

Horizontal Sorting I

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Horizontal Sorting II

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Horizontal Sorting III

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Horizontal Sorting IV

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Horizontal Sorting V

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= v_I + v_3 \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ v_2 &= u_4 + v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ i_I &= i_2 + i_3 + i_C \\ i_4 &= i_L + i_2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= v_I + v_3 \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ v_2 &= u_4 + v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ i_I &= i_2 + i_3 + i_C \\ i_4 &= i_L + i_2 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Horizontal Sorting VI

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= v_I + v_3 \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ v_2 &= u_4 + v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ i_I &= i_2 + i_3 + i_C \\ i_4 &= i_L + i_2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= v_I + v_3 \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ v_2 &= u_4 + v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ i_I &= i_2 + i_3 + i_C \\ i_4 &= i_L + i_2 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Horizontal Sorting VII

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= R_I \cdot i_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= R_3 \cdot i_3 \\ v_L &= L \cdot \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ i_C &= C \cdot \frac{dv_3}{dt} \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= v_I + v_3 \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ v_2 &= u_4 + v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ i_I &= i_2 + i_3 + i_C \\ i_4 &= i_L + i_2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ v_I &= v_I / R_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ v_3 &= v_3 / R_3 \\ i_0 &= i_0 / R_3 \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} &= v_L / L \\ \frac{dv_3}{dt} &= i_C / C \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= u_0 - v_3 \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ u_4 &= v_2 - v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ i_I &= i_2 + i_3 + i_C \\ i_2 &= i_4 - i_0 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Problems III

1. Write down all of the equations that you need to describe this circuit mathematically. You may use either the technique involving potentials or that involving mesh equations.
2. Sort the equation system horizontally.
3. Sort the horizontally sorted equation system vertically.
4. Convert the horizontally and vertically sorted equation system to state-space form.

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Vertical Sorting I

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ i_I &= v_I / R_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ i_3 &= v_3 / R_3 \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} &= v_L / L \\ \frac{dv_3}{dt} &= i_C / C \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ i_3 &= v_3 / R_3 \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} &= v_L / L \\ \frac{dv_3}{dt} &= i_C / C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_I &= u_0 - v_3 \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ u_4 &= v_2 - v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ i_C &= i_I - i_2 - i_3 \\ i_2 &= i_4 - i_L \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Vertical Sorting II

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ i_3 &= v_3 / R_3 \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} &= v_L / L \\ \frac{dv_3}{dt} &= i_C / C \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ i_3 &= v_3 / R_3 \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ v_1 &= u_0 - v_3 \\ i_2 &= i_4 - i_L \\ i_1 &= v_I / R_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{di_L}{dt} &= v_L / L \\ \frac{dv_3}{dt} &= i_C / C \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ u_4 &= v_2 - v_3 \\ i_2 &= i_4 - i_L \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ i_C &= i_I - i_2 - i_3 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Vertical Sorting III

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ i_3 &= v_3 / R_3 \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \\ v_I &= u_0 - v_3 \\ i_2 &= i_4 - i_L \\ i_1 &= v_I / R_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ i_3 &= v_3 / R_3 \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \\ v_I &= u_0 - v_3 \\ i_2 &= i_4 - i_L \\ i_1 &= v_I / R_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Vertical Sorting IV

$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ i_3 &= v_3 / R_3 \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ u_4 &= v_2 - v_3 \\ i_2 &= i_4 - i_L \\ i_1 &= v_I / R_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \end{aligned}$$



$$\begin{aligned} u_0 &= f_I(t) \\ i_3 &= v_3 / R_3 \\ i_4 &= 4 \cdot v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ u_4 &= v_2 - v_3 \\ i_2 &= i_4 - i_L \\ i_1 &= v_I / R_I \\ v_2 &= R_2 \cdot i_2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_L &= v_I + v_2 \\ u_4 &= v_2 - v_3 \\ i_0 &= i_I + i_L \\ i_C &= i_I - i_2 - i_3 \\ \frac{di_L}{dt} &= v_L / L \\ \frac{dv_3}{dt} &= i_C / C \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Vertical Sorting V

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{u}_0 = f_I(t) & \mathbf{v}_L = \mathbf{v}_I + \mathbf{v}_2 \\ \mathbf{i}_3 = \mathbf{v}_3 / R_3 & \mathbf{u}_4 = \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_3 \\ \mathbf{i}_4 = 4 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 & \mathbf{i}_0 = \mathbf{i}_I + \mathbf{i}_L \\ \mathbf{v}_I = \mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_3 & \mathbf{i}_C = \mathbf{i}_I - \mathbf{i}_2 - \mathbf{i}_3 \\ \mathbf{i}_2 = \mathbf{i}_4 - \mathbf{i}_L & \frac{d\mathbf{i}_L}{dt} = \mathbf{v}_L / L \\ \mathbf{i}_I = \mathbf{v}_I / R_I & \frac{d\mathbf{v}_3}{dt} = \mathbf{i}_C / C \\ \mathbf{v}_2 = R_2 \cdot \mathbf{i}_2 & \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{u}_0 = f_I(t) & \mathbf{v}_L = \mathbf{v}_I + \mathbf{v}_2 \\ \mathbf{i}_3 = \mathbf{v}_3 / R_3 & \mathbf{u}_4 = \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_3 \\ \mathbf{i}_4 = 4 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 & \mathbf{i}_0 = \mathbf{i}_I + \mathbf{i}_L \\ \mathbf{v}_I = \mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_3 & \mathbf{i}_C = \mathbf{i}_I - \mathbf{i}_2 - \mathbf{i}_3 \\ \mathbf{i}_2 = \mathbf{i}_4 - \mathbf{i}_L & \frac{d\mathbf{i}_L}{dt} = \mathbf{v}_L / L \\ \mathbf{i}_I = \mathbf{v}_I / R_I & \frac{d\mathbf{v}_3}{dt} = \mathbf{i}_C / C \\ \mathbf{v}_2 = R_2 \cdot \mathbf{i}_2 & \end{array}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Problems IV

1. Write down all of the equations that you need to describe this circuit mathematically. You may use either the technique involving potentials or that involving mesh equations.
2. Sort the equation system horizontally.
3. Sort the horizontally sorted equation system vertically.
4. Convert the horizontally and vertically sorted equation system to state-space form.

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

State-space Description I

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{u}_0 = f_I(t) & \mathbf{v}_L = \mathbf{v}_I + \mathbf{v}_2 \\ \mathbf{i}_3 = \mathbf{v}_3 / R_3 & \mathbf{u}_4 = \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_3 \\ \mathbf{i}_4 = 4 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 & \mathbf{i}_0 = \mathbf{i}_I + \mathbf{i}_L \\ \mathbf{v}_I = \mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_3 & \mathbf{i}_C = \mathbf{i}_I - \mathbf{i}_2 - \mathbf{i}_3 \\ \mathbf{i}_2 = \mathbf{i}_4 - \mathbf{i}_L & \frac{d\mathbf{i}_L}{dt} = \mathbf{v}_L / L \\ \mathbf{i}_I = \mathbf{v}_I / R_I & \frac{d\mathbf{v}_3}{dt} = \mathbf{i}_C / C \\ \mathbf{v}_2 = R_2 \cdot \mathbf{i}_2 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathbf{i}_L}{dt} &= \mathbf{v}_L / L \\ &= (\mathbf{v}_I + \mathbf{v}_2) / L \\ &= \mathbf{v}_I / L + \mathbf{v}_2 / L \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_3) / L + (\mathbf{R}_2 / L) \cdot \mathbf{i}_2 \\ &= \mathbf{u}_0 / L - \mathbf{v}_3 / L + (\mathbf{R}_2 / L) \cdot (\mathbf{i}_4 - \mathbf{i}_L) \\ &= \mathbf{u}_0 / L - \mathbf{v}_3 / L + (4\mathbf{R}_2 / L) \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 \\ &\quad - (\mathbf{R}_2 / L) \cdot \mathbf{i}_L \\ &= -(\mathbf{R}_2 / L) \cdot \mathbf{i}_L + (4\mathbf{R}_2 / L - 1/L) \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 \\ &\quad + (1/L) \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

State-space Description II

$$\begin{array}{ll} \mathbf{u}_0 = f_I(t) & \mathbf{v}_L = \mathbf{v}_I + \mathbf{v}_2 \\ \mathbf{i}_3 = \mathbf{v}_3 / R_3 & \mathbf{u}_4 = \mathbf{v}_2 - \mathbf{v}_3 \\ \mathbf{i}_4 = 4 \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 & \mathbf{i}_0 = \mathbf{i}_I + \mathbf{i}_L \\ \mathbf{v}_I = \mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_3 & \mathbf{i}_C = \mathbf{i}_I - \mathbf{i}_2 - \mathbf{i}_3 \\ \mathbf{i}_2 = \mathbf{i}_4 - \mathbf{i}_L & \frac{d\mathbf{i}_L}{dt} = \mathbf{v}_L / L \\ \mathbf{i}_I = \mathbf{v}_I / R_I & \frac{d\mathbf{v}_3}{dt} = \mathbf{i}_C / C \\ \mathbf{v}_2 = R_2 \cdot \mathbf{i}_2 & \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\mathbf{v}_3}{dt} &= \mathbf{i}_C / C \\ &= (\mathbf{i}_I - \mathbf{i}_2 - \mathbf{i}_3) / C \\ &= \mathbf{v}_I / (R_I \cdot C) - (\mathbf{i}_4 - \mathbf{i}_L) / C \\ &\quad - \mathbf{v}_3 / (R_3 \cdot C) \\ &= (\mathbf{u}_0 - \mathbf{v}_3) / (R_I \cdot C) - (4/C) \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 \\ &\quad + (I/C) \cdot \mathbf{i}_L - \mathbf{v}_3 / (R_3 \cdot C) \\ &= (I/C) \cdot \mathbf{i}_L \\ &\quad - (I/(R_I \cdot C)) + 1/(R_3 \cdot C) + 4/C \cdot \mathbf{v}_3 \\ &\quad + 1/(R_I \cdot C) \cdot \mathbf{u}_0 \end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

State-space Description III

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{di_L}{dt} &= -(R_2/L) \cdot i_L + (4R_2/L - 1/L) \cdot v_3 + (1/L) \cdot u_0 \\ \frac{dv_3}{dt} &= (I/C) \cdot i_L - (I/(R_I \cdot C) + I/(R_3 \cdot C) + 4/C) \cdot v_3 + I/(R_I \cdot C) \cdot u_0\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ \frac{dv_3}{dt} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R_2}{L} & \left[\frac{4R_2}{L} - \frac{1}{L} \right] \\ \frac{1}{C} & -\left[\frac{1}{R_I \cdot C} + \frac{1}{R_3 \cdot C} + \frac{4}{C} \right] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_L \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{R_I \cdot C} \end{bmatrix} \cdot u_0$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

State-space Description IV

$$\begin{aligned}\begin{bmatrix} \frac{di_L}{dt} \\ \frac{dv_3}{dt} \end{bmatrix} &= \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{R_2}{L} & \left[\frac{4R_2}{L} - \frac{1}{L} \right] \\ \frac{1}{C} & -\left[\frac{1}{R_I \cdot C} + \frac{1}{R_3 \cdot C} + \frac{4}{C} \right] \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_L \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{L} \\ \frac{1}{R_I \cdot C} \end{bmatrix} \cdot u_0 \\ v_3 &= \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} i_L \\ v_3 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

Problems V

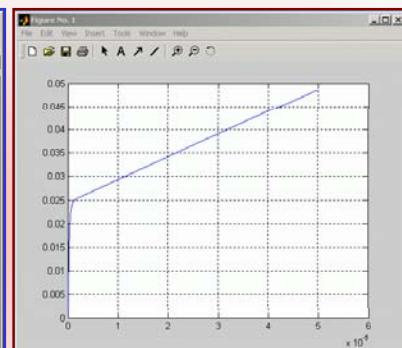
5. Program the state-space model in Matlab.
6. Simulate the circuit across **50 μsec** of simulated time, und plot the variable v_3 as a function of time. You may assume that the initial Voltage across the capacitance and the initial current through the inductivity are equal to **0.0**.

September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation

```
R1 = 100; R2 = 100; R3 = 20;
C = 1e-6; L = 0.01;
RIC = 1/(RIC); R3C = 1/(R3*C);
Linr = 1/L; Cinr = 1/C;
a11 = -R2*Linr;
a12 = (4*R2 - 1)*Linr;
a21 = Cinr;
a22 = -(RIC + R3C + 4*Cinr);
A = [ a11 , a12 ; a21 , a22 ];
b = [ Linr : RIC ];
c = [ 0 , 1 ];
d = 0;
S = ss(A,b,c,d);
t = [ 0 : 5e-8 : 5e-5 ];
u = 10*ones(size(t));
x0 = zeros(2,1);
y = lsim(S,u,t,x0);
plot(t,y)
grid on
return
21
```



September 27, 2012

© Prof. Dr. François E. Cellier

Start of Presentation