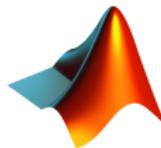


Introduction of MATLAB and Simulink

Neeraj Kumar Singh and Marc Pantel

nsingh@enseeiht.fr
INPT-ENSEEIHT/IRIT
University of Toulouse, France

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Simulink
- 3 Importing and Exporting Data
- 4 System Modelling
- 5 Continuous and Discrete Modelling
- 6 Subsystems
- 7 Stateflow
- 8 S-Function

MATLAB and Simulink

Application

- Use of MATLAB and Simulink in Industry.

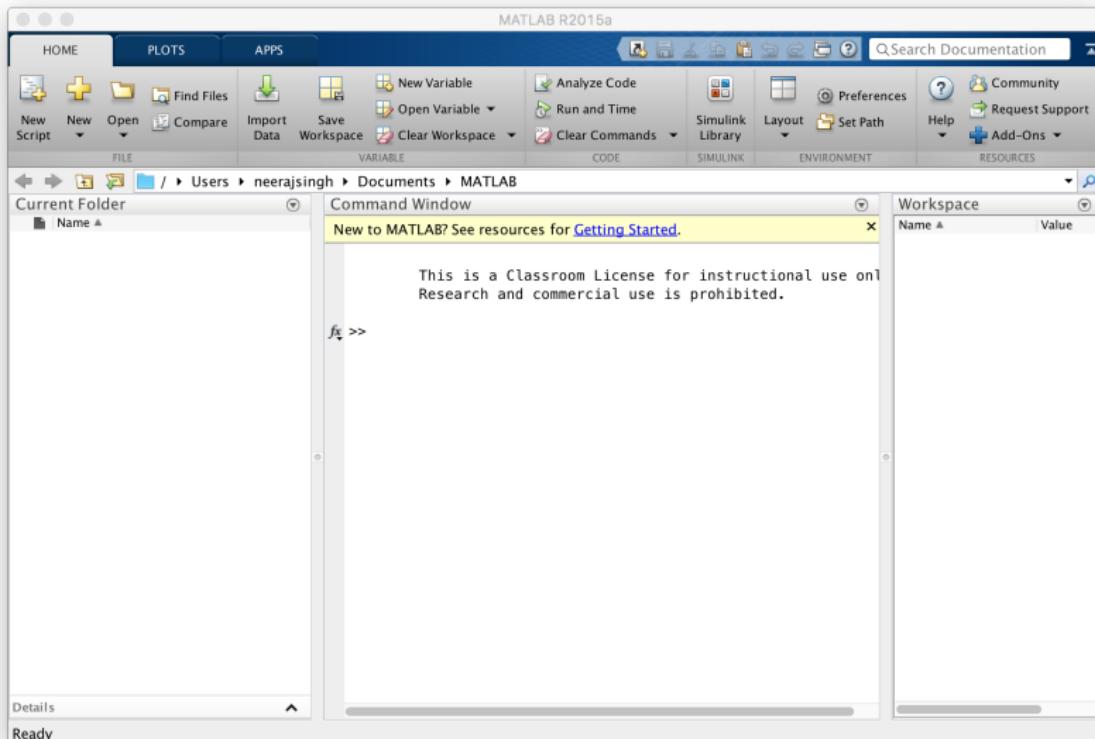


What is MATLAB?

- MAT_Rix LABoratory
- Computational software
 - The MathWorks: www.mathworks.com
- Algorithm development environment
- Graphical modelling and simulation language
- Solving complex non-trivial mathematical operations, such as ODEs, root identification, and eigenvalue calculation
- Domain specific toolboxes and blocksets
- Alternative software
 - SciLab <http://www.scilab.org/>
 - GNU Octave <http://www.gnu.org/software/octave/>

MATLAB Interface

- (1) Workspace
- (2) Current Directory
- (3) Command History
- (4) Command Window

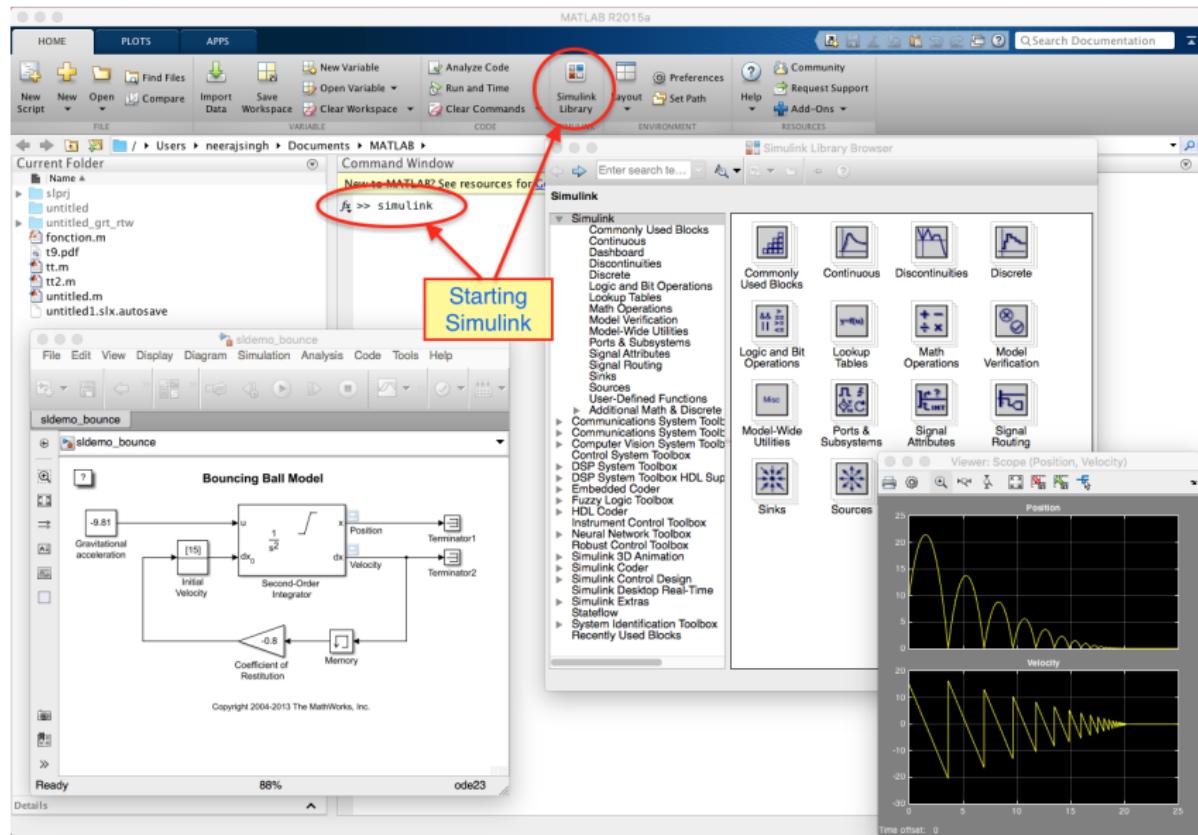


Simulink

What is Simulink?

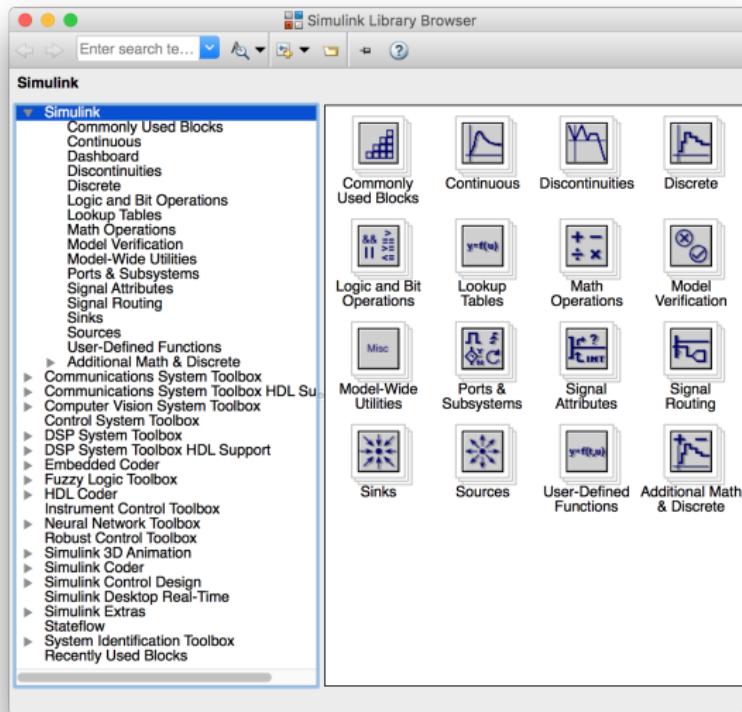
- Block based system modelling and simulation
- A collection of standard toolboxes and libraries (Machine learning, signal processing, image processing etc.)
- Direct interaction with hardware and real-time systems
- Multi-domain modelling using signal flow diagrams, state machines and physical modelling
- Heterogeneous programming environment (such as C, C++ and FORTRAN) using S-Function blocks
- Automatic code generation for deployment

Launching Simulink

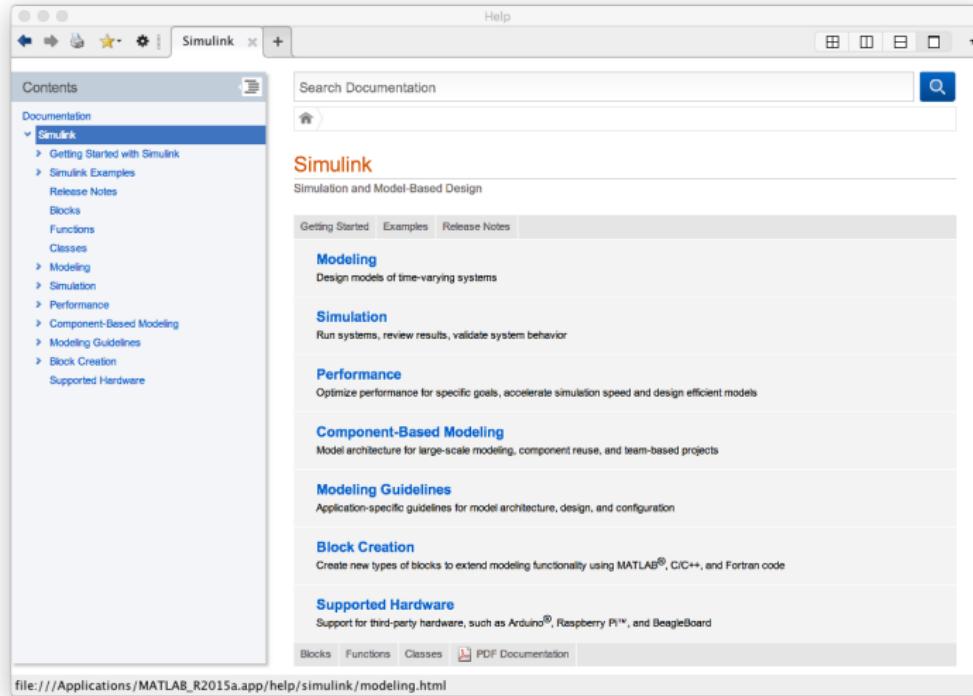


Simulink Library Browser

- (1) Search Block
- (2) Block List
- (3) New Simulink Model
- (4) Help

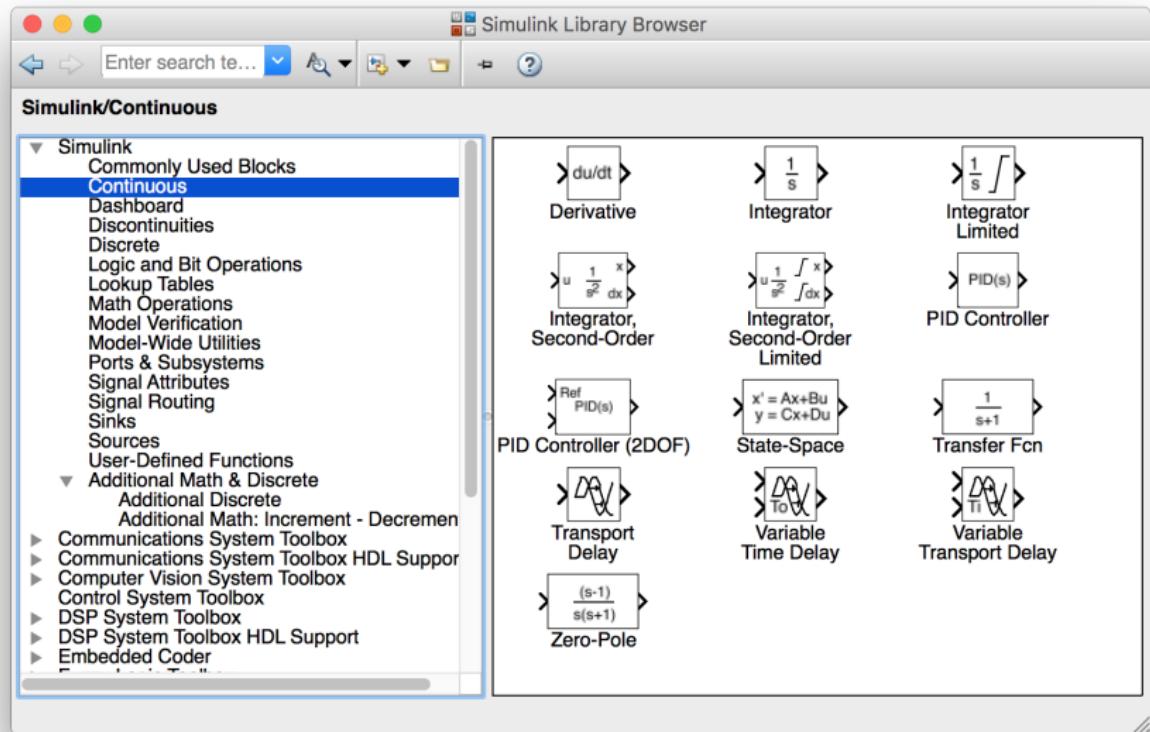


Simulink Help

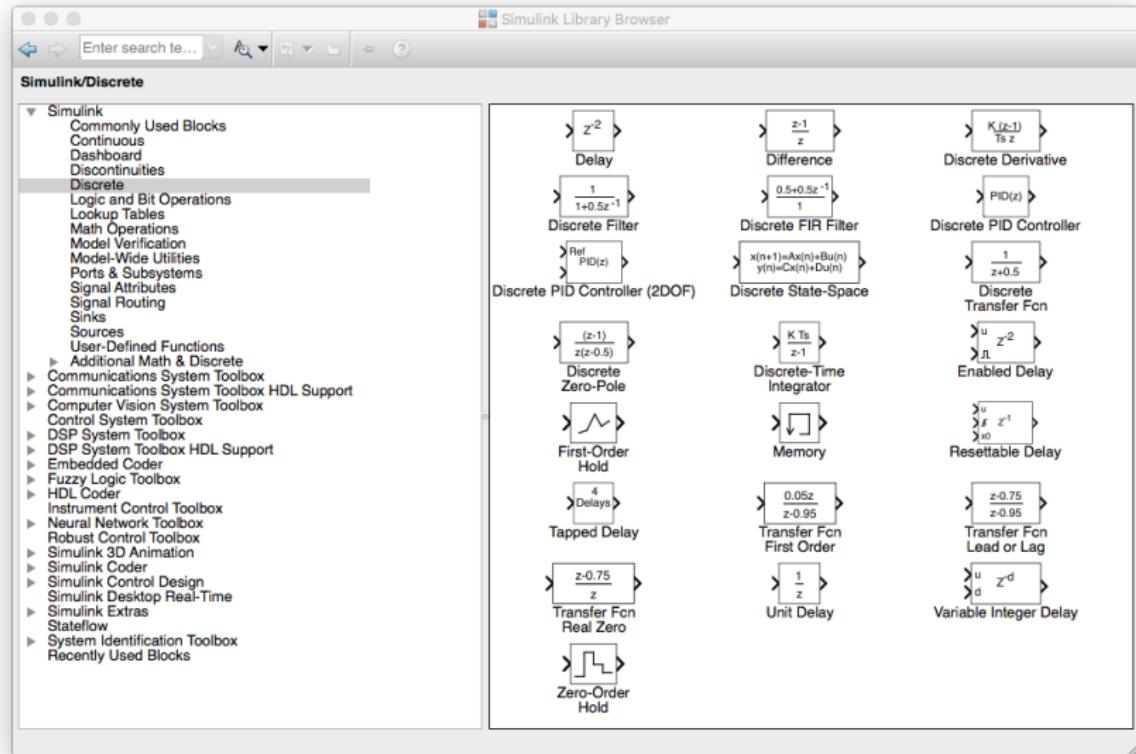


Use the "Help" button in the library browser for finding tutorials, demos, information on available blocks, and so on.

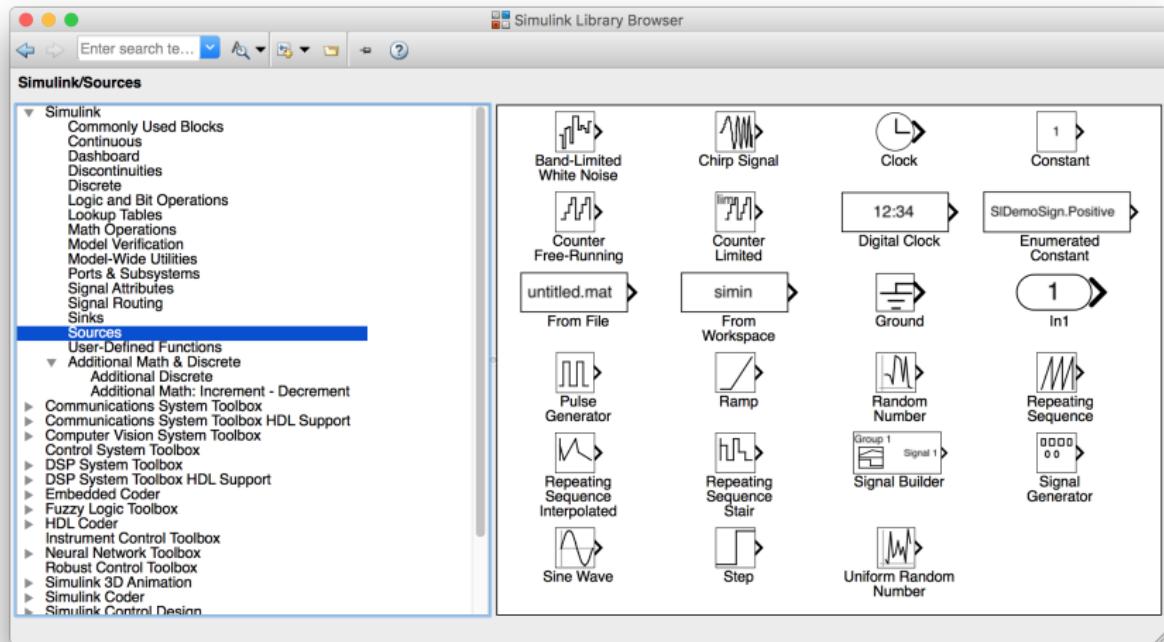
Continuous Blocks



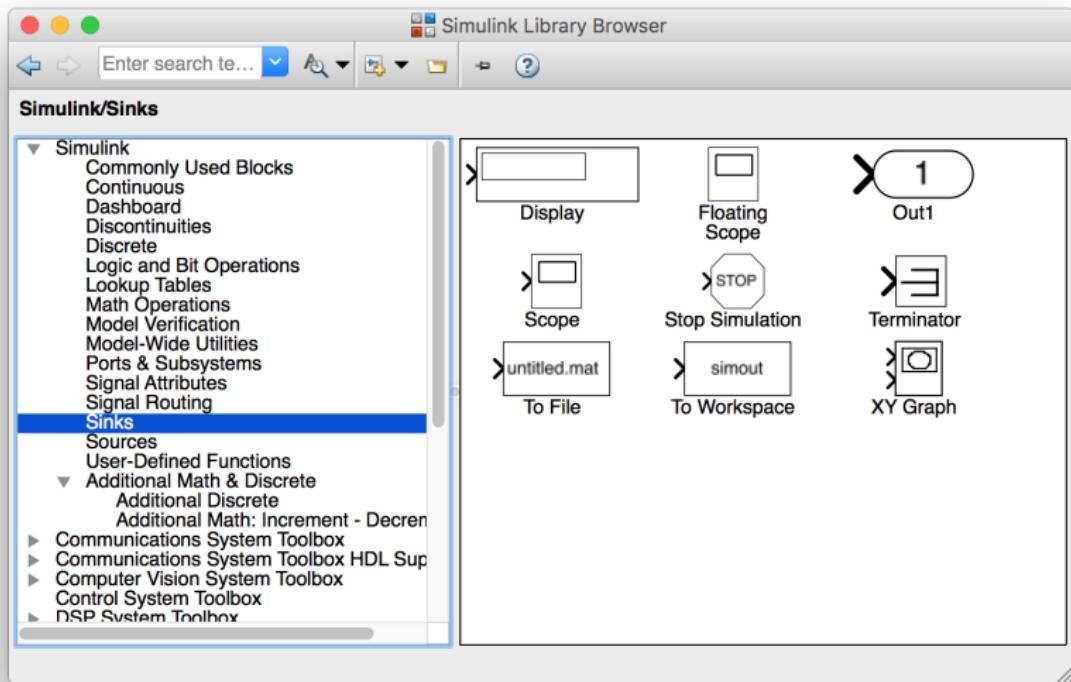
Discrete Blocks



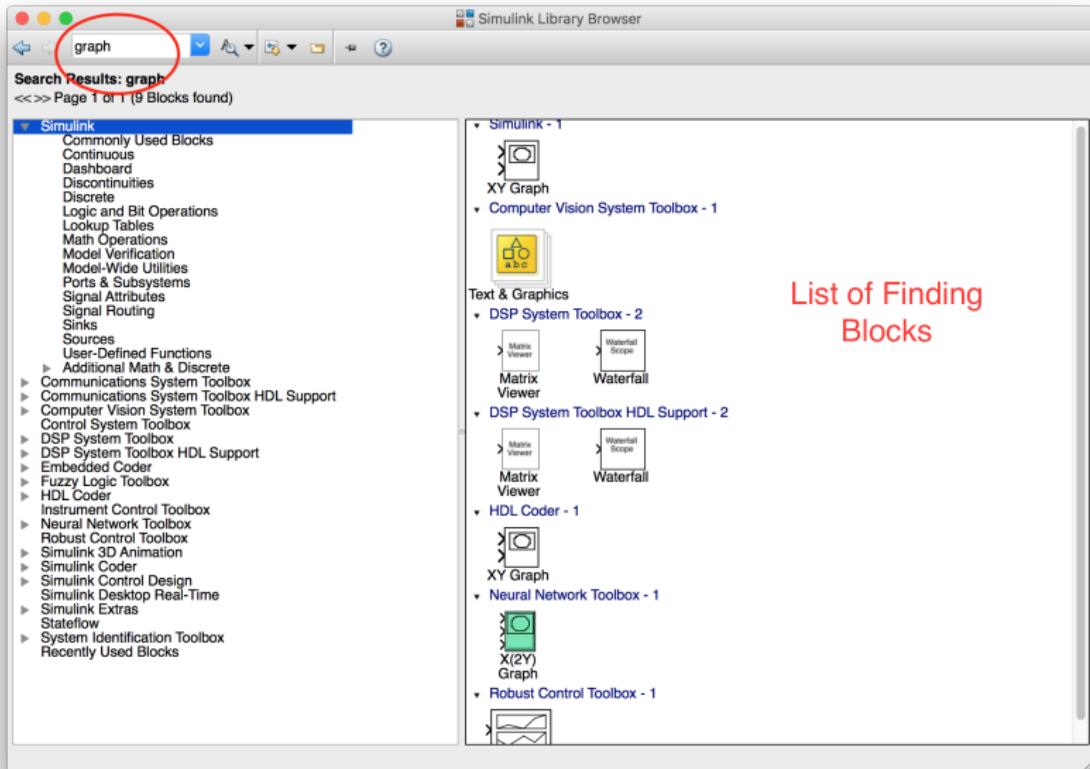
Source Blocks



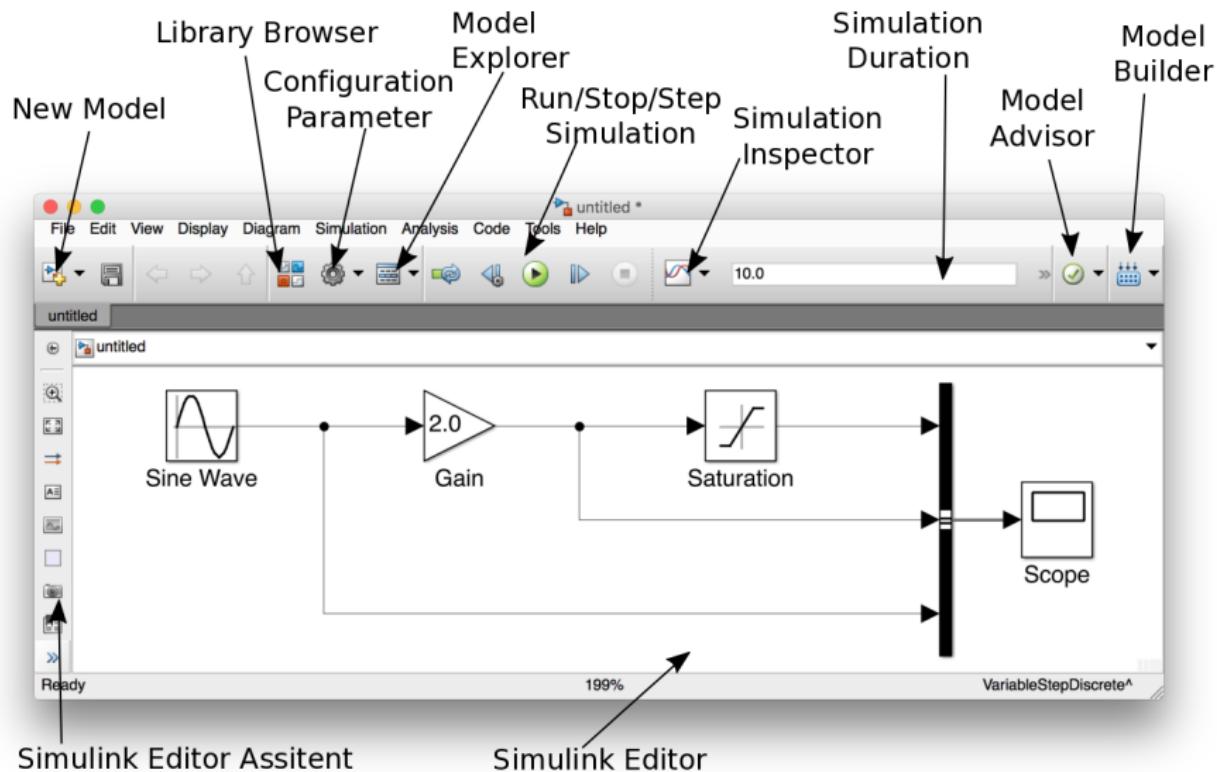
Sink Blocks



Finding Blocks



Simulink Window (Editor)



Importing and Exporting Data

Importing and Exporting Data

Importing Data into Simulink

- In
- Constant
- From Workspace
- From File

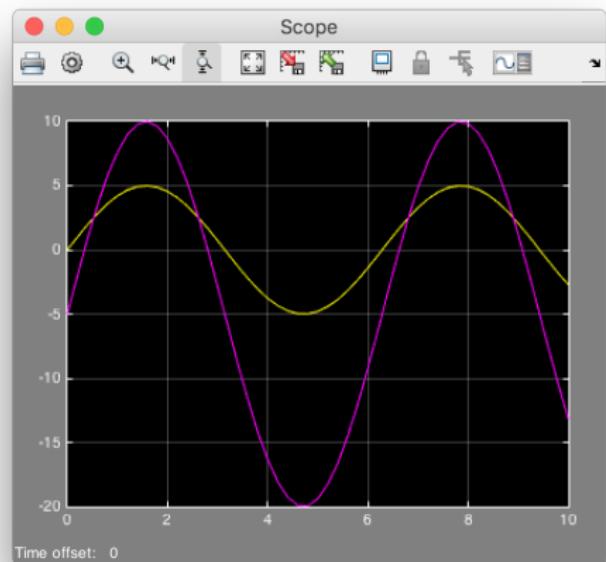
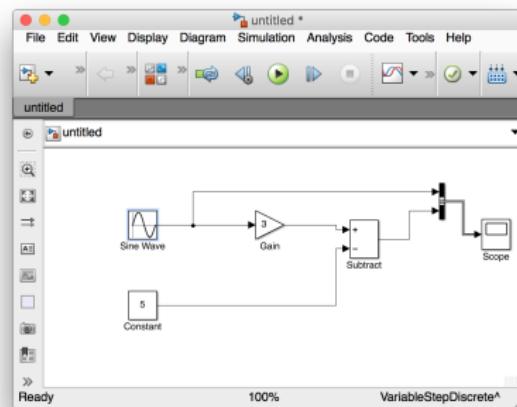
Exporting Data from Simulink

- Out
- To Workspace
- To File

System Modelling

System Modelling: Example

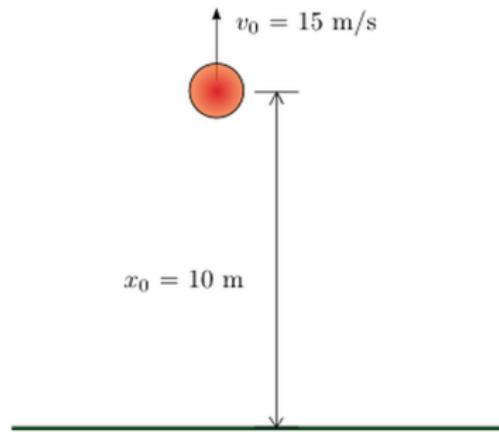
$$y = 3 * \sin(t) - 5$$



Continuous and Discrete Modelling

Continuous Systems

Modelling of a Bouncing Ball

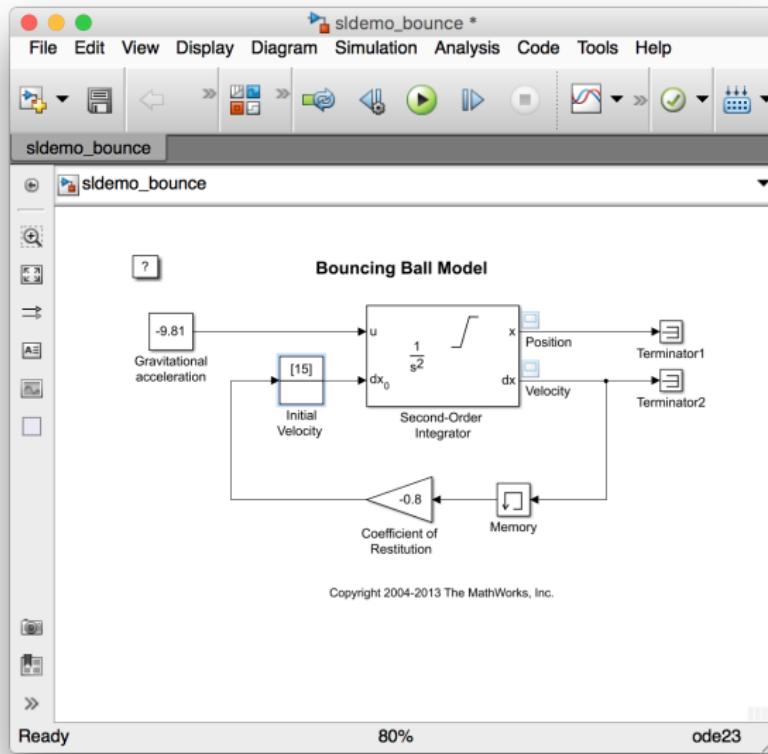


$$\frac{dx}{dt} = v \quad (1)$$

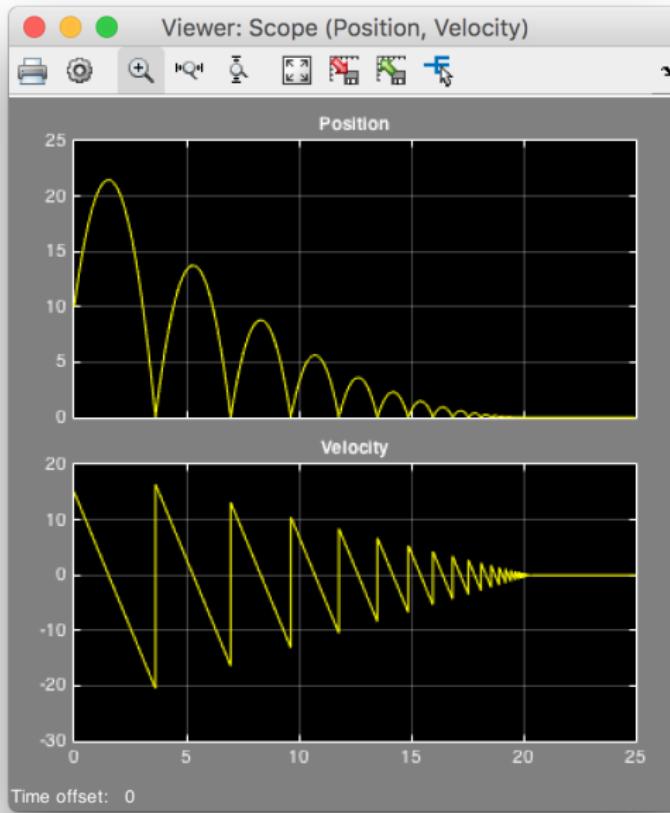
$$\frac{dv}{dt} = -g \quad (2)$$

Coefficient of restitution ($v^+ = K \cdot v^-$)

Simulink Model of a Bouncing Ball



Simulation Results of a Bouncing Ball

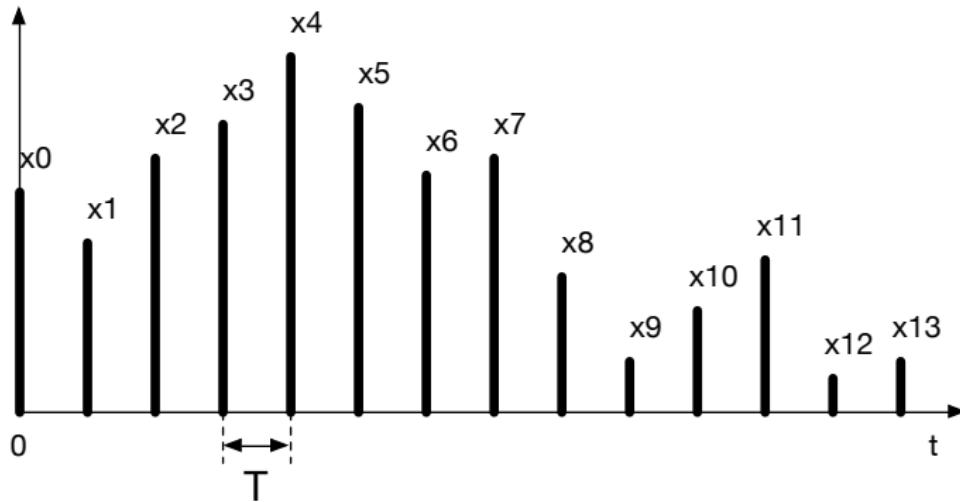


Discrete Systems

Discrete Systems

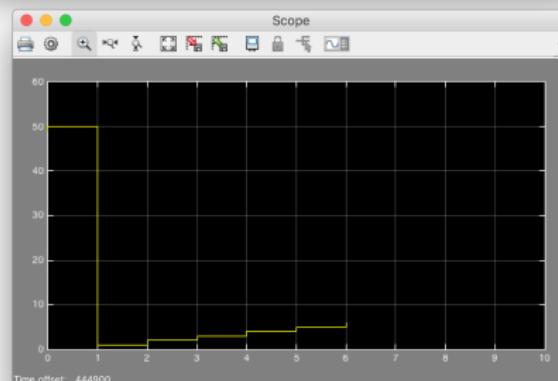
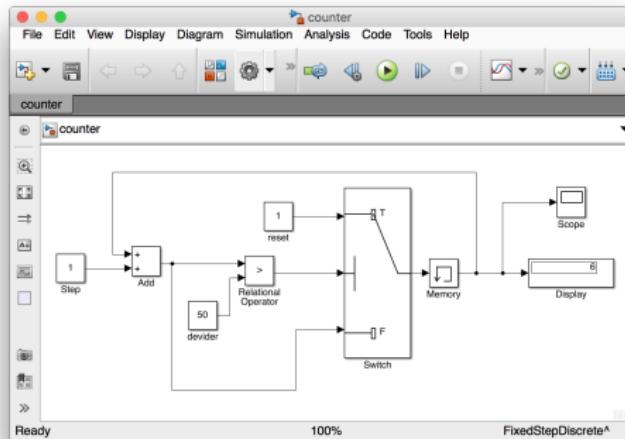
Discrete Systems

A discrete signal is a signal that has values only at discrete points in time.
A sampled signal is a discrete signal.

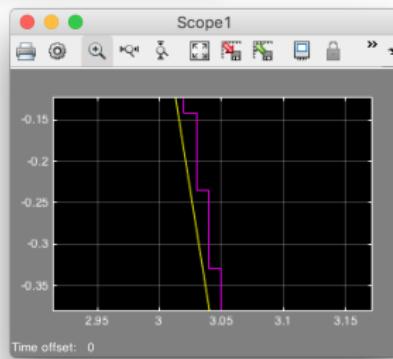
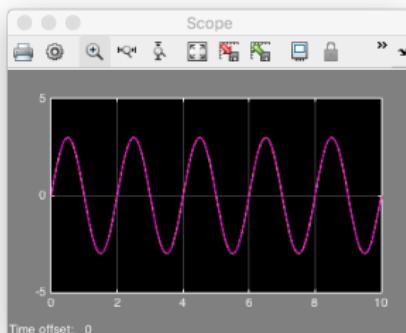
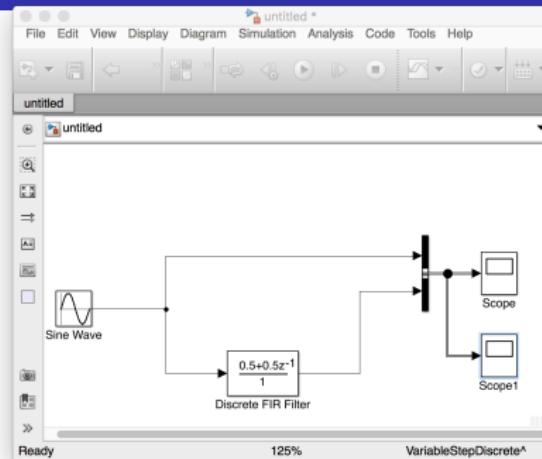


The sample period (T) is the time between two successive samples.

System Modelling: Digital Counter



System Modelling: Example



Solver

- Determines solution at current time step
- Determines the next simulation time step

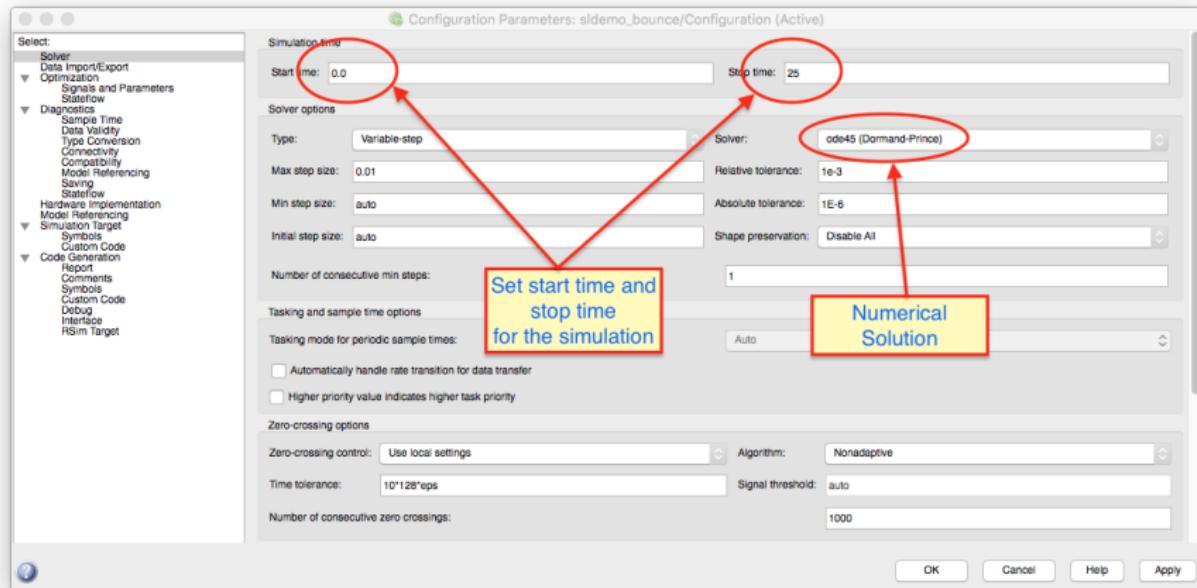
Variable step solver

The time step added to the current time can vary depending on the dynamics of the system. (i.e. ode45, ode23, ode113, ode15s, ode23s, ode23t, ode23tb)

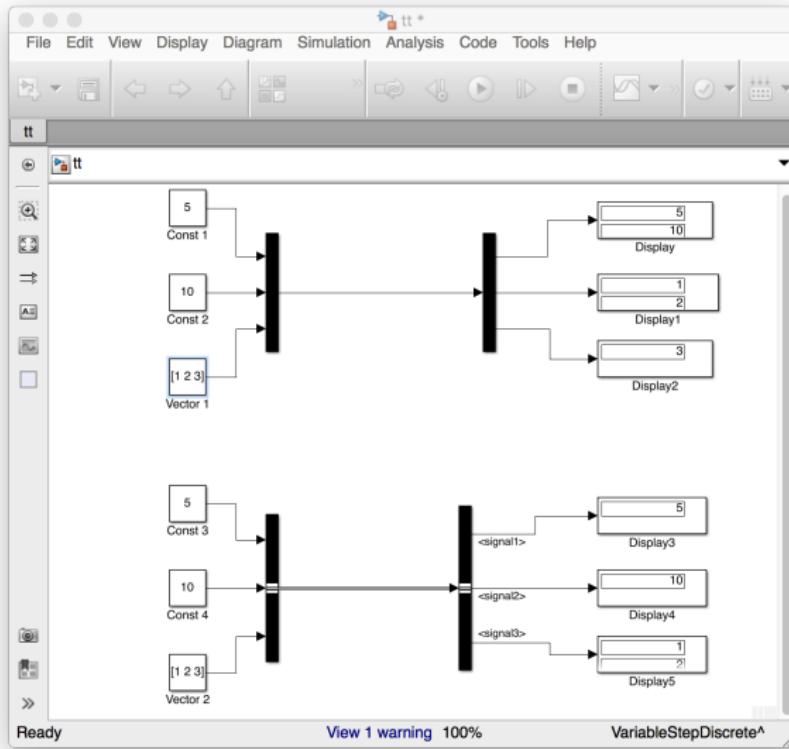
Fixed step solver

Step size remains constant. They do not control integration errors or detect discontinuities. (ode1, ode2, ode3, ode4, ode5, ode8)

Solver



Mux, Demux and Bus



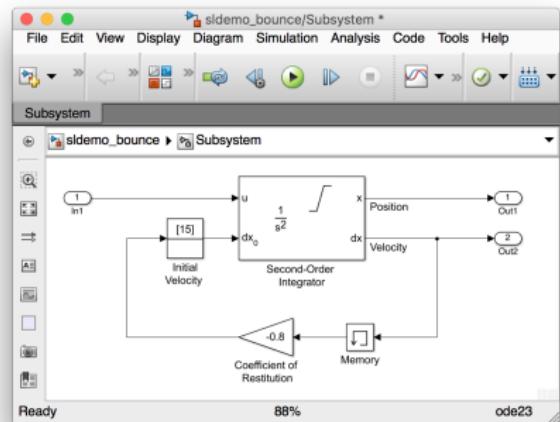
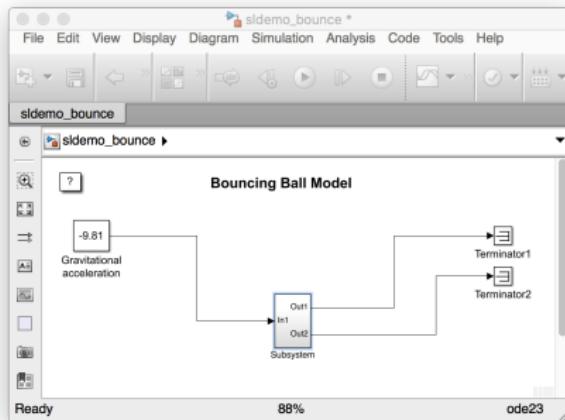
Subsystem

Subsystem

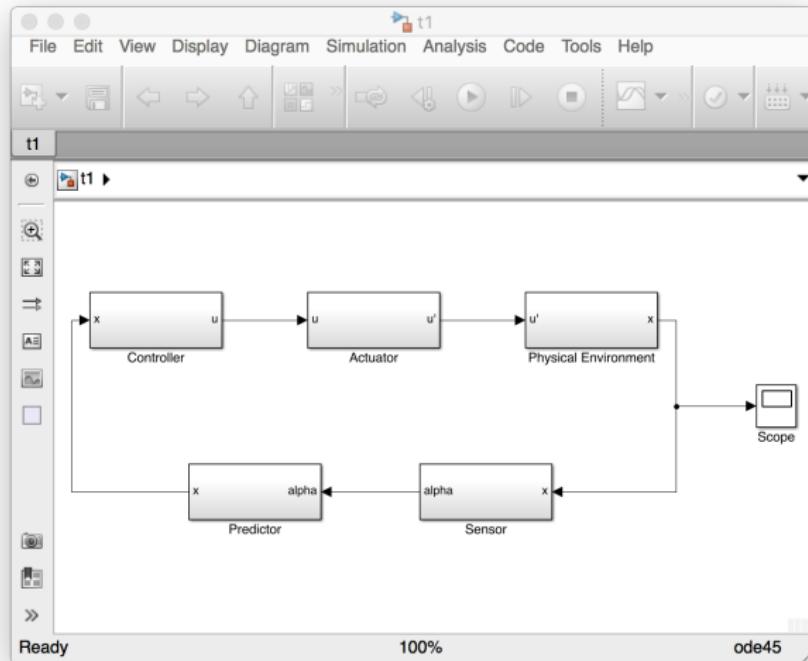
A subsystem block allows to contains a subset of blocks or code within a model to organise and to provide a hierarchical layout or to form a virtual subsystem. The prime benefits are given as follows:

- To reduce a set of displayed blocks in a model window
- To keep functionally related block together to increase comprehensibility
- To provide a better layout in form of hierarchical block diagram

Subsystem: Example



Closed-loop Modelling



Stateflow

Stateflow

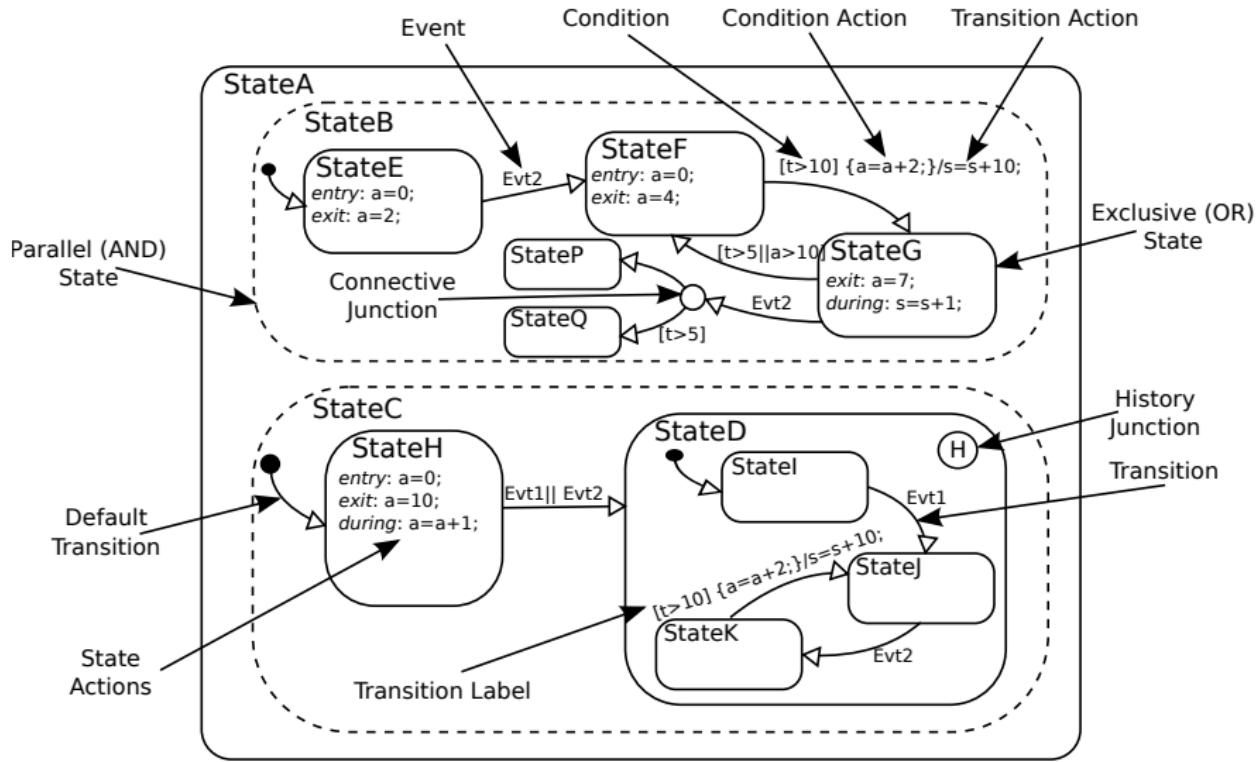
Stateflow is a graphical modelling language for specifying the behaviours of reactive systems using hierarchical state machines, similar to those of Statecharts (**semantically different**). It includes

- event broadcasting
- interlevel transition
- complex transition through junctions

Main Elements of Stateflow

- States
- Transitions
- Events
- Junctions

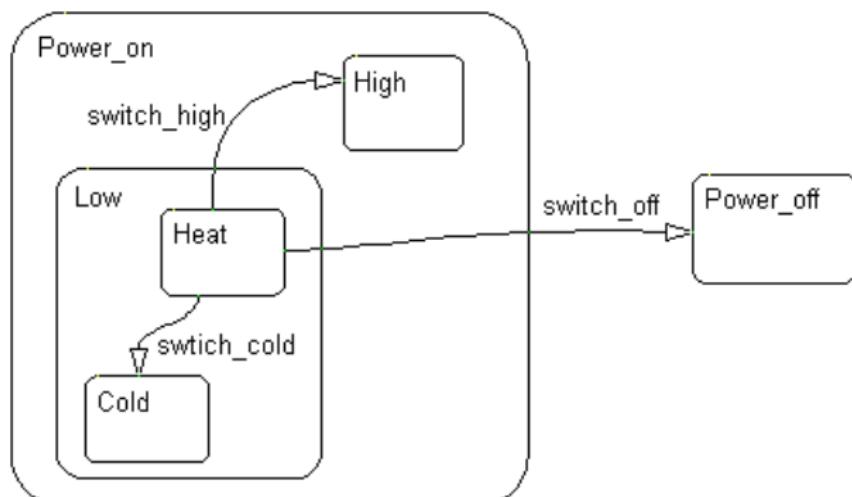
Stateflow Components



States

A state describes a mode of a reactive system. The activity or inactivity of the states dynamically changes based on events and conditions. States can be defined as:

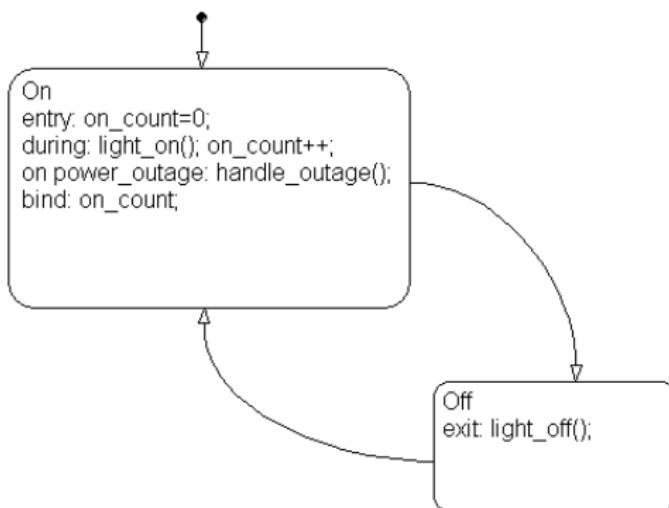
- Superstate
- Substate
- State



State Actions

States can have different types of actions, which can be executed in a sequence. For example,

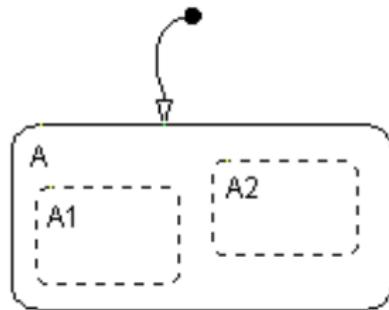
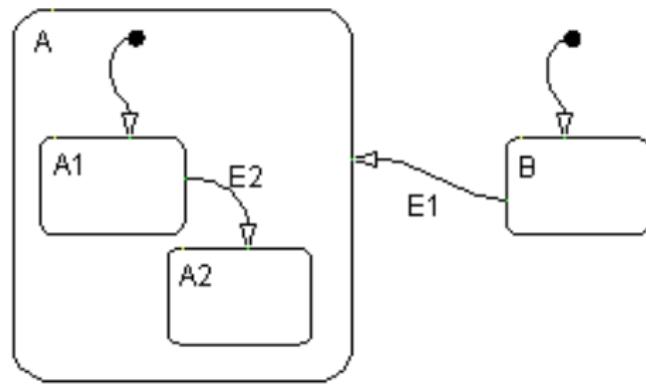
- *entry* actions, performed when entering a state
- *exit* actions, performed when leaving the state
- *during* actions, performed when remaining in the state
- etc.



State Decomposition

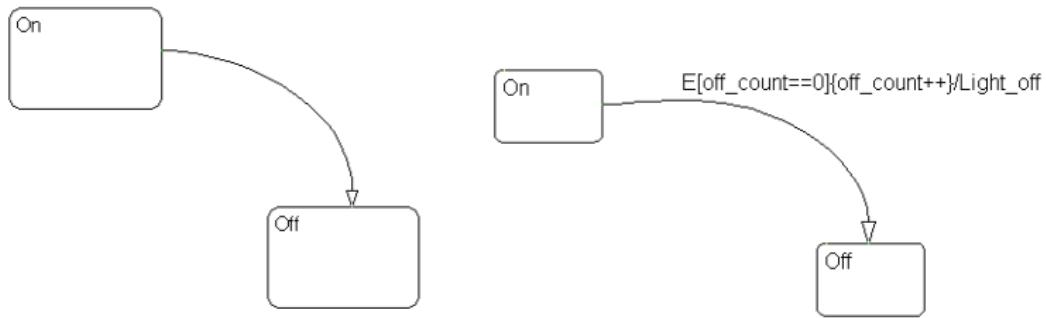
The **decomposition** of a state defines the same compositional structure of substates. There two types of compositional structure.

- Exclusive (OR)
- Parallel (AND)



Transitions

A **transition** is a line or curve with an arrowhead that connects two states. The transition shows changing from one mode to other mode.



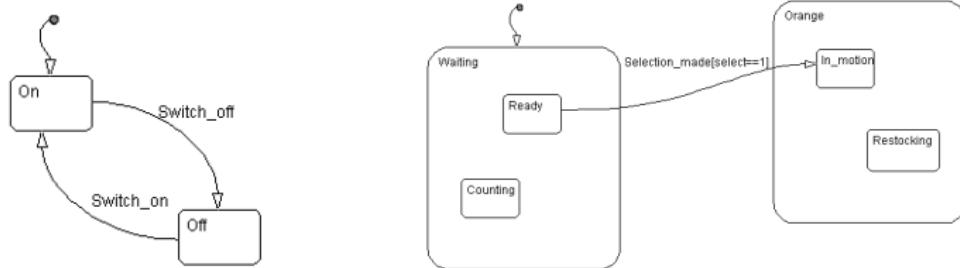
Transition Label Notation

event [condition] {condition_action} / transition_action

Transition Connections

Transition

Default transitions are used to distinguish as a default enter state to avoid the ambiguity among two or more exclusive (OR)-states.



There are several other transitions. For example,

- Transition to and from OR States
- Transition to and from Junctions
- Transition to and from OR Superstates
- Transition to and from OR Substates
- Self-Loop Transitions, etc.

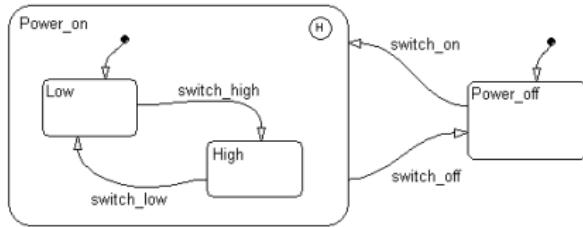
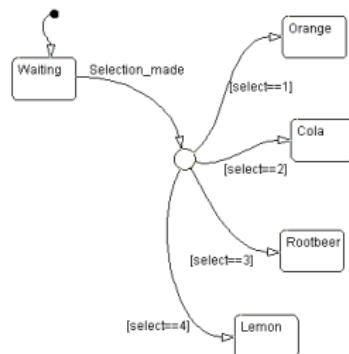
Junctions

Connective Junctions

The **connective junction** enables representation of different possible transition paths for a single transition. It is mainly used for implementing *if – then – else, case, for loop, etc.*

History Junctions

History junctions record the previously active state of the state in which they are resident.



Events

Events handle the execution of the Stateflow diagram without using any graphical components. The broadcast of an event must trigger a transition or an action during execution. Events are broadcasted in top-down manner. The scope of events can be,

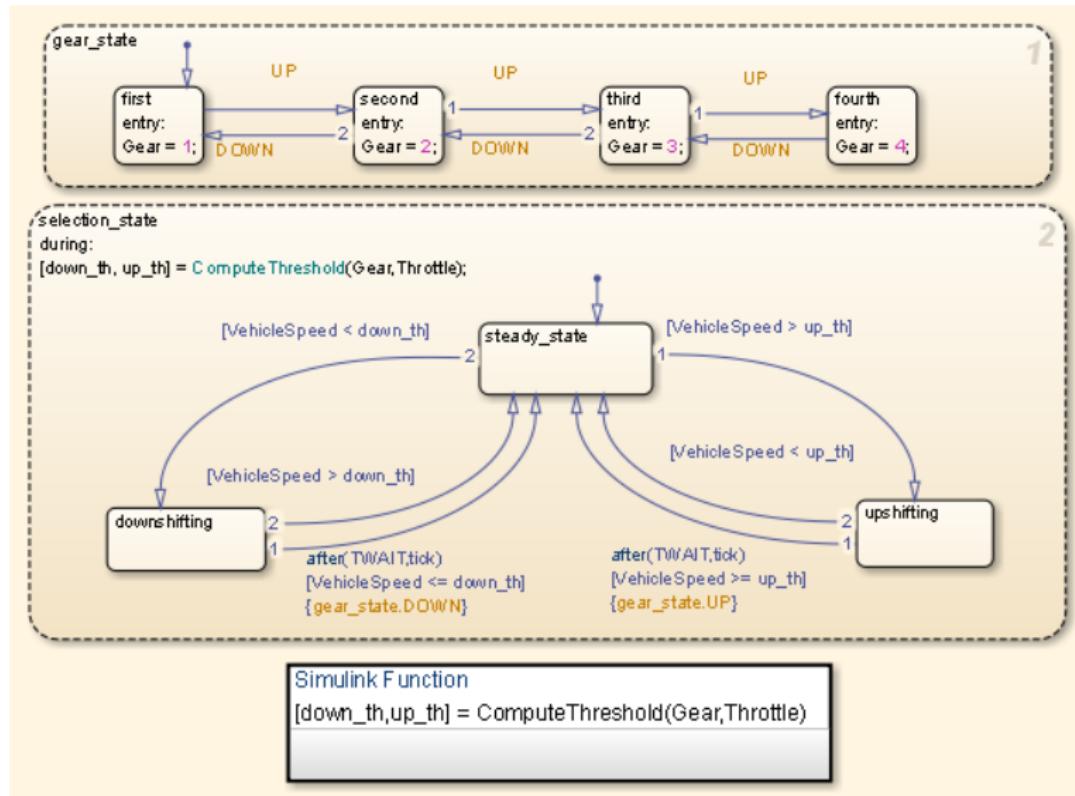
- local
- input from the Simulink
- output to the Simulink
- exported to code block or Simulink model
- imported from code block or Simulink model

Stateflow Simulation Algorithm

Starts each time an input event arrives (**external** or **internal** event), recursively.

- search for active states
- search for valid transitions
- valid transition execution
- during action execution

Example



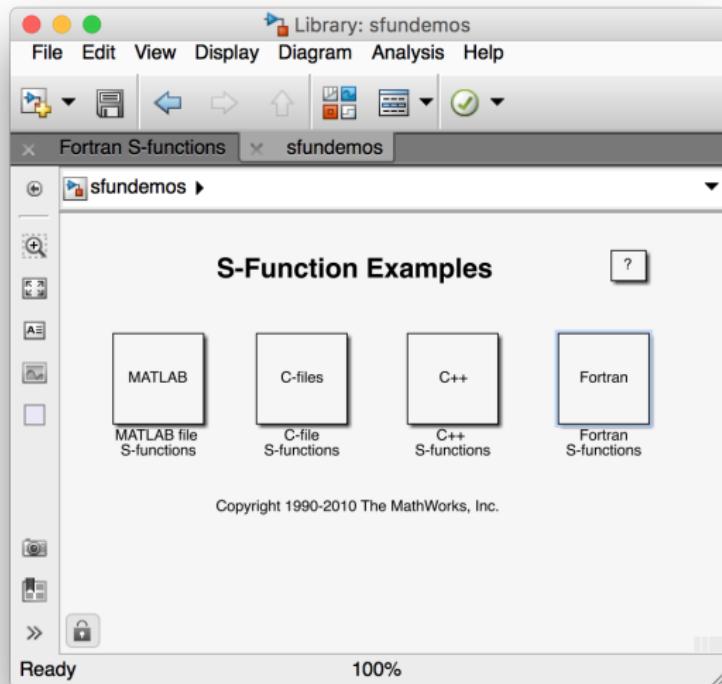
S-Function

S-Function

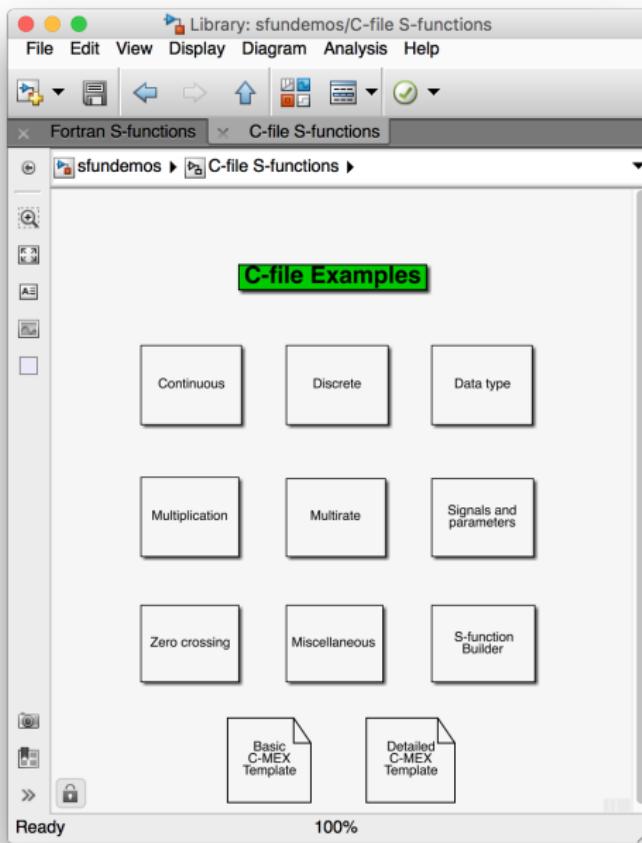
S-Function is a programming language environment in form of Simulink blocks that allows to add your own code to Simulink model. The S-Function block supports the following programming languages:

- MATLAB (M-file S-Function)
- C (C Mex S-Function)
- C++ (C Mex S-Function)
- Fortran (C Mex S-Function)

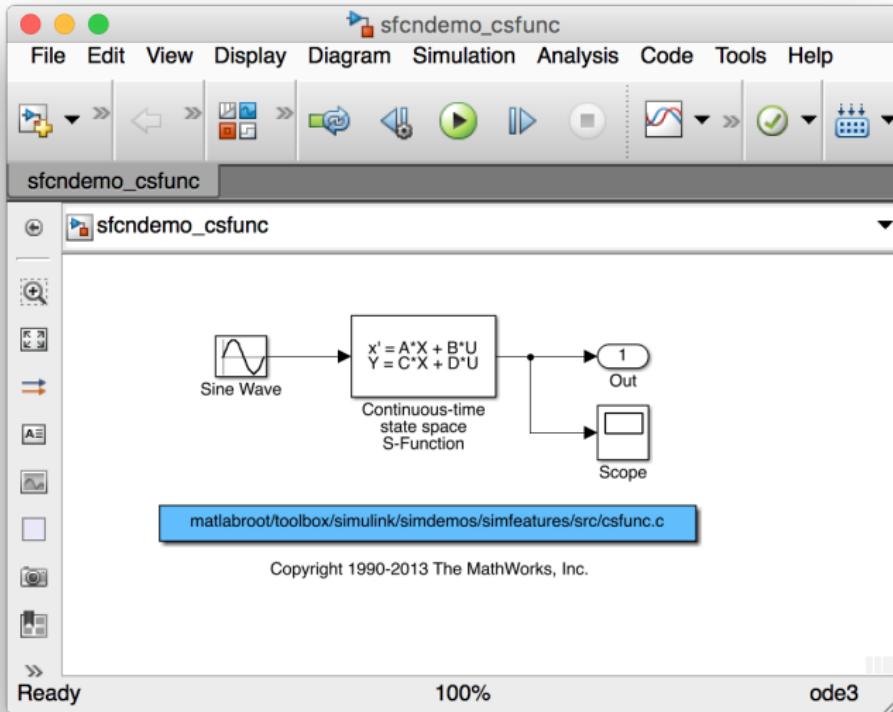
S-Function Examples



S-Function Examples in C Language



S-Function: Continuous Time System



S-Function Templates

- ① C Language Template
- ② MATLAB Language Template
- ③ ...

