

# SEM5950 - SEM0586

## Legged Robots

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Aula #2: Revisão de cinemática e  
dinâmica de robôs

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[tboaventura@usp.br](mailto:tboaventura@usp.br)

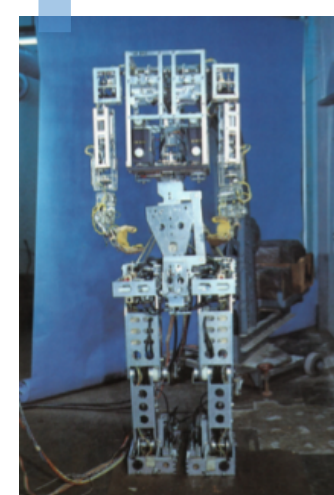
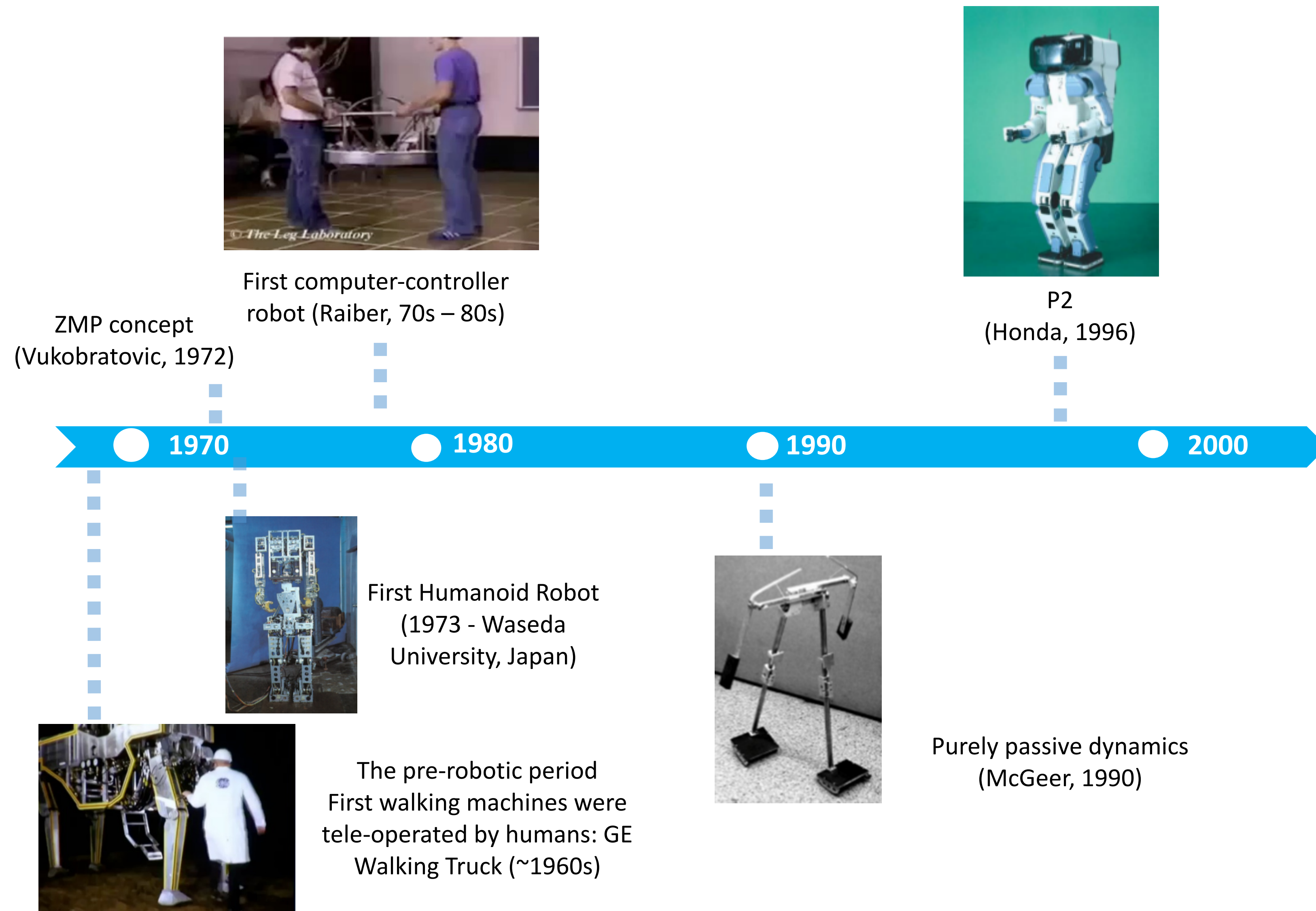


São Carlos, 27/05/19

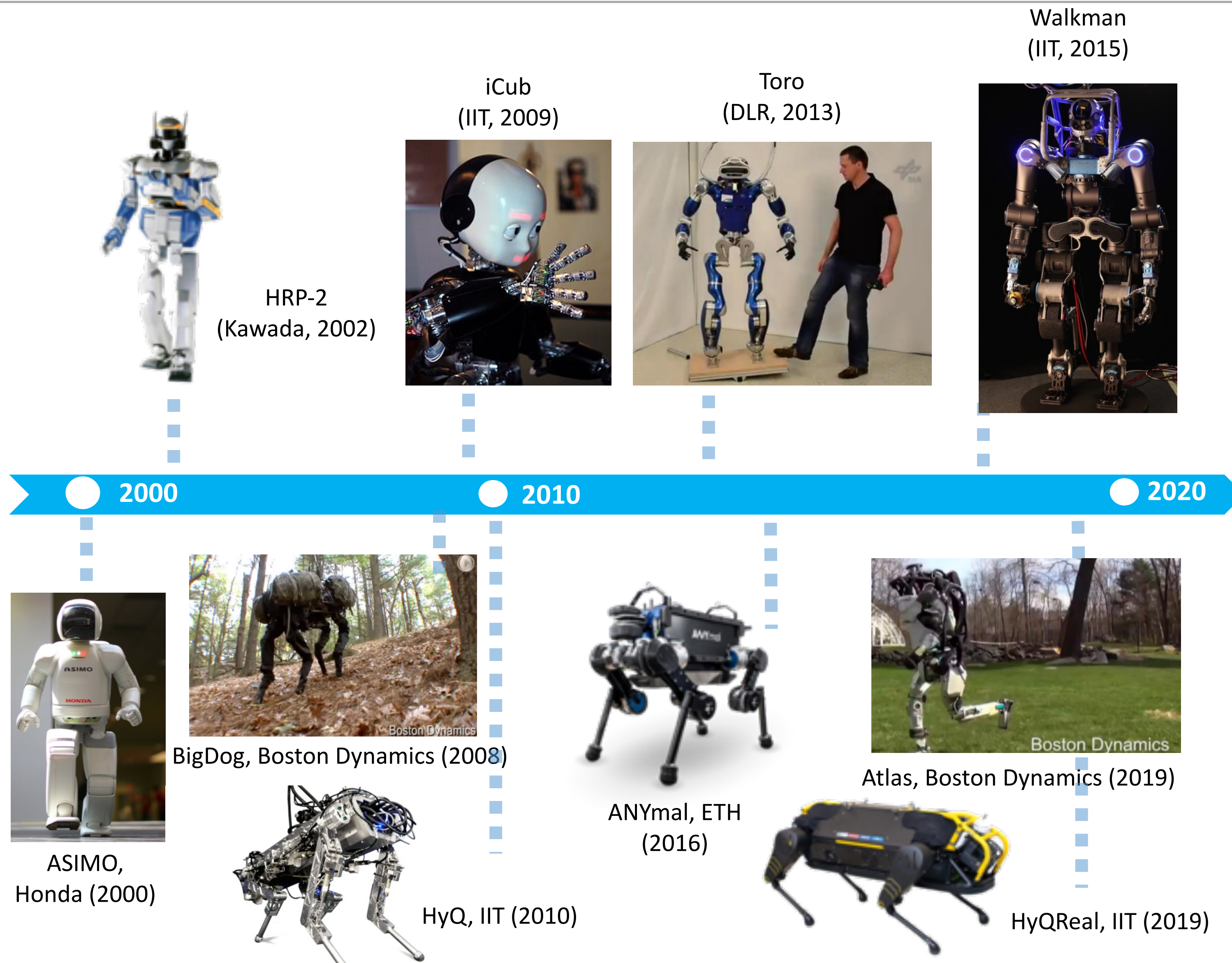


Aula passsada...

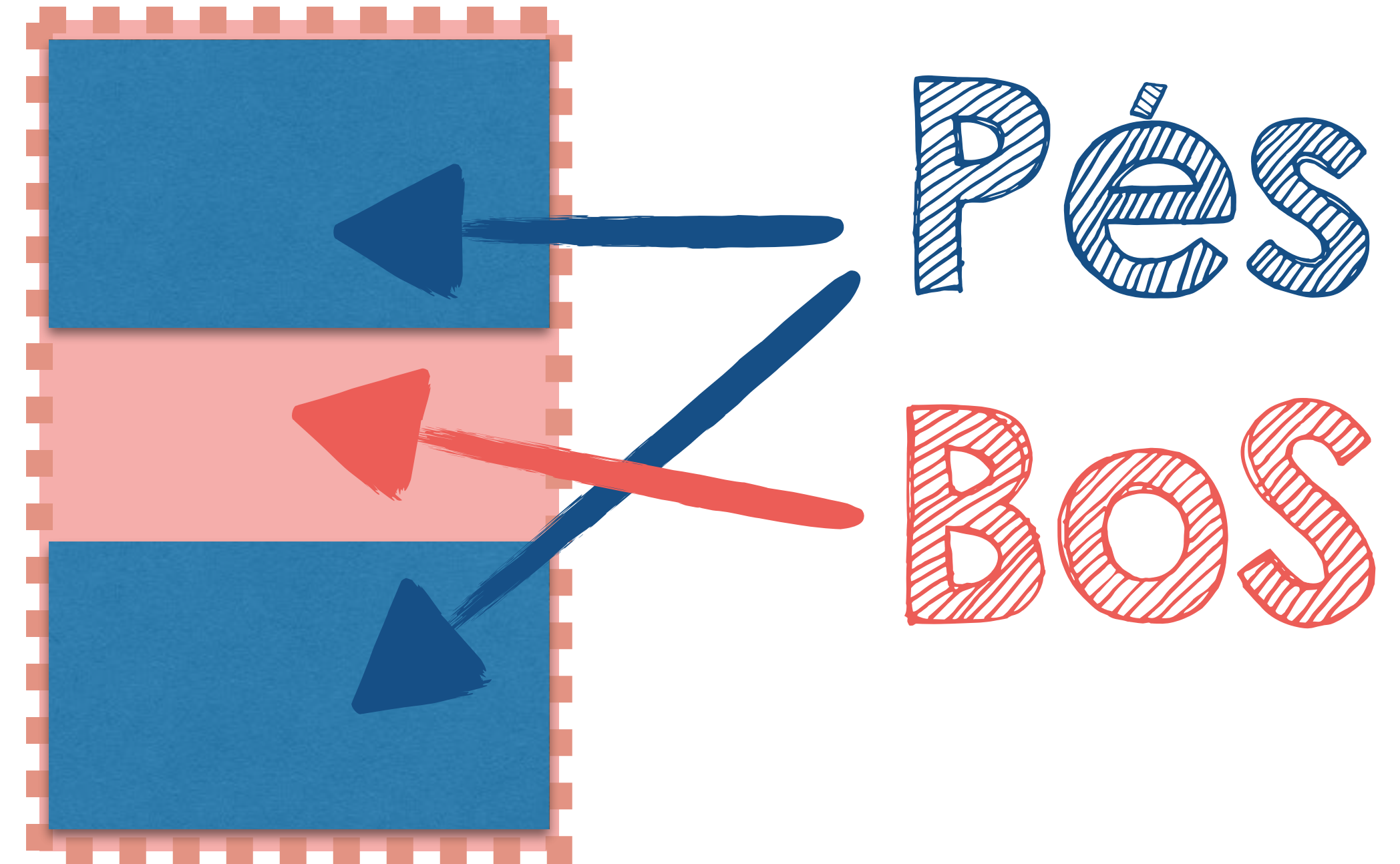
# Histórico (resumido) de robôs com pernas



# Histórico (resumido) de robôs com pernas



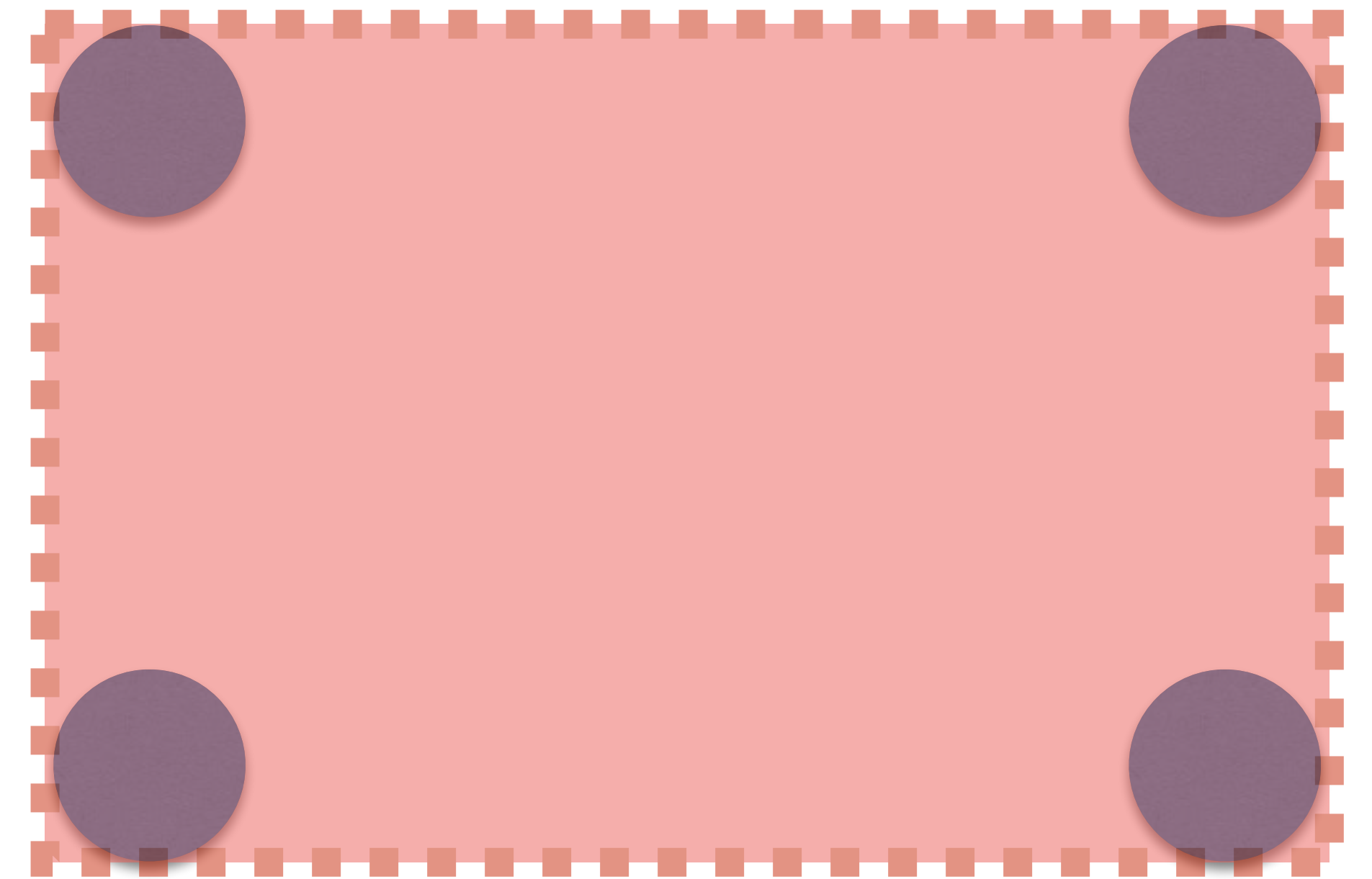
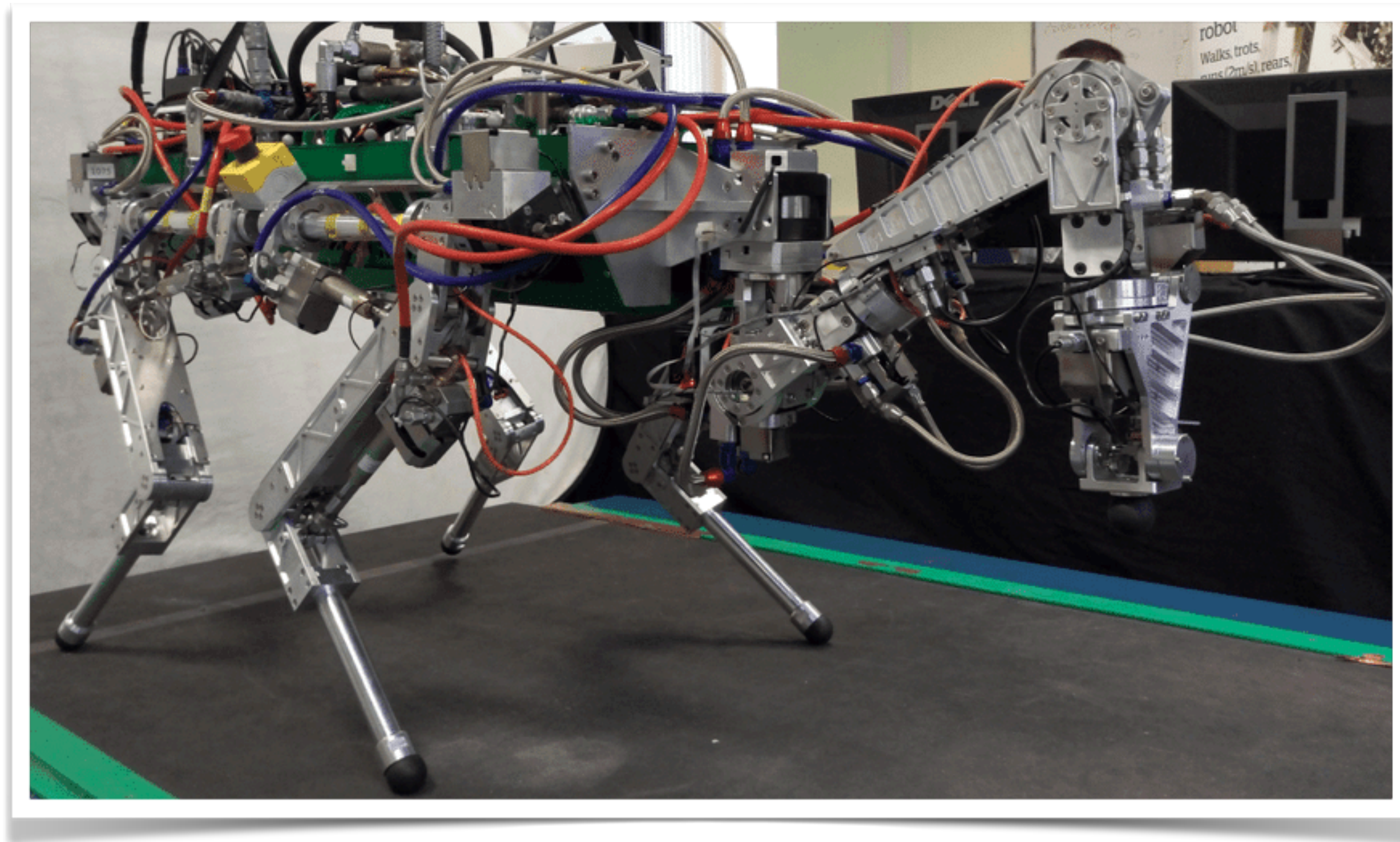
# Base de suporte (BoS)



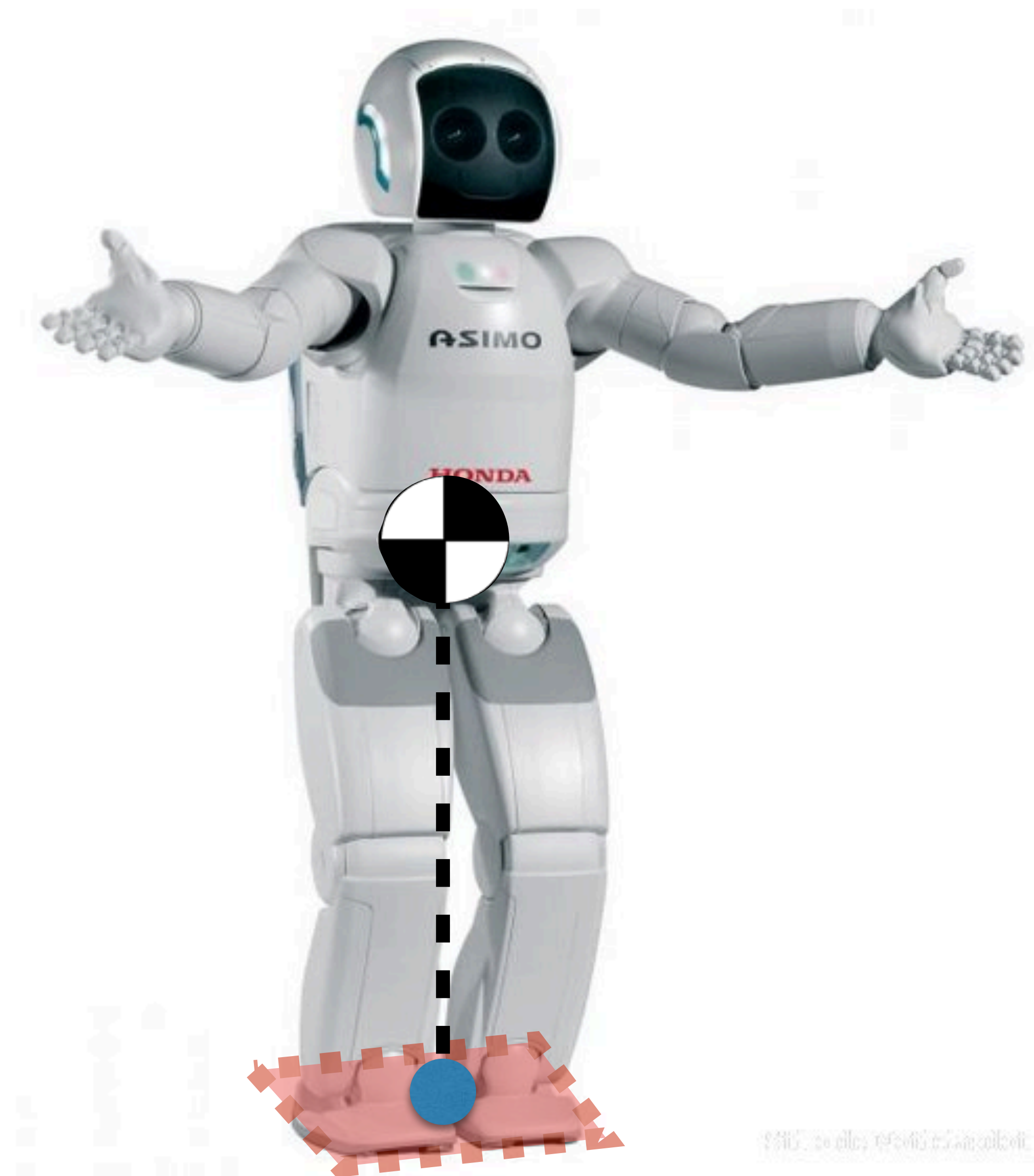
Polígono formado pela **envoltória convexa** dos **pontos de contato** com o ambiente

# Base de suporte (BoS)

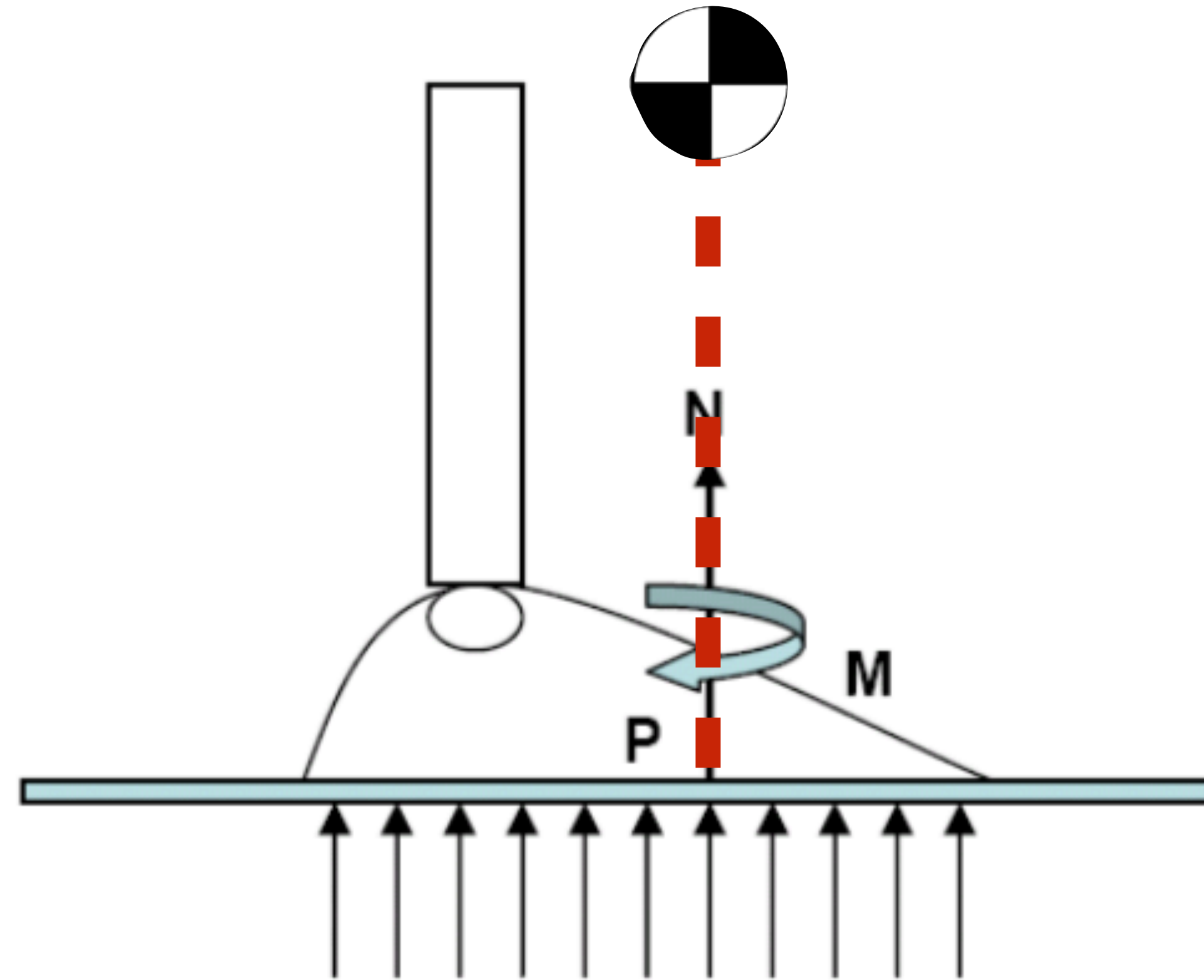
Aula passada...



# Estabilidade estática



# Centro de Pressão (CoP)

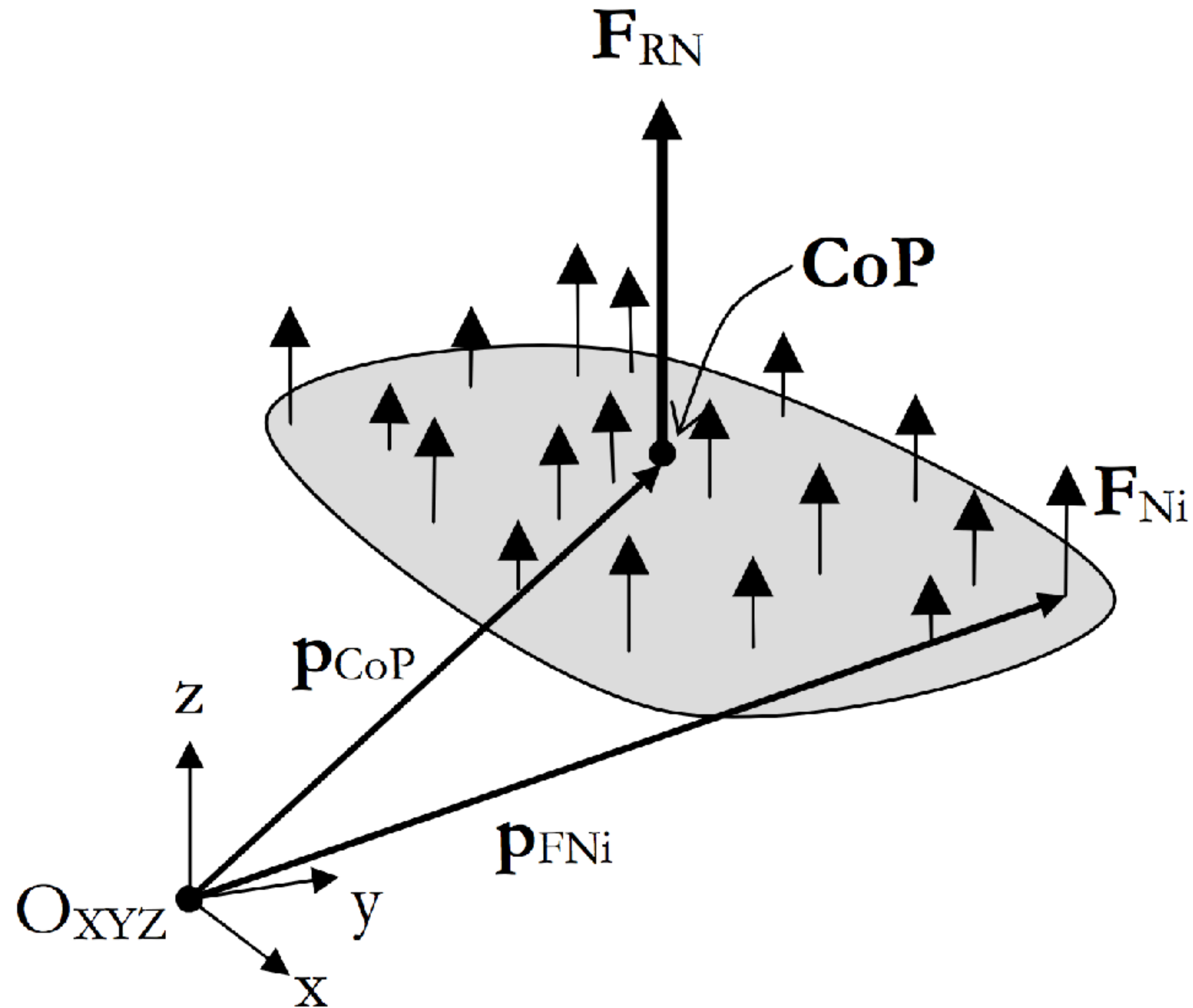


Ponto por onde  
passa a **força  
resultante** das  
forças de interação

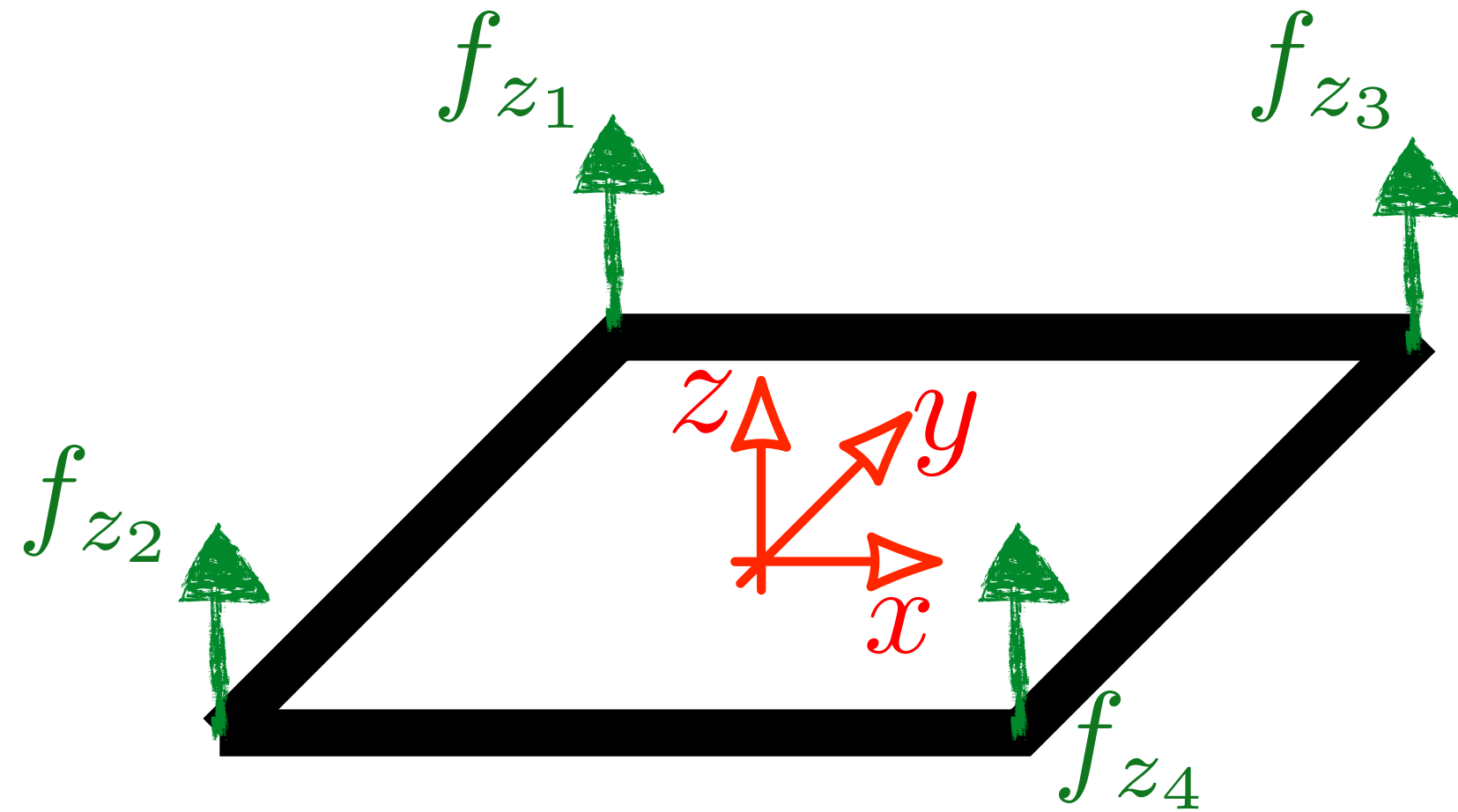


# Centro de Pressão (CoP)

Aula passada...



# Torques no CoP



Superfície horizontal:

$$p_{iz} = p_z$$

$$\mathbf{p} := \frac{\sum_{i=1}^N \mathbf{p}_i f_{iz}}{\sum_{i=1}^N f_{iz}}$$

$$\tau_x = \tau_y = 0$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \sum_{i=1}^N (\mathbf{p}_i - \mathbf{p}) \times \mathbf{f}_i$$

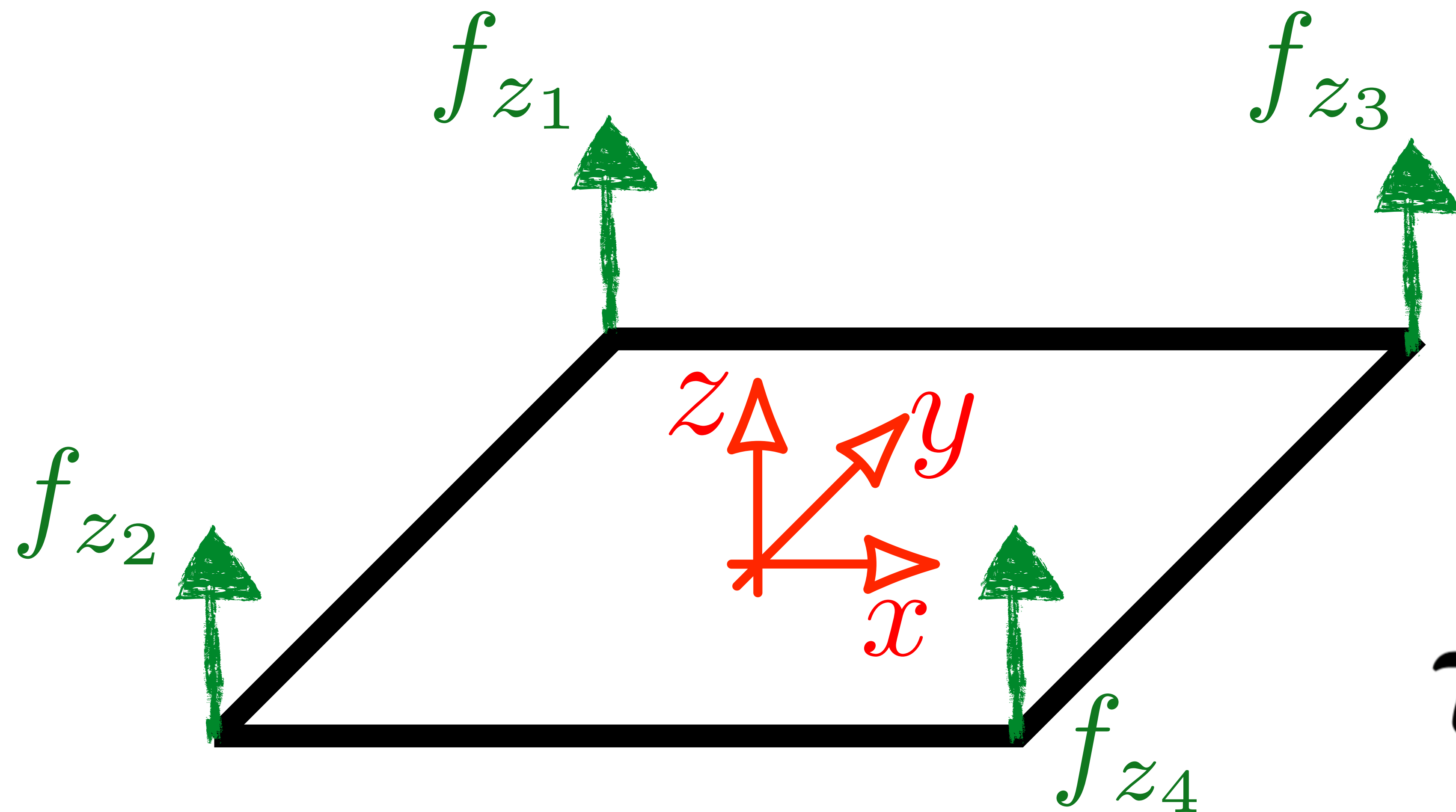
$$\tau_x = \sum_{i=1}^N (\cancel{p_{iy}} - p_y) f_{iz} - \sum_{i=1}^N (\cancel{p_{iz}} - p_z) f_{iy}$$

$$\tau_y = \sum_{i=1}^N (\cancel{p_{iz}} - p_z) f_{ix} - \sum_{i=1}^N (\cancel{p_{ix}} - p_x) f_{iz}$$

$$\tau_z = \sum_{i=1}^N (p_{ix} - p_x) f_{iy} - \sum_{i=1}^N (p_{iy} - p_y) f_{ix}$$

# Torques no CoP

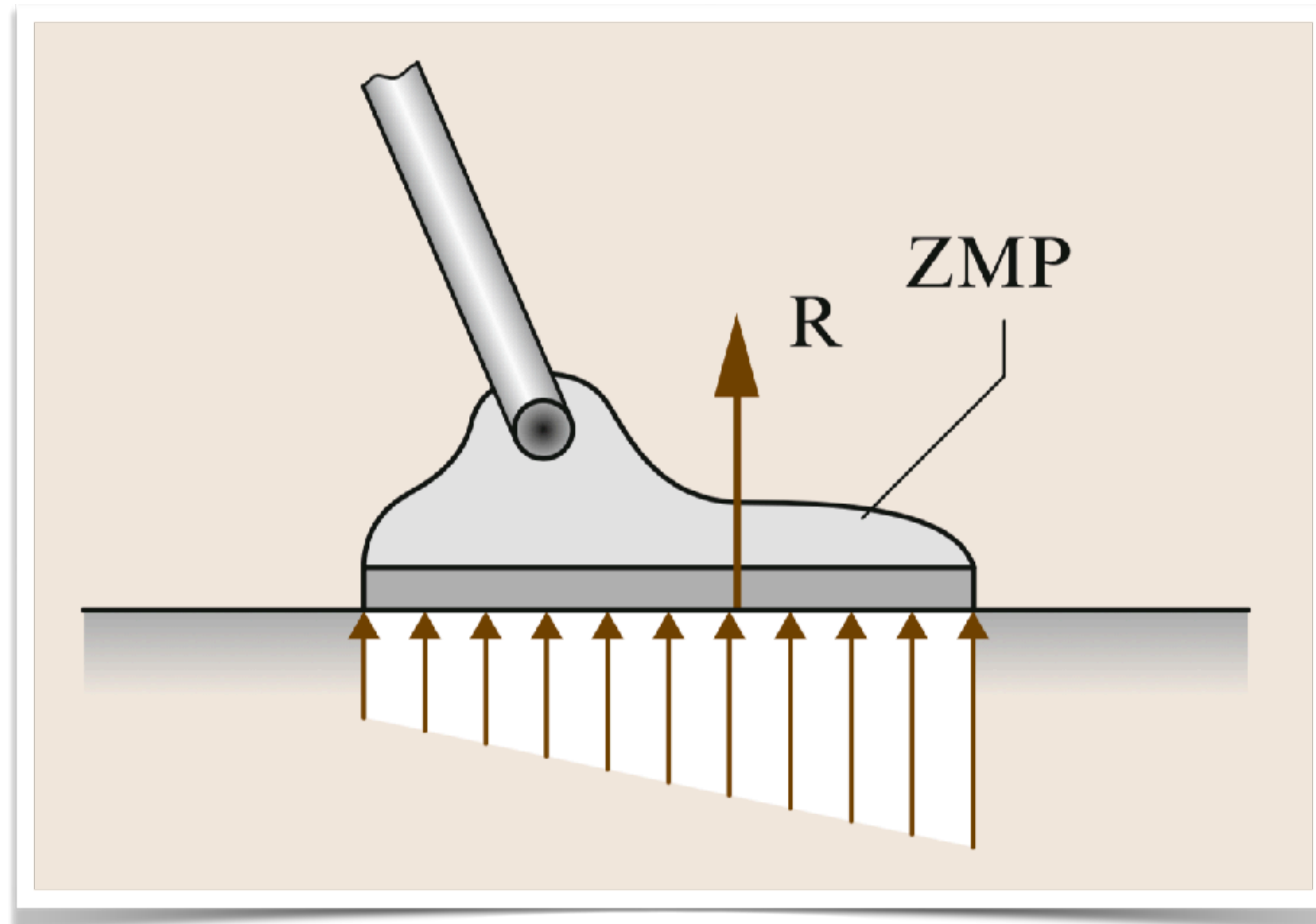
Aula passada...



$$\tau_z \neq 0$$

# ZMP: Zero moment point

(praticamente) **Equivalente ao CoP**



Nomenclatura não é muito precisa:

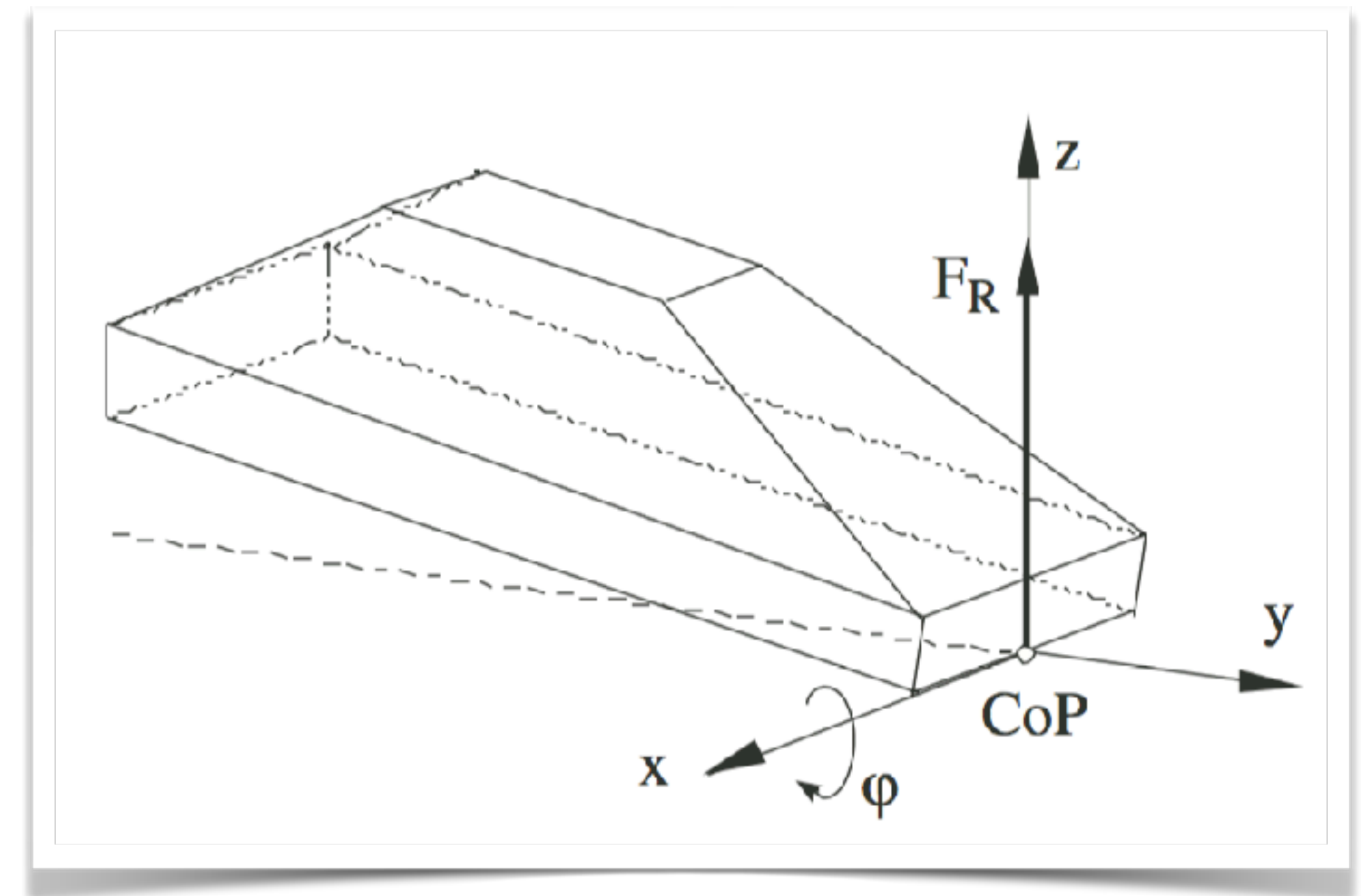
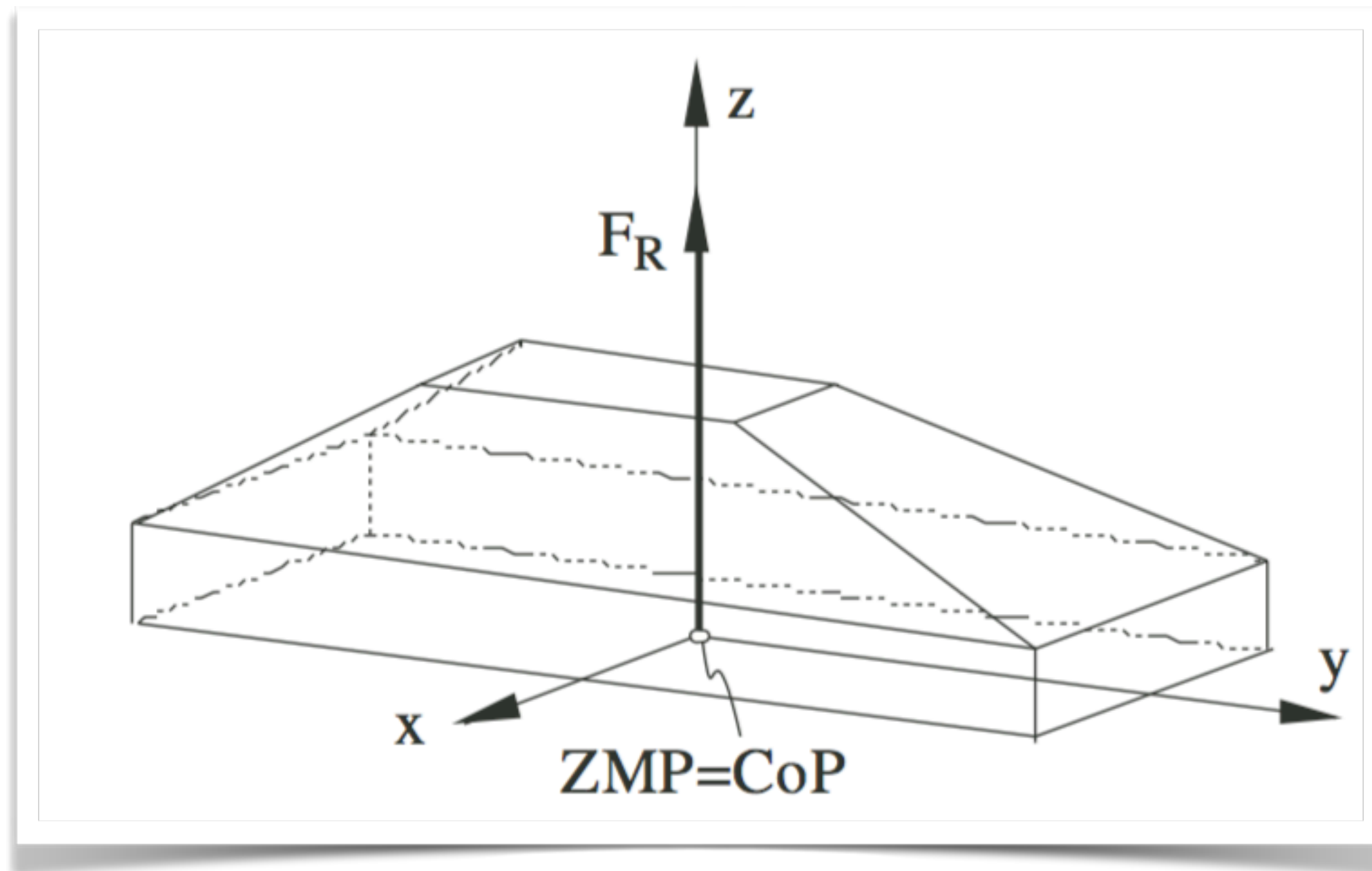
$$\tau_x = \tau_y = 0$$

$$\tau_z \neq 0$$

# ZMP: Zero moment point

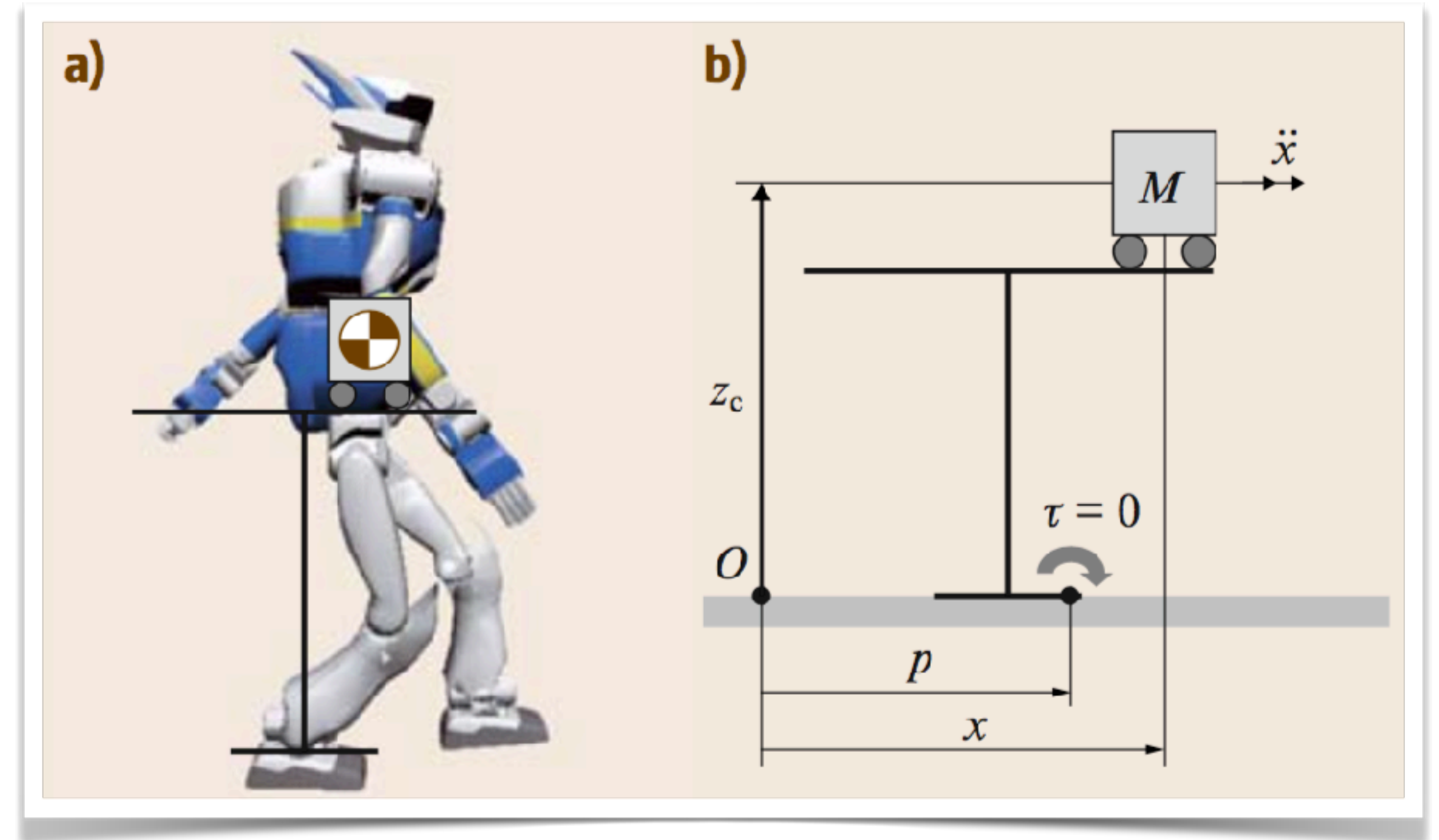
(praticamente) **Equivalente ao CoP**

Aula passada...



# Computed ZMP

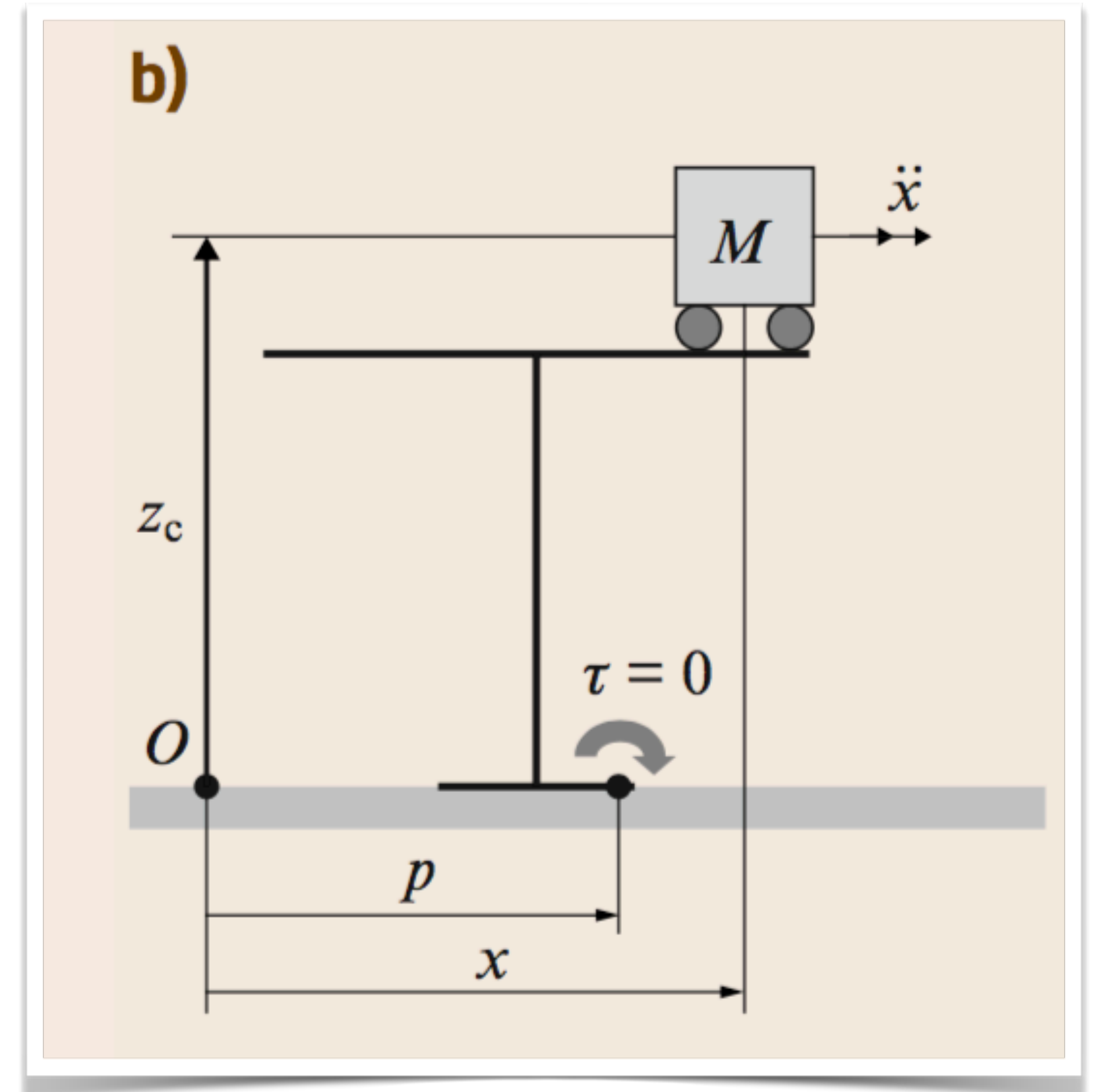
Leva em  
consideração  
o movimento  
do robô



# Computed ZMP

$$p = x - \frac{z_c}{g} \ddot{x}$$

Para acelerações  
nulas, o **ZMP**  
coincide com a  
projecção do **CoM**

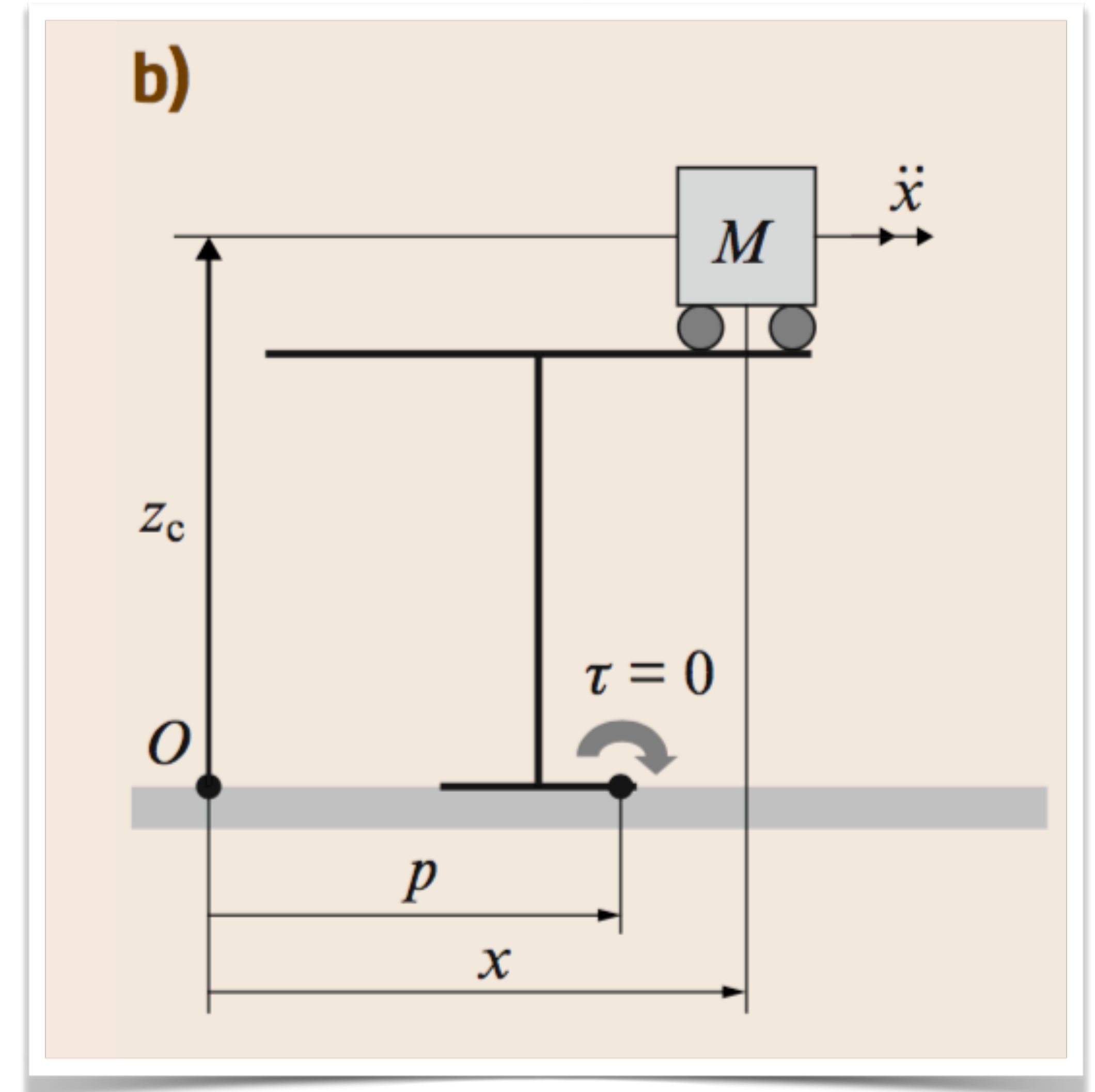


# Computed ZMP

$$p = x - \frac{z_c}{g} \ddot{x}$$

**Não** é limitado pela base de suporte

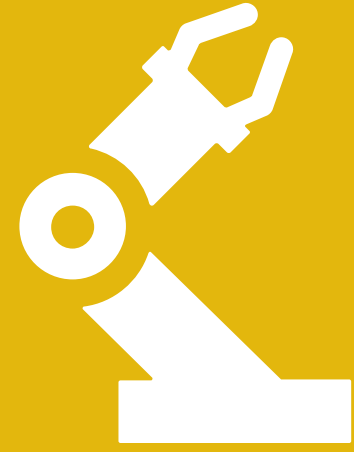
Caso o ZMP saia da área de suporte, ele é chamado '**Fictitious ZMP**' (FZMP) ou '**Foot Rotation Indicator**' (FRI)





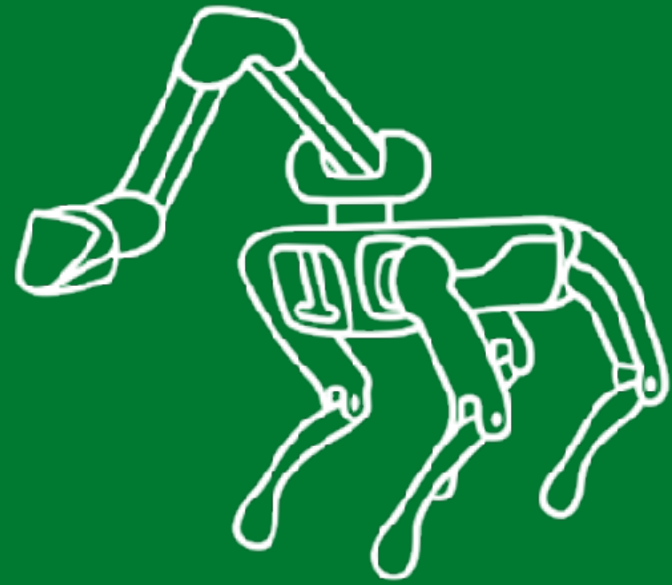


# Conteúdo



- Introdução e sistemas de coordenadas
- Cinemática e Jacobiano

Cinemática



- Segunda lei de Newton
- Newton-Euler
- Corpos articulados

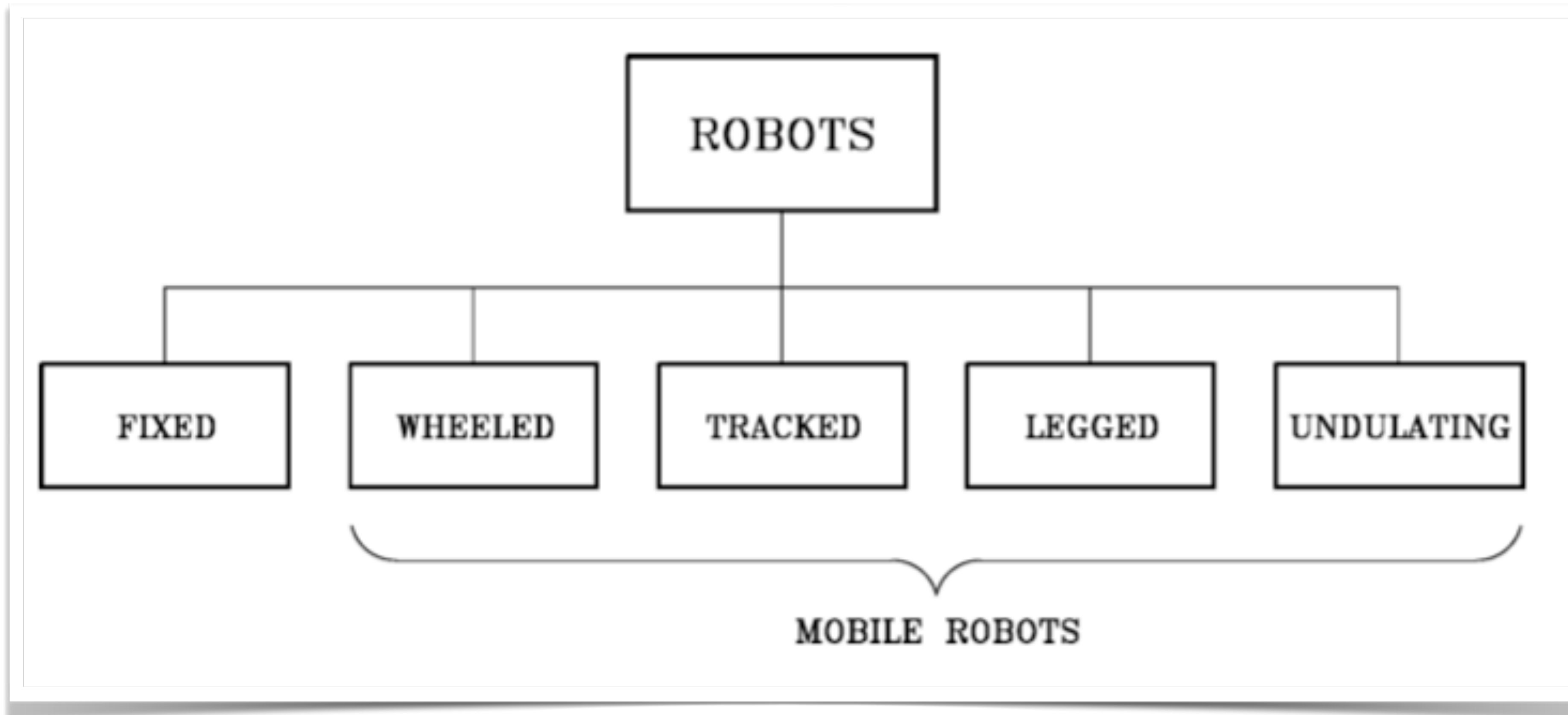
Dinâmica



- Bibliografia

Conclusão

# Classes de robôs



# O que é um robô?

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



**são corpos rígidos\*  
conectados por juntas**

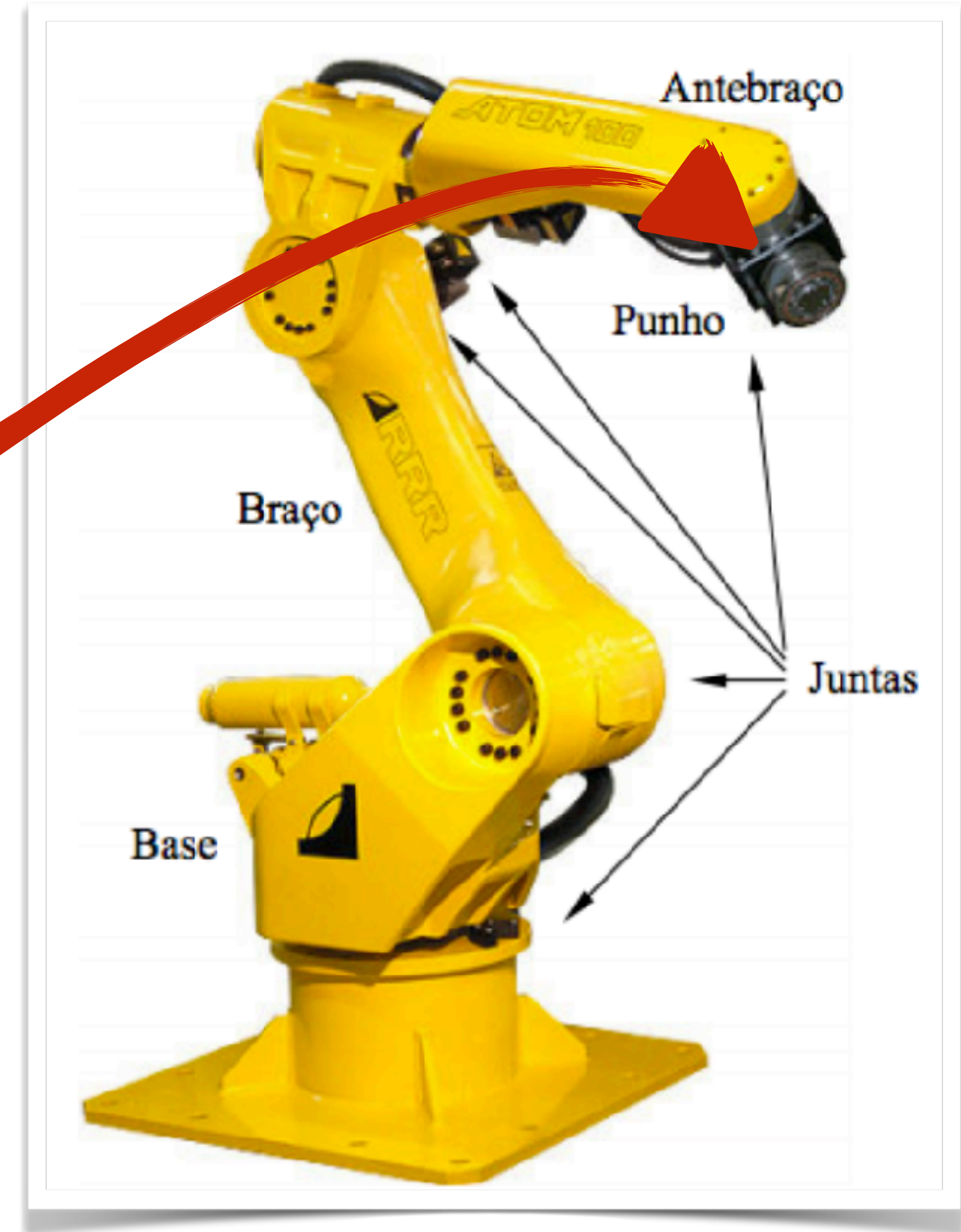
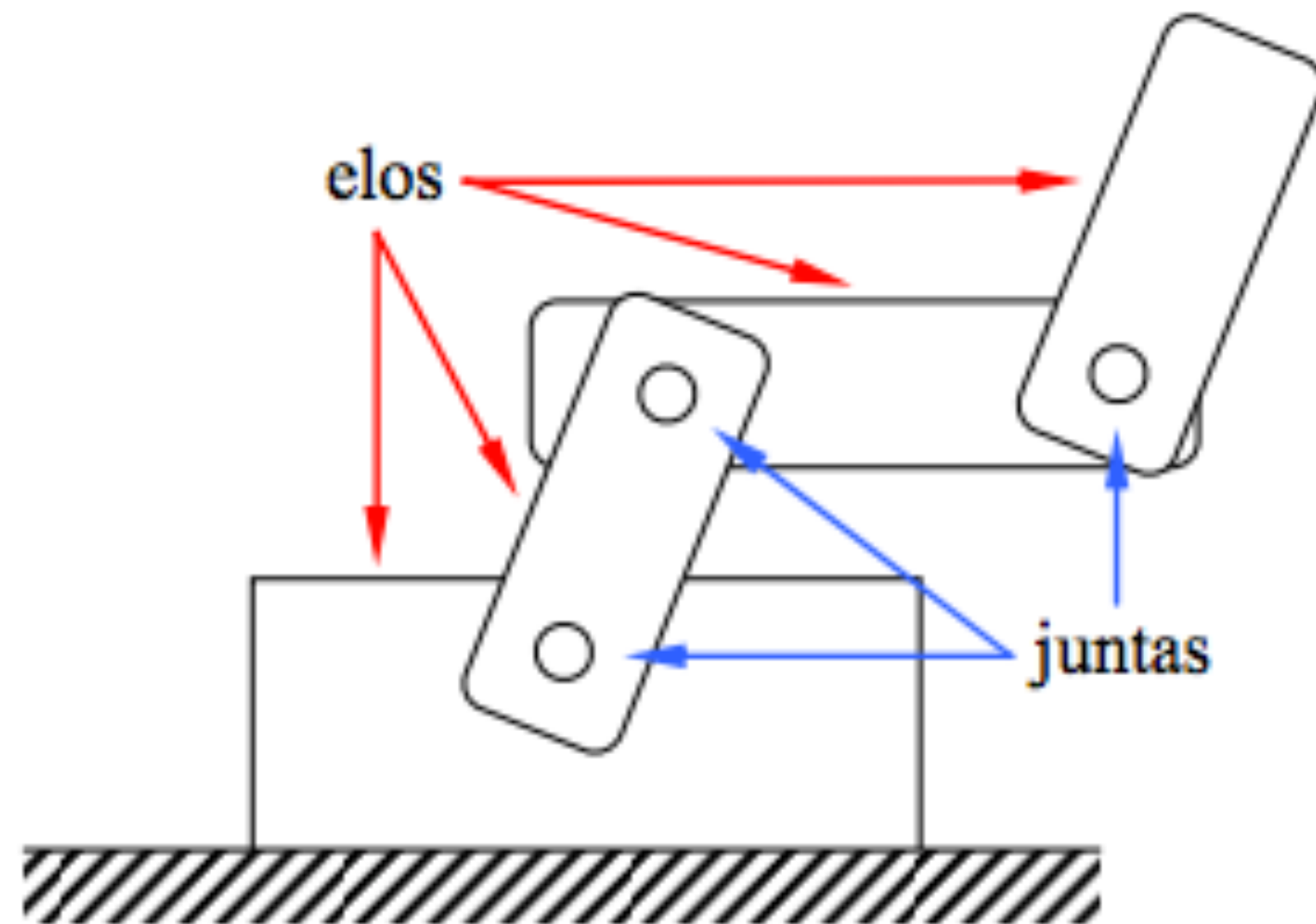
\*A menos que se diga o contrário

# Anatomia mecânica

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



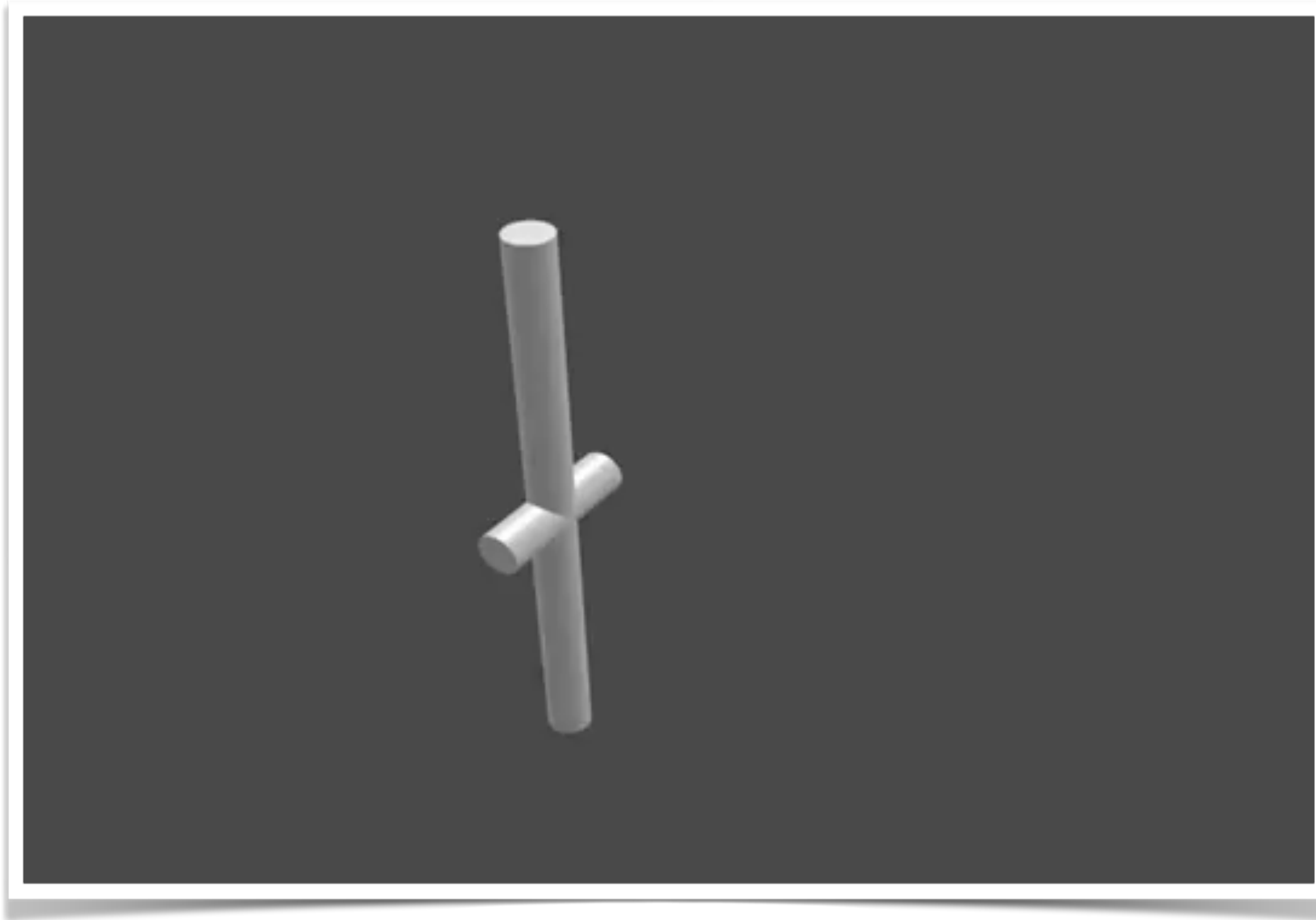
**Órgão terminal**

# Tipos de juntas

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



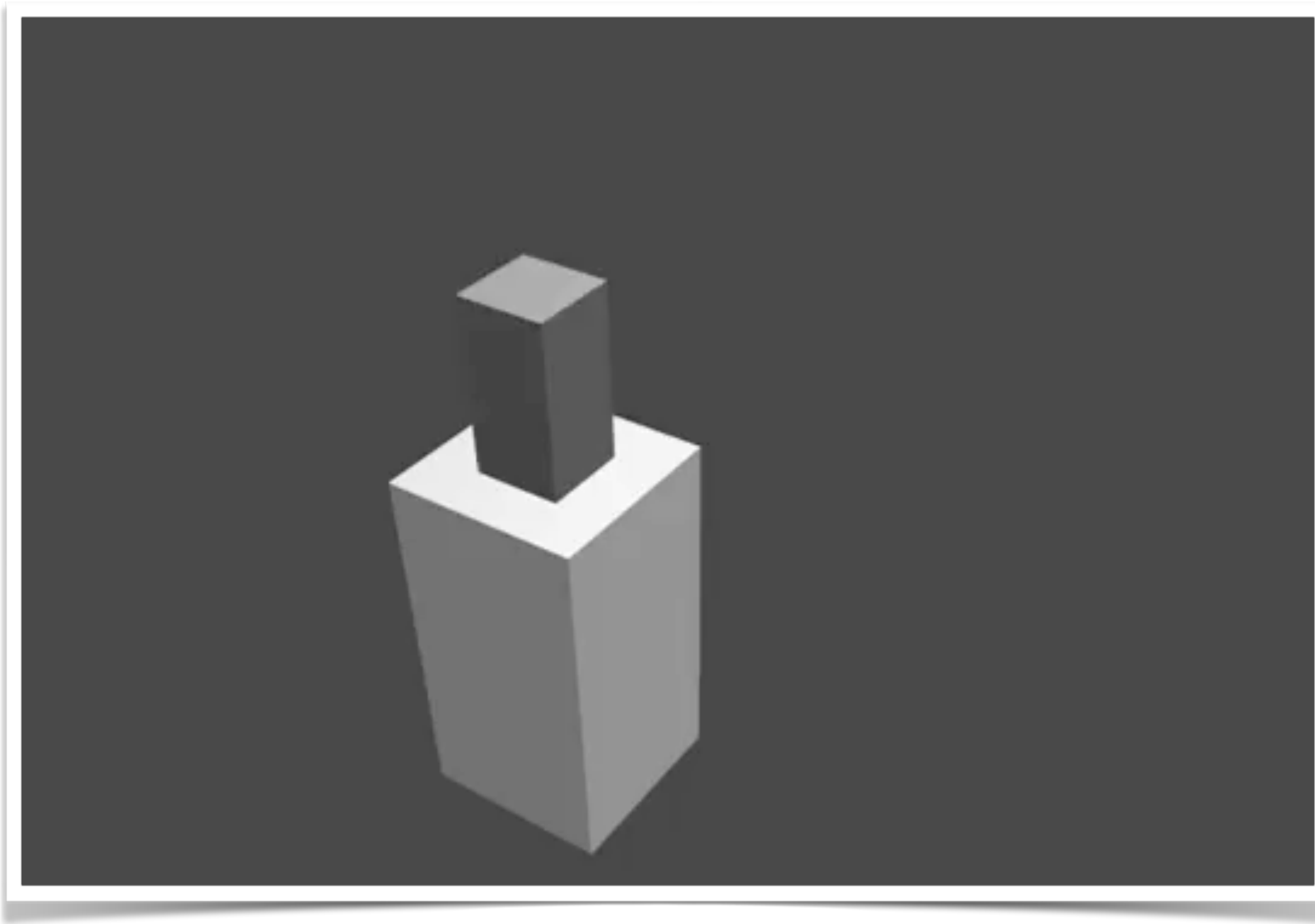
Rotacional

# Tipos de juntas

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



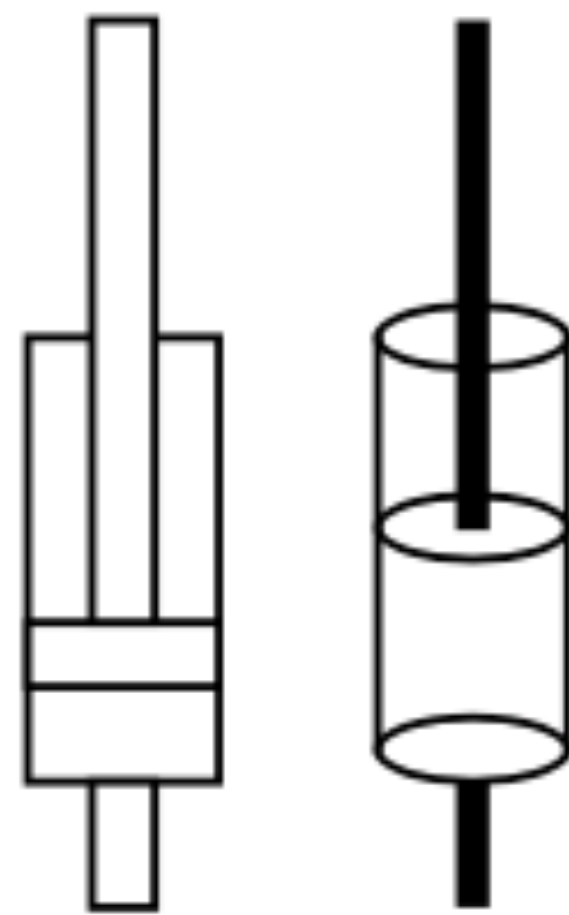
Prismática  
ou linear

# Tipos de juntas

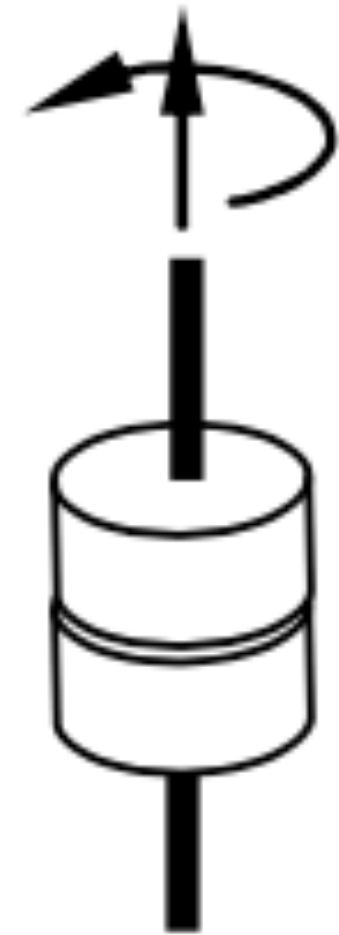
Cinemática

Dinâmica

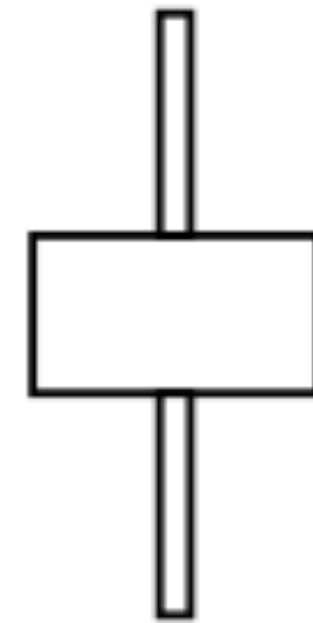
Conclusão



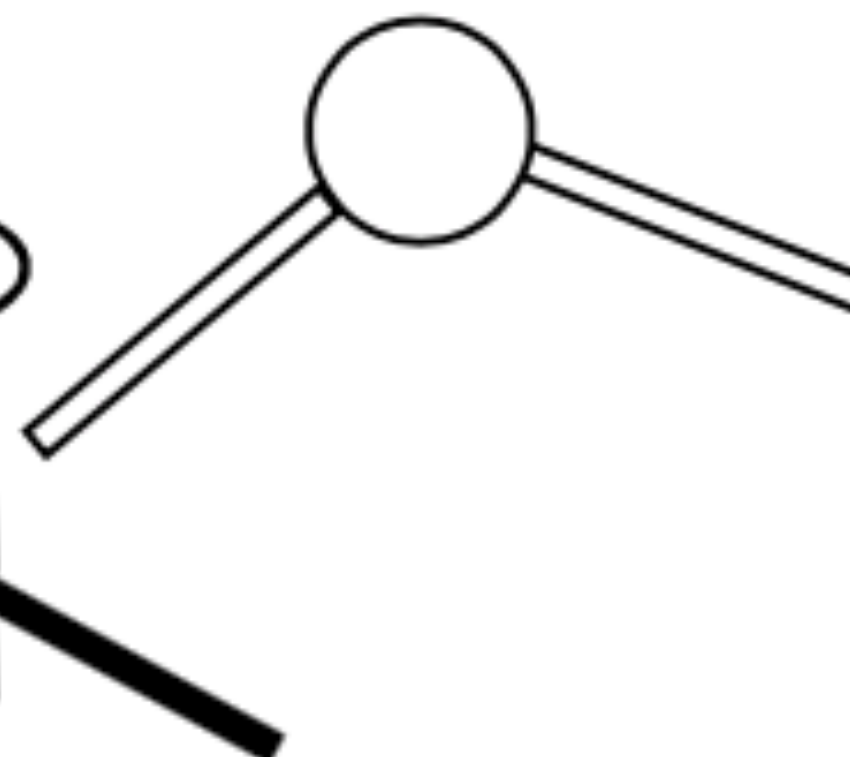
Prismática ou linear  $L$



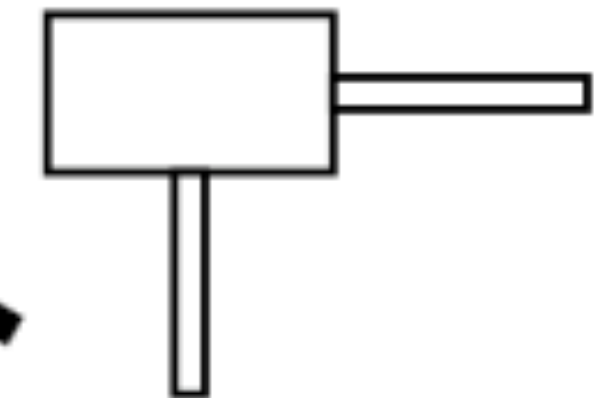
Torcional  $T$



Rotacional  $R$



Revolvente  $V$





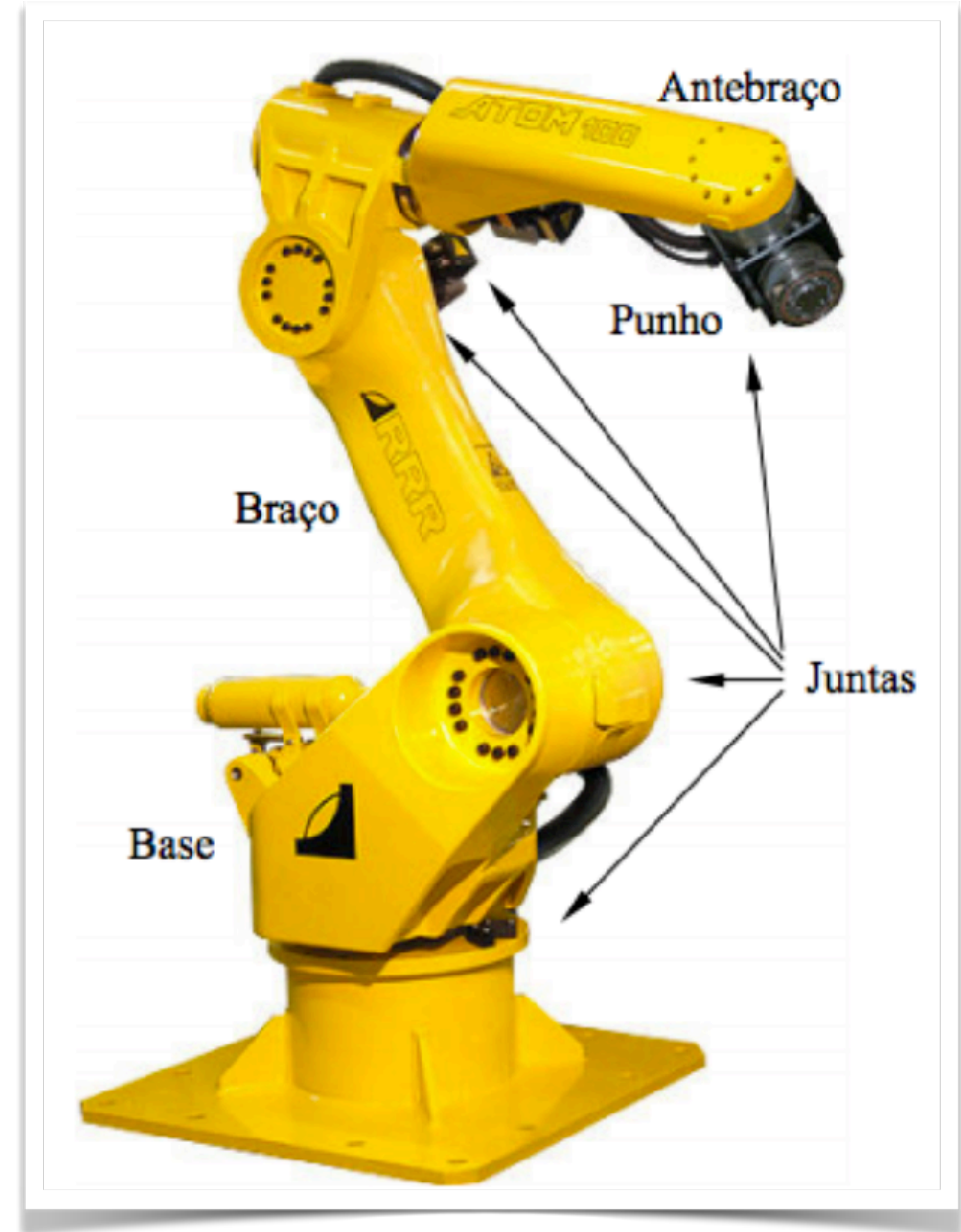
# Graus de liberdade

Cinemática

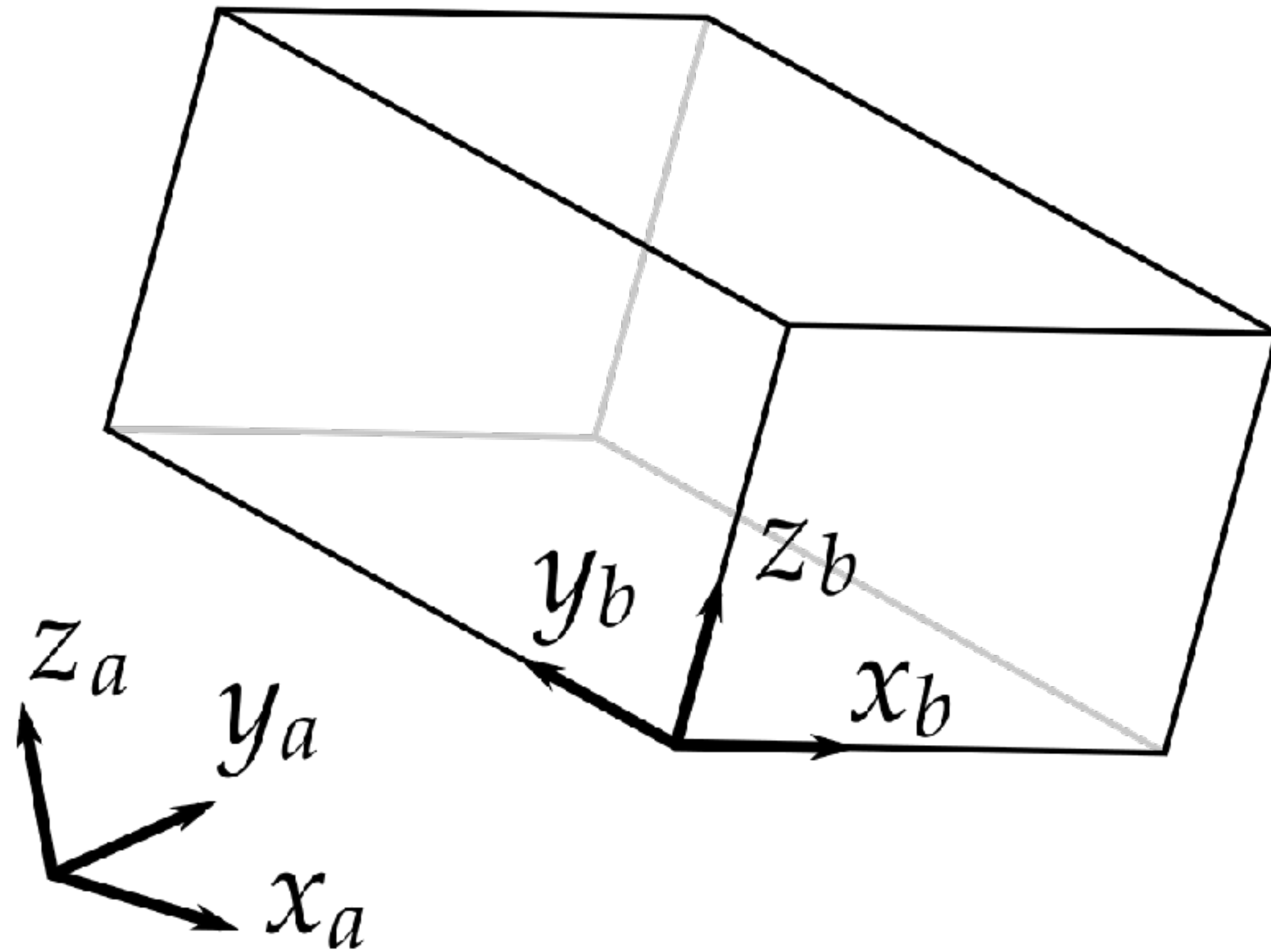
Dinâmica

Conclusão

Quantidade de  
movimentos  
relativos possíveis



# Graus de liberdade

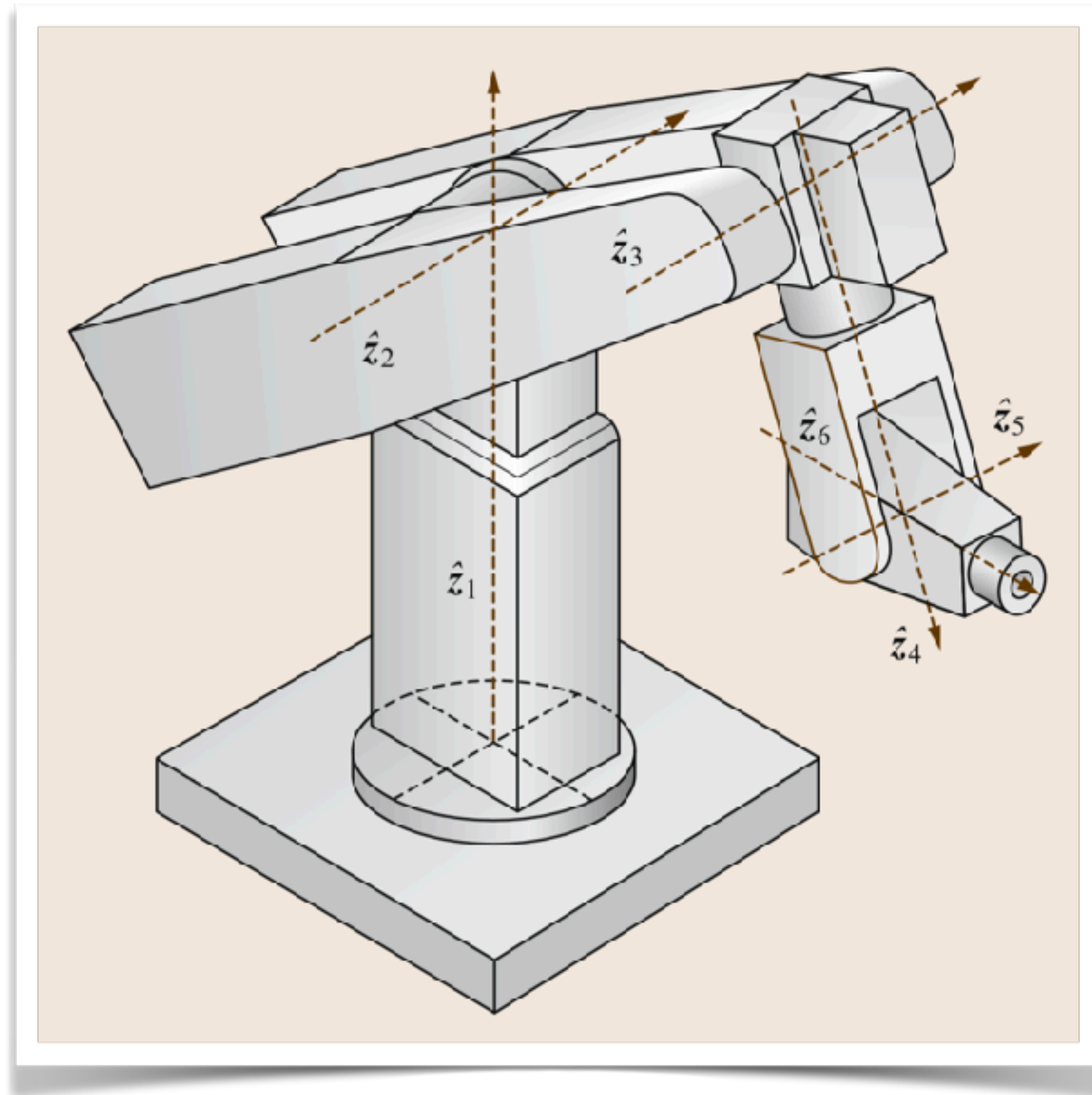


$$\mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\phi = \begin{pmatrix} \alpha \\ \beta \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix}$$

**6 DOF**

# Graus de liberdade



$$n = (n_b \times 6) - c_j$$

**Sistema de coordenadas com  $n$  DOFs:**  
**Coordenadas mínimas**

**Cada junta prismática ou rotacional adiciona:**

$$c_j = 5$$

$$n_j = (n_b - 1)$$

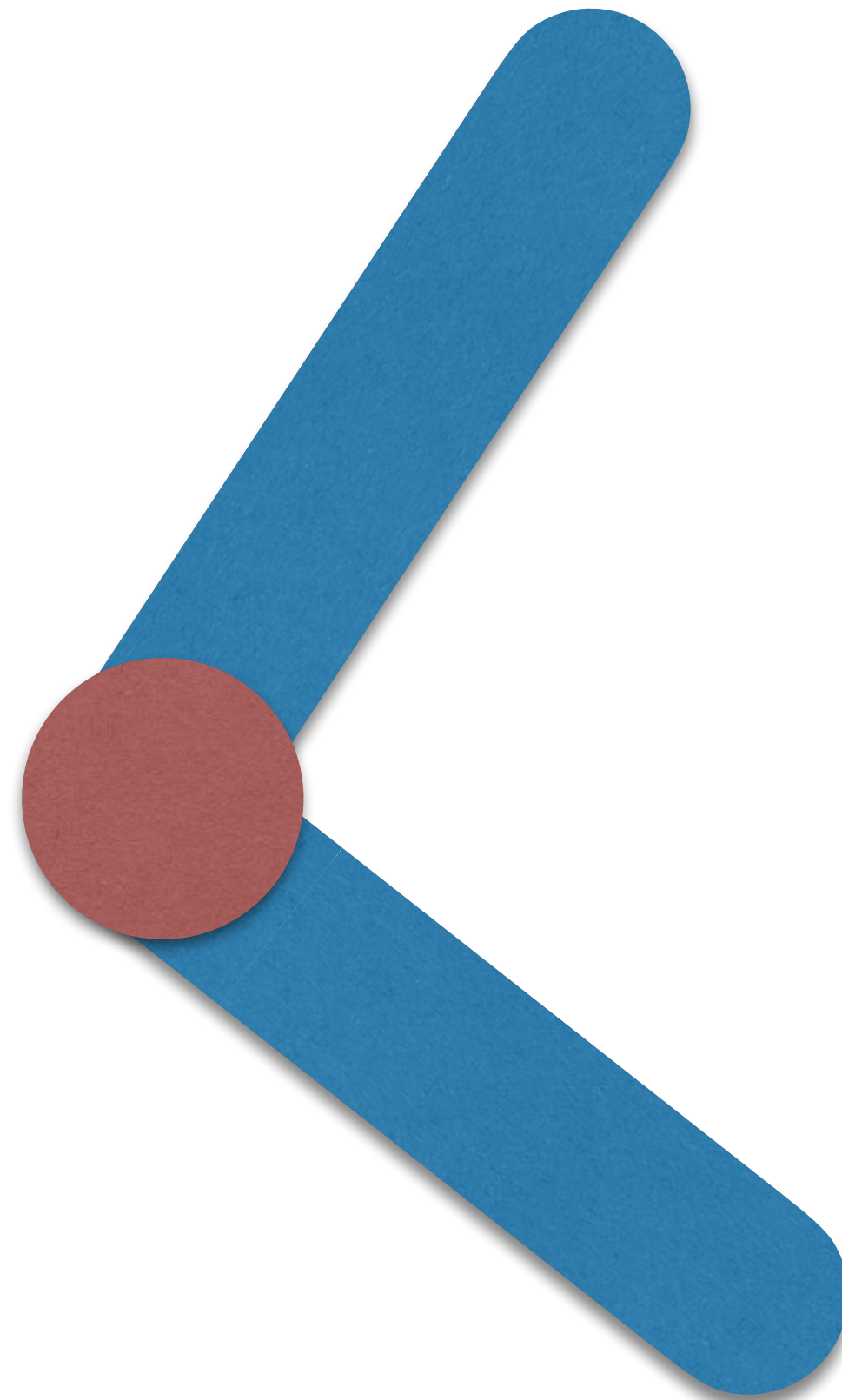
$$n = ((n_j + 1) \times 6) - (5 \times n_j) = n_j + 6$$

# Graus de liberdade

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



**Um sistema de** corpos rígidos articulados **pode ser** totalmente **descrito com**

$$n_j + 6 \text{ variáveis}$$

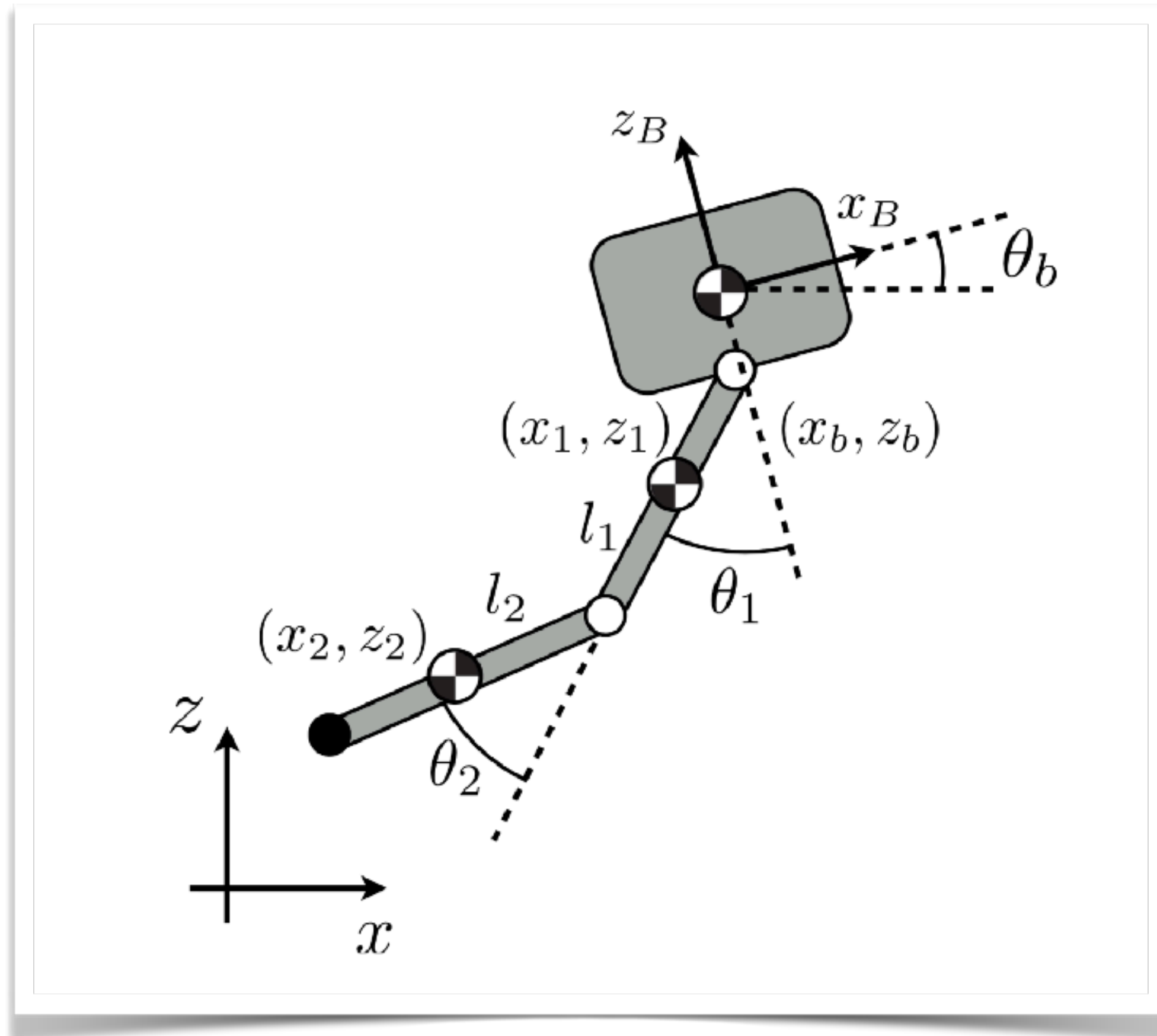
**Descrever um sistema de**  
*coordenadas mínimas* **pro**  
**“robô” de 2 elos ao lado**

# Sistemas de coordenada

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão

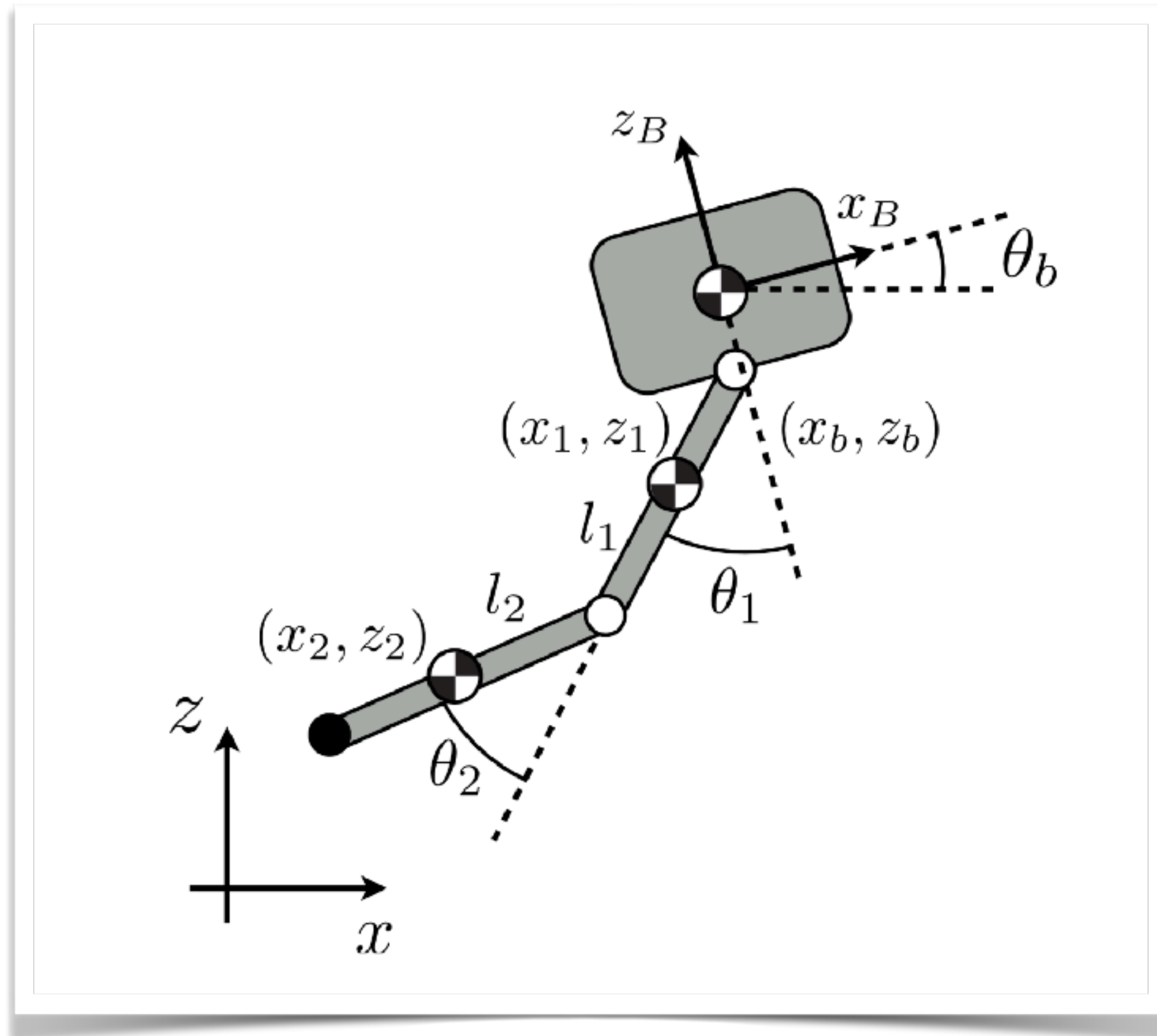


**Inercial:** representa o ambiente, não se move.

**Base:** geralmente fixo no maior ou mais pesado link

**Juntas:** fixo no link anterior da cadeia cinemática

# Sistemas de coordenada



Posição do robô utilizando somente **sistema de coordenada inercial:**

$$x_b, z_b, \theta_b, x_1, z_1, x_2, z_2$$

Usando o **sistema de coordenadas das juntas** para os elos:

$$x_b, z_b, \theta_b, \theta_1, \theta_2$$

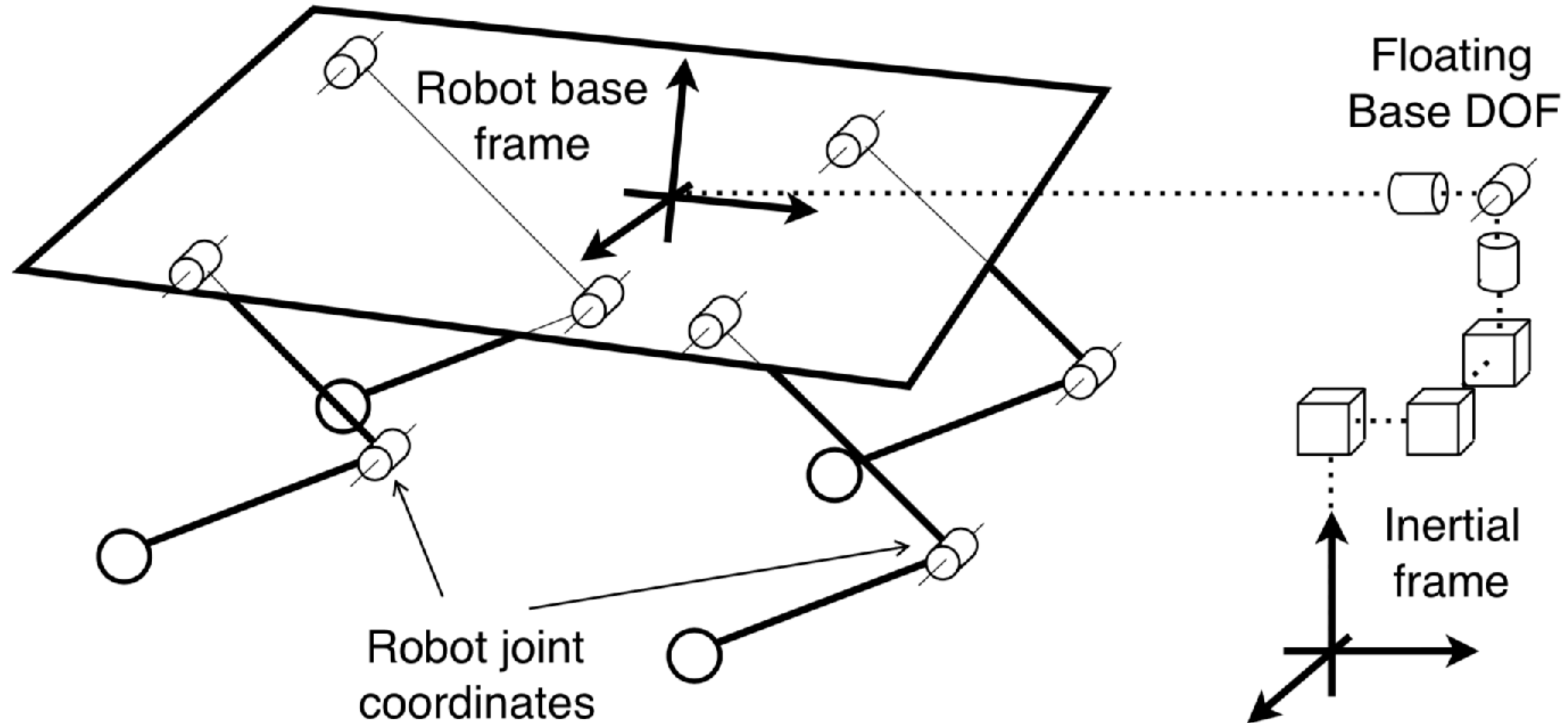
**Coordenadas mínimas!**

# Sistemas de coordenada

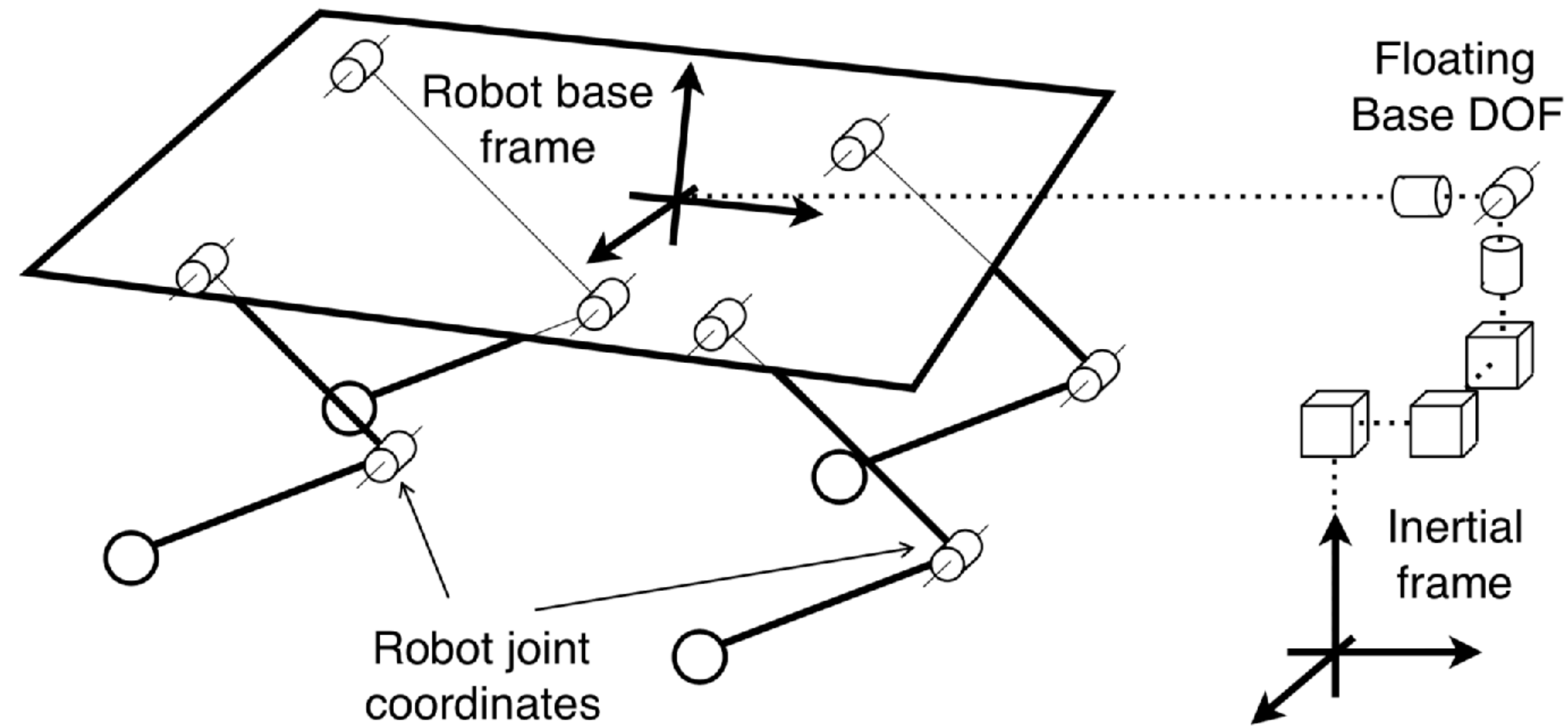
Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



# Sistemas de coordenada



$$\mathbf{q} = [\mathbf{x}_b \quad \mathbf{q}_j]^T$$

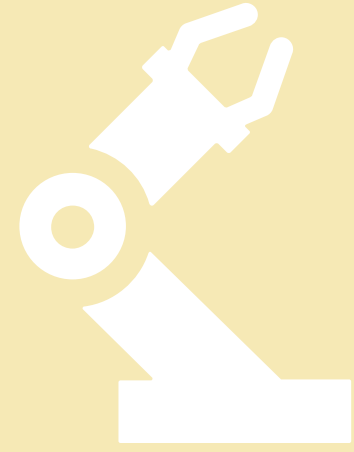
Onde:

$$\mathbf{x}_b = [x, y, z, \alpha, \beta, \gamma]^T,$$

$$\mathbf{q}_j = [\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n_j}]^T$$



# Conteúdo



- Introdução e sistemas de coordenadas
- **Cinemática e Jacobiano**

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão

# O que é cinemática?

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



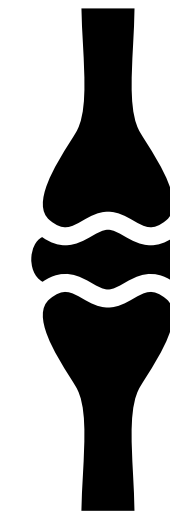
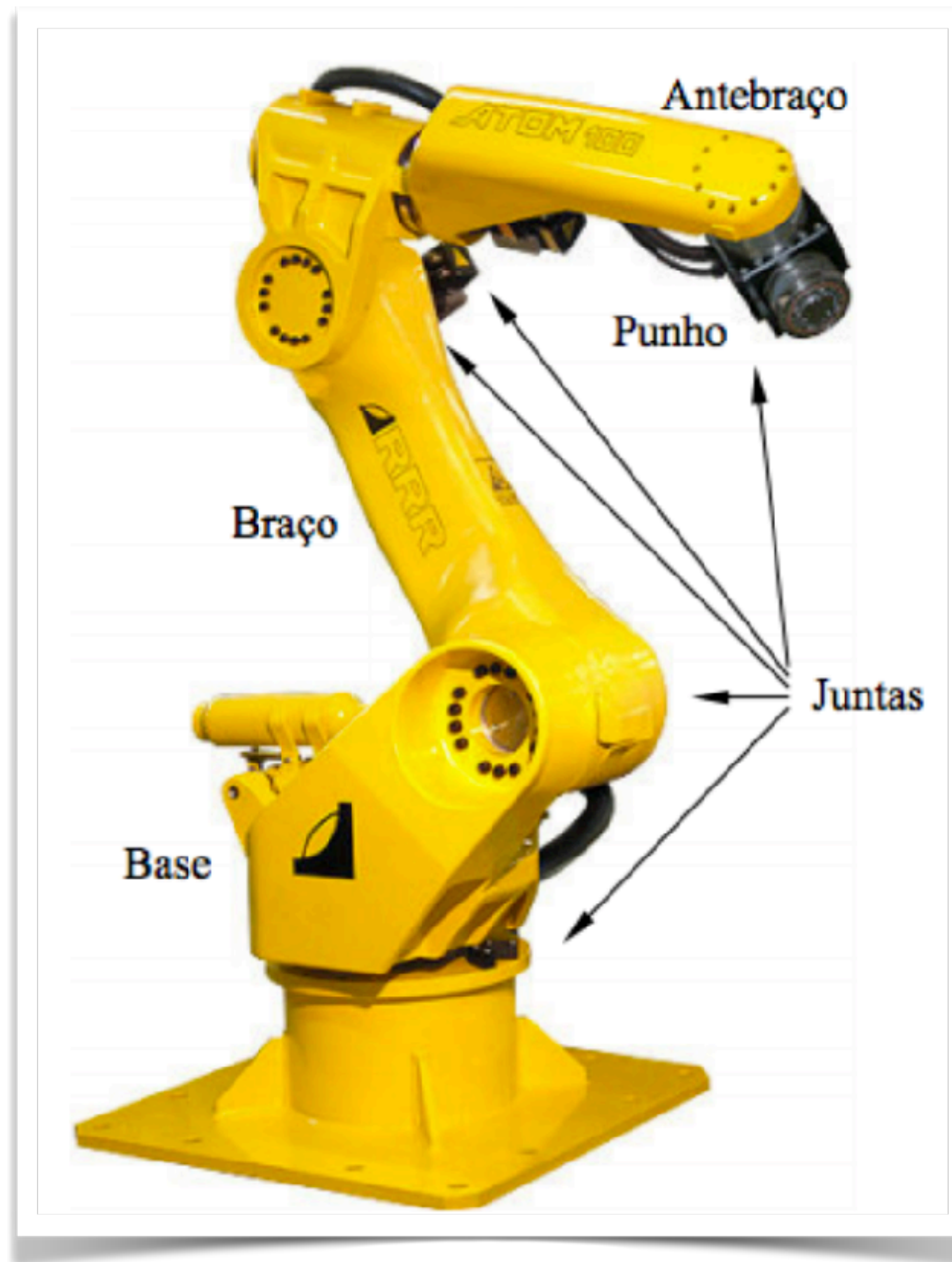
Descreve **como** as coisas se movem, mas não o **porquê!**

# Espaços de representação

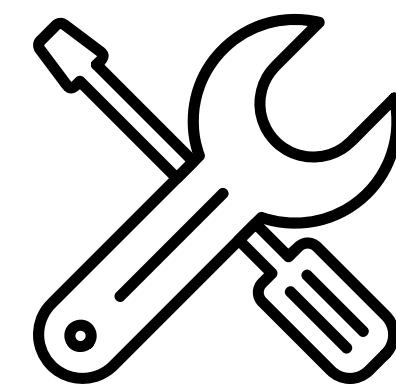
Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão

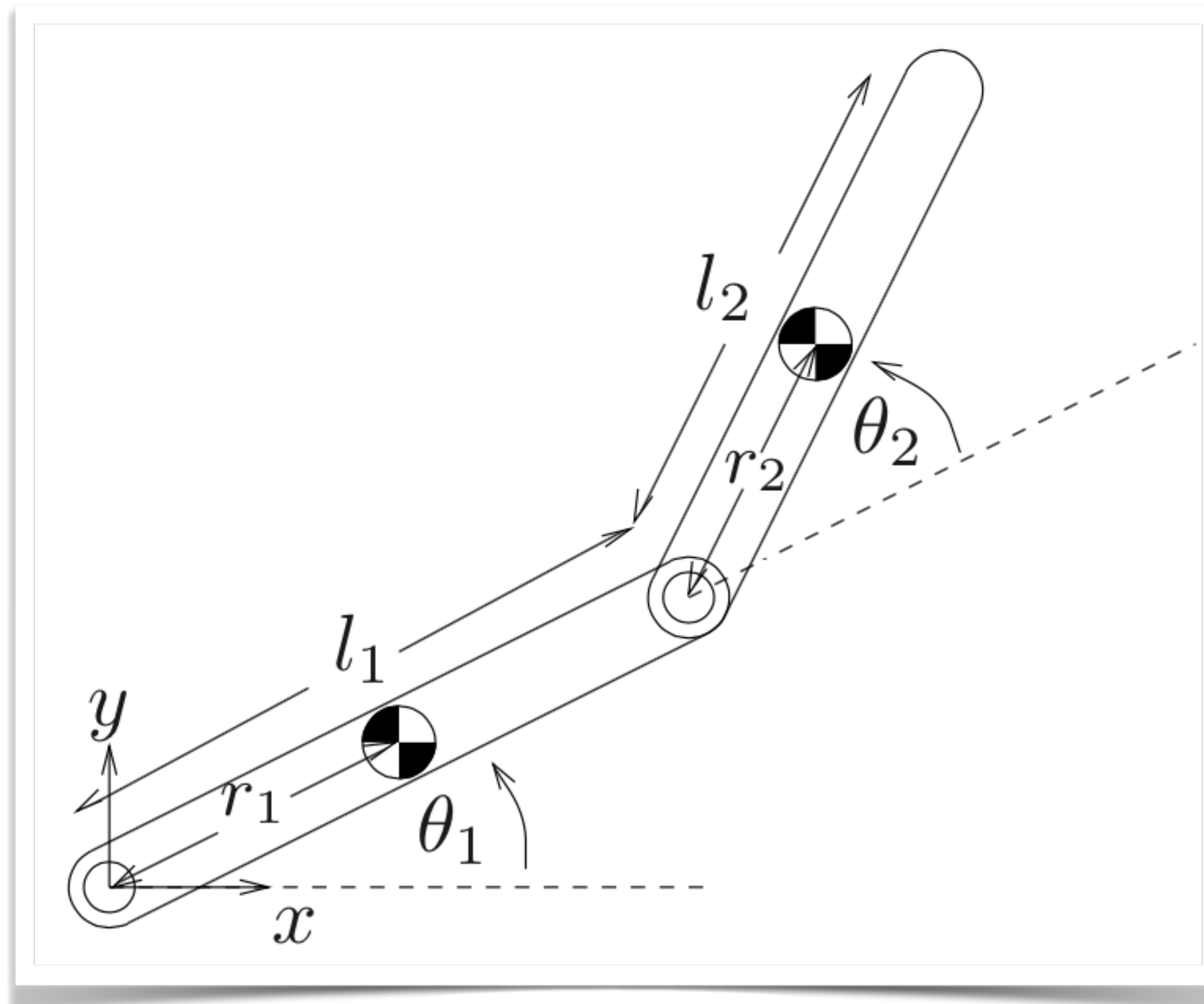


**Espaço das juntas**



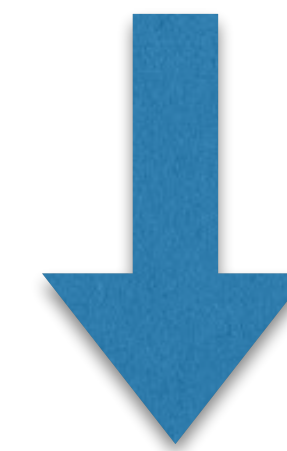
Espaço de  
tarefas/operacional

# Cinemática direta



Dada a posição das **juntas**:

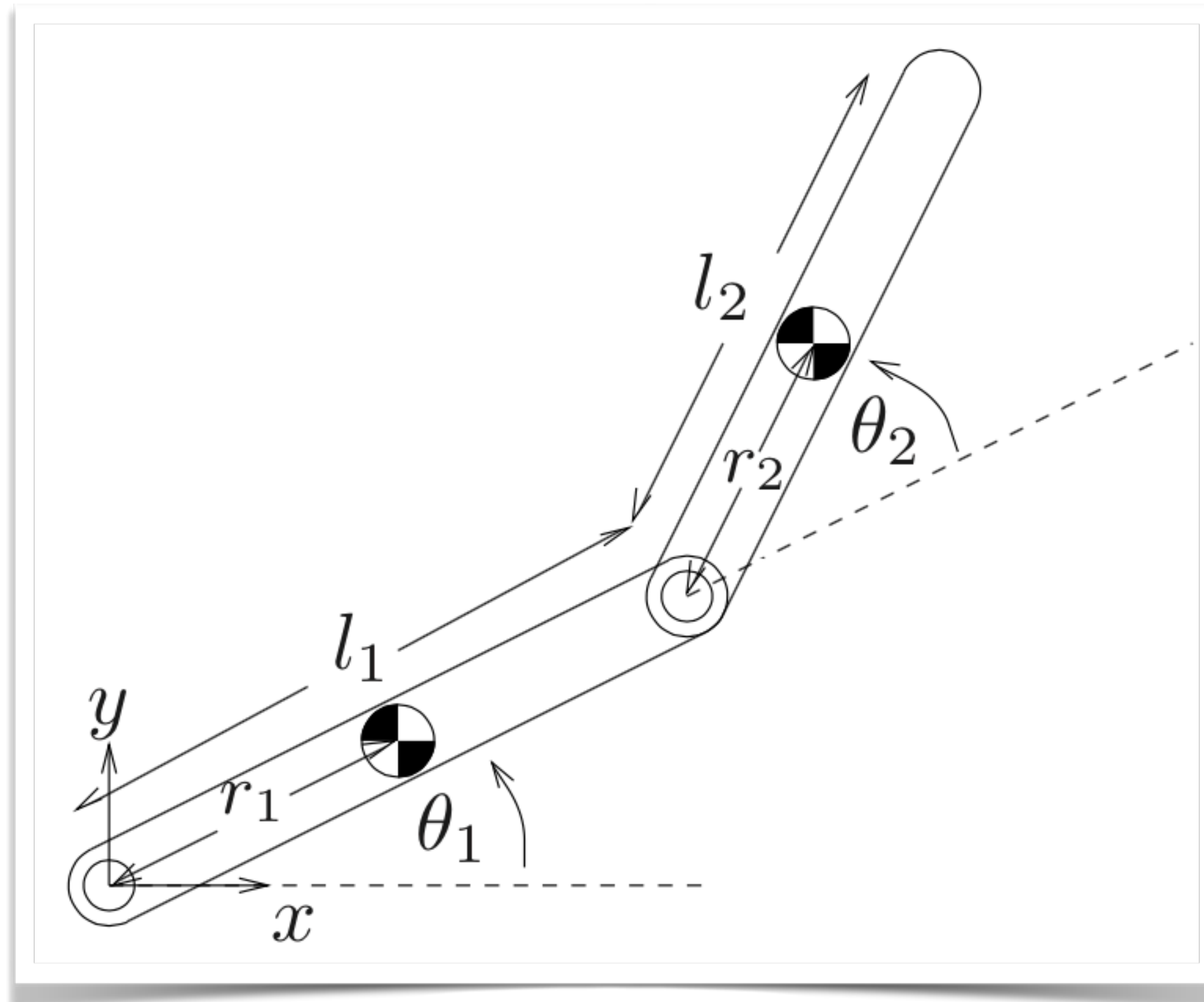
$$\mathbf{q}_j = [\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n_j}]^T$$



Determinar a posição do **efetuador**:

$$\mathbf{x} = [x, y, z]^T$$

# Cinemática Inversa



Dada a posição do **efetuador**:

$$\mathbf{x} = [x, y, z]^T$$

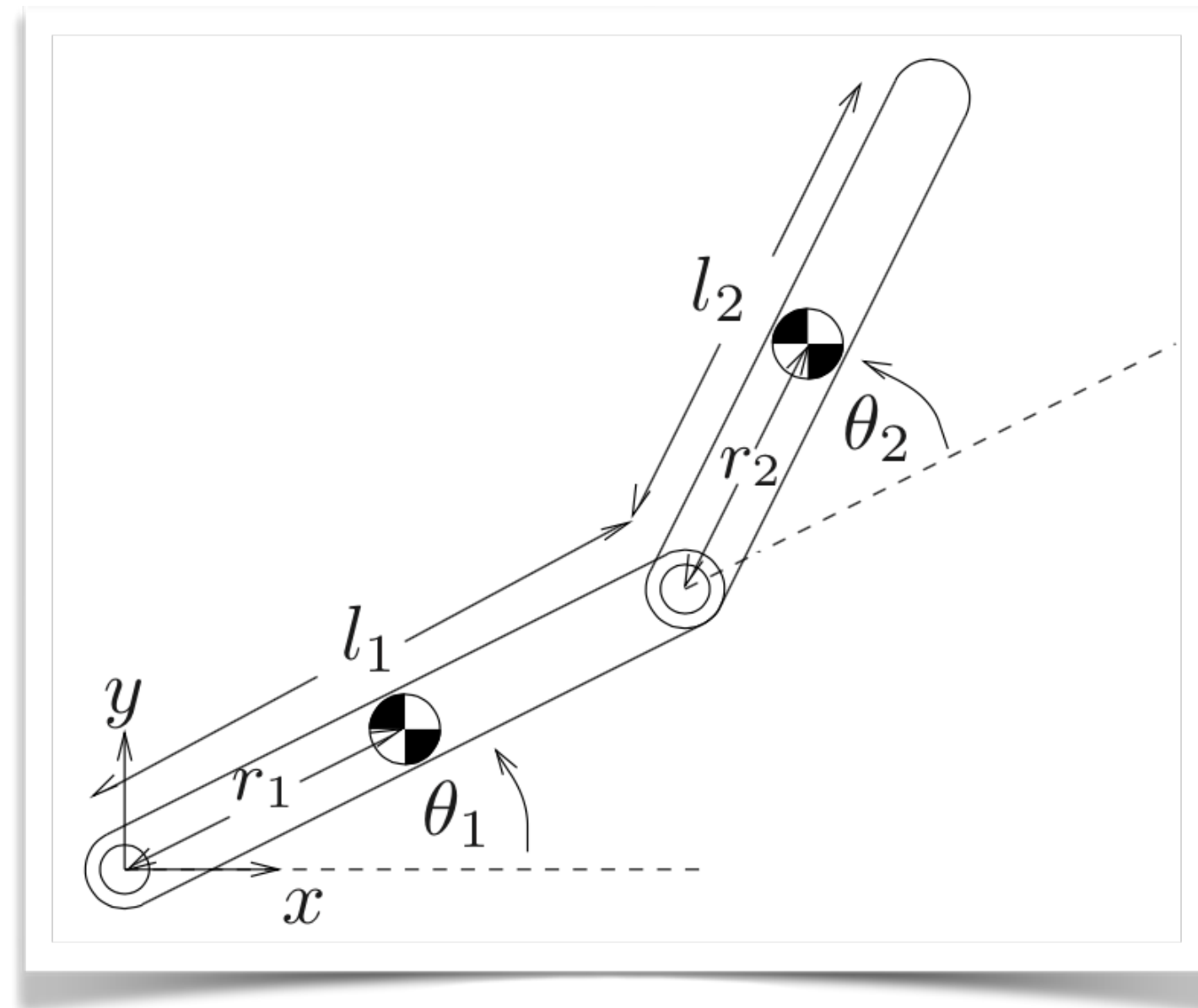


Determinar a posição das **juntas**:

$$\mathbf{q}_j = [\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n_j}]^T$$

# Jacobiano

Relaciona velocidades e forças dos espaços de **juntas e tarefas**



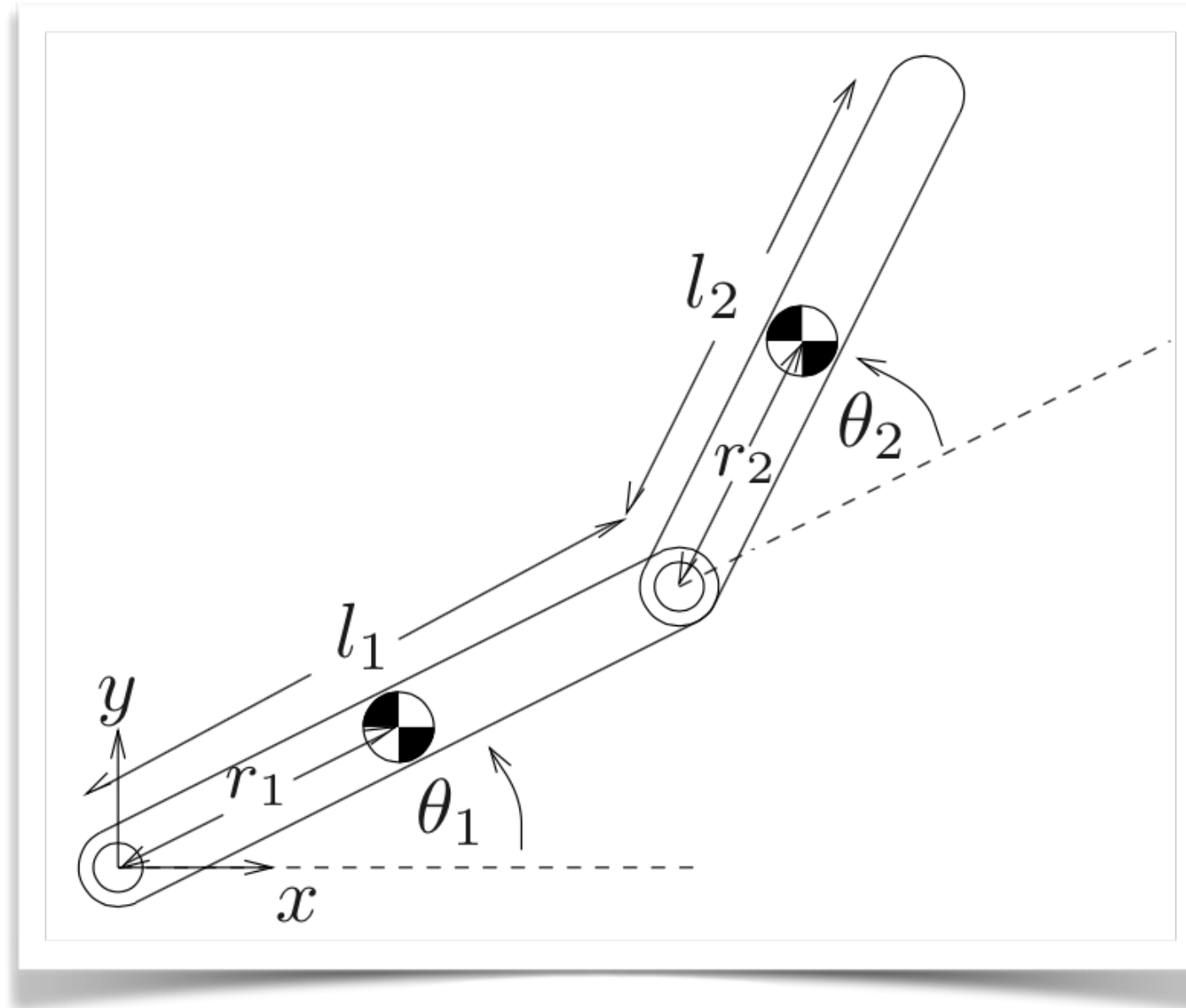
Relação geométrica:

$$\mathbf{x} = T(\mathbf{q})$$

$$\dot{\mathbf{x}} = \frac{d\mathbf{x}}{dt} = \frac{dT(\mathbf{q})}{dt} = \frac{\partial T(\mathbf{q})}{\partial \mathbf{q}} \dot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{x}}^{\mathbf{q}} \dot{\mathbf{q}}$$

# Exemplo Jacobiano

$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{\delta \mathbf{x}}{\delta \mathbf{q}}$$



# Jacobiano

Princípio do trabalho virtual:

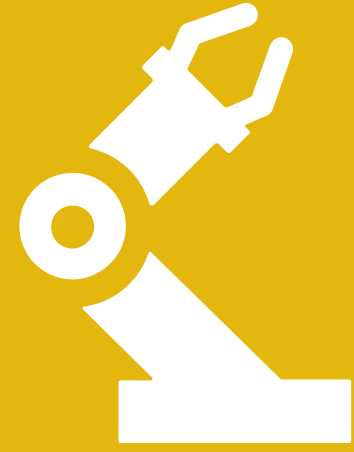
$$\mathbf{f}^T \delta \mathbf{x} = \boldsymbol{\tau}^T \delta \mathbf{q}$$

$$\mathbf{J} = \frac{\delta \mathbf{x}}{\delta \mathbf{q}}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{J}^T \mathbf{f}$$



# Conteúdo



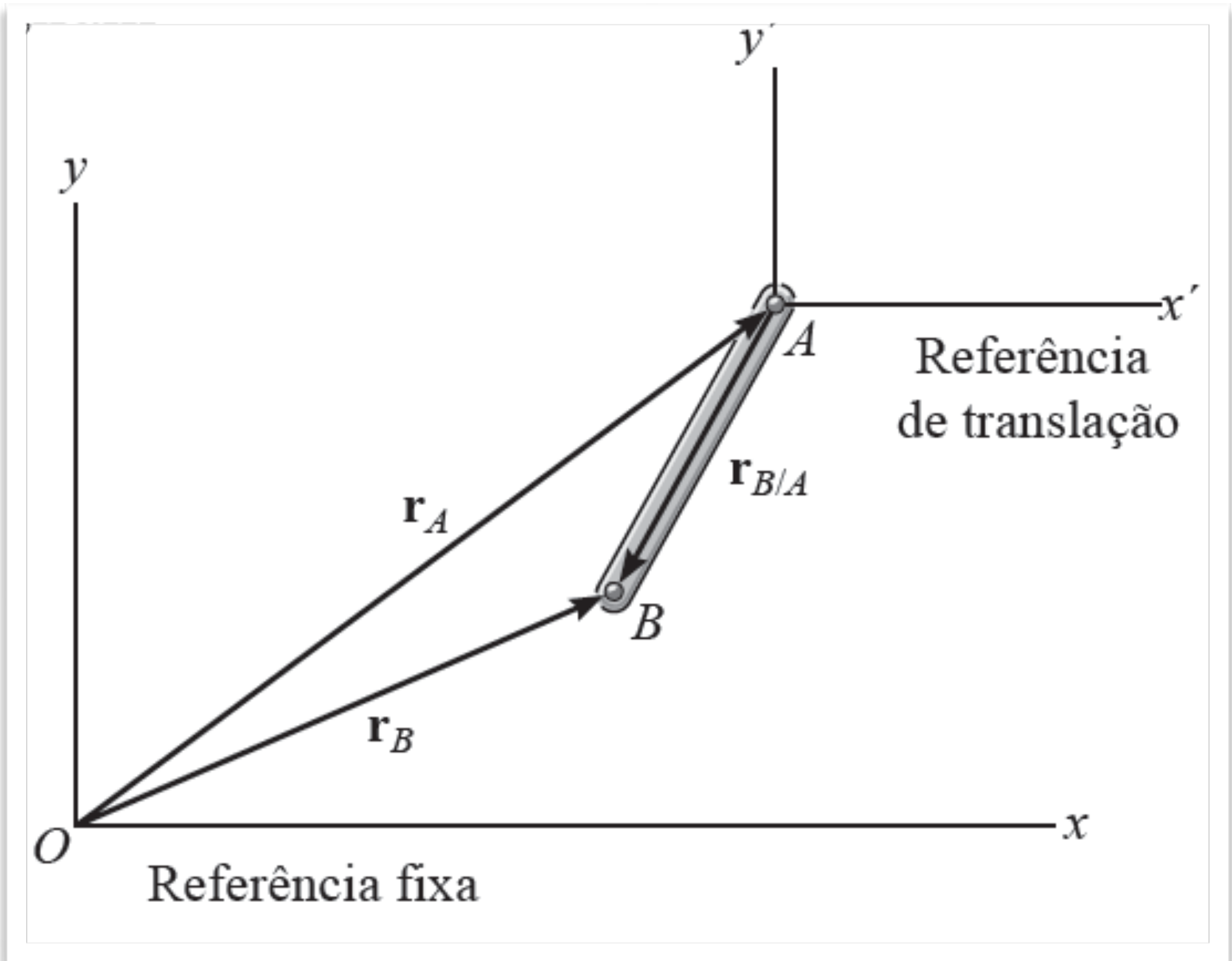
- Introdução e sistemas de coordenadas
- Cinemática e Jacobiano

Cinemática

Dinâmica

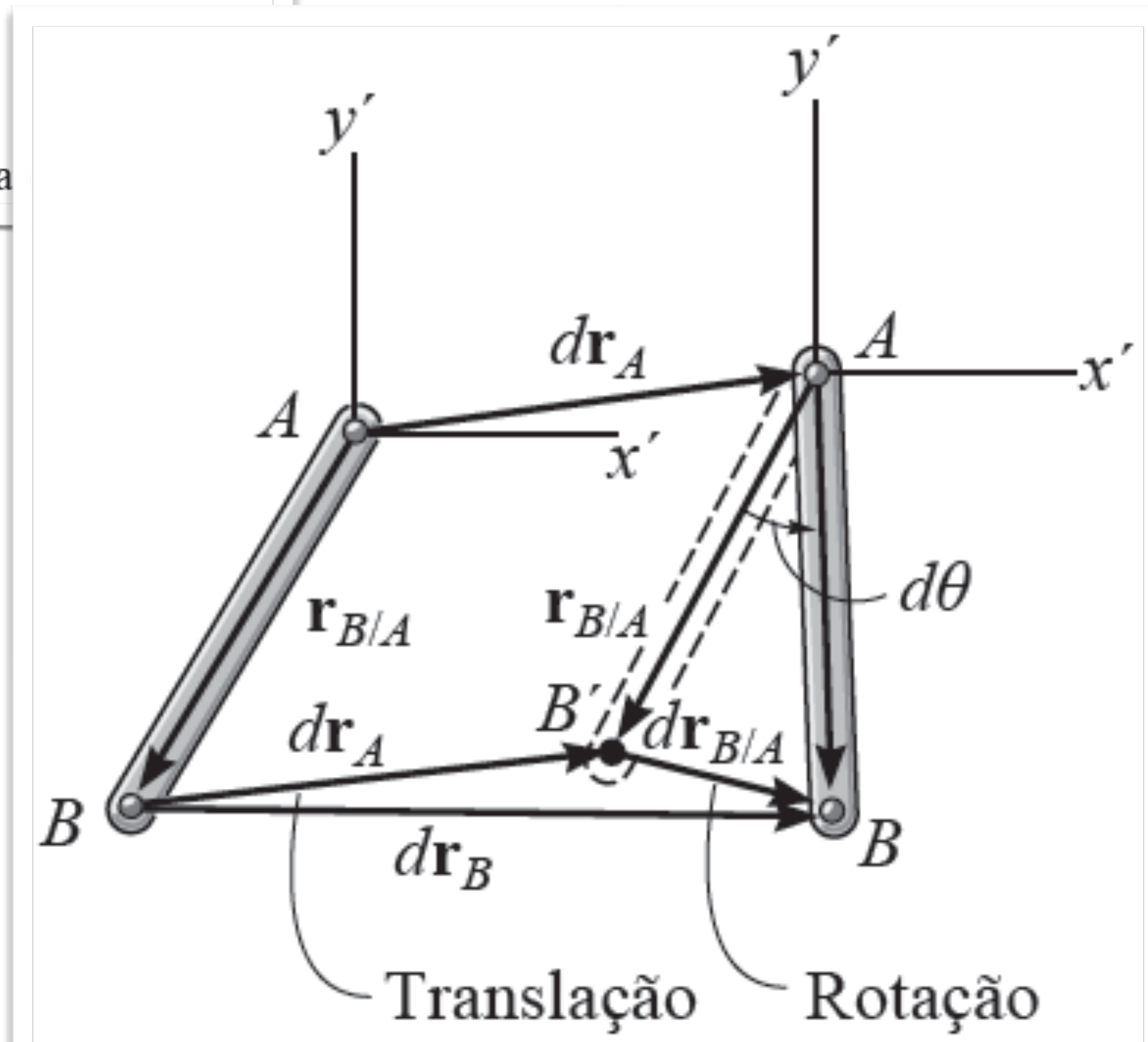
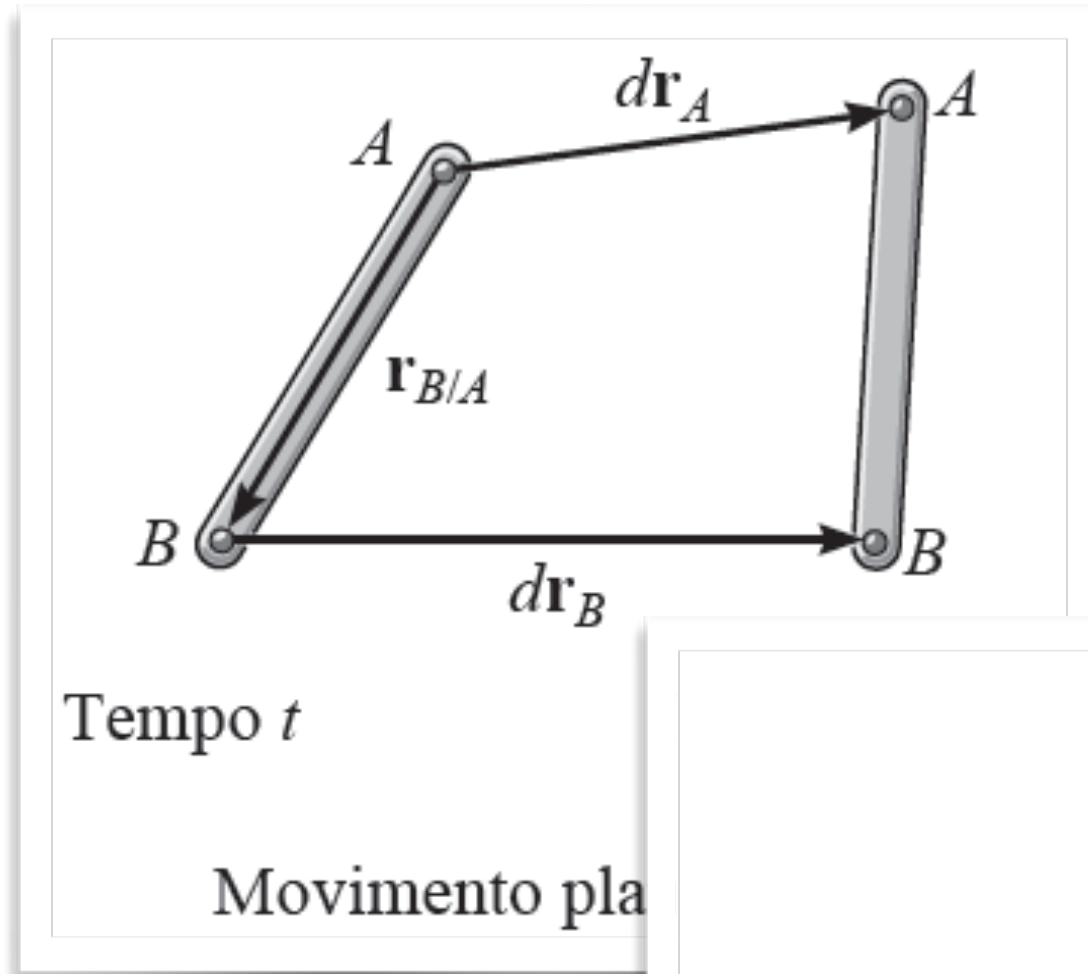
Conclusão

# Posição relativa



$$\mathbf{r}_B = \mathbf{r}_A + \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

# Velocidade relativa



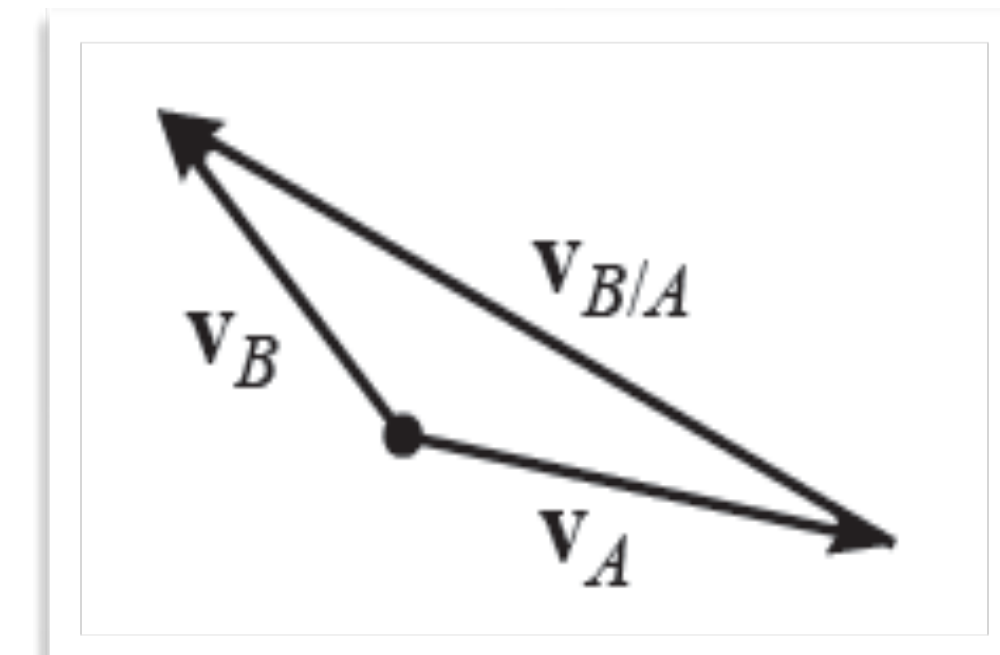
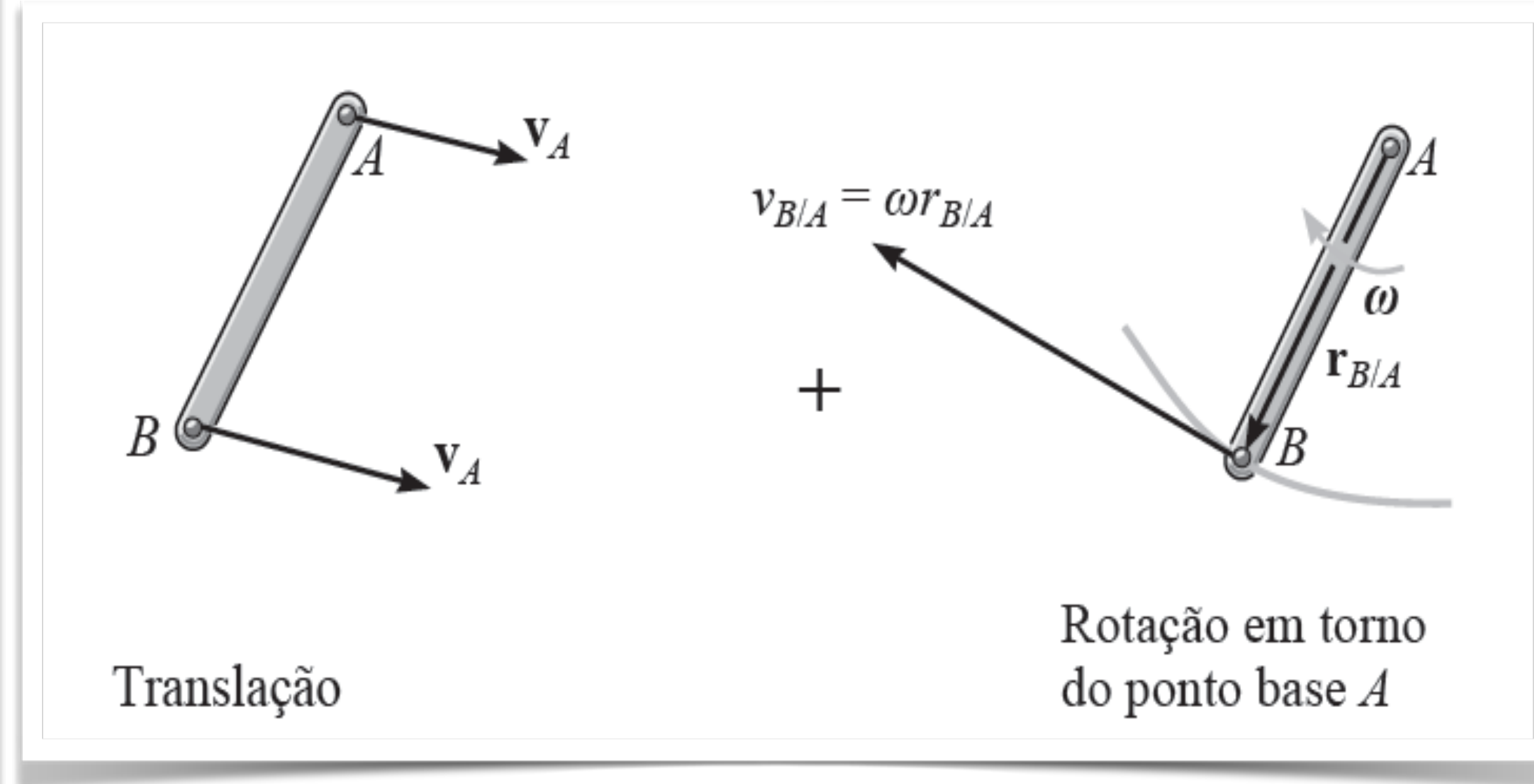
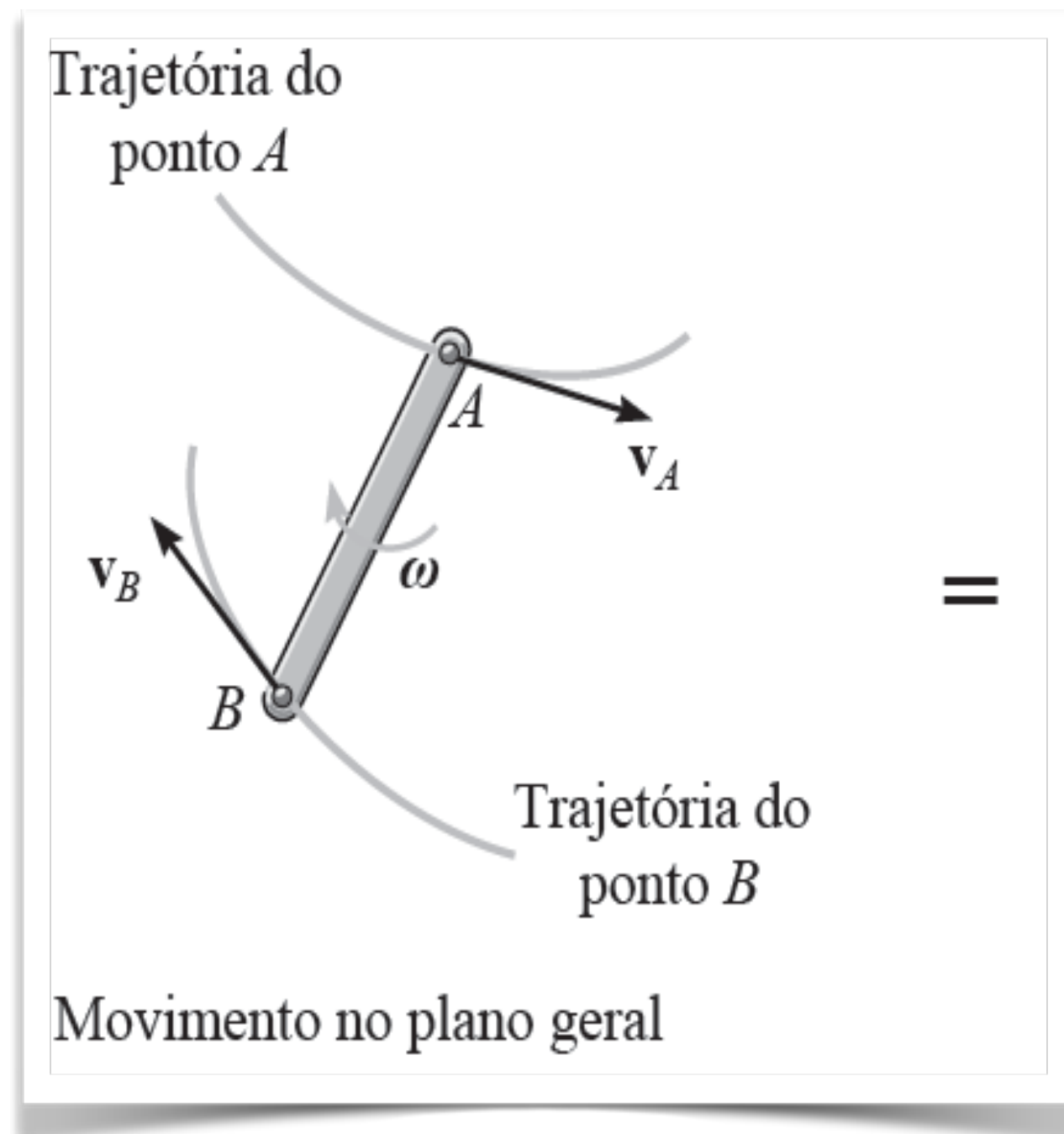
$$\mathbf{r}_B = \mathbf{r}_A + \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

$\downarrow \frac{d}{dt}$

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \mathbf{v}_{B/A}$$

# Velocidade relativa

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \mathbf{v}_{B/A}$$



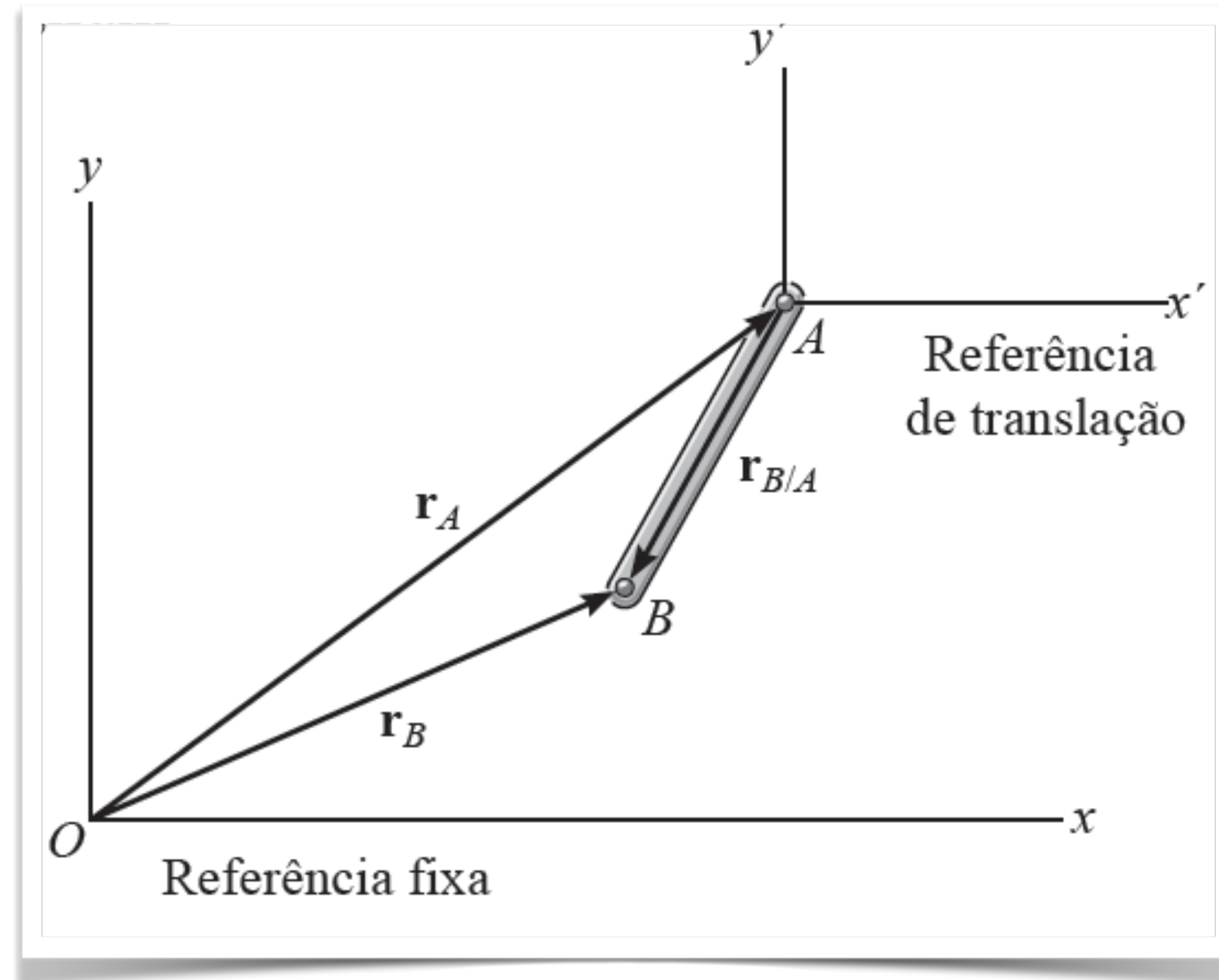
# Velocidade relativa

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \mathbf{v}_{B/A}$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_P$$

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$$

# Aceleração



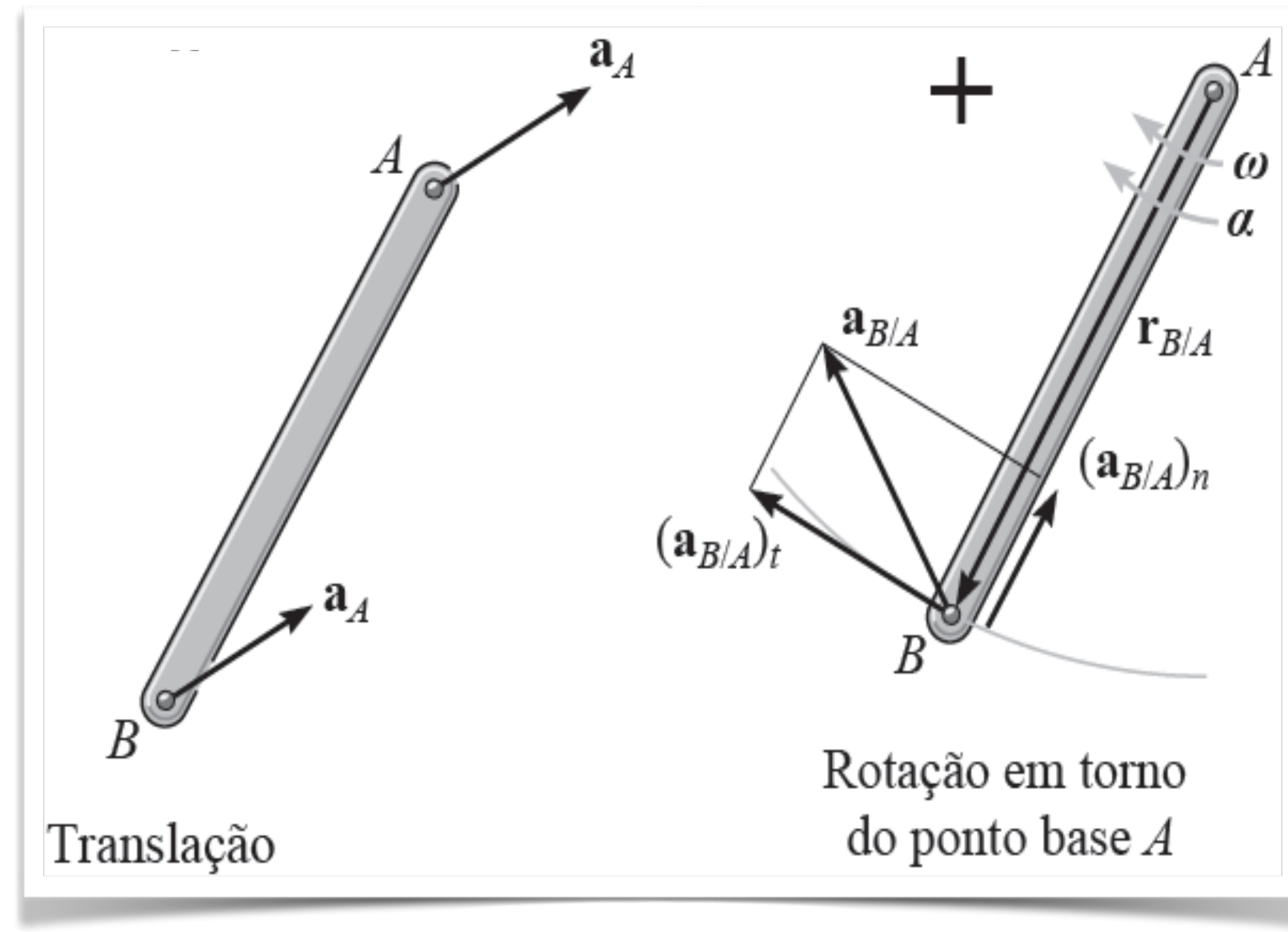
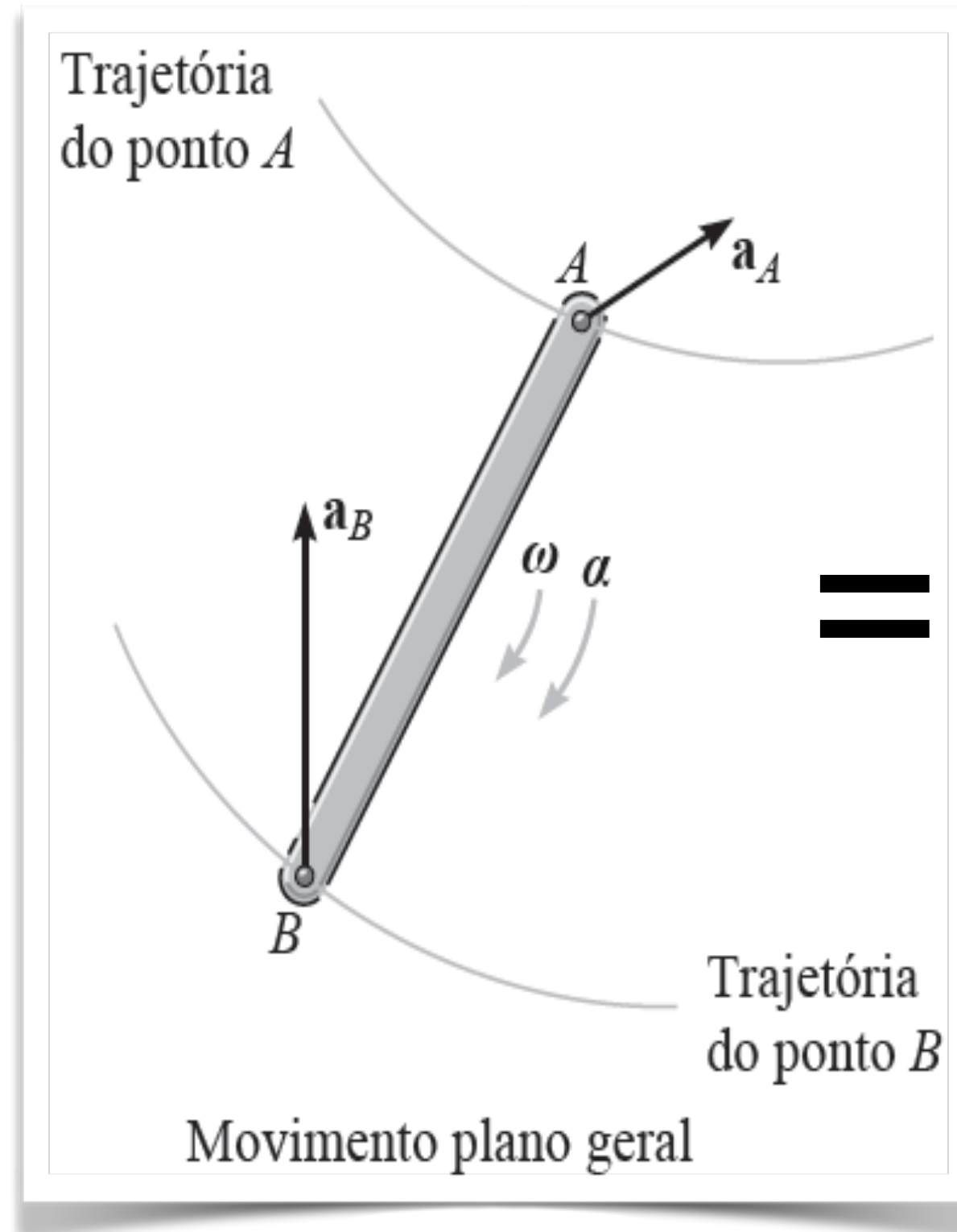
$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \mathbf{v}_{B/A}$$

$$\downarrow \frac{d}{dt}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \mathbf{a}_{B/A}$$

# Aceleração

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \mathbf{a}_{B/A}$$



# Aceleração

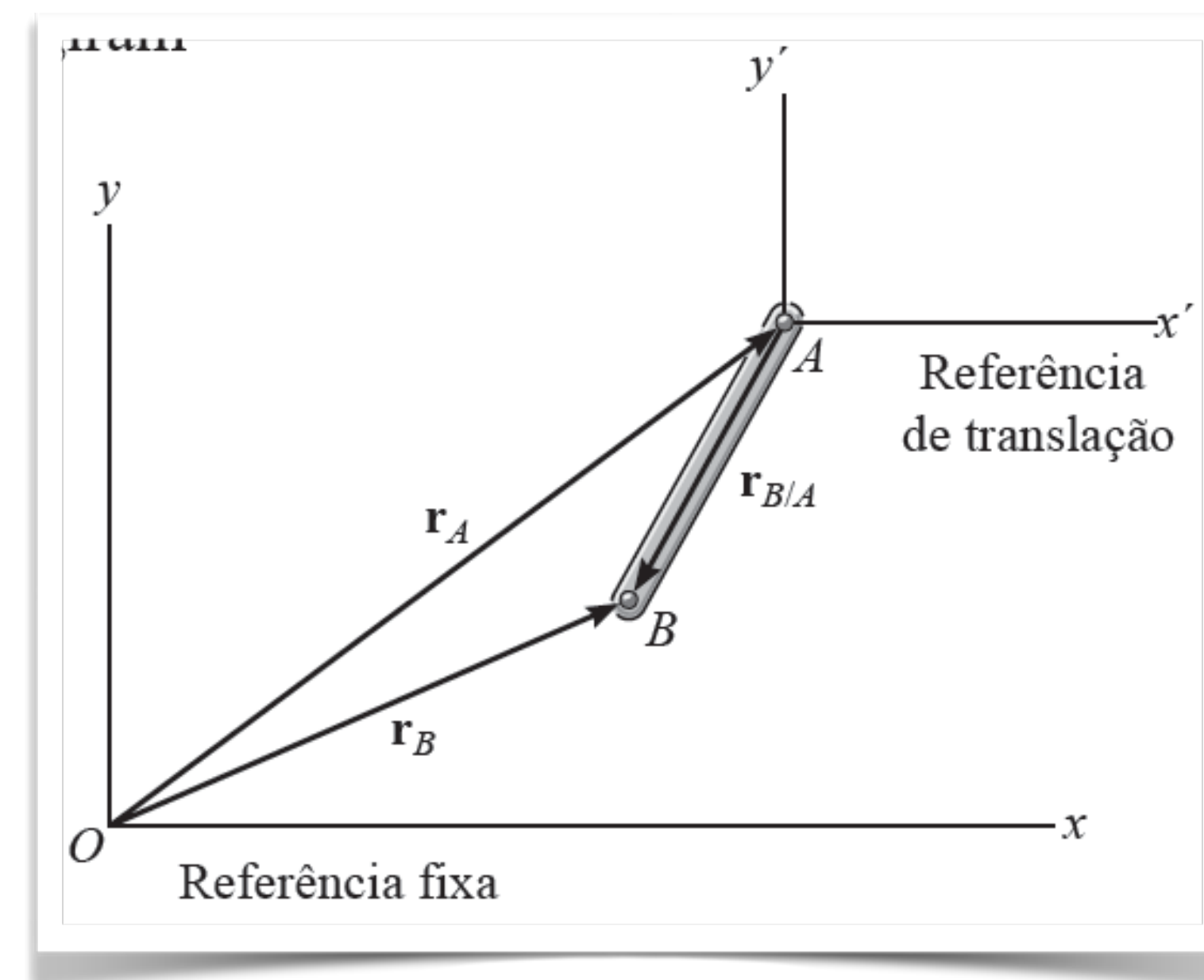
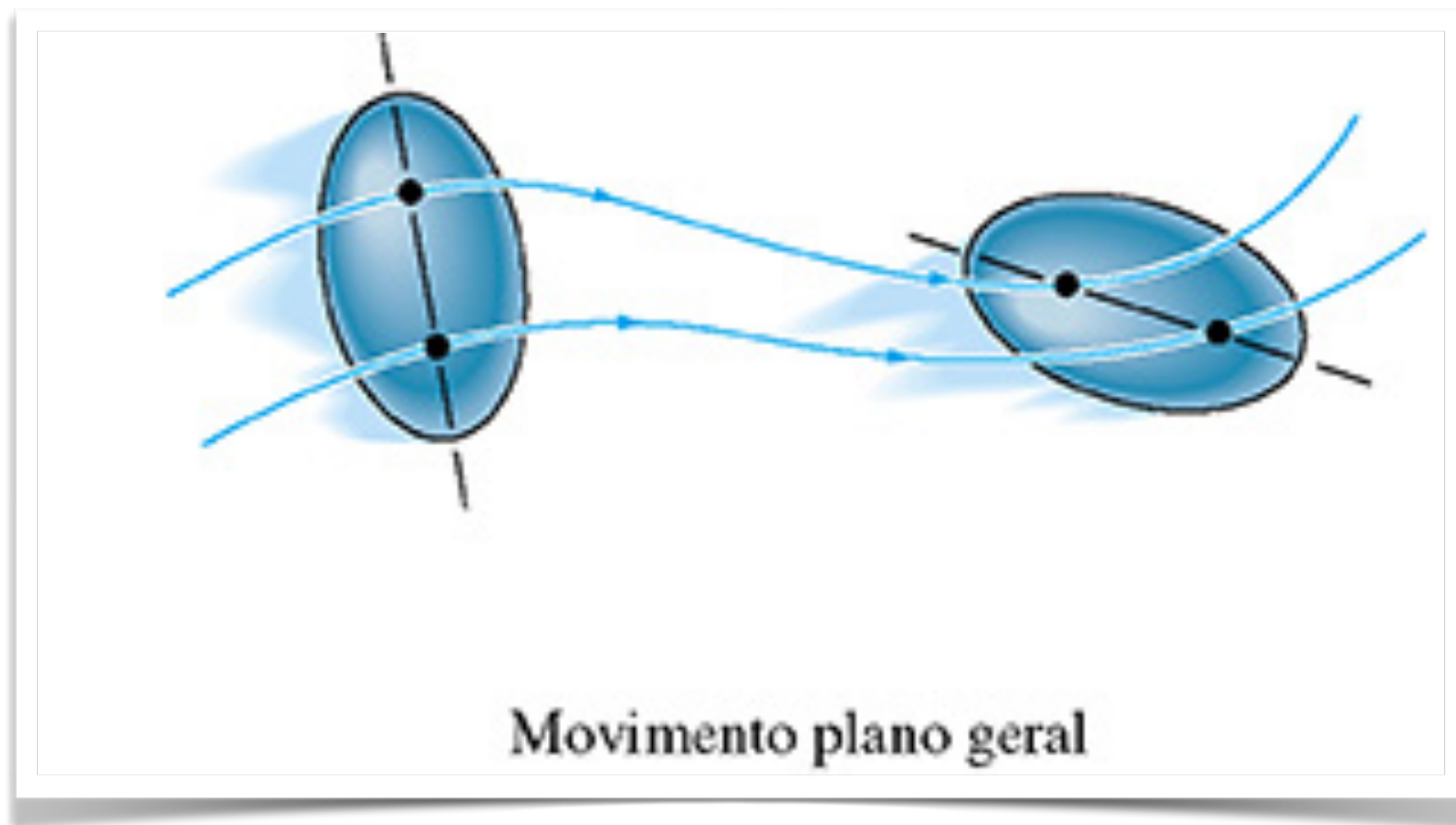
$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \mathbf{a}_{B/A}$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r} - \omega^2 \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} - \omega^2 \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$



# Até então...



$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \mathbf{v}_{B/A} = \mathbf{v}_A + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$
$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \mathbf{a}_{B/A} = \mathbf{a}_A + \boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} - \omega^2 \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

e se o

eixo de  
referência

também girar?

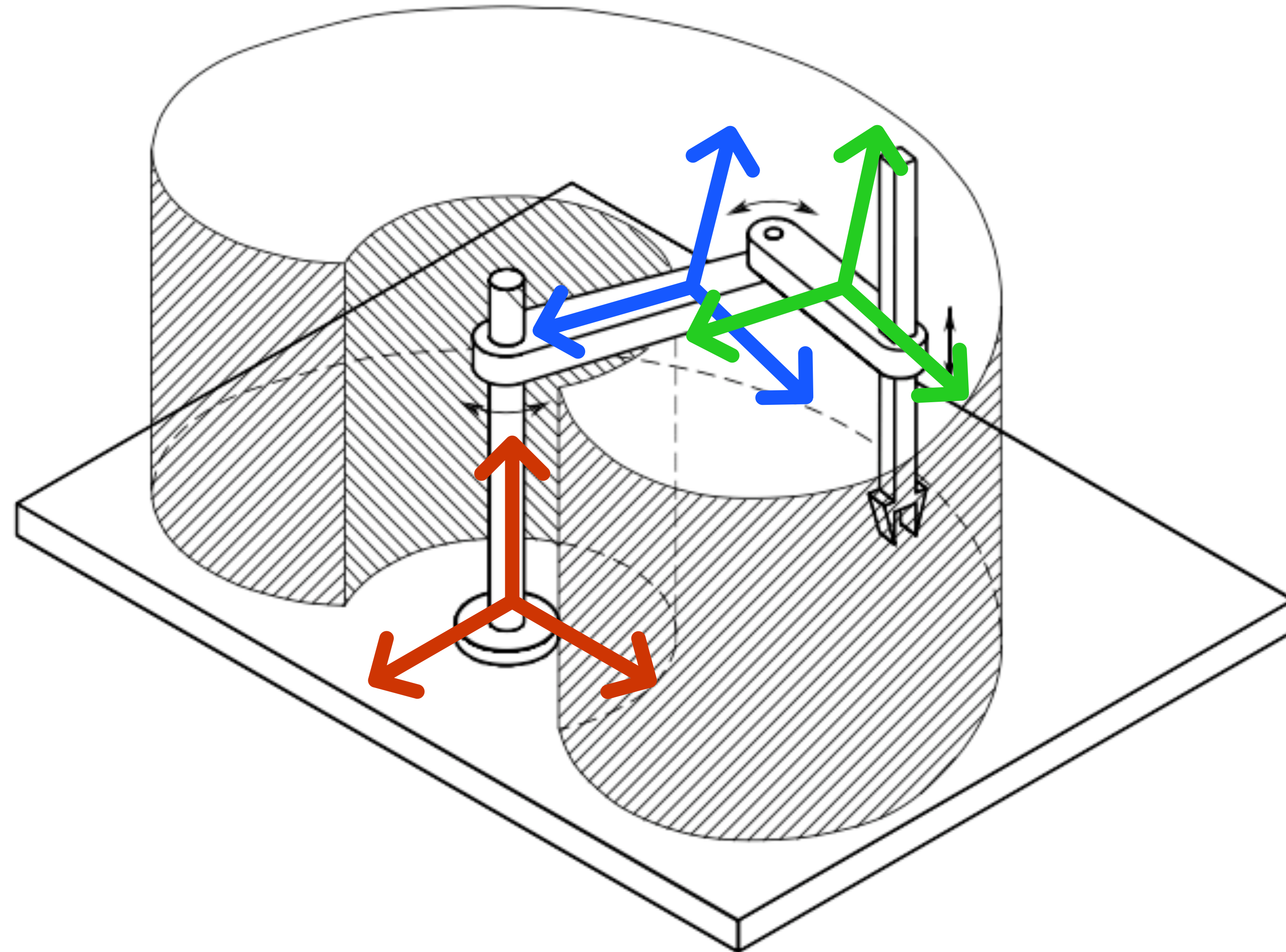


# Movimentos em robótica

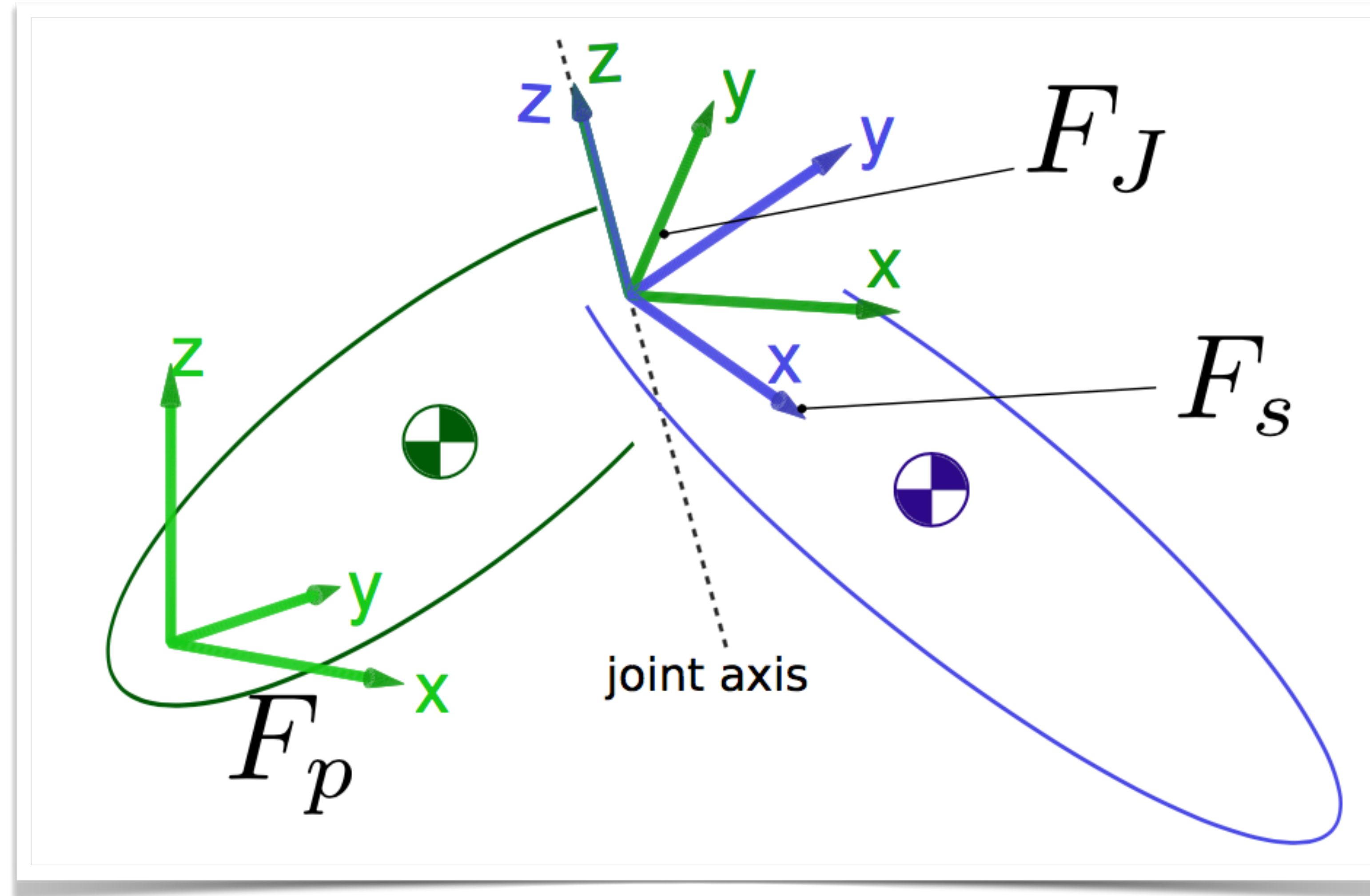
Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



# Eixos em rotação!



# Movimentos em robótica

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão

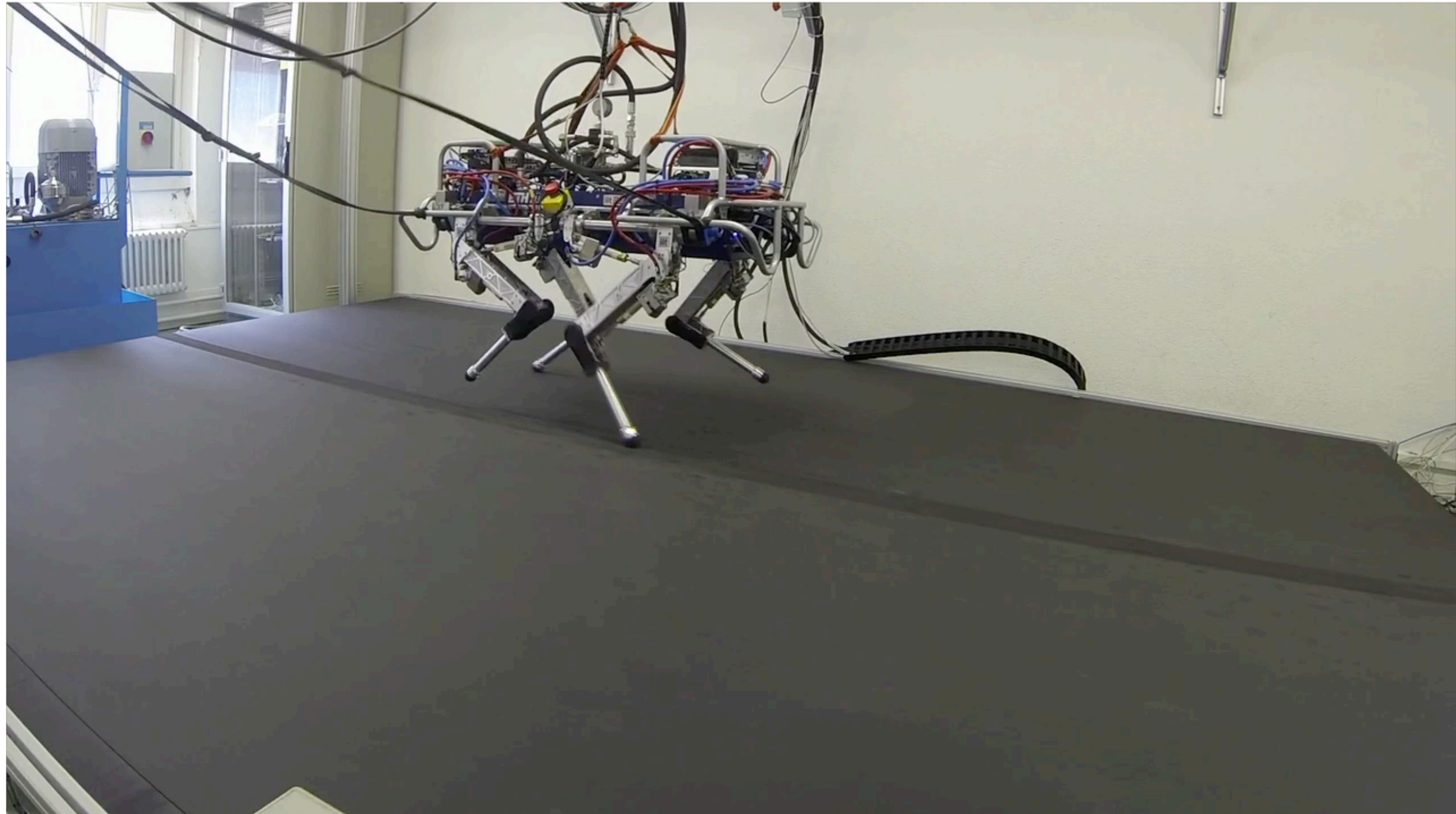


# Eixos em rotação!

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão

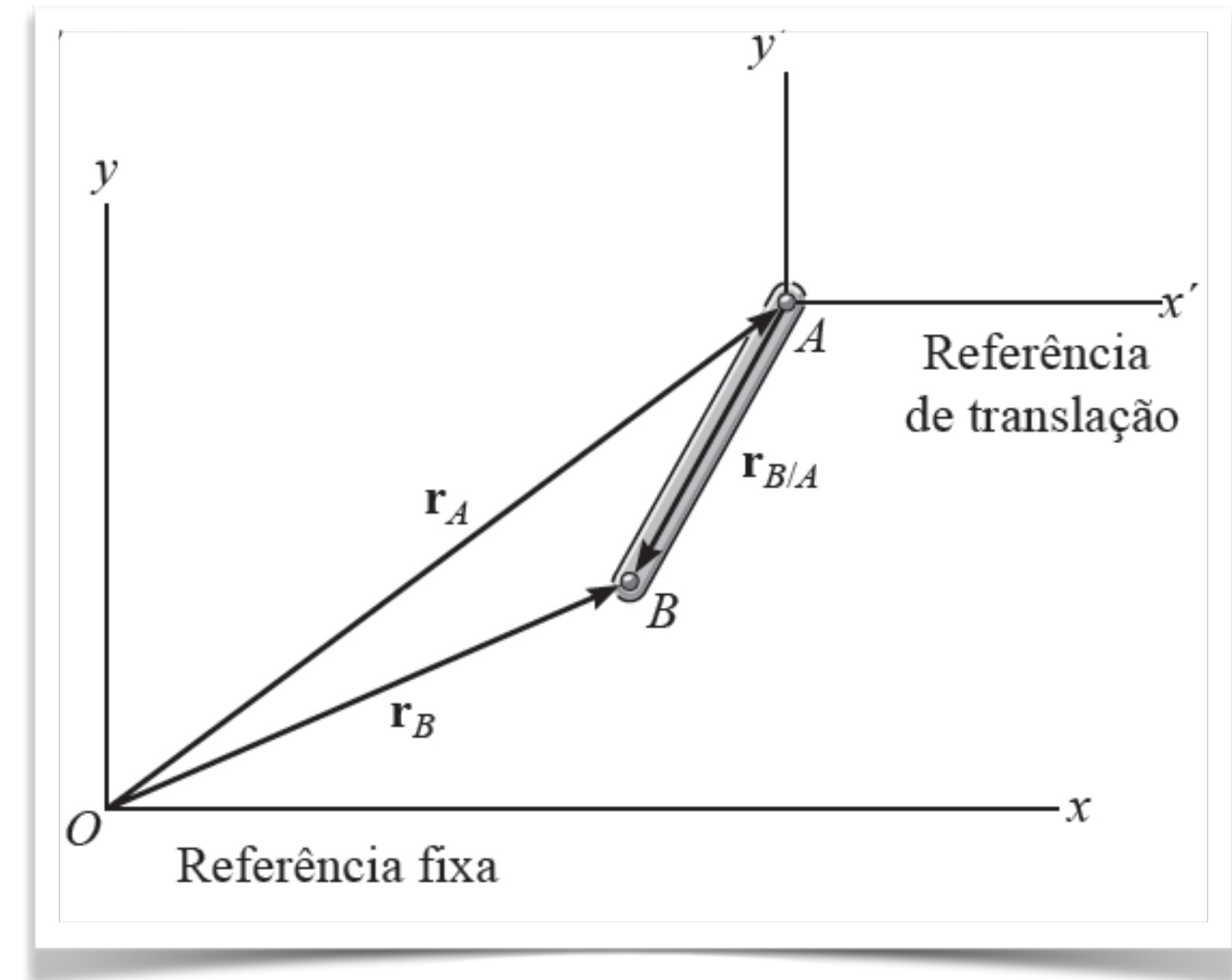
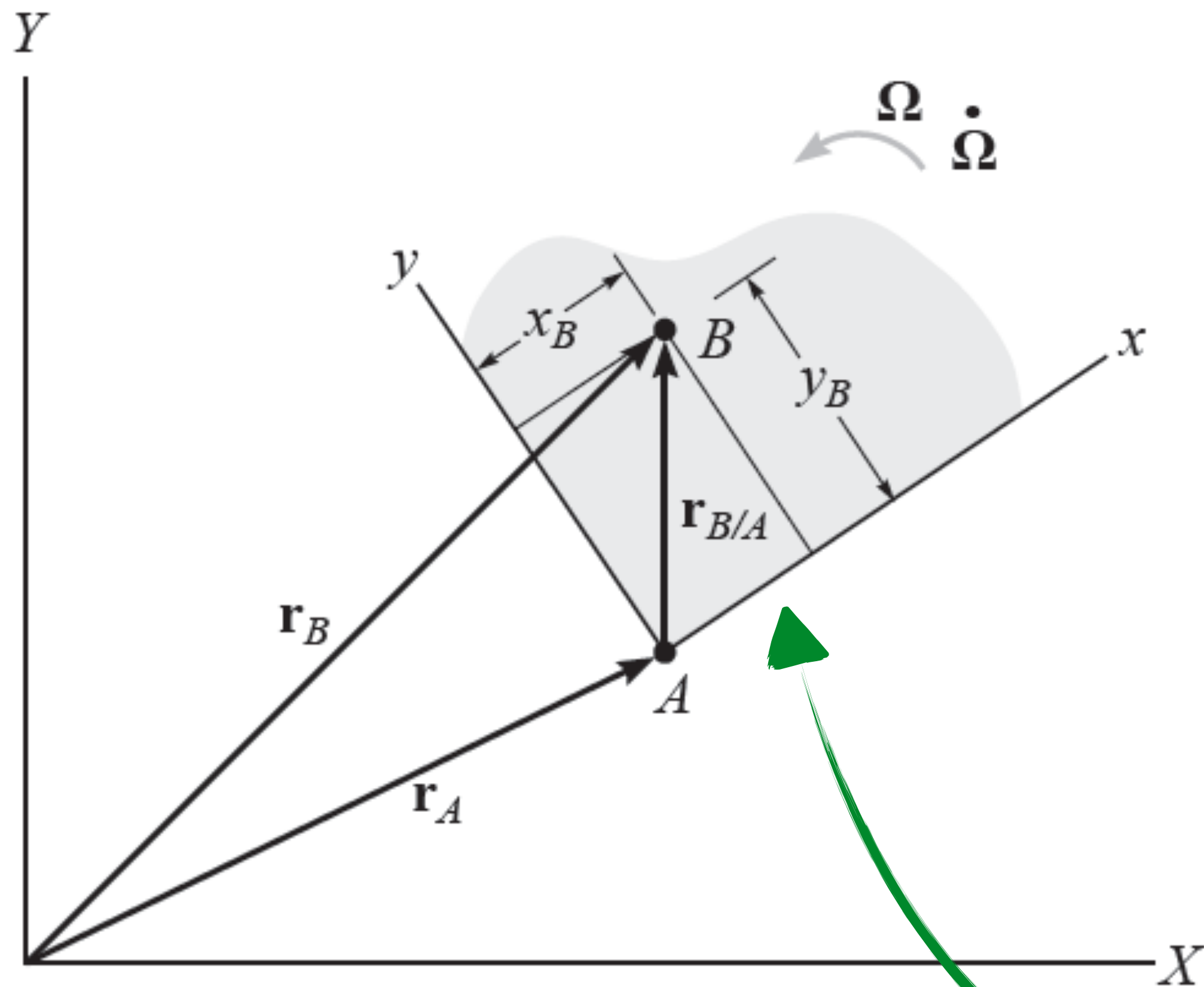


# Posição

Cinemática

Dinâmica

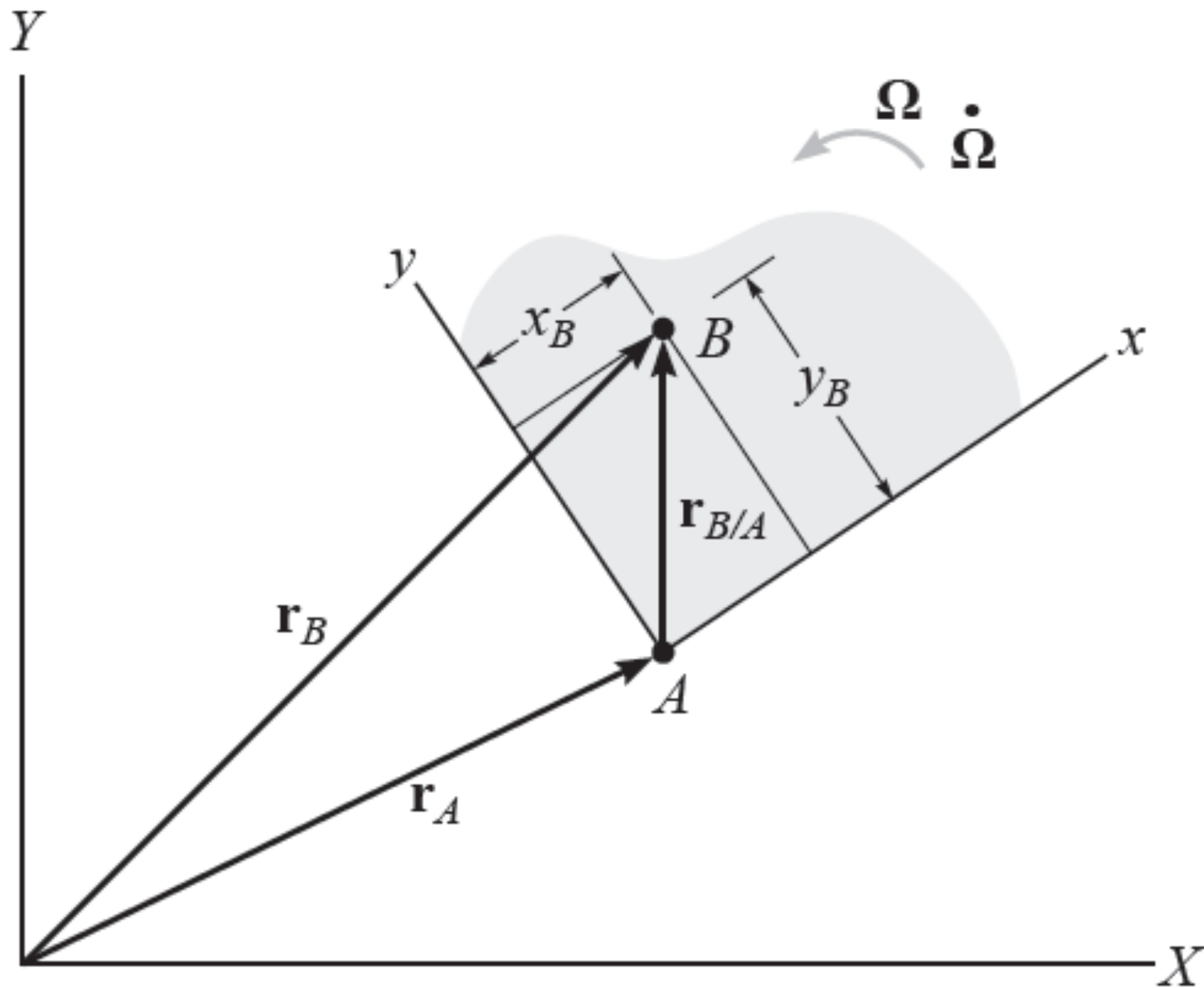
Conclusão



$$\mathbf{r}_B = \mathbf{r}_A + \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

$$\mathbf{r}_{B/A} = x_B \mathbf{i} + y_B \mathbf{j}$$

# Velocidade



$$\mathbf{r}_{B/A} = x_B \mathbf{i} + y_B \mathbf{j}$$

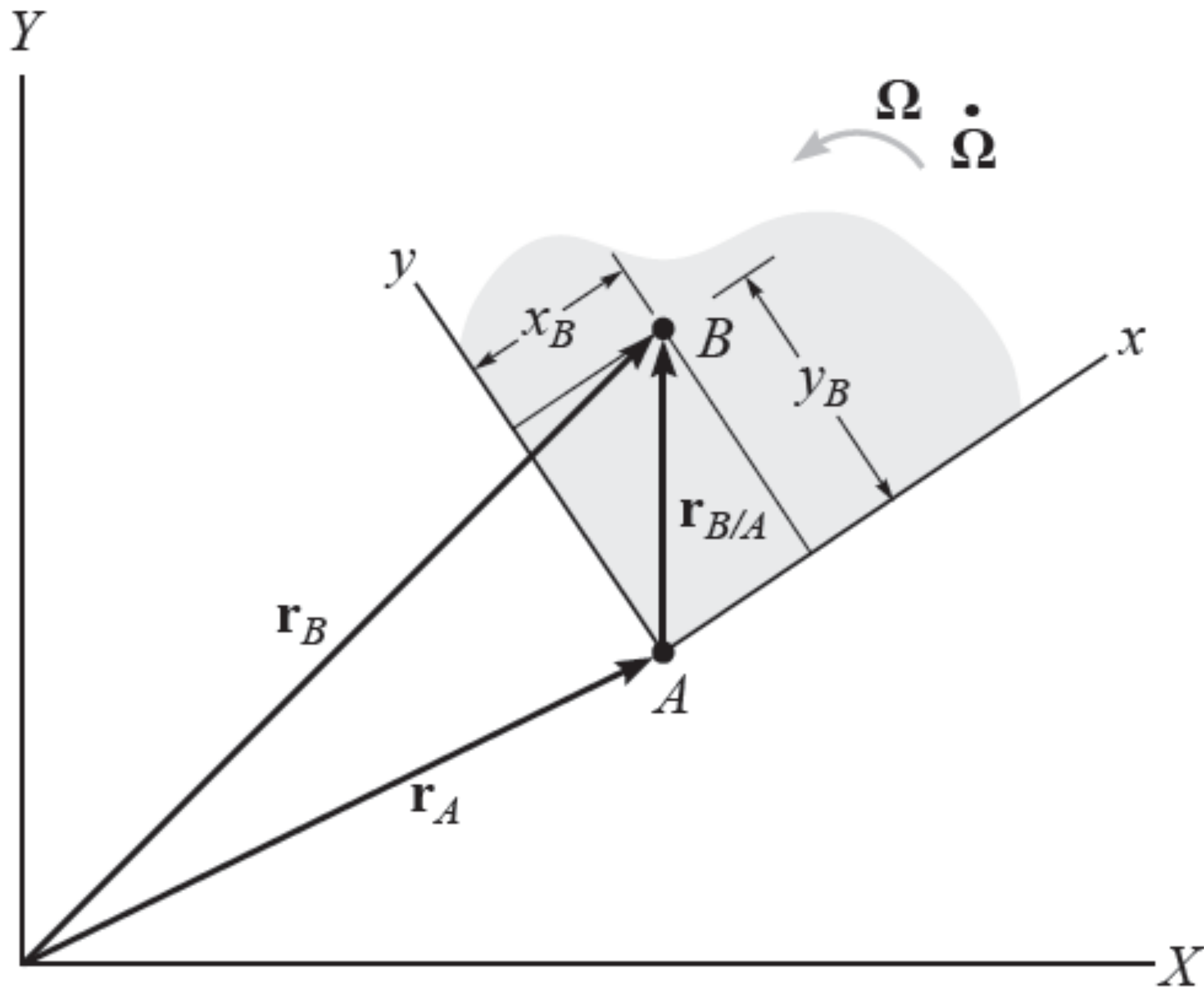
$$\mathbf{r}_B = \mathbf{r}_A + \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

↓  $\frac{d}{dt}$

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt}$$



# Velocidade

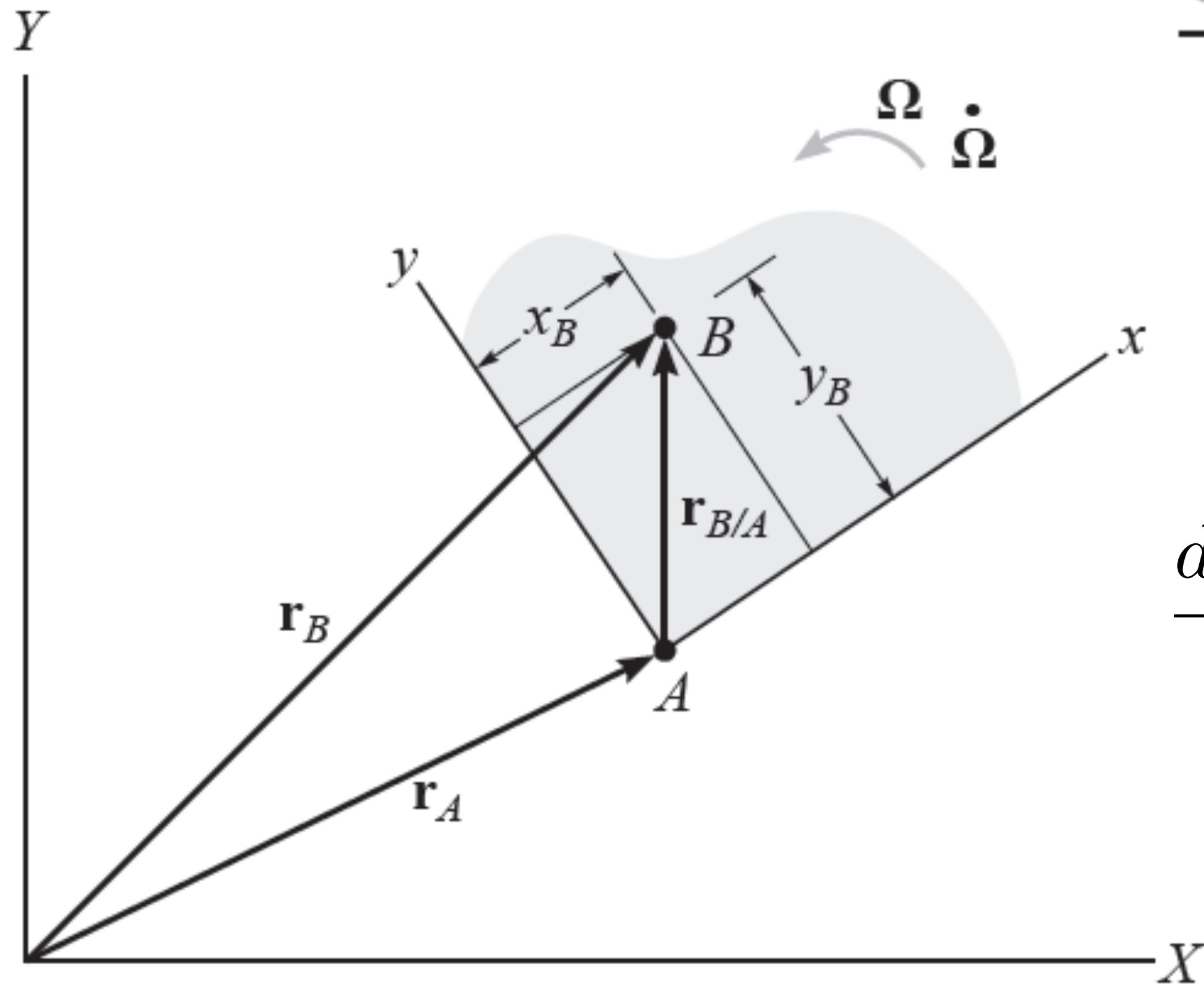


$$\mathbf{r}_{B/A} = x_B \mathbf{i} + y_B \mathbf{j}$$

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} (x_B \mathbf{i} + y_B \mathbf{j})$$


# Velocidade



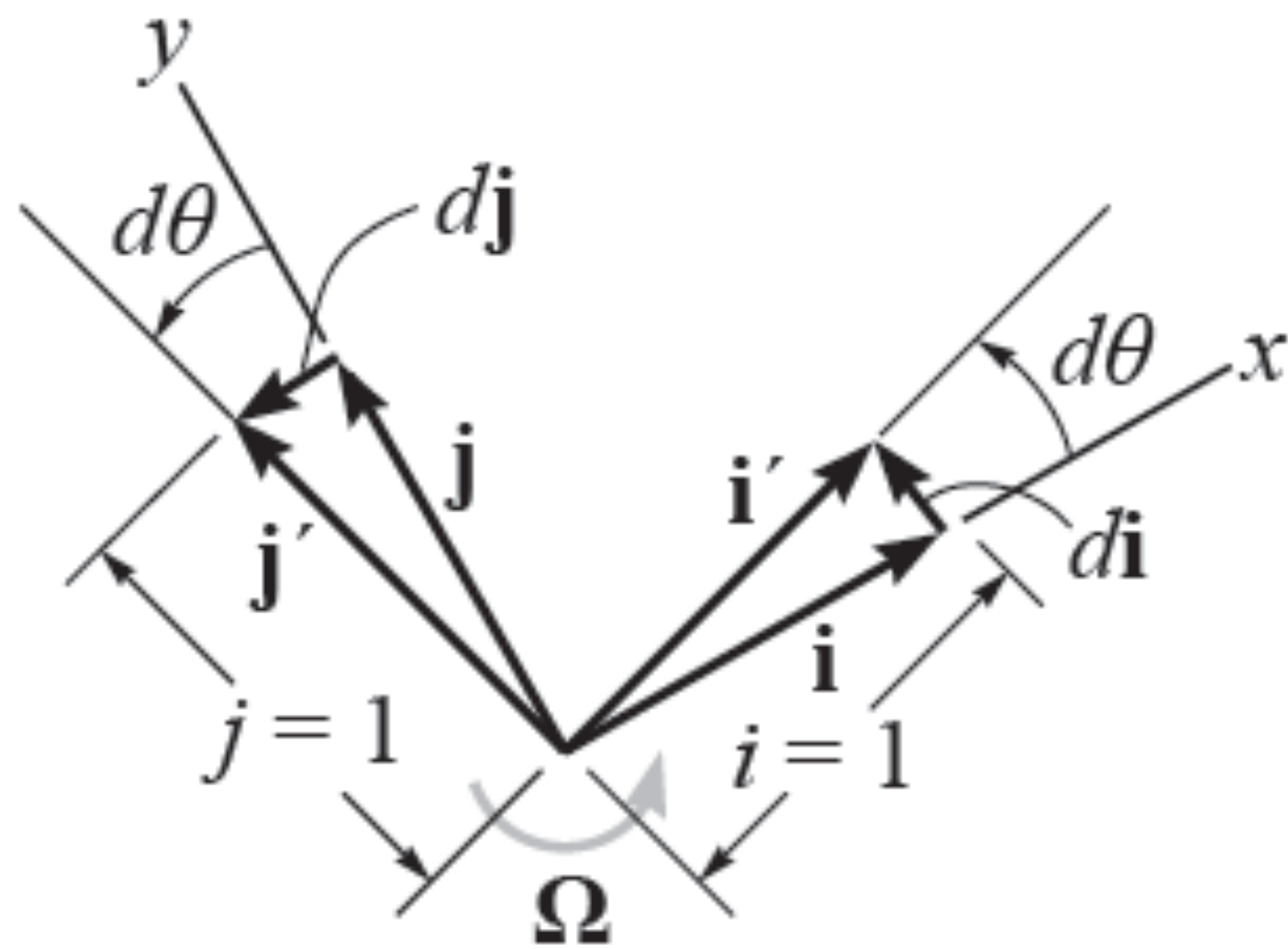
$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}(x_B \mathbf{i} + y_B \mathbf{j})$$

$$= \frac{dx_B}{dt} \mathbf{i} + x_B \frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} + \frac{dy_B}{dt} \mathbf{j} + y_B \frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = \left( \frac{dx_B}{dt} \mathbf{i} + \frac{dy_B}{dt} \mathbf{j} \right) + \left( x_B \frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} + y_B \frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} \right)$$

  
 $(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$

# Velocidade



$$\frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} = \Omega \mathbf{j}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} = -\Omega \mathbf{i}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{i}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{j}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega} = \Omega \mathbf{k}$$

# Velocidade

$$\mathbf{r}_{B/A} = x_B \mathbf{i} + y_B \mathbf{j}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \left( x_B \frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} + y_B \frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} \right)$$

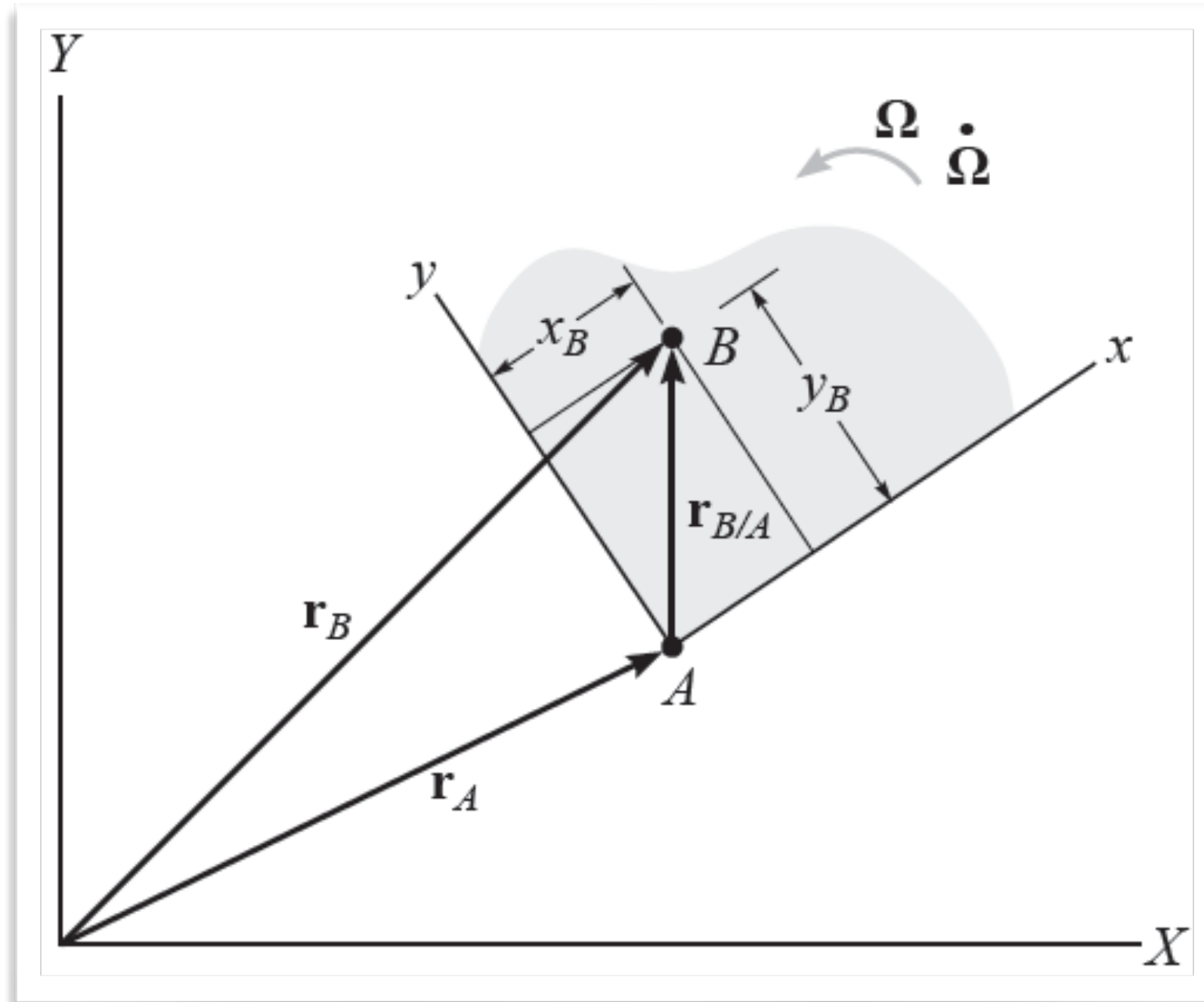
$$\frac{d\mathbf{i}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{i}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{j}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{j}$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (x_B \mathbf{i} + y_B \mathbf{j})$$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

# Velocidade



$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt}$$

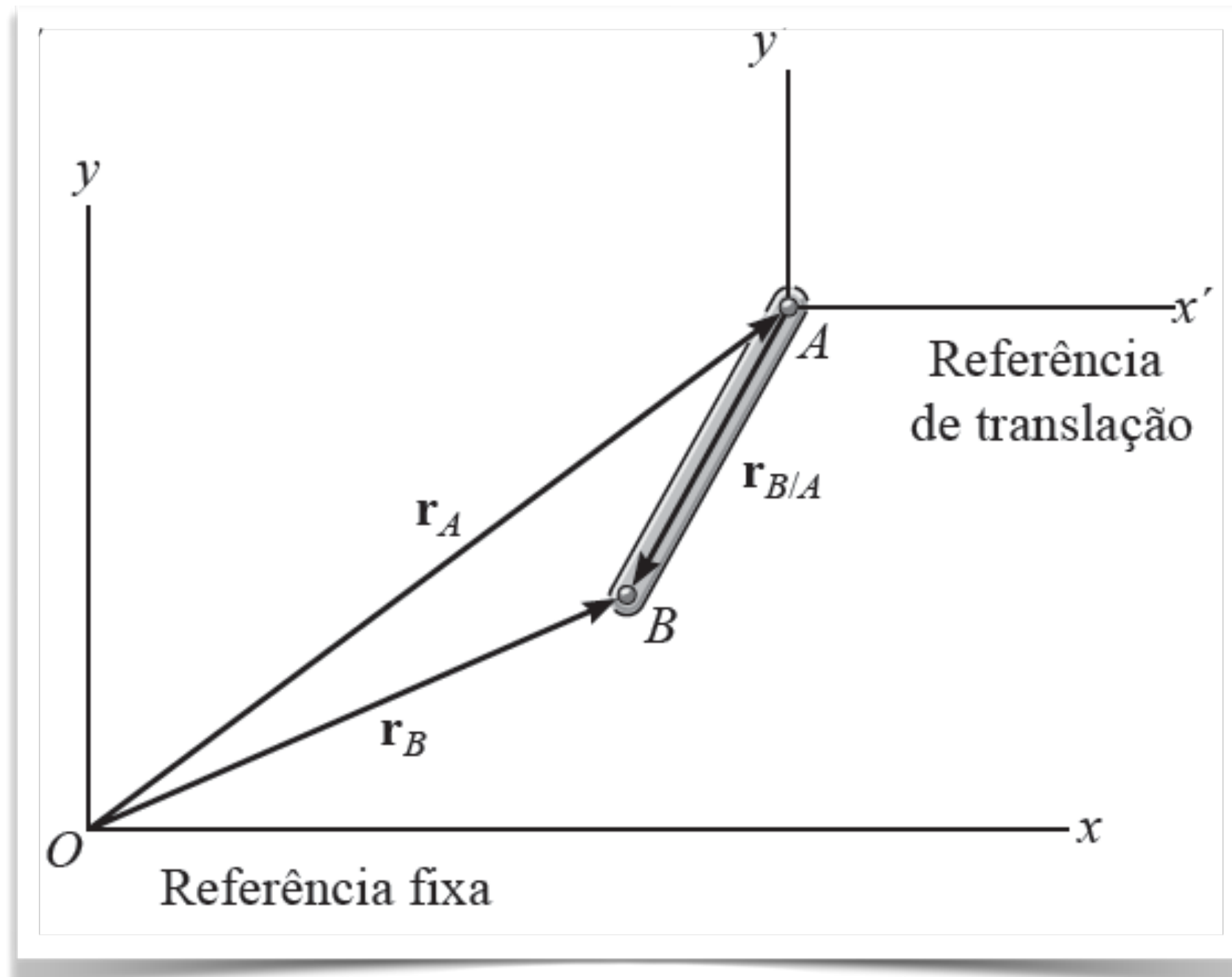
$$\frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$



$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

# Velocidade

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

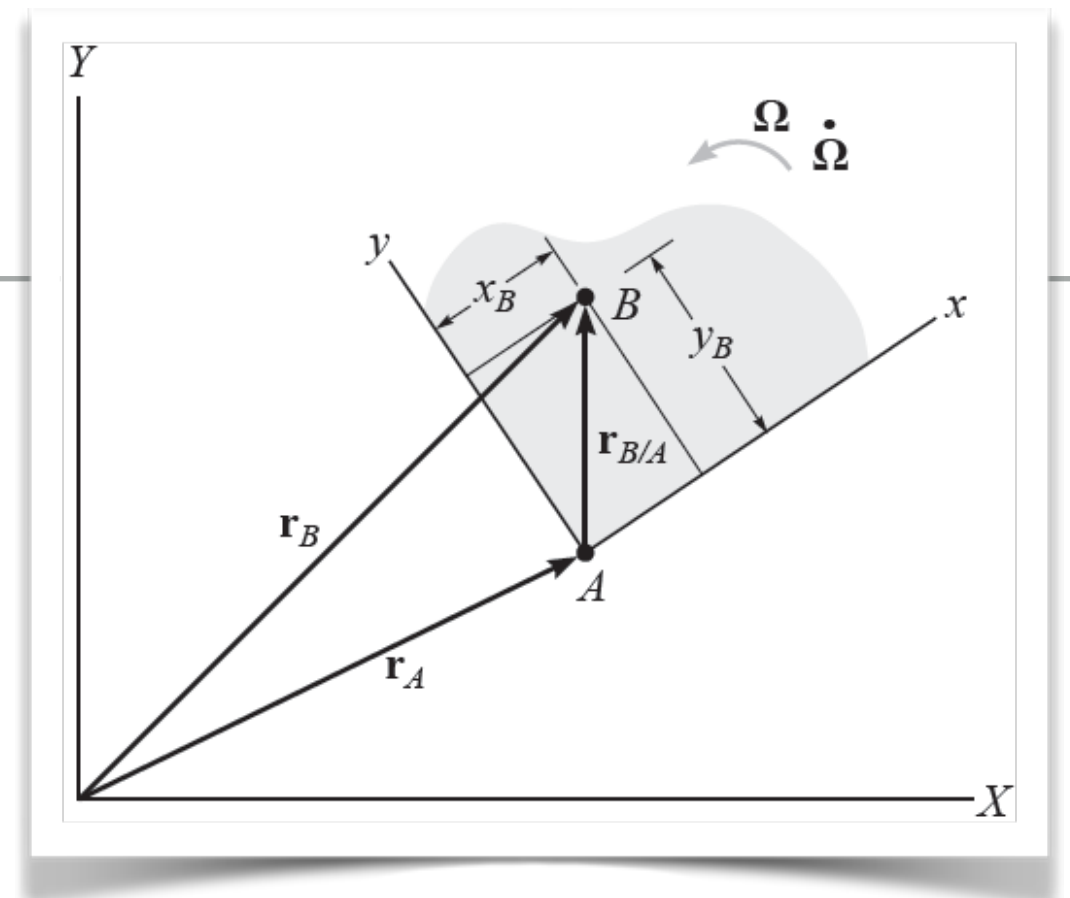


comparação com  
eixos de **translação**

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + \mathbf{v}_{B/A} = \mathbf{v}_A + \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

# Velocidade

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$



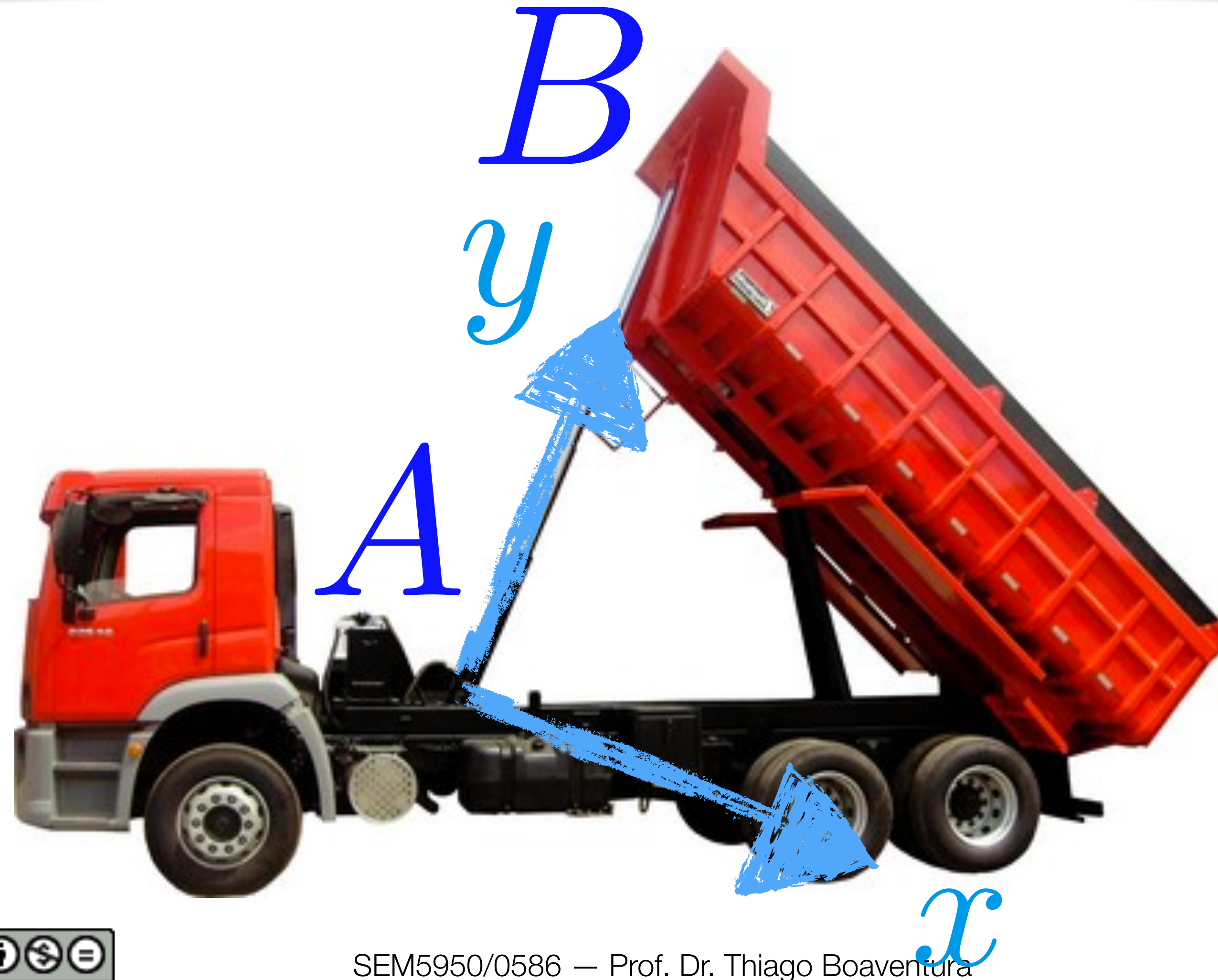
$\mathbf{v}_B$

velocidade absoluta de  $B$   
(iguais)

movimento de  $B$  observado a partir do sistema  
 $X, Y, Z$

# Velocidade

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$



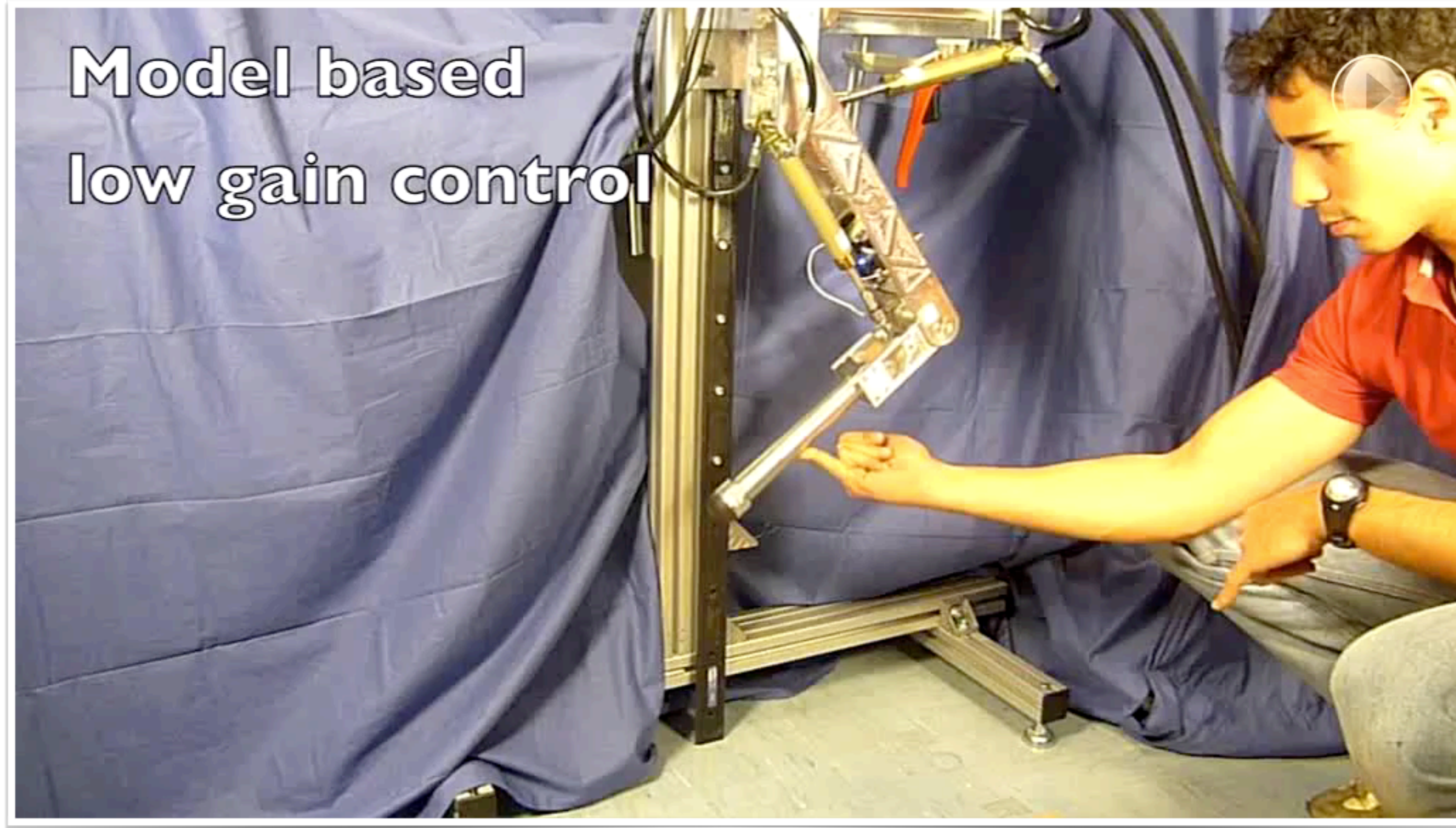


# Velocidade

Cinemática

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# Aceleração

$$\mathbf{v}_B = \mathbf{v}_A + (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

$\downarrow \frac{d}{dt}$

$$\frac{d\mathbf{v}_B}{dt} = \frac{d\mathbf{v}_A}{dt} + \frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}}{dt} + \frac{d\boldsymbol{\Omega}}{dt} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}}{dt} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt}$$

# Aceleração

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}}{dt} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt}$$

$$\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \frac{d\mathbf{r}_{B/A}}{dt} = \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$$

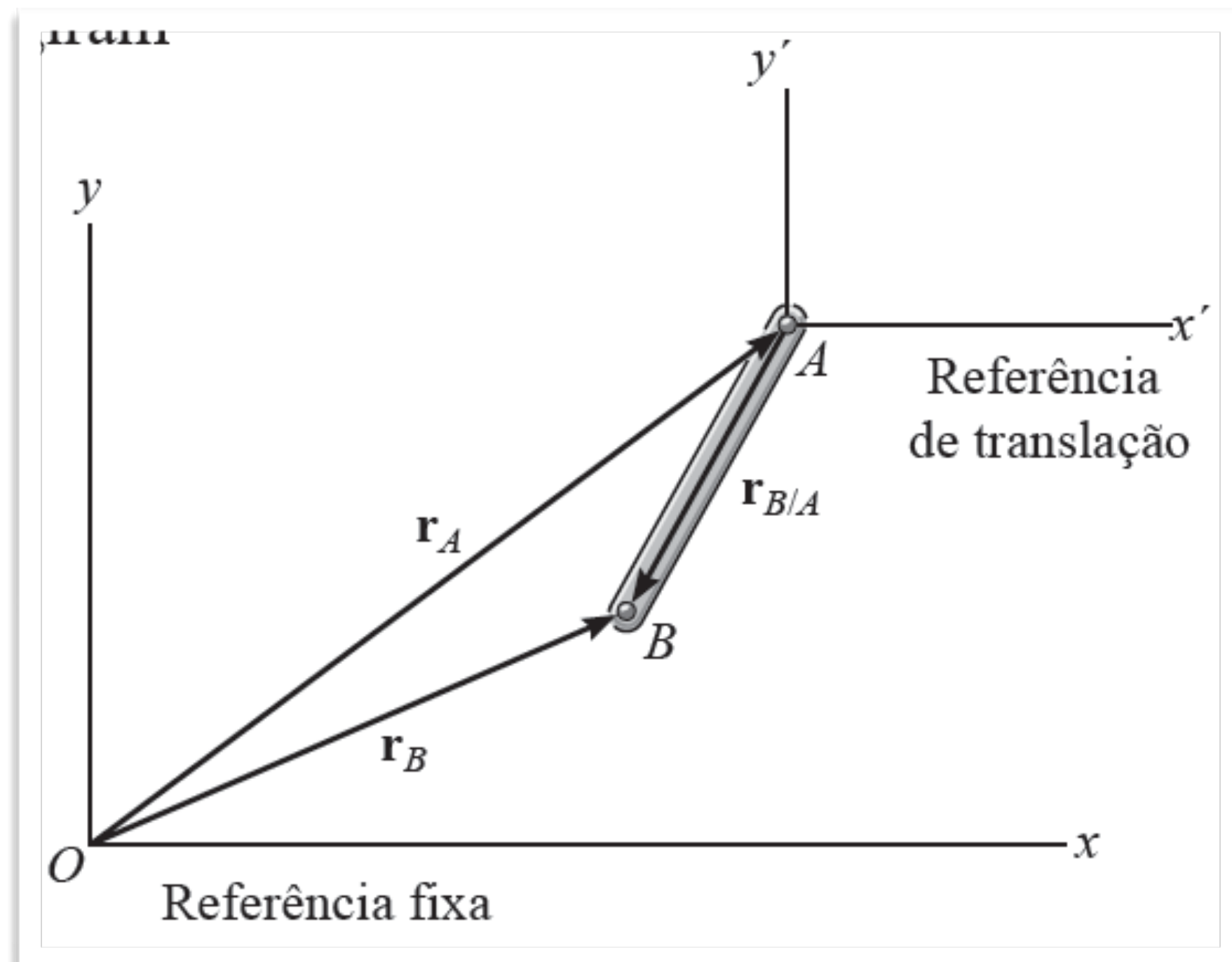
$$\frac{d(\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}}{dt} = (\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$$



$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + (\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz} + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$$

# Aceleração

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + (\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz} + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$$

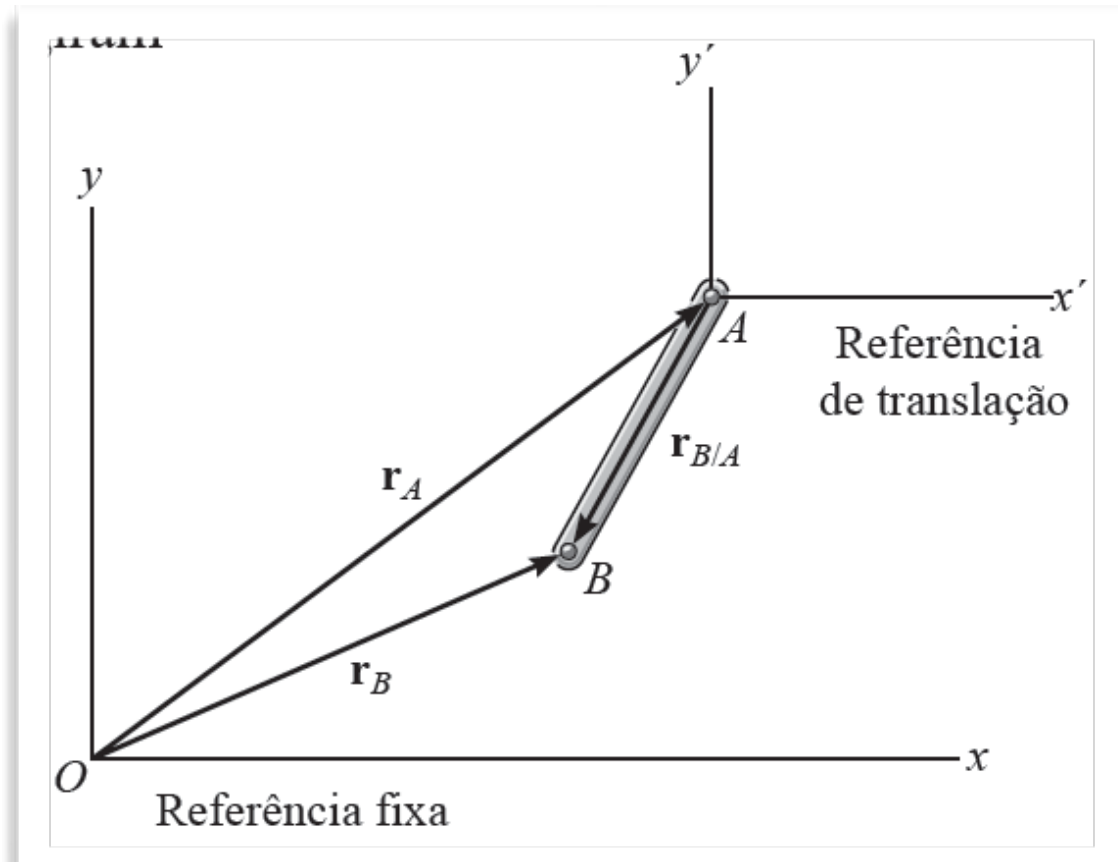


comparação com  
eixos de **translação**

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + \boldsymbol{\alpha} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} - \omega^2 \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$$

# Aceleração

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + (\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz} + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$$



|  |   |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|---|--|
| $\mathbf{a}_B$   | { | aceleração absoluta de $B$<br>(iguais)  | } | movimento de $B$ observado a partir do sistema $X, Y, Z$               |
| $\mathbf{a}_A$   | { | aceleração absoluta da origem do sistema $x, y, z$<br>(mais)  | } | movimento do sistema $x, y, z$ observado a partir do sistema $X, Y, Z$ |
| $\dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A}$                        | { | efeito de aceleração angular causado pela rotação do sistema $x, y, z$<br>(mais)                                      |   |  |
| $\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$ | { | efeito de velocidade angular causado pela rotação do sistema $x, y, z$<br>(mais)                                      |   |  |
| $2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$                     | { | efeito combinado de $B$ deslocando-se em relação às coordenadas $x, y, z$ e da rotação do sistema $x, y, z$<br>(mais) | } | interação dos movimentos   |
| $(\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz}$   | { | aceleração de $B$ em relação a $A$  | } | movimento de $B$ observado a partir do sistema $x, y, z$               |

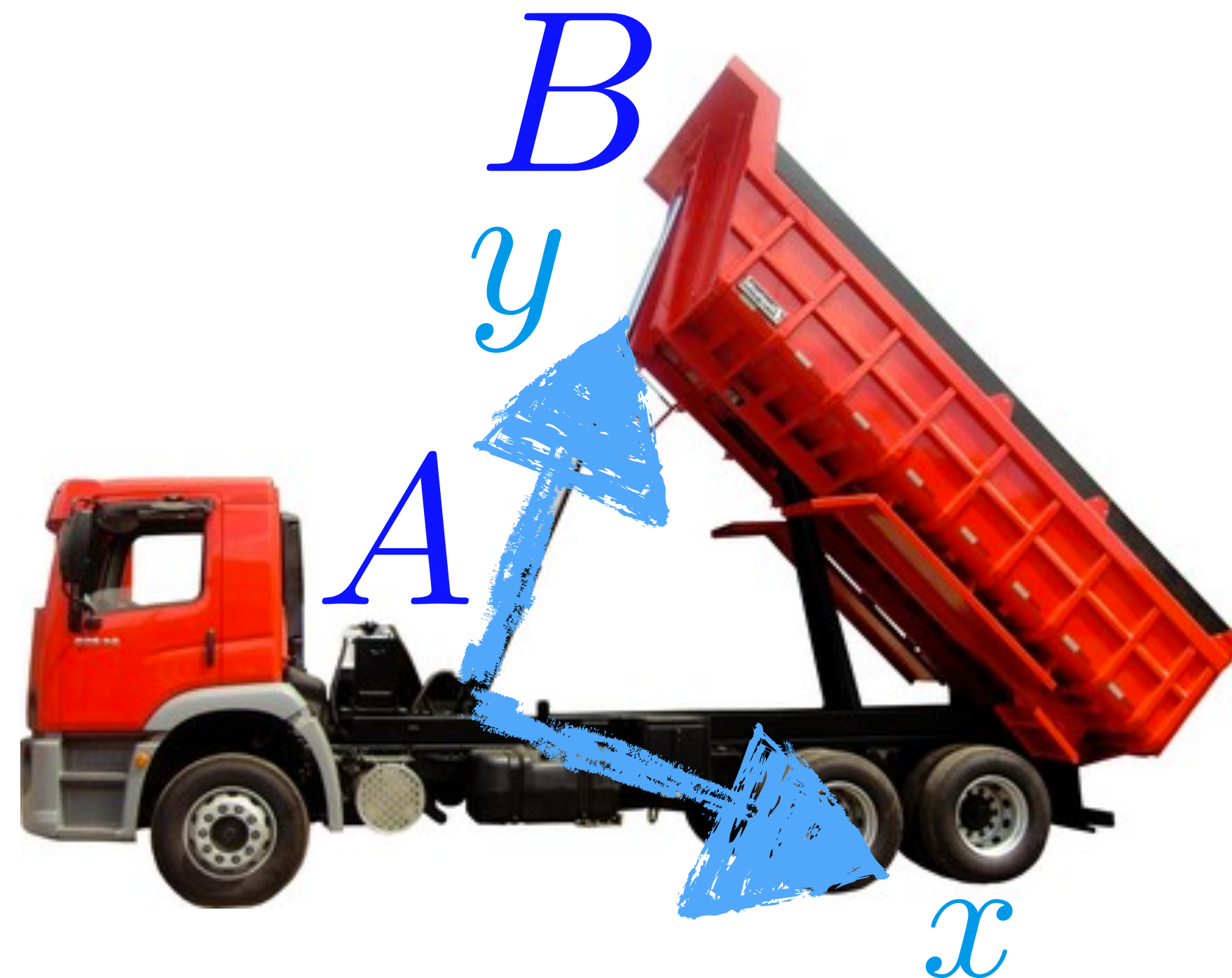
# Aceleração

$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + (\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz} + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$$

$$2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$$

efeito combinado de  $B$  deslocando-se em relação às coordenadas  $x, y, z$  e da rotação do sistema  $x, y, z$

interação dos movimentos



# Aceleração

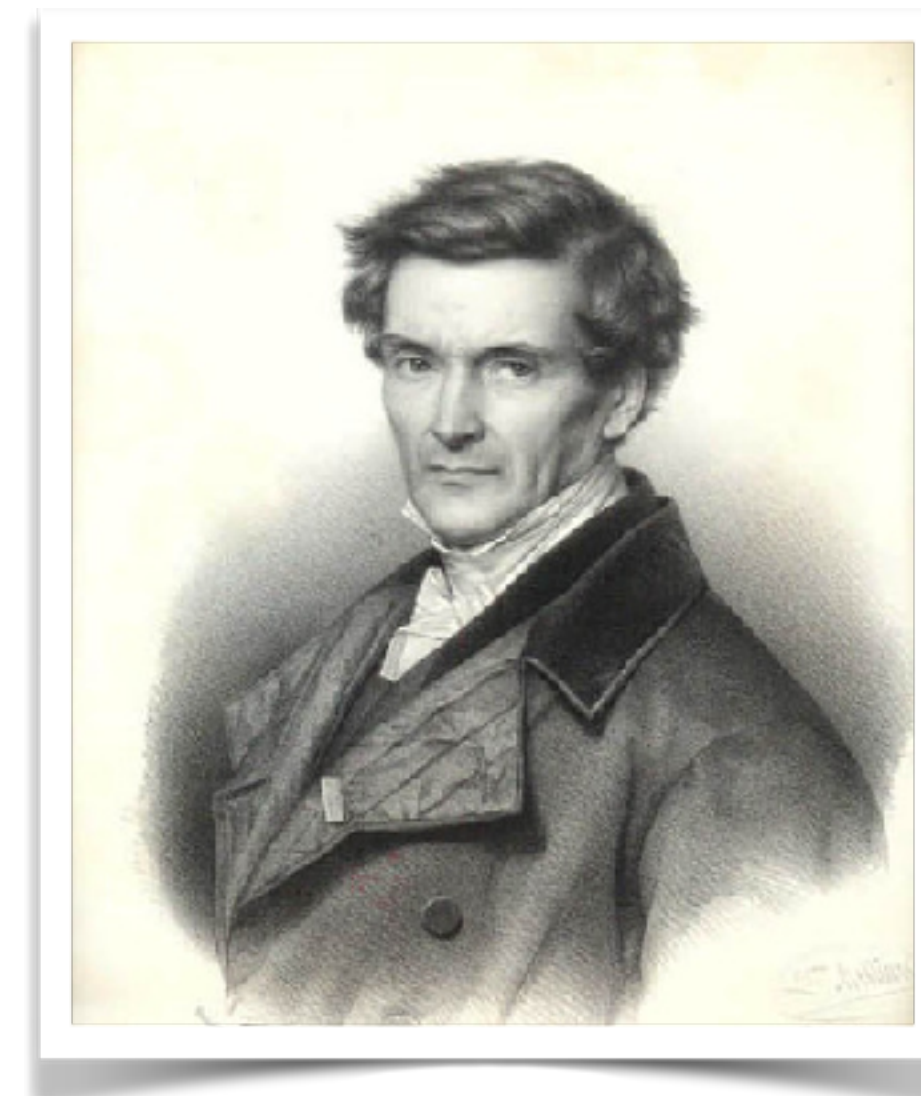
$$\mathbf{a}_B = \mathbf{a}_A + (\mathbf{a}_{B/A})_{xyz} + 2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz} + \dot{\boldsymbol{\Omega}} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A} + \boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times \mathbf{r}_{B/A})$$

$$2\boldsymbol{\Omega} \times (\mathbf{v}_{B/A})_{xyz}$$

efeito combinado de  $B$  deslocando-se em relação às coordenadas  $x, y, z$  e da rotação do sistema  $x, y, z$

interação dos movimentos

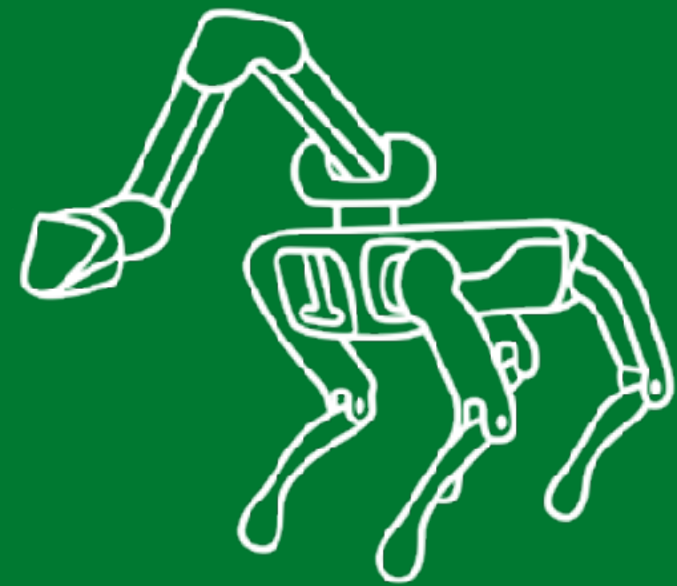
## aceleração de **Coriolis**



Gaspard-Gustave de Coriolis  
(1792 – 1843)

# Conteúdo

Cinemática



- Segunda lei de Newton
- Newton-Euler
- Corpos articulados

Dinâmica

Conclusão

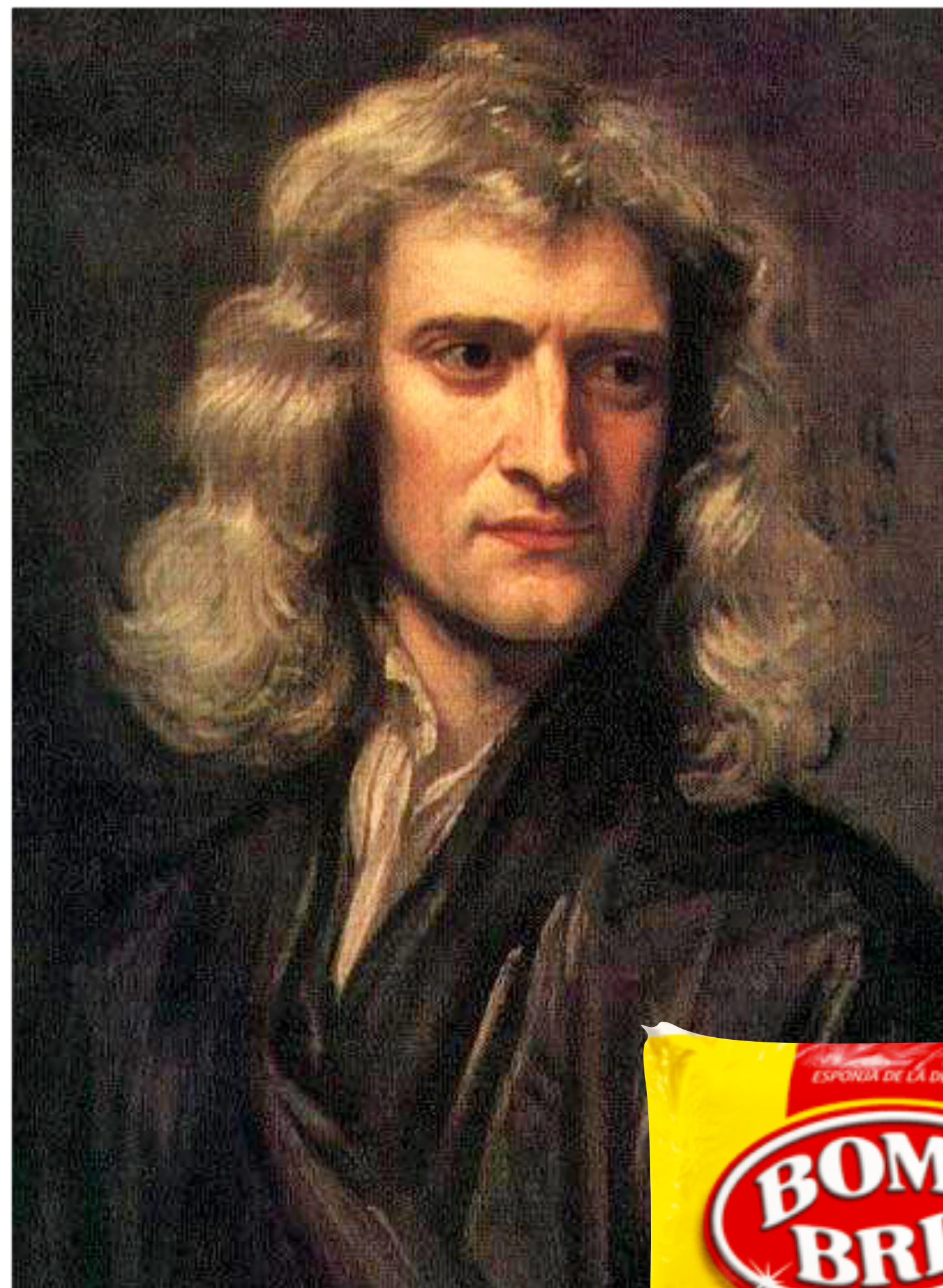


# Newton

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



**Alquimista**

**Filósofo natural**

**Teólogo**

**Astrônomo**



**Físico**

**Matemático**

1643 - 1727

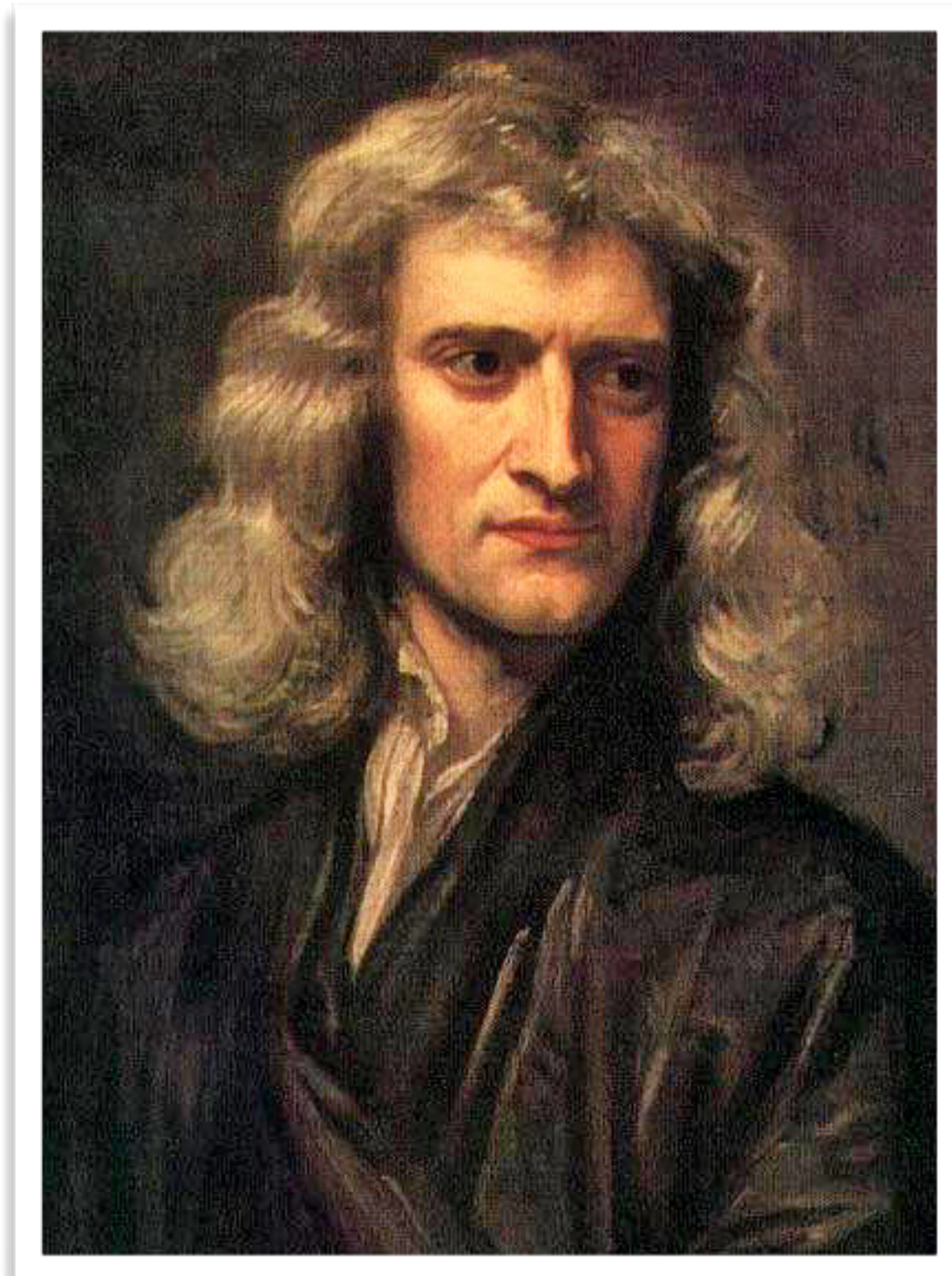
(84 anos)

# Newton

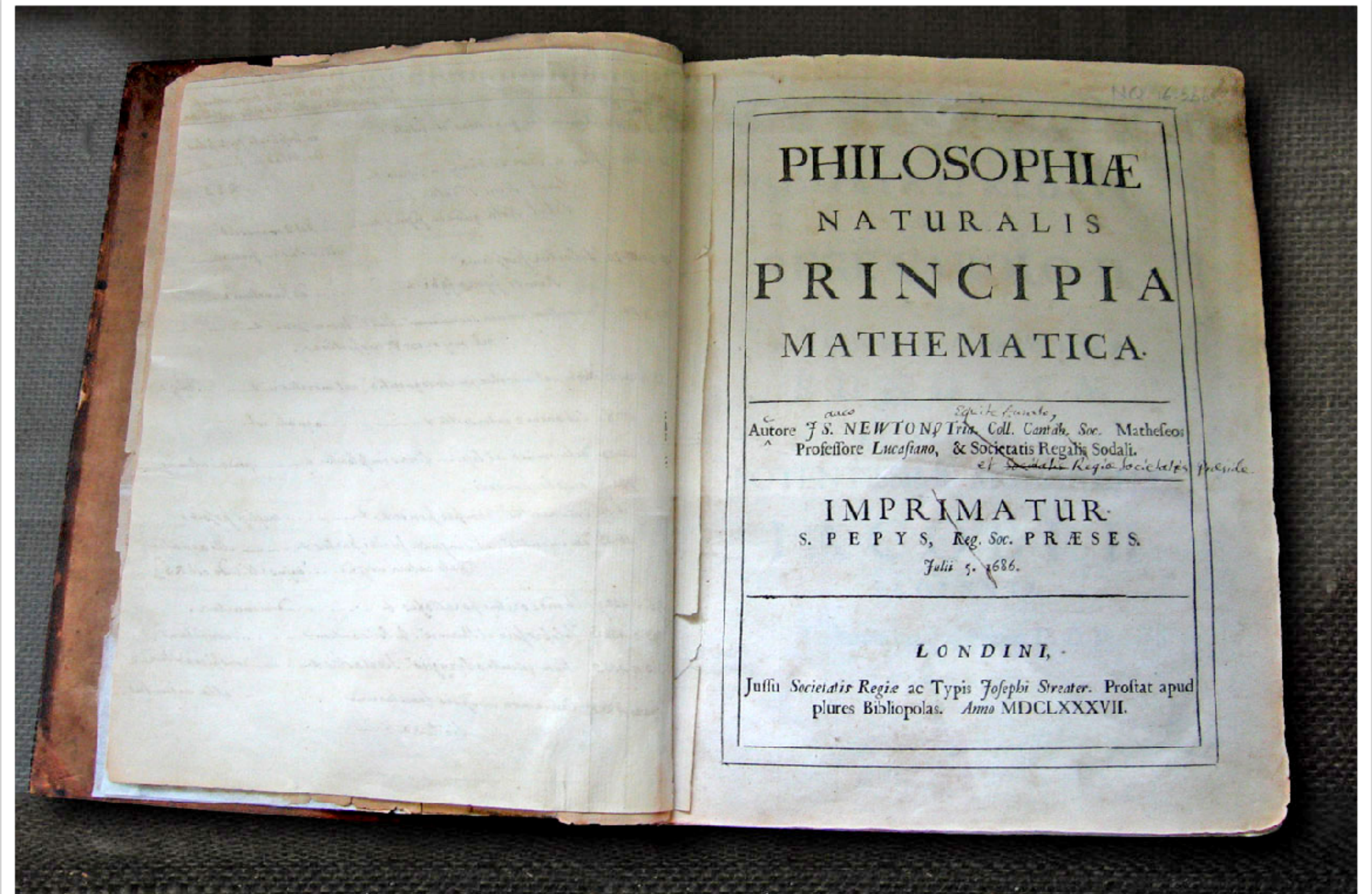
Cinematica

Dinâmica

Conclusão



1643 - 1727  
(84 anos)



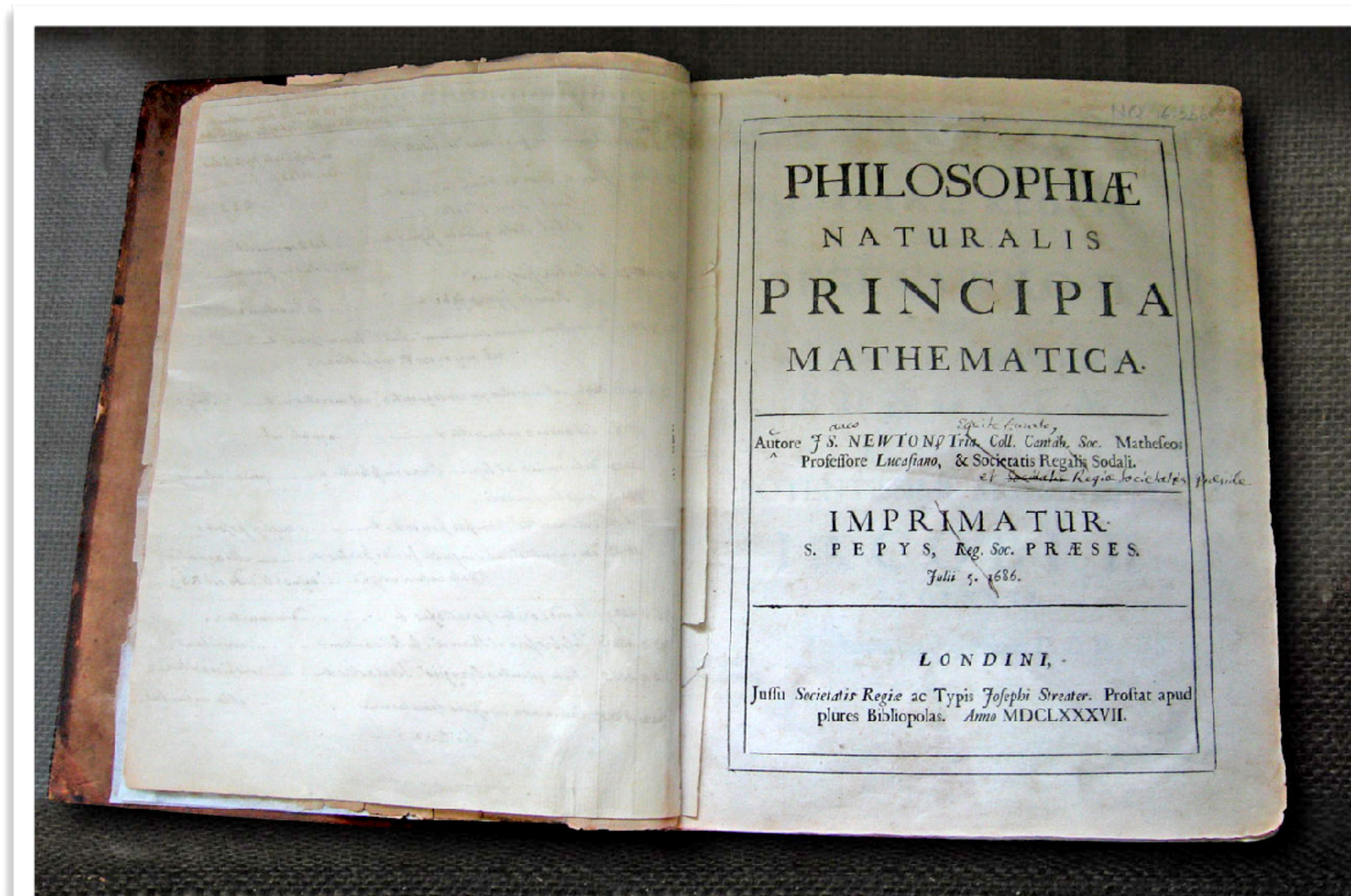
1687

# Leis de Newton

Cinemática

Dinâmica

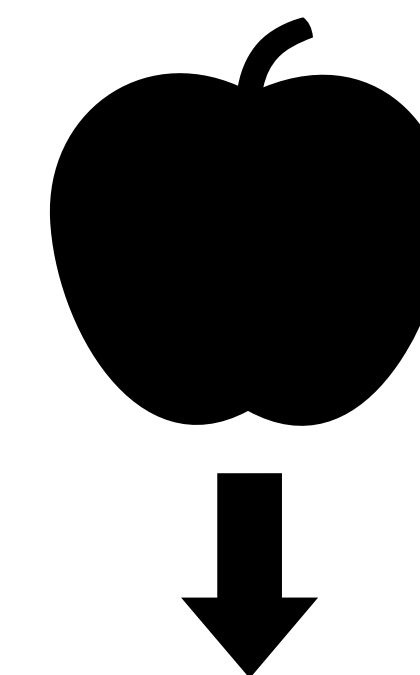
Conclusão



1. **Lei da inércia**
2. **Lei da dinâmica**
3. **Lei da ação e reação**

# Lei da Dinâmica

*“Mutationem motis proportionalem esse vi motrici impressae, et fieri secundum lineam rectam qua vis illa imprimitur”*



**A mudança de movimento é proporcional à força motora imprimida, e é produzida na direção da linha reta na qual aquela força é imprimida**

# A equação do movimento de uma partícula

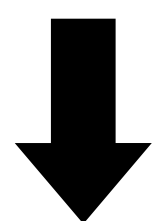
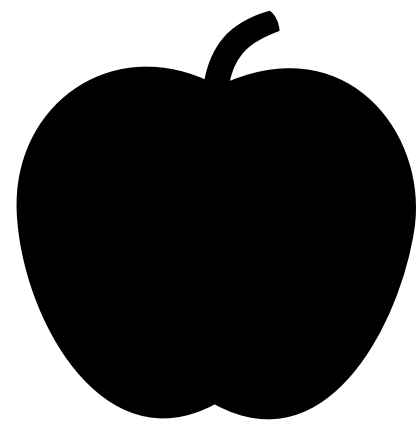
Cinemática



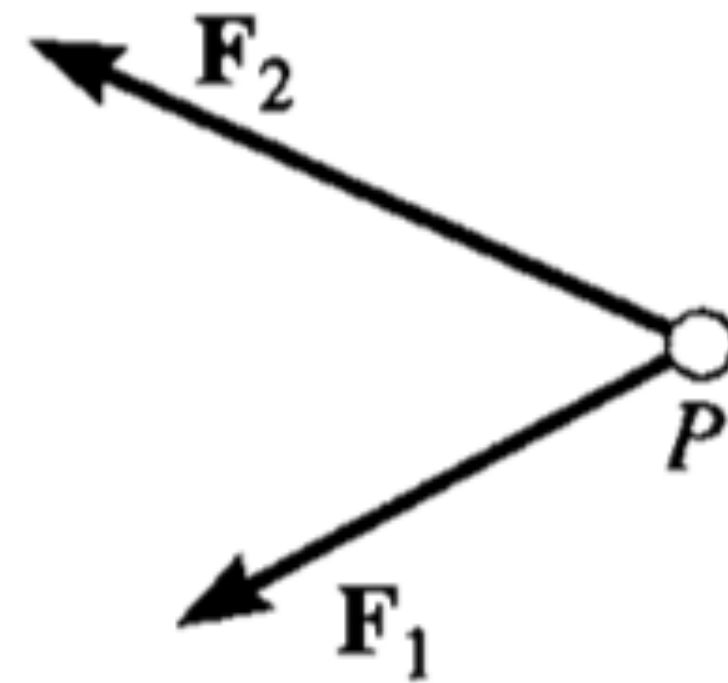
segunda

lei

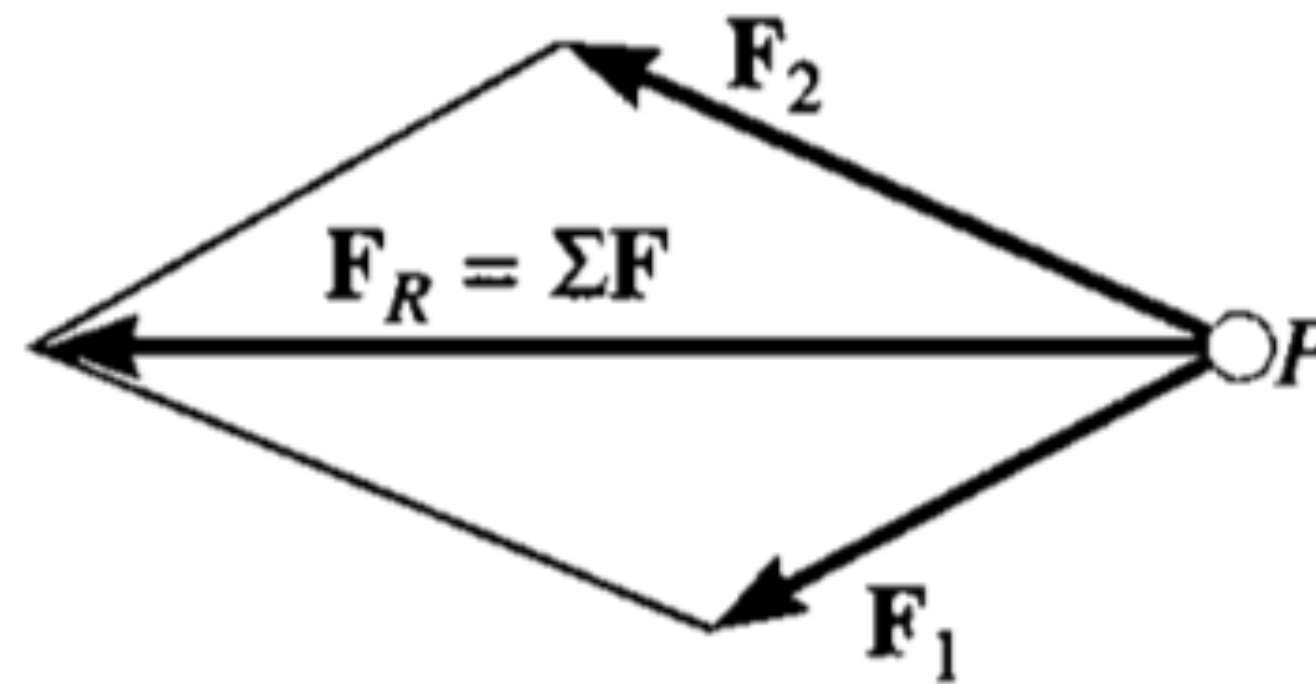
Dinâmica



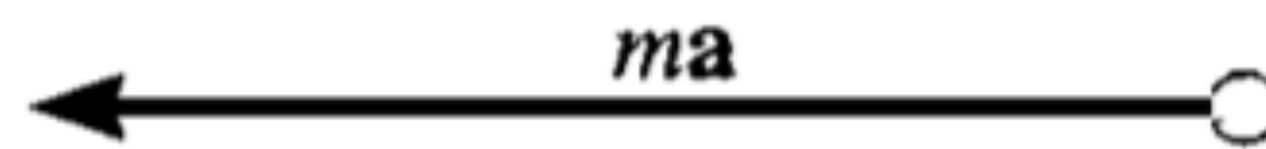
Conclusão



$$\sum \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{F}_R$$



$$\mathbf{F}_R = \frac{d(\mathbf{L})}{dt} = \frac{d(m\mathbf{v})}{dt}$$



$$\mathbf{F}_R = ma$$

e essa equação  
também vale para um

**corpo rígido?**

$$\mathbf{F}_R = ma$$

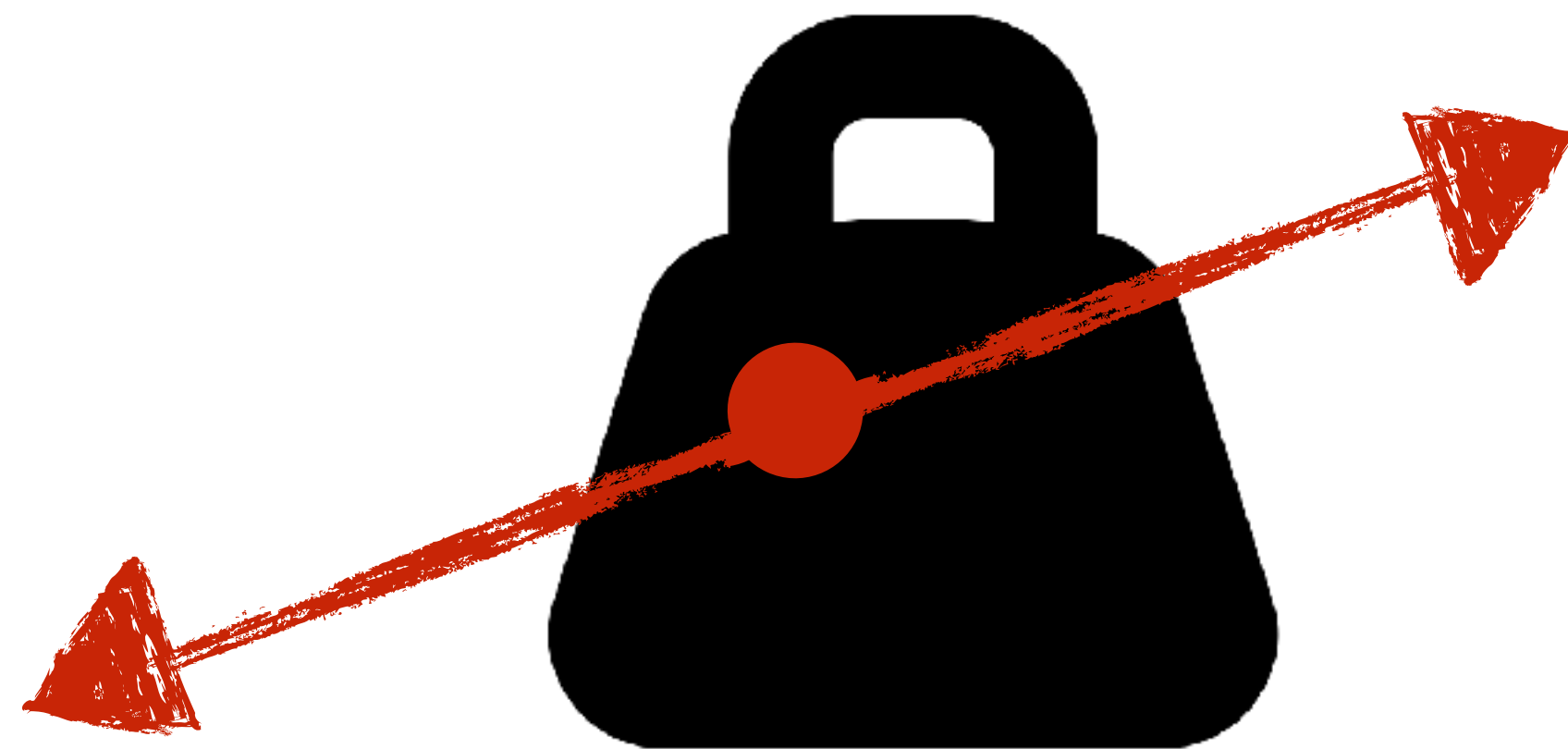


# Corpo rígido

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



conjunto de partículas

corpo rígido

IDEAL



não se deforma !

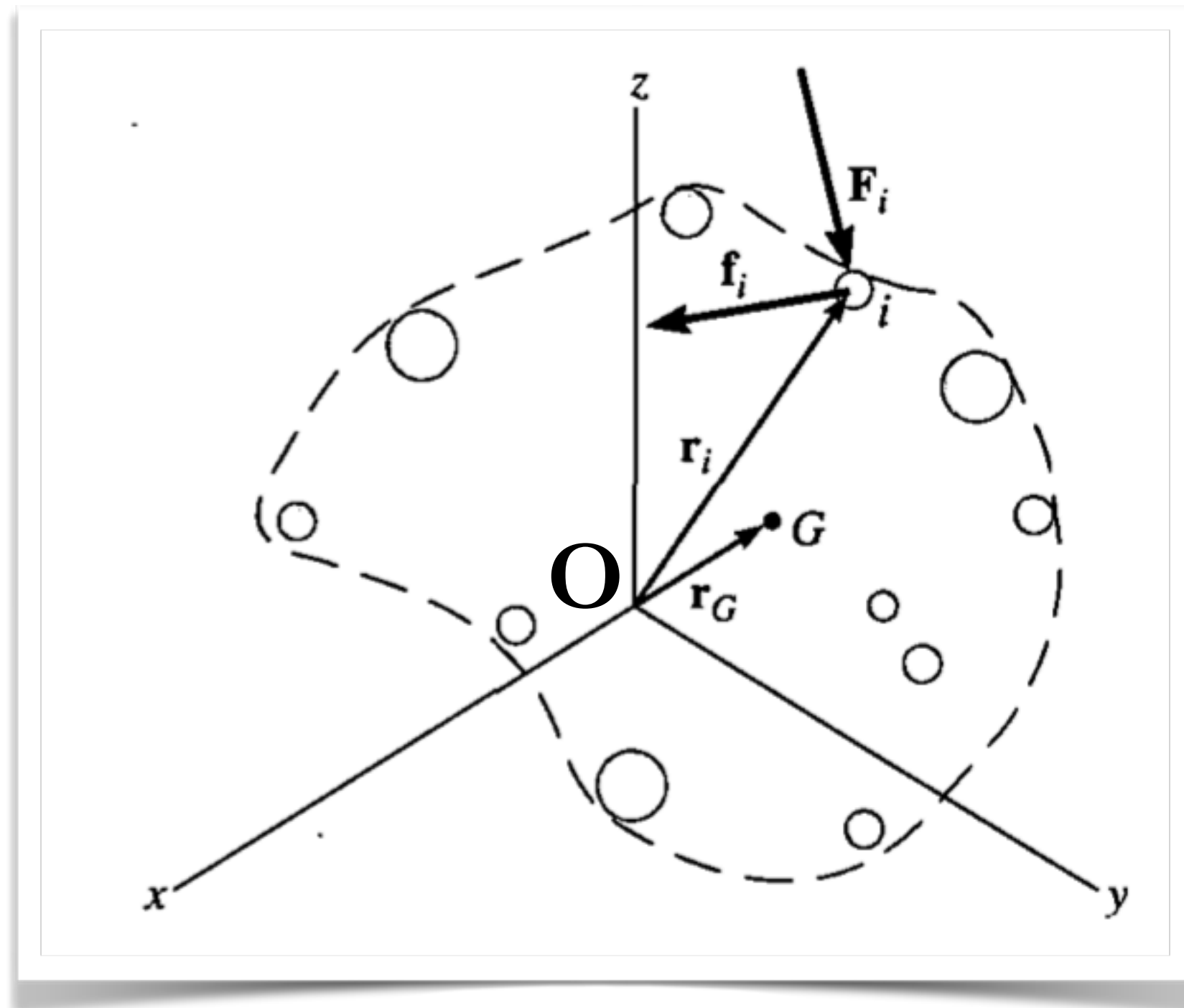
forças internas  
se cancelam!

# A equação do movimento de um corpo rígido

Cinemática

Dinâmica

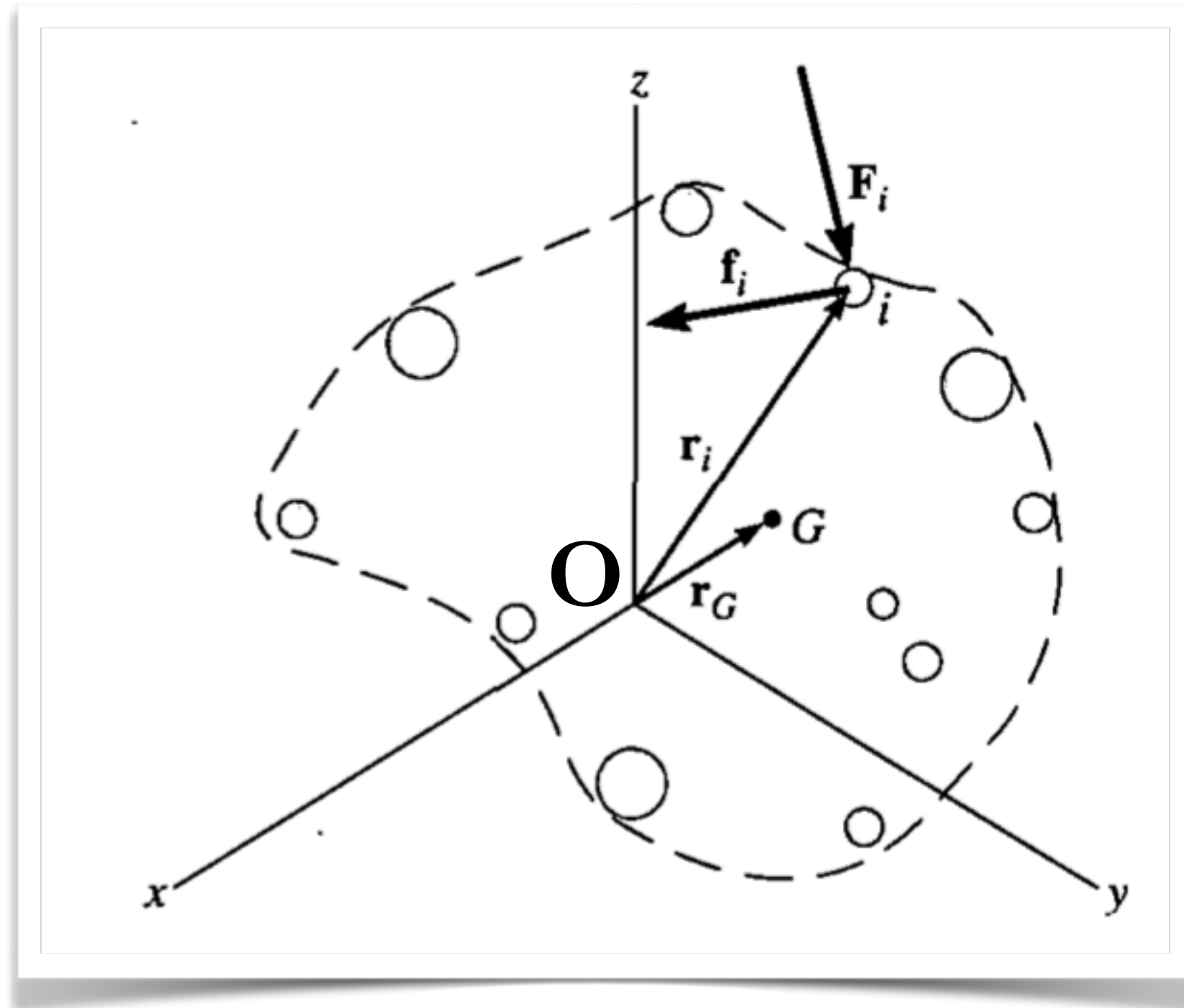
Conclusão



$$\sum \mathbf{F}_i = \sum m_i \mathbf{a}_i / O$$



# Centro de massa



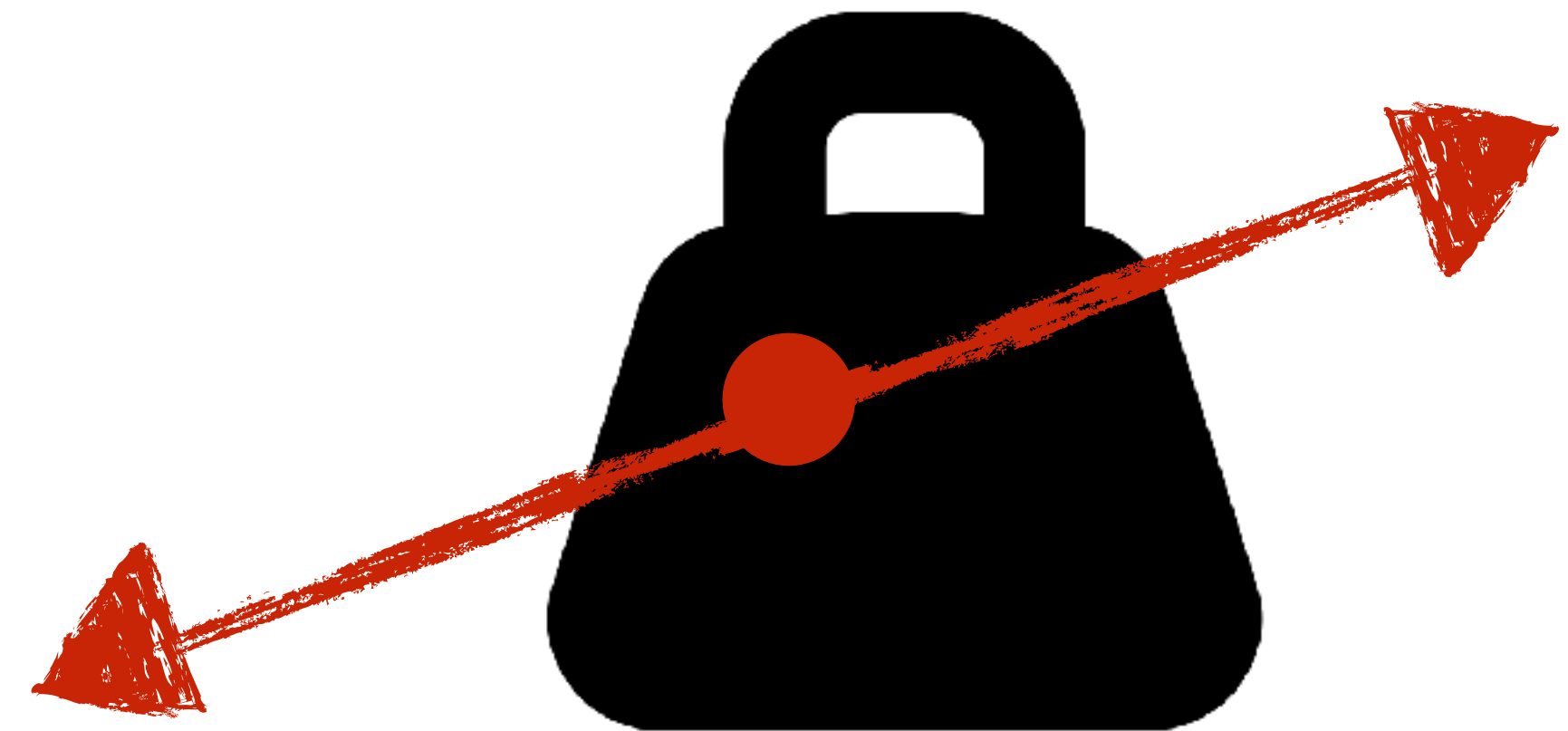
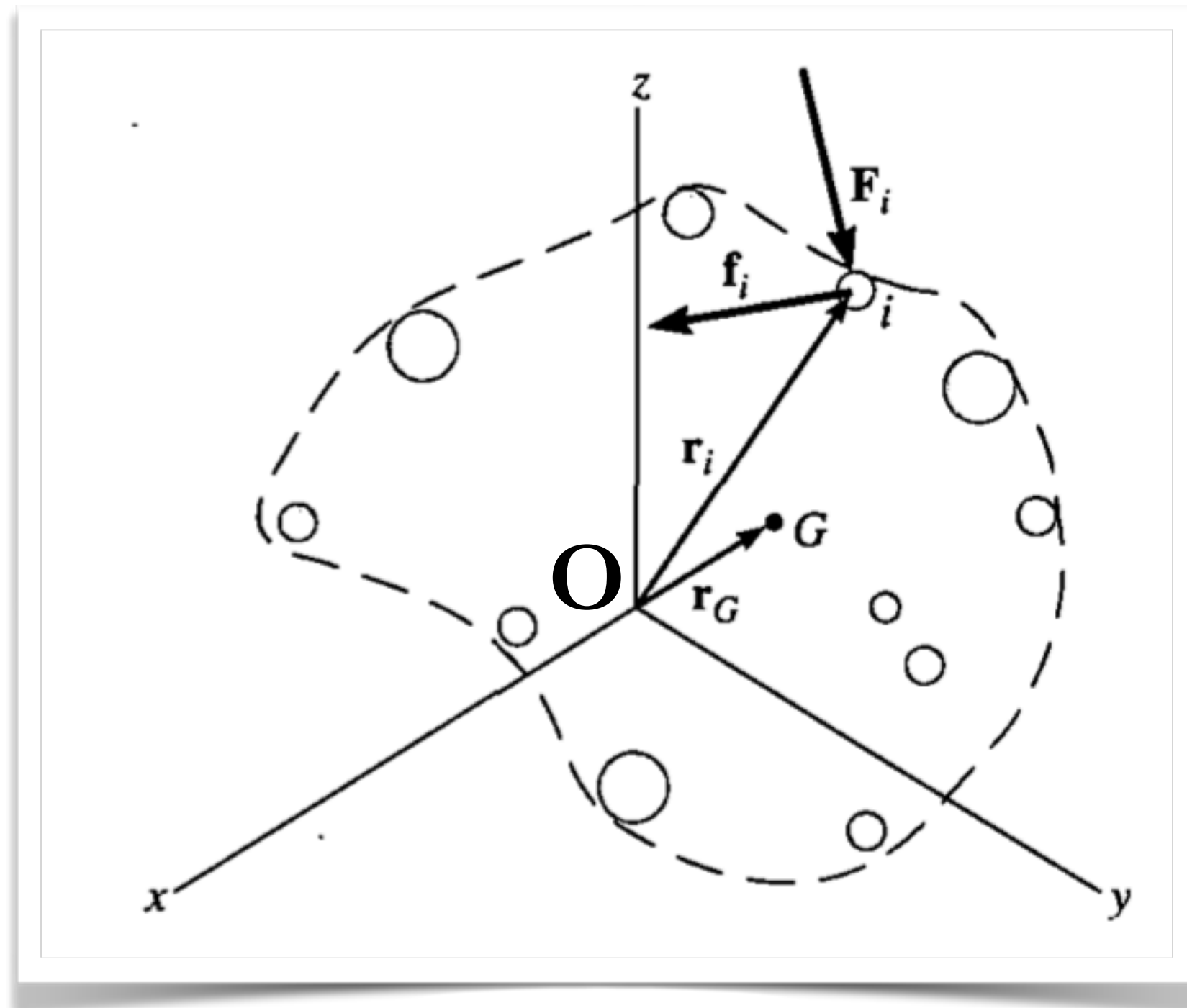
média ponderada da distância  
com a massa como peso

$$\mathbf{r}_{G/O} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{r}_{i/O}$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}$$

$$\mathbf{a}_{G/O} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{a}_{i/O}$$

# A equação do movimento de um corpo rígido



conjunto de partículas

$$\mathbf{a}_{G/O} = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^N m_i \mathbf{a}_{i/O}$$

$$\sum \mathbf{F}_i = \sum m_i \mathbf{a}_{i/O} = M \mathbf{a}_{G/O}$$

e essa equação  
também vale para um

**corpo rígido?**

Para seu **centro de**

**massa, sim!**

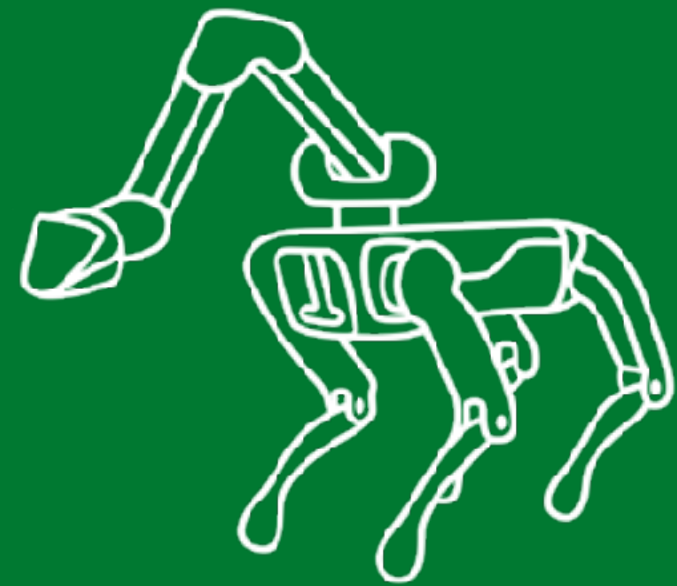


$$\mathbf{F}_R = ma$$

$$\mathbf{F}_R = ma_G$$

# Conteúdo

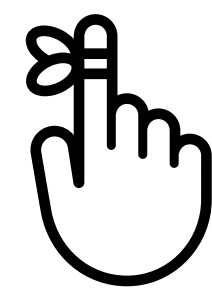
Cinemática



- Segunda lei de Newton
- Newton-Euler
- Corpos articulados

Dinâmica

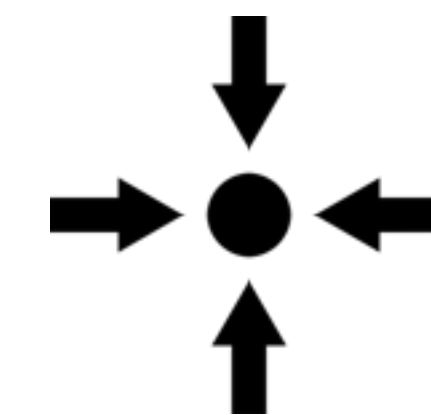
Conclusão



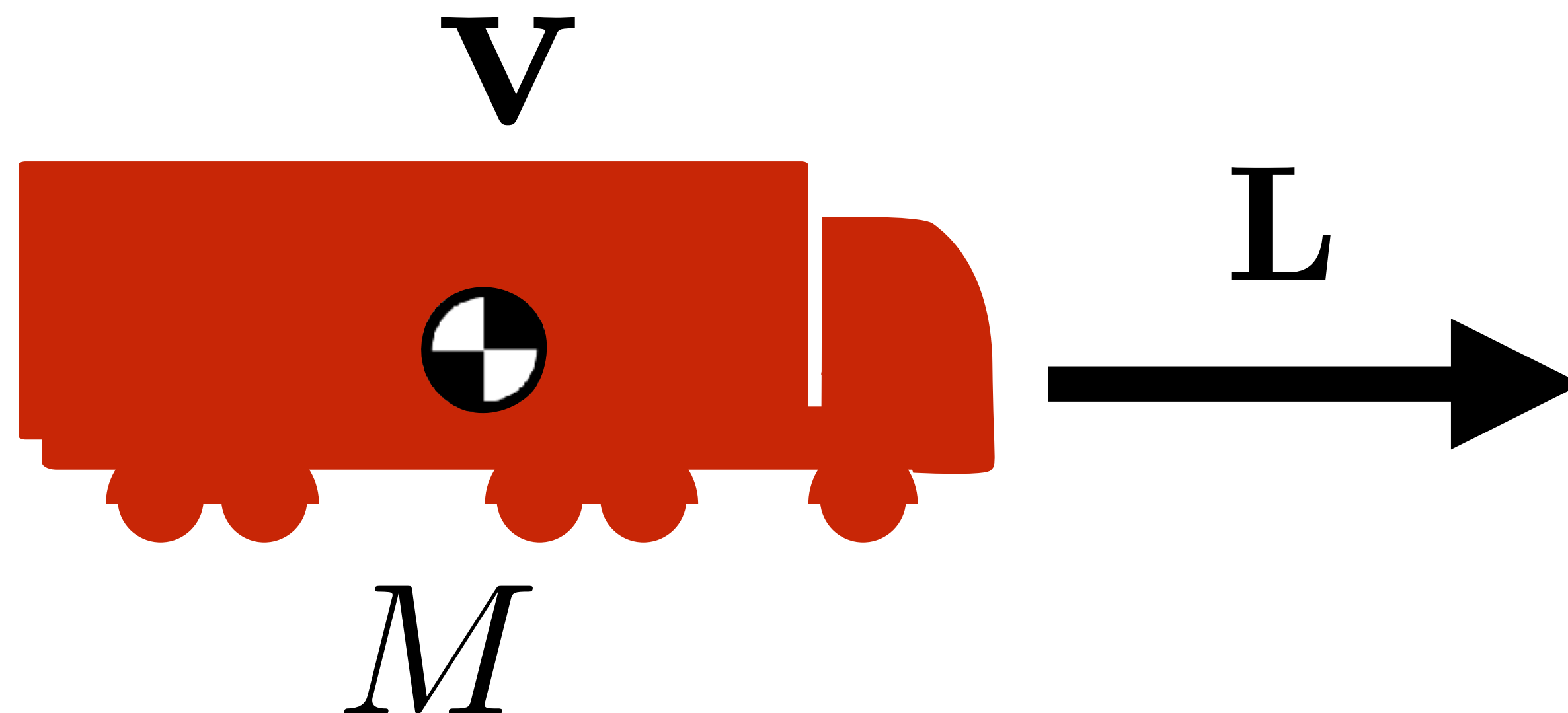
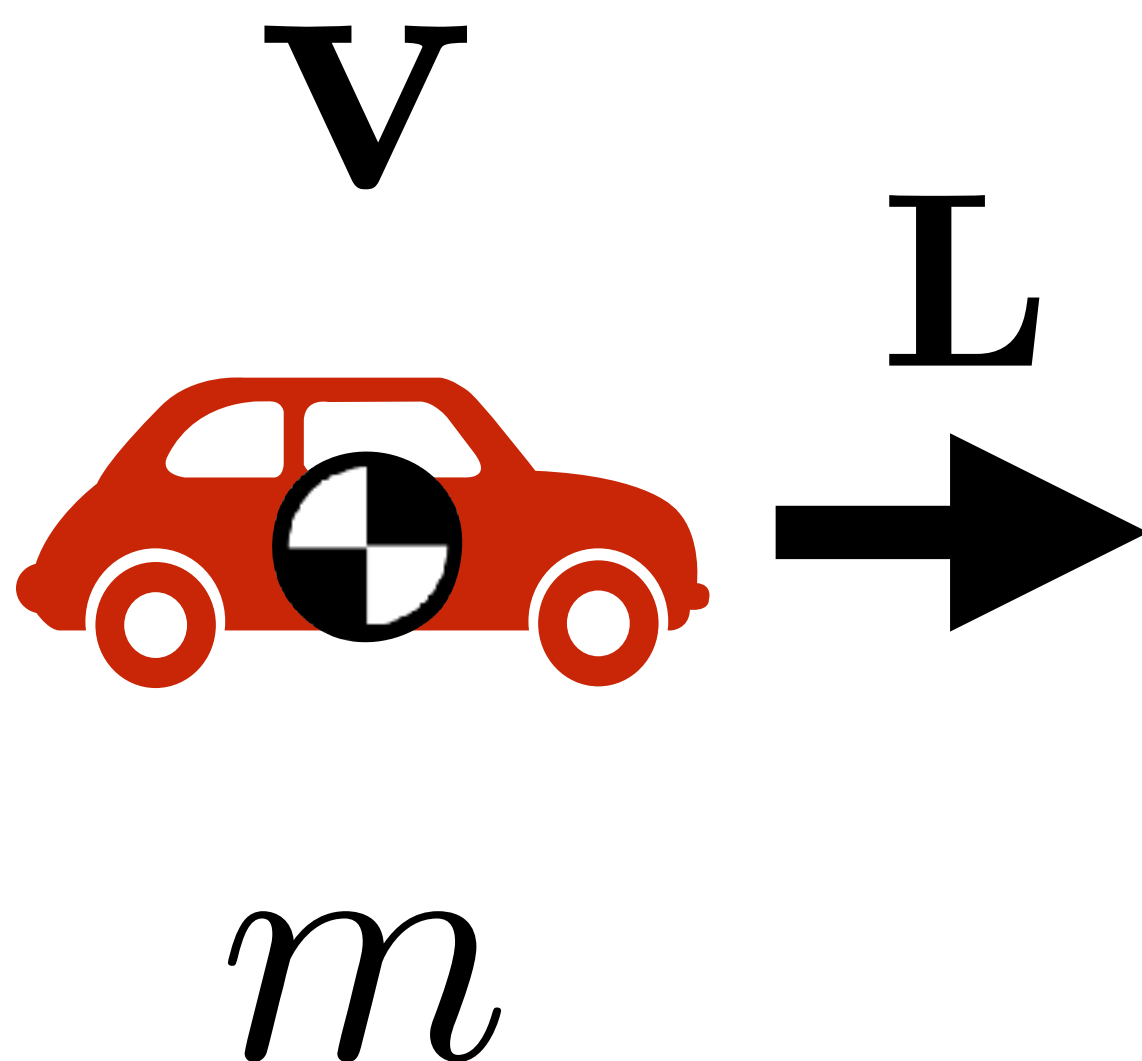
# Momento linear

Também chamado de  
Quantidade de  
movimento  
“Inércia”

$$\mathbf{L} = m\mathbf{v}$$



$$\mathbf{L} = m\mathbf{v}G$$



Cinemática

Dinâmica

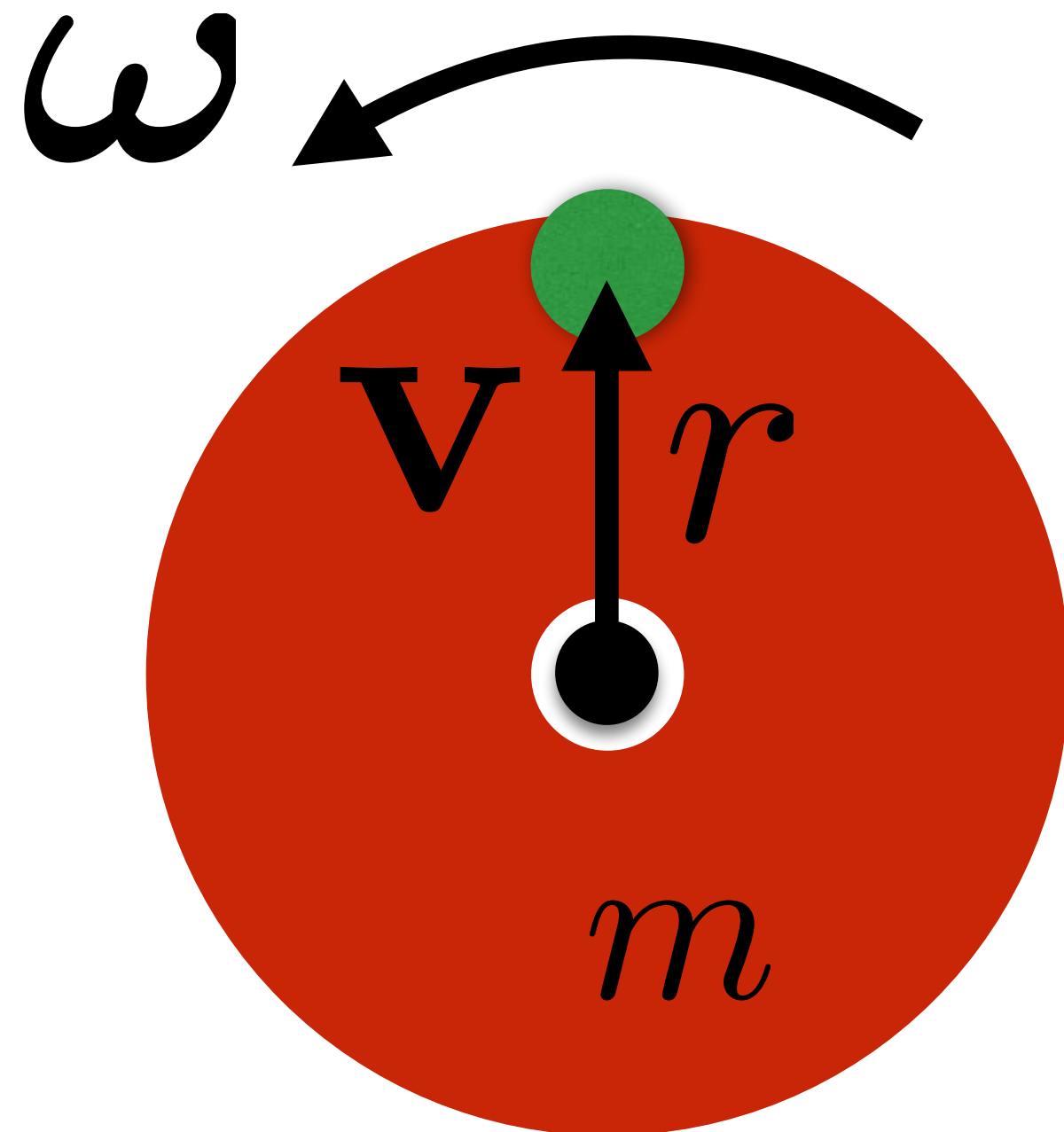
Conclusão

# Momento angular

Momento linear:

$$\mathbf{L} = m\mathbf{v}$$

**Momento angular:**



$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{L}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_i = \mathbf{r}_i \times m_i \mathbf{v}_i$$

$$\mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_i = \mathbf{r}_i \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}_i) m_i$$

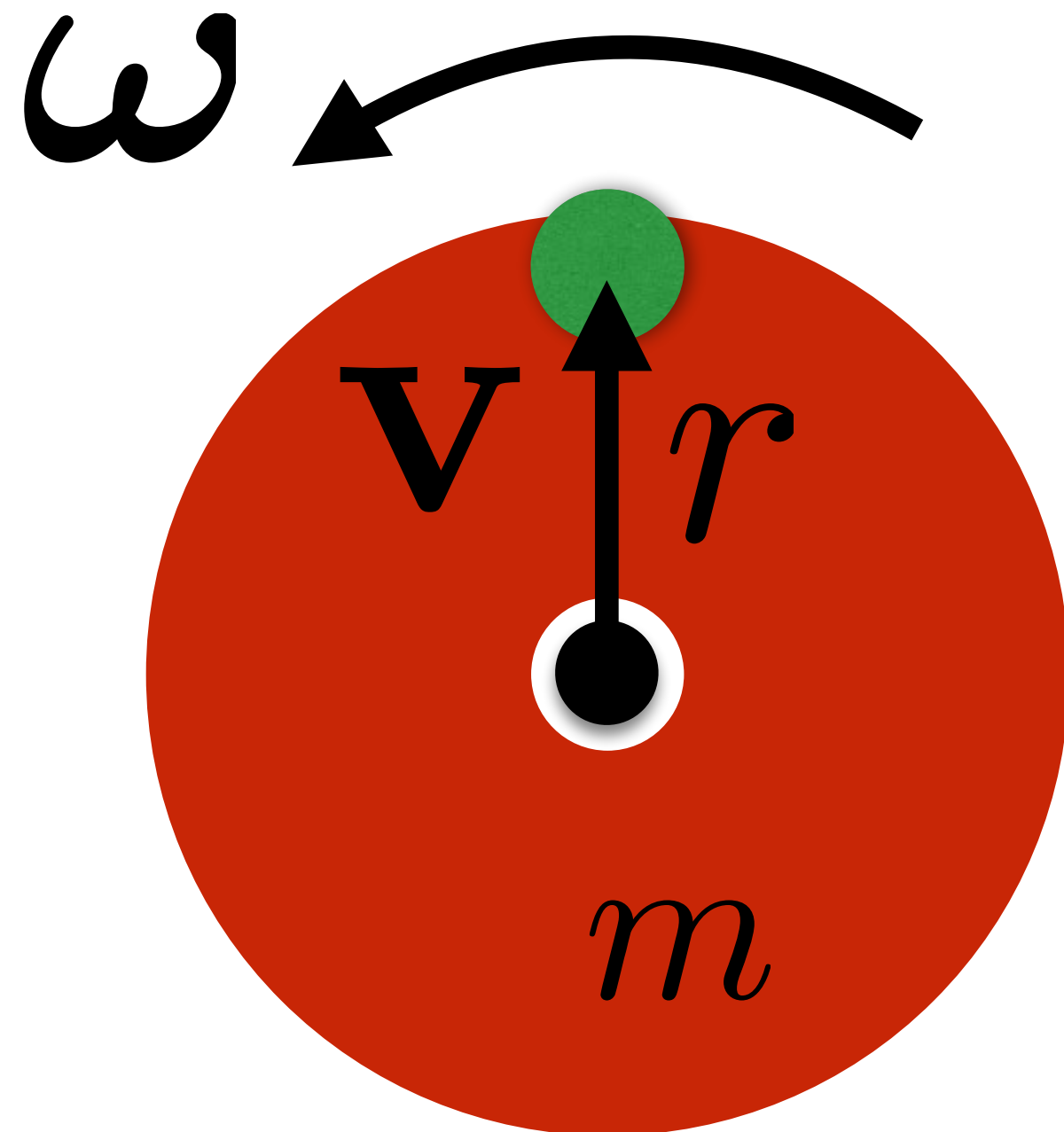
$$H_i = \omega r_i^2 m_i$$

# Momento angular

Momento linear:

$$\mathbf{L} = m\mathbf{v}$$

**Momento angular:**



$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{L}$$

$$H_i = \omega r_i^2 m_i$$

$$H = \omega \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^N r_i^2 m_i}_{\text{momento de inércia}}$$

momento de inércia  $I$

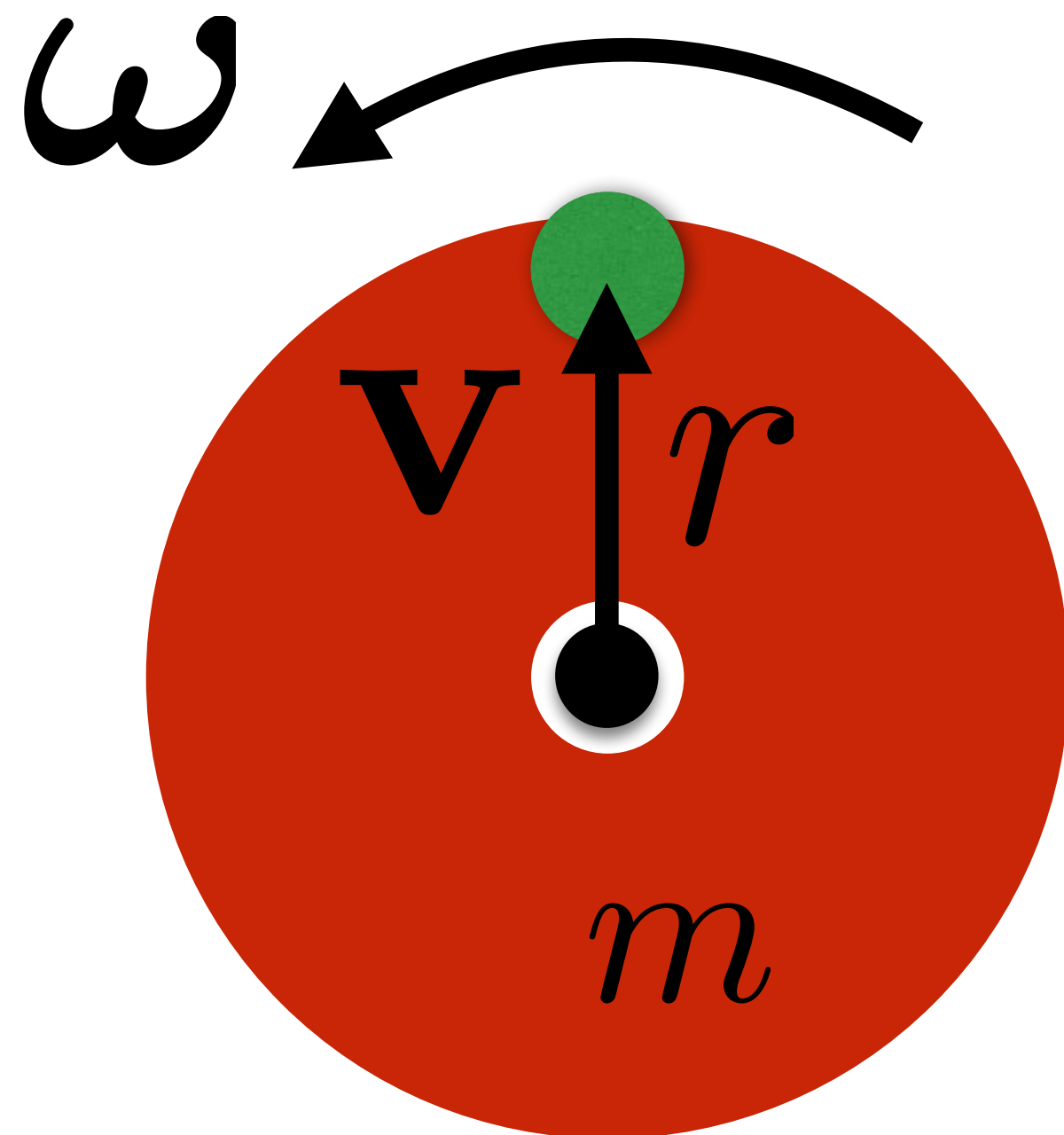
# Momento de inércia

Momento linear:

$$\mathbf{L} = m\mathbf{v}$$

**Momento angular:**

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{r} \times \mathbf{L}$$



$$\mathbf{H} = I\omega$$

medida da **resistência**  
de um corpo a uma  
**aceleração angular**

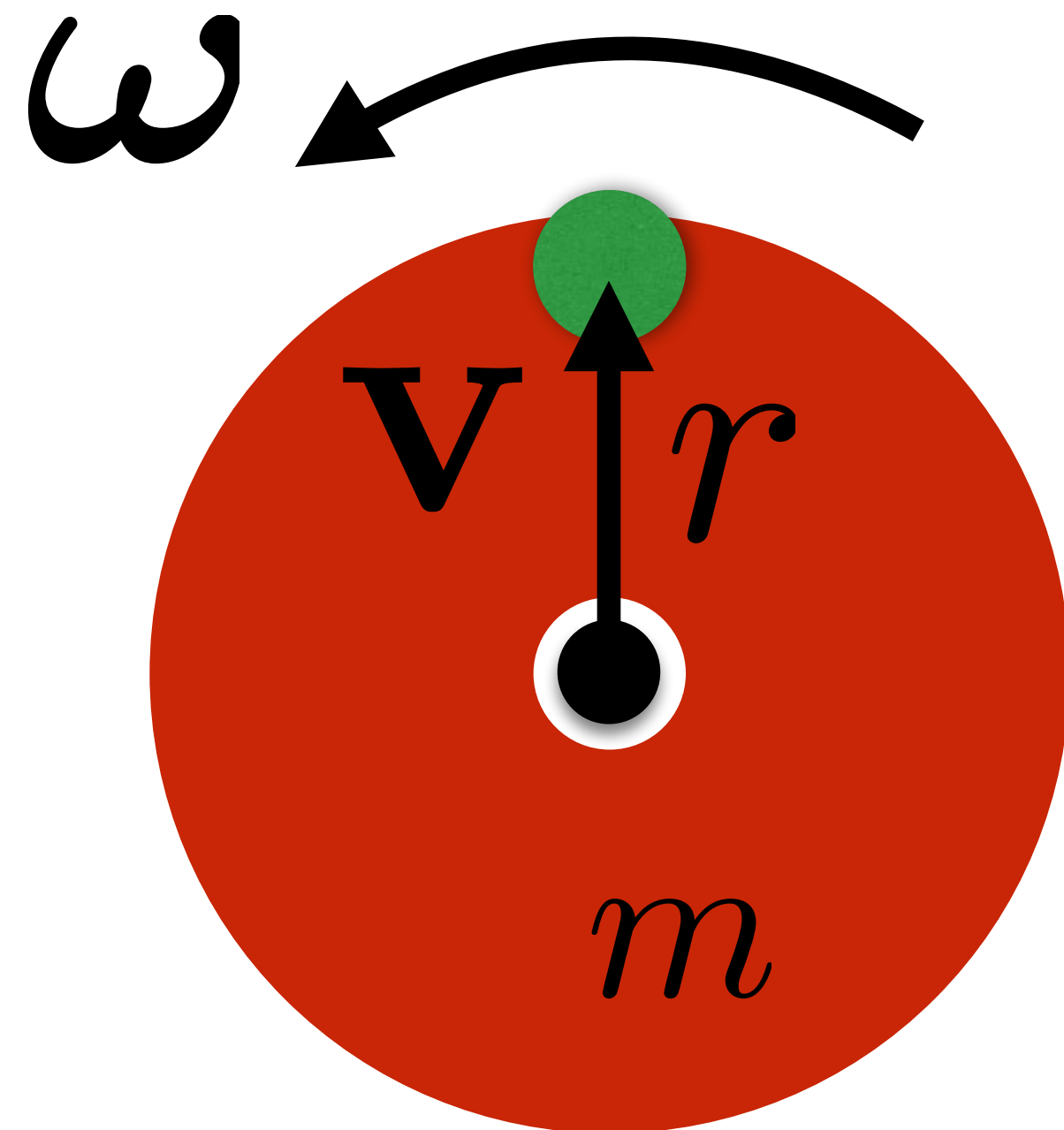


# Momento de inércia

Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão



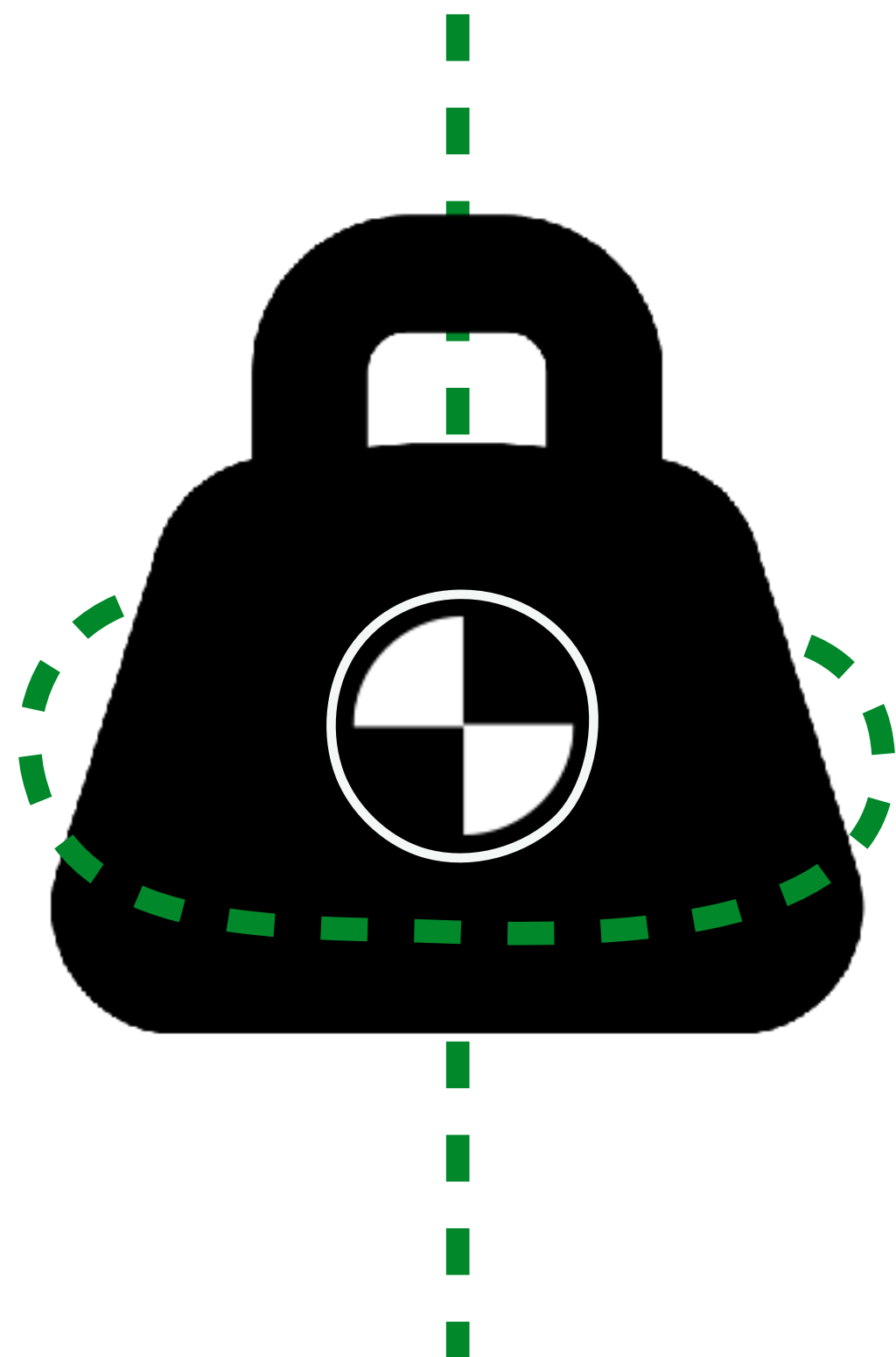
$$\mathbf{H} = I\omega$$

$$I = \sum_{i=1}^N r_i^2 m_i$$

$$I = \int_m r^2 dm$$

# Cinética do movimento plano

## Rotação (em torno de um eixo fixo)



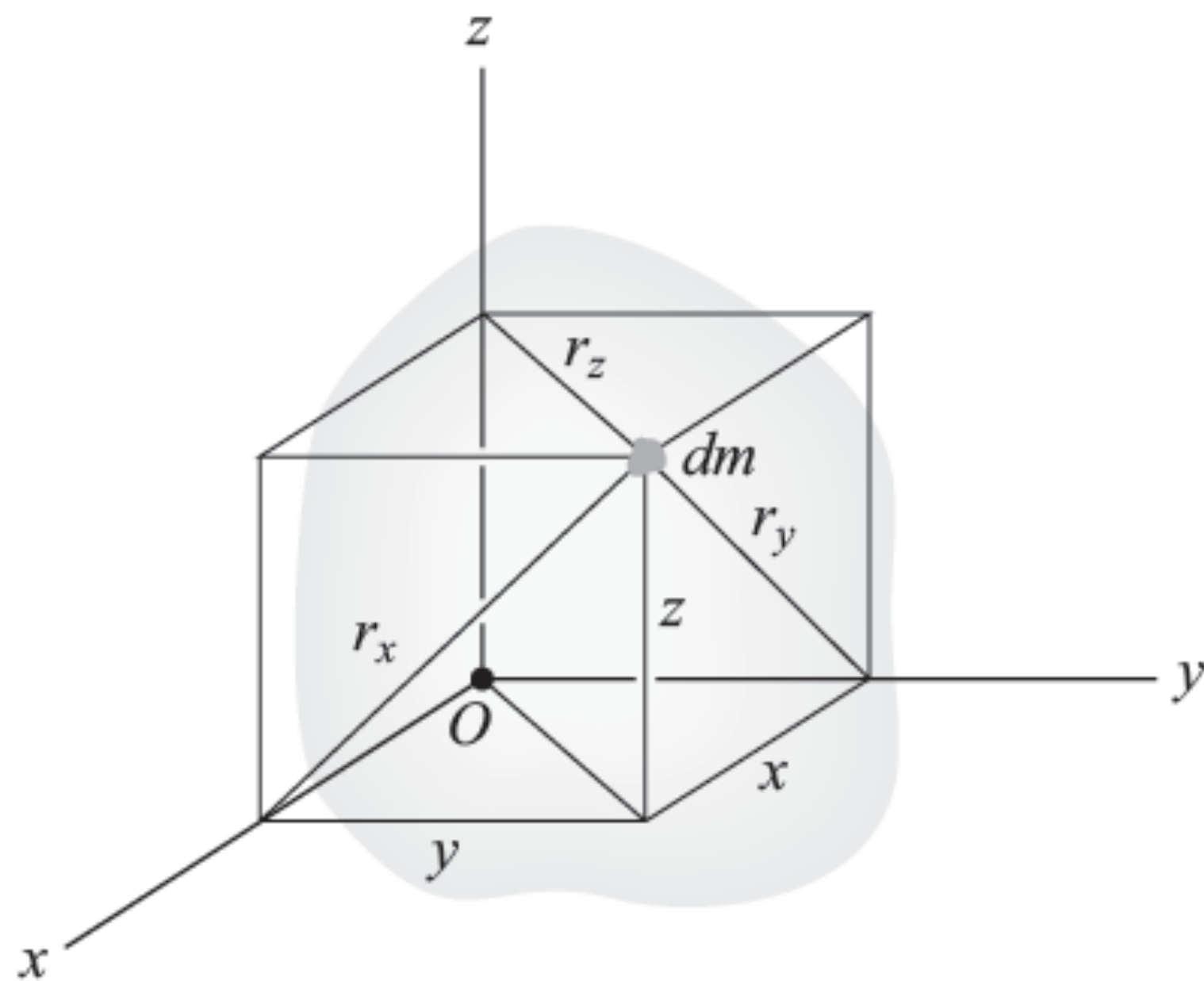
## Momento angular:

$$\mathbf{H} = I\omega$$

$$\sum \mathbf{M} = \frac{d(\mathbf{H})}{dt} = \frac{d(I\omega)}{dt}$$

$$\sum \mathbf{M}_G = I_G \alpha$$

# Cinética do movimento tridimensional



## Momentos de inércia:

$$I_{xx} = \int_m r_x^2 dm = \int_m (y^2 + z^2) dm$$

$$I_{yy} = \int_m r_y^2 dm = \int_m (x^2 + z^2) dm$$

$$I_{zz} = \int_m r_z^2 dm = \int_m (x^2 + y^2) dm$$

## Produtos de inércia:

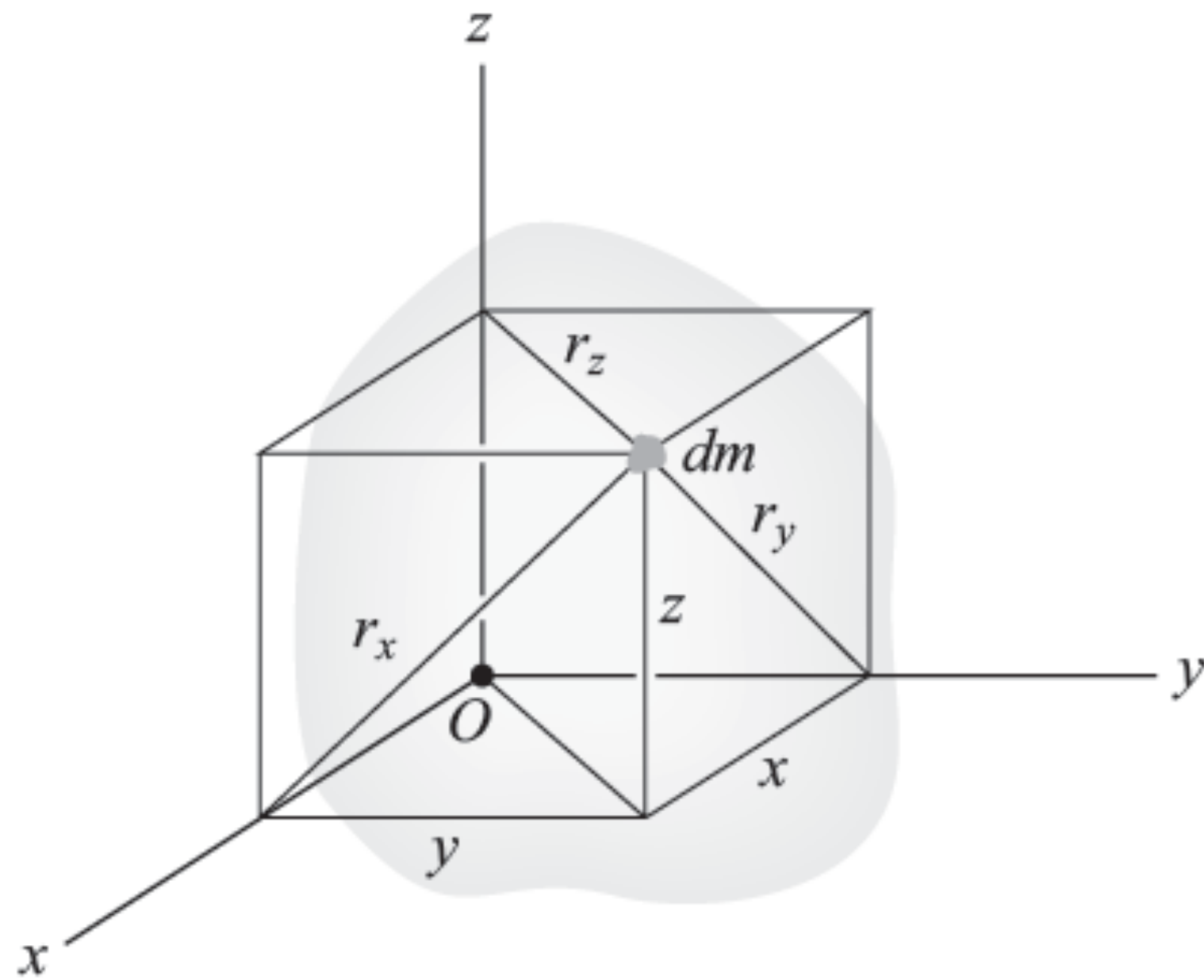
$$I_{xy} = I_{yx} = \int_m xy dm$$

$$I_{yz} = I_{zy} = \int_m yz dm$$

$$I_{xz} = I_{zx} = \int_m xz dm$$

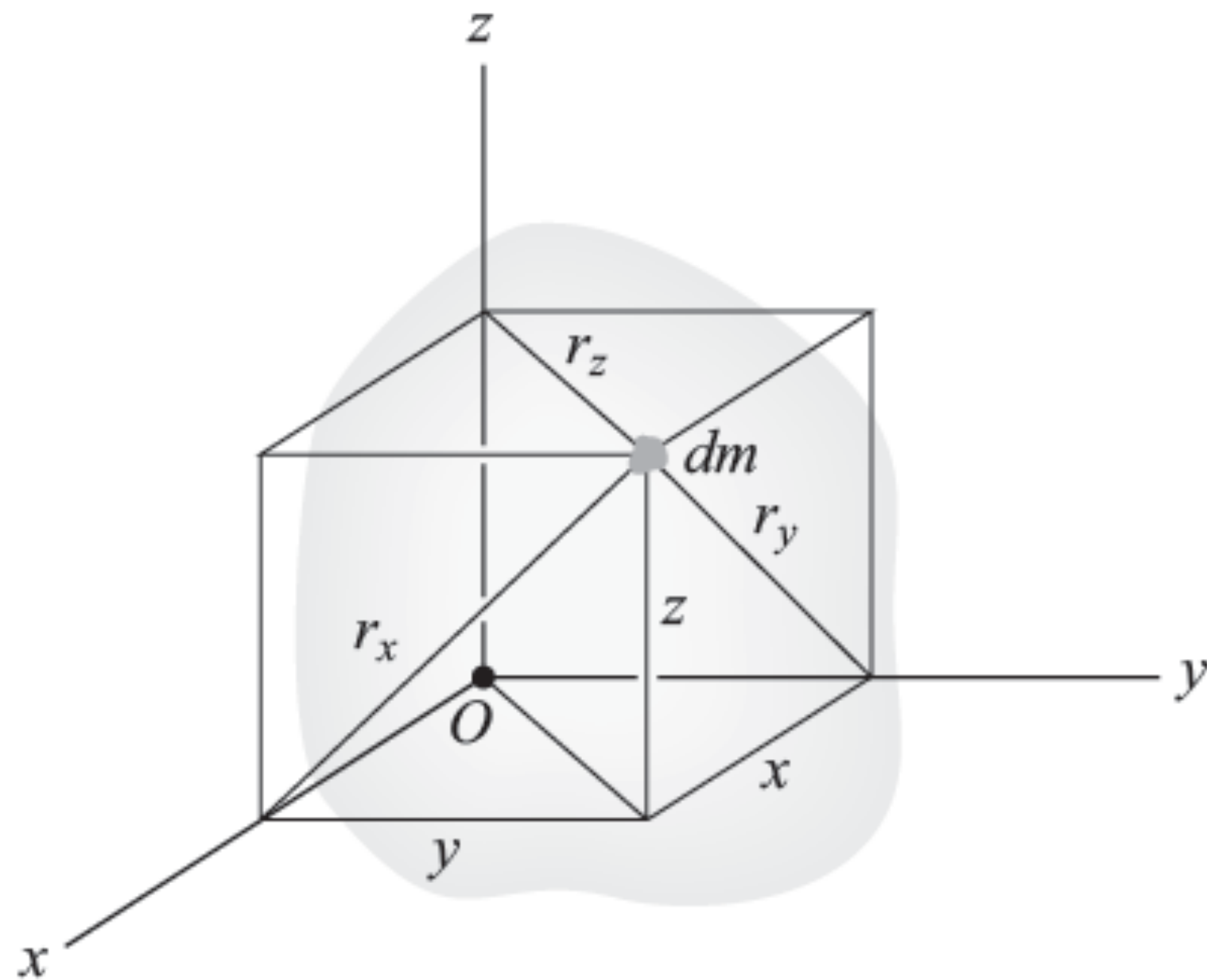
# Cinética do movimento tridimensional

## Tensor de inércia:



$$\begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Cinética do movimento tridimensional



## Momento angular:

$$\mathbf{H} = \begin{bmatrix} H_x \\ H_y \\ H_z \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} I_{xx} & I_{xy} & I_{xz} \\ I_{yx} & I_{yy} & I_{yz} \\ I_{zx} & I_{zy} & I_{zz} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \omega_x \\ \omega_y \\ \omega_z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{H} = \mathbf{I}\boldsymbol{\omega}$$

# Cinética do movimento tridimensional

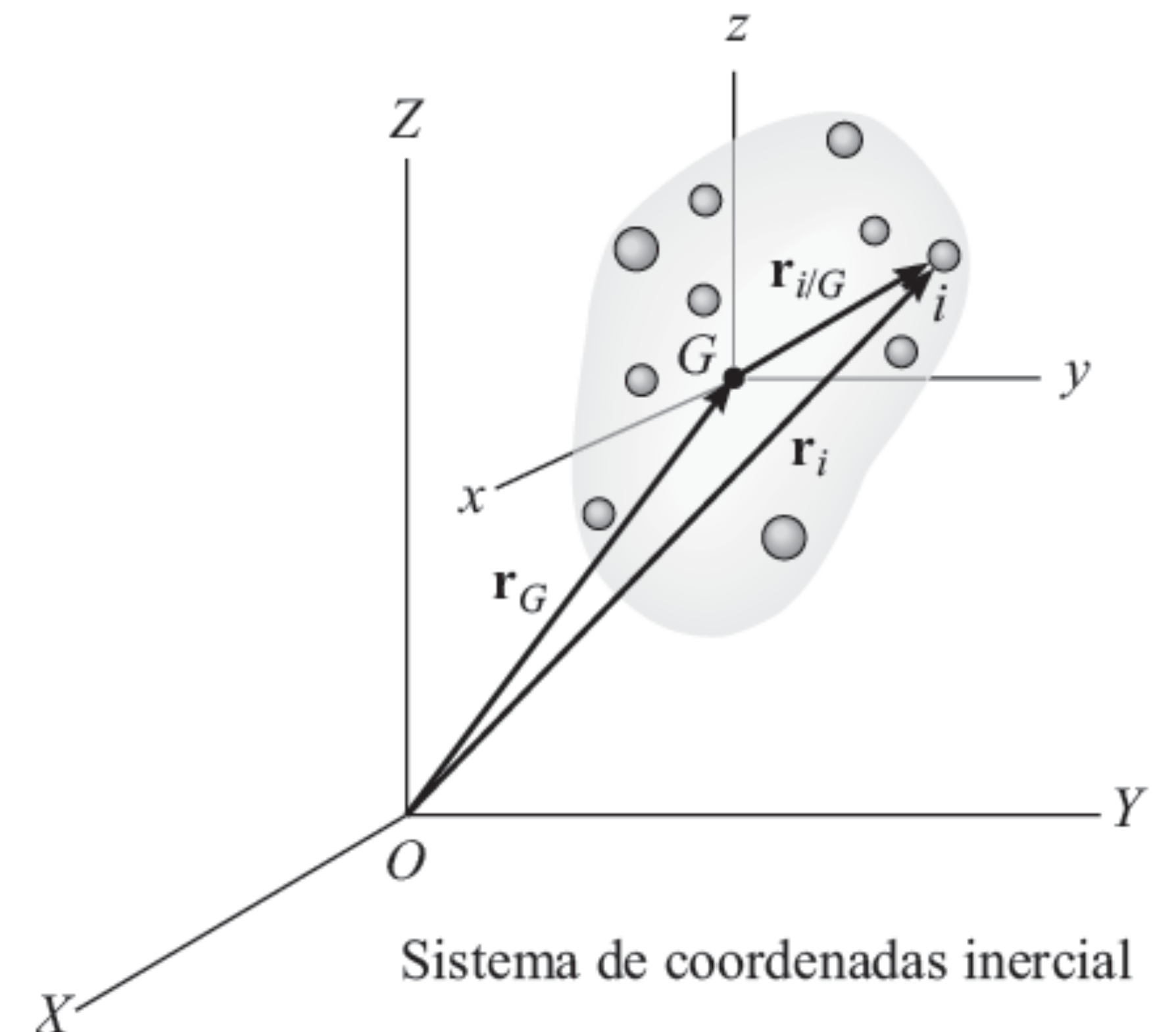
Cinemática

Dinâmica

Conclusão

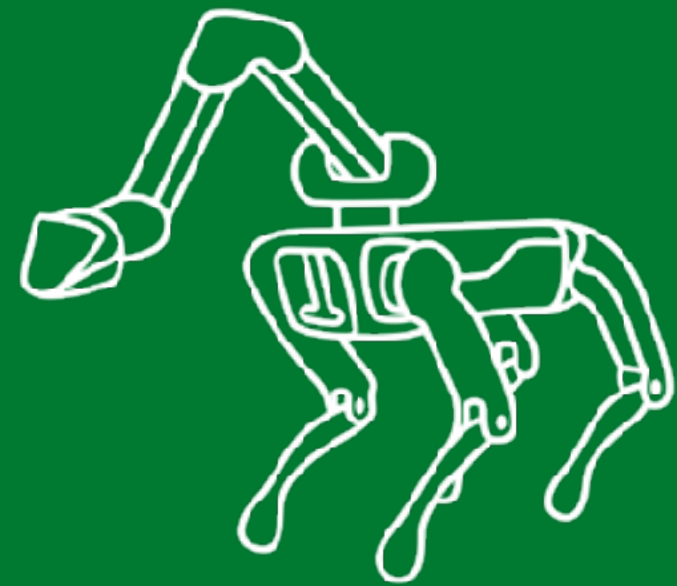
## Equação de movimento rotacional

$$\begin{aligned}\Sigma M_x &= I_x \dot{\omega}_x - I_y \Omega_z \omega_y + I_z \Omega_y \omega_z \\ \Sigma M_y &= I_y \dot{\omega}_y - I_z \Omega_x \omega_z + I_x \Omega_z \omega_x \\ \Sigma M_z &= I_z \dot{\omega}_z - I_x \Omega_y \omega_x + I_y \Omega_x \omega_y\end{aligned}$$



# Conteúdo

Cinemática



- Segunda lei de Newton
- Newton-Euler
- Corpos articulados

Dinâmica

Conclusão

# Dinâmica de corpos rígidos articulados

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, t) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q}) \in \mathcal{R}^{n \times n}$$

Matrix de inércia do robô

$$\mathbf{c}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) \in \mathcal{R}^n$$

Vetor de forças de Coriolis

$$\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{q}) \in \mathcal{R}^n$$

Vetor de forças gravitacionais

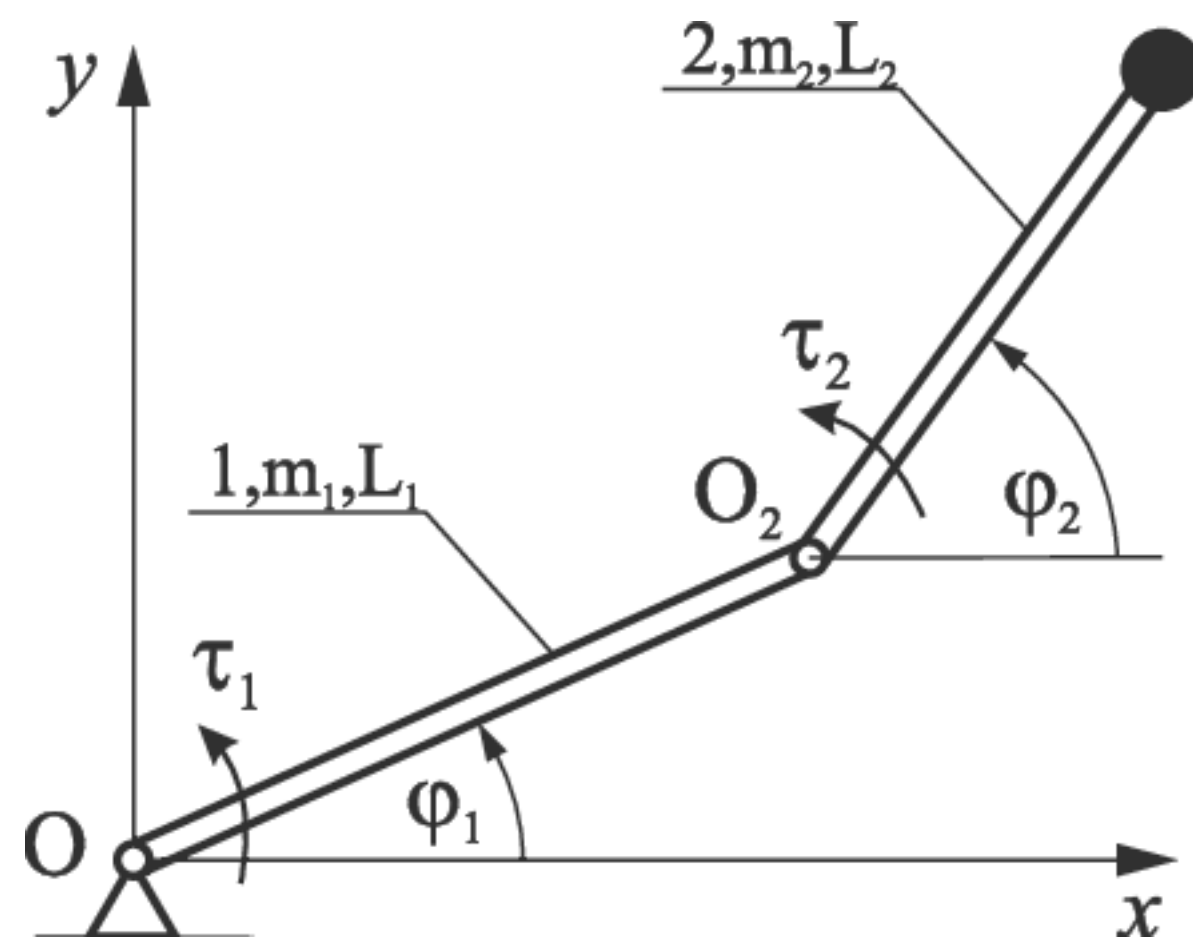
$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, t) \in \mathcal{R}^n$$

Vetor de forças generalizadas



# Dinâmica de corpos rígidos articulados

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, t) = \mathbf{0}$$



$$\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} I_{o1} + m_2 l_1^2 + 0.25 m_2 l_2^2 + I_{c2} + m_2 l_1 l_2 c_2 & 0.25 m_2 l_2^2 + I_{c2} + 0.5 m_2 l_1 l_2 c_2 \\ 0.25 m_2 l_2^2 + I_{c2} + 0.5 m_2 l_1 l_2 c_2 & 0.25 m_2 l_2^2 + I_{c2} \end{pmatrix}}_{H(\mathbf{q})} \begin{pmatrix} \ddot{\theta}_1 \\ \ddot{\theta}_2 \end{pmatrix} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} -m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 (\dot{\theta}_1 + 0.5 \dot{\theta}_2) \dot{\theta}_2 \\ 0.5 m_2 l_1 l_2 s_2 \dot{\theta}_1^2 \end{pmatrix}}_{C(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})} + \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} (0.5 m_1 + m_2) l_1 g c_1 + 0.5 m_2 l_2 g c_{12} \\ 0.5 m_2 l_2 g c_{12} \end{pmatrix}}_{G(\mathbf{q})} = \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

# Dinâmica de corpos rígidos articulados

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, t) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{c}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) + \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{q}) + \mathbf{J}_c(\mathbf{q})^T \mathbf{f}_c + \mathbf{f}_m + \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, t) = \mathbf{0}$$

$$\mathbf{J}_c(\mathbf{q}) \in \mathcal{R}^{n_c \times n}$$

Matrix Jacobiano dos pontos de contato

$$\mathbf{f}_c \in \mathcal{R}^{n_c}$$

Vetor de forças de contato

$$\mathbf{f}_m \in \mathcal{R}^n$$

Vetor de forças dos motores (atuadores)

$$\mathbf{f}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}, t) \in \mathcal{R}^n$$

Vetor de forças externas generalizadas

# Dinâmica de corpos rígidos articulados

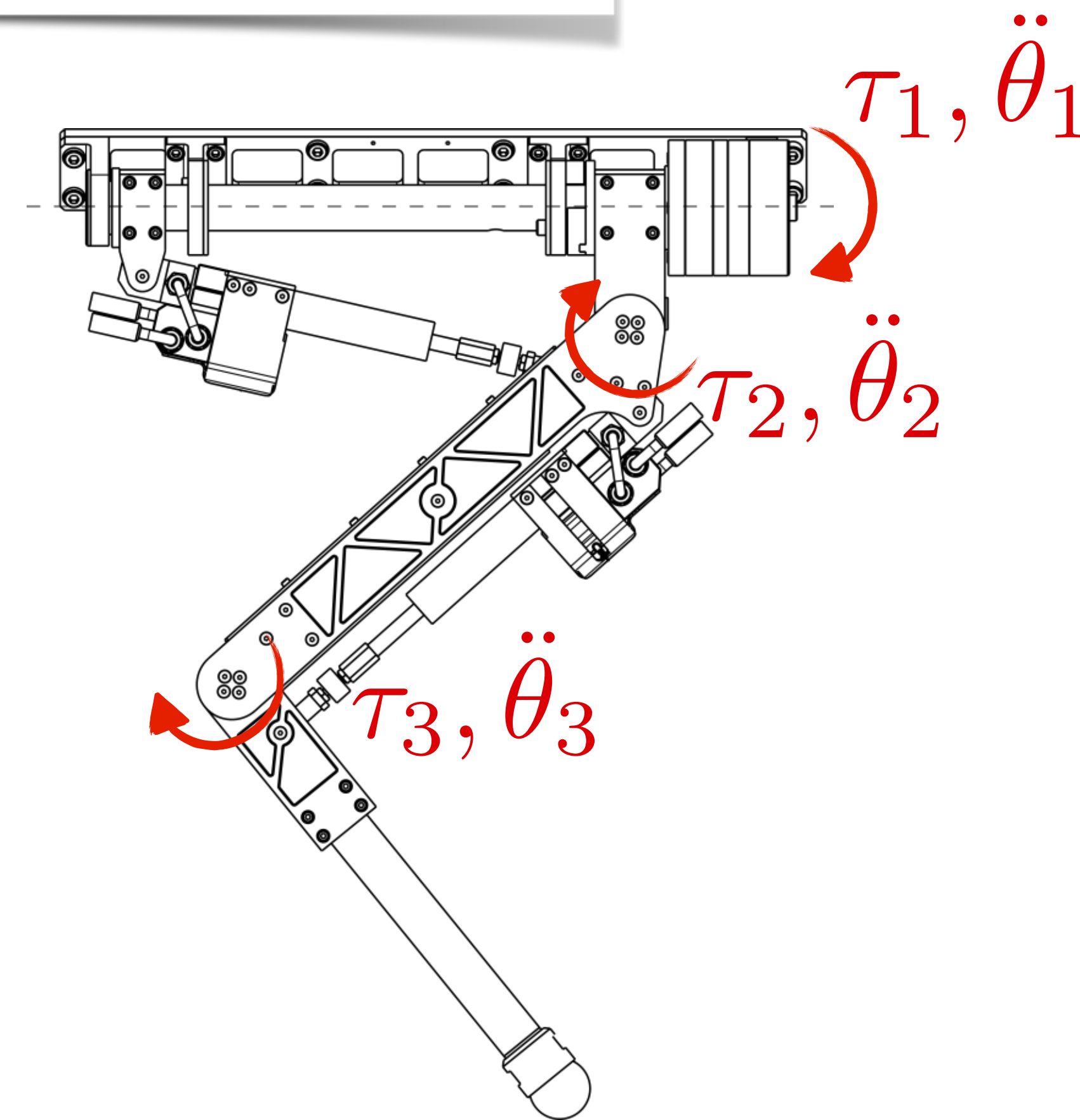
$$\mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}) - \boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{0}$$

Dinâmica direta (p/ **simulação**)

$$\ddot{\mathbf{q}} = \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\tau} - \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}}))$$

“Dinâmica inversa” (p/ **controle**)

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{q})\ddot{\mathbf{q}}_d + \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{q}, \dot{\mathbf{q}})$$



$$\mathbf{q} = [\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n]$$

# Conteúdo

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Cinemática

Dinâmica



– Bibliografia

Conclusão

# Bibliografia

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Conclusão



*That's all Folks!*