A3 Simulative Engineering - Learning paper is NOT allowed in exam

Inhaltsverzeichnis

1 Definitions

Simulation is the imitation of the operation of a real world process or system over time (e.g. via MATLAB/Simulink)

Hardware in the loop (HiL) means testing of software in combination with an existing hardware component OR: HiL is a technique for testing a embedded system by simulating the real environment around the embedded system. (Abb. 1)

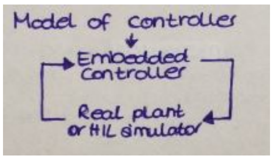

Abbildung 1: Hardware in the loop (HiL)

Software in the loop (SiL) is a simulation technique for software models only with a simulated hardware and not with a realworld existing hardware OR SiL is a technique for testing software by simulating the target hardware (Abb. 2).

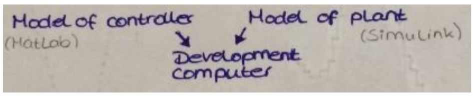

Abbildung 2: Software in the loop (SiL)

Model is an abstraction from realworld objects; mostly easier to display.

Fourier-Transform transforms time domain based signals into frequendy domain based signals; needed for calculation of signals

Time discrete means that a signal is only defined at specifiv time values (Abb. 3).

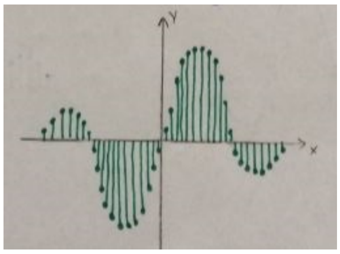

Abbildung 3: Time discrete signal: A y-value exists only for specific x-values.

Time continuos means that a signal is defined for the whole time or for an specific interval (Abb. 4).

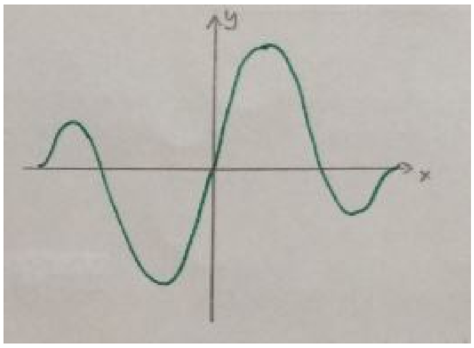

Abbildung 4: Time continuos signal: A y-value exists for every x-value (in the intervall).

Discrete values A signal can be measured in time ranges (time continuos) (Abb. 5) or at specific time values (time discrete)(Abb. 6). Each y-value in one time range has got the same value. Discrete values can be counted.

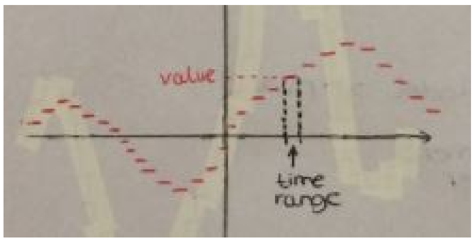

Abbildung 5: Continuos X, discrete Y

Continuos values can be measured and can take any value ((Abb. 7) and (Abb. 8))

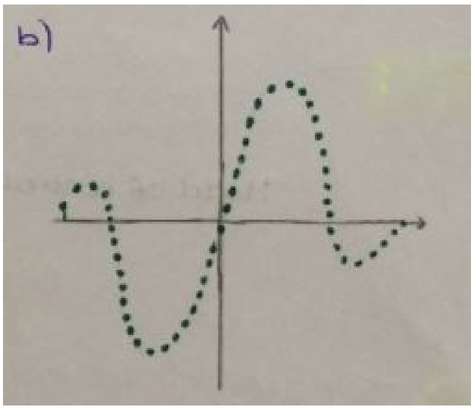

Abbildung 6: Discrete X, discrete Y

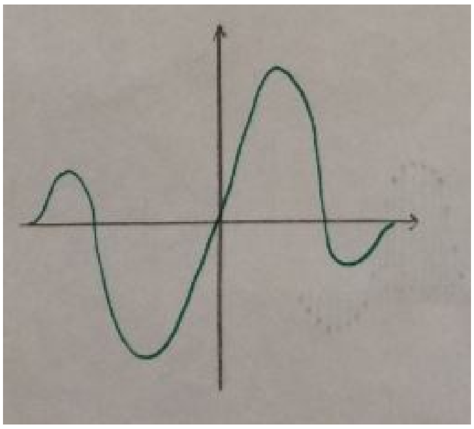

Abbildung 7: Continuos X, discrete Y

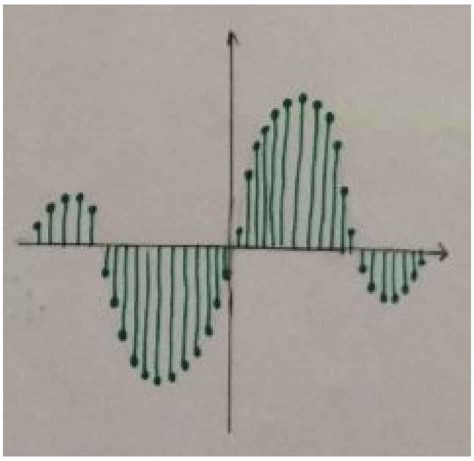

Abbildung 8: Discrete X, continuos Y

Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) is a stand alone definition for time discrete signals of limited duration besides the Fourier Transform (Abb. 9).

Dirac distribution $\delta(t)$ ist not function, but a distribution. It cannot be defined directly, but has to

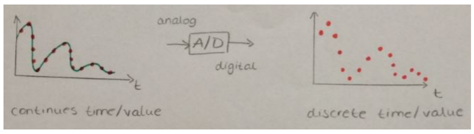

Abbildung 9: images/Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)

be described indirectly e.g. by intregration.

1. $\delta(t) = 0$ for all $t \neq 0$ and $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t)dt = 1$

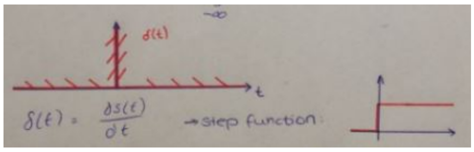

Abbildung 10: Dirac

2. Sifting property (similar to window function) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \delta(t)dt = f(0)$

3. $\delta(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2\varepsilon}[s(t+\varepsilon) - s(t-\varepsilon)]); \varepsilon > 0$

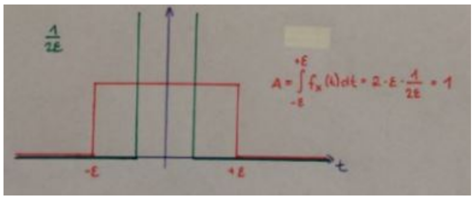

Abbildung 11: Dirac2

Dirac comb III_1 is a periodic funtion of the Dirac distribution. The ideal sampling can be described by Dirac distributions located with distances T_s which results in a spectrum of Dirac distributions having the distance $\frac{1}{T_s}$ (Abb. 12).

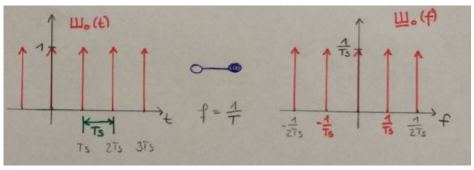

Abbildung 12: Dirac Comb

Algorithm is a self-contained step by step set of operations to be performed in order to get a solution. Algorithms perform calculations, data processing and/or automated reasoning tasks.

DFT/FFT The Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) is a special algorithm for calculating the DFT.

Sequence is a ordered collection of objects in which repetitions are allowed. The number of elements is called the length n of a sequence and can be infinite. The position of the elements is called index. E.g. prim numbers until 41:

prim numbers	2	3	5	7	...	37	41
	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$		$\downarrow$	$\downarrow$
index	1	2	3	4	...	12	13

The Length of this sequence is $n = 13$.

Sampling converts a continuos time signal into a discrete time signal. Sampling is done by a multiplication of the signal $u(t)$ with the dirac comb. A multiplication in the time domain results in a convolution in frequency domain. It is performed over a limieted time.

Time domain and frequency domain The function values of a signal in time domain depend on time values. In the frequency domain the function values depend n frequency values.

$f(t) \circ\!\!-\!\!\!-\!\!\bullet F(f)$ with $f = \frac{1}{t}$

Periodic funtion repeats itself after a period of time. Examples: $\sin(x), \cos(x)$

Limited function is only defined for a specific time range. A limieted function in time domain contains an unlimited spectrum of frequencies in frequency domain.

Convolution is a mathematical operation on two functions, similar to cross-correlation (system theory). The slution is a third function being the first function modified by the second one. Multiplication in time domain $\rightarrow$ Convolution in frequency domain.

Frequency spectrum is a composition of different frequencies.

Amplitude spectrum is the absolut value of a frequency spectrum OR is a composition of different amplitudes.

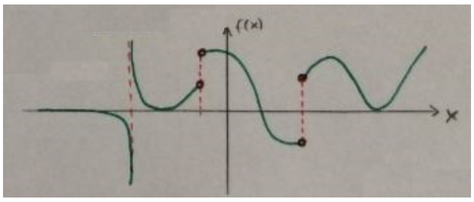

Abbildung 13: Example of a function with discontinuities

Discontinuities appear where a function is not continuous (Abb. 13).

Sifting property of Dirac distribution means that the function value $f(t = 0)$ can be extracted with the mulitplication of the function with the Dirac distribution.

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) \cdot \delta(t)dt = f(0)$ because of $\delta(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t \neq 0 \\ \infty, & t = 0 \end{cases}$ and $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \delta(t)dt = 1$

Window function is a rectangular function used as a window for calculating a DFT. When a function is multiplied by a window function, the product is zero-valued outside of the window's interval; all that is left ist the part where they overlap, the "view though the window"(Abb. 14).

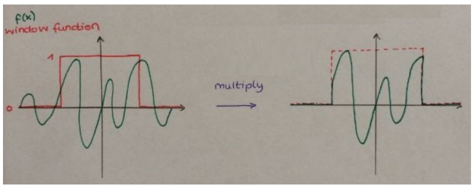

Abbildung 14: Use of a window function

Zero padding adds zeros to the end of signals to compress the signal (Abb. 15).

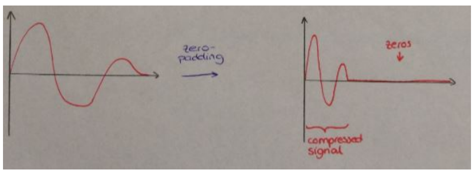

Abbildung 15: Zero padding

2 ODEs

2.1 How to solve an ODE?

An ODE of n-th order is given. Change it to n ODEs of 1st order via substitution. Now you can use MATLAB to solve it.

Example:
$y^{(3)} + a_2 y'' + a_1 y' + a_0 y = b$

Subsitution	Derivation
$y_1 = y$	$y_1' = y' = y_2$
$y_2 = y'$	$y_2' = y'' = y_3$
$y_3 = y''$	$y_3' = y^{(3)} = b - a_2 y_3 - a_1 y_2 - a_0 y_1$

2.2 How to get $G(s)$?

Transform the ODE from the time into the frequency domain.

Derivatives	Integrals
$y(t) \circ\!\!-\!\!\bullet\, Y(s)$	$\int y(t)dt \circ\!\!-\!\!\bullet\, \frac{1}{s}Y(s)$
$y'(t) \circ\!\!-\!\!\bullet\, sY(s)$	$\int\int y(t)dt \circ\!\!-\!\!\bullet\, \frac{1}{s^2}Y(s)$
$y''(t) \circ\!\!-\!\!\bullet\, s^2Y(s)$	$\int\int\int y(t)dt \circ\!\!-\!\!\bullet\, \frac{1}{s^3}Y(s)$
and so on...	and so on...

Exclude the output signal and calculate $G(s) = \frac{output}{input}$.

Example:
$y^{(3)} + a_2 y'' + a_1 y' + a_0 y = b$
with b as input signal and y as output signal.
Laplace Transform:
$s^3 Y(s) + s^2 a_2 Y(s) + s a_1 Y(s) + a_0 Y(s) = B(s)$
$Y(s)(s^3 + s^2 a_2 + s a_1 + a_0) = B(s)$
$G(s) = \frac{Y(s)}{B(s)} = \frac{1}{s^3 + s^2 a_2 + s a_1 + a_0}$

If the input signal is 0, then integrate and solve the equation for the output variable.

3 DFT