

含铰链间隙的刚-柔机械臂动力学模型

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摘要 根据 Hertz 接触定律和 Coulomb 摩擦定律, 建立了含间隙平面旋转铰的力学模型; 采用几何变形约束法和模态缩聚技术描述柔性机械臂的非线性变形; 同时考虑两个旋转铰的间隙特性和柔性臂的弹性变形, 最终采用 Kane 方程建立了含铰链间隙的刚-柔机械臂系统的动力学模型.

关键词 多体系统, 铰链间隙, Kane 方程, 机械臂

引言

机械多体系统是靠各种铰链把各个体连接起来, 用于实现特定的运动功能. 常用的铰链有平面旋转铰、圆柱铰、球铰、滑移铰等. 传统的多体系统动力学建模方法都是把铰链视为理想铰链, 即各种铰链都是光滑的、不含间隙的. 然而工程中的多体系统其铰链间隙是客观存在的. 设计公差和制造误差使得铰链本身就存在间隙, 而使用过程中的摩擦、磨损、热变形等因素使间隙增大. 铰链间隙对机械多体系统的动力学特性具有很大影响, 使实际运动与理想运动产生偏差, 增加了部件的动应力, 引起部件的振动并产生噪声, 加速磨损, 导致精度下降甚至整个部件的失效. 所以计及铰链间隙特性的多体系统动力学研究已经成为目前的前沿课题, 具有重要的实际意义^[1,2]. 本文将着重讨论平面旋转铰的力学模型, 并基于 Kane 方程^[3]对一含铰链间隙的平面刚-柔机械臂系统进行动力学建模.

1 平面旋转铰链的力学模型

如图 1 所示的圆柱与内圆柱面接触问题, 设销轴弹性模量为 E_1 , 泊松比为 ν_1 ; 内圆柱弹性模量为 E_2 , 泊松比为 ν_2 , Dubowsky^[4]推广了 Hertz 接触定律^[5], 提出如下形式的接触力 F_N 与变形 δ 的非线性关系式.

$$\delta = \left(\frac{k_1 + k_2}{2a} \right) \left[\ln \left(\frac{8\alpha^3}{F_N R (k_1 + k_2)} \right) + 1 \right] F_N \quad (1)$$

式中 R, k_1, k_2 分别为

$$R = \frac{R_1 R_2}{R_1 - R_2}, k_1 = \frac{1 - \nu_1^2}{\pi E_1}, k_2 = \frac{1 - \nu_2^2}{\pi E_2} \quad (2)$$

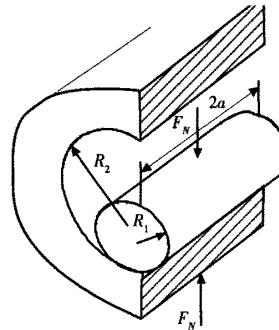


图 1 圆柱面接触问题

Fig. 1 Contact analysis between two cylinders

对(1)式作线性化处理并考虑阻尼作用, 可以写出如下形式的接触力表达式^[6].

$$F_N = K\delta + D\dot{\delta} \quad (3)$$

式中 K 为线性化接触刚度系数, D 为阻尼系数, $\dot{\delta}$ 为接触速度.

根据 Coulomb 摩擦定律^[4], 在接触点处销轴受到的摩擦力 F_T 为

$$F_T = -\frac{\nu_T}{|\nu_T|} \mu F_N \quad (4)$$

式中 ν_T 为在接触点销轴相对于轴瓦的切向速度, μ 为 Coulomb 摩擦系数, F_N 为法向接触力.

图 2 为根据 Hertz 接触定律和 Coulomb 摩擦定

律建立的含间隙平面旋转铰链的力学模型。在轴瓦中心建立坐标系 $O_{1}XY$, 设销轴中心坐标为 (x_1, y_1) , 销轴与轴瓦半径分别为 R_1 和 R_2 , 则间隙为 $c = R_1 - R_2$, 接触变形为 $\delta = \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} - c$. 所以可把接触力与摩擦力记为如下形式

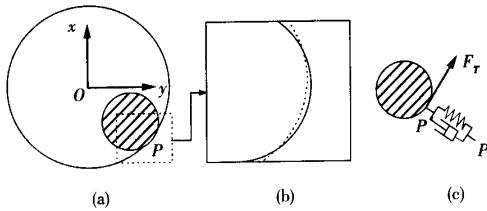


图 2 含间隙平面旋转铰链力学模型

Fig. 2 Mechanics model of a planer revolute joint with clearance

$$\begin{cases} F_N = (K\delta + D_i \dot{\delta})S(\delta) \\ F_T = \left(-\frac{\nu_T}{|\nu_T|} \mu F_N \right) S(\delta) \end{cases}, S(\delta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \delta > 0 \\ 0 & \delta \leq 0 \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

2 计及铰链间隙的刚-柔机械臂动力学模型

2.1 系统描述

如图 3 所示的含有铰链间隙平面刚-柔机械臂系统, 1 为刚性臂, 2 为柔性臂。刚性臂与惯性系 O_1XY 间、柔性臂与刚性臂间均以旋转铰链连接, 为了表示方便, 对旋转铰链作了放大处理。C 为刚性臂的质心, P 为柔性臂上任意一点, $BX'Y'$ 为固定在柔性臂上的随动坐标系, b_1, b_2 分别为平行于 O_1X , O_1Y 的单位向量, b_3 与 b_1, b_2 组成一组正交单位矢量。 O_1 为与惯性系 O_1XY 固结的轴瓦的中心, 轴瓦的半径为 r_1 。刚性臂左端为销轴, 半径为 r_2 , A 为销轴中心; 右端为轴瓦, 半径为 r_3 , O_2 为轴瓦中心。柔性臂左端为销轴, 半径为 r_4 , B 为销轴中心。设作用在刚性臂上的驱动力矩为 τ_1 , 作用在柔性臂上的驱动力矩为 τ_2 。刚性臂长为 l_1 , 密度为 ρ_1 , 截面积为 A_1 ; 柔性臂长为 l_2 , 弹性模量为 E , 截面惯性矩为 I , 密度为 ρ_2 , 宽度为 a , 厚度为 b 。两个旋转铰链的径向间隙分别为: $c_1 = r_1 - r_2$, $c_2 = r_3 - r_4$; λ_i, ϕ_i, q_i 分别为柔性臂第 i 阶横向振动频率、振型与模态坐标; 其它参数如图所示。

分别把两个铰链的接触变形 δ_1, δ_2 ; 接触力 F_{N1}, F_{N2} 和摩擦力 F_{T1}, F_{T2} 记为

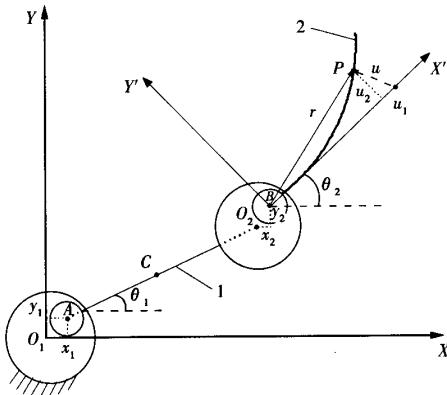


图 3 含铰链间隙的刚-柔机械臂系统

Fig. 3 Rigid-flexible mechanical arm with joint clearance

$$\delta_i = \sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2} - c_i \quad (i=1,2) \quad (6)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{Ni} = (K_i \delta_i + D_i \dot{\delta}_i)S(\delta_i) \\ F_{Ti} = \left(-\frac{V_{Ti}}{|V_{Ti}|} \mu_i F_{Ni} \right) S(\delta_i) \end{cases} \quad (i=1,2) \quad (7)$$

式中 K_1, K_2, D_1, D_2 分别为两个铰链的线性化接触刚度系数与阻尼系数, μ_1, μ_2 为摩擦系数, V_{T1}, V_{T2} 分别为两个铰链接触点的相对切向速度。

2.2 柔性臂的变形描述

采用几何变形约束法建立柔性臂的几何非线性位移表达式^[7], 并利用模态缩聚来降低自由度数目。设取前 N 阶模态并采用求和惯例, 把 P 点的变形记为

$$\begin{cases} u_1 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \left(\frac{\partial u_2(\delta, t)}{\partial \delta} \right)^2 d\delta = -\frac{1}{2} H_{ij} q_i q_j \\ u_2 = \phi_i q_i \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N) \end{cases} \quad (8)$$

$$H_{ij} = \int_0^x \frac{d\phi_i(\delta)}{d\delta} \frac{d\phi_j(\delta)}{d\delta} d\delta \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, N) \quad (9)$$

2.3 运动学分析

对柔性臂取 1 阶模态进行离散化^[7], 则系统的自由度数目为 7, 分别为 $x_1, y_1, \theta_1, x_2, y_2, \theta_2, q_1$; 取广义速率为 $\dot{x}_1, \dot{y}_1, \dot{\theta}_1, \dot{x}_2, \dot{y}_2, \dot{\theta}_2, \dot{q}_1$ 。设 A 点的速度为 V_A , C 点速度为 V_C , O_2 点的速度为 V_{O_2} , 刚性臂的角速度为 ω_1 , 刚性臂质心 C 的加速度为 a_c , 刚性臂的角加速度为 ϵ_1 , B 点的速度为 V_B , 随动坐标系 $BX'Y'$ 的角速度为 ω_2 , 柔性臂上任意一点 P 的速度和加速度分别为 V_P 和 a_P 。

$$V_A = \dot{x}_1 b_1 + \dot{y}_1 b_2 \quad (10)$$

$$V_C = \left(\dot{x}_1 - \frac{l_1}{2} \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_1 \right) b_1 + \left(\dot{y}_1 + \frac{l_1}{2} \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_1 \right) b_2 \quad (11)$$

$$\mathbf{V}_{O_2} = (\dot{x}_1 - l_1 \dot{\theta}_1) \mathbf{b}_1 + (\dot{y}_1 + l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_1) \mathbf{b}_2 \quad (12)$$

$$\omega_i = \dot{\theta}_i \mathbf{b}_3 \quad (i=1,2) \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a}_C = & \left(\ddot{x}_2 - \frac{l_1}{2} \ddot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_1 - \frac{l_1}{2} \dot{\theta}_1^2 \cos \theta_1 \right) \mathbf{b}_1 + \\ & \left(\ddot{y}_1 + \frac{l_1}{2} \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_1 - \frac{l_1}{2} \dot{\theta}_1^2 \cos \theta_1 \right) \mathbf{b}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 = \dot{\theta}_1 \mathbf{b}_3 \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V}_B = & \mathbf{V}_{O_2} + \mathbf{V}_{BO_2} = (\dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2 - l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_1) \mathbf{b}_1 + \\ & (\dot{y}_1 + \dot{y}_2 + l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_1) \mathbf{b}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{V}_P = & \mathbf{V}_B + \boldsymbol{\omega}_2 \times \mathbf{r} + \dot{\mathbf{u}} = [(\dot{x}_1 + \dot{x}_2 - l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \sin \theta_1) - \\ & (\dot{\theta}_2 \phi_1 q_1 + H_{11} \dot{q}_1 q_1) \cos \theta_2 - (x \dot{\theta}_2 - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}_2 H_{11} q_1^2 + \dot{\phi}_1 q_1) \sin \theta_2] \mathbf{b}_1 + \\ & [(\dot{y}_1 + \dot{y}_2 + l_1 \dot{\theta}_1 \cos \theta_1) - \\ & (\dot{\theta}_2 \phi_1 q_1 + H_{11} \dot{q}_1 q_1) \sin \theta_2 + (x \dot{\theta}_2 - \\ & \frac{1}{2} \dot{\theta}_2 H_{11} q_1^2 + \dot{\phi}_1 q_1) \cos \theta_2] \mathbf{b}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

2.4 动力学分析

各偏速度矢量详见文献[7],不计销轴与轴瓦的质量,刚性臂所受到的惯性力可以简化为过质心点C的主矢 \mathbf{F}_{1g} 和主矩 \mathbf{T}_{1g} ,它们分别为

$$\mathbf{F}_{1g} = -\rho_1 A_1 l_1 \mathbf{a}_C \quad (18)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_{\dot{x}_i} = V_{Ax_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{N1} + V_{O_2 \dot{x}_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{N2} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1\dot{x}_i} \cdot (\tau_1 - \tau_2 + \mathbf{T}_{T1} + \mathbf{T}_{T2}) - V_{B\dot{x}_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{N2} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2\dot{x}_i} \cdot (\tau_2 + \mathbf{T}'_{T2}) \\ F_{\dot{y}_i} = V_{Ay_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{N1} + V_{O_2 \dot{y}_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{N2} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1\dot{y}_i} \cdot (\tau_1 - \tau_2 + \mathbf{T}_{T1} + \mathbf{T}_{T2}) - V_{B\dot{y}_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{N2} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2\dot{y}_i} \cdot (\tau_2 + \mathbf{T}'_{T2}) \\ F_{\dot{\theta}_i} = V_{A\theta_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{N1} + V_{O_2 \dot{\theta}_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{N2} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1\dot{\theta}_i} \cdot (\tau_1 - \tau_2 + \mathbf{T}_{T1} + \mathbf{T}_{T2}) - V_{B\dot{\theta}_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{N2} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{2\dot{\theta}_i} \cdot (\tau_2 + \mathbf{T}'_{T2}) \\ F_{\dot{q}_i} = -\lambda_1^2 q_1 \quad (i=1,2) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

为了得到以矩阵形式来表达的动力学方程,把广义惯性力与广义主动力写成列阵形式为

$$\mathbf{F} = [F_{\dot{x}_1}, F_{\dot{x}_2}, F_{\dot{\theta}_1}, F_{\dot{x}_2}, F_{\dot{\theta}_2}, F_{\dot{q}_1}]^T \quad (27)$$

$$\mathbf{F}^* = [F_{\dot{x}_1}^*, F_{\dot{x}_2}^*, F_{\dot{\theta}_1}^*, F_{\dot{x}_2}^*, F_{\dot{\theta}_2}^*, F_{\dot{q}_1}^*]^T \quad (28)$$

根据Kane方程,得到计及铰链间隙的刚-柔机械臂动力学方程为

$$\mathbf{F} + \mathbf{F}^* = \mathbf{0} \quad (29)$$

3 结束语

同时考虑两个铰链间隙的刚-柔机械臂动力学模型较常规的理想铰链的刚-柔机械臂模型或含铰链间隙的双刚体模型更具客观性和真实性,为动力学仿真奠定了基础.但由于铰链间隙和弹性变形的同时引入,使得小量级的弹性变形与大范围刚体

$$\mathbf{T}_{1g} = -I_1 \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_1 \quad (19)$$

式中 I_1 为刚性臂沿过其质心且垂直于运动平面的轴线的转动惯量.

柔性臂上任意一点 P 所在的微元的惯性力为

$$d\mathbf{F}_{2g} = -\rho_2 A_2 q_P dx \quad (20)$$

近似把摩擦力 $\mathbf{F}_{T1}, \mathbf{F}_{T2}$ 简化为对刚性臂的销轴与轴瓦的力矩 $\mathbf{T}_{T1}, \mathbf{T}_{T2}$,把摩擦力 $-\mathbf{F}_{T2}$ 简化为对柔性臂销轴的力矩 \mathbf{T}'_{T2} ,并认为接触力均作用在销轴或轴瓦的中心点.

$$\boldsymbol{\tau}_i = \boldsymbol{\tau}_i \mathbf{b}_3 \quad (i=1,2) \quad (21)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{N1} = -F_{N1} \frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}} \mathbf{b}_1 - F_{N1} \frac{y_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2}} \mathbf{b}_2 \quad (22)$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{N2} = F_{N2} \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}} \mathbf{b}_1 - F_{N2} \frac{y_2}{\sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2}} \mathbf{b}_2 \quad (23)$$

$$\mathbf{T}_{T1} = F_{T1} \boldsymbol{\tau}_2 \mathbf{b}_3, \mathbf{T}_{T2} = F_{T2} \boldsymbol{\tau}_3 \mathbf{b}_3, \mathbf{T}'_{T2} = -F_{T2} \boldsymbol{\tau}_2 \mathbf{b}_3 \quad (24)$$

系统的广义主动力和广义惯性力分别为

$$\begin{cases} F_{\dot{x}_i}^* = V_{Cx_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{1g} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1\dot{x}_i} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{1g} + \int_0^{l_2} \mathbf{V}_{p\dot{x}_i} (-\rho_2 A_2 \mathbf{a}_P) dx \\ F_{\dot{y}_i}^* = V_{Cy_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{1g} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1\dot{y}_i} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{1g} + \int_0^{l_2} \mathbf{V}_{p\dot{y}_i} (-\rho_2 A_2 \mathbf{a}_P) dx \\ F_{\dot{\theta}_i}^* = V_{C\theta_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{1g} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1\dot{\theta}_i} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{1g} + \int_0^{l_2} \mathbf{V}_{p\dot{\theta}_i} (-\rho_2 A_2 \mathbf{a}_P) dx \\ F_{\dot{q}_i}^* = V_{Cq_i} \cdot \mathbf{F}_{1g} + \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1q_i} \cdot \mathbf{T}_{1g} + \int_0^{l_2} \mathbf{V}_{pq_i} (-\rho_2 A_2 \mathbf{a}_P) dx \end{cases} \quad (i=1,2) \quad (25)$$

运动、含间隙铰链的单边约束方程强烈耦合,动力学方程具有强非线性、时变性、甚至导致病态.因此,需要寻求更为先进的数值解算方法.

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A DYNAMIC MODEL OF THE MECHANICAL ARM WITH JOINT CLEARANCE

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Abstract Joint clearance exists in mechanical multibody systems, which affects the constraint conditions, the degree of freedoms, and the topological structures of the mechanical system. Based on the Hertz's contact law and the Coulomb's friction law, a mechanical model of the planar revolute joint with clearance was built. A two-beam mechanical arm with one rigid beam and one flexible beam was studied, and the elastic distortion of the flexible beam was described by the geometrical deformation constraint method and the modal condensation method. By using the Kane's equation, a complete dynamic model of the mechanical arm, which considered two planer revolute joints with clearance, was built, and the model was more realistic and precise compared to the conventional one.

Key words multibody system, joint clearance, Kane's equation, mechanical arm