Submit the compressed file as (ID)\_(name).zip to [ftp://cdl.hanyang.ac.kr  $\rightarrow$  Undergraduate\_CAE  $\rightarrow$  lab  $\rightarrow$  midterm] folder. It should contain the final results (graphs) of each problem using PowerPoint (ID.ppt), MATLAB file (problem#\_#.m), Simulink file (problem#\_#.slx)

1.[MATLAB] The Volume V of liquid in a hollow horizontal cylinder of radius r and length L is related to the depth of the liquid h by

$$V = \left[r^2 \cos^{-1}\left(\frac{r-h}{r}\right) - (r-h)\sqrt{2rh-h^2}\right]L$$

Develop an M-file to create a plot of volume versus depth. (20 pts)

Satisfy all the post-processing styles of the plot provided below. Except font style & size

Here are the first few lines:

function problem1(r,L,plot\_title)
% volume of horizontal cylinder
% inputs :
% r = radius
% L= length
% plot\_title=string holding plot title

Test your program with

## >>problem1(3,5,'Volume versus depth')



2.[MATLAB] Solve the Van der poll equation with initial value.

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \mu \left(1 - y^2\right) \frac{dy}{dt} + y = 0$$

initial condition

at t=0, y=1 
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = 1$$

(1) Given the following two scripts (main, vander), Develop a single function script (RK4.m) that covers the fourth-order RK method for second-order ODE and obtain the solution (20 pts)
 μ = 1, tspan=[0 20], step size h=0.1 plot style "x:" ex: plot(x,y,'x:')



[main.m]

clc; clear all; close all;

h=0.01; tf=20; [t,y]= RK4(@vander,[0 tf],[1,1],h);

figure(1) plot(t,y(:,1),'x:')

[vander.m]

## function yp = vander(t,y)

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(2) Modify main.m and vander.m to obtain MATLAB built in function ODE45 solution with default setting, compare the results, and explain the difference between the two ODE solvers. (5 pts)

[main.m]

## clc; clear all; close all;

```
h=0.1;
tf=20;
[t,y]= RK4(@vander,[0 tf],[1,1],h);
[t,y]= ode45(@vander,[0 tf],[1,1]);
```

```
figure(1)
subplot(2,1,1)
plot(t,y(:,1),'x:')
subplot(2,1,2)
plot(t,y(:,1),'o-')
```

(3) When solving the equation with parameter setting in  $[\mu = 1000, \text{tspan}=[0\ 1000], \text{step size h}=0.1]$ , ode45 takes an excessive amount of computation. Explain this phenomenon and Apply MATLAB built-in function solution for it. Compare with the step size with ode45 results and the built-in function. (5 pts)

3.[Simulink] Solve the following RLC second order system using signal-based solution Show the transient current and electrical charge on capacitor using scope block. (Simulation time: 10 s) (10 pts) Equation of the transient RLC circuit

$$L\frac{di}{dt} + Ri + \frac{q}{c} - E(t) = 0 \text{ and } i = \frac{dq}{dt}$$

$$L : \text{ inductor}$$

$$R : \text{ resistance}$$

$$C : \text{ capacitance}$$

$$E : \text{ voltage source}$$

$$q : \text{ electrical charge}$$

$$E = E_0 \sin(\omega t)$$

$$L = 2 \text{ H}$$

$$C = 0.25 \text{ F}$$

$$\omega = 5 \text{ rad/s}$$

$$R = 3 \text{ Ohm}$$

4. [Simulink]Consider quarter car model by Simulink. The parameter values in the model are as follows.



$$k_{sus} = 15000 \text{ N/m}, c_{sus} = 1000 \text{ Ns/m}$$
  
 $m_{wheel} = 50 \text{ kg}, k_{tire} = 200000 \text{ N/m}$ 

For this problem, you are required to construct a Simulink model of a quarter car to evaluate its suspension behavior under two specific scenarios: (Simulation time: 12 s)

(1) Response to the vehicle's self-weight (10 pts)

-Assume that the car's suspension is subject to the car's self-weight.

-Build a Simulink model to simulate freefall road profile and obtain following scope plot.



## (2) Road Bump Interaction (10 pts)

Starting from the car's stable position after the freefall (from Scenario 1), simulate its response when it encounters a 0.1m road bump at 5 s.





5. [Simulink - Powertrain] Consider 2-speed transmission model. The parameter values in the model are as follows. Construct a Simulink model for this system. Show the engine(J\_eng) and vehicle side(J\_out) RPM using scope block. (Simulation time: 10 sec) (20 pts)



