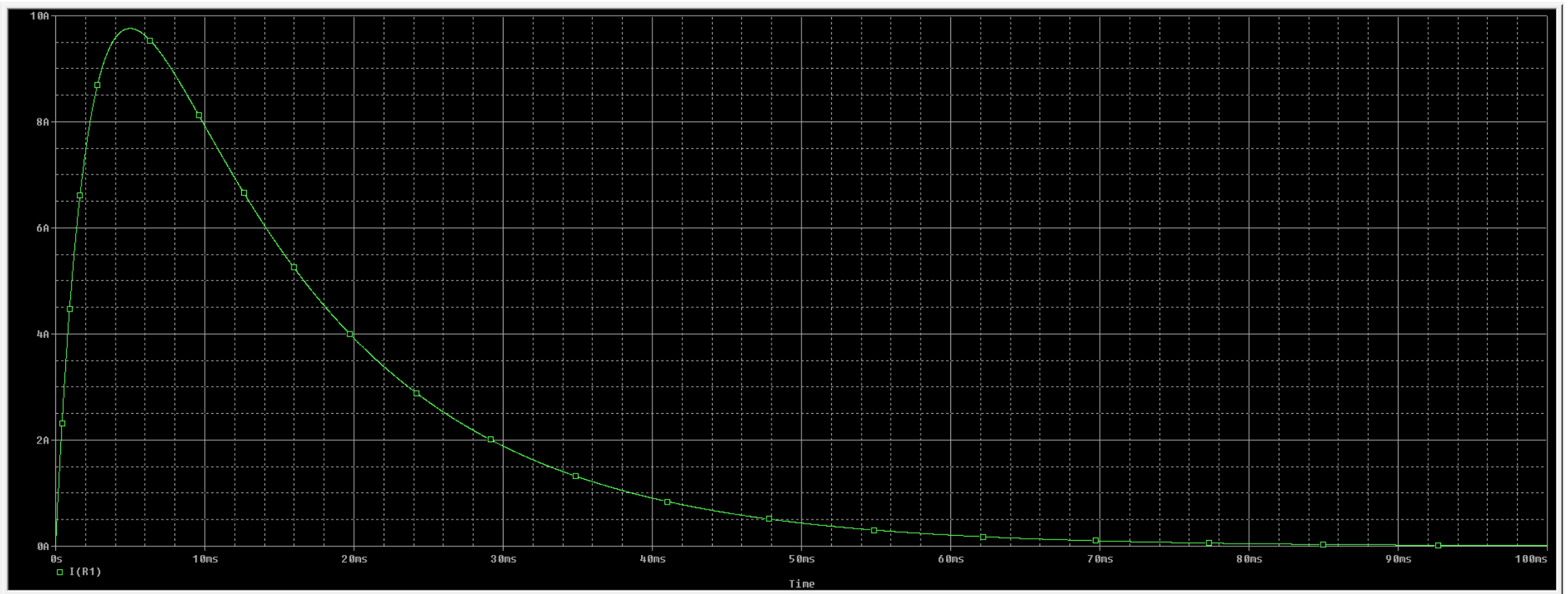


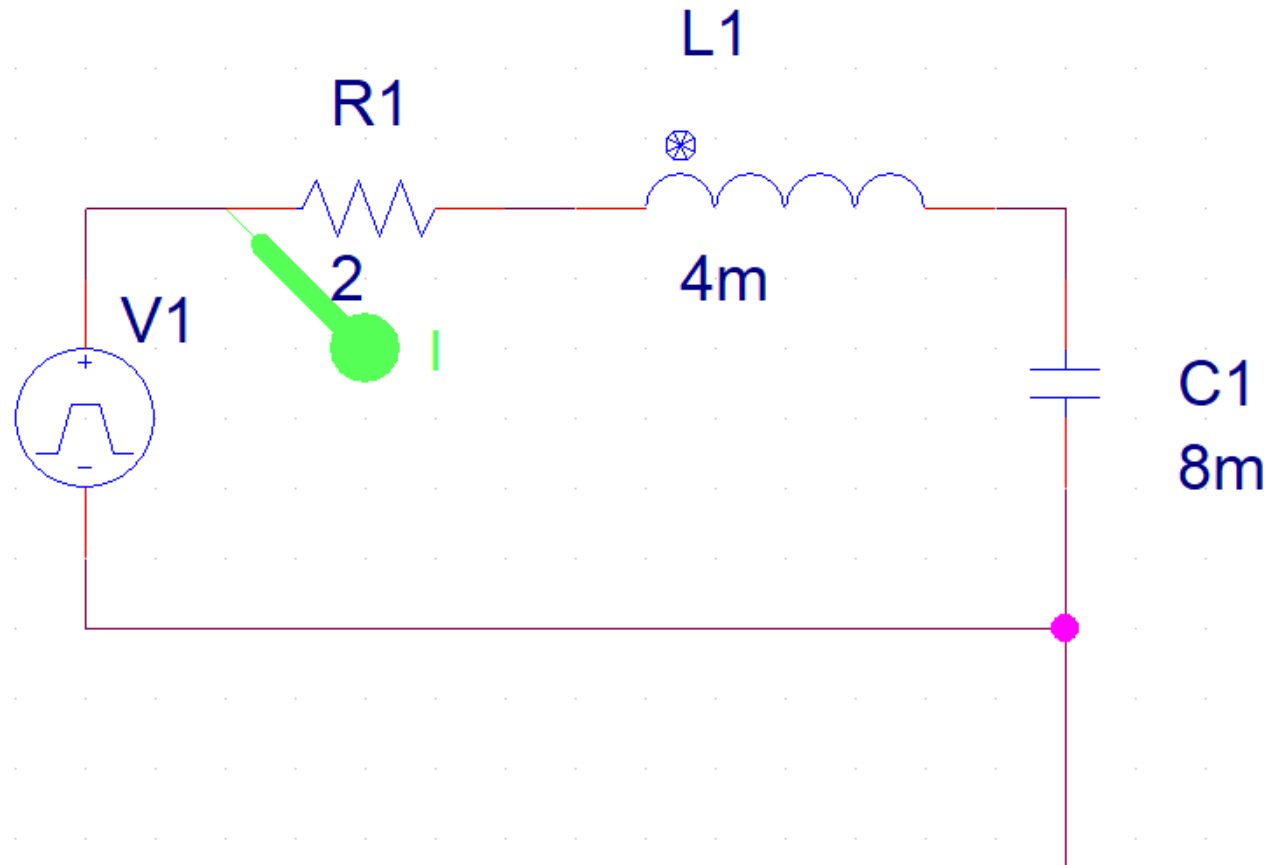
# Modeling and implementation of actuator parameters

# What is behind this curve ?

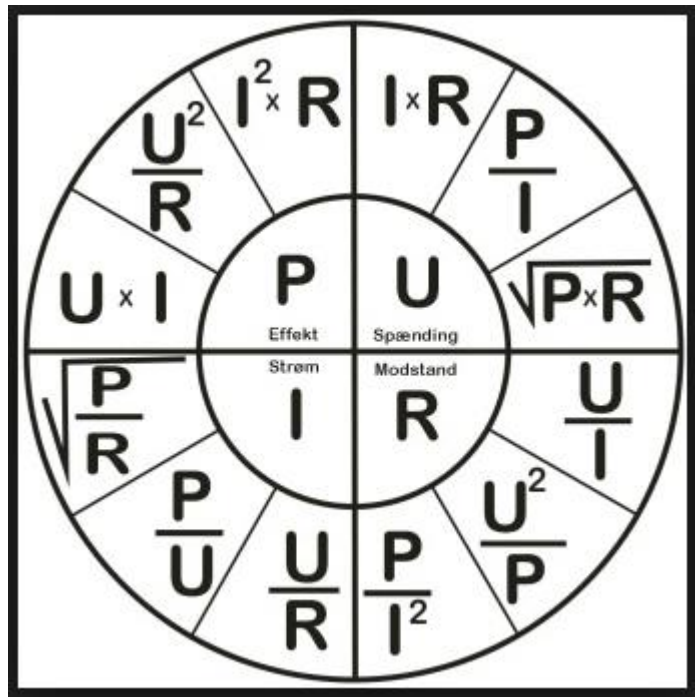


# Equalient motor model

V1 = 0  
V2 = 24  
TD = 1n  
TR = 1n  
TF = 1n  
PW = 1  
PER = 2



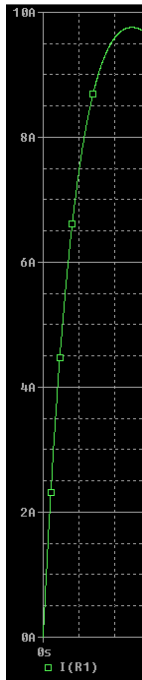
# Ohm's extended law



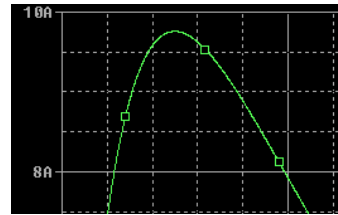
$$I = \frac{dV}{dt} * C$$

$$V = \frac{dI}{dt} * L$$

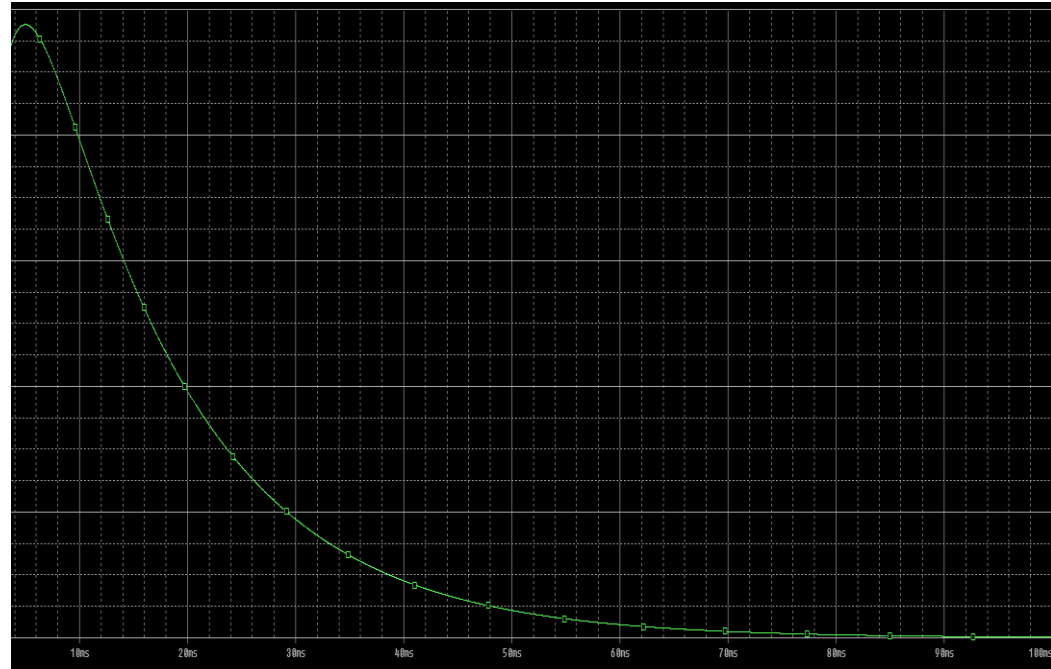
# What is going on during time ?



L and R

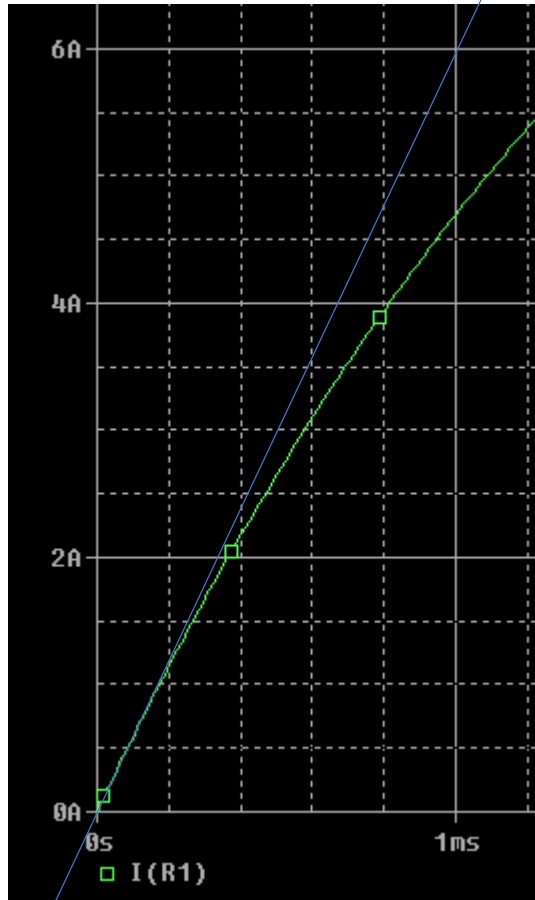


Most R



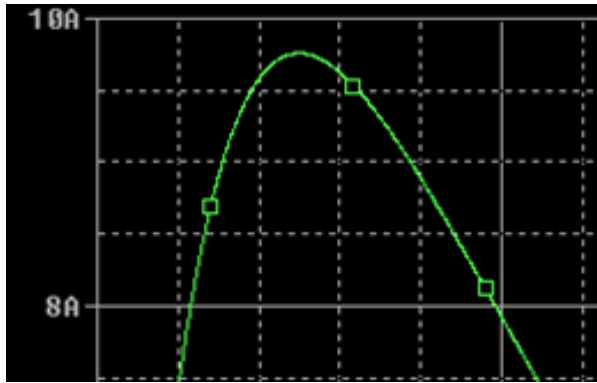
C and R

What is going on during time ?



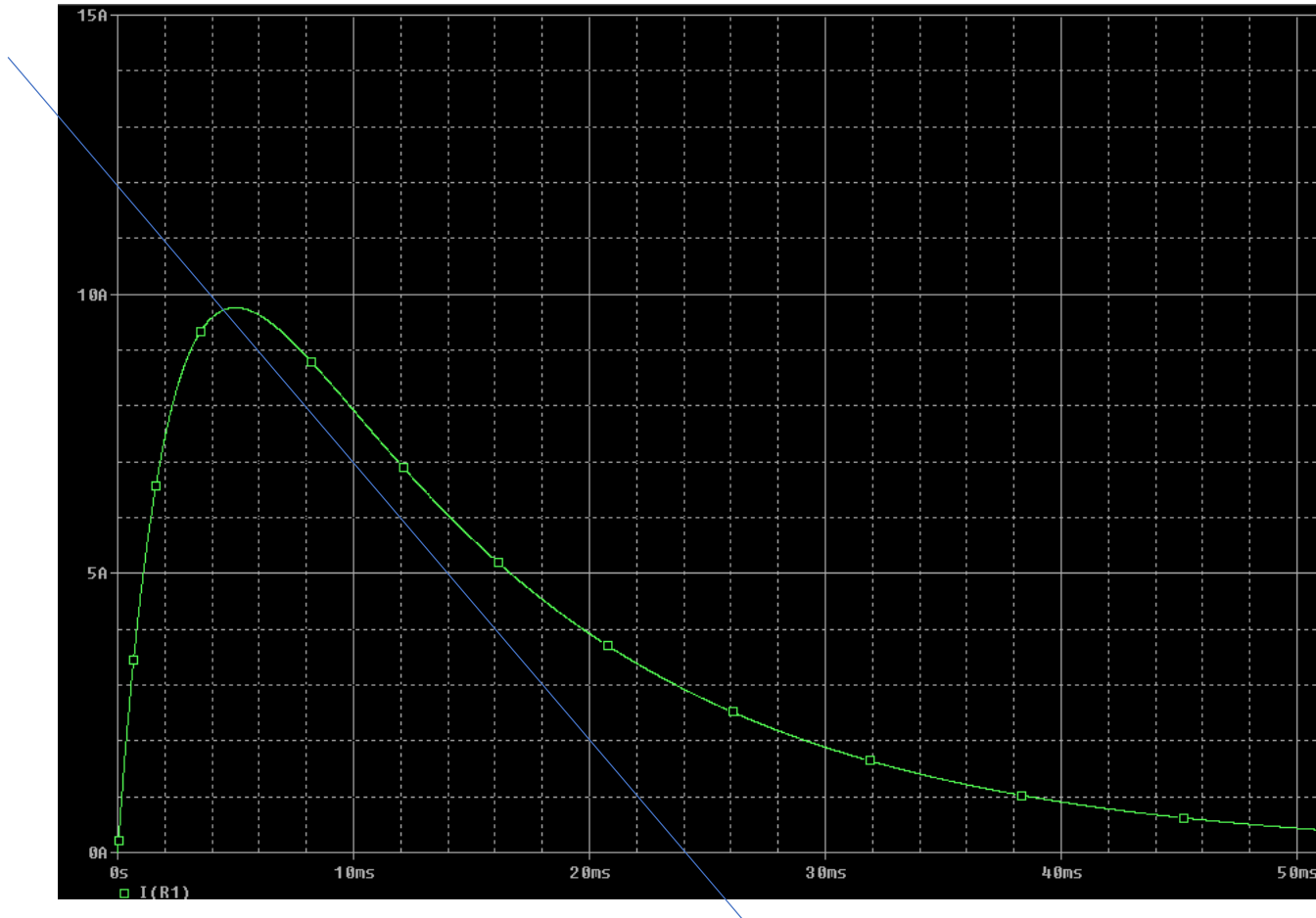
$$|V = \frac{dI}{dt} * L$$

What is going on during time ?



$$I = \frac{V}{R}$$

# What is going on during time ?



Here it becomes more difficult

It is not possible to fit in a simple way



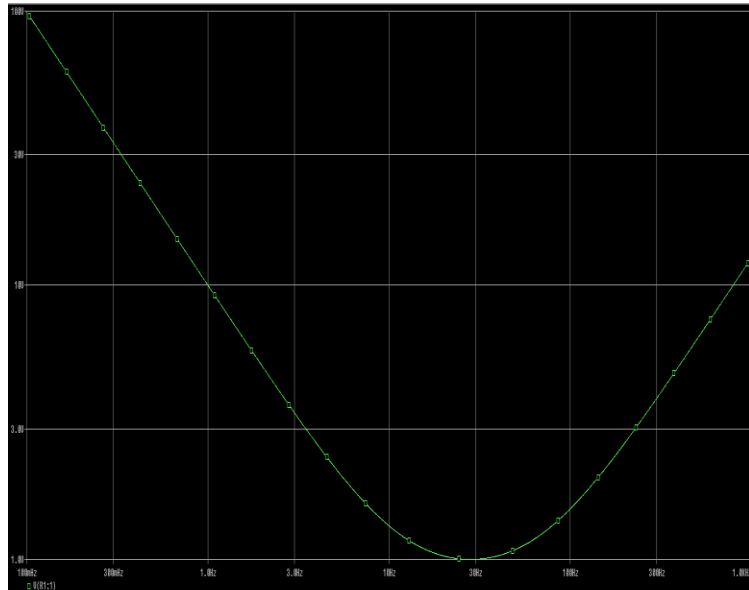
# What is going on during time ?



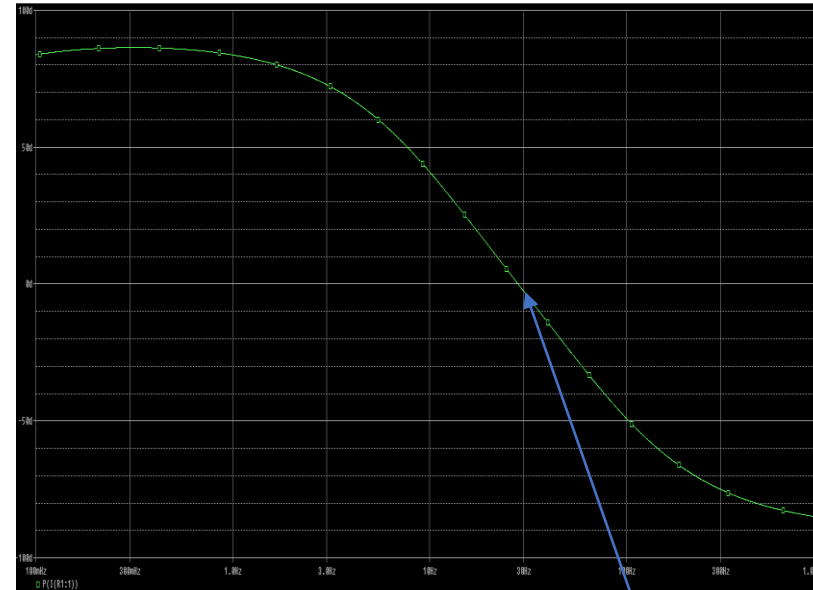
Mathematically

$$I(t) = V * 0.707 * (e^{-73*t} - e^{-427*t})$$

# Frequency domain



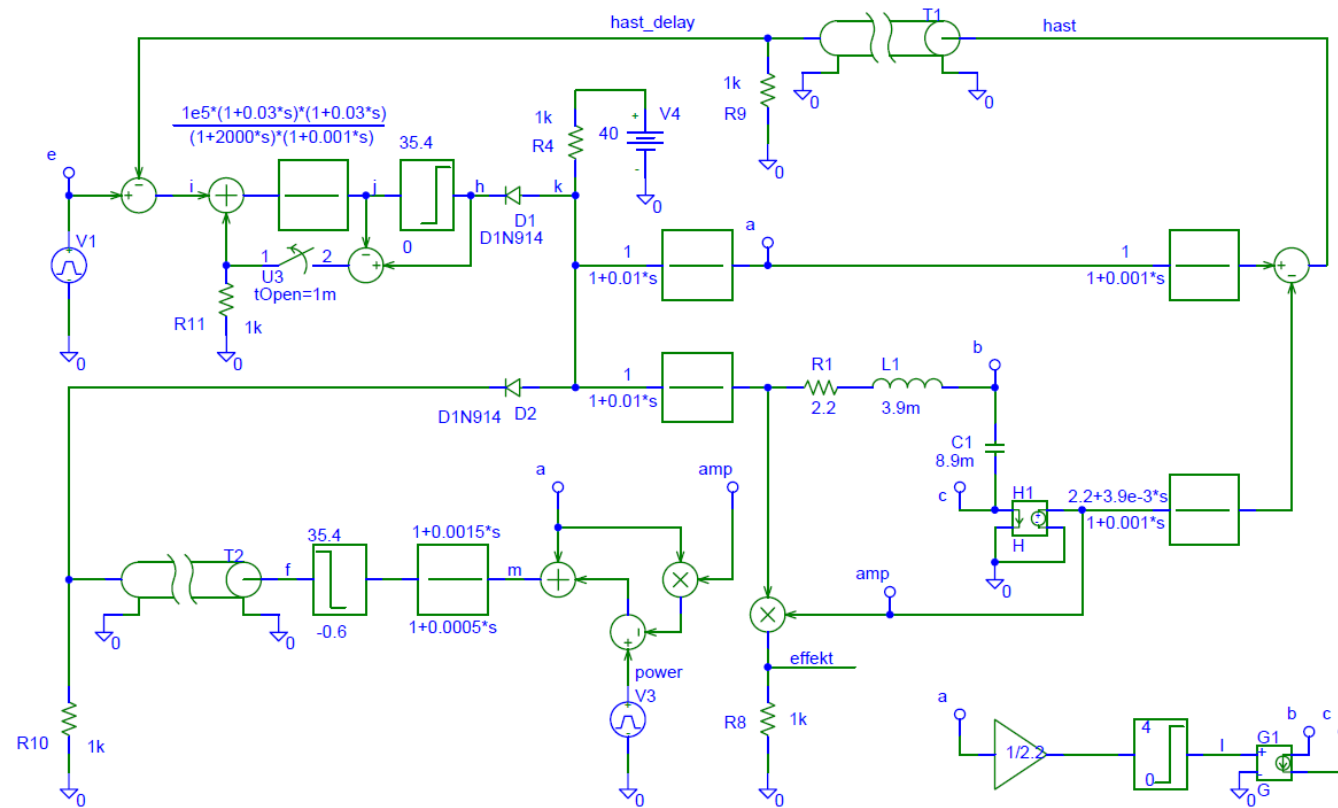
Impedance



Phase

30 Hz.

# Practical example



# And now converted to Z domain

