



哈爾濱工業大學(深圳)

HARBIN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, SHENZHEN

# 《机器人学导论》 实验(二)报告

专业: 自动化

班级: 2103206 班

姓名: 吴俊达

学号: 210320621

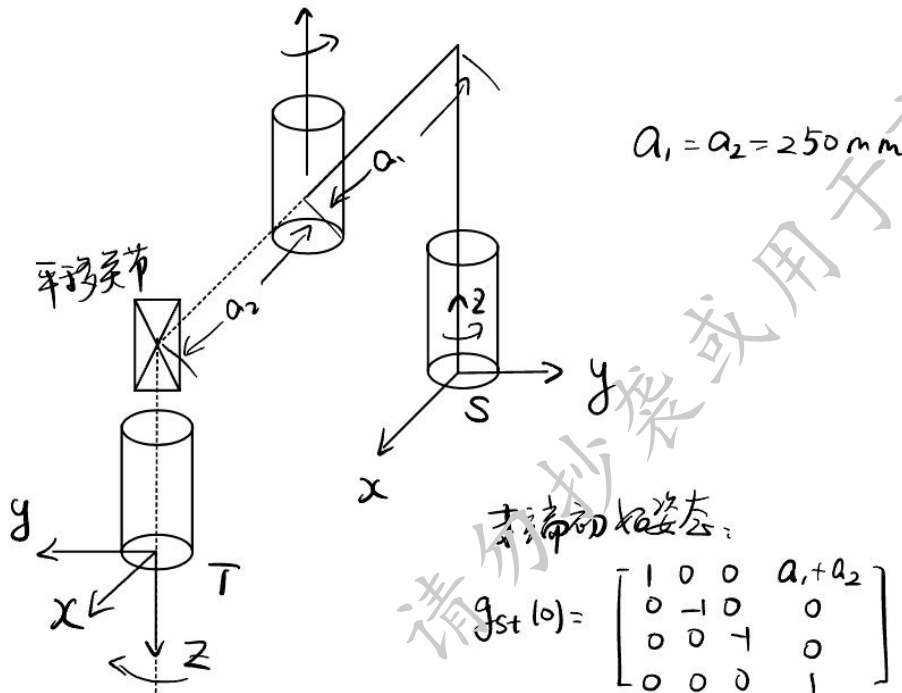
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## 首先说明：

1. 所选机器人为 SCARA 机器人，接下来的分析均基于该机器人进行。
2. 我一开始对“门形轨迹”理解有误，误以为是要在  $xOy$  平面上呈现出一个门字形轨迹，所以采了 8 个点。解算出的轨迹和这 8 个点是吻合的。

## 一、 绘制简图

图中 S 为世界坐标系（或称 spatial frame），T 为工具坐标系（Tool Frame）。



## 二、 推导机器人正运动学

由指数积公式，  $g = e^{\xi_1 q_1} e^{\xi_2 q_2} e^{\xi_3 q_3} e^{\xi_4 q_4} g(0)$

其中  $g(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & a_1 + a_2 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$  (式中  $a_1 = a_2 = 250\text{mm}$ )

$$\xi_1 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega \times q \\ \omega \end{bmatrix} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

$$\xi_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_2 \times q_2 \\ \omega_2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \omega_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad q_2 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此 } \xi_2 = [0 \ -a_1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

第 3 轴为沿着  $-z$  轴的平移关节，因此  $\xi_3 = [0 \ 0 \ -1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$

$$\xi_4 = \begin{bmatrix} -\omega_4 \times q_4 \\ \omega_4 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \omega_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}, \quad q_4 = \begin{bmatrix} a_1 + a_2 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \text{因此 } \xi_4 = [0 \quad a_1 + a_2 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad -1]^T$$

计算出上述  $e^{\xi_1\theta_1}, e^{\xi_2\theta_2}, e^{\xi_3\theta_3}, e^{\xi_4\theta_4}$ ，再代入指数积公式即可得解。计算过程用 MATLAB 实现如下：

---

```

syms theta1 theta2 theta3 theta4 a1 a2 real
q1 = [0;0;0];
q2 = [a1;0;0];
q4 = [a1+a2;0;0]; % 轴交点

w1 = [0;0;1];
w2 = [0;0;1];
w4 = [0;0;-1]; % 轴向向量

xi1 = [-cross(w1,q1); w1];
xi2 = [-cross(w2,q2); w2];
xi3 = [0;0;-1; 0;0;0]; % 平移关节
xi4 = [-cross(w4,q4); w4]; % 各关节旋量坐标
xi = [xi1 xi2 xi3 xi4];

g_init = [1,0,0,a1+a2;
          0,-1,0,0;
          0,0,-1,0;
          0,0,0,1]; % 初始位形

% forward
g_temp = Transformationsym(xi1,theta1) * Transformationsym(xi2,theta2) *
Transformationsym(xi3,theta3) * Transformationsym(xi4,theta4) * g_init;
g_st = simplify(g_temp, 'Steps', 100);
% this method helps to get more simplified form
disp(g_st)

```

---

这个函数中调用了 Transformationsym 函数，其定义为：

---

```

function g = Transformationsym(xi, theta)
    xi_wedge = mywedge(xi).*theta;
    exp_xi = expm(xi_wedge);
    g = simplify(exp_xi,'Criterion','preferReal', 'Steps', 30)
end

```

---

其中又调用了函数 mywedge，其定义为（兼有 6 维向量的 wedge 功能和 3 维向量的 hat 功能）

---

```

function b=mywedge(a)
if size(a) == [6,1]
    b = subs(zeros(4,4));

```

---

```

b(1,2) = -a(6,1);
b(1,3) = a(5,1);
b(2,1) = a(6,1);
b(2,3) = -a(4,1);
b(3,1) = -a(5,1);
b(3,2) = a(4,1);

b(1,4) = a(1,1);
b(2,4) = a(2,1);
b(3,4) = a(3,1);
elseif size(a) == [3,1]
    b = subs(zeros(3,3));

    b(1,2) = -a(3,1);
    b(1,3) = a(2,1);
    b(2,1) = a(3,1);
    b(2,3) = -a(1,1);
    b(3,1) = -a(2,1);
    b(3,2) = a(1,1);

```

end

计算得:

$$e^{\xi_1\theta_1} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & -s_1 & 0 & 0 \\ s_1 & c_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, e^{\xi_2\theta_2} = \begin{bmatrix} c_2 & -s_2 & 0 & -a_1(c_2-1) \\ s_2 & c_2 & 0 & -a_1s_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, e^{\xi_3\theta_3} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\theta_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$e^{\xi_4\theta_4} = \begin{bmatrix} c_4 & s_4 & 0 & -(a_1+a_2)(c_4-1) \\ -s_4 & c_4 & 0 & (a_1+a_2)s_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 最终的姿态矩阵}$$

$$g_{st} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos(\theta_1+\theta_2-\theta_4) & \sin(\theta_1+\theta_2-\theta_4) & 0 & a_2c_{12}+a_1c_1 \\ \sin(\theta_1+\theta_2-\theta_4) & -\cos(\theta_1+\theta_2-\theta_4) & 0 & a_2s_{12}+a_1s_1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & -\theta_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

### 三、用正运动学解算轨迹并绘制

利用下面的代码解算轨迹并绘制:

```

a1 = 250;
a2 = 250;
q1 = [0;0;0];
q2 = [a1;0;0];
q4 = [a1+a2;0;0]; % 轴交点

w1 = [0;0;1];
w2 = [0;0;1];

```

```

w4 = [0;0;-1]; % 轴向向量

xi1 = [-cross(w1,q1); w1];
xi2 = [-cross(w2,q2); w2];
xi3 = [0;0;-1; 0;0;0]; % 平移关节
xi4 = [-cross(w4,q4); w4]; % 各关节旋量坐标
xi = [xi1 xi2 xi3 xi4];

g_init = [1,0,0,a1+a2;
          0,-1,0,0;
          0,0,-1,0;
          0,0,0,1]; % 初始位形
theta = zeros(4,1);
last_loc = zeros(3,1);
cnt = 0;
step = 1;
ind = 1;
actual_points = [329.008,-59.002,-31.059;
                 329.008,-139.002,-31.059;
                 329.008,-139.003,-84.259;
                 449.008,-139.003,-53.559;
                 449.008,140.997,-53.559;
                 335.008,156.997,-53.559;
                 335.008,156.997,-83.559;
                 335.008,156.997,-50.559]; % 实际规定的位置点

while ind<=size(loggeddata2,1)
    cnt =cnt+1;
    theta = loggeddata2(ind,5:8);
    gd = Fkine(xi,theta,g_init);
    location_all(cnt,1:3) = gd(1:3,4);
    step = min(round(6/ norm(gd(1:3,4) - last_loc)),100); % 此步骤为根据前后两点距离改变步
    长, 大致为每 6mm 绘制一个点
    last_loc = gd(1:3,4);
    ind = ind + step;
end

plot3(location_all(:,1),location_all(:,2),location_all(:,3)); % 画出三维线图来表示运动轨迹
hold on;
scatter3(actual_points(:,1),actual_points(:,2),actual_points(:,3)); % 三维散点图表示路
径点
for k=1:1:8
    text_str = sprintf('p%d',k); % 添加各路径点标签, 以 p1-p8 表示
    text(actual_points(k,1),actual_points(k,2),actual_points(k,3),text_str);

```

```
end
hold off
```

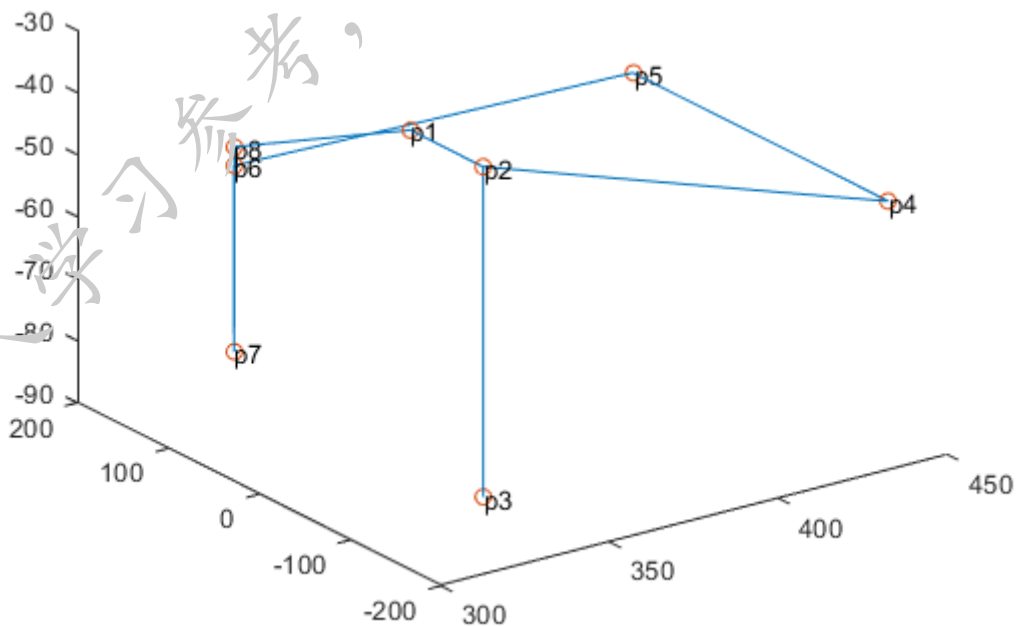
其中的正运动学函数:

```
function g_st = Fkine(Xi,theta,g0)
    n = size(Xi,2);
    g_st = g0;
    for i = n:-1:1 % exp prod, multiply on the left, inverse sequence
        g_st = Transformation(Xi(:,i),theta(i))*g_st;
    end
end
```

其调用的 Transformation 函数:

```
function g = Transformation(xi, theta)
    v = xi(1:3);
    w = xi(4:6);
    if w==[0;0;0]
        g = [eye(3) v.*theta; 0 0 0 1];
    else
        theta = theta * pi / 180;
        w_hat = mywedge(w);
        R = eye(3) + sin(theta)*w_hat + (1-cos(theta))*w_hat^2; % Rodrigue's formula
        p = (eye(3) - R)*cross(w,v) + w * w' * v * theta;
        g = [R p; 0 0 0 1];
    end
end
```

其中又调用了函数 mywedge，其定义如上一部分。  
绘制结果是:



可见和预先设定的路径点 p1-p8（见第四部分）相吻合。

#### 四、 写出能够实现机器人码垛功能的宏指令集

宏指令集如下。简单介绍：①设置系统速度；②定义 8 个路径点；③给出 8 个路径点的坐标；④首先移动到一个较高点 p8，然后运行至起点；在运行至 p3 时启动吸嘴，吸起待放置物体，然后上移至 p2，依次移动至 p7[终点]，最后放下物体，从终点抬起至 p8。

---

System.Speed 10

Location p1

Location p2

Location p3

Location p4

Location p5

Location p6

Location p7

Location p8

p1=329.008,-59.002,-31.059,0.000,180.000,-43.575

p2=329.008,-139.002,-31.059,0.000,180.000,-43.575

p3=329.008,-139.003,-84.259,0.000,180.000,-43.575

p4=449.008,-139.003,-53.559,0.000,180.000,-43.575

p5=449.008,140.997,-53.559,0.000,180.000,-43.575

p6=335.008,156.997,-53.559,0.000,180.000,-43.575

p7=335.008,156.997,-83.559,0.000,180.000,-43.575

p8=335.008,156.997,-50.559,0.000,180.000,-43.575

Move.Line p8

Move.Line p1

Move.Line p2

Move.Line p3

Move.WaitForEOM

IO.Set DOUT(20103),1

Move.Line p2

Move.Line p4

Move.Line p5

Move.Line p6

Move.Line p7

Move.WaitForEOM

IO.Set DOUT(20103),0

WaitTime 250

Move.Line p8

---