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并联机构卫星通讯稳定平台运动学分析

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摘 要:根据空间机构学理论,通过地理坐标系的建立,联系稳定平台的位姿与运动载体,推导 出在非稳定条件下的3-RPS并联机构上平台法向量与杆长之间的运算关系式,得到了机构的逆解 方程;分析了速度和加速度特性,绘出了机构工作空间运动轨迹的曲线和曲面,结果显示:杆长值 的时间函数曲线和机构的工作空间曲面平滑,机构在运行时无奇异位型。

Kinematic analysis of a stabilized parallel mechanism platform for satellite communication

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Abstract: The 3-RPS parallel mechanism under unsteady conditions was studied. By establishing geographical coordinate systems and connecting the position of the stabilized platform with the motive vector, operational formulas between normal vectors in upper and rod length were deduced, and the inverse solution derived. The character of velocity and acceleration was analyzed and the trajectory of work space plotted. Analysis indicates the time function of the rod length and the surface of the work space's trajectory are smooth, and no singular position has been found.

Key words: parallel processing systems; mechanisms; robotics; satellite communication system

基于车、船、飞机等载体的移动卫星通信系统具 有高的机动性,因此在国防、民用领域得到了越来越 广泛的应用。移动载体的机动性使得载体的方位、 俯仰、横滚不断产生变化,从而导致天线主波束偏离 卫星,影响通讯的质量并可能造成通信中断。因此, 在载体上建立一个相对大地不动的稳定平台对于保 证通讯的质量有着十分重要的意义。

稳定平台的实现方法目前有 2 种:自身内部稳 定和外部稳定方式。自身稳定方式是依靠陀螺仪群 克服载体在各个方位的摇摆,从而保持天线相对大 地不动。外部稳定方式则由载体上的惯导元件提供 载体的姿态,由伺服系统通过坐标变换后,控制平台 运动来保持平台稳定。常见的外部稳定平台通常由 纵摇驱动装置、横摇驱动装置、同步传动装置、平台、 框架、基座等部件组成^[1-2]。一般地,这类稳定平台 只能实现两转轴的稳定。

1978 年澳大利亚的 Hunt 教授在提出了并联机 构后,6 自由度的 Stewart 平台机构率先用于飞行模 拟器;苏玉鑫等设计了一种大型 Stew art 型平台用 于大射电望远镜(LT) 二级精调^[3]; Arshad 等人提 出了新的 6 自由度的并联机构的数学模型,进行了 仿真分析^[4]; Pfreundschuh 等人利用 Jacobsen 矩阵 对 3-RPS 并联机构作了运动学分析,并对系统进 行了新的设计^[5-10]。Lee 等用方向余弦代数法研究

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了 3-RPS 机器人上平台的运动性质^[11-16]。由于多 自由度的并联机构能在更大的空间范围内调节执行 机构的运动,并能避免馈线缠绕,所以采用并联机构 作为稳定平台具有良好的发展前景。考虑到天线稳 定平台所需基本运动,简化平台的结构,笔者主要研 究 3-RPS 并联平台。

1 坐标系的建立

如图 1 所示, $B_1B_2B_3$ 分别是机构下平台的 3 个转动副所在点,确定的平面是机构与载体的接触平面。 $B_1B_2B_3$ 构成一个正三角形。地理坐标系 $O-X_tY_tZ_t$ (简称 t 系)与载体坐标系 $O-X_bY_bZ_b$ (简称 b 系)原点均为三角形 $B_1B_2B_3$ 形心处。t 系中 Z_t 轴始终垂直于水平面,向上为正。 X_t 指向正东, Y_t 指向正北。b 系中 Y_b 轴始终保持与载体前进方向平行, X_b 轴在平面 $P_1P_2P_3$ 内并且与 Y_b 轴垂直。 Z_b 轴以右手定则判定。



图1 3-RPS并联机构简图

上平台坐标系(简称 c 系) $C-X_{c}Y_{c}Z_{c}$ 原点 C 为 正三角形 $C_{1}C_{2}C_{3}$ 形心处, Z_{c} 轴(与卫星电视接收系 统的天线抛物面对称轴重合)垂直于平面 $B_{1}B_{2}B_{3}$, X_{c} 轴沿 CC_{1} 方向, Y_{c} 轴以右手定则判定。

2 坐标变换

c 系相对 t 系的旋转矩阵如图 2 所示。
依照左基右一原则,
$$\mathbf{R}_{c}^{t} = \operatorname{Rot}(z_{t},\theta)\operatorname{Rot}(X_{c_{1}},\psi)\operatorname{Rot}(Z_{c_{2}},\varphi) = \frac{1}{c\varphi(c\theta-s\theta)-c\psis\theta\varsigma\varphi - c\varphic\psis\theta-(c\theta-s\theta)s\varphi - s\thetas\varphi}}_{c\varphi(c\theta+s\theta)+c\thetac\psis\varphi - c\varphic\varphi-(c\theta+s\theta)s\varphi - c\thetas\psi},$$

式中:

$$c = \cos s = \sin(\neg \Box);$$

$$\theta = 180^{\circ} + \operatorname{Arcsin}\left[\frac{\sin \Delta \lambda}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2 \Delta \lambda \cos^2 \phi}}\right](^{\circ});$$



图 2 3-RPS 并联机构方位示意简图

$$\psi = \operatorname{Arctan}\left[\frac{\cos\Delta\lambda\cos\phi - 0.151}{\sqrt{1 - \cos^2\Delta\lambda\cos^2\phi}}\right]$$
 (°)

 $\Delta\lambda$ 为地球站经度-卫星经度(°); ϕ 为地球站纬度(°); ϕ 为 c 系绕 Z_{c_0} 轴旋转的角度, 记为

$$\begin{bmatrix} n_{x} & o_{x} & a_{x} \\ n_{y} & o_{y} & a_{y} \\ n_{z} & o_{z} & a_{z} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(2)$$

b 系相对 t 系的旋转矩阵为(依照左基右一原则)

$$\mathbf{R}_{b}^{t} = \operatorname{Rot}(Z_{t}, \alpha) \operatorname{Rot}(X_{b_{1}}, \beta) \operatorname{Rot}(Y_{b_{2}}, \gamma) = \begin{bmatrix} \operatorname{cac}\gamma - \operatorname{sas}\beta s\gamma & -\operatorname{sac}\beta & \operatorname{cas}\gamma + \operatorname{sas}\beta c\gamma \\ \operatorname{sac}\theta + \operatorname{cas}\beta s\gamma & \operatorname{cac}\beta & \operatorname{sas}\gamma - \operatorname{cas}\beta c\gamma \\ -\operatorname{c}\beta s\gamma & s\beta & c\beta c\gamma \end{bmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

式中:α为航向角;β为俯仰角;γ为滚转角。

c系相对 b系的旋转矩阵为

$$\mathbf{R}_{c}^{\mathrm{e}} = (\mathbf{R}_{b}^{\mathrm{e}})^{-1} \mathbf{R}_{c}^{\mathrm{t}} = (\mathbf{R}_{b}^{\mathrm{e}})^{-1} \mathbf{R}_{c}^{\mathrm{t}} = \mathbf{R}_{c}^{\mathrm{e}} \mathbf{R}_{c}^{\mathrm{t}} = \begin{bmatrix} c\alpha c\gamma - s\alpha s\beta s\gamma & s\alpha c\theta + c\alpha s\beta s\gamma & -c\beta s\gamma \\ - s\alpha c\beta & c\alpha c\beta & s\beta \\ c\alpha s\gamma + s\alpha s\beta c\gamma & s\alpha s\gamma - c\alpha s\beta c\gamma & c\beta c\gamma \end{bmatrix} \times \\ c\varphi(c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi & -c\varphi c\psi s\theta - (c\theta - s\theta) s\varphi & -s\theta s\psi \\ c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi & c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi & c\theta s\psi \\ c\varphi s\varphi + s\varphi s\psi & -s\varphi + c\varphi s\psi & c\psi \end{bmatrix},$$

$$(4)$$

记为

$$\boldsymbol{R}_{c}^{b} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{1} & o_{1} & a_{1} \\ n_{2} & o_{2} & a_{2} \\ n_{3} & o_{3} & a_{3} \end{bmatrix}; \boldsymbol{R}_{c}^{b} \not\equiv \alpha, \beta, \gamma \text{ in matrix beta}$$

 ψ 、 ϕ 是常量。

c系相对 b系的位姿矩阵为

(1)

$$\boldsymbol{T}_{c}^{b} = \begin{bmatrix} n_{1} & o_{1} & a_{1} & x_{c} \\ n_{2} & o_{2} & a_{2} & y_{c} \\ n_{3} & o_{3} & a_{3} & z_{c} \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$
 (5)

3 稳定平台机构逆解

$$\begin{cases} L_{2}^{2} - \frac{1}{4} [(-n_{1}\tau + \sqrt{3}o_{1}\tau + 2X_{c} + 1) + (-n_{2}\tau + \sqrt{3}o_{3}\tau + 2Y_{c} - \sqrt{3})^{2} + (-n_{3}\tau + \sqrt{3}o_{3}\tau + 2Z_{c})^{2}]; \\ L_{3}^{2} = \frac{1}{4} [(-n_{1}\tau - \sqrt{3}o_{1}\tau + 2X_{c} + 1)^{2} + (-n_{2}\tau - \sqrt{3}o_{2}\tau + 2Y_{c} + \sqrt{3})^{2} + (-n_{3}\tau - \sqrt{3}o_{3}\tau + 2Z_{c})^{2}], \end{cases}$$

$$(6)$$

式中: $\tau = \frac{r}{R}$; $X_c = \frac{x_c}{R}$; $Y_c = \frac{y_c}{R}$; $Z_c = \frac{z_c}{R}$; $L_i = \frac{I_i}{R}$ (i=1, 2,3)。r 是上平台正三角形 $C_1C_2C_3$ 的外接圆半径; R 是下平台正三角形 $B_1B_2B_3$ 的外接圆半径。

$$y_{\rm c} = Y_{\rm c} R = -n_2 \tau R , \qquad (7)$$

$$x_{c} = X_{c}R = \frac{1}{2}\tau R(n_{1} - o_{2}),$$
 (8)

$$o_1 = n_2 \, . \tag{9}$$

根据式(9), 由 α 、 β 、 γ 、 θ 、 ψ 的值解关于未知量 ϕ 的非线性方程

 $s\theta$) - $c\psi s\theta s\varphi$) + $s\beta(c\varphi + s\varphi s\psi) = 0$, (10) 可解得 ϕ 的 4 组解,取 ϕ 的任一解联合 $\alpha ,\beta ,\gamma ,\theta ,\psi$ 的 值代入,可解出 \mathbf{R}_{c}^{b} 。

又根据式(7)(8)可解出 x_{c}, y_{c} 。只要求得未知 量 x_{c}, y_{c}, z_{c} 就不难求出杆长值。

 z_c 代表 c 系原点在 b 系中 z_b 的值,这样,当已 知 $\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\theta,\psi,z_c$ 的值,就能求解出移动副的杆长值。

4 稳定平台机构速度分析

由式(7)(8)(9)代人式(6),并对 L_1^2 、 L_2^2 、 L_3^2 求全 微分得^[16]

$$2L_{1}L'_{1} = a_{1}dn_{1} + c_{1}dn_{3} + d_{1}do_{2};$$

$$2L_{2}L'_{2} = b_{2}dn_{2} + c_{2}dn_{3} + d_{2}do_{2} + f_{2}do_{3};$$

$$2L_{3}L'_{3} = b_{3}dn_{2} + c_{3}dn_{3} + d_{3}do_{2} + f_{3}do_{3}$$
(11)

式中:

$$a_{1} = 3\tau \left(-1 + n_{1}\tau + \frac{1}{2}(n_{1} - o_{2})\tau \right);$$

$$c_{1} = 2\tau (z_{c} + n_{3}\tau);$$

$$d_{1} = -\tau \left(-1 + n_{1}\tau + \frac{1}{2}(n_{1} - o_{2})\tau \right);$$

$$b_{2} = \frac{1}{4} (2\sqrt{3}\tau (1 - n_{1}\tau + \sqrt{3}n_{2}\tau + (n_{1} - o_{2})\tau) - 6\tau (-\sqrt{3} - 3n_{2}\tau + \sqrt{3}o_{2}\tau));$$

$$c_{2} = -\frac{1}{2}\tau (2Z_{c} - n_{3}\tau + \sqrt{3}o_{3}\tau);$$

$$d_{2} = \frac{1}{4} (-2\tau (1 - n_{1}\tau + \sqrt{3}n_{2}\tau + (n_{1} - o_{2})\tau) + 2\sqrt{3}\tau (-\sqrt{3} - 3n_{2}\tau + \sqrt{3}o_{2}\tau));$$

$$f_{2} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\tau (2z_{c} - n_{3}\tau + \sqrt{3}o_{3}\tau);$$

$$b_{3} = \frac{1}{4} (-2\sqrt{3}\tau (1 - n_{1}\tau - \sqrt{3}n_{2}\tau + (n_{1} - o_{2})\tau) - 6\tau (\sqrt{3} - 3n_{2}\tau - \sqrt{3}o_{2}\tau));$$

$$c_{3} = -\frac{1}{2}\tau (2z_{c} - n_{3}\tau - \sqrt{3}o_{3}\tau);$$

$$d_{3} = \frac{1}{4} (-2\tau (1 - n_{1}\tau - \sqrt{3}n_{2}\tau + (n_{1} - o_{2})\tau) - 2\sqrt{3}\tau (\sqrt{3} - 3n_{2}\tau - \sqrt{3}o_{3}\tau);$$

$$d_{3} = \frac{1}{4} (-2\tau (1 - n_{1}\tau - \sqrt{3}n_{2}\tau + (n_{1} - o_{2})\tau) - 2\sqrt{3}\tau (\sqrt{3} - 3n_{2}\tau - \sqrt{3}o_{3}\tau);$$

$$f_{3} = -\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}\tau (2z_{c} - n_{3}\tau - \sqrt{3}o_{3}\tau).$$

$$\mathbf{\dot{L}} = \mathbf{PR},$$
(12)

LL=PR, 式中:

$$\mathbf{L} = \begin{bmatrix} 2L_{1} & & \\ & 2L_{2} & \\ & & 2L_{3} \end{bmatrix}; \mathbf{\dot{L}} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\dot{L}}_{1} \\ & \mathbf{\dot{L}}_{2} \\ & & \mathbf{\dot{L}}_{3} \end{bmatrix};$$
$$\mathbf{P} = \begin{bmatrix} a_{1} & 0 & c_{1} & d_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & b_{2} & c_{2} & d_{2} & f_{2} \\ 0 & b_{3} & c_{3} & d_{3} & f_{3} \end{bmatrix}; \mathbf{R} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\dot{n}}_{1} \\ & \mathbf{\dot{n}}_{2} \\ & & \mathbf{\dot{n}}_{3} \\ & & \mathbf{\dot{o}}_{2} \\ & & & \mathbf{\dot{o}}_{3} \end{bmatrix}.$$

R 是 n_1 、 n_2 、 n_3 、 o_2 、 o_3 分别对时间求导的矩阵

$$\begin{cases}
dn_1 = e_{11}\dot{\alpha} + e_{12}\dot{\beta} + e_{13}\dot{\gamma}; \\
dn_2 = e_{21}\dot{\alpha} + e_{22}\dot{\beta} + e_{23}\dot{\gamma}; \\
dn_3 = e_{31}\dot{\alpha} + e_{32}\dot{\beta} + e_{33}\dot{\gamma}; \\
do_2 = e_{41}\dot{\alpha} + e_{42}\dot{\beta} + e_{43}\dot{\gamma}; \\
do_3 = e_{51}\dot{\alpha} + e_{52}\dot{\beta} + e_{53}\dot{\gamma};
\end{cases},$$
(13)

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$$\begin{aligned} e_{11} &= cac\gamma(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) - sas\beta s\gamma(c\varphi \cdot (c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi) - cas\beta s\gamma(c\varphi(c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi; \\ &= (c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) - c\gamma sa(c\varphi(c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi; \\ e_{12} &= cac\beta s\gamma(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) - c\beta sas\gamma \cdot (c\varphi(c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi) + s\beta s\gamma(c\varphi + s\varphi s\psi)); \\ e_{13} &= (cac\gamma s\beta(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) - sas\gamma(c\varphi \cdot (c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) - c\gamma sas\beta(c\varphi(c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi) - c_{\beta} s\gamma(c\varphi + s\varphi s\psi)); \\ e_{21} &= (-c\beta sa(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) - cac\beta(c\varphi \cdot (c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi)); \\ e_{23} &= (-cas\beta(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cac\gamma(c\varphi \cdot (c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi)); \\ e_{23} &= 0; \\ e_{31} &= c\gamma sas\beta(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cas\gamma(c\varphi \cdot (c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi) + c\beta(c\varphi + s\varphi s\psi)); \\ e_{32} &= (-cac\beta s(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cas\gamma(c\varphi \cdot (c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cac\gamma s\beta(c\varphi(c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi)); \\ e_{32} &= (-cac\beta c\gamma(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cas\gamma(c\varphi \cdot (c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cac\gamma s\beta(c\varphi - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi)); \\ e_{33} &= (c\gamma sa(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cas\beta s\gamma(c\varphi \cdot (c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cac\gamma s\beta(c\varphi - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi)); \\ e_{43} &= (c\gamma sa(c\varphi(c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cas\beta s\gamma(c\varphi \cdot (c\theta + s\theta) + c\theta c\psi s\varphi) + cac\gamma (c\varphi - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi) - c\beta s\gamma (c\varphi + s\varphi s\psi)); \\ e_{41} &= (-cac\beta(c - cec\psi s\theta - (c\theta - s\theta) - c\psi s\theta s\varphi) - c\beta sa \cdot (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi)); \\ e_{42} &= (sas\beta(- c\varphi c\psi s\theta - (c\theta - s\theta) s\varphi) - cas\beta \cdot (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\gamma(c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi)); \\ e_{42} &= (cac\gamma s\beta(- c\varphi c\psi s\theta - (c\theta - s\theta) s\varphi) - cas\beta \cdot (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\gamma(c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\gamma(c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi)); \\ e_{32} &= (cac\gamma(- c\varphi c\psi s\theta - (c\theta - s\theta) s\varphi) - sas\beta s\gamma \cdot (c\varphi c\varphi (- (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) - sas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\gamma(c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) - sas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\gamma(c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\gamma(c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) - cas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi) + cas\beta s\gamma (c\theta c\varphi c\psi - (c\theta + s\theta) s\varphi$$

$$\mathbf{\mathcal{R}} \mathbf{\psi} : \mathbf{N} = \begin{bmatrix} e_{11} & e_{12} & e_{13} \\ e_{21} & e_{22} & e_{23} \\ e_{31} & e_{32} & e_{33} \\ e_{41} & e_{42} & e_{43} \\ e_{51} & e_{52} & e_{53} \end{bmatrix}; \mathbf{V} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{\dot{\alpha}} \\ \mathbf{\dot{\beta}} \\ \mathbf{\dot{\gamma}} \end{bmatrix}.$$

于是,该机构的速度反解方程为

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{L}} = \boldsymbol{L}^{-1} \boldsymbol{P} \boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{V} = \boldsymbol{L}^{-1} \boldsymbol{E} \boldsymbol{V}, \qquad (15)$$

其中 E = PN 是 3×3 的矩阵。

根据式(12)(13),得到速度的正解方程为

$$\boldsymbol{V} = \boldsymbol{I} \boldsymbol{L} , \qquad (16)$$

雅可比表达式:

$$\boldsymbol{I} = \boldsymbol{E}^{-1} \boldsymbol{L}_{\circ} \tag{17}$$

5 稳定平台机构加速度分析

式(15)两端对时间求导,得加速度反解和正解 表达式

$$\ddot{\boldsymbol{L}} = (\boldsymbol{L}^{-1}\boldsymbol{P}\boldsymbol{E})\dot{\boldsymbol{V}} + \frac{\mathrm{d}(\boldsymbol{L}^{-1}\boldsymbol{P}\boldsymbol{E})}{\mathrm{d}t}\boldsymbol{V}, \qquad (18)$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{V}} = \mathbf{J}\ddot{\mathbf{L}} - \mathbf{J}\,\frac{\mathrm{d}(\mathbf{L}^{-1}\mathbf{P}\mathbf{E})}{\mathrm{d}t}\mathbf{V},\tag{19}$$

式中:

$$\boldsymbol{J} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}(\boldsymbol{L}^{-1}\boldsymbol{E})}{\mathrm{d}t} = \boldsymbol{J} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}(\boldsymbol{L}^{-1})}{\mathrm{d}t} \boldsymbol{E} + \boldsymbol{J} \boldsymbol{L}^{-1} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}(\boldsymbol{E})}{\mathrm{d}t},$$

6 运动学仿真

为描绘该机构的运动学特征,给出如下结构参数:c系坐标原点 C 到上平台 3 个球铰 r=30 cm, C 点在 b 系中的纵坐标 $z_c=40 \text{ cm}, \theta=45^\circ, \psi=45^\circ$ 。

1)当 $\beta=0, \gamma=0, \alpha \in [0, \pi]$ 时,载体仅航向角变化,*C*点在 t 系的运动轨迹见图 2。

2)当 α =0, γ =0, $\beta \in [-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ 时,载体仅俯 仰角变化,*C* 点在 t 系的运动轨迹见图 3。

需要说明的是:当 z_e/r 值变化时,C 点的轨迹图 像有较大的变化。

3)当 $\gamma = 0, \alpha, \beta \in [-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ 时,载体偏摆角 不变,而航向角、俯仰角变化,*C* 点在 t 系的运动轨 迹见图 4。

4)当 $\alpha = 0, \beta, \gamma \in [-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ 时,载体航向角 不变,而俯仰角、偏摆角变化,*C*点在 t 系的运动轨 迹见图 5。

5)当 $\beta = 0, \alpha, \gamma \in [-\pi/4, \pi/4]$ 时,载体俯仰角 不变,而航向角、俯仰角变化,*C* 点在 t 系的运动轨 迹见图 6。

$$\boldsymbol{R} = \boldsymbol{N} \boldsymbol{V} \tag{14}$$



2)根据测量得到载体的航向角、俯仰角和滚转 角及上平台所需要的姿态转角 $\theta, \phi, 可求出\phi$ 值,再 根据逆解方程即可求出杆长值。

图6 c系原点在t系的运动轨迹5

3)杆长值无封闭解,3-RPS的工作空间由∮值 选取的不同而异。

在此基础上可进一步实现对稳定平台的控制, 通过实验可进一步研究 / 值的选取对机构速度加速 度以及杆长变化速度的影响。

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