



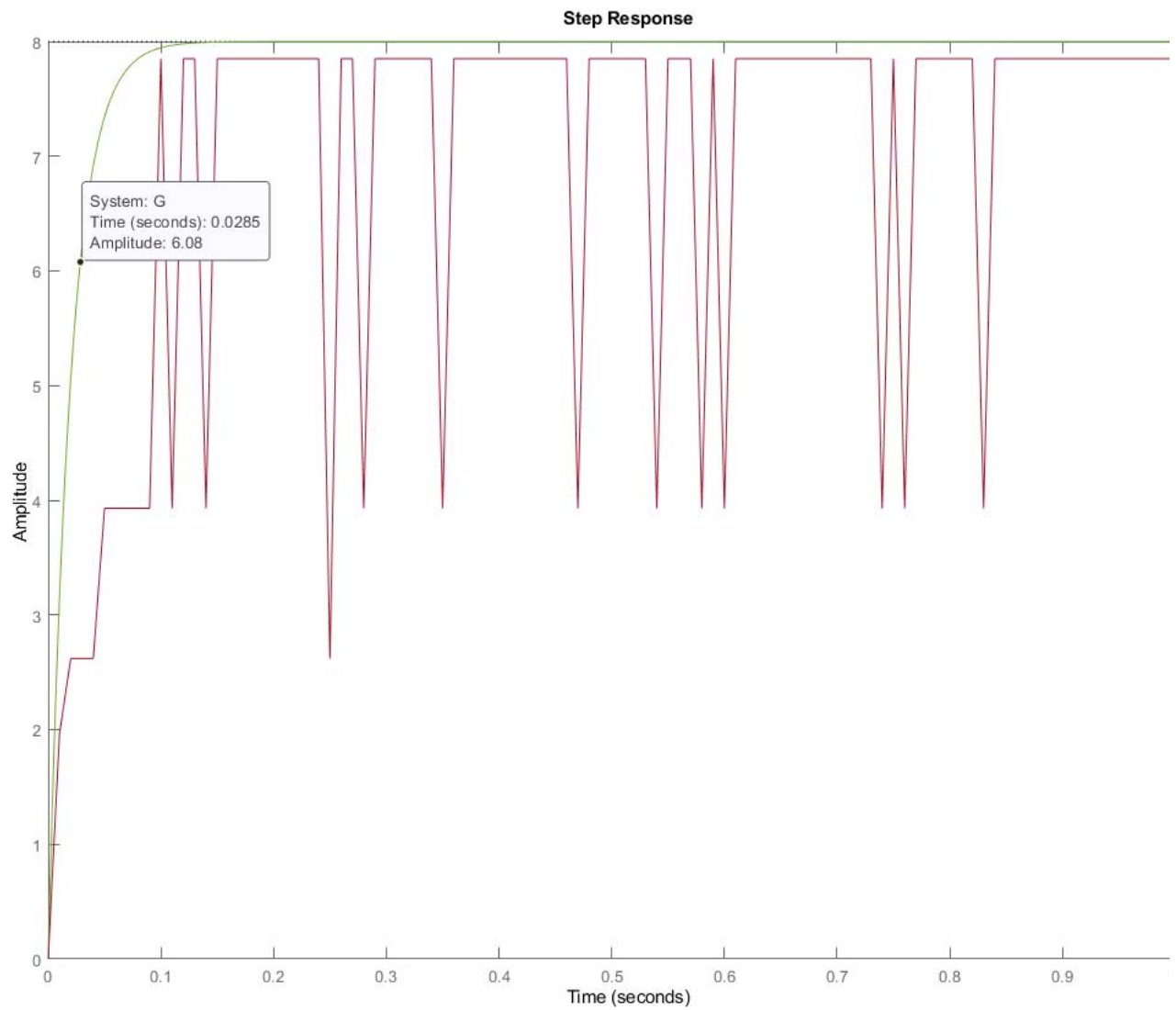
```
time =
```

0.5000  
0.5100  
0.5200  
0.5300  
0.5400  
0.5500  
0.5600  
0.5700  
0.5800  
0.5900  
0.6000  
0.6100  
0.6200  
0.6300  
0.6400  
0.6500  
0.6600  
0.6700  
0.6800  
0.6900  
0.7000  
0.7100  
0.7200  
0.7300  
0.7400  
0.7500  
0.7600  
0.7700  
0.7800  
0.7900  
0.8000  
0.8100  
0.8200  
0.8300  
0.8400  
0.8500  
0.8600  
0.8700  
0.8800  
0.8900  
0.9000  
0.9100  
0.9200  
0.9300  
0.9400  
0.9500  
0.9600  
0.9700  
0.9800  
0.9900  
1.0000  
1.0100  
1.0200  
1.0300

**Variables calling matlab Function**

---

```
s = tf('s');  
figure(1);  
hold on;  
plot(time, ThetaDot);
```



## Transfer Function

```
G = K * (sig)/(s+sig)
step(G,1.03);
stepinfo(G)
hold off;

open_system("motorsimulation4p6");
%
% run the simulation
%
out=sim("motorsimulation4p6");
```

G =

```
400
-----
s + 50
```

Continuous-time transfer function.

ans =

struct with fields:

```
RiseTime: 0.0439
SettlingTime: 0.0782
SettlingMin: 7.2360
```

SettlingMax: 7.9998  
Overshoot: 0  
Undershoot: 0  
Peak: 7.9998  
PeakTime: 0.2109

ans =  
6

ans =  
6

ans =  
6

ans =  
6

ans =  
6

ans =  
6

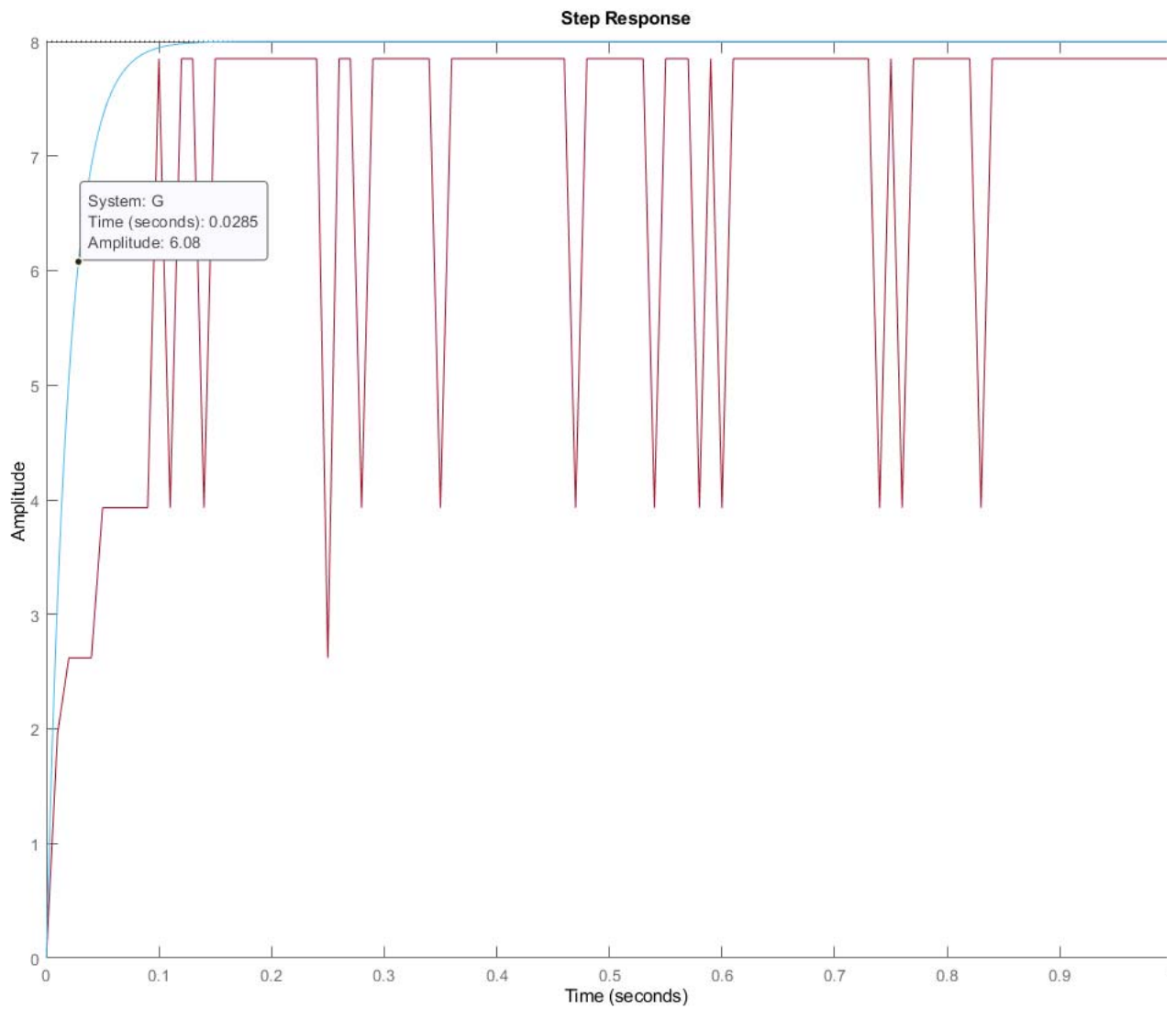
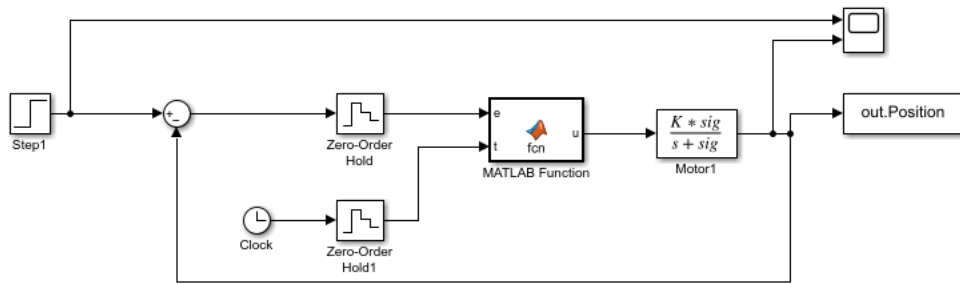
ans =  
6

ans =  
6

ans =  
6

ans =  
6

ans =  
6



### A Plot of the results: Velocity and Position

We see that the model transfer function is most similar to the transfer function of the motor with inertial load model when sigma is tuned to 50.0 and K is tuned to about 8. This graphs show the position and velocity outputs of the motor transfer function. A PI controller is used to get the step response to have a rise time of .5 ms and overshoot less than 10%.