

PID (PD) Voltage

$$MV(t) = k_p e(t) + k_i \int_0^t e(t) dt + k_d \frac{de}{dt}$$

$$= IR + L \frac{dI}{dt} + k_e \omega$$

$$= iR + L \frac{di}{dt} + k \cdot \omega$$

~~$$V = k_p (\theta_d - \theta_c) + k_d \frac{d(\theta_d - \theta_c)}{dt}$$

$$= L \frac{dI}{dt} + IR + k\omega$$~~

~~$$V - k\omega = L \frac{dI}{dt} + IR$$~~

~~$$\frac{(V - k\omega - IR) dt}{L} = dI$$~~

~~$$i = i + (V - k\omega - iR) dt / L$$~~

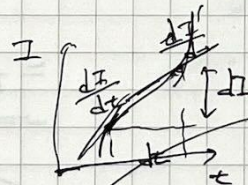
$$v = L \left(\frac{di}{dt} \right) + iR + k\omega$$

$$v - k\omega = L \left(\frac{di}{dt} \right) + Ri$$

$$(v - k\omega - Ri) = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\frac{v - k\omega - Ri}{L} dt = di$$

$$k\omega = \frac{v - L \frac{di}{dt} - Ri}{k}$$



$$i' = \frac{v - L \frac{di}{dt} - k\omega - Ri}{L} = \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$\omega = \frac{1}{k} \left(v - L \frac{di}{dt} - Ri \right)$$