Dr. Ing. Rodrigo Gonzalez

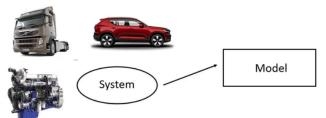
rodrigo.gonzalez@ingenieria.uncuyo.edu.ar

Control y Sistemas

Ingeniería Mecatrónica, Facultad de Ingeniería, Universidad Nacional de Cuyo

May 2020

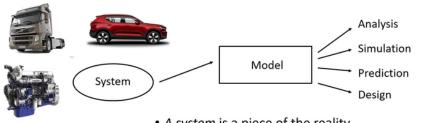








- A system is a piece of the reality
- A model is a simplified description of the reality



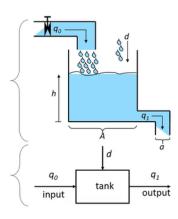




- A system is a piece of the reality
- A model is a simplified description of the reality

Models can be of different kinds:

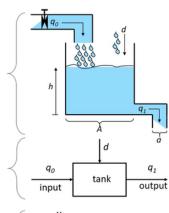
- Drawings, schematics
- Block scheme, flow chart



Models can be of different kinds:

- Drawings, schematics
- · Block scheme, flow chart
- · Mathematical models

We are interested in mathematical models of dynamical systems



$$A\frac{dh}{dt} = q_0 + d - a\sqrt{2gh}$$

$$q_1 = a\sqrt{2gh}$$

Modeling of dynamic systems

Our focus: mathematical models of physical (dynamic) systems, in particular linear, time invariant models (LTI) in continuous or discrete time:

• Differential- and difference equations

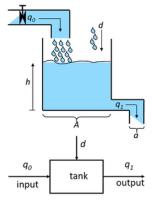
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2y(t)}{dt^2} + a_1 \frac{dy(t)}{dt} + a_2y(t) &= b_1u(t) \\ y(k) + a_1y(k-1) + a_2y(k-2) &= b_1u(k) \end{aligned}$$

• Transfer functions $Y(s) = \frac{b_1}{s^2 + a_1 s + a_2} U(s)$

• State-space models $\dot{x}(t) = Ax(t) + Bu(t) \\ y(t) = Cx(t) + Du(t)$

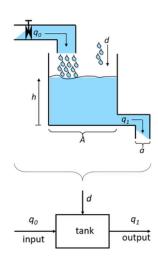
How do we build models?

- · Physical relations
- · Empirical knowledge
- Data

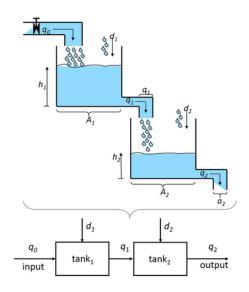


$$A\frac{dh}{dt} = q_0 + d - a\sqrt{2gh}$$
$$q_1 = a\sqrt{2gh}$$

- Structuring
 - Divide into subsystems
 - Inputs, outputs, internal variables?
- Basic equations
 - · Conservation laws
 - · Constitutive relations
- · Form state-space model
 - Choose state variables
 - Form $\dot{x} = \cdots$



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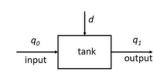
- · Mass balance [kg]
 - Force balance [kgm/s² = N] (Newton's law)
- Torque balance [kgm²/s² = Nm] (Newton)
- Voltage balance [V] (Kirchhoff's voltage law)
- · Current flows [A] (Kirchhoff's current law)
- Volume flows [m³/s]
- Energy flows [J/s = W]
- ..

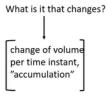
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Constitutive relations (relate variables of different kind):

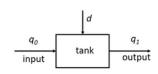
- Ohm's law: U=RI (voltage and current)
- Ideal gas law: pV=nRT (pres, vol and temp)
- Hooke's law: F=kx (force and distance)
- Air resistance: F=bv² (force and velocity)
- Air resistance: F=bv² (force and velocity

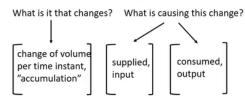
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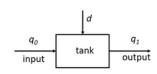


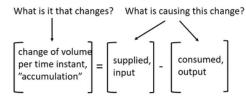
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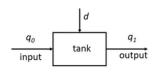
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Three phase method

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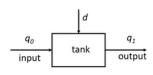


Conservation laws (balance equation):

Volume flows [m³/s]

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = q_0 + d - q_1$$

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Conservation laws (balance equation):

Volume flows [m³/s]

$$\frac{dV}{dt} = q_0 + d - q_1$$

Constitutive relations:

$$V = Ah$$

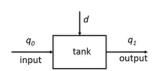
Volume and level

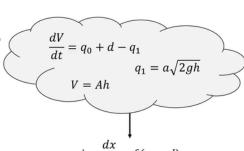


Bernoullis equation

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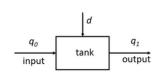


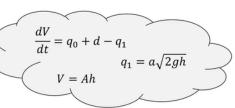


$$\dot{x} = \frac{ax}{dt} = f(x, u, d)$$

$$y = h(x, u, d)$$

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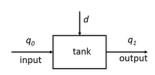


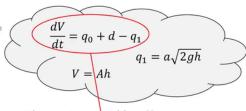
Choose state variables:

What is changing? V or h

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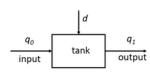




$$\frac{dV}{dt} =$$

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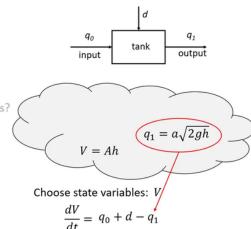




$$\frac{dV}{dt} = q_0 + d - q_1$$

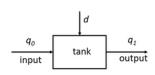
Three phase method

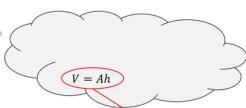
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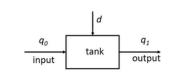




$$\frac{dV}{dt} = q_0 + d - a\sqrt{2gR}$$

Three phase method

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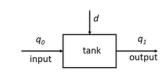




$$\frac{dV}{dt} = q_0 + d - a\sqrt{2gV/A}$$

Three phase method

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$$\frac{dV}{dt} = q_0 + d - a\sqrt{2gV/A}$$

$$q_1 = a\sqrt{2gh}$$

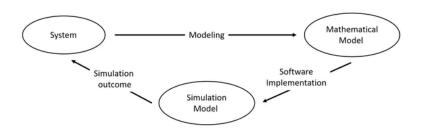
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$$\begin{cases} &\frac{dV}{dt} = q_0 + d - a\sqrt{2g\,V/A}\\ &q_1 = a\sqrt{2g\,V/A} \end{cases}$$

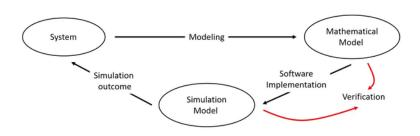
Variable change: x = V, $u = q_0$ and $y = q_1$

$$\begin{cases}
\dot{x} = \frac{dx}{dt} = u + d - a\sqrt{2gx/A} \\
y = a\sqrt{2gx/A}
\end{cases}$$

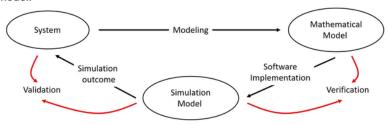




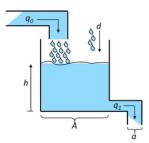
 Verification is the process of determining that a model implementation accurately represents the developer's conceptual description of the model and the solution to the model.

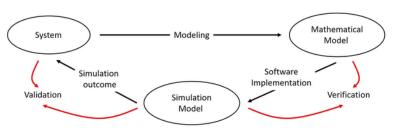


- Verification is the process of determining that a model implementation accurately represents the developer's conceptual description of the model and the solution to the model.
- Validation is the process of determining the degree to which a model is an accurate representation of the real world from the perspective of the intended uses of the model.



- All models have a limited domain of validity.
- Be aware of the model's (lack of) accuracy.



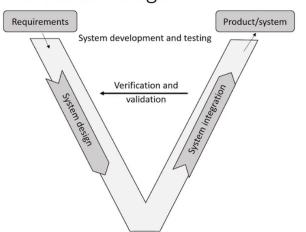


"All models are wrong but some are useful."

George Box, Robustness in the strategy of scientific model building, in Launer, R. L.; Wilkinson, G. N., Robustness in Statistics, Academic Press, pp. 201–236, 1979

"Models and simulations can never replace observations and experiments – but they constitute an important and useful complement."

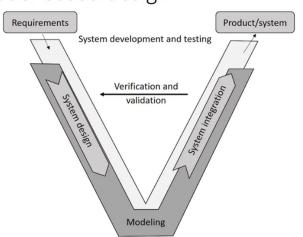
Lennart Ljung and Torkel Glad, Modeling and Identification of Dynamic Systems, Studentliteratur, 2016







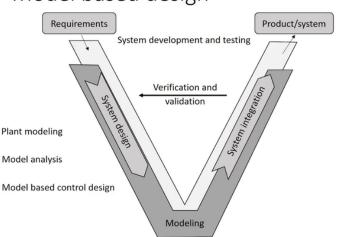








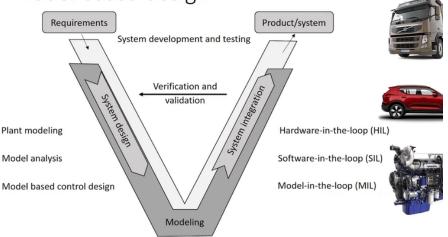












Bibliography

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- Karmopp, Dean et al. Systems Dynamics: Modeling, Simulation, and Control of Mechatronic Systems. Fith Edition. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2012. Chapters 1 y 2.1.