

ANEXOS

ANEXO 1

Indicadores hospitalarios de la utilización de equipos protésicos para extremidades superiores e inferiores en rehabilitación física.

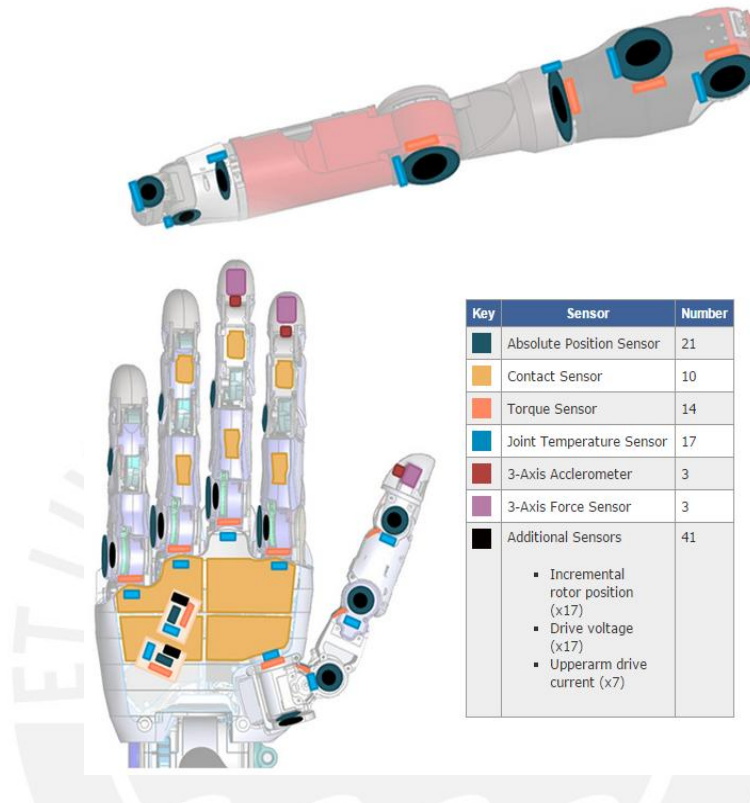
INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE REHABILITACION
APOYO A LA REHABILITACION FISICA
INR - 2014

TERAPIA OCUPACIONAL ESPECIALIZADA	MES												
	Ene	Feb	Mar	Abr	May	Jun	Jul	Ago	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dic	
TOTAL	81,268	6,644	5,831	6,497	6,714	7,352	7,810	7,280	6,037	6,715	7,144	6,481	6,763
TERAPIA OCUPACIONAL INDIVIDUAL	24,569	2,044	1,779	2,022	2,050	2,267	2,260	2,126	1,807	2,108	2,035	2,062	2,009
Funcional	17,692	1,407	1,289	1,294	1,422	1,587	1,680	1,459	1,330	1,484	1,704	1,485	1,551
Actividades de la Vida Diaria	14,093	1,193	961	1,189	1,223	1,299	1,375	1,401	1,153	1,075	1,059	998	1,167
Cognitivas	11,849	1,040	879	977	1,006	1,029	1,133	1,073	915	911	902	966	1,018
Sensoperceptual	2,654	153	169	186	95	289	315	285	75	273	391	221	192
Ergonomía e higiene postural	239	15	16	14	19	27	32	8	20	24	21	18	25
Economía (protección) articular	107	6	16	8	5	6	10	2	7	8	14	12	13
Toma de medidas y Adecuación de Silla de Ruedas	6,934	571	501	546	606	555	653	626	533	629	642	512	560
Integración sensorial	65	-	8	9	6	1	2	11	6	1	3	6	12
Control Orofacial	2,060	181	138	161	175	163	223	180	155	139	261	126	158
Entrenamiento en habilidades escolares	317	11	17	21	20	50	50	50	5	20	30	28	15
Entrenamiento protésicos con ayudas biomecánicas, extremidades superiores e inferiores	35	5	4	4	3	-	6	-	1	1	7	-	4
Entrenamiento para el manejo y propulsión de silla de ruedas	30	-	-	-	3	2	7	5	2	-	-	10	1
Rehabilitación Profesional - Entrenamiento para la reintegración al trabajo (Adiestramiento en Pre taller)	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Habilidades laborales	7	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Análisis de puesto de trabajo y adiestramiento	23	-	-	-	1	2	7	5	2	-	-	6	1
Actividades prelaborales	624	18	54	66	81	67	64	54	28	42	75	37	38
Diseño y confección de ortésicos simples													

FUENTE: INR - OBI - EE - SISTEMA INR-OBI II

ANEXO 2

Especificaciones de prótesis de DARPA



General Specifications

Parameter	Value	Units
Degrees of Freedom	26	DOF
Motors (Degree of Control)	17	DOC
Onboard Motor Controllers	Custom Embedded	
Onboard Sensor Conditioning and Digitization	Custom Embedded	
Mass of Hand and Wrist	2.9	lbs
Mass of Upper Arm with Battery	7.6	lbs
Payload Capacity (Wrist Active)	15	lbs
Payload Capacity (Wrist Static and Upper Arm Active)	35	lbs
Cylindrical Grasp Force	70	lbf
Two-Jaw Pinch Force	15	lbf
Three-Jaw Chuck Pinch Force	25	lbf
Lateral Key-Pinch Force	25	lbf
Upper Arm Joint Speed	120*	degs/s
Wrist Joint Speed	120*	degs/s
Hand Open or Close Time	300	ms
Voltage	24	volts
Communications	CAN	

*through range of motion

ANEXO 3

Datos antropométricos

TABLE 4.1 Anthropometric Data

Segment	Definition	Segment Weight/Total Body Weight	Center of Mass/Segment Length		Radius of Gyration/Segment Length		Density	
			Proximal	Distal	C of G	Proximal		Distal
Hand	Wrist axis/knuckle II middle finger	0.006 M	0.506	0.494 P	0.297	0.587	0.577 M	1.16
Forearm	Elbow axis/ulnar styloid	0.016 M	0.430	0.570 P	0.303	0.526	0.647 M	1.13
Upper arm	Glenohumeral axis/elbow axis	0.028 M	0.436	0.564 P	0.322	0.542	0.645 M	1.07
Forearm and hand	Elbow axis/ulnar styloid	0.022 M	0.682	0.318 P	0.468	0.827	0.565 P	1.14
Total arm	Glenohumeral joint/ulnar styloid	0.050 M	0.530	0.470 P	0.368	0.645	0.596 P	1.11
Foot	Lateral malleolus/head metatarsal II	0.0145 M	0.50	0.50 P	0.475	0.690	0.690 P	1.10
Leg	Femoral condyles/medial malleolus	0.0465 M	0.433	0.567 P	0.302	0.528	0.643 M	1.09
Thigh	Greater trochanter/femoral condyles	0.100 M	0.433	0.567 P	0.323	0.540	0.653 M	1.05
Foot and leg	Femoral condyles/medial malleolus	0.061 M	0.606	0.394 P	0.416	0.735	0.572 P	1.09
Total leg	Greater trochanter/medial malleolus	0.161 M	0.447	0.553 P	0.326	0.560	0.650 P	1.06
Head and neck	C7-T1 and 1st rib/ear canal	0.081 M	1.000	— PC	0.495	0.116	— PC	1.11
Shoulder mass	Sternoclavicular joint/glenohumeral axis	—	0.712	0.288	—	—	—	1.04
Thorax	C7-T1/T12-L1 and diaphragm*	0.216 PC	0.82	0.18	—	—	—	0.92
Abdomen	T12-L1/L4-L5*	0.139 LC	0.44	0.56	—	—	—	—
Pelvis	L4-L5/greater trochanter*	0.142 LC	0.105	0.895	—	—	—	—
Thorax and abdomen	C7-T1/L4-L5*	0.355 LC	0.63	0.37	—	—	—	—
Abdomen and pelvis	T12-L1/greater trochanter*	0.281 PC	0.27	0.73	—	—	—	1.01
Trunk	Greater trochanter/glenohumeral joint*	0.497 M	0.50	0.50	—	—	—	1.03
Trunk head neck	Greater trochanter/glenohumeral joint*	0.578 MC	0.66	0.34 P	0.503	0.830	0.607 M	—
Head, arms, and trunk (HAT)	Greater trochanter/glenohumeral joint*	0.678 MC	0.626	0.374 PC	0.496	0.798	0.621 PC	—
HAT	Greater trochanter/mid rib	0.678	1.142	—	0.903	1.456	—	—

*NOTE: These segments are presented relative to the length between the greater trochanter and the glenohumeral joint.
 Source Codes: M, Dempster via Miller and Nelson; *Biomechanics of Sport*, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1973. P, Dempster via Plagenhoef; *Patterns of Human Motion*, Prentice-Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1971. L, Dempster via Plagenhoef from living subjects; *Patterns of Human Motion*, Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, NJ, 1971. C, Calculated.

ANEXO 4:

Matrices de transformación homogénea del mecanismo.

$$H_{01} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & -S_1 & 0 & 0 \\ S_1 & C_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & L_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{01} = \begin{bmatrix} C_1 & 0 & S_1 & 0 \\ S_1 & 0 & -C_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & L_1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} C_2 & -S_2 & 0 & L_2 \\ S_2 & C_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{12} = \begin{bmatrix} C_2 & 0 & S_2 & L_2 C_2 \\ S_2 & 0 & -C_2 & L_2 S_2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} C_3 & -S_3 & 0 & 0 \\ S_3 & C_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & L_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{23} = \begin{bmatrix} C_3 & 0 & S_3 & 0 \\ S_3 & 0 & -C_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & L_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{34} = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 & -S_4 & 0 & 0 \\ S_4 & C_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & L_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H_{34} = \begin{bmatrix} C_4 & 0 & S_4 & L_4 C_4 \\ S_4 & 0 & -C_4 & L_4 S_4 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

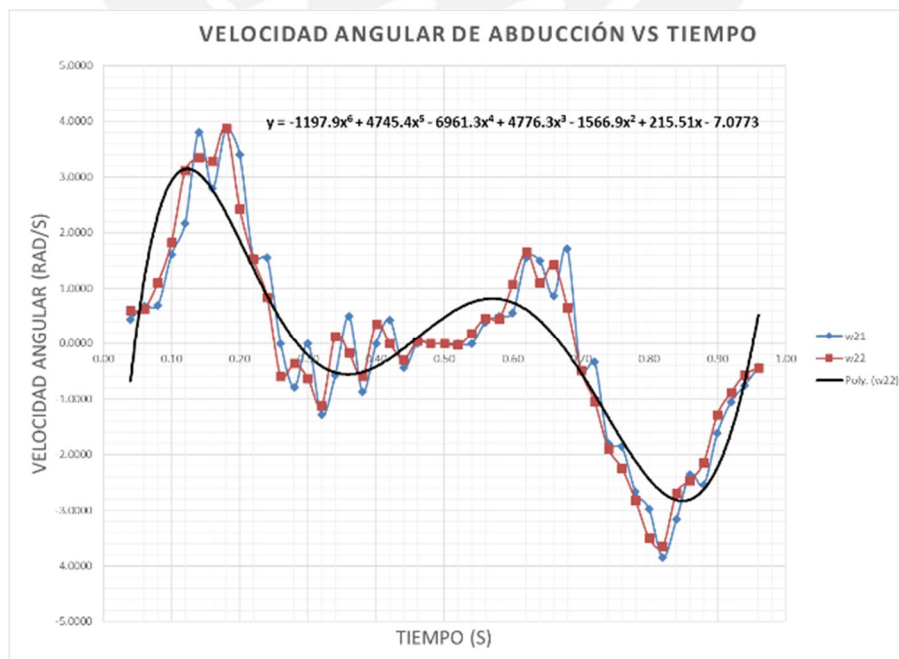
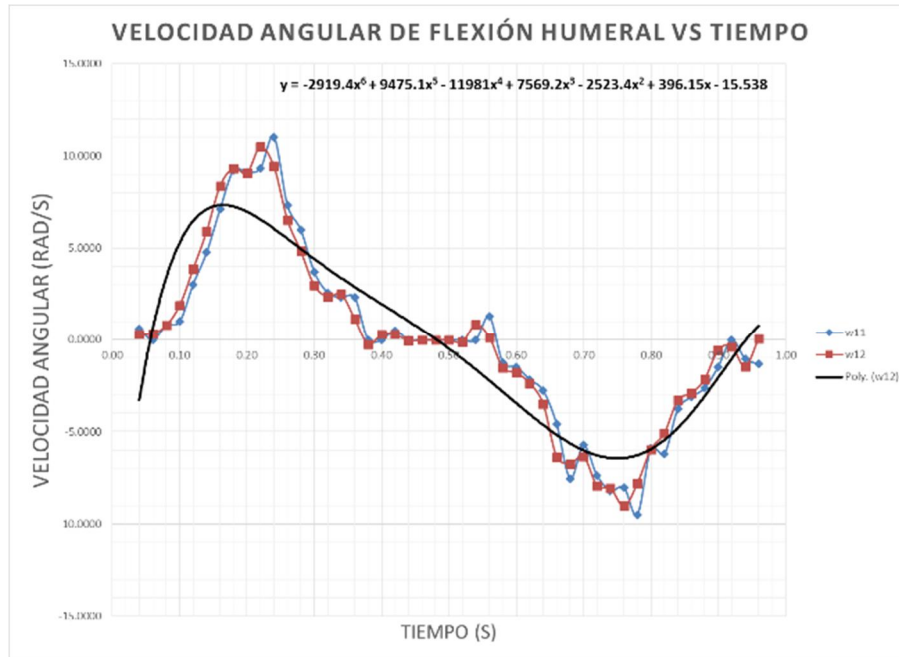
ANEXO 5

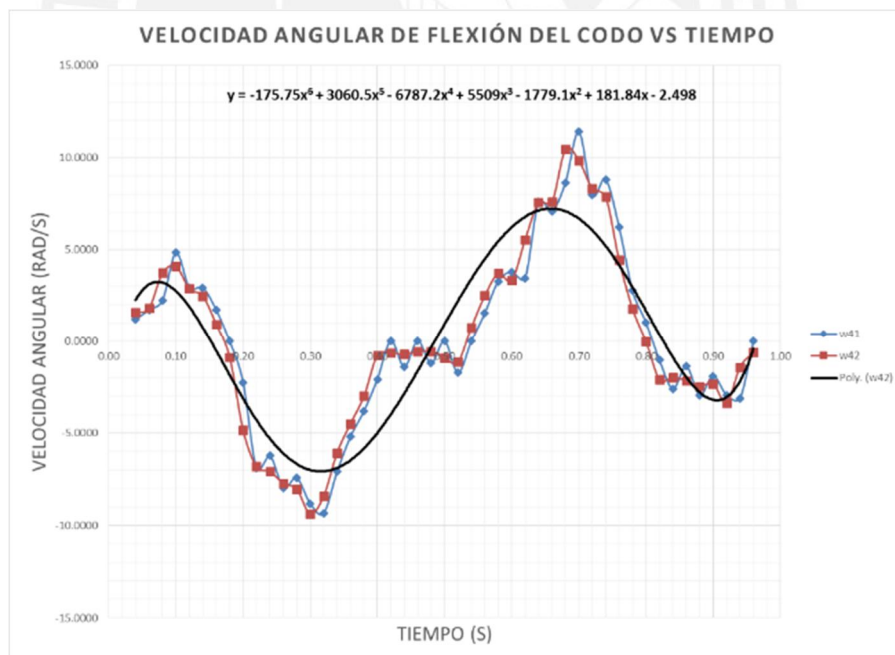
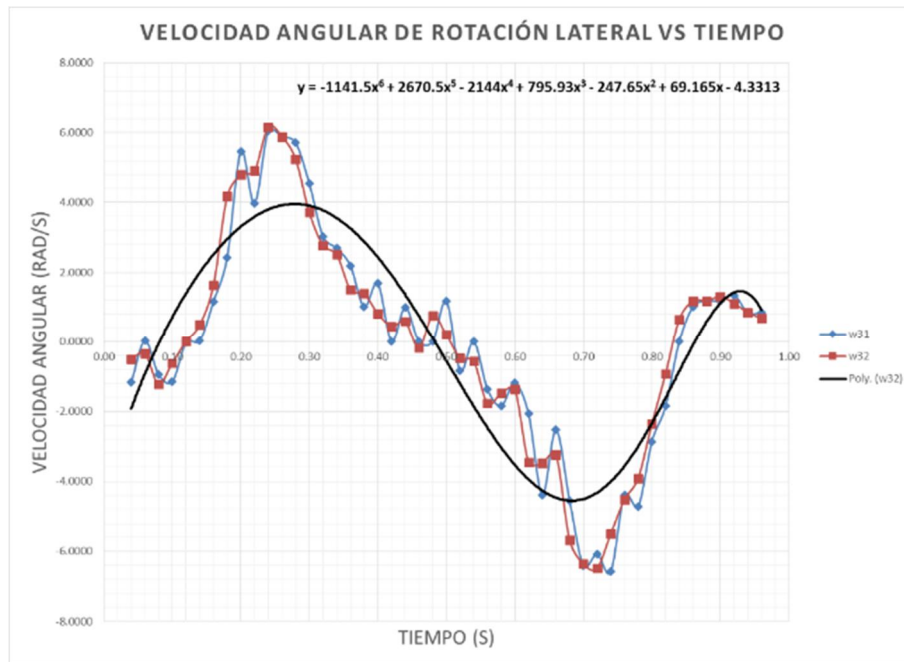
Desplazamientos angulares de los 4 GDL tomados de las gráficas de Murray para la aproximación de las funciones de movimiento.

ÁNGULOS (rad)									
Tiempo (s)	q1	q2	q3	q4	Tiempo (s)	q1	q2	q3	q4
0.00	0.30	0.14	0.51	1.35	0.52	1.91	0.54	1.37	0.26
0.02	0.29	0.14	0.49	1.34	0.54	1.91	0.54	1.37	0.26
0.04	0.31	0.15	0.46	1.36	0.56	1.94	0.54	1.34	0.29
0.06	0.31	0.17	0.46	1.40	0.58	1.91	0.55	1.30	0.36
0.08	0.32	0.18	0.44	1.44	0.60	1.88	0.56	1.28	0.43
0.10	0.34	0.21	0.42	1.54	0.62	1.84	0.60	1.24	0.50
0.12	0.40	0.26	0.42	1.60	0.64	1.78	0.63	1.15	0.66
0.14	0.50	0.33	0.42	1.65	0.66	1.69	0.64	1.10	0.80
0.16	0.64	0.39	0.44	1.69	0.68	1.54	0.68	1.01	0.97
0.18	0.83	0.47	0.49	1.69	0.70	1.43	0.67	0.88	1.20
0.20	1.01	0.53	0.60	1.64	0.72	1.28	0.66	0.76	1.36
0.22	1.19	0.57	0.68	1.51	0.74	1.12	0.62	0.63	1.53
0.24	1.42	0.60	0.80	1.38	0.76	0.96	0.59	0.54	1.66
0.26	1.56	0.60	0.92	1.22	0.78	0.77	0.53	0.44	1.71
0.28	1.68	0.58	1.04	1.07	0.80	0.65	0.47	0.39	1.73
0.30	1.76	0.58	1.13	0.90	0.82	0.52	0.40	0.35	1.71
0.32	1.81	0.55	1.19	0.71	0.84	0.45	0.33	0.35	1.66
0.34	1.85	0.54	1.24	0.57	0.86	0.39	0.29	0.37	1.63
0.36	1.90	0.55	1.28	0.47	0.88	0.33	0.24	0.39	1.57
0.38	1.90	0.54	1.30	0.39	0.90	0.30	0.20	0.42	1.54
0.40	1.90	0.54	1.34	0.35	0.92	0.30	0.18	0.44	1.48
0.42	1.91	0.54	1.34	0.35	0.94	0.28	0.17	0.46	1.42
0.44	1.91	0.54	1.36	0.32	0.96	0.26	0.16	0.48	1.42
0.46	1.91	0.54	1.36	0.32	0.98	0.28	0.15	0.48	1.38
0.48	1.91	0.54	1.36	0.30	1.00	0.26	0.15	0.46	1.35
0.50	1.91	0.54	1.38	0.30					

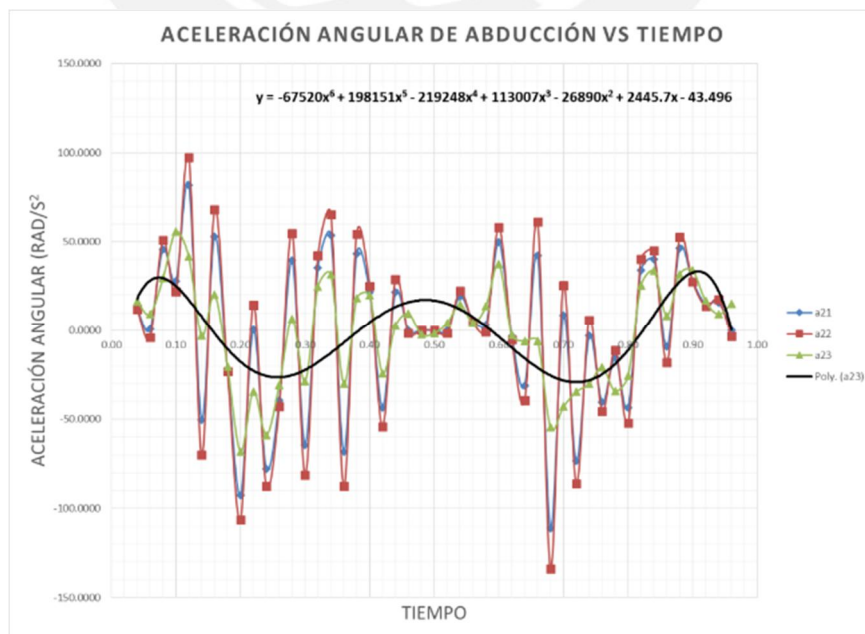
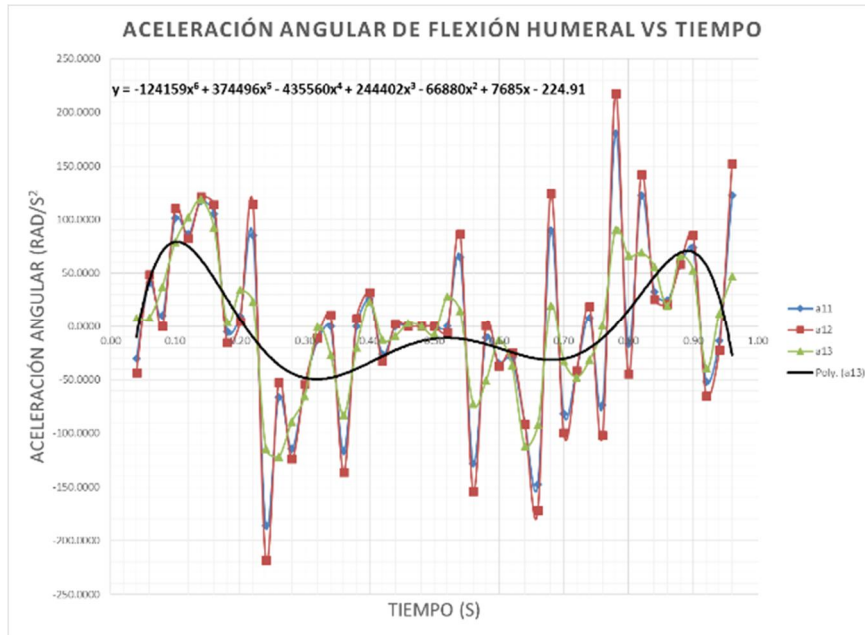
ANEXO 6

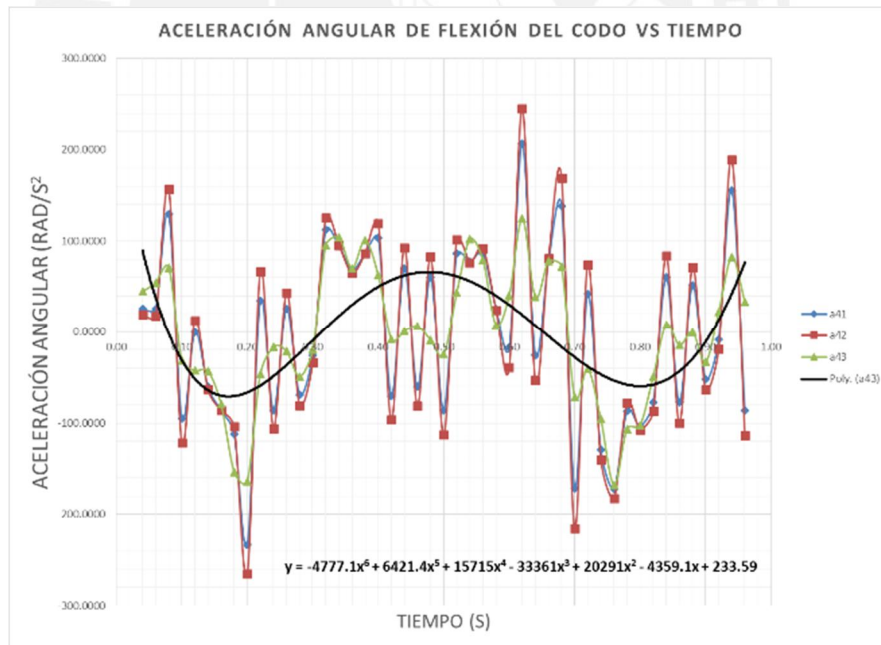
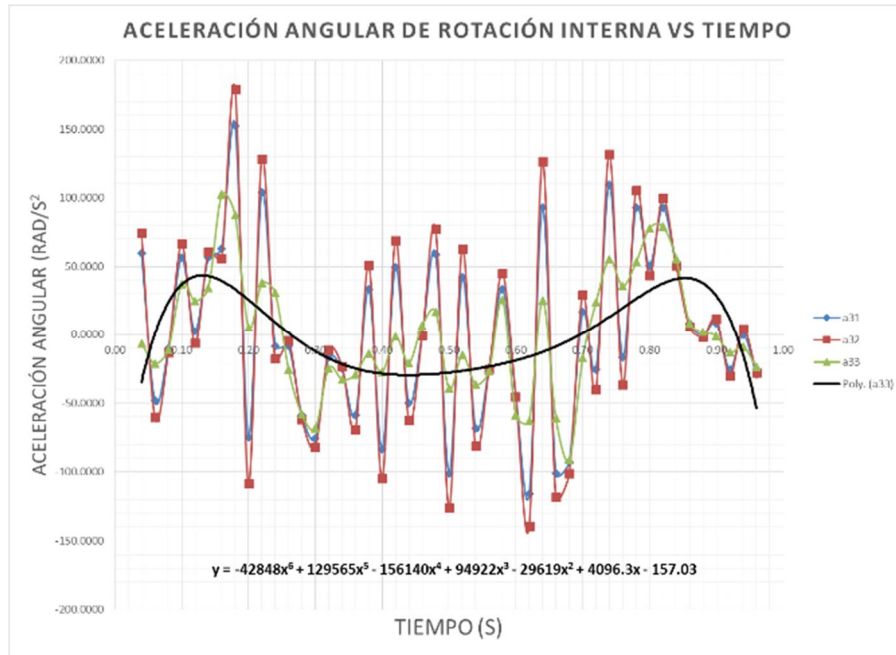
Datos para el modelo. Gráficas comparativas de las velocidades calculadas dividiendo 2 valores angulares entre el lapso, empleando la derivada numérica de Lagrange y optimizando la función con el método de los mínimos cuadrados en Excel.





Datos para el modelo. Gráficas comparativas de las aceleraciones calculadas dividiendo 2 valores angulares entre el lapso, empleando la segunda derivada numérica de Lagrange. Empleando la primera derivada de Lagrange sobre la función derivada por el mismo método. Optimización la función con el método de los mínimos cuadrados en Excel.





ANEXO 7

Rutina en Matlab para el modelo cinemático directo mediante matrices de transformación según la convención Denavit-Hartenberg.

```
%% CINEMÁTICADH
% PARAMETRIZACIÓN DENAVIT-HARTENBERG. CÁLCULO DE LA MATRIZ JACOBIANA.
```

```
syms q1 q2 q3 q4
syms L1 L2 L3 L4
syms L1cm L2cm L3cm L4cm
syms Me1 Me2 Me3 Me4
syms Mm1 Mm2 Mm3 Mm4 Mc
syms w1 w2 w3 w4
syms a1 a2 a3 a4
```

```
%Se definen las matrices de rotación y traslación para cada eslabón
```

```
Rz01=[cos(q1) -sin(q1) 0 0;sin(q1) cos(q1) 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Tz01=[1 0 0 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 1 L1;0 0 0 1];
Tx01=[1 0 0 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Rx01=[1 0 0 0;0 0 -1 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 0 1];
```

```
Rz12=[cos(q2) -sin(q2) 0 0;sin(q2) cos(q2) 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Tz12=[1 0 0 L2;0 1 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Tx12=[1 0 0 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Rx12=[1 0 0 0;0 0 -1 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 0 1];
```

```
Rz23=[cos(q3) -sin(q3) 0 0;sin(q3) cos(q3) 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Tz23=[1 0 0 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 1 L3;0 0 0 1];
Tx23=[1 0 0 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Rx23=[1 0 0 0;0 0 -1 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 0 1];
```

```
Rz34=[cos(q4) -sin(q4) 0 0;sin(q4) cos(q4) 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Tz34=[1 0 0 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Tx34=[1 0 0 L4;0 1 0 0;0 0 1 0;0 0 0 1];
Rx34=[1 0 0 0;0 0 -1 0;0 1 0 0;0 0 0 1];
```

```
H01=Rz01*Tz01*Tx01*Rx01;
H12=Rz12*Tz12*Tx12*Rx12;
H23=Rz23*Tz23*Tx23*Rx23;
H34=Rz34*Tz34*Tx34*Rx34;
```

```
%De la multiplicación de las matrices se obtiene la matriz de
%transformación de todo el mecanismo.
```

```
H02=H01*H12;
H03=H01*H12*H23;
H04=H01*H12*H23*H34;
```

```
%Se obtiene la matriz jacobiana.
```

```
J= jacobian([H04(1,4), H04(2,4), H04(3,4), 0],[q1 q2 q3 q4]);
```

ANEXO 8

Rutina en Matlab para el modelo cinético inverso mediante el algoritmo de Uicker.

```
%% MODELO DINÁMICO INVERSO: FORMULACIÓN DE LAGRANGE
%Inicio del algoritmo de Uicker para la obtención del modelo dinámico
de
%Lagrange. Se hallan las matrices Uij a partir de las derivadas de las
%matrices respecto de cada una del ángulo de las juntas q1, q2, q3,
q4.
```

```
CinematicaDH;
```

```
U11=diff(H01,q1);
U12=diff(H01,q2);
U13=diff(H01,q3);
U14=diff(H01,q4);
```

```
U21=diff(H02,q1);
U22=diff(H02,q2);
U23=diff(H02,q3);
U24=diff(H02,q4);
```

```
U31=diff(H03,q1);
U32=diff(H03,q2);
U33=diff(H03,q3);
U34=diff(H03,q4);
```

```
U41=diff(H04,q1);
U42=diff(H04,q2);
U43=diff(H04,q3);
U44=diff(H04,q4);
```

```
%Obtención de las matrices Uijk a partir de Uli
```

```
U111=diff(U11,q1);
U112=diff(U11,q2);
U113=diff(U11,q3);
U114=diff(U11,q4);
```

```
U121=diff(U12,q1);
U122=diff(U12,q2);
U123=diff(U12,q3);
U124=diff(U12,q4);
```

```
U131=diff(U13,q1);
U132=diff(U13,q2);
U133=diff(U13,q3);
U134=diff(U13,q4);
```

```
U141=diff(U14,q1);
U142=diff(U14,q2);
U143=diff(U14,q3);
U144=diff(U14,q4);
```

%Obtención de las matrices Uijk a partir de U2i

```
U211=diff(U21,q1);  
U212=diff(U21,q2);  
U213=diff(U21,q3);  
U214=diff(U21,q4);
```

```
U221=diff(U22,q1);  
U222=diff(U22,q2);  
U223=diff(U22,q3);  
U224=diff(U22,q4);
```

```
U231=diff(U23,q1);  
U232=diff(U23,q2);  
U233=diff(U23,q3);  
U234=diff(U23,q4);
```

```
U241=diff(U24,q1);  
U242=diff(U24,q2);  
U243=diff(U24,q3);  
U244=diff(U24,q4);
```

%Obtención de las matrices Uijk a partir de U3i

```
U311=diff(U31,q1);  
U312=diff(U31,q2);  
U313=diff(U31,q3);  
U314=diff(U31,q4);
```

```
U321=diff(U32,q1);  
U322=diff(U32,q2);  
U323=diff(U32,q3);  
U324=diff(U32,q4);
```

```
U331=diff(U33,q1);  
U332=diff(U33,q2);  
U333=diff(U33,q3);  
U334=diff(U33,q4);
```

```
U341=diff(U34,q1);  
U342=diff(U34,q2);  
U343=diff(U34,q3);  
U344=diff(U34,q4);
```

%Obtención de las matrices Uijk a partir de U4i

```
U411=diff(U41,q1);  
U412=diff(U41,q2);  
U413=diff(U41,q3);  
U414=diff(U41,q4);
```

```
U421=diff(U42,q1);  
U422=diff(U42,q2);  
U423=diff(U42,q3);  
U424=diff(U42,q4);
```

```
U431=diff(U43,q1);  
U432=diff(U43,q2);  
U433=diff(U43,q3);  
U434=diff(U43,q4);
```

```

U441=diff(U44,q1);
U442=diff(U44,q2);
U443=diff(U44,q3);
U444=diff(U44,q4);

```

%se definen las matrices de pseudoinercia.

```

L1cm=0; %Me1*L1/(2*(Me1+Mm2));
L2cm=0; %Me2*L2/(2*(Me2+Mm3));
L3cm=Me3*L3/(2*(Me3+Mm4));
L4cm=Me4*L4/(2*(Me4+Mc));

```

```

J1=[0 0 0 0; 0 Me1*(L1/2)^2 0 -Me1*L1/2; 0 0 0 0; 0 -Me1*L1/2 0
Me1+Mm2];
J2=[0 0 0 0; 0 0 0 0; 0 0 Me2*(L2/2)^2 -Me2*L2/2; 0 0 -Me2*L2/2
Me2+Mm3];
J3=[0 0 0 0; 0 Me3*(L3/2)^2 0 -Me3*L3/2; 0 0 0 0; 0 -Me3*L3/2 0
Me3+Mm4];
J4=[Me4*(L4/2)^2 0 0 -Me4*L4/2; 0 0 0 0; 0 0 0 0; -Me4*L4/2 0 0
Me4+Mc];

```

%Se definen los términos de la matriz de inercias

```

D(1,1)=trace(U11*J1*(U11'))+trace(U21*J2*(U21'))+trace(U31*J3*(U31'))+
trace(U41*J4*(U41'));
D(1,2)=trace(U22*J2*(U21'))+trace(U32*J3*(U31'))+trace(U42*J4*(U41'));
D(1,3)=trace(U33*J3*(U31'))+trace(U43*J4*(U41'));
D(1,4)=trace(U44*J4*(U41'));
D(2,1)=trace(U21*J2*(U22'))+trace(U31*J3*(U32'))+trace(U41*J4*(U42'));
D(2,2)=trace(U22*J2*(U22'))+trace(U32*J3*(U32'))+trace(U42*J4*(U42'));
D(2,3)=trace(U33*J3*(U32'))+trace(U43*J4*(U42'));
D(2,4)=trace(U44*J4*(U42'));
D(3,1)=trace(U31*J3*(U33'))+trace(U41*J4*(U43'));
D(3,2)=trace(U32*J3*(U33'))+trace(U42*J4*(U43'));
D(3,3)=trace(U33*J3*(U33'))+trace(U43*J4*(U43'));
D(3,4)=trace(U44*J4*(U43'));
D(4,1)=trace(U41*J4*(U44'));
D(4,2)=trace(U42*J4*(U44'));
D(4,3)=trace(U43*J4*(U44'));
D(4,4)=trace(U44*J4*(U44'));

```

*% Términos hikm (representan el efecto del movimiento del movimiento
% relativo entre el eslabón k y m sobre el actuador i*

```

h111=trace(U111*J1*(U11'))+ trace(U211*J2*(U21'))+
trace(U311*J3*(U31'))+trace(U411*J4*(U41'));
h112=trace(U212*J2*(U21'))+trace(U312*J3*(U31'))+trace(U412*J4*(U41'))
;
h113=trace(U313*J3*(U31'))+trace(U413*J4*(U41'));
h114=trace(U414*J4*(U41'));

h121=trace(U221*J2*(U21'))+trace(U321*J3*(U31'))+trace(U421*J4*(U41'))
;
h122=trace(U222*J2*(U21'))+trace(U322*J3*(U31'))+trace(U422*J4*(U41'))
;

```

h123=trace(U323*J3*(U31'))+trace(U423*J4*(U41'));
 h124=trace(U424*J4*(U41'));

h131=trace(U331*J3*(U31'))+trace(U431*J4*(U41'));
 h132=trace(U332*J3*(U31'))+trace(U432*J4*(U41'));
 h133=trace(U333*J3*(U31'))+trace(U433*J4*(U41'));
 h134=trace(U434*J4*(U41'));

h141=trace(U441*J4*(U41'));
 h142=trace(U442*J4*(U41'));
 h143=trace(U443*J4*(U41'));
 h144=trace(U444*J4*(U41'));

h211=trace(U211*J2*(U22'))+trace(U311*J3*(U32'))+trace(U411*J4*(U42'))
 ;
 h212=trace(U212*J2*(U22'))+trace(U412*J3*(U32'))+trace(U412*J4*(U42'))
 ;
 h213=trace(U313*J3*(U22'))+trace(U413*J4*(U42'));
 h214=trace(U414*J4*(U42'));

h221=trace(U221*J2*(U22'))+trace(U321*J3*(U32'))+trace(U421*J4*(U42'))
 ;
 h222=trace(U222*J2*(U22'))+trace(U322*J3*(U32'))+trace(U422*J4*(U42'))
 ;
 h223=trace(U323*J3*(U32'))+trace(U423*J4*(U42'));
 h224=trace(U424*J4*(U42'));

h231=trace(U331*J3*(U32'))+trace(U431*J4*(U42'));
 h232=trace(U332*J3*(U32'))+trace(U432*J4*(U42'));
 h233=trace(U333*J3*(U32'))+trace(U433*J4*(U42'));
 h234=trace(U434*J4*(U42'));

h241=trace(U441*J4*(U42'));
 h242=trace(U442*J4*(U42'));
 h243=trace(U443*J4*(U42'));
 h244=trace(U444*J4*(U42'));

h311=trace(U311*J3*(U33'))+trace(U411*J4*(U43'));
 h312=trace(U312*J3*(U33'))+trace(U412*J4*(U43'));
 h313=trace(U313*J3*(U33'))+trace(U413*J4*(U43'));
 h314=trace(U414*J4*(U43'));

h321=trace(U321*J3*(U33'))+trace(U421*J4*(U43'));
 h322=trace(U322*J3*(U33'))+trace(U422*J4*(U43'));
 h323=trace(U323*J3*(U33'))+trace(U423*J4*(U43'));
 h324=trace(U424*J4*(U43'));

h331=trace(U331*J3*(U33'))+trace(U431*J4*(U43'));
 h332=trace(U332*J3*(U33'))+trace(U432*J4*(U43'));
 h333=trace(U333*J3*(U33'))+trace(U433*J4*(U43'));
 h334=trace(U434*J4*(U43'));

h341=trace(U341*J3*(U33'))+trace(U441*J4*(U43'));
 h342=trace(U342*J3*(U33'))+trace(U442*J4*(U43'));
 h343=trace(U343*J3*(U33'))+trace(U443*J4*(U43'));
 h344=trace(U444*J4*(U43'));

```

h411=trace(U411*J4*(U44'));
h412=trace(U412*J4*(U44'));
h413=trace(U413*J4*(U44'));
h414=trace(U414*J4*(U44'));

```

```

h421=trace(U421*J4*(U44'));
h422=trace(U422*J4*(U44'));
h423=trace(U423*J4*(U44'));
h424=trace(U424*J4*(U44'));

```

```

h431=trace(U431*J4*(U44'));
h432=trace(U432*J4*(U44'));
h433=trace(U433*J4*(U44'));
h434=trace(U434*J4*(U44'));

```

```

h441=trace(U441*J4*(U44'));
h442=trace(U442*J4*(U44'));
h443=trace(U443*J4*(U44'));
h444=trace(U444*J4*(U44'));

```

%Se calcula la matriz de fuerzas centrípetas y de coriolis

```

H(1,1)=
h111*w1*w1+h112*w1*w2+h113*w1*w3+h114*w1*w4+h121*w2*w1+h122*w2*w2+h123
*w2*w3+h124*w2*w4+h131*w3*w1+h132*w3*w2+h133*w3*w3+h134*w3*w4+h141*w4*
w1+h142*w4*w2+h143*w4*w3+h144*w4*w4;

```

```

H(2,1)=
h211*w1*w1+h212*w1*w2+h213*w1*w3+h214*w1*w4+h221*w2*w1+h222*w2*w2+h223
*w2*w3+h224*w2*w4+h231*w3*w1+h232*w3*w2+h233*w3*w3+h234*w3*w4+h241*w4*
w1+h242*w4*w2+h243*w4*w3+h244*w4*w4;

```

```

H(3,1)=
h311*w1*w1+h312*w1*w2+h313*w1*w3+h314*w1*w4+h321*w2*w1+h322*w2*w2+h323
*w2*w3+h324*w2*w4+h331*w3*w1+h332*w3*w2+h333*w3*w3+h334*w3*w4+h341*w4*
w1+h342*w4*w2+h343*w4*w3+h344*w4*w4;

```

```

H(4,1)=
h411*w1*w1+h412*w1*w2+h413*w1*w3+h414*w1*w4+h421*w2*w1+h422*w2*w2+h423
*w2*w3+h424*w2*w4+h431*w3*w1+h432*w3*w2+h433*w3*w3+h434*w3*w4+h441*w4*
w1+h442*w4*w2+h443*w4*w3+h444*w4*w4;

```

%Se obtiene la matriz de fuerzas de gravedad definiendo las distancias a los centros de masa y el vector gravedad en S0

```
G=[0 9.81 0 0];
```

%cálculo del centro de masa de cada eslabón en función del peso de los actuadores y la carga externa que se sostiene en la muñeca.

```

r11=[0; -L1cm; 0; 1];
r22=[0; 0; -L2cm; 1];
r33=[0; -L3cm; 0; 1];
r44=[-L4cm; 0; 0; 1];

```

```

C(1,1)=-(Me1+Mm2)*G*U11*r11-(Me2+Mm3)*G*U21*r22-(Me3+Mm4)*G*U31*r33-
(Me4+Mc)*G*U41*r44;
C(2,1)=-(Me1+Mm2)*G*U12*r11-(Me2+Mm3)*G*U22*r22-(Me3+Mm4)*G*U32*r33-
(Me4+Mc)*G*U42*r44;
C(3,1)=-(Me1+Mm2)*G*U13*r11-(Me2+Mm3)*G*U23*r22-(Me3+Mm4)*G*U33*r33-
(Me4+Mc)*G*U43*r44;
C(4,1)=-(Me1+Mm2)*G*U14*r11-(Me2+Mm3)*G*U24*r22-(Me3+Mm4)*G*U34*r33-
(Me4+Mc)*G*U44*r44;

```

```
Q=[a1 a2 a3 a4]';
```

```
% Se halla el torque motor en cada junta mediante la multiplicación:
T=D*Q+H+C;
```

```
%Los valores de los ángulos, velocidades y aceleraciones obtenidos por
la
%cinemática inversa a través de software de video por Murray (1996) se
%ingresan con el archivo "angulos" al programa.
```

```
angulos;
```

```
%Los parámetros del modelo son los siguientes: Se deben reemplazar
según el diseño que se desee simular.
```

```
q1=th1-pi/2;
q2=-th2-pi/2;
q3=-th3-pi/2;
q4=th4-pi/2;
```

```
L1=0;
L2=0;
L3=0.305;
L4=0.239;
```

```
Me1=0;
Me2=0;
Me3=1.686;
Me4=0.963;
```

```
% %parámetros alternativos de prueba
```

```
% L1=0;
% L2=0;
% L3=0.33;
% L4=0.25;
%
% Me1=0;
% Me2=0;
% Me3=2.1;
% Me4=1.2;
```

```
Mm1=0;
Mm2=0;
Mm3=0;
Mm4=0;
Mc=0;
```



```

L1cm=0; %Me1*L1/(2*(Me1+Mm2));
L2cm=0; %Me2*L2/(2*(Me2+Mm3));
L3cm=Me3*L3/(2*(Me3+Mm4));
L4cm=Me4*L4/(2*(Me4+Mc));

```

```

% T11=eval(T(1,1));
% T21=eval(T(2,1));
% T31=eval(T(3,1));
% T41=eval(T(4,1));

```

```

%
% Mc=0.5;
% T12=eval(T(1,1));
% T22=eval(T(2,1));
% T32=eval(T(3,1));
% T42=eval(T(4,1));

```

```

% Mc=1;
% T13=eval(T(1,1));
% T23=eval(T(2,1));
% T33=eval(T(3,1));
% T43=eval(T(4,1));

```

```

% Mc=1.5;
% T14=eval(T(1,1));
% T24=eval(T(2,1));
% T34=eval(T(3,1));
% T44=eval(T(4,1));

```

```
%% Gráficas
```

```

%Gráficas de T1
% plot(t,T11,'k')
% hold on
% plot(t,T12,'b')
% hold on
% plot(t,T13,'g')
% hold on
% plot(t,T14,'r')

```

ANEXO 9

Rutina de cálculo de verificación en Matlab.

```

%Los valores de los ángulos es calculado por interpoladores
polinómicos, del cual se obtienen las derivadas.
t = 0:0.01:1;
tf = 1;
thf = pi/2;
%Coeficientes del polinomio interpolador de la trayectoria.
a00 = 0;
a01 = 0;
a02 = (3/tf^2)*(thf)
a03 = -(2/tf^3)*(thf)

%Variables angulares, thi wi ai son el ángulo, la velocidad y la
aceleración de la articulación i.
th1 = a00 + a01*t + a02*t.^2 + a03*t.^3;
th2 = 0;
th3 = 0;
th4 = 0;
w1 = a01 + 2*a02*t + 3*a03*t.^2;
w2 = 0;
w3 = 0;
w4 = 0;
a1 = 2*a02 + 6*a03*t;
a2 = 0;
a3 = 0;
a4 = 0;
%Luego debe reemplazarse la ecuación de trayectoria para th4, y asignar
valores nulos para las variables referidas a ql (th1, w1, a1)

%Definición de las variables angulares:
t = 0.5;
tf = 1;
thf = pi/2;
a00 = 0;
a01 = 0;
a02 = (3/tf^2)*(thf);
a03 = -(2/tf^3)*(thf);
th = a00 + a01*t + a02*t^2 + a03*t^3;
w = a01 + 2*a02*t + 3*a03*t^2;
a = 2*a02 + 6*a03*t;
%Definición de los parámetros físicos:
L1 = 0.305;
L4 = 0.239;
m1 = 1.686;
m4 = 0.963;
g = 9.81;
%Ecuaciones cinéticas (Flexión pura del hombro):
R4y = m4*((L1+L4/2)*a*sin(th)+w^2*(L1+L4/2)*cos(th))+m4*g;
R4x = m4*((L1+L4/2)*a*cos(th)-w^2*(L1+L4/2)*sin(th));
T4 = m4*(L4^2/4)*a+m4*g*(L4/2)*sin(th)
T1 = m1*(L1^2/4)*a+m1*g*(L1/2)*sin(th) +T4+R4x*L1*cos(th)+R4y*L1*sin(th)
%Ecuaciones cinéticas (Flexión pura del codo):
Rc4y = m4*((L4/2)*a*sin(th)+w^2*(L4/2)*cos(th))+m4*g;
Rc4x = m4*((L4/2)*a*cos(th)-w^2*(L4/2)*sin(th));
Tc4 = m4*(L4^2/4)*a+m4*g*(L4/2)*sin(th)
Tc1 = Tc4+Rc4x*L1

```

ANEXO 10

Funciones aproximadas de las variables angulares obtenidas con "Curve fitting" de Matlab

```

%% SERIES DE FOURIER
% Desarrollo de las series de Fourier para aproximar una función a la curva
% de puntos tomada de las gráficas de Murray.

syms x %Se declara esta variable para obtener las derivadas.

%Flexión del hombro
a10 = 1.025;
a11 = -0.797;      b11 = 0.5284;
a12 = 0.03627;    b12 = -0.1073;
a13 = -0.02566;   b13 = -0.1643;
a14 = 0.04682;    b14 = 0.01619;
a15 = 0.02514;    b15 = 0.007741;
a16 = -0.003489;  b16 = 0.01017;
a17 = -0.008758;  b17 = 0.004628;
w11 = 2.684;

th1 = a10 + a11*cos(x*w11) + b11*sin(x*w11) + a12*cos(2*x*w11) +
b12*sin(2*x*w11) + a13*cos(3*x*w11) + b13*sin(3*x*w11) + a14*cos(4*x*w11) +
b14*sin(4*x*w11) + a15*cos(5*x*w11) + b15*sin(5*x*w11) + a16*cos(6*x*w11) +
b16*sin(6*x*w11) + a17*cos(7*x*w11) + b17*sin(7*x*w11);
w1=diff(th1,x);
a1=diff(w1,x);

%Abducción del hombro
a20 = 0.4443;
a21 = -0.2058;      b21 = -0.007504;
a22 = -0.1295;      b22 = 0.02915;
a23 = 0.008333;     b23 = -0.0007099;
a24 = 0.02751;      b24 = -0.02259;
a25 = 0.005542;     b25 = 0.002176;
a26 = 3.372e-06;    b26 = 0.004184;
a27 = -0.002493;    b27 = -0.0008603;
a28 = -0.001174;    b28 = 0.0007904;
w22 = 3.131;

th2 = a20 + a21*cos(x*w22) + b21*sin(x*w22) + a22*cos(2*x*w22) +
b22*sin(2*x*w22) + a23*cos(3*x*w22) + b23*sin(3*x*w22) + a24*cos(4*x*w22) +
b24*sin(4*x*w22) + a25*cos(5*x*w22) + b25*sin(5*x*w22) + a26*cos(6*x*w22) +
b26*sin(6*x*w22) + a27*cos(7*x*w22) + b27*sin(7*x*w22) + a28*cos(8*x*w22) +
b28*sin(8*x*w22);
w2=diff(th2,x);
a2=diff(w2,x);

%Rotación interna del hombro
a30 = -28.9;
a31 = -3.772;      b31 = 55.04;
a32 = 42.84;       b32 = 5.981;
a33 = 6.133;       b33 = -28.79;
a34 = -15.67;      b34 = -4.57;
a35 = -2.563;      b35 = 6.743;
a36 = 2.193;       b36 = 1.044;
a37 = 0.2335;      b37 = -0.3901;
w33 = 1.703;

```

```

th3 = a30 + a31*cos(x*w33) + b31*sin(x*w33) + a32*cos(2*x*w33) +
b32*sin(2*x*w33) + a33*cos(3*x*w33) + b33*sin(3*x*w33) + a34*cos(4*x*w33) +
b34*sin(4*x*w33) + a35*cos(5*x*w33) + b35*sin(5*x*w33) + a36*cos(6*x*w33) +
b36*sin(6*x*w33) + a37*cos(7*x*w33) + b37*sin(7*x*w33);
w3=diff(th3,x);
a3=diff(w3,x);

```

```
%Flexión de codo
```

```

a40 = 1.09;
a41 = 0.6519;          b41 = -0.1051;
a42 = -0.3209;        b42 = 0.0562;
a43 = -0.129;         b43 = 0.05011;
a44 = 0.04826;        b44 = -0.04455;
a45 = 0.007206;       b45 = -0.01254;
a46 = -0.006293;      b46 = -0.006867;
a47 = 0.007019;       b47 = 0.007691;
a48 = -9.983e-05;     b48 = -0.0004323;
w44 = 3.11;

```

```

th4 = a40 + a41*cos(x*w44) + b41*sin(x*w44) + a42*cos(2*x*w44) +
b42*sin(2*x*w44) + a43*cos(3*x*w44) + b43*sin(3*x*w44) + a44*cos(4*x*w44) +
b44*sin(4*x*w44) + a45*cos(5*x*w44) + b45*sin(5*x*w44) + a46*cos(6*x*w44) +
b46*sin(6*x*w44) + a47*cos(7*x*w44) + b47*sin(7*x*w44) + a48*cos(8*x*w44) +
b48*sin(8*x*w44);
w4=diff(th4,x);
a4=diff(w4,x);

```

```
%Se evalúan todos los ángulos para la obtención de las matrices.
```

```

t=0:0.01:2;
x=t;

```

```

th1=eval(th1); w1=eval(w1); a1=eval(a1);
th2=eval(th2); w2=eval(w2); a2=eval(a2);
th3=eval(th3); w3=eval(w3); a3=eval(a3);
th4=eval(th4); w4=eval(w4); a4=eval(a4);

```