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

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申报丁程师	取称专业类别(领域):	能源动力

浙江工程师学院(浙江大学工程师学院)制 2025年05月26日

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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)

- 1)通过系统化的课程学习与项目驱动的自主学习,本人在智能网联汽车及自动驾驶技术领域构建了完整的知识体系。在学术培养层面,以汽车工程智能化方向为核心,系统修习车辆控制理论、车辆信息传感与通信技术、优化算法与数值计算等核心课程,并通过车辆工程专业课程设计与实践环节深化理论认知,取得优异学术成绩。在知识拓展层面,依托工程实践需求自主完成模型预测控制(MPC)、卡尔曼滤波算法、深度神经网络等先进控制理论与人工智能技术的学习,形成一定理论储备。
- 2)本人通过系列工程实践显著提升专业应用能力:具备智能驾驶项目全周期实施经验,涵盖需求分析、技术方案制定、节点交付与结题验收等环节,能有效应对开发周期压缩、设备异常等突发状况;熟练掌握Matlab/Simulink-Prescan-

Carmaker联合仿真技术链,具有从算法仿真验证到线控底盘部署的完整开发经验,完成实验车辆改造与实车标定;善于融合驾驶行为分析、数据挖掘与智能算法开发,提出创新性技术解决方案,典型案例包括基于驾驶经验迁移学习的决策算法优化;具备良好的团队协作能力,包括优势互补的团队分工与合作、积极及时的沟通能力。

2. 工程实践的经历(不少于200字)

- 1)于2023年7月至2024年8月在中国兵器工业集团第二零一研究所进行专业实践训练,实践岗位为自动驾驶算法研究实习生,实践主要内容为数字孪生的学习与实践、自动驾驶规划控制算法的学习与实践等。
- 2)于2023年8月至2024年8月参与企业的应用性课题研究项目"自动漂移规划控制算法开发",开发极限工况下车辆自动漂移的规划控制算法。
- 3)于2022年4月至2023年4月参与企业的应用性课题研究项目"汽车乘坐舒适度研究",设计可用于缓解乘员晕动的方案、开展设计方案的验证实验。
- 4)于2024年3月至2024年6月参加第二届0nsite自动驾驶算法挑战赛,开发城区场景下自动驾驶决策规划算法,获得赛道第一名。

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)

于2023年8月至2024年8月参与企业的应用性课题研究项目"自动漂移规划控制算法开发", 开发极限工况下车辆自动漂移的规划控制算法,

致力于在极限工况下实现车辆的安全稳定控制,开发相应的车辆状态规划和轨迹跟踪控制算法,确保车辆精确跟踪参考状态,并有效避免失控情况发生。需要搭建驾驶员在环无人车遥控漂移平台,完成仿真条件下车辆定圆、"8"字及螺旋线漂移的规划控制,在冰雪及高附着路面完成实车算法部署,实现实车定圆漂移控制。

具体的方案及技术路线如下:

线控底盘遥控平台搭建:线控实车端,安装GPS/IMU组合惯导并进行校准调试,线控底盘与控制电脑之间采用CAN进行通讯。基于TCP通讯实现驾驶模拟器控制车辆,积累前期漂移、实

车部署及通讯的经验。

规划方法:基于实车动力学模型构建了车辆漂移规划的最优控制问题。首先建立了包含横摆、侧向和纵向动力学的完整车辆模型,其中模型约束包括非线性三自由度车辆运动学方程和Pacejka魔术公式轮胎模型。执行器约束方面,考虑了车辆的实际机械限制,包括最大前轮转角、最大转角速率以及驱动电机的最大输出扭矩。状态约束则重点关注车辆稳定性边界,通过相平面分析法确定漂移工况下的稳定区域,并设置相应的位置和姿态约束。针对这个高度非线性的最优控制问题,采用多点打靶法进行求解,将连续时间最优控制问题离散化为非线性规划问题,利用IPOPT求解器进行数值优化,最终得到满足所有约束条件的漂移轨迹。

仿真控制验证:基于非线性动力学模型,采用模型预测控制(MPC)方法来实现车辆对参考状态的跟踪将车辆动力学模型、执行器约束以及目标状态全部纳入优化问题的构建。控制器输出包括期望前轮转角和后轴轮速,其中后轴轮速通过下层的PI前馈-

反馈控制器进行跟踪,最终输出驱动电机转矩指令。考虑到模型的强非线性特性,采用线性时变(LTV)模型预测控制方法,在每个控制周期对非线性模型进行线性化处理,既保证了控制精度,又实现了算法的实时性要求。仿真平台采用Carsim与Simulink的联合仿真环境,验证了控制器在各种漂移工况下的有效性。

实车建模部分:用控制指令控制车辆完成匀速绕圆、换道等操作,采集对应工况下的车辆状态数据。采用拓展卡尔曼滤波UKF估计车辆轮胎力,基于联合滑移轮胎模型及最非线性小二乘拟合辨识轮胎参数,供规划及控制算法使用。

实车部署部分:基于机器人操作系统(ROS)构建了完整的软件架构。系统包含三个核心节点:location节点负责发布惯导提供的车辆位姿和速度信息;chassis节点处理底盘CAN信号,发布前轮转角、轮速等实时数据;控制算法节点订阅上述信息,经过处理后计算控制指令,并通过drift节点发布。调试过程中,重点优化了控制算法的参数配置,包括MPC的权重矩阵、状态估计器的噪声参数等。最终,系统成功实现了实车无人自动漂移控制,能够稳定维持大侧偏角(>30度)的漂移状态,验证了整个系统的可行性和鲁棒性。

(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】

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Vehicle crash mitigation strategy in unavoidable collision scenarios: focusing on motion planning by considering a generalized crash severity model	国际期刊	2022年11 月26日	Journal of the Brazilian Society of Mechanical Sciences and Engineerin	2/5	SCI收录 ,导师一 作
Planning and control of drifting-based collision avoidance strategy under emergency driving conditions	国际期刊	2023年08 月23日	Control Engineerin g Practice	2/3	SCI收录 ,导师一 作
一种基于道路水层深度 估计的驾驶决策的系统	授权发明专利	2023年11 月28日	专利号: ZL 2022100597 75.0	2/6	导师一作

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
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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	攵
益等】	
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(三) 在校期间课程、专业实践训练及学位论文相关情况

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

累计时间: 1.1年(要求1年及以上)

工作经历的不作要求) 考核成绩: 91 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!

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浙 江 大 学 研 究 生 院

攻读硕士学位研究生成绩表

					ヘケワ	スーナー	リルエルシス					
学号: 22260080	姓名: 张家杰	性别: 男			: 工程师			to a constant		学制: 2.5年		
毕业时最低应获: 26	. 0学分	己获得: 2	28.0学	分				入学年月: 2022-09	毕业			3. 0-1-
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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			课程性质
2022-2023学年秋季学期	工程技术创新前沿			1.5	76	专业学位课	2022-2023学年春季学期	自然辩证法概论		1.0	81	公共学位课
2022-2023学年秋季学期	数值计算方法			2. 0	92	专业选修课	2022-2023学年春夏学期	工程伦理		2. 0	94	公共学位课
2022-2023学年冬季学期	车辆控制理论与技术			3.0	91	专业学位课	2022-2023学年夏季学期	研究生英语基础技能	+	1. 0	免修	公共学位课
2022-2023学年秋冬学期	研究生论文写作指导			1.0	74	专业学位课	2022-2023学年春夏学期	优化算法	\vdash	3. 0	86	专业选修课
2022-2023学年冬季学期	新时代中国特色社会主义理论与领	 よ践		2. 0	94	公共学位课	2022-2023学年春夏学期	高阶工程认知实践	\vdash	3. 0	88	专业学位课
2022-2023学年冬季学期	车辆信息传感与通信技术			3. 0	87	专业学位课		研究生英语	\vdash	2. 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	84	专业学位课		硕士生读书报告	\vdash	2. 0	通过	公共子位课
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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。

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成绩校核人: 张梦依

打印日期: 2025-06-03

及貨校核章

TECHNICAL PAPER



Vehicle crash mitigation strategy in unavoidable collision scenarios: focusing on motion planning by considering a generalized crash severity model

Daofei Li¹ · Jiajie Zhang · Bin Xiao · Binbin Tang · Zhaohan Hu¹

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Abstract

Driving strategy in dynamic environment is crucial to the automated vehicle safety. In extremely emergency scenarios with unavoidable collision (UC), especially those with complex impact patterns, the potential crash risk should be well considered. This paper proposes a crash mitigation (CM) algorithm for UCs, which directly embeds a generalized crash severity index (CSI) model to vehicle-to-vehicle collisions of multiple impact patterns. The idea is that during the short time before a collision, the vehicle will actively adapt its position and poses to minimize the potential crash severity level after the collision. To this end, the generalized CSI model is introduced to estimate the potential crash severity of all sample paths, from which a crash-severity-optimal trajectory is obtained. To improve the inferring time efficiency of the planning module, a neural network is constructed and deployed to approximate the nonlinear severity model. The proposed algorithm is first validated through simulations of UC scenarios, including entry ramp merging, intersection crossing and downhill/uphill crossing. Then for the intersection crossing scenario, the algorithm is deployed to a real car and validated through digital-twin experiments. Results show that by combining the braking and steering interventions for better crash severity reduction, the proposed strategy can achieve better mitigation effects than commonly used collision avoidance (CA) strategies. This reveals that a new mindset of comprehensive safety strategy should not focus only on CA, but also the last resort of CM if collision is unavoidable. Our work may contribute as a promising solution to the safety problem in emergency scenarios.

 $\textbf{Keywords} \ \ \text{Automated driving} \cdot \text{Collision avoidance} \cdot \text{Crash mitigation} \cdot \text{Crash severity} \cdot \text{Motion planning}$

Abbrev	viations	AES		
ΑI	Artificial intelligence	C.G		
ADAS	Advanced driving assist system	CA		
AEB	Automated emergency braking	CM		
		CMI		
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AES Automated emergency steering
C.G Center of gravity
CA Collision avoidance
CM Crash mitigation
CMI Crash momentum index
CSI Crash severity index
DOF Degrees of freedom
EES Equivalent energy speed
FEM Finite element method
IPC Industrial personal computer
MPC Model predictive control
PDOF Principal direction of force
POI Point of impact
TTC Time to collision
UC Unavoidable collision

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经检索《Web of Science》,下述文献中 3 篇文献被《Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED)》收录。经检索"Engineering Village",下述文献中 6 篇文献被《Ei Compendex》收录。

(检索时间 2024年8月15日)

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Safe and Comfortable Motion Planning for Bumpy Road Driving Zhang, Jiajie;Xiao, Bin;Tang, Binbin;Jiang, Yangye;Yu, Tingzhe;Li, Daofei IEEE Conference on Intelligent Transportation Systems, Proceedings, ITSC Year:2023 Page:5706-5711 Doi:10.1109/ITSC57777.2023.10422186	Zone-of-Interaction Prioritization for Personalized Automated Driving by Considering Visual Attention Preferences Liu, Ao;Zhang, Jiajie;Li, Daofei IEEE Transactions on Intelligent Vehicles Year:2024 Page:1-11 Doi:10.1109/TIV.2024.3401149	Vehicle crash mitigation strategy in unavoidable collision scenarios: focusing on motion planning by considering a generalized crash severity model Li, Daofei; Zhang, Jiajie; Xiao, Bin; Tang, Binbin; Hu, Zhaohan JOURNAL OF THE BRAZILIAN SOCIETY OF MECHANICAL SCIENCES AND ENGINEERING Year: 2022 Volume: 44 Issue: 12 Doi: 10.1007/s40430-022-03893-1	Planning and control of drifting-based collision avoidance strategy under emergency driving conditions Li, Daofei;Zhang, Jiajie;Lin, Siyuan CONTROL ENGINEERING PRACTICE Year:2023 Volume:139 Doi:10.1016/j.conengprac.2023.105625	Autonomous Driving Decision Algorithm for Complex Multi-Vehicle Interactions: An Efficient Approach Based on Global Sorting and Local Gaming Li, Daofei;Zhang, Jiajie;Liu, Guanming IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS Year:2024 Volume:25 Issue:7 Page:6580-6593 Doi:10.1109/TITS.2023.3346048	文献信息
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合计	Energy management of hybrid electric vehicle based on linear time-varying model predictive control Li, Daofei;Zhang, Jiajie;Jiang, Dongdong International Journal of Powertrains Year:2024 Volume:13 Issue:1 Page:95-111 Doi:10.1504/IJPT.2024.137999	文献信息
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Planning and control of drifting-based collision avoidance strategy under emergency driving conditions



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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:
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Collision avoidance
Drifting
Limit handling
Automatic emergency braking
Automatic emergency steering

ABSTRACT

Automated emergency collision avoidance (CA) technology has made tremendous progresses in recent years. However, the existing CA approaches, either braking or steering based, cannot handle well the extremely emergency CA scenarios with limited space and time. This is a research gap to be bridged before the zero-fatality vision of road traffic, namely Vision Zero, can be realized. To further extend the safety limits of vehicles, especially that of automated vehicles in future, we propose a drifting-based CA approach that adopts an aggressive, but controllable, over-steering maneuver. To this end, first the trajectory planning of drifting is formulated and solved as a constrained optimal control problem, which considers vehicle dynamics, actuator limits and collision constraints. Then the knowledge of the three CA approaches' capability limits is obtained and used for CA decision. Given a planned trajectory, a feedback linearization based controller is further designed to complete the drifting maneuver. Finally, using a real vehicle with by-wire actuators, a series of simulations and road tests are carried out. Results show that our proposed drifting-based algorithm can successfully fulfill agile CA tasks in extreme conditions. With further improvements, this preliminary and conceptual work may contribute as a promising complement to current active safety technologies.

1. Introduction

1.1. Motivation

As a key category of vehicle active safety technology, emergency collision avoidance (CA) has achieved tremendous progresses in recent years. For passenger vehicles, the application of Autonomous Emergency Braking (AEB) system has reached a considerable penetration rate since 2020, while Autonomous Emergency Steering (AES) system has also been developed (Seewald et al., 2015) and commercialized, e.g. in the 2017 model of Volvo XC60.

In principle, the ego vehicle activates CA functions when a collision with an intruding obstacle is about to happen, and the vehicle's evasive maneuver is achieved via braking or steering. Fig. 1(a) gives an emergency scenario example, where the ego vehicle drives to the east, Obstacle I is about to merge from the south, and Obstacle II drives towards the west in the opposite lane. Using the moving coordinate system fixed to the ego vehicle, the current longitudinal distances of two obstacles are denoted as x_{ob1} and x_{ob2} , respectively. If Obstacle I does not slow down to yield and x_{ob1} is short, the ego vehicle may adopt AEB or/and AES for CA as follow.

(1) AEB will activate braking and try to stop before obstacle I, as shown in Fig. 1(b). If the ego vehicle has a high initial speed

(2) AES based CA will activate steering to make a double lane change maneuver by temporarily occupying the opposite lane, as shown in Fig. 1(c). Although it is impossible for a complete stop before collision, if necessary, braking will also be applied to reduce the speed. Such evasive maneuver is only allowed when the gap between the ego vehicle and Obstacle II is large enough, especially enough for the stopping distance of Obstacle II. The risk of colliding with Obstacle I is partially or completely shifted to that with Obstacle II, while it is the responsibility of developer to calibrate the AES algorithm by balancing such additional risk and the potential safety benefits.

However, the above two conventional CA approaches cannot handle all collision-imminent scenarios, meaning that further efforts must be made to achieve the vision of zero fatality in road traffic, also known as Vision Zero. For example, either AEB or AES cannot succeed CA in the challenging scenario with more emergency initial conditions in Fig. 1(d), where both obstacles are too close to the ego vehicle. To this end, here we propose a drifting based CA approach, aiming to avoid the collision by an agile drifting maneuver in such narrow space.

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or very close distance x_{ob1} from Obstacle I, AEB may not guarantee a complete avoidance of collision, although according to traffic rules the decision of using AEB may not risk bearing any responsibility in such collision.

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