

Robot Dynamics

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github.com/silvasta/summary-rodyn



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Legged Robot

2

Rotorcraft

2

Fixed-Wing

2

Kinematics

1 Vectors and Positions

Parametrizations

1.1 Linear Velocity

$$r = r(\chi) \\ \dot{r} = \frac{\partial r}{\partial \chi} \dot{\chi} = E_p(\chi) \dot{\chi}$$

1.2 Rotations

$$\mathcal{A}^r \mathbf{AP} = C_{AB} \cdot \mathcal{B}^r \mathbf{AP}$$

$$C_{AB} =$$

$$C_{AC} = C_{AB} \cdot C_{BC}$$

- elementary rotations

- homogenous transformations

$$T_{AB} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{AB} & \mathcal{A}^r \mathbf{AP} \\ 0_{1 \times 3} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

- passive and active rotation

1.3 Angular Velocity

1.4 Parametrization of 3d Rotations

- Rotation matrix

- $3 \times 3 = 9$ parameters

- Orthonormality = 6 constraints

- Euler angles

- Angle axis

- Rotation vector

- Unit quaternions

End-effector configuration parameters

$$\chi_e = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{eP} \\ \chi_{eR} \end{pmatrix}$$

Operational space coordinates

$$\chi_o = \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{oP} \\ \chi_{oR} \end{pmatrix}$$

2.1 Kinematics of Systems of Bodies

- Joint space

- Task space

2.2 Forward Kinematics

$$\chi_e = \chi_e(q)$$

use multiplied transformation matrix T_{IE}

2.3 Jacobians

$$\dot{\chi}_e = J_{eA}(q) \dot{q}$$

$$J_{eA} = \frac{\partial \chi_e}{\partial q_1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial q_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \chi_1}{\partial q_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial \chi_m}{\partial q_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial \chi_m}{\partial q_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

TODO: geometric, algebraic L3.21

2.4 Velocity in Moving Bodies

- Rigid body formulation

$$\mathbf{ArAP} = \mathbf{ArAB} + [\mathbf{AwAB}] * \mathbf{CAB} * \mathbf{BrBP}$$

$$\mathbf{vP} = \mathbf{vB} + \mathbf{Om} \times \mathbf{rBP}$$

2.5 Jacobians for Prismatic Joint

- Position

- Rotation

3 Inverse Kinematics

$$w_e^* = J_{e0} \dot{q}$$

Things to take into account:

- Singularities

- Redundancy

- Nullspace of matrix

3.1 Multi-task control

- singel Task

- Stacked Task

- Priorization

Error analysis

Mapping associated with the Jacobian

Joint space \Leftrightarrow Task space

3.2 Trajectory control

3.3 Velocity in Moving Bodies 2

Dynamics

4 Equation of Motion

Equations

$$M(q) \ddot{q} + b(q, \dot{q}) + g(q) = \tau + J_c^T F_c$$

$M(q)$	Mass matrix
\dot{q}	Generalized coordinates
$b(q, \dot{q})$	Centrifugal and Coriolis forces
$g(q)$	Gravity forces
τ	Generalized forces
F_c	External forces
J_c	Contact Jacobian

4.1 Principle of Virtual Work

- Principle of virtual work (D'Alembert's Principle)

- Dynamic equilibrium imposes zero virtual work (for all virtual displacements)

- Newton's law for every particle in direction it can move

4.2 Single Rigid Body

4.3 Newton-Euler Method

4.4 Projected Newton-Euler

Principle of virtual work for multi-body systems

4.5 Lagrange II

- Kinetic energy

- Potential energy

4.6 External Forces and Torques

$$\text{Forces}_{T_{ext}} = \sum_{j=1}^{n_{f,ext}} J_{P,j}^T T_{ext,k}$$

$$\text{Torques}_{T_{ext}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n_{m,ext}} J_{R,k}^T T_{ext,k}$$

$$\text{Actuators}_{T_{a,k}} = (J_{S_k} - J_{S_{k-1}})^T F_{a,k} + (J_{R_k} - J_{R_{k-1}})^T$$

4.7 Velocity in Moving Bodies

- Definitions
- Moving Frame
- 4.8 Prismatic Joints**
- TODO: Jacobians
- Position Jacobian
- Rotation Jacobian
- Example

5 Dynamic Control

5.1 Joint Impedance Control

5.2 Inverse Dynamics Control

Compensate for system dynamics + PD law on acceleration

- every joint behaves like decoupled mass-spring damper
- Eigenfrequency
- Damping

5.3 Task-space dynamic control

- single task: just use pseudo-inverse
- multiple task: stack J_i, w_i , pseudo-inverse, done (equal priority)

5.4 End-effector dynamics

- end-effector motion control
- trajectory control (feedforward term)

6 Interaction Control

6.1 Operational Space Control

Generalized framework to control motion and force

- F_c as contact force

6.2 Selection Matrix

- separate motion and force directions

6.3 Inverse Dynamics as QP

- use: some sort of "mass-matrix weighted pseudo-inverse"

- quadratic optimization

- Solving set of QPs

7 Floating Base Dynamics

7.1 Generalized coordinates

$$q = \begin{pmatrix} q_b \\ q_j \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{with} \quad q_b = \begin{pmatrix} q_{bP} \\ q_{bR} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3 \times SO(3)$$

7.2 Generalized velocities and accelerations

$$u = \begin{pmatrix} I^{vB} \\ B\omega_I B \\ \dot{\varphi}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \dot{\varphi}_{n_j} \end{pmatrix} \quad \dot{u} = \begin{pmatrix} I^{aB} \\ B\psi_I B \\ \ddot{\varphi}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \ddot{\varphi}_{n_j} \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^{6+n_j} = \mathbb{R}^{n_u}$$

Very often, people write \dot{q} but they mean u

$$u = E_{fb} \cdot \dot{q} \quad \text{with} \quad E_{fb} \cdot \dot{q} = \begin{bmatrix} 1_{3 \times 3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & E_{xR} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1_{n_i \times n_i} \end{bmatrix}$$

7.3 Differential kinematics

- 7.4 Contacts and Constraints**
- 7.5 Properties of Contact Jacobian**

8 Dynamics of Floating Base Systems

- External Forces
- Soft Contact
- Hard Contact

8.1 Constraint consistent dynamics

8.2 Contact Dynamics

8.3 Dynamic Control Methods

- Behavior as Multiple Tasks
- Internal Forces

8.4 Control using inverse dynamics

8.5 Task Space Control as Quadratic Program

Legged Robot

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Rotorcraft

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Fixed-Wing

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