

Coping with complexity in engineering design:

Computer language models

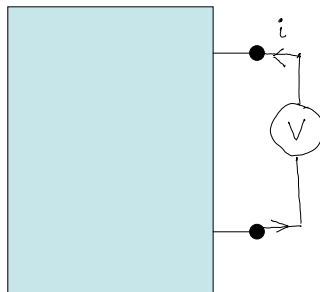
- Primitives
 - *primitive data, primitive procedures*
- Means of combination
 - *functional composition, data structures*
- Means of abstraction
 - *procedure definition, data abstraction*
- Capturing common patterns
 - *Higher-order procedures, objects, classes*

Coping with complexity in engineering design:

Circuit language models

- Primitives
 - *resistor, voltage source*
- Means of combination
 - *wire things together at nodes*
- Means of abstraction
 - *???*
- Capturing common patterns

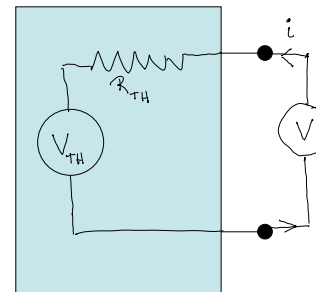
1-port



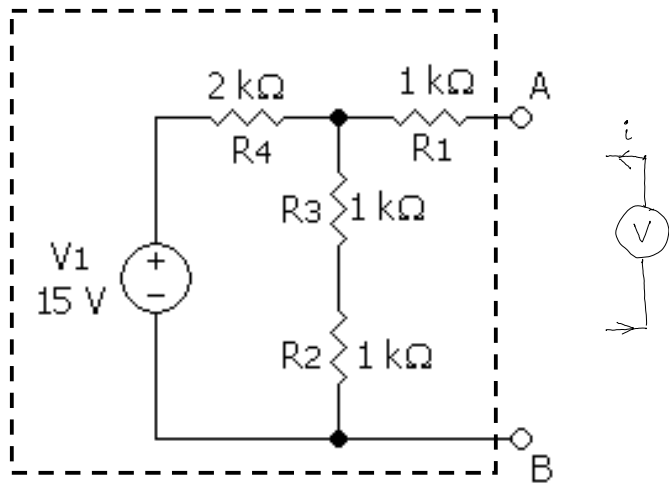
Apply a voltage and measure the current. The 1-port is **completely described** by the relation of the between the voltage and the current. **It doesn't matter what's in the box, so long as the relation holds.**

Analogy: An abstract data type is described by its API.

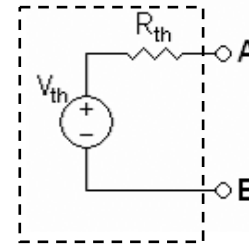
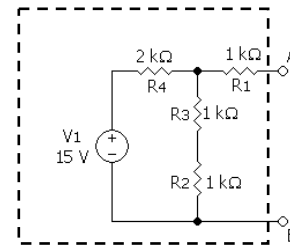
Thévenin's theorem



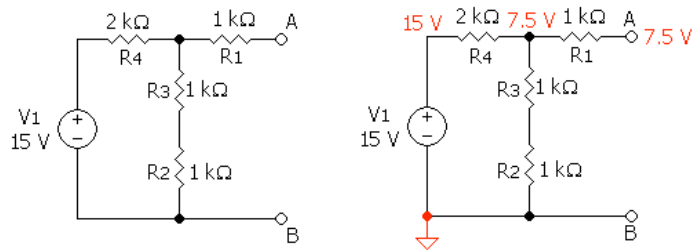
Any two-terminal network made up of resistors and voltage sources, when viewed from the terminals, is **completely electrically equivalent** to a network composed of a single resistor and a single voltage source.



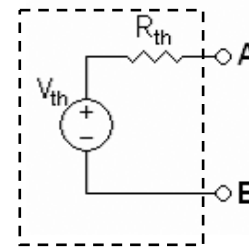
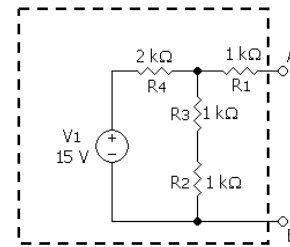
Example: From the Wikipedia



Step 1: The voltage V_{TH} is the voltage we'd see at the terminals



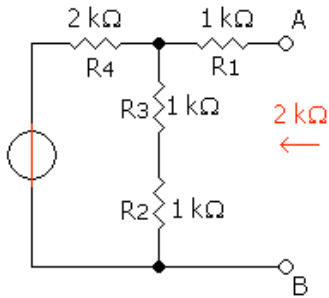
The voltage at the terminals is 7.5V, so V_{TH} is 7.5V



Step 2: The resistance R_{TH} is the resistance we'd see at the terminals (when we set the independent source to zero).

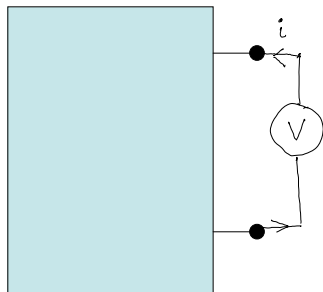
Coping with complexity in engineering design: Circuit language models

- Primitives
 - resistor, voltage source
- Means of combination
 - wire things together at nodes
- Means of abstraction
 - 1-ports (Thévenin equivalence)
- Capturing common patterns

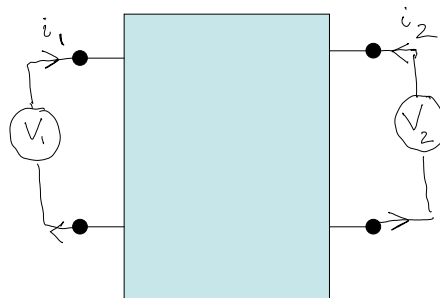


The resistance seen from the terminals is $2\text{k}\Omega$, so R_{TH} is $2\text{k}\Omega$

1-port

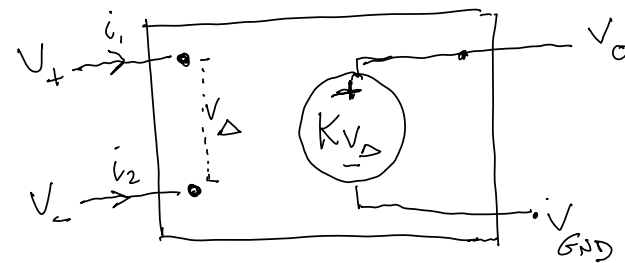


2-port



... and in general, n-ports

Ideal op-amp model

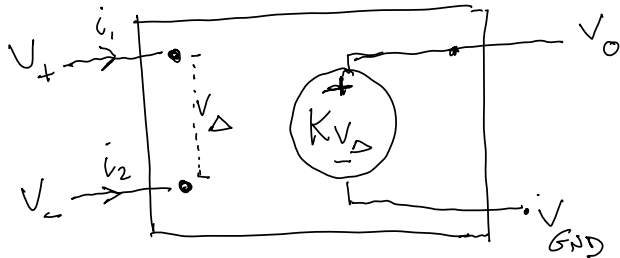


$$V_0 - V_{GND} = K (V_+ - V_-)$$

$$i_1 = i_2 = 0$$

K might be around 10,000

Ideal op-amp model

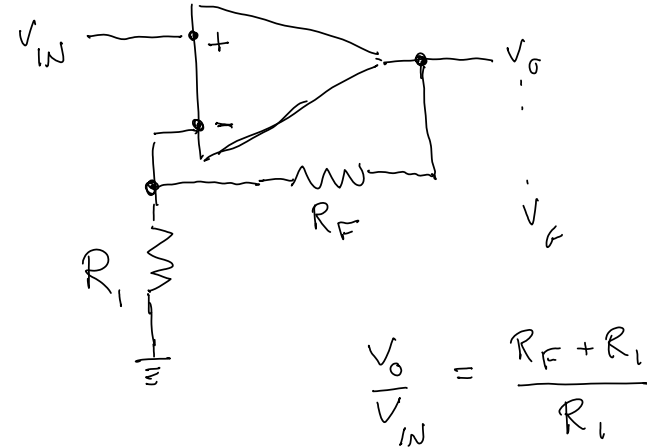


$$V_0 - V_{GND} = K(V_+ - V_-)$$

$$i_1 = i_2 = 0$$

K might be around 10,000

Non-inverting amplifier



$$\frac{V_0}{V_{IN}} = \frac{R_F + R_1}{R_1}$$

Coping with complexity in engineering design: Circuit language models

- Primitives
 - resistor, voltage source
- Means of combination
 - wire things together at nodes
- Means of abstraction
 - 1-ports (Thévenin equivalence), n-ports
- Some common patterns
 - feedback