

Motor Sizing Example  
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Reference: Maxon 02/03 Catalog

$$J_L := 120000 \cdot \text{gm} \cdot \text{cm}^2 \quad J_L = 0.012 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^2 \quad \text{RPM} := \frac{2 \cdot \pi}{60 \cdot \text{s}} \quad \text{unit definition for RPM}$$

$$T_{\text{fric}} := 300 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \text{N} \cdot \text{m} \quad T_{\text{ext}} := 0 \cdot \text{N} \cdot \text{m} \quad V_S := 24 \cdot \text{V} \quad \text{Supply voltage} \quad i_{\text{supply\_max}} := 5 \cdot \text{A}$$

$$\omega_{\text{load}} := 60 \cdot \text{RPM} \quad \omega_{\text{load}} = 6.283 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}} \quad \text{Maximum rotational speed of the load}$$

Motion Profile

$$t_{\text{accel}} := 0.5 \cdot \text{s} \quad t_{\text{slew}} := 2.5 \cdot \text{s} - t_{\text{accel}} \quad t_{\text{dec}} := 3.0 \cdot \text{s} - 2.5 \cdot \text{s} \quad t_{\text{dwell}} := 3.7 \cdot \text{s} - 3.0 \cdot \text{s} \quad t_{\text{cycle}} := 3.7 \cdot \text{s}$$

$$\alpha := \frac{\omega_{\text{load}}}{t_{\text{accel}}} \quad \boxed{\alpha = 12.566 \frac{\text{rad}}{\text{s}^2}} \quad \text{Angular acceleration of the load}$$

Find Tpeak, which must be delivered to the load

$$T_{\text{peak\_load}} := J_L \cdot \alpha + T_{\text{fric}} + T_{\text{ext}} \quad \boxed{T_{\text{peak\_load}} = 0.451 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}} \quad \text{The motor chosen needs to be capable of delivering at least this torque to the load.}$$

Find the RMS torque, which must be delivered to the load

$$T_{\text{accel}} := J_L \cdot \alpha \quad T_{\text{accel}} = 0.151 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \quad T_{\text{slew}} := T_{\text{fric}} \quad T_{\text{slew}} = 0.3 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$T_{\text{dec}} := -T_{\text{peak\_load}} + T_{\text{fric}} \quad T_{\text{dec}} = -0.151 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m} \quad T_{\text{dwell}} := 0$$

$$T_{\text{RMS}} := \sqrt{\frac{1}{t_{\text{cycle}}} \cdot (t_{\text{accel}} \cdot T_{\text{peak\_load}}^2 + t_{\text{slew}} \cdot T_{\text{slew}}^2 + t_{\text{dec}} \cdot T_{\text{dec}}^2 + t_{\text{dwell}} \cdot T_{\text{dwell}}^2)}$$

$$\boxed{T_{\text{RMS}} = 0.281 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}} \quad T_{\text{rms}} \text{ is the effective continuous torque}$$

$$P_{\text{max}} := T_{\text{peak\_load}} \cdot \omega_{\text{load}} \quad \boxed{P_{\text{max}} = 2.832 \text{ W}} \quad \text{The motor chosen needs to be capable of delivering at least about 3 W. This number can be used to 'get in the ballpark' for choosing a motor.}$$

Select the gearing

$$\omega_{\text{max\_gear}} := 6000 \cdot \text{RPM} \quad G_{\text{red\_max}} := \frac{\omega_{\text{max\_gear}}}{\omega_{\text{load}}} \quad G_{\text{red\_max}} = 100 \quad \text{The gear reduction cannot be larger than } G_{\text{red\_max}}, \text{ or else the motor won't be able to rotate the load up to 60 RPM}$$

The gearhead must be able to handle  $T_{\text{peak\_load}}$  and  $T_{\text{RMS}}$

$$G_{\text{red}} := 84 \quad \eta_G := 0.59 \quad \text{Of the available gearheads listed in the catalog, a 22mm dia planetary gear type will handle the peak and RMS torques. The closest ratio available that is less than } G_{\text{red\_max}} \text{ is 84:1. It has an efficiency of 59\%.$$

Find speed and torque **at the motor shaft** (i.e., "reflected" through the gearhead)

$$\omega_{\text{mot}} := G_{\text{red}} \cdot \omega_{\text{load}} \quad \omega_{\text{mot}} = 5.04 \times 10^3 \text{ RPM}$$

$$T_{\text{RMS\_mot}} := \frac{T_{\text{RMS}}}{G_{\text{red}} \cdot \eta_G} \quad T_{\text{RMS\_mot}} = 5.678 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

$$T_{\text{mot\_max}} := \frac{T_{\text{peak\_load}}}{G_{\text{red}} \cdot \eta_G} \quad T_{\text{mot\_max}} = 9.096 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

Use these torque values to find a motor from the catalog. Note that these are *minimum* values. Your choice of a motor should allow for some margin (at least 20% beyond the minimum values). A Maxon A-max 22mm dia, 6W type will work (actually several model numbers in this category will work.) Select the most appropriate one by looking at the operating point on the speed-torque curve and the margin for speed control.

Select the motor winding

$$ST_{\text{grad}} := 480 \cdot \frac{\text{RPM}}{\text{N}\cdot\text{m} \cdot 10^{-3}}$$

For the A-max 22mm dia, 6W type motors in the catalog, this is the average speed-torque gradient (i.e., the slope of the operating line in the torque-speed graph.)

$$\omega_{\text{NL\_targ}} := \omega_{\text{mot}} + ST_{\text{grad}} \cdot T_{\text{mot\_max}} \quad \omega_{\text{NL\_targ}} = 9.406 \times 10^3 \text{ RPM}$$

This is the no-load speed corresponding to the speed-torque line that passes through the operating point of the motor:  $(T_{\text{peak\_mot}}, \omega_{\text{mot}})$

$$V_{\text{wind}} := V_S - 6 \cdot V \quad V_{\text{wind}} = 18 \text{ V}$$

This is the maximum voltage available to be applied to the motor. The drive electronics (power amplifier) will have a voltage drop of about 6V, according to Maxon.

$$k_{\text{speed}} := \frac{\omega_{\text{NL\_targ}}}{V_{\text{wind}}} \quad k_{\text{speed}} = 522.559 \frac{\text{RPM}}{\text{V}}$$

This is the *minimum* speed constant that the motor must have. (The speed constant is the reciprocal of the back EMF constant,  $K_E$ .)

Looking at the catalog page for the A-max, 22mm, 6W motors, model 110163 would just about meet the requirements, but with almost no margin. Choose motor **110162** instead, because it has a slightly larger speed constant, so it will have more than the desired 20% margin for meeting the speed requirements given that only 18V is available for driving the motor.

$$K_T := 13.9 \cdot 10^{-3} \cdot \text{N} \cdot \frac{\text{m}}{\text{A}} \quad \text{Torque constant for the 110162 motor}$$

Check the maximum current

$$I_{\text{max}} := \frac{T_{\text{mot\_max}}}{K_T} \quad I_{\text{max}} = 0.654 \text{ A}$$

$I_{\text{max}}$  is lower than 2A of that the power amplifier can deliver.

It would also be a good idea to check the temperature rise under the ambient operating conditions. More information on how to do this can be found in the Maxon catalog.

