Signals and Systems

Fourier Transform: Solving differential equations when the input is periodic

ECE 111 Introduction to ECE

Jake Glower - Week #17

Please visit Bison Academy for corresponding lecture notes, homework sets, and solutions

Transfer Function for a Winkessel Model

Winkessel Model

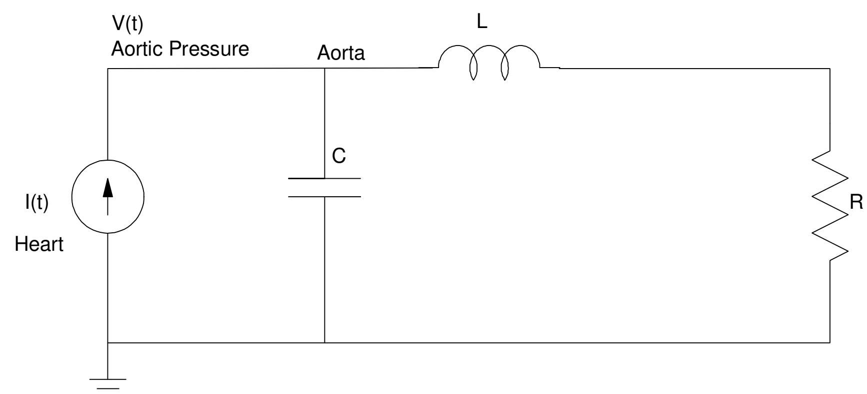
- Models the cardiovascular system
- Given I(t), determine the V(t)
- Given aortic flow (AOF), determine aortic pressure (AOP)

Phasors and s-Notation

$$R \to R$$

$$L \to j\omega L = Ls$$

$$C \to \frac{1}{j\omega C} = \frac{1}{Cs}$$



The resistance of the above circuit is then

$$Z = \left(\frac{1}{1/Cs} + \frac{1}{Ls+R}\right)^{-1} = \left(\frac{Ls+R}{CLs^2+CRs+1}\right)$$

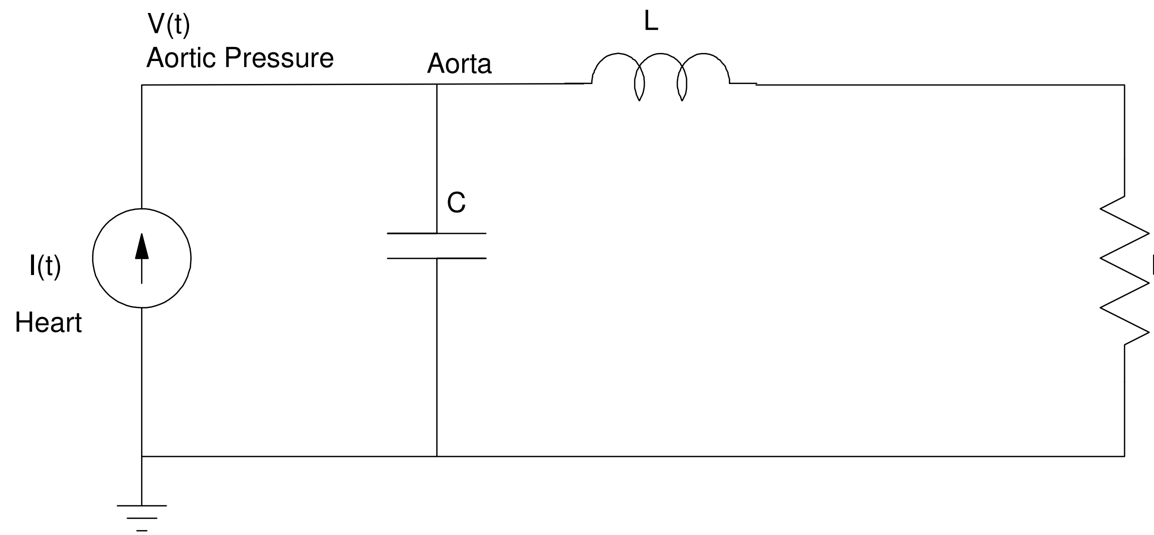
Winkessel Model:

Assume

- R = 1
- L = 0.1
- C = 1

you get

$$V = \left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right) I$$



Given I(t), determine V(t)

Case 1: Sinusoidal Input

Assume

$$I(t) = 3\sin(10t)$$

This is a phasor problem.

$$I(t) = 0 - j3$$

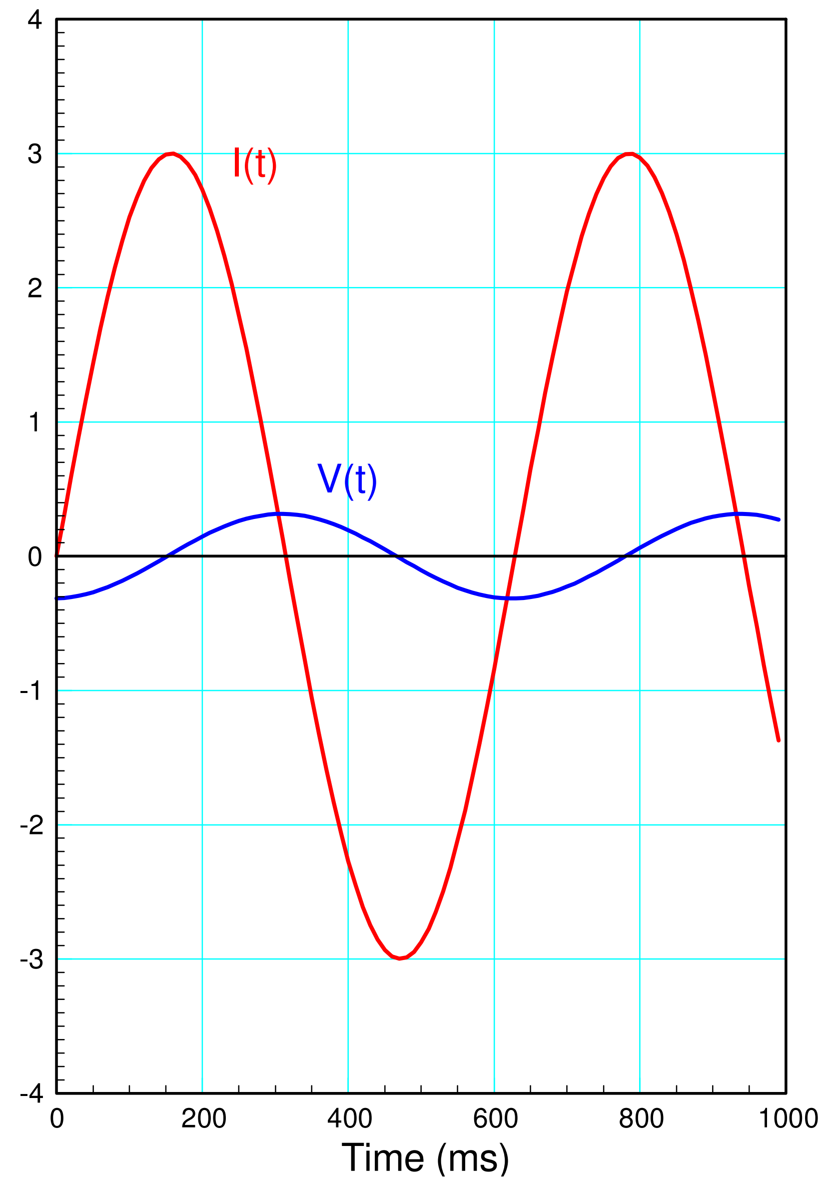
$$s = j10$$

$$V = \left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right)_{s=j10} \cdot (0 - j3)$$

$$V = -0.3149 - 0.0166i$$

meaning

$$v(t) = -0.3149\cos(10t) + 0.0166\sin(10t)$$



Case 2: Input is Periodic but Not a Sinusoid

- What do you do when i(t) is *not* a sinusoid?

Find V(t) when

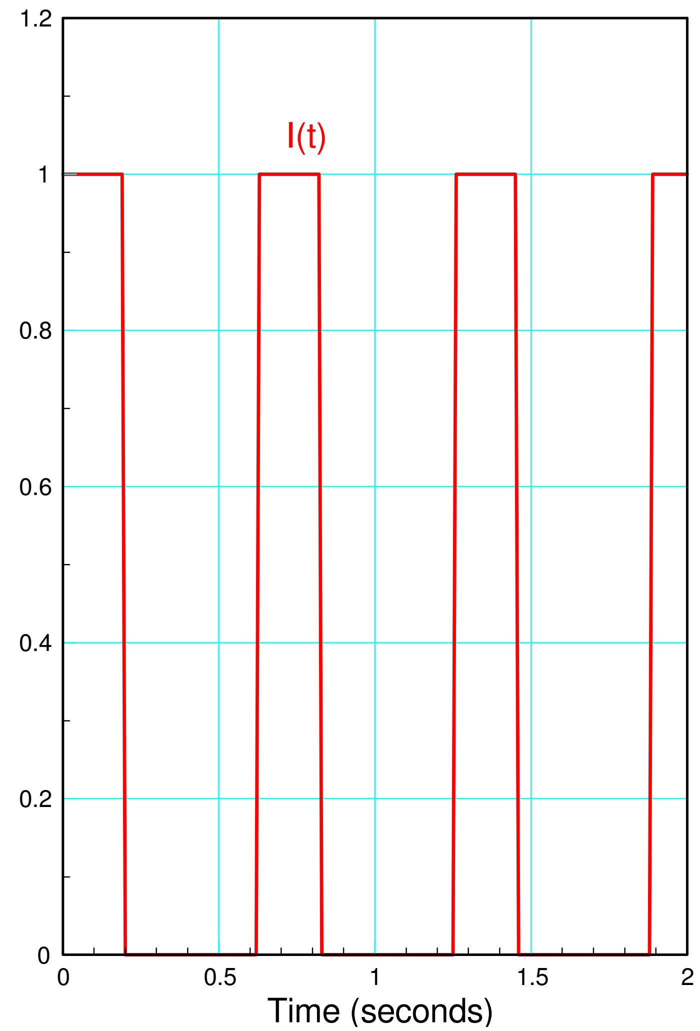
$$V = \left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right) I$$

I(t) is periodic every $\frac{2\pi}{10}$ seconds

$$I\left(t + \frac{2\pi}{10}\right) = I(t)$$

and

$$I(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < t < 0.2 \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$



Solution: Fourier Transform

Assume

$$x(t) = x(t+T)$$

then

$$x(t) = a_0 + \sum a_n \cos(n\omega_0 t) + b_n \sin(n\omega_0 t)$$

where

$$\omega_0 = \frac{2\pi}{T}$$

Translation:

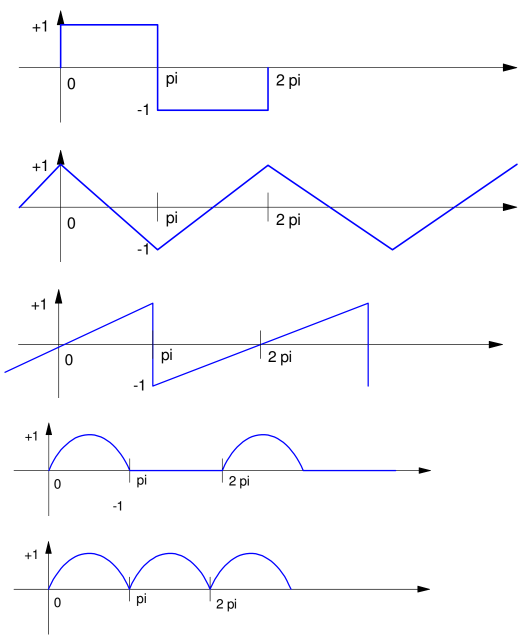
- A signal made up of signals which are periodic in time T is also periodic in time T (duh)
- A signal which is periodic in time T is made up of harmonics

Problem: How to go right to left

Add up a bunch of periodic signals and the result is periodic

Adjust the amplitudes of the sine & cosine terms to get different waveforms.

Table of Fourier Transforms (CRC Handbook of Mathematics)



$$\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{\text{n odd}} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sin(nt)$$

$$\frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{\text{n odd}} \left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \cos(nt)$$

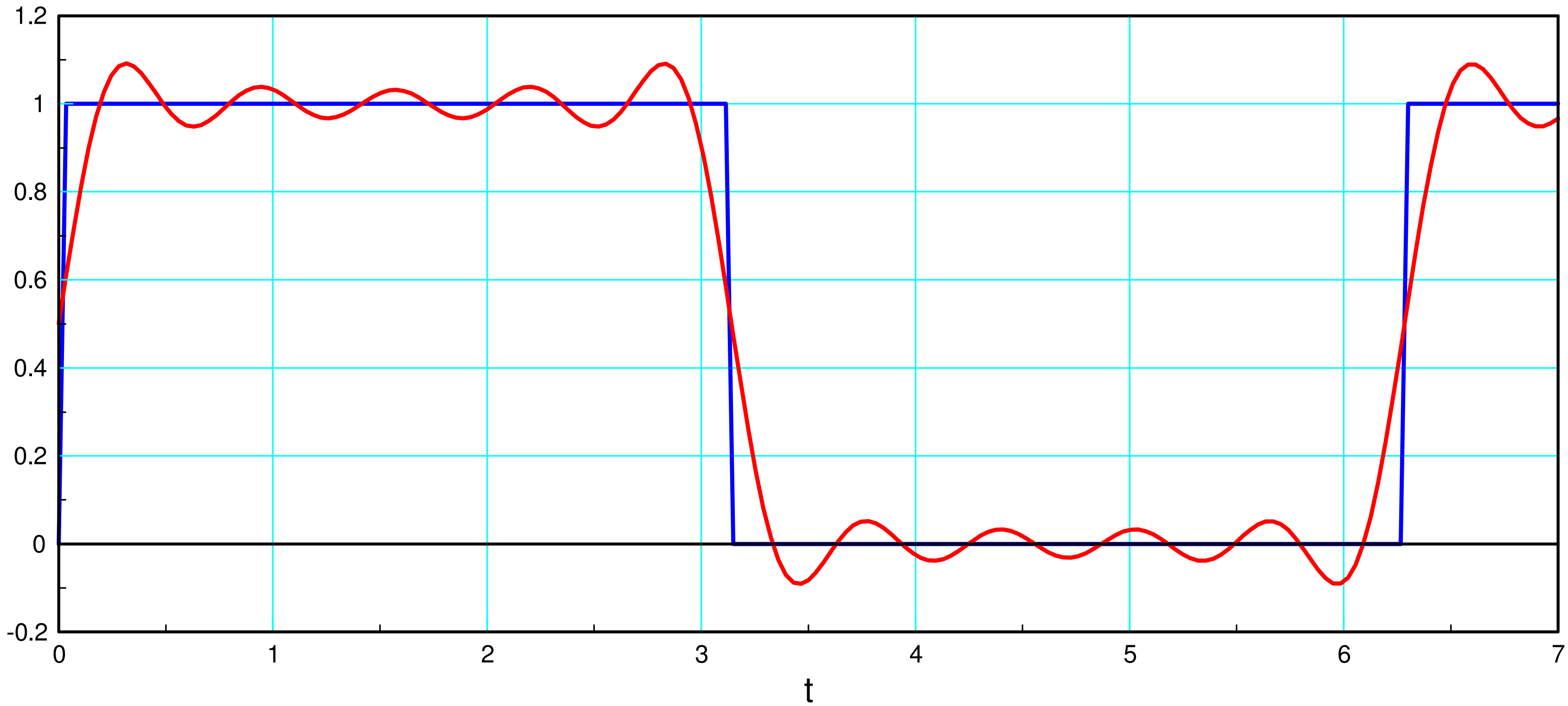
$$\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n} (-1)^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \sin(nt)$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}\sin(x) - \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{\text{n even}} \frac{1}{n^2-1} \cos(nt)$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{\text{n even}} \frac{1}{n^2-1} \cos(nt)$$

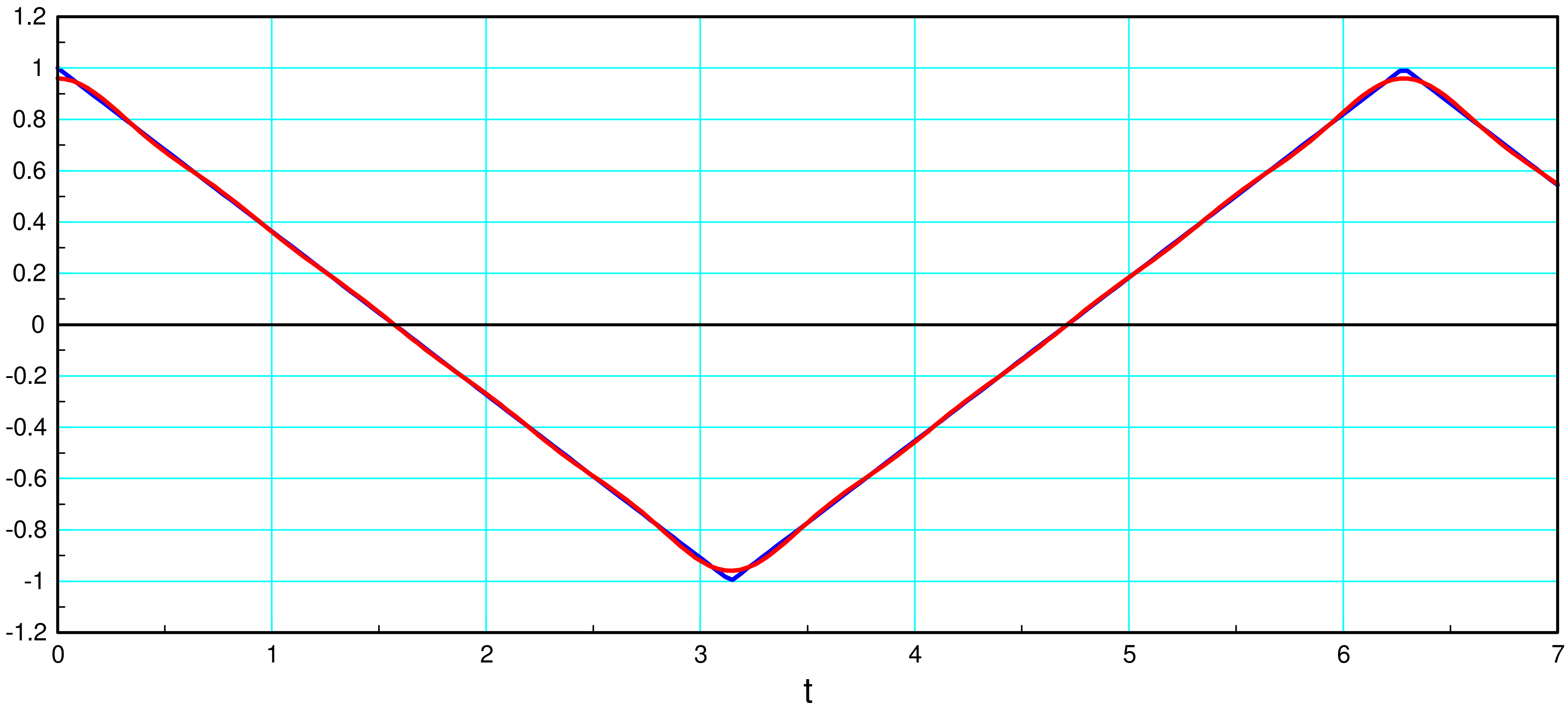
Example: Square Wave

- $x(t) = 0.5 + \sum_{\text{n odd}} \frac{2}{\pi n} \sin(nt)$
- n = 9 (red) & infinity (blue)



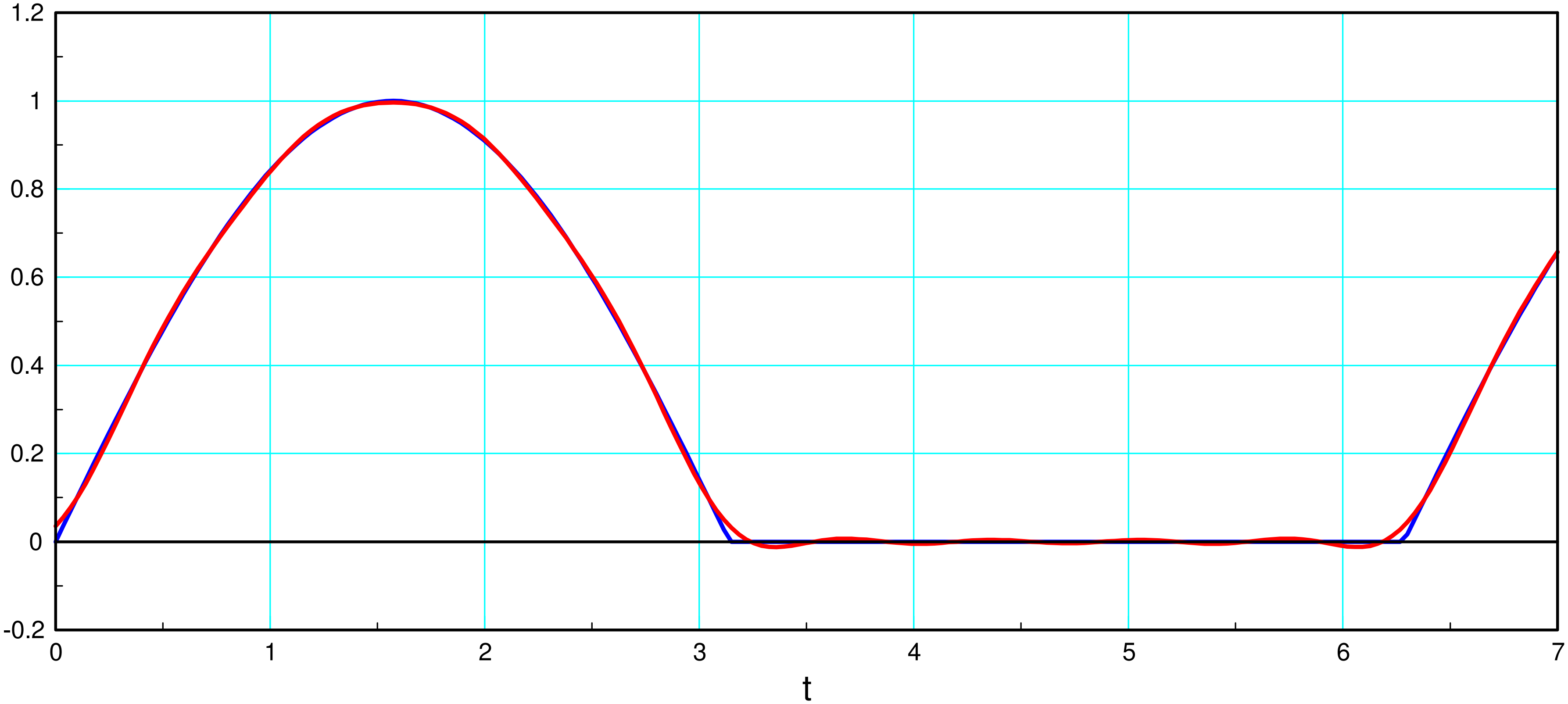
Example: Triangle Wave

- $x(t) = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{\text{n odd}}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos(nt)$
- n = 9 (red) & infinity (blue)



Example: 1/2 Wave Rectified Sine Wave

- $x(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2}\sin(x) - \frac{2}{\pi}\sum_{\text{n even}} \frac{1}{n^2-1}\cos(nt)$
- n = 9 (red) & infinity (blue)



Problem: How to go from left to right

Solution #1: Least Squares

Approximate I(t) as

$$I(t) \approx a_0 + a_1 \cos(10t) + b_1 \sin(10t) + a_2 \cos(20t) + b_2 \sin(20t) + \ldots$$

Lease Squares Solution:

$$I(t) \approx \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cos(10t) & \sin(10t) & \cos(20t) & \sin(20t) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ b_1 \\ a_2 \\ b_2 \end{bmatrix}$$

In matrix form

$$Y = BA$$

$$B^T Y = B^T BA$$

$$A = (B^T B)^{-1} B^T Y$$

In Matlab:

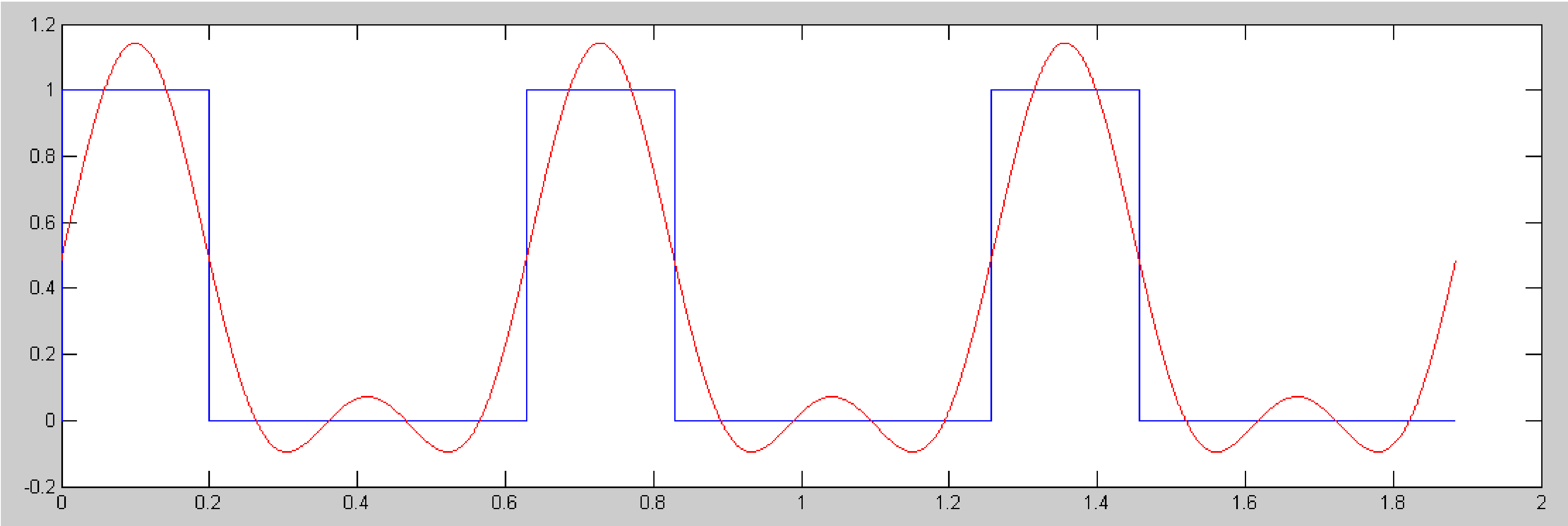
```
t = [0:0.0001:1]' * 2*pi/10;
I = 1 .* (t < 0.2);

B = [t.^0, cos(10*t), sin(10*t), cos(20*t), sin(20*t)];
A = inv(B'*B)*B'*I

a0    0.3186
a1    0.2895
b1    0.4513
a2   -0.1208
b2    0.2634
```

$$I(t) \approx 0.3186 + 0.2895\cos(10t) - 0.4513\sin(10t) - 0.1208\cos(20t) - 0.2634\sin(20t)$$

```
plot(t,I,t,B*A);
```



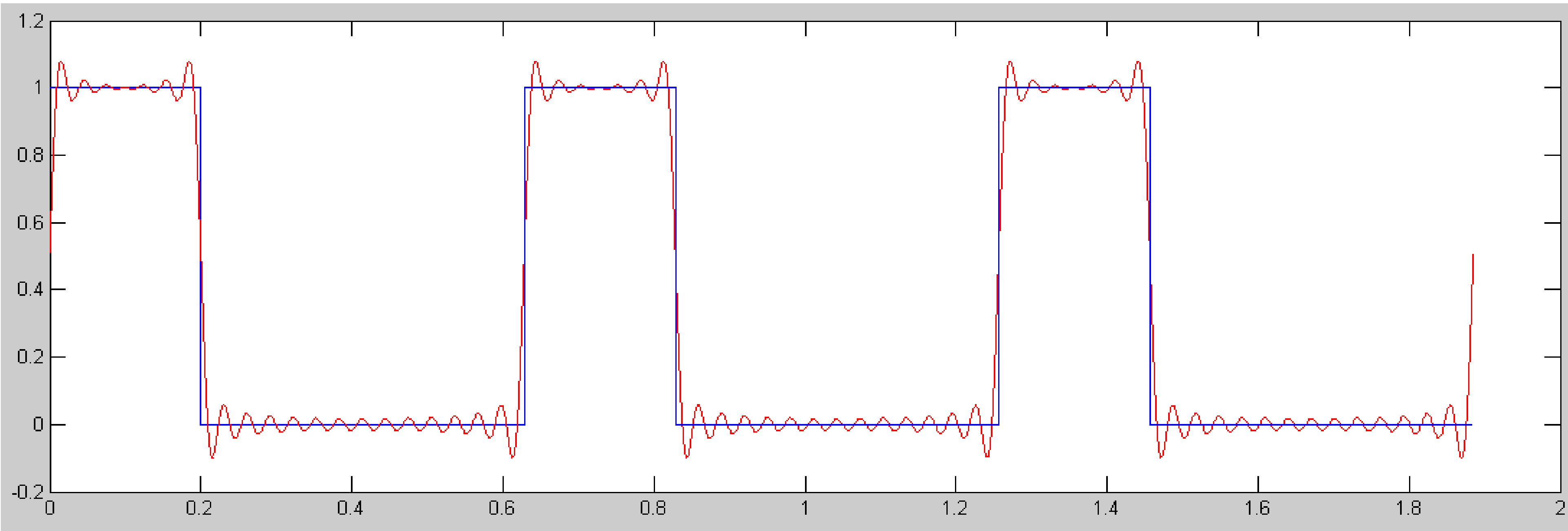
3-Cycles for I(t) (blue) and it's approximation using 5 terms (red): DC + 10 rad/sec + 20 rad/sec terms

What this means is

$$I(t) \approx 0.3186 + 0.2895\cos(10t) - 0.4513\sin(10t) - 0.1208\cos(20t) - 0.2634\sin(20t)$$

Note: The approximation gets better if you add more terms:

- 20 terms



3-Cycles for I(t) (blue) and it's approximation using 20 harmonics (40 terms + DC - red)

Solution 2: Fourier Transform

Express I(t) as

$$I(t) \approx a_0 + a_{10}\cos(10t) + b_{10}\sin(10t) + a_{20}\cos(20t) + b_{20}\sin(20t)$$

a0:

$$avg(\cos(at)) = 0$$

$$avg(\sin(at)) = 0$$

You can thus determine the DC term (a0) by

$$\boxed{a_0 = avg(I(t))}$$

a10 and b10, a20 and b20, etc:

$$avg(\sin(at)\cdot\cos(bt)) = 0$$

$$avg(\sin(at)\cdot\sin(bt)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & a = b \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

$$avg(\cos(at)\cdot\cos(bt)) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & a = b \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases}$$

Thus

$$a_{10} = 2\cdot avg(\cos(10t)\cdot I(t))$$
$$b_{10} = 2\cdot avg(\sin(10t)\cdot I(t))$$

$$a_{20} = 2\cdot avg(\cos(20t)\cdot I(t))$$
$$b_{20} = 2\cdot avg(\sin(20t)\cdot I(t))$$

In Matlab:

- Same answer as before - just easier

```
>> a0 = mean(I)

    0.3186

>> a10 = 2*mean(cos(10*t) .* I)

    0.2896

>> b10 = 2*mean(sin(10*t) .* I)

    0.4513

>> a20 = 2*mean(cos(20*t) .* I)

   -0.1207

>> b20 = 2*mean(sin(20*t) .* I)

    0.2634
```

Net Result

- Least squares and Fourier transform are the same thing

I(t) has three terms

- A DC term:

$$I_0(t) \approx 0.3186$$

- A term at 10 rad/sec

$$I_{10}(t) \approx 0.2895\cos(10t) - 0.4513\sin(10t)$$

- A term at 20 rad/sec

$$I_{20}(t) \approx 0.1208\cos(20t) - 0.2634\sin(20t)$$

	a0	a1	b1	a2	b2
Least Squares Solution	0.3186	0.2895	0.4513	-0.1208	0.2634
Fourier Transform Solution	0.3186	0.2896	0.4513	-0.1207	0.2634

Finding V(t):

Use superposition

$$f(a+b+c)=f(a)+f(b)+f(c)$$

$$V=\left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right)(I_0+I_{10}+I_{20})$$

$$=\left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right)I_0+\left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right)I_{10}+\left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right)I_{20}$$

Treat this as three separate problems

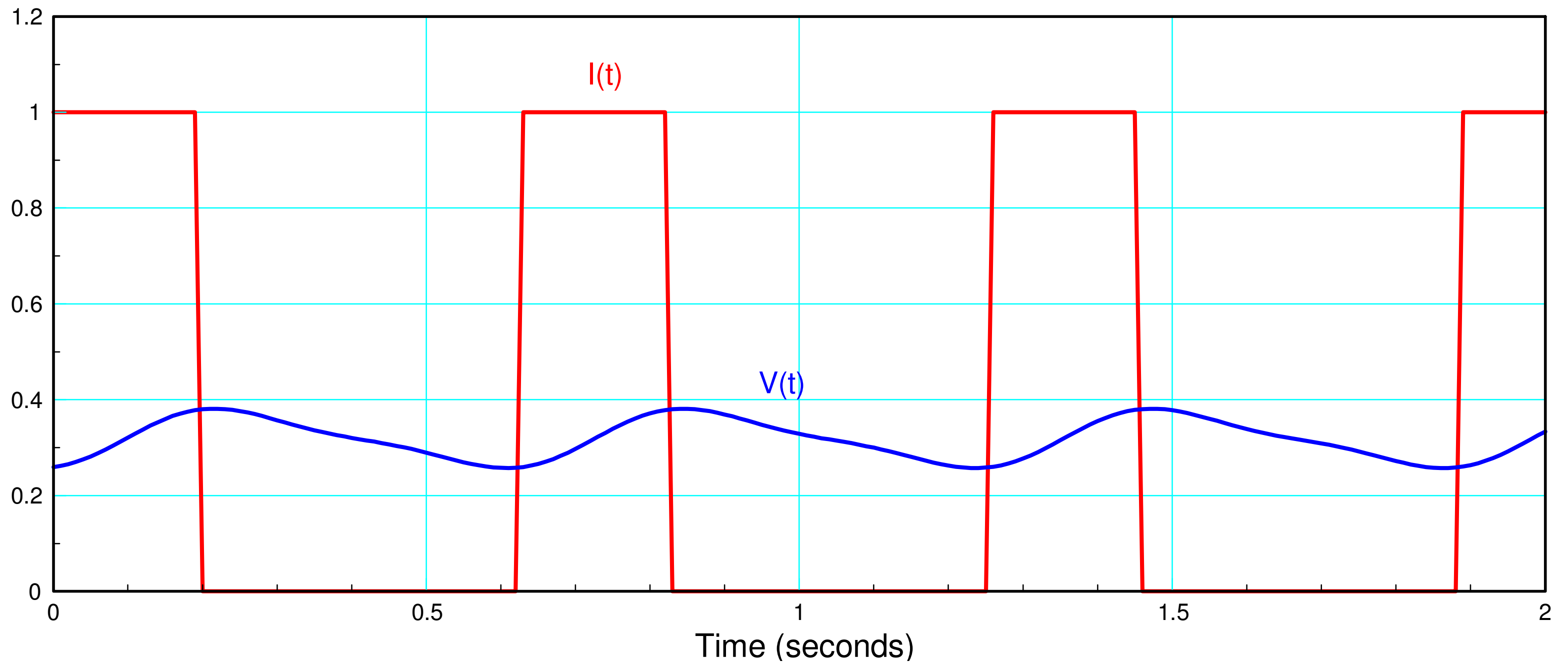
- Then add the results togetther

	$I_0(t)$	$I_{10}(t)$	$I_{20}(t)$
Frequency: s	s = 0	s = j10	s = j20
i(t)	0.3186	0.2895 cos(10t) - 0.4513 sin(10t)	-0.1208 cos(20t) - 0.2634 sin(20t)
I Phasor Form	0.3186	0.2895 + j0.4513	-0.1201 + j0.2634
$Z = \left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right)$	1.000	0.0055 - j0.1050	0.0005 - j0.0510
V Phasor Form	0.3186	0.0490 - j0.0279	0.0135 - j0.0060
v(t)	0.3186	0.0490 cos(10t) + 0.0279 sin(10t)	0.0135 cos(20t) - 0.0060 sin(20t)

Net Result

- Add all of the terms together

$$v(t) = v_0 + v_{10} + v_{20}$$
$$= 0.3186$$
$$+0.0490\cos(10t) + 0.0279\sin(10t)$$
$$+0.0135\cos(20t) - 0.0060\sin(20t)$$



Matlab Solution:

DC

$$I_0(t) = 0.3186$$

Using phasor analysis

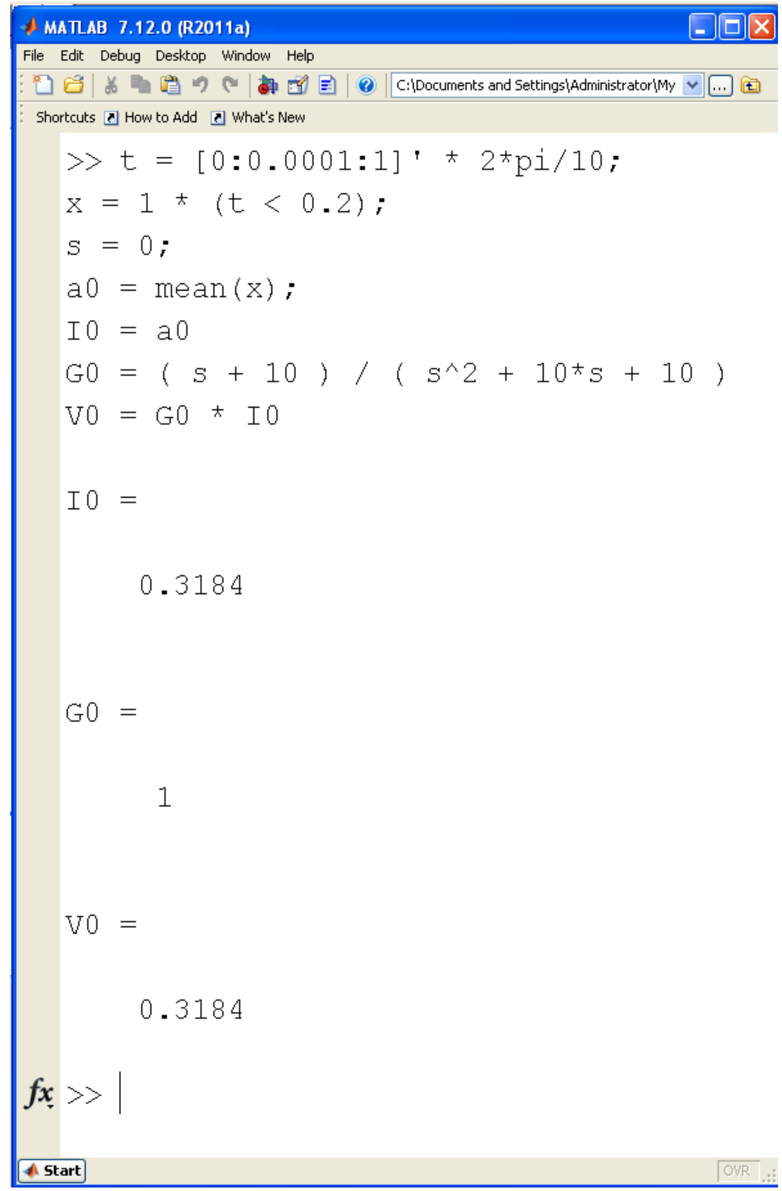
$$I = 0.3186$$

$$s = 0$$

$$V = \left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10} \right)_{s=0} \cdot I$$

$$V = (1) \cdot (0.3184)$$

$$v_0(t) = 0.3184$$



10 rad/sec

$$I_{10}(t) = 0.2895\cos(10t) - 0.4513\sin(10t)$$

Using phasor analysis

$$I = 0.2895 + j0.4513$$

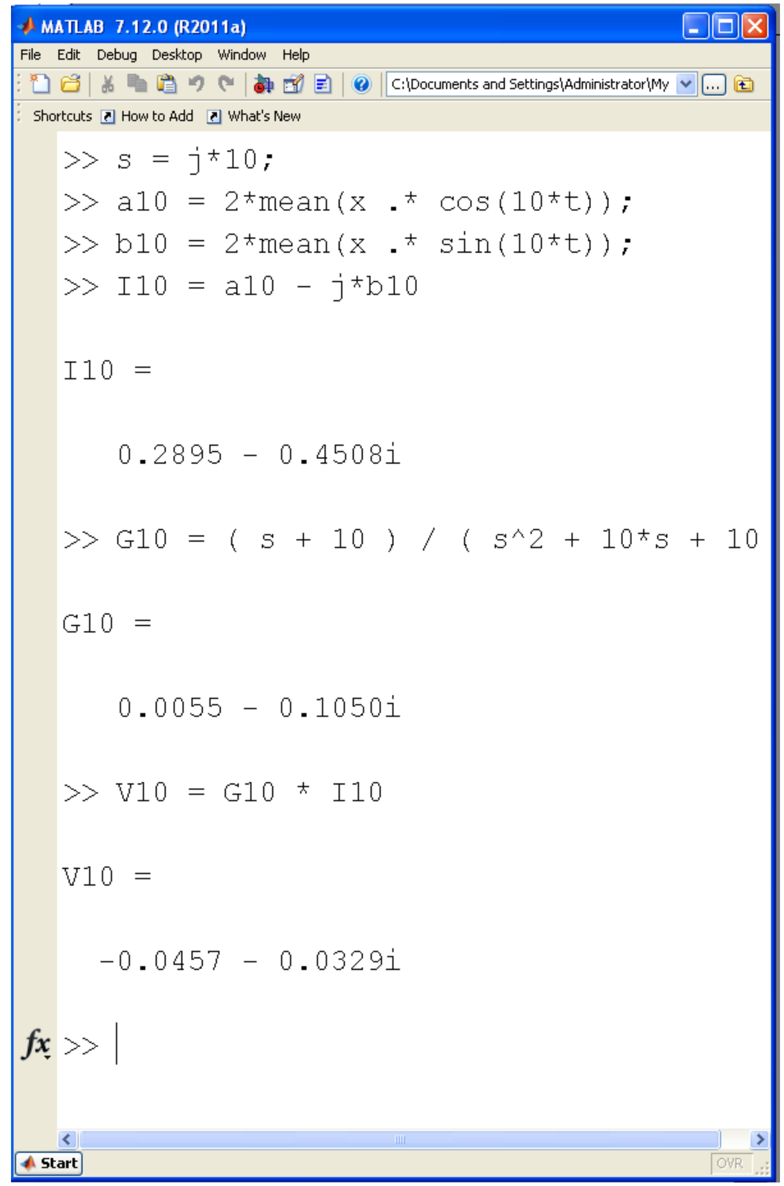
$$s = j10$$

$$V = \left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right)_{s=j10} \cdot I$$

$$V = (0.0055 - j0.1050)\cdot(0.2895 + j0.4513)$$

V =-0.0458 - 0.0329i

$$v_{10} = -0.0458\cos(10t) + 0.0329\sin(10t)$$



20 rad/sec

$$I_{20}(t) = 0.1208\cos(20t) - 0.2634\sin(20t)$$

Using phasor analysis

$$I = 0.1208 + j0.2634$$

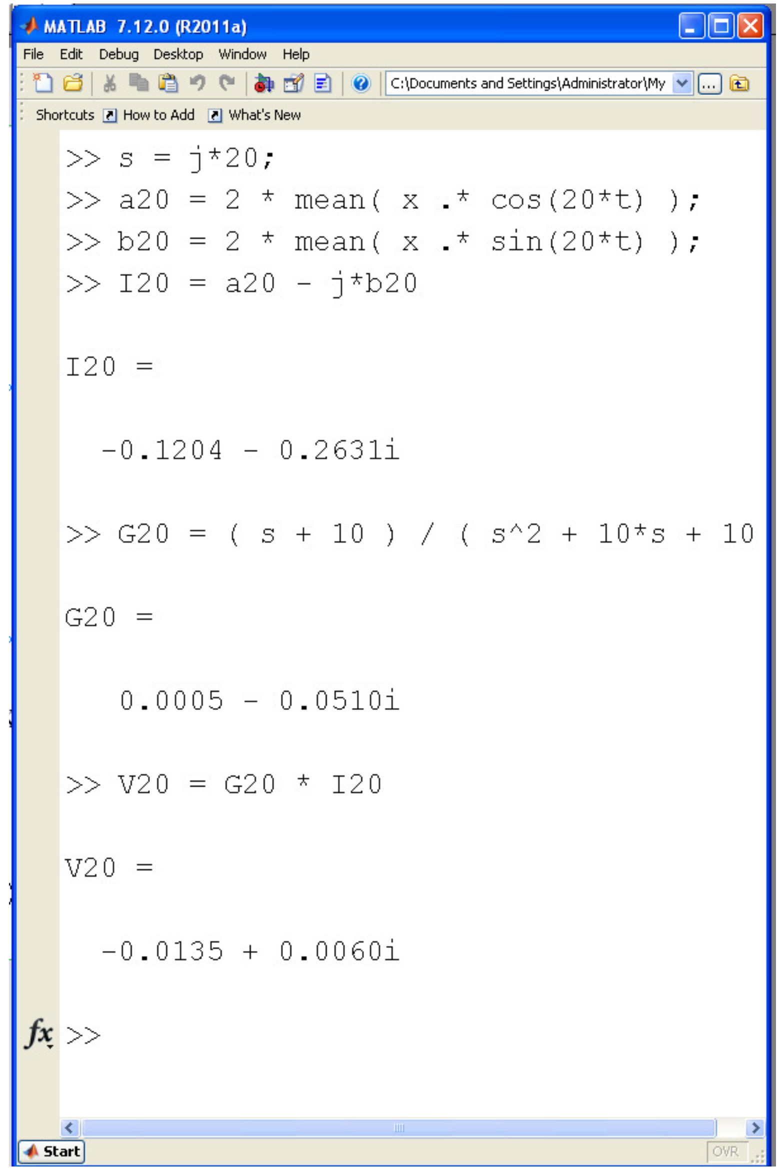
$$s = j20$$

$$V = \left(\frac{s+10}{s^2+10s+10}\right)_{s=j20} \cdot I$$

$$V = (0.0005 - j0.0510) \cdot (0.1208 + j0.2634)$$

$$V = -0.0135 + j0.0060$$

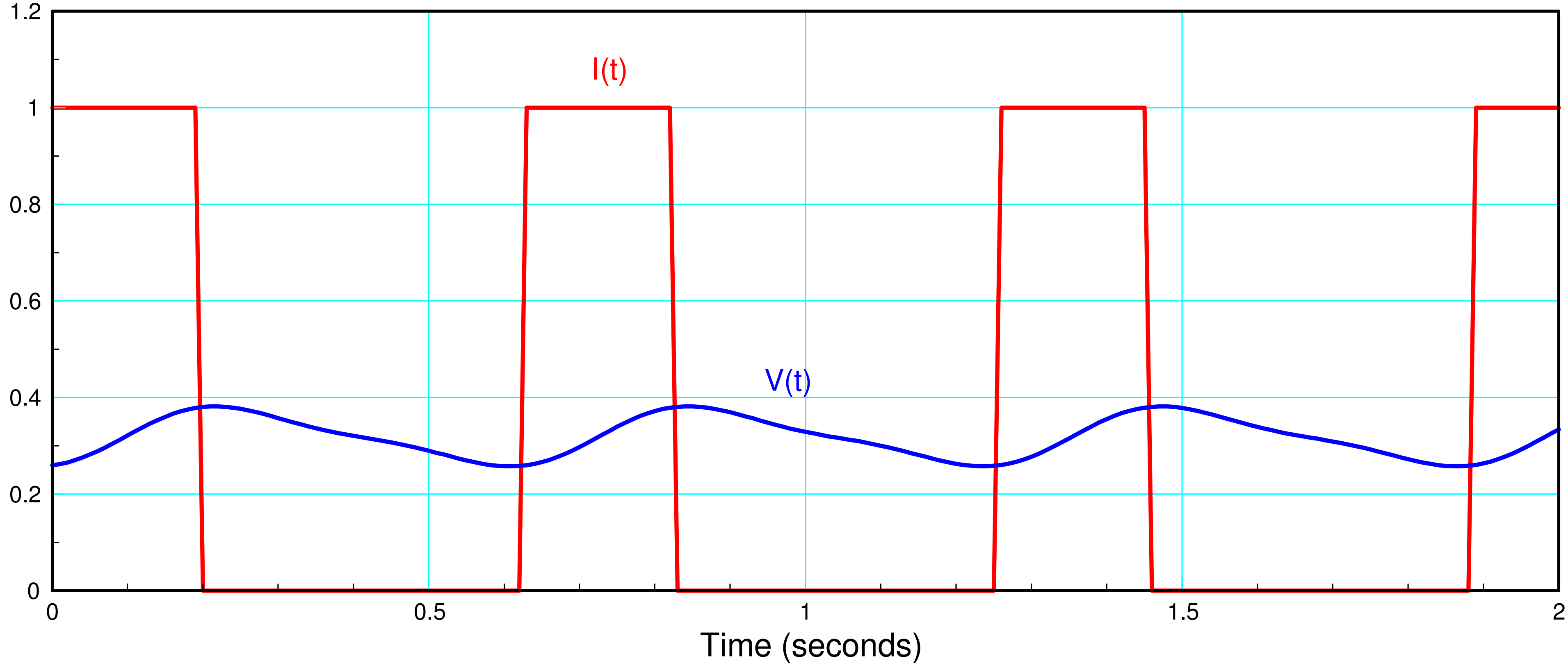
$$v_{20} = -0.0135\cos(20t) - 0.0060\sin(20t)$$



Total Answer:

$$v(t) = v_0(t) + v_{10}(t) + v_{20}(t)$$

$$v(t) = 0.3186 - 0.0458\cos(10t) + 0.0329\sin(10t) - 0.0135\cos(20t) - 0.0060\sin(20t)$$



Handout:

Find y(t)

$$Y = \left(\frac{20}{s+10}\right)X$$

$$x(t) = 2 + 3\cos(4t) + 5\sin(6t)$$

Summary:

With

- Phasors
- Superposition, and
- Fourier Transform

you can solve a circuit with *any* periodic input.