

校内研究生海外交流项目申请表（样表）

申请人		申请日期	
院系		专业	
学号		入学日期	
培养层次		预计毕业时间	
学生类别		学习形式	全日制
入学方式		导师姓名	
项目级别	国家公派	项目类别*	（以 csc 申报身份类别为准）
项目名称	2021 年国家建设高水平大学公派研究生项目		
拟留学院校国别		合作高校*	（填写中英文官方名称）
外校学科		外校专业*	
外校导师信息	姓名/Name	（英文即可）	
	职称/Title		
	专业/Major		
	邮箱/Email		
是否获取对方学位	<input type="radio"/> 是/Yes <input type="radio"/> 否/No		
	（若“是”需填写）学位类型		
	（若“是”需填写）学位名称		
	（若“是”需填写）预期获得学位时间		
经费安排	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 留基委资助 <input type="checkbox"/> 外方资助 <input type="checkbox"/> 学校资助 <input type="checkbox"/> 院系资助 <input type="checkbox"/> 导师经费资助 <input type="checkbox"/> 学生自费		
	备注/Remark		
申请理由			

附件：院系预选阶段材料清单

电子版：

1. 申报信息一览表（按 excel 模版填写，信息需准确）

纸质版：

1. 校内研究生海外交流项目申请表（样表）作为申请人基本信息封面
2. 校内专家评审意见表（手填，评审人签字，但字迹必须清晰。院系确认并在院系初审系统中“院系评审专家名单”栏目备注；联合培养博士生项目需提交）
3. 国内导师推荐信（导师签字，联合培养博士及攻读学位博士研究生申请人需提交）
4. 外方邀请信/入学通知书扫描件（需为正式版）
5. 学习/联合培养计划（外文，联培项目国内国外双导师签字，攻读学位项目国外导师签字）
6. 国外导师简历（外导每页简历需签字，原则上不超过一页）
7. 成绩单扫描件（自本科阶段起）
8. 外语水平证明扫描件（语言需达基金委要求，最常见要求为托福 95，雅思 6.5；非英语证明需有英文/中文翻译件，翻译件需确认有翻译公司认证章后加盖院系公章）
9. 有效身份证扫描件
10. 最高学历/学位证书扫描件
11. 进入博士阶段证明（直博生提供，导师签字，院系盖章）
12. 校园卡扫描件（硕博连读进入博士阶段学生提供）
13. 同意延期毕业证明（高年级涉及延期毕业学生需要，导师签字，院系盖章）
14. 各类项目所需的其他补充材料

所有纸质版材料依照上述次序排列

注：院系线下预选阶段暂不需要提交以下材料：

16. 《国家留学基金管理委员会出国留学申请表》（研究生类）

该材料需完成基金委网站申请后打印并签字、扫描上传至“我的数字交大”研究生海外交流项目申请校内申报系统，随之附后生成的《单位推荐意见表》可不用上传。

材料在线申报系统上传说明，见 2021 年国家公派留学研究生项目宣讲会 PPT

2020 年国家建设高水平大学公派研究生项目

联合培养博士研究生国内导师推荐信

申请人姓名: [] 博士所在年级及博士毕业时间: 四年级, 2021.6 毕业

国内所学专业/研究方向: 控制科学与工程, 喷水推进船舶智能矢量控制

拟留学专业/研究方向: 自动化与控制, 水面无人艇避障及先进控制相关问题研究

拟留学国别、单位: 丹麦, 丹麦科技大学

导师姓名	专业技术职称	所在院系	从事专业
[]	教授	电子信息与电气工程学院自动化系	智能船舶控制, 火电站建模仿真

一、对申请人推荐意见:

[] 同学是我的博士研究生, 他的研究方向是喷水推进船舶智能矢量控制。自入学以来, 学习刻苦认真, 掌握了本领域的基础理论和最新动态。对其博士论文课题展开了初步研究, 并取得了一定的阶段性成果, 包括: 已投稿 SCI 论文 1 篇, 已发表中文核心/EI 期刊论文 1 篇和国际会议论文 1 篇, 申请发明专利 1 项, 获授权软件著作权 4 项。积极参与了实验室多个科研项目, 表现出了较强的科研能力和团队合作意识。性格开朗, 做事沉稳, 具备较强的组织能力和责任意识。英语已通过 CET-6 考试, 成绩为 559 分; 参加了雅思考试, 成绩为 6.5 分。英语水平能够满足在国外学习和生活的要求。

丹麦科技大学的 [] 教授长期从事自主海洋航行器设计开发、多智能体非线性系统控制和故障诊断技术研究, 所在团队拥有丰富的研究资源和试验环境, 取得了一系列科研成果。结合 [] 的研究课题, 希望通过本次联合培养帮助他更好地研究基于视觉信息的水面障碍物识别技术, 提高水面无人艇故障检测和容错控制技术的可靠性和安全性, 学成归国后为我国水面无人艇的导航平台和控制系统设计提供技术支持。

鉴于 [] 同学基础理论扎实, 科研能力过硬, 思想活跃, 对出国学习的目标和思路明确, 特推荐其申请联合培养项目。

二、申请人出国学习目标要求

[] 同学在 2020 年 10 月至 2021 年 9 月出国学习的 12 个月中, 将在丹麦科技大学电子工程学院 [] 教授团队进行水面无人艇避障和先进控制方面的研究工作, 目标是完成以下 2 篇 SCI 论文:

(1) The Obstacle Avoidance Planning of USVs Based on Improved Machine Learning Method.

引入深度学习方法来处理水面无人艇视觉信息, 使用图像语义分割模型和 Faster-RCNN 网络模型进行水面边界线检测及水面障碍物识别, 采用局部路径规划方法并引入合理的代价函数来获取实现水面无人艇的有效避障方向, 从而满足水面无人艇的自主避障需求。

(2) Fault-Tolerant Control for USVs Based on Sliding-Mode Observer.

设计基于滑模观测器的容错控制策略。分析无人艇执行机构故障模式，建立包含模型误差不确定性和执行器故障的矢量推力水面无人艇故障模型，设计包含高阶滑模观测器补偿模型误差不确定性和执行器故障的状态估计，实现水面无人艇容错控制。

三、国内导师与国外导师合作情况

丹麦科技大学的 [Name] 教授长期从事自主海洋航行器设计开发、多智能体非线性系统控制和故障诊断技术研究，所在团队拥有丰富的研究资源和试验环境，取得了一系列科研成果。鉴于本人承担了课题“喷水推进工作船矢量控制策略研究”（中国船舶集团公司联合基金项目），[Name] 教授团队的自主海洋航行器设计研究经验对于完成此课题研究内容十分有利。考虑到 [Name] 同学同时具备船舶工程和控制理论两个学科的知识背景，有望在此交叉领域取得开拓性进展，因此委派其出国交流，以促进双方的深入学术交流，并为今后的进一步合作打下坚实基础。

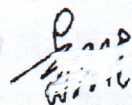
四、对国外院校的评价

丹麦科技大学（Technical University of Denmark）始建于 1892 年，是位于丹麦王国首都哥本哈根大区的世界级顶尖理工院校，北欧地区最顶尖的工科大学，位列 2020 年软科世界大学学术排名前 150 名。留学院系电子工程学院的自动化与控制研究团队致力于自主海洋航行器设计与研究，尤其是其科学交叉与融合布局卓有成效，具有明显的综合优势，因此选择在丹麦科技大学开展水面无人艇相关研究工作是明智之选。

五、对国外导师的评价

[Name] 教授是丹麦科技大学电子工程学院自动化控制团队的主要成员，同时也是协同自治系统中心主任，IFAC 海洋系统技术委员会主席，长期从事非线性系统分析，非线性自适应控制，基于模型和数据驱动的故障诊断技术，水面无人艇及多智能体系统研究，其所在团队拥有丰富的研究资源和试验环境，希望 [Name] 同学能在 [Name] 教授的指导下，圆满完成自己的科研计划。

国内导师签字：



日期：2020.3.25

Shanghai Jiao Tong University

Shanghai
China

Att. Mr. [REDACTED]

April 3, 2020

RG

Re: Invitation letter for visiting PhD student [REDACTED]

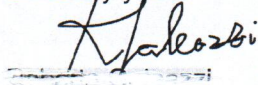
I, hereby, confirm that the Department of Electrical Engineering at the Technical University of Denmark would like to host Mr. [REDACTED] (date of birth 21/02/1994) from the Control and Engineering Group at Shanghai Jiao Tong University for the period October 2020 - September 2021 (12 months) as visiting PhD student.

During the stay, Mr. [REDACTED] will perform research on topics related to collision avoidance and advanced control of unmanned surface vehicles under my supervision, and, possibly, in collaboration with other PhD students and senior research staff at the hosting institution. The detailed content of the research scope has been presented in the research plan, which the parties have agreed upon. The research collaboration will be carried out by using English as the only language for written and oral communication.

This invitation letter is conditional to the written demonstration by Mr. [REDACTED] of available funding to cover all costs related to his stay in Denmark.

Concerned parties to this agreement are welcome to contact me via email ([REDACTED]) or by phone ([REDACTED]), if additional information was needed.

Sincerely yours



*Head of Centre for Collaborative Autonomous Systems
Associate Professor*

上海交通大学公派研究生（联合培养博士）研究生研修计划

Research Plan for Joint Educational PhD Program, Shanghai Jiao Tong University

姓名/Name	姓/Surname: _____ 名/First name: _____	
性别/Sex	Male	出生日期/Date of birth (yy/mm/dd) 1994/02/21
所在院系/School/ Department	School of Electronic Information and Electrical Engineering	所学专业/Major Control Theory and Engineering
国内导师/ Domestic supervisor	Prof. _____	留学国别/ Hosting country Denmark
留学国外大学/ Hosting university	Technical University of Denmark	留学院系/Hosting faculty or department Department of Electrical Engineering
国外导师/ Hosting supervisor	Prof. _____	研究领域/ Research area Fault diagnosis, nonlinear and adaptive control, unmanned marine systems
学习期限 / Duration of study		12 months (from 2020-10 to 2021-9)
研究课题名称 / Research title: Collision Avoidance and Advance Control of Unmanned Surface Vehicles		
<p>研究背景 / Research background:</p> <p>Roughly two-thirds of the earth is covered by oceans. However, comparatively not much of the area has been thoroughly explored. Climate change, environmental abnormalities, personnel requirements, and national security issues have all led to strong demand from commercial, scientific, and military communities, for the development of the autonomous marine vehicles, also known as unmanned surface vehicles (USVs) and autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs). Autonomous marine vehicles are cost-effective and risk-eliminating tools for maritime applications, and they could be widely used in military surveillance [1], environmental monitoring [2, 3], geophysical exploration [4] and disaster management [5]. Despite this, only semi-autonomous marine vehicles have normally been used rather than fully-autonomous marine vehicles, owing to the numerous challenges mentioned above. Further development of fully-autonomous marine vehicles are required in order to minimize both the need for human control and the effects on the effective, safe and reliable operation caused by human error.</p> <p>Literature Review:</p> <p>The fundamental elements of autonomous marine vehicles generally constitute guidance, navigation, and control subsystems [6]. The guidance system is responsible for generating and updating smooth, feasible, and optimal trajectory commands to the control system based on the information provided by the navigation system, assigned missions, vehicle capability, and environmental conditions. Generally, guidance systems could be classified into path planning and path replanning. The navigation system concentrates on identifying the vehicle's current and future states (such as position, orientation, velocity, and acceleration) and its</p>		

surrounding environment information including the ocean currents and wind speed obtained from its onboard sensors. The control system focuses on determining the proper control forces and moments to be generated in conjunction with instruction provided by the guidance and navigation systems, while at the same time satisfying the desired control objectives. These subsystems work in interaction with each other, to the point where imperfections in one subsystem may degrade the performance of the whole system.

(1) Research on the collision avoidance of USVs

Collision avoidance is the major role of path replanning. Obstacles, such as buoys, fishing nets, submerged rocks, new constructions, and variable water levels may all potentially contribute to the collision risk. A collision avoidance module could enhance the autonomy of marine vehicles to avoid approaching objects by conducting autonomous path replanning. In Soltan et al. [7], a set of ordinary differential equations are defined for collision obstacles which are assumed to be enclosed by elliptical shapes. This technique is validated using multiple dynamical obstacles in simulation, and stationary obstacles in experiments. Xu et al. [8] present a path replanning approach based on the level set methods, which is employed to compute the minimum risky path. Based on the computer vision principle, an optical-flow based approach is designed to provide local reactive collision avoidance [9]. This research employs a monocular camera, which could overcome the challenges of water reflections and visual noises in an acceptable range.

To avoid obstacles, an accurate representation of the environment is required in the navigation system. USVs are normally required to possess the ability to detect obstacles, recognize and track targets, and map environments in real-time. Passive perception methods adopting visual/infrared sensors are widely employed in environment perception applications. Wang et al. [9, 10] sampled maximum or minimum gradient value points along each vertical line in the gradient image, and then used RANSAC to fit the horizon line. Monocular greyscale images are used in Azzabi et al. [11], the Sobel operator and the Hough transform are applied to extract the edges, then the horizon is identified and moving objects are detected using optical flow estimation. Finally, the distance to obstacles is estimated using geometric relationships. With the invention of novel algorithms and great improvement of computing power, deep learning based algorithms has achieved remarkable performance in many computer vision tasks, such as visual recognition, video processing and semantic segmentation. It has already been applied to the USV in navigation, obstacle avoidance and environment perception [12, 13].

(2) Research on the advance control strategies of USVs

With the considerable development of advanced control theory, state-of-the-art control techniques are continually being used to enhance the USVs performance in the marine research. However, due to the presence of uncertainties in model dynamics and parameters, as well as the time-varying environmental disturbances, the expected motion might be unachievable as the USVs controller is designed using an ideal model assuming disturbance-free conditions. This adverse effect becomes particularly serious for low inertia and small size USVs operating in a priori unknown environments [14]. The limitations on amplitude and rate of states and actuators all need to be considered in controller design to avoid control performance degradation, and system instability [15]. In the meantime, issues of fault detection and diagnosis (FDD), and fault-tolerant control (FTC) in USVs have attracted increasing attention in a wide range of research communities [16]. Some analytical FTC approaches have been proposed for USVs where unexpected faults causing substantial damage in systems are compensated by using the adaptive technique or function approximators [17, 18]. Liu et al. [19] investigated the sensor FDD by using a modified fuzzy logic adaptive federated Kalman filter based multi-sensor data fusion. Park et al. [20] developed a predefined performance design methodology for fault-tolerant tracking (FTT) of USVs with multiple faults in both nonlinear

dynamics and saturated actuators. This proposed approach can ensure transient performance at the moments when multiple unknown faults occur, because of control errors constrained by prescribed performance bounds.

According to the researches above, although current researches have made a great contribution to the related problems, some limitations do exist. Firstly, most of the research only investigated the avoidance of static and semi-dynamic obstacles, while the availability of more effective, accurate and reliable methodologies to avoid both static and dynamic obstacles are still of great interest for further investigation. One potentially important area of this research is to achieve collision avoidance more effectively and reliably in real-time, integrating nautical chart data, USV dynamics, and surrounding stationary and dynamical obstacles. Secondly, conventional feedback control design methodologies for USVs may cause undesirable performance, and even instability in the presence of sensors, actuators, communications or other components malfunctions. This is particularly critical for high-speed USVs moving in complicated and hazardous waters since a minor failure in a system component or unacceptable delay in the reaction may lead to disastrous consequences for the USVs and their surrounding personnel, vehicles and facilities. Thus, there is a strong demand for more advanced USV control systems that possess the ability to simultaneously tolerate potential system faults, and guarantee the reliability and safety of the system with graceful performance degradation.

References

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申请人主要研究内容 / Main content of the research:

During the visit, my research will focus on the collision avoidance and advanced control approaches of USVs along with the consideration of USVs dynamics, uncertainties, environmental disturbances, computational issues and control objectives. The main purpose of the research is to acquire the accurate representation of the environment around the USVs, and develop the collision avoidance methods integrating nautical chart data, USV dynamics, and surrounding stationary and dynamical obstacles. Another significant purpose of this research is to study the advanced control of USVs in the presence of environmental disturbances using model-based control techniques, where an adaptive control law is commonly derived to estimate and attenuate disturbances. The fault detection and tolerant control of USVs would be further investigated, which may guarantee the reliability and safety of the control system.

The key contents of the research are list as follows. Firstly, I will continue to study the visual-based collision avoidance methods based on the experiment data collected by our group in Shanghai Jiao Tong University, and try to detect and classify the static and semi-dynamic obstacles using deep learning based algorithms for environmental perception. Then I will investigate the model-based control approaches in the presence of multiple disturbances, and an adaptive control law would be derived to estimate and reduce the disturbances. Furthermore, I will do the research on the predefined performance problem for fault-tolerant control of USVs with multiple unknown faults. Besides, a sufficient control algorithm would be developed to improve the reliability and safety of the USVs, and the transient and steady-state performance of the system should be guaranteed from the Lyapunov stability analysis.

申请人科研准备工作概述 / Scientific preparations of the applicant:

I have been doing my research on the control system design of a dual-waterjet propelled vessel, as well as the modeling and path planning of the vessel. During this period, I have participated in two high-level research programs, which are “Research on the intelligent vector control strategy of twin-waterjet propulsion vessels” (Supported by Joint Fund of CSSC) and “Research on real-time evaluation and prediction method of the performance of twin-waterjet propulsion vessels” (Supported by Open Project of the Key Laboratory of Science and Technology on Waterjet Propulsion). My main work includes the mathematical modeling of the twin-waterjet propulsion vessel, as well as the hydrodynamic parameter identification using the SVM method. I also take part in the design of path planning and thrust allocation of the twin-waterjet propulsion vessel. Furthermore, a vector controller is designed by decoupling three DOFs of movement in the horizontal plane based on the force analysis, and the platform and navigation system on the waterjet propelled vessel are constructed. Recently, the full-scale experiments have been carried out successively, and the results show that the performance of the designed vector control strategy is significantly improved in tracking accuracy, stability and disturbance rejection ability.

出国学习预期目标 / Expected goal of the Research:

In the Technical University of Denmark, I will be a visiting Ph.D. student, and the whole time span is 12 months. During this period, I am going to polish up my academic ability with the guidance of my hosting supervisor and make full use of the academic resource of the DTU. I will push my research on the collision avoidance and advance control of USVs and try to publish 1~2 SCI papers under the supervision of Prof. Roberto Galeazzi. The details of the goal are as follows.

(1) Continue to study the visual-based collision avoidance methods, and classify the static and semi-dynamic obstacles using deep learning based algorithms to improve the environmental perception ability, the experiment data would be obtained from our laboratory in Shanghai Jiao Tong University.

(2) Investigate the model-based control approaches in the presence of multiple disturbances e.g. coupling interactions, environmental disturbances, the influence of hydrodynamic damping, and measurement noises, and an adaptive control law would be developed to estimate and reduce the disturbances.

(3) Present the predefined performance problem for fault-tolerant control of USVs with multiple unknown faults e.g., nonlinear dynamics, saturated actuators, and sensor fault. A sufficient control algorithm would be developed to improve the reliability and safety of the USVs, and the transient and steady-state performance of the system should be guaranteed from the Lyapunov stability analysis.

科研方法 / Research methods

Apply theoretical analysis, computer simulation methods and practical experiments to analyze and verify the problem of collision avoidance and advance control.

(1) Theoretical research methods: Target detection method e.g., optical flow method and machine learning based method. Obstacle avoidance approaches e.g., global obstacle avoidance algorithm and the local obstacle avoidance algorithm.

(2) Computer simulation methods: Apply computer programming and design efficient algorithms to solve the obstacle detection problem. The simulation of the advanced control strategies will be carried out through the MATLAB platform.

(3) Experiment methods: I would collect and analyze the experiment data obtained from our group in Shanghai Jiao Tong University to explore the possibility of the designed algorithms.

时间安排 / Research Schedule:

My tentative research arrangement for the whole program is as follows:

(1) 2020.10-2020.11: Once coming to DTU, I will make myself familiar with the new environment and the members in the research group as soon as possible, and then I will follow the instructions and arrangement from Prof. Roberto Galeazzi to begin my specific research work. We will analyze its advantage and disadvantages, and then further adjust my studyplan.

(2) 2020.12-2021.01: I will continue to focus on the collision avoidance strategy considering the static and semi-dynamic obstacles. Environment perception approaches would be attempted, e.g., monocular vision, stereo vision and infrared vision. Machine learning methods e.g., R-CNN and Fast R-CNN are also taken into consideration.

(3) 2021.02-2021.06: I plan to do the research on the advanced control of USVs in the presence of environmental disturbances using model-based control techniques, where an adaptive control law would be derived to estimate and attenuate disturbances, and a simpler controller could be obtained for practical implementation. Furthermore, I will continue to investigate the fault detection and tolerant control of USVs, which may guarantee the reliability and safety of the system with graceful performance degradation.

(4) 2021.07-2021.09: I aim to finish some papers, and submit them to journals. Lastly, I will summarize my research and form a research report.

拟留学院校在此学科领域的水平和优势 / Level and advantage of the hosting department on this project:

Since its founding in 1829, the Technical University of Denmark has grown to become one of Europe's leading technical and engineering universities, and the Department of Electrical Engineering has the vision of building a sustainable and liveable world through electrical engineering solutions. The research results are being used to develop intelligent ships and ocean structures, autonomous unmanned vehicles and modular robots for high-precision and safety-critical operations in harsh environments.

回国后续工作介绍 / Work introduction after returning to China

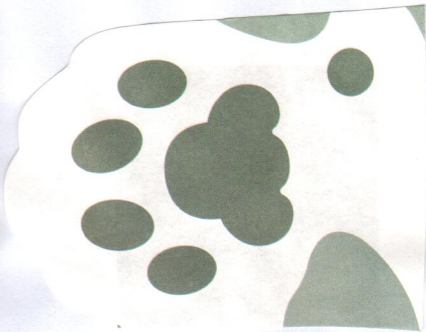
In the foreseeable future, after coming back to Shanghai Jiao Tong University, I will make a detailed research report to Prof. [redacted] and share my experience and research findings with other students in my research group. Furthermore, I will continue my research work based on the vision-based obstacle avoidance method and the advanced control strategy of USVs to complete my doctoral thesis. In addition, I will also keep in touch with Prof. [redacted] research group and find cooperation opportunities in future research.

国内导师签字 / Signature of domestic supervisor:

Date(yy/mm/dd): 2020.3.25

国外导师签字 / Signature of hosting supervisor:

Date(yy/mm/dd): 2020/03/21



Associate Professor - PhD - MScEE

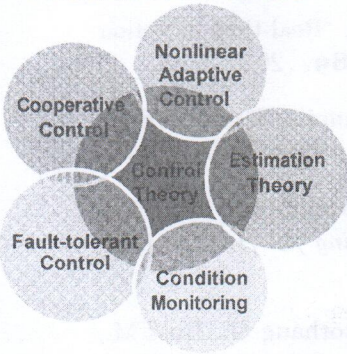
Affiliation

Denmark

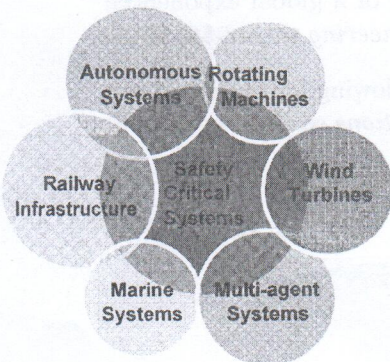
Contact

Web

Research Profile



Applications



Appointments

- 05/19 - **Head of Centre for Collaborative Autonomous Systems** Technical University of Denmark
- 08/14 - **Associate Professor of Control Theory** Technical University of Denmark
- 05/11 - 07/14 **Assistant Professor of Control Theory** Technical University of Denmark

Education

- 2006 - 2009 **PhD Automation and Control** Technical University of Denmark
- 1998 - 2005 **MSc Electronic Engineering** Università Politecnica delle Marche

Research Profile

My main research interests lie in the fields of automatic control and condition monitoring of safety critical systems, with special focus on advanced methods enabling the design of intelligent autonomous systems. I research methods and algorithms in the areas of nonlinear, adaptive and fault-tolerant control applied to systems with time-varying parametric and non-parametric nonlinearities. In the area of condition monitoring I focus on data-driven approaches to system diagnosis and prognosis merging the areas of statistical learning with change detection theory. Main application domains are marine systems (autonomous surface and underwater vehicles), railway infrastructure and renewable energy systems. I currently lead the reconfigurable modular underwater robotics laboratory. I am member of IEEE, and I serve as Chair of the IFAC Technical Committee on Marine Systems. I also serve Control Engineering Practice as Associated Editor for the area of Marine Systems.

Funding 24.2 MDKK for DTU Electrical Engineering from competitive funding over the past 9 years

Awards

- 2017 **Best Application Paper Award**
9th Annual Conference of the Prognostics and Health Management Soc.
- 2012 **Best Paper Award**
9th IFAC Conference on Manoeuvring and Control of Marine Craft
- 2009 **Best Paper Award**
8th IFAC Conference on Manoeuvring and Control of Marine Craft

Dissemination

- Publications** 14 ISI journal publications, 1 international patent, 2 book chapters, 7 conference publications, 1 edited conference proceedings
- In review** 3 ISI journal publication, 1 book chapter, 1 edited book
- h-index** Web of Science: 7 - Scopus: 9 - Google Scholar: 13
- Citations** Web of Science: 200 - Scopus: 200 - Google Scholar: 479 (last 5 years)

PEER-REVIEWED JOURNAL PAPERS (2015 - 2020)

12. Thompson F., **Galeazzi R.**, "Robust Mission Planning for Autonomous Marine Vehicle Fleets", *Robotics and Autonomous Systems* **124**, , 2020.
11. Thompson F., **Galeazzi R.**, Guihen D., "Field Trials of an Energy Aware Mission Planner Implemented on an Autonomous Surface Vehicle", *Journal of Field Robotics* , , 2020.
10. Barkhordari P., **Galeazzi R.**, Blanke M., "Prognosis of railway ballast degradation for turnouts using track-side accelerations", *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part O: Journal of Risk and Reliability* , , 2020.
9. Barkhordari P., **Galeazzi R.**, Blanke M., "Monitoring of Turnout Ballast Degradation using Statistical Low-complexity Behavioural Models", *IEEE Transactions on Control System Technology* , , 2020.
8. Asadzadeh S.M., **Galeazzi R.**, "An integrated methodology for prognosis of ballast degradation in railway turnouts", *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part F: Journal of Rail and Rapid Transit* , , 2019.
7. Asadzadeh S.M., **Galeazzi R.**, "The predictive power of track dynamic response for monitoring of ballast degradation in turnouts", *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part F: Journal of Rail and Rapid Transit* , , 2019.
6. Caamaño L.S., **Galeazzi R.**, Nilesen, U.D., González M.M., Casás V.D., "Real-time detection of transverse stability changes in fishing vessels", *Ocean Engineering* **189**, , 2019.
5. Theisen L.R.S., Niemann H.H., **Galeazzi R.**, Santos I., "Enhancing damping of gas bearings using linear parameter-varying control", *Journal of Sound and Vibration* **365**, 48-64, 2017.
4. Theisen L.R.S., Niemann H.H., Santos I., **Galeazzi R.**, Blanke M., "Modeling and identification for control of gas bearings", *Mechanical Systems and Signal Processing* **70-71**, 1150-1170, 2016.
3. **Galeazzi R.**, Blanke M., Falkenberg T., Poulsen N.K., Violaris N., Storhaug G., Huss M., "Parametric roll resonance monitoring using signal-based detection", *Ocean Engineering* **109**, 355-371, 2015.
2. Belletter D., **Galeazzi R.**, Fossen T.I., "Experimental verification of a global exponential stable nonlinear wave encounter frequency estimator", *Ocean Engineering* **97**, 48-56, 2015.
1. Fossen T.I., Pettersen, K.Y., **Galeazzi R.**, "Line-of-Sight Path Following for Dubins Paths with Adaptive Sideslip Compensation of Drift Forces", *IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology* **23(2)**, 820-827, 2015.

R. Galeazzi



研究生成绩单



打印日期: 2020-03-18

姓名: 徐升荣

国籍: 中国

性别: 男

出生日期: 1994-02-21

学号: [REDACTED]

导师: [REDACTED]

学生类型: 学术型博士

入学年月: 2016年9月

备注:

院系: 电子信息与电气工程学院(自动化系)

专业: 控制科学与工程

课程名称	学分	成绩	学期
现代空间信息系统 (GIS/GPS/RS)	1		2017 秋
科学思想的表达—以具身化智能研究为实例	1		2017 夏
大数据时代的工程创新\设计与运营分析	2		2017 夏
学术写作、规范与伦理	1		2017 夏
☆ 高级过程控制	2		2017 春
☆ 鲁棒控制	2		2017 春
☆ 动态大系统方法	2		2017 春
专用控制技术	2		2017 春
☆ 数据挖掘	2		2017 春
☆ 学术英语	2		2017 春
学术报告会	2		2017 春
神经网络、模糊控制及专家系统	2		2017 春
☆ 网络科学导论	2		2016 秋
中国马克思主义与当代	2		2016 秋
☆ 系统辨识	2		2016 秋
基础英语	2		2016 秋
☆ 矩阵理论	3		2016 秋
运筹与优化	3		2016 秋

记录结束

修课情况	课程总学分	计算绩点课程总学分	平均绩点	培养环节	内容	学期	成绩
	35	17	3.2/4.0		综合考试	2018 春	A
授予学位类别				授予学位日期			
学位论文题目							

注1: 平均绩点由标注☆的课程计算所得。

注2: 本单加盖负责人及成绩证明章后有效。

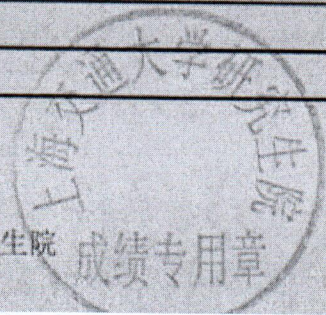
注3: 说明信息请见背面。

负责人:

徐升荣

上海交通大学研究生院

成绩专用章



IELTS™

Test Report Form

ACADEMIC

NOTE Admission to undergraduate and post graduate courses should be based on the ACADEMIC Reading and Writing Modules.
GENERAL TRAINING Reading and Writing Modules are not designed to test the full range of language skills required for academic purposes.
It is recommended that the candidate's language ability as indicated in this Test Report Form be re-assessed after two years from the date of the test.

Centre Number

CN004

Date

19/OCT/2019

Candidate Number

Candidate Details

Family Name

First Name

Candidate ID

Date of Birth

21/02/1994

Sex (M/F)

M

Scheme Code

Private Candidate

Country or Region of Origin

CHINA (PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF)

Country of Nationality

First Language

CHINESE

Test Results

Listening

6.5

Reading

7.5

Writing

6.0

Speaking

6.0

Overall Band Score

6.5

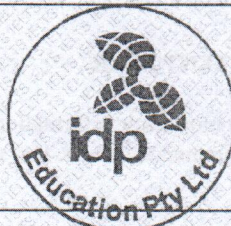
CEFR Level

B2

Administrator Comments

Centre stamp

Validation stamp

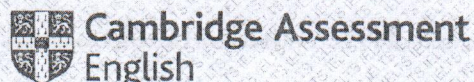


Administrator's Signature

Date

29/10/2019

Test Report Form Number



BAND 9**EXPERT USER**

Has fully operational command of the language: appropriate, accurate and fluent with complete understanding.

BAND 8**VERY GOOD USER**

Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriacies. Misunderstandings may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles complex detailed argumentation well.

BAND 7**GOOD USER**

Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning.

BAND 6**COMPETENT USER**

Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.

BAND 5**MODEST USER**

Has partial command of the language, coping with overall meaning in most situations, though is likely to make many mistakes. Should be able to handle basic communication in own field.

BAND 4**LIMITED USER**

Basic competence is limited to familiar situations. Has frequent problems in understanding and expression. Is not able to use complex language.

BAND 3**EXTREMELY LIMITED USER**

Conveys and understands only general meaning in very familiar situations. Frequent breakdowns in communication occur.

BAND 2**INTERMITTENT USER**

No real communication is possible except for the most basic information using isolated words or short formulae in familiar situations and to meet immediate needs. Has great difficulty understanding spoken and written English.

BAND 1**NON USER**

Essentially has no ability to use the language beyond possibly a few isolated words.

BAND 0**DID NOT ATTEMPT THE TEST**

No assessable information provided.

British Council, IDP: IELTS Australia and Cambridge Assessment English reserve the right to cancel any IELTS test result.

姓名 陈伟
性别 男 民族 汉
出生 1994年2月21日
住址 上海市闵行区东川路800号
公民身份号码 310101199402210011



**中华人民共和国
居民身份证**

签发机关 上海市公安局闵行分局
有效期限 2016.11.11-2026.11.11



HARBIN ENGINEERING UNIVERSITY

哈尔滨工程大学

学士学位证书

姓名：[模糊]，男，1994年02月21日生。在 [模糊] 大学

专业完成了本科学习计划，业
自动化

已毕业，经审核符合《中华人民共和国学位条例》的规定，授予工学

学士学位。

校 长

大 学

学位评定委员会主席

姚 郁

证书编号：

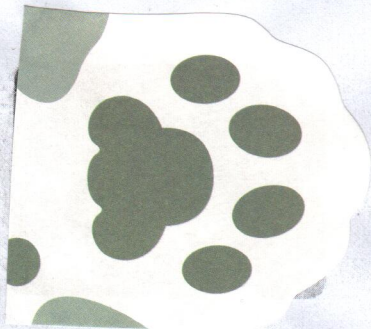
(普通高等教育本科毕业生)

二〇一六年 六月二十八日



普通高等学校

毕业证书



学生 [redacted] 性别 男，1994 年 02 月 21 日生，于 2012 年 08 月

至 2016 年 06 月在本校 自动化 专业 4 年制

本科学习，修完教学计划规定的全部课程，成绩合格，准予毕业。

校 名： [redacted] 校长： [redacted]

证书编号： [redacted] 2016 年 06 月 28 日

校内系统上传



上海交通大学

SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY

800 DONGCHUAN ROAD, SHANGHAI 200240, P. R. CHINA

国家公派研究生项目 进入博士阶段学习说明 (适用于~~低年级~~直博生)

兹证明 _____ 同学 (学号: _____, 身份证号:
_____) 系上海交通大学 电子信息与电气工程 学
院 信息与通信工程 专业 直博生, 入学时间为 2017 年 9 月。该生通
过 电子信息与电气工程 学院博士生资格考试 (笔试+面试) 后, 预计于
2019 年 2 月进入博士阶段学习。进入博士阶段时间早于派出留学时间。
特此证明。

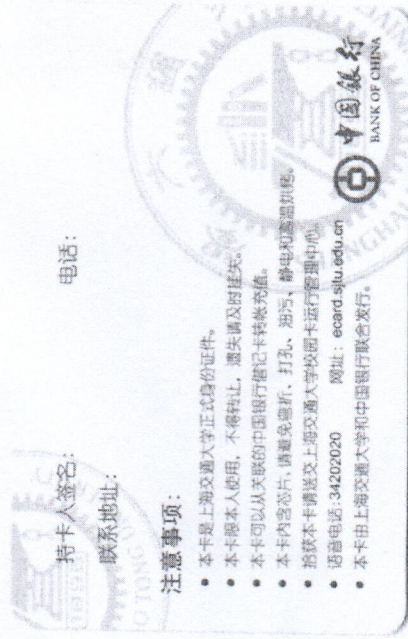
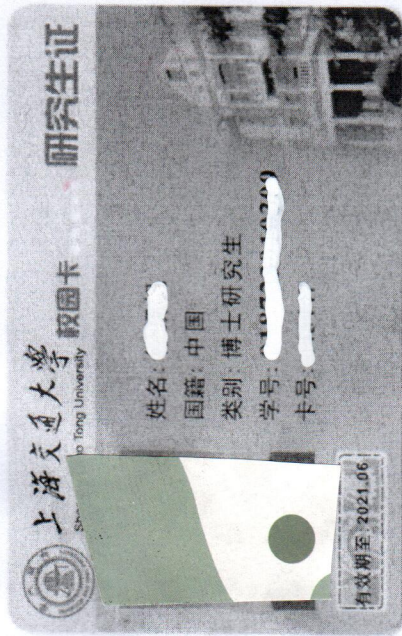
导师签字:

2019年2月2日

学院盖章:

2019年2月2日

校内系统上传



校内系统上传

国家公派研究生项目 导师同意推迟答辩及毕业证明

兹证明 _____ 同学 (学号: _____), 性别: 男,
出生日期: 1994 年 2 月 21 日) 自 2016 年 9 月起在上海交通
大学 电子信息与电气工程 学院 控制科学与工程 专业攻读
博士 学位, 目前在读 四 年级, 原定毕业时间为 2021 年 6 月
30 日。

该生因参加上海交通大学 2020 年国家公派研究生留学项
目, 申请出国留学时间为 2020 年 10 月至 2021 年 9 月, 我校同意
其在最长学习年限内推迟答辩、毕业。

特此证明。

导师签字: _____

2020年3月25日

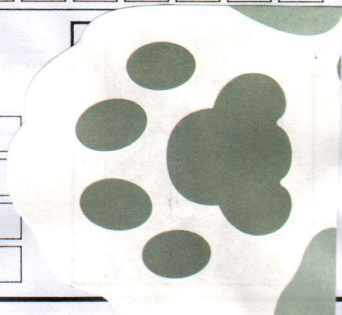
学院盖章: _____

2020年3月25日

校内系统需上传



国家留学基金管理委员会出国留学申请表(研究生类)



申请留学身份: 目标国别:

申报项目名称:

可利用合作渠道:

受理机构:

A 基本信息

姓名(中文):	<input type="text"/>	姓名(拼音):	<input type="text"/>	身份证号:	<input type="text"/>
性别:	<input type="text" value="男"/>	出生日期:	<input type="text" value="1994-02-21"/>	婚姻状况:	<input type="text" value="单身"/>
出生地:	<input type="text" value="安徽"/>	民族:	<input type="text" value="汉族"/>	最后毕业学校:	<input type="text" value="上海交通大学"/>
现在身份:	<input type="text" value="全日制研究生"/>	最高学历:	<input type="text" value="在校博士"/>	获最高学位时间:	<input type="text" value="2016-06"/>
最后毕业时所学专业:	<input type="text" value="自动化"/>	已获最高学位:	<input type="text" value="学士"/>	现学习单位:	<input type="text" value="上海交通大学"/>
获最高学位方式:	<input type="text" value="全日制"/>	入学时间:	<input type="text" value="2016-09"/>	在读年级:	<input type="text" value="博士四年级"/>
单位类别:	<input type="text" value="高等院校"/>	学习单位地址:	<input type="text" value="上海市闵行区东川路800号"/>	学习单位电话:	<input type="text" value="021-34204022"/>
所在院系:	<input type="text" value="电子信息与电气工程"/>	学习单位邮编:	<input type="text" value="200240"/>	单位类别:	<input type="text"/>
所在地:	<input type="text" value="上海"/>	工作单位电话:	<input type="text"/>	所在部门:	<input type="text"/>
现工作单位:	<input type="text"/>	现从事学科专业:	<input type="text" value="控制科学与工程"/>	所在地:	<input type="text"/>
参加现工作时间:	<input type="text"/>	工作单位地址:	<input type="text"/>	国内家庭通讯邮编:	<input type="text" value="230011"/>
工作单位地址:	<input type="text"/>	工作单位电话:	<input type="text"/>	国内家庭联系电话:	<input type="text"/>
工作单位邮编:	<input type="text"/>	国内家庭通讯地址:	<input type="text" value="安徽省合肥市包河区包河大道美生滨江花园风和苑7栋405"/>	永久邮箱:	<input type="text"/>
国内家庭通讯地址:	<input type="text"/>	本人移动电话:	<input type="text"/>	电子信箱:	<input type="text"/>
本人移动电话:	<input type="text"/>	紧急联系人:	<input type="text"/>	紧急联系人电话:	<input type="text" value="15111111111"/>
紧急联系人:	<input type="text"/>	QQ号:	<input type="text"/>	微信号:	<input type="text"/>
QQ号:	<input type="text"/>				

B 申请留学情况

留学专业名称:

具体研究方向:

重点资助学科专业代码及名称:

计划留学单位:

计划留学日期: 申请留学期限: 申请资助期限:

留学单位是否收取学费以外的其他费用:

是否享受过国家留学基金资助: 最后一次资助出国日期: 最后一次资助回国日期:

留学是否硕博连读:

所在单位部门如具有以下情况,请列出具体名称:

国家重点学科	国家/教育部重点实验室/工程中心	国家重大项目
控制科学与工程	系统控制与信息处理教育部重点实验室	
985基地/平台	创新团队	

C 外语水平

外语语种一: 达标方式:

考试种类: 参加考试时间: 总成绩:

听力成绩: 口语成绩: 阅读成绩: 写作成绩:

S-18218466211



D 国内接受高等教育或进修经历

时间	学校/单位名称	主修专业/内容	学习方式	所获学位/证书	证书编号
2012.09-2016.06	上海交通大学	控制科学与工程	全日制	学士学位	
2016.09-	上海交通大学	控制科学与工程	全日制	直博生	无

E 境外学习/工作经历

时间	学习/工作所在地区/单位名称	经费来源	在外身份	学习/从事专业	使用语言

F 国内工作经历

时间	单位名称	专业/工作内容	技术职务/级别	行政职务

G 主要学术成果**1. 著作/论文**

题目	发表时间	刊物名称	卷/期/页	收录情况	主要合作者	排名
Maneuverability Simulations for Twin-Waterjet	2019	上海交通大学学报	24(1):19-23	EI	袁景洪	一
海浪干扰下的喷水推进船舶矢量控制策略研究	2018	中国自动化大会	无	国际会议	袁景洪	一
Model Predictive Control for Steering System of	2019	上海交通大学学报	2019:1-5	EI	袁景洪	五

2. 专利

名称	批准时间	专利号	批准号	排名

3. 承担或参与科研项目

名称	时间	项目编号	批准立项部门	排名及职责
喷水推进工作船矢量控制策略研究	2018	6141B03020301	装备预研中船集团联合基金	主要参与人
双泵喷水推进操舵倒航控制性能实	2018	614222303051117	装备预研中船集团联合基金	主要参与人

4. 获得奖励情况

名称	时间	等级	授奖部门	排名
三好学生	2016	一等	教育部	无
优秀毕业生	2016	一等	上海交通大学	无



研究课题：水面无人艇避障及先进控制技术研究

一、拟研究课题在国内外研究现状

我国有丰富的海洋资源和漫长的海岸线，党的十九大报告作出了“发展海洋经济，加快建设海洋强国”的战略部署，为新时期国家发展战略赋予了新的历史使命。受气候环境、人员安全及国家政策等因素限制，我国目前仍有许多海洋区域未被完全勘测利用，在此背景下，水面无人艇的应用与发展为相关海洋区域的商业开发和科学研究提供了行之有效的解决方案。然而，目前水面无人艇通常只采用半自主的控制方式，因此，为了最大限度地减少人为干涉误操作，提高无人艇自主航行能力和安全性，需要进一步研究智能导航平台开发和控制系统优化等智能水面无人艇关键技术。基于目前的研究热点，将重点研究水面无人艇避障技术及其先进控制技术，其研究现状概括如下：

1.水面无人艇避障技术研究。避障模块是水面无人艇导航平台的重要组成部分，可有效提高无人艇自主航行能力，目前常用的避障算法可分为全局避障算法和局部避障算法。全局避障算法通常适用于规避静态障碍物，需要获取航行环境全部信息，计算得到当前位置到目标位置的无碰撞路径。局部避障算法通过实时获取无人艇周围环境信息，不断更新控制指令信号，可满足无人艇对静态、动态障碍物的实时避障，然而该类算法对计算能力和实时性要求较高，可能陷入局部最优解。水面无人艇避障功能的实现依赖于其自身环境感知能力，随着机器视觉和硬件计算能力的进步，基于视觉信息的水面障碍物识别成为了当前的热点研究问题。传统的障碍物视觉检测方法大多根据图像特征进行分割，受水面环境变化的影响较大，运用机器学习算法进行水面边界线检测和障碍物识别，能有效提高避障模块对水面环境变化的适应性。

2.水面无人艇先进控制技术研究。随着水面无人艇系统复杂程度的提高和控制对象不确定性的增加，传统控制方案的优势已不再明显，因此，需要研究考虑模型非线性，执行器饱和和非线性特性及外界风浪流不确定性干扰在内的先进控制技术。与此同时，水面无人艇故障检测与容错控制也受到广泛关注，当水面无人艇在复杂和危险水域时，故障检测与容错控制模块可以在传感器、执行器、通讯系统或其他功能模块出现故障和不稳定时，快速识别故障源并在线调整控制策略，依然保证系统的可靠性和安全性。

二、留学国别、留学单位及选择原因

1.留学国别：丹麦是一个高度发达、全民重视教育的国家，和中国在学术交流、项目合作等方面具有良好基础。

2.留学单位：丹麦科技大学始建于1892年，是位于北欧地区的世界级顶尖理工院校。电气工程学院的自动化与控制研究团队长期致力于自主海洋航行器设计与研究，注重交叉学科发展，与申请人的研究方向非常一致。

3.双方导师合作情况：国外导师 Roberto Galeazzi 教授是丹麦科技大学电气工程学院自动化控制团队的核心成员，同时担任了IFAC海洋系统技术委员会主席，研究领域包括非线性系统分析，基于模型和数据驱动的故障诊断技术，水面无人艇及多智能体系统。国内导师袁景洪教授长期从事智能船舶控制相关内容研究，本次联合培养项目可为今后的学术交流及合作研究打下坚实基础。

4.双方院校合作情况：双方院校在学术交流和项目合作等方面具有良好的基础。

三、研究计划可行性分析

本人博士期间的主要研究内容为双喷水推进工作船模型建模及矢量控制策略设计，作为核心成员参与了多个相关项目的研究工作，参与开发设计的喷水推进船舶矢量控制平台已通过工作船试验验证，为进一步深入研究水面无人艇的避障及先进控制打下了坚实的基础。Roberto Galeazzi教授团队拥有丰富的研究资源和试验条件，此次联合培养研究计划在Roberto Galeazzi教授的指导下进行了多次修改，具有较高的实施可行性。

四、出国学习目的、预期目标、计划、实施方法及所需时间

1.出国学习目的：我将围绕水面无人艇避障和先进控制技术的需求，学习基于视觉信息的水面障碍物识



1. 著作/论文摘要介绍

(1) Maneuverability Simulations for Twin-Waterjet Propulsion Vessel

摘要: 操纵性是船舶最重要的航行性能之一。本文建立了双泵喷水推进船舶的三自由度运动控制模型。并在MATLAB Simulink平台上搭建了仿真环境。通过对运动控制模型的求解, 模拟了标准回转试验和Z形试验, 并求解了相应的操纵性参数。仿真结果表明, 该船舶操纵性符合船舶操纵性标准, 此方法可用于船舶操纵性的快速预测。

(2) Model Predictive Control for Steering System of Waterjet Propulsion

摘要: 喷水推进是一种已广泛应用的船舶推进技术, 其转向控制系统对操纵性能有着重要影响。本文对喷水推进转向系统进行了机理分析, 建立了传递函数模型。考虑模型在实际环境中的不确定性, 设计了模型预测控制策略用于提升转向控制系统控制性能, 并采用基于模型的抗干扰观测器来抑制环境干扰。将所提出的模型预测控制策略与传统的PID控制策略进行了仿真对比。仿真结果表明该模型预测控制策略在鲁棒性、响应时间和跟踪精度方面均优于传统的PID控制策略。

(3) 海浪干扰下的喷水推进船舶矢量控制策略研究

摘要: 针对喷水推进船舶矢量控制横移任务, 基于日本操纵性运动数学模型研讨组(MMG)提出的船舶操纵性方程, 建立了喷水推进器船舶三自由度运动控制模型和规则波作用下的海浪干扰模型, 给出了海浪干扰下的纵向力、横向力和艏摇力矩的表达形式, 基于滑模控制方法设计了矢量控制策略, 并在海浪干扰条件下进行了仿真, 仿真结果表明该矢量控制策略具有响应速度快、抗干扰能力强等优良性能。

2. 承担或参与科研项目相关概述

(1) 双泵喷水推进操舵倒航控制性能实时评估及预报方法研究

概述: 喷水推进装置包括喷水推进泵、进口流道、操舵、倒航机构、液压系统, 通过控制喷口转动角度可调整喷射水流与艏向角的夹角, 实现船舶转向, 通过调整倒航角度可对喷口反射水流占比进行分配, 实现船舶正、倒车控制、航速连续调节与驻航操纵。喷水推进船舶控制系统的操纵变量包括操舵角、倒航角和主机转速。由操舵控制系统、倒航控制系统和主机转速控制系统完成三个操纵变量的实时控制, 跟踪其设定值。其中, 操舵、倒航控制系统的跟踪精度及综合性能是双泵喷水推进船舶操纵性的基础和保证。本课题在建立操舵、倒航控制系统模型和控制策略基础上, 研究了操舵、倒航控制系统性能的实时评估方法, 实现了对当前控制系统性能的变化趋势预报, 为控制策略改进和控制系统故障诊断提供基础条件。具体地, 课题研究了操舵、倒航控制系统建模问题和控制策略改进方案, 分析了控制系统结构和参数对控制系统性能指标的影响, 对装备既定控制器的喷水推进系统, 研究操舵、倒航控制系统性能的实时评估方法, 给出控制性能变化趋势的预报。上述方法已通过仿真测试, 并开展了台架试验和试验船测试。

(2) 喷水推进工作船矢量控制策略研究

概述: 本课题围绕喷水推进工作船矢量控制技术的需求, 开展了喷水推进工作船矢量控制模型化、矢量控制决策及推力分配优化技术研究, 突破了可用于实时解算的矢量控制模型的建模技术、矢量控制策略设计技术、推力分配优化技术等关键技术, 提高了喷水推进工作船的操纵性能。具体的, 本课题对适用于常规工作船的操纵性方程进行二次建模, 开发了用于喷水推进工作船的运动控制模型。结合喷水推进器特性开发了矢量推力模型, 即建立主机转速、操舵角、倒航角与纵向推力、横向推力、转矩之间的动态关系。喷水推进矢量控制决策研究中首先对喷水推进工作船航行任务进行指令解析, 基于矢量控制任务的解析结果和运动控制模型, 设计了矢量控制策略, 并对喷水推进矢量控制策略进行虚拟仿真试验, 评估了矢量控制策略的合理性。最后设计了喷水推进矢量控制系统原理样机, 包含上下位机模块、传感器模块、通讯网络等, 软件系统包括指令解析模块、模型解算模块、矢量控制决策模块、推力分配优化模块等。



别技术,设计无人艇局部避障算法,研究含模型参数不确定、外界扰动和执行机构饱和和非线性特性在内的自适应控制算法,提高水面无人艇故障检测和容错控制技术的可靠性和安全性,学成归国后为我国水面无人艇的智能导航平台和控制系统设计提供技术支持。

2.预期目标:在丹麦科技大学的12个月联合培养期间,我将研究水面无人艇避障和先进控制技术,在Roberto Galeazzi教授的指导下完成1~2篇SCI论文,具体目标如下:

(1) 研究基于机器学习理论的水面无人艇障碍物目标检测方法,增强水面无人艇对于周边环境的感知能力,提高水面无人艇识别静态和动态障碍物的准确性和快速性,并基于识别结果设计局部避障策略。

(2) 研究含模型参数不确定、外界扰动和执行机构饱和和非线性特性在内的水面无人艇自适应控制算法,如滑膜控制和预测控制算法,搭建上位机平台,并进行功能调试。

(3) 进一步将研究水面无人艇运行过程中的故障检测和容错控制技术,如基于滑膜观测器的故障诊断和故障分离技术。

(4) 改进现有水面无人艇控制平台,开展水面无人艇避障和自适应控制试验,在试验条件下检验方案可行性和有效性。

3.实施方法:

(1) 理论研究方法:基于计算机视觉的目标检测方法,如光流法和基于机器学习的目标检测方法。水面无人艇避障算法,如全局避障算法和局部避障算法。先进控制理论,如面向水面无人艇非线性系统的自适应控制算法。故障检测和故障重构技术,如基于滑膜观测器的故障检测方法。

(2) 数值仿真方法:基于MATLAB平台进行水面无人艇避障和先进控制算法的数值仿真研究,将对仿真结果进行分析讨论。

(3) 试验分析方法:搭建并完善水面无人艇上位机控制平台,收集并实时显示摄像机返回图像数据,重点考察障碍物识别实时性和准确性,对试验结果进行分析并改进算法。

4.时间规划:

第1-2月:在到达丹麦科技大学之后,我将尽快熟悉实验室环境,学习和规范使用各种软硬件,与Roberto Galeazzi教授和课题组同学交流目前的研究内容,明确自身的研究计划,制定更为具体的研究方案。

第3-5月:重点研究水面无人艇避障技术,采用单目视觉、立体视觉和红外视觉等方法识别水面静态和动态障碍物,进一步研究基于计算机视觉的障碍物检测算法,如R-CNN和快速R-CNN算法,基于检测结果设计无人艇局部避障策略。

第6-9月:研究模型参数不确定、外界扰动和执行机构饱和和非线性特性在内的自适应控制算法,如滑膜控制和预测控制算法,为满足试验条件下的实时性计算需求,将考虑若干控制器简化方案。进一步将研究水面无人艇运行过程中的故障检测和容错控制技术,如基于滑膜观测器的故障诊断和分离技术。

第10-12月:基于研究成果撰写学术论文,并向Roberto Galeazzi教授课题组汇报总结一年以来的学术研究成果。

五、学成回国后的学习计划

在回到上海交通大学后,我将向导师袁景淇教授和课题组同学汇报联合培养期间的研究成果和学习经验,并完成我的博士论文撰写工作。除此之外,我将与Roberto Galeazzi教授继续保持良好的联系,并在未来寻求更多的合作机会。



J 国外导师		
导师姓名	专业技术职称	职务
	副教授	丹麦科技大学协同自治中心主任
国内或国际知名组织中任职情况		
IFAC 海洋系统技术委员会主席		
个人网页	电子邮箱	
<p>主要包括： 工作经历、主要研究领域；近5年出版的著作及发表的重要论文、主持的重点科研项目及所获重要学术成果、奖励。</p> <p>一、工作经历 2019/05-至今 丹麦科技大学协同自治中心主任 2014/08-至今 丹麦科技大学控制系副教授 2011/05-2014/07 丹麦科技大学控制系助理教授</p> <p>二、主要研究领域 1.非线性系统自适应控制 2.基于模型和数据驱动的故障诊断技术 3.水面无人艇及多智能体系统</p> <p>三、近5年出版的著作及发表的重要论文 Roberto Galeazzi教授近五年(2015年至今)在Ocean Engineering、IEEE Transactions on Control Systems Technology、Journal of Field Robotics等国际知名期刊上发表了12篇SCI论文，近五年内累积被引数为479，高被引指数为13。其中，“Line-of-Sight path following for dubins paths with adaptive sideslip compensation of drift forces”论文被引次数高达189。</p> <p>四、主持的重点科研项目及所获重要学术成果、奖励 1.重点科研项目 (1) 海洋实验室-自主系统，2019/04-2022/03 (2) 传动轴动态转速控制系统，2015/04-2017/05 2.所获重要学术成果、奖励 (1) 最佳应用论文奖，第九届Annual Conference of the Prognostics and Health Management Soc, 2017 (2) 最佳论文奖，第九届IFAC Conference on Manoeuvring and Control of Marine Craft, 2012 (3) 最佳论文奖，第八届IFAC Conference on Manoeuvring and Control of Marine Craft, 2009</p> <p>五、与国外院校/导师的合作情况 双方院校在学术交流和项目合作等方面具有良好的基础，国内外导师在智能船舶控制领域均有较为丰富的研究成果，本次联合培养项目可促进双方进一步的合作交流。</p>		



K 国内导师		
导师姓名	专业技术职称	职务
	教授	无
国内或国际知名组织中任职情况		
中国自动化学会计算机应用专业委员会委员		
个人网页	电子邮箱	
	j...@...edu.cn	
<p>主要包括： 工作经历、主要研究领域、近5年出版的著作及发表的重要论文、主持的重点科研项目及所获重要学术成果、奖励；与国外院校/导师的合作情况。</p>		
<p>一、工作经历 2000/07-至今 上海交通大学自动化系教授、博士生导师 1998/07-2000/06 上海交通大学自动化系教授、系主任 1997/11-1998/04 上海交通大学应用数学、生物计量学及过程控制系博士后 1995/05-1997/10 上海交通大学化学研究所博士后 1992/01-2000/06 生物反应器工程国家重点实验室控制分室主任 1990/11-1998/06 上海交通大学自动化系副教授</p> <p>二、主要研究领域 1. 喷水推进船舶智能矢量控制 2. 火力电站机理模型建模、实时仿真与运行优化 3. 烟气脱硝及除尘装备流场仿真与优化设计</p> <p>三、近5年出版的著作及发表的重要论文 袁景淇教授近五年(2015年至今)在Control Engineering Practice、IET Control Theory and Applications、International Journal of Control等国际知名期刊上发表了24篇SCI论文，近五年内累积被引数为821，高被引指数为22。其中，“Online application oriented calculation of the exhaust steam wetness fraction of the low pressure cylinder in thermal power plant”论文被引次数为15。</p> <p>四、主持的重点科研项目及所获重要学术成果、奖励 1. 重点科研项目 (1) 装备预研重点实验室基金项目，双泵喷水推进操舵倒航控制性能实时评估及预报方法研究，2018-2019 (2) 装备预研联合基金项目，喷水推进工作船矢量控制策略研究，2017-2020 2. 所获重要学术成果、奖励 (1) 面向高环保要求的燃煤电站烟气脱硝流场设计、运行优化及工程应用，中国自动化学会技术发明奖，一等奖，2016年 (2) 基于机理建模的在线煤质辨识系统研究与应用，贵州省科技进步奖，三等奖，2013年</p> <p>五、与国外院校/导师的合作情况 双方院校在学术交流和项目合作等方面具有良好的基础，国内外导师在智能船舶控制领域均有较为丰富的研究成果，本次联合培养项目可促进双方进一步的合作交流。</p>		

申请人承诺

1. 已完整阅读并理解《国家留学基金资助出国留学人员选派简章》及国家公派出国留学相关项目选派办法中的内容，认同所申报项目的选拔办法、工作流程和录取结果。
2. 拥护中国共产党的领导和中国特色社会主义道路，热爱祖国，无违法犯罪记录。
3. 申请表中签字、填写内容及提供的支撑材料均真实有效，恪守学术道德规范。
4. 如被录取，将遵守国家留学基金管理委员会的各项资助规定，遵守中华人民共和国及留学目的国的法律、法规，尊重当地风俗习惯及宗教、民俗信仰。
如违反以上所列事项，本人愿意承担相应责任。

申请人签字:

日期:

2020.5.19



- 2.如申请人所在单位不是基金委受理机构,表中除“上级主管部门复核意见”外的其他信息应由申请人所在单位人事部门填写并盖章,“上级主管部门复核意见”由申请推荐单位所属受理机构填写并加盖其单位公章。
- 3.本推荐意见表由申请人所在单位(申请人人事关系或劳动合同归属的大学、司局级行政单位、科研院所、大中型国有企业、事业单位等)留学主管部门填写(申请人本人不得填写),由负责人签字并加盖单位公章后生效。如所在单位为司局级以下单位,则须由司局级主管单位在“上级主管部门复核意见”栏中提出复核意见。
- 4.各单位在《选派简章》或有关项目规定的报名截止日期前将本表按规定的原、复印件份数,统一寄(送)到指定的国家出国留学基金申请受理机构(或国家留学基金管理委员会)。若由申请人本人直接向受理机构(或国家留学基金管理委员会)提交,单位应事先将单位推荐意见封存,由受理机构(或国家留学基金管理委员会)拆封、审核后放入申请材料。受理机构通讯地址请查阅国家留学网 www.csc.edu.cn。
- 5.如需要,国家留学基金管理委员会将与申请人所在单位或其上级主管部门取得联系,核实有关情况。

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