

Proiect SNC

Date Identificare

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Date Initiale

Instalatie: *NIVEL*

	[%]	Convertor 8 biti
$u_0 =$	68 [%]	→ ??
$\Delta u =$	15 [%]	→ ??

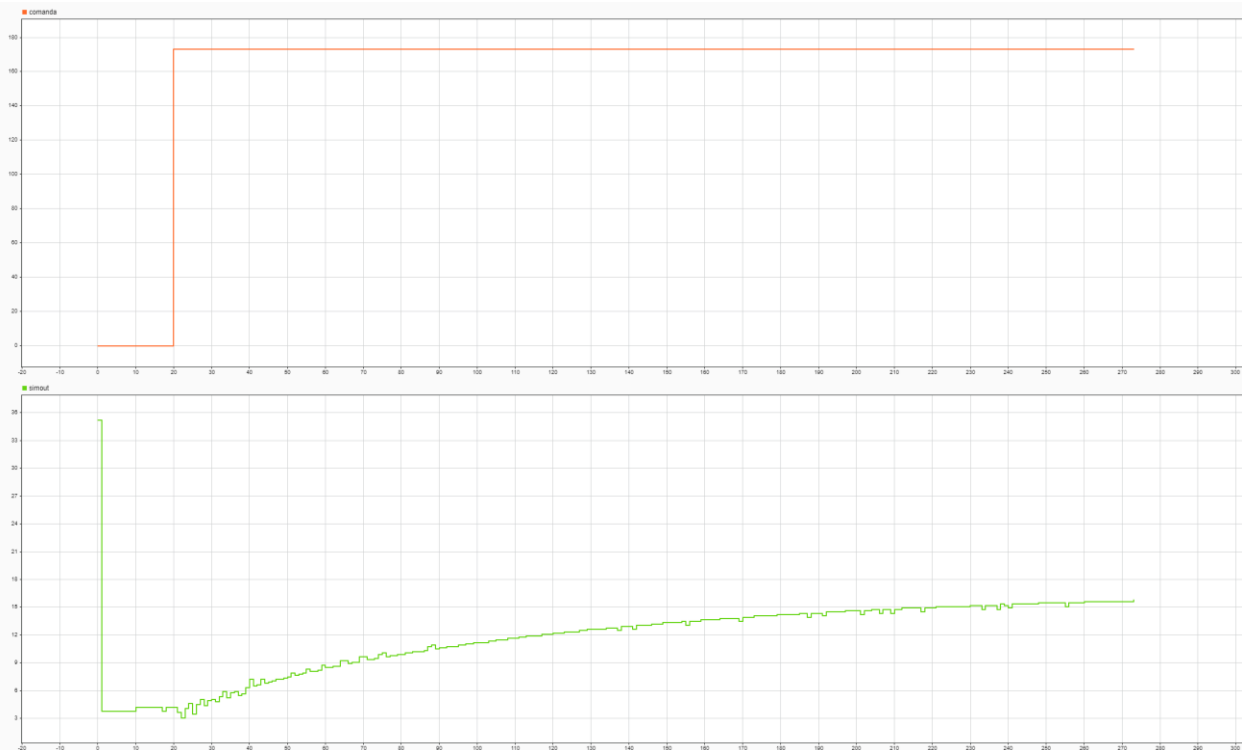
Daca nu este precizata semnificatia semnalelor din grafice, acestea nu vor fi luate in considerare. Pentru fiecare grafic realizat in Matlab trebuie adaugata legenda in care sa fie specificat numele semnalului (ex. comanda, iesire etc.)

1. PREGATIRE EXPERIMENT IDENTIFICARE

! 1.1. Platforma L1-3 de citit

1.2. Se studiaza fisa de activități

! 1.3.1. Grafice Raspuns indicial (comanda si iesire)



1.3.2. [1p] Comentarii referitor grafice obtinute (analiza raspuns):

Comanda este un semnal de tip treapta care se activeaza dupa 20 de secunde(adica ce ne asteptam din colectare)

Iesirea are forma similara cu un sistem de ordinul I , avand forma de rampa cu o crestere inceata dar constant si se stabilizeaza in jur de 173 valoarea pe care o doream, se observa de asemenea ca sistemul incepe sa reactioneze de abia dupa ce ii dam comanda avand totusi si un timp mort.

! 1.4. Datele masurate salvate: [link]

! 1.5. Caracteristici proces:

t_c	t_t	τ	σ	T_e ales	y_{st}
75	88	3	0	5	15.8

1.6. [2p+2p+5p]Rezolvare Aplicatii L3

Ex4.

Un semnal de tip SPAB (Semnal Pseudo-Aleator Binar) este considerat, in general, mult mai util decat un semnal treapta pentru identificarea experimentală, deoarece excita sistemul pe o banda larga de frecvente, permitand obtinerea unui model matematic mult mai precis si complet.

Un semnal treapta este o schimbare brusca si unica a intrarii, iar energia sa este concentrata predominant la frecvente joase.

Semnal Treapta:

- Excitare: Slaba. Excita doar frecvente joase (dinamica lenta).
- Zgomot: Foarte sensibil. O perturbatie afecteaza direct modelul.
- Scop: Modele simple (ordin 1-2), analiza rapida, vizuala.

Semnal SPAB:

- Excitare: Buna. Excita o banda larga de frecvente (ca zgomotul alb).
- Zgomot: Robust. Filtreaza zgomotul.
- Scop: Modele precise, de ordin superior, analiza robusta (dar necesita calcul).

Ex5.

Folosim un semnal SPAB in locul unui pur aleator (zgomot real) din motive practice.

Diferenta fundamentala este aceasta:

- Zgomotul Pur Aleator este imprevizibil. Nu poti genera de doua ori exact aceeasi secventa.
- SPAB, desi pare aleator si are proprietati statistice similare zgomotului (spectru larg), este generat de un algoritm. Daca se stie algoritmul si starea initiala, se poate reproduce exact aceeasi secventa oricand.

Ex6.

- a. Valoarea initiala a registrului e 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 iar primele 15 valori ale semnalului SPAB sunt 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1.
- b. U_0 devine $(68 \cdot 255)/100 = 173$, iar Δu devine $(15 \cdot 255)/100 = 38$
Deci bitii de 1 sunt $173 + 38 = 211$, iar bitii de 0 sunt $173 - 38 = 135$

Vec_comenzi_spab a primelor 15 valori = [211 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 211 135 211 135 211 135 211]

c. Pentru $N=8$, $p=2$, $T_e=5$;

binar = 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

vec_spab = [173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173]

2. REALIZARE SI ANALIZA EXPERIMENT IDENTIFICARE

! 2.1. Expresia Matlab de generare a semnalului SPAB (**Precizati valorile gasite pentru N si p si parametrii functiei idinput**):

clc

close all

clear

load("raspunsIndicial.mat")

ursuS1.plot

u0 = 68;

du = 15;

tmort = 3;

tc = 75;

tt=88;

$T_e = 5;$

$t_i = 3000;$

$p = 2;$

$N = (t_c / (p * T_e));$

$N = \text{ceil}(N);$

$L_{spab} = 2^N - 1;$

$t_{spab} = p * L_{spab} * T_e;$

$\text{vec_spab} = \text{SPAB_generator}(N, p, T_e, u_0, du);$

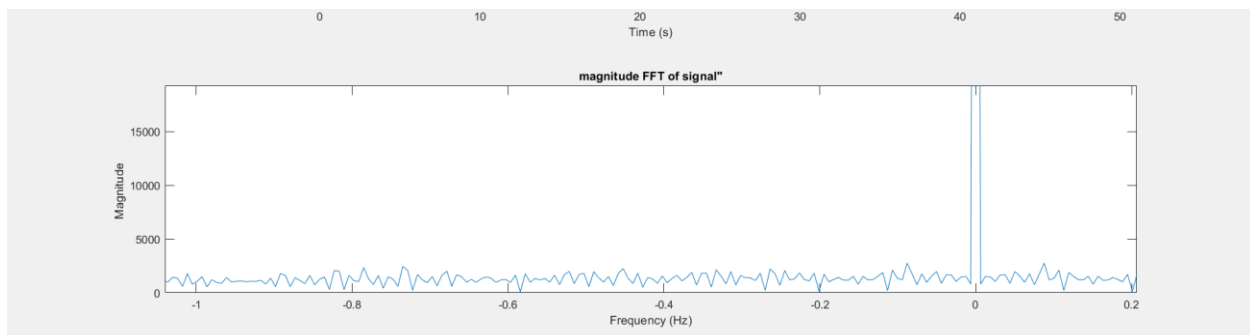
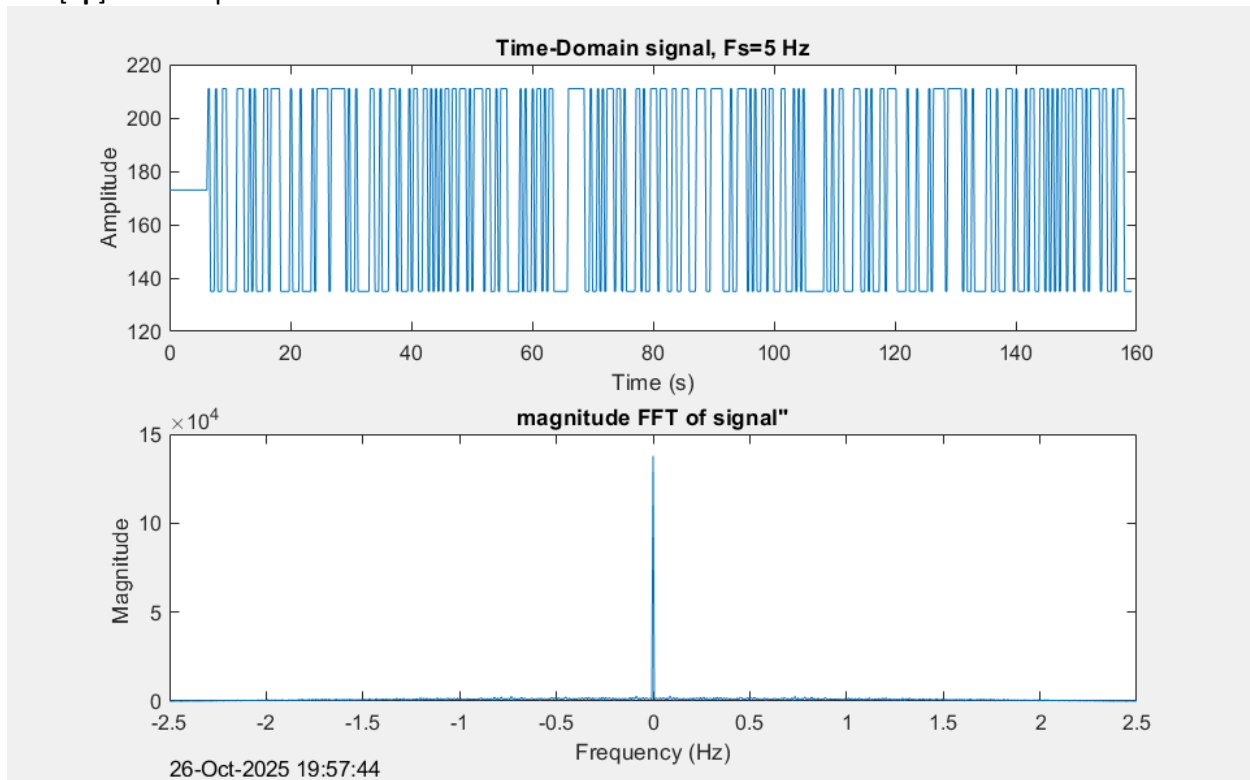
figure

plotFreq(vec_spab, T_e , 's')

2.2. [2p] Caracteristici semnal SPAB de intrare:

Tip semnal aleator	N	p	Lungime Set Date	Durata Experiment	Banda de frecvente (cu divizor) [0, 1/p]
'prbs'	8	2	255	3985	[0, 0.5]

2.3. [3p] Afisare spectru semnal SPAB de intrare



2.4. [1p] Observatii asupra semnalului SPAB generat :

Se observa ca spectrul are forma similara unui semnal sinc^2

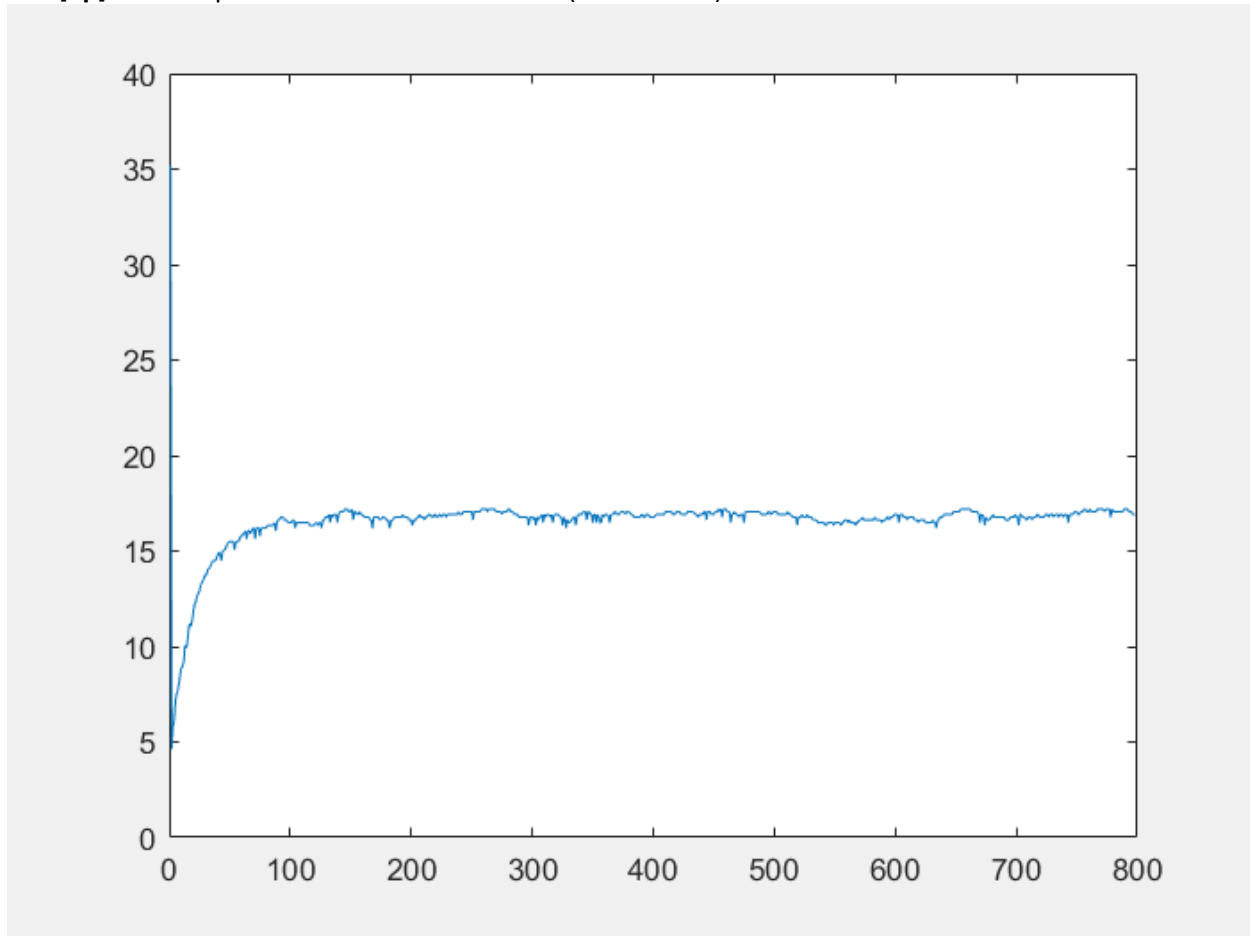
Apare in mod evident o valoarea mare la 0 restul fiind mult mai mici

! 2.5. Realizare experiment identificare (conform instructiunilor din laborator): **precizati modalitatea de obtinere a vectorul aplicat pe instalatie**

! 2.6. Fisier rezultate identificare: [link].

Fisierul este de tip **.mat** in care este salvata o structura tip **iddata** care contine intrarea, iesirea si configurarea unor parametri (ex. Te).

2.7. [3p] Afisare spectru semnal SPAB de iesire (achizitionat)



2.8.[1p] Observatii asupra semnalului achizitonat: ...

3. IDENTIFICARE SI VALIDARE MODEL MATLAB

! 3.1. Platforma laborator 4 citită

3.2.[2p+1p+2p] Rezolvare Aplicatii L4

a) ne putem da seama din forma datelor experimentale sau prin analiza erorilor de modelare (un sistem liniar are erori mari)

b) diferenta intre armax si arimax este ca arimax stationarizeaza

c) Cum am putea estima parametri maximi pentru modele(n_a, n_b, n_c, n_k etc.)?

! 3.3. Filtrare semnale achiziționate in urma experimentului de identificare.

! 3.3.a. Functii Matlab apelate pentru filtrari: (Detaliati modul de apelare)

```
[b_butt,a_butt]=butter(1, 0.2);
```

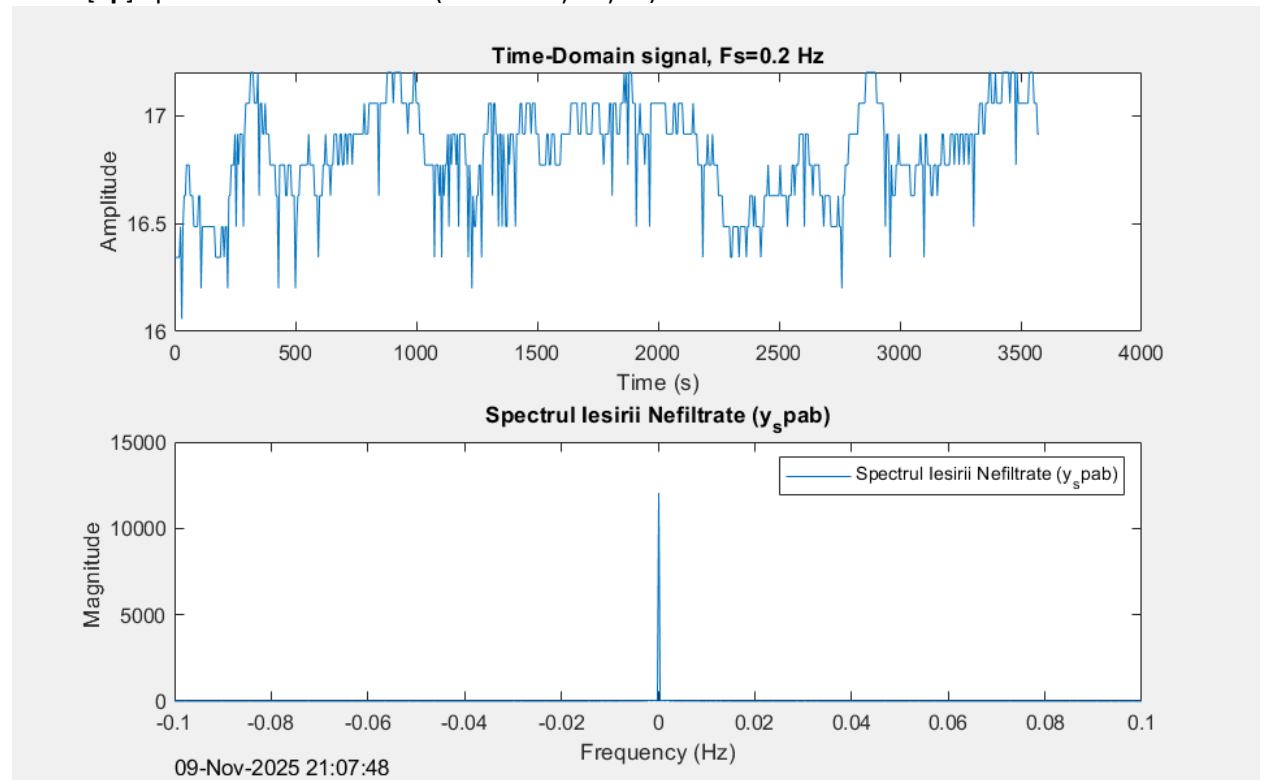
```
y_spab_filtrat = filter(b_butt,a_butt,spab_data_cent.OutputData);
```

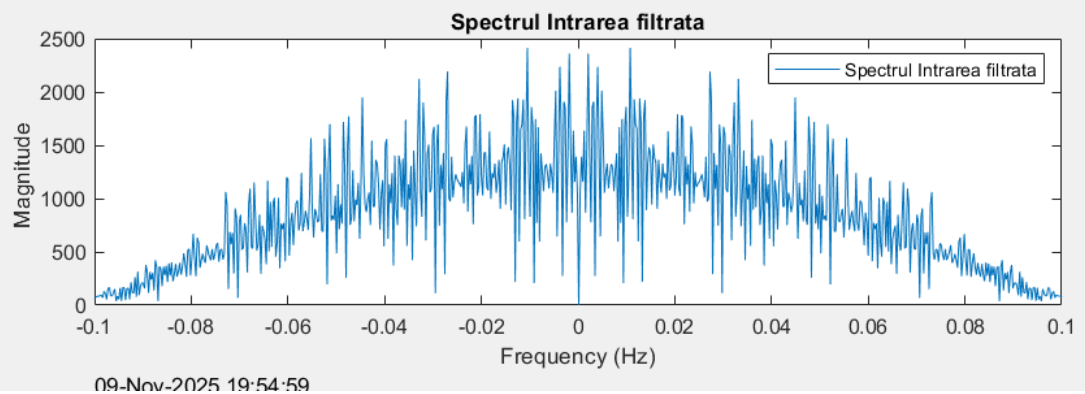
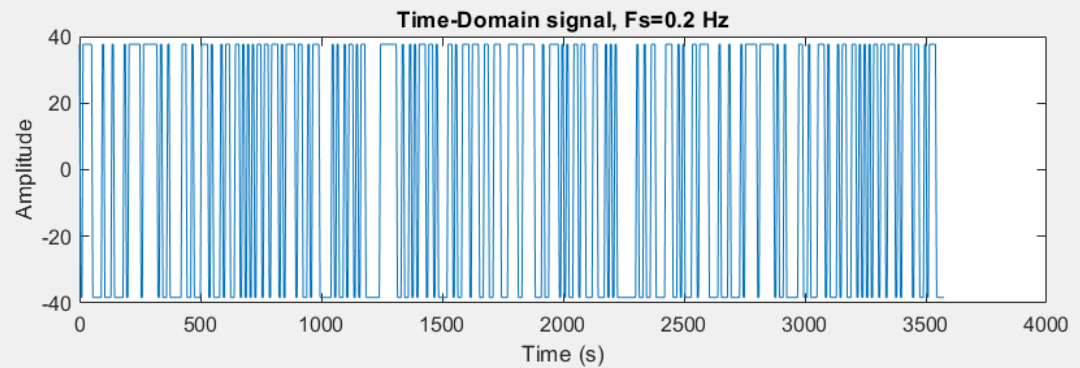
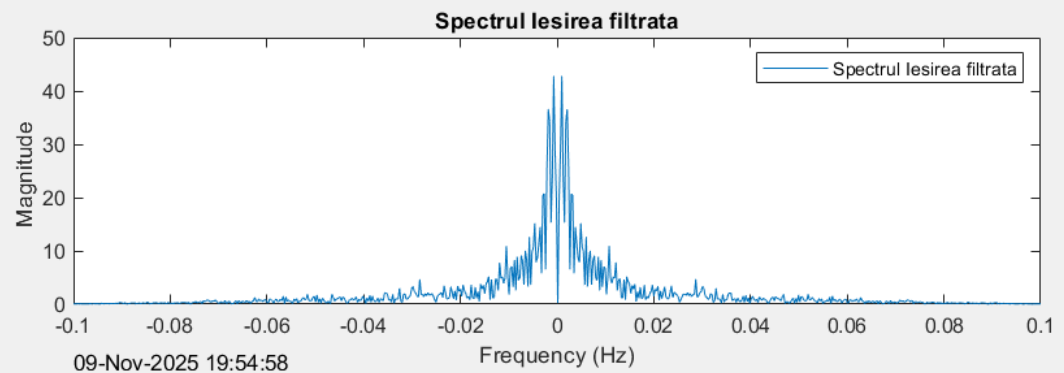
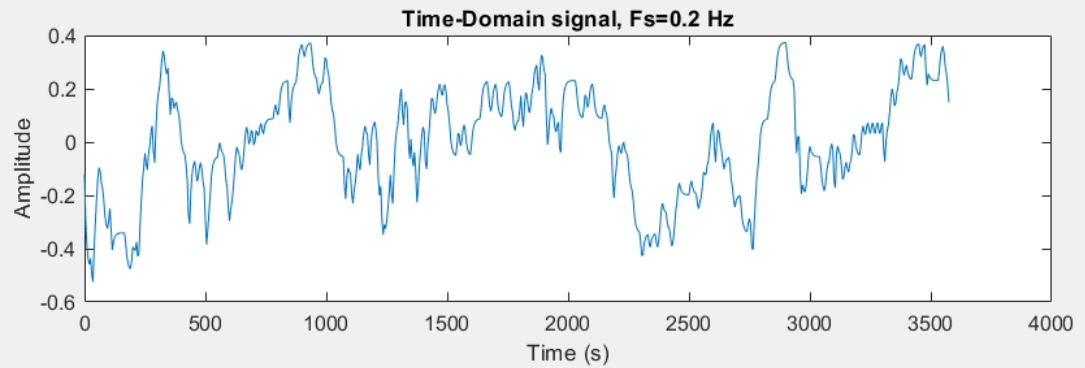
```
u_spab_filtrat = spab_data_cent.InputData;
```

```
data_spab_filt = iddata(y_spab_filtrat,u_spab_filtrat,Ts_spab);
```

a fost facut un filtru lowpass butterworth de ordin 1 cu frecventa normalizata 0.2 aplicat doar pe iesire si dupa a fost reconstruit setul de date

3.3.b. [2p] Spectru semnale filtrate (comandă și ieșire):





3.3.c. [1p] Comentarii asupra spectrului:

Se observa ca a fost trevut printrun low-pass filter iesirea fiind mai neteda si amplitudinea scazand, filtrul scapand in mare parte de zgomot

! 3.4. Seturile de date de identificare Matlab - iddata pentru identificare si validare.

! 3.4.a. eData [\[link\]](#)

! 3.4.b. vData [\[link\]](#)

! 3.5. Estimarea complexității model ARX

3.5.a. **[1p]** Utilizare functie advice:

General data characteristics:

This is a time domain data set with 1 input(s) and 1 output(s), 255 samples and 1 experiment(s).

All inputs in the data have been denoted as 'zero order hold' ('zoh'), i.e.

they are assumed to be piecewise constant over the sample time.

If the input is a sampled continuous signal and you plan to build or convert to continuous-time models, it is recommended to mark the InterSample property as

'First order hold': `Data.InterSample = 'foh'` or `Data.int = {'foh','foh', ...}`

for multi-input signals.

Some inputs and/or outputs have non-zero means. It is generally recommended to remove the means by `DAT = DETREND(DAT)`, except in the following cases:

1. The signals are measured relative to a level that corresponds to a physical equilibrium. This could e.g. be the case if step responses are recorded from an equilibrium point. In this case, it is advisable to remove the equilibrium values rather than data means. You may do so using a `TrendInfo` object with `DETREND` command, or during estimation using the "InputOffset" and "OutputOffset" estimation options.

2. There is an integrator in the system, and the input and output levels are essential to describe the effect of the integration.
3. You are going to use the data to estimate nonlinear ARX models.

Excitation level in data:

The input is persistently exciting of order 50. This means that you will encounter problems if estimating models of order higher than 50.

Possibility of feedback in data:

There is a very strong indication of feedback in data.

You should be careful when interpreting the results of SPA and also interpret the results of output error models with care (Output error models result from the OE command or setting 'DisturbanceModel'= 'None' in state-space models.).

With feedback in data, it is recommended using a model with large enough disturbance component for the estimation. For example, use BJ models in place of OE models and estimate state space models using DisturbanceModel='Estimate'. Also N4SID estimation using N4Weight='SSARX' works better than other N4Weight options in handling data containing feedback.

Possibility of nonlinearity:

The input is binary.

Building nonlinear models with this data may be difficult. In particular, Hammerstein models (IDNLHW with only input nonlinearity) cannot be supported.

There is no clear indication of nonlinearities in this data set. Use the "isnlarx" command to perform the assessment of nonlinearity with more options.

3.5.b. [1p] Utilizare functie delayest:
`nk=min([tmort, delayest(data_spab_filt)]);`

! 3.5.c. Estimare complexitate model ARX (**Detaliati functiile folosite**)

nA	nB	nk
9	5	1

! 3.6. Identificare model ARX

! 3.6.a. Descriere model obținut (structură, coeficienți, etc)

na=9 nb=5 nk=1

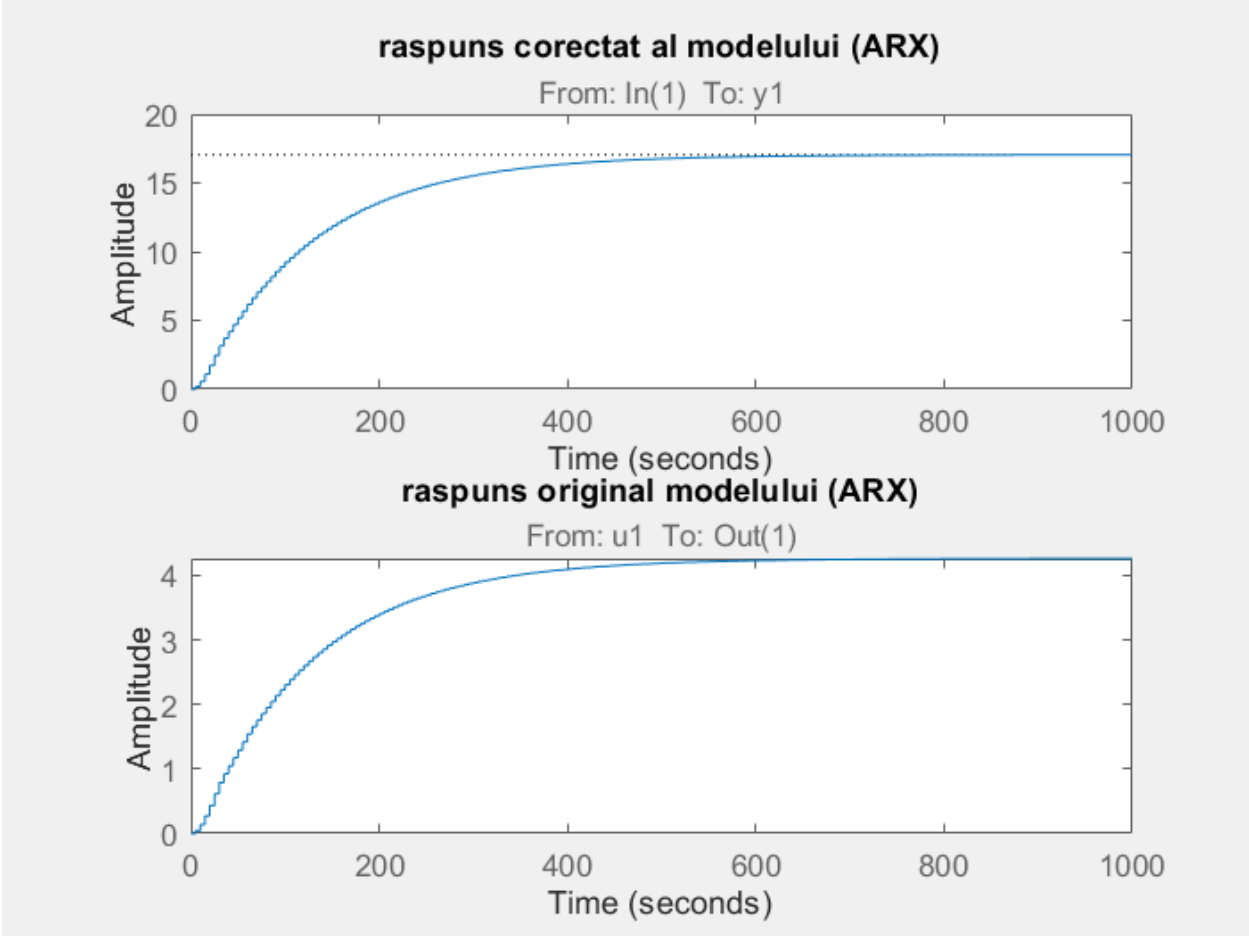
Number of free coefficients: 14

$$A(z) = 1 - 1.476 z^{-1} + 1.268 z^{-2} - 1.256 z^{-3} + 1.159 z^{-4} - 1.039 z^{-5} + 0.7054 z^{-6} - 0.5723 z^{-7} + 0.3519 z^{-8} - 0.09468 z^{-9}$$

$$B(z) = 0.0002565 z^{-1} + 0.0001549 z^{-2} + 0.0003192 z^{-3} + 0.0001282 z^{-4} + 0.0003045 z^{-5}$$

3.6.a.1 **Corectia amplitudinii modelului ales (in cazul in care valoarea stationara a modelului nu ajunge la aceeași amplitudine cu cea a raspunsului indicial al procesului fizic y_{st}).**

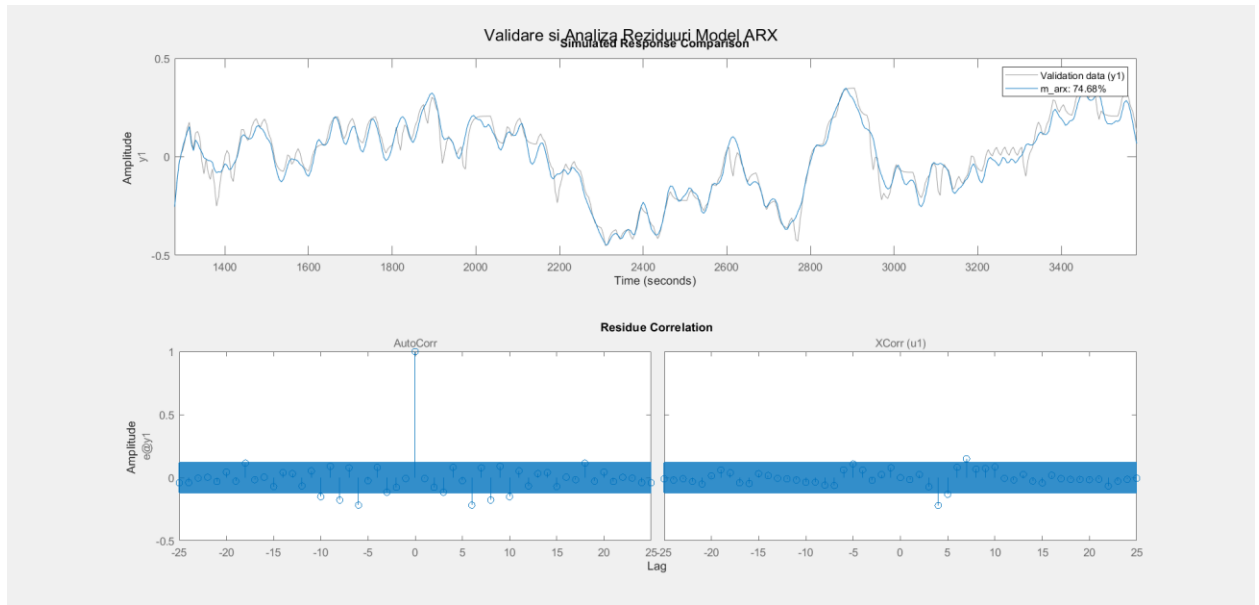
Valoarea stationara trebuie sa coincida cu y_{st} de la etapa 1 – acesta este un pas foarte Important !:
grafic cu modelul ARX initial si cu modelul ARX corectat.



! 3.6.b. Valorile funcțiilor criteriu

Model	FIT (%)	Loss Function	FPE	MSE
<hr/>				
"ARX"	74.679	8.0892	9.693	6.7616

! 3.6.c. Figurile obținute in urma validării (resid & compare)



3.7. [3p] Identificare model ARMAX

3.7.a. Descriere model obținut (structură, coeficienți, etc)

na=9 nb=5 nc=2

nk=1

Number of free coefficients: 16

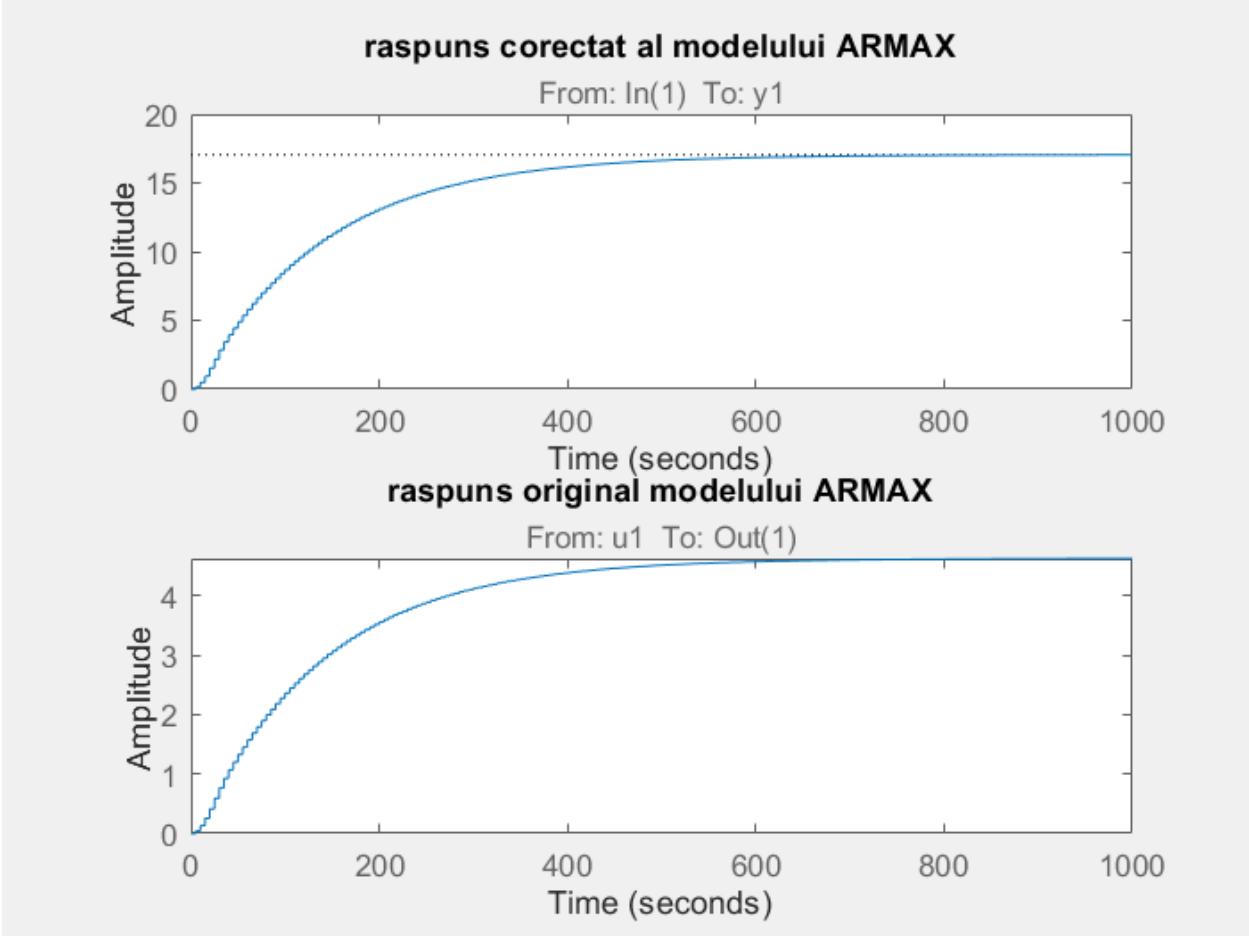
$$\begin{aligned}
 A(z) = & 1 - 1.998 z^{-1} + 2.057 z^{-2} - 1.915 z^{-3} \\
 & + 1.782 z^{-4} - 1.559 z^{-5} + 1.135 z^{-6} \\
 & - 0.8201 z^{-7} + 0.4952 z^{-8} - 0.1528 z^{-9}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 B(z) = & 0.0002344 z^{-1} + 4.933e-05 z^{-2} + 0.0001821 z^{-3} \\
 & + 6.001e-05 z^{-4} + 0.0001454 z^{-5}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$C(z) = 1 - 0.5581 z^{-1} + 0.04048 z^{-2}$$

3.7.a.1 **Corectia amplitudinii modelului ales** (in cazul in care valoarea stationara a modelului nu ajunge la aceeasi amplitudine cu cea a raspunsului indicial al procesului fizic y_{st}).

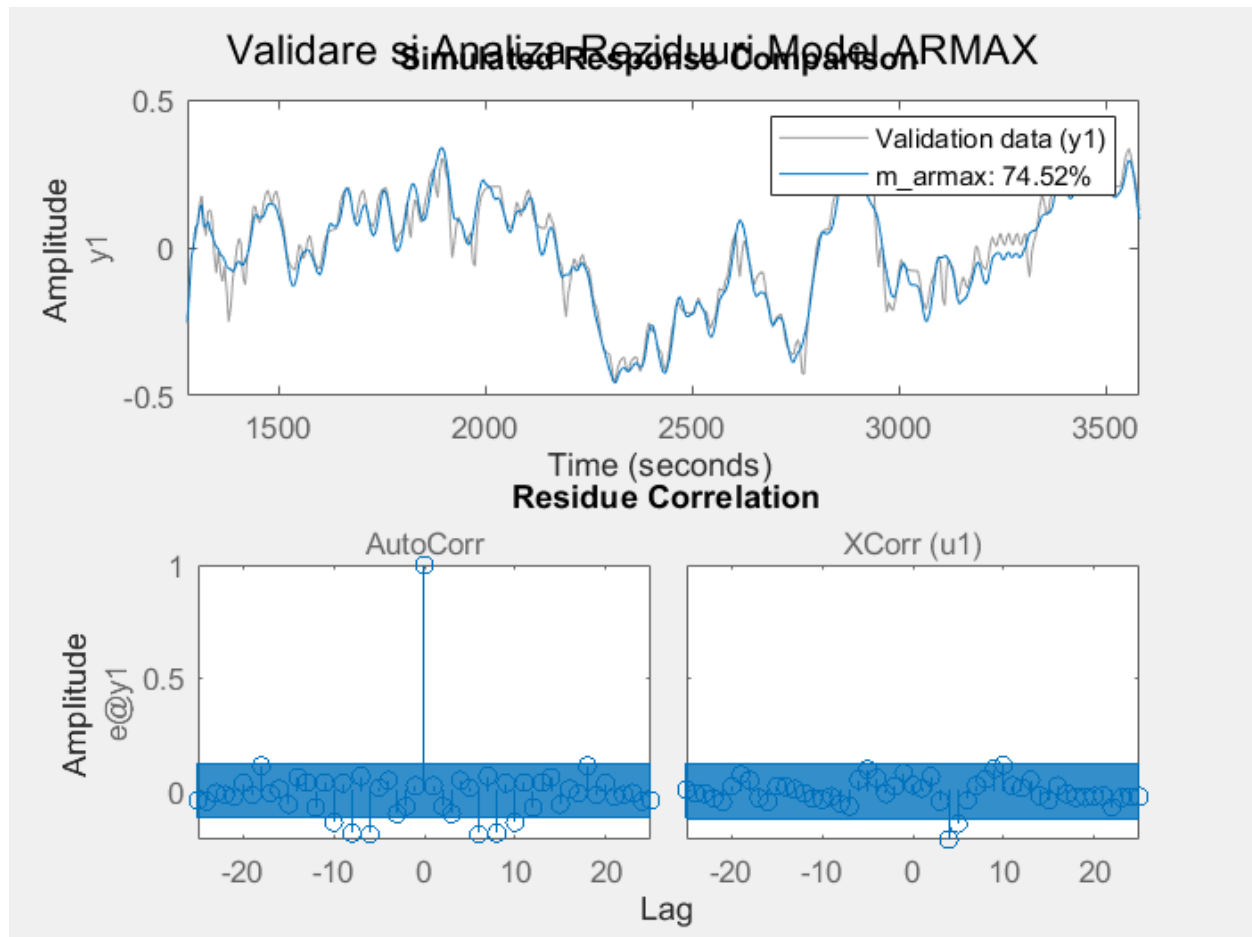
Valoarea stationara trebuie sa coincida cu y_{st} de la etapa 1 – acesta este un pas foarte Important !: grafic cu modelul ARMAX initial si cu modelul ARMAX corectat.



3.7.b. Valorile funcțiilor criteriu

Model	FIT (%)	Loss Function	FPE	MSE
"ARMAX"	74.521	10.688	12.119	6.7191

.c. Figurile obținute in urma validării (resid & compare)



3.8. [3p] Identificare model BJ

3.8.a. Descriere model ales (structură, coeficienți, etc)

nb=2 nc=3 nd=3

nf=2 nk=1

Number of free coefficients: 10

$$B(z) = 0.0003056 z^{-1} + 9.94e-05 z^{-2}$$

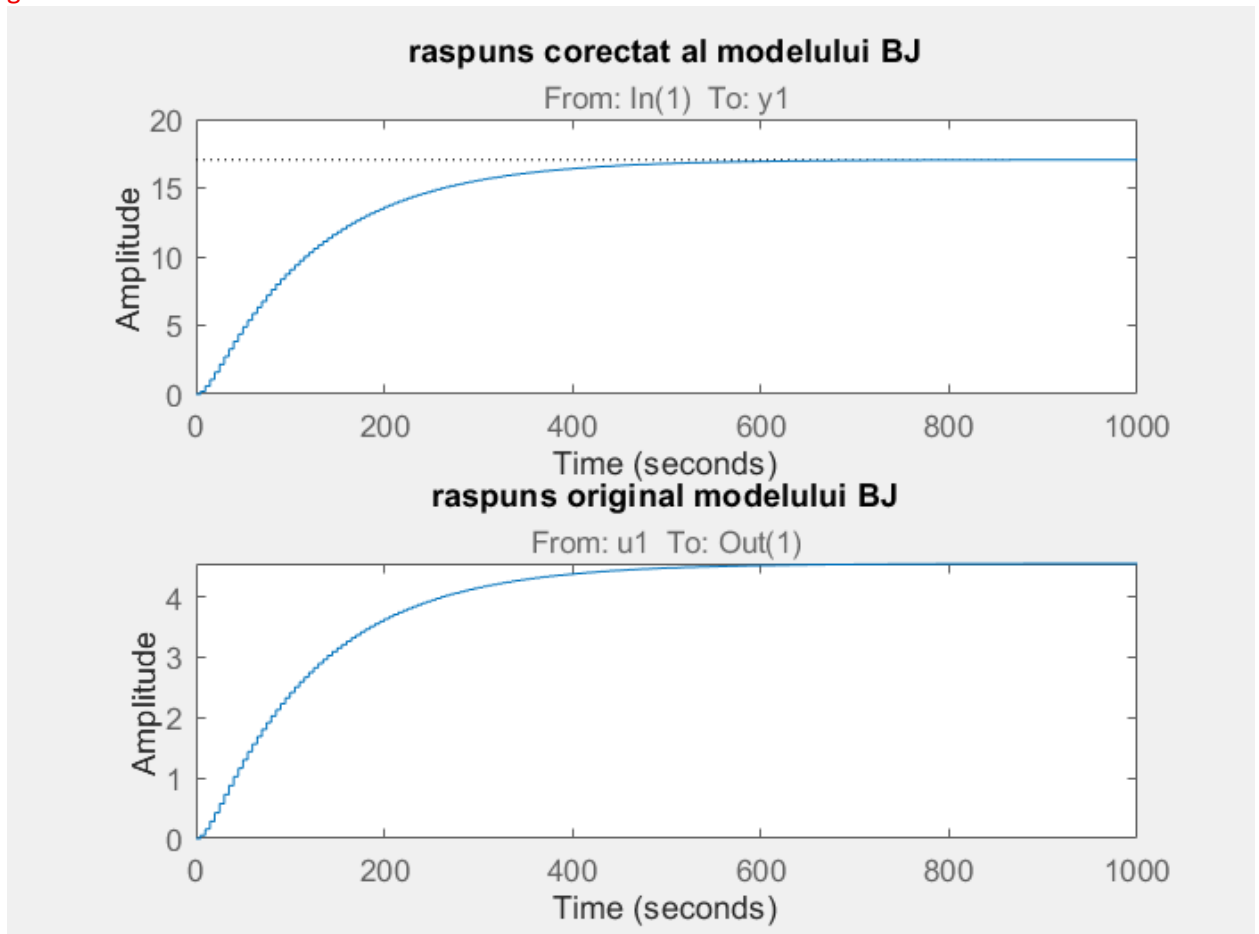
$$C(z) = 1 - 0.7393 z^{-1} - 0.9482 z^{-2} + 0.7239 z^{-3}$$

$$D(z) = 1 - 2.158 z^{-1} + 1.531 z^{-2} - 0.3725 z^{-3}$$

$$F(z) = 1 - 1.586 z^{-1} + 0.6012 z^{-2}$$

3.8.a.1 **Corectia amplitudinii modelului ales** (in cazul in care valoarea stationara a modelului nu ajunge la aceeasi amplitudine cu cea a raspunsului indical al procesului fizic y_{st}).

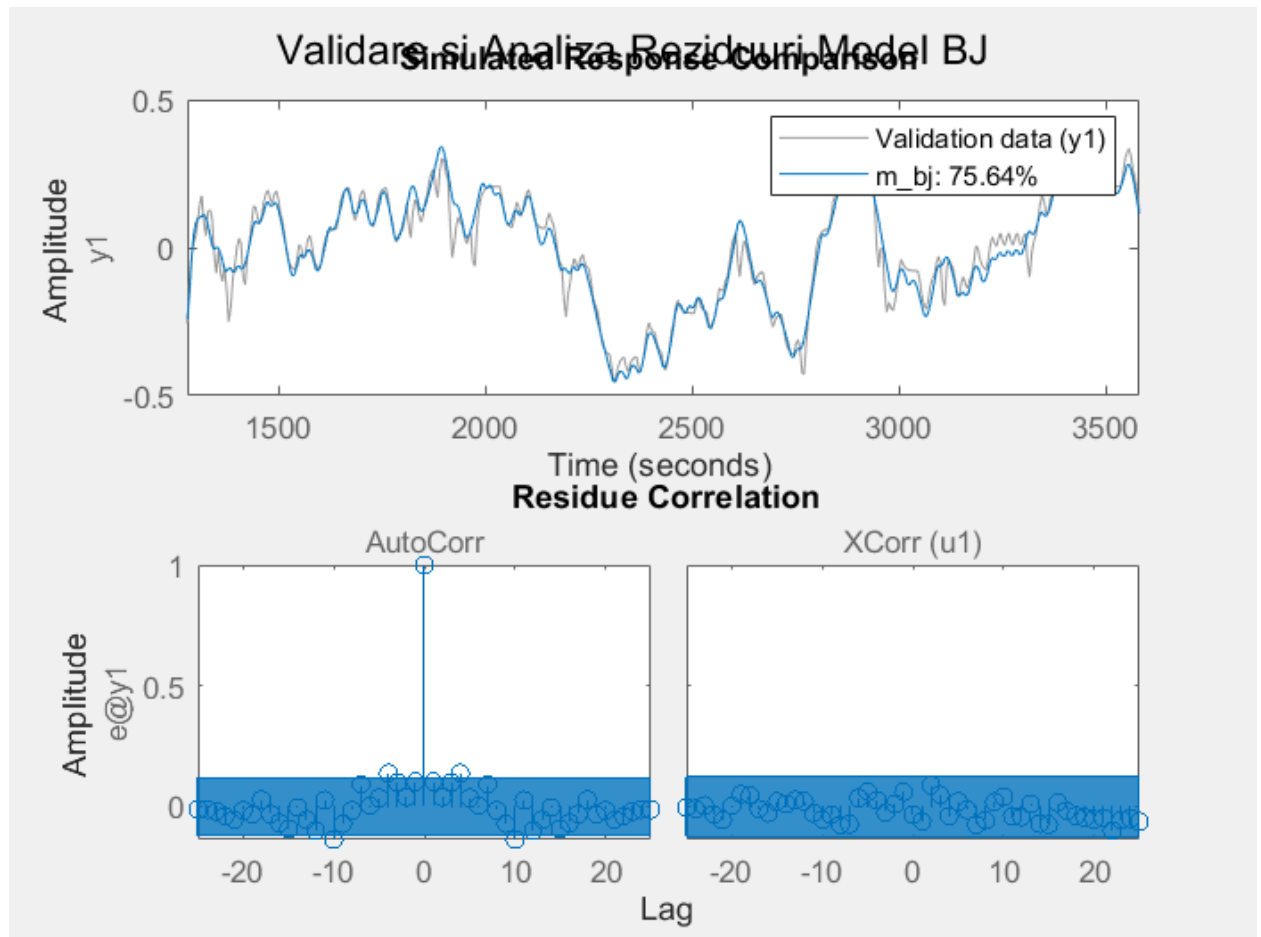
Valoarea stationara trebuie sa coincida cu y_{st} de la etapa 1 – acesta este un pas foarte Important !: grafic cu modelul BJ initial si cu modelul BJ corectat.



3.8.b. Valorile funcțiilor criteriu

Model	FIT (%)	Loss Function	FPE	MSE
"BJ"	75.637	7.6997	8.6884	5.8573

3.8.c. Figurile obținute in urma validării (resid & compare)



3.9. [3p] Identificare model OE

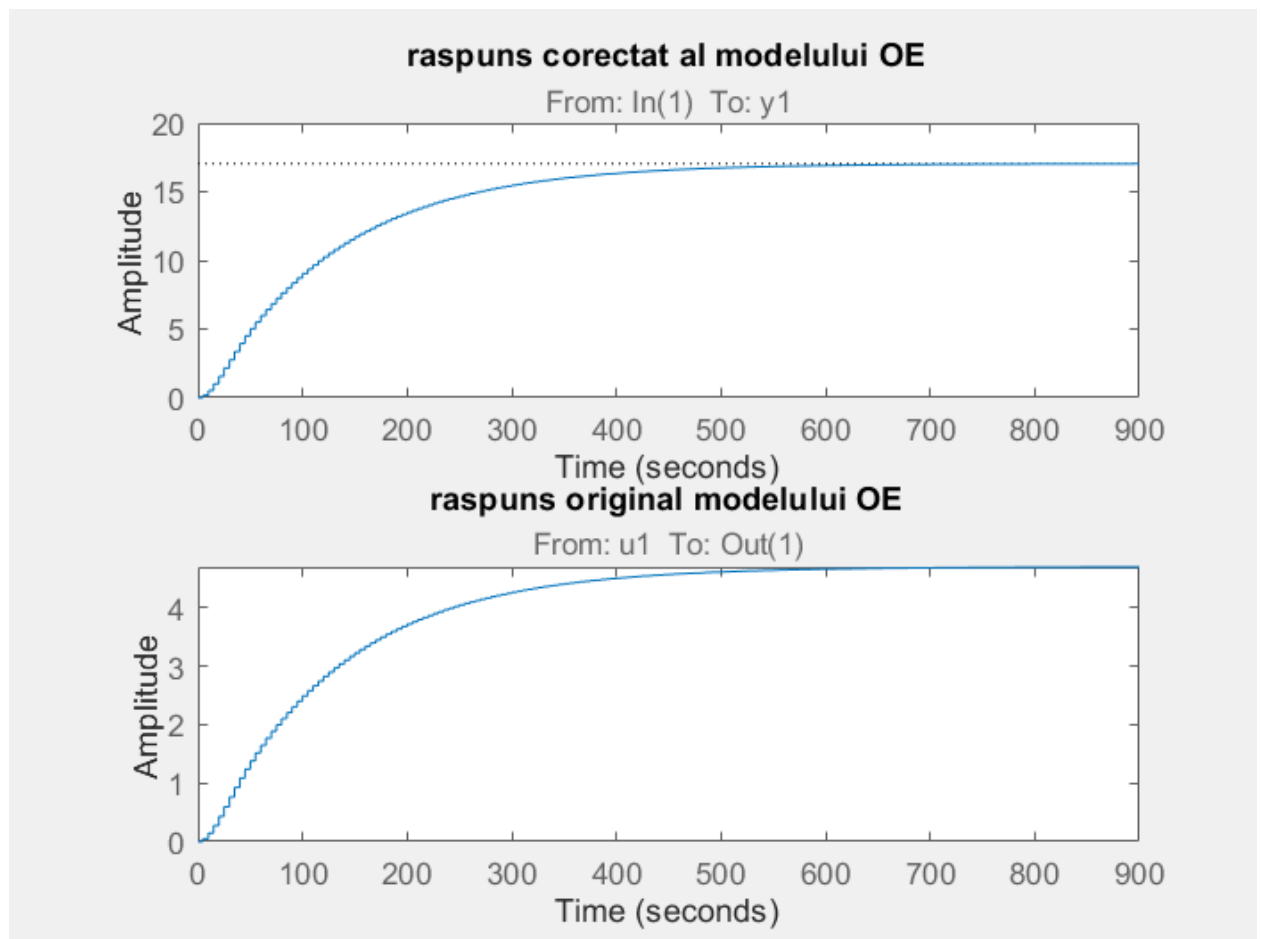
3.9.a. Descriere model ales (structură, coeficienți, etc)

$nb=2$ $nf=3$ $nk=1$

Number of free coefficients: 5

3.9.a.1 **Corectia amplitudinii modelului ales** (in cazul in care valoarea stationara a modelului nu ajunge la aceeasi amplitudine cu cea a raspunsului indical al procesului fizic y_{st}).

Valoarea stationara trebuie sa coincida cu y_{st} de la etapa 1 – acesta este un pas foarte Important !: grafic cu modelul OE initial si cu modelul OE corectat.

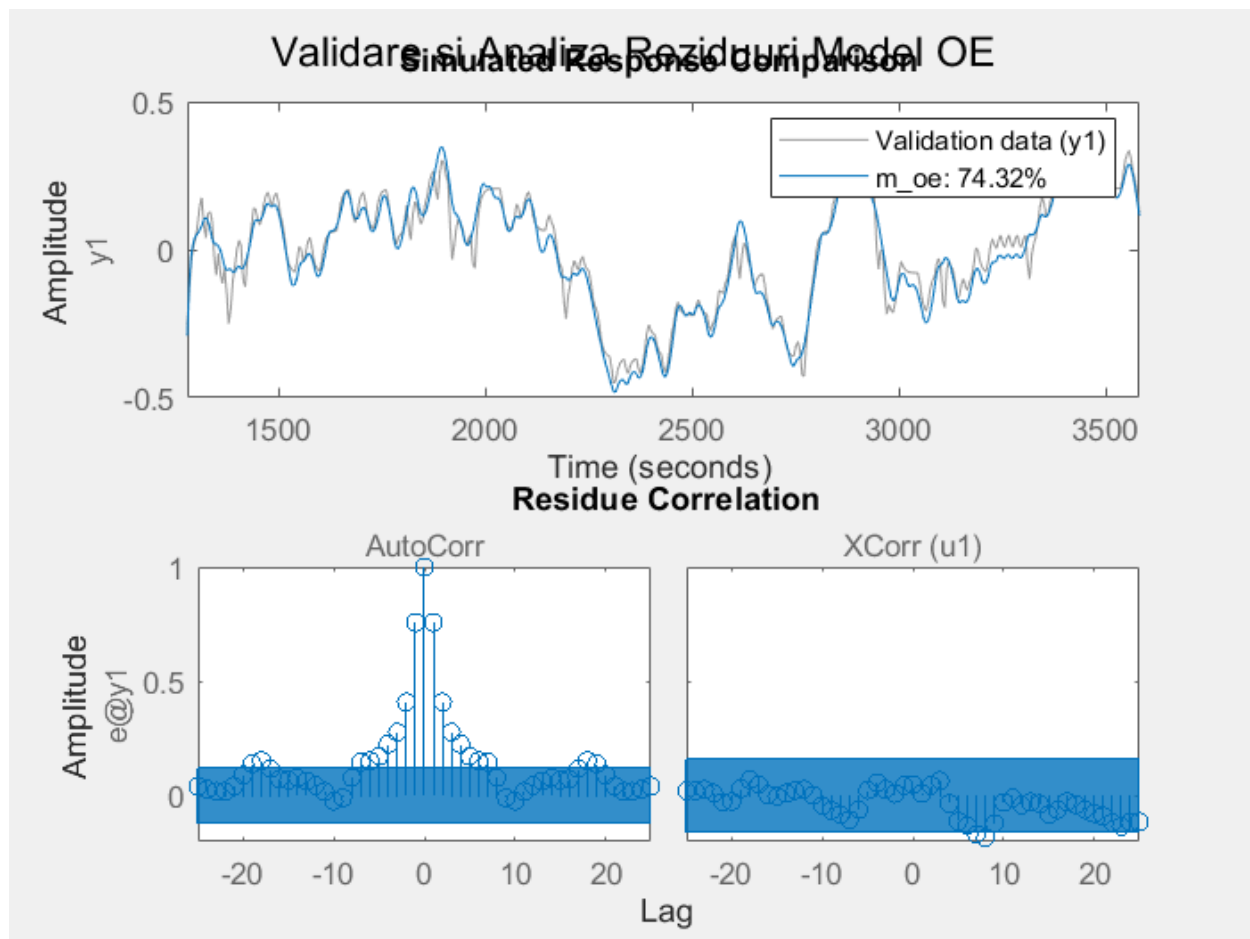


3.9.b. Valorile funcțiilor criteriu

Model	FIT (%)	Loss Function	FPE	MSE
-------	---------	---------------	-----	-----

"OE"	74.321	45.318	48.281	23.815
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3.9.c. Figurile obținute în urma validării (resid & compare)



! 3.10. Alegere Model Final Matlab **cu amplitudinea valorii stationare corectata !**

! 3.10.a. Descriere model ales (structură, coeficienți, etc)

nb=2 nc=3 nd=3

nf=2 nk=1

Number of free coefficients: 10

$B(z) = 0.0003056 z^{-1} + 9.94e-05 z^{-2}$

$C(z) = 1 - 0.7393 z^{-1} - 0.9482 z^{-2} + 0.7239 z^{-3}$

$D(z) = 1 - 2.158 z^{-1} + 1.531 z^{-2} - 0.3725 z^{-3}$

$$F(z) = 1 - 1.586 z^{-1} + 0.6012 z^{-2}$$

Tip de model : Bj

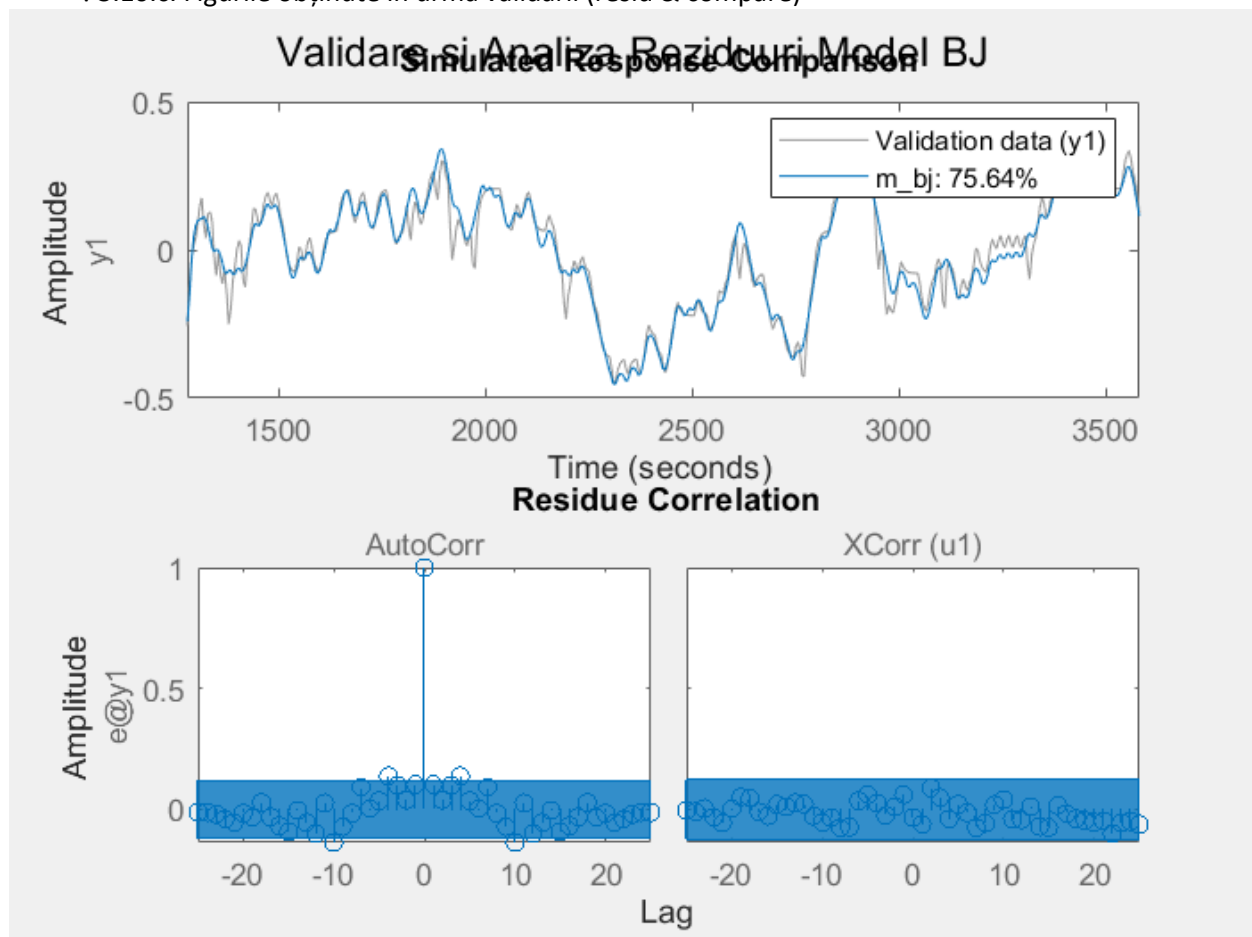
! 3.10.b. Valorile funcțiilor criteriu

Model	FIT (%)	Loss Function	FPE	MSE
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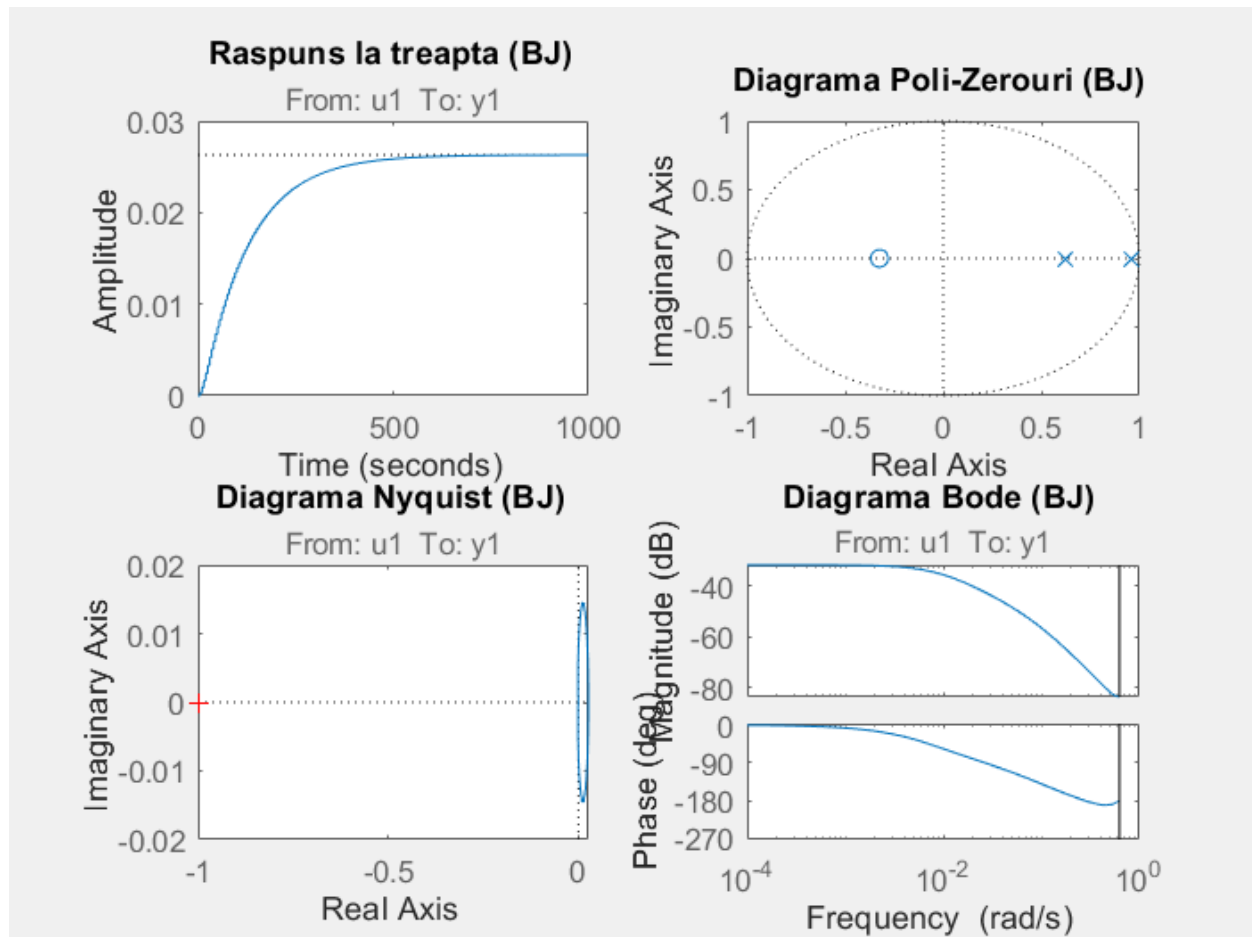
"BJ"	75.637	7.6997	8.6884	5.8573
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...

! 3.10.c. Figurile obținute în urma validării (resid & compare)



3.10.d. [1p] Studiul stabilității sistemului:



Se vede ca e stabil din mai multe grafice dar cel mai usor este sa ne uitam la diagrama poli-zerouri si sa observam faptul ca toti poli se afla in cercul unitar deci sistemul e stabil.

! 3.10.e. Modelul Matlab ales încărcat este disponibil aici [link]

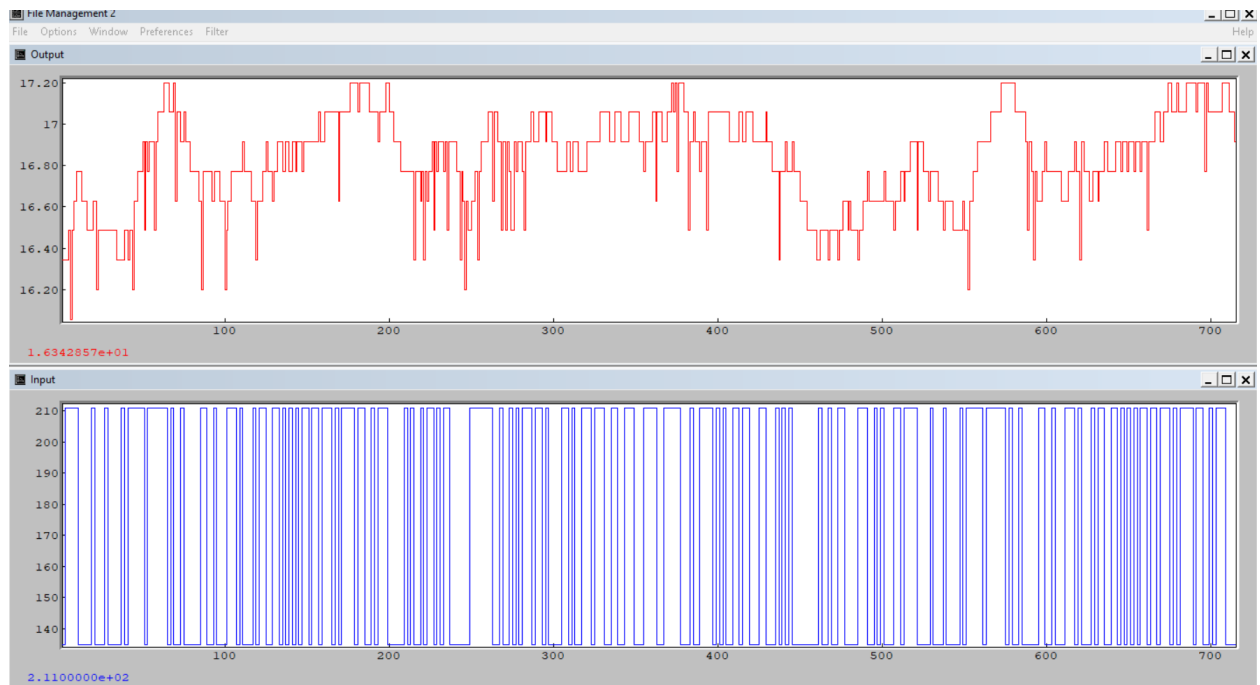
! 3.10.f. Comentarii/Observații

Se observa ca toate modelele au fost destule de bune si toate au fost stabile dar BJ a fost din toate punctele de vedere mai bun ca restul avand cele mai bune performante la toate categoriile, spre deosebire de cele care au avut cele mai proaste la toate categoriile un rezultat de asteptat functia advice prezicand acelasi lucru recomandand crearea unui model BJ

4. MODELARE SI IDENTIFICARE FOLOSIND WIMPIM

4.1. [1p] Pregătire date inițiale WINPIM. Fisierul txt obtinut [link]

4.2. [1p] Incarcare fisier in WinPIM si specificare perioada de esantionare (imagine obtinuta)



$T_s = 5$

4.3. [1p] Aplicare filtrare set de date (eliminarea componentei continue) (imagine obtinuta)



4.4. [1p] Estimarea complexitatii: (imagine obtinuta)

Estimation of Complexity

File :e:\school\snc\xxby.dat

Number of samples :715

Minimum delay known :0

Method : Least Squares

Order of system [N] :4

N-D RANK TEST CRITERION

1	: 0.98637	0.98936
2	: 0.93941	0.94538
3	: 0.82246	0.83142
4	: 0.78883	0.80077

Delay D = 0

nB+D RANK TEST CRITERION

1	: 0.89452	0.89751
2	: 0.82603	0.83200
3	: 0.79809	0.80705
4	: 0.78883	0.80077

Degree nB = 4

nA RANK TEST CRITERION

1	: 0.46319	0.46443
2	: 0.38341	0.38588
3	: 0.34871	0.35241
4	: 0.32646	0.33140

Degree nA = 4

OK

Display

Print

Cancel

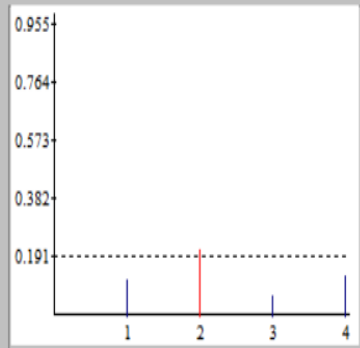
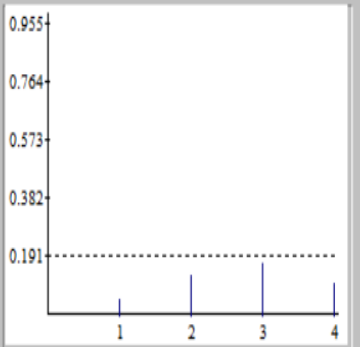
Help

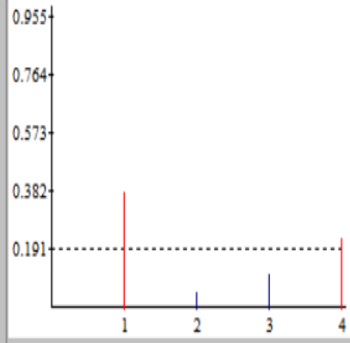
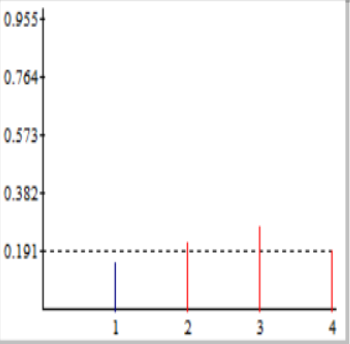
N	n_A	n_B	d
4	4	4	0

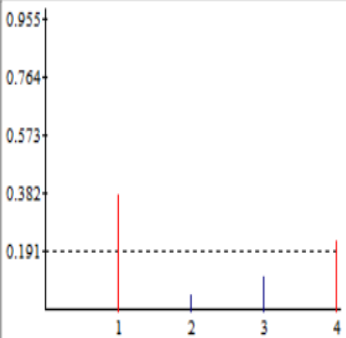
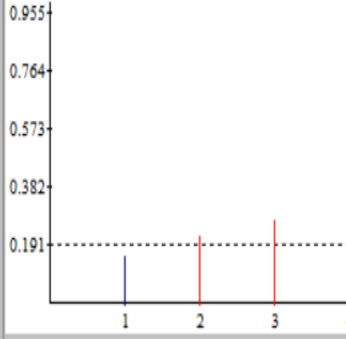
4.5. [5p] Identificare si validare modele:

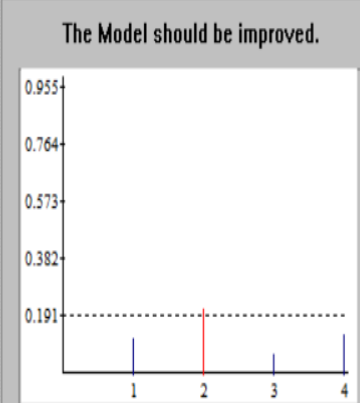
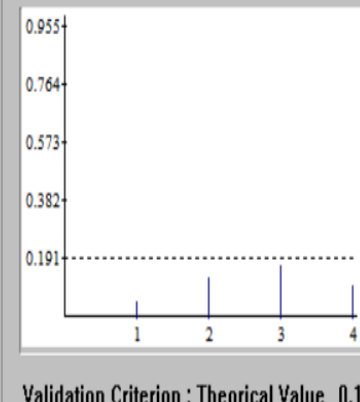
Indicatie : Se vor trece in tabel structurile 1-4 pentru ordinele obtinute la 4.4, si structurile 1-4 pentru ordinele finale (daca difera de cele de la 4.4)

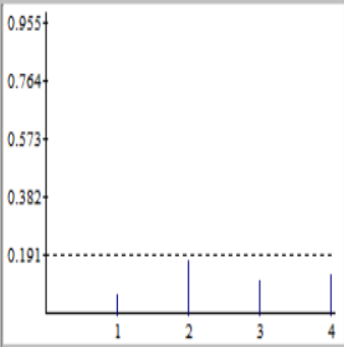
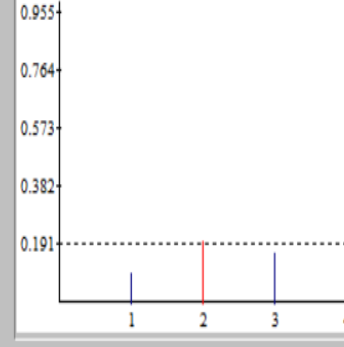
N r	Model Testat Nr. Structură, $n_A, n_B, d, ..$	Validare Test Albire	Validare Test de necorela re	Observatii (de ce a trecut sau nu testul de validare) (imagine obtinuta pentru testul corespunzator)
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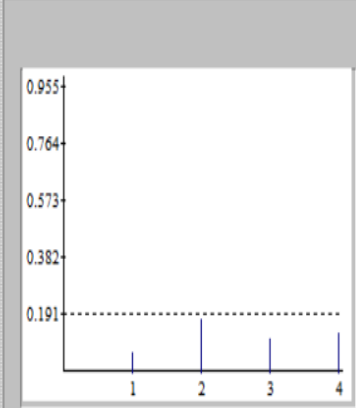
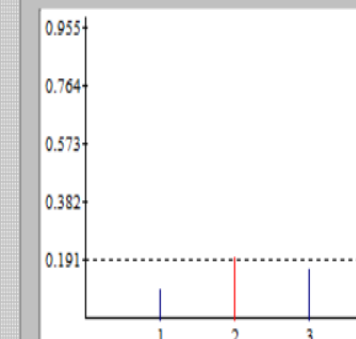
1.	St=1 Na =4 Nb =4 D=0	nu	da	<div> <div>Validation Result</div> <div> <div> Structure: 1 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129 </div> <div> System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01292 Error Energy R(0): 0.01598 </div> <div> RN(0)= 1.000000 RN(1)= -0.116092 RN(2)= -0.213786 RN(3)= -0.067457 RN(4)= -0.133345 </div> </div> <div> <div>Test:Whiteness of the residual</div> <div> The Model should be improved.  </div> <div> Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.19 Practical Value 0.15 </div> <div> <input checked="" type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Print"/> <input type="button" value="Display"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/> </div> </div> <div> <div>Validation Result</div> <div> <div> Structure: 1 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129 </div> <div> System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.00975 Error Energy R(0): 0.01505 </div> <div> RN(0)= -0.096129 RN(1)= -0.057609 RN(2)= -0.132643 RN(3)= -0.171844 RN(4)= -0.105897 </div> </div> <div> <div>Test:Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</div> <div>  </div> <div> Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150 </div> <div> <input checked="" type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Print"/> <input type="button" value="Display"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/> </div> </div> </div></div>
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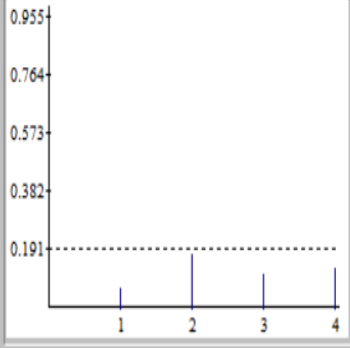
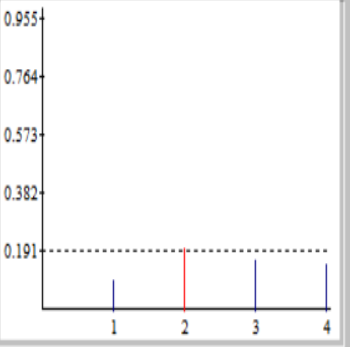
2.	St=2 Na =4 Nb =4 D=0	nu	nu	<div data-bbox="675 201 1416 968"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 2 Method: 3 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01670 Error Energy R(0): 0.01899</p> <p>RN(0)= 1.000000 RN(1)= -0.374109 RN(2)= -0.054058 RN(3)= 0.114076 RN(4)= -0.224455</p> <p>Test: Whiteness of the residual</p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.19 Practical Value 0.15</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div> <div data-bbox="675 968 1416 1757"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 2 Method: 3 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01157 Error Energy R(0): 0.01559</p> <p>RN(0)= -0.174146 RN(1)= -0.155116 RN(2)= -0.218375 RN(3)= -0.274306 RN(4)= -0.195940</p> <p>Test: Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div>
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3.	$St=3$ $Na = 4$ $Nb = 4$ $Nc = 0$ $D=0$	Nu	nu	<div data-bbox="678 201 1427 968"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 3 Method: 3 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01670 Error Energy R(0): 0.01899</p> <p>RN(0)= 1.000000 RN(1)= -0.374109 RN(2)= -0.054058 RN(3)= 0.114076 RN(4)= -0.224455</p> <p>Test: Whiteness of the residual</p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.1 Practical Value 0.1</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div> <div data-bbox="678 1031 1427 1797"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 3 Method: 3 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01157 Error Energy R(0): 0.01559</p> <p>RN(0)= -0.174146 RN(1)= -0.155116 RN(2)= -0.218375 RN(3)= -0.274306 RN(4)= -0.195940</p> <p>Test: Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0. Practical Value 0.</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div>
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4.	St=4 Na =4 Nb =4 Nc=0 D=0	u	n	<div data-bbox="667 197 1432 1033"> <p>da</p> <div> <div> Validation Result </div> <div> Structure: 4 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129 </div> <div> System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01292 Error Energy R(0): 0.01598 </div> <div> RN(0)= 1.000000 RN(1)= -0.116092 RN(2)= -0.213786 RN(3)= -0.067457 RN(4)= -0.133345 </div> <div> Test: Whiteness of the residual The Model should be improved.  Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150 </div> <div> <input checked="" type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Print"/> <input type="button" value="Display"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/> </div> </div> </div> <div> <div> Validation Result </div> <div> Structure: 4 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129 </div> <div> System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.00975 Error Energy R(0): 0.01505 </div> <div> RN(0)= -0.096129 RN(1)= -0.057609 RN(2)= -0.132643 RN(3)= -0.171844 RN(4)= -0.105897 </div> <div> Test: Uncorrelation Prediction/Error  Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150 </div> <div> <input checked="" type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Print"/> <input type="button" value="Display"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/> </div> </div>
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5.	St=1 Na =4 Nb =3 D=1	da	nu	<div data-bbox="678 205 1425 982"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 1 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_oxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01415 Error Energy R(0): 0.01613</p> <p>RN(0)= 1.000000 RN(1)= -0.068482 RN(2)= -0.178628 RN(3)= -0.115084 RN(4)= -0.131947</p> <p>Test: Whiteness of the residual</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div> <div data-bbox="678 1016 1425 1793"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 1 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_oxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.00811 Error Energy R(0): 0.01524</p> <p>RN(0)= -0.039391 RN(1)= -0.098665 RN(2)= -0.200578 RN(3)= -0.162399 RN(4)= -0.150983</p> <p>Test: Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div>
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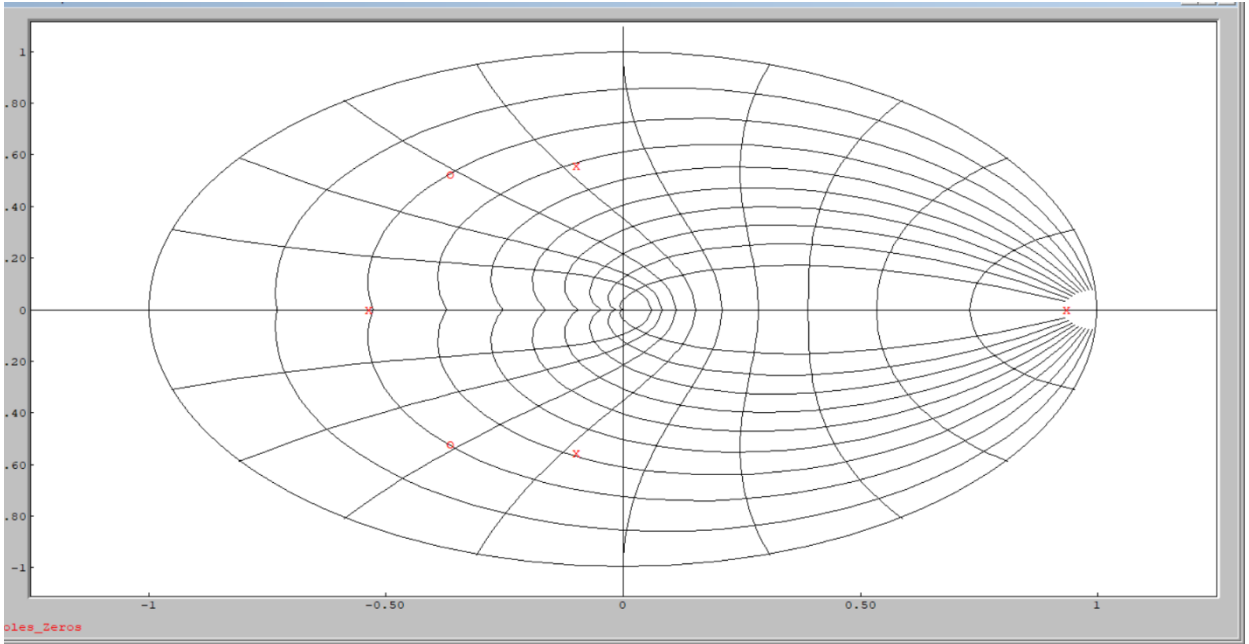
6.	St=2 Na =4 Nb =3 D=1	da	nu	<div data-bbox="678 205 1416 968"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 2 Method: 0 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01415 Error Energy R(0): 0.01613</p> <p>RN(0)= 1.000000 RN(1)= -0.068482 RN(2)= -0.178628 RN(3)= -0.115084 RN(4)= -0.131947</p> <p>Test: Whiteness of the residual</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div> <div data-bbox="678 1073 1416 1835"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 2 Method: 0 File: e:\school\snc\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.00811 Error Energy R(0): 0.01524</p> <p>RN(0)= -0.039391 RN(1)= -0.098665 RN(2)= -0.200578 RN(3)= -0.162399 RN(4)= -0.150983</p> <p>Test: Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.1 Practical Value 0.1</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div>
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7.	St=3 Na =4 Nb =3 Nc = 0 D=1	da	nu	<div data-bbox="678 268 1429 1039"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 3 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_oxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01415 Error Energy R(0): 0.01613</p> <p>RN(0)= 1.000000 RN(1)= -0.068482 RN(2)= -0.178628 RN(3)= -0.115084 RN(4)= -0.131947</p> <p>Test: Whiteness of the residual</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div> <div data-bbox="678 1050 1429 1816"> <p>Validation Result</p> <p>Structure: 3 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_oxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p>System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.00811 Error Energy R(0): 0.01524</p> <p>RN(0)= -0.039391 RN(1)= -0.098665 RN(2)= -0.200578 RN(3)= -0.162399 RN(4)= -0.150983</p> <p>Test: Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p>OK Print Display Cancel Help</p> </div>
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8.	St=4 Na =4 Nb =3 Nc = 0 D= 1	da	da	<div> <div>Validation Result</div> <div> <div>Structure: 4 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_oxby.dat Number of samples: 129</div> <div> System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.01232 Error Energy R(0): 0.01537 </div> <div> RN(0)= 1.000000 RN(1)= -0.066002 RN(2)= -0.189618 RN(3)= -0.118722 RN(4)= -0.134733 </div> </div> <div> <div>Test:Whiteness of the residual</div> <div> </div> <div>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Print"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Display"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/> </div> </div> <div> <div>Validation Result</div> <div> <div>Structure: 4 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snc\y_oxby.dat Number of samples: 129</div> <div> System Energy: 0.02247 Model Energy: 0.00588 Error Energy R(0): 0.01475 </div> <div> RN(0)= 0.098918 RN(1)= 0.000257 RN(2)= -0.037618 RN(3)= -0.037004 RN(4)= -0.087690 </div> </div> <div> <div>Test:Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</div> <div> </div> <div>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.19 Practical Value 0.15</div> </div> <div> <input checked="" type="button" value="OK"/> <input type="button" value="Print"/> <input checked="" type="button" value="Display"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/> <input type="button" value="Help"/> </div> </div>
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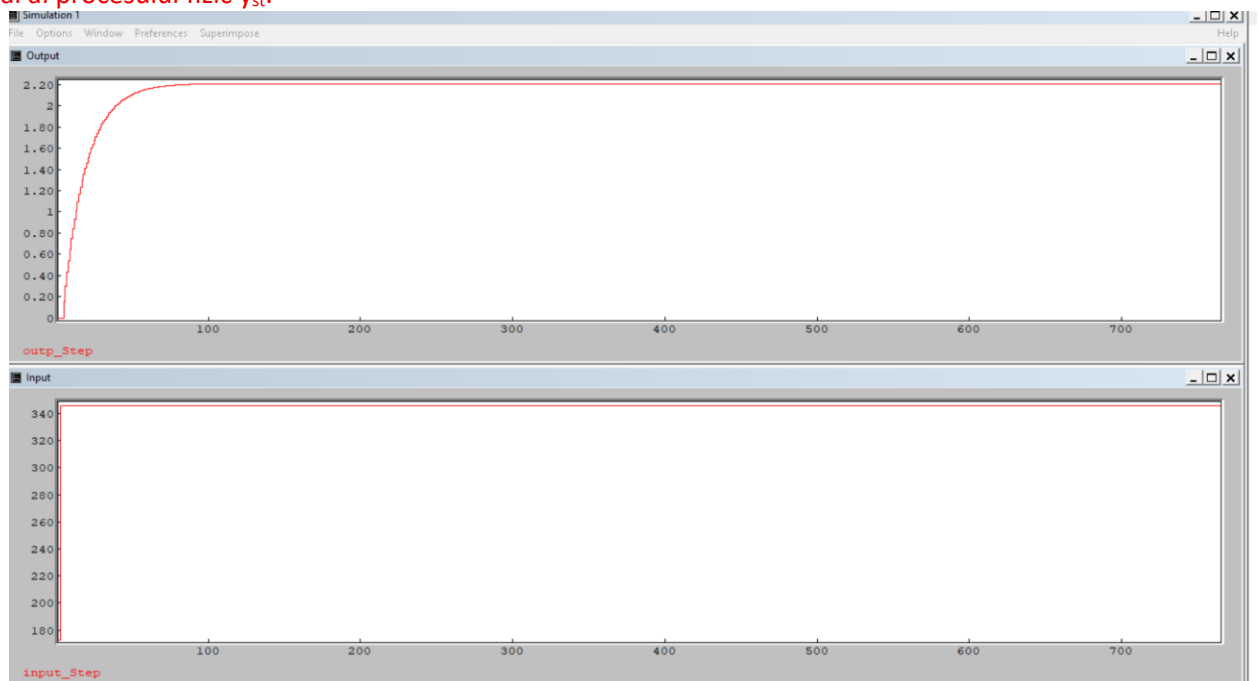
Detalii model ales **WIMPIM** (structura, coeficienti):

$St=4$
 $Na = 4$
 $Nb = 3$
 $Nc = 0$
 $D = 0$

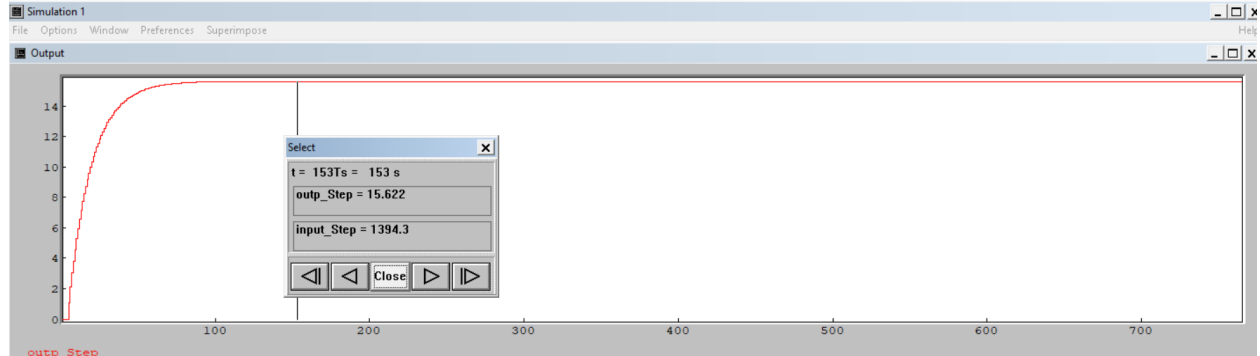


Se vede din grafic ca este stabil toti poli fiind inclusi in cerc

Verificati daca valoarea stationara a modelului ajunge la aceeaasi amplitudine cu cea a raspunsului indical al procesului fizic y_{st} .



Daca nu au aceeasi valoare realizati corectia. Valoarea stationara a modelului trebuie sa coincida cu y_{st} de la etapa 1 – acesta este un pas foarte Important !: grafic cu modelul initial si cu modelul corectat.



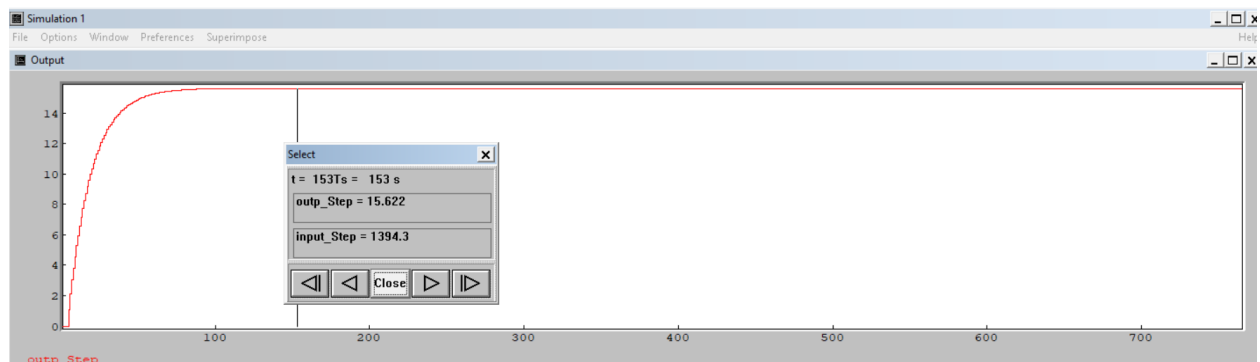
4.6. [1p] Modelul ales este anexat aici [link]

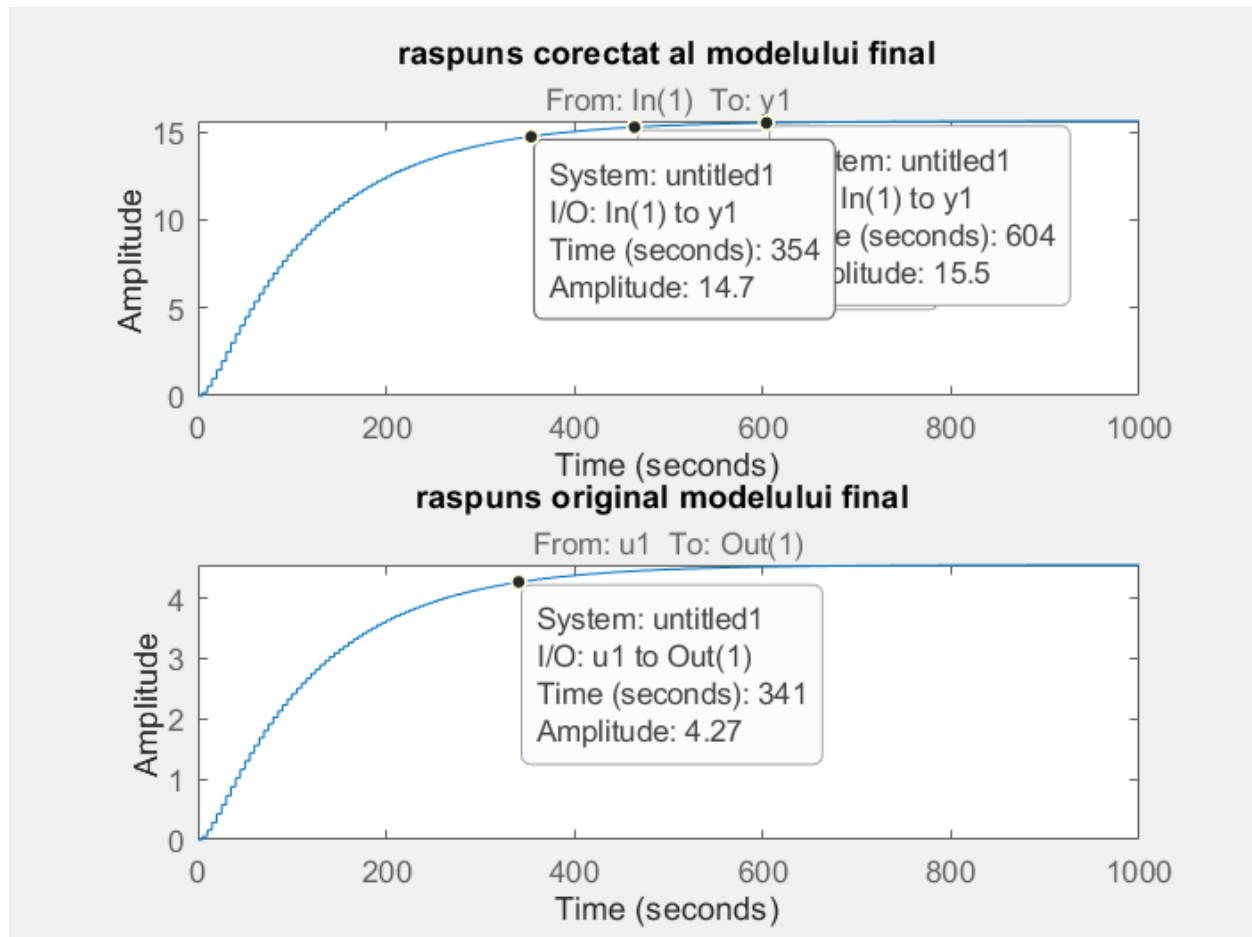
4.7. [2p] Simulare model ales WinPIM si simulare model ales Matlab (evidentiati randul modelului ales

prin **bold**).

Model	t_c	t_t	τ	y_{st}
Raspuns Indicial Proces	75	88	1	15.62
Model Matlab	249.5	354	1	15.5
Model WinPim	70	32.5	3	15.622

4.8. [2p] Graficele simularilor sunt disponibile aici





! 4.9. Modelul final ales dintre **MATLAB sau WIMPIM** pentru continuarea proiectului este (**detaiati coeficientii si structura**): ...

Sa ales modell final din matalb

nb=2 nc=3 nd=3

nf=2 nk=1

Number of free coefficients: 10

$B(z) = 0.0003056 z^{-1} + 9.94e-05 z^{-2}$

$C(z) = 1 - 0.7393 z^{-1} - 0.9482 z^{-2} + 0.7239 z^{-3}$

$$D(z) = 1 - 2.158 z^{-1} + 1.531 z^{-2} - 0.3725 z^{-3}$$

$$F(z) = 1 - 1.586 z^{-1} + 0.6012 z^{-2}$$

Tip de model : Bj

5. CALCUL REGULATOR RST-1, SIMULARE SI VALIDARE

! 5.1. Platforma laborator 6 – citită

PROIECTARE REGLARE

! 5.2. Obiective de reglare impuse :

t_t	σ

! 5.3. Pulsatia naturala si atenuarea echivalente cu obiectivele de reglare impuse:

ω_n	ζ

5.4.[2p] Polii dominanti discreti impusi ca urmare a obiectivelor de reglare:

z_1	z_2

5.5. [2p] Specificare polinom P:

Grad P	
$P(q^{-1})$	

5.6. [2p] Grade polinoame ecuatia Sylvester $Mx = P$:

n_A	n_B	n_P	n_R	n_S	d

5.7. [2p] Matricea M asociata :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

5.8. [1p] Solutia ecuatiei $M x = P$:

x	
$S(q^{-1})$	
$R(q^{-1})$	

PROIECTARE URMARIRE

5.9. [3p] Pentru ca sistemul sa ofere timp de raspuns minim si suprareglaj < 5% se aleg:

ζ	
ω_n	
$H_m(q^{-1})$	
$T(q^{-1})$	

5.10. [4p] Simulare sistem in bucla inchisa (comanda, referinta, iesirea), in conditii de perturbatii treapta (25% amplitudine) aplicate dupa stabilizarea sistemului fata de referinta. Graficele sunt prezentate aici:

...

5.11. [1p] Observatii legate de rezultatele obtinute: ...

REPROIECTARE REGULATOR

5.12. [1p] Specificare polinom P:

Grad P	
$P(q^{-1})$	

5.13 [1p] Grade polinoame ecuatie Sylvester $M x = P$:

n_A	n_B	n_P	n_R	n_S	d
-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-----

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5.14. [2p] Matricea M asociata :

$$M = \begin{bmatrix} & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

5.15. [1p] Solutia ecuatiei $Mx = P$:

x	
$S(q^{-1})$	
$R(q^{-1})$	

5.16. [2p] Simulare sistem in bucla inchisa (comanda, referinta, iesirea), in conditii de perturbatii treapta (25% amplitudine) aplicate dupa stabilizarea sistemului fata de referinta. Folositi ca referinta valoarea lui y_{st} de la etapa 1.

Graficele sunt prezentate aici:

...

5.17. [1p] Observatii legate de rezultatele obtinute: ...

6. PROIECTARE REGULATOR RST-1 - WINREG

! 6.1. Specificare performante in urmarire respectiv in reglare:

	ω_n	ζ
Reglare		
Urmarire		

! 6.2. Pentru regulatorul calculat folosind metoda Pole Placement, cu integrator, polinoamele R, S, T sunt:

$R(q^{-1})$	
$S(q^{-1})$	

$T(q^{-1})$	
$B_m(q^{-1})/A_m(q^{-1})$	

! 6.3. Fisierul WinPim cu regulator si model este aici. [link]

! 6.4. Simulare sistem in bucla inchisa (comanda, referinta, iesirea), in conditii de perturbatii treapta (25% amplitudine) aplicate dupa stabilizarea sistemului fata de referinta. Graficele sunt prezentate aici:

...

! 6.5. Observatii legate de rezultatele obtinute: ...

7. EVALUARE EXPERIMENTALA REGULATOR RST-1

! 7.1. Evaluare performante pe sistemul real.

! 7.1.a. Se alege referinta $r(t) = \dots$ a.i. $u(t)$ stationar sa fie egal cu u_0 . Pentru aceasta referinta s-a stimulat sistemul si s-a aplicat si o perturbatie cand a ajuns in regimul stationar de cca%

! 7.1.b. Rezultatul simularii se afla in imaginea de mai jos:

...

7.1.c. [2p] Alegand o alta referinta raspunsul sistemului este capturat in figura de mai jos:

...

! 7.2. Performantele se regasesc rezumate in tabelul urmator:

Referință	Perturbație	Urmărire		Reglare perturbatie		Observații
		$t_t[s]$	$\sigma[\%]$	$t_t[s]$	$\sigma[\%]$	
%	%					
%	%					

! 7.3. Comentarii privind calitatea solutiei obtinute vs specificatiile impuse: ...

8. ROBUSTETE, CALCUL REGULATOR RST-2, SIMULARE SI VALIDARE

! 8.1. Platforma laborator 8 - citită

Reproiectare regulator RST.

8.2. [2p] Regulatorul RST 1 si-a indeplinit sau nu performantele impuse ? Daca nu, ce masuri se iau (ce specificatii noi se impun fata de proiectarea anterioara) ?

...

8.3. [4p] Regulatorul RST 1 indeplineste marginile standard de robustete (se pot verifica cu aplicatia WinREG)? Figura cu functia de sensibilitate si template este furnizata aici.

...

8.4. [2p] In cazul in care regulatorul a trebuit recalculat acesta este descris de polinoamele:

$R(q^{-1})$	
$S(q^{-1})$	
$T(q^{-1})$	
$B_m(q^{-1})/A_m(q^{-1})$	

8.5. [2p] Rezultatele in simulare sunt furnizate in figura urmatoare:

...

8.6. [1p] Functia de sensibilitate a noii solutii:

...

9. EVALUARE EPERIMENTALA REGULATOR RST-2

9.1. [3p] Evaluare performante pe sistemul real.

9.1.a. Se alege referinta $r(t) = \dots$ a.i. $u(t)$ stationar sa fie egal cu u_0 . Pentru aceasta referinta s-a stimulat sistemul si s-a aplicat si o perturbatie cand a ajuns in regimul stationar de cca $\dots\%$

9.1.b. Rezultatul simularii se afla in imaginea de mai jos:

...

9.1.c. [2p] Alegand o alta referinta raspunsul sistemului este capturat in figura de mai jos:

...

9.2.[2p] Performantele se regasesc rezumate in tabelul urmator:

Referință	Perturbație	Urmărire		Reglare perturbatie		Observații
		$t_t[s]$	$\sigma[\%]$	$t_t[s]$	$\sigma[\%]$	
%	%					
%	%					

9.3.[1p] Comentarii privind calitatea solutiei obtinute vs specificatiile impuse: ...

10. CONCLUZII GENERALE SI FEEDBACK PROIECT

! 10.1. Concluzii legate de solutia de reglare calculata

...

! 10.2. Feedback legat de desfasurare/ continut proiect

...