

24/2/23

Regis

$$* \text{ degree} = \left(\frac{x-1500}{1000} \right) \cdot 90$$

$$y = x - 90$$

-27 is to 63

$$x - 90 = y$$

What 63 is to -27

* derived angle

leg 1, leg 3

$$\text{angle} - 90 = y$$

leg 2, leg 4

$$* \text{ deg} = \left(\frac{x-1500}{1000} \right) 90 \Rightarrow \frac{\text{deg}}{90} = \frac{x-1500}{1000} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{deg} \cdot 1000}{90}$$

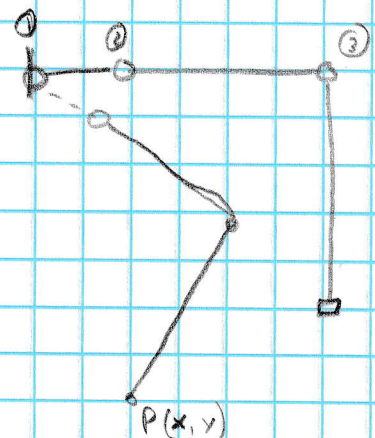
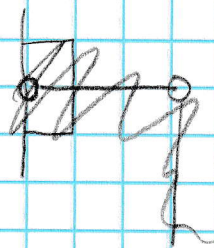
$$\frac{100 \text{ deg}}{9} = x - 1500 \Rightarrow \frac{100 \text{ deg}}{9} + 1500 = x$$

where x is position signal

$$\frac{\text{deg}}{9} = 500$$

$$9 = 1500$$

$$90 = 2500$$

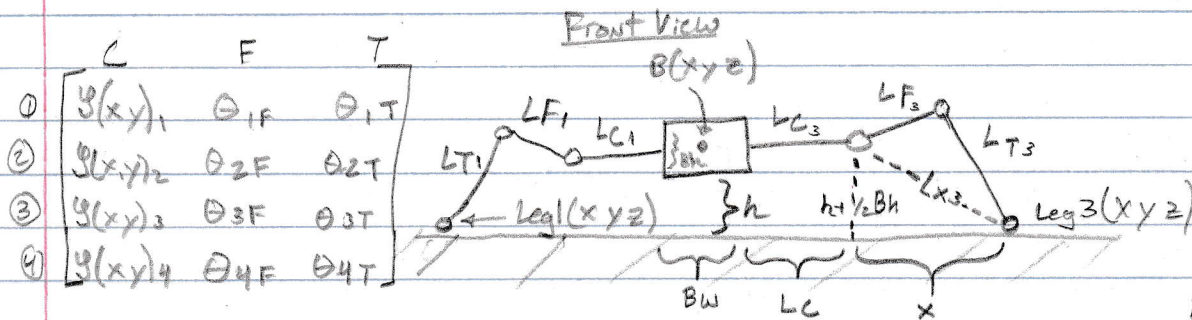


Movement

$$① (2, 0) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

$$② (2, 0) \rightarrow (1.5, -1)$$

$$③ (6, 0) \rightarrow (-3, 4)$$



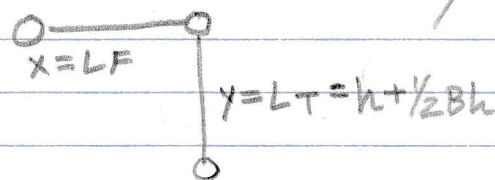
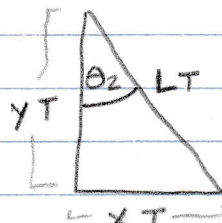
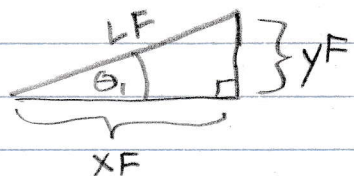
Cylindrical Coordinates

* where radius, r
 $r = \frac{1}{2}Bw + Lc + x$

* where Angle $\psi = \psi$

→ How is Radius length related to θ_1 and θ_2 ?

* when in default position $\theta_1, \theta_2 = 0$



* $YF = LF \sin \theta_1$

* $XF = LF \cos \theta_1$ so...

* $YT = LT \sin \theta_2$

* $XT = LT \cos \theta_2$

* $XL = XF + XT \rightarrow LF \cos \theta_1 + LT \cos \theta_2$
 * $YL = YT - YF \rightarrow LT \sin \theta_2 - LF \sin \theta_1$

&....

$r = \frac{1}{2}Bw + Lc + (LF \cos \theta_1 + LT \cos \theta_2)$
 $\psi = \text{angle}$

$h = YL = LT \sin \theta_2 - LF \sin \theta_1$

$B = (0, 0, h)$, $Leg 3 = (\frac{1}{2}Bw + Lc + (LF \cos \theta_1 + LT \cos \theta_2),$
 $(LT \sin \theta_2 - LF \sin \theta_1), ?)$

what about when leg is up?

* Regis - Matrix Control for Individual Leg

* coxa controls x, y location in 3-D space

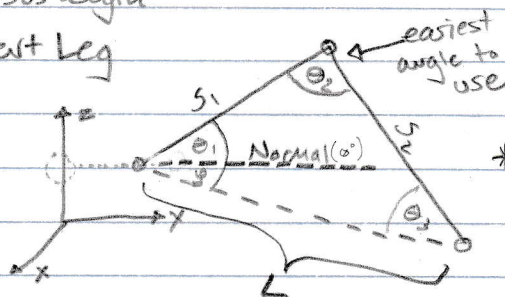
* Femur, tarsus = s_1, s_2

→ for straight leg, Reach from body = length of femur + length of tarsus.

$s_1 = \text{femur length}$
 $s_2 = \text{tarsus length}$
 $s_1 + s_2 = L$

→ For Best Leg

* $L = ?$



* Only in xz plane when coxa = $(\theta_1, 2)$
 (when coxa @ 90° to Body)

$$(\theta_1 + \varphi) + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = 180^\circ$$

$$L * \tan \theta_3 = \tan \left(\frac{s_1}{s_2} \right) \rightarrow \tan^{-1} \left(\frac{s_1}{s_2} \right) = \theta_3$$

→ θ_2 is known

* $\varphi = ?$

$$(\theta_1 + \varphi) + \theta_2 + \theta_3 = 180^\circ \rightarrow 180^\circ - \theta_1 - \theta_2 - \theta_3 = \varphi$$

where φ is angle of depression below normal line (θ° of femur motor).

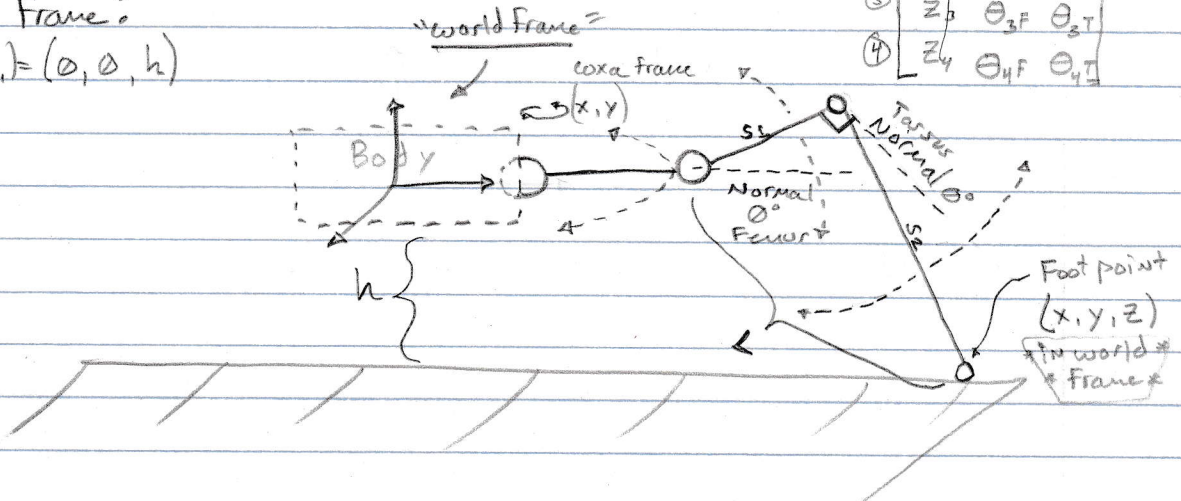
$$L = \text{hypotenuse} = \sqrt{s_1^2 + s_2^2}$$

* World Frame:

start point: $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, h)$

* For 4 legs

	C	F	T
①	z_1	θ_{1F}	θ_{1T}
②	z_2	θ_{2F}	θ_{2T}
③	z_3	θ_{3F}	θ_{3T}
④	z_4	θ_{4F}	θ_{4T}



$$\text{Position} = [0, 0, 0] = \text{Body_Frame} [B_x, B_y, B_z]$$

$$\text{Angle_Array} = \begin{bmatrix} Ca1 & Fa1 & Ta1 \\ Ca2 & Fa2 & Ta2 \\ Ca3 & Fa3 & Ta3 \\ Ca4 & Fa4 & Ta4 \end{bmatrix} \quad \text{Servo_Array} \begin{bmatrix} \text{Leg 1} \\ \text{Leg 2} \\ \text{Leg 3} \\ \text{Leg 4} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 7, 6, 5 \\ 12, 25, 24 \\ 23, 4, 27 \\ 16, 21, 20 \end{bmatrix}$$

*servo pins for signals

$$\text{Desired_Angle_Array} = \begin{bmatrix} Cda1 & Fda1 & Tda1 \\ Cda2 & Fda2 & Tda2 \\ Cda3 & Fda3 & Tda3 \\ Cda4 & Fda4 & Tda4 \end{bmatrix}$$

Leg 1 - Positive

Leg 2 - Negative

Leg 3 - Positive

Leg 4 - Negative

signal conversion matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} + & - & - \\ + & + & + \\ + & + & + \\ - & - & - \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} \text{leg 1 - Front RH} \\ \text{leg 2 - Back RH} \\ \text{leg 3 - Front LH} \\ \text{leg 4 - Back LH} \end{matrix}$$

For $[i, i]$ in Angle_Array:while Angle_Array $[i, i] <$ Desired_Angle_Array $[i, i]$ ~~Angle_Array $[i, i] =$ Angle_Array $[i, i] + 1$~~ Adjustment_Array $[i, i] + / - 0.1$

→ Angle_Array + Adjustment_Array

Motor signal out

sleep(speed)

repeat

adjust Array

$$\begin{matrix} A \\ \text{current Angle} \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{matrix} B \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & 4 \\ 0 & 0 & -4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} C \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & -0.1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0.1 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.1 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{matrix} A \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{matrix} D \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} & & \\ & & \\ & & \\ & & \end{bmatrix}$$