

Lecture 23: Mechanical Circuit Analysis & Gyroscopes

• **Announcements:**

- Module 14 on Sensing Circuits online
- Module 15 on Gyros, Noise, & MDS online
- HW#6 online and due Thursday, April 27
- Project Slide Set #1 due Friday, April 14

• Reading: Senturia, Chpt. 6, Chpt. 14

• **Lecture Topics:**

↳ **Input Modeling**

- Force-to-Velocity Equiv. Ckt.
- Input Equivalent Ckt.

↳ **Current Modeling**

- Output Current Into Ground
- Input Current
- Complete Electrical-Port Equiv. Ckt.

↳ **Impedance & Transfer Functions**

• Reading: Senturia, Chpt. 14, Chpt. 16, Chpt. 21

• **Lecture Topics:**

↳ **Gyroscopes**

• Reading: Senturia, Chpt. 14

• **Lecture Topics:**

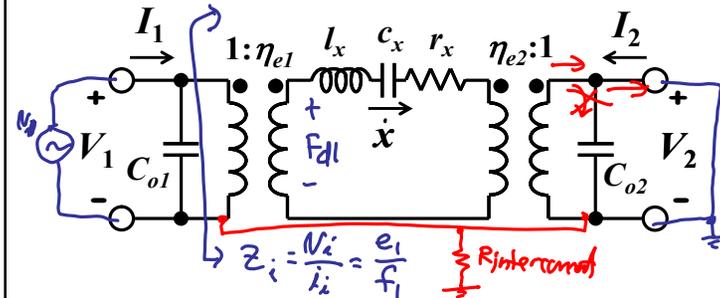
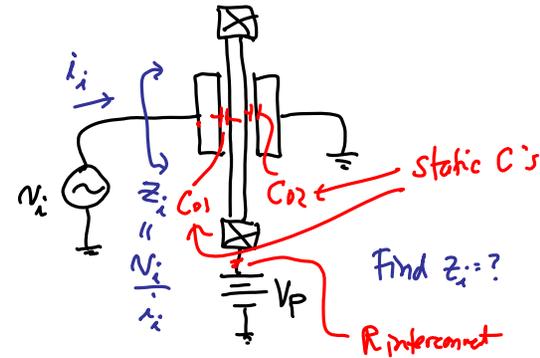
↳ **Detection Circuits**

- Velocity Sensing
- Position Sensing

• **Last Time:**

- Derived the complete equivalent circuit for a capacitively transduced mechanical structure

Input Impedance Into Port 1



For now, neglect C_{o1} & C_{o2} .

(Most interested in the mechanical input impedance.)

$$\begin{bmatrix} e_2 \\ f_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \eta & 0 \\ 0 & -\frac{1}{\eta} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_1 \\ f_1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} e_2 = \eta e_1 \rightarrow e_1 = \frac{e_2}{\eta} \\ f_2 = -\frac{1}{\eta} f_1 \rightarrow f_1 = -\eta f_2 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\frac{e_1}{f_1} = \frac{e_2}{\eta (-\eta f_2)} = -\frac{1}{\eta^2} \frac{e_2}{f_2} \rightarrow \frac{V_{in}}{i_i} = z_i = -\frac{1}{\eta_{e1}^2} \frac{F_{d1}}{(-\dot{x})} = \frac{1}{\eta_e^2} z_x$$

$$z_i = \frac{1}{\eta_{ei}^2} (j\omega l_x + \frac{1}{j\omega c_x} + r_x)$$

$$= \underbrace{j\omega \left(\frac{l_x}{\eta_{ei}^2}\right)}_{L_{x1}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{j\omega (\eta_{ei}^2 c_x)}}_{C_{x1}} + \underbrace{\frac{r_x}{\eta_{ei}^2}}_{R_{x1}}$$

to model noise!

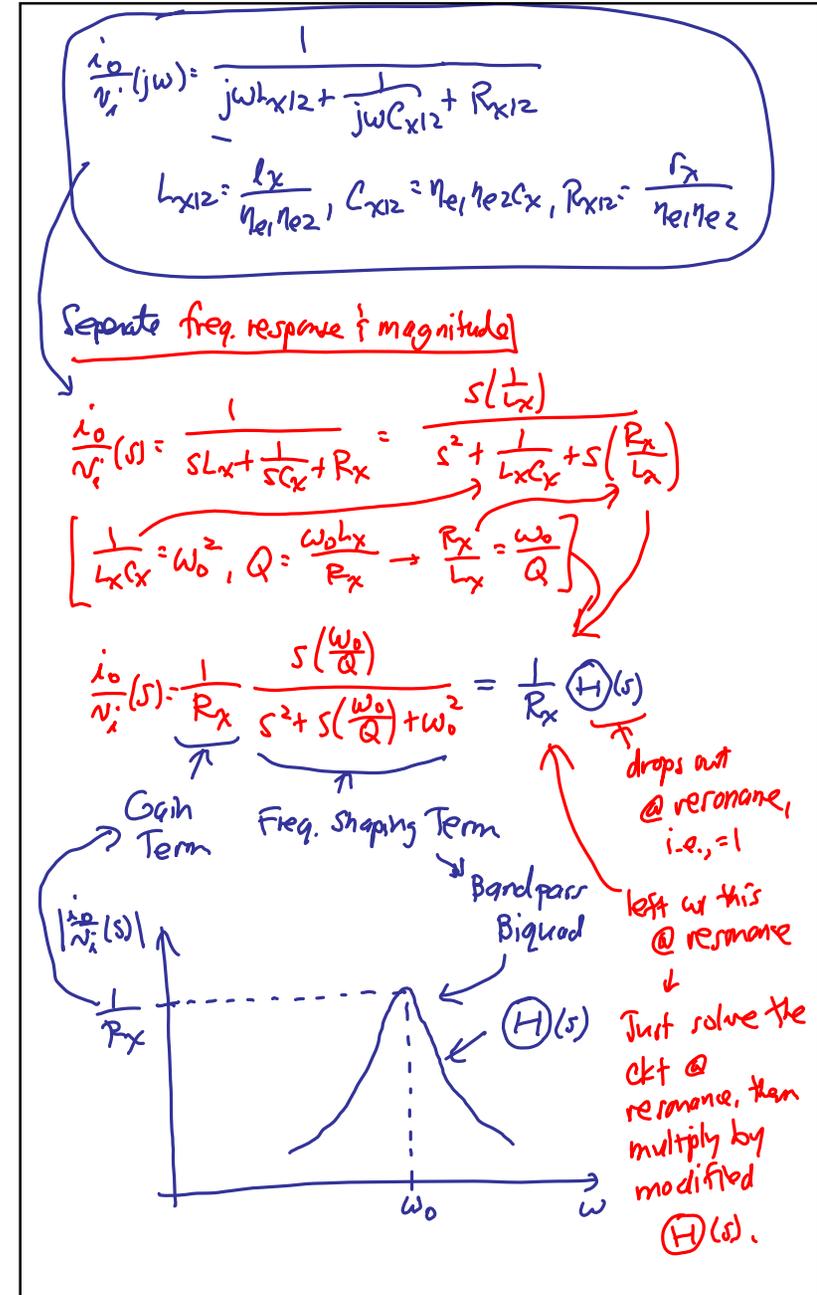
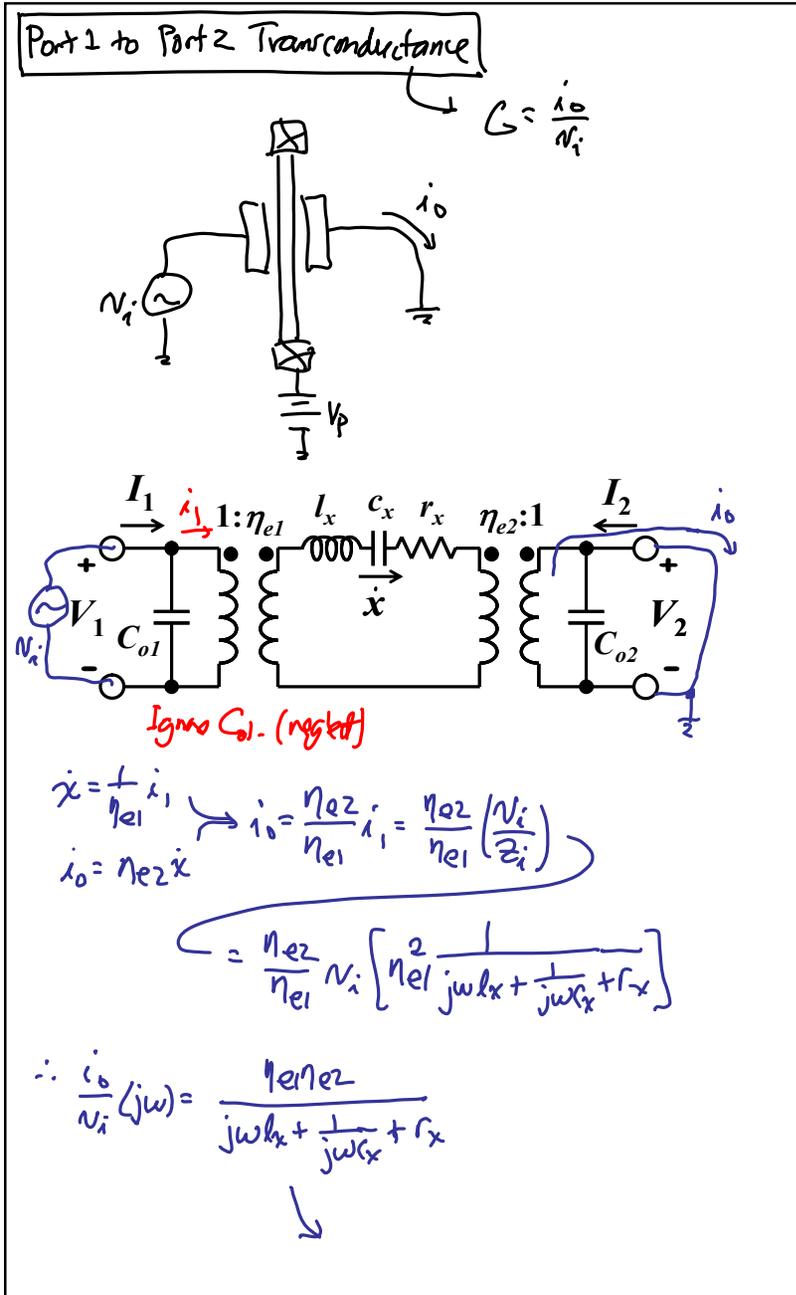
$\overline{N_n^2} = 4kTR_x$

Purely Electrical Equiv. Ckt.

X-former Inspection Analysis

Input Impedance Into Part 2

$$z_i = \frac{N_i}{n_{x2}} = \frac{z_x}{\eta_{e2}^2} = \underbrace{j\omega \left(\frac{l_x}{\eta_{e2}^2}\right)}_{L_{x2}} + \underbrace{\frac{1}{j\omega (\eta_{e2}^2 c_x)}}_{C_{x2}} + \underbrace{\frac{r_x}{\eta_{e2}^2}}_{R_{x2}}$$



- Now, go through slides 21-22 in Module 13
- Then, start gyroscopes by going through slides 1-16 in Module 15