

```

%% initialize
close all
clear all
format shorte
clc
pause( 1e-2 )

addpath('./tmtdyn');
addpath('./hll');
addpath('./eom');

%% parameters
l_xz2 = 73e-3 / 5 ;
l_y2 = 0.8e-3 ;
m_2 = 36e-3 / 15 ;

l_x1 = 76e-3 / 2 ;
l_z1 = 30e-3 ;
l_com1 = 135e-3 ;

g = 9.81 ; % gravity

% EBA
E = 1.5e3 ;
mu_pow = 1 ; % < 1: rate thinning, > 1: rate thickening
mu_v = 5e1 ;
mu_u = 5e1 ;
mu_link = 7e-4 ;

phi = - 85 * pi / 180 ;

% variables & values
vars = 'E_sym mu_pow_sym mu_v_sym mu_u_sym phi_sym mu_link_sym';
var_vals = [ E mu_pow mu_v mu_u phi mu_link ] ;

%% preprocess
G = E_sym / 3 ;
I_2 = 1 / 12 * m_2 * ...
    diag( [ l_y2^2+l_xz2^2 l_xz2^2+l_xz2^2 l_xz2^2+l_y2^2 ] ) ;
J_2 = 1 / 12 * [ l_xz2*l_y2^3 l_xz2^3*l_y2 l_xz2*l_y2^3+l_xz2^3*l_y2 ] ;
a_xy2 = l_xz2 * l_y2 ;
K_v = diag( [ G G E_sym ] ) * a_xy2 / l_xz2 ;
K_u = diag( [ E_sym E_sym G ] ) * diag( J_2 ) / l_xz2 ;

%% robot
tmtdyn()...
    .simulation()... % simulation
        .vars(vars)...
        .var_vals(var_vals)... } replace: .var('E_sym', E).var('mu-pow', mu-pow) ...
        .eom_derive()...
        .mex()...
        .optimize()...
    .end()...
    .analysis()...
        .dynamic_sim(2)...
    .end()...
    .post_process()...
        .animate()...
        .user_code()... } does this actually need to feed in the user code?
                        } could feed in an object ...
    .end()...
    .world()... % world
        .g([ 0 0 -g ])... } is there even anything else? if not, why not just say g([0 0 -g])?
    .end() ...
    .robot('fabric_pendulum')... % robot

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    .body('arm')...
        .mass(m_2)...
        .l_com([0 0 -l_com])...
        .length(2*l_com)...
    .end()...
    .joint('arm_hing')...
        .second_body(1)...
        .tr()...
        .rot_y()...
    .end()...
    .dof()...
        .init(phi_sym)...
        .damper()...
        .visc(mu_link_sym)...
    .end()...
    .end()...
    .mesh('fabric')...
    .file_name('exp/exp2.iges')...
    .tol(1e-3)...
    .tr()...
        .rot_y(phi_sym)...
    .end()...
    .tr()...
        .trans_z(-l_z1)...
    .end()...
    .body('fabric')...
        .mass(m_2)...
        .inertia(I_2)...
    .end()...
    .joint('fabric points')...
        .tr()...
        .trans([inf inf inf])...
        .rot_type('non_unit_quat')...
        .rot([inf inf inf inf])...
    .end()...
    .joint('fabric_links')...
        .spring()...
        .coeff([ diag( K_v )' diag( K_u )' ])...
        .init(nan)...
    .end()...
    .damper()...
        .visc([ mu_v_sym*ones(1,3) mu_u_sym*ones(1,3) ])...
        .power(mu_pow_sym)...
    .end()...
    .end()...
    .end()...
    .joint('clip_constraint_1')...
        .first_body(1)...
        .second_body(16)...
        .tr()...
        .trans([ l_x1 0 -l_z1 ])...
    .end()...
    .fixed([1 1 1])...
    .end()...
    .joint('clip_constraint_2')...
        .first_body(1)...
        .second_body(14)...
        .tr()...
        .trans([ -l_x1 0 -l_z1 ])...
    .end()...
    .fixed([1 1 1])...
    .end()...
    .run();

```

is this what's called 'tip' in THTD you?

could make target body a param of base-joint (I call ...)

is l-com an easily understood keyword?

this is really the fixity to the base => remove it to base of joint?

what happens for mixed sequences of rot + trans? => can we use the tr instance?

can we make the link to tr more explicit? => eg. declare each dof directly with its tr bit?

would suggest spelling out: with-tolerance (...)

can't we combine these into a single tr() block and calculate the tr elements needed?

are we allowed l-com and legin/tip here?

use specialised keyword to clarify the special function of this joint

what does this mean? can we capture in a keyword?

do we have to specify this or can we derive from other data?

use specialised keyword to clarify the special function of this joint

response keyword instead?

use constrained (...) instead

from to

do we need the parameter? could we have different types of constraint() instead of the fixed(...) call?

use constraint(...) instead

see above ...