

机器人原理课程

4. 操作臂逆运动学

部分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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□ 手臂順向運動學 Forward kinematics (FK)

給予
$$\theta_i$$
 (可計算出 ^{i-1}T) ,求得 $\{H\}$ 或 wP

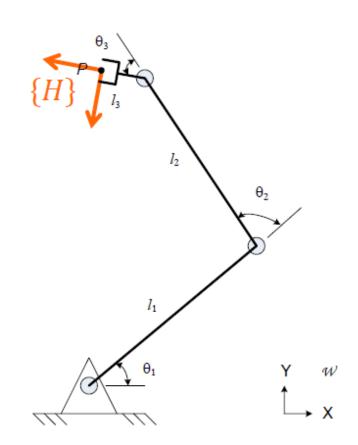
$$_{H}^{w}T = f(\theta_{1}, \dots, \theta_{i}, \dots, \theta_{n})$$

$$^{W}P = {}_{H}^{W}T^{H}P$$

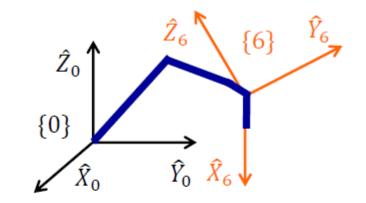
□ 手臂逆向運動學 Inverse kinematics (IK)

給予
$$\{H\}$$
 或 ${}^{W}P$, 求得 θ_i

$$[\theta_1, ..., \theta_i, ..., \theta_n] = f^{-1}({}_H^wT)$$



- □ 假設手臂有6 DOFs
 - ♦ 6 個未知的joint angles $(\theta_i \stackrel{\cdot}{ } \stackrel{\cdot}{ } d_i \stackrel{\cdot}{ } , i=1,...,6)$



□ 在WT中擷取出含未知數的6T,16個數字

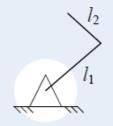
$${}_{6}^{0}T = \begin{bmatrix} {}_{6}^{0}R_{3\times3} & {}^{0}P_{6} & {}_{org}_{\times1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} {}_{0}\hat{X}_{6} & {}^{0}\hat{Y}_{6} & {}^{0}\hat{Z}_{6} & {}^{0}P_{6} & {}_{org} \\ {}_{3}^{0}\hat{X}_{6} & {}^{0}\hat{Y}_{6} & {}^{0}\hat{X}_{6} & {}^{0}\hat{X}_{6} & {}^{0}\hat{X}_{6} \end{bmatrix}$$

- □求解
 - ◆ 12個nonlinear transcendental equations方程式
 - ◆ 6個未知數,6個限制條件

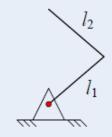
- □ Reachable workspace
 - ◆ 手臂可以用一種以上的姿態到達的位置
- □ Dexterous workspace
 - ◆ 手臂可以用任何的姿態到達的位置
- \square Ex: A RR manipulator If $l_1 > l_2$

If
$$l_1 = l_2$$

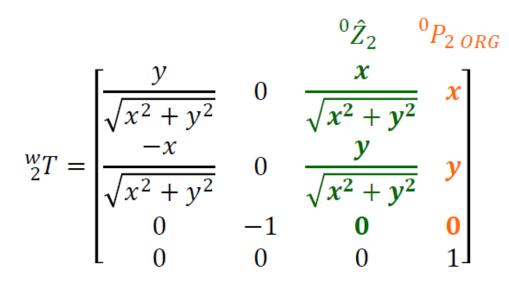
Reachable workspace

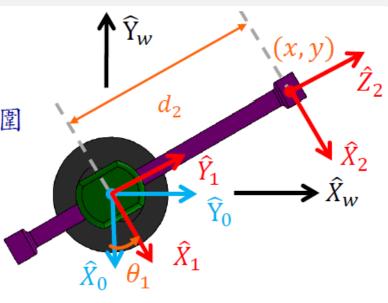


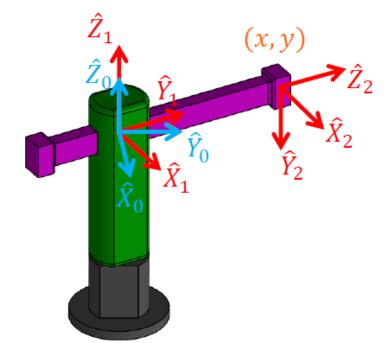
Dexterous workspace



- Subspace
 - ◆ 手臂在定義頭尾的T所能達到的變動範圍
- □ Ex: A RP manipulator
 - 2-DOF, Variables: (x, y)







□ 解的數目

- ◆ 由於是nonlinear transcendental equations, 6未知數6方程式不代表具有唯一解
- ◆ 是由joint數目和link參數所決定

Ex: A RRRRRR manipulator

a_i	解的數目	
$a_1 = a_3 = a_5 = 0$	≤ 4	
$a_3 = a_5 = 0$	≤ 8	
$a_3 = 0$	≤ 16	
$All a_i \neq 0$	≤ 16	

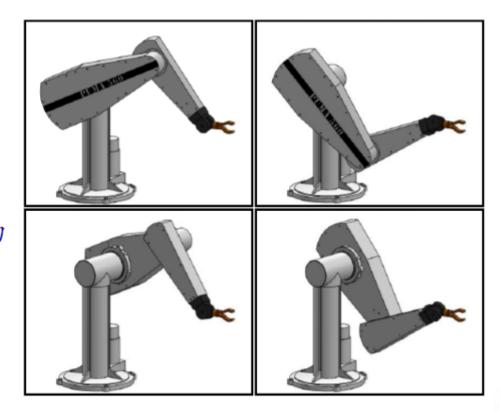
- Ex: PUMA (6 rotational joints)
 - ◆ 針對特定工作點,8組解
 - ◆ 前3軸具有4種姿態 如右圖所示
 - ◆ 每一個姿態中,具有2組手腕轉動 姿態

$$\theta_4' = \theta_4 + 180^\circ$$

$$\theta_5' = -\theta_5$$

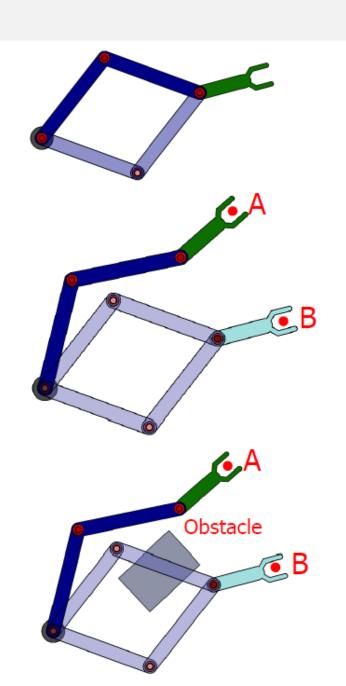
$$\theta_6' = \theta_6 + 180^\circ$$





□ 若具有多重解,解的選擇方式

- ◆ 離目前狀態最近的解
 - 。最快
 - 。最省能
 - 0
- ◆ 避開障礙物



- □ 解析法 Closed-form solutions
 - ◆ 用 代數algebraic 或 幾何geometric 方法
- □ 數值法 Numerical solutions

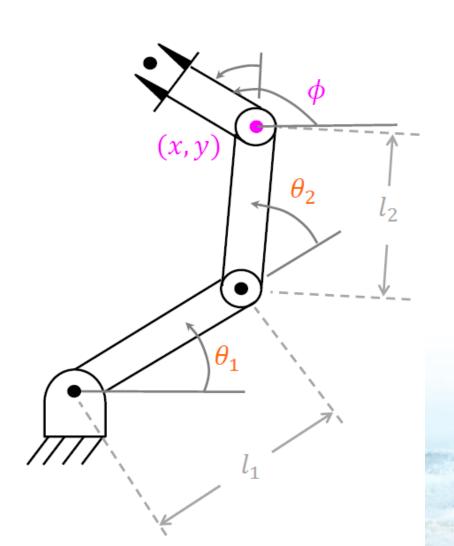
- □目前大多機械手臂設計成具有解析解
 - ◆ Pieper's solution: 相鄰三軸相交一點

- \square Ik problem: given (x, y, ϕ) , $(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3) = ?$
 - Forward kinematics

$${}_{3}^{0}T = \begin{bmatrix} c_{123} & -s_{123} & 0.0 & l_{1}c_{1} + l_{2}c_{12} \\ s_{123} & c_{123} & 0.0 & l_{1}s_{1} + l_{2}s_{12} \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ Goal point

$${}_{3}^{0}T = \begin{bmatrix} c_{\phi} & -s_{\phi} & 0.0 & x \\ s_{\phi} & c_{\phi} & 0.0 & y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



□ 幾何法:將空間幾何切割成平面幾何

$$x^{2} + y^{2} = l_{1}^{2} + l_{2}^{2} - 2l_{1}l_{2}\cos(180^{\circ} - \theta_{2})$$

$$c_{2} = \frac{x^{2} + y^{2} - l_{1}^{2} - l_{2}^{2}}{2l_{1}l_{2}}$$

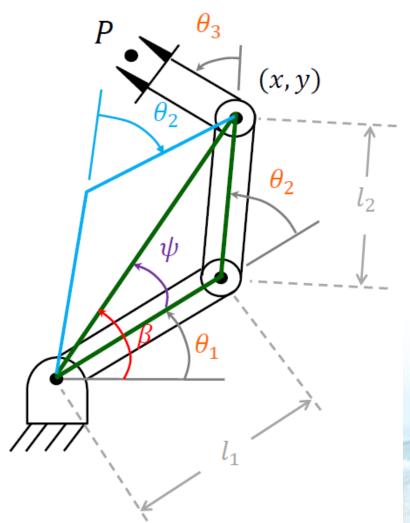
餘弦定理

$$\cos\psi = \frac{l_2^2 - (x^2 + y^2) - l_1^2}{-2l_1\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

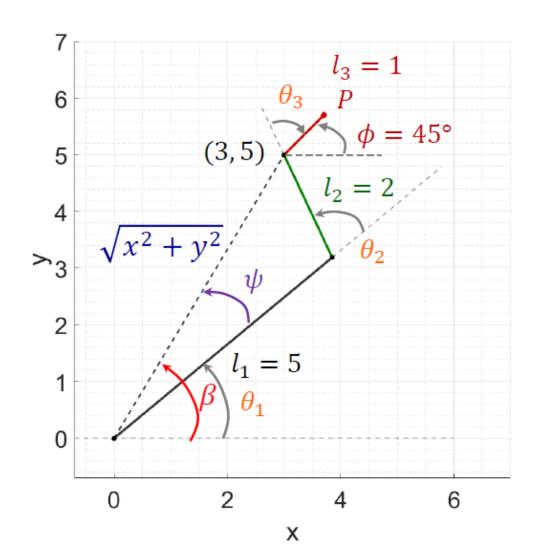
三角形內角 $0^{\circ} < \psi < 180^{\circ}$

$$\theta_{1} = \begin{cases} atan2(y, x) + \psi & \theta_{2} < 0^{\circ} \\ atan2(y, x) - \psi & \theta_{2} > 0^{\circ} \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_3 = \phi - \theta_1 - \theta_2$$



□ Ex: 量化計算



$$c_2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1 l_2}$$
$$\theta_2 = 75.5^{\circ}$$

$$cos\psi = \frac{l_2^2 - (x^2 + y^2) - l_1^2}{-2l_1\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\psi = 19.4^{\circ}$$

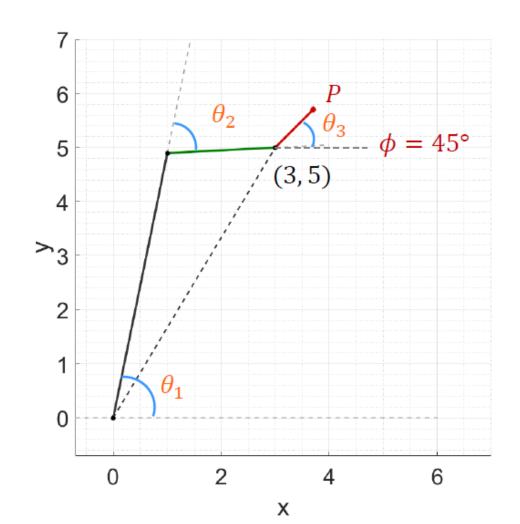
$$\theta_1 = atan2(y, x) - \psi$$

$$\theta_1 = 39.6^{\circ}$$

$$\theta_3 = \phi - \theta_1 - \theta_2$$

$$\theta_3 = -70.2^{\circ}$$

□ In-Video Quiz: 針對同一個位移和姿態,求得另一組 $(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3)$ 的解



(A) (B)
$$\theta_1 = 75.5$$
 $\theta_1 = 78.4$ $\theta_2 = -78.4$ $\theta_2 = -75.5$ $\theta_3 = 42.1$ $\theta_3 = 42.1$

(C) (D)

$$\theta_1 = -78.4$$
 $\theta_1 = 59$
 $\theta_2 = 75.5$ $\theta_2 = -75.5$
 $\theta_3 = 42.1$ $\theta_3 = 42.1$

□ 代數解

• 建立方程式
$$c_{\phi} = c_{123}$$

$$s_{\phi} = s_{123}$$

$$x = l_1c_1 + l_2c_{12}$$

$$y = l_1s_1 + l_2s_{12}$$

$${}_{3}^{0}T = \begin{bmatrix} c_{123} & -s_{123} & 0.0 & l_{1}c_{1} + l_{2}c_{12} \\ s_{123} & c_{123} & 0.0 & l_{1}s_{1} + l_{2}s_{12} \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_{\phi} & -s_{\phi} & 0.0 & x \\ s_{\phi} & c_{\phi} & 0.0 & y \\ 0.0 & 0.0 & 1.0 & 0.0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

•
$$\theta_2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = l_1^2 + l_2^2 + 2l_1l_2c_2$$

$$c_2 = \frac{x^2 + y^2 - l_1^2 - l_2^2}{2l_1l_2}$$

>1 or <1: too far for the manipulator to reach



$$-1 \le \le 1$$
: "two solutions" $\theta_2 = cos^{-1}(c_2)$

◆ 將求得的 θ2 带入方程式

$$x = l_1 c_1 + l_2 c_{12} = (l_1 + l_2 c_2) c_1 + (-l_2 s_2) s_1 \triangleq k_1 c_1 - k_2 s_1$$

$$y = l_1 s_1 + l_2 s_{12} = (l_1 + l_2 c_2) s_1 + (l_2 s_2) c_1 \triangleq k_1 s_1 + k_2 c_1$$

◆ 變數變換

define
$$r=+\sqrt{{k_1}^2+{k_2}^2} \hspace{1cm} k_1=r\cos\gamma$$

$$\gamma=Atan2(k_2,k_1) \hspace{1cm} k_2=r\sin\gamma$$

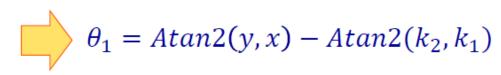
And then

$$\frac{x}{r} = \cos \gamma \cos \theta_1 - \sin \gamma \sin \theta_1 = \cos(\gamma + \theta_1)$$

$$\frac{y}{r} = \cos \gamma \sin \theta_1 + \sin \gamma \cos \theta_1 = \sin(\gamma + \theta_1)$$

解 θ₁

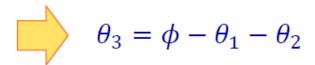
$$\gamma + \theta_1 = Atan2\left(\frac{y}{r}, \frac{x}{r}\right) = Atan2(y, x)$$

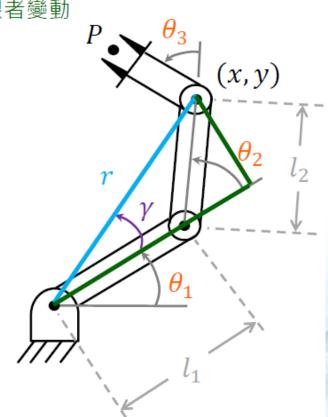


當 θ_2 選不同解, c2和s2變動, k_1 和 k_2 變動, θ_1 也跟者變動

◆ 解 θ₃

$$\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = Atan2(s_{\phi}, c_{\phi}) = \phi$$





□ Ex: 如何求得 $a\cos\theta$ + $b\sin\theta$ = c 的 θ ?

 $\theta = 180^{\circ}$

◆ 方法:變換到polynomials (4階以下有解析解)

$$\tan\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = u, \qquad \cos\theta = \frac{1 - u^2}{1 + u^2}, \qquad \sin\theta = \frac{2u}{1 + u^2}$$

◆ 步驟:

を解:
$$a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta = c$$

$$a\frac{1-u^2}{1+u^2} + b\frac{2u}{1+u^2} = c$$

$$(a+c)u^2 - 2bu + (c-a) = 0$$

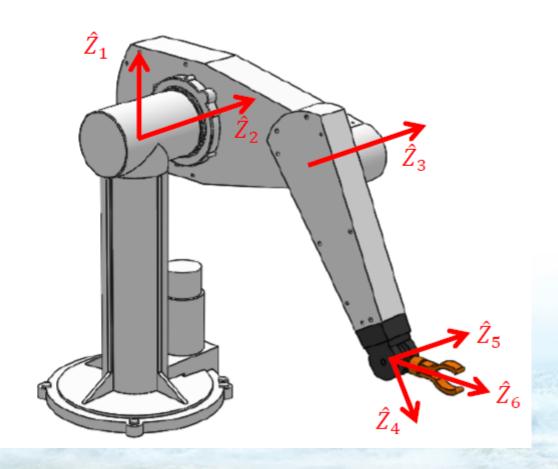
$$u = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}}{a+c}$$

$$\theta = 2\tan^{-1}(\frac{b \pm \sqrt{b^2 + a^2 - c^2}}{a+c})$$

$$a+c \neq 0$$

a + c = 0

- □ 若6-DOF manipulator具有三個連續的軸交 在同一點,則手臂有解析解
- □ 一般,會把後三軸如此設計
 - ◆ 前三軸:產生移動
 - ◆ 後三軸:產生轉動
- Ex: A RRRRRR manipulator
 - ◆ 因後三軸交一點 ${}^{0}P_{6 ORG} = {}^{0}P_{4 ORG}$



Positioning structure

・ 法則: 讓
$$\theta_1$$
, θ_2 , θ_3 層層分離

Note: ${}^{i-1}_i T = \begin{bmatrix} c\theta_i & -s\theta_i & 0 & a_{i-1} \\ s\theta_i c\alpha_{i-1} & c\theta_i c\alpha_{i-1} & -s\alpha_{i-1} & -s\alpha_{i-1}d_i \\ s\theta_i s\alpha_{i-1} & c\theta_i s\alpha_{i-1} & c\alpha_{i-1} & c\alpha_{i-1}d_i \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}^{0}P_{4 \ ORG} = {}^{0}_1 T_2^1 T_3^2 T {}^{3}P_{4 \ ORG}$$

$$= {}^{0}_1 T_2^1 T_3^2 T \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ -d_4 s\alpha_3 \\ d_4 c\alpha_3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}^{0}_1 T_2^1 T \begin{bmatrix} f_1(\theta_3) \\ f_2(\theta_3) \\ f_3(\theta_3) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
so
$${}^{4}_{\text{th}} \ \text{column of } {}^{3}_4 T$$

S0

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_1(\theta_3) \\ f_2(\theta_3) \\ f_3(\theta_3) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}_3^2T \begin{bmatrix} a_3 \\ -d_4s\alpha_3 \\ d_4c\alpha_3 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ 下一步

$${}^{0}P_{4ORG} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}^{0}T {}^{1}T \begin{bmatrix} f_{1}(\theta_{3}) \\ f_{2}(\theta_{3}) \\ f_{3}(\theta_{3}) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}^{0}T \begin{bmatrix} g_{1}(\theta_{2}, \theta_{3}) \\ g_{2}(\theta_{2}, \theta_{3}) \\ g_{3}(\theta_{2}, \theta_{3}) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1}g_{1} - s_{1}g_{2} \\ s_{1}g_{1} + c_{1}g_{2} \\ g_{3} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

讓
$$\theta_1$$
, θ_2 , θ_3 層層分離, $g \stackrel{}{=} \theta_2$, θ_3 函數
$$g_1(\theta_2,\theta_3) = c_2 f_1 - s_2 f_2 + a_1$$

$$g_2(\theta_2,\theta_3) = s_2 c \alpha_1 f_1 + c_2 c \alpha_1 f_2 - s \alpha_1 f_3 - d_2 s \alpha_1$$

$$g_3(\theta_2,\theta_3) = s_2 s \alpha_1 f_1 + c_2 s \alpha_1 f_2 + c \alpha_1 f_3 + d_2 c \alpha_1$$

$$k_1(\theta_3) = f_1$$

$$k_2(\theta_3) = -f_2$$

$$k_3(\theta_3) = f_1^2 + f_2^2 + f_3^2 + a_1^2 + d_2^2 + 2d_2f_3$$

◆ 此外

$$z = g_3 = (k_1 s_2 - k_2 c_2) s \alpha_1 + k_4$$

z僅為 θ_2 , θ_3 函數

$$k_1(\theta_3) = f_1$$

 $k_2(\theta_3) = -f_2$
 $k_4(\theta_3) = f_3 c \alpha_1 + d_2 c \alpha_1$

◆ 整合 r 和 Z 一起考量

$$\begin{cases} r = (k_1c_2 + k_2s_2)2a_1 + k_3 \\ z = (k_1s_2 - k_2c_2)s\alpha_1 + k_4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{If } a_1 = 0, \ r = k_3(\theta_3) = f_1^2 + f_2^2 + f_3^2 + a_1^2 + d_2^2 + 2d_2f_3$$

• If
$$s\alpha_1 = 0$$
, $z = k_4(\theta_3) = f_3c\alpha_1 + d_2c\alpha_1$

。 Else

$$\frac{(r-k_3)^2}{4a_1^2} + \frac{(z-k_4)^2}{s^2\alpha_1} = k_1^2 + k_2^2$$



Solve θ_3 of all three cases by using " $u = \tan\left(\frac{\theta_3}{2}\right)$ "

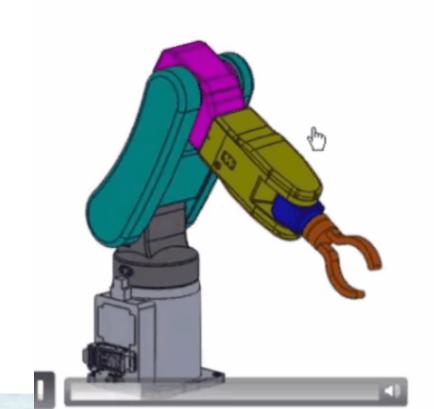
■ 最後

Using
$$r=(k_1c_2+k_2s_2)2a_1+k_3$$
 to solve θ_2 Using $x=c_1g_1(\theta_2,\theta_3)-s_1g_2(\theta_2,\theta_3)$ to solve θ_1

Orientation

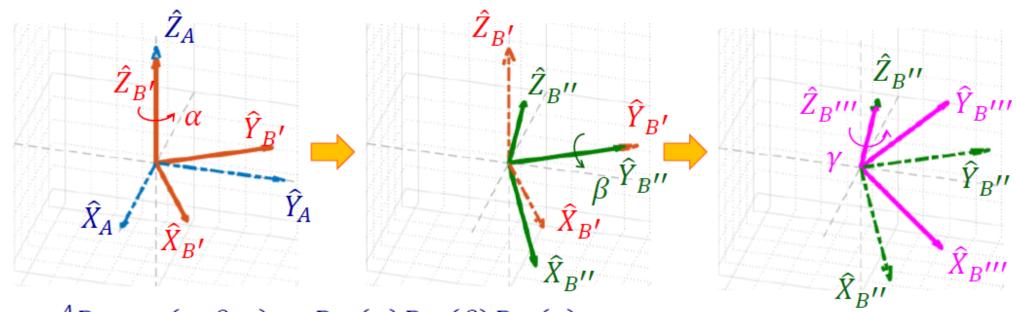
• θ_1 , θ_2 , θ_3 已知 $\frac{3}{6}R = \frac{0}{3}R^{-1}\frac{0}{6}R$

• 以 Z-Y-Z Euler angle 求解 θ_4 , θ_5 , θ_6



空间描述和变换

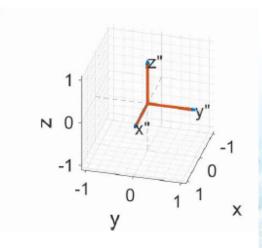
□ Z-Y-Z Euler Angles - 由angles推算R



$${}^{A}_{B}R_{Z'Y'Z'}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = R_{Z'}(\alpha)R_{Y'}(\beta)R_{Z'}(\gamma)$$

先轉的放「前面」

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c\alpha c\beta c\gamma - s\alpha s\gamma & -c\alpha c\beta s\gamma - s\alpha c\gamma & c\alpha s\beta \\ s\alpha c\beta c\gamma + c\alpha s\gamma & -s\alpha c\beta s\gamma + c\alpha c\gamma & s\alpha s\beta \\ -s\beta c\gamma & s\beta s\gamma & c\beta \end{bmatrix}$$



空间描述和变换

□ Z-Y-Z Euler Angles - 由 R 推算 angles

$${}^{A}_{B}R_{Z'Y'Z'}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} c\alpha c\beta c\gamma - s\alpha s\gamma & -c\alpha c\beta s\gamma - s\alpha c\gamma & c\alpha s\beta \\ s\alpha c\beta c\gamma + c\alpha s\gamma & -s\alpha c\beta s\gamma + c\alpha c\gamma & s\alpha s\beta \\ -s\beta c\gamma & s\beta s\gamma & c\beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

If
$$\beta \neq 0^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = Atan2(\sqrt{r_{31}^{2} + r_{32}^{2}}, r_{33})$$

$$\alpha = Atan2(r_{23}/s\beta, r_{13}/s\beta)$$

$$\gamma = Atan2(r_{32}/s\beta, -r_{31}/s\beta)$$

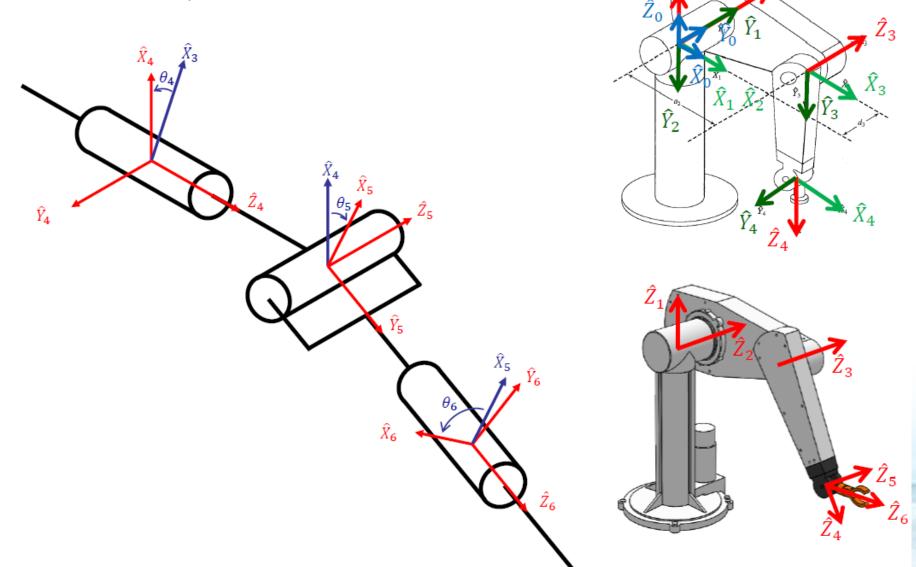
If
$$\beta = 0^{\circ}$$
 If $\beta = 180^{\circ}$
$$\alpha = 0^{\circ}$$

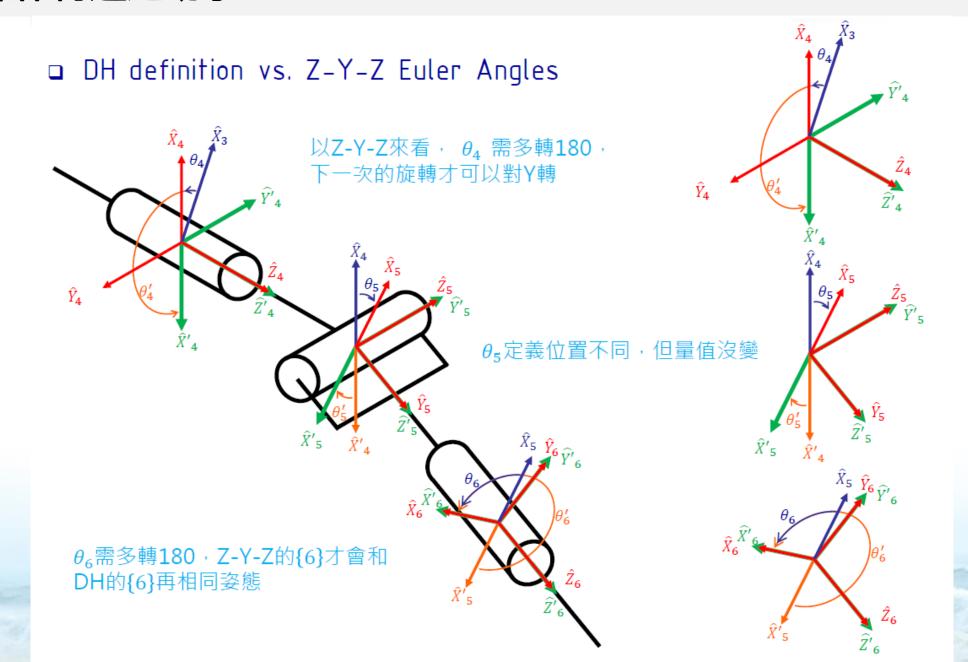
$$\alpha = 0^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = Atan2(-r_{12}, r_{11})$$

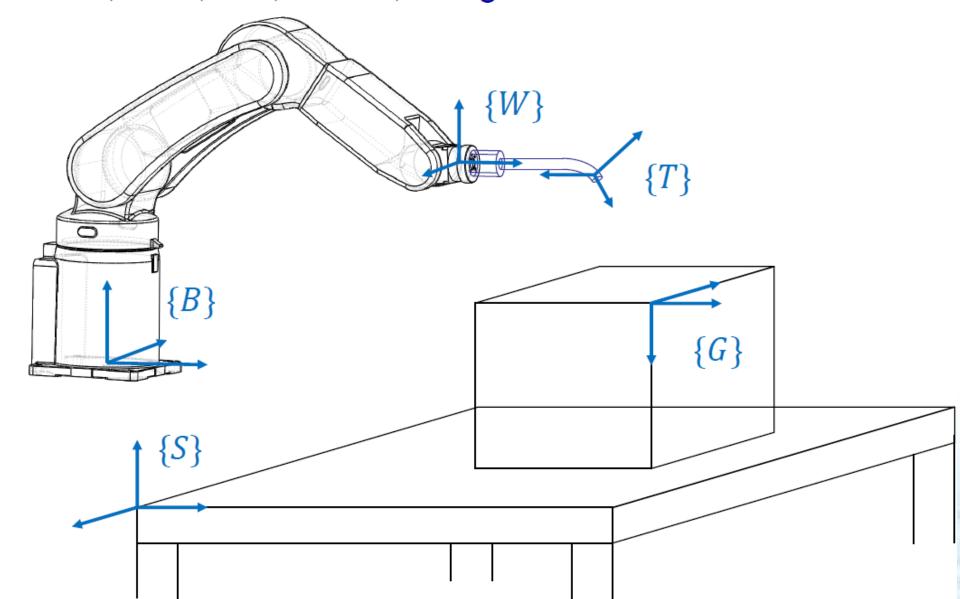
$$\gamma = Atan2(r_{12}, -r_{11})$$

□ Joints 4-6, DH definition



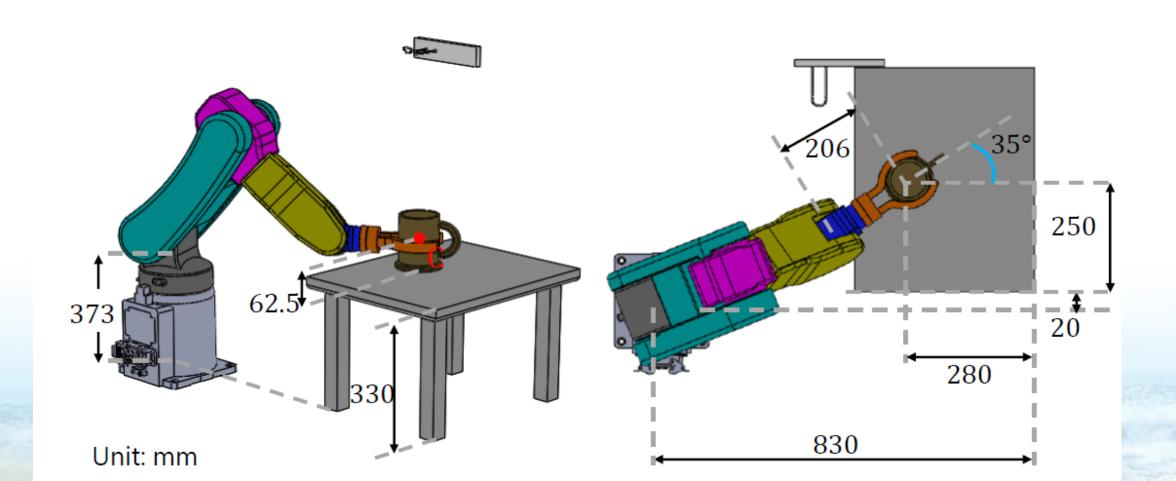


■ Base, wrist, tool, station, and goal frames





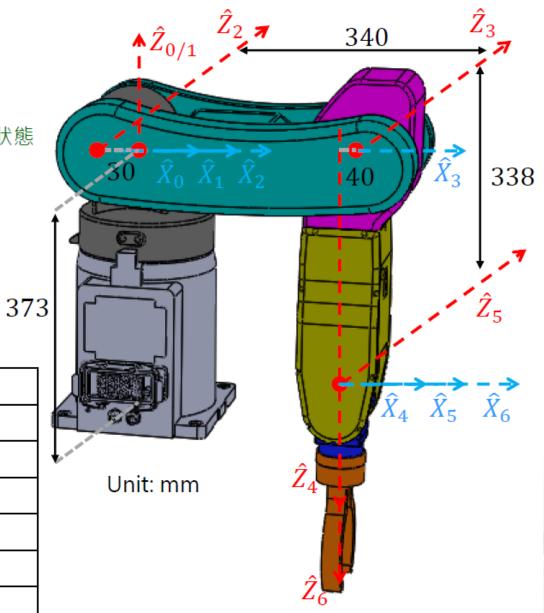
□ 現階段任務:為使RRRRRRF臂能以下圖姿態夾住杯子(任 務的起始點[),手臂的6個joint angles需為何?



□ Step 1: 定義DH Table

圖中顯示各軸為0°的狀態

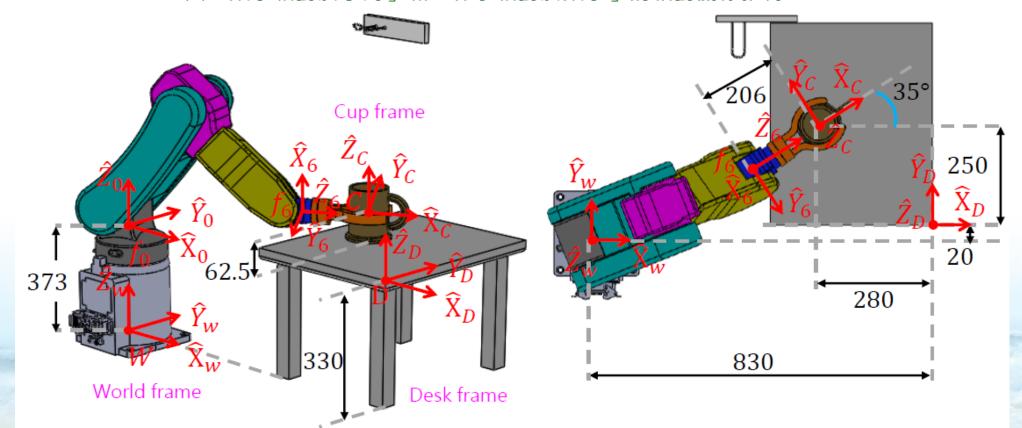
i	α_{i-1}	a_{i-1}	d_i	θ_i
1	0°	0	0	$ heta_1$
2	-90°	$a_1 = -30$	0	θ_2
3	0°	$a_2 = 340$	0	θ_3
4	-90°	$a_3 = -40$	$d_4 = 338$	$ heta_4$
5	90°	0	0	θ_5
6	-90°	0	0	θ_6



 \Box Step 2: 找出 $_{C}^{W}T$,再進一步找出 $_{6}^{0}T$

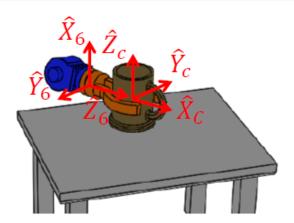
$${}^{W}_{C}T = {}^{W}_{D}T^{D}_{C}T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 830 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 20 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 330 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos 35^{\circ} & -\sin 35^{\circ} & 0 & -280 \\ \sin 35^{\circ} & \cos 35^{\circ} & 0 & 250 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 62.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

由「桌子相對於手臂」和「杯子相對於桌子」的相對關係推得



$$_{C}^{W}T = _{0}^{W}T_{6}^{0}T_{C}^{6}T$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 373 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} {}_{\mathbf{6}}^{\mathbf{0}}T \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 206 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

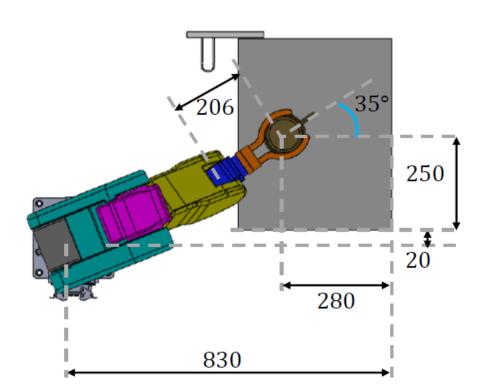


$${}_{6}^{0}T = {}_{0}^{W}T^{-1}{}_{C}^{W}T_{C}^{6}T^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5736 & 0.8192 & 381.3 \\ 0 & -0.8192 & 0.5736 & 151.8 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 19.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}_{6}^{0}R = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0.5736 & 0.8192 \\ 0 & -0.8192 & 0.5736 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{0}P_{6\ ORG} = \begin{bmatrix} 381.3\\151.8\\19.5 \end{bmatrix}$$



- □ Step 3: 找出 *θ*₁ − *θ*₆
 - \bullet θ_1 θ_2 θ_3 角度求解

$$\begin{bmatrix} f_1(\theta_3) \\ f_2(\theta_3) \\ f_3(\theta_3) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = {}_{3}^{2}T {}^{3}P_{4 \, ORG}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_3 & -s_3 & 0 & 340 \\ s_3 & c_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -40 \\ 338 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 340 - 338s_3 - 40c_3 \\ 338c_3 - 40s_3 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} g_1(\theta_2, \theta_3) \\ g_2(\theta_2, \theta_3) \\ g_3(\theta_2, \theta_3) \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}T \begin{bmatrix} f_1(\theta_3) \\ f_2(\theta_3) \\ f_3(\theta_3) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} c_2 & -s_2 & 0 & -30 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -s_2 & -c_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} f_1(\theta_3) \\ f_2(\theta_3) \\ f_3(\theta_3) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 340c_2 - 40c_{23} - 338s_{23} - 30 \\ 0 \\ 40s_{23} - 338c_{23} - 340s_2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$r = (k_1c_2 + k_2s_2)2a_1 + k_3 = ||P||^2 = 168813.18$$

$$z = (k_1s_2 - k_2c_2)s\alpha_1 + k_4 = 19.5$$

計算
$$\theta_1 \theta_2 \theta_3$$
角度

$$\frac{(r-k_3)^2}{4a_1^2} + \frac{(z-k_4)^2}{s^2a_1} = k_1^2 + k_2^2 \qquad \Rightarrow solve \ \theta_3 = 2.5^\circ$$

$$r = (k_1c_2 + k_2s_2)2a_1 + k_3 \qquad \Rightarrow solve \ \theta_2 = -52.2^\circ$$

$$x = c_1g_1(\theta_2, \theta_3) - s_1g_2(\theta_2, \theta_3) \qquad \Rightarrow solve \ \theta_1 = 21.8^\circ$$

空间描述和变换

□ Z-Y-Z Euler Angles - 由 R 推算 angles

$${}^{A}_{B}R_{Z'Y'Z'}(\alpha,\beta,\gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} c\alpha c\beta c\gamma - s\alpha s\gamma & -c\alpha c\beta s\gamma - s\alpha c\gamma & c\alpha s\beta \\ s\alpha c\beta c\gamma + c\alpha s\gamma & -s\alpha c\beta s\gamma + c\alpha c\gamma & s\alpha s\beta \\ -s\beta c\gamma & s\beta s\gamma & c\beta \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11} & r_{12} & r_{13} \\ r_{21} & r_{22} & r_{23} \\ r_{31} & r_{32} & r_{33} \end{bmatrix}$$

If
$$\beta \neq 0^{\circ}$$

$$\beta = Atan2(\sqrt{r_{31}^{2} + r_{32}^{2}}, r_{33})$$

$$\alpha = Atan2(r_{23}/s\beta, r_{13}/s\beta)$$

$$\gamma = Atan2(r_{32}/s\beta, -r_{31}/s\beta)$$

If
$$\beta = 0^{\circ}$$
 If $\beta = 180^{\circ}$
$$\alpha = 0^{\circ}$$

$$\alpha = 0^{\circ}$$

$$\gamma = Atan2(-r_{12}, r_{11})$$

$$\gamma = Atan2(r_{12}, -r_{11})$$

 \bullet θ_4 θ_5 θ_6 角度求解

$${}_{3}^{0}R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6006 & 0.7082 & -0.3710 \\ 0.24 & 0.2830 & 0.9286 \\ 0.7627 & -0.6468 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}_{6}^{3}R = {}_{3}^{0}R^{-1}{}_{6}^{0}R = \begin{bmatrix} 0.7627 & 0.1477 & 0.6297 \\ -0.6468 & 0.1744 & 0.7424 \\ 0 & -0.9735 & 0.2286 \end{bmatrix}$$

使用 Z-Y-Z Euler angle求得剩下的joint angles

$$\theta_4 = -20^{\circ}$$
 $\theta_5 = -42^{\circ}$ $\theta_6 = 15^{\circ}$

- 现今许多工业机器人能够运动到示教的目标点。
- 示教点是操作臂运动实际要达到的点,同时关节位置传感器读取关节角并存储。当命令机器人返回这个空间点时,每个关节都移动到已存储的关节角的位置。在这样简单的"示教和再现"的操作臂中,不存在逆运动学问题,因为没有在笛卡儿坐标系里指定目标点。当制造商在确定操作臂返回示教点的精度时,就是在确定操作臂的重复精度。
- 只要目标位置和姿态是用笛卡儿坐标来确定的,为了求出关节角,就必须要计算逆运动学问题。对于可用笛卡儿坐标描述目标位置的系统,它可以将操作臂移动到工作空间中不曾示教过的点,这些点或许以前从未达到过。我们称这些点为**计算点**。对许多操作臂作业来说这种能力是必需的。例如,如果用计算机视觉系统来定位机器人必须抓持的工件,那么机器人必须能够移动到视觉传感器指定的笛卡儿坐标。到达这个计算点的精度就被称作为操作臂的精度。
- 操作臂的精度不会超过其重复精度。显然,精度受到机器人运动学方程中参数精度的影响。Denavit-Hartenbetg参数中的误差将会引起逆运动学方程中关节角的计算误差。 因此,尽管绝大多数工业机器人的重复精度非常好,但是操作臂之间的精度通常相当 差,并且不同操作臂之间的精度相差相当大。通过对操作臂运动学参数做辨识,标定 技术可以提高操作臂的精度。

- 在许多路径控制方法中(这将在第7章中进行讨论),需要以相当高的速率计算操作臂的逆运动学问题,例如30Hz甚至更快。因此,计算效率是一个重要问题。这些速度上的要求并不包括应用数值计算技术的影响(实际上是迭代算法),因此,在此对这个问题不做讨论。
- 3.10 节的主要内容是讨论正运动学问题,但也适用于逆运动学问题。对于逆运动学问题,一个关于 Atan2 的查表法子程序经常被用于提高计算速度。
- 多解的计算结构也十分重要。并行计算所有的解通常效率是相当高的,而不是依次顺序计算。当然在某些应用中,如果并不需要所有的解,则只计算一个解就可以节省不少的计算时间。
- 当用几何方法求逆运动学解时,在得到第一个解后,有时可以通过对各种角度做简单操作来计算多解问题。即第一个解的计算是相当费时的,但是通过计算角度的和或差以及加减π等方法可以很快求得其余的解。



机器人原理课程

4. 操作臂逆运动学

部分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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