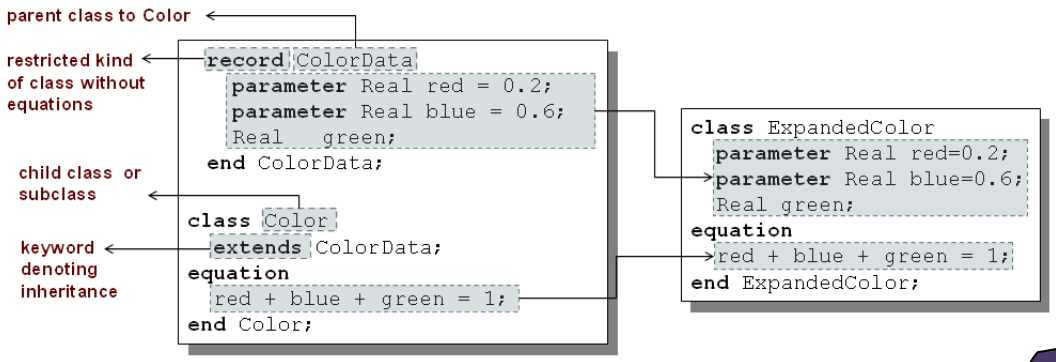
Lecture 2a

Modelica Language Concepts and Textual Modeling

Classes and Inheritance

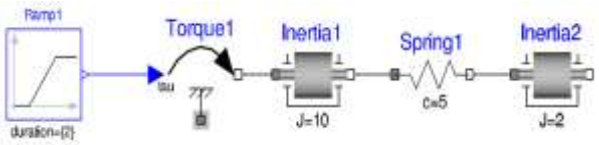
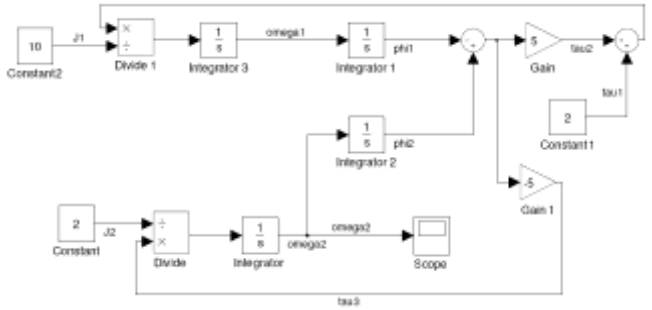


Typed
Declarative
Equation-based
Textual Language

Hybrid
Modeling

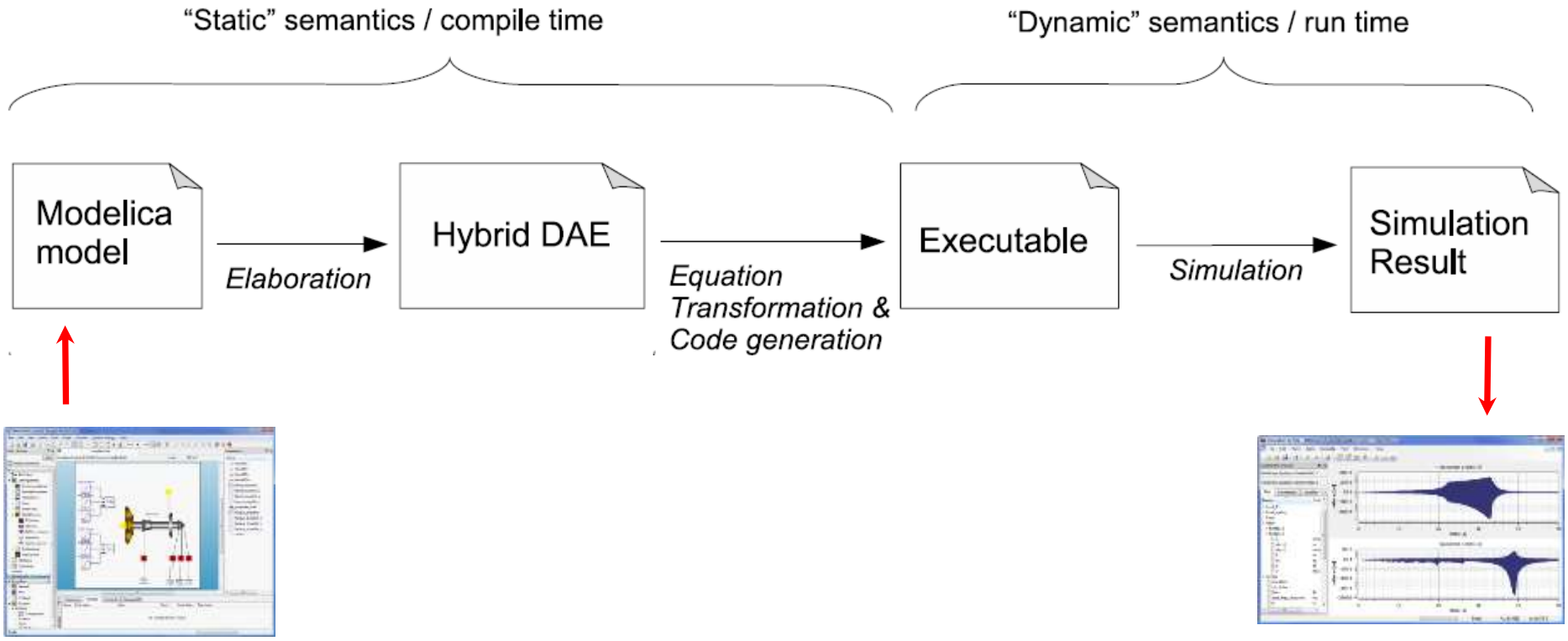
Acausal Modeling

The order of computations is not decided at modeling time

	Acausal	Causal
Visual Component Level		

Equation Level	A resistor *equation*:
	`R*i = v;`
		Causal possibilities:
		`i := v/R;`
		`v := R*i;`
		`R := v/i;`

Typical Simulation Process



Simple model - Hello World!

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

Name of model

Initial condition

Initial condition fixed here

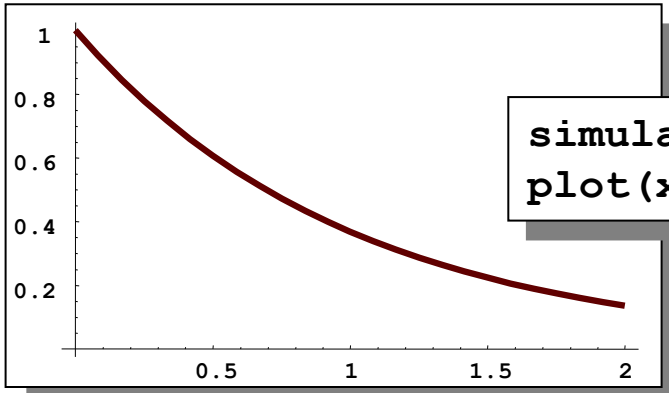
Continuous-time variable

Parameter, constant during simulation

Differential equation

```
model HelloWorld "A simple equation"
  Real x(start=1, fixed=true);
  parameter Real a = -1;
equation
  der(x)= a*x;
end HelloWorld;
```

Simulation in OpenModelica environment




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

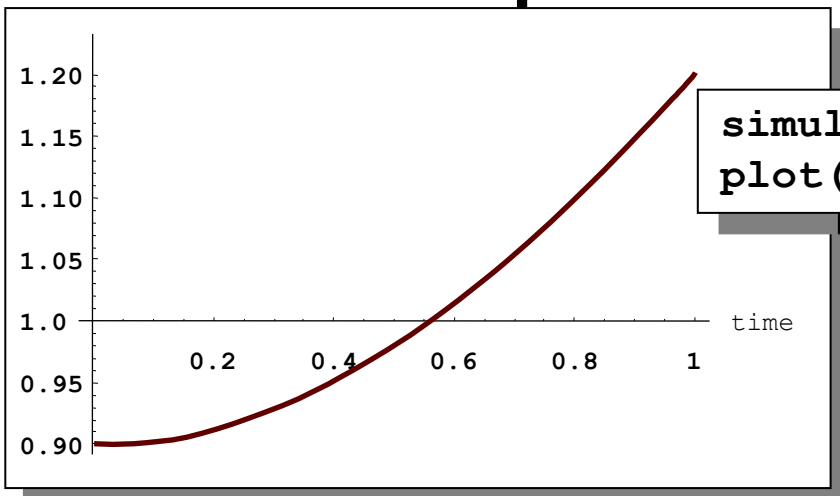
Model Including Algebraic Equations

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

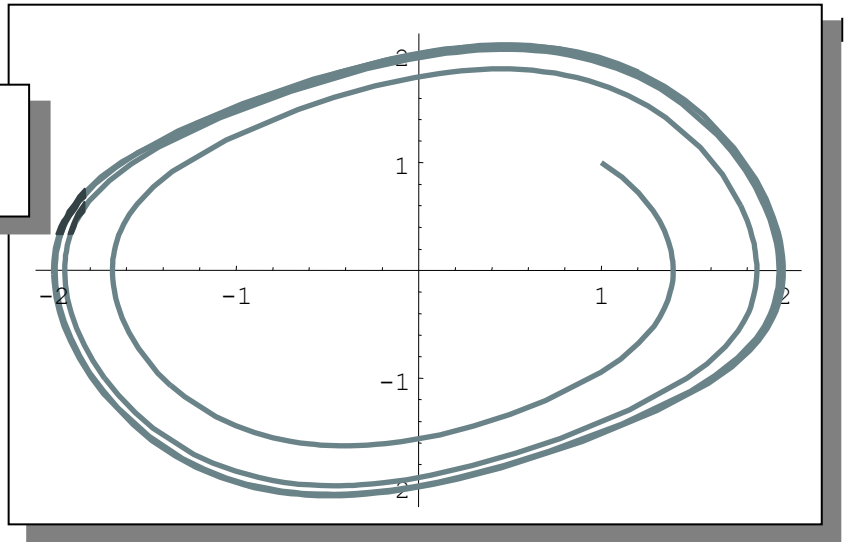



```
simulate(DAEexample, stopTime = 1)
plot(x)
```

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)
```



Exercises – Simple Textual Modeling

- Start OMNotebook
  - Start->Programs->OpenModelica->OMNotebook
  - Open File: Exercises01-ModelicaIntroBasic.onb
- Open Exercises01-ModelicaIntroBasic.pdf

Exercises 2.1 and 2.2

- Open the **Exercises01-ModelicaIntroBasic.onb** found in the Tutorial directory.
- Locate the VanDerPol model in **DrModelica** (link from Section 2.1), using OMNotebook! You can run the model there.
- **Exercise 2.1**: Simulate and plot VanDerPol. Do a slight change in the model, re-simulate and re-plot.
- **Exercise 2.2**. Simulate and plot the HelloWorld example. Do a slight change in the model, re-simulate and re-plot. Try command-completion, val( ), etc.

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

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

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";`

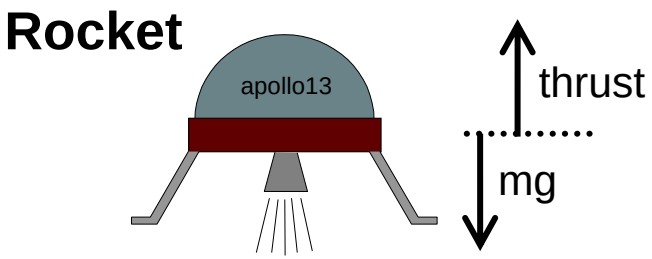
```
class VanDerPol  "Van der Pol oscillator model"
  Real x(start = 1)  "Descriptive string for x”; // x starts at 1
  Real y(start = 1)  "y coordinate”;             // y starts at 1
  parameter Real lambda = 0.3;
equation
  der(x) = y;                              // This is the 1st diff equation //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



$$acceleration = \frac{thrust - mass \cdot gravity}{mass}$$

$$mass' = -massLossRate \cdot \mathrm{abs}(thrust)$$

$$altitude' = velocity$$

$$velocity' = acceleration$$

```
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

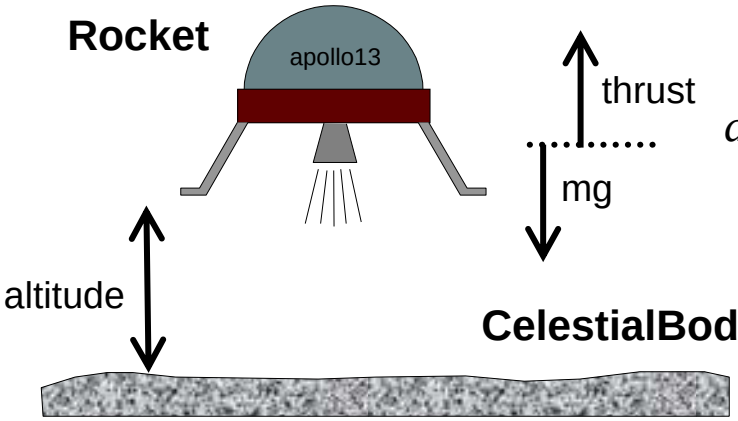
```
class CelestialBody
  constant  Real    g = 6.672e-11;
  parameter Real    radius;
  parameter String  name;
  parameter Real    mass;
end CelestialBody;
```

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



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

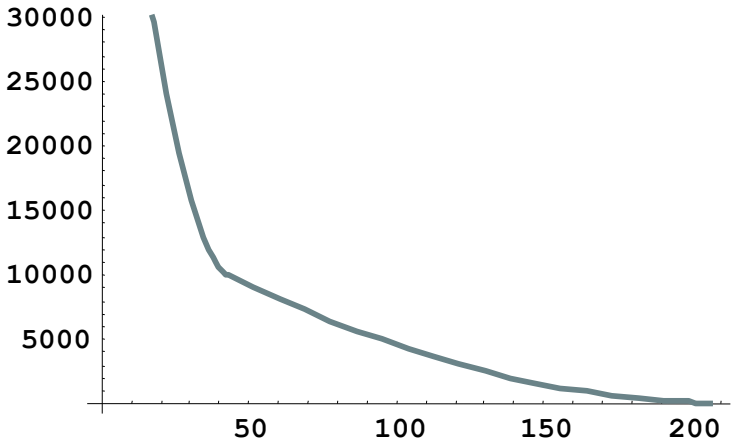
only access inside the class

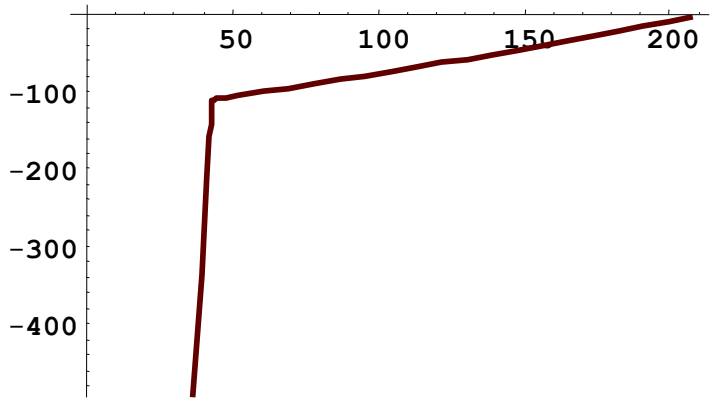
access by dot notation outside the class

```
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

Specialized Class Keywords

- Classes can also be declared with other keywords, e.g.: `model`, `record`, `block`, `connector`, `function`, ...
- Classes declared with such keywords have specialized properties
- Restrictions and enhancements apply to contents of specialized classes
- After Modelica 3.0 the `class` keyword means the same as `model`

- Example: (Modelica 2.2). 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

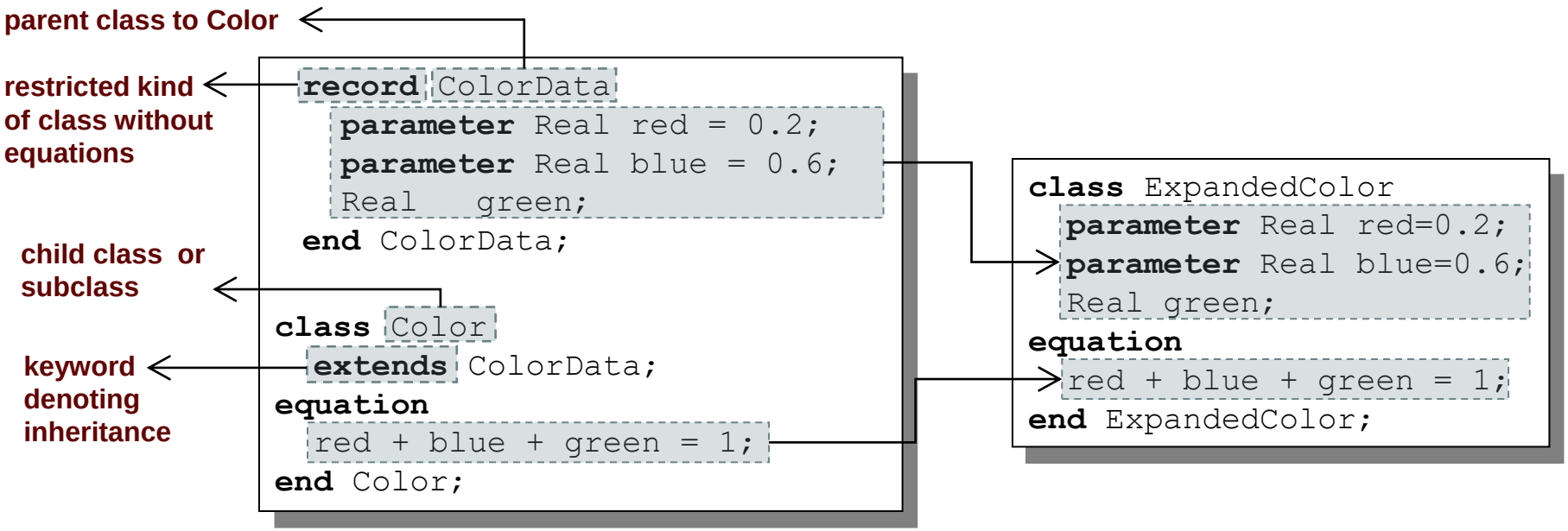
- Modelica Functions can be viewed as a special kind of restricted class with some extensions
- A function can be called with arguments, and is instantiated dynamically when called
- More on functions and algorithms later in a later Lecture

```
sum(2.5, 5.0)   // call

7.5             // result
```

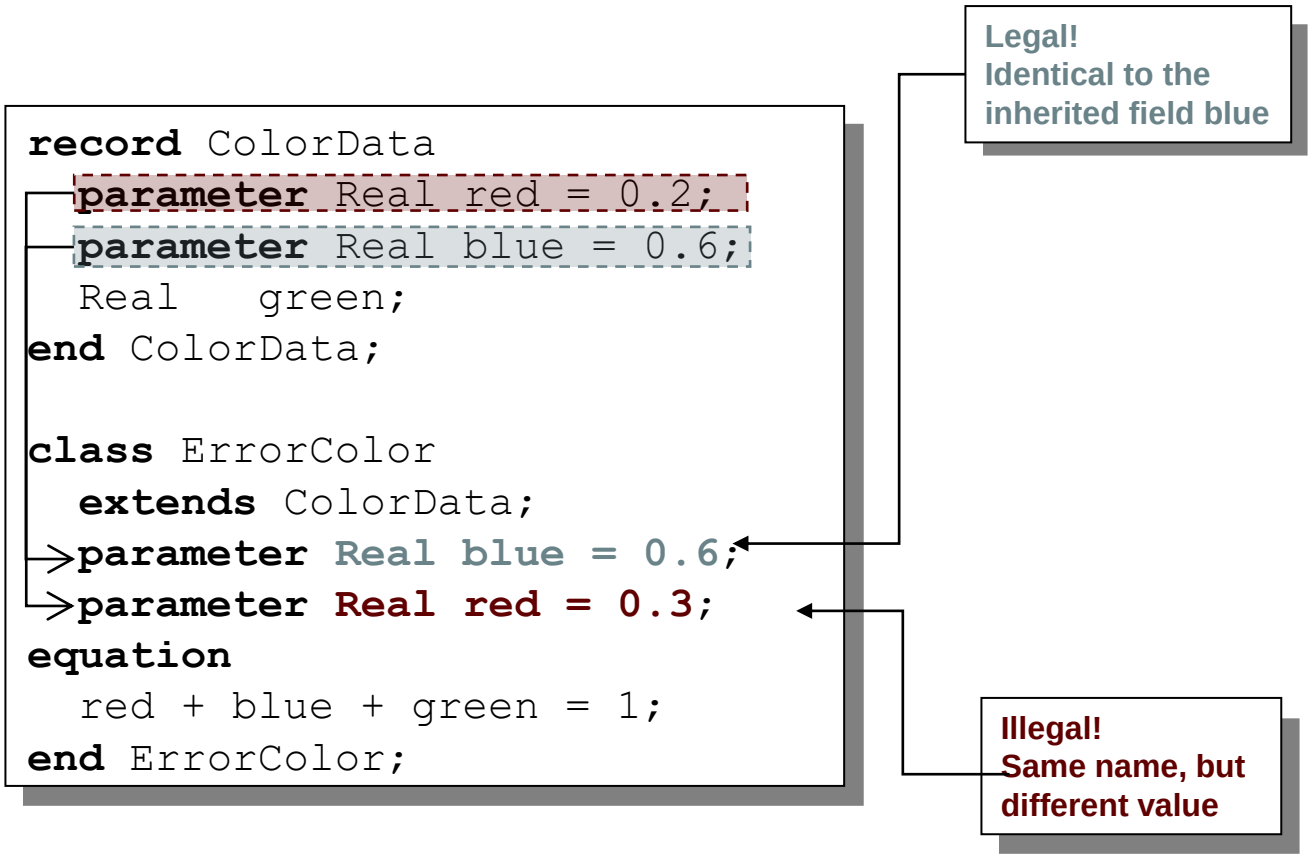
```
function sum
  input  Real arg1;
  input  Real arg2;
  output Real result;
algorithm
  result := arg1+arg2;
end sum;
```

Inheritance



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

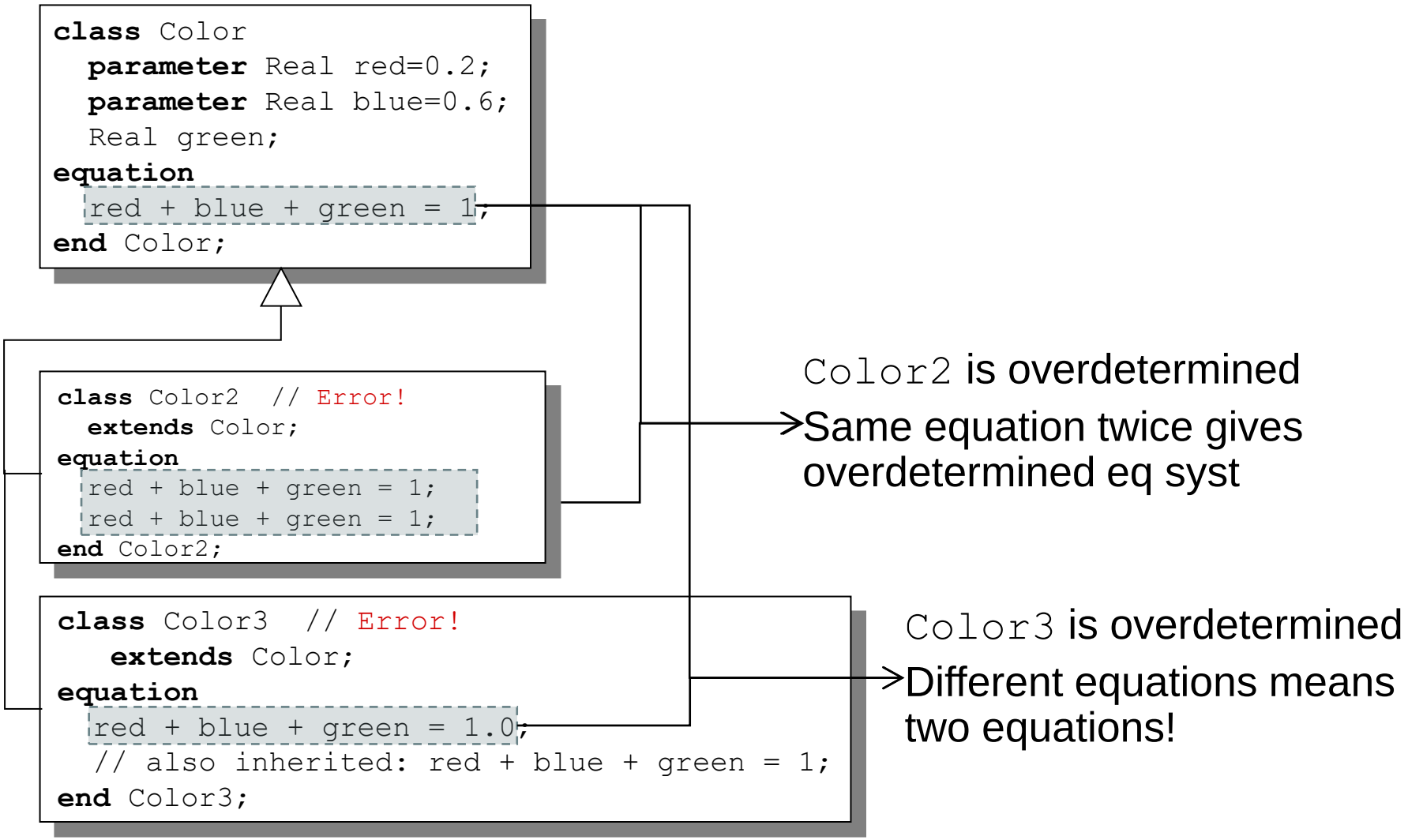
Inheriting definitions



Inheriting multiple identical definitions results in only one definition

Inheriting multiple different definitions of the same item is an error

Inheritance of 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;
```

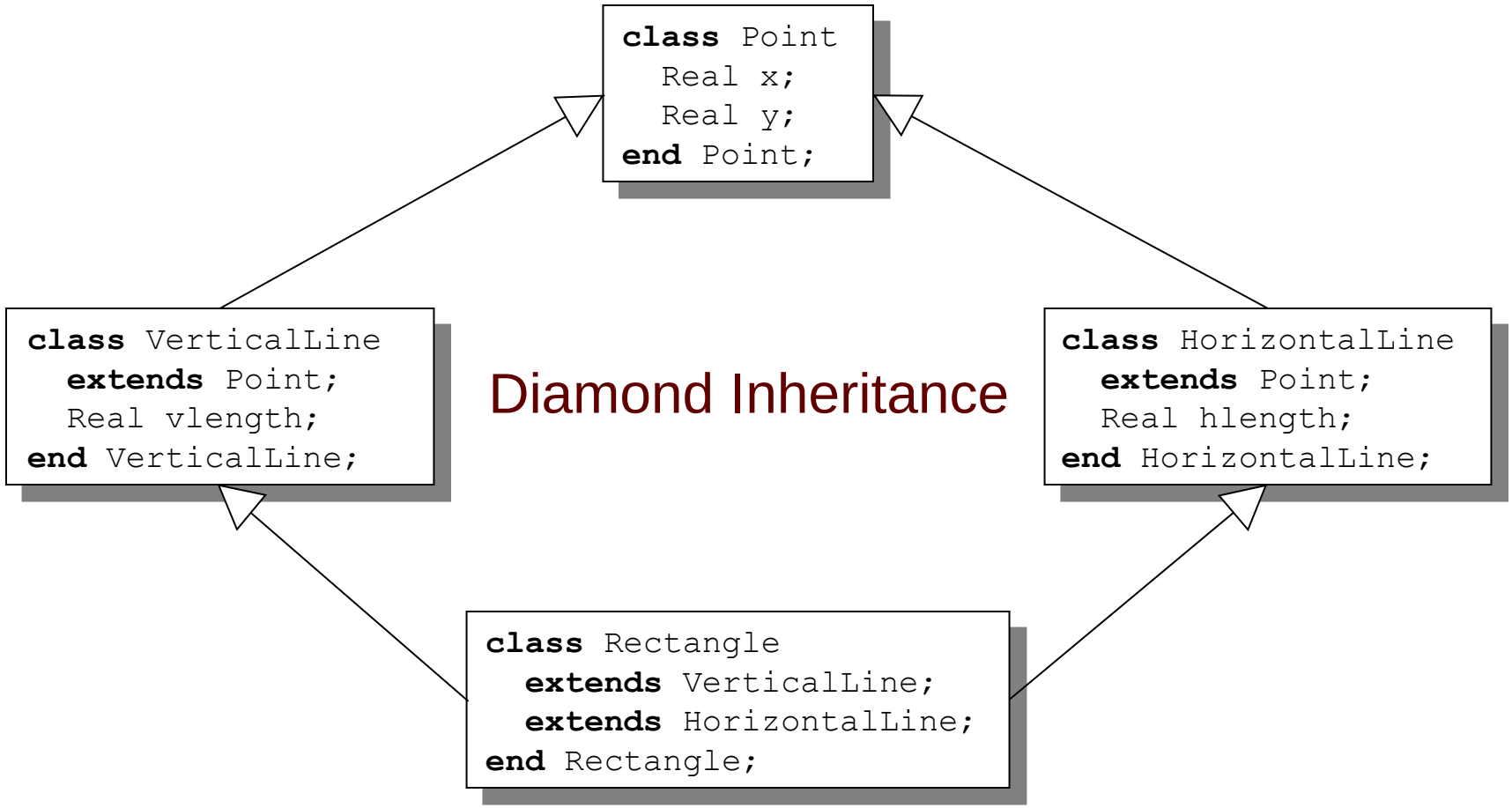
multiple inheritance

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



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;
```

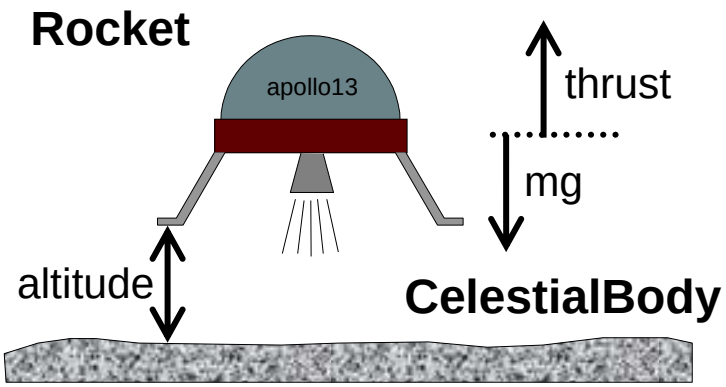
```
connector MyPin = Pin;
```

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

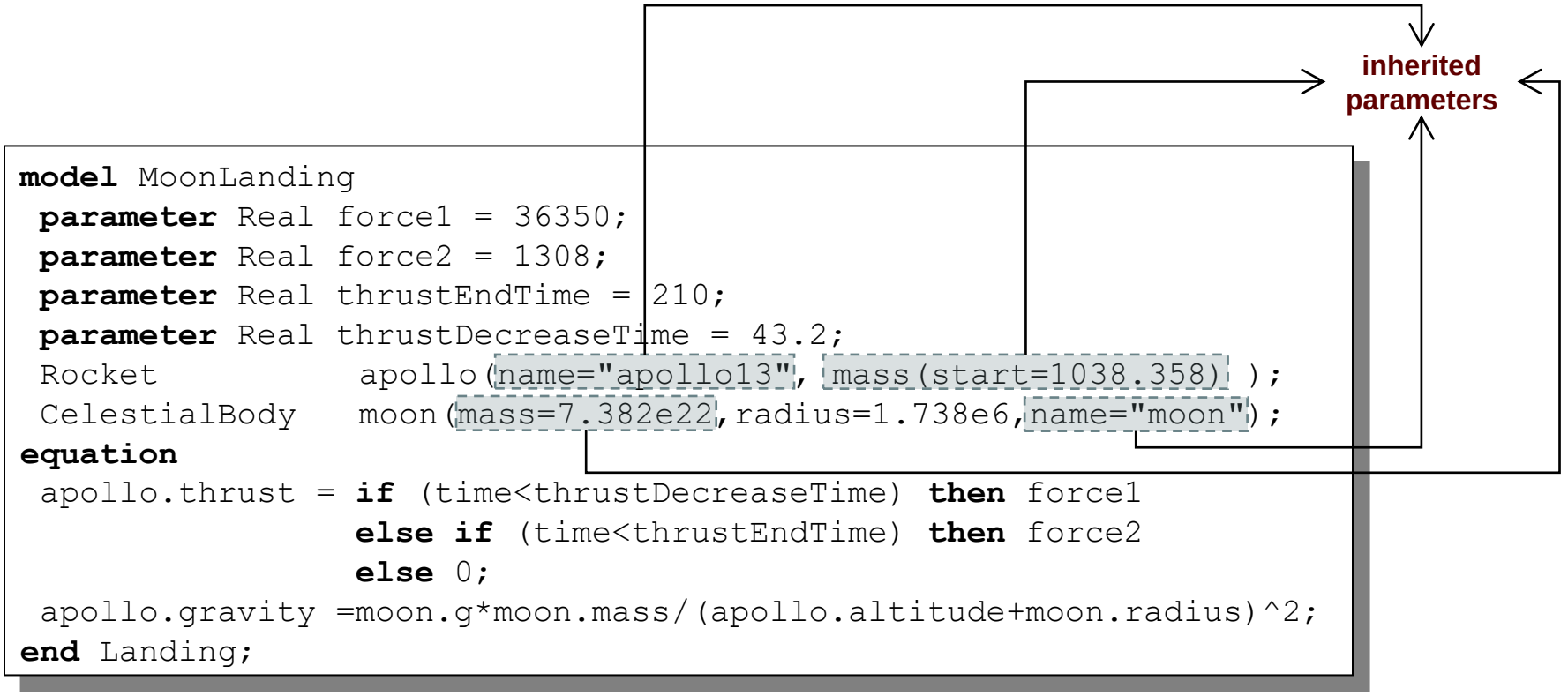



```
model Body "generic body"
  Real   mass;
  String name;
end Body;
```

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

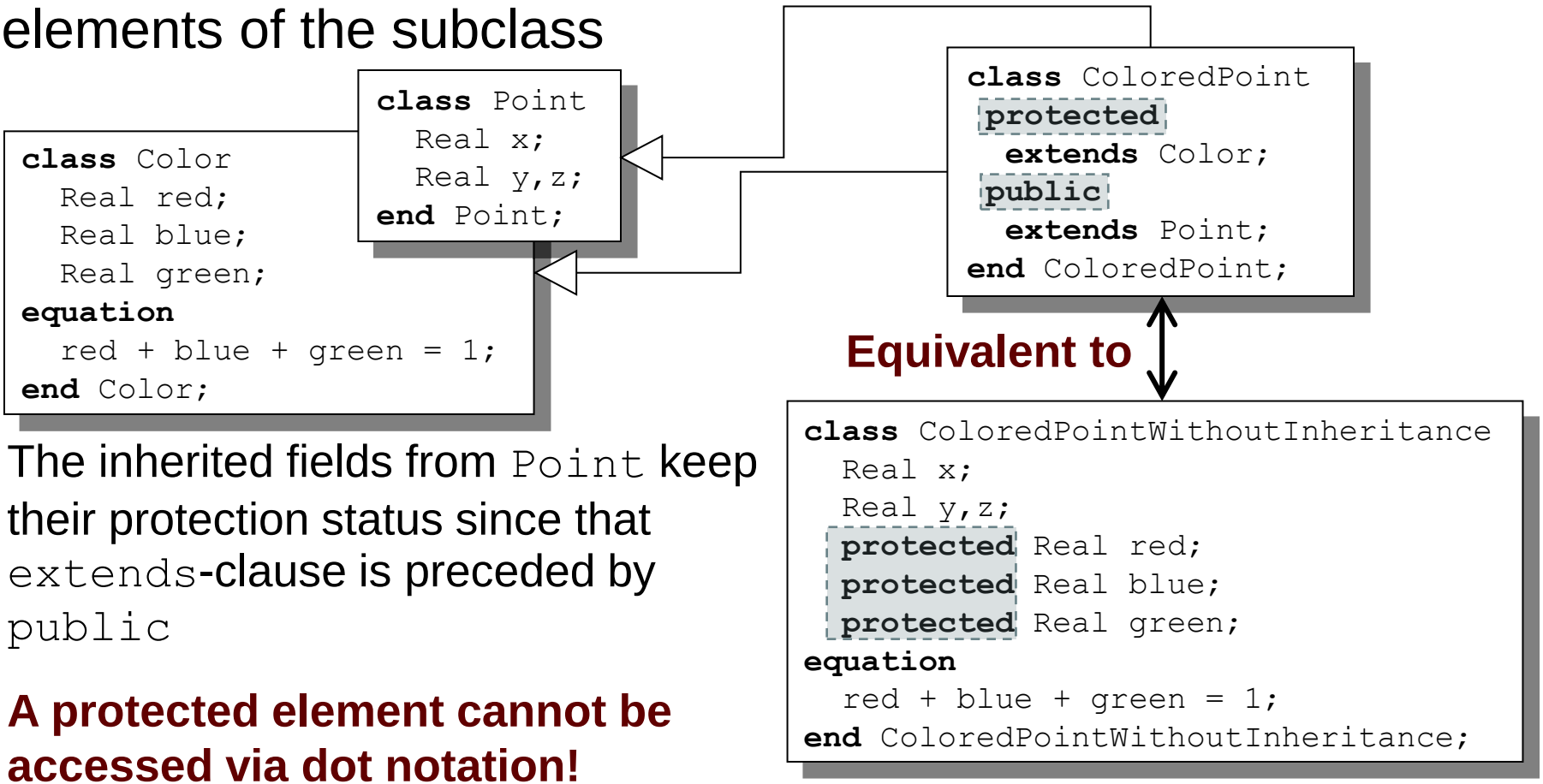
```
model Rocket "generic rocket class"
  extends Body;
  parameter Real massLossRate=0.000277;
  Real altitude(start= 59404);
  Real velocity(start= -2003);
  Real acceleration;
  Real thrust;
  Real gravity;
equation
  thrust-mass*gravity= mass*acceleration;
  der(mass)= -massLossRate*abs(thrust);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

The Moon Landing Example using Inheritance cont'



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



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

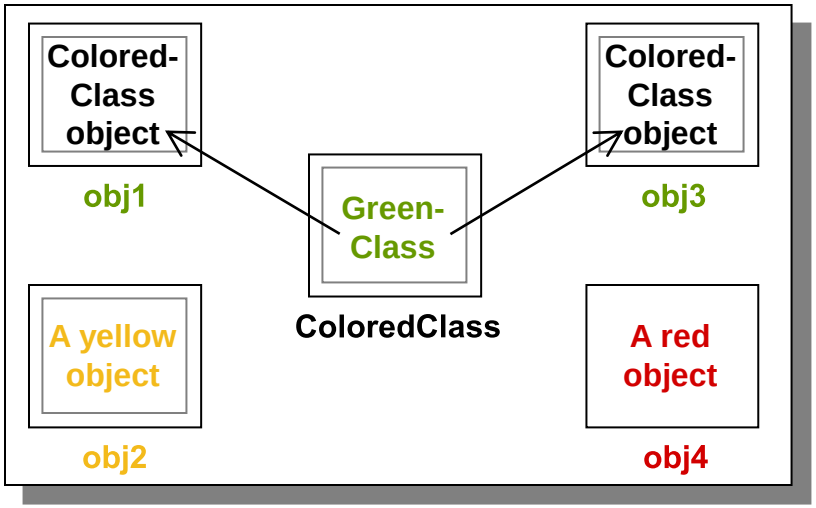
Generic Classes with Type Parameters

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`

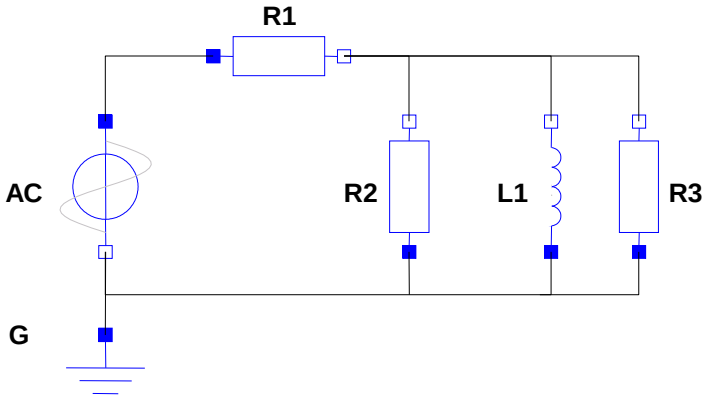
```
class C2 =
  C(redeclare class ColoredClass = BlueClass);
```



Equivalent to

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

Class Parameterization when Class Parameters are Components



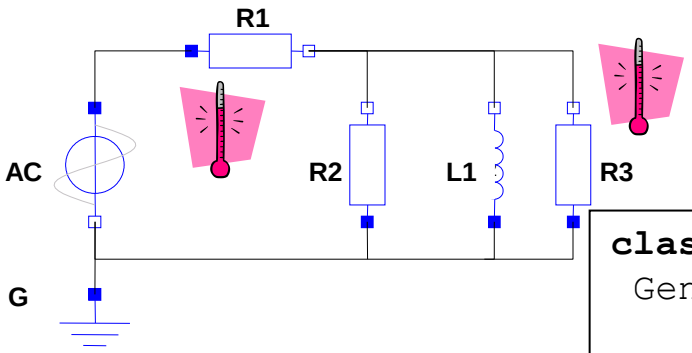
The class `ElectricalCircuit` has been converted into a parameterized generic class `GenericElectricalCircuit` with three formal class parameters `R1`, `R2`, `R3`, marked by the keyword `replaceable`

```
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
```

Exercises 2 Simple Textual Continued

- Continue exercises in Exercises01-ModelicaIntroBasic.onb
- Do Exercise 2.4 (also on next page)

Exercise 2.4 – Model Simple System Below

- Model this Simple System of Equations in Modelica. First create an empty class and type in the equations and the start values

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