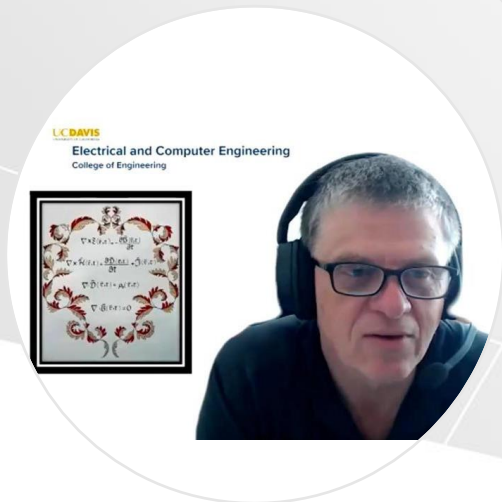


MATLAB EXPO 2021

MATLAB/Simulink 最新情報

山本 順久





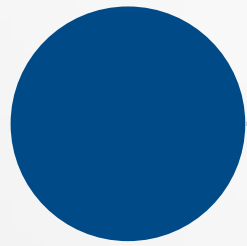
MATLAB[®] & SIMULINK[®]

R2019b

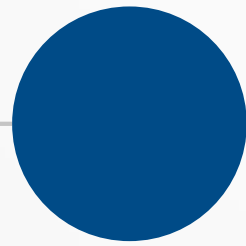
R2020a

R2020b

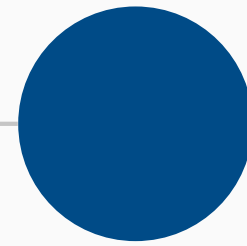
R2021a



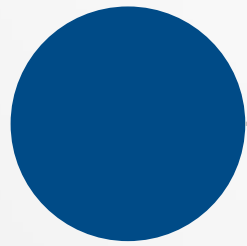
Focus



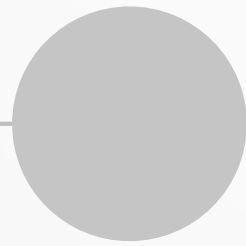
Collaboration



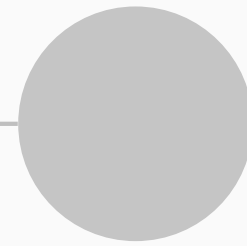
Production



Focus

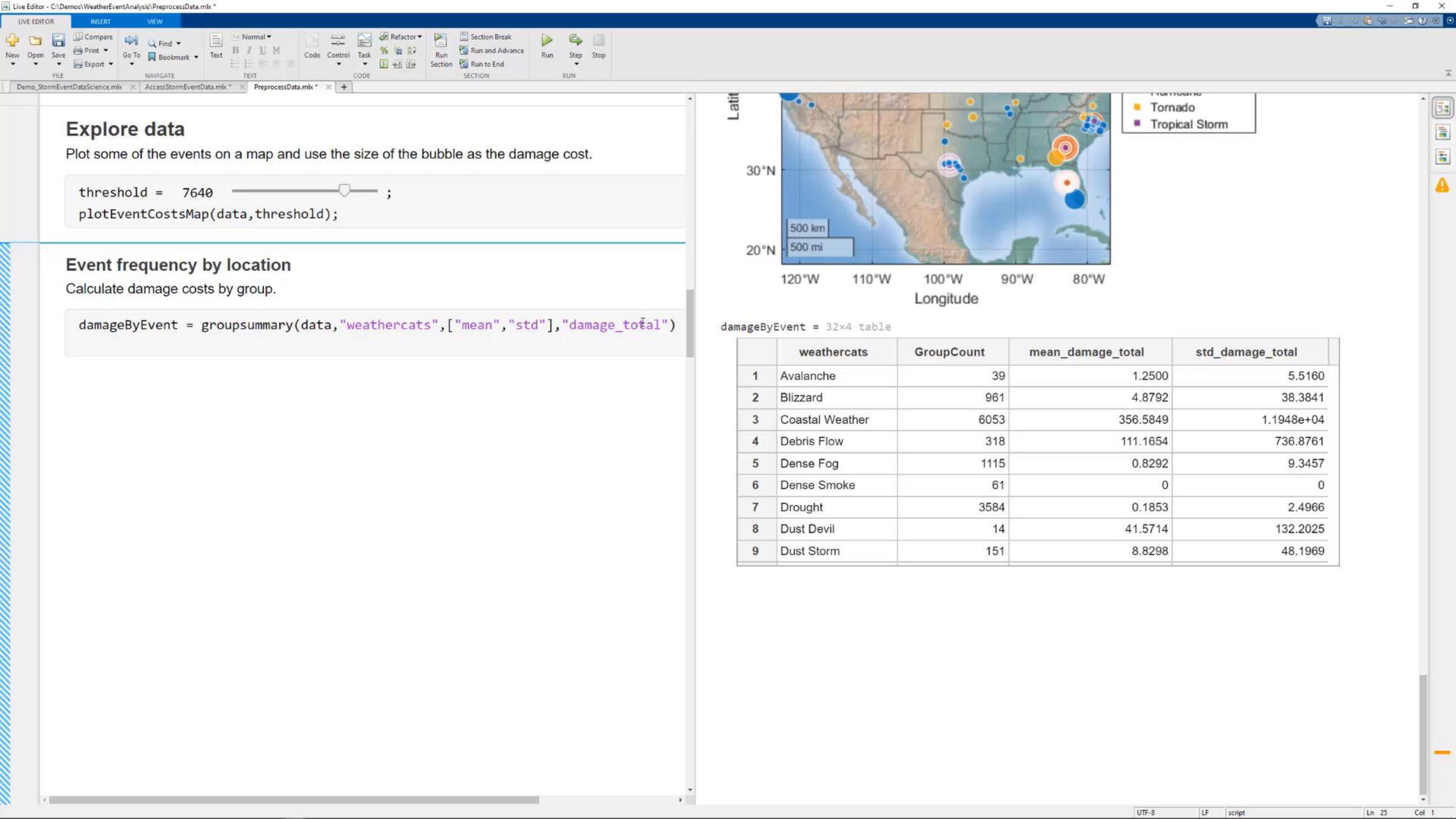


Collaboration



Production





Explore data

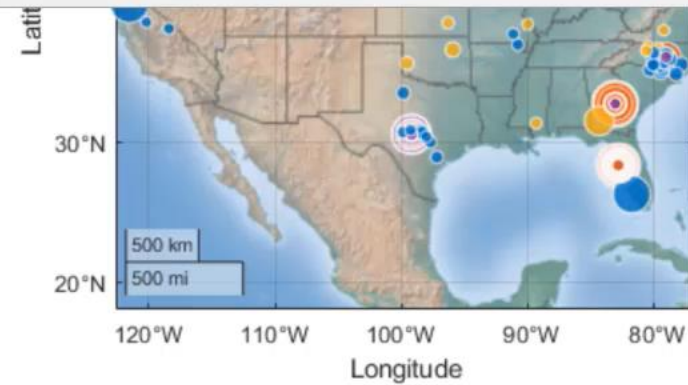
Plot some of the events on a map and use the size of the bubble as the damage cost.

```
threshold = 7640  ;  
plotEventCostsMap(data, threshold);
```

Event frequency by location

Calculate damage costs by group.

```
damageByEvent = groupsummary(data, "weathercats", ["mean", "std"], "damage_total")
```



damageByEvent = 32x4 table

	weathercats	GroupCount	mean_damage_total	std_damage_total
1	Avalanche	39	1.2500	5.5160
2	Blizzard	961	4.8792	38.3841
3	Coastal Weather	6053	356.5849	1.1948e+04
4	Debris Flow	318	111.1654	736.8761
5	Dense Fog	1115	0.8292	9.3457
6	Dense Smoke	61	0	0
7	Drought	3584	0.1853	2.4966
8	Dust Devil	14	41.5714	132.2025
9	Dust Storm	151	8.8298	48.1969

Fill Missing Data

To replace NaN values in the data and visualize the results, open the **Clean Missing Data** task. Start by typing the keyword `missing` in a code block, and then click `Clean Missing Data` when it appears in the menu.

Select the input data and the cleaning method.

Clean Missing Data

```
cleanedData = Filled missing data in c
```

Select data

Input data: `cleanedData2`

X-axis: `default`

Specify method

Cleaning method: `Fill missing`

Moving window: `Centered`, `3`

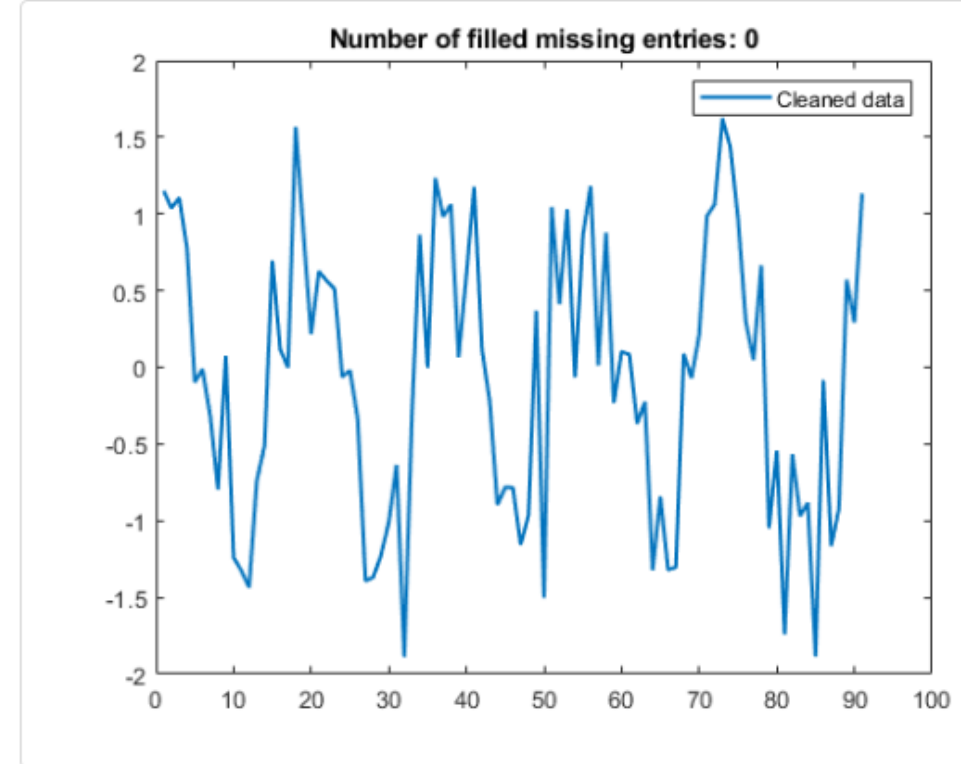
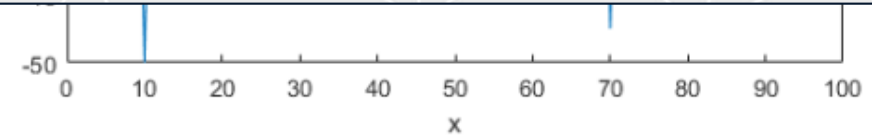
Max gap to fill: `0.06`

Display results

Cleaned data Filled missing entries

method

- Constant value
- Previous value
- Next value
- Nearest value
- Linear interpolation
- Spline interpolation
- Shape-preserving cubic interpolation (PCHIP)
- Modified Akima cubic interpolation
- Moving median**
- Moving mean
- Moving median



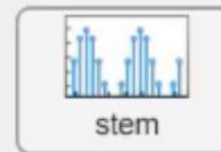
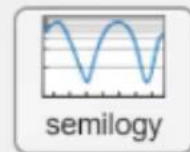
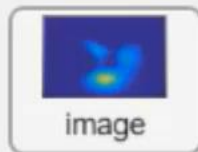
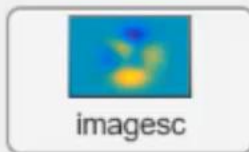
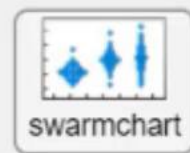
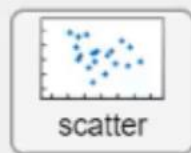
Create Plot

Create a plot interactively

Select visualization

Filter by Category

All



Select data

X

default



Y

select



* This field is required.

Select optional visualization parameters

Live Editor Tasks make coding **optional**

DATA AND VISUALIZATION

 **Create Plot**

DATA PREPROCESSING

 **Clean Missing Data**

 **Clean Outlier Data**

 **Find Change Points**

 **Find Local Extrema**

 **Remove Trends**

 **Smooth Data**

TABLES AND TIMETABLES

 **Join Tables**

 **Retime Timetable**

 **Stack Table Variables**

 **Synchronize Timetables**

 **Unstack Table Variables**

OPTIMIZATION

 **Optimize**

CONTROL SYSTEM DESIGN AND ANALYSIS

 **Convert Model Rate**

 **Reduce Model Order**

 **Tune PID Controller**

PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE

 **Estimate Approximate Entropy**

 **Estimate Correlation Dimension**

 **Estimate Lyapunov Exponent**

 **Extract Spectral Features**

 **Reconstruct Phase Space**

SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION

 **Estimate Process Model**

 **Estimate State-Space Model**

SIGNAL PROCESSING AND COMMUNICATIONS

 **Extract Audio Features**

SYMBOLIC MATH

 **Simplify Symbolic Expression**

 **Solve Symbolic Equation**

IMAGE ACQUISITION

 **Acquire Webcam Image**



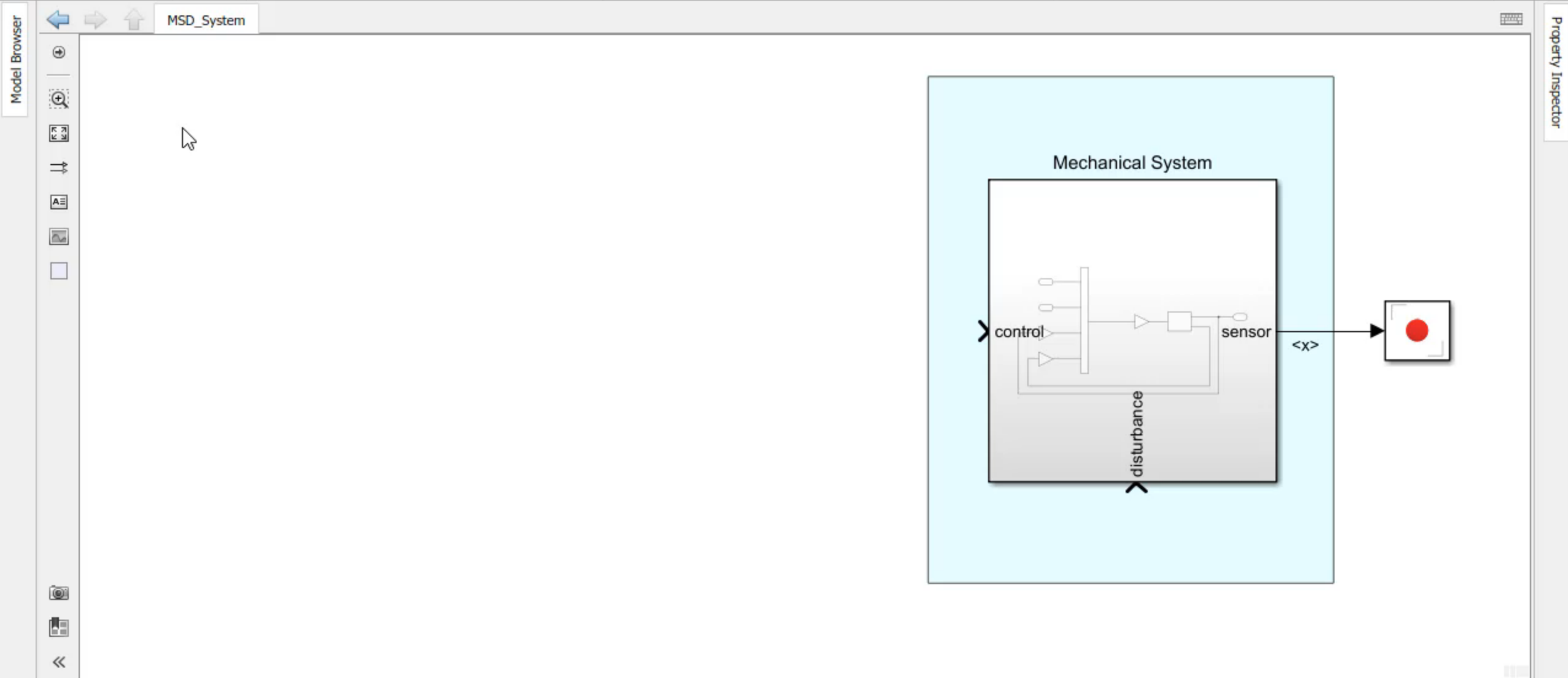
Edit at the **Speed of Thought**

SIMULATION DEBUG MODELING FORMAT APPS

FILE LIBRARY PREPARE SIMULATE REVIEW RESULTS

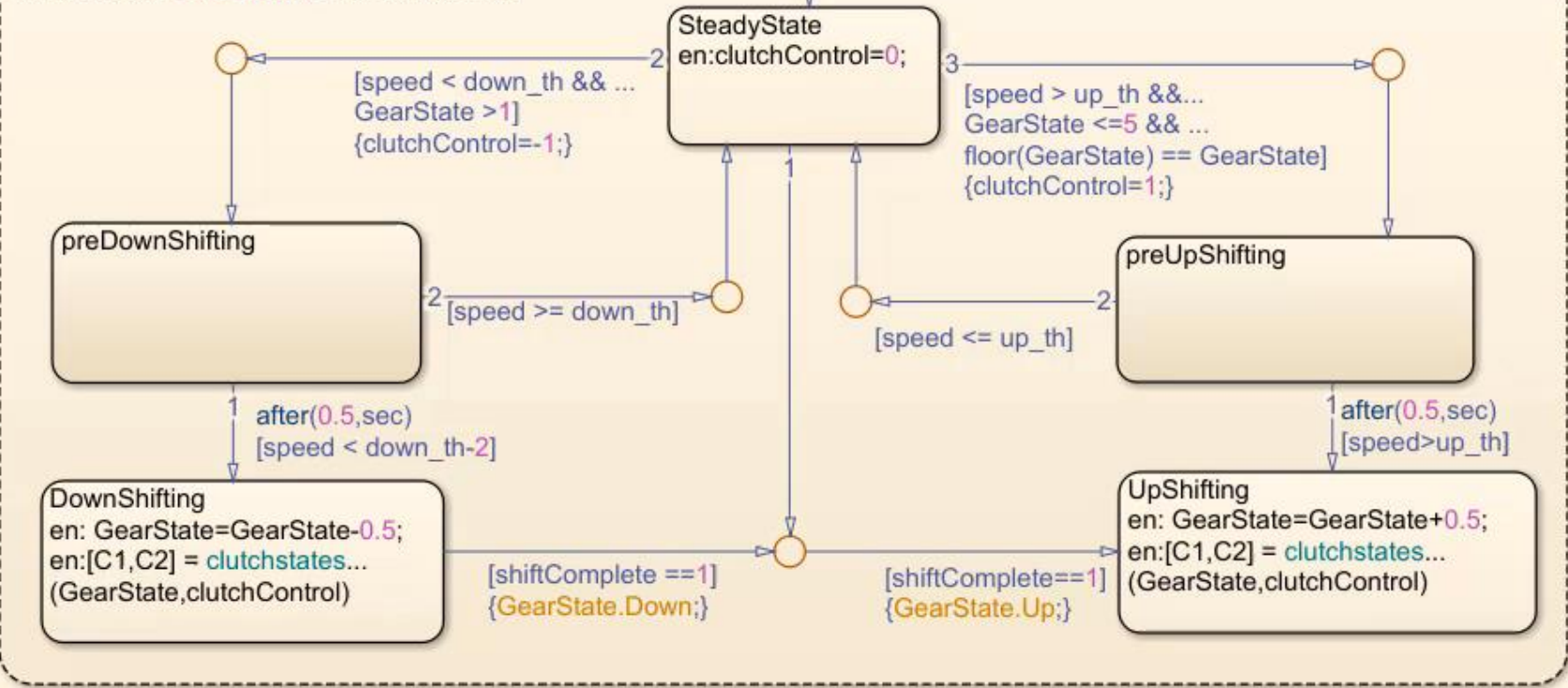
Log Signals Add Viewer Signal Table Stop Time: 10.0 Normal Step Back Run Step Forward Stop Data Inspector Logic Analyzer Bird's-Eye Scope

Fast Restart



SelectionState

du:[up_th]=calc_up(GearState,pedal);
 du:[down_th]=calc_down(GearState,pedal);



```

    Simulink Function
    up_th = calc_up(gear,pedal)
    
```

```

    Simulink Function
    down_th = calc_down(gear,pedal)
    
```

```

    MATLAB Function
    [cl1,cl2] = clutchstates(gear,updown)
    
```

SIMULATION DEBUG MODELING FORMAT APPS

+ Open Save Print FILE

Library Browser LIBRARY

Log Signals Add Viewer Signal Table

Stop Time: 0.2
 Normal

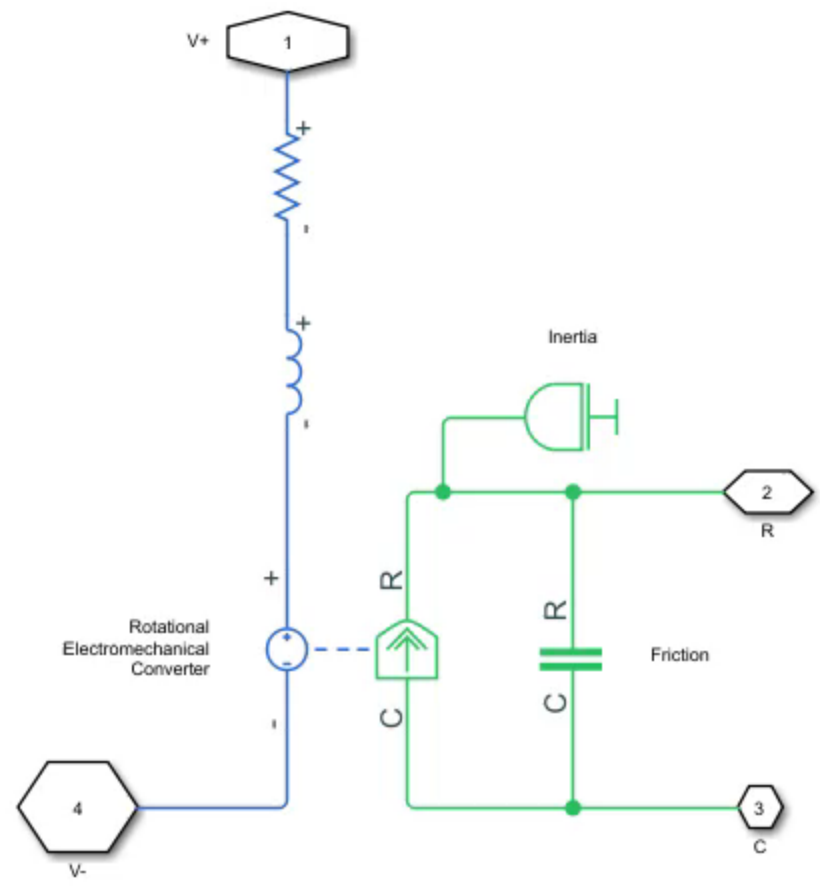
Step Back Run Step Forward Stop SIMULATE

Data Inspector Logic Analyzer Bird's-Eye Scope REVIEW RESULTS

DC Motor

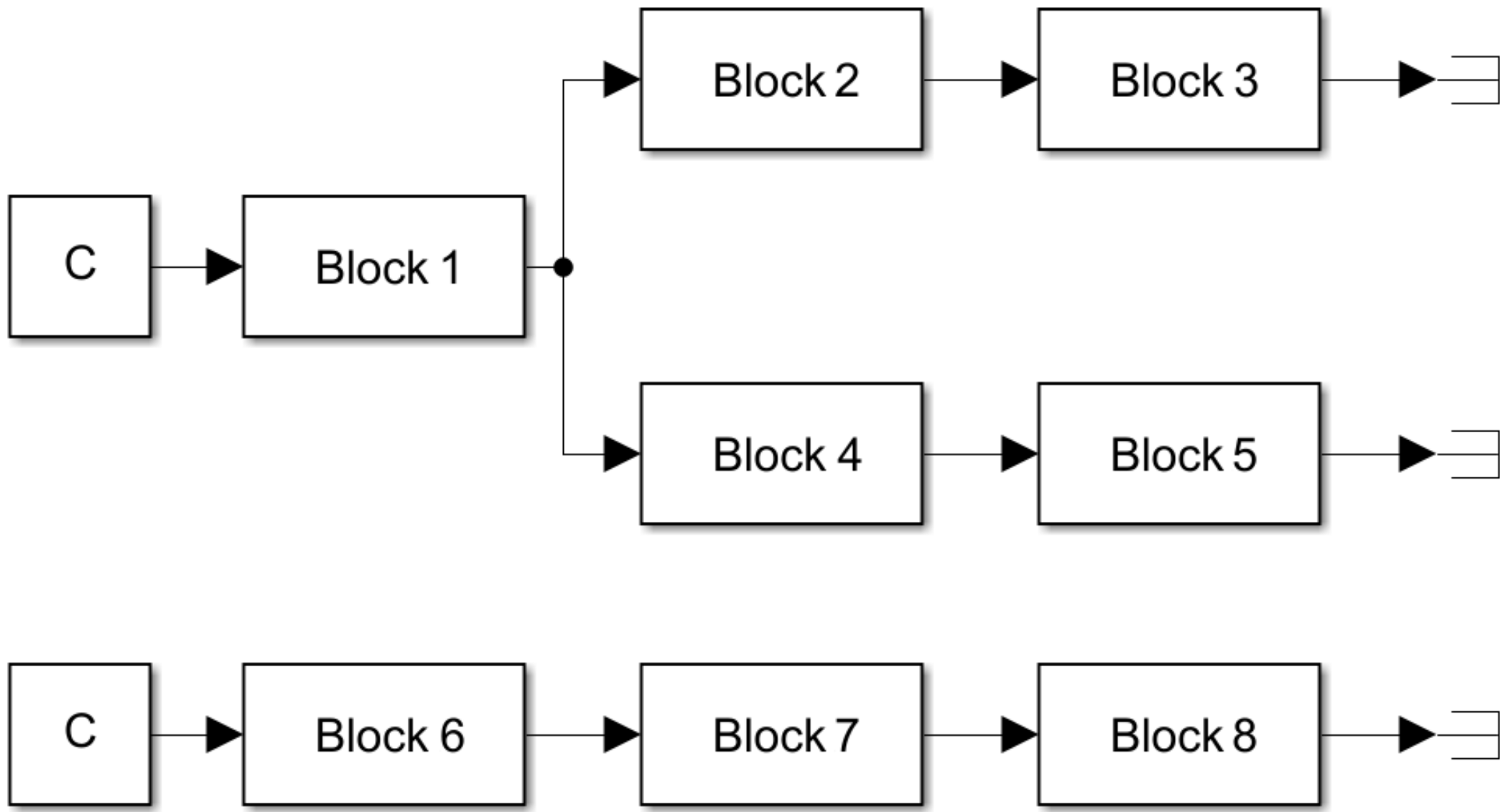
This implements the electromechanical components of a Faulhaber Series 0615 DC-Micromotor permanent magnet electric motor.

The containing system needs to provide voltage and mechanical load.





Simulink runs faster
out-of-the box





Serial Execution

27 seconds

Block 1

Block 2

Block 3

Block 4

Block 5

Block 6

Block 7

Block 8

Parallel Execution

10 seconds

Thread 1

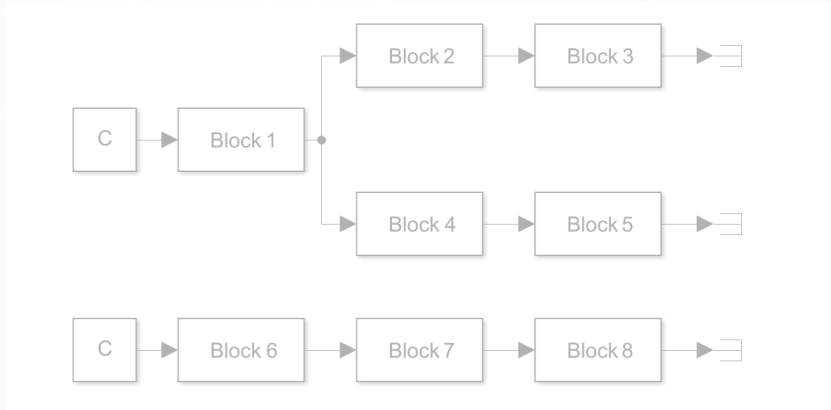


Thread 2



Thread 3





Model Reference

Parallel Execution

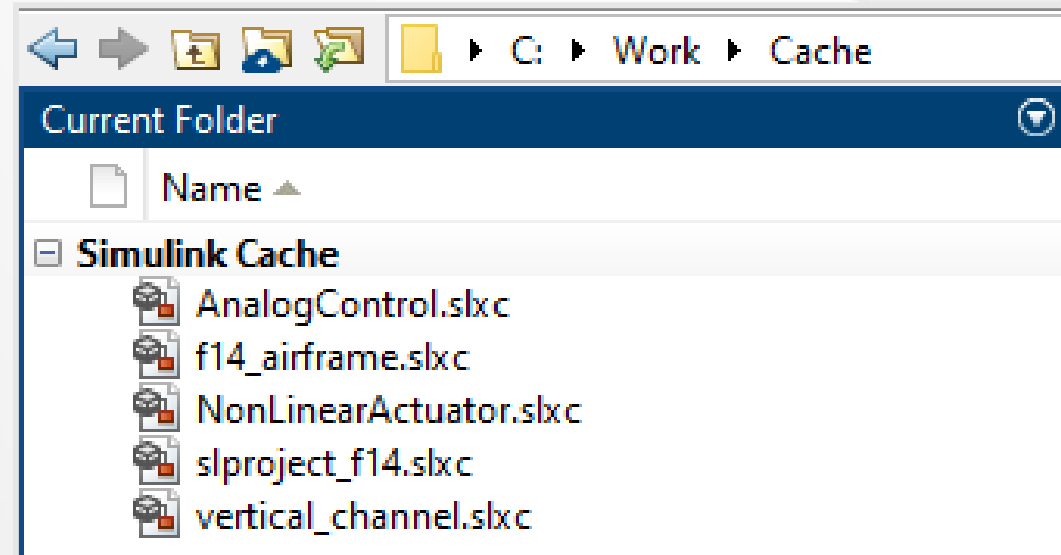
≈ 3x Speedup

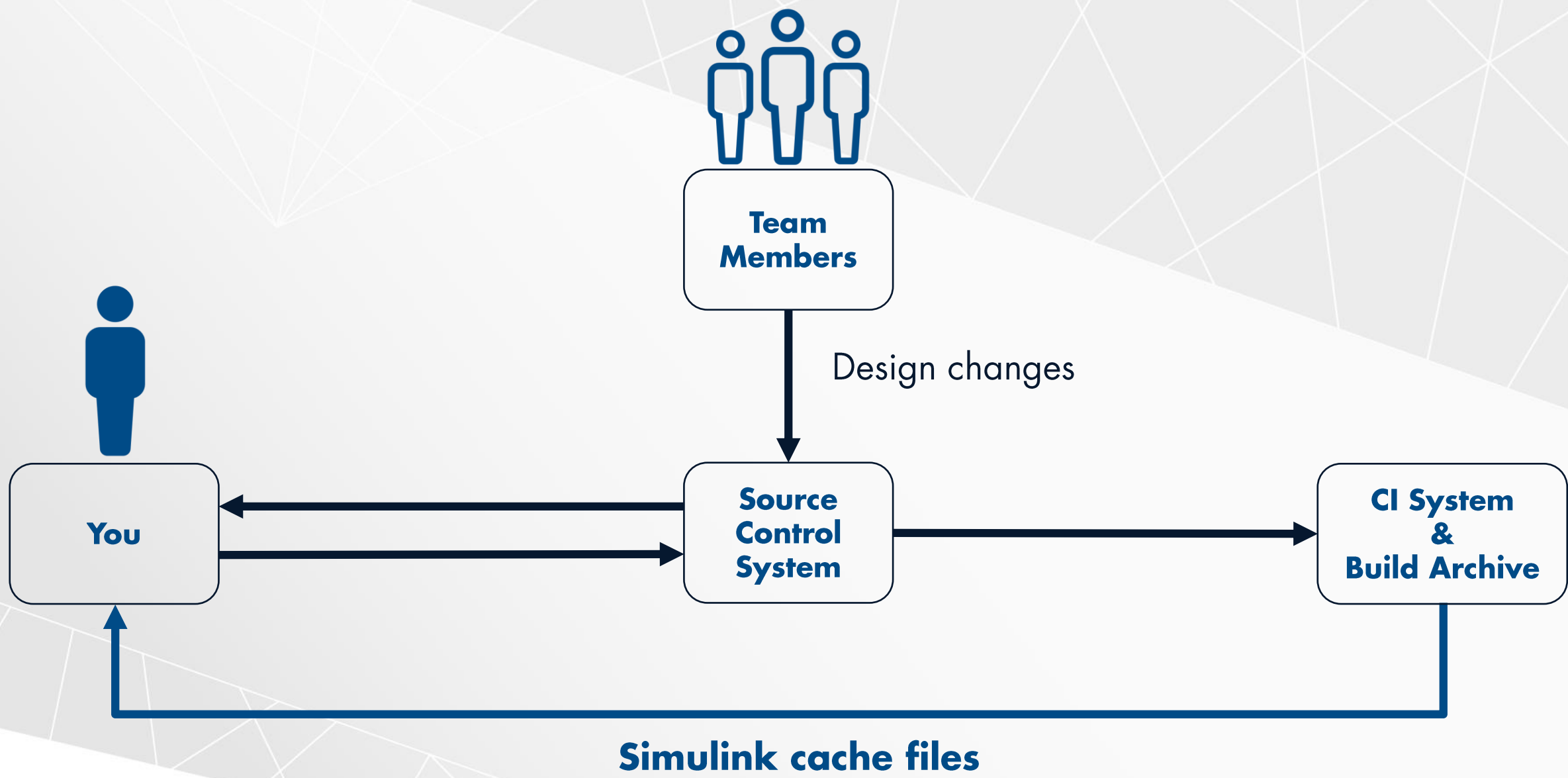


S-Function

Co-Simulation
FMU

Simulink Cache





Simulink

SIMULATION DEBUG MODELING FORMAT APPS

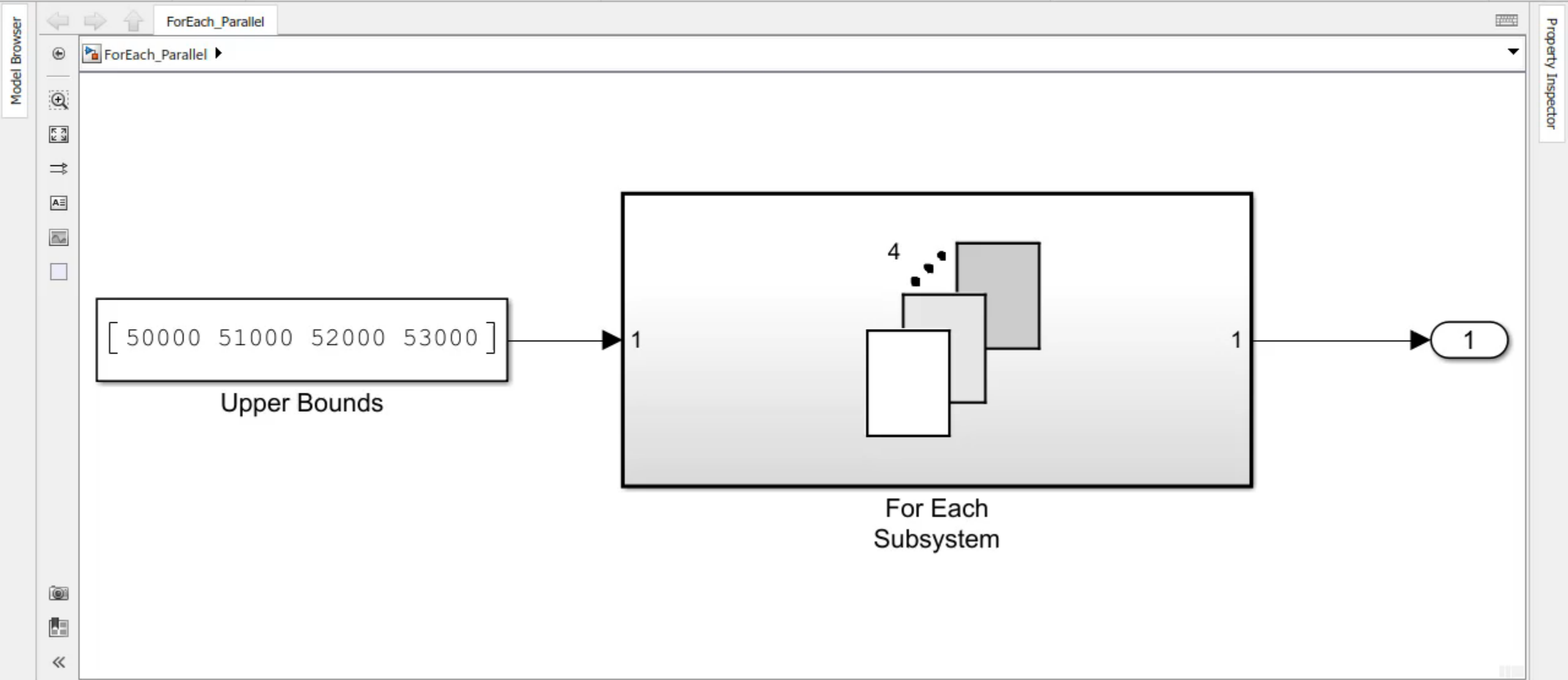
FILE LIBRARY PREPARE SIMULATE REVIEW RESULTS

Stop Time: 50000

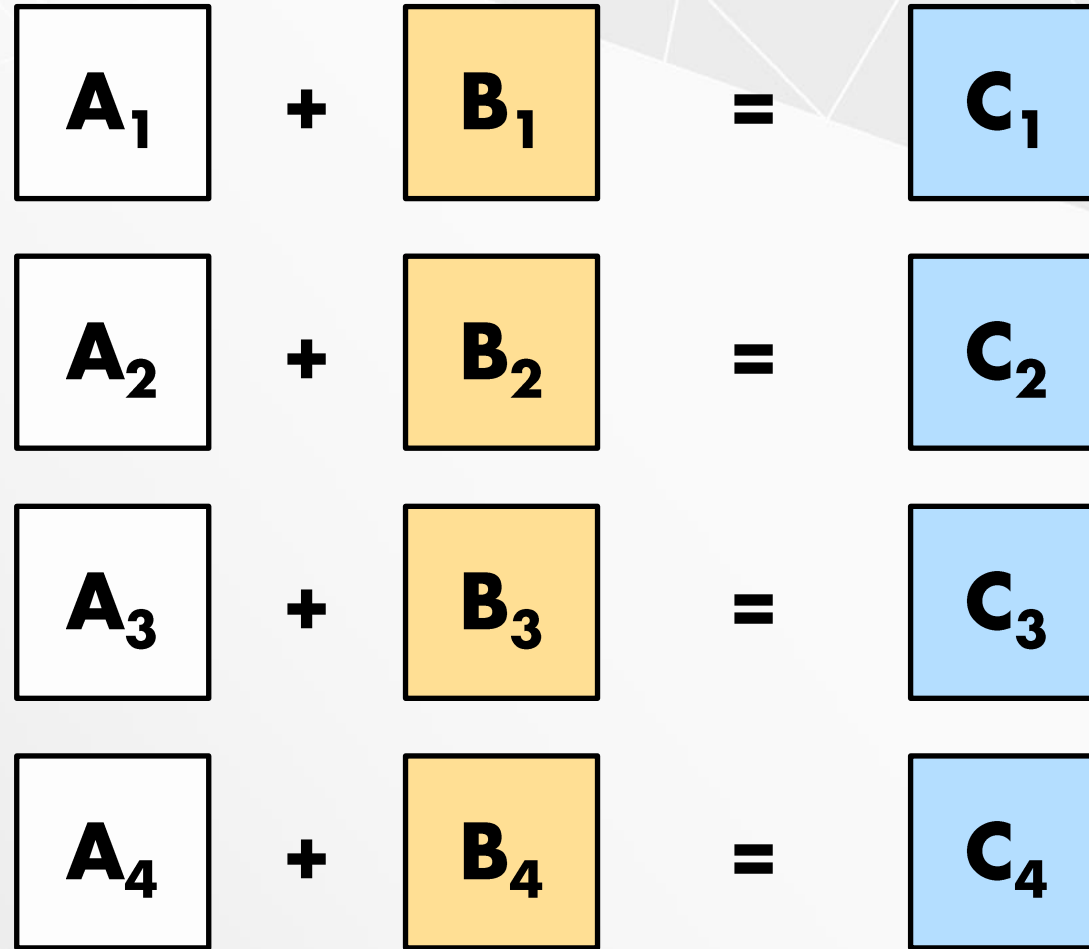
Normal

Fast Restart Step Back Run Step Forward Stop

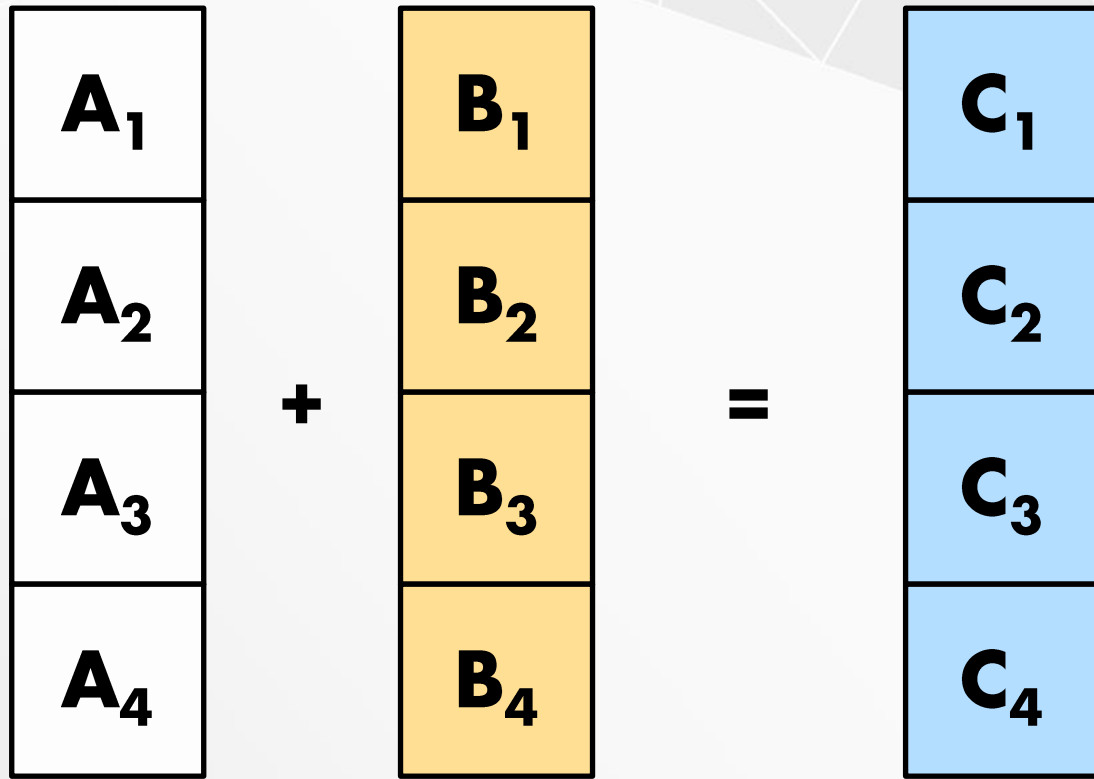
Data Inspector Logic Analyzer Bird's-Eye Scope



SIMD: Single Instruction Multiple Data



Scalar operation



SIMD operation

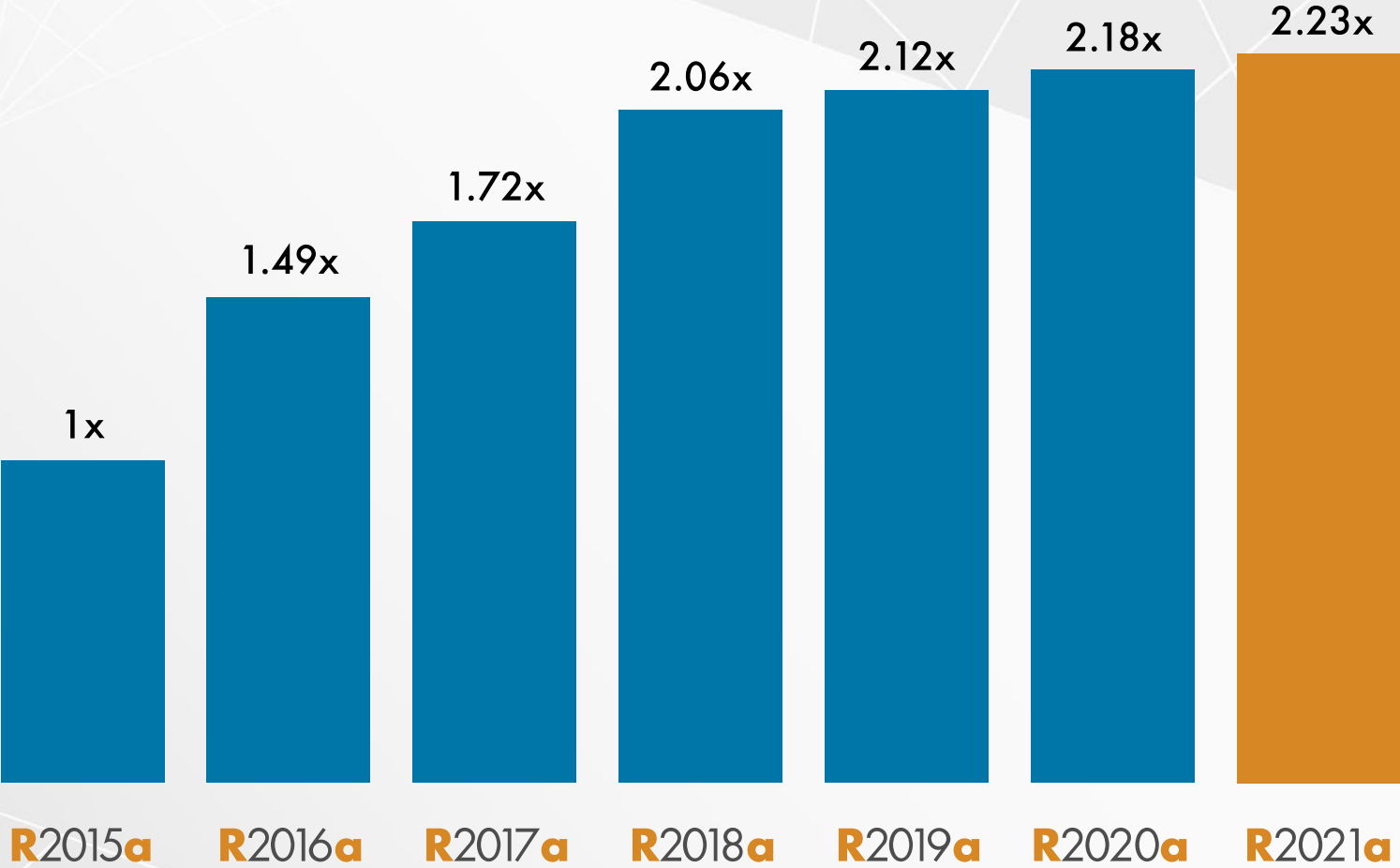


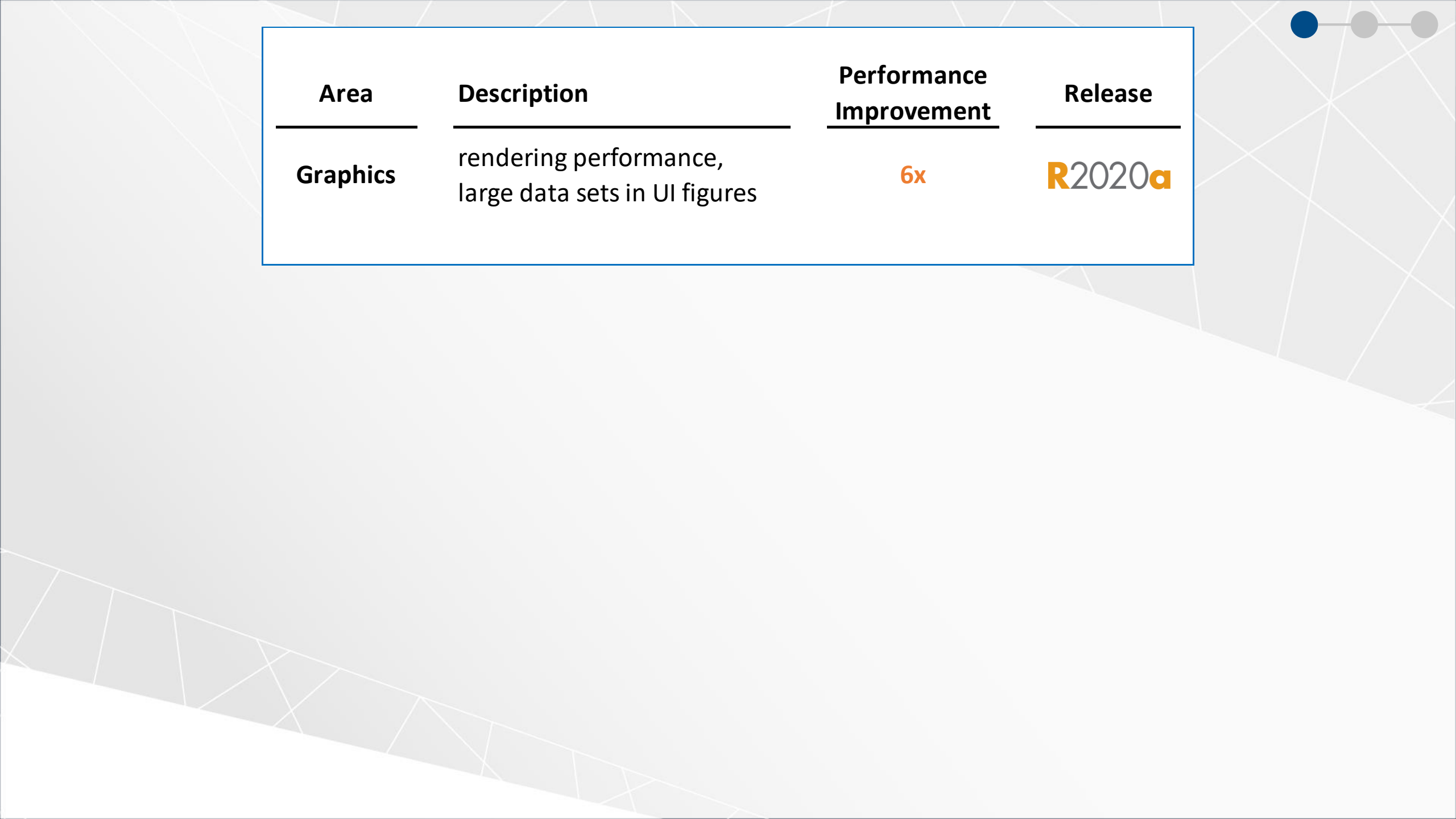
parsim

batchsim



Average Speedup in Customer Workflows





Area	Description	Performance Improvement	Release
Graphics	rendering performance, large data sets in UI figures	6x	R2020a

Area	Description	Performance Improvement	Release
Graphics	rendering performance, large data sets in UI figures	6x	R2020a
Indexing	datetime , duration , and calendarDuration arrays	25x	R2020a
	table arrays	2x	R2020a

Area	Description	Performance Improvement	Release
Graphics	rendering performance, large data sets in UI figures	6x	R2020a
Indexing	datetime , duration , and calendarDuration arrays	25x	R2020a
	table arrays	2x	R2020a
Sparse	matrix multiplication linear systems	4-5x	R2021a

▼ R2021a

Performance

- ▶ Sparse Matrix Multiplication: Improved performance multiplying large sparse matrices
- ▶ Sparse Linear Systems: Improved performance solving sparse linear systems $A \cdot X = B$ with multicolumn B

▼ R2021a

Performance

- › Sparse Matrix Multiplication: Improved performance multiplying large sparse matrices
- › Sparse Linear Systems: Improved performance solving sparse linear systems $A \cdot X = B$ with multicolumn B

▼ R2021a

Performance

- › **Sparse Matrix Multiplication:** Improved performance multiplying large sparse matrices
- ▼ **Sparse Linear Systems:** Improved performance solving sparse linear systems $A \cdot X = B$ with multicolumn B

Solving a linear system of the form $A \cdot X = B$ by executing $X = A \setminus B$ shows improved performance when A is a sparse square matrix and B is a matrix with two or more columns. The speedup applies to the solving step of the calculation but not the factorization step. The performance improvement arises from added support for multithreading, and therefore the speedup gets better as the number of columns in B increases.

For example, if you solve $A \cdot X = B$ using a 1e4-by-1e4 sparse coefficient matrix with approximately 40,000 nonzeros and a B matrix with 100 columns, performance in R2021a is about **5x faster** than in R2020b on a machine with 6 physical cores. This code uses `decomposition` to factor the coefficient matrix, so only the solving process is timed. If you use $X = A \setminus B$ instead, you still see a speedup, but the time required to factor the matrix is included and has not changed.

```
function timingSparseBackslashMultRHS
rng default
A = sprand(1e4,1e4,0.0003) + speye(1e4);
B = sprand(1e4,100,0.002);
dA = decomposition(A);
tic
x = dA \ B;
toc
end
```

The approximate execution times are:

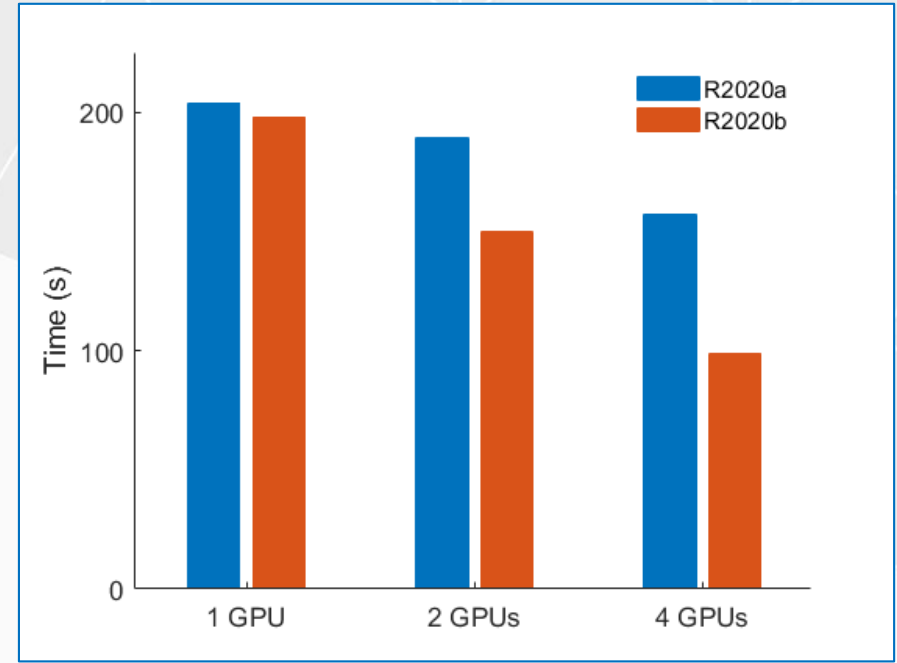
R2020b: 1.5 s

R2021a: 0.3 s

The code was timed on a **Windows 10, Intel Xeon W-2133 CPU @ 3.60 GHz** test system by calling the function `timingSparseBackslashMultRHS`.

Deep Learning

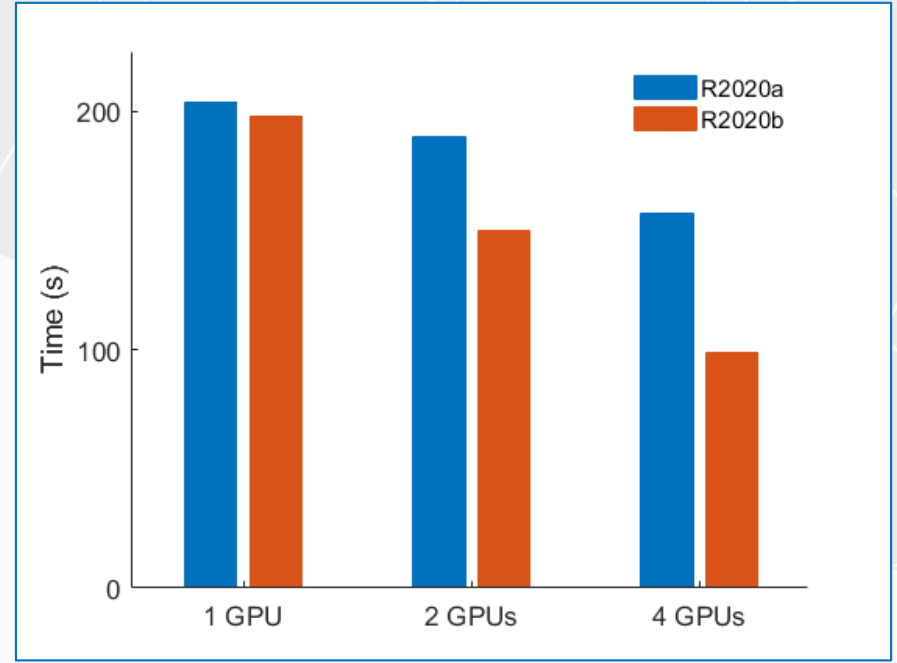
Area	Description	Performance Improvement	Release
Training	Multi-GPU	1.6x	R2020a ↓ R2020b



Deep Learning

Area	Description	Performance Improvement	Release
Training	Multi-GPU	1.6x	R2020a ↓ R2020b

Inference	GPU	2.8x	R2018b ↓
	CPU	2.5x	R2021a





```
readtable("myfile.xlsx", "TextType", "string", "Encoding", "UTF-8")
```



```
readtable("myfile.xlsx", TextType="string", Encoding="UTF-8")
```

name=value syntax

```
str = ["String was introduced in R2016b."  
      " Pattern was added in R2020b."];
```

pattern object

```
str = ["String was introduced in R2016b."  
      " Pattern was added in R2020b."];
```

Create a pattern to match releases

```
pat = "R" + digitsPattern(4) + ("a"|"b");
```

pattern object

```
str = ["String was introduced in R2016b."  
      " Pattern was added in R2020b."];
```

Create a pattern to match releases

```
pat = "R" + digitsPattern(4) + ("a"|"b");
```

Extract the releases that were mentioned

```
extract(str,pat)
```

```
ans = 2x1 string  
"R2016b"  
"R2020b"
```

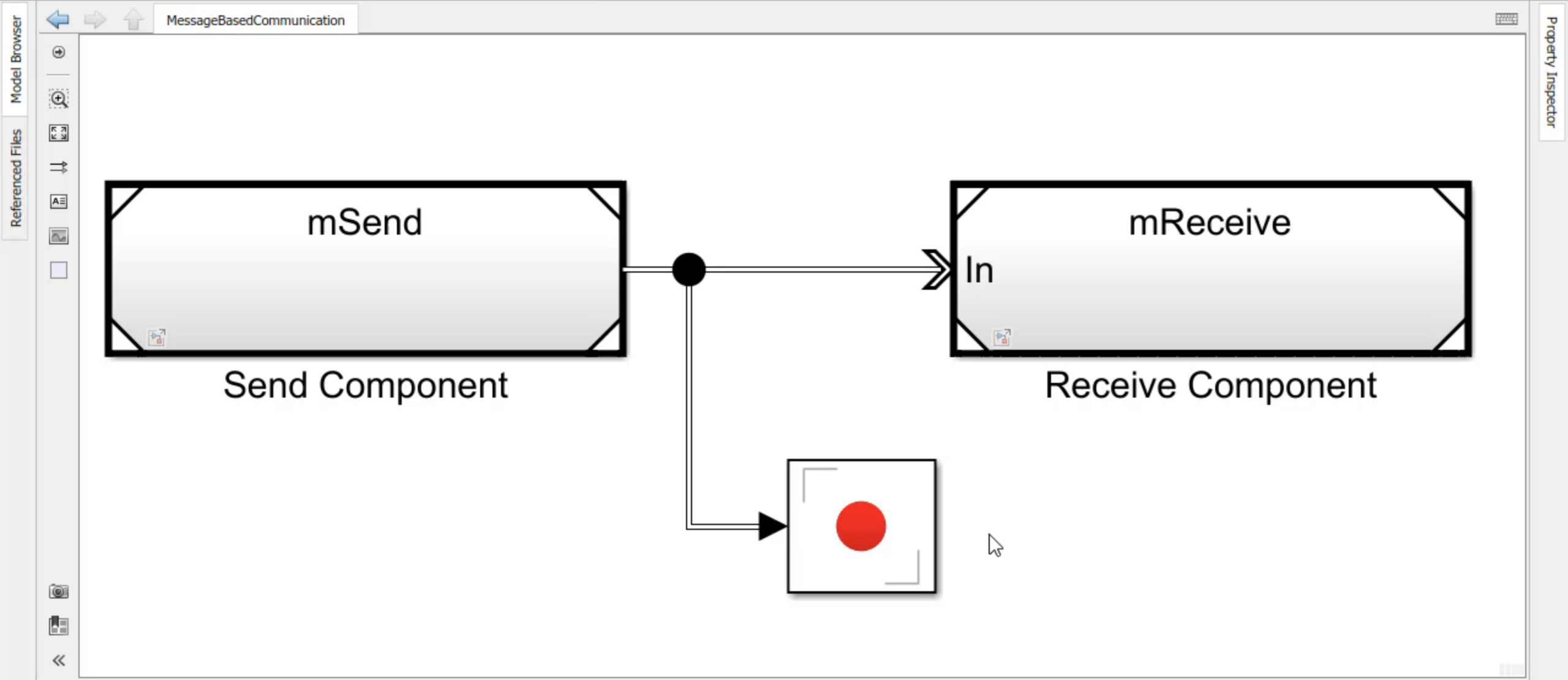
pattern object

Simulink

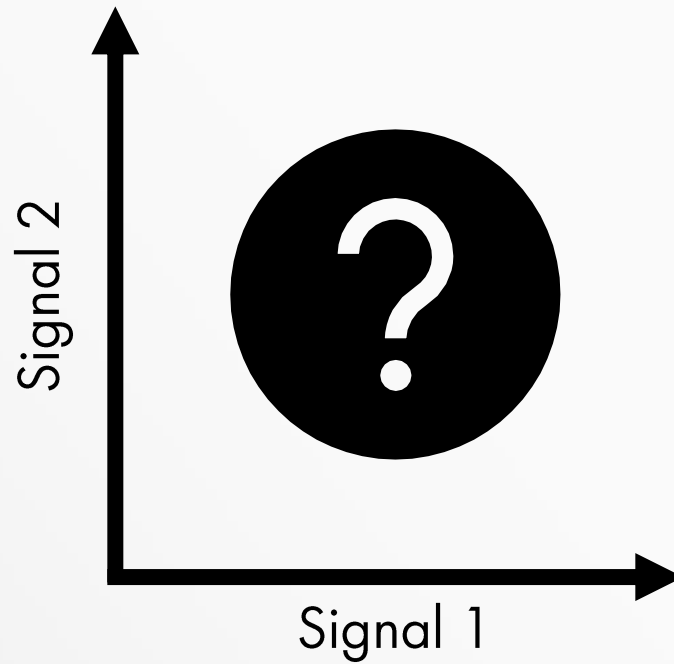
SIMULATION DEBUG MODELING FORMAT APPS

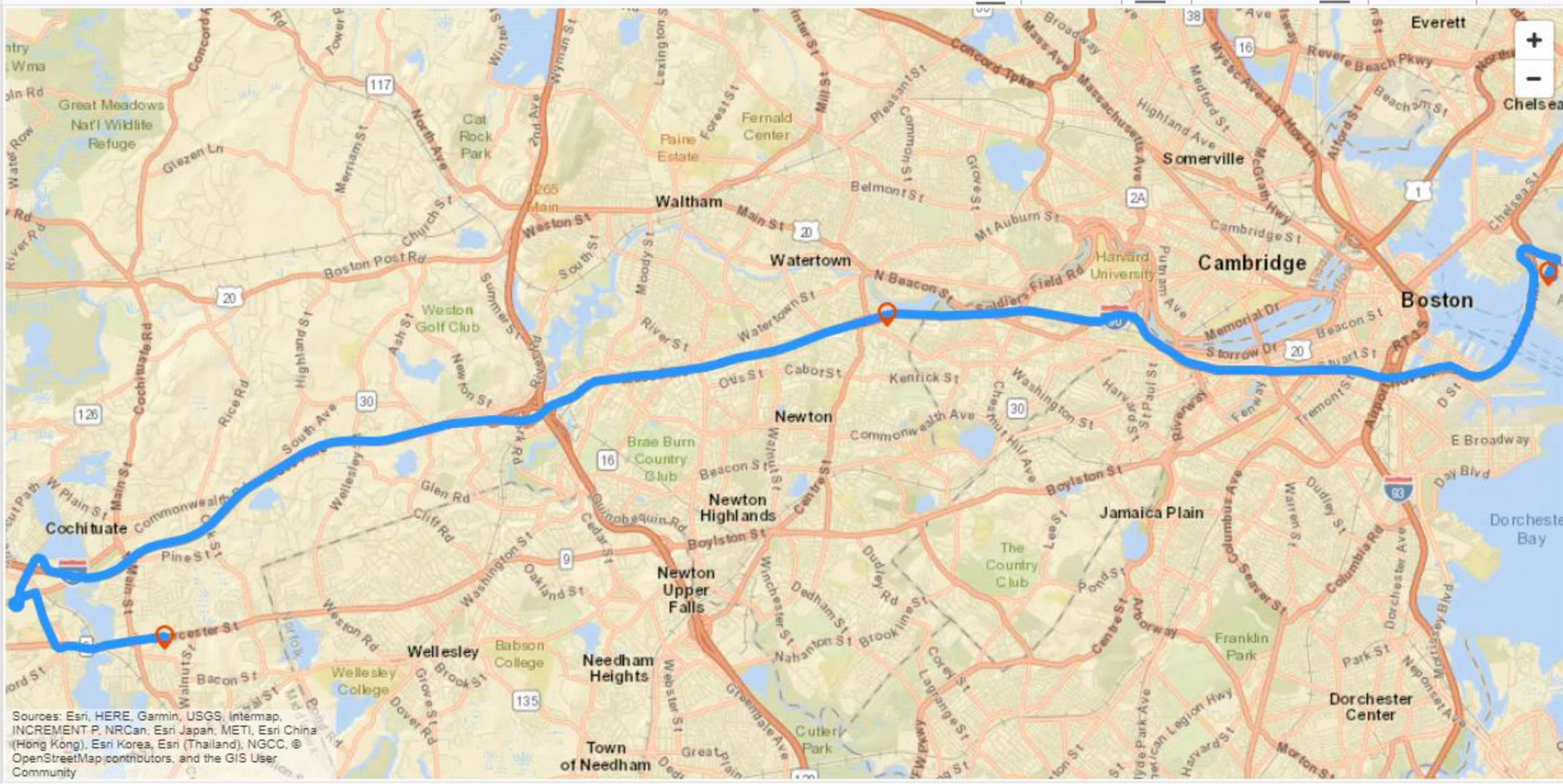
FILE LIBRARY PREPARE SIMULATE REVIEW RESULTS

Log Signals Add Viewer Signal Table Stop Time: 10.0 Normal Step Back Run Step Forward Stop Data Inspector Logic Analyzer Bird's-Eye Scope



How do you...





Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

Inspect Compare

Filter Signals

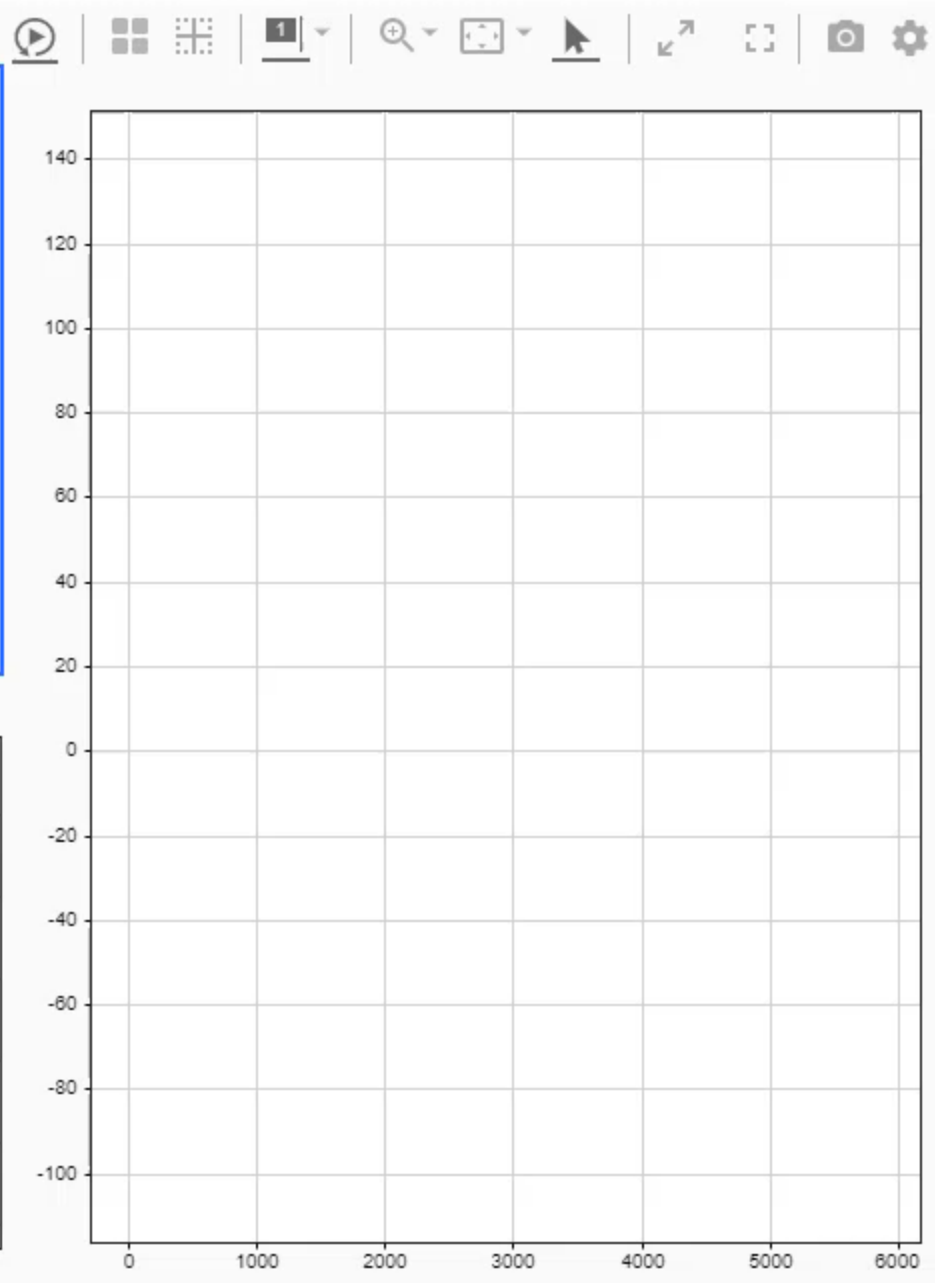
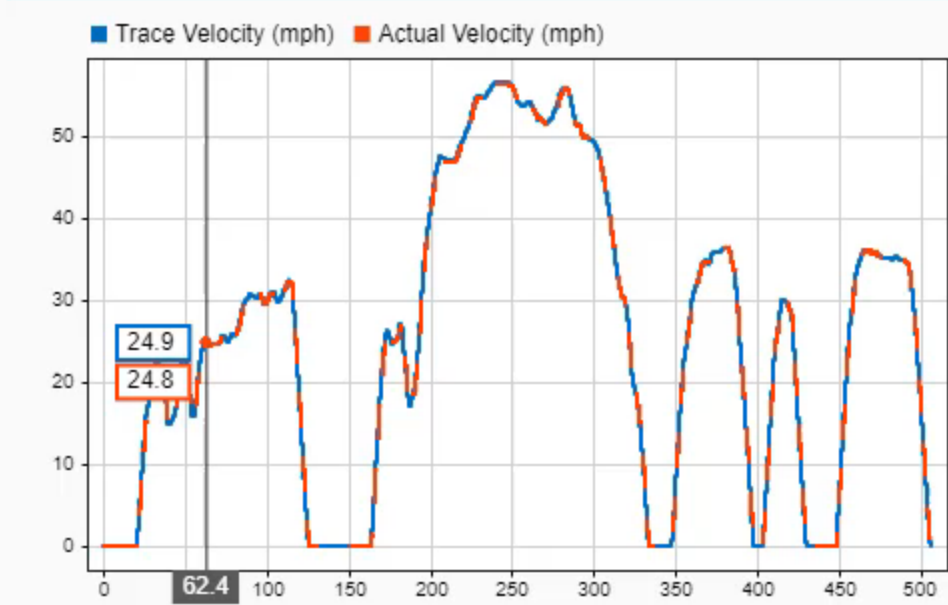
NAME	LINE
Run 13: EvReferenceApplication [Current]	
<input type="checkbox"/> Trace Velocity (mph)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Actual Velocity (mph)	
<input type="checkbox"/> US Fuel Economy (MPGe)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Battery SOC (%)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Motor Speed (RPM)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Motor Torque (Nm)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Battery Current (A)	
<input type="checkbox"/> L/100Km	

Select signals to display

Archive (2)

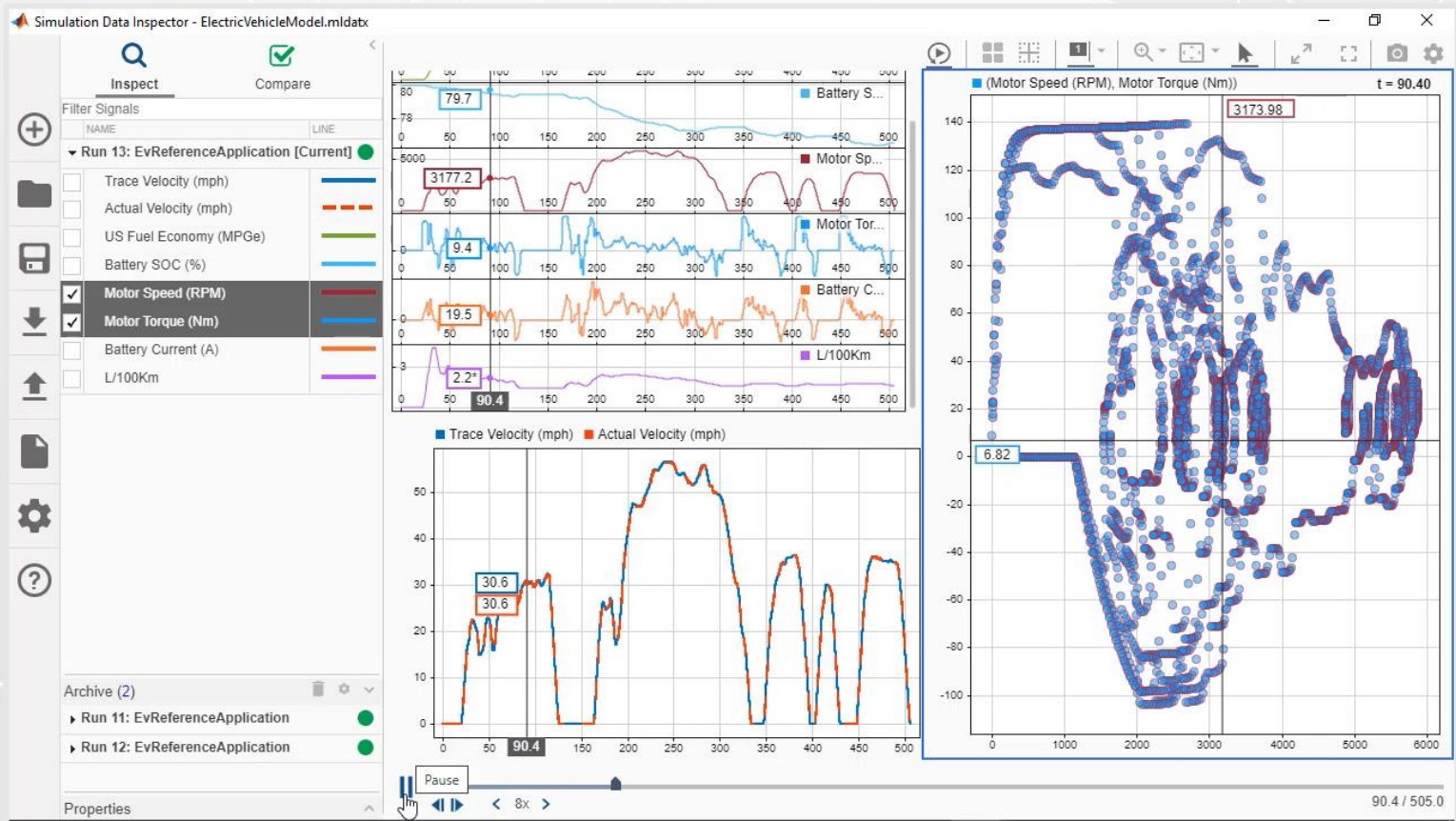
- ▶ Run 11: EvReferenceApplication ●
- ▶ Run 12: EvReferenceApplication ●

Properties



62.4 / 505.0

8x

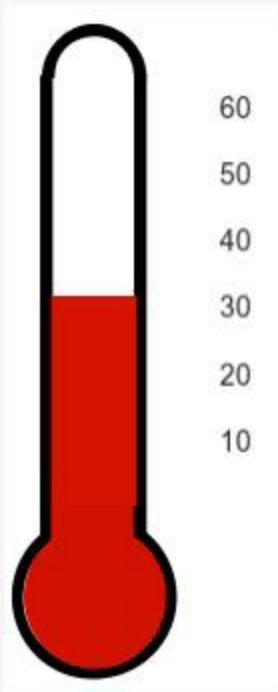


Get insights from simulations quickly **without writing code**



**Tune and
monitor simulations**
without going into the details

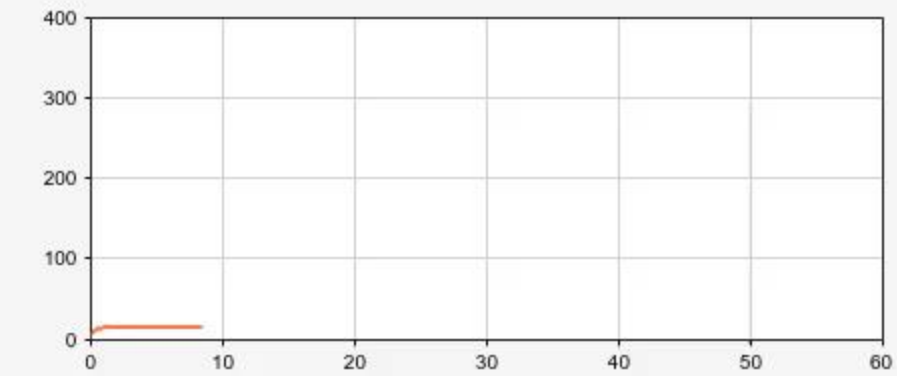
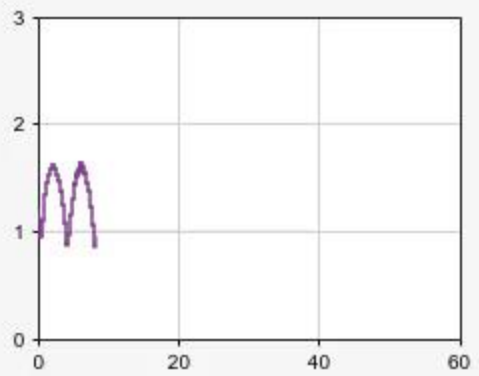
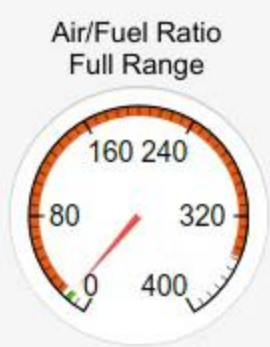
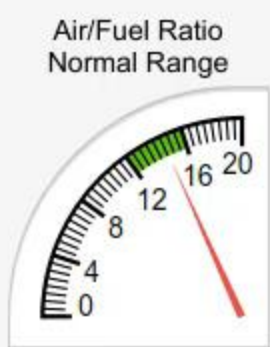
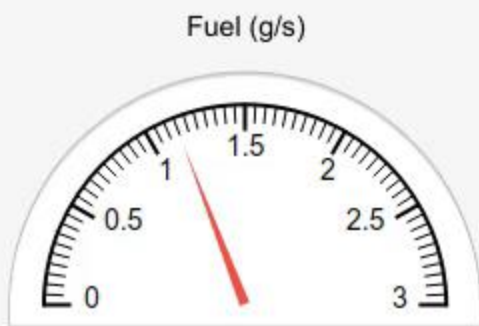
Fault-Tolerant Fuel Control System Dashboard



EngineTemp(C)



- Throttle Angle: NORMAL FAIL ●
- Engine Speed: NORMAL FAIL ●
- EGO: NORMAL FAIL ●
- MAP: NORMAL FAIL ●



Live Editor - C:\MATLAB\CompressibilityFactor.mlx *

LIVE EDITOR INSERT VIEW

New Open Save Find Files Compare Go To Find Text Code Refactor Section Break Run Section Run and Advance Run Step Stop

FILE NAVIGATE TEXT CODE SECTION RUN

CompressibilityFactor.mlx * +

```
3 P = 1:40 ;
4 T = 350 ;
5 gas = "carbon dioxide" ;
6     "ammonia"
7 Tcrit : "argon" criticalValues.Gas == lower(gas), 'Critical'
8 Pcrit : "butane" criticalValues.Gas == lower(gas), 'Critical'
9
10 R = 8. "carbon dioxide"
11 a = 27: "carbon monoxide" crit);
12 b = R* "chlorine"
13
14 Z = ze "ethane"
15 for i : "ethylene" %
16     Val "fluorine" -(b + R*T/P(i)) a/P(i) -a*b/P(i)];
17
```

script Ln 5 Col 23

Live Editor - C:\MATLAB\CompressibilityFactor.mlx

LIVE EDITOR INSERT VIEW

New Open Save Find Files Compare Go To Find Text Normal B I U M Code Control Refactor Section Break Run Section Run and Advance Run to End Run Step Stop

CompressibilityFactor.mlx

P 1:40

Slider 350

Drop down "carbon dioxide"

carbon dioxide @ 350 Kelvin

Compressibility Factor, Z

script Ln 5 Col 23

Hide Code

Turn a script into a simple app in seconds

Estimating Sunrise and Sunset



We can estimate sunrise and sunset times if we know the latitude, longitude, and UTC offset. We need to calculate two values:

- Solar time correction
- Solar declination

The solar time correction is the difference (in minutes) between solar time and local time.

The [solar declination](#) (δ) is the angle of the sun relative to the earth's equatorial plane. On any given day of the year (d), solar declination (δ) can be calculated from the following formula:

$$\delta = \sin^{-1} \left[\sin(23.45) \sin \left(\frac{360}{365} (d - 81) \right) \right]$$

Using the latitude (ϕ), the sun's declination (δ) and the solar time correction (SC) we can calculate sunrise and sunset times.

$$\text{sunrise} = 12 - \frac{\cos^{-1}(-\tan \phi \tan \delta)}{15^\circ} - \frac{SC}{60} \qquad \text{sunset} = 12 + \frac{\cos^{-1}(-\tan \phi \tan \delta)}{15^\circ} - \frac{SC}{60}$$

Estimating the Sunrise and Sunset Times

Set the latitude, longitude, and UT offset. Notice what happens to the sunrise and sunset times when the latitude is more than 66 degrees N or S (within the polar circles).

```
lat = 42     ;  
lon = -71     ;  
UTCoff = [-5     ] ;
```

Estimate the sunrise and sunset times. We use the custom [equationOfTime](#) function to calculate the solar time correction (SC).

```
day = 1:365;  
timeCorr = equationOfTime(day);  
solarCorr = 4*(lon - 15*UTCoff) + timeCorr;  
delta = asind(sind(23.45)*sind(360*(day - 81)/365));  
sunrise = 12 - acosd(-tand(lat)*tand(delta))/15 - solarCorr/60;
```


Estimating Sunrise and Sunset



We can estimate sunrise and sunset times if we know the latitude, longitude, and UTC offset. We need to calculate two values:

- Solar time correction
- Solar declination

The solar time correction is the difference (in minutes) between solar time and local time.

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Using the latitude (ϕ), the sun's declination (δ) and the solar time correction (SC) we can calculate sunrise and sunset times.

$$\text{sunrise} = 12 - \frac{\cos^{-1}(-\tan \phi \tan \delta)}{15} - \frac{SC}{60} \qquad \text{sunset} = 12 + \frac{\cos^{-1}(-\tan \phi \tan \delta)}{15} - \frac{SC}{60}$$

Estimating the Sunrise and Sunset Times

Set the latitude, longitude, and UT offset. Notice what happens to the sunrise and sunset times when the latitude is more than 66 degrees N or S (within the polar circles).

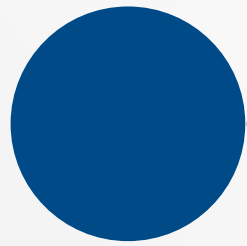
```
lat = 42  ;  
lon = -71  ;  
UTCoff = -5  ;
```

Estimate the sunrise and sunset times. We use the custom `equationOfTime` function to calculate the solar time correction (SC).

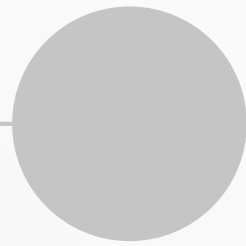
The image shows a screenshot of a software development environment, likely a MATLAB Live Editor. The window title is "C:\Demos\animationControls.mlx". The interface includes a menu bar with "LIVE EDITOR", "INSERT", and "VIEW" tabs. Below the menu bar is a ribbon with various tool groups: FILE (New, Open, Save, Print, Export), NAVIGATE (Go To, Bookmark), TEXT (Text, Bold, Italic, Underline, Monospace), CODE (Code, Control, Task, Refactor), SECTION (Run Section, Run and Advance, Run to End), and RUN (Run, Step, Stop). The main editor area contains a single line of code: `t= -pi:pi/20:pi; comet(t,tan(sin(t))-sin(tan(t)))`. The status bar at the bottom indicates the encoding is UTF-8, line endings are LF, the file is a script, and the current position is Line 2, Column 33.

```
t= -pi:pi/20:pi;  
comet(t,tan(sin(t))-sin(tan(t)))
```

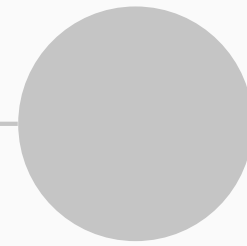
UTF-8 LF script Ln 2 Col 33



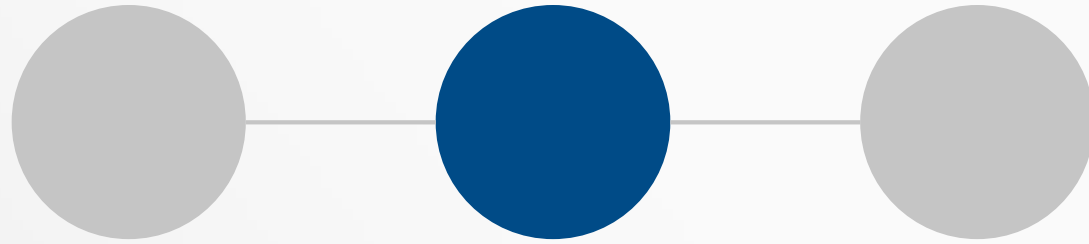
Focus



Collaboration



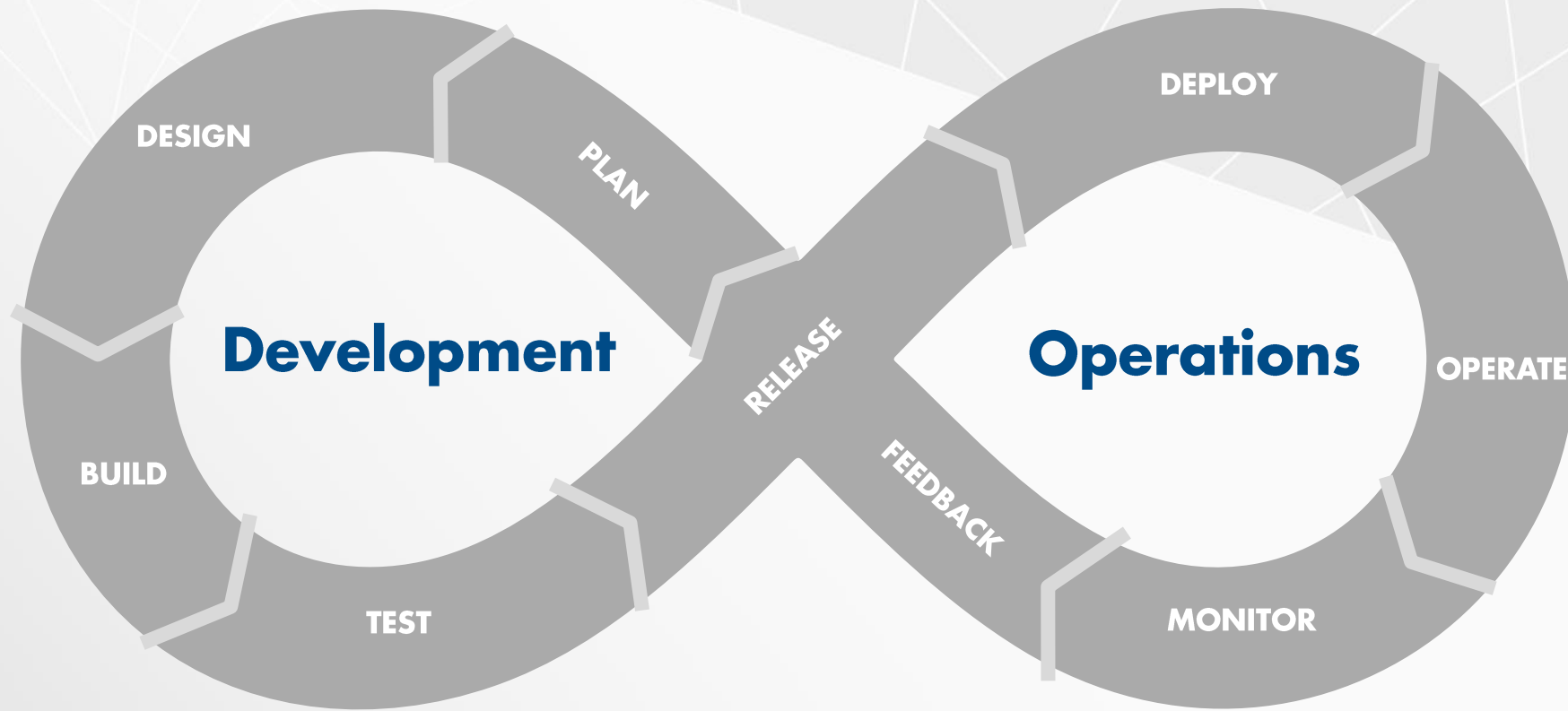
Production



Focus

Collaboration

Production

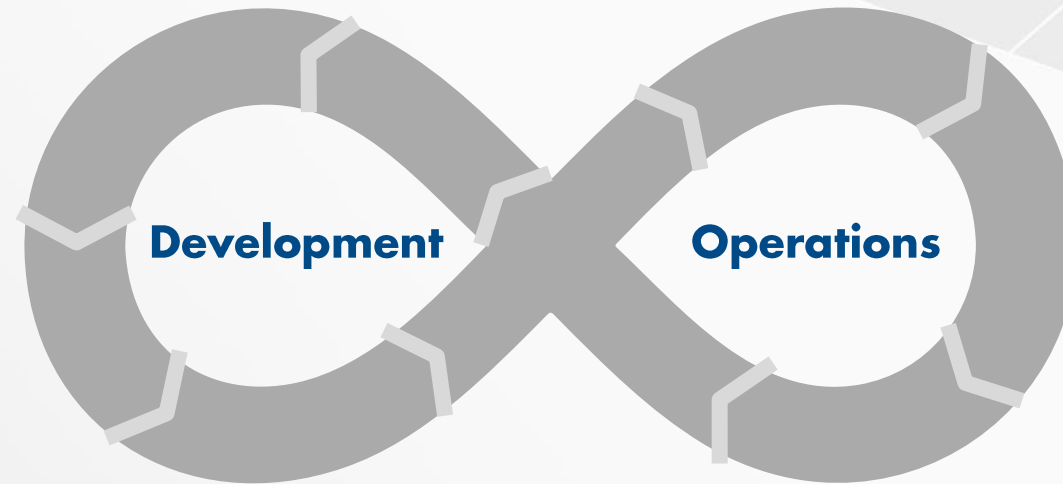


Languages

C/C++

Python

Java



Languages

C/C++

Python

Java

Source Control & CI

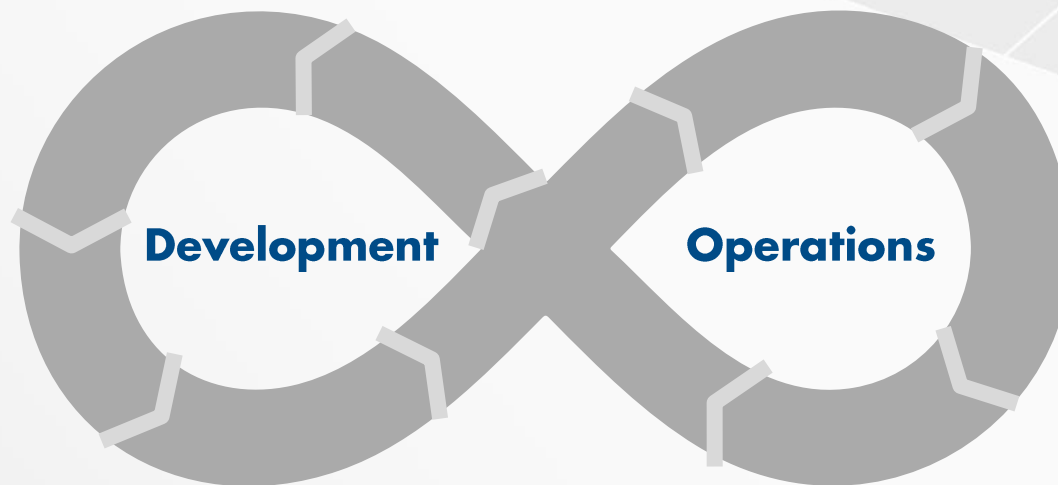
GitHub

Git

Jenkins

Travis CI

CircleCI



Languages

C/C++

Python

Java

Source Control & CI

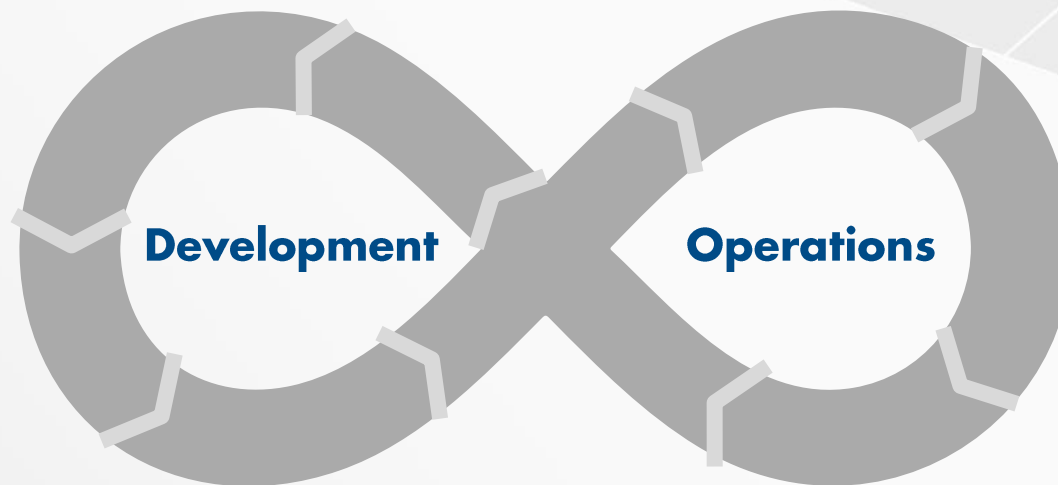
GitHub

Git

Jenkins

Travis CI

CircleCi



Cloud Platforms & Technology

AWS

Azure

Docker

Docker Hub

Languages

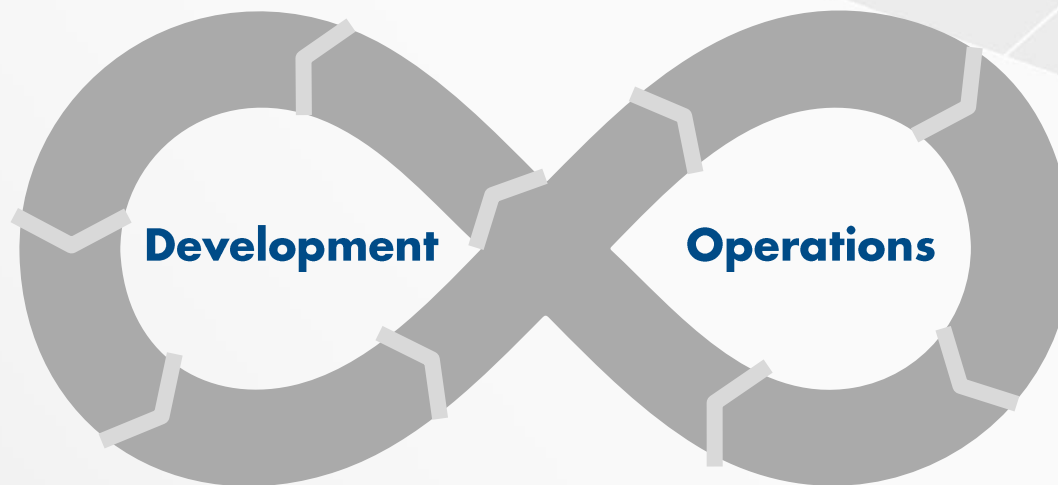
C/C++
Python
Java

Data Platforms & Technology

Domino Data Lab
Databricks
Jupyter
Tableau
Kafka
Hadoop
MQTT
RabbitMQ

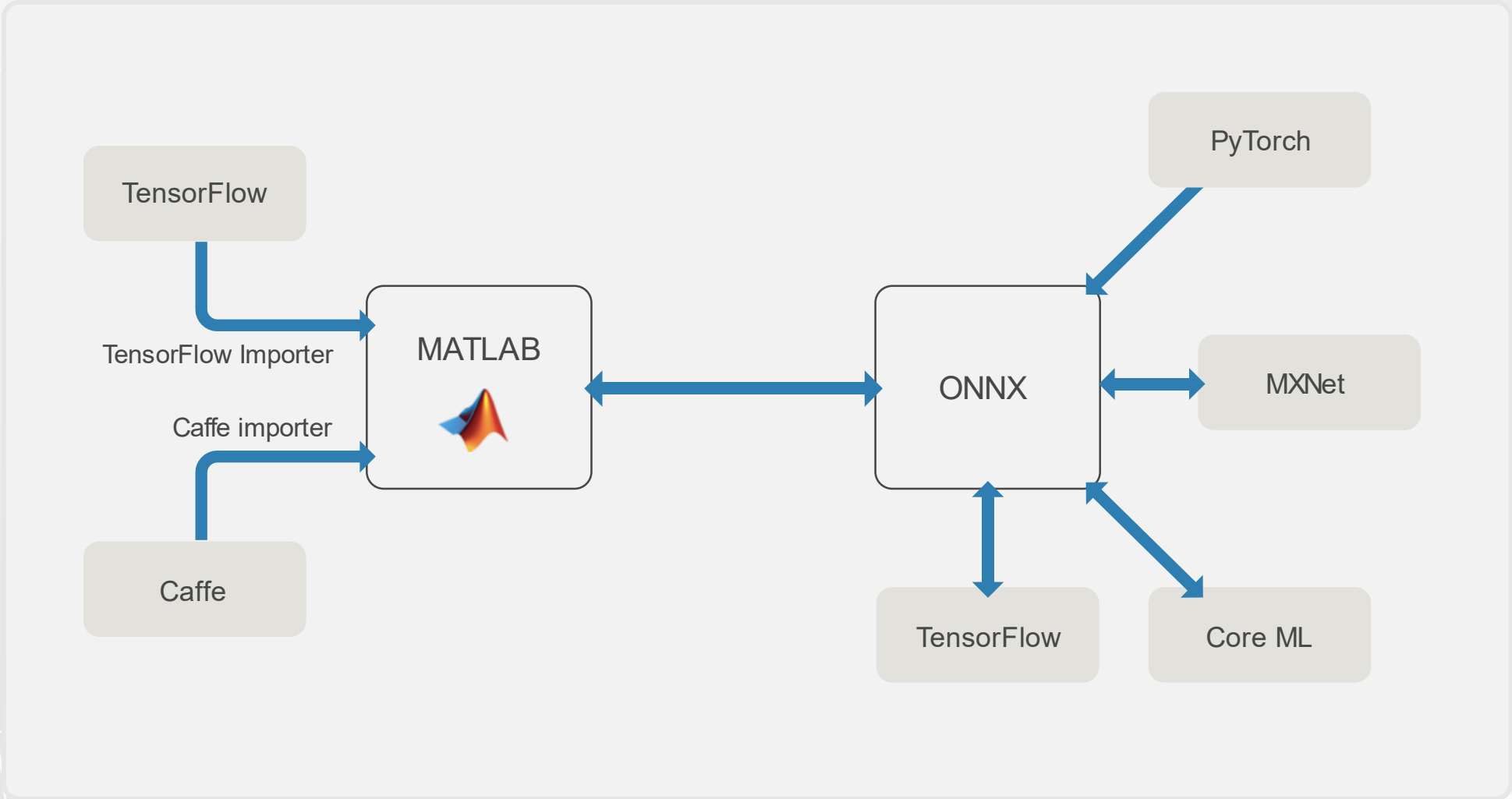
Source Control & CI

GitHub
Git
Jenkins
Travis CI
CircleCI

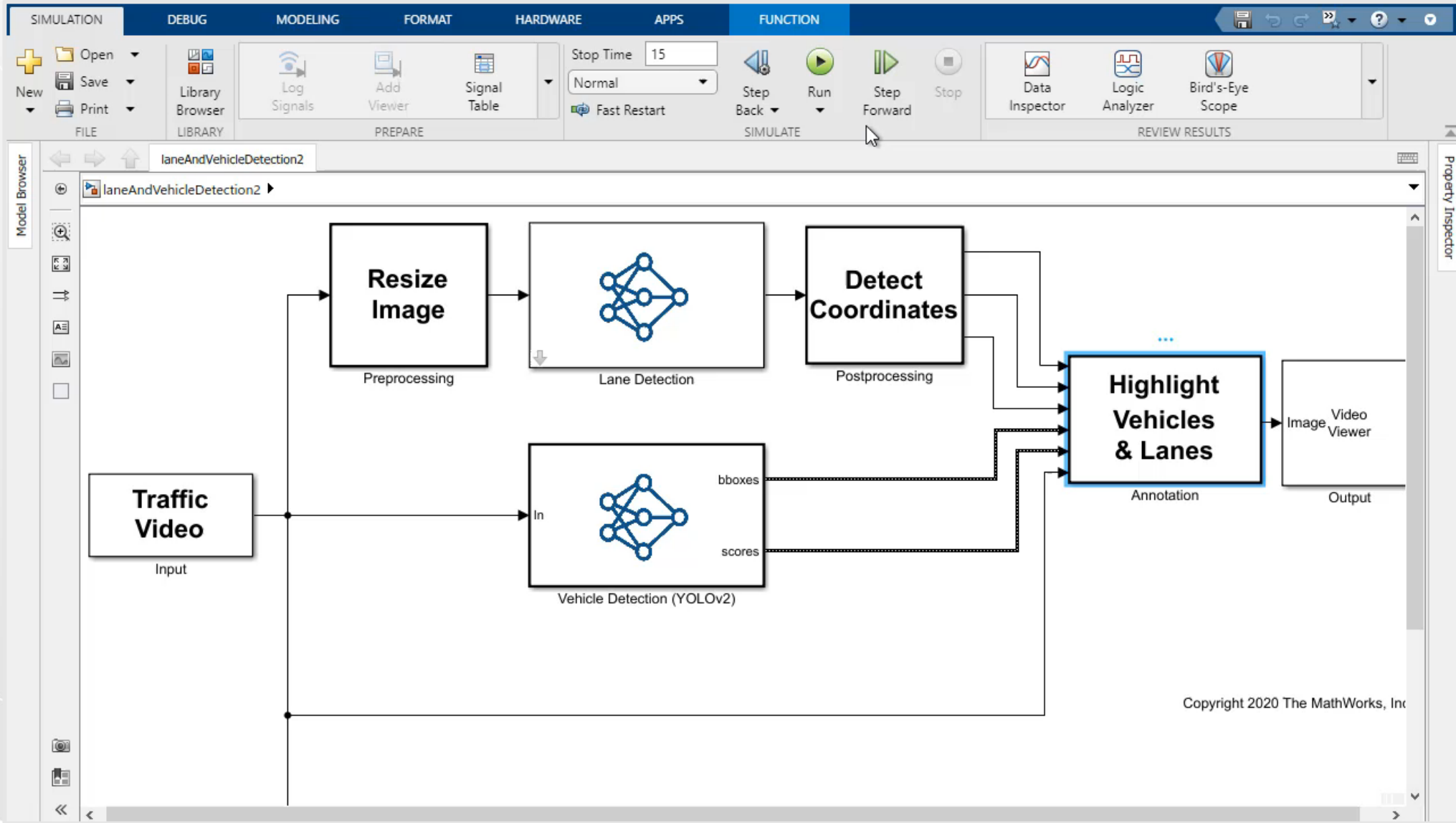


Cloud Platforms & Technology

AWS
Azure
Docker
Docker Hub



Integrate with Python-Based Frameworks



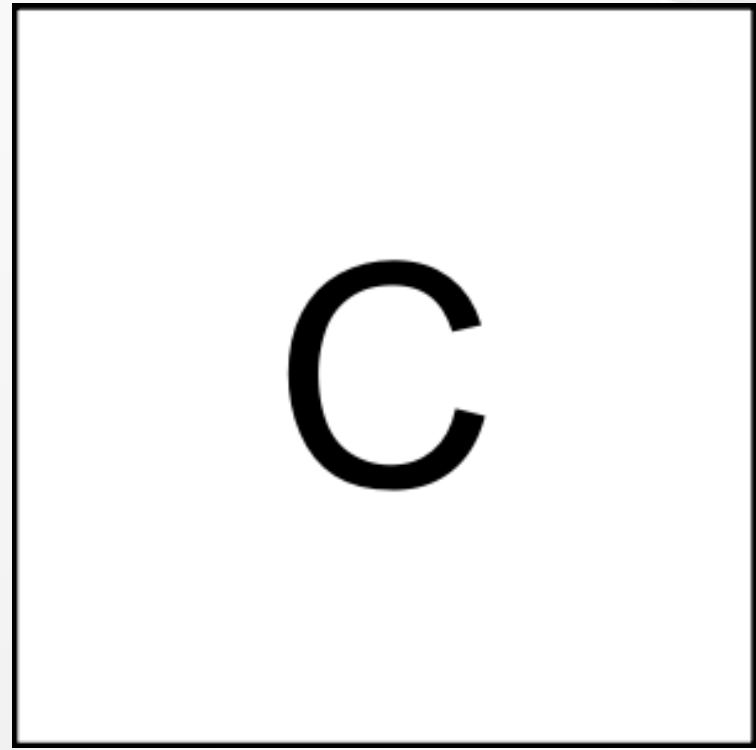
Deep Learning in Simulink



Simulink is the Simulation Integration Platform

Integrating your C code into Simulink is simple

R2020a



C Function

R2018b

<FunctionName>

C Caller

Simulink Coverage

Simulink Test

Simulink Design
Verifier

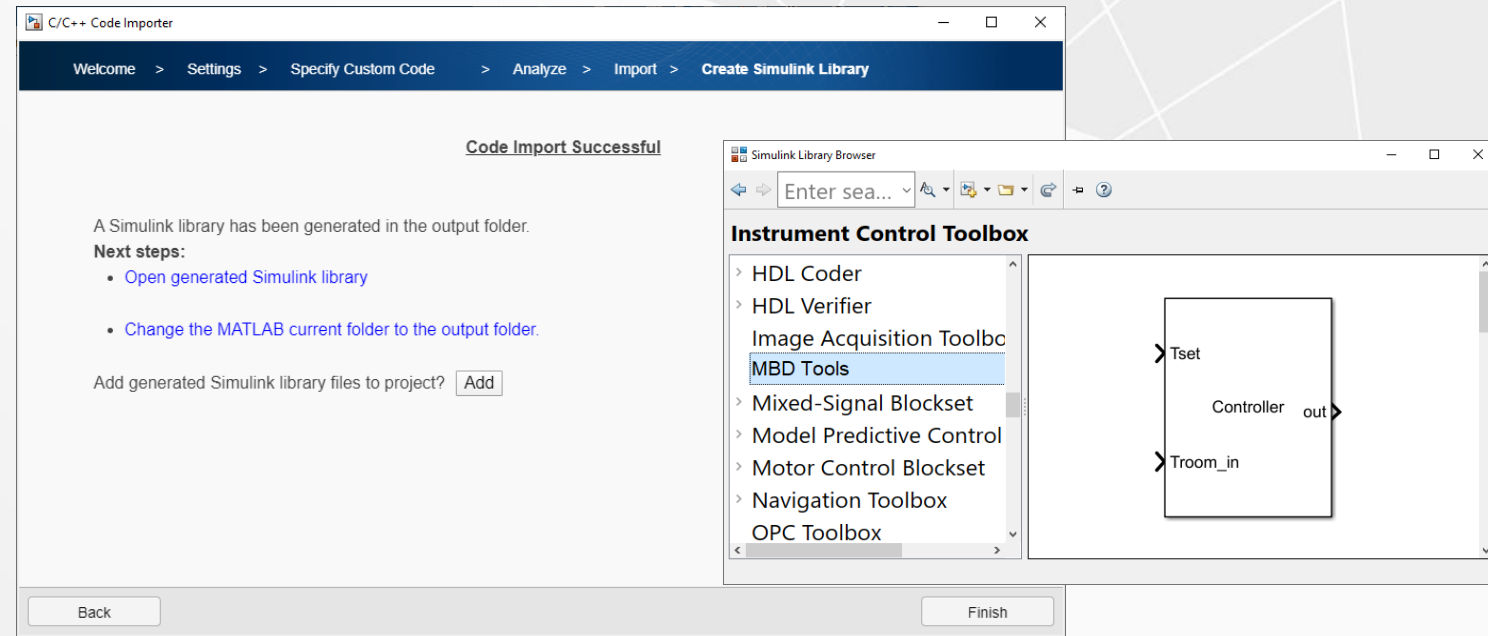
Simulink Coder

R2020a

C

C Function

R2021a



Code Importer

R2018b

R2020a

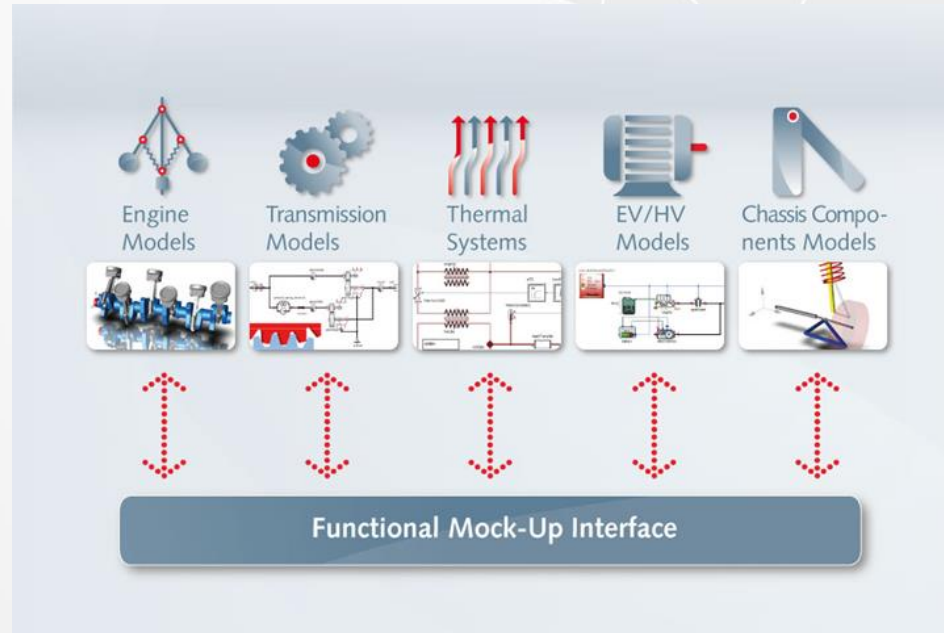
<FunctionName>

C

C Caller

C Function

Flexibility to simulate and co-simulate



FMU Import and Export

R2018b

R2020a

R2021a

<FunctionName>

C

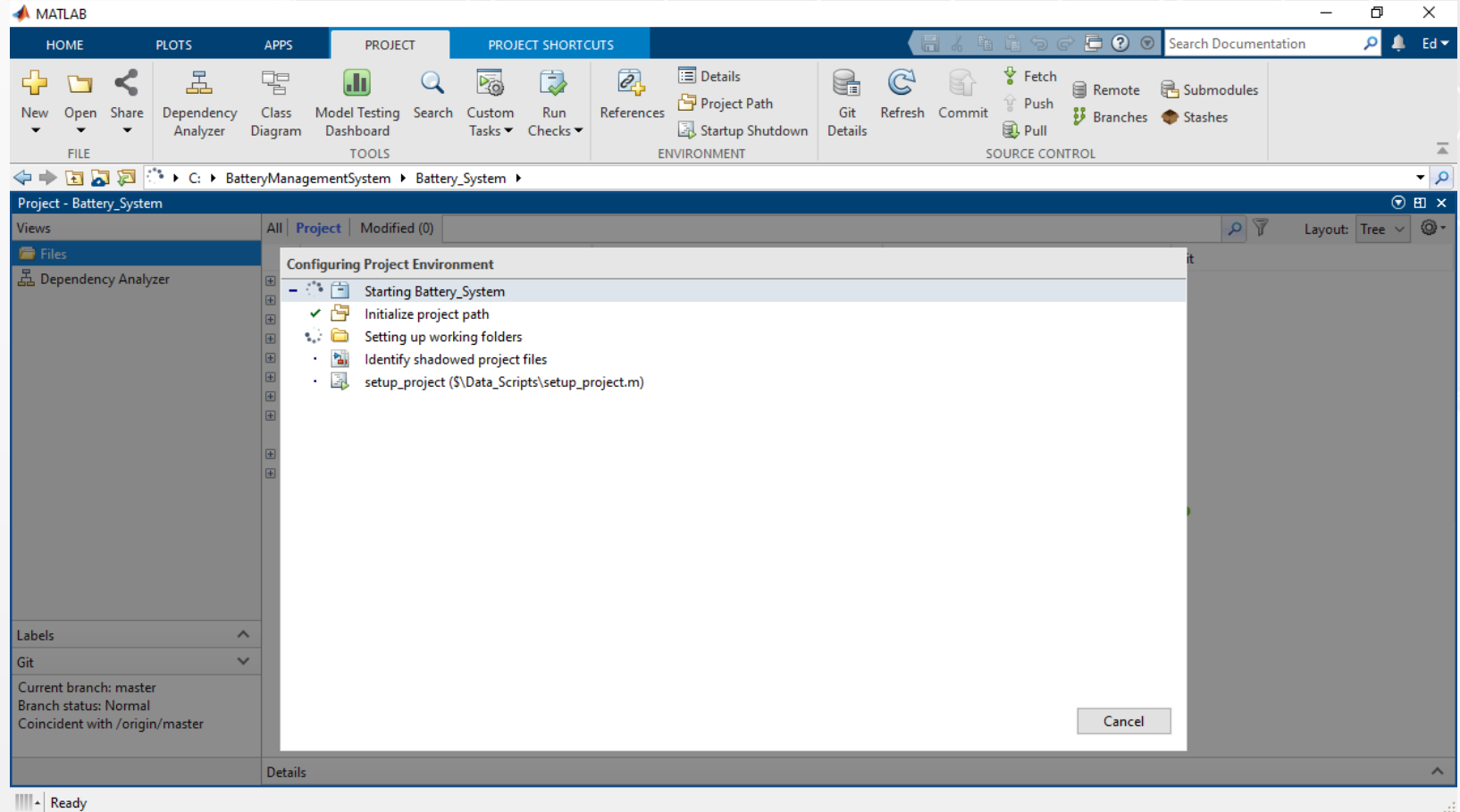


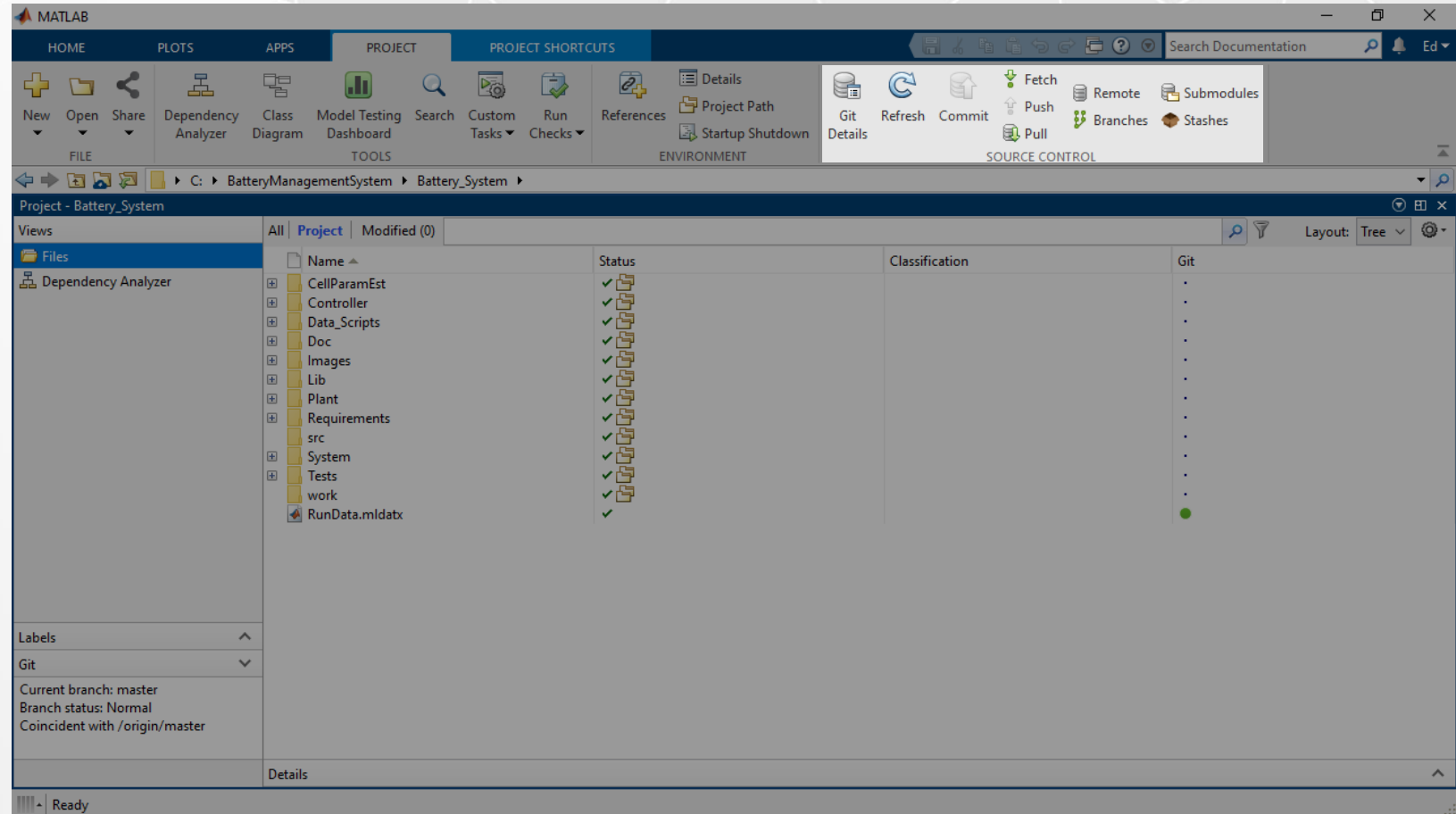
C Caller

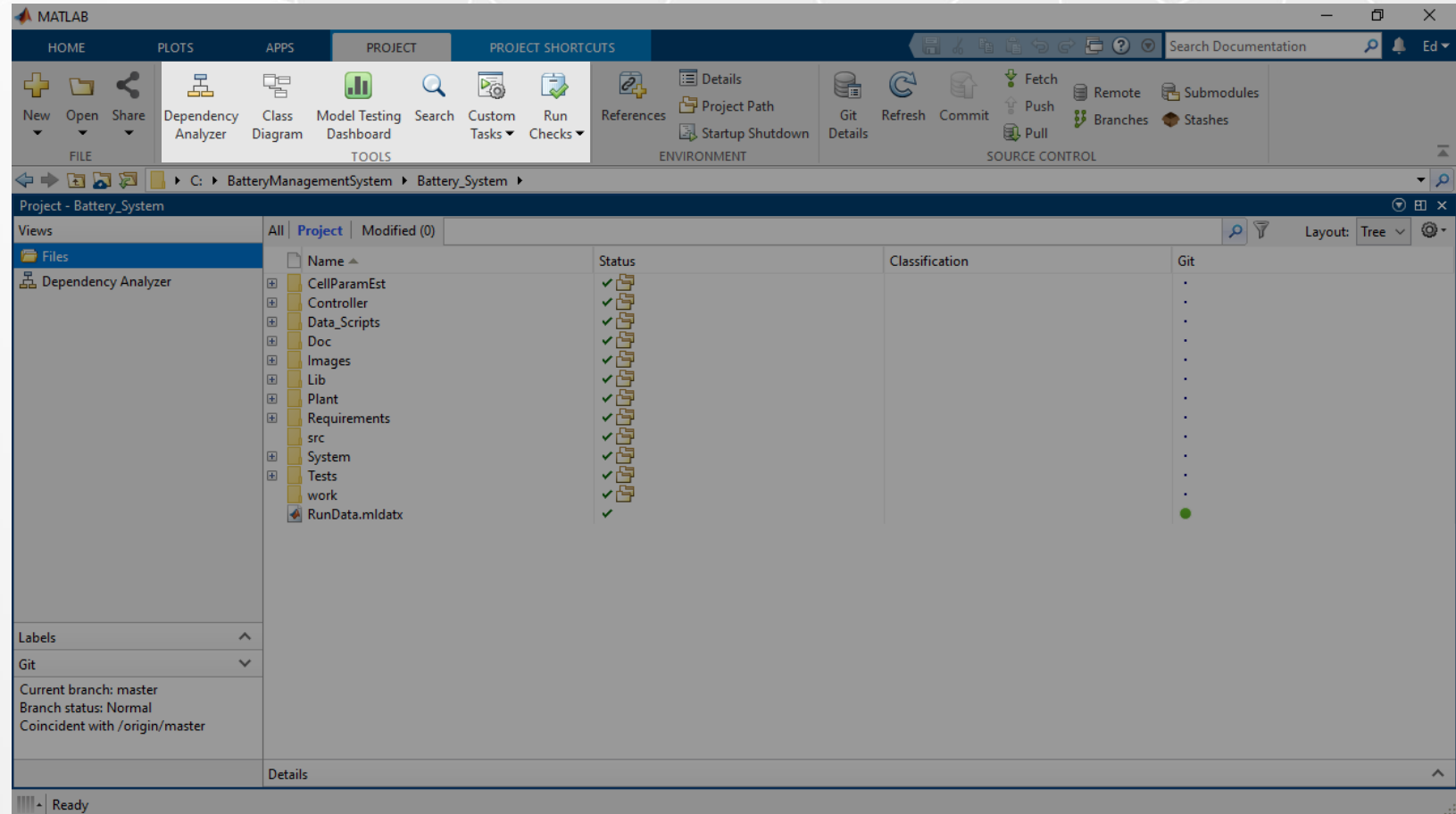
C Function

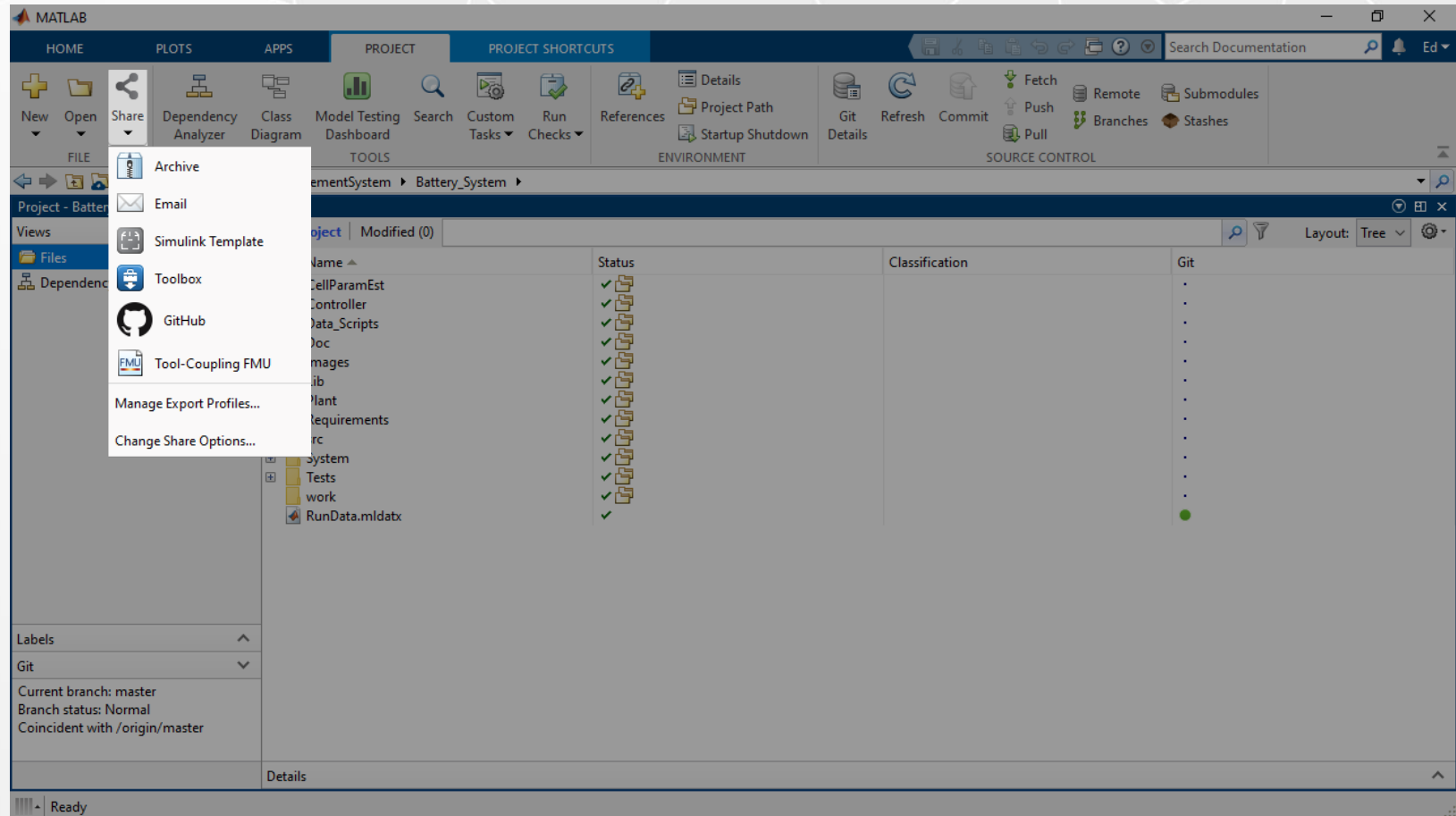
Code Importer











Simulink interface for 'AnalogControl' showing the control loop. The error signal 'err' is fed into an 'Anti-Windup Integrator' block, which is highlighted with a blue dashed box. The integrator's output is summed with the filtered error signal and multiplied by gain 'Kf' to produce the 'acddemand_rad' signal. The 'Saturation Detection' block is also visible, receiving 'err' and 'pos' signals.

Copyright 1990-2018 The MathWorks, Inc.

Branch 1

Simulink interface for 'AnalogControl' showing the control loop. The error signal 'err' is fed into a 'Saturation Detection' block, which is highlighted with a blue dashed box. The integrator's output is summed with the filtered error signal and multiplied by gain 'Kf' to produce the 'acddemand_rad' signal. The 'Anti-Windup Integrator' block is also visible.

Copyright 1990-2018 The MathWorks, Inc.

Branch 2

MATLAB R2020b

HOME PLOTS APPS PROJECT PROJECT SHORTCUTS

Search Documentation

FILE TOOLS ENVIRONMENT SOURCE CONTROL

New Open Share Dependency Analyzer Model Testing Dashboard Search Custom Tasks Run Checks References Project Path Startup Shutdown Git Details Refresh Commit Fetch Push Pull Remote Branches Submodules Stashes

Branches

Current Branch
Name: Branch2
HEAD: 592a557e50e852b2a851745ebcfafe64fb11dfb9 Revert to HEAD

Branch Browser
Branches: Branch1 Switch Merge

Branch	Commit	Description
Branch1	Alice: Branch1, changed 'AnalogControl/Anti-Windup Integrator/Gain1' to Ki/2	
master	origin/mast...	Initial check-in

ID: df6de344d511a1a5471679aad3d06afe62f2bd4b

- Differences from parent de725bafafe92bf40cefafa798d91cc8246da3b
 - models
 - resources

Branch and Tag Creation ^

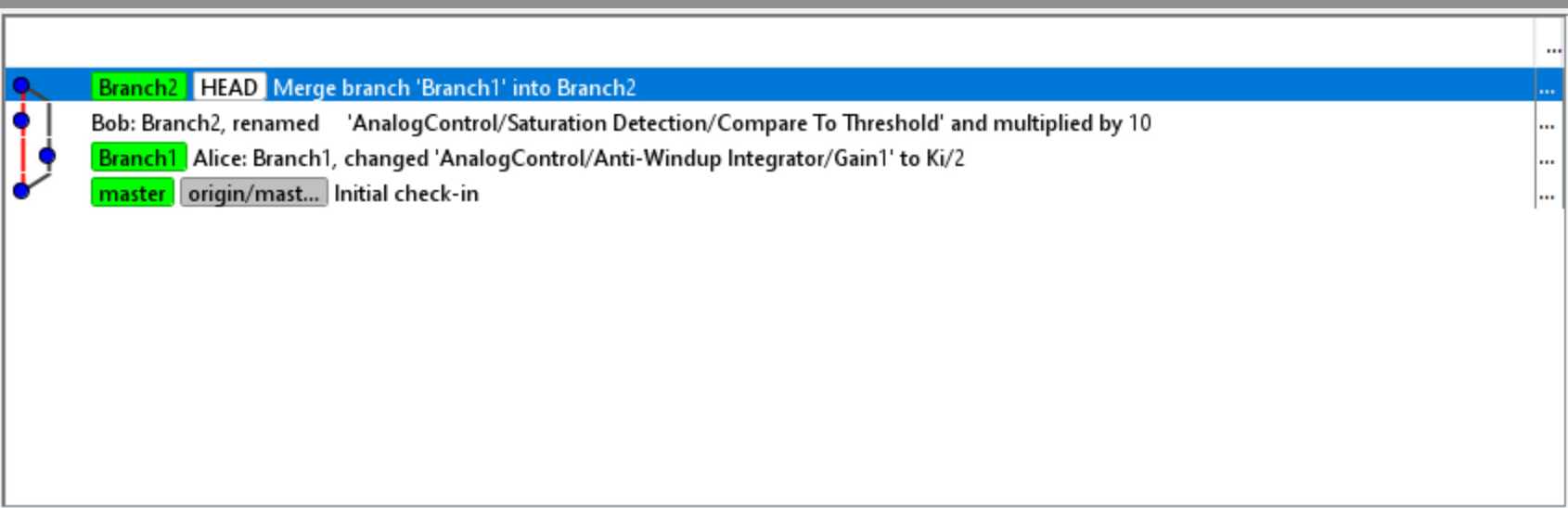
Help Close

Branches

Current Branch
 Name: Branch2
 HEAD: 53d87bb39f342795b1a0f05863c7a517aa6c7dda

Branch Browser
 Branches: Branch2

Switch Merge



ID: 53d87bb39f342795b1a0f05863c7a517aa6c7dda

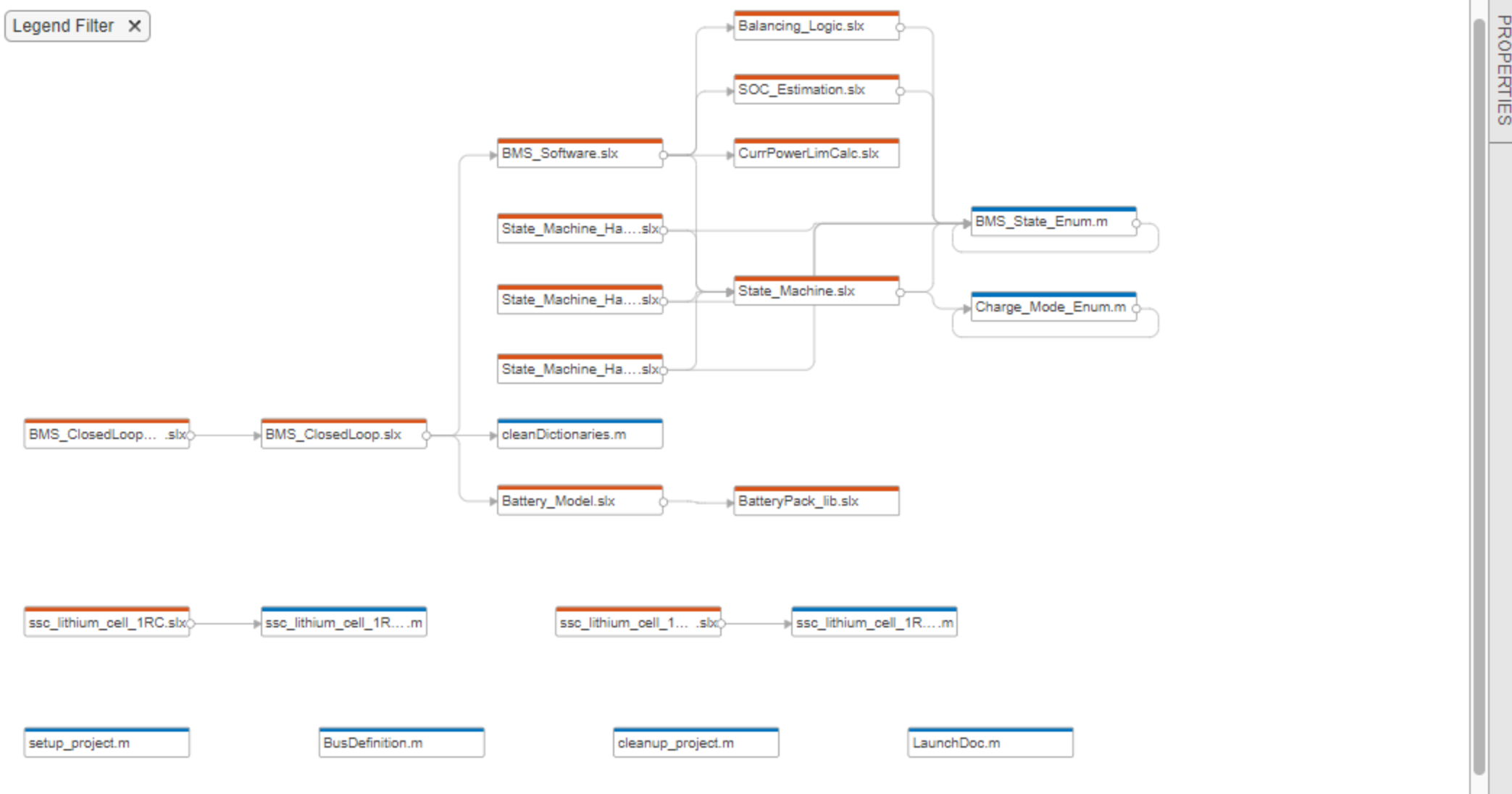
- Differences from parent 592a557e50e852b2a851745ebcfafe64fb11dfb
 - models
 - resources
- Differences from parent df6de344d511a1a5471679aad3d06afe62f2bd
 - models
 - resources

Analyze Restore to Default MATLAB Files Class Hierarchy Model Hierarchy

All Dependencies Impacted Required Horizontal Vertical Fit to View Zoom In Zoom Out File List Find Project Export

ANALYZE VIEWS IMPACT ANALYSIS LAYOUT NAVIGATE SHOW FIND EXPORT

- Legend
- MATLAB Code (9 of 9)
 - Simulink Models and Libraries (14 of 14)
 - Data (0 of 16)
 - Requirements (0 of 11)
 - Other Files (0 of 36)

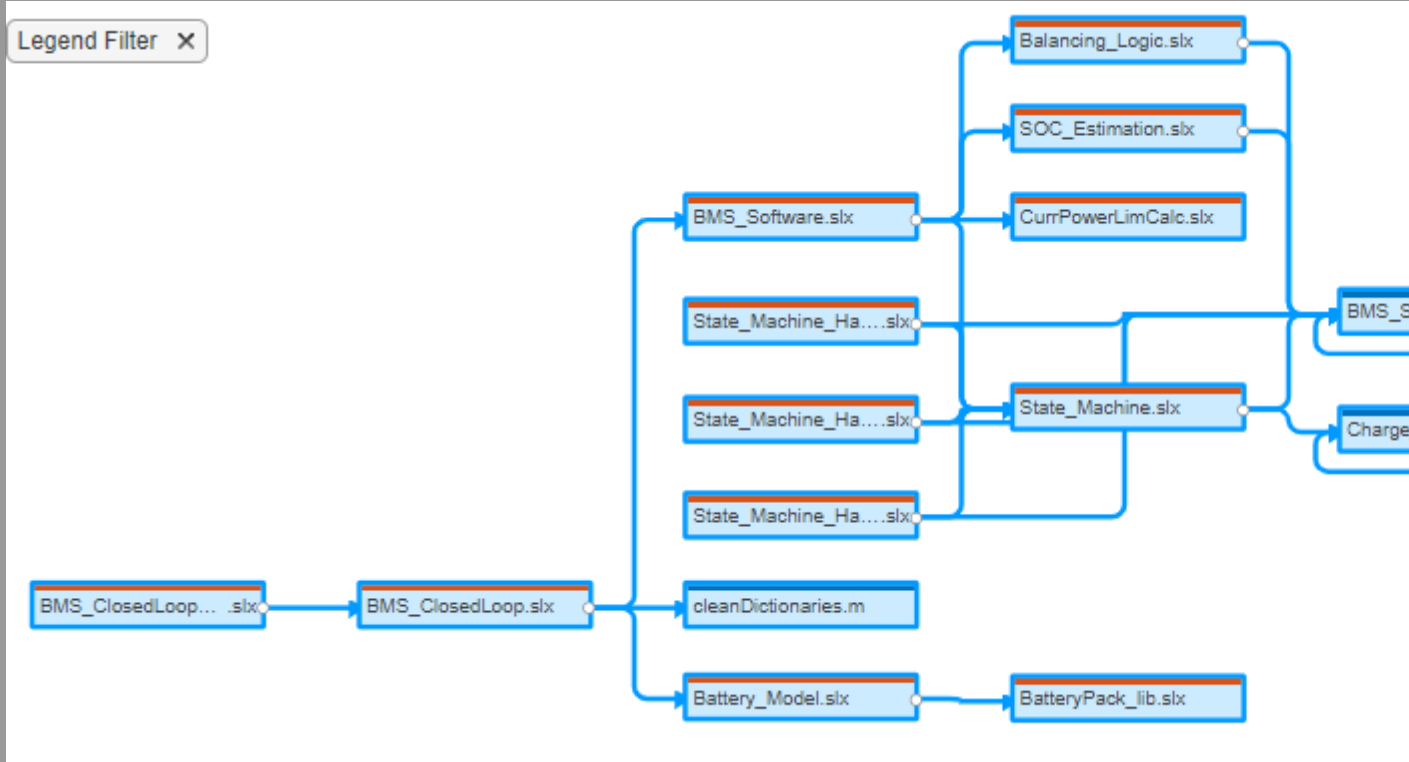


ANALYZE VIEWS IMPACT ANALYSIS: 15 FILES LAYOUT NAVIGATE SHOW FIND EXP

Analyze Restore to Default MATLAB Files Class Hierarchy Model Hierarchy

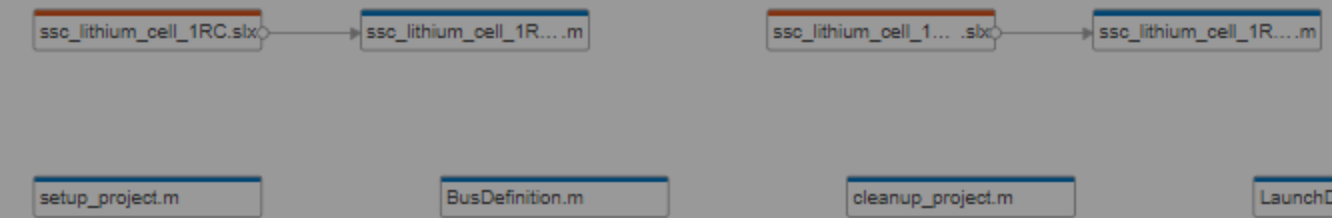
All Dependencies Impacted Required Horizontal Vertical Fit to View Zoom In Zoom Out File List Find Project Export

- Legend
- MATLAB Code (9 of 9)
 - Simulink Models and Libraries (14 of 14)
 - Data (0 of 16)
 - Requirements (0 of 11)
 - Other Files (0 of 36)



SELECTED FILES: 15

- Save to Workspace
Save file paths to a variable in the workspace
- Generate Dependency Report
Save the dependency analysis results in a printable report
- Package As Archive
Export files to an archive
- Save As GraphML
Save the dependency graph as a GraphML file



Simulink.exportToVersion(a,b,c)

Project to export

ZIP file name

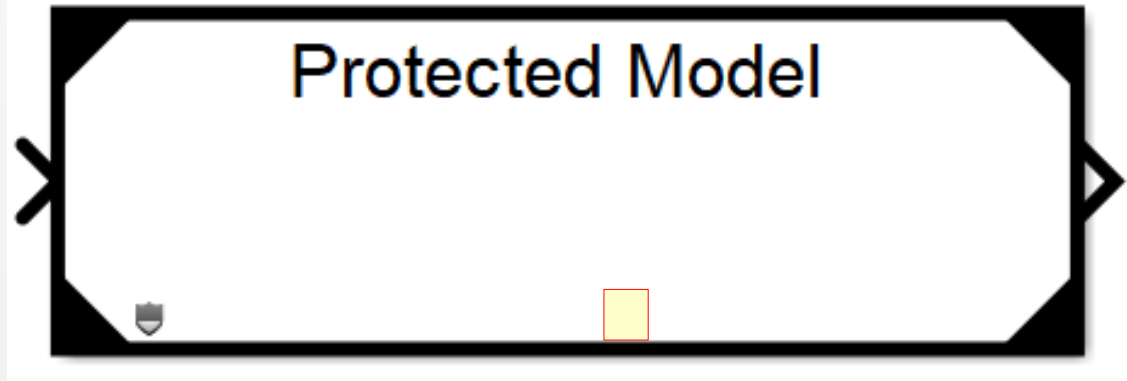
Desired release

R2021a



Up to 7 years

R2014a



Protected Model

Open

Save

SAVE

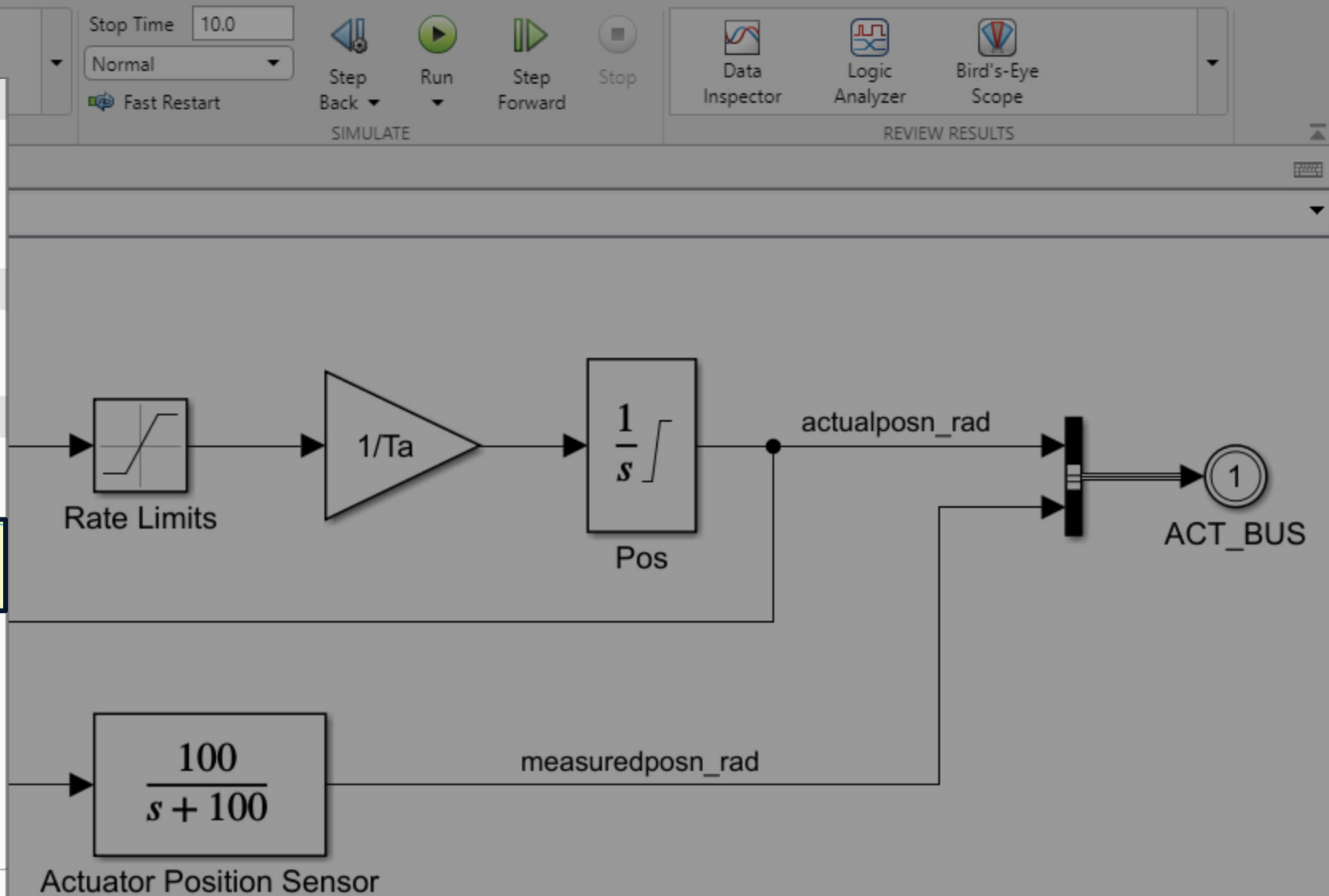
- Save Ctrl+S
- Save as...
- Save Referenced Files

VIEWMARK

- Save Viewmark** Ctrl+Shift+D
Capture model's current view for future access

EXPORT MODEL TO

- Web View...
Export model to browser-enabled read-only view
- Protected Model...**
Create an IP-protected copy of this model
- Template...
Create reusable template from this model
- Architecture Model...
Export model to Architecture
- Standalone FMU...
Export model to Co-Simulation Standalone Functional Mock-up Unit (FMU)
- Previous Version...
Export model to previous version of Simulink



SIMULATION DEBUG MODELING FORMAT APPS

Open Save Print Library Browser Log Signals Add Viewers Signal Stop Time 10.0 Normal Data Logic Analyzer Bird's-Eye Scope

FILE LIBRARY PREPARE

Model

NonLinearActuator_harness ▶ Model (NonLinearActuator_harness)

1 Cmd. <actdemand_rad>

actualposn_rad 1 ACT_BUS

Actuator Position Sensor

Ready 193% auto(ode45)

Create Protected Model: NonLinearActuator_harness

Description

Create a protected model (.slxp) that allows read-only view, simulation, and code generation of the model with optional password protection.

Allow user of protected model to

- Open read-only view of model Enter password (optional) Re-enter password (optional)
- Simulate Enter password (optional) Re-enter password (optional)
- Use generated code Enter password (optional) Re-enter password (optional)
- Use generated HDL code Enter password (optional) Re-enter password (optional)

Content type: Binaries

Options for saving protected model

Destination folder: C:\Work\R2020b\protected\NonLinearActuator Browse...

Contents: Protected model (.slxp) and dependencies in a project

Create harness model for protected model

Name of project archive (.mlproj): NonLinearActuator_harness_protected

Create Cancel Help

SIMULATION DEBUG MODELING FORMAT APPS

Project New Open Save Print Library Browser

Log Signals Add Viewer Signal Table

Stop Time: 10.0

Normal

Fast Restart

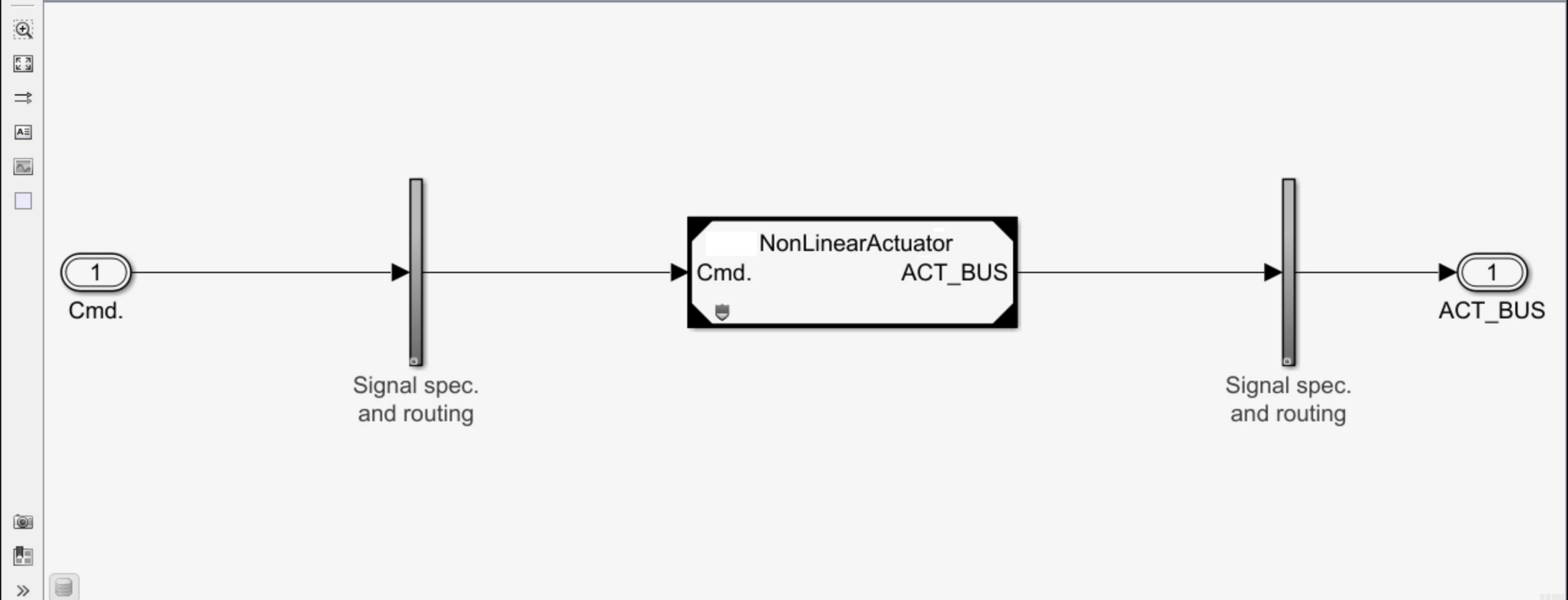
Step Back Pause Step Forward Stop

Data Inspector Logic Analyzer Bird's-Eye Scope

PREPARE SIMULATE REVIEW RESULTS

NonLinearActuator_harness

NonLinearActuator_harness



sl_sfcar_1.slx vs. sl_sfcar_2.slx

COMPARISON

Previous Next Swap Find Highlight Now Always Highlight FILTER PUBLISH MERGE

NAVIGATE HIGHLIGHT

Left: sl_sfcar_1.slx Right: sl_sfcar_2.slx

Simulink

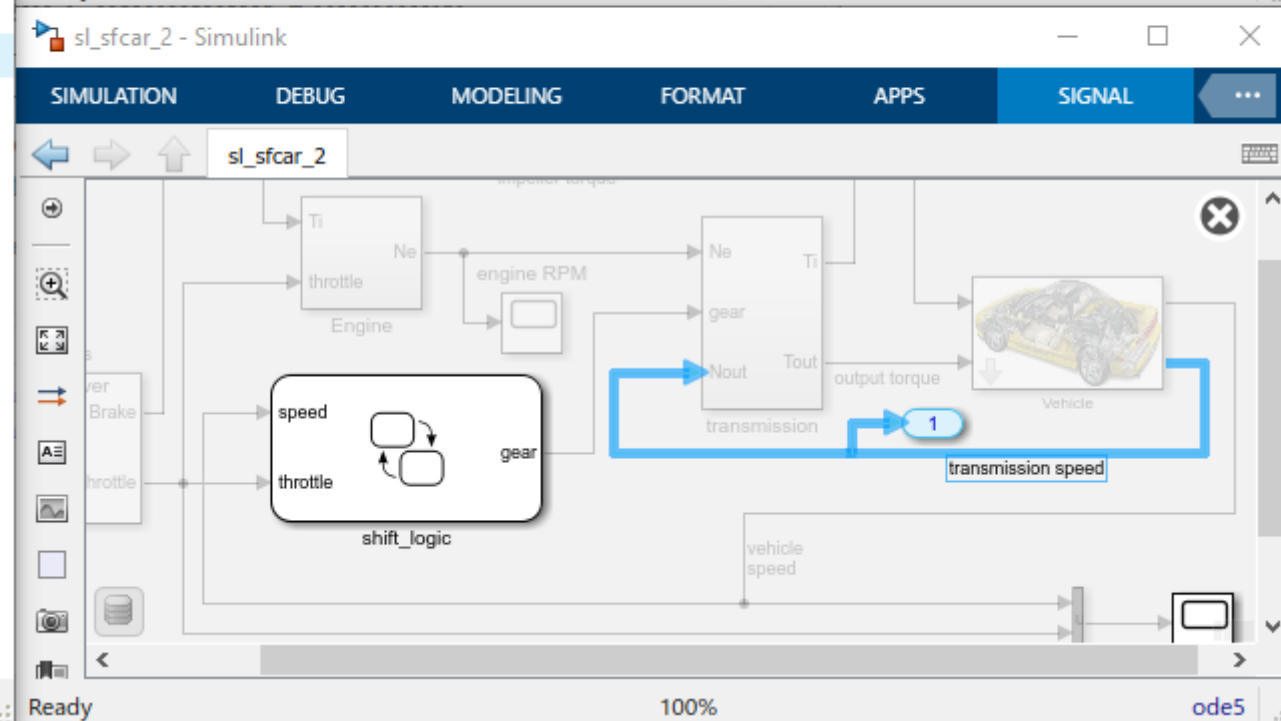
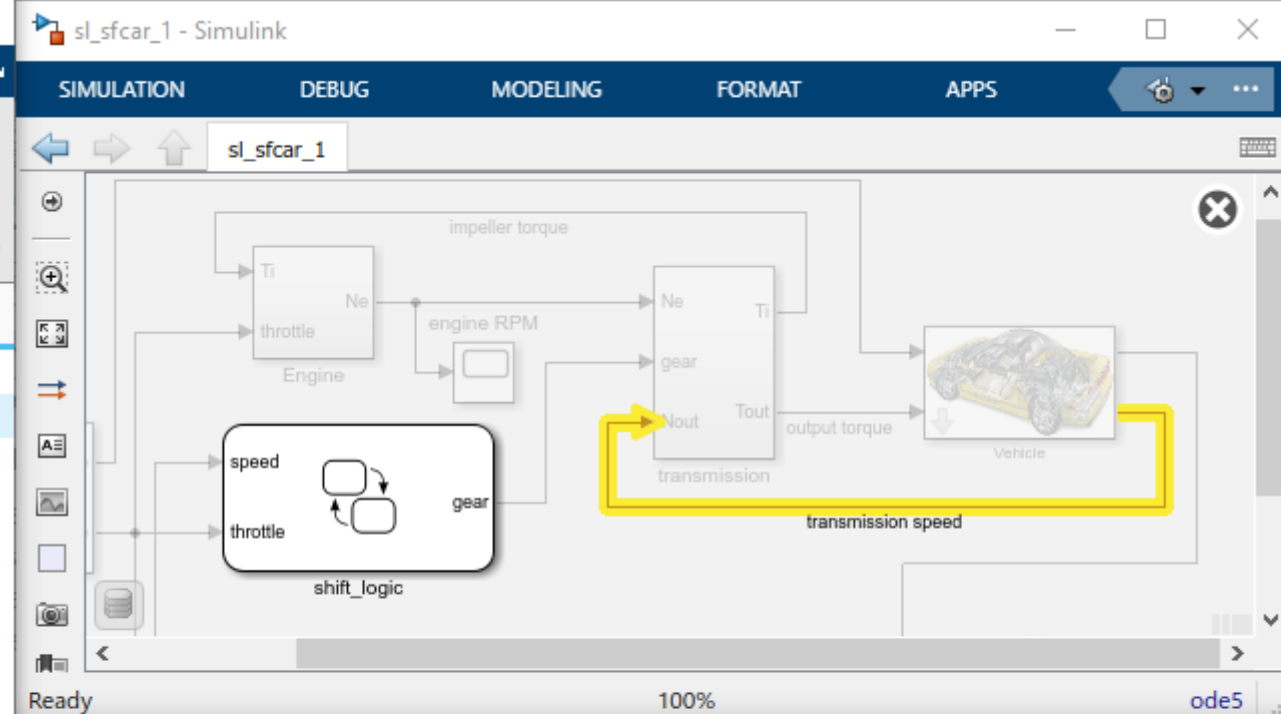
- vehicle mph (yellow) & throttle %
- Vehicle:2 -> transmission:3

SrcPort	2
SrcBlock	Vehicle
DstBlock	transmission
DstPort	3
Name	transmission speed
- shift_logic

Simulink

- Out1
- vehicle kph (yellow) & throttle %
- Vehicle:2 -> Branch
- shift_logic

Insertion Deletion Modification



sl_sfcar_1.slx vs. sl_sfcar_2.slx

COMPARISON

Previous Next Swap Find Highlight Now Always Highlight FILTER PUBLISH MERGE

Refresh Linked Scrolling

NAVIGATE HIGHLIGHT

Left: sl_sfcar_1.slx Right: sl_sfcar_2.slx

Simulink

- vehicle mph (yellow) & throttle %
- Vehicle:2 -> transmission:3

SrcPort	2
SrcBlock	Vehicle
DstBlock	transmission
DstPort	3
Name	transmission speed
- shift_logic

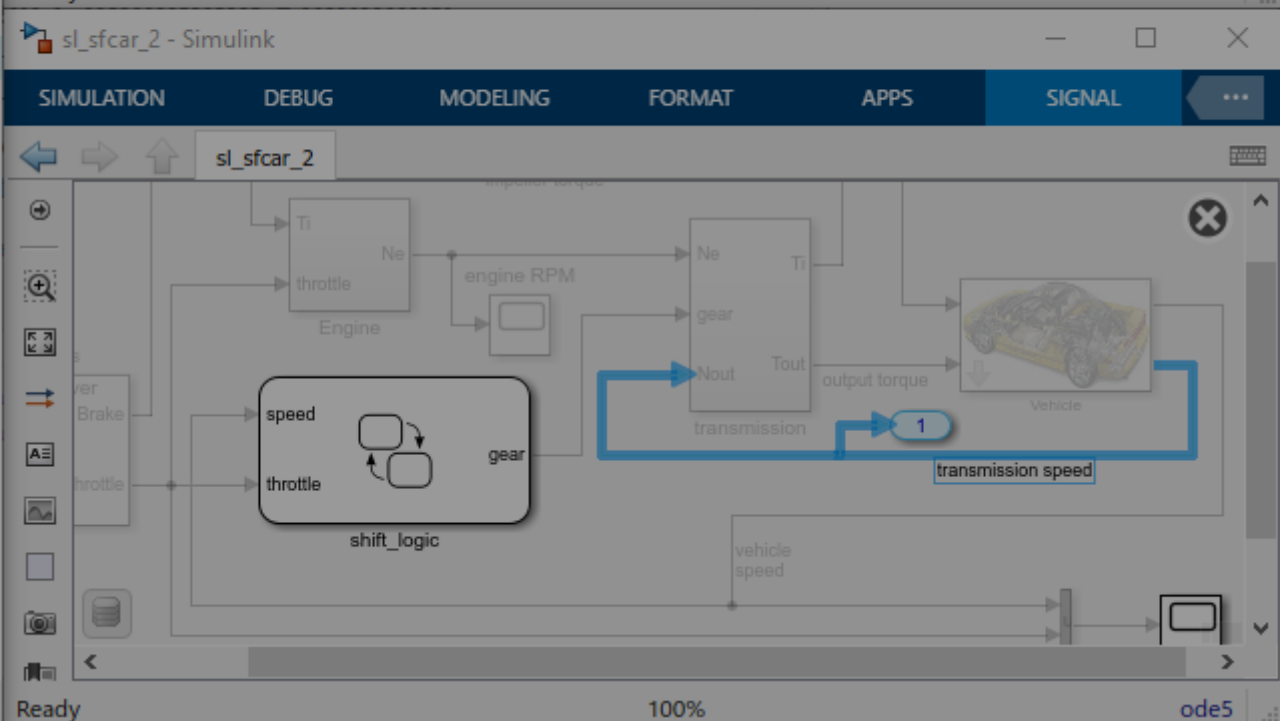
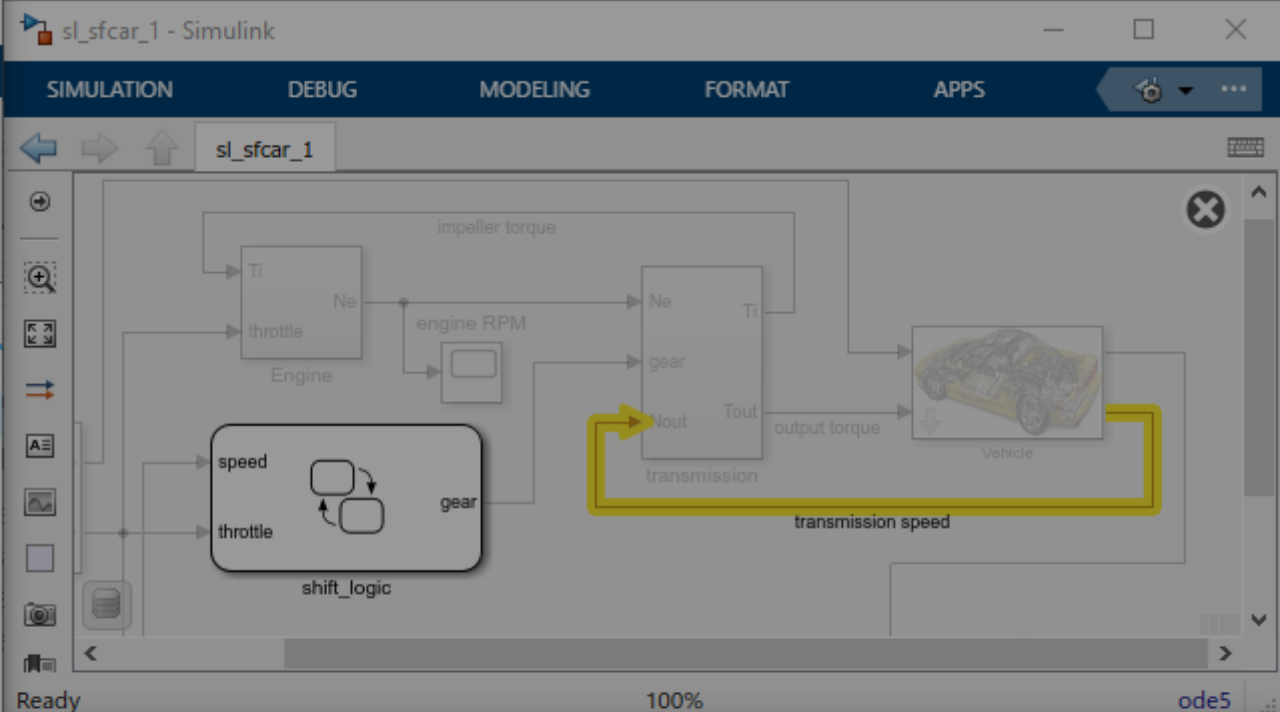
Out1

- vehicle kph
- Vehicle:2 -> Branch
- shift_logic

Publish

- HTML
- Word
- PDF
- Workspace Variable

Insertion Deletion Modification



Object-Oriented Programming in MATLAB

Model real-world objects and manage software complexity

Use Object-Oriented Programming to Model Real-World Objects

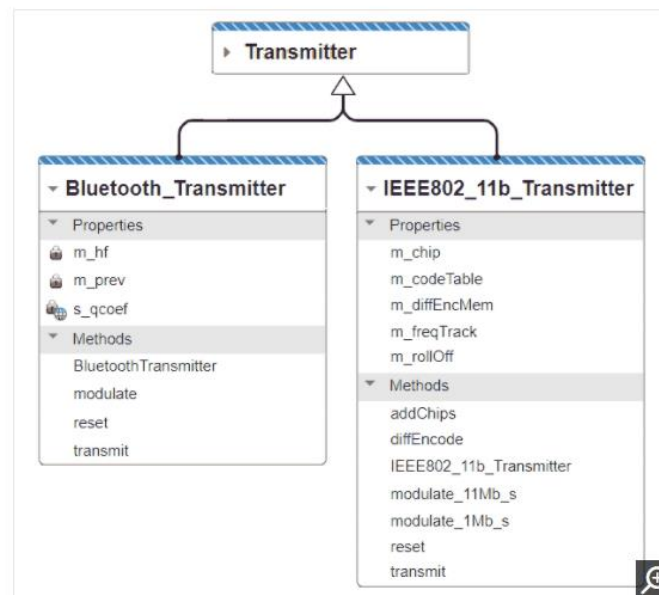
Object-oriented programming is a design approach that enables you to programmatically define structures called *objects* that combine data (properties) together with functions that operate on that data (methods). In MATLAB®, you can create objects that model the behavior of devices and systems in the real world. Those objects can then be used as building blocks in applications used to simulate and analyze complex systems.

Learn more

[Developing and Deploying Sonar and Echosounder Data Analysis Software](#)

[Building and Extending Portfolio Optimization Models with MATLAB](#)

[Control System Modeling with Model Objects](#)



Example Transmitter classes in a wireless communications application.

Class Diagram Viewer

CLASS DIAGRAM VIEWER

FILE: New, Open, Save
DIAGRAM: Refresh, Clear All
CLASS: Add, Remove, Superclass, All Superclasses, Go to Source
VIEW: Auto Arrange, Collapse, Expand, Package Name, Mixins
ZOOM & PAN: Select, Pan Mode
ENVIRONMENT: Layout
SHARE: Export

Class Browser: wireless

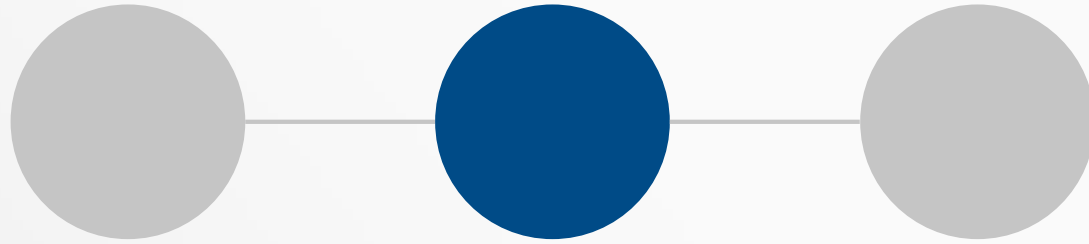
Inspector: Diagram
Name: wireless
Number of Classes: 8

Legend: CLASSES
Handle Class, Value Class, Abstract Class, Hidden Class, Enumeration, Super Class, Out Of Sync, Indirect Inheritance

Classes: AWGNChannel, BluetoothReceiver, BluetoothTransmitter, Channel, IEEE802_11b_Receiver, IEEE802_11b_Transmitter

Overview: [Diagram thumbnail]

```
graph TD; AWGNChannel --|> Channel; Receiver --|> BluetoothReceiver; Receiver --|> IEEE802_11b_Receiver; Transmitter --|> BluetoothTransmitter; Transmitter --|> IEEE802_11b_Transmitter;
```



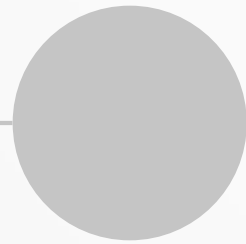
Focus

Collaboration

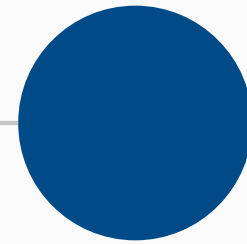
Production



Focus



Collaboration



Production

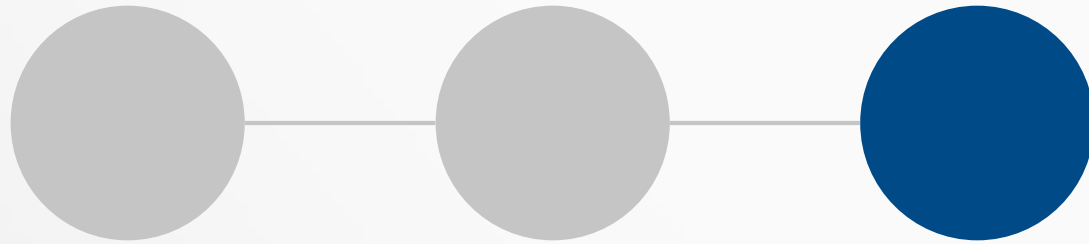
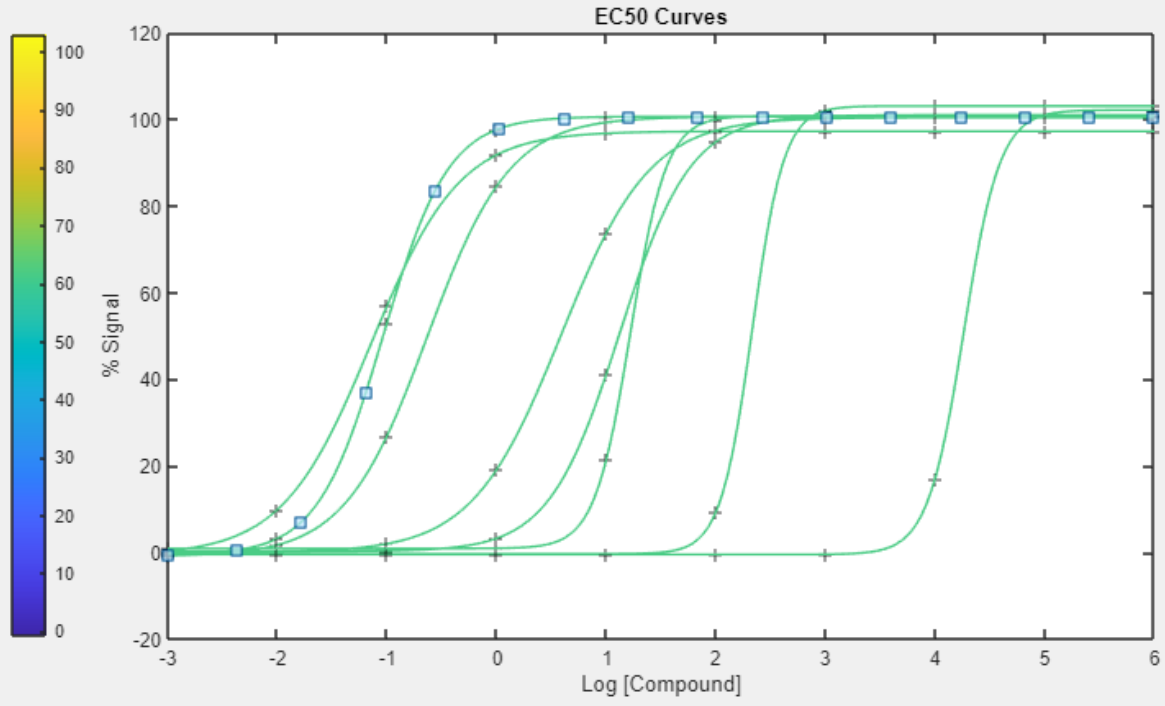
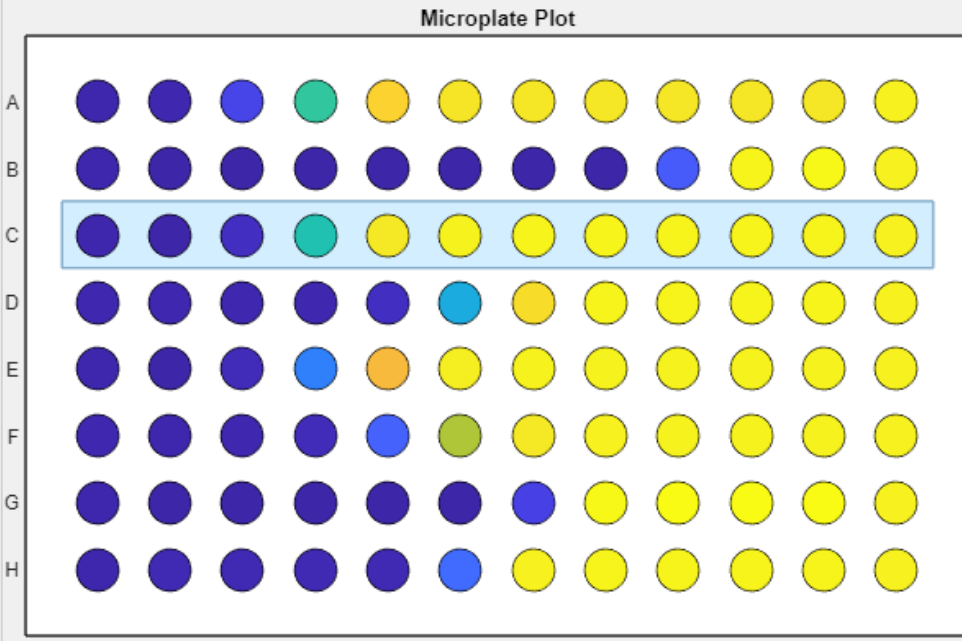


Plate Browser Summary Tables

Select Files Current File: microtiter_data0001.csv



Previous File Next File Clear selection

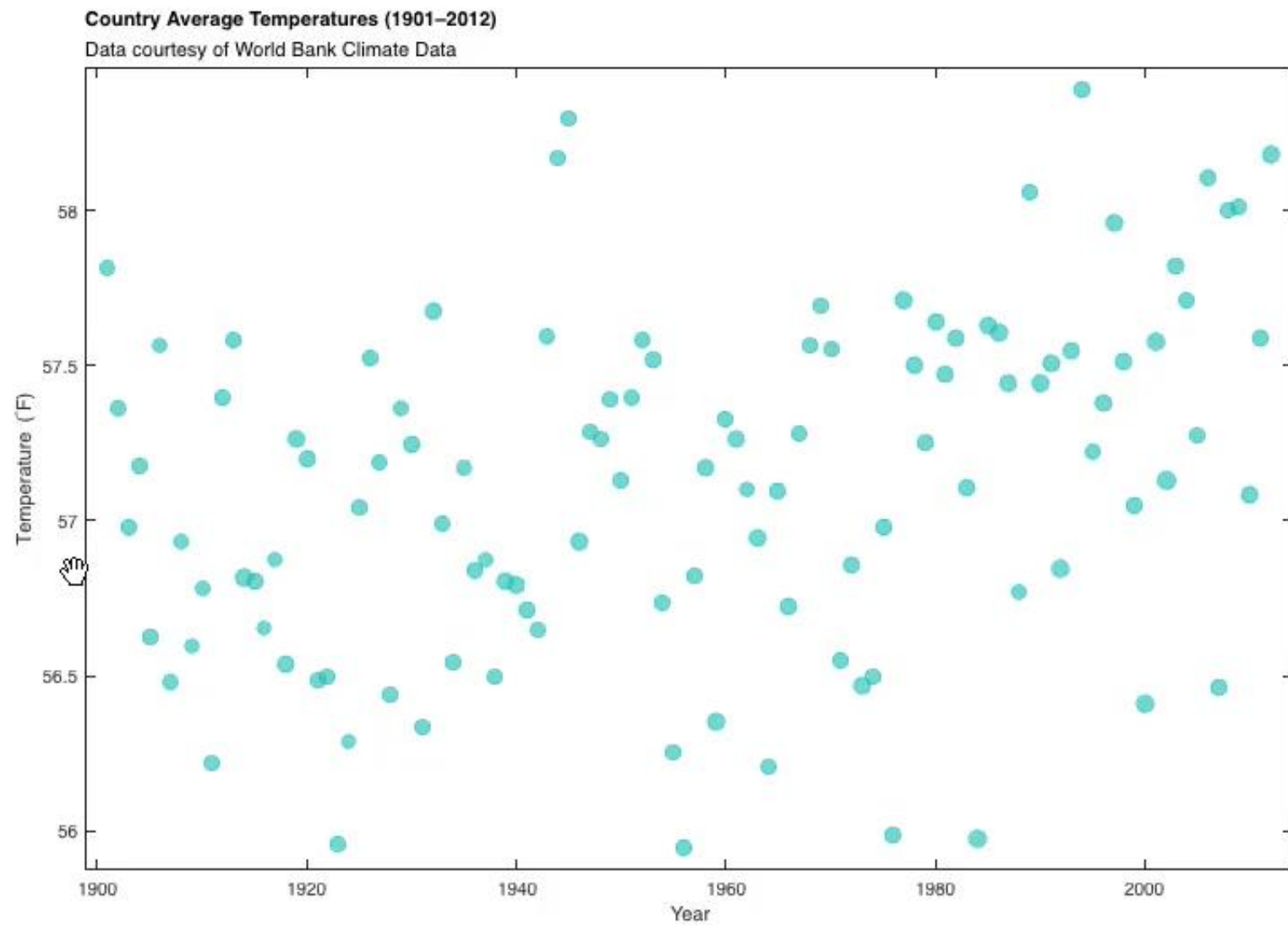
File	Compound Nr	NegControl	Conc1	Conc2	Conc3	Conc4	Conc5	Conc6	Conc7	Conc8	Conc9	Conc10	PosControl	EC50	Hills slope
microtiter_data...	1	-0.0741	0.3564	9.8759	56.8743	91.7323	96.7084	97.1532	97.1910	97.1940	97.1940	97.1940	100	0.0719	1.0740
microtiter_data...	2	-0.0143	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5043	-0.4544	17.0436	100.9448	102.1084	100	1.8246e+04	2.6249
microtiter_data...	3	0.0054	-0.4702	3.1998	52.9698	97.5746	100.5006	100.6086	100.6086	100.6086	100.6086	100.6086	100	0.0923	1.4589
microtiter_data...	4	0.1096	0.2325	0.2385	0.3712	3.2339	41.1060	94.7343	100.6591	100.9487	100.9587	100.9587	100	13.2732	1.3469
microtiter_data...	5	-0.0572	-0.7461	1.7104	26.8872	84.5134	99.2335	100.4717	100.5601	100.5700	100.5700	100.5700	100	0.2334	1.1490
microtiter_data...	6	0.0667	0.0146	0.1713	1.9726	19.0989	73.6380	97.3556	100.1063	100.3510	100.3710	100.3710	100	3.8757	1.0690
microtiter data...	7	0.0044	-0.3527	-0.3527	-0.3527	-0.3527	-0.3417	9.2696	101.9774	103.0170	103.0170	103.0170	100	214.5800	2.9816

World Climate

Select a Country +

Select a Visualization +

Configure Settings +



About This App

This app was built in MATLAB[®] using features from R2019a through R2021a. The app's layout is managed using **UIGRIDLAYOUT**. The side panel is a combination of HTML, JavaScript, and CSS integrated via the **UIHTML** function, plus **UIIMAGE** for the MathWorks logo. The layout for the legends and the **BUBBLECHART** and **SWARMCHART** visualizations are managed using a flow **TILEDLAYOUT**. Interactivity makes use of default interactions and custom **DataTipTemplate** properties. Lastly, this info panel uses an HTML interpreter for the label's text, and a **UIHYPERLINK** for the link.

Available Files x

- microtiter_data0001.csv
- microtiter_data0002.csv
- microtiter_data0003.csv
- microtiter_data0004.csv
- microtiter_data0005.csv

Add Files

Plate Browser Summary Tables

Select Files Current File: microtiter_data0001.csv

Microplate Plot

EC50 Curves

Previous Next Clear selection

File	Compound Nr	NegControl	Conc1	Conc2	Conc3	Conc4	Conc5	Conc6	Conc7	Conc8	Conc9
microtiter_data0001.csv	1	-0.0741	0.3564	9.8759	56.8743	91.7323	96.7084	97.1532	97.1910	97.1940	
microtiter_data0001.csv	2	-0.0143	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5043	-0.4544	17.0436	
microtiter_data0001.csv	3	0.0054	-0.4702	3.1998	52.9698	97.5746	100.5006	100.6086	100.6086	100.6086	
microtiter_data0001.csv	4	0.1096	0.2325	0.2385	0.3712	3.2339	41.1060	94.7343	100.6591	100.9487	
microtiter_data0001.csv	5	-0.0572	-0.7461	1.7104	26.8872	84.5134	99.2335	100.4717	100.5601	100.5700	
microtiter_data0001.csv	6	0.0667	0.0146	0.1713	1.9726	19.0989	73.6380	97.3556	100.1063	100.3510	
microtiter_data0001.csv	7	0.0044	-0.3527	-0.3527	-0.3527	-0.3527	-0.3417	9.2696	101.9774	103.0170	
microtiter_data0001.csv	8	-0.0385	0.8921	0.8921	0.8922	0.9478	21.3156	99.9212	100.7580	100.7580	

MicroPlate

webapp/webapps/home/session.html?app=MicroPlate

Available Files

- microtiter_data0001.csv
- microtiter_data0002.csv
- microtiter_data0003.csv
- microtiter_data0004.csv
- microtiter_data0005.csv

Add Files

Plate Browser Summary Tables

Select Files Current File: microtiter_data0001.csv

Microplate Plot

EC50 Curves

Previous Next Clear selection

File	Compound Nr	NegControl	Conc1	Conc2	Conc3	Conc4	Conc5	Conc6	Conc7	Conc8	Conc9
microtiter_data0001.csv	1	-0.0741	0.3564	9.8759	56.8743	91.7323	96.7084	97.1532	97.1910	97.1940	
microtiter_data0001.csv	2	-0.0143	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5044	-0.5043	-0.4544	17.0436	
microtiter_data0001.csv	3	0.0054	-0.4702	3.1998	52.9698	97.5746	100.5006	100.6086	100.6086	100.6086	
microtiter_data0001.csv	4	0.1096	0.2325	0.2385	0.3712	3.2339	41.1060	94.7343	100.6591	100.9487	
microtiter_data0001.csv	5	-0.0572	-0.7461	1.7104	26.8872	84.5134	99.2335	100.4717	100.5601	100.5700	
microtiter_data0001.csv	6	0.0667	0.0146	0.1713	1.9726	19.0989	73.6380	97.3556	100.1063	100.3510	
microtiter_data0001.csv	7	0.0044	-0.3527	-0.3527	-0.3527	-0.3527	-0.3417	9.2696	101.9774	103.0170	
microtiter_data0001.csv	8	-0.0385	0.8921	0.8921	0.8922	0.9478	21.3156	99.9212	100.7580	100.7580	

Show Log

Control

Ready to simulate

Start Simulation

Generate Report

Output plots:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Velocity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Engine / Motor Torque (Nm)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Battery SOC	<input type="checkbox"/> TP HC Mass	<input type="checkbox"/> TP NOx Mass
<input type="checkbox"/> Engine / Motor Speed (RPM)	<input type="checkbox"/> Battery Current (A)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> US Fuel Economy (MPGe)	<input type="checkbox"/> TP CO Mass	<input type="checkbox"/> TP CO2 Mass

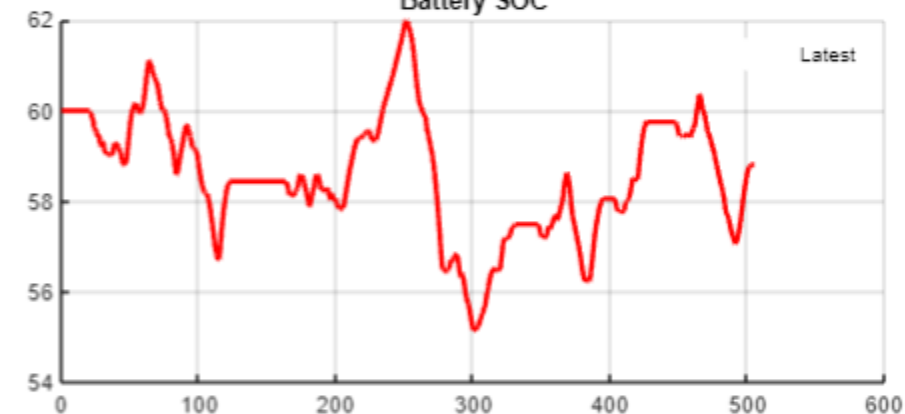
Clear all X

Visualization

Trace Velocity, Target, Actual (mph)



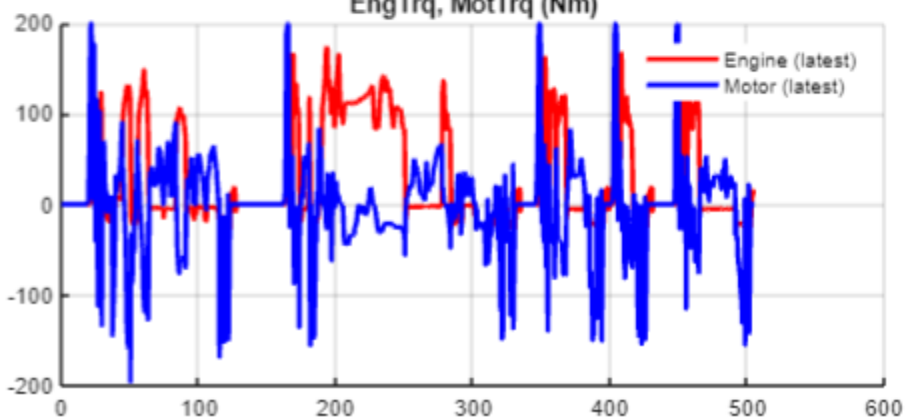
Battery SOC



US Fuel Economy MPGe



EngTrq, MotTrq (Nm)



SIMULATION DEBUG MODELING FORMAT APPS C CODE STATE

Model Browser State_Machine

Referenced Files

```

stateDiagram-v2
    state Charging {
        state Init_Mode {
            state CC_Mode {
                state CV_Mode
            }
        }
    }
    Charging --> Init_Mode : [StateRequest == SRE.Charging]
    Init_Mode --> CC_Mode : [StateRequest == SRE.Charging && ... MaxCellVolt < voltThreshold]
    CC_Mode --> CV_Mode : [MaxCellVolt >= ... MaxCellVoltThrsld]
    CV_Mode --> Charging : [StateRequest ~= SRE.Charging || ... ChargeCurrentReq <= (I_cc/currentFactor)]
    CV_Mode --> CV_Mode : [MaxCellVolt >= ... MaxCellVoltThrsld]
    CV_Mode --> Charging : [FaultPresent]{ChargeCurrentReq = single(0);}
  
```

Code

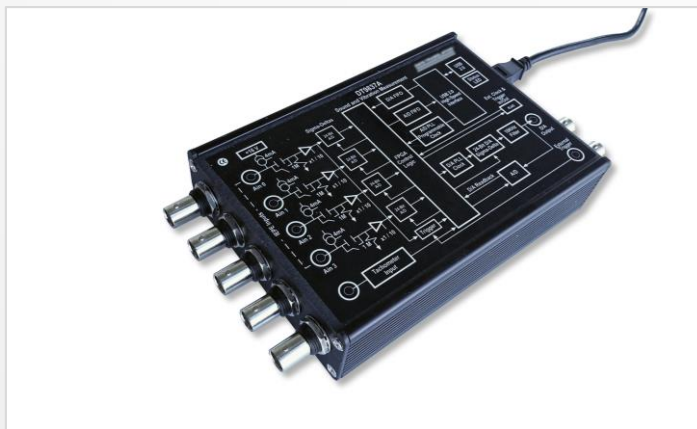
State_Machine.c (14) Search

Highlighting: M <S1>:419 5 / 14

```

57  /* Function for Chart: '<Root>/State_Machine' */
58  static void State_Machine_MainStateMachine(void)
59  {
60      SRE tmp_0;
61      boolean_T tmp;
62      switch (State_Machine_DW.is_MainStateMachine) {
63          case State_Machine_IN_Charging:
64              if (State_Machine_DW.FaultPresent) {
65                  /* Output: '<Root>/ChargeCurrentReq' */
66                  State_Machine_Y.ChargeCurrentReq = 0.0F;
67                  State_Machine_DW.is_Charging = State_Machine_IN_NO_ACTIVE_STATE;
68                  State_Machine_DW.is_MainStateMachine = State_Machine_IN_NO_ACTIVE_STATE;
69              }
70              /* Output: '<Root>/BMS_State' */
71              State_Machine_Y.BMS_State = BMS_Fault;
72          } else {
73              /* Inport: '<Root>/StateRequest' */
74              /* Inport: '<Root>/ChargeCurrentLimit' incorporates:
  
```

Ln 74 Col 45



Fill Missing Data

To replace NaN values in the data and visualize the results, open the **Clean Missing Data** task. Start by typing the keyword `missing` in a code block, and then click **Clean Missing Data** when it appears in the menu.

Select the input data and the cleaning method

Clean Missing Data

`c1cleanedData` = Filled missing data in `c1`

Select data

Input data: `cleanedData2`

X-axis: `default`

Specify method

Cleaning method: `Fill missing`

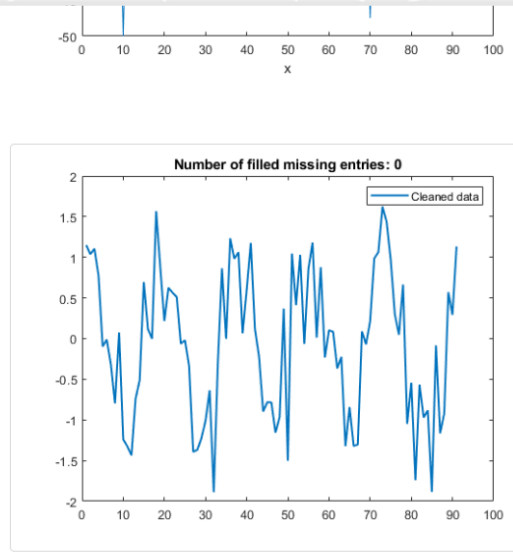
Moving window: `Centered`, `3`

Max gap to fill: `0.06`

Display results

Cleaned data Filled missing entries

- Constant value
- Previous value
- Next value
- Nearest value
- Linear interpolation
- Spline interpolation
- Shape-preserving cubic interpolation (PCHIP)
- Modified Akima cubic interpolation
- Moving median**
- Moving mean
- Moving median



MSD_System/Mechanical System - Simulink

SIMULATION | DEBUG | MODELING | FORMAT | APPS | BLOCK

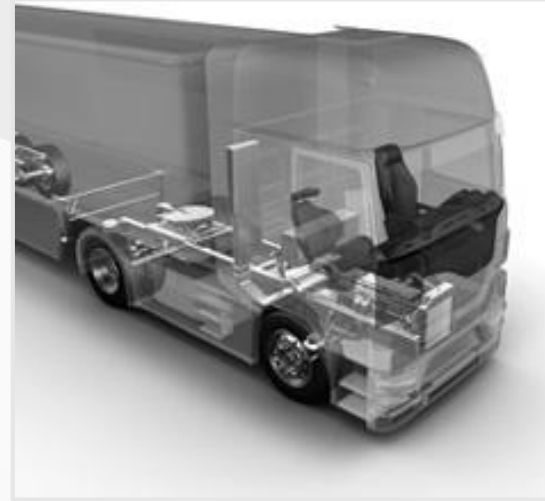
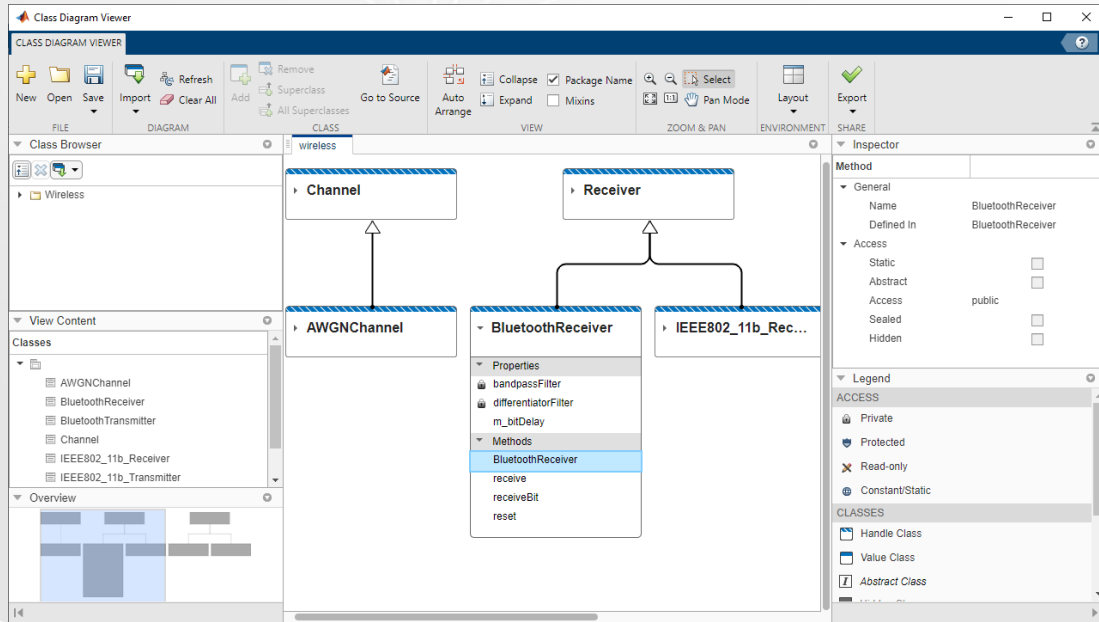
Open | Save | Print | Library Browser | Log Signals | Add Viewer | Signal Table | Stop Time: 10.0 | Normal | Fast Restart | Step Back | Run | Step Forward | Stop | Data Inspector | Logic Analyzer | Bird's-Eye Scope

Mechanical System

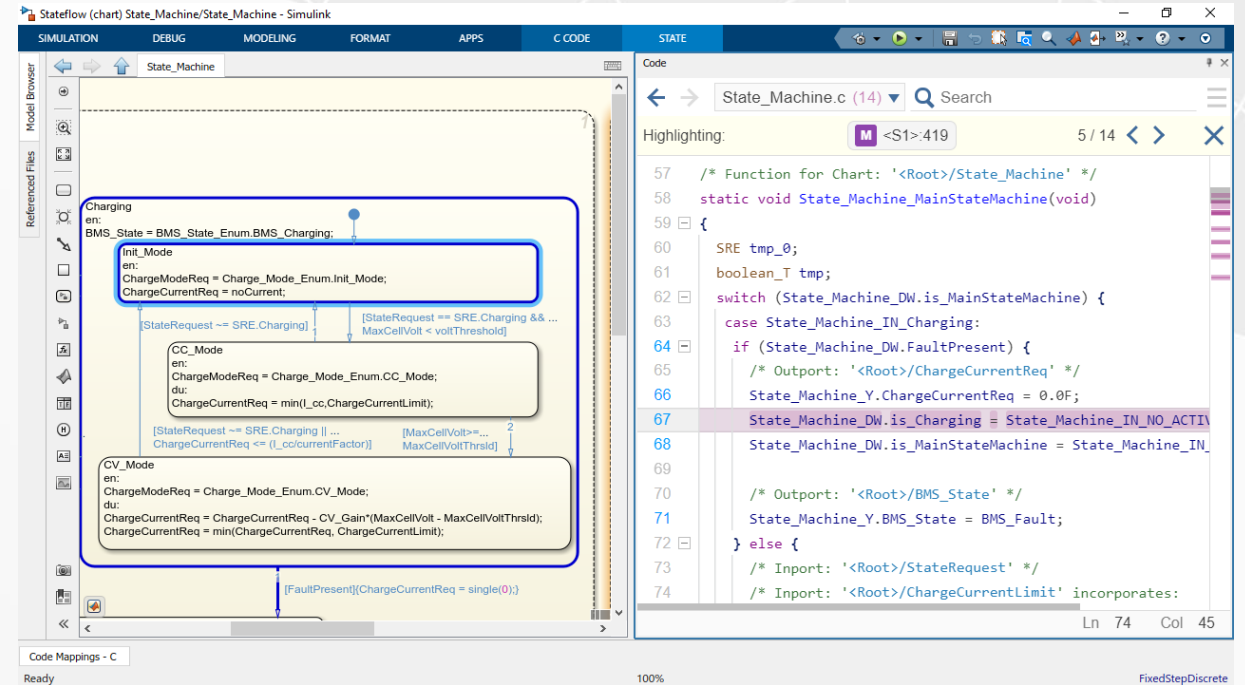
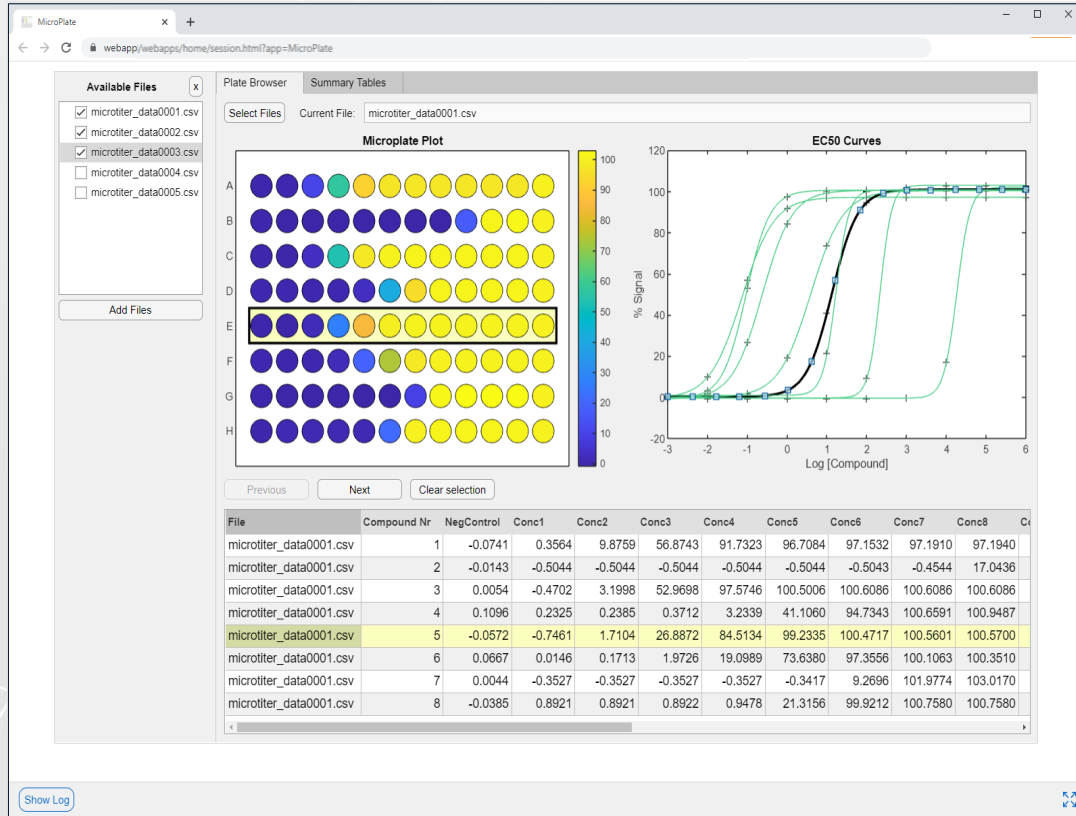
This second-order differential equation characterizes the system:
 $m\ddot{x} + c\dot{x} + kx = F$

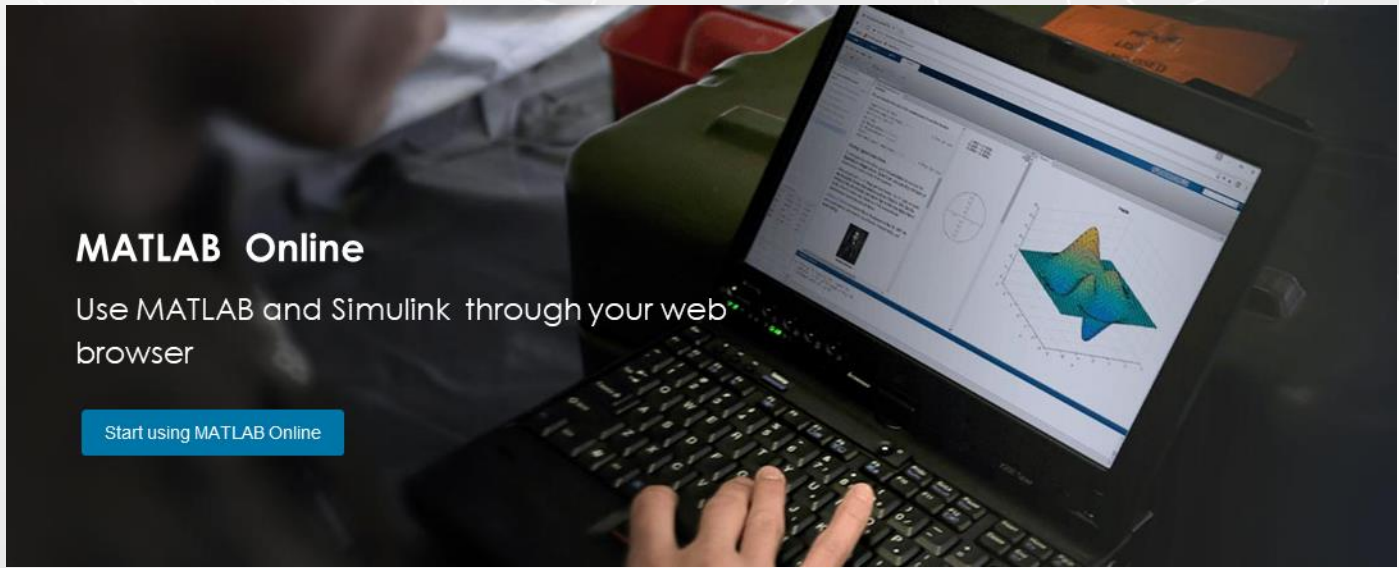
Solving for acceleration provides a form of this equation that maps more clearly to a Simulink® model.
 $\ddot{x} = \frac{1}{m}(F - c\dot{x} - kx)$

Ready | 127% | VariableStepAuto



Simulink is the Simulation Integration Platform

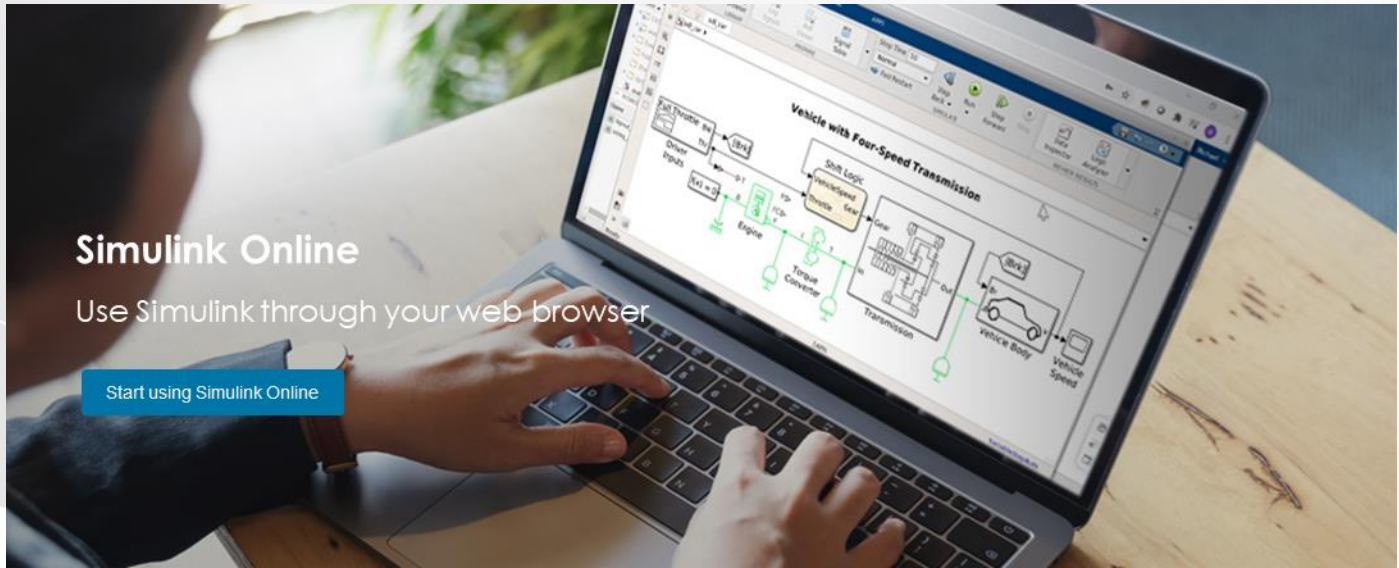




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Thank you



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