机器人机构误差建模的摄动法

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摘要 误差建模的摄动法,即直接对机构中各种原始误差的小位移矢量进行合成,建立机器人手部位姿 误差模型,它摈弃了其他误差建模方法均需要的微分运算,并能分析多种原始误差产生的机器人手部位姿误 差,用该法建立的误差模型简单且物理意义清楚,作为例题,文中建立了PUMA560型机器人的误差模型, 关键词:机器人机构,误差,建模,摄动,

1 前言

目前建立机器人机构误差模型的方法,其基本思想就是微分,或是对坐标变换矩阵微分⁽¹⁻⁴⁾,或是 对旋转变换张量或矢量微分^(5,6)。所有这些基于微分运算的误差建模方法,都存在如下两个方面的问 题:推导计算复杂且模型的物理意义不够明显;难于研究由名义值为零的结构参数偏差以及关节间隙和关 节轴线装配歪斜所产生的机器人手部位姿误差,为此,本文作者曾在文[7]提出一种无须微分运算的误差 建模方法一一小位移法,但是该文所建立的误差模型仍比较粗糙,通用性不强,本文是在文[7]的基础 上,进一步发展了小位移法,使该法的物理意义更加简单明了,建立的误差模型更加实用。

误差建模的摄动法(小位移法),是一种直接对机构中各个原始误差的小位移矢量进行合成,建立机器 人手部位姿误差模型的方法。由于误差建模的摄动法无须任何微分运算,因此它没有其他采用微分运算的 建模方法所存在的问题,具有许多明显的优点。文中以齐次变换矩阵为基础推导了由机构运动参数偏差和 关节间隙产生的机器人手部位姿误差的通用公式。作为例题,文中还建立了 PUMA560 型机器人的误差 模型.

2 误差的摄动方程



图 1 一般开链机器人机构

对于图 1 所示的一般开链机器人机构, 假设构件 *i* 相对于构件 *i*-1 有广义小位移摄动 Δq_i 和 Δφ_r, 其 中 Δq_i 为相对线位移, Δφ_i 为相对角位移。按运动学分析很容易得到, 在忽略高阶微量即不考虑 Δq_i 和 Δφ_i 的耦合影响时, 摄动 Δq_i 和 Δφ_i 产生的机器人手部(参考点为 P 点)的相应小位移为 $\Delta q = \Delta q + \Delta \phi \times p$. (1)

$$\Delta \alpha = \Delta \alpha$$

式中,Δq 和 Δφ 为机器人手部位置和姿态误差矢量, ρ, 为摄动 Δφ 至机器人末端 P 点矢径。

从上式可以滑楚地看到,小位移扱动 Δq_i 和 $\Delta \varphi_i$ 对机器人手部位姿误差的影响的物理意义。式(1)是 误差建模的基本方程。

若设机器人机构的各构件间均存在相对小位移摄动,则有机器人手部位姿误差方程

$$\Delta q = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta q_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta \varphi_{i} \times p_{i}$$

$$\Delta \varphi = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta \varphi_{i}$$
(2)

式中, n和 m 分别为广义线位移 Δqi 和广义角位移 Δφi 的个数。

3 误差建模的通用公式

3.1 运动参数偏差产生的机器人手部位姿误差

3.1.1 机构运动学的有关公式

X_a

对于图 1 所示的一般机器人机构,通常采用 D-H 标记法设置坐标系(图 2)。按文[8],构件 i 和构件 →1 之间的坐标变换关系可用式(3)所示的齐次变换矩阵 A_i表示。

图 2 机器人机构的 D-H 坐标标记法

其中 s 和 c 表示 sin 和 cos 函数。 $\theta_{p_a} \alpha_{p_b} \alpha_{p_b} d_{p_b}$ 为连杆机构的几何参数。为便于讨论,记

$$= \begin{bmatrix} n_{i} & o_{i} & a_{i} & p_{i} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{i-1,i} & p_{i} \\ 000 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(4)
$$C_{i-1,i} = (n_{i} & o_{i} & a_{i})$$
(5)

式中, n_p , o_p , a_p , p_i 为 3×1的列阵, C_{i-1} , 为坐标系 i-1和 i之间的方向余弦矩阵⁽⁹⁾。其中须注意 p_i 为 坐标系 i 的原点在坐标系 i-1 中的坐标列阵。

机器人手部相对基座的齐次变换矩阵为

$$T_{N} = A_{1}A_{2}\cdots A_{N}$$
(6)

机器人手部相对坐标系 i-1(构件 i-1)的齐次变换矩阵为 U₁ = A₁A₁₊₁····A_N

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$$\begin{bmatrix} n_i^* & o_i^* & a_i^* & p_i^* \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} C_{i-1} & p_i^* \\ 000 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$
(7)

其中,u₁=T_N, u_{N+1}=I, pi为坐标系 i的原点至手部参考点 P 的矢径列阵。

3.1.2 运动参数偏差产生的机器人手部位姿误差的通用公式

假设连杆机构参数 θ_{p} α_{r} a_{i} , d_{i} 均存在偏差 $\Delta \theta_{p}$ $\Delta \alpha_{r}$, Δa_{i} , Δd_{i} , 则按式(2)可得, 在手部坐标系内 的机器人手部位置误差为

$$\Delta q^{N} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta a_{i} + \Delta d_{i} + \Delta \theta_{i} \times p_{\theta i} + \Delta \alpha_{i} \times p_{\alpha i}$$
(8)

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx^{N} \\ dy^{N} \\ dz^{N} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{Ni} \{ \begin{bmatrix} \Delta a_{i} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_{ii-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \Delta d_{i} \end{bmatrix} + C_{ii-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \Delta \theta_{i} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} a_{i} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} a_{i} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_{i} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_{ii-1} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \Delta \theta_{i} \end{bmatrix} \times p_{i+1}^{*} \}$$

注意, 式中定义

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{x} \\ a_{y} \\ a_{z} \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} b_{x} \\ b_{y} \\ b_{z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -a_{z} & a_{y} \\ a_{z} & 0 & -a_{x} \\ -a_{y} & a_{z} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} b_{x} \\ b_{y} \\ b_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$

将式(7)代人式(9)整理得

$$\frac{dx}{dy^{N}} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (n_{i+1}^{u} \ 0_{i+1}^{u} \ a_{i+1}^{u})^{T} (d_{i}^{A} + \delta_{i}^{A} \times p_{i+1}^{u})$$
(10)

式中

其中

$$d_i^{\prime} = k_i^{\prime} \Delta \theta_i + k_i^{\prime} \Delta d_i + k_i^{\prime} \Delta a$$
$$\delta_i^{\prime} = k_i^{\prime} \Delta \theta_i + k_i^{\prime} \Delta \alpha_i$$

对照式(2)便可知, d_i^A 和 δ_i^A 分别为构件 *i* 相对构件 *i*-1 的线位移和角位移摄动的矢量列阵,同时也是齐次 变换矩阵 A_i 的误差矩阵 δA_i 的移动和转动误差矢量列阵 ⁽¹⁾.

同样, 按式(2)可得, 在手部坐标系内的机器人手部姿态误差为

M

$$\Delta \varphi^{N} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta \theta_{i} + \Delta \alpha_{i}$$
⁽¹¹⁾

即

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta x^{N} \\ \delta y^{N} \\ \delta z^{N} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} C_{Ni} \begin{bmatrix} \Delta \alpha_{i} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} + C_{i} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ \Delta \theta_{i} \end{bmatrix}$$
(12)

整理得

(9)

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta x^{N} \\ \delta y^{N} \\ \delta z^{N} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (n_{i+1}^{u} \ o_{i+1}^{u} \ a_{i+1}^{u})^{T} \delta_{i}^{A}$$
(13)

式(10), (13)实际上可以写成关于误差 $\Delta \theta_p$ $\Delta \alpha_n$ Δa_n Δd_i 的线性关系式,即

$${}^{N} = (dx^{N}, dy^{N}, dz^{N})^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} M_{1}^{i} \Delta \theta_{i} + M_{2}^{i} \Delta d_{i} + M_{3}^{i} \Delta a_{i} + M_{4}^{i} \Delta \alpha_{i}$$
(14)

$$\Delta \varphi^{N} = (\delta x^{N}, \delta y^{N}, \delta z^{N})^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} M_{2}^{i} \Delta \theta_{i} + M_{3}^{i} \Delta \alpha_{i}$$
(15)

式中

$M_{1}^{i} = (n_{i+1}^{u} o_{i+1}^{u} a_{i+1}^{u})^{T} (k_{i}^{1} + k_{i}^{2} \times p_{i+1}^{u})$ $M_{2}^{i} = (n_{i+1}^{u} o_{i+1}^{u} a_{i+1}^{u})^{T} k_{i}^{2}$ $M_{3}^{i} = (n_{i+1}^{u} o_{i+1}^{u} a_{i+1}^{u})^{T} (k_{i}^{3} \times p_{i+1}^{u})$ $M_{4}^{i} = (n_{i+1}^{u} o_{i+1}^{u} a_{i+1}^{u})^{T} (k_{i}^{3} \times p_{i+1}^{u})$

在机器人误差的分析研究中,通常采用式(14)和式(15)来计算手部位姿误差。

3.2 关节间隙产生的手部位姿误差

 Δq

3.2.1 关节间隙的误差模型

由于连杆间相互运动的要求以及制造工艺的限制, 运动关节内必然存在着间隙。因此, 关节间隙使组 成运动关节的两构件产生相对偏差, 从而导致机器人手部位姿误差. 由文[10]知, 对于第 *i* 个关节, 其间 隙引起的构件 *i* 相对于构件 --1 的移动和转动偏差为

$$d_i^c = (\Delta u_i, \Delta v_i, \Delta w_i^T)$$

$$\delta_i^c = (\Delta \eta_i, \Delta \xi_i, \Delta \zeta_i)^T$$
 (16)

即齐次变换矩阵 A, 的误差矩阵为

$$A_{i}^{c} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\Delta\zeta_{i} & \Delta\zeta_{i} & \Delta u_{i} \\ \Delta\zeta_{i} & 0 & -\Delta\eta_{i} & \Delta\nu_{i} \\ -\Delta\xi_{i} & \Delta\eta_{i} & 0 & \Delta w_{i} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

注意,对于具体某一个关节,其中有些偏差分量不存在,即等于零。

δ.



图 3 间隙的误差模型

3.2.2 关节间隙产生的机器人手部位姿误差的通用公式 由式(2)很容易得到,间隙产生的机器人手部位姿误差为

(17)

$$\begin{bmatrix} dx^{N} \\ dy^{N} \\ dz^{N} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (n_{i}^{u} o_{i}^{u} a_{i}^{u})^{T} (d_{i}^{c} + \delta_{i}^{c} \times p_{i}^{u})$$
(18).

$$\begin{bmatrix} \delta x^{N} \\ \delta y^{N} \\ \delta z^{N} \end{bmatrix} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} (n_{i}^{u} o_{i}^{u} a_{i}^{u})^{T} \delta_{i}^{c}$$
(19)

进而得位姿误差关于偏差的线性表达式

$$(dx^{N} dy^{N} dz^{N})^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} M_{1}^{i} \Delta u_{i} + M_{2}^{i} \Delta v_{i} + M_{3}^{i} \Delta w_{i} + M_{4}^{i} \Delta \eta_{i} + M_{5}^{i} \Delta \xi_{i} + M_{6}^{i} \Delta \xi_{i}$$
(20)
$$(\delta x^{N} \delta y^{N} \delta z^{N})^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{N} M_{1}^{i} \Delta \eta_{i} + M_{5}^{i} \Delta \xi_{i} + M_{5}^{i} \Delta \xi_{i}$$
(21)

$$(\delta x^{N} \delta y^{N} \delta z^{N})^{T} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_{1}^{i} \Delta \eta_{i} + M_{2}^{i} \Delta \xi_{i} + M_{3}^{i} \Delta \zeta_{i}$$

式中

 $= (n_{1}^{*}o_{1}^{*}a_{1}^{*})^{*}(1 \ 0 \ 0)^{*}$ $M_{1}^{i} = (n_{1}^{i} o_{1}^{i} a_{1}^{i})^{T} (0 \ 1 \ 0)^{T}$ $M_{3}^{i} = (n_{1}^{i} o_{1}^{i} a_{1}^{i})^{T} (0 \ 0 \ 1)^{T}$ $M_{4}^{i} = (n_{1}^{i} o_{1}^{i} a_{1}^{i})^{T} (1 \ 0 \ 0)^{T} \times p_{1}^{i}$ $M_{6}^{i} = (n_{1}^{u} o_{1}^{u} a_{1}^{u})^{T} (0 \ 1 \ 0)^{T} \times p_{1}^{u}.$ $M_{6}^{i} = (n_{1}^{u} o_{1}^{u} a_{1}^{u})^{T} (0 \ 0 \ 1)^{T} \times p_{1}^{u}.$

机器人机构误差建模的摄动法

式(14)、(15)及式(20)、(21)给出的机器人手部位姿误差 $(dx^N dy^N dz^N)$ 、 $(\delta x^N \delta y^N \delta z^N)$ 是表示在手部 坐标系 n 内的矢量列阵,那么,在基座坐标系内机器人手部位姿误差为

$$(dx^{0} dy^{0} dz^{0})^{T} = (n_{1}^{u} o_{1}^{u} a_{1}^{u})(dx^{N} dy^{N} dz^{N})^{T}$$

$$(22) (\delta x^{0} \delta y^{0} \delta z^{0})^{T} = (n_{1}^{u} o_{1}^{u} a_{1}^{u})(\delta x^{N} \delta y^{N} \delta z^{N})^{T}$$

$$(23)$$

$$\mathbf{x}^{*} \delta \mathbf{y}^{*} \delta \mathbf{z}^{*})^{*} = (n_{1}^{*} o_{1}^{*} a_{1}^{*})(\delta \mathbf{x}^{*} \delta \mathbf{y}^{*} \delta \mathbf{z}^{*})^{*}$$
(23)

4 PUMA560 机器人的误差模型

PUMA 560 机器人机构的几何参数及原始误差(这些误差难以用微分法研究)见表 1. 要求建立由这些 原始误差所产生的机器人手部位姿误差公式。

杆	θ	d	a	a	Δθ	Δd	Δα΄	Δα
. 1	θ_1	0	π/2	0	0	0	Δα,	Δa ₁
· 2 ·	θ1	0	0	a2	0	Δd2	Δα2	0
3	θ3	d3	-π/2	<i>a</i> ₃	0	0	Δα3	0
4	θ4	d4	π/2	0	0	0	Δα4	∆a ₄
5	θ5	0	-π/2	0	0	Δds	Δα5	Δas
6	θ_{6}	0	0	0	0	Δd_6	0	0

表 1 PUMA560 机器人机构的杆参数及原始误差

根据式(14)、(15)和式(22)、(23)可推得在机器人基座坐标内,手部位置和姿态误差分别为 $dx^{0} = c\theta_{1}\Delta a_{1} + s\theta_{1}[-a_{1}s\theta_{2} - a_{3}s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3}) - d_{4}c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})]\Delta \alpha_{1} +$

+
$$(-s\theta_1)\Delta d_2$$
 + $[-d_4s\theta_1c\theta_3 + a_3s\theta_1s\theta_3)\Delta a_3$ + $(-d_4s\theta_1)\Delta a_3$ +
+ $[c\theta_1c(\theta_2 + \theta_3)c\theta_4 - s\theta_1s\theta_4]\Delta a_4$ + $[-c\theta_1c(\theta_2 + \theta_3)s\theta_4 + s\theta_1c\theta_4]\Delta d_3$ +
+ $\{c\theta_1[c(\theta_2 + \theta_3)c\theta_4c\theta_5 - s(\theta_2 + \theta_3)s\theta_4] - s\theta_1s\theta_4\}\Delta a_4$ +

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$$+ \{c\theta_{1}[c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{4}s\theta_{5} + s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{5}] - s\theta_{1}s\theta_{4}s\theta_{5}\}\Delta d_{6}$$

$$dy^{0} = s\theta_{1}\Delta a_{1} + c\theta_{1}[a_{2}s\theta_{2} + a_{3}s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3}) + d_{4}c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})]\Delta \alpha_{1} + c\theta_{1}\Delta d_{2} + (d_{4}c\theta_{1}c\theta_{3} + a_{5}c\theta_{1}s\theta_{3})\Delta \alpha_{2} + d_{4}c\theta_{1}\Delta \alpha_{3} + (s\theta_{1}c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{4} + c\theta_{1}s\theta_{4}]\Delta a_{4} + [-s\theta_{1}s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})s\theta_{4} + c\theta_{1}c\theta_{4}]\Delta d_{5} + \{s\theta_{1}[c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{4}c\theta_{5} - s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})s\theta_{5}] + c\theta_{1}s\theta_{4}s\theta_{5}]\Delta a_{5} + (s\theta_{1}[s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{4}c\theta_{5} - c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})s\theta_{5}] + c\theta_{1}s\theta_{4}s\theta_{5}]\Delta a_{5} + (s\theta_{1}[s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{4}c\theta_{5} - c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})s\theta_{4}\Delta d_{5} + [-s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})s\theta_{4}\Delta d_{5} + [-s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})s\theta_{5}]\Delta a_{5} + (s\theta_{1}c\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})s\theta_{5}]\Delta a_{5} + (s\theta_{1}c\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})s\theta_{5}]\Delta a_{5} + [-s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{4}s\theta_{5} + c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{5}]\Delta a_{6}$$

和

$$\delta x^{0} = c\theta_{1}\Delta\alpha_{1} + c\theta_{1}c\theta_{2}\Delta\alpha_{2} + c\theta_{1}c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})\Delta\alpha_{3} + [c\theta_{1}c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{4} - - s\theta_{1}s\theta_{4}]\Delta\alpha_{4} + \{c\theta_{1}[c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{4}c\theta_{5} - s(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})s\theta_{3}] - c\theta_{1}s\theta_{4}s\theta_{5}\}\Delta\alpha_{5}$$

$$\delta y^{0} = s\theta_{1}\Delta\alpha_{1} + s\theta_{1}c\theta_{2}\Delta\alpha_{2} + s\theta_{1}c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})\Delta\alpha_{3} + [s\theta_{1}c(\theta_{2} + \theta_{3})c\theta_{4} + + c\theta_{1}s\alpha_{1}\Delta\alpha_{2} + [s\theta_{1}c(\theta_{1} + \theta_{1})c\theta_{1}c\theta_{1} - s(\theta_{1} + \theta_{1})c\theta_{1}] + c\theta_{1}s\theta_{2}\delta\alpha_{3}$$

$$+ c \sigma_1 s \alpha_4 |\Delta \alpha_4 + \{s \sigma_1 | c (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_4 c \sigma_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) s \sigma_5 \} + c \sigma_1 s \sigma_4 s \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_4 c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_2 + \sigma_3) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - s (\sigma_5 + \sigma_5) c \sigma_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 - \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5 + \sigma_5 |\Delta \alpha_5$$

5 结束语

δz

与其他误差建模方法相比, 报动法具有推导过程简单、误差模型物理意义清楚以及能适用多种原始误 差建模等优点。

误差建模的摄动法可认为是目前机器人机构位姿误差建模方法中最为简便实用的一种方法。

参

误差的报动方程(式1)还可方便地用以建立雅可比矩阵。

误差建模的报动法可望能拓广至机器人机构的速度和加速度误差分析中。

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A RESEARCH OF ROBOT MECHANISM MOVING INSIDE A PIPE

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Abstract

This paper presents a new mechanism moving inside a pipe, and discusses the design method of it. Experiments show that such a robot can move steadily inside a horizontal or vertical pipe.

Keywords: robot inspection robot, robot mechanism, robot design, vehicle. (上接第 38 页)

ON THE OPTIMUM TOLERANCES OF STRUCTURE PARAMETERS AND KINEMATIC ERRORS IN JOINTS OF ROBOT LINKAGES

LONG Yu feng LU Jiangqing (Jiangxi Polytechnic University, Nanchang)

34-38,48

Abstract

This paper presents a matrix form of the positional and orientational errors of a robot linkage. By the matrix theory, the paper reaches a conclusion that if the positional and orientational errors in its workspace is minimum, the aberrations of structure parameters and the kinematic errors in joints must be the eigenvector corresponding to the least eigenvalue of the coefficient matrix of positional and orientational errors. The method for choosing the optimum tolerances of structure parameters is also presented in the paper, and the optimum kinematic errors in joints is given. A numerical example of a six DOF robot linkage is presented.

Keywords: error analysis, aberration, tolerance, robot linkage, matrix theory.

(上接第44页)

A PERTURBATION APPROACH TO ERROR 39-44,48 MODELING OF ROBOT LIKAGE

XU Weiliang

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Abstract

A perturbation approach to error modeling of robot linkage is presented in this paper, by which pose error models of a robot linkage can be established through combining the small displacement vectors of all source errors. The pose error due to various kinds of source errors, such as the clearances and the axes aberrations of joints, can be analysed withoat any differentiation which is required in other methods. Error models obtained from the perturbation approach are simple and their physical concept is obvions. For illustration, error modeling of a PUMA 560 robot linkage is made.

Keywords:robot linkage; error, modeling, perturbation.