无人帆船项目

• 项目背景:





航运业发展趋势:绿色+智能

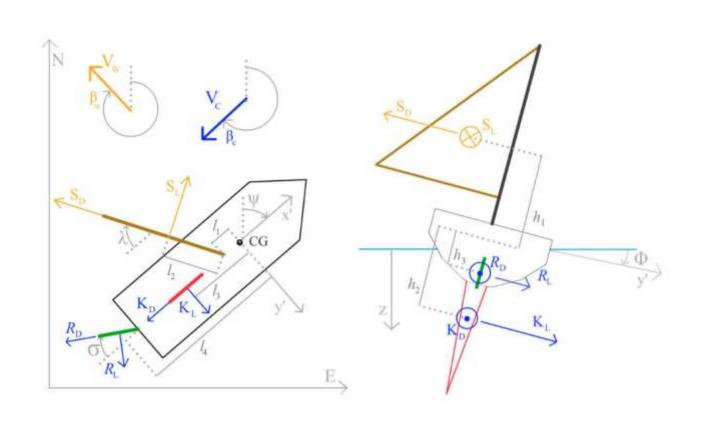
利用好风能可以实现从化石能源到绿色能源的过度

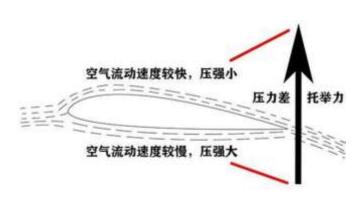
• 项目内容:

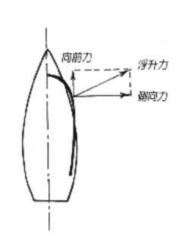
通过仿真和实船试验完成无人帆船三点绕标

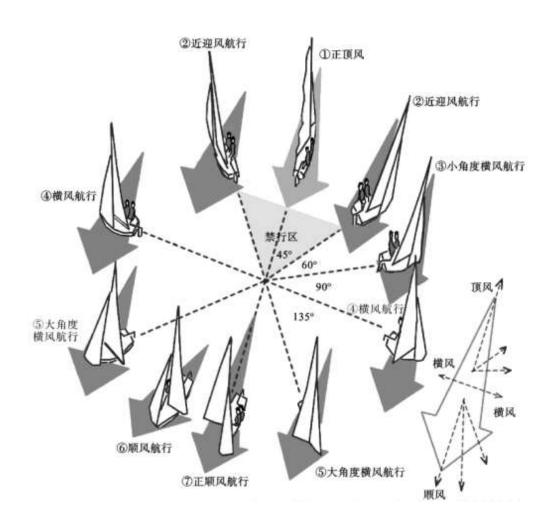


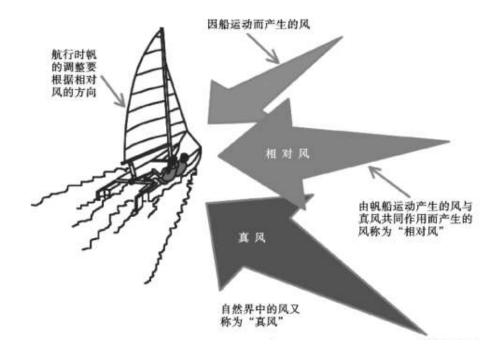
帆船航行原理简介



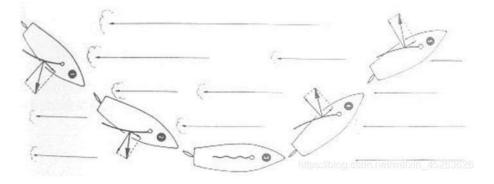








逆风航行:

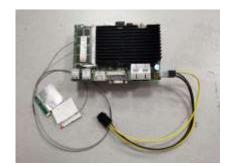


帆船控制原理

主要硬件:



Weather Station



主板

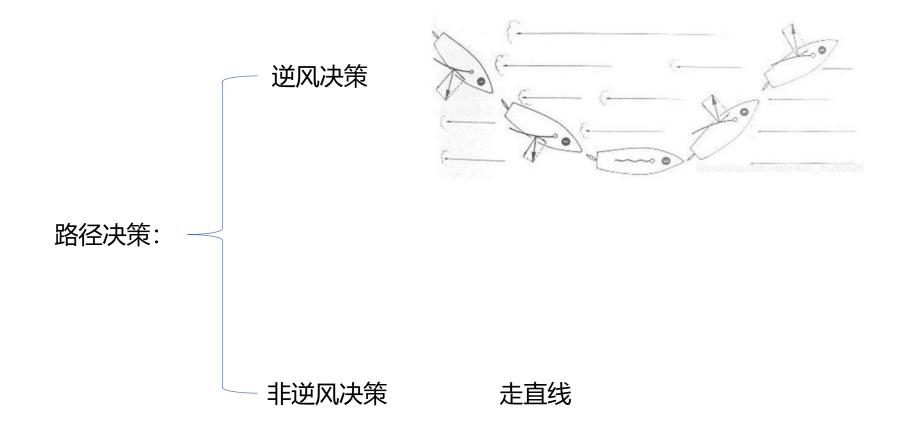


Aruduino



控舵舵机

帆船控制原理



= 分段走直线

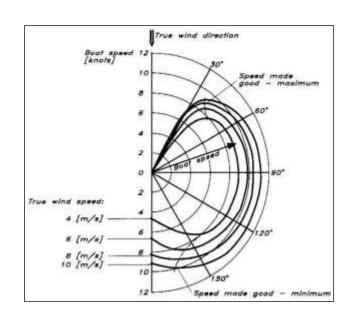
帆船控制原理

舵控制器 (航向控制器):

采用PD控制器,输入是目标航向角和当前航向角的差

帆控制器:

持续为帆船提供动力,保持最优帆角,可借助VPP得到



仿真模拟

• 动力学方程:
$$\begin{cases} X_H + X_S + X_R = (m + m_x)\dot{u} - (m + m_y)vr \\ Y_H + Y_S + Y_R = (m + m_y)\dot{v} + (m + m_x)ur \\ N_H + N_S + N_R = (I_{zz} + J_{zz})\dot{r} \\ L_H + L_S + L_R = (I_{xx} + J_{xx})\dot{p} \end{cases}$$

船体坐标系

总力、总力矩 ——— 加速度 — 动力学方程

速度 积分

• 运动学方程:
$$\begin{cases} u\cos\psi - v\cos\phi\sin\psi = \dot{x}_0 \\ u\sin\psi + v\cos\phi\cos\psi = \dot{y}_0 \\ r\cos\phi = \dot{\psi} \\ p = \dot{\phi} \end{cases}$$

速度(船体坐标系)

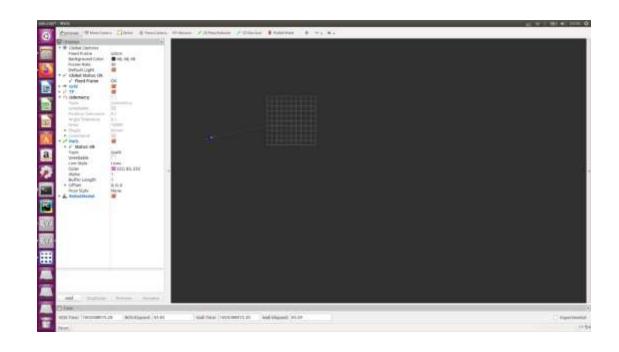
运动学方程

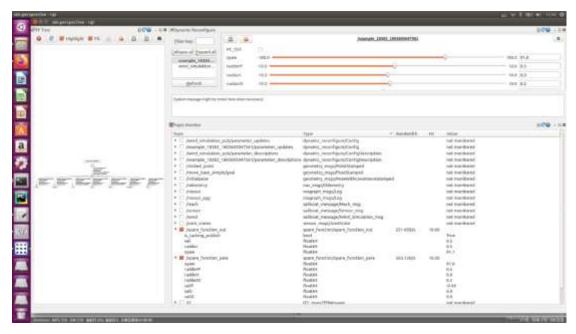
速度 (固定坐标系)

积分

位置、姿态

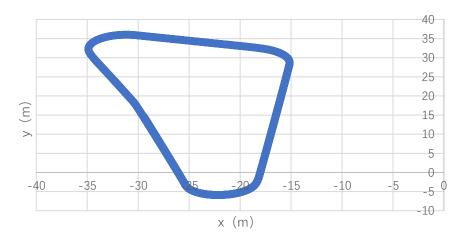
仿真模拟





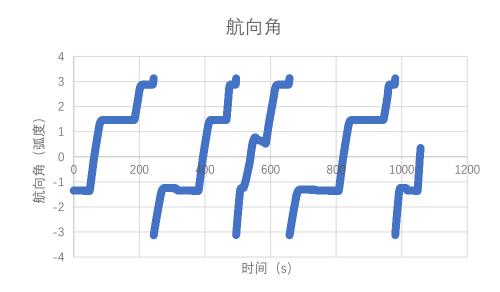
仿真模拟

双帆船仿真路径



目标点: (-15,30),(-30,17),(-25,-

5), 真风角45°

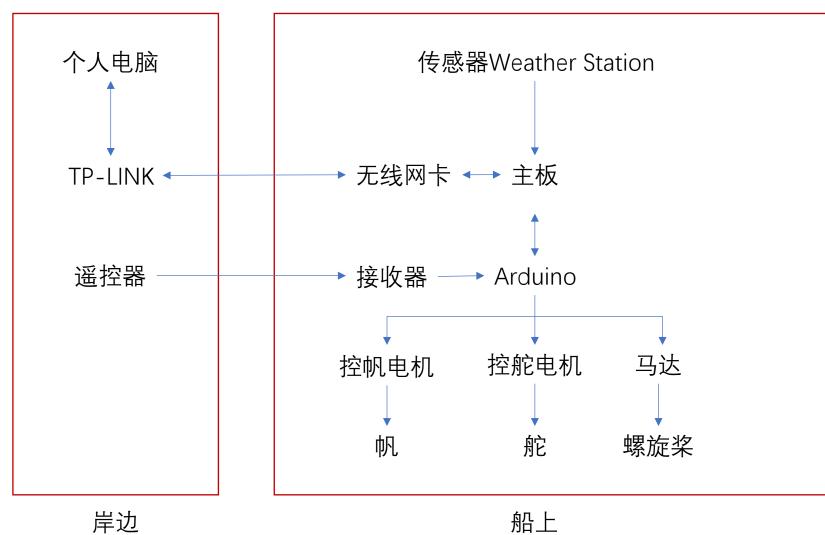


实船试验



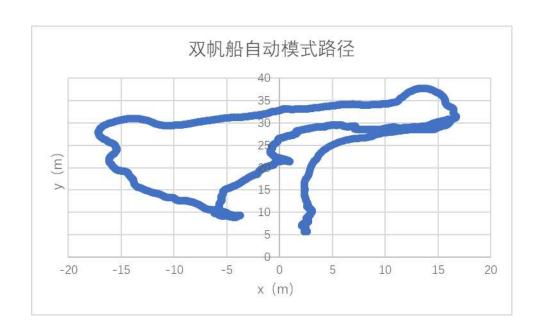
试验地点:上海交通大学涵泽湖

实船试验



船上

实船试验



三点: (15,30),(-10,30),(0,25)

