ME40064: System Modelling & Simulation ME50344: Engineering Systems Simulation Lecture 20

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LECTURE 20 Optimisation In Simulink

 Using the response optimisation toolkit in Simulink

OPTIMISATION IN SIMULINK Response Optimisation Toolkit

The response optimisation toolkit allows the user to optimise the output of a Simulink dynamical system model/control system against a target design requirement

Target requirements can be selected for both time-domain and frequency-domain

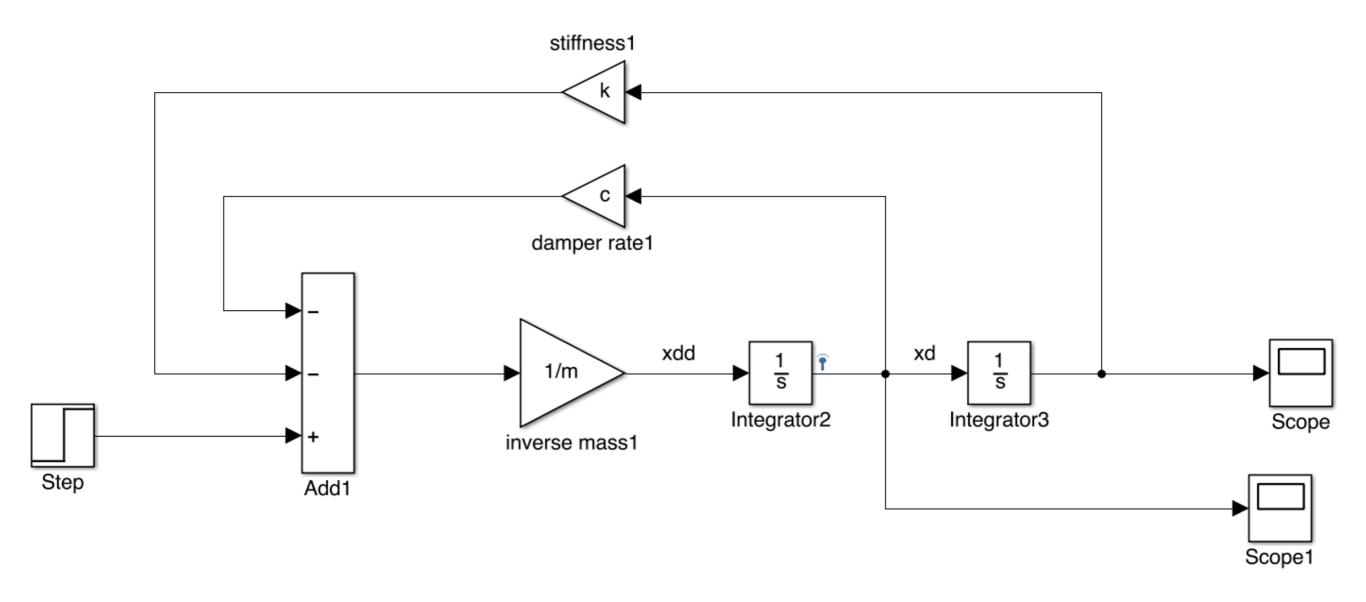
Built-in target time-domain target requirements include step response, reference signal tracking, signal bounds

Custom target requirements can also be specified by the user

In this tutorial we will look at how to specify a step-response characteristic and optimise our model parameters for this characteristic

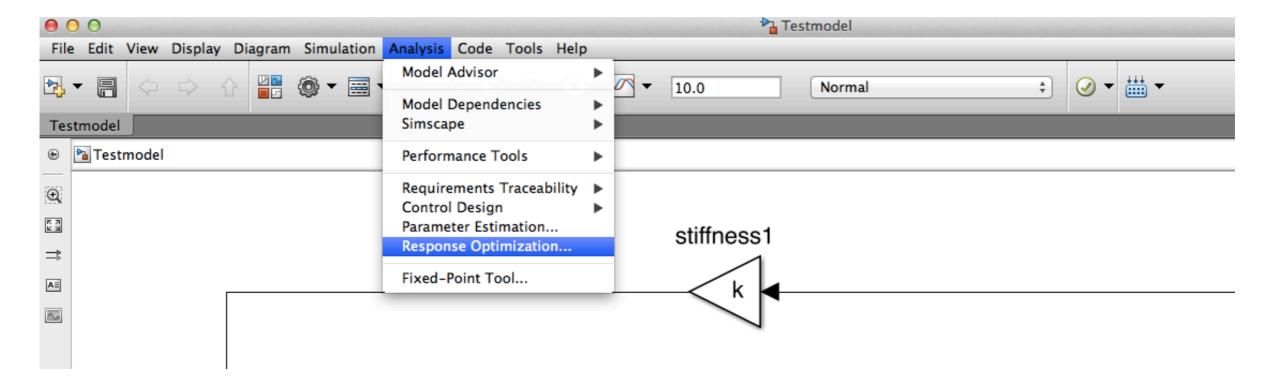
Open up your mass-spring-damper system model

Open up your mass-spring-damper system model

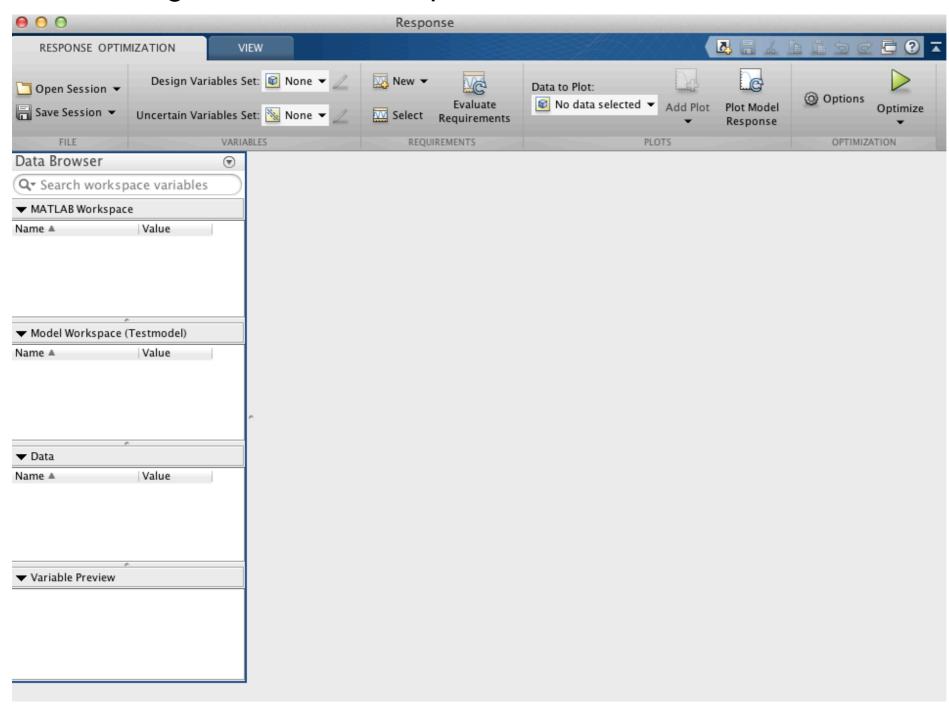


Set the variables m = 250, c=1000, k=20000 in the Matlab command line as before

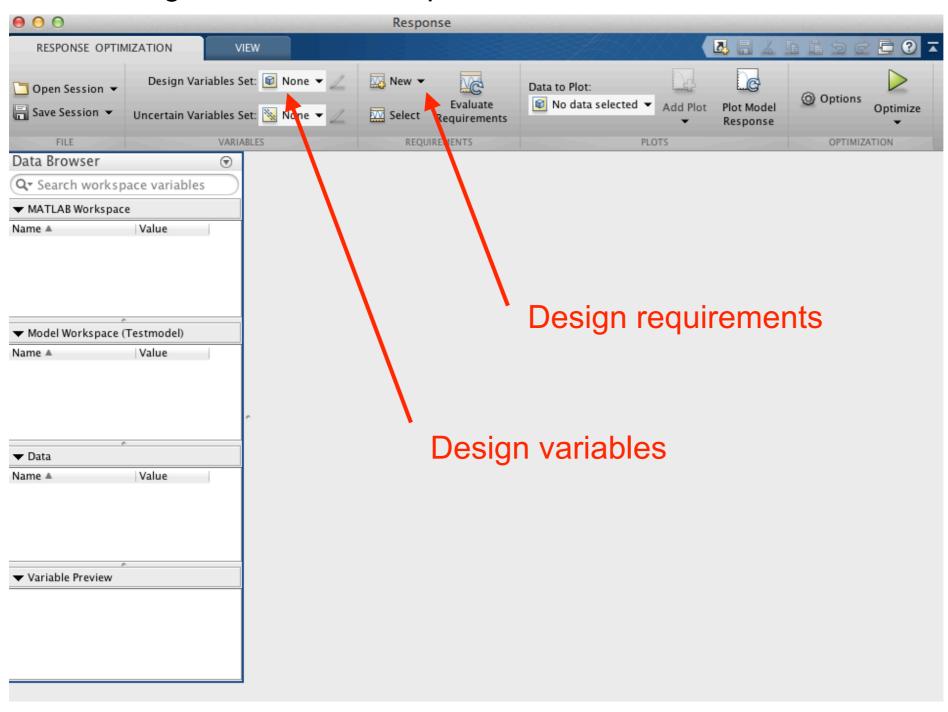
Select the Response Optimisation toolkit from the Menu: Analysis



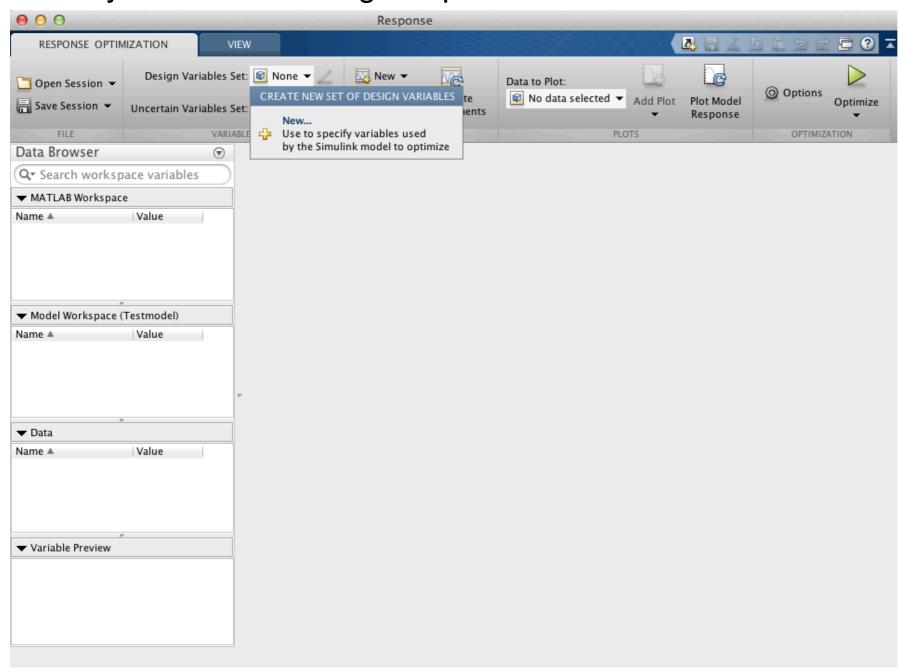
The following window should open:



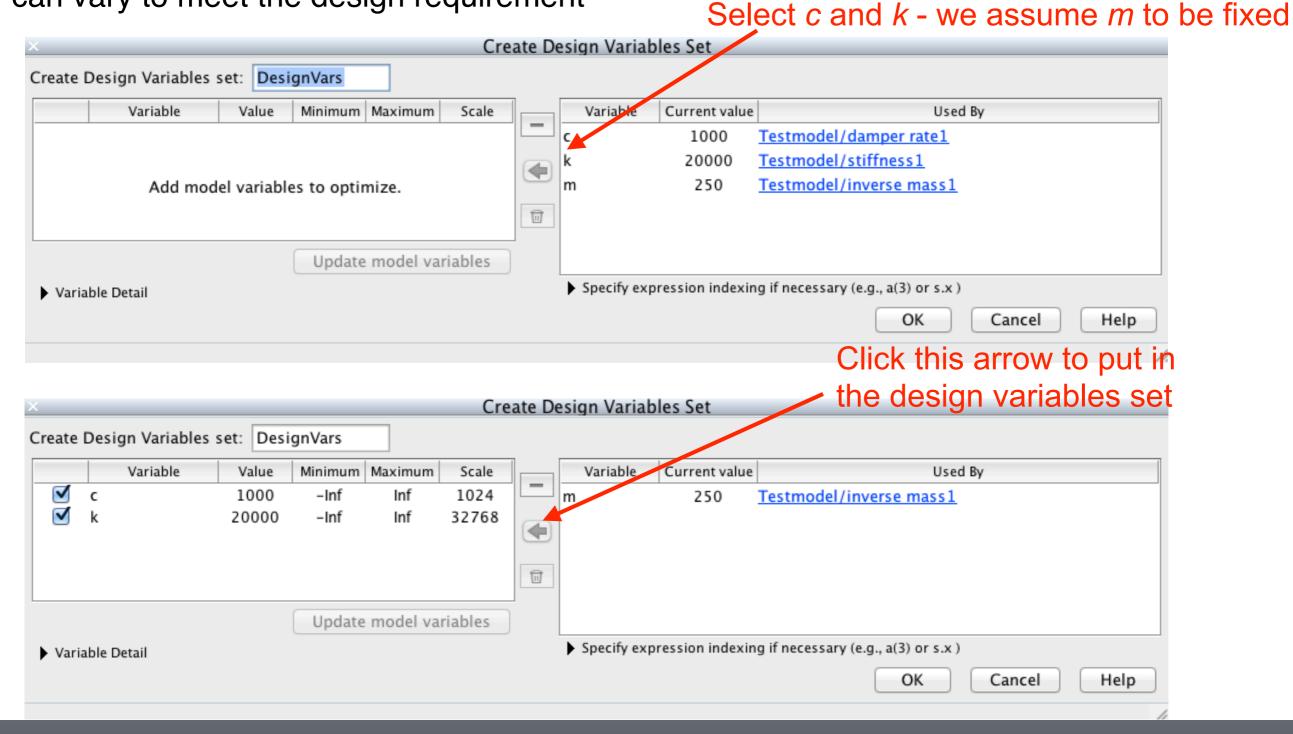
The following window should open:



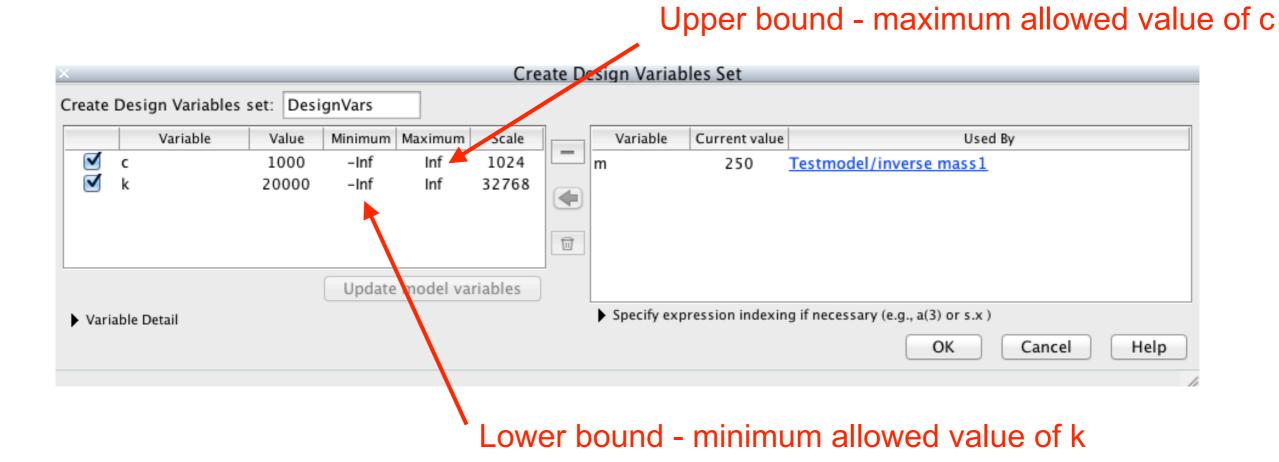
Set the design variables - these are the parameters in the model that the optimiser can vary to meet the design requirement



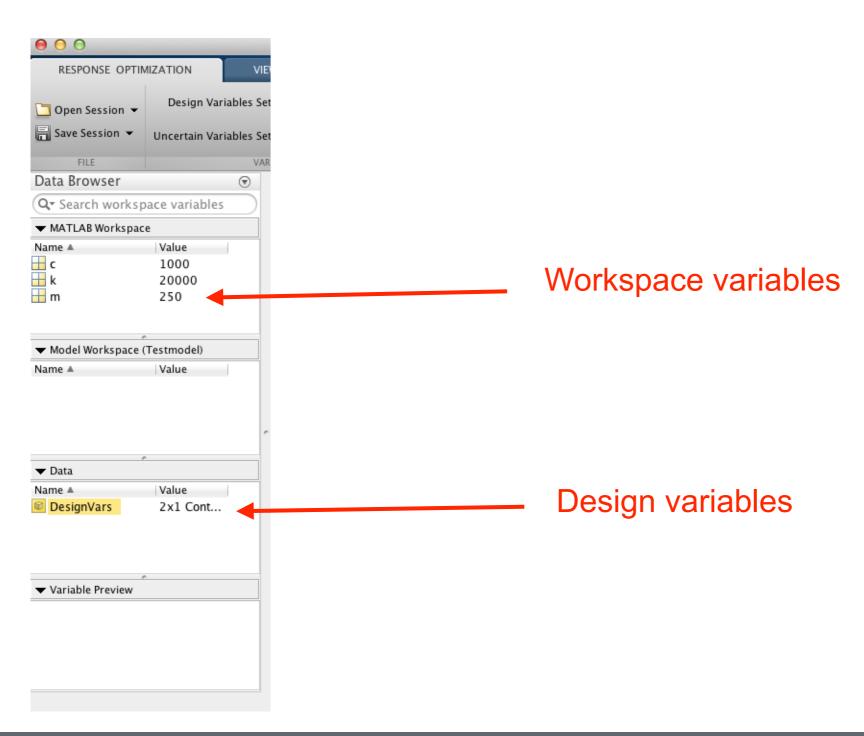
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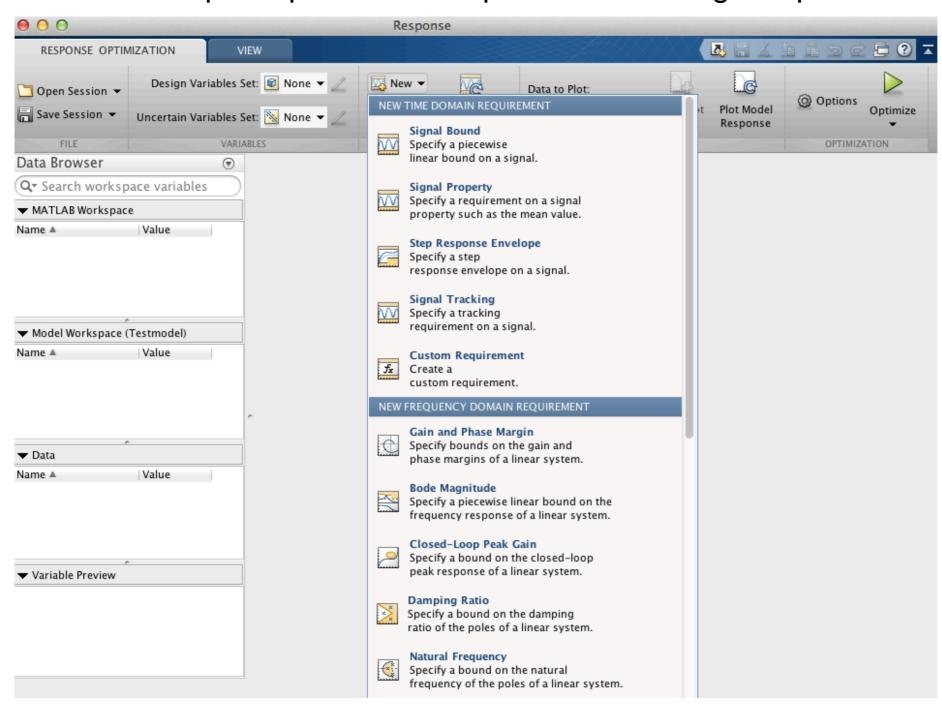
Can set upper and lower bounds on the feasible values for the design variables



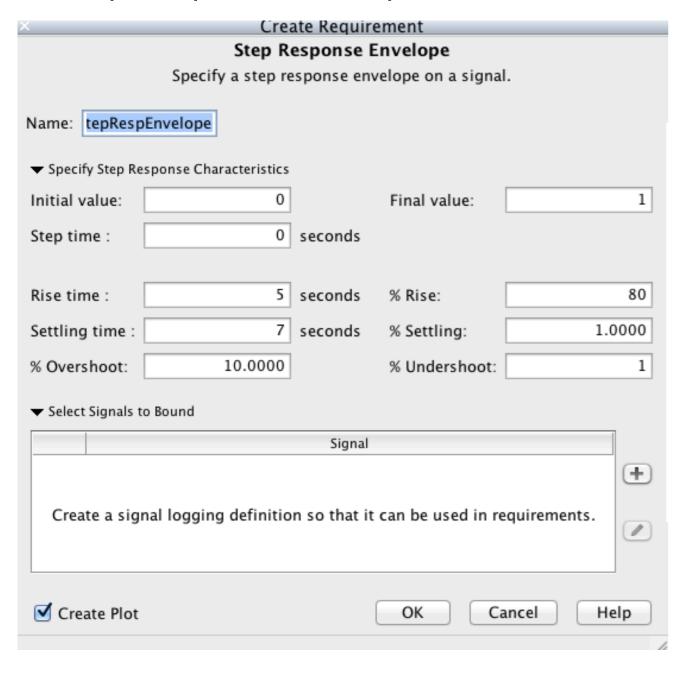
These variables can now all be seen in the Data Browser on the left of the window

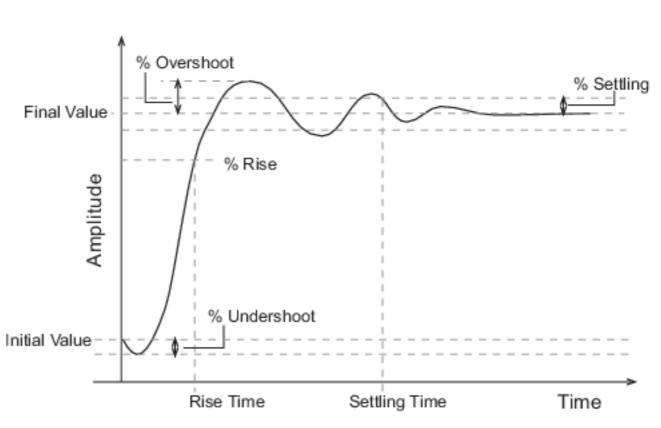


Select the Step Response Envelope from the design requirement drop down list



Step Response Envelope menu:





Initial value: Input level before the step occurs

Step time: Time at which the step takes place

Final value: Input level after the step occurs

Rise time: The time taken for the response signal to reach a specified percentage of the step's range. The step's range is the *difference* between the *final* and *initial* values.

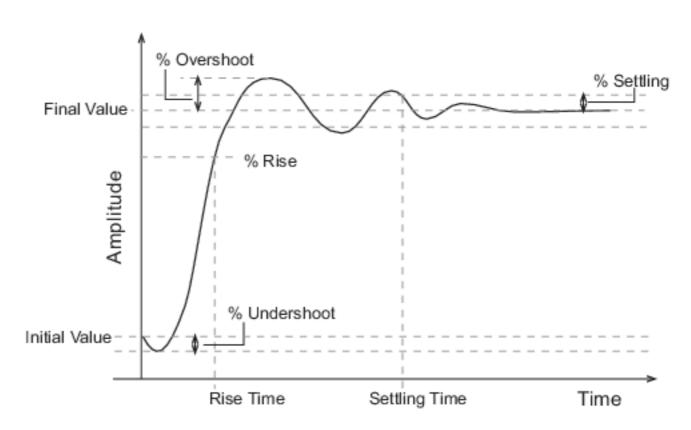
% Rise: The percentage used in the *rise time*.

Settling time: The time taken until the response signal settles within a specified region around the final value. This *settling region* is defined as the final step value *plus or minus* the *specified percentage of the final value*.

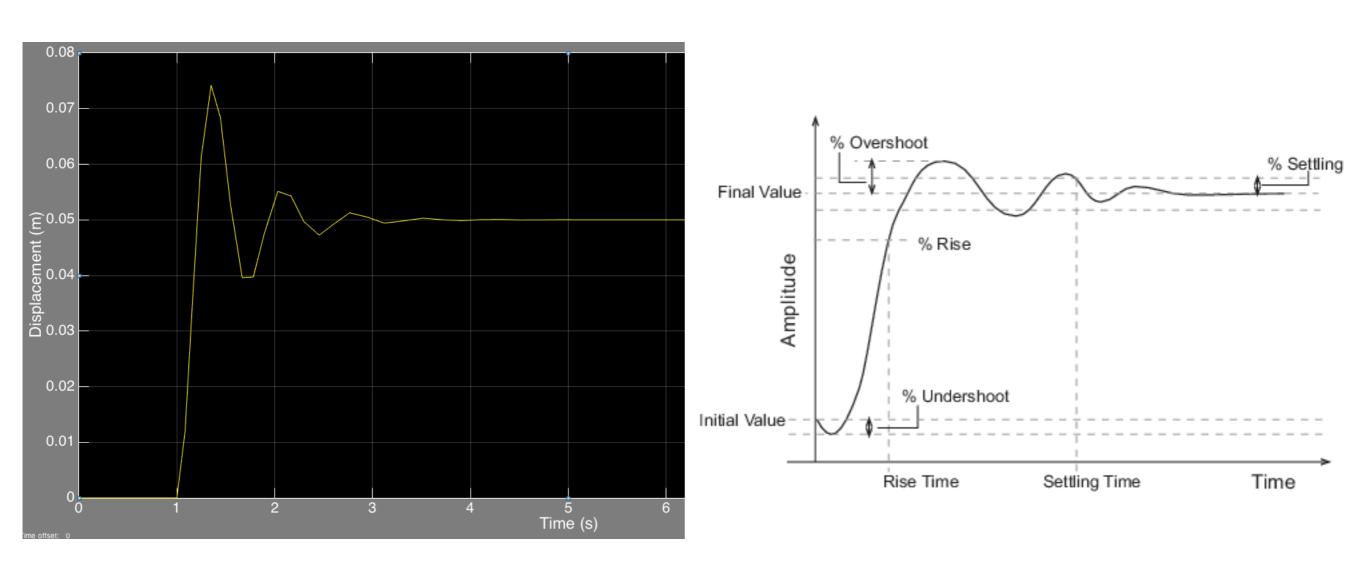
% Settling: The percentage used in the settling time.

% Overshoot: The amount by which the response signal can exceed the final value. This amount is specified as a percentage of the step's range. The step's range is the difference between the final and initial values.

% Undershoot: The amount by which the response signal can undershoot the initial value. This amount is specified as a percentage of the step's range. The step's range is the difference between the final and initial values.



With the existing parameters, under a step input force = 1000N at t=1s, this model responds with the following displacement curve:



We will proceed to specify a tighter bound on this step function response

We will set the following values of the target step function response:

Initial value: 0.0

Step time: 1.0

Final value: 0.05

Rise time: 0.25

% Rise: 75%

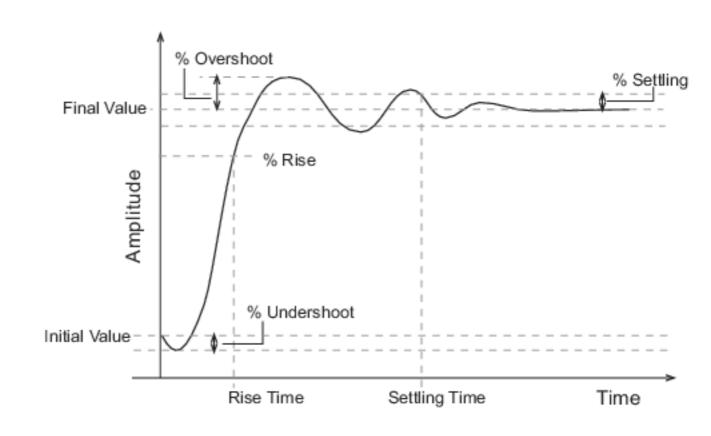
Settling time: 2

% Settling: 2%

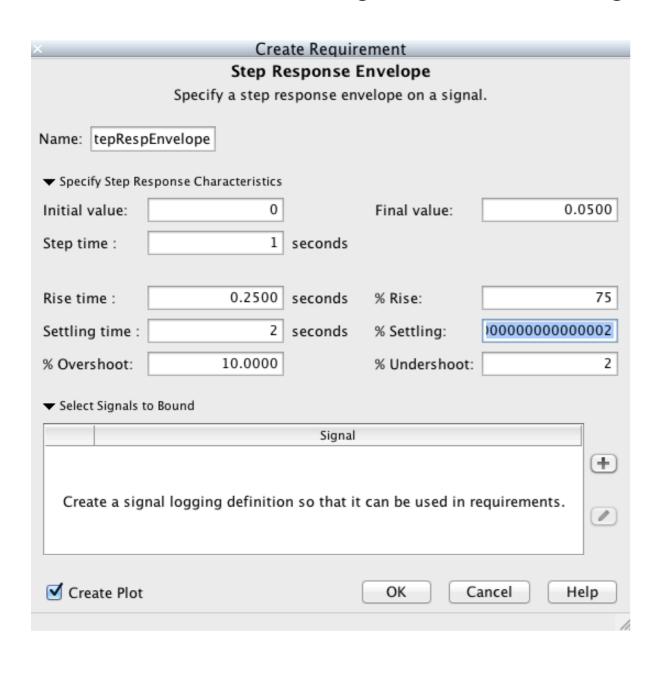
% Overshoot: Currently the overshoot is at 50% - set a

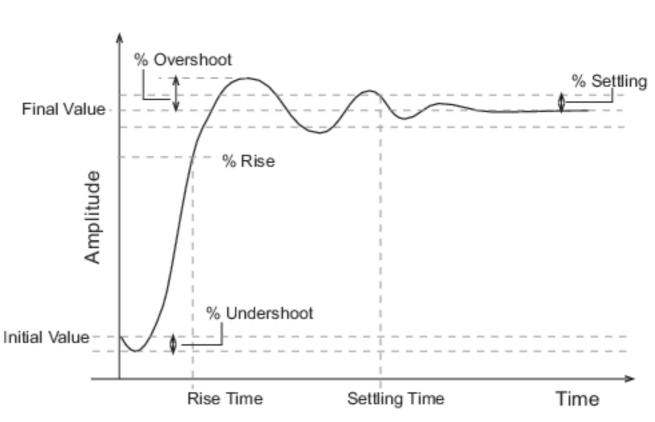
target overshoot of 10%

% Undershoot: 2%

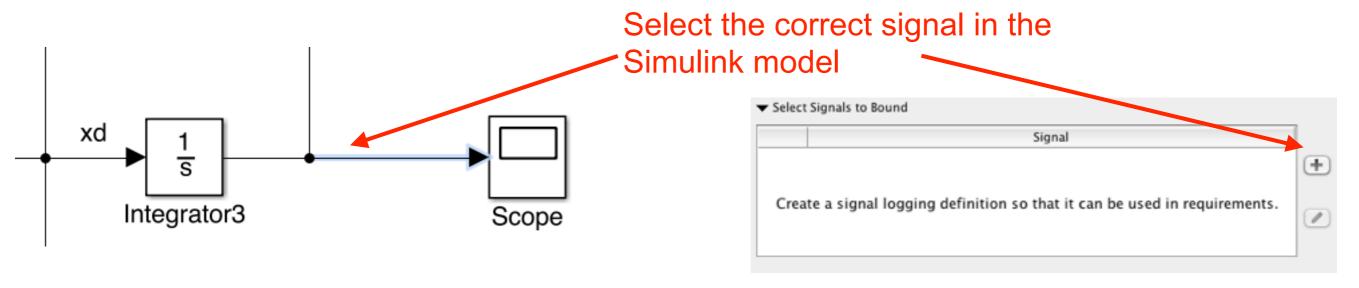


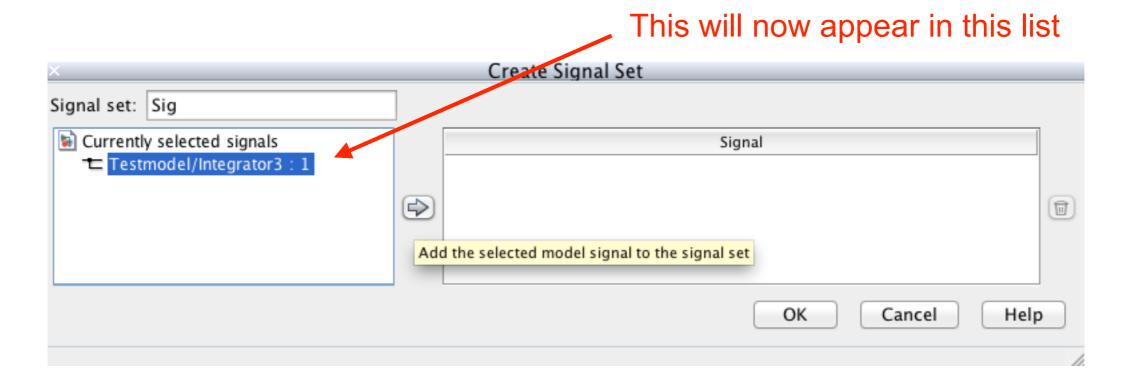
We will set the following values of the target step function response:





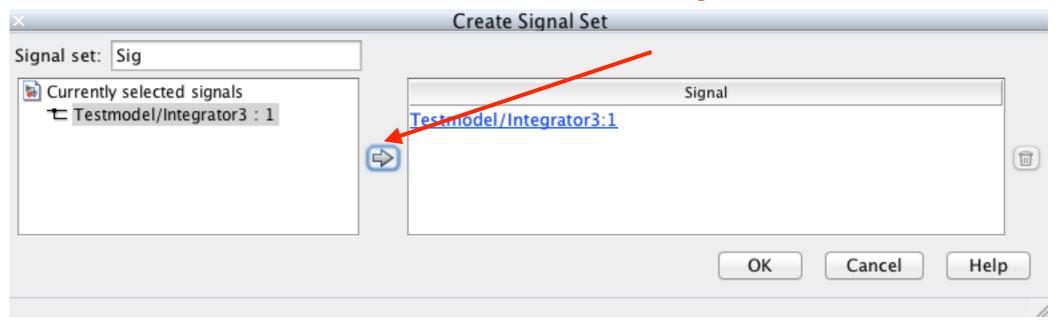
Now have to set a signal to bound - in this case the displacement



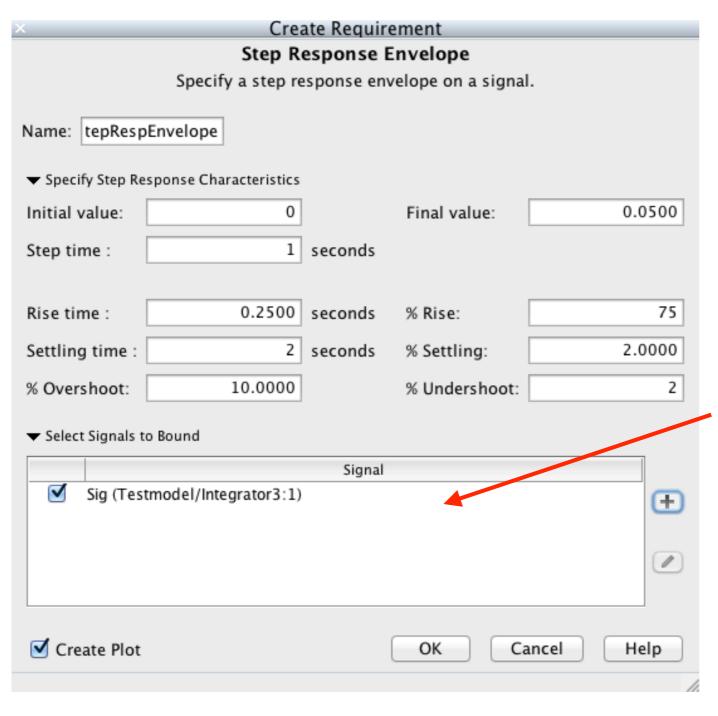


Now have to set a signal to bound - in this case the displacement

Click the arrow to move it into the right hand box

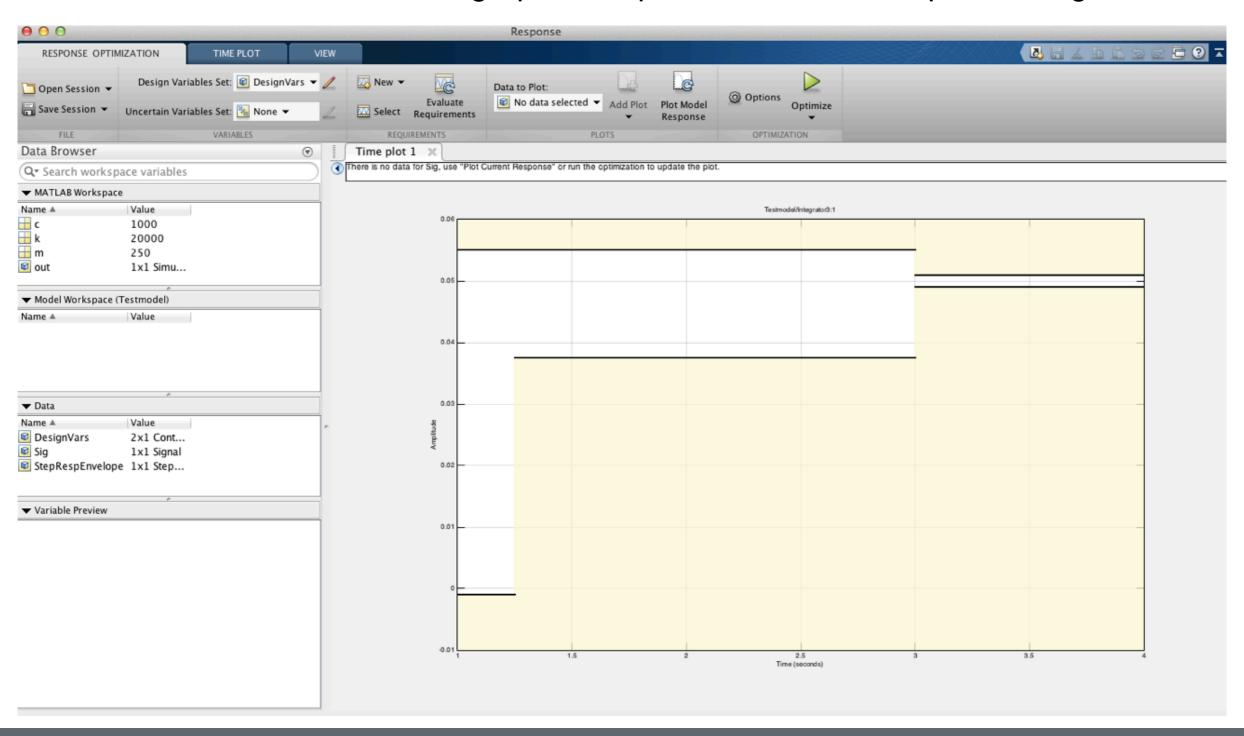


The Response Settings menu is now:

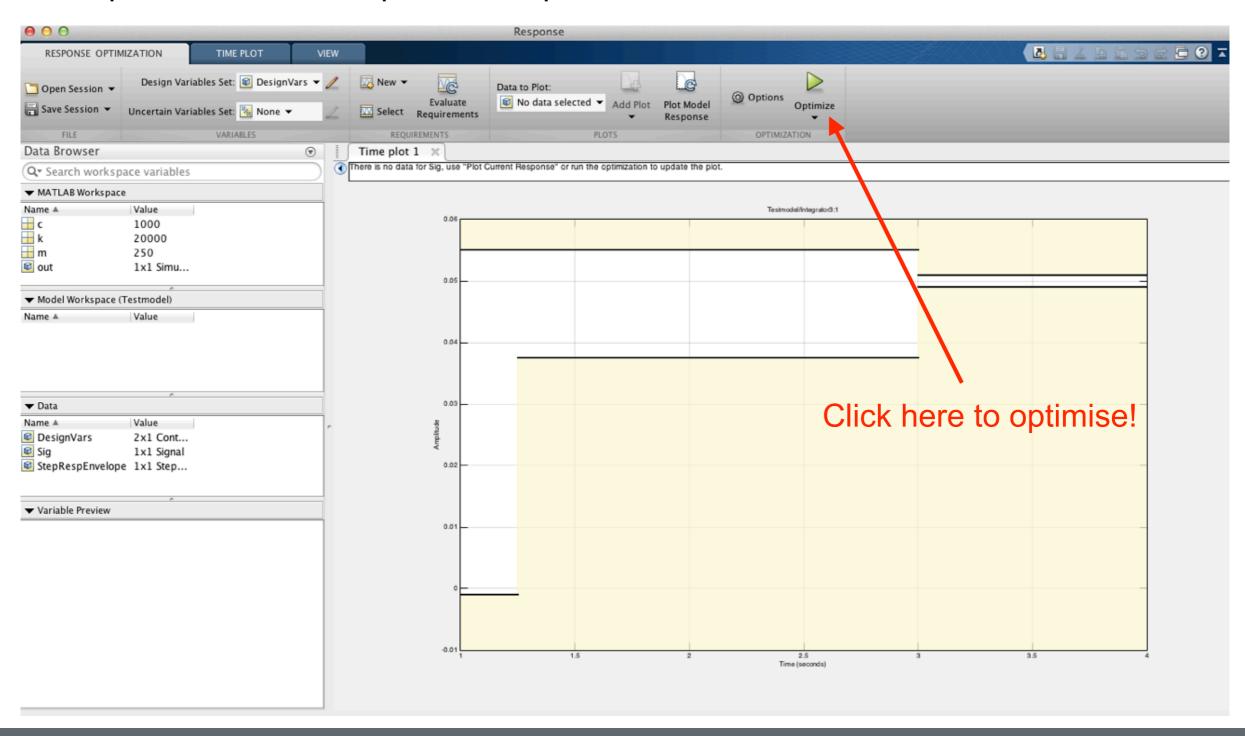


The signal(s) to bound are now listed here

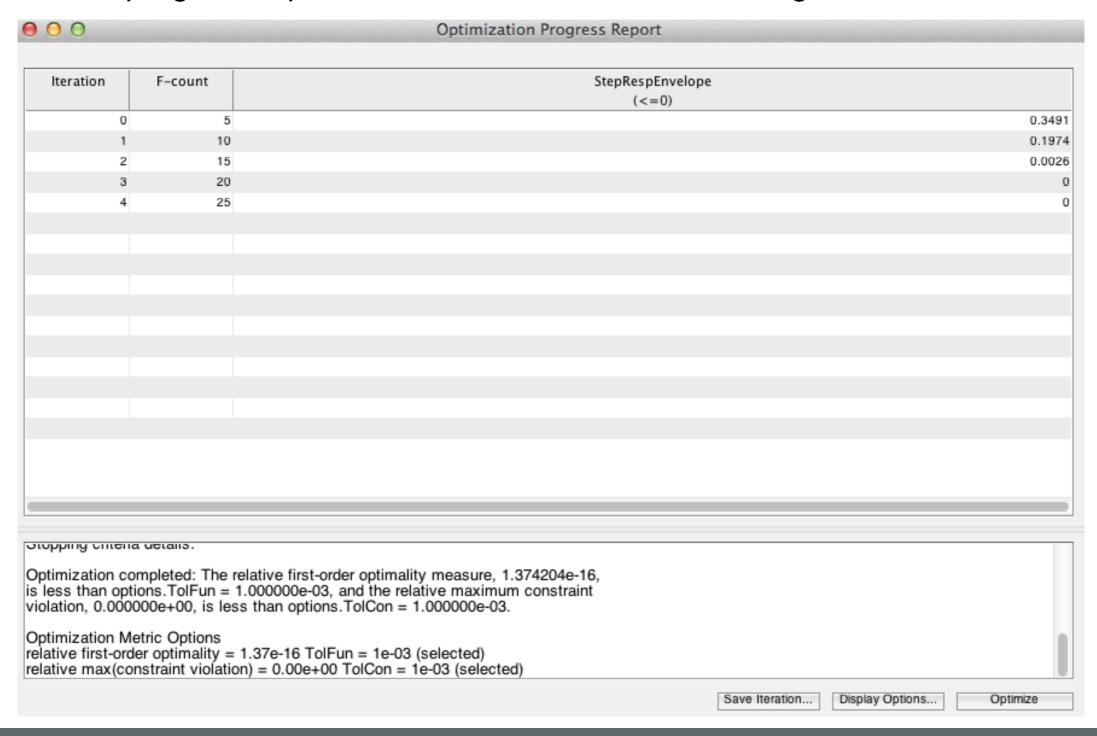
Click OK and we can now see a graphical representation of the specified signal bounds



Click optimise to run the optimisation process



Optimisation progress report shows the details of the convergence behaviour



This plots shows the final step response signal that fits within the specified bounds

