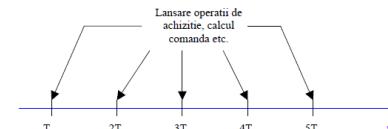
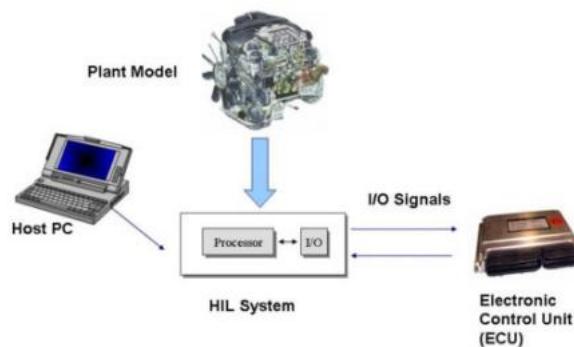
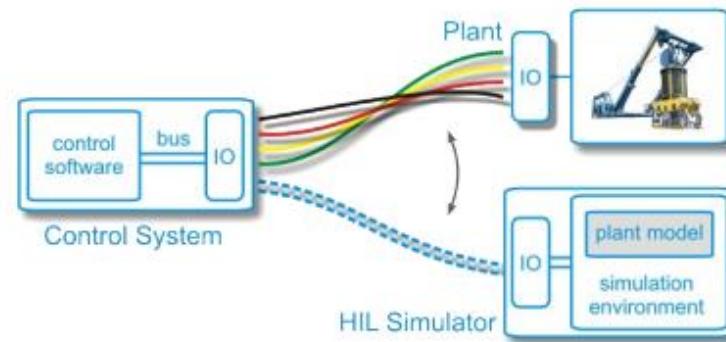


SCADA, HIL, SIL - SHS

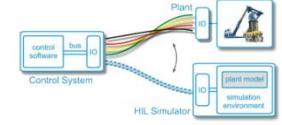
C11: Hardware in the Loop - HIL

Cuprins:

- Introducere
- Prezentare generală
- Implementare
- Exemple



C11: HIL

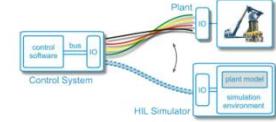


1. Introducere

- C10 – Tendinte - 6. Alte directii
 - IoT
 - Industry 4.0
 - **HIL – HWIL – hardware in the loop**
 - **SIL – software in the loop**
 - HITL – human in the loop

...

C11: HIL

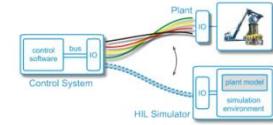


1. Introducere

- Sistemele Hardware-in-the-Loop există de cel mult 15-20 de ani.
- “Rădăcinile” sale se găsesc în industria aeronațională.
- HIL devine prezent în toate industriile, în special, datorită scurtei timpuri până la introducerea pe piață și a complexității foarte mari.

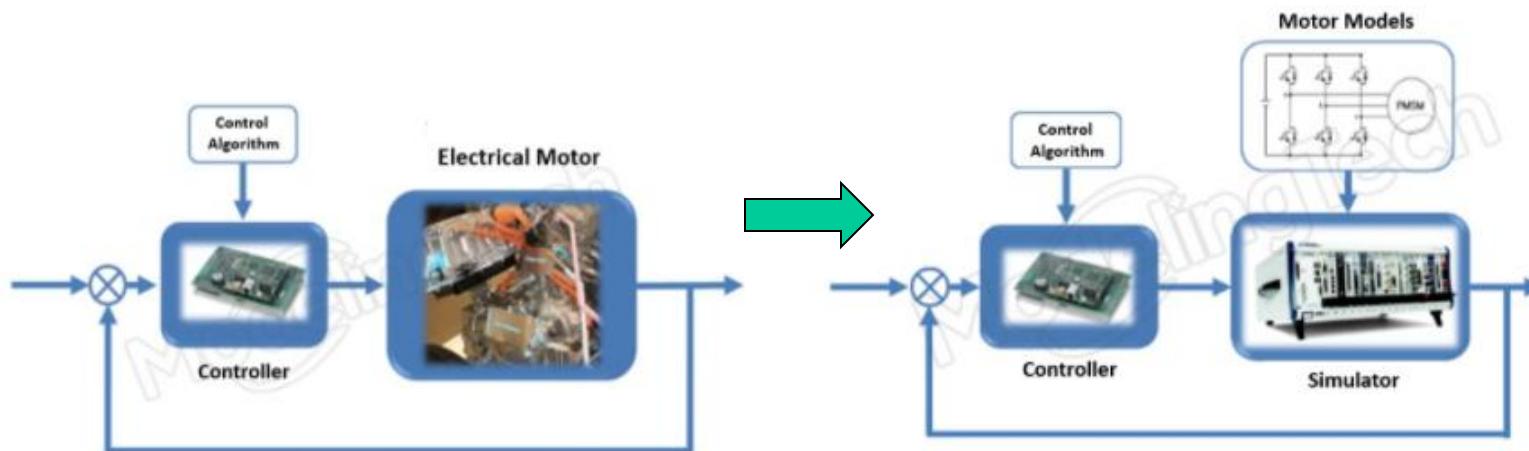


C11: HIL

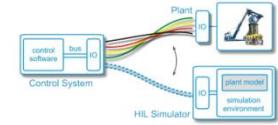


1. Introducere

- Hardware-in-the-loop (HIL) este o tehnică utilizată pentru dezvoltarea și testarea sistemelor de control / elemente conexe ale unor componente, mașini și sisteme complexe.
- Prin HIL partea fizică a unei mașini sau a unui sistem este înlocuită cu un simulator hardware-software.



C11: HIL

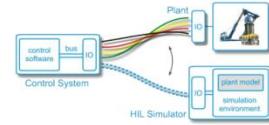


1. Introducere

Complexitatea instalației /componentei simulate este asigurata prin adăugarea unei reprezentări matematice / logice a tuturor elementelor structurale:

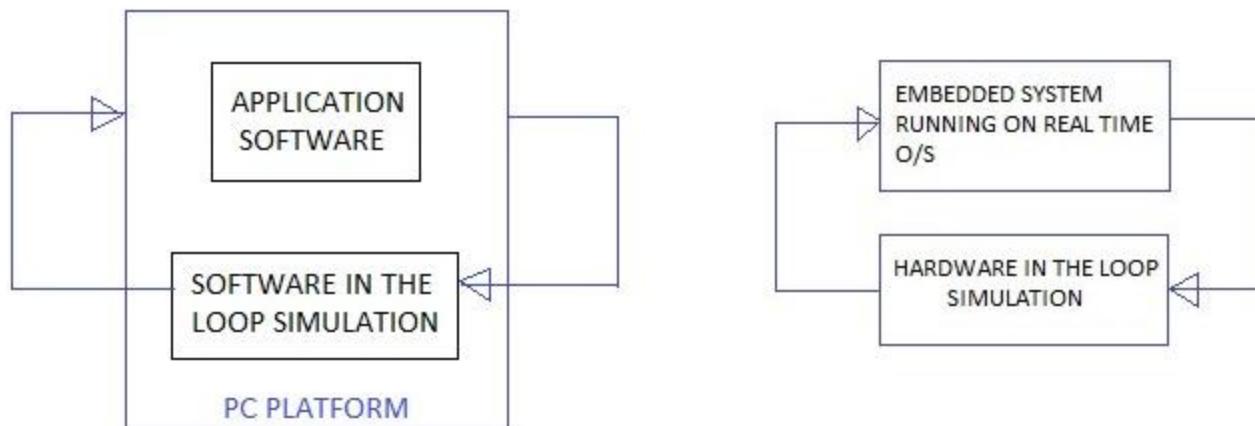
- mecanice;
- Electrice si electronice;
- Software;
- Comunicatie / transfer de date / protocoale.
- Compatibilitate electrica si mecanica (conectori!)
- (sunt reprezentate toate elementele!)

C11: HIL

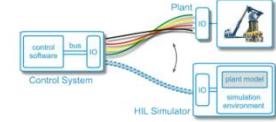


1. Introducere

- SIL \neq HIL
- HIL este o formă de simulare în timp real. HIL diferă de simularea în timp real (SIL) prin adăugarea unei componente (hardware) reale în buclă. Această componentă poate fi o „unitate de control electronic” (ECU).



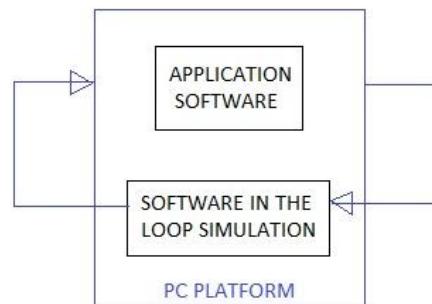
C11: HIL



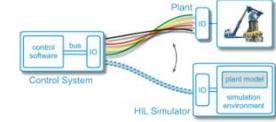
1. Introducere

SIL

- Aplicatiile “proces” si “controller” sunt co-simulate pe (aceeasi) masina gazdă, in mod uzual.
- Vectorii de intrare sunt generati din cerințele (produsului) sau din alt model executabil.
- Utilizabil cu limbaje cu implementarea grafică (de exemplu, LabView, Simulink) dar si a codurilor generale (MATLAB / C / C ++).



C11: HIL



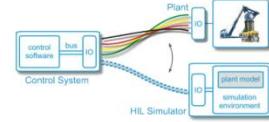
2. Prezentare generală

- **Motivatie HIL**

- Creșterea siguranței;
- Îmbunătățire calitate;
- Economisire timp;
- Reducere cost (finanțiar);
- Factorul uman.



C11: HIL



2. Prezentare generală

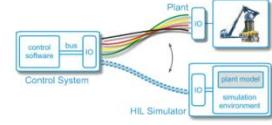
- **Motivatie HIL**
- **Factorul uman** – in mod uzual NU este inclus in model!

Simulatoarele de formare au o multime de avantaje față de instruirea la locul de muncă:



- Oferă o conștientizare avansată vizualizând aspecte care ar fi invizibile pe o mașină reală. Acest lucru îi ajută pe cursanți să înțeleagă rapid funcționarea mașinii.
- Nu se defectează atunci când un stagiar face o greșală. Acest lucru permite cursanților să facă și o instruire fără supraveghere.

C11: HIL

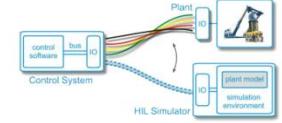


2. Prezentare generală

- **Motivatie HIL**
- **Factorul uman** – in mod uzual NU este inclus in model!
 - Permit schimbarea condițiilor meteorologice și a altor variabile. Un stagiar poate fi învățat să manipuleze o mașină în orice condiții.
 - Susțin scenariile: cursanții pot fi învățați cum să rezolve probleme și cum să reacționeze în situații tipice.

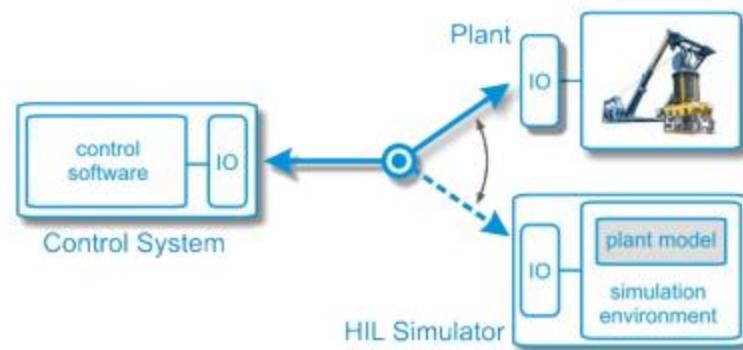


C11: HIL

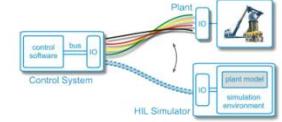


2. Prezentare generală

- **Componente**
- **Software – aplicatie TR**
- **Hardware – arhitectura de TR**

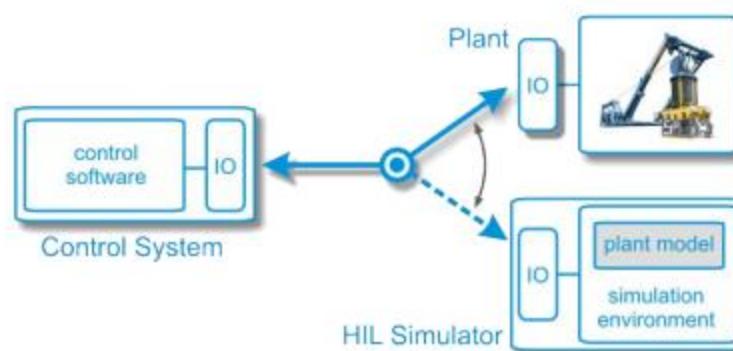


C11: HIL



2. Prezentare generală

- **Componența Software**
- Modelare
- Simulare
- Validare
- Implementare software

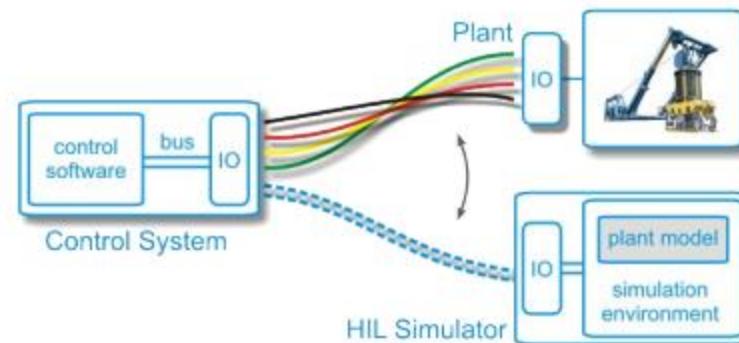
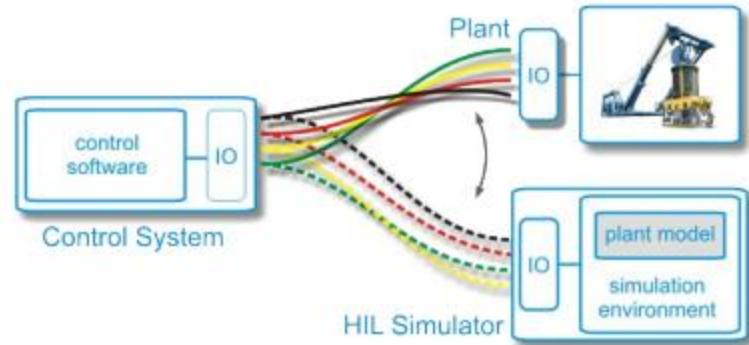


C11: HIL

2. Prezentare generală

- Componența Hardware

- Sistem HW de TR
- Comunicatie
- Conexiune (wired – bus - radio)

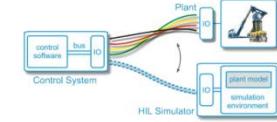


C11: HIL

3. Dezvoltare - Implementare

Pașii principali:

- 1. Elaborare model matematic.
- 2. Validare si simulare software model.
- 3. Implementare aplicatie software cu functionare in TR pe hardware-ul ales.
- 4. Validare structura SIL in TR.



$$H_m(q^{-1}) = \frac{b_0 + b_1q^{-1} + b_2q^{-2}}{a_0 + a_1q^{-1} + a_2q^{-2}} = \frac{y(k)}{u(k)}$$



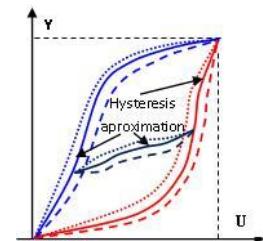
C11: HIL

3. Dezvoltare - Implementare

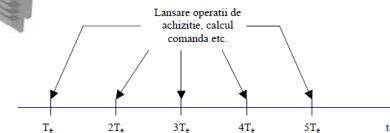
Model matematic:

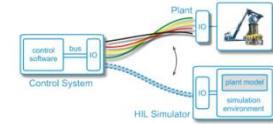
- model continuu - discretizat;
- sistem cu fct. continua;
- sistem cu ev. discrete;
- sistem hibrid;
- comportamente liniare;
- neliniaritati;
- fuzzy;

$$H_m(q^{-1}) = \frac{b_0 + b_1 q^{-1} + b_2 q^{-2}}{a_0 + a_1 q^{-1} + a_2 q^{-2}} = \frac{y(k)}{u(k)}$$



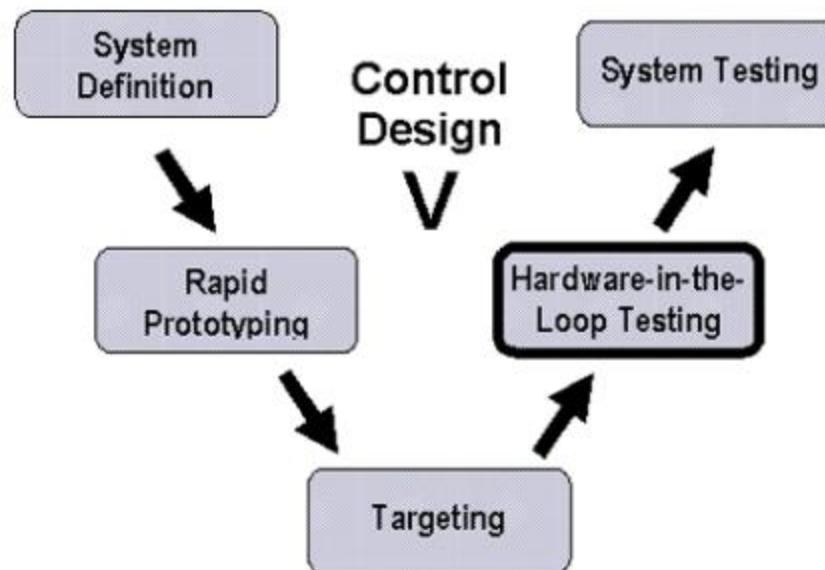
!!! Perioada de esantionare T_s !!!



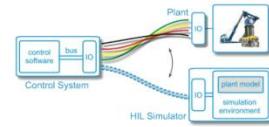


3. Dezvoltare - implementare

Strategie de dezvoltare – in “V”:



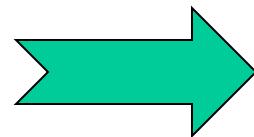
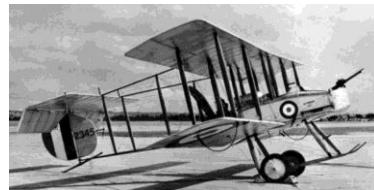
C11: HIL



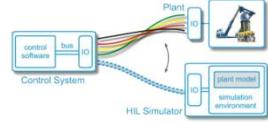
3. Dezvoltare - implementare

■ Suport foarte bun pt.:

- Optimizarea algoritmilor de reglare
- Optimizarea punctelor de functionare
- Optimizare operatională – Asset management
- Diagnoza a defectelor, reconfigurare



C11: HIL

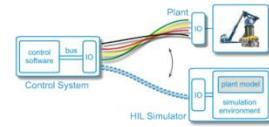


4. Exemple

- Echipamente medicale
- Instalatii / echipamente industriale
- Sisteme de producere si generare a energiei
- Bunuri de larg consum
- Aerospace
- Automotive
- Control Proces



C11: HIL

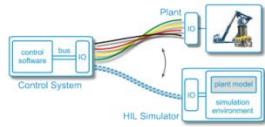


4. Exemple ...in ordine alfabetica:

- **Aeronautica - (zona militara si spatiala):**

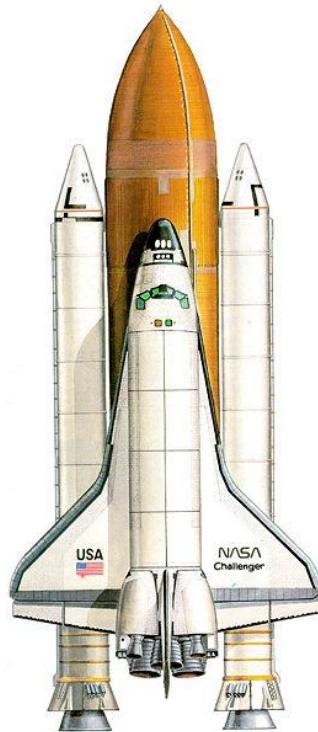


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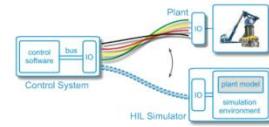


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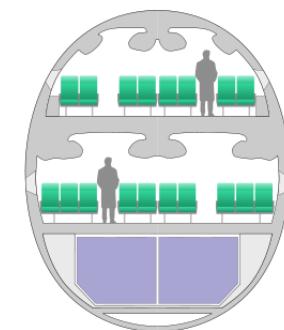


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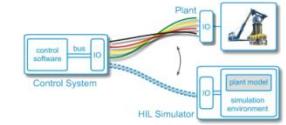


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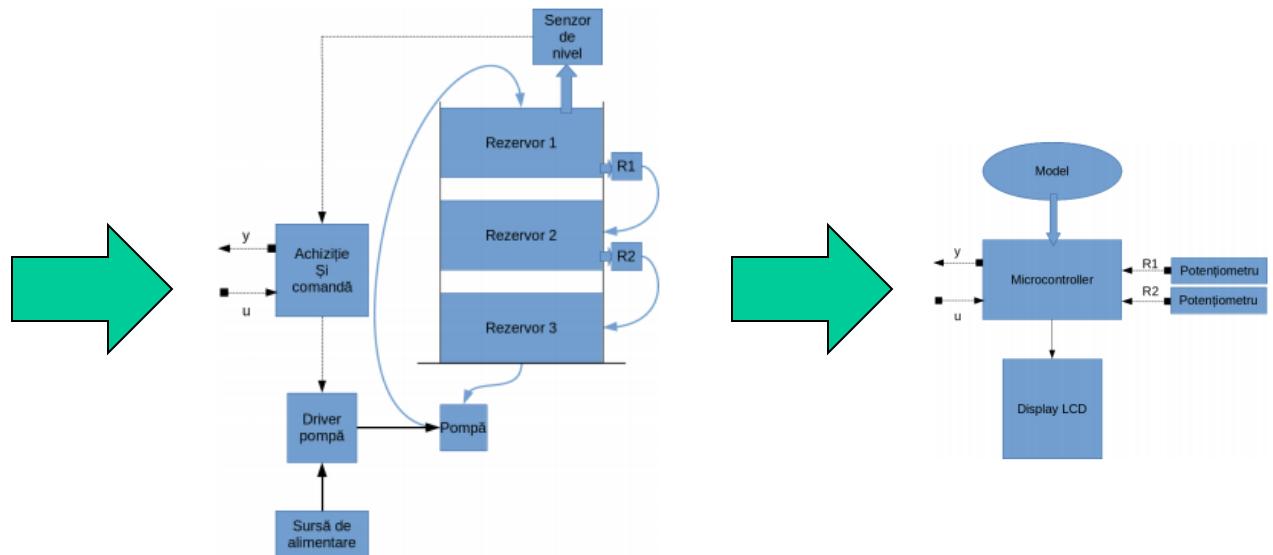
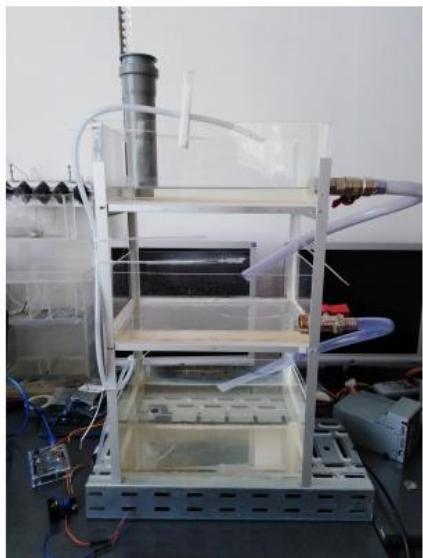


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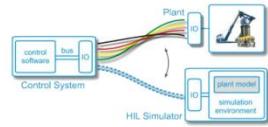


4. Exemple

- Control (proces): - ex. Instalatie didactica:

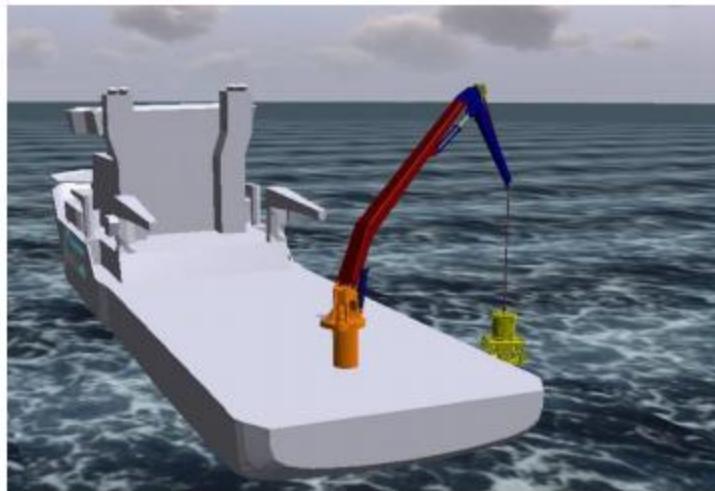


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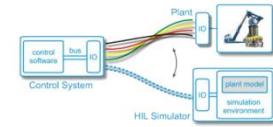


4. Exemple

- **Control (proces):** - ex. Macara pe o nava:

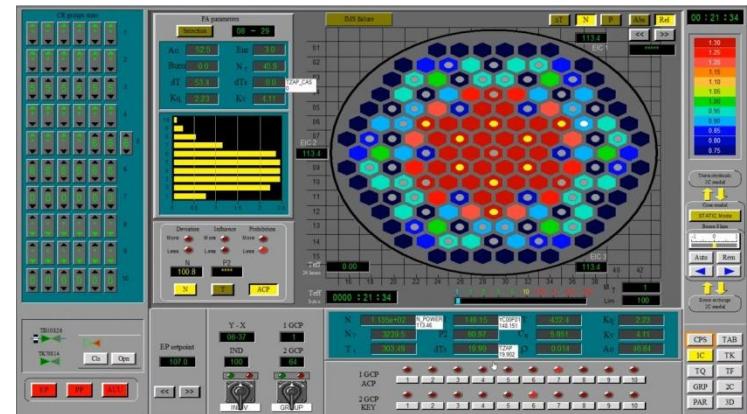
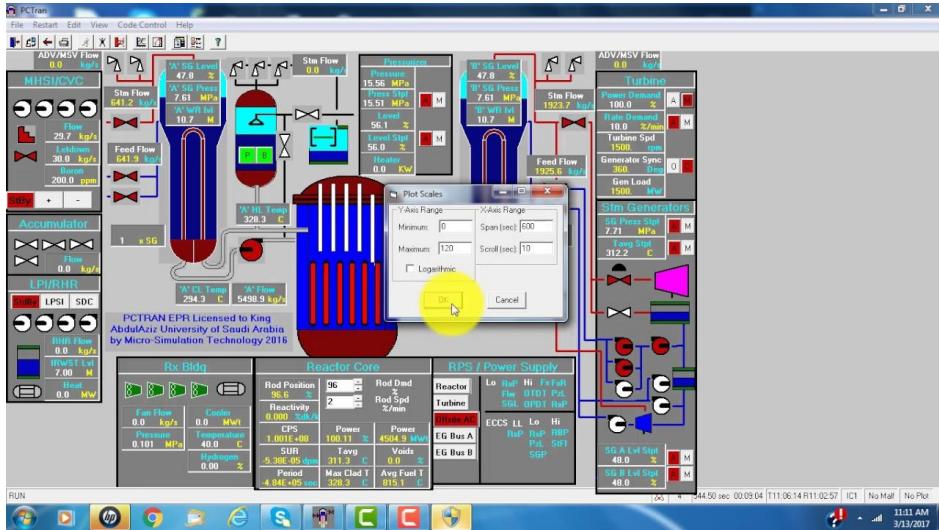


C11: HIL

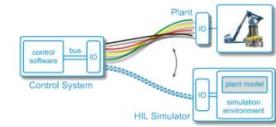


4. Exemple

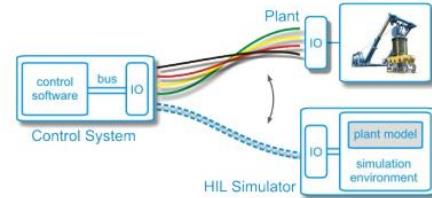
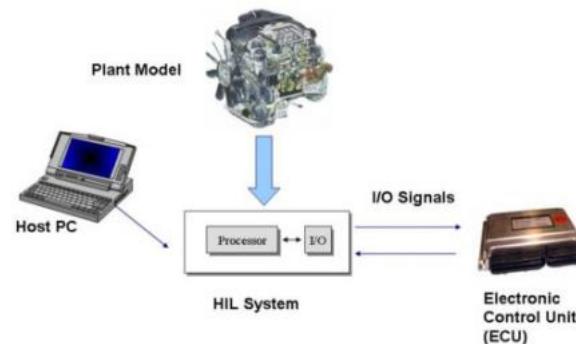
- **Control (proces):** - ex. Instalatie nucleara:



C11: HIL



• • •



- end -

What is HIL Testing? (hil-simulation.com)

Introduction to Hardware-in-the-Loop Simulation (yumpu.com)

Hardware-In-the-Loop testing | Controller test | Dynamic modeling | Test and verification (modeling-tech.com)

Software in the loop testing vs Hardware in the loop testing (test-and-measurement-world.com)