附件1

浙江工程师学院(浙江大学工程师学院) 同行专家业内评价意见书

申报工程师职称专业类别(领域): _________

浙江工程师学院(浙江大学工程师学院)制

2025年03月13日

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四、同行专家业内评价意见书编号由工程师学院填写 ,编号规则为:年份4位+申报工程师职称专业类别(领域)4 位+流水号3位,共11位。 一、个人申报

(一)基本情况【围绕《浙江工程师学院(浙江大学工程师学院)工程类专业学位研究生工程师职称评审参考指标》,结合该专业类别(领域)工程师职称评审相关标准,举例说明】

1. 对本专业基础理论知识和专业技术知识掌握情况(不少于200字)

在我个人的学习与实践中,我对控制工程专业的基础理论知识和专业技术知识有了较为深入 的掌握。从基础的理论框架出发,我系统地学习了自动控制原理、系统分析与设计、信号处 理等核心课程,这些构成了我专业知识的基石。在专业技术层面,我积极探索并实践了人工 智能领域的最新技术,如机器学习、深度学习等,这些技能使我在处理复杂控制问题时能够 借助智能算法的力量。同时,我也深入研究了最优控制理论,学会了如何在各种约束条件下 找到最优的控制策略。此外,模型预测控制的学习让我理解了如何基于未来状态的预测来实 现更精准的控制,这对我设计高效控制系统有着极大的帮助。

2. 工程实践的经历(不少于200字)

在以往的工程实践经历中,我曾负责过调试实物RC漂移小车,完成指定路径下的车辆漂移控制任务。这个项目要求我们设计并调试一辆能够自主导航、在指定赛道上稳定漂移的小车。 在调试过程中,我首先通过理论计算与仿真模拟,对小车的运动学模型进行了深入分析,以确保其能够满足漂移所需的动态性能。随后,我着手进行硬件集成与软件编程,通过不断调试传感器数据、调整控制算法参数,使得小车能够准确识别赛道边界,并根据实时反馈进行路径规划与速度调整。经过多轮迭代与优化,最终,我成功实现了小车在赛道上的稳定漂移,这不仅考验了我的理论知识与实践能力,也让我深刻体会到了工程实践中问题解决与优化的乐趣。

3. 在实际工作中综合运用所学知识解决复杂工程问题的案例(不少于1000字)

作为一名控制工程师的实际工作经历中,参与调试F1Tenth竞速小车的项目无疑是一次极具 挑战性和成就感的经历。这个项目要求我综合运用控制理论、人工智能、最优控制以及模型 预测控制等多方面的知识,完成实时定位建图(SLAM)、全局轨迹规划和跟踪控制,以及避 障任务。通过这一过程,我深刻体会到了理论与实践相结合的重要性,也锻炼了自己解决复 杂工程问题的能力。

F1TENTH竞速小车是一个高度集成的自主移动机器人平台,它利用先进的传感器(如二维激 光雷达)和计算资源,实现自主导航和避障。项目的核心目标是使小车能够在复杂的赛道环 境中,实时构建地图,规划最优路径,并精准跟踪该路径,同时能够灵活避开静态和动态障 碍物。这不仅考验了小车的硬件性能,更对控制算法和软件系统的设计与调试提出了极高要 求。

SLAM是实现自主导航的基础。在调试过程中,我首先利用激光雷达数据,结合Gmapping算法 ,为小车构建了一个精确的赛道环境地图。这一过程涉及数据预处理、特征提取、地图构建 与更新等多个环节。为了确保地图的准确性和实时性,我不断调整激光雷达的扫描频率、滤 波参数以及Gmapping算法的配置,最终实现了在动态环境中稳定且高效的地图构建。

在获得精确的赛道地图后,我着手进行全局轨迹规划。这一过程主要依赖于A*算法,结合赛 道的几何特征和障碍物分布,生成从起点到终点的最优路径。为了增强规划的灵活性和适应 性,我还引入了局部路径规划技术,如RRT(快速随机搜索树),以应对赛道中的未知障碍 物或突发情况。在轨迹跟踪控制方面,我采用了模型预测控制(MPC)技术。MPC是一种基于 预测模型的控制方法,它能够在每个控制周期内,根据当前状态预测未来状态,并据此优化 控制输入。我根据小车的动力学模型,设计了MPC控制器,通过不断调整控制参数(如预测 时域、控制时域、权重矩阵等),实现了对规划轨迹的精准跟踪。同时,我还引入了反馈校 正机制,以应对模型误差和外部干扰,进一步提高了跟踪控制的鲁棒性和稳定性。

避障是小车自主导航中的关键环节。为了实现这一目标,我结合了多种传感器数据(如激光 雷达、超声波传感器等)和避障算法。在静态障碍物避障方面,我利用激光雷达数据构建了 障碍物的占用网格图,并结合A*算法或DWA(动态窗口法)等局部路径规划算法,实现了小 车的灵活避障。在动态障碍物避障方面,我引入了基于速度障碍(Velocity Obstacles)或最优互斥区(Optimal Reciprocal Collision Avoidance)等算法,通过预测动态障碍物的运动轨迹,提前规划避障路径,确保小车在复

杂环境中的安全行驶。

在整个调试过程中,我不断遇到各种挑战,如传感器数据噪声、模型误差、算法参数敏感性等。为了克服这些问题,我采取了多种策略:一是加强数据预处理和滤波,提高传感器数据的准确性和可靠性;二是优化算法参数,通过大量实验和仿真,找到最优的算法配置;三是引入冗余设计和容错机制,以提高系统的鲁棒性和可靠性。同时,我还积极与团队成员沟通协作,共同解决遇到的问题,确保项目的顺利进行。

通过这次项目经历,我深刻体会到了理论与实践相结合的重要性。我学会了如何将所学的控制理论、人工智能、最优控制以及模型预测控制等知识应用于实际工程中。同时,我也锻炼 了自己的团队协作、问题解决和创新能力,为成为一名优秀的控制工程师奠定了坚实的基础 (二)取得的业绩(代表作)【限填3项,须提交证明原件(包括发表的论文、出版的著作、专利 证书、获奖证书、科技项目立项文件或合同、企业证明等)供核实,并提供复印件一份】

1.

公开成果代表作【论文发表、专利成果、软件著作权、标准规范与行业工法制定、著作编写、科技成果获奖、学位论文等】

成果名称	成果类别 [含论文、授权专利(含 发明专利申请)、软件著 作权、标准、工法、著作 、获奖、学位论文等]	发表时间/ 授权或申 请时间等	刊物名称 /专利授权 或申请号等	本人 排名/ 总人 数	备注
An aggressive cornering framework for autonomous vehicles combining trajectory planning and drift control	会议论文	2024年06 月04日	2024 IEEE Intelligen t Vehicle Symposium	1/5	
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2. 其他代表作【主持或参与的课题研究项目、科技成果应用转化推广、企业技术难题解决方案、自主研发设计的产品或样机、技术报告、设计图纸、软课题研究报告、可行性研究报告、规划设计方案、施工或调试报告、工程实验、技术培训教材、推动行业发展中发挥的作用及取得的经济社会效益等】

课程成绩情况	按课程学分核算的平均成绩: 85 分
专业实践训练时间及考 核情况(具有三年及以上 工作经历的不作要求)	累计时间: 1.5 年(要求1年及以上) 考核成绩: 87 分
	本人承诺
个人声明:本人」	上述所填资料均为真实有效,如有虚假,愿承担一切责任
,特此声明!	

二、日常表现考核评价及申报材料审核公示结果

日常表现 考核评价	非定向生由德育导师考核评价、定向生由所在工作单位考核评价;大学 □优秀 □良好 □合格 □不合格 德育导师/定向生所在工作单位分管领导签字(公章)?
申报材料 审核公示	 根据评审条件,工程师学院已对申报人员进行材料审核(学位课程成绩、专业实践训练时间及考核、学位论文、代表作等情况),并将符合要求的申报材料在学院网站公示不少于5个工作日,具体公示结果如下: □通过 □不通过(具体原因:) 工程师学院教学管理办公室审核签字(公章): 年月日

浙江大学研究生院

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学号: 22260379	姓名: 翁汪佳	性别:男 学院:			: 工程师学院			专业: 控制工程			学制: 2.5年		
毕业时最低应获: 25	25.0学分						入学年月: 2022-09 毕业年月			月:			
学位证书号:					毕业证书号:					授予学位:			
学习时间	课程名称		备注	学分	成绩	课程性质	学习时间	课程名称	备注	学分	成绩	课程性质	
2021-2022学年春季学期	研究生英语			2.0	免修	专业学位课	2022-2023学年冬季学期	机器视觉及其应用		2.0	80	专业学位课	
2021-2022学年春季学期	研究生英语基础技能			1.0	免修	公共学位课	2022-2023学年冬季学期	产业技术发展前沿		1.5	90	专业学位课	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	工程伦理			2.0	84	专业学位课	2022-2023学年春季学期	优化理论基础		2.0	84	专业选修课	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	智能无人系统及应用实践			2.0	87	专业选修课	2022-2023学年春季学期	自然辩证法概论		1.0	89	公共学位课	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	工程技术创新前沿			1.5	89	专业学位课	2022-2023学年春季学期	研究生论文写作指导		1.0	91	专业选修课	
2022-2023学年秋季学期	创新设计方法			2.0	通过	专业选修课	2022-2023学年春季学期	新时代中国特色社会主义理论与实践		2.0	85	专业学位课	
2022-2023学年秋冬学期	高阶工程认知实践			3.0	83	专业学位课		硕士生读书报告		2.0	通过		
2022-2023学年冬季学期	智能控制技术			2.0	92	专业学位课							
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说明: 1. 研究生课程按三种方法计分: 百分制,两级制(通过、不通过),五级制(优、良、中、

及格、不及格)。

2. 备注中"*"表示重修课程。

学院成绩校核章: 成绩校核人:张梦依

打印日期: 2025-03-20

经检索 "Engineering Village",下述论文被《Ei Compendex》收录。(检索时间: 2024 年 9 月 9 日)。

<RECORD 1> Accession number:20243116785221 Title:An aggressive cornering framework for autonomous vehicles combining trajectory planning and drift control Authors: Weng, Wangjia (1); Hu, Cheng (1); Li, Zhouheng (1); Su, Hongye (1); Xie, Lei (1) Author affiliation:(1) ZheJiang University, State Key Laboratory Of Industrial Control Technology, Hangzhou; 310000, China Corresponding author: Xie, Lei(leix@iipc.zju.edu.cn) Source title: IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium, Proceedings Abbreviated source title: IEEE Intell Veh Symp Proc Part number:1 of 1 Issue title:35th IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium, IV 2024 Issue date:2024 Publication year:2024 Pages:2749-2755 Language:English ISSN:19310587 E-ISSN:26427214 ISBN-13:9798350348811 Document type:Conference article (CA) Conference name: 35th IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium, IV 2024 Conference date:June 2, 2024 - June 5, 2024 Conference location:38 Sinhwayeoksa-ro 304 beon-gil, Andeok-myeon Seogwipo-si, Jeju Island, Korea, Republic of Conference code:201102 Sponsor: IEEE Intelligent Transportation Systems Society (ITSS) Publisher:Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers Inc. Number of references:19 Main heading: Model predictive control Controlled terms: Accidents - Autonomous vehicles - Computer software - Intelligent systems - Predictive control systems - Trajectories Uncontrolled terms: Autonomous Vehicles - Avoid obstacles - Desired trajectories - Drift controls - High sides - Planning controls - Professional drivers - Sideslip angles - Trajectory Planning - Vehicle modelling Computer Software, Data Handling and Highway Transportation - 723 Classification code:432 Applications - 723.4 Artificial Intelligence - 731.1 Control Systems - 731.6 Robot Applications -914.1 Accidents and Accident Prevention DOI:10.1109/IV55156.2024.10588721 Database:Compendex Compilation and indexing terms, Copyright 2024 Elsevier Inc.

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Year Range Single Year 2024 2024 Clear Apply 	planning and drift control Wangjia Weng; Cheng Hu; Zhouheng Li; Hongye Su; Lei Xie 2024 IEEE Intelligent Vehicles Symposium (IV) Year: 2024 Conference Paper Publisher: IEEE ✓ Abstract HTML C C

An aggressive cornering framework for autonomous vehicles combining trajectory planning and drift control

Wangjia Weng¹, Cheng Hu¹, Zhouheng Li¹, Hongye Su¹, and Lei Xie^{1,*}

Abstract-Vehicle slipping may cause an accident while driving. However, professional drivers usually perform high side-slip angle maneuvers, such as drifting to minimize lap time or avoid obstacles. Tracking the desired trajectory while maintaining drift is a challenging task due to the complexity of the vehicle model. In this paper, we first solve a series of minimum-time cornering problems under different initial conditions. The results show that an aggressive cornering can be divided into three segments, including the entry corner stage, the drifting stage, and the exiting stage. We then propose a complete trajectory planning and motion control framework to conduct the drift cornering maneuver. The trajectory planner calculates the speed profile and then updates the initial path by optimizing curvature. A switch-mode control system is proposed for the above three stages to track the reference trajectory, which is based on pure pursuit control and Model Predictive Control (MPC). Finally, we validate the cornering framework by simulation on the Simulink-Carsim software and experiments on a 1/10 scale RC vehicle.

I. INTRODUCTION

In the past few years, research on autonomous vehicles has mainly focused on normal operating conditions, when the vehicle is in a "stable" state, that is, the tires and the ground do not slide relative to each other. For safety reasons, some vehicle auxiliary control systems have been developed to prevent the vehicle from sliding, such as vehicle antilock braking systems (ABS) and electronic stability systems (ESC). However, in some extreme situations, such as rain, snow or slippery roads, traditional control methods will not work well. Therefore, more aggressive control strategies are needed to enable the vehicle to cope with sudden tire slippage. When professional racing drivers compete in rally races, they usually use a control strategy called "drifting" to reduce lap times as much as possible while ensuring the safety of the vehicle. Its main characteristics are that the rear wheel friction is completely saturated and the vehicle steering wheel angle is opposite to the forward direction. By studying this aggressive driving strategy, the range of motion of autonomous vehicles can be broadened and vehicle safety can be ensured in more dangerous situations.

Previous research mainly focused on controlling the vehicle near a stable drift equilibrium. Common control methods include the sliding mode control, linear quadratic regulator (LQR), and reinforcement learning. Different from previous research, this paper is dedicated to studying an aggressive cornering strategy that minimizes cornering time while ensuring vehicle safety. This strategy includes normal working conditions before entering a bend and extreme working conditions during cornering. Due to the complexity and nonlinearity of vehicle dynamics, we first construct an optimization problem to solve the optimal trajectory and design a switchmode controller to cope with different working conditions. In order to verify the effectiveness of our proposed control method, we conducted numerical simulation and real vehicle experiments respectively. This paper primarily offers the following contributions:

- By solving minimum time cornering problem and analyzing the phase portrait of the vehicle model, this paper indicates that an aggressive cornering maneuver can be divided into three stages, that is, the guidance stage before entering the corner, the drift stage with a large sideslip angle, and the exiting stage after cornering.
- The proposed planning algorithm optimizes the global trajectory by iteratively optimizing the curvature. For different local trajectories, corresponding controllers are designed to track reference trajectories, including normal driving conditions and drift conditions.
- In order to verify the real-time performance of the planning and control method proposed in this paper, we successfully conduct cornering experiments in both simulation environment and on a 1:10 scale car.

The subsequent sections of this paper are structured as follows: In Sec II, previous research about autonomous racing are introduced. Sec III describes the vehicle and tire models and formulates the minimum time cornering problem, then shows a series of demonstrations of optimal trajectory. Sec IV plans the speed profile and optimal path for the vehicle. The switch-mode controller combined with pure pursuit and MPC is stated in Sec V. Section VI presents an analysis of the numerical simulation and experimental results obtained through the proposed method, while Section VII offers the paper's conclusion.

II. RELATED WORK

Previous research about autonomous racing or cornering mainly focus on limiting the tire lateral force within the linear operating region. Arab et al. [1] presented a motion planning algorithm for autonomous aggressive maneuvers, which takes advantages of the sparse stable trees and enhanced rapidly exploring random tree (RRT*). To improve vehicle safety, Yi et al. [2] and Di et al. [3] adopted a differential braking strategy to control the tire side slip

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