CONTROL I

ELEN3016

System Modelling

(Lecture 2)

Overview

- First Things First!
- What is Mathematical Modelling?
- Electrical Devices & Systems
- Mechanical Devices & Systems
- Examples
- Tutorial Exercises & Homework
- Next Attraction!

First Things First!

- Tut & Lecture Swap
 - Lecture on Wednesdays & Tut on Thursdays
- Consultation
 - Wednesdays 8:00 11:00 AM
- MATLAB Commands
 - Lists of commands are available on the internet.
- Course Homepage
 - http://dept.ee.wits.ac.za/~vanwyk/ELEN3016_2016

First Things First!

Laboratory

- Labs will focus on system modelling, control systems design & simulation, lab experimentation.
- Due dates to be decided.
- Suggested simulation software:
 Modelling & Design: MATLAB, SCILAB & OCTAVE
 Electrical circuits: PSPICE & MULTISIM

Mathematical Modelling

- System modelling is a "bottom-up" process
 - Quantitatively model primitive components using parametric models.
 - Combine primitive component models using the cause-effect principle.
 - Simplify the overall system model by imposing simplifying arguments (linearity, frictionless, massless, differentiability, ...)
- Knowledge of physical characteristics → parametric models

Electrical Devices

Resistor

- Physical characteristics: v(t) = i(t) R (Ohm's law)
- Parameter: *R* (Resistance, Vs/C)



Electrical Devices

• Inductor – Physical characteristics: $v(t) = L \frac{d i(t)}{dt}$ – Parameter: L (Inductance, Vs²/C) L



Electrical Devices



Electrical Systems

Kirchhoff's Current Law

$$\sum_{k} i_k(t) = 0$$

Kirchhoff's Voltage Law

$$\sum_{k} v_k(t) = 0$$

- Controlled voltage & current sources
- Variable resistors, inductors & capacitors

- Spring
 - Physical characteristics: F(t) = K x(t) (Hooke's law)
 - Parameter: *K* (Stiffness, N/m)



- Spot the peculiarity of this lumped parameter model!

• Damper - Physical characteristics: $F(t) = B \frac{d x(t)}{dt}$ - Parameter: B (Damping coefficient, Ns/m) B F(t) F(t) F(t) F(t)

• Mass

- Physical char.:
$$F(t) = M \frac{d^2 x(t)}{dt^2}$$
 (Newton's 2nd law)

– Parameter: M (Mass, kg)

$$F(t) \longrightarrow M$$

$$x(t)$$

$$\ddot{x}(t)$$

• Two-Port (Lossless) Gearbox



- Here T_1 and T_2 are both net applied torques.

Two-Port (Lossless) Gearbox (cont'd)

- Work conservation: $T_1\theta_1 = T_2\theta_2$

- No. of teeth to radius: $\frac{N_1}{r_1} = \frac{N_2}{r_2}$

– Distance travelled: $\theta_1 r_1 = \theta_2 r_2$

- Combined: $\frac{r_1}{r_2} = \frac{N_1}{N_2} = \frac{T_1}{T_2} = \frac{\theta_2}{\theta_1} = \frac{\dot{\theta}_2}{\dot{\theta}_1} = \frac{\dot{\theta}_2}{\dot{\theta}_1} = \frac{\ddot{\theta}_2}{\dot{\theta}_1}$

- Parameters: N_1, N_2, r_1, r_2

Mechanical Systems

• Newton's 2nd Law for Translational Systems

$$\sum_{k} F_{k}(t) = M \ddot{x}(t)$$

Newton's 2nd Law for Rotational Systems

$$\sum_{k} T_{k}(t) = I \,\ddot{\theta}(t)$$

Mass-Spring-Friction System



Mass-Spring-Friction System

Free-body diagram



 Mass-Spring-Friction System Newton's 2nd law $f(t) = M\ddot{x}(t) + B\dot{x}(t) + Kx(t)$ $\ddot{x}(t) = \frac{1}{M} f(t) - \frac{B}{M} \dot{x}(t) - \frac{K}{M} x(t)$ $\frac{X(s)}{F(s)} = \frac{1}{Ms^2 + Bs + K}$

Modelling a Soccer ball



Challenge: Reduce the ball to a mass, spring and damper.

Examples Modelling a Non-linear Capacitor C(v) C_{A} C_{B} 0 v

<u>Challenge</u>: Devise a circuit to model the above C - V characteristic.

Tutorial Exercises & Homework

- Tutorial Exercises
 - Burns, Examples 2.13 and 2.14

- Homework
 - Study Burns, Sections 2.1 to 2.5

Conclusion

- Mathematical Modelling
- Electrical Devices & Systems
- Mechanical Devices & Systems
- Some Examples
- Burns' Examples not covered (Self-study!)
- Thermal Systems & Fluid Systems not for Exam
- Tutorial Exercises & Homework
- Notation/Conventions vary from Book to Book

Next Attraction! – Miss It & You'll Miss Out!

• Some Modelling Examples

Thank you!

Any Questions?