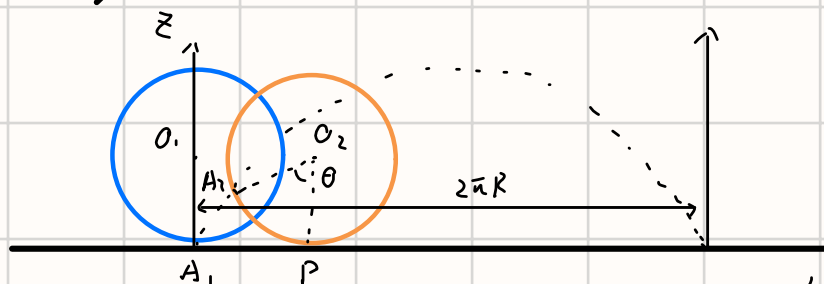


# 摆线步态的设计



$O_2$  坐标:  $(\theta R, R)$

$$A_2 \text{ 点坐标: } \begin{cases} x = \theta R - R \cdot \sin \theta = R(\theta - \sin \theta) \\ z = R - R \cos \theta = R(1 - \cos \theta) \end{cases}$$

令步态周期为  $T$ , 则在  $t \in [0, T]$  时刻

滚动角度  $\theta = 2\pi \cdot \frac{t}{T}$ , 则此时摆线

$$\text{坐标: } \begin{cases} x = R(2\pi \cdot \frac{t}{T} - \sin 2\pi \cdot \frac{t}{T}) \\ z = R(1 - \cos 2\pi \cdot \frac{t}{T}) \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \dot{x} = \frac{2\pi R}{T} (1 - \cos \frac{2\pi t}{T}) \\ \dot{z} = \frac{2\pi R}{T} \sin \frac{2\pi t}{T} \end{cases}$$

生成流程: ①确定摆线高度 ②确定起终点 ③根据起终点缩放  $x, y$  轴上的值

结论: 令  $p = \frac{t}{T}$ , 起点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ , 终点  $(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ .

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{2\pi R} \cdot R(2\pi p - \sin 2\pi p) + x_0 \\ \quad = \frac{x_1 - x_0}{2\pi} (2\pi p - \sin 2\pi p) + x_0 \\ y = \frac{y_1 - y_0}{2\pi} (2\pi p - \sin 2\pi p) + y_0 \\ z = \frac{h}{2} (1 - \cos 2\pi p) \end{cases}$$

## 开环步态

开环步态的意义在于在无反馈和状态估计的系统中达成基本的行走需求

期望指标: 平移  $\dot{x}_d, \dot{y}_d$ , 旋转  $\omega_z$

以原站立姿态为基准点规划落脚点.

平移规划: 已知  $T_{stance}, T_{swing}$

当  $T_{stance}$  时, 平移长度  $v \cdot T_{stance}$  ( $x_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_d T_{stance}$ )

$$\begin{cases} x = x_0 - \frac{t}{T} \Delta x = x_0 - \frac{t}{T} (x_0 - x_1) = (1-p)x_0 + px_1 \\ y = (1-p)y_0 + py_1 \quad (y_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \dot{y}_d T_{stance}) \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

当  $T_{swing}$  时, 设状态函数为  $f(x_1, x_0, p)$

$$\begin{cases} x = f(\frac{1}{2} \dot{x}_d T_{stance}, x_0, p) \\ y = f(\frac{1}{2} \dot{y}_d T_{stance}, y_0, p) \\ z = f(p) \end{cases}$$

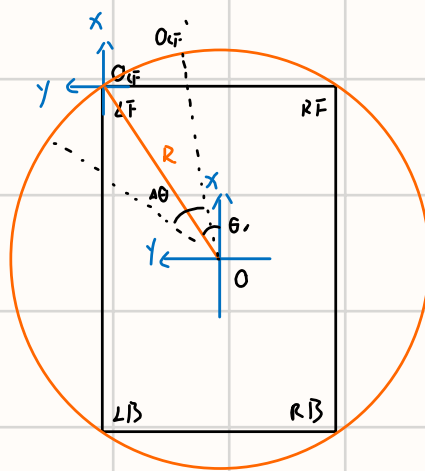
旋转规划

当  $T_{stance}$  时,  $\Delta \theta = \omega_z \cdot T_{stance}$

$$\begin{cases} (x, y) = O_{LF} - \frac{t}{T} (O_{LF} - O_{LF}^{'}) \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$$

当  $T_{swing}$  时

$$\begin{cases} (x, y) = f(O_{LF}^{'}, O_{LF}, p) \\ z = f(t) \end{cases}$$



$$O_{LF} [R \cos \theta_0, R \sin \theta_0]$$

$$O_{LF}^{' } [R \cos(\theta_0 + \frac{\Delta \theta}{2}), R \sin(\theta_0 + \frac{\Delta \theta}{2})]$$

$$O_{LF}^{' } [R \cos(\theta_0 + \frac{\Delta \theta}{2}), R \sin(\theta_0 + \frac{\Delta \theta}{2})]$$

# 针对舵机的 VMC

