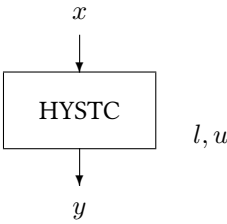


Block HYSTC

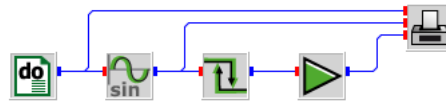
The HYSTC block simulates a clockwise hysteresis controller.



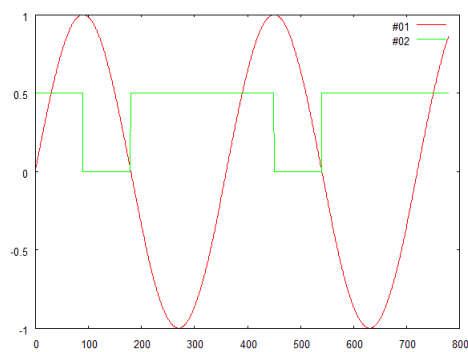
Name	HYSTC
Function	fb0071
Inputs	1
Outputs	1
Parameters	1
Strings	0
Group	S

Inputs	1	Any signal x
Outputs	1	Hysterestis signal y
Parameters	1	Lower threshold l
	2	Upper threshold u
Strings		None

hystc.vseit



A **DO** block runs a **SIN** block with values for an angle α from 0 to 780 degrees in steps of 1. The $\sin(\alpha)$ data are used by a **HYSTC** block with lower threshold zero and upper threshold 1. The result is multiplied by a factor 0.5 by a **GAIN** block. The $\sin(\alpha)$ data together with the output of the **GAIN** block are plotted by a **PLOT** block.



It can be seen, that the output **HYSTC** block remains on the upper level one until the upper threshold one is reached. As expected, the output remains on the lower level until the lower threshold is reached. The “switch” remains “on” until the upper threshold one is reached again. This is the typical behavior of a on/off switch with hysteresis.