# 3-RSR 并联机构的微分运动学及动力学分析

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摘 要:对 3-RSR并联机构的微分运动学及动力学进行了分析,根据支链的结构特征建立了动平台的运动约束 方程,以此为基础导出了 3-RSR 并联机构封闭形式的速度和加速度公式.通过在球铰处将机构拆开,并利用支 链上部杆件及动平台与支链上部杆件组合运动链的力和力矩平衡关系确定了球铰处的约束力,最后,由支链下 部杆件的力矩平衡关系得到主动关节驱动力矩的解析表达式.

关键词: 3-RSR 并联机构; 微分运动学; 动力学 中图分类号: TH 112.1 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0254-0037(2003)04-0418-06

少自由度并联机构可替代6自由度纯并联机构实现少于6自由度要求的任务操作[1-3],同时它们也可 与开链机构串联或彼此串接构成混联机构以克服一般纯并联机构工作空间较小及纯串联机构刚度较低的 缺憾<sup>[4,5]</sup>. 3-RSR机构是一种典型的少自由度并联机构,首先作为恒速传动机构获得应用,后来用于机 器人结构设计<sup>[6]</sup>. 文献 [7,8] 分析了 3-RSR 机构的位置分析问题,针对非对称构形机构给出了数值解法, 对于具有对称构形的机构给出了正、逆位置分析的解析解,作者侧重探讨 3-RSR 并联机构的微分运动学 及动力学问题,旨在得到封闭形式的微分运动学及动力学算法,为此机构的进一步分析和应用提供条件.

### 1 3-RSR 并联机构

3-RSR 机构由静、动平台通过 3 条支链联接而成,其中各支链的上、下杆件分别垂直于动,静平台上两转 动关节的轴线(见图1),坐标系 P-xvz 固联于动平台、P 为动 平台质心, r<sub>ai</sub>为 P-xyz系中表示的动转动关节中点 A的位置 矢量.r<sub>h</sub>为 O-XYZ系中表示的定转动关节中点 B,的位置矢 量. 局部定坐标系  $B_i - x'_{j_i} y'_{j_i} z'_{j_i}$ 的  $x'_{j_i}$ 轴与定转动关节轴线  $u_{bi}$ 重合,轴 $y'_{bi}$ 垂直于轴 $x'_{bi}$ ,轴 $z'_{bi} = x'_{bi} \times y'_{bi}$ .  $B_i - x_{bi} y_{bi} z_{bi}$ 为 支链下部杆件的固联坐标系,其x,、z,,轴分别与关节轴线 ua 及矢量  $L_{bi}$  重合, 轴 $y_{bi} = z_{bi} \times x_{bi}$ 、 与动平台固联局部坐标系  $A_i - x'_{ai} y'_{ai} z'_{ai}$ 的  $x'_{ai}$ 轴与动转动关节轴线  $u_{ai}$  重合,其 $y'_{ai}$  轴垂 直于 $\mathbf{x}_a$ , 轴 $\mathbf{z}_a$ , 同时垂直于  $\mathbf{x}_a$ , 及 $\mathbf{y}_a$ . 坐标系  $A = x_a y_a z_a$  与支 链上部杆件一同运动,其x,轴也与关节轴线u。重合,z,轴 与矢量 L\_\_\_一致,坐标轴 y\_同时垂直于 x\_ 及 z\_ 轴.

### 图1 3-RSR并联机构

#### 速度分析 2

设动平台的速度为 $(v \omega)^T$ ,相应地支链球铰中点 C 的速度可由下式确定

收稿日期: 2003-02-27.

<sup>(1)</sup> 基金项目:博士后基金资助项目(中博基[2000-23]);北京市重点实验室开放基金资助项目(KP0100200201). 作者简介:李剑锋(1964−),男,吉林舒兰人、副教授,博士.

V<sub>ci</sub> ≈ v + ω × (R<sub>op</sub> r<sub>ai</sub>) + (ω + ω<sub>ai</sub>) × L<sub>aci</sub>
 式中: R<sub>op</sub> 为 P - xyz 系相对 O - XYZ系的姿态矩阵; ω<sub>ai</sub> 为动转动关节的角速度; 矢量 L<sub>aci</sub> = L<sub>bci</sub> - L<sub>bai</sub>.
 由支链运动约束知, 点 C<sub>i</sub> 不能沿 l<sub>bci</sub> (l<sub>bci</sub> = L<sub>bci</sub> / |L<sub>bci</sub>|)及关节轴线 u<sub>bi</sub> 矢量方向运动,因此有

$$[\mathbf{v} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{r}_{ai}) + (\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}) \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}] \cdot \boldsymbol{I}_{bci} = 0$$
<sup>(2)</sup>

$$[\mathbf{v} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\mathbf{R}_{oP}\mathbf{r}_{ai}) + (\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}) \times \mathbf{L}_{aci}] \cdot \mathbf{u}_{bi} = 0$$
(3)

根据式(2)可得  $\boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai} = -\{\{[\boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{r}_{ai}) + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}] \bullet \boldsymbol{I}_{bci}\} (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{u}_{ai})\}/[(\boldsymbol{L}_{aci} \times \boldsymbol{I}_{bci}) \bullet (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{u}_{ai})], 将 \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}$ 代人式(3)有

$$[\boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{r}_{ai}) + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}] \cdot \boldsymbol{u}_{bi} - \{1 / [(\boldsymbol{L}_{aci} \times \boldsymbol{I}_{bci}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{u}_{ai})]\} \{[\boldsymbol{\nu} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{r}_{ai}) + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}] \cdot \boldsymbol{l}_{bci}\} \{[(\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{u}_{ai}) \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}] \cdot \boldsymbol{u}_{bi}\} = 0$$

$$(4)$$

# 将式(4)写成矩阵形式 [D E

$$D E \left[ \begin{pmatrix} v \\ \omega \end{pmatrix} \right] = 0 \tag{5}$$

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$$D = \begin{bmatrix} u_{b1}^{T} - \{ [(R_{OP} u_{ai} \times L_{ac1}) \cdot u_{b1}] I_{bc1}^{T} \} / [(L_{ac1} \times I_{bc1}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a1})] \\ u_{b2}^{T} - \{ [(R_{OP} u_{ai} \times L_{ac2}) \cdot u_{b2}] I_{bc2}^{T} \} / [(L_{ac2} \times I_{bc2}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a2})] \\ u_{b3}^{T} - \{ [(R_{OP} u_{ai} \times L_{ac2}) \cdot u_{b3}] I_{bc3}^{T} \} / [(L_{ac3} \times I_{bc2}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a2})] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$E = \begin{bmatrix} \left[ \left( R_{OP} r_{a1} + L_{ac1} \right) \times u_{b1} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} - \left\{ \left[ \left( R_{OP} u_{a1} \times L_{ac1} \right) \bullet u_{b1} \right] \right\} / \left[ \left( L_{ac1} \times I_{bc1} \right) \bullet \left( R_{OP} u_{a1} \right) \right] \left[ \left( R_{OP} r_{a1} + L_{ac1} \right) \times I_{bc1} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \left[ \left( R_{OP} r_{a2} + L_{ac2} \right) \times u_{b2} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} - \left\{ \left[ \left( R_{OP} u_{a2} \times L_{ac2} \right) \bullet u_{b2} \right] \right\} / \left[ \left( L_{ac2} \times I_{bc2} \right) \bullet \left( R_{OP} u_{a2} \right) \right] \left[ \left( R_{OP} r_{a2} + L_{ac2} \right) \times I_{bc2} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \\ \left[ \left( R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ac3} \right) \times u_{b3} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} - \left\{ \left[ \left( R_{OP} u_{a3} \times L_{ac3} \right) \bullet u_{b3} \right] \right\} / \left[ \left( L_{ac3} \times I_{bc3} \right) \bullet \left( R_{OP} u_{a3} \right) \right] \left[ \left( R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ac3} \right) \times I_{bc3} \right]^{\mathrm{T}} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}$$

式(5)即为 3-RSR 机构动平台的速度约束方程. 任给动平台 6 个速度分量中的 3 个,其余 3 个分量可由 约束方程确定. 不失一般性,假设给定动平台的线速度分量,则相应的角速度分量为 $\omega = -E^{-1}D_{i}$ ,由支链 的运动可知,点  $C_i$ 的速度还可写为  $v_a = \omega_{bi} \times L_{bai}$ ;进一步根据式(1)、 $\omega_a$  和  $v_a$ 可得支链主动关节的速度为

将式(6)写为矩阵形式

$$\boldsymbol{\omega}_{b} = [\boldsymbol{G} \ \boldsymbol{H}] \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{v} \\ \boldsymbol{\omega} \end{pmatrix} \tag{7}$$

$$\vec{x} \neq \qquad G = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{(u_{b1} \times L_{bc1})^{T}}{L_{bc1}^{2}} - \frac{\{[(R_{OP} u_{a1}) \times L_{ac1}] \cdot (u_{b1} \times L_{bc1})\} l_{bc1}^{T}}{L_{bc1}^{2} [(L_{ac1} \times l_{bc1}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a1})]} \\ \frac{(u_{b2} \times L_{bc2})^{T}}{L_{bc2}^{2}} - \frac{\{[(R_{OP} u_{a2}) \times L_{ac2}] \cdot (u_{b2} \times L_{bc2})\} l_{bc2}^{T}}{L_{bc2}^{2} [(L_{ac2} \times l_{bc2}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a2})]} \\ \frac{(u_{b3} \times L_{bc3})^{T}}{L_{bc3}^{2}} - \frac{\{[(R_{OP} u_{a3}) \times L_{ac3}] \cdot (u_{b3} \times L_{bc3})\} l_{bc3}^{T}}{L_{bc3}^{2} [(L_{ac3} \times l_{bc3}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a3})]} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{[(R_{OP} r_{a1} + L_{ac1}) \times (u_{b1} \times L_{bc1})]^{T}}{L_{bc1}^{2}} - \frac{\{[(R_{OP} u_{a1}) \times L_{ac1}] \cdot (u_{b1} \times L_{bc1})\}[(R_{OP} r_{a1} + L_{ac1}) \times I_{bc1}]^{T}}{L_{bc1}^{2} [(L_{ac1} \times I_{bc1}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a1})]} \\ \frac{[(R_{OP} r_{a2} + L_{ac2}) \times (u_{b2} \times L_{bc2})]^{T}}{L_{bc2}^{2}} - \frac{\{[(R_{OP} u_{a2}) \times L_{ac2}] \cdot (u_{b2} \times L_{bc2})\}[(R_{OP} r_{a2} + L_{ac2}) \times I_{bc2}]^{T}}{L_{bc2}^{2} [(L_{ac2} \times I_{bc2}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a2}) \times I_{bc2}]^{T}} \\ \frac{[(R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ac3}) \times (u_{b3} \times L_{bc3})]^{T}}{L_{bc3}^{2}} - \frac{\{[(R_{OP} u_{a3}) \times L_{ac2}] \cdot (u_{b3} \times L_{bc2})\}[(R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ac3}) \times I_{bc2}]^{T}}{L_{bc3}^{2} [(L_{ac2} \times I_{bc3}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a3}) \times I_{ac3}]^{T}} \\ \frac{[(R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ac3}) \times (u_{b3} \times L_{bc3})]^{T}}{L_{bc3}^{2} [(L_{ac2} \times I_{bc3}) \cdot (R_{OP} u_{a3}) ]} \end{bmatrix}$$

式(5)及(7)构成了 3-RSR 机构封闭形式的速度方程,当动平台 3 个任意速度分量给定时,可由此方 程确定支链主动关节的速度。

### 3 加速度分析

对应于给定的动平台加速度 $(v, \omega)^T$ , 点 C 的加速度可按下式计算

 $\dot{\mathbf{y}}_{ci} = \dot{\mathbf{y}} + \dot{\mathbf{\omega}} \times (\mathbf{R}_{oP}\mathbf{r}_{ai}) + \mathbf{\omega} \times [\mathbf{\omega} \times (\mathbf{R}_{oP}\mathbf{r}_{ai})] + (\dot{\mathbf{\omega}} + \dot{\mathbf{\omega}}_{ai}) \times L_{aci} + (\mathbf{\omega} + \mathbf{\omega}_{ai}) \times [(\mathbf{\omega} + \mathbf{\omega}_{ai}) \times L_{aci}]$ (8) 将  $\dot{\mathbf{y}}_{ci}$  投影至矢量  $\mathbf{I}_{ac}$ 及定转动关节轴线 $\mathbf{u}_{ai}$ ,由支链的运动约束有

 $\{\dot{\nu} + \dot{\omega} \times (R_{OP}r_{ai}) + \omega \times [\omega \times (R_{OP}r_{ai})] + (\dot{\omega} + \dot{\omega}_{ai}) \times L_{aci} +$ 

 $(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}) \times [(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}) \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}] \} \bullet \boldsymbol{I}_{bci} = [\boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{bci})] \bullet \boldsymbol{I}_{bci}$ (9)

 $\{\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP}\boldsymbol{r}_{ai}) + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times [\boldsymbol{\omega}(\boldsymbol{R}_{OP}\boldsymbol{r}_{ai})] + (\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{ai}) \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci} + (\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}) \times [(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}) \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}]\} \bullet \boldsymbol{u}_{bi} = 0 \quad (10)$ 根据式 (9)可得

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{ai} = -\left\{\left\{\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{r}_{ai}) + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times [\boldsymbol{\omega} \times (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{r}_{ai})] + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci} + (\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}) \times [(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}) \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}] - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{bci}) \right\} \cdot \boldsymbol{l}_{bci} \right\} (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{u}_{ai}) / [(\boldsymbol{L}_{aci} \times \boldsymbol{l}_{bci}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{u}_{ai})]$$
(11)

将ώ。代人式 (10),进一步有

$$(\dot{\mathbf{v}} + \dot{\mathbf{\omega}} \times (\mathbf{R}_{OP} \mathbf{r}_{ai}) + \dot{\mathbf{\omega}} \times \mathbf{L}_{aci} - \{\{[\dot{\mathbf{v}} + \dot{\mathbf{\omega}} \times (\mathbf{R}_{OP} \mathbf{r}_{ai}) + \dot{\mathbf{\omega}} \times \mathbf{L}_{aci}] \bullet \mathbf{l}_{bci}\} [(\mathbf{R}_{OP} \mathbf{u}_{ai}) \times \mathbf{L}_{aci}] + \mathbf{m}_{i1} + \mathbf{m}_{i2}\} / [(\mathbf{L}_{aci} \times \mathbf{l}_{bci}) \bullet (\mathbf{R}_{OP} \mathbf{u}_{ai})] \bullet \mathbf{u}_{bi} = 0$$

$$(12)$$

式中  $m_{i1} = \omega \times [\omega \times (R_{op}r_{ai})] + (\omega + \omega_{ai}) \times [(\omega + \omega_{ai}) \times L_{aci}]$ 

 $m_{a2} = -\{[m_{i1} - \omega_{bi} \times (\omega_{bi} \times L_{bci})] \bullet l_{bci}\} [(R_{OP} u_{ai}) \times L_{aci}] / [(L_{aci} \times l_{bci}) \bullet (R_{OP} u_{ai})]$ 将式 (12) 写为矩阵形式

$$\begin{bmatrix} D & E \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\nu} \\ \dot{\omega} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} (m_{11} + m_{12}) \cdot u_{b1} \\ (m_{21} + m_{22}) \cdot u_{b2} \\ (m_{31} + m_{32}) \cdot u_{b3} \end{bmatrix} = 0$$
(13)

式 (13)为 3-RSR 机构动平台的加速度约束方程,任给动平台加速度的 3 个分量,则其余 3 个分量可由 约束方程确定.例如,给定动平台的线加速度分量,则相应的角加速度分量为 $\phi = -E^{-1}(D + F)$ .

根据支链下部杆件的运动有  $\dot{v}_{d} = \dot{\omega}_{bi} \times L_{bci} + \omega_{bi} \times (\omega_{bi} \times L_{bci})$ ,进而可得支链驱动器的加速度为

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{bi} = \left[ \dot{\boldsymbol{v}}_{ci} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{bci}) \right] \bullet \left( \boldsymbol{u}_{bi} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{bci} \right) / L_{bci}^2$$
(14)

将式 (8)、(11)代人式 (14)得

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{bi} = (\dot{\boldsymbol{\nu}} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}) \times (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{r}_{ai}) + \boldsymbol{m}_{i1} + \boldsymbol{m}_{i2} - \boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi} \times (\boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{bci}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{u}_{bi} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{bci}) / \boldsymbol{L}_{bci}^2 - \frac{\{[\dot{\boldsymbol{\nu}} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{r}_{ai}) + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}] \cdot \boldsymbol{l}_{bci}\} \{[(\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{u}_{ai}) \times \boldsymbol{L}_{aci}] \cdot (\boldsymbol{u}_{bi} \times \boldsymbol{L}_{bci})\}}{\boldsymbol{L}_{bci}^2 [(\boldsymbol{L}_{aci} \times \boldsymbol{l}_{bci}) \cdot (\boldsymbol{R}_{OP} \boldsymbol{u}_{ai})]} \qquad (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (15)$$

将式 (15)写为如下矩阵形式

$$\dot{\omega}_{b} = [G H] \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\nu} \\ \dot{\omega} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} [m_{11} + m_{12} - \omega_{b1} \times (\omega_{b1} \times L_{bc1})] \cdot (u_{b1} \times L_{bc1}) / L_{bc1}^{2} \\ [m_{21} + m_{22} - \omega_{b2} \times (\omega_{b2} \times L_{bc2})] \cdot (u_{b2} \times L_{bc2}) / L_{bc2}^{2} \\ [m_{31} + m_{32} - \omega_{b3} \times (\omega_{b3} \times L_{bc3})] \cdot (u_{b3} \times L_{bc3}) / L_{bc3}^{2} \end{bmatrix}$$
(16)

式 (13)及 (16)构成 3-RSR 机构封闭形式的加速度方程,当任意给定动平台 3 个加速度分量时,可由 此方程求得支链主动关节的加速度.

此外,还可进一步求得支链上、下杆件质心的加速度分别为 $\dot{v}_{ui} = \dot{v} + \omega \times (R_{oP}r_{ai}) + \omega \times [\omega \times (R_{oP}r_{ai})] + (\dot{\omega} + \dot{\omega}_{ai}) \times r_{ui} + (\omega + \omega_{ai}) \times [(\omega + \omega_{ai}) \times r_{ui})]; \dot{v}_{ai} = \dot{\omega}_{bi} \times r_{ai} + \omega_{bi} \times (\omega_{bi} \times r_{ai}); 式 + r_{ui}$ 为支链上部杆件的质心位置(在原点为A,平行于 O-XYZ的坐标系中表示).且有 $r_{ui} = R_{oP}R_{Pai}R_{uai}r_{uo}$ .此处, $R_{Pai}$ 为A<sub>i</sub> -  $x'_{ai}y'_{ai}z'_{ai}$ 系相对于 P-xyz系的常姿态矩阵; $R_{uai}$ 为 A<sub>i</sub> -  $x_{ai}y_{ai}z_{ai}$ 系相对于 A<sub>i</sub> -  $x'_{ai}y'_{ai}z'_{ai}$ 系的姿态矩阵.

#### 4 动力学分析

假想在球铰 C, 处将机构拆开,则机构被分成两部分-----即由动平台及各支链上部杆件组成的浮动运动 链和静平台与各支链下部杆件组成的定运动链.此时作用于球铰处的约束力 $f_{ci} = f_{ca} \mathbf{x}_{a} + f_{ci} \mathbf{y}_{ai} + f_{ci} \mathbf{z}_{a} di$ 为外部作用力. 由支链上部杆件绕关节轴线 u。的力矩平衡有

 $\{m_{ui}\mathbf{r}_{ui} \times (\mathbf{g} - \dot{\mathbf{v}}_{ui}) - \mathbf{I}_{ui}(\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{ui}) - (\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ui}) \times [\mathbf{I}_{ui}(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ui})] + f_{uv}\mathbf{I}_{uu}\mathbf{X}_{uu} \times \mathbf{y}_{ui}\} \bullet (\mathbf{R}_{uv}\mathbf{u}_{ui}) = 0 \quad (17)$ 式中  $I_{u} = R_{OP} R_{Pai} R_{uai} I_{ua0} (R_{OP} R_{Pai} R_{uai})^{T}; y_{ai} = R_{OP} R_{Pai} R_{uai} (0 1 0)^{T}; L_{cai} = -L_{aci}.$  此处,  $I_{ui0}$  为在  $A_i - x_{ai} y_{ai} z_{ai}$ 系中表示的支链上部杆件的质量矩. 根据式 (17),可求得球铰约束力分量  $f_{cv}$  为

$$f_{cyi} = -\frac{\{m_{ui} \mathbf{r}_{ui} \times (\mathbf{g} - \dot{\mathbf{v}}_{ui}) - I_{ui}(\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{ai}) - (\mathbf{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai}) \times [I_{ui}(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{ai})]\} \bullet (\mathbf{R}_{OP} \mathbf{u}_{ai})}{(L_{cai} \times \mathbf{y}_{ai}) \bullet (\mathbf{R}_{OP} \mathbf{u}_{ai})}$$
(18)

设作用于动平台的外力及外力矩分别为 F. 和 M. (均在基础坐标系 O-XYZ中表示),动平台的质量及 质量矩分别为 m。和 I。(在动平台坐标系 P-xyz 中表示),由作用于浮动链上的力及力矩平衡有

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_e + m_p g \\ M_e \end{pmatrix} - \begin{pmatrix} m_p \dot{v} \\ (R_{OP} I_P R_{OP}^{\mathsf{T}}) \dot{\omega} + \omega \times [(R_{OP} I_P R_{OP}^{\mathsf{T}}) \omega] + M_{\text{uplink}} \end{pmatrix} + G_1 f_{ey} + G_2 f_{ex} + G_3 f_{\text{uplink}} = 0 \quad (19)$$

式中:g为重力加速度;m.,为支链上部杆件质量.且有

$$\begin{aligned} f_{\tau\tau} &= (f_{c1} f_{c2} f_{c3})^{\mathrm{T}} \quad f_{cx} = (f_{c3} f_{c1} f_{c2} f_{c3})^{\mathrm{T}} \\ f_{cylick} &= (m_{al} (g - \dot{v}_{al})^{\mathrm{T}} m_{a2} (g - \dot{v}_{al})^{\mathrm{T}} m_{a3} (g - \dot{v}_{al})^{\mathrm{T}} m_{a3} (g - \dot{v}_{al})^{\mathrm{T}} \\ M_{uplick} &= \sum_{l=1}^{3} \left\{ (I_{ul} - m_{ul} [R_{OP} r_{al} \times ]^{2}) (\dot{\omega} + \dot{\omega}_{al}) + (\omega + \omega_{al}) \times [(I_{u} - m_{ul} [R_{OP} r_{al} \times ]^{2}) (\omega + \omega_{al})] \right\} \\ &= \left[ \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -(R_{OP} r_{al})_{z} & (R_{OP} r_{al})_{y} \\ (R_{OP} r_{al})_{z} & 0 & -(R_{OP} r_{al})_{x} \\ -(R_{OP} r_{al})_{z} & (R_{OP} r_{al})_{x} \end{bmatrix} \right] \\ &= \left[ \begin{bmatrix} y_{al} & y_{a2} & y_{a3} \\ (R_{OP} r_{al} + L_{cal}) \times y_{a1} & (R_{OP} r_{a2} + L_{ca2}) \times y_{a2} & (R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ca3}) \times y_{a3} \end{bmatrix} \right] \\ &= G_{1} = \left[ \begin{bmatrix} x_{al} & z_{a1} & z_{a1} \\ (R_{OP} r_{al} + L_{cal}) \times z_{a1} & (R_{OP} r_{a2} + L_{ca2}) \times y_{a2} \\ (R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ca3}) \times z_{a3} \end{bmatrix} \right] \\ &= G_{2} = [G_{1}, G_{22}] \\ &= \left[ \frac{z_{a2}} & z_{a3} & z_{a3} \\ (R_{OP} r_{al} + L_{ca1}) \times z_{a2} & (R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ca3}) \times z_{a3} \\ (R_{OP} r_{a2} + L_{ca2}) \times z_{a2} & (R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ca3}) \times z_{a3} \end{bmatrix} \right] \\ &= G_{1} = \left[ \begin{bmatrix} I & I & I \\ (R_{OP} r_{a1} + r_{u1}) \times (R_{OP} r_{a2} + r_{a2}) \times (R_{OP} r_{a3} + r_{a3}) \times z_{a3} \\ (R_{OP} r_{a3} + L_{ca3}) \times z_{a3} \end{bmatrix} \right] \\ &= \left[ \sum_{l=1}^{2} \left[ \frac{z_{a2}} & z_{a3} & z_{a3} \\ (R_{OP} r_{a1} + r_{u1}) \times (R_{OP} r_{a2} + r_{a2}) \times (R_{OP} r_{a3} + r_{a3}) \times z_{a3} \\ \end{bmatrix} \right] \\ &= G_{1} = \left[ \begin{bmatrix} I & I & I \\ (R_{OP} r_{a1} + r_{u1}) \times (R_{OP} r_{a2} + r_{a2}) \times (R_{OP} r_{a3} + r_{u3}) \times z_{a3} \\ R_{1} = C_{1} \left[ \frac{R_{OP} R_{P} R_{OP}} R_{P} R_{P} R_{P} R_{OP} R_{OP$$

最后,由支链下部杆件绕关节轴线 и"的力平衡关系,可得到如下支链主动关节驱动力矩的表达式

式

 $\boldsymbol{\tau}_{bi} = (I_{di} \hat{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{bi} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi} \times (I_{di} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{bi}) - m_{di} \boldsymbol{r}_{di} \times (\boldsymbol{g} - \hat{\boldsymbol{y}}_{di}) + L_{bci} \times \boldsymbol{f}_{ci}) \cdot \boldsymbol{u}_{bi}$ (21) 式中  $I_{di} = R_{obi} R_{ubi} I_{dill} (R_{obi} R_{ubi})^{T}; \boldsymbol{r}_{d} = R_{obi} R_{ubi} \boldsymbol{r}_{dill}$ , 此处,  $I_{dill}$  为在坐标系中表示的支链下部杆件的质量矩;  $\boldsymbol{r}_{ui}$  为支链下部杆件的质心位置 (在原点为 $B_{i}$ , 平行于 O-XYZ 的坐标系中表示);  $R_{obi}$  为  $B_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}'_{bi} \boldsymbol{y}'_{bi} \boldsymbol{z}'_{bi}$ , 系相 对于 O-XYZ系的常姿态矩阵;  $R_{ubi}$  为  $B_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}_{bi} \boldsymbol{y}_{bi} \boldsymbol{z}_{bi}$  系相对于  $B_{i} - \boldsymbol{x}'_{bi} \boldsymbol{y}'_{bi} \boldsymbol{z}'_{bi}$ , 系的姿态矩阵.

### 5 算 例

设算例中各支链杆长为 $I_{bci} = I_{cai} = 1$  m,各铰链点位置、方向矢量及 $B_i - x'_{bi}y'_{bi}z'_{bi}$ ,系相对于 O-XYZ 系、 $A_i - x'_{ai}y'_{ai}z'_{ai}$ 系相对于 P-xyz系的姿态矩阵分别为

 $\begin{aligned} \mathbf{r}_{a1} &= (0.45 \ 0 \ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{m} & \mathbf{r}_{a2} &= (-0.225 \ 0.389 \ 7 \ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{m} & \mathbf{r}_{a3} &= (-0.225 \ -0.389 \ 7 \ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{m} \\ \mathbf{r}_{b1} &= (0.7 \ 0 \ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{m} & \mathbf{r}_{b2} &= (-0.35 \ 0.606 \ 2 \ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{m} & \mathbf{r}_{b3} &= (-0.35 \ -0.606 \ 2 \ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} \mathrm{m} \\ \mathbf{u}_{b1} &= \mathbf{u}_{a1} &= (0 \ 1 \ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} & \mathbf{u}_{b2} &= \mathbf{u}_{a2} &= (-\sqrt{3} \ / \ 2 \ -1 \ / \ 2 \ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} & \mathbf{u}_{b3} &= \mathbf{u}_{a3} &= (\sqrt{3} \ / \ 2 \ +1 \ / \ 2 \ 0)^{\mathrm{T}} \end{aligned}$ 

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{Ob1} = \boldsymbol{R}_{Pa1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \ \boldsymbol{R}_{Ob2} = \boldsymbol{R}_{Pa2} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sqrt{3} / 2 & 1 / 2 & 0 \\ -1 / 2 & -\sqrt{3} / 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \ \boldsymbol{R}_{Ob3} = \boldsymbol{R}_{Pa3} = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{3} / 2 & 1 / 2 & 0 \\ -1 / 2 & \sqrt{3} / 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

各构件质心的位置矢量,质量、惯性矩阵及机构的运动初始位形为

$$\boldsymbol{r}_{ui0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{m} \quad \boldsymbol{r}_{di0} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{pmatrix}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{m} \quad \boldsymbol{m}_{ui} = 8 \, \mathrm{kg} \quad \boldsymbol{m}_{di} = 8 \, \mathrm{kg} \quad \boldsymbol{m}_{p} = 45 \, \mathrm{kg}$$
$$\boldsymbol{I}_{ui0} = \begin{bmatrix} 6.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \, \mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2} \quad \boldsymbol{I}_{di0} = \begin{bmatrix} 6.2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6.2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.5 \end{bmatrix} \, \mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2} \quad \boldsymbol{I}_{p} = \begin{bmatrix} 22 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 28 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 18 \end{bmatrix} \, \mathrm{kg} \cdot \mathrm{m}^{2}$$
$$\boldsymbol{r}_{p} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1.1 \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{m} \quad \boldsymbol{R}_{OP} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\left(-0.25\right) & 0 \, \sin\left(-0.25\right) \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\left(-0.25\right) & 0 \, \cos\left(-0.25\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

令动平台的运动规律为

$$\dot{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{pmatrix} \dot{\mathbf{v}}_x \\ \dot{\mathbf{v}}_y \\ \dot{\mathbf{v}}_z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -(0.12 / T^2) \left[ (60 t / T) - (180 t^2 / T^2) + (120 t^3 / T^3) \right] \\ (0.1 / T^2) \left[ (60 t / T) - (180 t^2 / T^2) + (120 t^3 / T^3) \right] \\ -(0.5 / T^2) \left[ (60 t / T) - (180 t^2 / T^2) + (120 t^3 / T^3) \right] \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{m} / \mathbf{s}^2 \quad (T = 5)$$

图 2 即为按所给公式求得的机构在无外力及外力矩作用下 ( $F_e = 0, M_e = 0$ )运行 4 s 时,主动关节的位移、 速度、加速度及关节驱动力矩随时间变化曲线.



### 6 结 论

作者对 3 自由度 3-RSR 并联机构的微分运动学及动力学进行了分析. 建立了动平台的微分运动约 束方程,给出了封闭形式的速度、加速度公式. 通过假想将机构在球铰处拆开并利用支链杆件及组合运动 链的力和力矩平衡关系,得到了主动关节驱动力矩的解析表达式. 所得公式具有表达形式简洁,便于直接 应用的特点. 此外,该分析过程亦适用于其他少自由度并联机构.

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## Differential Kinematic and Dynamic Analysis of 3–RSR Parallel Mechanism

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Abstract: The authors investigate the differential kinematics and dynamics of the 3-RSR parallel mechanism, establish the kinematic constraint equations of the movable platform according to the structural character of the sub-chains, and on this basis obtain the closed-form velocity and acceleration formulas of the mechanism. Through disassembling the mechanism at the spherical joints and using the force or moment equilibrium relations of both upper links of the sub-chains and the combinative chain of movable platform and sub-chain upper links, the authors determine the constraint forces acting on the spherical joints. Finally, the analytic expressions of actuator driving moment are derived by means of the moment equilibrium of the lower links of sub-chains.

Key words: 3-RSR parallel mechanism; differential kinematics; dynamics