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搜索



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Motion Planning for Mobile Robots





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第六章作业讲评及Xilin学员优秀作业展示

By 朱江超 (/user/47491) • 12-27 • 271次浏览





homework

In matlab, write a corridor-constrained piecewise Bezier curve generation.

The conversion between Bezier to monomial polynomial is given.

The corridor is pre-defined.

Only position needs to be constrained.

hw5 vs hw6

Define higher order (
$$l^{th}$$
) control points: $a_{\mu j}^{0,i}=c_{\mu j}^{i}, a_{\mu j}^{l,i}=\frac{n!}{(n-l)!}\cdot(a_{\mu j}^{l-1,i+1}-a_{\mu j}^{l-1,i}), \ \ l\geq 1$

Boundary Constraints:

$$a_{\mu j}^{l,0} \cdot s_j^{(1-l)} = d_{\mu j}^{(l)}$$

· Continuity Constraints:



Stack all of these min

We only solve this program once to determine whether there is a qualified trajectory exists.

· Safety Constraints:

$$\beta_{\mu j}^- \le c_{\mu j}^i \le \beta_{\mu j}^+, \ \mu \in \{x, y, z\}, \ i = 0, 1, 2, ..., n,$$

Dynamical Feasibility Constraints:

$$v_m^- \le n \cdot (c_{\mu j}^i - c_{\mu j}^{i-1}) \le v_m^+, a_m^- \le n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (c_{\mu j}^i - 2c_{\mu j}^{i-1} + c_{\mu j}^{i-2})/s_j \le a_m^+$$

A typica convex QP

about si

$$f_{\mu}(t) = \begin{cases} s_{1} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_{\mu 1}^{i} b_{n}^{i} (\frac{t-T_{0}}{s_{1}}), & t \in [T_{0}, T_{1}] \\ s_{2} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_{\mu 2}^{i} b_{n}^{i} (\frac{t-T_{1}}{s_{2}}), & t \in [T_{1}, T_{2}] \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ s_{m} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n} c_{\mu m}^{i} b_{n}^{i} (\frac{t-T_{m-1}}{s_{m}}), & t \in [T_{m-1}, T_{m}], \end{cases}$$

$$(5)$$

$$a_{\mu j}^{l,0} \cdot s_{j}^{(1-l)} = d_{\mu j}^{(l)},$$
 position constraint: $l = 0$, $a_{\mu j}^{0,0} \cdot s_{j} = p_{\mu j}$ velocity constriant: $l = 1$, $a_{\mu j}^{1,0} = v_{\mu j}$ accelerate constriant: $l = 2$, $\frac{a_{\mu j}^{2,0}}{s_{j}} = a_{\mu j}$

Q_j = zeros(n_order+1, n_order+1); for i = d_order:n_order for 1 = i:n_order

> factorial(1)/factorial(1-d_order)*... ts(j+1)^(3-2*d_order) / (i+1-n_order);

 $Q_j(1+1, i+1) = Q_j(i+1, 1+1);$

about (n-1)-order control points

$$v_{m}^{-} \leq n \cdot \left(c_{\mu j}^{i} - c_{\mu j}^{i-1}\right) \leq v_{m}^{+}$$
 系数组成杨辉三角
$$a_{m}^{-} \leq n \cdot (n-1) \cdot \frac{c_{\mu j}^{i} - 2c_{\mu j}^{i-1} + c_{\mu j}^{i-2}}{s_{j}} \leq a_{m}^{+}$$
 系数组成杨辉三角
$$1 \quad 1 \quad 1 \quad n=2$$
 n=3 n=4 n=5
$$j_{m}^{-} \leq n \cdot (n-1) \cdot (n-2) \cdot \frac{c_{\mu j}^{i} - 3c_{\mu j}^{i-1} + 3c_{\mu j}^{i-2} - c_{\mu j}^{i-3}}{s_{j}^{2}} \leq j_{m}^{+}$$
 1 6 15 20 15 6 1 n=7

```
function coef_list = YangHTriangle(n)
      coef list = zeros(1, n);
      for i = 1:n
          coef list(i) = (-1) (i+n)*nchoosek(n-1, i-1);
      end
 end
```

getQM()——Important!!!

不能直接套用使用第五章的结论

```
Q_j(i+1, 1+1) = factorial(i)/factorial(i-d_order)*...
J = \int_{0}^{T} \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}^{k} \left( s \cdot \sum c_{i} b^{i} \left( \frac{t}{s} \right) \right)}{dt^{4}} \right)^{2} dt, t \in [0, T]
= \int_0^1 s^3 \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}^k \left( \sum c_i b^i(\tau) \right)}{s^k d\tau^4} \right)^2 d\tau, \tau \in [0,1]
                                                                                                                                                              end
= s^{-(2k-3)} \int_0^1 \left( \frac{\mathrm{d}^k \left( \sum p_i \tau^i \right)}{d\tau^4} \right)^2 d\tau, \tau \in [0,1]
                                                                                                                                              Q = blkdiag(Q, Q_j);
                                                                                                                                              M = blkdiag(M, M j);
= s^{-(2k-3)} \int_0^1 (f^4(\tau))^2 d\tau, \tau \in [0,1]
= \begin{bmatrix} \dots \\ p_i \end{bmatrix}^T \left[ \dots \frac{i(i-1)(i-2)(i-3)l(l-1)(l-2)(l-3)s^{-(2k-3)}}{i+l-7} \dots \right] \begin{bmatrix} \dots \\ p_i \end{bmatrix}^T
```

getAbeq()

导数约束:只对起始点和终止点pva(j)施加——<mark>和作业5相比少了中间点位置约束</mark>连续性约束:对于中间点施加

```
%_____
                                                   % Boundary constraints in start point
                                                   % p, v, a, i continuity constrain between each 2 segments
Aeq_start = zeros(d_order, n_all_poly);
                                                   Aeq_con = zeros((n_seg-1)*d_order, n_all_poly);
for k = 0:d_order-1
                                                   beq_con = zeros((n_seg-1)*d_order, 1);
   Aeq_start(k+1, 1:k+1) = ...
                                                  for k = 0:d order-1
      factorial (n order)/factorial (n order-k)*...
      YangHTriangle(k+1)*ts(1)^(1-k);
                                                       start_idx_1 = k*(n_seg-1);
                                                       for j = 0:n_seg-2
beq_start = start_cond';
                                                          start idx 2 = (n \text{ order+1})*(j+1);
                                                          Aeq_con(start_idx_1+j+1, start_idx_2-k:start_idx_2) = ...
factorial(n_order)/factorial(n_order-k)*...
% Boundary constraints in end point
                                                                    YangHTriangle(k+1)*ts(j+1)^(1-k);
Aeq_end = zeros(d_order, n_all_poly);
for k = 0:d_order-1
                                                          Aeq\_con(start\_idx\_1+j+1, start\_idx\_2+1:start\_idx\_2+1+k) = \dots
   Aeq_end(k+1, n_all_poly-k:n_all_poly) = ...
                                                                       -factorial(n_order)/factorial(n_order-k)*...
      factorial(n_order)/factorial(n_order-k)*...
                                                                       YangHTriangle(k+1)*ts(j+2)^(1-k);
      YangHTriangle(k+1)*ts(n seg)^(1-k);
                                                       end
                                                   end
beq_end = end_cond';
```

getAbieq()

位置约束: 2*n_seg*(n_order+1) 速度约束: 2*n_seg*n_order

加速度约束: 2*n_seg*(n_order-1)

```
function [Aieq, bieq] = getAbieq(n_seg, d_order, constraint_range, ts)
    n_order = 2*n_order-1
    n_all_poly = n_seg*2*d_order;
    Aieq = zeros(2*n_seg*d_order*(n_order+1-(d_order-1)/2), n_all_poly);
    bieq = zeros(2*n_seg*d_order*(n_order+1-(d_order-1)/2), 1);
    % p. v. a. j
    for k = 0:d order-1
        for j = 0:n_seg-1
            start_idx_1 = 2*n_seg*k*(n_order+1-(k-1)/2)+2*j*(1+n_order-k);
            start_idx_2 = (n_order+1)*j;
            for i = 0:n_order-k
                Aieq(start_idx_1+2*i+1:start_idx_1+2*i+2, start_idx_2+i+1:start_idx_2+i+1+k) = ...
                     \begin{tabular}{l} [YangHTriangle(k+1)*factorial(n\_order)/factorial(n\_order-k)*ts(j+1)^*(1-k); \end{tabular} 
                     -YangHTriangle(k+1)*factorial(n order)/factorial(n order-k)*ts(j+1)*(1-k)];
                bieq(start idx 1+2*i+1:start idx 1+2*i+2, 1) = constraint range(j+1, 2*k+1:2*k+2)';
   end
```

运动规划第六章作业

1、基于 Bezier 曲线 MinimumSnapTrajetory 问题。

首先 Bezier 曲线由如下公式表示:

$$\mathbf{B}_{i}(t) = c_{i}^{0}b_{n}^{0}(t) + c_{i}^{1}b_{n}^{1}(t) + \dots + c_{i}^{n}b_{n}^{n}(t) = \sum_{i=0}^{i=n}c_{i}^{i}b_{n}^{i}(t)$$
 (1-1)

其中

$$b_n^i(t) = \binom{n}{i} \cdot t^i \cdot (1-t)^{n-i} \tag{1-2}$$

观察式(1-1),我们可以发现 Bezier 曲线由控制点 c_i 以及对应的权重函数 b_n^i (也称 Bernstein polynomial basis)组成。对于 $\mu \in \{x,y,z\}$ 三个轴,我们将每个对应坐标轴上表示为由多段 Bezier 曲线构成的轨迹,如下所示:

$$f_{\mu}(t) = \begin{cases} s_{1} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} c_{\mu 1}^{i} b_{n}^{i} \left(\frac{t-T_{0}}{s_{1}}\right), & t \in [T_{0}, T_{1}] \\ s_{2} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} c_{\mu 1}^{i} b_{n}^{i} \left(\frac{t-T_{1}}{s_{2}}\right), & t \in [T_{1}, T_{2}] \\ \dots \\ s_{m} \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{i=n} c_{\mu m}^{i} b_{n}^{i} \left(\frac{t-T_{m-1}}{s_{m}}\right), & t \in [T_{m-1}, T_{m}] \end{cases}$$

$$(1-3)$$

每段 Bezier 曲线对应不同的时间分配,考虑到 Bezier 曲线的特性,上述式(1-3)将 $t=[T_{i-1},T_i]$ 映射到 $\tau=[0,1]$ (也称归一化),这个映射关系如下所示:

$$\frac{t-T_j}{s_{j+1}} = \tau \tag{1-4}$$

同时为了保证数值优化的稳定性(**这个目前还不知道怎么解释数值稳定性问题**)在每段 Bezier 曲线上都乘以一个标量系数 s_m 。接着我们以式(1-3)为基础构建 MinimumSnapTrajetory 问题,其目标函数如下所示:

$$J = \sum_{\mu \in \{x, y, z\}} \int_0^T (\frac{d^k f_{\mu}(t)}{dt^k})^2 dt$$
 (1-4)

这里以u轴上第i段 Bezier 曲线举例:

$$J_{uj} = \int_0^{s_j} (\frac{d^k f_{\mu j}(t)}{dt^k})^2 dt \tag{1-5}$$

从而得到以下式子

$$J_{uj} = \int_0^1 s_j \left(\frac{s_j d^k g_{\mu j}(\tau)}{d(s_j, \tau)^k}\right)^2 d\tau = \frac{1}{s_i^2 k^{-3}} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{d^k g_{\mu j}(\tau)}{d\tau^k}\right)^2 d\tau$$
 (1-6)

对 比 基 于 传 统 多 项 式 MinimumSnapTrajetory 问 题 ,基 于 Bezier 曲 线 MinimumSnapTrajetory 的目标函数表达式相对复杂,不利于构建形如 $J=p^TQp$ 二次函数形式。为此我们通过传统多项式系数p与 Bezier 曲线系数c的线性转换关系式,将基于 Bezier 曲线 MinimumSnapTrajetory 的目标函数转换成 $J=c^TM^TQMc$ 。以下针对阶数为 3 的 Bezier 曲线如何转换成传统多项式曲线进行推导:

$$\mathbf{B}(t) = (1-t)^3 c_0 + 3t(1-t)^2 c_1 + 3t^2 (1-t)c_2 + t^3 c_3 \tag{1-7}$$

由式 (1-7) 可得:

$$B(t) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ t^2 \\ t^3 \end{bmatrix}$$
(1-8)

$$\boldsymbol{B}(t) = \begin{bmatrix} c_0 & c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ t^2 \\ t^3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} p_0 & p_1 & p_2 & p_3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ t \\ t^2 \\ t^3 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (1-9)

由式 (1-9) 可得

$$\boldsymbol{c}^T \boldsymbol{M}^T = \boldsymbol{p}^T \tag{1-10}$$

$$\mathbf{M}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -3 & 3 & -1 \\ 0 & 3 & -6 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (1-11)

因此基于 Bezier 曲线 Minimum Snap Trajetory 的归一化目标函数为:

$$I = a^T s^T M^T O M s a (1-12)$$

其中a为归一化 Bezier 曲线的控制点。

接下来构建相关约束,基于 Bezier 曲线 MinimumSnapTrajetory 问题主要包含固定等式约束,连续性等式约束、安全性不等式约束以及动力学不等式约束。

固定等式约束主要包含起点 Start、终点 Goal 的p, v, a, jerk等约束,通常表示成下列形式:

$$a_{uj}^{l,i} \cdot s_j^{1-l} = d_{uj}^{(l)} \tag{1-13}$$

$$a_{uj}^{l,i} = \frac{n!}{(n-l)!} (a_{uj}^{l-1,i+1} - a_{uj}^{l-1,i})$$
 (1-14)

连续性等式约束主要包含两端 Bezier 曲线连接处保证p, v, a, jerk连续,通常表示成下列形式:

$$a_{ui}^{l,n} \cdot s_i^{1-l} = a_{ui+1}^{l,0} \cdot s_{i+1}^{1-l} \tag{1-15}$$

安全性约束主要通过约束 Bezier 曲线上所有控制点在事先分析周围环境所生成的飞行 Corridor 内,由于 Bezier 曲线的凸包特性,从而使得整段 Bezier 曲线都是出于安全的区域。通常安全性约束表示成下列形式:

$$\beta_{uj}^{-} \le a_{uj}^{0,i} \cdot s_j \le \beta_{uj}^{+} \tag{1-16}$$

动力学约束主要针对无人机的物理运动极限,通常表示成下列形式:

$$v_m^- \le a_{ui}^{1,i} \le v_m^+ \tag{1-17}$$

$$a_m^- \le a_{ui}^{2,i} \cdot s_i^{-1} \le a_m^+ \tag{1-18}$$

以下将简要展示不同时间分配的仿真结果:

1、五段轨迹时间分配为[1s,1s,1s,1s,1s]

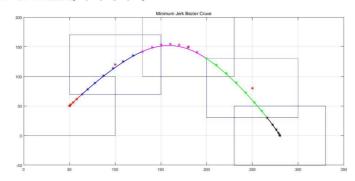


图 1 Minimum Jerk Trajectory

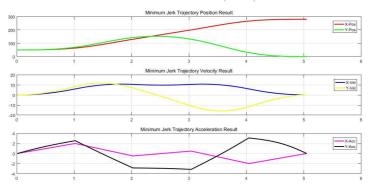


图 2 Minimum Jerk Trajectory 位置、速度、加速度结果

2、五段轨迹时间分配为[1s,3s,2s,4s,1s]

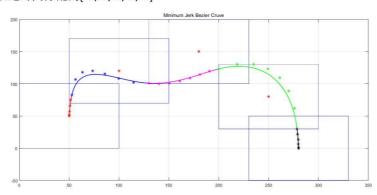


图 3 Minimum Jerk Trajectory

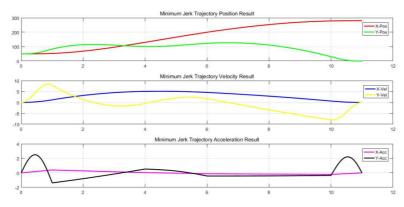


图 4 Minimum Jerk Trajectory 位置、速度、加速度结果

3、五段轨迹时间分配为[3s,1s,1s,1s,3s]

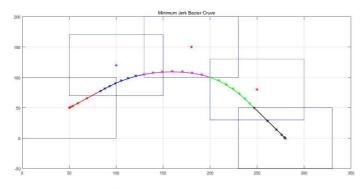


图 5 Minimum Jerk Trajectory

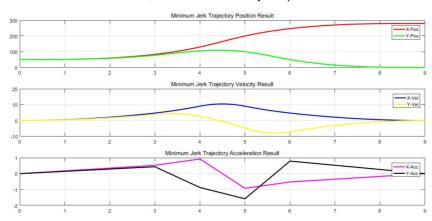


图 6 Minimum Jerk Trajectory 位置、速度、加速度结果

总结:对比三个实验结果,我们可以发现时间分配的问题更像是权重分配问题,分配的时间越多,等价于在归一化的 Minimum Jerk Trajectory 目标函数 $J = a^T s^T M^T Q M s a$ 中所占的比重越大,意味着在这段时间内轨迹所产生的 Cost 必须要越小。我们也能够从图 4、图 6 我们能够发现,时间分配多的轨迹,加速度变化率(Jerk)小,而时间分配少的轨迹,加速度变化率大,符合上述理论推导的结果。



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