

math

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Motor Electrical Characterization

The motor is modeled electrically as a series resistance and inductance,

$$R_{\text{eq}} = R_{\text{motor}} + R_{\text{sense}}, \quad L = L_{\text{motor}}.$$

Motor Resistance Measurement

A DC voltage of 5 V was applied to the motor in series with a known sense resistor R_{sense} . The voltage drop across the sense resistor was measured as V_{drop} .

The stall current is given by

$$i_{\text{stall}} = \frac{V_{\text{drop}}}{R_{\text{sense}}}.$$

The voltage across the motor resistance is

$$V_{\text{motor}} = 5 \text{ V} - V_{\text{drop}}.$$

Thus, the motor resistance is

$$R_{\text{motor}} = \frac{V_{\text{motor}}}{i_{\text{stall}}} = \frac{5 - V_{\text{drop}}}{V_{\text{drop}}/R_{\text{sense}}}.$$

Using the measured values

$$V_{\text{drop}} = 2.26 \text{ V},$$

the motor resistance was calculated to be

$$R_{\text{motor}} \approx 12.45 \text{ } \Omega.$$

Electrical Time Constant Measurement

The motor was driven with a step voltage using PWM, and the current rise was observed on an oscilloscope. For a first-order R – L system, the current reaches 63.2% of its steady-state value at one time constant:

$$i(\tau) = 0.632 i_{\text{final}}.$$

From the oscilloscope trace, the time constant was measured as

$$\tau \approx 225 \mu\text{s}.$$

The electrical time constant of the motor is given by

$$\tau = \frac{L_{\text{motor}}}{R_{\text{motor}} + R_{\text{sense}}}.$$

Solving for the motor inductance,

$$L_{\text{motor}} = \tau (R_{\text{motor}} + R_{\text{sense}}).$$

Using the measured values, the motor inductance was estimated to be

$$L_{\text{motor}} \approx 5.05 \text{ mH}.$$

Motor-Only Electrical Time Constant

After estimating the motor inductance, the motor-only electrical time constant is

$$\tau_{\text{motor}} = \frac{L_{\text{motor}}}{R_{\text{motor}}} = \frac{5.05 \times 10^{-3}}{12.45} \text{ s} = 4.06 \times 10^{-4} \text{ s} \approx 0.406 \text{ ms} \approx 406 \mu\text{s}.$$