

A MOE University Course

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Introduction to Motors*

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*Slides and Charts "borrowed" from Joe Johnson





Introduction to Motors

- How a DC Motor Works
- Motor Basics
- Motor Characteristics
- Kit motors
- Gearing
- How to use the motors
- GeroniMOE's Vital Statistics





How a DC Motor Works







Motor Basics - Torque

Torque = force at the end of a handle T (in-lbs) = F (lbs) x r (inches)







Motor Torque - example

For the Bosch drill motor at the low setting T = 250 in-lbs

10 inch diameter wheel



 $250 \text{ in-lbs} = F \ge 5 \text{ inches}$ F = 50 lbs 5 inch diameter wheel



 $250 \text{ in-lbs} = F \ge 2.5 \text{ inches}$ F = 100 lbs





Motor basics - speed

- Motor speed, ω, is measured in RPM (revolutions per minute)
- Ground speed,
 - S (in/min) = ω (rpm) x 2 x π x r (in)







Speed - example

For the Bosch drill motor at the low setting $\omega = 300$ rpm

10 inch diameter wheel



5 inch diameter wheel



 $S = 300 \text{ rpm x 5" x 2 x } \pi$ S = 9400 inches/min= 780 ft/min

 $S = 300 \text{ rpm x } 2.5" \text{ x } 2 \text{ x } \pi$ S = 4700 inches/min= 390 ft/min





Motor basics - power

- Power is how fast work is done
- Power() = Force x speed
- For a motor, P = T (in-lbs) x ω (rpm)





Motor characteristics -Torque/speed curves







Motor characteristics -Power/Speed curves

 $P = -(T_s / \omega_n) \omega^2 + T_s x \omega$



Rotational Speed , ω





Gearing Basics

- The motors have too little torque and too much speed to be useful
- Must gear them down to get them to perform
- The Drill motor, F-P, and Globe come with their own gearboxes
- Most common types
 - Spur
 - planetary
 - chain





Gearing Basics - spur gears



 $T_1 = F x r_1$ $T_2 = F x r_2$

Since the force where the gears meet must be the same, then:

 $T_2 = \underline{r}_2 \times T_1$ r_1





Gearing Basics - spur gears



 $S_1 = \omega_1 \times \pi \times D_1$ $S_2 = \omega_2 \times \pi \times D_2$

Since the surface speed where the gears meet must be the same, then:

 $\omega_2 = \underline{r}_1 \times \omega_1$ r_2





 $r_2 r_4 r_6$





 \mathbf{r}_2

Planetary gears











Comparison of gearing Methods

Size
Ease
Weight
A pourpoor poodod
Accuracy needed
Direction

<u>Spur</u>	Planetary
med	compact
easy	complex
med.	light
med.	high
opp.	same
med	med

<u>Chain</u>

large easy heavy low same high





Comparison of available motors

	Gear Box	Gear Box	Stall Torque		Stall Current	Free Speed	Free Current	Peak Power	Weight
	ratio	efficiency	N-m	in-lbs	amps	rpm	amps	watts	lbs
Drill motor	-	-	0.65	5.8	127	18,000	5.32	376	
gearbox hi	11.6:1	65%	5.4	48	84	1550	5.8	193	
gearbox low	:1								1.01
Chiapua	-	-	2.2	20	107	5500	2.3	321	2.86
F-P motor			0.36	3.2	57	15000		140	
gearbox	147:1	65%	35	312.5	57	100		91	1.51
Van door motor			35	312.5	40	75		69	2.68
Globe motor			21	187.5	21	11500	0.82	63	
gearbox	117:1	77%	19	169.6	21	100	0.82	50	1.14
Window motor			12	107.1	20	70		22	1.83
Seat motor			2	17.9	20	600		31	





Other Considerations

- Thermal Protection
 - The Drill, F-P, and Globe motors will work until they melt
 - The Window motor, Seat motor, Sliding door motor have thermal cut-offs to prevent overheating





Fisher-Price Motor







Bosch drill Motor







Other Motors







GeroniMoe's vital stats drivetrain

2 Drill Motors
2 Chiapua Motors with custom gearbox Total of 1.85 HP

Chain Drive with 1:1 ratio

5" diameter wheels





GeroniMoe's vital stats Bin Lifter

1 Van Door Motor, with 75 rpm and 310 in-lbs

Multistage Chain Drive with 1.2x ratio & 2" sprockets

..... 370 lbs of lifting capability





GeroniMoe's vital stats Wings

2 Globe Motors, with 100 rpm and 170 in-lbs each

Direct Drive