

**МЕТОДИ ТА ЗАСОБИ МОДЕЛЮВАННЯ
АПАРАТНО-ПРОГРАМНОГО
СЕРЕДОВИЩА ДЛЯ ПРОЦЕСУ
ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТУ
В АЕРОДИНАМІЧНІЙ ТРУБІ**

() ()
() -
, ()
[1].

[1, 2]:
 H_i M_i P_i L_i $\{D_i\}$ I_i R_i

$$H_i - \frac{M_{i+1}}{P_i} H_{i+1} ; M_i - \frac{L_i}{R_i} (1)$$

(); $D_i - \frac{L_i}{R_i} ; I_i - \frac{M_i}{P_i}$
; $R_i - \frac{L_i}{R_i}$

$$L_i D_i (1),$$

()
[3].
()

(), ().
 : ;
 .
 40 , ,
 [3]
 (-180/ 300/ 420), (20), -0,04
 () -10 /10-1 . . -
 , Freescale
 .
 L_i D_i (1), -
 (), -
 () [1, 2]. : - , ;
 - ; -
 V_∞ - , α - , ω - ;
 $P_c, P_u, P_s, P_e, P_i, P_0$ - , , , i - -
 ; u_i - .
 P_i -
 () -
 , - (),
 , [1].
 ,
 (VME, PC/104, MicroPC,). -
 [1].
 1. .
 2. , () [2].
 3. ().
 4. , 7. α, β -
 .
 5. -
 6. (), - 2. .
 7. : ; .
 8. : .

P_i , [1, 2].

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

u_i , P_i , u_i ,

S_i

- 5.

u_i

- 6.

« »

1. ($1, \dots, n$)

($1 \dots n$).

- 2.

$1 \dots n$

- 3.

)

- 4.

(

().

- 5.

- 1.

« »

- 2.

« »

(

).

- 3.

S_i

- 4.

« » ()

«

».

- 5.

:

RS-485/CANbus,

$$\begin{aligned}
& u_{ij} \sim P_{ij} \quad (i=1,2,\dots,n, j=1,2,\dots,m), \\
& (u_{1j} \sim P_{sj}, u_{2j} \sim P_{ej}, u_{3j} \sim P_{ej} \quad j=1,2,\dots,m-1, u_{im} \sim q_i \quad i=1,2,\dots,n, \\
& u_{ij} \sim P_{ij} \quad i=4,5,\dots,n, j=1,2,\dots,m-1), \\
& (i=1,2,\dots,n), j=1,2,\dots,m).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
P_{sj} &= Z_s \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\xi_s} a_k^s u_{1j}^k \right]; \quad P_{ej} = Z_e \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\xi_e} a_k^e \left(\frac{u_{2j} + u_{3j}}{2} \right)^k \right]; \\
P_{ej} &= \begin{cases} Z_d \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\xi_d} a_k^d (u_{ij} - u_{1j})^k \right] - \\ \frac{P_e}{P_{ej}} (u_{ij} - u_{1j}) - \end{cases} ; \quad (2)
\end{aligned}$$

$$a_k^{<w>}, \quad w = \{s, e, d, q\} \quad ; \quad \{\xi_k\}_{k \in w} \quad [4],$$

$$q_i = Z_q \left[\sum_{k=0}^{\xi_q} a_k^q (u_{im} - u_{1m})^k \right], \quad \bar{P}_{ij} = Z_0 \left[\frac{P_{ij}}{\mu q_i} \right],$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& R_{\eta\lambda} \quad , \quad \bar{P}_{\eta\lambda} = Z_g [R_{\eta\lambda}], \quad \eta=1,2,\dots \quad ; \\
& \lambda \quad (\eta \times \lambda \leq m \times n).
\end{aligned}$$

$$\hat{\bar{P}}_{\eta\lambda} = \frac{1}{r} \sum_{k=1}^r \bar{P}_{\eta\lambda}^{<k>} ; \quad \sigma_{\eta\lambda} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{r-1} \sum_{k=1}^r (\hat{\bar{P}}_{\eta\lambda}^{<k>} - \bar{P}_{\eta\lambda}^{<k>})^2} . \quad (3)$$

(χ^2) .
 $\gamma = 0.95$.

$\chi = 7.13$,

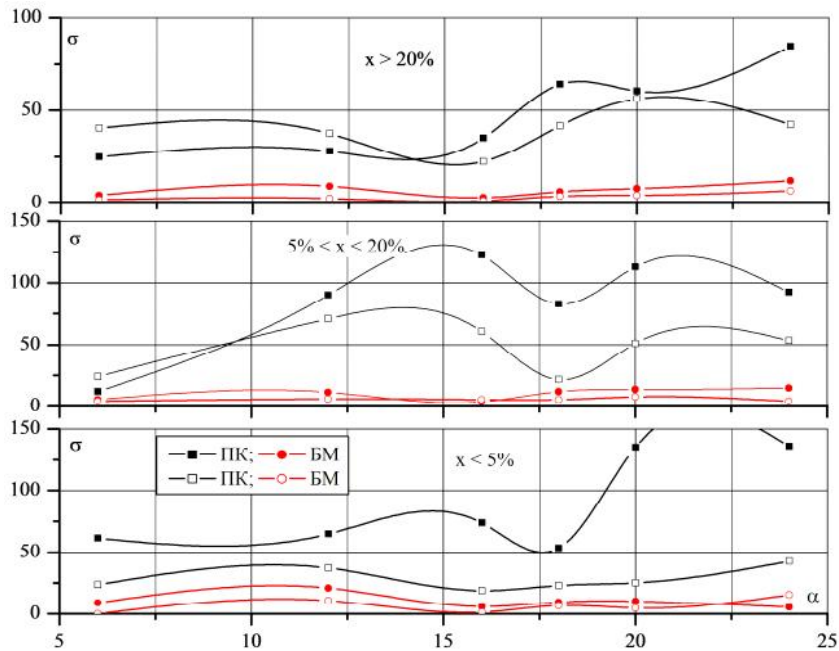
$$\hat{P}_{\eta\lambda} + t_\gamma \frac{\sigma_{\eta\lambda}}{\sqrt{r}}, \quad t_\gamma(\gamma, r) - \dots, \quad (\hat{P}_{\eta\lambda} - t_\gamma \frac{\sigma_{\eta\lambda}}{\sqrt{r}},$$

$$G = \frac{\sigma_{\max}^2}{\sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^2}, \quad \sigma_{\max}^2 = \max\{\sigma_i\}_{i=1}^N; \quad \sigma_i^2 - \dots \quad i - \dots \quad (3);$$

$N - \dots \quad G \leq G_t \quad v_1 = m - 1, \quad v_2 = N, \quad \alpha = 0,05,$
 $\delta^2 = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \sigma_i^2.$

.1

α .



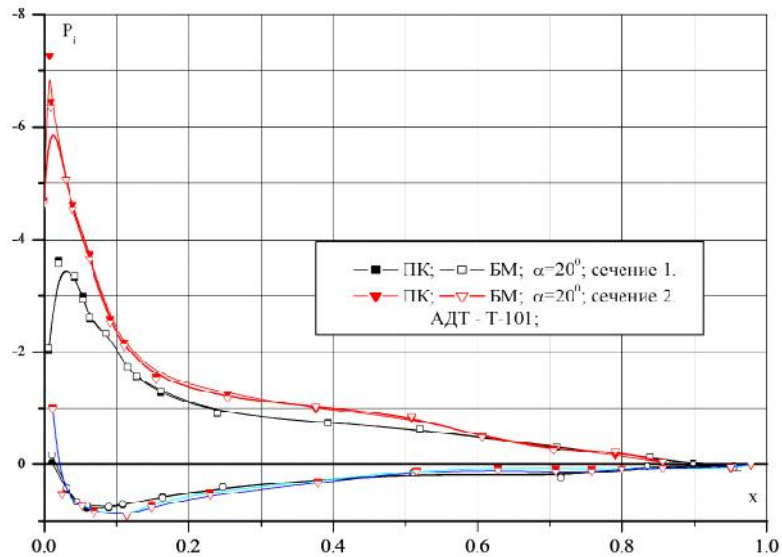
.1.

$$: \text{Re} = \sqrt{\frac{2gl}{3\nu}},$$

$$\nu = \frac{P}{\rho_{15}}(1,745 + 0,005t)10^{-6}; \quad P = \frac{0,0474P_a}{273,15 + t}; \quad t -$$

$t = 15^\circ \text{C}; P_a -$; $l -$

[1]. u_{ij} , \bar{P}



. 2.

$$(2)$$

$$(3):$$

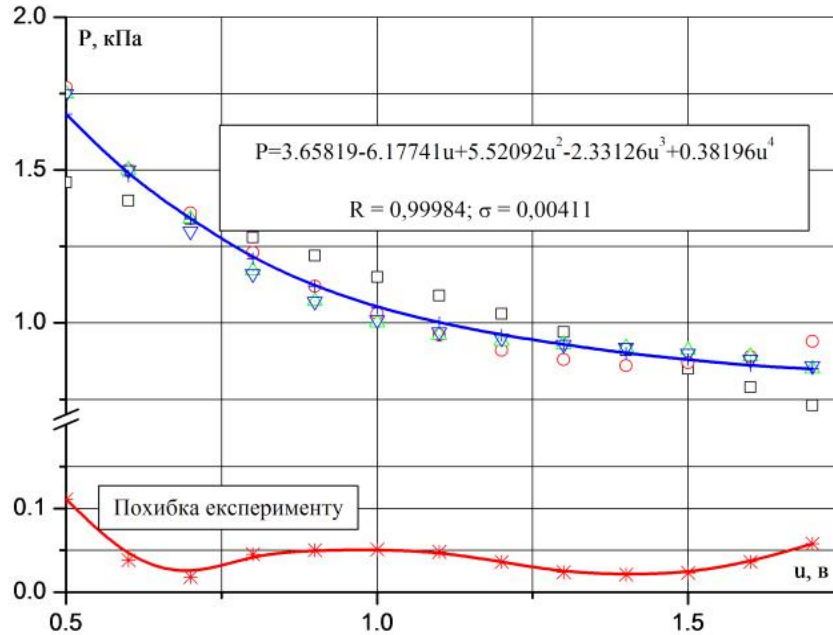
$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i=0}^m a_i x^i, \quad (4)$$

$$Y, X - ; \hat{Y} -$$

$$; m -$$

$$(4)$$

$$Y \hat{Y}, \quad : \min Q_p = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \hat{Y}_i)^2, \quad n -$$



3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & x_i, y_i \quad i - \quad X \quad Y, \\
 & : x_{ij} = x_i^j, \quad i = 1, \dots, n; \quad j = 1, \dots, m. \\
 (4) \quad & Q_p \leq Q_{p+1}, \quad p \leq m-1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{x}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_{ij}; \quad D_{jk} = \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j)(x_{ik} - \bar{x}_k) - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ij} - \bar{x}_j) \sum_{i=1}^n (x_{ik} - \bar{x}_k),$$

$j = 1, \dots, p; \quad k = 1, \dots, p.$

$$r_{ij} = \frac{D_{ij}}{\sqrt{D_{ii} D_{jj}}}; \quad S_j = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n-1}} \sqrt{D_{jj}}.$$

$$\beta_j = \sum_{i=1}^k r_{ij} r_{jj}^{-1}; \quad \alpha_j = \beta_j \frac{S_y}{S_j}; \quad \alpha_0 = \bar{y} - \sum_{j=1}^m \alpha_j \bar{x}_j; \quad R = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i r_{ij}}.$$

.....

$$S_R = R^2 D_{yy}; \quad S_S = D_{yy} - S_R; \quad F = \frac{n-k-1}{k} (S_r / S_s).$$

$$t_j$$

$$S_y^2 = \frac{S_s}{n-k-1}; \quad S_y = \sqrt{S_y^2}; \quad S_{aj} = \sqrt{\frac{r_{ij}^{-1}}{D_{ij}} S_y^2}; \quad t_j = \frac{a_j}{S_{aj}}.$$

(4)

t-

$$t_i > t_{0.05, n-m-2}$$

a_i .

(4)

(4)

F-

(4)

$$F > F_{0.05, n-2, 1}$$

(4),

),

(

D -

(4).

[2].

1.

2. i -

3.

2.

4. i -

X (

).

5.

7.

6.

« »

2 (

).

7.

(4)

8.

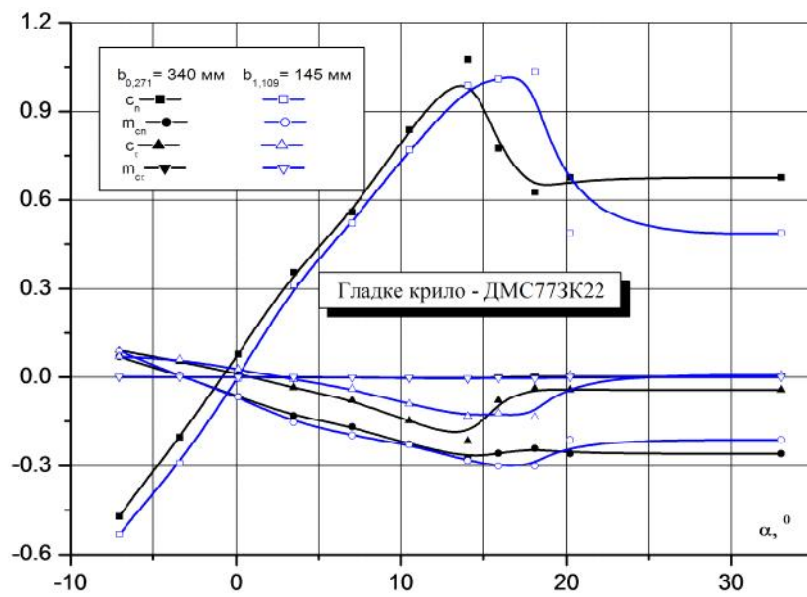
(4),

7.

9.

10.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & c_{R_p}, \quad c_{N_p} \\
 & m_{Z_p}, \quad x_d: \\
 & c_{N_p} = \oint \bar{P}(\bar{x}) d\bar{x}; \quad c_{R_p} = \oint \bar{P}(\bar{y}) d\bar{y}; \quad m_{Z_p} = \frac{1}{2} \oint \bar{P}(\bar{x}) d\bar{x} - \frac{1}{2} \oint \bar{P}(\bar{y}) d\bar{y}; \quad \bar{x}_d = -\frac{m_{Z_p}}{c_{N_p}}. \quad (5) \\
 & : \\
 & c_{Y_p} = c_{N_p} \cos \alpha - c_{R_p} \sin \alpha; \quad c_{X_p} = c_{N_p} \sin \alpha - c_{R_p} \cos \alpha. \\
 & N \quad T \\
 & : N = c_n S q_\infty; \quad T = c_\tau S q_\infty, \quad S - \quad ; q_\infty - \\
 & . 4
 \end{aligned}$$



. 4.

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & f(x) \quad / \quad P(x), \quad [4], \\
 & \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b P_{n-1}(x) dx + \int_a^b R_{n-1}(x) dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

— , [a, b] n

, $x_i = a + h(i-1), h = (b-a)/n, i = 0, 1, \dots, n:$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx (b-a) \sum_{k=1}^n H_k y_k, \quad y_k = f(a + kh), \quad t = \frac{x-x_0}{h}. \quad (6)$$

$$H_k = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{nk!(n-k)!} \int_0^n \frac{t^{(t-1)\dots(t-n)}}{t-k} dt, \quad H_k = \text{const},$$

$$R = -\frac{(n!)^4}{[(2n)!]^2(2n-1)} (b-a)^{2n+1} f^{(2n)}(\zeta), \quad \zeta \in (a, b).$$

$n = 1$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2n} (y_0 + 2y_1 + 2y_2 + \dots + 2y_{n-1} + y_n),$$

$$y_k = f\left(a + \frac{b-a}{n}k\right), \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n, \quad R = -\frac{(b-a)^3}{12n^2} f''(\xi), \quad \xi \in (a, b).$$

$n = 2$ (6) [a, b] 2m

:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2m} (y_0 + 4y_1 + 2y_2 + \dots + 2y_{2m-2} + 4y_{2m-1} + y_{2m}),$$

$$R = -\frac{h^5}{90} m f^{(5)}(\xi), \quad \xi \in (a, b).$$

(6)

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \approx \sum_{i=1}^n B_i f(t_i), \quad B_i = \dots, \quad t_i = \dots \quad [-1, +1]. \quad B_i$$

, $f(x) \equiv 1,$

:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i); \quad x_i = \frac{b+a}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2} t_i; \quad \sum_{i=1}^n t_i^k = \frac{k(k-(-1)^{k-1})}{2(k+1)}; \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$x_i \in B_i, \quad Q(x)$$

$$2n-1 \quad (\omega_n(n) = (x-x_1)(x-x_2)\dots(x-x_n)) \quad Q(x)$$

$n, \quad [-1, +1]$

$$P_n(t) = \frac{1}{2^n n!} \frac{d^n (t^2 - 1)^n}{dt^n}, \quad t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n A_i f(x_i), \quad x_i = \frac{b+a}{2} + \frac{b-a}{2} t_i.$$

$$\frac{1}{h} \int_{x_0}^{x_0+nh} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} y_0 + y_1 + \dots + y_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2} y_n + A_2 (\Delta y_n - \Delta y_0) - A_3 (\Delta^2 y_{n-1} - \Delta^2 y_1) + \dots,$$

$$A_k = \int_0^1 \frac{t(t-1)\dots(t-k+1)}{k!} dt, \quad x_i = x_0 + (i-1)h \quad y_i = f(x_i) \quad \Delta^k y_i, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n;$$

$k = 1, 2, \dots, n, \quad A_k$

$$A_0 \frac{1}{k} - A_1 \frac{1}{k-1} + A_2 \frac{1}{k-2} - \dots + A_{k-1} (-1)^{k-1} = 0, \quad A_0 = 1.$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad [0,1] \quad ($$

$$\pi/4 = 0.7853981634; \quad - 6.28664 \cdot 10^{-6} / 2.40812 \cdot 10^{-8},$$

$$- 4.52093 \cdot 10^{-5}, \quad - 4.01015 \cdot 10^{-12}, \quad - 2.35630 \cdot 10^{-12}.$$

: MicroPC,

PC-104,

S.V. Zinchenko, V.P. Zinchenko, N.Y. Brovarska, A.F. Potapenko

METHODS AND MEANS FOR HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE EXPERIMENTAL PROCESS MODELING IN A WIND TUNNEL

In this paper, we propose a model of a unified information-measuring system, which provides an analysis of options for interconnecting the hardware and software environment for arranging the process of simultaneous multi-channel pressure measurement in the experimental aircraft models in a wind tunnel.

1. Prometheus. . 2007. 5. . 52 – 60.
2. 2001. 3. . 58 – 69.
3. 2014. 12. . 158 – 162.
4. 2- ; 1976. . 1. 304 .; 1977. . 2. 400 .

07.09.2016

Про авторів:

« »;