机器人动力学与控制方法

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内容提纲

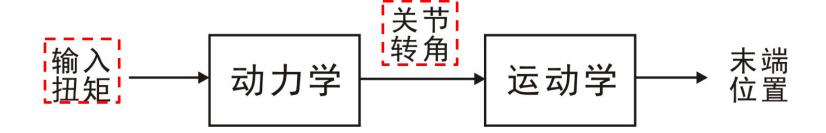
- 动力学方程
- 动力学性质
- 关节空间定点控制
- 任务空间轨迹追踪控制

动力学方程





动力学 - 研究机器人输入扭矩与关节转角的关系



拉格朗日方程:

$$\frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = \hat{u} + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q}$$

拉格朗日算子 动能 势能 $\rightarrow L = K-U$

- 拉格朗日算子 即动能与势能之间的差值
- **q** 关节转角向量

$$\boldsymbol{q} = [q_1, \dots, q_n]^T \in R^n$$

动力学方程



$$L = K - U$$

$$\frac{d}{dt}\frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{q}} = u + \frac{\partial L}{\partial q}$$

(1)

$$\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{q}}\right) - \frac{\partial K}{\partial q} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial q} = u$$

动能
$$K = \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}^T M(q)\dot{q}$$
 $\longrightarrow \frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{q}} = M(q)\dot{q}$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial K}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) = M(q) \ddot{q} + \dot{M}(q) \dot{q}$$
 (3)

力学方程



$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial q} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}^T \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_1} \dot{q} \\ \vdots \\ \dot{q}^T \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_n} \dot{q} \end{bmatrix}$$

where $q = [q_1, \dots, q_n]^T$

(4)动力学方程 $M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q,\dot{q})\dot{q} + g(q) = u$

将(2),(3),(4)代入(1)

where
$$C(q,\dot{q})\dot{q} = \dot{M}(q)\dot{q} - \frac{1}{2}[\dot{q}^T \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_1}\dot{q}, \cdots \dot{q}^T \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_n}\dot{q}]^T$$
 Christoffel symbols

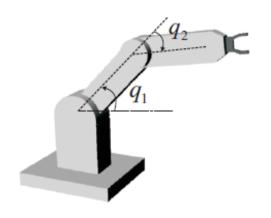
$$=\begin{bmatrix}b_{111} & b_{122} & \cdots & b_{1nn} \\ b_{211} & b_{222} & \cdots & b_{2nn} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ b_{n11} & b_{n22} & \cdots & b_{nnn}\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\dot{q}_1^2 \\ \dot{q}_2^2 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{q}_n^2\end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix}2b_{112} & 2b_{123} & \cdots & 2b_{1(n-1)n} \\ 2b_{212} & 2b_{223} & \cdots & 2b_{2(n-1)n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 2b_{n12} & 2b_{n23} & \cdots & 2b_{n(n-1)n}\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\dot{q}_1\dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_2\dot{q}_3 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{q}_{n-1}\dot{q}_n\end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad M(q) \; \text{$\hat{\mathfrak{P}}$ij} \uparrow \, \text{$\hat{\mathcal{T}}$} \, \text{$\hat{\mathcal{T}}$}$$

 $b_{ijk} = \frac{1}{2} (m_{ijk}) + m_{ikj} - m_{jki}$ 离心力产生的扭矩 科里奥利力产生的扭矩

动力学方程







转动惯量

重力产生的扭矩

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + g(q) = u$$

离心力和科里奥利力 产生的扭矩

M(q)

两自由度机械臂的动力学方程

$$\begin{bmatrix}
M_{11} & M_{12} \\
M_{21} & M_{22}
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + (\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{M}_{11} & \dot{M}_{12} \\ \dot{M}_{21} & \dot{M}_{22} \end{bmatrix} + g(\mathbf{q}) \\
-m_2 \sin(q_2) l_1 l_{c2} (\dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_2) \\
m_2 \sin(q_2) l_1 l_{c2} (\dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_2) & 0
\end{bmatrix}) \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$S(q,\dot{q}) = C(q,\dot{q}) - \frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q)$$



$$S(q,\dot{q}) = C(q,\dot{q}) - \frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q)$$

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q} + g(q) = u$$

性质1:转动惯量矩阵 $M(\mathbf{q})$ 是对称正定的。如果矩阵 $M(\mathbf{q})$ 的每项都是常数或关于q的三角函数,则存在正的常数 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}_m$ 和 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}_M$ ($\boldsymbol{\gamma}_m < \boldsymbol{\gamma}_M$)满足 $\boldsymbol{\gamma}_m I_n \leq M(\mathbf{q}) \leq \boldsymbol{\gamma}_M I_n$

其中 $I_n \in \Re^{n \times n}$ 是单位矩阵。

性质2: 矩阵 $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \in \mathfrak{R}^{n \times n}$ 是反对称矩阵,满足 $\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \mathbf{y} = 0, \forall \mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, \mathbf{y} \in \mathfrak{R}^n$

另外, $C(q,\dot{q})\dot{q} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q})\right)\dot{q}$ 是 $\dot{\mathbf{q}}$ 的二次型,且对 q 的每个分量都是周期的,满足 $\left\|\mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q},\dot{\mathbf{q}})\dot{\mathbf{q}}\right\| \leq c\left\|\dot{\mathbf{q}}\right\|^2$,其中c是正的常数, $\left\|\mathbf{l}\right\|$ 为欧几里得范数。



$$M(q)\ddot{q} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q} + g(q) = u$$

性质3:动力学模型可参数化为一组物理参数 $m{ heta}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle d} = \left[m{ heta}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle d1}, \cdots, m{ heta}_{\!\scriptscriptstyle dn_{\!\scriptscriptstyle d}}\right]^{\!\scriptscriptstyle T} \in \mathfrak{R}^{n_{\!\scriptscriptstyle d}}$

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q})\right)\dot{q} + g(q) = Y_d(q,\dot{q},\dot{q},\ddot{q})\boldsymbol{\theta}_d$$

其中 $Y_d(q,\dot{q},\dot{q},\ddot{q}) \in \mathfrak{R}^{n \times n_d}$ 是动力学回归矩阵(dynamic regressor matrix)。

性质4: 重力向量 g(q)是有界的,且可表示为:

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{q}) = Y_g(\mathbf{q})\boldsymbol{ heta}_g \qquad \qquad \boldsymbol{ heta}_g = \left[\boldsymbol{ heta}_{d1}, \cdots, \boldsymbol{ heta}_{dn_g} \right]^T \in \mathfrak{R}^{n_g}$$

其中 $Y_q(q) \in \mathfrak{R}^{n \times n_g}$ 是重力回归矩阵。

对平移关节(prismatic joints),只要关节变量是有界的,以上性质仍成立





考虑一个单杆机器人,关节角度和输入力矩分别用 q, u

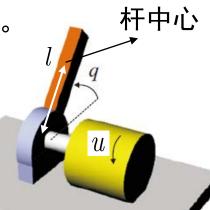
表示,机器人动力学方程由下式表示:

$$ml^2\ddot{q} + ml g \cos(q) = u$$

其中m表示杆的质量, l表示从基座到杆的中心的长度。

转动惯量 $M = ml^2$ 是一个正标量(性质1),

$$C(q,\dot{q})\dot{q} = \dot{M}(q)\dot{q} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\dot{q}^T \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_1} \dot{q}, \cdots \dot{q}^T \frac{\partial M}{\partial q_n} \dot{q} \right]^T = 0$$
 (性质2),



动力学方程可以参数化为(性质3),

$$ml^2\ddot{q} + mlg\cos(q) = [\ddot{q},\cos(q)] imes \left\lceil ml^2, mlg \right\rceil^T = Y_{_d}(q,\ddot{q}) oldsymbol{ heta}_{_d}$$

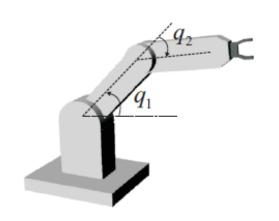
重力
$$g(q) = ml g \cos(q) = Y_g(q) \theta_g, Y_g(q) = \cos(q), \theta_g = ml g$$

力学性质



$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + (\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{M}_{11} & \dot{M}_{12} \\ \dot{M}_{21} & \dot{M}_{22} \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -m_2 \sin(q_2) l_1 l_{c2} (\dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_2) \\ m_2 \sin(q_2) l_1 l_{c2} (\dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_2) & 0 \end{bmatrix}) \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$M_{11} = m_1 l_{c1}^2 + I_1 + m_2 [l_1^2 + l_{c2}^2 + 2\cos(q_2)l_1 l_{c2}] + I_2$$

$$M_{22} = m_2 l_{c2}^2 + I_2$$

$$M_{12} = M_{21} = m_2 \cos(q_2)l_1 l_{c2} + m_2 l_{c2}^2 + I_2$$

$$g_1 = m_1 g \cos(q_1)l_{c1} + m_2 g [\cos(q_1 + q_2)l_{c2} + \cos(q_1)l_1]$$

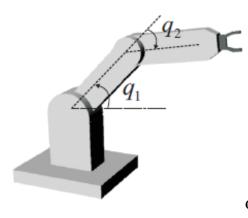
 $m_1, m_2, l_1, l_2, I_1, I_2$ - 杆的质量、长度和绕重心转动惯量 l_{c1}, l_{c2} - 表示从关节中心到杆重心的距离

 $g_2 = m_2 g \cos(q_1 + q_2) l_{c2}$



$$\begin{bmatrix} M_{11} & M_{12} \\ M_{21} & M_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + (\frac{1}{2} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{M}_{11} & \dot{M}_{12} \\ \dot{M}_{21} & \dot{M}_{22} \end{bmatrix} +$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -m_2 \sin(q_2) l_1 l_{c2} (\dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_2) \\ m_2 \sin(q_2) l_1 l_{c2} (\dot{q}_1 + \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}_2) & 0 \end{bmatrix}) \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} g_1 \\ g_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ u_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$M_{11} = m_1 l_{c1}^2 + I_1 + m_2 [l_1^2 + l_{c2}^2 + 2\cos(q_2)l_1 l_{c2}] + I_2$$

$$M_{_{11}} > 0$$

$$M_{12} = M_{21}$$

$$\begin{split} &\det(M(q)) = I_{_{1}}I_{_{2}} + l_{_{1}}^{^{2}}l_{_{c2}}^{^{2}}m_{_{2}}^{^{2}}\left(1 - \cos^{^{2}}\left(q_{_{2}}\right)\right) \\ &+ I_{_{2}}\left(l_{_{1}}^{^{2}}m_{_{2}} + l_{_{c1}}^{^{2}}m_{_{1}}\right) + I_{_{1}}l_{_{c2}}^{^{2}}m_{_{2}} + l_{_{c1}}^{^{2}}l_{_{c2}}^{^{2}}m_{_{1}}m_{_{2}} > 0 \end{split}$$

 $M(\mathbf{q})$ 每一项都是常数或关于q的三角函数

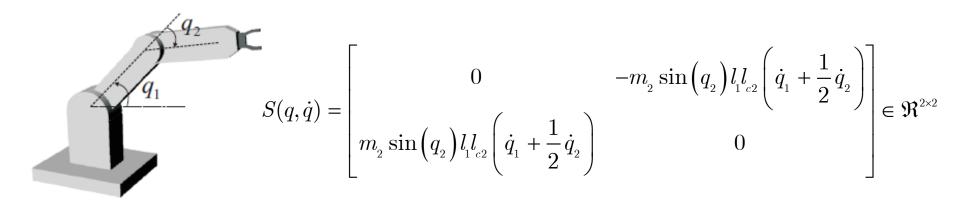


(性质1)

寸称、正定、有界







$$\mathbf{y}^{T}\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q},\dot{\mathbf{q}})\mathbf{y} = \left(y_{1}y_{2} - y_{1}y_{2}\right)m_{2}\sin\left(q_{2}\right)l_{1}l_{c2}\left(\dot{q}_{1} + \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}_{2}\right) = 0$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_{1} \\ y_{2} \end{bmatrix} \ddagger \mathbf{z}$$

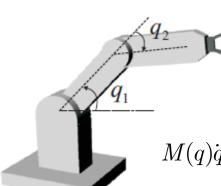
$$ightharpoonup$$
 $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q},\dot{\mathbf{q}})$ 是反对称的

$$C(q,\dot{q})\dot{q} = \left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q})\right)\dot{q}$$
 是关于 \dot{q} 的二次型且对 q 有周期性

$$\left\| \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \dot{\mathbf{q}} \right\| \le c \left\| \dot{\mathbf{q}} \right\|^2$$
 (性质2)







$$M(q)\ddot{q} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q})\right)\dot{q} + g(q) = Y_{_{d}}(q,\dot{q},\dot{q},\ddot{q})\boldsymbol{\theta}_{_{d}} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \ddot{q}_1 & \ddot{q}_1 + \ddot{q}_2 & 2 \mathbf{c}_2 \ddot{q}_1 + \mathbf{c}_2 \ddot{q}_2 - \mathbf{s}_2 \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 - \mathbf{s}_2 \left(\dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 + \dot{q}_2^2 \right) & \mathbf{c}_1 & \mathbf{c}_{12} \\ 0 & \ddot{q}_1 + \ddot{q}_2 & \mathbf{c}_2 \ddot{q}_1 + \mathbf{s}_2 \dot{q}_1^2 & 0 & \mathbf{c}_{12} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_1 l_{c1}^2 + m_2 l_1^2 + I_1 \\ m_2 l_{c2}^2 + I_2 \\ m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \\ m_1 g l_{c1} + m_2 g l_1 \\ m_2 g l_{c2} \end{bmatrix}$$

(性质3)

$$Y_{_{d}}$$

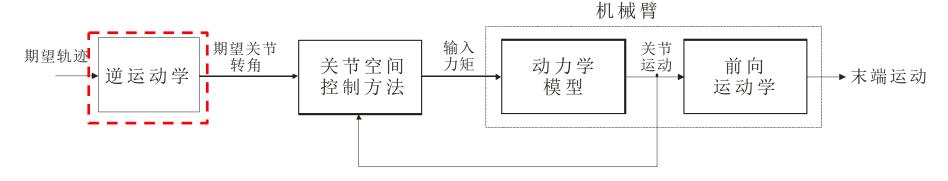
$$m_{_{2}}l_{_{1}}l_{_{c2}} \ m_{_{1}}gl_{_{c1}} + m_{_{2}}gl_{_{1}} \ m_{_{2}}gl_{_{c2}}$$

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{q}) = \mathbf{Y}_{g}(\mathbf{q})\boldsymbol{\theta}_{g} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c}_{1} & \mathbf{c}_{12} & \mathbf{c}_{1} \\ 0 & \mathbf{c}_{12} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} m_{1}gl_{c1} \\ m_{2}gl_{c2} \\ m_{2}gl_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y_{g} \qquad \boldsymbol{\theta}_{g}$$



■ 控制器结构



反馈线性化

$$u=M(q)(\ddot{q}_d)-K_p\Delta q-K_v\Delta \dot{q}$$
)PD控制项
$$+(\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q)+S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q}+g(q)$$
 动力学补偿项





$$u = M(q)(\ddot{q}_d - K_p \Delta q - K_v \Delta \dot{q}) + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q, \dot{q}))\dot{q} + g(q)$$

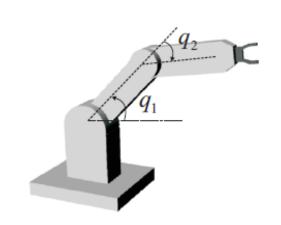
$$\ddot{q} = \ddot{q}_d - K_p \Delta q - K_v \Delta \dot{q}$$

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q} + g(q) = u$$



闭环方程
$$\Delta \ddot{q} + K_{\nu} \Delta \dot{q} + K_{\rho} \Delta q = 0$$





考虑两自由度机械臂

$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta \ddot{q}_1 \\ \Delta \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_{v1} & 0 \\ 0 & k_{v2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \dot{q}_1 \\ \Delta \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} k_{p1} & 0 \\ 0 & k_{p2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta q_1 \\ \Delta q_2 \end{bmatrix} = 0$$



$$\Delta \ddot{q}_i + k_{vi} \Delta \dot{q}_i + k_{pi} \Delta q_i = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2)$$

$$\rightarrow \Delta \dot{q}_i \rightarrow 0, \Delta q_i \rightarrow 0$$
 as $t \rightarrow \infty$

→ 闭环系统稳定(稳态特性)

考虑特征方程(瞬态特性):

$$s^2 + 2\varsigma\omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$

S - 复变量

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{S} - \text{ 阻尼系数} \\ \omega_{n} - \text{ 自然角频率} \end{array} \} \longrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathcal{S} \geq 1 & \text{ 避免过大超调} \\ \omega_{n} \leq 0.5 \omega_{res} \text{ 避免共振} & \omega_{res} - \text{ 共振角频率} \end{array} \right.$$











稳定性不足

超调过大

稳态误差过大

$$\Delta \ddot{q}_i + k_{vi} \Delta \dot{q}_i + k_{pi} \Delta q_i = 0 \qquad \qquad s^2 + 2\varsigma \omega_n s + \omega_n^2 = 0$$
 (线性系统特征方程)





PD控制+重力补偿

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q} + g(q) = u$$

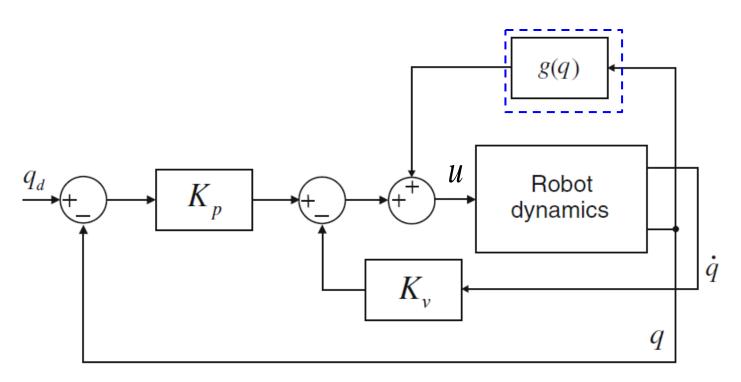
$$u = -K_p(q - q_d) - K_v \dot{q} + g(q)$$

 $K_p K_v$ - 控制参数

重力的精确信息

 $M(q)\ddot{q} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q} = 0$

qa - 期望关节角度



| 关节空间控制



$$u = -K_p(q - q_d) - K_v \dot{q} + g(q)$$

闭环方程

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q} + K_{p}\Delta q + K_{v}\dot{q} = 0 \quad (\Delta q = q - q_{d})$$

稳定性分析 性质1
$$V = \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}^TM(q)\dot{q} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta q^TK_p\Delta q > 0 - 李雅普诺夫函数 (Lyapunov function)$$

$$\dot{V} = -\dot{q}^T K_v \dot{q} \le 0$$
 (LaSalle's Invariance Theorem)

J.-J. E. Slotine and Weiping Li, Applied Nonlinear Control. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1991. S. Arimoto, Control Theory of Nonlinear Mechanical Systems. Oxford University Press, 1996.



Lemma A.1 (LaSalle's Invariance Theorem) Let $V: \Re^{n_s} \to \Re$ be a scalar function such that $\dot{V}(x_s) \leq 0$ in a compact set Ω . Let D be the set of all points in Ω where $\dot{V}(x_s) = 0$. Therefore, every solution of the system $\dot{x}_s = f(x_s)$ starting in Ω approaches the largest invariant set in D. In particular, if D contains no trajectories other than $x_s = 0$, then the origin is locally asymptotically stable. $\Delta\Delta\Delta$

LaSalle's invariance theorem enables one to conclude asymptotic stability only for autonomous systems. For nonautonomous systems, Barbalat's lemma and the associated Lyapunov-like lemma can be used. 适于自治系统

$$V = \frac{1}{2}\dot{q}^{T}M(q)\dot{q} + \frac{1}{2}\Delta q^{T}K_{p}\Delta q > 0 \qquad \dot{V} = -\dot{q}^{T}K_{v}\dot{q} \leq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \dot{V} = 0 \Rightarrow \dot{q} = 0 \qquad D = \{(\dot{q}, \Delta q)|\dot{q} = 0\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathsf{K}\lambda \ M(q)\ddot{q} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q} + K_{p}\Delta q + K_{v}\dot{q} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta q = 0 \Rightarrow q = q_{d} \ (稳态特性)$$

$$\mathsf{D}$$

$$\mathsf{D}$$

$$\mathsf{D}$$

$$\mathsf{D}$$

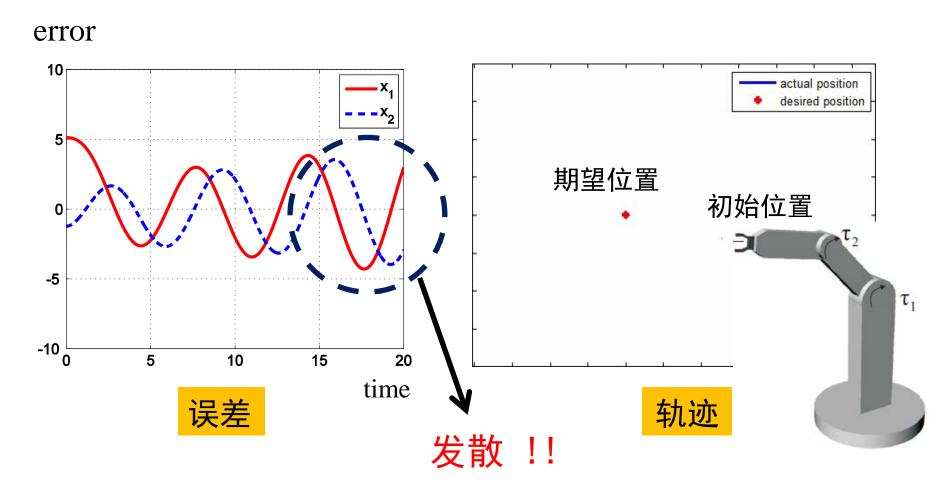
$$u = -K_p(q - q_d) - K_v \dot{q} + g(q) - g(q_d)$$





$$u = -K_p(q - q_d) - K_v \dot{q} + g(q)$$

■ K_v 过小 → 稳定性下降

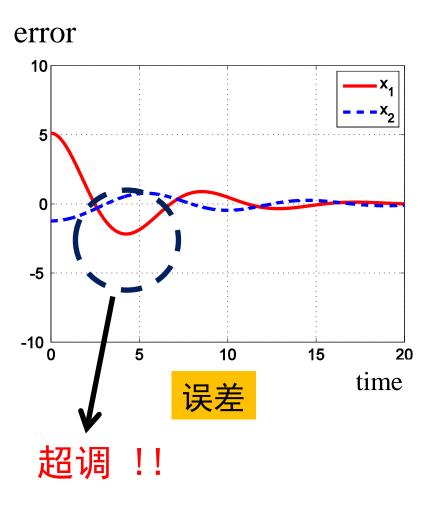


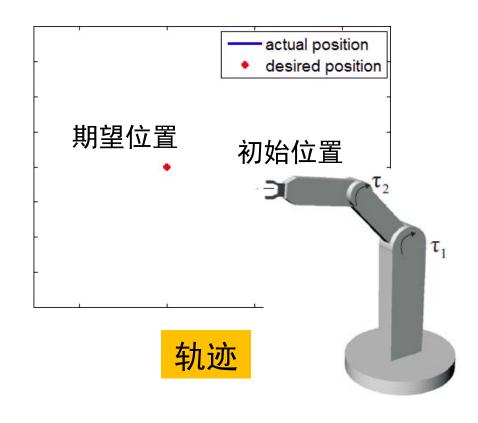




• K_p 过大 \Rightarrow 超调严重

$$u = -K_p(q - q_d) - K_v \dot{q} + g(q)$$



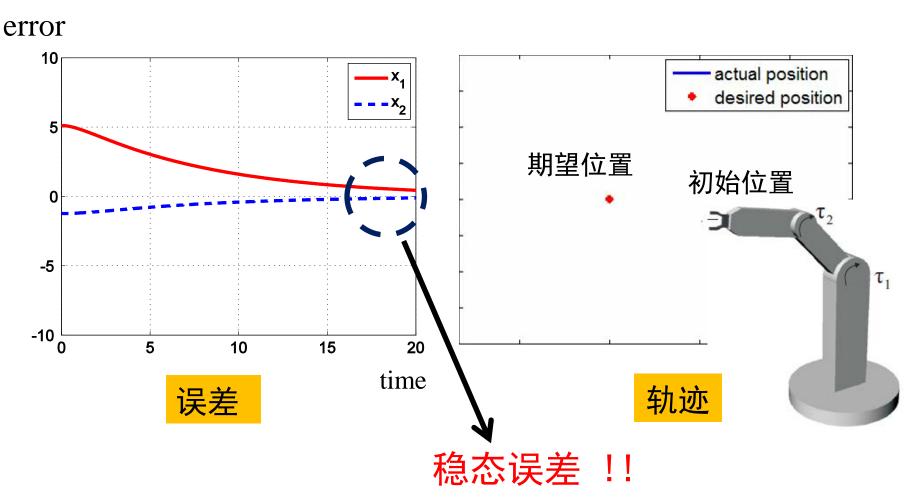






 $u = -K_p(q - q_d) - K_v \dot{q} + g(q)$

• K_p 过小 \rightarrow 稳态误差增加





控制参数调整基本准则:

- \triangleright 位置控制误差过大 \rightarrow K_p \uparrow
- \triangleright 速度控制误差过大 \rightarrow K_v \uparrow
- ▶ 联调参数达到期望的瞬态及稳态响应
- > 避免参数值过大以致噪声放大或控制输入饱和





控制目标 - 设计控制输入使机器人完成指定任务

机器人动力学

控制输入

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q} + g(q) \neq u$$



q 变化(关节转动)

机器人运动学 r = h(q)



r 变化(末端移动)

指定任务

 $r \rightarrow r_d$ 期望位置

期望位置:定点到定点

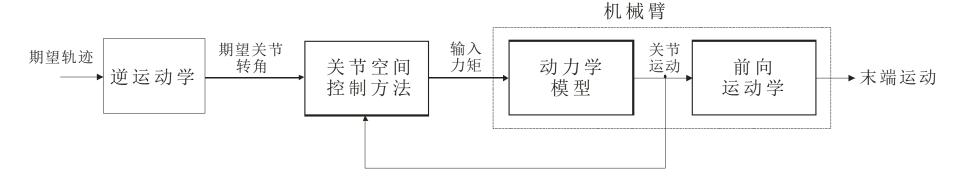


期望位置: 时变轨迹

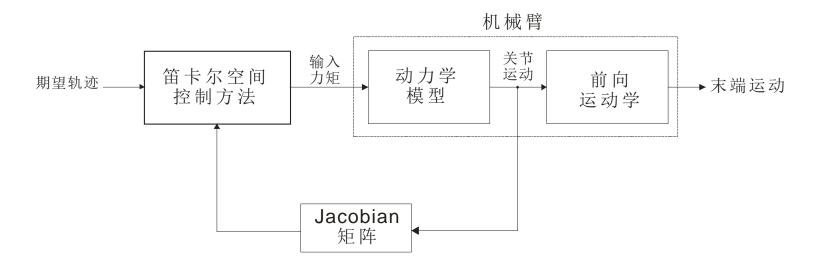




■ 基于关节空间的机器人控制方法



■ 基于笛卡尔空间的机器人控制方法

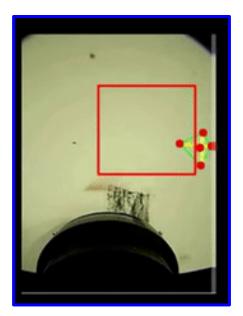




■ 轨迹追踪问题



机器人喷漆任务



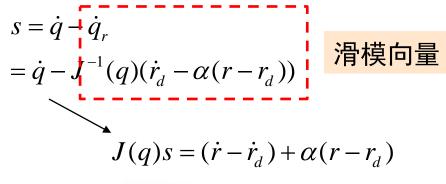
机器人打磨任务

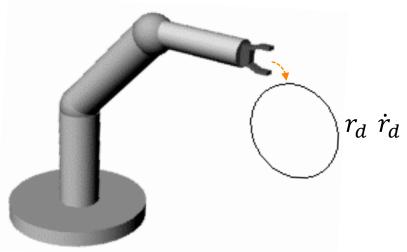
- 控制目标非固定角度
- 时变轨迹
- 同时跟踪位置与速度



■ 基于笛卡尔空间的轨迹追踪控制

$$u = -K_s s + M(q)\ddot{q}_r + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(\dot{q}, q))\dot{q}_r + g(q)$$
 动力学补偿





 K_s α - 控制参数

 $r_d \dot{r}_d$ - 时变轨迹

- 滑模向量是位置误差和速度误差的加权和;
- α 为控制参数, $\alpha > 0$;
- 使用滑模向量,轨迹跟踪问题 相当于保持在滑模面上。

$$s \rightarrow 0$$





滑模向量(sliding vector)

$$s = \dot{q} - \dot{q}_r$$

= $\dot{q} - J^{-1}(q)(\dot{r}_d - \alpha(r - r_d))$

$$\frac{s}{\ln put} = \frac{1}{\alpha + p} = \frac{\Delta r}{\text{Output}} \rightarrow$$
 稳定的一阶系统

P - 拉普拉斯算子

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \mathbf{s} = \dot{q} - \dot{q}_r \\ \dot{\mathbf{s}} = \ddot{q} - \ddot{q}_r \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{q} = \mathbf{s} + \dot{q}_r \\ \ddot{q} = \dot{\mathbf{s}} + \ddot{q}_r \end{cases}$$

机器人动力学方程 $M(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(\mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q},\dot{\mathbf{q}})\right)\dot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{q}) = u$

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})\dot{\mathbf{s}} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{\mathbf{M}}(\mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q},\dot{\mathbf{q}})\right)\mathbf{s} + \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}}_r + \left(\frac{1}{2}\dot{\mathbf{M}}(\mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{S}(\mathbf{q},\dot{\mathbf{q}})\right)\dot{\mathbf{q}}_r + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{q}) = u$$



$$u = -K_s s + M(q)\ddot{q}_r + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(\dot{q}, q))\dot{q}_r + g(q)$$

闭环方程

$$M(q)\dot{s} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}) + K_s)s = 0$$

稳定性分析

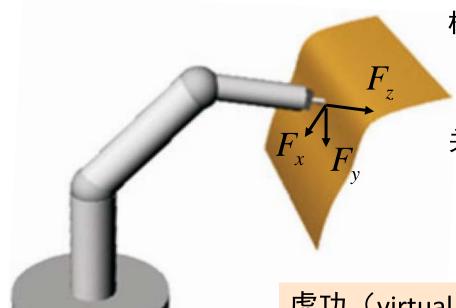
$$V = \frac{1}{2}s^T M(q)s > 0$$

$$\dot{V} = -s^T K_s s < 0$$
 \Rightarrow $s \to 0$ (Barbalat's Lemma) \Rightarrow $\begin{cases} r \to r_d \\ \dot{r} \to \dot{r}_d \end{cases}$

- J.-J. E. Slotine and Weiping Li, *Applied Nonlinear Control.* Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1991.
- S. Arimoto, Control Theory of Nonlinear Mechanical Systems. Oxford University Press, 1996.







机器人末端与外界环境的接触力

$$F = [F_x, F_y, F_z]^T$$

关节空间与任务空间的关系

$$\delta r = J(q)\delta q$$

无穷小位移

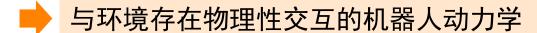
无穷小关节转角

虚功(virtual work)
$$\delta W = \tau^T \delta q - F^T \delta r$$

 $\delta W = 0$ 由于末端受到接触 环境的几何限制



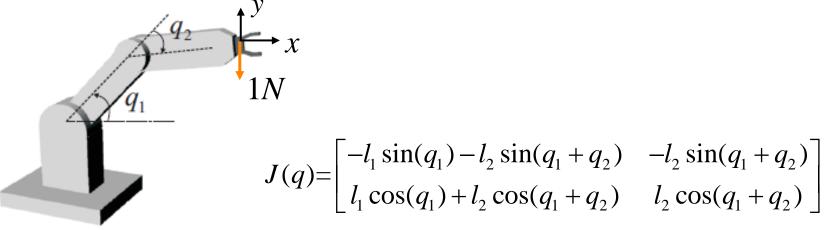
 $\rightarrow \tau^T \delta q = F^T \delta r = F^T J(q) \delta q$



$$M(q)\ddot{q} + (\frac{1}{2}\dot{M}(q) + S(q,\dot{q}))\dot{q} + g(q) = u + J^{T}(q)F$$







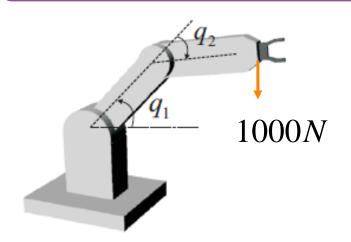
$$J^{T}(q) = \begin{bmatrix} -l_{1}\sin(q_{1}) - l_{2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2}) & l_{1}\cos(q_{1}) + l_{2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \\ -l_{2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2}) & l_{2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{cases}
F = [0, -1]^{T} \\
l_{1} = l_{2} = 1 \\
q_{1} = 0, q_{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}
\end{cases}$$

$$\tau = J^{T}(q)F \Rightarrow \tau = [-\frac{3}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}]^{T}$$







$$J^{T}(q) = \begin{bmatrix} -l_{1}\sin(q_{1}) - l_{2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2}) & l_{1}\cos(q_{1}) + l_{2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \\ -l_{2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2}) & l_{2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$



$$F = [0, -1000]^{T}$$

$$l_{1} = l_{2} = 1$$

$$q_{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}, q_{2} = 0$$

$$\tau = J^{T}(q)F \quad \Rightarrow \quad \tau = [0, 0]^{T}$$

$$\tau = J^T(q)F$$



$$\tau = [0, 0]^T$$

奇异角度!