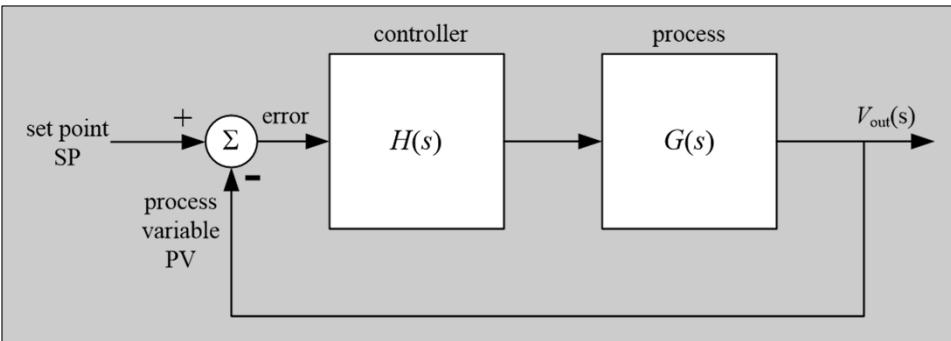


Motor with Proportional-Integral Controller

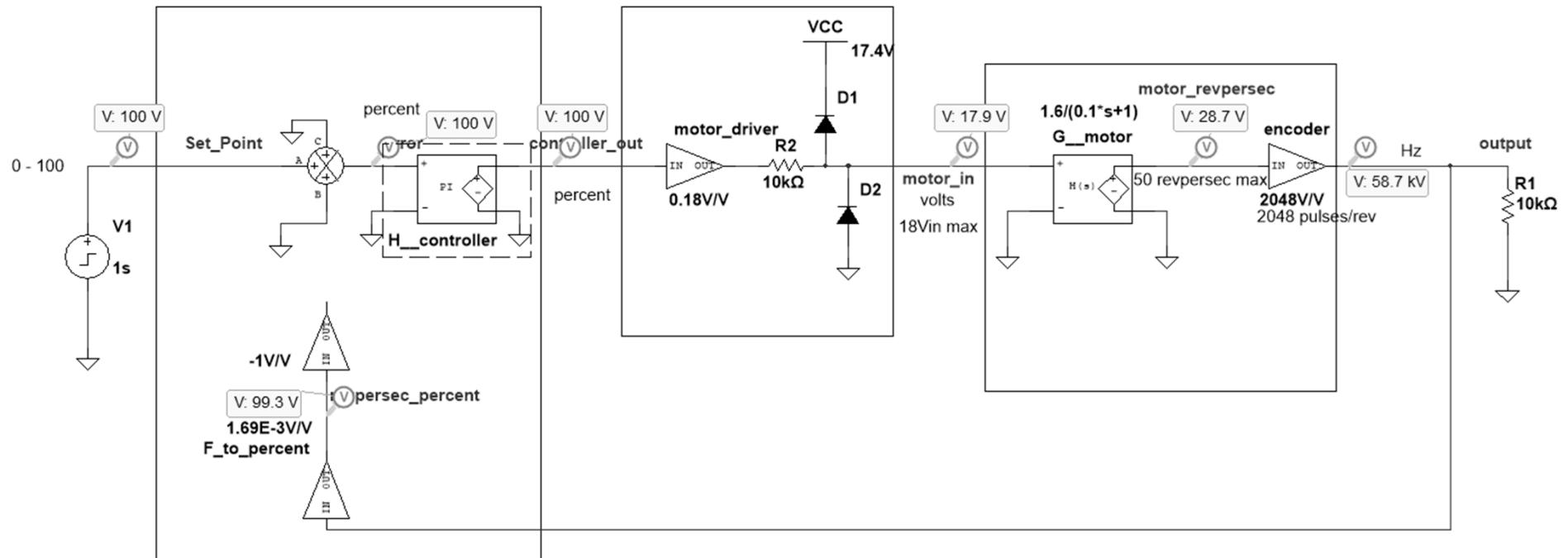


$$\frac{V_{out}}{SP} = \frac{GH}{1 + GH}$$

Integral output increases until error = 0

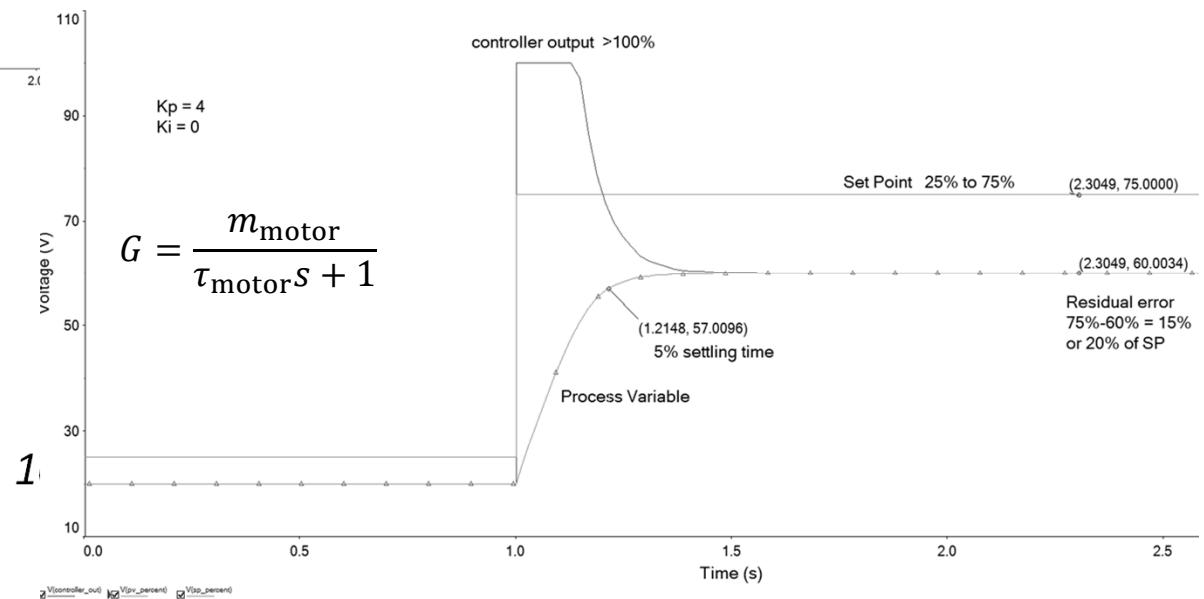
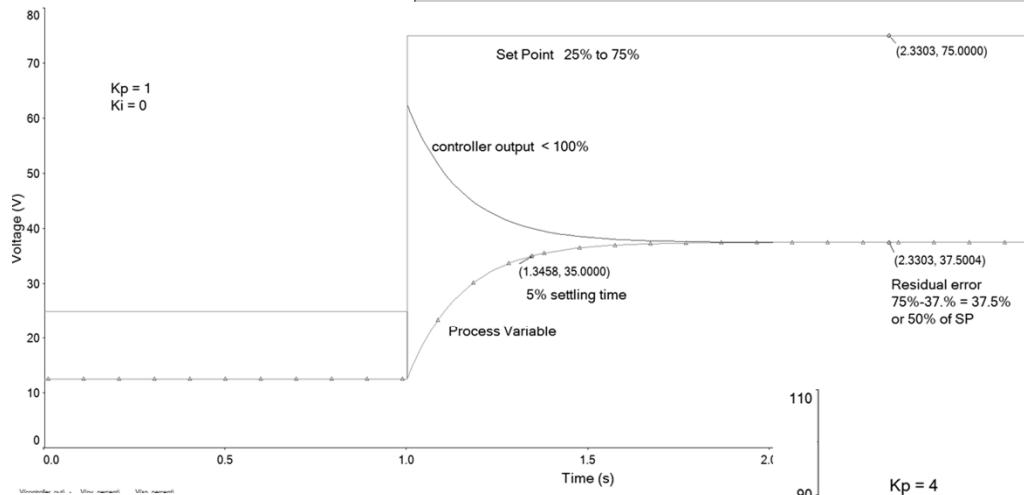
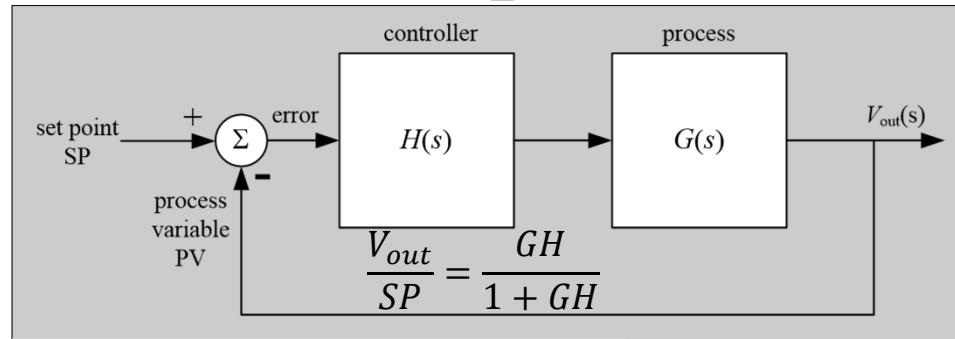
$$G = \frac{m_{motor}}{\tau_{motor}s + 1}$$

$$H = k_p + \frac{k_i}{s}$$



New motor, Spring 2025

Motor with Proportional Controller



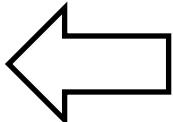
Integral Control

- Output _____ until _____.
- _____ of CO proportional to _____.
- $\underline{\text{CO}} = \underline{\text{CO}} = k_I * \frac{ER}{s}$
- $H = \frac{CO}{ER} = \underline{\quad}$

PI Motor Speed Control

$$H_{\text{prop}} = k_p \quad H_{\text{integral}} = \frac{k_i}{s}$$

$$H_{\text{pi}} = k_p + \frac{k_i}{s} = \frac{k_p s + k_i}{s}$$

$$G = \frac{m}{\tau s + 1}$$


$$\frac{PV}{SP} = \frac{GH}{1 + GH}$$

$$\frac{PV}{SP} = \frac{\frac{m}{\tau s + 1} \times \frac{k_p s + k_i}{s}}{1 + \frac{m}{\tau s + 1} \times \frac{k_p s + k_i}{s}}$$

$$\frac{PV}{SP} = \frac{\frac{m(k_p s + k_i)}{s(\tau s + 1)}}{\frac{s(\tau s + 1) + m(k_p s + k_i)}{s(\tau s + 1)}}$$

$$\frac{PV}{SP} = \frac{m(k_p s + k_i)}{s(\tau s + 1) + m(k_p s + k_i)}$$

$$\frac{PV}{SP} = \frac{m k_p s + m k_i}{\tau s^2 + s + m k_p s + m k_i}$$

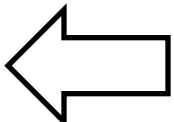
$$\frac{PV}{SP} = \frac{\frac{m k_p}{\tau} s + \frac{m k_i}{\tau}}{s^2 + \frac{1}{\tau} s + \frac{m k_p}{\tau} s + \frac{m k_i}{\tau}}$$

$$\frac{PV}{SP} = \frac{\frac{mk_p}{\tau}s + \frac{mk_i}{\tau}}{s^2 + \frac{1 + mk_p}{\tau}s + \frac{mk_i}{\tau}}$$

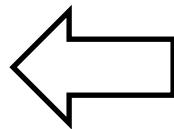
$$\frac{A\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$\frac{PV}{SP} = \frac{\frac{mk_p}{\tau}s}{s^2 + \frac{1 + mk_p}{\tau}s + \frac{mk_i}{\tau}} + \frac{\frac{mk_i}{\tau}}{s^2 + \frac{1 + mk_p}{\tau}s + \frac{mk_i}{\tau}}$$

$$\omega_n^2 = \frac{mk_i}{\tau} \quad \omega_n = \sqrt{\frac{mk_i}{\tau}}$$



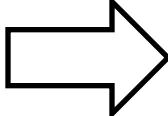
$$A\omega_n^2 = \frac{mk_i}{\tau} \quad A = 1$$



$$\frac{PV}{SP} = \frac{\frac{mk_p}{\tau}s + \frac{mk_i}{\tau}}{s^2 + \frac{1 + mk_p}{\tau}s + \frac{mk_i}{\tau}}$$

$$\frac{A\omega_n^2}{s^2 + 2\xi\omega_n s + \omega_n^2}$$

$$2\xi\omega_n = \frac{1 + mk_p}{\tau}$$



$$k_p = \frac{1}{m}$$

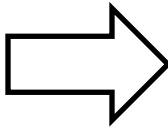
$$\xi = \frac{1 + mk_p}{2\omega_n \tau}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1 + m \frac{1}{m}}{2\sqrt{mk_i \tau}} = \frac{1 + 1}{2\sqrt{mk_i \tau}}$$

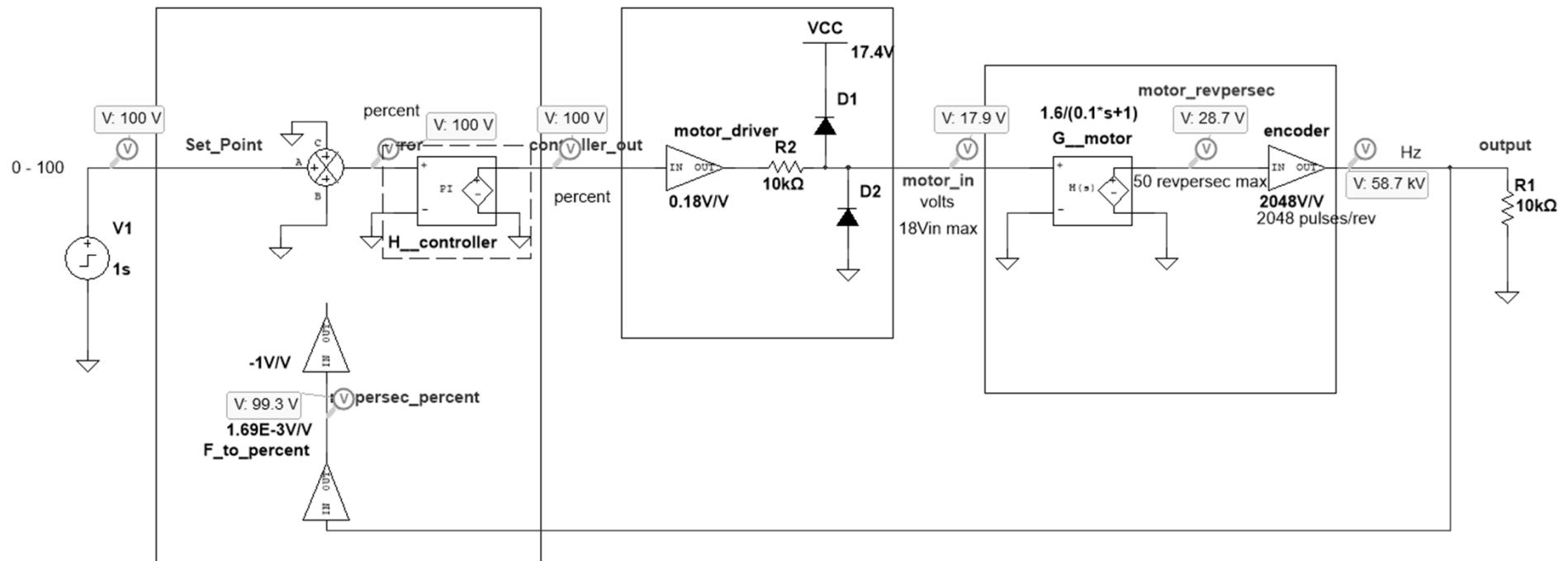
$$\xi = \frac{1 + mk_p}{2\tau \sqrt{\frac{mk_i}{\tau}}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{mk_i \tau}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{1 + mk_p}{2\sqrt{mk_i \tau}}$$



$$k_i = \frac{1}{m\tau\xi^2}$$

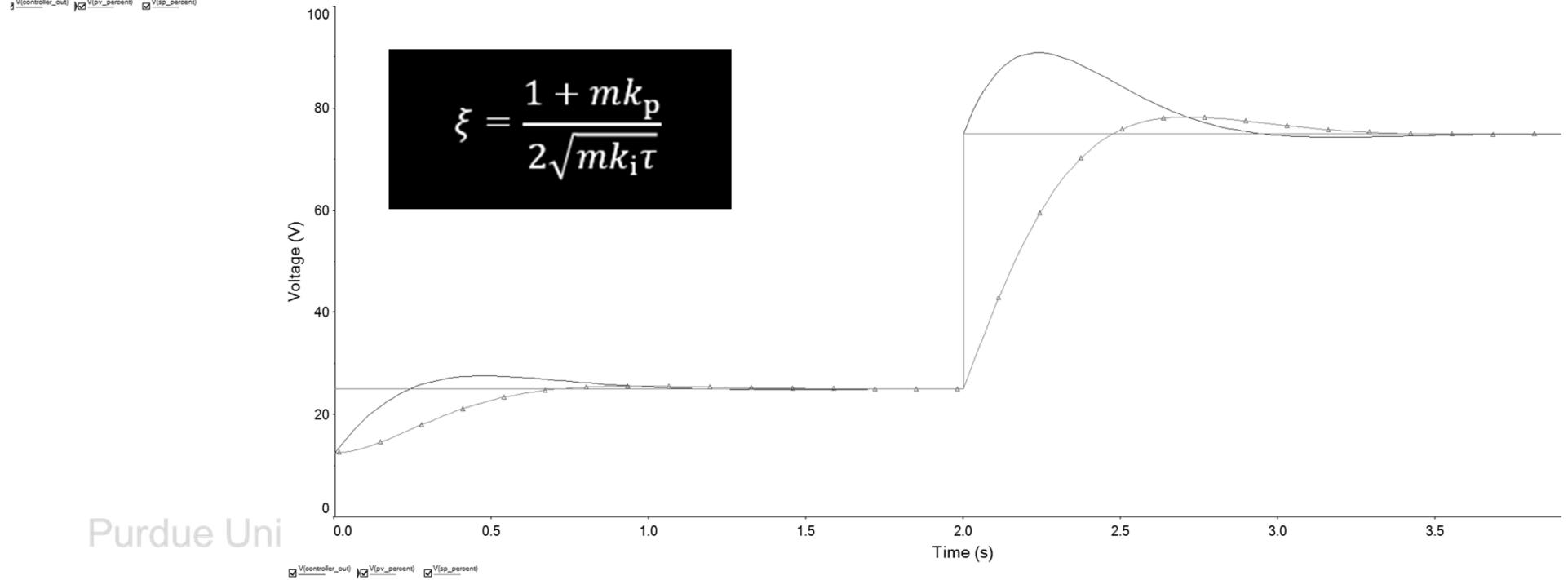
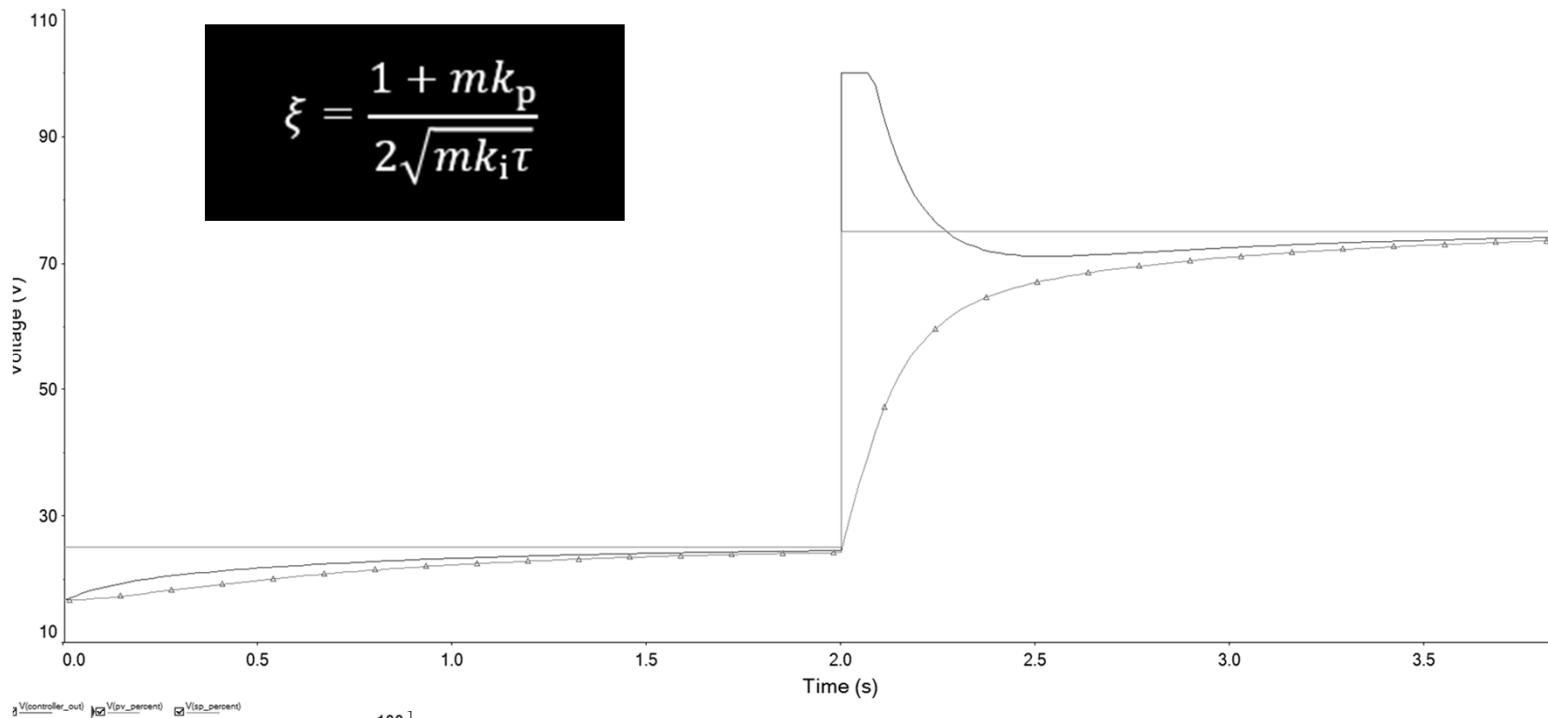


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$$\xi = \frac{1 + m k_p}{2 \sqrt{m k_i \tau}}$$

$$10/(10s+1)$$

$$10/(13s+1)$$



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Other changes

- Double k_p
 - Effects on
- Motor ages