ycao-第3章作业.md 2025-04-06

HOMEWORK3

AUTH: YCAO 因为是闭环控制,因此不存在速度*时间=路程,直接按照是否到达目标地作为控制目标。 首先 先用C++重写了一下代码。

函数介绍

Controller类

```
class Controller {
    public:
        Controller(double P = 0.0, double D = 0.0, double set_point = 0.0)
: Kp_(P), Kd_(D), set_point_(set_point), previous_error_(0.0) {}
        double update(double current_value) {
            double error = set_point_ - current_value;
            double derivative = error - previous_error_;
            previous_error_ = error;
            double P_term = Kp_ * error;
            double D_term = Kd_ * derivative;
            return P_term + D_term;
        }
        void setPoint(double set_point) {
            set_point_ = set_point;
            previous_error_ = 0.0;
        }
        void setPD(double P, double D) {
            Kp_{-} = P;
            Kd_{-} = D;
        }
    private:
        double Kp_;
        double Kd_;
        double set_point_;
        double previous_error_;
};
```

这是一个PD控制器。其中update用来计算最终的control输出,setPD用来设置参数,setPoint用来设置目标。在Turtlebot类中,包含一个实例化的控制器。每当需要控制某个值到某个值时,用setPoint设置目标值,并将当前状态输入即可。

转向函数

ycao-第3章作业.md 2025-04-06

```
void turn_to_angle(double target_angle, double tolerance = 0.01) {
    pid_theta_.setPoint(target_angle);

    double error = normalize_angle(target_angle - pose_.theta);
    while (fabs(error) > tolerance) {
        double control_output = pid_theta_.update(pose_.theta);
        vel_.linear.x = 0.0;
        vel_.angular.z = control_output;

        vel_pub_->publish(vel_);
        rclcpp::sleep_for(100ms);

        error = target_angle - pose_.theta;
    }
    stop();
}
```

首先设置控制器的目标值。当前状态由/odom话题提供。然后用归一化函数(自行编写的)控制角度处于\$-\pi\$和\$\pi\$之间,然后当误差大于容许值时,进行pid运算(即pid_theta_.update())。然后给出速度并发布。

直行函数

```
void drive_straight(double target_distance, double tolerance = 0.01) {
        double initial_x = pose_.x;
        double initial_y = pose_.y;
        double distance_travelled = 0.0;
        pid_theta_.setPoint(target_distance);
        while ((target_distance - distance_travelled) > tolerance) {
            distance_travelled = sqrt(pow(pose_.x - initial_x, 2) +
pow(pose_.y - initial_y, 2));
            double control_output = pid_theta_.update(distance_travelled);
            vel_.linear.x = control_output;
            vel_angular.z = 0.0;
            vel_pub_->publish(vel_);
            rclcpp::sleep_for(100ms);
        }
        stop();
    }
```

与转向函数的工作方法类似。当前状态由/odom话题提供。给定目标距离后,进行pid运算后输出速度。

移动到点函数

ycao-第3章作业.md 2025-04-06

```
void move_to_point(double x, double y, double tolerance = 0.1) {
    double target_angle = atan2(y - pose_.y, x - pose_.x);
    turn_to_angle(target_angle);

    double target_distance = sqrt(pow(x - pose_.x, 2) + pow(y - pose_.y, 2));
    drive_straight(target_distance, tolerance);
}
```

即采用先转角,再向前移动的思路。

结果可视化

结果通过RVIZ可视化odom话题(fixed frame=odom)

