

实验名称及目的

实验名称

分模块建立四旋翼的六自由度模型

实验目的

了解旋翼类无人机的运动机理及其统一建模框架，划分好子系统之后可以用辨识得到的模型替换子模块（例如动力系统模型）

关键知识点

实验效果

文件目录

例程目录：

[[安装目录](#)]\RflySimAPIs\4.RflySimModel\2.AdvExps\e12_ModelTempld\3.ModelingTemp\assets\bk

文件夹/文件名称	说明

运行环境

序号	软件要求	硬件要求	
		名称	数量

序号	软件要求	硬件要求	
1	Windows 10及以上版本	笔记本/ 台式电脑①	1
2	RflySim工具链		
3	MATLAB 2017B及以上③		
**： **推荐配置请见： https://rflysim.com/			

实验步骤

5.1. 必做实验：分模块构建四旋翼动力学模型

在matlab中打开本实验目录，在当前目录新建一个空白的Simulink，根据下述步骤逐步构建四旋翼飞行器的动力学模型

Step 1: 动力单元模块设计

动力单元模块的传递函数形式如下

$$\varpi = \frac{1}{T_m s + 1} \varpi_{ss}$$

由于Simulink中传递函数模块不便于设置初始条件，为便于计算初始状态不为0的情况，将上述模块写成等价的状态方程形式，令状态变量

$$x = T_M \varpi$$

，输入

$$u = \varpi_{ss}$$

，输出

$$y = \varpi$$

，则有：

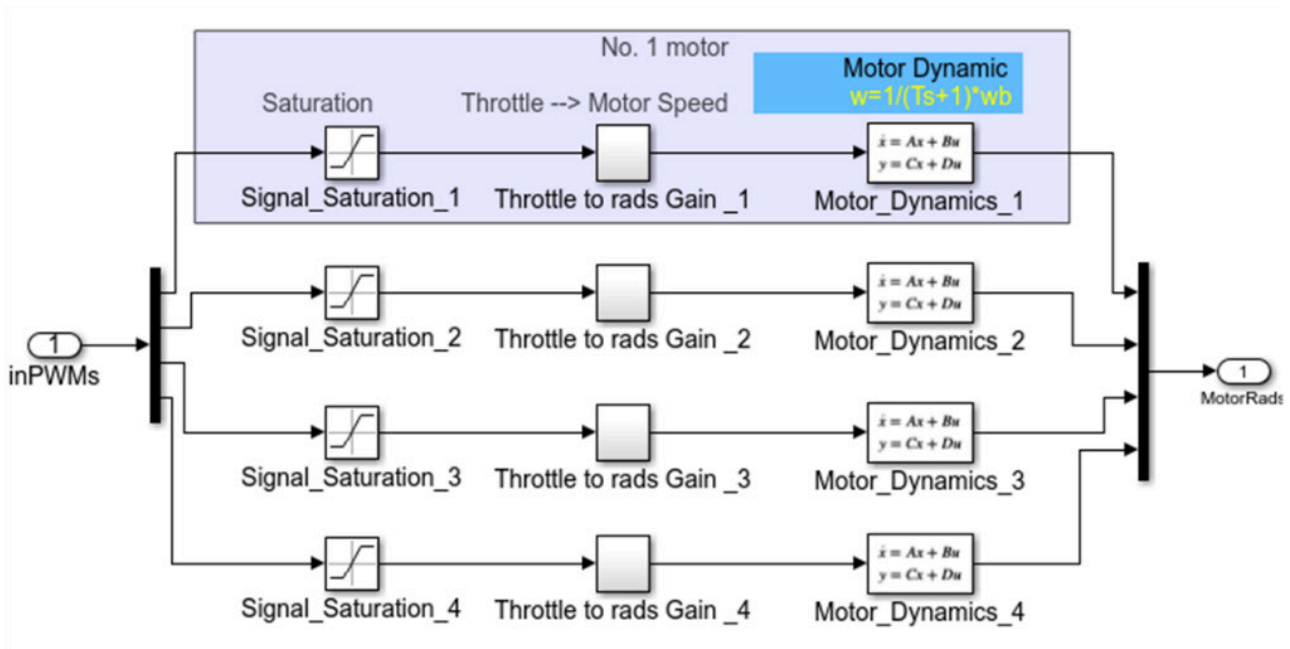
$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = -\frac{1}{T_m}x + u \\ y = \frac{1}{T_m}x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x} = Ax + Bu \\ y = Cx + Du \end{cases}$$

Motor_Dynamics_1



动力单元模型整体建模如下（这里只设置了4个电机）



其中Throttle to rads Gain（油门到转速增益）如下建立

Step 2: 控制效率模块

螺旋桨产生的力和力矩

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^4 T_i = c_T (\varpi_1^2 + \varpi_2^2 + \varpi_3^2 + \varpi_4^2)$$

Fb = [0; 0; -sum(Ct*(w.^2))]; % thrust

$$\begin{aligned}\tau_x &= dc_T \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varpi_1^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varpi_2^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varpi_3^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varpi_4^2 \right) \\ \tau_y &= dc_T \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varpi_1^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varpi_2^2 + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varpi_3^2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \varpi_4^2 \right) \\ \tau_z &= c_M (\varpi_1^2 + \varpi_2^2 - \varpi_3^2 - \varpi_4^2)\end{aligned}$$

M_rctcm = [-sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, sin(pi/4)*R*Ct,
-sin(pi/4)*R*Ct;

sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, -sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, -sin(pi/4)*R*Ct;

Cm, Cm, -Cm, -Cm];

Mb = M_rctcm*(w.^2); % torque

空气阻力和力矩

Fd = -Cd*Vb.*abs(Vb)*0.5; % aerodynamic force

Md = -Cdm.*wb.*abs(wb); % aerodynamic moment

陀螺力矩

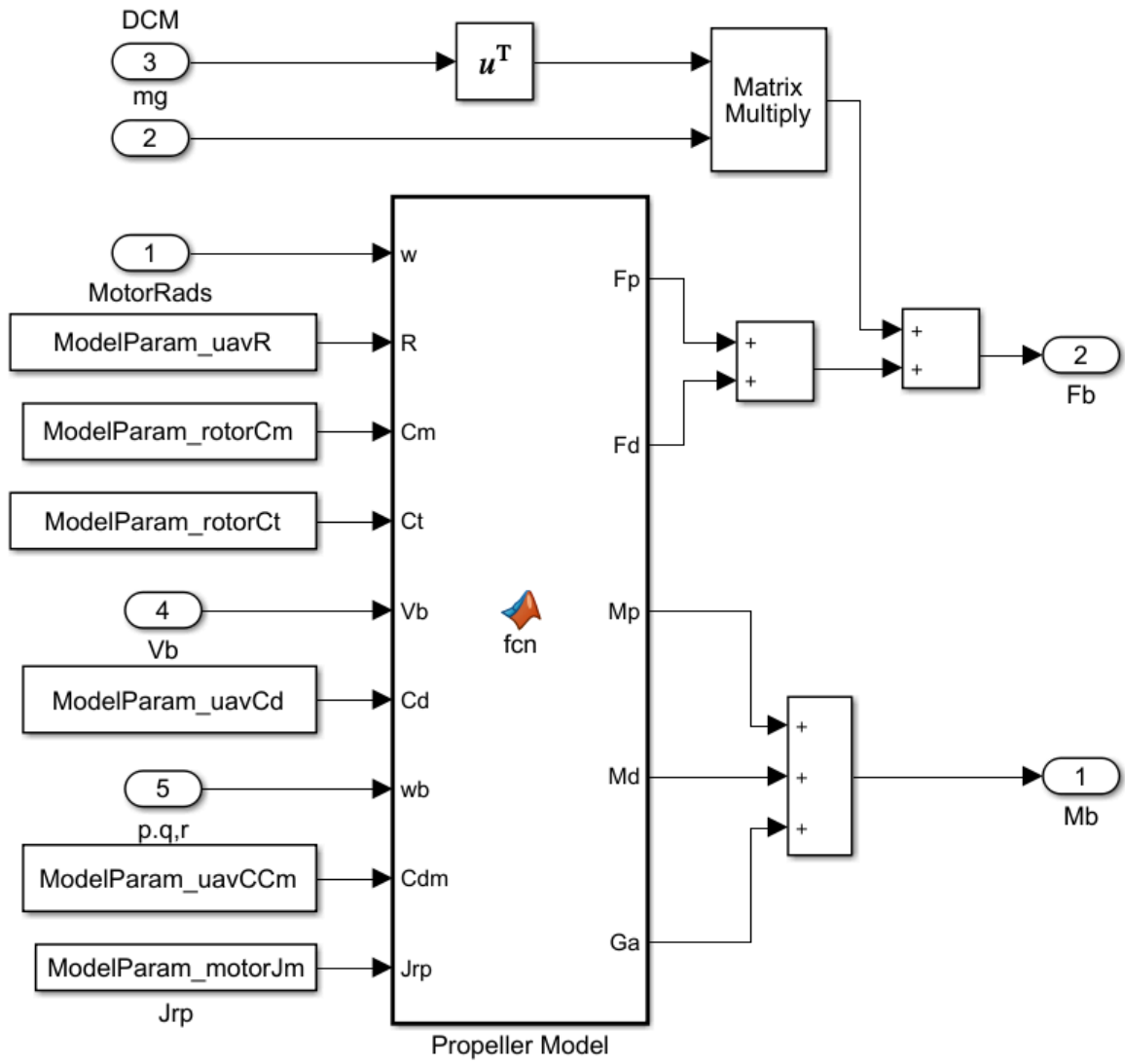
$$\begin{cases} G_{a,\phi} &= \sum_{k=1}^4 J_{RP} \omega_{y_b} (-1)^{k+1} \varpi_k \\ G_{a,\theta} &= \sum_{k=1}^4 J_{RP} \omega_{x_b} (-1)^k \varpi_k \\ G_{a,\psi} &= 0. \end{cases}$$

Ga = zeros(3,1);

Ga(1) = Jrp*wb(2)*(w(1) + w(2) - w(3) - w(4));

Ga(2) = Jrp*wb(1)*(-w(1) - w(2) + w(3) + w(4));

可得“控制效率模块”搭建如下所示。



Propeller Model (各螺旋桨力和力矩分配) 实现如下

```

PREPARE NAVIGATE CODE COMPILE SIMULATE
Propeller Model
1 function [Fb, Fd, Mb, Md, Ga] = fcn(w, R, Cm, Ct, Vb, Cd,wb, Cdm, Jrp)
2 %Function description:
3 % Obtain the force and torque acting on the body. The airframe of the
4 % quadrotor is as follows:
5 %3↓ 1↑
6 % \ /
7 % / \
8 %2↑ 4↓
9 %↑ stands for counterclockwise and ↓stands for clockwise.
10 %Input:
11 % w: motor speed, unit: rad/s
12 % R: body radius(m)
13 % Cm: torque coefficient
14 % Ct: thrust coefficient
15 % Vb: aircraft speed in the body coordinate system
16 % Cd: damping coefficient
17 % wb: angular velocity in the body coordinate system
18 % Cdm: damping moment coefficient vector
19 % Jrp: moment of inertia of motor rotor + propeller
20 %Output:
21 % Fb: thrust under the body coordinate system
22 % Fd: aerodynamic force under the body coordinate system
23 % Mb: torque under the body coordinate system
24 % Md: aerodynamic moment
25 % Ga: gyro moment
26 M_rctcm = [-sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, -sin(pi/4)*R*Ct;
27             sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, -sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, -sin(pi/4)*R*Ct;
28             Cm, Cm, -Cm, -Cm];
29 Mb = M_rctcm*(w.^2); % torque
30
31 Fb = [0; 0; -sum(Ct*(w.^2))]; % thrust
32 Fd = -Cd*Vb.*abs(Vb)*0.5; % aerodynamic force
33 Md = -Cdm.*wb.*abs(wb); % aerodynamic moment
34 % gyro moment
35 Ga = zeros(3,1);
36 Ga(1) = Jrp*wb(2)*( w(1) + w(2) - w(3) - w(4));
37 Ga(2) = Jrp*wb(1)*(-w(1) - w(2) + w(3) + w(4));
38 end
39

```

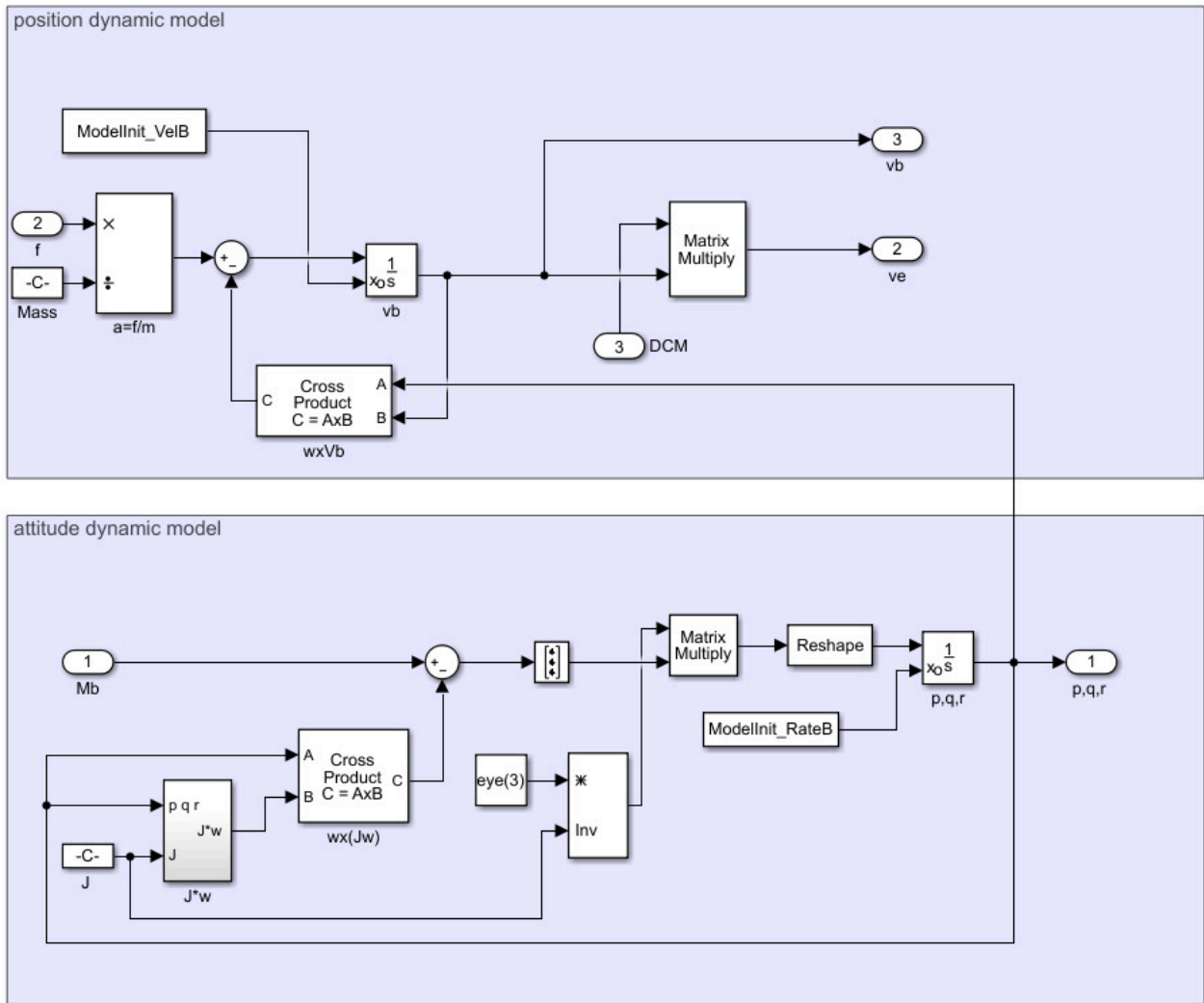
Step 3: 刚体动力学模块设计

位置动力学模型

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}} = -[\boldsymbol{\omega}]_{\times} \mathbf{v} + \frac{\mathbf{F}}{m}$$

姿态动力学模型

$$\mathbf{J} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} = -\boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\mathbf{J} \cdot \boldsymbol{\omega}) + \mathbf{M}$$



Step 4: 刚体运动学模块设计

位置与速度

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{v}$$

四元数姿态表示与角速度

$$\mathbf{q}_e^{\cdot b} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -{}^b\boldsymbol{\omega}^T \\ {}^b\boldsymbol{\omega} & -[{}^b\boldsymbol{\omega}]_{\times} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{q}_e^b \leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{q}_0 = -\frac{1}{2} \mathbf{q}_v^T \cdot \\ \dot{\mathbf{q}}_v = \frac{1}{2} (q_0 \mathbf{I}_3 + [\mathbf{q}_v]_{\times}) \end{cases}$$

```
qdot = 0.5*[0, -pqr(1), -pqr(2), -pqr(3); pqr(1), 0, pqr(3), -pqr(2); pqr(2), -pqr(3), 0, pqr(1); pqr(3), pqr(2), -pqr(1), 0]*q;
```

初始姿态欧拉角转为四元数

$$\mathbf{q}_e^b = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\psi}{2} + \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\psi}{2} \\ \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\psi}{2} - \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\psi}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\psi}{2} + \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\psi}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\phi}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\psi}{2} - \sin \frac{\phi}{2} \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\psi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$q_0 = \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(1)/2) * \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(2)/2) * \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(3)/2) + \sin(\text{EulerAngle}(1)/2) * \sin((\text{EulerAngle}(2)/2)) * \sin((\text{EulerAngle}(3)/2));$$

$$q_1 = \sin(\text{EulerAngle}(1)/2) * \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(2)/2) * \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(3)/2) - \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(1)/2) * \sin((\text{EulerAngle}(2)/2)) * \sin((\text{EulerAngle}(3)/2));$$

$$q_2 = \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(1)/2) * \sin(\text{EulerAngle}(2)/2) * \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(3)/2) + \sin(\text{EulerAngle}(1)/2) * \cos((\text{EulerAngle}(2)/2)) * \sin((\text{EulerAngle}(3)/2));$$

$$q_3 = \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(1)/2) * \cos(\text{EulerAngle}(2)/2) * \sin(\text{EulerAngle}(3)/2) - \sin(\text{EulerAngle}(1)/2) * \sin((\text{EulerAngle}(2)/2)) * \cos((\text{EulerAngle}(3)/2));$$

$$\mathbf{q} = [q_0 \ q_1 \ q_2 \ q_3]';$$

四元数归一化（此时才可用于旋转姿态表示）

四元数姿态表示转为旋转矩阵（由地面系到机体系）

$$\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}_e^b) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} q_0^2 + q_1^2 - q_2^2 - q_3^2 & 2(q_1q_2 - q_0q_3) & 2(q_1q_3 + q_0q_2) \\ 2(q_1q_2 + q_0q_3) & q_0^2 - q_1^2 + q_2^2 - q_3^2 & 2(q_2q_3 - q_0q_1) \\ 2(q_1q_3 - q_0q_2) & 2(q_2q_3 + q_0q_1) & q_0^2 - q_1^2 - q_2^2 + q_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Reb} = [q(1)*q(1) + q(2)*q(2) - q(3)*q(3) - q(4)*q(4), 2*(q(2)*q(3) - q(1)*q(4)), 2*(q(2)*q(4) + q(1)*q(3))$$

$$2*(q(2)*q(3) + q(1)*q(4)), q(1)*q(1) - q(2)*q(2) + q(3)*q(3) - q(4)*q(4), 2*(q(3)*q(4) - q(1)*q(2))$$

$$2*(q(2)*q(4) - q(1)*q(3)), 2*(q(3)*q(4) + q(1)*q(2)), q(1)*q(1) - q(2)*q(2) - q(3)*q(3) + q(4)*q(4)];$$

四元数姿态表示转为欧拉角（角度有限制）

$$\begin{cases} \phi = \arctan \frac{2(q_0q_1 + q_2q_3)}{1 - 2(q_1^2 + q_2^2)} \\ \theta = \arcsin(2(q_0q_2 - q_1q_3)) \\ \psi = \arctan \left(\frac{2(q_0q_3 + q_1q_2)}{1 - 2(q_2^2 + q_3^2)} \right) \end{cases}$$

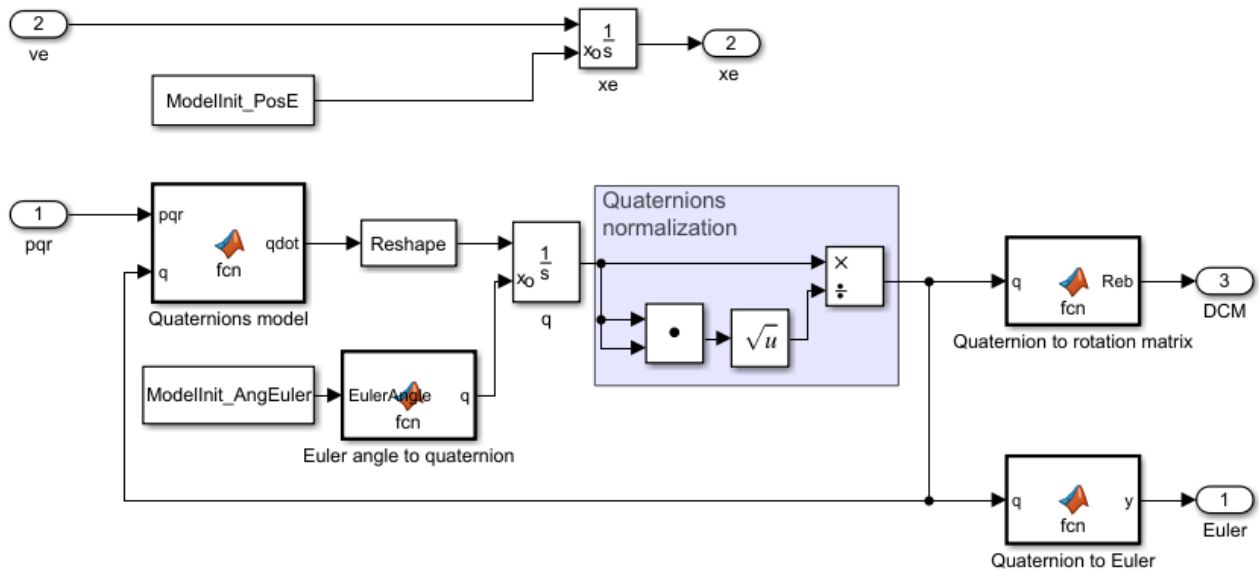
$$\text{phi} = \text{atan2}(2*(q(1)*q(2) + q(3)*q(4)), (1 - 2*(q(2)*q(2) + q(3)*q(3))));$$

$\theta = \arcsin(2 \cdot (q(1) \cdot q(3) - q(2) \cdot q(4)))$;

$\psi = \arctan2(2 \cdot (q(1) \cdot q(4) + q(2) \cdot q(3)), (1 - 2 \cdot (q(3) \cdot q(3) + q(4) \cdot q(4))))$;

$y = [\phi \ \theta \ \psi]$;

整体位姿运动学模型如下：



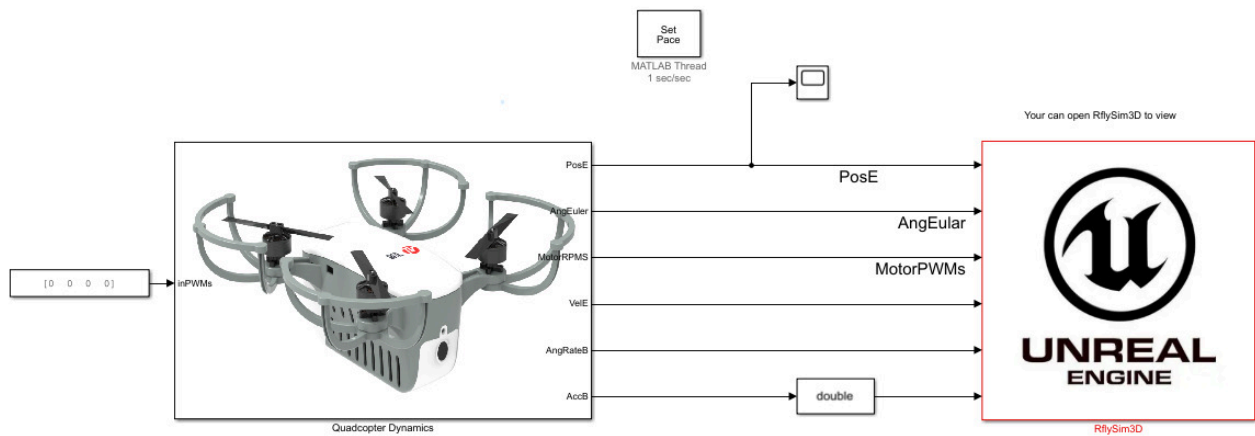
Step 5: 整体模块连接

将上述模型封装成子模块，刚体控制模块、动力单元模块和控制效率模块连接情况如下图所示。

5.2. 必做实验：模型仿真验证

Step 1: 在Simulink动力学模型中添加3D显示模块

打开 `code\dynamics.slx` 文件，如图接入三维显示模块，会将模型真值发送给RflySim3D



Step 2: 运行Simulink动力学模型驱动三维模型

打开MATLAB软件，在MATLAB中打开Init.m文件，点击运行。

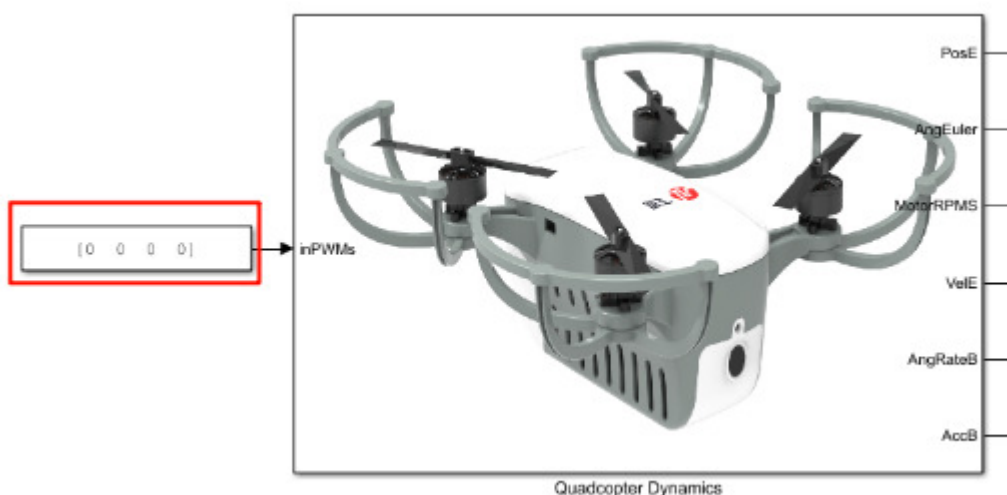
打开[code\dynamics.slx](file:///D:\RflySimAPIs\FS_CurRes\《多旋翼无人飞行器控制系统开发》课程资源\模块2_动态系统设计与建模\实验3_四旋翼运动模型的建立和匹配\code\dynamics.slx)文件，同时打开一个RflySim3D，运行Simulink，观察RflySim3D中的模型运动是否准确

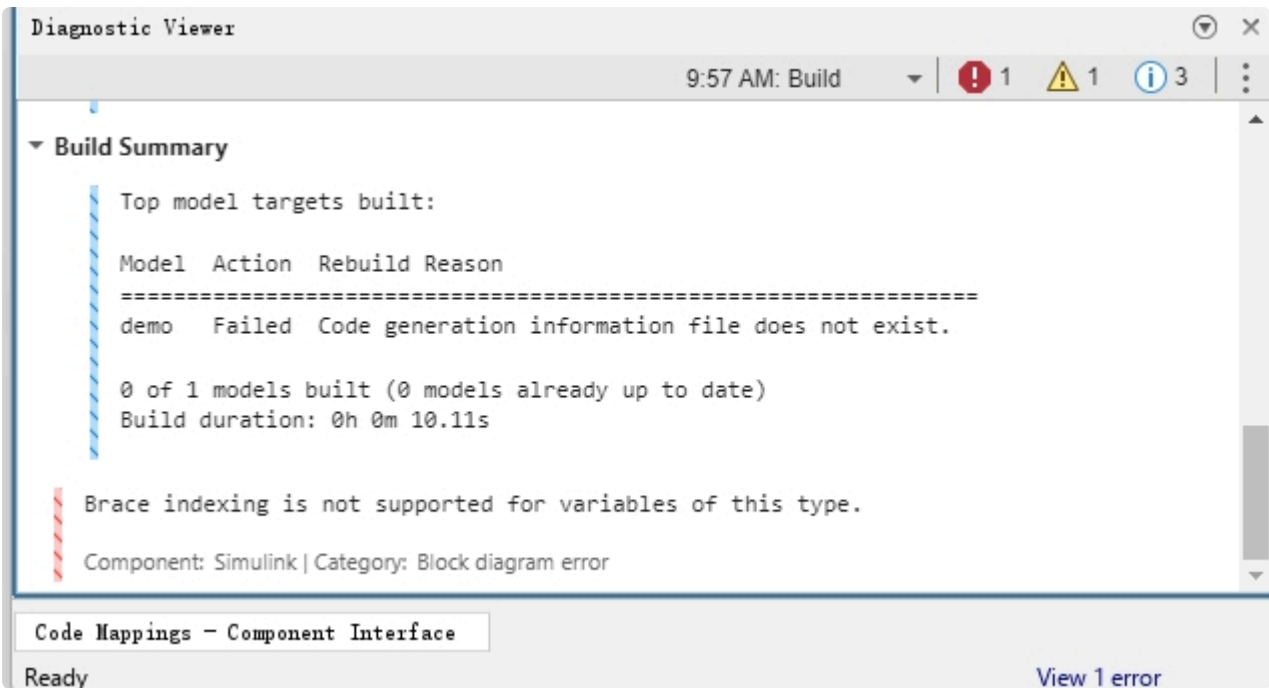
如图pwm输入为0，四旋翼从100m的位置下落，下落过程中由于阻力随速度增加，z方向的加速度减小

```

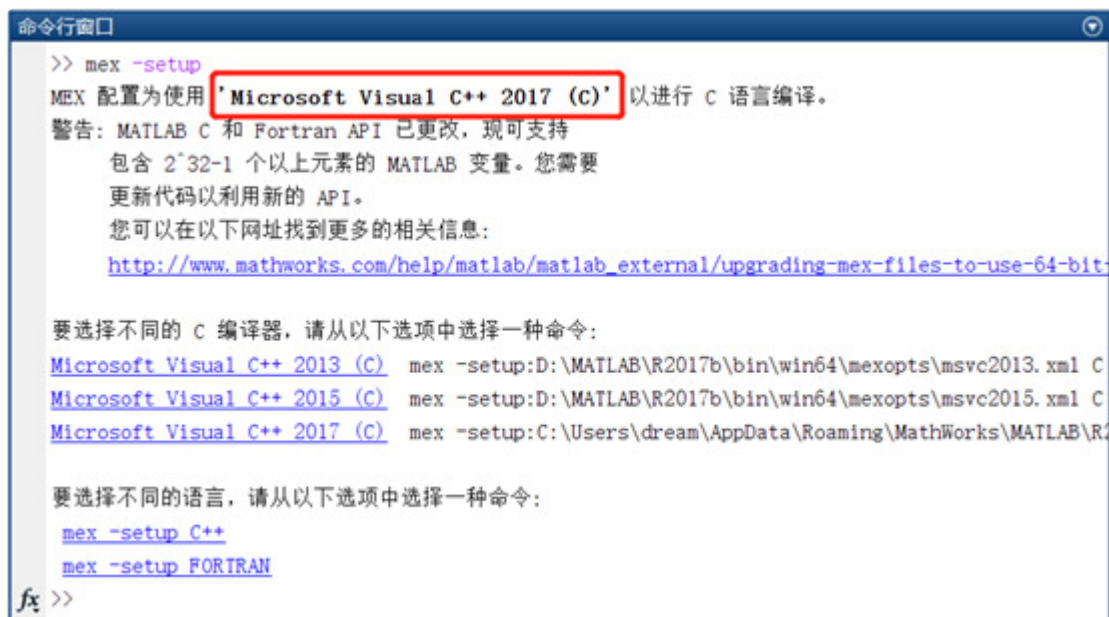
Propeller Model
9      %↑ stands for counterclockwise and ↓stands for clockwise.
10     %Input:
11     % w: motor speed, unit: rad/s
12     % R: body radius(m)
13     % Cm: torque coefficient
14     % Ct: thrust coefficient
15     % Vb: aircraft speed in the body coordinate system
16     % Cd: damping coefficient
17     % wb: angular velocity in the body coordinate system
18     % Cdm: damping moment coefficient vector
19     % Jrp: moment of inertia of motor rotor + propeller
20     %Output:
21     % Fb: thrust under the body coordinate system
22     % Fd: aerodynamic force under the body coordinate system
23     % Mb: torque under the body coordinate system
24     % Md: aerodynamic moment
25     % Ga: gyro moment
26     M_rctcm = [-sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, -sin(pi/4)*R*Ct;
27               sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, -sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, sin(pi/4)*R*Ct, -sin(pi/4)*R*Ct;
28               Cm, Cm, -Cm, -Cm];
29     Mb = M_rctcm*(w.^2); % torque
30
31     Fb = [0; 0; -sum(Ct*(w.^2))]; % thrust
32     Fd = -Cd*Vb.*abs(Vb)*0.5; % aerodynamic force
33     Md = -Cdm.*wb.*abs(wb); % aerodynamic moment
34     % gyro moment|
35     Ga = zeros(3,1);
36     Ga(1) = Jrp*wb(2)*( w(1) + w(2) - w(3) - w(4));
37     Ga(2) = Jrp*wb(1)*(-w(1) - w(2) + w(3) + w(4));
38     end
39
40

```





A1: 首先将低于当前MATLAB版本的Visual Studio C++编译环境安装到VS默认安装目录，然后在MATLAB的命令行窗口中输入指令“mex -setup”，一般来说会自动识别并安装上支持的编译器，命令行显示“MEX 配置使用 ‘Microsoft Visual C++ 2017’ 以进行编译”的字样说明安装正确。详细环境配置参考” [RflySim平台安装目



录\RflySimAPIs\4.RflySimModel\API.pdf “中的环境配置

Q2: 编译报错，无法加载库文件



A2: 这可能是由于安装平台时PX4PSP工具箱未更新到最新版, 更新RflySim安装包后按照如下配置重新安装平台即可

