Modelos

Centrifuga

l_1 $l_{c_2}cos(\delta)$ \boldsymbol{x}

Figura 6.10 Centrífuga.

Modelo cinemática directa

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = f(\delta, l_1, l_{c2}, q) = \begin{bmatrix} l_{c2} \cos(\delta) \cos(q) \\ l_{c2} \cos(\delta) \sin(q) \\ l_1 + l_c 2 \cos(\delta) \end{bmatrix} + C(\delta)$$

Cinemática diferencial

$$\dot{\boldsymbol{v}} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -l_{c2} \cos(\delta) \sin(q) \\ l_{c2} \cos(\delta) \cos(q) \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \dot{q}$$

$$\mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{v} = (-l_{c2} \cos(\delta) \sin(q) \dot{q})^2 + (l_{c2} \cos(\delta) \cos(q) \dot{q})^2 = l_{c2}^2 \cos^2(\delta) [\sin^2(q) + \cos^2(q)] \dot{q}^2 = l_{c2}^2 \cos^2(\delta) \dot{q}^2$$

Modelo de energía

Les modelos de energía cinética y potencial son:

$$\mathcal{K}(q,\dot{q}) = \frac{1}{2}mv^Tv + \frac{1}{2}I\dot{q}^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}[ml_{c2}^2\cos(\delta)^2 + I]\dot{q}^2 \quad (6.40)$$
 $\mathcal{U}(q) = mgz = mg[l_1 + l_{c2}\mathrm{sen}(\delta)](6.41)$

El lagrangiano de la centrífuga está dado por

$$egin{array}{ll} \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q}) &=& \mathcal{K}(q,\dot{q}) - \mathcal{U}(q) \ &=& rac{1}{2} \left[\, m l_{c2}^2 \, \cos(\delta)^2 + I \,
ight] \dot{q}^2 - m g \left[\, l_1 + l_{c2} \mathrm{sen}(\delta) \,
ight] \end{array}$$

Centro de masa

El centro de masa es un punto geométrico donde se encuentra concentrada la masa del sistema, sobre este punto es donde se realizan el análisis de fuerzas. El centro de masa es un parámetro de diseño del sistema mecánico, dependiendo su ubicación puede influir en saturación del servoamplificador o producir mal desempeño debido a que una componente dinámica predomina sobre las demás.

Ecuaciones de movimiento de Euler-Lagrange

El par aplicado a la centrifuga esta dado por:

$$au = rac{d}{dt} \left[rac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}}
ight] - \left[rac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial q}
ight] + b\dot{q}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \dot{q}} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} [ml_{c2}^2 \cos(\delta)^2 + I] \dot{q}^2 - mg [l_1 + l_{c2} \sin(\delta)] \end{bmatrix} = [ml_c^2 \cos(\delta) + I] \dot{q}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} ml_c^2 \cos(\delta) + I \end{bmatrix} \dot{q} = [ml_c^2 \sin(\delta) + I] \ddot{q}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial q} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} [ml_{c2}^2 \cos(\delta)^2 + I] \dot{q}^2 - mg [l_1 + l_{c2} \sin(\delta)] \end{bmatrix} = 0$$

El modelo dinámico de la centrifuga incluyendo la fricción, esta dado por:

$$\tau = [ml_{c2}^2 \operatorname{sen}(\delta) + I] \ddot{q} + b\dot{q}$$

$$\underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} q \\ \dot{q} \end{bmatrix}}_{\dot{x}} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q} \\ [ml_{c2}^2 \cdot \text{sen}(\delta) + I]^{-1} [\tau - b\dot{q}] \end{bmatrix}}_{f(x)}$$

Modelos

Robots de 2 grados de libertad

Modelo cinemática directa

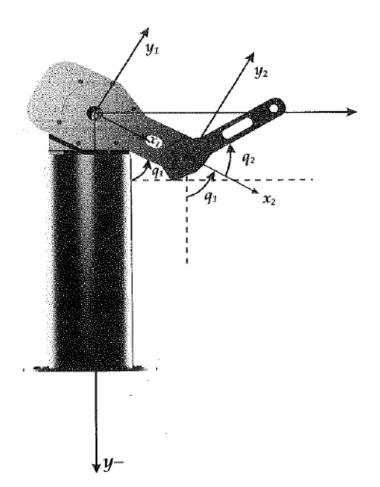


Figura 6.15 Robot manipulador de 2 gdl.

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = f(l_{c1}, q_1) = \begin{bmatrix} l_{c1} \operatorname{sen}(q_1) \\ -l_{c1} \operatorname{cos}(q_1) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x_2 \\ y_2 \end{bmatrix} = f(l_1, l_{c2}, q_1, q_2) = \begin{bmatrix} l_1 \operatorname{sen}(q_1) + l_{c2} \operatorname{sen}(q_1 + q_2) \\ -l_1 \operatorname{cos}(q_1) - l_{c2} \operatorname{cos}(q_1 + q_2) \end{bmatrix}$$

Cinemática diferencial

$$egin{array}{ll} oldsymbol{v}_1 &=& rac{d}{dt} egin{bmatrix} x_1 \ y_1 \end{bmatrix} = rac{d}{dt} egin{bmatrix} l_{c1} & ext{sen}(q_1) \ -l_{c1} & ext{cos}(q_1) \end{bmatrix} = egin{bmatrix} -l_{c1} & ext{cos}(q_1) \ l_{c1} & ext{sen}(q_1) \end{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \end{array}$$

$$v_{2} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} \\ y_{2} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} l_{1} \operatorname{sen}(q_{1}) + l_{c2} \operatorname{sen}(q_{1} + q_{2}) \\ -l_{1} \operatorname{cos}(q_{1}) - l_{c2} \operatorname{cos}(q_{1} + q_{2}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} l_{1} \operatorname{cos}(q_{1}) + l_{c2} \operatorname{cos}(q_{1} + q_{2}) & l_{c2} \operatorname{cos}(q_{1} + q_{2}) \\ l_{1} \operatorname{sen}(q_{1}) + l_{c2} \operatorname{sen}(q_{1} + q_{2}) & l_{c2} \operatorname{sen}(q_{1} + q_{2}) \end{bmatrix}}_{J(q)} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_{1} \\ \dot{q}_{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{v}_{1}^{T}\boldsymbol{v}_{1} &= \left[-l_{c1}\cos(q_{1})\dot{q}_{1} \right]^{2} + \left[l_{c1}\sin(q_{1})\dot{q}_{1} \right]^{2} = l_{c1}^{2}\dot{q}_{1}^{2} \\ \boldsymbol{v}_{2}^{T}\boldsymbol{v}_{2} &= \left[\left(l_{1}\cos(q_{1}) + l_{c2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \right)\dot{q}_{1} + l_{c2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2})\dot{q}_{2} \right]^{2} + \\ &= \left[\left(l_{1}\sin(q_{1}) + l_{c2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2}) \right)\dot{q}_{1} + l_{c2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2})\dot{q}_{2} \right]^{2} \\ &= \left[l_{1}\cos(q_{1}) + l_{c2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \right]^{2}\dot{q}_{1}^{2} + l_{c2}^{2}\cos^{2}(q_{1} + q_{2})^{2}\dot{q}_{2}^{2} + \\ &= 2\left[l_{1}\cos(q_{1}) + l_{c2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \right] l_{c2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2})\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} + \\ &= \left(l_{1}\sin(q_{1}) + l_{c2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2}) \right)^{2}\dot{q}_{1}^{2} + l_{c2}^{2}\sin^{2}(q_{1} + q_{2})\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} + \\ &= \left[l_{1}^{2}\cos^{2}(q_{1}) + l_{c2}^{2}\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \right] l_{c2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2})\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} \\ &= \left[l_{1}^{2}\cos^{2}(q_{1}) + l_{c2}^{2}\cos^{2}(q_{1} + q_{2}) + 2l_{1}l_{c2}\cos(q_{1})\cos(q_{1} + q_{2}) \right]\dot{q}_{1}^{2} + \\ &+ l_{c2}^{2}\cos^{2}(q_{1} + q_{2})\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} + l_{c2}^{2}\sin^{2}(q_{1} + q_{2})\dot{q}_{2}^{2} + \\ &= \left[l_{1}^{2}\sin^{2}(q_{1}) + l_{c2}^{2}\sin^{2}(q_{1} + q_{2}) + 2l_{1}l_{c2}\sin(q_{1})\sin(q_{1} + q_{2}) \right]\dot{q}_{1}^{2} + \\ &+ 2l_{1}l_{c2}\sin(q_{1})\sin(q_{1} + q_{2})\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} \\ &= \left[l_{1}^{2} + l_{c2}^{2} + 2l_{1}l_{c2}\cos(q_{2}) \right]\dot{q}_{1}^{2} + l_{c2}^{2}\dot{q}_{2}^{2} + 2\left[l_{1}l_{c2}\cos(q_{2}) + l_{c2}^{2} \right]\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} \end{aligned}$$

Modelo de energía

El tipo de movimiento que describe el robot manipulador de 2 gdl es una combinación de componentes d_{ϵ} traslación y rotacional, por lo que:

$$\mathcal{K}(q,\dot{q}) = \frac{1}{2} m_1 v_1^T v_1 + \frac{1}{2} I_1 \dot{q}^2 + \frac{1}{2} m_2 v_2^T v_2 + \frac{1}{2} I_2 \left[\dot{q}_1^2 + \dot{q}_2 \right]^2
= \frac{1}{2} m_1 l_{c1}^2 \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} I_1 \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[m_2 l_1^2 + m_2 l_{c2}^2 + 2 m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \cos(q_2) \right] \dot{q}_1^2 + m_2 l_{c2}^2 \dot{q}_2^2
+ 2 \left[m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \cos(q_2) + m_2 l_{c2}^2 \right] \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2 + \frac{1}{2} I_2 \left[\dot{q}_1 + \dot{q}_2 \right]^2
= \frac{1}{2} \left[m_1 l_{c1}^2 + I_1 + I_2 + m_2 l_1^2 + m_2 l_{c2}^2 + 2 m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \cos(q_2) \right] \dot{q}_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \left[I_2 + m_2 l_{c2}^2 \right] \dot{q}_2^2
+ \left[m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \cos(q_2) + m_2 l_{c2}^2 + I_2 \right] \dot{q}_1 \dot{q}_2$$

La energía potencial $\mathcal{U}(q)$ del centro de masa para ambos eslabones está dada como:

$$\mathcal{U}(q) = m_1 g l_{c1} \left[1 - \cos(q_1) \right] + m_2 g \left[\left(l_1 + l_{c2} \right) - \left(l_1 \cos(q_1) + l_{c2} \cos(q_1 + q_2) \right) \right].$$

Ecuaciones de movimiento de Euler- Lagrange

$$\mathcal{L}(oldsymbol{q},\dot{oldsymbol{q}}) = \mathcal{K}(oldsymbol{q},\dot{oldsymbol{q}}) - \mathcal{U}(oldsymbol{q}),$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_{1}} &= \left[m_{1}l_{c1}^{2} + I_{1} + I_{2} + m_{2}l_{1}^{2} + m_{2}l_{c2}^{2} + 2m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\cos(q_{2}) \right] \dot{q}_{1} + \left[m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\cos(q_{2}) + m_{2}l_{c2}^{2} + I_{2} \right] \dot{q}_{2} \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_{2}} &= \left[I_{2} + m_{2}l_{c2}^{2} \right] \dot{q}_{2} + \left[m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\cos(q_{2}) + m_{2}l_{c2}^{2} + I_{2} \right] \dot{q}_{1} \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_{1}} \right] &= \left[m_{1}l_{c1}^{2} + I_{1} + I_{2} + m_{2}l_{1}^{2} + m_{2}l_{c2}^{2} + 2m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\cos(q_{2}) \right] \ddot{q}_{1} + \left[m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\cos(q_{2}) + m_{2}l_{c2}^{2} + I_{2} \right] \ddot{q}_{2} \\ &- 2m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\sin(q_{2})\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} - m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\sin(q_{2})\dot{q}_{2}^{2} \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial \dot{q}_{2}} \right] &= \left[I_{2} + m_{2}l_{2}^{2} \right] \ddot{q}_{2} + \left[m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\cos(q_{2}) + m_{2}l_{c2}^{2} + I_{2} \right] \ddot{q}_{1} - m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\sin(q_{2})\dot{q}_{2}\dot{q}_{1} \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial q_{1}} &= -m_{1}gl_{c1}\sin(q_{1}) - m_{2}g\left(l_{1}\sin(q_{1}) + l_{c2}\sin(q_{1}) + l_{c2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2}) \right) \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}(q,\dot{q})}{\partial q_{2}} &= -m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\sin(q_{2})\dot{q}_{1}^{2} - m_{2}l_{1}l_{c2}\sin(\dot{q}_{2})\dot{q}_{1}\dot{q}_{2} - m_{2}gl_{c2}\sin(q_{1} + q_{2}) \end{split}$$

Los pares aplicados del robot de 2 gdl incluyendo el fenómeno de fricción esta dado por:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \end{bmatrix} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} m_1 l_{c1}^2 + m_2 l_1^2 + m_2 l_{c2}^2 + 2m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \cos(q_2) + I_1 + I_2 & m_2 l_{c2}^2 + m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \cos(q_2) + I_2 \\ m_2 l_{c2}^2 + m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \cos(q_2) + I_2 & m_2 l_{c2}^2 + I_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{M(q)} \ddot{q} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} -2m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \sin(q_2) \dot{q}_2 & -m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \sin(q_2) \dot{q}_2 \\ m_2 l_1 l_{c2} \sin(q_2) \dot{q}_1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}}_{C(q, \dot{q})} \dot{q} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} l_{c1} m_1 \sin(q_1) + m_2 l_1 \sin(q_1) + m_2 l_{c2} \sin(q_1 + q_2) \\ m_2 l_{c2} \sin(q_1 + q_2) \end{bmatrix}}_{g(q)} + \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} l_{b1} & 0 \\ 0 & b_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1 \\ \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix}}_{B\dot{q}}$$

$$\tau = M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q,\dot{q})\dot{q} + g(q) + B\dot{q}$$

 $M(q) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ se le denomina matriz de inercia $M(q)\ddot{q} + C(q, \dot{q})\dot{q} + g(q) + B\dot{q}$ $M(q) \in \mathbb{R}$ so to define $M(q) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ matriz de fuerza centrípetas y de Coriolis $C(q, \dot{q}) \in \mathbb{R}^{2 \times 2}$ vector de pares gravitacionales $g(q) \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$\underbrace{\frac{d}{dt} \begin{bmatrix} q \\ \dot{q} \end{bmatrix}}_{x} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q} \\ M^{-1}(q) \left[\tau - C(q, \dot{q}) \dot{q} - B \dot{q} - g(q) \right] \end{bmatrix}}_{f(x)}$$
 Vector de posición: $q = \begin{bmatrix} q_1, q_2 \end{bmatrix}^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$ Vector de velocidad $\begin{bmatrix} \dot{q}_1, \dot{q}_2 \end{bmatrix}^T \in \mathbb{R}^2$

$$egin{aligned} oldsymbol{x} = egin{bmatrix} oldsymbol{q} \ \dot{oldsymbol{q}} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^4. \end{aligned}$$