日期: 2022年5月15日



成绩: _____

学院:智能工程学院 课程:智能机器人技术 周次:第14周

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1 题一

图为 2R 平面机器人,其中 $l_1=l_2=1$ m 。 关节状态变量表示为 $\boldsymbol{\Theta}=\left[\begin{array}{cc} \theta_1 & \theta_2 \end{array}\right]^{\mathrm{T}}$,其中 θ_1 和 θ_2 分别为关节 1 和关节 2 的角度,给定如下条件:

(1) 初始位置、速度、加速度

$$\boldsymbol{\Theta}_0 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{10} & \boldsymbol{\theta}_{20} \end{array} \right]^T = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 10^\circ & 20^\circ \end{array} \right]^T, \quad \dot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}_0 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{10} & \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{20} \end{array} \right]^T = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]^T, \quad \ddot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}_0 = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{10} & \ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{20} \end{array} \right]^T = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]^T$$

(2) 终点位置、速度、加速度

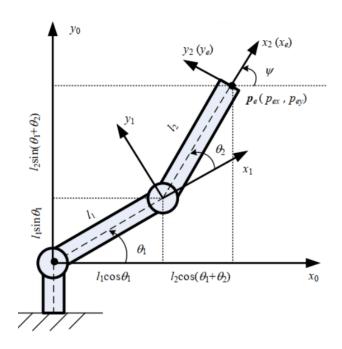
$$\boldsymbol{\Theta}_{f} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \boldsymbol{\theta}_{1f} & \boldsymbol{\theta}_{2f} \end{array} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 60^{\circ} & 100^{\circ} \end{array} \right]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \dot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}_{f} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{1f} & \dot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2f} \end{array} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]^{\mathrm{T}}, \quad \ddot{\boldsymbol{\Theta}}_{f} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{1f} & \ddot{\boldsymbol{\theta}}_{2f} \end{array} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 0 \end{array} \right]^{\mathrm{T}}$$

(3) 要求所有关节的速度、加速度满足如下约束条件

$$\begin{cases} \left| \dot{\theta}_i \right| \le 5 \, (^{\circ}/\mathrm{s}) \\ \left| \ddot{\theta}_i \right| \le 0.5 \, (^{\circ}/\mathrm{s}^2) \quad (i = 1, 2) \end{cases}$$

1.1 题目

请采用五次多项式对关节 1 和关节 2 的轨迹进行规划,给出规划函数(含具体的多项式参数)、关节曲线、机器人运动状态图,附上求解程序(matlab,其他编程语言都可以)。



1.2 解答

每个关节角均采用五次多项式进行规划

$$\theta_i(t) = a_{i0} + a_{i1}t + a_{i2}t^2 + a_{i3}t^3 + a_{i4}t^4 + a_{i5}t^5$$
 $(i = 1, \dots, n)$

相应地,速度和加速度的表达式为:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{\theta}_i(t) = a_{i1} + 2a_{i2}t + 3a_{i3}t^2 + 4a_{i4}t^3 + 5a_{i5}t^4 \\ \ddot{\theta}_i(t) = 2a_{i2} + 6a_{i3}t + 12a_{i4}t^2 + 20a_{i5}t^3 \end{cases}$$
 $(i = 1, \dots, n)$

根据下列起始和终止条件,可以确定待定参数:

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{i}(0) = \theta_{i0}, & \dot{\theta}_{i}(0) = \dot{\theta}_{i0}, & \ddot{\theta}_{i}(0) = \ddot{\theta}_{i0} \\ \theta_{i}(t_{f}) = \theta_{if}, & \dot{\theta}_{i}(t_{f}) = \dot{\theta}_{if}, & \ddot{\theta}_{i}(t_{f}) = \ddot{\theta}_{if} \end{cases}$$
 $(i = 1, \dots, n)$

将起止条件代入表达式得到方程组:

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{i0} = a_{i0} \\ \dot{\theta}_{i0} = a_{i1} \\ \ddot{\theta}_{i0} = 2a_{i2} \\ \theta_{if} = a_{i0} + a_{i1}t_f + a_{i2}t_f^2 + a_{i3}t_f^3 + a_{i4}t_f^4 + a_{i5}t_f^5 \\ \dot{\theta}_{if} = a_{i1} + 2a_{i2}t_f + 3a_{i3}t_f^2 + 4a_{i4}t_f^3 + 5a_{i5}t_f^4 \\ \ddot{\theta}_{if} = 2a_{i2} + 6a_{i3}t_f + 12a_{i4}t_f^2 + 20a_{i5}t_f^3 \end{cases}$$
第 2 页

求得如下待定参数:

$$\begin{cases} a_{i0} = \theta_{i0}, a_{i1} = \dot{\theta}_{i0}, a_{i2} = \frac{\ddot{\theta}_{i0}}{2} \\ a_{i3} = \frac{20(\theta_{if} - \theta_{i0}) - \left(8\dot{\theta}_{if} + 12\dot{\theta}_{i0}\right)t_f + \left(\ddot{\theta}_{if} - 3\ddot{\theta}_{i0}\right)t_f^2}{2t_f^3} \\ a_{i4} = \frac{-30(\theta_{if} - \theta_{i0}) + \left(14\dot{\theta}_{if} + 16\dot{\theta}_{i0}\right)t_f - \left(2\ddot{\theta}_{if} - 3\ddot{\theta}_{i0}\right)t_f^2}{2t_f^4} \\ a_{i5} = \frac{12(\theta_{if} - \theta_{i0}) - \left(6\dot{\theta}_{if} + 6\dot{\theta}_{i0}\right)t_f + \left(\ddot{\theta}_{if} - \ddot{\theta}_{i0}\right)t_f^2}{2t_f^5} \end{cases}$$

由于起点及终点的速度、加速度为0,待定参数则为:

$$\begin{cases} a_{i0} = \theta_{i0}, a_{i1} = 0, a_{i2} = 0 \\ a_{i3} = \frac{10(\theta_{if} - \theta_{i0})}{t_f^3} \\ a_{i4} = \frac{-15(\theta_{if} - \theta_{i0})}{t_f^4} \\ a_{i5} = \frac{6(\theta_{if} - \theta_{i0})}{t_f^5} \end{cases}$$

通过 (3) 中的约束条件编程**优化解得** $t_f = 31s$, 利用 matlab **代入得到具体参数值并**求解出关节曲线与机器人运动状态如下图所示(代码见附**录**)。

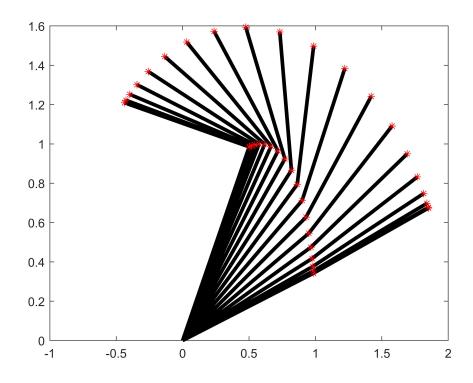


图 1: 机器人运动状态

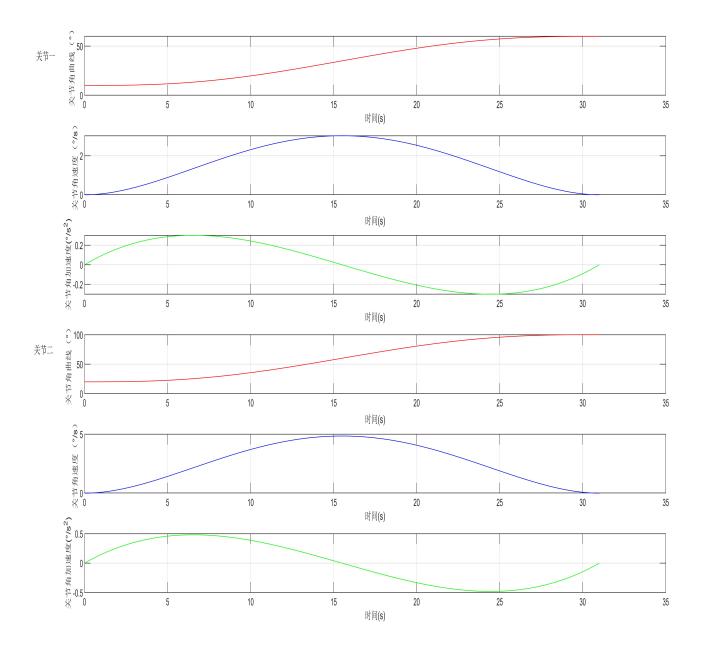


图 2: 关节曲线

A 附录: 代码

```
1 clc; clear;
   % 求约束下的临界时间
3 % 使用了 optimization toolbox
   q0 = [10,20];
   qv0 = [0,0];
   qa0 = [0,0];
6
   qf = [60,100];
   qvf = [0,0];
   qaf = [0,0];
   %syms tf; 没有解析解
   x0.tf = 31;
    tf = optimvar('tf', 'Type', 'integer', 'LowerBound', x0.tf);
    prob = optimproblem('ObjectiveSense','min');
    prob.Objective = tf;
14
    nn = length(q0);
15
    for i=1:nn
16
         a0(i) = q0(i);
17
18
         a1(i) = qv0(i);
         a2(i) = qa0(i)/2.0;
19
         a3(i) = (20*(qf(i) - q0(i)) - (8*qvf(i) + 12*qv0(i))*tf + (qaf(i) - 3*qa0(i))*tf^2)/(2*tf^3);
20
         a4(i) = (-30*(qf(i) - q0(i)) + (14*qvf(i) + 16*qv0(i))*tf - (2*qaf(i) - 3*qa0(i))*tf^2)/(2*tf^2);
21
22
         a5(i) = (12*(qf(i) - q0(i)) - (60*qvf(i) + 6*qv0(i))*tf + (qaf(i) - qa0(i))*tf^2)/(2*tf^5);
23
    end
24
25
    for j=1:nn
26
        prob. Constraints. cons1 = a1(j) + 2*a2(j)*tf + 3*a3(j)*tf^2 + 4*a4(j)*tf^3 + 5*a5(j)*tf^4 \geq -5;
27
        prob.Constraints.cons2 = 2*a2(j) + 6*a3(j)*tf + 12*a4(j)*tf^2 + 20*a5(j)*tf^3 \ge -0.5;
28
        prob. Constraints. cons3 = a1(j) + 2*a2(j)*tf + 3*a3(j)*tf^2 + 4*a4(j)*tf^3 + 5*a5(j)*tf^4 \leq 5;
29
        prob.Constraints.cons4 = 2*a2(j) + 6*a3(j)*tf + 12*a4(j)*tf^2 + 20*a5(j)*tf^3 \le 0.5;
30
        sol = solve(prob,x0,'Solver', 'ga');
31
32
   end
33
    % 五次多项式
34
    clc; clear;
35
    figure('name','五次多项式');
36
37
    a_array1 = 0; a_array2 = 0; %起止加速度值
    t_array1=0;t_array2=31;%起止时间值
    q5_s=[10,20];q5_f=[60,100];%起止角度值
    v_array1=0;v_array2=0;%起止速度值
40
41
   T=t_array2-t_array1;
42
   for i=1:2
43
       a0(i)=q5\_s(i);
44
```

```
a1(i)=v_array1;
45
       a2(i)=a_array1/2;
46
       a3(i) = (20*q5\_f(i)-20*q5\_s(i)-(8*v\_array2+12*v\_array1)*T-(3*a\_array1-a\_array2)*T^2)/(2*T^3);
47
       a4(i) = (30*q5\_s(i)-30*q5\_f(i) + (14*v\_array2+16*v\_array1)*T + (3*a\_array1-2*a\_array2)*T^2)/(2*T^4);
48
49
       a5(i)=(12*q5_f(i)-12*q5_s(i)-(6*v_array2+6*v_array1)*T-(a_array1-a_array2)*T^2)/(2*T^5);%计算五次多项式系数
   end
50
   tc {=} t\_array1{:}0.01{:}t\_array2;
51
52
       q1=a0(1)+a1(1)*tc+a2(1)*tc.^2+a3(1)*tc.^3+a4(1)*tc.^4+a5(1)*tc.^5;
53
54
       v1=a1(1)+2*a2(1)*tc+3*a3(1)*tc.^2+4*a4(1)*tc.^3+5*a5(1)*tc.^4;
       a1=2*a2(1)+6*a3(1)*tc+12*a4(1)*tc.^2+20*a5(1)*tc.^3;%位置,速度,加速度函数的计算
55
       q2=a0(2)+a1(2)*tc+a2(2)*tc.^2+a3(2)*tc.^3+a4(2)*tc.^4+a5(2)*tc.^5;
56
       v2 = a1(2) + 2*a2(2)*tc + 3*a3(2)*tc.^2 + 4*a4(2)*tc.^3 + 5*a5(2)*tc.^4;
57
       a2=2*a2(2)+6*a3(2)*tc+12*a4(2)*tc.^2+20*a5(2)*tc.^3;
58
   subplot(6,1,1),plot(tc,q1,'r'),xlabel('时间(s)'),ylabel('关节角曲线(°)');hold on;grid on;
60
61
   subplot(6,1,2),plot(tc,v1,'b'),xlabel('时间(s)'),ylabel('关节角速度(°/s)');hold on;grid on;
   subplot(6,1,3),plot(tc,a1,'g'),xlabel('时间(s)'),ylabel('关节角加速度(°/s^2)');hold on;grid on;
62
   subplot(6,1,4),plot(tc,q2,'r'),xlabel('时间(s)'),ylabel('关节角曲线(°)');hold on;grid on;
63
   subplot(6,1,5),plot(tc,v2,'b'),xlabel('时间(s)'),ylabel('关节角速度(°/s)');hold on;grid on;
64
   subplot(6,1,6),plot(tc,a2,'g'),xlabel('时间(s)'),ylabel('关节角加速度(°/s^2)');hold on;grid on;
65
66
   % 机器人状态需要使用助教提供的程序包
67
69
70
   l1 = 1;
   12 = 1;
71
72
    qq1 = [10 \ 20]*pi/180;
73
74
    qq2 = [60 \ 100]*pi/180;
75
76
77
     pe_0 = fkine_2DOF(l1, l2, qq1(1), qq1(2)); %———初始位置
78
     pe_f = fkine_2DOF(11, 12, qq2(1), qq2(2)); \%
79
80
    base0 = [0, 0]';%——-基座坐标系原点,用于后面绘图
81
82
       p1 = q1*pi/180;
83
84
       p2 = q2*pi/180;
       k = length(q1);
85
       for i=1:k
86
       pJ1_x(i) = l1*cos(p1(i)); %——杆件 1 的末端
87
       pJ1_y(i) = l1*sin(p2(i));
88
89
        pJ2_x(i) = l1*cos(p1(i)) + l2*cos(p1(i) + p2(i));%——杆件 2 的末端,也即机械臂的末端
90
        pJ2\_y(i) = l1*sin(p1(i)) + l2*sin(p1(i) + p2(i));
91
       end
92
```

```
93
 94
 95
     NN = k-1;
 96
      delt_N = floor(NN/20); %---绘制 NN/20 个状态
 97
 98
 99
        \label{eq:forj} \mbox{for } \mbox{j} \ = 1 : \mbox{delt\_N: NN}
          line\left([\,base 0(1), pJ1\_x(j)], [\,base 0(2), pJ1\_y(j)], 'linewidth', 3, 'color', 'k'); \right. \\ \left. hold \right. \\ on;
100
101
          \\ line ([pJ1\_x(j), pJ2\_x(j)], [pJ1\_y(j), pJ2\_y(j)], 'linewidth', 3, 'color', 'k'); \\
          {\color{red}plot(pJ2\_x(j),pJ2\_y(j),'r*');} \ {\color{red}plot(pJ1\_x(j),pJ1\_y(j),'r*');}
102
        \quad \text{end} \quad
103
104
      axis([-1 \ 2 \ 0 \ 1.6]); box on;
105
      \begin{array}{l} \textbf{function} \ xe = fkine\_2DOF(l1,\,l2,\,q1,\,q2) \end{array}
106
107
            s1 = \sin(q1); c1 = \cos(q1);
108
109
            s12 = \sin(q1+q2); c12 = \cos(q1+q2);
             pex = l1*c1 + l2*c12;
110
             pey = l1*s1 + l2*s12;
111
112
113
             xe = [pex, pey]';
114 end
```