

# An approach to distributed remote control based on middleware technology, MATLAB/Simulink - LabMap/LabNet framework

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# Introduction

## Roles of middleware

- **Distribution**

- data across the system partitions
  - control both logically and physically

- **Integration**

- heterogeneous hardware protocols
  - software components

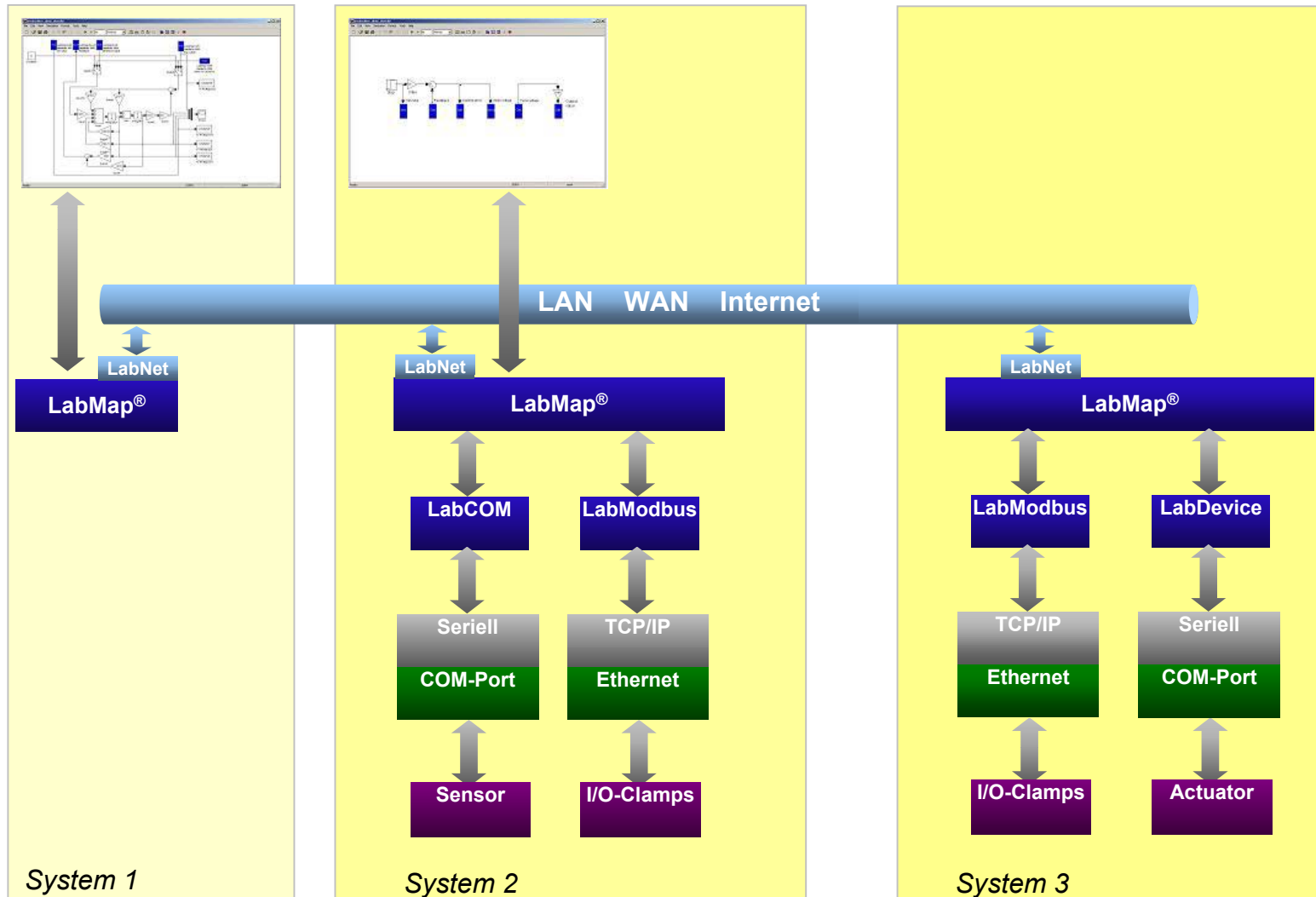
- **Abstraction**

- application logic from the hardware
  - data from its sources, such as in simulation

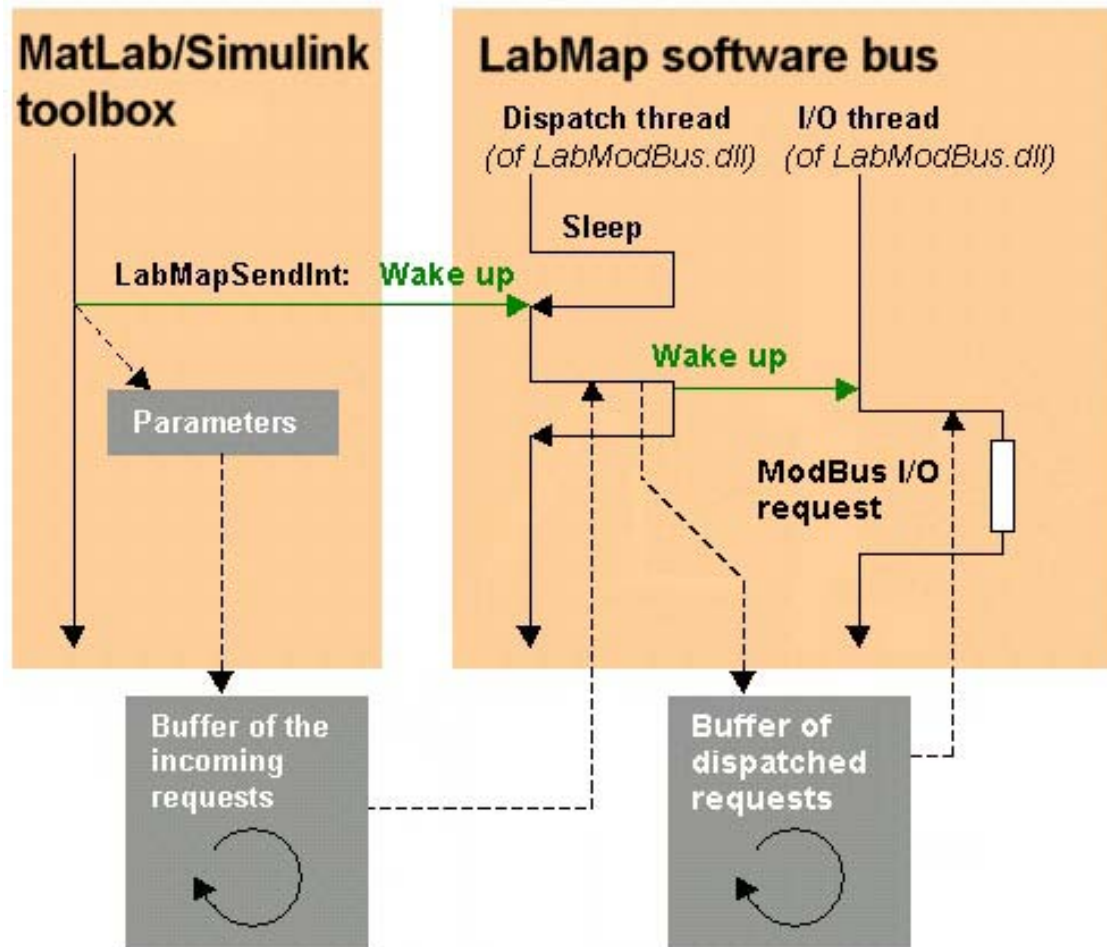
- **Decoupling**

- software components
  - the system is viewed as a set of variables

# LabMap in a distributed system



# Messaging in LabMap



# Views on variables

- **Name, Value, Dimension**
- **Time stamp**
  - universal coordinated time (UTC)
- **Bounds**
  - checkable value ranges
  - enforceable value ranges
- **Status**
  - errors
  - pending I/O

# Policies for requesting data

- **Application controlled**  
triggered by the application
- **Periodic**  
periodically requested from or issued by the hardware  
checkable time constraint (the period)
- **Event controlled**  
as above, but only value changes are taken into account  
time constraint is ignored

# Access operations on variables

- **Get**  
the current value and / or time stamp
- **Set**  
the new value and time stamp locally
- **Request**  
a new value from the hardware, asynchronously
- **Send**  
a new time-stamped value down to the hardware,  
asynchronously

# Notification services

- **Wait for I/O completion**  
non-busy waiting
- **Wait for a new value**  
non-busy waiting for a value update
- **Blackboard**, asynchronous notifications upon  
value / time stamp set events  
error events  
leaving / entering value bounds

# Network protocol

- **Appears as a bus**

  - peer-to-peer connections abstracted away

  - remote variables are accessed through local proxy variables

- **Transparent data and time synchronization**

  - measurement units are checked and converted as necessary

  - time stamps are converted between unsynchronized partitions

- **Transparent remote control**

  - I/O requests executed on proxies are marshaled to remote hardware

  - Notification services consider it as a part of I/O process

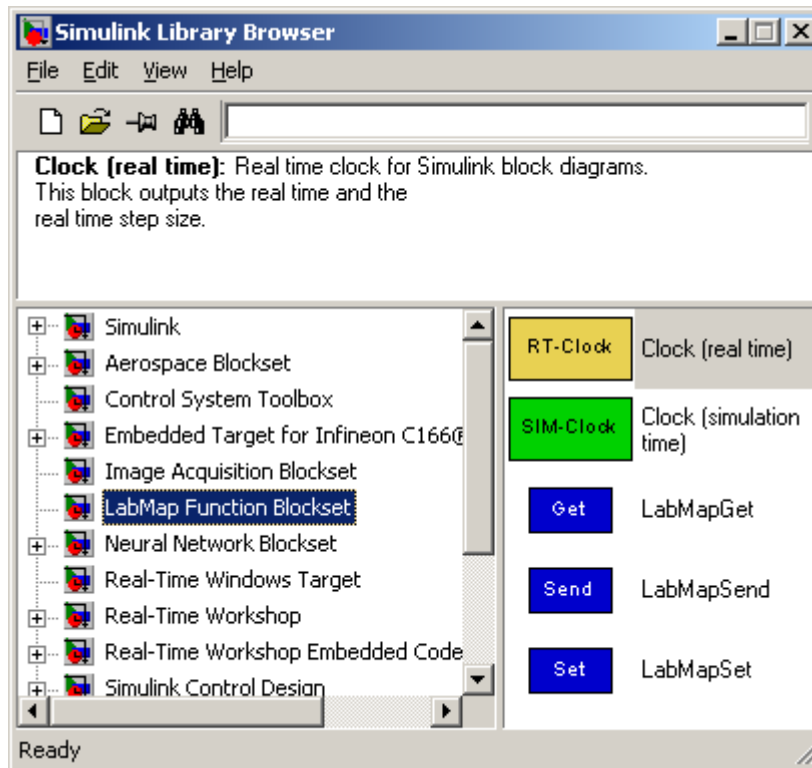
- **Access control**

  - shared variables

  - exclusive access variables

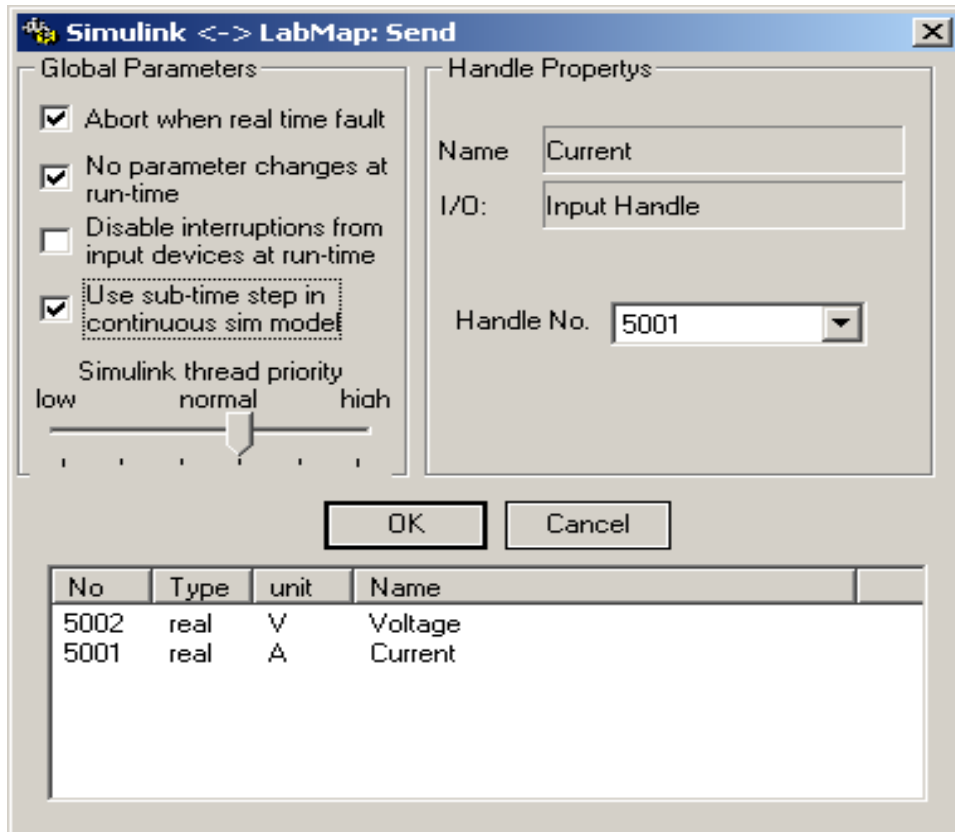
# LabMap/Simulink Toolbox

The toolbox provides an access the software bus in a MatLab/Simulink model that runs in normal simulation mode



In the Simulink Library Browser the LabMap Function Blockset appears after installation of the LabMap toolbox for MatLab

# Properties Dialog



**Name:** the name of the LabMap register

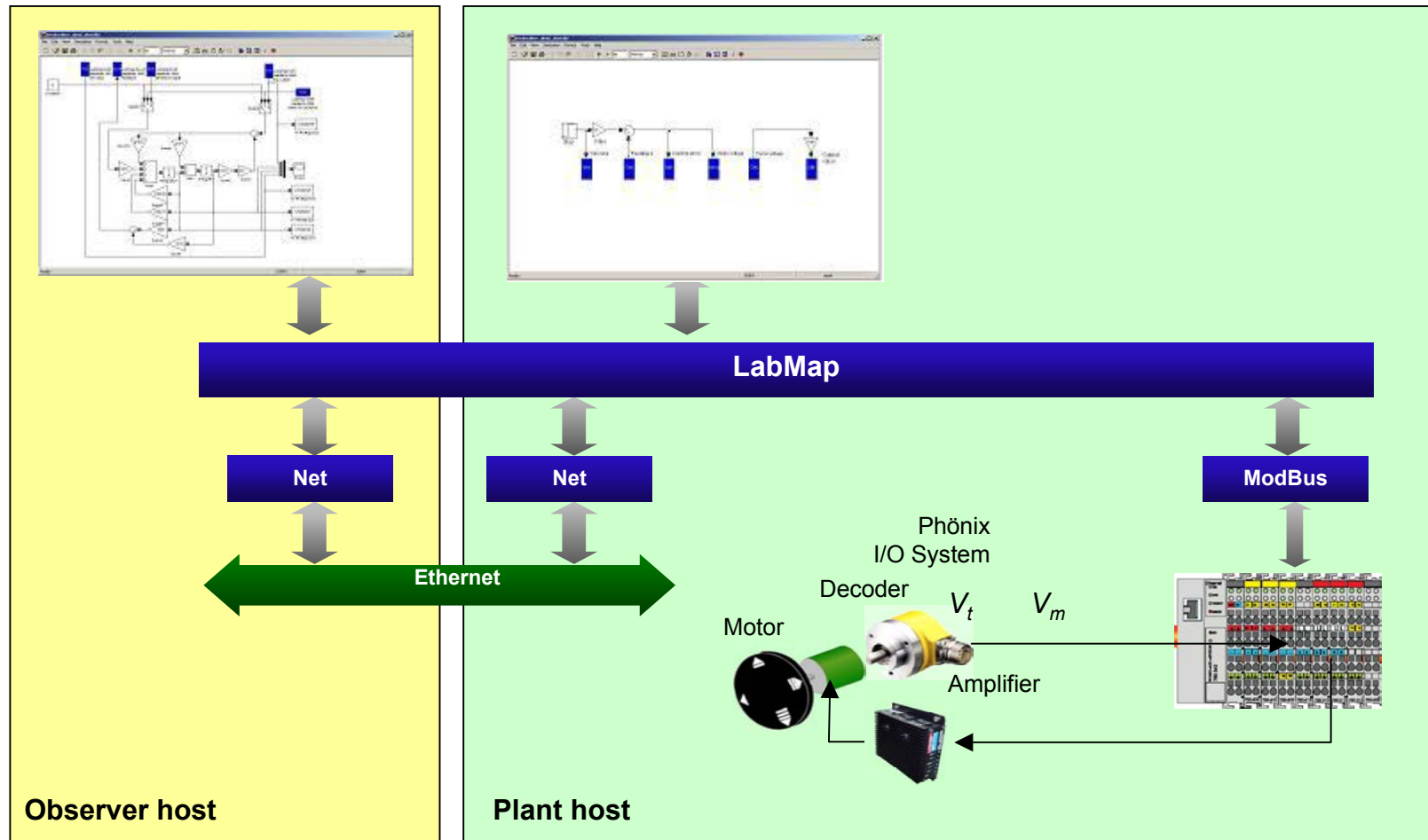
**I/O:** the direction of the LabMap register

**Handle No.:** the LabMap register number

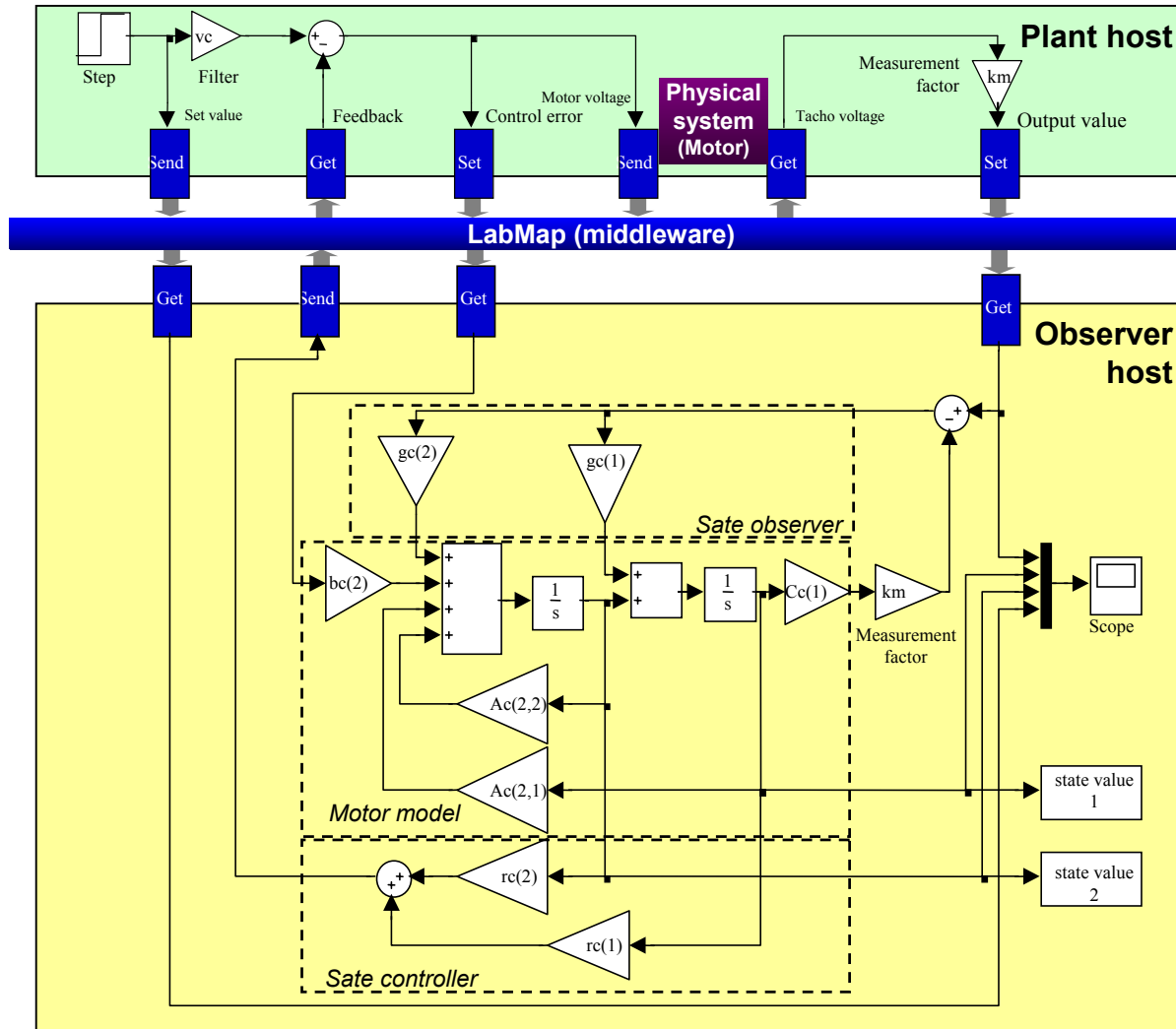
**Sub-time steps in continuous simulation model**

**Simulink thread priority**

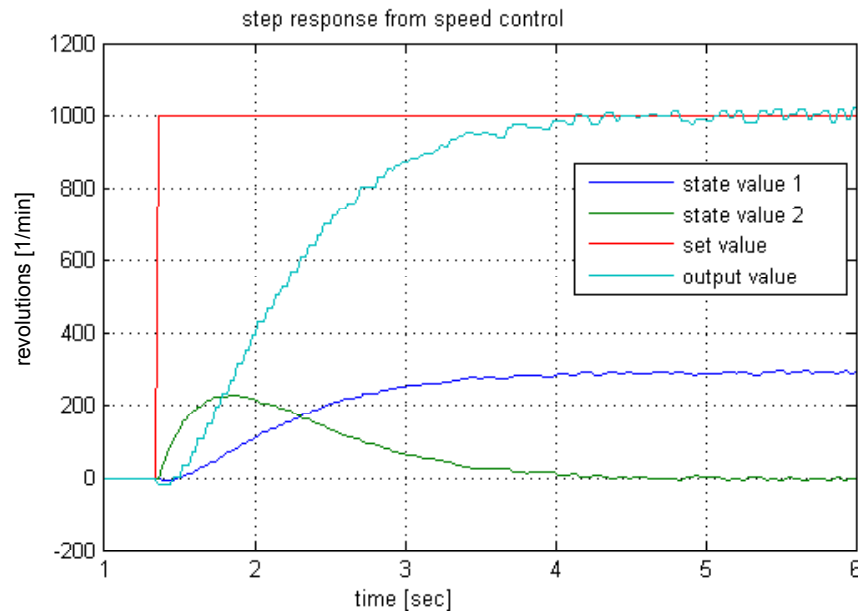
# System setup



# Distributed Simulink model



# Step response



```

ObserverCalc.m
%calculation of state space controller and
%luenberger observer
%the system identificatin was carried out
%by the system identification
%software toolbox IDICON
num = [3.2637] %result from system
%identification
den = [1 10.862 11.205] %frequency domain
Ac=[0 1; -den(3) -den(2)]; %state spaces
%discription

bc=[0;num];
Cc=[1 0];

km=den(3)/num %measurment factor
cm=km*Cc;
p=[-10 -20]; %pole placement
%observer
gc=(acker(Ac',Cc',p))'; %state observer
%gc=[19.138;
%-19.082]

prc = [-2 -2.5]; %pole placement
%controller
rc=acker(Ac,bc,prc); %state controller
%rc=[-1.9013
%-1.9493]

vc=inv(cm*inv(bc*rc-Ac)*bc);%filter vc=0.44622

```

# Summary

A middleware technology appears feasible in control applications for accessing remote hardware components and distributing control over the network. It also provides:

- high degree of flexibility in heterogeneous distributed systems
- reliability, openness, scalability, userfriendliness
- few installation efforts
- easy integration into existing systems