## 关节型机器人

刘山 浙江大学控制科学与工程学院



## 动力学

- 描述机械臂在力作用下的动态行为的数理方程
  - 在计算机仿真方面很有用
  - 可用于设计合适的控制器
  - 评估机械臂的结构的合理性
  - − 施加在关节上的关节力矩矢量□ 机械臂运动轨迹,□ 加速度,速度,位置

#### 机械臂动力学建模

- 研究机械臂的关节力矩和在关节力矩作用下的动态响应之间的关系问题。
- 建立机械臂动力学方程的主要方法:
  - 拉格朗日法: 基于能量的方法
  - 牛顿-欧拉法: 力平衡方法

重点介绍拉格朗日法

#### 建立动力学方程的步骤

- 拉格朗日方法:
  - (1) 计算任一连杆上任一质点的速度;
  - (2) 计算各连杆的动能和机械臂的总动能;
  - (3) 计算各连杆的位能和机械臂的总位能;
  - (4) 建立机械臂系统的拉格朗日函数;
  - (5)对拉格朗日函数求导,导出动力学方程。

• Lagrange-Euler公式

$$\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i}) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = \tau_i$$

- Lagrange函数定义如下

$$L = K - P$$

- K: 机械臂的总动能
- · P: 机械臂的总势能
- $q_i$ : 第i关节的关节角变量
- $\dot{q}_i$ : 第i关节的角速度,即  $q_i$ 的导数
- $\tau_i$ :第i关节的总力矩(广义力)

## 惯性张量

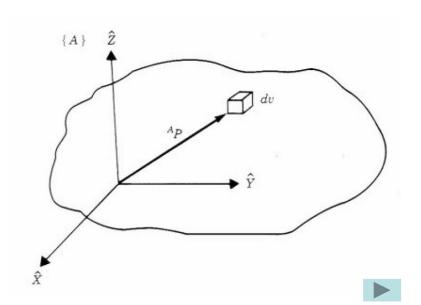
$$I \equiv \begin{bmatrix} \int (y^2 + z^2)dm & -\int xydm & -\int xzdm \\ -\int xydm & \int (x^2 + z^2)dm & -\int yzdm \\ -\int xzdm & -\int yzdm & \int (x^2 + y^2)dm \end{bmatrix}$$

• 惯量矩:对角线上

$$I_{xx} = \int (y^2 + z^2) dm$$

• 惯量积: 非对角线上

$$I_{xy} = \int (xy)dm$$



#### • 动能

- 质心线速度动能:

$$k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

- 具有质心线速度(V)和角速度( $\omega$ )的连杆所具有的动能:

$$k = \frac{1}{2}mV^TV + \frac{1}{2}I\omega^T\omega$$

- 此处I 为惯性张量

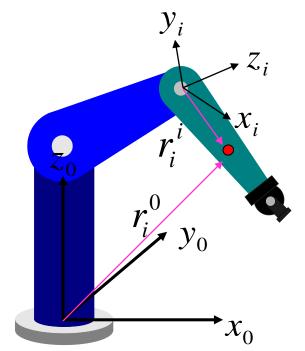
#### 连杆上固定点表示

$$r_i^i = \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ y_i \\ z_i \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

表示连杆i上的一个固定点在关节i坐标系上的表示

相同点在基坐标系中的表示如下

$$r_i^0 = T_i^0 r_i^i = (T_1^0 T_2^1 \cdots T_i^{i-1}) r_i^i$$



#### 连杆上固定点速度计算

由于 $r_i^i$ 是 i 坐标系上的固定点,因此,相对 i 坐标系的速度为零 $\dot{r}_i^i=0$ 

点  $r_i^i$  在基坐标系中的速度表示如下:

$$V_{i} \equiv V_{i}^{0} = \frac{d}{dt} r_{i}^{0} = \frac{d}{dt} (T_{1}^{0} T_{2}^{1} \cdots T_{i}^{i-1}) r_{i}^{i}$$

$$= \dot{T}_{1}^{0} T_{2}^{1} \cdots T_{i}^{i-1} r_{i}^{i} + T_{1}^{0} \dot{T}_{2}^{1} \cdots T_{i}^{i-1} r_{i}^{i} +$$

$$\cdots + T_{1}^{0} T_{2}^{1} \cdots \dot{T}_{i}^{i-1} r_{i}^{i} + T_{i}^{0} \dot{r}_{i}^{i} = (\sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{\partial T_{i}^{0}}{\partial q_{j}} \dot{q}_{j}) r_{i}^{i}$$

#### • 转动关节, $q_i = \theta_i$

$$\frac{\partial T_i^{i-1}}{\partial q_i} = \begin{bmatrix} -S\theta_i & -C\alpha_i C\theta_i & S\alpha_i C\theta_i & -a_i S\theta_i \\ C\theta_i & -C\alpha_i S\theta_i & S\alpha_i S\theta_i & a_i C\theta_i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

#### 连杆谏度

• 滑动关节,  $q_i = d_i$ 

$$\frac{\partial T_i^{i-1}}{\partial q_i} = Q_i T_i^{i-1}$$

#### 连杆速度

当关节j运动时,连杆i上点的变化

$$\frac{\partial T_i^0}{\partial q_j} = \begin{cases} T_1^0 T_2^1 \cdots T_{j-1}^{j-2} Q_j T_j^{j-1} \cdots T_i^{i-1} & for \quad j \leq i \\ 0 & for \quad j > i \end{cases}$$

$$U_{ij} \equiv \frac{\partial T_i^0}{\partial q_j} = \begin{cases} T_{j-1}^0 Q_j T_i^{j-1} & for \quad j \leq i \\ 0 & for \quad j > i \end{cases}$$

连杆上点的速度

$$V_{i} \equiv V_{i}^{0} = \frac{d}{dt} r_{i}^{0} = \frac{d}{dt} (T_{1}^{0} T_{2}^{1} \cdots T_{i}^{i-1}) r_{i}^{i} = (\sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{\partial T_{i}^{0}}{\partial q_{j}} \dot{q}_{j}) r_{i}^{i} = (\sum_{j=1}^{i} U_{ij} \dot{q}_{j}) r_{i}^{i}$$

### 连杆i动能

• 连杆 i 上质量块 dm 的动能

$$\begin{aligned}
dK_{i} &= \frac{1}{2} (\dot{x}_{i}^{2} + \dot{y}_{i}^{2} + \dot{z}_{i}^{2}) dm = \frac{1}{2} trace(V_{i}V_{i}^{T}) dm \\
&= \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[ \sum_{p=1}^{i} U_{ip} \dot{q}_{p} r_{i}^{i} (\sum_{r=1}^{i} U_{ir} \dot{q}_{r} r_{i}^{i})^{T} \right] dm \\
&= \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[ \sum_{p=1}^{i} \sum_{r=1}^{i} U_{ip} r_{i}^{i} r_{i}^{iT} U_{ir}^{T} \dot{q}_{p} \ddot{q}_{r} \right] dm \\
&= \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[ \sum_{p=1}^{i} \sum_{r=1}^{i} U_{ip} (r_{i}^{i} dm r_{i}^{iT}) U_{ir}^{T} \dot{q}_{p} \dot{q}_{r} \right] \qquad Tr(A) \equiv \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ii} \end{aligned}$$

## 连杆i动能

$$K_{i} = \int dK_{i} = \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[ \sum_{p=1}^{i} \sum_{r=1}^{i} U_{ip} (\int r_{i}^{i} r_{i}^{iT} dm) U_{ir}^{T} \dot{q}_{p} \dot{q}_{r} \right]$$

$$I_{i} = \int r_{i}^{i} r_{i}^{iT} dm = \begin{bmatrix} \int x_{i}^{2} dm & \int x_{i} y_{i} dm & \int x_{i} z_{i} dm & \int x_{i} dm \\ \int x_{i} y_{i} dm & \int y_{i}^{2} dm & \int y_{i} z_{i} dm & \int y_{i} dm \\ \int x_{i} z_{i} dm & \int y_{i} dm & \int z_{i} dm & \int dm \end{bmatrix} \qquad \overline{r}_{i}^{i} = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{x}_{i} \\ \overline{y}_{i} \\ \overline{z}_{i} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$ar{r_i}^i = egin{bmatrix} x_i \ \overline{y}_i \ \overline{z}_i \ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} \frac{-I_{xx}+I_{yy}+I_{zz}}{2} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} & m_{i}\bar{x}_{i} \\ I_{xy} & \frac{I_{xx}-I_{yy}+I_{zz}}{2} & I_{yz} & m_{i}\bar{y}_{i} \\ I_{xz} & I_{yz} & \frac{I_{xx}+I_{yy}-I_{zz}}{2} & m_{i}\bar{z}_{i} \\ m_{i}\bar{x}_{i} & m_{i}\bar{y}_{i} & m_{i}\bar{z}_{i} & m_{i} \end{bmatrix}$$
连杆i的伪惯量矩阵

$$\bar{x}_i = \frac{1}{m_i} \int x_i dm$$
质心



• 一个机械臂的总动能

$$K = \sum_{i=1}^{n} K_{i} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Tr \left[ \sum_{p=1}^{i} \sum_{r=1}^{i} U_{ip} (\int r_{i}^{i} r_{i}^{iT} dm) U_{ir}^{T} \dot{q}_{p} \dot{q}_{r} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{p=1}^{i} \sum_{r=1}^{i} \left[ Tr(U_{ip} I_{i} U_{ir}^{T}) \dot{q}_{p} \dot{q}_{r} \right]$$

动能为  $q_i$  和  $q_i$  的函数。

 $I_i$ :连杆i的伪惯量矩阵,依赖于连杆i的质量分布

#### • 连杆i的势能

$$P_i = -m_i g \overline{r_i}^0 = -m_i g (T_i^0 \overline{r_i}^i)$$

 $\overline{r_i}^0$ :质心在基坐标系中的表达

 $\overline{r_i}^i$ :质心在关节i坐标系中的表达

$$g = (g_x, g_y, g_z, 0)$$

g:在基坐标系中的重力矢量

$$|g| = 9.8m/\sec^2$$

#### • 一个机械臂的总势能

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^{n} P_{i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [-m_{i}g(T_{i}^{0}\overline{T}_{i}^{i})]$$

势能为 $q_i$ 的函数

#### • Lagrangian函数

$$L = K - P = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \sum_{j=1}^{i} \sum_{k=1}^{i} \left[ Tr(U_{ij}I_{i}U_{ik}^{T})\dot{q}_{j}\dot{q}_{k} \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i}g(T_{i}^{0}\overline{r}_{i}^{i})$$

$$\tau_{i} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_{i}}\right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_{i}}$$

$$= \sum_{j=i}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{j} Tr(U_{jk}I_{j}U_{ji}^{T})\ddot{q}_{k} + \sum_{j=i}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{j} \sum_{m=1}^{j} Tr(\frac{\partial U_{jk}}{\partial q_{m}}I_{j}U_{ji}^{T})\dot{q}_{k}\dot{q}_{m}$$

$$- \sum_{j=i}^{n} m_{j}gU_{ji}\overline{r}_{j}^{j}$$

当关节j运动时,连杆i上点的变化

$$U_{ij} \equiv \frac{\partial T_i^0}{\partial q_j} = \begin{cases} T_{j-1}^0 Q_j T_i^{j-1} & \text{for } j \leq i \\ 0 & \text{for } j > i \end{cases}$$

同样,可以得到当关节j和关节k运动时,连杆i上的点的变化

$$\frac{\partial U_{ij}}{\partial q_k} \equiv U_{ijk} = \begin{cases} T_{j-1}^0 Q_j T_{k-1}^{j-1} Q_k T_i^{k-1} & i \ge k \ge j \\ T_{k-1}^0 Q_k T_{j-1}^{k-1} Q_j T_i^{j-1} & i \ge j \ge k \\ 0 & i < j & or \quad i < k \end{cases}$$

#### • 动力学模型

$$\tau_{i} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} D_{ik} \ddot{q}_{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} h_{ikm} \dot{q}_{k} \dot{q}_{m} + C_{i}$$

$$D_{ik} = \sum_{j=\max(i,k)}^{n} Tr(U_{jk} I_{j} U_{ji}^{T})$$

$$h_{ikm} = \sum_{j=\max(i,k,m)}^{n} Tr(U_{jkm} I_{j} U_{ji}^{T})$$

$$C_{i} = -\sum_{j=i}^{n} m_{j} g U_{ji} \bar{r}_{j}^{j}$$

• n连杆机械臂的动态模型

$$\tau = D(q)\ddot{q} + h(q,\dot{q}) + C(q)$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & \cdots & D_{1n} \\ & \vdots & \\ D_{n1} & \cdots & D_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$
 对称阵,与加速度相关的惯量矩阵项

$$h(q,\dot{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{bmatrix}$$
 与离心力和哥氏力有关的项

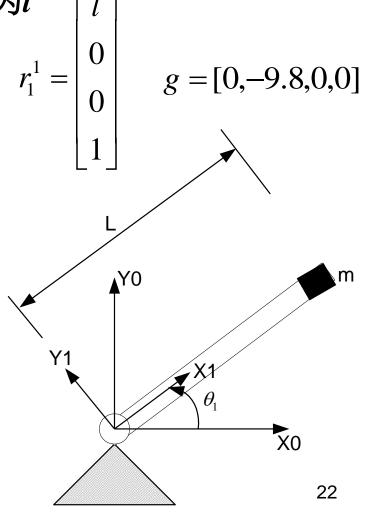
$$C(q) = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 \\ \vdots \\ C_n \end{bmatrix}$$
 重力项 
$$\tau = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \vdots \\ \tau_n \end{bmatrix}$$
 作用在各连杆上的力矩

#### 例

连杆质量(m)集中在末端,连杆长度为l 如图设定坐标系

$$r_1^0 = T_1^0 r_1^1 = \begin{bmatrix} C\theta_1 & -S\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ S\theta_1 & C\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} r_1^1$$

$$V_{1} = \dot{r}_{1}^{0} = \frac{d}{dt}T_{1}^{0}r_{1}^{1} = Q_{1}T_{1}^{0}r_{1}^{1} = \begin{bmatrix} -l \cdot S\theta_{1} \\ l \cdot C\theta_{1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}$$



$$dK = \frac{1}{2}Tr(V_1V_1^T)dm$$

• **对能** 
$$K = \frac{1}{2} \int Tr(\begin{bmatrix} -l \cdot S\theta_1 \\ l \cdot C\theta_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -l \cdot S\theta_1 & l \cdot C\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1^2 dm$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}Tr\left(\begin{bmatrix} l^{2}\cdot(S\theta_{1})^{2} & -l^{2}\cdot S\theta_{1}\cdot C\theta_{1} & 0 & 0\\ -l^{2}\cdot S\theta_{1}\cdot C\theta_{1} & l^{2}\cdot (C\theta_{1})^{2} & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0\\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}\right)\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2}m$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [l^2 (S\theta_1)^2 + l^2 (C\theta_1)^2] m \dot{\theta}^2 = \frac{1}{2} l^2 m \dot{\theta}_1^2$$

• 势能

$$P = -mg(T_0^1 \overline{r_1}) = -m[0 -9.8 \ 0$$
$$= 9.8m \cdot l \cdot S\theta_1$$

势能 
$$P = -mg(T_0^1 \overline{r_1}) = -m[0 \quad -9.8 \quad 0 \quad 0] \begin{bmatrix} C\theta_1 & -S\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ S\theta_1 & C\theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} l \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= 9.8m \cdot l \cdot S\theta_1$$

Lagrange函数

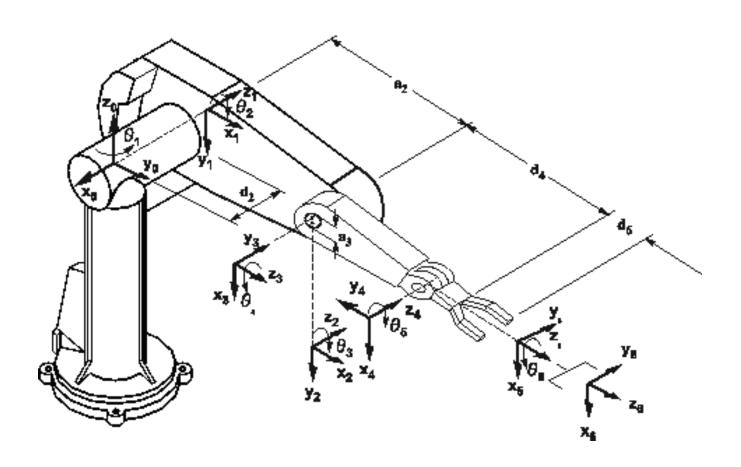
$$L = K - P = \frac{1}{2}l^{2}m\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} - 9.8m \cdot l \cdot S\theta_{1}$$

• 动力学方程

$$\tau_1 = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\theta}_1} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \theta_1}$$

$$=\frac{d}{dt}(l^2m\dot{\theta}_1)-9.8m\cdot l\cdot C\theta_1=l^2m\ddot{\theta}_1-9.8m\cdot l\cdot C\theta_1$$

• PUMA 560机械臂前四个连杆的动力学方程



- · 建立D-H坐标系
- 机械臂连杆参数

Joint i	$\Theta_i$	$\alpha_i$	$a_i(mm)$	$d_i(mm)$
1	$\theta_1$	-90	0	0
2	$\theta_2$	0	431.8	-149.09
3	$\theta_3$	90	-20.32	0
4	$\theta_4$	-90	0	433.07
5	$\theta_5$	90	0	0
6	$\theta_6$	0	0	56.25

- 坐标变换矩阵  $T_i^{i-1}$
- 计算 D, H, C

#### • 计算 D, H, C

下昇 
$$D, H, C$$

$$D_{ik} = \sum_{j=\max(i,k)}^{n} Tr(U_{jk}I_{j}U_{ji}^{T}) \qquad n = 3; i = 1,2,3$$

$$D_{11} = Tr(U_{11}I_{1}U_{11}^{T}) + Tr(U_{21}I_{2}U_{21}^{T}) + Tr(U_{31}I_{3}U_{31}^{T})$$

$$D_{12} = D_{21} = Tr(U_{22}I_{2}U_{21}^{T}) + Tr(U_{32}I_{3}U_{31}^{T})$$

$$D_{13} = D_{31} = Tr(U_{33}I_{3}U_{31}^{T})$$

$$D_{22} = Tr(U_{22}I_{2}U_{22}^{T}) + Tr(U_{32}I_{3}U_{32}^{T})$$

$$D_{23} = D_{32} = Tr(U_{33}I_{3}U_{32}^{T})$$

$$D_{33} = Tr(U_{33}I_{3}U_{32}^{T})$$

#### • 计算 D, H, C

$$h(q, \dot{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} h_1 \\ \vdots \\ h_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h_{i} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{m=1}^{n} h_{ikm} \dot{q}_{k} \dot{q}_{m}$$

$$h_{ikm} = \sum_{j=\max(i,k,m)}^{n} Tr(U_{jkm} I_{j} U_{ji}^{T})$$

$$h_{1} = h_{111}\dot{q}_{1}^{2} + h_{112}\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} + h_{113}\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{3} + h_{121}\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} + h_{122}\dot{q}_{2}^{2} + h_{123}\dot{q}_{3}\dot{q}_{3} + h_{131}\dot{q}_{3}\dot{q}_{1} + h_{132}\dot{q}_{3}\dot{q}_{2} + h_{133}\dot{q}_{3}^{2} + h_{133}\dot{q}_{3}^{2}$$

$$h_{111} = Tr(U_{111}I_1U_{11}^T) + Tr(U_{211}I_2U_{21}^T) + Tr(U_{311}I_3U_{31}^T)$$

$$h_{112} = Tr(U_{212}I_2U_{21}^T) + Tr(U_{312}I_3U_{31}^T)$$

$$h_{121} = Tr(U_{221}I_2U_{21}^T) + Tr(U_{321}I_3U_{31}^T)$$

$$h_{122} = Tr(U_{222}I_2U_{21}^T) + Tr(U_{322}I_3U_{31}^T)$$

$$h_{123} = Tr(U_{323}I_3U_{31}^T)$$

. . . . . .

• 计算 D, H, C

$$\frac{\partial U_{ij}}{\partial q_{k}} \equiv U_{ijk} = \begin{cases} T_{j-1}^{0} Q_{j} T_{k-1}^{j-1} Q_{k} T_{i}^{k-1} & i \geq k \geq j \\ T_{k-1}^{0} Q_{k} T_{j-1}^{k-1} Q_{j} T_{i}^{j-1} & i \geq j \geq k \\ 0 & i < j & or \quad i < k \end{cases}$$

$$U_{111} = (Q_1)^2 T_1^0$$
  $U_{211} = (Q_1)^2 T_2^0$   $U_{311} = (Q_1)^2 T_3^0$ 

$$U_{211} = (Q_1)^2 T_2^0$$

$$U_{311} = (Q_1)^2 T_3^0$$

$$U_{212} = U_{221} = Q_1 T_1^0 Q_2 T_2^1$$

$$U_{312} = U_{321} = Q_1 T_1^0 Q_2 T_3^1$$

$$U_{313} = Q_1 T_2^0 Q_3 T_3^2$$

$$U_{222} = T_1^0 (Q_2)^2 T_2^1$$

$$U_{313} = Q_1 T_2^0 Q_3 T_3^2$$
  $U_{222} = T_1^0 (Q_2)^2 T_2^1$   $U_{322} = T_1^0 (Q_2)^2 T_3^1$ 

$$U_{323} = U_{332} = T_1^0 Q_2 T_2^1 Q_3 T_3^2$$
  $U_{331} = Q_1 T_2^0 Q_3 T_3^2$   $U_{333} = T_2^0 Q_3 Q_2 T_3^2$ 

$$U_{331} = Q_1 T_2^0 Q_3 T_3^2$$

$$U_{333} = T_2^0 Q_3 Q_2 T_3^2$$

#### • 计算 D, H, C

$$C_{i} = -\sum_{j=i}^{n} m_{j} g U_{ji} \bar{r}_{j}^{j}$$

$$C_{1} = -m_{1} g U_{11} \bar{r}_{1}^{1} - m_{2} g U_{21} \bar{r}_{2}^{2} - m_{3} g U_{31} \bar{r}_{3}^{3}$$

$$C_2 = -m_2 g U_{22} \bar{r}_2^2 - m_3 g U_{32} \bar{r}_3^3$$

$$C_3 = -m_3 g U_{33} \bar{r}_3^3$$

# 思考题

· 如图所示两连杆机械臂,每杆长为l;两杆的质量的分m<sub>1</sub>和m<sub>2</sub>;假定连杆的质量均匀分布,其它部分(包括驱动和连接中的惯量均忽略,两连杆的的惯量矩阵如右所示...请用拉格朗日法推导出机械臂的动力学模型.

$$J_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}m_{1}l^{2} & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}m_{1}l \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}m_{1}l & 0 & 0 & m_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$J_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{3}m_2l^2 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}m_2l \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2}m_2l & 0 & 0 & m_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

