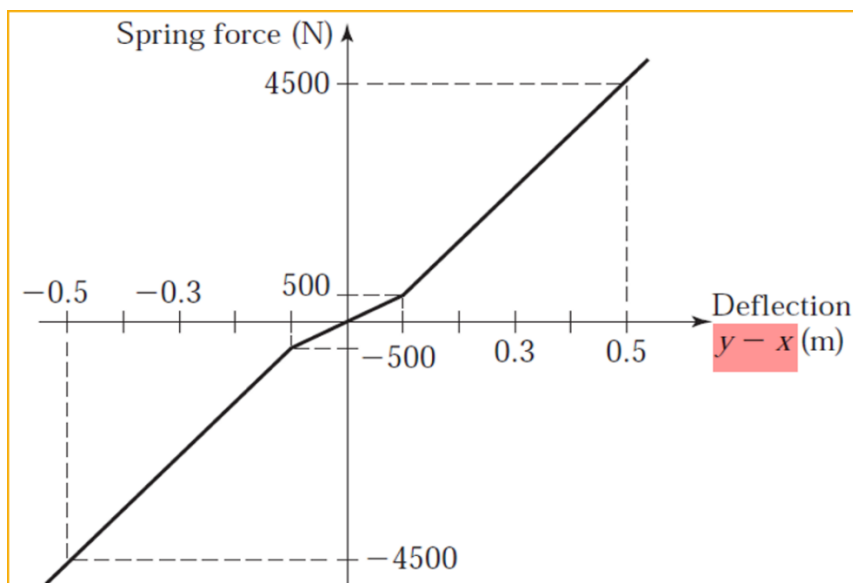
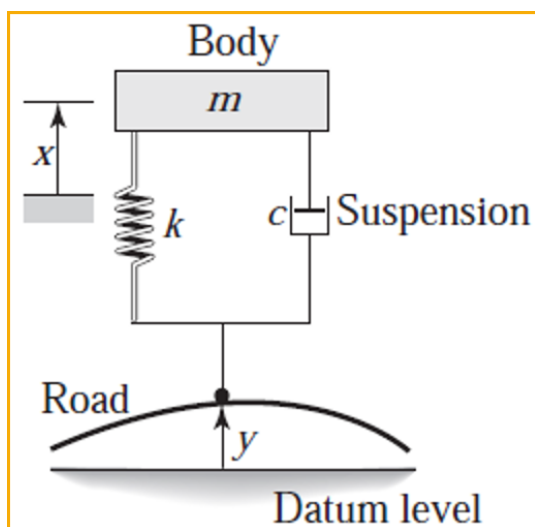


MODELARE ȘI SIMULARE- 2024

LABORATOR NR. 7 – SISTEME MECANICE (4), SISTEME FLUIDICE (3), SISTEME NELINIARE (2), SIMULINK (6)

7.1 Se cere modelul Simulink pentru sistemul mecanic de mai jos. Se cunoaște că resortul și amortizorul au caracteristicile prezentate mai jos. Intrarea sistemului este $y(t)$ și este data mai jos. Se cunoaște $m=400$ kg.



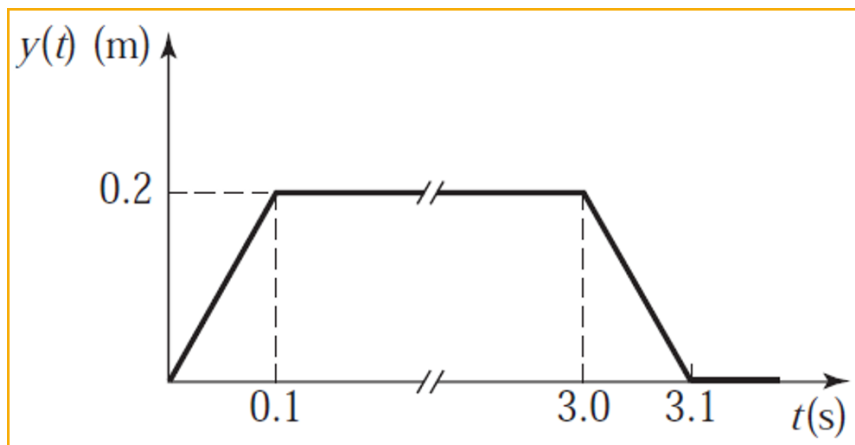
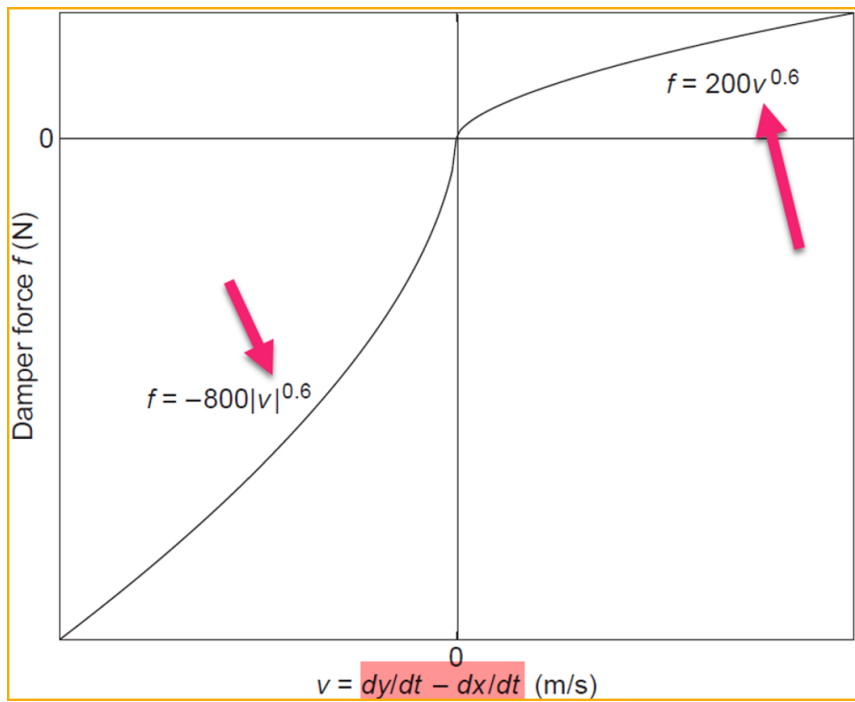
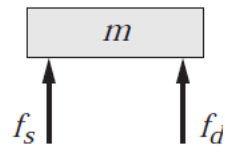


DIAGRAMA DE ECHILIBRU, ECUATIA DINAMICA, DIAGRAMA BLOC

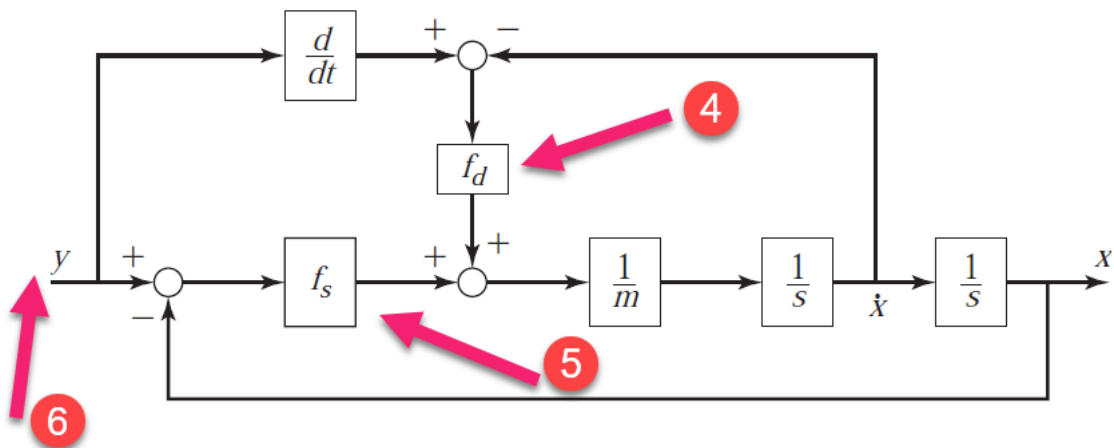
1



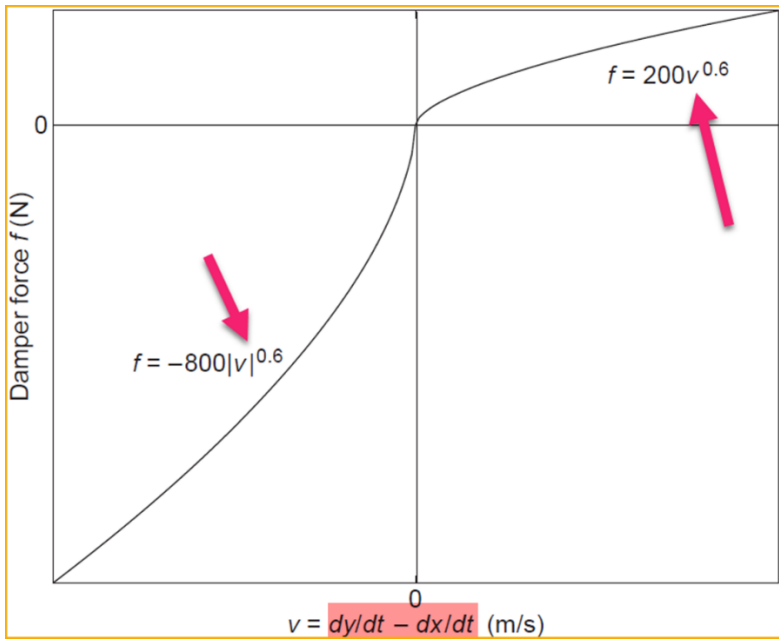
2

$$m\ddot{x} = f_s + f_d$$

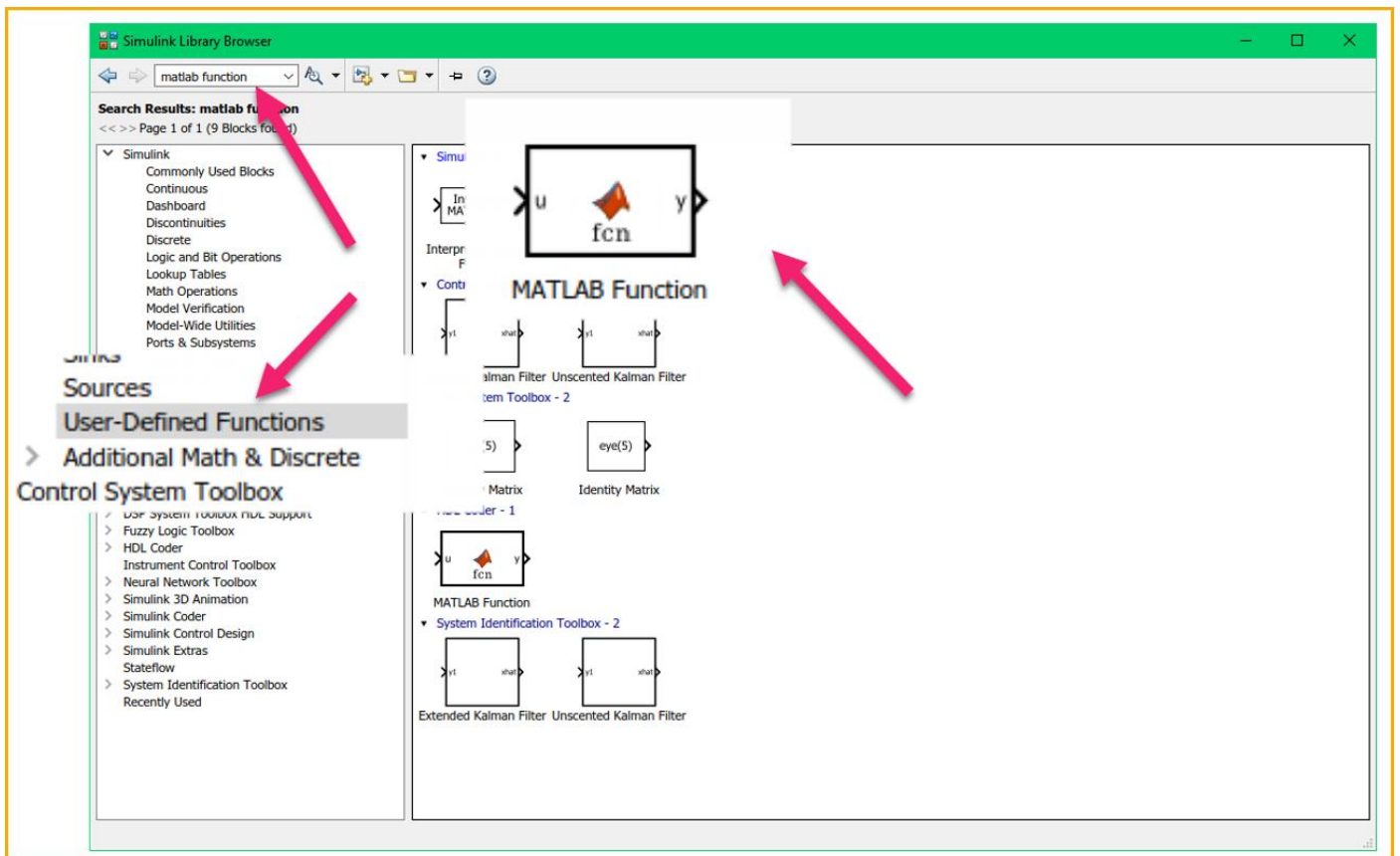
3



4. f_d



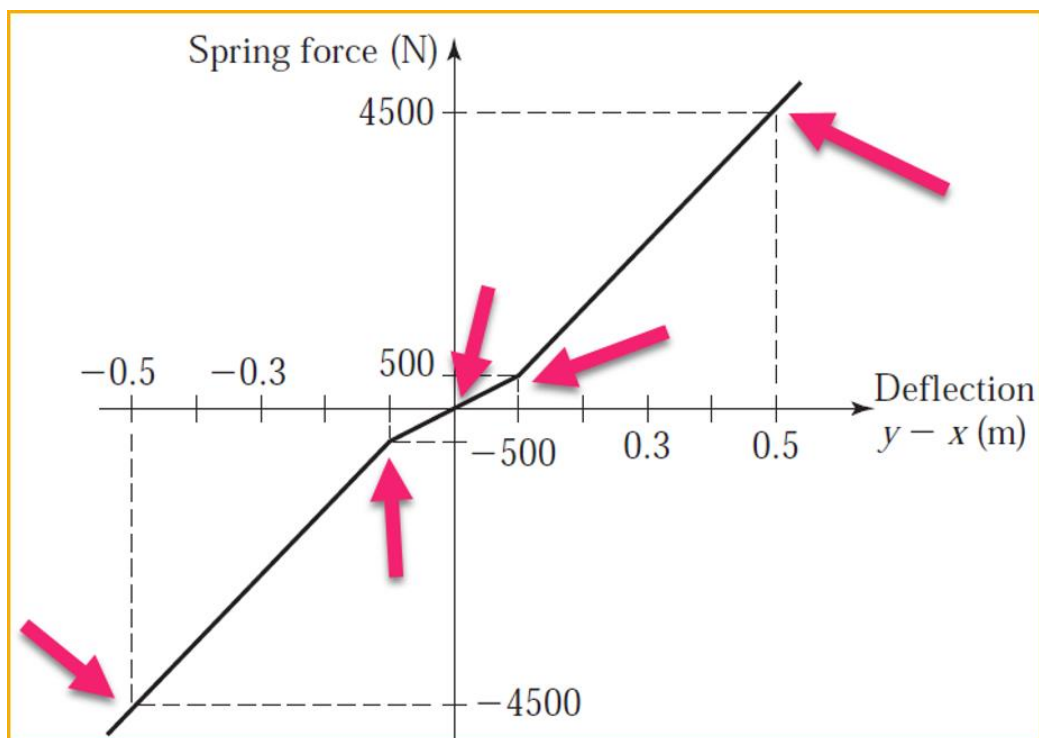
Blocul SIMULINK “Matlab function” (user-defined functions)



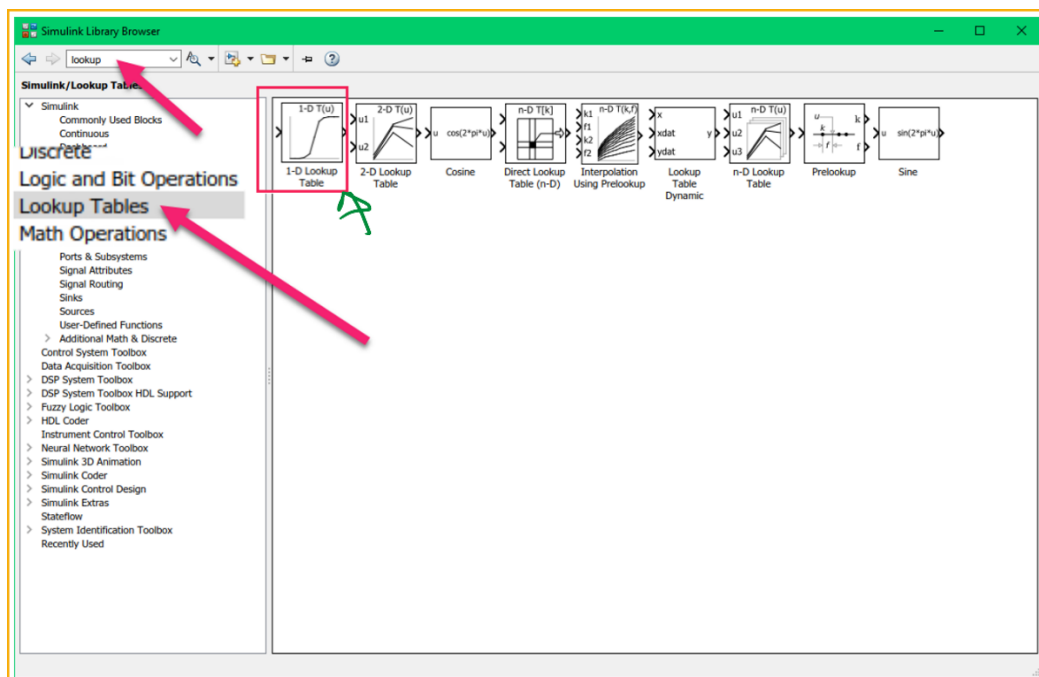
Funcția noastră:

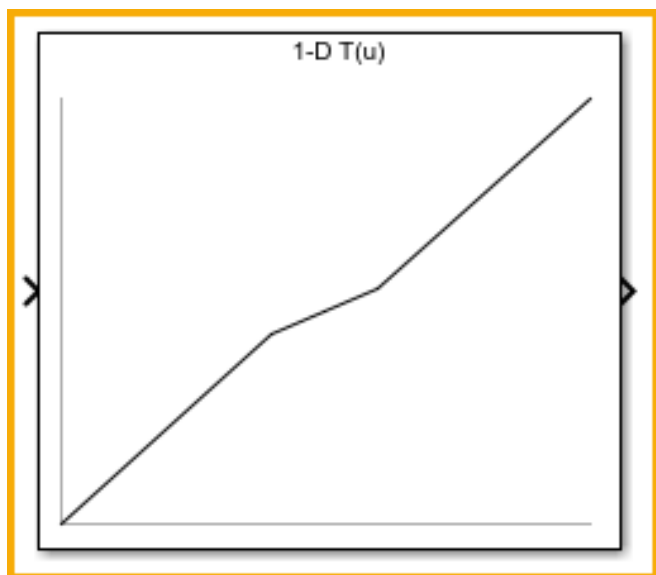
```
function f = damper(v)
if v <= 0
    f = -800*(abs(v)).^(0.6);
else
    f = 200*v.^(0.6);
end
```

5. f_s

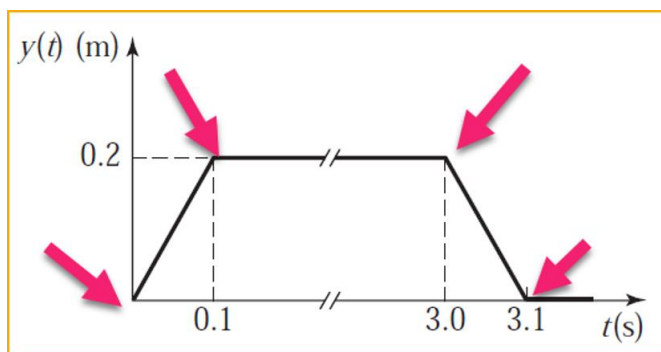


Blocul SIMULINK "1-D Lookup table" (Lookup tables)

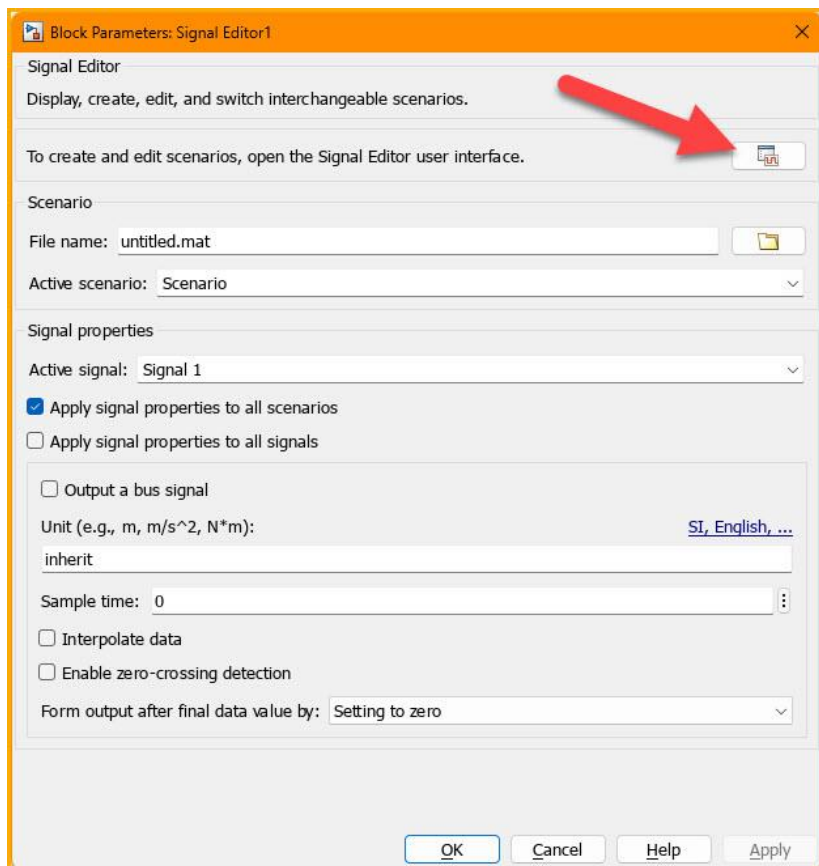
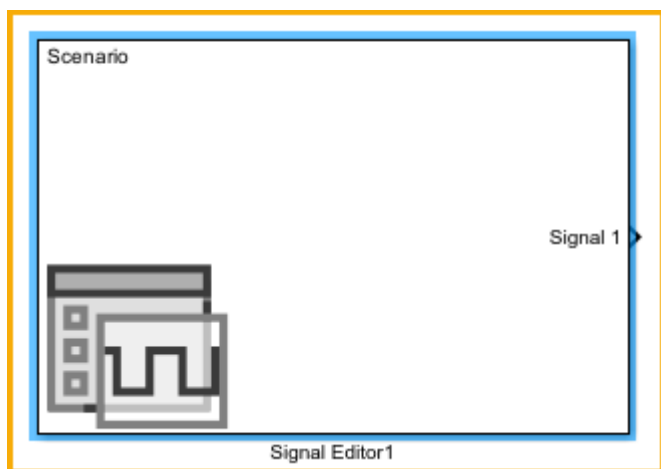




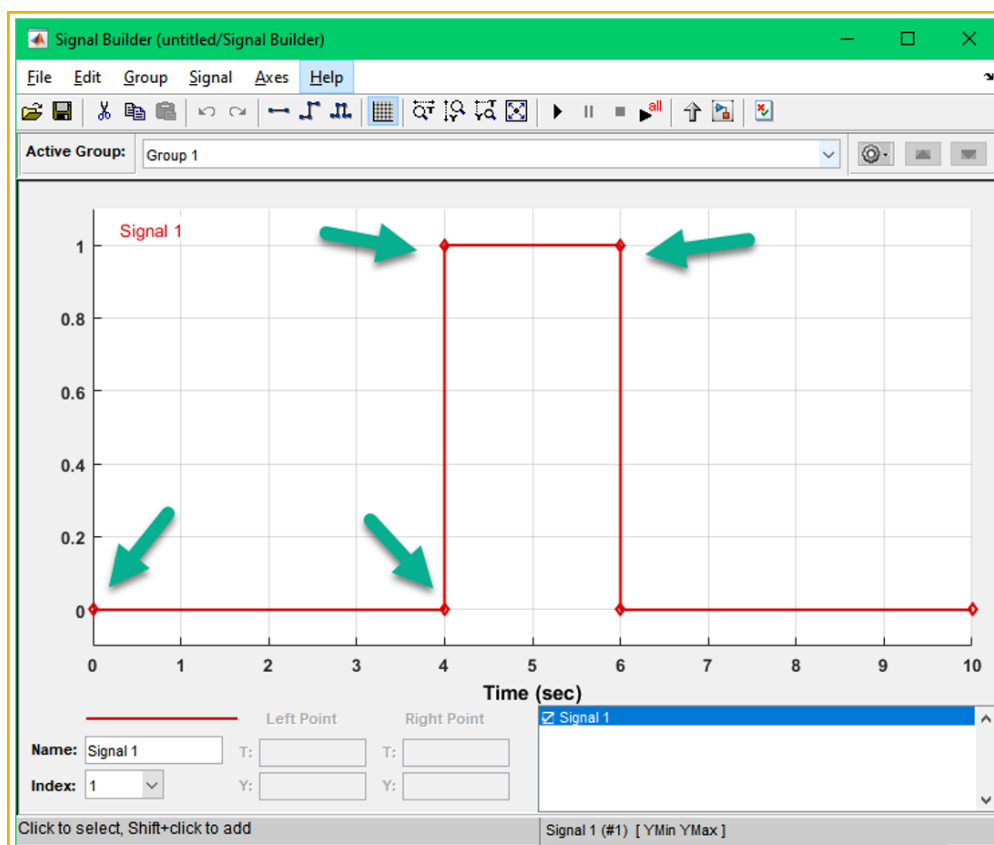
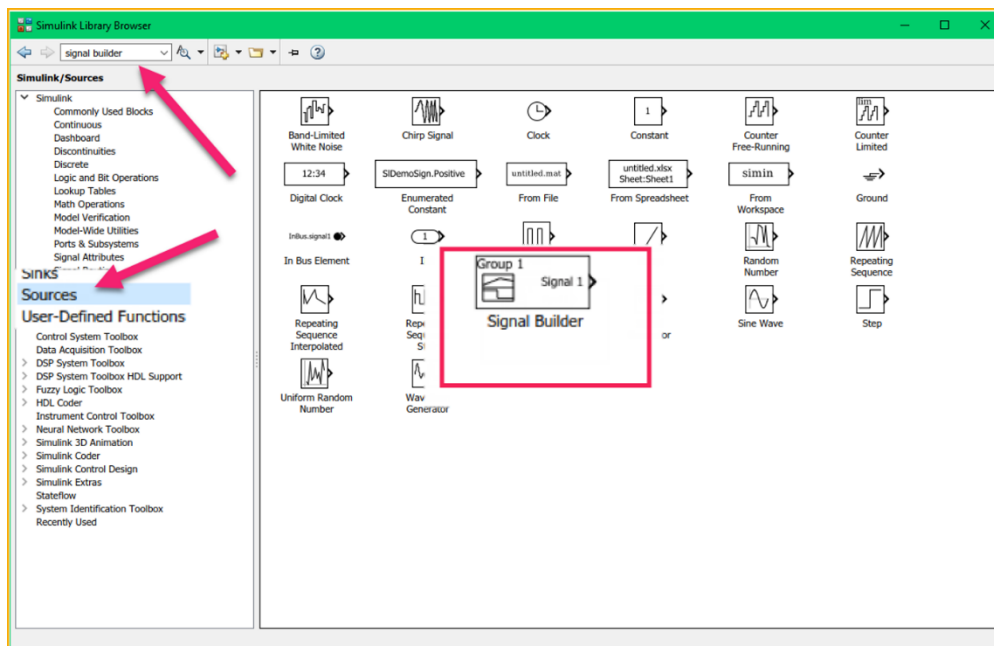
6. $y(t)$



Blocul SIMULINK “Signal editor” (Sources, MATLAB 2024b)



Pentru generarea lui $y(t)$ se mai poate folosi Blocul SIMULINK “Signal builder” (Sources) (disponibil in versiuni mai vechi).



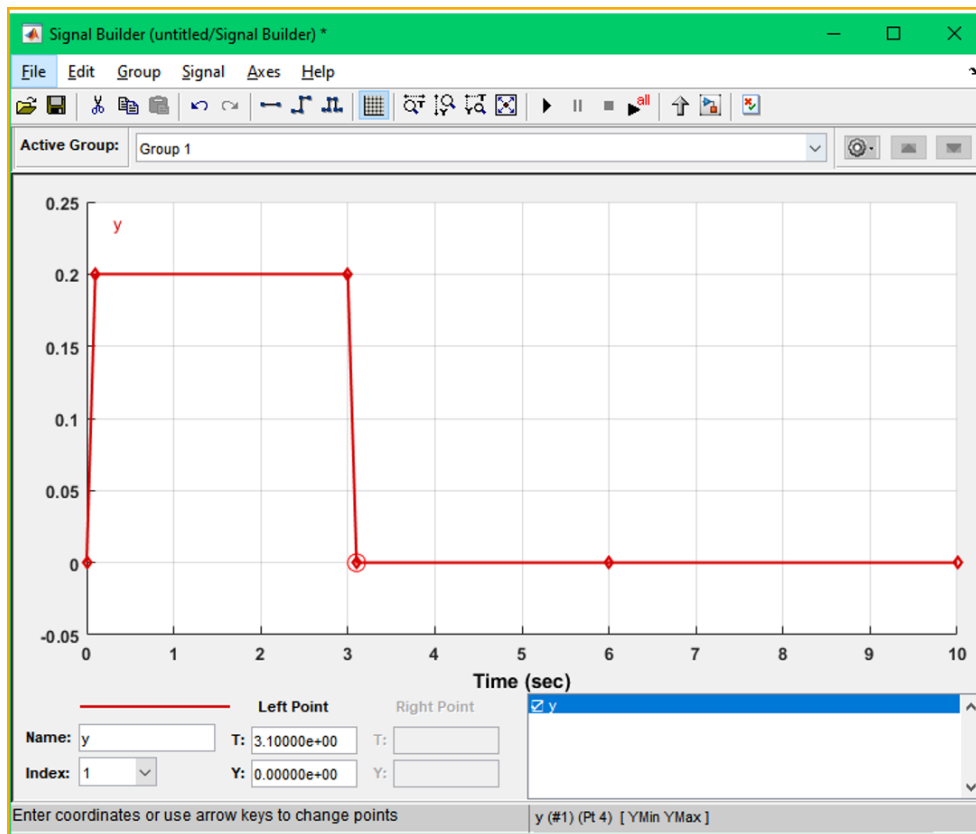
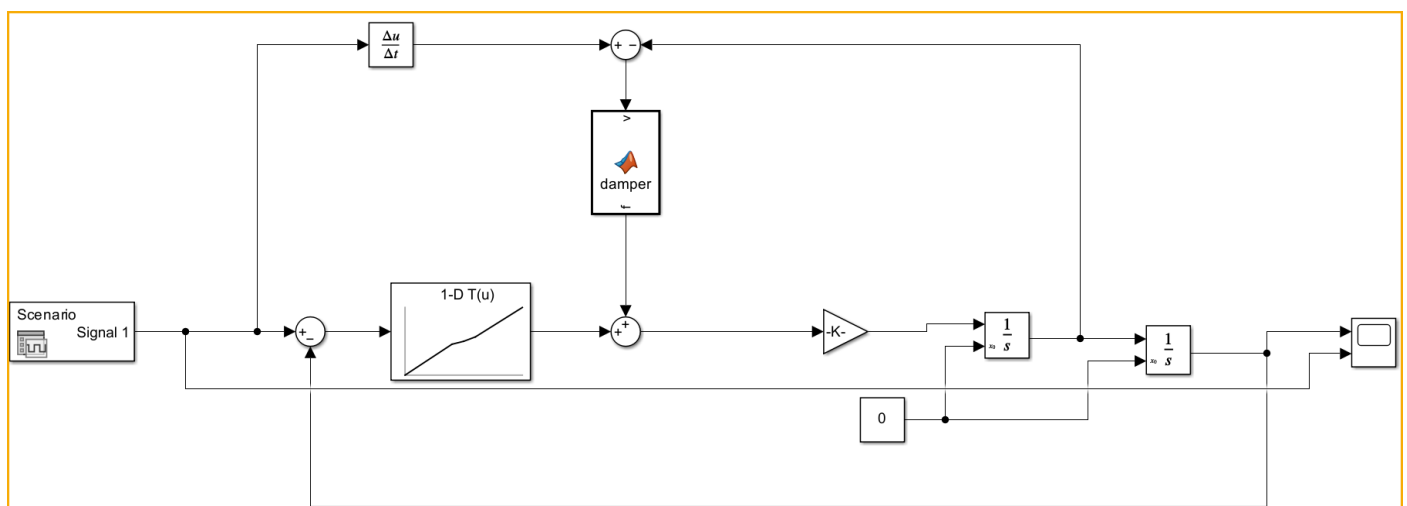
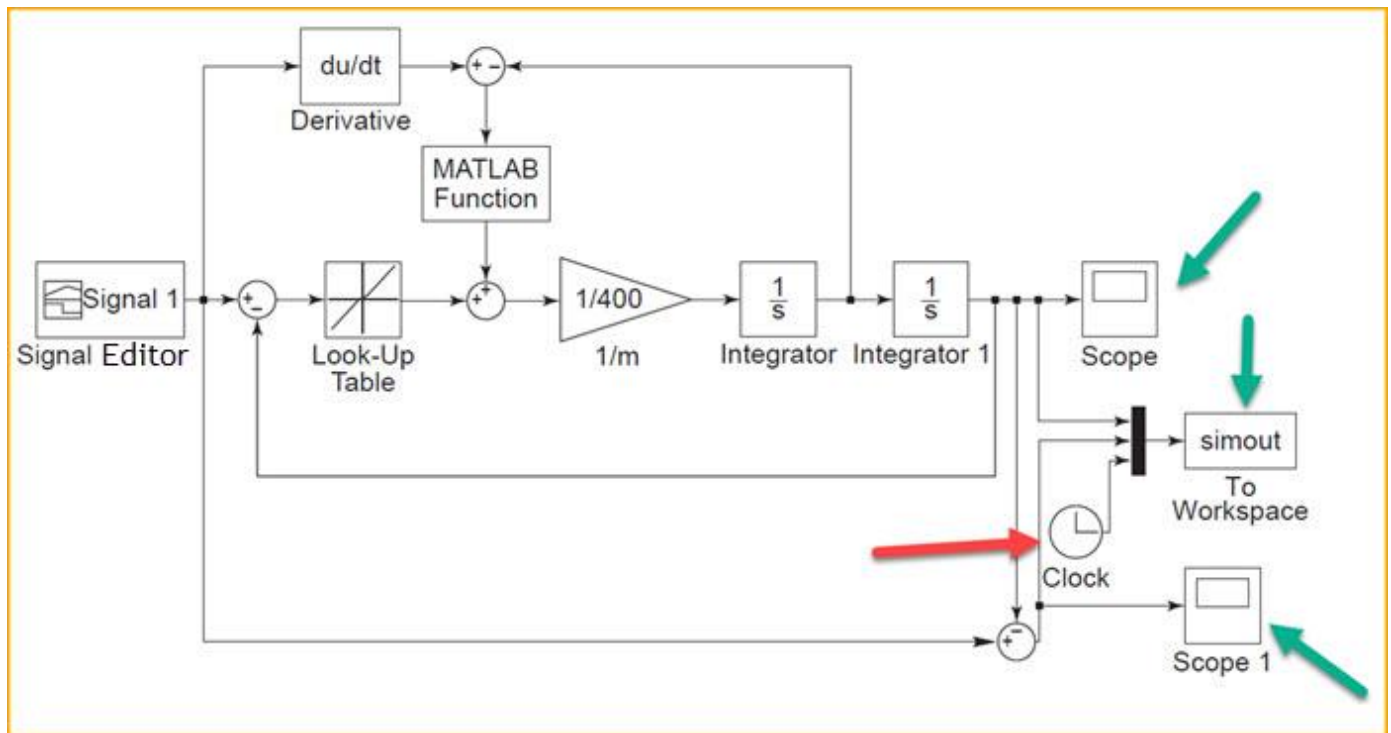
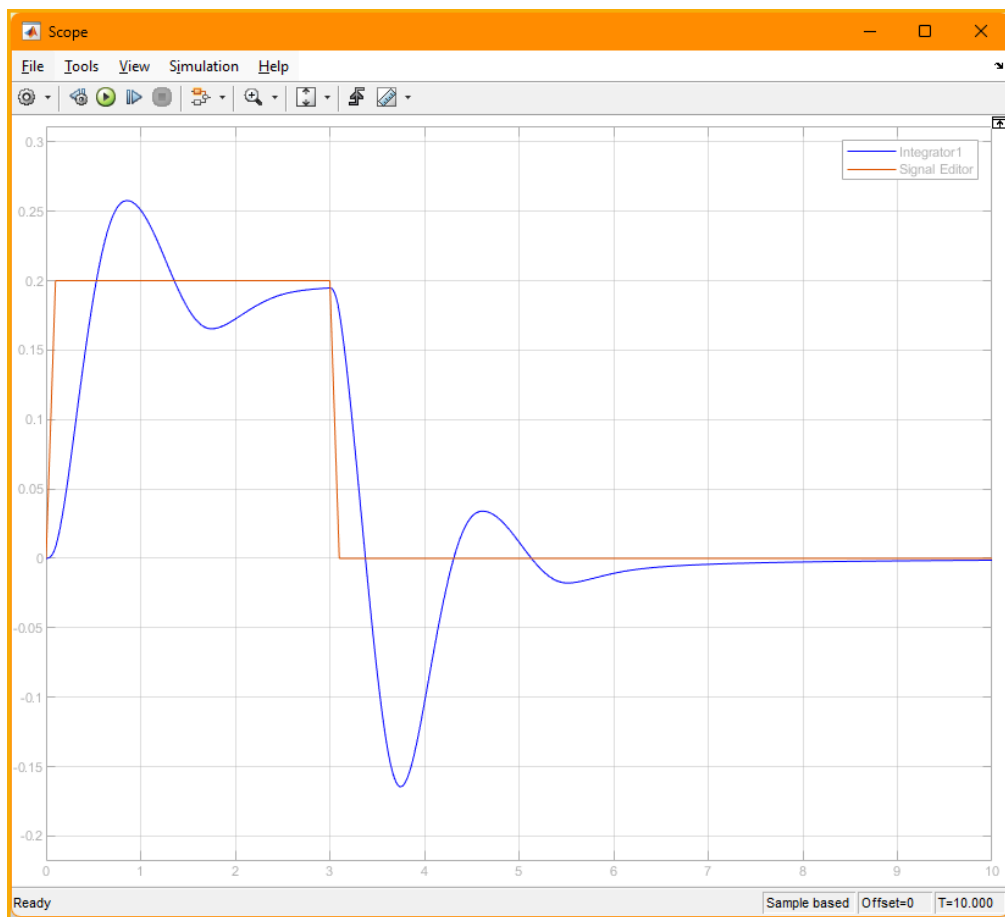


Diagrama Simulink

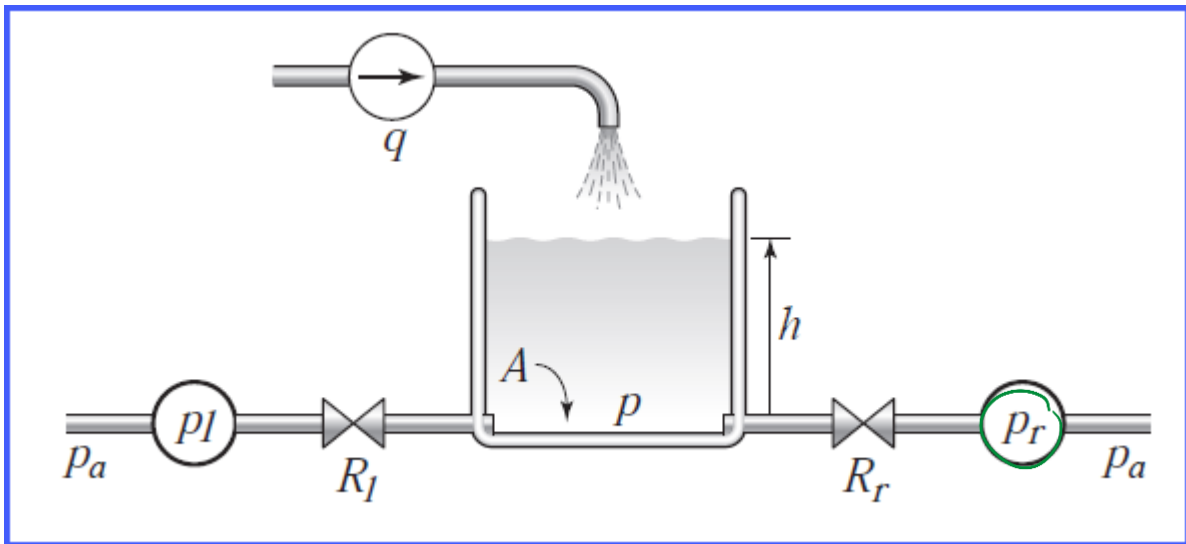




7.2 Se cer modelul matematic si modelul Simulink pentru sistemul hidraulic de mai jos. Se cunoaște că dependențele debit-variație de presiune sunt neliniare:

$$q = \frac{1}{R} SSR(\Delta p)$$

$$SSR(u) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{u}, & \text{dacă } u \geq 0 \\ -\sqrt{|u|}, & \text{dacă } u \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

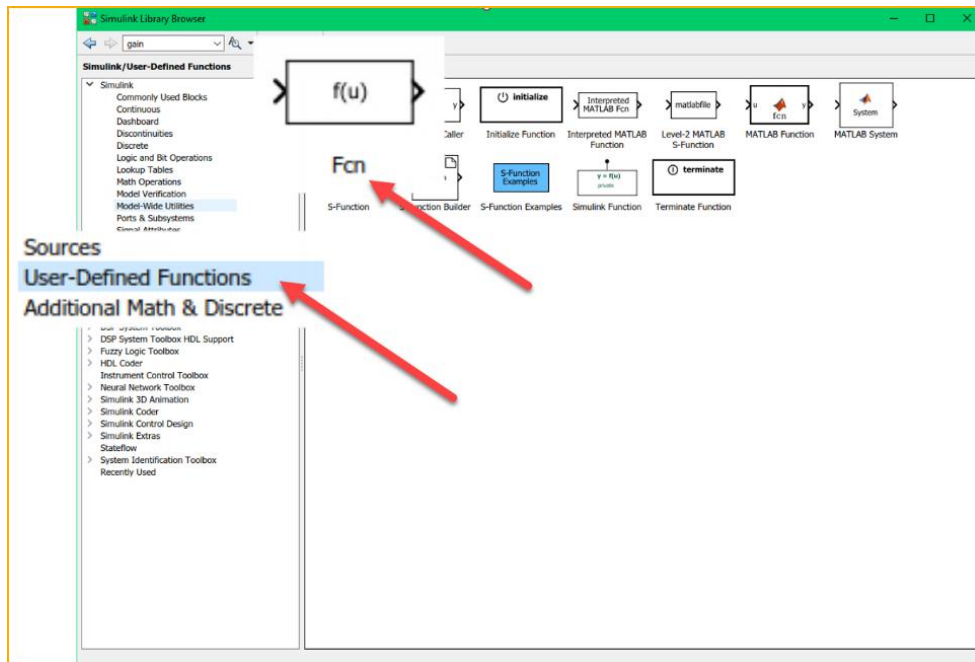
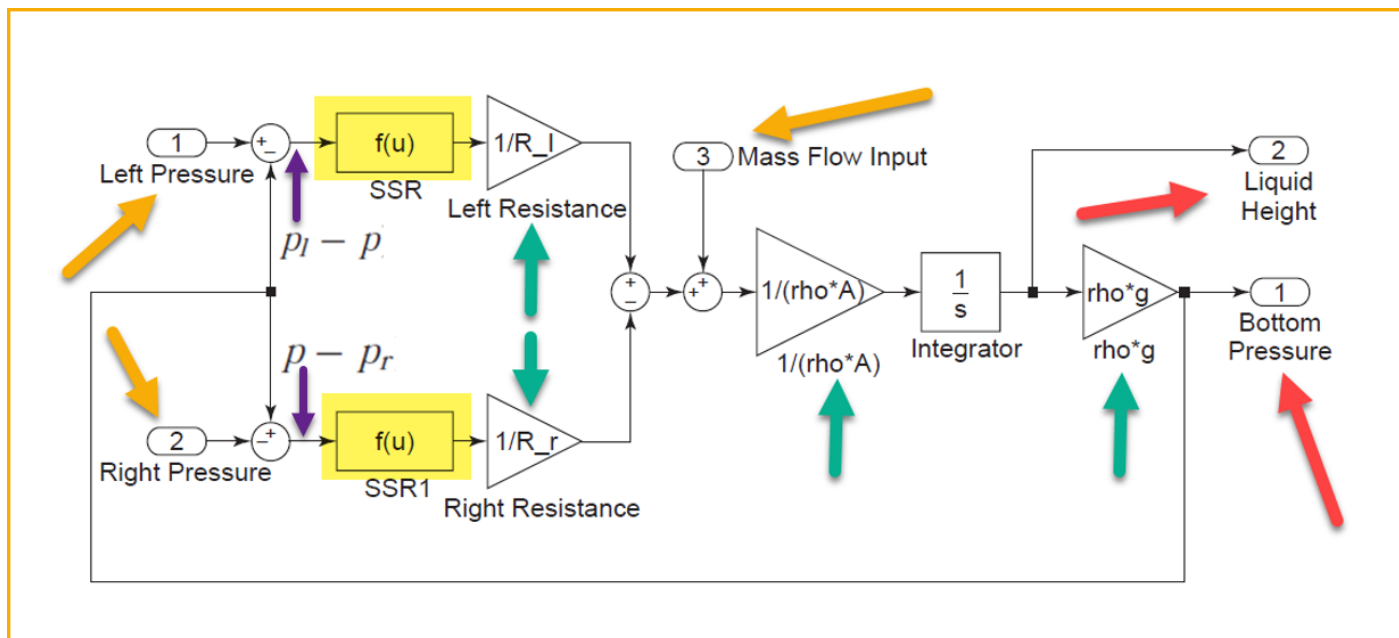


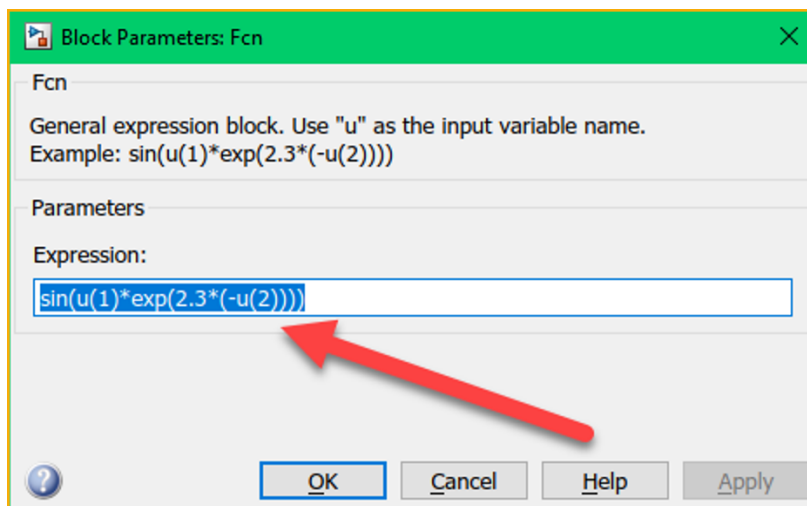
Observație.

În Matlab, $SSR(u) = \text{sgn}(u) * \text{sqrt}(\text{abs}(u))$.

$$\rho A \frac{dh}{dt} = q + \frac{1}{R_l} \text{SSR}(p_l - p) - \frac{1}{R_r} \text{SSR}(p - p_r)$$

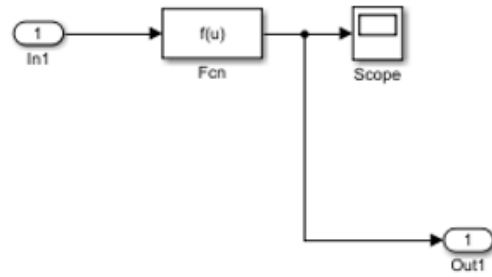
Diagrama bloc/Simulink? Intrările/ieșirile sunt $p_l, p_r, q / p, h$



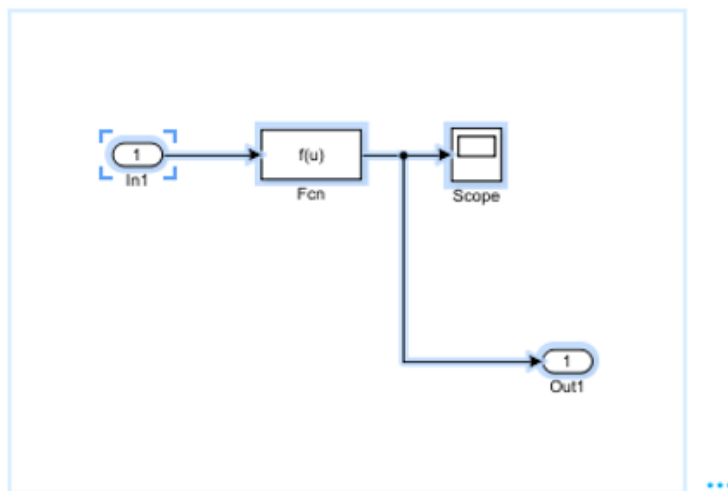


CREARE SUBSISTEM SIMULINK

1



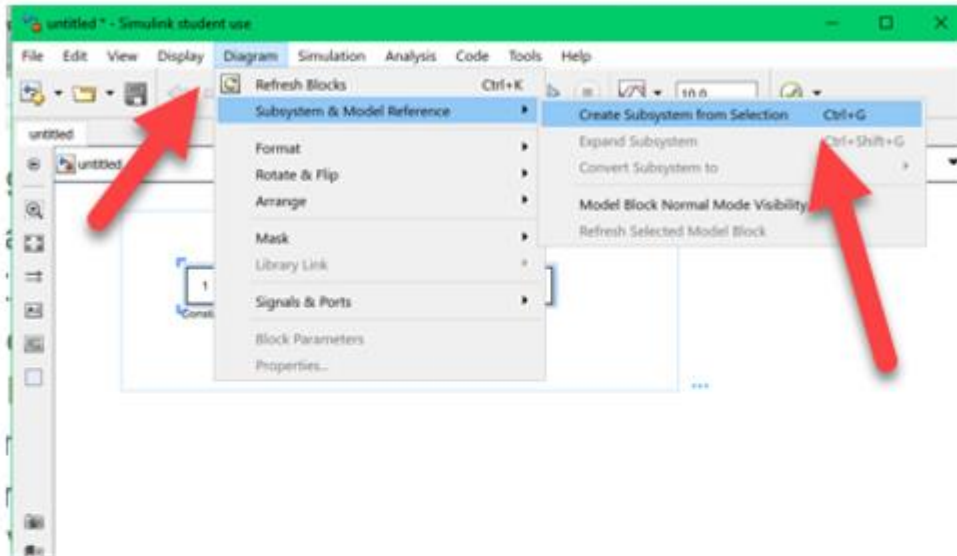
2



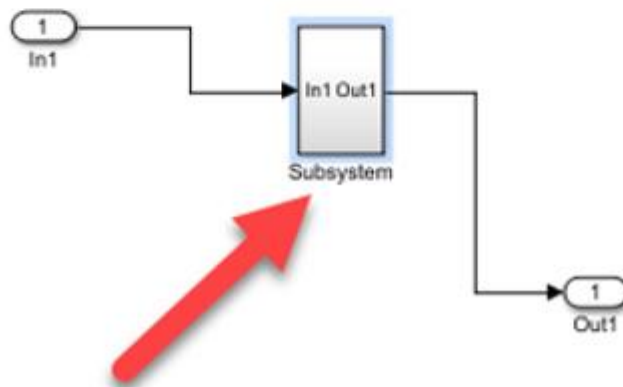
Selectare

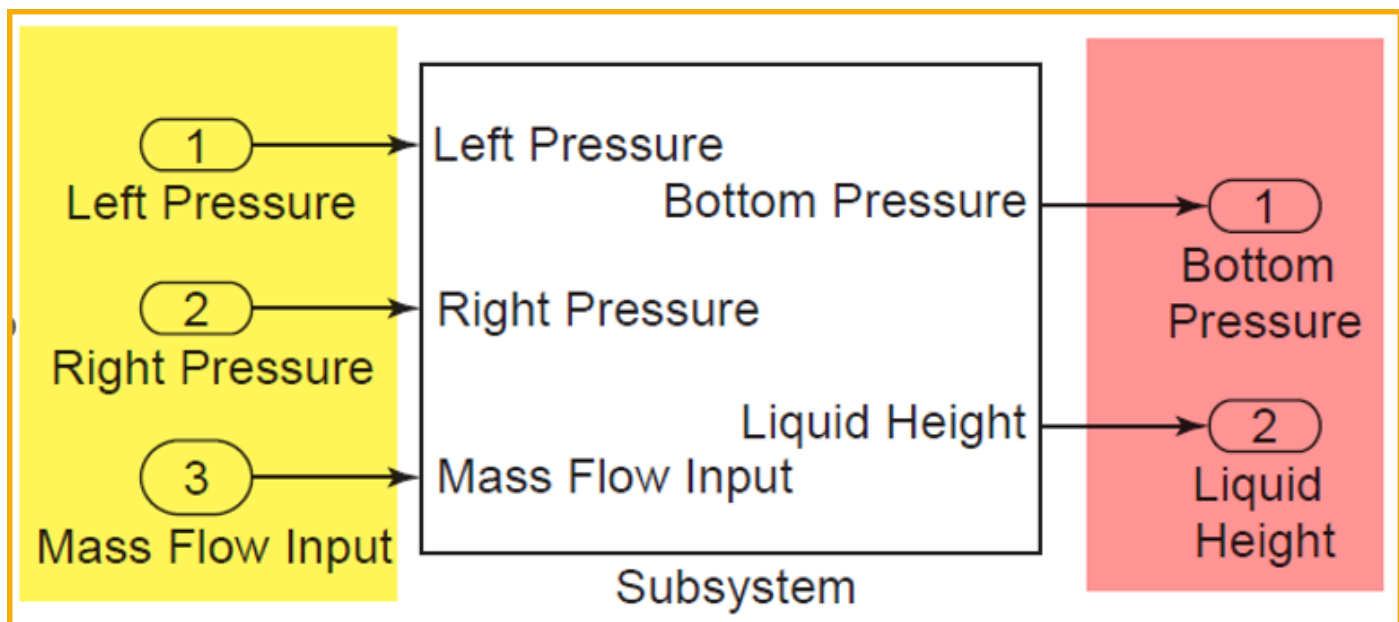
CREARE SUBSISTEM (CTRL G)

1

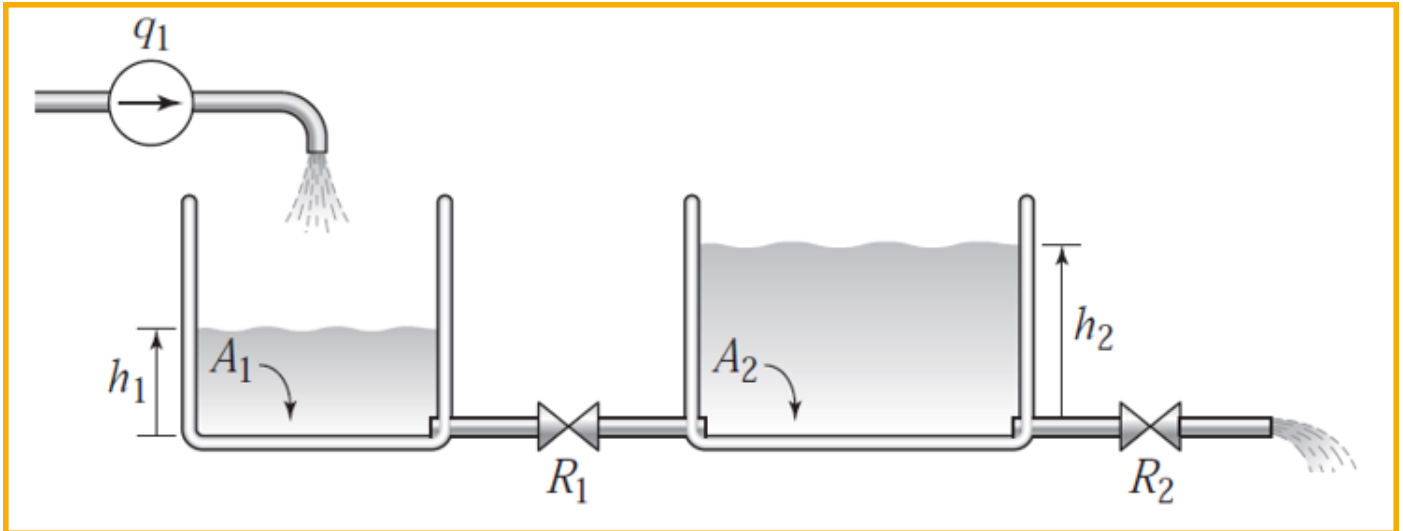


2

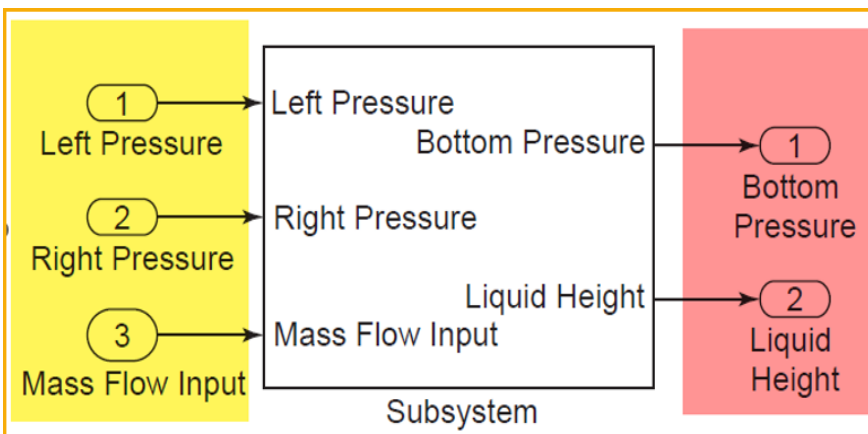
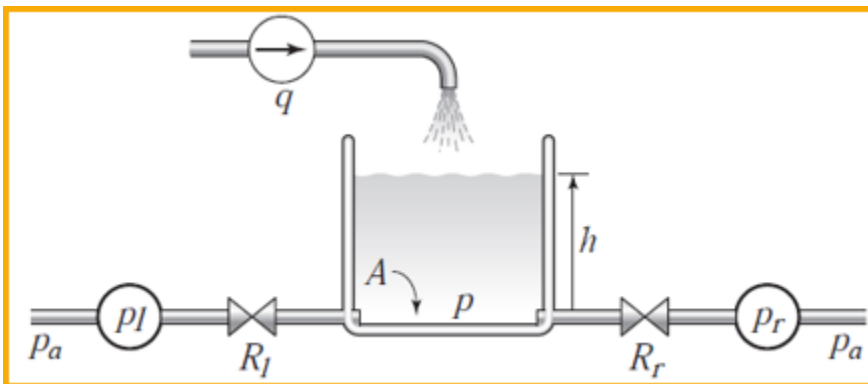


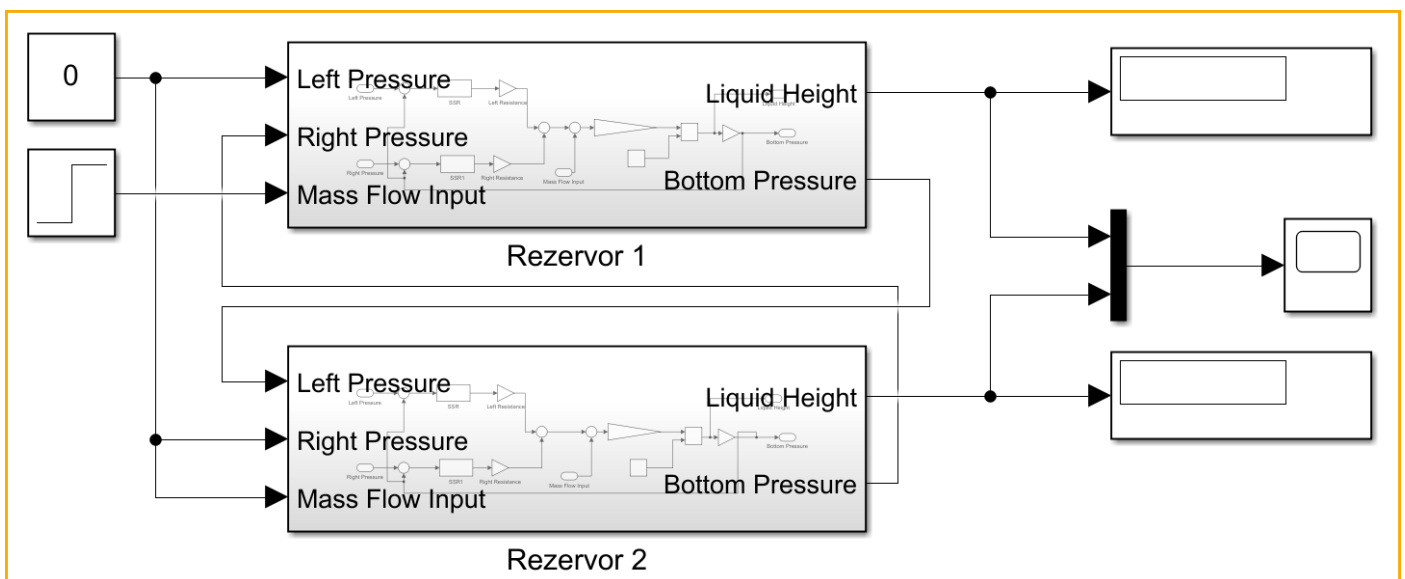
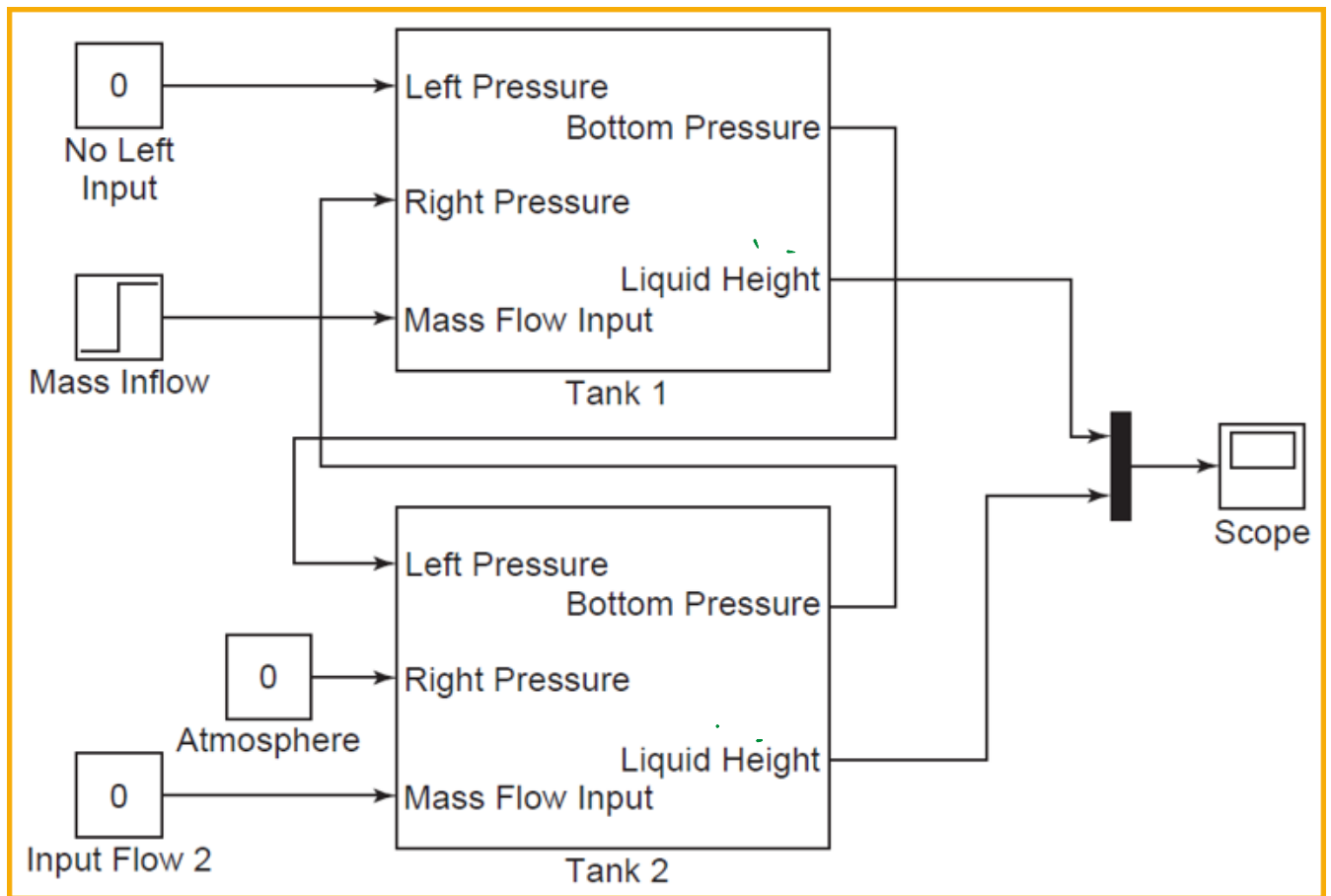


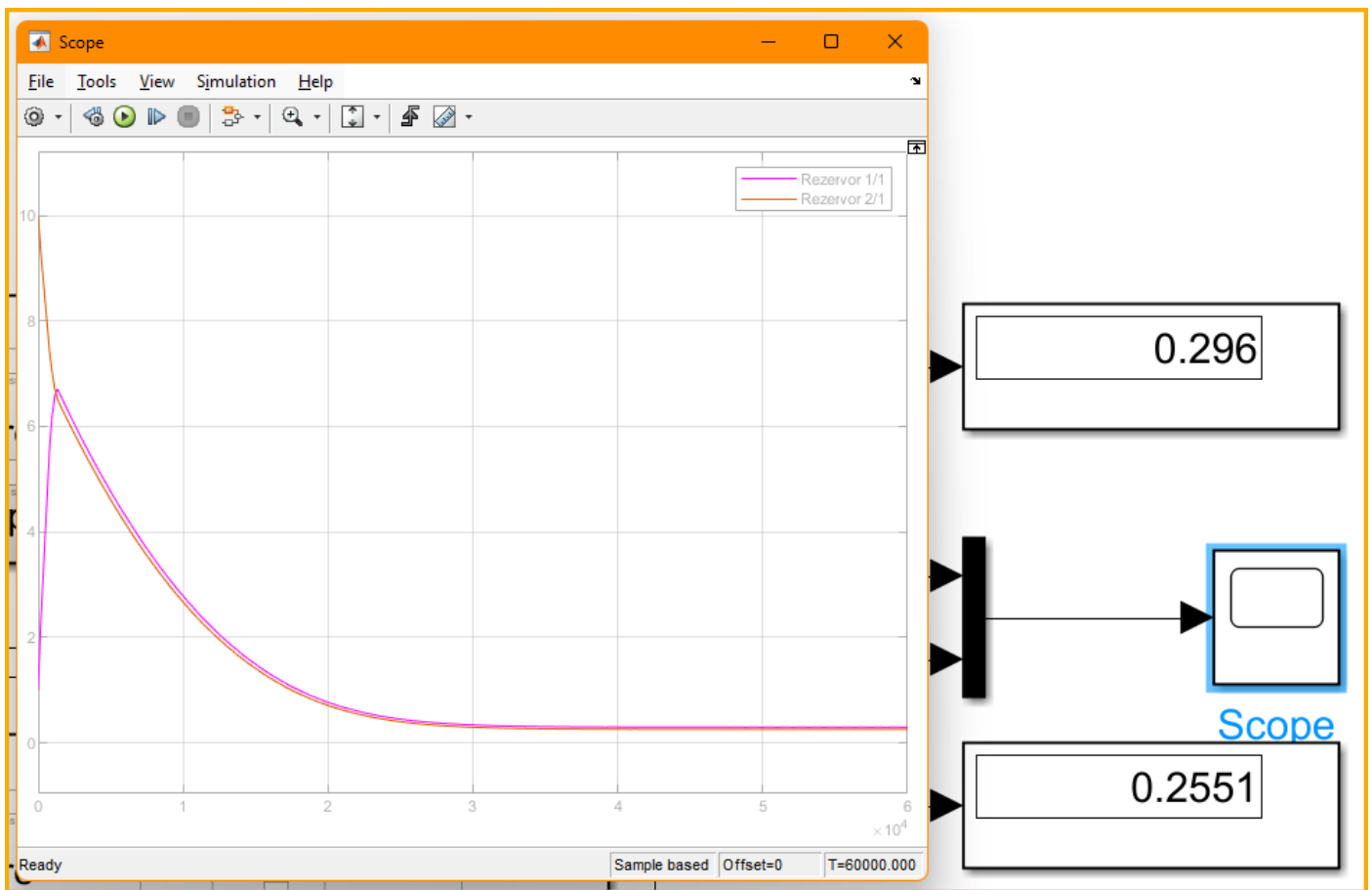
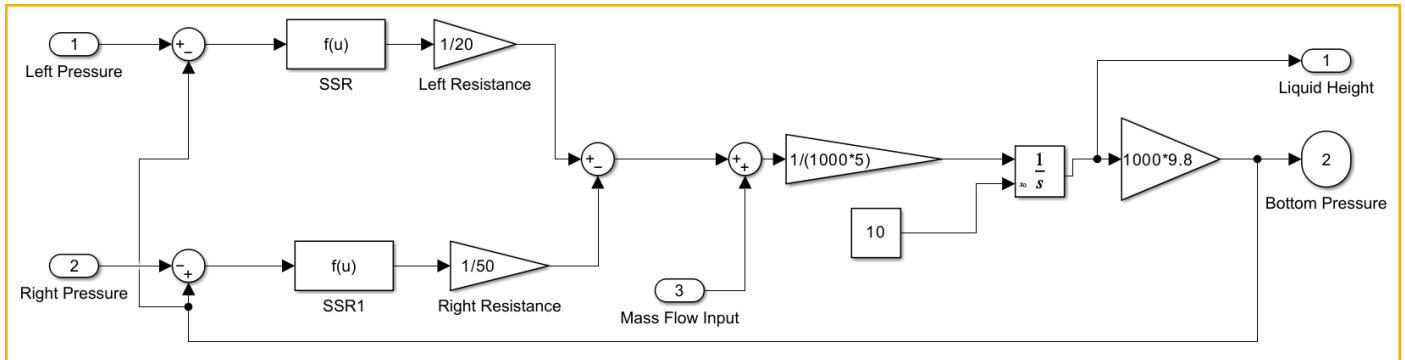
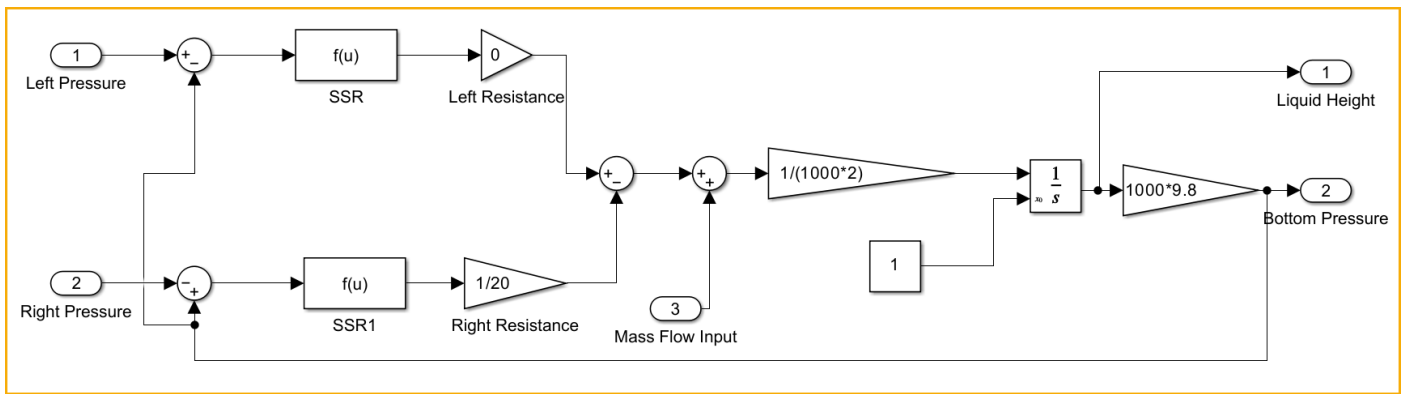
PRO 7.3 Se cere modelul Simulink pentru sistemul hidraulic de mai jos. Se cunosc: $A_1 = 2, A_2 = 5, R_1 = 20, R_2 = 50, h_{10} = 1, h_{20} = 10$. Intrarea este o treaptă unitară.



Observație. Avem (și folosim) modelul Simulink de la problema anterioara:







PRO 7.4 Pentru sistemul hidraulic de mai jos, se cunosc valorile de regim staționar: $\bar{Q}, \bar{H}_1, \bar{H}_2, \bar{H}_3, \bar{H}_1 = \bar{H}_2$. La $t=0$, debitul de intrare variază de la \bar{Q} la $\bar{Q} + q_i$. Dacă h_1, h_2, h_3 sunt variații mici, se cere funcția de transfer $\frac{Q_o(s)}{Q_i(s)}$. Toate rezistențele sunt liniare. În plus, se cere modelul Simulink, folosindu-se subsistemul creat la o problemă anterioară.

