

双足步行机器人能量成型控制

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摘要: 为了使双足被动行走机器人的行走步态符合仿生规律, 且当路面坡度变化后, 迅速进入新的稳定步态行走, 提出了角度不变能量成型控制策略. 研究了欠驱动双足机器人能量匹配条件和能量成型控制器的求解; 由于动能相对于旋转变换不具有对称性, 通过在能量成型控制中附加一个辅助控制量, 实现角度不变控制. 仿真结果表明, 该方法可实现仿生控制, 既能扩大吸引域, 又改善系统的鲁棒性.

关键词: 能量成型; 双足机器人; 极限环; 动能成型; 角度不变控制

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Energy shaping control of biped walking robot

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Abstract: To make the walking gait of the biped passive robot accord with the bionic rules, and quickly enter a new steady-state after the road-slope changes, we propose a control strategy based on energy-shaping with invariant angle. The energy-matching condition has been studied; the energy-shaping controller is designed. Because the kinetic energy-shaping has no symmetry relative to the rotation transformation, the angle-invariant control is implemented by the auxiliary control in energy shaping. The simulation results show that this method realizes the bionic control and enlarge the attraction domain, and also improve the robustness.

Key words: energy shaping; biped walking robot; limit cycle; kinetic energy shaping; angle invariant control

1 引言(Introduction)

双足机器人对行走环境有较好适应性, 可应用于护理老人、医疗康复以及一般家务等方面, 解决诸如恶劣环境探索、救援等问题. 只在重力的驱动下沿斜面向下稳定行走, 实现自然的类人行走步态的机器人称为欠驱动步行机器人^[1]. 欠驱动步行机器人以其低能耗、步态与人类相似等特点, 引起学者广泛关注, 成为机器人技术研究的重要方向之一^[2].

完全欠驱动行走机器人的行走动力源于在斜坡上行走时, 动能和势能间的相互精确转换, 其行走只产生单一的周期步态, 且对环境 and 自身力学参数依赖很大^[3]. 为了扩大产生稳定步态的路面坡度范围, 提高行走的鲁棒性, 可在被动行走过程中适当加入力矩进行控制. Spong等人提出角度不变控制方法和能量控制方法^[4], 主要考虑重力在机器人被动动力行走中的作用; Asano等人提出的虚拟重力控制, 通过在机器人各关节上施加驱动力矩生成虚拟的重力场, 实现水平地面上的被动行走步态^[5]; Holm等人提出恒定时标和变时标控制策略^[6], 调节机器人

的行走速度. Gosiwami等人通过在机器人的髋关节或踝关节施加力矩, 控制机器人的能量, 达到扩大吸引域的目的^[7]. Grizzle利用输出反馈线性化理论, 实现机器人在水平地面上稳定行走^[8]. 刘振泽等人提出分域控制的思想, 实现步态的稳定切换^[9]. 上述这些方法都是基于改变虚拟重力来改变行走速度和扩大吸引域, 改变速度的实质是使步长保持不变, 通过改变步伐的频率来改变速度, 这不符合人类或动物行走方式^[10]步长 = $1.15 \text{腿长}[(\text{平均速度})^2 / (g \cdot \text{腿长})]^{0.3}$, 而且要求系统是全驱动的. 因此, 需要研究符合仿生规律、非全驱动模式和行走模式发生改变后, 能快速进入新的稳定步态的控制策略.

机器人行走控制问题属于力学系统控制问题, 有关力学系统的控制问题, 近些年提出了一种与线性化无关的方法^[11], 即能量成型控制方法. 其步骤是首先构造期望的受控能量, 由受控拉格朗日方程和广义力推导出欧拉方程, 再通过求解使系统的受控方程与原始方程相匹配, 就可确定控制器. 本文采用能量成型控制, 综合考虑步态和斜坡变化因素, 设计

了角度不变能量成型控制器, 研究能量成型控制的求解问题. 结果表明本文提出方法符合仿生控制规律, 既能扩大吸引域, 保证轨迹的稳定性, 又增加极限环的收敛率, 改善系统的鲁棒性, 该方法也可推广到其他欠驱动控制系统中.

2 欠驱动步行机器人模型(Model of under-actuated biped walking robot)

欠驱动双足机器人的连杆机构模型^[12-13]如图1所示, m_1, m_2, m_H 分别为小腿、大腿、髌关节的质量, 每条腿的总长均为 $L = l_1 + l_2$, 其中 $l_1 = a_1 + b_1$, $l_2 = a_2 + b_2$. θ_1, θ_2 和 θ_3 分别代表支撑腿、摆动腿大腿、摆动腿小腿与水平面垂直方向的夹角, ϕ 为水平面与斜面之间的夹角.

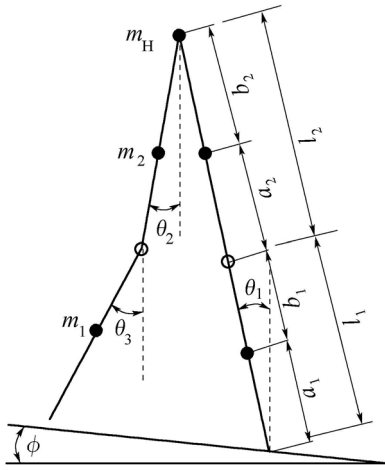


图1 倾斜角为 ϕ 的欠驱动步行机器人模型

Fig. 1 Model of an under-actuated biped robot walking down a slope

假设^[13]: 1) 各连杆的质量都认为是点质量; 2) 双腿是相似的, 并在每条腿的膝盖处装有锁死装置. 根据行走状态, 将行走步态分为如图2所示的4个阶段.

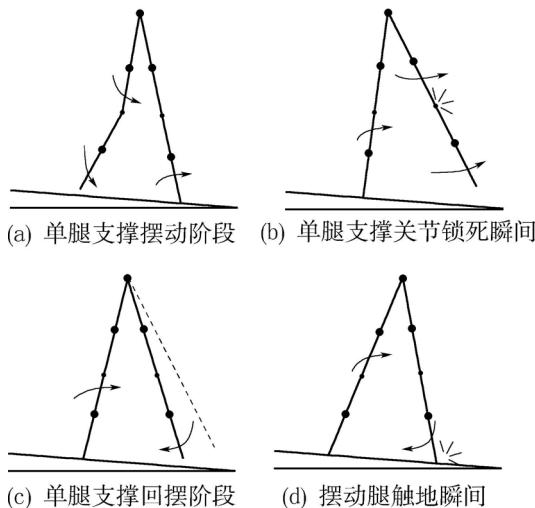


图2 行走步态周期的4个阶段

Fig. 2 The four stages of robot walking gait cycle

2.1 膝盖碰撞前摆动阶段的动力学方程(The dynamic equation of swing phase before the knee collision)

由牛顿-拉格朗日原理, 可得动态方程为

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial L(q, \dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}} \right) - \frac{\partial L(q, \dot{q})}{\partial q} = Bu, \quad (1)$$

式中:

$$L(q, \dot{q}) = K(q, \dot{q}) - V(q) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T M(q) \dot{q} - V(q),$$

$$q = [\theta_1 \ \theta_2 \ \theta_3]^T,$$

K 为动能, V 为势能, u 为控制力矩.

在摆动阶段1, 动力学模型如下:

$$M(q) \ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} + G(q) = -J_r^T \lambda_r + Bu, \quad (2)$$

式中:

$$C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (M(q) \dot{q}) \dot{q} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\dot{q}^T M(q) \dot{q}),$$

$$G(q) = [g_1 \ g_2 \ g_3]^T,$$

其各元素为

$$g_1 = -(m_H + m_1 + m_2)gL \sin \theta_1 - m_1 g a_1 \sin \theta_1 - m_2 g (l_1 + a_2) \sin \theta_1,$$

$$g_2 = (m_2 b_2 + m_1 l_2) g \sin \theta_2, \quad g_3 = m_1 g b_1 \sin \theta_3,$$

B 为控制阵, λ_r 为膝关节锁死时的约束力, J_r 为系数矩阵. 在单腿摆动阶段1中, 由于膝关节还未锁死, 所以取 $\lambda_r = 0$, $u = [u_1 \ u_2 \ u_3]^T$ 代表支撑腿踝与地面之间、摆动腿和髌之间、以及膝盖上的力矩. 在被驱动行走方模式下 $u = 0$.

2.2 膝盖碰撞方程(Knee collision equation)

在阶段2, 由于膝关节伸直并锁死, 故此时 $\theta_2 = \theta_3$. 此时, 通过施加约束力使 $\theta_2 = \theta_3$ 且 $\dot{\theta}_2 = \dot{\theta}_3$ 保证膝关节伸直, 即

$$[0 \ 1 \ -1] \dot{q} = 0. \quad (3)$$

定义 $J_r = [0 \ 1 \ -1]$, 对式(3)进行微分, 可得

$$J_r \ddot{q} = 0. \quad (4)$$

由式(2)可以得到

$$\ddot{q} = -M(q)^{-1} [C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} + G(q) - Bu + J_r^T \lambda_r]. \quad (5)$$

令 $h(q, \dot{q}) = C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} + G(q) - Bu$, 将式(5)代入式(4)可得

$$J_r \ddot{q} = -J_r M(q)^{-1} [h(q, \dot{q}) + J_r^T \lambda_r] = 0.$$

经整理得到

$$J_r M(q)^{-1} h(q, \dot{q}) + J_r M(q)^{-1} J_r^T \lambda_r = 0,$$

则锁死时力矩 λ_r 为

$$\lambda_r = -[J_r M(q)^{-1} J_r^T]^{-1} J_r M(q)^{-1} h(q, \dot{q}).$$

由角动量守恒定理, 可得膝盖碰撞方程如下:

$$Q^+ \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1^+ \\ \dot{\theta}_2^+ \end{bmatrix} = Q^- \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1^- \\ \dot{\theta}_2^- \\ \dot{\theta}_3^- \end{bmatrix}, \quad (6)$$

其中: Q^- 为 2×3 矩阵, Q^+ 为 2×2 矩阵, 它们各元素为

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{11}^- &= -(m_1 l_2 + m_2 b_2)L \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - \\ &\quad m_1 b_1 L \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_3) + (m_2 + m_1 + \\ &\quad m_H)L^2 + m_1 a_1^2 + m_2 (l_1 + a_2)^2, \\ Q_{12}^- &= -(m_1 l_2 + m_2 b_2)L \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) + \\ &\quad m_1 b_1 l_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_3) + m_2 b_2^2 + m_1 l_2^2, \\ Q_{13}^- &= -m_1 b_1 L \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_3) + \\ &\quad m_1 b_1 l_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_3) + m_1 b_1^2, \\ Q_{21}^- &= -(m_1 l_2 + m_2 b_2)L \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) - \\ &\quad m_1 b_1 L \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_3), \\ Q_{22}^- &= m_1 b_1 l_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_3) + m_2 b_2^2 + m_1 l_2^2, \\ Q_{23}^- &= m_1 b_1 l_2 \cos(\theta_2 - \theta_3) + m_1 b_1^2, \\ Q_{11}^+ &= Q_{21}^+ + m_2 (l_1 + a_2)^2 + (m_H + \\ &\quad m_1 + m_2)L^2 + m_1 a_1^2, \\ Q_{12}^+ &= Q_{21}^+ + m_1 (l_2 + b_1)^2 + m_2 b_2^2, \\ Q_{21}^+ &= -(m_1 (b_1 + l_2) + m_2 b_2)L \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2) \\ Q_{22}^+ &= m_1 (l_2 + b_1)^2 + m_2 b_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

2.3 膝盖碰撞后回摆方程(The swing back equation after knee collision)

阶段3的动态方程为

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + G(q) = Bu, \quad (7)$$

其中: $q = [\theta_1 \ \theta_2]^T$, $u = [u_1 \ u_2]^T$ 为控制力矩, M 为 2×2 对称矩阵, C 为 2×2 矩阵, $G(q)$ 为 2×1 矩阵.

此时, u_1 , u_2 分别代表支撑腿踝与地面之间、摆动腿和髁之间的驱动力矩.

2.4 脚接触地碰撞方程(The collision equation of foot striking on the ground)

阶段4为摆动腿触地, 支撑腿与摆动腿相互切换, 根据角动量守恒定理得到如下方程:

$$Q_H^+ \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1^+ \\ \dot{\theta}_2^+ \end{bmatrix} = Q_H^- \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1^- \\ \dot{\theta}_2^- \end{bmatrix}, \quad \dot{\theta}_3^+ = \dot{\theta}_2^+, \quad (8)$$

其中: Q_H^- , Q_H^+ 为 2×2 矩阵, 各元素如下:

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{H11}^- &= Q_{H12}^- + (m_H L + 2m_2(a_2 + l_1) + \\ &\quad m_1 a_1)L \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2), \\ Q_{H12}^- &= -m_1 a_1 (l_2 + b_1) + m_2 b_2 (l_1 + a_2), \\ Q_{H21}^- &= Q_{H12}^-, \quad Q_{H22}^- = 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_{H11}^+ &= Q_{H21}^+ + m_2 (l_1 + a_2)^2 + \\ &\quad (m_H + m_1 + m_2)L^2 + m_1 a_1^2, \\ Q_{H12}^+ &= Q_{H21}^+ + m_1 (l_2 + b_1)^2 + m_2 b_2^2, \\ Q_{H21}^+ &= -(m_1 (b_1 + l_2) + m_2 b_2)L \cos(\theta_1 - \theta_2), \\ Q_{H22}^+ &= m_1 (l_2 + b_1)^2 + m_2 b_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

碰撞完后, 状态变量如下:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1^+ \\ \dot{\theta}_2^+ \\ \dot{\theta}_3^+ \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{\theta}_1^- \\ \dot{\theta}_2^- \end{bmatrix}. \quad (9)$$

3 能量成型控制器设计(Energy shaping controller design)

摆动阶段开环运动方程为

$$M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + G(q) = Bu. \quad (10)$$

设 \hat{L} 为机器人闭环系统的拉格朗日方程, 具有与 L 相同的形式, 即

$$\hat{L}(q, \dot{q}) = \hat{K}(q, \dot{q}) - \hat{V}(q) = \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T \hat{M}(q) \dot{q} - \hat{V}(q), \quad (11)$$

式中: \hat{K} 为闭环动能, \hat{V} 为闭环势能. 则闭环运动方程为

$$\hat{M}(q)\ddot{q} + \hat{C}(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + \hat{G}(q) = 0. \quad (12)$$

若 $\hat{M}(q)$ 可逆, 则由式(12)可求解 \ddot{q} 为

$$\ddot{q} = -\hat{M}(q)^{-1}(\hat{C}(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + \hat{G}(q)). \quad (13)$$

把式(13)代入式(10)得

$$Bu = (M(q)[- \hat{M}(q)^{-1}(\hat{C}(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + \hat{G}(q))] + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + G(q),$$

等式右边提出 M , 整理得

$$Bu = M[(M^{-1}(C\dot{q} + G) - \hat{M}^{-1}(\hat{C}\dot{q} + \hat{G}))]. \quad (14)$$

对式(14)左乘 B 的伪逆 $B^+ = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T$, 则可以得到使开环系统与闭环系统相匹配的控制量 u 为

$$u = B^+ M[(M^{-1}(C\dot{q} + G) - \hat{M}^{-1}(\hat{C}\dot{q} + \hat{G}))]. \quad (15)$$

令 B^+ 为 B 的左零化因子, 而 B^+ 满足 $B^+ B = 0$, $(B^+)^T = B^+$, 且 $(B^+)^2 = B^+$, 对式(14)左乘 B^+ 得

$$B^+ M[(M^{-1}(C\dot{q} + G) - \hat{M}^{-1}(\hat{C}\dot{q} + \hat{G}))] = 0,$$

又 $C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q}(M(q)\dot{q})\dot{q} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q}(\dot{q}^T M(q)\dot{q})$ 和 $G = \frac{\partial}{\partial q} V$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} B^+ M[M^{-1}(\frac{\partial}{\partial q}(M\dot{q})\dot{q} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q}(\dot{q}^T M(q)\dot{q}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q} V) - \\ \hat{M}^{-1}(\frac{\partial}{\partial q}(\hat{M}\dot{q})\dot{q} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q}(\dot{q}^T \hat{M}(q)\dot{q}) + \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \hat{V})] = 0. \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

方程(16)称为匹配条件, 它是未知数 \hat{M} 和 \hat{V} 的偏

微分方程.

定理 1 如果 B 满秩($m = n$, 系统为全驱动, m 为驱动关节个数, n 为系统自由度的个数), 则匹配条件(16)是平凡的(即无条件满足), 任何闭环拉格朗日方程 \hat{L} 都可以实现. 当 $m < n$ 时(欠驱动)不是所有型式的 \hat{M} 和 \hat{V} 都可以实现, 满足匹配条件的 \hat{M} 和 \hat{V} 受到限制.

3.1 能量成型控制器设计(The energy shaping controller design)

如果只采用势能成型控制, 即动能 $\hat{K} = K$ (等效 $\hat{M} = M$), 仅考虑 V 的变化, 在这种情况下, 匹配条件(16)可以化简为一个简单的线性偏微分方程

$$B^\perp \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} V - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \hat{V} \right) = 0. \quad (17)$$

找到闭环系统势能 \hat{V} 的可实现型式等于求解非零向量 B^\perp , 可以很容易得到可行的 \hat{V} . 在势能成型条件, 广义能量成型控制(15)可化简为

$$u(q) = B^\perp \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} V(q) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \hat{V}(q) \right) = B^\perp (G(q) - \hat{G}(q)). \quad (18)$$

从该式可见, 势能成型控制只有角度 q 反馈信息, 缺少速度反馈信息.

采用总能量(动能和势能)成型控制, 即 K, V 同时变化. 把式(16)分解成分别只与 q 和 \dot{q} 有关的两个子条件^[14]:

$$B^\perp M \left[M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} V - \hat{M} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \hat{V} \right] = 0, \quad (19)$$

$$B^\perp M \left[M^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (M\dot{q})\dot{q} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\dot{q}^T M \dot{q}) \right) - \hat{M}^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\hat{M}\dot{q})\dot{q} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\dot{q}^T \hat{M} \dot{q}) \right) \right] = 0. \quad (20)$$

式(19)是与 \hat{M} 有关的势能匹配方程, 式(20)为动能匹配方程.

为了求解 \hat{M} 和 \hat{V} , 定义在流形 Q 上速度 x, y 的动能内积为^[10, 15] $\langle x, y \rangle = x^T(q)M(q)y(q)$, 其协变导数^[16]为

$$\begin{aligned} 2\nabla_x y &= 2(x^i y^j \Gamma_{ij}^k + x^i \frac{\partial y^k}{\partial x^i}) e_k = \\ &2(x^i y^j \Gamma_{ij}^k) e_k + 2x^i \frac{\partial y^k}{\partial x^i} e_k = \\ &2x^i y^j \Gamma_{ij}^k e_k + (x^i \frac{\partial y^k}{\partial x^i} - y^i \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial y^i} + x^i \frac{\partial y^k}{\partial x^i} + y^i \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial y^i}) e_k = \\ &2x^i y^j \Gamma_{ij}^k e_k + [x, y] + (x^i \frac{\partial y^k}{\partial x^i} + y^i \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial y^i}) e_k = \\ &x^i y^j M_{km}^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial M_{mi}}{\partial q^j} + \frac{\partial M_{mj}}{\partial q^i} - \frac{\partial M_{ij}}{\partial q^m} \right) e_k + \\ &[x, y] + (x^i \frac{\partial y^k}{\partial x^i} + y^i \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial y^i}) e_k = \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &(x^i y^j M_{km}^{-1} \frac{\partial M_{mi}}{\partial q^j} + x^i y^j M_{km}^{-1} \frac{\partial M_{mj}}{\partial q^i} - \\ &x^i y^j M_{km}^{-1} \frac{\partial M_{ij}}{\partial q^m}) e_k + [x, y] + (x^i \frac{\partial y^k}{\partial x^i} + y^i \frac{\partial x^k}{\partial y^i}) e_k = \\ &M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (Mx)y + M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (My)x - \\ &M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (x^\perp My) + [x, y] + M^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} x \right)^\perp y + \\ &M^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} y \right)^\perp x, \end{aligned}$$

式中: Γ_{ij}^k 为克里斯托弗符号, e_k 为对应的单位向量. 上式两边同除2得

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_x y &= \frac{1}{2} \left[M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (Mx)y + M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (My)x - \right. \\ &M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (x^\perp My) + [x, y] + \\ &M^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} x \right)^\perp y + M^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} y \right)^\perp x \left. \right]. \quad (21) \end{aligned}$$

由式(21)令 $x = y$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_x x &= \frac{1}{2} \left[M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (Mx)x + M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (Mx)x - \right. \\ &M^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (x^\perp Mx) + [x, x] + \\ &M^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} x \right)^\perp x + M^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} x \right)^\perp x \left. \right], \\ \hat{\nabla}_x x &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\hat{M}^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (Mx)x + \hat{M}^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (Mx)x - \right. \\ &\hat{M}^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (x^\perp \hat{M}x) + [x, x] + \\ &\hat{M}^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} x \right)^\perp x + \hat{M}^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial q} x \right)^\perp x \left. \right], \end{aligned}$$

则式(20)可写成

$$B^\perp M (\nabla_x x - \hat{\nabla}_x x) = 0. \quad (22)$$

式中 $\hat{\nabla}$ 表示对应闭环系统 \hat{M} 的协变导数. 用 $x + y$ 代替代式(22)中的 x , 则有

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \frac{1}{2} B^\perp M [\nabla_{x+y} (x + y) - \hat{\nabla}_{x+y} (x + y)] = \\ &\frac{1}{2} B^\perp M [\nabla_x x + \nabla_x y + \nabla_y x + \nabla_y y - \\ &\hat{\nabla}_x x - \hat{\nabla}_x y - \hat{\nabla}_y x - \hat{\nabla}_y y] = \\ &\frac{1}{2} B^\perp M [(\nabla_x x - \hat{\nabla}_x x) + (\nabla_y y - \hat{\nabla}_y y) + \\ &2(\nabla_x y - \hat{\nabla}_x y)] = \\ &B^\perp M [\nabla_x y - \hat{\nabla}_x y]. \quad (23) \end{aligned}$$

令 $y = y', \lambda = \hat{M}^{-1} M, x = \lambda B^\perp Mx'$, 并对式(23)左乘 $(x')^T M$ 经过计算^[14], 并消去 y' , 可求得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= x'^\perp M B^\perp \lambda^T \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (M B^\perp Mx') \right]^T - \right. \\ &\left. \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (B^\perp Mx) \right]^T M - M \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (B^\perp Mx') \right\} + \end{aligned}$$

$$x'^T M B^\perp \left\{ \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\lambda B^\perp M x') \right]^T M + M \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\lambda B^\perp M x') - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (M \lambda B^\perp M x') \right]^T \right\}. \quad (24)$$

式(24)为 λ 的线性偏微分方程, 由式(24)可以求得 $\lambda B^\perp M$, 为了求出 \hat{M} , 对式(20)左乘 M 得

$$\begin{aligned} & M B^\perp \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (M \dot{q}) \dot{q} - M B^\perp \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\dot{q}^T M \dot{q}) - \\ & M B^\perp M \hat{M}^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\hat{M} \dot{q}) \dot{q} + \\ & M B^\perp M \hat{M}^{-1} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\dot{q}^T \hat{M} \dot{q}) = 0, \\ 0 = & M B^\perp \lambda^\perp \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q} \frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}^\perp \hat{M} \dot{q}) - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} (\hat{M} \dot{q}) \dot{q} \right] + \\ & M B^\perp \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial q} (M \dot{q}) \dot{q} - \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \frac{1}{2} (\dot{q}^\perp M \dot{q}) \right], \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

则可由式(25)求得 \hat{M} .

如果求得了 \hat{M} , 则可以通过势能成型匹配条件(19)求得 \hat{V} .

3.2 角度不变能量成型控制(The invariable angle energy shaping control)

欠驱动双足机器人的稳定性对地面倾斜角的大小比较敏感, 随着倾斜角度的变化, 机器人的行走将不再产生稳定行走步态. 为使机器人能在不同倾斜角度的地面上稳定的行走, Spong 等提出角度不变控制概念. 地面斜坡角度的改变相当于在空间作了旋转变换, 令 $\phi_A(q)$ 为变换后的映射角位移, $T_q \phi_A$ 为变换后的映射角速度, 针对任意旋转角度 A , Spong 等设计的控制量^[4]如下:

$$u = B(q)^{-1} [Gq - G(\phi_A(q))]. \quad (26)$$

可见, 式(26)要求系统需采用是全驱动方式, 而且只有角位置反馈信息, 无角速度反馈信息. 对比分析可见, Spong 等提出的角度不变控制实质就是势能成型控制.

通过分析机器人系统的运动学方程知, 惯性矩阵 $M(q)$ 是状态变量 θ_1, θ_2 和 θ_3 之差的函数, 所以旋转变换前后动能不变, 即 $K(\phi_A(q), T_q \phi_A(\dot{q})) = K(q, \dot{q})$, 但应用动能成型控制后, 闭环系统的动能 \hat{K} 不再具有旋转变换前后不变的性质, 即

$$K(\phi_A(q), T_q \phi_A(\dot{q})) \neq K(q, \dot{q}).$$

为此, 需要研究角度不变能量成型控制.

定理 2 γ 是开环系统(10)在能量成型控制输入式(15)作用下的解, 为使能量成型控制也具有角度不变控制的性质, 选取控制量

$$u = B^+ M [M^{-1} (C \dot{q} + G) - \hat{M}^{-1} (\hat{C} \dot{q} + \hat{G}) - \hat{u}], \quad (27)$$

则 $\phi_A(\gamma)$ 是在能量成型控制下, 系统旋转变换后由

式(27)控制的解. 其中

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{u} = & \hat{M}(q) [\hat{M}^{-1}(q) (\hat{C}(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} + \hat{G}(q)) - \\ & \hat{M}^{-1}(\phi_A(q)) (\hat{C}(\phi_A(q), T_q \phi_A(\dot{q})) \dot{q} + \hat{G}(\phi_A(q)))]. \end{aligned}$$

证 将式(27)代入式(10)可得

$$\hat{M}(q) \ddot{q} + \hat{C}(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} + \hat{G}(q) = \hat{u}. \quad (28)$$

将 \hat{u} 代入式(28)得

$$\begin{aligned} & \hat{M}(\phi_A(q)) \ddot{q} + \hat{C}(\phi_A(q), T_q \phi_A(\dot{q})) \dot{q} + \\ & \hat{G}(\phi_A(q)) = 0. \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

可见, 式(27)具有角度不变能量成型控制的效果.

证毕.

4 仿真研究(Simulation study)

4.1 能量成型控制器的求解(The solving of energy shaping controller)

摆动过程中只在支撑腿的踝关节加驱动力矩, 设

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \text{ 则 } B^\perp = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}.$$

由第3节的结论, 求得

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{G} &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ (m_2 b_2 + m_1 l_2) g \sin \theta_2 \\ m_1 g b_1 \sin \theta_3 \end{bmatrix}. \\ \hat{K}(q, \dot{q}) &= \frac{1}{2} \dot{q}^T \left\{ M(q, \dot{q}) + \begin{bmatrix} k \sin \theta_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \right\} \dot{q}, \end{aligned}$$

式中 k 为可任意选择系数, 同理可以求出碰撞后回摆过程的 \hat{K} 和 \hat{G} .

4.2 模型参数及仿真曲线(Model parameters and simulation curves)

欠驱动机器人模型参数如下: $m_1 = 1.5 \text{ kg}$, $m_2 = 3.5 \text{ kg}$, $m_H = 10 \text{ kg}$, $a_1 = 0.375 \text{ m}$, $b_1 = 0.125 \text{ m}$, $l_1 = l_2 = 0.5 \text{ m}$, $a_2 = 0.175 \text{ m}$, $b_2 = 0.325 \text{ m}$, $L = 1 \text{ m}$, $g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$, 仿真涉及的斜坡均为下坡.

图3-5为在 3° 斜坡上, k 分别为 $0, -6, 6$ 时的极限环曲线. 它们对应的支撑腿每步的最大角度差和摆动腿小腿的最大速度分别为 0.435 rad , 0.4954 rad , 0.538 rad , $6.73 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $7.74 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $7.993 \text{ rad} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. 可见, 机器人的步长增加, 速度也增大, 随着 k 值由小变大, 极限环向外扩张.

图6为在 3° 斜坡地面上稳定行走两步后, 没有采用角度不变控制策略时的极限环, 可见能在 3° 倾角地面稳定行走, 但在 5° 倾角地面不能稳定行走. 图7-8为采用本文提出的控制策略, 路面由 3° 变为 5° 过程

的摆动腿大腿、支撑腿的极限环和 θ_1, θ_2 和 θ_3 的位置曲线.

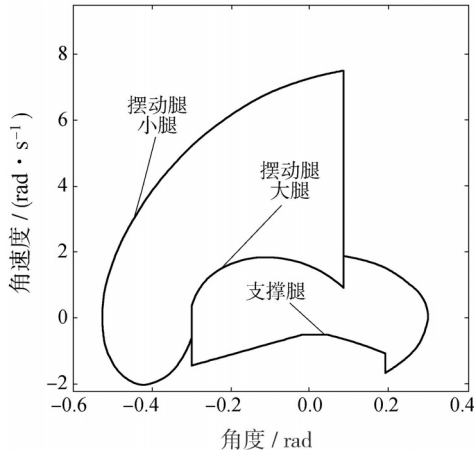


图3 3°斜坡上 $k = 0$ 时的极限环

Fig. 3 The limit cycle curve when $k = 0$ with the angle of slope is 3°

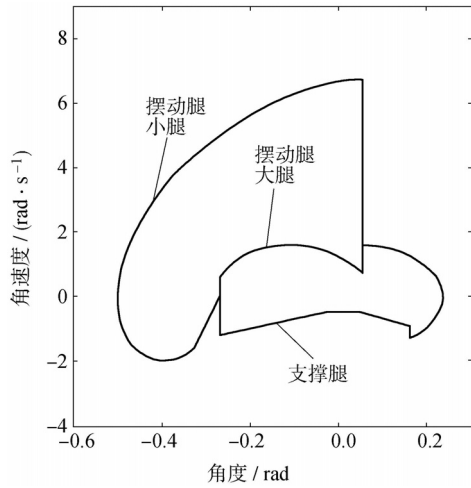


图4 3°斜坡上 $k = -6$ 时的极限环

Fig. 4 The limit cycle curve when $k = -6$ with the angle of slope is 3°

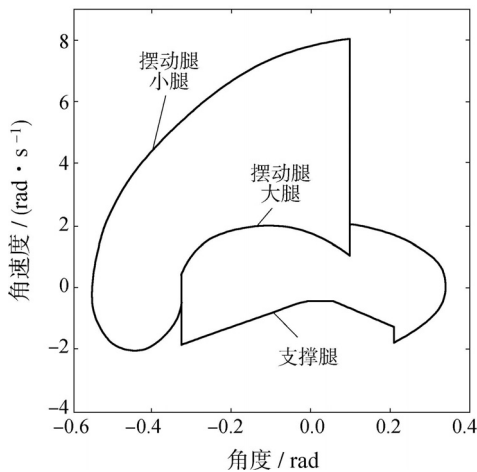


图5 3°斜坡上 $k = 6$ 时的极限环

Fig. 5 The limit cycle curve when $k = 6$ with the angle of slope is 3°

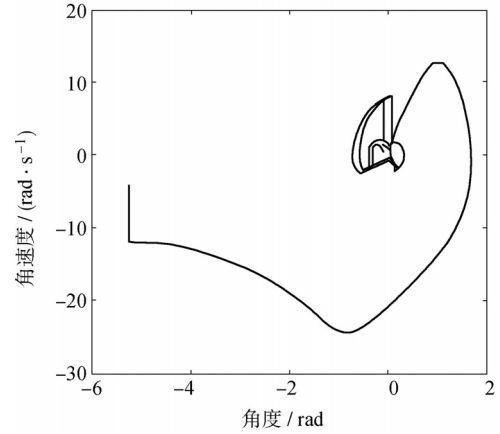


图6 无角度不变控制策略时, 斜坡由 3° 变为 5° 时的极限环
Fig. 6 The limit cycle curve when the angle of slope from 3° to 5°

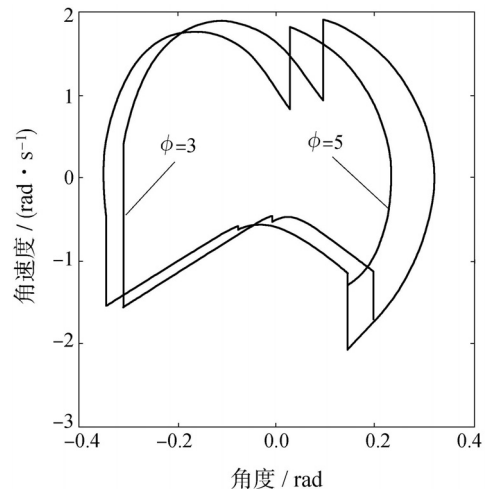


图7 斜坡由 3° 变为 5° 时支撑腿、摆动腿大腿的极限环($k = 1$)

Fig. 7 The limit cycle curve of stance leg and swing leg thigh and swing leg shank when the angle of slope changes from 3° to 5° ($k = 1$)

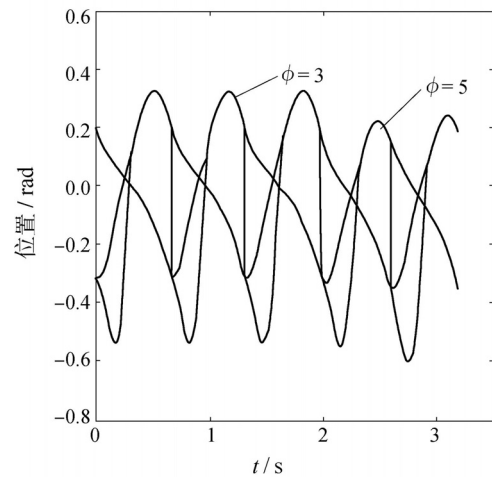


图8 斜坡由 3° 变为 5° 时的位置曲线($k = 1$)

Fig. 8 The angular displacement curve when the angle of slope changes from 3° to 5° ($k = 1$)

图9-11分别为斜坡由3°变为4°、由3°变为6°和由5°变为3°时的极限环曲线. 可见, 不同斜坡间的步态切换是平滑、快速的, 系统对地面倾角的变化有较好的适应性.

图12为采用本文提出的控制策略, 在3°和9°斜坡地面上的极限环, 从图12中可以看出, 其控制效果与Spong提出的基于角度不变的能量控制方法非常相似(但Spong提出的控制策略不具有仿生控制效果), 对于相同的控制参数, 当斜坡坡度发生变化时, 极限环产生平移.

由图9-12综合可见, 当斜坡角度由小变大时, 极限环向左平移, 斜坡角度由大变小时, 极限环向右平移, 扩大了吸引域范围, 可使机器人在较宽的斜坡角度范围稳定行走.

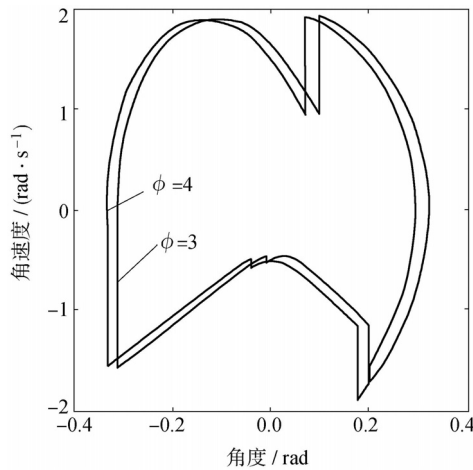


图 9 斜坡由3°变为4°时支撑腿、摆动腿大腿的极限环($k = 1$)

Fig. 9 The limit cycle curve of stance leg and swing leg thigh and swing leg shank when the angle of slope changes from 3° to 4° ($k = 1$)

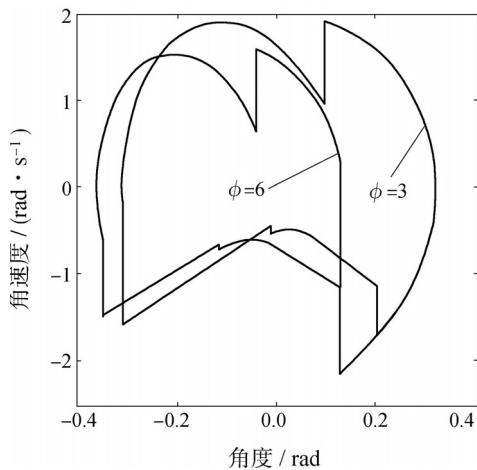


图 10 斜坡由3°变为6°时支撑腿、摆动腿大腿的极限环($k = 1$)

Fig. 10 The limit cycle curve of stance leg and swing leg thigh and swing leg shank when the angle of slope changes from 3° to 6° ($k = 1$)

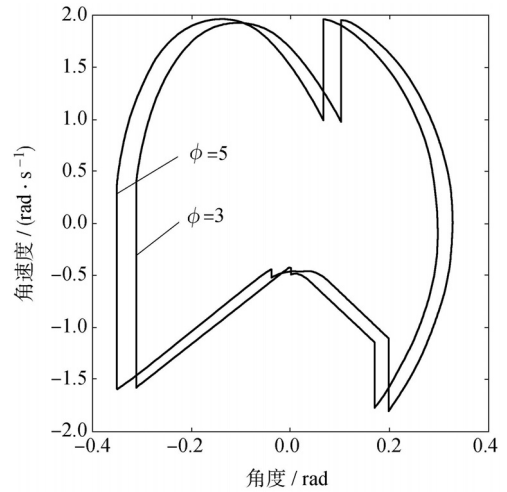


图 11 斜坡由5°变为3°时支撑腿、摆动腿大腿的极限环($k = 1$)

Fig. 11 The limit cycle curve of stance leg and swing leg thigh and swing leg shank when the angle of slope changes from 5° to 3° ($k = 1$)

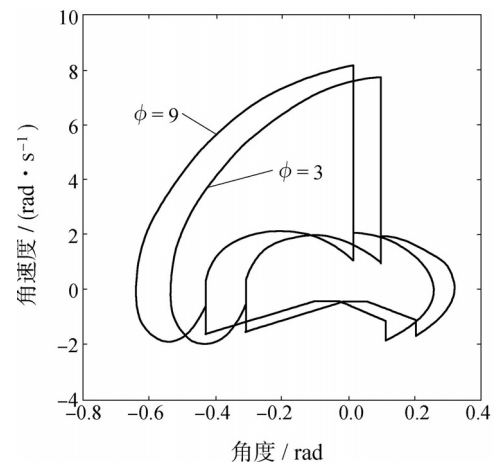


图 12 3°和9°斜坡上的极限环($k = 1$)

Fig. 12 The limit cycle curve when the angle of slope is respectively 3° and 9° ($k = 1$)

5 结论(Conclusions)

为获得与人或动物类似的行走步态, 且当行走的路面坡度发生变化后, 仍能稳定行走, 本文提出了角度不变的能量成型控制算法. 该算法用在机器人行走的摆动阶段. 通过选取动能控制的不同增益系数, 可使机器人速度和步长同时改变, 不同于以往的虚拟重力法; 另外, 本文提出的控制策略对全驱动和欠驱动方式都适合. 在仿真实验中, 对带有膝关节的双足机器人, 只在踝关节施加控制力矩, 既可以实现仿生步态行走, 又可以实现不同坡度路面快速切换.

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