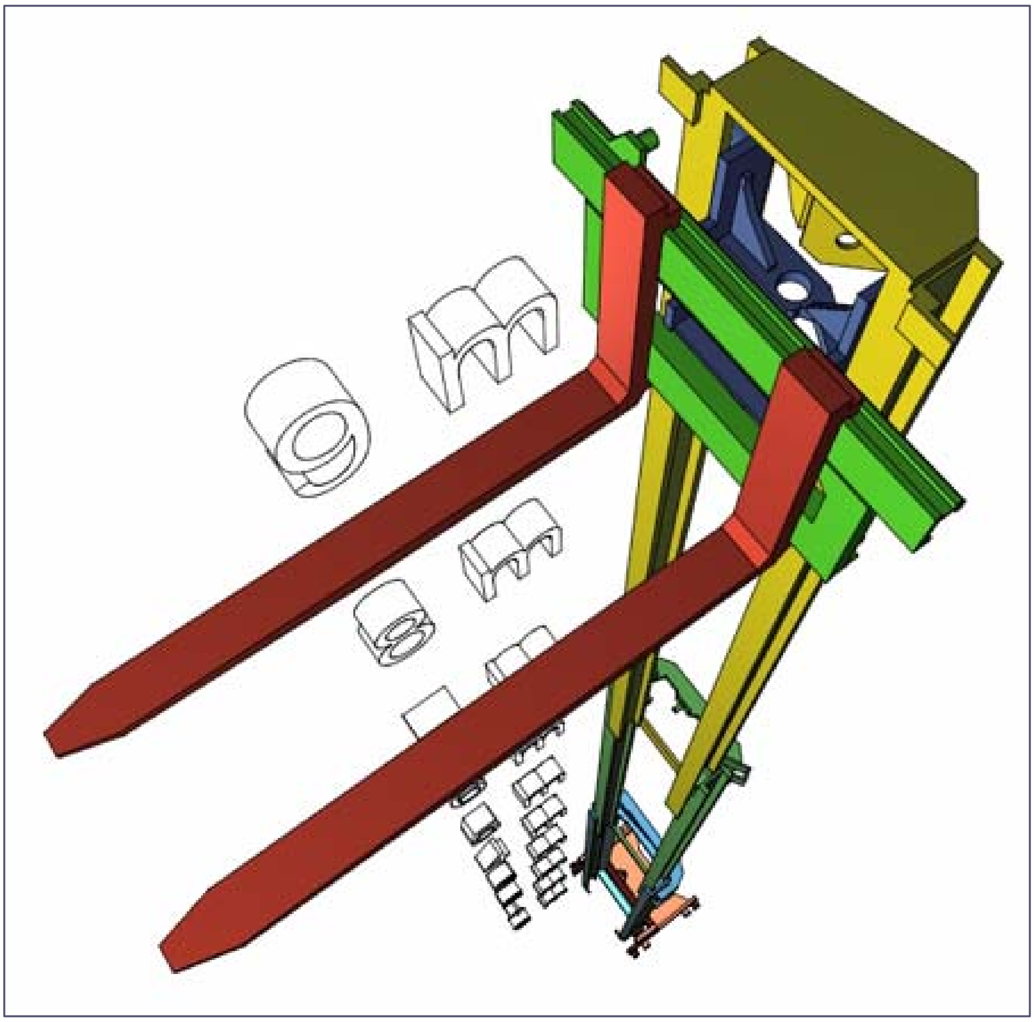
TUTORIAL

Introduction to Object-Oriented Modeling and Simulation with OpenModelica

Peter Fritzson
Peter Bunus



Modelica2006, September 4, 2006, Vienna

Abstract

Object-Oriented modeling is a fast-growing area of modeling and simulation that provides a structured, computer-supported way of doing mathematical and equation-based modeling. Modelica is today the most promising modeling and simulation language in that it effectively unifies and generalizes previous object-oriented modeling languages and provides a sound basis for the basic concepts.

The Modelica modeling language and technology is being warmly received by the world community in modeling and simulation with major applications in virtual prototyping. It is bringing about a revolution in this area, based on its ease of use, visual design of models with combination of lego-like predefined model building blocks, its ability to define model libraries with reusable components, its support for modeling and simulation of complex applications involving parts from several application domains, and many more useful facilities. To draw an analogy, Modelica is currently in a similar phase as Java early on, before the language became well known, but for virtual prototyping instead of Internet programming.

The tutorial presents an object-oriented component-based approach to computer supported mathematical modeling and simulation through the powerful Modelica language and its associated technology. Modelica can be viewed as an almost universal approach to high level computational modeling and simulation, by being able to represent a range of application areas and providing general notation as well as powerful abstractions and efficient implementations.

The tutorial gives an introduction to the Modelica language to people who are familiar with basic programming concepts. It gives a basic introduction to the concepts of modeling and simulation, as well as the basics of object-oriented component-based modeling for the novice, and an overview of modeling and simulation in a number of application areas.

The tutorial has several goals:

- Being easily accessible for people who do not previously have a background in modeling, simulation.
- Introducing the concepts of physical modeling, object-oriented modeling and component-based modeling and simulation.
- Giving an introduction to the Modelica language.
- Demonstrating modeling examples from several application areas.
- Giving a possibility for hands-on exercises.

Presenter's data

Peter Fritzson is a Professor and Director of the Programming Environment Laboratory (Pelab), at the Department of Computer and Information Science, Linköping University, Sweden. He holds the position of Director of Research and Development of MathCore Engineering AB. Peter Fritzson is chairman of the Scandinavian Simulation Society, secretary of the European simulation organization, EuroSim; and vice chairman of the Modelica Association, an organization he helped to establish. His main area of interest is software engineering, especially design, programming and maintenance tools and environments.

Peter Bunus is an Assistant Professor at the Programming Environment Laboratory at Department of Computer and Information Science, Linköping University, Sweden. His primary research interests are in the area of program analysis, model-based diagnosis, debugging of declarative languages, and modeling and simulation environments design.

1. Useful Web Links

The Modelica Association Web Page

http://www.modelica .org

Modelica publications

http://www.modelica.org/publications.shtml

Modelica related research and the OpenModelica open source project at Linköping University with download of the OpenModelica system and link to download of MathModelica Lite.

http://www.ida.liu.se/~pelab/modelica/OpenModelica.html

The Proceedings of 5th International Modelica Conference, September 4-5, 2006, Vienna, Austria

http://www.modelica.org/events/Conference2006/

The Proceedings of 4th International Modelica Conference, March 7-8, 2005, Hamburg Germany

http://www.modelica.org/events/Conference2005/

The Proceedings of 3rd International Modelica Conference, November 3-4, 2004, Linköping Sweden

http://www.modelica.org/events/Conference2003/

The Proceedings of 2nd International Modelica Conference, March 18-19, 2002, "Deutsches Zentrum fur Luft- und Raumfahrt" at Oberpfaffenhofen, Germany.

http://www.modelica.org/events/Conference2002/

The Proceedings of Modelica Workshop, October 23 - 24, 2000, Lund University, Sweden

http://www.modelica.org/events/workshop2000/

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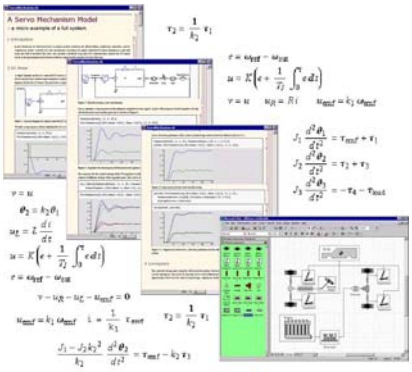
Principles of Object-Oriented Modeling and Simulation with Modelica



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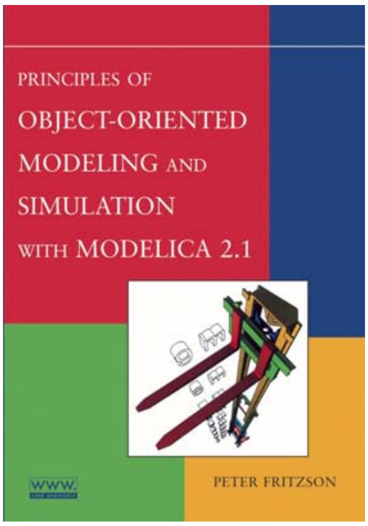
Course Based on Recent Book, 2004



Peter Fritzson
Principles of Object Oriented Modeling and Simulation with Modelica 2.1

Wiley-IEEE Press

940 pages

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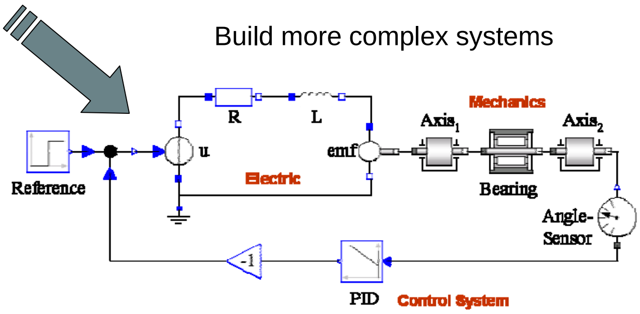
- Modelica Association: www.modelica.org
- OpenModelica: www.ida.liu.se/projects/OpenModelica

Outline

- Introduction to Modeling and Simulation
- Modelica - The next generation modeling and Simulation Language
- Classes
- Components, Connectors and Connections
- Equations
- Discrete Events and Hybrid Systems
- Algorithm and Functions
- Modeling and Simulation Environments
- Demonstrations

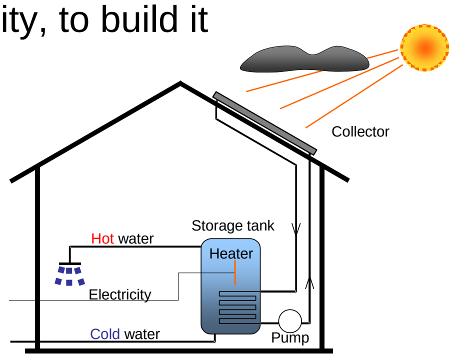
Why Modeling & Simulation ?

- Increase understanding of complex systems
- Design and optimization
- Virtual prototyping
- Verification



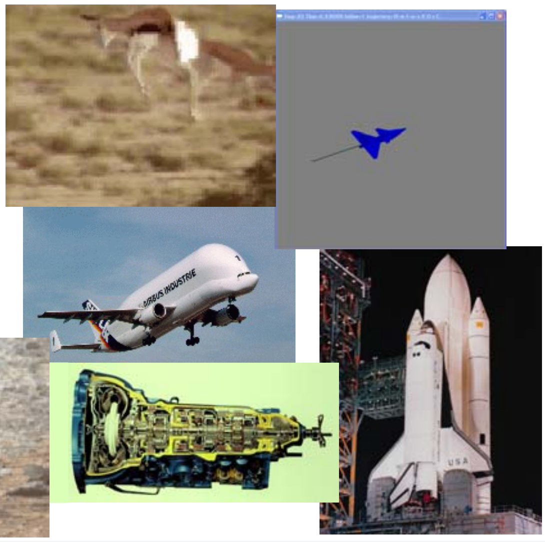
What is a system?

- A system is an object or collection of objects whose properties we want to study
- Natural and artificial systems
- Reasons to study: curiosity, to build it



Examples of Complex Systems

- Robotics
- Automotive
- Aircrafts
- Satellites
- Biomechanics
- Power plants
- Hardware-in-the-loop, real-time simulation



Experiments

An *experiment* is the process of extracting information from a system by exercising its inputs

Problems

- Experiment might be too *expensive*
- Experiment might be too *dangerous*
- System needed for the experiment might *not yet exist*

Model concept

A *model* of a system is anything an *experiment* can be applied to in order to answer questions about that *system*

Kinds of models:

- **Mental model** – statement like "a person is reliable"
- **Verbal model** – model expressed in words
- **Physical model** – a physical object that mimics the system
- **Mathematical model** – a description of a system where the relationships are expressed in mathematical form – a *virtual prototype*
- **Physical modeling** – also used for mathematical models built/structured in the same way as physical models

Simulation

A *simulation* is an *experiment* performed on a *model*

Examples of simulations:

- **Industrial process** – such as steel or pulp manufacturing, study the behaviour under different operating conditions in order to improve the process
- **Vehicle behaviour** – e.g. of a car or an airplane, for operator training
- **Packet switched computer network** – study behaviour under different loads to improve performance

Reasons for Simulation

- Suppression of *second-order effects*
- Experiments are too *expensive*, too *dangerous*, or the system to be investigated does *not* yet *exist*
- The *time scale* is not compatible with experimenter (Universe, million years, …)
- Variables may be *inaccessible*.
- Easy *manipulation* of models
- Suppression of *disturbances*

Dangers of Simulation

Falling in love with a model

The Pygmalion effect (forgetting that model is not the real world, e.g. introduction of foxes to hunt rabbits in Australia)

Forcing reality into the constraints of a model

The Procrustes effect (e.g. economic theories)

Forgetting the model's level of accuracy

Simplifying assumptions

Building Models Based on Knowledge

System knowledge

- The collected *general experience* in relevant domains
- The *system* itself

Specific or generic knowledge

- E.g. software engineering knowledge

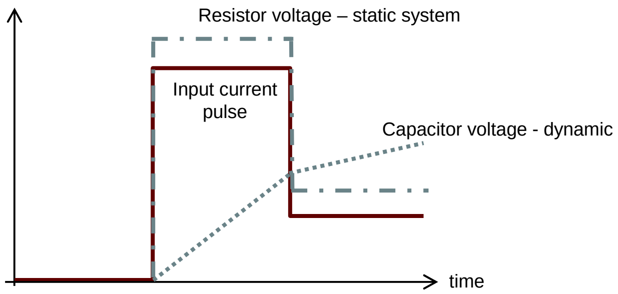
Kinds of Mathematical Models

- Dynamic *vs.* Static models
- Continuous-time *vs.* Discrete-time dynamic models
- Quantitative *vs.* Qualitative models

Dynamic vs. Static Models

A **dynamic** model includes *time* in the model

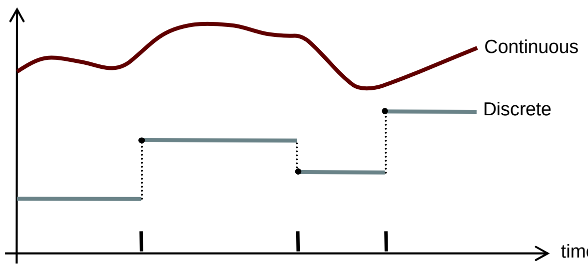
A **static** model can be defined *without* involving *time*



Continuous-Time vs. Discrete-Time Dynamic Models

Continuous-time models may evolve their variable values *continuously* during a time period

Discrete-time variables change values a *finite* number of times during a time period

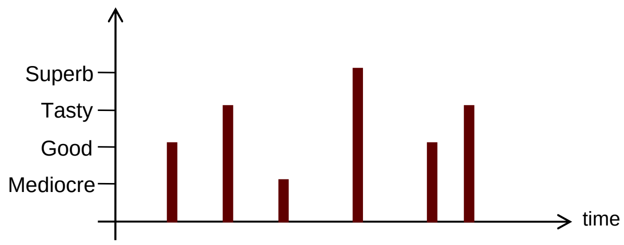


Quantitative vs. Qualitative Models

Results in qualitative data

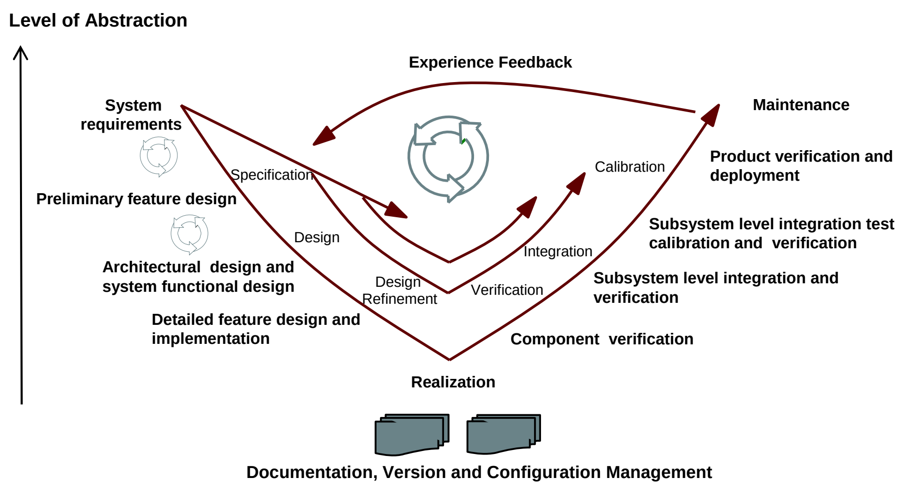
Variable values cannot be represented numerically

Mediocre = 1, Good = 2, Tasty = 3, Superb = 4



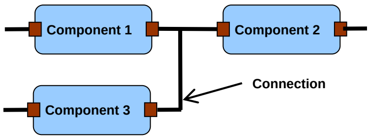
Quality of food in a restaurant according to inspections at irregular points in time

Using Modeling and Simulation within the Product Design-V

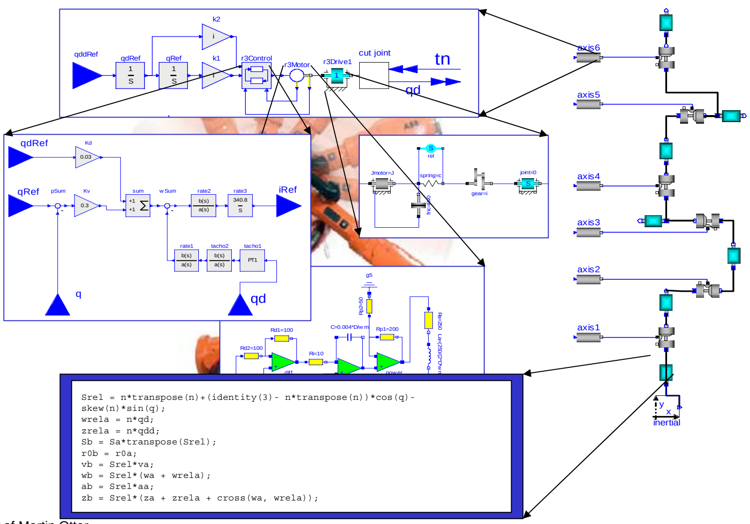


Principles of Equation-Based Modeling

- Each icon represents a physical component i.e. Resistor, mechanical Gear Box, Pump
- Composition lines represent the actual physical connections i.e. electrical line, mechanical connection, heat flow
- Variables at the interfaces describe interaction with other component
- Physical behavior of a component is described by equations
- Hierarchical decomposition of components

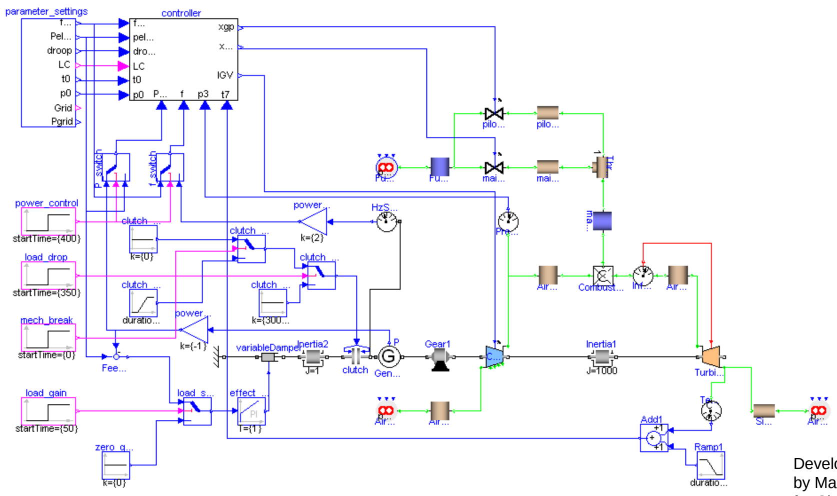


Application Example – Industry Robot



Courtesy of Martin Otter

GTX Gas Turbine Power Cutoff Mechanism



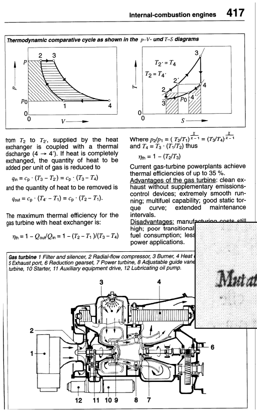
Developed by MathCore for Siemens

Courtesy of Siemens Industrial Turbomachinery AB

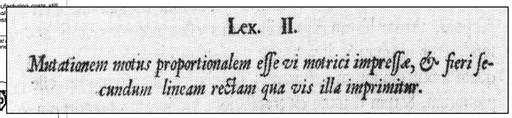
Modelica – The Next Generation Modeling Language

Stored Knowledge

Model knowledge is stored in books and human minds which computers cannot access

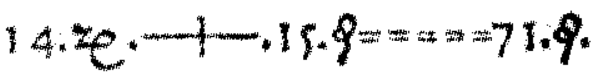


"The change of motion is proportional to the motive force impressed"
– Newton



The Form – Equations

- Equations were used in the third millennium B.C.
- Equality sign was introduced by Robert Recorde in 1557



Newton still wrote text (Principia, vol. 1, 1686)
"The change of motion is proportional to the motive force impressed "

CSSL (1967) introduced a special form of "equation":

```
variable = expression
v = INTEG(F)/m
```

Programming languages usually do not allow equations!

Modelica – The Next Generation Modeling Language

Declarative language

Equations and mathematical functions allow acausal modeling, high level specification, increased correctness

Multi-domain modeling

Combine electrical, mechanical, thermodynamic, hydraulic, biological, control, event, real-time, etc...

Everything is a class

Strongly typed object-oriented language with a general class concept, Java & MATLAB-like syntax

Visual component programming

Hierarchical system architecture capabilities

Efficient, non-proprietary

Efficiency comparable to C; advanced equation compilation, e.g. 300 000 equations, ~150 000 lines on standard PC

Modelica – The Next Generation Modeling Language

High level language

MATLAB-style array operations; Functional style; iterators, constructors, object orientation, equations, etc.

MATLAB similarities

MATLAB-like array and scalar arithmetic, but strongly typed and efficiency comparable to C.

Non-Proprietary

- Open Language Standard
- Both Open-Source and Commercial implementations

Flexible and powerful external function facility

- LAPACK interface effort started

Modelica Language Properties

- **Declarative** and **Object-Oriented**
- **Equation-based**; continuous and discrete equations
- **Parallel** process modeling of real-time applications, according to synchronous data flow principle
- **Functions** with algorithms without global side-effects (but local data updates allowed)
- **Type system** inspired by Abadi/Cardelli
- **Everything is a class** – Real, Integer, models, functions, packages, parameterized classes....

Object Oriented
Mathematical Modeling with Modelica

- The static *declarative structure* of a mathematical model is emphasized
- OO is primarily used as a *structuring concept*
- OO *is not* viewed as dynamic object creation and sending messages
- *Dynamic model* properties are expressed in a *declarative way* through equations.
- Acausal classes supports *better reuse of modeling and design knowledge* than traditional classes

Brief Modelica History

- First Modelica design group meeting in fall 1996
  - International group of people with expert knowledge in both language design and physical modeling
  - Industry and academia
- Modelica Versions
  - 1.0 released September 1997
  - 2.0 released March 2002
  - Latest version, 2.2 released March 2005
- Modelica Association established 2000
  - Open, non-profit organization

Modelica Conferences

- The 1st International Modelica conference October, 2000
- The 2nd International Modelica conference March 18-19, 2002
- The 3rd International Modelica conference November 5-6, 2003 in Linköping, Sweden
- The 4th International Modelica conference March 6-7, 2005 in Hamburg, Germany
- The 5th International Modelica conference planned September 4-5, 2006 in Vienna, Austria

Modelica Classes and Inheritance

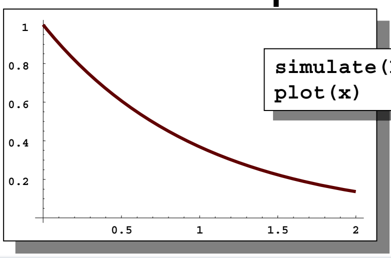
Simplest Model – Hello World!

A Modelica "Hello World" model

Equation: x' = - x
Initial condition: x(0) = 1

```
class HelloWorld "A simple equation"
  Real x(start=1);
equation
  der(x)= -x;
end HelloWorld;
```

Simulation in OpenModelica environment




```
simulate(HelloWorld, stopTime = 2)
plot(x)
```

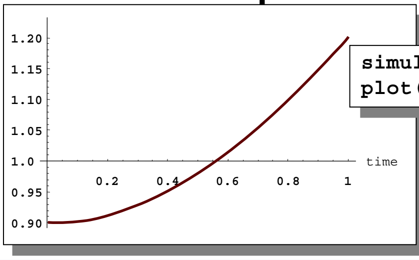
Another Example

Include algebraic equation

Algebraic equations contain no derivatives

```
class DAEexample
  Real x(start=0.9);
  Real y;
equation
  der(y)+(1+0.5*sin(y))*der(x)
    = sin(time);
  x - y = exp(-0.9*x)*cos(y);
end DAEexample;
```

Simulation in OpenModelica environment

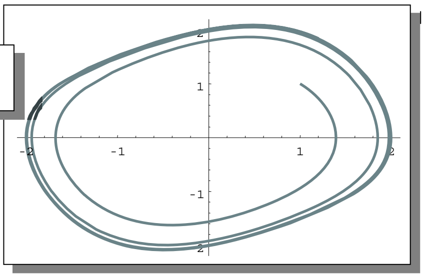



```
simulate(DAEexample, stopTime = 1)
plot(x)
```


Example class: Van der Pol Oscillator

```
class VanDerPol  "Van der Pol oscillator model"
  Real x(start = 1)  "Descriptive string for x"; // x starts at 1
  Real y(start = 1)  "y coordinate";             // y starts at 1
  parameter Real lambda = 0.3;
equation
  der(x) = y;                           // This is the 1st diff equation //
  der(y) = -x + lambda*(1 - x*x)*y;   /* This is the 2nd diff equation */
end VanDerPol;
```

```
simulate(VanDerPol,stopTime = 25)
plotParametric(x,y)
```



Small Exercise

- Locate the HelloWorld model in DrModelica using OMNotebook!
- Simulate and plot the example. Do a slight change in the model, re-simulate and re-plot.

```
class HelloWorld "A simple equation"
  Real x(start=1);
equation
  der(x)= -x;
end HelloWorld;
```

```
simulate(HelloWorld, stopTime = 2)
plot(x)
```

- Locate the VanDerPol model in DrModelica and try it!

Variables and Constants

Built-in primitive data types

Boolean	**true** or **false**
Integer	Integer value, e.g. **42** or **–3**
Real	Floating point value, e.g. **2.4e-6**
String	String, e.g. **"Hello world"**
Enumeration	Enumeration literal e.g. **ShirtSize.Medium**

Variables and Constants cont'

- Names indicate meaning of constant
- Easier to maintain code
- Parameters are constant during simulation
- Two types of constants in Modelica
  - `constant`
  - `parameter`

```
constant  Real    PI=3.141592653589793;
constant  String  redcolor = "red";
constant  Integer one = 1;
parameter Real    mass = 22.5;
```


Comments in Modelica

1) Declaration comments, e.g. `Real x "state variable";`

```
class VanDerPol  "Van der Pol oscillator model"
  Real x(start = 1)  "Descriptive string for x"; // x starts at 1
  Real y(start = 1)  "y coordinate";             // y starts at 1
  parameter Real lambda = 0.3;
equation
  der(x) = y;                       // This is the 1st diff equation //
  der(y) = -x + lambda*(1 - x*x)*y; /* This is the 2nd diff equation */
end VanDerPol;
```

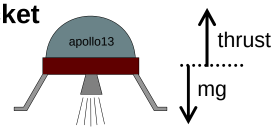
2) Source code comments, disregarded by compiler

 2a) C style, e.g. `/* This is a C style comment */`

 2b) C++ style, e.g. `// Comment to the end of the line…`

A Simple Rocket Model

Rocket



$$acceleration = \frac{thrust - mass \cdot gravity}{mass}$$
$$mass' = -massLossRate \cdot \text{abs}(thrust)$$
$$altitude' = velocity$$
$$velocity' = acceleration$$

```
class Rocket "rocket class"
  parameter String name;
  Real mass(start=1038.358);
  Real altitude(start= 59404);
  Real velocity(start= -2003);
  Real acceleration;
  Real thrust;  // Thrust force on rocket
  Real gravity; // Gravity forcefield
  parameter Real massLossRate=0.000277;
equation
  (thrust-mass*gravity)/mass = acceleration;
  der(mass)   = -massLossRate * abs(thrust);
  der(altitude) = velocity;
  der(velocity) = acceleration;
end Rocket;
```

new model

parameters (changeable before the simulation)

floating point type

differentiation with regards to time

declaration comment

start value

name + default value

mathematical equation (acausal)

Celestial Body Class

A class declaration creates a *type name* in Modelica

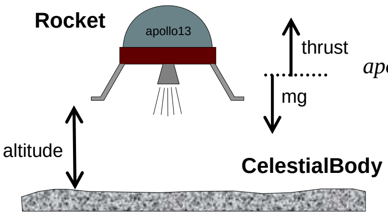
```
class CelestialBody
  constant  Real    g = 6.672e-11;
  parameter Real    radius;
  parameter String  name;
  parameter Real    mass;
end CelestialBody;
```

An *instance* of the class can be declared by *prefixing* the type name to a variable name

```
...
CelestialBody moon;
...
```

The declaration states that **`moon`** is a variable containing an object of type **`CelestialBody`**

Moon Landing



$$apollo.gravity = \frac{moon.g \cdot moon.mass}{(apollo.altitude + moon.radius)^2}$$

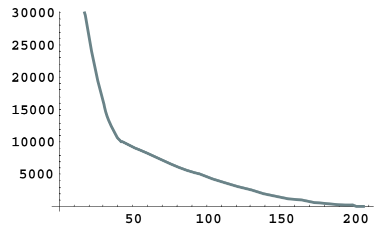
only access inside the class

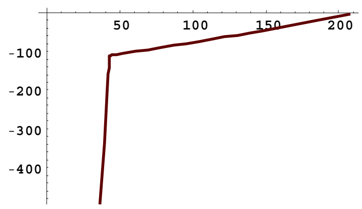
access by dot notation outside the class

```
class MoonLanding
  parameter Real force1 = 36350;
  parameter Real force2 = 1308;
protected
  parameter Real thrustEndTime = 210;
  parameter Real thrustDecreaseTime = 43.2;
public
  Rocket        apollo(name="apollo13");
  CelestialBody   moon(name="moon",mass=7.382e22,radius=1.738e6);
equation
  apollo.thrust = if (time < thrustDecreaseTime) then force1
                  else if (time < thrustEndTime) then force2
                  else 0;
  apollo.gravity=moon.g*moon.mass/(apollo.altitude+moon.radius)^2;
end MoonLanding;
```


Simulation of Moon Landing

```
simulate(MoonLanding, stopTime=230)
plot(apollo.altitude, xrange={0,208})
plot(apollo.velocity, xrange={0,208})
```





It starts at an altitude of 59404 (not shown in the diagram) at time zero, gradually reducing it until touchdown at the lunar surface when the altitude is zero

The rocket initially has a high negative velocity when approaching the lunar surface. This is reduced to zero at touchdown, giving a smooth landing

Restricted Class Keywords

- The `class` keyword can be replaced by other keywords, e.g.: `model`, `record`, `block`, `connector`, `function`, ...
- Classes declared with such keywords have restrictions
- Restrictions apply to the contents of restricted classes

- Example: A `model` is a class that cannot be used as a connector class
- Example: A `record` is a class that only contains data, with no equations
- Example: A `block` is a class with fixed input-output causality

```
model CelestialBody
  constant  Real    g = 6.672e-11;
  parameter Real    radius;
  parameter String  name;
  parameter Real    mass;
end CelestialBody;
```


Modelica Functions

- Modelica Functions can be viewed as a special kind of restricted class with some extensions
- A function can be called with arguments, and is instantiated dynamically when called
- More on functions and algorithms later in Lecture 4

```
function sum
  input  Real arg1;
  input  Real arg2;
  output Real result;
algorithm
  result := arg1+arg2;
end sum;
```

Inheritance

parent class to Color

restricted kind of class without equations

child class or subclass

keyword denoting inheritance

```
record ColorData
  parameter Real red = 0.2;
  parameter Real blue = 0.6;
  Real   green;
end ColorData;

class Color
  extends ColorData;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1;
end Color;
```

```
class ExpandedColor
  parameter Real red=0.2;
  parameter Real blue=0.6;
  Real green;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1;
end ExpandedColor;
```

Data and behavior: field declarations, equations, and certain other contents are copied into the subclass

Inheriting definitions

```
record ColorData
  parameter Real red = 0.2;
  parameter Real blue = 0.6;
  Real   green;
end ColorData;

class ErrorColor
  extends ColorData;
  parameter Real blue = 0.6;
  parameter Real red = 0.3;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1;
end ErrorColor;
```

Legal!
Identical to the inherited field blue

Inheriting multiple identical definitions results in only one definition

Illegal!
Same name, but different value

Inheriting multiple different definitions of the same item is an error

Inheritance of Equations

```
class Color
  parameter Real red=0.2;
  parameter Real blue=0.6;
  Real green;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1;
end Color;
```

```
class Color2   // OK!
  extends Color;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1;
end Color2;
```

`Color` is identical to `Color2`
Same equation twice leaves one copy when inheriting

```
class Color3   // Error!
   extends Color;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1.0;
  // also inherited: red + blue + green = 1;
end Color3;
```

`Color3` is overdetermined
Different equations means two equations!

Multiple Inheritance

Multiple Inheritance is fine – inheriting both geometry and color

```
class Color
  parameter Real red=0.2;
  parameter Real blue=0.6;
  Real green;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1;
end Color;
```

```
class Point
  Real x;
  Real y,z;
end Point;
```

```
class ColoredPoint
  extends Point;
  extends Color;
end ColoredPoint;
```

multiple inheritance

Equivalent to

```
class ColoredPointWithoutInheritance
  Real x;
  Real y, z;
  parameter Real red = 0.2;
  parameter Real blue = 0.6;
  Real green;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1;
end ColoredPointWithoutInheritance;
```


Multiple Inheritance cont'

Only one copy of multiply inherited class `Point` is kept

```
class Point
  Real x;
  Real y;
end Point;
```

```
class VerticalLine
  extends Point;
  Real vlength;
end VerticalLine;
```

Diamond Inheritance

```
class HorizontalLine
  extends Point;
  Real hlength;
end HorizontalLine;
```

```
class Rectangle
  extends VerticalLine;
  extends HorizontalLine;
end Rectangle;
```


Simple Class Definition – Shorthand Case of Inheritance

- Example:

```
class SameColor = Color;
```

Equivalent to:

inheritance

```
class SameColor
  extends Color;
end SameColor;
```

- Often used for introducing new names of types:

```
type Resistor = Real;
```

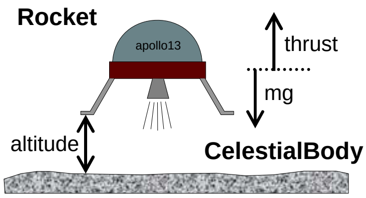
```
connector MyPin = Pin;
```

Inheritance Through Modification

- Modification is a concise way of combining inheritance with declaration of classes or instances
- A modifier modifies a declaration equation in the inherited class
- Example: The class `Real` is inherited, modified with a different `start` value equation, and instantiated as an `altitude` variable:

```
...
 Real altitude(start= 59404);
...
```


The Moon Landing Example Using Inheritance




```
model Body "generic body"
  Real    mass;
  String name;
end Body;
```

```
model CelestialBody
  extends Body;
  constant   Real g = 6.672e-11;
  parameter Real radius;
end CelestialBody;
```

```
model Rocket "generic rocket class"
  extends Body;
  parameter Real massLossRate=0.000277;
  Real altitude(start= 59404);
  Real velocity(start= -2003);
  Real acceleration;
  Real thrust;
  Real gravity;
equation
  thrust-mass*gravity= mass*acceleration;
  der(mass)= -massLossRate*abs(thrust);
  der(altitude)= velocity;
  der(velocity)= acceleration;
end Rocket;
```


The Moon Landing Example using Inheritance cont'

inherited parameters

```
model MoonLanding
  parameter Real force1 = 36350;
  parameter Real force2 = 1308;
  parameter Real thrustEndTime = 210;
  parameter Real thrustDecreaseTime = 43.2;
  Rocket          apollo(name="apollo13", mass(start=1038.358) );
  CelestialBody   moon(mass=7.382e22,radius=1.738e6,name="moon");
equation
  apollo.thrust = if (time<thrustDecreaseTime) then force1
                  else if (time<thrustEndTime) then force2
                  else 0;
  apollo.gravity =moon.g*moon.mass/(apollo.altitude+moon.radius)^2;
end Landing;
```


Inheritance of Protected Elements

If an `extends`-clause is preceded by the `protected` keyword, all inherited elements from the superclass become protected elements of the subclass

```
class Point
  Real x;
  Real y,z;
end Point;
```

```
class Color
  Real red;
  Real blue;
  Real green;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1;
end Color;
```

```
class ColoredPoint
 protected
  extends Color;
 public
  extends Point;
end ColoredPoint;
```

Equivalent to

```
class ColoredPointWithoutInheritance
  Real x;
  Real y,z;
  protected Real red;
  protected Real blue;
  protected Real green;
equation
  red + blue + green = 1;
end ColoredPointWithoutInheritance;
```

The inherited fields from `Point` keep their protection status since that `extends`-clause is preceded by `public`

A protected element cannot be accessed via dot notation!

Advanced Topic

- Class parameterization

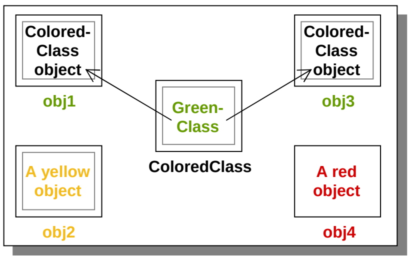
Generic Classes with Type Parameters

Formal class parameters are replaceable variable or type declarations within the class (usually) marked with the prefix `replaceable`

```
class C
  replaceable class ColoredClass = GreenClass;
  ColoredClass               obj1(p1=5);
  replaceable YellowClass obj2;
  ColoredClass               obj3;
  RedClass                   obj4;
equation
end C;
```

Actual arguments to classes are modifiers, which when containing whole variable declarations or types are preceded by the prefix `redeclare`

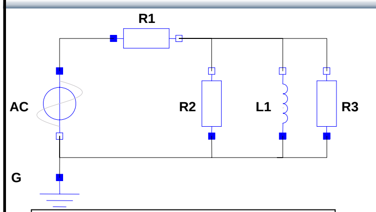
```
class C2 =
  C(redeclare class ColoredClass = BlueClass);
```



Equivalent to

```
class C2
  BlueClass     obj1(p1=5);
  YellowClass obj2;
  BlueClass     obj3;
  RedClass      obj4;
equation
end C2;
```

Class Parameterization when Class Parameters are Components



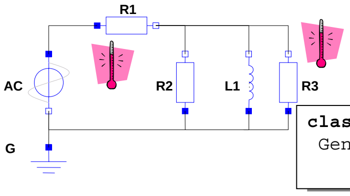
The class `ElectricalCircuit` has been converted into a parameterized generic class `GenericElectricalCircuit` with three formal class parameters `R1`, `R2`, `R3`, marked by the keyword `replaceable`

```
class ElectricalCircuit
  Resistor R1(R=100);
  Resistor R2(R=200);
  Resistor R3(R=300);
  Inductor L1;
  SineVoltage AC;
  Groung G;
equation
  connect(R1.n,R2.n);
  connect(R1.n,L1.n);
  connect(R1.n,R3.n);
  connect(R1.p,AC.p);
  .....
end ElectricalCircuit;
```

Class parameterization

```
class GenericElectricalCircuit
  replaceable Resistor R1(R=100);
  replaceable Resistor R2(R=200);
  replaceable Resistor R3(R=300);
  Inductor L1;
  SineVoltage AC;
  Groung G;
equation
  connect(R1.n,R2.n);
  connect(R1.n,L1.n);
  connect(R1.n,R3.n);
  connect(R1.p,AC.p);
  .....
end GenericElectricalCircuit;
```


Class Parameterization when Class Parameters are Components - cont'



A more specialized class `TemperatureElectricalCircuit` is created by changing the types of `R1`, `R3`, to `TempResistor`

```
class TemperatureElectricalCircuit =
  GenericElectricalCircuit (redeclare TempResistor R1
                            redeclare TempResistor R3);
```

```
class TemperatureElectricalCircuit
  parameter Real Temp=20;
  extends GenericElectricalCircuit(
    redeclare TempResistor R1(RT=0.1, Temp=Temp),
    redeclare TempResistor R3(R=300));
end TemperatureElectricalCircuit
```

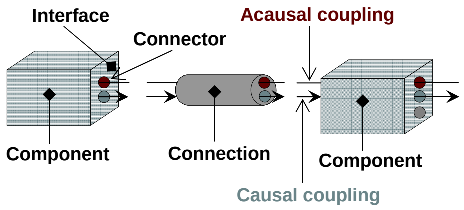
We add a temperature variable `Temp` for the temperature of the resistor circuit and modifiers for `R1` and `R3` which are now `TempResistors`.

equivalent to

```
class ExpandedTemperatureElectricalCircuit
  parameter Real Temp;
  TempResistor R1(R=200, RT=0.1, Temp=Temp),
  replaceable Resistor R2;
  TempResistor R3(R=300);
equation
  ....
end ExpandedTemperatureElectricalCircuit
```


Components, Connectors and Connections

Software Component Model



A component class should be defined *independently of the environment,* very essential for *reusability*

A component may internally consist of other components, i.e. *hierarchical* modeling

Complex systems usually consist of large numbers of *connected* components

Connectors and Connector Classes

Connectors are instances of *connector classes*

electrical connector

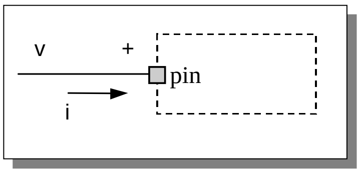
connector class

keyword `flow` **indicates that currents of connected pins sum to zero.**

an instance `pin` of class `Pin`

```
connector Pin
  Voltage      v;
  flow Current i;
end Pin;

Pin pin;
```



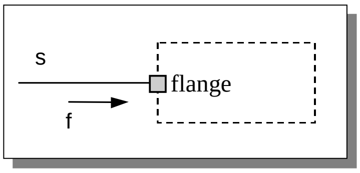
mechanical connector

connector class

an instance `flange` of class `Flange`

```
connector Flange
  Position   s;
  flow Force f;
end Flange;

Flange flange;
```



The `flow` prefix

Two kinds of variables in connectors:

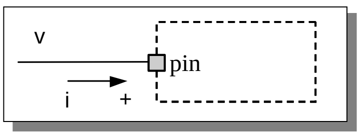
- *Non-flow variables potential* or energy level
- *Flow variables* represent some kind of flow

Coupling

- *Equality coupling*, for non-`flow` variables
- *Sum-to-zero coupling*, for `flow` variables

The value of a `flow` variable is *positive* when the current or the flow is *into* the component

positive flow direction:



Physical Connector Classes Based on Energy Flow

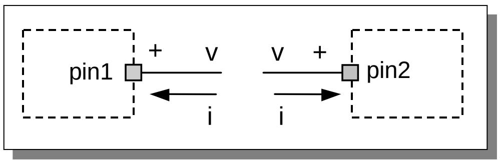
Domain Type	Potential	Flow	Carrier	Modelica Library
Electrical	Voltage	Current	Charge	`Electrical.Analog`
Translational	Position	Force	Linear momentum	`Mechanical.Translational`
Rotational	Angle	Torque	Angular momentum	`Mechanical.Rotational`
Magnetic	Magnetic potential	Magnetic flux rate	Magnetic flux	
Hydraulic	Pressure	Volume flow	Volume	`HyLibLight`
Heat	Temperature	Heat flow	Heat	`HeatFlow1D`
Chemical	Chemical potential	Particle flow	Particles	Under construction
Pneumatic	Pressure	Mass flow	Air	`PneuLibLight`

`connect`-equations

Connections between connectors are realized as *equations* in Modelica

```
connect(connector1,connector2)
```

The two arguments of a `connect`-equation must be references to *connectors*, either to be declared directly *within* the *same class* or be *members* of one of the declared variables in that class




```
Pin pin1,pin2;
//A connect equation
//in Modelica:
connect(pin1,pin2);
```

Corresponds to

```
pin1.v = pin2.v;
pin1.i + pin2.i =0;
```

Connection Equations

```
Pin pin1,pin2;
//A connect equation
//in Modelica
connect(pin1,pin2);
```

Corresponds to

```
pin1.v = pin2.v;
pin1.i + pin2.i =0;
```

Multiple connections are possible:

```
connect(pin1,pin2); connect(pin1,pin3); ... connect(pin1,pinN);
```

Each primitive connection set of nonflow variables is used to generate equations of the form:

$$v_1 = v_2 = v_3 = \ldots v_n$$

Each primitive connection set of flow variables is used to generate *sum-to-zero* equations of the form:

$$i_1 + i_2 + \ldots (-i_k) + \ldots i_n = 0$$

Acausal, Causal, and Composite Connections

Two *basic* and one *composite* kind of connection in Modelica

- *Acausal connections*
- *Causal connections*, also called *signal* connections
- *Composite connections*, also called structured connections, composed of basic or composite connections

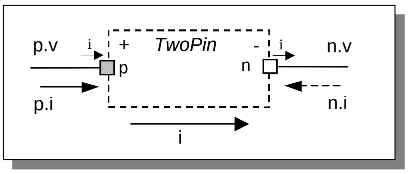
connector class

fixed causality

```
connector OutPort
  output Real signal;
end OutPort
```

Common Component Structure

The base class `TwoPin` has two connectors `p` and `n` for positive and negative pins respectively



partial class (cannot be instantiated)

positive pin

negative pin

```
partial model TwoPin
  Voltage     v
  Current     i
  Pin p;
  Pin n;
equation
  v = p.v - n.v;
  0 = p.i + n.i;
  i = p.i;
end TwoPin;
// TwoPin is same as OnePort in
// Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Interfaces
```

electrical connector class

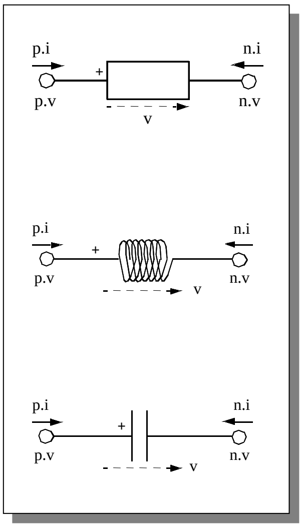
```
connector Pin
  Voltage       v;
  flow Current  i;
end Pin;
```


Electrical Components

```
model Resistor "Ideal electrical resistor"
  extends TwoPin;
  parameter Real R;
equation
  R*i = v;
end Resistor;
```

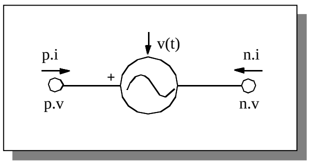
```
model Inductor "Ideal electrical inductor"
  extends TwoPin;
  parameter Real L "Inductance";
equation
  L*der(i) = v;
end Inductor;
```

```
model Capacitor "Ideal electrical capacitor"
  extends TwoPin;
  parameter Real C ;
equation
  i=C*der(v);
end Inductor;
```

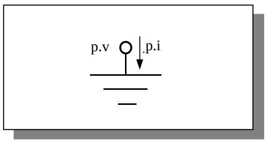


Electrical Components cont'

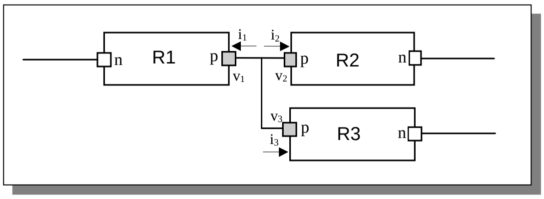
```
model Source
   extends TwoPin;
   parameter Real A,w;
equation
   v = A*sin(w*time);
end Resistor;
```




```
model Ground
   Pin p;
equation
   p.v = 0;
end Ground;
```



Resistor Circuit

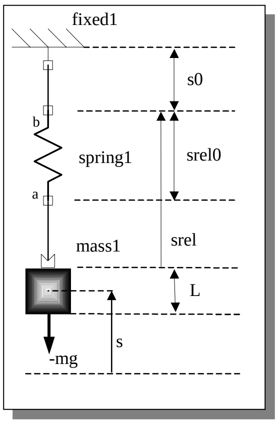



```
model ResistorCircuit
  Resistor R1(R=100);
  Resistor R2(R=200);
  Resistor R3(R=300);
equation
  connect(R1.p, R2.p);
  connect(R1.p, R3.p);
end ResistorCircuit;
```

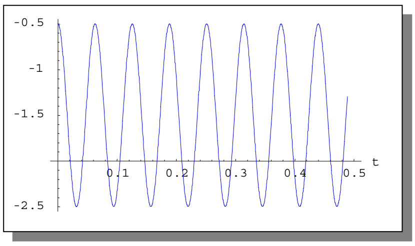
Corresponds to

```
R1.p.v = R2.p.v;
R1.p.v = R3.p.v;
R1.p.i + R2.p.i + R3.p.i = 0;
```

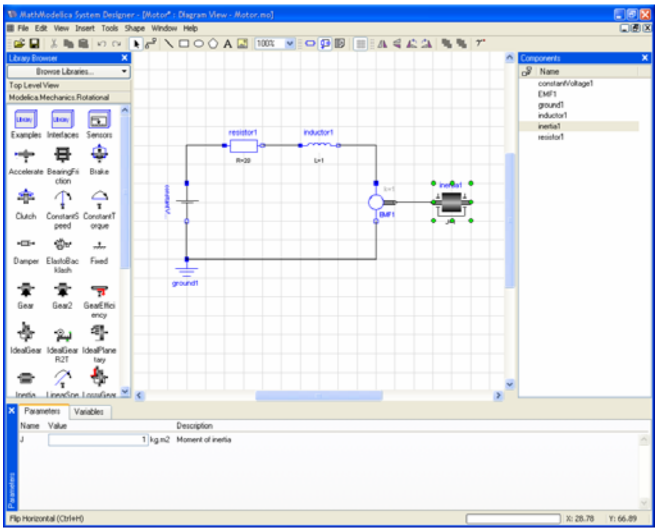
An Oscillating Mass Connected to a Spring




```
model Oscillator
  Mass    mass1(L=1, s(start=-0.5));
  Spring  spring1(srel0=2, c=10000);
  Fixed   fixed1(s0=1.0);
equation
  connect(spring1.flange_b, fixed1.flange_b);
  connect(mass1.flange_b, spring1.flange_a);
end Oscillator;
```

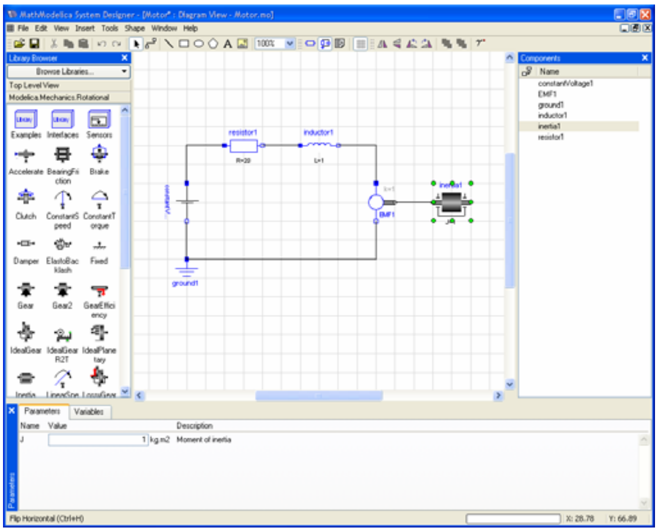


Graphical Modeling
Using Drag and Drop Composition



Courtesy
MathCore
Engineering AB

Completed DCMotor using Graphical Composition



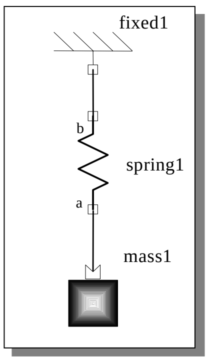
Courtesy MathCore Engineering AB

Exercise

- Locate the Oscillator model in DrModelica using OMNotebook!
- Simulate and plot the example. Do a slight change in the model e.g. different elasticity c, re-simulate and re-plot.

- Draw the `Oscillator` model using the graphic connection editor e.g. using the library `Modelica.Mechanical.Translational`
- Including components `SlidingMass`, `Force`, `Blocks.Sources.Constant`

- Simulate and plot!



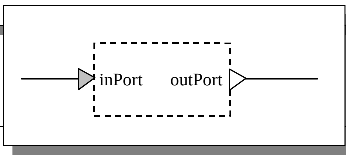
Signal Based Connector Classes

fixed causality

fixed causality

```
connector InPort "Connector with input signals of type Real"
  parameter Integer n=1 "Dimension of signal vector";
  input Real signal[n]  "Real input signals";
end InPort;

connector OutPort "Connector with output signals of type Real"
  parameter Integer n=1  "Dimension of signal vector";
  output Real signal[n]  "Real output signals";
end OutPort;
```

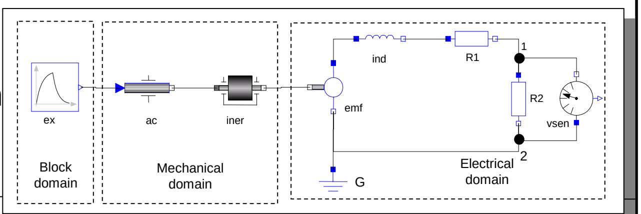


multiple input single output block

```
partial block MISO
  "Multiple Input Single Output continuous control block"
  parameter Integer nin=1 "Number of inputs";
  InPort    inPort(n=nin) "Connector of Real input signals";
  OutPort   outPort(n=1)  "Connector of Real output signal";
protected
  Real u[:] = inPort.signal     "Input signals";
  Real y    = outPort.signal[1] "Output signal";
end MISO; // From Modelica.Blocks.Interfaces
```


Connecting Components from Multiple Domains

- Block domain
- Mechanical domain
- Electrical domain

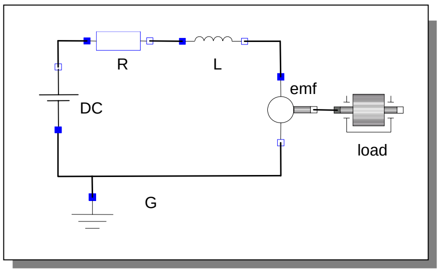



```
model Generator
  Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational.Accelerate ac;
  Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational.Inertia iner;
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.EMF emf(k=-1);
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Inductor ind(L=0.1);
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Resistor R1,R2;
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Ground G;
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Sensors.VoltageSensor vsens;
  Modelica.Blocks.Sources.Exponentials ex(riseTime={2},riseTimeConst={1});
equation
  connect(ac.flange_b, iner.flange_a); connect(iner.flange_b, emf.flange_b);
  connect(emf.p, ind.p); connect(ind.n, R1.p); connect(emf.n, G.p);
  connect(emf.n, R2.n); connect(R1.n, R2.p); connect(R2.p, vsens.n);
  connect(R2.n, vsens.p); connect(ex.outPort, ac.inPort);
end Generator;
```


Simple Modelica DCMotor Model
Multi-Domain (Electro-Mechanical)

A DC motor can be thought of as an electrical circuit which also contains an electromechanical component.

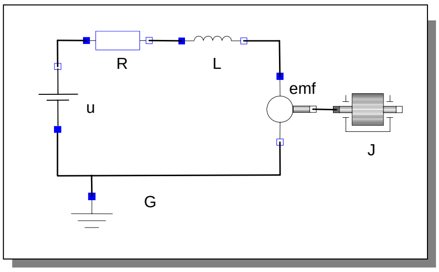
```
model DCMotor
   Resistor R(R=100);
   Inductor L(L=100);
   VsourceDC DC(f=10);
   Ground G;
   EMF emf(k=10,J=10, b=2);
   Inertia load;
equation
   connect(DC.p,R.n);
   connect(R.p,L.n);
   connect(L.p, emf.n);
   connect(emf.p, DC.n);
   connect(DC.n,G.p);
   connect(emf.flange,load.flange);
end DCMotor;
```



Exercise

- Draw the `DCMotor` model using the graphic connection editor using models from the following Modelica libraries:
  `Mechanics.Rotational,`
  `Electrical.Analog.Basic,`
  `Electrical.Analog.Sources`

- Simulate it for 15s and plot the variables for the outgoing rotational speed on the inertia axis and the voltage on the voltage source (denoted u in the figure) in the same plot.

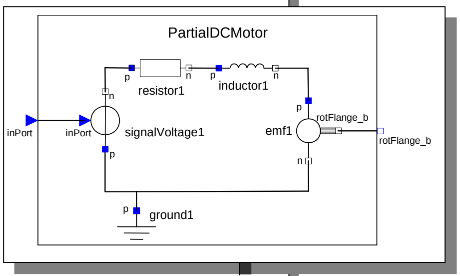


Hierarchically Structured Components

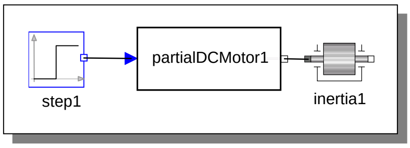
An *inside connector* is a connector belonging to an *internal component* of a structured component class.

An *outside connector* is a connector that is part of the *external interface* of a structured component class, is declared directly within that class

```
partial model PartialDCMotor
  InPort        inPort;       //  Outside signal connector
  RotFlange_b   rotFlange_b;  // Outside rotational flange connector
  Inductor      inductor1;
  Resistor      resistor1;
  Ground        ground1;
  EMF           emf1;
  SignalVoltage signalVoltage1;
equation
  connect(inPort,signalVoltage1.inPort);
  connect(signalVoltage1.n, resistor1.p);
  connect(resistor1.n,      inductor1.p);
  connect(signalVoltage1.p, ground1.p);
  connect(ground1.p,        emf1.n);
  connect(inductor1.n,      emf1.p);
  connect(emf1.rotFlange_b, rotFlange_b);
end PartialDCMotor;
```



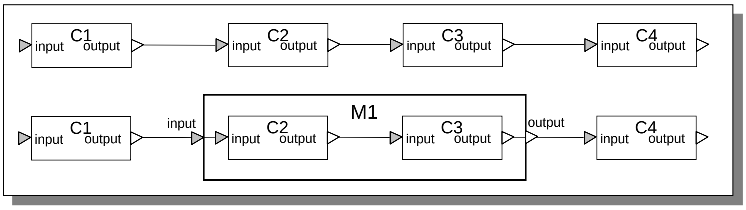
Hierarchically Structured Components cont'




```
model DCMotorCircuit2
  Step           step1;
  PartialDCMotor partialDCMotor1;
  Inertia        inertia1;
equation
  connect(step1.outPort, partialDCMotor1.inPort);
  connect(partialDCMotor1.rotFlange_b, inertia1.rotFlange_a);
end DCMotorCircuit2;
```


Connection Restrictions

- Two *acausal* connectors can be connected to each other
- An `input` connector can be connected to an `output` connector or vice versa
- An `input` or `output` connector can be connected to an *acausal* connector, i.e. a connector without `input`/`output` prefixes
- An *outside* `input` connector behaves approximately like an `output` connector internally
- An *outside* `output` connector behaves approximately like an `input` connector internally



Connector Restrictions cont'

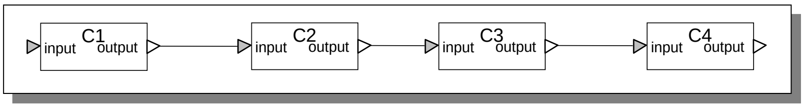
```
connector RealInput
  input Real signal;
end RealInput;
```

```
connector RealOutput
  output Real signal;
end RealOutput;
```

```
class C
  RealInput  u;   // input connector
  RealOutput y;  // output connector
end C;
```

```
class CInst
  C  C1, C2, C3, C4; // Instances of C
equation
  connect(C1.outPort, C2.inPort);
  connect(C2.outPort, C3.inPort);
  connect(C3.outPort, C4.inPort);
end CInst;
```

A circuit consisting of four connected components `C1`, `C2`, `C3`, and `C4` which are instances of the class `C`

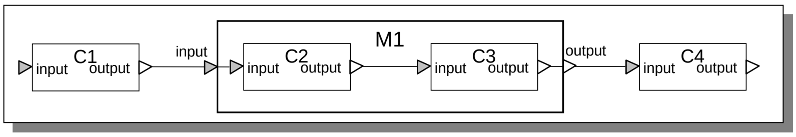


Connector Restrictions cont’

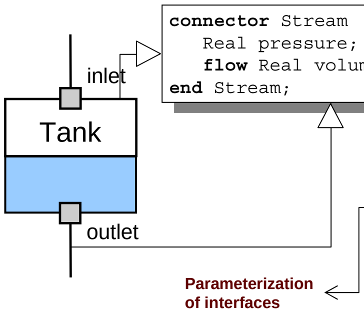
```
class M   "Structured class M"
  RealInput  u; // Outside input connector
  RealOutput y; // Outside output connector
  C  C2;
  C  C3;
end M;
```

A circuit in which the middle components C2 and C3 are placed inside a structured component M1 to which two outside connectors M1.u and M1.y have been attached.

```
class MInst
  M  M1;    // Instance of M
equation
  connect(C1.y, M1.u); // Normal connection of outPort to inPort
  connect(M1.u, C2.u); // Outside inPort connected to inside inPort
  connect(C2.y, C3.u); // Inside outPort connected to inside inPort
  connect(C3.y, M1.y); // Inside outPort connected to outside outPort
  connect(M1.y, C4.u); // Normal connection of outPort to inPort
end MInst;
```



Parameterization and Extension of Interfaces



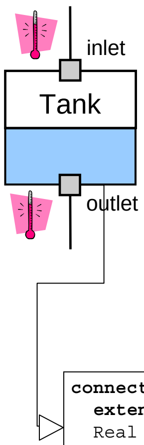

```
connector Stream
   Real pressure;
   flow Real volumeFlowRate;
end Stream;
```

External interfaces to component classes are defined primarily through the use of connectors.

```
model Tank
  parameter Real Area=1;
  replaceable connector TankStream = Stream;
  TankStream inlet, outlet; // The connectors
  Real level;
equation
  // Mass balance
  Area*der(level) = inlet.volumeFlowRate +
     outlet.volumeFlowRate;
  outlet.pressure = inlet.pressure;
end Tank;
connector Stream    // Connector class
  Real pressure;
  flow Real volumeFlowRate;
end Stream
```

The Tank model has an external interface in terms of the connectors inlet and outlet

Parameterization and Extension of Interfaces – cont’

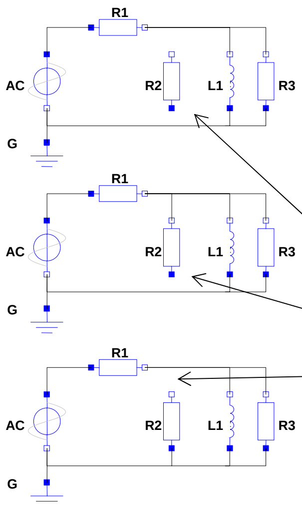


We would like to extend the Tank model to include temperature-dependent effects, analogous to how we extended a resistor to a temperature-dependent resistor

```
model HeatTank
  extends Tank(redeclare connector TankStream = HeatStream);
  Real temp;
equation
  // Energy balance for temperature effects
  Area*level*der(temp) = inlet.volumeFlowRate*inlet.temp +
                         outlet.volumeFlowRate*outlet.temp;
  outlet.temp = temp;   // Perfect mixing assumed.
end HeatTank;
```

```
connector HeatStream
  extends Stream;
  Real temp;
end HeatStream;
```


Cardinality-dependent Connection Equations

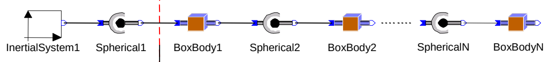


In certain cases there is a need to let the behavior of a model be dependent on the number of connections to certain connectors of the model. This can be achieved by using a built-in function `cardinality()` that returns the number of connections that have been made to a connector. (if-equations, see Lecture 4)

```
model CardinalityResistor
  extends TwoPin;
  parameter Real R(unit="Ohm")  "Resistance";
equation
  // Handle cases if pins are not connected
  if cardinality(p) == 0 and cardinality(n) == 0
    then p.v = 0; n.v = 0;
  elseif cardinality(p) == 0 then
    p.i = 0;
  elseif cardinality(n) == 0 then
    n.i = 0;
  end if
  // Resistor equation
  v = R*i;
end CardinalityResistor;
```


Arrays of Connectors

Part built up with a for-equation (see Lecture 4)



The model uses a for-equation to connect the different segments of the links

```
model ArrayOfLinks
   constant Integer n=10 "Number of segments (>0)";
   parameter Real[3,n] r={fill(1,n),zeros(n),zeros(n)};
   ModelicaAdditions.MultiBody.Parts.InertialSystem InertialSystem1;
   ModelicaAdditions.MultiBody.Parts.BoxBody[n]
              boxBody(r = r, Width=fill(0.4,n));
   ModelicaAdditions.MultiBody.Joints.Spherical spherical[n];
equation
   connect(InertialSystem1.frame_b, spherical[1].frame_a);
   connect(spherical[1].frame_b, boxBody[1].frame_a);
   for i in 1:n-1 loop
      connect(boxBody[i].frame_b, spherical[i+1].frame_a);
      connect(spherical[i+1].frame_b, boxBody[i+1].frame_a);
   end for;
end ArrayOfLinks;
```


Equations, Algorithms, and Functions

Equations

Usage of Equations

In Modelica equations are used for many tasks

- The main usage of equations is to represent relations in mathematical models.
- *Assignment statements* in conventional languages are usually represented as equations in Modelica
- *Attribute assignments* are represented as equations
- Connections between objects generate equations

Equation Categories

Equations in Modelica can informally be classified into three different categories

- *Normal equations* (e.g., *expr1* = *expr2*) occurring in equation sections, including `connect` equations and other equation types of special syntactic form
- *Declaration equations*, (e.g., Real x = 2.0) which are part of variable, parameter, or constant declarations
- *Modifier equations*, (e.g. x(unit="V"))which are commonly used to modify attributes of classes.

Constraining Rules for Equations

Single Assignment Rule

The total number of “equations” is identical to the total number of “unknown” variables to be solved for

Synchronous Data Flow Principle

- All variables keep their actual values until these values are explicitly changed
- At every point in time, during “continuous integration” and at event instants, the *active* equations express relations between variables which have to be fulfilled *concurrently*
  Equations are not active if the corresponding `if`-branch or `when`-equation in which the equation is present is not active because the corresponding branch condition currently evaluates to `false`
- Computation and communication at an event instant does not take time

Declaration Equations

Declaration equations:

```
constant Integer one = 1;
parameter Real mass = 22.5;
```

It is also possible to specify a declaration equation for a normal non-constant variable:

```
Real speed = 72.4;
```

declaration equations

```
model MoonLanding
  parameter Real force1 = 36350;
  parameter Real force2 = 1308;
  parameter Real thrustEndTime = 210;
  parameter Real thrustDecreaseTime = 43.2;
  Rocket        apollo(name="apollo13", mass(start=1038.358) );
  CelestialBody moon(mass=7.382e22,radius=1.738e6,name="moon");
equation
  apollo.thrust = if (time<thrustDecreaseTime) then force1
                  else if (time<thrustEndTime) then force2
                  else 0;
  apollo.gravity=moon.g*moon.mass/(apollo.altitude+moon.radius)^2;
end Landing;
```


Modifier Equations

Modifier equations occur for example in a variable declaration when there is a need to modify the default value of an attribute of the variable
A common usage is modifier equations for the start attribute of variables

```
Real speed(start=72.4);
```

Modifier equations also occur in type definitions:

```
type Voltage = Real(unit="V", min=-220.0, max=220.0);
```

modifier equations

```
model MoonLanding
  parameter Real force1 = 36350;
  parameter Real force2 = 1308;
  parameter Real thrustEndTime = 210;
  parameter Real thrustDecreaseTime = 43.2;
  Rocket        apollo(name="apollo13", mass(start=1038.358) );
  CelestialBody moon(mass=7.382e22,radius=1.738e6,name="moon");
equation
  apollo.thrust = if (time<thrustDecreaseTime) then force1
                  else if (time<thrustEndTime) then force2
                  else 0;
  apollo.gravity=moon.g*moon.mass/(apollo.altitude+moon.radius)^2;
end Landing;
```

Kinds of Normal Equations in Equation Sections

Kinds of equations that can be present in equation sections:

- equality equations
- `connect` equations
- `assert` and `terminate`
- `reinit`
- repetitive equation structures with `for`-equations
- conditional equations with `if`-equations
- conditional equations with `when`-equations

```
model MoonLanding
  parameter Real force1 = 36350;
  parameter Real force2 = 1308;
  parameter Real thrustEndTime = 210;
  parameter Real thrustDecreaseTime = 43.2;
  Rocket        apollo(name="apollo13", mass(start=1038.358) );
  CelestialBody  moon(mass=7.382e22,radius=1.738e6,name="moon");
equation
  if (time<thrustDecreaseTime) then
    apollo.thrust = force1;
  elseif (time<thrustEndTime) then
    apollo.thrust = force2;
  else
    apollo.thrust = 0;
  end if;
  apollo.gravity=moon.g*moon.mass/(apollo.altitude+moon.radius)^2;
end Landing;
```

conditional if-equation

equality equation

Equality Equations

```
expr1 = expr2:
(out1, out2, out3,...) = function_name(in_expr1, in_expr2, ...);
```

```
class EqualityEquations
  Real x,y,z;
equation
  (x, y, z)        = f(1.0, 2.0); // Correct!
  (x+1, 3.0, z/y) = f(1.0, 2.0); // Illegal!
                                  // Not a list of variables
                                  // on the left-hand side
end EqualityEquations;
```

simple equality equation

Repetitive Equations

The syntactic form of a `for`-equation is as follows:

```
for <iteration-variable> in <iteration-set-expression> loop
    <equation1>
    <equation2>
    ...
end for;
```

Consider the following simple example with a `for`-equation:

```
class FiveEquations
  Real[5]  x;
equation
  for i in 1:5 loop
    x[i] = i+1;
  end for;
end FiveEquations;
```

Both classes have equivalent behavior!

```
class FiveEquationsUnrolled
  Real[5]  x;
equation
  x[1] = 2;
  x[2] = 3;
  x[3] = 4;
  x[4] = 5;
  x[5] = 6;
end FiveEquationsUnrolled;
```

In the class on the right the `for`-equation has been unrolled into five simple equations

`connect`-equations

In Modelica `connect`-equations are used to establish connections between components via connectors

```
connect(connector1,connector2)
```

Repetitive `connect`-equations

```
class RegComponent
  Component components[n];
equation
  for i in 1:n-1 loop
    connect(components[i].outlet,components[i+1].inlet);
  end for;
end RegComponent;
```

Conditional Equations: `if`-equations

if *<condition>* **then**
  <equations>
elseif *<condition>* **then**
  <equations>
else
  <equations>
end if;

if-equations for which the conditions have higher variability than constant or parameter must include an *else-part*

Each `then`-, `elseif`-, and `else`-branch must have the *same number of equations*

```
model MoonLanding
  parameter Real force1 = 36350;
  ...
  Rocket         apollo(name="apollo13", mass(start=1038.358) );
  CelestialBody  moon(mass=7.382e22,radius=1.738e6,name="moon");
equation
  if (time<thrustDecreaseTime) then
    apollo.thrust = force1;
  elseif (time<thrustEndTime) then
    apollo.thrust = force2;
  else
    apollo.thrust = 0;
  end if;
  apollo.gravity=moon.g*moon.mass/(apollo.altitude+moon.radius)^2;
end Landing;
```

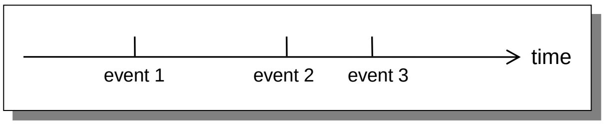

Conditional Equations: `when`-equations

when *<conditions>* **then**
  <equations>
end when;

```
when x > 2 then
  y1 = sin(x);
  y3 = 2*x + y1+y2;
end when;
```

<*equations*> in when-equations are instantaneous equations that are active at events when <*conditions*> become true

Events are ordered in time and form an event history:



- An event is a *point* in time that is instantaneous, i.e., has zero duration
- An *event condition* switches from false to true in order for the event to take place

Conditional Equations: when-equations cont'

```
when <conditions> then
   <equations>
end when;
```

when-equations are used to express instantaneous equations that are only valid (become active) *at events*, e.g. at discontinuities or when certain conditions become true

```
when x > 2 then
  y1 = sin(x);
  y3 = 2*x + y1+y2;
end when;
```

```
when {x > 2, sample(0,2), x < 5} then
  y1 = sin(x);
  y3 = 2*x + y1+y2;
end when;
```

```
when initial() then
  ...   // Equations to be activated at the beginning of a simulation
end when;
...
when terminal() then
  ...   // Equations to be activated at the end of a simulation
end when;
```


Restrictions on when-equations

Form restriction

```
model WhenNotValid
  Real x, y;
equation
  x + y = 5;
  when sample(0,2) then
    2*x + y = 7;
    // Error: not valid Modelica
  end when;
end WhenNotValid;
```

Modelica restricts the allowed equations within a `when`-equation to: variable = expression, if-equations, for-equations,...

In the `WhenNotValid` model when the equations within the `when`-equation are not active it is not clear which variable, either x or y, that is a "result" from the `when`-equation to keep constant outside the when-equation.

A corrected version appears in the class `WhenValidResult` below

```
model WhenValidResult
  Real x,y;
equation
  x + y = 5;           // Equation to be used to compute x.
  when sample(0,2) then
    y = 7 - 2*x;       // Correct, y is a result variable from the when!
  end when;
end WhenValidResult;
```


Restrictions on when-equations cont'

Restriction on nested `when`-equations

```
model ErrorNestedWhen
  Real x,y1,y2;
equation
  when x > 2 then
    when y1 > 3 then     // Error!
      y2 = sin(x);       // when-equations
    end when;            // should not be nested
  end when;
end ErrorNestedWhen;
```

`when`-equations cannot be nested!

Restrictions on when-equations cont'

Single assignment rule: same variable may not be defined in several `when`-equations.

A conflict between the equations will occur if both conditions would become true at the same time instant

```
model DoubleWhenConflict
  Boolean close;   // Error: close defined by two equations!
equation
  ...
  when condition1 then
    close = true;   // First equation
  end when;
  ...
  when condition2 then
    close = false;  //Second equation
  end when;
end DoubleWhenConflict
```

Restrictions on when-equations cont'

Solution to assignment conflict between equations in independent `when`-equations:

- Use `elsewhen` to give higher priority to the first when-equation

```
model DoubleWhenConflictResolved
  Boolean close;
equation
  ...
  when condition1 then
    close = true;   // First equation has higher priority!
  elsewhen condition2 then
    close = false; //Second equation
  end when;
end DoubleWhenConflictResolved
```


Restrictions on when-equations cont'

Vector expressions

The equations within a `when`-equation are activated when any of the elements of the vector expression becomes true

```
model VectorWhen
  Boolean close;
equation
  ...
  when {condition1,condition2} then
    close = true;
  end when;
end DoubleWhenConflict
```


assert-equations

assert(assert-expression, message-string)

`assert` is a predefined function for giving error messages taking a Boolean condition and a string as an argument

The intention behind `assert` is to provide a convenient means for specifying checks on model validity within a model

```
class AssertTest
  parameter Real lowlimit = -5;
  parameter Real highlimit = 5;
  Real x;
equation
  assert(x >= lowlimit and x <= highlimit,
         "Variable x out of limit");
end AssertTest;
```


terminate-equations

The `terminate`-equation successfully terminates the current simulation, i.e. no error condition is indicated

```
model MoonLanding
  parameter Real force1 = 36350;
  parameter Real force2 = 1308;
  parameter Real thrustEndTime = 210;
  parameter Real thrustDecreaseTime = 43.2;
  Rocket     apollo(name="apollo13", mass(start=1038.358) );
  CelestialBody moon(mass=7.382e22,radius=1.738e6,name="moon");
equation
  apollo.thrust = if (time<thrustDecreaseTime) then force1
                else if (time<thrustEndTime) then force2
                else 0;
  apollo.gravity = moon.g * moon.mass /(apollo.height + moon.radius)^2;
  when apollo.height < 0 then      // termination condition
    terminate("The moon lander touches the ground of the moon");
  end when;
end MoonLanding;
```


Algorithms and Functions

Algorithm Sections

Whereas equations are very well suited for physical modeling, there are situations where computations are more conveniently expressed as algorithms, i.e., sequences of instructions, also called statements

```
algorithm
  ...
  <statements>
  ...
<some keyword>
```

Algorithm sections can be embedded among equation sections

```
equation
  x = y*2;
  z = w;
algorithm
  x1 := z+x;
  x2 := y-5;
  x1 := x2+y;
equation
  u = x1+x2;
  ...
```

Iteration Using for-statements in Algorithm Sections

```
for <iteration-variable> in <iteration-set-expression> loop
    <statement1>
    <statement2>
    ...
end for
```

The general structure of a `for`-statement with a single iterator

```
class SumZ
  parameter Integer n = 5;
  Real[n]  z(start = {10,20,30,40,50});
  Real sum;
algorithm
  sum := 0;
  for i in 1:n loop       // 1:5 is {1,2,3,4,5}
    sum := sum + z[i];
  end for;
end SumZ;
```

A simple `for`-loop summing the five elements of the vector `z`, within the class `SumZ`

Examples of `for`-loop headers with different range expressions

```
for k in 1:10+2 loop          // k takes the values 1,2,3,...,12
for i in {1,3,6,7} loop       // i takes the values 1, 3, 6, 7
for r in 1.0 : 1.5 : 5.5 loop // r takes the values 1.0, 2.5, 4.0, 5.5
```


Iterations Using while-statements in Algorithm Sections

```
while <conditions> loop
  <statements>
end while;
```

The general structure of a `while`-loop with a single iterator.

```
class SumSeries
  parameter Real eps = 1.E-6;
  Integer i;
  Real sum;
  Real delta;
algorithm
  i := 1;
  delta := exp(-0.01*i);
  while delta>=eps loop
    sum := sum + delta;
    i := i+1;
    delta := exp(-0.01*i);
  end while;
end SumSeries;
```

The example class `SumSeries` shows the `while`-loop construct used for summing a series of exponential terms until the loop condition is violated , i.e., the terms become smaller than eps.

if-statements

```
if <condition> then
  <statements>
elseif <condition> then
  <statements>
else
  <statementss>
end if
```

The general structure of `if`-statements. The `elseif`-part is optional and can occur zero or more times whereas the optional `else`-part can occur at most once

The `if`-statements used in the class `SumVector` perform a combined summation and computation on a vector `v`.

```
class SumVector
  Real sum;
  parameter Real v[5] = {100,200,-300,400,500};
  parameter Integer n = size(v,1);
algorithm
  sum := 0;
  for i in 1:n loop
    if v[i]>0 then
      sum := sum + v[i];
    elseif v[i] > -1 then
      sum := sum + v[i] -1;
    else
      sum := sum - v[i];
    end if;
  end for;
end SumVector;
```

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when-statements

```
when <conditions> then
  <statements>
elsewhen <conditions> then
  <statements>
end when;
```

when-statements are used to express actions (statements) that are only executed at events, e.g. at discontinuities or when certain conditions become true

There are situations where several assignment statements within the same when-statement is convenient

```
when x > 2 then
  y1 := sin(x);
  y3 := 2*x + y1 + y2;
end when;
```

```
algorithm
  when x > 2 then
    y1 := sin(x);
  end when;
equation
  y2 = sin(y1);
algorithm
  when x > 2 then
    y3 := 2*x + y1 + y2;
  end when;
```

```
when {x > 2, sample(0,2), x < 5} then
  y1 := sin(x);
  y3 := 2*x + y1 + y2;
end when;
```

Algorithm and equation sections can be interleaved.

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Function Declaration

The structure of a typical function declaration is as follows:

```
function <functionname>
  input  TypeI1 in1;
  input  TypeI2 in2;
  input  TypeI3 in3;
  ...
  output TypeO1 out1;
  output TypeO2 out2;
  ...
protected
  <local variables>
  ...
algorithm
  ...
  <statements>
  ...
end <functionname>;
```

All internal parts of a function are optional, the following is also a legal function:

```
function <functionname>
end <functionname>;
```

Modelica functions are *declarative mathematical functions*:

- Always return the same result(s) given the same input argument values

Function Call

Two basic forms of arguments in Modelica function calls:

- *Positional* association of actual arguments to formal parameters
- *Named* association of actual arguments to formal parameters

Example function called on next page:

```
function PolynomialEvaluator
  input  Real A[:];   // array, size defined
                      // at function call time
  input  Real x := 1.0;// default value 1.0 for x
  output Real sum;
protected
  Real   xpower;         // local variable xpower
algorithm
  sum := 0;
  xpower := 1;
  for i in 1:size(A,1) loop
    sum := sum + A[i]*xpower;
    xpower := xpower*x;
  end for;
end PolynomialEvaluator;
```

The function `PolynomialEvaluator` computes the value of a polynomial given two arguments: a coefficient vector `A` and a value of `x`.

Positional and Named Argument Association

Using *positional* association, in the call below the actual argument {1,2,3,4} becomes the value of the coefficient vector A, and 21 becomes the value of the formal parameter x.

```
...
algorithm
  ...
  p:= polynomialEvaluator({1,2,3,4},21)
```

The same call to the function `polynomialEvaluator` can instead be made using *named* association of actual parameters to formal parameters.

```
...
algorithm
  ...
  p:= polynomialEvaluator(A={1,2,3,4},x=21)
```

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Functions with Multiple Results

```
function PointOnCircle"Computes cartesian coordinates of point"
  input  Real angle  "angle in radians";
  input  Real radius;
  output Real x;    // 1:st result formal parameter
  output Real y;    // 2:nd result formal parameter
algorithm
  x := radius * cos(phi);
  y := radius * sin(phi);
end PointOnCircle;
```

Example calls:

```
(out1,out2,out3,...) = function_name(in1, in2, in3, in4, ...);  // Equation
(out1,out2,out3,...) := function_name(in1, in2, in3, in4, ...); // Statement

(px,py)  = PointOnCircle(1.2, 2);   // Equation form
(px,py) := PointOnCircle(1.2, 2);   // Statement form
```

Any kind of variable of compatible type is allowed in the parenthesized list on the left hand side, e.g. even array elements:

```
(arr[1],arr[2]) := PointOnCircle(1.2, 2);
```

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External Functions

It is possible to call functions defined outside the Modelica language, implemented in C or FORTRAN 77

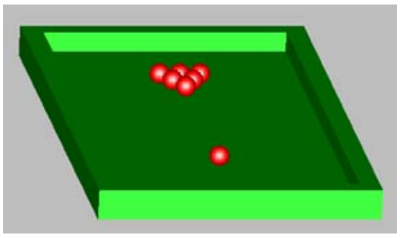
```
function polynomialMultiply
  input  Real a[:], b[:];
  output Real c[:] := zeros(size(a,1)+size(b, 1) - 1);
external
end polynomialMultiply;
```

The body of an external function is marked with the keyword **`external`**

If no language is specified, the implementation language for the external function is assumed to be C. The external function `polynomialMultiply` can also be specified, e.g. via a mapping to a FORTRAN 77 function:

```
function polynomialMultiply
  input  Real a[:], b[:];
  output Real c[:] := zeros(size(a,1)+size(b, 1) - 1);
external "FORTRAN 77"
end polynomialMultiply;
```

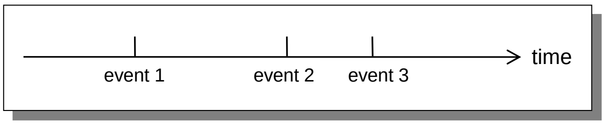

Discrete Events and Hybrid Systems



Picture: Courtesy Hilding Elmqvist

Events

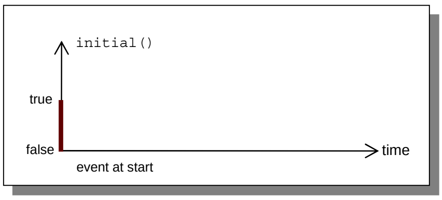
Events are ordered in time and form an event history



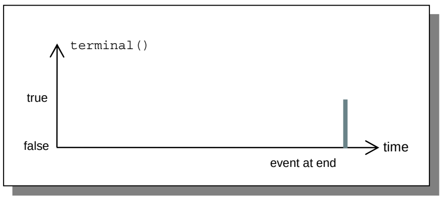
- A *point* in time that is instantaneous, i.e., has zero duration
- An *event condition* that switches from false to true in order for the event to take place
- A set of *variables* that are associated with the event, i.e. are referenced or explicitly changed by equations associated with the event
- Some *behavior* associated with the event, expressed as *conditional equations* that become active or are deactivated at the event. *Instantaneous equations* is a special case of conditional equations that are only active *at* events.

`initial` and `terminal` events

Initialization actions are triggered by `initial()`



Actions at the end of a simulation are triggered by `terminal()`



Terminating a Simulation

There `terminate()` function is useful when a wanted result is achieved and it is no longer useful to continue the simulation. The example below illustrates the use:

terminate

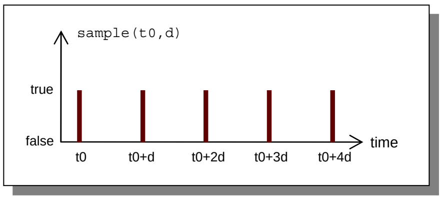
```
model terminationModel
  Real y;
equation
  y = time;
  when y >5 then
    terminate("The time has elapsed 5s");
  end when;
end terminationMode;
```

Simulation ends before reaching time 10

```
simulate(terminationModel, startTime = 0, stopTime = 10)
```


Generating Repeated Events

The call `sample(t0,d)` returns true and triggers events at times `t0+i*d`, where `i=0,1, …`




```
class SamplingClock
  parameter Modelica.SIunits.Time  first,interval;
  Boolean clock;
equation
  clock = sample(first,interval);
  when clock then
   ...
  end when;
end SamplingClock;
```


Expressing Event Behavior in Modelica

if-equations, if-statements, and if-expressions express different behavior in different operating regions

```
if <condition> then
  <equations>
elseif <condition> then
  <equations>
else
  <equations>
end if;
```

```
model Diode "Ideal diode"
  extends TwoPin;
  Real s;
  Boolean off;
equation
  off = s < 0;
  if off then
    v=s
  else
    v=0;
  end if;
  i = if off then 0 else s;
end Diode;
```

when-equations become active at events

```
when <conditions> then
  <equations>
end when;
```

```
equation
  when x > y.start then
    ...
```


Event Priority

Erroneous multiple definitions, single assignment rule violated

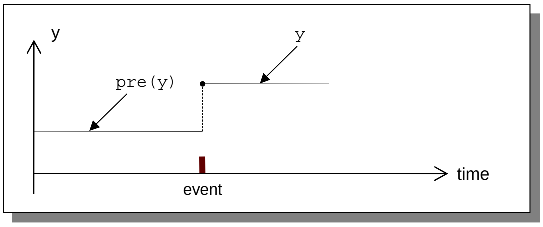
```
model WhenConflictX   // Erroneous model: two equations define x
  discrete Real x;
  equation
  when time>=2 then   // When A: Increase x by 1.5 at  time=2
   x = pre(x)+1.5;
  end when;
  when time>=1 then   // When B: Increase x by 1 at   time=1
   x = pre(x)+1;
  end when;
end WhenConflictX;
```

Using event priority to avoid erroneous multiple definitions

```
model WhenPriorityX
  discrete Real x;
equation
  when time>=2 then          // Higher priority
    x = pre(x)+1.5;
  elsewhen time>=1 then      // Lower priority
    x = pre(x)+1;
  end when;
end WhenPriorityX;
```


Obtaining Predecessor Values of a Variable Using `pre()`

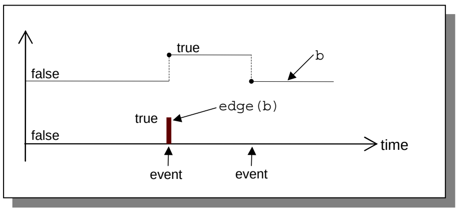
At an event, `pre(y)` gives the previous value of y immediately before the event, except for event iteration of multiple events at the same point in time when the value is from the previous iteration



- The variable *y* has one of the basic types `Boolean`, `Integer`, `Real`, `String`, or `enumeration`, a subtype of those, or an array type of one of those basic types or subtypes
- The variable y is a discrete-time variable
- The `pre` operator can *not* be used within a function

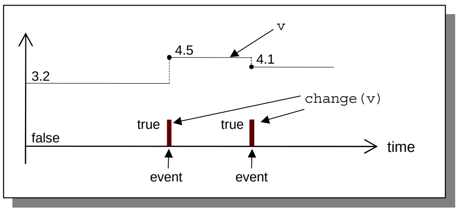
Detecting Changes of Boolean Variables Using `edge()` and `change()`

Detecting changes of boolean variables using `edge()`



The expression `edge(b)` is true at events when b switches from false to true

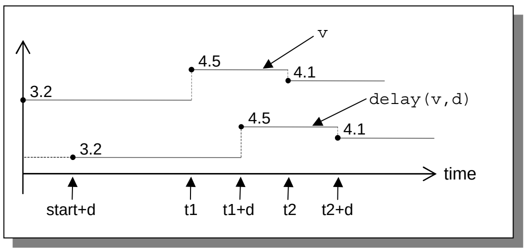
Detecting changes of discrete-time variables using `change()`



The expression `change(v)` is true at instants when v changes value

Creating Time-Delayed Expressions

Creating time-delayed expressions using `delay()`

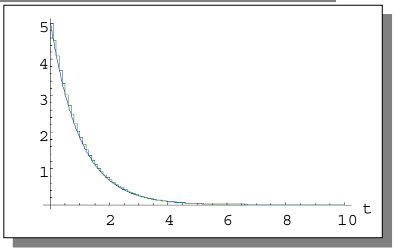


In the expression `delay(v,d)` *v* is delayed by a delay time *d*

A Sampler Model

```
model Sampler
  parameter Real sample_interval = 0.1;
  Real x(start=5);
  Real y;
equation
  der(x) = -x;
  when sample(0, sample_interval) then
    y = x;
  end when;
end Sampler;
```

```
simulate(Sampler, startTime = 0, stopTime = 10)
plot({x,y})
```

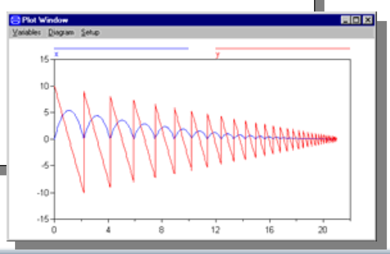


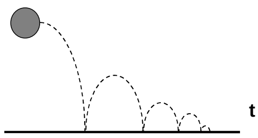
Discontinuous Changes to Variables at Events via When-Equations/Statements

The value of a *discrete-time* variable can be changed by placing the variable on the left-hand side in an equation within a `when`-equation, or on the left-hand side of an assignment statement in a `when`-statement

The value of a *continuous-time* state variable can be instantaneously changed by a `reinit`-equation within a `when`-equation

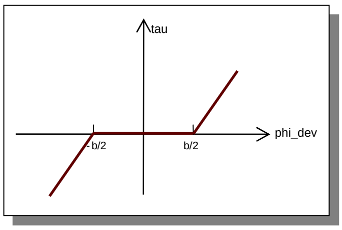
```
model BouncingBall "the bouncing ball model"
  parameter Real g=9.18;   //gravitational acc.
  parameter Real c=0.90;   //elasticity constant
  Real x(start=0),y(start=10);
equation
  der(x) = y;
  der(y)=-g;
  when x<0 then
    reinit(y, -c*y);
  end when;
end BouncingBall;
```



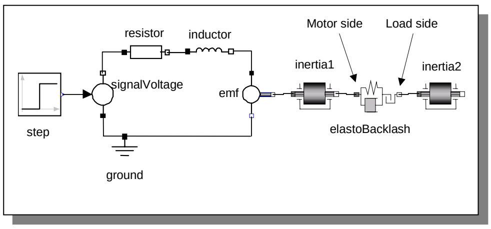


A Mode Switching Model Example

Elastic transmission with slack



DC motor transmission with elastic backlash



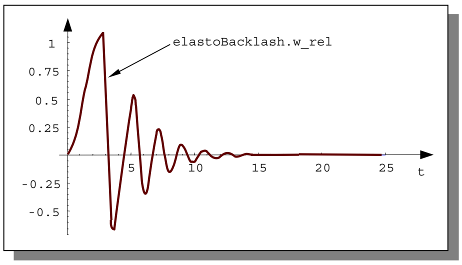
A finite state automaton
`SimpleElastoBacklash`
model

	phi_dev < -b/2 / phi_dev <= b/2	
Backward (tau < 0)	Slack (tau = 0)	Forward (tau > 0)
	phi_dev >= -b/2 / phi_dev > b/2	

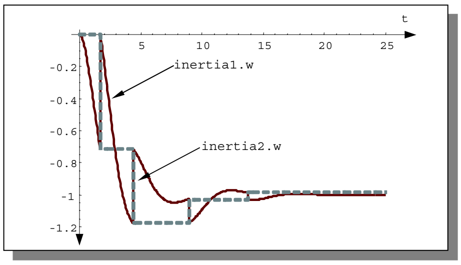
A Mode Switching Model Example cont'

```
partial model SimpleElastoBacklash
  Boolean backward, slack, forward;  // Mode variables
  parameter Real  b                  "Size of backlash region";
  parameter Real  c = 1.e5           "Spring constant (c>0), N.m/rad";
  Flange_a        flange_a           "(left) driving flange - connector";
  Flange_b        flange_b           "(right) driven flange - connector";
  parameter Real  phi_rel0 = 0       "Angle when spring exerts no torque";
  Real         phi_rel               "Relative rotation angle betw. flanges";
  Real         phi_dev               "Angle deviation from zero-torque pos";
  Real         tau                   "Torque between flanges";
equation
  phi_rel   = flange_b.phi - flange_a.phi;
  phi_dev   = phi_rel - phi_rel0;
  backward  = phi_rel < -b/2;               // Backward angle gives torque tau<0
  forward   = phi_rel > b/2;                // Forward angle gives torque tau>0
  slack     = not (backward or forward);    // Slack angle gives no torque
  tau = if forward then                     // Forward angle gives
           c*(phi_dev - b/2)                // positive driving torque
        else (if backward then              // Backward angle gives
                c*(phi_dev + b/2)           // negative braking torque
              else                          // Slack gives
                0);                         // zero torque
end SimpleElastoBacklash
```

A Mode Switching Model Example cont'



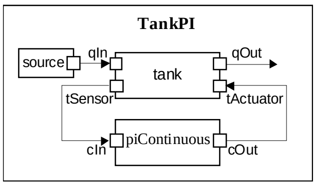
Relative rotational speed between the flanges of the `Elastobacklash` transmission



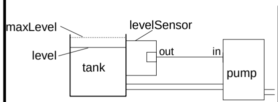
We define a model with less mass in `inertia2(J=1)`, no damping `d=0`, and weaker string constant `c=1e-5`, to show even more dramatic backlash phenomena

The figure depicts the rotational speeds for the two flanges of the transmission with elastic backlash

Water Tank System with PI Controller




```
model TankPI
  LiquidSource             source(flowLevel=0.02);
  Tank                     tank(area=1);
  PIcontinuousController   piContinuous(ref=0.25);
equation
  connect(source.qOut, tank.qIn);
  connect(tank.tActuator, piContinuous.cOut);
  connect(tank.tSensor, piContinuous.cIn);
end TankPI;
```




```
model Tank
  ReadSignal tOut;  // Connector, reading tank level
  ActSignal  tInp;  // Connector, actuator controlling input flow
  parameter Real flowVout = 0.01;      // [m3/s]
  parameter Real area = 0.5;           // [m2]
  parameter Real flowGain = 10;        // [m2/s]
  Real h(start=0);                     // tank level [m]
  Real qIn;                  // flow through input valve[m3/s]
  Real qOut;                 // flow through output valve[m3/s]
equation
  der(h)=(qIn-qOut)/area;              // mass balance equation
  qOut=if time>100 then flowVout else 0;
  qIn = flowGain*tInp.act;
  tOut.val = h;
end Tank;
```

Water Tank System with PI Controller – cont’

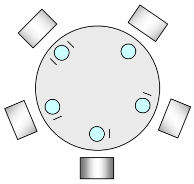
```
partial model BaseController
  parameter Real Ts(unit = "s") = 0.1      "Time period between discrete samples";
  parameter Real K = 2                     "Gain";
  parameter Real T(unit = "s") = 10        "Time constant";
  ReadSignal cIn                           "Input sensor level, connector";
  ActSignal  cOut                          "Control to actuator, connector";
  parameter Real ref                       "Reference level";
  Real error                               "Deviation from reference level";
  Real outCtr                              "Output control signal";
equation
  error = ref - cIn.val;
  cOut.act = outCtr;
end BaseController;
```

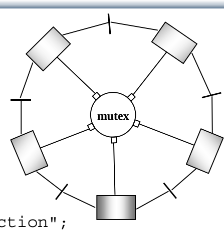
```
model PIDcontinuousController
  extends BaseController(K = 2, T = 10);
  Real  x;
  Real  y;
equation
  der(x)  = error/T;
  y       = T*der(error);
  outCtr = K*(error + x + y);
end PIDcontinuousController;
```

```
model PIdiscreteController
  extends BaseController(K = 2, T = 10);
  discrete Real x;
equation
  when sample(0, Ts) then
    x = pre(x) + error * Ts / T;
    outCtr = K * (x+error);
  end when;
end PIdiscreteController;
```

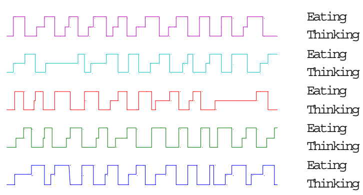

Concurrency and Resource Sharing

Dining Philosophers Example






```
model DiningTable
  parameter Integer n = 5  "Number of philosophers and forks";
  parameter Real sigma = 5 " Standard deviation for the random function";
  // Give each philosopher a different random start seed
  // Comment out the initializer to make them all hungry simultaneously.
  Philosopher phil[n](startSeed=[1:n,1:n,1:n], sigma=fill(sigma,n));
  Mutex       mutex(n=n);
  Fork        fork[n];
equation
  for i in 1:n loop
    connect(phil[i].mutexPort, mutex.port[i]);
    connect(phil[i].right, fork[i].left);
    connect(fork[i].right, phil[mod(i, n) + 1].left);
  end for;
end DiningTable;
```



Packages

Packages for Avoiding Name Collisions

- Modelica provide a safe and systematic way of avoiding name collisions through the package concept
- A package is simply a container or name space for names of classes, functions, constants and other allowed definitions

Packages as Abstract Data Type: Data and Operations in the Same Place

Keywords denoting a package

encapsulated makes package dependencies (i.e., imports) explicit

```
encapsulated package ComplexNumber

  record Complex
    Real re;
    Real im;
  end Complex;

  function add
    input  Complex x,y;
    output Complex z;
  algorithm
    z.re := x.re + y.re;
    z.im := x.im + y.im
  end add;

  function multiply
    input  Complex x,y;
    output Complex z;
  algorithm
    z.re := x.re*y.re – x.im*y.im;
    z.im := x.re*y.im + x.im*y.re;
  end multiply;
  ………………………………………………………….
end ComplexMumbers
```

Declarations of `substract`, `divide`, `realPart`, `imaginaryPart`, etc are not shown here

Usage of the `ComplexNumber` package

```
class ComplexUser
  ComplexNumbers.Complex  a(re=1.0, im=2.0);
  ComplexNumbers.Complex  b(re=1.0, im=2.0);
  ComplexNumbers.Complex  z,w;
equation
  z = ComplexNumbers.multiply(a,b);
  w = ComplexNumbers.add(a,b);
end ComplexUser
```

The type `Complex` and the operations `multiply` and `add` are referenced by prefixing them with the package name `ComplexNumber`

Accessing Definitions in Packages

- Access reference by prefixing the package name to definition names

```
class ComplexUser
  ComplexNumbers.Complex  a(re=1.0, im=2.0);
  ComplexNumbers.Complex  b(re=1.0, im=2.0);
  ComplexNumbers.Complex  z,w;
equation
  z = ComplexNumbers.multiply(a,b);
  w = ComplexNumbers.add(a,b);
end ComplexUser
```

- Shorter access names (e.g. `Complex`, `multiply`) can be used if definitions are first imported from a package (see next page).

Importing Definitions from Packages

- Qualified import
- Single definition import
- Unqualified import
- Renaming import

```
import <packagename>
import <packagename> . <definitionname>
import <packagename> . *
import <shortpackagename> = <packagename>
```

The four forms of import are exemplified below assuming that we want to access the addition operation (`add`) of the package `Modelica.Math.ComplexNumbers`

```
import Modelica.Math.ComplexNumbers;      //Access as ComplexNumbers.add
import Modelica.Math.ComplexNumbers.add;  //Access as add
import Modelica.Math.ComplexNumbers.*     //Access as add
import Co = Modelica.Math.ComplexNumbers  //Access as Co.add
```


Qualified Import

Qualified import

```
import <packagename>
```

The *qualified import* statement

`import <packagename>;`

imports all definitions in a package, which subsequently can be referred to by (usually shorter) names *`simplepackagename . definitionname`*, where the simple package name is the *`packagename`* without its prefix.

```
encapsulated package ComplexUser1
  import Modelica.Math.ComplexNumbers;
  class User
    ComplexNumbers.Complex  a(x=1.0, y=2.0);
    ComplexNumbers.Complex  b(x=1.0, y=2.0);
    ComplexNumbers.Complex  z,w;
  equation
    z = ComplexNumbers.multiply(a,b);
    w = ComplexNumbers.add(a,b);
  end User;
end ComplexUser1;
```

This is the most common form of `import` that eliminates the risk for name collisions when importing from several packages

Single Definition Import

Single definition import ← `import <packagename> . <definitionname>`

The *single definition import* of the form
`import <packagename>.<definitionname>;`
allows us to import a single specific definition (a constant or class but not a subpackage) from a package and use that definition referred to by its `definitionname` without the package prefix

```
encapsulated package ComplexUser2
  import ComplexNumbers.Complex;
  import ComplexNumbers.multiply;
  import ComplexNumbers.add;
 class User
  Complex  a(x=1.0, y=2.0);
  Complex  b(x=1.0, y=2.0);
  Complex  z,w;
 equation
  z = multiply(a,b);
  w = add(a,b);
 end User;
end ComplexUser2;
```

There is no risk for name collision as long as we do not try to import two definitions with the same short name

Unqualified Import

Unqualified import ← `import <packagename> . *`

The unqualified import statement of the form
`import packagename.*;`
imports all definitions from the package using their short names without qualification prefixes.
Danger: Can give rise to name collisions if imported package is changed.

```
class ComplexUser3
  import ComplexNumbers.*;
  Complex  a(x=1.0, y=2.0);
  Complex  b(x=1.0, y=2.0);
  Complex  z,w;
equation
  z = multiply(a,b);
  w = add(a,b);
end ComplexUser3;
```

This example also shows direct `import` into a class instead of into an enclosing package

Renaming Import

Renaming import ←

```
import <shortpackagename> = <packagename>
```

The *renaming import* statement of the form:
`import <shortpackagename> = <packagename>;`
imports a package and renames it locally to *shortpackagename*.
One can refer to imported definitions using *shortpackagename* as a presumably shorter package prefix.

```
class ComplexUser4
  import Co = ComplexNumbers;
  Co.Complex  a(x=1.0, y=2.0);
  Co.Complex  b(x=1.0, y=2.0);
  Co.Complex  z,w;
equation
  z = Co.multiply(a,b);
  w = Co.add(a,b);
end ComplexUser4;
```

This is as safe as qualified import but gives more concise code

Package and Library Structuring

A well-designed package structure is one of the most important aspects that influences the complexity, understandability, and maintainability of large software systems. There are many factors to consider when designing a package, e.g.:

- The name of the package.
- Structuring of the package into subpackages.
- Reusability and encapsulation of the package.
- Dependencies on other packages.

Subpackages and Hierarchical Libraries

The main use for Modelica packages and subpackages is to structure hierarchical model libraries, of which the standard Modelica library is a good example.

```
encapsulated package Modelica          // Modelica
   encapsulated package Mechanics      // Modelica.Mechanics
      encapsulated package Rotational // Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational
          model Inertia // Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational.Inertia
           ...
          end Inertia;
          model Torque  // Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational.Torque
           ...
          end Torque;
          ...
     end Rotational;
   ...
end Mechanics;
...
end Modelica;
```


Ecapsulated Packages and Classes

An encapsulated package or class *prevents* direct reference to public definitions *outside* itself, but as usual allows access to public subpackages and classes inside itself.

- Dependencies on other packages become explicit
  – more readable and understandable models!
- Used packages from outside must be *imported*.

```
encapsulated model TorqueUserExample1
  import Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational;  // Import package Rotational
  Rotational.Torque  t2;                 // Use Torque, OK!
  Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational.Inertia  w2;
       //Error! No direct reference to the top-level Modelica package
  ...   // to outside an encapsulated class
end TorqueUserExample1;
```


`within` Declaration for Package Placement

Use *short names* without dots when declaring the package or class in question, e.g. on a separate file or storage unit. Use `within` to specify within which package it is to be placed.

The within declaration states the *prefix* needed to form the fully qualified name

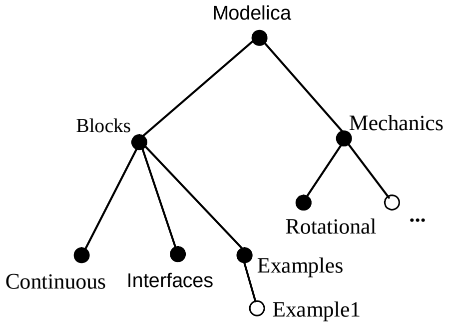
```
within Modelica.Mechanics;
encapsulated package Rotational // Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational
  encapsulated package Interfaces
     import ...;
     connector Flange_a;
        ...
     end Flange_a;
     ...
  end Interfaces;
  model Inertia
     ...
  end Inertia;
  ...
end Rotational;
```

The subpackage `Rotational` declared within `Modelica.Mechanics` has the fully qualified name `Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational`, by concatenating the *packageprefix* with the *short name* of the package.

Mapping a Package Hierarchy into a Directory Hirarchy

A Modelica package hierarchy can be mapped into a corresponding directory hierarchy in the file system

```
C:\library
    \Modelica
        package.mo
        \Blocks
           package.mo
           Continuous.mo
           Interfaces.mo
           \Examples
             package.mo
             Example1.mo
         \Mechanics
           package.mo
           Rotational.mo
           ...
```



Mapping a Package Hierachy into a Directory Hirarchy

```
within;
encapsulated package Modelica
  "Modelica root package";
end Modelica;
```

It contains an empty Modelica package declaration since all subpackages under Modelica are represented as subdirectories of their own. The empty within statement can be left out if desired

```
C:\library
     \Modelica
         package.mo
        \Blocks
            package.mo
            Continuous.mo
            Interfaces.mo
           \Examples
              package.mo
              Example1.mo
         \Mechanics
            package.mo
            Rotational.mo
            ...
```

```
within Modelica.Blocks;
encapsulated package Examples
   "Examples for Modelica.Blocks";
   import ...;

end Examples;
```

```
within Modelica.Blocks.Examples;
model Example1
  "Usage example 1 for Modelica.Blocks";
   ...
end Example1;
```

```
within Modelica.Mechanics;
encapsulated package Rotational
   encapsulated package Interfaces
      import ...;
      connector Flange_a;
         ...
      end Flange_a;
      ...
    end Interfaces;
 model Inertia
   ...
 end Inertia;
 ...
end Rotational;
```

The subpackage `Rotational` stored as the file `Rotational.mo`. Note that `Rotational` contains the subpackage `Interfaces`, which also is stored in the same file since we chose not to represent `Rotational` as a directory

Modelica Libraries

Modelica Standard Library

Modelica Standard Library (called `Modelica`) is a standardized predefined package developed by Modelica Association

It can be used freely for both commercial and noncommercial purposes under the conditions of *The Modelica License*.

Modelica libraries are available online including documentation and source code from http://www.modelica.org/library/library.html.

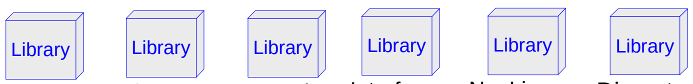
Modelica Standard Library cont'

Modelica Standard Library contains components from various application areas, with the following sublibraries:

- Blocks — Library for basic input/output control blocks
- Constants — Mathematical constants and constants of nature
- Electrical — Library for electrical models
- Icons — Icon definitions
- Math — Mathematical functions
- Mechanics — Library for mechanical systems
- Media — Media Media models for liquids and gases
- SIunits — Type definitions based on SI units according to ISO 31-1992
- Stategraph — Hierarchical state machines (analogous to Statecharts)
- Thermal — Components for thermal systems
- Utility — Utilities Utility functions especially for scripting

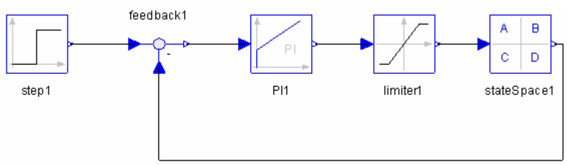
Modelica.Blocks

This library contains input/output blocks to build up block diagrams.



Continuous Sources Math Interfaces NonLinear Discrete

Example:



Modelica.Constants

A package with often needed constants from mathematics, machine dependent constants, and constants of nature.

Examples:

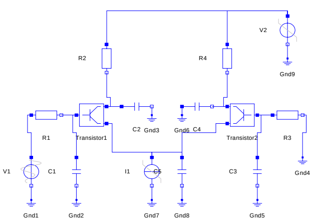
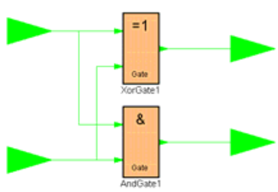
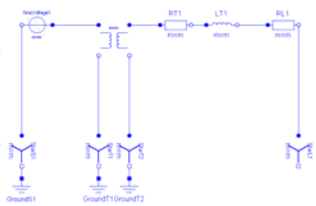
```
constant Real pi=2*Modelica.Math.asin(1.0);

constant Real small=1.e-60 "Smallest number such that small and -small
                            are representable on the machine";

constant Real G(final unit="m3/(kg.s2)") = 6.673e-11 "Newtonian constant
                                                       of gravitation";

constant Real h(final unit="J.s") = 6.62606876e-34 "Planck constant";

constant Modelica.SIunits.CelsiusTemperature T_zero=-273.15 "Absolute
                                                     zero temperature”;
```


Modelica.Electrical

Electrical components for building analog, digital, and multiphase circuits

Library	Library	Library	Library
Analog	Digital	Machines	MultiPhase

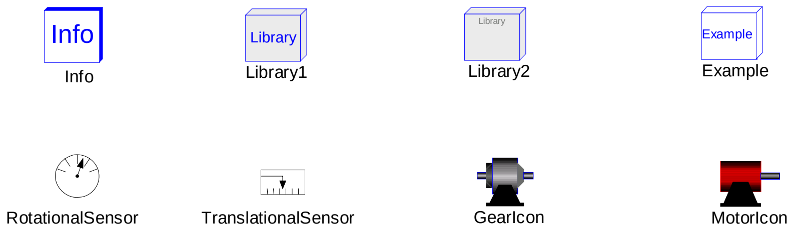
Examples:

Modelica.Icons

Package with icons that can be reused in other libraries

Examples:



Modelica.Math

Package containing basic mathematical functions:

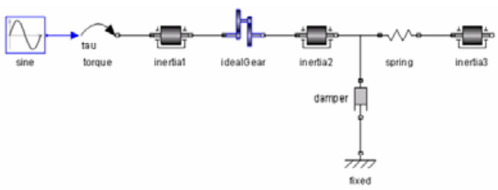
sin(*u*)	sine
cos(*u*)	cosine
tan(*u*)	tangent (*u* shall not be: …,-π/2, π/2, 3π/2,…)
asin(*u*)	inverse sine (-1 ≤ *u* ≤ 1)
acos(*u*)	inverse cosine (-1 ≤ *u* ≤ 1)
atan(*u*)	inverse tangent
atan2(*u1*, *u2*)	four quadrant inverse tangent
sinh(*u*)	hyperbolic sine
cosh(*u*)	hyperbolic cosine
tanh(*u*)	hyperbolic tangent
exp(*u*)	exponential, base *e*
log(*u*)	natural (base *e*) logarithm (*u* > 0)
log10(*u*)	base 10 logarithm (*u* > 0)

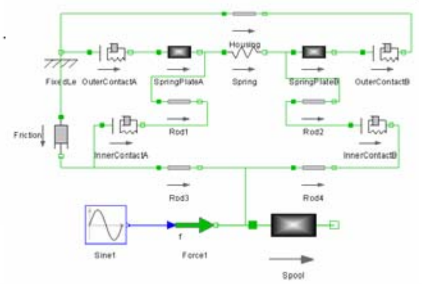
Modelica.Mechanics

Package containing components for mechanical systems

Subpackages:

- Rotational 1-dimensional rotational mechanical components
- Translational 1-dimensional translational mechanical components
- MultiBody 3-dimensional mechanical components





Modelica.SIunits

This package contains predefined types based on the international standard of units:

- ISO 31-1992 “General principles concerning quantities, units and symbols”
- ISO 1000-1992 “SI units and recommendations for the use of their multiples and of certain other units”.

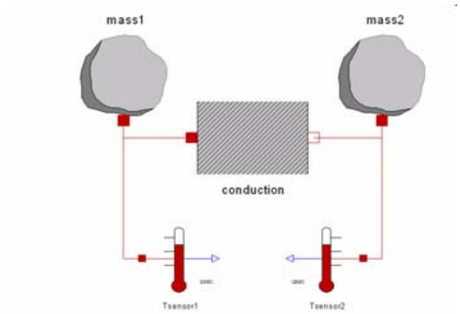
A subpackage called `NonSIunits` is available containing non SI units such as `Pressure_bar`, `Angle_deg`, etc

Modelica.Thermal

Subpackage `FluidHeatFlow` with components for heat flow modeling.

Sub package `HeatTransfer` with components to model 1-dimensional heat transfer with lumped elements

Example:



ModelicaAdditions Library (OLD)

`ModelicaAdditions` library contains additional Modelica libraries from DLR. This has been largely replaced by the new release of the Modelica 2.1 libraries.

Sublibraries:

- Blocks   Input/output block sublibrary
- HeatFlow1D 1-dimensional heat flow (replaced by `Modelica.Thermal`)
- Multibody   Modelica library to model 3D mechanical systems
- PetriNets   Library to model Petri nets and state transition diagrams
- Tables   Components to interpolate linearly in tables

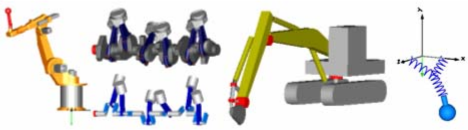
ModelicaAdditions.Multibody (OLD)

This is a Modelica library to model 3D Mechanical systems including visualization

New version has been released (march 2004) that is called Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody in the standard library

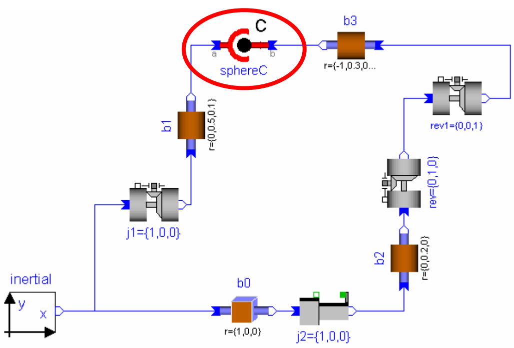
Improvements:

- Easier to use
- Automatic handling of kinematic loops.
- Built-in animation properties for all components

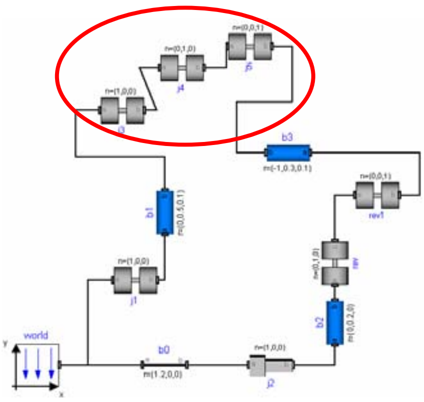


MultiBody (MBS) - Example Kinematic Loop

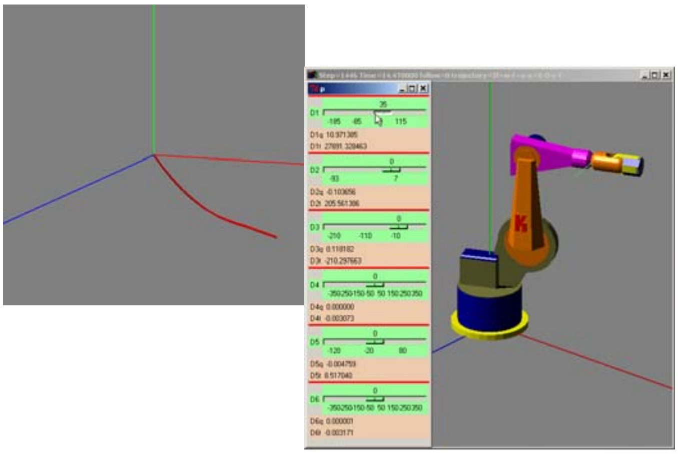
Old library
(cutjoint needed)

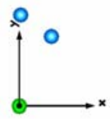


New library
(no cutjoint needed)



MultiBody (MBS) - Example Animations

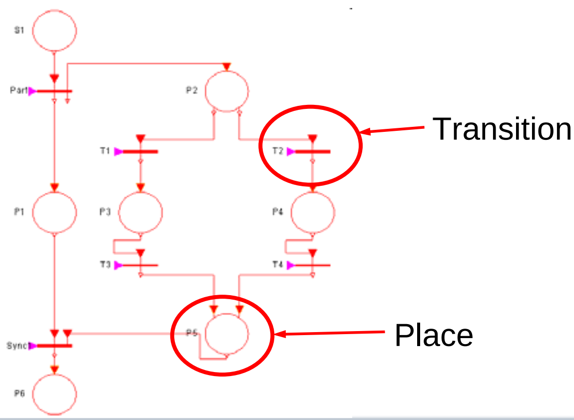




ModelicaAdditions.PetriNets

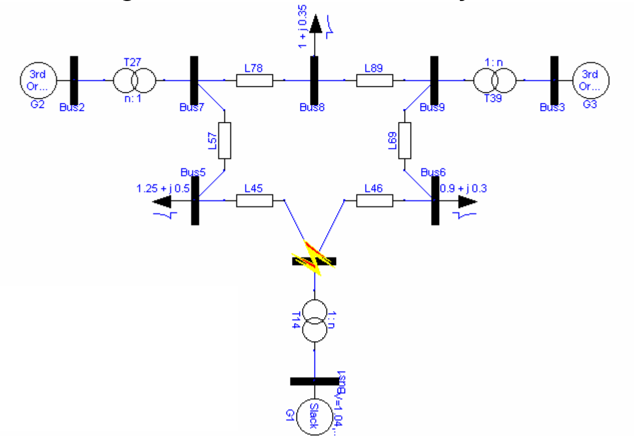
This package contains components to model Petri nets

Used for modeling of computer hardware, software, assembly lines, etc



Power System Stability - `ObjectStab`

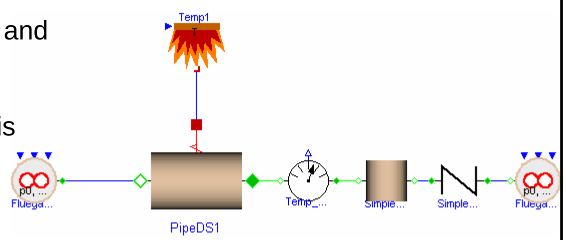
The `ObjectStab` package is a Modelica Library for Power Systems Voltage and Transient stability simulations



Thermo-hydraulics Library - `ThermoFluid`

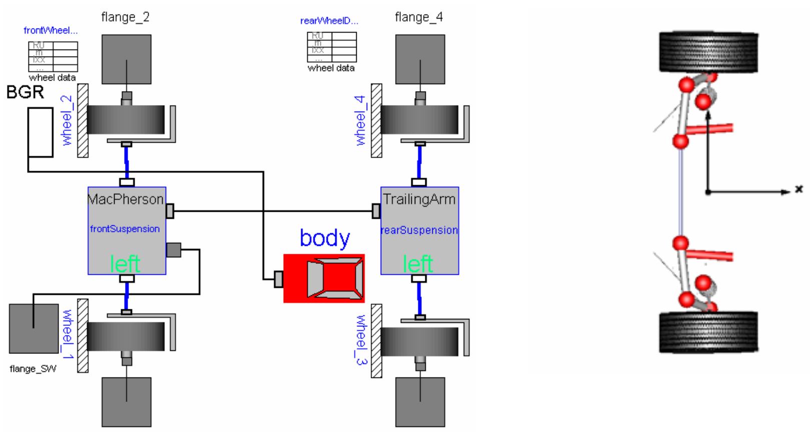
`ThermoFluid` is a Modelica base library for thermo-hydraulic models

- Includes models that describe the basic physics of flows of fluid and heat, medium property models for water, gases and some refrigerants, and also simple components for system modeling.
- Handles static and dynamic momentum balances
- Robust against backwards and zero flow
- The discretization method is a first-order, finite volume method (staggered grid).



Vehicle Dynamics Library - `VehicleDynamics`

This library is used to model vehicle chassis



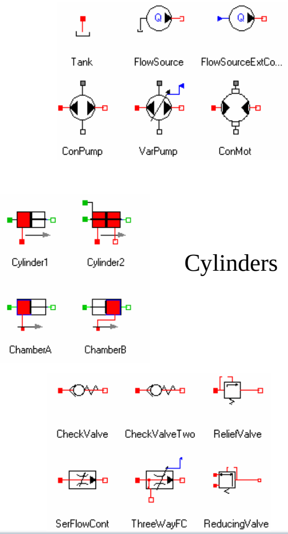
Some Other Free Libraries

- `ExtendedPetriNets` Petri nets and state transition diagrams (extended version)
- `QSSFluidFlow` Quasi Steady-Sate Fluid Flows
- `SystemDynamics` System Dynamics Formalism
- `Atplus` Building Simulation and Building Control (includes Fuzzy Control library)
- `ThermoPower` Thermal power plants
- `WasteWater` Library for biological wastewater treatment plants
- `SPICELib` Support modeling and analysis capabilities of the circuit simulator PSPICE

Read more about the libraries at www.modelica.org/library/library.html

Hydraulics Library HyLib

- Licensed Modelica package developed by Peter Beater
- More than 90 models for
  - Pumps
  - Motors and cylinders
  - Restrictions and valves
  - Hydraulic lines
  - Lumped volumes and sensors
- Models can be connected in an arbitrary way, e.g. in series or in parallel.
- `HyLibLight` is a free subset of `HyLib`
- More info: www.hylib.com



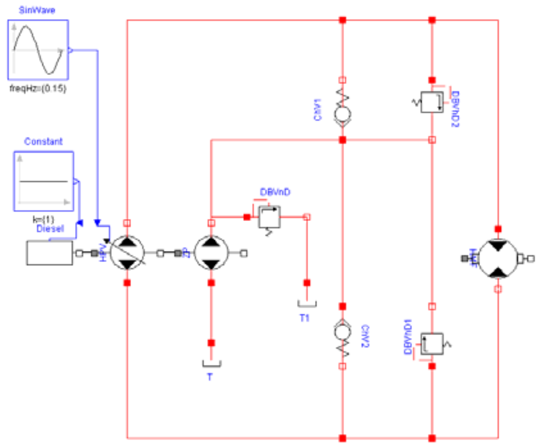
Pumps

Cylinders

Valves

HyLib - Example

Hydraulic drive system with closed circuit



Pneumatics Library PneuLib

•Licensed Modelica package developed by Peter Beater

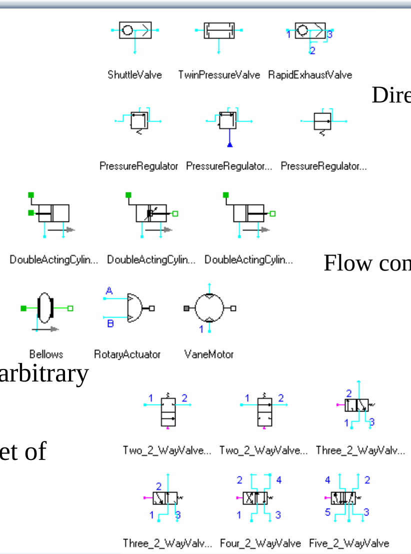
•More than 80 models for

- Cylinders
- Motors
- Valves and nozzles
- Lumped volumes
- Lines and sensors

• Models can be connected in an arbitrary way, e.g. in series or in parallel.

•PneuLibLight is a free subset of HyLib.

• More info: www.pneulib.com



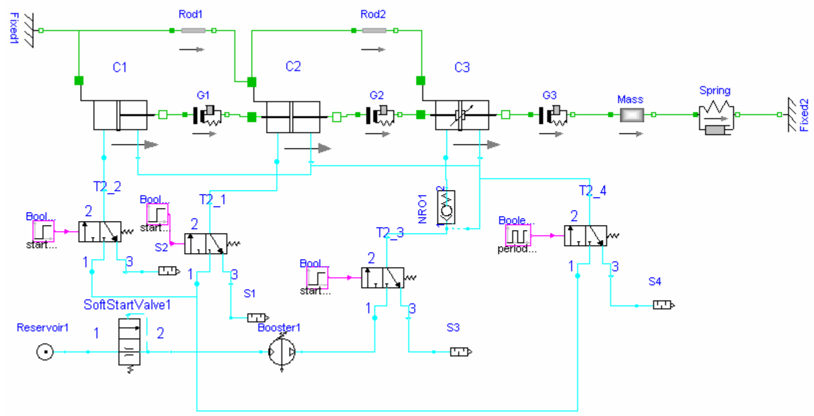
Directional valves

Flow control valves

Cylinders

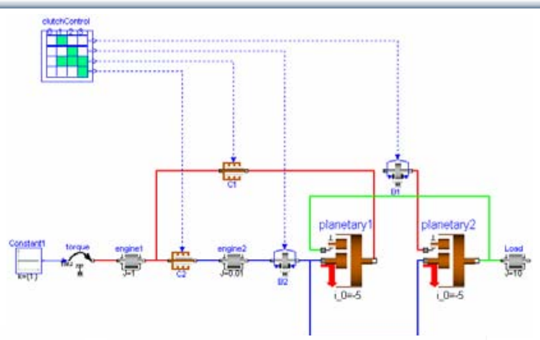
PneuLib - Example

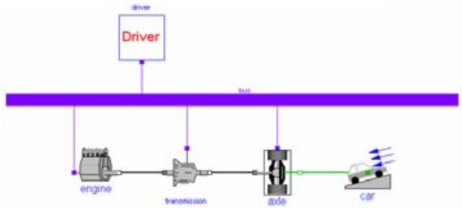
Pneumatic circuit with multi-position cylinder, booster and different valves

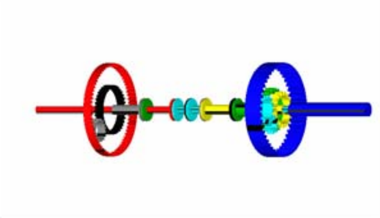


Powertrain Library - `Powertrain`

- Licensed Modelica package developed by DLR
- Speed and torque dependent friction
- Bus concept
- Control units
- Animation





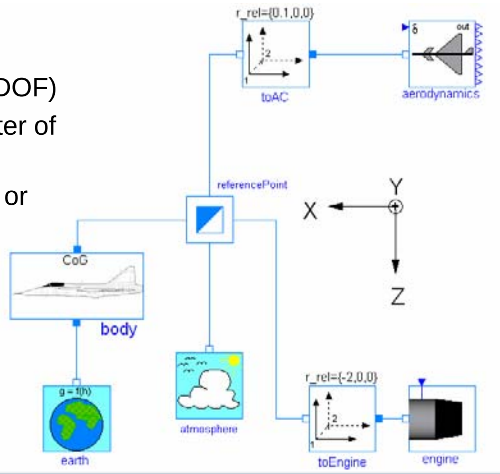


Some Modelica Applications

Example Fighter Aircraft Library

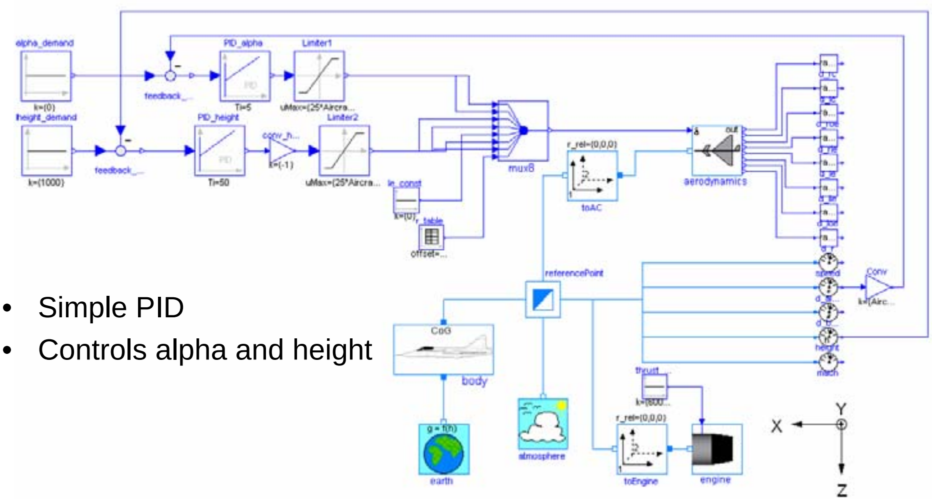
Custom made library, `Aircraft`*, for fighter aircraft applications

- Six degrees of freedom (6 DOF)
- Dynamic calculation of center of gravity (CoG)
- Use of Aerodynamic tables or mechanical rudders



*Property of FOI (The Swedish Defence Institute)

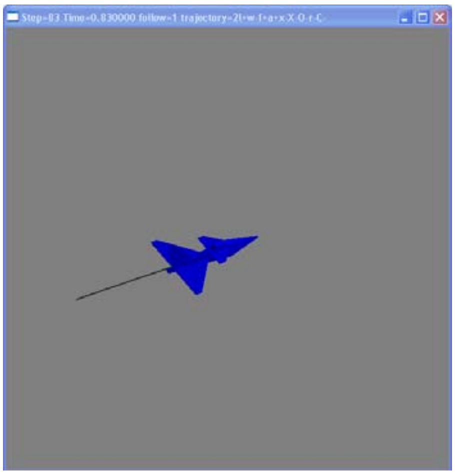
Aircraft with Controller



- Simple PID
- Controls alpha and height

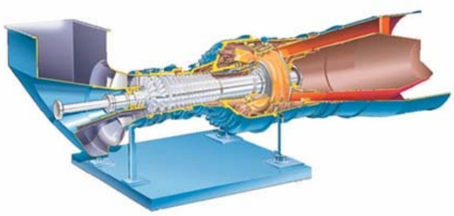
Example Aircraft Animation

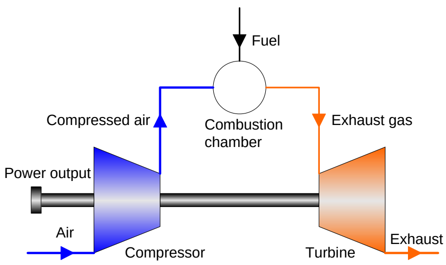
Animation of fighter aircraft with controller



Example Gas Turbine

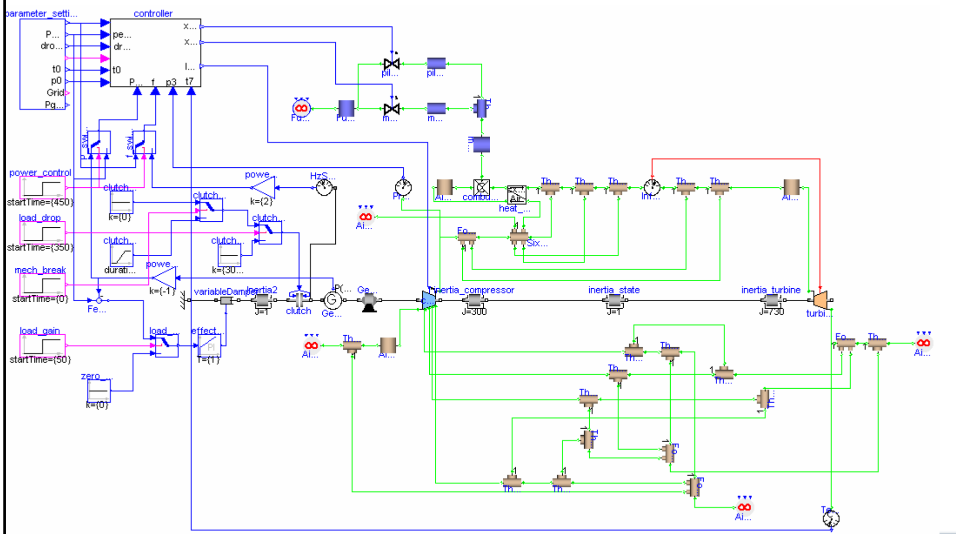
42 MW gas turbine (GTX 100) from Siemens Industrial Turbomachinery AB, Finspång, Sweden





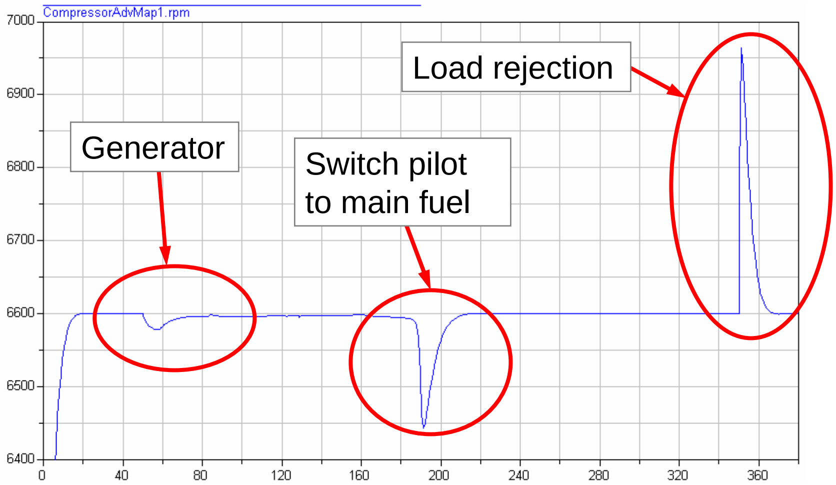
Courtesy Siemens Industrial Turbines AB

Example Gas Turbine

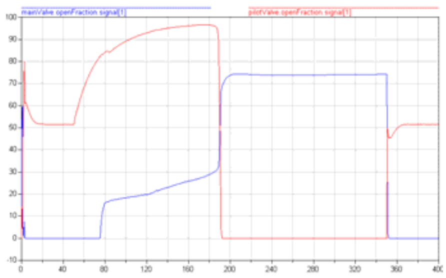


Example Gas Turbine – Load Rejection

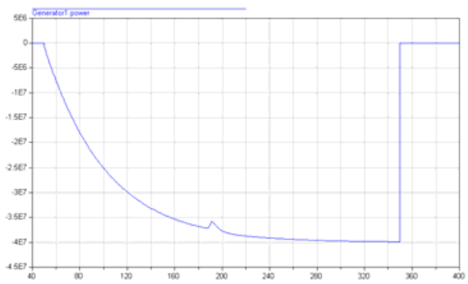
Rotational speed (rpm) of the compressor shaft



Example Gas Turbine – Load Rejection



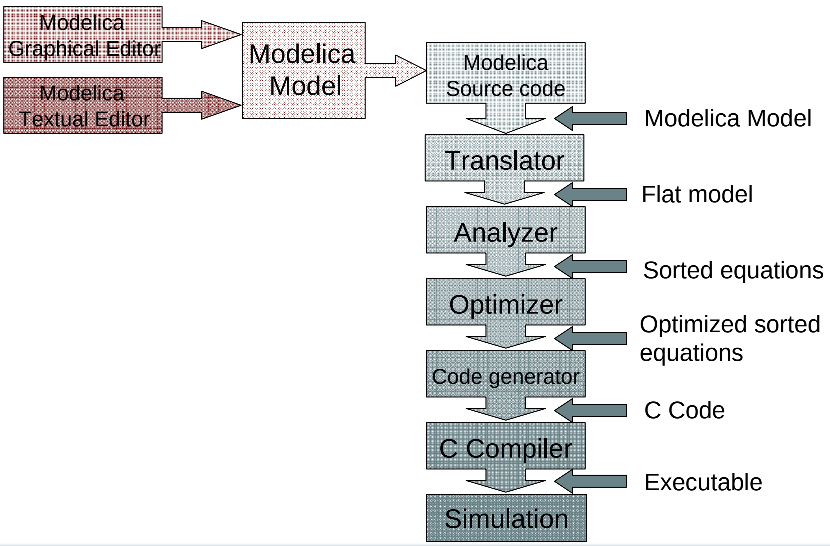
Percentage of fuel valve opening
(red = pilot, blue = main)



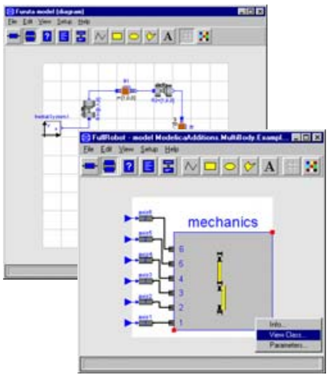
Generated power to the simulated electrical grid

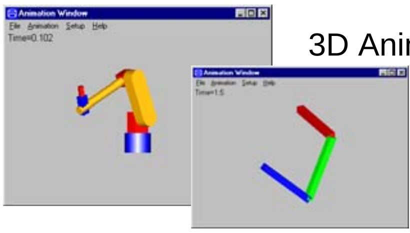
Modeling and Simulation Environments

The Translation Process



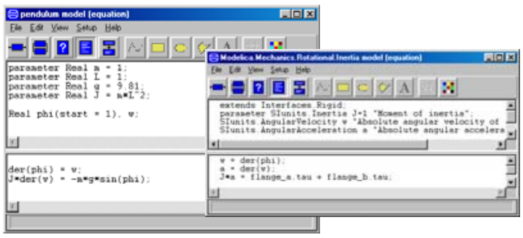
Commercial Environments – Dymola from Dynasim





3D Animations

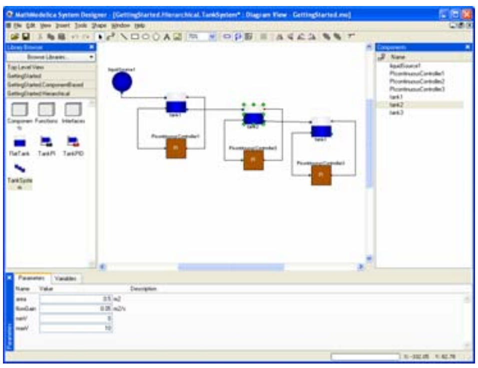
Model diagrams



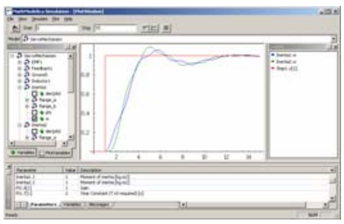
Equation editor

Courtesy of Dynasim AB, Sweden

Commercial Environments – MathModelica System Designer from MathCore



MathModelica Graphic editor



Simulation Center

Courtesy of Mathcore Engineering AB

OpenModelica Environment

The goal of the OpenModelica project is to:

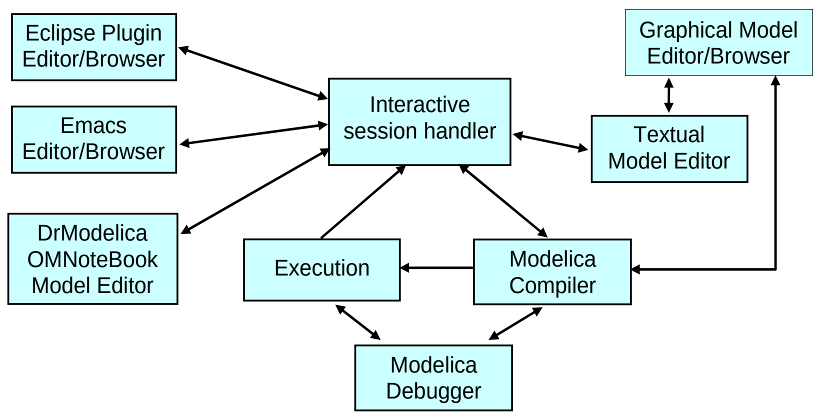
- Create a **complete** Modelica modeling, compilation and simulation environment.
- Provide **free** software distributed in **binary** and **source code** form.
- Provide a modeling and simulation environment for **research** and industrial purposes.
- Develop a formal semantics of Modelica

Features of currently available implementation:

- Command shell environment allows to enter and evaluate Modelica declarations, expressions, assignments, and function calls.
- Modelica functions are implemented, including array support.
- Modelica equations are implemented, but with certain limitations.
- Packages, inheritance, modifiers, etc. are implemented.
- etc.

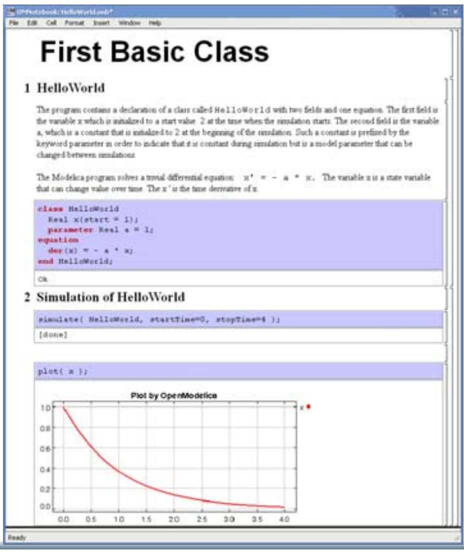
http://www.ida.liu.se/~pelab/modelica/OpenModelica.html

OpenModelica Environment Architecture

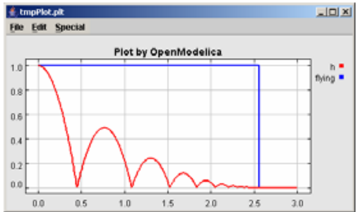


http://www.ida.liu.se/projects/OpenModelica

OMNotebook Electronic Book with Modelica Exercises and OMShell Interactive Shell



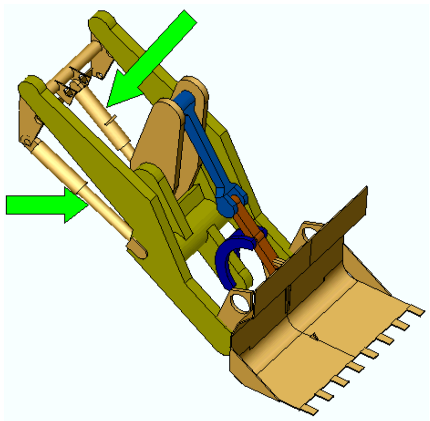
>>simulate(BouncingBall, stopTime=3.0);
>>plot({h,flying});

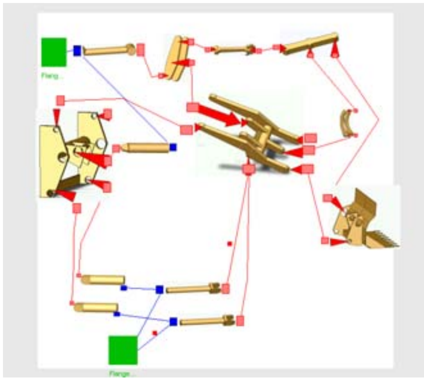


Examples of Applications

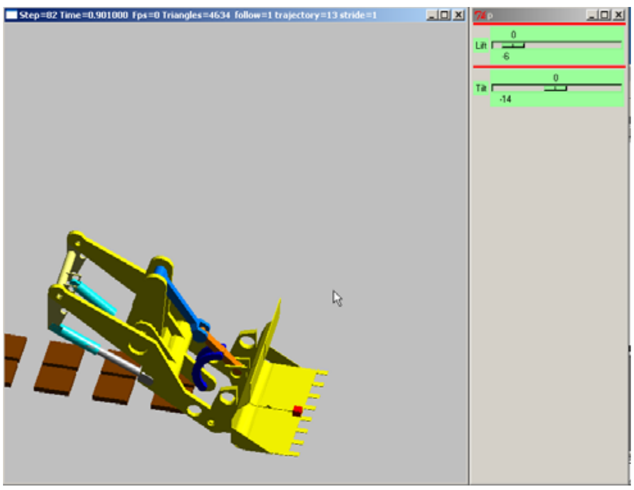
(usually using commercial tools)

Example - Modeling of a Wheel Loader Lifter

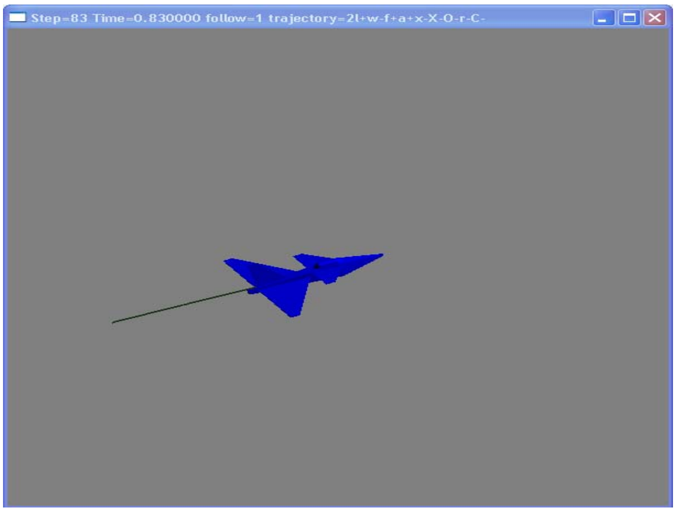




Simulation of a Wheel Loader Lifter



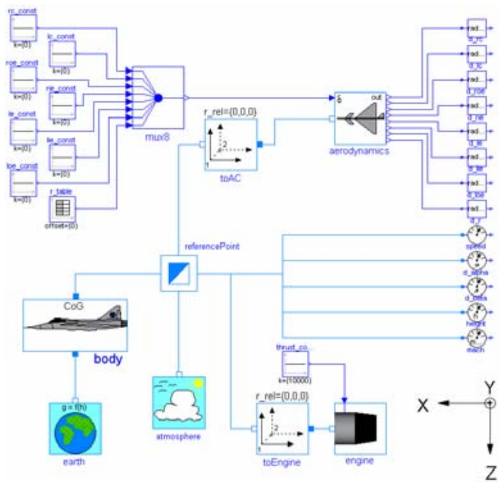
Modelica Simulation of AirCraft Dynamics



Developed by MathCore
for the Swedish Defense
Research Institute (FOI)

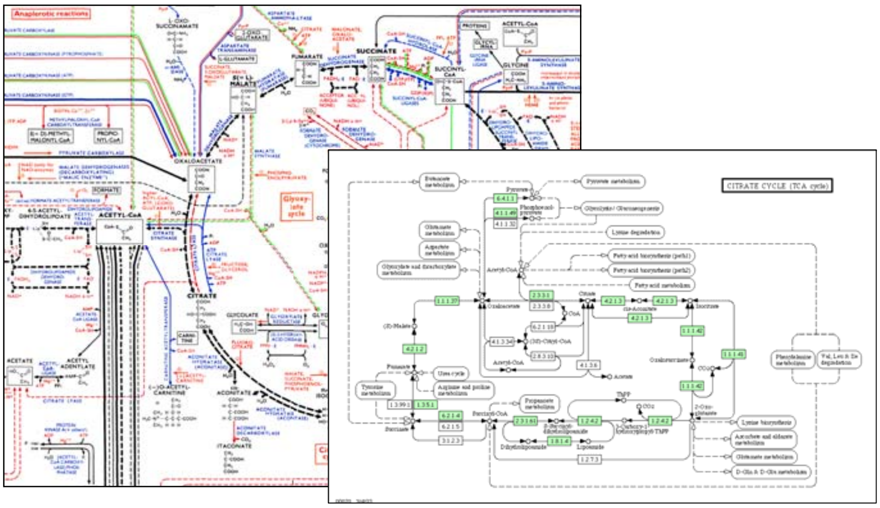
Modelica AirCraft Component Library

Model Structure – Using a Modelica AirCraft Component Library developed by MathCore for the Swedish Defense Research Institute (FOI)



Courtesy of Swedish Defense Research Institute (FOI)

PathWays in a Biochemical System

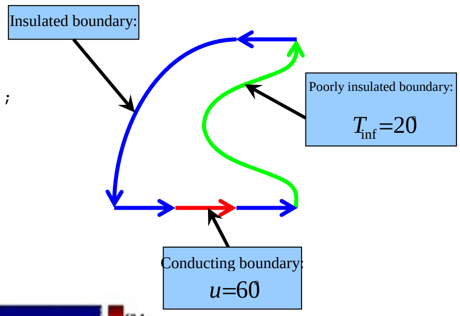


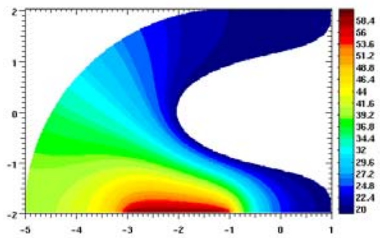
Examples of Modelica Research

- PDEs in Modelica
- Debugging
- Parallelization
- Language Design for Meta Programming
- Variant Handling
- Biochemical modeling

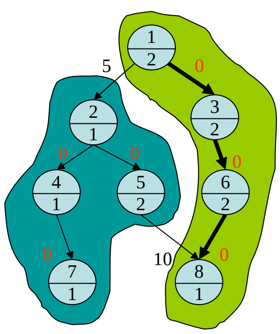
Extending Modelica with PDEs for 2D, 3D flow problems

```
class PDEModel
   HeatNeumann h_iso;
   Dirichlet h_heated(g=50);
   HeatRobin h_glass(h_heat=30000);
   HeatTransfer ht;
   Rectangle2D dom;
equation
   dom.eq = ht;
   dom.left.bc = h_glass;
   dom.top.bc = h_iso;
   dom.right.bc = h_iso;
   dom.bottom.bc = h_heated;
end PDEModel;
```

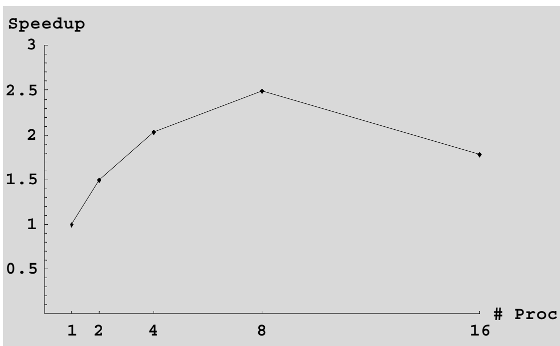




Automatic Generation of Parallel Code from Modelica Equation-Based Models

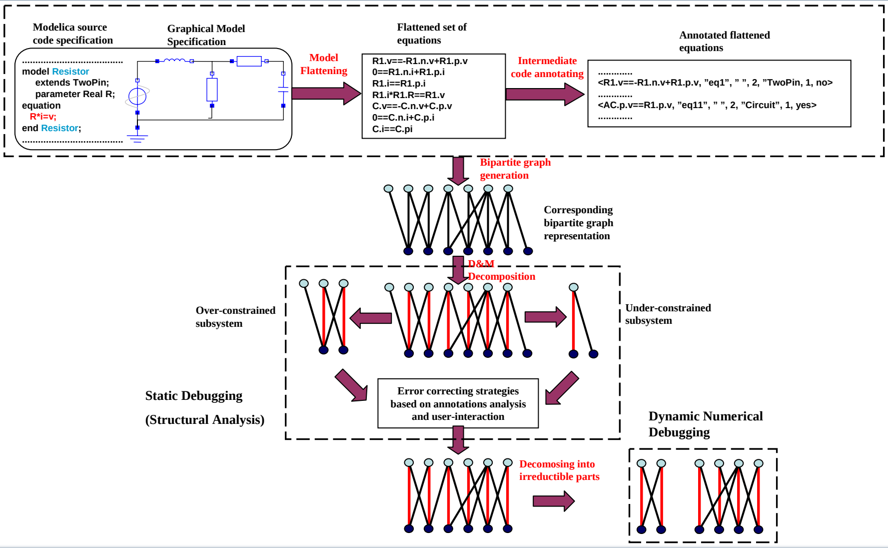


Clustered Task Graph



Thermofluid Pipe Application

Equation Debugger General Achitecture



Conclusions

Modelica has a good chance to become the next generation computational modeling language

Two complete commercial Modelica implementations currently available (MathModelica, Dymola),
and an open source implementation (OpenModelica) under development

Contact

www.ida.liu.se/projects/OpenModelica

Download OpenModelica and drModelica, book chapter

www.mathcore.com

MathModelica Tool

www.mathcore.com/drModelica

Book web page, Download book chapter

www.modelica.org

Modelica Association

petfr@ida.liu.se
OpenModelica@ida.liu.se

Biological Models
Population Dynamics
Predator-Prey

Some Well-known Population Dynamics Applications

- Population Dynamics of Single Population
- Predator-Prey Models (e.g. Foxes and Rabbits)

Population Dynamics of Single Population

- P – population size = number of individuals in a population
- $\dot{P}$ – population change rate, change per time unit
- g – growth factor of population (e.g. % births per year)
- d – death factor of population (e.g. % deaths per year)

$$growthrate = g \cdot P$$

$$deathrate = d \cdot P$$

Exponentially increasing population if (g-d)>0

$$\dot{P} = growthrate - deathrate$$

Exponentially decreasing population if (g-d)<0

$$\dot{P} = (g - d) \cdot P$$

Population Dynamics Model

- g – growth rate of population
- d – death rate of population
- P – population size

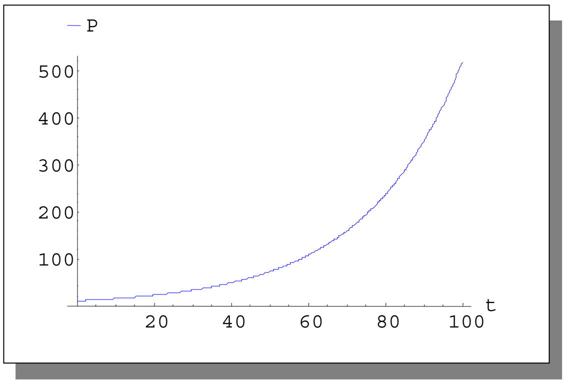
$$\dot{P} = growthrate - deathrate$$

```
class PopulationGrowth
  parameter Real g = 0.04     "Growth factor of population";
  parameter Real d = 0.0005   "Death factor of population";
  Real           P(start=10) "Population size, initially 10";
equation
  der(P) = (g-d)*P;
end PopulationGrowth;
```


Simulation of PopulationGrowth

```
simulate(PopulationGrowth, stopTime=100)
plot(P)
```

Exponentially increasing population if (g-d)>0



Population Growth Exercise!!

- Locate the PopulationGrowth model in DrModelica
- Change the initial population size and growth and death factors to get an exponentially decreasing population

```
simulate(PopulationGrowth, stopTime=100)
plot(P)
```

Exponentially decreasing population if (g-d)<0

```
class PopulationGrowth
  parameter Real g = 0.04     "Growth factor of population";
  parameter Real d = 0.0005   "Death factor of population";
  Real           P(start=10)  "Population size, initially 10";
equation
  der(P) = (g-d)*P;
end PopulationGrowth;
```


Population Dynamics with both Predators and Prey Populations

- Predator-Prey models

Predator-Prey (Foxes and Rabbits) Model

- R = rabbits = size of rabbit population
- F = foxes = size of fox population
- $\dot{R}$ = der(rabbits) = change rate of rabbit population
- $\dot{F}$ = der(foxes) = change rate of fox population
- g_r = g_r = growth factor of rabbits
- d_f = d_f = death factor of foxes
- d_{rf} = d_rf = death factor of rabbits due to foxes
- g_{fr} = g_rf = growth factor of foxes due to rabbits and foxes

$$\dot{R} = g_r \cdot R - d_{rf} \cdot F \cdot R \qquad \dot{F} = g_{fr} \cdot d_{rf} \cdot R \cdot F - d_f \cdot F$$

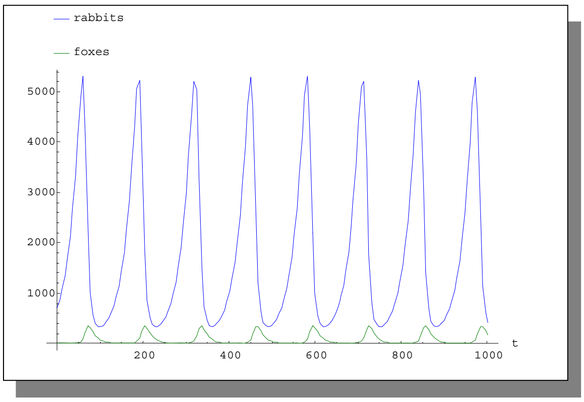
```
der(rabbits) = g_r*rabbits - d_rf*rabbits*foxes;
der(foxes)   = g_fr*d_rf*rabbits*foxes - d_f*foxes;
```

Predator-Prey (Foxes and Rabbits) Model

```
class LotkaVolterra
  parameter Real g_r =0.04     "Natural growth rate for rabbits";
  parameter Real d_rf=0.0005   "Death rate of rabbits due to foxes";
  parameter Real d_f =0.09     "Natural deathrate for foxes";
  parameter Real g_fr=0.1      "Efficency in growing foxes from rabbits";
  Real      rabbits(start=700) "Rabbits,(R) with start population 700";
  Real      foxes(start=10)    "Foxes,(F) with start population 10";
equation
  der(rabbits) = g_r*rabbits - d_rf*rabbits*foxes;
  der(foxes)   = g_fr*d_rf*rabbits*foxes - d_f*foxes;
end LotkaVolterra;
```


Simulation of Predator-Prey (LotkaVolterra)

```
simulate(LotkaVolterra, stopTime=3000)
plot({rabbits, foxes}, xrange={0,1000})
```



Exercise of Predator-Prey

- Locate the LotkaVolterra model in DrModelica
- Change the death and growth rates for foxes and rabbits, simulate, and observe the effects

```
simulate(LotkaVolterra, stopTime=3000)
plot({rabbits, foxes}, xrange={0,1000})
```

```
class LotkaVolterra
  parameter Real g_r =0.04    "Natural growth rate for rabbits";
  parameter Real d_rf=0.0005  "Death rate of rabbits due to foxes";
  parameter Real d_f =0.09    "Natural deathrate for foxes";
  parameter Real g_fr=0.1     "Efficency in growing foxes from rabbits";
  Real      rabbits(start=700) "Rabbits,(R) with start population 700";
  Real      foxes(start=10)    "Foxes,(F) with start population 10";
equation
  der(rabbits) = g_r*rabbits - d_rf*rabbits*foxes;
  der(foxes)   = g_fr*d_rf*rabbits*foxes - d_f*foxes;
end LotkaVolterra;
```

Model Design

Modeling Approaches

- Traditional state space approach
- Traditional signal-style block-oriented approach
- Object-oriented approach based on finished library component models
- Object-oriented flat model approach
- Object-oriented approach with design of library model components

Modeling Approach 1

Traditional state space approach

Traditional State Space Approach

- Basic structuring in terms of subsystems and variables
- Stating equations and formulas
- Converting the model to state space form:

$$\dot{x}(t) = f(x(t), u(t))$$
$$y(t) = g(x(t), u(t))$$

Difficulties in State Space Approach

- The system decomposition does not correspond to the "natural" physical system structure
- Breaking down into subsystems is difficult if the connections are not of input/output type.
- Two connected state-space subsystems do not usually give a state-space system automatically.

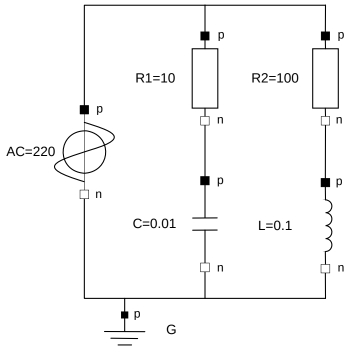
Modeling Approach 2

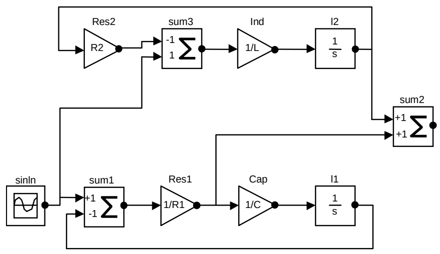
Traditional signal-style block-oriented approach

Physical Modeling Style (e.g Modelica) vs signal flow Block-Oriented Style (e.g. Simulink)

Modelica:
Physical model – easy to understand

Block-oriented:
Signal-flow model – hard to understand for physical systems

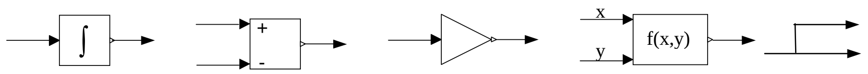




Traditional Block Diagram Modeling

- Special case of model components: the causality of each interface variable has been fixed to either *input* or *output*

Typical Block diagram model components:

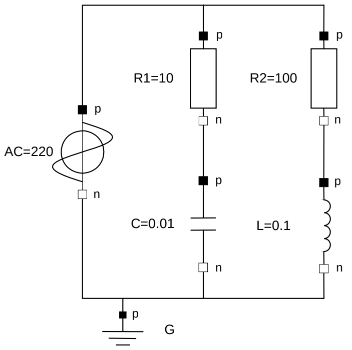


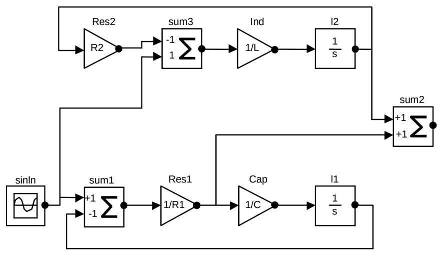
Simulink is a common block diagram tool

Physical Modeling Style (e.g Modelica) vs signal flow Block-Oriented Style (e.g. Simulink)

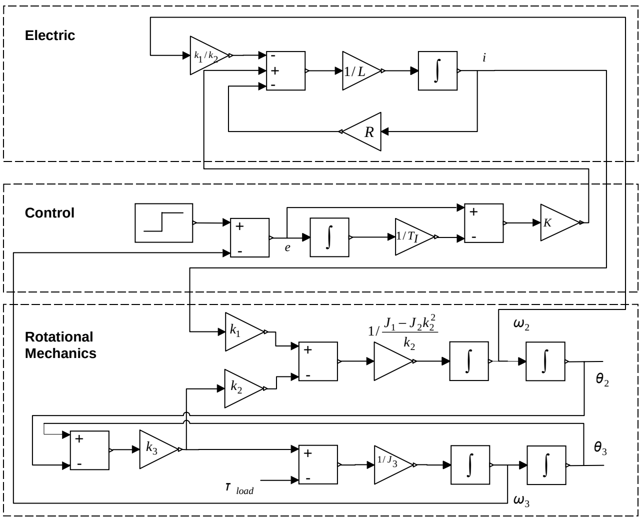
Modelica:
Physical model – easy to understand

Block-oriented:
Signal-flow model – hard to understand for physical systems





Example Block Diagram Models



Properties of Block Diagram Modeling

- - The system decomposition topology does not correspond to the "natural" physical system structure
- - Hard work of manual conversion of equations into signal-flow representation
- - Physical models become hard to understand in signal representation
- - Small model changes (e.g. compute positions from force instead of force from positions) requires redesign of whole model
- + Block diagram modeling works well for control systems since they are signal-oriented rather than "physical"

Object-Oriented Modeling Variants

- Approach 3: Object-oriented approach based on finished library component models
- Approach 4: Object-oriented flat model approach
- Approach 5: Object-oriented approach with design of library model components

Object-Oriented Component-Based Approaches in General

- Define the system briefly
  - What kind of system is it?
  - What does it do?
- Decompose the system into its most important components
  - Define communication, i.e., determine interactions
  - Define interfaces, i.e., determine the external ports/connectors
  - Recursively decompose model components of “high complexity”
- Formulate new model classes when needed
  - Declare new model classes.
  - Declare possible base classes for increased reuse and maintainability

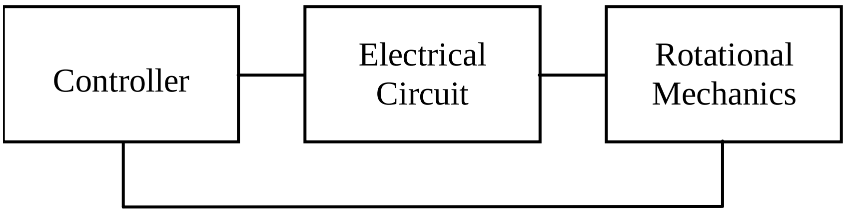
Top-Down versus Bottom-up Modeling

- Top Down: Start designing the overall view. Determine what components are needed.
- Bottom-Up: Start designing the components and try to fit them together later.

Approach 3: Top-Down Object-oriented approach using library model components

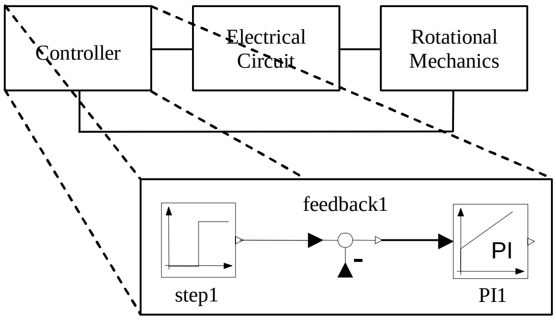
- Decompose into subsystems
- Sketch communication
- Design subsystems models by connecting library component models
- Simulate!

Decompose into Subsystems and Sketch Communication – DC-Motor Servo Example



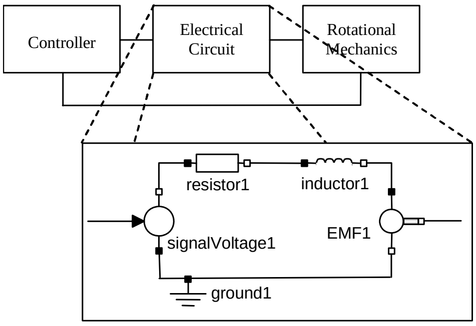
The DC-Motor servo subsystems and their connections

Modeling the Controller Subsystem



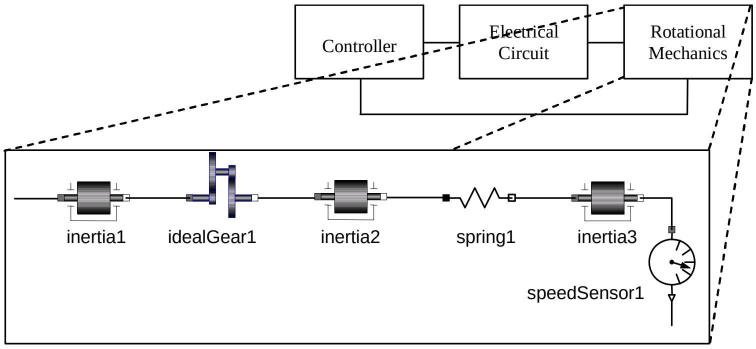
Modeling the controller

Modeling the Electrical Subsystem



Modeling the electric circuit

Modeling the Mechanical Subsystem

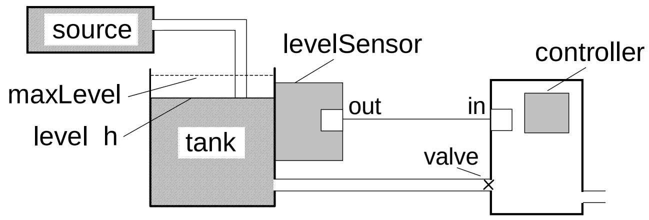


Modeling the mechanical subsystem including the speed sensor.

Object-Oriented Modeling from Scratch

- Approach 4: Object-oriented flat model approach
- Approach 5: Object-oriented approach with design of library model components

Example: OO Modeling of a Tank System



- The system is naturally decomposed into components

  MODELICA pelab

Object-Oriented Modeling

Approach 4: Object-oriented flat model design

  MODELICA pelab

Tank System Model FlatTank – No Graphical Structure

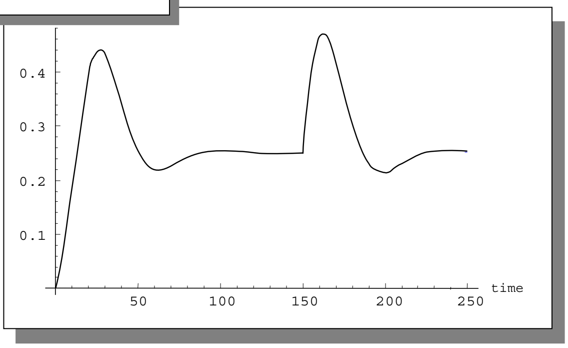
- No component structure
- Just flat set of equations
- Straight-forward but less flexible, no graphical structure

```
model FlatTank
  // Tank related variables and parameters
  parameter Real flowLevel(unit="m3/s")=0.02;
  parameter Real area(unit="m2")       =1;
  parameter Real flowGain(unit="m2/s") =0.05;
  Real           h(start=0,unit="m")    "Tank level";
  Real           qInflow(unit="m3/s")  "Flow through input valve";
  Real           qOutflow(unit="m3/s") "Flow through output valve";
  // Controller related variables and parameters
  parameter Real K=2                    "Gain";
  parameter Real T(unit="s")= 10        "Time constant";
  parameter Real minV=0, maxV=10;    // Limits for flow output
  Real           ref = 0.25  "Reference level for control";
  Real           error       "Deviation from reference level";
  Real           outCtr      "Control signal without limiter";
  Real           x;          "State variable for controller";
equation
  assert(minV>=0,"minV must be greater or equal to zero");//
  der(h) = (qInflow-qOutflow)/area;   // Mass balance equation
  qInflow  = if time>150 then 3*flowLevel else flowLevel;
  qOutflow = LimitValue(minV,maxV,-flowGain*outCtr);
  error  = ref-h;
  der(x) = error/T;
  outCtr = K*(error+x);
end FlatTank;
```


Simulation of FlatTank System

- Flow increase to flowLevel at time 0
- Flow increase to 3*flowLevel at time 150

```
simulate(FlatTank, stopTime=250)
plot(h, stopTime=250)
```

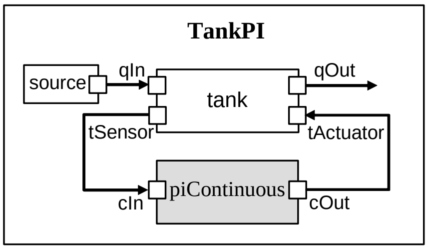


Object-Oriented Modeling

- Approach 5:
  Object-oriented approach with design of library model components

Object Oriented Component-Based Approach Tank System with Three Components

- Liquid source
- Continuous PI controller
- Tank




```
model TankPI
  LiquidSource              source(flowLevel=0.02);
  PIcontinuousController piContinuous(ref=0.25);
  Tank                      tank(area=1);
equation
  connect(source.qOut, tank.qIn);
  connect(tank.tActuator, piContinuous.cOut);
  connect(tank.tSensor, piContinuous.cIn);
end TankPI;
```

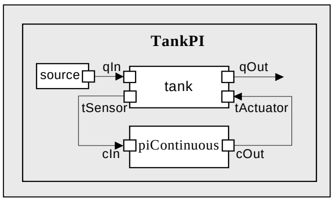
Tank model

- The central equation regulating the behavior of the tank is the mass balance equation (input flow, output flow), assuming constant pressure

```
model Tank
  ReadSignal  tSensor   "Connector, sensor reading tank level (m)";
  ActSignal   tActuator "Connector, actuator controlling input flow";
  LiquidFlow  qIn       "Connector, flow (m3/s) through input valve";
  LiquidFlow  qOut      "Connector, flow (m3/s) through output valve";
  parameter Real area(unit="m2")        = 0.5;
  parameter Real flowGain(unit="m2/s")  = 0.05;
  parameter Real minV=0, maxV=10; // Limits for output valve flow
  Real h(start=0.0, unit="m") "Tank level";
equation
  assert(minV>=0,"minV - minimum Valve level must be >= 0 ");//
  der(h)       = (qIn.lflow-qOut.lflow)/area;    // Mass balance
equation
  qOut.lflow  = LimitValue(minV,maxV,-flowGain*tActuator.act);
  tSensor.val = h;
end Tank;
```


Connector Classes and Liquid Source Model for Tank System

```
connector ReadSignal "Reading fluid level"
  Real val(unit="m");
end ReadSignal;

connector ActSignal  "Signal to actuator
 for setting valve position"
  Real act;
end ActSignal;
```




```
connector LiquidFlow  "Liquid flow at inlets or outlets"
  Real lflow(unit="m3/s");
end LiquidFlow;
```

```
model LiquidSource
  LiquidFlow qOut;
  parameter  flowLevel = 0.02;
equation
  qOut.lflow = if time>150 then 3*flowLevel else flowLevel;
end LiquidSource;
```

Continuous PI Controller for Tank System

- error = (reference level – actual tank level)
- T is a time constant
- x is controller state variable
- K is a gain factor

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{error}{T}$$

$$outCtr = K * (error + x)$$

Integrating equations gives Proportional & Integrative (PI)

$$outCtr = K * (error + \int \frac{error}{T} dt)$$

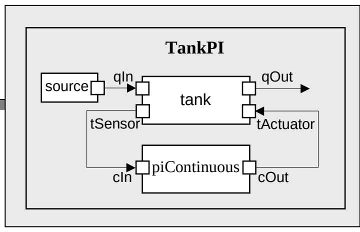
base class for controllers – to be defined

```
model PIcontinuousController
  extends BaseController(K=2,T=10);
  Real  x  "State variable of continuous PI controller";
equation
  der(x)  = error/T;
  outCtr  = K*(error+x);
end PIcontinuousController;
```

error – to be defined in controller base class

The Base Controller – A Partial Model

```
partial model BaseController
  parameter Real Ts(unit="s")=0.1
    "Ts - Time period between discrete samples – discrete sampled";
  parameter Real K=2              "Gain";
  parameter Real T=10(unit="s")   "Time constant - continuous";
  ReadSignal      cIn             "Input sensor level,  connector";
  ActSignal       cOut            "Control to actuator, connector";
  parameter Real  ref             "Reference level";
  Real            error           "Deviation from reference level";
  Real            outCtr          "Output control signal";
equation
  error    = ref-cIn.val;
  cOut.act = outCtr;
end BaseController;
```

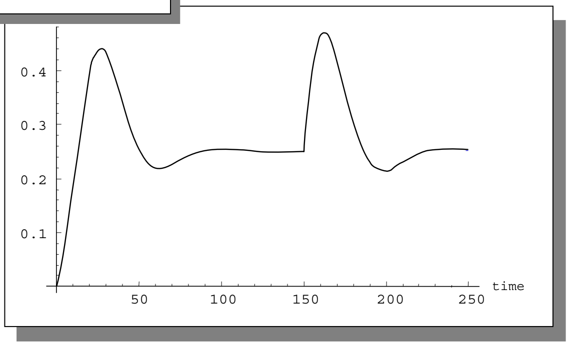


error = difference betwen reference level and actual tank level from cIn connector

Simulate Component-Based Tank System

- As expected (same equations), TankPI gives the same result as the flat model FlatTank

```
simulate(TankPI, stopTime=250)
plot(h, stopTime=250)
```

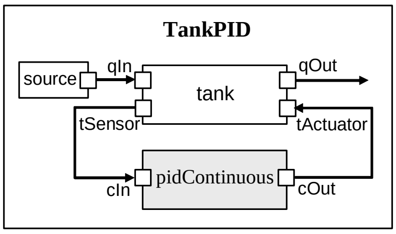


Flexibility of Component-Based Models

- Exchange of components possible in a component-based model
- Example:
  Exchange the PI controller component for a PID controller component

Tank System with Continuous PID Controller Instead of Continuous PI Controller

- Liquid source
- Continuous PID controller
- Tank




```
model TankPID
  LiquidSource            source(flowLevel=0.02);
  PIDcontinuousController pidContinuous(ref=0.25);
  Tank                    tank(area=1);
equation
  connect(source.qOut, tank.qIn);
  connect(tank.tActuator, pidContinuous.cOut);
  connect(tank.tSensor, pidContinuous.cIn);
end TankPID;
```


pelab

Continuous PID Controller

- error = (reference level – actual tank level)
- T is a time constant
- x, y are controller state variables
- K is a gain factor

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{error}{T}$$

$$y = T\frac{d\,error}{dt}$$

$$outCtr = K*(error + x + y)$$

Integrating equations gives Proportional & Integrative & Derivative(PID)

$$outCtr = K*(error + \int \frac{error}{T}dt + T\frac{d\,error}{dt})$$

base class for controllers – to be defined

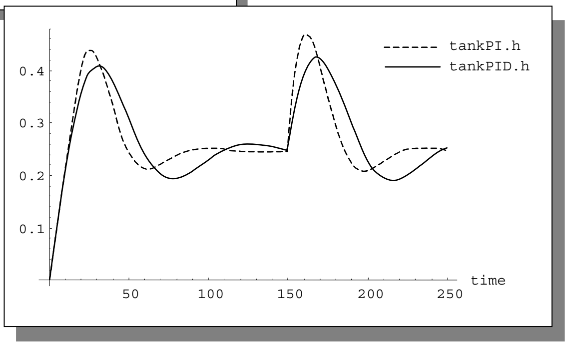
```
model PIDcontinuousController
  extends BaseController(K=2,T=10);
  Real  x; // State variable of continuous PID controller
  Real  y; // State variable of continuous PID controller
equation
  der(x)  = error/T;
  y       = T*der(error);
  outCtr  = K*(error + x + y);
end PIDcontinuousController;
```


pelab

Simulate TankPID and TankPI Systems

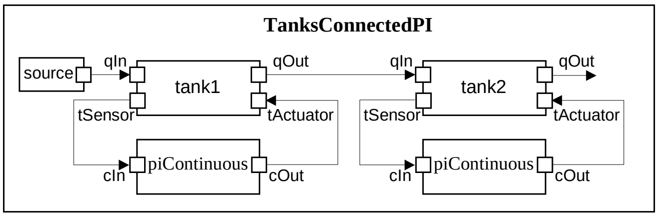
- TankPID with the PID controller gives a slightly different result compared to the TankPI model with the PI controller

```
simulate(compareControllers, stopTime=250)
plot({tankPI.h,tankPID.h})
```



Two Tanks Connected Together

- Flexibility of component-based models allows connecting models together

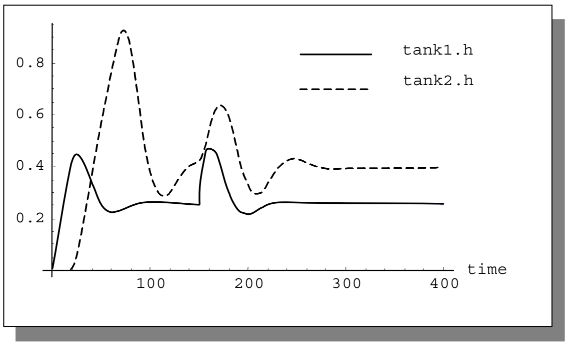



```
model TanksConnectedPI
  LiquidSource   source(flowLevel=0.02);
  Tank           tank1(area=1), tank2(area=1.3);;
  PIcontinuousController piContinuous1(ref=0.25), piContinuous2(ref=0.4);
equation
  connect(source.qOut,tank1.qIn);
  connect(tank1.tActuator,piContinuous1.cOut);
  connect(tank1.tSensor,piContinuous1.cIn);
  connect(tank1.qOut,tank2.qIn);
  connect(tank2.tActuator,piContinuous2.cOut);
  connect(tank2.tSensor,piContinuous2.cIn);
end TanksConnectedPI;
```


Simulating Two Connected Tank Systems

- Fluid level in tank2 increases after tank1 as it should
- Note: tank1 has reference level 0.25, and tank2 ref level 0.4

```
simulate(TanksConnectedPI, stopTime=400)
plot({tank1.h,tank2.h})
```



Exchange: Either PI Continous or PI Discrete Controller

```
partial model BaseController
  parameter Real Ts(unit = "s") = 0.1     "Time period between discrete samples";
  parameter Real K = 2                    "Gain";
  parameter Real T(unit = "s") = 10       "Time constant";
  ReadSignal cIn                          "Input sensor level, connector";
  ActSignal  cOut                         "Control to actuator, connector";
  parameter Real ref                      "Reference level";
  Real error                              "Deviation from reference level";
  Real outCtr                             "Output control signal";
equation
  error = ref - cIn.val;
  cOut.act = outCtr;
end BaseController;
```

```
model PIDcontinuousController
  extends BaseController(K = 2, T = 10);
  Real  x;
  Real  y;
equation
  der(x)  = error/T;
  y       = T*der(error);
  outCtr = K*(error + x + y);
end PIDcontinuousController;
```

```
model PIdiscreteController
  extends BaseController(K = 2, T = 10);
  discrete Real x;
equation
  when sample(0, Ts) then
    x = pre(x) + error * Ts / T;
    outCtr = K * (x+error);
  end when;
end PIdiscreteController;
```


Exercises

- Replace the PIcontinuous controller by the PIdiscrete controller and simulate. (see also the book, page 461)
- Create a tank system of 3 connected tanks and simulate.

Principles for Designing Interfaces – i.e., Connector Classes

- Should be *easy* and *natural* to connect components
  - For interfaces to models of physical components it must be physically possible to connect those components
- Component interfaces to facilitate *reuse* of existing model components in class libraries
- Identify kind of interaction
  - If there is interaction between two *physical* components involving energy flow, a combination of one potential and one flow variable in the appropriate domain should be used for the connector class
  - If information or *signals* are exchanged between components, input/output signal variables should be used in the connector class
- Use composite connector classes if several variables are needed

Simplification of Models

- When need to simplify models?
  - When parts of the model are too complex
  - Too time-consuming simulations
  - Numerical instabilities
  - Difficulties in interpreting results due to too many low-level model details
- Simplification approaches
  - Neglect small effects that are not important for the phenomena to be modeled
  - Aggregate state variables into fewer variables
  - Approximate subsystems with very slow dynamics with constants
  - Approximate subsystems with very fast dynamics with static relationships, i.e. not involving time derivatives of those rapidly changing state variables

Exercises Using OpenModelica and MathModelica Lite

Version 2006-08-17

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1 Simple Textual Modelica Modeling Exercises

1.1 HelloWorld

Simulate and plot the following example with one differential equation and one initial condition. Do a slight change in the model, re-simulate and re-plot.

```
model HelloWorld "A simple equation"
  Real x(start=1);
equation
  der(x)= -x;
end HelloWorld;
```

1.2 A Simple Equation System

Make a Modelica model that solves the following equation system with initial conditions:

$$\dot{x} = 2*x*y - 3*x$$
$$\dot{y} = 5*y - 7*x*y$$
$$x(0) = 2$$
$$y(0) = 3$$

1.3 Functions and Algorithm Sections

a) Write a function, `sum`, which calculates the sum of Real numbers, for a vector of arbitrary size.

b) Write a function, `average`, which calculates the average of Real numbers, in a vector of arbitrary size. The function `average` should make use of a function call to `sum`.

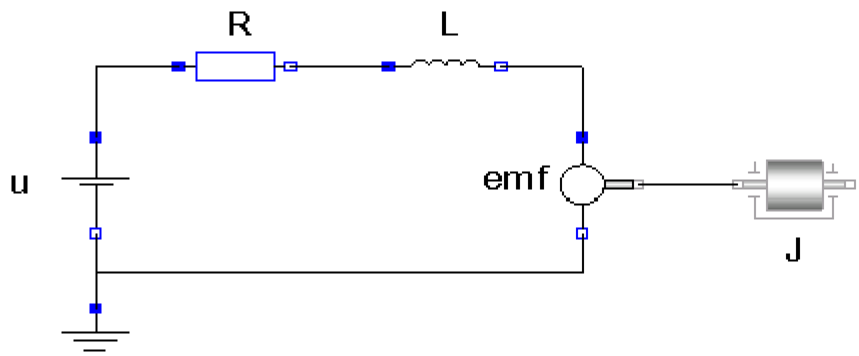
1.4 Hybrid Modeling

Locate the `BouncingBall` model in one of the hybrid modeling sections of DrModelica (e.g. Section 1.9), run it, change it slightly, and re-run it.

2 Graphical Design using MathModelica Lite

2.1 Simple DC-Motor

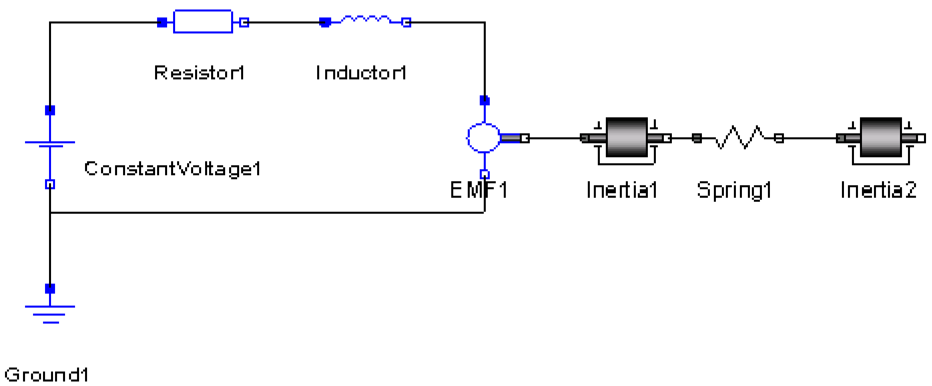
Make a simple DC-motor using the Modelica standard library that has the following structure:



Simulate it for 15s and plot the variables for the outgoing rotational speed on the inertia axis and the voltage on the voltage source (denoted u in the figure) in the same plot.

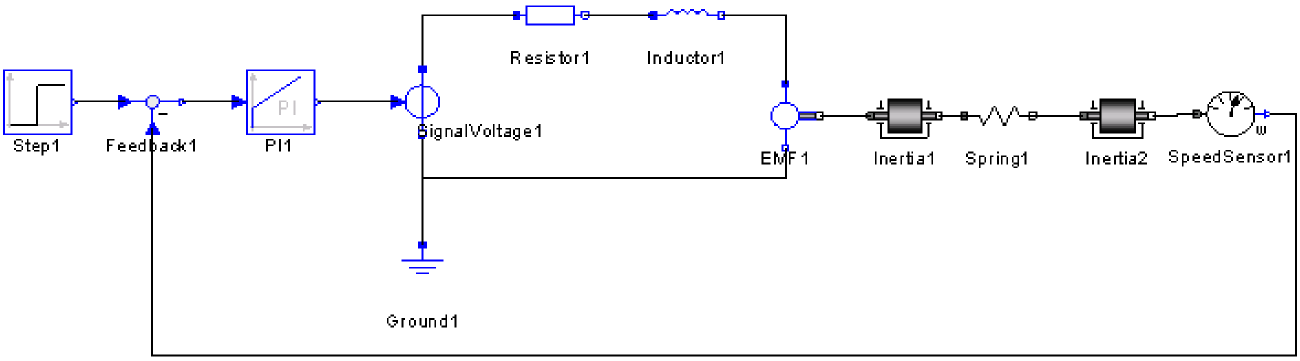
2.2 DC-Motor with Spring and Inertia

Add a torsional spring to the outgoing shaft and another inertia element. Simulate again and see the results. Adjust some parameters to make a rather stiff spring.



2.3 DC-Motor with Controller (Extra)

Add a PI controller to the system and try to control the rotational speed of the outgoing shaft. Verify the result using a step signal for input. Tune the PI controller by changing its parameters in MathModelica Lite.


Step1
Feedback1
PI
PI1
SignalVoltage1
Resistor1
Inductor1
EMF1
Inertia1
Spring1
Inertia2
SpeedSensor1
w
Ground1