

19. Lezione 30 novembre

lunedì 30 novembre 2020

08:32

Cinematica di posizione → differenziale

Per ogni corpo del sistema POSA noto attraverso matrici

$$T_{SL_i}(q_i)$$

FISSA ← LOCALI DEL CORPO i

VARIABILI GIUNTO / COORD. LIBERE

ricorda che si possono estrarre dalla T le 6 grandezze che si associano ai gdl del corpo rigido

$$T_{SL_i} \rightarrow \underline{x}_i(q_i) \quad \text{vettore posa} \quad 6 \times 1 \quad \underline{x} = \begin{bmatrix} p^0 \\ \lambda \end{bmatrix}$$

• cinematica posizione

• diretta $q \rightarrow \underline{x}$

• inversa $\underline{x} \rightarrow q$

Una nota sulle catene chiuse

• catena SERIALE (aperta)

$$q = [\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3]^T$$

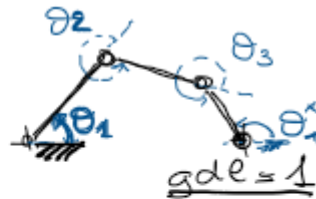
gli angoli sono indipendenti



• c. chiusa → PARALLELO

$$\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, (\theta^*)$$

sono dipendenti



es

$$\theta_2(\theta_1), \theta_3(\theta_1)$$

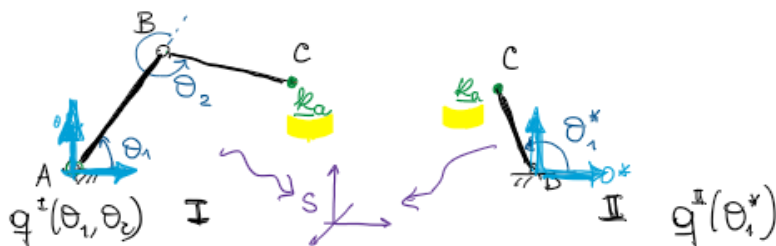
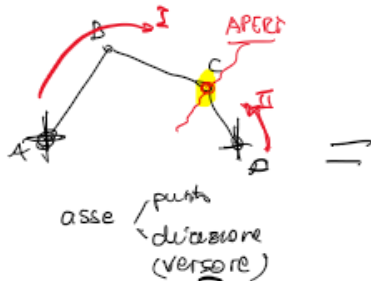
queste relazioni si ricavano dalle

• eq. di chiusura

COME SI POSSONO TRATTARE CATENE CHIUSE?

L'idea è di trattare catena chiusa come due aperte e poi imporre condizioni di chiusura

→ si sceglie giunto da aprire



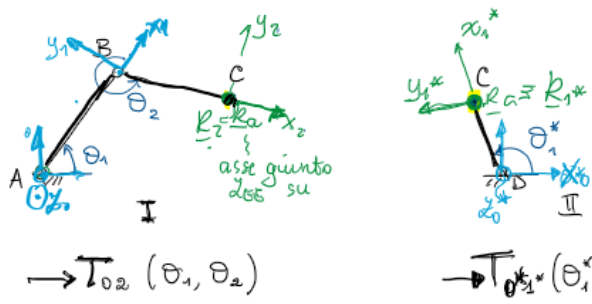
\underline{R}_a direzione asse giunto aperto

EQ. CHIUSURA

$$\begin{cases} [C^I]_S = [C^{II}]_S \\ [\underline{R}_a^I]_S = [\underline{R}_a^{II}]_S \end{cases}$$

S SDR DOVE RIPORTARE CON DI BONI
scelto da noi > esprimere eqn.

Esempio di soluzione di quadrilateri articolati con DH per posizionare sdr locali



EQ. CHIUSURA

$$1) \underline{R}_a = \underline{R}_2 = \underline{R}_1^* \quad 2) C^I = C^{II}$$

componenti \underline{R} e coord C nelle matrici T

$$T_{02}(\theta_1, \theta_2) = \begin{bmatrix} [d_1]_0 & [d_2]_0 & [\underline{R}_2]_0 & [C]_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_{03}(\theta_1^*) = \begin{bmatrix} [d_1^*]_0 & [d_2^*]_0 & [\underline{R}_1^*]_0 & [C]_0^* \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Le componenti vanno scritte nello stesso sd

$S \equiv \text{base } 0$

A diagram of a cell. It is an oval shape containing a large, clear vacuole on the right side. In the center-left is a nucleus, which is a smaller oval containing a nucleolus (a small, dense, star-like structure).

Im questo caso

Im questo caso $T_{00^*} = \begin{bmatrix} I & \begin{bmatrix} AB \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \\ 0^T & \end{bmatrix} [0^*]_0 = [D]_0$

$$T_{0A^*} = T_{00^*} T_{0^*A^*} = \begin{bmatrix} [L_{A^*}]_0 & [d_{A^*}]_0 & [R_{A^*}]_0 & [C]_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

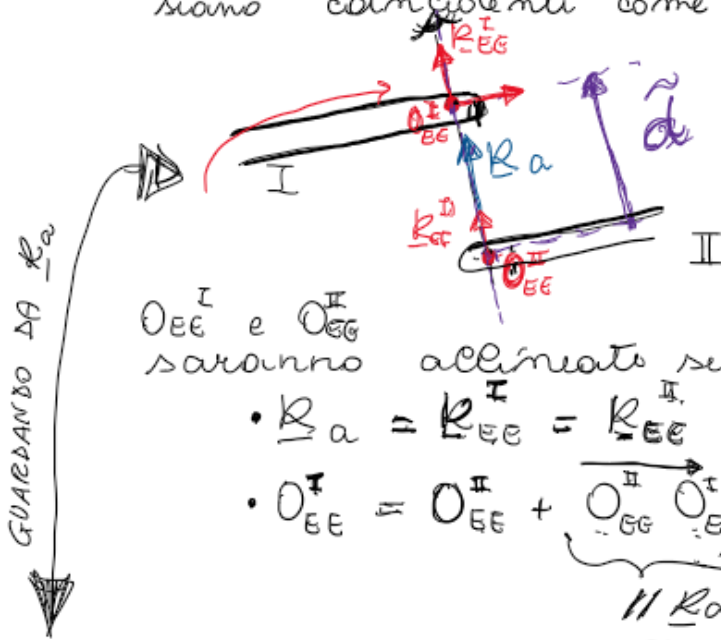
In questo caso $R_{00^*} = I$

EQ. CHIVS,

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} & \bullet [\underline{K}_2(\theta_1, \theta_2)]_0 = [\underline{K}_1(\theta_1^*)]_{0^*} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \checkmark \quad \text{NON UTILI} \quad \theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_1^* \\ & \bullet [\underline{C}(\theta_1, \theta_2)]_0 = \begin{bmatrix} \overline{AD} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + [\underline{C}(\theta_1^*)]_{0^*} \quad 0-0) \\ & \quad \rightarrow \text{2 eq. sc. (componente } \neq 0 -) \\ & \quad \rightarrow \theta_2(\theta_1) \quad \theta_1^*(\theta_1) \quad \theta_1 \text{ VAR. IND.} \end{aligned} \right.$$

ATTENZIONE! in generale non è detto che le origini degli EE delle due catene siano coincidenti come qui C.

(Dipende da convenzione DH. sui due lati)

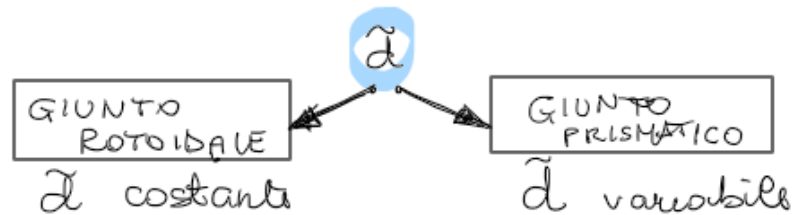
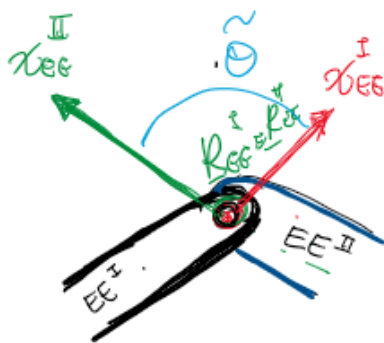


O_{EE}^I e O_{EE}^{II} saranno allineati sulla direzione

$$\begin{aligned} \bullet \underline{R}_a &= \underline{K}_{EE}^I = \underline{K}_{EE}^{II} \\ \bullet \underline{O}_{EE}^I &= \underline{O}_{EE}^{II} + \underbrace{\underline{O}_{EE}^{II} \underline{O}_{EE}^I}_{\parallel \underline{R}_a} \end{aligned}$$



$$\underline{O}_{EE}^{II} \underline{O}_{EE}^I = \tilde{d} \underline{R}_a$$



INOLTRE

$$\underline{L}_{EE}^I \cdot \underline{L}_{EE}^{II} = \cos \tilde{\theta}$$

• $\tilde{\theta}$ variabile \swarrow \searrow $\tilde{\theta}$ costante

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{O}_{EE}^I \end{bmatrix}_S = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{O}_{EE}^{II} \end{bmatrix}_S + \begin{bmatrix} \underline{O}_{EE}^{II} \underline{O}_{EE}^I \end{bmatrix}_S$$

per questo

SCELTO COMODO X EQUAZIONI

S potrebbe essere scelto come Sdr su EE^{II}

$$\text{così } \begin{bmatrix} \underline{O}_{EE}^{II} \end{bmatrix}_{EE^{II}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} \underline{O}_{EE}^{II} \underline{O}_{EE}^I \end{bmatrix}_{EE^{II}} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \tilde{d} \end{bmatrix}$$

più complesso $\begin{bmatrix} \underline{O}_{EE}^I \end{bmatrix}_{EE^{II}}$ ma fattibile, dato

$$\begin{aligned} T_{OEE^I}, T_{OEE^{II}}, T_{OO^*} &\rightarrow T_{EE^{II}EE^I} = T_{EE^{II}O^*} T_{O^*O} T_{OEE^I} \\ \bullet T_{EE^I EE^I} &= T_{O^*EE^{II}}^{-1} T_{OO^*}^{-1} T_{OEE^I} \end{aligned}$$

CINEMATICA DIFFERENZIALE

- velocità, accelerazioni calcolate usando matrici

RICORDA da meccanica CORPO RIGIDO

VELOCITÀ

$$\underline{v}_B = \underline{v}_A + \underline{\omega} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB} \quad \text{form. fond. corpo rigido 2D/3D} \\ A, B \in \text{C.R.}$$

• COMPOSIZIONE $\sum_{AUS} \begin{cases} \underline{v}_P = \underline{v}_P^{(tr)} + \underline{v}_P^{(rel)} \\ \underline{\omega} = \underline{\omega}^{(tr)} + \underline{\omega}^{(rel)} \end{cases} \quad (*) \quad \underline{\omega} \text{ vel. ang. corpo rigido GALILEO}$

$$\underline{v}_P = \dot{\underline{r}}_P \quad \text{TRAJETT.}$$

(*) $\underline{v}_P^{(tr)}$ velocità che avrebbe P se $\in AUS$
 $\underline{v}_P^{(rel)}$ velocità di P vista dall'AUS



• Instant. Screw Axis o Asse di Mozzi

$$\underline{v}_P = \underline{v}_Q + \underline{\omega} \wedge \overrightarrow{QP} \quad Q \in \text{asse Mozzi} \\ \underline{\omega} \parallel \underline{\omega}$$

ACCELERAZIONI

• $\underline{a}_B = \underline{a}_A + \dot{\underline{\omega}} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB} - \omega^2 \overrightarrow{AB} \quad \text{TEOR. RIVALS (2D)}$

• $\underline{a}_B = \underline{a}_A + \dot{\underline{\omega}} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB} - \omega^2 \overrightarrow{AB} \quad (3D)$
 $= \underline{a}_A + \dot{\underline{\omega}} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB} + \underline{\omega} \wedge (\underline{\omega} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB})$



COMPOSIZIONE $\sum_{AUS} \underline{a} = \underline{a}^{(tr)} + \underline{a}^{(rel)} + \underline{a}^{(Cor)}$

$$\underline{a}^{(Cor)} = 2 \underline{\omega}^{(tr)} \wedge \underline{v}^{(rel)}$$

CON LE MATRICI?

* $\underline{v}_B = \underline{v}_A + \underline{\omega} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB} \quad \text{F.F.}$

$$\underline{\omega} \leftrightarrow R$$

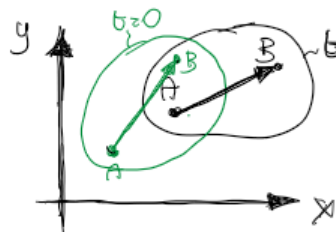
partiamo da

$$\overrightarrow{OB}(t) = \overrightarrow{OA}(t) + \overrightarrow{AB}(t)$$

$$\overrightarrow{AB}(t) = R(t) \overrightarrow{AB}(0)$$

$$\overrightarrow{PB}(t) = \overrightarrow{PA}(t) + R(t) \overrightarrow{AB}(0)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{cases} \dot{\overrightarrow{PB}} \\ \dot{\overrightarrow{PB}} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} \dot{\overrightarrow{PA}} \\ \dot{\overrightarrow{PA}} \end{cases} + \underbrace{\dot{R}(t) \overrightarrow{AB}(0)}_{\text{cost}} \quad \text{? } \underline{\omega} \wedge \overrightarrow{AB}$$



nota che $\underline{\omega} \wedge \underline{AB}(t)$

quindi per il confronto

$$\underline{AB}(0) \rightarrow \underline{AB}(t) = \underline{R}(t) \underline{AB}(0)$$

$$\underline{AB}(0) = \underline{R}^T(t) \underline{AB}(t) = \underline{R}^T(t) \underline{AB}(t)$$

$$\dot{\underline{P}}_B = \dot{\underline{P}}_A + \underbrace{\dot{\underline{R}} \underline{R}^{-1} \underline{AB}(t)}_{\underline{\omega} \wedge \underline{AB}(t)}$$

$$\dot{\underline{R}} \underline{R}^{-1} = \underline{\Omega}$$

MATR. VEL. ANGOLARI
(prod. vettoriale)

• Ricorda Eul. - Rodriguez

$$\underline{x} \wedge \underline{p} \rightarrow \underline{S} \underline{p} \quad \underline{S} \text{ ANTISIMMETRICA}$$

$$\underline{\omega} \wedge \underline{AB} \rightarrow \underline{\Omega} \underline{AB} \quad \underline{\Omega} \text{ "}$$

$$\underline{\Omega} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -\omega_z & \omega_y \\ \omega_z & 0 & -\omega_x \\ -\omega_y & \omega_x & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

verifica $\underline{\Omega}$ ANTISIMM OSSI A $\underline{\Omega} = -\underline{\Omega}^T$

prop. $\underline{R} : \underline{R} \underline{R}^T = \underline{I}$ derivo $\underline{\Omega} = \dot{\underline{R}} \underline{R}^T$

$$\dot{\underline{R}} \underline{R}^T + \underline{R} \dot{\underline{R}}^T = 0$$

$$\underline{\dot{R}} \underline{R}^T = -\underline{R} \dot{\underline{R}}^T$$

$$\underline{\Omega} = -(\dot{\underline{R}} \underline{R}^T)^T = -\underline{\Omega}^T \checkmark$$

• VELOCITA' IN UN MANIPOLATORE

$$\underline{x}(q) = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{p}_0 \\ \underline{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{COORD. 1 PUNTO} \\ \text{ANG EUL.} \end{array}$$

$$\dot{\underline{x}} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\underline{p}}_0 \\ \dot{\underline{\lambda}} \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{array}{l} \text{VEL. LINEARE} \\ \text{VEL. ANGOLARI} \end{array}$$

funzione
vettoriale

$$\underline{x}(q) = \underline{f}(q) = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(q) \\ \vdots \\ f_n(q) \end{bmatrix} \text{ dove } q(t)$$

per cui $\dot{\underline{x}} = \underline{f}(q) \dot{q} = \underline{J}_{AN}(q) \dot{q}$ veloc. analit.

$$\underline{J}_{AN} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial q_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial q_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial q_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial q_n} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \dot{\underline{x}} = \underline{J}_{AN} \dot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}_0 \\ \dot{\lambda} \end{bmatrix}$$

pseudo
velocita

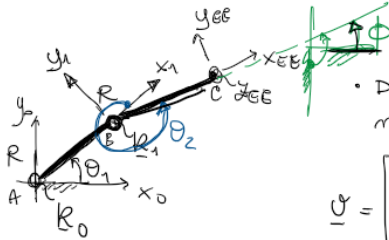
$$\rightarrow \int \underline{\omega} dt \stackrel{?}{=} \varphi \text{ NON ESISTE!}$$

$$\dot{\varphi} = \underline{\omega}_0$$

$\underline{\dot{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{p}_0 \\ \underline{\dot{\omega}} \end{bmatrix}$ più significativo ($\underline{\omega}$)
per cinematica

$$\underline{\dot{v}} = \underbrace{J_g(q)}_{\text{Jac. geometrico}} \dot{q}$$

vediamo come si costruisce J_g con un esempio



• Dispongo bene su manipolatore con DH
ma non è necessario seguire conv.

$$\underline{\dot{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{v}_c \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad \omega_2? \quad \dot{v}_c?$$

ω_2

- Φ angolo assoluto per orientare asta ② $\rightarrow \omega_2 = \dot{\Phi} \underline{K}$
ma non usiamo Φ , usiamo θ_1 e θ_2
 θ_2 angolo relativo!

$$\omega_2 \rightarrow \text{AUS} \equiv \textcircled{1}$$

$$\Sigma_1 \quad \omega_2 = \omega_2^{(tr)} + \omega_2^{(rel)} = \omega_1 + \dot{\theta}_2 \underline{K}_1$$

$$\omega_2 = \dot{\theta}_1 \underline{K}_0 + \dot{\theta}_2 \underline{K}_1$$

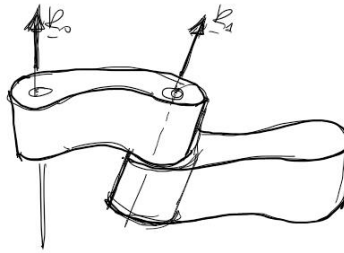
$\Rightarrow q$ variabili giunte $[\theta_1, \theta_2]$

$$\bullet \quad \omega_2 = \dot{\theta}_1 \underline{K}_0 + \dot{\theta}_2 \underline{K}_1$$

$$\omega_2 = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{K}_0 & \underline{K}_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

\uparrow
 \dot{q}

scriviamo $\underline{K}_0, \underline{K}_1$
pensando a caso
generale con $\underline{K}_0 \neq \underline{K}_1$



• \dot{v}_c

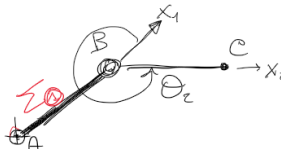
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dot{v}_c = \dot{v}_{B_2} + \omega_2 \wedge \vec{BC} \\ \dot{v}_{B_2} = \dot{v}_{B_1} = \omega_1 \wedge \vec{AB} \end{array} \right\} \quad \dot{v}_c = \omega_1 \wedge \vec{AB} + \omega_2 \wedge \vec{BC} = \dot{\theta}_1 \underline{K}_0 \wedge \vec{AB} + (\dot{\theta}_1 \underline{K}_0 + \dot{\theta}_2 \underline{K}_1) \wedge \vec{BC}$$

$$\dot{v}_c = \underbrace{\dot{\theta}_1 \underline{K}_0 \wedge (\vec{AB} + \vec{BC})}_{\text{vel. 1° GIUNTO}} + \underbrace{\dot{\theta}_2 \underline{K}_1 \wedge \vec{BC}}_{\text{vel. 2° GIUNTO}} = \dot{\theta}_1 \underline{K}_0 \wedge \vec{AC} + \dot{\theta}_2 \underline{K}_1 \wedge \vec{BC}$$

$$\dot{v}_c = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{K}_0 \wedge \vec{AC} & \underline{K}_1 \wedge \vec{BC} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

in alternativa direttamente composizione

$$\Sigma_3 \quad \dot{v}_c = \dot{v}_c^{(rel)} + \dot{v}_c^{(tr)} = \omega_2^{(rel)} \wedge \vec{BC} + \dot{v}_{C(1)} = \underbrace{\dot{\theta}_2 \underline{K}_1 \wedge \vec{BC}}_{\omega_2 \wedge \vec{BC}} + \underbrace{\dot{\theta}_1 \underline{K}_0 \wedge \vec{AC}}_{\omega_1 \wedge \vec{AC}}$$



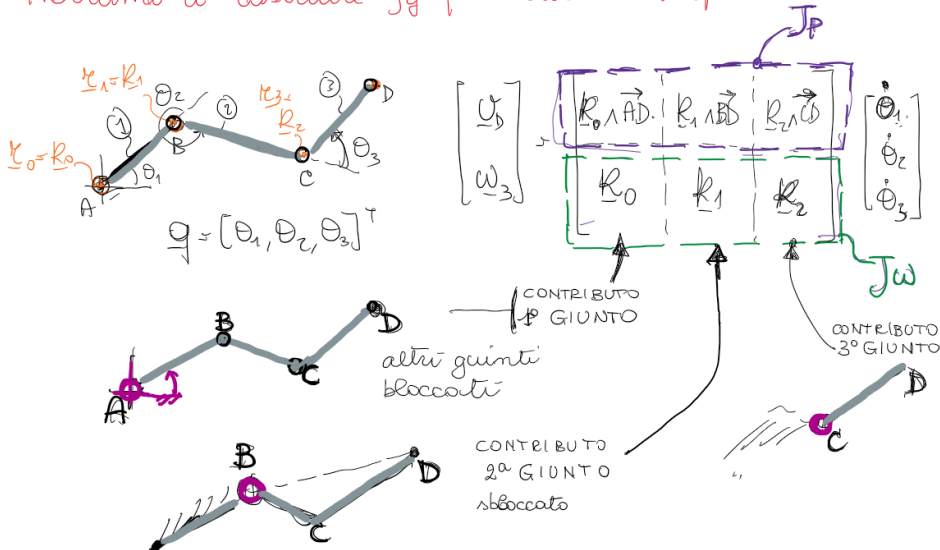
$$\begin{matrix} \text{Jac. geom.} \\ 3 \times 1 \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{v}_c \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{K}_0 \wedge \vec{AC} & \underline{K}_1 \wedge \vec{BC} \\ \underline{K}_0 & \underline{K}_1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{\theta}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

ricompattando
ecco J_{geom}

TANTE COLONNE QUANTI SONO CGL
OGNI COLONNA - 1 GIUNTO (1 GDM)



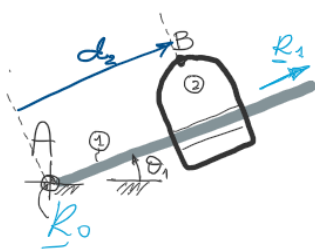
Proviamo a costruire J_g per altro manipolatore RRR



scrivere equazioni come sopra

$\underline{v}_B, \underline{\omega}_3$ verifica costruzione J

MANIPOLATORE CON GIUNTO PRISMATICO



RICORDA VINCOLO COPPIA PRISM

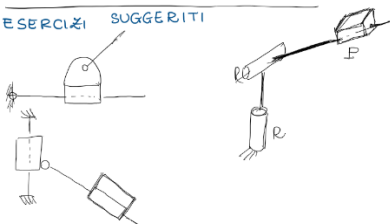
$$\begin{aligned} \sum \textcircled{1} \quad \underline{\omega}_2 &= \underline{\omega}^{(tr)} + \underline{\omega}^{(rel)} \\ \underline{\omega}^{(rel)} &= \underline{0} \\ \underline{\omega}_2 &= \underline{\omega}_1 = \dot{\theta}_1 \underline{R}_0 \\ \sum \textcircled{2} \quad \underline{v}_B &= \underline{v}_B^{(tr)} + \underline{v}_B^{(rel)} \\ &= \underline{\omega}_1 \wedge \underline{AB} + \dot{d}_2 \underline{R}_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \underline{v}_B \\ \underline{\omega}_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \underline{R}_0 \wedge \underline{AB} & \underline{R}_1 \\ \underline{R}_0 & \underline{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1 \\ \dot{d}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

GIUNTO R GIUNTO P



ESERCIZI SUGGERITI



Rimane da correlare $J_g \leftrightarrow J_{an}$
($\underline{\omega} \leftrightarrow \underline{\dot{s}}$)

