

Arm Constraints

Ryan Benasutti, Kevin Harrington

July 26, 2019

1 Arm Constraints

1.1 Features

The feature matrix of a motor module is given by

$$F_m = \begin{bmatrix} \tau_{stall}^{(1)} & \tau_{stall}^{(2)} & \dots & \tau_{stall}^{(N)} \\ \omega_{free}^{(1)} & \omega_{free}^{(2)} & \dots & \omega_{free}^{(N)} \\ P^{(1)} & P^{(2)} & \dots & P^{(N)} \\ M^{(1)} & M^{(2)} & \dots & M^{(N)} \\ G^{(1)} & G^{(2)} & \dots & G^{(N)} \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

where $\tau_{stall}^{(i)}$ is the stall torque in Newton-meters for motor i , $\omega_{free}^{(i)}$ is the free speed in radians per second for motor i , $P^{(i)}$ is the price of motor i in USD, $M^{(i)}$ is the mass in kilograms of motor i , and $G^{(i)}$ is the gear ratio on motor i .

1.2 Required Tip Force and Velocity

V is the tip velocity (`Limb.tipVelocity`). F is the tip force (`Limb.tipForce`). R_j is the r parameter of link j (`Link.dhParam.r`). The arm is mounted 90 deg off vertical.

$$\tau_{stall1} \geq F(R_1 + R_2 + R_3) + G(M_2R_1 + M_3(R_1 + R_2)) \quad (2)$$

$$\tau_{stall2} \geq F(R_2 + R_3) + M_3GR_2 \quad (3)$$

$$\tau_{stall3} \geq FR_3 \quad (4)$$

$$\omega_{free1} \geq \frac{V}{R_1 + R_2 + R_3} \quad (5)$$

$$\omega_{free2} \geq \frac{V}{R_2 + R_3} \quad (6)$$

$$\omega_{free3} \geq \frac{V}{R_3} \quad (7)$$

$$R_1 + R_2 + R_3 = 400 \quad (8)$$

1.3 Optimization Goal

We want to optimize for price (lowest price).