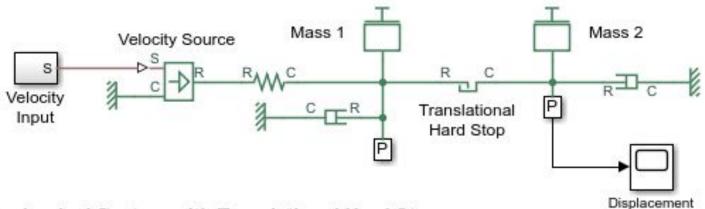
Exemplos de Sistemas

Fundamentos de Controle

Mechanical System with Translational Hard Stop



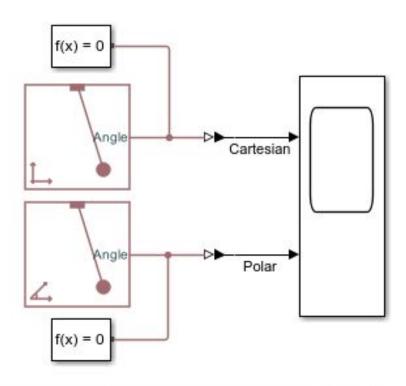
Mechanical System with Translational Hard Stop

- 1. Plot displacement of Mass 1 and Mass 2 (see code)
- 2. Plot hysteresis curve of mass displacements (see code)
- 3. Explore simulation results using Simscape Results Explorer
- 4. Learn more about this example

Copyright 2005-2022 The MathWorks, Inc.

ssc_mechanical_system_translational_hardstop

Pendulum in Cartesian and Polar Coordinates



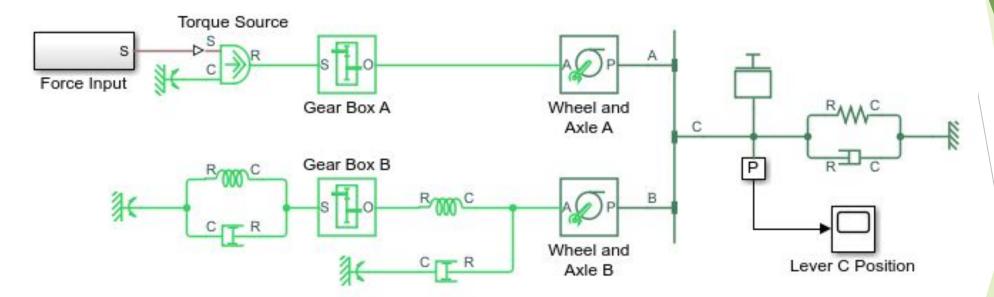
Pendulum in Cartesian and Polar Coordinates

- 1. Set parameters (see code)
- 2. Plot comparison of pendulum angle (see code)
- 3. Plot comparison of pendulum energy (see code)
- 4. Explore simulation results using Simscape Results Explorer
- 5. Learn more about this example

Copyright 2021-2022 The MathWorks, Inc.

ssc_pendulum

Simple Mechanical System

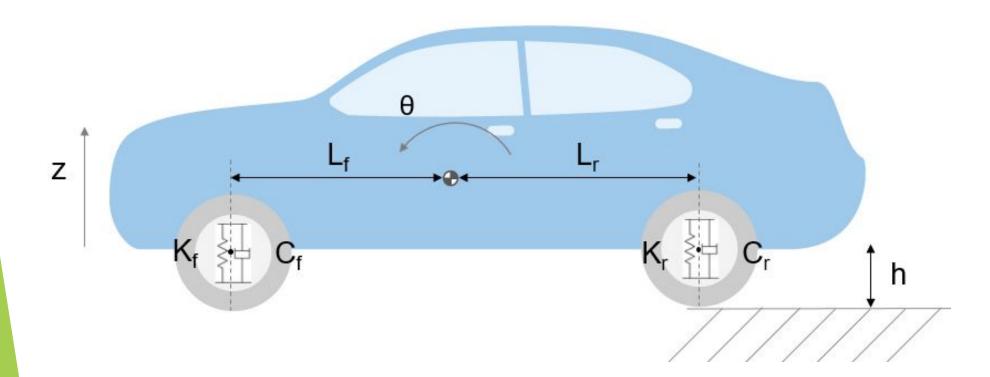


Simple Mechanical System

- 1. Explore simulation results using Simscape Results Explorer
- 2. Learn more about this example

Copyright 2005-2022 The MathWorks, Inc.

Automotive Suspension



openExample('simulink_automotive/AutomotiveSuspensionExample')

Equation 1 describes the influence of the front suspension on the bounce (i.e. vertical degree of freedom):

$$F_f = 2K_f(L_f\theta - (z+h)) + 2C_f(L_f\dot{\theta} - \dot{z})$$

where:

 $F_f, F_r = \text{upward force on body from front/rear suspension}$

 $K_f, K_r =$ front and rear suspension spring constant

 $C_f, C_r =$ front and rear suspension damping rate

 $L_f, L_r = \text{horizontal distance from gravity center to front/rear suspension}$

 $\theta, \dot{\theta} = \text{pitch (rotational)}$ angle and its rate of change

 $z, \dot{z} =$ bounce (vertical) distance and its rate of change

h = road height

Equations 2 describe pitch moments due to the suspension.

$$M_f = -L_f F_f$$

$$F_r = -2K_r(L_r\theta + (z+h)) - 2C_r(L_r\dot{\theta} + \dot{z})$$

$$M_r = L_r F_r$$

where:

 $M_f, M_r =$ Pitch moment due to front/rear suspension

Equations 3 resolves the forces and moments result in body motion, according to Newton's Second Law:

$$m_b \ddot{z} = F_f + F_r - m_b g$$

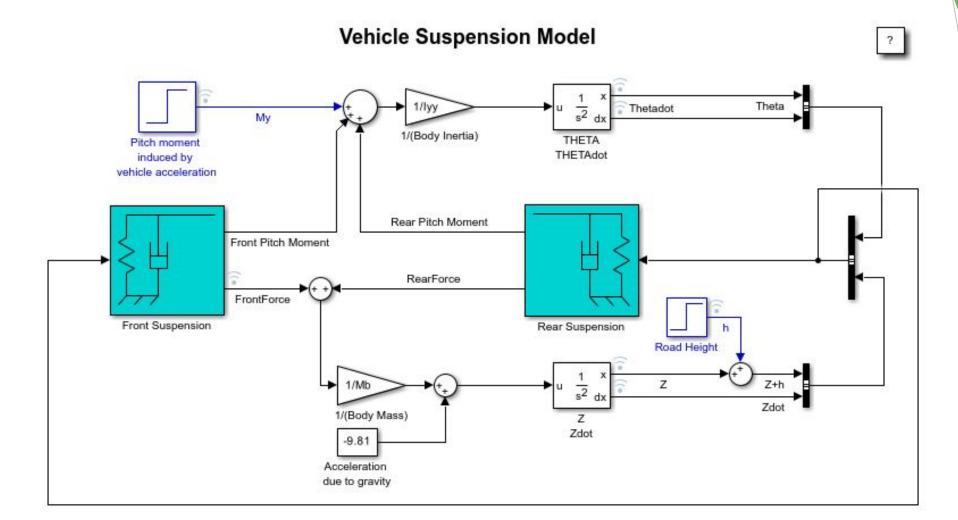
$$I_{yy}\ddot{\theta} = M_f + M_r + M_y$$

where:

 $m_b = \text{body mass}$

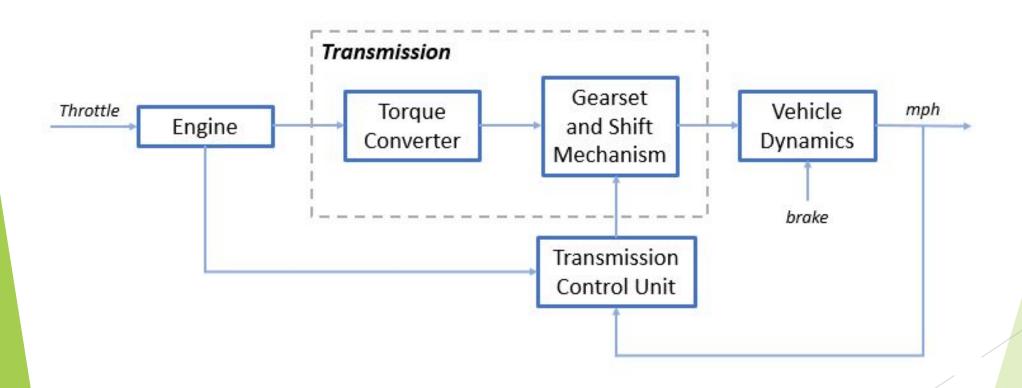
 $M_y =$ pitch moment induced by vehicle acceleration

 $I_{yy} = \text{ body moment of inertia about gravity center}$

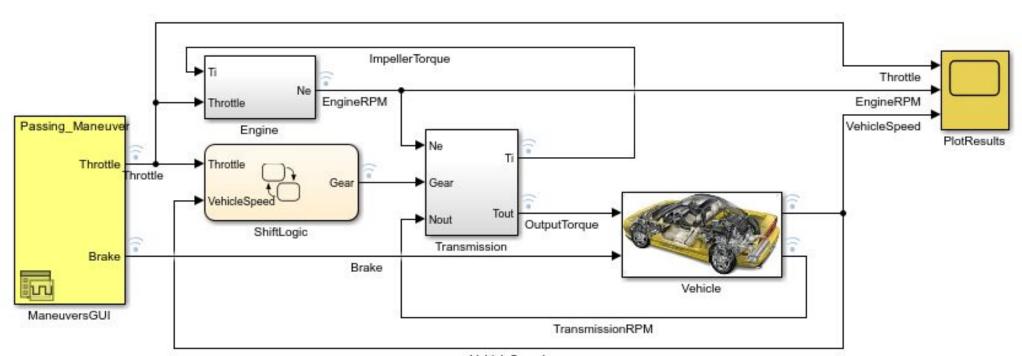


Copyright 1990-2022 The MathWorks, Inc.

Modeling an Automatic Transmission Controller



Modeling an Automatic Transmission Controller



VehicleSpeed

Copyright 1990-2022 The MathWorks, Inc.

