

Causal.jl: A Modeling and Simulation Framework for Causal Models

Zekeriya Sari¹ and Serkan Günel¹

¹Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Dokuz Eylül University, İzmir, TURKEY

ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a modeling and simulation framework, Causal.jl, that enables fast and effective system simulations and online and offline data analyzes. Causal.jl adopts a causal modeling approach in which a model consists of components that process data and the connections that transfer the data flowing between these components. The framework developed makes it possible to simulate discrete time or continuous time, static or dynamical systems. In particular, it is possible to simulate dynamical systems modeled by various types of equations such as the ordinary, random ordinary, stochastic, delayed differential, differential-algebraic equations, and discrete-time difference equations. During the simulation, the data flowing through the connections can be processed online and offline, and specialized analyzes can be performed. These analyzes can also be enriched with plugins that can be easily defined using the standard Julia library or various Julia packages. The simulation is performed by evolving the model components between sampling time intervals individually and in parallel. The independent evolution of the components allows the simulation of the models consisting of the components represented by different mathematical equations, while the parallel evolution of components increases the simulation performance.

Keywords

System Modeling, Causal Modeling, System Simulation, Dynamical Systems, Julia Programming Language

1. Introduction

Numerical simulations can be expressed as solving the mathematical equations derived from modeling physical systems. Based on the system's properties at hand and abstraction level in the modeling, mathematical equations may be ordinary, stochastic, delay differential, or difference equations. High-speed performance and the ability to offer useful analysis tools are other typical features expected from an effective simulation environment.

Many simulation environments are available for numerical analysis of systems [5, 8, 9, 12–14, 18, 20]. They are capable of allowing simulations that are represented by ordinary differential equations and differential algebraic equations, mostly. This is restrictive given the variety of mathematical equations that can be derived from the modeling [16]. Besides, many of the existing simulation environments lack modern computational methods such as parallel computing.

In this study, Causal.jl, a modeling and simulation framework for causal models, is introduced [1]. The aim is to model large scale

complex system networks easily and to provide fast and effective simulations. For this purpose, Julia, an open-source, high level, general purpose dynamical programming language designed for high-performance numerical analysis and computational science, has been used. Although Julia is a dynamical language, owing to its Just-in-Time (JIT) compiler developed on Low Level Virtual Machine (LLVM), it can reach the high-speed performance of static languages such as C [3, 7]. It supports various parallel computing techniques at thread and process levels. In addition to Julia's standard library, numerous specialized packages developed for different fields such as data science, scientific computing, are also available. Julia's high-speed performance and parallel computing support are essential in meeting the need to design a fast and effective simulation environment. Julia's syntax can be enlarged purposefully using its metaprogramming support. The analyzes scope of the simulation framework can be extended with new plugins that can be easily defined. It is possible to analyze discrete or continuous-time, static, or dynamical systems. In particular, it is possible to simulate dynamical systems modeled by ordinary, random ordinary, stochastic, delay differential, differential-algebraic, and/or discrete difference equations simultaneously. Unlike its counterparts, the models do not evolve at once for the whole simulation duration. Instead, the model components evolve between sampling time intervals individually. While individual evolution of the components enables the simulation of systems consisting of components represented by different mathematical models, parallel evolution of components increases the simulation performance.

2. Modeling and Simulation

2.1 Modeling

Causal.jl adopts causal modeling¹ approach in modeling systems. In causal modeling approach, a model consists of components and connections (Figure 1) [11]. The simulation of the model is performed in a clocked environment. That is, the model is not simulated in one shot by solving a single mathematical equation system that represents the whole model, but instead, it is simulated by evolving the components between sampling intervals in parallel, individually.

The components interact with each other through the connections that are bound to their input/output ports. The components are data processing agents, and their behavior determines how the data is processed. Depending upon the nature of the system and the modeling, these equations may differ, i.e., they may or may not contain

¹Causal modeling is also known as signal flow modeling or block diagram modeling

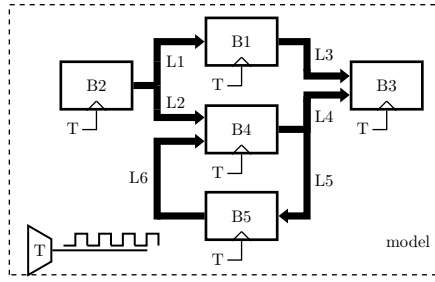


Fig. 1: A model consisting of the components B1, . . . , B5 and the connections L1, . . . , L6. T is the common time reference of the model.

derivative terms, or they may contain the continuous or discrete-time variable, etc. The dataflow through the connections is unidirectional, i.e., a component is driven by other components that write data to its input port.

The model simulation is performed by evolving the components individually. A reference clock is used to make the components have a common time base. The clock generates pulses at simulation sampling intervals. These pulses are used to trigger the components during the run stage of the simulation. Each triggered component reads its input data from its input port, calculates its output according to its mathematical model, and writes the result to its output port.

2.2 Components

The component types in Causal.jl are shown in Figure 2. The components can be classified as sources, sinks, and systems.

The sources are the components that generate outputs as functions of time only. When triggered, a source computes its output according to its readout function and writes the result to its output port. The sources do not have input ports.

The sinks are data processing units. Their primary goal is to process the data flowing through the connections online. When triggered, a sink reads its input data from its input port and processes it. The data can be visualized by being plotted on a graphical user interface, can be observed by being printed on a console, or can be recorded in data files. The sinks' data processing scope can be enriched by integrating new plugins that can be developed using the standard Julia library or various available Julia packages. Invariants, spectral properties, or statistical information can be extracted from the data. Parameter estimation can be performed, or various signal processing techniques can be applied. Causal.jl has been designed to be flexible enough to allow the users to extend its data analyzes scope by integrating newly-defined plugins.

A static system is described by a readout equation solely. When triggered, a static system reads its input data from its input port, calculates its output according to its readout function, and writes the result to its output port. In dynamic systems, however, the system behavior is characterized by the states. The output of a dynamical system depends on its input, previous state(s), and time. Therefore, a dynamical system is described by a differential equation and a readout equation, classically. When triggered, a dynamical system reads its input from its input port, updates its state according to the differential equation, calculates its output according to its readout function, and writes the result to its output port. Being developed on top of DifferentialEquations.jl, Causal.jl is capable of simulating the dynamical systems represented by differential equations in the form of the ordinary differential equations (ODE), differential-

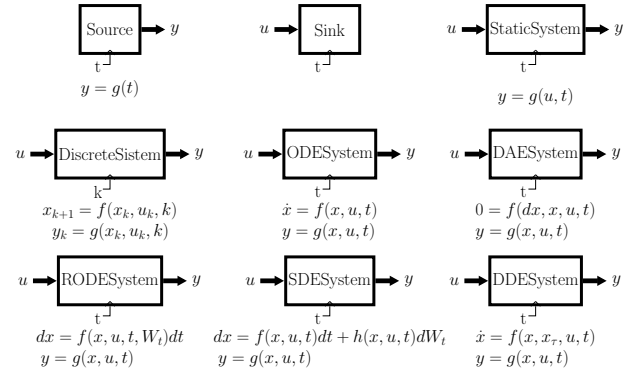


Fig. 2: Component types in Causal.jl. u, x, y signify the input, state, output of a system, respectively. t and k are continuous and discrete time variable, respectively. W is the stochastic process corresponding to the noise and τ is the state x delayed by τ seconds in time. f (and h) is the right-hand-side function of the differential equation representing the system and g is the readout function.

algebraic equations (DAE), random ordinary differential equations (RODE), stochastic differential equations (SDE), delay differential equations (DDE) or discrete difference equations [16]. Most of the available simulation environments allow the systems represented by ordinary differential equations or differential-algebraic equations [5, 8, 9, 12–14, 18, 20]. Therefore, analyzes such as noise or delay analysis or unexpected change of system parameters cannot be performed in these simulation environments, easily. On the contrary, Causal.jl makes it possible for all these analyses to be performed owing to its ability to solve such a wide range of differential equations.

2.3 Ports and Connections

A port is a bunch of pins to which the connections are bound. There are two types of pins: an output pin that transfers data from the inside of the component to its outside, and an input pin that transfers data from the outside of the component to its inside. There are two types of ports: an output port that consists of output pins and an input port that consists of input pins.

The data transferred to a port are transferred to its connections. The data transfer through the connections is performed over the links of the connections. The links are built on top of unbuffered Julia channels. The data written to (read from) a link is written to (read from) its channel. Running Julia tasks bound to the channels must exist for the data to flow through these channels. Julia tasks are the control flow features that allow calculations to be flexibly suspended and maintained without directly communicating the task scheduler of the operating system [3]. The communication and the data exchange between the tasks are carried out through Julia's channels to which they are bound.

In the modeling approach adopted, the components reading data from a connection are driven by other components writing data to the connection. Therefore, all of the model's connections must be readable and writable so that data can flow through the connections. This necessitates that all the connections of the model must be connected to a component from both ends. Otherwise, the simulation gets stuck and does not terminate.

There exist other tools developed in Julia for parallel execution of computations. Dagger.jl is such an example of those tools [6]. Dagger.jl distributes the computations that can be represented by a di-

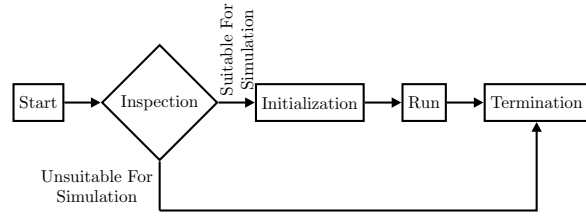


Fig. 3: Flowchart of the simulation stages.

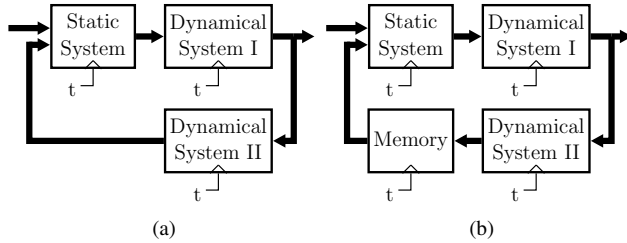


Fig. 4: (a) An algebraic loop consisting of the components Static System, Dynamical System I and Dynamical System II. (b) Breaking of the loop with a Memory component.

rected acyclic graph (DAG) to available worker processes to execute them in parallel. A DAG is a directed graph with no directed cycles (loops). The DAG modeling approach brings restrictions to the simulation of the models that include loops, which is a case commonly encountered e.g. in feedback control systems. However, Causal.jl is capable of simulating the systems that include loops in their models.

2.4 Simulation

A model to be simulated consists of components connected to each other and a time reference. The time reference is used to sample the continuous-time signals flowing through the model's connections and trigger the components. The simulation is performed by triggering the components with pulses generated by the time reference of the model at sampling time instants. When triggered, the components evolve to compute their outputs.

The simulation stages are shown in Figure 3 basically. Performing, inspecting, and reporting all the simulation stages is carried out automatically without requiring any user intervention.

In the *inspection* stage, the model is inspected to see whether the model is suitable for simulation. If connections having any unconnected terminals are detected, the simulation is terminated at this stage. The model is not suitable for simulation when algebraic loops exist [10]. An algebraic loop is a closed-loop consisting of one or more components whose outputs are directly dependent on their inputs. Almost every system that includes feedbacks has algebraic loops. The simulation does not proceed because none of the components in the loop can generate output to break the loop. Such a problem can be solved by redesigning the model so that the model has no algebraic loops, solving the feed-forward algebraic equation of the loop, or inserting a memory component with a particular initial condition anywhere in the loop. Causal.jl provides all these loop-breaking solutions. During the *inspection*, when algebraic loops are detected, all the loops are broken, if possible, automatically. Otherwise, a report is printed to notify the user to insert memory components to break the loops.

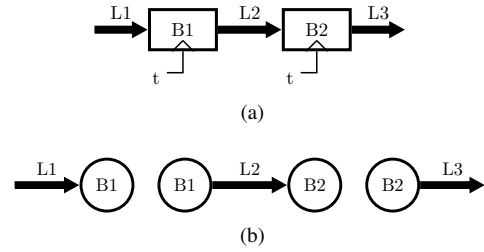


Fig. 5: Launching tasks for the connections. (a) An example model part consisting of the components B1 and B2 and the connections L1, L2 and L3. (b) Tasks launched corresponding to the connections.

If the model passes the *inspection*, the writer and reader tasks are launched in the *initialization* stage to ensure the data flow through the model connections. At this point, a writer and a reader task are bound to each connection. In Figure 5a model part consisting of components B1, B2, and the connections L1, L2, L3 are shown. When triggered, the B1 reads data from L1, calculates its output, and writes to L2. Similarly, when triggered, B2 reads data from the L2, calculates its output, and writes to the L3. The tasks bounded to L1, L2, and L3 corresponding to B1 and B2 are shown in Figure 5b. Since B1 reads the data from L1 and writes data to L2, a reader task is bounded to L1, and a writer task is bounded L2. Similarly, since B2 reads the data from L2 and writes data to L3, a reader task is bounded to L2, and a writer task is bounded L3. Since both a writer and a reader task are bound to the L2, data can flow from B1 to B2 through L2. A task manager is constructed to check whether the tasks launched during the *initialization* are running correctly throughout the simulation.

The *initialization* is followed by the *run* stage. The tasks that are launched corresponding to the components during the *initialization* expect the components to be triggered through their trigger pins. These triggers are generated in the sampling instants by the model clock during the *run* stage. It is possible to sample the signals flowing through the connections at equal or independent time intervals. The generated triggers are put into the trigger pins of the components.

It is possible for the users to determine the time instants at which the components are sampled. The user-specified sampling time instants can be regularly or irregularly spaced. However, although the sampling time instants are determined by the user, the solvers of the systems take adaptive steps while the systems evolve from one sampling instant to the next. Therefore, the sampling time instants determined by the user do not force the systems to evolve with the specified time intervals but to sample the outputs of the systems at those specified instants.

When the *run* stage is completed, the tasks launched at the *initialization* stage are closed in the *termination* stage and the simulation ends.

The sampled values are interpolated for a duration of one sampling period so that the components can evolve independently. The sampling period is an essential factor that affects the accuracy of the simulation results directly.

3. Illustrative Examples

3.1 Simulation of Models Having Different Component Types

In Causal.jl, it is possible to simulate models that include components represented by different types of equations. In Figure 6 is given such an example model. *odeds* is a dynamical system rep-

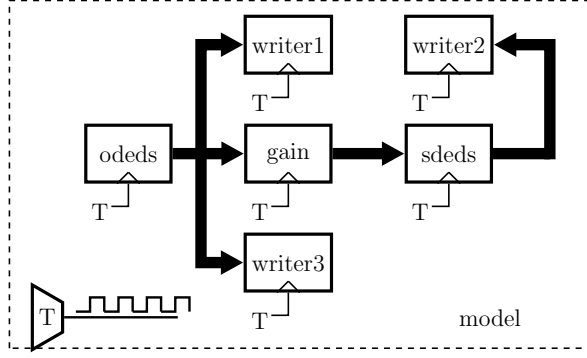


Fig. 6: A model consisting of components represented by different equation types.

represented by the ordinary differential equation in (1) where x_1, y_1, z_1 are the state variables and $a = 35, b = 3, c = 28$ are system parameters.

$$\begin{aligned}\dot{x}_1 &= a(y_1 - x_1) \\ \dot{y}_1 &= (c - 1)x_1 + cy_1 - x_1z_1 \\ \dot{z}_1 &= x_1y_1 - bz_1\end{aligned}\quad (1)$$

sdeds is dynamical system that is represented by the stochastic differential equation in (2) where x_2, y_2, z_2 are the state variables, $u = [u_1, u_2, u_3]$ is the input, η is noise strength, W_t is the Wiener process corresponding to the noise and a, b, c are the same as those in (1).

$$\begin{aligned}dx_2 &= (a(y_1 - x_1) + u_1)dt + \eta dW_t \\ dy_2 &= ((c - 1)x_1 + cy_1 - x_1z_1)dt + \eta dW_t \\ dz_2 &= (x_1y_1 - bz_1 + u_3)dt + \eta dW_t\end{aligned}\quad (2)$$

gain is a static system whose input output relation is given in (3) where u, y, ϵ are the input, output and gain coefficient of the system.

$$y = \epsilon u \quad (3)$$

writer1 and **writer2** are used to record the outputs of **odeds** and **sdeds**, respectively, while **writer3** is used to record the fast Fourier transform (FFT) of the data flowing out of **odeds** [15]. Being a domain-specific-language, Causal.jl provides a syntax for handy model construction. The program written using Causal.jl to construct and simulate the model in Figure 6 is given in Listing 1. The program first starts with the type definitions of the components **odeds**, **sdeds**, and **gain**, together with their fields' default values. Note that the types of components are defined as subtypes of the corresponding abstract component types, which shows how the user-defined component types can enrich the standard library of Causal.jl. **writer1** and **writer2** are used directly to record the data from **odeds** and **sdeds**, so they do not need additional data processing plugins. On the other hand, rather than directly recording the data, **writer3** is used to process the data online, so it needs an additional plugin. **FFTPlug** is defined for this purpose, and **writer3** is equipped with an instance. For the sake of this example, we used the **fft** function [2]. The model is constructed and simulated for 15 seconds with a step size of 0.001 seconds. After the simulation, the data in **writer1** and **writer2** are read back and plotted in Figure 7. From Figure 7b, the presence of the noise is apparent in the trajectory of **sdeds**.

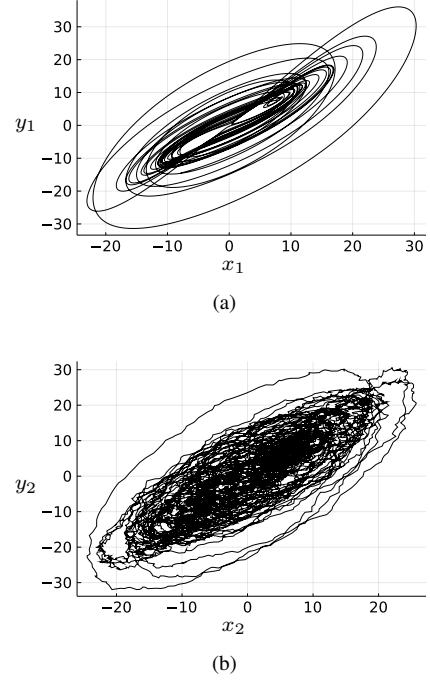


Fig. 7: (a) $x_1 - y_1$ trajectory of **odeds**. (b) $x_2 - y_2$ trajectory of **sdeds**.

The individual evolution of components makes it possible to simulate such models that include components represented by different equations.

Causal.jl adopts a causal modeling approach in which the data flow through the connections is unidirectional. Components that write data to a connection drives other components that read data from the same connection. Thus, the dependency structure of a model can be extracted by following the components that read data from the connections bound to the output ports of model components. The order in which the connections are specified is arbitrary. One does not need to follow the true data flow directions through the connections. Therefore, complex topologies with many components can be defined concisely.

3.2 Simulation of Models Consisting of a Large Number of Nodes

In Causal.jl, it is possible to simulate large scale complex models consisting of a large number of dynamical system nodes. As an example, a network of continuous time identical dynamical systems is given Figure 8. The nodes of the network evolve by

$$\dot{x}_i = f(x_i) + u_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n \quad (4)$$

where

$$u_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \epsilon_{ij} \Gamma x_j, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad (5)$$

n is the number of nodes, $x_i \in \mathbb{R}^d$ is the state vector of node i , $f : \mathbb{R} \mapsto \mathbb{R}^d$ is the function corresponding to the individual node dynamics, $\epsilon_{ij} \geq 0$ is the coupling strength between the nodes i and j . The diagonal matrix $\Gamma = \text{diag}(\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \dots, \gamma_d)$ determines by which state variables the nodes are connected to each other. The matrix $E = [\epsilon_{ij}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n,n}$, $\epsilon_{ij} = \epsilon_{ji} \geq 0$, $\sum_{j=1}^n \epsilon_{ij} = 0, i = 1, \dots, n$ determines the network topology: if $\epsilon_{ij} > 0$, there is a

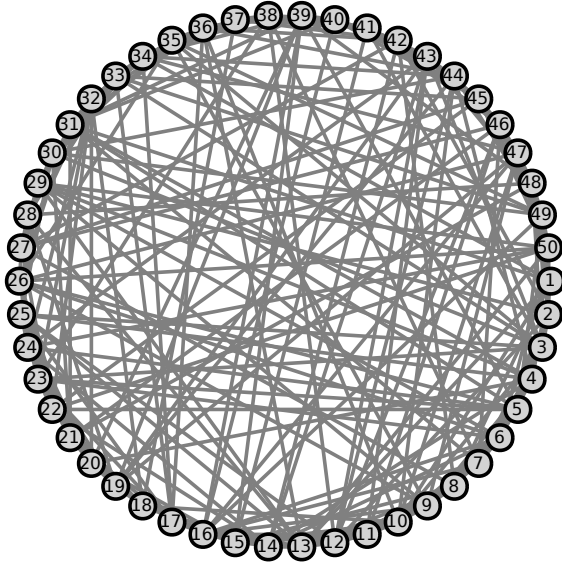


Fig. 8: A network consisting of identical dynamical system nodes. The spheres and the line segments represent the dynamical system nodes and the connection between them, respectively.

connection between the nodes i and j , if $\epsilon_{ij} = 0$, there is no connection between the nodes i and j .

In the network given in Figure 8, $n = 50$, f is the Lorenz dynamics given by,

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{x}_{i,1} &= \sigma(x_{i,2} - x_{i,1}) \\ \dot{x}_{i,2} &= x_{i,1}(\rho - x_{i,3}) - x_{i,2} \\ \dot{x}_{i,3} &= x_{i,1}x_{i,2} - \beta x_{i,3} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

where $\sigma = 10, \beta = 8/3, \rho = 28$ are system parameters, $\mathbf{\Gamma} = \text{diag}(1, 0, 0)$. The network has Watts-Strogatz topology that has a vertex degree of 10 and that is randomized with a probability of 0.5 [19].

The model in Figure 8 is given in Figure 9. `node k` for $k = 1, \dots, n$ correspond to the dynamical system nodes of the network. From (4) and (5), we see that the states of the nodes are taken as their outputs, weighted by the coupling strengths and fed back to their inputs. Hence, `coupler` is used to construct the weighted outputs. `writer` records the nodes' outputs. The model has algebraic loops L_k for $k = 1, \dots, n$, where the algebraic loop L_k consists of `node k` and `coupler`.

The program written using Causal.jl to construct and simulate the model in Figure 9 is given in Listing 2. Having defined the types of dynamical system nodes and the coupler, the model is constructed and simulated for 100 seconds with a sampling period of 0.005 seconds. After the simulation, the simulation data is read back from the writer and the mean square error (MSE)

$$MSE(t) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=2}^n \|\mathbf{x}_{1,1}(t) - \mathbf{x}_{i,1}(t)\| \quad (7)$$

is computed and plotted. It is seen from Figure 10c that the all the nodes in the network synchronize with each other as the MSE goes to zero as time evolves.

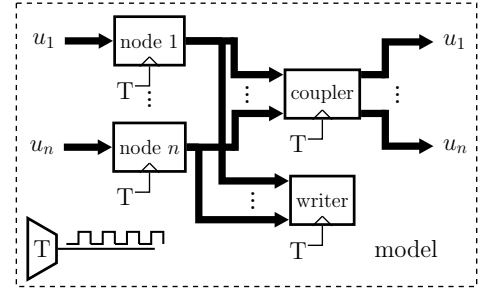
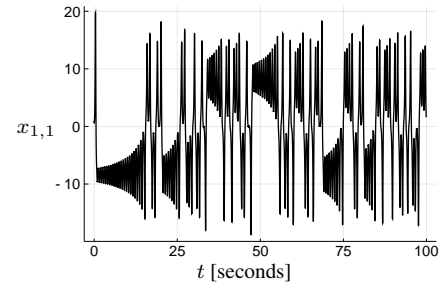
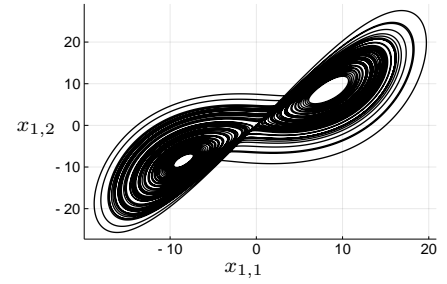


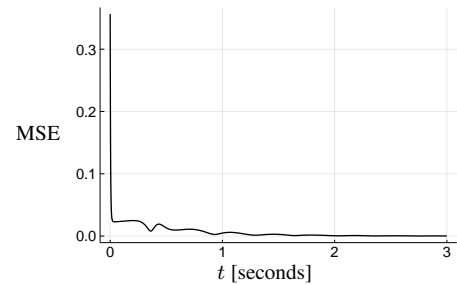
Fig. 9: Block diagram model of the network in Figure 8.



(a)



(b)



(c)

Fig. 10: Simulation results the model given in Figure 9. (a) Time waveform of $x_{1,1}$. (b) $x_{1,1} - x_{1,2}$ trajectory. (c) MSE.

Note from the program in Listing 2 that memory components are not used to break algebraic loops of the model. Causal.jl is capable of detecting and breaking these algebraic loops automatically without requiring any user intervention.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we introduced Causal.jl. In Causal.jl, the simulation is performed by evolving the components according to their mathematical equations between the sampling intervals in parallel and independently. The components can be static or dynamical or represented by mathematical equations having continuous or discrete-time variables. The simulation of the models consisting of components defined by ordinary, random ordinary, stochastic, delay differential, differential-algebraic, or difference equations is possible. It is not an obligation to describe all the model components with the same type of mathematical equation.

The data flowing through the connections can be directly recorded or visualized during the simulation. In addition to the offline analyzes, with user-defined plugins, it is also possible to carry out online data analysis such as extracting statistical or spectral properties, applying different signal processing techniques, etc.

The model components evolve in parallel and simultaneously. The tasks of the Julia programming language is used for this parallel evolution. The tasks allow switching between the evolution of the components during the simulation. Using the Julia programming language's distributed computing tools, it is possible to distribute computation workload on multiple processors.

Especially when considering extensive system networks consisting of thousands of system nodes, it is an important advantage that the system models can be created easily and quickly, that such models can be simulated in multiple microprocessor cores with distributed programming tools and that the proposed tool can provide this with an easy syntax.

5. Acknowledgements

This work was supported by Scientific Research Projects Funding Program of Dokuz Eylül University (project no: 2020.KB.FEN.007).

6. References

- [1] Causal.jl - a modeling and simulation framework adopting causal modeling approach. "<https://github.com/zekeriyasari/Causal.jl>", 2020.
- [2] Fftw.jl - julia bindings to the fftw library for fast fourier transforms. "<https://github.com/JuliaMath/FFTW.jl>", 2020.
- [3] The julia programming language. "<https://julialang.org/>", 2020.
- [4] Plots.jl - powerful convenience for julia visualizations and data analysis. "<https://github.com/JuliaPlots/Plots.jl>", 2020.
- [5] Simulink-simulation and model-based design. "<https://www.mathworks.com/products/simulink.html>", 2020.
- [6] Dagger.jl - a framework for out-of-core and parallel execution. "<https://github.com/JuliaParallel/Dagger.jl>", 2021.
- [7] Jeff Bezanson, Alan Edelman, Stefan Karpinski, and Viral B Shah. Julia: A fresh approach to numerical computing. *SIAM review*, 59(1):65–98, 2017.
- [8] Hilding Elmqvist. A structured model language for large continuous systems. *PhD Thesis TFRT-1015*, 1978.
- [9] George Giorgidze and Henrik Nilsson. Higher-order non-causal modelling and simulation of structurally dynamic systems. In *Proceedings of the 7th International Modelica Conference; Como; Italy; 20-22 September 2009*, number 043, pages 208–218. Linköping University Electronic Press, 2009.
- [10] M Malini Lamego. Adaptive structures with algebraic loops. *IEEE transactions on neural networks*, 12(1):33–42, 2001.
- [11] Ion Matei, Conrad Bock, and Ion Matei. *Modeling methodologies and simulation for dynamical systems*. US Department of Commerce, National Institute of Standards and Technology, 2012.
- [12] Pieter J Mosterman. Hybrsim—a modelling and simulation environment for hybrid bond graphs. *Proceedings of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Part I: Journal of Systems and Control Engineering*, 216(1):35–46, 2002.
- [13] Christoph Nytsch-Geusen, Thilo Ernst, André Nordwig, Peter Schwarz, Peter Schneider, Matthias Vetter, Christof Wittwer, Andreas Holm, Thierry Noudui, Jürgen Leopold, et al. Advanced modeling and simulation techniques in mosilab: A system development case study. In *Proceedings of the 5th International Modelica Conference, Arsenal Research, Wien*, 2006.
- [14] Andreas Pfeiffer, Matthias Hellerer, Stefan Hartweg, Martin Otter, and Matthias Reiner. Pysimulator—a simulation and analysis environment in python with plugin infrastructure. 2012.
- [15] John G Proakis and Dimitris G Manolakis. Digital signal processing. *PHI Publication: New Delhi, India*, 2004.
- [16] Christopher Rackauckas and Qing Nie. Differentialequations.jl—a performant and feature-rich ecosystem for solving differential equations in julia. *Journal of Open Research Software*, 5(1), 2017.
- [17] James Fairbanks Seth Bromberger and other contributors. Juliagraphs/lightgraphs.jl: an optimized graphs package for the julia programming language. "<https://github.com/JuliaGraphs/LightGraphs.jl>", 2017.
- [18] DA Van Beek. Variables and equations in hybrid systems with structural changes. In *Proc. 13th European Simulation Symposium, Marseille*, pages 30–34. Citeseer, 2001.
- [19] Duncan J Watts and Steven H Strogatz. Collective dynamics of ‘small-world’ networks. *nature*, 393(6684):440–442, 1998.
- [20] Dirk Zimmer. Introducing sol: A general methodology for equation-based modeling of variable-structure systems. In *Proceedings of the 6th International Modelica Conference*, pages 47–56. Citeseer, 2008.

APPENDIX

Listing 1: Program using Causal.jl for the simulation of the system in Figure 6. Plots.jl is used to plot the simulation data while FFTW.jl is used to compute the FFT of the simulation data [2,4].

```
using Causal, Plots, FFTW

# Define ODE system type under AbstractODESystem
@def_ode_system mutable struct ODESys{RH, RO, IP, OP} <: AbstractODESystem
    righthandside::RH = function fode(dx, x, u, t, a=35., b=3., c=28.)
        dx[1] = a * (x[2] - x[1])
        dx[2] = (c - a) * x[1] + c * x[2] - x[1] * x[3]
        dx[3] = x[1] * x[2] - b * x[3]
    end
    readout::RO = (x, u, t) -> x
    state::Vector{Float64} = rand(3)
    input::IP = nothing
    output::OP = Outport(3)
end

# Define SDE system type under AbstractSDESystem
@def_sde_system mutable struct SDESys{DR, DF, RO, IP, OP} <: AbstractSDESystem
    drift::DR = function fsde(dx, x, u, t, a=35., b=3., c=28.)
        dx[1] = a * (x[2] - x[1]) + u[1](t)
        dx[2] = (c - a) * x[1] + c * x[2] - x[1] * x[3] + u[2](t)
        dx[3] = x[1] * x[2] - b * x[3] + u[3](t)
    end
    diffusion::DF = (dx, x, u, t, η=10.) -> (dx .+= η)
    readout::RO = (x, u, t) -> x
    state::Vector{Float64} = rand(3)
    input::IP = Inport(3)
    output::OP = Outport(3)
end

# Define Gain system type under AbstractStaticSystem
@def_static_system struct GainSys{RO,IP,OP} <: AbstractStaticSystem
    readout::RO = (u,t, ε=0.1) -> ε * u
    input::IP = Inport(3)
    output::OP = Outport(3)
end

# Define plugin type under AbstractPlugin
@def_plugin struct FFTPlug{PR} <: AbstractPlugin
    process::PR = x -> fft(x, 2) # Computes FFT of the data `x`
end

# Construct model
@defmodel model begin
    @nodes begin
        oeds = ODESys() # Add oeds component
        gain = GainSys() # Add gain component
        seds = SDESys() # Add sde components
        writer1 = Writer(input=Inport(3)) # Add writer without plugin
        writer2 = Writer(input=Inport(3)) # Add writer without plugin
        writer3 = Writer(input=Inport(3), plugin=FFTPlug()) # Add writer with `FFTPlug` plugin
    end
    @branches begin
        oeds => gain # Add connection from `oeds` to `gain`.
        gain => seds # Add connection from `gain` to `seds`.
        oeds => writer1 # Add connection from `oeds` to `writer1`.
        seds => writer2 # Add connection from `seds` to `writer2`.
        oeds => writer3 # Add connection from `oeds` to `writer3`.
    end
end

# Simulate model
sim = simulate!(model, 0, 0.001, 15) # Simulate from 0 to 15 seconds with a step size of 0.001 seconds

# Plot simulation data
t, x1 = read(getnode(model, :writer1).component)
t, x2 = read(getnode(model, :writer2).component)
x3 = read(getnode(model, :writer3).component, flatten=false)
plot(x1[:, 1], x1[:, 2])
plot(x2[:, 1], x2[:, 2])
println(x3)
```

Listing 2: Program using Causal.jl for the simulation of the system in Figure 8. Plots.jl is used to plot the simulation data while LightGraphs.jl is used to construct the connectivity matrix of the network topology [4, 17]

```
using Causal, Plots
using LightGraphs: watts_strogatz, laplacian_matrix

# Define DynamicSystem type under AbstractODESystem
@def_ode_system mutable struct DynamicSystem{RH, RO, IP, OP} <: AbstractODESystem
    righthandside::RH = function f(dx, x, u, t, σ=10., β=8/3, ρ=28)
        dx[1] = σ * (x[2] - x[1]) + u[1](t)
        dx[2] = x[1] * (ρ - x[3]) - x[2] + u[2](t)
        dx[3] = x[1] * x[2] - β * x[3] + u[3](t)
    end
    readout::RO = (x, u, t) -> x
    state::Vector{Float64} = rand(3)
    input::IP = Inport(3)
    output::OP = Outport(3)
end

# Define Coupler type under AbstractStaticSystem
@def_static_system struct CouplerSystem{ET, CT, IP, OP, RO} <: AbstractStaticSystem
    E::ET
    P::CT
    input::IP = Inport(size(E, 1) * size(P, 1))
    output::OP = Outport(size(E, 1) * size(P, 1))
    readout::RO = (u, t, E=E, P=P) -> kron(E, P) * u
end

# Construct network parameters
n = 50          # Number of nodes
d = 3           # Dimension of each node
ε = 20.         # Coupling strength
components = [DynamicSystem() for i in 1 : n]
E = ε * collect(-laplacian_matrix(watts_strogatz(n, 10, 0.5))) # Connectivity matrix of network topology
P = [1 0 0; 0 0 0; 0 0 0] # Systems are coupled by their first state variable.

# Construct model
model = Model()

# Add components
for (i, component) in enumerate(components)
    addnode!(model, component, label=Symbol("node$i"))
end
addnode!(model, CouplerSystem(E=E, P=P), label=Symbol("coupler"))
addnode!(model, Writer(input=Inport(n * d)), label=Symbol("writer"))

# Add connections
m = n + 1
for (j, k) in zip(1:n, map(i -> i : i + d - 1, 1 : d : n * d))
    addbranch!(model, j => m, 1 : d => k)
    addbranch!(model, m => j, k => 1 : d)
end
p = n + 2
for (j, k) in zip(1:n, map(i -> i : i + d - 1, 1 : d : n * d))
    addbranch!(model, j => p, 1 : d => k)
end

# Simulate model
sim = simulate!(model, 0, 0.001, 100.)

# Read and plot the simulation data
t, x = read(getnode(model, :writer).component)

# Compute mean square error
mse = sqrt.(sum(diff(x[:, 1 : d : end], dims=2).^2/n, dims=2))

# Plot results
k = 3000
plot(t, x[:, 1], label="")
plot(x[:, 1], x[:, 2], label="")
plot(t[1:k], mse[1:k], label="")
```