

# CARLA适配异常xodr

之前的deqing.xodr导入carla会导致UE崩溃；

```
(base) crist@crist:~/homework$ python ./xodr_health_check.py map/deqing.xodr
==== XODR Sanity Report ====
Warnings (2):
  [WARN] header/geoReference is empty; CARLA 会使用默认值
  [WARN] junction(id=11543) 没有任何 connection

Errors (3):
  [FATAL] road(id=3)/elevation[7] s 非单调递增 (prev=90.95499936742635, now=90.95499861334935)
  [FATAL] road(id=35)/elevation[1] s 非单调递增 (prev=0.0, now=-4.7659579945e-06)
  [FATAL] road(id=35)/elevation[7] s 非单调递增 (prev=55.44205686194254, now=55.442055235922936)
(base) crist@crist:~/homework$
```

在CARLA导入xodr，会用多项式来计算路面每个采样点的高度。如果道路起点的距离不是单调递增，或者出现负数会导致找不到正确的段（例如 s=90.954999 之后却又出现 90.954998）或者样条拼接错误，生成NaN崩溃。

## 修改点：

函数GenerateChunkedMesh()里加“空/退化/非有限”检查与早退，基本可以从根上避免 SIGSEGV。

丢弃空/NaN/Inf 的有问题的mesh；路口合并有空指针与空输入兜底；全链路都避免 NaN 和越界；参数值不至于极端。

修改位置：Libarla/source/carla/road/Map.cpp

### 代码块

```
1  std::vector<std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh>> Map::GenerateChunkedMesh(
2      const rpc::OpendrivenParameters& params) const {
3      geom::MeshFactory mesh_factory(params);
4      std::vector<std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh>> out_mesh_list;
5
6      // ---- Safety: clamp bad params to sane values ----
7      const double kMinChunk = 20.0;      // meters
8      const double kMaxChunk = 200.0;     // meters
9      const double kFallbackChunk = 100.0;
10     const double max_road_len =
11         (std::isfinite(params.max_road_length) && params.max_road_length > 0.0)
12         ? std::min(std::max(params.max_road_length, kMinChunk), kMaxChunk)
13         : kFallbackChunk;
14
15     // Helper lambdas
16     auto mesh_valid = [](const std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh>& m) -> bool {
17         if (!m) return false;
```

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18     const auto &V = m->GetVertices();
19     const auto &I = m->GetIndexes();
20     if (V.empty() || I.empty()) return false;
21     // Finite check on a few sentinel vertices (avoid O(n) full scan)
22     auto finite = [](const geom::Vector3D &p){
23         return std::isfinite(p.x) && std::isfinite(p.y) && std::isfinite(p.z);
24     };
25     if (!finite(V.front())) return false;
26     if (!finite(V.back())) return false;
27     return true;
28 };
29 auto try_add_mesh = [&](std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh> m){
30     if (mesh_valid(m)) out_mesh_list.emplace_back(std::move(m));
31 };
32 std::unordered_map<JuncId, geom::Mesh> junction_map;
33 for (auto &&pair : _data.GetRoads()) {
34     const auto &road = pair.second;
35     if (!road.IsJunction()) {
36         std::vector<std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh>> road_mesh_list =
mesh_factory.GenerateAllWithMaxLen(road);
37         // Filter: drop null/empty/invalid meshes instead of bulk-inserting
blindly
38         for (auto &m : road_mesh_list) {
39             try_add_mesh(std::move(m));
40         }
41     }
42 }
43
44 // Generate roads within junctions and smooth them
45 for (const auto &junc_pair : _data.GetJunctions()) {
46     const auto &junction = junc_pair.second;
47     std::vector<std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh>> lane_meshes;
48     std::vector<std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh>> sidewalk_lane_meshes;
49     for(const auto &connection_pair : junction.GetConnections()) {
50         const auto &connection = connection_pair.second;
51         const auto &road = _data.GetRoads().at(connection.connecting_road);
52         for (auto &&lane_section : road.GetLaneSections()) {
53             for (auto &&lane_pair : lane_section.GetLanes()) {
54                 const auto &lane = lane_pair.second;
55                 if (lane.GetType() != road::Lane::LaneType::Sidewalk) {
56                     auto m = mesh_factory.Generate(lane);
57                     if (mesh_valid(m)) lane_meshes.emplace_back(std::move(m));
58                 } else {
59                     auto m = mesh_factory.Generate(lane);
60                     if (mesh_valid(m))
sidewalk_lane_meshes.emplace_back(std::move(m));
61                 }

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62     }
63 }
64 }
65 if (lane_meshes.empty() && sidewalk_lane_meshes.empty())
66     continue;
67
68 if (params.smooth_junctions) {
69     // MergeAndSmooth may assume non-empty input; guard it
70     std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh> merged_mesh;
71     if (!lane_meshes.empty())
72         merged_mesh = mesh_factory.MergeAndSmooth(lane_meshes);
73     else
74         merged_mesh = std::make_unique<geom::Mesh>();
75     // merged_mesh might still be null if internal failed; guard
76     if (!merged_mesh)
77         merged_mesh = std::make_unique<geom::Mesh>();
78     for (auto &lane : sidewalk_lane_meshes) {
79         if (lane) *merged_mesh += *lane;
80     }
81     if (mesh_valid(merged_mesh))
82         out_mesh_list.push_back(std::move(merged_mesh));
83 } else {
84     std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh> junction_mesh =
std::make_unique<geom::Mesh>();
85     for (auto &lane : lane_meshes) {
86         if (lane) *junction_mesh += *lane;
87     }
88     for (auto &lane : sidewalk_lane_meshes) {
89         if (lane) *junction_mesh += *lane;
90     }
91     if (mesh_valid(junction_mesh))
92         out_mesh_list.push_back(std::move(junction_mesh));
93 }
94 }
95
96 // If after filtering nothing remains, return empty safely
97 if (out_mesh_list.empty())
98     return {};
99
100 // Find first valid vertex to seed bounds
101 geom::Vector2D min_pos, max_pos;
102 bool seeded = false;
103 for (auto &mesh : out_mesh_list) {
104     if (!mesh) continue;
105     const auto &V = mesh->GetVertices();
106     if (V.empty()) continue;
107     const auto v = V.front();

```

```

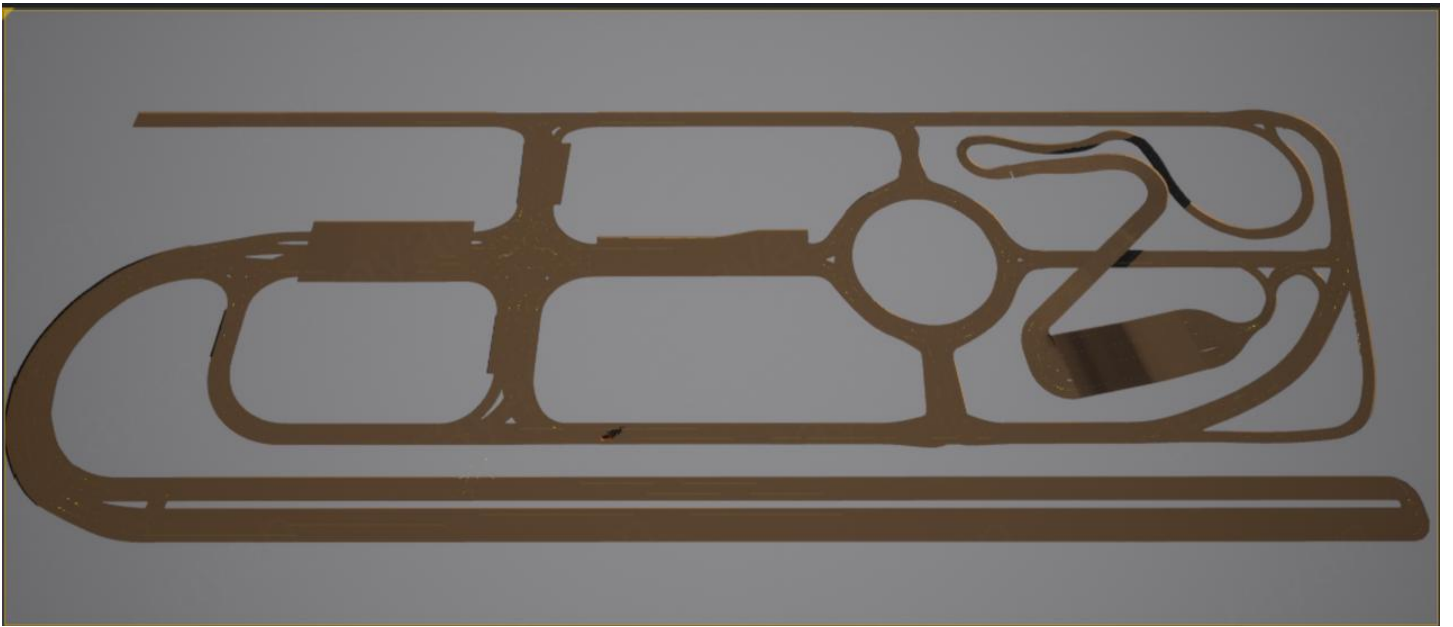
108     if (!std::isfinite(v.x) || !std::isfinite(v.y)) continue;
109     min_pos = geom::Vector2D(v.x, v.y);
110     max_pos = min_pos;
111     seeded = true;
112     break;
113 }
114 if (!seeded) return {}; // nothing with finite vertices
115
116 // Expand bounds; use first and last vertex as cheap sentinels
117 for (auto &mesh : out_mesh_list) {
118     if (!mesh) continue;
119     const auto &V = mesh->GetVertices();
120     if (V.empty()) continue;
121     const auto v0 = V.front();
122     const auto v1 = V.back();
123     auto upd = [&](const geom::Vector3D &pt){
124         if (!std::isfinite(pt.x) || !std::isfinite(pt.y)) return;
125         min_pos.x = std::min(min_pos.x, pt.x);
126         min_pos.y = std::min(min_pos.y, pt.y);
127         max_pos.x = std::max(max_pos.x, pt.x);
128         max_pos.y = std::max(max_pos.y, pt.y);
129     };
130     upd(v0); upd(v1);
131 }
132
133 // Compute chunk grid with clamped max_road_len
134 const double span_x = std::max(0.0, static_cast<double>(max_pos.x -
min_pos.x));
135 const double span_y = std::max(0.0, static_cast<double>(max_pos.y -
min_pos.y));
136
137 const size_t mesh_amount_x = static_cast<size_t>(span_x / max_road_len) +
1u;
138 const size_t mesh_amount_y = static_cast<size_t>(span_y / max_road_len) +
1u;
139 std::vector<std::unique_ptr<geom::Mesh>> result;
140 if (mesh_amount_x == 0 || mesh_amount_y == 0)
141     return {};
142 const size_t grid_n = mesh_amount_x * mesh_amount_y;
143 result.reserve(grid_n);
144 for (size_t i = 0; i < grid_n; ++i) {
145     result.emplace_back(std::make_unique<geom::Mesh>());
146 }
147 for (auto &mesh : out_mesh_list) {
148     if (!mesh) continue;
149     const auto &V = mesh->GetVertices();
150     if (V.empty()) continue;

```

```

151     const auto v = V.front();
152     if (!std::isfinite(v.x) || !std::isfinite(v.y)) continue;
153     size_t x_pos = static_cast<size_t>((v.x - min_pos.x) / max_road_len);
154     size_t y_pos = static_cast<size_t>((v.y - min_pos.y) / max_road_len);
155     // Guard: clamp to grid
156     if (x_pos >= mesh_amount_x) x_pos = mesh_amount_x - 1;
157     if (y_pos >= mesh_amount_y) y_pos = mesh_amount_y - 1;
158     const size_t idx = x_pos + mesh_amount_x * y_pos;
159     if (idx < result.size()) {
160         *(result[idx]) += *mesh;
161     }
162 }
163
164 return result;
165 }

```



修改后即可正常导入。