

## 1 Pybullet Documentation Extended

**softBodyAnchor** (int body1, int link1, int body2, int link2, vec3 offset)

Pins vertex of a soft body to the vertex of a rigid/multi body or world. Returns constraint unique ID. See removeConstraint API to remove constraint

@param

- body1 - a non-negative integer denoting the body unique id of a deformable
- link1 - an integer denoting the index of the link. Default is -1 for the base
- body2 - a non-negative integer denoting the body unique id of a rigid/multibody. Default is -1 for the world
- link2 - an integer denoting the index of the link. Default is -1 for the base
- offset (optional) - unclear

@return - an integer denoting the constraint unique ID

**getMeshData** (int bodyID)

Experimental API used to mesh information (indices, vertices)

@param

- bodyID - a non-negative integer denoting the body unique id of a mesh
- note: other params outlined in pybullet doc do not appear to work

@return - a tuple (numVertices, (vertices)) where each vertex is a tuple (x,y,z)

## 2 URDF Tags

- The 'neohookean' tag of a 'deformable' takes it's 'mu' and 'lambda' parameters (the lame parameters) in kPa (This is suspected given 60 mu and 200 lambda work and 60 Kpa =0.06 MPa which is close to the approximated 0.1 MPa for hyperelastic material elastin).
- The 'virtual' tag of a 'deformable' is constrained to only a 'filename' attribute that loads a vtk/obj file. The deformable can only be relocated upon loading (loadURDF) and therefore cannot have a changed center of mass given you cannot specify an inertial reference frame relative to a nonexistent link reference frame
- The 'inertial' tag is the only difference between loadSoftBody and developing a URDF with the 'deformable' tag and using loadURDF

- Known supported URDF element tags for deformables: 'collision\_margin', 'repulsion\_stiffness', 'friction', 'neohookean'. The specifics of the tags can be found in the documentation for loadSoftBody in PyBullet Quickstart Guide and the other variables in said documentation are proposed to also be supported URDF element tags for deformables.

### 3 Lamé Parameter Notes

- The General Rule:  $\mu \leq \lambda$
- The difference between  $\mu$  and  $\lambda$  cannot be too large (e.g.  $< 400$ ) but to be honest you should use your reference of physical properties to guide yourself. For example, elastic moduli ( $\mu$ ) should be at least be 60 MPa because anything lower becomes too hyperelastic for the simulation to handle.
- My general rule is to start out at a decent Young's Modulus, increase  $\lambda$  from the  $\mu$  value until the simulation breaks and then everything is fair game. In other words, from the value of a decent Young's Modulus until the breaking lambda, any combination of two values in that range as long as the general rule is true should not break the simulation