

机器人导论

课程作业: assignment 3

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1. 任务概要:

- 在 Homework2 的基础上, 优化原有设计, 并设计具有挑战性的路径。设计路径可以 多样, 可以是起始点在同一位置(环线), 也可以不是, 可含有以下各种难点:
 - 道路断续
 - 道路交叉
 - 急转弯
- 巡线小车控制算法包括但不限于 PID, 但必须采用视觉巡线(不能贴地模拟光感巡 线)

姓名	学号	比例	具体任务
郑佳豪	16305204	40%	视觉巡线算法的设计与实现、实验报告的 编写、演示视频的录制
余小煜	17343144	40%	比赛路径的设计、实验报告的编写
王润锋	16326086	20%	视觉巡线算法的实现、实验报告的编写

2. 完成情况:

总体完成情况如下:

- 已实现机器人视觉巡线功能,废弃原有的贴地传感方案。
- 已完成比赛路径的设计。

1. 视觉巡线

由于我们在 HW2 中使用的是视觉传感器贴地模拟光感的实现方案, 因此在本次作业中, 我们需要使用"真正"的视觉巡线方案。在这个过程中, 我们走了不少弯路, 也因此耽误了比赛的参与。

• 简单版本:基于单行图片的黑色线中心判断

一开始,我们使用的策略是这样的:针对图片中的某一行,提取**黑色线的中心位置**,并计算它与**图片竖向中心线**的距离,在此距离(偏差量)应用 PID 控制理论,得到调节量——Akermann 运动学模型的前轮转向角。

由于便携控制机器人的运动学状态,我们编写了 motor 函数,用于控制机器人的前进动力。

```
-- Get FL Motor.
FLwheel_Motor = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FLwheel_Motor')
-- Get FR Motor.
FRwheel_Motor = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FRwheel_Motor')
-- Motor Tool Function
motor = function(speed)
    sim.setJointTargetVelocity(FLwheel_Motor, speed)
    sim.setJointTargetVelocity(FRwheel_Motor, speed)
end
```

1 motor工具函数

除此之外,我们还编写了 steer 工具函数,其使用了 Ackermann 转向运动学模型的相关推导,用于实现两个转向轮能按照给定角度进行不同角度的转向。

```
-- d = 0.2 * distance (cm) between left and right wheels.
-- l = 0.2 * distance (cm) between front and rear wheels.

d = 28 * 0.2

1 = 30 * 0.2

-- Get FL Steering Motor.

FLwheel_Steering = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FLwheel_Steering')
-- Get FR Steering Motor.

FRwheel_Steering = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FRwheel_Steering')
-- Steer Tool Function

steer = function(angle)
-- Conversion
angle = angle * math.pi / 180
leftAngle = math.atan(1 / (-d + 1 / math.tan(angle)))
rightAngle = math.atan(1 / (d + 1 / math.tan(angle)))
sim.setJointTargetPosition(FLwheel_Steering, leftAngle)
sim.setJointTargetPosition(FRwheel_Steering, rightAngle)
end
```

2 steer 工具函数

检测黑色线中心的核心算法是针对特定行,例如在下图中,我们使用第 0 行,从左至右扫描出黑色线的起始点和终止点,从而得到它的中心点位置。随后,由于我们的图像是 64*64 像素的,因此图像的竖向中心线的位置是 32。通过简单的反三角函数的使用,我们即刻求取黑色线中心点与第 0 行第 32 个元素(即我们选取的参考点的)的夹角。

```
calc_vision_angle = function()
  local y = 0

image = sim.getVisionSensorImage(Vision_Sensor, 0, y, 64, 1, 0)
  sim.setVisionSensorImage(Display_Vision_Sensor, image)

local first = true
local endpoint_left = 0
local endpoint_right = 192
for i = 1, 192, 1 do
  if image[i] == 0 then
      if first then
            endpoint_left = i
            first = false
            end
            endpoint_right = i
            end
end

local h = 64 - y
local angle = math.atan2(32 - (endpoint_left + endpoint_right) / 6, h) * 180 / math.pi
      return angle
end
```

3 计算黑色线中心的偏离角度

在获取到黑色线中心的偏离角度后,我们即可对此偏差量应用 PID 控制原理。经过多次调整,我们已得到了 PID 的三个较优的参数。

```
-- P Control

kp = 2

error = calc_vision_angle()

-- I Control

ki = 0

integral = integral + error

-- D Control

kd = 0

derivative = error - prev_error
prev_error = error

-- PID Control

steeringAngle = kp * error + ki * integral + kd * derivative

if (math.abs(steeringAngle)) > 20 then
    motor(10)

else
    motor(20)
end

-- Steer for calculated angle.
steer(steeringAngle)
```

4 简单视觉巡线 PID 控制脚本

• 最终版本

尽管在演示中, 简单版本的机器车车速度很快, 且巡线效果很好, 但在复杂的场景中, 表现却很糟糕(例如在急转弯路径中), 因此我们想提高机器小车面对复杂场景的鲁棒性。

简单版本的局限性在于,它只观测了某一方的黑色像素分布情况,没有考虑全局,因此 我们打算通过分析全局的黑色像素分布,尽可能提高机器人对复杂场景的鲁棒性。

我们通过调用 getVisionSensorImage 方法,并为其传入灰度处理的 Handle Flag,获取 视觉传感器的结果,这是一个 64*64 的 Table。随后,我们对其左右两部分的像素点进行统计,从而获取左右两部分的像素差,作为偏差值。最终,我们对此偏差值进行 PID 控制。获

取偏差值的具体代码如下所示。

```
data = sim.getVisionSensorImage(Vision_Sensor + sim.handleflag_greyscale, 0, 0, 64, 64)
greyL = 0
greyR = 0

for i = 1, 32, 1 do
    for j = 30, 50, 1 do
        greyL = greyL + data[(i - 1) * 64 + j]
    end
end

for i = 33, 64, 1 do
    for j = 30, 50, 1 do
        greyR = greyR + data[(i - 1) * 64 + j]
    end
end
end
```

5 获取图像左右部分的像素差异

在获取到偏差值后, 我们应用 PID 控制原理, 输出转向角度, 具体流程如以下代码所示。

```
-- P Control

kp = 2.3

error = (greyR - greyL) / 10

-- I Control

ki = 0

integral = integral + error

-- D Control

kd = 0

derivative = error - prev_error
prev_error = error

-- PID Control

steeringAngle = kp * error + ki * integral + kd * derivative

if (math.abs(steeringAngle)) > 20 then
    motor(1)

else
    motor(2)
end

-- Steer for calculated angle.
steer(steeringAngle)
```

6 对图像左右部分的偏差值进行 PID 控制

由于在速度较快情况下,我们并未找到此模型的较优 PID 参数,因此我们的机器人只能在较为低速的情况下,进行巡线,且对比于简单版本的机器人模型,巡线质量并没有足够的优势,估计还是因为 PID 参数没有调整到位。

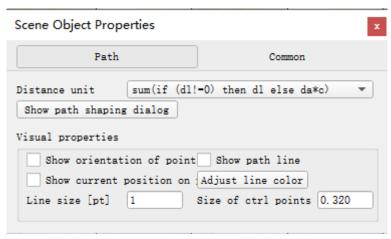
2. 路径设计

为了测试小车的巡线功能,让小车在敏捷性和稳定性上到达最佳平衡,我们针对性地设计不同类型的路径。

● 交叉的路径

点击 [Menu bar --> Add --> Path --> Circle type] 添加路径,Ctrl 点击路径上的点来 修改路径形状达到理想状态。

接着修改路径属性,首先取消勾选 Show orientation, Show path line 和 Show current position:



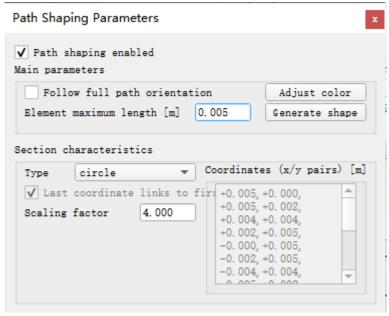
7 取消显示路径的相关参数

然后点击 [Common --> Scaling], 勾选 In-place scaling, 再修改 Scaling factor 直到路径规模合适:

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Scaling Assembling					

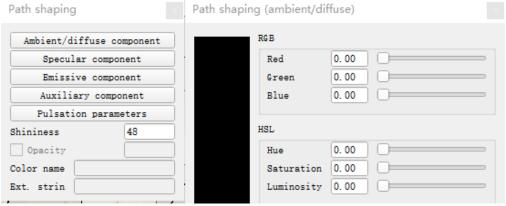
8 路径 In-place scaling 设置

打开 Path Shaping Parameters 修改属性,将 Scaling Factor 修改为 4.00:



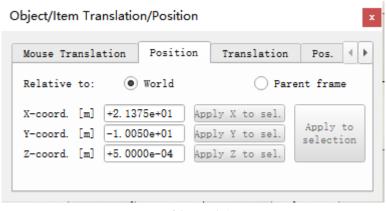
9 路径 Scaling factor 设置

点击 Adjust Color 修改路径颜色为黑色:



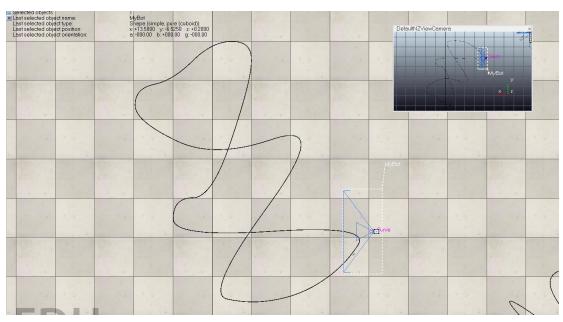
10 路径颜色设置

最后, 我们将路径的 Z 坐标增加 0.5mm, 如下:



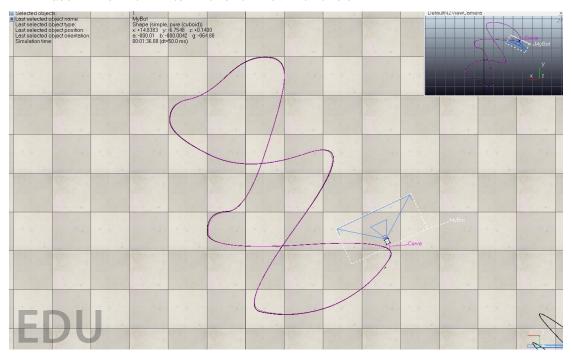
11 路径 Z 坐标设置

至此,交叉路径设计完成,其最终效果如下图所示。



12 交叉路径鸟瞰图

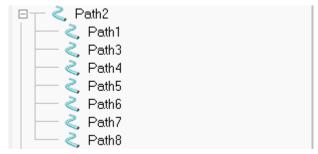
我们在此路径上,测试机器小车的巡线功能,小车性能表现良好。



13 机器人在交叉路径的巡线效果

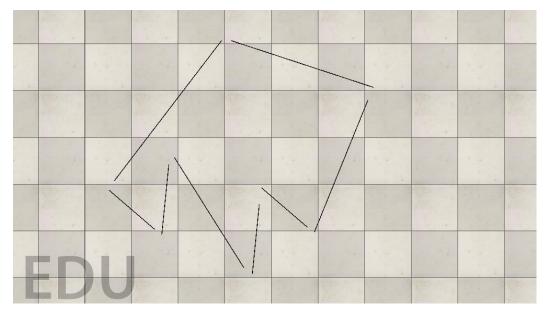
• 断续的路径

断续路径的设计过程与之前类似,只是此处应用 Segment type 的 path,将几段路径以如下的层次结合在一起:



14 断续路径的层次结构

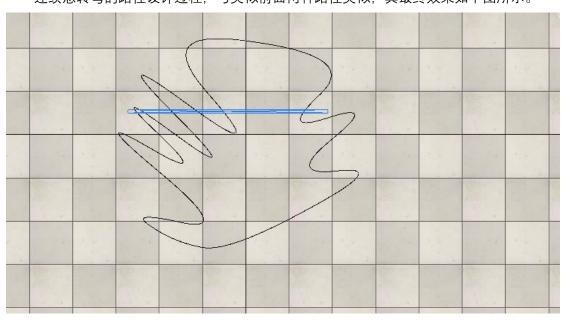
断续路径的最终效果如下图所示。



15 断续路径鸟瞰图

• 连续急转弯

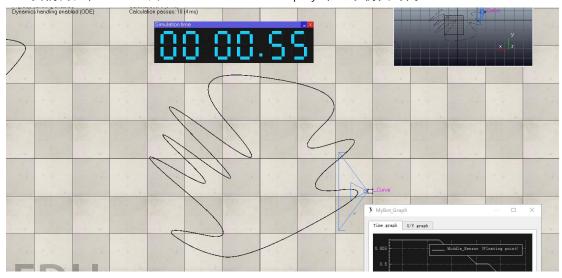
连续急转弯的路径设计过程,与类似前面两种路径类似,其最终效果如下图所示。



16 连续急转弯路径鸟瞰图

3. 计时器

我们需要在 Scene 添加 Simulation Time Display 来记录仿真时间。



17 仿真时间示意图

我们添加如下初始化语句来获取小车从起点出发的位置和仿真时间:

```
-- Get MyBot
MyBot = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot')

-- Start
startPos = sim.getObjectPosition(MyBot, -1)
startTime = sim.getSimulationTime()
```

18 巡线小车初始化仿真计时器

其中 sim.getSimulationTime()原型如下:

imGetSimulationTime / sim.getSimulationTime				
Description	Retrieves the current simulation time			
C synopsis	simFloat simGetSimulationTime()			
C parameters	None			
C return value	negative value (-1.0) if operation not successful, otherwise the simulation time			
Lua synopsis	number simulationTime=getSimulationTime()			
Lua parameters	Same as C-function			
Lua return values	Same as C-function			
Remote API equiv.	B0-based remote API: simxGetSimulationTime Legacy remote API: -			

19 getSimulationTime 说明

Sim.getObjectPosition()原型如下,我们传入-1 作为 relativeToObjectHandle 参数来获取 小车的绝对位置:

simGetObjectPosition / sim.getObjectPosition

Description	Retrieves the position of an object. See also sim.setObjectPosition, sim.getObjectOrientation, sim.getObjectMatrix and the other matrix/transformation functions.		
C synopsis	simInt simGetObjectPosition(simInt objectHandle,simInt relativeToObjectHandle,simFloat* position)		
C parameters	objectHandle : handle of the object relativeToObjectHandle: indicates relative to which reference frame we want the position. Specify -1 to retrieve the absolute position, sim_handle_parent to retrieve the position relative to the object's parent, or an object handle relative to whose reference frame we want the position. position: pointer to 3 values (x, y and z)		
C return value	-1 if operation was not successful. In a future release, a more differentiated return value might be available		
Lua synopsis	table_3 position=sim.getObjectPosition(number objectHandle,number relativeToObjectHandle)		
Lua parameters	Same as C-function		
Lua return values	position: table of 3 values (x, y and z) or nil in case of an error		
Remote API equiv.	B0-based remote API: simxGetObjectPosition, simxGetObjectPose Legacy remote API: simxGetObjectPosition		

20 getObjectPosition 说明

在小车的驱动调整模块添加以下语句。当小车再次到达起点时,会输出总用时。

```
-- End

position = sim.getObjectPosition(MyBot, -1)

if position == startPos then

endTime = sim.getSimulationTime()

print('time: ', endTime - startTime)

end
```

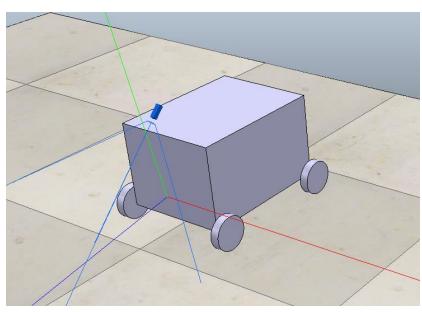
21 巡线小车终止计时器

至此, 计时器设计完毕。

3. 效果展示:

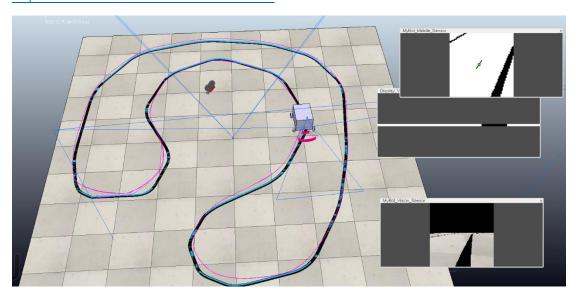
• 简单版本

以下是简单版本的视觉巡线小车的静态演示图,注意到它的视觉传感器是斜向前下方的。



22 简单版本的视觉巡线小车静态演示

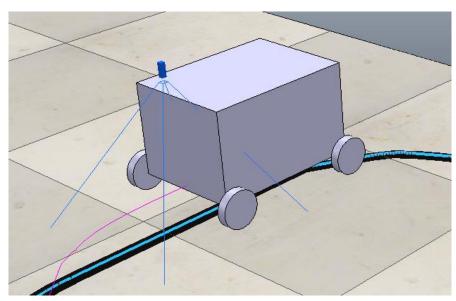
下面是机器人巡线的示意图,详细细节可参考视频<u>《机器人导论 HW3 VREP 下实现基于 PID 控制的视觉巡线小车》</u>,若无法跳转超链接,可复制并打开以下视频链接:https://www.bilibili.com/video/av70787064/



23 简单版本的巡线效果

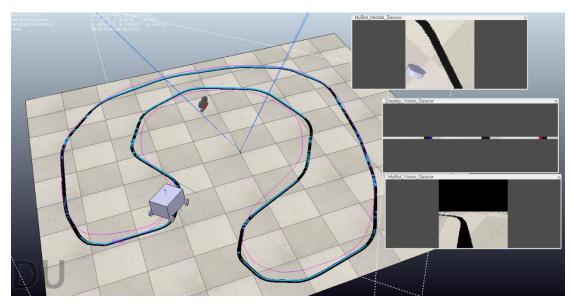
• 最终版本

在最终版本中,为了提高对场景的鲁棒性,我们将视觉传感器垂直向地,其静态演示图如下。



24 最终版本的视觉巡线小车静态演示

在巡线测试中,由于最终版本的巡线小车未寻找到较优的 PID 参数,其运行轨迹与目标轨迹并不如简单版本那么贴合,循迹效果如下图所示,演示视频请参见 report 文件夹下的"演示视频.mp4"文件。



25 复杂版本的巡线效果

4. 存在问题:

本次实验,还是颇有挑战性的,例如在如何提升巡线小车对复杂场景的鲁棒性上,我们遇到了挺多问题,问题根源其实是我们把问题复杂化了,然后由于能力不足,导致时间和精力的浪费,最后耽误了今日下午的巡线比赛,我们队员也对自己表示很遗憾。

在实验的一开始,我们就打算使用 Hough 直线检测技术,这也正是计算机视觉课程正在上课的内容。我们的设想是,针对视觉传感器传回的数据,我们对其进行 Hough 变换,找到其中的直线,随后判断特征直线的夹角,进而求取 PID 控制的偏差量。

由于 V-REP 并不支持 Hough 变换的调用,因此我们使用了 V-REP 的 Remote API 的功能,在环境配置上踩了不少的坑。我们通过调用 OpenCV 的相关接口,先后对图像进行二值化、腐蚀、边缘检测(Canny 算子)处理,最后引入 Hough 变换操作,从而成功在图像上绘制直线。在求取特征直线的夹角时,我们尝试了多种方法,都未得到较好的效果,并且由于算法设计并不完善,导致该版本下的巡线机器人并无鲁棒性。由于耽误了太长的时间,且并未获得出色的实验结果,我们放弃了此方案。

在查阅相关机器人技术论坛后,我们了解到了一种夹角检测方法,即在经过预处理的图像上(如二值化、腐蚀),我们通过调用 OpenCV 的 minAreaReact 方法,在图像上绘制包覆输入信息的最小斜矩形,并获取斜矩形的角度。有了这个想法,我们也快速完成了基本 demo的验证,发现该算法对于 U 型弯和 V 型弯极其容易造成误判,导致巡线失败。再一次,经过多次尝试后,我们放弃了此方案。

期间,我们还实现了另一种"解决方案",使用 OpenCV 探测图像的 5 个区域是否有黑色线,即用 OpenCV 视觉模拟 5 路光感巡线小车。但由于我们并未找到较好的 5 路区域的探测结果的表示方式,这导致了我们并未实现 PID 控制。后来,在完成最终版本代码后,我尝试在晚上搜索,找到了一篇文章,里面对 5 路巡线小车的 PID 控制有详细的阐述,打算日后好好研究一下,文章链接:https://www.arduino.cn/thread-49918-1-1.html 。

最终,我们还是回到了通过检测图片左右两部分的黑色像素的差异,实现巡线的实现方案上。奇怪的是,在前面摸索弯路时,我们并没有想到此方案,这是我们对本次实验的自我表现深感遗憾的主要原因。

不过,尽管走了很多弯路,我们还是了解到了很多机器人巡线的前沿信息,例如使用强

化学习来实现复杂场景下的巡线,也因此了解到机器人巡线的更多优秀的算法,只是现在的我们还不足以将其实现,希望我们能够在日后的学习中,能够继续学习各种各样的控制理论与算法思想,不断巩固老师和助教传授的知识。

5. 附录:

简单版本的视觉巡线小车的控制脚本 (Threaded)

```
function sysCall_threadmain()
   -- Initialization
    -- Get FL Steering Motor.
    FLwheel_Steering = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FLwheel_Steering')
    FRwheel_Steering = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FRwheel_Steering')
    FLwheel Motor = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot FLwheel Motor')
    FRwheel_Motor = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FRwheel_Motor')
   Vision Sensor = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot Middle Sensor')
    -- d = 0.2 * distance (cm) between left and right wheels.
   d = 28 * 0.2
   1 = 30 * 0.2
    steeringAngle = 0
   -- It's used to control the total time of avoiding.
   avoidUntilTime = 0
    -- PID Control
   integral = 0
   derivative = 0
   prev error = 0
    steer = function(angle)
       -- Conversion
        angle = angle * math.pi / 180
        leftAngle = math.atan(1 / (-d + 1 / math.tan(angle)))
        rightAngle = math.atan(1 / (d + 1 / math.tan(angle)))
```

```
sim.setJointTargetPosition(FLwheel_Steering, leftAngle)
       sim.setJointTargetPosition(FRwheel_Steering, rightAngle)
   -- Motor Tool Function
   motor = function(speed)
       sim.setJointTargetVelocity(FLwheel_Motor, speed)
       sim.setJointTargetVelocity(FRwheel_Motor, speed)
   calc_vision_angle = function()
       local y = 0
       image = sim.getVisionSensorImage(Vision Sensor, 0, y, 64, 1, 0)
       sim.setVisionSensorImage(Display_Vision_Sensor, image)
       local first = true
       local endpoint left = 0
       local endpoint_right = 192
       for i = 1, 192, 1 do
           if image[i] == 0 then
               if first then
                   endpoint left = i
                   first = false
               endpoint_right = i
           end
       end
       local angle = math.atan2(32 - (endpoint_left + endpoint_right)
/ 6, h) * 180 / math.pi
       return angle
   Display_Vision_Sensor = sim.getObjectHandle('Display_Vision_Sensor'
   while sim.getSimulationState() ~= sim.simulation_advancing_abouttos
       -- P Control
       kp = 2
       error = calc_vision_angle()
```

```
-- I Control
   ki = 0
   integral = integral + error
   -- D Control
   kd = 0
   derivative = error - prev_error
   prev_error = error
   steeringAngle = kp * error + ki * integral + kd * derivative
   if (math.abs(steeringAngle)) > 20 then
       motor(10)
   else
       motor(20)
   end
   steer(steeringAngle)
   sim.switchThread()
end
```

最终版本的视觉巡线小车控制脚本 (Threaded)

```
function sysCall_threadmain()
    -- Initialization

-- Get FL Steering Motor.
FLwheel_Steering = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FLwheel_Steering')
    -- Get FR Steering Motor.
FRwheel_Steering = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FRwheel_Steering')
    -- Get FL Motor.
FLwheel_Motor = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FLwheel_Motor')
    -- Get FR Motor.
FRwheel_Motor = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_FRwheel_Motor')
    -- Get Middle Sensor.
Vision_Sensor = sim.getObjectHandle('MyBot_Middle_Sensor')

-- d = 0.2 * distance (cm) between left and right wheels.
    -- L = 0.2 * distance (cm) between front and rear wheels.
    d = 28 * 0.2
1 = 30 * 0.2
-- Angle to steer.
```

```
steeringAngle = 0
   -- It's used to control the total time of avoiding.
   avoidUntilTime = ∅
   -- PID Control
   integral = 0
   derivative = 0
   prev_error = 0
   -- Steer Tool Function
   steer = function(angle)
       -- Conversion
       angle = angle * math.pi / 180
       leftAngle = math.atan(1 / (-d + 1 / math.tan(angle)))
       rightAngle = math.atan(1 / (d + 1 / math.tan(angle)))
       sim.setJointTargetPosition(FLwheel_Steering, leftAngle)
       sim.setJointTargetPosition(FRwheel_Steering, rightAngle)
   -- Motor Tool Function
   motor = function(speed)
       sim.setJointTargetVelocity(FLwheel_Motor, speed)
       sim.setJointTargetVelocity(FRwheel Motor, speed)
   Display_Vision_Sensor = sim.getObjectHandle('Display_Vision_Sensor'
   -- The Main Loop
   while sim.getSimulationState() ~= sim.simulation_advancing_abouttos
       data = sim.getVisionSensorImage(Vision_Sensor + sim.handleflag_
greyscale, 0, 0, 64, 64)
       greyL = 0
       greyR = 0
               greyL = greyL + data[(i - 1) * 64 + j]
       end
```

```
for i = 33, 64, 1 do
    for j = 30, 50, 1 do
        greyR = greyR + data[(i - 1) * 64 + j]
    end
end
sim.setVisionSensorImage(Display_Vision_Sensor, data)
-- P Control
error = (greyR - greyL) / 10
ki = 0
integral = integral + error
kd = 0
derivative = error - prev_error
prev_error = error
-- PID Control
steeringAngle = kp * error + ki * integral + kd * derivative
if (math.abs(steeringAngle)) > 20 then
    motor(1)
else
    motor(2)
steer(steeringAngle)
sim.switchThread()
```