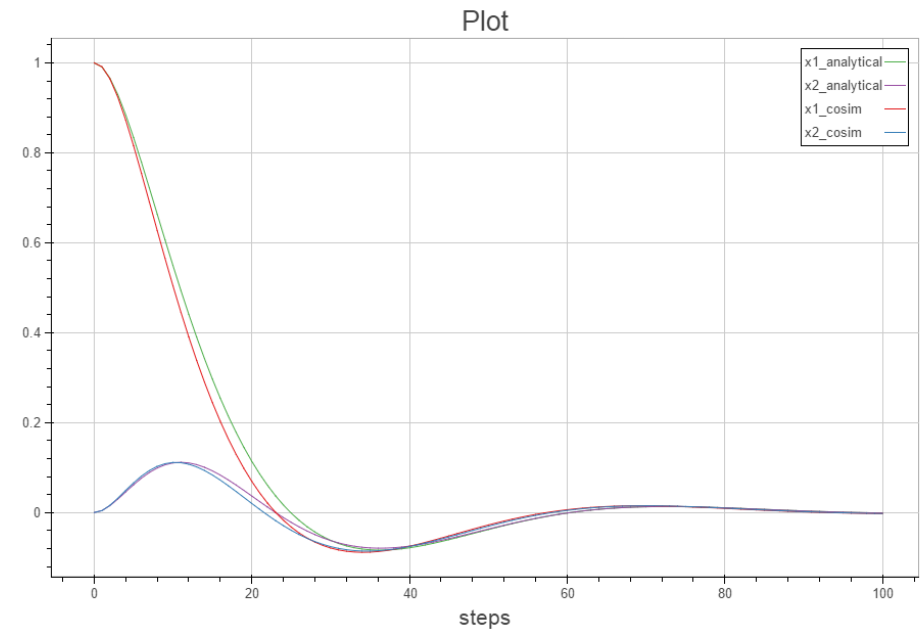
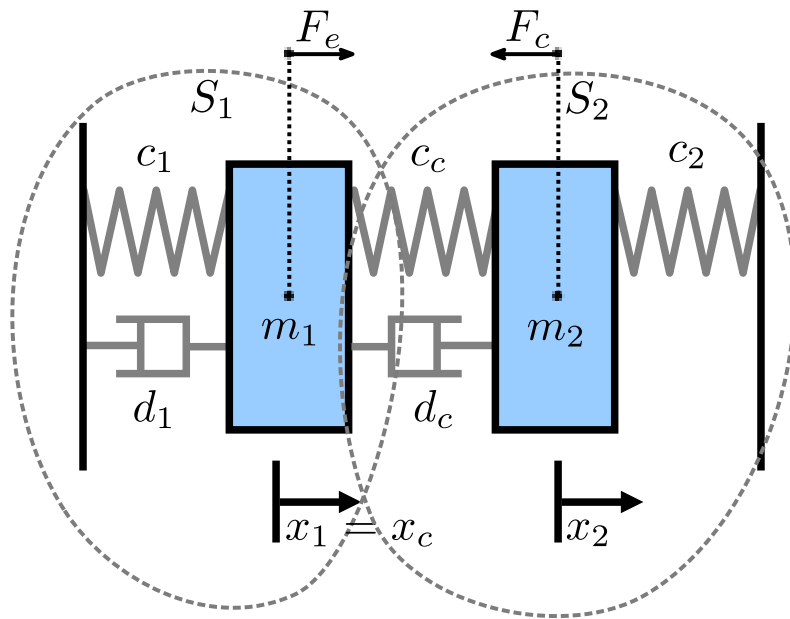


# Semantic adaptation for FMI Co-simulation

Bart Meyers, Joachim Denil, Casper Thule, Kenneth Lausdahl  
Peter Gorm Larsen, Hans Vangheluwe, Paul De Meulenaere

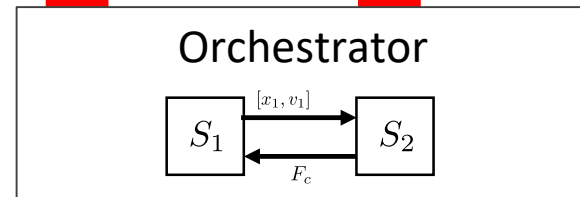
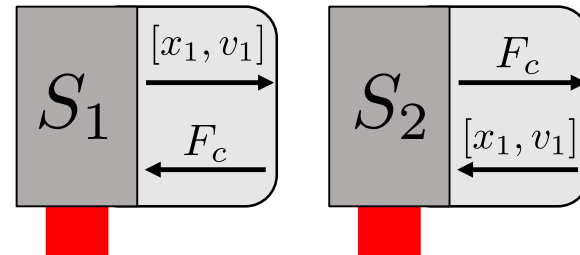
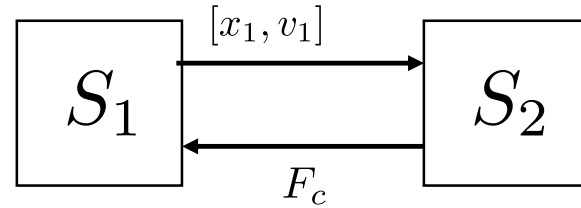
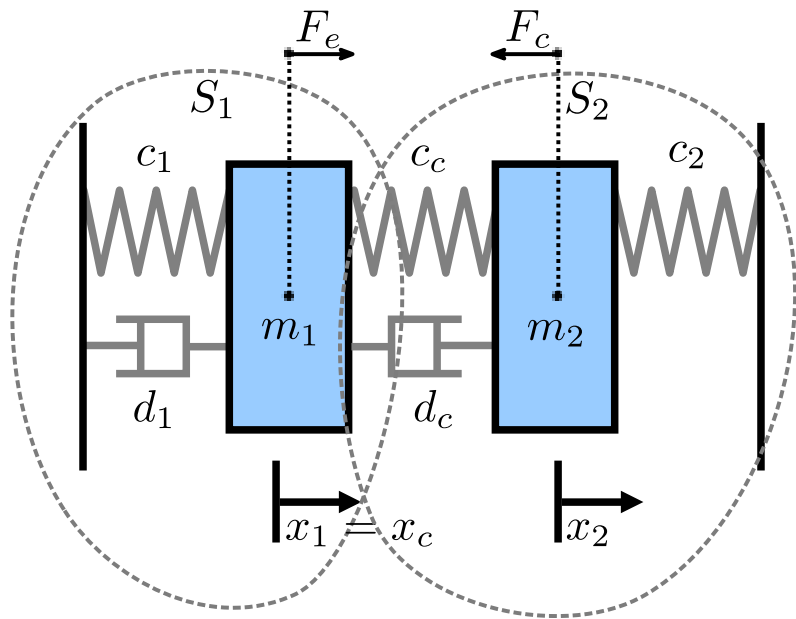
(2018) Semantic Adaptation for FMI Co-simulation with Hierarchical Simulators, in SIMULATION. To appear.

# Example – Original System

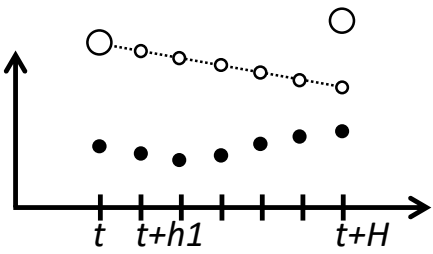
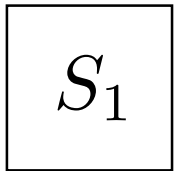
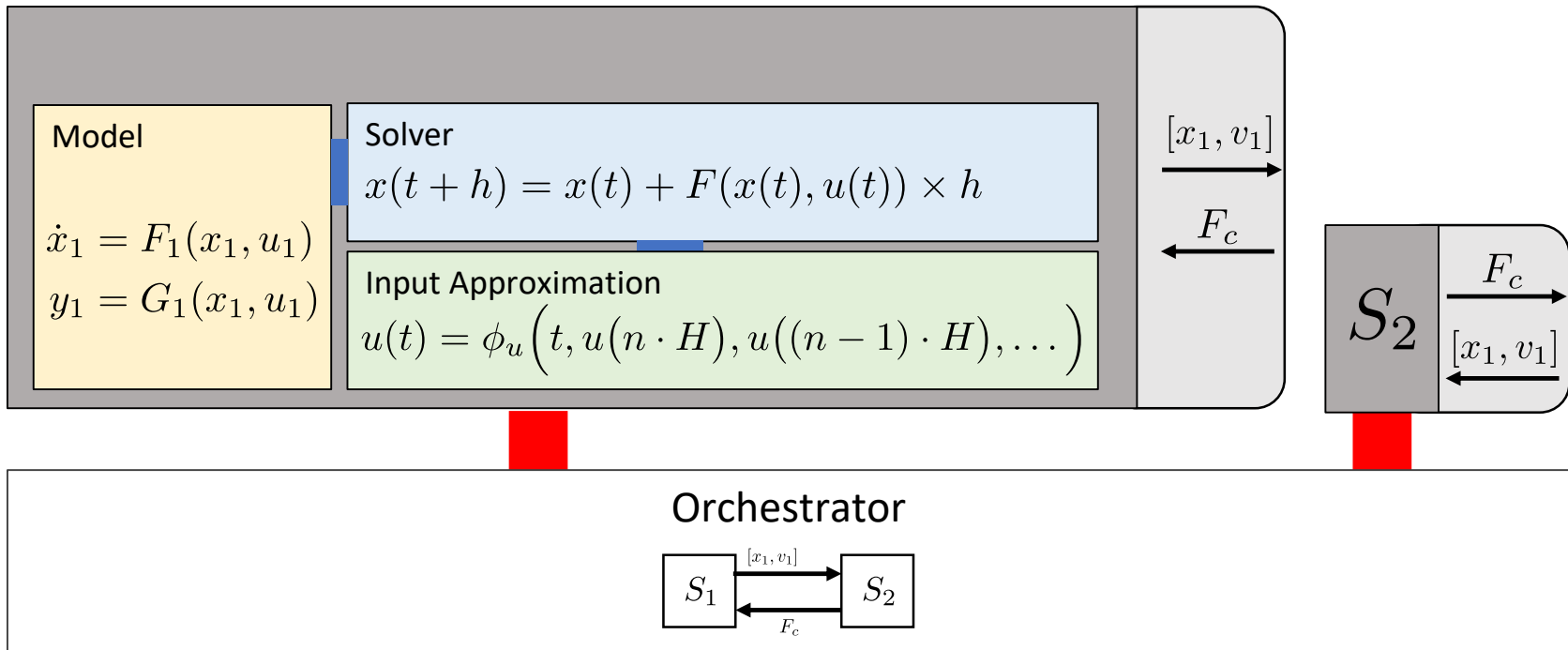


Busch, M. (2016). Continuous approximation techniques for co-simulation methods: Analysis of numerical stability and local error. *ZAMM - Journal of Applied Mathematics and Mechanics*, 96(9), 1061–1081. <http://doi.org/10.1002/zamm.201500196>

# Example – Co-simulation



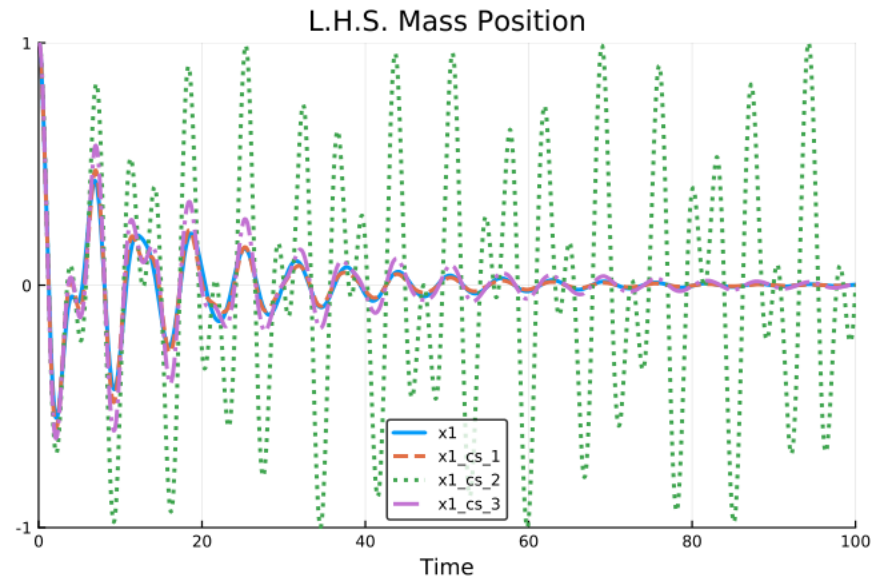
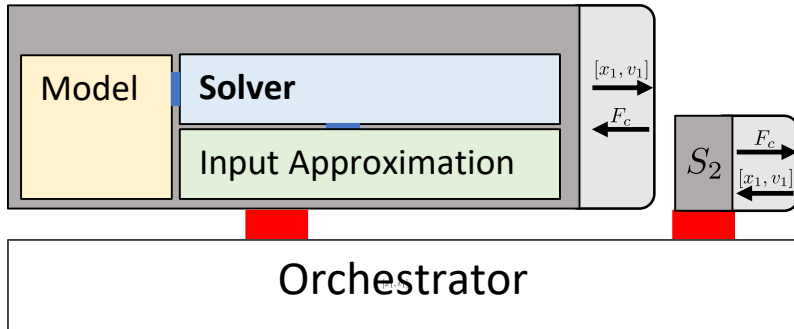
# FMU (Conceptual) Internals



# Motivation for Semantic Adaptation

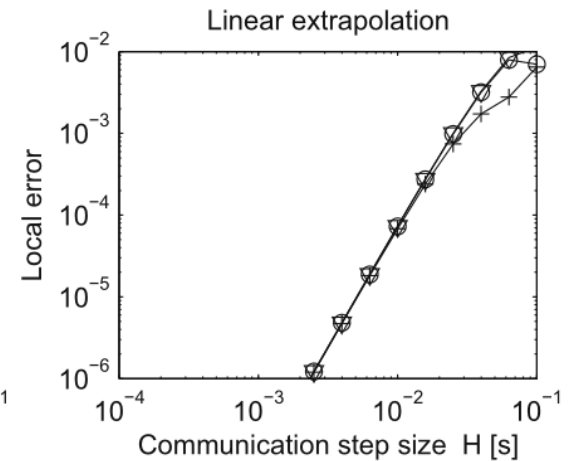
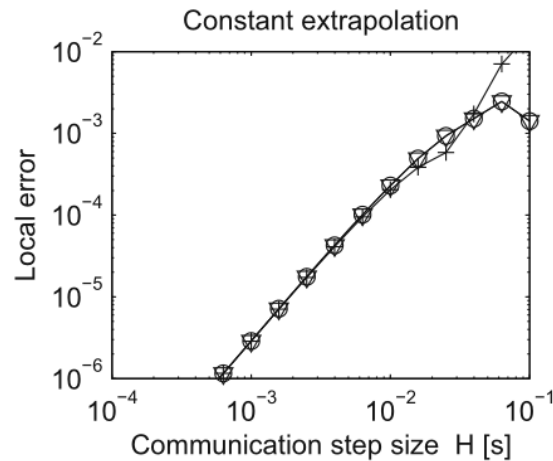
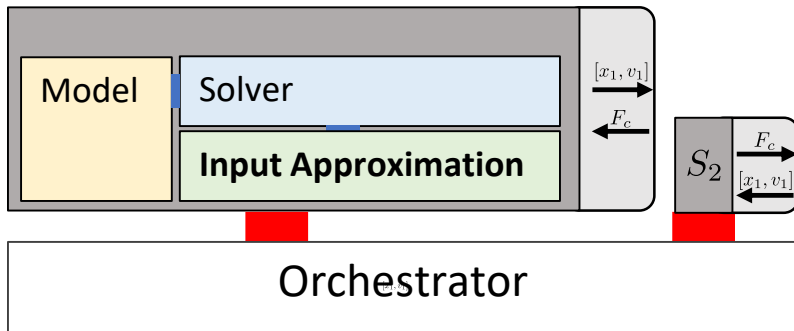
- Quick and sound way of adapting the behaviour of an interconnected set of FMUs
  - Data conversion
  - Interaction protocol modification
    - Time triggered vs Event triggered execution
  - Capability adaptation
- Support advanced co-simulation in importing tools

# Example: Capability Interaction

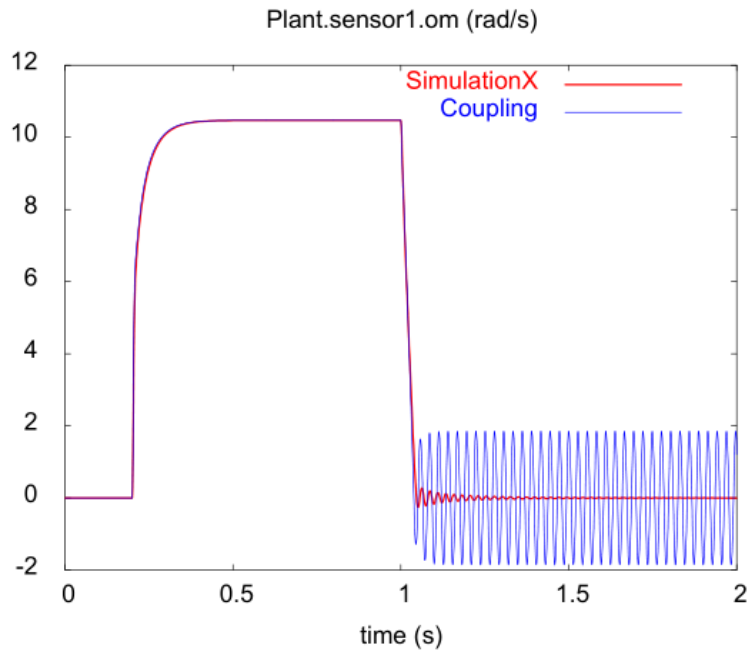
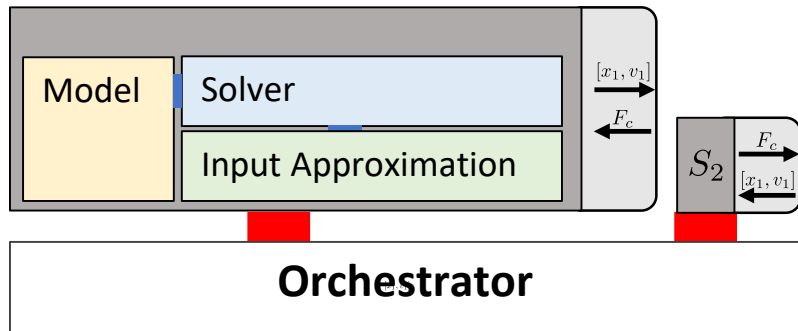


Gomes, C., Legat, B., Jungers, R. M., & Vangheluwe, H. (2017). Stable Adaptive Co-simulation : A Switched Systems Approach. In *IUTAM Symposium on Co-Simulation and Solver Coupling* (p. to appear). Darmstadt, Germany.

# Example: Capability Interaction



# Example: Capability Interaction



[https://github.com/into-cps/case-study\\_mass-springer-damper](https://github.com/into-cps/case-study_mass-springer-damper)

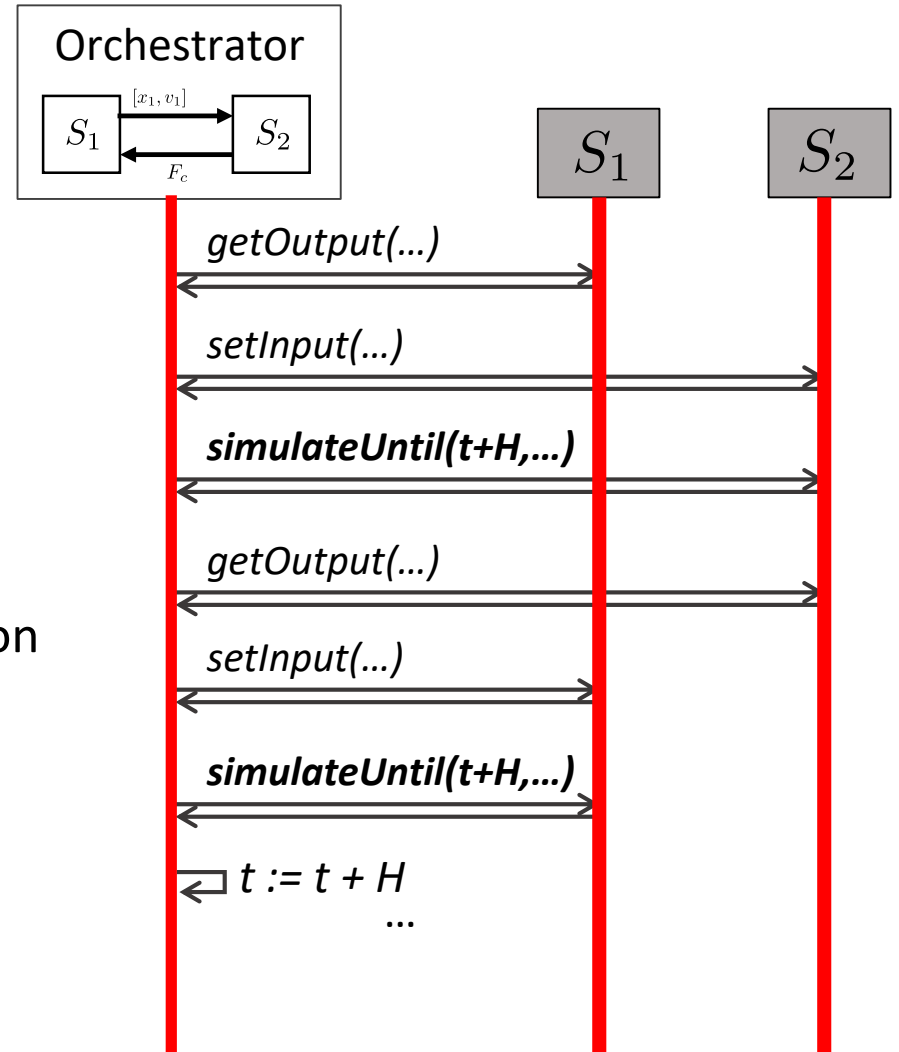
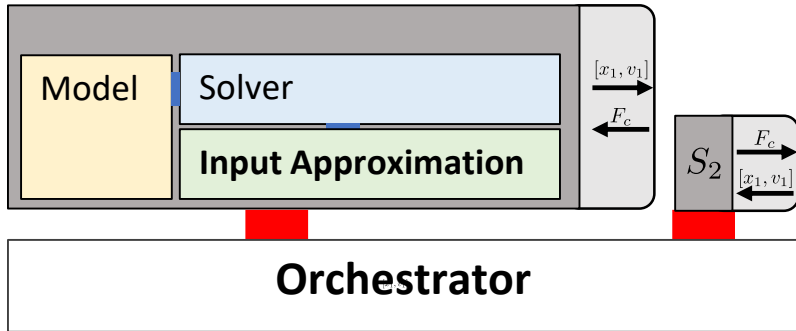
Bastian, J., Clauß, C., Wolf, S., & Schneider, P. (2011). Master for Co-Simulation Using FMI. In *8th International Modelica Conference* (pp. 115–120). Dresden, Germany.

<http://doi.org/10.3384/ecp11063115>

March, 2018

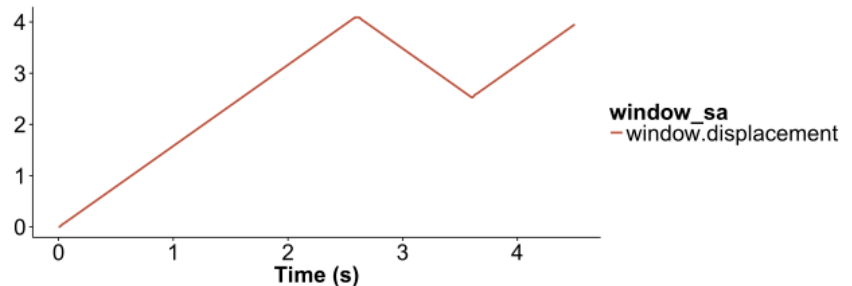
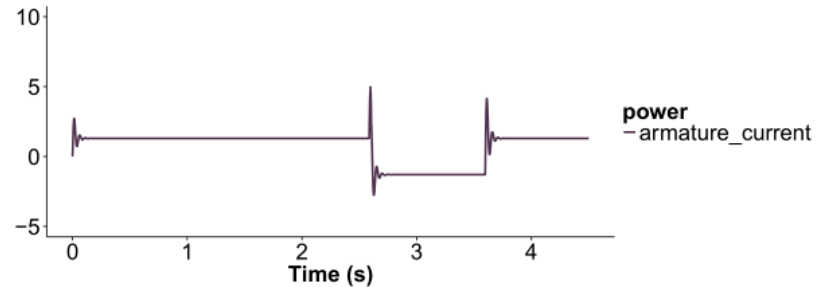
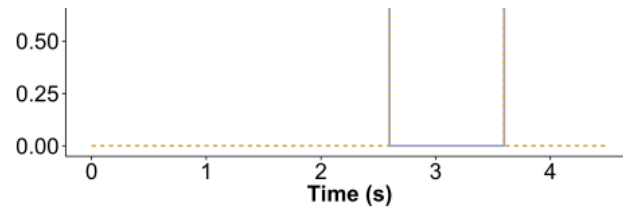
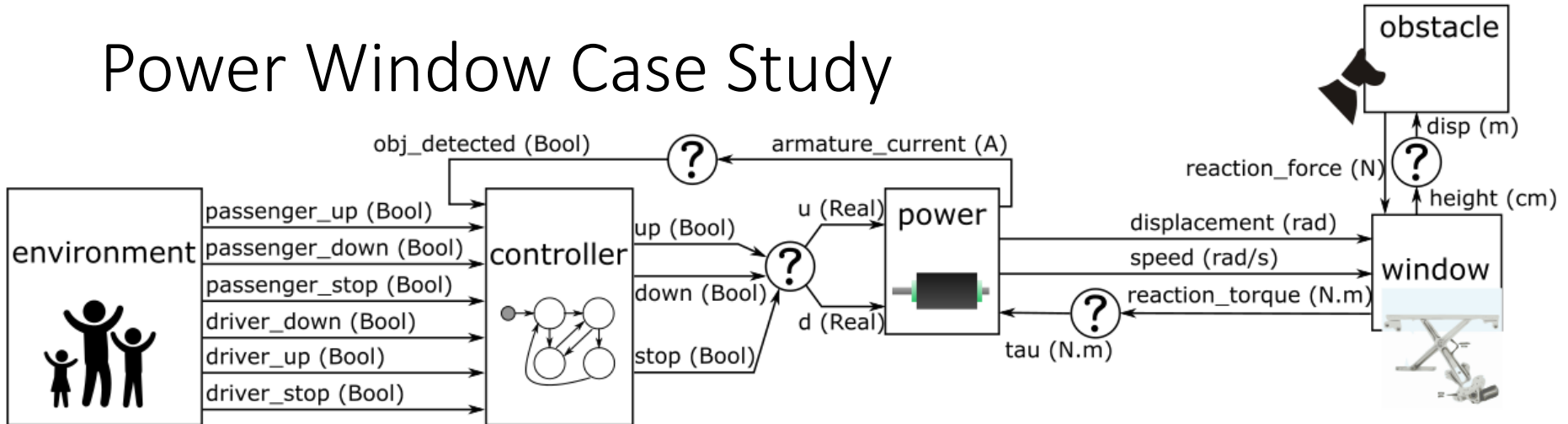


# Example: Capability Conflict



Gauss-seidel orchestrator ↔ Interpolation

# Power Window Case Study



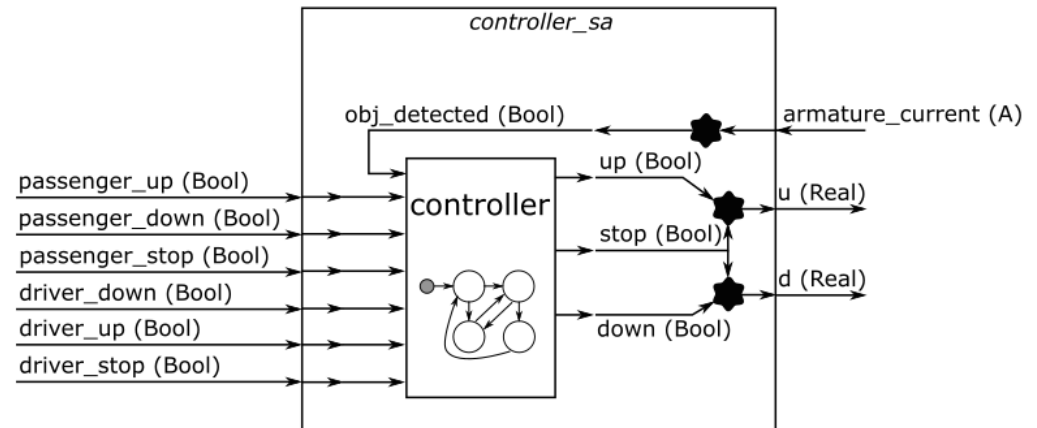
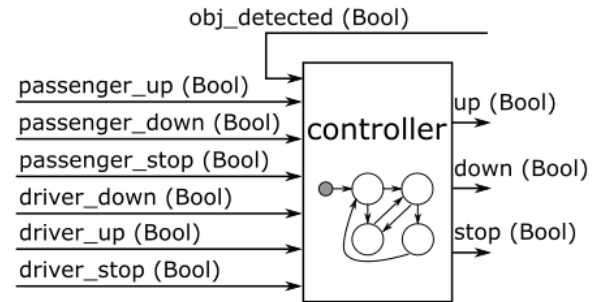
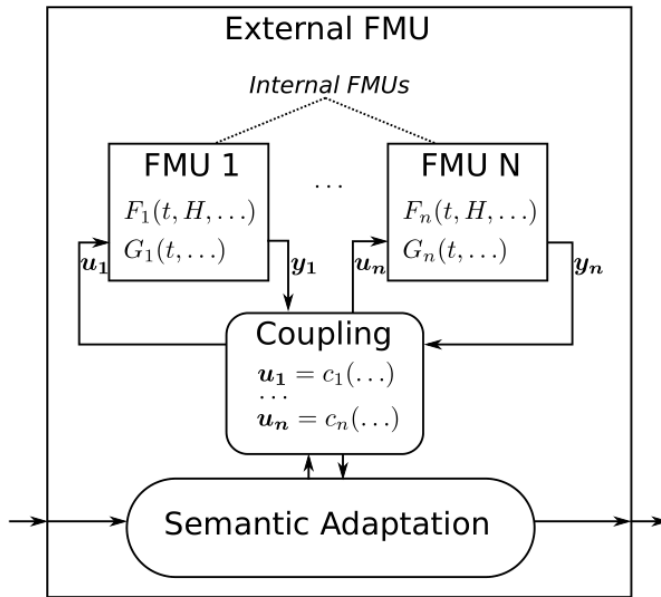
(2018) Semantic Adaptation for FMI Co-simulation with Hierarchical Simulators, in SIMULATION. To appear.

Denil, J., Meyers, B., De Meulenaere, P., & Vangheluwe, H. (2015). Explicit Semantic Adaptation of Hybrid Formalisms for FMI Co-Simulation. In Society for Computer Simulation International (Ed.), *Symposium on Theory of Modeling & Simulation: DEVS Integrative M&S Symposium* (pp. 99–106). Alexandria, Virginia.

# Semantic Adaptation

- Actions by which the **behavior** of an original set of interconnected FMUs is **altered**, following the **transparency** and **modularity** principles.

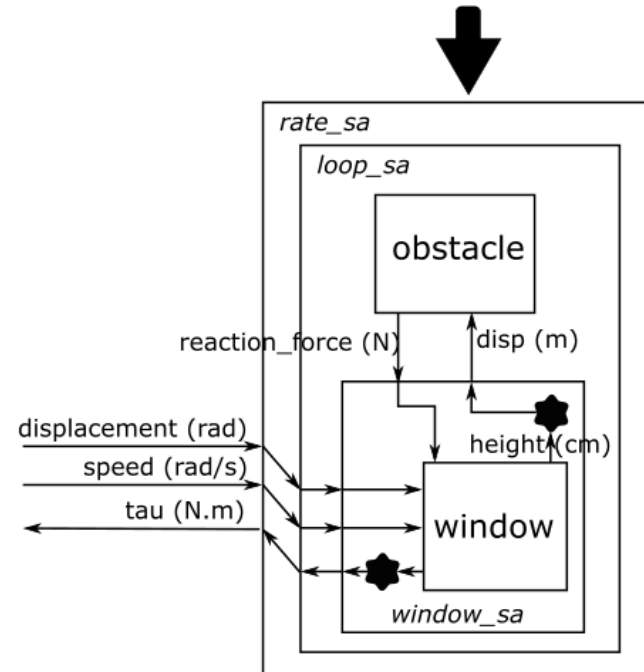
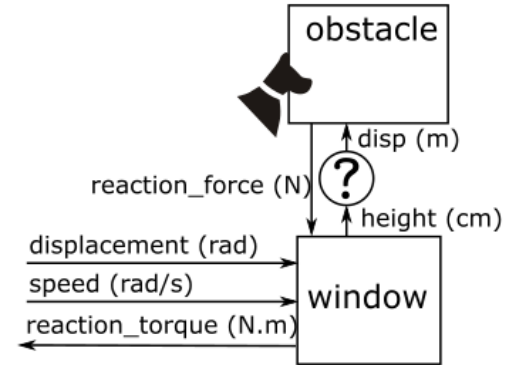
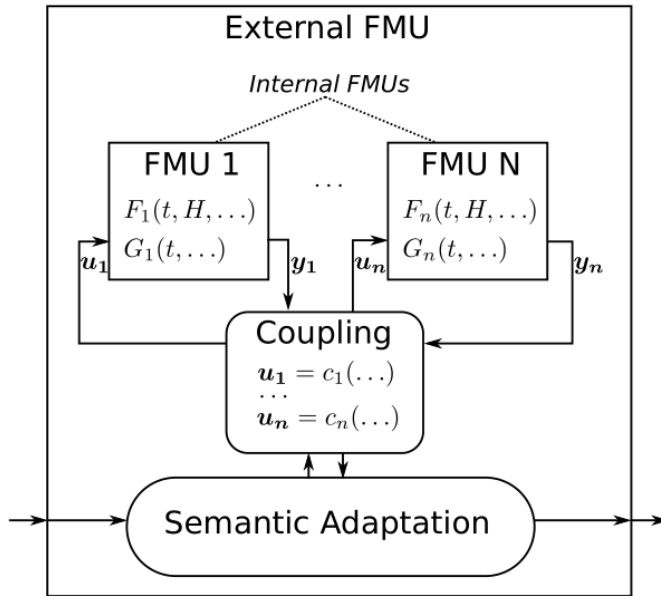
How?



# Semantic Adaptation

- Actions by which the **behavior** of an original set of interconnected FMUs is **altered**, following the **transparency** and **modularity** principles.

## How?



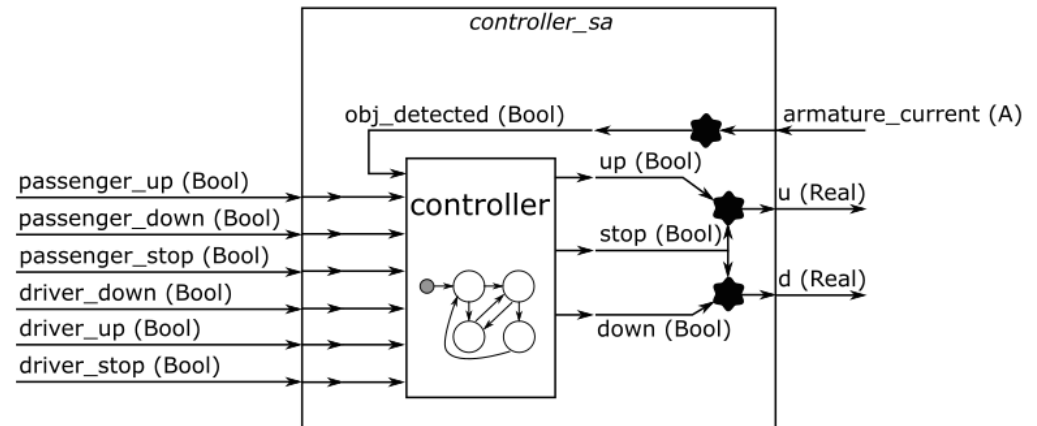
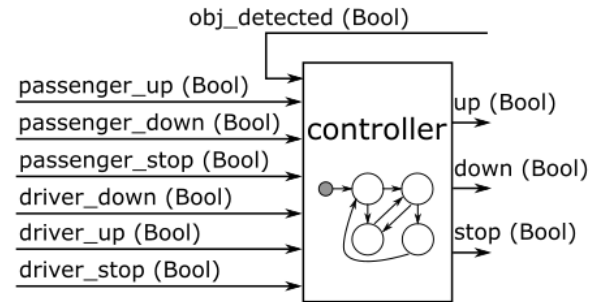
# A DSL for Semantic Adaptation

```
semantic adaptation reactive moore ControllerSA controller_sa
at "./path/to/ControllerSA.fmu"
```

```
for inner fmu Controller ctrl
at "./path/to/LazySA.fmu"
with input ports obj_detected, passenger_up, passenger_down,
passenger_stop, driver_down, driver_up, driver_stop
with output ports up, down, stop
```

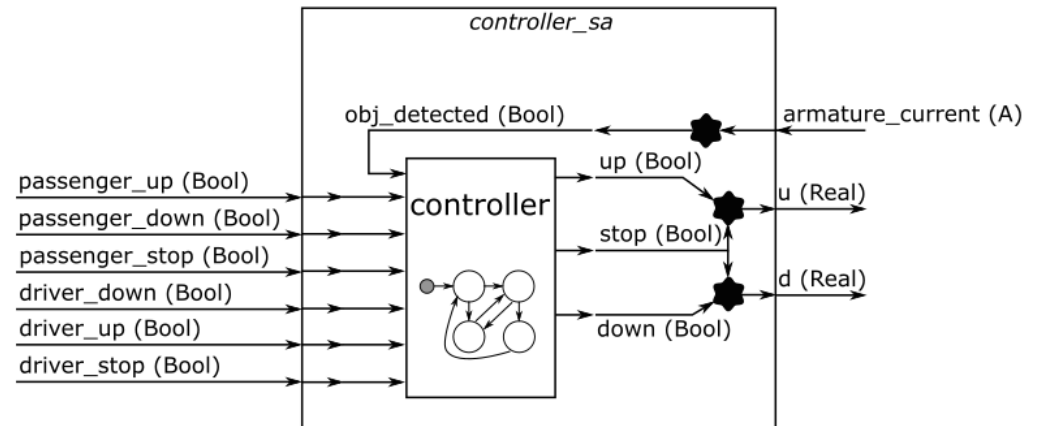
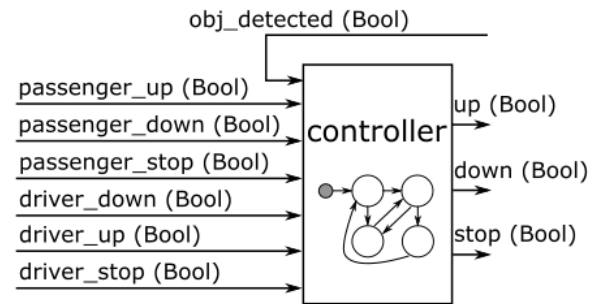
```
input ports armature_current -> ctrl.obj_detected,
passenger_up -> ctrl.passenger_up,
passenger_down -> ctrl.passenger_down,
passenger_stop -> ctrl.passenger_stop,
driver_up -> ctrl.driver_up,
driver_down -> ctrl.driver_down,
driver_stop -> ctrl.driver_stop
```

```
output ports u, d
```

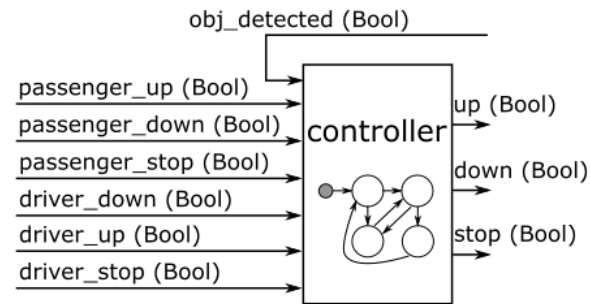


# A DSL for Semantic Adaptation

```
control rules {
  var step_size := H;
  var aux_obj_detected := false;
  var crossedTooFar := false;
  if ((not is_close(p_v, T, RTOL, ATOL) and p_v < T)
      and (not is_close(f_v, T, RTOL, ATOL) and f_v > T)) {
    crossedTooFar := true;
    var negative_value := p_v - T;
    var positive_value := f_v - T;
    step_size := (H * (- negative_value)) / (positive_value - negative_value);
  } else {
    if ((not is_close(p_v, T, RTOL, ATOL) and p_v < T)
        and is_close(f_v, T, RTOL, ATOL)) {
      c := true;
    }
  }
  if (not crossedTooFar) {
    step_size := do_step(ctrl, t, H);
  }
  if (is_close(step_size, H, RTOL, ATOL)) {
    p_v := f_v;
  }
  return step_size;
}
```



# A DSL for Semantic Adaptation



```

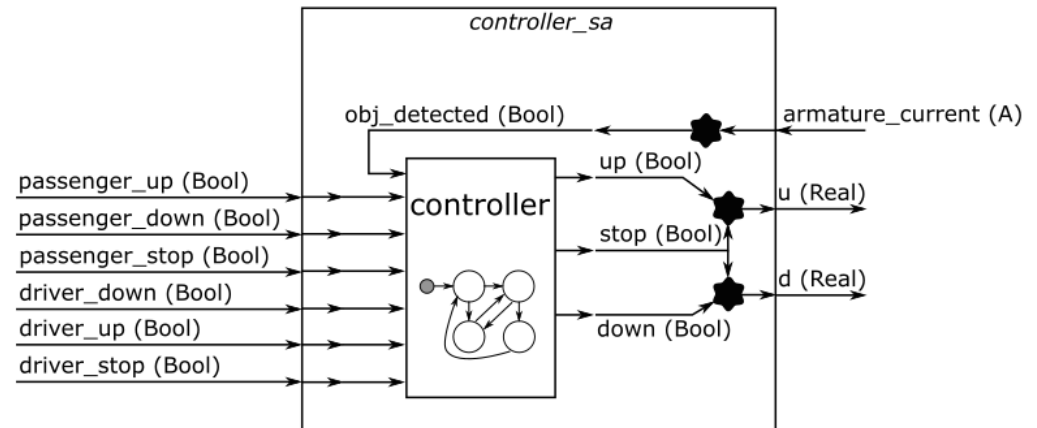
in var f_v := INIT_V;
in rules {
  true -> {
    f_v := controller_sa.armature_current;
  } --> {
    ctrl.obj_detected := c;
  };
}

out rules {
  ctrl.up -> { } --> {controller_sa.u := 1.0; };
  not ctrl.up -> { } --> {controller_sa.u := 0.0; };

  ctrl.down -> { } --> {controller_sa.d := 1.0; };
  not ctrl.down -> { } --> {controller_sa.d := 0.0; };

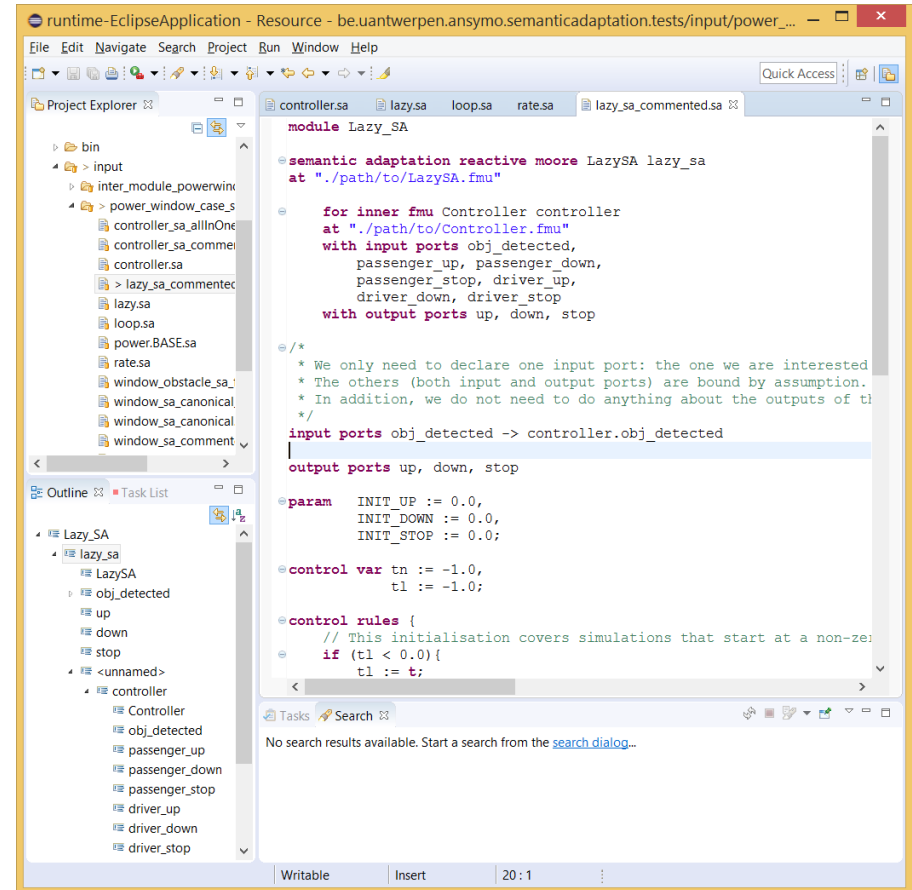
  ctrl.stop -> { } --> {controller_sa.u := 0.0 ; controller_sa.d := 0.0; };
}

```



# Summary & Future Work

- Motivation for semantic adaptations
- What are semantic adaptations
- How to implement them
- TODO: Higher level adaptations



The screenshot shows the Eclipse IDE interface. The Project Explorer on the left displays a project structure with folders like 'bin', 'input', and 'power\_window\_case\_s', and files like 'controller.sa', 'lazy.sa', and 'loop.sa'. The Outline view shows the 'Lazy\_SA' module structure. The main editor displays the following code:

```
module Lazy_SA
    semantic adaptation reactive moore LazySA lazy_sa
    at "./path/to/LazySA.fmu"

    for inner fmu Controller controller
    at "./path/to/Controller.fmu"
    with input ports obj_detected,
        passenger_up, passenger_down,
        passenger_stop, driver_up,
        driver_down, driver_stop
    with output ports up, down, stop

/*
 * We only need to declare one input port: the one we are interested
 * The others (both input and output ports) are bound by assumption.
 * In addition, we do not need to do anything about the outputs of tl
 */
input ports obj_detected -> controller.obj_detected
output ports up, down, stop

param INIT_UP := 0.0,
        INIT_DOWN := 0.0,
        INIT_STOP := 0.0;

control var tn := -1.0,
            t1 := -1.0;

control rules {
    // This initialisation covers simulations that start at a non-zero
    if (t1 < 0.0){
        t1 := t;
    }
}
```



# Thank you!

Questions?