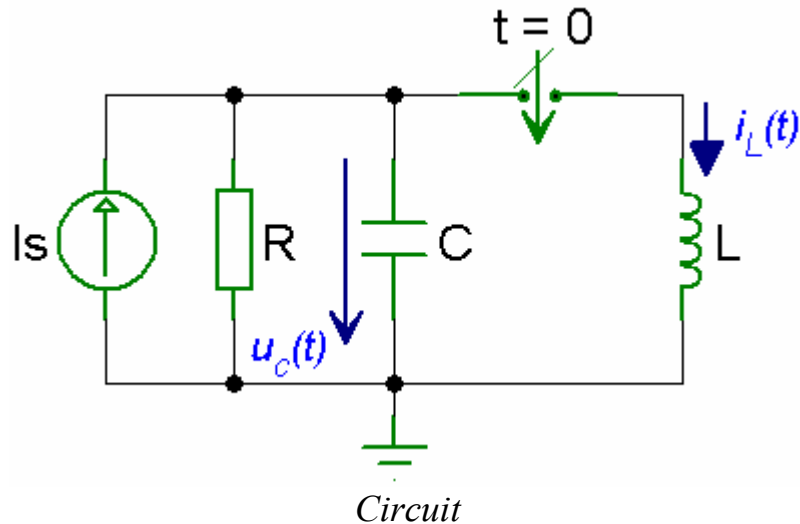


Transfer Functions

Example

For the circuit shown below find the response for the voltage $u_C(t)$, if $R = 10 \Omega$, $L = 31.25 \text{ mH}$, $C = 50 \mu\text{F}$ and $I_S = 2 \text{ A}$. The switch has been opened for a long time.



Solution

At $t < 0$ the voltage at the capacitor is

$$u_C(0) = R I_S = 20 \text{ V}$$

The current flowing through the inductor is

$$i_L(0) = 0 \text{ A}$$

At $t \geq 0$, the switch is closed. Using Kirchhoff's current law and assuming that the currents leaving the node are positive, for the node we get

$$-I_S + \frac{u_C(t)}{R} + C \frac{du_C(t)}{dt} + i_L(t) = 0$$

Thus

$$-I_S + \frac{u_C(t)}{R} + C \frac{du_C(t)}{dt} + \frac{1}{L} \int_0^t u_C(\tau) d\tau + i_L(0) = 0$$

Taking the Laplace transform of the above expression, we get

$$-\frac{I_s}{s} + \frac{U_C(s)}{R} + C[s U_C(s) - u_C(0)] + \frac{U_C(s)}{sL} + \frac{i_L(0)}{s} = 0$$

Used Laplace transform pairs

K	$\frac{K}{s}$
$\frac{df(t)}{dt}$	$s F(s) - f(0)$
$\int_0^t f(\tau) d\tau$	$\frac{F(s)}{s}$

Thus

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{U_C(s)}{R} + C s U_C(s) + \frac{U_C(s)}{sL} &= \frac{I_s}{s} + C u_C(0) - \frac{i_L(0)}{s} \\ L s U_C(s) + R L C s^2 U_C(s) + R U_C(s) &= R L I_s + R L C s u_C(0) - R L i_L(0) \\ U_C(s) &= \frac{R L I_s + R L C s u_C(0) - R L i_L(0)}{L s + R L C s^2 + R} \end{aligned}$$

Applying the initial conditions, we get

$$U_C(s) = \frac{20 R L C s + R L I_s}{R L C s^2 + L s + R}$$

The short MATLAB program for solving this task is

MATLAB Script

```
clear; clc;
R=10; L=31.25e-3; C=50e-6; Is=2;
ts=0; % start time
te=30e-3; % end time
numerator=[20*R*L*C R*L*Is];
denominator=[R*L*C L R];
[r,p,k]=residue(numerator,denominator)
t=ts:te/100:te;
u=r.*exp(p*t); % r.' is the non-conjugate transpose
plot(t,u);
xlabel('t [s]'); ylabel('uC(t) [V]'); grid on;
```

The results obtained from MATLAB are

```
r =  
-6.6667  
26.6667
```

```
p =  
-1600  
-400
```

```
k =  
[]
```

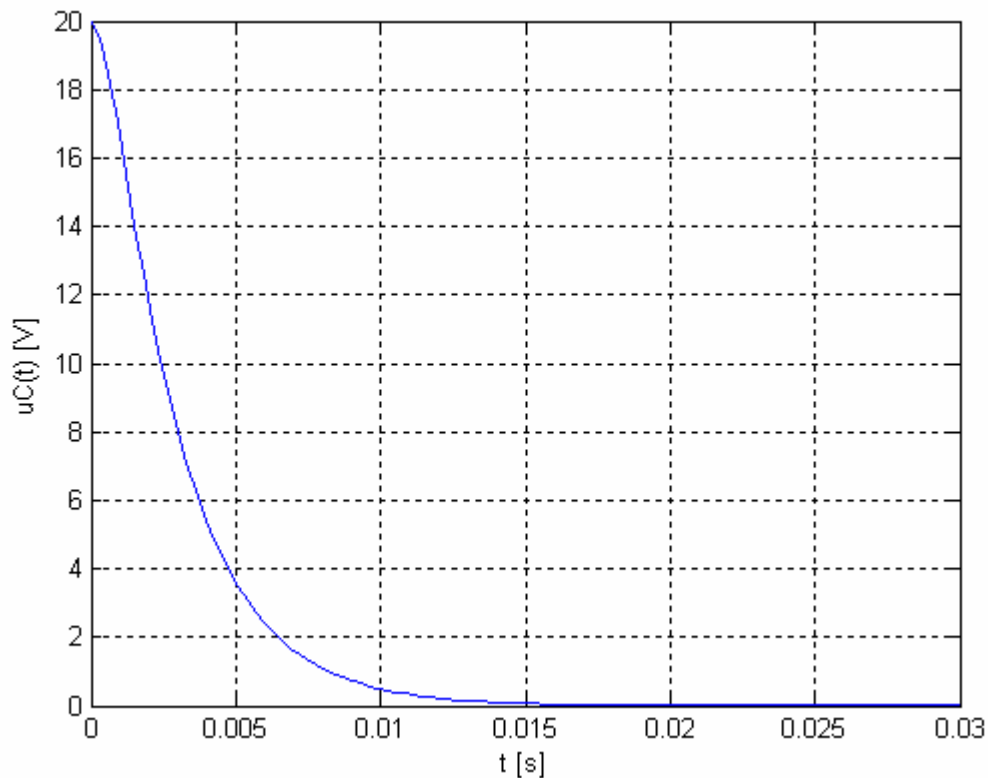
From the MATLAB results, we get

$$U_C(s) = -\frac{6.67}{s+1600} + \frac{26.67}{s+400}$$

and the inverse Laplace transform is

$$u_C(t) = -6.67 e^{-1600t} + 26.67 e^{-400t} \text{ [V]}$$

The plot obtained from MATLAB is



Notice: This plot and the plot obtained from the example with the same circuit solved by a numerical method are identical. You can compare these plots.