

全浸没式水翼船起飞控制研究

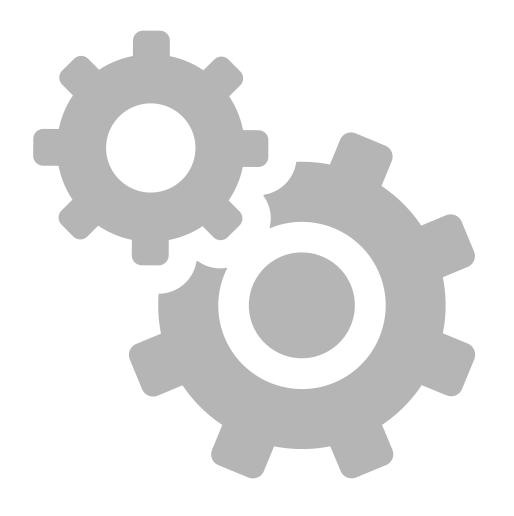
汇报人: 王睿哲

2025年1月10日



目录

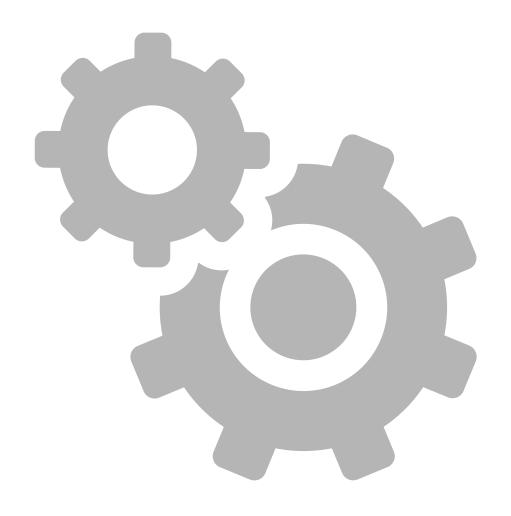




- 绪论
- 2 案例船及控制原理
- 3 翼航状态的仿真模拟
- 4 起飞过程的航行试验
- 5 结论与展望

目录





- 绪论
- 2 案例船及控制原理
- 3 翼航状态的仿真模拟
- 4 起飞过程的航行试验
- 5 结论与展望

1.1 研究目的与意义



研究目的:将重物移动系统与水翼系统相结合增强水翼船起飞过程的横摇控制能力

研究意义: 提高电动水翼工作船在恶劣海况下的运营安全性



电动水翼工作船EF-12



Moth飞蛾级帆船

1.2 研究现状综述



全浸没式水翼船控制研究现状:

翼航仿真为主,起飞过程的控制研究较少

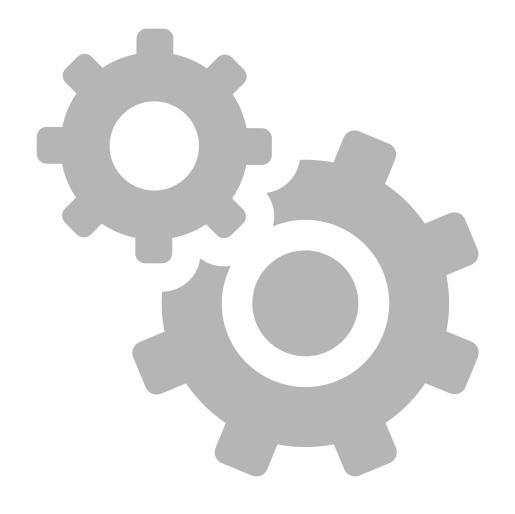
缺乏对风浪干扰要素和增强控制手段的研究,难以应对恶劣海况下的安全起飞要求

本文研究内容:

- 引入重物移动系统作为增强控制手段
- 翼航状态的仿真模拟
- 起飞过程的航行试验

目录



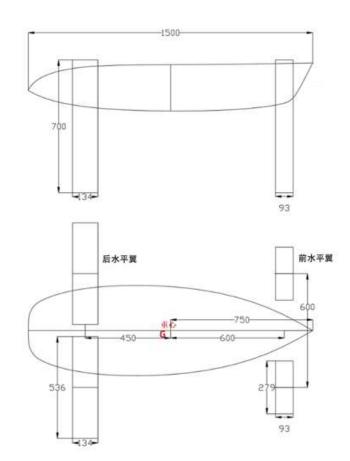


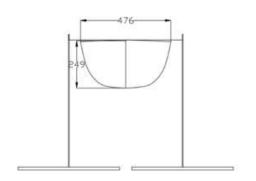
- 绪论
- 2 案例船及控制原理
- 3 翼航状态的仿真模拟
- 4 起飞过程的航行试验
- 5 结论与展望

2.1 案例船主尺度参数









2.2 重物移动系统控制原理

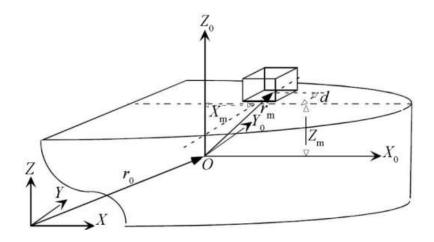


$$I'_{xx}\ddot{\phi} + 2N\dot{\phi} + W|\dot{\phi}|\dot{\phi} + Dh\phi = M_s + M_e$$
 环境干扰力矩

惯性力

$$M_s = z_m \cdot (mg\sin\phi + m\ddot{d}(t) - mz_m\ddot{\phi}) - d(t) \cdot (mg\cos\phi) + md(t) \cdot \ddot{\phi} - 2m \cdot \dot{d}(t) \cdot \dot{\phi})$$
重物减摇力矩

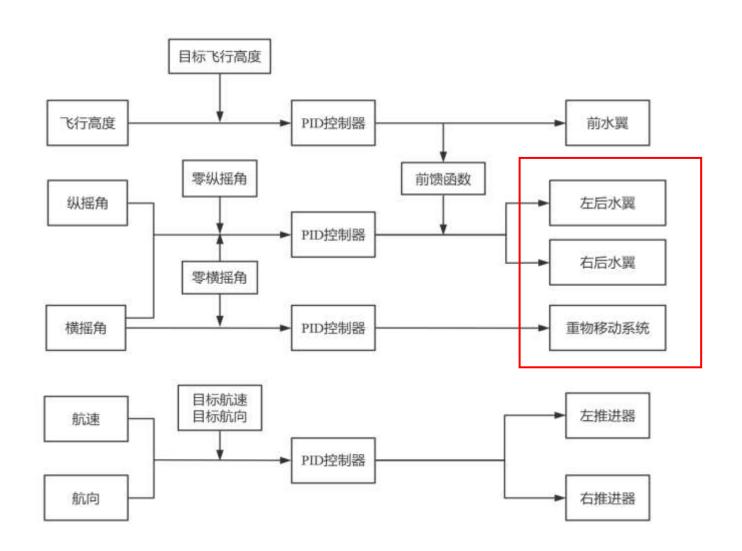
重物重力





2.3 飞行控制原理





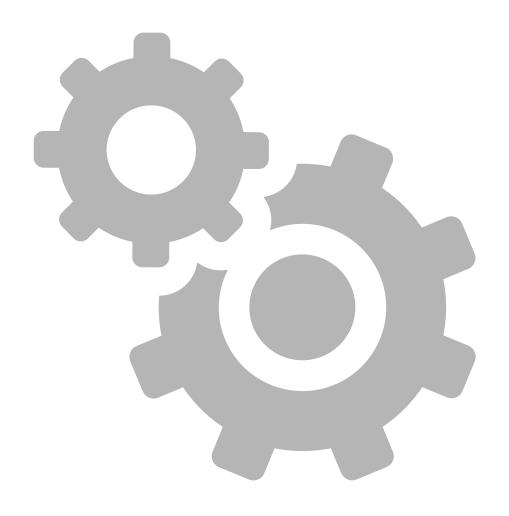
$$e_{\phi} = \phi_{d} - \phi$$

$$y_{f} = k_{fp}e_{\phi} + k_{fi}\int_{0}^{t} e_{\phi} + k_{fd}\dot{e}_{\phi}$$

$$y_{m} = k_{mp}e_{\phi} + k_{mi}\int_{0}^{t} e_{\phi} + k_{md}\dot{e}_{\phi}$$

目录





- 1 绪论
- 2 案例船及控制原理
- 3 翼航状态的仿真模拟
- 4 起飞过程的航行试验
- 5 结论与展望



3.1.1 运动学和动力学方程

运动学方程:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x} \\ \dot{y} \\ \dot{z} \\ \dot{\phi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c\psi c\theta & -s\psi c\phi + c\psi s\theta s\phi & s\psi s\phi + c\psi c\phi s\theta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ s\psi c\theta & c\psi c\phi + s\phi s\theta s\psi & -c\psi s\phi + s\theta s\psi c\phi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -s\theta & c\theta s\phi & c\theta c\phi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & s\phi t\theta & c\phi t\theta \\ \dot{\theta} \\ \dot{\psi} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} c\psi c\theta & -s\psi c\phi + c\psi s\theta s\phi & s\psi s\phi + c\psi c\phi s\theta & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ s\psi c\theta & c\psi c\phi + s\phi s\theta s\psi & -c\psi s\phi + s\theta s\psi c\phi & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & s\phi t\theta & c\phi t\theta \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & c\phi & -s\phi & q \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & s\phi / c\theta & c\phi / c\theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ p \\ q \\ r \end{pmatrix}$$

T型水翼

加力学方程:
$$M\dot{V} + CV = F - 风载荷 重物移动系统 船体重力$$



3.1.2 T型水翼力学模型

$$V_{f} = \begin{pmatrix} V_{fu} \\ V_{fv} \\ V_{fw} \end{pmatrix} = -\begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} q(c_{42}\cos\lambda - h_{1}) - rb_{4} \\ -p(c_{42}\cos\lambda - h_{1}) - r(c_{41} - c_{42}\sin\lambda) \\ q(c_{41} - c_{42}\sin\lambda) + pb_{4} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$F_{Lf} = 0.5C_{Lf}(\alpha_f)\rho_w(V_{fu}^2 + V_{fw}^2)S_f \qquad \alpha_f = \beta_f + \lambda + \pi$$

$$F_{Df} = 0.5C_{Df}(\alpha_f)\rho_w(V_{fu}^2 + V_{fw}^2)S_f \qquad \beta_f = \arctan 2(V_{fw}, V_{fu})$$

$$X_f = -F_{Lf} \sin \beta_f + F_{Df} \cos \beta_f$$

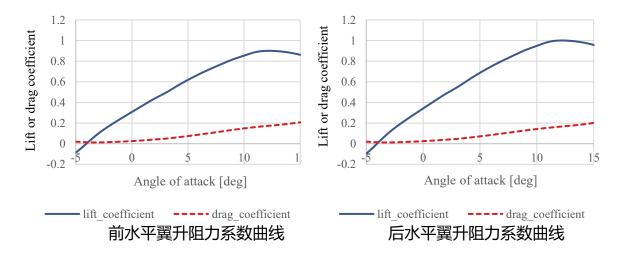
$$Y_f = 0$$

$$Z_f = F_{Lf} \cos \beta_f + F_{Df} \sin \beta_f$$

$$K_f = Z_f b_4$$

$$M_f = Z_f (c_{41} - c_{42} \sin \lambda) + X_f (c_{42} \cos \lambda - h_1)$$

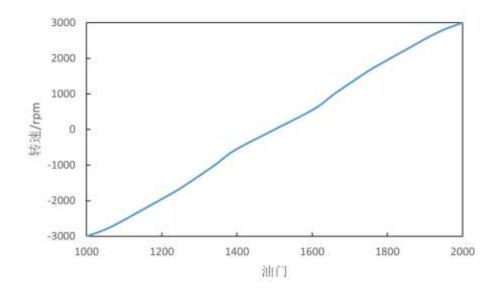
$$N_f = -X_f b_4$$





3.1.3 推进器性能模型

$$T = T_{max} \left(\frac{n}{n_{max}}\right)^2$$



$$X_{p} = T$$

$$Y_{p} = 0$$

$$Z_{p} = 0$$

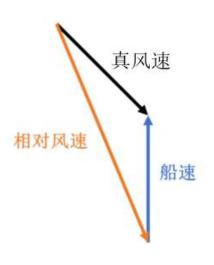
$$K_{p} = 0$$

$$M_{p} = Th_{t}$$

$$N_{p} = -Tb_{t}$$



3.1.4 风载荷模型



$$V_{awx} = tws \cdot \cos(twa + \beta)$$

$$V_{awy} = tws \cdot \sin(twa + \beta)$$

$$\beta = \arctan 2(v, u)$$

$$\alpha_{aw} = \arctan 2(-V_{awy}, -V_{awx})$$

$$X_{w} = 0.5C_{wx}(\alpha_{aw})\rho_{a}V_{aw}^{2}S_{x}$$

$$Y_{w} = 0.5C_{wy}(\alpha_{aw})\rho_{a}V_{aw}^{2}S_{y}$$

$$Z_{w} = 0$$

$$K_{w} = Y_{w}Z_{w}$$

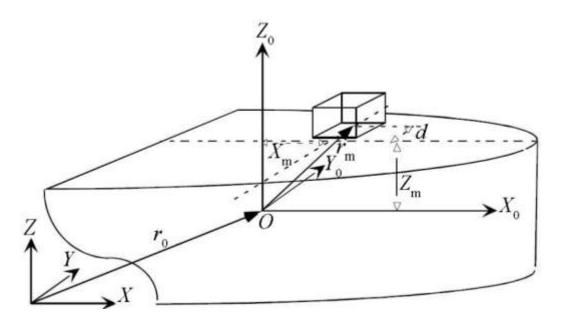
$$M_{w} = X_{w}Z_{w}$$

$$N_{w} = 0.5C_{wn}(\alpha_{aw})\rho_{a}V_{aw}^{2}S_{y}l_{pp}$$

| α _{aw} /° | C _{wx} | C _{wv} | C _{wn} |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 0 | 0.80 | 0 | 0 |
| 10 | 0.81 | 0.09 | -0.016 |
| 20 | 0.76 | 0.31 | -0.007 |
| 30 | 0.80 | 0.51 | -0.005 |
| 40 | 0.72 | 0.66 | -0.002 |
| 50 | 0.59 | 0.76 | 0.008 |
| 60 | 0.39 | 0.86 | 0.032 |
| 70 | 0.08 | 0.90 | 0.047 |
| 80 | -0.05 | 0.91 | 0.071 |
| 90 | -0.09 | 0.92 | 0.108 |
| 100 | -0.11 | 0.96 | 0.131 |
| 110 | -0.17 | 0.97 | 0.162 |
| 120 | -0.24 | 0.95 | 0.172 |
| 130 | -0.34 | 0.84 | 0.161 |
| 140 | -0.42 | 0.76 | 0.160 |
| 150 | -0.49 | 0.60 | 0.150 |
| 160 | -0.50 | 0.40 | 0.111 |
| 170 | -0.56 | 0.21 | 0.060 |
| 180 | -0.55 | 0 | 0 |



3.1.5 重物移动系统力学模型



$$\begin{split} X_{m} &= m(g_{x} - \dot{u} - qw + rv + 2r\dot{d} - \dot{q}z_{m} + \dot{r}d - qpd + q^{2}x_{m} - rpz_{m}) \\ Y_{m} &= m(g_{y} - \dot{v} - ru + pw - \ddot{d} - \dot{r}x_{m} + \dot{p}z_{m} - rpz_{m} + r^{2}d + p^{2}d - pqx_{m}) \\ Z_{m} &= m(g_{z} - \dot{w} - pv + qu - 2p\dot{d} - \dot{p}d + \dot{q}x_{m} - rpx_{m} + p^{2}z_{m} + q^{2}z_{m} - rqd) \\ K_{m} &= Z_{m}d - Y_{m}z_{m} \\ M_{m} &= X_{m}z_{m} - Z_{m}x_{m} \\ N_{m} &= Y_{m}x_{m} - X_{m}y_{m} \end{split}$$

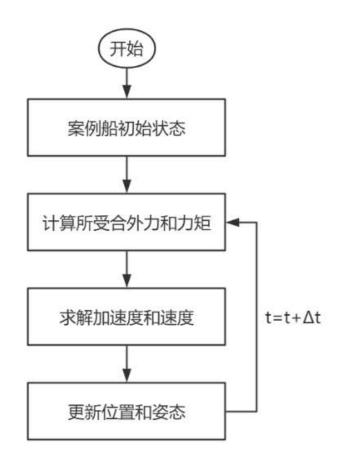
重物运动假设
$$\left| \dot{d} \right| \leq v_{\text{max}}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{d} = \pm a_{\text{max}}, 0 \\ |\dot{d}| \le v_{\text{max}} \\ |d| \le d_{\text{max}} \end{cases}$$

只有d是控制变量!

3.2 仿真模拟方案





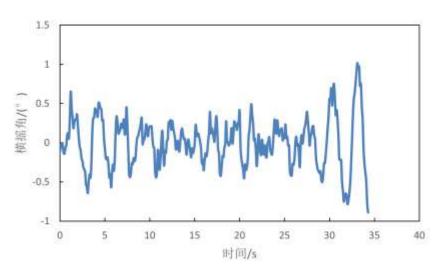
| | 工况1 | 工况2 | 工况3 | 工况4 | 工况5 | 工况6 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 航速(m/s) | 2.6 | | | | | |
| 飞行高度(m) | 0.25 | | | | | |
| a _{max} (m/s²) | 8 | | | | | |
| v _{max} (m/s) | 0.6 | | | | | |
| d _{max} (mm) | 150 | | | | | |
| 后水翼摆动角度差上限(°) | 6 | | | | | |
| 重物质量(kg) | 0.8 | | | 2.2 | | |
| 海况条件 | 常规海况 | 恶劣海况 | 恶劣海况 | 常规海况 | 恶劣海况 | 恶劣海况 |
| 是否开启重物移动控制 | 否 | 否 | 是 | 否 | 是 | 否 |

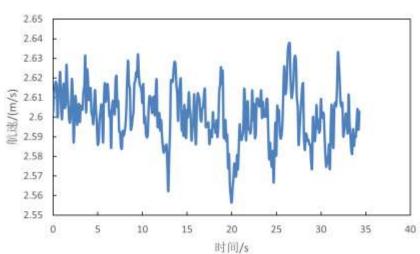
常规海况: 风载荷为零

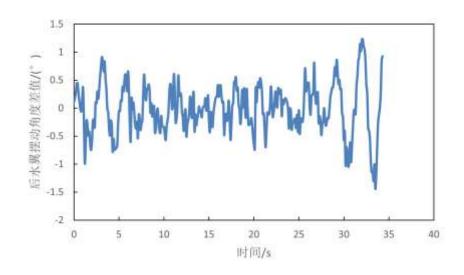
恶劣海况: $tws = 13.8 + 2.76\sin(0.2\pi t)$

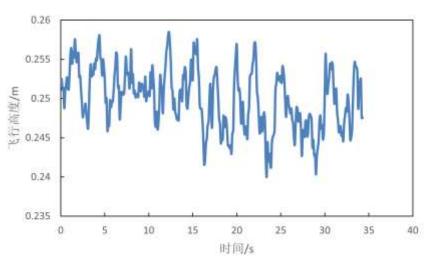
twa = 90



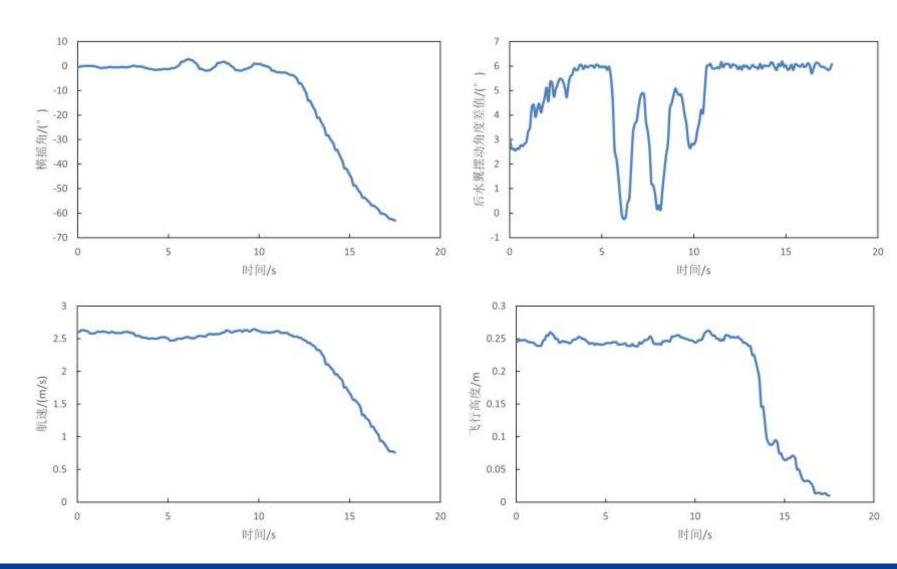




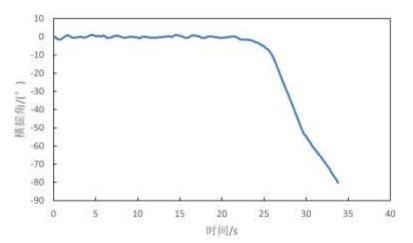


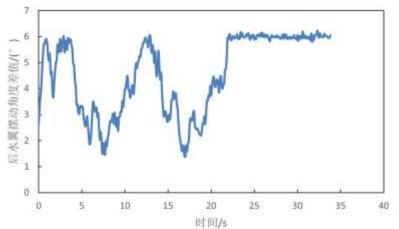


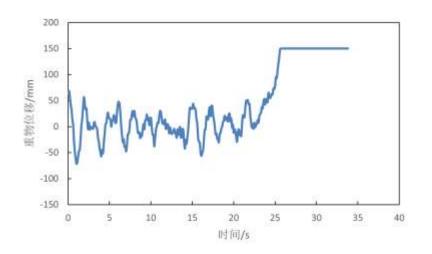


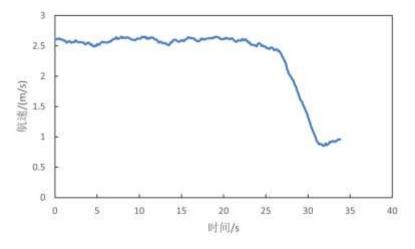


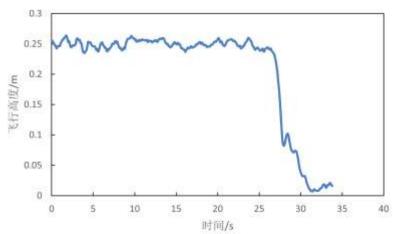




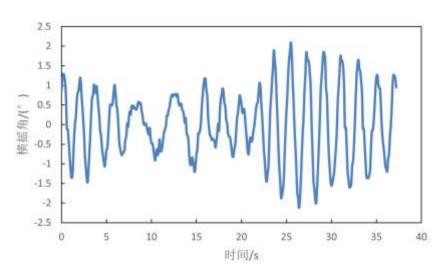


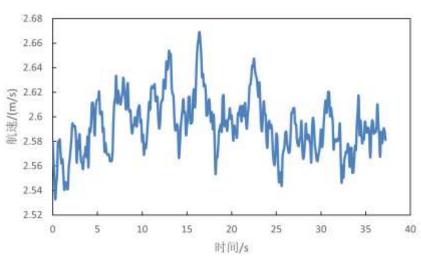


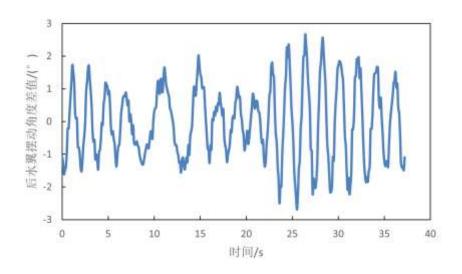


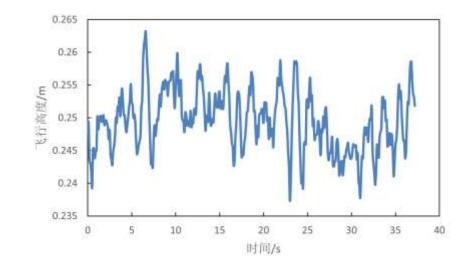






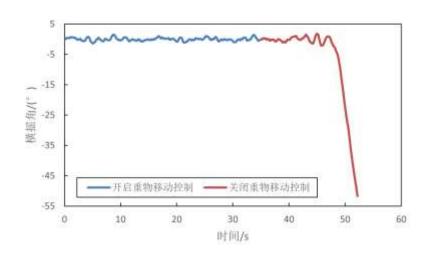


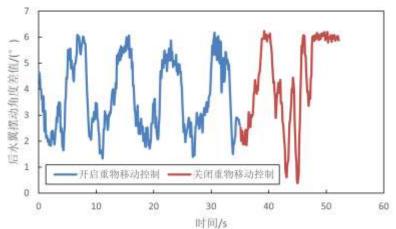


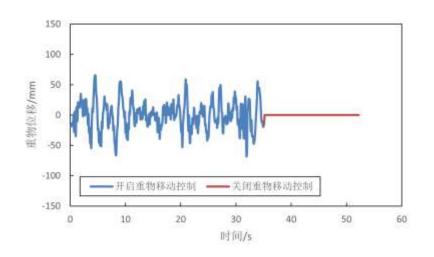


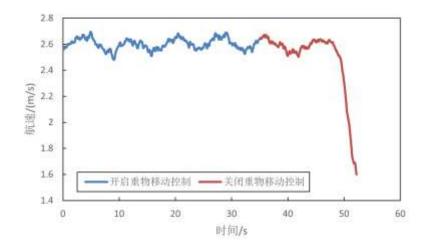


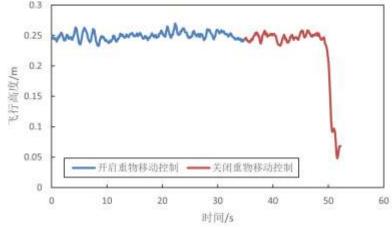
工况5和工况6





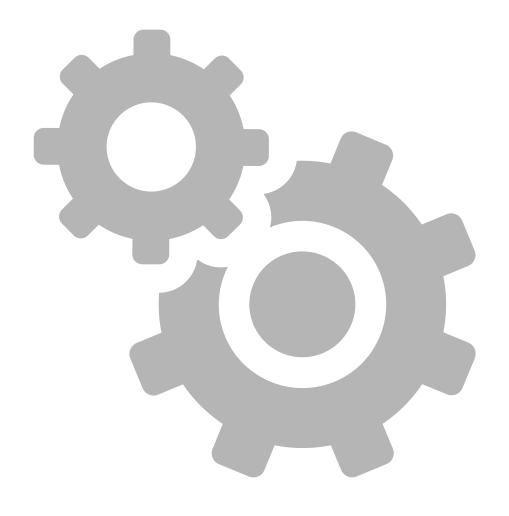






目录





- 1 绪论
- 2 案例船及控制原理
- 3 翼航状态的仿真模拟
- 4 起飞过程的航行试验
- 5 结论与展望

4.1 航行控制系统

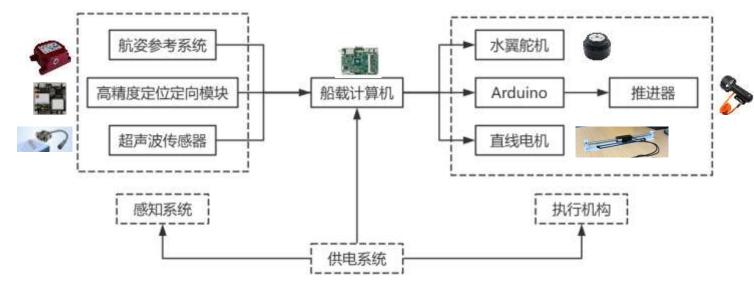


4.1.1 硬件系统





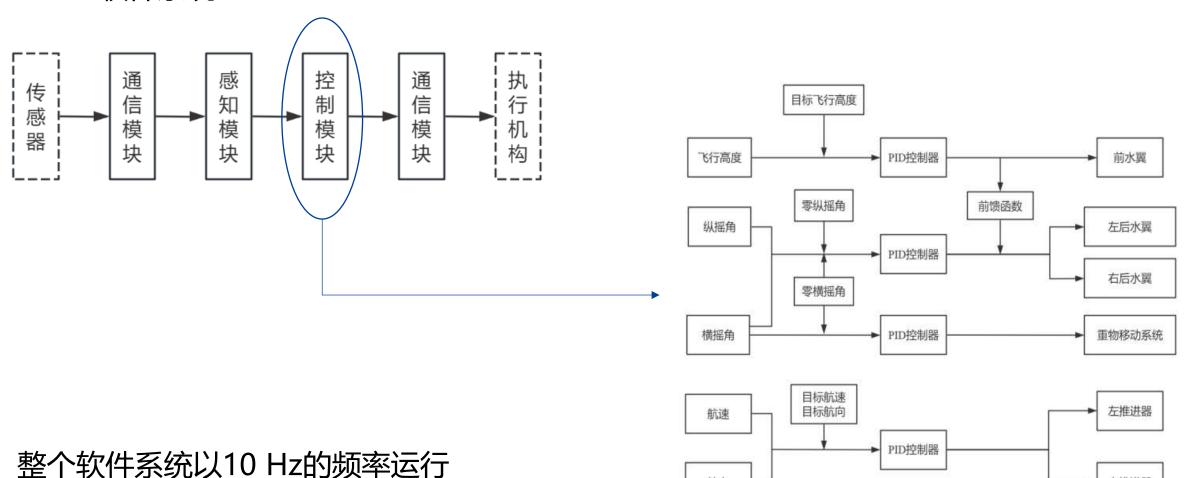
直线电机 (重物移动系统)



4.1 航行控制系统



4.1.2 软件系统



航向

右推进器

4.2 试验方案





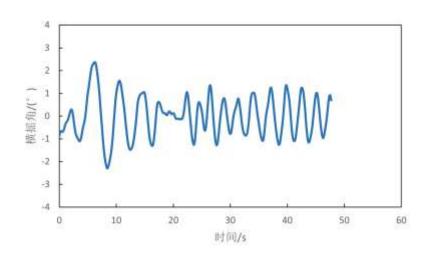
试验地点:上海交通大学致远湖

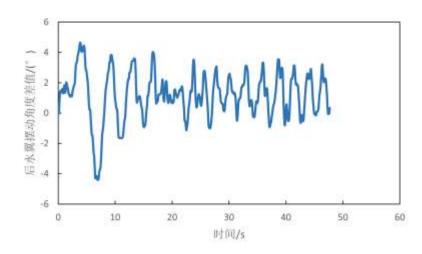
| | 工况1 | 工况2 | 工况3 | 工况4 | 工况5 | 工况6 | |
|-------------------------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
| 航速(m/s) | 2.6 | | | | | | |
| 飞行高度(m) | 0.25 | | | | | | |
| a _{max} (m/s²) | 8 | | | | | | |
| v _{max} (m/s) | 0.6 | | | | | | |
| d _{max} (mm) | 150 | | | | | | |
| 重物质量(kg) | 2.2 | | | | | | |
| 航向(°) | 120 | -60 | 120 | | -60 | | |
| 海况条件 | 常规海况 | | | 恶劣 | 海况 | | |
| 是否开启重物 移动控制 | 否 | 否 | 否 | 是 | 否 | 是 | |

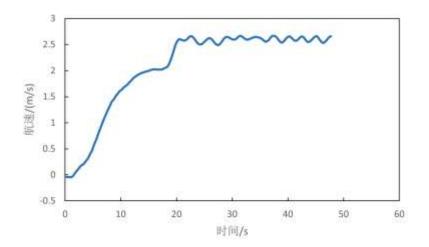
常规海况:后水翼的摆动角度差上限5°

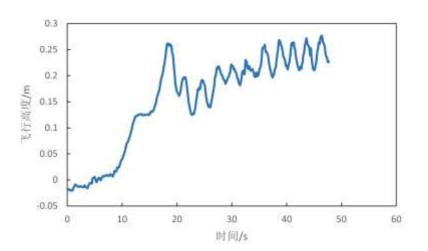
恶劣海况:后水翼的摆动角度差上限3.4°





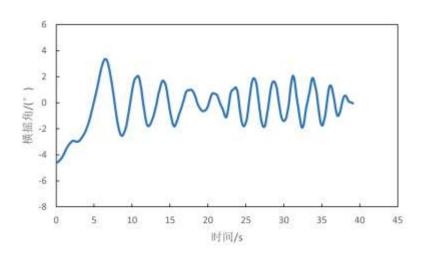


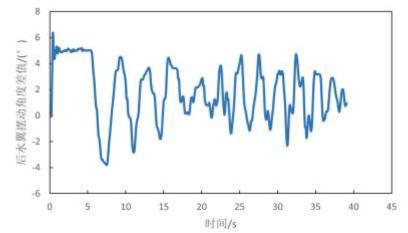


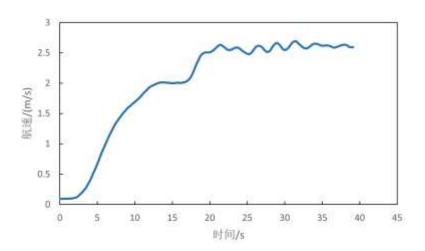


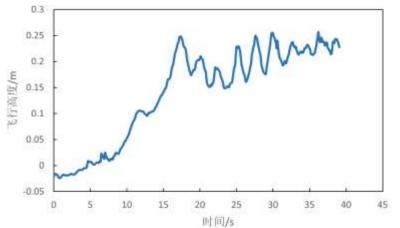
















工况3和工况4

工况3:

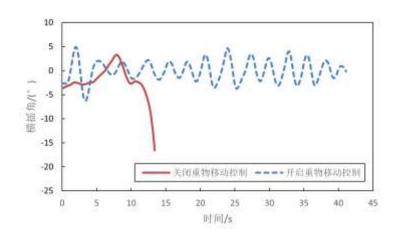


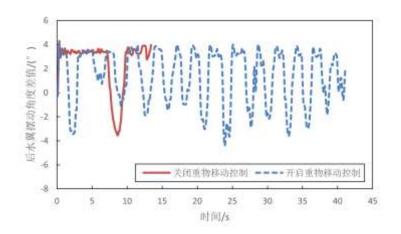
工况4:

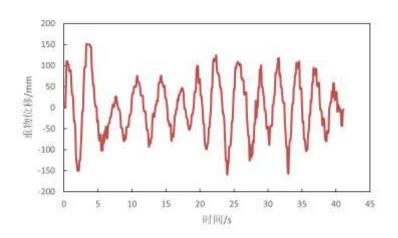


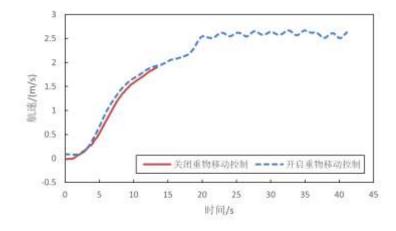


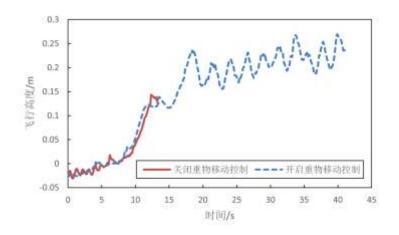
工况3和工况4











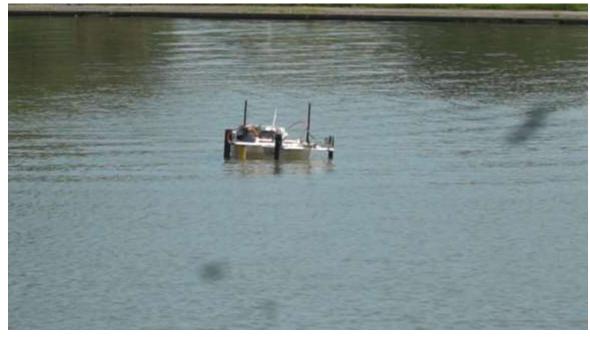


工况5和工况6

工况5:

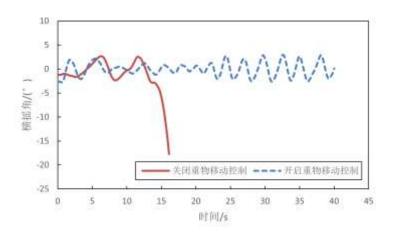


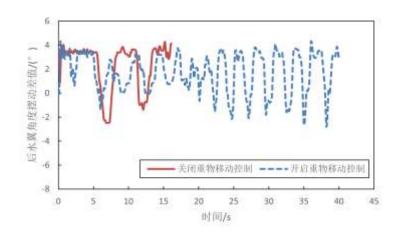
工况6:

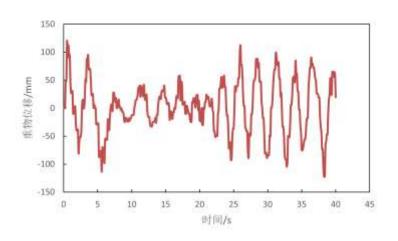


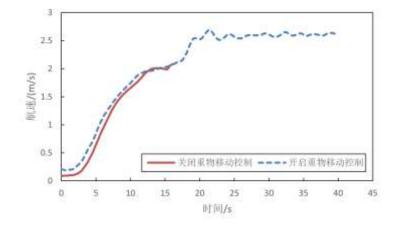


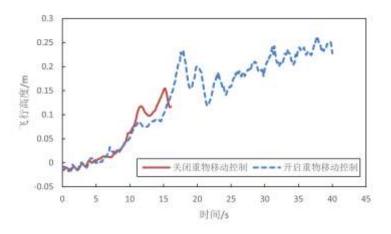
工况5和工况6





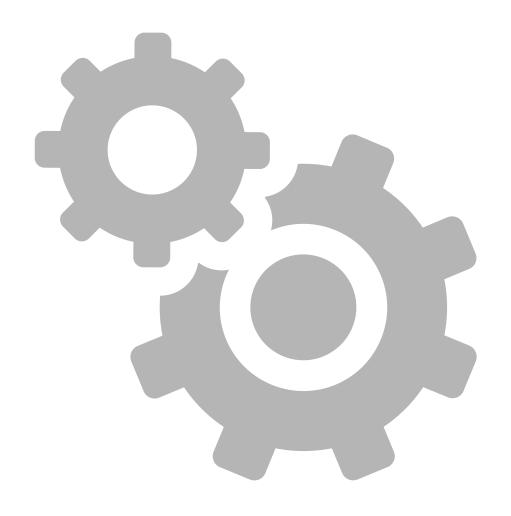






目录





- 1 绪论
- 2 案例船及控制原理
- 3 翼航状态的仿真模拟
- 4 起飞过程的航行试验
- 5 结论与展望

5.1 主要结论



● 飞行控制系统通过仿真模拟和自由航行试验完成验证

● 水翼控制器在常规海况下表现较好, 在恶劣海况下会出现控制力不足的情况

● 重物移动系统在恶劣海况下能明显改善横摇控制

5.2 研究展望



- 完善案例船起飞过程中的数学模型
- 在真实恶劣海况下进行航行试验



谢谢!

汇报人: 王睿哲

2025年1月10日



明审专家意见



专家一:

- (1) 建议对第三章所建立的运动模型进行控制相关的特性分析,如系统的瞬态响应、频域响应、稳定性、鲁棒性等分析,可为PID调参提供指导,有助于提升论文的学术性。
 - (2) 需要说明一下为何在建模时暂时忽略了波浪的影响。
- (3) 第四章所指的"常规海况"和"恶劣海况"缺少相应的环境参数说明,至少应说明风速、风向, 并补充航向角的定义。
- (4) 图中"开启重物"、"关闭重物"的表述不准确,建议改为"开启重物移动控制"、"关闭重物 移动控制"
- (5) 可能的话,建议基于仿真模型补充不同重物移动系统设计方案的对比,如不同重物质量、不同移动距离、不同移动速度的分析。

明审专家意见



专家二:

建议对所使用的数学模型、控制方法相关的基础知识增加介绍和陈述。