

Introduction to Simulink, Stateflow, and Simscape

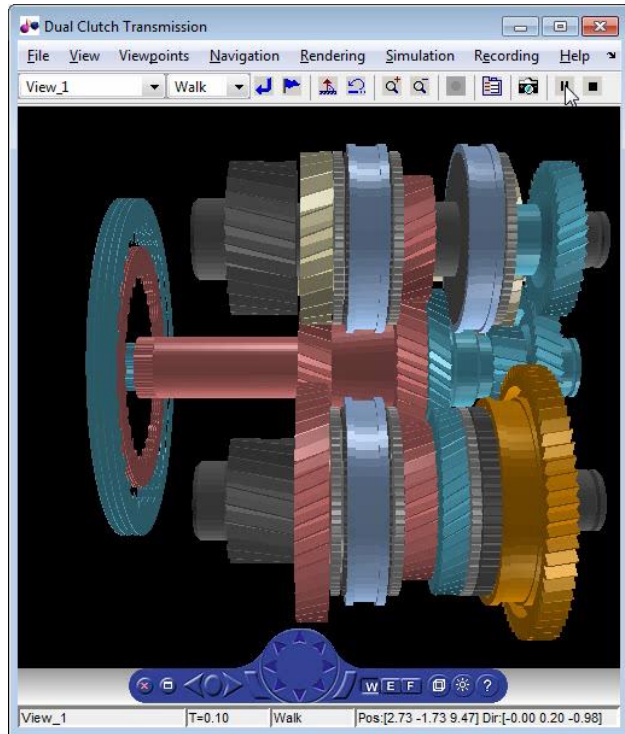
By Paul Peeling
MathWorks

Key Technologies for Embracing Complexity

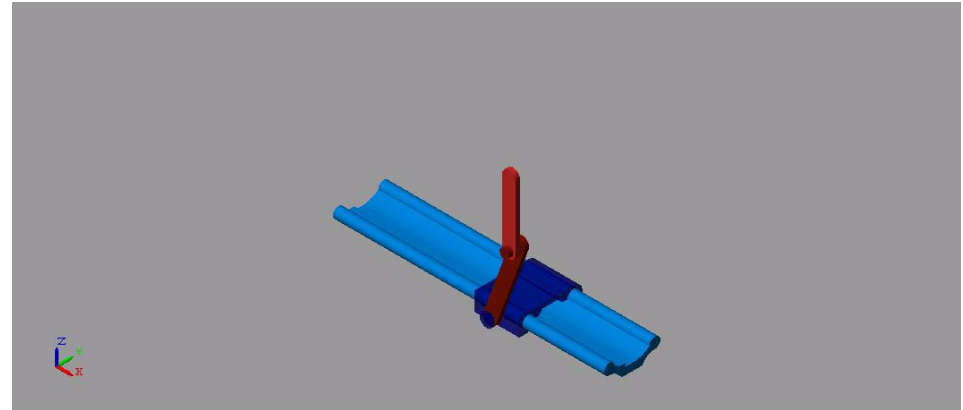
- Model-Based Design
- Multi-Domain Modelling
- Code Generation



Two Engineering Challenges



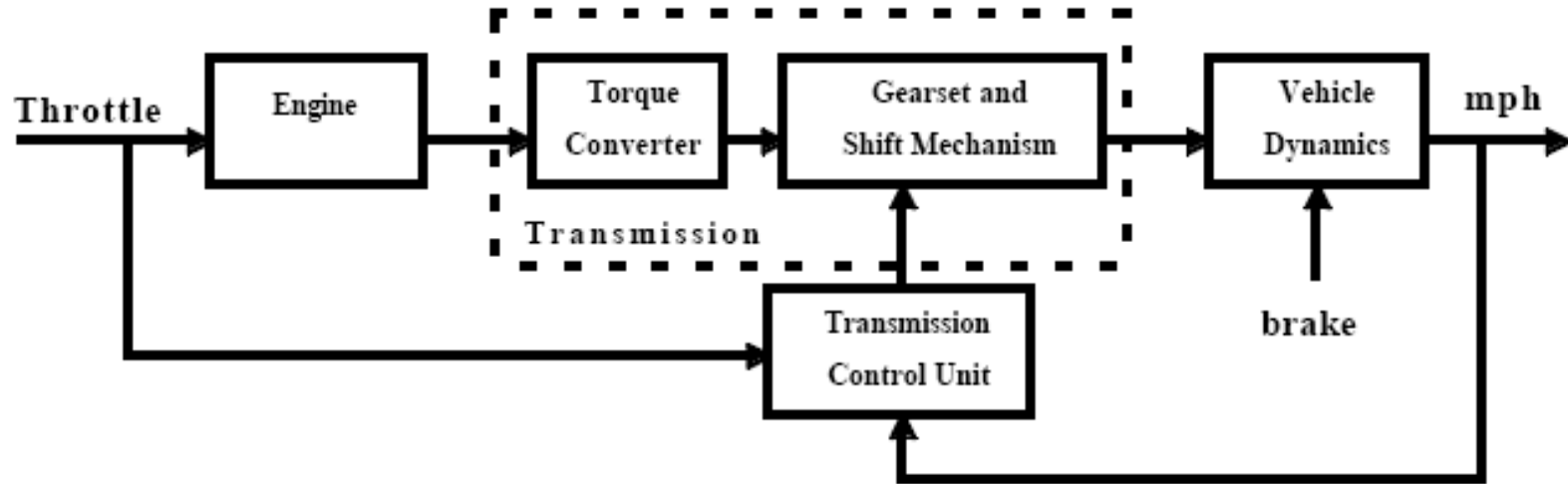
Shift schedule optimisation of an automatic transmission controller



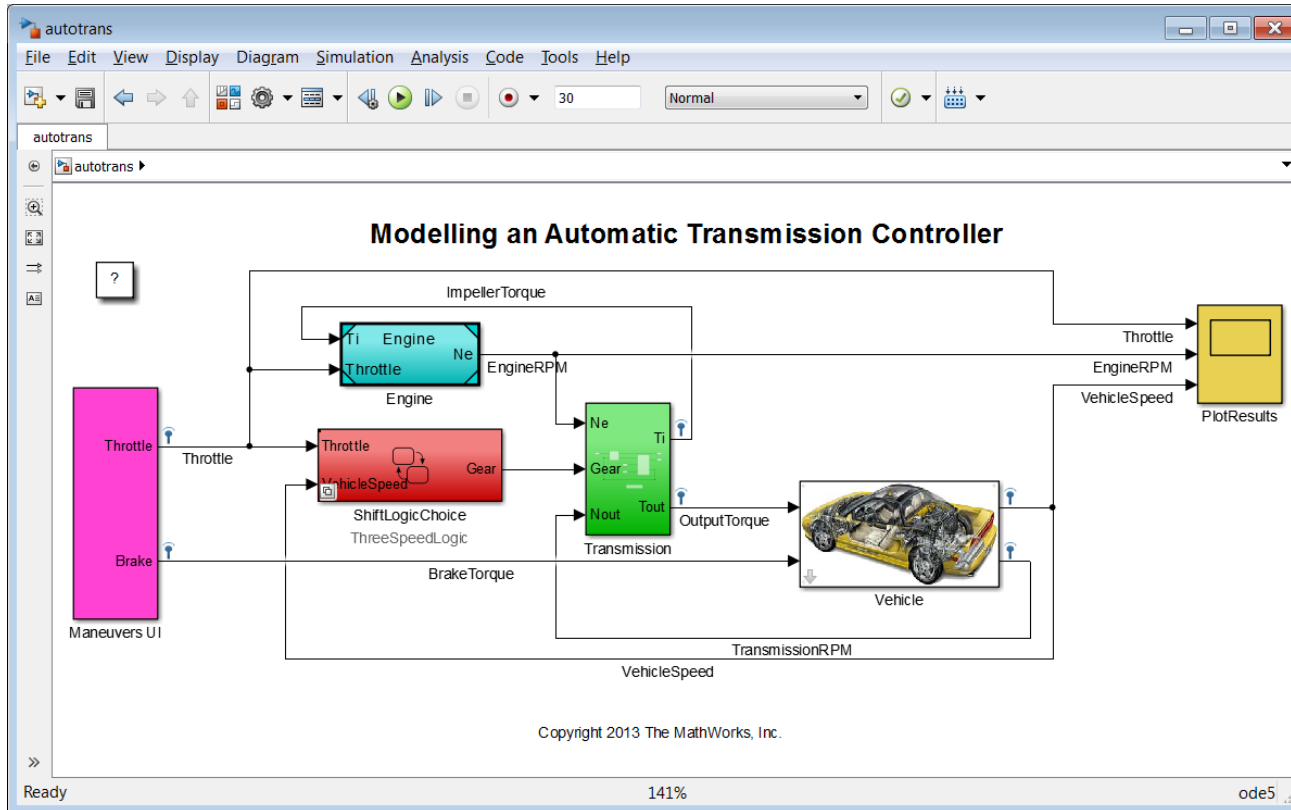
Modelling and control of an inverted double pendulum



Modelling Automatic Transmission

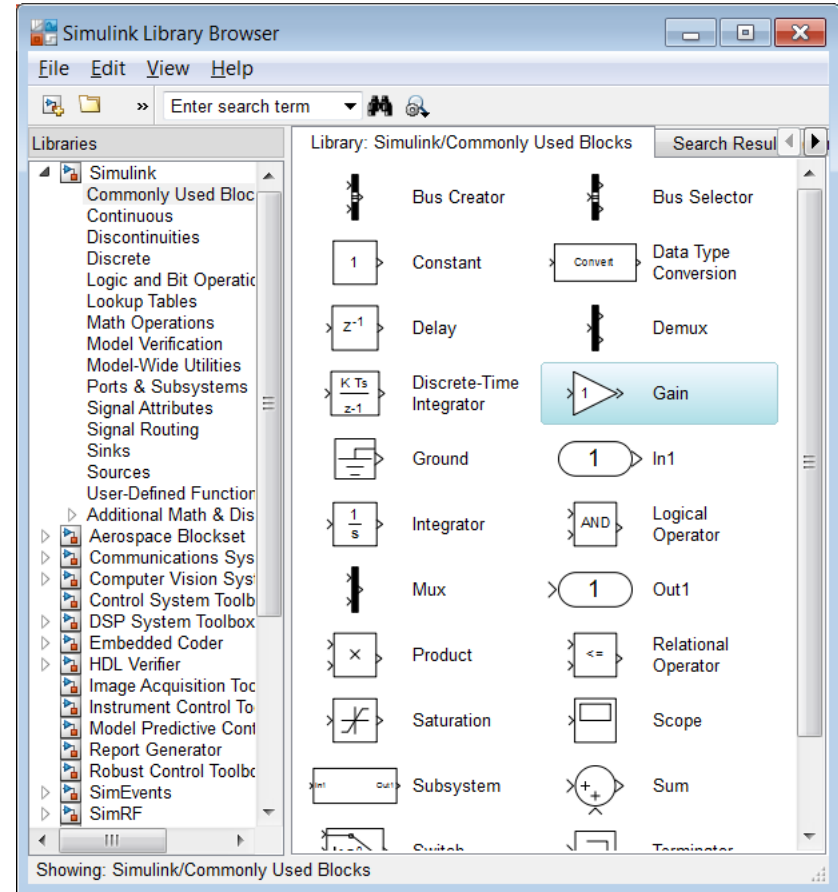


Modelling Automatic Transmission in Simulink



Blocks in Simulink

- Fundamental blocks
- Subsystems
- Other Simulink Models
- MATLAB Code
- DLLs
- Stateflow Charts
- Simscape Components
- ...



Simulation of dynamic systems

$$I_{el} \dot{N}_e = T_e - T_i$$

N_e = engine speed (RPM)

I_{el} = moment of inertia of the engine and the impeller

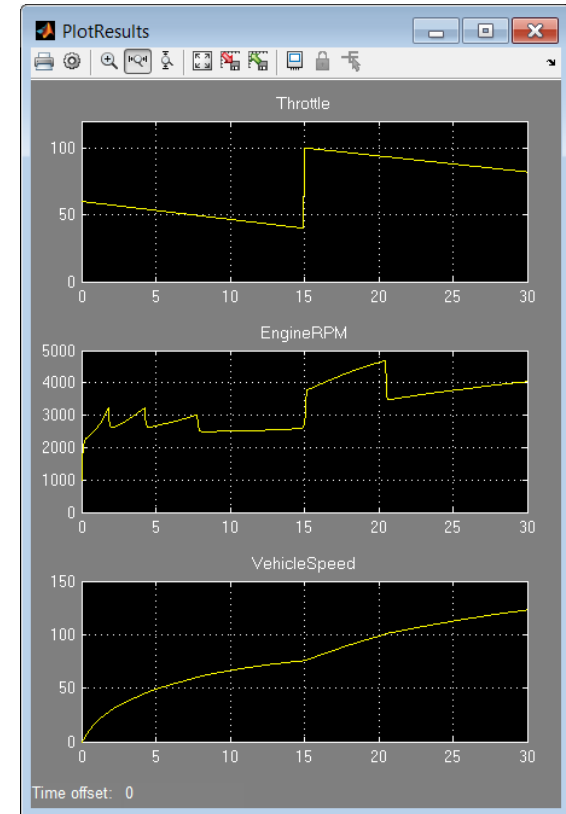
T_e, T_i = engine and impeller torque

$$T_i = \frac{N_e^2}{K^2}$$

$$K = f_2 \frac{N_{in}}{N_e} = \text{K-factor (capacity)}$$

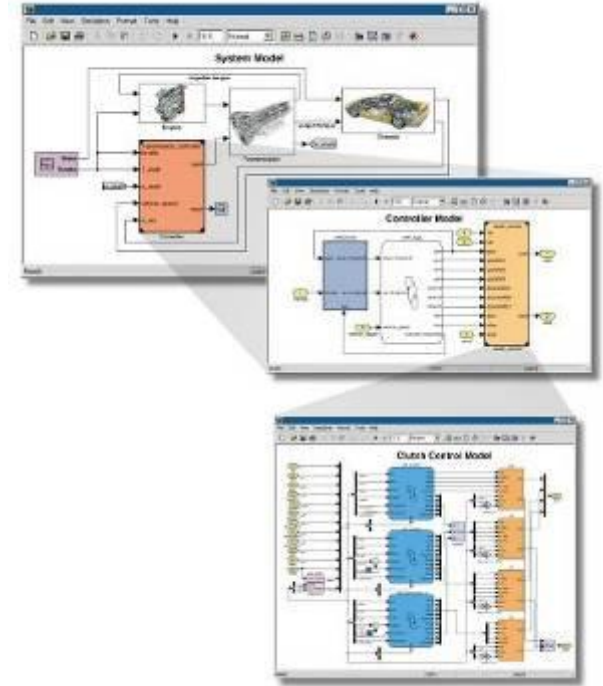
N_{in} = speed of turbine (torque converter output) = transmission input speed (RPM)

$$R_{TQ} = f_3 \frac{N_{in}}{N_e} = \text{torque ratio}$$



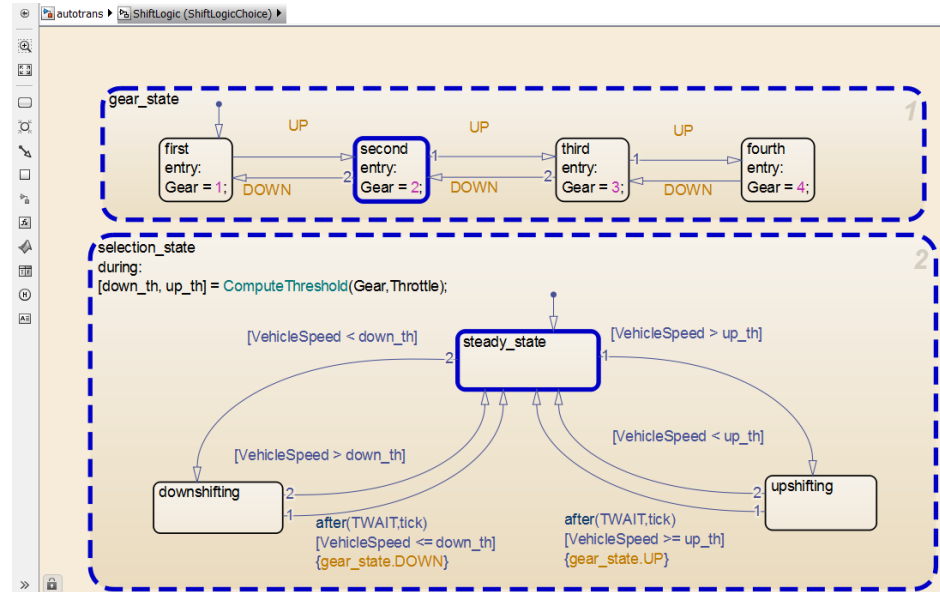
Simulink: Key Features

- Visual, block-diagram, environment
- Hierarchical, component-based modelling
- Extensive and expandable libraries of pre-defined blocks
- Open Application Program Interface (API)
- Full MATLAB® integration
- Multi-domain



Stateflow for Complex Logic

- When to use Stateflow?
- Model **instantaneous** changes in dynamic systems
 - Changes in state
 - Events
- Finite state machines
- Flow diagrams



Stateflow Overview

- Extend Simulink with a design environment for developing state machines and flow charts
- Design systems containing control, supervisory, and mode logic
- Describe logic in a natural and understandable form with deterministic execution semantics



Stateflow: Key Features

- Defines functions
 - Procedurally, using MATLAB
 - Graphically, using flow diagrams
 - In tabular form, with truth tables
- Provides language elements, hierarchy, and parallelism
- Animates Stateflow[®] charts
- Incorporates custom and legacy C code
- Performs static and run-time checks

Embedded MATLAB Editor - Stateflow (Embedded MATLAB) sidemo_boiler/Bang-Bang Contro...

```

1 function turn_boiler(mode)
2
3 if(mode == ON)
4     color = GREEN;
5 else
6     color = RED;
7 end
8 LED = color;
9 boiler = mode;

```

Run Paused (Locked) (Debugging)

Stateflow (truth table) asbh20_FDIRApp/Wing Mode Logic/Mode Logic SS/Mode Logic Chart1_switch

Condition Table		Condition	D1	D2	D3	D4	D5	D6	D7
1	Hydraulic system 1 low pressure (Left Outer line)	low_press[1]	T	T	F	F	-	-	-
2	Left Outer actuator position failed	L_pos_fail[1]	-	-	T	T	-	-	-
3	Hydraulic system 2 low pressure (Inner line)	low_press[2]	F	-	F	-	T	-	-
4	Left Inner actuator position failed	L_pos_fail[2]	F	-	F	-	-	T	-
Actions: Specify a row from the Action Table			2	3,5	3	3,5	4	5	Default

#	Description	Action
1	Default - All ok, do nothing.	Default:
2	Hydraulic System 1 Failure. Turn off Left Outer Actuator	send(go_off,Actuators.L0);
3		Actuators.L1);
4		Actuators.LI);

function flash_LED()



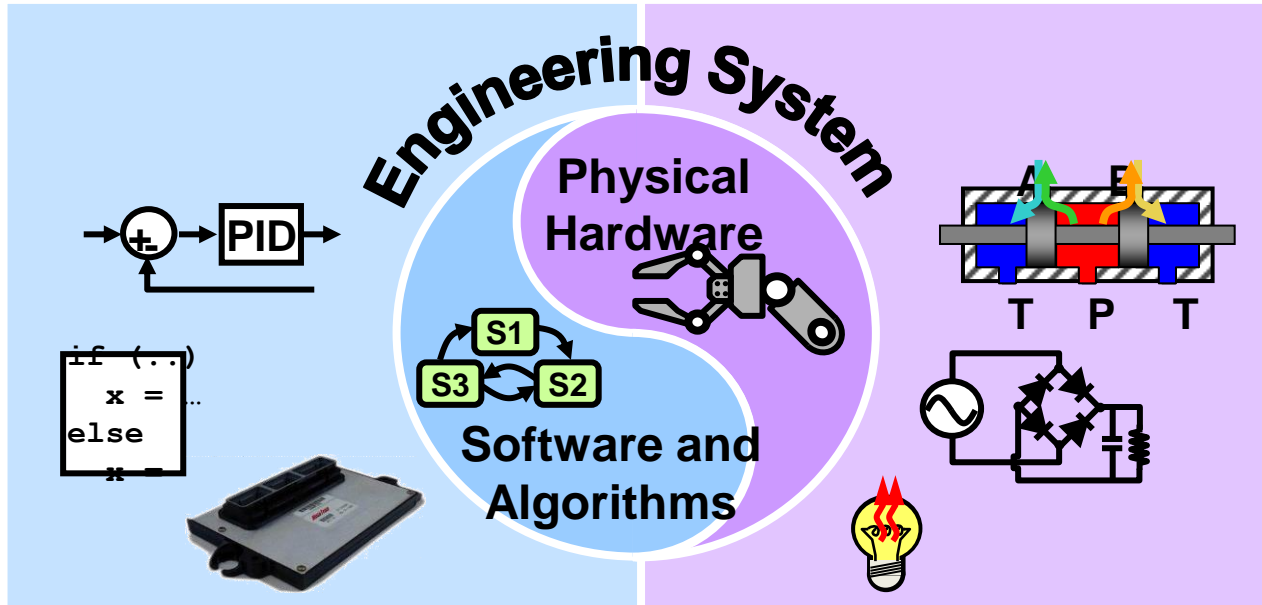
Conclusions

Simulink and Stateflow provide:

- A powerful environment for modelling real processes...
- in a modular fashion...
- and are fully integrated with the MATLAB environment for extensive design & analysis capability



Physical Modelling

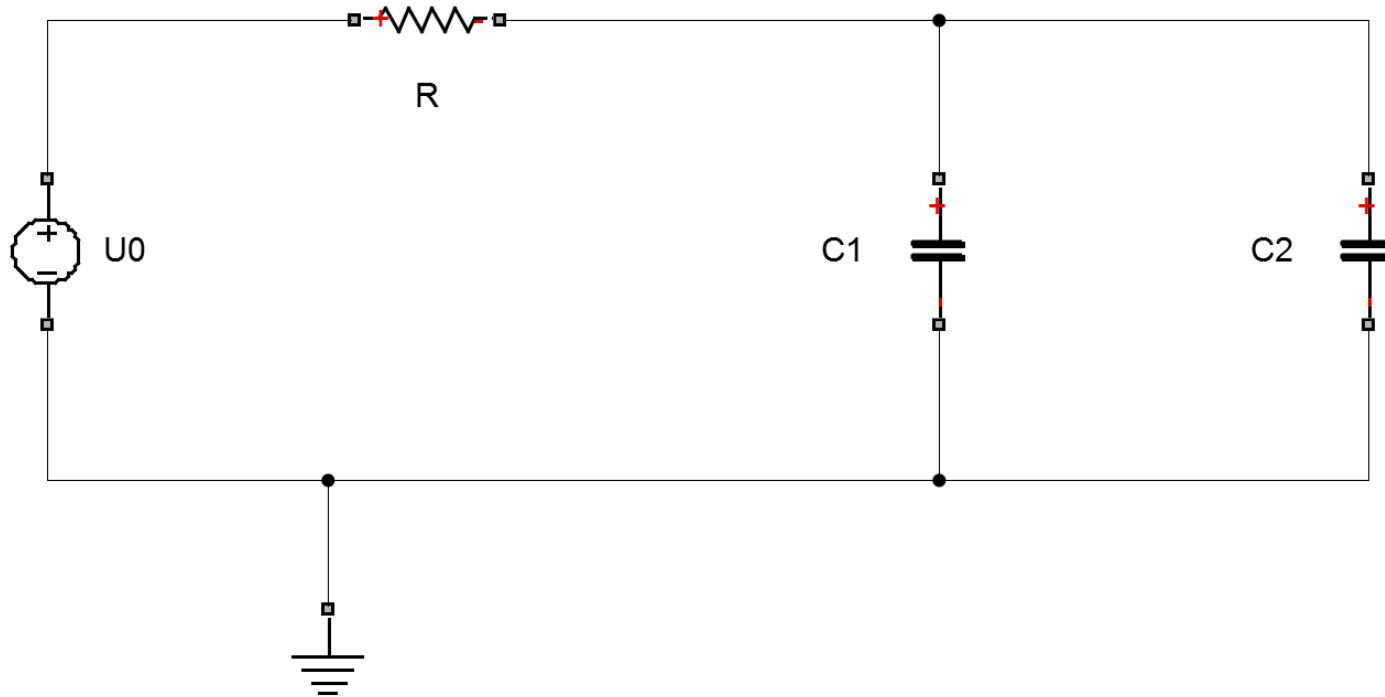


Inputs and outputs, state charts, algorithms, ...

Physical devices



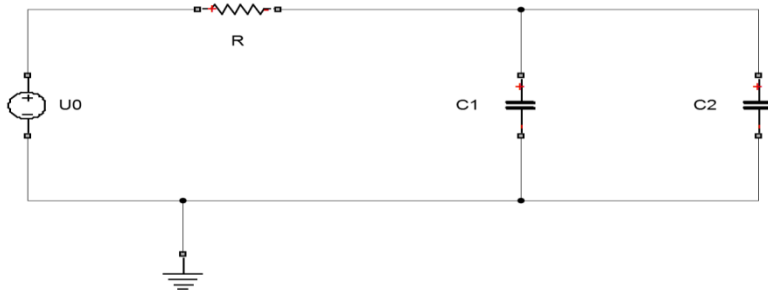
What does this model represent?



Modelling an electrical circuit in Simulink

Step 1: figure out the equations

Step 2: build the model



$$U_0 = f(t)$$

$$U_R = R \cdot i_0$$

$$i_1 = C_1 \cdot \frac{dU_1}{dt}$$

$$i_2 = C_2 \cdot \frac{dU_2}{dt}$$

$$U_0 = U_R + U_1$$

$$U_2 = U_1$$

$$i_0 = i_1 + i_2$$



Differential Algebraic Equation

$$U_0 = f(t)$$

$$U_R = R \cdot i_0$$

$$i_1 = C_1 \cdot \frac{dU_1}{dt}$$

$$i_2 = C_2 \cdot \frac{dU_2}{dt}$$

$$U_0 = U_R + U_1$$

$$U_2 = U_1$$

$$i_0 = i_1 + i_2$$

Algebraic equation

Differential equation



Modeling an electrical circuit in Simscape

$$U_0 = f(t)$$

$$U_R = R \cdot i_0$$

$$i_1 = C_1 \cdot \frac{dU_1}{dt}$$

$$i_2 = C_2 \cdot \frac{dU_2}{dt}$$

$$U_0 = U_R + U_1$$

$$U_2 = U_1$$

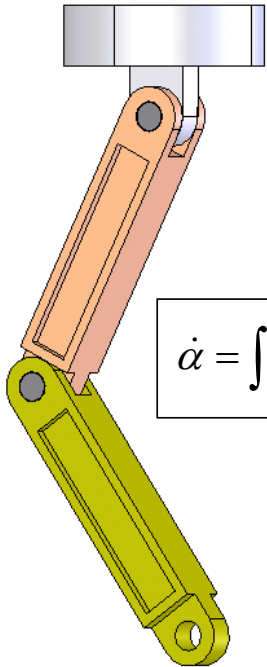
$$i_0 = i_1 + i_2$$

Component equations

Constructed by the
Simscape solver



Mathematical Modelling of Mechanical Systems

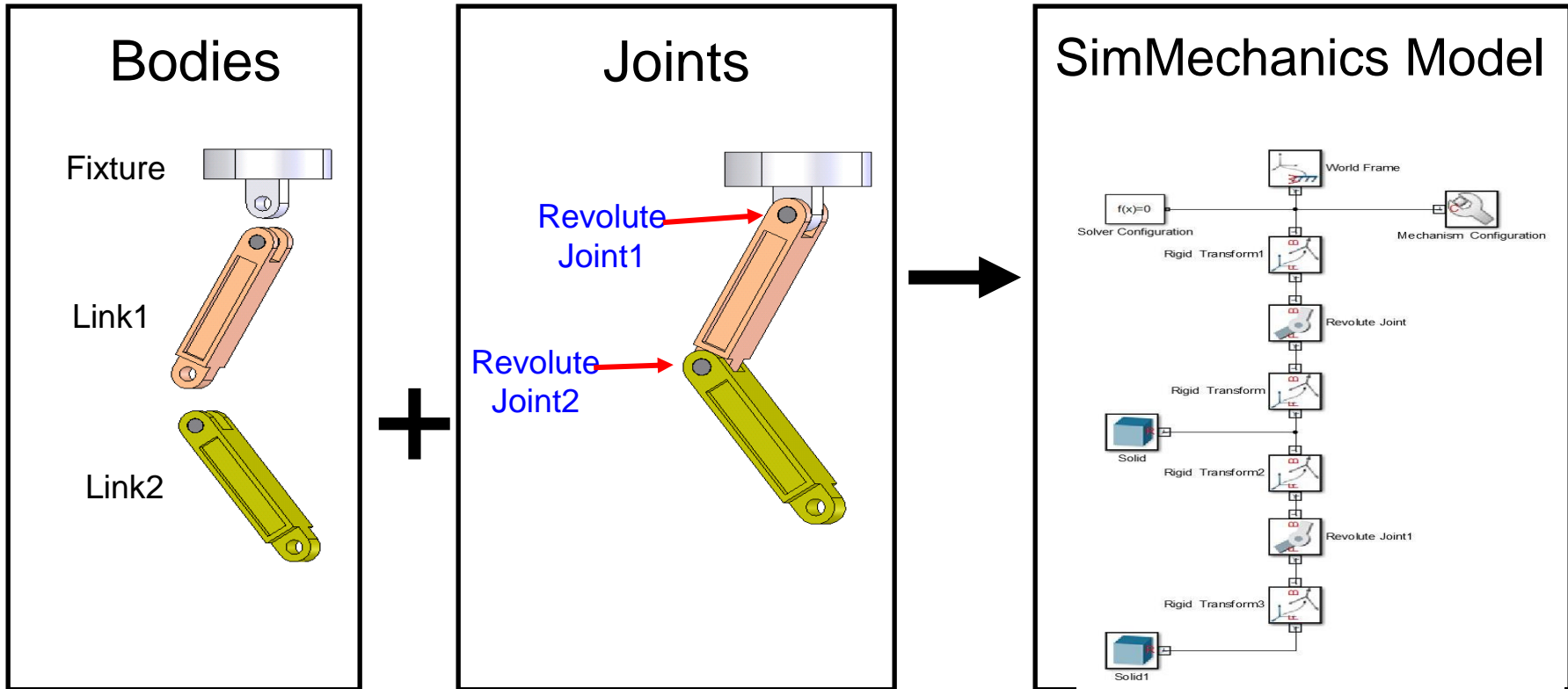


Derivation of the equations of motion requires extensive knowledge and great effort.

$$\dot{\alpha} = \int \frac{-L_2 \sin(\alpha) + n w_2 (-\sin(\alpha - \gamma)) \sin(\gamma) - n d (-\sin(\alpha - \gamma)) \cos(\alpha - \gamma) \alpha^2 - n \cos(\alpha - \gamma) \gamma^2}{1 - n e \sin^2(\alpha - \gamma)} d\gamma$$

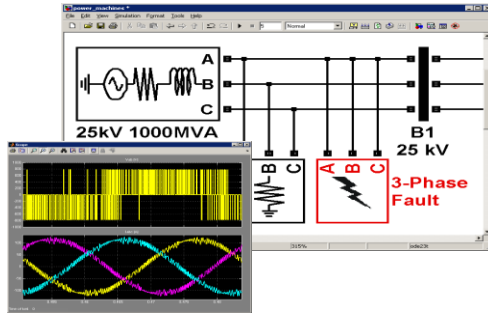


With SimMechanics



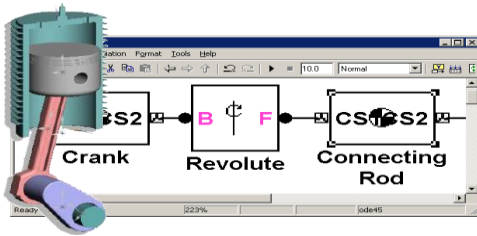
Physical Systems in Simulink®

SimPowerSystems™



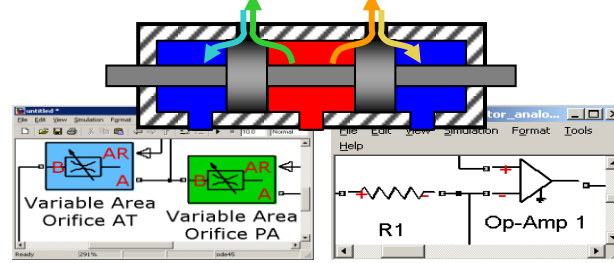
Electrical power systems

SimMechanics™



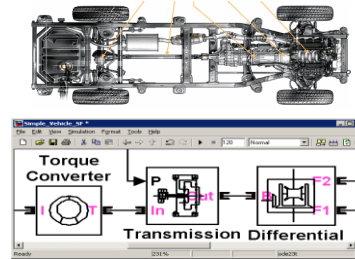
Mechanical dynamics (3-D)

Simscape™



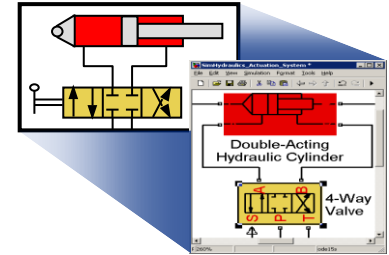
Multidomain physical systems

SimDriveline™



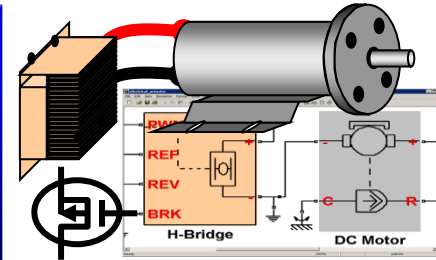
Drivetrain systems (1-D)

SimHydraulics®



Fluid power and control

SimElectronics™



Electromechanical and electronic systems

Simscape Key Features

- Library of foundation physical modelling building blocks
 - Mechanical, electrical, hydraulic,...
- Simscape language source provided
- Signals and parameters with units, and automatic unit conversion
- Physical network solver technology designed for physical systems
- Integrated with Simulink to support complete system modelling (physical system plus algorithms)
- Convert to C code for deployment

