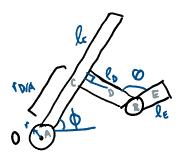
20-P-KIN-DK-12 Intermediate

Radius of Greation

Inspiration: None



An engineer puts together a form study prototype of a robotic arm to show a group of stakeholders. Specifically they want to know about its radius of gyration. Unfortunately, he forgot what material he used. If the mass moment of inertia of the arm is $\it I = 15.2~kgm^2$ about point O, calculate the radius of gyration. Each component is a plate with thickness $\it t = 5mm$. Assume the plates are rigidly attached to one another.

Plate A is identical to plate B, and has a radius r = 2w.

Plates C, D, and E have the same width w = 15 cm.

Plate C has a length $I_C = 1.1 \, m$, and is angled at phi = 30 degrees with the horizontal. Plate D is attached perpendicular to plate C at a distance $r_D/A = 0.55 \, m$ from plate A, and has a length $I_D = 0.3 \, m$

Plate E has a length $I_E = 0.21 \, m$, and is angled theta = 105 degrees away from plate D.

Disk A:
$$I_{22} = \frac{1}{2}mr^2$$
 $m = 9V = p\pi r^2 h = p\pi (0.3)^2 (0.005)$
= $\frac{1}{2}p\pi (0.3)^4 (0.005)$

Plate C:
$$M = DV = D(1.1 \times 0.15 \times 0.005) = 0.000975D$$

 $I_{2z} = I_{2} m(a^{2}+b^{2})$
 $I_{0c} = I_{2}(0.000825D)(1.1^{2}+0.15^{2}) + 0.000825D(0.55)^{2}$

Plate D: 0.55 0.15 $W = PV = P(0.3 \times 0.15 \times 0.005) = 0.000225 p$ $I_{00} = \frac{1}{13}(0.000225 p)(0.3^{2} + 0.15^{2}) + 0.000225 p(\frac{13}{40})$

Disc B: m=PV=Px(03)(0.005)

IOB = 2px(0.3)(0.005)

+Px(0.3)2(0.005)(53/80)

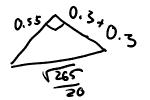
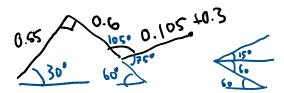


Plate E:



4: 0.55 cos30 + 6.6 cos60 + 0.405 cos 15 4: 0.55 Gnzo + 6.6 sin60 + 0.405 sin66 02 = 2.674628073

 $m=pV=p(0.21\times0.15\times0.005)$ = 6.0001575p $T_{0E} = \frac{1}{12}(0.0001575p)(0.21^2 \pm 0.15^2) + 6.0001575p(2.6761028073)$

I = IOA + IOB + IOC + ION + IOE 15.2 = 0.0018A5528 5

9=8018.872379