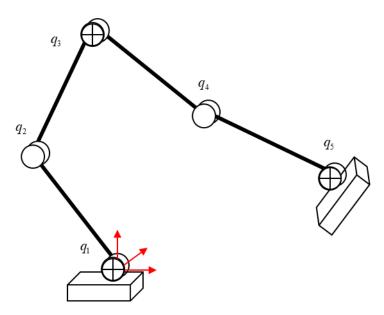
人形机器人运动学分析

一、下肢运动分析

1. 机器人运动学正解:



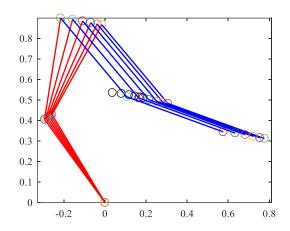
$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= 0, y_1 = 0 \\ x_2 &= x_1 + l \cos q_1, y_2 = y_1 + l \sin q_1 \\ \dots \\ x_5 &= x_4 + l \cos q_4, y_5 = y_4 + l \sin q_4 \end{aligned}$$

机器人重心位置:

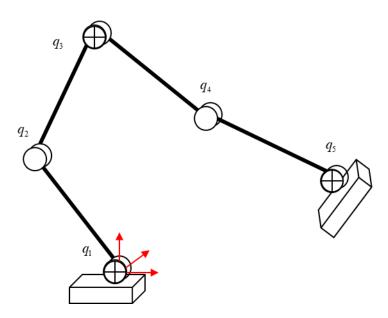
$$\begin{split} x_m &= \frac{1}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} \left(m_1 x_1 + m_2 x_3 + m_3 x_5 \right), \\ y_m &= \frac{1}{m_1 + m_2 + m_3} \left(m_1 y_1 + m_2 y_3 + m_3 y_5 \right) \end{split}$$

机器人平衡位置判断:

$$x_m \in [-\Delta x, +\Delta x]$$



2. 机器人运动学逆解:

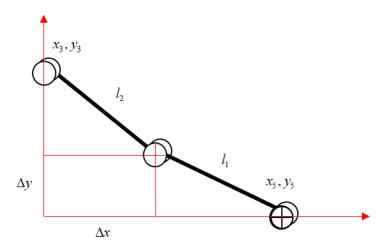


基于静平衡的步态分析:原则,在每一个位置,机器人的重心都是过脚板的,从而保证机器人的平衡。

$$\begin{split} &\left(m_1+m_2+m_3\right)x_m=m_2x_3+m_3x_5\left(t\right),\\ &x_m\in\left[-\Delta x,+\Delta x\right] \end{split}$$

可解得:

$$\begin{split} x_m &= 0 \in \left[-\Delta x, +\Delta x \right], \\ x_3 &= -\frac{1}{m_2} \left[m_3 x_5 \left(t \right) - \left(m_1 + m_2 + m_3 \right) x_m \right], \end{split}$$



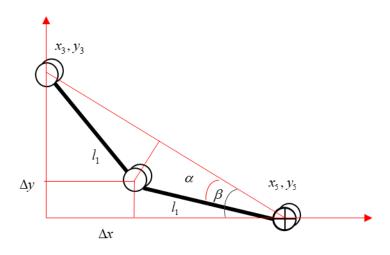
$$(x_5 - x_3 - \Delta x)^2 + \Delta y^2 = l_1^2,$$

$$(y_5 - y_3 - \Delta y)^2 + \Delta x^2 = l_2^2$$

给定 y3,即可求解出 Dx 与 Dy 的数值。由此可见,为了保证机器人重心平衡, x3 是根据 x5 求解出来的。而 y3 有一定的变化范围,为了简单起见,我们假设 y3 与上一时刻 y3 不变,但当三角关系不满足时,y3 进行调整,保证三角关系。简单起见,也可以将判断条件写为,

$$(x_5 - x_3)^2 + (y_5 - y_3)^2 \le l_1^2 + l_2^2,$$

当上式满足条件时,则 y3 保留原来数值,否则,y3 向 y5 逼近。 为了进一步简化计算,我们可以假设 l1=l2,此时有,

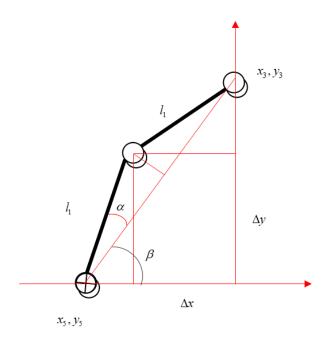


当 x5>x3 时,有

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{0.5\sqrt{(x_5 - x_3)^2 + (y_5 - y_3)^2}}{l}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{x_5 - x_3}{\sqrt{(x_5 - x_3)^2 + (y_5 - y_3)^2}}$$

$$\Delta y = l\sin(\beta - \alpha), \Delta x = x_5 - x_3 - l\cos(\beta - \alpha)$$

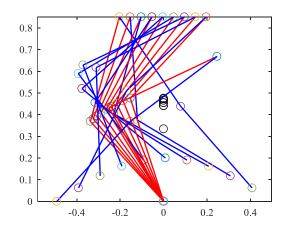


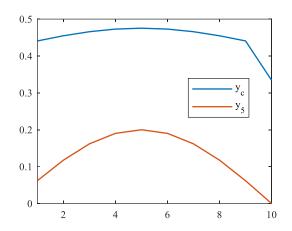
当 x5<x3 时,有

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{0.5\sqrt{(x_5 - x_3)^2 + (y_5 - y_3)^2}}{l}$$

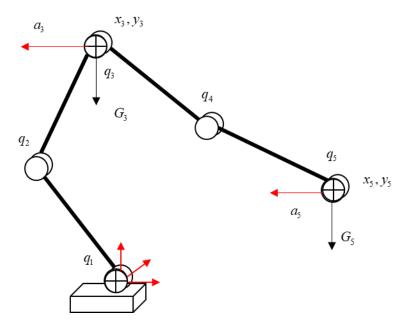
$$\cos \beta = \frac{x_3 - x_5}{\sqrt{(x_5 - x_3)^2 + (y_5 - y_3)^2}}$$

$$\Delta y = l \sin(\beta + \alpha), \Delta x = x_3 - x_5 - l \cos(\beta + \alpha)$$





关节力矩分析:



静平衡力矩:

$$\tau_{1x} = (x_3 - x_1) m_2 g + (x_5 - x_1) m_3 g$$

$$\tau_{2x} = (x_3 - x_2) m_2 g + (x_5 - x_2) m_3 g$$

$$\tau_{3x} = (x_5 - x_3) m_3 g$$

$$\tau_{4x} = (x_5 - x_4) m_3 g$$

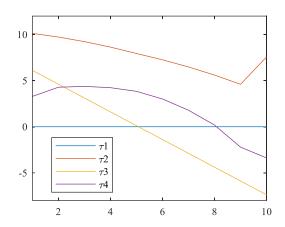
加速度力矩:

$$\tau_{1y} = (y_3 - y_1)m_2a_3 + (y_5 - y_1)m_3a_5$$

$$\tau_{2y} = (y_3 - y_2)m_2a_3 + (y_5 - y_2)m_3a_5$$

$$\tau_{3y} = (y_5 - y_3)m_3a_5$$

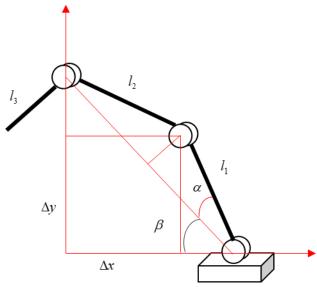
$$\tau_{4y} = (y_5 - y_4)m_3a_5$$



在静平衡条件下,脚踝关节不受力矩,力矩主要有膝关节提供。

二、上肢运动分析

运动学逆解:



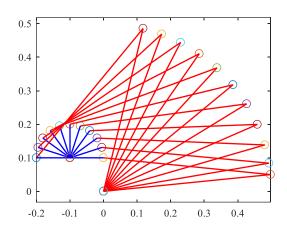
$$\cos \alpha = \frac{0.5\sqrt{x_3^2 + y_3^2}}{l}$$

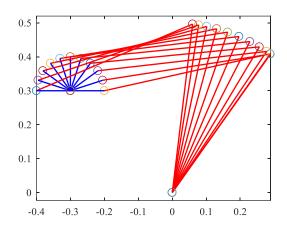
$$\cos \beta = \frac{-x_3}{\sqrt{x_3^2 + y_3^2}}$$

$$y_2 = l\sin(\pi - \beta - \alpha), x_2 = l\cos(\pi - \beta - \alpha)$$

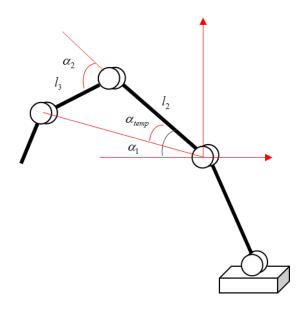
精细运动: 当机器人末端围绕一个固定的调整姿态。

在精细运动的模式下,由于满自由度只有唯一运动解,因此,大臂不得不随着姿态的改变而摆动。从而造成操作存在较大能量消耗与运动误差。





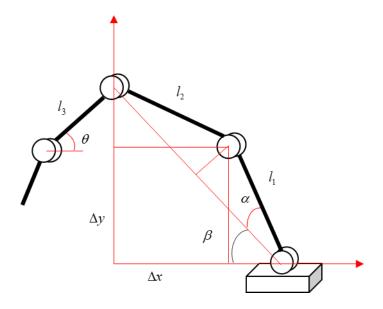
当存在冗余自由度时,



以大臂运动幅度最小为原则,先动前三轴。

$$\begin{split} p_x &= x_3, p_y = y_3 \\ -2l_2l_3\cos\left(\pi - \alpha_2\right) &= p_x^2 + p_y^2 - l_2^2 - l_3^2 \\ \alpha_2 &= \pm \arccos\left(\frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2 - l_2^2 - l_3^2}{2l_2l_3}\right) \\ \alpha_{temp} &= \arccos\left(\frac{l_3^2 - l_2^2 - \left(p_x^2 + p_y^2\right)}{-2l_2\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}}\right) \\ \alpha_1 &= \tan 2\left(p_y, -p_x\right) + \alpha_{temp} \\ y_3 &= l_2\sin\left(\pi - \alpha_1\right), x_3 = l_2\cos\left(\pi - \alpha_1\right) \end{split}$$

当前三轴的运动不满足工作空间需求时,则运动第一轴,此时,第三轴不动。X3,y3则根绝与第四轴的相对位置关系不变进行计算,

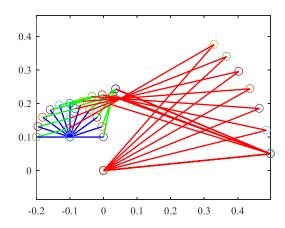


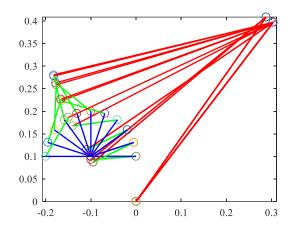
$$x_{3} = x_{4} + l_{3} \cos \theta, y_{3} = y_{4} + l_{3} \sin \theta$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{0.5\sqrt{x_{3}^{2} + y_{3}^{2}}}{l}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{-x_{3}}{\sqrt{x_{3}^{2} + y_{3}^{2}}}$$

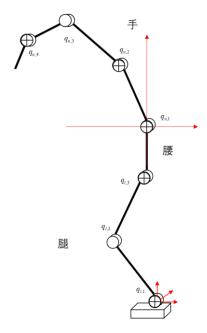
$$y_{2} = l \sin(\pi - \beta - \alpha), x_{2} = l \cos(\pi - \beta - \alpha)$$





结论:通过增加冗余自由度(绿色的杆),在精细运动中,可以减小大臂的摆动。 对于狭窄空间的操作更有益。

三、人形机器人运动分析



人形机器人操作时需要同时考虑操作精度与平衡性的问题。区别于传统的 AGV 移动机器人,重心能够较好的分布在移动平台上。人形机器人的承力点在脚板的范围。

运动学正解:

$$\begin{split} x_{l,1} &= 0, y_{l,1} = 0 \\ x_{l,2} &= x_{l,1} + l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1}, y_{l,2} = y_{l,1} + l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \\ x_{l,3} &= x_{l,2} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2}, y_{l,3} = y_{l,2} + l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \\ x_{u,1} &= x_{l,3} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3}, y_{u,1} = y_{l,3} + l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \\ x_{u,2} &= x_{u,1} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1}, y_{u,2} = y_{u,1} + l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \\ \dots \\ x_{u,4} &= x_{u,3} + l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3}, y_{u,4} = y_{u,1} + l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \end{split}$$

运动学逆解:

根据末端从前往后计算, 在手臂阶段, 按照精细操作原则, 其运动学逆解为,

$$\begin{split} p_x &= x_3, p_y = y_3 \\ -2l_2l_3\cos\left(\pi - \alpha_2\right) &= p_x^2 + p_y^2 - l_2^2 - l_3^2 \\ \alpha_2 &= \pm \arccos\left(\frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2 - l_2^2 - l_3^2}{2l_2l_3}\right) \\ \alpha_{temp} &= \arccos\left(\frac{l_3^2 - l_2^2 - \left(p_x^2 + p_y^2\right)}{-2l_2\sqrt{p_x^2 + p_y^2}}\right) \\ \alpha_1 &= \tan 2\left(p_y, -p_x\right) + \alpha_{temp} \\ y_3 &= l_2\sin\left(\pi - \alpha_1\right), x_3 = l_2\cos\left(\pi - \alpha_1\right) \end{split}$$

当前三轴的运动不满足工作空间需求时、则运动第一轴、此时、第三轴不动。

$$x_{3} = x_{4} + l_{3} \cos \theta, y_{3} = y_{4} + l_{3} \sin \theta$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{0.5\sqrt{x_{3}^{2} + y_{3}^{2}}}{l}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{-x_{3}}{\sqrt{x_{3}^{2} + y_{3}^{2}}}$$

$$y_{2} = l \sin(\pi - \beta - \alpha), x_{2} = l \cos(\pi - \beta - \alpha)$$

则腿部的运动要求为了保持平衡, 需要满足平衡条件:

$$\begin{split} x_{m} &= \frac{1}{m_{l,1} + m_{l,3} + m_{u,1} + m_{u,2} + m_{u,4}} \Big(m_{l,1} x_{l,1} + m_{l,3} x_{l,3} + m_{u,1} x_{u,1} + m_{u,2} x_{u,2} + m_{u,4} x_{u,4} \Big), \\ x_{m} &= 0 \end{split}$$

由此可见,为了保证躯体平衡,同时,上半身由于操作需要也不能动,因此,只能同步调节膝关节与髋关节,保持重心的平衡。则有,

$$x_{l,3} = -\frac{1}{m_{l,3}} \left(m_{u,1} x_{u,1} + m_{u,2} x_{u,2} + m_{u,4} x_{u,4} \right)$$

由于杆长的约束,可以直接求出 yl3,

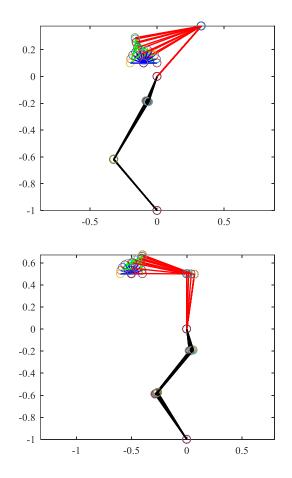
$$y_{l,3} = -\sqrt{l_3^2 - x_{l,3}^2}$$

进一步的,求解出 xu2,yu2

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{0.5\sqrt{(x_{u,3} - x_{u,1})^2 + (y_{u,3} - y_{u,1})^2}}{l}$$

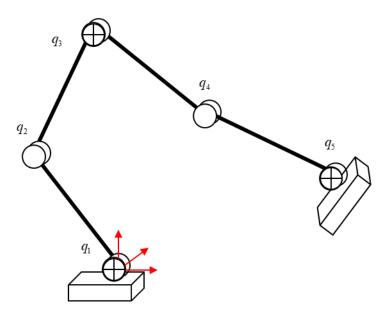
$$\cos \beta = \frac{x_{u,1} - x_{u,3}}{\sqrt{(x_{u,3} - x_{u,1})^2 + (y_{u,3} - y_{u,1})^2}}$$

$$\Delta y = l\sin(\beta + \alpha), \Delta x = x_3 - x_5 - l\cos(\beta + \alpha)$$



由此可见,在人形机器人手臂运动时,臀部也需要做相应的调整,以此保证静平衡,增加了控制的困难。

四、人形机器人下肢控制



$$\begin{split} x_1 &= 0, y_1 = 0 \\ x_2 &= x_1 + l_1 \cos q_1, y_2 = y_1 + l_1 \sin q_1 \\ x_3 &= x_2 + l_2 \cos q_2, y_3 = y_2 + l_2 \sin q_2 \\ \dots \\ x_5 &= x_4 + l_4 \cos q_4, y_5 = y_4 + l_4 \sin q_4 \end{split}$$

则机器人的雅克比矩阵为,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_2 \\ \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_4 \\ \dot{x}_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_1 \sin q_1 \dot{q}_1 \\ -l_1 \sin q_1 \dot{q}_1 - l_2 \sin q_2 \dot{q}_2 \\ -l_1 \sin q_1 \dot{q}_1 - l_2 \sin q_2 \dot{q}_2 - l_3 \sin q_3 \dot{q}_3 \\ -l_1 \sin q_1 \dot{q}_1 - l_2 \sin q_2 \dot{q}_2 - l_3 \sin q_3 \dot{q}_3 - l_4 \sin q_4 \dot{q}_4 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{y}_2 \\ \dot{y}_3 \\ \dot{y}_4 \\ \dot{y}_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \cos q_1 \dot{q}_1 \\ l_1 \cos q_1 \dot{q}_1 + l_2 \cos q_2 \dot{q}_2 \\ l_1 \cos q_1 \dot{q}_1 + l_2 \cos q_2 \dot{q}_2 + l_3 \cos q_3 \dot{q}_3 \\ l_1 \cos q_1 \dot{q}_1 + l_2 \cos q_2 \dot{q}_2 + l_3 \cos q_3 \dot{q}_3 + l_4 \cos q_4 \dot{q}_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{J}_{x}\dot{\mathbf{q}}, \dot{\mathbf{y}} = \mathbf{J}_{y}\dot{\mathbf{q}}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} & x_{3} & x_{4} & x_{5} \end{bmatrix}^{T}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 & y_3 & y_4 & y_5 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\boldsymbol{q} = \begin{bmatrix} q_1 & q_2 & q_3 & q_4 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

为了让机器人能行走,其 x5,y5 需要跟随目标轨迹

$$x_{r,5} = g_x(t), y_{r,5} = g_y(t)$$

同时, 机器人行走过程中, 重心要求平衡, 有:

$$x_{m} = \frac{1}{m_{1} + m_{2} + m_{3}} (m_{1}x_{1} + m_{2}x_{3} + m_{3}x_{5}),$$

$$y_{m} = \frac{1}{m_{1} + m_{2} + m_{3}} (m_{1}y_{1} + m_{2}y_{3} + m_{3}y_{5})$$

当 xm 在 0 位时,

$$x_{r,3}(t) = -\frac{1}{m_2} m_3 x_5(t),$$

则运动位置与目标位置的偏差为,

$$e = \begin{bmatrix} x_3(t) - x_{r,3}(t) \\ x_5(t) - x_{r,5}(t) \\ y_5(t) - y_{r,5}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

为了设计控制器, 我们先需要重构输入输出的雅克比矩阵,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_5 \\ \dot{y}_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_1 \sin q_1 \dot{q}_1 - l_2 \sin q_2 \dot{q}_2 \\ -l_1 \sin q_1 \dot{q}_1 - l_2 \sin q_2 \dot{q}_2 - l_3 \sin q_3 \dot{q}_3 - l_4 \sin q_4 \dot{q}_4 \\ l_1 \cos q_1 \dot{q}_1 + l_2 \cos q_2 \dot{q}_2 + l_3 \cos q_3 \dot{q}_3 + l_4 \cos q_4 \dot{q}_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_3 \\ \dot{x}_5 \\ \dot{y}_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_1 \sin q_1 & -l_2 \sin q_2 & 0 & 0 \\ -l_1 \sin q_1 & -l_2 \sin q_2 & -l_3 \sin q_3 & -l_4 \sin q_4 \\ l_1 \cos q_1 & l_2 \cos q_2 & l_3 \cos q_3 & l_4 \cos q_4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \dot{q}_3 \\ \dot{q}_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_{out} = Jq$$

则控制器为,

$$\mathbf{q} = -\mathbf{J}^{\dagger} \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{e} = \begin{bmatrix} x_3(t) - x_{r,3}(t) \\ x_5(t) - x_{r,5}(t) \\ y_5(t) - y_{r,5}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

()[†]代表违逆。

稳定性证明:

设计李亚普洛夫函数为,

$$V = e^T e$$

其导数为,

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{V}} = \dot{\boldsymbol{e}}^T \boldsymbol{e} + \boldsymbol{e}^T \dot{\boldsymbol{e}}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{3}\left(t\right) - \dot{x}_{r,3}\left(t\right) \\ \dot{x}_{5}\left(t\right) - \dot{x}_{r,5}\left(t\right) \\ \dot{y}_{5}\left(t\right) - \dot{y}_{r,5}\left(t\right) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} x_{3}\left(t\right) - x_{r,3}\left(t\right) \\ x_{5}\left(t\right) - x_{r,5}\left(t\right) \\ y_{5}\left(t\right) - y_{r,5}\left(t\right) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_{3}\left(t\right) - x_{r,3}\left(t\right) \\ x_{5}\left(t\right) - x_{r,5}\left(t\right) \\ y_{5}\left(t\right) - y_{r,5}\left(t\right) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{3}\left(t\right) - \dot{x}_{r,3}\left(t\right) \\ \dot{x}_{5}\left(t\right) - \dot{x}_{r,5}\left(t\right) \\ \dot{y}_{5}\left(t\right) - \dot{y}_{r,5}\left(t\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

假设机器人的目标轨迹为准静态的,

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{3}(t) \\ \dot{x}_{5}(t) \\ \dot{y}_{5}(t) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} x_{3}(t) - x_{r,3}(t) \\ x_{5}(t) - x_{r,5}(t) \\ y_{5}(t) - y_{r,5}(t) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} x_{3}(t) - x_{r,3}(t) \\ x_{5}(t) - x_{r,5}(t) \\ y_{5}(t) - y_{r,5}(t) \end{bmatrix}^{T} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{3}(t) \\ \dot{x}_{5}(t) \\ \dot{y}_{5}(t) \end{bmatrix} \\
= (\mathbf{J}\mathbf{q})^{T} \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^{T} \mathbf{J}\mathbf{q}$$

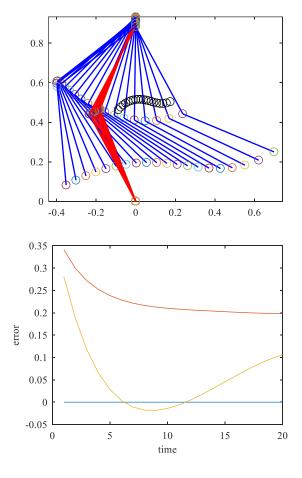
将控制输入带入

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}} = (-\mathbf{J}\mathbf{J}^{\dagger}\mathbf{e})^{T}\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{e}^{T}\mathbf{J}\mathbf{J}^{\dagger}\mathbf{e}$$

$$= -\mathbf{e}^{T}(\mathbf{J}\mathbf{J}^{\dagger})^{T}\mathbf{e} - \mathbf{e}^{T}\mathbf{J}\mathbf{J}^{\dagger}\mathbf{e}$$

$$= -2\mathbf{e}^{T}\mathbf{e} \le 0$$

根据李雅普诺夫定理,则 V 趋近于 0,则控制误差趋近于 0.代表重心将落于支撑脚中心,同时,脚步跟随步态轨迹。



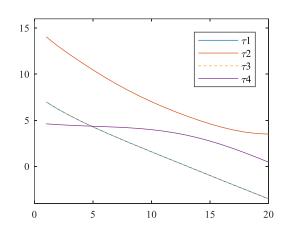
结论:采用控制的方法,可以不用求解逆解。其核心原因是,通过雅克比矩阵逼近,求解逆解(此方法即为牛顿欧拉法通过数值解求解逆解)。同时,通过控制的方法,相对于直接求解逆解,步态变化更加平滑,步态没有跳变的出现。但同样也存在问题,由于控制过程中存在误差,因此,重心不能实时落在支撑脚正上方,因此,脚腕需要提供力矩保持机器人不倾倒。根据静平衡,每个关节角提供的克服重力的力矩为,

$$\tau_{1x} = (x_3 - x_1) m_2 g + (x_5 - x_1) m_3 g$$

$$\tau_{2x} = (x_3 - x_2) m_2 g + (x_5 - x_2) m_3 g$$

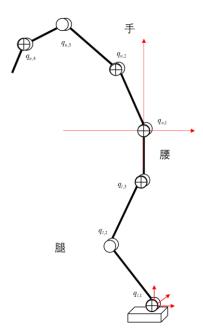
$$\tau_{3x} = (x_5 - x_3) m_3 g$$

$$\tau_{4x} = (x_5 - x_4) m_3 g$$



此时,踝关节与髋关节的力相同。

五、人形机器人运动控制



运动学正解:

$$\begin{split} x_{l,1} &= 0, y_{l,1} = 0 \\ x_{l,2} &= x_{l,1} + l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1}, y_{l,2} = y_{l,1} + l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \\ x_{l,3} &= x_{l,2} + l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2}, y_{l,3} = y_{l,2} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \\ x_{u,1} &= x_{l,3} + l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3}, y_{u,1} = y_{l,3} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \\ x_{u,2} &= x_{u,1} + l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1}, y_{u,2} = y_{u,1} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} \\ \dots \\ x_{u,5} &= x_{u,4} + l_{u,4} \sin q_{u,4}, y_{u,5} = y_{u,4} + l_{u,4} \cos q_{u,4} \end{split}$$

则机器人的雅克比矩阵为,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{l,2} \\ \dot{x}_{l,3} \\ \dot{x}_{u,1} \\ \dot{x}_{u,2} \\ \dot{x}_{u,3} \\ \dot{x}_{u,4} \\ \dot{x}_{u,5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} - l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} - l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} - l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} - l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} - l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} - l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} - l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{y}_{l,2} \\ \dot{y}_{l,3} \\ \dot{y}_{u,1} \\ \dot{y}_{u,2} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} \\ \dots \end{bmatrix}$$

已知目标位置为 xu5,yu5 以及最后一个轴的姿态,则上肢第 4 轴 qu4 的位置为,

$$x_{u,4} = x_{u,5} + l_{u,4} \cos \theta_5, y_{u,4} = y_{u,5} + l_{u,4} \sin \theta_5$$

根据机器人末端目标构造的目标函数为,

$$x_{r,u,5}(t) = g_{x,u,5}(t), y_{r,u,5}(t) = g_{y,u,5}(t), \theta_{r,5}(t) = g_{\theta,5}(t)$$
$$x_{r,u,4}(t) = x_{r,u,5} + l_{u,4}\cos\theta_{r,5}, y_{r,u,4}(t) = y_{r,u,5} + l_{u,4}\sin\theta_{r,5}$$

根据平衡条件有:

$$\begin{split} x_{m} &= \frac{1}{m_{l,1} + m_{l,3} + m_{u,1} + m_{u,2} + m_{u,4}} \Big(m_{l,1} x_{l,1} + m_{l,3} x_{l,3} + m_{u,1} x_{u,1} + m_{u,2} x_{u,2} + m_{u,4} x_{u,4} \Big), \\ x_{m} &= 0 \end{split}$$

上半身的运动由操作需求决定。重心调节主要依靠髋关节调节,有,

$$x_{r,l,3}(t) = -\frac{1}{m_{l,3}} \left(m_{u,1} x_{u,1} + m_{u,2} x_{u,2} + m_{u,4} x_{u,4} \right)$$

则运动位置与目标位置的偏差为,

$$e = \begin{bmatrix} x_{l,3}(t) - x_{r,l,3}(t) \\ x_{u,4}(t) - x_{r,u,4}(t) \\ y_{u,4}(t) - y_{r,u,4}(t) \\ x_{u,5}(t) - x_{r,u,5}(t) \\ y_{u,5}(t) - y_{r,u,5}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

为了设计控制器, 我们先需要重构输入输出的雅克比矩阵,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{l,3} \\ \dot{x}_{u,4} \\ \dot{y}_{u,4} \\ \dot{x}_{u,5} \\ \dot{y}_{u,5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} - l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} + l_{u,2} \cos q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} + l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} - l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} - l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} - l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} - l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} - l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} - l_{u,4} \sin q_{u,4} \dot{q}_{u,4} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} + l_{u,2} \cos q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} + l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} + l_{u,4} \cos q_{u,4} \dot{q}_{u,4} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} + l_{u,2} \cos q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} + l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} + l_{u,4} \cos q_{u,4} \dot{q}_{u,4} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} + l_{u,2} \cos q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} + l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} + l_{u,4} \cos q_{u,4} \dot{q}_{u,4} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} + l_{u,2} \cos q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} + l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} + l_{u,4} \cos q_{u,4} \dot{q}_{u,4} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} + l_{u,2} \cos q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} + l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} \dot{q}_{l,3} + l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} \dot{q}_{u,1} + l_{u,2} \cos q_{u,2} \dot{q}_{u,2} + l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3} \dot{q}_{u,3} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} \dot{q}_{l,1} + l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} \dot{q}_{l,2} + l_{l,3} \cos q_{u,1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{x}_{l,3} \\ \dot{x}_{u,4} \\ \dot{y}_{u,4} \\ \dot{x}_{u,5} \\ \dot{y}_{u,5} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} & -l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} & -l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} & -l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} & -l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} & -l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} & -l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} & 0 \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} & l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} & l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} & l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} & l_{u,2} \cos q_{u,2} & l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3} & 0 \\ -l_{l,1} \sin q_{l,1} & -l_{l,2} \sin q_{l,2} & -l_{l,3} \sin q_{l,3} & -l_{u,1} \sin q_{u,1} & -l_{u,2} \sin q_{u,2} & -l_{u,3} \sin q_{u,3} & -l_{u,4} \sin q_{u,4} \\ l_{l,1} \cos q_{l,1} & l_{l,2} \cos q_{l,2} & l_{l,3} \cos q_{l,3} & l_{u,1} \cos q_{u,1} & l_{u,2} \cos q_{u,2} & l_{u,3} \cos q_{u,3} & l_{u,4} \cos q_{u,4} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{y}_{out} = \mathbf{J}\mathbf{q}$$

则控制器为,

$$\mathbf{q} = -\mathbf{J}^{\dagger} \mathbf{e}, \mathbf{e} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{l,3}(t) - x_{r,l,3}(t) \\ x_{u,4}(t) - x_{r,u,4}(t) \\ y_{u,4}(t) - y_{r,u,4}(t) \\ x_{u,5}(t) - x_{r,u,5}(t) \\ y_{u,5}(t) - y_{r,u,5}(t) \end{bmatrix}$$

()[†]代表违逆。

稳定性证明:

设计李亚普洛夫函数为,

$$V = e^T e$$

其导数为,

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}} = \dot{\mathbf{e}}^T \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T \dot{\mathbf{e}}$$
$$= (\mathbf{J}\mathbf{q})^T \mathbf{e} + \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{J}\mathbf{q}$$

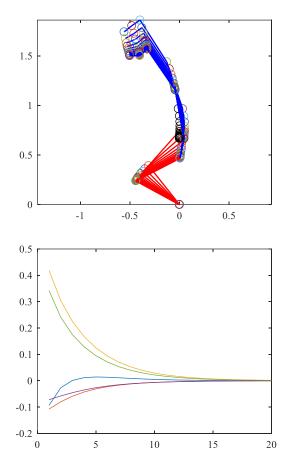
将控制输入带入

$$\dot{V} = (-JJ^{\dagger}e)^{T} e - e^{T}JJ^{\dagger}e$$

$$= -e^{T}(JJ^{\dagger})^{T} e - e^{T}JJ^{\dagger}e$$

$$= -2e^{T}e \le 0$$

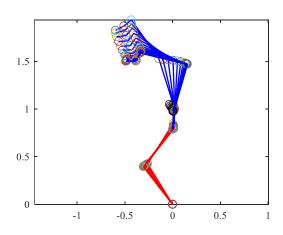
根据李雅普诺夫定理,则 V 趋近于 0,则控制误差趋近于 0.代表重心将落于支撑脚中心,同时,末端跟随指定轨迹。

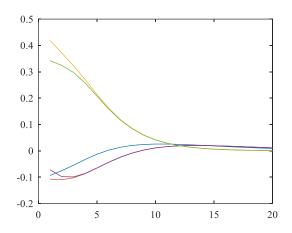


此时,为了让末端到达位置,机器人的腿部也进行了较大运动调节。这根实际 上人操作的习惯不同。为此,我们修改控制权重,

$$\boldsymbol{q} = -\boldsymbol{W}\boldsymbol{J}^{\dagger}\boldsymbol{e}, \boldsymbol{W} = diag\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} w_{l,1} & w_{l,2} & w_{l,3} & w_{u,1} & w_{u,2} & w_{u,3} & w_{u,4} \end{bmatrix} \right\}$$

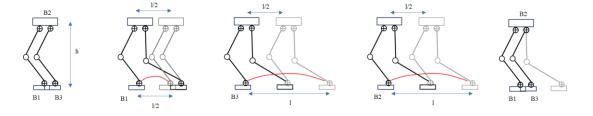
为了让手臂运动,而腿不动,wu>wl。此时,可以实现以手臂运动为主,而腿部运动为辅助。





六、人形机器人步态分析

机器人步态对平稳运动非常重要。通过分析 ASIMO 的视频,可以得到 ASIMO 机器人运动的基本步态。一般而言,机器人运动都是从静止,运动,静止的流程。因此,下图给出了 ASIMO 运动的流程,



步骤可以表述为机器人静止;机器人迈出左脚半步,同时躯体向前半步;机器人迈出右脚一步,躯体向前移动半步;机器人迈出左脚一步,躯体向前移动半步;之后循环往复;最后,机器人右脚迈出半步,躯体不同,机器人停止。在x方向的双足与躯干的运动曲线如下。



从上图可以看出,双足交替运动,换支撑脚时,机器人的整体都是静止的。因此,从外部观察,其实机器人运动是一顿一顿的。因此,更加理想的步态是机器人的躯体保持匀速运动。



此时,躯体的运动一直位于两足之间,且整个运动过程中保持匀速运动。

为了描述双足机器人步态,我们设定足部运动函数与腰部运动函数。其中,腰部运动函数为,

$$x_3 = -L_{step} j + \frac{1}{2} L_{step} \cos \left(\frac{t}{T_{loop} \pi} \right)$$
$$y_3 = h$$

足部的运动函数为,

$$x_{1} = \begin{cases} -L_{step} j + L_{step} \cos\left(\frac{t}{T_{loop}\pi}\right), & \text{if } j \text{ is even} \\ x_{1}, & \text{if } j \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

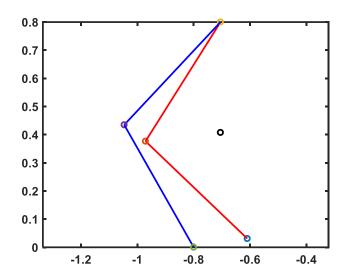
$$y_{1} = \begin{cases} h \sin\left(\frac{t}{T_{loop}\pi}\right), & \text{if } j \text{ is even} \\ y_{1}, & \text{if } j \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

相对应的, 另外一只足的运动函数为,

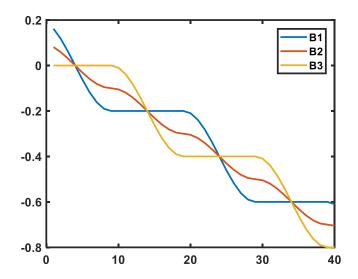
$$x_{5} = \begin{cases} -L_{step} j + L_{step} \cos\left(\frac{t}{T_{loop}\pi}\right), & \text{if } j \text{ is odd} \\ x_{5}, & \text{if } j \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

$$y_{5} = \begin{cases} h \sin\left(\frac{t}{T_{loop}\pi}\right), & \text{if } j \text{ is odd} \\ y_{5}, & \text{if } j \text{ is even} \end{cases}$$

仿真结果如下图所示



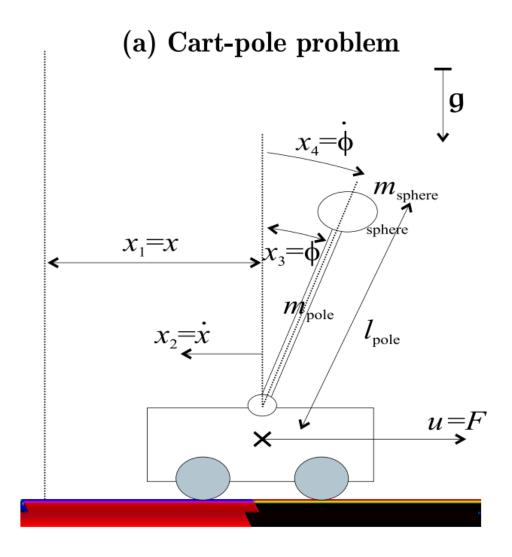
Matlab 步态仿真



步态 x 方向变化。

七、倒立摆稳定性分析

人形机器人稳定控制的原理与倒立摆控制类似。为此,首先分析倒立摆的稳定 控制原理。



倒立摆的模型如上图所示,通过线性化,可以得到其状态方程为,

$$X_{t+1} = AX_t + bU_t$$

$$m{x}_t = \begin{bmatrix} x_t \\ \dot{x}_t \\ \alpha \\ \dot{\alpha} \end{bmatrix}, m{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \tau & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \tau \\ 0 & 0 & \nu \tau & 1 \end{bmatrix}, b = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \tau \\ 0 \\ \nu \tau / g \end{bmatrix}$$

其控制器的真值为,

$$K \approx [5.71, 11.3, -82.1, -21.6]^T$$

则控制器可以由强化学习进行学习获得。其表达式为,

$$u = KX$$

$$Q = \begin{bmatrix} X \\ u \end{bmatrix}^T P \begin{bmatrix} X \\ u \end{bmatrix}$$

通过 Actor-critic 学习,可以得到控制器 K。然而,此时机器人的状态需要已知,即小车的位置与速度,倒立摆的角度与角速度都要已知。然而,当我们有限于硬件系统,小车的位置与速度未知时,传统的状态控制则会失效。因此,我们会利用历史数据进行状态的扩充。

举例:原系统为

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_{k+1} \\ \dot{x}_{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \tau \\ A_{21} & A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_k \\ \dot{x}_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u_k$$

当我们只能测量位置时, 系统输出为,

$$y_k = x_k$$

通过对位移求差我们有,

$$y_k - y_{k-1} = \tau \dot{x}_k$$

则原系统可以变化为,

$$\begin{bmatrix} y_k \\ y_{k+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -A_{22} & 1 + \tau A_{21} + A_{22} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{k-1} \\ y_k \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} u_k$$

因此,通过对变化后的系统进行强化学习即可。

同理,对于倒立摆系统而言,我们如果只关心倒立摆的角度,我们发现倒立摆与小车的运动其实是解耦的,也就是倒立摆是否倾倒,与小车状态无关。则倒立摆公式可以简化为,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{t+1} \\ \dot{\alpha}_{t+1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \tau \\ v\tau & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \alpha_{t} \\ \dot{\alpha}_{t} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ v\tau / g \end{bmatrix} u_{t}$$

由此,可以获得倒立摆的运动控制。

八、人形机器人稳定性分析

当系统变为双足系统后,可以将双足也转化为倒立摆。

首先, 利用双杆动力学模型:

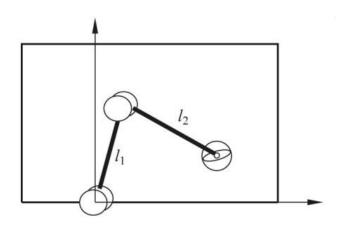


图 3-1 平面运动的理想机器人

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q) + G(q) = \tau$$

$$M(q) = \begin{bmatrix} l^{2}m + 2llm\cos q_{2} + l^{2}(m+M) & l^{2}m + l^{2}m\cos q_{2} \\ l^{2}m + l^{2}m\cos q_{2} & l^{2}m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(q) = \begin{bmatrix} -ml^{2}\sin q_{2}\dot{q}_{2}^{2} - 2ml^{2}\sin q_{2}\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} \\ ml^{2}\sin q_{2}\dot{q}_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(q) = \begin{bmatrix} m\lg\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) + (m+M)\lg\cos q_{1} \\ m\lg\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$

根据情况进行简化, 平衡位置在 q1=90, q2=180.有, d_q1=d_q2=0

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q) + G(q) = \tau$$

$$M(q) = \begin{bmatrix} l^2 M & 0 \\ 0 & l^2 m \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C(q) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G(q) = \begin{bmatrix} lmg\cos(q_1 + q_2) + l(m+M)g\cos q_1 \\ lmg\cos(q_1 + q_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

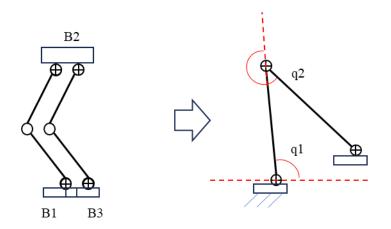
简化后为

$$l^{2}M\ddot{q}_{1} = lmg\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) + l(m+M)g\cos q_{1}$$

$$l^{2}m\ddot{q}_{2} = lmg\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) + \tau$$

(详情见协作机器人教材 P41 页)

双足机器人可以视为两杆模型的一种特殊状态,如下图所示:



$$l^{2}M\ddot{q}_{1} = lmg\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) + l(m+M)g\cos q_{1}$$

$$l^{2}m\ddot{q}_{2} = lmg\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) + \tau$$

将上式线性化并写成状态方程有,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{Ml^2}l(m+M)g\sin q_1 & 0 & -\frac{1}{Ml^2}lmg\sin(q_1+q_2) & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{Ml^2}lmg\sin(q_1+q_2) & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ -\frac{1}{ml^2}lmg\sin(q_1+q_2) & 0 & -\frac{1}{ml^2}lmg\sin(q_1+q_2) & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ q_2 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{ml^2} \end{bmatrix} u$$

当位于初始位置时, q1 为 90, q2 都为 180, 有,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{Ml^2}lMg & 0 & \frac{1}{Ml^2}lmg & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{ml^2}lmg & 0 & \frac{1}{ml^2}lmg & 0 \\ \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ q_2 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{ml^2} \end{bmatrix} u$$

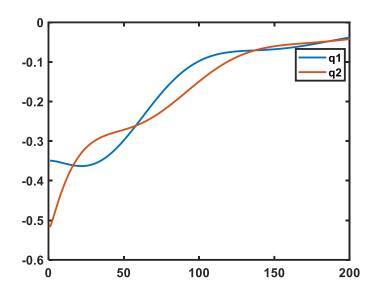
其离散化的系统为,

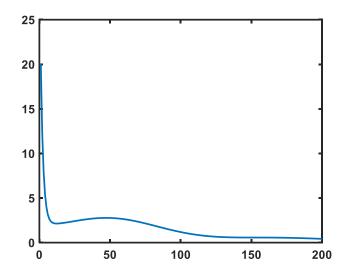
$$\begin{bmatrix} q_{1,k+1} \\ \dot{q}_{1,k+1} \\ q_{2,k+1} \\ \dot{q}_{2,k+1} \end{bmatrix} = (I + \Delta t A) \begin{bmatrix} q_{1,k} \\ \dot{q}_{1,k} \\ q_{2,k} \\ \dot{q}_{2,k} \end{bmatrix} + \Delta t B u_k$$

其控制目标为α位于平衡位置,即,

$$u_k = K \begin{bmatrix} q_{1,k} & \dot{q}_{1,k} & q_{2,k} & \dot{q}_{2,k} \end{bmatrix}^T, q_1 \rightarrow q_{1,ref}, q_2 \rightarrow q_{2,ref}$$

对于上述控制问题,可以看成一个欠约束的控制问题。





九、人形机器人强化学习控制

强化学习与经典的控制类似,只是在求解最优控制的时候,通过 critic- actor 的理论进行求解。

因此, 装填方程采用第八章的系统方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \ddot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \\ \ddot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\frac{1}{Ml^2}lMg & 0 & \frac{1}{Ml^2}lmg & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{1}{ml^2}lmg & 0 & \frac{1}{ml^2}lmg & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} q_1 \\ \dot{q}_1 \\ q_2 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{ml^2} \end{bmatrix} u$$

其离散化的系统为,

$$\begin{bmatrix} q_{1,k+1} \\ \dot{q}_{1,k+1} \\ q_{2,k+1} \\ \dot{q}_{2,k+1} \end{bmatrix} = (I + \Delta t A) \begin{bmatrix} q_{1,k} \\ \dot{q}_{1,k} \\ q_{2,k} \\ \dot{q}_{2,k} \end{bmatrix} + \Delta t B u_k$$

则强化学习的 Critic 构造为, (详情参见 zhao TIE 论文)

$$Q_{v}(k) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\begin{bmatrix} X(k) \\ u(k) \end{bmatrix} \otimes \begin{bmatrix} X(k) \\ u(k) \end{bmatrix} \right)^{T} vec(\boldsymbol{H})$$
with $\boldsymbol{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{H}_{xx} & \boldsymbol{H}_{xu} \\ \boldsymbol{H}_{ux} & \boldsymbol{H}_{uu} \end{bmatrix}$,

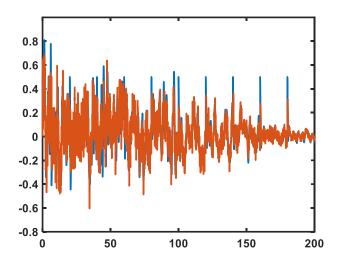
则 actor 的构造为,

$$\boldsymbol{K}^{i} = \boldsymbol{H}_{uu}^{-1} \boldsymbol{H}_{ux}$$

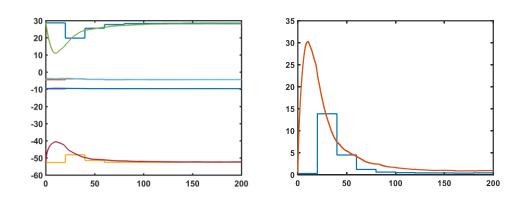
其迭代求解的表达式为,

$$\nabla \mathbf{K}^{i} = \frac{2\alpha}{N} \sum_{k=1}^{N} \left(\mathbf{H}_{ux} + \mathbf{H}_{uu} \mathbf{K}^{i} \right)$$

以下为求解结果:



学习过程中的状态量 alpha1 与 alpha2



控制迭代过程(AC 学习与 Q 学习对比)

AC 学习在过程中即可学习。Q 学习在每个 episode 结束后进行跟新。由此可见,AC 学习与 Q 学习在学习结果上是一直的。但是在过程有所不同。可以根据实际需要选取。