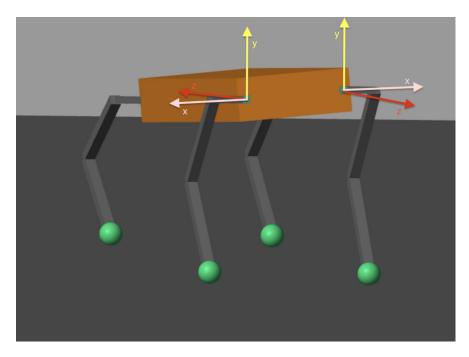
3 DOF 腿部运动学动力学建模

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1 坐标系建立

在 Simulink 中本身存在一个世界坐标系,记作 W。倘若我们将腿部的基坐标系的各个方向均设置与 W 相同,我们在分析左右腿的时候就会发现两条腿的正运动学方程竟然是不一样的。为了运动学的统一性,我们按以下方式建立腿部基坐标系:



可以看出左右腿的基坐标系相对于世界坐标系之间存在一个 180 度的旋转。

2参数定义

 l_1 :髋关节连杆长度(m)

*l*₂:大腿连杆长度

*l*₃:小腿连杆长度

*t*₁:髋关节转角

t₂:大腿关节转角

t3:小腿关节转角

```
Leg = struct;

g = sym("g");

Leg.l1 = sym("l1");
Leg.l2 = sym("l2");
Leg.l3 = sym("l3");
Leg.t1 = sym("t1");
Leg.t2 = sym("t2");
Leg.t3 = sym("t3");
```

3 运动学推导

3.1 正运动学

```
% 建立三个关节之间的变换矩阵
Leg.T_01 = [cos(Leg.t1) - sin(Leg.t1) 0 0;
            sin(Leg.t1) cos(Leg.t1) 0 0;
            0 0 1 0;
            0 0 0 11:
Leg.T_12 = [1 0 0 Leg.l1;
        0 cos(Leg.t2) -sin(Leg.t2) 0;
        0 sin(Leg.t2) cos(Leg.t2) 0;
        0 0 0 1];
Leg.T_23 = [1 0 0 0;
        0 cos(Leg.t3) -sin(Leg.t3) -Leg.l2;
        0 sin(Leg.t3) cos(Leg.t3) 0;
        0 0 0 1];
% 计算足段点在基坐标系中的位置
Leg.T 03 = \text{Leg.T } 01 * \text{Leg.T } 12 * \text{Leg.T } 23;
Leg.P thigh = [0;-Leg.l3;0];
Leg.P_t = [Leg.P_thigh; 1];
Leg.P_ans = Leg.T_03 * Leg.P_t;
Leq.P ans = simplify(Leq.P ans(1:3,:));
```

3.2 逆运动学

```
Leg.x = sym("x");
Leg.y = sym("y");
Leg.z = sym("z");
Leg.P_fb = [Leg.x,Leg.y,Leg.z];
Leg.L = sqrt(abs(Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2 - Leg.l1^2));
Leg.t1i = atan2((Leg.y * Leg.l1 + Leg.x * Leg.L),(Leg.x * Leg.l1 - Leg.y * Leg.L));
Leg.t3i = pi - acos((Leg.l2^2 + Leg.l3^2 - (Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2 + Leg.z^2 - Leg.l1^2))/(2*Leg.l2*Leg.l3));
Leg.t2i = -(Leg.z + (Leg.l3*(Leg.y - (Leg.l1*(imag(Leg.l1*Leg.x) + real(Leg.l1*Leg.y) - imag(Leg.y*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2)^(1/2)) ...
```

```
+ real(Leg.x*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2)^(1/2))))/abs(Leg.l1*Leg.x
- Leg.y*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2)^(1/2) + Leg.l1*Leg.y*1i ...
     + Leg.x*(- \text{Leg.l1}^2 + \text{Leg.x}^2 + \text{Leg.y}^2)^(1/2)*1i))*(1 -
(\text{Leg.l1^2} + \text{Leg.l2^2} + \text{Leg.l3^2} - \text{Leg.x^2} - \text{Leg.y^2} - \text{Leg.z^2})^2/
(4*Leg.l2^2*Leg.l3^2))^(1/2))/((Leg.l2*(imag(Leg.l1*Leg.y) ...
     - real(Leg.l1*Leg.x) + imag(Leg.x*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 +
\text{Leg.y}^2)^(1/2)) + \text{real}(\text{Leg.y}^*(-\text{Leg.l1}^2 + \text{Leg.x}^2 + \text{Leg.y}^2)^(1/2))))/
abs(Leg.l1*Leg.x - Leg.y*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2)^(1/2) ...
     + Leg.l1*Leg.y*1i + Leg.x*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2)^(1/2)*1i)
- ((imag(Leg.l1*Leg.y) - real(Leg.l1*Leg.x) + imag(Leg.x*(- Leg.l1^2
+ \text{Leg.x}^2 + \text{Leg.y}^2)^(1/2)) + \text{real}(\text{Leg.y}*(- \text{Leg.l1}^2 + \text{Leg.x}^2 +
\text{Leg.y^2}^{(1/2)}*(Leg.l1^2 + Leg.l2^2 + Leg.l3^2 - Leg.x^2 - Leg.y^2
- Leg.z^2)/(2*Leg.l^2*abs(Leg.l^2*Leg.x - Leg.y*(- Leg.l^2 + Leg.x^2
+ \text{Leg.y}^2)^(1/2) + \text{Leg.l1*Leg.y*1i} + \text{Leg.x*}(- \text{Leg.l1}^2 + \text{Leg.x}^2 +
\text{Leg.y^2}^{(1/2)*1i)))/(\text{Leg.l2} - \text{Leg.l3*}((\text{Leg.l1^2} + \text{Leg.l2^2} + \text{Leg.l3^2} - \text{Leg.l3^2}))
\text{Leg.x^2} - \text{Leg.y^2} - \text{Leg.z^2} / (2*\text{Leg.l2*Leg.l3}) \dots
     + (Leg.l3*((Leg.l1^2 + Leg.l2^2 + Leg.l3^2 - Leg.x^2 -
\text{Leg.y}^2 - \text{Leg.z}^2)^2/(4*\text{Leg.l2}^2*\text{Leg.l3}^2) - 1)*(\text{imag}(\text{Leg.l1}*\text{Leg.y}) -
real(Leg.l1*Leg.x) + imag(Leg.x*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2)^(1/2)) +
real(Leg.y*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2)^(1/2))))/(abs(Leg.l1*Leg.x -
\text{Leg.y*}(-\text{Leg.l1^2} + \text{Leg.x^2} + \text{Leg.y^2})^(1/2) + \text{Leg.l1*Leg.y*1i} + \text{Leg.x*}(-
\text{Leg.l1^2} + \text{Leg.x^2} + \text{Leg.y^2}^{(1/2)*1i}*((\text{Leg.l2*(imag(Leg.l1*Leg.y)} - \text{Leg.l2*(imag(Leg.l1*Leg.y)})))
real(Leg.l1*Leg.x) + imag(Leg.x*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2)^(1/2))
+ real(Leg.y*(- Leg.l1^2 + Leg.x^2 + Leg.y^2)^(1/2))))/abs(Leg.l1*Leg.x -
\text{Leg.y*}(-\text{Leg.l1^2} + \text{Leg.x^2} + \text{Leg.y^2})^{(1/2)} + \dots
     \text{Leg.l1*Leg.y*1i} + \text{Leg.x*}(-\text{Leg.l1^2} + \text{Leg.x^2} + \text{Leg.y^2})^{(1/2)*1i}
- ((imag(Leg.l1*Leg.y) - real(Leg.l1*Leg.x) + imag(Leg.x*(- Leg.l1^2
+ \text{Leg.x}^2 + \text{Leg.y}^2)^(1/2)) + \text{real}(\text{Leg.y}*(- \text{Leg.l1}^2 + \text{Leg.x}^2 +
\text{Leg.y}^2(1/2))*(\text{Leg.l1}^2 + \text{Leg.l2}^2 + \text{Leg.l3}^2 - \text{Leg.x}^2 - \text{Leg.y}^2
- Leg.z^2)/(2*Leg.l^2*abs(Leg.l^2*Leg.x - Leg.y*(- Leg.l^2 + Leg.x^2
+ \text{Leg.y}^2)^(1/2) + \text{Leg.l1*Leg.y*1i} + \text{Leg.x*}(- \text{Leg.l1}^2 + \text{Leg.x}^2 +
Leq.y^2)^(1/2)*1i)))));
Leq.t2i = asin(Leq.t2i);
Leg.q_des = [Leg.t1i;Leg.t2i;Leg.t3i];
```

4 动力学推导

在本项目中,运动学的用处是将 MPC 解算出的足端给地面施加的作用力转化为腿上各个关节的扭矩。

```
% 需要先求出腿部的雅可比矩阵
% 通过前面的正运动学对时间求导得到
Leg.J = [Leg.l2*cos(Leg.t1)*cos(Leg.t2) -
Leg.l1*sin(Leg.t1) - Leg.l3*(cos(Leg.t1)*sin(Leg.t2)*sin(Leg.t3)
- cos(Leg.t1)*cos(Leg.t2)*cos(Leg.t3)), -
Leg.l3*(cos(Leg.t2)*sin(Leg.t1)*sin(Leg.t3) +
cos(Leg.t3)*sin(Leg.t1)*sin(Leg.t2)) - Leg.l2*sin(Leg.t1)*sin(Leg.t2),
-Leg.l3*(cos(Leg.t2)*sin(Leg.t1)*sin(Leg.t3) +
cos(Leg.t3)*sin(Leg.t1)*sin(Leg.t2));
Leg.l1*cos(Leg.t1) - Leg.l3*(sin(Leg.t1)*sin(Leg.t2)*sin(Leg.t3) -
cos(Leg.t2)*cos(Leg.t3)*sin(Leg.t1)) + Leg.l2*cos(Leg.t2)*sin(Leg.t1),
```

```
\tau = -J^{\mathsf{T}} F^{'}
```

```
Leg.fx = sym("fx");
Leg.fy = sym("fy");
Leg.fz = sym("fz");
Leg.GRF = [Leg.fx;Leg.fy;Leg.fz];
Leg.torques = - Leg.J.' * Leg.GRF;
```