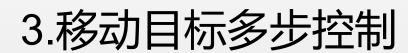


上 控制任务计划



- 1.固定目标单步控制(目前)
- 2.固定目标多步控制







state:{自由度[8]+末端位置[3]+目标位置[3]}

之前使用的是{末端位置[3]+目标位置[3]} 计划之后增加多个采样点不知道效果能不能更好

Elastica

The state S of the system is defined by the 44 element array: $S = [x_a, v_a, x_t, v_t]$, where x_a, x_t describe the three-dimensional position of the arm and the target, and v_a, v_t describe the magnitude and the direction of the velocity of the tip of the arm and the target. Note that x_a is constructed by taking multiple (in our case, 11) equidistant points along the arm to keep the dimensionality of the state low while maintaining enough information.

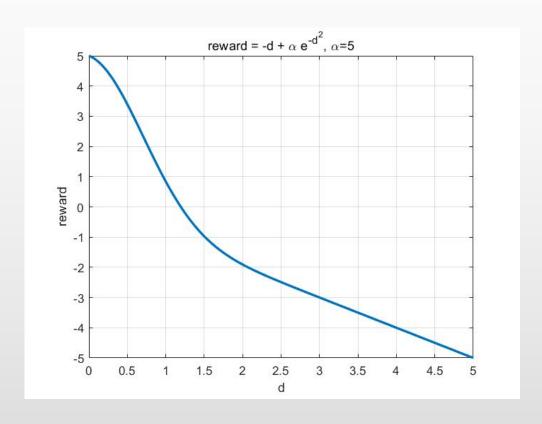


上、奖励函数

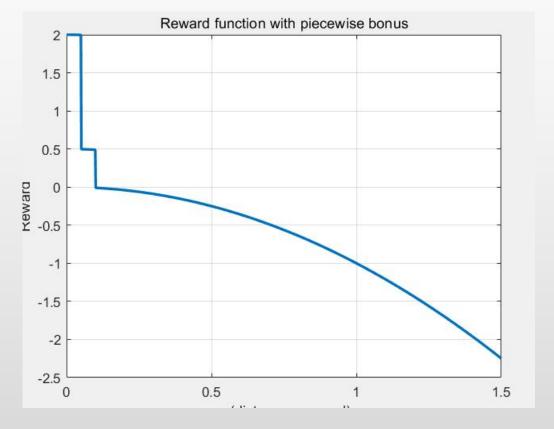


$reward = -d + \alpha e^{-d^2}$

其中d表示机器人末端到目标点的直线距离, α 位常数,目前取5



Elastica

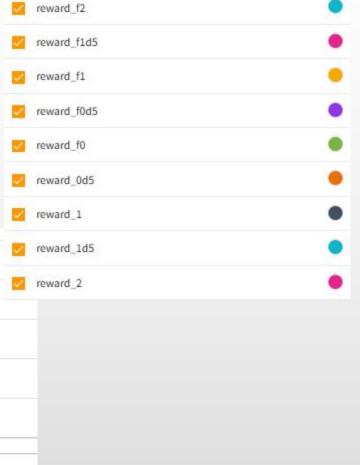


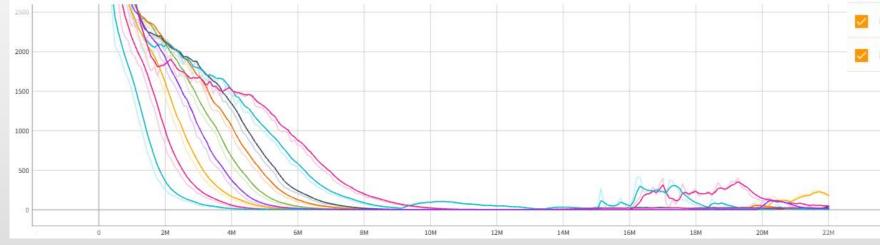




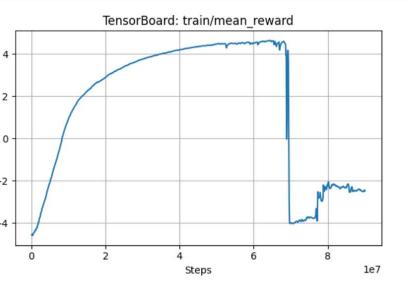
done=(reward>= α)

随着 α 的变大收敛变慢,在 α 在-0.5左右效果最好





儿 现有最优效果



Model Name	./model/test_judge_3
Time	2025-04-23 23:52
Model_Type	PPO
seed	1
Timesteps	9000000
Control Mode	1
Device	cuda
Network Arch	[1024, 1024, 512]
Average Error	0.5524067835328776
batch	50000
buffer_size	100000
train_freq	4
learning_starts	20000
n_steps	1024
n_epochs	10
learning_rate	0.0003
n_env	96
best_reward	4.634823785664095

Reward Function Source

```
def my_custom_reward(distance):
return -distance + np.exp(-distance**2) * 5
```

Done Function Source

```
def my_custom_done(reward, step,distance,in_step):
return reward>=-0.5
```

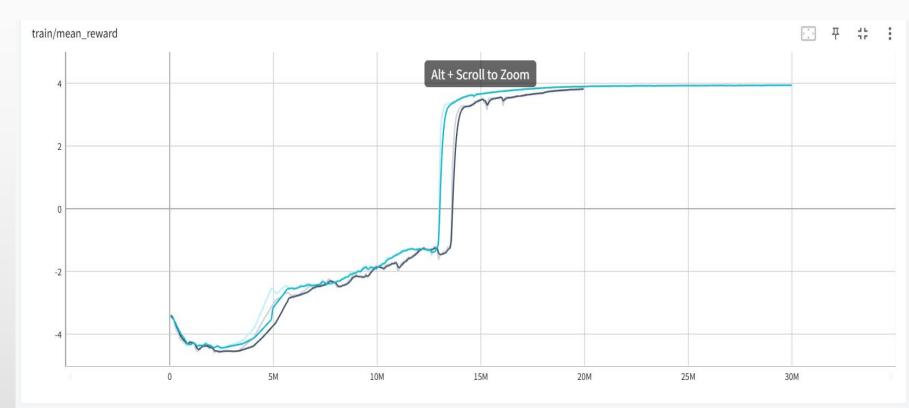




1 其他模型(还在探索)



SAC:



问题:

- 1.buffer回放机制
- 2.运算速度问题

在learning_start前速度和PPO持 平,但是进入经验回放区后开始 降速,最终fps只有2000上下 (4090D+18vcpu)

且对gpu要求较高,在PPO中由于 几乎对gpu没有要求,追求cpu常 用vgpu32G+25vcpu, 在训练sac 进入经验回放区后fps下降飞快, 最终只有1300上下



上 主要瓶颈/后续 计划



- 1.始终没有办法做到更高精度
- 2.控制方式问题
- 3.运算速度/算力
- 4.其他模型:
- on-pollicy中 TRPO好像已经不主流,在stable-baselines3中已经不被支持,且本身就是PPO的 前身
- off-pollicy中SAC, TD3, DDPG.之后尝试一下,
- 5.状态空间和奖励函数