

本地热量管理V3

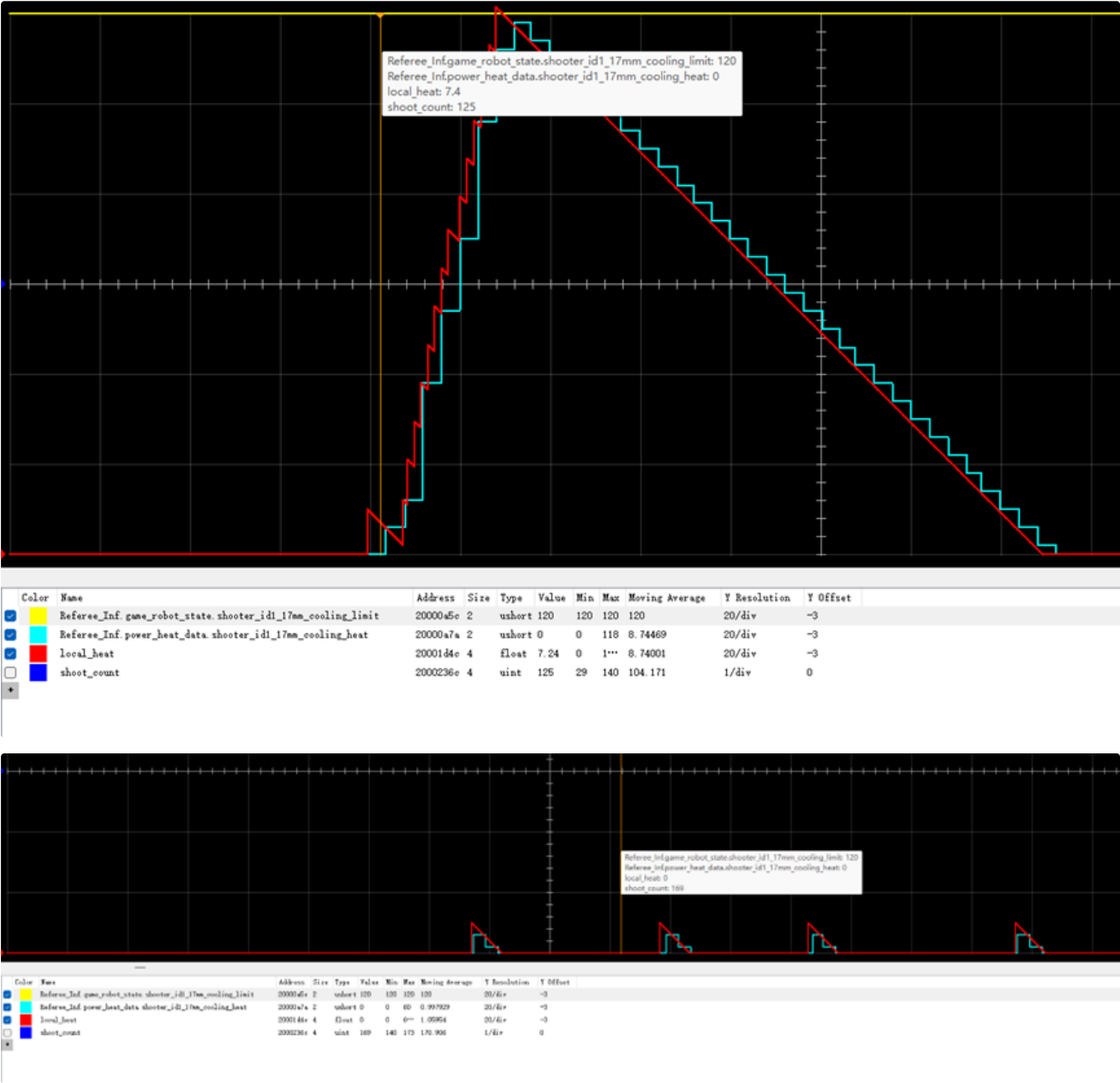
采用摩擦轮转速变化作为发弹判断依据

数据处理：

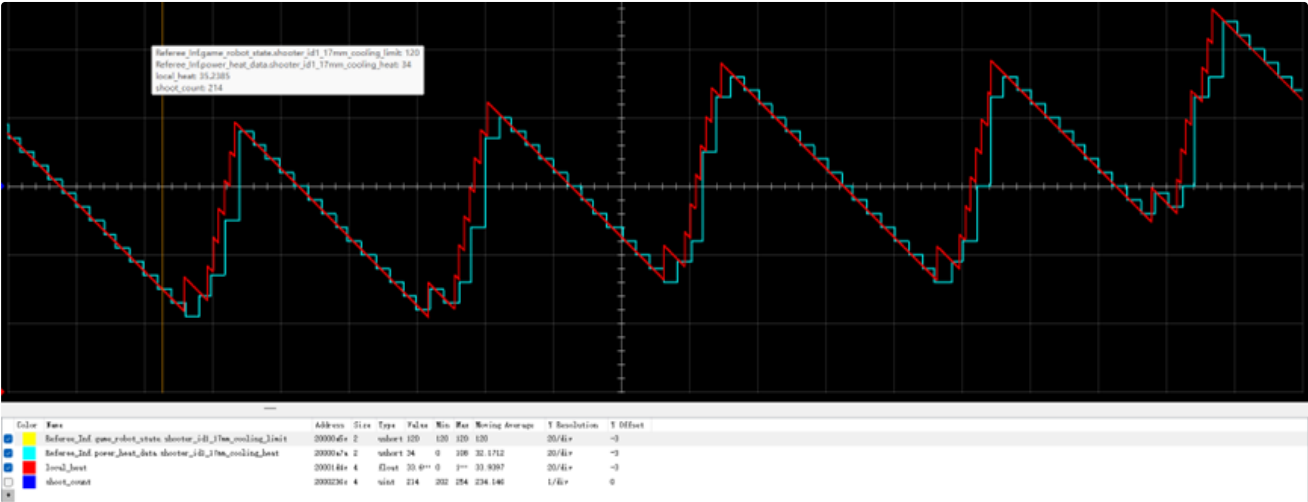
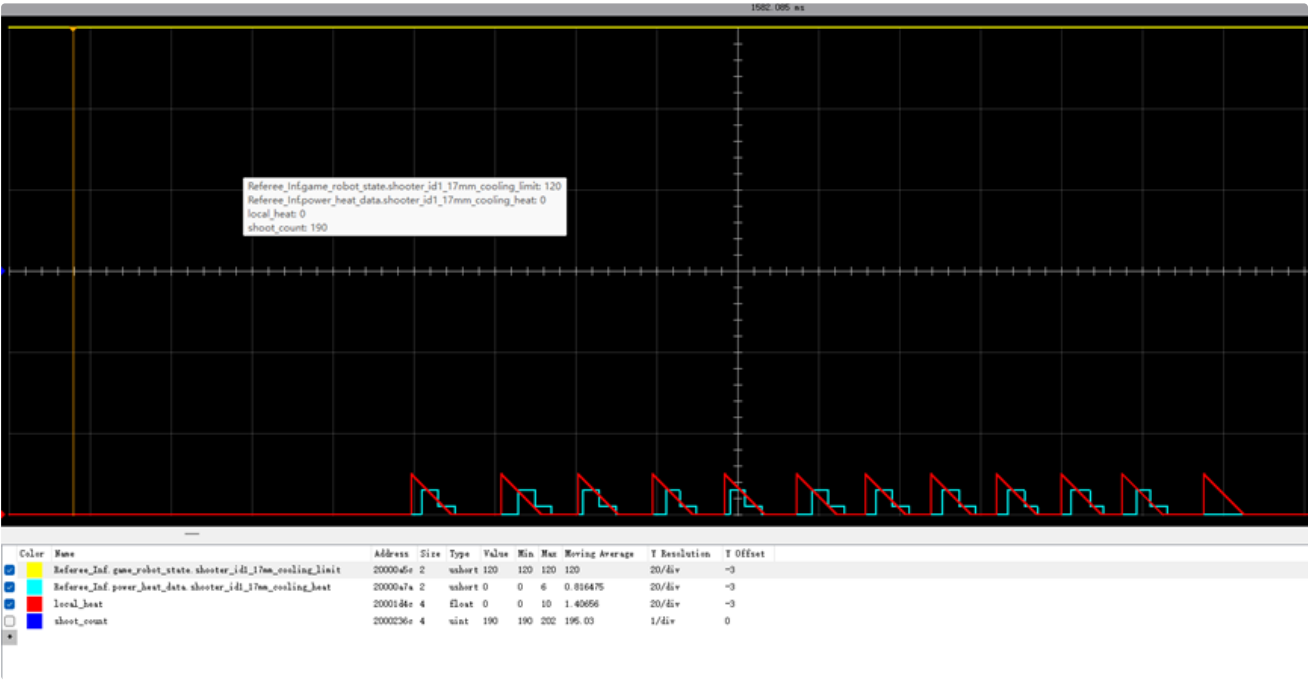
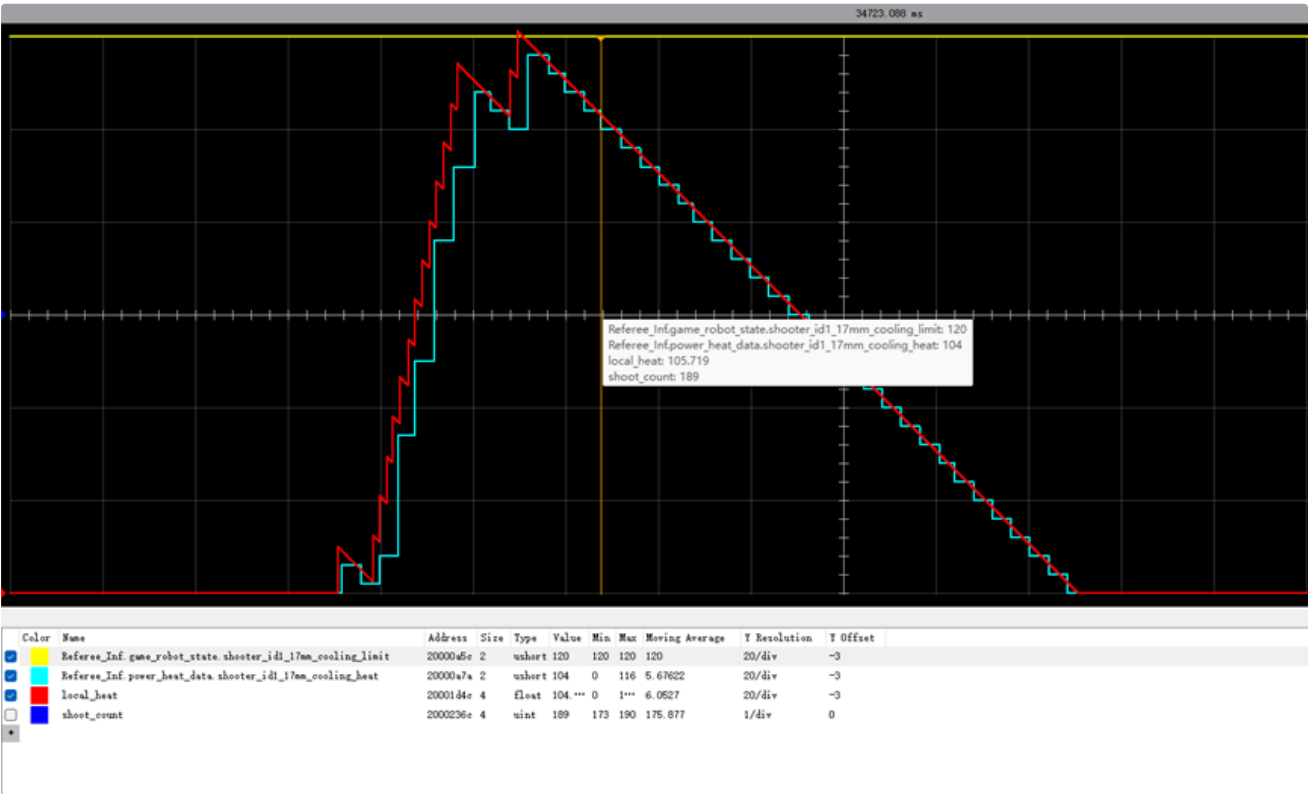


效果：

18m/s



30m/s



主函数(可加在shoot_task末尾)

```
1  uint32_t shoot_count = 0;
2  void Shoot_Fric_data_process(void)
3  {
4      /*-----变量常量-----*/
5      static bool bullet_waiting_confirm = false;
6      // 等待比较器确认
7      uint8_t shoot_speed =
Referee_Inf.game_robot_state.shooter_id1_17mm_speed_limit; // 获取弹速
8      int16_t data = CAN_Shoot[1].Current_Speed;
9      // 获取摩擦轮转速
10     static uint16_t data_histroy[MAX_HISTROY];
11     // 做循环队列
12     static uint8_t head = 0, rear = 0;
13     // 队列下标
14     float moving_average[2];
15     // 移动平均滤波
16     uint8_t data_num;
17     // 循环队列元素个数
18     float derivative;
19     // 微分
20     /*-----逻辑控制-----*/
21     /*-----*/
22     data = abs(data);
23     /*入队*/
24     data_histroy[head] = data;
25     head++;
26     head %= MAX_HISTROY;
27     /*判断队列数据量*/
28     data_num = (head - rear + MAX_HISTROY) % MAX_HISTROY;
29     if (data_num ≥ Fliter_windowSize + 1) // 队列数据量满足要求
30     {
31         moving_average[0] = 0;
32         moving_average[1] = 0;
33         /*同时计算两个滤波*/
34         for (uint8_t i = rear, j = rear + 1, index = rear; index < rear +
Fliter_windowSize; i++, j++, index++)
35         {
36             i %= MAX_HISTROY;
37             j %= MAX_HISTROY;
38             moving_average[0] += data_histroy[i];
39             moving_average[1] += data_histroy[j];
40         }
41         moving_average[0] /= Fliter_windowSize;
42         moving_average[1] /= Fliter_windowSize;
43         /*滤波求导*/
44         derivative = moving_average[1] - moving_average[0];
45         /*导数比较*/
46         if (derivative < -shoot_speed * 2)
47         {
48             bullet_waiting_confirm = true;
49         }
50     }
51 }
```

```

42         else if (derivative > -shoot_speed * 1.35)
43         {
44             if (bullet_waiting_confirm == true)
45             {
46                 local_heat += One_bullet_heat; // 确认打出
47                 shoot_count++;
48                 bullet_waiting_confirm = false;
49             }
50         }
51         rear++;
52         rear %= MAX_HISTROY;
53     }
54 }

```

主函数执行放到main.c定时器中

```

206  /* USER CODE BEGIN Callback 1 */
207  if (htim->Instance == TIM6)
208  {
209      /*-----热量控制部分-----*/
210      local_heat -= (Referee_Inf.game_robot_state.shooter_id1_17mm_cooling_rate / 1000.0f); // 1000Hz冷却
211      if (local_heat < 0)
212      {
213          local_heat = 0;
214      }
215      Shoot_Fric_data_process();
216      /*-----IMU部分-----*/
217      mpu_data.imu_tick_counts++;
218      Yaw_Angle += mpu_data.processed_data.wz * 0.0576f;
219  }
220  /* USER CODE END Callback 1 */

```

```

1  /* USER CODE BEGIN Callback 1 */
2  if (htim->Instance == TIM6)
3  {
4      /*-----热量控制部分-----*/
5      local_heat -= (Referee_Inf.game_robot_state.shooter_id1_17mm_cooling_rate /
6      1000.0f); // 1000Hz冷却
7      if (local_heat < 0)
8      {
9          local_heat = 0;
10     }
11     Shoot_Fric_data_process();
12     /*-----IMU部分-----*/
13     mpu_data.imu_tick_counts++;
14     Yaw_Angle += mpu_data.processed_data.wz * 0.0576f;
15 }
16 /* USER CODE END Callback 1 */

```

热量控制部分

```

161 if (Referee_Inf.game_robot_state.shooter_id1_17mm_cooling_limit - local_heat <= heat_control) // 剩余热量小于留出
162 {
163     Shoot_Speed = 0;
164 }

```

```

1  if (Referee_Inf.game_robot_state.shooter_id1_17mm_cooling_limit - local_heat ≤
    heat_control) // 剩余热量小于留出的热量
2      {
3          Shoot_Speed = 0;
4      }

```

其他一些变量的初始化

```

74  // referee_info 数据类型
75  Referee_Info Referee_Inf = {0};
76  int heat_control = 15;      // 热量控制
77  float heat_remain = 0;     // 剩余热量
78  float local_heat = 0;      // 本地热量
79  int One_bullet_heat = 10;  // 打一发消耗热量

```

```

1  // referee_info 数据类型
2  Referee_Info Referee_Inf = {0};
3  int heat_control = 20;      // 热量控制
4  float heat_remain = 0;     // 剩余热量
5  float local_heat = 0;      // 本地热量
6  int One_bullet_heat = 10;  // 打一发消耗热量

```

heat_control的值经过测试，20是个不错的选项

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每个车摩擦轮体质不一样，如果有必要，需要采集摩擦轮转速进行分析