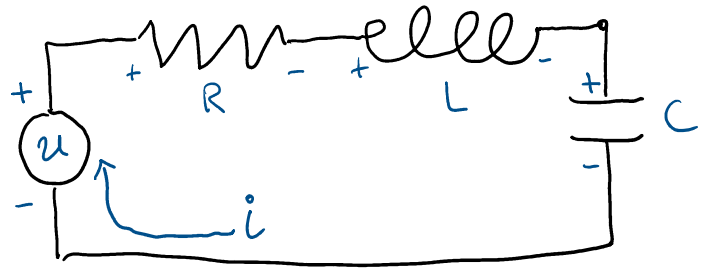


this week:  $\square$  HWO assigned  $\rightarrow$  due Fri Oct 6  
 $\square$  week 1 lecture material

tutorial: apply week 1 lectures to RLC circuit

$u$  - voltage source     $L$  - inductance  
 $R$  - resistance         $C$  - capacitance



(a) mathematical model

Kirchoff's voltage law:  $\sum_{e \in E} v_e = 0 = -v_u + v_R + v_L + v_C$

$\hookrightarrow$  "lumped element"

lumped  
element  
linear  
model

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_u = u \\ v_R = iR - \text{current } i \end{array} \right.$$

$$v_L = L \frac{di}{dt} - \text{change in current } \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$v_C = \frac{1}{C} q - \text{charge } q \quad \frac{dq}{dt} = i$$

(b) differential equation - how physical quantities change in time in

(b) differential equation - how physical quantities change in time in relation to each other

$$v_R + v_L + v_C = iR + L \frac{di}{dt} + \frac{1}{C} q = u$$

$$= \frac{dq}{dt} R + L \frac{d^2 q}{dt^2} + \frac{1}{C} q = u$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \frac{d}{dt} x = \dot{x} \\ L \ddot{q} + R \dot{q} + \frac{1}{C} q = u \end{array} \right\} \text{"time domain" model}$$

(c) transfer function - how input signal transforms to output signal

• recall that  $\mathcal{F}(\dot{x}) = s \cdot \mathcal{F}(x)$

$$\hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}(L \ddot{q} + R \dot{q} + \frac{1}{C} q) = L s^2 \hat{q} + R s \hat{q} + \frac{1}{C} \hat{q} = \hat{u}$$

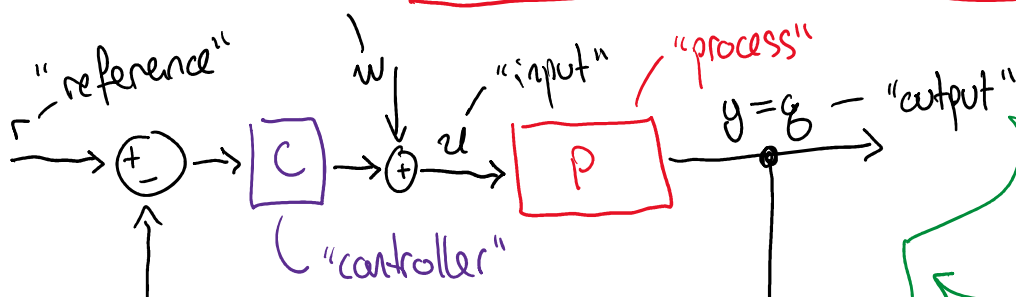
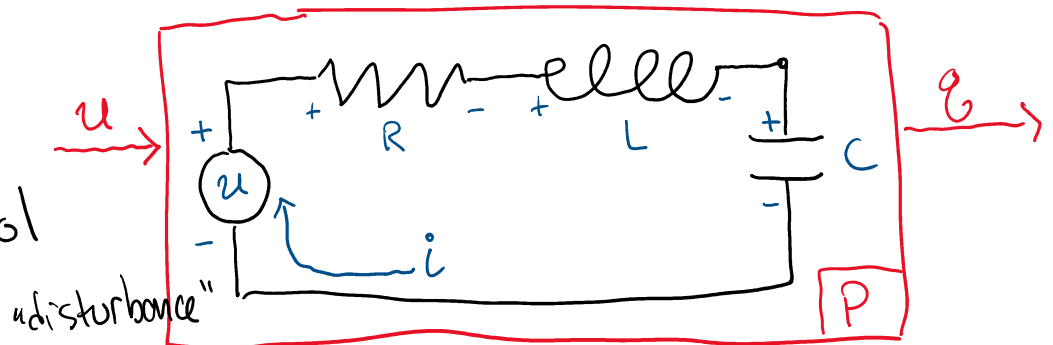
$$\left( L s^2 + R s + \frac{1}{C} \right) \hat{q} = \hat{u} \Leftrightarrow \hat{q} = \left( \frac{1}{L s^2 + R s + \frac{1}{C}} \right) \hat{u}$$

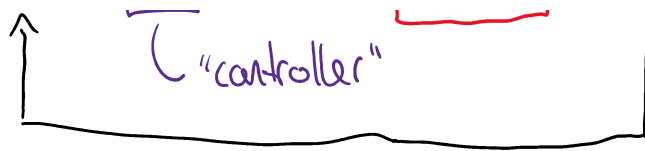
"frequency domain" model

$$= \underbrace{\left( G(s) \right)}_{\text{"transfer function"}} \hat{u}$$

(d) block diagram

(e) feedback control

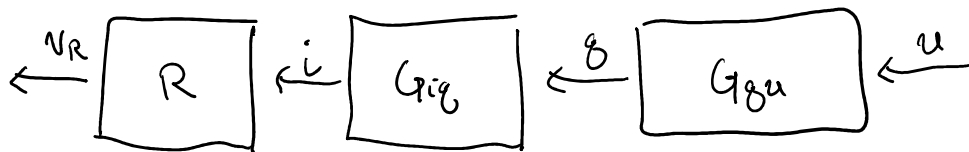




\* our job: design C so that feedback interconnection behaves the way we want

Q: what about using  $v_R$  as output from circuit?

A: I'm bad at circuit analysis, so I'll think of it from a systems perspective:



$$g = \left( \frac{1}{Ls^2 + Rs + 1/C} \right) u \quad v_R = iR \quad i = \frac{dg}{dt} \leadsto s \cdot g = G_{ig}(s) \cdot g$$

$$= G_{gu}(s) \cdot u$$

$$\frac{\hat{v}_R}{\hat{u}} = R \cdot G_{ig} \cdot G_{gu} \cdot u = \left( \frac{Rs}{Ls^2 + Rs + 1/C} \right) \cdot u$$