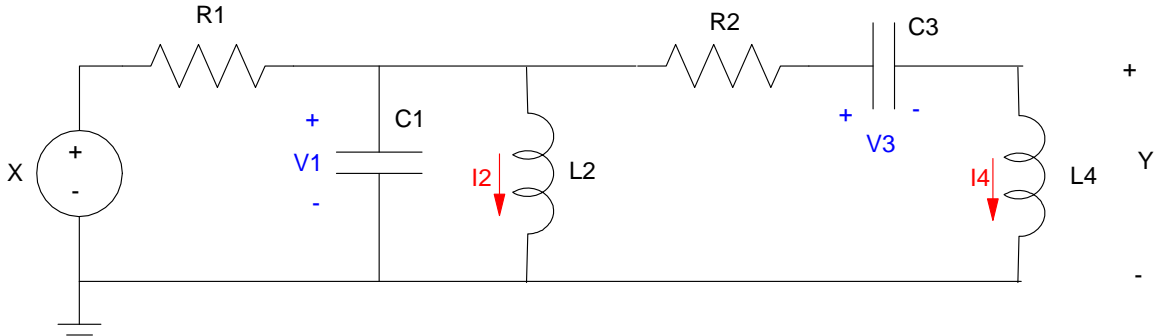


ECE 461 - Solution to Homework Set #5

State-Space, Heat Equation, Wave Equation. - Due Monday, October 5th

1) For the following RLC circuit,



Problem 1: $R = 100 \text{ Ohms}$, $L = 0.1\text{H}$, $C = 100\mu\text{F}$

1a) Express the dynamics of the following circuit in terms of N coupled differential equations.

$$I_1 = C_1 s V_1 = \left(\frac{V_{in} - V_1}{R_1} \right) - I_2 - I_4$$

$$V_2 = L_2 s I_2 = V_1$$

$$I_3 = C_3 s V_3 = I_4$$

$$V_4 = L_4 s I_4 = V_1 - V_3$$

$$y = V_1 - V_3 - I_4 R_2$$

1b) Express the dynamics in state-space form.

$$s \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \\ V_3 \\ I_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-1}{RC_1} & \frac{-1}{C_1} & 0 & \frac{-1}{C_1} \\ \frac{1}{L_2} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{C_3} \\ \frac{1}{L_4} & 0 & \frac{-1}{L_4} & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \\ V_3 \\ I_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{RC_1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} V_{in}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & -1 & -100 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} V_1 \\ I_2 \\ V_3 \\ I_4 \end{bmatrix} + [0] V_{in}$$

1c) Find a 2nd-order model with approximately the same behaviour.

In MATLAB, find the transfer function:

```

-->R = 100;
-->L = 0.1;
-->C = 100e-6;

-->A = [-1/(R*C), -1/C, 0, -1/C; 1/L, 0, 0, 0; 0, 0, 0, 1/C; 1/L, 0, -1/L, 0]

- 100.    - 10000.    0.    - 10000.
  10.      0.         0.      0.
  0.       0.         0.     10000.
  10.      0.        - 10.     0.

-->B = [1/(R*C); 0; 0; 0]

  100.
  0.
  0.
  0.

-->C = [1, 0, -1, 100];
-->D = 0;
-->G = ss(A,B,C,D)

--> zpk(G)

-----
                1111111 s^2
-----
(s+36.09+j508.08)(s+36.09-j508.08)(s+13.91+j95.83)(s+13.91-j95.83)

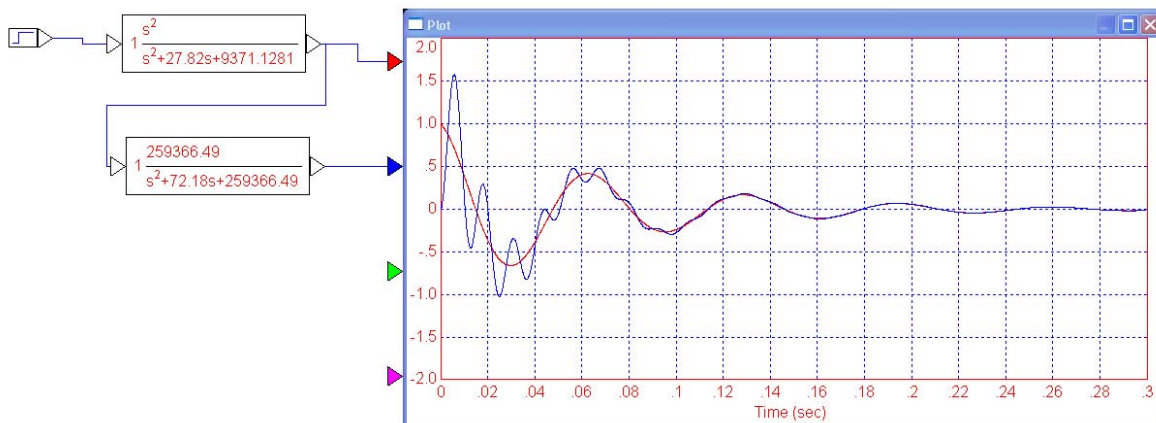
```

Keep the dominant pole and drop the fast poles

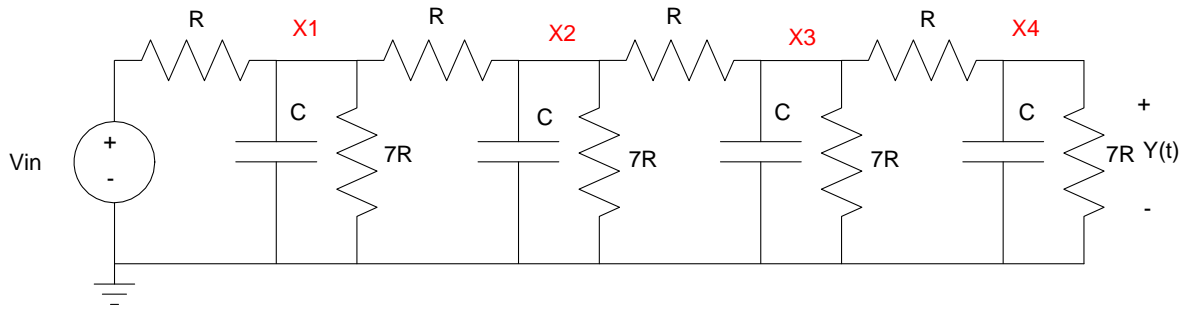
$$G(s) = \left(\frac{259447}{s+36.09 \pm j508.8} \right) \left(\frac{42.8s^2}{s+13.91 \pm j95.83} \right)$$

$$G(s) \approx \left(\frac{42.8s^2}{s+13.91 \pm j95.83} \right)$$

1d) Compare the step responses of your Nth-order system and your 2nd-order model. (scaled by 42.8 so that it plots nicer)



2) For the following RL circuit,



Problem 2: $R = 20\text{k Ohms}$, $C = 10\mu\text{F}$

2a) Express the dynamics of the following system in terms of N coupled differential equations (i.e. write the voltage node equations).

$$\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{7R} + Cs\right)X_1 - \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)V_{in} - \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)X_2 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{7R} + Cs\right)X_2 - \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)X_1 - \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)X_3 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{7R} + Cs\right)X_3 - \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)X_2 - \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)X_4 = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{R} + \frac{1}{7R} + Cs\right)X_4 - \left(\frac{1}{R}\right)X_3 = 0$$

2b) Express the dynamics in state-space form.

$$s \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{-2.143}{RC} & \frac{1}{RC} & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{1}{RC} & \frac{-2.143}{RC} & \frac{1}{RC} & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{RC} & \frac{-2.143}{RC} & \frac{1}{RC} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{1}{RC} & \frac{-1.143}{RC} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{RC} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} V_{in}$$

$$Y = X_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ X_4 \end{bmatrix}$$

2c) Find a 2nd-order model with approximately the same behaviour.

in MATLAB:

```
-->A = [-2.143*a,a,0,0;a,-2.143*a,a,0;0,a,-2.143*a,a;0,0,a,-1.143*a]
```

```
- 10.715    5.    0.    0.
   5.    - 10.715    5.    0.
   0.    5.    - 10.715    5.
   0.    0.    5.    - 5.715
```

```
-->B = [a;0;0;0]
```

```
5.
0.
0.
0.
```

```
-->C = [0,0,0,1]
```

```
0.    0.    0.    1.
```

```
-->G = ss(A,B,C,D);
```

```
-->zpk(G)
```

$$Y = \left(\frac{625}{(s+1.31)(s+5.71)(s+12.45)(s+18.37)} \right) V_{in}$$

A 2nd-order model would keep the two dominant poles and match the DC gain

```
-->DC = evalfr(G,0)
```

```
0.3626312
```

Keep the dominant two poles. Make the numerator and check the DC gain. Adjust so that the DC gain matches

```
-->G2 = zp2ss([],[-1.318,-5.715],1);
```

```
-->DC2 = evalfr(G2,0)
```

```
0.1327603
```

```
-->k = DC/DC2
```

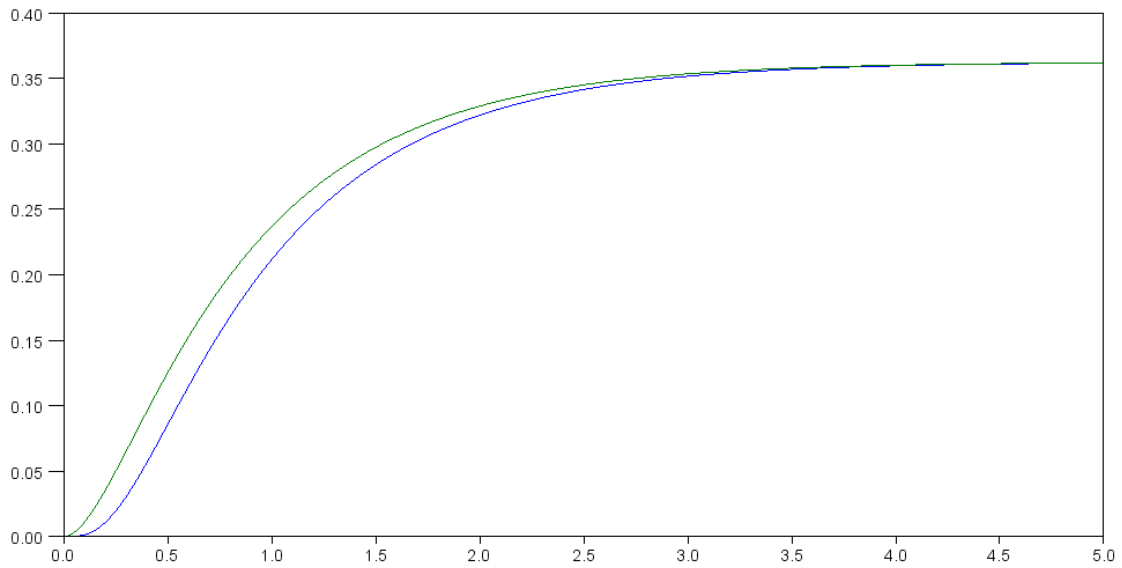
```
2.7314724
```

```
-->G2 = zp2ss([],[-1.318,-5.715],k);
```

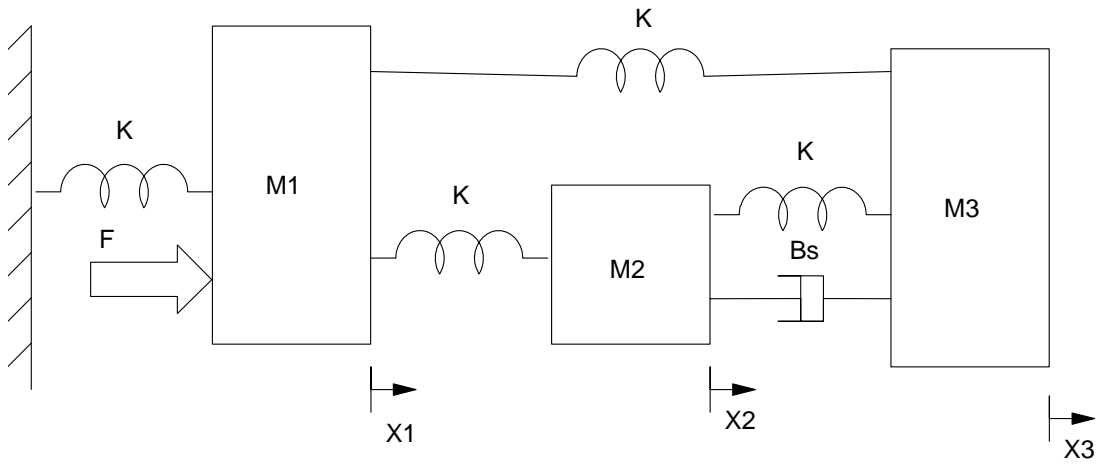
$$Y \approx \left(\frac{2.8414}{(s+1.318)(s+5.715)} \right) V_{in}$$

2d) Compare the step responses of your Nth-order system and your 2nd order model.

```
-->t = [0:0.001:5]';  
-->y4 = step(G,t);  
-->y2 = step(G2,t);  
-->plot(t,y4,t,y2);
```

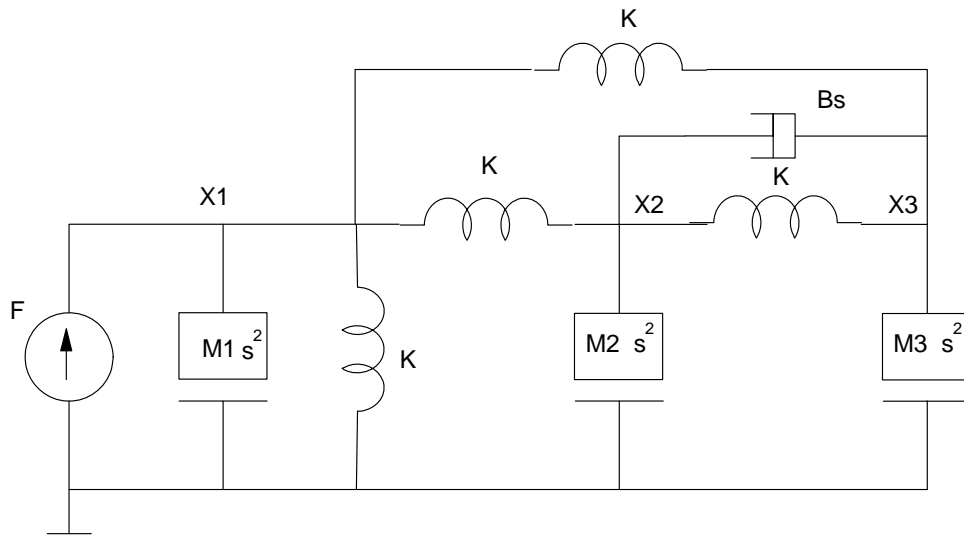


3) For the following mass-spring system,



Problem 3: $M = 2\text{kg}$, $K = 10\text{ N/m}$, $B = 0.5\text{ Ns/m}$

3a) Draw the circuit equivalent for the following mass-spring system



3b) Express the dynamics of the following system in terms of N coupled differential equations

$$(M_1 s^2 + 3K)X_1 - (K)X_2 - (K)X_3 = F$$

$$(M_2 s^2 + Bs + 2K)X_2 - (K)X_1 - (Bs + K)X_3 = 0$$

$$(M_3 s^2 + Bs + 2K)X_3 - (K)X_1 - (Bs + K)X_2 = 0$$

3c) Express the dynamics in state-space form.

$$s \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ sX_1 \\ sX_2 \\ sX_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{-3K}{M_1} & \frac{K}{M_1} & \frac{K}{M_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \frac{K}{M_2} & \frac{-2K}{M_2} & \frac{K}{M_2} & 0 & \frac{-B}{M_2} & \frac{B}{M_2} \\ \frac{K}{M_3} & \frac{K}{M_3} & \frac{-2K}{M_3} & 0 & \frac{B}{M_3} & \frac{-B}{M_3} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} X_1 \\ X_2 \\ X_3 \\ sX_1 \\ sX_2 \\ sX_3 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \frac{1}{M_1} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} F$$

3d) Find a 2nd-order model with approximately the same behaviour.

```
-->a11 = zeros(3,3);
-->a12 = eye(3,3);
-->a21 = [-3*K/M,K/M,K/M;K/M,-2*K/M,K/M;K/M,K/M,-2*K/M];
-->a22 = [0,0,0;0,-B/M,B/M;0,B/M,-B/M];
-->A = [a11,a12;a21,a22]
```

```
0.    0.    0.    1.    0.    0.
0.    0.    0.    0.    1.    0.
0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    1.
- 15.    5.    5.    0.    0.    0.
5.   - 10.    5.    0.   - 0.25    0.25
5.    5.   - 10.    0.    0.25   - 0.25
```

```
-->B = [0;0;0;1/M;0;0]
```

```
0.
0.
0.
0.5
0.
0.
```

```
-->C = [0,0,1,0,0,0]
```

```
-->D = 0;
```

```
-->G = ss(A,B,C,D);
```

```
-->zpk(G)
```

$$G(s) = \left(\frac{2.5(s+0.25 \pm j3.86)}{(s \pm j4.319)(s \pm j1.157)(s+0.25 \pm j3.86)} \right)$$

You have two poles on the jw axis, so both are dominant. Taking the one closest to zero

$$G(s) = \left(\frac{4.319^2}{s \pm j4.319} \right) \left(\frac{s+0.25 \pm j3.86}{s+0.25 \pm j3.86} \right) \left(\frac{0.134}{s \pm j1.157} \right)$$

$$G(s) \approx \left(\frac{0.134}{s \pm j1.157} \right)$$

3e) Compare the step responses of your 6th-order system and your 2nd order model.

```
-->G2 = zpk([],p(3:4),00.134)
-->t = [0:0.001:20]';
-->y6 = step(G,t);
-->y2 = step(G2,t);
-->plot(t,y6,t,y2)
```

