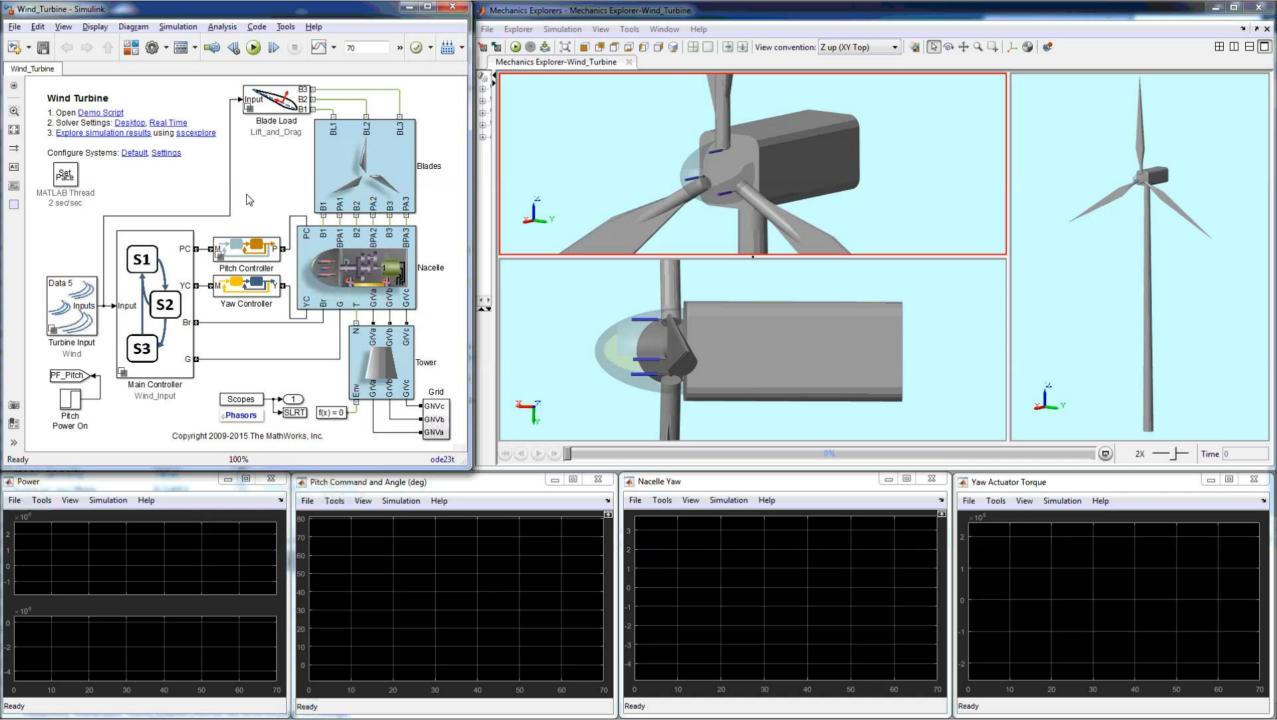
MATLAB EXPO 2017 Introduction to Simulink & Stateflow

Jonathan Agg





Topics we will address this session

- Why model a system?
- Why use Simulink?
- Getting to grips with the basics of Simulink and Stateflow through a worked example



Why model a system?



Modelling & Simulation gives you insight



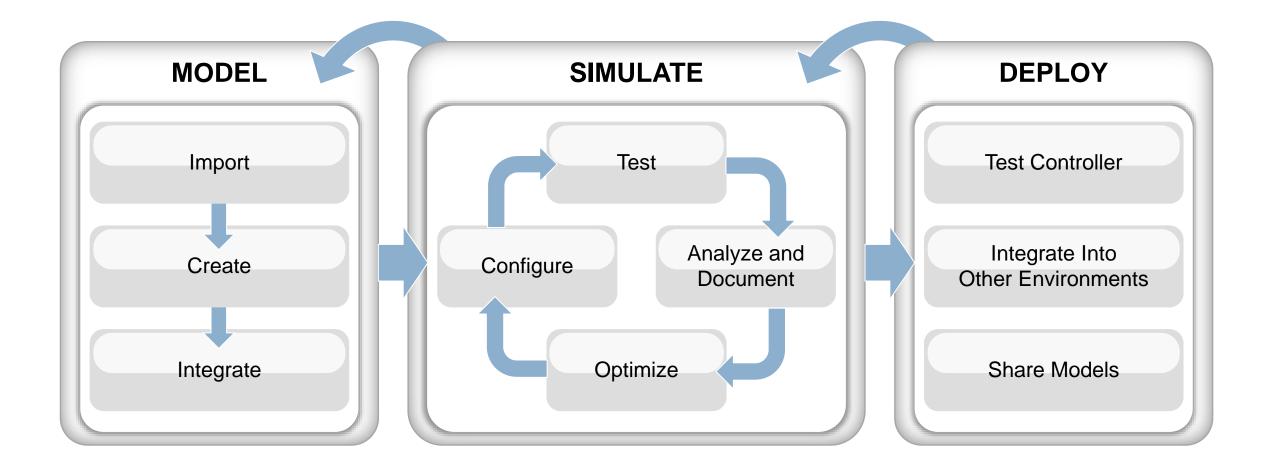


Image credit: McLaren



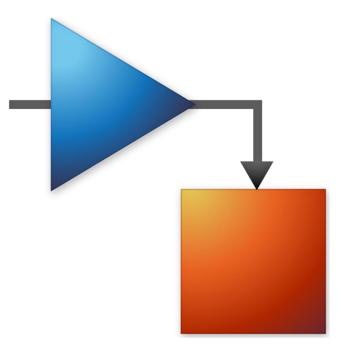
Image credit: Peter Gronemann | Wikipedia







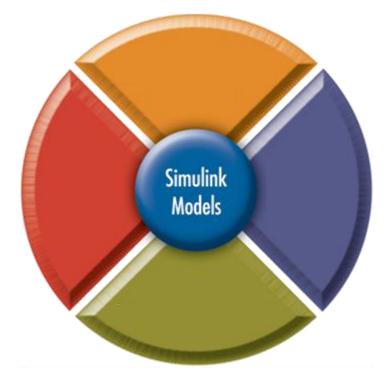
Why use Simulink?





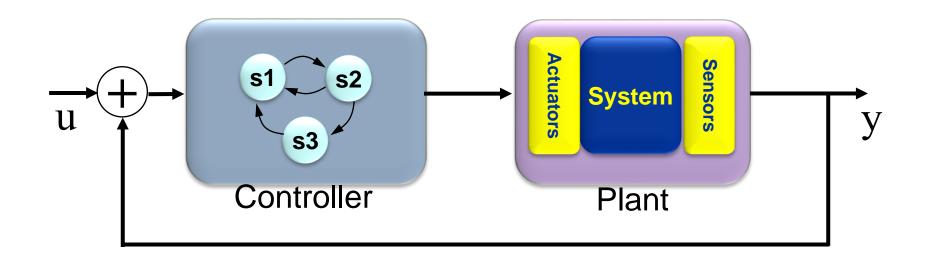
Model Based Design with Simulink

- Modelling and simulation
 - Multidomain Dynamic Systems
 - Nonlinear Systems
 - Continuous-time, Discrete-time, Multi-Rate systems
- Plant and Controller Design
 - Select/optimise control architecture and parameters
 - Rapidly model "what-if" scenarios
 - Communicate design ideas
 - Embody performance specifications
- Implementation
 - Automatic code generation
 - Embedded systems, FPGAs, GPUs
 - Rapid prototyping for HIL, SIL, PIL
 - Verification and validation





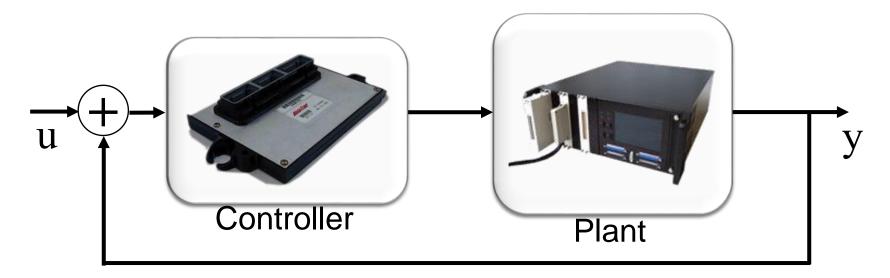
Optimise System-Level Performance



- Simulating plant and controller in one environment allows you to optimize system-level performance.
 - Automate tuning process using optimization algorithms
 - Accelerate process using parallel computing



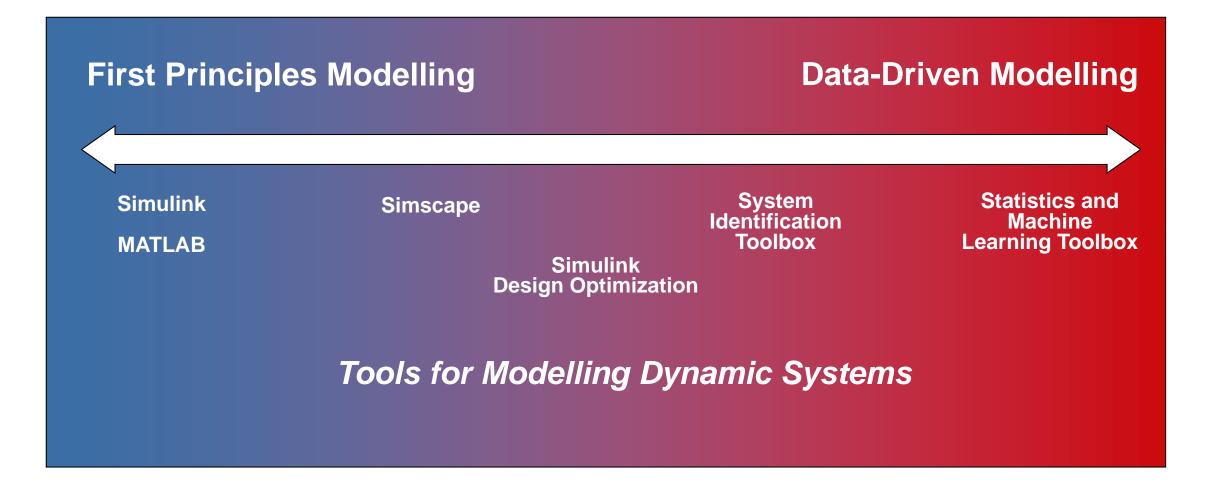
Detect Integration Issues Earlier



- Controls engineers and domain specialists can work together to detect integration issues in simulation
 - Convert plant models to C code for hardware-in-the-loop tests
 - Share models with other internal users
 - Share models with external users while protecting IP



Modelling Approaches





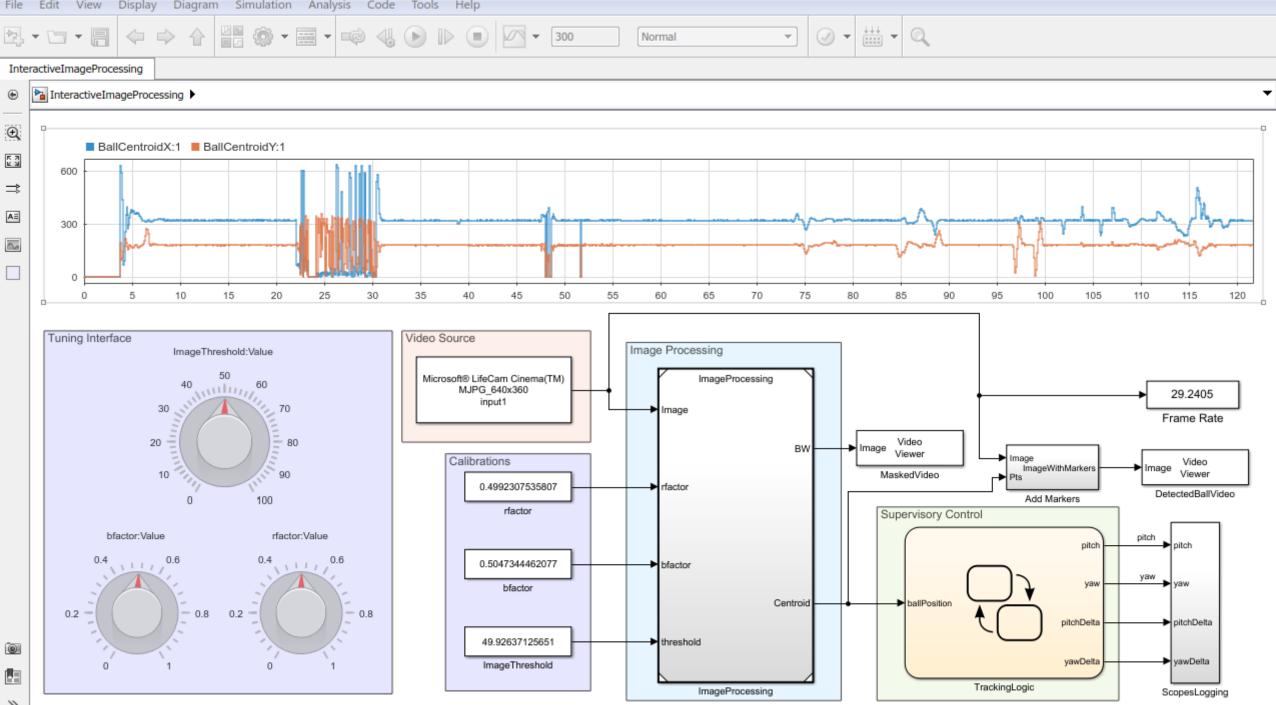
Using Simulink & Stateflow



Model-Based Design Application



- Rotate a camera to track an object
- Computer vision application
- Closed-loop motor control



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What questions do we want to answer?

- Can I get the closed loop response I need?
- What current will my motor draw during operation?
- Does my system still work if component values change?
- What if...?



Steps in the process

- 1. Model the motor
- 2. Model the speed controller
- 3. Refine the motor model using measured data
- 4. Model the supervisory logic
- 5. Validate and integrate the image processing algorithm
- 6. Deploy the control model to hardware

At each stage: Simulate the model





Steps in the process

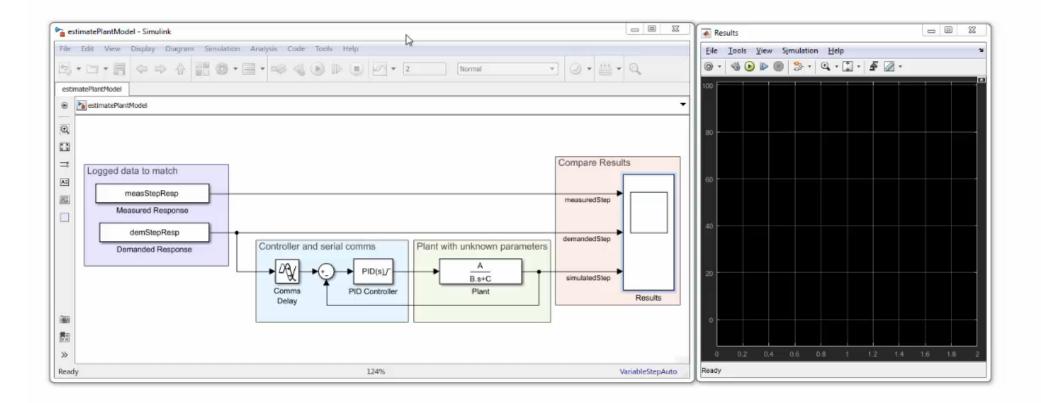
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Parameter Estimation





Steps in the process

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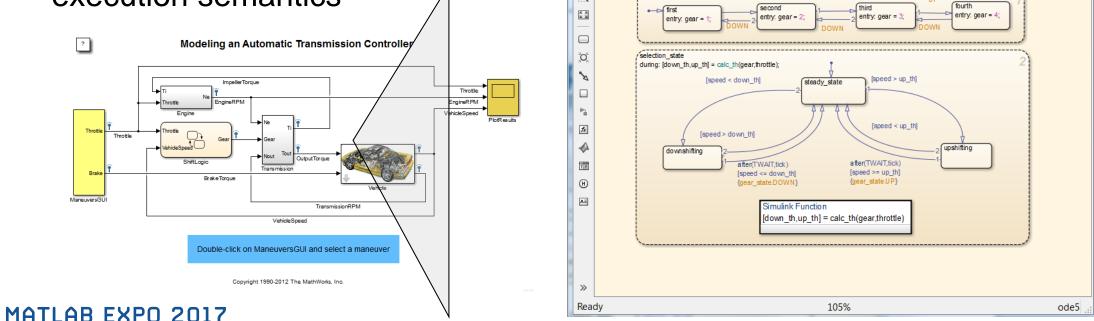
At each stage: Simulate the model





Stateflow Overview

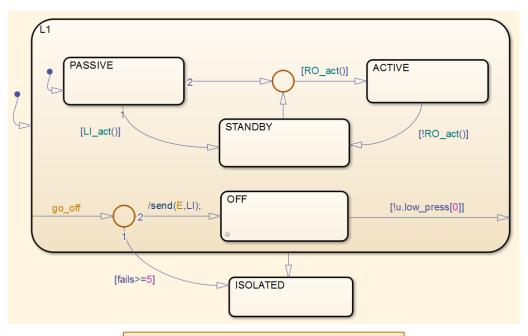
- Extend Simulink with a design environment for developing state machines and flow charts
- Design systems containing control, supervisory, and mode logic
- Describe logic in a natural and understandable form with deterministic execution semantics





What are State Machines?

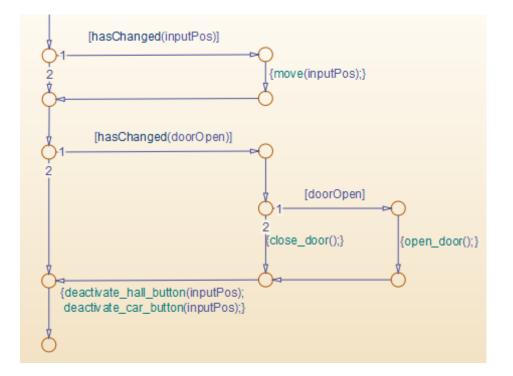
- Represent reactive systems that have states or modes
- States change based on defined conditions and events





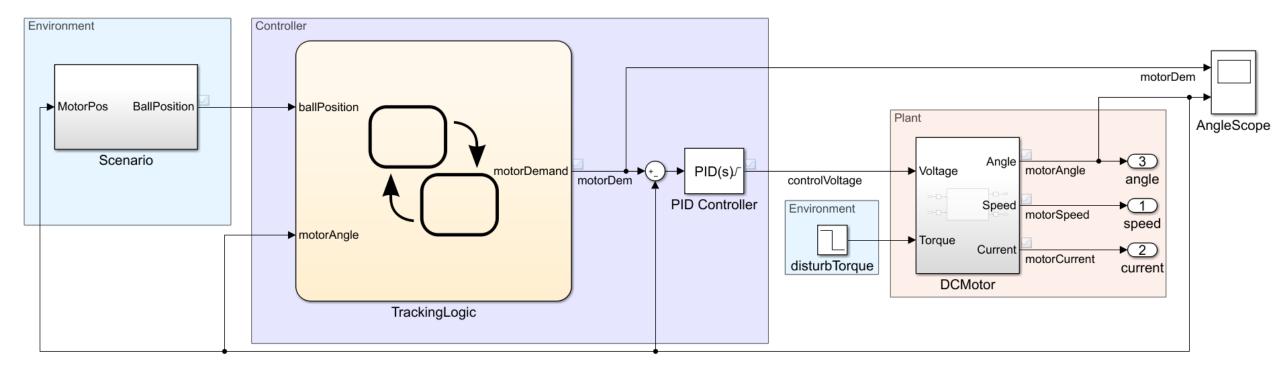
What are Flow Charts?

• Represent an algorithm or process





Modelling the system with Simulink and Stateflow



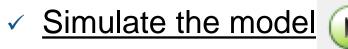


Next steps in the process

- Model the motor
- Model the speed controller
- Refine the motor model using measured data
- Model the supervisory logic

Visit the Demo Stations!

- 5. Validate and integrate the image processing algorithm
- 6. Deploy the control model to hardware





Conclusions

- Modelling and simulation gives you insight to make smarter decisions, earlier
- Simulink allows you to model the complete system in a single environment
- Accelerate your simulation work with the power of MATLAB

Solar Impulse Develops Advanced Solar-Powered Airplane

- Key design decisions made early
- Vital pilot training enabled
- Models reused and shared throughout development



"Simulations with MATLAB and Simulink were essential to assessing feasibility and evaluating broad design tradeoffs as well as making detailed design decisions—like the size of control surfaces and the vertical tail—that directly affect aircraft dynamics and handling qualities."

-Ralph Paul, Solar Impulse