

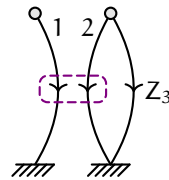
## 13.2 imp.2port Impedance with two-port elements

- 1 The two types of energy transducing elements, **transformers** and **gyrators**, “reflect” or “transmit” impedance through themselves, such that they are “felt” on the other side.
- 2 For a **transformer**, the elemental equations are

$$v_2(t) = v_1(t)/TF \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}_2(t) = -TF\mathcal{F}_1(t), \tag{1}$$

the Laplace transforms of which are

$$v_2(s) = v_1(s)/TF \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}_2(s) = -TF\mathcal{F}_1(s). \tag{2}$$



**Figure 2port.1:**

- 3 If, on the 2-side, the input impedance is  $Z_3$ , as in Fig. 2port.1, the equations of Eq. 2 are subject to the continuity and compatibility equations

$$v_2 = v_3 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}_2 = -\mathcal{F}_3. \tag{3}$$

Substituting these into Eq. 2 and solving for  $v_1$  and  $\mathcal{F}_1$ ,

$$v_1 = TFv_3 \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{F}_1 = \mathcal{F}_3/TF. \tag{4}$$

The elemental equation for element 3 is  $v_3 = \mathcal{F}_3 Z_3$ , which can be substituted into the through-variable equation to yield



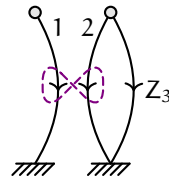
- 4 Working our way back from  $v_3$  to  $v_1$ , we apply the compatibility equation  $v_2 = v_3$  and the elemental equation  $v_2 = v_1/TF$ , as follows:



Solving for the **effective input impedance**  $Z_1$ ,

$$Z_1 \equiv \frac{\mathcal{V}_1(s)}{\mathcal{F}_1(s)} \tag{5}$$

$$= TF^2 Z_3. \tag{6}$$



**Figure 2port.2:**

5 For a **gyrator** with gyrator modulus  $GY$ , in the configuration shown in Fig. 2port.2, a similar derivation yields the **effective input impedance**  $Z_1$ ,

$$Z_1 = GY^2/Z_3. \tag{7}$$

**Example 13.2 imp.2port-1**

- ! Draw a linear graph of the fluid system. What is the input impedance for
- an input force to the piston?

re:  
input impedance of fluid system with transducer

