



# 机器人原理课程

## 05. 速度与静力b

课件来自于台湾大学 林沛群 教授“机器人学导论”课程课件，在此表示感谢！

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- When considering static forces
  - ◆ Lock all the joints
  - ◆ Write force-moment relationship
  - ◆ Compute static torque (ignore gravity)



# 速度与静力

$$\square \quad {}^i f_i = {}^i f_{i+1}$$

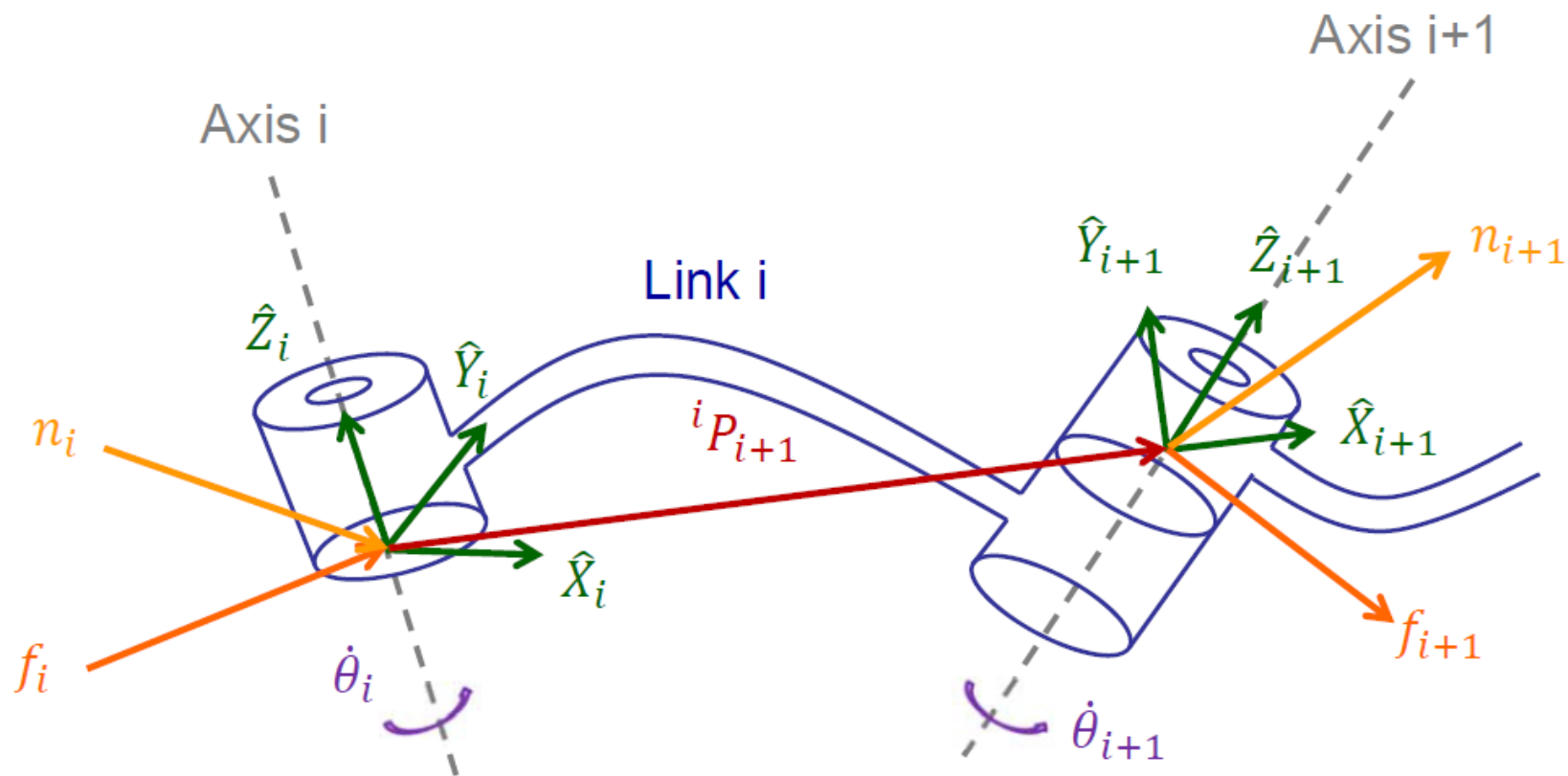
$$\downarrow {}_{i+1}^i R$$

$${}^i f_i = {}_{i+1}^i R {}^{i+1} f_{i+1}$$

$${}^i n_i = {}^i n_{i+1} + {}^i P_{i+1} \times {}^i f_{i+1}$$

$$\downarrow {}_{i+1}^i R$$

$${}^i n_i = {}_{i+1}^i R {}^{i+1} n_{i+1} + {}^i P_{i+1} \times {}^i f_i$$



- The joint torque required to maintain the static equilibrium

- ◆ Revolute joint

$$\tau_i = {}^i n_i^T {}^i \hat{Z}_i$$

- ◆ Prismatic joint

$$\tau_i = {}^i f_i^T {}^i \hat{Z}_i$$



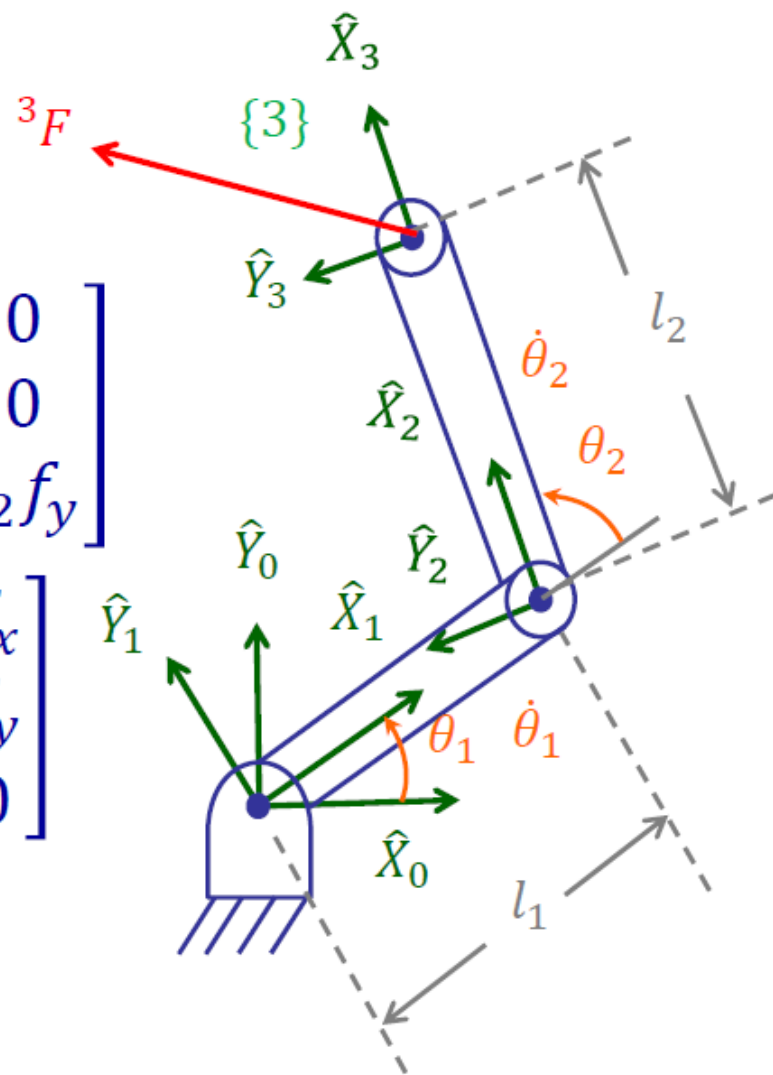
# 速度与静力

- Force “propagation” from link to link

$${}^2f_2 = {}^2_3R {}^3f_3 = I {}^3F = \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^2n_2 = {}^2_3R {}^3n_3 + {}^2P_3 \times {}^2f_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ l_2 f_y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^1f_1 &= {}^1_2R {}^2f_2 = \begin{bmatrix} c_2 & -s_2 & 0 \\ s_2 & c_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} c_2 f_x - s_2 f_y \\ s_2 f_x + c_2 f_y \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$



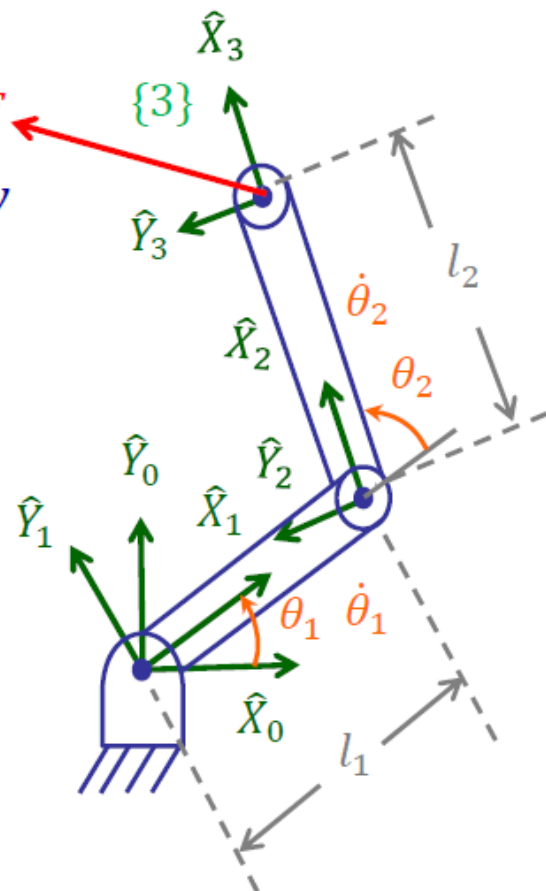
$${}^1n_1 = {}^2R^1n_2 + {}^1P_2 \times {}^1f_1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ l_1s_2f_x + l_1c_2f_y + l_2f_y \end{bmatrix}$$

□ Therefore,

$$\tau_1 = {}^1n_1^T {}^1\widehat{Z}_1 = l_1s_2f_x + (l_1c_2 + l_2)f_y$$

$$\tau_2 = {}^2n_2^T {}^2\widehat{Z}_2 = l_2f_y$$

$$\Rightarrow \tau = \begin{bmatrix} l_1s_2 & l_1c_2 + l_2 \\ 0 & l_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_x \\ f_y \end{bmatrix}$$



## 速度与静力

- The principal of virtual work

$$F \cdot \delta \mathcal{X} = \Gamma \cdot \delta \Theta$$

$$F^T \delta \mathcal{X} = F^T J \delta \Theta = \Gamma^T \delta \Theta$$

$$\Gamma = J^T F$$

Respect to frame  $\{0\}$

$$\Rightarrow \Gamma = {}^0J^T {}^0F$$

“inverse” Cartesian torque to joint torque without using IK technique

- General velocity and force representations

$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} v \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} \quad \mathcal{F} = \begin{bmatrix} F \\ N \end{bmatrix}$$

- Frame transformation

$${}^{i+1}\omega_{i+1} = {}^{i+1}_i R \ {}^i\omega_i + \dot{\theta}_{i+1} {}^{i+1}\hat{Z}_{i+1}$$

$${}^{i+1}v_{i+1} = {}^{i+1}_i R ({}^i v_i + {}^i\omega_i \times {}^i P_{i+1})$$

$$\downarrow i = A, i + 1 = B, \dot{\theta} = 0$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^A v_A \\ {}^A \omega_A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_B R & {}^A P_{B \text{ ORG}} \times {}^A_B R \\ 0 & {}^A_B R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^B v_B \\ {}^B \omega_B \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^A \mathbf{v}_A = {}^A_B T_v {}^B \mathbf{v}_B \quad P \times = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -p_z & p_y \\ p_z & 0 & -p_x \\ -p_y & p_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



↓ "inverse"

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^B v_B \\ {}^B \omega_B \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^B_A R & -{}^B_A R {}^A P_{BORG} \times \\ 0 & {}^B_A R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^A v_A \\ {}^A \omega_A \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^B \mathbf{v}_B = {}^B_A T_v {}^A \mathbf{v}_A$$

□ Similarly,

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^A F_A \\ {}^A N_A \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^A_B R & 0 \\ {}^A P_{BORG} \times {}^A_B R & {}^A_B R \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^B F_B \\ {}^B N_B \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^A \mathcal{F}_A = {}^A_B T_f {}^B \mathcal{F}_B$$

$$\Rightarrow {}^A_B T_f = {}^A_B T_v^T$$



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