

第7章:操作臂动力学



主讲: 许璟、周家乐

单位: 信息科学与工程学院

邮箱: jingxu@ecust.edu.cn

办公: 徐汇校区 实验19楼1213室

主要内容

- 7.1 操作臂动力学概述
- 7.2 质点系与单刚体动力学
- 7.3 拉格朗日动力学
- 7.4 操作臂的拉格朗日方程
- 7.5 拉格朗日方程的其它形式
- 7.6 连杆运动的传递
- 7.7 牛顿-欧拉递推动力学方程
- 7.8 基于指数积的牛顿-欧拉方法
- 7.9 关节空间和操作空间动力学
- 7.10 动力学性能指标

7.1 操作臂动力学概述

- 口 动力学研究的是物体运动和受力之间的关系,解决两个问题:
- ◆ 动力学正问题——根据关节驱动力或力矩,计算操作臂的运动(位移、速度和加速度)。正问题与操作臂仿真有关。
- ◆ 动力学逆问题——根据末端执行器运动轨迹,计算各关节所需力或力矩。逆问题与系统实时控制相关。
- 口 研究动力学目的: 实时最优控制、机器人设计
- ロ 动力学建模方法:
- ◆ 拉格朗日法 (基于能量)
- ◆ 牛顿-欧拉法 (基于运动坐标系和达朗贝尔原理)
- ◆ 指数积法 (基于矩阵指数)
- ◆ 高斯法、凯恩法、旋量对数法等

7.2 质点系动力学

口牛顿第二定律:对质量为m的质点施加作用力f

$$f = m\ddot{r}, r \in \Re^3$$

口对于由p个质点组成的系统,有:

$$f_k = m_k \ddot{r}_k, \ r_k \in \Re^3, \ k = 1, 2, ..., p$$

口为描述p个质点的位置约束,引入约束方程(完整约束):

$$g_{j}(\mathbf{r}_{1},...,\mathbf{r}_{p})=0, \quad j=1,2,...,q$$

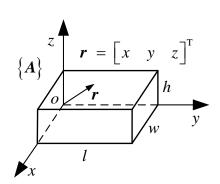
口 如果将每个约束方程视为 织³p 中光滑曲面,那么约束力垂直于该曲面,系统速度位于曲面的切平面内。动力学方程的矢量形式:

$$m{f} = egin{bmatrix} m_1 m{I} & 0 \ & \ddots & \\ 0 & m_p m{I} \end{bmatrix} ar{\ddot{r}_1} \\ \vdots \\ \ddot{\ddot{r}_p} \end{bmatrix} + \sum_{j=1}^q \lambda_j m{\Gamma}_j$$

式中 $\lambda_1,...,\lambda_q \in \Re$ 为拉氏乘子、 Γ_j (与约束正交)为约束 $g_j(r)=0$ 的梯度。

- 口 刚体动力学中,质量、惯性矩和惯性积是三个重要的概念;
- □ 单自由度系统,要考虑质量;绕轴线转动,要考虑惯性矩和惯性积;
- 口如图,刚体相对给定的坐标系,绕x、y、z的质量惯性矩为:

$$\begin{cases} I_{xx} = \iiint_{V} (y^{2} + z^{2}) \rho dV = \iiint_{m} (y^{2} + z^{2}) dm \\ I_{yy} = \iiint_{V} (x^{2} + z^{2}) \rho dV = \iiint_{m} (x^{2} + z^{2}) dm \\ I_{zz} = \iiint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \rho dV = \iiint_{m} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dm \end{cases}$$



分别表示质量元素 $dm = \rho dV$ 乘以到相应轴的垂直距离的平方。

ロ 刚体质量在坐标系的分布,除惯性矩描述,还有惯性积(混合矩):

$$\begin{cases} I_{xy} = \iiint_{V} xy \rho dV = \iiint_{m} xy dm \\ I_{yz} = \iiint_{V} yz \rho dV = \iiint_{m} yz dm \\ I_{zx} = \iiint_{V} zx \rho dV = \iiint_{m} zx dm \end{cases}$$

口 惯性张量(相对坐标系{A})定义为:

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{I} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & -I_{xy} & -I_{xz} \\ -I_{xy} & I_{yy} & -I_{yz} \\ -I_{xz} & -I_{yz} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

表示质量分布特征;与坐标系{A}的选取有关;

口 设坐标系 $\{B\}$ 与 $\{A\}$ 原点重合,姿态为 ${}^{A}_{B}R$,则惯性张量 ${}^{A}I, {}^{B}I$ 关系为

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{I} = {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{\mathrm{T}}$$

- 造取坐标系使各惯性积为零时,惯性张量是对角阵,此时坐标系各轴 为惯性主轴,相应的惯性矩为主惯性矩。
- 口 惯性张量是刚体相对某坐标系质量分布的二阶矩。质量分布一阶矩:

$$\begin{cases}
 m\overline{x} = \iiint_{V} x \rho dV = \iiint_{m} x dm, & m\overline{y} = \iiint_{V} y \rho dV = \iiint_{m} y dm \\
 m\overline{z} = \iiint_{V} z \rho dV = \iiint_{m} z dm
\end{cases}$$

口 伪惯性矩阵由质量分布的一阶矩和二阶矩组成:

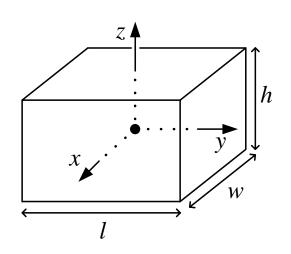
$$\overline{I} = \iiint_{V} \begin{bmatrix} x^{2} & xy & xz & x \\ xy & y^{2} & yz & y \\ xz & yz & z^{2} & z \\ x & y & z & 1 \end{bmatrix} dm$$

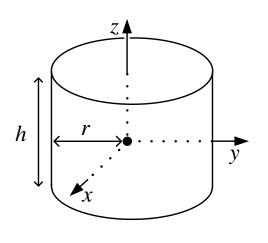
- 口惯性张量和伪惯性矩阵均与坐标系的原点和方位有关。
- □ 刚体在两轴平行坐标系{A, C}的惯性矩和惯性积存在以下关系:

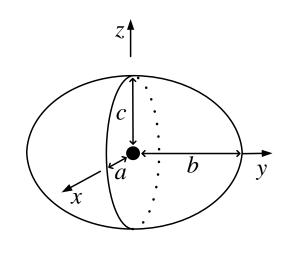
$${}^{A}I_{zz} = {}^{C}I_{zz} + m(x_c^2 + y_c^2), \quad {}^{A}I_{xy} = {}^{C}I_{xy} + mx_c y_c$$

- 口 惯性张量与伪惯性矩阵具有性质:
- ◆ 所有惯性矩为正,惯性积可正可负;
- ◆ 坐标系方位改变时, $I_o = I_{xx} + I_{yy} + I_{zz}$ (相对原点的惯性矩)不变;
- ◆ 惯性张量的特征值和特征向量分别是刚体的主惯性矩和惯性主轴。

口 密度均匀、质量m的长方体/圆柱体/椭球体的主惯性轴与主惯性距:







$$V = lwh$$

$$I_{xx} = m(l^2 + h^2)/12$$

$$I_{yy} = m(w^2 + h^2)/12$$

$$I_{zz} = m(l^2 + w^2)/12$$

$$V = \pi r^{2}h$$

$$I_{xx} = m(3r^{2} + h^{2})/12$$

$$I_{yy} = m(3r^{2} + h^{2})/12$$

$$I_{zz} = mr^{2}/2$$

$$V = 4\pi abc/3$$

$$I_{xx} = m(b^2 + c^2)/5$$

$$I_{yy} = m(a^2 + c^2)/5$$

$$I_{zz} = m(a^2 + b^2)/5$$

口 达朗贝尔原理可归结为:

◆牛顿第二定律(力平衡):

$$^{C}\mathbf{f} = d\left(m^{C}\mathbf{v}\right)/dt = m^{C}\dot{\mathbf{v}}$$

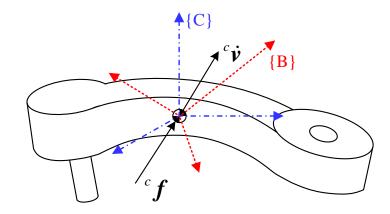
◆ 欧拉方程(力矩平衡):

$$^{C}\boldsymbol{\tau} = d\left(^{C}\boldsymbol{I}^{C}\boldsymbol{\omega}\right)/dt = ^{C}\boldsymbol{I}^{C}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + ^{C}\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \left(^{C}\boldsymbol{I}^{C}\boldsymbol{\omega}\right)$$

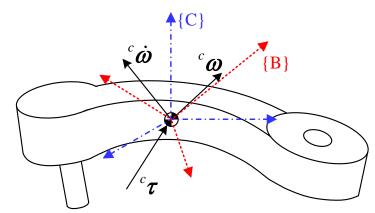
注意:

- 1) 坐标系{C}的原点 为刚体的质心,与大 地固结。
- 2) 坐标系{B}的原点 位于刚体的质心,与 刚体固结

式中 ^{c}I 是刚体在{C}中惯性张量、 ^{c}i 是质心相对{C}的加速度、 $^{c}\omega$, $^{c}\dot{\omega}$ 是角速度和角加速度、 ^{c}f , $^{c}\tau$ 是刚体上作用合力和力矩



刚体平移加速度与作用力的关系



刚体角速度、角加速度与力矩的关系

口 相对于物体坐标系{B}

◆牛顿第二定律(力平衡):

$$= m \left({}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} + {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \times {}^{B}\boldsymbol{v} \right)$$
$$= m \left({}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} + \left[{}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \right] {}^{B}\boldsymbol{v} \right)$$

$${}^{B}\boldsymbol{f} = {}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R}^{T} \cdot {}^{C}\boldsymbol{f} = m {}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R}^{T} \cdot \dot{\boldsymbol{v}} = m {}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R}^{T} \frac{d({}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R} \cdot {}^{B}\boldsymbol{v})}{dt}$$

$$= {}_{B}^{C} \mathbf{R}^{T} (m_{B}^{C} \dot{\mathbf{R}} \cdot {}^{B} \mathbf{v} + m_{B}^{C} \mathbf{R} \cdot {}^{B} \dot{\mathbf{v}})$$

$$= {}_{B}^{C} \mathbf{R}^{T} (m_{B}^{C} \mathbf{R} [{}^{B} \boldsymbol{\omega}] \cdot {}^{B} \mathbf{v} + m_{B}^{C} \mathbf{R} \cdot {}^{B} \dot{\mathbf{v}})$$

$$= m [{}^{B} \boldsymbol{\omega}] {}^{B} \mathbf{v} + m_{B}^{B} \dot{\mathbf{v}}$$

$$= m^B \boldsymbol{\omega} \times {}^B \boldsymbol{v} + m^B \dot{\boldsymbol{v}}$$

◆ 欧拉方程(力矩平衡):

$$= {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \times ({}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega})$$
$$= {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + [{}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}] {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$${}^{B}\boldsymbol{\tau} = {}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R}^{T} \cdot {}^{C}\boldsymbol{\tau} = {}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R}^{T} \cdot \left({}^{C}\boldsymbol{I}^{C}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + {}^{C}\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \left({}^{C}\boldsymbol{I}^{C}\boldsymbol{\omega} \right) \right)$$

$$= {}_{B}^{C} \mathbf{R}^{T} {}^{C} \mathbf{I} {}^{C} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + {}_{B}^{C} \mathbf{R}^{T} {}^{C} {\boldsymbol{\omega}}] {}^{C} \mathbf{I} {}^{C} \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$= {}^{B}_{C}\mathbf{R} \ {}^{C}\boldsymbol{I} \ {}^{B}_{C}\mathbf{R}^{T} \ {}^{B}_{C}\mathbf{R} \ {}^{C}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + {}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R}^{T} \ [{}^{C}\boldsymbol{\omega}] \ {}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R} \ {}^{B}_{B}\mathbf{R}^{T} \ {}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R} \ {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} \ {}^{C}_{B}\mathbf{R}^{T} \ {}^{C}\boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$= {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + [{}^{B}_{C}\mathbf{R} {}^{C}\boldsymbol{\omega}]^{B}\boldsymbol{I}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$= {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + [{}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}] {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}$$

式中方括号的含义(叉乘运算转化为矩阵运算):

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon} = {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \times {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} = {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \times ({}^{B}\boldsymbol{I}\boldsymbol{\omega})$$

口 相对于其它物体坐标系{B}

◆ 上面两式合并得到牛顿-欧拉动力学方程矩阵形式:

$${}^{B}F = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}f \\ {}^{B}\tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} mI & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & {}^{B}I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} \\ {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} mI & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & {}^{B}I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{v} \\ {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ 利用叉积性质: $[v]v = v \times v = 0$ 和 $[v]^T = -[v]$,上式写成:

$${}^{B}F = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}f \\ {}^{B}\tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} mI & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & {}^{B}I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} \\ {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{v} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{U} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{U} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{U} \\ \mathbf{0} & {}^{B}I \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$

将6维力旋量坐标、6维运动旋量坐标以及6×6的空间惯性矩阵表示为:

$${}^{B}F = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}f \\ {}^{B}\tau \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^{B}V = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{v} \\ {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{M} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{m}\boldsymbol{I} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & {}^{B}\boldsymbol{I} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{D}: \quad {}^{B}F = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}f \\ {}^{B}\tau \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & {}^{B}\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} \\ {}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m\mathbf{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & {}^{B}\mathbf{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon} \\ {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix}$$

口因此, 刚体动能可用空间惯性矩阵表示:

$$T = \frac{1}{2} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{\mathrm{T} B} \boldsymbol{I} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{\omega} + \frac{1}{2} m^{B}\boldsymbol{v}^{\mathrm{T} B}\boldsymbol{v} = \frac{1}{2} {}^{B}V^{T B}\boldsymbol{M} {}^{B}V$$

口空间 $^{B}P \in \Re^{6}$ 动量定义为:

$$BP = \begin{bmatrix} m^B \boldsymbol{v} \\ {}^B \boldsymbol{I}^B \boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m\boldsymbol{I} & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & {}^B \boldsymbol{I} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^B \boldsymbol{v} \\ {}^B \boldsymbol{\omega} \end{bmatrix} = {}^B \boldsymbol{M}^B V$$

口 定义运动旋量BV的伴随作用:

$$ad(V) = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{\omega} & [\boldsymbol{\upsilon}] \\ \mathbf{0} & [\boldsymbol{\omega}] \end{bmatrix}$$

口 单刚体动力学方程表示为:

$${}^{B}F = {}^{B}\boldsymbol{M} {}^{B}\dot{V} - ad^{T}({}^{B}V) {}^{B}\boldsymbol{M} {}^{B}V$$

口 考虑刚体动能与坐标系选取无关(相对任意坐标系A):

$$\frac{1}{2} {}^{A}V^{\mathsf{T}} {}^{A}\boldsymbol{M} {}^{A}V = \frac{1}{2} {}^{B}V^{\mathsf{T}} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{M} {}^{B}V = \frac{1}{2} \left(A d_{V} \begin{pmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{T} \end{pmatrix} {}^{A}V \right)^{\mathsf{T}} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{M} A d_{V} \begin{pmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{T} \end{pmatrix} {}^{A}V$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} {}^{A}V^{\mathsf{T}} A d_{V}^{\mathsf{T}} \begin{pmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{T} \end{pmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{M} A d_{V} \begin{pmatrix} {}^{B}\boldsymbol{T} \end{pmatrix} {}^{A}V$$

- 口可见,空间惯性矩阵的变换: ${}^{A}M = Ad_{V}^{T} {}^{B}({}^{B}T) {}^{B}MAd_{V} {}^{B}({}^{B}T)$

运动旋量的李括号

口 我们知道,对3维矢量 $\omega \in \mathbb{R}^3$:

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}} := [\boldsymbol{\omega}] \in \boldsymbol{so}(3), \quad [\boldsymbol{\omega}]^{\vee} := \boldsymbol{\omega} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

口 对6维运动旋量 $V \in \mathbb{R}^6$, 同样存在:

$$\hat{V} := [V] \in se(3), \quad [V]^{\vee} := V \in \mathfrak{R}^6$$

口 根据 $\boldsymbol{\omega}_1 \times \boldsymbol{\omega}_2 = [\boldsymbol{\omega}_1] \boldsymbol{\omega}_2 \in \mathfrak{R}^3$,可以推导方括号对叉积的运算:

$$[\boldsymbol{\omega}_1 \times \boldsymbol{\omega}_2] = [\boldsymbol{\omega}_1][\boldsymbol{\omega}_2] - [\boldsymbol{\omega}_2][\boldsymbol{\omega}_1]$$

口 定义: 对于任意运动旋量 $[V_1] \in se(3)$, $[V_2] \in se(3)$ 的伴随作用:

$$ad([V_1])[V_2] := [[V_1], [V_2]] := [V_1][V_2] - [V_2][V_1]$$
 运动旋量伴随

□ 定义: 对于任意运动旋量坐标 V₁, V₂ 的伴随作用:

$$ad(V_1)V_2 := [V_1, V_2] = ([V_1][V_2] - [V_2][V_1])^{\vee}$$

运动旋量坐标伴随

7.3 拉格朗日动力学

口 拉格朗日函数L定义为动能T和势能U之差:

$$L = T - U$$

 \Box 对于广义坐标 q_i ,系统动力学方程(第二类拉氏方程):

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{i} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}_{i}} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial \boldsymbol{q}_{i}}, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

式中 \dot{q}_i 为广义速度:线速度时 τ_i 为力,角速度时 τ_i 为力矩。

 \Box 由于势能不显含 \dot{q}_i ,动力学方程可改写为:

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{i} = \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}_{i}} - \frac{\partial T}{\partial \boldsymbol{q}_{i}} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial \boldsymbol{q}_{i}}, \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

口 对于质点m₁,笛卡尔坐标系位置和速度:

$$x_1 = r_1 \cos \theta,$$
 $y_1 = r_1 \sin \theta$
 $\dot{x}_1 = -r_1 \dot{\theta} \sin \theta,$ $\dot{y}_1 = r_1 \dot{\theta} \cos \theta$

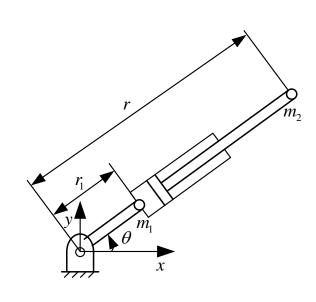
口对于质点m₂, 笛卡尔坐标系位置和速度:

$$x_2 = r\cos\theta,$$
 $y_2 = r\sin\theta$
 $\dot{x}_2 = \dot{r}\cos\theta - r\dot{\theta}\sin\theta,$ $\dot{y}_2 = \dot{r}\sin\theta + r\dot{\theta}\cos\theta$

口系统总动能:

$$T = T_1 + T_2 = \frac{1}{2}m_1r_1^2\dot{\theta}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}m_2\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2r^2\dot{\theta}^2\right)$$

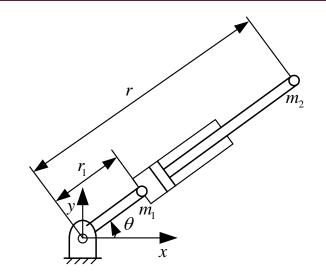
口系统总势能: $U = m_1 g r_1 \sin \theta + m_2 g r \sin \theta$



R-P机械手

口系统总动能:
$$T = \frac{1}{2}m_1r_1^2\dot{\theta}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}m_2\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2r^2\dot{\theta}^2\right)$$

口系统总势能: $U = m_1 g r_1 \sin \theta + m_2 g r \sin \theta$



口 首先计算 θ 关节的力矩 τ_{θ} :

包持:
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \theta} = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial U}{\partial \theta} = g \cos \theta (m_1 r_1 + m_2 r)$

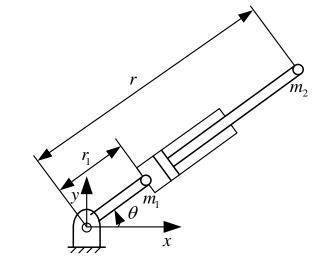
R-P 机械手

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} = m_1 r_1^2 \dot{\theta} + m_2 r^2 \dot{\theta}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{\theta}} \right) = m_1 r_1^2 \ddot{\theta} + m_2 r^2 \ddot{\theta} + 2m_2 r \dot{r} \dot{\theta}$$

口系统总动能:
$$T = \frac{1}{2}m_1r_1^2\dot{\theta}^2 + \left(\frac{1}{2}m_2\dot{r}^2 + \frac{1}{2}m_2r^2\dot{\theta}^2\right)$$

口系统总势能:
$$U = m_1 g r_1 \sin \theta + m_2 g r \sin \theta$$

令同理因为:
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial r} = m_2 r \dot{\theta}^2, \quad \frac{\partial U}{\partial r} = m_2 g \sin \theta$$
$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} = m_2 \dot{r}, \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial T}{\partial \dot{r}} = m_2 \ddot{r}$$

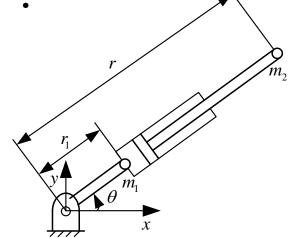


R-P 机械手

◆ 所以可得: $f_r = m_2 \ddot{r} - m_2 r \dot{\theta}^2 + m_2 g \sin \theta$

\Box 上式可写成一般形式 (θ ,r 分别为关节1、2):

$$\begin{split} \tau_{\theta} &= \underbrace{D_{11}\ddot{\theta} + D_{12}\ddot{r}}_{\text{惯性力项}} + \underbrace{D_{111}\dot{\theta}^2 + D_{122}\dot{r}^2}_{\text{向心力项}} + \underbrace{D_{112}\dot{\theta}\dot{r} + D_{121}\dot{r}\dot{\theta}}_{\text{科氏力}} + D_{1} \\ &\qquad \qquad \text{ 重力项} \end{split}$$



◆ 惯性力项:加速度有关 R-P 机械手

◆ 向心力项:速度的平方有关

◆ 科氏力项:不同速度乘积有关

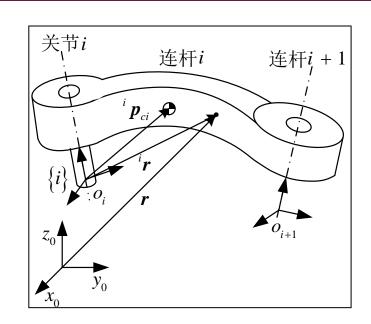
◆ 重力项:与速度、加速度无关

口 形式 D_{ii} 为关节i的有效惯量、 $D_{ij}(i \neq j)$ 为关节j对i的藕合惯量

7.4 操作臂的拉格朗日方程

口 拉格朗日法计算动力学方程5大步骤:

- ◆ 计算连杆各点速度
- **◆ 计算系统的动能**
- ◆ 计算系统的势能
- ◆ 构造拉格朗日函数
- ◆ 推导动力学方程



1. 计算速度

口 连杆i上一点在{i}和{0}齐次坐标为 $^i r$ 和 r , 存在: $r = {}^0 T^i r$

口该点的速度为:
$$\dot{r} = \frac{d\mathbf{r}}{dt} = = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i} \frac{\partial \binom{0}{i} \mathbf{T}}{\partial q_j} \dot{q}_j\right)^i \mathbf{r}$$

口速度的平方为:
$$\dot{r}^{\mathrm{T}}\dot{r} = Tr(\dot{r}\dot{r}^{\mathrm{T}}) = Tr\sum_{j=1}^{i}\sum_{k=1}^{i}\frac{\partial \binom{0}{i}T}{\partial q_{i}}^{i}r^{i}r^{\mathrm{T}}\frac{\partial \binom{0}{i}T}{\partial q_{k}}^{i}\dot{q}_{j}\dot{q}_{k}$$

7.4 操作臂的拉格朗日方程

2. 计算系统动能

口 经推导,操作臂总动能:

$$T_{i} = \int_{linki} dT_{i} = \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[\sum_{j=1}^{i} \sum_{k=1}^{i} \frac{\partial \binom{0}{i} \mathbf{T}}{\partial q_{j}} \int_{linki} {}^{i} \mathbf{r}^{i} \mathbf{r}^{T} dm \frac{\partial \binom{0}{i} \mathbf{T}^{T}}{\partial q_{k}} \dot{q}_{j} \dot{q}_{k} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} Tr \left[\sum_{j=1}^{i} \sum_{k=1}^{i} \frac{\partial \binom{0}{i} \mathbf{T}}{\partial q_{j}} \overline{\mathbf{I}}_{i} \frac{\partial \binom{0}{i} \mathbf{T}}{\partial q_{k}} \dot{q}_{j} \dot{q}_{k} \right]$$

- 口 如果考虑驱动连杆传动机构的动能: $T_i = \frac{1}{2}I_{ai}\dot{q}_i^2$
- 口操作臂总动能: $T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{i} \sum_{k=1}^{i} Tr \frac{\partial \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix}}{\partial q_{j}} \bar{I}_{i} \frac{\partial \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ i \end{pmatrix}}{\partial q_{k}} \dot{q}_{j} \dot{q}_{k} + \bar{I}_{ai} \dot{q}_{i}^{2} \right]$

式中 I_{ai} 是广义等效惯量,移动关节是等效质量/转动关节是等效惯性矩

2. 计算系统势能

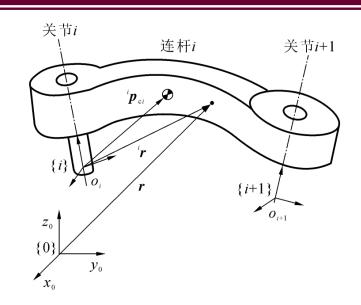
口操作臂总势能: $U = -\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \mathbf{g}^{0} \mathbf{T}^{i} \mathbf{p}_{ci}$

3. 构造朗格朗日函数L=T-U:

$$L = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\sum_{j=1}^{i} \sum_{k=1}^{i} Tr \left(\frac{\partial \begin{pmatrix} 0 \mathbf{T} \end{pmatrix}}{\partial q_{j}} \mathbf{\overline{I}}_{i} \frac{\partial \begin{pmatrix} 0 \mathbf{T} \end{pmatrix}^{T}}{\partial q_{k}} \right) \dot{q}_{j} \dot{q}_{k} + I_{ai} \dot{q}_{i}^{2} \right] + \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_{i} \mathbf{g}_{i} \mathbf{T}^{i} \mathbf{p}_{ci}$$

$$(0)$$

$$\chi_{0}$$



4. 操作臂动力学方程:

口具体公式为: $\tau_i = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i}$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

口写成矩阵形式和矢量形式:

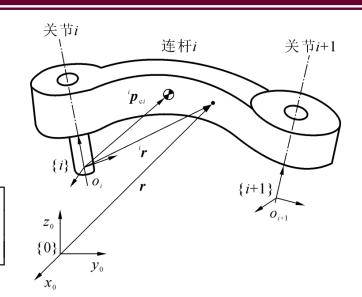
$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{ au}_i &= \sum_{k=1}^n D_{ik} \ddot{q}_k + \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{m=1}^n h_{ikm} \dot{q}_k \dot{q}_m + G_i, \ oldsymbol{ au}ig(tig) &= oldsymbol{D}ig(oldsymbol{q}(t)ig) \ddot{oldsymbol{q}}ig(tig) + oldsymbol{h}ig(oldsymbol{q}(t)ig) + oldsymbol{G}ig(oldsymbol{q}(t)ig) + oldsymbol{G}ig(oldsymbol{q}(t)ig) \end{aligned}$$

7.5 拉格朗日方程的其它形式

1. 矢量积雅克比

- 口 连杆速度 (坐标系{i}与连杆i固结):
- ◆ 连杆i质心线速度和{i}空间角速度:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\boldsymbol{p}}_{ci} \\ \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i}^{s} \end{bmatrix} = {}^{i}\boldsymbol{J}^{s}(\boldsymbol{q})\dot{\boldsymbol{q}}, \quad {}^{i}\boldsymbol{J}^{s}(\boldsymbol{q}) = \sum_{j=1}^{i} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{i}\boldsymbol{J}_{t}^{s} \\ {}^{j}\boldsymbol{J}_{a}^{s} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{j=1}^{i} \begin{bmatrix} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{z}_{j-1} \times (\boldsymbol{p}_{ci} - \boldsymbol{p}_{j-1}) \\ {}^{0}\boldsymbol{z}_{j-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad {}^{z_{0}}$$



式中/J°为第j个关节对应的矢量积雅克比。

口系统动能: $T_i = \frac{1}{2} m_i \dot{\boldsymbol{p}}_{ci}^{\mathrm{T}} \dot{\boldsymbol{p}}_{ci} + \frac{1}{2} (\boldsymbol{\omega}_i^s)^{\mathrm{T}} ({}^{\scriptscriptstyle 0}\boldsymbol{R}^{\scriptscriptstyle C}\boldsymbol{I}_{i}{}^{\scriptscriptstyle 0}\boldsymbol{R}^{\scriptscriptstyle T}) \boldsymbol{\omega}_i^s$

口系统势能: $U_i = -m_i g p_{ci}$

口 拉格朗日函数: $L(q,\dot{q}) = T(q,\dot{q}) - U(q) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (T_i - U_i)$

口操作臂动力学方程: $\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}_i} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial q_i} = \tau_i$

2. 指数积

口 连杆速度 (物体坐标系{C_i}, 原点在质心)

◆ 坐标系{C_i}相对{0}的位姿:

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}(\boldsymbol{q}) = \boldsymbol{e}^{[L_{1}]q_{1}} \cdots \boldsymbol{e}^{[L_{i}]q_{i}} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}(0)$$

igsplace 坐标系{ $\mathbf{C_i}$ } 的物体速度 $\left(e^{\left[L_j\right]q_j}\cdots e^{\left[L_i\right]q_i} {}_{i}^{0}\mathbf{T}(0)\right)L_j^s, j^{-1}$

$$V_i^b = oldsymbol{J}_i^b ig(oldsymbol{q}ig)\dot{oldsymbol{q}}$$

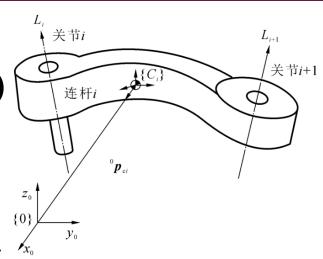
式中 $J_i^b(q) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1^\dagger & \cdots & L_i^\dagger & 0 & \cdots & 0 \end{bmatrix}$,其中

表示第j瞬时关节螺旋在坐标系{C_i}中的表示。

口 系统动能 (第i连杆)

$$T_{i}\left(\boldsymbol{q},\dot{\boldsymbol{q}}\right) = \frac{1}{2}\left(V_{i}^{b}\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{b}\boldsymbol{V}_{i}^{b} = \frac{1}{2}\dot{\boldsymbol{q}}^{\mathrm{T}}\left(\boldsymbol{J}_{i}^{b}\left(\boldsymbol{q}\right)\right)^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{b}\boldsymbol{J}_{i}^{b}\left(\boldsymbol{q}\right)\dot{\boldsymbol{q}}$$

 M_i^b 为 $\{C_i\}$ 中表示的第i连杆广义惯量矩阵: $M_i^b = \begin{vmatrix} m_i I & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & {}^c I_i \end{vmatrix}$



2. 指数积

系统总动能:

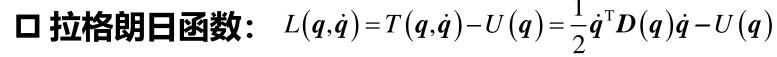
$$T(\boldsymbol{q}, \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i(\boldsymbol{q}, \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{q}) \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}$$

式中D(q)为机器人惯量矩阵

$$\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{q}) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\boldsymbol{J}_{i}^{b}(\boldsymbol{q}))^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{b} \boldsymbol{J}_{i}^{b}(\boldsymbol{q})$$

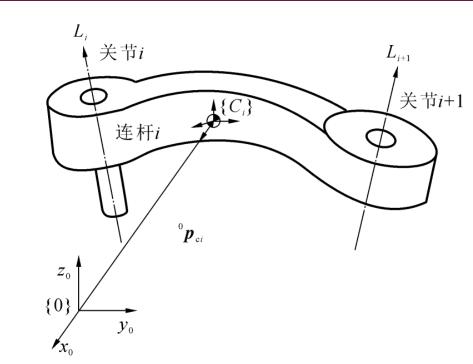
口 系统势能 (第i连杆)

$$U_{i}(\boldsymbol{q}) = m_{i}\boldsymbol{g}^{T}\boldsymbol{p}_{ci}(\boldsymbol{q})$$



口 操作臂动力学方程:

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



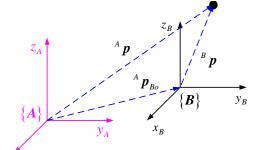
$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} D_{ij} \ddot{q}_{j} + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} h_{ijk} \dot{q}_{k} \dot{q}_{j} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q_{i}} = \tau_{i}$$

7.6 连杆运动的传递: 一般情况

口 已知两坐标系{A,B}, 任一点的坐标描述满足:

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{p}={}^{A}\boldsymbol{p}_{Bo}+{}^{A}\boldsymbol{R}{}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$$

ロ 两边对时间求导: ${}^{A}\boldsymbol{v}_{p} = {}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{p}} = {}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{p}}_{Bo} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{p}} + {}^{A}_{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{R}}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$



口 结合空间角速度公式 ${}_{B}\dot{R} = \left[{}_{B}^{A}\omega^{s} \right] {}_{B}^{A}R$, 上式表示为:

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{v}_{p} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{v}_{Bo} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{v}_{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$$

口 公式两边求导,得加速度关系:

$${}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{p} = {}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{Bo} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{p} + 2\left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s}\right]{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{s}\right]{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s}\right]\left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s}\right]{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$$

特例1: {A}固定不动,刚体与{B}固接 p = const, $v_p = b\dot{v}_p = 0$

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{p} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{Bo} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p},$$

$${}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{p} = {}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{Bo} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$$

7.6 连杆运动的传递: 一般情况

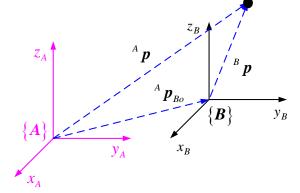
特例2: {B}只相对于{A}移动 ${}^{A}\mathbf{R} = const, {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{B} = {}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{B} = \mathbf{0}$

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{p} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{Bo} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$$

$${}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{p} = {}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{Bo} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{p} + 2\left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$$



$${}^A oldsymbol{v}_p = {}^A oldsymbol{v}_{Bo} + {}^A_B oldsymbol{R}^B oldsymbol{v}_p,$$
 ${}^A \dot{oldsymbol{v}}_p = {}^A \dot{oldsymbol{v}}_{Bo} + {}^A_B oldsymbol{R}^B \dot{oldsymbol{v}}_p,$



特例3: {B}只相对于{A}转动 $^{A}p_{Bo} = const, ^{A}v_{Bo} = ^{A}\dot{v}_{Bo} = 0$

$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{p} = {}^{A}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{Bo} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$$

$${}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{p} = {}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{Bo} + {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{p} + 2\left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$$



$${}^{A}\boldsymbol{v}_{p} = {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{v}_{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p},$$

$${}^{A}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{p} = {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{p} + 2\left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{v}_{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p} + \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] \left[{}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{\omega}^{s} \right] {}^{A}_{B}\boldsymbol{R}^{B}\boldsymbol{p}$$

7.6 旋转关节的速度和加速度

连杆角速度递推公式:

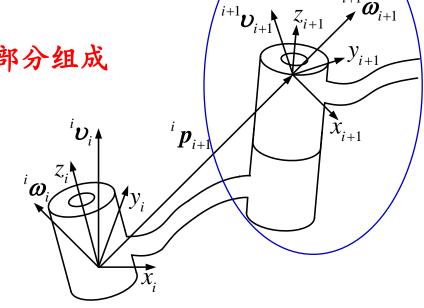
$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} = {}^{i+1}_{i} \boldsymbol{R}^{i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} + \dot{\theta}_{i+1}{}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{z}_{i+1}$$
 由两部分组成

 θ_{i+1} 是关节角速度,

$$z_{i+1}$$
是 $\{i+1\}$ 的z轴单位矢量

口 原点线速度递推公式:

$${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{\mathcal{U}}_{i+1}={}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{R}\Big({}^{i}\boldsymbol{\mathcal{U}}_{i}+{}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} imes{}^{i}\boldsymbol{p}_{i+1}\Big)$$



口 由此可得角加速度和线加速度递推公式:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{R}^{i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} + \dot{\boldsymbol{i}}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{R}^{i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{z}_{i+1} + \ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{z}_{i+1},
\dot{\boldsymbol{i}}^{i+1} \dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{i+1} = \dot{\boldsymbol{i}}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{R} \left[\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{i} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{p}}_{i+1} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} \times \left(\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{p}}_{i+1} \right) \right]$$

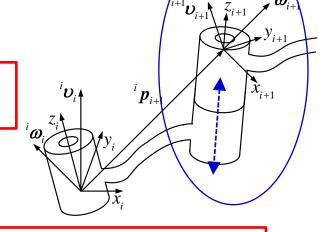
7.6 移动关节的速度和加速度

连杆角速度递推公式:

$${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} = {}^{i+1}_{i}\boldsymbol{R}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} + \dot{ heta}_{i+1}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{z}_{i+1}$$



$${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1}={}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{R}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i}$$



口 原点线速度递推公式:

$${}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{v}_{i+1} = {}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{R} \Big({}^{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{i} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{p}_{i+1} \Big)$$



口 由此可得角加速度和线加速度递推公式:

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} = \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1}^{i} \boldsymbol{R}^{i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i},$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} = \dot{\boldsymbol{i}}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{R}^{i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i},$$

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i+1} = \dot{\boldsymbol{i}}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{R} \left[\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{i} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{p}}_{i+1} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} \times \left(\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{p}}_{i+1} \right) \right]$$

$$+ 2^{i+1} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i+1} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{d}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{z}_{i+1} + \ddot{\boldsymbol{d}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \boldsymbol{z}_{i+1}$$

注意 ⁱ⁺¹R 为常量

7.6 质心的速度和加速度

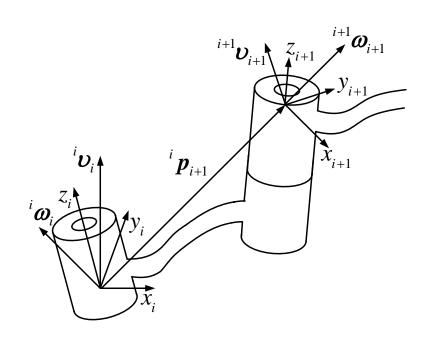
口 各连杆质心的线速度/加速度:

$${}^{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{ci} = {}^{i}\boldsymbol{v}_{i} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{p}_{ci},$$
 ${}^{i}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{ci} = {}^{i}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{i} + {}^{i}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{p}_{ci} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times \left({}^{i}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{p}_{ci}\right)$

规定: 质心坐标系 $\{C_i\}$ 与连杆 $\{i\}$ 固接

坐标原点位于连杆 i 的质心,

坐标方向与{ i }同向



口 注意:这样递推得到的连杆速度/角速度、加速度/角加速度都是相对连杆本身坐标系表示的。相对基坐标系描述,则:

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} = {}^{0}_{i} \boldsymbol{R}^{i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i}; \ \boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{i} = {}^{0}_{i} \boldsymbol{R}^{i} \boldsymbol{\upsilon}_{i}; \ i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

7.6 质心的速度和加速度

口 用递推法计算手臂末端的线速度和角速度:

计算: {3}固结在手臂末端, 连杆变换:

$${}^{0}\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} & -s_{1} & 0 & 0 \\ s_{1} & c_{1} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, {}^{1}\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} & -s_{2} & 0 & l_{1} \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, {}^{2}\mathbf{T} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & l_{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

因为基坐标系 $\{0\}$ 固定不动: $\omega_0 = 0$; $\upsilon_0 = 0$

所以线速度、角速度递推为:

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} \end{bmatrix}, \ {}^{1}\boldsymbol{v}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ {}^{2}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \ {}^{2}\boldsymbol{v}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} & s_{2} & 0 \\ -s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} l_{1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{1}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} \\ l_{1}c_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \ {}^{3}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} = \ {}^{2}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{2}, \ {}^{3}\boldsymbol{v}_{3} = \dots$$

FFIX:
$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} = {}^{0}_{3}\boldsymbol{R}^{3}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2} \end{bmatrix}, \quad \boldsymbol{v}_{3} = {}^{0}_{3}\boldsymbol{R}^{3}\boldsymbol{v}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_{1}s_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1} - l_{2}s_{12}\left(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2}\right) \\ l_{1}c_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1} + l_{2}c_{12}\left(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2}\right) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

口 连杆处于平衡状态时,所受合力/力矩为零,平衡方程({i}中):

$${}^{i}f_{i} - {}^{i}f_{i+1} + m_{i}{}^{i}g = \mathbf{0}$$

$${}^{i}\tau_{i} - {}^{i}\tau_{i+1} - {}^{i}p_{i+1} \times {}^{i}f_{i+1} + {}^{i}p_{ci} \times m_{i}{}^{i}g = \mathbf{0}$$
连杆 $i+1$ 对连杆 i 的支反力力矩

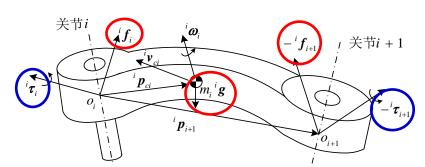
口不考虑连杆重力时,质心受到的合力与合力矩分别为:

$${}^{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{ci} = {}^{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{i} - {}^{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{i+1}$$
 ${}^{i}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{ci} = {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{i} - {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{i+1} - {}^{i}\boldsymbol{p}_{ci} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{ci} - {}^{i}\boldsymbol{p}_{i+1} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{i+1}$

绕质心

将上式右端力/力矩在自身坐标系表示,递推形式为:

$${}^{i}f_{i} = {}^{i}f_{ci} + {}^{i}{}_{i+1}R^{i+1}f_{i+1}$$
 各连杆力/力矩在其坐标系中的表示
 ${}^{i}\tau_{i} = {}^{i}\tau_{ci} + {}^{i}{}_{i+1}R^{i+1}T_{i+1} + {}^{i}p_{ci} \times {}^{i}f_{ci} + {}^{i}p_{i+1} \times {}^{i}{}_{i+1}R^{i+1}f_{i+1}$



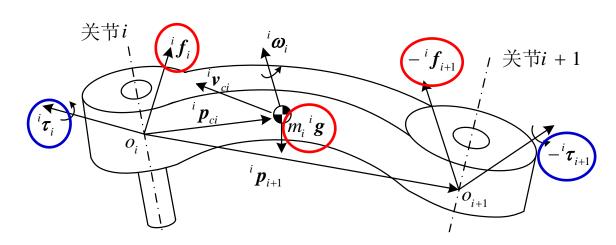
各个连杆所承受的力和力矩中,某些分量由操作臂本身的连杆结构所平衡,一部分被各关节的驱动力/力矩所平衡。

口 对于转动关节,关节驱动力矩为平衡力矩的z轴分量:

$$au_i = {}^i au_i^{\mathrm{T}} {}^i au_i$$

口 对于移动关节,关节驱动力为平衡力的z轴分量:

$$au_i = {}^i f_i^{\mathrm{T}} {}^i z_i$$



- 口 根据关节位移、速度和加速度: 计算所需的关节力矩或力。
- 1) 向外递推计算各连杆的速度和加速度,由牛顿-欧拉公式算出各连杆的惯性力和力矩;2) 向内递推计算各连杆相互作用的力和力矩,以及关节驱动力或力矩。
- 1) 向外递推: $(i:0 \to n-1)$

$$\mathbf{\hat{\omega}}_{i+1} = \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i}^{i+1} \mathbf{R}^{i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{z}_{i+1}$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{\omega}}_{i+1} = \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i}^{i+1} \mathbf{R}^{i} \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{i} + \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i}^{i+1} \mathbf{R}^{i} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{i} \times \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{z}_{i+1} + \ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{z}_{i+1}$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{i+1} = \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i}^{i+1} \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i} + \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i} \times \mathbf{\hat{c}} \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{i} + \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i} \times \mathbf{\hat{c}} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i+1} \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i+1} \times \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i+1}$$

$$\mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i+1}^{i+1} \dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{i+1} = \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i}^{i+1} \mathbf{R} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i} \times \mathbf{\hat{c}} \\ \dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{i} + \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i} \times \mathbf{\hat{c}} \end{bmatrix} + \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i+1} \mathbf{\hat{c}}_{i+1}$$

旋转关节i+1

$$\mathbf{\omega}_{i+1} = \mathbf{k}^{i+1} \mathbf{R}^{i} \mathbf{\omega}_{i}$$

$$\mathbf{\omega}_{i+1} = \mathbf{k}^{i+1} \mathbf{R}^{i} \dot{\mathbf{\omega}}_{i}$$

$$\mathbf{\omega}_{i+1} = \mathbf{k}^{i+1} \mathbf{R}^{i} \dot{\mathbf{\omega}}_{i}$$

$$\mathbf{\omega}_{i+1} = \mathbf{k}^{i+1} \mathbf{R} \left[\mathbf{\dot{u}}_{i} + \mathbf{\dot{u}}_{i} \times \mathbf{p}_{i+1} + \mathbf{\dot{u}}_{i} \times (\mathbf{\dot{u}}_{i} \times \mathbf{p}_{i+1}) \right]$$

$$+ 2^{i+1} \mathbf{\omega}_{i+1} \times \dot{d}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{z}_{i+1} + \dot{d}_{i+1}^{i+1} \mathbf{z}_{i+1}$$

移动关节i+1

$$\dot{v}_{ci+1} = \dot{v}_{i+1} + \dot{v}_{i+1} + \dot{v}_{i+1} \times \dot{r}_{ci+1} + \dot{v}_{ci+1} + \dot{v}_{i+1} \times \left(\dot{r}_{i+1} \times \dot{r}_{ci+1} \times \dot{r}_{ci+1}\right),$$

$$\dot{r}_{i+1} f_{ci+1} = m_{i+1} \dot{v}_{ci+1} + \dot{r}_{i+1} \omega_{i+1} \times \left(m_{i+1} \dot{v}_{i+1}\right),$$

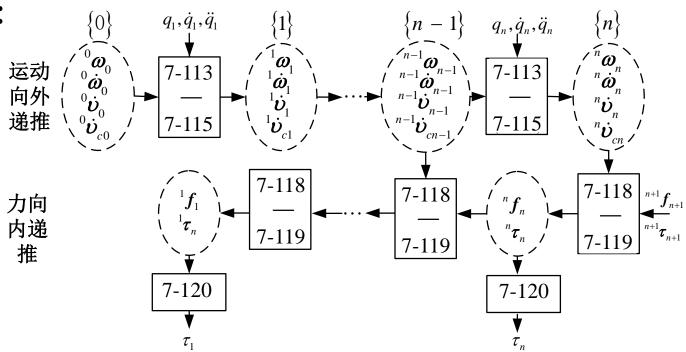
$$\dot{r}_{i+1} \tau_{ci+1} = \dot{r}_{i+1} \dot{v}_{i+1} \dot{\omega}_{i+1} + \dot{r}_{i+1} \omega_{i+1} \times \left(\dot{r}_{i+1} \dot{r}_{i+1} \omega_{i+1}\right),$$

连杆质心

2) 向内递推: (*i*: *n* → 1)

$$\begin{aligned}
& {}^{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{i} = {}^{i}_{i+1}\boldsymbol{R}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{f}_{i+1} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{ci}, \\
& {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{i} = {}^{i}_{i+1}\boldsymbol{R}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{i+1} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{c_{i}} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{p}_{c_{i}} \times {}^{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{c_{i}} + {}^{i}\boldsymbol{p}_{i+1} \times {}^{i}_{i+1}\boldsymbol{R}^{i+1}\boldsymbol{f}_{i+1}, \\
& \boldsymbol{\tau}_{i} = \begin{cases} {}^{i}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}i}\boldsymbol{z}_{i} & \left(\hat{\mathbf{b}} \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\Xi} \right) \\ {}^{i}\boldsymbol{f}_{i}^{\mathrm{T}i}\boldsymbol{z}_{i} & \left(\boldsymbol{B} \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\Xi} \boldsymbol{\Xi} \right) \end{cases}$$

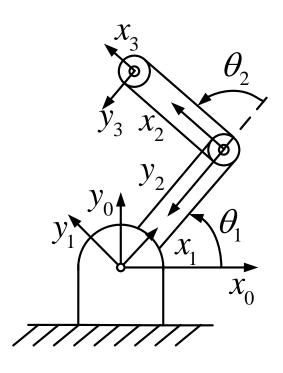
口 递推结构图:



- ◆ 操作臂末端所受力/力矩作为内推的初值,自由状态: $^{n+1}f_{n+1} = ^{n+1}\tau_{n+1} = 0$
- ◆ 只要知道各连杆质量、惯性张量、质心 $^{i}P_{ci}$ 和旋转矩阵 ^{i+1}R ,即可直接计算给定运动所需的关节驱动力和力矩;
- ◆ 为阐明动力学结构:写成封闭解,即将关节力矩和力写成关节位移、速度和加速度 (q,\dot{q},\ddot{q}) 的显函数形式。

\square 如图2R机械手,质量 m_1 、 m_2 集中在末端连杆,求动力学方程

$^{1}\boldsymbol{r}_{c1}=l_{1}\boldsymbol{x}_{1}$	$^2\boldsymbol{r}_{c2} = l_2\boldsymbol{x}_2$	两连杆质心矢径
$C_1 \boldsymbol{I}_1 = \boldsymbol{0}$	$^{C_2}\boldsymbol{I}_2 = \boldsymbol{0}$	相对质心惯性张量为0
$f_3 = 0$	$ au_3 = 0$	末端执行器自由
$\omega_0 = 0$	$\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_0 = 0$	基座固定
$^{0}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}_{0}}=g\boldsymbol{y}_{0}$		考虑重力作用



求解: 连杆间变换矩阵

$${}_{i+1}^{i} \mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{i+1} & -s_{i+1} & 0 \\ s_{i+1} & c_{i+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}_{i}^{i+1} \mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{i+1} & s_{i+1} & 0 \\ -s_{i+1} & c_{i+1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

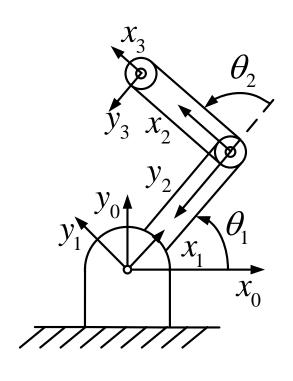
ロ 外推连杆速度和加速度(连杆1):

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{1}=\dot{\theta}_{1}^{1}\boldsymbol{z}_{1}=\begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\\dot{\theta}_{1}\end{bmatrix}$$
, ${}^{1}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{1}=\ddot{\theta}_{1}^{1}\boldsymbol{z}_{1}=\begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\\ddot{\theta}_{1}\end{bmatrix}$

$${}^{1}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} & s_{1} & 0 \\ -s_{1} & c_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ g \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} gs_{1} \\ gc_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{1}\dot{\boldsymbol{\upsilon}}_{c1} = \begin{bmatrix} gs_{1} \\ gc_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \ddot{\theta}_{1} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} l_{1} \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} l_{1} \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} l_{1} \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} gs_{1} - l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} \\ gc_{1} + l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{f}_{c1} = m_{1}{}^{1}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{c1} = m_{1}\begin{bmatrix}gs_{1} - l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2}\\gc_{1} + l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1}\\0\end{bmatrix},$$
 ${}^{1}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{c1} = \begin{bmatrix}0\\0\\0\end{bmatrix}$



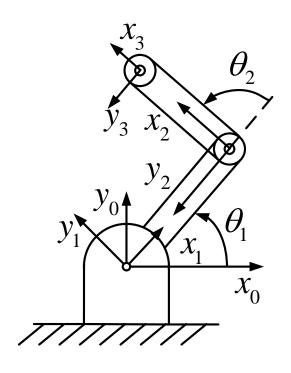
ロ 外推连杆速度和加速度(连杆2):

$${}^{2}\boldsymbol{\omega}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
, ${}^{2}\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2} \end{bmatrix}$

$${}^{2}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} & s_{2} & 0 \\ -s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} gs_{1} - l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} \\ gc_{1} + l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} gs_{12} - l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2}c_{2} + l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1}s_{2} \\ gc_{12} + l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2}s_{2} + l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1}c_{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{2}\dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{c2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ l_{2}(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2}) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -l_{2}(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2})^{2} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} gs_{12} - l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2}c_{2} + l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1}s_{2} \\ gc_{12} - l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2}s_{2} + l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1}c_{2} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{2}\boldsymbol{f}_{c2} = m_{2} \begin{bmatrix} gs_{12} - l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2}c_{2} + l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1}s_{2} - l_{2}(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2})^{2} \\ gc_{12} - l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2}s_{2} + l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1}c_{2} + l_{2}(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2}) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^{2}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{c2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



ロ 内推连杆关节力和力矩(连杆2):

$${}^{2}\boldsymbol{f}_{2} = {}^{2}\boldsymbol{f}_{c2}, {}^{2}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}c_{2}\ddot{\theta}_{1} + m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} + m_{2}l_{2}\operatorname{g}c_{12} + m_{2}l_{2}^{2}\left(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2}\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

口内推连杆关节力和力矩(连杆1):

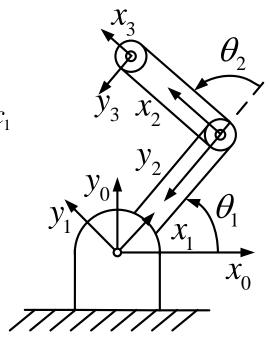
$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{f}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} & -s_{2} & 0 \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_{2}l_{1}s_{2}\ddot{\theta}_{1} - m_{2}l_{1}c_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} - m_{2}l_{2}\left(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2}\right)^{2} + m_{2}gs_{12} \\ m_{2}l_{1}c_{2}\ddot{\theta}_{1} - m_{2}l_{1}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} + m_{2}l_{2}\left(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2}\right) + m_{2}gc_{12} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} -m_{1}l_{1}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} + m_{1}gs_{1} \\ m_{1}l_{1}\ddot{\theta}_{1} + m_{1}gc_{1} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{\tau}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}c_{2}\ddot{\theta}_{1} + m_{2}l_{2}^{2}(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2}) + m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} + m_{2}l_{2}gc_{12} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ m_{1}l_{1}^{2}\ddot{\theta}_{1} + m_{1}l_{1}gc_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ m_{2}l_{1}^{2}\ddot{\theta}_{1} + m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}c_{2}(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2}) - m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}s_{2}(\dot{\theta}_{1} + \dot{\theta}_{2})^{2} + m_{2}l_{1}gc_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

口 计算z轴分量,得到两关节力矩:

$$\begin{cases} \tau_{1} = m_{2}l_{2}^{2} \left(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2} \right) + m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}c_{2} \left(2\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2} \right) + \left(m_{1} + m_{2} \right)l_{1}^{2} \ddot{\theta}_{1} \\ -m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{2}^{2} - 2m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1}\dot{\theta}_{2} + m_{2}l_{2} g c_{12} + \left(m_{1} + m_{2} \right)l_{1} g c_{1} \\ \tau_{2} = m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}c_{2}\ddot{\theta}_{1} + m_{2}l_{2}^{2} \left(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2} \right) + m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} + m_{2}l_{2} g c_{12} \end{cases}$$



口上式为关节驱动力矩作为关节位移、速度和加速度的显函数表达式,即为平面2R机械手动力学方程的封闭形式。

7.8 基于指数积的牛顿-欧拉方法

口 速度变换关系(物体坐标系—第4章公式):

速度递推:外推

$$V_i^b = \operatorname{Ad}_V(i^{-1}\mathbf{T}^{-1})V_{i-1}^b + L_i\dot{\mathbf{q}}_i$$
 运动旋量的坐标变换

口 对上式求导得加速度变换关系:

L_:表示i关节轴线在{i}中的表示

加速度递推:外推

$$\dot{V}_{i}^{b} = L_{i}\ddot{q}_{i} + \operatorname{Ad}_{V}(^{i-1}\boldsymbol{T}^{-1})\dot{V}_{i-1}^{b} + \operatorname{Ad}_{V}(^{i-1}\boldsymbol{\dot{T}}^{-1})V_{i-1}^{b}
= L_{i}\ddot{q}_{i} + \operatorname{Ad}_{V}(^{i-1}\boldsymbol{T}^{-1})\dot{V}_{i-1}^{b} - \operatorname{ad}_{V}(L_{i}\dot{q}_{i})\left\{\operatorname{Ad}_{V}(^{i-1}\boldsymbol{T}^{-1})V_{i-1}^{b}\right\}$$

口 坐标系{i}中,力旋量平衡方程式为:

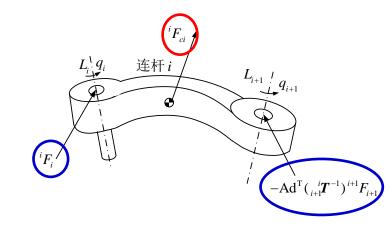
力递推: 内推 ${}^{i}F_{ci} = {}^{i}F_{i} - \mathrm{Ad}_{V}^{\mathrm{T}}({}^{i}_{i+1}\mathbf{T}^{-1})^{i+1}F_{i+1}$

口将 $^{i}F_{ci}$ 表示为 V_{i}^{b} , \dot{V}_{i}^{b} 的形式得递推式:

$${}^{i}F_{i} = \operatorname{Ad}_{V}^{T} {\binom{i}{i+1}} \mathbf{T}^{-1} {)}^{i+1}F_{i+1} + {}^{i}F_{ci}$$

$$= \operatorname{Ad}_{V}^{T} {\binom{i}{i+1}} \mathbf{T}^{-1} {)}^{i+1}F_{i+1} + \mathbf{M}_{i}^{b} \dot{\mathbf{V}}_{i}^{b} - \operatorname{ad}_{V}^{T} {\left(\mathbf{V}_{i}^{b}\right)} \mathbf{M}_{i}^{b} \mathbf{V}_{i}^{b}$$

$$\mathbf{M}_{i}^{b} = \begin{bmatrix} m_{i}\mathbf{I} & -m_{i}[{}^{i}\mathbf{p}_{ci}] \\ m_{i}[{}^{i}\mathbf{p}_{ci}] & {}^{C_{i}}\mathbf{I}_{i} - m_{i}[{}^{i}\mathbf{p}_{ci}]^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$



7.8 基于指数积的牛顿-欧拉方法

口 关节驱动力或力矩表示为:

$$\tau_i = {}^i L_i^{\mathrm{T}} {}^i F_i$$

口递推动力学方程为

1) 向外递推: $(i:0 \to n-1)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& {}^{i-1}\boldsymbol{T} = {}^{i-1}\boldsymbol{T}(0)e^{[L_i]q_i} \\
& V_i^b = \operatorname{Ad}_V({}^{i-1}\boldsymbol{T}^{-1})V_{i-1}^b + L_i\dot{q}_i \\
& \dot{V}_i^b = L_i\ddot{q}_i + \operatorname{Ad}_V({}^{i-1}\boldsymbol{T}^{-1})\dot{V}_{i-1}^b - \operatorname{ad}_V(L_i\dot{q}_i)\left\{\operatorname{Ad}_V({}^{i-1}\boldsymbol{T}^{-1})V_{i-1}^b\right\}
\end{aligned}$$

2) 向内递推: $(i:n\to 1)$

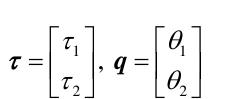
$${}^{i}F_{i} = \operatorname{Ad}_{V}^{T} ({}_{i+1}^{i}\boldsymbol{T}^{-1})^{i+1}F_{i+1} + \boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{b}\dot{V}_{i}^{b} - \operatorname{ad}_{V}^{T} (\boldsymbol{V}_{i}^{b})\boldsymbol{M}_{i}^{b}V_{i}^{b},$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_{i} = {}^{i}L_{i}^{T}{}^{i}F_{i}$$

7.9 关节空间的动力学方程

口 2R平面机械手动力学方程:

$$\begin{cases} \tau_{1} = m_{2}l_{2}^{2} \left(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2} \right) + m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}c_{2} \left(2\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2} \right) + \left(m_{1} + m_{2} \right) l_{1}^{2} \ddot{\theta}_{1} \\ -m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{2}^{2} - 2m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1}\dot{\theta}_{2} + m_{2}l_{2} g c_{12} + \left(m_{1} + m_{2} \right) l_{1} g c_{1} \\ \tau_{2} = m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}c_{2}\ddot{\theta}_{1} + m_{2}l_{2}^{2} \left(\ddot{\theta}_{1} + \ddot{\theta}_{2} \right) + m_{2}l_{1}l_{2}s_{2}\dot{\theta}_{1}^{2} + m_{2}l_{2} g c_{12} \end{cases}$$

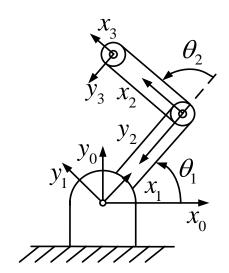




$$\boldsymbol{D}(\boldsymbol{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 l_1^2 + m_2 \left(l_1^2 + l_2^2 + 2 l_1 l_2 c_2 \right) & m_2 \left(l_2^2 + l_1 l_2 c_2 \right) \\ m_2 \left(l_2^2 + l_1 l_2 c_2 \right) & m_2 l_2^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\boldsymbol{h}(\boldsymbol{q}, \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}) = \begin{bmatrix} -m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 - 2m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \\ m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(q) = \begin{bmatrix} m_2 l_2 g c_{12} + (m_1 + m_2) l_1 g c_1 \\ m_2 l_2 g c_{12} \end{bmatrix}$$



7.9 关节空间的动力学方程

口 2R平面机械手动力学方程可表示为:

$$au = D(q)\ddot{q} + h(q,\dot{q}) + G(q)$$

- ◆ 状态变量为 (q, \dot{q}) ,上式是在关节空间描述的动力学方程
- ◆ 其中D(q)为n×n质量矩阵(对称、正定)、 $h(q, \dot{q})$ 是n×1离心力和科氏力矢量,G(q)是n×1的重力矢量;
- ◆ 科氏力 $\left(-2m_2l_1l_2s_2\dot{\theta}_1\dot{\theta}_2\right)$ 与两个关节速度的乘积有关; 离心力 $\left(-m_2l_1l_2s_2\dot{\theta}_2^2\right)$ 与关节速度的平方有关;

$$\boldsymbol{h}(\boldsymbol{q}, \dot{\boldsymbol{q}}) = \begin{bmatrix} -m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_2^2 - 2m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_1 \dot{\theta}_2 \\ m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ 故与速度有关的项可进一步表示为: $h(q, \dot{q}) = B(q)[\dot{q} \dot{q}] + C(q)[\dot{q}^2]$

$$\boldsymbol{B}(\boldsymbol{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} -2m_2l_1l_2s_2 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \boldsymbol{C}(\boldsymbol{q}) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -m_2l_1l_2s_2 \\ m_2l_1l_2s_2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

7.9 操作空间的动力学方程

口 与关节空间动力学方程相同,操作力F与末端加速度 x 存在关系:

$$F = V(q)\ddot{x} + u(q,\dot{q}) + p(q)$$

 $V(q), u(q,\dot{q}), p(q)$ 分别称为操作空间的惯性矩阵、科氏力和离心力向量、重力向量;x表示末端操作臂位姿;F是广义操作力矢量。

ロ 关节力与操作力之间关系: $\tau = J^{T}(q)F$

口 操作空间速度与关节空间速度之间关系: $\dot{x} = J(q)\dot{q}$

口 进而可推导操作空间动力学方程与关节空间动力学方程关系:

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{V}\left(oldsymbol{q}
ight) &= oldsymbol{J}^{-\mathrm{T}}\left(oldsymbol{q}
ight) oldsymbol{D}\left(oldsymbol{q}
ight) oldsymbol{J}^{-1}\left(oldsymbol{q}
ight) oldsymbol{h}\left(oldsymbol{q}, \dot{oldsymbol{q}}
ight) - oldsymbol{V}\left(oldsymbol{q}
ight) \dot{oldsymbol{J}}\left(oldsymbol{q}
ight) \dot{oldsymbol{q}}, \ oldsymbol{p}\left(oldsymbol{q}
ight) &= oldsymbol{J}^{-\mathrm{T}}\left(oldsymbol{q}
ight) oldsymbol{G}\left(oldsymbol{q}
ight) \end{aligned}$$

7.10 动力学性能指标

- 口 机器人在奇异点处会丧失一个或多个自由度,在奇异点附近,其动力学性能也会变差;
- 口 评价动力学性能:对于机器人结构设计、工作空间的选择、轨迹规划和控制方案的拟定都具有重要作用;
- 口 Asada提出广义惯性椭球GIE: 实质是利用笛卡尔惯性矩阵 $V(q) = J^{-T}(q)D(q)J^{-1}(q)$ 的特征值度量笛卡尔各方向的加速特性;
- 口 对于二次型方程: $x^{T}V(q)x=1$,表示n维空间的一个椭球,椭球主轴方向是V(q)的特征矢量方向,主轴长度是特征值的平方根。
- 口 在工作空间任一点,由公式可构造一个椭球, 该点动力学特性可由该点对应的椭球评估, 椭球越接近球,动力学特性越好。

2R机械手广义GIE

7.10 动力学性能指标

□ Yoshikawa提出动态可操作性椭球DME:基于m×n阶矩阵E(q)(表示机器人关节驱动力矩与操作加速度之间的关系)奇异值分解:

口 构造动态性能指标:

$$\begin{cases} w_1 = \sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_m \\ w_2 = \sigma_1 / \sigma_m \\ w_3 = \sigma_m \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} w_4 = (\sigma_1 \sigma_2 \cdots \sigma_m)^{\frac{1}{m}} = w_1^{\frac{1}{m}} \end{cases}$$

 \Box 仿照运动学灵巧度,将 w_1 定义为动态可操作性度量指标:

$$w_1 = \sqrt{\det \boldsymbol{E}(\boldsymbol{q})\boldsymbol{E}^{\mathrm{T}}(\boldsymbol{q})}$$