五自由度串联机器人设计与运动学

先进机器人与自动化小组汇报



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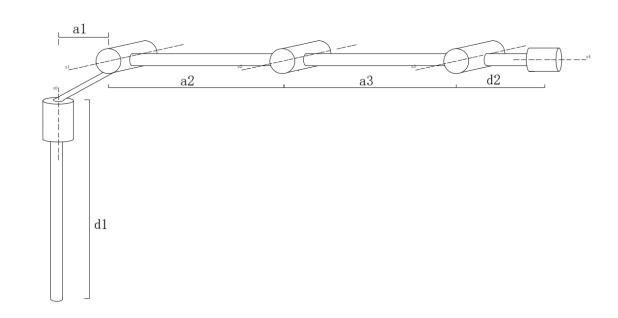


设计方法

- 用途和目的:设计可用于工业装配线生产的操作臂。
- 实现方案:采用刚体连杆设计方案。
- 设计理念:尽可能采用简单、易分析、低成本的机构设计,实现更大的工作空间。
- 首选旋转关节。

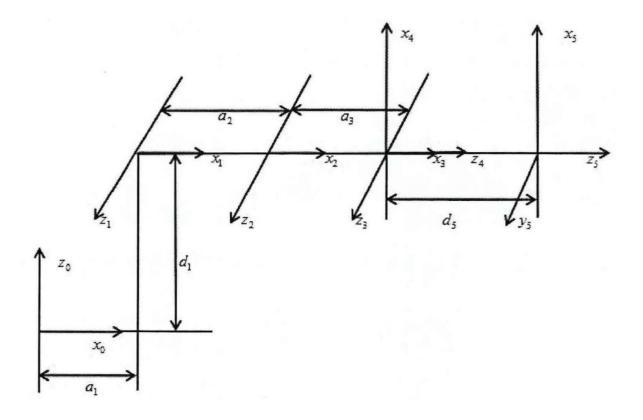
设计

- 串联机器人
- 5自由度
- 6-连杆
- 所有关节都是 低副(旋转关 节)





坐标系建立



• 优点

成本更低

更易于分 析

更易于控制

缺点

较低的负 载能力

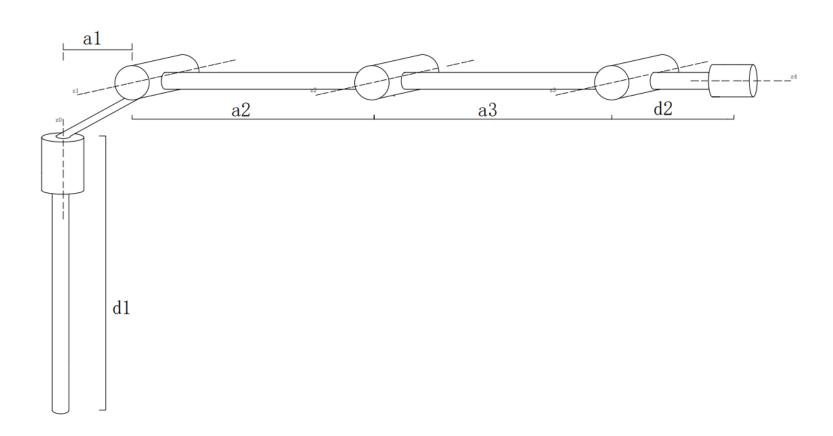
精度较低

潜在应用

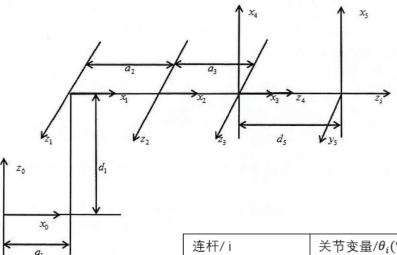
- 生产线: 组装、灌装、拆卸、加工等
- 安防领域: 排爆车
- 土木工程建设
- 物流与运输工程
- 自动售货机



CAD 示意图



D-H 表



连杆/i	关节变量/ θ_i (°)	杆件扭脚/∝ _i (°)	杆件长度/ $a_i(mm)$	偏置量/d _i (mm)
1	θ_1	90	a_1	d_1
2	θ_2	0	a_2	0
3	θ_3	0	a_3	0
4	$ heta_4$	90	0	0
5	θ_5	0	0	d_5

正向动力学

相邻frame 变换矩阵:

$${}^{I-1}_{I}Y = \begin{bmatrix} C\theta_i & -S\theta_i C\alpha_i & S\theta_i C\alpha_i & a_i C\theta_i \\ S\theta_i & C\theta_i C\alpha_i & -C\theta_i S\alpha_i & a_i S\theta_i \\ 0 & S\alpha_i & C\alpha_i & d_i \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

0-1 变换矩阵

$${}_{1}^{0}Y = \begin{bmatrix} C_{1} & 0 & S_{1} & a_{1}C_{1} \\ S_{1} & 0 & -C\theta_{i}S\alpha_{i} & a_{1}S_{1} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

1-2 变换矩阵

$${}_{2}^{1}Y = \begin{bmatrix} C_{2} & -S_{2} & 0 & a_{2}C_{2} \\ S_{2} & C_{2} & 0 & a_{2}S_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

正向动力学

$${}_{3}^{2}Y = \begin{bmatrix} C_{3} & -S_{2} & 0 & a_{3}C_{3} \\ S_{3} & C_{2} & 0 & a_{3}S_{3} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

3-4 变换矩阵

4-5 变换矩阵

$${}_{5}^{4}Y = \begin{bmatrix} C_{5} & -S_{5} & 0 & 0 \\ S_{5} & C_{5} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

0-5 变换矩阵

 $_{5}^{0}T = {}_{1}^{0}T(\theta_{1}){}_{2}^{1}T(\theta_{2}){}_{3}^{2}T(\theta_{3}){}_{4}^{3}T(\theta_{4}){}_{5}^{4}T(\theta_{5})$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} C_5 & -S_5 & 0 & 0 \\ S_5 & C_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d_5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} S_i &= sin\theta_i, \quad C_i = cos\theta_i, \\ C_{23} &= cos(\theta_2 + \theta_3) = C_2C_3 - S_2S_3 \;, \\ S_{23} &= sin(\theta_2 + \theta_3) = C_2S_3 + S_2C_3 \;, \end{split}$$

$$n_{x} = (C_{1}C_{23} C_{4} - S_{1}S_{4})C_{5} - C_{1}S_{23}S_{5},$$

$$n_{y} = (S_{1}C_{23} C_{4} + C_{1}S_{4})C_{5} - S_{1}S_{23}S_{5},$$

$$n_{y} = (S_{1}C_{23} C_{4} + C_{1}S_{4})C_{5} - S_{1}S_{23}S_{5},$$

$$n_{x} = C_{4}S_{23}C_{5} + C_{23}C_{5},$$

$$o_{x} = (C_{1}C_{23} C_{4} - S_{1}C_{4})(-S_{5}) - C_{1}S_{23}C_{5},$$

$$o_{y} = (S_{1}C_{23} C_{4} - S_{1}C_{4})(-S_{5}) - C_{1}S_{23}C_{5},$$

$$o_{y} = (S_{1}C_{23} C_{4} + C_{1}S_{4})(-S_{5}) - C_{1}S_{23}C_{5},$$

$$o_{z} = S_{23} C_{4}(-S_{5}) + C_{23}C_{5},$$

$$o_{z} = S_{23} C_{4}(-S_{5}) + C_{23}C_{5},$$

$$a_{x} = C_{1}C_{23}S_{4} + S_{1}C_{4},$$

$$a_{y} = S_{1}C_{23}S_{4} - C_{1}C_{4},$$

$$a_{z} = S_{23}S_{4},$$

$$p_{x} = C_{1}(a_{1} + a_{2}C_{2} + a_{3}C_{23}),$$

$$p_{y} = S_{1}(a_{1} + a_{2}C_{2} + a_{3}C_{23}),$$

$$p_{z} = d_{1} + a_{2}S_{2} + a_{3}S_{23}$$

逆向动力学

代数法

$$\theta_1 = \arctan\left(\frac{p_y}{p_x}\right)$$

$$\theta_3 = \pm \arctan\left(\frac{S_3}{c_3}\right)$$
, $\subseteq \mathbb{R}$

求解:

$$\theta_4 = atan2(-a_xS_1 + a_yC_1, a_yC_1C_{23} - a_yS_1C_{23} + a_zS_{23})$$

$$\theta_5 = \arctan(S_{5}, C_5)$$

$$\theta_2 + \theta_3 = atan2[-(a_3 + a_2C_3)p_z + (C_1p_x + S_1p_y)(a_2S_3)p_z + (a_2S_3)p_z, (a_2S_3)p_z + (C_1p_x + S_1p_y)(a_2C_3 + a_3)]$$

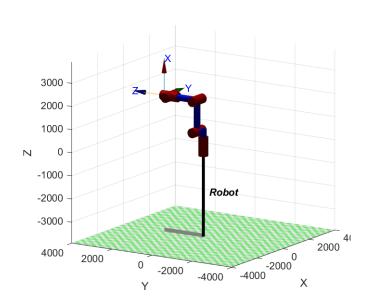




matlab仿真建模

Robot:: 5 axis, RRRRR, stdDH, slowRNE								
1	j	theta	d	a	alpha	offset		
+-	+		•			•		
	1	q1	596	314	1.5708	0		
- 1	2	q2	0	1350	0	0		
1	3	q3	0	1348	0	0		
1	4	q4	0	0	1.5708	0		
1	5	q5	300	0	0	0		
+-	+				+	+		





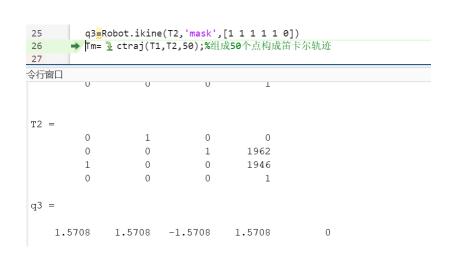
仿真三维数学模型



正逆运动学分析

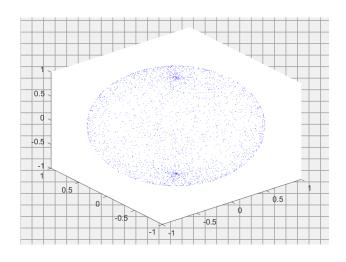
T1 =				
	0	0	1	3312
	0	-1	0	0
	1	0	0	596
	0	0	0	1

初始值下的运行结果

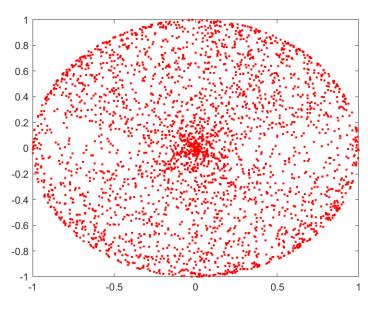


逆运动学方程验证

工作空间分析

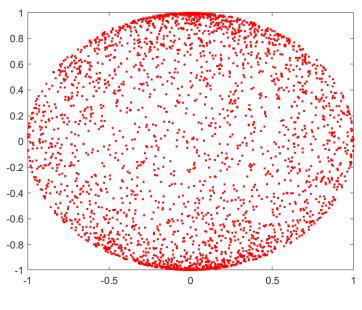


机器人末端可达工作空间范围

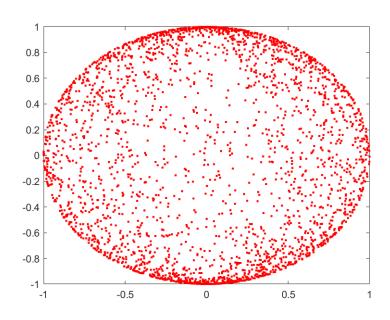


可达工作空间XOY面投影

工作空间分析



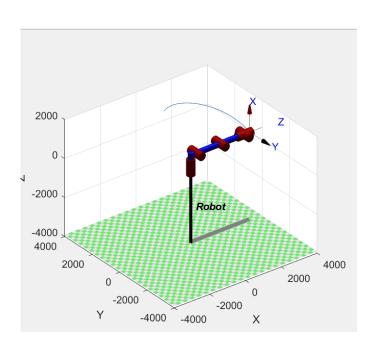
可达工作空间XOZ面投影



可达工作空间YOZ面投影

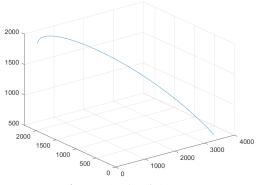


机器人动态轨迹

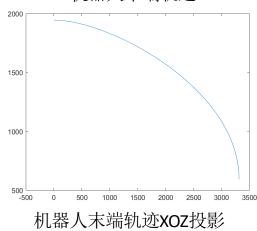


 $[0\ 0\ 0\ pi/2\ 0]$ ——> $[pi/2\ pi/2\ -pi/2\ pi/2\ 0]$

机器人动态轨迹

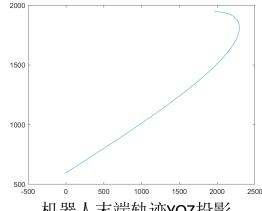


机器人末端轨迹



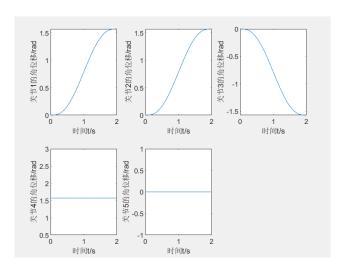
2500 2000 1500 1000 500 2000 2500 3000

机器人末端轨迹XOY投影

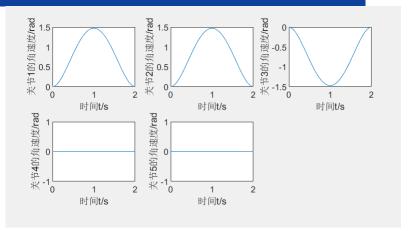


机器人末端轨迹YOZ投影

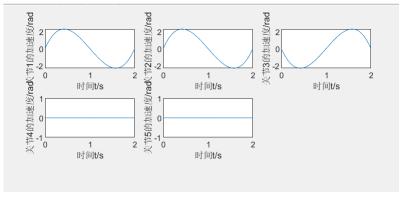
机器人各关节变量运动特性



机器人各关节位移变化曲线



机器人各关节速度变化曲线



机器人各关节加速度变化曲线

Thank You!