

2025 秋冬机器人技术与实践 实验四

1. 写出 ZJU-I 型桌面机械臂的 DH 参数；

建立如右图所示的坐标系，得到该机械臂的**标准** DH 参数表为

No.	a_i	α_i	d_i	θ_i
1	0	-90°	230mm	θ_1
2	185mm	0	-54mm	$\theta_2(-90^\circ)$
3	170mm	0	0	θ_3
4	0	90°	77mm	$\theta_4(90^\circ)$
5	0	90°	77mm	$\theta_5(90^\circ)$
6	0	0	85.5mm	θ_6

2. 写出 ZJU-I 型机械臂的正运动学解，采用 XY'Z'欧拉角表示末端执行器姿态

$$T_0^1 = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & 0 & -s_1 & 0 \\ s_1 & 0 & c_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 230 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T_1^2 = \begin{bmatrix} s_2 & c_2 & 0 & 185s_2 \\ -c_2 & s_2 & 0 & -185c_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -54 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

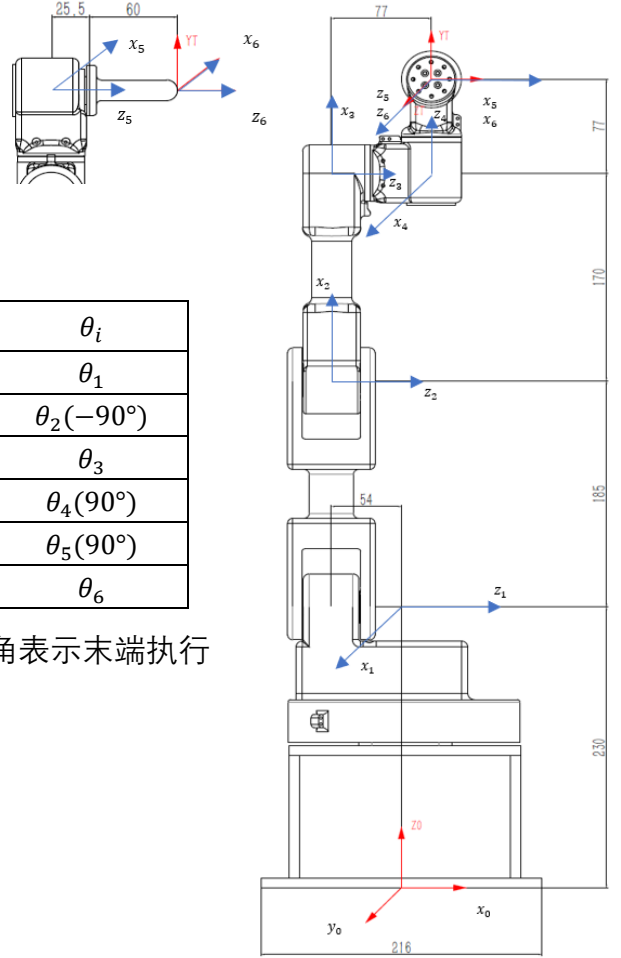
$$T_2^3 = \begin{bmatrix} c_3 & -s_3 & 0 & 170c_3 \\ s_3 & c_3 & 0 & 170s_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T_3^4 = \begin{bmatrix} -s_4 & 0 & c_4 & 0 \\ c_4 & 0 & s_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 77 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_4^5 = \begin{bmatrix} -s_5 & 0 & c_5 & 0 \\ c_5 & 0 & s_5 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 77 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad T_5^6 = \begin{bmatrix} c_6 & -s_6 & 0 & 0 \\ s_6 & c_6 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 85.5 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$T_0^6 = \begin{bmatrix} c_1(s_{234}s_6 - c_{234}s_5c_6) - s_1c_5c_6 & c_1(s_{234}c_6 + c_{234}s_5s_6) + s_1c_5s_6 & c_1c_{234}c_5 - s_1s_5 & 85.5(c_1c_{234}c_5 - s_1s_5) + 77c_1s_{234} + 170c_1s_{23} + 185c_1s_2 - 23s_1 \\ s_1(s_{234}s_6 - c_{234}s_5c_6) + c_1c_5c_6 & s_1(s_{234}c_6 + c_{234}s_5s_6) - c_1c_5s_6 & s_1c_{234}c_5 + c_1s_5 & 85.5(s_1c_{234}c_5 + c_1s_5) + 77s_1s_{234} + 170s_1s_{23} + 185s_1s_2 + 23c_1 \\ s_{234}s_5c_6 + c_{234}s_6 & -s_{234}s_5s_6 + c_{234}c_6 & -s_{234}c_5 & -85.5s_{234}c_5 + 77c_{234} + 170c_{23} + 185c_2 + 230 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

式中 $s_{12} = \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2)$, $s_{123} = \sin(\theta_1 + \theta_2 + \theta_3)$ ，以此类推

3. 将以下 5 组关节角参数带入正运动学解，计算机械臂末端 Tip 点的空间位置，计算末端执行器的姿态，以 XY'Z'欧拉角表示结果，写出计算过程；



MATLAB 计算得到结果：（源代码附尾页）

--- 计算组 1 ---

输入关节角 (rad): [0.5236, 0.0000, 0.5236, 0.0000, 1.0472, 0.0000]

末端位置 (m) [X, Y, Z]: [0.0905, 0.1643, 607.5333]

末端姿态 (XY'Z' 欧拉角, deg) [rx, ry, rz]: [-104.5025, -3.3258, -154.2947]

--- 计算组 2 ---

输入关节角 (rad): [0.5236, 0.5236, 1.0472, 0.0000, 1.0472, 0.5236]

末端位置 (m) [X, Y, Z]: [0.2455, 0.2538, 347.4647]

末端姿态 (XY'Z' 欧拉角, deg) [rx, ry, rz]: [-123.6901, -25.6589, -76.1021]

--- 计算组 3 ---

输入关节角 (rad): [1.5708, 0.0000, 1.5708, -1.0472, 1.0472, 0.5236]

末端位置 (m) [X, Y, Z]: [-0.0970, 0.2455, 460.3090]

末端姿态 (XY'Z' 欧拉角, deg) [rx, ry, rz]: [-120.0000, -60.0000, -150.0000]

--- 计算组 4 ---

输入关节角 (rad): [-0.5236, -0.5236, -1.0472, 0.0000, 0.2618, 1.5708]

末端位置 (m) [X, Y, Z]: [-0.2715, 0.2088, 472.8014]

末端姿态 (XY'Z' 欧拉角, deg) [rx, ry, rz]: [-13.0643, 7.4355, 150.8526]

--- 计算组 5 ---

输入关节角 (rad): [0.2618, 0.2618, 0.2618, 0.2618, 0.2618, 0.2618]

末端位置 (m) [X, Y, Z]: [0.2257, 0.1072, 551.9702]

末端姿态 (XY'Z' 欧拉角, deg) [rx, ry, rz]: [-148.0010, 36.3526, -106.9990]

4. 将以上 5 组关节角分别输入仿真程序，将仿真得到的末端位姿与第 3 步得到的计算结果进行对比；

--- 计算组 1 ---

```
x: +0.09049 y: +0.1643 z: +0.60752
a: -104.502 b: -3.326 g: -154.295
```

--- 计算组 2 ---

```
x: +0.24548 y: +0.25379 z: +0.34747
a: -123.69 b: -25.659 g: -76.102
```

--- 计算组 3 ---

```
x: -0.09705 y: +0.24551 z: +0.4603
a: -120.00 b: -60.00 g: -150.00
```

--- 计算组 4 ---

```
x: -0.27144 y: +0.20885 z: +0.4728  
a: -13.064 b: +7.435 g: +150.853
```

--- 计算组 5 ---

```
x: +0.22566 y: +0.10719 z: +0.55196  
a: -148.001 b: +36.353 g: -106.999
```

与第 3 步得到的计算结果一致

附：MATLAB 正运动学计算源代码

定义 DH 参数 (单位: mm, deg)

```
a_i = [0; 185; 170; 0; 0; 0];  
alpha_i_deg = [-90; 0; 0; 90; 90; 0];  
d_i = [230; -54; 0; 77; 77; 85.5];  
theta_offset_deg = [0; -90; 0; 90; 90; 0];
```

% 将角度转换为弧度 (rad)

```
alpha_i = deg2rad(alpha_i_deg);  
theta_offset = deg2rad(theta_offset_deg);
```

```
theta_sets = {  
    [pi/6, 0, pi/6, 0, pi/3, 0];           % 组 1  
    [pi/6, pi/6, pi/3, 0, pi/3, pi/6];     % 组 2  
    [pi/2, 0, pi/2, -pi/3, pi/3, pi/6];    % 组 3  
    [-pi/6, -pi/6, -pi/3, 0, pi/12, pi/2]; % 组 4  
    [pi/12, pi/12, pi/12, pi/12, pi/12, pi/12] % 组 5  
};
```

```
fprintf('=== 机器人正运动学计算 ===\n');  
fprintf('使用 DH 参数表 (a, alpha, d, theta_offset):\n');  
disp('  No. |   a_i   | alpha_i(rad) |   d_i   | theta_offset(rad)');  
disp('-----');  
for k=1:6  
    fprintf('    %d | %7.1f | %12.4f | %7.1f | %16.4f\n', k, a_i(k), alpha_i(k), d_i(k),  
theta_offset(k));  
end  
fprintf('\n');
```

```
for i = 1:length(theta_sets)  
    % 获取当前组的关节变量 (转为列向量)  
    q_variable = theta_sets{i}';  
  
    % 计算总的关节角 (变量 + 偏移)  
    q_total = q_variable + theta_offset;  
  
    % 初始化总变换矩阵为单位矩阵  
    T06 = eye(4);
```

```

%计算 T06 = A1 * A2 * A3 * A4 * A5 * A6
for j = 1:6
    Ai = get_A_i(q_total(j), d_i(j), a_i(j), alpha_i(j));
    T06 = T06 * Ai;
end

% 提取位置向量 (单位: mm)
Position_mm = T06(1:3, 4);

% 提取旋转矩阵
Rotation = T06(1:3, 1:3);

% 转换姿态为 XY'Z'' 欧拉角 (intrinsic 'xyz'), 单位为弧度 (rad)
eul_xyz_rad = rotm2eul(Rotation, 'xyz');

% 将弧度转换为角度
eul_xyz_deg = rad2deg(eul_xyz_rad);

% 打印计算结果
fprintf('--- 计算组 %d ---\n', i);
fprintf('输入关节角 (rad): [%.4f, %.4f, %.4f, %.4f, %.4f, %.4f]\n', q_variable);
fprintf('末端位置 (m) [X, Y, Z]: [%.4f, %.4f, %.4f]\n', Position_mm(1)/1000,
Position_mm(2)/1000, Position_mm(3))/1000;
fprintf('末端姿态 (XY'Z'' 欧拉角, deg) [rx, ry, rz]: [%.4f, %.4f, %.4f]\n\n',
eul_xyz_deg(1), eul_xyz_deg(2), eul_xyz_deg(3));
end

%辅助函数: 计算单个齐次变换矩阵 A_i
function A = get_A_i(theta, d, a, alpha)
    % A_i = Rot(z, theta) * Trans(z, d) * Trans(x, a) * Rot(x, alpha)

    cT = cos(theta);
    sT = sin(theta);
    cA = cos(alpha);
    sA = sin(alpha);

    A = [ cT, -sT*cA, sT*sA, a*cT;
          sT, cT*cA, -cT*sA, a*sT;
          0, sA, cA, d;
          0, 0, 0, 1];
end

```