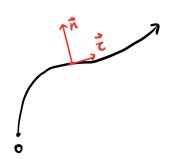
自动驾驶控制算法第三讲

运动学方程 X=νcosφ

$$\dot{\varphi} = \frac{v \tan \delta}{L}$$
 $\dot{\varphi} = \frac{v}{R}$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{R} = \frac{\tan \delta}{L}$ $\tan \delta = \frac{L}{R}$

动力学方程:考虑轮胎特性

当选取 Frenet 坐标系时,可以将纵向控制与横向控制解耦



$$\vec{v} = \frac{dS}{dt} \qquad \vec{a_z} = \frac{d^2S}{dt^2} \qquad a_n = \frac{v^2 + v^2 + tanS}{L}$$

$$S = 5 \text{ az } _{\alpha} = \frac{d^2S}{dt^2} \qquad a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{v^2 + tanS}{L}$$

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$$a_n = \frac{v^2}{R} = \frac{v^2 + tanS}{L}$$

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{X} = v \cos \varphi \\
\dot{Y} = v \sin \varphi \\
\dot{\varphi} = v \frac{\tan \vartheta}{L}
\end{cases}$$

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\dot{X} = v \cos \varphi \\
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\end{cases}$$

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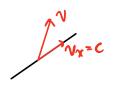
$$A_{\tau} = \frac{1}{dt^{\epsilon}}$$

$$X = \int V$$

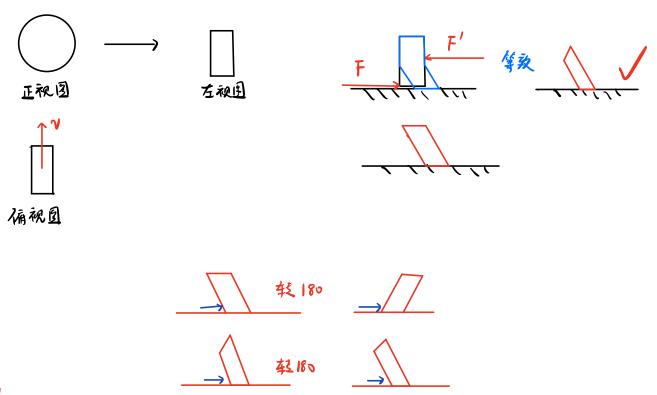
$$X = \int V$$

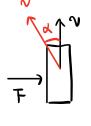
二自由度车辆动力学方程

假设前轮转角S较小,假设 W=C



轮胎的侧偏特性

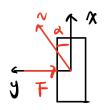




定义 F=Ca C 侧偏刚度

例偏刚度×侧偏角=侧偏力

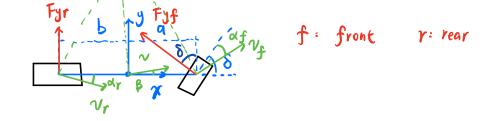
侧偏刚度- 定是负数



负的侧偏力 习正的侧偏角

汽车在行驶过程中,由 于路面的倾斜、侧向风 或曲线行驶时的离心力 等的作用, 车轮中心沿Y 轴方向将作用有侧向力 Fy, 相应地在地面上产 生地面侧向反作用力, 也称为侧偏力。

的车模型



ar ay 都是负的

假设分较小 (05851

ay s y 的关系,从及 好, dr 的具体 toti

$$\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{y}} = \ddot{\mathbf{y}} + \mathbf{V}_{\mathbf{x}}\dot{\mathbf{\psi}} \tag{2}$$

$$\vec{q} = \frac{d\vec{v}}{dt} = \frac{d(v_x \vec{e}_x + v_y \vec{e}_y)}{dt}$$

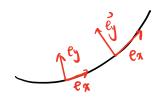
$$m(\ddot{y} + V_x \dot{\psi}) = F_{yf} + F_{yr} \eqno(3)$$

在画生标系中 的,药为常矢量 的,前二0

$$\Rightarrow \vec{a} = \frac{dv_x}{dt} \vec{e_x} + v_x \cdot \frac{de_x}{dt} + \frac{dv_y}{dt} \vec{e_y} + v_y \cdot \frac{d\vec{e_y}}{dt} \Rightarrow 0$$

在鲔生标 a= vaex + Nyey : ay= Ny

在车身生标 Ex. 可不是常矢量 (Frenet 公式) (非惯性系)



$$tandt = \frac{\dot{\varphi}b - v_y}{v_x} \approx dr$$

$$\dot{\gamma}b = V \sin \beta = \dot{\gamma}b - V y$$

$$tand_{I} = \frac{\dot{\gamma}b - v y}{v_{x}} \times dr \qquad \exists dr \notin \dot{\chi}\dot{\eta} \qquad \forall r = \frac{v y - \dot{\gamma}b}{v_{x}}$$

$$tan\theta = \frac{\dot{\varphi}a + v_y}{v_x}$$
 $ds = \theta - \delta = \frac{\dot{\varphi}a + v_y}{v_x} - \delta$

may = Cy dy + Cardr => m(
$$\mathring{v}_{y} + \mathring{v}_{x}\mathring{\phi}$$
) = Cy ($\frac{\mathring{\phi}a + \mathring{v}_{y}}{\mathring{v}_{x}} - \delta$) + Cy ($\frac{\mathring{v}_{y} - \mathring{\phi}b}{\mathring{v}_{x}}$)
$$1\mathring{\phi} = aCy dy + Cy dy => 1\mathring{\phi} = aCy \left(\frac{\mathring{\phi}a + \mathring{v}_{y}}{\mathring{v}_{x}} - \delta \right) - bCy \left(\frac{\mathring{v}_{y} - \mathring{\phi}b}{\mathring{v}_{x}} \right)$$

$$\frac{(\ddot{y})}{(\ddot{\phi})} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\cos f + \cos r}{m^{N}\chi} & \frac{a \cos f - b \cos r}{m^{N}\chi} - v_{\chi} \\ \frac{a \cos f - b \cos r}{1 v_{\chi}} & \frac{a^{2}\cos f + b \cos r}{1 v_{\chi}} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{y} \\ \ddot{\phi} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{\cos f}{m} \\ -\frac{a \cos f}{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{cases} 5 \\ -\frac{a \cos f}{1} \end{cases}$$

该
$$x = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{y} \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}$$

设 $X = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{y} \\ \dot{\varphi} \end{pmatrix}$ $U = \delta$ $\dot{\chi} = AX + Bu$ 通过控制 δ , 实现对 \dot{y} , $\dot{\gamma}$ 的控制