



## Project SNC

### Date Identificare

ID	Grupa	An univ	2025-2026
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### Date Initiale

Instalatie: **NIVEL**

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{[%]} \quad \text{Convertisor 8 biti} \\
 u_0 = \quad 68 \text{ [%]} \rightarrow ?? \\
 \Delta u = \quad 15 \text{ [%]} \rightarrow ?? \\
 \end{array}$$

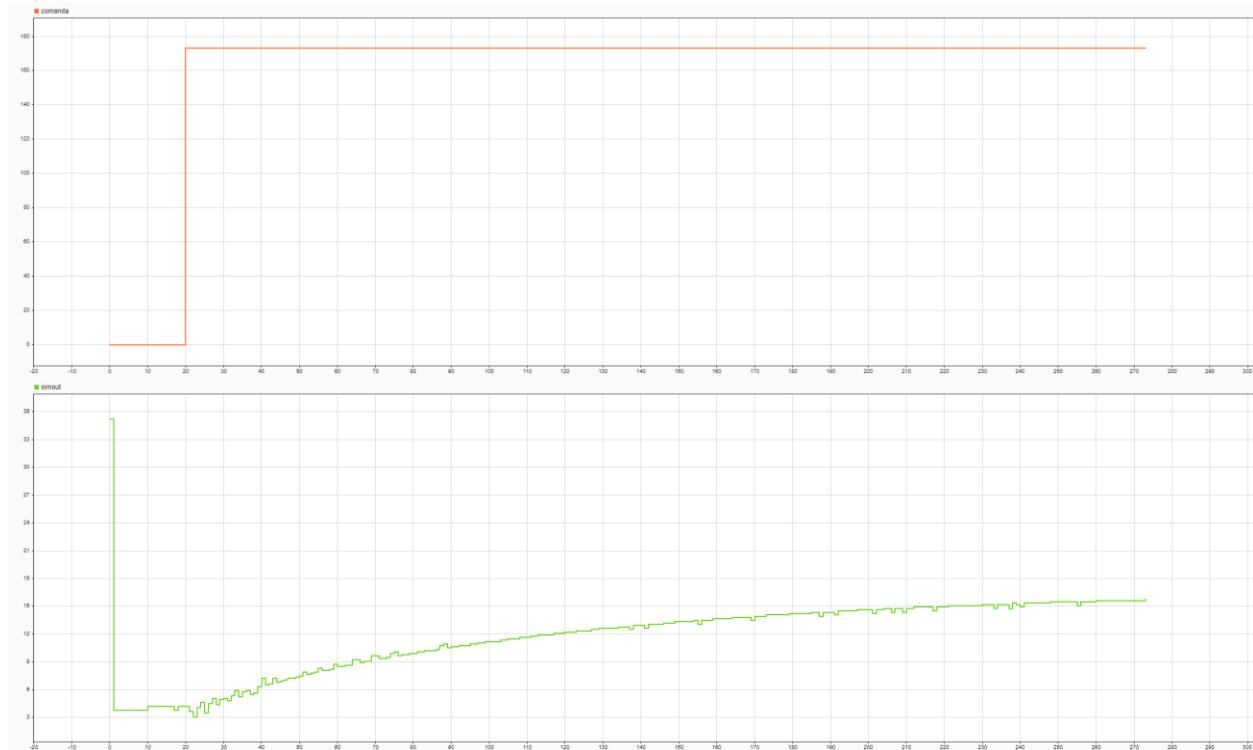
Daca nu este precizata semnificatia semnalelor din grafice, acestea nu vor fi luate in considerare. Pentru fiecare grafic realizat in Matlab trebuie adaugata legenda in care sa fie specificat numele semnalului (ex. comanda, iesire etc.)

## 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 rectioneze de abia dupa ce ii dam comanda avand totusi si un timp mort.

! 1.4. Datele masurate salvate: [link]

! 1.5. Caracteristici proces:

$t_c$	$t_t$	$\tau$	$\sigma$	$T_e$ 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 largă de frecvențe, permitând obținerea unui model matematic mult mai precis și complet.

Un semnal treapta este o schimbare brusă și unică a intrării, iar energia să fie concentrată predominant la frecvențe joase.

Semnal Treapta:

- Excitare: Slabă. Excita doar frecvențe joase (dinamica lenta).
- Zgomot: Foarte sensibil. O perturbare afectează direct modelul.
- Scop: Modele simple (ordin 1-2), analiză rapidă, vizuală.

Semnal SPAB:

- Excitare: Bună. Excita o banda largă de frecvențe (ca zgomotul alb).
- Zgomot: Robust. Filtrează zgomotul.
- Scop: Modele precise, de ordin superior, analiză robustă (dar necesită calcul).

#### Ex5.

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

Diferența fundamentală este aceasta:

- Zgomotul Pur Aleator este imprevizibil. Nu poti genera de două ori exact aceeași secvență.
- SPAB, deși pare aleator și are proprietăți statistice similare zgomotului (spectru larg), este generat de un algoritm. Dacă se stie algoritmul și starea initială, se poate reproduce exact aceeași secvență oricând.

#### Ex6.

- a. Valoarea initială a registrului este 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 și primele 15 valori ale semnalului SPAB sunt 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1.
- b.  $U_0$  devine  $(68 \cdot 255)/100 = 173$ , iar  $\Delta u$  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 , Te= 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;
```

$Te = 5;$

$ti = 3000;$

$p = 2;$

$N = ( tc / ( p * Te ) );$

$N = ceil(N);$

$Lspab = 2^N - 1;$

$tspab = p * Lspab * Te;$

$vec\_spab = SPAB\_generator(N, p, Te, u0, du);$

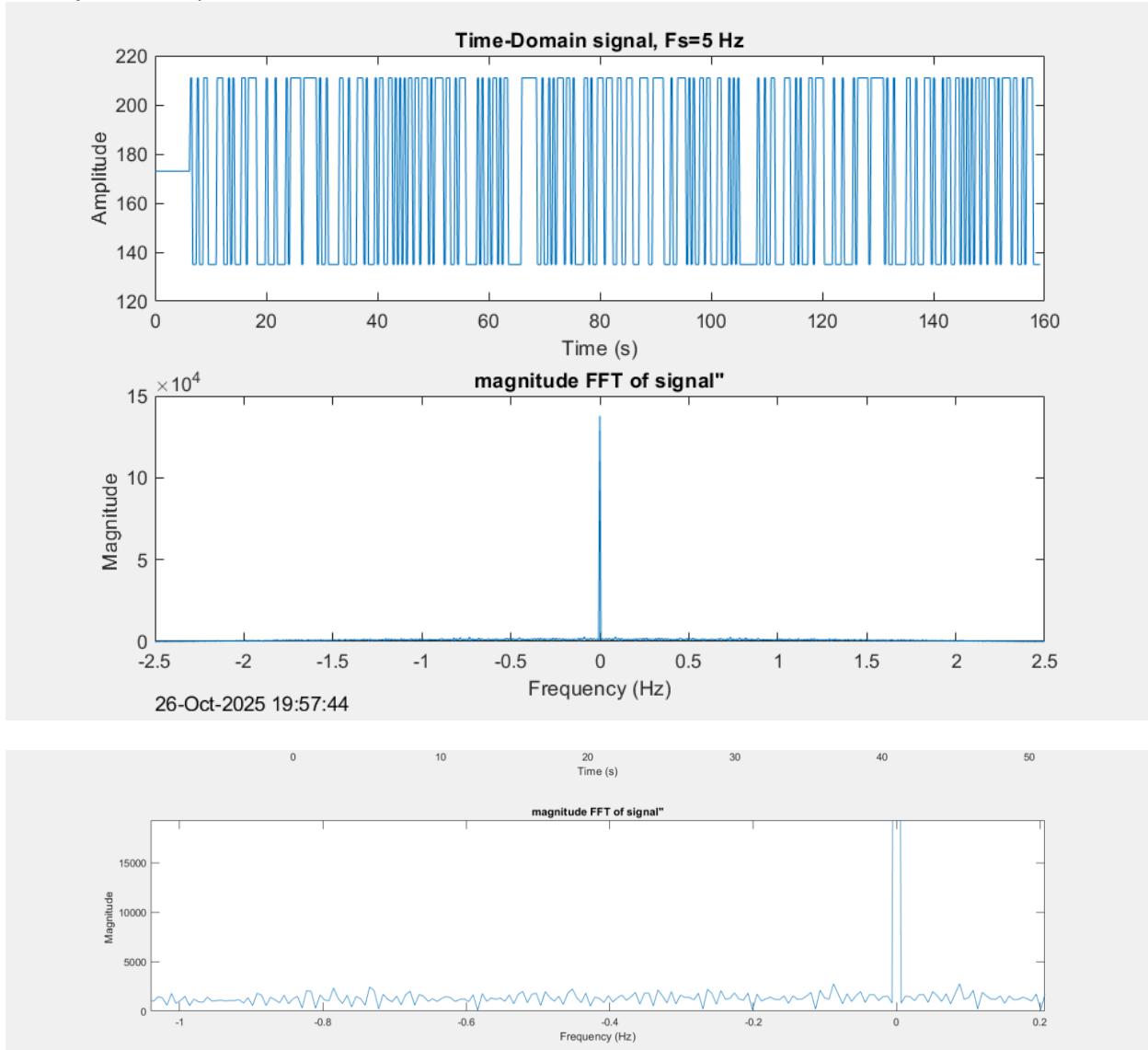
figure

$plotFreq(vec\_spab, Te, 's')$

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

Tip semnal aleator	N	p	Lungime Set Date	Durata Experiment	Banda de frecvențe (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  $\text{sinc}^2$

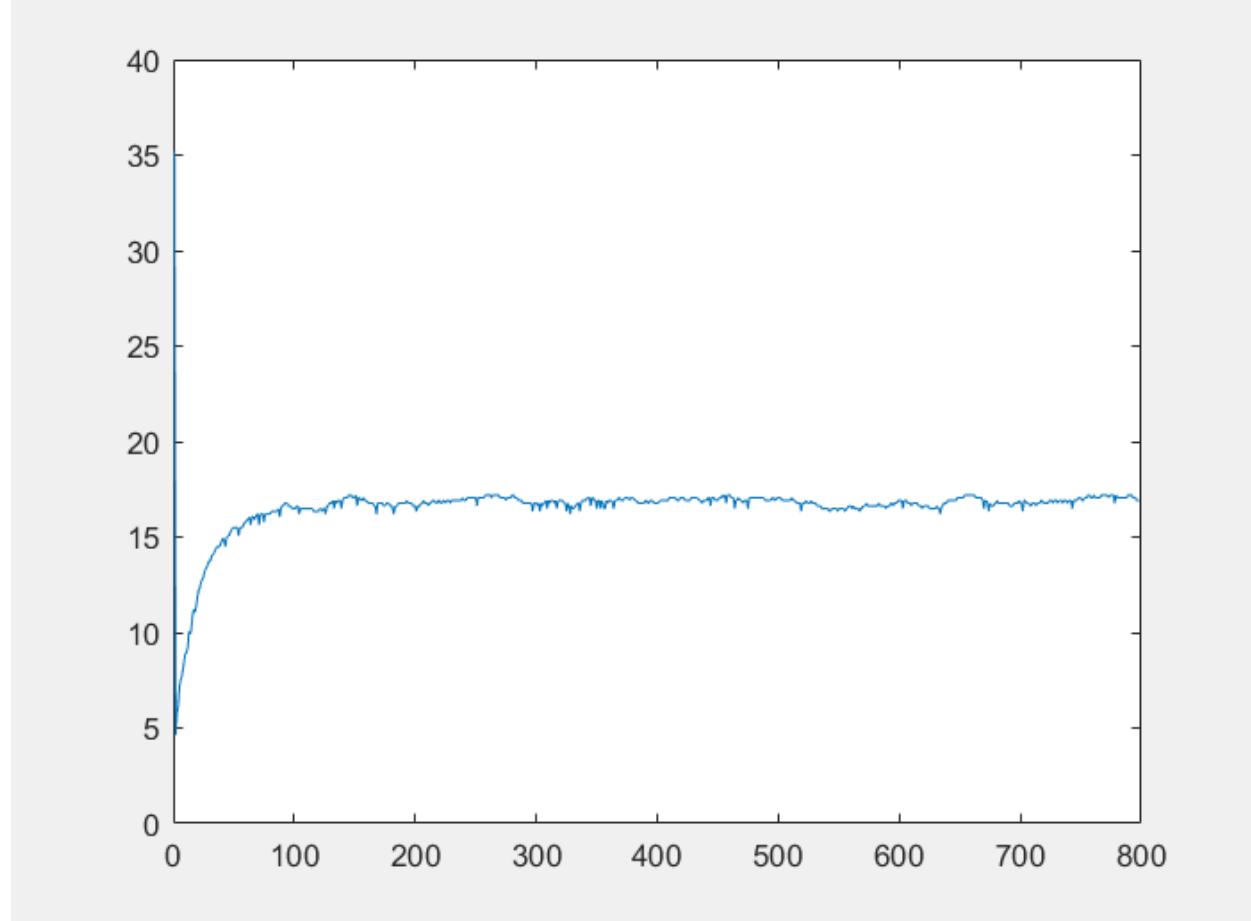
Apare in mod evident o valoarea mare la 0 restul fiind mult mai mici

! 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 citita
- 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) diferența intre armax si arimax este ca arimax stationarizeaza
  - c) Cum am putea estima parametri maximi pentru modele(na,nb,nc,nk etc.)?
- ! 3.3. Filtrare semnale achizitionate in urma experimentului de identificare.
  - ! 3.3.a. Functii Matlab apelate pentru filtrari: (**Detaliati modul de apelare**)

```
[b_but,a_but] =butter(1, 0.2);
```

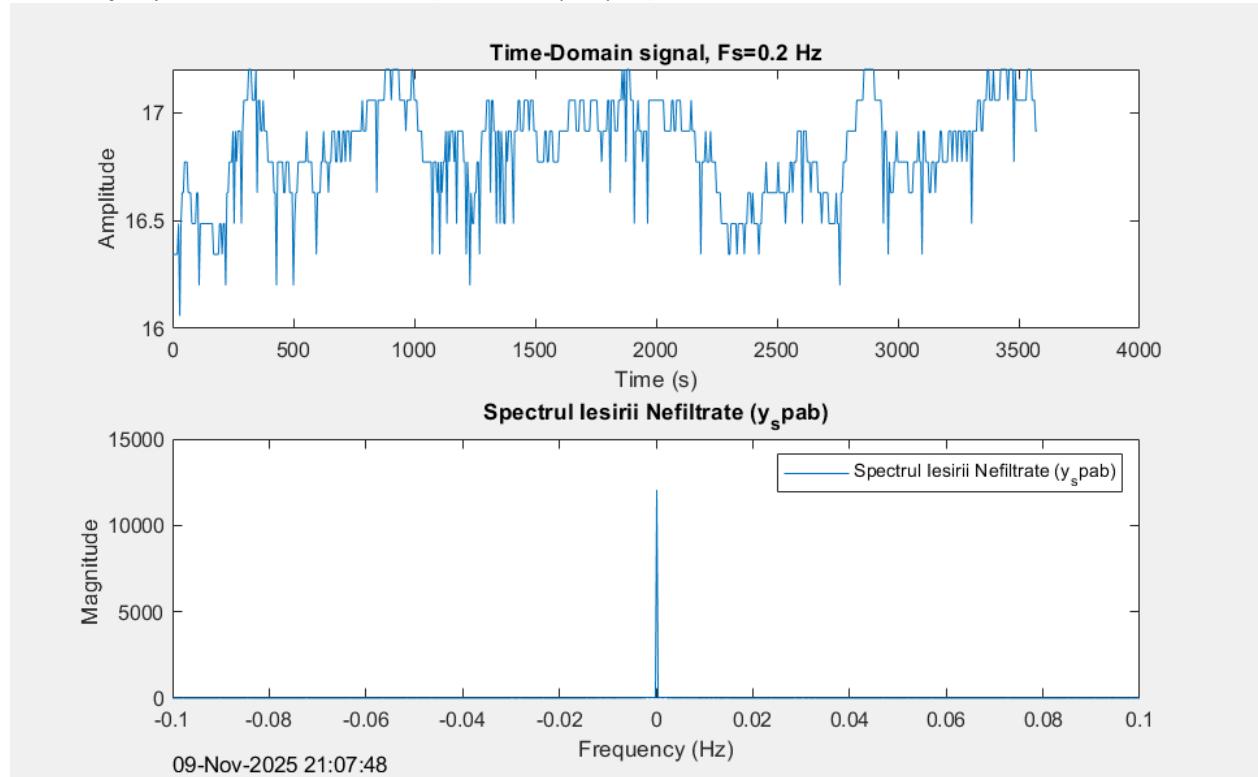
```
y_spab_filtrat = filter(b_but,a_but,spab_data_cent.OutputData);
```

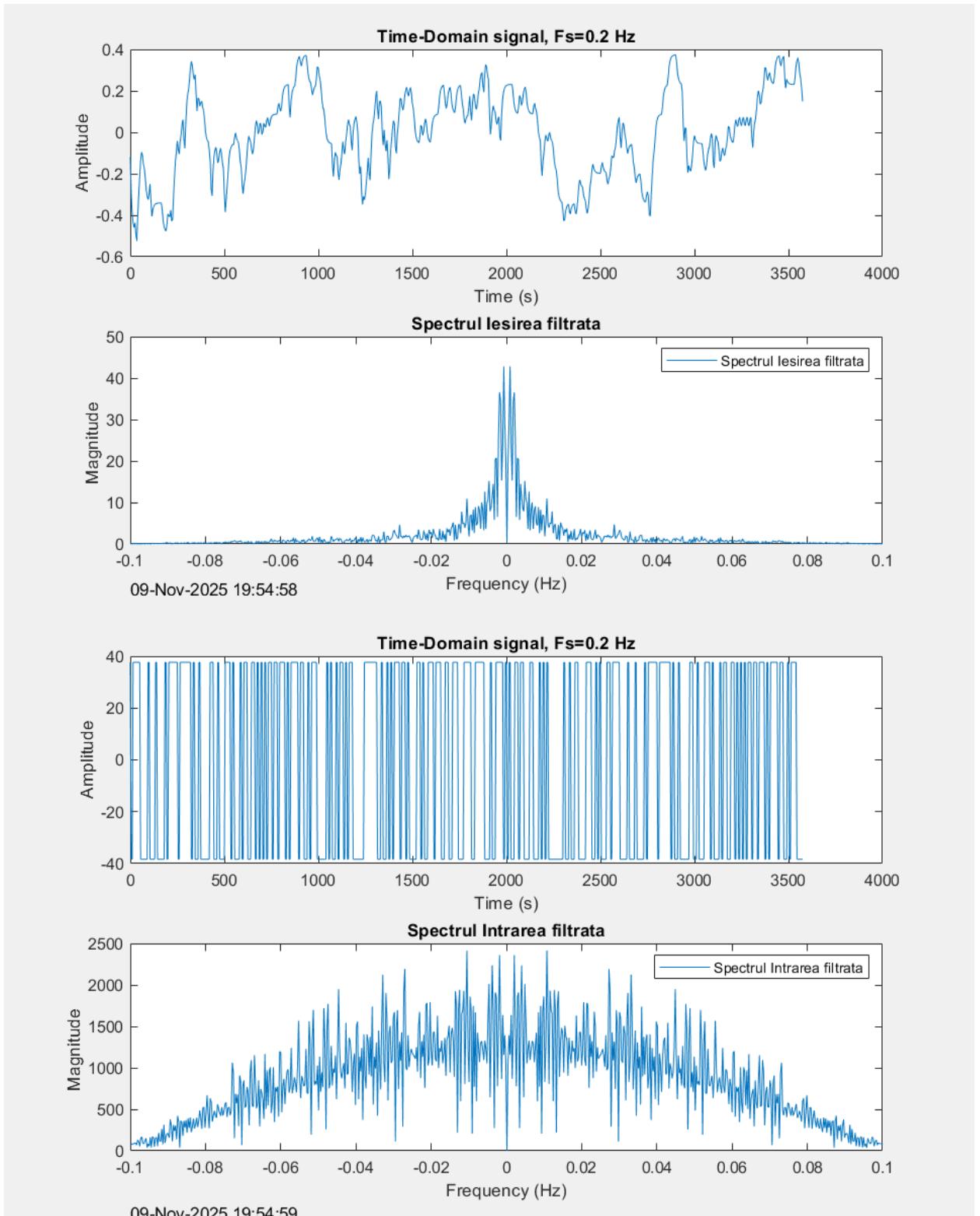
```
u_spab_filtrat = spab_data_cent.InputData;
```

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

a fost facut un filtru lowpass buttereworth 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 observă că a fost trebat printr-un low-pass filter iesirea fiind mai netedă și amplitudinea scăzând, filtrul scapând în 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:

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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:

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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:

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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

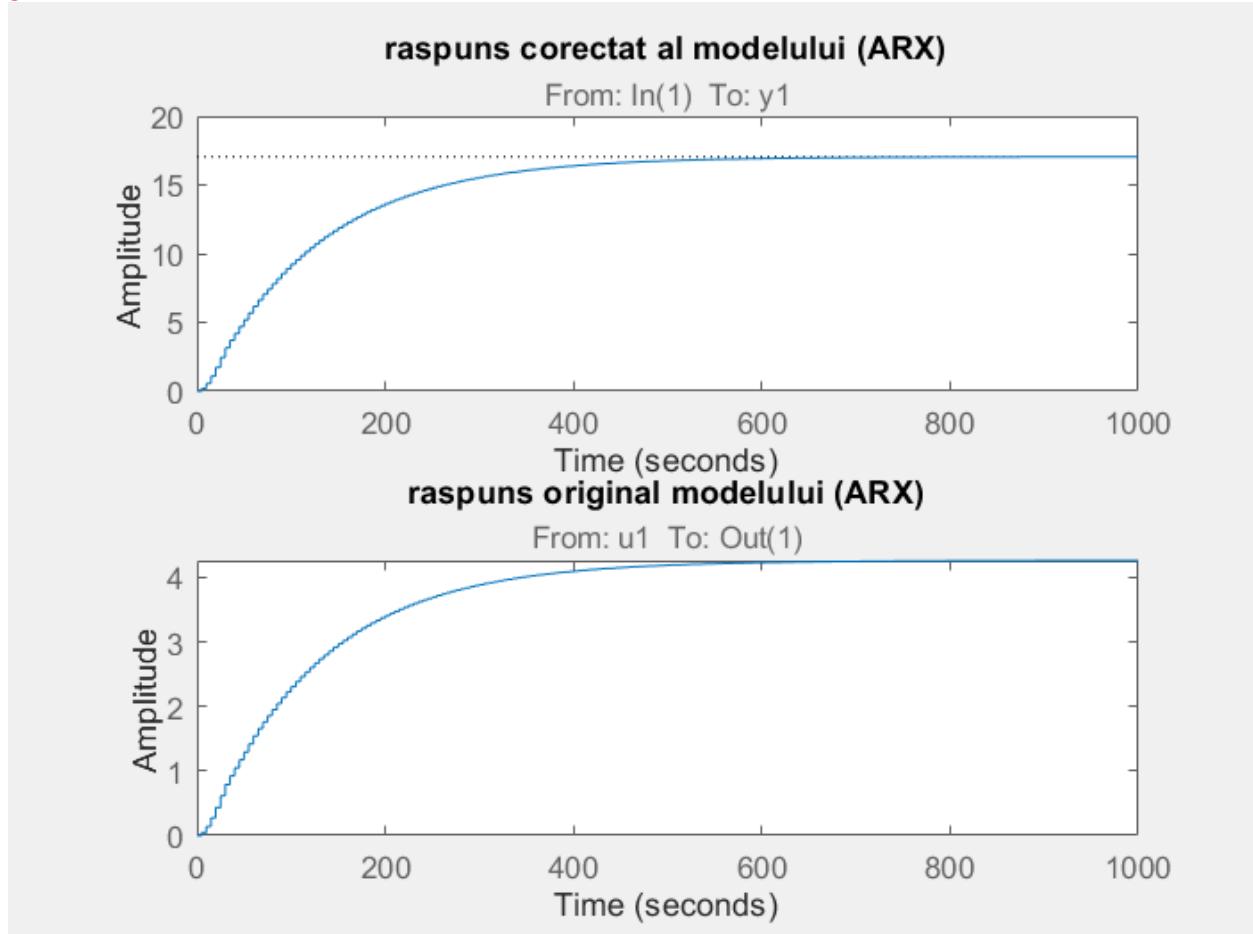
$$A(z) = 1 - 1.476 z^{-1} + 1.268 z^{-2} - 1.256 z^{-3} + 1.159 z^{-4} - 1.039 z^{-5} + 0.7054 z^{-6}$$

$$- 0.5723 z^{-7} + 0.3519 z^{-8} - 0.09468 z^{-9}$$

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

3.6.a.1 Corectia amplitudinii modelului ales (in cazul in care valoarea stationara a modelului nu ajunge la 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 ARX initial si cu modelul ARX corectat.



! 3.6.b. Valorile funcțiilor criteriu

Model	FIT (%)	Loss Function	FPE	MSE
"ARX"	74.679	8.0892	9.693	6.7616

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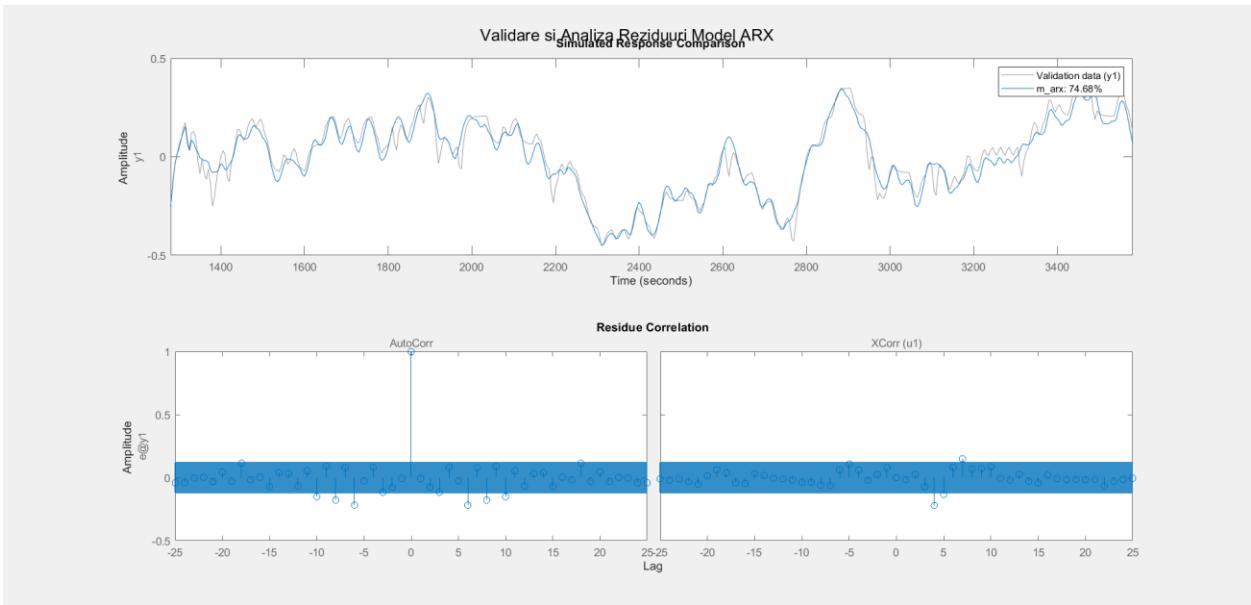
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"ARX"    74.679    8.0892    9.693    6.7616

! 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

$$A(z) = 1 - 1.998 z^{-1} + 2.057 z^{-2} - 1.915 z^{-3}$$

$$+ 1.782 z^{-4} - 1.559 z^{-5} + 1.135 z^{-6}$$

$$- 0.8201 z^{-7} + 0.4952 z^{-8} - 0.1528 z^{-9}$$

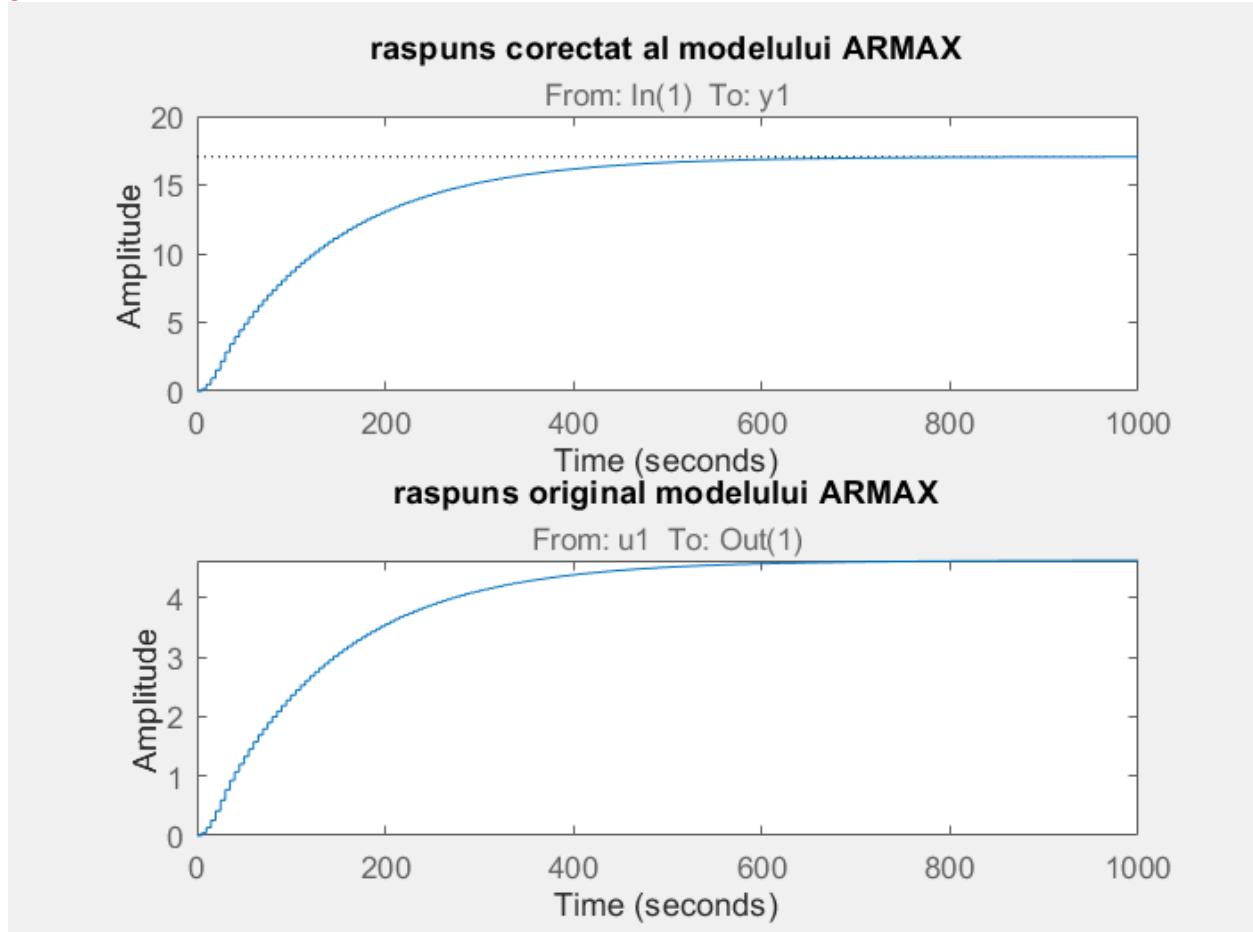
$$B(z) = 0.0002344 z^{-1} + 4.933e-05 z^{-2} + 0.0001821 z^{-3}$$

$$+ 6.001e-05 z^{-4} + 0.0001454 z^{-5}$$

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

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.



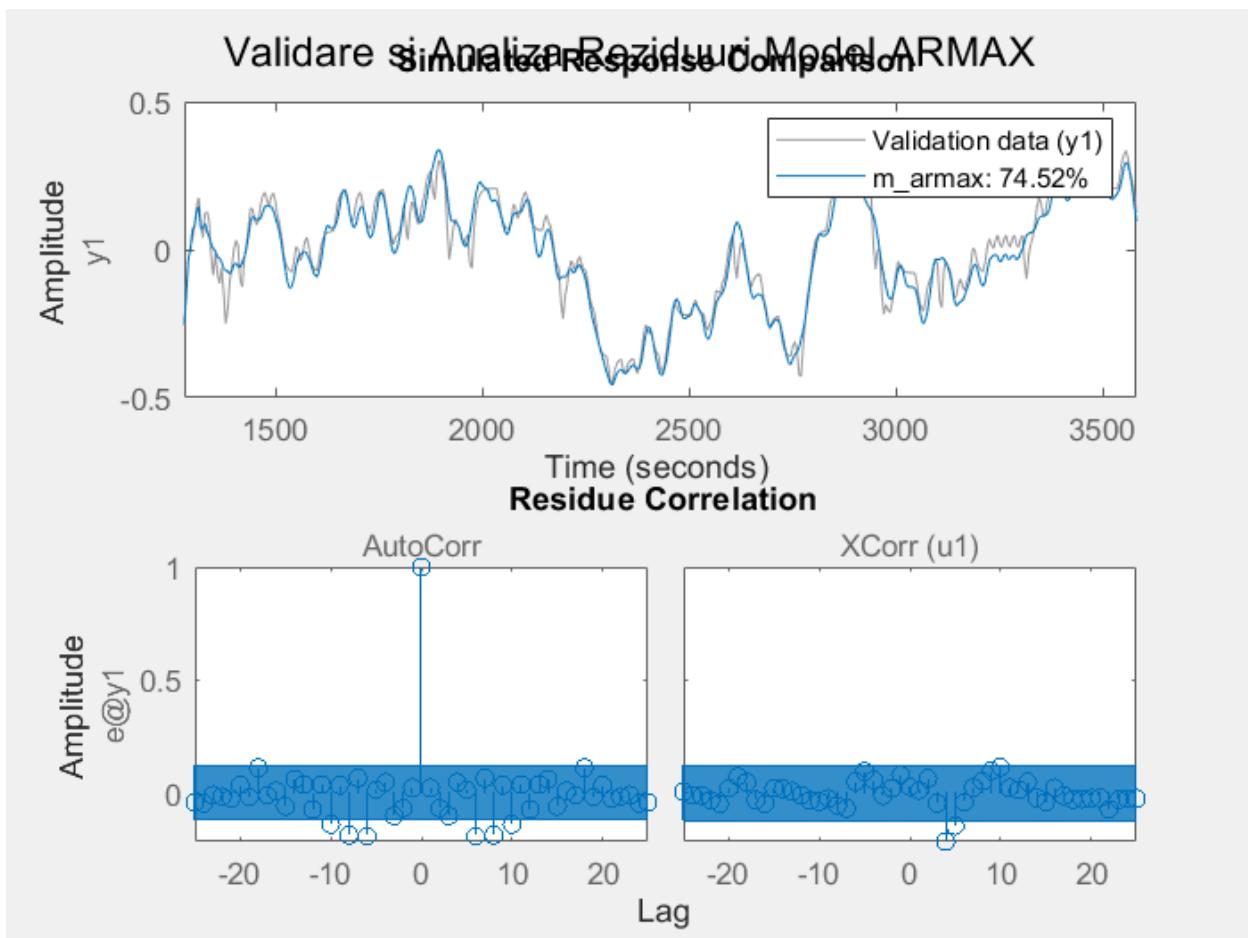
### 3.7.b. Valorile funcțiilor criteriu

Model	FIT (%)	Loss Function	FPE	MSE
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"ARMAX"	74.521	10.688	12.119	6.7191
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.c. Figurile obținute în 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

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

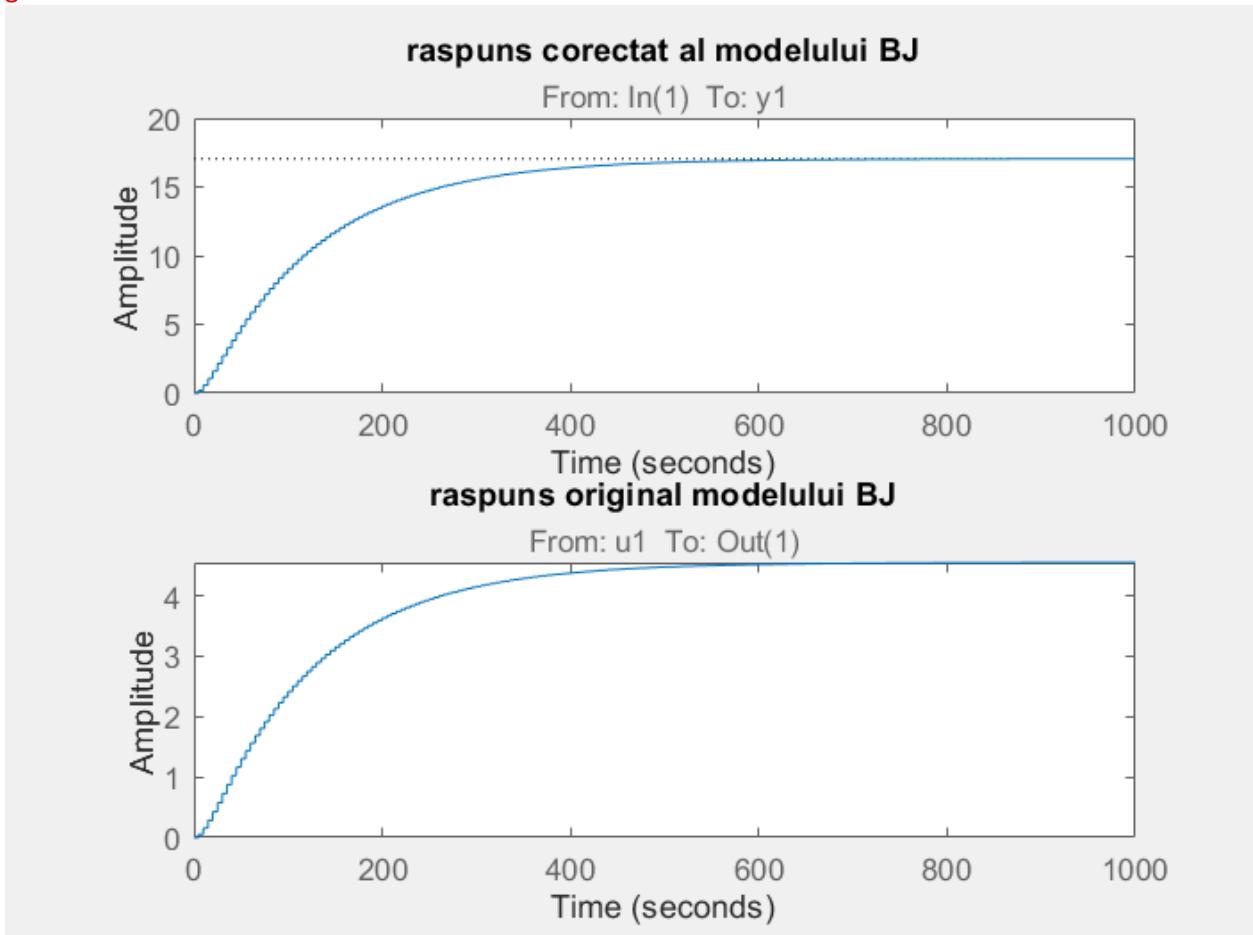
$$C(z) = 1 - 0.7393 z^{-1} - 0.9482 z^{-2} + 0.7239 z^{-3}$$

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

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

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 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 BJ initial si cu modelul BJ corectat.



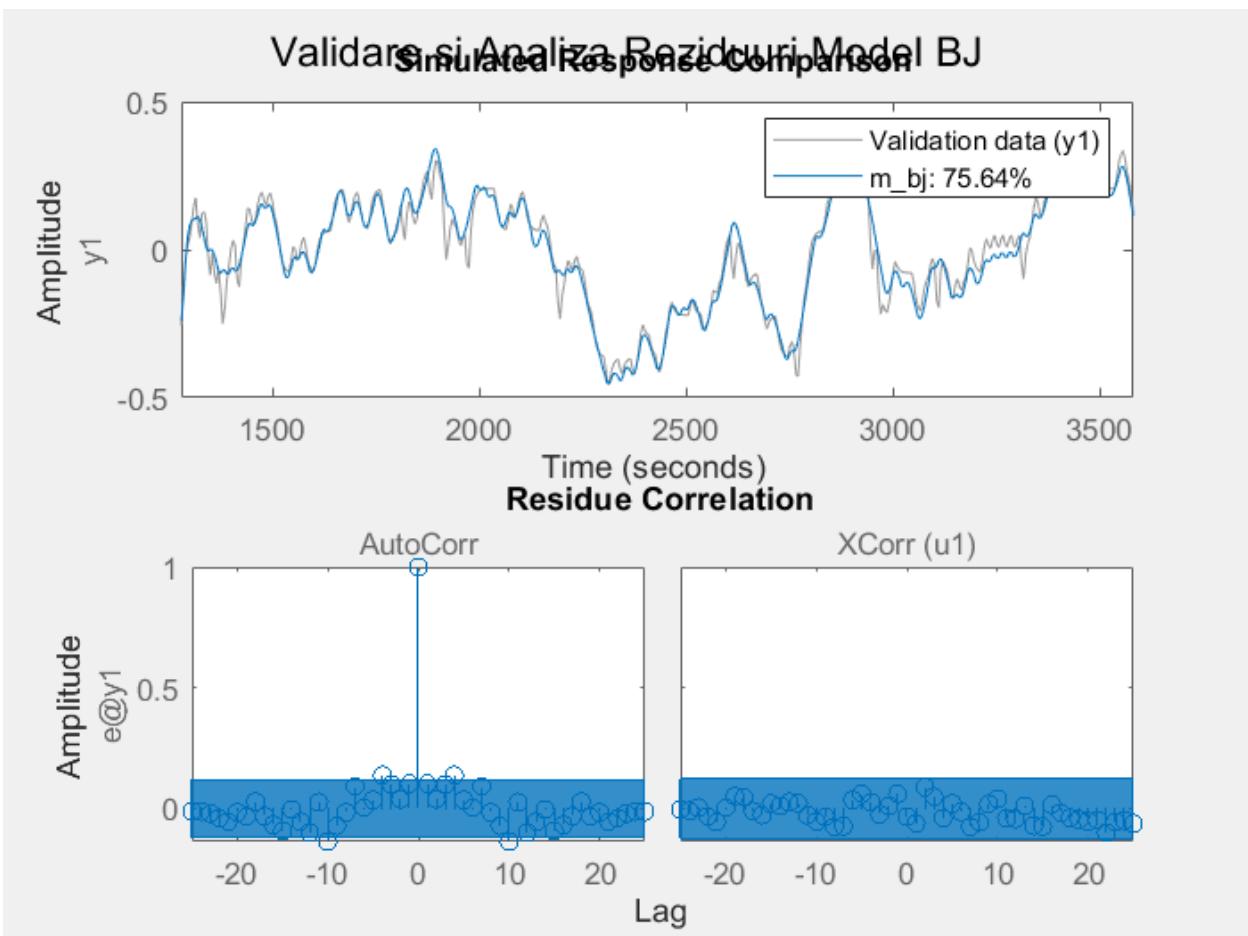
3.8.b. Valorile functiilor criteriu

Model	FIT (%)	Loss Function	FPE	MSE
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"BJ"	75.637	7.6997	8.6884	5.8573
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3.8.c. Figurile obtinute in urma validarii (resid & compare)



### 3.9. [3p] Identificare model OE

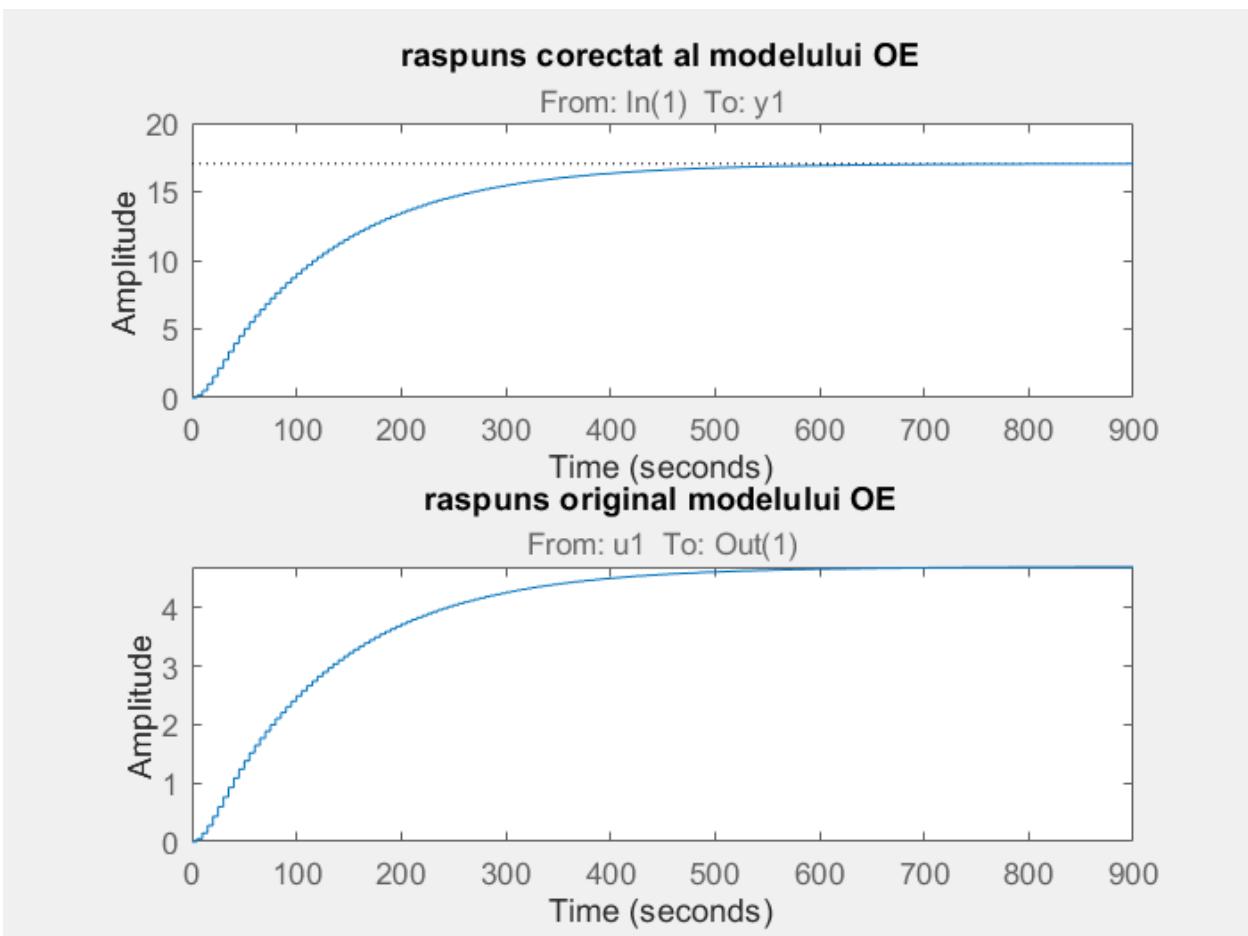
3.9.a. Descriere model ales (structură, coeficienți, etc)

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

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 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 OE initial si cu modelul OE corectat.



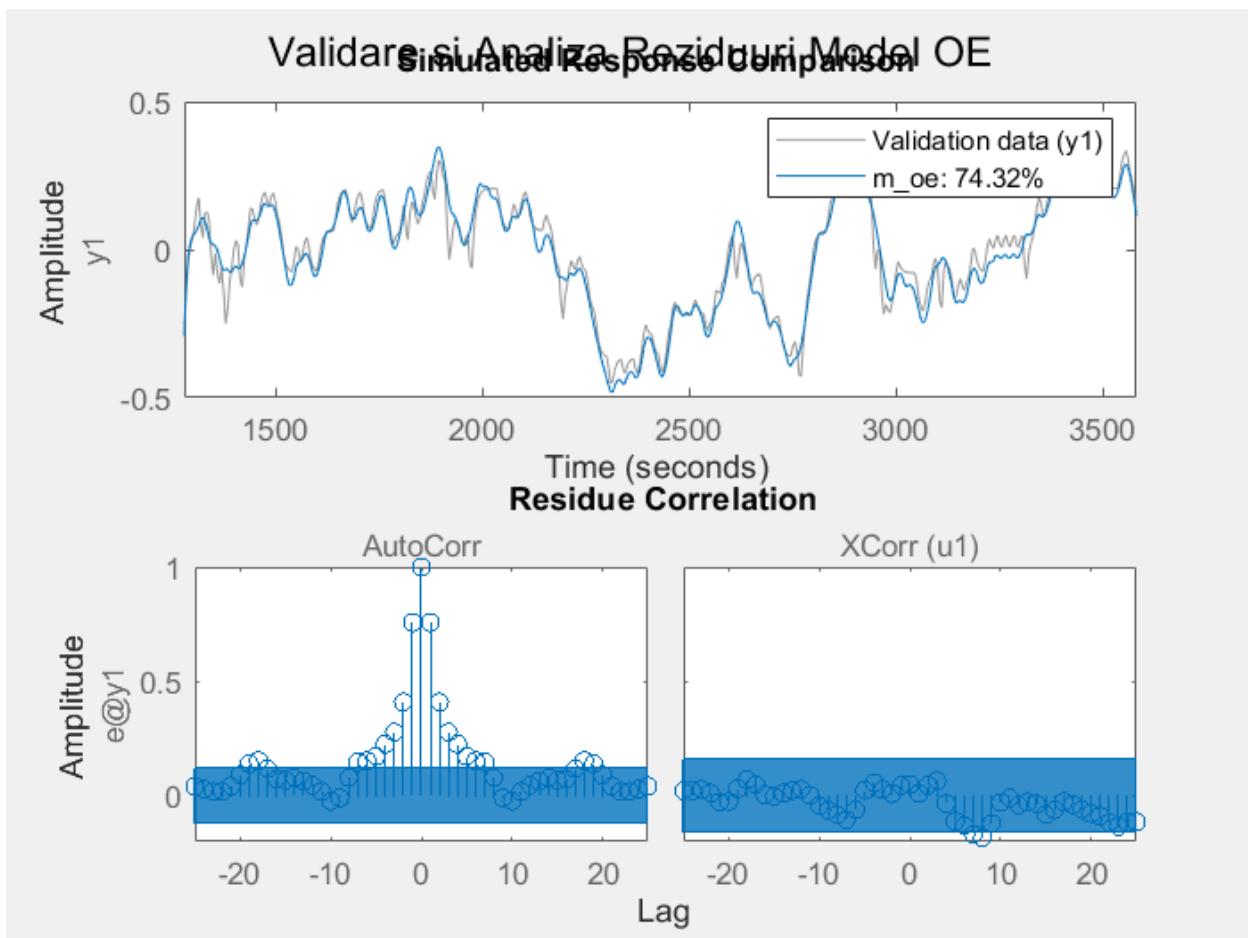
3.9.b. Valorile funcțiilor criteriu

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

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"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. Alege 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

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

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

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

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

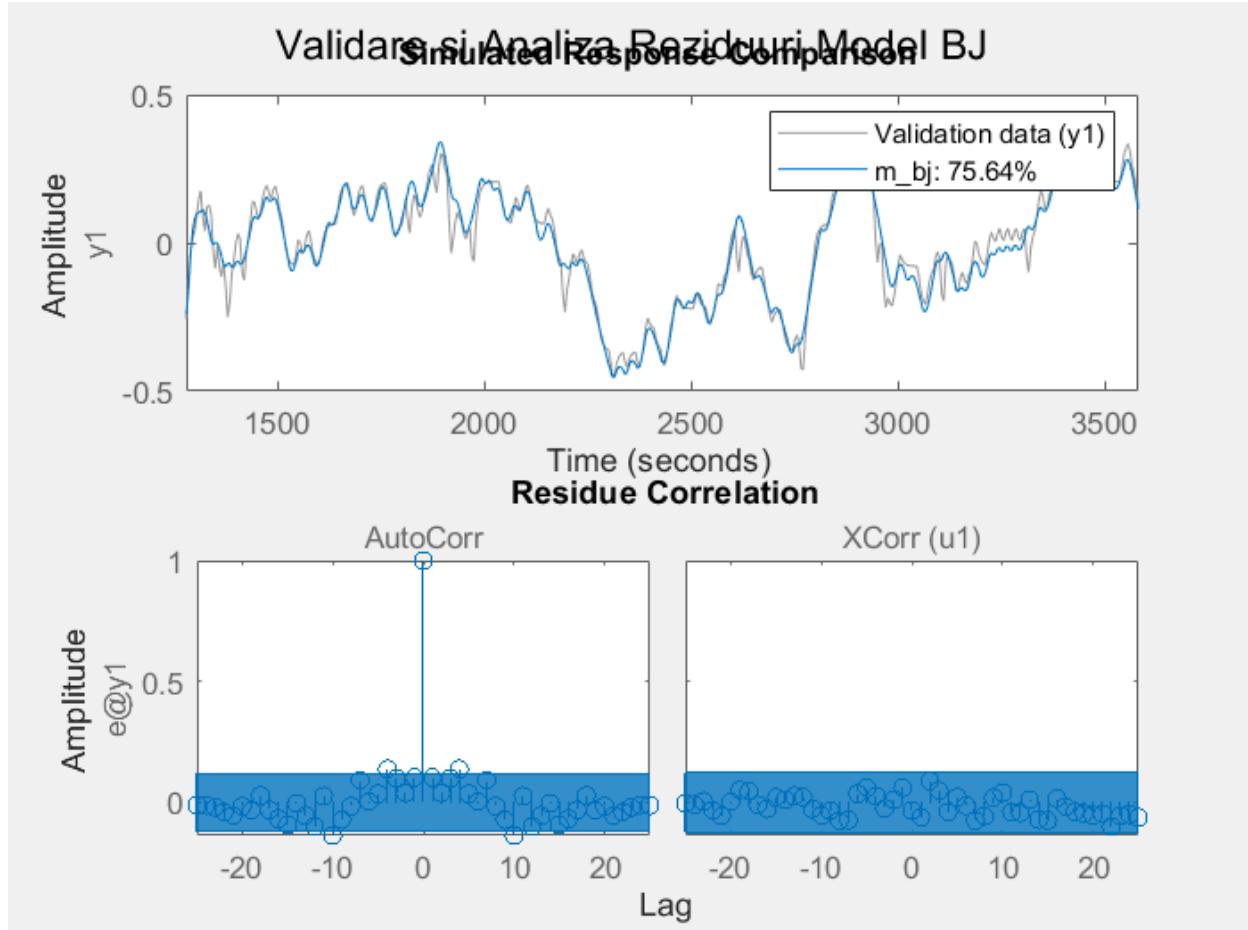
Tip de model : Bj

! 3.10.b. Valorile funcțiilor criteriu

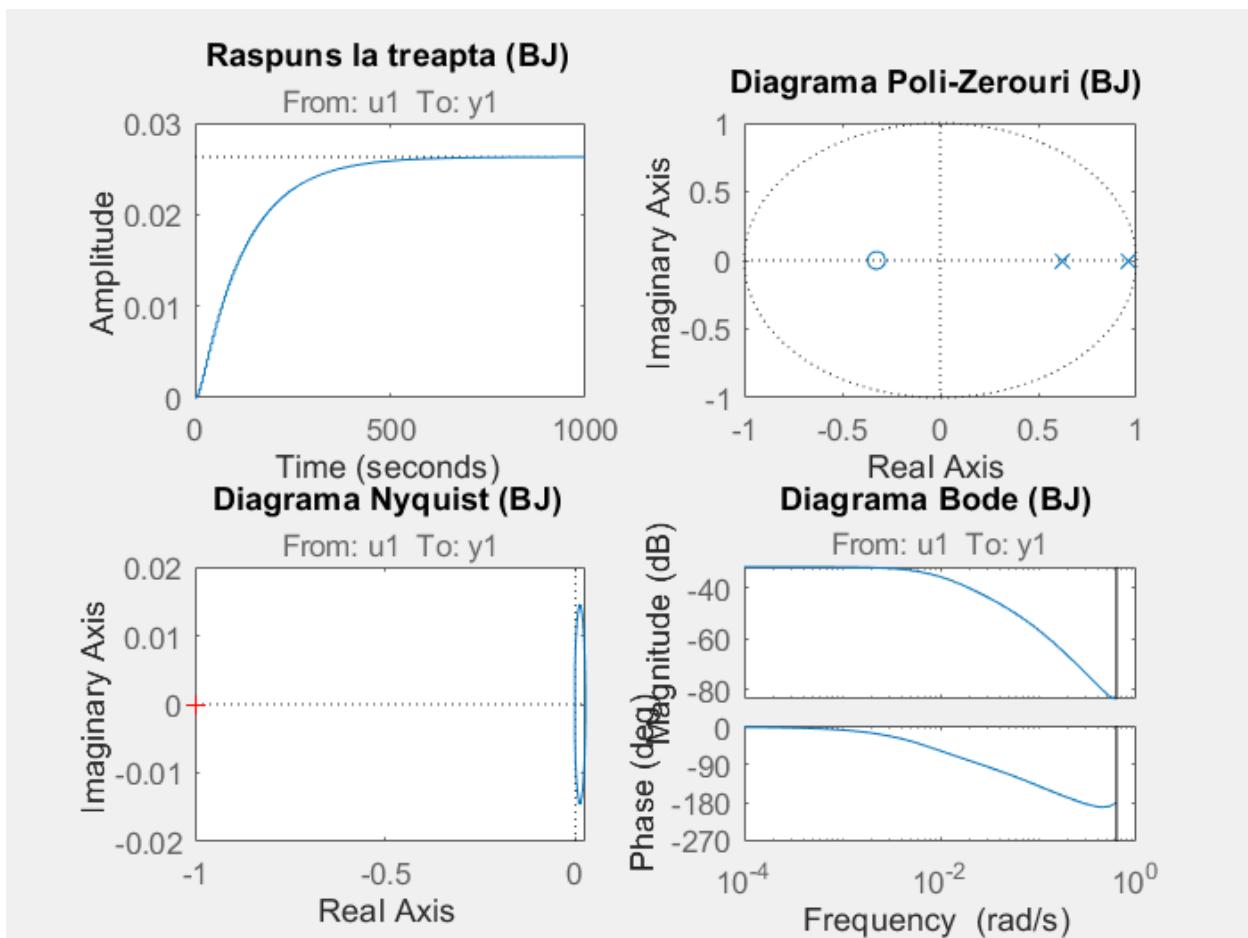
Model	FIT (%)	Loss Function	FPE	MSE
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"BJ"	75.637	7.6997	8.6884	5.8573
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...  
! 3.10.c. Figurile obținute în urma validării (resid & compare)



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 polii se afla in cercul unitar deci sistemul e stabil.

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

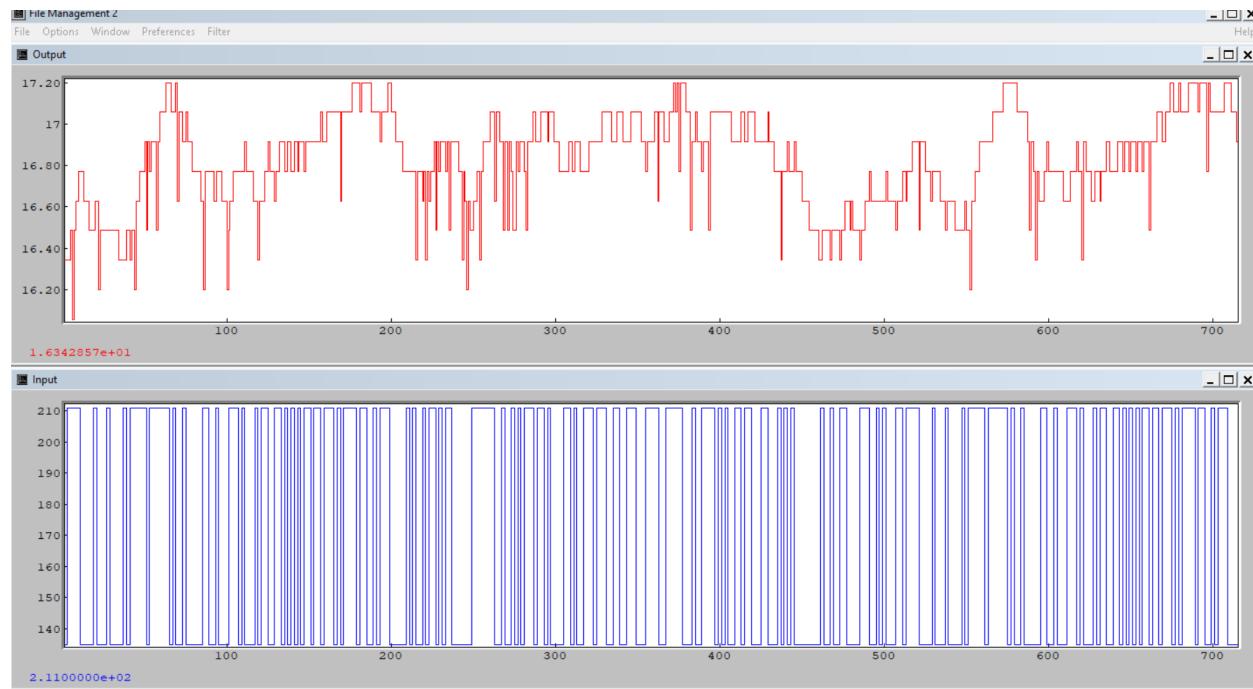
! 3.10.f. Comentarii/Observații

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 ce care a avut cele mai proaste la toate categoriile un rezultat de asteptat functia advice prezentand acelasi lucru recomandand crearea unui model BJ

#### 4. MODELARE SI IDENTIFICARE FOLOSIND WIMPIM

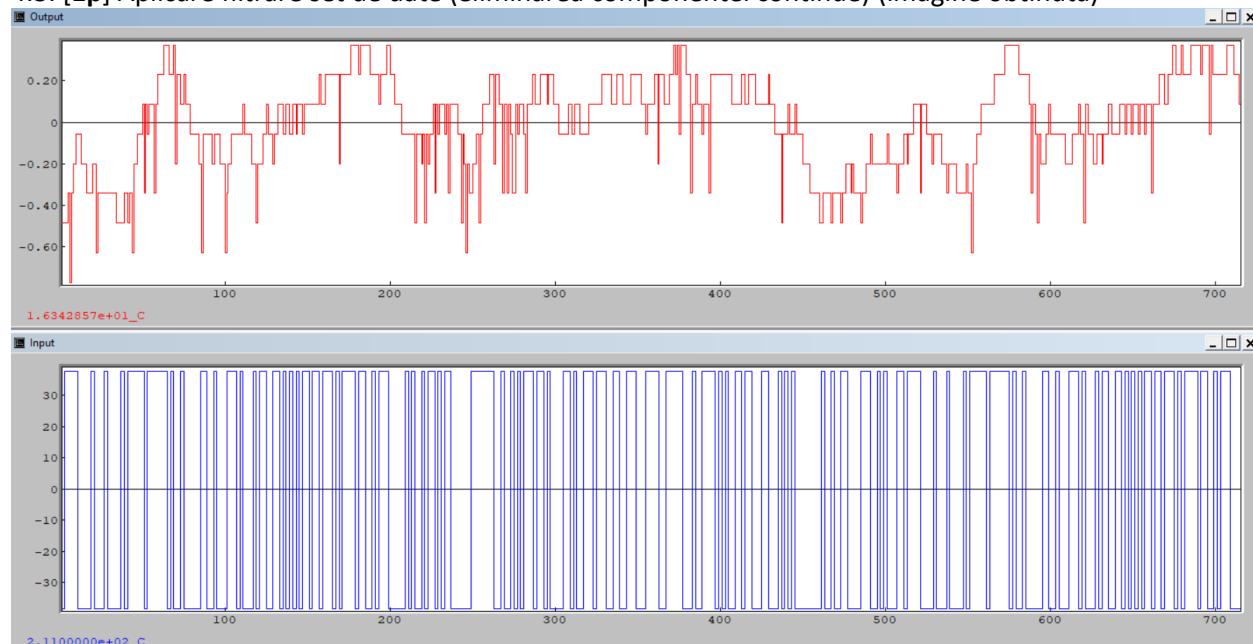
4.1. [1p] Pregătire date inițiale WINPIM. Fisierul txt obținut [link]

4.2. [1p] Încarcare fisier în WinPIM și specificare perioada de esantionare (imagine obținuta)

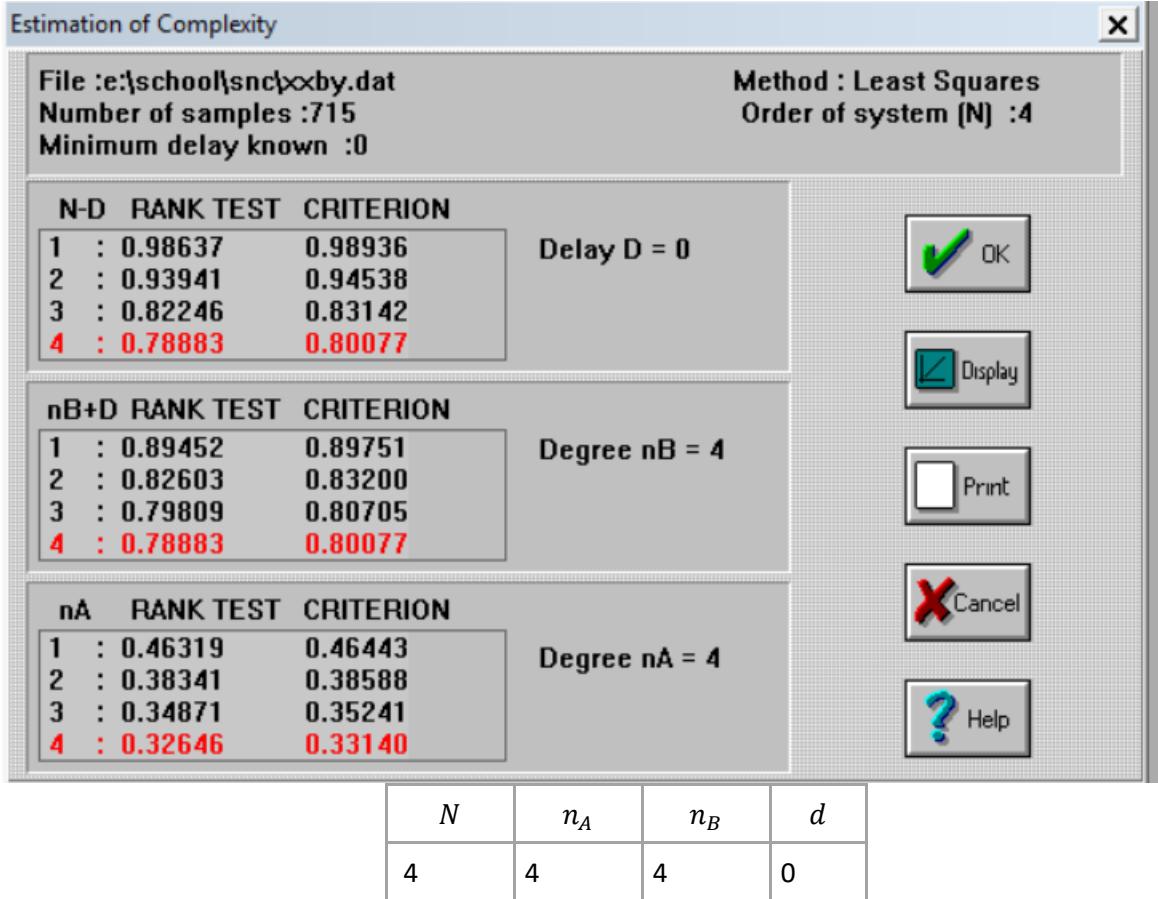


$T_s = 5$

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



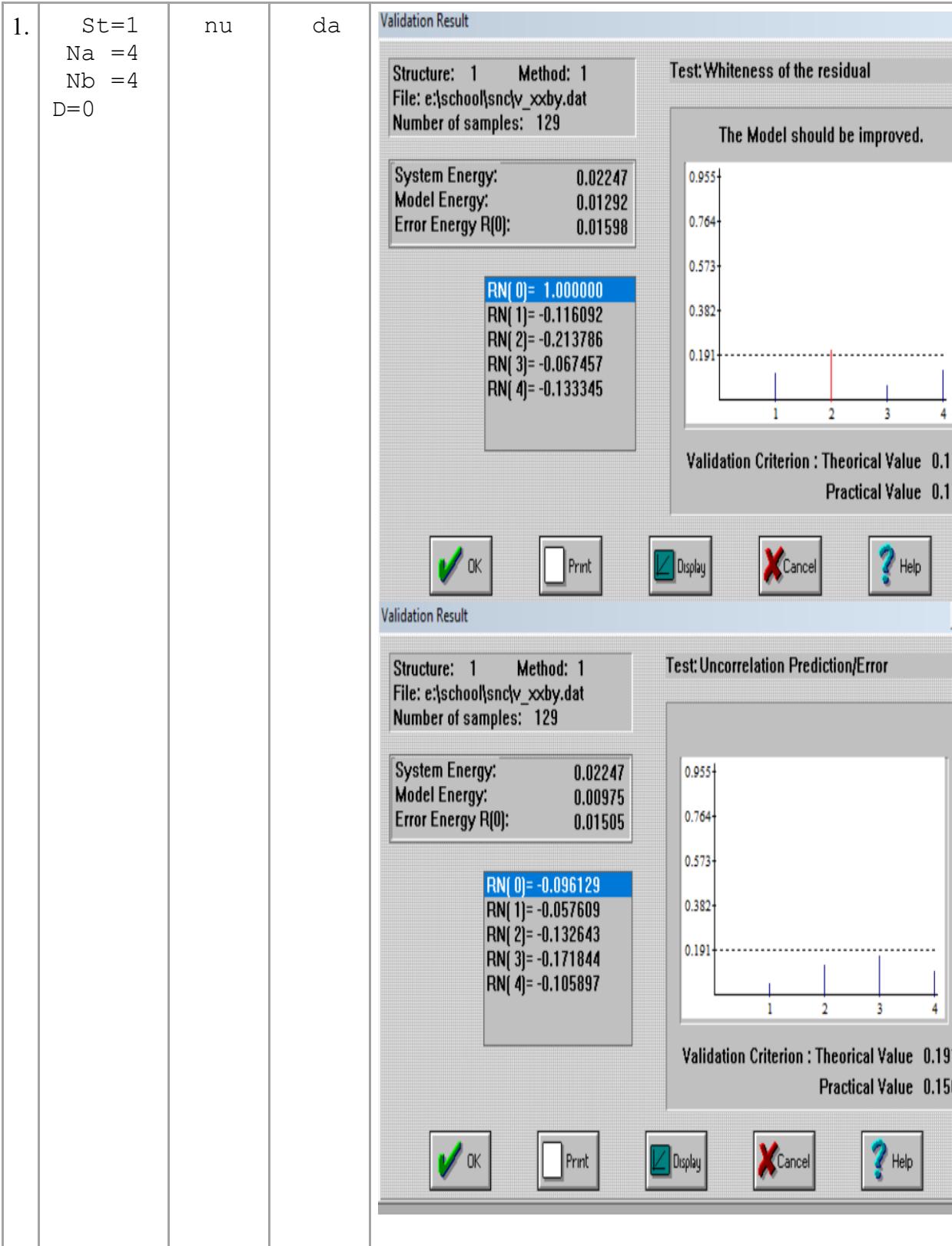
#### 4.4. [1p] Estimarea complexitatii: (imagine obtinuta)



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)

Nr	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)

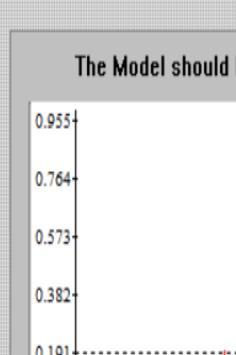


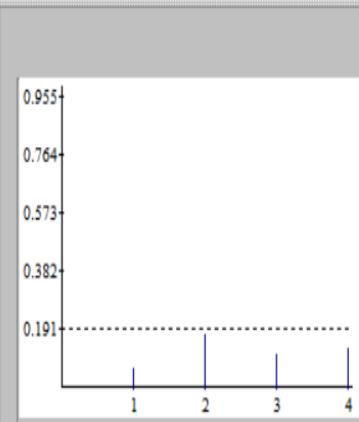
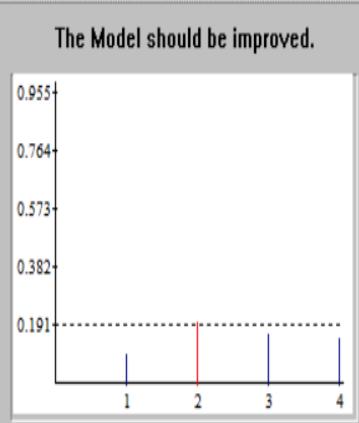
	2.	St=2 Na = 4 Nb = 4 D=0	nu	nu	<p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 2   Method: 3 File: e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>System Energy:</td><td>0.02247</td></tr> <tr><td>Model Energy:</td><td>0.01670</td></tr> <tr><td>Error Energy R(0):</td><td>0.01899</td></tr> </table> <p>RN( 0)= 1.000000 RN( 1)= -0.374109 RN( 2)= -0.054058 RN( 3)= 0.114076 RN( 4)= -0.224455</p> <p><b>Test:Whiteness of the residual</b></p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p> <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.15</p> <p><input checked="" type="button"/> OK   <input type="button"/> Print   <input type="button"/> Display   <input type="button"/> Cancel   <input type="button"/> Help</p>	System Energy:	0.02247	Model Energy:	0.01670	Error Energy R(0):	0.01899
System Energy:	0.02247										
Model Energy:	0.01670										
Error Energy R(0):	0.01899										
				<p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 2   Method: 3 File: e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>System Energy:</td><td>0.02247</td></tr> <tr><td>Model Energy:</td><td>0.01157</td></tr> <tr><td>Error Energy R(0):</td><td>0.01559</td></tr> </table> <p>RN( 0)= -0.174146 RN( 1)= -0.155116 RN( 2)= -0.218375 RN( 3)= -0.274306 RN( 4)= -0.195940</p> <p><b>Test:Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</b></p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p> <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p><input checked="" type="button"/> OK   <input type="button"/> Print   <input type="button"/> Display   <input type="button"/> Cancel   <input type="button"/> Help</p>	System Energy:	0.02247	Model Energy:	0.01157	Error Energy R(0):	0.01559	
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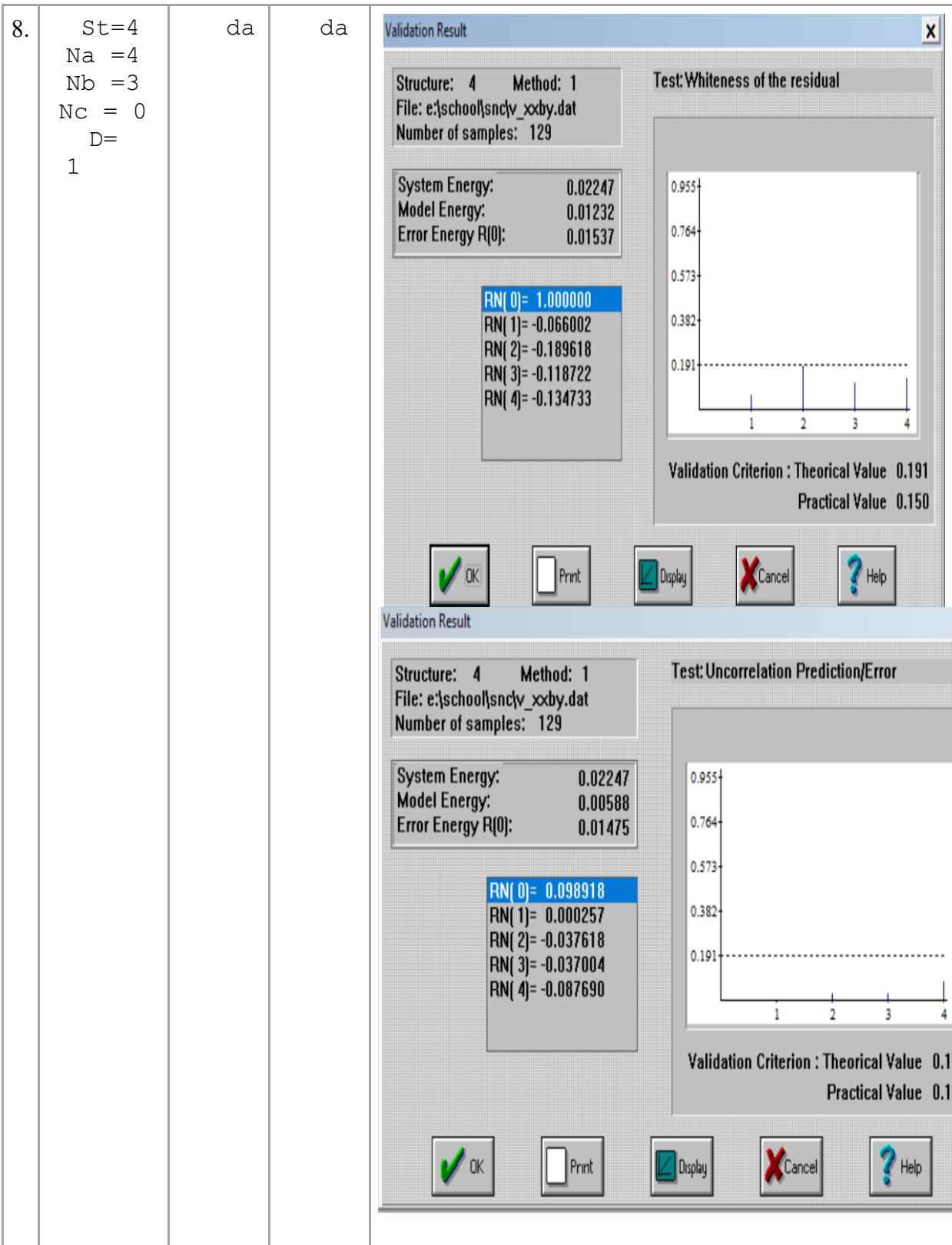
	3. St=3 Na = 4 Nb = 4 Nc = 0  D=0	Nu	nu	<p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 3    Method: 3 File: e:\school\sncl\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>System Energy:</td><td>0.02247</td></tr> <tr><td>Model Energy:</td><td>0.01670</td></tr> <tr><td>Error Energy R(0):</td><td>0.01899</td></tr> </table> <p>RN( 0)= 1.000000 RN( 1)= -0.374109 RN( 2)= -0.054058 RN( 3)= 0.114076 RN( 4)= -0.224455</p> <p><b>Test:Whiteness of the residual</b></p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p> <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.1 Practical Value 0.1</p> <p><input checked="" type="button"/> OK   <input type="button"/> Print   <input type="button"/> Display   <input type="button"/> Cancel   <input type="button"/> Help</p> <hr/> <p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 3    Method: 3 File: e:\school\sncl\y_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>System Energy:</td><td>0.02247</td></tr> <tr><td>Model Energy:</td><td>0.01157</td></tr> <tr><td>Error Energy R(0):</td><td>0.01559</td></tr> </table> <p>RN( 0)= -0.174146 RN( 1)= -0.155116 RN( 2)= -0.218375 RN( 3)= -0.274306 RN( 4)= -0.195940</p> <p><b>Test:Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</b></p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p> <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0. Practical Value 0.</p> <p><input checked="" type="button"/> OK   <input type="button"/> Print   <input type="button"/> Display   <input type="button"/> Cancel   <input type="button"/> Help</p>	System Energy:	0.02247	Model Energy:	0.01670	Error Energy R(0):	0.01899	System Energy:	0.02247	Model Energy:	0.01157	Error Energy R(0):	0.01559
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Model Energy:	0.01157															
Error Energy R(0):	0.01559															

4. St=4 Na = 4 Nb = 4 Nc=0 D=0	n  u  da	<div style="background-color: #e0e0ff; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Structure:</b> 4    <b>Method:</b> 1  <b>File:</b> e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat  <b>Number of samples:</b> 129           </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Test:Whiteness of the residual</b> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>System Energy: 0.02247        Model Energy: 0.01292        Error Energy R(0): 0.01598</p> <p><b>RN( 0)= 1.000000</b>        RN( 1)= -0.116092        RN( 2)= -0.213786        RN( 3)= -0.067457        RN( 4)= -0.133345</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">      </div>   <div style="background-color: #e0e0ff; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Structure:</b> 4    <b>Method:</b> 1  <b>File:</b> e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat  <b>Number of samples:</b> 129           </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Test:Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</b> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>System Energy: 0.02247        Model Energy: 0.00975        Error Energy R(0): 0.01505</p> <p><b>RN( 0)= -0.096129</b>        RN( 1)= -0.057609        RN( 2)= -0.132643        RN( 3)= -0.171844        RN( 4)= -0.105897</p> </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">      </div> </div> </div>
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	5.	St=1 Na =4 Nb =3 D=1	da	nu	<p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 1    Method: 1 File: e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>System Energy:</td><td>0.02247</td></tr> <tr><td>Model Energy:</td><td>0.01415</td></tr> <tr><td>Error Energy R(0):</td><td>0.01613</td></tr> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <b>RN( 0)= 1.000000</b>          RN( 1)=-0.068482          RN( 2)=-0.178628          RN( 3)=-0.115084          RN( 4)=-0.131947       </div> <p><b>Test:Whiteness of the residual</b></p> <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p><input checked="" type="button"/> OK   <input type="button"/> Print   <input type="button"/> Display   <input type="button"/> Cancel   <input type="button"/> Help</p> <hr/> <p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 1    Method: 1 File: e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <p><b>Test:Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</b></p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p> <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p><input checked="" type="button"/> OK   <input type="button"/> Print   <input type="button"/> Display   <input type="button"/> Cancel   <input type="button"/> Help</p>	System Energy:	0.02247	Model Energy:	0.01415	Error Energy R(0):	0.01613
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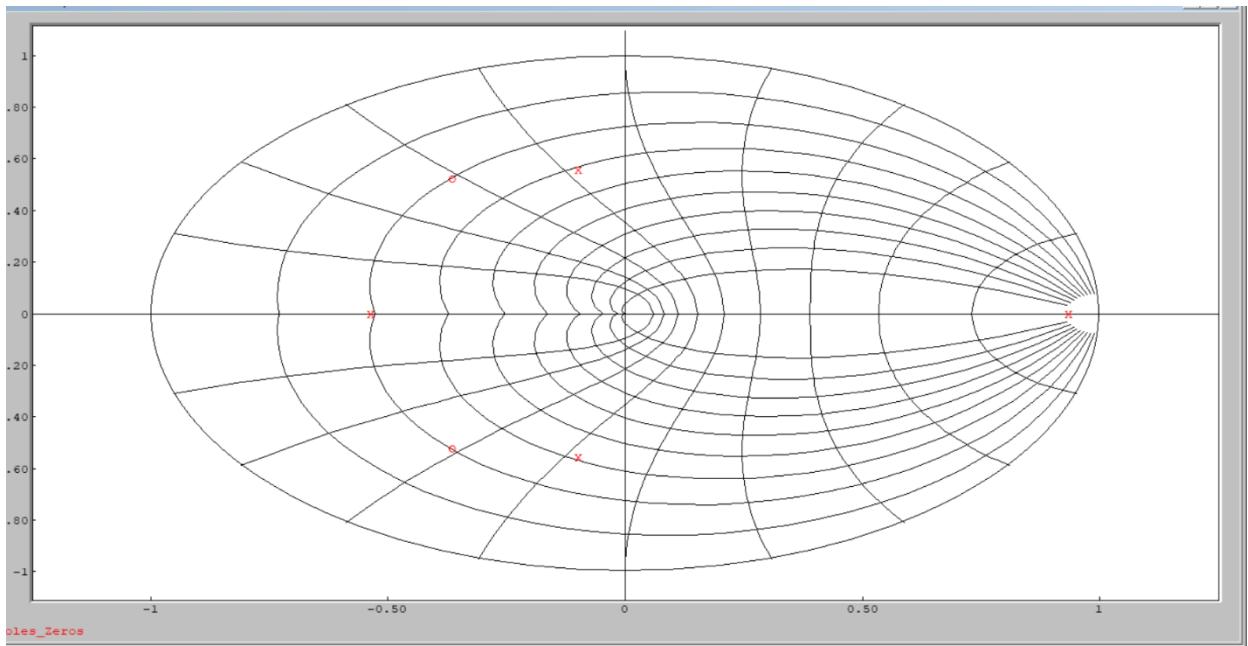
6.	St=2 Na =4 Nb =3  D=1	da  nu	<p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 2 Method: 0          File: e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat          Number of samples: 129</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>System Energy:</td> <td>0.02247</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Model Energy:</td> <td>0.01415</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Error Energy R(0):</td> <td>0.01613</td> </tr> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <b>RN( 0)= 1.000000</b>          RN( 1)= -0.068482          RN( 2)= -0.178628          RN( 3)= -0.115084          RN( 4)= -0.131947       </div>  <p>Test:Whiteness of the residual</p> <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191          Practical Value 0.150</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="button"/> OK    <input type="button"/> Print    <input type="button"/> Display    <input type="button"/> Cancel    <input type="button"/> Help</p> <hr/> <p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 2 Method: 0          File: e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat          Number of samples: 129</p> <p>Test:Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>System Energy:</td> <td>0.02247</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Model Energy:</td> <td>0.00811</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Error Energy R(0):</td> <td>0.01524</td> </tr> </table> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <b>RN( 0)= -0.039391</b>          RN( 1)= -0.098665          RN( 2)= -0.200578          RN( 3)= -0.162399          RN( 4)= -0.150983       </div>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.          Practical Value 0.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="button"/> OK    <input type="button"/> Print    <input type="button"/> Display    <input type="button"/> Cancel    <input type="button"/> Help</p>	System Energy:	0.02247	Model Energy:	0.01415	Error Energy R(0):	0.01613	System Energy:	0.02247	Model Energy:	0.00811	Error Energy R(0):	0.01524
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System Energy:	0.02247														
Model Energy:	0.00811														
Error Energy R(0):	0.01524														

7.	$St=3$ $Na = 4$ $Nb = 3$ $Nc = 0$  $D=1$	da	nu	<p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 3 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>System Energy:</td><td>0.02247</td></tr> <tr><td>Model Energy:</td><td>0.01415</td></tr> <tr><td>Error Energy R(0):</td><td>0.01613</td></tr> </table> <p>RN(0)= 1.000000  RN(1)= -0.068482  RN(2)= -0.178628  RN(3)= -0.115084  RN(4)= -0.131947</p> <p><b>Test:Whiteness of the residual</b></p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p><input checked="" type="button"/> OK    <input type="button"/> Print    <input type="button"/> Display    <input type="button"/> Cancel    <input type="button"/> Help</p> <p><b>Validation Result</b></p> <p>Structure: 3 Method: 1 File: e:\school\snclv_xxby.dat Number of samples: 129</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>System Energy:</td><td>0.02247</td></tr> <tr><td>Model Energy:</td><td>0.00811</td></tr> <tr><td>Error Energy R(0):</td><td>0.01524</td></tr> </table> <p>RN(0)= -0.039391  RN(1)= -0.098665  RN(2)= -0.200578  RN(3)= -0.162399  RN(4)= -0.150983</p> <p><b>Test:Uncorrelation Prediction/Error</b></p> <p>The Model should be improved.</p>  <p>Validation Criterion : Theoretical Value 0.191 Practical Value 0.150</p> <p><input checked="" type="button"/> OK    <input type="button"/> Print    <input type="button"/> Display    <input type="button"/> Cancel    <input type="button"/> Help</p>	System Energy:	0.02247	Model Energy:	0.01415	Error Energy R(0):	0.01613	System Energy:	0.02247	Model Energy:	0.00811	Error Energy R(0):	0.01524
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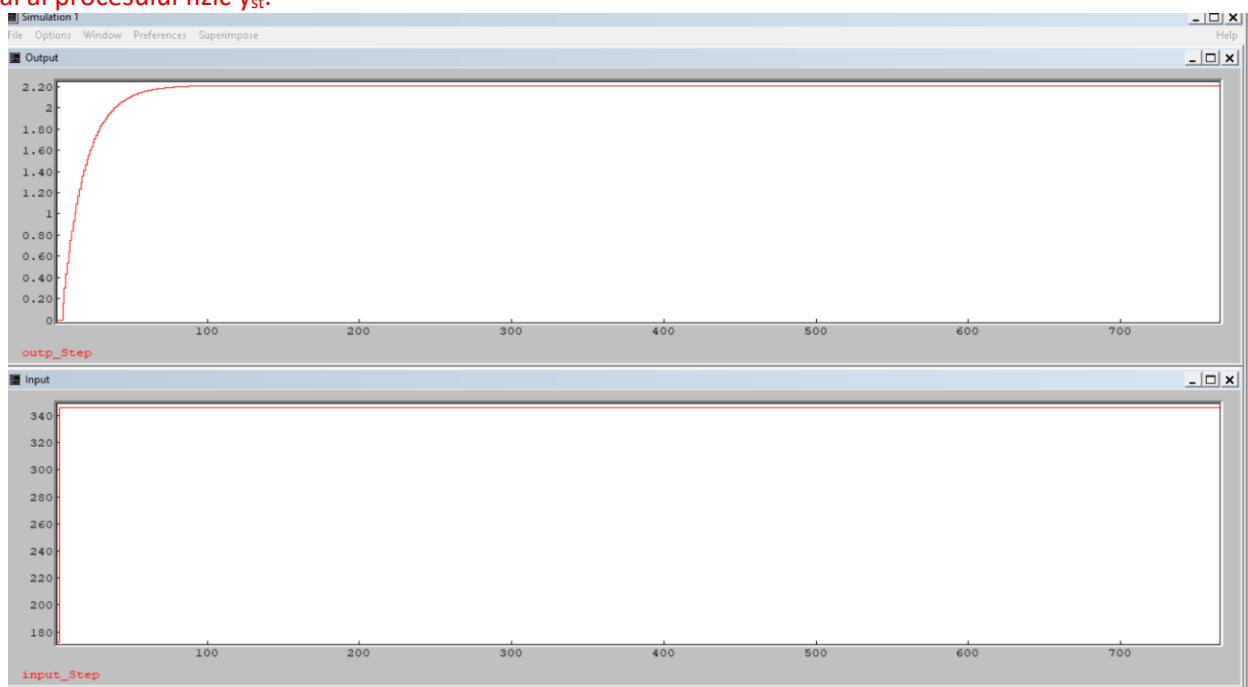
Detalii model ales **WIMPIM** (structura, coeficienti):

$S_t = 4$   
 $N_a = 4$   
 $N_b = 3$   
 $N_c = 0$   
 $D = 0$

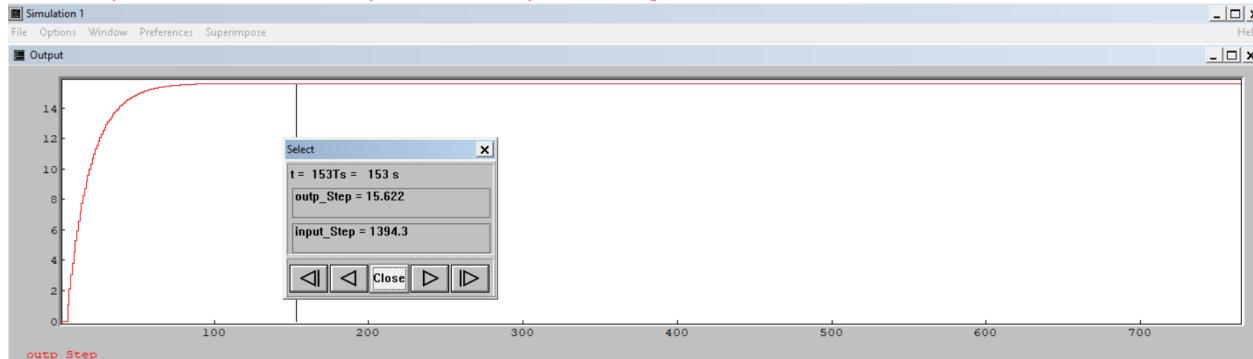


Se vede din grafic ca este stabil toti polii fiind inclusi in cerc

Verificati daca valoarea stationara a modelului ajunge la aceeasi amplitudine cu cea a raspunsului indicial 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.

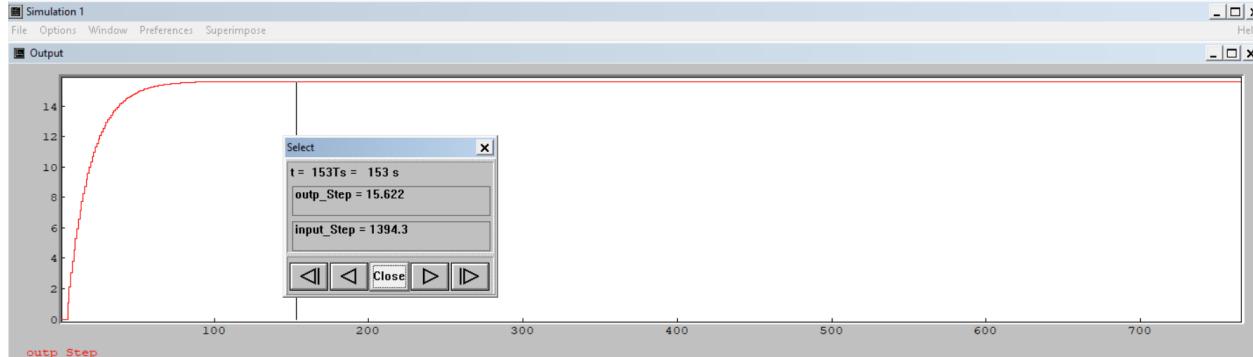


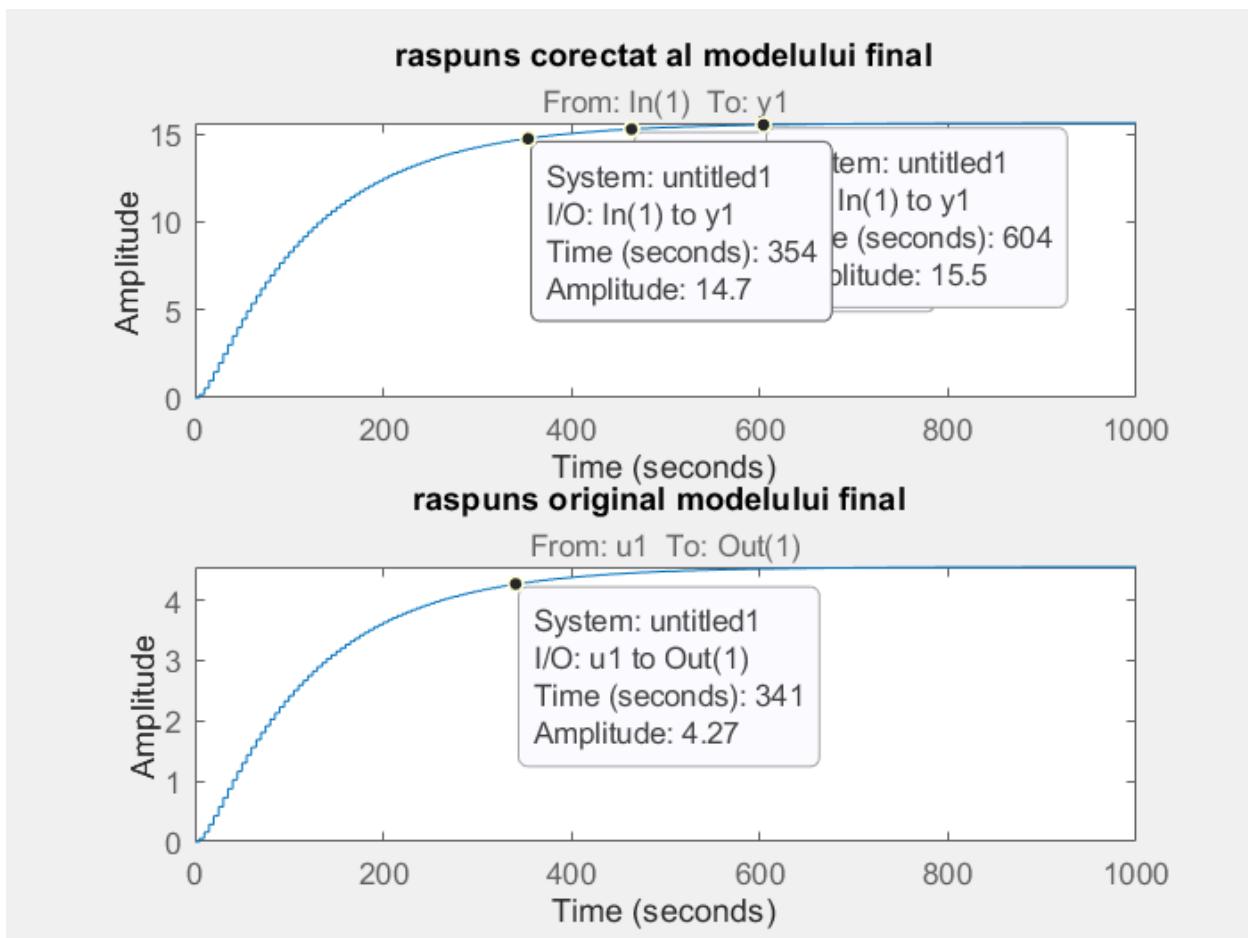
4.6. [1p] Modelul ales este anexat aici [link]

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

Model	$t_c$	$t_t$	$\tau$	$y_{st}$
Raspuns Indicial Proces	75	88	1	15.62
<b>Model Matlab</b>	<b>249.5</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15.5</b>
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 (**detaliati 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 :

$t_t$	$\sigma$

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

$\omega_n$	$\zeta$

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  $Mx = P$  :

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

#### PROIECTARE URMARIRE

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

$\zeta$	
$\omega_n$	
$H_m(q^{-1})$	
$T(q^{-1})$	

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 prezентate 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 ecuatia Sylvester  $Mx = P$ :

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

--	--	--	--	--	--

5.14. [2p] Matricea M asociata :

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

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

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

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:

	$\omega_n$	$\zeta$
Reglare		
Urmareire		

! 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 perturbație		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 recalcular 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 ....%

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 perturbație		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

...