

Towards Numerically Stable Co-simulation with FMI 3.0 using On-demand Interpolation

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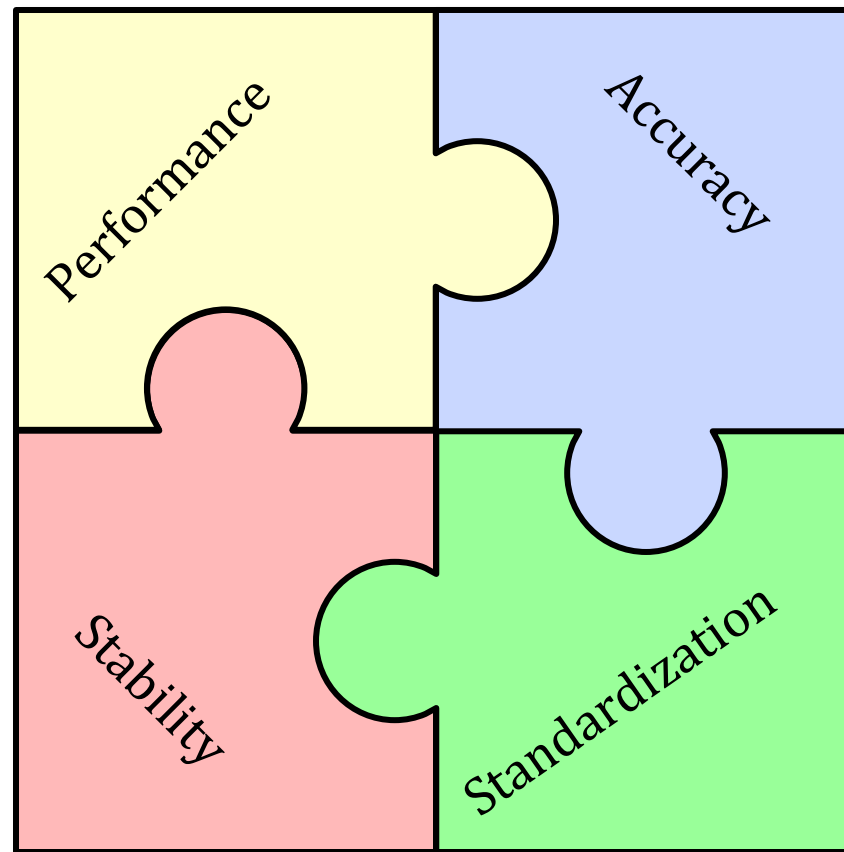
Division of Fluid and Mechatronic Systems

Motivation – Co-simulation

Benefits:

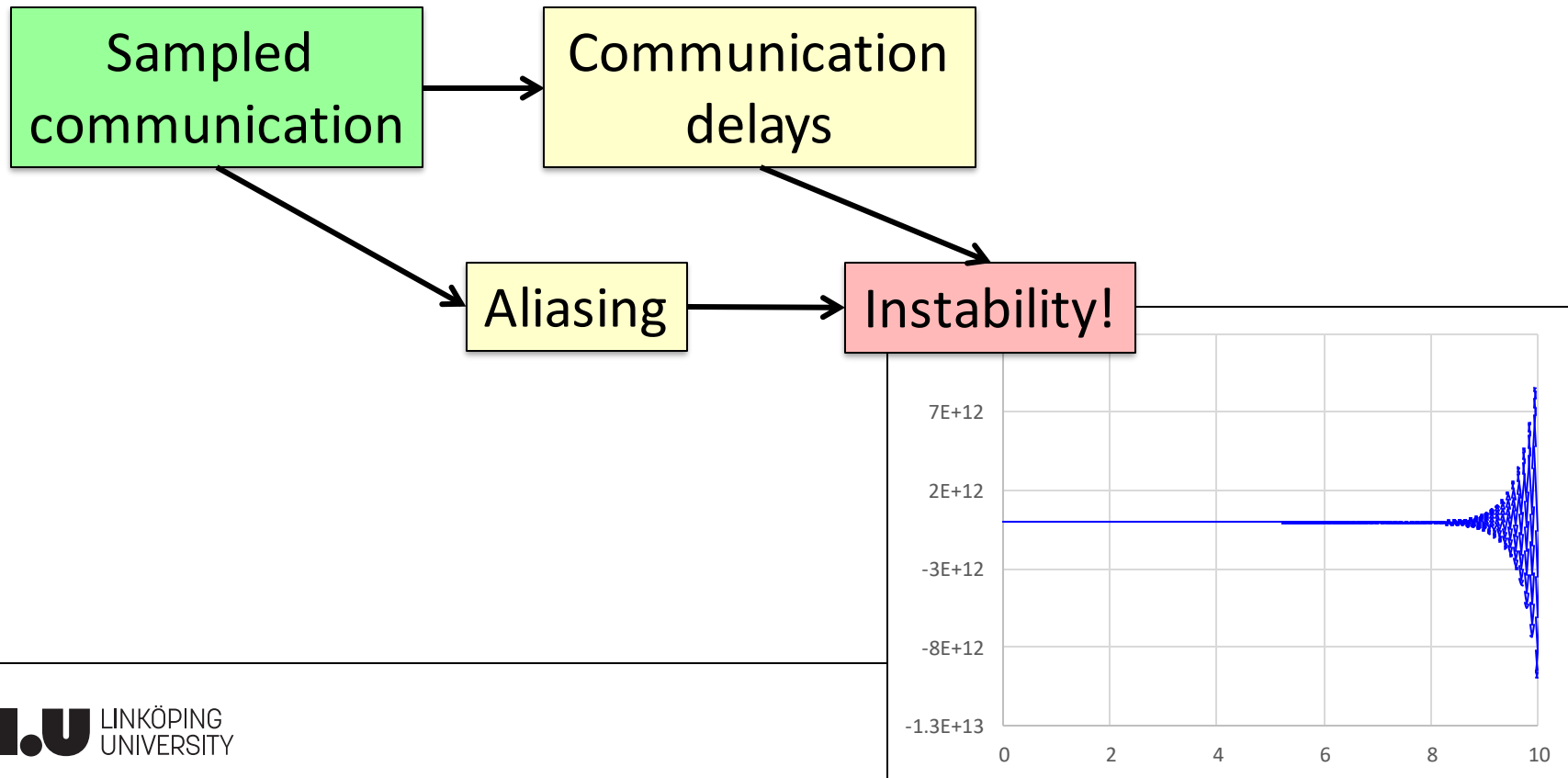
- Facilitates collaboration
- Useful for multi-domain simulation
- Each sub-model can use its best suitable solver
- Preserves investments

Motivation – Co-simulation



Motivation

Co-simulation relies on sampled communication:



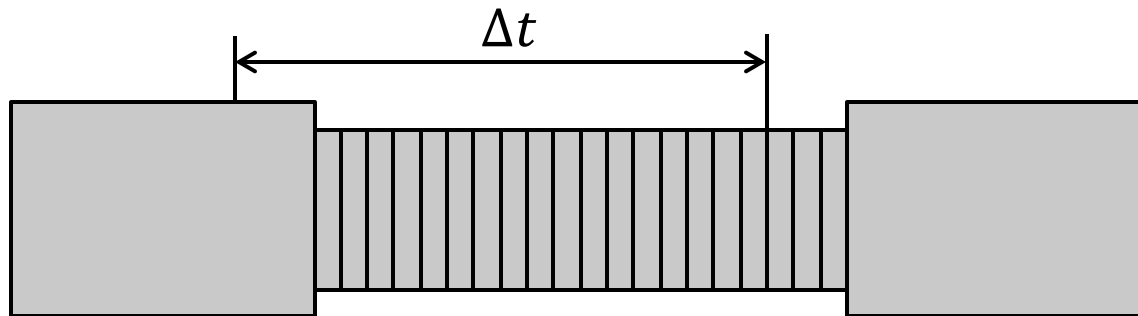
Motivation

Co-simulation execution methods:

| | Requires Rollback | Ensures Stability |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Fixed communication step | no | no |
| Extrapolation | no | no |
| Adaptive communication step-size | yes | yes |
| Waveform relaxation | yes | yes |
| Bi-lateral delay models (TLM) | no | yes |

Transmission Line Modelling (TLM)

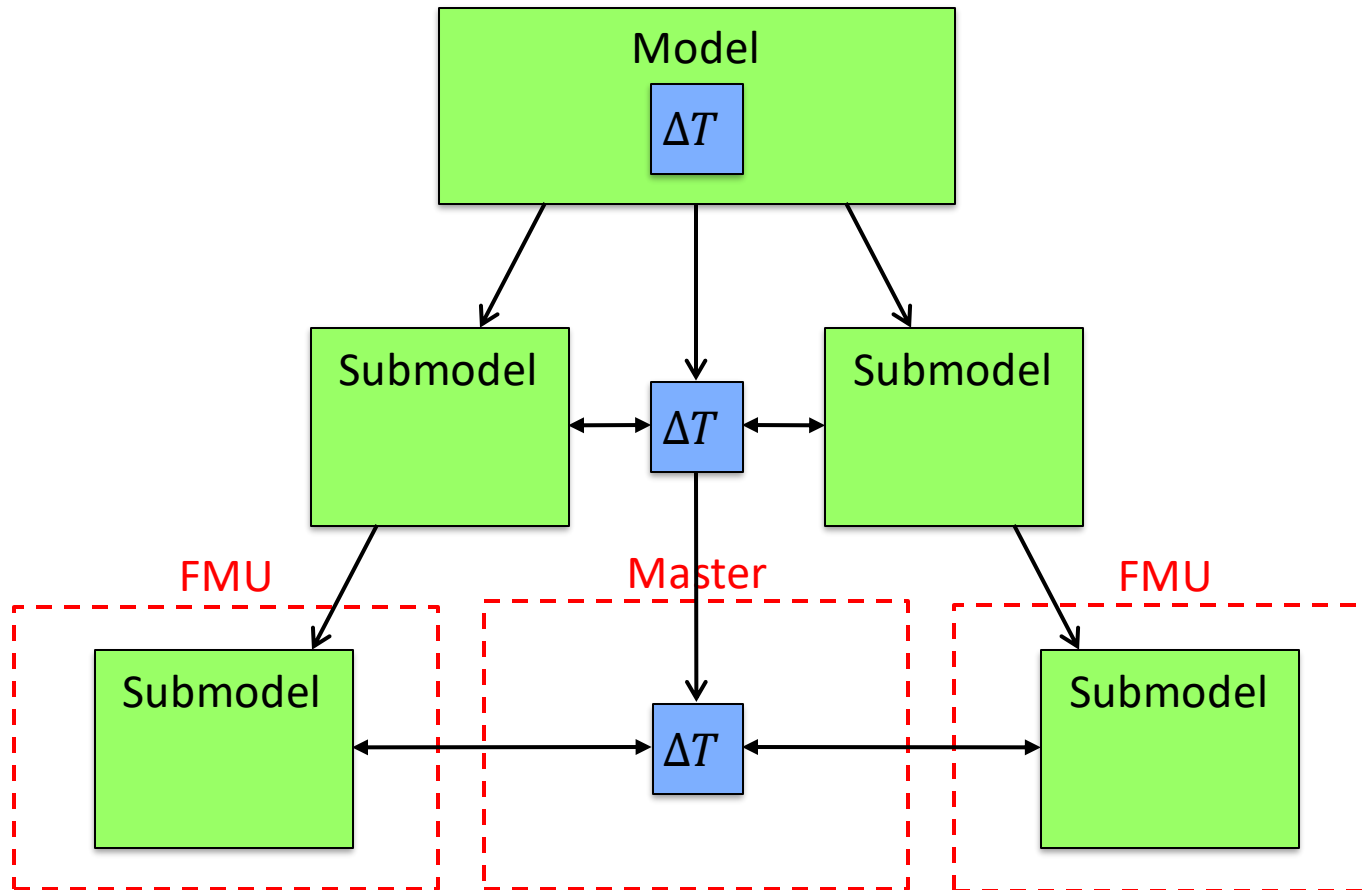
Every physical element has a natural time delay:



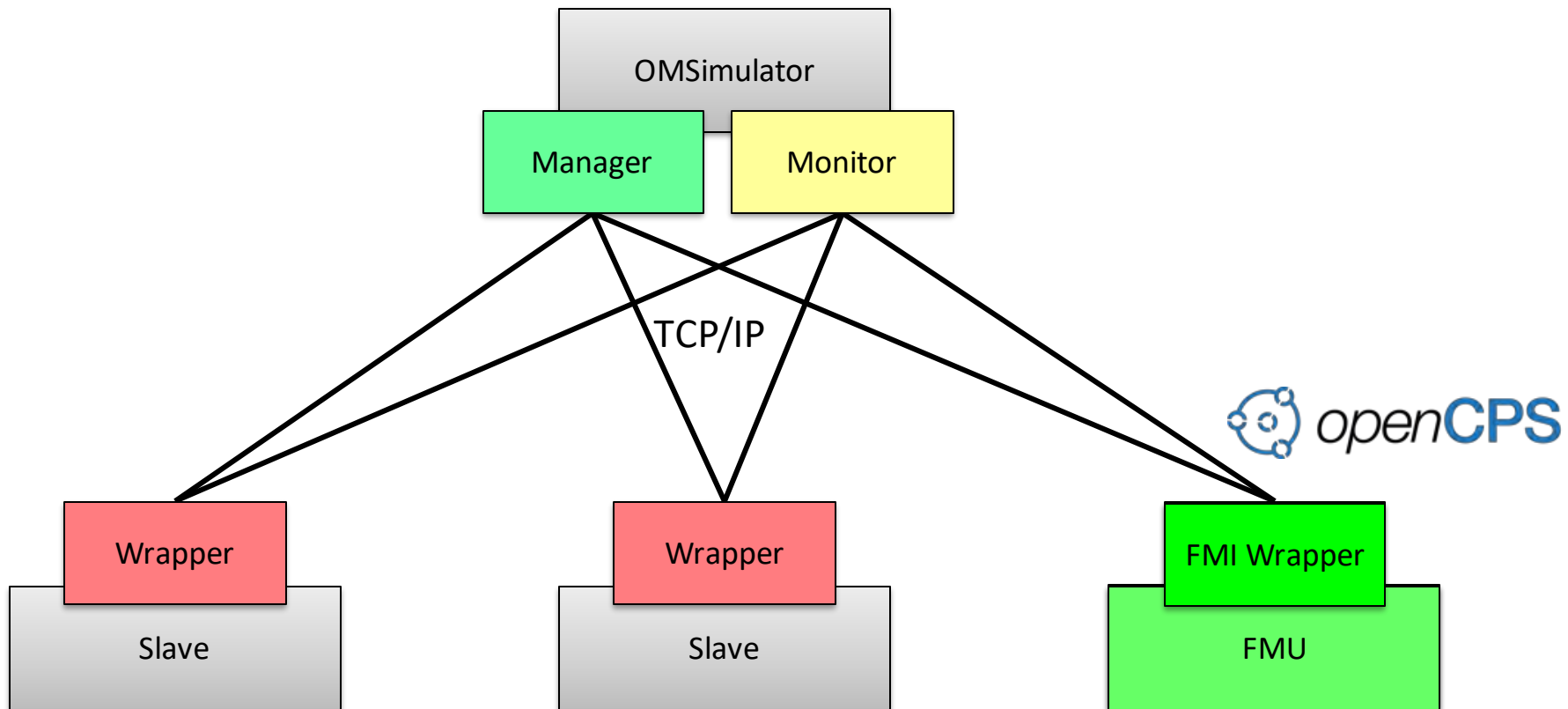
Wave equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

TLM for Co-simulation

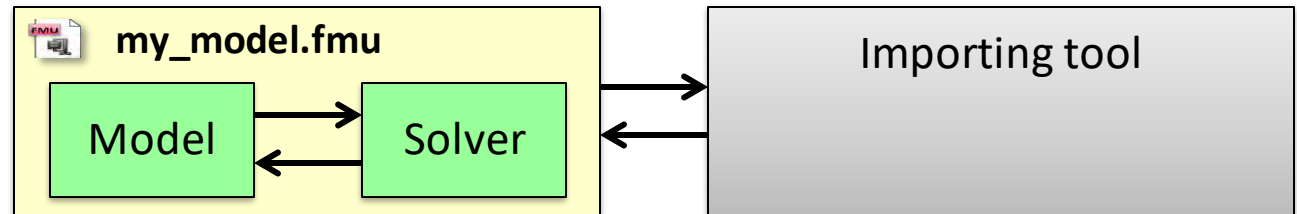


Existing TLM Solution

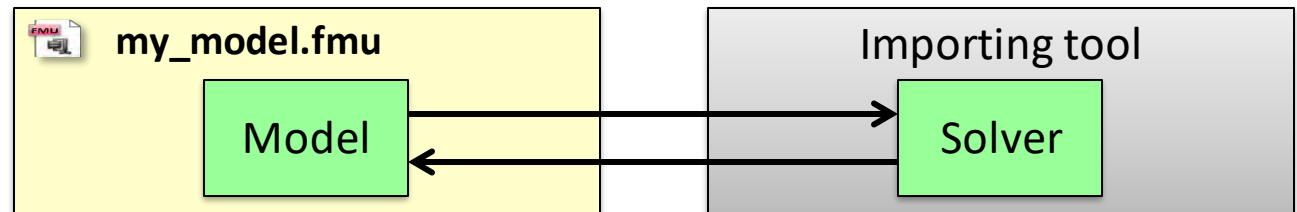


Functional Mockup Interface (FMI)

FMI for
Co-simulation



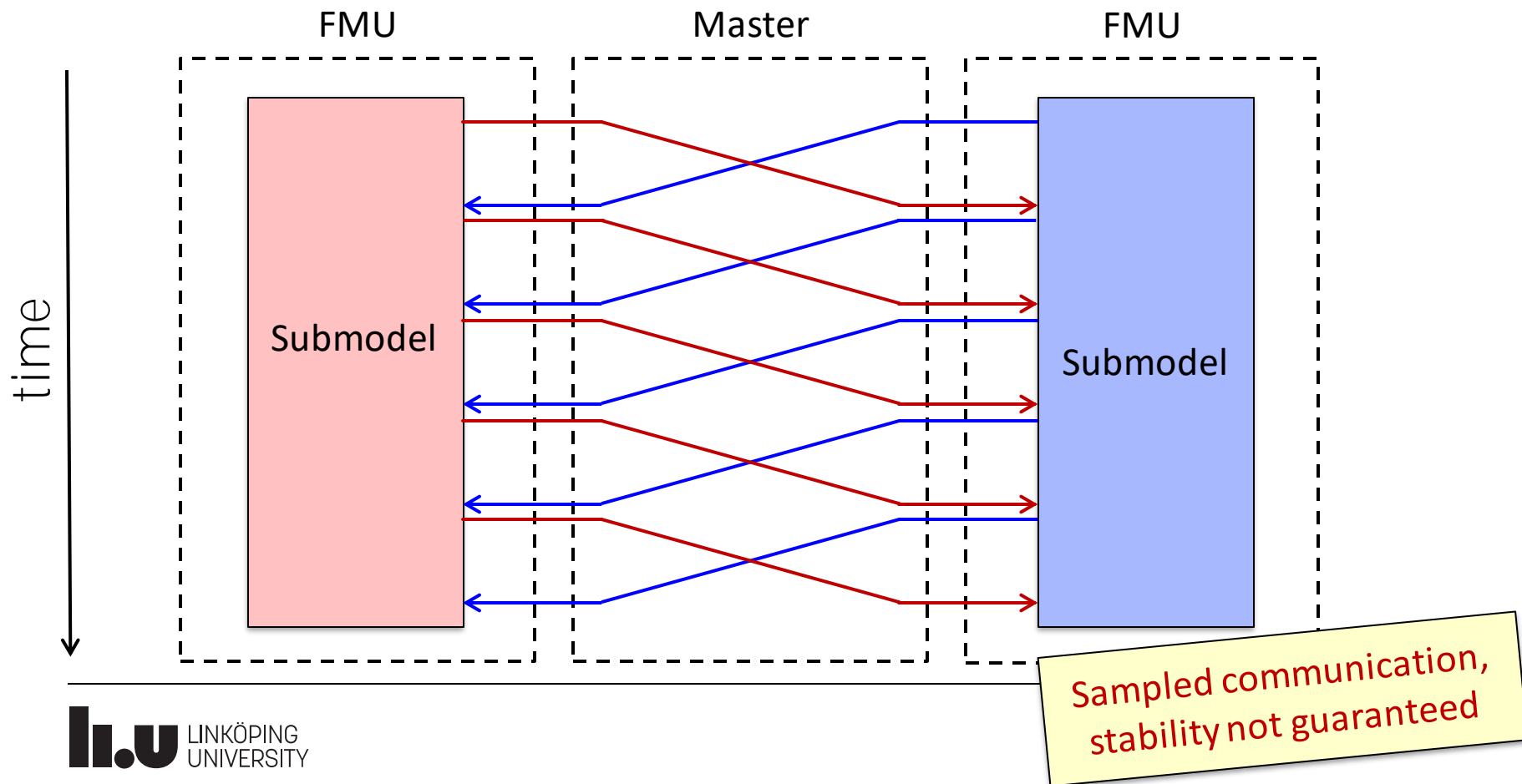
FMI for Model
Exchange



Current version: 2.0.1

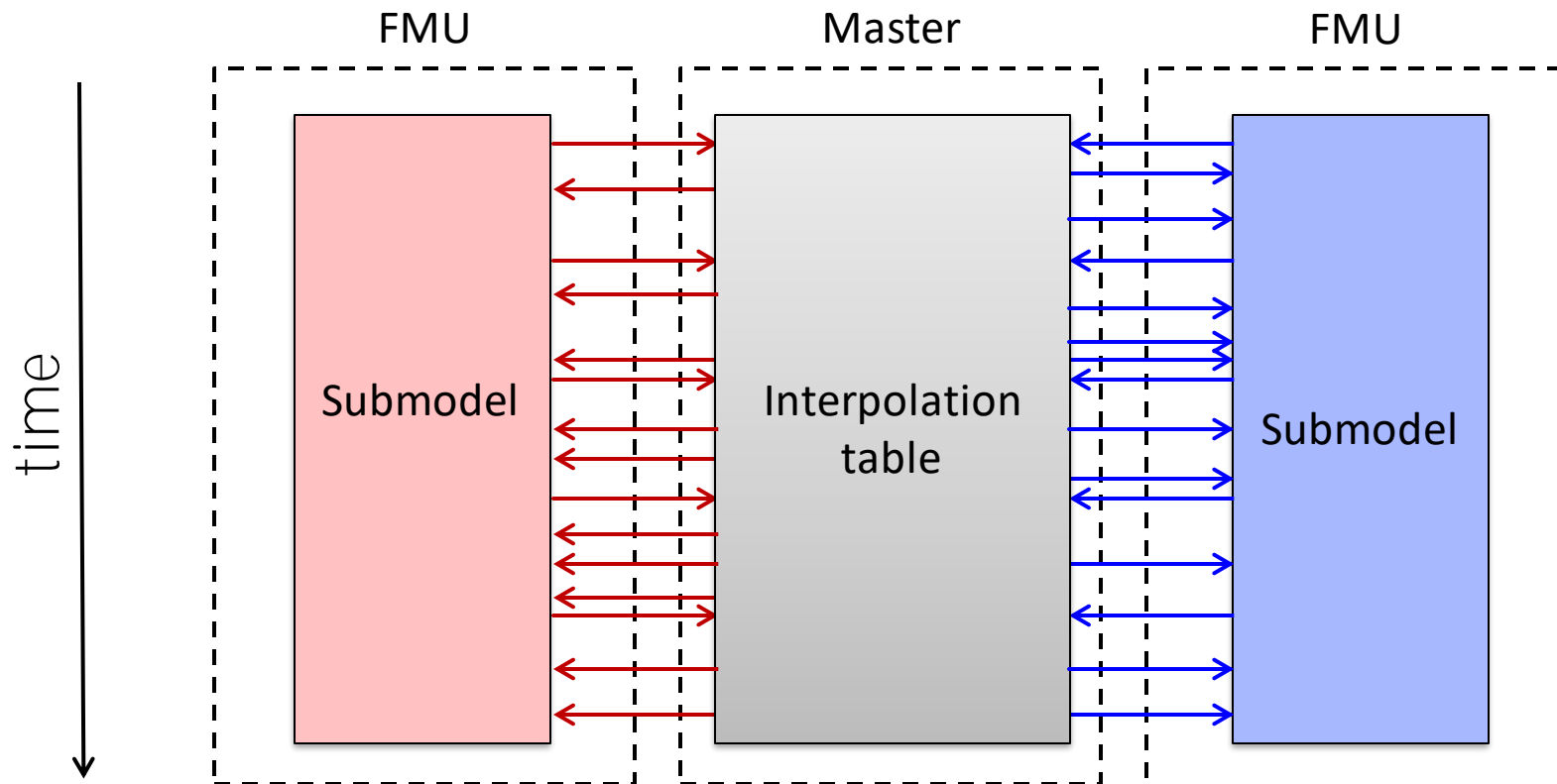
fmi: Functional
Mock-Up
Interface

Synchronous data exchange



Asynchronous data exchange

Not available in FMI 2.0

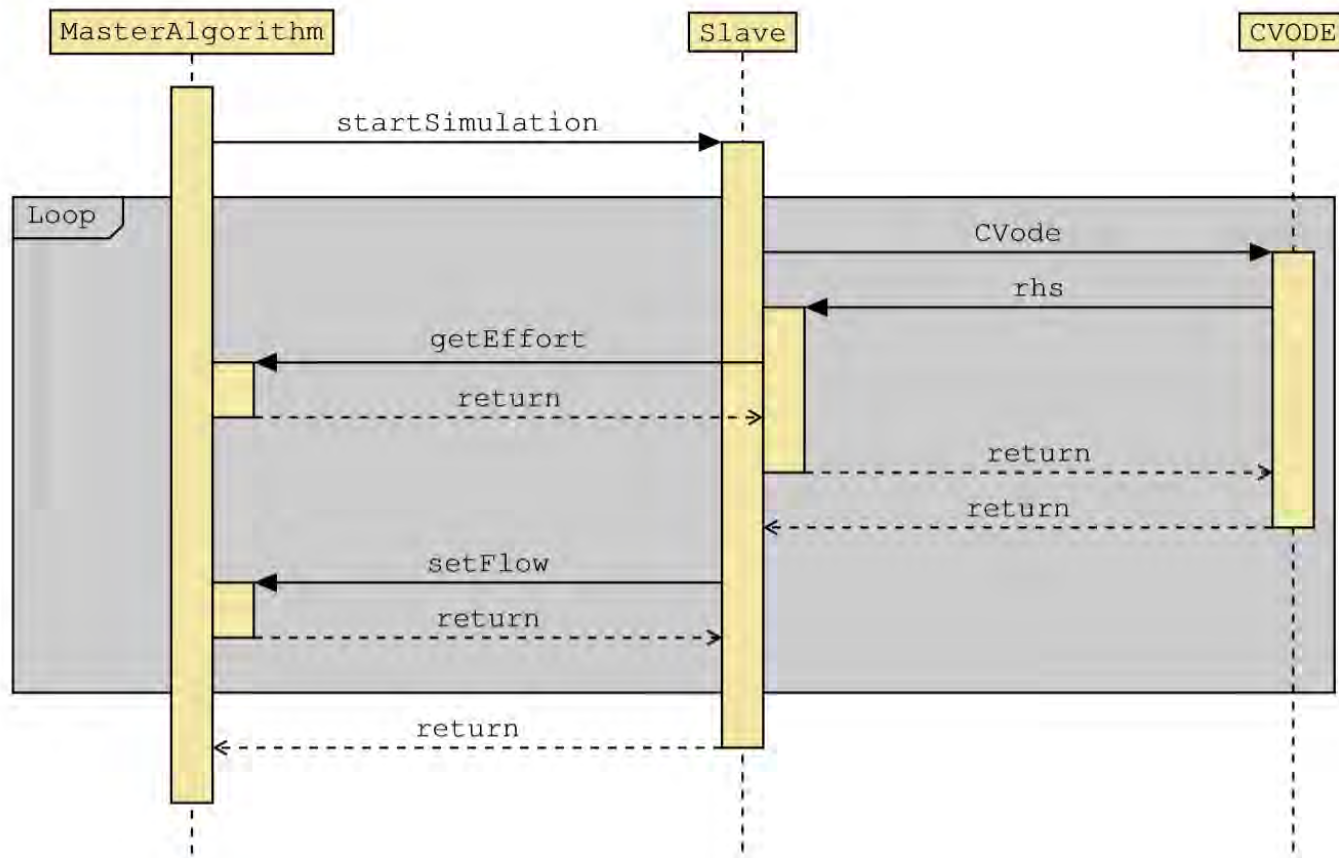


Asynchronous data exchange

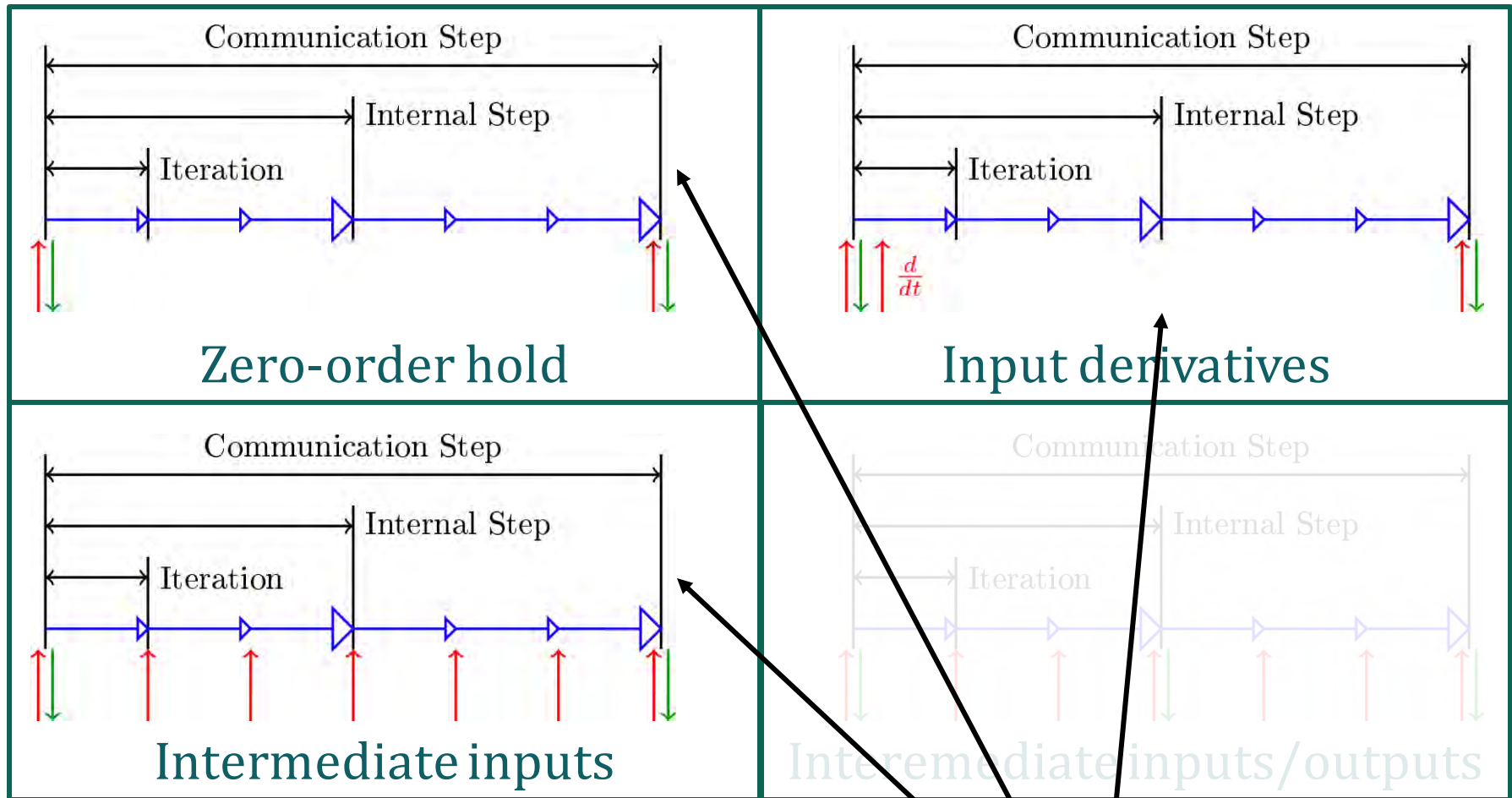
Requirements:

- Continuous data exchange
- Access to variables at intermediate solver states

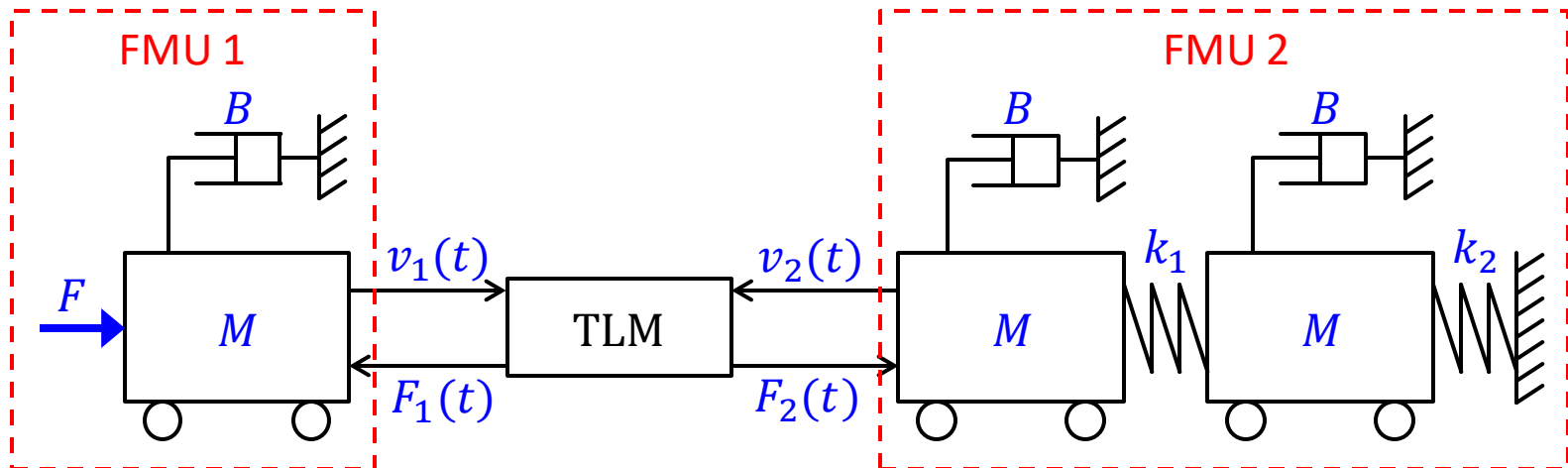
UML Sequence Diagram (CVODE)



Communication Patterns

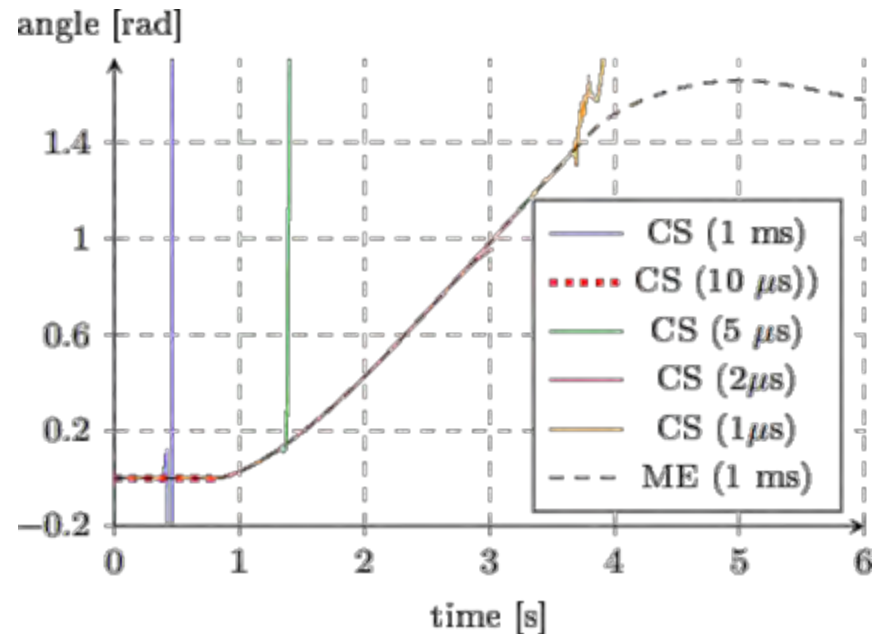


1D Test Model



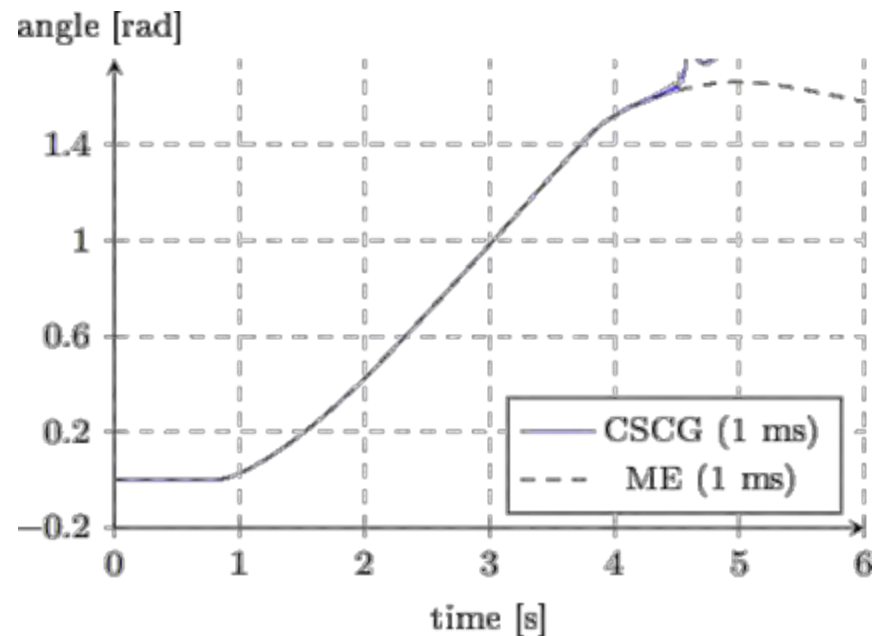
State-of-the-Art: Zero-order Hold

- Not stable after reducing step-size 1000 times
- Compatible with all FMI tools



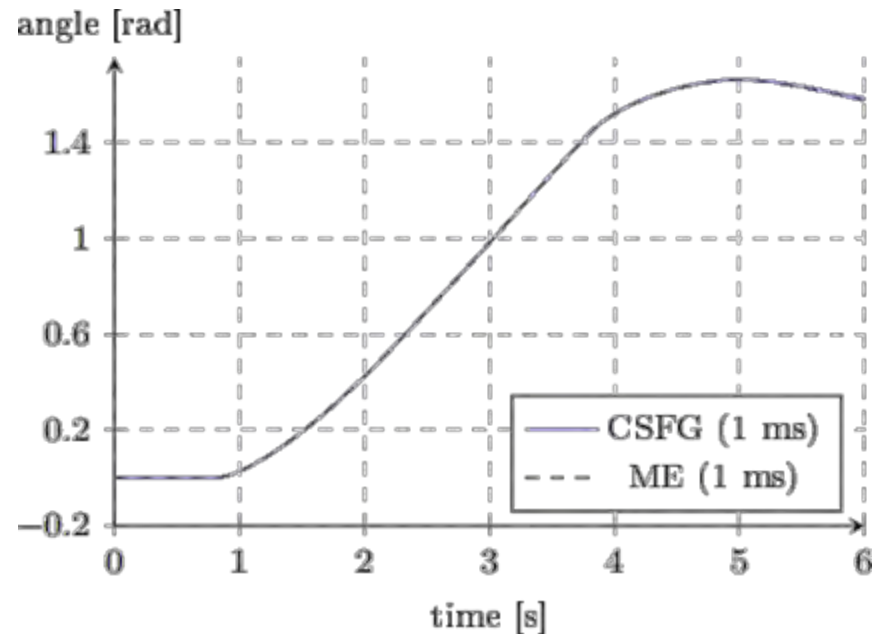
Interpolation using Input Derivatives

- Almost stable without reducing step-size
- Not supported by all FMI tools



Intermediate Input Variables

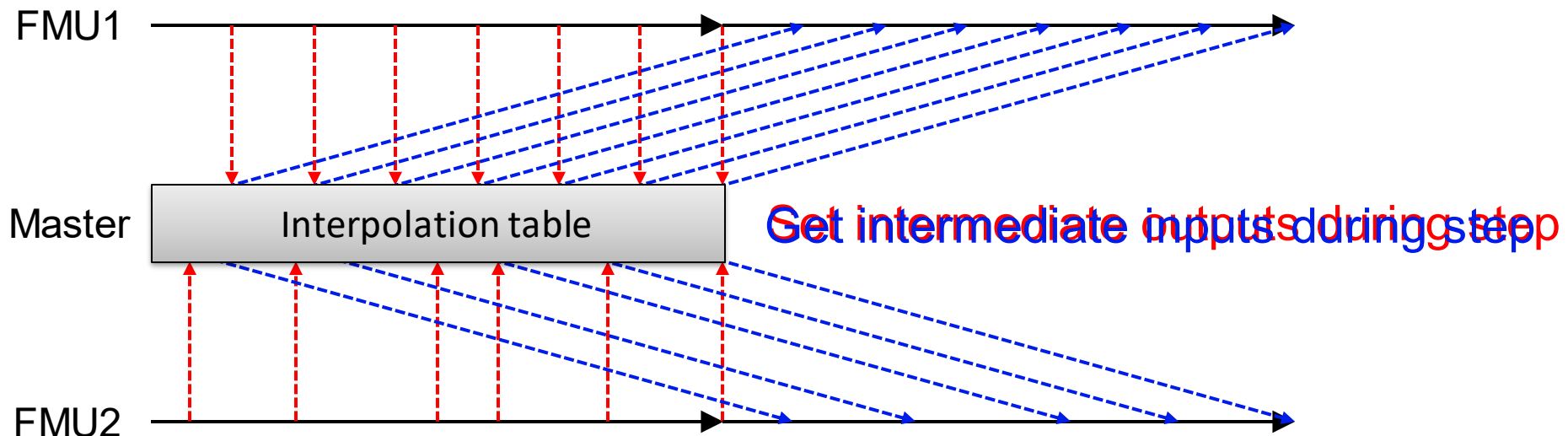
- Stable without reducing step-size
- Not supported by FMI standard



FMI Change Proposal

Intermediate Variable Access (IVA)

- Send output variables to master whenever produced
- Request input variables at any point during step



Suggested Implementation

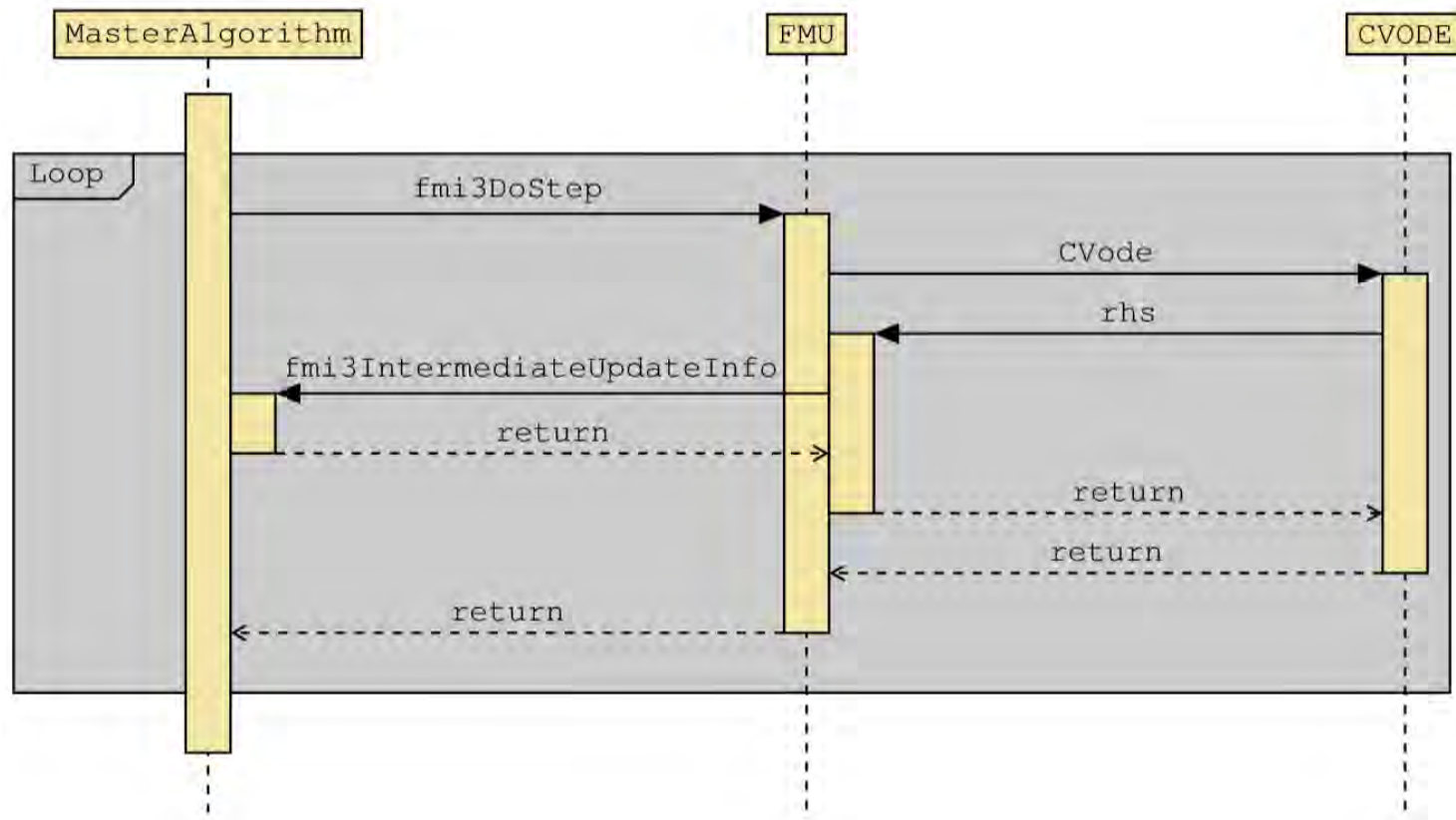
```
typedef struct {  
    fmi3Float64 intermediateUpdateTime;  
    fmi3Boolean eventOccurred;  
    fmi3Boolean clocksTicked;  
    fmi3Boolean intermediateVariableSetAllowed;  
    fmi3Boolean intermediateVariableGetAllowed;  
    fmi3Boolean intermediateStepFinished;  
    fmi3Boolean canReturnEarly;  
} fmi3IntermediateUpdateInfo;
```

Master can call setReal()

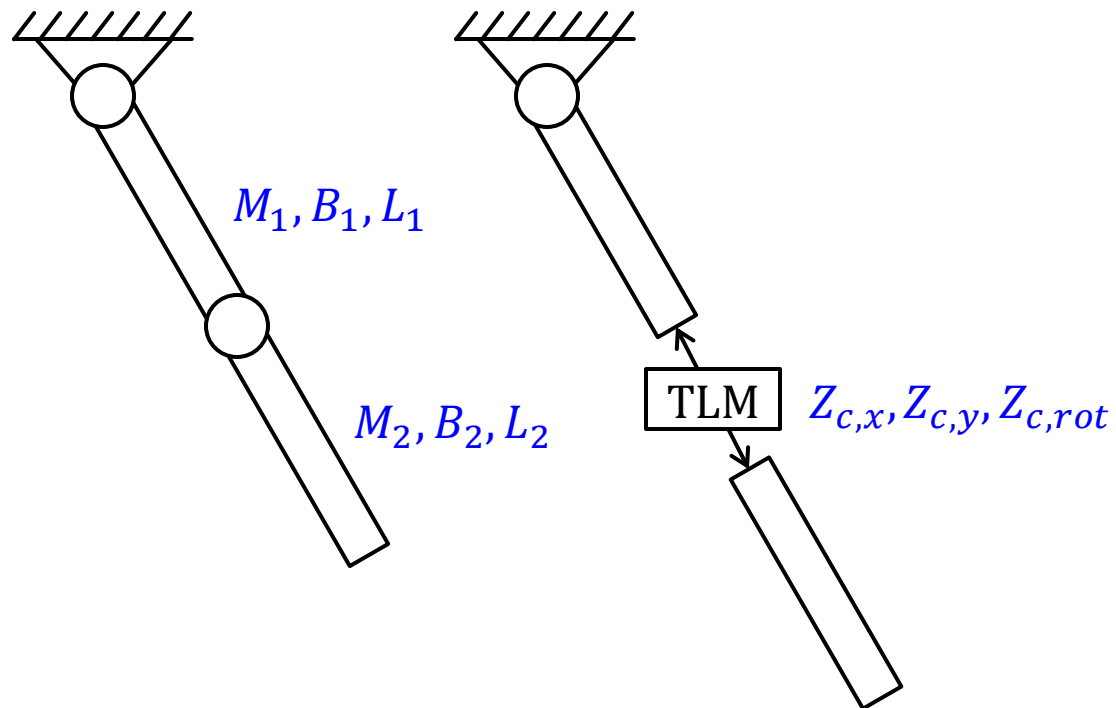
Master can call getReal()

If false, master can only
use output variables to
compute immediate
input variables

UML Sequence Diagram (CVMODE/FMI 3.0)



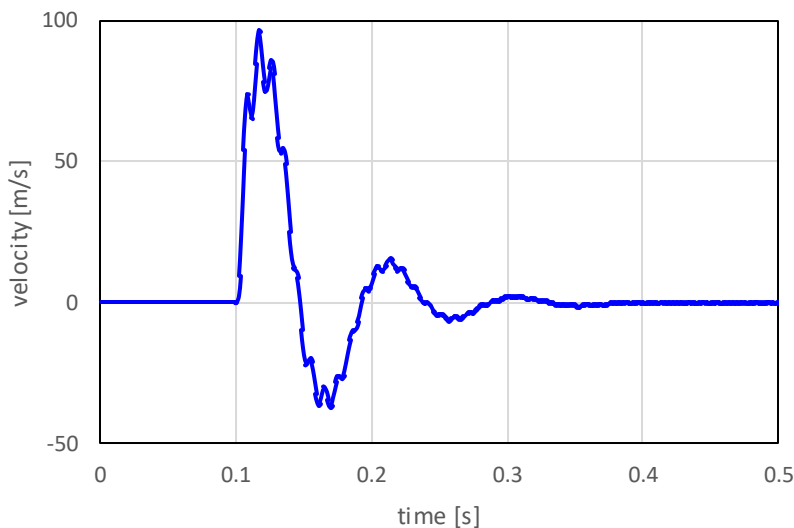
2D Test Model



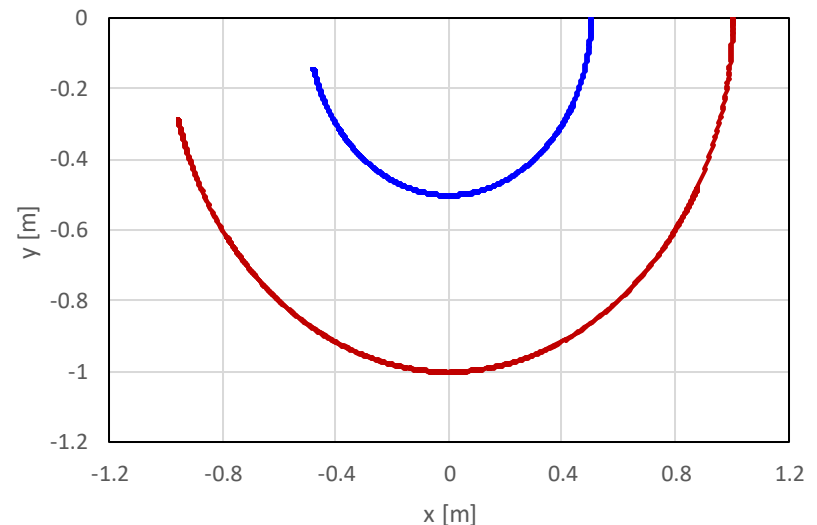
Experimental Results

Custom implementation using FMI 2.0
(not according to standard)

1D spring-mass-damper model



2D pendulum model



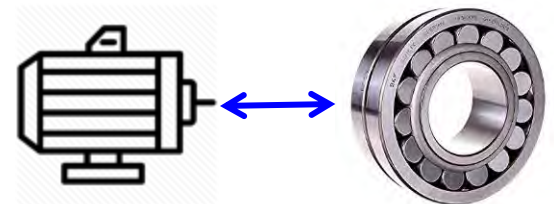
Both models stable with large communication steps!

Conclusions

- FMI 3.0 will (most likely) support TLM
 - Intermediate variable access
 - Eliminates delays and sampling errors
- Prototype
 - Method works well with CVODE solver
 - Minimum implementation effort

Remaining Work

- Implementation in FMI **export tool(s)**
 - OpenModelica...
- Implementation in FMI **master simulation tool**
 - OMSimulator
- Industrially relevant **demonstrator**



Thank you!

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