

# 《机器人学导论》课程设计

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## ④ 总结

# 堆积木

- Intel Realsense D455 相机
- QKM SI7400 开放式六轴串联机器人

要求：

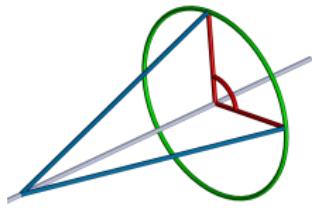
- ① 积木随机散落桌面上；
- ② 可以指定积木的搭建方法；
- ③ 越高越好，越快越好。



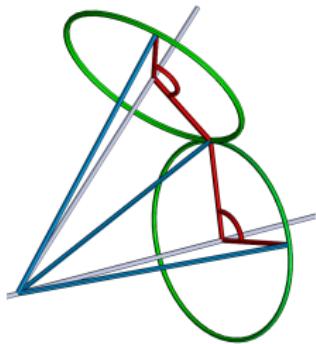
# 子任务与解决方案

子任务	解决方案
1 手眼标定	迭代法解 Perspective-n-Point 问题
2 物体识别	HSV 颜色分割与矩形识别
3 逆运动学	旋量理论与 Paden-Kahan 子问题求解
4 路径规划	凸优化求解含约束条件的几何中点
5 轨迹规划	操作空间下梯形速度规划
6 网络通信	Socket 实现 TCP、FTP 协议
7 底层控制	控制器样条拟合 Ping-pong buffer 点位文件
8 仿真	齐次变换求解正运动学; 欧拉角可视化

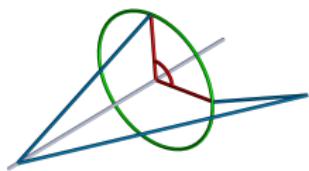
# 逆运动学: 旋量理论与 Paden-Kahan 子问题求解



$$e^{\hat{\xi}\theta} p = q$$



$$e^{\hat{\xi}_1\theta_1} e^{\hat{\xi}_2\theta_2} p = q$$



$$\|q - e^{\hat{\xi}\theta} p\| = \delta$$

# 路径规划:围绕最优搭建中心的分段直线

关键是确定“积木塔”的位置

- 与各个积木初始位置的距离之和最小
- 不可与积木初始位置重叠

$$p = [x, y, z, r, p, y]^T, \quad f(p) = \sum_{i=1}^N \|p - q_i\|$$

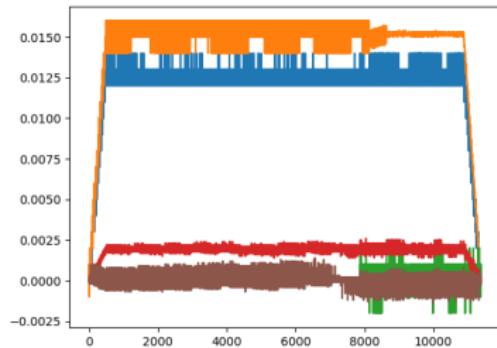
$$s.t. \quad \|p - q_i\| \geq k$$

$$\min \quad f(p)$$

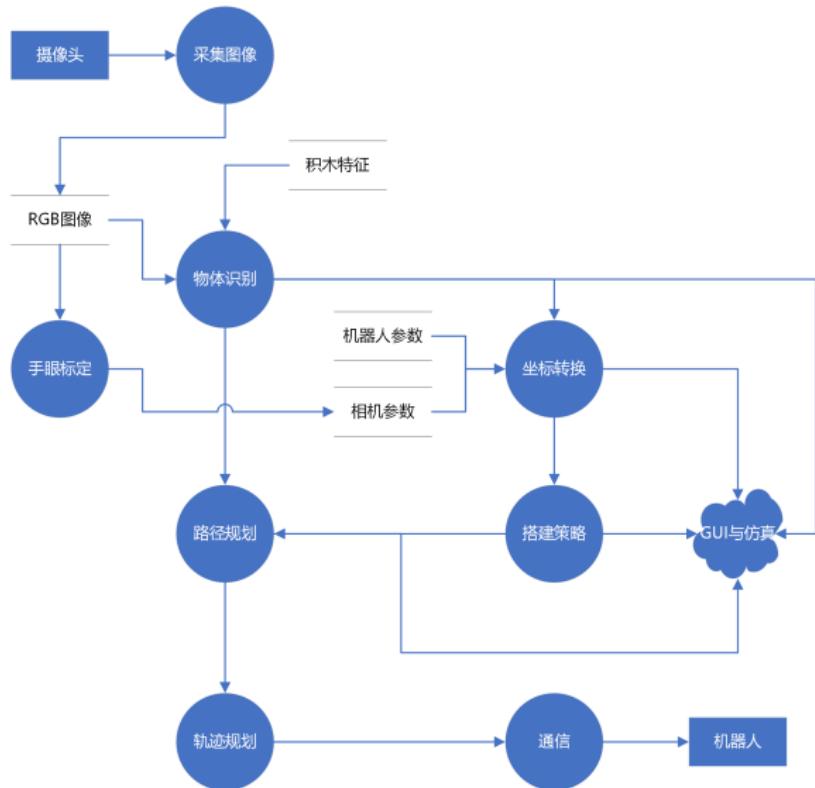
- 含简单约束的凸优化问题,用数值方法求解
- 自行编写的算法时间复杂度为  $O(MN^2)$   
 $M$  为搜索范围,  $N$  为物体数目。

# 轨迹规划:操作空间,梯形速度

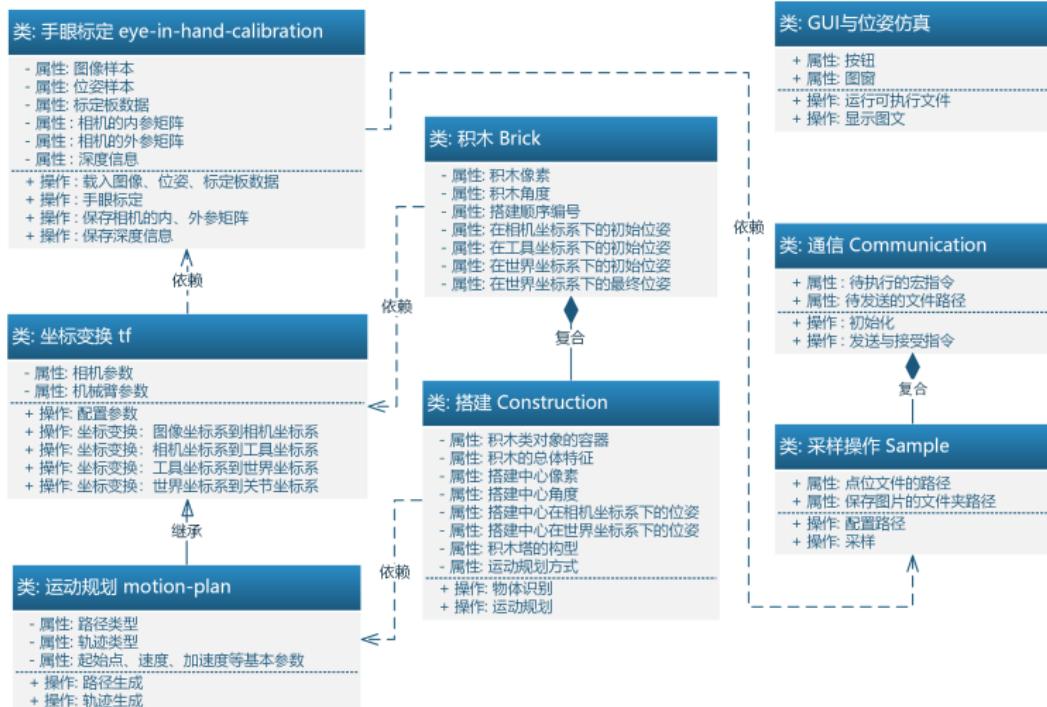
$$\vec{x}(n+1) - \vec{x}(n) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} a_{acc} \vec{k} t_s^2 (2n + 1) & 0 < n < N_{acc} \\ \vec{v k t_s} & N_{acc} < n < N_{dec} \\ \vec{v k t_s} - \frac{1}{2} a_{dec} \vec{k} t_s^2 (2n + 1 - 2N_{dec}) & N_{dec} < n < N \end{cases}$$



# 系统设计:UML 数据流图



# 系统设计:UML 类图



工程实现

- C++17 编写, MinGW g++ 构建;
  - GUI 与位姿仿真使用 Python 编写。

```

    application.calibration_sample("calibration", "in-hand-calibration");
    application.sample("sample");

    // Test duration
    application.duration("duration", "in-hand-duration", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    application.calibration("calibration", "in-hand-calibration", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    application.construction("construction", "in-hand-construction", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    application.dynamical("dynamical", "in-hand-dynamical", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);

    // Sampling for construction
    sample("sample", "construction", "construction", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    sample("sample", "construction", "construction", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);

    construction.construction("construction", "construction", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    construction.construction("construction", "construction", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    construction.construction("construction", "construction", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);

    // Using long buffer application
    application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);

    // Create new directory
    application.create("create", "directory", "directory", "create", "newDirName", "parentDirName");

    if (entry.name().extension() == ".txt") {
        entry.create("entry", "txt", "txt");
        application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
        application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
        application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
        application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    }

    entry.name("entry", "txt", "txt");
}

if (entry.name().extension() == ".txt") {
    entry.create("entry", "txt", "txt");
    application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
    application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);
}
// If it is the first point in the file, i.e., rightmost point, i.e., representation
// of the end of the file, then we do not need to add a new entry.
application.longBuffer("longBuffer", "longBuffer", "ms", 10, 8, 7, 7);

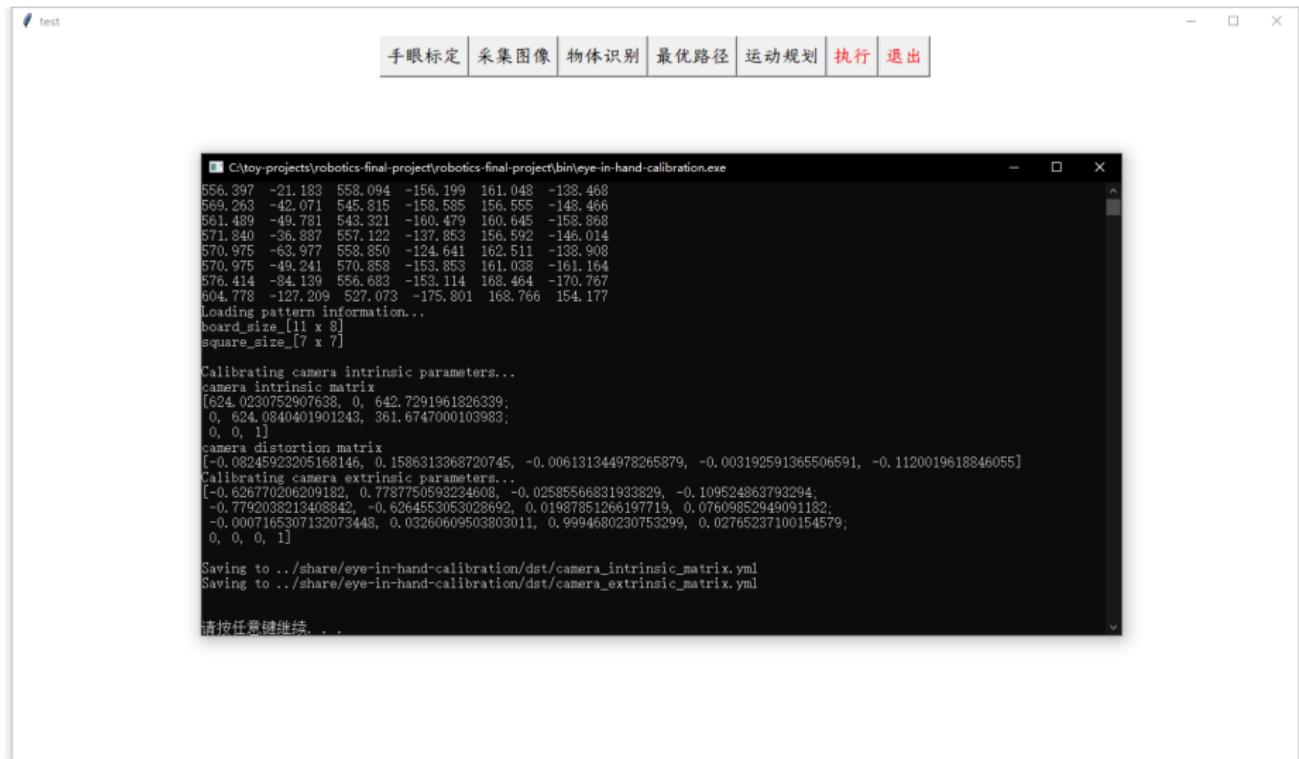
```

主函数



## 文件树

# GUI 演示: 手眼标定



# GUI 演示:采集图像



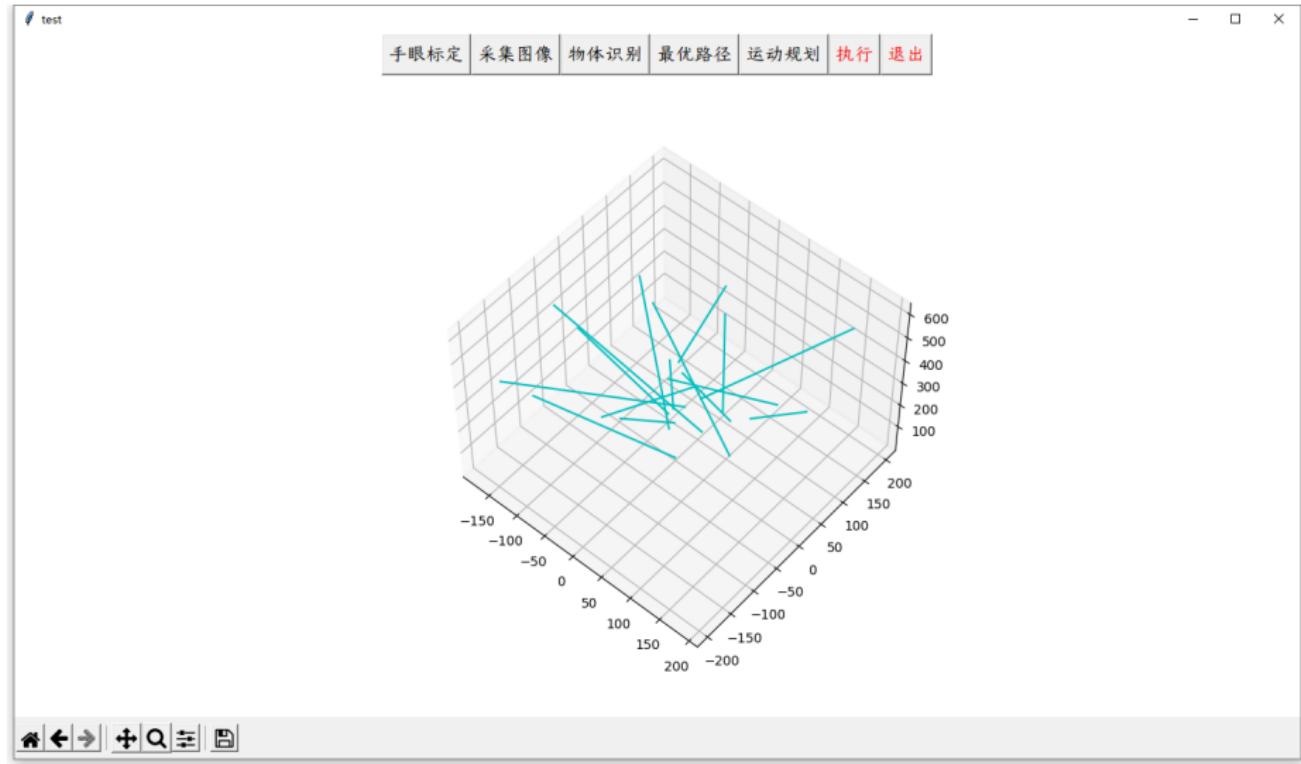
# GUI 演示: 物体识别



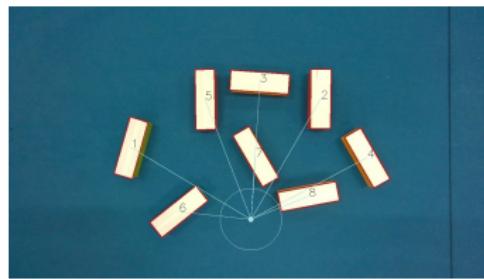
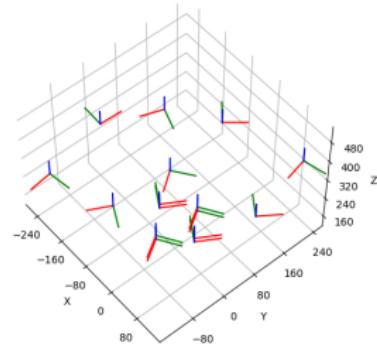
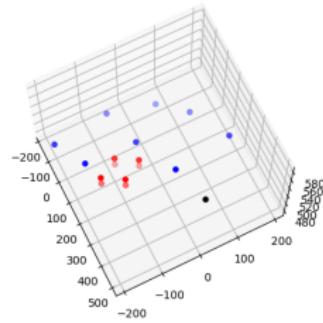
# GUI 演示: 最优搭建中心



# GUI 演示:路径规划



# GUI 演示: 起点终点的刚体位姿仿真



# 总结

## 待改进

### 特色

- ① 面向对象的系统设计与实现；
- ② 路径规划：凸优化；
- ③ 刚体位姿的简单可视化仿真；
- ④ 图形用户界面；

- ① 优化轨迹规划，物体识别等方法；
- ② 利用 Realsense 相机的深度信息提升精度；
- ③ 完善仿真功能；
- ④ 项目的可维护性；
- ⑤ 跨平台；

# The End