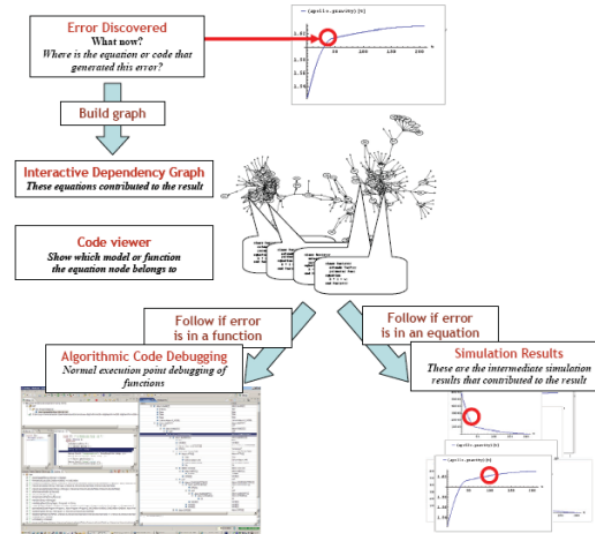
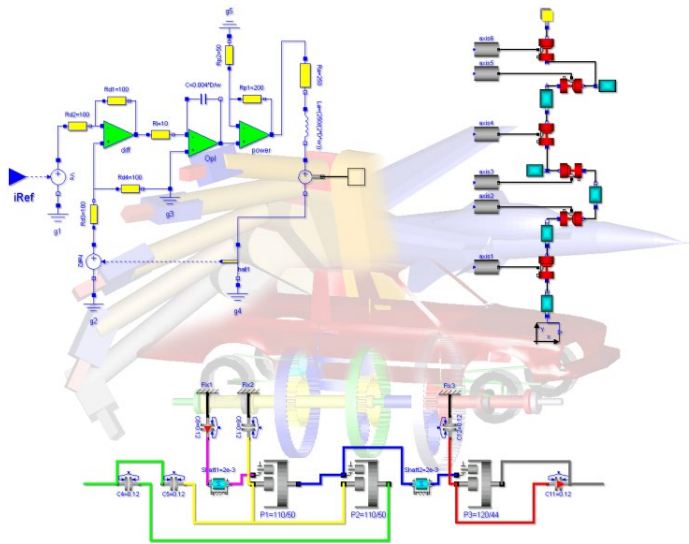


# OpenModelica - The Common Requirement Modelling Language (CRML) Integration

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2025-02-05

Open Source Modelica Consortium  
PELAB, Linköping University  
EDF, Électricité de France



$$\tau_2 = \frac{1}{k_2} \tau_1$$

$$e = \omega_{ref} - \omega_{out}$$

$$u = K \left( e + \frac{1}{T_I} \int_0^t e \, dt \right)$$

$$v = u \quad u_R = R i \quad u_{emf} = k_1 \omega_{emf}$$

$$J_1 \frac{d^2 \theta_1}{dt^2} = \tau_{emf} + \tau_1$$

$$J_2 \frac{d^2 \theta_2}{dt^2} = \tau_2 + \tau_3$$

$$J_3 \frac{d^2 \theta_3}{dt^2} = -\tau_4 - \tau_{load}$$

$$v = u$$

$$\theta_2 = k_2 \theta_1$$

$$u_L = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

$$u = K \left( e + \frac{1}{T_I} \int_0^t e \, dt \right)$$



$$e = \omega_{ref} - \omega_{out}$$

$$v - u_R - u_L - u_{emf} = 0$$

$$u_{emf} = k_1 \omega_{emf} \quad i = \frac{1}{k_1} \tau_{emf} \quad \tau_2 = \frac{1}{k_2} \tau_1$$

$$\frac{J_1 - J_2 k_2^2}{k_2} \frac{d^2 \theta_1}{dt^2} = \tau_{emf} - k_2 \tau_3$$

- What is CRML
  - The Common Requirement Modelling Language
- CRML Tooling
  - The CRML Compiler
- CRML Integration
  - OMEdit & VSCode & Online
  - Status
- Future work

- The **C**ommon **R**equirement **M**odelling **L**anguage
  - Language for Verifying Realistic Dynamic Requirements
- Started at  **EDF** around 2006
- Further developed during the ITEA3  project

# Ambition: Effective Engineering of Large CPS



Scope: Cyber-Physical Systems (CPS), especially energy systems



## Characteristics

- CPS Projects have often strong **social and environmental impacts**
- They are **long lasting** projects involving numerous stakeholders
- They should obey to **multiple even conflicting requirements**
- **Project performance is a key** as large over costs may be induced quickly due to financial charges (discount rate)

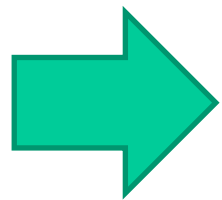


## Challenges

- How to focus on conceiving systems more sustainable, trusty and resilient?
- How to solve over-constrained problems? How to coordinate stakeholders efficiently?
- How to specify the right need without going into realization details?  
How to reconcile innovation with what already exists?
- How to propagate changes in assumptions all over the system design cycle?
- How to evaluate design alternatives efficiently?
- How to perform failure modes, effects, and criticality analysis (FMECA) all along design lifecycle?
- How to justify and document design choices for future generations?

# Examples of Challenges - Related to Energy Systems

- **Interconnected systems** with **stringent physical constraints** to ensure **grid balancing**
- **Long system lifecycles**: new solutions built on existing ones (they are not created from scratch)
- Compliance with **strict safety and environmental rules**
- Compliance with **dependability and availability constraints** (to ensure security of energy supply)
- Involvement of **multiple stakeholders**: clients, regulatory authorities, grid operators, energy providers, insurers, urban and land-use planning, plant operators..., with different and possibly contradictory objectives
- **Moving context** with increasing uncertainties (due to geopolitical tensions, energy market instabilities, climate change, lack of energy policy coordination between countries, evolution of demand wrt. new usages...)



**Energy systems are globally over constrained.**  
New generation of methods & tools are needed to help engineers  
**find the best compromise for covering multiple “what-if” operational situations (incl. variabilities and hazards)**

# What Should Be Improved in CPS Engineering?

## ■ Today

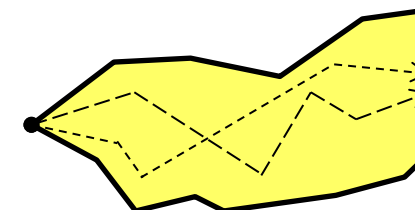
- **system evaluation** is performed mostly with **static models** (or dynamics are considered too late)
- most **verifications** are performed manually (or with domain-specific tools) and hence not as often as necessary
- **information is difficult to share** between disciplinary engineering teams

➔ oversizing, late error detections, and eventually delays and cost overruns

- There is a need for more rigorous engineering method to
  - **Be more effective assessing the impact of each solution** all along the system lifecycle including during preliminary design phases  
➔ guide and justify design choices also for non-experts
  - **Open the solution space to innovative products or services**  
➔ specify only “what is needed”



Figures:  
T. Nguyen



## Idea =

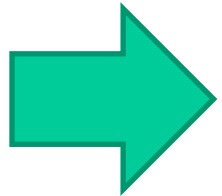
Use of **realistic dynamic behavioral models** to better handle multi-physics & systems' interactions → e.g. **Modelica**



Use of **formal dynamic requirement models** to automate verifications and evaluate multiple “what-if” scenarios → **CRML**

## Rationale

- Consideration of “System Dynamics” as time may be part of new solutions to cover non-regular situations and hence source of cost reductions
- Formal verifications since for many CPS demonstration that the system operates safely is as important as the design itself

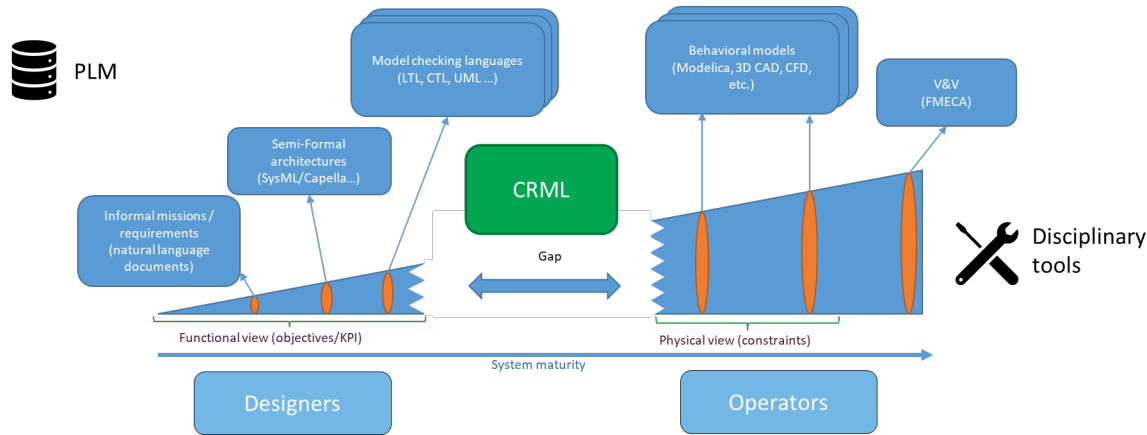


**Scope of ITEA EMBrACE Project**  
“An enabler for making the best decisions at each step of the project cycle”

# CRML: A Language for Verifying Realistic Dynamic Requirements

## Why a new language?

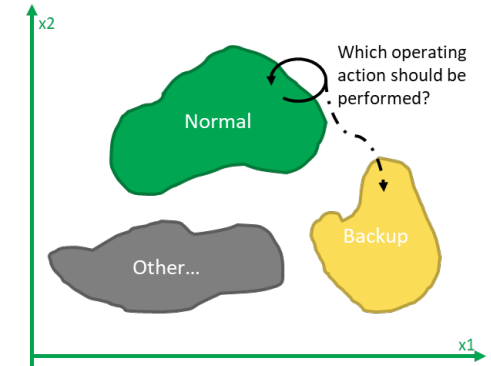
- Main principles from « System Engineering »
- Tools exist but are incomplete or essentially made for software design
- Native difficulty to address requirements that are « realistic » for systems with strong physical aspects
- In particular to study their dynamical interactions with their environments



CRML positioning vs. State-of-the-Art :  
a bridge between the physical & the functional views

**A typical realistic dynamical requirement is multiple and stochastic**

...

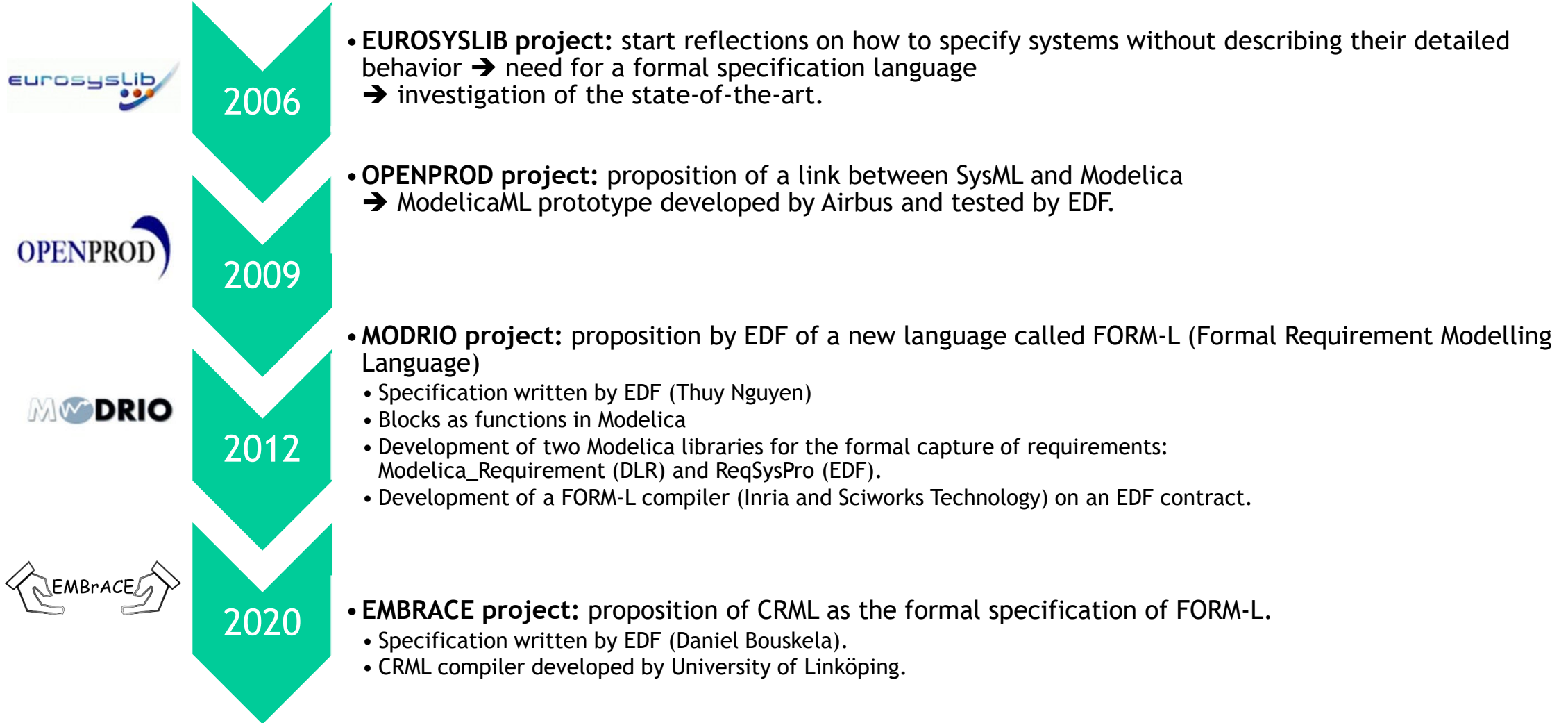


1. The system should stay within its normal operating domain.
2. If partial requirement 1 above fails, then the system should go back to its normal operating domain within a given time delay.
3. If partial requirement 2 above fails, or if partial requirement 1 fails with a too high failure rate, then the system should go to a safe backup state within a given time delay.
4. The complete requirement made of the conjunction of partial requirements 1, 2 and 3 should be satisfied with a given probability (e.g., > 99.99%).

**... and a typical project quickly sees its complexity increase with the number of requirements/stakeholders and evolution over time**



# CRML: a Long-Lasting History



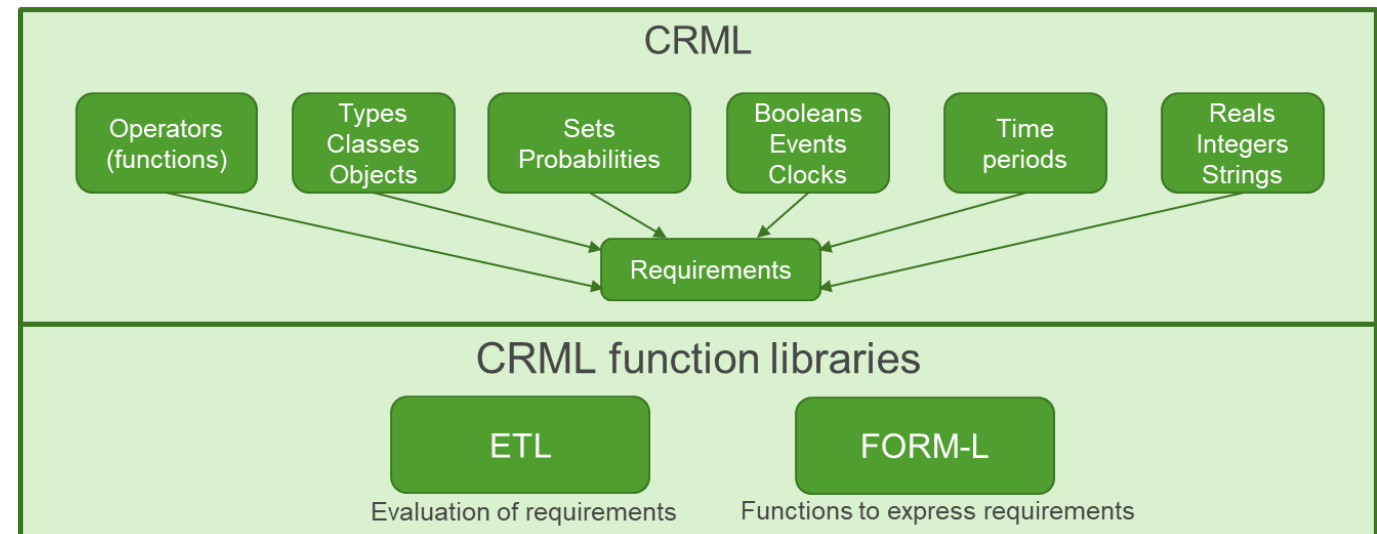
**BASEECS 2025 - ITEA5 project, FPP phase**  
Behavioral Analysis and Simulation for Environmentally and Economically-sustainable Co-Engineered Systems

# How To Express a CRML Requirement?

R = [Where or Which] [When] [What] + (optional) [How well]

```
for all pump in system.pumps during system.inOperation check count (pump.isStarted becomes true) '<=' 3;  
during system.operatingLife check at end (estimator Probability (noStart at inOperation becomes false)) '>' 0.99;
```

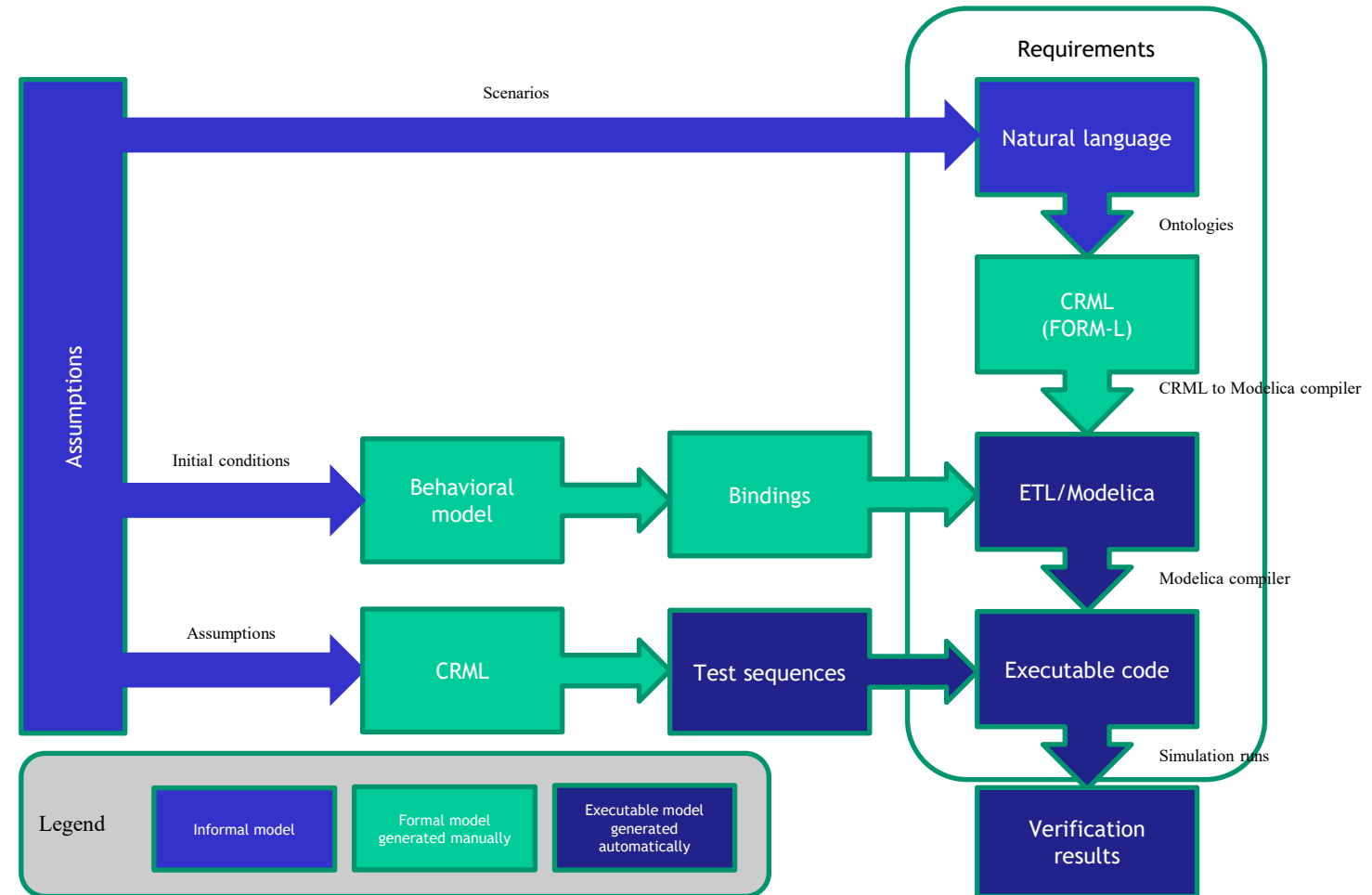
- Combination of 4 items
  - Spatial locators
  - Time locators
  - Condition to be checked
  - (optionally) Performance indicator
- Value at instant t is a Boolean<sup>4</sup> which can be :  
true, false, undefined  
or undecided



CRML Specification v1.1 (EMBrACE D2.1, Daniel Bouskela)

# How to Use CRML for Verifications?

- **Requirement models** to capture all constraints on the system and define envelopes of acceptable behaviors
- **Behavioral models** to capture the behavior of design solutions
- **Verification models** to automate tests by using requirement models as observers to check whether design solutions meet requirements or not.



# How To Evaluate a CRML Requirement?

Case 1: Requirement R3 is declared as « violated » as soon as condition  $\varphi$  becomes false

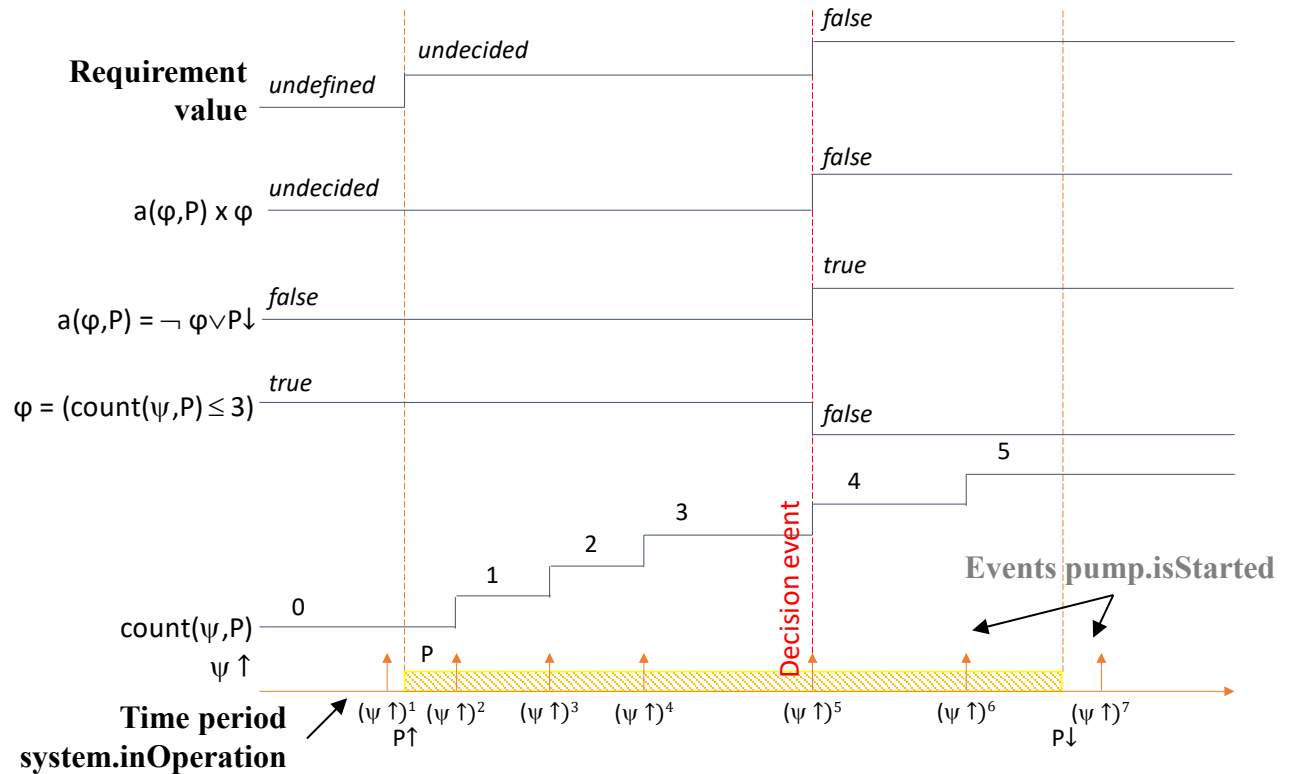
## Requirement capture in CRML

```

Class Pump is {
    Boolean isStarted is external};
Class System is {
    Pump{} pumps is external;
    Boolean inOperation is external};
System system;

Requirement R3 is {
    'for all' pump 'in' system.pumps
    'during' system.inOperation
    'check count' (pump.isStarted 'becomes true')
    '<=' 3;
};
    
```

*external* keyword is used to retrieve values in solution models  
Operators in “ ” are defined by user to improve readability



Requirement evaluation  
via observation of system behavioral dynamics

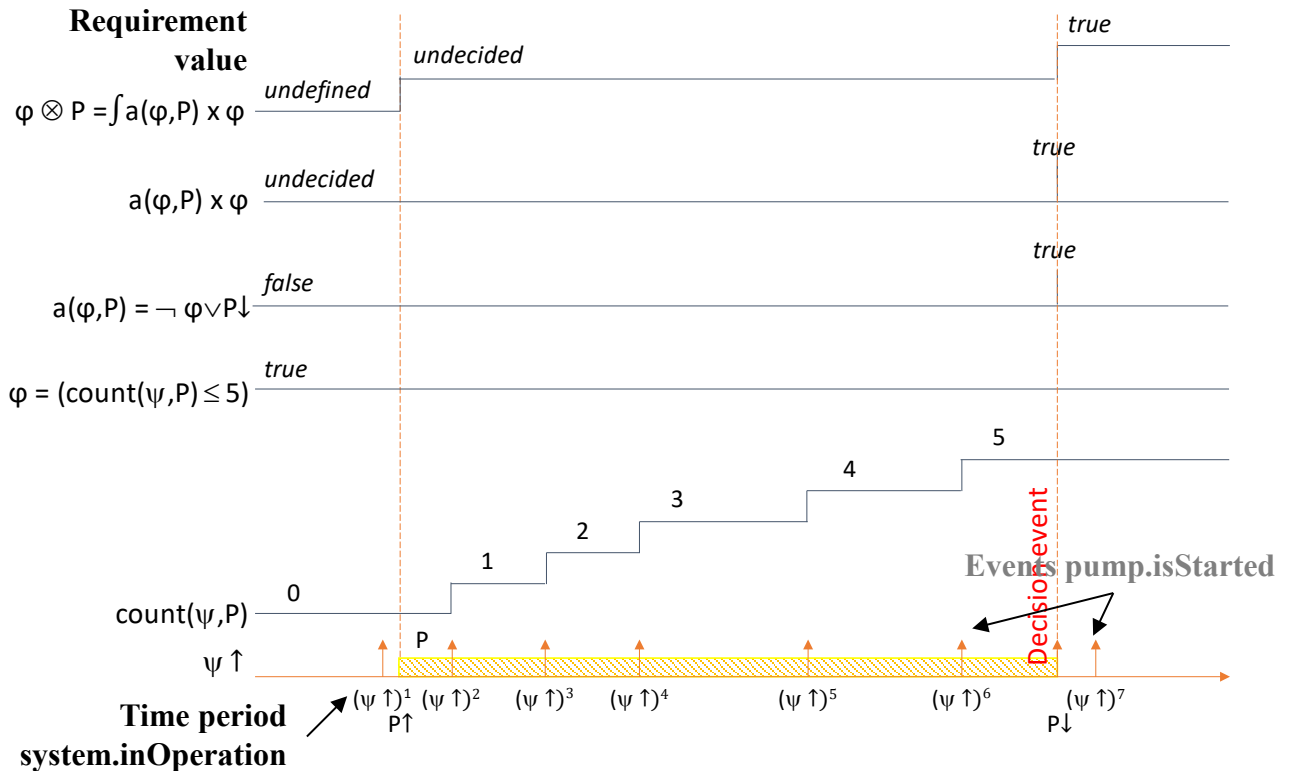
# How To Evaluate a CRML Requirement?

Case 2: Requirement R5 is declared as  
« undecided » until time period is completed

## Requirement capture in CRML

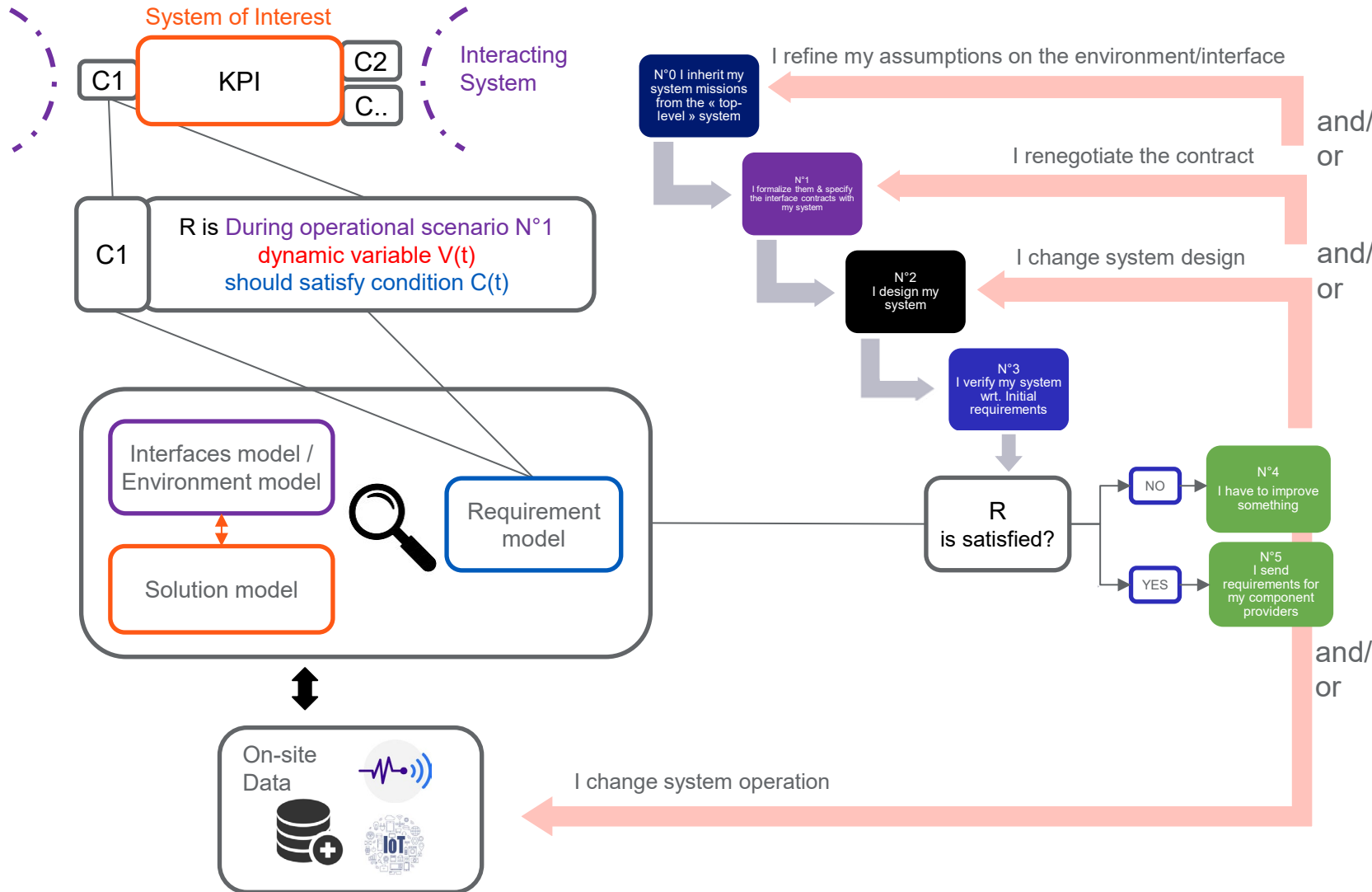
```
Class Pump is {
    Boolean isStarted is external};
Class System is {
    Pump{} pumps is external;
    Boolean inOperation is external};
System system;

Requirement R5 is {
    'for all' pump 'in' system.pumps
    'during' system.inOperation
    'check count' (pump.isStarted 'becomes true')
    '<= ' 5;
};
```



Requirement evaluation  
via observation of system behavioral dynamics

# How to Use CRML As a Decision Tool?



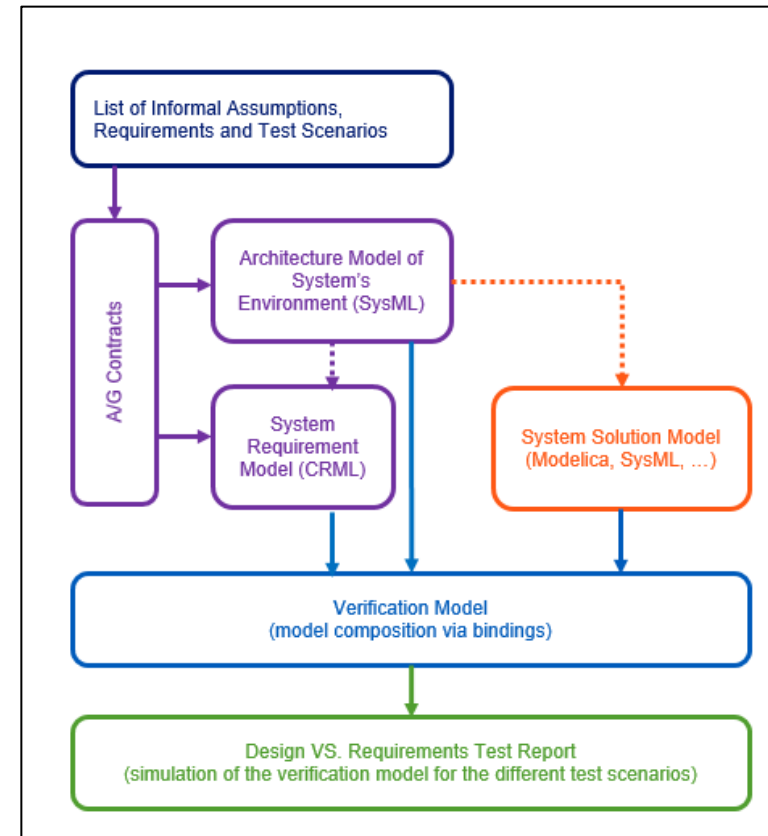
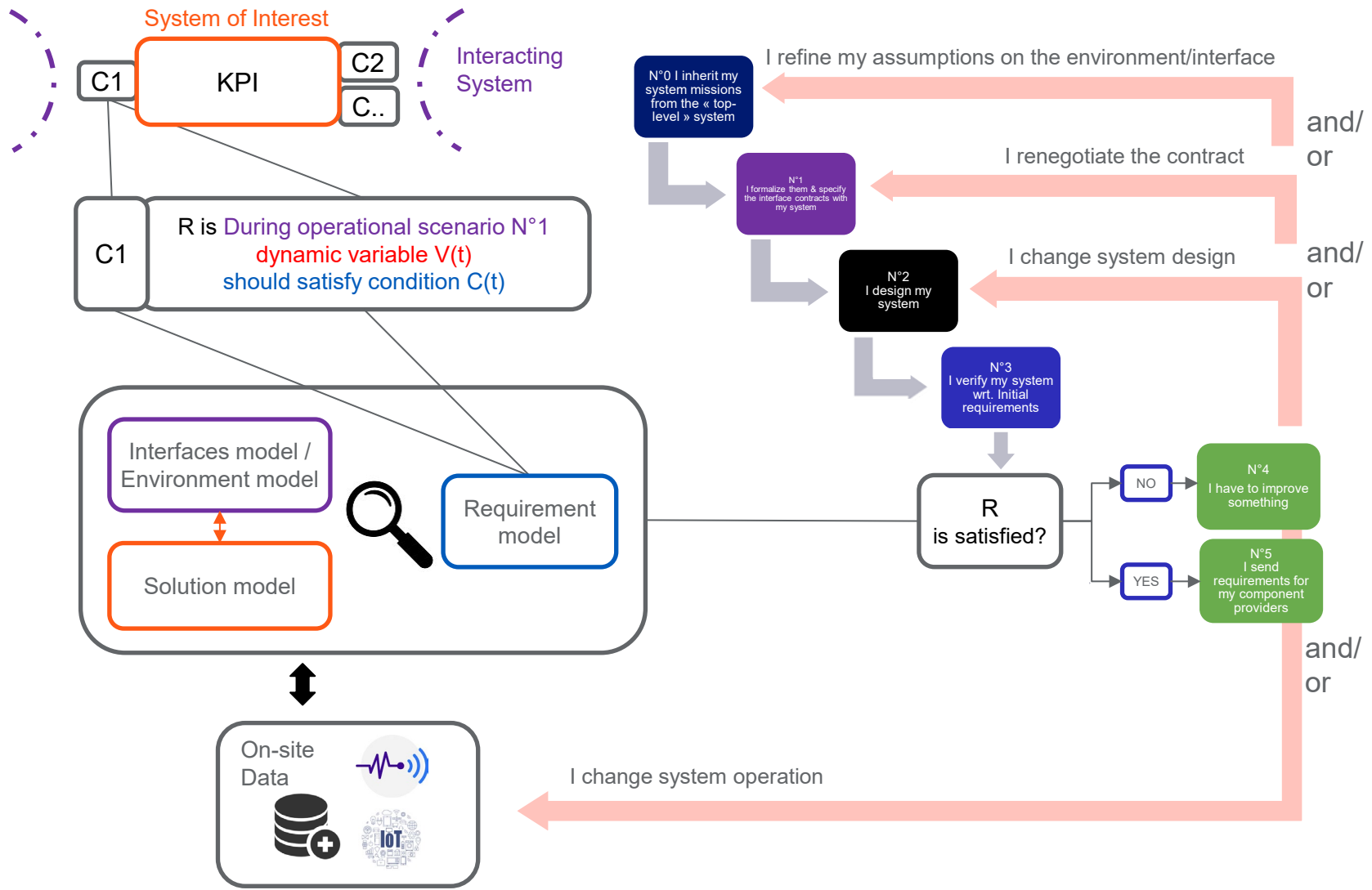
## Model to support complexity

- Scope of responsibility of stakeholders
- Multiplicity of constraints and operating scenarios
- Dynamics of interactions between systems, human and environment

## Center development on the requirements

- Evaluate the impact of each solution on your overall ambition
- Design only for the « right » need
- Adapt the studies to « what is just needed »
- All along the project
- And according to the data available at instant T

# How to Use CRML As a Decision Tool?



- What is CRML
  - The Common Requirement Modelling Language
- CRML Tooling
  - The CRML Compiler
- CRML Integration
  - OMEdit & VSCode & Online
  - Status
- Future work





- **The CRML compiler**

- <https://github.com/lenaRB/crml-compiler/>
- Implemented in Java
- Translates CRML to Modelica
- Integrates with Unit testing and Reporting

- **Ongoing work**

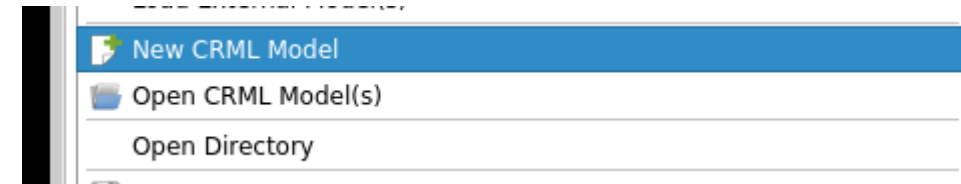
- Support the full CRML specification
- Graphical notation for CRML and support in OpenModelica GUI
- Continue to improve the integration with OpenModelica GUI

-

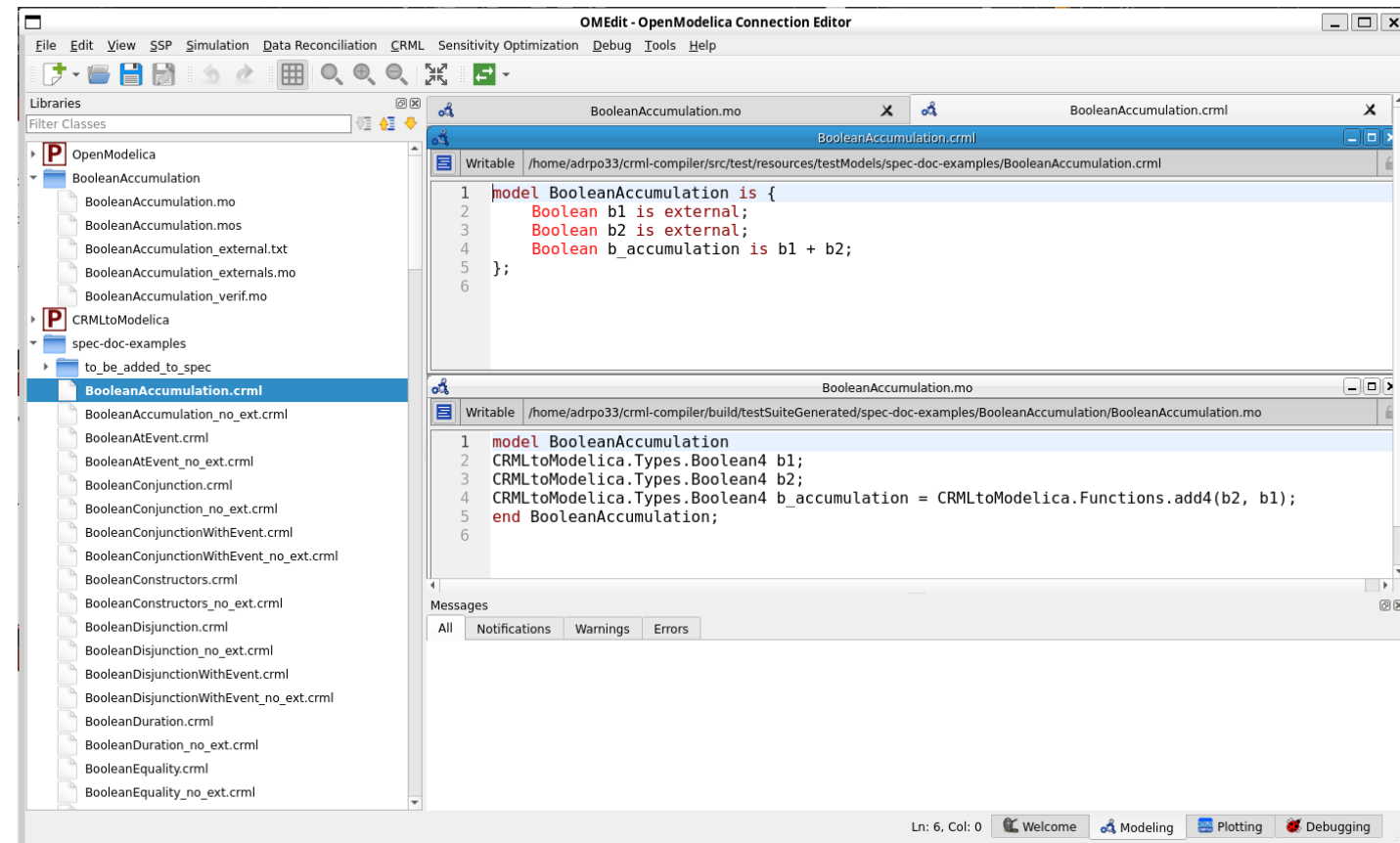
- CRML menus in OMEdit activated by Tools->Options->General->Enable CRML support
  - Generate and load Modelica code (also via the Library/File browser, right click)
    - Call the CRML compiler on the opened CRML file, generate Modelica code, load it into OMEdit, give errors if the code cannot be loaded
  - Dialog for CRML configuration before compilation
    - Set the name of the generated Modelica file, the package name, etc
    - Future
      - annotation in the CRML file where one can provide a configuration
      - Modelica annotation in the generated Modelica file

- **Run test suite**
  - Select a directory with CRML files
  - Call the CRML tool to generate the html report
  - Load and display the html test report
  - A CRML test will go through these phases
    - Parsing
    - Translation
    - Verification model generation
    - Execution
    - Result Verification

- New / Open CRML models



- Load directories containing CRML models
- Syntax Highlighting



# Generate and Simulate Modelica code

The screenshot displays the OMEdit - OpenModelica Connection Editor interface. The main window is titled "OMEdit - OpenModelica Connection Editor" and features a menu bar (File, Edit, View, SSP, Simulation, Data Reconciliation, CRML, Sensitivity Optimization, Debug, Tools, Help) and a toolbar with various icons for file operations, simulation, and debugging.

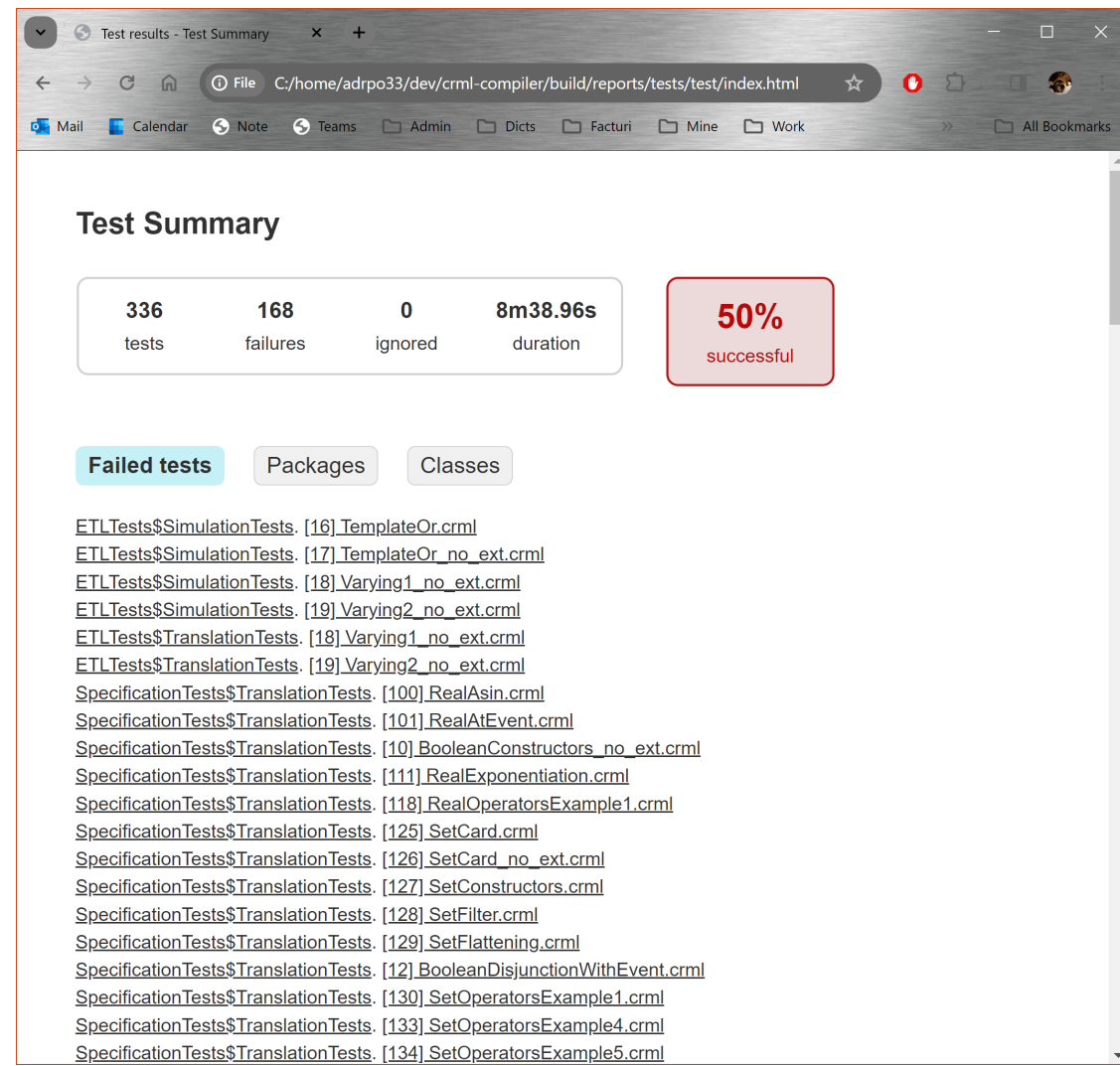
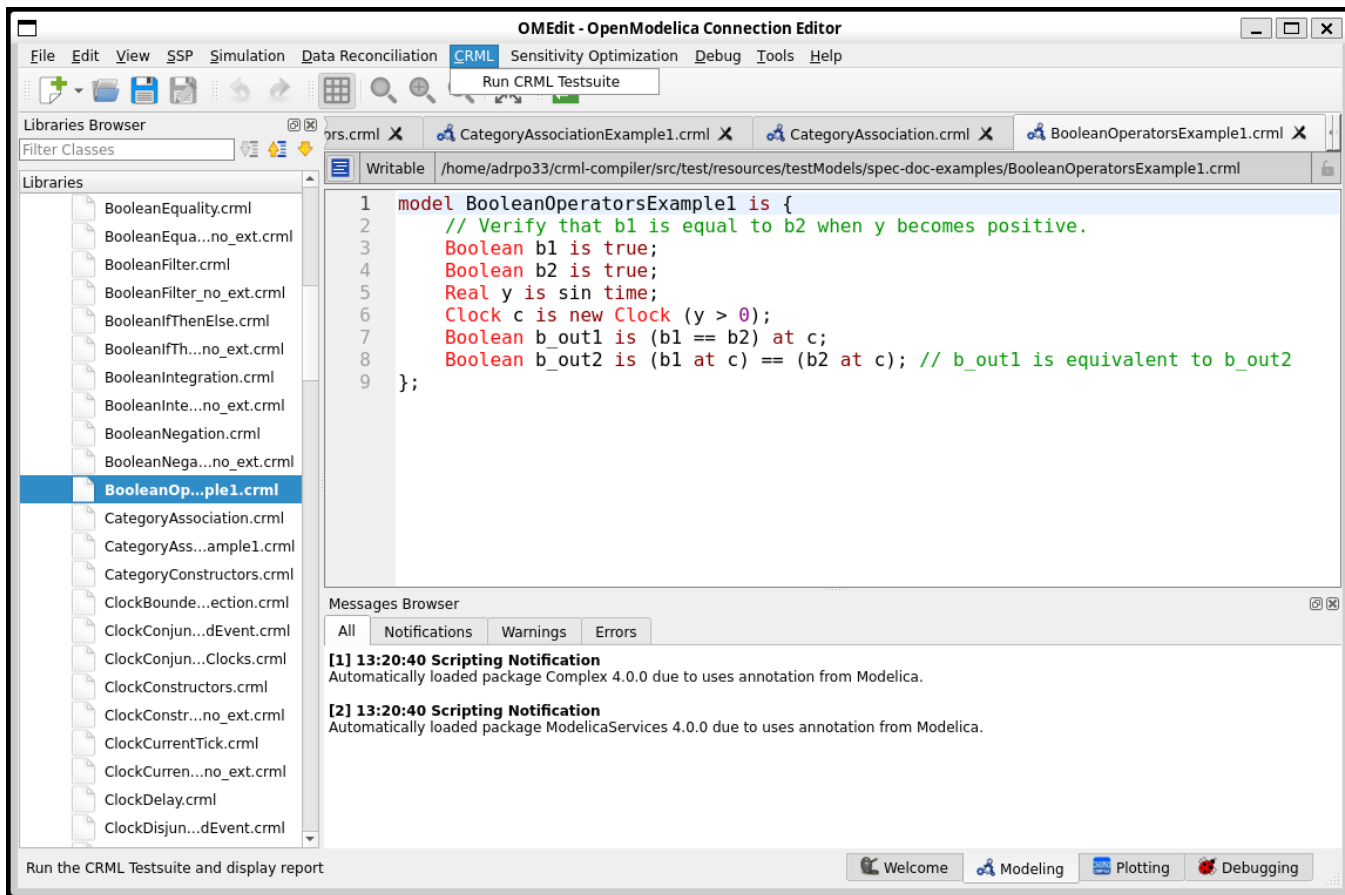
The interface is divided into several panels:

- Libraries:** A tree view on the left showing the project structure, including folders like "OpenModelica", "BooleanAccumulation", "CRMLtoModelica", "spec-doc-examples", "CRML", "Modelica", "Complex", "ModelicaServices", and "CRML\_test". The file "CRML\_test.Spec\_doc.Bo...eanAccumulation\_verif" is selected.
- Plot:** A central plot window titled "Plot : 1" showing a graph of variables over time. The x-axis is labeled "time (s)" and ranges from 0 to 14. The y-axis ranges from 2 to 4. Three data series are plotted: "b\_accumulation" (red line at y=4), "b2" (blue line at y=2), and "b1" (green line at y=4). The plot includes a grid and options for "Log X" and "Log Y".
- Variables:** A panel on the right showing the "Variables" list. It includes a "Filter Variables" field, a "Simulation Time Unit" set to "s", and a table of variables. The table has columns for "Variables", "Value", "Display Uni", and "Description".
- Messages:** A panel at the bottom showing the simulation output. It includes a progress bar at 100% and buttons for "Cancel Simulation" and "Open Output File". The message text reads: "The initialization finished successfully without homotopy method." followed by "### STATISTICS ###" and "The simulation finished successfully."

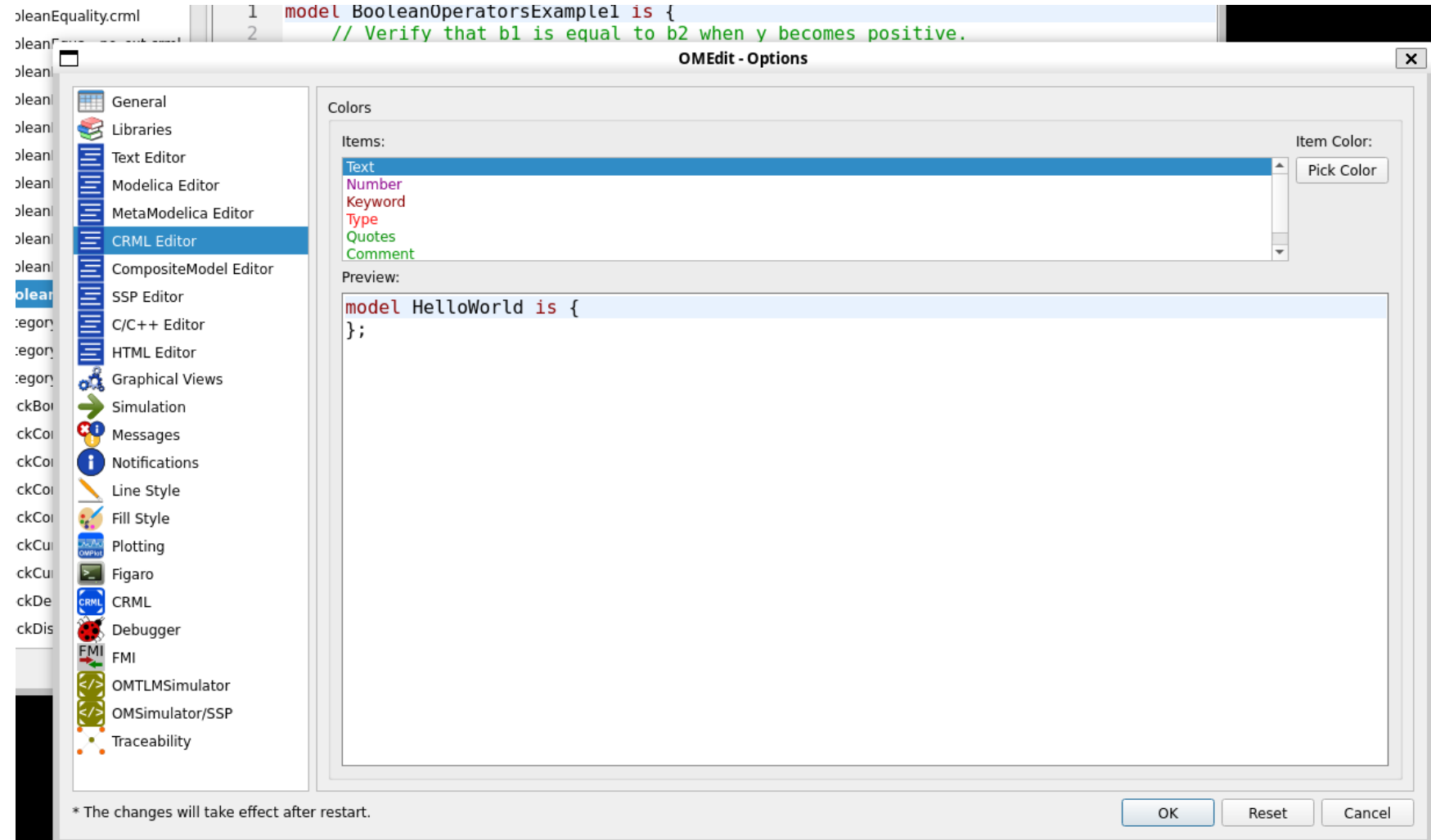
Variables	Value	Display Uni	Description
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b1	4		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b2	2		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b_accumulation	4		
▶ externals			

Ln: 3, Col: 11 | Welcome | Modeling | Plotting | Debugging

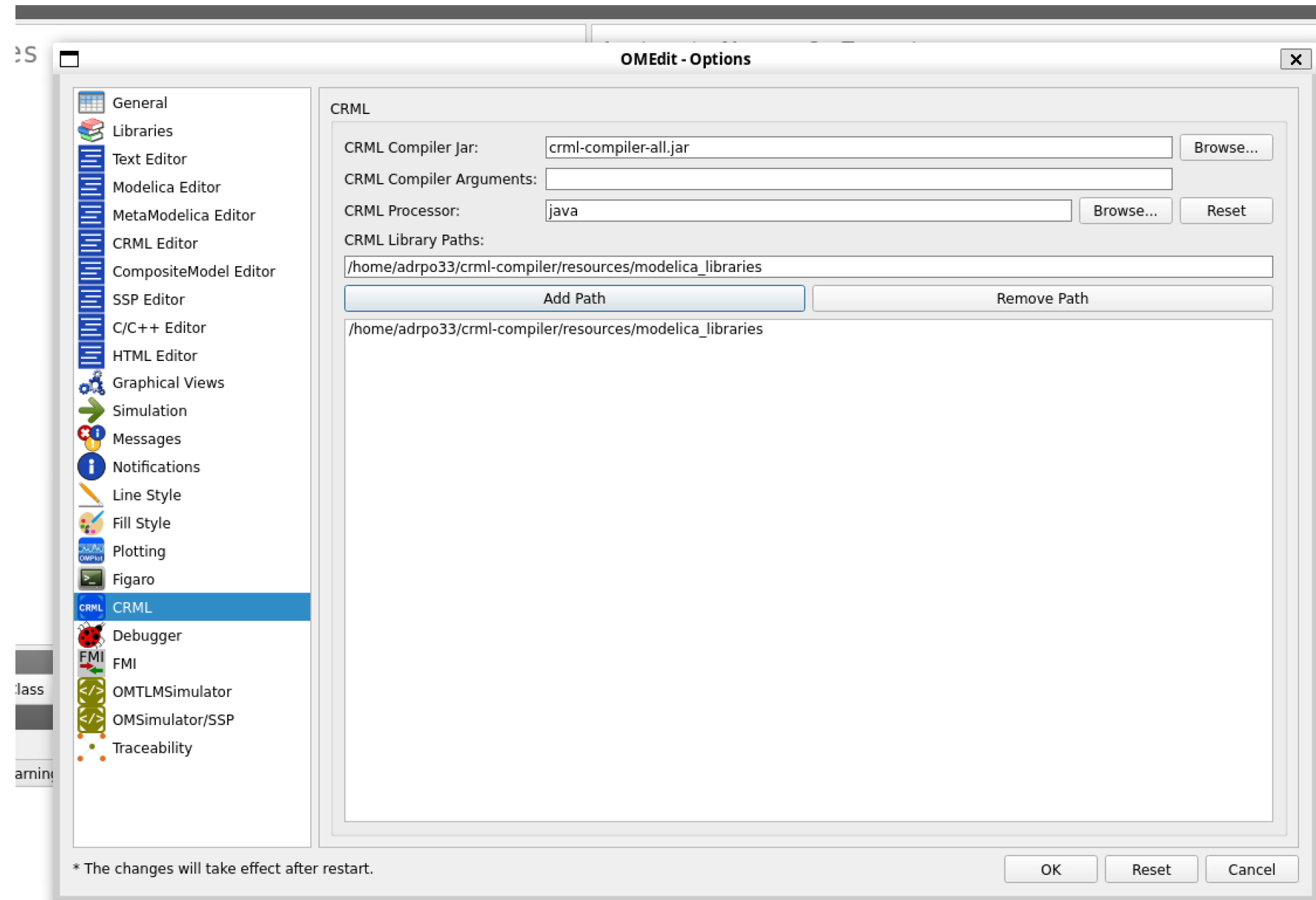
## Run CRML Testsuite



## ■ Editor Settings

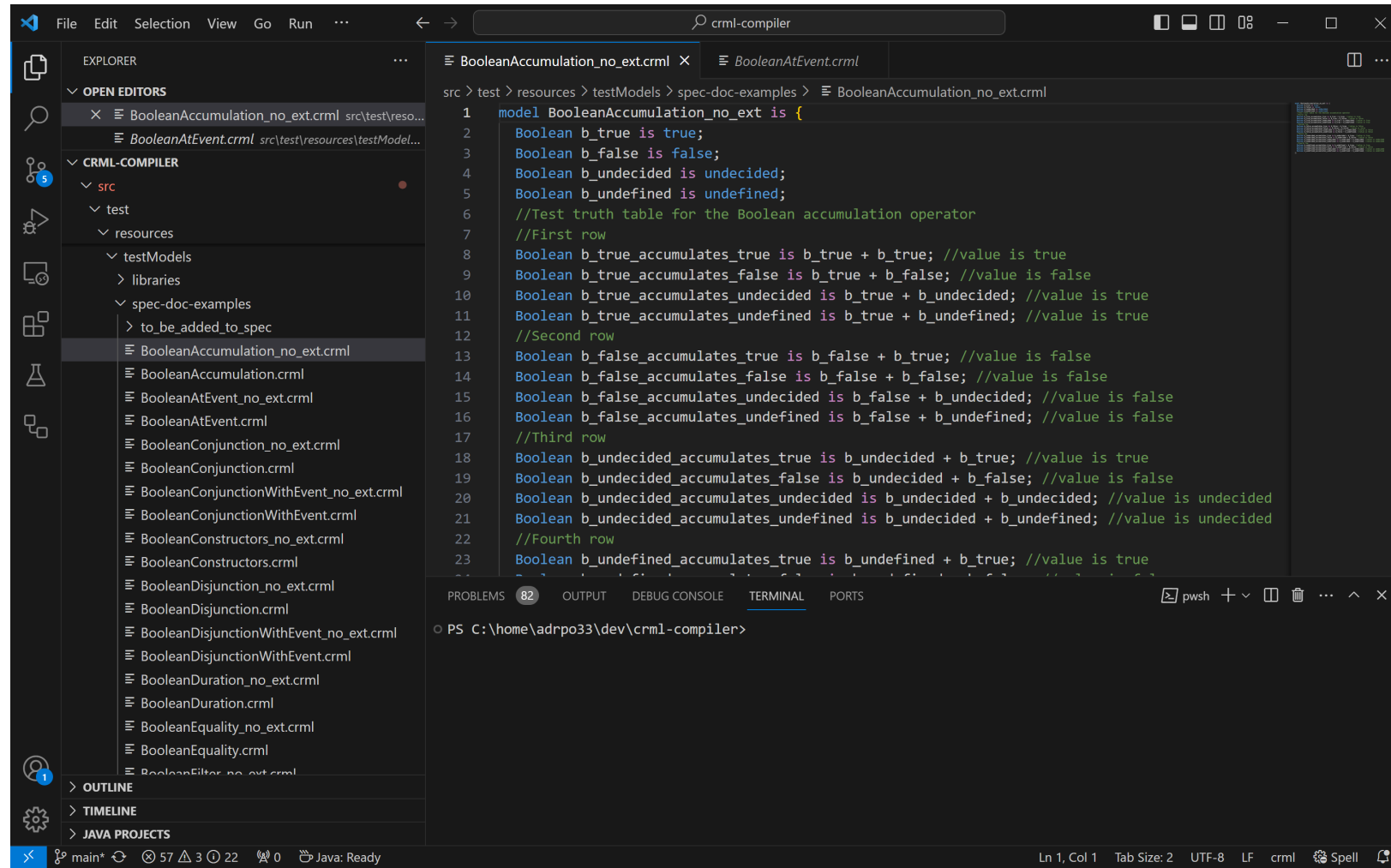


## ■ Tool Settings





- Basic VSCode extension for CRML
  - <https://github.com/lenaRB/crml-vscode>
  - syntax highlighting



The screenshot displays the VS Code interface with the CRML extension. The Explorer sidebar on the left shows a project structure with folders for 'OPEN EDITORS', 'CRML-COMPILER', and 'OUTLINE'. The main editor window shows a CRML file named 'BooleanAccumulation\_no\_ext.crm1' with the following code:

```
1 model BooleanAccumulation_no_ext is {
2   Boolean b_true is true;
3   Boolean b_false is false;
4   Boolean b_undecided is undecided;
5   Boolean b_undefined is undefined;
6   //Test truth table for the Boolean accumulation operator
7   //First row
8   Boolean b_true_accumulates_true is b_true + b_true; //value is true
9   Boolean b_true_accumulates_false is b_true + b_false; //value is false
10  Boolean b_true_accumulates_undecided is b_true + b_undecided; //value is true
11  Boolean b_true_accumulates_undefined is b_true + b_undefined; //value is true
12  //Second row
13  Boolean b_false_accumulates_true is b_false + b_true; //value is false
14  Boolean b_false_accumulates_false is b_false + b_false; //value is false
15  Boolean b_false_accumulates_undecided is b_false + b_undecided; //value is false
16  Boolean b_false_accumulates_undefined is b_false + b_undefined; //value is false
17  //Third row
18  Boolean b_undecided_accumulates_true is b_undecided + b_true; //value is true
19  Boolean b_undecided_accumulates_false is b_undecided + b_false; //value is false
20  Boolean b_undecided_accumulates_undecided is b_undecided + b_undecided; //value is undecided
21  Boolean b_undecided_accumulates_undefined is b_undecided + b_undefined; //value is undecided
22  //Fourth row
23  Boolean b_undefined_accumulates_true is b_undefined + b_true; //value is true
```

The terminal window at the bottom shows the command prompt: `PS C:\home\adrpo33\dev\crml-compiler>`. The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is 'crml' and the cursor is at 'Ln 1, Col 1'.

- CRML and OpenModelica tutorial available online
  - <https://tutorial.openmodelica.org/>
  - No install needed
  - Contact us for user access

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the OpenModelica tutorial page at <https://tutorial.openmodelica.org/>. The browser address bar shows the URL: `tutorial.openmodelica.org:9000/vnc.html?path=vnc&autoconnect=true&resize=remote&reconnect=true&show_dot=true`. The browser tabs include Mail, Calendar, Note, Teams, Admin, Dicts, Facturi, Mine, Work, Teaching, Media, Family, Forms, LIUDesk, and Projects. The browser interface also shows various icons for navigation and search.

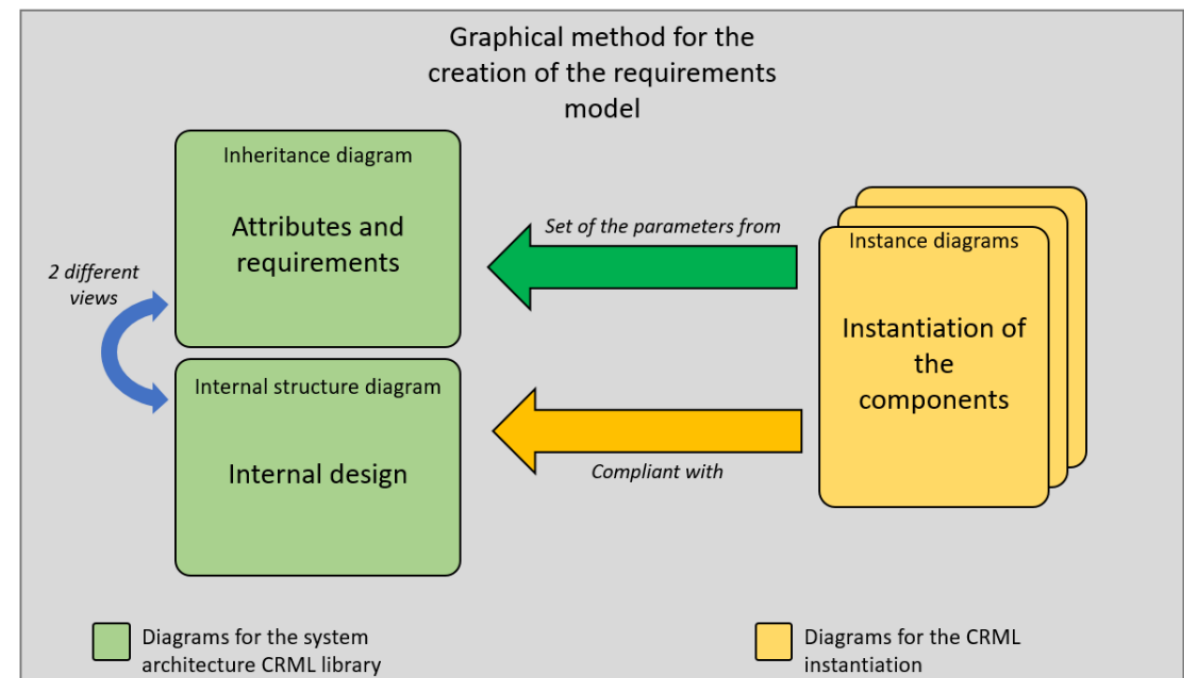
Overlaid on the browser is a Visual Studio Code editor window titled "typical\_requirement.cml - crml-compiler - Visual Studio Code". The editor displays the following CRML code:

```
1 class TypicalRequirement
2
3
4   type Requirement is Boolean
5
6   Boolean inOperation is
7   Boolean inNormalDomain
8   Boolean inBackupDomain
9   Boolean inSystemOperati
10
11   Real x, y is external;
12   Integer n is external;
13
14   Real p is 0.99;
15
16   // r1 is "During opera
17   Requirement r1 is 'dur
18
19   // r2 is "If the syste
20   Requirement r2 is 'dur
21   Requirement r2_outside
22   Boolean b is inOperati
23
24   // r3 is "The system s
25   Requirement r3 is 'cou
26
27   // r4 is "If (r1 and r
28   Requirement r4 is not
29
30   // R is "During syste
31   Real prob is estimator
32   Requirement R is 'duri
33
34 }
```

Below the code editor is the OMEdit - OpenModelica Connection Editor window. It features a Libraries Browser on the left with a search filter and a list of libraries including OpenModelica, ModelicaServices, Complex, and Modelica. The main area of the OMEdit window displays "Recent Files" (No recent files found) and "Latest News & Events" (2023-12-13 OpenModelica v1.22.1 released!, 2023-11-08 OpenModelica v1.22.0 released!). Below this, there are buttons for "Create New Modelica Class", "Open Model/Library File(s)", "System Libraries", and "Install Libra". The Messages Browser at the bottom shows several notifications, including "Scripting Notification" and "Scripting Notification" messages.

- CRML integration is now part of OpenModelica v1.25
  - Available as nightly-build
  - Will be released as final version soon
  
- We continue the CRML compiler development
  - To support as much as possible from the CRML specification
    - Work ongoing on support of ETL and FORML libraries, Probabilistic aspects, hierarchical modeling

- Visual Graphical support for CRML
  - Starting point is the KTH Master Thesis from Baptiste Mazurié
  - Support for UML-style (inheritance) class diagrams for CRML classes, attributes and inheritance
  - Support for UML-style internal structure diagrams for CRML class composition and behavior
  - Support for instance diagrams



- What is CRML
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- **Future work**

- Near Future

- Design and implement the CRML graphical support
- Present CRML to Modelica Association as a new standard

- Future

- How to group together several requirements into a project
- How to handle debugging (CRML <- Modelica <- C code)
- Evaluate traceability from CRML to simulation results
- Integration with dashboards to support dynamic requirement monitoring

# Thank You!

## Questions?

**The CRML Project**

**<https://crml-standard.org/>**

**The OpenModelica Project**

**<https://www.OpenModelica.org>**