## Modelling and control summaries



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## Block diagrams 2 – systems in series

**INTERPRETING BLOCK DIAGRAMS:** Lines represent signals and blocks represent systems. An arrow (or line) into a block represents a system input. An arrow (or line) out of a block represents a system output. Laplace transform of the output is the transfer function multiplied by the Laplace transform of the input. HENCE

Y(s)=G(s)U(s) is equivalent to



System 2

## Systems in series

Consider the context where the output from system 1 is the input to system 2. This can be represented by two differential equations as illustrated here.

- System 1 has input u and output y.
- System 2 has input y and output x.

System 1 
$$a \frac{dy}{dt} + by = ku$$
 and  $c \frac{dx}{dt} + ex = my$ 

The overall system can now be modelled by using Laplace transforms as in the previous note.

$$Y(s) = \left[\underbrace{\frac{k}{as+b}}_{G_1(s)}\right] U(s) = G_1(s)U(s); \quad X(s) = \left[\underbrace{\frac{m}{cs+e}}_{G_2(s)}\right] Y(s) = G_2(s)Y(s)$$

Combining these two equations and eliminating Y(s), one finds:

$$X(s) = G_2(s)Y(s) = \underbrace{[G_2(s)G_1(s)]}_{G(s)}U(s) = G(s)U(s)$$

A block diagram is a good way of represents this linkage using arrows to represent the change of Y(s) from an output of system 1 to an input of system 2.



<u>REMARK:</u> This concept is easily extended to multiple systems in series and in practice users sketch the block diagram first and then write down the transfer function relationships by inspection.

**EXAMPLE OF 3 SYSTEMS IN SERIES AND THE BLOCK DIAGRAM REPRESENTATION** 



**QUESTION 2:** Given the following transfer functions and block diagram, find a relationship between W(s) and P(s).

