Grading template for laboratory exercise 3 EL2820, Modeling of Dynamical Systems August 2017

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		P	ass	Fail	
The report is handed in on time?			yes	no	
Number of authors				no	
Author names and personal identity number filled out?			yes		
The report is well structured? The language is understandable?		yes	often	sometimes	no
The figures are clear? (Captions, high resolution, etc.)		yes	often	sometimes	no
The preparation task is solved and motivated?			yes	no	
The working region is defined and motivated?			yes	no	
The sampling time is defined and motivated?			yes	no	
A detailed description of the input signal is given and the choice is motivated?		?	yes	no	
The amount of data used for estimation and validation is specified?			yes	no no	
Models of more than one model structure have been estimated?			yes		
The model order of each model is motivated?			yes	no	
A ranking of the estimated models have been made?			yes	no	
The ranking is well motivated according to the requirements?			yes	no	
			Pass	Fail	
First review					Sign:
			Pass	Fail	• • • • • •
Second review (if failed in the first review)					Sign:
	Pass				

Signature:

1 Preparation task

• Derivation of a physical model of the magnetic levitator in state-space form: From figure in the lab description, we can get:

$$m\ddot{z} = \gamma \dot{z} + E_r - F_{ul} - mg$$

$$m\ddot{y} = \gamma \dot{y} - E_a + F_{lu} - mg$$

Repulsive magnet force is proportional to $m|y-z|^{-4}$, and here, constant C is given to represent the proportion:

$$F_{ul} = F_{lu} = Cm \frac{1}{(y-z)^4}$$

From exercise 2.5, the electromagnetic force can be obtained, where K is a constant:

$$B = \mu_0 \frac{N\gamma^2 I(t)}{2y^3}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2} A \frac{B^2(t)}{\mu_0}$$

$$E = \frac{AN^2 \mu_0 \gamma^4}{8} \frac{I^2(t)}{y^6(t)} = Km \frac{I^2(t)}{y^6(t)}$$
So:
$$E_a = Km \frac{I^2(t)}{y^6(t)}$$

$$E_r = Km \frac{I^2(t)}{z^6(t)}$$

Then we can obtain state space equations:

$$\dot{a} = \frac{\gamma}{m}\dot{z} + K\frac{I^2}{z^6} - C\frac{1}{(y-z)^4} - g$$

$$\dot{b} = \frac{\gamma}{m}\dot{y} + K\frac{I^2}{y^6} - C\frac{1}{(y-z)^4} - g$$

$$\dot{z} = a$$

$$\dot{y} = b$$

• Suggestion for a suitable model order for a linear model (based on a linearization of the model) ?????:

In stationarity, we have:

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \\ z \\ y \end{bmatrix} \qquad \dot{x} = \begin{bmatrix} \dot{a} \\ \dot{b} \\ \dot{z} \\ \dot{y} \end{bmatrix} = 0 = \begin{bmatrix} f_1(a, b, z, y, I_0) \\ \vdots \\ f_4(a, b, z, y, I_0) \end{bmatrix}$$

The linearized system is given by:

$$\dot{X} = AX + BI(t)$$

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial a} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial a} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{a=a^0,b=b^0,z=z^0,y=y^0,I=I_0} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\gamma}{m} & 0 & -\frac{4C}{(y^0-z^0)^5} - \frac{6KI^2}{z^{07}} & \frac{4C}{(y^0-z^0)^5} \\ 0 & \frac{\gamma}{m} & \frac{4C}{(y^0-z^0)^5} - \frac{6KI^2}{z^{07}} & -\frac{4C}{(y^0-z^0)^5} \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{a=a^0,b=b^0,z=z^0,y=y^0,I=I_0} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2KI}{z^{06}} \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial I} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_4}{\partial I} \end{bmatrix} \bigg|_{a=a^0,b=b^0,z=z^0,y=y^0,I=I_0} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2KI}{z_0^{16}} \\ -\frac{2KI}{z_0^{16}} \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

- Motivation for suggested model order:
 ?????
- MATLAB codes for the required functions are attached in the page 5.
- Plot for the spectrum of the binary random signal for the required values of α is shown in Fig. 1.

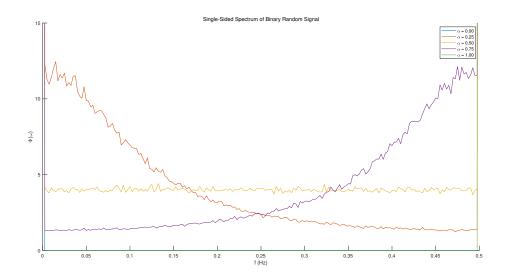


Figure 1: Spectrum of binary random signal.

2 Working region

- After the experiment, we choose working region as $1.5A \sim 3.6A$.
- Motivation for working region: From Fig. 2, we can see that when $u \in [1.5A, 3.6A]$, the plot have linearity.
- Plot for illustrating working region is shown in Fig. 2.

3 Sampling time

- In the experiment, we chose Ts = 0.002s as sampling time.
- Motivation for sampling time:
 - Fig. 3 is obtained with the sampling time of 0.001s, and we can see the rise time is about 13ms, which means there are about 13 points in one rise time. According to the requirement of "the sampling time is set to give around four to ten samples per rise time" in the lab description, we choose 2ms as sampling time so that there will be 6 to 7 samples per rise time
- Plot of step responses yielding sampling time:

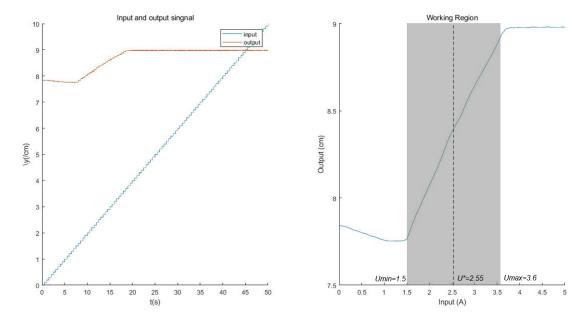


Figure 2: Working region.

4 Input signals

This section should include:

- characteristics of chosen input signals.
- motivation for chosen input signals.

5 Estimation and validation data

This section should include:

• information about the amount of data used for identification and validation.

6 Models

This section should include:

- descriptions of model structures used. (You should use more than one structure.)
- motivation for choice of model order for each model structure.
- plots of Bode diagrams, poles and zeros.
- analysis/interpretations of plots.
- validation performed with simulation (compare with M=inf) and correlation analysis (resid).

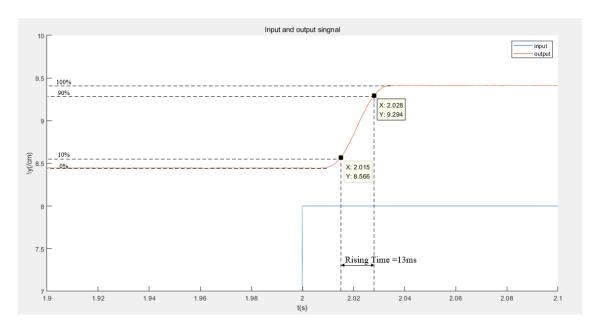


Figure 3: Working region.

- analysis/interpretations of validation and correlation analysis.
- a comparison between the accuracy of models obtained with different input signals (binary random signals v/s uniformly distributed white noise)
- a ranking of estimated models with respect to how well they describe the process, along with a rigorous motivation of chosen ranking. (Compare the analysis of plots, validation and correlation analysis for the different models.)

Note that the report is not in the format of a conference or journal paper. However, the language should be correct, concise and understandable. The figures should be clear, have captions, labels and be referenced in the text. All equations should be punctuated appropriately. (Equations are considered as part of sentences and should be treated accordingly.) All introduced symbols must be defined.

Attachments

generateBinarySignal.m

```
1
   function u = generateBinarySignal(alpha, lims, N)
2
       %% Initialization
3
       w = 2 * (rand(N,1) > alpha) - 1;
       u = zeros(N, 1);
4
5
       %% Initial value of u
6
7
       if w(1) == -1
           u(1) = lims(2);
8
9
       else
10
            u(1) = lims(1);
11
       end
12
       %% Rest values of u
13
       for i = 2 : N
14
15
            if w(i) == -1
                if u(i-1) == lims(1)
16
17
                     u(i) = lims(2);
18
                else
19
                     u(i) = lims(1);
20
                end
21
            else
22
                u(i) = u(i-1);
23
            end
24
       end
25
   end
```

getAverage.m

```
1 function bar_v = getAverage(v, tail)
2 bar_v = mean(v(length(v)*tail/100 + 1 : end));
3 end
```

getStationaryAverages.m

```
function bar_y = getStationaryAverages(y_step, Nwr, tail)
wrLen = length(y_step)/Nwr;
for i=1:Nwr
bar_y(i) = getAverage(y_step((i-1)*wrLen+1:(i)*wrLen),tail);
end
end
```

findWorkingRegion.m

```
1 close all; clear all; clc;
2 %% Initialization
```

```
3 \mid Ts = 0.001;
4 | t = 0;
5 | i = 1;
6 | maxCurrent = 10;
7 | stairHeight = 0.1;
8 | stairDuration = 0.2;
10 % Create Stair Signal
11 | stairSignal(i) = 0;
12 | while true
13
       t = t + Ts;
14
       i = i + 1;
       if t < stairDuration</pre>
15
            stairSignal(i) = stairSignal(i-1);
16
17
       else
            if stairSignal(i-1) + stairHeight > maxCurrent
18
19
20
            end
21
            stairSignal(i) = stairSignal(i-1) + stairHeight;
22
            t = 0;
23
       end
24 end
25 \mid t = 0: Ts: (length(stairSignal)-1) * Ts;
26 | t = t.';
27 | stairSignal = stairSignal.';
28
29 % Plot Stair Signal and Time
30 | figure
31 | plot(t, stairSignal)
32 | xlabel('Time (s)')
33 | ylabel('Stair Input (A)')
34
35 | %% Input Signal Amplitudes
36 | averagedU = getStationaryAverages(stairSignal, (maxCurrent/stairHeight
      +1), 0.6);
37
38 | %% Conducting Experiment
39 | y = getData(stairSignal, Ts);
40
41 | %% Averaged Output Signal
42 | averagedY = getStationaryAverages(y, (10/stairHeight+1), 0.6);
43
44 % Plot to Find Working Region
45 | figure
46 | plot (averagedU, averagedY);
47 | xlabel('Input (A)')
48 | ylabel('Output (cm)')
```