

### A Model-Driven Approach to Embedded Control System Implementation

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1 Broenink et al, 2007

WMC – HLSLA 2007



# **Overview**

### • Introduction

- Embedded Control Systems
- Goal and Benefit
- Design Approach
  - Mechatronic Systems, Embedded Control Software
  - Model-based design; Verification by Simulation
- Modeling formalisms
  - Port-based (bond) graphs plant
  - CSP diagrams software

### Embedded Control System Implementation

- Controller Models, Workflow
- Stepwise Refinement
- Tools, Distributed Simulation Framework

### Case

Try-outs at lab





# **Embedded Control Systems**

Computer

I/O



- Loop controllers hard real time
- Dynamic behavior of plant essential
  - » Latency small compared to time constants plant
  - » Whole system must be considered
- Intrinsically concurrent

#### • Software

- User Interfacing, Data processing, Plant control (20-30% of code)
- Reliable, safe, timing guaranteed
- Triggering: bounded jitter (isochronous)
- Hardware
  - Computer hardware & I/O interfacing
  - Programmable devices
  - Distributed and heterogeneous
- Plant

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- Machine, Sensors, Actuators, Power Amplifiers





Plant 4

# Goal, Benefit, Approach

### Problem

 Developing Reliable and Robust Embedded Control Software is too costly and too time consuming.

### Reasons

- Complexity
- Heterogeneity
- Lack of Predictability
- Late Integration

### • Approach

- Virtual prototyping = Simulation
- Model-level integration discipline-specific issues
- Property-preserving code generation







# **Design Approach, Tools**

### Tools needed

- Extendable / updatable software
- Total system (embedded + embedding!)

## Embedded Control Systems

- Dynamic behavior of plant
- Layered structure of controllers
- Stepwise refinement
  - » Physical Systems modeling
  - » Control law Design
  - » Embedded Control System Implementation
    - Gradually enhance laws to code
  - » Realization
- Verification by Simulation & Formal Checking





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# **Used Model Formalisms**

### • Demands

- Overview
- Reusability
- Hierarchy
- Interfaces,
- Implementation independent of connection
- Simulate-ability Total model!

### Essential solution

- Object Orientation, Components
- Port-based Interfaces
- Choices
  - CSP Diagrams
    - » Software structure, CSP-based, DFD, compositional
  - VHDL
    - » Configurable: design I/O functionality as if it were software
  - Port-based (Bond) Graphs
    - » Object-oriented physical systems modeling





# **Port-based (Bond) Graphs – Plant**

### Bond Graphs

- Relevant dynamic behavior as diagram
  - » Directed graph: submodels & ideal connections
- Domain-independent
  - » Analogies between physical domains
- Restricted number of elements
  - » Per physical basic concept 1 bond-graph element

### Encapsulation of contents

- Interface: ports with 2 variables
  - » (u, i): voltage & current; (F, v): force & velocity;
- Equations as equalities (math. Equations)

» Not as algorithm: u = i \* R -> u := i \* R of i := u / R

# • Simulation (tool)

- Compile to differential equations (statements)
- Simulation = repeatedly execution of statements



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# **CSP Diagrams – Software Structure**

#### Dataflow diagrams - CSP

- Kind of block diagram
- Communicating Processes
- Connections (= channels) transport only
- Formally verify-able
- Theory: CSP (Hoare)
- Checkers FDR2

#### Encapsulation

- Implementation independent of communication
  - » Channel connections as ports
- Scheduling at rendezvous: in application

#### Process operators

- PAR, ALT, SEQ
- PRI-PAR, PRI-ALT, EXC
- Compositional semantics



- Events
  - Atomic
  - Instantaneous: no duration
  - Variable v over channel c: c.v
  - Direction specific: in?x and out!x





# **Embedded Control System Implementation**

#### • Models

- Controller (CSP) -> code on target
- Plant (bond graphs) -> simulation

### Co-simulation

Discrete Event & Continuous Time

#### Steps in the method

- 1. Physical Systems modeling
- 2. Control law Design
- 3. Embedded Control System Implementation
- 4. Realization





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# **Embedded Control System Implementation II**

### • Step 3 in the method

- Plant model OK; Control laws OK
- Gradually enhance laws to code
  - » Integrate control laws
  - » Safety, error & maintenance facilities
  - » Capture non-ideal components

### **Working Order**

- 1. Internal checks
- 2. Formal Check process logic
- 3. Include (control) algorithms

Broenink et al, 2007

4. Check target code

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# Tools



# 20-Sim

#### Modeling & simulation

- Bond graphs
- Ideal Physical Models
- Block Diagrams
- Continuous Time Simulation
- Animation
- Basic Controller Design
- Code Generation
  - » C (CTC++)
  - » Token Replacement
    - %NUMBER\_OUTPUTS%

#### Commercially Available



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# gCSP



- Software Structure
  - » Composition
  - » Communication
- Code Generation
  - » CSPm
  - » CTC++
  - » occam
- Prototype







# **CT-library: CSP-based Software Framework**

#### CSP Process

- Active object: One thread of control
- CTC++ software library
  - Implements as building block-components
  - Connections as channels (synchronous, rendezvous)
    - » Link Drivers
  - Scheduler included (kernel-like)
  - Runs on Windows, DOS, RTAI (linux), ADSP



#### - Prototype





# **NWsim: Distributed Simulation Framework**





# **Network Simulator - Case**

### • Simulator OK

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- compared with traditional
- Network parameters
  - Influence behavior
  - Optimal via simulation



Broenink et al, 2007



# ForSee: Connect, Compile, Configure, Command

### **Code -> Target**

- Connect
  - » Model variables to target signals
    - Token replacement
  - » Keeps model free of target anomalies

Guides

 Compilation, Configuration, Logging specification

Broenink et al, 2007

Prototype

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# ForSee: Connect, Compile, Configure, Control



# ForSee: Connect, Compile, Configure, Control



# **Further tool integration**

### • Current tools cover design flow

- Cooperate smoothly
- Still separated per discipline

### Real cooperative design

- One-model One-tool approach too optimistic yet
  - » Multiple view modeling (& tools)
- Tightly coupling needed also on model level
  - » Check cross-domain aspect relations
- Co-simulation on execution level





### **Multi-view Integration Framework**



# **Example: Co-Simulation**



### **Case: twin-axes device JIWY**

#### • Characteristics

- 2 motor encoder pairs
- Timed belt driven

Toplevel model (step 1 & 2)

 Joystick

 controller

 io

 Plant

#### Configuration















# **Cases: Observations**

### • JIWY & Tools

- 4<sup>th</sup> Yr EE elective course on Real-Time Software
  - » Preparation exercises to follow the workflow
  - » "Doing right first time" on real setup succeeded

#### • Tools

- Shorting of design time observed
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Yr EE students, mechatronics project
  - » ECS completely hidden (only 20-sim, 4C)
- MSc projects
  - » Robotics / Mechatronics: effective use
  - » ECS: stress testing parts of the chain





# Conclusions

- Prototype tool chain functions rather smoothly
- Shortening design time not (yet) significant
- Continue working on the tools
- Use larger cases in cooperation with Industry



