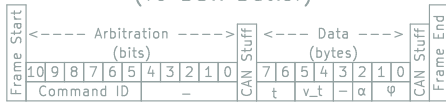


## CAN1 Frames

### Throw Command (To Ball Butler)



Command ID = 0X7D0

Yaw angle:  $(0-360^\circ) - \varphi$   
1 byte gives:  $360/2^8 = 1.4^\circ$  resolution (N)  
2 bytes gives:  $360/2^{16} = 0.0055^\circ$  res. (Y)

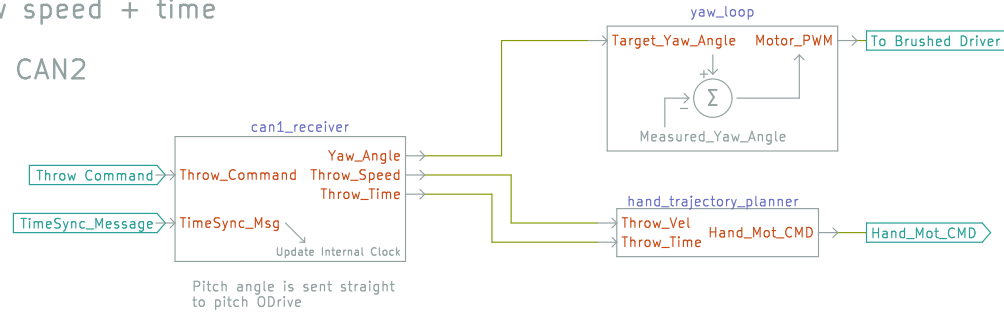
Pitch angle:  $(0-90^\circ) - \alpha$   
1 byte gives:  $90/2^8 = 0.35^\circ$  resolution (Y)

Throw Speed:  $-v_t$   
2 bytes ( $\otimes$  0.1 mm/s per LSB)

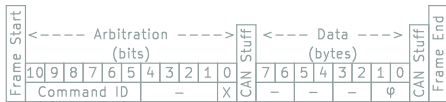
Throw Time:  $-t$   
2 bytes ( $\otimes$  1 ms per LSB)

UPDATE  
Jugglebot as main brain.  
Tells Ball Butler:  
- Yaw angle  
- Pitch angle  
- Throw speed + time

CAN1 = CAN2



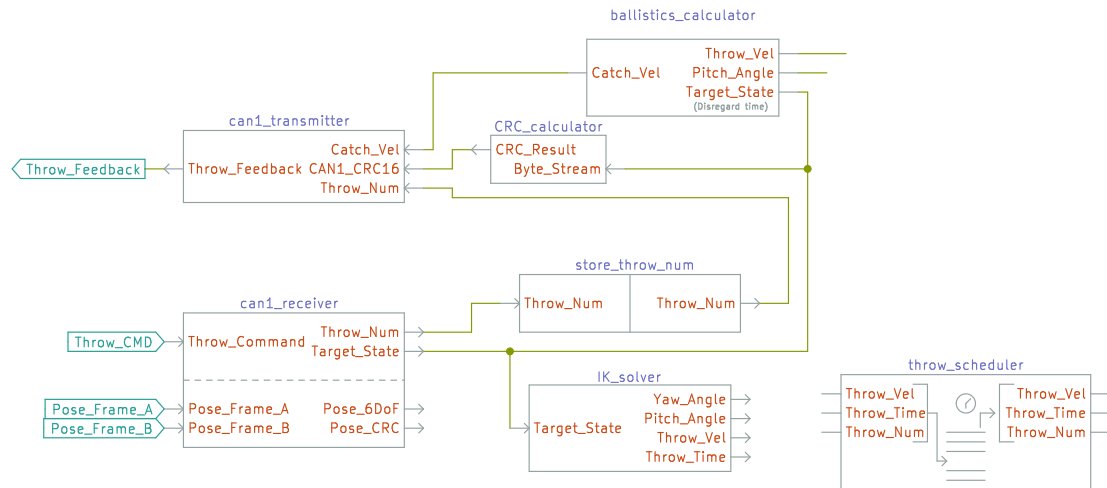
### Call and Response (Relaying initial yaw angle)



Command ID = 0X7D1

Call (from JB):  
X = 0  
φ = -

Response (from BB):  
X = 1  
φ = yaw angle (0.0055° res.)



Sheet: /Programming Logic/  
File: programming\_logic.kicad\_sch

### Title: Programming Logic

Size: A4 Date: 2025-09-08

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Rev: 3

Id: 2/3

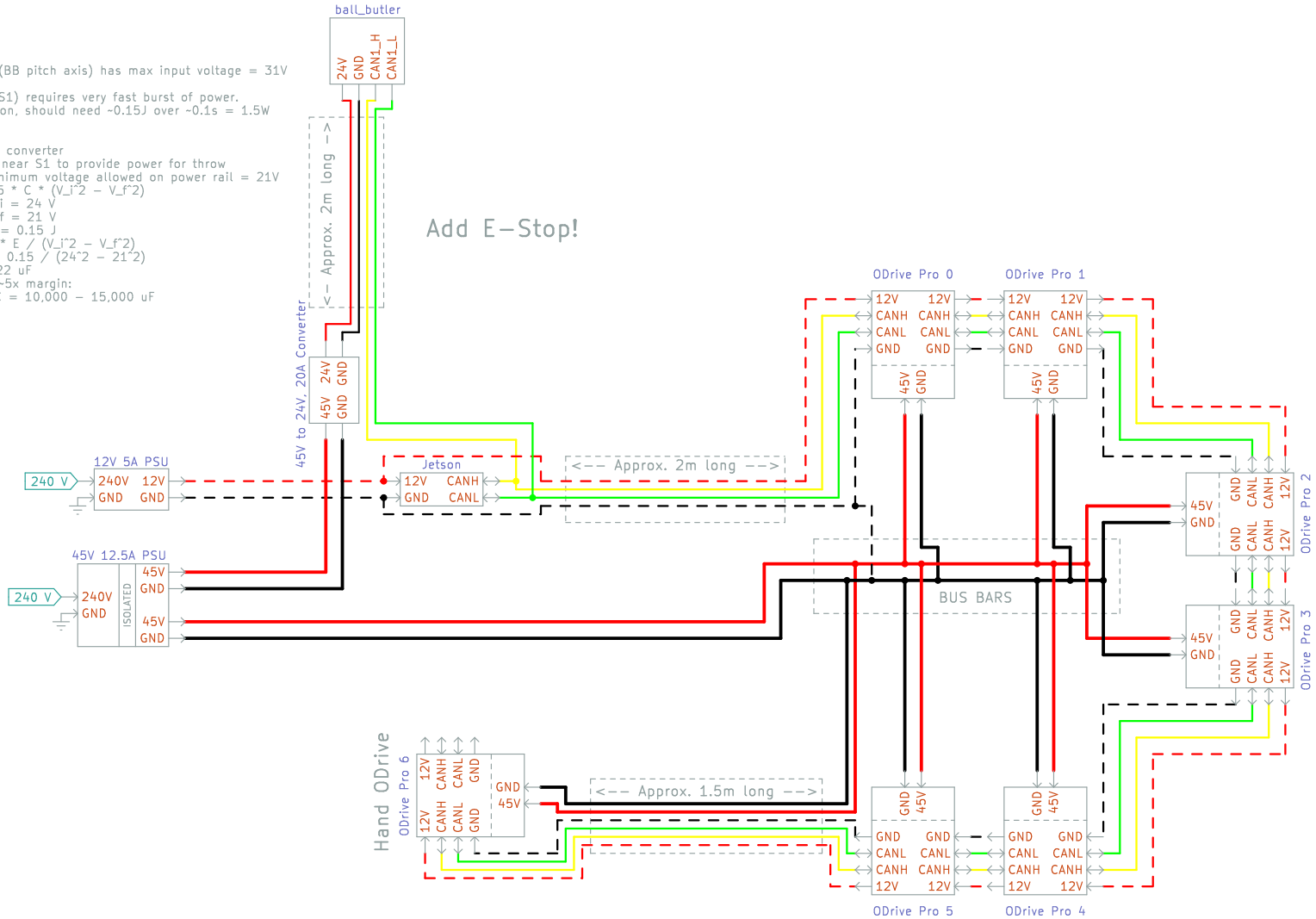
ODrive Micro (BB pitch axis) has max input voltage = 31V

Hand motor (S1) requires very fast burst of power.  
From simulation, should need ~0.15J over ~0.1s = 1.5W

Solution:

- 45V to 24V converter
- Capacitors near S1 to provide power for throw
  - Say minimum voltage allowed on power rail = 21V
  - $E = 0.5 * C * (V_i^2 - V_f^2)$
  - $V_i = 24 \text{ V}$
  - $V_f = 21 \text{ V}$
  - $E = 0.15 \text{ J}$
- $C = 2 * E / (V_i^2 - V_f^2)$
- $= 2 * 0.15 / (24^2 - 21^2)$
- $= 2222 \text{ uF}$
- Allow ~5x margin:
  - $C = 10,000 - 15,000 \text{ uF}$

Add E-Stop!



Sheet: /Power and CAN Schematic/  
File: Power and CAN.kicad\_sch

**Title: Power CAN Wiring**

Size: A4 Date: 2025-09-04

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**Rev: 2**

Id: 3/3