

Robot Requirement

$$M = 21 \text{ kg}$$

$$v = 4 \text{ m/s}$$

$$a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$$

Terrain = flat surface

Environment = indoor

$$\text{Wheel radius } (r) = 60 \text{ mm} = 0.06$$

$$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2 \begin{pmatrix} \text{gravitational} \\ \text{acceleration} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mu_s = 0.8 \begin{pmatrix} \text{road coefficient} \\ \text{of static friction} \end{pmatrix}$$

Force necessary to reach specs.

$$F = m \cdot a + m \cdot \mu_s \cdot g$$

$$F = 21 \cdot 2 + 21 \cdot 0.8 \cdot 9.81$$

$$F = 206.81 \text{ N}$$

Stall Torque

$$T_{\text{stall}} = r \cdot F = 0.06 \cdot 206.81 = 12.41 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

Angular velocity with no load

$$\omega_{\text{no-load}} = \frac{v}{r} = \frac{2}{0.06} = 33.33 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$\text{RPM} = \frac{v}{r} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot \frac{60\text{s}}{1\text{min}} = 319 \text{ rev/min}$$

For Robotics is often recommended to use a F.S. (factor of Safety) of 2. This ensures that the motor can handle overloads or unexpected resistance.

$$T_{\text{stall}} - \text{per-wheel} = 6205 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$T_{\text{max}} = T_{\text{stall}} \cdot \text{F.S.} = 24.82 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\omega_{\text{max}} = \omega_{\text{no-load}} = 33.3 \text{ rad/s} \approx 320 \text{ r.p.m.}$$

Motor Power

$$P_m = \frac{T_{\text{max}}}{4} \cdot \omega_{\text{max}} = 206.6 = 207 \text{ W} = 0.28 \text{ hp}$$

Voltage based on speed

$$E_b(t) = k_b \cdot \frac{d\theta(t)}{dt}$$

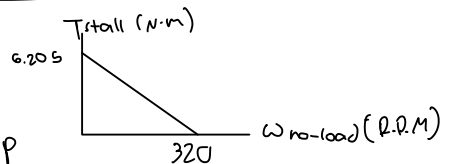
$$E_b(t) = k_b \cdot \omega_r$$

$$E_a = k_b \cdot \omega_{\text{no-load}}$$

$$\frac{k_t}{R_a} = \frac{T_{\text{stall}}}{E_a}$$

The electrical constants of the motor $\frac{k_t}{R_a}$ and k_b , can be found from a dynamometer test of the motor, which would yield T_{stall} and $\omega_{\text{no-load}}$ for a given E_a .

Motor Torque-Speed Curve



$E_b(t)$: Back EMF (Back electromotive force)

k_b : EMF constant

ω_r : angular speed required.

$$e_a(t) = \frac{R_a}{k_t} T_m(t) + k_b \omega_m(t)$$

$$N = \frac{T_m}{T_F} = \frac{0.63}{6.21} = 0.101 = 0.10$$

$$N = 1:10 \text{ or } \frac{1}{10}$$

where:

T_F = final torque

T_m = motor torque

N = Gear ratio

For safety reasons

we will use a gear ratio of 1:12

Type of motor

Model: Maxon EC-i 40 Brushless DC Motor

$$T_m = 0.63 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$\omega_{\text{no-load}} = 12000 \text{ RPM}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 0.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Nominal voltage} = 24 \text{ V or } 48 \text{ V}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = 40 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{length} = 50 \text{ mm}$$

$$\eta (\text{efficiency}) = 89\%$$

Reduction Gearbox

Model: GPX32 Planetary Gearhead

$$N = 1:12$$

$$\omega_{\text{max}} = 500 \text{ RPM}$$

$$\text{Mass} = 0.8 \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{Diameter} = 32 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{length} = 43 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Output shaft} = 8 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{Integrated encoder} = 10 \text{ mm}$$

The motor can be purchase with the reduction gearbox, both are from the same manufacturer, allowing a better integration of the power train.