



# **SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY**

**(An Autonomous Institution)**



**COIMBATORE-35**

**Accredited by NBA-AICTE and Accredited by NAAC – UGC with A++ Grade  
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai**

## **DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING**

**COURSE NAME: 19EEB301/ CONTROL SYSTEMS**

**III YEAR / V SEMESTER**

**Unit I – SYSTEMS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIONS**

**Topic : Analogous systems**



# Electrical Analogies of Mechanical Systems

- Two systems are said to be analogous to each other if the following two conditions are satisfied.
  - The two systems are physically different
  - Differential equation modelling of these two systems are same
- Electrical analogies of translational mechanical systems.
  - Force voltage analogy
  - Force current analogy
- Electrical analogies of rotational mechanical systems.
  - Torque voltage analogy
  - Torque current analogy



# Force - Voltage Analogy

Translational Mechanical System	Electrical System
Force(F)	Voltage(V)
Mass(M)	Inductance(L)
Frictional Coefficient(B)	Resistance(R)
Spring Constant(K)	Reciprocal of Capacitance ( $\frac{1}{C}$ )
Displacement(x)	Charge(q)
Velocity(v)	Current(i)



# Force - Current Analogy

Translational Mechanical System	Electrical System
Force(F)	Current(i)
Mass(M)	Capacitance(C)
Frictional coefficient(B)	Reciprocal of Resistance( $\frac{1}{R}$ )
Spring constant(K)	Reciprocal of Inductance( $\frac{1}{L}$ )
Displacement(x)	Magnetic Flux( $\psi$ )
Velocity(v)	Voltage(V)



# Torque - Voltage Analogy

Rotational Mechanical System	Electrical System
Torque(T)	Voltage(V)
Moment of Inertia(J)	Inductance(L)
Rotational friction coefficient(B)	Resistance(R)
Torsional spring constant(K)	Reciprocal of Capacitance ( $\frac{1}{c}$ )
Angular Displacement( $\theta$ )	Charge(q)
Angular Velocity( $\omega$ )	Current(i)



# Torque – Current Analogy

Rotational Mechanical System	Electrical System
Torque(T)	Current(i)
Moment of inertia(J)	Capacitance(C)
Rotational friction coefficient(B)	Reciprocal of Resistance( $\frac{1}{R}$ )
Torsional spring constant(K)	Reciprocal of Inductance( $\frac{1}{L}$ )
Angular displacement( $\theta$ )	Magnetic flux( $\psi$ )
Angular velocity( $\omega$ )	Voltage(V)



# Thank You