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基于牛顿-欧拉法的 4-UPS-UPU 并联机构动力学方程

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摘要:采用牛顿-欧拉法建立了空间并联机构的动力学方程,用于研究 4-UPS-UPU 五自由度空间并联机构的刚体动力学建模。分析了 4-UPS-UPU 并联机构的支链受力和动平台受力情况,基于牛顿-欧拉法推导出了该并联机构的刚体动力学方程。利用 Matlab 分别对动平台在空载和加载条件下的驱动力进行理论计算,得到了该机构 5 个驱动杆的驱动力。最后,利用 ADAMS 对 4-UPS-UPU 并联机构虚拟样机进行了动力学仿真分析。结果表明:并联机构在 Z 轴为 0.95 m 的平面内按半径为 0.01 m 的圆轨迹运动时,驱动杆 1 受力最大,空载时最大值达 -760.6 N,加载时最大值达 -889.7 N。理论计算结果和虚拟样机仿真结果基本一致,验证了理论模型的正确性。该项研究为 4-UPS-UPU 五自由度并联机构物理样机的制造奠定了理论基础,也为其他空间并联机构刚体动力学建模提供了思路。

关键词:并联机构;4-UPS-UPU 并联机构;牛顿-欧拉法;动力学方程;动力学分析

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Dynamic equation of 4-UPS-UPU parallel mechanism based on Newton-Euler approach

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Abstract: The dynamics equation of a space parallel mechanism was established on the basis of Newton-Euler approach to explore the rigid-body dynamic modeling of the 4-UPS-UPU 5-DOF parallel mechanism. The forces of driving limbs and a moving platform for the parallel mechanism were analyzed, and the rigid-body dynamics equation of 4-UPS-UPU parallel mechanism was derived by Newton-Euler approach. Then, Matlab was used to calculate numerically the driving forces for the moving platform with or without loads, and the driving forces of five driving limbs were obtained respectively. Finally, the ADAMS was taken to perform the dynamic simulation for a virtual

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prototype of the parallel mechanism. Research results indicate that when the parallel mechanism moves a circle with a radius of 0.01 m in the Z axis at a 0.95 m plane, the driving force of the limb 1 is the maximum, the maximum value without the load is -760.6 N, and that with the load is -889.7 N. The theoretical calculation results are greatly consistent with that of virtual prototype simulation, which verifies that the rigid-body dynamics analysis is correct. The research not only provides a theoretical basis for manufacture of 4-UPS-UPU parallel mechanism, but also suggests a way to the rigid body dynamics modeling for other spatial parallel mechanisms.

Key words: parallel mechanism; 4-UPS-UPU parallel mechanism; Newton-Euler approach; dynamic equation; dynamic analysis

1 引言

并联机构是由 2 个或 2 个以上的驱动器通过杆系同时作用于运动平台的机构^[1-6],具有刚度高、承载能力强、累积误差小、结构紧凑等优点,与传统串联机构在结构和性质特点上呈对偶关系,在运动模拟器、微操作机器人、力和力矩传感器、并联机床、医疗器械、天文望远镜、可视化触觉装置等需高刚度、高精度、高负载而无需很大工作空间的领域得到了广泛的应用,已成为国际机构学和机器人领域的研究热点。

并联机构的刚体动力学建模是机构物理样机的设计制造及控制的基础,是机构实际应用中必须要解决的基础问题^[7-9]。目前常用的刚体动力学建模方法包括拉格朗日方程法、虚功原理法、凯恩方程法、牛顿-欧拉法等^[10-17]。不同建模方法具有各自不同的特点,动力学建模过程也不同,但结果是一致的。与其他方法相比,牛顿-欧拉法具有物理意义清楚,容易求解系统内部的约束反力的特点,多被应用于 2、3、4 自由度并联机构的刚体动力学建模中^[18]。

本文以作者提出的具有自主知识产权的 4-UPS-UPU 三维移动二维转动 5 自由度空间并联机构为例,基于牛顿-欧拉方法对 5 自由度空间并联机构的刚体动力学建模问题进行研究,首先对并联机构支链受力情况和动平台受力情况进行了分析,然后采用牛顿-欧拉法推导出了并联机构的刚体动力学方程,并通过理论计算和虚拟样机仿真实现了考虑动平台空载和有外载荷时并联机构 5 个驱动杆驱动力的分析,验证了所建动力学方程的可靠性和正确性,为 4-UPS-UPU 空间并联机构的设计制造和控制奠定了理论基础,也为其他空间并联机构的刚体动力学建模提供借鉴和参考。

2 并联机构动力学建模

2.1 并联机构的结构描述

4-UPS-UPU 并联机构是由定平台、动平台以及连接定平台和动平台的驱动分支组成,定平台通过 UPU(虎克铰-移动副-虎克铰)驱动分支和 4 个结构完全相同的 UPS(虎克铰-移动副-球铰)驱动分支与动平台相连接,如图 1 所示。

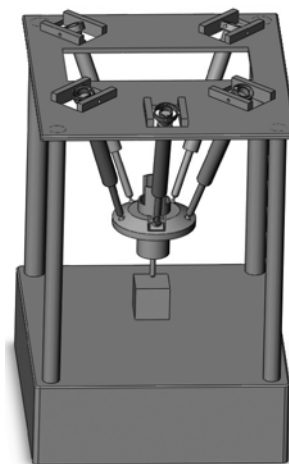


图 1 4-UPS-UPU 并联机构实体模型图

Fig. 1 Solid model of 4-UPS-UPU parallel mechanism

2.2 支链坐标系的建立

如图 2 所示,在 4-UPS-UPU 并联机构的各支链上建立支链坐标系 $C_i-X_{C_i}Y_{C_i}Z_{C_i}$, Z_{C_i} 轴沿杆件的方向, Y_{C_i} 轴为 Z_{C_i} 轴与 Z_A 轴的叉积方向, X_{C_i} 轴符合右手定则。机构支链坐标系在定坐标系下的位姿可用 3 个欧拉角表示:先绕 Z 轴转动 φ_i ,再绕 Y' 转动 ψ_{1i} ,再绕 X'' 转动 ψ_{2i} 。可得 i 支链坐标系相对于定坐标系的旋转矩阵为:

$${}^A\mathbf{R}_i(\varphi_i, \psi_{1i}, \psi_{2i}) = \begin{bmatrix} c\varphi_i c\psi_{1i} & -s\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} + c\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i} & s\varphi_i s\psi_{2i} + c\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} c\psi_{2i} \\ s\varphi_i c\psi_{1i} & c\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} + s\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i} & -c\varphi_i s\psi_{2i} + s\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} c\psi_{2i} \\ -s\psi_{1i} & c\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i} & c\psi_{1i} c\psi_{2i} \end{bmatrix}. \quad (1)$$

因此, i 支链坐标系相对动坐标系的旋转矩阵为:

$${}^B\mathbf{R}_i(\varphi_i, \psi_{1i}, \psi_{2i}) = {}^B\mathbf{R}_A \mathbf{R}_i = \begin{bmatrix} c\varphi_i c\psi_{1i} & -s\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} + c\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i} & s\varphi_i s\psi_{2i} + c\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} c\psi_{2i} \\ s\varphi_i c\psi_{1i} & c\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} + s\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i} & -c\varphi_i s\psi_{2i} + s\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} c\psi_{2i} \\ -s\psi_{1i} & c\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i} & c\psi_{1i} c\psi_{2i} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

式中: ${}^B\mathbf{R}_A$ 为定坐标系 $\{A\}$ 相对于动坐标系 $\{B\}$ 的旋转变换矩阵。

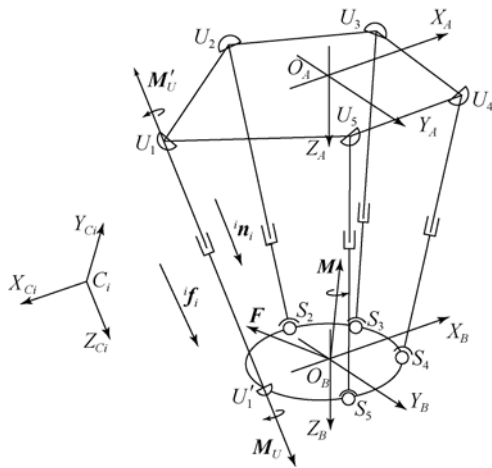
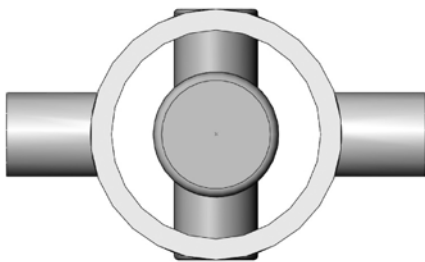


图 2 4-UPS-UPU 并联机构坐标系图

Fig. 2 Coordinate systems of 4-UPS-UPU parallel mechanism

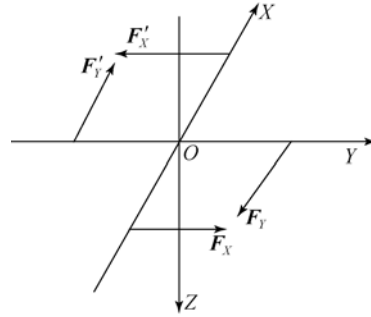
2.3 虎克铰的受力分析

4-UPS-UPU 并联机构动平台上的虎克铰的结构简图如图 3(a)所示,虎克铰可被简化为 2 个相互垂直的轴线如图 3(b)所示,虎克铰可承受一定的扭矩。在机构动平台上的虎克铰上建立虎克铰坐标系 O - XYZ , X 、 Y 为虎克铰的两轴线方向,使 Y 轴的方向与动坐标系中 Y_B 的方向保持一致。



(a) 虎克铰模型图

(a) Solid model of Hook joint



(b) 虎克铰受力图

(b) Force diagram of Hook joint

图 3 虎克铰结构简图

Fig. 3 Structure diagram of Hooke joint

因不计摩擦,所以虎克铰所受的力垂直于虎克铰平面且垂直于自身的转动轴线。用矢量法表示,可得:

$$\mathbf{D}_X \times \mathbf{F}_X = -\mathbf{D}_Y \times \mathbf{F}_Y = \mathbf{M}_U, \quad (3)$$

式中: \mathbf{D}_X 、 \mathbf{D}_Y 为轴线两端之间的矢量, \mathbf{F}_X 为约束分支在虎克铰上的作用力, \mathbf{F}_Y 为动平台在虎克铰上的作用力, \mathbf{M}_U 为图 3(b)所建立的虎克铰坐标系下约束分支所受的来自动平台的扭矩,其表达式为:

$$\mathbf{M}_U = [0 \quad 0 \quad M_{Uz}]^T. \quad (4)$$

把在动平台上虎克铰坐标系下的扭矩转化到动坐标系上,可得:

$${}^B\mathbf{M}_1 = \text{Rot}(Y, \delta) \mathbf{M}_U. \quad (5)$$

由式(5)可得:

$${}^B\mathbf{M}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\delta & 0 & \sin\delta \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\sin\delta & 0 & \cos\delta \end{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_U. \quad (6)$$

同理在定平台上的虎克铰处建立虎克铰坐标系 O' - $X'Y'Z'$, X' 、 Y' 为虎克铰的两轴线方向,使 Y' 轴的方向与定坐标系中 Y_A 的方向保持一致。 \mathbf{M}'_U 为约束分支所受的来自定平台的扭矩,其表达式为:

$$\mathbf{M}'_U = [0 \quad 0 \quad M'_{Uz}]^T. \quad (7)$$

把在定平台上虎克铰坐标系下的扭矩转化到支链坐标系,可得:

$${}^i\mathbf{M}_2 = \text{Rot}(X, \phi_{2i})^{-1} \mathbf{M}'_{U_i}, \quad (8)$$

由式(8)可得:

$${}^i\mathbf{M}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos\phi_{2i} & -\sin\phi_{2i} \\ 0 & \sin\phi_{2i} & \cos\phi_{2i} \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \mathbf{M}'_{U_i}, \quad (9)$$

式中: ${}^B\mathbf{M}_1$ 和 ${}^i\mathbf{M}_2$ 分别表示为动坐标系下动平台上虎克铰所受到的扭矩和支链坐标系下定平台上虎克铰所受到的扭矩, δ 为绕动系 Y_B 轴的转角, ϕ_{2i} 为绕支链坐标系 X_{C_i} 轴转动的角度。

2.4 支链的动力学方程

如果不计 UPU 分支的自身重力, 4-UPS-UPU 并联机构的受力分析如图 2 所示。假设向量 ${}^i\mathbf{f}_i = [{}^if_{ix}, {}^if_{iy}, {}^if_{iz}]^T$ 为第 i 支链作用于动平台的力向量, ${}^A\mathbf{g} = [0, 0, g]^T$ 是定坐标系下的重力加速度。支链 i 相对定平台铰链点的合外力矩 ${}^i\mathbf{M}_{\alpha}$ 可表示为:

$${}^i\mathbf{M}_{\alpha} = {}^i\mathbf{M}_1 + {}^i\mathbf{M}_2 + l_i {}^i\mathbf{n}_i \times (-{}^i\mathbf{f}_i) + [m_{U_i}l_{U_i} + m_{S_i}(l_i - l_{S_i})]({}^i\mathbf{n}_i \times {}^i\mathbf{g}), \quad (10)$$

式中: ${}^i\mathbf{M}_1$ 为动平台运动副支反力矩向量, 其在 i 支链坐标系下的表示式为:

$${}^i\mathbf{M}_1 = {}^B\mathbf{R}_i^{-1} {}^B\mathbf{M}_1, \quad (11)$$

当 $i=1$ 时, ${}^i\mathbf{M}_1$ 可表示为:

$${}^i\mathbf{M}_1 = [{}^iM_{1x}, {}^iM_{1y}, {}^iM_{1z}]^T. \quad (12)$$

当 $i=2, 3, 4, 5$ 时, ${}^i\mathbf{M}_1$ 可表示为:

$${}^i\mathbf{M}_1 = [0, 0, 0]^T. \quad (13)$$

${}^i\mathbf{M}_2$ 为定平台运动副支反力矩向量在 i 支链坐标系下的表示, 当 $i=1$ 时, ${}^i\mathbf{M}_2$ 可表示为:

$${}^i\mathbf{M}_2 = [{}^iM_{2x}, {}^iM_{2y}, {}^iM_{2z}]^T. \quad (14)$$

当 $i=2, 3, 4, 5$ 时, ${}^i\mathbf{M}_2$ 可表示为:

$${}^i\mathbf{M}_2 = [0, 0, 0]^T. \quad (15)$$

l_i 为 i 支链的长度, 其表达式为^[1]:

$$l_i = |\mathbf{L}_i| = |{}^A\mathbf{P}_{S_i} - {}^A\mathbf{P}_{U_i}| = [({}^A\mathbf{P}_{S_{ix}} - {}^A\mathbf{P}_{U_{ix}})^2 + ({}^A\mathbf{P}_{S_{iy}} - {}^A\mathbf{P}_{U_{iy}})^2 + ({}^A\mathbf{P}_{S_{iz}} - {}^A\mathbf{P}_{U_{iz}})^2]^{1/2}. \quad (16)$$

${}^i\mathbf{n}_i$ 为支链坐标系下杆的单位向量; m_{U_i} 为摆动杆的质量; m_{S_i} 为伸缩杆的质量; l_{U_i} 为摆动杆质心到定平台铰链的长度; l_{S_i} 为伸缩杆质心到动平台铰链的长度。

在 $\{C_i\}$ 支链坐标系下, i 支链对定平台 i 铰链的合角动量对时间 t 的导数可表示为:

$$m_{U_i}l_{U_i}({}^i\mathbf{n}_i \times {}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{ui}}) + m_{S_i}(l_i - l_{S_i})({}^i\mathbf{n}_i \times {}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{si}}) + {}^i\mathbf{I}_{U_i}{}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + {}^i\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times ({}^i\mathbf{I}_{U_i}{}^i\boldsymbol{\omega}_i) + {}^i\mathbf{I}_{S_i}{}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + {}^i\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times ({}^i\mathbf{I}_{S_i}{}^i\boldsymbol{\omega}_i), \quad (17)$$

式中: ${}^i\mathbf{I}_{U_i}$, ${}^i\mathbf{I}_{S_i}$ 为摆动杆和伸缩杆在 $\{C_i\}$ 坐标下关于质心的惯性矩, ${}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{ui}}$, ${}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{si}}$ 为摆动杆和伸缩杆质心在 $\{C_i\}$ 坐标下的线加速度, ${}^i\boldsymbol{\omega}_i$, ${}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i$ 为摆动杆和伸缩杆质心在 $\{C_i\}$ 坐标下的角速度和角加速度。

由欧拉方程可得:

$${}^i\mathbf{M}_1 + {}^i\mathbf{M}_2 + l_i {}^i\mathbf{n}_i \times (-{}^i\mathbf{f}_i) + [m_{U_i}l_{U_i} + m_{S_i}(l_i - l_{S_i})]({}^i\mathbf{n}_i \times {}^i\mathbf{g}) = m_{U_i}l_{U_i}({}^i\mathbf{n}_i \times {}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{ui}}) + m_{S_i}(l_i - l_{S_i})({}^i\mathbf{n}_i \times {}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{si}}) + {}^i\mathbf{I}_{U_i}{}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + {}^i\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times ({}^i\mathbf{I}_{U_i}{}^i\boldsymbol{\omega}_i) + {}^i\mathbf{I}_{S_i}{}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i + {}^i\boldsymbol{\omega}_i \times ({}^i\mathbf{I}_{S_i}{}^i\boldsymbol{\omega}_i). \quad (18)$$

由式(10)可得:

$${}^if_{ix} = [-m_{U_i}l_{U_i}\sin\phi_{1i}g - m_{S_i}(l_i - l_{S_i})\sin\phi_{1i}g - m_{U_i}l_{U_i}{}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{uix}} - m_{S_i}(l_i - l_{S_i}){}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{six}} - {}^i\mathbf{I}_{U_{iy}}{}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{iy} - {}^i\mathbf{I}_{S_{iy}}{}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{iy}]/l_i, \quad i=(2, 3, 4, 5), \quad (19)$$

$${}^if_{iy} = [-m_{U_i}l_{U_i}{}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{uiy}} - m_{S_i}(l_i - l_{S_i}){}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{siy}} + {}^i\mathbf{I}_{U_{ix}}{}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{ix} + {}^i\mathbf{I}_{S_{ix}}{}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{ix} + m_{U_i}l_{U_i}g\cos\phi_{1i}\sin\phi_{2i} + m_{S_i}(l_i - l_{S_i})g\cos\phi_{1i}\sin\phi_{2i}]/l_i, \quad i=(2, 3, 4, 5), \quad (20)$$

式中: ${}^iI_{U_{ix}}$, ${}^iI_{U_{iy}}$, ${}^iI_{S_{ix}}$, ${}^iI_{S_{iy}}$ 为摆动杆和伸缩杆的转动惯量在 x , y 轴的分量, ${}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{uix}}$, ${}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{uiy}}$, ${}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{six}}$, ${}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{siy}}$, ${}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{ix}$, ${}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{iy}$ 分别为 ${}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{ui}}$, ${}^i\dot{\mathbf{V}}_{Z_{si}}$, ${}^i\dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_i$ 在 x , y 轴的分量。

2.4 动平台的动力学方程

根据牛顿第二定律建立动平台的平衡方程:

$$m_B {}^A\mathbf{g} + \sum_{i=1}^5 {}^A\mathbf{f}_i + {}^A\mathbf{F}_B = m_B {}^A\dot{\mathbf{V}}_B, \quad (21)$$

式中: m_B 为动平台的质量; ${}^A\mathbf{F}_B$ 是作用于动平台的外力; ${}^A\dot{\mathbf{V}}_B$ 是动平台质心加速度; ${}^A\mathbf{f}_i$ 是在定坐标系下, i 支链作用在动平台上的力, 其表达式为:

$${}^A\mathbf{f}_i = {}^A\mathbf{R}_i {}^i\mathbf{f}_i. \quad (22)$$

根据欧拉方程, 建立在动系下动平台的质心力矩方程:

$$\sum_{i=1}^5 {}^B(\mathbf{r}_{S_i} \times {}^B\mathbf{f}_i) + {}^B\mathbf{M}_1 + {}^B\mathbf{M}_F - {}^B\mathbf{N}_B = 0, \quad (23)$$

式中: ${}^B\mathbf{r}_{S_i}$ 是在动坐标系下, 球铰链中心的位置矢量; ${}^B\mathbf{f}_i$ 是在动坐标系下, 支链 i 作用于动平台的力, ${}^B\mathbf{f}_i = {}^B\mathbf{R}_i {}^i\mathbf{f}_i$; ${}^B\mathbf{M}_1$ 是在动坐标系下, 第一支链对动平台的约束力矩; ${}^B\mathbf{M}_F$ 是在动坐标系下, 作

用于动平台的外载荷力矩; ${}^B \mathbf{I}_B$ 是在动坐标系下,动平台关于质心的惯性矩; ${}^B \boldsymbol{\omega}_B$ 是在动坐标系下,动平台的角速度; ${}^B \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_B$ 是在动坐标系下,动平台的角加速度; ${}^B \mathbf{N}_B$ 是在动坐标系下,关于动平台的合惯性力矩,且:

$${}^B \mathbf{N}_B = {}^B \mathbf{I}_B \dot{{}^B \boldsymbol{\omega}}_B + {}^B \boldsymbol{\omega}_B \times ({}^B \mathbf{I}_B {}^B \boldsymbol{\omega}_B),$$

将式(21)和式(23)写成矩阵形式,可得:

$$\mathbf{S}\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{K}, \quad (24)$$

式中: $\mathbf{S} = [S_1, S_2, S_3]$ 。

$$\mathbf{S}_1 = \begin{bmatrix} s\varphi_1 s\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} c\psi_{21} & s\varphi_2 s\psi_{22} + c\varphi_2 s\psi_{12} c\psi_{22} & s\varphi_3 s\psi_{23} + c\varphi_3 s\psi_{13} c\psi_{23} \\ -c\varphi_1 s\psi_{21} + s\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} c\psi_{21} & -c\varphi_2 s\psi_{22} + s\varphi_2 s\psi_{12} c\psi_{22} & -c\varphi_3 s\psi_{23} + s\varphi_3 s\psi_{13} c\psi_{23} \\ c\psi_{11} c\psi_{21} & c\psi_{12} c\psi_{22} & c\psi_{13} c\psi_{23} \\ {}^B P_{S_{1y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(3,3) - {}^B P_{S_{1z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(2,3) & {}^B P_{S_{2y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_2(3,3) - {}^B P_{S_{2z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_2(2,3) & {}^B P_{S_{3y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_3(3,3) - {}^B P_{S_{3z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_3(2,3) \\ {}^B P_{S_{1z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(1,3) - {}^B P_{S_{1x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(3,3) & {}^B P_{S_{2z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_2(1,3) - {}^B P_{S_{2x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_2(3,3) & {}^B P_{S_{3z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_3(1,3) - {}^B P_{S_{3x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_3(3,3) \\ {}^B P_{S_{1x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(2,3) - {}^B P_{S_{1y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(1,3) & {}^B P_{S_{2x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_2(2,3) - {}^B P_{S_{2y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_2(1,3) & {}^B P_{S_{3x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_3(2,3) - {}^B P_{S_{3y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_3(1,3) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}, \quad (25)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_2 = \begin{bmatrix} s\varphi_4 s\psi_{24} + c\varphi_4 s\psi_{14} c\psi_{24} & s\varphi_5 s\psi_{25} + c\varphi_5 s\psi_{15} c\psi_{25} & \frac{c\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21}}{l_1} \\ -c\varphi_4 s\psi_{24} + s\varphi_4 s\psi_{14} c\psi_{24} & -c\varphi_5 s\psi_{25} + s\varphi_5 s\psi_{15} c\psi_{25} & \frac{s\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21}}{l_1} \\ c\psi_{14} c\psi_{24} & c\psi_{15} c\psi_{25} & -\frac{s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21}}{l_1} \\ {}^B P_{S_{2y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(3,3) - {}^B P_{S_{2z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(2,3) & {}^B P_{S_{5y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_5(3,3) - {}^B P_{S_{5z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_5(2,3) & \frac{(-{}^B P_{S_{1y}} s\psi_{11} - {}^B P_{S_{1z}} s\varphi_1 c\psi_{11}) s\psi_{21}}{l_1} \\ {}^B P_{S_{2z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(1,3) - {}^B P_{S_{2x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(3,3) & {}^B P_{S_{5z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_5(1,3) - {}^B P_{S_{5x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_5(3,3) & \frac{[{}^B P_{S_{1z}} c\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} - {}^B P_{S_{1x}} (-s\psi_{11})] s\psi_{21}}{l_1} \\ {}^B P_{S_{2x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(2,3) - {}^B P_{S_{2y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(1,3) & {}^B P_{S_{5x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_5(2,3) - {}^B P_{S_{5y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_5(1,3) & \frac{({}^B P_{S_{1x}} s\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} - {}^B P_{S_{1y}} c\varphi_1 c\psi_{11}) s\psi_{21}}{l_1} \\ 0 & 0 & c\psi_{21} \end{bmatrix}, \quad (26)$$

$$\mathbf{S}_3 = \begin{bmatrix} \{c\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} [c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} c\delta + s\delta(-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})] + \\ (-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})(s\psi_{11} c\delta - c\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} s\delta)\} / l_1 \\ \{s\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} [c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} c\delta + s\delta(-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})] + \\ (c\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + s\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})(s\psi_{11} c\delta - c\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} s\delta)\} / l_1 \\ \{(-s\psi_{11}) [c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} c\delta + s\delta(-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})] \\ + c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} (-s\delta c\psi_{11} c\varphi_1 + s\psi_{11} c\delta)\} / l_1 \\ [{}^B P_{S_{1y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(3,1) - {}^B P_{S_{1z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(2,1)] [c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} c\delta + s\delta(-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})] \\ + [{}^B P_{S_{1y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(3,2) - {}^B P_{S_{1z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(2,2)] (-s\delta c\psi_{11} c\varphi_1 + s\psi_{11} c\delta) / l_1 + s\delta \\ [{}^B P_{S_{1z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(1,1) - {}^B P_{S_{1x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(3,1)] [c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} c\delta + s\delta(-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})] \\ + [{}^B P_{S_{1z}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(1,2) - {}^B P_{S_{1x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(3,2)] (-s\delta c\psi_{11} c\varphi_1 + s\psi_{11} c\delta) / l_1 \\ [{}^B P_{S_{1x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(2,1) - {}^B P_{S_{1y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(1,1)] [c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} c\delta + s\delta(-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})] \\ + [{}^B P_{S_{1x}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(2,2) - {}^B P_{S_{1y}} {}^B \mathbf{R}_1(1,2)] (-s\delta c\psi_{11} c\varphi_1 + s\psi_{11} c\delta) / l_1 + c\delta \\ (s\varphi_1 s\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} c\psi_{21}) s\delta + c\psi_{11} c\psi_{21} c\delta \end{bmatrix}, \quad (27)$$

$$\mathbf{F} = [{}^1 f_{1z} \quad {}^2 f_{2z} \quad {}^3 f_{3z} \quad {}^4 f_{4z} \quad {}^5 f_{5z} \quad M_{UZ}' \quad M_{UZ}]^T, \quad (28)$$

$$\mathbf{K} = [k(1) \quad k(2) \quad k(3) \quad k(4) \quad k(5) \quad k(6) \quad k(7)]^T, \quad (29)$$

$$k(1) = m_B {}^A \dot{V}_{Bx} - {}^A F_{Bx} - \sum_{i=2}^5 f_{ix} c\varphi_i c\psi_{1i} - \sum_{i=2}^5 f_{iy} (-s\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} + c\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i}) \\ + (c\varphi_1 c\psi_{11}) \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_i - l_{S_i})] g s\psi_{11} + m_{U_i} l_{U_i} {}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1x}} + m_{S_i} (l_i - l_{S_i}) {}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1x}} + {}^i I_{U_{iy1}} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1y} + {}^i I_{S_{iy1}} \boldsymbol{\omega}_{1y} \} / l_1 \\ - (-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21}) \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_i - l_{S_i})] g c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} - m_{U_i} l_{U_i} {}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1y}} - m_{S_i} (l_i - l_{S_i}) {}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1y}} \\ + {}^i I_{U_{ix1}} {}^1 \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{1x} + {}^i I_{S_{ix1}} {}^1 \dot{\boldsymbol{\omega}}_{1x} \} / l_1, \quad (30)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k(2) = & m_B^A \dot{V}_{B_y} - {}^A F_{B_y} - \sum_{i=2}^5 f_{ix} \sin \varphi_i \cos \psi_{1i} - \sum_{i=2}^5 f_{iy} (c\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} + s\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i}) \\
& + (s\varphi_1 c\psi_{11}) \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g s\psi_{11} + m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1x}} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1x}} + {}^i I_{U_{iy1}} \dot{\omega}_{1y} + {}^i I_{S_{iy1}} \dot{\omega}_{1y} \} / l_1 \\
& - (c\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + s\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21}) \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} - m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1y}} - m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1y}} \\
& \quad + {}^i I_{U_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} + {}^i I_{S_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} \} / l_1, \quad (31)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k(3) = & m_B^A \dot{V}_{B_z} - {}^A F_{B_z} - m_B g + \sum_{i=2}^5 f_{ix} \sin \psi_{1i} - \sum_{i=2}^5 f_{iy} c\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i} \\
& - s\psi_{11} \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g s\psi_{11} + m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1x}} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1x}} + {}^i I_{U_{iy}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1y} + {}^i I_{S_{iy}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1y} \} / l_1 \\
& - (c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21}) \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} - m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1y}} - m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1y}} + {}^i I_{U_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} + {}^i I_{S_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} \} / l_1, \quad (32)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k(4) = & {}^B N_{B_x} - {}^B M_{F_x} + \sum_{i=2}^5 ({}^B P_{S_{iy}} s\psi_{1i} + {}^B P_{S_{iz}} s\varphi_i c\psi_{1i})^i f_{ix} - \sum_{i=2}^5 [{}^B P_{S_{iy}} c\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i} - {}^B P_{S_{iz}} (c\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} \\
& + s\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i})]^i f_{iy} - ({}^B P_{U_{1'y}} s\psi_{11} + {}^B P_{U_{1'z}} s\varphi_1 c\psi_{11}) \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g s\psi_{11} + m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1x}} \\
& + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1x}} + {}^i I_{U_{iy}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1y} + {}^i I_{S_{iy}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1y} \} / l_1 - [{}^B P_{U_{1'y}} c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} - {}^B P_{U_{1'z}} (c\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + s\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})] \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} \\
& + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} - m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1y}} - m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1y}} + {}^i I_{U_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} + {}^i I_{S_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} \} / l_1, \quad (33)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k(5) = & {}^B N_{B_y} - {}^B M_{F_y} - \sum_{i=2}^5 [{}^B P_{S_{iz}} c\varphi_i c\psi_{1i} - {}^B P_{S_{ix}} (-s\psi_{1i})]^i f_{ix} - \sum_{i=2}^5 [{}^B P_{S_{iz}} (-s\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} + c\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i}) \\
& - {}^B P_{S_{ix}} c\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i}]^i f_{iy} + [{}^B P_{U_{1'z}} c\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} - {}^B P_{U_{1'x}} (-s\psi_{11})] \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g s\psi_{11} + m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1x}} \\
& + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1x}} + {}^i I_{U_{iy}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1y} + {}^i I_{S_{iy}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1y} \} / l_1 - [{}^B P_{U_{1'z}} (-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21}) - {}^B P_{U_{1'x}} c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21}] \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} \\
& + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} - m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1y}} - m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1y}} + {}^i I_{U_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} + {}^i I_{S_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} \} / l_1, \quad (34)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
k(6) = & {}^B N_{B_z} - {}^B M_{F_z} - \sum_{i=2}^5 ({}^B P_{S_{ix}} s\varphi_i c\psi_{1i} - {}^B P_{S_{iy}} c\varphi_i c\psi_{1i})^i f_{ix} - \sum_{i=2}^5 [{}^B P_{S_{ix}} (c\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} + s\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i}) \\
& - {}^B P_{S_{iy}} (-s\varphi_i c\psi_{2i} + c\varphi_i s\psi_{1i} s\psi_{2i})]^i f_{iy} + ({}^B P_{U_{1'x}} s\varphi_1 c\psi_{11} - {}^B P_{U_{1'y}} c\varphi_1 c\psi_{11}) \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g s\psi_{11} \\
& + m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1x}} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1x}} + {}^i I_{U_{iy1}} \dot{\omega}_{1y} + {}^i I_{S_{iy1}} \dot{\omega}_{1y} \} / l_1 - [{}^B P_{U_{1'x}} (c\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + s\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21}) \\
& - {}^B P_{U_{1'y}} (-s\varphi_1 c\psi_{21} + c\varphi_1 s\psi_{11} s\psi_{21})] \{ [m_{U_i} l_{U_i} + m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})] g c\psi_{11} s\psi_{21} - m_{U_i} l_{U_i}^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{d1y}} - m_{S_i} (l_1 - l_{S_i})^1 \dot{V}_{Z_{s1y}} \\
& \quad + {}^i I_{U_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} + {}^i I_{S_{ix}^1} \dot{\omega}_{1x} \} / l_1, \quad (35)
\end{aligned}$$

$$k(7) = 0. \quad (36)$$

由式(24)可计算出 ${}^i f_{ix}$ ($i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$), M_{U_z}, M_{U_z}' 的值,因此驱动杆驱动力为:

$$\tau_i = {}^i f_{ix} + m_{S_i} g \cos \psi_{1i} \cos \psi_{2i} + m_{S_i} {}^i \dot{V}_{Z_{siz}}. \quad (37)$$

3 并联机构的动力学算例

3.1 4-UPS-UPU 并联机构的参数设置

并联机构定平台上虎克铰和球铰的坐标,见表1。动平台的质量为 $m_B=37.48$ kg,摆动杆的质量为 $m_{U_i}=25.96$ kg,摆动杆的长度为 $l_{i1}=0.76$ m,摆动杆质心到定平台铰链的长度 $l_{U_i}=0.38$ m,伸缩杆的质量为 $m_{S_i}=8.45$ kg,伸缩杆的长度为 $l_{2i}=0.88$ m,伸缩杆质心到动平台铰链的

长度 $l_{S_i}=0.45$ m, ${}^A \mathbf{g}=[0 \ 0 \ 9.8]^T$,动平台的转动惯量 ${}^B \mathbf{I}_B$ (单位:kg·m²)为:

$${}^B \mathbf{I}_B = \begin{bmatrix} 0.963 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.674 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.651 \end{bmatrix},$$

摆动杆的转动惯量 ${}^i \mathbf{I}_{U_i}$ (单位:kg·m²)为:

$${}^i \mathbf{I}_{U_i} = \begin{bmatrix} 1.254 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1.254 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.033 \end{bmatrix},$$

伸缩杆的转动惯量 ${}^i \mathbf{I}_{S_i}$ (单位:kg·m²)为:

$${}^i \mathbf{I}_{S_i} = \begin{bmatrix} 0.782 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0.782 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.0019 \end{bmatrix}.$$

表 1 定平台和动平台上虎克铰和球铰的坐标

Tab. 1 Coordinates of joints on fixed platform and moving platform (m)

定平台上虎克铰在定系下的坐标	动平台上虎克铰和球铰在动系下的坐标
${}^A P_{U1} = [-0.71 \ 0 \ 0]^T$	${}^B P_{U1'} = [-0.2284 \ 0 \ -0.0591]^T$
${}^A P_{U2} = [-0.4596 \ -0.4596 \ 0]^T$	${}^B P_{S2} = [-0.0624 \ -0.1921 \ 0]^T$
${}^A P_{U3} = [0.4596 \ -0.4596 \ 0]^T$	${}^B P_{S3} = [0.1634 \ -0.1187 \ 0]^T$
${}^A P_{U4} = [0.4596 \ 0.4596 \ 0]^T$	${}^B P_{S4} = [0.1634 \ 0.1187 \ 0]^T$
${}^A P_{U5} = [-0.4596 \ 0.4596 \ 0]^T$	${}^B P_{S5} = [-0.0624 \ 0.1921 \ 0]^T$

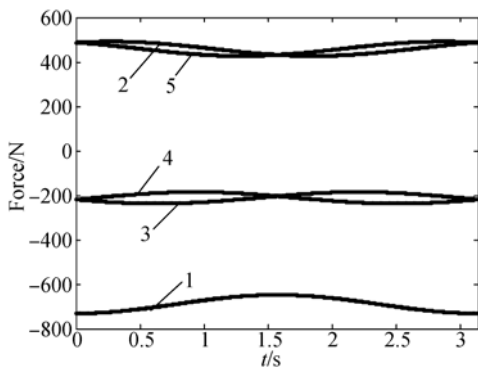
3.2 4-UPS-UPU 并联机构的算例仿真

4-UPS-UPU 并联机构动平台运动过程中相对于定平台的位姿为 $\alpha=0^\circ, \beta=0^\circ, \gamma=0^\circ$ (顺时针旋转为负), 定义并联机构动平台的运动轨迹为:

$$\begin{cases} X=0.01\cos(2t) \\ Y=-0.01\sin(2t). \\ Z=0.95 \end{cases} \quad (38)$$

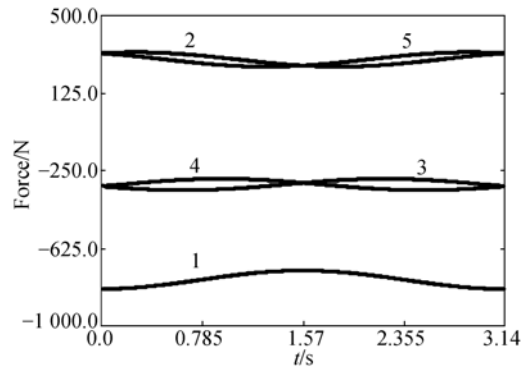
并联机构动平台空载, 即 $F_B = [0, 0, 0]^T$, $M_F = [0, 0, 0]^T$ 时, 用 Matlab 数值计算 5 个驱动杆(驱动杆的分布位置, 见图 2)的驱动力曲线和 ADAMS 虚拟样机仿真 5 个驱动杆的驱动力曲线, 如图 4 所示。对动平台加载, 即 $F_B = [46, 28, 35]^T$, $M_F = [12, 25, 3]^T$ 时, 用 Matlab 数值计算 5 个驱动杆的驱动力曲线和 ADAMS 虚拟样机仿真 5 个驱动杆的驱动力曲线, 如图 5 所示。

由图 4 可知, 并联机构空载时驱动杆 1 受力最大, 空载时最大值达 -760.6 N ; 驱动杆 2 和驱动杆 5 受力在 $400 \sim 600 \text{ N}$, 大小相互交错, 但相差不大; 驱动杆 2 和驱动杆 5 的受力明显大于驱动杆 3 和驱动杆 4 的受力。Matlab 数值计算 5 个驱动杆的驱动力曲线和 Adams 虚拟样机仿真 5 个驱动杆的驱动力曲线基本吻合。



(a) 数值计算结果

(a) Theoretical calculation results

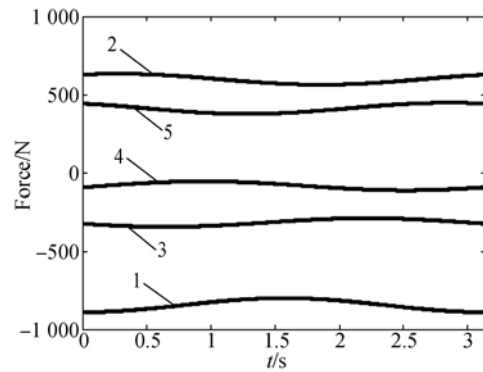


(b) ADAMS 虚拟仿真结果

(b) Virtual prototype simulation of ADAMS

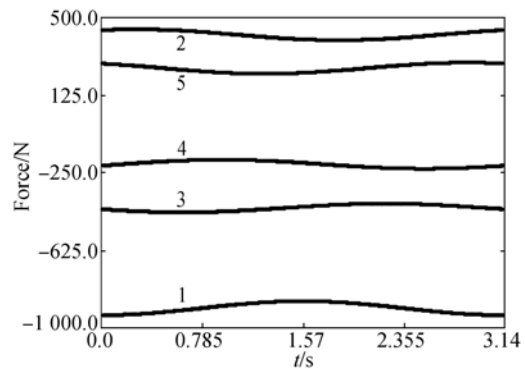
图 4 并联机构空载时驱动杆的驱动力曲线

Fig. 4 Driving forces of parallel mechanism at moving platform without load



(a) 数值计算结果

(a) Theoretical calculation results



(b) ADAMS 虚拟仿真结果

(b) Virtual prototype simulation of ADAMS

图 5 并联机构加载荷时驱动杆的驱动力曲线

Fig. 5 Five driving forces of parallel mechanism at moving platform with load

由图 5 可知, 并联机构加载时驱动杆 1 受力最大, 加载时最大值达 -889.7 N ; 驱动杆 2 受力明显大于其余 3 个驱动杆。Matlab 数值计算 5

个驱动杆的驱动力曲线和 Adams 虚拟样机仿真 5 个驱动杆的驱动力曲线基本吻合。

由以上分析可知,4-UPS-UPU 5 自由度空间并联机构动力学模型和理论计算与虚拟样机仿真是正确性的。

4 结 论

分析了新型 4-UPS-UPU 5 自由度空间并联机构驱动支链和动平台的受力情况,分别建立了机构驱动支链和动平台的动力学方程。利用牛顿-欧拉法推导出了 4-UPS-UPU 5 自由度空间并

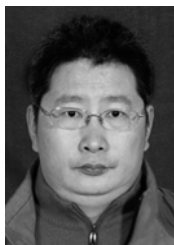
联机构的刚体动力学模型,并对动平台空载和加载条件下的驱动杆驱动力进行了分析,结果表明:并联机构在 $Z=0.95\text{ m}$ 平面内按半径为 0.01 m 的圆轨迹运动时,理论计算结果和虚拟样机仿真结果基本一致,驱动杆 1 受力最大,空载时最大值达 -760.6 N ,加载时最大值达 -889.7 N 。通过 Matlab 理论计算和 ADAMS 虚拟样机仿真验证了刚体动力学模型及分析的正确性,为 4-UPS-UPU 5 自由度空间并联机构物理样机的设计制造和控制奠定了理论基础,也为其他 5 自由度空间并联机构刚体动力学建模提供了可行方法。

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