

碩士學位論文

6

**The Measurement and Control of Stewart Platform
applied to the Tele-operated Vehicle System by forward
kinematics**

國民大學校 自動車專門大學院

李 吉 營

2001

碩士學位論文

6

**The Measurement and Control of Stewart Platform
applied to the Tele-operated Vehicle System by forward
kinematics**

指導教授 金 廷 河

論文 碩士學位 請求論文 提出 .

2001 年 12 月

國民大學校 自動車工學專門大學院
李 吉 營
2001

李 吉 營

碩士學位 請求論文 認准 .

2001 年 12 月 3 日

審查委員長 李 雲 成 印

審查 委員 金 贊 默 印

審查 委員 金 廷 河 印

國民大學校 自動車工學專門大學院
電子制御

.....	1
Nomenclature	2
List of Figures	3
List of Tables	7
1. Introduction	8
1.1 Research Background	8
1.2 Research Purpose & Contents	11
2. System Configuration	13
2.1 Master System	14
2.2 Slave System	18
3. Kinematics Analysis of Stewart Platform	21
3.1 Inverse Kinematics	21
3.2 Forward Kinematics	22
3.2.1 Forward Kinematics Analysis	22
3.2.2 Newton-Raphson Method	23
3.3 Dynamics Analysis	24

3.3.1 Newton-Euler Formulation	24
3.3.2 Dynamics Analysis of Stewart Platform.....	25
3.3.3 Dynamics of Limbs	32
3.3.4 Dynamics of Moving Platform	34
3.3.5 Actuator and Ground Reaction Force	36
4. Measurement and Control of Stewart Platform	37
4.1 Measurement of Stewart Platform	37
4.2 Measurement of Stewart Platform Forward Kinematics ...	39
4.3 Performance Analysis of Measurement Platform System	40
4.3.1 Hysteresis & Dead Band	40
4.3.2 Test of Dynamic Property	41
4.4 Control of Stewart Platform	43
4.5 Input Data of Stewart Platform (1/2Car Model)	46
5. Analysis of Test and Result	48
5.1 Y-Translation, Roll, Circle Motion Test	48
6. Conclusion	60
Appendix 1	62

Reference	64
Abstract	66
.....	68

(Master System)

(Slave System)

가

가

6 linear potentiometer

2

prototype

AC Servo Motor

가

1/2 Car

Roll, Pitch, Vertical

Roll, Pitch,

Vertical

2

6

6

Newton-Raphson

NOMENCLATURE

A	fixed frame
B	moving link frame
g_c	gravitational constant
h_i^A	angular momentum of limb i taken about point A_i
${}^i h_i^A$	h_i^A expressed in the i th limb frame
h_{ji}^C	angular momentum of link j of the i th limb taken about the center of mass of link j
I	identity matrix
I_i	inertia matrix of link i taken about the center of mass and expressed in a fixed frame A
J_p	Jacobian matrix of a moving platform
n_p	resulting moment exerted at the center of mass a moving platform
${}^B n_p$	n_p expressed in a moving frame B
p_x, p_y, p_z	$x, y,$ and z coordinates of p
p_u, p_v, p_w	u, v and w coordinates of p
${}^A P$	position vector of the center of mass of a moving platform with respect to a fixed frame A
${}^B P$	position vector of the center of a point P with respect to a fixed frame B
${}^A R_B$	3×3 rotation matrix that describes the orientation of frame B with respect to frame A
${}^B R_A$	inverse transformation of ${}^A R_B, {}^B R_A = {}^A R_B^{-1}$
r_{ci}	position vector of the center of mass of link i relative to the i th link frame, expressed in a fixed frame.

u_x, u_y, u_z	$x, y,$ and z components of \mathbf{u}
\mathbf{u}	unit vector pointing along the u -axis of a moving frame
v_x, v_y, v_z	$x, y,$ and z components of \mathbf{v}
\mathbf{v}	unit vector pointing along the v -axis of a moving frame
v_p	velocity of the center of mass of a moving platform relative to a fixed frame
\dot{v}_p	acceleration of the center of mass of a moving platform relative to a fixed frame
w_x, w_y, w_z	$x, y,$ and z components of \mathbf{w}
\mathbf{w}	unit vector pointing along the w -axis of a moving frame
x_i, y_i, z_i	$x, y,$ and z axis of the i th link frame
$\mathbf{w}_x, \mathbf{w}_y, \mathbf{w}_z$	$x, y,$ and z components of \mathbf{w}_i
\mathbf{w}	angular velocity of a rigid body
\mathbf{w}_p	angular velocity of moving platform
$\dot{\mathbf{w}}_p$	angular acceleration of moving platform

LIST OF FIGURES

[Fig.1.1]	.....	11
[Fig.2.1]	.....	11
[Fig.2.2] 6	.....	11
[Fig.2.3]	.....	16
[Fig.2.4]	.....	19
[Fig.2.5]	.....	20
[Fig.2.6]	.....	21
[Fig.3.1] The Coordinate of Stewart Platform	.....	22
[Fig.3.2] The Coordinate of Stewart Platform Dynamics	.....	26
[Fig.3.3] Euler Angle of Limb	.....	28
[Fig.3.4] Free Body Diagram of a Typical Limb	.....	30
[Fig.4.1]	.....	38
[Fig.4.2]	.....	38
[Fig.4.3]	.....	38
[Fig.4.4]	.....	41
[Fig.4.5] Hysteresis Dead Band	.....	42
[Fig.4.6] Dead Band가	.....	43
[Fig.4.7] 가	.....	44
[Fig.4.8] PID (With Anti-Windup)	.....	45
[Fig.4.9]	.....	46
[Fig.4.10]	.....	46

[Fig.4.11]	Gain	.....	47
[Fig.4.14]	Half Car Model	.....	47
[Fig.4.15]	Half Car Model Simulation	.....	48
[Fig.4.16]	Dynamics Analysis	.....	48
[Fig.5.1]	Encoder Feedback Y-	.....	50
[Fig.5.2]	Encoder Feedback Y- Encoder	.....	50
[Fig.5.3]	Feedback Y -	.....	51
[Fig.5.4]	Feedback Roll Encoder	.....	51
[Fig.5.5]	Encoder Feedback Roll	.....	52
[Fig.5.6]	Encoder Feedback Roll Encoder	.....	53
[Fig.5.7]	Feedback Roll	.....	53
[Fig.5.8]	Feedback Roll Encoder	.....	54
[Fig.5.9]	Encoder Feedback	.....	55
[Fig.5.10]	Encoder Feedback Encoder	.....	55
[Fig.5.11]	Encoder Feedback 200mm	.....	56
[Fig.5.12]	Feedback		

	.....	57
[Fig.5.13]	Feedback Encoder	57
	.....	57
[Fig.5.14]	Feedback 200mm	56
[Fig.5.15] 200mm	Encoder Feedback 1	59
	.....	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table.1	Stewart Platform Specification	15
Table.2	Excursion Maximum Velocity	16
Table.3	Minimum Working Space for continuous motion	16
Table.4	, 가	17
Table.5	Electric Vehicle Specification	19

1.

1.1

가

. Stewart

6

6

,

(parallel manipulator)

(closed loop)

가

(open loop

(serial manipulator)

가 ,

.

가

가

(end effector)

,

가

가

.

가

, , , ,

,

, 가

가

.

, ,

,

.

가 . Fitcher
 (instantaneous inverse kinematics)
 , Sugimoto (motor algebra)

Zhiming 6

가

6

(linkspace) 6
 (workspace)

가 가 ,
 가

가

(kinematic isotropy),
 (dynamic isotropy)

Aria 가

, Kosuge
,
Ma Angeles , Do
Yang

(Local Performance Index) , 가

가

,
, 가 ,
.

Griffis Duffy, Nanua
16
, Raghavan 40
가 . Dieudonne Perrish Nguyen
- (Newton-Raphson)
. Zhang Song, Lee Roth
가
. Cheok

가 , ,

가

가 ,

가 ,

가 , 가

가 ,

가 .

(Kinematic Parameter)

. Wang

2R-P-3R 6

Zhuang Roth, Driels Pathre

. Innocenti

, Zhuang 가

. Wang

, Innocenti 가

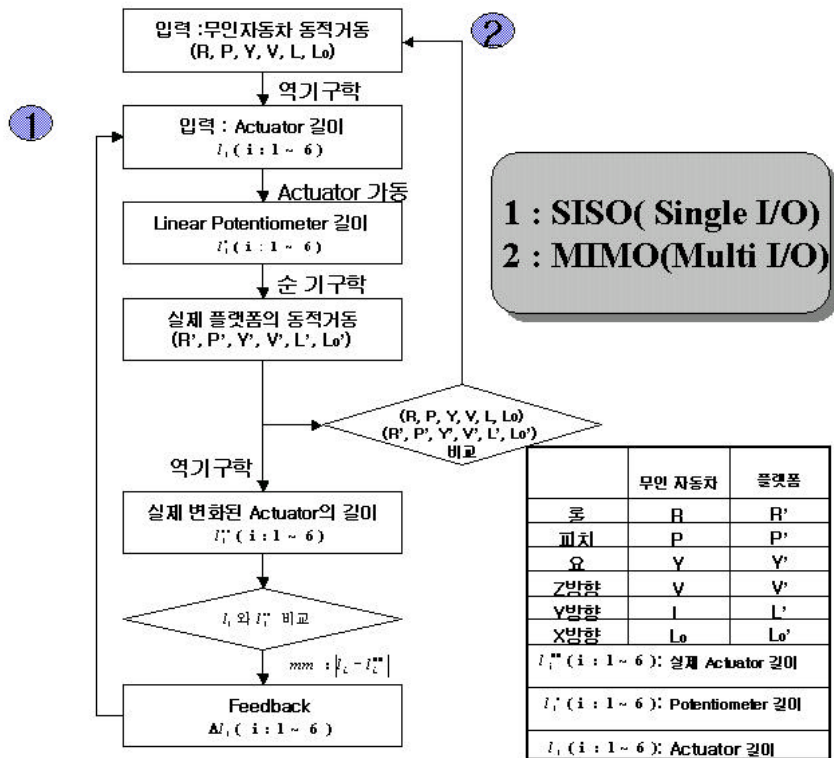
, Zhuang 가

, 가 .

1.2

6 Linear Potentiometer

2



[Fig. 1.1]

[Fig.1.1]

Roll, Pitch, Yaw,

Vertical, Lateral, Longitudinal

6

6

1/2 Car

(Bump)

Roll, Pitch, Vertical

prototype

AC Servo Motor

Roll, Pitch,

Vertical

(Que)

(Encoder)

(Feed Back)

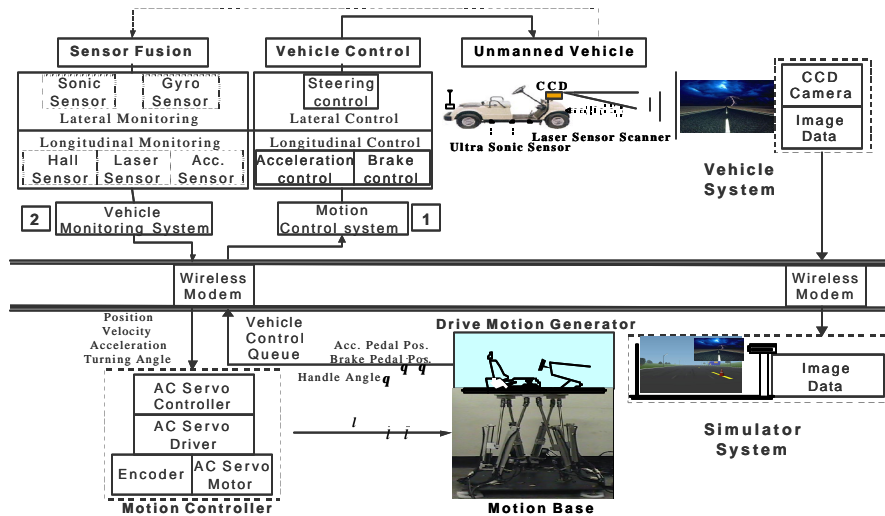
2

6

6

가

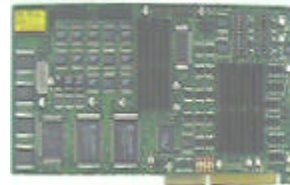
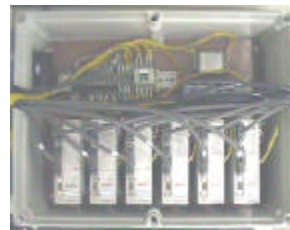
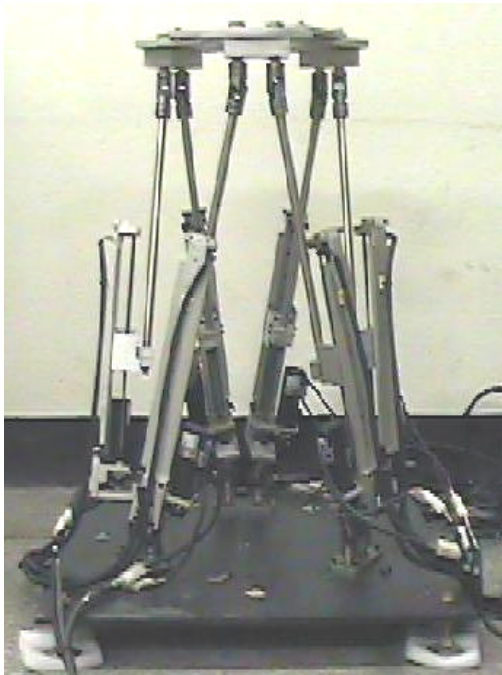
2. System Configuration



[Fig.2.1]

, [Fig.2.1] (Master System)
 (Slave System) 가 . Master
 System Slave System
 , ,
 System . Slave System 가
 ,
 System .

2.1 Master System



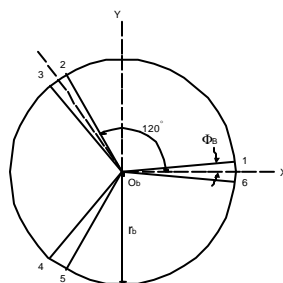
[Fig.2.2] 6

[Fig.2.2] 6-DOF 가 System
AC Servo system .
Prototype .
3 (Translation)
(Rotation) ,
CSMZ-01BA1ANM3 220V
100W AC Servo Motor
, Limit Sensor
. , 6
Multi-Motion Controller(MMC- BODPV81 Control Card)
CSDJ-01BX1 AC Servo Drive

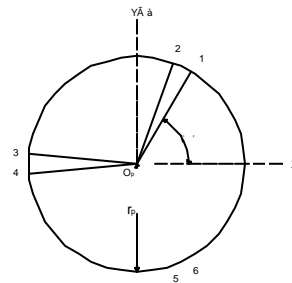
Table 1 Stewart Platform Specification

Mass of Platform	5kg
Mass of Cylinder	1 kg
Mass of Piston	1 kg
Radius of Base	0.2125m
Radius of Platform	0.1625m
Height of Platform	0.706m
Mass of xx inertia of Platform	$0.05127 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$
Mass of yy inertia of Platform	$0.05466 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$
Mass of zz inertia of Platform	$0.1046 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^2$
Actuator Stroke	250mm($\pm 125\text{mm}$)
Distance	Max : 948mm Min : 698mm

Table 1 (Spec.)
(mass of inertia) CATIA V5



(a) Joint Coordinate of Base



(b) Joint Coordinate of Platform

[Fig.2.3]

[Fig.2.3]

Table 2

Table 2 Excursion Maximum Velocity

Function	Vertical	Lateral	Longitudinal
Displacement	±125mm	±125mm	±125mm
Velocity	300 mm/sec	300 mm/sec	300 mm/sec
Acceleration	±0.5g	±0.3g	±0.3g
Function	Roll	Pitch	Yaw
Displacement	±25 deg	±25 deg	±25 deg
Velocity	20 deg/sec	20 deg/sec	20 deg/sec
Acceleration	±60 deg/sec ²	±60 deg/sec ²	±60 deg/sec ²

Table 3 Minimum Working Space for continuous motion

Function	Vertical	Lateral	Longitudinal
Displacement	±2.25mm	±2.25mm	±2.25mm
Function	Roll	Pitch	Yaw
Displacement	±4 deg	±4 deg	±4 deg

Table 4 , 가

	Displacement	Velocity	Acceleration
--	--------------	----------	--------------

Vertical	+120 mm	85 mm/s	$\pm 0.39 \text{ g}$
	-130 mm		
Lateral	+320 mm	195 mm/s	$\pm 0.42 \text{ g}$
	-330 mm		
Longitudinal	+325 mm	195 mm/s	$\pm 0.42 \text{ g}$
	-325 mm		
Pitch	+47 deg	32.5 deg/s	$\pm 240 \text{ deg/s}^2$
	-47 deg		
Roll	+45 deg	32 deg/s	$\pm 240 \text{ deg/s}^2$
	-45 deg		
Yaw	+36 deg	60 deg/s	$\pm 280 \text{ deg/s}^2$
	-36 deg		

Table 2 MIL-STD-1588

가 ,

Table 3

가 . Table 3 Vertical (+ , Vertical, Lateral, Longitudinal, Pitch, Roll , 가

2.2 Slave System



[Fig.2.4]

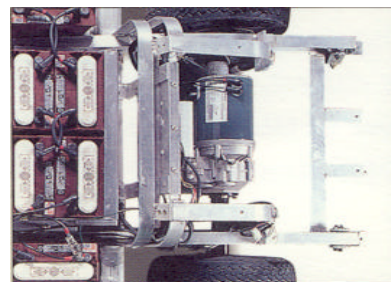
[Fig.2.4]	Master System	Control Signal	
	(Slave System)	(Slave System)	가
	(Acceleration System),	(Brake System),	(Lateral
System),	(Laser Sensor, Ultra Sonic Sensor)		.
[Fig.2.4]	2.2[Kw], 3[Hp]	48[V] DC	가

Table 5 Electric Vehicle Specification

SPECIFICATION		
Overall Length		230cm
Overall Width		119.5cm
Overall Height		114cm
Wheel Base		160.5cm
Wheel Tread	Front	92.5cm
	Rear	98.5cm
Dry Weight		250kg (Without Batteries)
Ground Clearance		10cm
Turning Radius		2.7m
Body		PMMA/ABS
Battery		48V Voltage/8V, Output: 48V, 21Amp
Transmission		Double Reduction Helical Gear
Suspension	Front	Tapered Leaf Spring & Hydraulic Shock Absorber
	Rear	Leaf Spring & Hydraulic Shock Absorber
Steering		Rack & Pinion Gear Box Type
Brake		Mechanical Brake Cable System to Drum Brake
Frame		All Aluminum Alloy Frame
Tire		18*8.5-8.0, 4ply-rating
Motor		Traction Shunt Re-gen Motor, 2.2kw/3hp, DC48V-2800RPM



(a)



(b) Acceleration Control Part



(c) Handle Control Part



(d) Brake Control Part

[Fig.2.5]

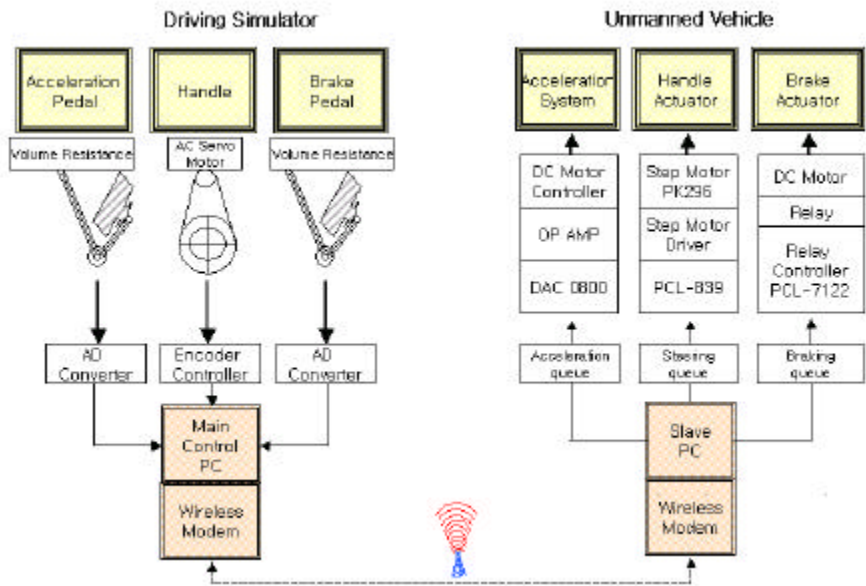
[Fig.2.5]

Acceleration System, Handle System,

Brake System

Master System

Appendix 가 .



[Fig.2.6]

[Fig.2.6] Master System 가

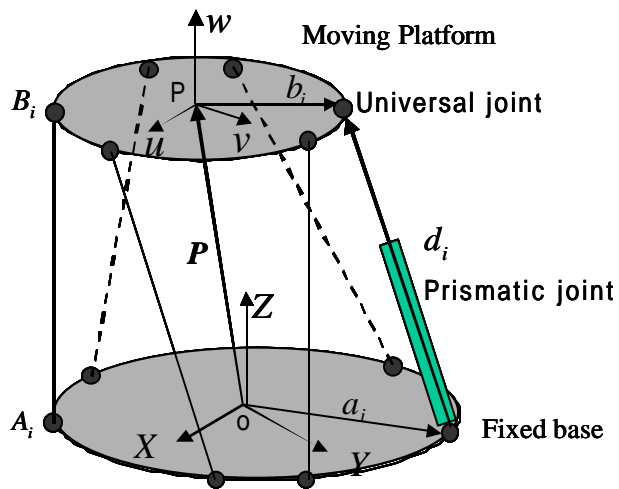
Lateral, Longitudinal Acceleration
Pedal, Handle, Brake Pedal Acceleration Pedal, Handle, Brake Pedal
, Acceleration
System, Handle System, Brake System .

3. Kinematics Analysis of Stewart Platform

3.1 Inverse Kinematics

[Fig.3.1]

(Fixed base), (Axis), (Moving Platform)
 , (universal) (prismatic)
 , $i=1,\dots,6$ 가



[Fig.3.1] The Coordinate of Stewart Platform

(inverse kinematics)

가 가

$$d_i$$

$$d_i = \sqrt{(d_{ix}^2 + d_{iy}^2 + d_{iz}^2)} \tag{1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
u_x^2 + u_y^2 + u_z^2 &= 1, \\
v_x^2 + v_y^2 + v_z^2 &= 1, \\
w_x^2 + w_y^2 + w_z^2 &= 1, \\
u_x v_x + u_y v_y + u_z v_z &= 0, \\
u_x w_x + u_y w_y + u_z w_z &= 0, \\
v_x w_x + v_y w_y + v_z w_z &= 0,
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

$$(1) \quad (2) \quad .$$

$$d_i^2 = p^T p + [{}^B b_i]^T [{}^B b_i] + a_i^T a_i + 2p^T [{}^A R_B {}^B b_i] - 2p^T a_i - 2[{}^A R_B {}^B b_i]^T a_i \quad (3)$$

$$i = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \quad . \quad (3) \quad d_i$$

3.2 Forward Kinematics

3.2.1 Forward Kinematics Analysis

(Forward kinematics) 6 가

,

.

,

.

가

.

,

. ,

- (Newton-Raphson) 가

.

,

.

3.2.2 Newton-Raphson Method

6

가
 .
 ,
 .
 -
 .
 -
 .

$$f_i(a)=d_{ix}^2+d_{iy}^2+d_{iz}^2-d_i^2=0 \tag{4}$$

a .

$$a=[a_1 \quad a_2 \quad a_3 \quad a_4 \quad a_5 \quad a_6]^T=[T_x \quad T_y \quad T_z \quad \mathbf{a} \quad \mathbf{b} \quad \mathbf{g}]^T$$

a .

$$[\quad 1] \quad a \quad .$$

$$[\quad 2] \quad .$$

$$[\quad 3] \quad d_i \left([d_{ix} \quad d_{iy} \quad d_{iz}]^T \right) \quad .$$

$$[\quad 4] \quad f_i(a) \quad A_{ij}=\frac{\partial f_i}{\partial a_j} \quad .$$

$$[\quad 5] \quad C_i=-f_i(a) \quad .$$

$$, \quad \sum_{j=1}^6|C_j|< \quad a \quad ,$$

$$[6] \quad .$$

[6]
$$\boldsymbol{d}_j \quad \sum A_{ij} \boldsymbol{d}_j = C_i$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^6 \left| \boldsymbol{d}_j \right| < a$$

, [7]

[7]
$$a^{new} = a + \boldsymbol{d}$$
[1]
[7]

.

3.3 Dynamics Analysis

3.3.1 Newton-Euler Formulation

(Dynamics analysis)

.

.

가

Fichter, Sugimoto.

Zhiming Lee,

Lebret (Lagrangian).

,

.

.

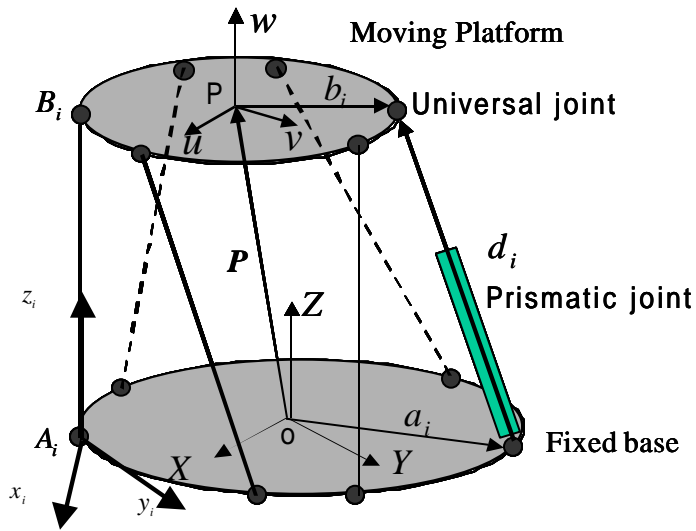
.

가

가

(Newton-Euler)

3.3.2 Dynamics analysis of Stewart Platform



[Fig.3.2] The Coordinate of Stewart Platform Dynamics

[Fig.3.2]

$A(x, y, z)$ $B(u, v, w)$ 가 ,
 $x - y$ $A_i (i = 1 \text{ to } 6)$ $u - v$
 $B_i (i = 1 \text{ to } 6)$ 가 .
 6 d_i ,
 A_i 6 $C(x_i, y_i, z_i)$.
 z_i A_i B_i
 $, y_i$ z_i z

(Inverse Dynamics Analysis)

Motion Trajectory(, , 가)가

, Motion

Trajectory

P

$(\mathbf{f}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{y})$

P

가

P

$$v_p = \dot{p}$$

$$\dot{v}_p = \ddot{p}$$

\mathbf{f}

z

,

\mathbf{q}

v

,

\mathbf{y}

u

(rotation matrix)

$${}^A R_B = \begin{bmatrix} c\mathbf{f}\mathbf{q} & -s\mathbf{f}\mathbf{y} + c\mathbf{f}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{y} & s\mathbf{f}\mathbf{y} + c\mathbf{f}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{y} \\ s\mathbf{f}\mathbf{q} & c\mathbf{f}\mathbf{y} + s\mathbf{f}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{y} & -c\mathbf{f}\mathbf{y} + s\mathbf{f}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{y} \\ -s\mathbf{q} & c\mathbf{q}\mathbf{y} & c\mathbf{q}\mathbf{y} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

(angular velocity) \mathbf{w}_p

$$\mathbf{w}_p = \dot{\mathbf{f}}\mathbf{w} + \dot{\mathbf{q}}\mathbf{v} + \dot{\mathbf{y}}\mathbf{u} \quad (2)$$

(2) w, v, u

$$\mathbf{w}_p = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{y}}s\mathbf{f}\mathbf{y} + \dot{\mathbf{y}}c\mathbf{f}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{y} - \dot{\mathbf{q}}s\mathbf{f} \\ -\dot{\mathbf{y}}c\mathbf{f}\mathbf{y} + \dot{\mathbf{y}}s\mathbf{f}\mathbf{q}\mathbf{y} + \dot{\mathbf{q}}c\mathbf{f} \\ \dot{\mathbf{y}}c\mathbf{q}\mathbf{y} + \dot{\mathbf{f}} \end{bmatrix} \quad (3)$$

가 (angular acceleration) (3)

$$\dot{w}_p = \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{y} s f s y + \dot{y} \dot{f} c f s y + \dot{y}^2 s f c y + \ddot{y} c f s q c y - \dot{y} \dot{f} s f s q c y \\ + \dot{q} \dot{y} c f c q c y - y^2 c f s q s y - \ddot{q} s f - \dot{q} c f \\ - \ddot{y} c f s y + \dot{y} \dot{f} s f s y - y^2 c f c y + \ddot{y} s f s q c y + \dot{y} \dot{f} c f s q c y \\ + \dot{y} \dot{q} s f c q c y - y^2 s f s q s y + \ddot{q} c f - \dot{q} \dot{f} s f \\ \ddot{y} c q c y - \dot{y} \dot{q} s q c y - \dot{y}^2 c q s y + \ddot{f} + \dot{f} \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{matrix} w_p & \dot{w}_p & A \end{matrix},$$

$${}^A R_B^T.$$

(a) Position Analysis

$$a_i + d_i s_i = p + b_i \quad (5)$$

a_i
 $, b_i$
가 . s_i A_i
 B_i , d_i
(5)

$$s_i = \frac{p + b_i - a_i}{d_i} \quad (6)$$

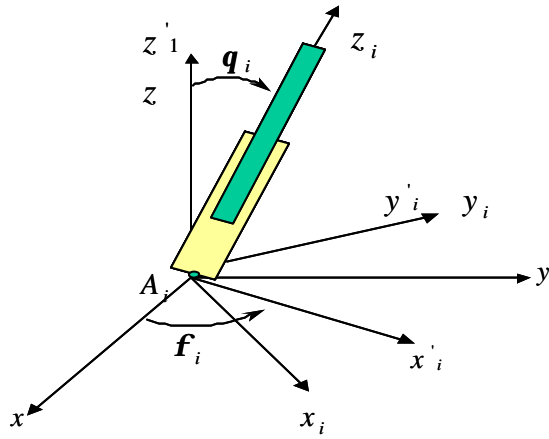
$$d_i = \left| p + b_i - a_i \right| \quad (7)$$

Universal Joint ,

$$z_i \quad \mathbf{f}_i$$

$${}^i y_i' \quad \mathbf{q}_i$$

(rotation matrix)



[Fig3.3] Euler Angles of Limb

$${}^A R_i = \begin{bmatrix} c f_i c q_i & -s f_i & c f_i s q_i \\ s f_i c q_i & c f_i & s f_i s q_i \\ -s q_i & 0 & c q_i \end{bmatrix} \quad (8)$$

$$s_i \quad i$$

$${}^i s_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (9)$$

$$(8),(9)$$

$$s_i$$

$$s_i = \begin{bmatrix} c\mathbf{f}_i s\mathbf{q}_i \\ s\mathbf{f}_i s\mathbf{q}_i \\ c\mathbf{q}_i \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

(10)

$\mathbf{q}_i, \mathbf{f}_i$

$$\begin{aligned} c\mathbf{q}_i &= s_{iz} \\ s\mathbf{q}_i &= \sqrt{(s_{ix}^2 + s_{iy}^2)} \quad (0 \leq \mathbf{q} \leq \mathbf{p}) \\ s\mathbf{f}_i &= s_{iy} / s\mathbf{q}_i \\ c\mathbf{f}_i &= s_{ix} / s\mathbf{q}_i \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

(6)~(10)

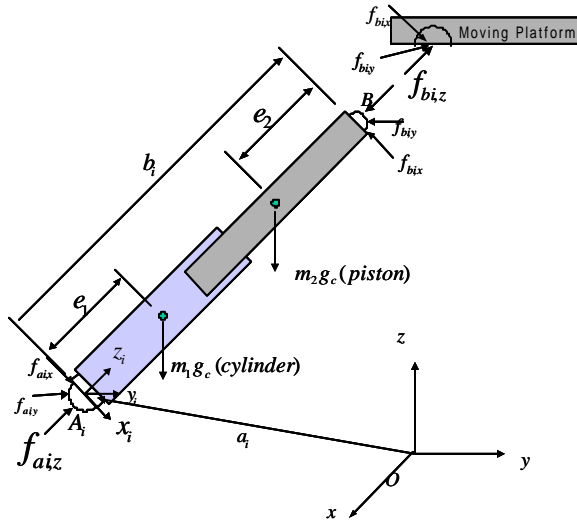
(direction)

(Euler angles)

[Fig.3.4]

(Cylinder)

(Piston)



[Fig.3.4] Free Body Diagram of a Typical Limb

$$r_{1i} = a_i + e_1 s_i \quad (12)$$

$$r_{2i} = a_i + (d_i - e_2) s_i \quad (13)$$

(b) Velocity Analysis

(linear velocity) (angular velocity)

$$B_i \quad v_{bi}, \quad v_{bi} = v_p + w_p \times b_i \quad (14)$$

i

$${}^i v_{bi} = {}^i R_A v_{bi} \quad (15)$$

$${}^i v_{bi} = d_i {}^i w_i \times {}^i s_i + \dot{d}_i {}^i s_i \quad (16)$$

, (linear velocity) (angular

velocity)

$$\dot{d}_i = {}^i v_{biz} \quad (17)$$

$${}^i w_i = \frac{1}{d_i} ({}^i s_i \times {}^i v_{bi}) = \frac{1}{d_i} \begin{bmatrix} -{}^i v_{biy} \\ {}^i v_{bix} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (18)$$

, i (cylinder) (piston)

$${}^i v_{1i}, {}^i v_{2i} \quad (12)$$

$$(13)$$

$${}^i v_{1i} = e_1 {}^i w_i \times {}^i s_i = \frac{e_1}{d_i} \begin{bmatrix} {}^i v_{bix} \\ {}^i v_{biy} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (19)$$

$${}^i v_{2i} = (d_i - e_2) {}^i w_i \times {}^i s_i + \dot{d}_i {}^i s_i = \frac{1}{d_i} \begin{bmatrix} (d_i - e_2) {}^i v_{bix} \\ (d_i - e_2) {}^i v_{biy} \\ d_i {}^i v_{biz} \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

(C) Acceleration Analysis

$$(14) \quad B_i$$

가

$$\dot{v}_{bi} = \dot{v}_p + \dot{w}_p \times b_i + w_p \times (w_p \times b_i) \quad (21)$$

$$(16) \quad i$$

B_i 가 i 가

$${}^i \dot{v}_{bi} = \ddot{d}_i {}^i s_i + d_i {}^i \dot{w}_i \times {}^i s_i + d_i {}^i w_i \times ({}^i w_i \times {}^i s_i) + 2 \dot{d}_i {}^i w_i \times {}^i s_i \quad (22)$$

$$(22) \quad \text{가} ,$$

$$\ddot{d}_i = \dot{v}_{biz} + d_i {}^i \dot{w}_i^2 = \dot{v}_{biz} + \frac{{}^i v_{bix}^2 + {}^i v_{biy}^2}{d_i} \quad (23)$$

가 (angular acceleration)

$${}^i\dot{w}_i = \frac{1}{d_i} {}^i\dot{s}_i \times v_{bi} - \frac{2\dot{d}_i}{d_i} {}^i w_i = \frac{1}{d_i} \begin{bmatrix} {}^i\dot{v}_{biy} + \frac{2^i v_{biz}^i v_{biy}}{d_i} \\ {}^i\dot{v}_{bix} - \frac{2^i v_{biz}^i v_{bix}}{d_i} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad (24)$$

, (19),(20) i
가

$${}^i\dot{v}_{li} = e_1 {}^i\dot{w}_i \times {}^i s_i + e_1 {}^i w_i \times ({}^i\dot{w}_i \times {}^i s_i) = \frac{e_i}{d_i} \begin{bmatrix} {}^i\dot{v}_{bix} - \frac{2^i v_{biz}^i v_{bix}}{d_i} \\ {}^i\dot{v}_{biy} - \frac{2^i v_{biz}^i v_{biy}}{d_i} \\ -\frac{{}^i v_{bix}^2 + {}^i v_{biy}^2}{d_i} \end{bmatrix} \quad (25)$$

$${}^i\dot{v}_{2i} = \ddot{d}_i {}^i s_i + (d_i - e_2) {}^i\dot{w}_i \times {}^i s_i + (d_i - e_2) {}^i w_i \times ({}^i\dot{w}_i \times {}^i s_i) + 2\dot{d}_i {}^i w_i \times {}^i s_i$$

$$= \frac{1}{d_i} \begin{bmatrix} (d_i - e_2) {}^i v_{bix} + \frac{2\dot{e}_2^i v_{biz}^i v_{bix}}{d_i} \\ (d_i - e_2) {}^i v_{biy} + \frac{2\dot{e}_2^i v_{biz}^i v_{biy}}{d_i} \\ d_i {}^i\dot{v}_{biz} + \frac{e_2({}^i v_{bix}^2 + {}^i v_{biy}^2)}{d_i} \end{bmatrix} \quad (26)$$

3.3.3 Dynamics of the Limbs

6

Subsystem

[Fig.3.4]

. Euler

i

A_i

(resultant

moment)

(angular

momentum)

$${}^i n_i^A = \frac{d}{dt}({}^i h_i^A) \quad (27)$$

(angular momentum)

$${}^i h_i^A = m_1 e_1 ({}^i s_i \times {}^i v_{1i}) + m_2 (d_i - e_2) ({}^i s_i \times {}^i v_{2i}) + {}^i h_{1i}^C + {}^i h_{2i}^C \quad (28)$$

$${}^i h_{1i}^C = {}^i I_{1i} {}^i w_i, \quad {}^i h_{2i}^C = {}^i I_{2i} {}^i w_i$$

${}^i I_{1i}$

${}^i I_{2i}$

(inertia

matrix)

(29)

$$\frac{d}{dt}({}^i h_i^A) = m_1 e_1 ({}^i s_i \times {}^i \dot{v}_{1i}) + m_2 (d_2 - e_2) ({}^i s_i \times {}^i \dot{v}_{2i}) + {}^i I_{1i} {}^i \dot{w}_i \quad (29)$$

$$+ {}^i w_i \times ({}^i I_{1i} {}^i w_i) + {}^i I_{2i} {}^i \dot{w}_i + {}^i I_{2i} {}^i w_i \times {}^i w_i + {}^i w_i \times ({}^i I_{2i} {}^i w_i)$$

i

(moment)

B_i

(reaction force)

A_i

(moment)

B_i

(reaction force)

$$\begin{aligned}
{}^i n_i^A &= d_i {}^i s_i \times (-{}^i f_{bi}) + [m_1 e_1 + m_2 (d_i - e_2)] ({}^i s_i \times {}^i R_A^A g) \\
&= \begin{bmatrix} d_i {}^i f_{biy} \\ -d_i {}^i f_{bix} + m_1 e_1 g_c s \mathbf{q}_i + m_2 (d_i - e_2) g_c s \mathbf{q}_i \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned} \tag{30}$$

$$(30) \quad (31) \quad (28) \quad i \quad \text{Limb frame}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
{}^i f_{bix} &= \frac{1}{d_i} [m_1 e_1 g_c s \mathbf{q}_i + m_2 (d_i - e_2) g_c s \mathbf{q}_i - m_1 e_1 \dot{{}^i v_{1ix}} \\
&\quad - m_2 (d_i - e_2) \dot{{}^i v_{2ix}} - I_{1iy} \dot{{}^i w_{iy}} - I_{2iy} \dot{{}^i w_{iy}}]
\end{aligned} \tag{31}$$

$${}^i f_{biy} = \frac{1}{d_i} [-m_1 e_1 \dot{{}^i v_{1iy}} - m_2 (d_i - e_2) \dot{{}^i v_{2iy}} + I_{1ix} \dot{{}^i w_{ix}} + I_{2ix} \dot{{}^i w_{ix}}] \tag{32}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{jix} \quad I_{jiy} \quad (j=1) \quad (j=2) \\
(\text{principal})
\end{aligned}$$

3.3.4 Dynamic of the Moving Platform

(inertial frame)

Newton's equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 {}^A f_{bi} + m_p {}^A g = m_p \dot{{}^A v_p} \tag{33}$$

$$(34) \quad x, y, z$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 ({}^i f_{bix} c \mathbf{f}_i c \mathbf{q}_i - {}^i f_{biy} s \mathbf{f}_i + {}^i f_{biz} c \mathbf{f}_i s \mathbf{q}_i) = m_p \dot{v}_{px} \tag{34}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 ({}^i f_{bix} s \mathbf{f}_i c \mathbf{q}_i + {}^i f_{biy} c \mathbf{f}_i + {}^i f_{biz} s \mathbf{f}_i s \mathbf{q}_i) = m_p \dot{v}_{py} \tag{35}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 (-{}^i f_{bix} s \mathbf{f}_i + {}^i f_{biz} c \mathbf{q}_i) = m_p \dot{v}_{pz} + m_p g_c \tag{36}$$

B (Cener

of Mass) (Resulting Moment) Euler-equation

$${}^B n_p = \sum_{i=1}^6 {}^B b_i \times {}^B f_{bi} \quad (37)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 b_{iv} (a_{31}^i f_{bix} + a_{32}^i f_{biy} + a_{33}^i f_{biz}) = I_{pu} \dot{\mathbf{w}}_{pu} - \mathbf{w}_{pv} \mathbf{w}_{pw} (I_{pv} - I_{pw}) \quad (38)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 -b_{iu} (a_{31}^i f_{bix} + a_{32}^i f_{biy} + a_{33}^i f_{biz}) = I_{pv} \dot{\mathbf{w}}_{pv} - \mathbf{w}_{pw} \mathbf{w}_{pu} (I_{pw} - I_{pu}) \quad (39)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 [b_{iu} (a_{21}^i f_{bix} + a_{22}^i f_{biy} + a_{23}^i f_{biz}) - b_{iv} (a_{11}^i f_{bix} + a_{12}^i f_{biy} + a_{13}^i f_{biz})] = I_{pw} \dot{\mathbf{w}}_{pw} \quad (40)$$

(38)~(40) a_{ij} limb

$${}^B R_i \quad (i, j), \quad {}^B w_p = [w_{pu}, w_{pv}, w_{pw}]^T$$

(angular velocity)

$$I_{pu}, I_{pv}, I_{pw} \quad u, v, w$$

(the principal moment of inertia)

(35)~(41)

$$\begin{bmatrix} {}^A S_{1x} & {}^A S_{2x} & \dots & {}^A S_{6x} \\ {}^A S_{1y} & {}^A S_{2y} & \dots & {}^A S_{6y} \\ {}^A S_{1z} & {}^A S_{2z} & \dots & {}^A S_{6z} \\ {}^B M_{1x} & {}^B M_{2x} & \dots & {}^B M_{6x} \\ {}^B M_{1y} & {}^B M_{2y} & \dots & {}^B M_{6y} \\ {}^B M_{1z} & {}^B M_{2z} & \dots & {}^B M_{6z} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} {}^i f_{b1z} \\ {}^i f_{b2z} \\ {}^i f_{b3z} \\ {}^i f_{b4z} \\ {}^i f_{b5z} \\ {}^i f_{b6z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} m({}^A a_x - {}^A g_x) - {}^A F_{Ex} \\ m({}^A a_y - {}^A g_y) - {}^A F_{Ey} \\ m({}^A a_z - {}^A g_z) - {}^A F_{Ez} \\ {}^B H_x - {}^B T_{Ex} \\ {}^B H_y - {}^B T_{Ey} \\ {}^B H_z - {}^B T_{Ez} \end{bmatrix} \quad (41)$$

$$, {}^A F_E, \quad , {}^B H_E \quad {}^B T_E$$

가

3.3.5 Actuator and Ground Reaction Force

(42) (reaction force)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & {}^i f_{biz} \quad , \quad z_i \quad {}^i \\
 & \text{(Actuating Force)} \quad \mathbf{t}_i \quad . \\
 & \mathbf{t}_i = {}^i f_{biz} + m_2 g_c c \mathbf{q} + m_2 {}^i \dot{v}_{2iz} \quad (42)
 \end{aligned}$$

4.

4.1

(Sensor)

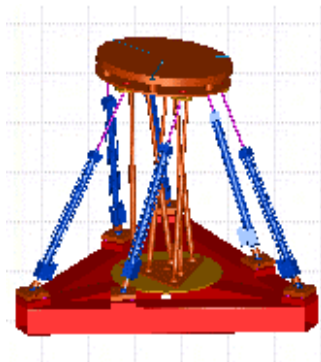
가

가

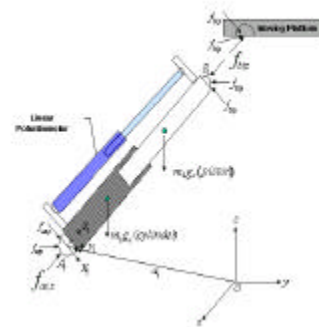
가?

가

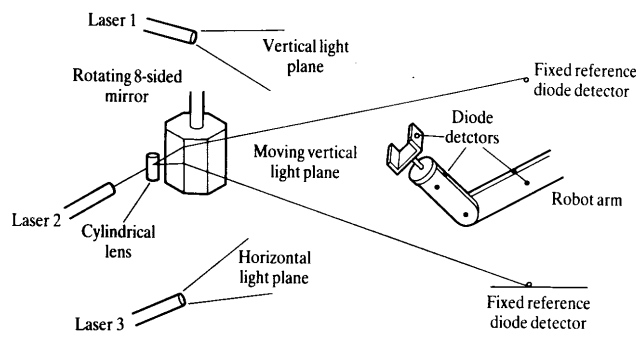
가?



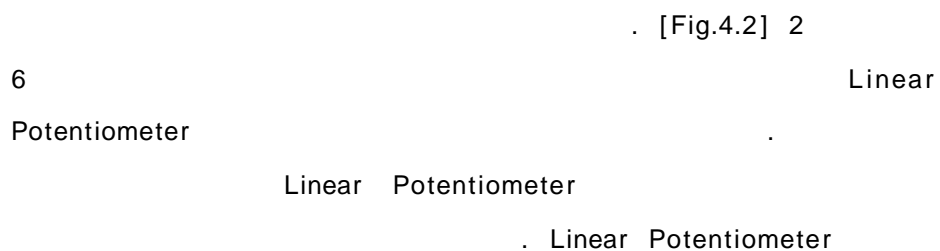
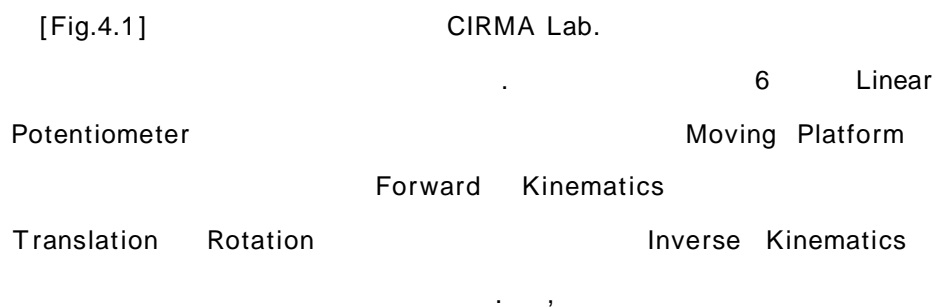
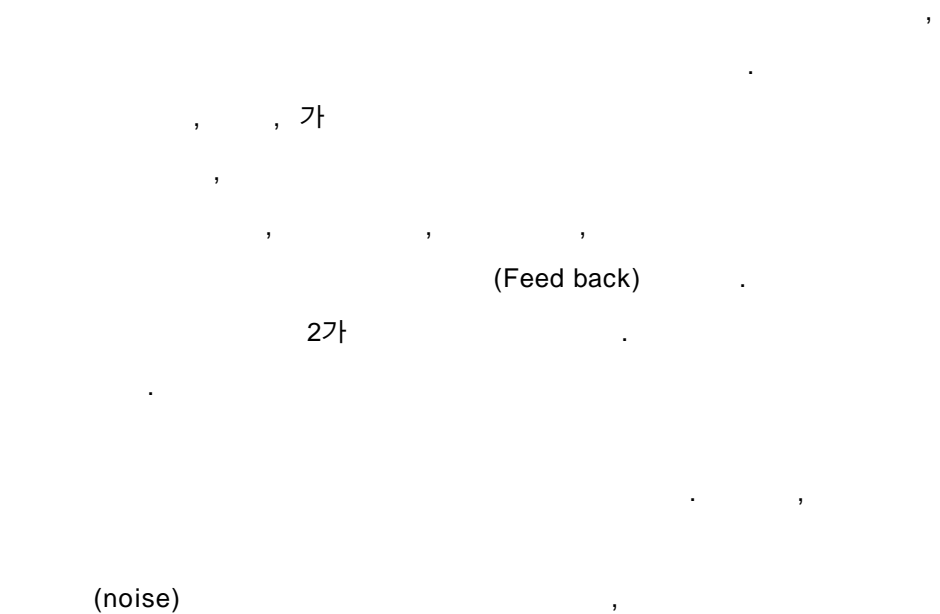
[Fig.4.1]



[Fig.4.2]



[Fig.4.3]



(encoder)
AC Servo Motor CSMZ-01BA 1ANM3 220V, 100W
11 2500

[Fig.4.3] 3

(translation) (rotation)
가 , 가
, , 가 ,
(noise)

Linear Potentiometer

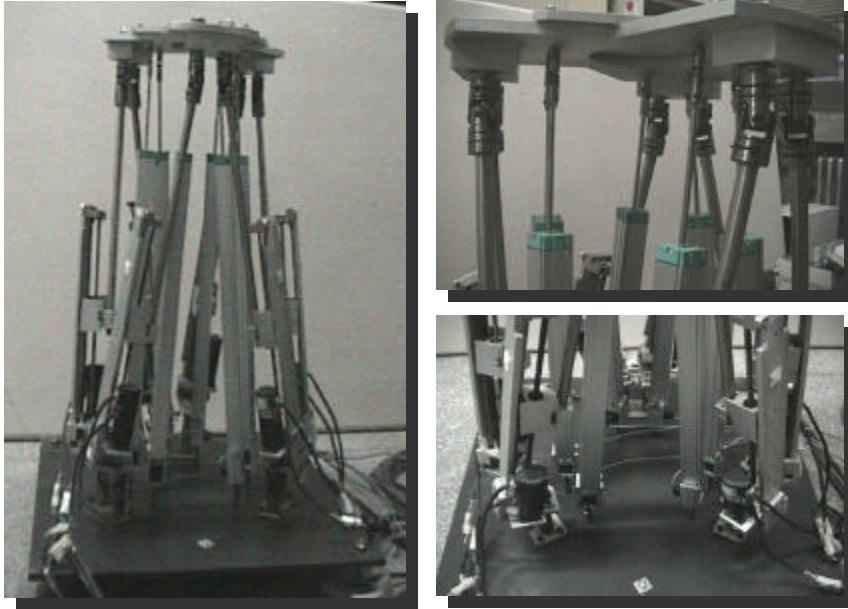
4.2

[Fig.4.4] Linear
Potentiometer

,
6

Linear Potenti-ometer 가 Forward Kinematics
Roll, Pitch, Yaw, Vertical, Lateral, Longitudinal 6

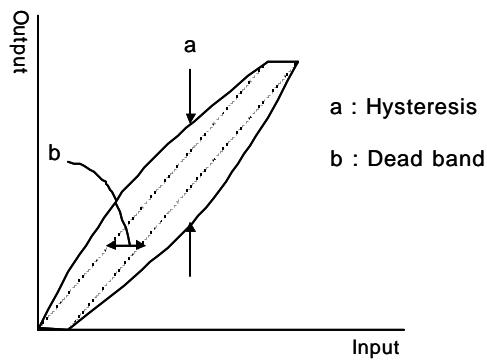
6
Inverse Kinematics 6 ,
(Reference input)



[Fig.4.4]

4.3

4.3.1 Hysteresis & Dead Band



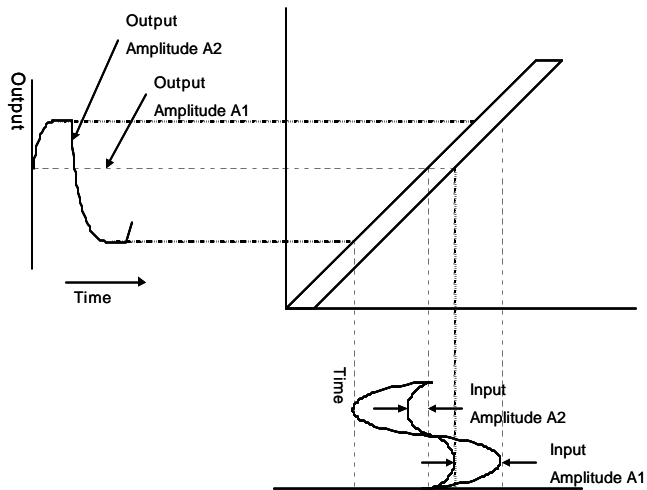
[Fig.4.5]

Hysteresis Dead Band

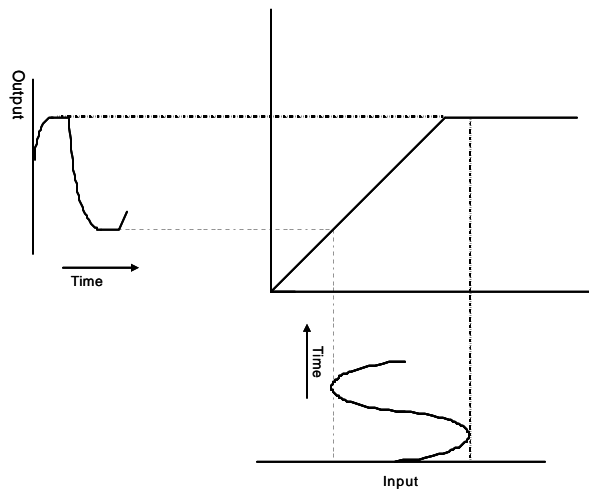
[Fig.4.5] Dead Band Hysteresis

. Dead Band

가



[Fig.4.6] Dead Band가



[Fig. 4.7] 가

:

가

: ,
 50% ,
 .

4.4

PID - (Model-Based Control) .
 가 ,

PID .
 PID
 , (Computer Load)가
 (Dynamic Uncertainties) ,

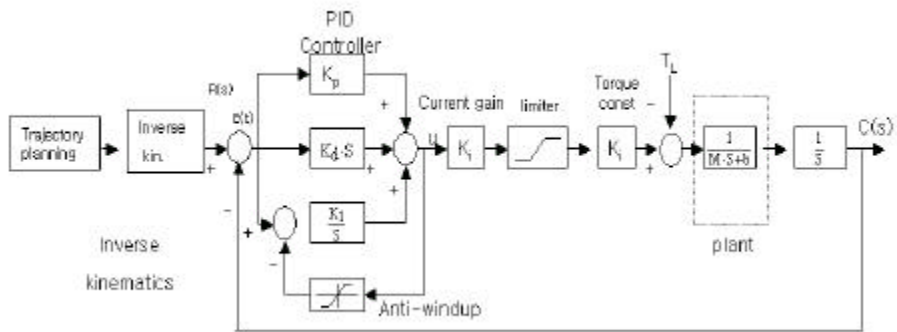
(Tracking Performance) .
 [Fig.4.8]

PID . R(s)
 Inverse Kinematics
 . PID $G_c(s)$

$$G_c(s) = K_p + \frac{K_i}{s} + K_d s \quad (44)$$

Kp , Kd
 , Ki
 가 가 가

“Anti-Windup”

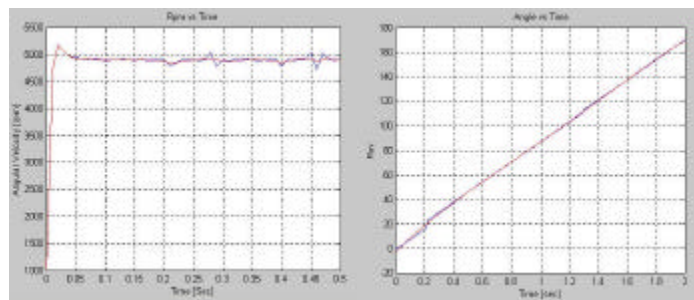


[Fig4.8]

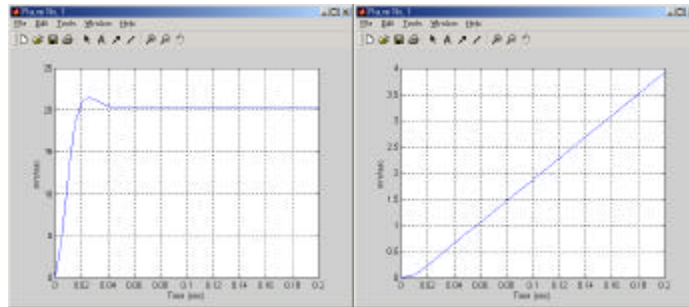
PID (With Anti-Windup)

PID

1[V]

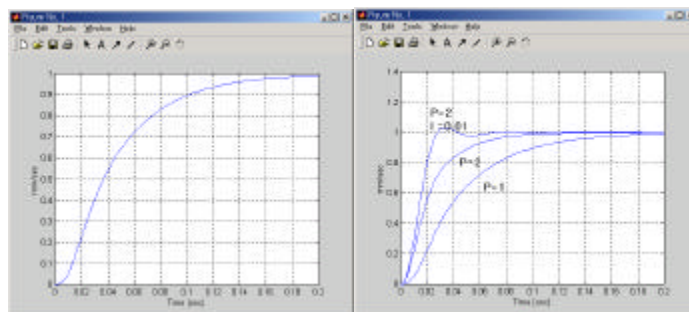


[Fig4.9]



(a) Step 1 volt

(b) Step input



(c) Closed loop

(d)

[Fig4.10]

[Fig.4.10] (a) 1Volt Step

(a)

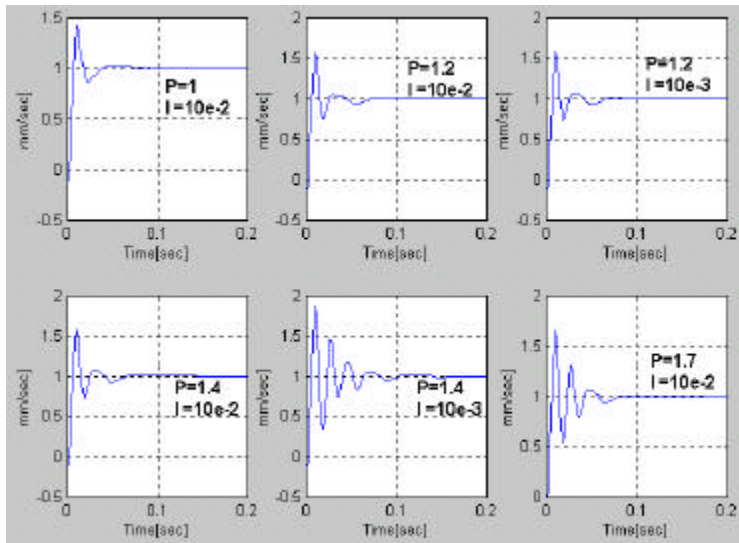
Open-loop Step input

(a),(b) [Fig.4.9]

(c)

(d)

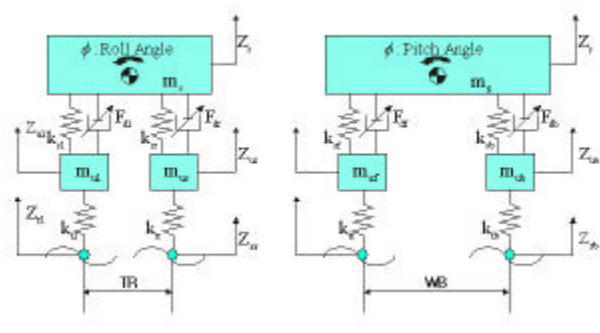
[Fig.4.11] Gain



[Fig4.11] Gain

Step (Gain Tuning)

4.5 (1/2Car Model)



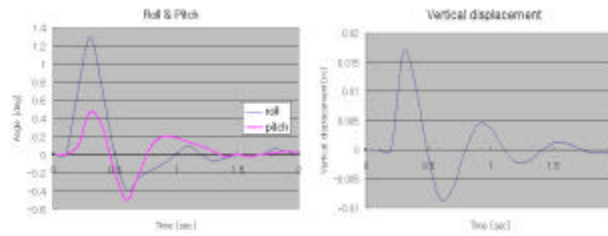
[Fig. 4.12] Half Car Model

[Fig.4.14]

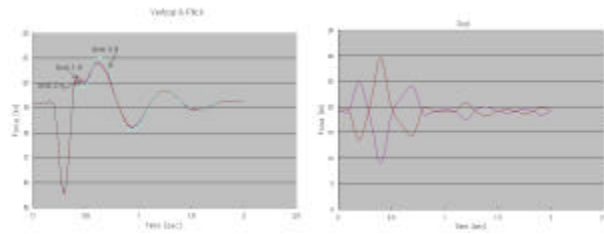
60Km/h

1m, 5cm Bump 2

가



[Fig.4.13] Half Car Model Simulation



[Fig.4.14] Dynamics Analysis

Half Car

Inverse Dynamics

Platform

CATIA

5.

5.1 Y , Roll,

2가 .

6 5 1가

Roll, Pitch, Yaw, Vertical, Lateral,

Longitudinal 6 4

X Y 가

2가 2가 .

6 Linear Potentiometer

Volt 가

가

가 가

가 ,

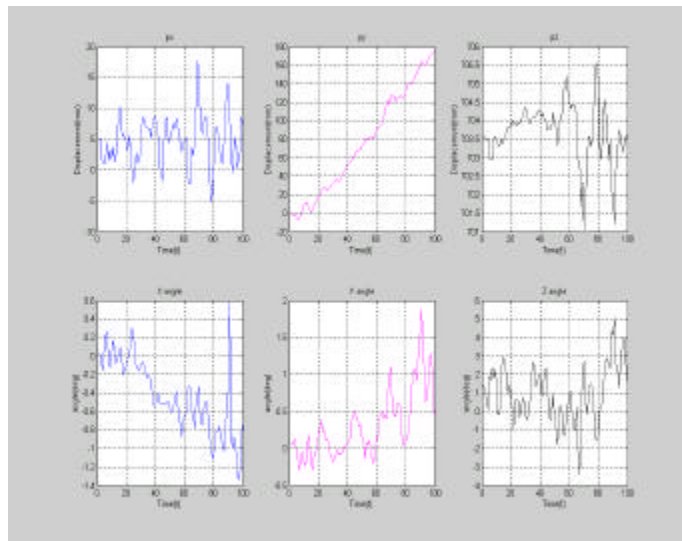
가

가 ,

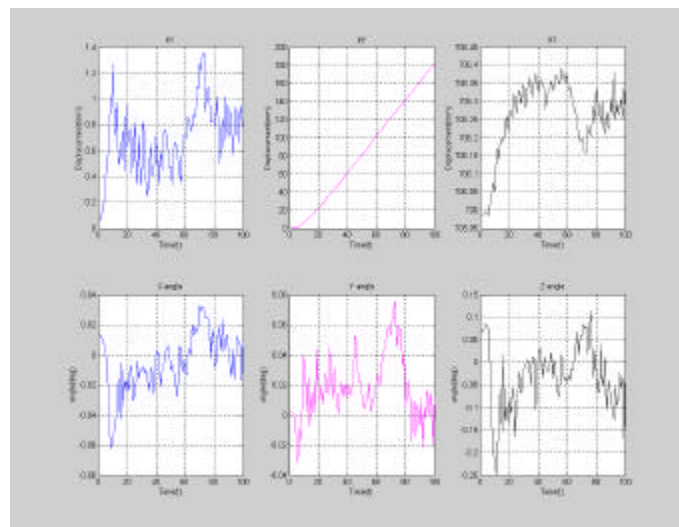
3 가

3

가 6 .



[Fig.5.1]Encoder Feedback Y -



[Fig.5.2]Encoder Feedback Y -

Encoder

Y

5

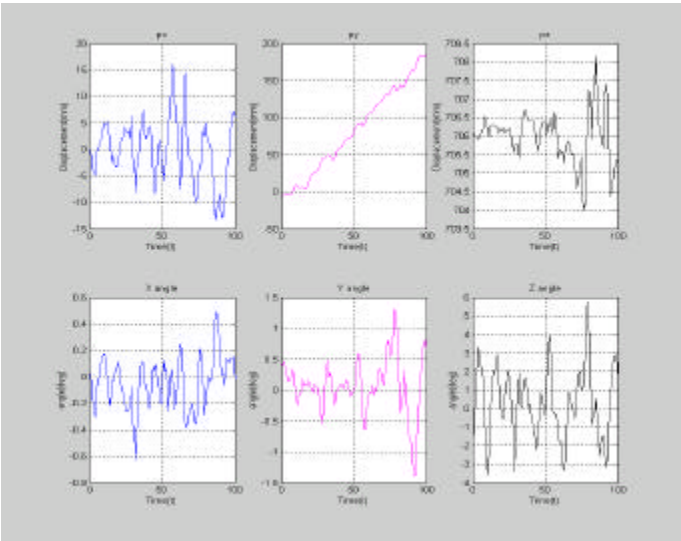
Y

Fig.5.1

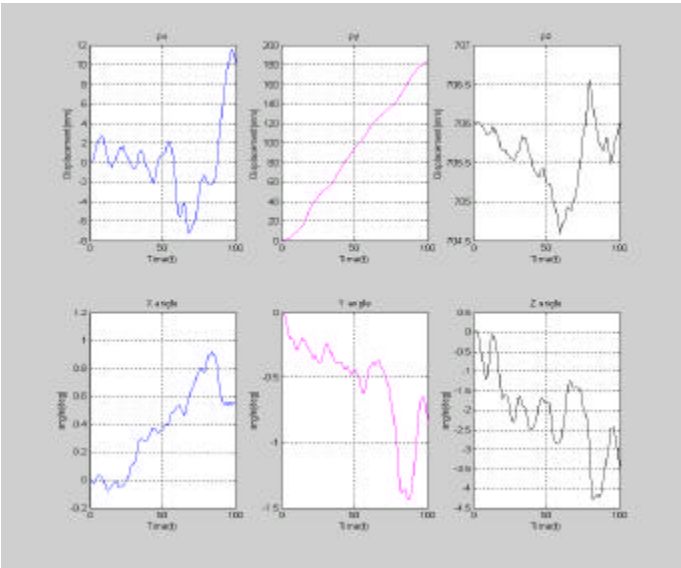
5

Y

Fig.5.2 Fig5.1



[Fig5.3] Feedback Y -



[Fig5.4] Feedback Y - Encoder

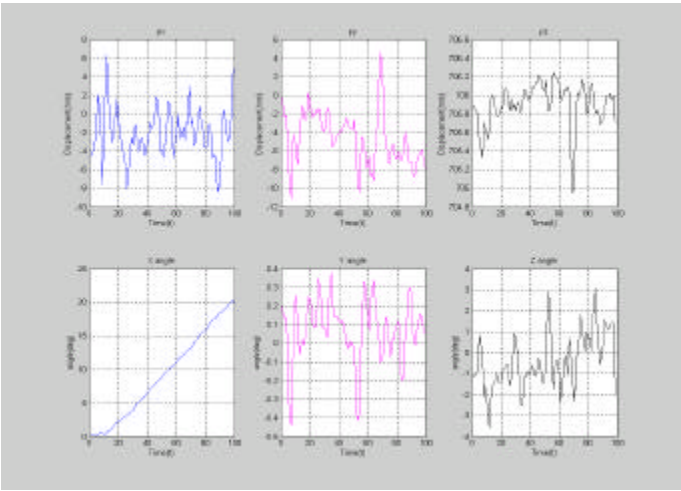
Fig.5.3

5

Y

6

Fig.5.4 Fig5.3



[Fig5.5]Encoder Feedback Roll

X

5

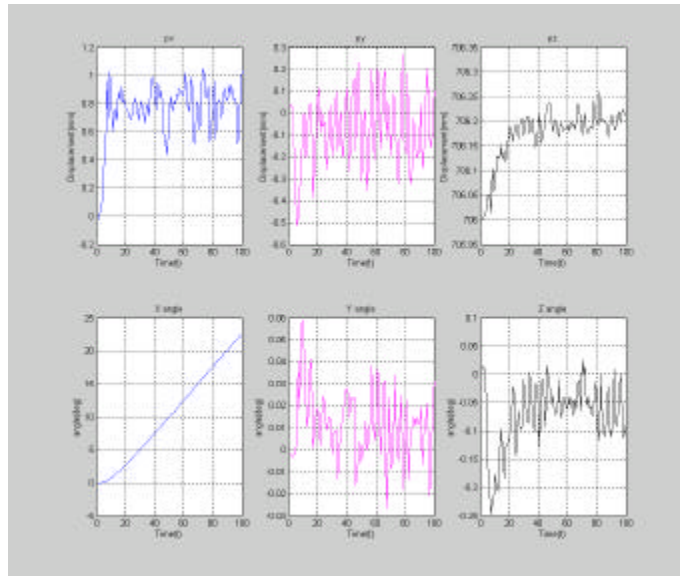
X

Fig.5.5

5

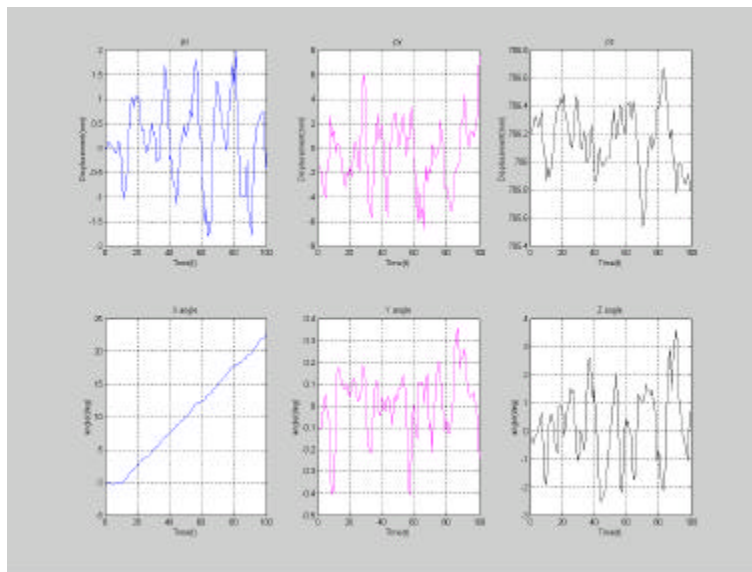
X

6

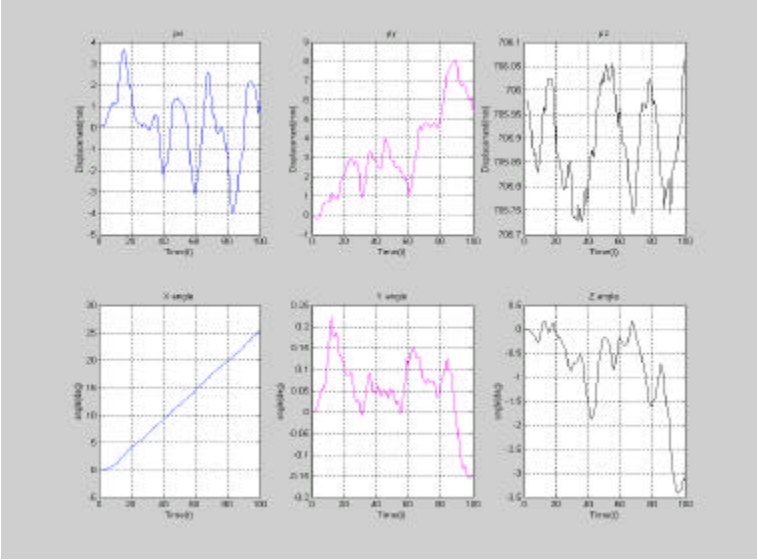


[Fig5.6]Encoder Feedback Roll Encoder

Fig.5.6 Fig5.5



[Fig5.7] Feedback Roll



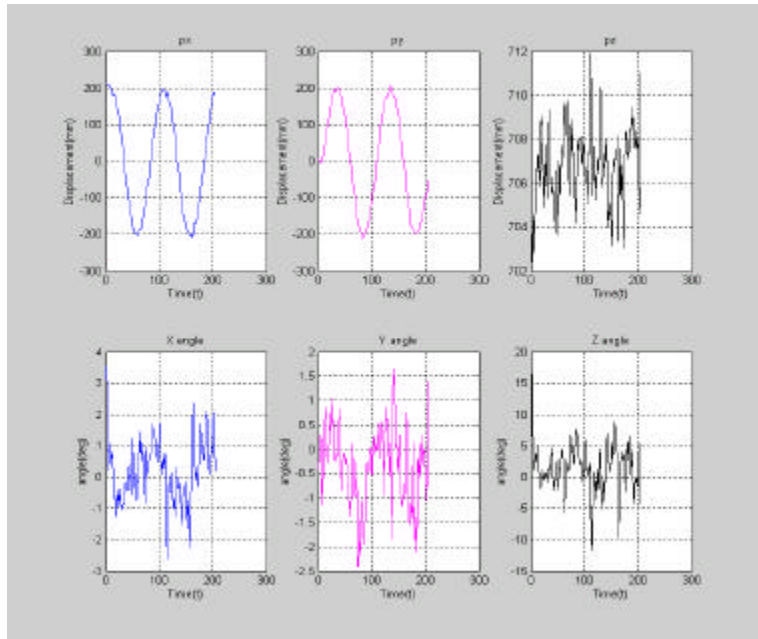
[Fig5.8] Feedback Roll Encoder

Fig.5.7

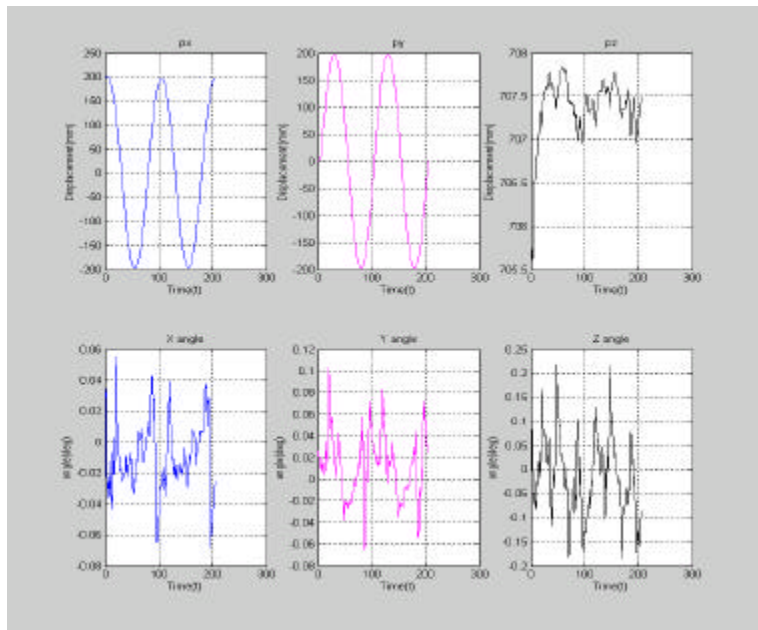
5 X

6

Fig.5.8 Fig5.7

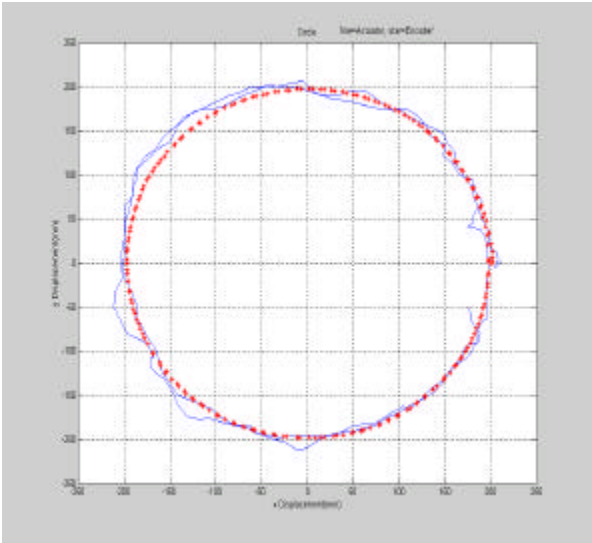


[Fig.5.9] Encoder Feedback



[Fig.5.10] Encoder Feedback

Encoder



[Fig.5.11] Encoder Feedback 200mm

6

5

1가

Roll, Pitch, Yaw, Vertical, Lateral, Longitudinal 6

4

Roll, Pitch, Yaw, Vertical

X

Y

가

가

가

Fig.5.9 200mm

4

0

X, Y

Encoder

Encoder

6

Fig.5.10 Encoder 가 Forward

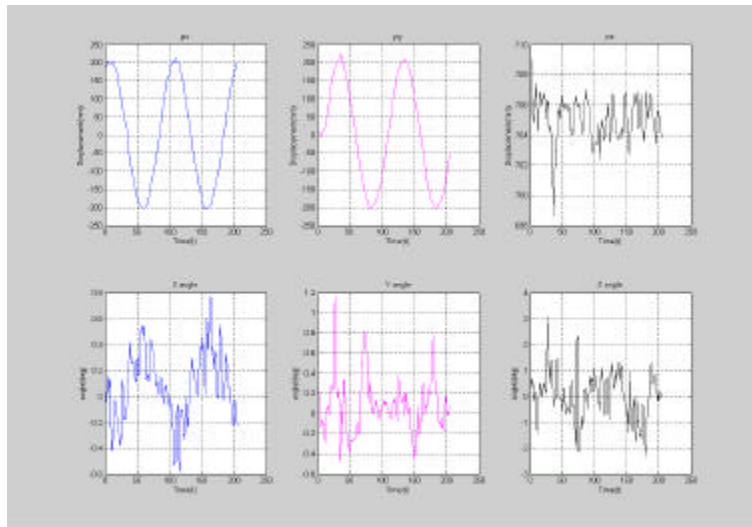
Kinematics

6

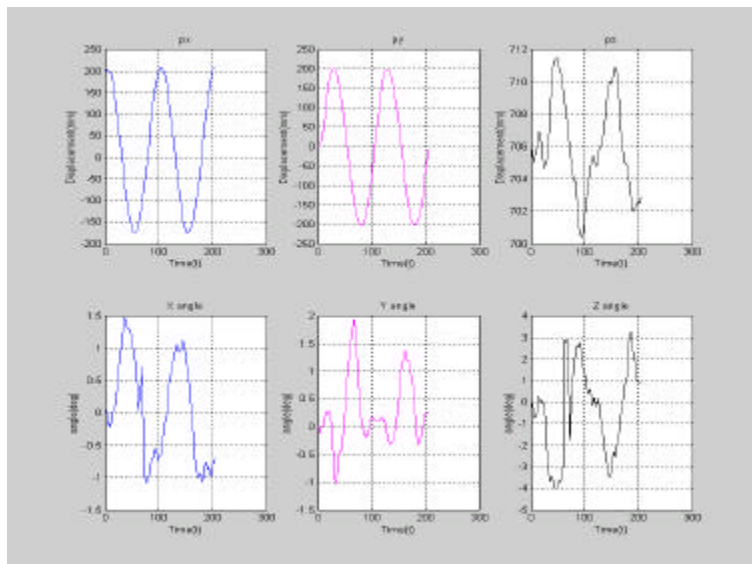
Fig,5,11 XY

Line

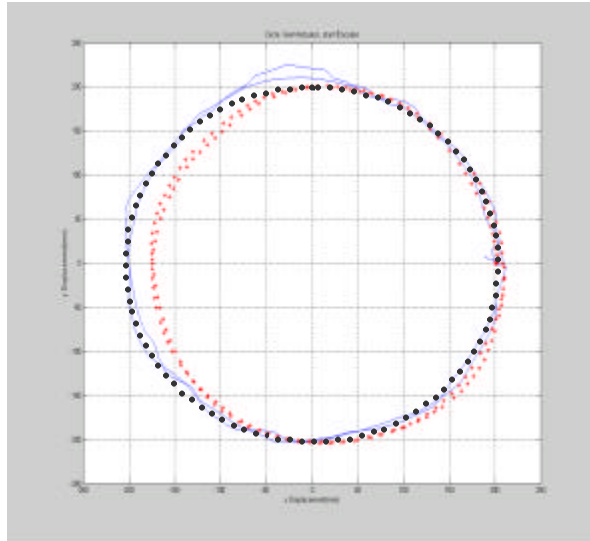
“*” Encoder



[Fig5.12] Feedback



[Fig5.13] Feedback Encoder



[Fig.5.14] Feedback 200mm

Fig.5.12 200mm 4 0
X, Y Linear Potentiometer

Forward Kinematics

Inverse Kinematics

6

. Fig.5.13 Encoder 가

Forward Kinematics

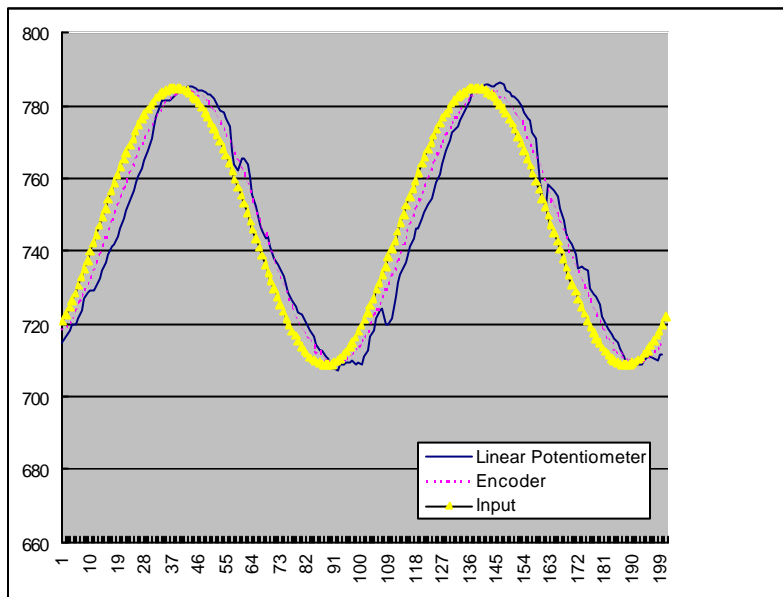
6

Fig,5,14 XY

. Line

“*” Encoder

.



[Fig.5.15] 200mm Encoder Feedback 1

Fig.5.15 Encoder

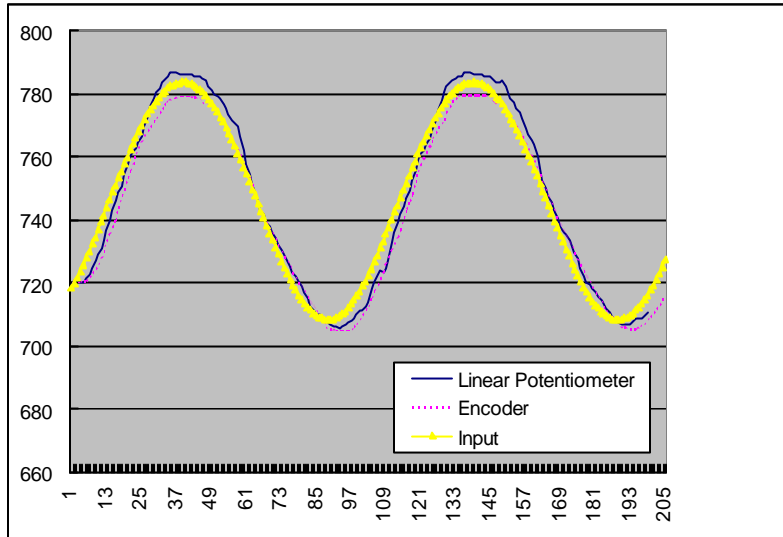
1 Input, Encoder , Linear Potentiometer

Forward Kinematics 1 .

1

Linear Potentiometer Error

Error .



[Fig.5.15] 200mm Feedback 1

Fig.5.16

Encoder , Linear Potentiometer Forward Kinematics
1

Fig.5.14

Error
Linear Potentiometer가
Noise Error
Error
Input

Input Data

6.

1.

가

2.Y- , Roll-

Encoder

가

가

6

Input

3.

4

X-Y

가

Error 가

Encoder

Linear Potentiometer

Sensor Error

가

가

4.

:

Appendix

가

5. Half-Car Bump

6. 가 Linear Encoder

가

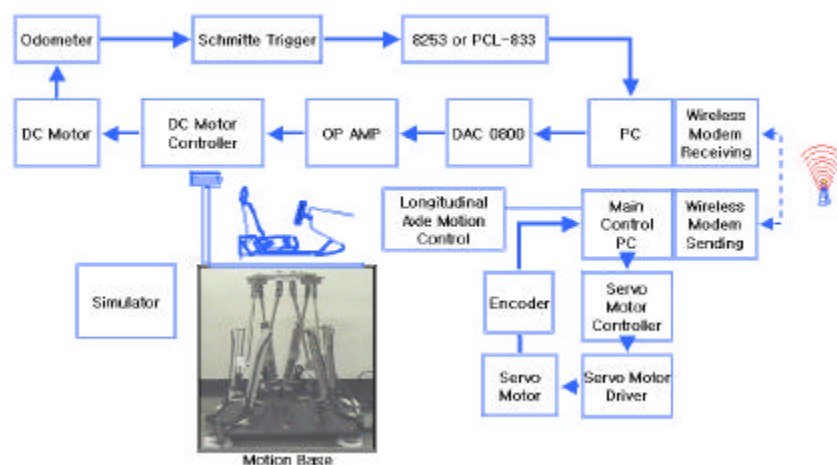
가 .

7. Forward Kinematics

Error

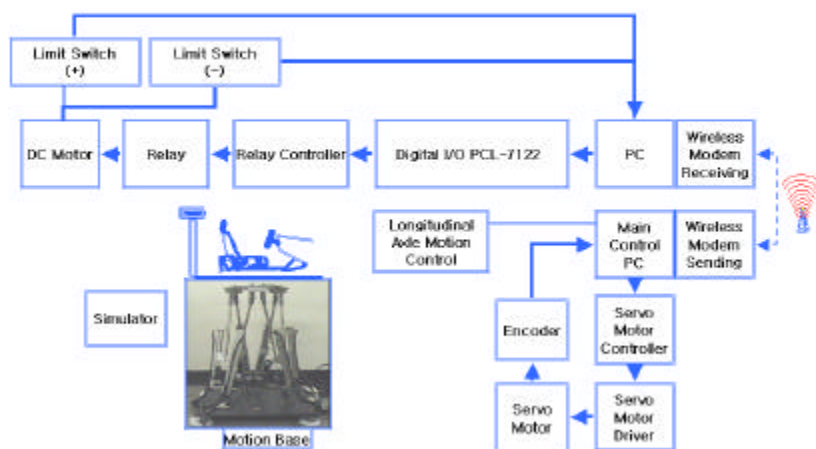
- Appendix 1

► Acceleration Control Part



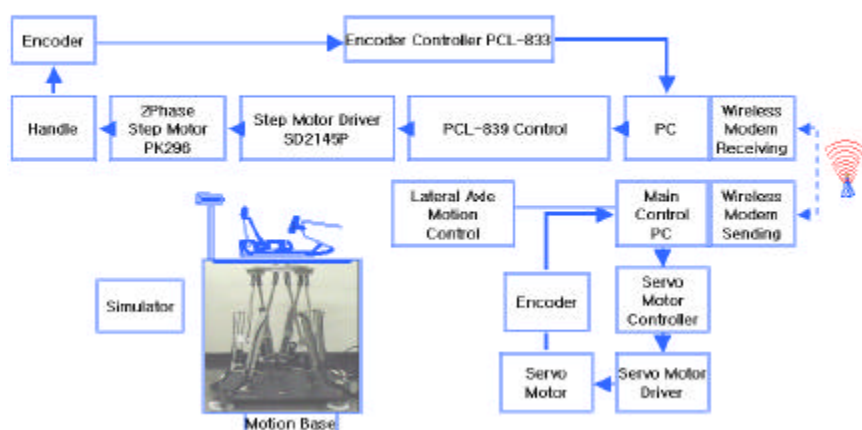
- Appendix 2

- ▶ Brake Control Part



-Appendix 3

► Handle Control Part



- [1] Husain, M. and Waldron, K.J., Direct Position Kinematics of the 3-1-1-1 Stewart Platform *Transactions of ASME, Journal of Mechanical Design*, Vol. 116, pp.1102~1107, 1994
- [2] Husty, M.L., An Algorithm for Solving the Direct Kinematics of Stewart-Gough-Type Platform *to be published*, 1994
- [3] Merlet, J.P., Closed-form Resolution of the Direct Kinematics of Parallel Manipulators using Extra Sensor Data *IEEE International Conferences on Robotics and Automation*, pp.200~204, 1993
- [4] Dieudonne, J.E. and Perrish, R.V., An Actuator Extension Transformation for a Motion Simulator and Inverse Transformation Applying Newton- Raphson Method *NASA tech. Note*, NASA TN D-7067, 1972
- [5] Fichter, A Stewart Platform Based Manipulator : General Theory and Practical Construction *international Journal of Robotics Research*, Vol.5, No.2, pp.157~182, 1980
- [6] Sugimoto, K., Kinematic and Dynamic Analysis of Parallel Manipulators by means of Motor Algebra *Transactions of ASME, Journal of Mechanics, Transmissions and Automation in Design*, Vol.109, No.3, pp.3~7, 1987
- [7] Zhiming, J., Study of the Effect of Leg Inertia in Stewart Platforms *IEEE International Conference on Robotics and Automation*, pp.121~126, 1996
- [8] Lee, J.D., Albus, J.S., Dagalakis, N.G. and Tsai, T., Computer Simulation of a parallel Link Manipulator *Robotics and Computer-Integrated Manufacturing*, Vol.5, No.4, pp.333~342, 1989
- [9] Lebret, G., Liu, K. and Lewis, F.L., Dynamic Analysis and Control of a Stewart Platform Manipulator *Journal of Robotics and Automation*, Vol.4, No.3,

pp.354~360, 1988

- [10] Kurtz, R. and Hayward, V., Multiple-Goal Kinematic Optimization of a Parallel Spherical Mechanism with Actuator Redundancy. *IEEE Transaction on Robotics and Automation*, Vol.8, No.5, pp.644~651, 1992
- [11] Bhattacharya, S., Hatwal, H. and Ghosh, A., On the Optimum Design of Stewart Platform Type Parallel Manipulators *Robotica*, Vol.13, pp.133~140, 1995
- [12] D. Stewart, A Platform with Six Degree of Freedom, *Proc. Of Institute of Mech. Engrs.*, Vol.180, part 1, no. 5, pp.71~378, 1965
- [13] Craig, John J., Introduction to Robotics *Addison Wesley*, 1989
- [14] Lung-Wen TSAI, Robot Analysis Manipulators, *John Wiley & Sons, INC.*, 1993
- [15] Do, W. Q. D. and Yang, D. C. H, Inverse Dynamics of Platform Type of Manipulation Struction *The American Society of Mechanical Engineering*, pp 86~94, 1986
- [16] Nair R. and Maddocks J. H., On the Forward Kinematics of Parallel Manipulators *International Journal of Robotics Research*, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 171~188, 1994
- [17] , 遠隔 走行 無人 自動車 基本設計 性能分析 研究 . 2000

ABSTRACT

The Measurement and Control of Stewart Platform applied to the Tele-operated Vehicle System by forward kinematics

By Lee Gil Young

Graduate School of Automotive Engineering
Kookmin University
Seoul, Korea

In this paper, the integration of driving simulator and unmanned vehicle by means of new concept for better performance through a Tele-operated system is suggested. But autonomous system is one of the most difficult research topics from the point of view of several constraints on mobility, speed of vehicle and lack of environmental information. In these days, however, many innovations on the vehicle provide the appropriate automatic control in vehicle subsystem for reducing human error. This tendency is toward to the unmanned vehicle or the tele-operated vehicle ultimately. This paper describes the motion system. It is developed for a vehicle simulator composed of a six DOF Stewart Platform driven by servo motors. Our vehicle simulator and tele-operated vehicle have lineless serial communication. Tele-operated vehicle and simulator exchange each others motion que. We use general motion que, because the response of vehicle sensor is very rough. We determine Forward kinematics analysis of the motion platform by using numerical methods. Our Stewart Platform has six limbs and six linear potentiometers. Six linear potentiometers are directly connected to the base and the platform except limbs. Six linear

potentiometers exactly determine relative dynamics. We analyze the motion platform using data of limbs and direct connecting linear potentiometers. We analyze performance of two pattern measurement.