

Basics

Force = mass x acceleration

Torque = force x distance

For Linear Axes

Sum of Moments = 0

Sum of Forces = 0, except direction of travel $F = m \times a$
(mass times acceleration)**For Rotary Axes**

Sum of Forces = 0

Sum of Moments = 0, except axis of rotation $T = J \times \alpha$
(rotary inertia times angular acceleration)**Typical Analysis** $(\theta = 0$ degrees – horizontal) $(\theta = 90$ degrees – vertical) $(g =$ acceleration of gravity) $(m =$ mass)Normal Force = $m \times g \times \cos \theta$ $(\mu =$ coefficient of friction)Axial Force = $(m \times g \times \sin \theta) + (\mu \times m \times g \times \cos \theta) +$
 $(m \times a) +$ externally applied force**Stiffness**Stiffness = force/deflection = K

Compliance = deflection/moment

Linear Deflection = force/stiffness

Angular Deflection = compliance x moment

 $1/K$ (total) = $(1/K_1) + (1/K_2) + (1/K_3) + (1/K_4) + \dots$ **Move Profile** $V = 1.5 \times (D/T)$ – trapezoidal move profile only $A = 4.5 \times (D/T^2)$ – trapezoidal move profile only $(D =$ distance, $T =$ Time)**Duty Cycle**

Duty Cycle = move time/total time

Typical Motor Sizing Calculations for Linear Axes

Rotary to Linear Motion Conversion

Torque(1) = (Force x lead) / (2 x π x efficiency)

(Force = total axial force)

 ω (angular velocity) = V (velocity)/ L (lead) α (angular acceleration) = a (linear acceleration)/ L (lead)**Constant Speed For Motor Sizing**Torque(2) = (torque(1) + running torque (due to
inherent friction)) / (gear reduction ratio)*

*(if there is no gear reduction, the ratio = 1)

Acceleration For Motor Sizing $J =$ rotary inertiaTorque(3) = Torque(2) + J (total) x α J (total) = J (gear reduction) + [J (precision table)/(gear
reduction ratio)²] J (precision table) = J (coupling) + J (drive screw) +
 $(m$ (moving) x (lead/2 x π)²) m (moving) = total moving mass including carriage $\alpha < \alpha$ (max) of the motor**RMS Torque** T (rms) = $\sqrt{T(a)^2 \times t(a) + T(b)^2 \times t(b) + T(c)^2 \times t(c)} / (t(a)$
 $+ t(b) + t(c))$ $T =$ torque $t =$ time**Typical Safety Margins For Motor Sizing**

Servo 20%

Stepper 50%

Inertia Ratio for Motor Sizing

(Load Inertia / Motor Inertia) < 5 (ideally)

Please refer to the Engineering Section for further
details.