

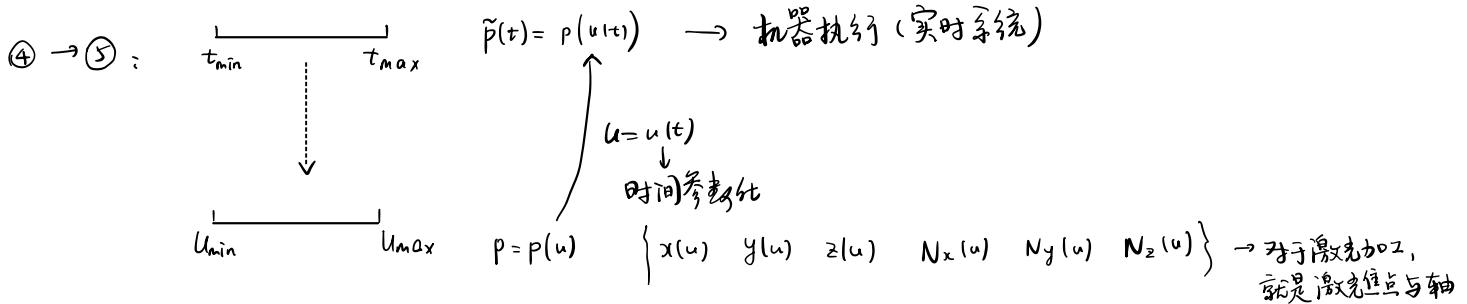
轨迹规划 (速度规划)

总流程：① 给出曲面，在曲面上取一系列曲线

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{② 小线段表示 (离散化)} \\ \text{③ 路经优化 = 插值与(或)拟合; } \end{array} \right. \rightarrow p(u)$

④ 通过得到关节运动； 到这一步都与时间无关

考虑实际运动 ⑤ 速度规划，得出合运动 $u = u(t)$ ，从而 $p(u) \rightarrow p(u(t)) \rightarrow \tilde{p}(t)$ 再进行插补
能力(运动、动力学矩阵)



一、Point-to-Point Trajectory Planning

$$a = \begin{cases} \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} t, & 0 \leq t < T_s \\ A_{ref}, & T_s \leq t < T_a - T_s \\ \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} (T_a - t), & T_a - T_s \leq t < T_a \end{cases}$$

S-Curve

$$v = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} t^2, & 0 \leq t < T_s \\ \frac{1}{2} A_{ref} T_s + A_{ref}(t - T_s), & T_s \leq t < T_a - T_s \\ V_2 + \int_{T_a - T_s}^t \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} (T_a - u) du, & T_a - T_s \leq t < T_a \end{cases}$$

$$V_1 = \frac{1}{2} A_{ref} T_s$$

$$V_2 = V_1 + A_{ref} (T_a - 2T_s) = A_{ref} T_a - \frac{3}{2} A_{ref} T_s$$

$$= V_2 + \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} \int_{T_a - t}^{T_s} u du = V_2 + \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} \times \frac{1}{2} u^2 \Big|_{T_a - t}^{T_s} = V_3 = A_{ref} T_a - A_{ref} T_s - \frac{1}{2} \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} (T_a - t)^2$$

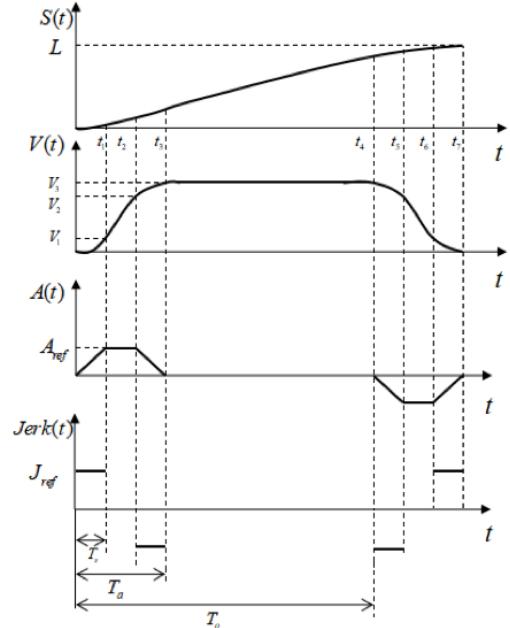
$$l = \int_0^{T_s} \frac{1}{2} \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} t^2 dt + \int_{T_s}^{T_a - T_s} \left(-\frac{1}{2} A_{ref} T_s + A_{ref} t \right) dt + \int_{T_a - T_s}^{T_a} V_2 + \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} \times \frac{1}{2} [T_s^2 - (T_a - t)^2] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} A_{ref} T_s^2 - \frac{1}{2} A_{ref} T_s (T_a - 2T_s) + \frac{1}{2} A_{ref} t^2 \Big|_{T_s}^{T_a - T_s} + A_{ref} (T_a - T_s) T_s - \frac{1}{2} \frac{A_{ref}}{T_s} \int_0^{T_s} t^2 dt = \frac{1}{6} A_{ref} T_s^2$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} A_{ref} T_s (T_a - 2T_s) + A_{ref} T_a T_s - A_{ref} T_s^2 + \frac{1}{2} A_{ref} [T_a^2 + T_s^2 - 2T_a T_s - T_s^2]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} A_{ref} T_a T_s + \frac{1}{2} A_{ref} T_a^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A_{ref} T_a (T_a - T_s) = \underline{\underline{\frac{1}{2} T_a V_3}}$$



联立 V_3 方程可解得 A_{ref} 与 J_{ref}

$$\Rightarrow 2 \underline{\underline{l}} + V_3 (T_a - T_s) = L$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{V_3 = \frac{L}{T_a}}$$

梯形速度规划: (LFPB, Linear Function with Parabolic Blends)

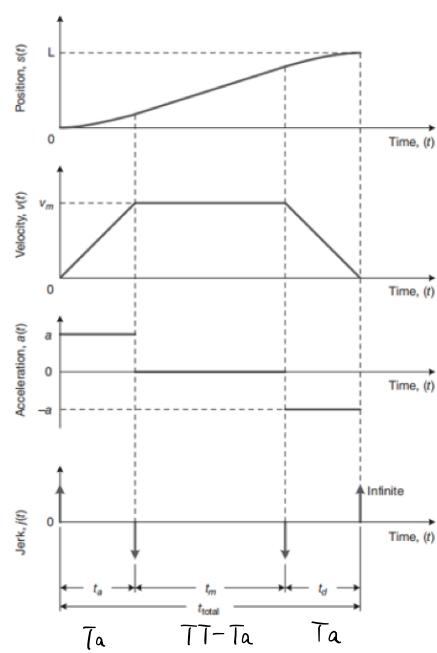
$$v = \begin{cases} A_{\max} t, & 0 < t \leq T_a = \frac{V_{\max}}{A_{\max}} \\ V_{\max}, & T_a < t \leq TT \\ V_{\max} - A_{\max}(t - TT) & TT < t \leq TT + T_a \end{cases}$$

$$L = \int_0^{T_a} A_{\max} t dt + \int_{T_a}^{TT} V_{\max} dt + \int_{TT}^{TT+T_a} V_{\max} - A_{\max}(t - TT) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} A_{\max} t^2 \Big|_0^{T_a} + (TT - T_a) V_{\max} + V_{\max} T_a - A_{\max} \int_0^{T_a} t dt$$

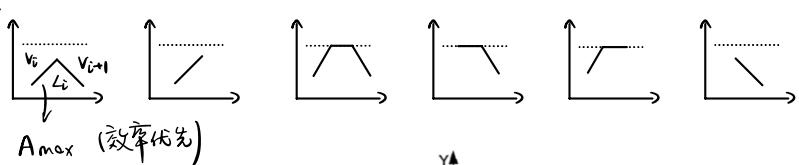
$$= \frac{1}{2} A_{\max} T_a^2 + TT V_{\max} - \frac{1}{2} A_{\max} T_a^2$$

$$= TT V_{\max} = L \quad \Rightarrow \quad TT = \frac{L}{V_{\max}}$$



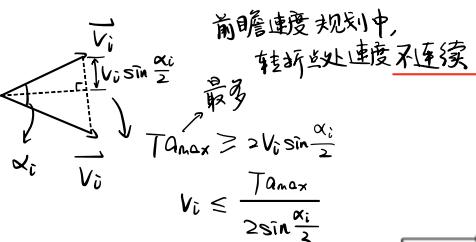
二、Shorter Line Segments Trajectory Planning with Lookahead

velocity profile: \$v_0, v_{i+1}, l_i, A_{\max}, V_{\max}\$



约束:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_i^2 \leq v_{i-1}^2 + 2a_m l_i \\ v_i^2 \leq v_{i+1}^2 + 2a_m l_{i+1} \\ v_i \leq \frac{T_{\max}}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha_i}{2}} \\ v_i \leq V_{\max} \\ v_i \geq 0 \\ v_0 = v_N = 0 \end{array} \right.$$



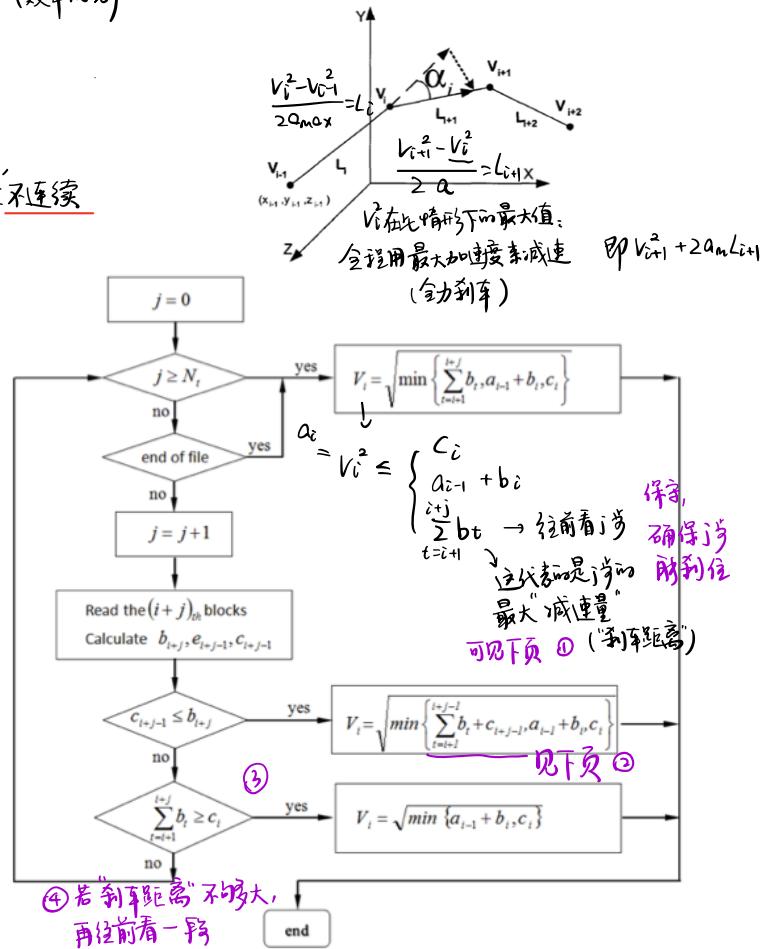
\$\alpha_i\$ 不是加速度!

$$\text{令 } a_i = v_i^2, \quad b_i = 2a_m l_i, \quad e_i = \left(\frac{T_{\max}}{2 \sin \frac{\alpha_i}{2}} \right)^2,$$

$$d = V_{\max}, \quad c_i = \min(e_i, d)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_i \leq a_{i-1} + b_i \\ a_i \leq a_{i+1} + b_{i+1} \\ a_i \leq c_i \\ a_i \geq 0 \\ a_0 = a_N = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

算法框图



$$\textcircled{1} \quad a_i \leq \underbrace{a_{i+1} + b_{i+1}}_{\geq 0} \leq \underbrace{a_{i+2} + b_{i+2} + b_{i+1}}_{\geq 0} \leq \cdots \leq \underbrace{a_{i+j} + \sum_{t=i+1}^{i+j} b_t}_{\geq 0}$$

故 $a_i \leq \sum_{t=i+1}^{i+j} b_t$ 此处存疑

情况1 (拐角) : 存在 $K_1 \in [1, N_t]$ 使得 $c_{i+K_1-1} \leq b_{i+K_1}$

$$a_i = \min(a_{i-1} + b_i, c_i, \sum_{j=i+1}^{i+K_1-1} b_j + c_{i+K_1-1})$$

情况2 (小线段足够长) : 存在 $K_2 \in [1, N_t]$ 使得 $\sum_{j=i+1}^{K_2} b_j \geq c_i$

$$a_i = \min(a_{i-1} + b_i, c_i)$$

情况3 (接下来的 N_t 段不够长) : 此时有

$$a_i = \min(a_{i-1} + b_i, c_i, \sum_{j=i+1}^{i+N_t} b_j)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_{i+j-1} \leq a_{i+j} + b_{i+j} \\ a_{i+j-1} \leq c_{i+j-1} \end{array} \right. \quad \text{若 } c_{i+j-1} \leq b_{i+j}, \text{ 则进一步有 } c_{i+j-1} \leq b_{i+j} + a_{i+j} \quad \geq 0$$

c 较小通常是因为 α 较大
所以这种情况通常是因为拐角
有种“前瞻到此为止”的感觉

则这两个不等式实际变成一个: $a_{i+j-1} \leq c_{i+j-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} a_i &\leq a_{i+1} + b_{i+1} \leq \cdots \leq \underbrace{a_{i+j-1} + \sum_{t=i+1}^{i+j-1} b_t}_{\leq c_{i+j-1}} \\ \Rightarrow a_i &\leq c_{i+j-1} + \sum_{t=i+1}^{i+j-1} b_t \end{aligned}$$

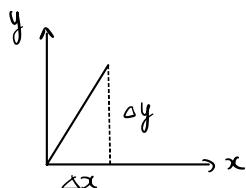
③ 不是②的情况, 都满足 $a_i \leq a_{i+1} + b_{i+1} \leq \cdots \leq a_{i+j} + \sum_{t=i+1}^{i+j} b_t$
若此项很大, 大过 c_i , 则说明不用考虑这一不等式, 只要用 c_i 来限制

即 $a_i \leq \begin{cases} a_{i-1} + b_i \\ c_i \end{cases}$ 即可

(此不等式一定满足)
(不存在刹不住车的可能)

- ① 如果有大拐角或者容许速度特别小的地方 (数学上就是某一段的 c 比 b 小), 那么就停止前瞻, 因为如果还用 b 作为“刹车距离”就刹不住车;
- ② 如果“总刹车距离”比较小 (数学上就是若干段 b 的求和比 c 要小), 就可以继续往前看, 直至达到最大前瞻段数; 如果“刹车距离”足够, 那么只用 c 以及根据上一段 ($a_{i-1} + b_i$) 来约束就好了。
(“刹车距离”实为速度减量, 此处为通俗化表达)

多轴运动时还要考虑时间同步问题: 比例系数



$$\frac{v_y}{v_x} = \frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} \quad (\text{直线段})$$

$$\text{合长度: } L(i) = \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^m (Q_k(i+1) - Q_k(i))^2}$$

$$\text{各轴比例系数: } K(k, i) = \frac{|Q_k(i+1) - Q_k(i)|}{L(i)}$$

↗ 速度容许值

$$\text{合成速度最大值 } Velmax_{synthetic}(i) = \min\left(\frac{vel_{max}}{K(1, i)}, \frac{vel_{max}}{K(2, i)}, \dots, \frac{vel_{max}}{K(m, i)}\right)$$

↗ 加速度

$$\text{合成加速度最大值 } Accmax_{synthetic}(i) = \min\left(\frac{acc_{max}}{K(1, i)}, \frac{acc_{max}}{K(2, i)}, \dots, \frac{acc_{max}}{K(m, i)}\right)$$

$$\text{允许速度跳变最大值 } Verrmax[i, k] = \frac{\Delta v}{|K(k, i+1) - K(k, i)|}$$

$$\text{允许速度最大值 } V_{max}(i) \\ = \min(V_{max}(i, 1), V_{max}(i, 2), \dots, V_{max}(i, m))$$