

Video Segment

From Compliant Balancing to Dynamic Walking, ATR/NICT, Japan, ICRA 2010



Dynamics

- Rigid Body Dynamics
- Newton-Euler Formulation
- Articulated Multi-Body Dynamics
- Recursive Algorithm
- Lagrange Formulation
- Explicit Form



MA23

DEFINITION 1 (DYNAMIC MODEL OF A ROBOT)

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + V(q, \dot{q}) + G(q) = \Gamma$$

q : Generalized Joint Coordinates
 $M(q)$: Mass Matrix - Kinetic Energy Matrix
 $V(q, \dot{q})$: Centrifugal and Coriolis forces
 $G(q)$: Gravity forces
 Γ : Generalized forces

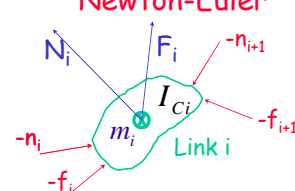
Joint Space Dynamics

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + V(q, \dot{q}) + G(q) = \Gamma$$

- q : Generalized Joint Coordinates
- $M(q)$: Mass Matrix - Kinetic Energy Matrix
- $V(q, \dot{q})$: Centrifugal and Coriolis forces
- $G(q)$: Gravity forces
- Γ : Generalized forces


Formulations

Newton-Euler



Newton: $m \dot{v}_C = F$
 Euler: $N_i = I_C \dot{\omega}_i + \omega_i \times I_C \omega_i$

Lagrange

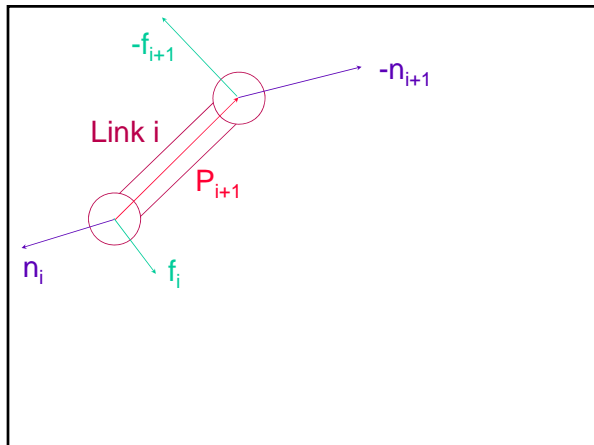
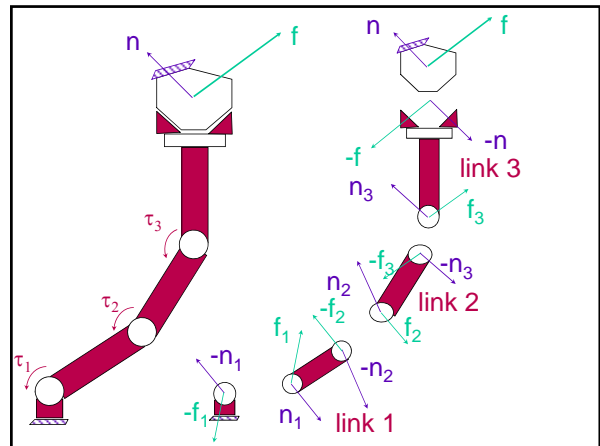
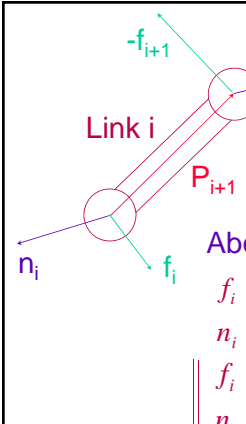


Kinetic Energy: K_i
 Potential Energy: V_i
 Generalized Coordinates

$$K = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T M \dot{q}$$

$$M \ddot{q} + V + G = \tau$$

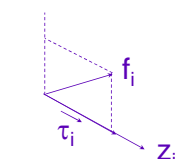
Eliminate Internal Forces

$$i \begin{cases} n_i^T \cdot Z_i & \text{revolute} \\ f_i^T \cdot Z_i & \text{prismatic} \end{cases}$$



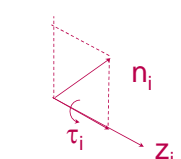
Static Equilibrium

$\Sigma \text{ forces} = 0$
 $\Sigma \text{ moments / a point} = 0$

About origin {i}

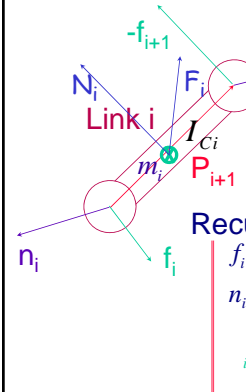
$$\begin{matrix} f_i & (f_{i-1}) & 0 \\ n_i & (n_{i-1}) & P_{i-1} & (f_{i-1}) & 0 \\ \parallel & & & & \\ f_i & f_{i-1} & & & \\ n_i & n_{i-1} & P_{i-1} & f_{i-1} & \end{matrix}$$


Prismatic Joint
 $i \quad f_i^T Z_i$



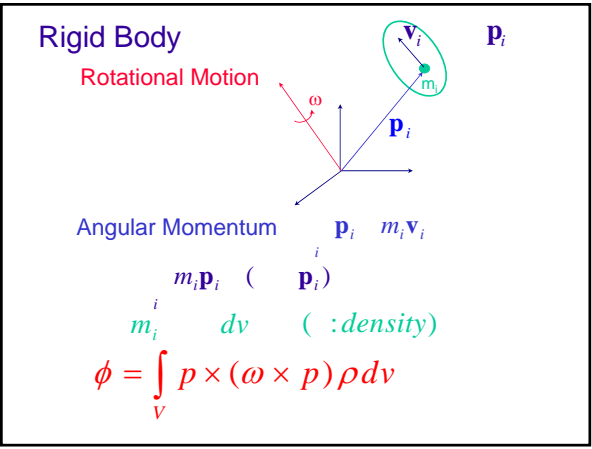
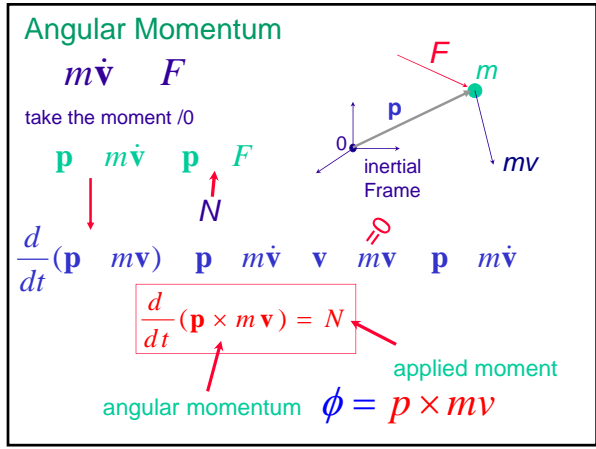
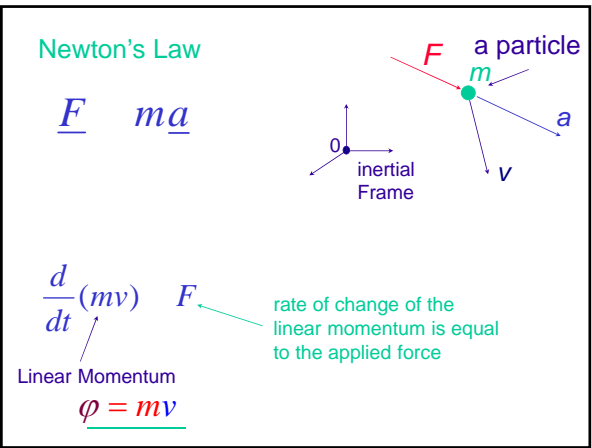
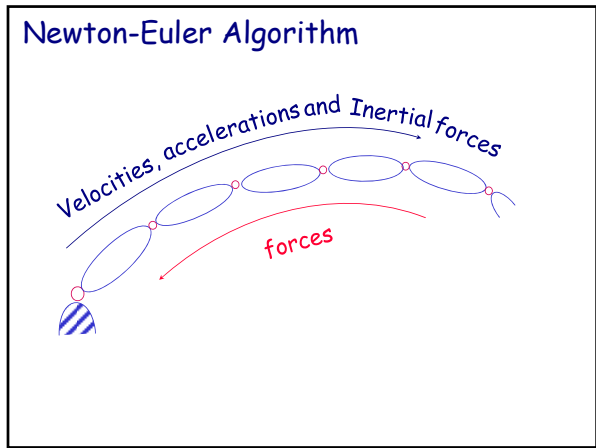
Revolute Joint
 $i \quad n_i^T Z_i$

Algorithm

$$\begin{matrix} {}^n f_n & {}^n f \\ {}^n n_n & {}^n n & {}^n P_{n-1} & {}^n f \\ {}^i f_i & {}^{i-1} R \cdot {}^{i-1} f_{i-1} \\ {}^i n_i & {}^{i-1} R \cdot {}^{i-1} n_{i-1} & {}^{i-1} P_{i-1} & {}^i f_i \end{matrix}$$


Recursive Equations

$$\begin{matrix} f_i & F_i & f_{i-1} \\ n_i & N_i & n_{i-1} & P_{C_i} & F_i & P_{i-1} & f_{i-1} \\ i & \begin{cases} n_i \cdot Z_i & \text{revolute} \\ f_i \cdot Z_i & \text{prismatic} \end{cases} \end{matrix}$$



$$\underline{\phi} = \int_V \underline{p} \times (\underline{\omega} \times \underline{p}) \rho dv$$

$$\underline{\phi} = \left[\int_V -\hat{\underline{p}} \hat{\underline{p}} \rho dv \right] \underline{\omega}$$

Inertia Tensor

$$\underline{I} = \int_V \hat{\underline{p}} \hat{\underline{p}} dv$$

Linear Momentum	Angular Momentum
$\underline{\phi} = m \underline{v}$	$\underline{\phi} = \underline{I} \underline{\omega}$
Newton Equation	Euler Equation
$\frac{d}{dt}(m \underline{v}) = \underline{F}$	$\frac{d}{dt}(\underline{I} \underline{\omega}) = \underline{N}$
$\dot{\underline{\phi}} = \underline{F}$	$\dot{\underline{\phi}} = \underline{N}$
$m \underline{a} = \underline{F}$	$\underline{I} \dot{\underline{\omega}} + \underline{\omega} \times \underline{I} \underline{\omega} = \underline{N}$

Inertia Tensor

$$I = \int_V \hat{\mathbf{p}} \hat{\mathbf{p}} \, dv \quad (\hat{\mathbf{p}} \hat{\mathbf{p}}) \quad (\mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{p}) I_3 \quad \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p}^T$$

$$I = \int [(\mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{p}) I_3 - \mathbf{p} \mathbf{p}^T] \rho \, dv$$

$$\mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}; \mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{p} = \begin{bmatrix} x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \\ xy & y^2 & yz \\ xz & yz & z^2 \end{bmatrix} \quad (\mathbf{p}^T \mathbf{p}) I_3 = \begin{pmatrix} x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{p} \mathbf{p}^T = \begin{bmatrix} x & & \\ y & (x & y & z) & \\ z & & & \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x^2 & xy & xz \\ xy & y^2 & yz \\ xz & yz & z^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(-\hat{\mathbf{p}} \hat{\mathbf{p}}) = \begin{bmatrix} y^2 & z^2 & xy & xz \\ xy & z^2 & x^2 & yz \\ xz & yz & x^2 & y^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Inertia Tensor

$$I = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{xy} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{xz} & I_{yz} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

Moments of Inertia \rightarrow

$$I_{xx} = \iiint (y^2 + z^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$I_{yy} = \iiint (z^2 + x^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$I_{zz} = \iiint (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

Products of Inertia \rightarrow

$$I_{xy} = \iiint xy \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$I_{xz} = \iiint xz \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$I_{yz} = \iiint yz \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

Parallel Axis theorem

$$I_A = I_C + m [(\mathbf{p}_C^T \mathbf{p}_C) I_3 - \mathbf{p}_C \mathbf{p}_C^T]$$

$$I_{Azz} = I_{Czz} + m(x_C^2 + y_C^2)$$

$$I_{Axy} = I_{Cxy} + m x_C y_C$$

Example

$$I_{Czz} = \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \int_{-a/2}^{a/2} \rho (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz$$

$$I_{Czz} = \frac{1}{6} \rho a^5; \quad m = \rho a^3$$

$$I_{Cxx} = I_{Cyy} = I_{Czz} = \frac{ma^2}{6}$$

$$I_{Axx} = I_{Ayy} = I_{Azz} = I_{Czz} + \frac{ma^2}{2} = \frac{2}{3} ma^2$$

$$I_{Axy} = I_{Axz} = I_{Ayz} = \frac{ma^2}{4}$$

Newton-Euler Algorithm

Newton-Euler Equations

Translational Motion

$$m \dot{\mathbf{v}}_C = \mathbf{F}$$

Rotational Motion

$$I_C \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}} + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times I_C \boldsymbol{\omega} = \mathbf{N}$$

Angular Acceleration

$$\dot{\omega}_{i+1} = \dot{\omega}_i + \omega_i \times \omega_i + \ddot{\theta}_{i+1} \mathbf{z}_{i+1}$$

Linear Acceleration

$$\mathbf{v}_{i+1} = \mathbf{v}_i + \omega_i \times \mathbf{p}_{i+1} + \dot{\mathbf{p}}_{i+1}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_{i+1} = \mathbf{a}_i + \dot{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{i+1} + \omega_i \times \dot{\mathbf{p}}_{i+1} + \ddot{\mathbf{p}}_{i+1}$$

Velocity and Acceleration at center of mass

$$\mathbf{v}_{C_{i+1}} = \mathbf{v}_i + \omega_i \times \mathbf{p}_{C_{i+1}} + \dot{\mathbf{p}}_{C_{i+1}}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_{C_{i+1}} = \mathbf{a}_i + \dot{\omega}_i \times \mathbf{p}_{C_{i+1}} + \omega_i \times \dot{\mathbf{p}}_{C_{i+1}} + \ddot{\mathbf{p}}_{C_{i+1}}$$

Dynamic forces on Link i

$$I_{C_i} \dot{\omega}_i + \omega_i \times I_{C_i} \omega_i = \sum \text{moments} / c_i$$

$$F_i = m_i \dot{\mathbf{v}}_{C_i}$$

$$N_i = I_{C_i} \dot{\omega}_i + \omega_i \times I_{C_i} \omega_i$$

$$F_i = f_i - f_{i+1}$$

$$N_i = n_i - n_{i+1} - (p_{C_i} \times f_i) - (p_{i-1} \times p_{C_i}) \times (f_{i+1})$$

Newton-Euler Algorithm

Recursive Equations

$$\begin{cases} f_i = F_i - f_{i-1} \\ n_i = N_i - n_{i-1} - \mathbf{p}_{C_i} \cdot F_i - \mathbf{p}_{i-1} \cdot f_{i-1} \\ i \begin{cases} n_i \cdot Z_i & \text{revolute} \\ f_i \cdot Z_i & \text{prismatic} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

with
$$N_i = I_{C_i} \dot{\omega}_i + \omega_i \times I_{C_i} \omega_i$$

where
$${}^{i-1} \dot{Z}_{i-1} = \dot{Z}_{i-1} + {}^{i-1} \omega_{i-1} \times Z_{i-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} {}^{i-1} \dot{Z}_{i-1} &= \dot{Z}_{i-1} + {}^{i-1} \omega_{i-1} \times Z_{i-1} \\ {}^{i-1} \ddot{Z}_{i-1} &= \ddot{Z}_{i-1} + 2\dot{\omega}_{i-1} \times Z_{i-1} + \ddot{\omega}_{i-1} \times Z_{i-1} \\ {}^{i-1} \dot{v}_{C_{i-1}} &= \dot{v}_{C_{i-1}} + {}^{i-1} \omega_{i-1} \times \mathbf{p}_{C_{i-1}} \end{aligned}$$

Outward iterations: $i : 0 \rightarrow 5$

$$\begin{aligned} &{}^{i-1} R_{i-1}^i \cdot {}^{i-1} Z_{i-1} \\ &{}^{i-1} \dot{Z}_{i-1} = {}^{i-1} R_{i-1}^i \cdot \dot{Z}_{i-1} + {}^{i-1} \omega_{i-1} \times {}^{i-1} Z_{i-1} \\ &{}^{i-1} \dot{v}_{i-1} = {}^{i-1} R_{i-1}^i \cdot \dot{v}_{i-1} + {}^{i-1} \omega_{i-1} \times ({}^{i-1} \mathbf{p}_{i-1}) \cdot \dot{v}_{i-1} \\ &{}^{i-1} \dot{v}_{C_{i-1}} = {}^{i-1} \dot{v}_{i-1} + {}^{i-1} \omega_{i-1} \times \mathbf{p}_{C_{i-1}} + ({}^{i-1} \omega_{i-1} \times \mathbf{p}_{C_{i-1}}) \cdot \dot{v}_{i-1} \\ &{}^{i-1} F_{i-1} = m_{i-1} \cdot {}^{i-1} \dot{v}_{C_{i-1}} \\ &{}^{i-1} N_{i-1} = {}^{C_{i-1}} I_{i-1} \cdot {}^{i-1} \dot{\omega}_{i-1} + {}^{i-1} \omega_{i-1} \times {}^{C_{i-1}} I_{i-1} \cdot {}^{i-1} \omega_{i-1} \end{aligned}$$

Inward iterations: $i : 6 \rightarrow 1$

$$\begin{aligned} &{}^i f_i = {}^i R_{i-1}^i \cdot f_{i-1} + F_i \\ &{}^i n_i = {}^i N_i + {}^i R_{i-1}^i \cdot n_{i-1} + \mathbf{p}_{C_i} \cdot F_i + \mathbf{p}_{i-1} \cdot f_{i-1} \\ &{}^i n_i^T Z_i \quad \text{Gravity: set } {}^0 \dot{v}_0 = 1G \end{aligned}$$