智科专业本科生课程《智能机器人技术》



第5章 机器人位置级逆运动学

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第5章 机器人位置级逆运动学

- **道运动学问题概述**
- 2 空间3R肘机械臂逆运动学
- ② 空间3R球腕机械臂逆运动学
- 4 深入讨论与提高

5.1.1 位置级逆运动学问题

◆位置级逆运动学问题

- ▶ 问题描述:根据机械臂末端位姿,确定关节位置
 - 未知量(待求解变量): 关节位置q
 - 已知量:末端位姿 X_e 或 T_e
 - 逆运动学表示为:

$$q = ikine(X_e)$$

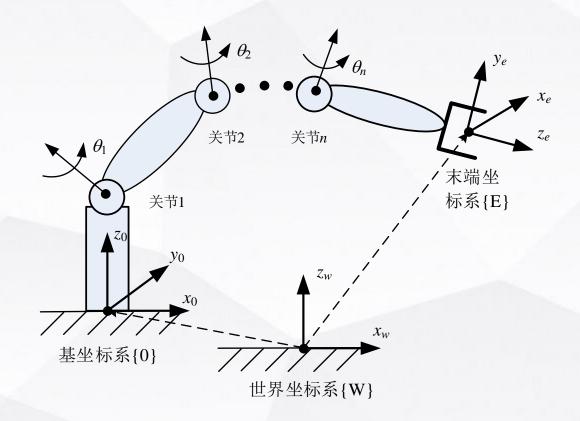
$$q = \text{Ikine}(T_e)$$

- ◆未知量(待解量)分析
 - ➢ 对于n自由度机器人,有n个关节变量,即

$$\boldsymbol{q} = [q_1, q_2, \cdots, q_n]^{\mathrm{T}}$$

其中 q_i 为关节位置,q为n维向量。

对于n-DOF机械臂, 有n个未知数



◆已知量分析

▶ 已知量为末端位姿,采用6维变量表示时,有

$$\boldsymbol{X}_{e} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{p}_{e} \\ \boldsymbol{\Psi}_{e} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x_{e}, & y_{e}, & z_{e}, & \alpha_{e}, & \beta_{e}, & \gamma_{e} \end{bmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \in \Re^{6}$$

> 采用齐次变换矩阵,则有如下形式

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{n} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & o_{x} & a_{x} & p_{x} \\ n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} & p_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} & p_{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{R}_{n} & {}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{n} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

对于一般情况(完整的末端定位和定姿),有6个已知数

◆方程组

➢ 当通过D-H方法建立运动学模式时,末端位姿为{0}到{n}的 齐次变换矩阵,即

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{n} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1}(q_{1}){}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2}(q_{2})\cdots{}^{n-1}\boldsymbol{T}_{n}(q_{n}) = \operatorname{Fkine}(\boldsymbol{q})$$

上式即为关节变量到末端位姿的映射,为正运动学方程。其特点是对于一组q,总能确定一组T,且唯一。

> 姿态部分

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{R}_{n} = \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{n} & \boldsymbol{o} & \boldsymbol{a} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & o_{x} & a_{x} \\ n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$

> 位置部分

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{n} = \left[egin{array}{c} p_{x} \\ p_{y} \\ p_{z} \end{array}
ight]$$

◆逆解情况分析

- ightharpoonup 逆运动学方程实际为对下面正运动学方程进行求解 ${}^0\boldsymbol{T}_n = \operatorname{Fkine}(\boldsymbol{q})$
- > 可根据未知数个数、方程个数判断逆解的情况
 - ①欠自由度机器人

未知数个数<已知数个数,超定方程组,一般无解

②全自由度机器人

未知数个数=已知数个数,适定方程组,有限组解

③冗余自由度机器人

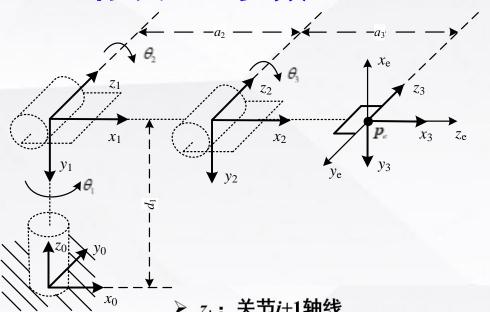
未知数个数>已知数个数,欠定方程组,无限组解

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5.2.1 正运动学表达式

◆ D-H坐标及D-H参数



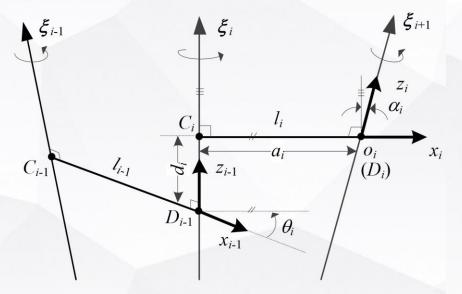
▶ z_i: 关节i+1轴线

 $\triangleright o_i$: 若 z_i 和 z_{i-1} 异面,以 D_i 为原点; 若相交,则交点为原点; 若平行,以C_{i+1}为原点。

 $> x_i$: 若 z_i 和 z_{i-1} 异面或平行,为公垂线 l_i 若相交,则以两轴所在面法向量 为 x_i , 即 x_i =± $(z_{i-1}\times z_i)$

 $> y_{i}$ 根据右手定则建立





5.2.1 正运动学表达式

◆ 相邻杆件间的位姿关系

D-H参数代入后分别得到

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} & 0 & -s_{1} & 0 \\ s_{1} & 0 & c_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_{1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix},$$

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} & 0 & -s_{1} & 0 \\ s_{1} & 0 & c_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_{1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} & -s_{2} & 0 & a_{2}c_{2} \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & a_{2}s_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \qquad {}^{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{3} & -s_{3} & 0 & a_{3}c_{3} \\ s_{3} & c_{3} & 0 & a_{3}s_{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

▶ 位置正运动学方程

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} {}^{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} c_{23} & -c_{1} s_{23} & -s_{1} & c_{1} (a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23}) \\ s_{1} c_{23} & -s_{1}s_{23} & c_{1} & s_{1} (a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23}) \\ -s_{23} & -c_{23} & 0 & d_{1} - a_{2}s_{2} - a_{3}s_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5.2.2 方程组构建

◆ 根据已知条件及表达式,建立方程组

E知: ${}^{0}\mathbf{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & o_{x} & a_{x} & p_{x} \\ n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} & p_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} & p_{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

> 结合正运动学解析表达式:

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} c_{23} & -c_{1} s_{23} & -s_{1} & c_{1} (a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23}) \\ s_{1} c_{23} & -s_{1}s_{23} & c_{1} & s_{1} (a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23}) \\ -s_{23} & -c_{23} & 0 & d_{1} - a_{2}s_{2} - a_{3}s_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

如何求解关节角 $\theta_1 \sim \theta_3$?

5.2.2 方程组构建

- ◆ 根据已知条件及表达式,建立方程组
 - ▶ 分析臂型特点:该机器人用于末端定位,因此从位置项入手

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{x} \\ * & p_{y} \\ p_{z} \\ \mathbf{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (已知), \quad {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1}(a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23}) \\ * & s_{1}(a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23}) \\ d_{1} - a_{2}s_{2} - a_{3}s_{23} \\ \mathbf{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (表达式)$$

▶ 因此,可得如下方程组:

$$\begin{cases} p_x = a_2 c_1 c_2 + a_3 c_1 c_{23} = c_1 \left(a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} \right) & (1) \\ p_y = a_2 s_1 c_2 + a_3 s_1 c_{23} = s_1 \left(a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} \right) & (2) \\ p_z = d_1 - a_2 s_2 - a_3 s_{23} & (3) \end{cases}$$

可见求逆解的过程,实际为求解三角函数方程的问题

◆ 求解方程组

$$\begin{cases} p_x = a_2 c_1 c_2 + a_3 c_1 c_{23} = c_1 \left(a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} \right) & (1) \\ p_y = a_2 s_1 c_2 + a_3 s_1 c_{23} = s_1 \left(a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} \right) & (2) \\ p_z = d_1 - a_2 s_2 - a_3 s_{23} & (3) \end{cases}$$

首先, 式(1)²+(2)²可得:

$$p_x^2 + p_y^2 = \left(a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23}\right)^2 \tag{4}$$

 \rightarrow 式(3)两边减去 d_1 后,平方可得:

$$(p_z - d_1)^2 = (a_2 s_2 + a_3 s_{23})^2 \tag{5}$$

ightharpoonup 上述两式展开后相加可得(利用了 $c_3 = c_2 c_{23} + s_2 s_{23}$):

$$c_3 = \frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + (p_z - d_1)^2 - a_2^2 - a_3^2}{2a_2a_3}$$

◆ 求解方程组

$$\begin{cases} p_x = a_2 c_1 c_2 + a_3 c_1 c_{23} = c_1 \left(a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} \right) & (1) \\ p_y = a_2 s_1 c_2 + a_3 s_1 c_{23} = s_1 \left(a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} \right) & (2) \\ p_z = d_1 - a_2 s_2 - a_3 s_{23} & (3) \end{cases}$$

$$p_{y} = a_{2}s_{1}c_{2} + a_{3}s_{1}c_{23} = s_{1}(a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23})$$
 (2)

$$p_z = d_1 - a_2 s_2 - a_3 s_{23} (3)$$

 因此:

$$\theta_3 = \pm a\cos\left(\frac{p_x^2 + p_y^2 + (p_z - d_1)^2 - a_2^2 - a_3^2}{2a_2a_3}\right)$$

> 当 θ_3 解出后,代入式(3)后可得(利用了 $s_{23}=s_2c_3+c_2s_3$):

$$(a_2 + a_3c_3)s_2 + (a_3s_3)c_2 = d_1 - p_z$$

▶ 由此,根据三角函数方程的求解方法,可以解出:

$$\theta_{2} = \operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2}}}\right) - \phi, \quad \theta_{2} = \pi - \operatorname{asin}\left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2}}}\right) - \phi \qquad \qquad A = a_{2} + a_{3}c_{3}$$

$$B = a_{3}s_{3}$$

$$C = d_{1} - p_{z} \qquad ^{14/74}$$

◆ 求解方程组

$$\begin{cases} p_x = a_2 c_1 c_2 + a_3 c_1 c_{23} = c_1 \left(a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} \right) & (1) \\ p_y = a_2 s_1 c_2 + a_3 s_1 c_{23} = s_1 \left(a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23} \right) & (2) \\ p_z = d_1 - a_2 s_2 - a_3 s_{23} & (3) \end{cases}$$

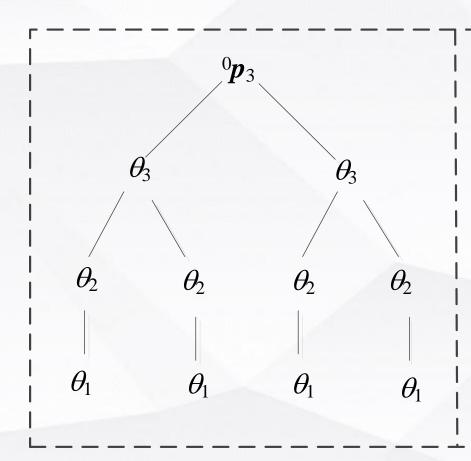
> 当 θ_3 和 θ_2 解出后,代入式(1)和(2)后可得

$$\begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{p_x}{a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23}} \\ s_1 = \frac{p_y}{a_2 c_2 + a_3 c_{23}} \end{cases}$$

> 因此,可以解出

$$\theta_1 = \operatorname{atan2}(s_1, c_1) = \operatorname{atan2}\left(\frac{p_y}{a_2c_2 + a_3c_{23}}, \frac{p_x}{a_2c_2 + a_3c_{23}}\right)$$

◆ 求解流程小结



空间3R肘机械臂逆运动学

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{x} \\ p_{y} \\ p_{z} \end{bmatrix} \quad (已知量)$$

根据上述求解过程,可知有4组逆解

5.2.4 求解实例与多解臂型分析

◆ 实例

> 给定

$$\mathbf{p}_{e} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{ex} \\ p_{ey} \\ p_{ez} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.3268 \\ 0.7660 \\ 0.7000 \end{bmatrix}$$

> 解得

求解结果

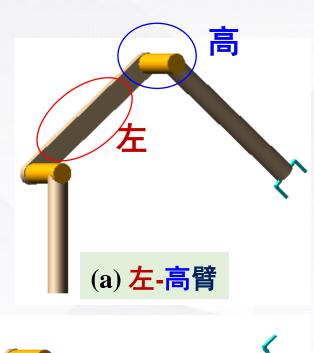
臂型	$ heta_1$	$ heta_2$	θ_3	臂型特征
1	30	-40	80	左-高臂
2	-150	-140	-80	右-高臂
3	30	40	-80	左-低臂
4	-150	140	80	右-低臂

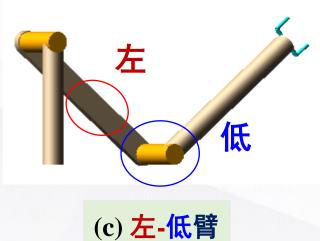
5.2.4 求解实例与多解臂型分析

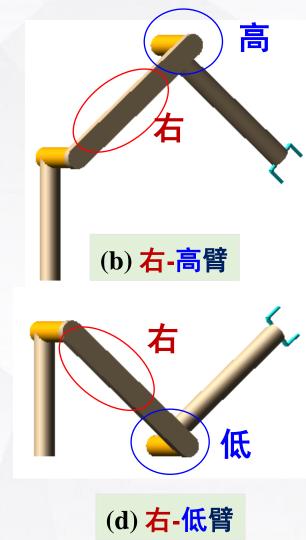
◆ 臂型分析

四组关节角 度对应的臂型:

- > 左 高
- >右高
- ≻左低
- > 右 低





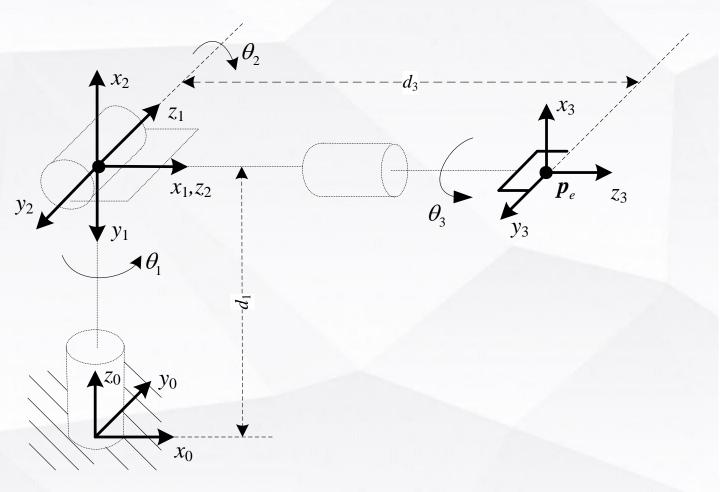


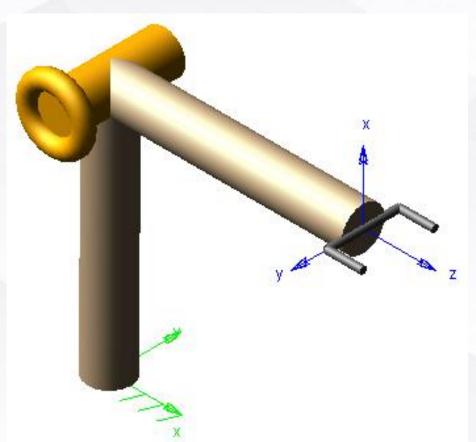
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5.3.1 正运动学表达式

◆ D-H坐标及D-H参数





5.3.1 正运动学表达式

◆ 相邻杆件间的位姿关系

D-H参数代入后分别得到

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} & 0 & -s_{1} & 0 \\ s_{1} & 0 & c_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & d_{1} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} & 0 & -s_{2} & 0 \\ s_{2} & 0 & c_{2} & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{3} & -s_{3} & 0 & 0 \\ s_{3} & c_{3} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ 位置正运动学方程

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} {}^{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{1}s_{3} + c_{1}c_{2}c_{3} & s_{1}c_{3} - c_{1}c_{2}s_{3} & -c_{1}s_{2} & -d_{3}c_{1}s_{2} \\ -c_{1}s_{3} + s_{1}c_{2}c_{3} & -c_{1}c_{3} - s_{1}c_{2}s_{3} & -s_{1}s_{2} & -d_{3}s_{1}s_{2} \\ -s_{2}c_{3} & s_{2}s_{3} & -c_{2} & d_{1} - d_{3}c_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

5.3.2 方程组构建及求解

- ◆ 根据已知条件及表达式,建立方程组
 - > 分析臂型特点:该机器人用于末端定姿,因此从姿态项入手
 - 已知条件

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & o_{x} & a_{x} \\ n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} \\ \hline \mathbf{0} & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

● 表达式

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} s_{1}s_{3} + c_{1}c_{2}c_{3} & s_{1}c_{3} - c_{1}c_{2}s_{3} & -c_{1}s_{2} \\ -c_{1}s_{3} + s_{1}c_{2}c_{3} & -c_{1}c_{3} - s_{1}c_{2}s_{3} & -s_{1}s_{2} \\ -s_{2}c_{3} & s_{2}s_{3} & -c_{2} \end{bmatrix} *$$

5.3.2 方程组构建及求解

- ◆ 根据已知条件及表达式,建立方程组
 - > 采用类似于欧拉角求解的方式,可得

$$if (a_z = \pm 1)$$

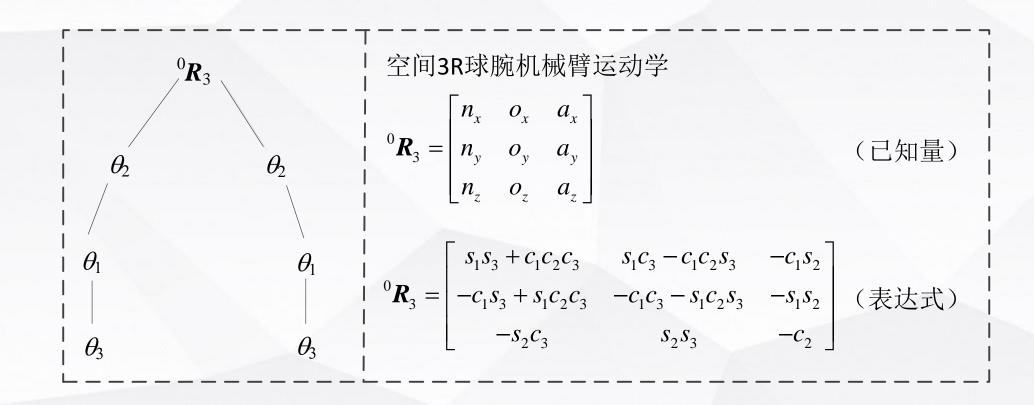
$$\begin{cases} \theta_2 = 0, \text{ or } \pi \\ \theta_1 \pm \theta_3 = \operatorname{atan2}(o_x, -o_y) \end{cases}$$

$$else$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_2 = \operatorname{acos}(-a_z), & \text{or } \theta_2 = -\operatorname{acos}(-a_z) \\ \theta_1 = \operatorname{atan2}(-a_y s_2, -a_x s_2) \\ \theta_3 = \operatorname{atan2}(o_z s_2, -n_z s_2) \end{cases}$$

5.3.2 方程组构建及求解

◆ 求解流程小结



根据上述求解过程,可知有2组逆解

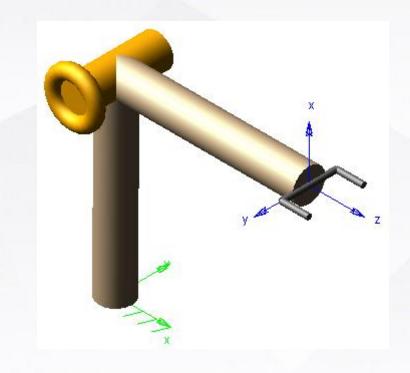
5.3.3 求解实例及臂型分析

◆ 实例

> 给定末端姿态矩阵为:

$${}^{0}\mathbf{R}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.6827 & 0.5399 & 0.4924 \\ -0.7185 & 0.3733 & 0.5868 \\ 0.1330 & -0.7544 & 0.6428 \end{bmatrix}$$

得到下面两组解:



求解结果

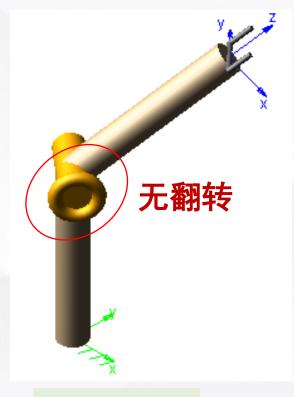
臂型	$ heta_1$	$ heta_2$	θ_3	臂型特征
1	50	-130	80	无翻转腕
2	-130	130	-100	翻转腕

5.3.3 求解实例及臂型分析

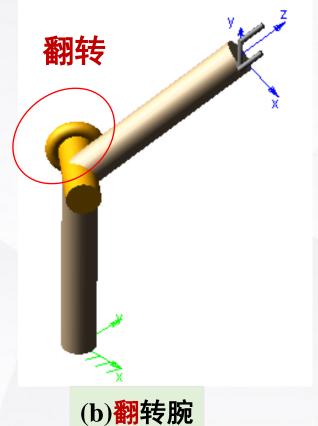
◆ 臂型分析

两组解对应的腕部构型为

- > 无翻转腕
- > 翻转腕

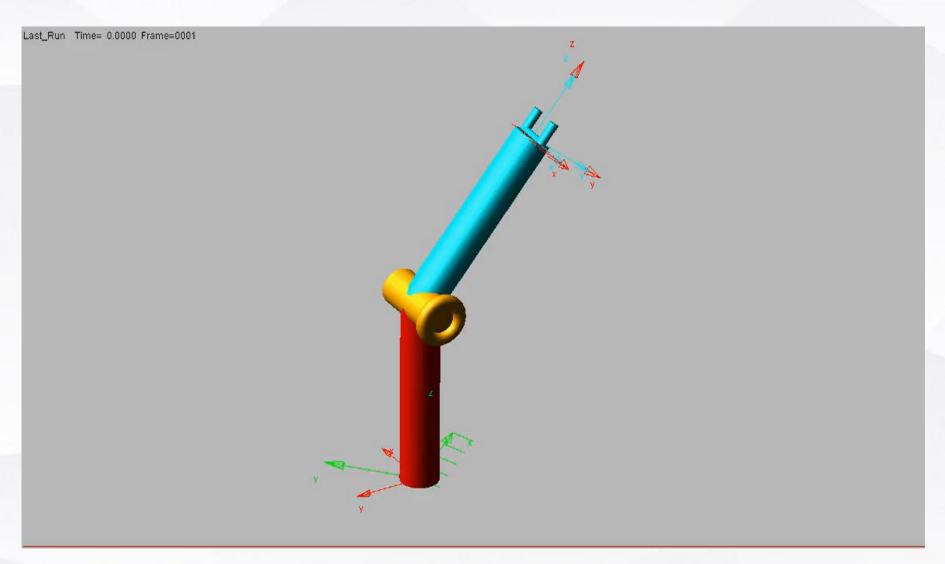


(a) 无翻转腕



5.3.3 求解实例及臂型分析

◆ 翻转腕动画展示



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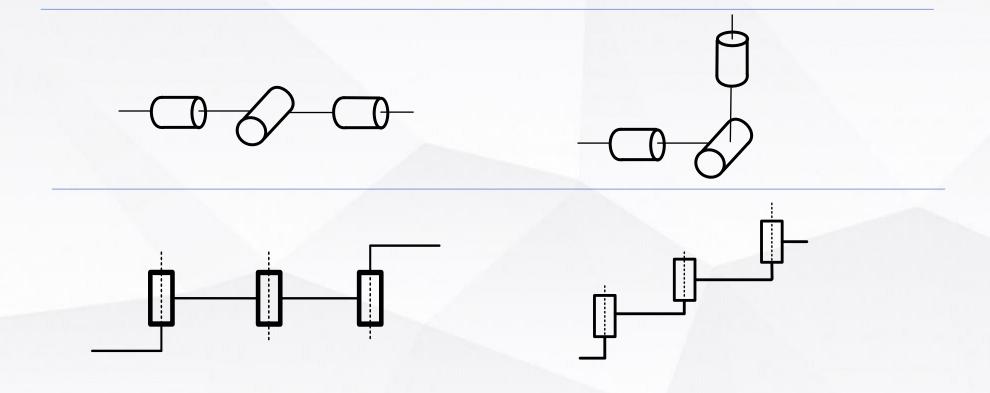
5.4.1 关于逆运动学的一些问题

◆ 深入问题

- 1. 6R机械臂具有解析解的条件是什么?
- 2. 一般6R机械臂的逆运动学方程有多少组解?
- 3. 对于没有封闭解的情况,如何求逆运动学方程?
- 4. 对于冗余机械臂的情况,如何求逆运动学方程?

◆ 6R机械臂具有封闭解的两个充分条件





◆ 一般6R机械臂的逆运动学解的个数

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} {}^{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} {}^{3}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{5} {}^{5}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6}$$

$$\boldsymbol{A}_{3}\boldsymbol{A}_{4}\boldsymbol{A}_{5} = \boldsymbol{A}_{2}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A}_{1}^{-1}\boldsymbol{A}_{\text{hand}}\boldsymbol{A}_{6}^{-1}$$

$$\boldsymbol{x}_{i} = \tan\left(\frac{\theta_{i}}{2}\right) (i=3,4,5)$$

$$\boldsymbol{f}\left(\boldsymbol{x}_{3}^{16}, \boldsymbol{x}_{3}^{15}, \dots, 1\right) = 0$$

最后得到关于 $tan(\theta_3/2)$ 的16阶代数方程,所以最多有16组解

◆ 对于没有封闭解的情况,如何求逆运动学方程?

不满足Pieper准则的情况,可采用如下方法。

(1) 代数法(解析法)

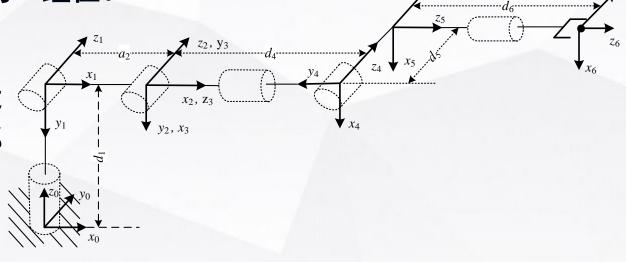
如前述析配消元法,通用、可得完全解,但求解过程复杂。

(2) 数值法

通过数值迭代的思路进行求解,需要基于微分运动学,具有通用性,但只能得到相应于迭代初值的一组值。

(3) 改变偏置法

通过改变偏置项、构造 具有解析解的构型。可得部 分解,但仅适合于部分结构

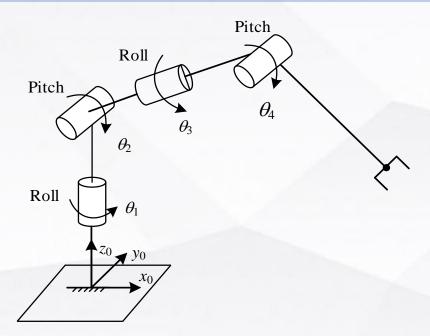


◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?

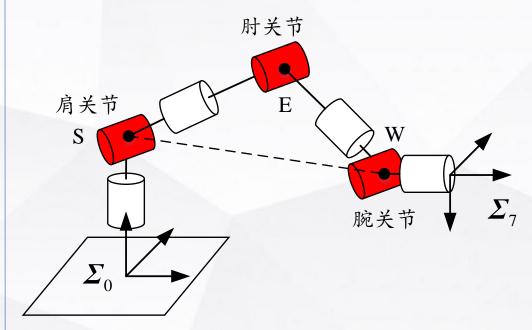
- (1) 求解思路
- > 冗余性参数化
- 给定参数下的非冗余臂逆运动学

(2) 冗余性参数化方法

- > 关节角参数化
- > 臂型角参数化

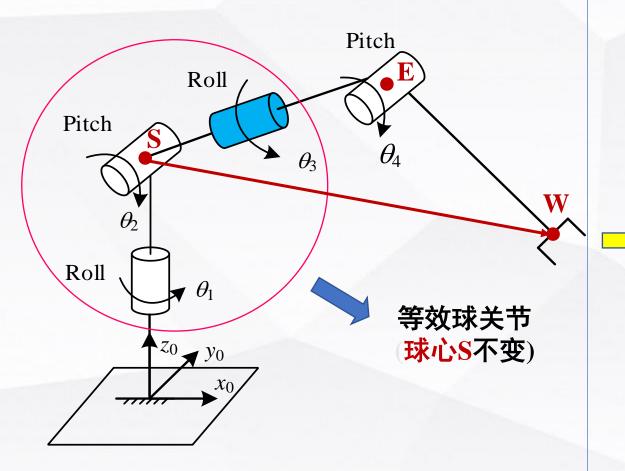


4R冗余机械臂(定位或定姿)



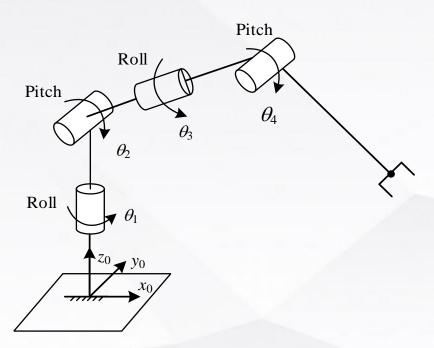
7R**冗余机械臂(定位<u>且</u>定姿)**

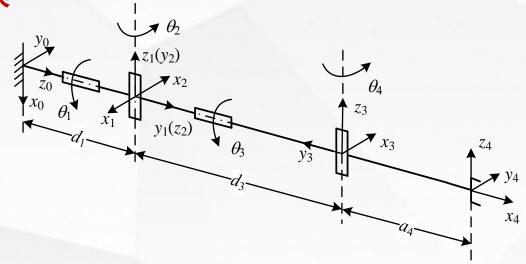
- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - > 4R机械臂举例——构型分析



- ① 与原3R肘机械臂相比增加了一个Roll关节(即关节3)
- ② 前三个关节形成等效球 关节(球肩),球心S 的位置不变
- ③ 肩部中心S到腕部中心W的长度SW仅与 θ_4 有关

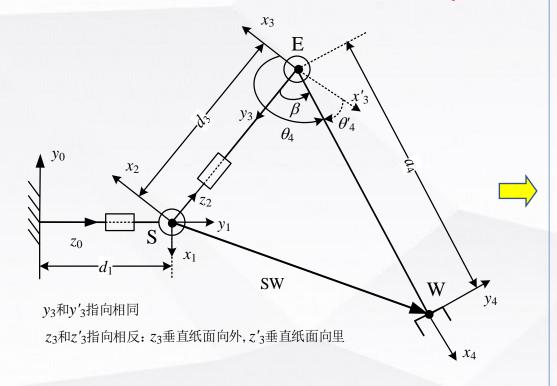
- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - ➤ 4R机械臂举例——D-H建模





连杆i	$ heta_{\!i}$	$lpha_i$	a_i	d_{i}
1	-90	90	0	d_1
2	180	90	0	0
3	0	-90	0	d_3
4	-90	0		0

- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - \rightarrow 4R机械臂举例——求解 θ_4



- ① 几何法: 根据余弦定理求解
- ②代数法: 求解三角函数方程

$${}^{0}SW = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{4} - \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & d_{1} \end{bmatrix}^{T} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{x} \\ p_{y} \\ p_{z} - d_{1} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (已知)
$${}^{2}SW = {}^{2}\boldsymbol{P}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{4}c_{3}c_{4} \\ a_{4}s_{3}c_{4} \\ d_{3} - a_{4}s_{4} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (表达式)

$$\|^2 SW\| = \|^0 SW\| \qquad (方程)$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_4 = \arcsin \frac{d_3^2 + a_4^2 - (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + (p_z - d_1)^2)}{2d_3 a_4} \\ \theta_4 = \pi - \arcsin \frac{d_3^2 + a_4^2 - (p_x^2 + p_y^2 + (p_z - d_1)^2)}{2d_3 a_4} \end{cases}$$

- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - ➤ 4R机械臂举例——关节角参数化

基于末端位置建方程

$$\left[c_1 \left(a_4 c_2 c_3 c_4 - a_4 s_2 s_4 + d_3 s_2 \right) + a_4 s_1 s_3 c_4 = p_x \right]$$
 (1)

$$\left\{ s_1 \left(a_4 c_2 c_3 c_4 - a_4 s_2 s_4 + d_3 s_2 \right) - a_4 c_1 s_3 c_4 = p_y \right. \tag{2} \right\}$$

$$d_1 - d_3 c_2 + a_4 c_2 s_4 + a_4 s_2 c_3 c_4 = p_z$$
 (3)

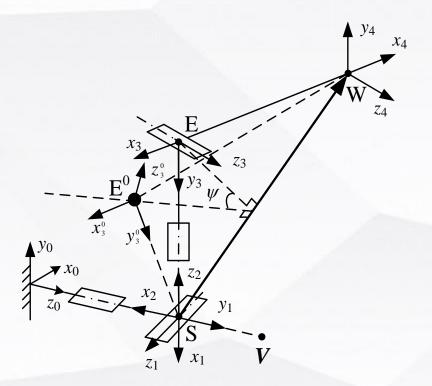
对(1)、(2)进行处理后

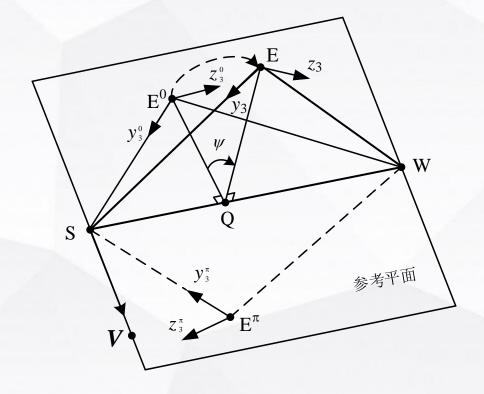
$$\left(a_4 s_3 c_4 = s_1 p_x - c_1 p_y \right) \tag{4}$$

$$a_4 c_2 c_3 c_4 - a_4 s_2 s_4 + d_3 s_2 = c_1 p_x + s_1 p_y$$
 (5)

式(3)、(4) 中的任一个式子,仅包含 $\theta_1 \sim \theta_3$ 中的两个。因此, 给定一个可求另一个 \Longrightarrow 关节角参数化方法

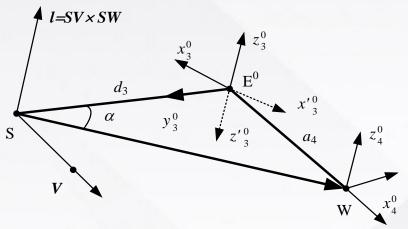
- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - ➤ 4R机械臂举例——臂型角参数化





臂型角ψ为当前臂型面SEW与参数面SE®W的夹角

- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - > 4R机械臂举例——臂型角参数化



①已知条件

$${}^{0}\mathbf{R}_{3}^{0} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{0}\mathbf{x}_{3}^{0}, {}^{0}\mathbf{y}_{3}^{0}, {}^{0}\mathbf{z}_{3}^{0} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (ψ =0时的肘部姿态,已知)

$${}^{0}\mathbf{R}_{3}(\psi) = {}^{0}\mathbf{R}_{3}(\psi) = {}^{0}\mathbf{R}_{\psi} \bullet {}^{0}\mathbf{R}_{3}^{0} = \begin{bmatrix} r_{11\psi} & r_{12\psi} & r_{13\psi} \\ r_{21\psi} & r_{22\psi} & r_{23\psi} \\ r_{31\psi} & r_{32\psi} & r_{33\psi} \end{bmatrix}$$
(给定*ψ*后,已知)

②肘部姿态的表达式

- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - ➤ 4R机械臂举例——算例分析

给定末端位置

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4677 \\ -0.1120 \\ 0.0577 \end{bmatrix}$$

序号	θ_1	$ heta_2$	θ_3	$ heta_4$	备注
1		20.0000	30.0000	40.0000	
2	10	102.4449	150.0000	40.0000	以θ1为冗
3	10	102.4449	-30.0000	140.0000	余参数
4		20.0000	-150.0000	140.0000	

关节角参数 化方法求解 结果

序号	θ_1	θ_2	θ_3	$ heta_4$	备注
1	10.0000		30.0000	40.0000	
2	-36.9289 -36.9289	20,0000	-30.0000	40.0000	以 ₀ 为冗
3	-36.9289	20.0000	150.0000	140.0000	余参数
4	10.0000		-150.0000	140.0000	

- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - ➤ 4R机械臂举例——算例分析

给定末端位置

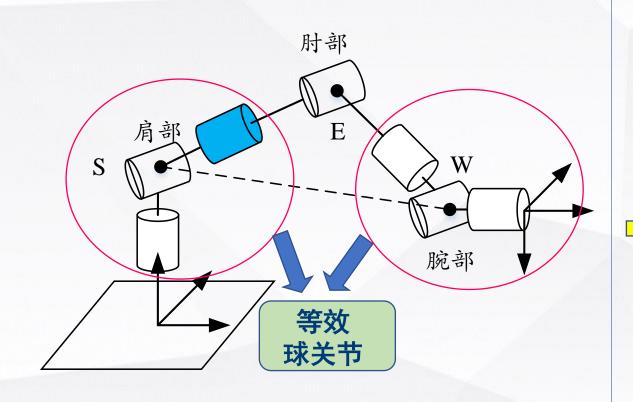
$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.4677 \\ -0.1120 \\ 0.0577 \end{bmatrix}$$

序号	θ_1	$ heta_2$	θ_3	θ_4	给定ψ
1	31.93	29.96	63.39	40	
2	-148.07	-29.96	-116.61	40	20
3	31.93	29.96	-116.61	140	30
4	-148.07	-29.96	63.39	140	



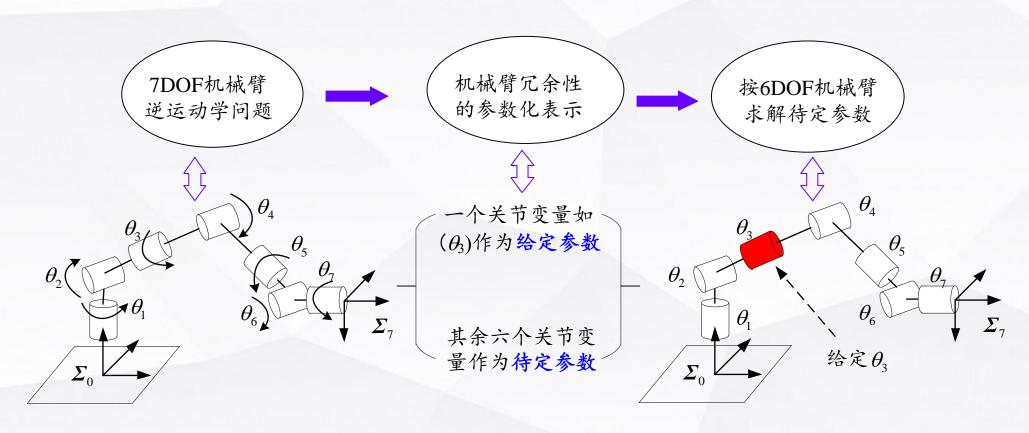


- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - > 7R机械臂举例——构型分析

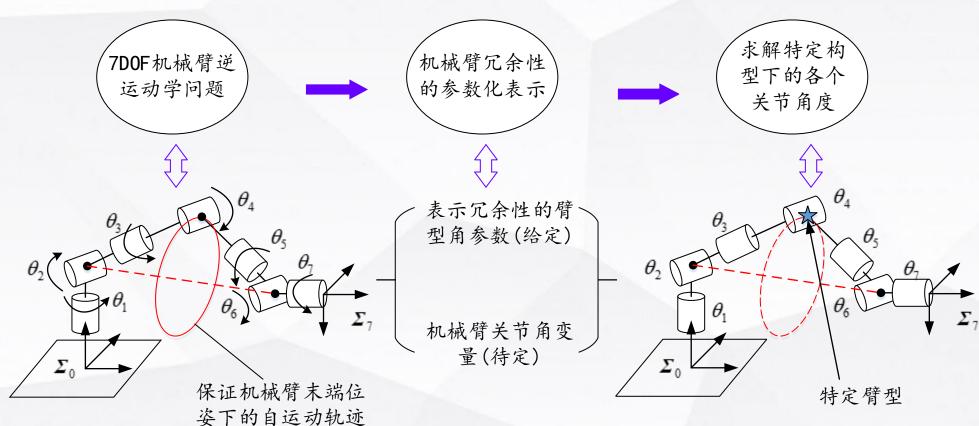


- ① 与原6R机械臂相比增加了 一个Roll关节(即关节3)
- ② 前三个关节形成等效球关节(球肩)
- ③ 后三个关节形成等效球关 节腕(球腕)
- ④ 肩部中心S到腕部中心W的 长度SW仅与 θ_4 有关

- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - ▶ 7R机械臂举例——关节角参数化



- ◆ 对于冗余机械臂如何求逆运动学方程?
 - ▶ 7R机械臂举例——臂型角参数化



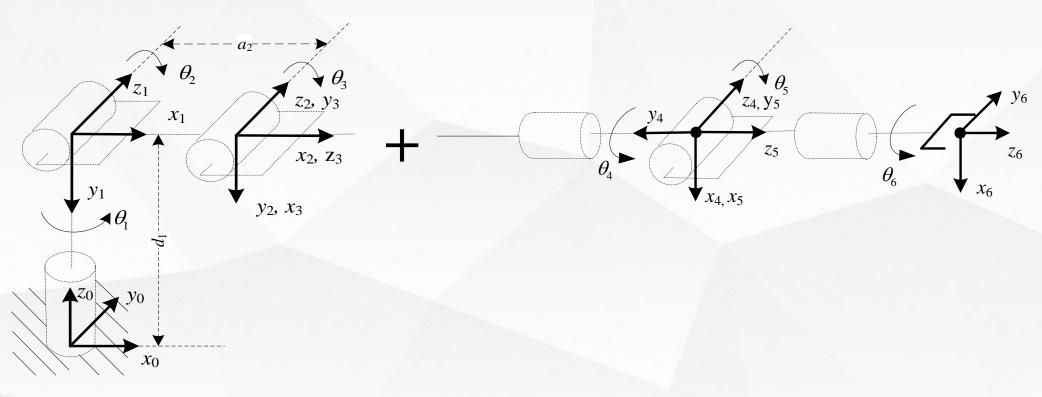
谢谢!

附录一 腕部分离6R机械臂逆运动学

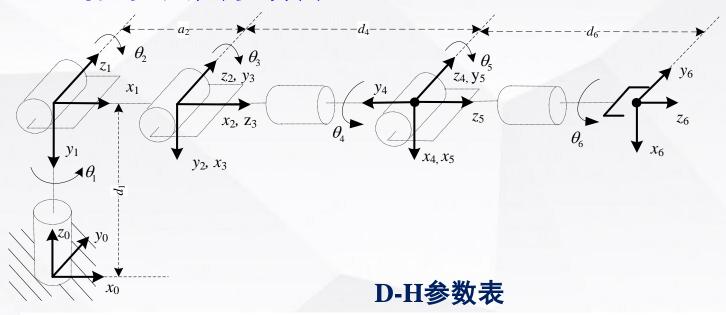
◆ 腕部分离6R机械臂构型特点

为实现末端定位、定姿,可结合3R机械臂的特点,构建6R机械臂:

- ▶ <u>肘部定位</u>——通过3R肘机械臂确定腕部位置
- ▶ 腕部定姿——3R球腕机械臂确定最终姿态



◆ D-H坐标系及其参数表



连杆 i-	<i>θ_i</i> (°) ₽	α _i (°) ₽	<i>a_i</i> (mm) ₽	$d_i(\mathbf{mm})$ φ
1 ₽	0 ₽	-90₽	0 ₽	d_1 φ
2 ₽	0 ₽	0 ↔	a ₂ ₽	0 ₽
3 ₽	90 ₽	90₽	0 ₽	0 ₽
4.₽	0 ₽	-90₽	0 ₽	d ₄ ₽
5₽	0 ₽	90₽	0 40	0 ₽
6₽	0 ₽	0 ₽	0 47	d_6 $^{\scriptscriptstyle arphi}$

◆ 正运动学方程

$${}^{0}\mathbf{T}_{6} = {}^{0}\mathbf{T}_{1}{}^{1}\mathbf{T}_{2} \cdots {}^{5}\mathbf{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & o_{x} & a_{x} & p_{x} \\ n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} & p_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} & p_{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$n_{x} = -\left[c_{1}s_{23}s_{5} + \left(s_{1}s_{4} - c_{1}c_{23}c_{4}\right)c_{5}\right]c_{6} - \left(s_{1}c_{4} + c_{1}c_{23}s_{4}\right)s_{6}$$

$$n_{y} = -\left[s_{1}s_{23}s_{5} - \left(c_{1}s_{4} + s_{1}c_{23}c_{4}\right)c_{5}\right]c_{6} + \left(c_{1}c_{4} - s_{1}c_{23}s_{4}\right)s_{6}$$

$$n_{z} = -\left(c_{23}s_{5} + s_{23}c_{4}c_{5}\right)c_{6} + s_{23}s_{4}s_{6}$$

$$o_{x} = \left[c_{1}s_{23}s_{5} + \left(s_{1}s_{4} - c_{1}c_{23}c_{4}\right)c_{5}\right]s_{6} - \left(s_{1}c_{4} + c_{1}c_{23}s_{4}\right)c_{6}$$

$$o_{y} = \left[s_{1}s_{23}s_{5} - \left(c_{1}s_{4} + s_{1}c_{23}c_{4}\right)c_{5}\right]s_{6} + \left(c_{1}c_{4} - s_{1}c_{23}s_{4}\right)c_{6}$$

$$o_{z} = \left(c_{23}s_{5} + s_{23}c_{4}c_{5}\right)s_{6} + s_{23}s_{4}c_{6}$$

◆ 正运动学方程

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1}{}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} \cdots {}^{5}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} & p_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} & p_{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$a_{x} = c_{1}s_{23}c_{5} - (s_{1}s_{4} - c_{1}c_{23}c_{4})s_{5}$$

$$a_{y} = s_{1}s_{23}c_{5} + (c_{1}s_{4} + s_{1}c_{23}c_{4})s_{5}$$

$$a_{z} = c_{23}c_{5} - s_{23}c_{4}s_{5}$$

$$p_{x} = a_{2}c_{1}c_{2} + d_{4}c_{1}s_{23} + d_{6}\left[c_{1}s_{23}c_{5} - (s_{1}s_{4} - c_{1}c_{23}c_{4})s_{5}\right]$$

$$p_{y} = a_{2}s_{1}c_{2} + d_{4}s_{1}s_{23} + d_{6}\left[s_{1}s_{23}c_{5} + (c_{1}s_{4} + s_{1}c_{23}c_{4})s_{5}\right]$$

$$p_{z} = d_{1} - a_{2}s_{2} + d_{4}c_{23} + d_{6}(c_{23}c_{5} - s_{23}c_{4}s_{5})$$

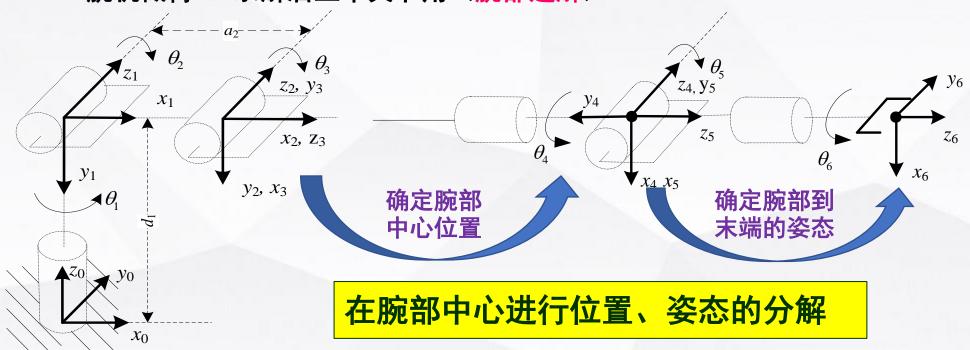
 $\begin{bmatrix} n_x & o_x & a_x & p_x \end{bmatrix}$

逆运动学求解思路

◆ 求解思路——位置、姿态分解

关键:将6R机械臂分解为3R肘机械臂和3R腕机械臂

- > 3R肘机械臂 → 求解前三个关节角(肘部逆解)
- ➤ 3R腕机械臂 → 求解后三个关节角 (腕部逆解)



- ◆ 腕部中心位置的表达式
 - \triangleright 腕部中心即 $\{4\}$ 系原点,因此,可通过 $^{0}T_{4}$ 得其表达式

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} \cdots {}^{3}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1}c_{23}c_{4} - s_{1}s_{4} & -c_{1}s_{23} & -c_{1}c_{23}s_{4} - s_{1}c_{4} & a_{2}c_{1}c_{2} + d_{4}c_{1}s_{23} \\ s_{1}c_{23}c_{4} + c_{1}s_{4} & -s_{1}s_{23} & -s_{1}c_{23}s_{4} + c_{1}c_{4} & a_{2}s_{1}c_{2} + d_{4}s_{1}s_{23} \\ -s_{23}c_{4} & -c_{23} & s_{23}s_{4} & d_{1} - a_{2}s_{2} + d_{4}c_{23} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中的位置矢量为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_{w} = {}^{0}\mathbf{p}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{2}c_{1}c_{2} + d_{4}c_{1}s_{23} \\ a_{2}s_{1}c_{2} + d_{4}s_{1}s_{23} \\ d_{1} - a_{2}s_{2} + d_{4}c_{23} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1}(a_{2}c_{2} + d_{4}s_{23}) \\ s_{1}(a_{2}c_{2} + d_{4}s_{23}) \\ d_{1} - a_{2}s_{2} + d_{4}c_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$

- ◆ 腕部中心位置的已知量
 - ▶ 根据臂型特点,可知 末端和腕部中心满足

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{6} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{4} + d_{6}{}^{0}\boldsymbol{z}_{6} \implies {}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{4} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{6} - d_{6}{}^{0}\boldsymbol{z}_{6}$$

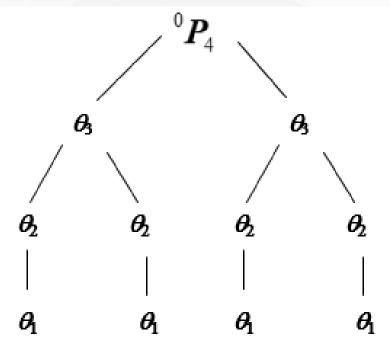
 \rightarrow 对于给定的 $^{0}T_{6}$,可确定 $^{0}p_{4}$,即(p6和z6都为已知量)

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & o_{x} & a_{x} & p_{x} \\ n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} & p_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} & p_{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R} p_{6} \mathbf{A} p_{4}} \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{p}_{4} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{6} - d_{6}{}^{0}\boldsymbol{z}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{x} - d_{6}a_{x} \\ p_{y} - d_{6}a_{y} \\ p_{z} - d_{6}a_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ 结合表达式与已知量构建方程组

$$\begin{cases} p_x - d_6 a_x = a_2 c_1 c_2 + d_4 c_1 s_{23} = c_1 (a_2 c_2 + d_4 s_{23}) \\ p_y - d_6 a_y = a_2 s_1 c_2 + d_4 s_1 s_{23} = s_1 (a_2 c_2 + d_4 s_{23}) \\ p_z - d_6 a_z = d_1 - a_2 s_2 + d_4 c_{23} \end{cases}$$

采用类似于3R肘机械臂的方法,可以解出 θ_1 、 θ_2 、 θ_3 。



◆ 求解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{3} = \operatorname{asin} \left(\frac{\left(p_{x} - d_{6} a_{x} \right)^{2} + \left(p_{y} - d_{6} a_{y} \right)^{2} + \left(p_{z} - d_{6} a_{z} - d_{1} \right)^{2} - a_{2}^{2} - d_{4}^{2}}{2a_{2} d_{4}} \right) \\ \theta_{3} = \pi - \operatorname{asin} \left(\frac{\left(p_{x} - d_{6} a_{x} \right)^{2} + \left(p_{y} - d_{6} a_{y} \right)^{2} + \left(p_{z} - d_{6} a_{z} - d_{1} \right)^{2} - a_{2}^{2} - d_{4}^{2}}{2a_{2} d_{4}} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_{2} = \begin{cases} a\sin\left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2}}}\right) - \phi \\ \pi - \left(a\sin\left(\frac{C}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2}}}\right) - \phi\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\theta_1 = \operatorname{atan2}\left(\frac{p_y - d_6 a_y}{a_2 c_2 + d_4 s_{23}}, \frac{p_x - d_6 a_x}{a_2 c_2 + d_4 s_{23}}\right)$$

◆ 腕部到末端的姿态——已知量

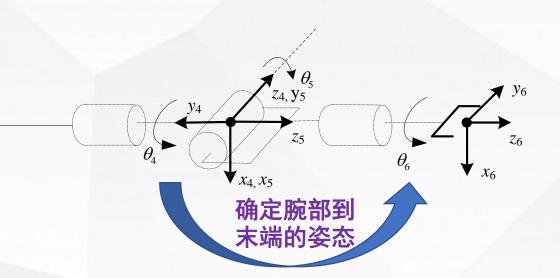
 \geq 当 $\theta_1 \sim \theta_3$ 解出后,可得 0T_3 :

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} {}^{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{R}_{3} & {}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{3} \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

其中, ${}^{0}R_{3}$ 为已知项。

 \rightarrow 结合给定的 ${}^{0}R_{6}$,可得:

$${}^{3}\boldsymbol{R}_{6} = \begin{pmatrix} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{R}_{3} \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{R}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{3}\boldsymbol{n}_{x} & {}^{3}\boldsymbol{o}_{x} & {}^{3}\boldsymbol{a}_{x} \\ {}^{3}\boldsymbol{n}_{x} & {}^{3}\boldsymbol{o}_{x} & {}^{3}\boldsymbol{a}_{x} \\ {}^{3}\boldsymbol{n}_{y} & {}^{3}\boldsymbol{o}_{y} & {}^{3}\boldsymbol{a}_{y} \\ {}^{3}\boldsymbol{n}_{z} & {}^{3}\boldsymbol{o}_{z} & {}^{3}\boldsymbol{a}_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$



- ◆ 腕部到末端的姿态——表达式
 - \rightarrow 根据D-H建模方法,可得 $^{0}T_{3}$ 解析式,即:

$${}^{3}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{3}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{5} {}^{5}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{4} c_{5} c_{6} - s_{4} s_{6} & -c_{4} c_{5} s_{6} - s_{4} c_{6} & c_{4} s_{5} & d_{6} c_{4} s_{5} \\ s_{4} c_{5} c_{6} + c_{4} s_{6} & -s_{4} c_{5} s_{6} + c_{4} c_{6} & s_{4} s_{5} & d_{6} s_{4} s_{5} \\ -s_{5} c_{6} & s_{5} s_{6} & c_{5} & d_{4} + d_{6} c_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

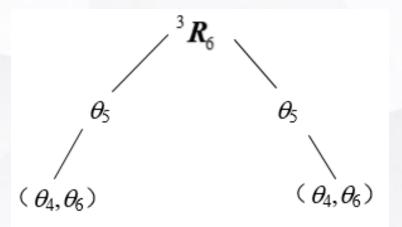
其中,姿态部分即 $^{3}R_{6}$ 的表达式为:

$${}^{3}\mathbf{R}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{4}c_{5}c_{6} - s_{4}s_{6} & -c_{4}c_{5}s_{6} - s_{4}c_{6} & c_{4}s_{5} \\ s_{4}c_{5}c_{6} + c_{4}s_{6} & -s_{4}c_{5}s_{6} + c_{4}c_{6} & s_{4}s_{5} \\ -s_{5}c_{6} & s_{5}s_{6} & c_{5} \end{bmatrix}$$

- ◆ 结合表达式与已知量构建方程组
 - ▶ 根据表达式和已知量,得如下方程组:

$$\begin{bmatrix} c_4 c_5 c_6 - s_4 s_6 & -c_4 c_5 s_6 - s_4 c_6 & c_4 s_5 \\ s_4 c_5 c_6 + c_4 s_6 & -s_4 c_5 s_6 + c_4 c_6 & s_4 s_5 \\ -s_5 c_6 & s_5 s_6 & c_5 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{3}{6} n_x & \frac{3}{6} o_x & \frac{3}{6} a_x \\ \frac{3}{6} n_y & \frac{3}{6} o_y & \frac{3}{6} a_y \\ \frac{3}{6} n_z & \frac{3}{6} o_z & \frac{3}{6} a_z \end{bmatrix}$$

方程形式类似于3R球腕机械臂的情况,也类似于欧拉角与R矩阵的关系。



◆ 腕部求解关节角求解

采用类似于3R球腕机械臂的方法,即可求出(2组解):

$$if \begin{pmatrix} {}_{6}^{3}a_{z} = \pm 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

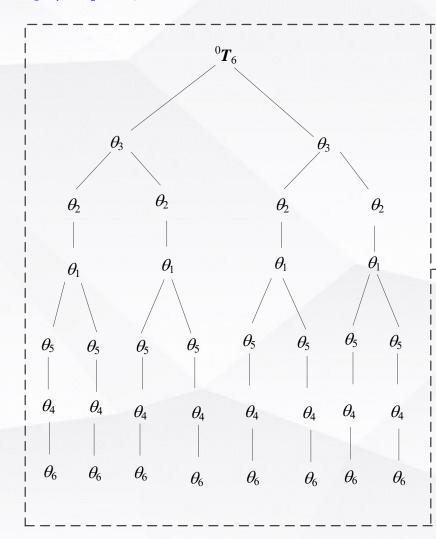
$$\begin{cases} \theta_{5} = 0 \text{ or } \pi \\ \theta_{4} \pm \theta_{6} = \operatorname{atan2} \left(-\frac{3}{6}o_{x}, \frac{3}{6}o_{y} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$else$$

$$\begin{cases} \theta_{5} = \operatorname{acos} \left(\frac{3}{6}a_{z} \right), & \text{or } \theta_{5} = -\operatorname{acos} \left(\frac{3}{6}a_{z} \right) \\ \theta_{4} = \operatorname{atan2} \left(\frac{3}{6}a_{y}/s_{5}, \frac{3}{6}a_{x}/s_{5} \right) = \operatorname{atan2} \left(\frac{3}{6}a_{y}s_{5}, \frac{3}{6}a_{x}s_{5} \right) \\ \theta_{6} = \operatorname{atan2} \left(\frac{3}{6}o_{z}/s_{5}, -\frac{3}{6}n_{z}/s_{5} \right) = \operatorname{atan2} \left(\frac{3}{6}o_{z}s_{5}, -\frac{3}{6}n_{z}s_{5} \right) \end{cases}$$

讨论: 腕部分离6R机器人, 逆运动学有多少组?

◆ 求解流程小结



肘部运动学(腕部中心位置)

$${}^{0}\mathbf{p}_{4} = {}^{0}\mathbf{p}_{6} - d_{6}{}^{0}\mathbf{z}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} p_{x} - d_{6}a_{x} \\ p_{y} - d_{6}a_{y} \\ p_{z} - d_{6}a_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (已知量)

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{p}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1}(a_{2}c_{2} + d_{4}s_{23}) \\ s_{1}(a_{2}c_{2} + d_{4}s_{23}) \\ d_{1} - a_{2}s_{2} + d_{4}c_{23} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (关于变量的表达式)

腕部运动学(腕部姿态)

$${}^{3}\mathbf{R}_{6} = \begin{pmatrix} {}^{0}\mathbf{R}_{3} \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} {}^{0}\mathbf{R}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} {}^{3}_{6}n_{x} & {}^{3}_{6}o_{x} & {}^{3}_{6}a_{x} \\ {}^{3}_{6}n_{y} & {}^{3}_{6}o_{y} & {}^{3}_{6}a_{y} \\ {}^{3}_{6}n_{z} & {}^{3}_{6}o_{z} & {}^{3}_{6}a_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$
(已知量)

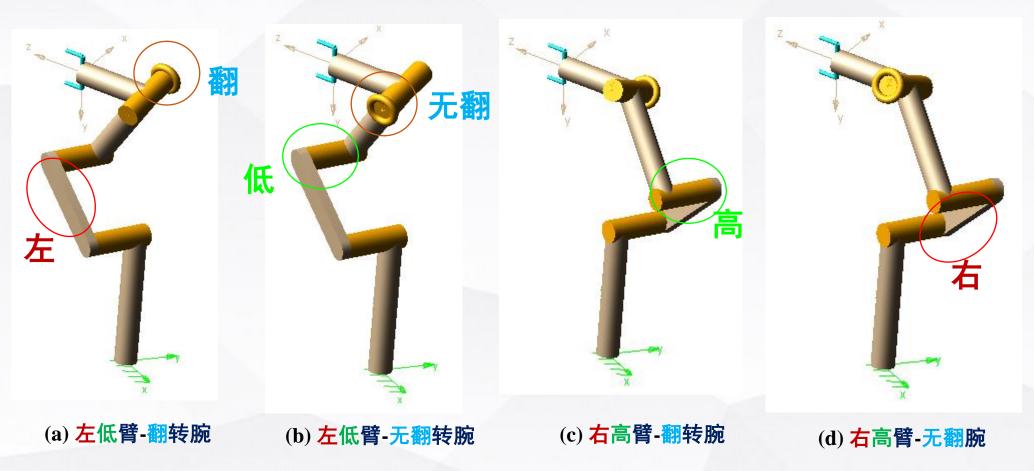
▶ 给定:

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & o_{x} & a_{x} & p_{x} \\ n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} & p_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} & p_{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -0.5173 & -0.1592 & -0.8409 & -0.3390 \\ 0.8335 & 0.1290 & -0.5372 & -0.2153 \\ 0.1940 & -0.9788 & 0.0660 & 1.5074 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

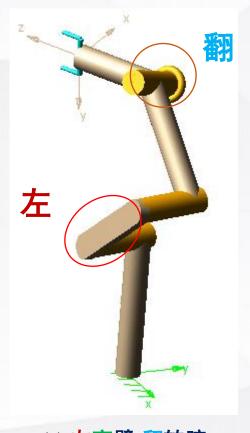
求得8组解如下

连杆 i	0₁/° ₽	<i>O</i> ₂ /° ↔	<i>O</i> ₃ /° ↔	<i>O</i> ₄ /° ↔	<i>θ</i> ₅ /° ↔	P ₆ /° ₽	臂型特征↩
1.0	-170.00004	-39.6111₽	0.0000₽	26.9951₽	122.4542₽	-84.3502₽	左低臂-翻转腕
2₽	-170.0000₽	-39.6111₽	0.0000₽	-153.0049	-122.4542₽	95.6498₽	左低臂-无翻腕。
3₽	10.0000₽	-40.00004	0.0000₽	-150.00004	50.0000₽	-120.00004	右高臂-翻转腕。
4₽	10.0000₽	-40.00004	0.0000₽	30.0000₽	-50.0000₽	60.0000₽	右高臂-无翻腕
5₽	-170.0000₽	-140.0000	180.00004	30.0000₽	50.0000₽	-120.00004	左高臂-翻转腕。
6₽	-170.0000₽	-140.0000	180.00004	-150.00004	-50.0000₽	60.00004	左高臂-无翻腕。
7₽	10.0000₽	-140.3889&	180.00004	-153.00494	122.4542₽	-84.3502₽	右低臂-翻转腕。
8₽	10.0000₽	-140.3889&	180.00004	26.9951₽	-122.4542₽	95.6498₽	右低臂-无翻腕。

▶八组关节角度对应的臂型如下(前4)

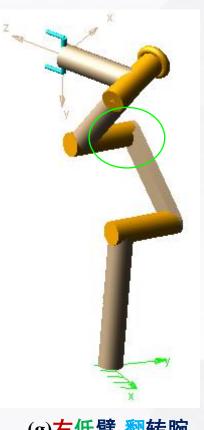


▶八组关节角度对应的臂型如下(后4):



(e) 左高臂-翻转腕





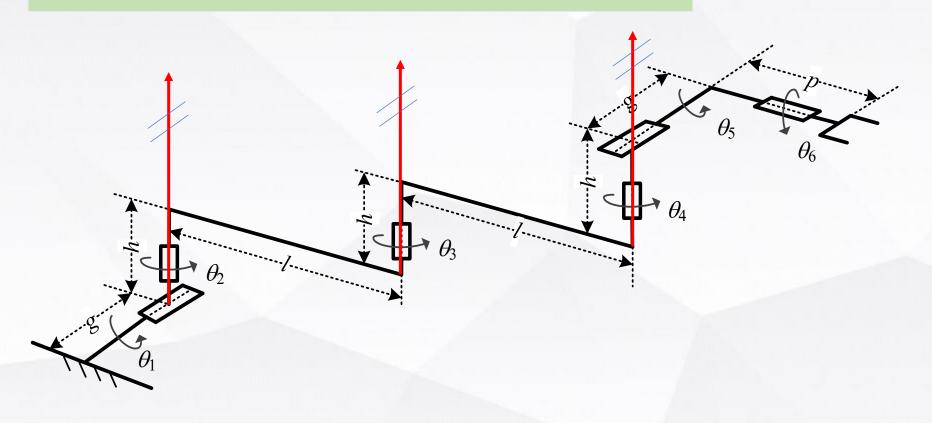
(g)右低臂-翻转腕



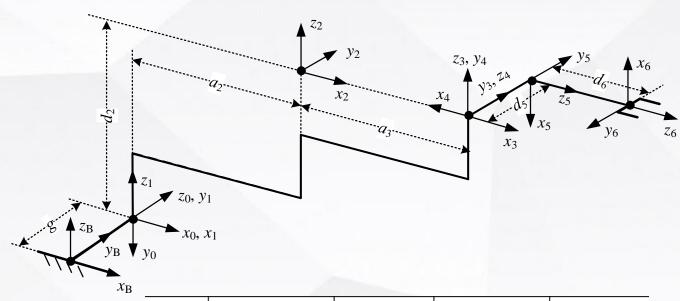
附录二 三轴平行6R机械臂逆运动学

◆ 构型特点

特点: 关节2、3、4三轴平行,构成一个平面



◆ D-H坐标系及其参数表



连杆 <i>i</i>	θ _i (°)	$\alpha_i(^{\circ})$	$a_i(\mathbf{m})$	$d_i(\mathbf{m})$
1	0	90	0	0
2	0	0	1	3 <i>h</i>
3	0	0	1	0
4	180	90	0	0
5	-90	90	0	g
6	180	0	0	p

◆ 相邻坐标系间的齐次变换矩阵

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} & 0 & s_{1} & 0 \\ s_{1} & 0 & -c_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{2} & -s_{2} & 0 & a_{2}c_{2} \\ s_{2} & c_{2} & 0 & a_{2}s_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{3} & -s_{3} & 0 & a_{3}c_{3} \\ s_{3} & c_{3} & 0 & a_{3}s_{3} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{3}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{4} & 0 & s_{4} & 0 \\ s_{4} & 0 & -c_{4} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{5} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{5} & 0 & s_{5} & 0 \\ s_{5} & 0 & -c_{5} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad {}^{5}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{6} & -s_{6} & 0 & 0 \\ s_{6} & c_{6} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & d_{6} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ 正运动学方程推导

根据臂型特点,将共面三轴一起考虑, ${}^{0}T_{6}={}^{0}T_{1}{}^{1}T_{4}{}^{4}T_{6}$

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} & 0 & s_{1} & 0 \\ s_{1} & 0 & -c_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1} & 0 & s_{1} & 0 \\ s_{1} & 0 & -c_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} = {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} {}^{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} {}^{3}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{234} & 0 & s_{234} & a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23} \\ s_{234} & 0 & -c_{234} & a_{2}s_{2} + a_{3}s_{23} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$${}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{5} {}^{5}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{5}c_{6} & -c_{5}s_{6} & s_{5} & d_{6}s_{5} \\ s_{5}c_{6} & -s_{5}c_{6} & -c_{5} & -d_{6}c_{5} \\ s_{6} & c_{6} & 0 & d_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



共面三轴的运动

◆ 正运动学方程推导

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & o_{x} & a_{x} & p_{x} \\ n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} & p_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} & p_{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} n_x &= (c_1c_{234}c_5 + s_1s_5)c_6 + c_1s_{234}s_6 & a_x &= c_1c_{234}s_5 - s_1c_5 \\ n_y &= (s_1c_{234}c_5 - c_1s_5)c_6 + s_1s_{234}s_6 & a_y &= s_1c_{234}s_5 + c_1c_5 \\ n_z &= s_{234}c_5c_6 - c_{234}s_6 & a_z &= s_{234}s_5 \\ o_x &= -(c_1c_{234}c_5 + s_1s_5)s_6 + c_1s_{234}c_6 & p_x &= c_1(a_2c_2 + a_3c_{23} + s_{234}d_5) + s_1d_2 + d_6(c_1c_{234}s_5 - s_1c_5) \\ o_y &= -(s_1c_{234}c_5 - c_1s_5)s_6 + s_1s_{234}c_6 & p_y &= s_1(a_2c_2 + a_3c_{23} + s_{234}d_5) - c_1d_2 + d_6(s_1c_{234}s_5 + c_1c_5) \\ o_z &= -s_{234}c_5s_6 - c_{234}c_6 & p_z &= a_2s_2 + a_3s_{23} - c_{234}d_5 + s_{234}s_5d_6 \end{split}$$

◆ 求解思路——运动分解

关键:将6DOF运动分解为面内3DOF及面外3DOF运动

 \rightarrow 共面关节组—— θ_2 、 θ_3 、 θ_4

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} = {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{2} {}^{2}\boldsymbol{T}_{3} {}^{3}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{234} & 0 & s_{234} & a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23} \\ s_{234} & 0 & -c_{234} & a_{2}s_{2} + a_{3}s_{23} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

 x_1 - y_1 面内运动:沿 x_1 、 y_1 的平动及绕z1的转动

面外运动: \mathbf{z}_1 分量与 $\theta_2 \sim \theta_4$ 无关,由 $\theta_5 \vee \theta_6$ 实现

 \rightarrow 非共面关节组—— θ_1 、 θ_5 、 θ_6

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{234}c_{5}c_{6} + s_{234}s_{6} & -c_{234}c_{5}s_{6} + s_{234}c_{6} & c_{4}s_{5} & a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23} + d_{5}s_{234} + d_{6}c_{234}s_{5} \\ s_{234}c_{5}c_{6} - c_{234}s_{6} & -s_{234}c_{5}s_{6} - c_{234}c_{6} & s_{234}s_{5} & a_{2}s_{2} + a_{3}s_{23} - d_{5}c_{234} + d_{6}s_{234}s_{5} \\ \hline s_{5}c_{6} & -s_{5}s_{6} & -c_{5} & d_{2} - d_{6}c_{5} \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

◆ 运动学分解

► 根据下式(其中⁰T₆为已知矩阵)

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1} \left(\theta_{1}\right) {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} \left(\theta_{234}\right) {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} \left(\theta_{5}, \theta_{6}\right)$$

可得

$${}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1}^{-1}\left(\theta_{1}\right){}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6}={}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4}\left(\theta_{234}\right){}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{6}\left(\theta_{5},\theta_{6}\right)$$



$$^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{6}\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{1}\right)=^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{6}\left(\boldsymbol{\theta}_{234},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{5},\boldsymbol{\theta}_{6}\right)$$

◆ 非共面关节角求解

▶ 上面方程左侧化简

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1}^{-1} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1}n_{x} + s_{1}n_{y} & c_{1}o_{x} + s_{1}o_{y} & c_{1}a_{x} + s_{1}a_{y} & c_{1}p_{x} + s_{1}p_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} & p_{z} \\ s_{1}n_{x} - c_{1}n_{y} & s_{1}o_{x} - c_{1}o_{y} & s_{1}a_{x} - c_{1}a_{y} & s_{1}p_{x} - c_{1}p_{y} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

▶ 上面方程右侧化简

${}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{234}c_{5}c_{6} + s_{234}s_{6} & -c_{234}c_{5}s_{6} + s_{234}c_{6} & c_{4}s_{5} & a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23} + d_{5}s_{234} + d_{6}c_{234}s_{5} \\ s_{234}c_{5}c_{6} - c_{234}s_{6} & -s_{234}c_{5}s_{6} - c_{234}c_{6} & s_{234}s_{5} & a_{2}s_{2} + a_{3}s_{23} - d_{5}c_{234} + d_{6}s_{234}s_{5} \\ s_{5}c_{6} & -s_{5}s_{6} & -c_{5} & d_{2} - d_{6}c_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

只与 θ_1 、 θ_5 、 θ_6 有关

◆ 非共面关节角求解

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1}^{-1} {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1}n_{x} + s_{1}n_{y} & c_{1}o_{x} + s_{1}o_{y} & c_{1}a_{x} + s_{1}a_{y} & c_{1}p_{x} + s_{1}p_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} & p_{z} \\ s_{1}n_{x} - c_{1}n_{y} & s_{1}o_{x} - c_{1}o_{y} & s_{1}a_{x} - c_{1}a_{y} & s_{1}p_{x} - c_{1}p_{y} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

求解 θ_1 和 θ_5

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = {}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{234}c_{5}c_{6} + s_{234}s_{6} & -c_{234}c_{5}s_{6} + s_{234}c_{6} & c_{234}s_{5} & a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23} & d_{5}s_{234} + d_{6}c_{234}s_{5} \\ s_{234}c_{5}c_{6} - c_{234}s_{6} & -s_{234}c_{5}s_{6} - c_{234}c_{6} & s_{234}s_{5} & a_{2}s_{2} + a_{23} - d_{5}c_{234} + d_{6}s_{234}s_{5} \\ s_{5}c_{6} & -s_{5}s_{6} & -c_{5} & d_{2} - d_{6}c_{5} \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

> 得到三角函数方程

$$\begin{cases} s_1 a_x - c_1 a_y = -c_5 \\ s_1 p_x - c_1 p_y = d_2 - d_6 c_5 \end{cases}$$

◆ 非共面关节角求解

$$\begin{cases}
s_1 a_x - c_1 a_y = -c_5 \\
s_1 p_x - c_1 p_y = d_2 - d_6 c_5
\end{cases} \tag{1}$$

将(1)代入(2)后有

$$(p_x - d_6 a_x) s_1 - (p_y - d_6 a_y) c_1 = d_2$$

根据上式求解创

$$\theta_{1} = \arcsin\left(\frac{d_{2}}{\sqrt{\left(p_{x} - d_{6}a_{x}\right)^{2} + \left(p_{y} - d_{6}a_{y}\right)^{2}}}\right) - \varphi \quad \mathbf{x} \quad \theta_{1} = \pi - \arcsin\left(\frac{d_{2}}{\sqrt{\left(p_{x} - d_{6}a_{x}\right)^{2} + \left(p_{y} - d_{6}a_{y}\right)^{2}}}\right) - \varphi$$

进一步解得

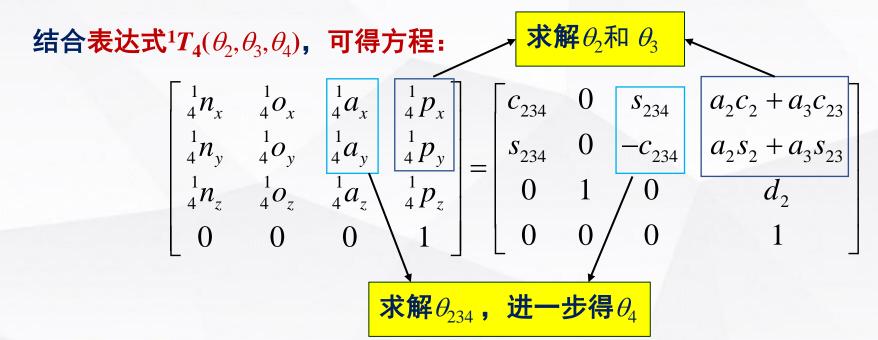
$$\theta_5 = \pm \arccos\left(c_1 a_y - s_1 a_x\right)$$

$$\theta_6 = \operatorname{atan2}\left(\frac{o_y c_1 - o_x s_1}{s_5}, \frac{n_x s_1 - n_y c_1}{s_5}\right) = \operatorname{atan2}\left(\left(o_y c_1 - o_x s_1\right) s_5, \left(n_x s_1 - n_y c_1\right) s_5\right)$$

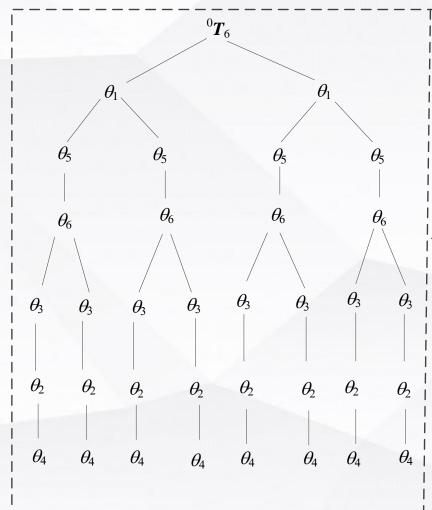
◆ 共面关节角求解

将求解出的 θ_1 、 θ_5 、 θ_6 代入后可求得 T_4 (已知项),即:

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} = {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{1}^{-1} \bullet {}^{0}\boldsymbol{T}_{6} \bullet {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{6}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{4}n_{x} & \frac{1}{4}o_{x} & \frac{1}{4}a_{x} & \frac{1}{4}p_{x} \\ \frac{1}{4}n_{y} & \frac{1}{4}o_{y} & \frac{1}{4}a_{y} & \frac{1}{4}p_{y} \\ \frac{1}{4}n_{z} & \frac{1}{4}o_{z} & \frac{1}{4}a_{z} & \frac{1}{4}p_{z} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$



◆ 求解流程小结



非共面关节组(末端三轴指向、质心位置在 $\{1\}$ 中的z轴分量仅与 θ_1 、 θ_5 、 θ_6 有关)

$$L_3({}^{1}T_6) = L_3({}^{0}T_1^{-1} \cdot {}^{0}T_6) (取齐次变换矩阵的第三行)$$

$$= [s_1n_x - c_1n_y, s_1o_x - c_1o_y, s_1a_x - c_1a_y, s_1p_x - c_1p_y]$$

$$L({}^{1}T) = L({}^{1}T {}^{4}T)$$

$$L_{3}({}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{6}) = L_{3}({}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} {}^{4}\boldsymbol{T}_{6})$$

$$= [s_{5}c_{6}, -s_{5}s_{6}, -c_{5}, d_{2} - d_{6}c_{5}]$$

共面关节组(仅影响x, y轴的位置和绕z轴的姿态,因而,根据 p_x , p_y , a_x , a_y 即可求解)

$${}^{1}\boldsymbol{T}_{4} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{234} & 0 & s_{234} & a_{2}c_{2} + a_{3}c_{23} \\ s_{234} & 0 & -c_{234} & a_{2}s_{2} + a_{3}s_{23} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & d_{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
 (表达式)