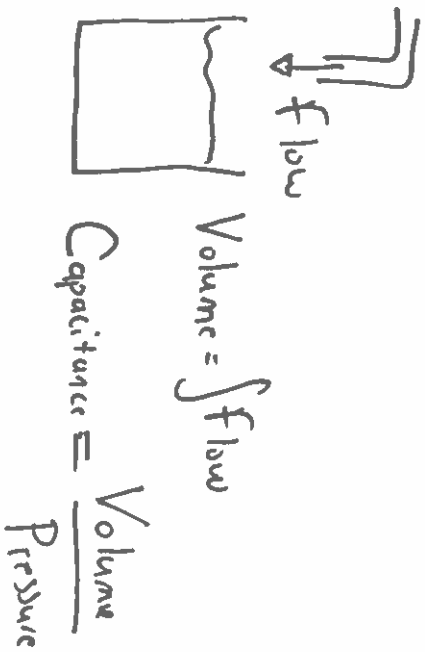
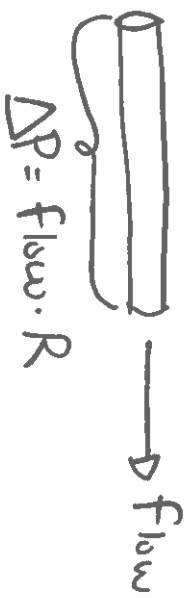
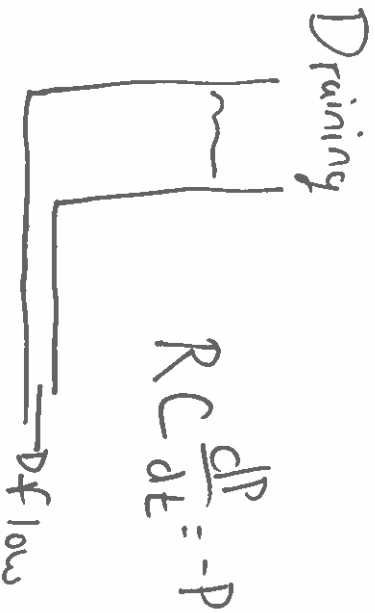


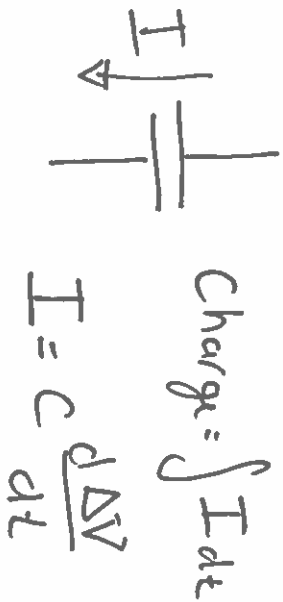
# Hydraulic



$$\text{flow} = C \frac{dP}{dt}$$



# Electrical



# Draining



$$RC \frac{dV}{dt} = -V$$

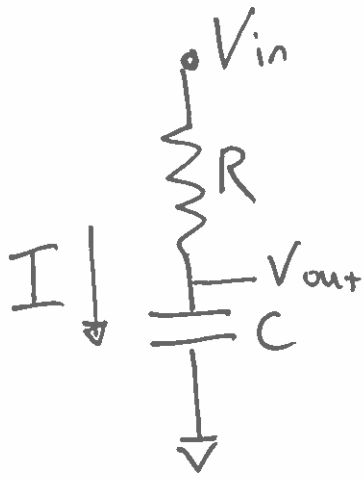
# General

Effort = flow \* R  
"Resistor"

Effort =  $\int \text{flow}$   
Flow =  $C \frac{d\text{Effort}}{dt}$   
"Storage, or Cap."

# Draining through Resistor

$$RC \frac{d\text{Effort}}{dt} = -\text{Effort}$$



$$I_R = \frac{V_{in} - V_{out}}{R}$$

$$I_C = C \frac{dV_{out}}{dt}$$

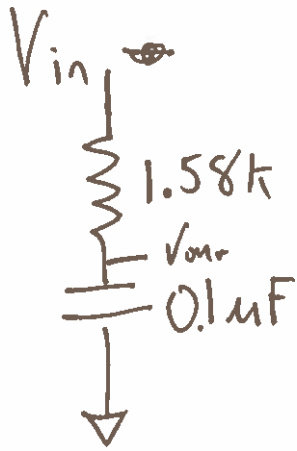
$$I_C = I_R \Rightarrow RC \frac{dV_{out}}{dt} = V_{in} - V_{out}$$

If  $V_{in}$  constant

$$V_{out} = (V_{out}(0) - V_{in}) e^{-t/RC} + V_{in}$$

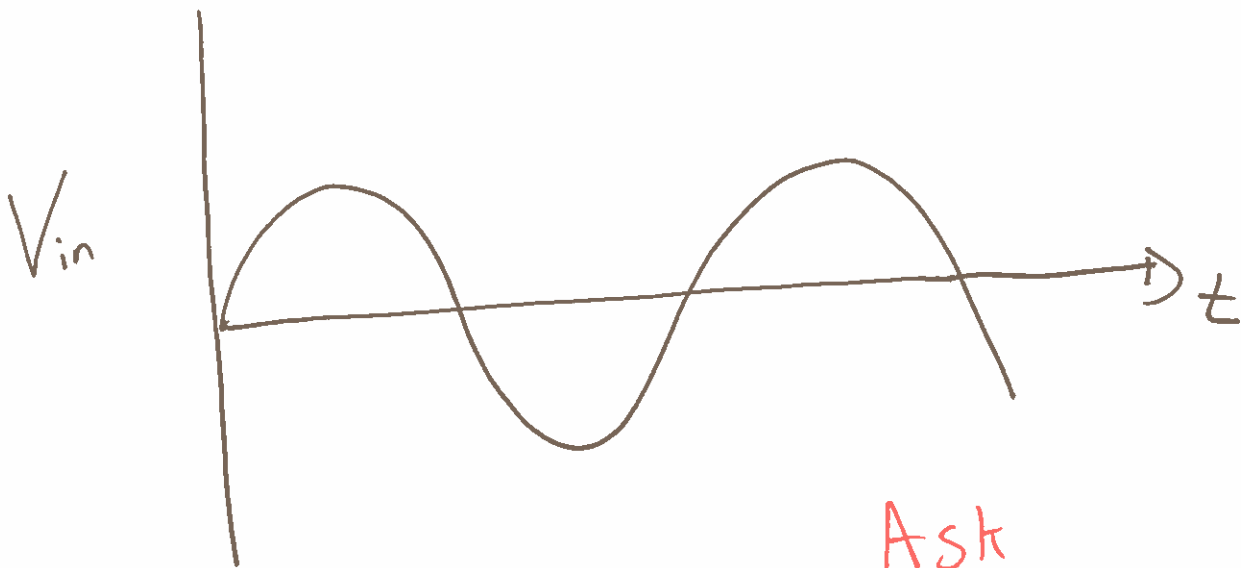
Important piece.

$RC$  sets the time it takes for exponential to decay.



Demo. Square Wave  
 just like last week's  
 lab. Low + high  
 frequency behaviors are  
 seen.

For  $\sin(\omega t)$ , sketch  $V_{out}(t)$

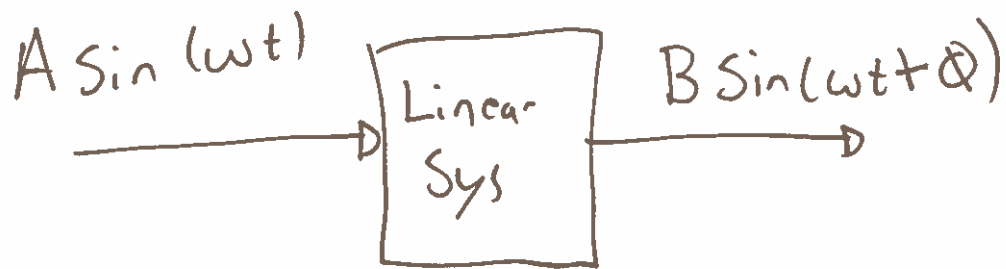


Sketch for 100 Hz  
 1,000 Hz  
 10,000 Hz

Ask

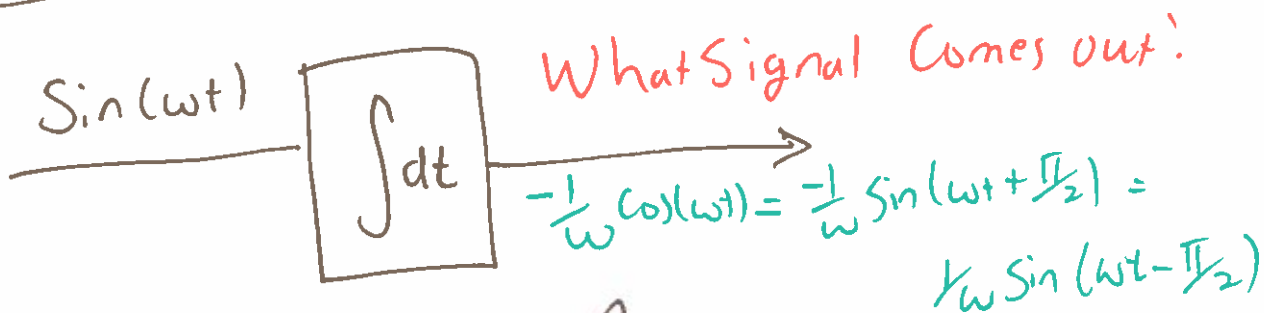
- How does freq of  $V_{out}$  change as I vary  $\omega$
- How does Amp of  $V_{out}$  vary?

# Linear Systems

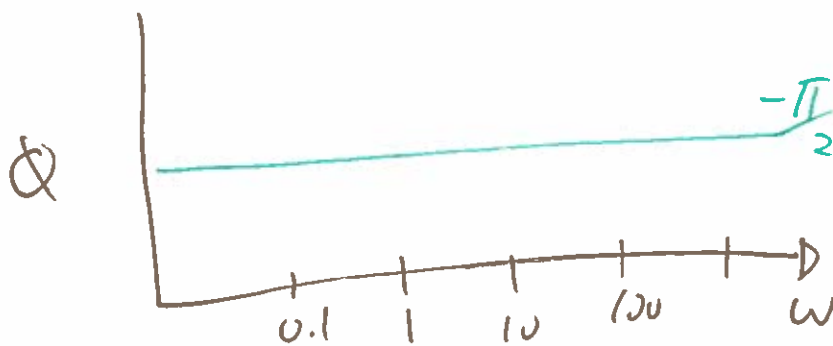
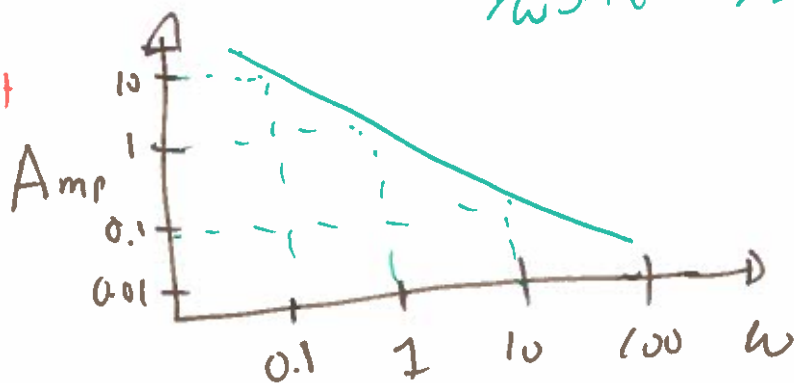


Bode plot  $\frac{B(\omega)}{A}$ ,  $\phi(\omega)$

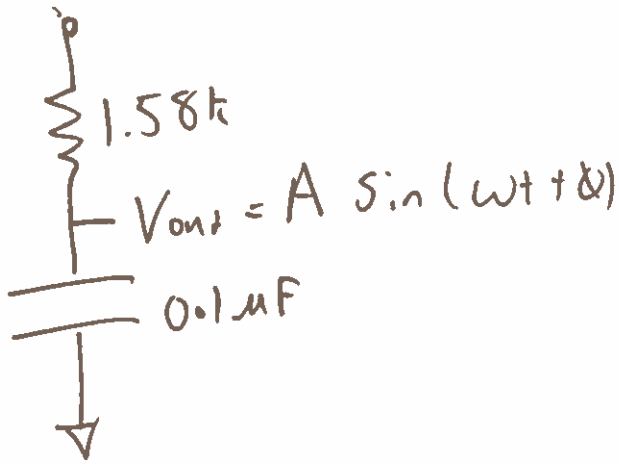
## Example



Sketch Bode plot



$$\sin(\omega t)$$



$$\phi = \arctan(-RC\omega)$$

$$A = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+(RC\omega)^2}}$$

Fill out table

	<u>RCω</u>	<u>A</u>	<u>φ</u>
ω = 100 Hz	0.1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1.1}}$	
500	0.5	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1.5}}$	
1,000	1	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$	
3,000	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	
10,000	10	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{11}}$	

Demo

test each point

Auto Bode plot generator.