OpenModelica User's Guide

Release v1.11.0-dev.beta2

Open Source Modelica Consortium

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Open Source Modelica Consortium

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This users guide provides documentation and examples on how to use the OpenModelica system, both for the Modelica beginners and advanced users.

INTRODUCTION

The **OpenModelica** system described in this document has both short-term and long-term goals:

- **The short-term goal is to develop an efficient interactive** computational environment for the Modelica language, as well as a rather complete implementation of the language. It turns out that with support of appropriate tools and libraries, Modelica is very well suited as a computational language for development and execution of both low level and high level numerical algorithms, e.g. for control system design, solving nonlinear equation systems, or to develop optimization algorithms that are applied to complex applications.

- **The longer-term goal is to have a complete reference implementation** of the Modelica language, including simulation of equation based models and additional facilities in the programming environment, as well as convenient facilities for research and experimentation in language design or other research activities. However, our goal is not to reach the level of performance and quality provided by current commercial Modelica environments that can handle large models requiring advanced analysis and optimization by the Modelica compiler.

The long-term *research* related goals and issues of the OpenModelica open source implementation of a Modelica environment include but are not limited to the following:

- **Development of a** *complete formal specification* **of Modelica,** including both static and dynamic semantics. Such a specification can be used to assist current and future Modelica implementers by providing a semantic reference, as a kind of reference implementation.

- *Language design*, **e.g. to further** *extend the scope* **of the** language, e.g. for use in diagnosis, structural analysis, system identification, etc., as well as modeling problems that require extensions such as partial differential equations, enlarged scope for discrete modeling and simulation, etc.

- *Language design* **to** *improve abstract properties* **such as** expressiveness, orthogonality, declarativity, reuse, configurability, architectural properties, etc.

- *Improved implementation techniques*, **e.g. to enhance the performance** of compiled Modelica code by generating code for parallel hardware.

- *Improved debugging* **support for equation based languages such as** Modelica, to make them even easier to use.

- *Easy-to-use* **specialized high-level (graphical)** *user interfaces* for certain application domains.

- *Visualization* **and animation techniques for interpretation and** presentation of results.

- *Application usage* **and model library development by researchers in** various application areas.

The OpenModelica environment provides a test bench for language design ideas that, if successful, can be submitted to the Modelica Association for consideration regarding possible inclusion in the official Modelica standard.

The current version of the OpenModelica environment allows most of the expression, algorithm, and function parts of Modelica to be executed interactively, as well as equation models and Modelica functions to be compiled into efficient C code. The generated C code is combined with a library of utility functions, a run-time library, and a numerical DAE solver.

System Overview

The OpenModelica environment consists of several interconnected subsystems, as depicted in Figure 1.1.
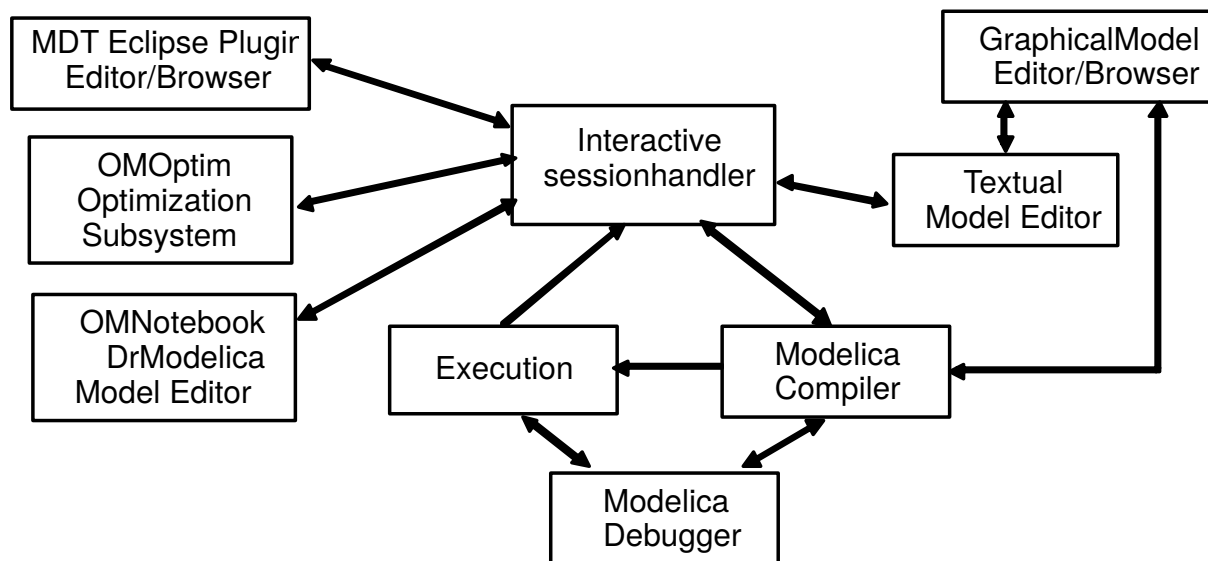
Figure 1.1: The architecture of the OpenModelica environment. Arrows denote data and control flow. The interactive session handler receives commands and shows results from evaluating commands and expressions that are translated and executed. Several subsystems provide different forms of browsing and textual editing of Modelica code. The debugger currently provides debugging of an extended algorithmic subset of Modelica.

The following subsystems are currently integrated in the OpenModelica environment:

- *An interactive session handler*, **that parses and interprets commands** and Modelica expressions for evaluation, simulation, plotting, etc. The session handler also contains simple history facilities, and completion of file names and certain identifiers in commands.

- *A Modelica compiler subsystem*, **translating Modelica to C code, with** a symbol table containing definitions of classes, functions, and variables. Such definitions can be predefined, user-defined, or obtained from libraries. The compiler also includes a Modelica interpreter for interactive usage and constant expression evaluation. The subsystem also includes facilities for building simulation executables linked with selected numerical ODE or DAE solvers.

- *An execution and run-time module*. **This module currently executes** compiled binary code from translated expressions and functions, as well as simulation code from equation based models, linked with numerical solvers. In the near future event handling facilities will be included for the discrete and hybrid parts of the Modelica language.

- *Eclipse plugin editor/browser*. **The Eclipse plugin called MDT** (Modelica Development Tooling) provides file and class hierarchy browsing and text editing capabilities, rather analogous to previously described Emacs editor/browser. Some syntax highlighting facilities are also included. The Eclipse framework has the advantage of making it easier to add future extensions such as refactoring and cross referencing support.

- *OMNotebook DrModelica model editor*. **This subsystem provides a** lightweight notebook editor, compared to the more advanced Mathematica notebooks available in MathModelica. This basic functionality still allows essentially the whole DrModelica tutorial to be handled. Hierarchical text documents with chapters and sections can be represented and edited, including basic formatting. Cells can contain ordinary text or Modelica models and expressions, which can be evaluated and simulated. However, no mathematical typesetting facilities are yet available in the cells of this notebook editor.

- *Graphical model editor/browser OMEdit*. **This is a graphical** connection editor, for component based model design by connecting instances of Modelica classes, and browsing Modelica model libraries

for reading and picking component models. The graphical model editor also includes a textual editor for editing model class definitions, and a window for interactive Modelica command evaluation.

- *Optimization subsystem OMOptim.* **This is an optimization subsystem** for OpenModelica, currently for design optimization choosing an optimal set of design parameters for a model. The current version has a graphical user interface, provides genetic optimization algorithms and Pareto front optimization, works integrated with the simulators and automatically accesses variables and design parameters from the Modelica model.

- *Dynamic Optimization subsystem.* **This is dynamic optimization using** collocation methods, for Modelica models extended with optimization specifications with goal functions and additional constraints. This subsystem is integrated with in the OpenModelica compiler.

- *Modelica equation model debugger.* **The equation model debugger shows** the location of an error in the model equation source code. It keeps track of the symbolic transformations done by the compiler on the way from equations to low-level generated C code, and also explains which transformations have been done.

- *Modelica algorithmic code debugger.* **The algorithmic code Modelica** debugger provides debugging for an extended algorithmic subset of Modelica, excluding equation-based models and some other features, but including some meta-programming and model transformation extensions to Modelica. This is a conventional full-feature debugger, using Eclipse for displaying the source code during stepping, setting breakpoints, etc. Various back-trace and inspection commands are available. The debugger also includes a data-view browser for browsing hierarchical data such as tree- or list structures in extended Modelica.

Interactive Session with Examples

The following is an interactive session using the interactive session handler in the OpenModelica environment, called OMShell – the OpenModelica Shell). Most of these examples are also available in the *OMNotebook with DrModelica and DrControl* UsersGuideExamples.onb as well as the testmodels in:

```
>>> getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/"
"«OPENMODELICAHOME»/share/doc/omc/testmodels/"
```

The following commands were run using OpenModelica version:

```
>>> getVersion()
"v1.11.0-dev.beta2"
```

Starting the Interactive Session

The Windows version which at installation is made available in the start menu as OpenModelica->OpenModelica Shell which responds with an interaction window:

We enter an assignment of a vector expression, created by the range construction expression 1:12, to be stored in the variable x. The value of the expression is returned.

```
>>> x := 1:12
{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12}
```

Using the Interactive Mode

When running OMC in interactive mode (for instance using OMShell) one can make load classes and execute commands. Here we give a few example sessions.

Example Session 1

To get help on using OMShell and OpenModelica, type "help()" and press enter.

```
>>> model A Integer t = 1.5; end A; //The type is Integer but 1.5 is of Real Type
{A}
>>> instantiateModel(A)
""
"[<interactive>:1:9-1:23:writable] Error: Type mismatch in binding t = 1.5,␣
↪expected subtype of Integer, got type Real.
Error: Error occurred while flattening model A
"
```

Example Session 2

To get help on using OMShell and OpenModelica, type "help()" and press enter.

```
model C
  Integer a;
  Real b;
equation
  der(a) = b;
  der(b) = 12.0;
end C;
```

```
>>> instantiateModel(C)
""
```

> **Error:**
>
> [<interactive>:5:3-5:13:writable] Error: Argument 'a' to der has illegal type Integer, must be a subtype of Real.
>
> Error: Error occurred while flattening model C

Trying the Bubblesort Function

Load the function bubblesort, either by using the pull-down menu File->Load Model, or by explicitly giving the command:

```
>>> loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪bubblesort.mo")
true
```

The function bubblesort is called below to sort the vector x in descending order. The sorted result is returned together with its type. Note that the result vector is of type Real[:], instantiated as Real[12], since this is the declared type of the function result. The input Integer vector was automatically converted to a Real vector according to the Modelica type coercion rules. The function is automatically compiled when called if this has not been done before.

```
>>> bubblesort(x)
{12.0,11.0,10.0,9.0,8.0,7.0,6.0,5.0,4.0,3.0,2.0,1.0}
```

Another call:

```
>>> bubblesort({4,6,2,5,8})
{8.0,6.0,5.0,4.0,2.0}
```

Trying the system and cd Commands

It is also possible to give operating system commands via the system utility function. A command is provided as a string argument. The example below shows the system utility applied to the UNIX command cat, which here outputs the contents of the file bubblesort.mo to the output stream when running omc from the command-line.

```
>>> system("cat '"+getInstallationDirectoryPath()+"/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪bubblesort.mo' > bubblesort.mo")
0
```

```
function bubblesort
  input Real[:] x;
  output Real[size(x,1)] y;
protected
  Real t;
algorithm
  y := x;
  for i in 1:size(x,1) loop
    for j in 1:size(x,1) loop
      if y[i] > y[j] then
        t := y[i];
        y[i] := y[j];
        y[j] := t;
      end if;
    end for;
  end for;
end bubblesort;
```

Note: The output emitted into stdout by system commands is put into log-files when running the CORBA-based clients, not into the visible GUI windows. Thus the text emitted by the above cat command would not be returned, which is why it is redirected to another file.

A better way to read the content of files would be the readFile command:

```
>>> readFile("bubblesort.mo")
function bubblesort
  input Real[:] x;
  output Real[size(x,1)] y;
protected
  Real t;
algorithm
  y := x;
  for i in 1:size(x,1) loop
    for j in 1:size(x,1) loop
      if y[i] > y[j] then
        t := y[i];
        y[i] := y[j];
        y[j] := t;
      end if;
    end for;
  end for;
end bubblesort;
```

The system command only returns a success code (0 = success).

```
>>> system("dir")
0
>>> system("Non-existing command")
127
```

Another built-in command is cd, the *change current directory* command. The resulting current directory is returned as a string.

```
>>> dir:=cd()
"«DOCHOME»"
>>> cd("source")
"«DOCHOME»/source"
>>> cd(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/")
"«OPENMODELICAHOME»/share/doc/omc/testmodels"
>>> cd(dir)
"«DOCHOME»"
```

Modelica Library and DCMotor Model

We load a model, here the whole Modelica standard library, which also can be done through the File->Load Modelica Library menu item:

```
>>> loadModel(Modelica)
true
```

We also load a file containing the dcmotor model:

```
>>> loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/dcmotor.mo
↪")
true
```

It is simulated:

```
>>> simulate(dcmotor, startTime=0.0, stopTime=10.0)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/dcmotor_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 10.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
↪ tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'dcmotor', options = '',
↪outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.307254777,
    timeBackend = 0.01009032,
    timeSimCode = 0.051382015,
    timeTemplates = 0.032428825,
    timeCompile = 0.3093706089999999,
    timeSimulation = 0.014609124,
    timeTotal = 0.725328298
end SimulationResult;
```

> **Warning:**
>
> Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set -d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").

We list the source code of the model:

```
>>> list(dcmotor)
model dcmotor
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Resistor resistor1(R = 10);
  //Observe the difference between MSL 2.2 and 3.1 regarding the default values,
↪in 3.1 there are no default values set, only start values
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Inductor inductor1(L = 0.2);
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Ground ground1;
  Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational.Components.Inertia load(J = 1);
  // Modelica version 3.1
  // Modelica.Mechanics.Rotational.Inertia        load(J = 1); // Modelica
↪version 2.2
```

```
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.EMF emf1;
  Modelica.Blocks.Sources.Step step1;
  Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Sources.SignalVoltage signalVoltage1;
equation
//connect(step1.outport, signalVoltage1.inPort);
  connect(step1.y, signalVoltage1.v);
  connect(signalVoltage1.p, resistor1.p);
  connect(resistor1.n, inductor1.p);
  connect(inductor1.n, emf1.p);
// connect(emf1.flange_b, load.flange_a); //Modelica version 2.2
  connect(emf1.flange, load.flange_a);
// Modelica version 3.1
  connect(signalVoltage1.n, ground1.p);
  connect(ground1.p, emf1.n);
end dcmotor;
```

We test code instantiation of the model to flat code:

```
>>> instantiateModel(dcmotor)
class dcmotor
  Real resistor1.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Voltage drop␣
↪between the two pins (= p.v - n.v)";
  Real resistor1.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing from␣
↪pin p to pin n";
  Real resistor1.p.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential at the␣
↪pin";
  Real resistor1.p.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing␣
↪into the pin";
  Real resistor1.n.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential at the␣
↪pin";
  Real resistor1.n.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing␣
↪into the pin";
  parameter Boolean resistor1.useHeatPort = false "=true, if heatPort is enabled";
  parameter Real resistor1.T(quantity = "ThermodynamicTemperature", unit = "K",␣
↪displayUnit = "degC", min = 0.0, start = 288.15, nominal = 300.0) = resistor1.T_
↪ref "Fixed device temperature if useHeatPort = false";
  Real resistor1.LossPower(quantity = "Power", unit = "W") "Loss power leaving␣
↪component via heatPort";
  Real resistor1.T_heatPort(quantity = "ThermodynamicTemperature", unit = "K",␣
↪displayUnit = "degC", min = 0.0, start = 288.15, nominal = 300.0) "Temperature␣
↪of heatPort";
  parameter Real resistor1.R(quantity = "Resistance", unit = "Ohm", start = 1.0) =␣
↪10.0 "Resistance at temperature T_ref";
  parameter Real resistor1.T_ref(quantity = "ThermodynamicTemperature", unit = "K",
↪ displayUnit = "degC", min = 0.0, start = 288.15, nominal = 300.0) = 300.15
↪"Reference temperature";
  parameter Real resistor1.alpha(quantity = "LinearTemperatureCoefficient", unit =
↪"1/K") = 0.0 "Temperature coefficient of resistance (R_actual = R*(1 + alpha*(T_
↪heatPort - T_ref))";
  Real resistor1.R_actual(quantity = "Resistance", unit = "Ohm") "Actual␣
↪resistance = R*(1 + alpha*(T_heatPort - T_ref))";
  Real inductor1.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Voltage drop␣
↪between the two pins (= p.v - n.v)";
  Real inductor1.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A", start = 0.0) "Current␣
↪flowing from pin p to pin n";
  Real inductor1.p.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential at the␣
↪pin";
  Real inductor1.p.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing␣
↪into the pin";
  Real inductor1.n.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential at the␣
↪pin";
  Real inductor1.n.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing␣
↪into the pin";
```

```
 parameter Real inductor1.L(quantity = "Inductance", unit = "H", start = 1.0) = 0.
→2 "Inductance";
 Real ground1.p.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential at the␣
→pin";
 Real ground1.p.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing into␣
→the pin";
 Real load.flange_a.phi(quantity = "Angle", unit = "rad", displayUnit = "deg")
→"Absolute rotation angle of flange";
 Real load.flange_a.tau(quantity = "Torque", unit = "N.m") "Cut torque in the␣
→flange";
 Real load.flange_b.phi(quantity = "Angle", unit = "rad", displayUnit = "deg")
→"Absolute rotation angle of flange";
 Real load.flange_b.tau(quantity = "Torque", unit = "N.m") "Cut torque in the␣
→flange";
 parameter Real load.J(quantity = "MomentOfInertia", unit = "kg.m2", min = 0.0,␣
→start = 1.0) = 1.0 "Moment of inertia";
 parameter enumeration(never, avoid, default, prefer, always) load.stateSelect =␣
→StateSelect.default "Priority to use phi and w as states";
 Real load.phi(quantity = "Angle", unit = "rad", displayUnit = "deg", stateSelect␣
→= StateSelect.default) "Absolute rotation angle of component";
 Real load.w(quantity = "AngularVelocity", unit = "rad/s", stateSelect =␣
→StateSelect.default) "Absolute angular velocity of component (= der(phi))";
 Real load.a(quantity = "AngularAcceleration", unit = "rad/s2") "Absolute angular␣
→acceleration of component (= der(w))";
 parameter Boolean emf1.useSupport = false "= true, if support flange enabled,␣
→otherwise implicitly grounded";
 parameter Real emf1.k(quantity = "ElectricalTorqueConstant", unit = "N.m/A",␣
→start = 1.0) "Transformation coefficient";
 Real emf1.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Voltage drop between␣
→the two pins";
 Real emf1.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing from␣
→positive to negative pin";
 Real emf1.phi(quantity = "Angle", unit = "rad", displayUnit = "deg") "Angle of␣
→shaft flange with respect to support (= flange.phi - support.phi)";
 Real emf1.w(quantity = "AngularVelocity", unit = "rad/s") "Angular velocity of␣
→flange relative to support";
 Real emf1.p.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential at the pin";
 Real emf1.p.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing into␣
→the pin";
 Real emf1.n.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential at the pin";
 Real emf1.n.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing into␣
→the pin";
 Real emf1.flange.phi(quantity = "Angle", unit = "rad", displayUnit = "deg")
→"Absolute rotation angle of flange";
 Real emf1.flange.tau(quantity = "Torque", unit = "N.m") "Cut torque in the flange
→";
 protected Real emf1.internalSupport.tau(quantity = "Torque", unit = "N.m") = -
→emf1.flange.tau "External support torque (must be computed via torque balance in␣
→model where InternalSupport is used; = flange.tau)";
 protected Real emf1.internalSupport.phi(quantity = "Angle", unit = "rad",␣
→displayUnit = "deg") "External support angle (= flange.phi)";
 protected Real emf1.internalSupport.flange.phi(quantity = "Angle", unit = "rad",␣
→displayUnit = "deg") "Absolute rotation angle of flange";
 protected Real emf1.internalSupport.flange.tau(quantity = "Torque", unit = "N.m
→") "Cut torque in the flange";
 protected parameter Real emf1.fixed.phi0(quantity = "Angle", unit = "rad",␣
→displayUnit = "deg") = 0.0 "Fixed offset angle of housing";
 protected Real emf1.fixed.flange.phi(quantity = "Angle", unit = "rad",␣
→displayUnit = "deg") "Absolute rotation angle of flange";
 protected Real emf1.fixed.flange.tau(quantity = "Torque", unit = "N.m") "Cut␣
→torque in the flange";
 Real step1.y "Connector of Real output signal";
 parameter Real step1.offset = 0.0 "Offset of output signal y";
```

```
 parameter Real step1.startTime(quantity = "Time", unit = "s") = 0.0 "Output y =␣
↪offset for time < startTime";
 parameter Real step1.height = 1.0 "Height of step";
 Real signalVoltage1.p.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential␣
↪at the pin";
 Real signalVoltage1.p.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current␣
↪flowing into the pin";
 Real signalVoltage1.n.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential␣
↪at the pin";
 Real signalVoltage1.n.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current␣
↪flowing into the pin";
 Real signalVoltage1.v(unit = "V") "Voltage between pin p and n (= p.v - n.v) as␣
↪input signal";
 Real signalVoltage1.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing␣
↪from pin p to pin n";
equation
 assert(1.0 + resistor1.alpha * (resistor1.T_heatPort - resistor1.T_ref) >= 1e-15,
↪ "Temperature outside scope of model!");
 resistor1.R_actual = resistor1.R * (1.0 + resistor1.alpha * (resistor1.T_
↪heatPort - resistor1.T_ref));
 resistor1.v = resistor1.R_actual * resistor1.i;
 resistor1.LossPower = resistor1.v * resistor1.i;
 resistor1.v = resistor1.p.v - resistor1.n.v;
 0.0 = resistor1.p.i + resistor1.n.i;
 resistor1.i = resistor1.p.i;
 resistor1.T_heatPort = resistor1.T;
 inductor1.L * der(inductor1.i) = inductor1.v;
 inductor1.v = inductor1.p.v - inductor1.n.v;
 0.0 = inductor1.p.i + inductor1.n.i;
 inductor1.i = inductor1.p.i;
 ground1.p.v = 0.0;
 load.phi = load.flange_a.phi;
 load.phi = load.flange_b.phi;
 load.w = der(load.phi);
 load.a = der(load.w);
 load.J * load.a = load.flange_a.tau + load.flange_b.tau;
 emf1.internalSupport.flange.tau = emf1.internalSupport.tau;
 emf1.internalSupport.flange.phi = emf1.internalSupport.phi;
 emf1.fixed.flange.phi = emf1.fixed.phi0;
 emf1.v = emf1.p.v - emf1.n.v;
 0.0 = emf1.p.i + emf1.n.i;
 emf1.i = emf1.p.i;
 emf1.phi = emf1.flange.phi - emf1.internalSupport.phi;
 emf1.w = der(emf1.phi);
 emf1.k * emf1.w = emf1.v;
 emf1.flange.tau = (-emf1.k) * emf1.i;
 step1.y = step1.offset + (if time < step1.startTime then 0.0 else step1.height);
 signalVoltage1.v = signalVoltage1.p.v - signalVoltage1.n.v;
 0.0 = signalVoltage1.p.i + signalVoltage1.n.i;
 signalVoltage1.i = signalVoltage1.p.i;
 resistor1.p.i + signalVoltage1.p.i = 0.0;
 resistor1.n.i + inductor1.p.i = 0.0;
 inductor1.n.i + emf1.p.i = 0.0;
 ground1.p.i + emf1.n.i + signalVoltage1.n.i = 0.0;
 load.flange_a.tau + emf1.flange.tau = 0.0;
 load.flange_b.tau = 0.0;
 emf1.fixed.flange.tau + emf1.internalSupport.flange.tau = 0.0;
 emf1.fixed.flange.phi = emf1.internalSupport.flange.phi;
 signalVoltage1.v = step1.y;
 resistor1.p.v = signalVoltage1.p.v;
 inductor1.p.v = resistor1.n.v;
 emf1.p.v = inductor1.n.v;
 emf1.flange.phi = load.flange_a.phi;
```

```
  emf1.n.v = ground1.p.v;
  emf1.n.v = signalVoltage1.n.v;
end dcmotor;
```

We plot part of the simulated result:
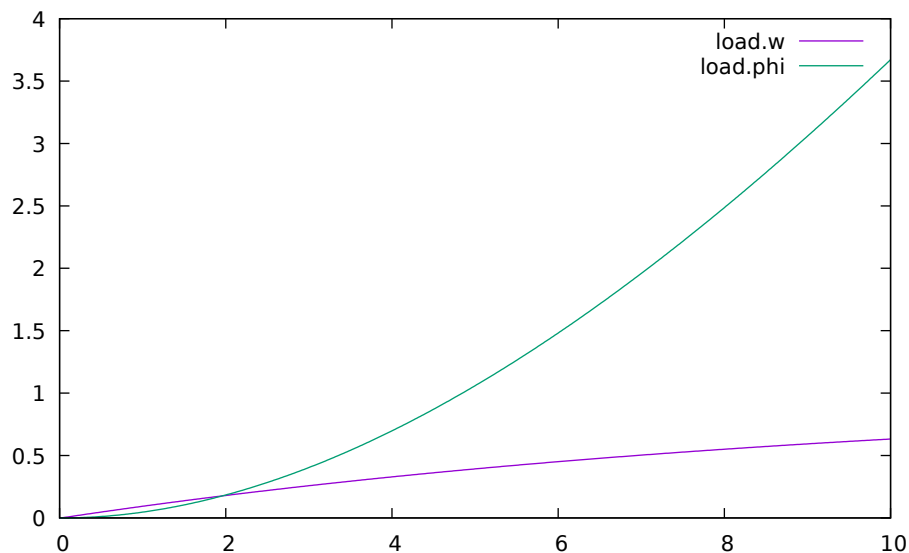
Figure 1.2: Rotation and rotational velocity of the DC motor

The val() function

The val(*variableName,time*) scription function can be used to retrieve the interpolated value of a simulation result variable at a certain point in the simulation time, see usage in the BouncingBall simulation below.

BouncingBall and Switch Models

We load and simulate the BouncingBall example containing when-equations and if-expressions (the Modelica keywords have been bold-faced by hand for better readability):

```
>>> loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪BouncingBall.mo")
true
```

```
>>> list(BouncingBall)
model BouncingBall
  parameter Real e = 0.7 "coefficient of restitution";
  parameter Real g = 9.81 "gravity acceleration";
  Real h(start = 1) "height of ball";
  Real v "velocity of ball";
  Boolean flying(start = true) "true, if ball is flying";
  Boolean impact;
  Real v_new;
  Integer foo;
equation
  impact = h <= 0.0;
  foo = if impact then 1 else 2;
  der(v) = if flying then -g else 0;
  der(h) = v;
```

```
  when {h <= 0.0 and v <= 0.0, impact} then
    v_new = if edge(impact) then -e * pre(v) else 0;
    flying = v_new > 0;
    reinit(v, v_new);
  end when;
end BouncingBall;
```

Instead of just giving a simulate and plot command, we perform a runScript command on a .mos (Modelica script) file sim_BouncingBall.mos that contains these commands:

```
>>> writeFile("sim_BouncingBall.mos", "
  loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + \"/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪BouncingBall.mo\");
  simulate(BouncingBall, stopTime=3.0);
  /* plot({h,flying}); */
")
true
>>> runScript("sim_BouncingBall.mos")
"true
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = \"«DOCHOME»/BouncingBall_res.mat\",
    simulationOptions = \"startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 3.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
↪ tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'BouncingBall', options =
↪'', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''\",
    messages = \"\",
    timeFrontend = 0.00592272,
    timeBackend = 0.004640622,
    timeSimCode = 0.039868952,
    timeTemplates = 0.024324363,
    timeCompile = 0.334574556,
    timeSimulation = 0.022193623,
    timeTotal = 0.431670181
end SimulationResult;
"
```

> **Warning:**
>
> Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set -d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").

```
model Switch
  Real v;
  Real i;
  Real i1;
  Real itot;
  Boolean open;
equation
  itot = i + i1;
  if open then
    v = 0;
  else
    i = 0;
  end if;
  1 - i1 = 0;
  1 - v - i = 0;
  open = time >= 0.5;
end Switch;
```

```
>>> simulate(Switch, startTime=0, stopTime=1)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/Switch_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 1.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
→tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'Switch', options = '',
→outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.007504874000000001,
    timeBackend = 0.010994435,
    timeSimCode = 0.091367404,
    timeTemplates = 0.035844341,
    timeCompile = 0.304895409,
    timeSimulation = 0.014725675,
    timeTotal = 0.465447997999999
end SimulationResult;
```

Retrieve the value of itot at time=0 using the val(variableName, time) function:

```
>>> val(itot,0)
1.0
```

Plot itot and open:
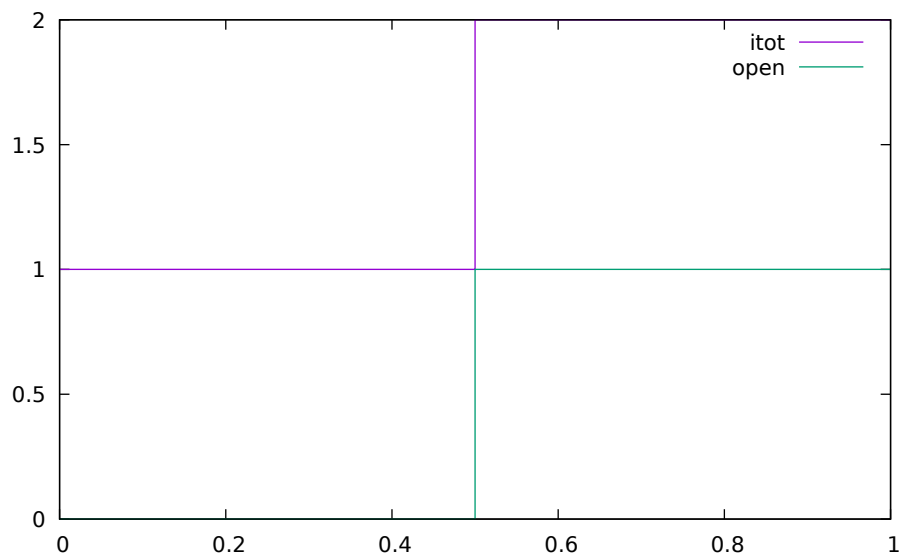
Figure 1.3: Plot when the switch opens

We note that the variable open switches from false (0) to true (1), causing itot to increase from 1.0 to 2.0.

Clear All Models

Now, first clear all loaded libraries and models:

```
>>> clear()
true
```

List the loaded models – nothing left:

```
>>> list()
""
```

VanDerPol Model and Parametric Plot

We load another model, the VanDerPol model (or via the menu File->Load Model):

```
>>> loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/VanDerPol.
↪mo")
true
```

It is simulated:

```
>>> simulate(VanDerPol, stopTime=80)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/VanDerPol_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 80.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
↪ tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'VanDerPol', options = '',
↪ outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.007534566,
    timeBackend = 0.003408228,
    timeSimCode = 0.049857905,
    timeTemplates = 0.028176831,
    timeCompile = 0.312105908,
    timeSimulation = 0.009985997,
    timeTotal = 0.411164205
end SimulationResult;
```

> **Warning:**
>
> Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set -d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").

It is plotted:

```
>>> plotParametric("x","y")
```
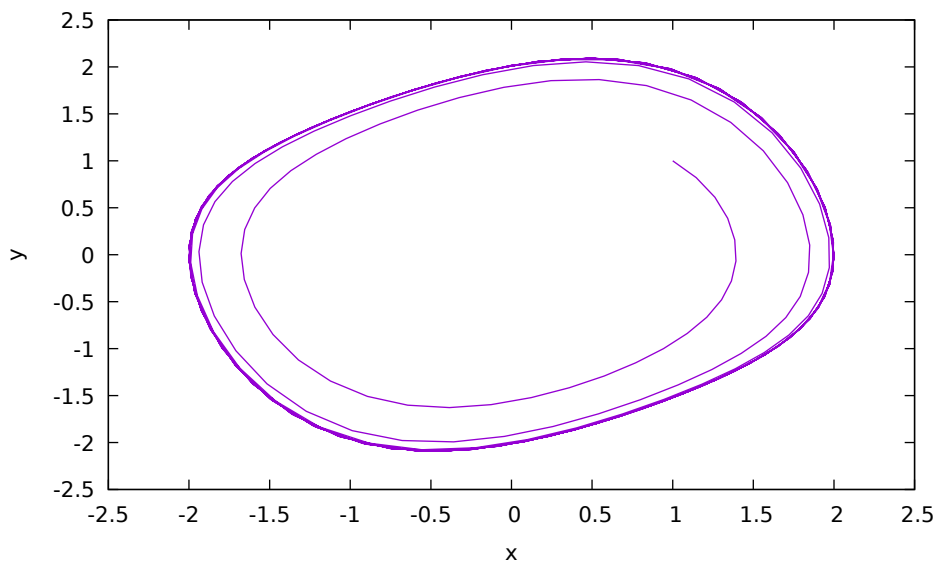

Figure 1.4: VanDerPol plotParametric(x,y)

Perform code instantiation to flat form of the VanDerPol model:

```
>>> instantiateModel(VanDerPol)
class VanDerPol "Van der Pol oscillator model"
  Real x(start = 1.0);
  Real y(start = 1.0);
  parameter Real lambda = 0.3;
equation
  der(x) = y;
  der(y) = lambda * (1.0 - x ^ 2.0) * y - x;
end VanDerPol;
```

Using Japanese or Chinese Characters

Japenese, Chinese, and other kinds of UniCode characters can be used within quoted (single quote) identifiers, see
for example the variable name to the right in the plot below:
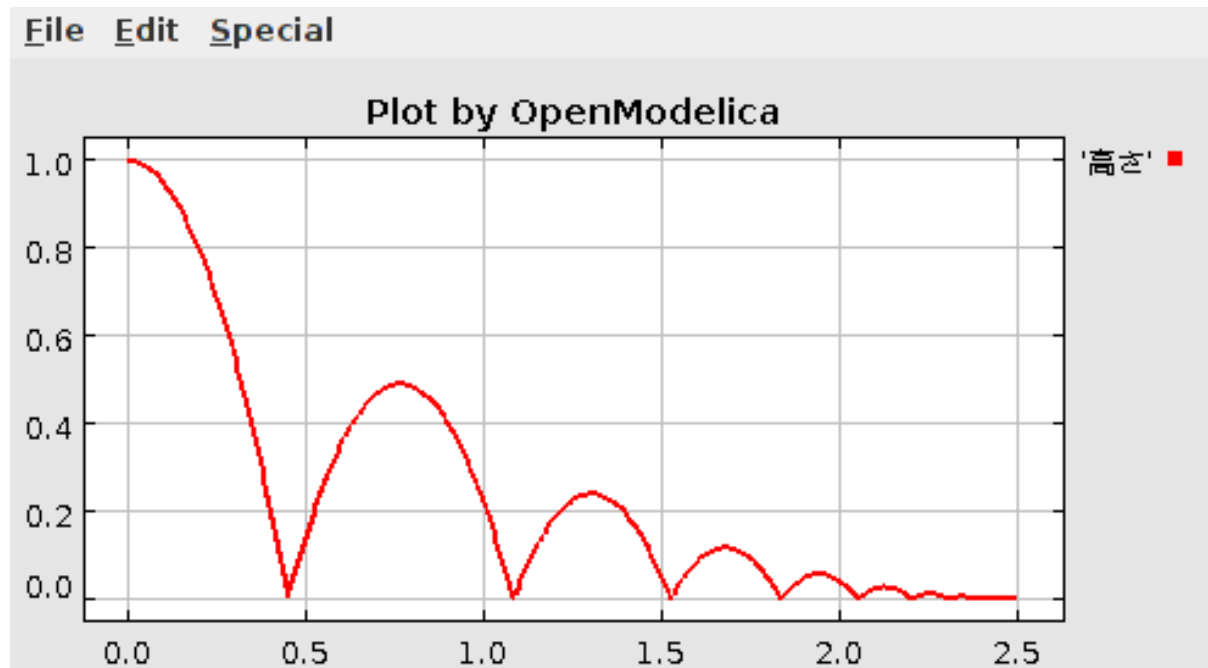
Scripting with For-Loops, While-Loops, and If-Statements

A simple summing integer loop (using multi-line input without evaluation at each line into OMShell requires
copy-paste as one operation from another document):

```
>>> k := 0;
>>> for i in 1:1000 loop
  k := k + i;
end for;
>>> k
500500
```

A nested loop summing reals and integers:

```
>>> g := 0.0;
>>> h := 5;
>>> for i in {23.0,77.12,88.23} loop
  for j in i:0.5:(i+1) loop
    g := g + j;
    g := g + h / 2;
  end for;
```

```
  h := h + g;
end for;
```

By putting two (or more) variables or assignment statements separated by semicolon(s), ending with a variable, one can observe more than one variable value:

```
>>> h; g
1997.45
1479.09
```

A for-loop with vector traversal and concatenation of string elements:

```
>>> i:="";
>>> lst := {"Here ", "are ","some ","strings."};
>>> s := "";
>>> for i in lst loop
  s := s + i;
end for;
>>> s
"Here are some strings."
```

Normal while-loop with concatenation of 10 "abc " strings:

```
>>> s:="";
>>> i:=1;
>>> while i<=10 loop
  s:="abc "+s;
  i:=i+1;
end while;
>>> s
"abc abc abc abc abc abc abc abc abc abc "
```

A simple if-statement. By putting the variable last, after the semicolon, its value is returned after evaluation:

```
>>> if 5>2 then a := 77; end if; a
77
```

An if-then-else statement with elseif:

```
>>> if false then
  a := 5;
elseif a > 50 then
  b:= "test"; a:= 100;
else
  a:=34;
end if;
```

Take a look at the variables a and b:

```
>>> a;b
100
"test"
```

Variables, Functions, and Types of Variables

Assign a vector to a variable:

```
>>> a:=1:5
{1,2,3,4,5}
```

Type in a function:

```
function mySqr
  input Real x;
  output Real y;
algorithm
  y:=x*x;
end mySqr;
```

Call the function:

```
>>> b:=mySqr(2)
4.0
```

Look at the value of variable a:

```
>>> a
{1,2,3,4,5}
```

Look at the type of a:

```
>>> typeOf(a)
"Integer[5]"
```

Retrieve the type of b:

```
>>> typeOf(b)
"Real"
```

What is the type of mySqr? Cannot currently be handled.

```
>>> typeOf(mySqr)
```

List the available variables:

```
>>> listVariables()
{b,a,s,lst,i,h,g,k,currentSimulationResult}
```

Clear again:

```
>>> clear()
true
```

Getting Information about Error Cause

Call the function getErrorString() in order to get more information about the error cause after a simulation failure:

```
>>> getErrorString()
""
```

Alternative Simulation Output Formats

There are several output format possibilities, with mat being the default. plt and mat are the only formats that allow you to use the val() or plot() functions after a simulation. Compared to the speed of plt, mat is roughly 5 times for small files, and scales better for larger files due to being a binary format. The csv format is roughly twice as fast as plt on data-heavy simulations. The plt format allocates all output data in RAM during simulation, which means that simulations may fail due applications only being able to address 4GB of memory on 32-bit platforms. Empty does no output at all and should be by far the fastest. The csv and plt formats are suitable when using an

external scripts or tools like gnuplot to generate plots or process data. The mat format can be post-processed in MATLAB or Octave.

```
>>> simulate(... , outputFormat="mat")
>>> simulate(... , outputFormat="csv")
>>> simulate(... , outputFormat="plt")
>>> simulate(... , outputFormat="empty")
```

It is also possible to specify which variables should be present in the result-file. This is done by using POSIX Extended Regular Expressions. The given expression must match the full variable name (^ and $ symbols are automatically added to the given regular expression).

// Default, match everything

```
>>> simulate(... , variableFilter=".*")
```

// match indices of variable myVar that only contain the numbers using combinations

// of the letters 1 through 3

```
>>> simulate(... , variableFilter="myVar\\\[[1-3]*\\\]")
```

// match x or y or z

```
>>> simulate(... , variableFilter="x|y|z")
```

Using External Functions

See Chapter *Interoperability – C and Python* for more information about calling functions in other programming languages.

Using Parallel Simulation via OpenMP Multi-Core Support

Faster simulations on multi-core computers can be obtained by using a new OpenModelica feature that automatically partitions the system of equations and schedules the parts for execution on different cores using shared-memory OpenMP based execution. The speedup obtained is dependent on the model structure, whether the system of equations can be partitioned well. This version in the current OpenModelica release is an experimental version without load balancing. The following command, not yet available from the OpenModelica GUI, will run a parallel simulation on a model:

```
>>> omc -d=openmp model.mo
```

Loading Specific Library Version

There exist many different versiosn of Modelica libraries which are not compatible. It is possible to keep multiple versions of the same library stored in the directory given by calling getModelicaPath(). By calling loadModel(Modelica,{"3.2"}), OpenModelica will search for a directory called "Modelica 3.2" or a file called "Modelica 3.2.mo". It is possible to give several library versions to search for, giving preference for a pre-release version of a library if it is installed. If the searched version is "default", the priority is: no version name (Modelica), main release version (Modelica 3.1), pre-release version (Modelica 3.1Beta 1) and unordered versions (Modelica Special Release).

The loadModel command will also look at the uses annotation of the top-level class after it has been loaded. Given the following package, Complex 1.0 and ModelicaServices 1.1 will also be loaded into the AST automatically.

```
package Modelica
  annotation(uses(Complex(version="1.0"),
```

```
  ModelicaServices(version="1.1")));
end Modelica;
```

```
>>> clear()
true
```

Packages will also be loaded if a model has a uses-annotation:

```
model M
  annotation(uses(Modelica(version="3.2.1")));
end M;
```

```
>>> instantiateModel(M)
class M
end M;
```

Note:

Notification: Automatically loaded package Modelica 3.2.1 due to uses annotation.

Notification: Automatically loaded package Complex 3.2.1 due to uses annotation.

Notification: Automatically loaded package ModelicaServices 3.2.1 due to uses annotation.

Packages will also be loaded by looking at the first identifier in the path:

```
>>> instantiateModel(Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Ground)
class Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Ground "Ground node"
  Real p.v(quantity = "ElectricPotential", unit = "V") "Potential at the pin";
  Real p.i(quantity = "ElectricCurrent", unit = "A") "Current flowing into the pin
→";
equation
  p.v = 0.0;
  p.i = 0.0;
end Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Ground;
```

Note:

Notification: Automatically loaded package Complex 3.2.2 due to uses annotation.

Notification: Automatically loaded package ModelicaServices 3.2.2 due to uses annotation.

Notification: Automatically loaded package Modelica default due to uses annotation.

Calling the Model Query and Manipulation API

In the OpenModelica System Documentation, an external API (application programming interface) is described which returns information about models and/or allows manipulation of models. Calls to these functions can be done interactively as below, but more typically by program clients to the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC) server. Current examples of such clients are the OpenModelica MDT Eclipse plugin, OMNotebook, the OMEdit graphic model editor, etc. This API is untyped for performance reasons, i.e., no type checking and minimal error checking is done on the calls. The results of a call is returned as a text string in Modelica syntax form, which the client has to parse. An example parser in C++ is available in the OMNotebook source code, whereas another example parser in Java is available in the MDT Eclipse plugin.

Below we show a few calls on the previously simulated BouncingBall model. The full documentation on this API is available in the system documentation. First we load and list the model again to show its structure:

```
>>> loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪BouncingBall.mo");
>>> list(BouncingBall)
model BouncingBall
  parameter Real e = 0.7 "coefficient of restitution";
  parameter Real g = 9.81 "gravity acceleration";
  Real h(start = 1) "height of ball";
  Real v "velocity of ball";
  Boolean flying(start = true) "true, if ball is flying";
  Boolean impact;
  Real v_new;
  Integer foo;
equation
  impact = h <= 0.0;
  foo = if impact then 1 else 2;
  der(v) = if flying then -g else 0;
  der(h) = v;
  when {h <= 0.0 and v <= 0.0, impact} then
    v_new = if edge(impact) then -e * pre(v) else 0;
    flying = v_new > 0;
    reinit(v, v_new);
  end when;
end BouncingBall;
```

Different kinds of calls with returned results:

```
>>> getClassRestriction(BouncingBall)
"model"
>>> getClassInformation(BouncingBall)
("model","",false,false,false,"«OPENMODELICAHOME»/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪BouncingBall.mo",false,1,1,23,17,{},false,false,"","",false)
>>> isFunction(BouncingBall)
false
>>> existClass(BouncingBall)
true
>>> getComponents(BouncingBall)
{{Real,e,"coefficient of restitution", "public", false, false, false, false,
↪"parameter", "none", "unspecified",{}},{Real,g,"gravity acceleration", "public",
↪false, false, false, false, "parameter", "none", "unspecified",{}},{Real,h,
↪"height of ball", "public", false, false, false, false, "unspecified", "none",
↪"unspecified",{}},{Real,v,"velocity of ball", "public", false, false, false,
↪false, "unspecified", "none", "unspecified",{}},{Boolean,flying,"true, if ball
↪is flying", "public", false, false, false, false, "unspecified", "none",
↪"unspecified",{}},{Boolean,impact,"", "public", false, false, false, false,
↪"unspecified", "none", "unspecified",{}},{Real,v_new,"", "public", false, false,
↪false, false, "unspecified", "none", "unspecified",{}},{Integer,foo,"", "public",
↪ false, false, false, false, "unspecified", "none", "unspecified",{}}}
>>> getConnectionCount(BouncingBall)
0
>>> getInheritanceCount(BouncingBall)
0
>>> getComponentModifierValue(BouncingBall,e)
"0.7"
>>> getComponentModifierNames(BouncingBall,"e")
{}
>>> getClassRestriction(BouncingBall)
"model"
>>> getVersion() // Version of the currently running OMC
"v1.11.0-dev.beta2"
```

Quit OpenModelica

Leave and quit OpenModelica:

```
>>> quit()
```

Dump XML Representation

The command dumpXMLDAE dumps an XML representation of a model, according to several optional parameters.

dumpXMLDAE(*modelname*[,asInSimulationCode=<Boolean>]   [,filePrefix=<String>]   [,storeIn-Temp=<Boolean>] [,addMathMLCode =<Boolean>])

This command dumps the mathematical representation of a model using an XML representation, with optional parameters. In particular, asInSimulationCode defines where to stop in the translation process (before dumping the model), the other options are relative to the file storage: filePrefix for specifying a different name and storeInTemp to use the temporary directory. The optional parameter addMathMLCode gives the possibility to don't print the MathML code within the xml file, to make it more readable. Usage is trivial, just: addMathMLCode=*true/false* (default value is false).

Dump Matlab Representation

The command export dumps an XML representation of a model, according to several optional parameters.

exportDAEtoMatlab(*modelname*);

This command dumps the mathematical representation of a model using a Matlab representation. Example:

```
>>> loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪BouncingBall.mo")
true
>>> exportDAEtoMatlab(BouncingBall)
"The equation system was dumped to Matlab file:BouncingBall_imatrix.m"
```

```
% Incidence Matrix
% ===================================
% number of rows: 6
IM={{3,6},{1,{'if', 'true','==' {3},{},}},{{'if', 'true','==' {4},{},}},{5},{2,{'if
↪', 'edge(impact)' {3},{5},}},{4,2}};
VL = {'foo','v_new','impact','flying','v','h'};


EqStr = {'impact = h <= 0.0;','foo = if impact then 1 else 2;','der(v) = if flying
↪then -g else 0.0;','der(h) = v;','when {h <= 0.0 and v <= 0.0, impact} then v_
↪new = if edge(impact) then (-e) * pre(v) else 0.0; end when;','when {h <= 0.0
↪and v <= 0.0, impact} then flying = v_new > 0.0; end when;'};


OldEqStr={'class BouncingBall',' parameter Real e = 0.7 "coefficient of
↪restitution";',' parameter Real g = 9.81 "gravity acceleration";',' Real
↪h(start = 1.0) "height of ball";',' Real v "velocity of ball";',' Boolean
↪flying(start = true) "true, if ball is flying";',' Boolean impact;',' Real v_
↪new;',' Integer foo;','equation',' impact = h <= 0.0;',' foo = if impact then
↪1 else 2;',' der(v) = if flying then -g else 0.0;',' der(h) = v;',' when {h
↪<= 0.0 and v <= 0.0, impact} then',' v_new = if edge(impact) then (-e) *
↪pre(v) else 0.0;',' flying = v_new > 0.0;',' reinit(v, v_new);',' end
↪when;','end BouncingBall;',''};
```

Summary of Commands for the Interactive Session Handler

The following is the complete list of commands currently available in the interactive session hander.

simulate(*modelname*) Translate a model named *modelname* and simulate it.

simulate(*modelname*[,startTime=<*Real*>][,stopTime=<*Real*>][,numberOfIntervals =<*Integer*>][,outputInterval=<*Real*>][,method=<*String*>]
[,tolerance=<*Real*>][,fixedStepSize=<*Real*>]
[,outputFormat=<*String*>]) Translate and simulate a model, with optional start time, stop time, and optional number of simulation intervals or steps for which the simulation results will be computed. More intervals will give higher time resolution, but occupy more space and take longer to compute. The default number of intervals is 500. It is possible to choose solving method, default is "dassl", "euler" and "rungekutta" are also available. Output format "mat" is default. "plt" and "mat" (MATLAB) are the only ones that work with the val() command, "csv" (comma separated values) and "empty" (no output) are also available (see section *Alternative Simulation Output Formats*).

plot(*vars*) Plot the variables given as a vector or a scalar, e.g. plot({x1,x2}) or plot(x1).

plotParametric(*var1*, *var2*) Plot var2 relative to var1 from the most recently simulated model, e.g. plotParametric(x,y).

cd() Return the current directory.

cd(*dir*) Change directory to the directory given as string.

clear() Clear all loaded definitions.

clearVariables() Clear all defined variables.

dumpXMLDAE(*modelname*, ...) Dumps an XML representation of a model, according to several optional parameters.

exportDAEtoMatlab(*name*) Dumps a Matlab representation of a model.

instantiateModel(*modelname*)Performs code instantiation of a model/class and return a string containing the flat class definition.

list() Return a string containing all loaded class definitions.

list(*modelname*) Return a string containing the class definition of the named class.

listVariables() Return a vector of the names of the currently defined variables.

loadModel(*classname*) Load model or package of name *classname* from the path indicated by the environment variable OPENMODELICALIBRARY.

loadFile(*str*) Load Modelica file (.mo) with name given as string argument *str*.

readFile(*str*) Load file given as string *str* and return a string containing the file content.

runScript(*str*) Execute script file with file name given as string argument *str*.

system(*str*) Execute *str* as a system(shell) command in the operating system; return integer success value. Output into stdout from a shell command is put into the console window.

timing(*expr*) Evaluate expression *expr* and return the number of seconds (elapsed time) the evaluation took.

typeOf(*variable*) Return the type of the *variable* as a string.

saveModel(*str*,*modelname*) Save the model/class with name *modelname* in the file given by the string argument *str*.

val(*variable*,*timePoint*) Return the (interpolated) value of the *variable* at time *timePoint*.

help() Print this helptext (returned as a string).

quit() Leave and quit the OpenModelica environment

Running the compiler from command line

The OpenModelica compiler can also be used from command line, in Windows cmd.exe.

Example Session 1 – obtaining information about command line parameters

C:\dev> C:\OpenModelica1.9.2 \bin\omc -h
OpenModelica Compiler 1.9.2
Copyright © 2015 Open Source Modelica Consortium (OSMC)
Distributed under OMSC-PL and GPL, see https://www.openmodelica.org/
Usage: omc [Options] (Model.mo | Script.mos) [Libraries | .mo-files]
...

Example Session 2 - create an TestModel.mo file and run omc on it

C:\dev> echo model TestModel parameter Real x = 1; end TestModel; > TestModel.mo
C:\dev> C:\OpenModelica1.9.2 \bin\omc TestModel.mo
class TestModel
        parameter Real x = 1.0;
end TestModel;
C:\dev>

Example Session 3 - create an script.mos file and run omc on it

Create a file script.mos using your editor containing these commands:
// start script.mos
loadModel(Modelica); getErrorString();
simulate(Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Examples.Elementary.Pendulum); getErrorString();
// end script.mos
C:\dev> notepad script.mos
C:\dev> C:\OpenModelica1.9.2 \bin\omc script.mos
true
""
record SimulationResult
        resultFile = "C:/dev/Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Examples.Elementary.Pendulum_res.mat",
        simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 5.0, numberOfIntervals = 500, tolerance = 1e-006,
        method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Examples.Elementary.Pendulum',
        options = '', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = '"",
        messages = "",
        timeFrontend = 1.245787339209033,
        timeBackend = 20.51007138993843,
        timeSimCode = 0.1510248469321959,
        timeTemplates = 0.5052317333954395,
        timeCompile = 5.128213942691722,
        timeSimulation = 0.4049189573103951,
        timeTotal = 27.9458487395605

end SimulationResult;
""

In order to obtain more information from the compiler one can use the command line options **– showErrorMessages -d=failtrace** when running the compiler:

C:\dev> C:\OpenModelica1.9.2 \bin\omc –showErrorMessages -d=failtrace script.mos

OMEDIT – OPENMODELICA CONNECTION EDITOR

OMEdit – OpenModelica Connection Editor is the new Graphical User Interface for graphical model editing in OpenModelica. It is implemented in C++ using the Qt 4.8 graphical user interface library and supports the Modelica Standard Library version 3.1 that is included in the latest OpenModelica installation. This chapter gives a brief introduction to OMEdit and also demonstrates how to create a DCMotor model using the editor.

OMEdit provides several user friendly features for creating, browsing, editing, and simulating models:

- *Modeling* – Easy model creation for Modelica models.

- *Pre-defined models* **– Browsing the Modelica Standard library to** access the provided models.

- *User defined models* **– Users can create their own models for** immediate usage and later reuse.

- *Component interfaces* **– Smart connection editing for drawing and** editing connections between model interfaces.

- *Simulation* **– Subsystem for running simulations and specifying** simulation parameters start and stop time, etc.

- *Plotting* – Interface to plot variables from simulated models.

Starting OMEdit

A splash screen similar to the one shown in Figure 2.1 will appear indicating that it is starting OMEdit. The executable is found in different places depending on the platform (see below).

Microsoft Windows

OMEdit can be launched using the executable placed in OpenModelicaInstallationDirectory/bin/OMEdit/OMEdit.exe. Alternately, choose OpenModelica > OpenModelica Connection Editor from the start menu in Windows.

Linux

Start OMEdit by either selecting the corresponding menu application item or typing "**OMEdit**" at the shell or command prompt.

Mac OS X

The default installation is /Application/MacPorts/OMEdit.app.
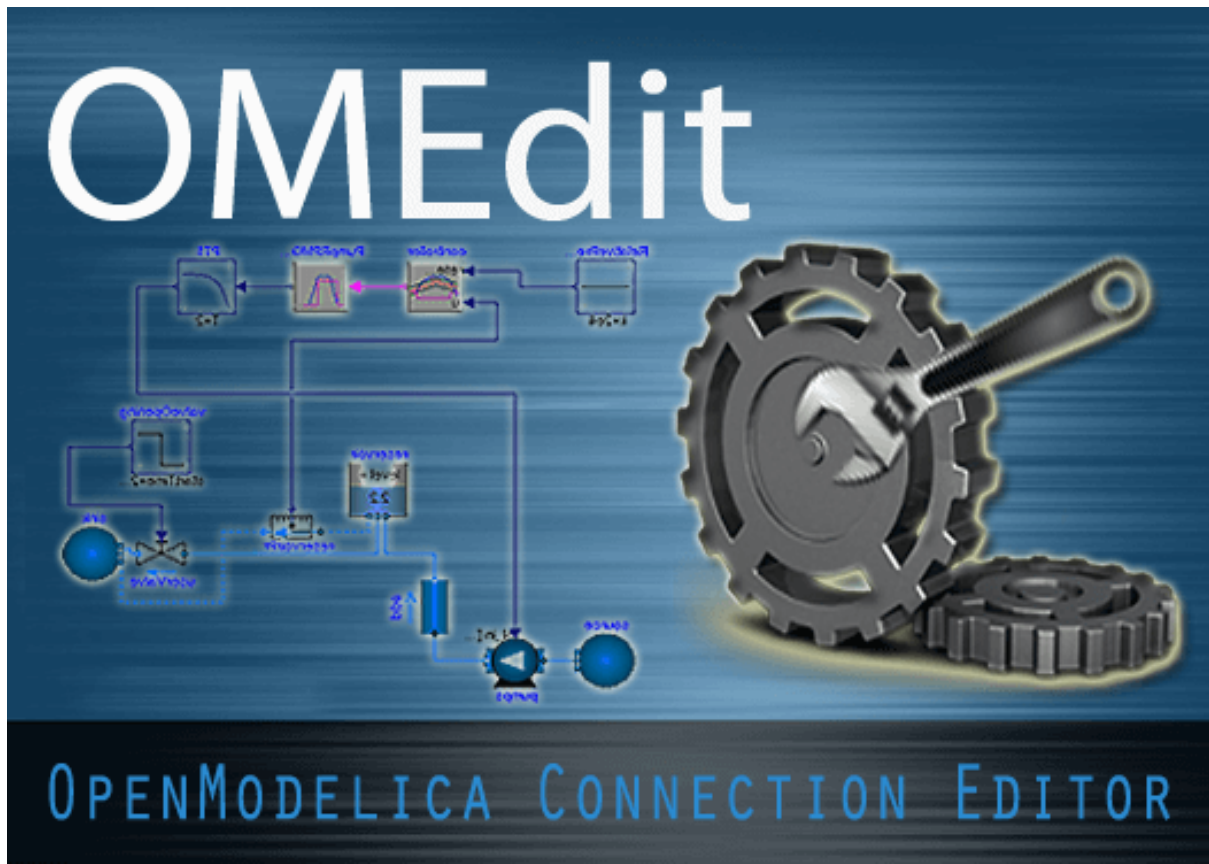
Figure 2.1: OMEdit Splash Screen.

MainWindow & Browsers

The MainWindow contains several dockable browsers,

- Libraries Browser
- Documentation Browser
- Variables Browser
- Messages Browser

Figure 2.2 shows the MainWindow and browsers.

The default location of the browsers are shown in Figure 2.2. All browsers except for Message Browser can be docked into left or right column. The Messages Browser can be docked into left,right or bottom areas. If you want OMEdit to remember the new docked position of the browsers then you must enable Preserve User's GUI Customizations option, see section *General*.

Search Classes

To search a class click Edit->Search Classes or press keyboard shortcut Ctrl+Shift+F. The loaded Modelica classes can be searched by typing any part of the class name.

Libraries Browser

To view the Libraries Browser click View->Windows->Libraries Browser. Shows the list of loaded Modelica classes. Each item of the Libraries Browser has right click menu for easy manipulation and usage of the class.
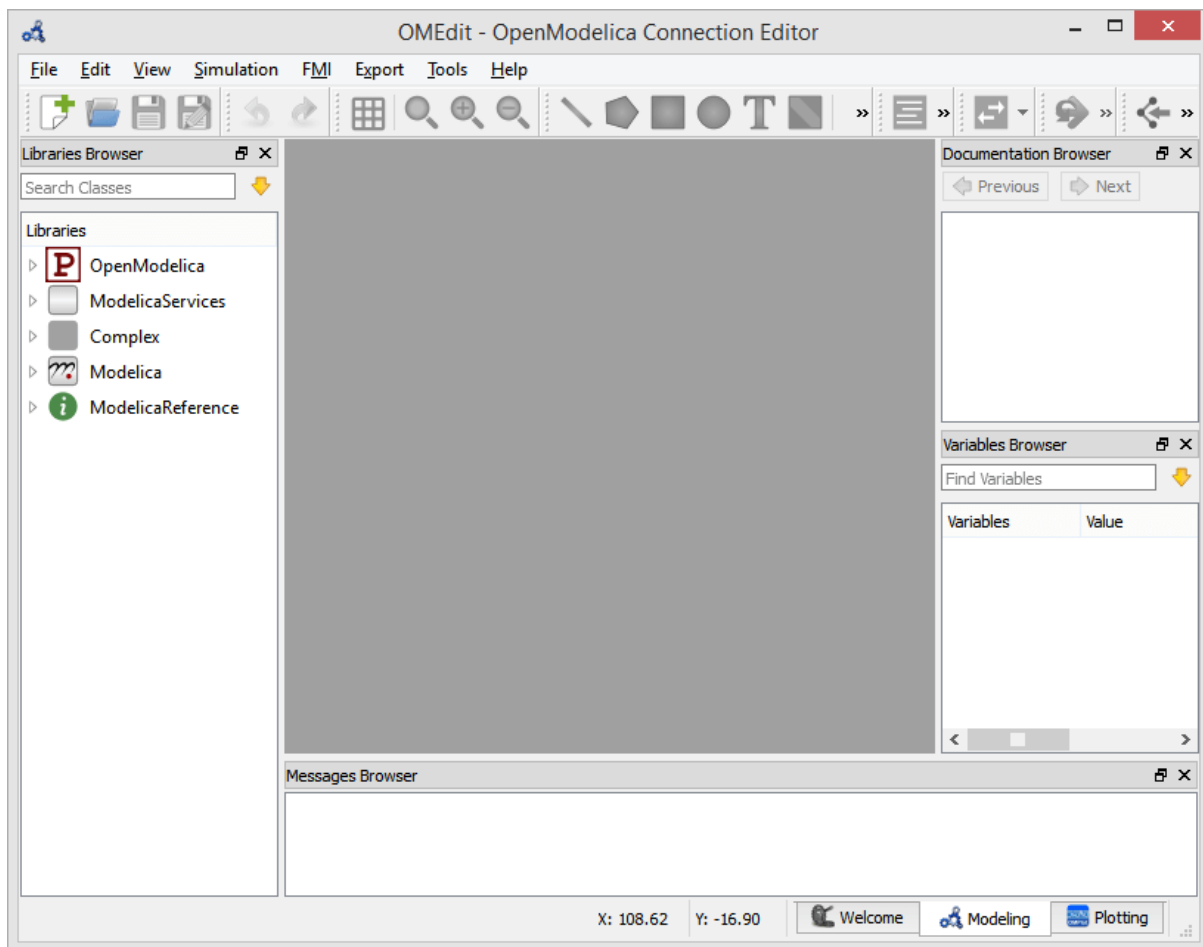
Figure 2.2: OMEdit MainWindow and Browsers.

The classes are shown in a tree structure with name and icon. The protected classes are not shown by default. If you want to see the protected classes then you must enable the Show Protected Classes option, see section *General*.
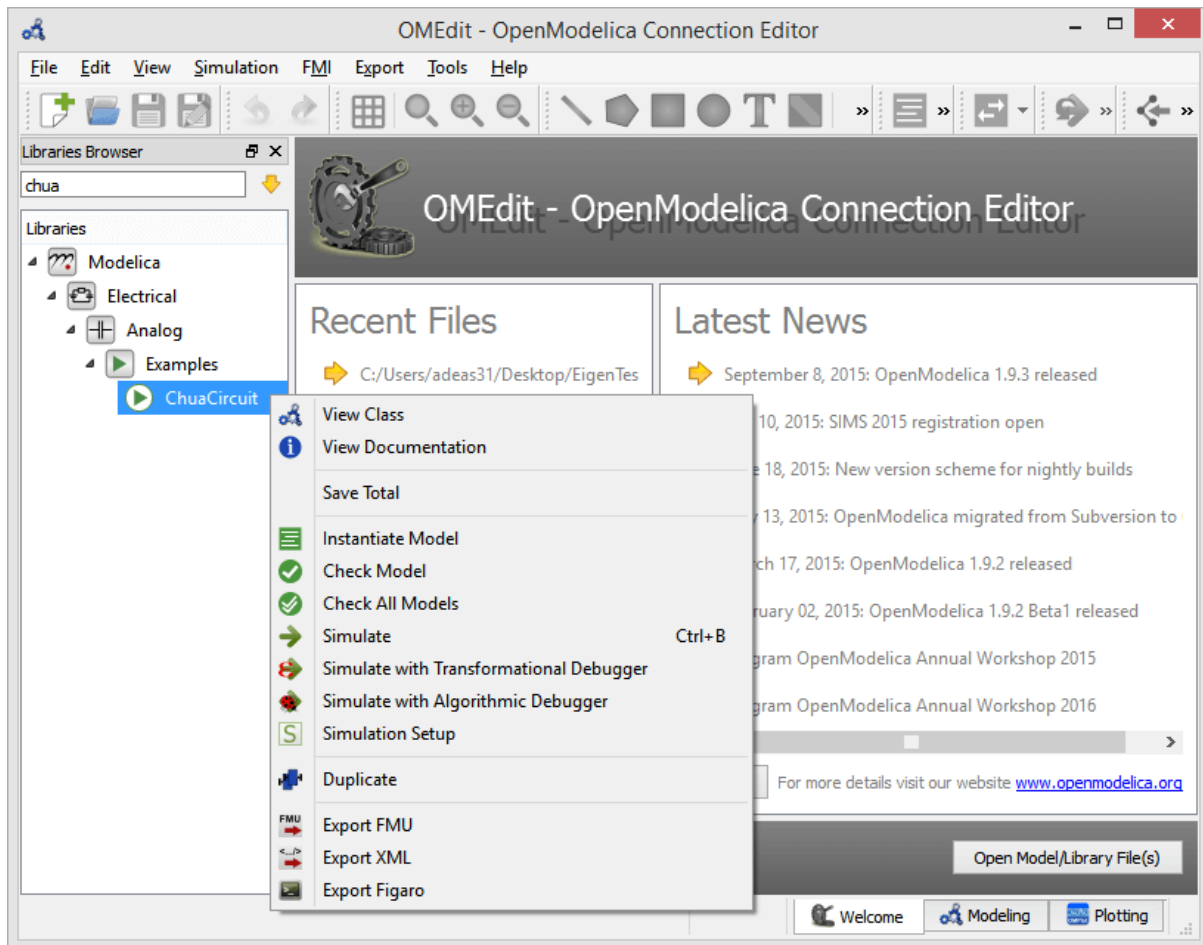
Figure 2.3: Libraries Browser.

Documentation Browser

Displays the HTML documentation of Modelica classes. It contains the navigation buttons for moving forward and backward. To see documentation of any class, right click the Modelica class in Libraries Browser and choose View Documentation.

Variables Browser

The class variables are structured in the form of the tree and are displayed in the Variables Browser. Each variable has a checkbox. Ticking the checkbox will plot the variable values. There is a find box on the top for filtering the variable in the tree. The filtering can be done using Regular Expression, Wildcard and Fixed String. The complete Variables Browser can be collapsed and expanded using the Collapse All and Expand All buttons.

The browser allows manipulation of changeable parameters for *Re-simulating a Model*. It also displays the unit and description of the variable.

Messages Browser

Shows the list of errors. Following kinds of error can occur,
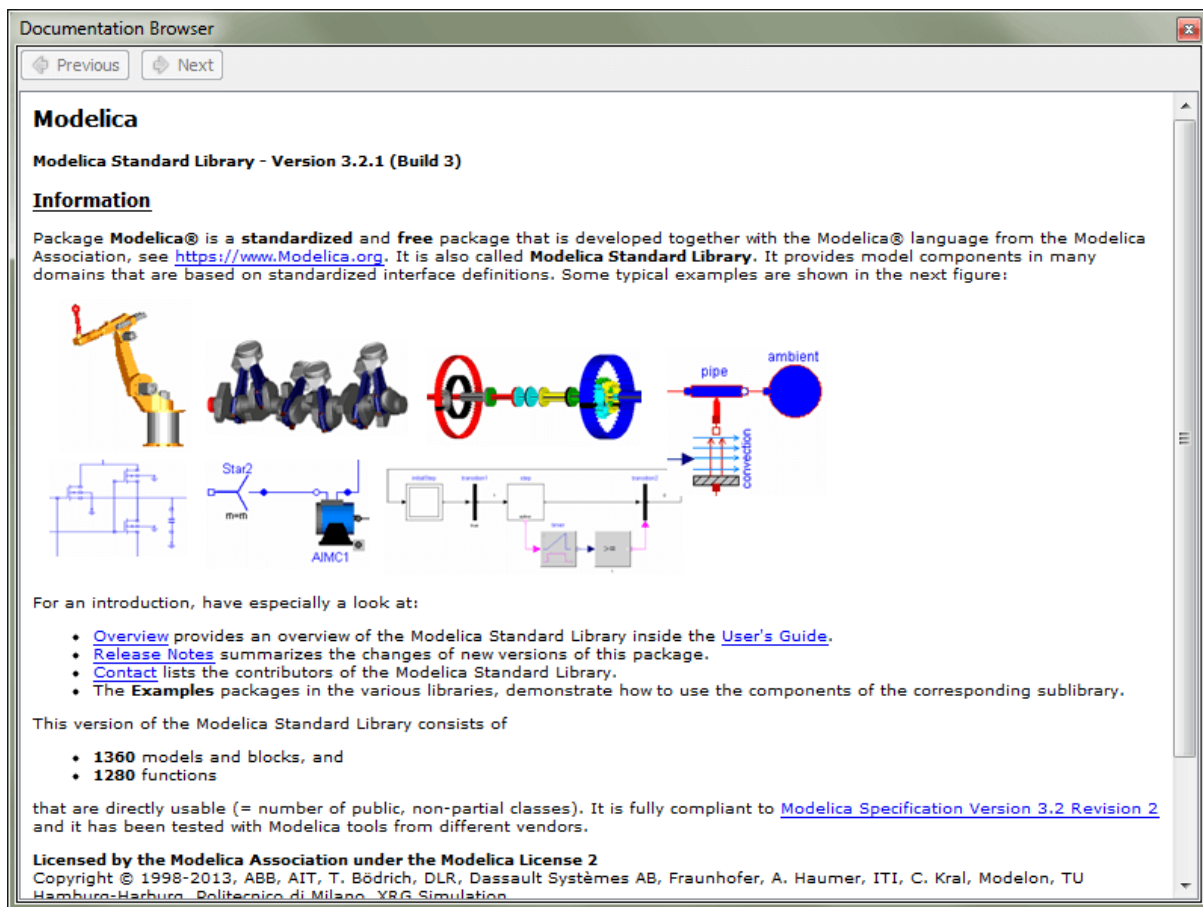
Figure 2.4: Documentation Browser.
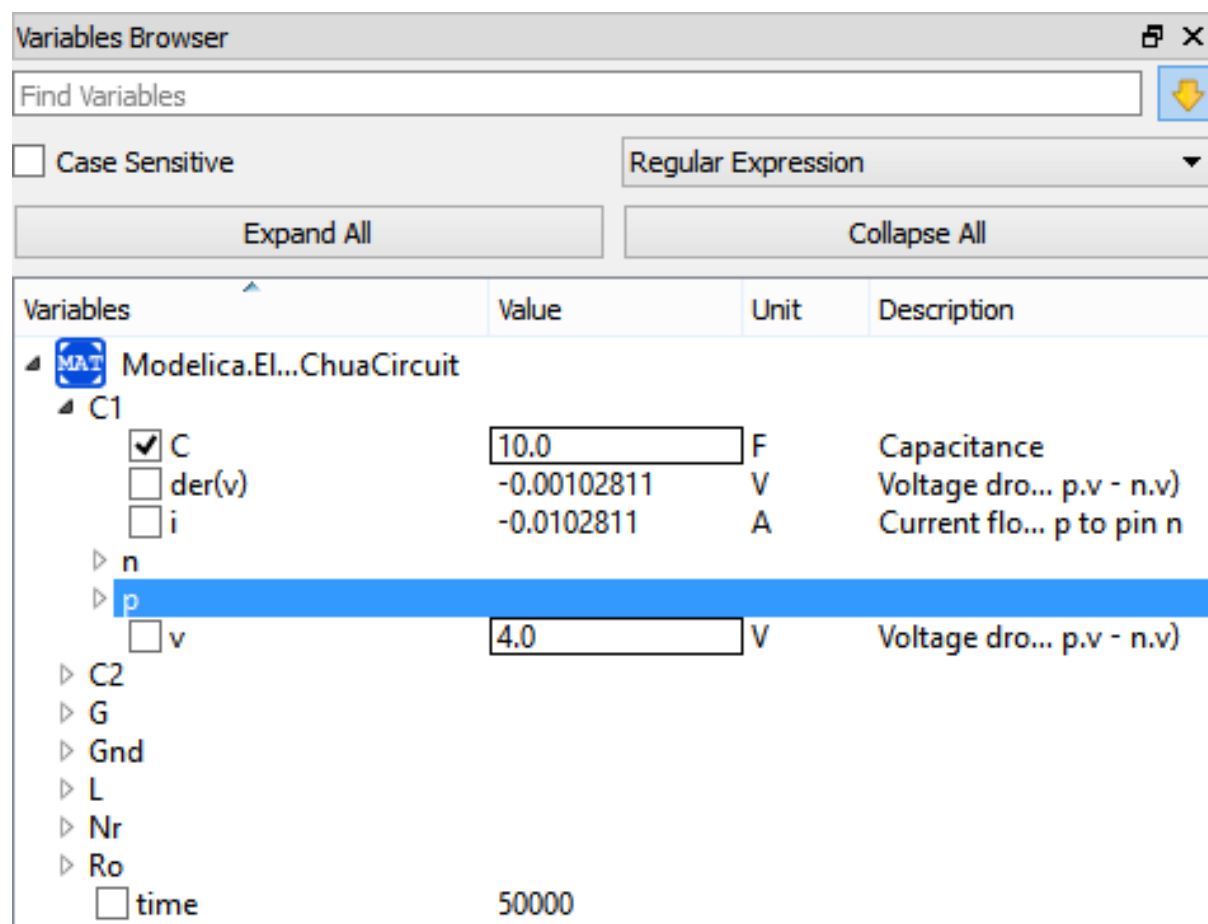
Figure 2.5: Variables Browser.

- Syntax
- Grammar
- Translation
- Symbolic
- Simulation
- Scripting

See section *Messages* for Messages Browser options.

Perspectives

The perspective tabs are loacted at the bottom right of the MainWindow:

- Welcome Perspective
- Modeling Perspective
- Plotting Perspective

Welcome Perspective
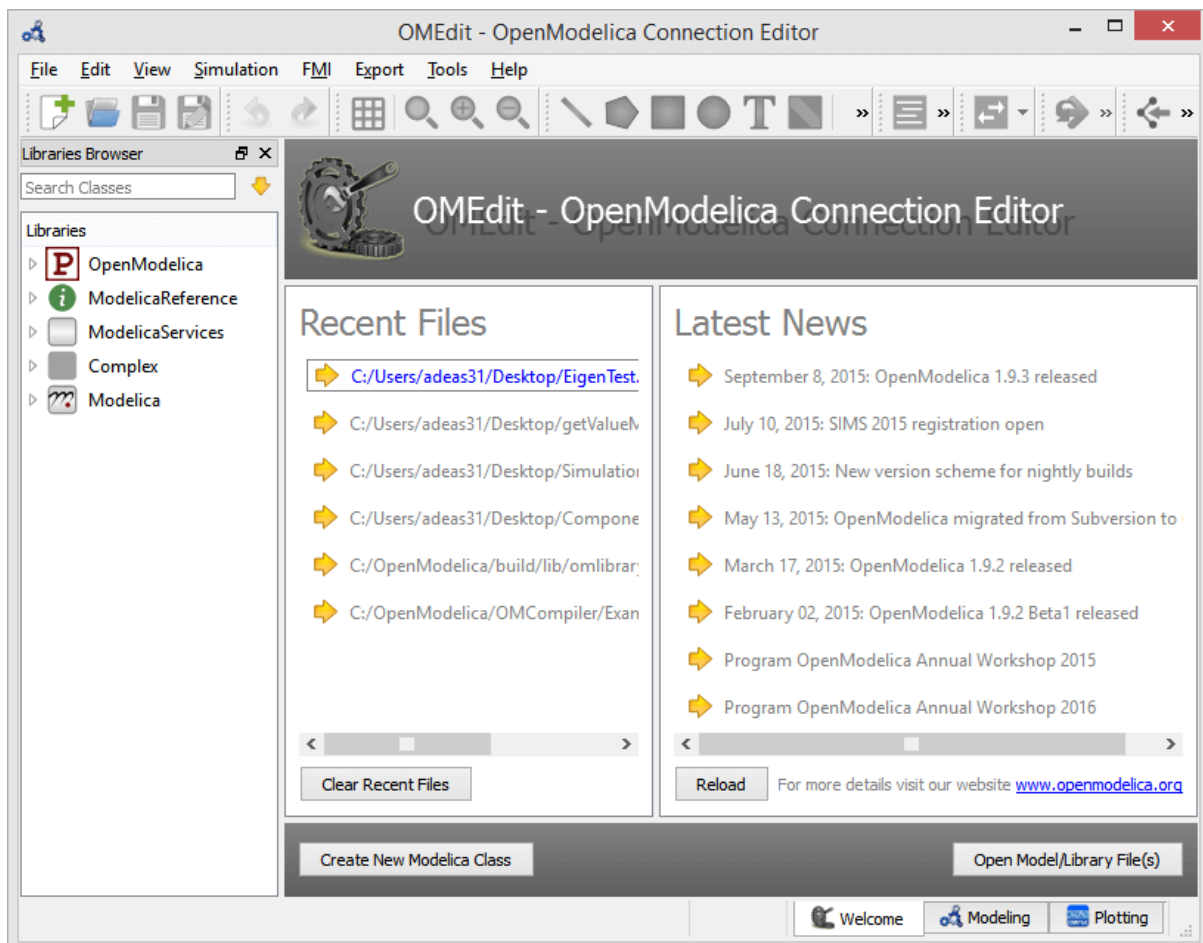
Figure 2.6: OMEdit Welcome Perspective.

The Welcome Perspective shows the list of recent files and the list of latest news from https://www.openmodelica. org/. See Figure 2.6. The orientation of recent files and latest news can be horizontal or vertical. User is allowed to show/hide the latest news. See section *General*.

Modeling Perspective

The Modeling Perpective provides the interface where user can create and design their models. See Figure 2.7.
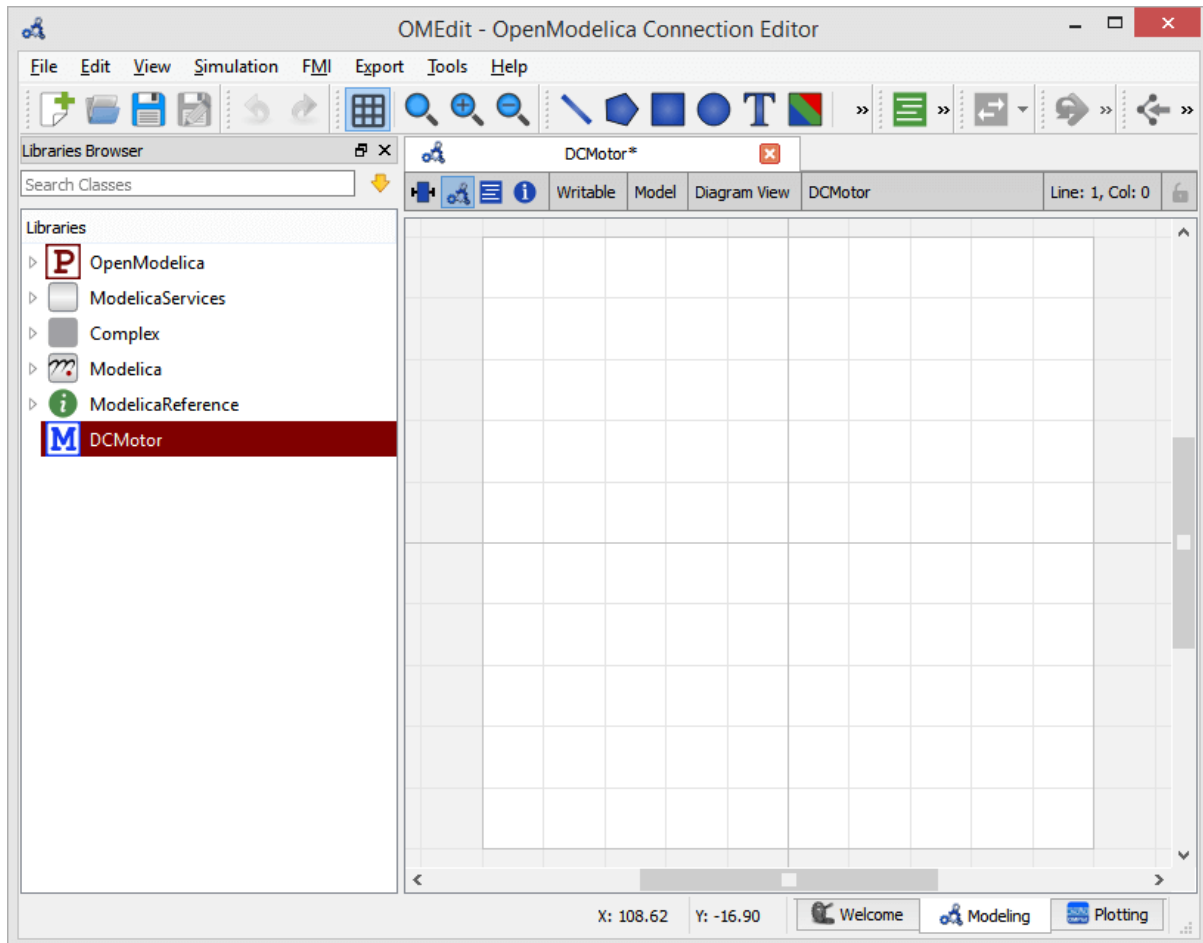
Figure 2.7: OMEdit Modeling Perspective.

The Modeling Perspective interface can be viewed in two different modes, the tabbed view and subwindow view, see section *General*.

Plotting Perspective

The Plotting Perspective shows the simulation results of the models. Plotting Perspective will automatically become active when the simulation of the model is finished successfully. It will also become active when user opens any of the OpenModelica's supported result file. Similar to Modeling Perspective this perspective can also be viewed in two different modes, the tabbed view and subwindow view, see section *General*.
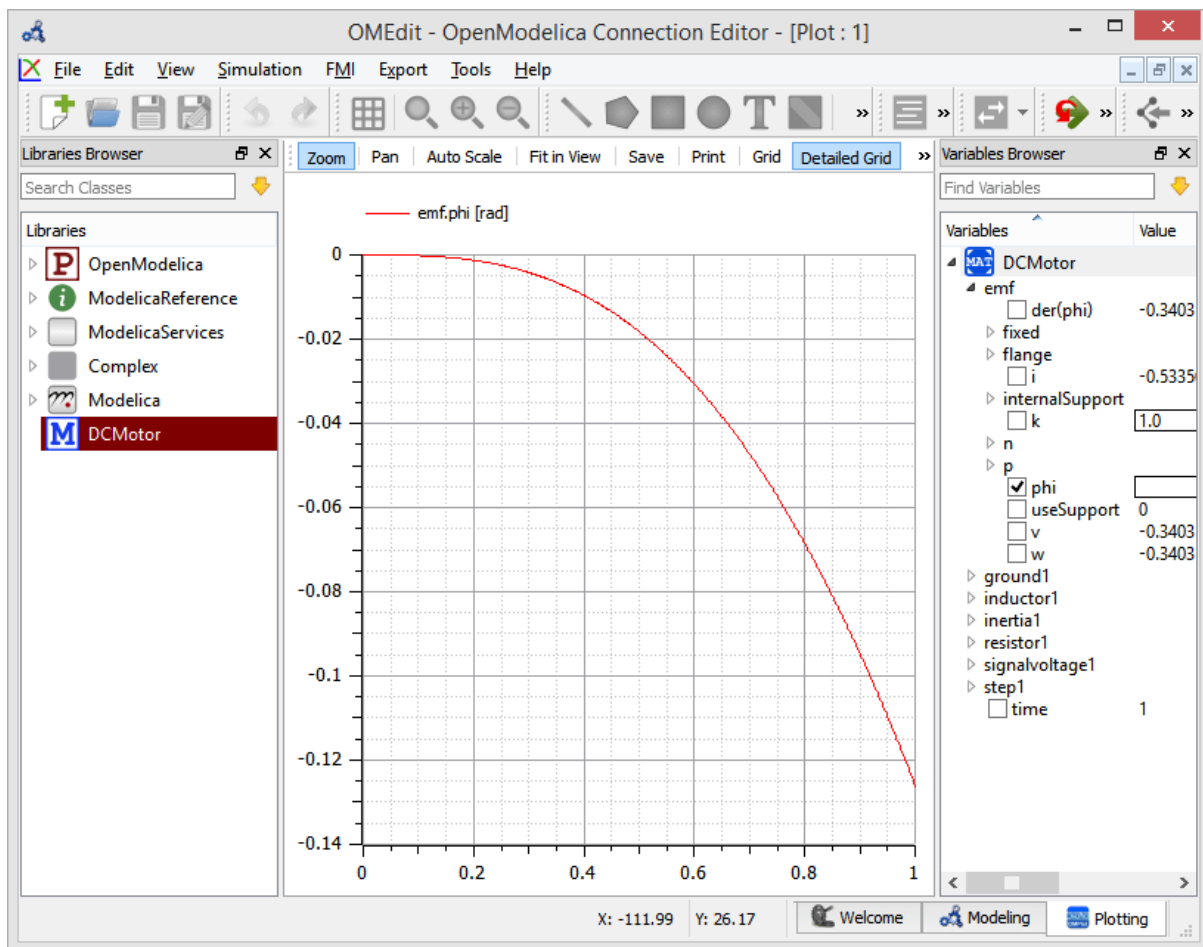
Figure 2.8: OMEdit Plotting Perspective.

Modeling a Model

Creating a New Modelica class

Creating a new Modelica class in OMEdit is rather straightforward. Choose any of the following methods,

- Select File > New Modelica Class from the menu.
- Click on New Modelica Class toolbar button.
- **Click on the Create New Modelica Class button available at the left** bottom of Welcome Perspective.
- Press Ctrl+N.

Opening a Modelica File

Choose any of the following methods to open a Modelica file,

- Select File > Open Model/Library File(s) from the menu.
- Click on Open Model/Library File(s) toolbar button.
- **Click on the Open Model/Library File(s) button available at the right** bottom of Welcome Perspective.
- Press Ctrl+O.

(Note, for editing Modelica system files like MSL (not recommended), see *Editing Modelica Standard Library*)

Opening a Modelica File with Encoding

Select File > Open/Convert Modelica File(s) With Encoding from the menu. It is also possible to convert files to UTF-8.

Model Widget

For each Modelica class one Model Widget is created. It has a statusbar and a view area. The statusbar contains buttons for navigation between the views and labels for information. The view area is used to display the icon, diagram and text layers of Modelica class. See Figure 2.9.

Adding Component Models

Drag the models from the Libraries Browser and drop them on either Diagram or Icon View of Model Widget.

Making Connections

In order to connect one component model to another the user first needs to enable the connect mode ( ) from the toolbar.

Move the mouse over the connector. The mouse cursor will change from arrow cursor to cross cursor. To start the connection press left button and keep it pressed and move. Now release the left button. Move towards the end connector and click when cursor changes to cross cursor.
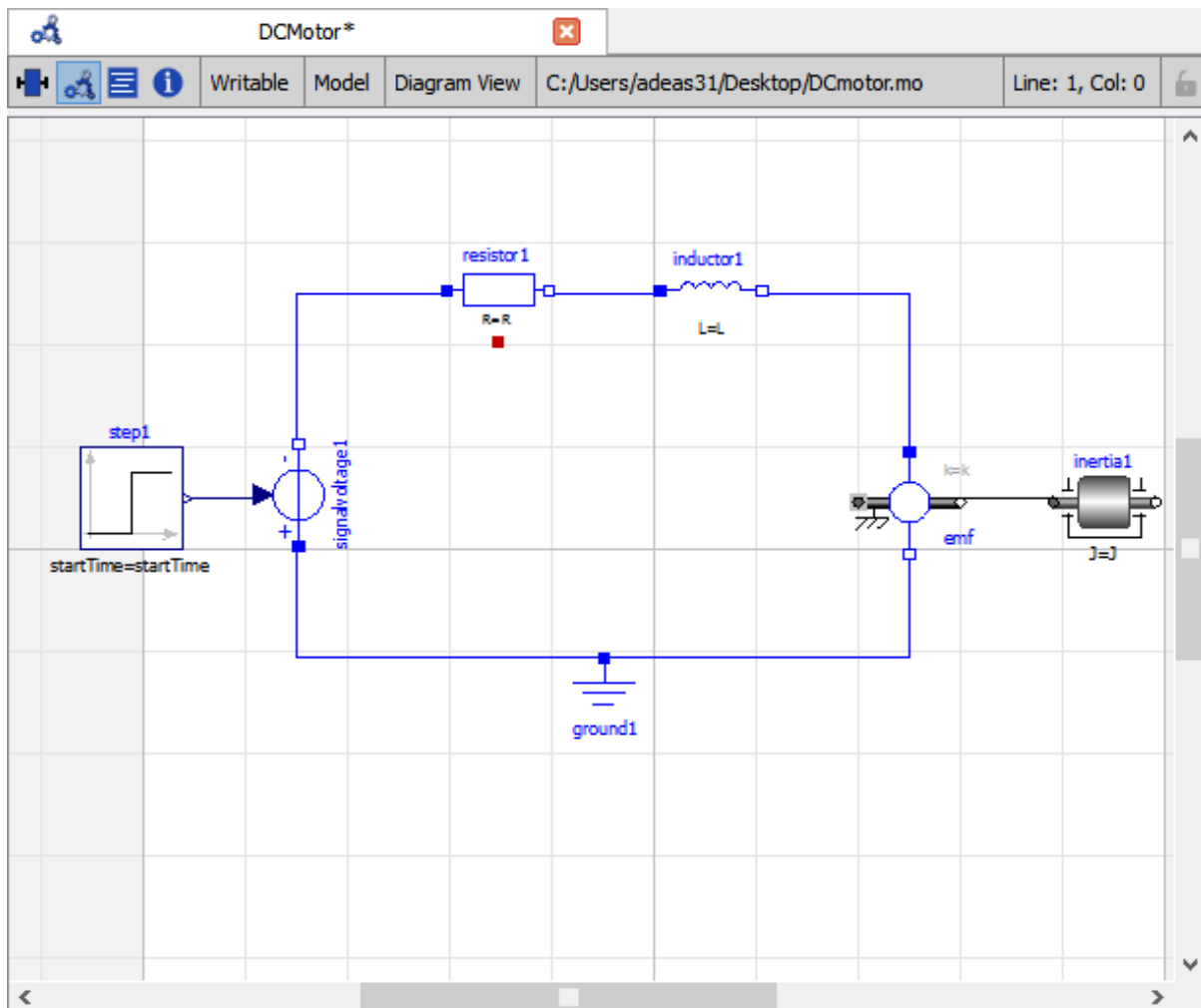
Figure 2.9: Model Widget showing the Diagram View.

Simulating a Model

The OMEdit Simulation Dialog can be launched by,

- **Selecting Simulation > Simulation Setup from the menu. (requires a** model to be active in ModelWidget)

- **Clicking on the Simulation Setup toolbar button. (requires a model to** be active in ModelWidget)

- **Right clicking the model from the Libraries Browser and choosing** Simulation Setup.

General Tab

- Simulation Interval
- *Start Time* – the simulation start time.
- *Stop Time* – the simulation stop time.
- *Number of Intervals* – the simulation number of intervals.
- *Interval* – the length of one interval (i.e., stepsize)
- Integration
  - *Method* – the simulation solver. See section *Integration Methods* for solver details.
  - *Tolerance* – the simulation tolerance.
  - *Jacobian* - the jacobain method to use.
  - DASSL Options
  - *Root Finding* - Activates the internal root finding procedure of dassl.
  - *Restart After Event* - Activates the restart of dassl after an event is performed.
  - *Initial Step Size*
  - *Maximum Step Size*
  - *Maximum Integration Order*
- *Compiler Flags (Optional)* – the optional C compiler flags.
- *Number of Processors* – the number of processors used to build the simulation.
- *Build Only* – only builds the class.
- *Launch Transformational Debugger* – launches the transformational debugger.
- *Launch Algorithmic Debugger* – launches the algorithmic debugger.
- *Launch Animation* – launches the 3d animation window.

Output Tab

- *Output Format* – the simulation result file output format.
- *File Name Prefix (Optional)* – the name is used as a prefix for the output files.
- *Result File (Optional)* - the simulation result file name.
- *Variable Filter (Optional)*
- *Protected Variables* – adds the protected variables in result file.
- *Equidistant Time Grid* – output the internal steps given by dassl instead of interpolating results into an equidistant time grid as given by stepSize or numberOfIntervals

- *Store Variables at Events* – adds the variables at time events.

- *Show Generated File* – displays the generated files in a dialog box.

Simulation Flags Tab

- *Model Setup File (Optional)* – specifies a new setup XML file to the generated simulation code.

- *Initialization Method (Optional)* – specifies the initialization method.

- ***Equation System Initialization File (Optional) – specifies an*** external file for the initialization of the model.

- ***Equation System Initialization Time (Optional) – specifies a time*** for the initialization of the model.

- *Clock (Optional)* – the type of clock to use.

- *Linear Solver (Optional)* – specifies the linear solver method.

- *Non Linear Solver (Optional)* – specifies the nonlinear solver.

- ***Linearization Time (Optional) – specifies a time where the*** linearization of the model should be performed.

- ***Output Variables (Optional) – outputs the variables a, b and c at*** the end of the simulation to the standard output.

- *Profiling* – creates a profiling HTML file.

- *CPU Time* – dumps the cpu-time into the result file.

- *Enable All Warnings* – outputs all warnings.

- *Logging (Optional)*

- *LOG_DASSL* - additional information about dassl solver.

- *LOG_DASSL_STATES* - outputs the states at every dassl call.

- *LOG_DEBUG* - additional debug information.

- *LOG_DSS* - outputs information about dynamic state selection.

- *LOG_DSS_JAC* - outputs jacobian of the dynamic state selection.

- *LOG_DT* - additional information about dynamic tearing.

- *LOG_EVENTS* - additional information during event iteration.

- *LOG_EVENTS_V* - verbose logging of event system.

- *LOG_INIT* - additional information during initialization.

- *LOG_IPOPT* - information from Ipopt.

- *LOG_IPOPT_FULL* - more information from Ipopt.

- *LOG_IPOPT_JAC* - check jacobian matrix with Ipopt.

- *LOG_IPOPT_HESSE* - check hessian matrix with Ipopt.

- *LOG_IPOPT_ERROR* - print max error in the optimization.

- *LOG_JAC* - outputs the jacobian matrix used by dassl.

- *LOG_LS* - logging for linear systems.

- *LOG_LS_V* - verbose logging of linear systems.

- *LOG_NLS* - logging for nonlinear systems.

- *LOG_NLS_V* - verbose logging of nonlinear systems.

- *LOG_NLS_HOMOTOPY* - logging of homotopy solver for nonlinear systems.

- *LOG_NLS_JAC* - outputs the jacobian of nonlinear systems.
- *LOG_NLS_JAC_TEST* - tests the analytical jacobian of nonlinear systems.
- *LOG_NLS_RES* - outputs every evaluation of the residual function.
- *LOG_NLS_EXTRAPOLATE* - outputs debug information about extrapolate process.
- *LOG_RES_INIT* - outputs residuals of the initialization.
- *LOG_RT* - additional information regarding real-time processes.
- *LOG_SIMULATION* - additional information about simulation process.
- *LOG_SOLVER* - additional information about solver process.
- *LOG_SOLVER_CONTEXT* - context information during the solver process.
- *LOG_SOTI* - final solution of the initialization.
- *LOG_STATS* - additional statistics about timer/events/solver.
- *LOG_STATS_V* - additional statistics for LOG_STATS.
- *LOG_UTIL*.
- *LOG_ZEROCROSSINGS* - additional information about the zerocrossings.
- *Additional Simulation Flags (Optional)* **– specify any other** simulation flag.

Archived Simulations Tab

Shows the list of simulations already finished or running. Double clicking on any of them opens the simulation
output window.

Plotting the Simulation Results

Successful simulation of model produces the result file which contains the instance variables that are candidate for
plotting. Variables Browser will show the list of such instance variables. Each variable has a checkbox, checking
it will plot the variable. See Figure 2.8.

Types of Plotting

The plotting type depends on the active Plot Window. By default the plotting type is Time Plot.

Time Plot

Plots the variable over the simulation time. You can have multiple Time Plot windows by clicking on New Plot
Window toolbar button ( ).

Plot Parametric

Draws a two-dimensional parametric diagram, between variables x and y, with *y* as a function of *x*. You can have
multiple Plot Parametric windows by clicking on the New Plot Parametric toolbar button ( ).

Re-simulating a Model

The *Variables Browser* allows manipulation of changeable parameters for re-simulation. After changing the parameter values user can click on the re-simulate toolbar button ( ), or right click the model in Variables Browser and choose re-simulate from the menu.

How to Create User Defined Shapes – Icons

Users can create shapes of their own by using the shape creation tools available in OMEdit.

- *Line Tool* **– Draws a line. A line is created with a minimum of two** points. In order to create a line, the user first selects the line tool from the toolbar and then click on the Icon/Diagram View; this will start creating a line. If a user clicks again on the Icon/Diagram View a new line point is created. In order to finish the line creation, user has to double click on the Icon/Diagram View.

- *Polygon Tool* **– Draws a polygon. A polygon is created in a similar** fashion as a line is created. The only difference between a line and a polygon is that, if a polygon contains two points it will look like a line and if a polygon contains more than two points it will become a closed polygon shape.

- *Rectangle Tool* **– Draws a rectangle. The rectangle only contains two** points where first point indicates the starting point and the second point indicates the ending the point. In order to create rectangle, the user has to select the rectangle tool from the toolbar and then click on the Icon/Diagram View, this click will become the first point of rectangle. In order to finish the rectangle creation, the user has to click again on the Icon/Diagram View where he/she wants to finish the rectangle. The second click will become the second point of rectangle.

- *Ellipse Tool* **– Draws an ellipse. The ellipse is created in a** similar way as a rectangle is created.

- *Text Tool* – Draws a text label.

- *Bitmap Tool* – Draws a bitmap container.

The shape tools are located in the toolbar. See Figure 2.10.
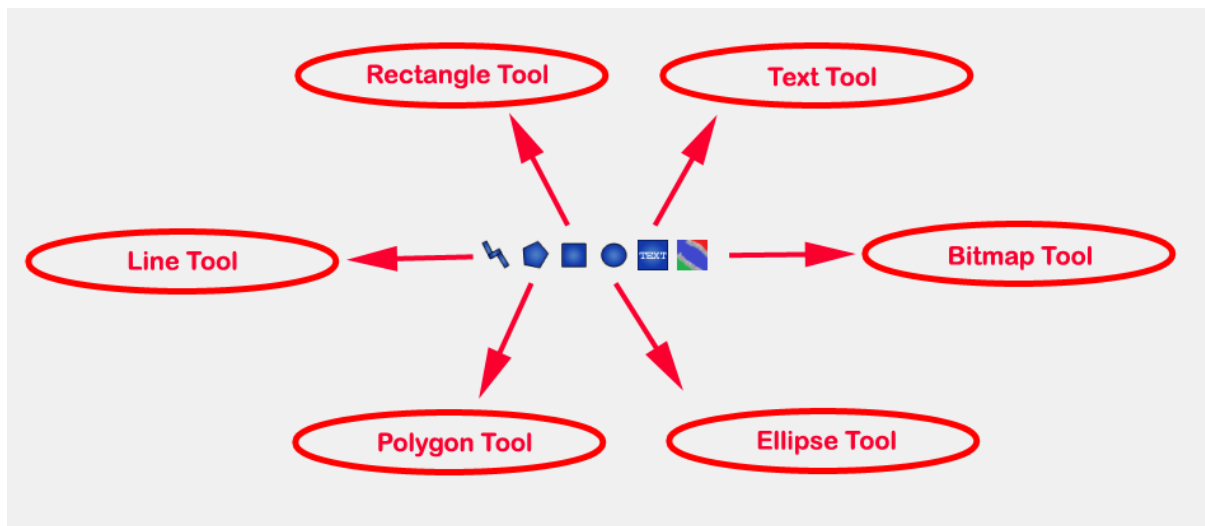
Figure 2.10: User defined shapes.

The user can select any of the shape tools and start drawing on the Icon/Diagram View. The shapes created on the Diagram View of Model Widget are part of the diagram and the shapes created on the Icon View will become the icon representation of the model.

For example, if a user creates a model with name testModel and add a rectangle using the rectangle tool and a polygon using the polygon tool, in the Icon View of the model. The model's Modelica Text will appear as follows:

```
model testModel
  annotation(Icon(graphics = {Rectangle(rotation = 0, lineColor = {0,0,255},
→fillColor = {0,0,255}, pattern = LinePattern.Solid, fillPattern = FillPattern.
→None, lineThickness = 0.25, extent = {{ -64.5,88},{63, -22.5}}),Polygon(points =
→{{ -47.5, -29.5},{52.5, -29.5},{4.5, -86},{ -47.5, -29.5}}, rotation = 0,
→lineColor = {0,0,255}, fillColor = {0,0,255}, pattern = LinePattern.Solid,
→fillPattern = FillPattern.None, lineThickness = 0.25)}));
end testModel;
```

In the above code snippet of testModel, the rectangle and a polygon are added to the icon annotation of the model. Similarly, any user defined shape drawn on a Diagram View of the model will be added to the diagram annotation of the model.

Global head section in documentation

If you want to use same styles or same JavaScript for the classes contained inside a package then you can define __OpenModelica_infoHeader annotation inside the Documentation annotation of a package. For example,

```
package P
  model M
    annotation(Documentation(info="<html>
      <a href=\"javascript:HelloWorld()\">Click here</a>
    </html>"));
  end M;
 annotation(Documentation(__OpenModelica_infoHeader="
     <script type=\"text/javascript\">
       function HelloWorld() {
         alert(\"Hello World!\");
       }
     </script>"));
end P;
```

In the above example model M does not need to define the javascript function HelloWorld. It is only defined once at the package level using the __OpenModelica_infoHeader and then all classes contained in the package can use it.

In addition styles and JavaScript can be added from file locations using Modelica URIs. Example:

```
package P
  model M
    annotation(Documentation(info="<html>
      <a href=\"javascript:HelloWorld()\">Click here</a>
    </html>"));
  end M;
 annotation(Documentation(__OpenModelica_infoHeader="
     <script type=\"text/javascript\">
       src=\"modelica://P/Resources/hello.js\">
       }
     </script>"));
end P;
```

Where the file Resources/hello.js then contains:

```
function HelloWorld() {
  alert("Hello World!");
}
```

Settings

OMEdit allows users to save several settings which will be remembered across different sessions of OMEdit. The Options Dialog can be used for reading and writing the settings.

General

- General

- *Language* – Sets the application language.

- *Working Directory* – Sets the application working directory.

- *Toolbar Icon Size* – Sets the size for toolbar icons.

- *Preserve User's GUI Customizations* – If true then OMEdit will remember its windows and toolbars positions and sizes.

- *Terminal Command* – Sets the terminal command.

- *Terminal Command Arguments* – Sets the terminal command arguments.

- *Hide Variables Browser* – Hides the variable browser when switching away from plotting perspective.

- Libraries Browser

- *Library Icon Size* – Sets the size for library icons.

- *Show Protected Classes* – Sets the application language.

- Modeling View Mode

- *Tabbed View/SubWindow View* – Sets the view mode for modeling.

- Default View

- *Icon View/DiagramView/Modelica Text View/Documentation View* – If no preferredView annotation is defined then this setting is used to show the respective view when user double clicks on the class in the Libraries Browser.

- Enable Auto Save

- *Auto Save interval* – Sets the auto save interval value. The minimum possible interval value is 60 seconds.

- *Enable Auto Save for single classes* – Enables the auto save for one class saved in one file.

- *Enable Auto Save for one file packages* – Enables the auto save for packages saved in one file.

- Welcome Page

- *Horizontal View/Vertical View* – Sets the view mode for welcome page.

- *Show Latest News* – if true then displays the latest news.

Libraries

- *System Libraries* **– The list of system libraries that should be** loaded every time OMEdit starts.

- *Force loading of Modelica Standard Library* **– If true then Modelica** and ModelicaReference will always load even if user has removed them from the list of system libraries.

- *Load OpenModelica library on startup* **– If true then OpenModelica** package will be loaded when OMEdit is started.

- *User Libraries* **– The list of user libraries/files that should be** loaded every time OMEdit starts.

Text Editor

- Format
- *Line Ending* - Sets the file line ending.
- *Byte Order Mark (BOM)* - Sets the file BOM.
- Tabs and Indentation
- *Tab Policy* – Sets the tab policy to either spaces or tabs only.
- *Tab Size* – Sets the tab size.
- *Indent Size* – Sets the indent size.
- Syntax Highlight and Text Wrapping
    - *Enable Syntax Highlighting* – Enable/Disable the syntax highlighting.
    - *Enable Code Folding* - Enable/Disable the code folding.
    - *Match Parentheses within Comments and Quotes* – Enable/Disable the matching of parenthese within comments and quotes.
    - *Enable Line Wrapping* – Enable/Disable the line wrapping.
- Font
- *Font Family* – Contains the names list of available fonts.
- *Font Size* – Sets the font size.

Modelica Editor

- *Preserve Text Indentation* – If true then uses *diffModelicaFileListings* API call otherwise uses the OMC pretty-printing.
- Colors
- *Items* – List of categories used of syntax highlighting the code.
- *Item Color* – Sets the color for the selected item.
- *Preview* – Shows the demo of the syntax highlighting.

MetaModelica Editor

- Colors
- *Items* – List of categories used of syntax highlighting the code.
- *Item Color* – Sets the color for the selected item.
- *Preview* – Shows the demo of the syntax highlighting.

MetaModel Editor

- Colors
- *Items* – List of categories used of syntax highlighting the code.
- *Item Color* – Sets the color for the selected item.
- *Preview* – Shows the demo of the syntax highlighting.

C/C++ Editor

- Colors
- *Items* – List of categories used of syntax highlighting the code.
- *Item Color* – Sets the color for the selected item.
- *Preview* – Shows the demo of the syntax highlighting.

Graphical Views

- Extent
- *Left* – Defines the left extent point for the view.
- *Bottom* – Defines the bottom extent point for the view.
- *Right* – Defines the right extent point for the view.
- *Top* – Defines the top extent point for the view.
- Grid
- *Horizontal* – Defines the horizontal size of the view grid.
- *Vertical* – Defines the vertical size of the view grid.
- Component
    - *Scale factor* – Defines the initial scale factor for the component
      dragged on the view.
    - *Preserve aspect ratio* – If true then the component's aspect ratio
      is preserved while scaling.

Simulation

- Simulation
    - *Matching Algorithm* – sets the matching algorithm for simulation.
    - *Index Reduction Method* – sets the index reduction method for simulation.
    - *Target Language* – sets the target language in which the code is generated.
    - *Target Compiler* – sets the target compiler for compiling the generated code.
    - *OMC Flags* – sets the omc flags for simulation.
    - *Ignore __OpenModelica_commandLineOptions annotation* – if ture then ignores the __OpenModelica_commandLineOptions annotation while running the simulation.
    - *Ignore __OpenModelica_simulationFlags annotation* – if ture then ignores the __OpenModelica_simulationFlags annotation while running the simulation.
    - *Save class before simulation* – if ture then always saves the class before running the simulation.
    - *Switch to plotting perspective after simulation* – if ture then GUI always switches to plotting perspective after the simulation.
    - Output
    - *Structured* – Shows the simulation output in the form of tree structure.
    - *Formatted Text* – Shows the simulation output in the form of formatted text.

Messages

- General

- *Output Size* - Specifies the maximum number of rows the Messages Browser may have. If there are more rows then the rows are removed from the beginning.

- *Reset messages number before simulation* – Resets the messages counter before starting the simulation.

- Font and Colors

- *Font Family* – Sets the font for the messages.

- *Font Size* – Sets the font size for the messages.

- *Notification Color* – Sets the text color for notification messages.

- *Warning Color* – Sets the text color for warning messages.

- *Error Color* – Sets the text color for error messages.

Notifications

- Notifications

- *Always quit without prompt* – If true then OMEdit will quit without prompting the user.

- *Show item dropped on itself message* – If true then a message will pop-up when a class is dragged and dropped on itself.

- *Show model is defined as partial and component will be added as replaceable message* – If true then a message will pop-up when a partial class is added to another class.

- *Show component is declared as inner message* – If true then a message will pop-up when an inner component is added to another class.

- *Show save model for bitmap insertion message* – If true then a message will pop-up when user tries to insert a bitmap from a local directory to an unsaved class.

- *Always ask for the dragged component name* – If true then a message will pop-up when user drag & drop the component on the graphical view.

Line Style

- Line Style

- *Color* – Sets the line color.

- *Pattern* – Sets the line pattern.

- *Thickness* – Sets the line thickness.

- *Start Arrow* – Sets the line start arrow.

- *End Arrow* – Sets the line end arrow.

- *Arrow Size* – Sets the start and end arrow size.

- *Smooth* – If true then the line is drawn as a Bezier curve.

Fill Style

- Fill Style
- *Color* – Sets the fill color.
- *Pattern* – Sets the fill pattern.

Plotting

- General
- *Auto Scale* – sets whether to auto scale the plots or not.
- Plotting View Mode
- *Tabbed View/SubWindow View* – Sets the view mode for plotting.
- Curve Style
- *Pattern* – Sets the curve pattern.
- *Thickness* – Sets the curve thickness.

Figaro

- Figaro
- *Figaro Library* – the Figaro library file path.
- *Tree generation options* – the Figaro tree generation options file path.
- *Figaro Processor* – the Figaro processor location.

Debugger

- Algorithmic Debugger
- *GDB Path* – the gnu debugger path
- *GDB Command Timeout* – timeout for gdb commands.
- *GDB Output Limit* – limits the GDB output to N characters.
- *Display C frames* – if true then shows the C stack frames.
- *Display unknown frames* – if true then shows the unknown stack frames. Unknown stack frames means frames whose file path is unknown.
- *Clear old output on a new run* – if true then clears the output window on new run.
- *Clear old log on new run* – if true then clears the log window on new run.
- Transformational Debugger
- *Always show Transformational Debugger after compilation* – if true then always open the Transformational Debugger window after model compilation.
- *Generate operations in the info xml* – if true then adds the operations information in the info xml file.

FMI

- Export
    - Version
    - *1.0* – Sets the FMI export version to 1.0
    - *2.0* – Sets the FMI export version to 2.0
    - Type
    - *Model Exchange* – Sets the FMI export type to Model Exchange.
    - *Co-Simulation* – Sets the FMI export type to Co-Simulation.

- *Model Exchange and Co-Simulation* – Sets the FMI export type to Model Exchange and Co-Simulation.

- *FMU Name* – Sets a prefix for generated FMU file.

- Platforms - list of platforms to generate FMU binaries.

TLM

- General

- TLM Plugin Path - path to TLM plugin bin directory.

- TLM Manager Process - path to TLM managar process.

- TLM Monitor Process - path to TLM monitor process.

Debugger

For debugging capability, see *Debugging*.

Editing Modelica Standard Library

By default OMEdit loads the Modelica Standard Library (MSL) as a system library. System libraries are read-only. If you want to edit MSL you need to load it as user library instead of system library. We don't recommend editing MSL but if you really need to and understand the consequences then follow these steps,

- Go to *Tools->Options->Libraries*.

- Remove Modelica & ModelicaReference from list of system libraries.

- Uncheck *force loading of Modelica Standard Library*.

- Add *$OPENMODELICAHOME/lib/omlibrary/Modelica X.X/package.mo* under user libraries.

- Restart OMEdit.

TRANSMISSION LINE MODELING (TLM) BASED CO-SIMULATION

This chapter gives a short description how to get started using the TLM-Based co-simulation in OMEdit. We introduce a graphical MetaModel editor which is an extension and specialization of the OpenModelica connection editor OMEdit.

In the context of this work a MetaModel is composed of several sub-models including the interconnections between these sub-models. The standard way to store a MetaModel for a TLM based co-simulation is in XML format. The XML schema standard is accessible from tlmModelDescription.xsd

The full graphical functionality of the MetaModel editor for TLM Based co-simulation provides the following general functionalities:

- Import and add External non-Modelica models such as **Matlab/SimuLink**, **Adams**, and **BEAST** models

- External Modelica models such as **Dymola** and **Wolfram SystemModeler** models

- Specify startup methods and interfaces of the external model

- Build the MetaModels by connecting the external models

- Set the co-simulation parameters in the MetaModel

- Simulate the MetaModels using TLM based co-simulation

Co-Simulating an Existing MetaModel

This section demonstrates how to load an existing double pendulum MetaModel,co-simulate it, and look at the results using OMEdit.

Loading a MetaModel for Co-Simulation

We will use the Double pendulum MetaModel which is a multibody system that consists of three sub-models: Two OpenModelica **Shaft** sub-models (**Shaft1** and **Shaft2**) and one **SKF/BEAST bearing** sub-model that together build a double pendulum. The **SKF/BEAST bearing** sub-model is a simplified model with only three balls to speed up the simulation.**Shaft1** is connected with a spherical joint to the world coordinate system. The end of **Shaft1** is connected via a TLM interface to the outer ring of the BEAST bearing model. The inner ring of the bearing model is connected via another TLM interface to **Shaft2**. Together they build the double pendulum with two **shafts**, one spherical OpenModelica joint, and one BEAST bearing.

To load the double pendulum MetaModel , select **File > Open MetaModel** from the menu and select pendulum.xml.

OMEdit starts loading the MetaModel and will be shown in the **Libraries Browser**. Double-clicking the MetaModel in the **Library Browser** will display the double pendulum MetaModel as shown below in Figure 3.1
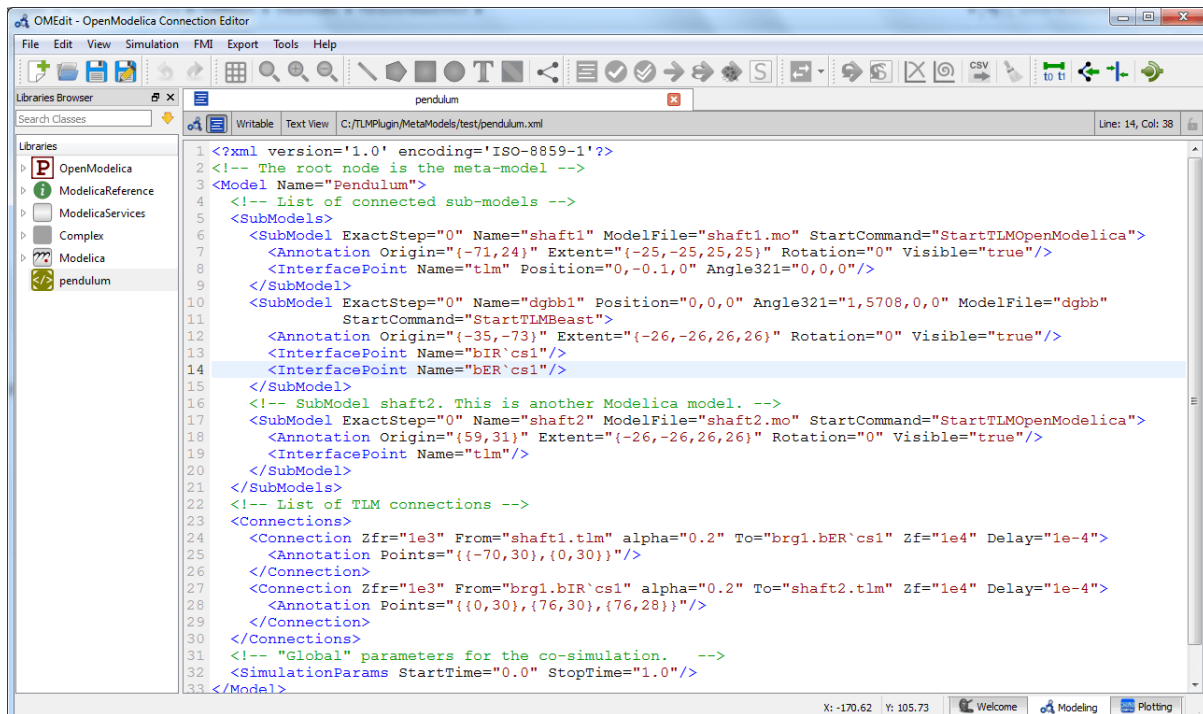
Figure 3.1: Double Pendulum MetaModel Text View.

Co-Simulating the MetaModel

There are two ways to start co-simulation:

- Click **TLM Co-Simulation setup button** (⬤) from the toolbar (requires a MetaModel to be active in MetaModel Widget)

- Right click the MetaModel in the **Library Browser** and choose **TLM Co-Simulation setup** from the popup menu (see Figure 3.2)

The TLM Co-Simulation setup appears as shown below in Figure 3.3.

Click **Simulate** from the Co-simulation setup to confirm the co-simulation. Figure 3.4 will appears in which you will be able to see the progress information of the running co-simulation.

The editor also provides the means of reading the log files generated by the simulation manager and monitor. When the simulation ends, click **Open Manager Log File** or **Open Monitor Log File** from the co-simulation progress bar to check the log files.

Plotting the Simulation Results

When the co-simulation of the MetaModel is completed successful, simulation results are collected and visualized in the OMEdit plotting perspective as shown in Figure 3.5. The **Variables Browser** display variables that can be plotted. Each variable has a checkbox, checking it will plot the variable.

MetaModeling in OMEdit

Preparing External Models

First step in co-simulation Modeling is to prepare the different external simulation models with TLM interfaces. Each external model belongs to a specific simulation tool, such as **MATLAB/Simulink***, **BEAST**,
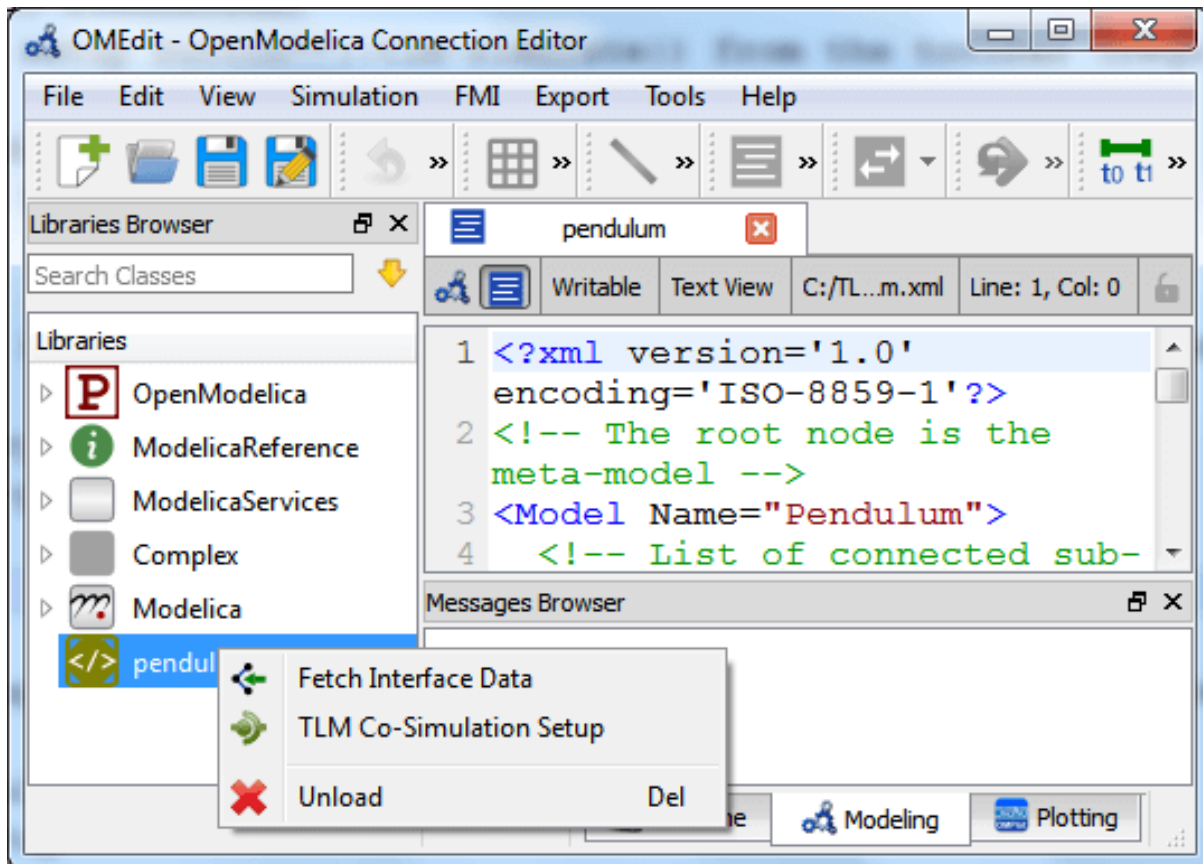
Figure 3.2: Co-simulating and Fetching Interface Data of a MetaModel from the Popup Menu .

MSC/ADAMS, **Dymola** and **Wolfram SystemModeler**.

When the external models have all been prepared, the next step is to load external models in OMEdit by selecting the **File > Load External Model(s)** from the menu.

OMEdit starts loading the external model and will be shown in the **Libraries Browser** as shown below in Figure 3.6

Creating a New MetaModel

To create a new MetaModel,select **File > New MetaModel** from the menu.

Your new MetaModel will appear in the in the **Libraries Browser** once created. To facilitate the process of textual metamodeling and to provide users with a starting point, the **Text View** (see Figure 3.7) includes the MetaModel XML elements and the default simulation parameters.

Saving the MetaModel

Adding Submodels

It is possible to build the double pendulum by drag-and-drop of each simulation model component (sub-model) from the **Libraries Browser** to the Diagram View. To place a component in the Diagram View of the double pendulum model, drag each external sub-model of the double pendulum(i.e. **Shaft1**, **Shaft2**, and **BEAST bearing** sub-model) from the **Libraries Browser** to the **Diagram View**.
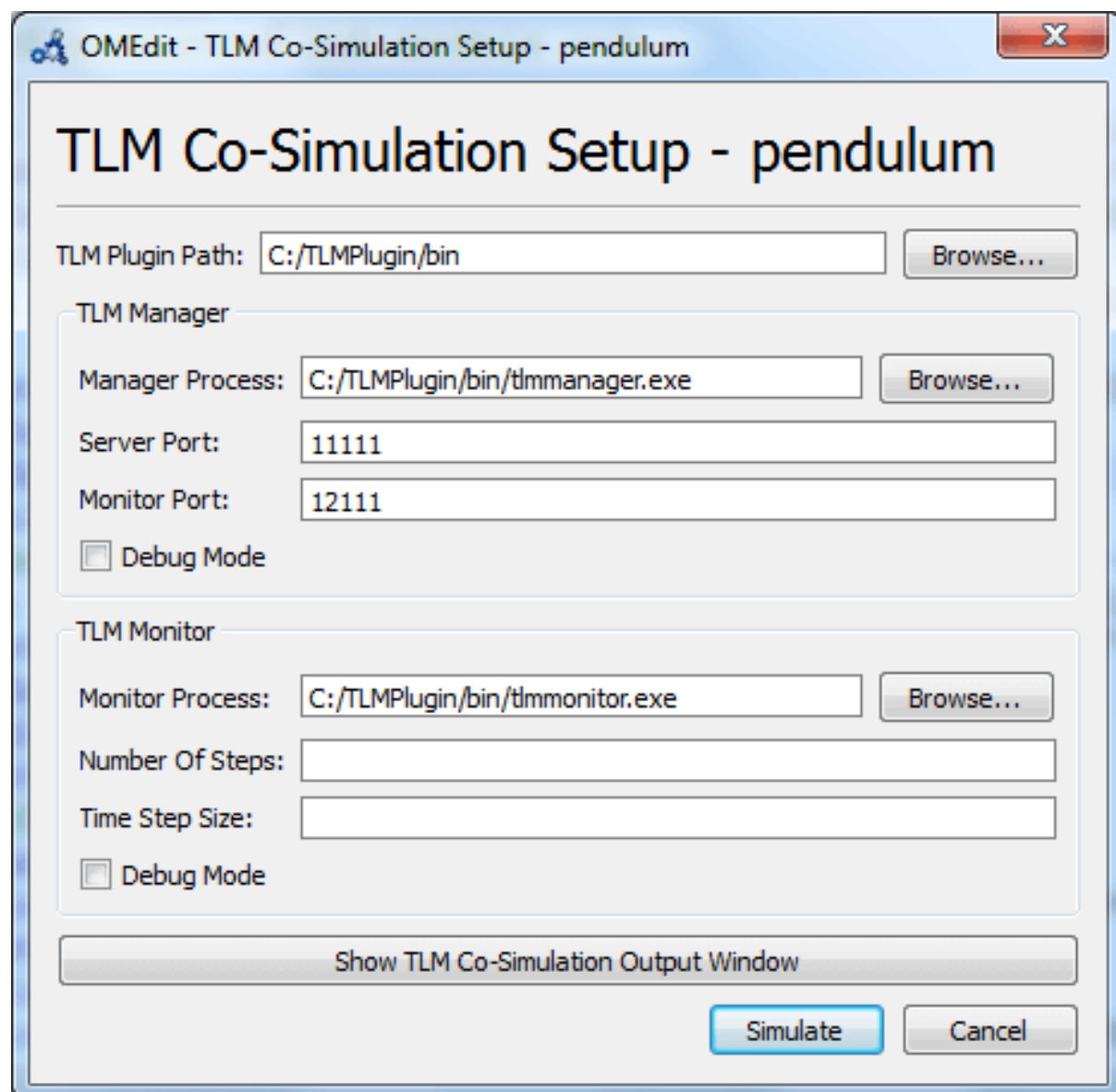
Figure 3.3: TLM Co-simulation Setup.
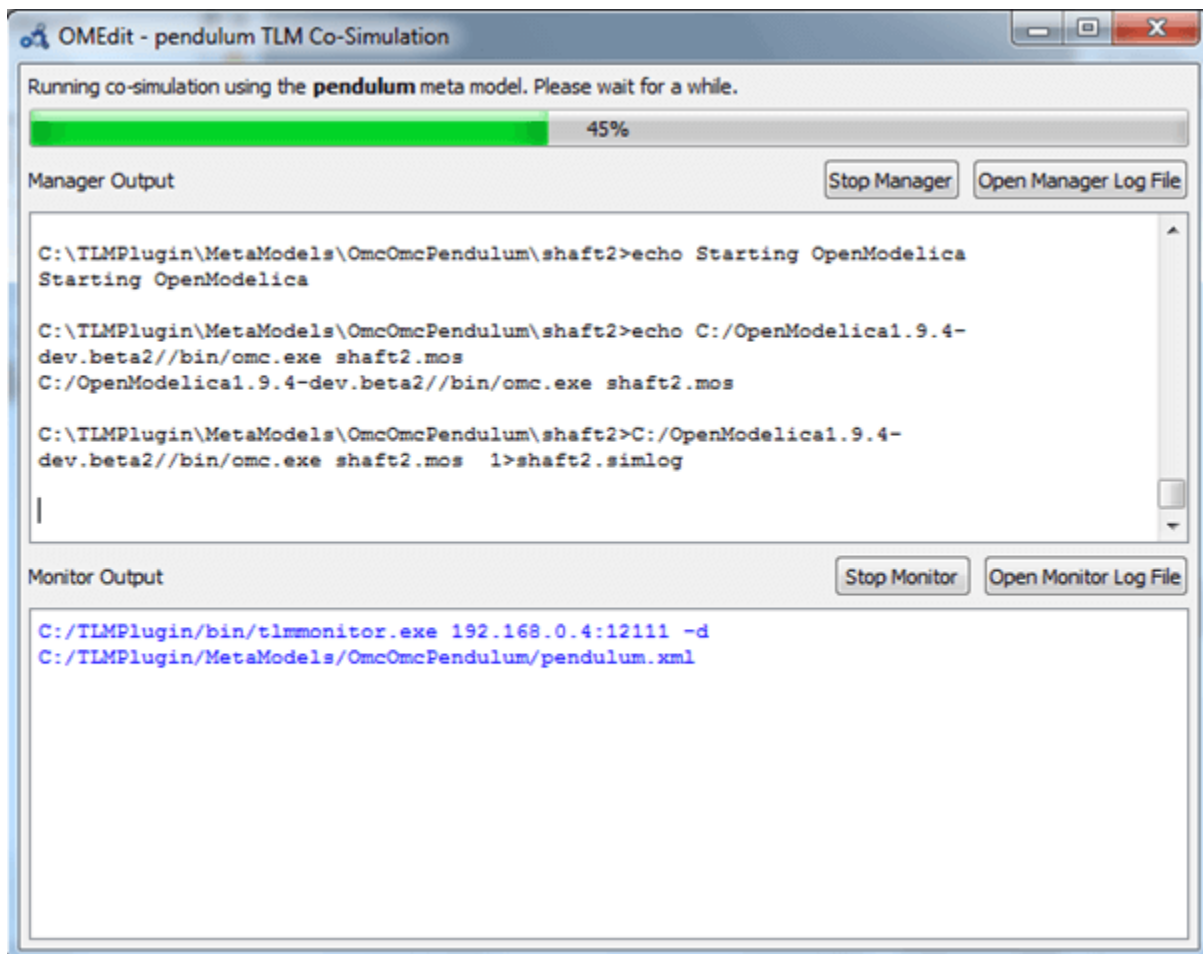
Figure 3.4: TLM Co-Simulation Progress.
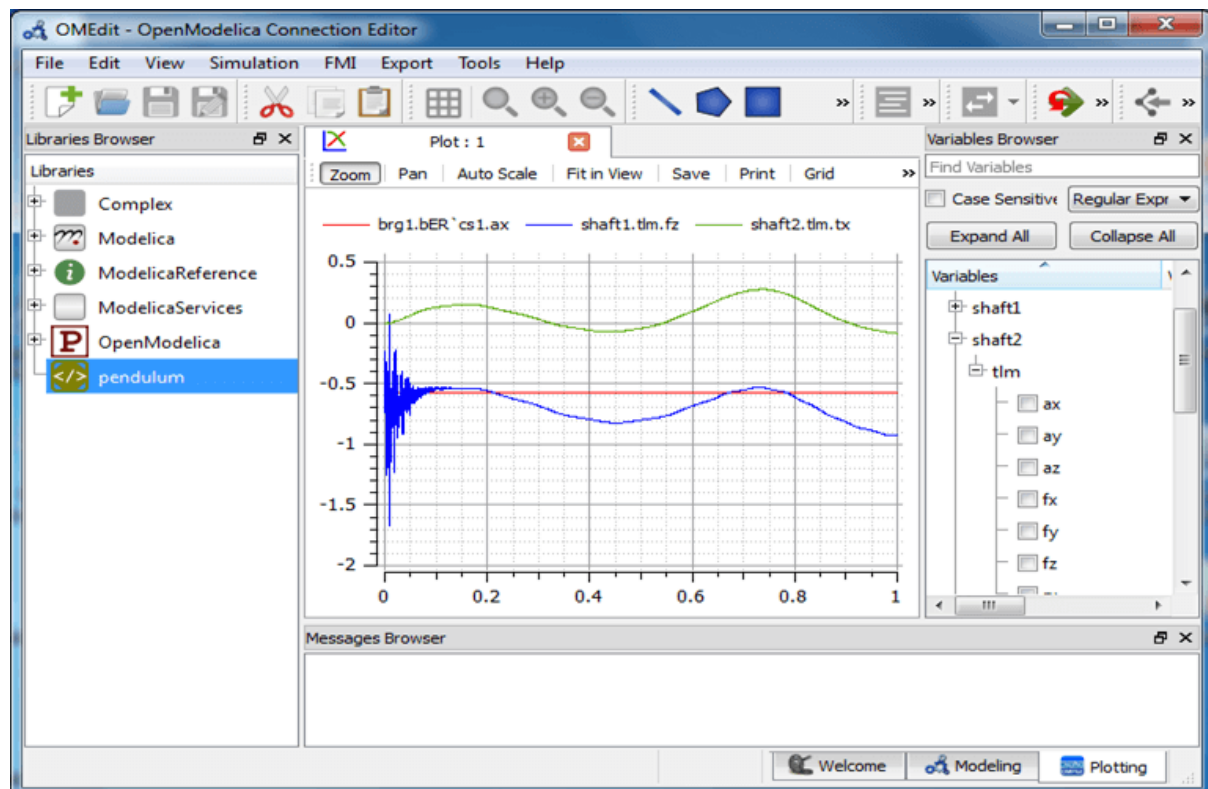
Figure 3.5: TLM Co-Simulation Results Plotting.

Fetching Submodels Interface Data

To retrieve list of TLM interface data for sub-models, do any of the following methods:

- Click **fetch interface points button** () from the toolbar (requires a MetaModel to be active in Model-Widget)
- Right click the MetaModel in the **Library Browser** and choose **Fetch Interface Data** from the popup menu (see Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.9 will appears in which you will be able to see the progress information of fetching the interface data.

Once the TLM interface data of the sub-models are retrieved, the interface points will appear in the diagram view as shown below in Figure 3.10.

Connecting Submodels

When the sub-models and interface points have all been placed in the Diagram View , similar to Figure 3.10, the next step is to connect the sub-models. Sub-models are connected using the **Connection Line Button** () from the toolbar.

To connect two sub-models, select the Connection Line Button and place the mouse cursor over an interface and click the left mouse button, then drag the cursor to the other sub-model interface, and click the left mouse button again. A connection dialog box as shown below in Figure 3.11 will appear in which you will be able to specify the connection attributes.

Continue to connect all sub-models until the MetaModel **Diagram View** looks like the one in Figure 3.12 below.
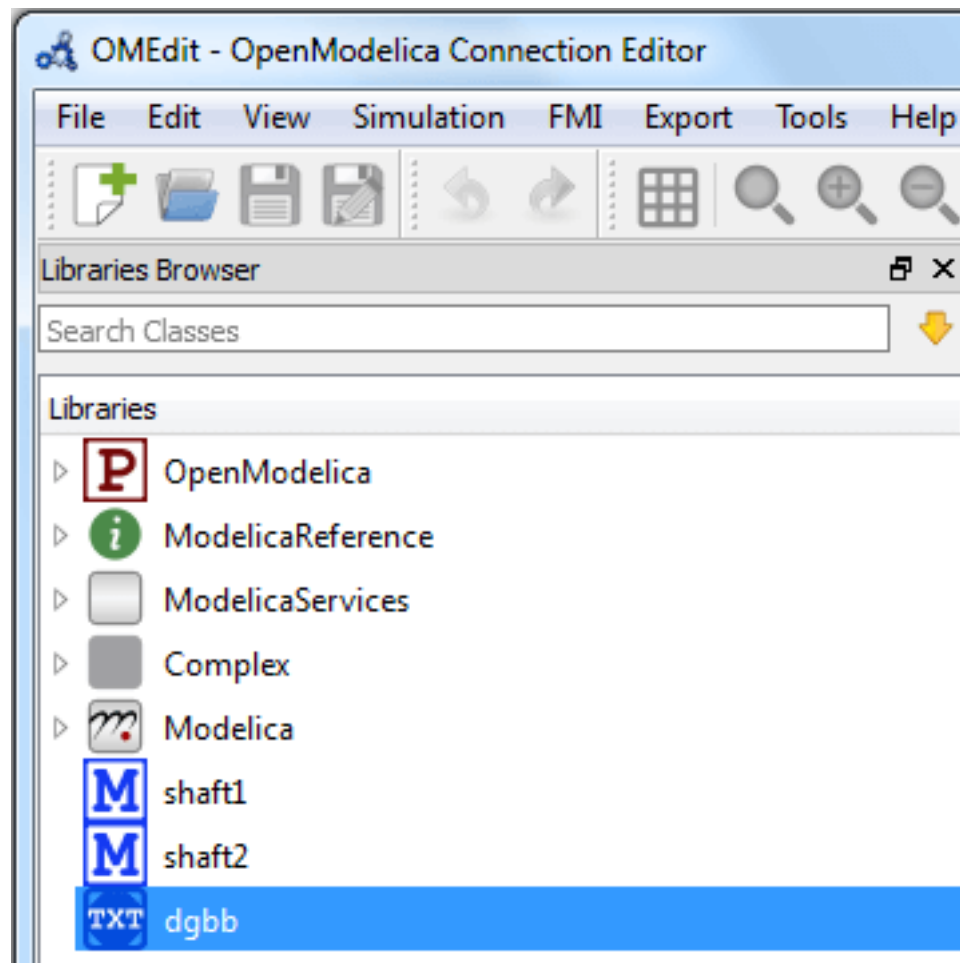
Figure 3.6: External Models in OMEdit.
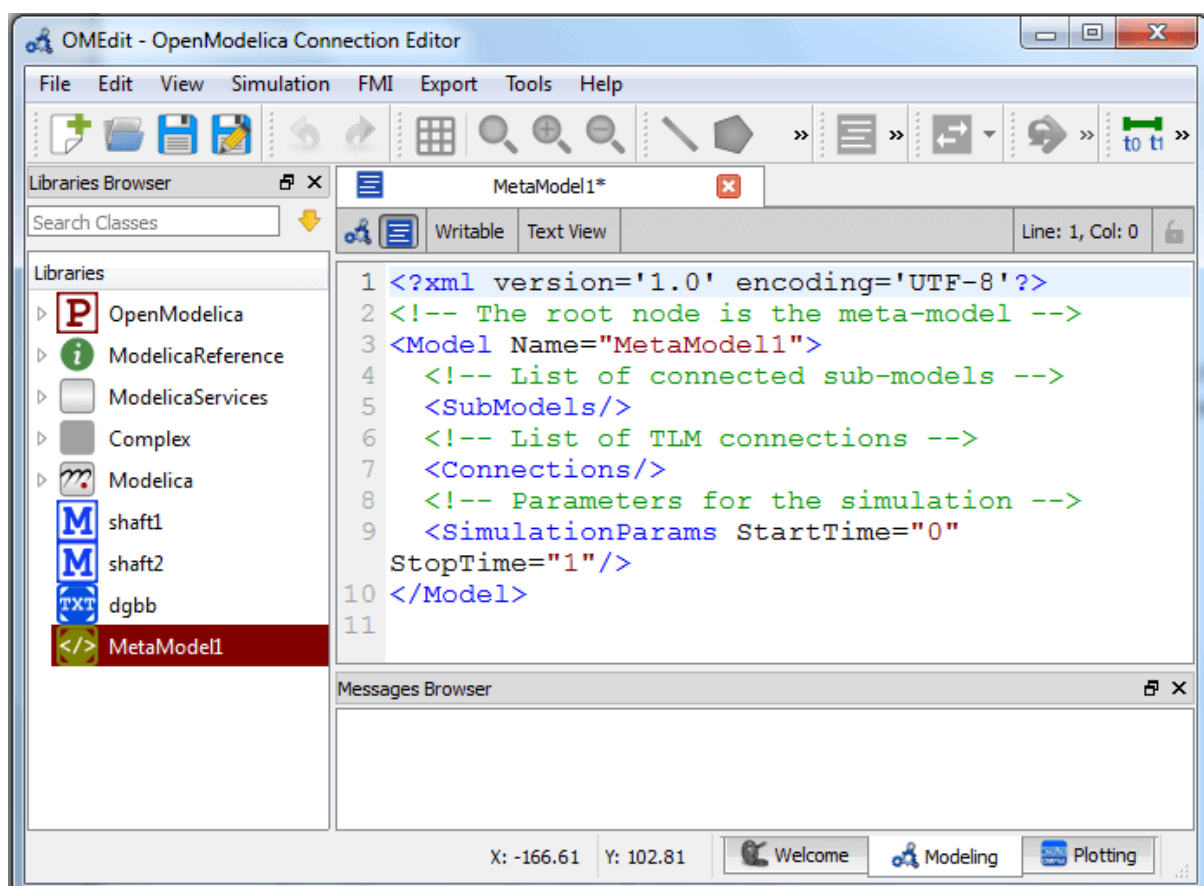
Figure 3.7: New MetaModel text view.
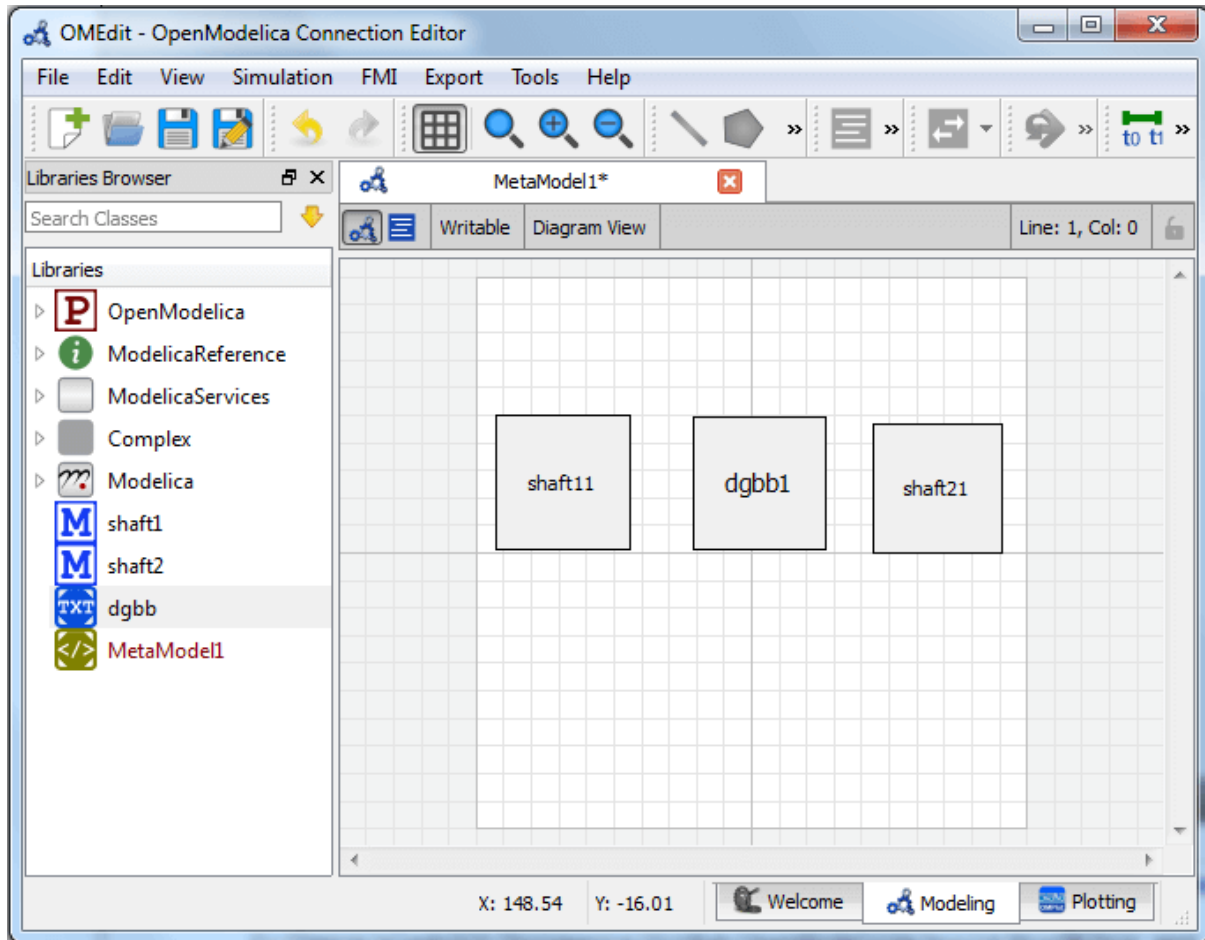
Figure 3.8: Adding sub-models to the double pendulum MetaModel.
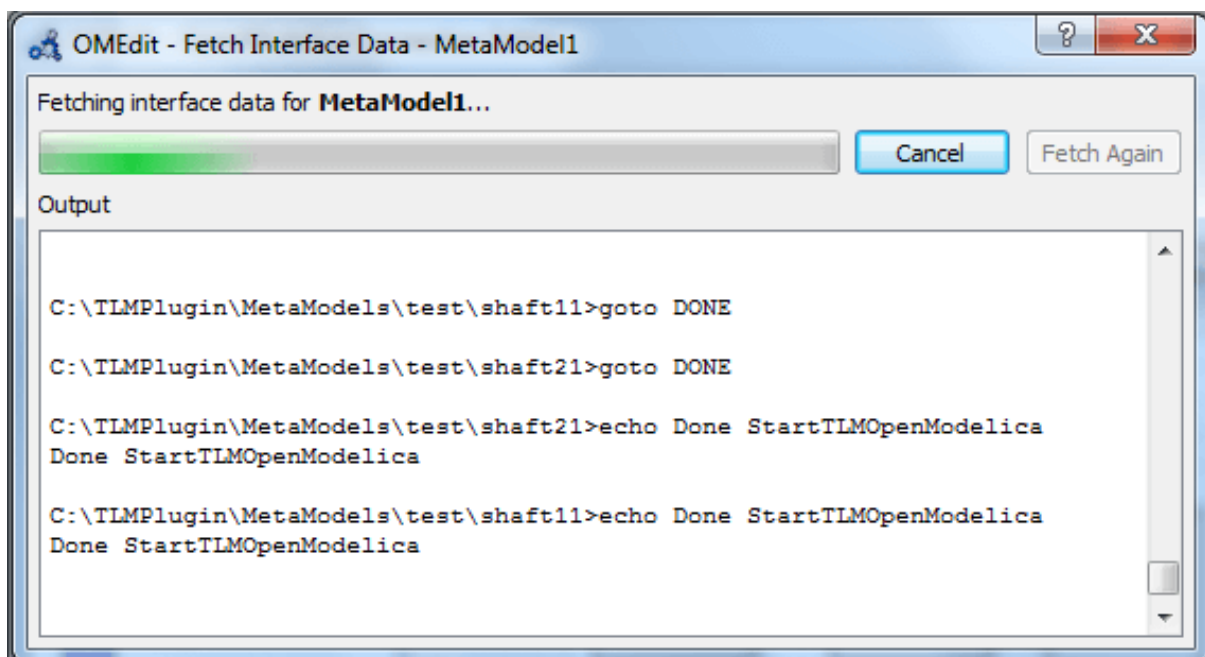
Figure 3.9: Fetching Interface Data Progress.
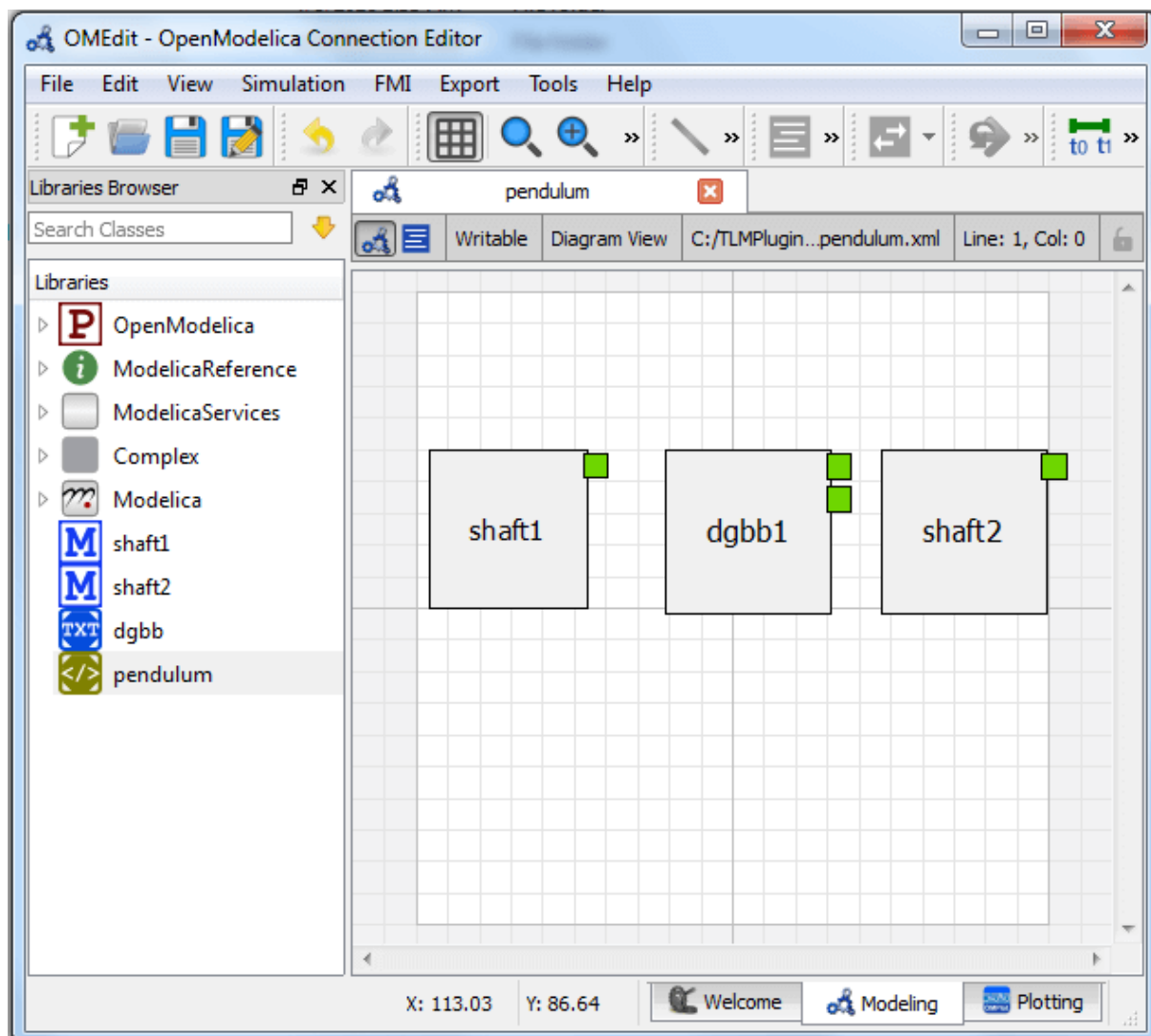
Figure 3.10: Fetching Interface Data.
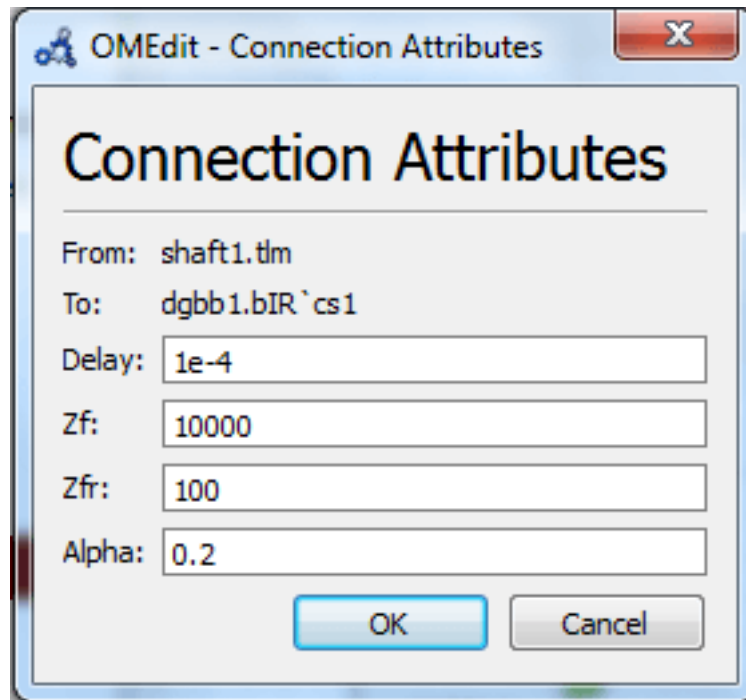
Figure 3.11: Sub-models Connection Dialog.
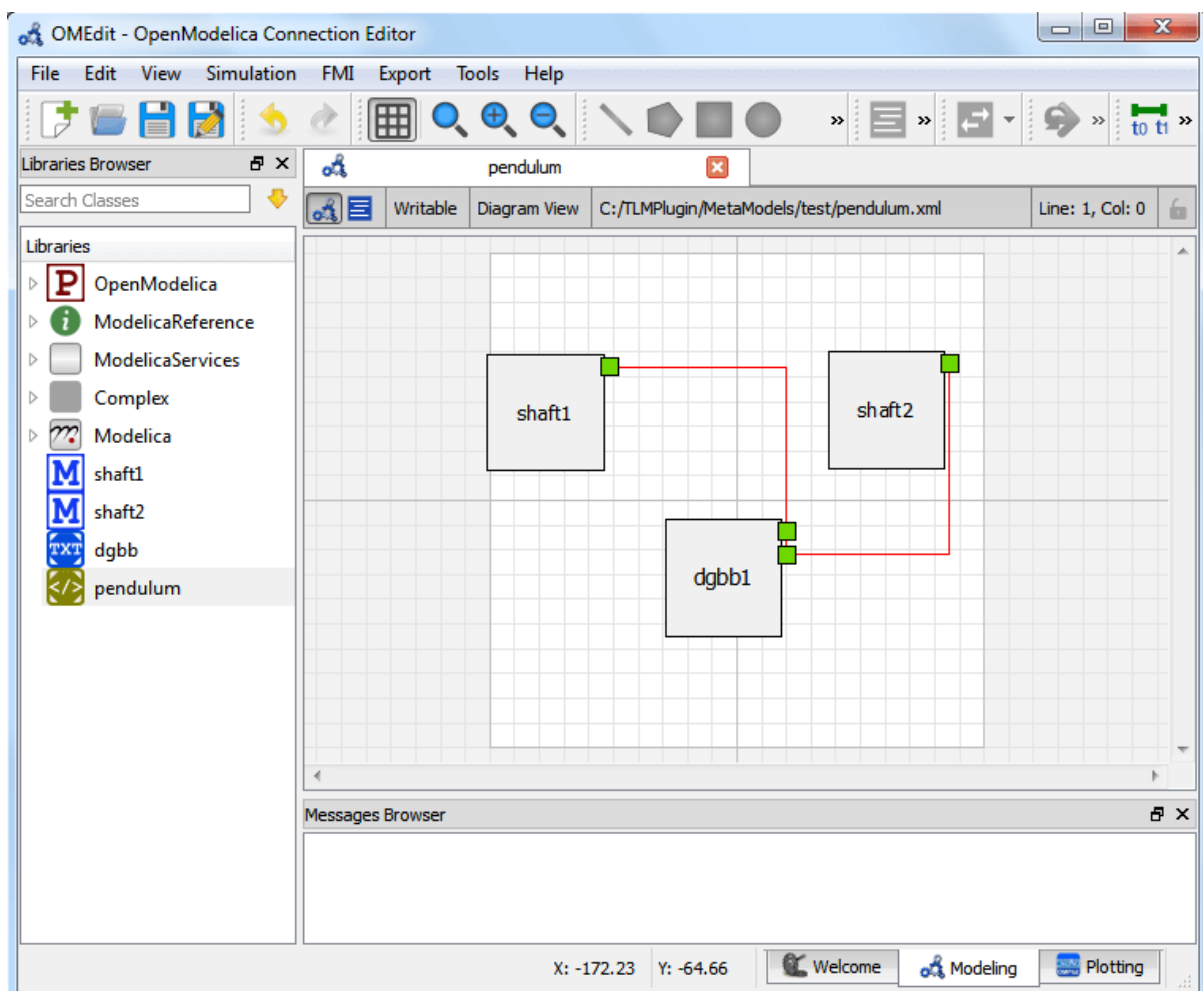
Figure 3.12: Connecting sub-models of the Double Pendulum MetaModel.

Changing Parameter Values of Submodels

To change a parameter value of a sub-model, do any of the following methods:

- Double-click on the sub-model you want to change its parameter
- Right click on the sub-model and choose **Attributes** from the popup menu

The parameter dialog of that sub-model appears as shown below in Figure 3.13 in which you will be able to specify the sub-models attributes.
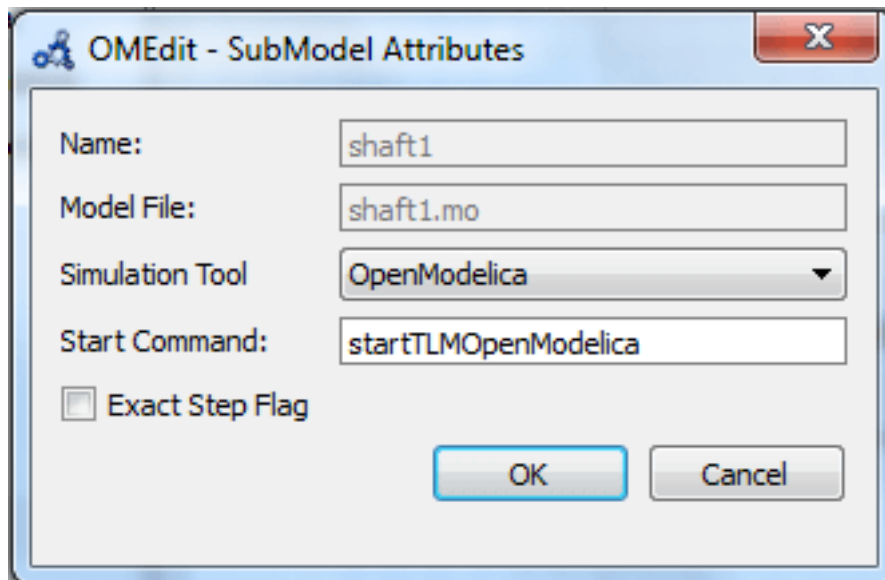
Figure 3.13: Changing Parameter Values of Sub-models Dialog.

Changing Parameter Values of Connections

To change a parameter value of a connection, do any of the following methods:

- Double-click on the connection you want to change its parameter
- Right click on the connection and choose **Attributes** from the popup menu.

The parameter dialog of that connection appears (See Figure 3.11) in which you will be able to specify the connections attributes.

Changing Co-Simulation Parameters

To change the co-simulation parameters, do any of the following methods:

- Click Simulation Parameters button (t0 t1) from the toolbar (requires a MetaModel to be active in MetModel Widget)
- Right click an empty location in the Diagram View of the MetaModel Widget and choose **Simulation Parameters** from the popup menu(see Figure 3.14)

The co-simulation parameter dialog of the MetaModel appears as shown below in Figure 3.15 in which you will be able to specify the simulation parameters.
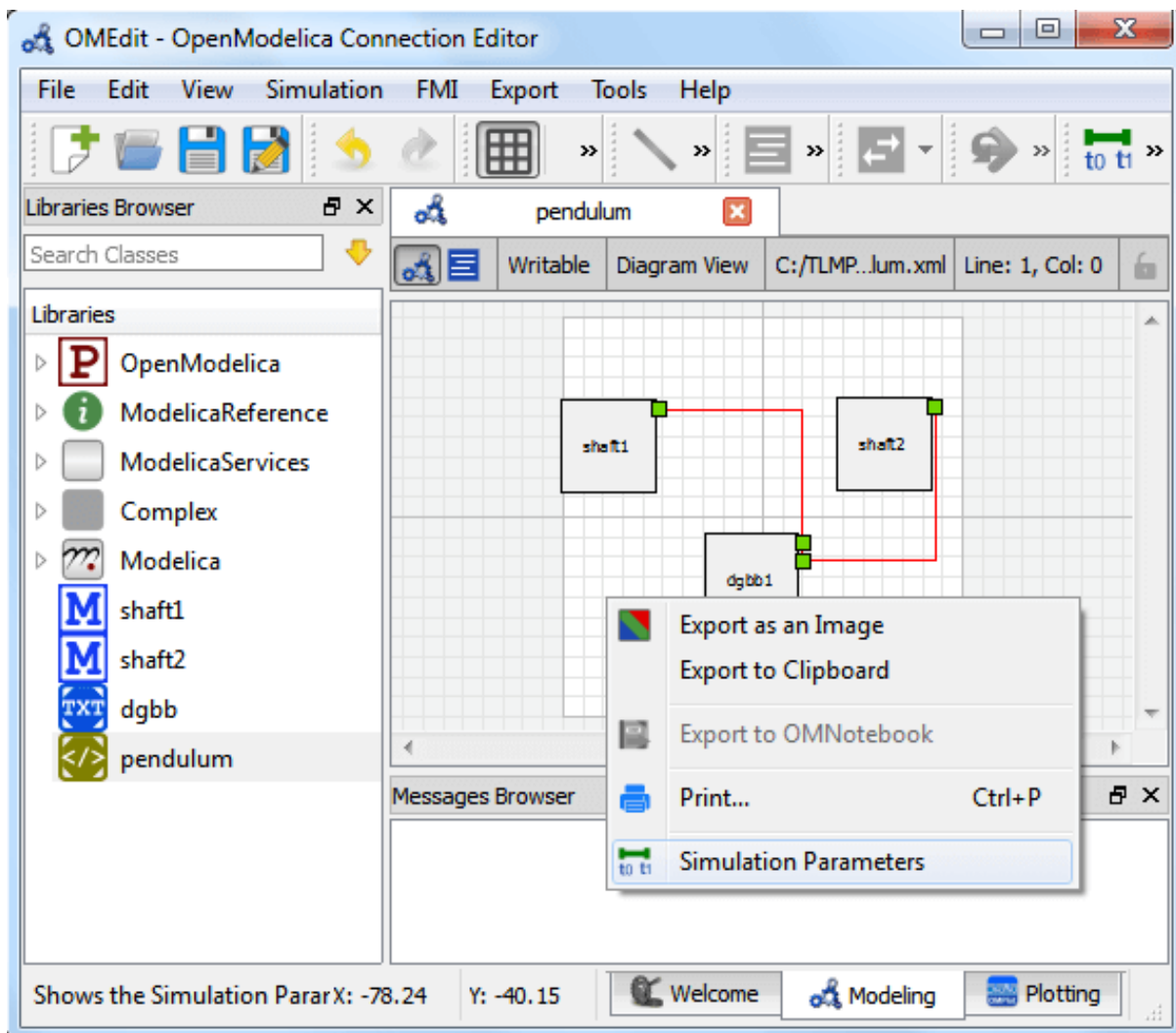
Figure 3.14: Changing Co-Simulation Parameters from the Popup Menu.
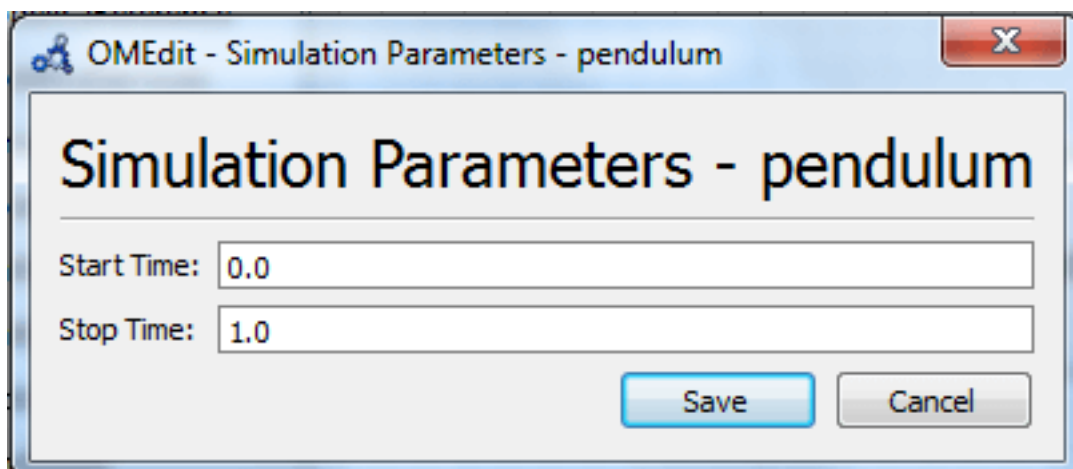
Figure 3.15: Changing Co-Simulation Parameters Dialog.

2D PLOTTING

This chapter covers the 2D plotting available in OpenModelica via OMNotebook, OMShell and command line script. The plotting is based on OMPlot application.

Example

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

To create a simple time plot the above model HelloWorld is simulated. To reduce the amount of simulation data in this example the number of intervals is limited with the argument numberOfIntervals=5. The simulation is started with the command below.

```
>>> simulate(HelloWorld, outputFormat="csv", startTime=0, stopTime=4,␣
→numberOfIntervals=5)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/HelloWorld_res.csv",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 4.0, numberOfIntervals = 5,␣
→tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'HelloWorld', options = '',
→ outputFormat = 'csv', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.00575535,
    timeBackend = 0.003201479,
    timeSimCode = 0.044046938,
    timeTemplates = 0.024969751,
    timeCompile = 0.325095698,
    timeSimulation = 0.010878288,
    timeTotal = 0.414092505
end SimulationResult;
```

When the simulation is finished the file *HelloWorld_res.csv* contains the simulation data:

Listing 4.1: HelloWorld_res.csv

```
"time","x","der(x)"
0,1,-1
0.8,0.4493289092712475,-0.4493289092712475
1.6,0.2018973974273906,-0.2018973974273906
2.4,0.09071896372718975,-0.09071896372718975
3.2,0.04076293845066793,-0.04076293845066793
4,0.01831609502171534,-0.01831609502171534
4,0.01831609502171534,-0.01831609502171534
```
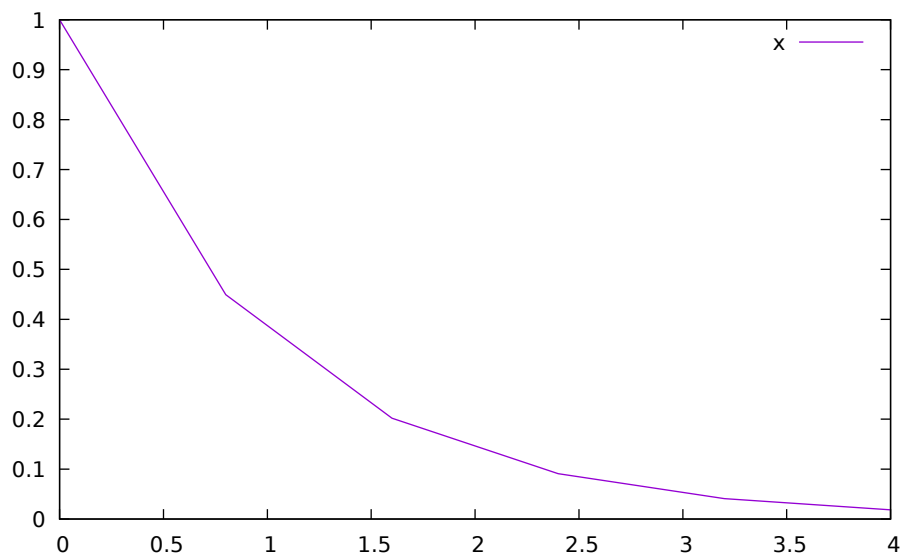
Figure 4.1: Simple 2D plot of the HelloWorld example.

Diagrams are now created with the new OMPlot program by using the following plot command:

By re-simulating and saving results at many more points, for example using the default 500 intervals, a much smoother plot can be obtained. Note that the default solver method dassl has more internal points than the output points in the initial plot. The results are identical, except the detailed plot has a smoother curve.

```
>>> 0==system("./HelloWorld -override stepSize=0.008")
true
>>> res:=strtok(readFile("HelloWorld_res.csv"), "\n");
>>> res[end]
"4,0.01831609502171534,-0.01831609502171534"
```
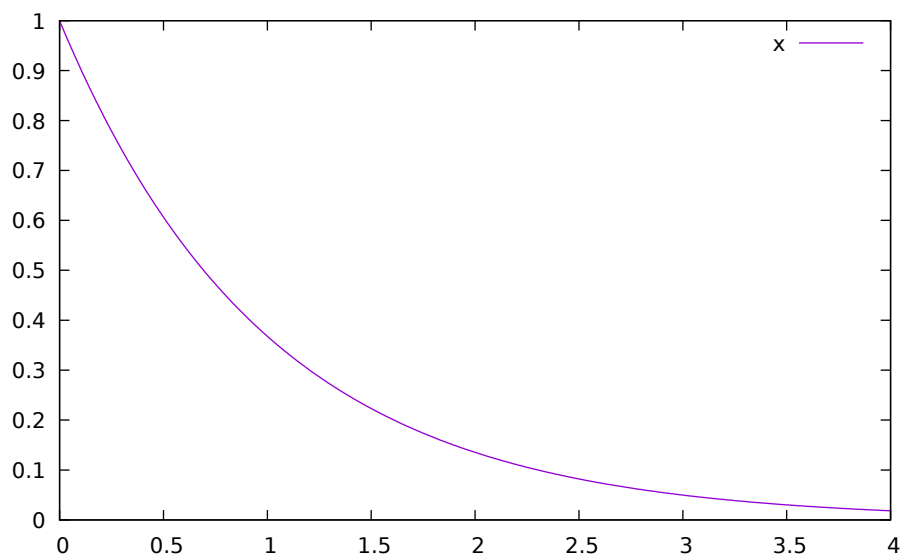

Figure 4.2: Simple 2D plot of the HelloWorld example with a larger number of output points.

Plot Command Interface

Plot command have a number of optional arguments to further customize the the resulting diagram.

```
>>> list(OpenModelica.Scripting.plot,interfaceOnly=true)
"function plot
  input VariableNames vars \"The variables you want to plot\";
  input Boolean externalWindow = false \"Opens the plot in a new plot window\";
  input String fileName = \"<default>\" \"The filename containing the variables.
↪<default> will read the last simulation result\";
  input String title = \"\" \"This text will be used as the diagram title.\";
  input String grid = \"detailed\" \"Sets the grid for the plot i.e simple,␣
↪detailed, none.\";
  input Boolean logX = false \"Determines whether or not the horizontal axis is␣
↪logarithmically scaled.\";
  input Boolean logY = false \"Determines whether or not the vertical axis is␣
↪logarithmically scaled.\";
  input String xLabel = \"time\" \"This text will be used as the horizontal label␣
↪in the diagram.\";
  input String yLabel = \"\" \"This text will be used as the vertical label in the␣
↪diagram.\";
  input Real xRange[2] = {0.0, 0.0} \"Determines the horizontal interval that is␣
↪visible in the diagram. {0,0} will select a suitable range.\";
  input Real yRange[2] = {0.0, 0.0} \"Determines the vertical interval that is␣
↪visible in the diagram. {0,0} will select a suitable range.\";
  input Real curveWidth = 1.0 \"Sets the width of the curve.\";
  input Integer curveStyle = 1 \"Sets the style of the curve. SolidLine=1,␣
↪DashLine=2, DotLine=3, DashDotLine=4, DashDotDotLine=5, Sticks=6, Steps=7.\";
  input String legendPosition = \"top\" \"Sets the POSITION of the legend i.e left,␣
↪ right, top, bottom, none.\";
  input String footer = \"\" \"This text will be used as the diagram footer.\";
  input Boolean autoScale = true \"Use auto scale while plotting.\";
  input Boolean forceOMPlot = false \"if true launches OMPlot and doesn't call␣
↪callback function even if it is defined.\";
  output Boolean success \"Returns true on success\";
end plot;"
```

DEBUGGING

There are two main ways to debug Modelica code, the transformations browser, which shows the transformations OpenModelica performs on the equations. There is also a debugger for *debugging of algorithm sections and functions*.

The Equation-based Debugger

This section gives a short description how to get started using the equation-based debugger in OMEdit.

Enable Tracing Symbolic Transformations

This enables tracing symbolic transformations of equations. It is optional but strongly recommended in order to fully use the debugger. The compilation time overhead from having this tracing on is less than 1%, however, in addition to that, some time is needed for the system to write the xml file containing the transformation tracing information.

Enable -d=infoXmlOperations in Tools->Options->Simulation (see section *Simulation*) OR alternatively click on the checkbox *Generate operations in the info xml* in Tools->Options->Debugger (see section *Debugger*) which performs the same thing.

This adds all the transformations performed by OpenModelica on the equations and variables stored in the model_info.xml file. This is necessary for the debugger to be able to show the whole path from the source equation(s) to the position of the bug.

Load a Model to Debug

Load an interesting model. We will use the package Debugging.mo since it contains suitable, broken models to demonstrate common errors.

Simulate and Start the Debugger

Select and simulate the model as usual. For example, if using the Debugging package, select the model Debugging.Chattering.ChatteringEvents1. If there is an error, you will get a clickable link that starts the debugger. If the user interface is unresponsive or the running simulation uses too much processing power, click cancel simulation first.

Use the Transformation Debugger for Browsing

Use the transformation debugger. It opens on the equation where the error was found. You can browse through the dependencies (variables that are defined by the equation, or the equation is dependent on), and similar for variables. The equations and variables form a bipartite graph that you can walk.
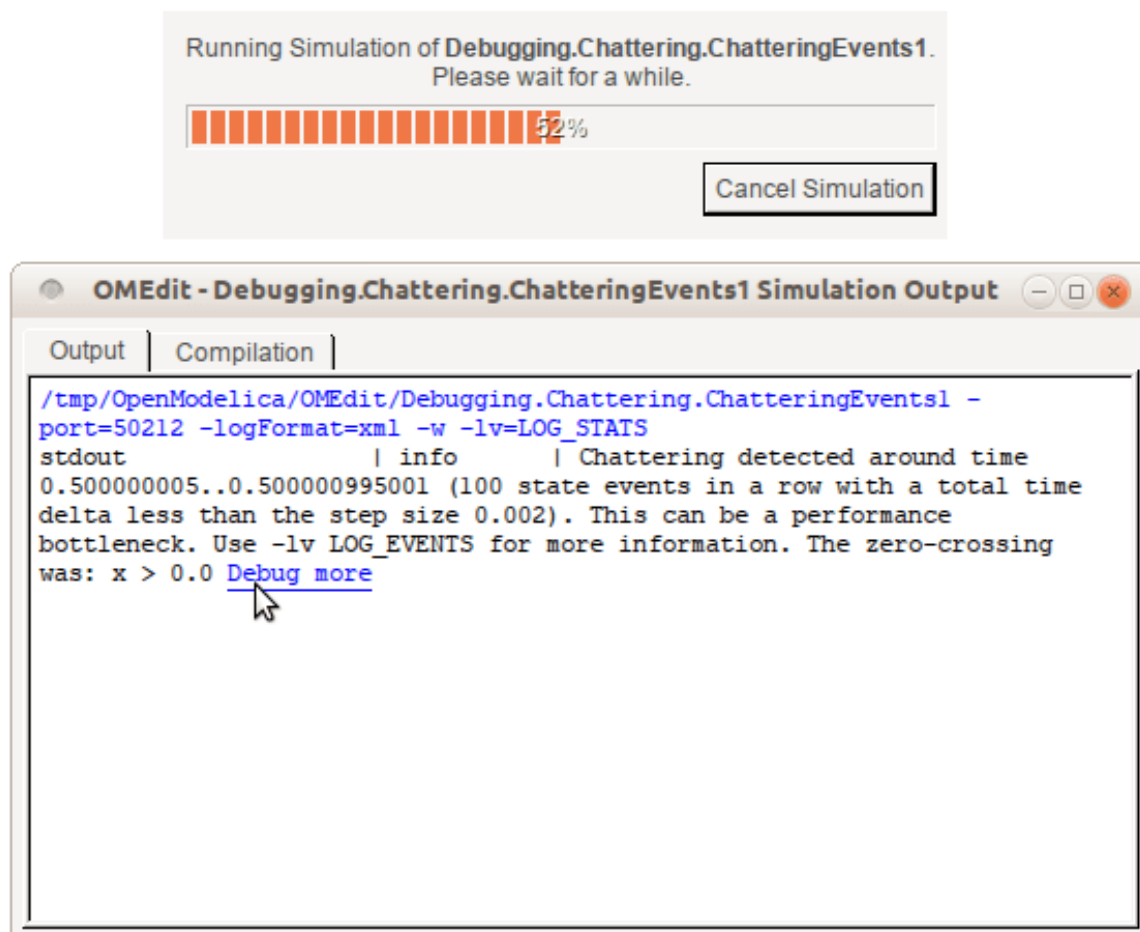
Figure 5.1: Simulating the model.

If the -d=infoXmlOperations was used or you clicked the "generate operations" button, the operations performed on the equations and variables can be viewed. In the example package, there are not a lot of operations because the models are small.

Try some larger models, e.g. in the MultiBody library or some other library, to see more operations with several transformation steps between different versions of the relevant equation(s). If you do not trigger any errors in a model, you can still open the debugger, using File->Open Transformations File (model_info.json).
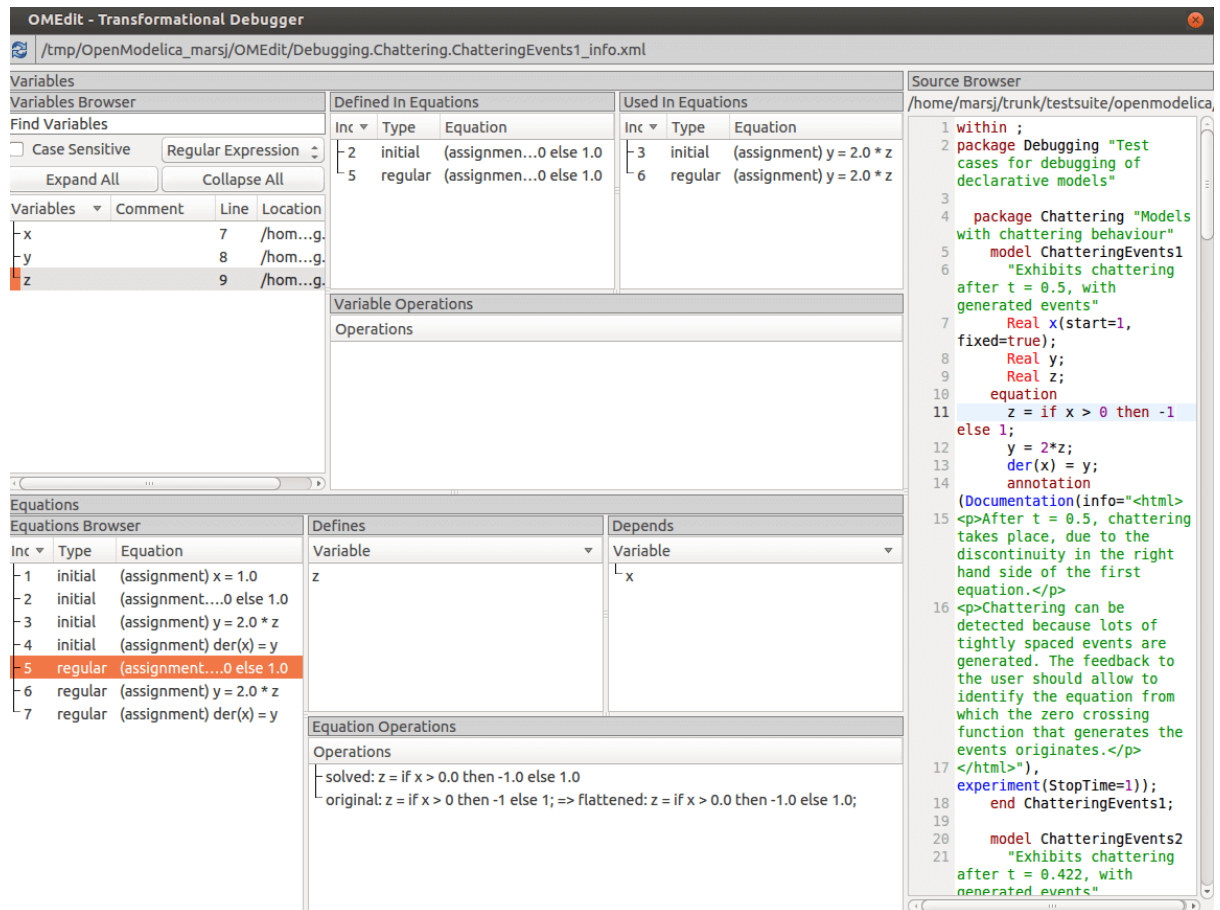
Figure 5.2: Transfomations Browser.

The Algorithmic Debugger

This section gives a short description how to get started using the algorithmic debugger in OMEdit. See section *Simulation* for further details of debugger options/settings. The Algorithmic Debugger window can be launched from Tools->Windows->Algorithmic Debugger.

Adding Breakpoints

There are two ways to add the breakpoints,

- **Click directly on the line number in Text View, a red circle is** created indicating a breakpoint as shown in Figure 5.3.

- **Open the Algorithmic Debugger window and add a breakpoint using the** right click menu of Breakpoints Browser window.
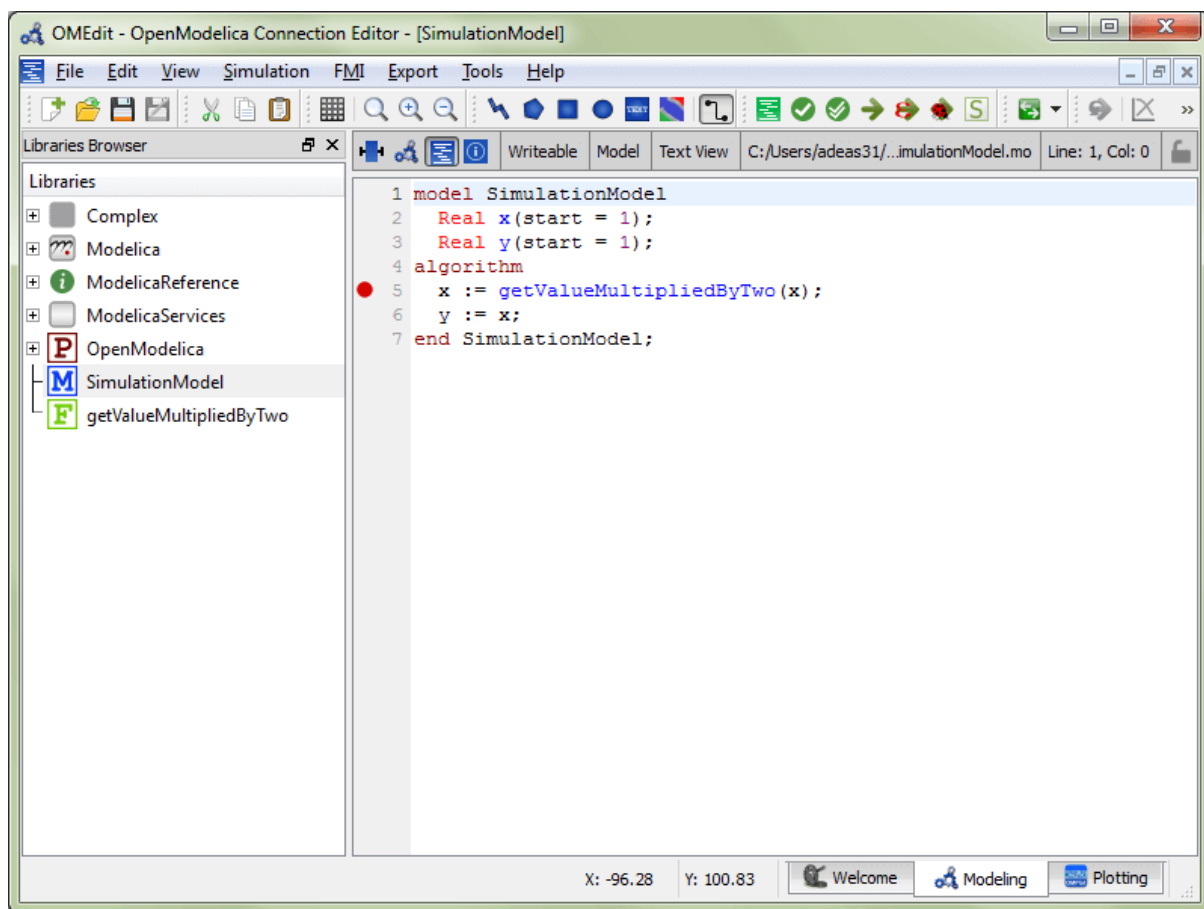
Figure 5.3: Adding breakpoint in Text View.

Start the Algorithmic Debugger

You should add breakpoints before starting the debugger because sometimes the simulation finishes quickly and you won't get any chance to add the breakpoints.

There are four ways to start the debugger,

- **Open the Simulation Setup and click on Launch Algorithmic Debugger** before pressing Simulate.

- **Right click the model in Libraries Browser and select Simulate with** Algorithmic Debugger.

- **Open the Algorithmic Debugger window and from menu select** Debug-> *Debug Configurations*.

- **Open the Algorithmic Debugger window and from menu select** Debug-> *Attach to Running Process*.

Debug Configurations

If you already have a simulation executable with debugging symbols outside of OMEdit then you can use the Debug->Debug Configurations option to load it.

The debugger also supports MetaModelica data structures so one can debug omc executable. Select omc executable as program and write the name of the mos script file in Arguments.
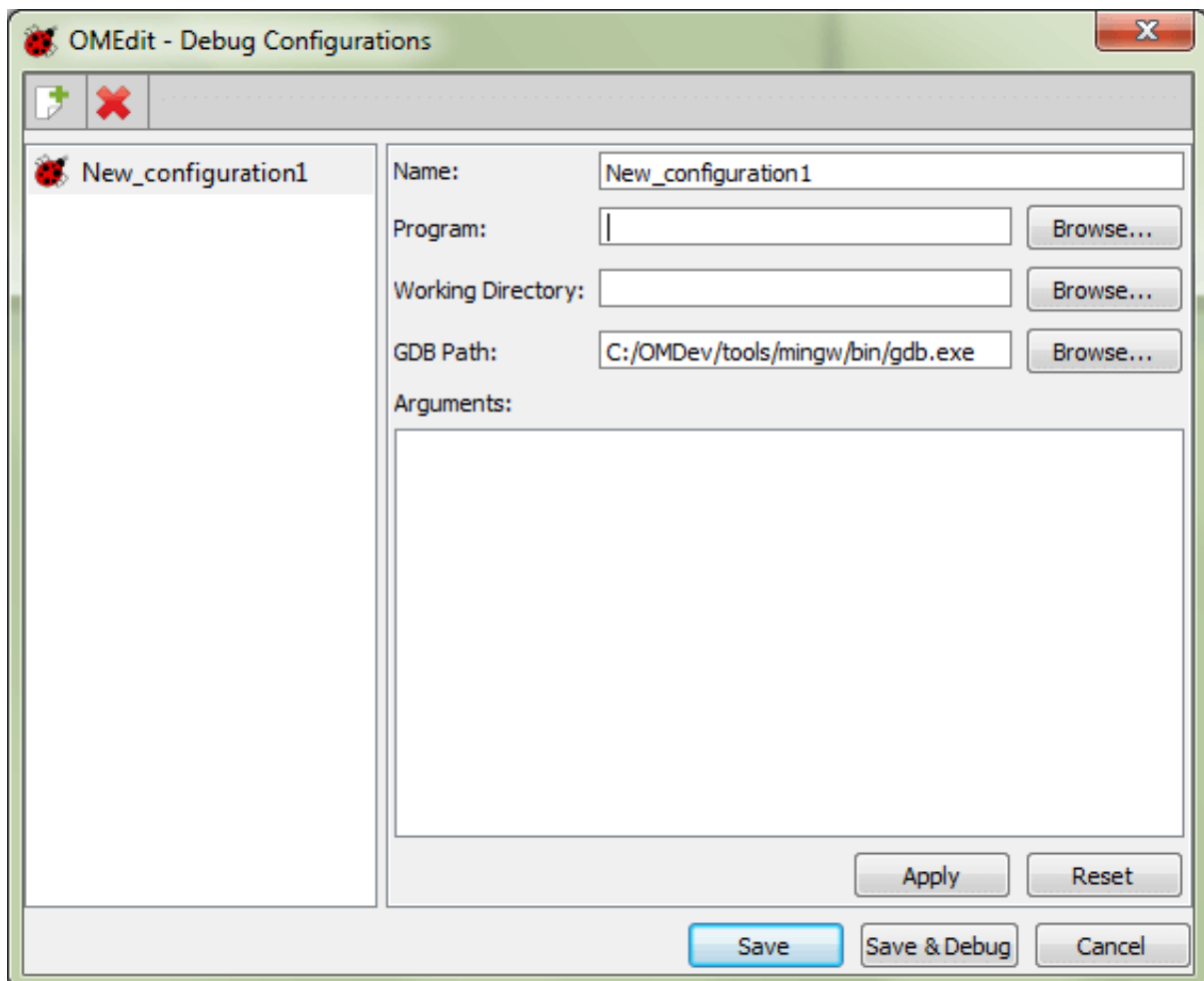
Figure 5.4: Debug Configurations.

Attach to Running Process

If you already have a running simulation executable with debugging symbols outside of OMEdit then you can use the Debug->Attach to Running Process option to attach the debugger with it. Figure 5.5 shows the Attach to Running Process dialog. The dialog shows the list of processes running on the machine. The user selects the program that he/she wish to debug. OMEdit debugger attaches to the process.
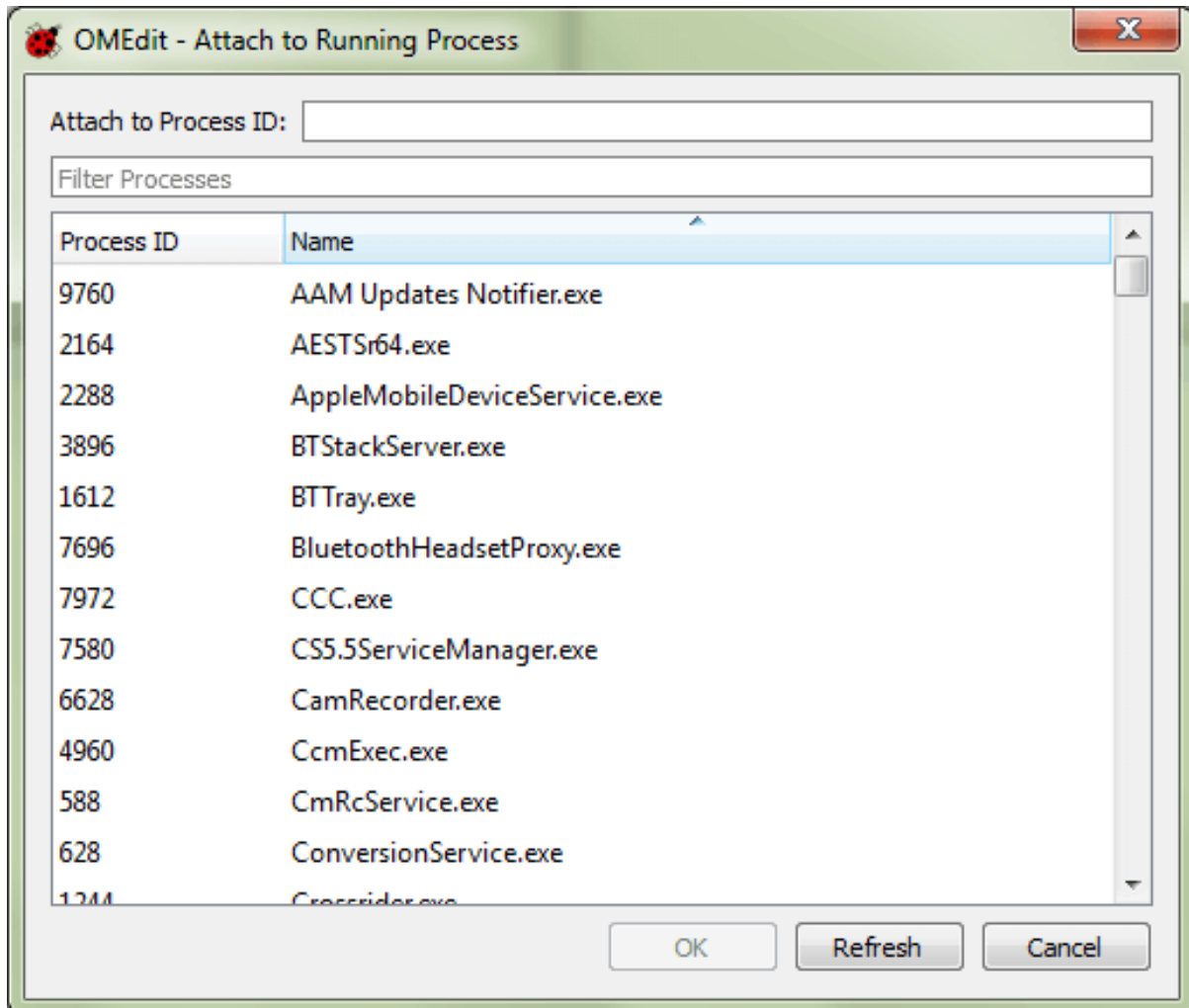
Figure 5.5: Attach to Running Process.

Using the Algorithmic Debugger Window

Figure 5.6 shows the Algorithmic Debugger window. The window contains the following browsers,

- *Stack Frames Browser* – **shows the list of frames. It contains the** program context buttons like resume, interrupt, exit, step over, step in, step return. It also contains a threads drop down which allows switching between different threads.

- *BreakPoints Browser* – **shows the list of breakpoints. Allows** adding/editing/removing breakpoints.

- *Locals Browser* – **Shows the list of local variables with values.** Select the variable and the value will be shown in the bottom right window. This is just for convenience because some variables might have long values.

- *Debugger CLI* – **shows the commands sent to gdb and their responses.** This is for advanced users who want to have more control of the debugger. It allows sending commands to gdb.

- *Output Browser* – shows the output of the debugged executable.
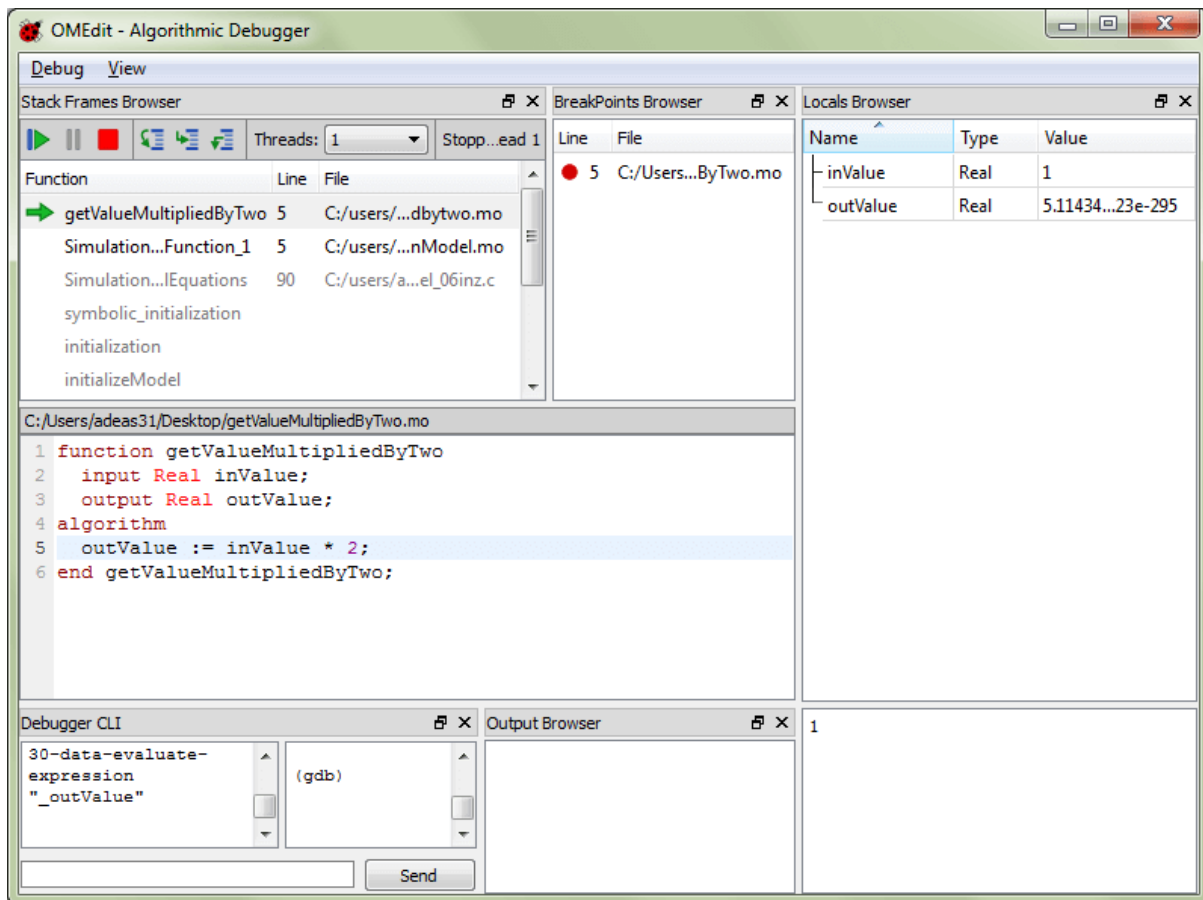
Figure 5.6: Algorithmic Debugger.

OMNOTEBOOK WITH DRMODELICA AND DRCONTROL

This chapter covers the OpenModelica electronic notebook subsystem, called OMNotebook, together with the DrModelica tutoring system for teaching Modelica, and DrControl for teaching control together with Modelica. Both are using such notebooks.

Interactive Notebooks with Literate Programming

Interactive Electronic Notebooks are active documents that may contain technical computations and text, as well as graphics. Hence, these documents are suitable to be used for teaching and experimentation, simulation scripting, model documentation and storage, etc.

Mathematica Notebooks

Literate Programming *[Knu84]* is a form of programming where programs are integrated with documentation in the same document. Mathematica notebooks *[Wol96]* is one of the first WYSIWYG (What-You-See-Is-What-You-Get) systems that support Literate Programming. Such notebooks are used, e.g., in the MathModelica modeling and simulation environment, see e.g. Figure 6.1 below and Chapter 19 in *[Fri04]*.

OMNotebook

The OMNotebook software *[Axe05][Fernstrom06]* is a new open source free software that gives an interactive WYSIWYG realization of Literate Programming, a form of programming where programs are integrated with documentation in the same document.

The OMNotebook facility is actually an interactive WYSIWYG realization of Literate Programming, a form of programming where programs are integrated with documentation in the same document. OMNotebook is a simple open-source software tool for an electronic notebook supporting Modelica.

A more advanced electronic notebook tool, also supporting mathematical typesetting and many other facilities, is provided by Mathematica notebooks in the MathModelica environment, see Figure 6.1.

Traditional documents, e.g. books and reports, essentially always have a hierarchical structure. They are divided into sections, subsections, paragraphs, etc. Both the document itself and its sections usually have headings as labels for easier navigation. This kind of structure is also reflected in electronic notebooks. Every notebook corresponds to one document (one file) and contains a tree structure of cells. A cell can have different kinds of contents, and can even contain other cells. The notebook hierarchy of cells thus reflects the hierarchy of sections and subsections in a traditional document such as a book.

DrModelica Tutoring System – an Application of OMNotebook

Understanding programs is hard, especially code written by someone else. For educational purposes it is essential to be able to show the source code and to give an explanation of it at the same time.
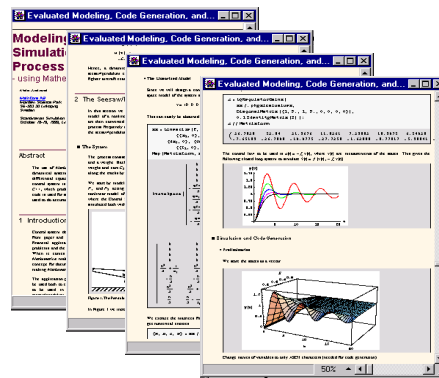
Figure 6.1: Examples of Mathematica notebooks in the MathModelica modeling and simulation environment.

Moreover, it is important to show the result of the source code's execution. In modeling and simulation it is also important to have the source code, the documentation about the source code, the execution results of the simulation model, and the documentation of the simulation results in the same document. The reason is that the problem solving process in computational simulation is an iterative process that often requires a modification of the original mathematical model and its software implementation after the interpretation and validation of the computed results corresponding to an initial model.

Most of the environments associated with equation-based modeling languages focus more on providing efficient numerical algorithms rather than giving attention to the aspects that should facilitate the learning and teaching of the language. There is a need for an environment facilitating the learning and understanding of Modelica. These are the reasons for developing the DrModelica teaching material for Modelica and for teaching modeling and simulation.

An earlier version of DrModelica was developed using the MathModelica (now Wolfram SystemModeler) environment. The rest of this chapter is concerned with the OMNotebook version of DrModelica and on the OMNotebook tool itself.

DrModelica has a hierarchical structure represented as notebooks. The front-page notebook is similar to a table of contents that holds all other notebooks together by providing links to them. This particular notebook is the first page the user will see (Figure 6.2).

In each chapter of DrModelica the user is presented a short summary of the corresponding chapter of the Modelica book *[Fri04]*. The summary introduces some *keywords*, being hyperlinks that will lead the user to other notebooks describing the keywords in detail.

Now, let us consider that the link "*HelloWorld*" in DrModelica Section is clicked by the user. The new HelloWorld notebook (see Figure 6.3), to which the user is being linked, is not only a textual description but also contains one or more examples explaining the specific keyword. In this class, HelloWorld, a differential equation is specified.

No information in a notebook is fixed, which implies that the user can add, change, or remove anything in a notebook. Alternatively, the user can create an entirely new notebook in order to write his/her own programs or copy examples from other notebooks. This new notebook can be linked from existing notebooks.

When a class has been successfully evaluated the user can simulate and plot the result, as previously depicted in Figure 6.3 for the simple HelloWorld example model.

After reading a chapter in DrModelica the user can immediately practice the newly acquired information by doing the exercises that concern the specific chapter. Exercises have been written in order to elucidate language constructs step by step based on the pedagogical assumption that a student learns better "*using the strategy of learning by doing*". The exercises consist of either theoretical questions or practical programming assignments. All exercises provide answers in order to give the user immediate feedback.

Figure 6.4 shows part of Chapter 9 of the DrModelica teaching material. Here the user can read about language constructs, like algorithm sections, when-statements, and reinit equations, and then practice these constructs by solving the exercises corresponding to the recently studied section.

Exercise 1 from Chapter 9 is shown in Figure 6.5. In this exercise the user has the opportunity to practice different language constructs and then compare the solution to the answer for the exercise. Notice that the answer is not
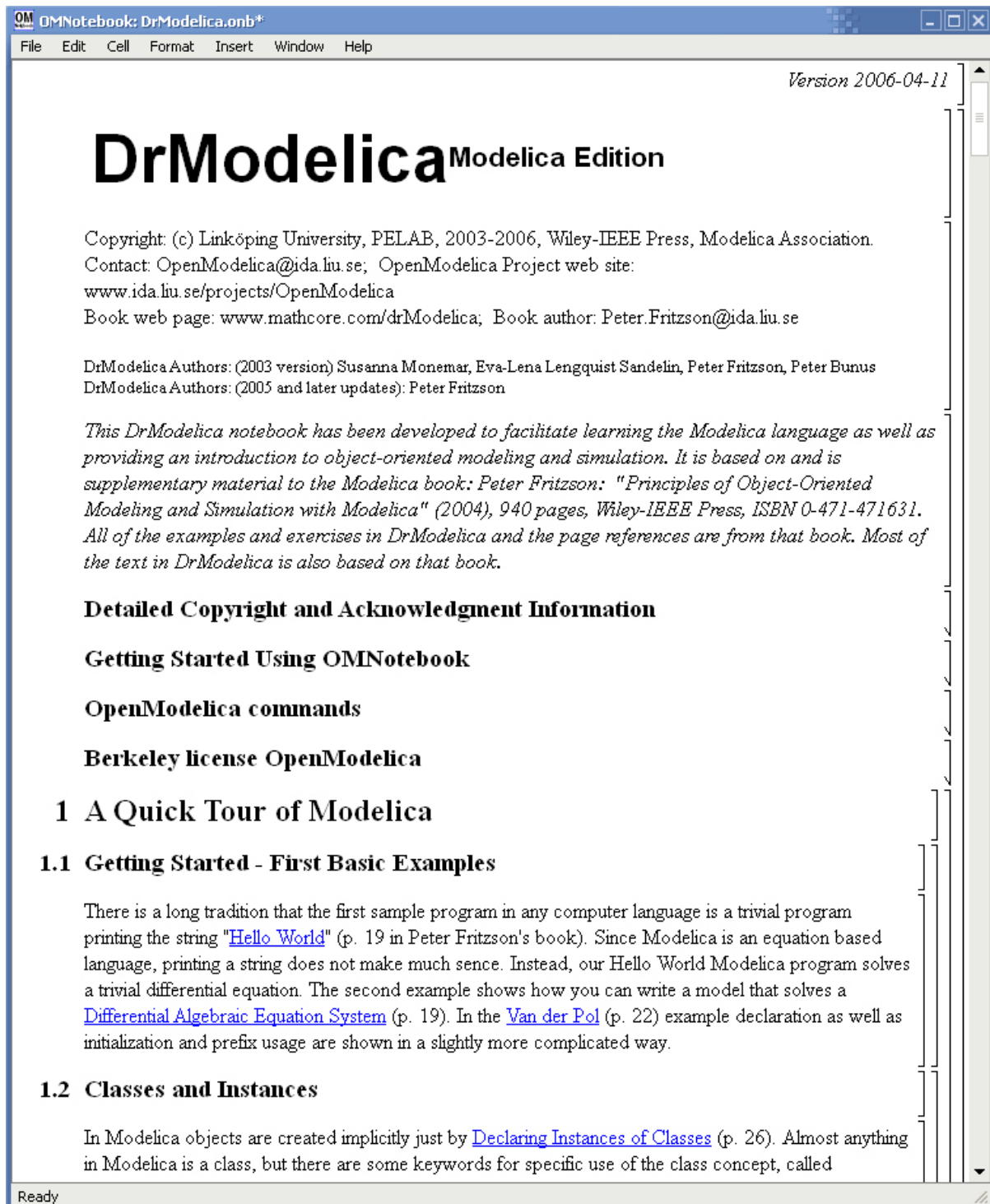
Figure 6.2: The front-page notebook of the OMNotebook version of the DrModelica tutoring system.
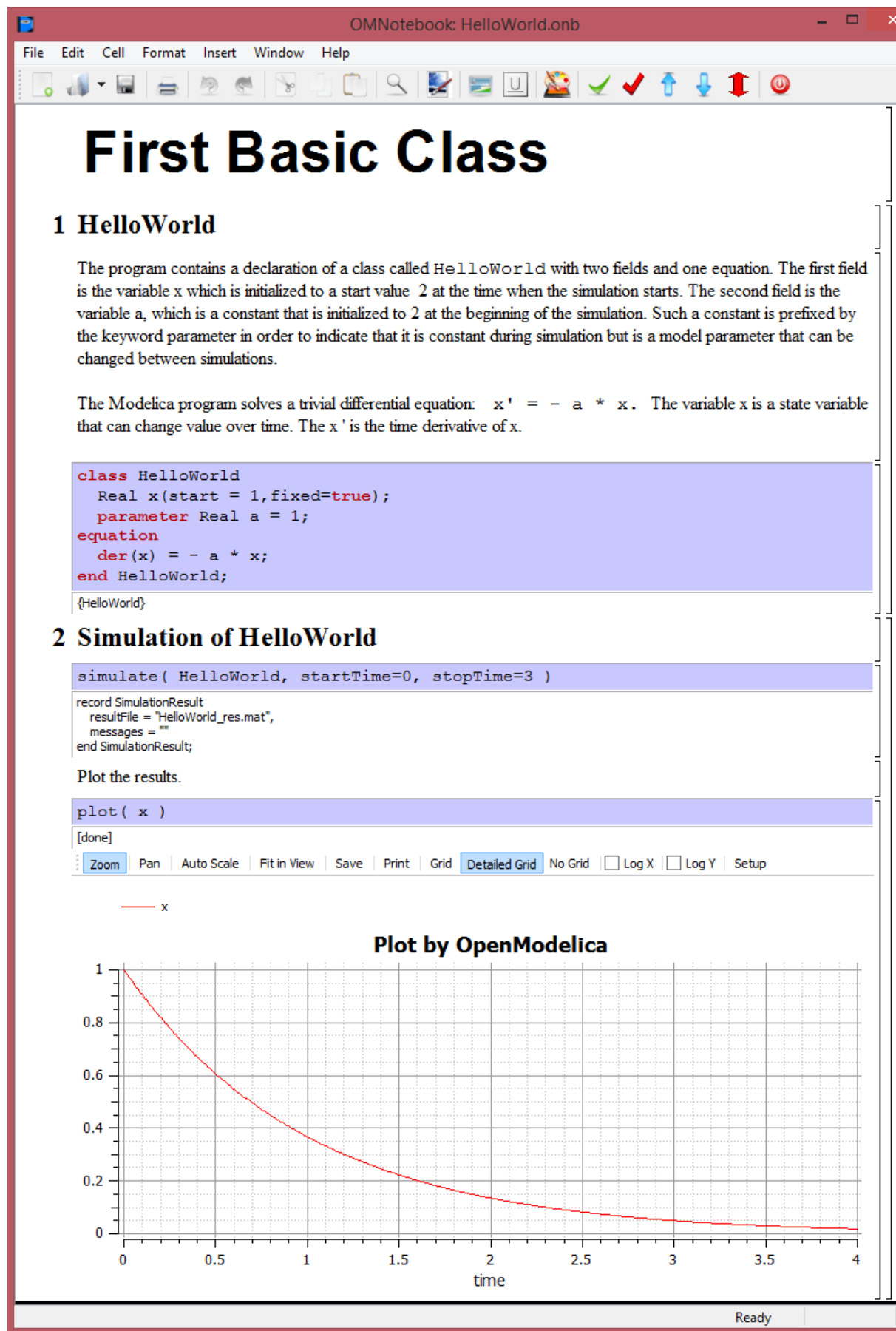
Figure 6.3: The HelloWorld class simulated and plotted using the OMNotebook version of DrModelica.
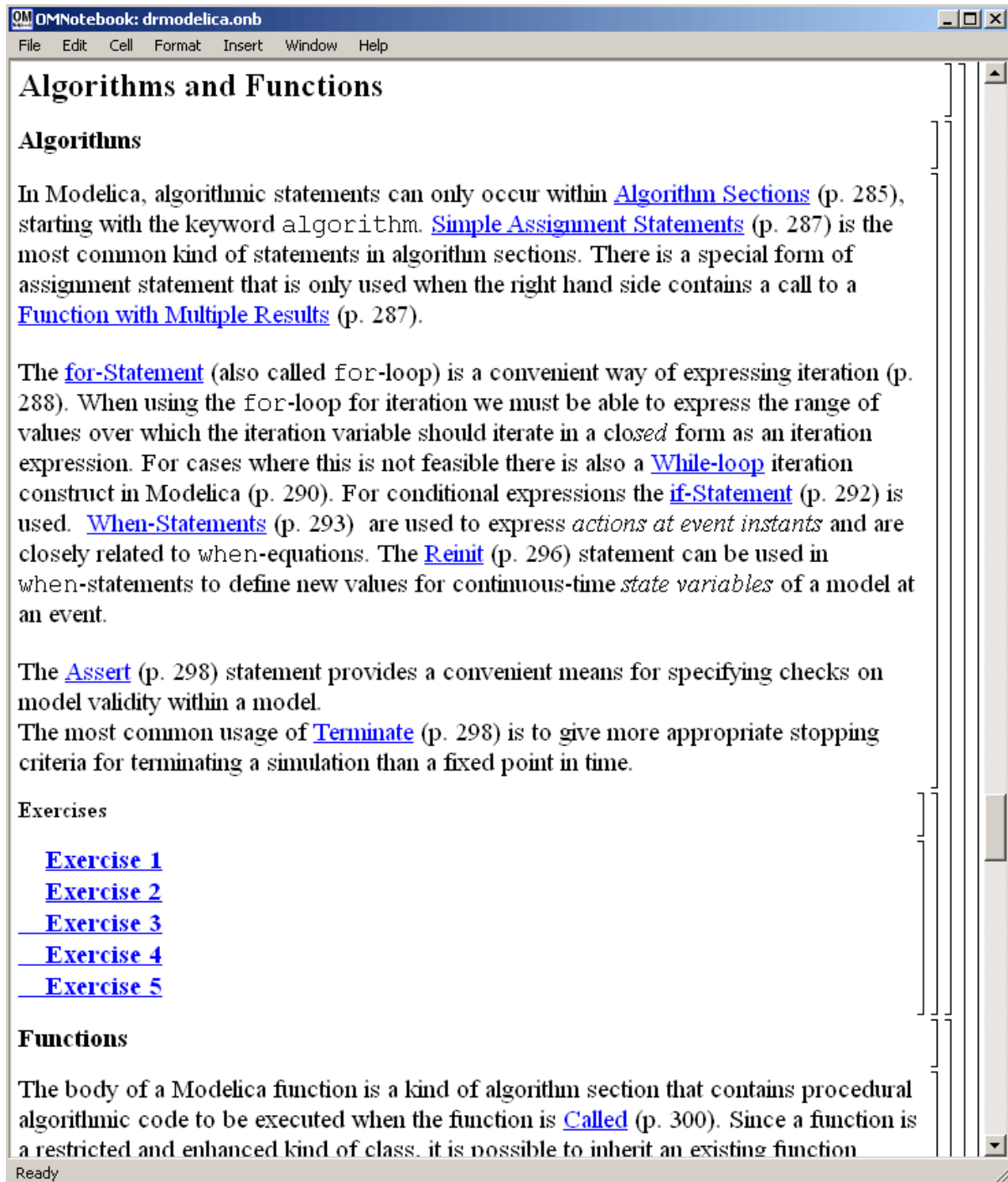
Figure 6.4: DrModelica Chapter on Algorithms and Functions in the main page of the OMNotebook version of DrModelica.
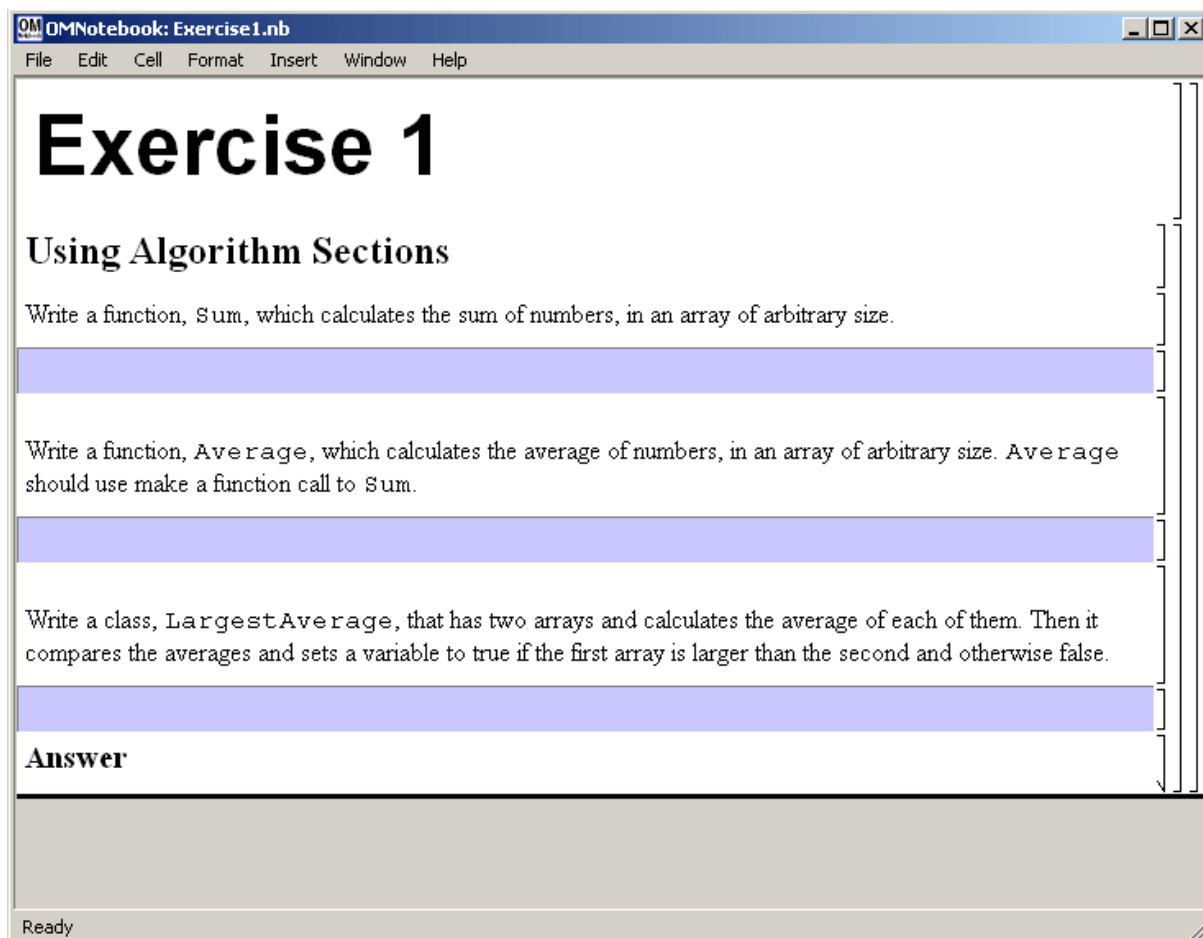
Figure 6.5: Exercise 1 in Chapter 9 of DrModelica.

visible until the *Answer* section is expanded. The answer is shown in Figure 6.6.

DrControl Tutorial for Teaching Control Theory

DrControl is an interactive OMNotebook document aimed at teaching control theory. It is included in the Open-Modelica distribution and appears under the directory:

```
>>> getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/omnotebook/drcontrol"
"«OPENMODELICAHOME»/share/omnotebook/drcontrol"
```

The front-page of DrControl resembles a linked table of content that can be used as a navigation center. The content list contains topics like:

- Getting started

- The control problem in ordinary life

- Feedback loop

- Mathematical modeling

- Transfer function

- Stability

- Example of controlling a DC-motor

- Feedforward compensation

- State-space form

- State observation

- Closed loop control system.

- Reconstructed system

- Linear quadratic optimization

- Linearization

Each entry in this list leads to a new notebook page where either the theory is explained with Modelica examples or an exercise with a solution is provided to illustrate the background theory. Below we show a few sections of DrControl.

Feedback Loop

One of the basic concepts of control theory is using feedback loops either for neutralizing the disturbances from the surroundings or a desire for a smoother output.

In Figure 6.7, control of a simple car model is illustrated where the car velocity on a road is controlled, first with an open loop control, and then compared to a closed loop system with a feedback loop. The car has a mass m, velocity y, and aerodynamic coefficient α. The θ is the road slope, which in this case can be regarded as noise.

Lets look at the Modelica model for the open loop controlled car:

$$m\dot{y} = u - \alpha y - mg * sin(\theta)$$

```
model noFeedback
  import SI = Modelica.SIunits;
  SI.Velocity y;                              // output signal without noise,␣
↪theta = 0 -> v(t) = 0
  SI.Velocity yNoise;                         // output signal with noise,    ␣
↪theta <> 0 -> v(t) <> 0
```
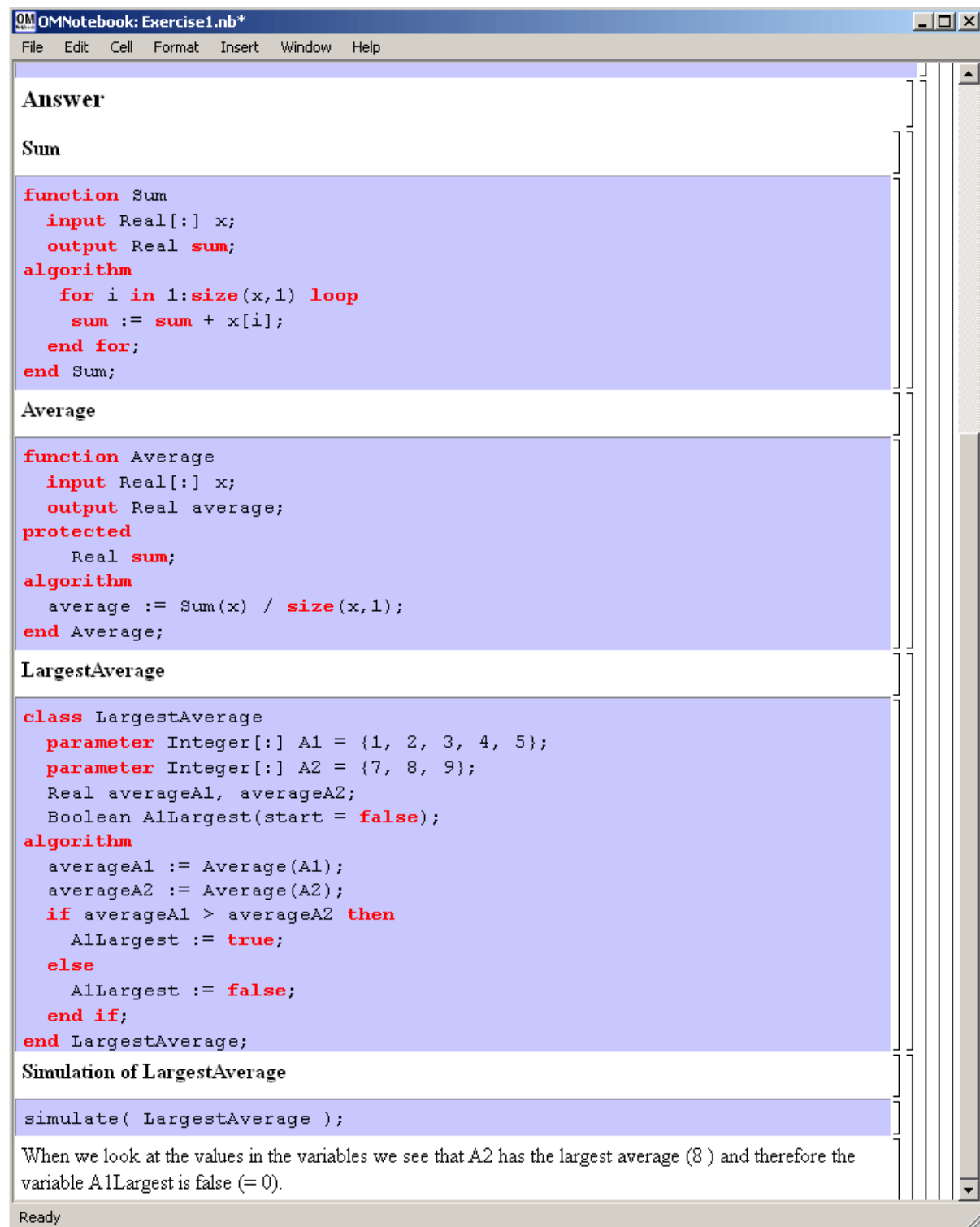
Figure 6.6: The answer section to Exercise 1 in Chapter 9 of DrModelica.

File   Edit   Cell   Format   Insert   Window   Help

Feedback

One important method in designing control system is a feedback loop. It can be used to eliminate the influence of noise or to decrease the output error.

1 Example

Assume that we want to control the speed of a car on the road. The car has a mass m, velocity y, and aerodynamic coefficient α. The θ is the road slope, which in this case can be regarded as noise.

$$m\dot{y} = u - \alpha y - mg sin(\theta)$$

If we want a reference speed of 20 m/s for a car with m=1500 kg, α=250 Ns/m, θ=0 rad, how high should the amplification factor be in the regulator?
Try with u = 250*r.

1.1 Open Loop

```
loadModel(Modelica)
```
```
true
```
```
model noFeedback
  import SI = Modelica.SIunits;
  SI.Velocity y;                         // output signal without
noise, theta = 0 -> v(t) = 0
  SI.Velocity yNoise;                    // output signal with noise
```

Figure 6.7: Feedback loop.

```
  parameter SI.Mass m = 1500;
  parameter Real alpha = 200;
  parameter SI.Angle theta = 5*3.141592/180;
  parameter SI.Acceleration g = 9.82;
  SI.Force u;
  SI.Velocity r=20;
equation
  m*der(y)=u-alpha*y;                        // signal without noise
  m*der(yNoise)=u-alpha*yNoise-m*g*sin(theta); // with noise
  u = 250*r;
end noFeedback;
```

By applying a road slope angle different from zero the car velocity is influenced which can be regarded as noise in this model. The output signal in Figure 6.8 is stable but an overshoot can be observed compared to the reference signal. Naturally the overshoot is not desired and the student will in the next exercise learn how to get rid of this undesired behavior of the system.

```
>>> loadModel(Modelica)
true
>>> simulate(noFeedback, stopTime=100)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/noFeedback_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 100.0, numberOfIntervals =␣
↪500, tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'noFeedback', options␣
↪= '', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.360187688,
    timeBackend = 0.00441292,
    timeSimCode = 0.035108256,
    timeTemplates = 0.021619242,
    timeCompile = 0.348408602,
    timeSimulation = 0.013482642,
    timeTotal = 0.783421803
end SimulationResult;
```

> **Warning:**
>
> Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set -d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").

The closed car model with a proportional regulator is shown below:

$$u = K * (r - y)$$

```
model withFeedback
  import SI = Modelica.SIunits;
  SI.Velocity y;                             // output signal with feedback␣
↪link and without noise, theta = 0 -> v(t) = 0
  SI.Velocity yNoise;                        // output signal with feedback␣
↪link and noise,    theta <> 0 -> v(t) <> 0
  parameter SI.Mass m = 1500;
  parameter Real alpha = 250;
  parameter SI.Angle theta = 5*3.141592/180;
  parameter SI.Acceleration g = 9.82;
  SI.Force u;
  SI.Force uNoise;
  SI.Velocity r=20;
equation
```
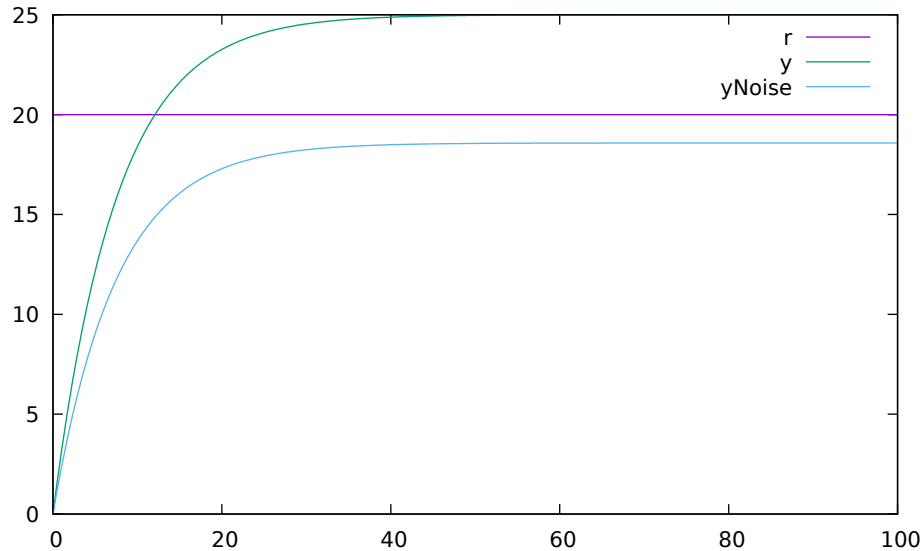
Figure 6.8: Open loop control example.

```
  m*der(y)=u-alpha*y;
  m*der(yNoise)=uNoise-alpha*yNoise-m*g*sin(theta);
  u = 5000*(r-y);
  uNoise = 5000*(r-yNoise);
end withFeedback;
```

By using the information about the current level of the output signal and re-tune the regulator the output quantity can be controlled towards the reference signal smoothly and without an overshoot, as shown in Figure 6.9.

In the above simple example the flat modeling approach was adopted since it was the fastest one to quickly obtain a working model. However, one could use the object oriented approach and encapsulate the car and regulator models in separate classes with the Modelica connector mechanism in between.

```
>>> loadModel(Modelica)
true
>>> simulate(withFeedback, stopTime=10)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/withFeedback_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 10.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
↪ tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'withFeedback', options =
↪ '', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.221071997,
    timeBackend = 0.003608901,
    timeSimCode = 0.05289785800000001,
    timeTemplates = 0.032484383,
    timeCompile = 0.333845885,
    timeSimulation = 0.016014096,
    timeTotal = 0.6600647040000001
end SimulationResult;
```

> **Warning:**
>
> Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set -d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").
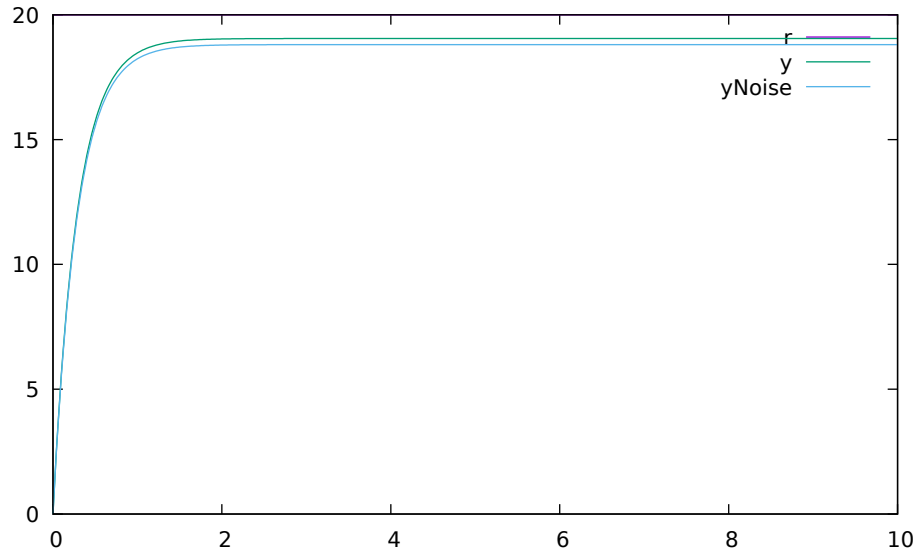
Figure 6.9: Closed loop control example.

Mathematical Modeling with Characteristic Equations

In most systems the relation between the inputs and outputs can be described by a linear differential equation. Tearing apart the solution of the differential equation into homogenous and particular parts is an important technique taught to the students in engineering courses, also illustrated in Figure 6.10.

$$\frac{\partial^n y}{\partial t^n} + a_1 \frac{\partial^{n-1} y}{\partial t^{n-1}} + \ldots + a_n y = b_0 \frac{\partial^m u}{\partial t^m} + \ldots + b_{m-1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + b_m u$$

Now let us examine a second order system:

$$\ddot{y} + a_1 \dot{y} + a_2 y = 1$$

```
model NegRoots
  Real y;
  Real der_y;
  parameter Real a1 = 3;
  parameter Real a2 = 2;
equation
  der_y = der(y);
  der(der_y) + a1*der_y + a2*y = 1;
end NegRoots;
```
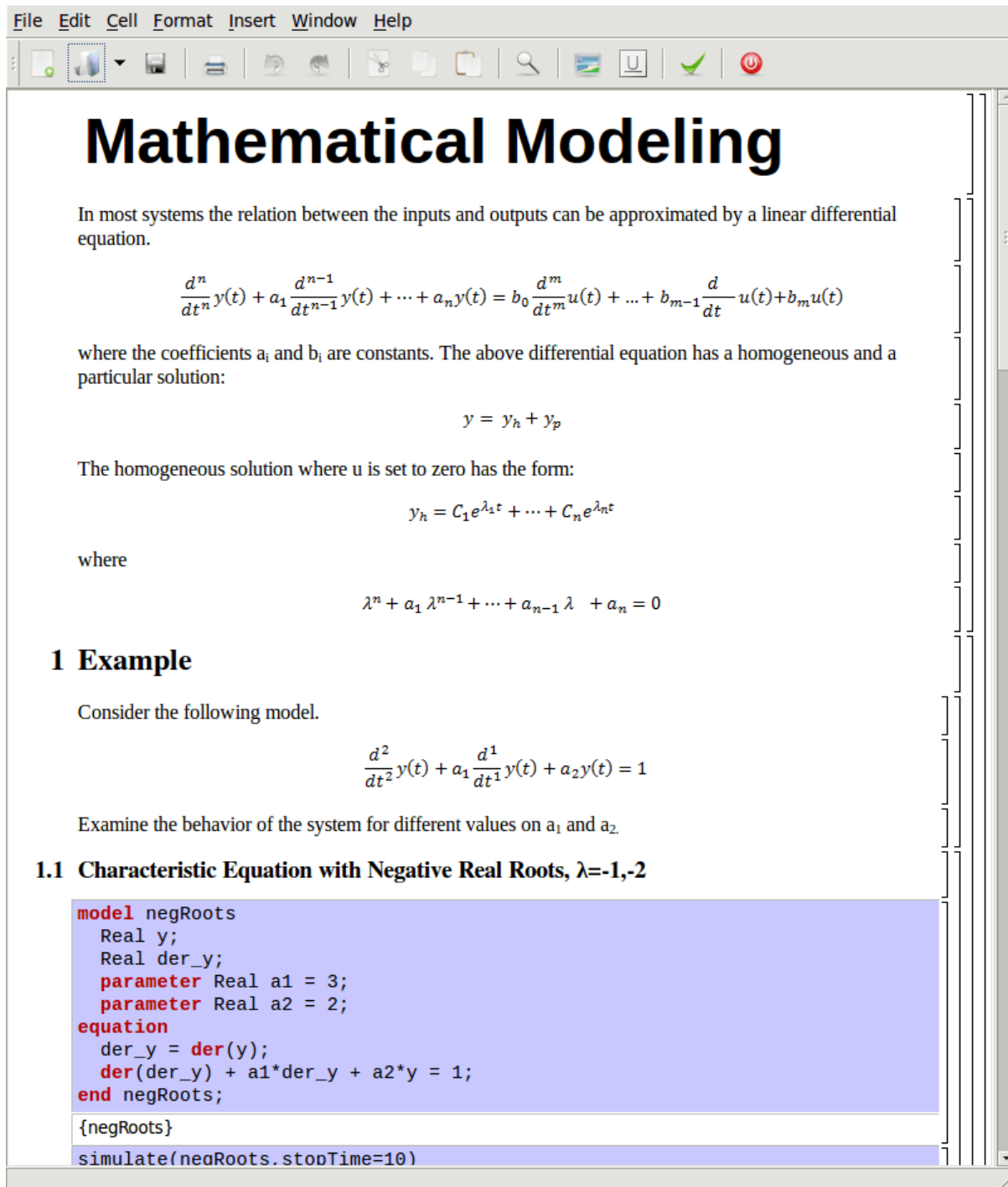
Choosing different values for a_1 and a_2 leads to different behavior as shown in Figure 6.11 and Figure 6.12.

In the first example the values of a_1 and a_2 are chosen in such way that the characteristic equation has negative real roots and thereby a stable output response, see Figure 6.11.

```
>>> simulate(NegRoots, stopTime=10)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/NegRoots_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 10.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
↪ tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'NegRoots', options = '',␣
↪outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.33620749,
    timeBackend = 0.002314308,
    timeSimCode = 0.053531054,
    timeTemplates = 0.034265878,
```

File Edit Cell Format Insert Window Help

Mathematical Modeling

In most systems the relation between the inputs and outputs can be approximated by a linear differential equation.

$$\frac{d^n}{dt^n}y(t) + a_1\frac{d^{n-1}}{dt^{n-1}}y(t) + \cdots + a_n y(t) = b_0\frac{d^m}{dt^m}u(t) + \ldots + b_{m-1}\frac{d}{dt}u(t) + b_m u(t)$$

where the coefficients a_i and b_i are constants. The above differential equation has a homogeneous and a particular solution:

$$y = y_h + y_p$$

The homogeneous solution where u is set to zero has the form:

$$y_h = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + \cdots + C_n e^{\lambda_n t}$$

where

$$\lambda^n + a_1 \lambda^{n-1} + \cdots + a_{n-1}\lambda + a_n = 0$$

1 Example

Consider the following model.

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2}y(t) + a_1\frac{d^1}{dt^1}y(t) + a_2 y(t) = 1$$

Examine the behavior of the system for different values on a_1 and a_2.

1.1 Characteristic Equation with Negative Real Roots, $\lambda = -1, -2$

```
model negRoots
  Real y;
  Real der_y;
  parameter Real a1 = 3;
  parameter Real a2 = 2;
equation
  der_y = der(y);
  der(der_y) + a1*der_y + a2*y = 1;
end negRoots;
```

{negRoots}

simulate(negRoots, stopTime=10)

Figure 6.10: Mathematical modeling with characteristic equation.

```
    timeCompile = 0.32188831,
    timeSimulation = 0.014852474,
    timeTotal = 0.763213873
end SimulationResult;
```

> **Warning:**
>
> Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set -d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").
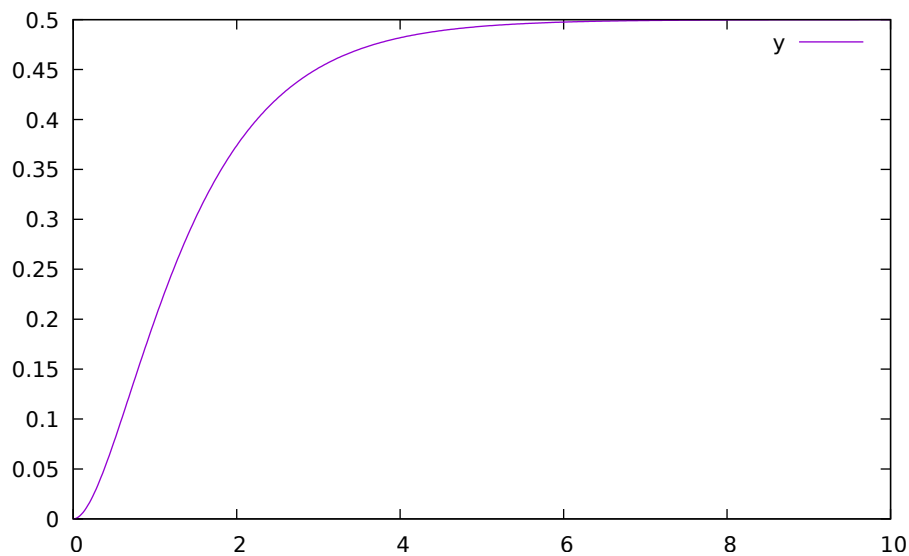
Figure 6.11: Characteristic equation with real negative roots.

The importance of the sign of the roots in the characteristic equation is illustrated in Figure 6.11 and Figure 6.12, e.g., a stable system with negative real roots and an unstable system with positive imaginary roots resulting in oscillations.

```
model ImgPosRoots
  Real y;
  Real der_y;
  parameter Real a1 = -2;
  parameter Real a2 = 10;
equation
  der_y = der(y);
  der(der_y) + a1*der_y + a2*y = 1;
end ImgPosRoots;
```

```
>>> simulate(ImgPosRoots, stopTime=10)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/ImgPosRoots_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 10.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
↪ tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'ImgPosRoots', options = '
↪ ', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.276001933,
    timeBackend = 0.00220631,
    timeSimCode = 0.035987977,
    timeTemplates = 0.02133877,
    timeCompile = 0.282091164,
```

```
    timeSimulation = 0.012367017,
    timeTotal = 0.6301208439999999
end SimulationResult;
```

> **Warning:**
>
> Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set -d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").
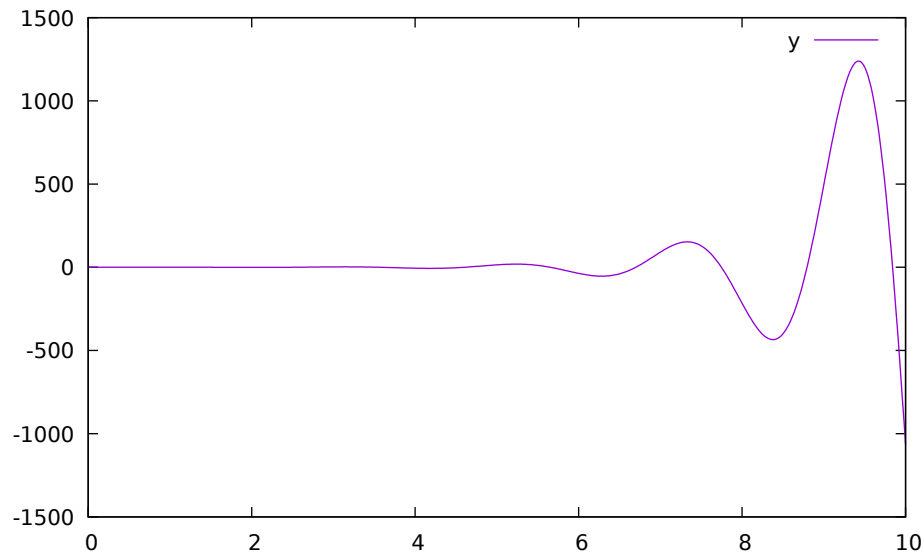
Figure 6.12: Characteristic equation with imaginary roots with positive real part.

The theory and application of Kalman filters is also explained in the interactive course material.

In reality noise is present in almost every physical system under study and therefore the concept of noise is also introduced in the course material, which is purely Modelica based.

OpenModelica Notebook Commands

OMNotebook currently supports the commands and concepts that are described in this section.

Cells

Everything inside an OMNotebook document is made out of cells. A cell basically contains a chunk of data. That data can be text, images, or other cells. OMNotebook has four types of cells: headercell, textcell, inputcell, and groupcell. Cells are ordered in a tree structure, where one cell can be a parent to one or more additional cells. A tree view is available close to the right border in the notebook window to display the relation between the cells.

- *Textcell* – **This cell type is used to display ordinary text and** images. Each textcell has a style that specifies how text is displayed. The cell´s style can be changed in the menu Format->Styles, example of different styles are: Text, Title, and Subtitle. The Textcell type also has support for following links to other notebook documents.

- *Inputcell* – **This cell type has support for syntax highlighting and** evaluation. It is intended to be used for writing program code, e.g. Modelica code. Evaluation is done by pressing the key combination Shift+Return or Shift+Enter. All the text in the cell is sent to OMC (OpenModelica Com-

1 Example

Consider a tank system with the following transfer function

$$G(s) = \frac{\frac{1}{A}}{s + \frac{1}{T}}$$

What is the weight function? Can you plot the step response of the tank?

1.1 Tank Transfer Function

```
loadModel(Modelica.Blocks)
```

```
model Tank
  Modelica.Blocks.Continuous.TransferFunction G(b={1/A},
a={1,1/T},y_start(fixed=true)=1/A);
  Modelica.Blocks.Continuous.TransferFunction GStep(b={1/A}, a={1,1/T});
  parameter Real T = 15;
  parameter Real A = 5;
  Real u = if (time > 0 or time<0) then 0 else Modelica.Constants.inf;
  Real uStep = if (time > 0 or time<0) then 1 else 0;
equation
  G.u =  if time > 0 then 0 else 1e10;
  GStep.u = uStep;
end Tank;
```

```
{Tank}
```

```
simulate(Tank,startTime=-1e-10,numberOfIntervals=500,stopTime=10);
```

```
plot({G.y,GStep.y})
```

```
true
```

Figure 6.13: Step and pulse (weight function) response.
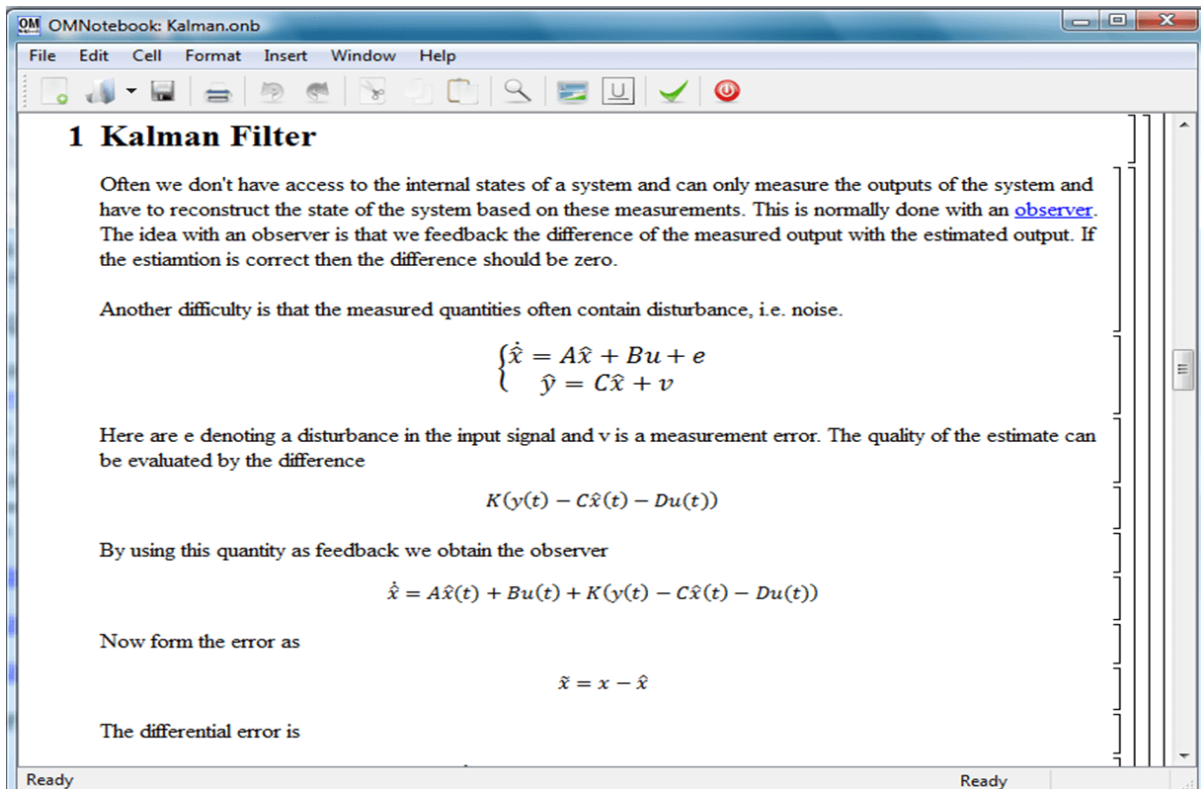
Figure 6.14: Theory background about Kalman filter.
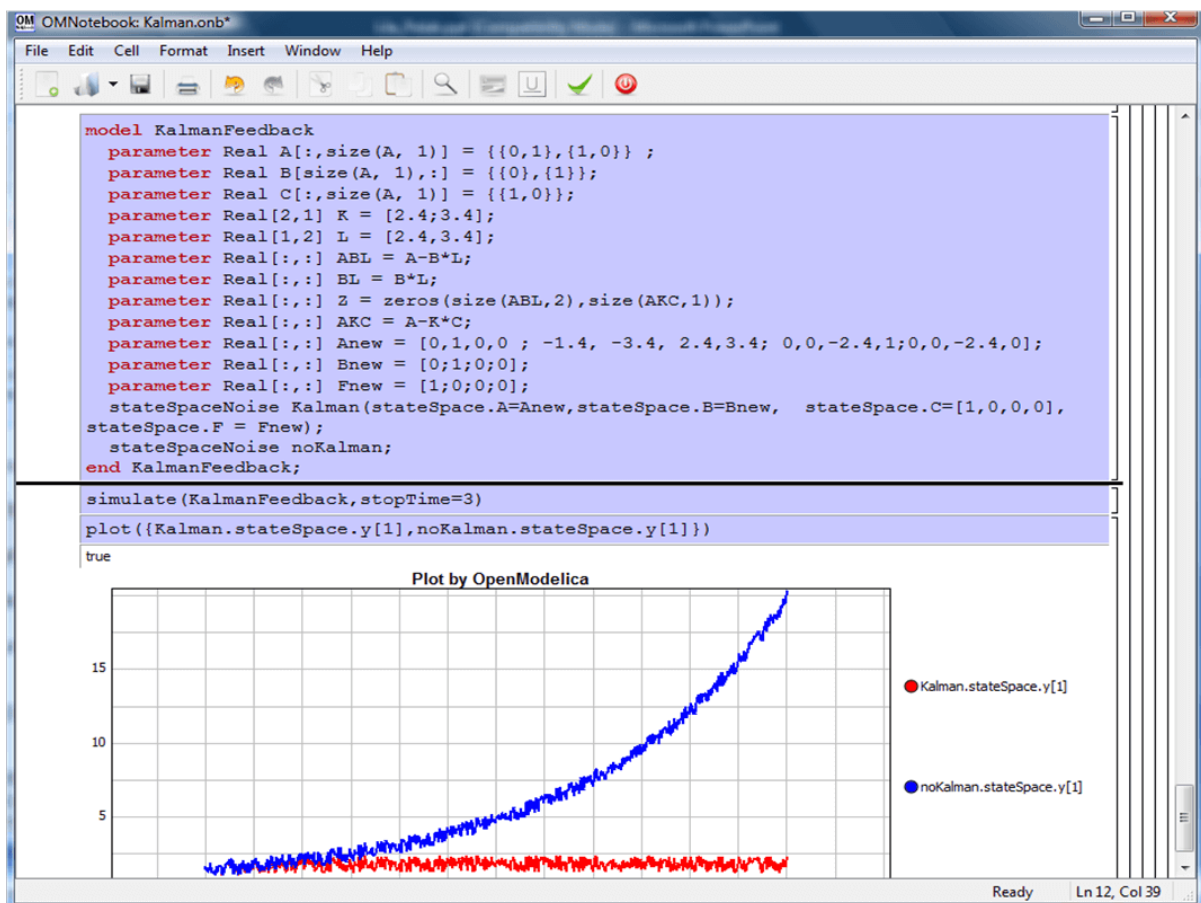
Figure 6.15: Comparison of a noisy system with feedback link in DrControl.

piler/interpreter), where the text is evaluated and the result is displayed below the inputcell. By double-clicking on the cell marker in the tree view, the inputcell can be collapsed causing the result to be hidden.

- *Latexcell* – **This cell type has support for evaluation of latex scripts.** It is intended to be mainly used for writing mathematical equations and formulas for advanced documentation in OMNotebook. Each Latexcell supports a maximum of one page document output.To evaluate this cell, latex must be installed in your system.The users can copy and paste the latex scripts and start the evaluation.Evaluation is done by pressing the key combination Shift+Return or Shift+Enter or the green color eval button present in the toolbar. The script in the cell is sent to latex compiler, where it is evaluated and the output is displayed hiding the latex source. By double-clicking on the cell marker in the tree view,the latex source is displayed for further modification.

- *Groupcell* – **This cell type is used to group together other cell. A** groupcell can be opened or closed. When a groupcell is opened all the cells inside the groupcell are visible, but when the groupcell is closed only the first cell inside the groupcell is visible. The state of the groupcell is changed by the user double-clicking on the cell marker in the tree view. When the groupcell is closed the marker is changed and the marker has an arrow at the bottom.

Cursors

An OMNotebook document contains cells which in turn contain text. Thus, two kinds of cursors are needed for positioning, text cursor and cell cursor:

- *Textcursor* – **A cursor between characters in a cell, appearing as a** small vertical line. Position the cursor by clicking on the text or using the arrow buttons.

- *Cellcursor* – **This cursor shows which cell currently has the input** focus. It consists of two parts. The main cellcursor is basically just a thin black horizontal line below the cell with input focus. The cellcursor is positioned by clicking on a cell, clicking between cells, or using the menu item Cell->Next Cell or Cell->Previous Cell. The cursor can also be moved with the key combination Ctrl+Up or Ctrl+Down. The dynamic cellcursor is a short blinking horizontal line. To make this visible, you must click once more on the main cellcursor (the long horizontal line). NOTE: In order to paste cells at the cellcursor, the *dynamic cellcursor must be made active* by clicking on the main cellcursor (the horizontal line).

Selection of Text or Cells

To perform operations on text or cells we often need to select a range of characters or cells.

- *Select characters* – **There are several ways of selecting characters,** e.g. double-clicking on a word, clicking and dragging the mouse, or click followed by a shift-click at an adjacent positioin selects the text between the previous click and the position of the most recent shift-click.

- *Select cells* – **Cells can be selected by clicking on them. Holding** down Ctrl and clicking on the cell markers in the tree view allows several cells to be selected, one at a time. Several cells can be selected at once in the tree view by holding down the Shift key. Holding down Shift selects all cells between last selected cell and the cell clicked on. This only works if both cells belong to the same groupcell.

File Menu

The following file related operations are available in the file menu:

- *Create a new noteboo*k – **A new notebook can be created using the** menu File->New or the key combination Ctrl+N. A new document window will then open, with a new document inside.

- *Open a notebook* – **To open a notebook use File->Open in the menu or** the key combination Ctrl+O. Only files of the type .onb or .nb can be opened. If a file does not follow the OMNotebook format or the

FullForm Mathematica Notebook format, a message box is displayed telling the user what is wrong. Mathematica Notebooks must be converted to fullform before they can be opened in OMNotebook.

- *Save a notebook* – **To save a notebook use the menu item File->Save** or File->Save As. If the notebook has not been saved before the save as dialog is shown and a filename can be selected. OMNotebook can only save in xml format and the saved file is not compatible with Mathematica. Key combination for save is Ctrl+S and for save as Ctrl+Shift+S. The saved file by default obtains the file extension .onb.

- *Print* – **Printing a document to a printer is done by pressing the** key combination Ctrl+P or using the menu item File->Print. A normal print dialog is displayed where the usually properties can be changed.

- *Import old document* – **Old documents, saved with the old version of** OMNotebook where a different file format was used, can be opened using the menu item File->Import->Old OMNotebook file. Old documents have the extension .xml.

- *Export text* – **The text inside a document can be exported to a text** document. The text is exported to this document without almost any structure saved. The only structure that is saved is the cell structure. Each paragraph in the text document will contain text from one cell. To use the export function, use menu item File->Export->Pure Text.

- *Close a notebook window* – **A notebook window can be closed using the** menu item File->Close or the key combination Ctrl+F4. Any unsaved changes in the document are lost when the notebook window is closed.

- *Quitting OMNotebook* – **To quit OMNotebook, use menu item File->Quit** or the key combination Crtl+Q. This closes all notebook windows; users will have the option of closing OMC also. OMC will not automatically shutdown because other programs may still use it. Evaluating the command quit() has the same result as exiting OMNotebook.

Edit Menu

- *Editing cell text* – **Cells have a set of of basic editing functions.** The key combination for these are: Undo (Ctrl+Z), Redo (Ctrl+Y), Cut (Ctrl+X), Copy (Ctrl+C) and Paste (Ctrl+V). These functions can also be accessed from the edit menu; Undo (Edit->Undo), Redo (Edit->Redo), Cut (Edit->Cut), Copy (Edit->Copy) and Paste (Edit->Paste). Selection of text is done in the usual way by double-clicking, triple-clicking (select a paragraph), dragging the mouse, or using (Ctrl+A) to select all text within the cell.

- *Cut cell* – **Cells can be cut from a document with the menu item** Edit->Cut or the key combination Ctrl+X. The cut function will always cut cells if cells have been selected in the tree view, otherwise the cut function cuts text.

- *Copy cell* – **Cells can be copied from a document with the menu item** Edit->Copy or the key combination Ctrl+C. The copy function will always copy cells if cells have been selected in the tree view, otherwise the copy function copy text.

- *Paste cell* – **To paste copied or cut cells the cell cursor must be** selected in the location where the cells should be pasted. This is done by clicking on the cell cursor. Pasteing cells is done from the menu Edit->Paste or the key combination Ctrl+V. If the cell cursor is selected the paste function will always paste cells. OMNotebook share the same application-wide clipboard. Therefore cells that have been copied from one document can be pasted into another document. Only pointers to the copied or cut cells are added to the clipboard, thus the cell that should be pasted must still exist. Consequently a cell can not be pasted from a document that has been closed.

- *Find* – **Find text string in the current notebook, with the options** match full word, match cell, search within closed cells. Short command Ctrl+F.

- *Replace* – **Find and replace text string in the current notebook,** with the options match full word, match cell, search+replace within closed cells. Short command Ctrl+H.

- *View expression* – **Text in a cell is stored internally as a subset** of HTML code and the menu item Edit->View Expression let the user switch between viewing the text or the internal HTML representation. Changes made to the HTML code will affect how the text is displayed.

Cell Menu

- *Add textcell* – **A new textcell is added with the menu item Cell->Add** Cell (previous cell style) or the key combination Alt+Enter. The new textcell gets the same style as the previous selected cell had.

- *Add inputcell* – **A new inputcell is added with the menu item** Cell->Add Inputcell or the key combination Ctrl+Shift+I.

- *Add latexcell* – **A new latexcell is added with the menu item** Cell->Add Latexcell or the key combination Ctrl+Shift+E.

- *Add groupcell* – **A new groupcell is inserted with the menu item** Cell->Groupcell or the key combination Ctrl+Shift+G. The selected cell will then become the first cell inside the groupcell.

- *Ungroup groupcell* – **A groupcell can be ungrouped by selecting it in** the tree view and using the menu item Cell->Ungroup Groupcell or by using the key combination Ctrl+Shift+U. Only one groupcell at a time can be ungrouped.

- *Split cell* – **Splitting a cell is done with the menu item Cell->Split** cell or the key combination Ctrl+Shift+P. The cell is splited at the position of the text cursor.

- *Delete cell* – **The menu item Cell->Delete Cell will delete all cells** that have been selected in the tree view. If no cell is selected this action will delete the cell that have been selected by the cellcursor. This action can also be called with the key combination Ctrl+Shift+D or the key Del (only works when cells have been selected in the tree view).

- *Cellcursor* – **This cell type is a special type that shows which cell** that currently has the focus. The cell is basically just a thin black line. The cellcursor is moved by clicking on a cell or using the menu item Cell->Next Cell or Cell->Previous Cell. The cursor can also be moved with the key combination Ctrl+Up or Ctrl+Down.

Format Menu

- *Textcell* – **This cell type is used to display ordinary text and** images. Each textcell has a style that specifies how text is displayed. The cells style can be changed in the menu Format->Styles, examples of different styles are: Text, Title, and Subtitle. The Textcell type also have support for following links to other notebook documents.

- *Text manipulation* – **There are a number of different text** manipulations that can be done to change the appearance of the text. These manipulations include operations like: changing font, changing color and make text bold, but also operations like: changing the alignment of the text and the margin inside the cell. All text manipulations inside a cell can be done on single letters, words or the entire text. Text settings are found in the Format menu. The following text manipulations are available in OMNotebook:

> Font family

> Font face (Plain, Bold, Italic, Underline)

> Font size

> Font stretch

> Font color

> Text horizontal alignment

> Text vertical alignment

> Border thickness

> Margin (outside the border)

> Padding (inside the border)

Insert Menu

- *Insert image* – **Images are added to a document with the menu item** Insert->Image or the key combination Ctrl+Shift+M. After an image has been selected a dialog appears, where the size of the image can be chosen. The images actual size is the default value of the image. OMNotebook stretches the image accordantly to the selected size. All images are saved in the same file as the rest of the document.

- *Insert link* – **A document can contain links to other OMNotebook file** or Mathematica notebook and to add a new link a piece of text must first be selected. The selected text make up the part of the link that the user can click on. Inserting a link is done from the menu Insert->Link or with the key combination Ctrl+Shift+L. A dialog window, much like the one used to open documents, allows the user to choose the file that the link refers to. All links are saved in the document with a relative file path so documents that belong together easily can be moved from one place to another without the links failing.

Window Menu

- *Change window* – **Each opened document has its own document window.** To switch between those use the Window menu. The window menu lists all titles of the open documents, in the same order as they were opened. To switch to another document, simple click on the title of that document.

Help Menu

- *About OMNotebook* – **Accessing the about message box for OMNotebook** is done from the menu Help->About OMNotebook.

- *About Qt* – **To access the message box for Qt, use the menu** Help->About Qt.

- *Help Text* – **Opening the help text (document OMNotebookHelp.onb) for** OMNotebook can be done in the same way as any OMNotebook document is opened or with the menu Help->Help Text. The menu item can also be triggered with the key F1.

Additional Features

- *Links* – **By clicking on a link, OMNotebook will open the document** that is referred to in the link.

- *Update link* – **All links are stored with relative file path.** Therefore OMNotebook has functions that automatically updating links if a document is resaved in another folder. Every time a document is saved, OMNotebook checks if the document is saved in the same folder as last time. If the folder has changed, the links are updated.

- *Evaluate whole Notebook* – **All the cells present in the Notebook can** be evaluated in one step by pressing the red color evalall button in the toolbar. The cells are evaluated in the same order as they are in the Notebook.However the latexcells cannot be evaluated by this feature.

- *Evaluate several cells* – **Several inputcells can be evaluated at** the same time by selecting them in the treeview and then pressing the key combination Shift+Enter or Shift+Return. The cells are evaluated in the same order as they have been selected. If a groupcell is selected all inputcells in that groupcell are evaluated, in the order they are located in the groupcell.

- *Moving and Reordering cells in a Notebook* – **It is possible to shift cells** to a new position and change the hierarchical order of the document.This can be done by clicking the cell and press the Up and Down arrow button in the tool bar to move either Up or Down. The cells are moved one cell above or below.It is also possible to move a cell directly to a new position with one single click by pressing the red color bidirectional UpDown arrow button in the toolbar. To do this the user has to place the cell cursor to a position where the selected cells must be moved. After selecting the cell cursor position, select the

cells you want to shift and press the bidirectional UpDown arrow button. The cells are shifted in the same order as they are selected.This is especially very useful when shifting a group cell.

- *Command completion* – **Inputcells have command completion support,** which checks if the user is typing a command (or any keyword defined in the file commands.xml) and finish the command. If the user types the first two or three letters in a command, the command completion function fills in the rest. To use command completion, press the key combination Ctrl+Space or Shift+Tab. The first command that matches the letters written will then appear. Holding down Shift and pressing Tab (alternative holding down Ctrl and pressing Space) again will display the second command that matches. Repeated request to use command completion will loop through all commands that match the letters written. When a command is displayed by the command completion functionality any field inside the command that should be edited by the user is automatically selected. Some commands can have several of these fields and by pressing the key combination Ctrl+Tab, the next field will be selected inside the command. > Active Command completion: Ctrl+Space / Shift+Tab > Next command: Ctrl+Space / Shift+Tab > Next field in command: Ctrl+Tab'

- *Generated plot* – **When plotting a simulation result, OMC uses the** program Ptplot to create a plot. From Ptplot OMNotebook gets an image of the plot and automatically adds that image to the output part of an inputcell. Like all other images in a document, the plot is saved in the document file when the document is saved.

- *Stylesheet* –**OMNotebook follows the style settings defined in** stylesheet.xml and the correct style is applied to a cell when the cell is created.

- *Automatic Chapter Numbering* – **OMNotebook automatically numbers** different chapter, subchapter, section and other styles. The user can specify which styles should have chapter numbers and which level the style should have. This is done in the stylesheet.xml file. Every style can have a <chapterLevel> tag that specifies the chapter level. Level 0 or no tag at all, means that the style should not have any chapter numbering.

- *Scrollarea* – **Scrolling through a document can be done by using the** mouse wheel. A document can also be scrolled by moving the cell cursor up or down.

- *Syntax highlighter* – **The syntax highlighter runs in a separated** thread which speeds up the loading of large document that contains many Modelica code cells. The syntax highlighter only highlights when letters are added, not when they are removed. The color settings for the different types of keywords are stored in the file modelicacolors.xml. Besides defining the text color and background color of keywords, whether or not the keywords should be bold or/and italic can be defined.

- *Change indicator* – **A star (*) will appear behind the filename in** the title of notebook window if the document has been changed and needs saving. When the user closes a document that has some unsaved change, OMNotebook asks the user if he/she wants to save the document before closing. If the document never has been saved before, the save-as dialog appears so that a filename can be choosen for the new document.

- *Update menus* – **All menus are constantly updated so that only menu** items that are linked to actions that can be performed on the currently selected cell is enabled. All other menu items will be disabled. When a textcell is selected the Format menu is updated so that it indicates the text settings for the text, in the current cursor position.

References

Todo

Add these into extrarefs.bib and cite them somewhere

Eric Allen, Robert Cartwright, Brian Stoler. DrJava: A lightweight pedagogic environment for Java. In Proceedings of the 33rd ACM Technical Symposium on Computer Science Education (SIGCSE 2002) (Northern Kentucky – The Southern Side of Cincinnati, USA, February 27 – March 3, 2002).

Anders Fernström, Ingemar Axelsson, Peter Fritzson, Anders Sandholm, Adrian Pop. OMNotebook – Interactive WYSIWYG Book Software for Teaching Programming. In Proc. of the Workshop on Developing Computer Science Education – How Can It Be Done?. Linköping University, Dept. Computer & Inf. Science, Linköping, Sweden, March 10, 2006.

Eva-Lena Lengquist-Sandelin, Susanna Monemar, Peter Fritzson, and Peter Bunus. DrModelica – A Web-Based Teaching Environment for Modelica. In Proceedings of the 44th Scandinavian Conference on Simulation and Modeling (SIMS'2003), available at www.scan-sims.org. Västerås, Sweden. September 18-19, 2003.

FUNCTIONAL MOCK-UP INTERFACE - FMI

The new standard for model exchange and co-simulation with Functional Mockup Interface (FMI) allows export of pre-compiled models, i.e., C-code or binary code, from a tool for import in another tool, and vice versa. The FMI standard is Modelica independent. Import and export works both between different Modelica tools, or between certain non-Modelica tools. OpenModelica supports FMI 1.0 & 2.0,

- Model Exchange

- Co-Simulation (under development)

FMI Export

To export the FMU use the OpenModelica command translateModelFMU(ModelName) from command line interface, OMShell, OMNotebook or MDT. The export FMU command is also integrated with OMEdit. Select FMI > Export FMU the FMU package is generated in the current directory of omc. You can use the cd() command to see the current location. You can set which version of FMI to export through OMEdit settings, see section *FMI*.

To export the bouncing ball example to an FMU, use the following commands:

```
>>> loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪BouncingBall.mo")
true
>>> translateModelFMU(BouncingBall)
"SimCode: The model BouncingBall has been translated to FMU"
>>> system("unzip -l BouncingBall.fmu | egrep -v 'sources|files' | tail -n+3 |␣
↪grep -o '[A-Za-z._0-9/]*$' > BB.log")
0
```

> **Warning:**
>
> Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set -d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").

After the command execution is complete you will see that a file BouncingBall.fmu has been created. Its contents varies depending on the current platform. On the machine generating this documentation, the contents in Listing 7.1 are generated (along with the C source code).

Listing 7.1: BouncingBall FMU contents

```
binaries/
binaries/linux64/
binaries/linux64/config.log
binaries/linux64/BouncingBall_FMU.libs
binaries/linux64/BouncingBall.so
modelDescription.xml
```

A log file for FMU creation is also generated named ModelName_FMU.log. If there are some errors while creating FMU they will be shown in the command line window and logged in this log file as well.

By default an FMU that can be used for both Model Exchange and Co-Simulation is generated. We only support FMI 2.0 for Co-Simulation FMUs.

Currently the Co-Simulation FMU supports only the forward Euler solver with root finding which does an Euler step of communicationStepSize in fmi2DoStep. Events are checked for before and after the call to fmi2GetDerivatives.

FMI Import

To import the FMU package use the OpenModelica command importFMU,

```
>>> list(OpenModelica.Scripting.importFMU, interfaceOnly=true)
function importFMU
  input String filename "the fmu file name";
  input String workdir = "<default>" "The output directory for imported FMU files.
→<default> will put the files to current working directory.";
  input Integer loglevel = 3 "loglevel_nothing=0;loglevel_fatal=1;loglevel_error=2;
→loglevel_warning=3;loglevel_info=4;loglevel_verbose=5;loglevel_debug=6";
  input Boolean fullPath = false "When true the full output path is returned␣
→otherwise only the file name.";
  input Boolean debugLogging = false "When true the FMU's debug output is printed.
→";
  input Boolean generateInputConnectors = true "When true creates the input␣
→connector pins.";
  input Boolean generateOutputConnectors = true "When true creates the output␣
→connector pins.";
  output String generatedFileName "Returns the full path of the generated file.";
end importFMU;
```

The command could be used from command line interface, OMShell, OMNotebook or MDT. The importFMU command is also integrated with OMEdit. Select FMI > Import FMU the FMU package is extracted in the directory specified by workdir, since the workdir parameter is optional so if its not specified then the current directory of omc is used. You can use the cd() command to see the current location.

The implementation supports FMI for Model Exchange 1.0 & 2.0 and FMI for Co-Simulation 1.0 stand-alone. The support for FMI Co-Simulation is still under development.

The FMI Import is currently a prototype. The prototype has been tested in OpenModelica with several examples. It has also been tested with example FMUs from FMUSDK and Dymola. A more fullfleged version for FMI Import will be released in the near future.

When importing the model into OMEdit, roughly the following commands will be executed:

```
>>> imported_fmu_mo_file:=importFMU("BouncingBall.fmu")
"BouncingBall_me_FMU.mo"
>>> loadFile(imported_fmu_mo_file)
true
```

The imported FMU can then be simulated like any normal model:

```
>>> simulate(BouncingBall_me_FMU, stopTime=3.0)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/BouncingBall_me_FMU_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 3.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,␣
→tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'BouncingBall_me_FMU',␣
→options = '', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags␣
→= ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.025048212,
```

```
    timeBackend = 0.007355904000000001,
    timeSimCode = 0.038938875,
    timeTemplates = 0.027599537,
    timeCompile = 0.305245295,
    timeSimulation = 0.06713902200000001,
    timeTotal = 0.471445109
end SimulationResult;
```
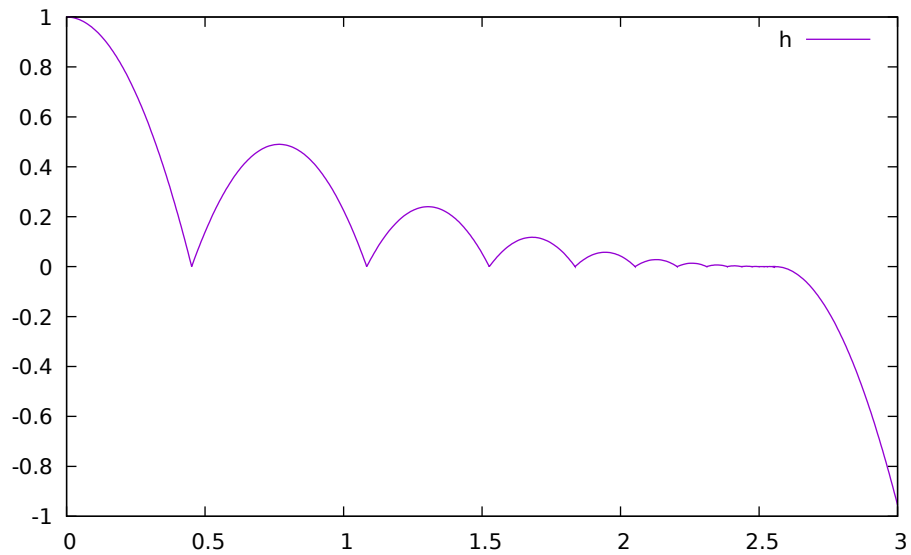

Figure 7.1: Height of the bouncing ball, simulated through an FMU.

OPTIMIZATION WITH OPENMODELICA

The following facilities for model-based optimization are provided with OpenModelica:

- *Builtin Dynamic Optimization with OpenModelica and IpOpt* **using** dynamic optimization is the recommended way of performing dynamic optimization with OpenModelica.

- *Dynamic Optimization with OpenModelica and CasADi*. **Use this if you want to employ** the CasADi tool for dynamic optimization.

- **Classical** *Parameter Sweep Optimization using OMOptim*. **Use** this if you have a static optimization problem.

Builtin Dynamic Optimization with OpenModelica and IpOpt

Note: this is a very short preliminary decription which soon will be considerably improved.

OpenModelica provides builtin dynamic optimization of models by using the powerful symbolic machinery of the OpenModelica compiler for more efficient and automatic solution of dynamic optimization problems.

The builtin dynamic optimization allows users to define optimal control problems (OCP) using the Modelica language for the model and the optimization language extension called Optimica (currently partially supported) for the optimization part of the problem. This is used to solve the underlying dynamic optimization model formulation using collocation methods, using a single execution instead of multiple simulations as in the parameter-sweep optimization described in section *Parameter Sweep Optimization using OMOptim*.

For more detailed information regarding background and methods, see *[BOR+12][RBB+14]*

Compiling the Modelica code

Before starting the optimization the model should be symbolically instantiated by the compiler in order to get a single flat system of equations. The model variables should also be scalarized. The compiler frontend performs this, including syntax checking, semantics and type checking, simplification and constant evaluation etc. are applied. Then the complete flattened model can be used for initialization, simulation and last but not least for model-based dynamic optimization.

The OpenModelica command optimize(ModelName) from OMShell, OMNotebook or MDT runs immediately the optimization. The generated result file can be read in and visualized with OMEdit or within OMNotebook.

An Example

In this section, a simple optimal control problem will be solved. When formulating the optimization problems, models are expressed in the Modelica language and optimization specifications. The optimization language specification allows users to formulate dynamic optimization problems to be solved by a numerical algorithm. It includes several constructs including a new specialized class optimization, a constraint section, startTime, finalTime etc. See the optimal control problem for batch reactor model below.

Create a new file named *BatchReactor.mo* and save it in you working directory. Notice that this model contains both the dynamic system to be optimized and the optimization specification.

Once we have formulated the undelying optimal control problems, we can run the optimization by using OMShell, OMNotebook, MDT, OMEdit using command line terminals similar to the options described below:

```
>>> setCommandLineOptions("-g=Optimica");
```

Listing 8.1: BatchReactor.mo

```
optimization BatchReactor(objective=-x2(finalTime), startTime = 0, finalTime =1)
  Real x1(start =1, fixed=true, min=0, max=1);
  Real x2(start =0, fixed=true, min=0, max=1);
  input Real u(min=0, max=5);
equation
  der(x1) = -(u+u^2/2)*x1;
  der(x2) = u*x1;
end BatchReactor;
```

```
optimization nmpcBatchReactor(objective=-x2)
  extends BatchReactor;
end nmpcBatchReactor;
```

```
>>> optimize(nmpcBatchReactor, numberOfIntervals=16, stopTime=1, tolerance=1e-8)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/nmpcBatchReactor_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 1.0, numberOfIntervals = 16,
→tolerance = 1e-08, method = 'optimization', fileNamePrefix = 'nmpcBatchReactor',
→options = '', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags
→= ''",
    messages = "
Optimizer Variables
========================================================
State[0]:x1(start = 1, nominal = 1, min = 0, max = 1, init = 1)
State[1]:x2(start = 0, nominal = 1, min = 0, max = 1, init = 0)
Input[2]:u(start = 0, nominal = 5, min = 0, max = 5)
--------------------------------------------------------
number of nonlinear constraints: 0
========================================================


******************************************************************************
This program contains Ipopt, a library for large-scale nonlinear optimization.
 Ipopt is released as open source code under the Eclipse Public License (EPL).
         For more information visit http://projects.coin-or.org/Ipopt
******************************************************************************

",
    timeFrontend = 0.05708425900000001,
    timeBackend = 0.008060916000000001,
    timeSimCode = 0.04743263900000001,
    timeTemplates = 0.024673347,
    timeCompile = 0.387522937,
    timeSimulation = 0.035949709,
    timeTotal = 0.5608491800000001
end SimulationResult;
```

The control and state trajectories of the optimization results:
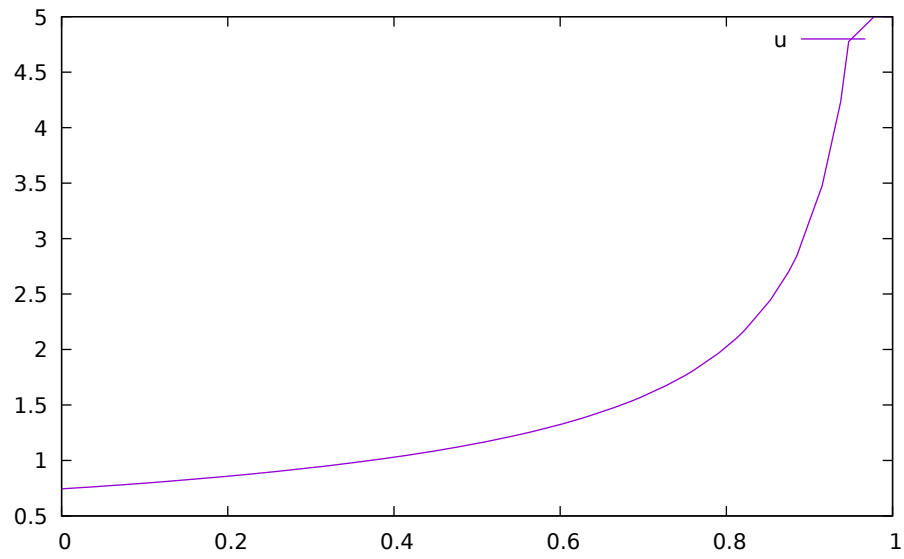
Figure 8.1: Optimization results for Batch Reactor model – input variables.
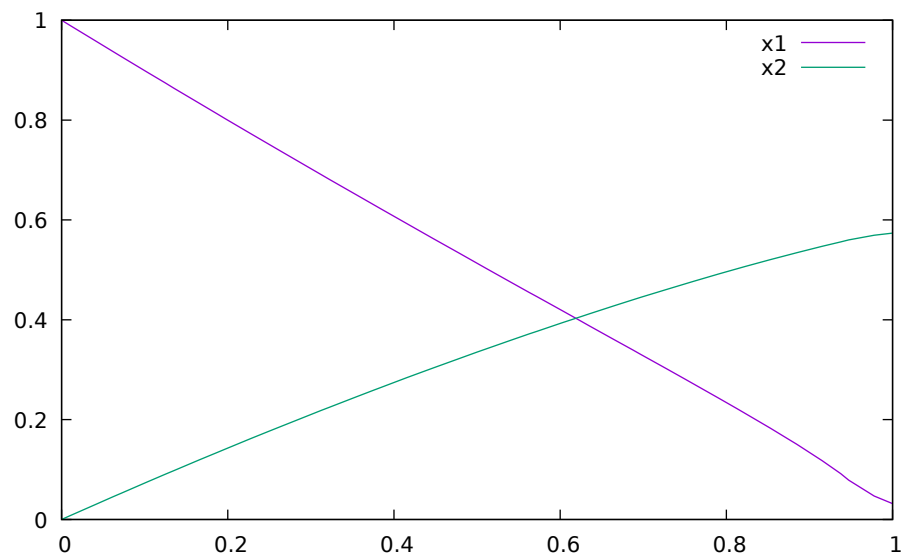
Figure 8.2: Optimization results for Batch Reactor model – state variables.

Different Options for the Optimizer IPOPT

Table 8.1: New meanings of the usual simualtion options for Ipopt.

numberOfIntervals		collocation intervals
startTime, stopTime		time horizon
tolerance = 1e-8	e.g. 1e-8	solver tolerance
simflags	all run/debug options	

Table 8.2: New simulation options for Ipopt.

-lv	LOG_IPOPT	console output
-ipopt_hesse	CONST,BFGS,NUM	hessian approximation
-ipopt_max_iter	number e.g. 10	maximal number of iteration for ipopt
externalInput.csv		input guess

Dynamic Optimization with OpenModelica and CasADi

OpenModelica coupling with CasADi supports dynamic optimization of models by OpenModelica exporting the optimization problem to CasADi which performs the optimization. In order to convey the dynamic system model information between Modelica and CasADi, we use an XML-based model exchange format for differential-algebraic equations (DAE). OpenModelica supports export of models written in Modelica and the Optimization language extension using this XML format, while CasADi supports import of models represented in this format. This allows users to define optimal control problems (OCP) using Modelica and Optimization language specifications, and solve the underlying model formulation using a range of optimization methods, including direct collocation and direct multiple shooting.

Compiling the Modelica code

Before exporting a model to XML, the model should be symbolically instantiated by the compiler in order to get a single flat system of equations. The model variables should also be scalarized. The compiler frontend performs this, including syntax checking, semantics and type checking, simplification and constant evaluation etc. are applied. Then the complete flattened model is exported to XML code. The exported XML document can then be imported to CasADi for model-based dynamic optimization.

The OpenModelica command translateModelXML(ModelName) from OMShell, OMNotebook or MDT exports the XML. The export XML command is also integrated with OMEdit. Select XML > Export XML the XML document is generated in the current directory of omc. You can use the cd() command to see the current location. After the command execution is complete you will see that a file ModelName.xml has been exported.

Assuming that the model is defined in the modelName.mo, the model can also be exported to an XML code using the following steps from the terminal window:

- Go to the path where your model file found

- Run command omc -g=Optimica –simCodeTarget=XML Model.mo

An example

In this section, a simple optimal control problem will be solved. When formulating the optimization problems, models are expressed in the Modelica language and optimization specifications. The optimization language specification allows users to formulate dynamic optimization problems to be solved by a numerical algorithm. It

includes several constructs including a new specialized class optimization, a constraint section, startTime, final-Time etc. See the optimal control problem for batch reactor model below.

Create a new file named *BatchReactor.mo* and save it in you working directory. Notice that this model contains both the dynamic system to be optimized and the optimization specification.

```
>>> list(BatchReactor)
optimization BatchReactor
  Real x1(start = 1, fixed = true, min = 0, max = 1);
  Real x2(start = 0, fixed = true, min = 0, max = 1);
  input Real u(min = 0, max = 5);
equation
  der(x1) = -(u + u ^ 2 / 2) * x1;
  der(x2) = u * x1;
end BatchReactor;
```

One we have formulated the undelying optimal control problems, we can export the XML by using OMShell, OMNotebook, MDT, OMEdit or command line terminals which are described in Section *XML Import to CasADi via OpenModelica Python Script*.

To export XML, we set the simulation target to XML:

```
>>> translateModelXML(BatchReactor)
```

Error:

Error: Internal error - BackendDAE.incidenceRow failed for equation: OMCobjectMayerTerm := -x2(finalTime)

Error: Internal error BackendDAEUtil.incidenceMatrix failed.

Error: pre-optimization module removeEqualFunctionCalls (simulation) failed.

Error: Internal error SimCode: The model BatchReactor could not be translated to XML

Error: Internal error - BackendDAE.incidenceRow failed for equation: OMCobjectMayerTerm := -x2(finalTime)

Error: Internal error BackendDAEUtil.incidenceMatrix failed.

Error: pre-optimization module removeEqualFunctionCalls (simulation) failed.

Error: Internal error SimCode: The model BatchReactor could not be translated to XML

This will generate an XML file named batchreactorxml (`batchreactorxml`) that contains a symbolic representation of the optimal control problem and can be inspected in a standard XML editor.

XML Import to CasADi via OpenModelica Python Script

The symbolic optimal control problem representation (or just model description) contained in BatchReactor.xml can be imported into CasADi in the form of the SymbolicOCP class via OpenModelica python script.

The SymbolicOCP class contains symbolic representation of the optimal control problem designed to be general and allow manipulation. For a more detailed description of this class and its functionalities, we refer to the API documentation of CasADi.

The following step compiles the model to an XML format, imports to CasADi and solves an optimization problem in windows PowerShell:

1. Create a new file named BatchReactor.mo and save it in you working directory.

   E.g. C:\OpenModelica1.9.2\share\casadi\testmodel

1. Perform compilation and generate the XML file

(a) Go to your working directory

E.g. cd C:\OpenModelica1.9.2\share\casadi\testmodel

1. Go to omc path from working directory and run the following command

E.g. ..\..\..\bin\omc +s -g=Optimica –simCodeTarget=XML BatchReactor.mo

3. Run defaultStart.py python script from OpenModelica optimization directory

E.g. Python.exe ..\share\casadi\scripts defaultStart.py BatchReactor.xml

The control and state trajectories of the optimization results are shown below:
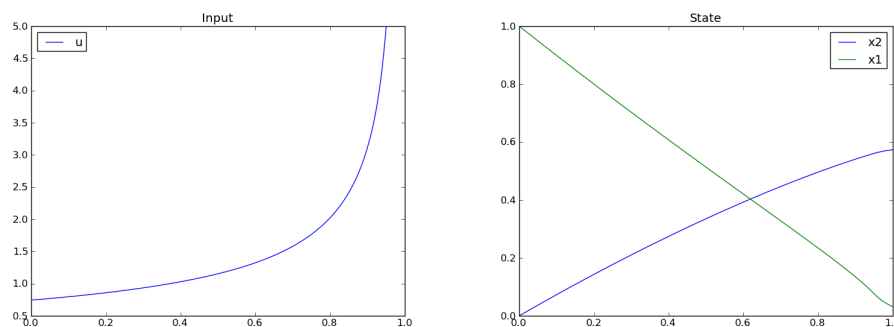
Parameter Sweep Optimization using OMOptim

OMOptim is a tool for parameter sweep design optimization of Modelica models. By optimization, one should understand a procedure which minimizes/maximizes one or more objective functions by adjusting one or more parameters. This is done by the optimization algorithm performing a parameter swep, i.e., systematically adjusting values of selected parameters and running a number of simulations for different parameter combinations to find a parameter setting that gives an optimal value of the goal function.

OMOptim 0.9 contains meta-heuristic optimization algorithms which allow optimizing all sorts of models with following functionalities:

- One or several objectives optimized simultaneously
- One or several parameters (integer or real variables)

However, the user must be aware of the large number of simulations an optimization might require.

Preparing the Model

Before launching OMOptim, one must prepare the model in order to optimize it.

Parameters

An optimization parameter is picked up from all model variables. The choice of parameters can be done using the OMOptim interface.

For all intended parameters, please note that:

- **The corresponding variable is constant during all simulations.** The OMOptim optimization in version 0.9 only concerns static parameters' optimization *i.e.* values found for these parameters will be constant during all simulation time.

- **The corresponding variable should play an input role in the model** *i.e.* its modification influences model simulation results.

Constraints

If some constraints should be respected during optimization, they must be defined in the Modelica model itself.

For instance, if mechanical stress must be less than 5 N.m^{-2}, one should write in the model:

```
assert(mechanicalStress < 5, "Mechanical stress too high");
```

If during simulation, the variable *mechanicalStress* exceeds 5 N.m^{-2}, the simulation will stop and be considered as a failure.

Objectives

As parameters, objectives are picked up from model variables. Objectives' values are considered by the optimizer at the *final time*.

Set problem in OMOptim

Launch OMOptim

OMOptim can be launched using the executable placed in OpenModelicaInstallationDirectory/bin/ OMOptim/OMOptim.exe. Alternately, choose OpenModelica > OMOptim from the start menu.

Create a new project

To create a new project, click on menu File -> New project

Then set a name to the project and save it in a dedicated folder. The created file created has a .min extension. It will contain information regarding model, problems, and results loaded.

Load models

First, you need to load the model(s) you want to optimize. To do so, click on *Add .mo* button on main window or select menu *Model -> Load Mo file. . .*

When selecting a model, the file will be loaded in OpenModelica which runs in the background.

While OpenModelica is loading the model, you could have a frozen interface. This is due to multi-threading limitation but the delay should be short (few seconds).

You can load as many models as you want.

If an error occurs (indicated in log window), this might be because:

- Dependencies have not been loaded before (e.g. modelica library)
- Model use syntax incompatible with OpenModelica.

Dependencies

OMOptim should detect dependencies and load corresponding files. However, it some errors occur, please load by yourself dependencies. You can also load Modelica library using Model->Load Modelica library.

When the model correctly loaded, you should see a window similar to Figure 8.3.

Figure 8.3: OMOptim window after having loaded model.

Create a new optimization problem

Problem->Add Problem->Optimization

A dialog should appear. Select the model you want to optimize. Only Model can be selected (no Package, Component, Block...).

A new form will be displayed. This form has two tabs. One is called Variables, the other is called Optimization.
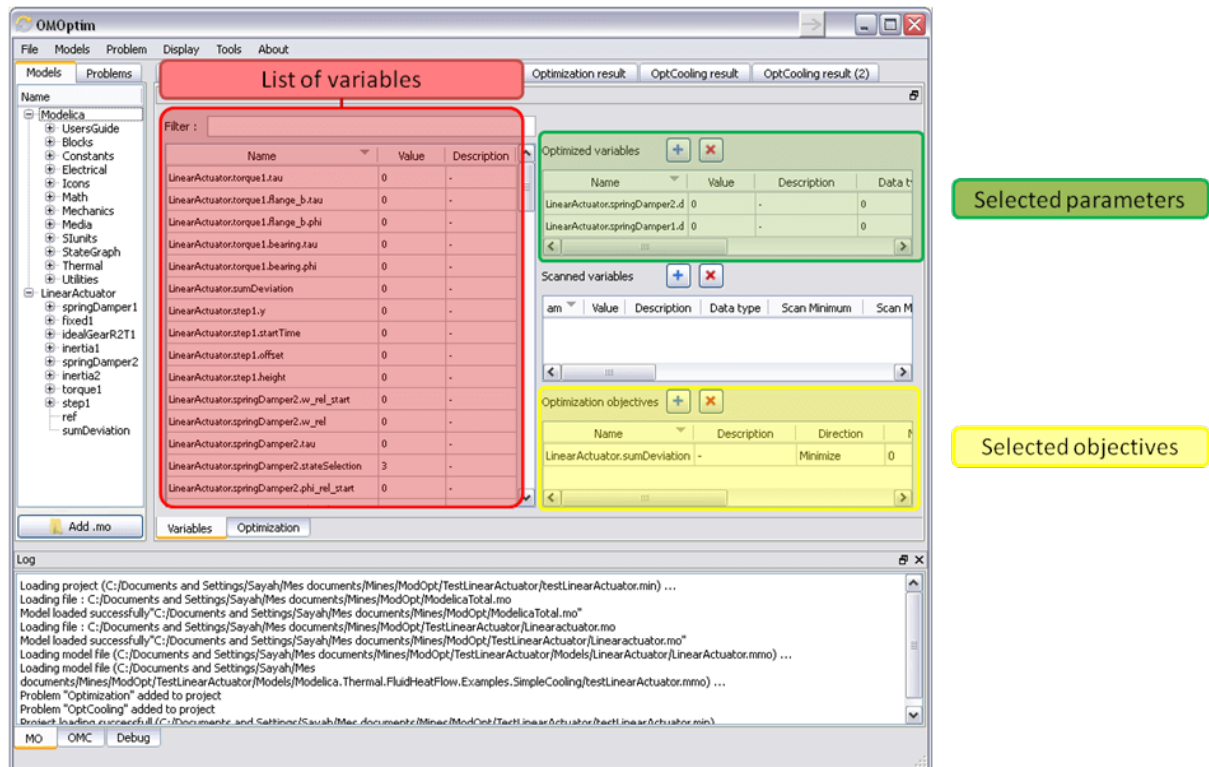
Figure 8.4: Forms for defining a new optimization problem.

List of Variables is Empty

If variables are not displayed, right click on model name in model hierarchy, and select *Read variables*.

Select Optimized Variables

To set optimization, we first have to define the variables the optimizer will consider as free *i.e.* those that it should find best values of. To do this, select in the left list, the variables concerned. Then, add them to *Optimized variables* by clicking on corresponding button ( ).

For each variable, you must set minimum and maximum values it can take. This can be done in the *Optimized variables* table.

Select objectives

Objectives correspond to the final values of chosen variables. To select these last, select in left list variables concerned and click button of *Optimization objectives* table.

For each objective, you must:

- **Set minimum and maximum values it can take. If a configuration does** not respect these values, this configuration won't be considered. You also can set minimum and maximum equals to "-" : it will then

---
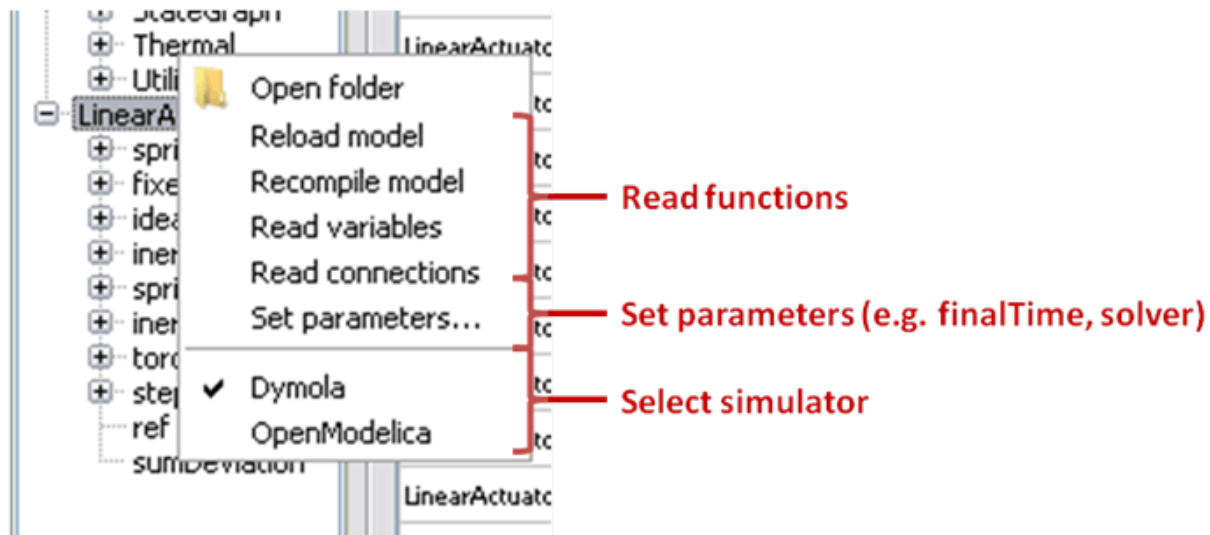
Figure 8.5: Selecting read variables, set parameters, and selecting simulator.

- Define whether objective should be minimized or maximized.

This can be done in the *Optimized variables* table.

Select and configure algorithm

After having selected variables and objectives, you should now select and configure optimization algorithm. To do this, click on *Optimization* tab.

Here, you can select optimization algorithm you want to use. In version 0.9, OMOptim offers three different genetic algorithms. Let's for example choose SPEA2Adapt which is an auto-adaptative genetic algorithm.

By clicking on *parameters. . .* button, a dialog is opened allowing defining parameters. These are:

- *Population size*: **this is the number of configurations kept after a** generation. If it is set to 50, your final result can't contain more than 50 different points.

- *Off spring rate*: **this is the number of children per adult obtained** after combination process. If it is set to 3, each generation will contain 150 individual (considering population size is 50).

- *Max generations*: **this number defines the number of generations** after which optimization should stop. In our case, each generation corresponds to 150 simulations. Note that you can still stop optimization while it is running by clicking on *stop* button (which will appear once optimization is launched). Therefore, you can set a really high number and still stop optimization when you want without losing results obtained until there.

- *Save frequency*: **during optimization, best configurations can be** regularly saved. It allows to analyze evolution of best configurations but also to restart an optimization from previously obtained results. A Save Frequency parameter set to 3 means that after three generations, a file is automatically created containing best configurations. These files are named iteraion1.sav, iteration2.sav and are store in *Temp* directory, and moved to *SolvedProblems* directory when optimization is finished.

- *ReinitStdDev*: **this is a specific parameter of EAAdapt1. It defines** whether standard deviation of variables should be reinitialized. It is used only if you start optimization from previously obtained configurations (using *Use start file* option). Setting it to yes (1) will, in most of cases, lead to a spread research of optimized configurations, forgetting parameters' variations' reduction obtained in previous optimization.

Use start file

As indicated before, it is possible to pursue an optimization finished or stopped. To do this, you must enable *Use start file* option and select file from which optimization should be started. This file is an *iteration_.sav* file created

in previous optimization. It is stored in corresponding *SolvedProblems* folder (*iteration10.sav* corresponds to the tenth generation of previous optimization).

Note that this functionality can only work with same variables and objectives. However, minimum, maximum of variables and objectives can be changed before pursuing an optimization.

Launch

You can now launch Optimization by clicking *Launch* button.

Stopping Optimization

Optimization will be stopped when the generation counter will reach the generation number defined in parameters. However, you can still stop the optimization while it is running without loosing obtained results. To do this, click on *Stop* button. Note that this will not immediately stop optimization: it will first finish the current generation.

This stop function is especially useful when optimum points do not vary any more between generations. This can be easily observed since at each generation, the optimum objectives values and corresponding parameters are displayed in log window.

Results

The result tab appear when the optimization is finished. It consists of two parts: a table where variables are displayed and a plot region.

Obtaining all Variable Values

During optimization, the values of optimized variables and objectives are memorized. The others are not. To get these last, you must recomputed corresponding points. To achieve this, select one or several points in point's list region and click on *recompute*.

For each point, it will simulate model setting input parameters to point corresponding values. All values of this point (including those which are not optimization parameters neither objectives).

Window Regions in OMOptim GUI
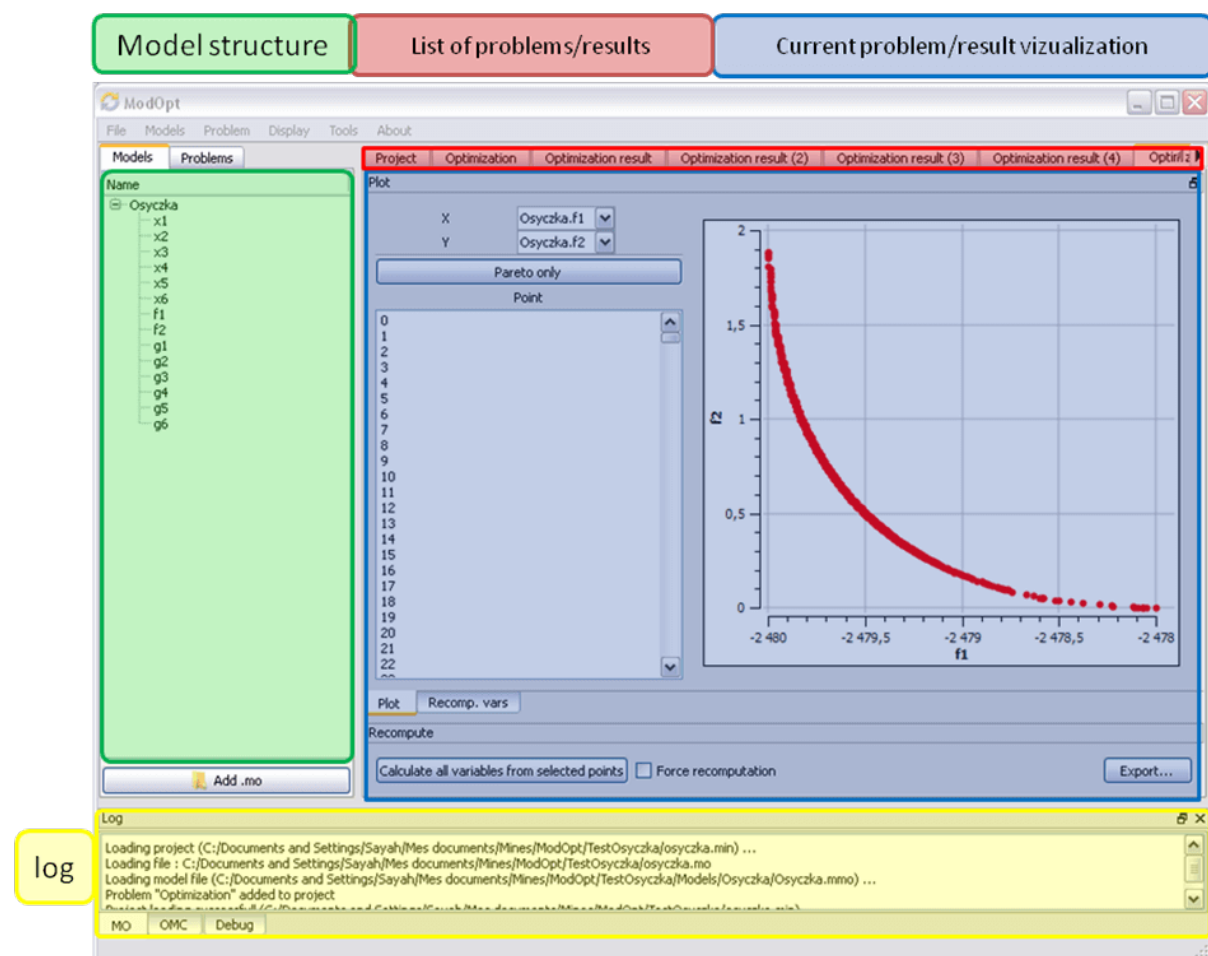
Figure 8.6: Window regions in OMOptim GUI.

PARAMETER SENSITIVITIES WITH OPENMODELICA

This section describes the use of OpenModelica to compute parameter sensitivities using forward sensitivity analysis together with the Sundials/IDA solver.

Note: this is a very short preliminary description which soon will be considerably improved, since this a rather new feature and will continuous improved.

Note: OpenModelica version 1.10 or newer is required.

Background

Parameter sensitivity analysis aims at analyzing the behavior of the corresponding model states w.r.t. model parameters.

Formally, consider a Modelica model as a DAE system:

$$F(x, \dot{x}, y, p, t) = 0 \ x(t_0) = x_0(p)$$

where $x(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ represent state variables, $\dot{x}(t) \in \mathbf{R}^n$ represent state derivatives, $y(t) \in \mathbf{R}^k$ represent algebraic variables, $p \in \mathbf{R}^m$ model parameters.

For parameter sensitivity analysis the derivatives

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial p}$$

are required which quantify, according to their mathematical definition, the impact of parameters p on states x. In the Sundials/IDA implementation the derivatives are used to evolve the solution over the time by:

$$\dot{s}_i = \frac{\partial x}{\partial p_i}$$

An Example

This section demonstrates the usage of the sensitivities analysis in OpenModelica on an example. This module is enabled by the following OpenModelica compiler flag:

```
>>> setCommandLineOptions("--calculateSensitivities");
```

Listing 9.1: LotkaVolterra.mo

```
model LotkaVolterra
  Real x(start=5, fixed=true),y(start=3, fixed=true);
  parameter Real mu1=5,mu2=2;
  parameter Real lambda1=3,lambda2=1;
equation
  0 = x*(mu1-lambda1*y) - der(x);
```

```
    0 = -y* (mu2 -lambda2*x) - der(y);
end LotkaVolterra;
```

Also for the simulation it is needed to set IDA as solver integration method and add a further simulation flag
-idaSensitivity to calculate the parameter sensitivities during the normal simulation.

```
>>> simulate(LotkaVolterra, method="ida", simflags="-idaSensitivity")
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/LotkaVolterra_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 1.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
→tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'ida', fileNamePrefix = 'LotkaVolterra', options = '
→', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = '-
→idaSensitivity'",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.007293444,
    timeBackend = 0.003455593,
    timeSimCode = 0.03928973,
    timeTemplates = 0.024348096,
    timeCompile = 0.304475416,
    timeSimulation = 0.013886443,
    timeTotal = 0.392884751
end SimulationResult;
```

Now all calculated sensitivities are stored into the results mat file under the $Sensitivities block, where all currently
every **top-level** parameter of the Real type is used to calculate the sensitivities w.r.t. **every state**.
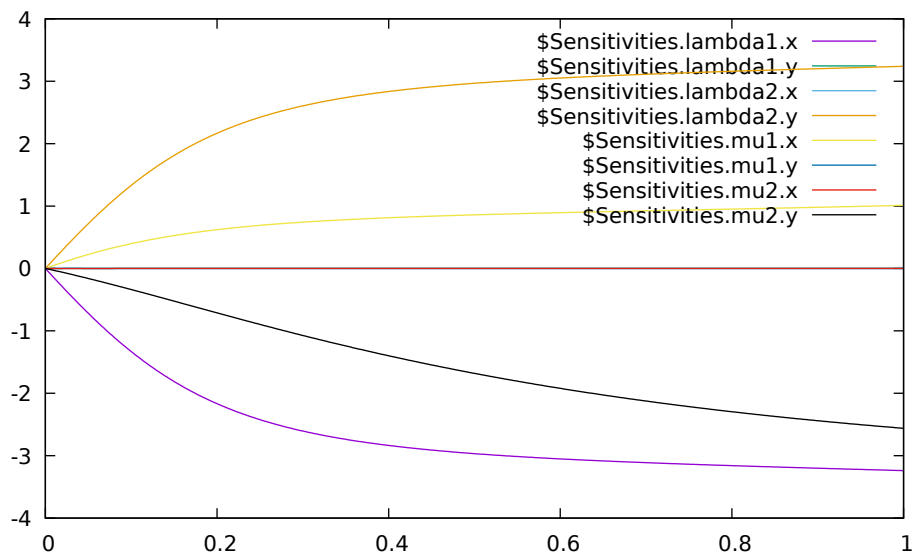
Figure 9.1: Results of the sensitivities calculated by IDA solver.
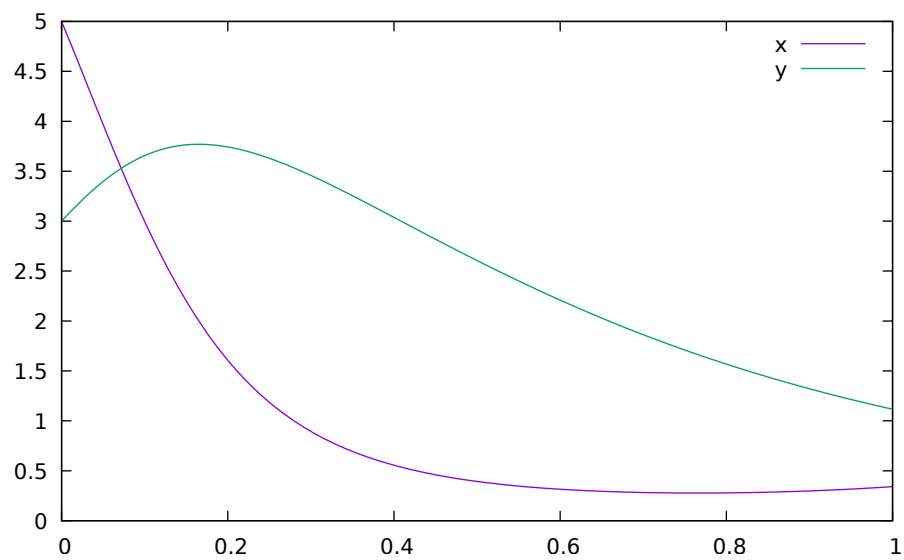
Figure 9.2: Results of the LotkaVolterra equations.

MDT – THE OPENMODELICA DEVELOPMENT TOOLING ECLIPSE PLUGIN

Introduction

The Modelica Development Tooling (MDT) Eclipse Plugin as part of OMDev – The OpenModelica Development Environment integrates the OpenModelica compiler with Eclipse. MDT, together with the OpenModelica compiler, provides an environment for working with Modelica and MetaModelica development projects. This plugin is primarily intended for tool developers rather than application Modelica modelers.

The following features are available:

- Browsing support for Modelica projects, packages, and classes

- Wizards for creating Modelica projects, packages, and classes

- Syntax color highlighting

- Syntax checking

- Browsing of the Modelica Standard Library or other libraries

- Code completion for class names and function argument lists

- Goto definition for classes, types, and functions

- Displaying type information when hovering the mouse over an identifier.

Installation

The installation of MDT is accomplished by following the below installation instructions. These instructions assume that you have successfully downloaded and installed Eclipse (http://www.eclipse.org).

The latest installation instructions are available through the OpenModelica Trac.

1. Start Eclipse

2. Select Help->Software Updates->Find and Install**...** from the menu

3. Select 'Search for new features to install' and click 'Next'

4. Select 'New Remote Site...'

5. Enter 'MDT' as name and http://www.ida.liu.se/labs/pelab/modelica/OpenModelica/MDT as URL and click 'OK'

6. Make sure 'MDT' is selected and click 'Finish'

7. In the updates dialog select the 'MDT' feature and click 'Next'

8. Read through the license agreement, select 'I accept...' and click 'Next'

9. Click 'Finish' to install MDT

Getting Started

Configuring the OpenModelica Compiler

MDT needs to be able to locate the binary of the compiler. It uses the environment variable OPENMODELICA-HOME to do so.

If you have problems using MDT, make sure that OPENMODELICAHOME is pointing to the folder where the OpenModelica Compiler is installed. In other words, OPENMODELICAHOME must point to the folder that contains the Open Modelica Compiler (OMC) binary. On the Windows platform it's called omc.exe and on Unix platforms it's called omc.

Using the Modelica Perspective

The most convenient way to work with Modelica projects is to use to the Modelica perspective. To switch to the Modelica perspective, choose the Window menu item, pick Open Perspective followed by Other**...** Select the Modelica option from the dialog presented and click OK..

Selecting a Workspace Folder

Eclipse stores your projects in a folder called a workspace. You need to choose a workspace folder for this session, see Figure 10.1.

Creating one or more Modelica Projects

To start a new project, use the New Modelica Project Wizard. It is accessible through File->New-> Modelica Project or by right-clicking in the Modelica Projects view and selecting New->Modelica Project.

You need to disable automatic build for the project(s) (Figure 10.3).

Repeat the procedure for all the projects you need, e.g. for the exercises described in the MetaModelica users guide: 01_experiment, 02a_exp1, 02b_exp2, 03_assignment, 04a_assigntwotype, etc.

NOTE: Leave open only the projects you are working on! Close all the others!

Building and Running a Project

After having created a project, you eventually need to build the project (Figure 10.4).

The build options are the same as the make targets: you can build, build from scratch (clean), or run simulations depending on how the project is setup. See Figure 10.5 for an example of how omc can be compiled (`make omc` builds OMC).

Switching to Another Perspective

If you need, you can (temporarily) switch to another perspective, e.g. to the Java perspective for working with an OpenModelica Java client as in Figure 10.7.

Creating a Package

To create a new package inside a Modelica project, select File->New->Modelica Package**.** Enter the desired name of the package and a description of what it contains. Note: for the exercises we already have existing packages.
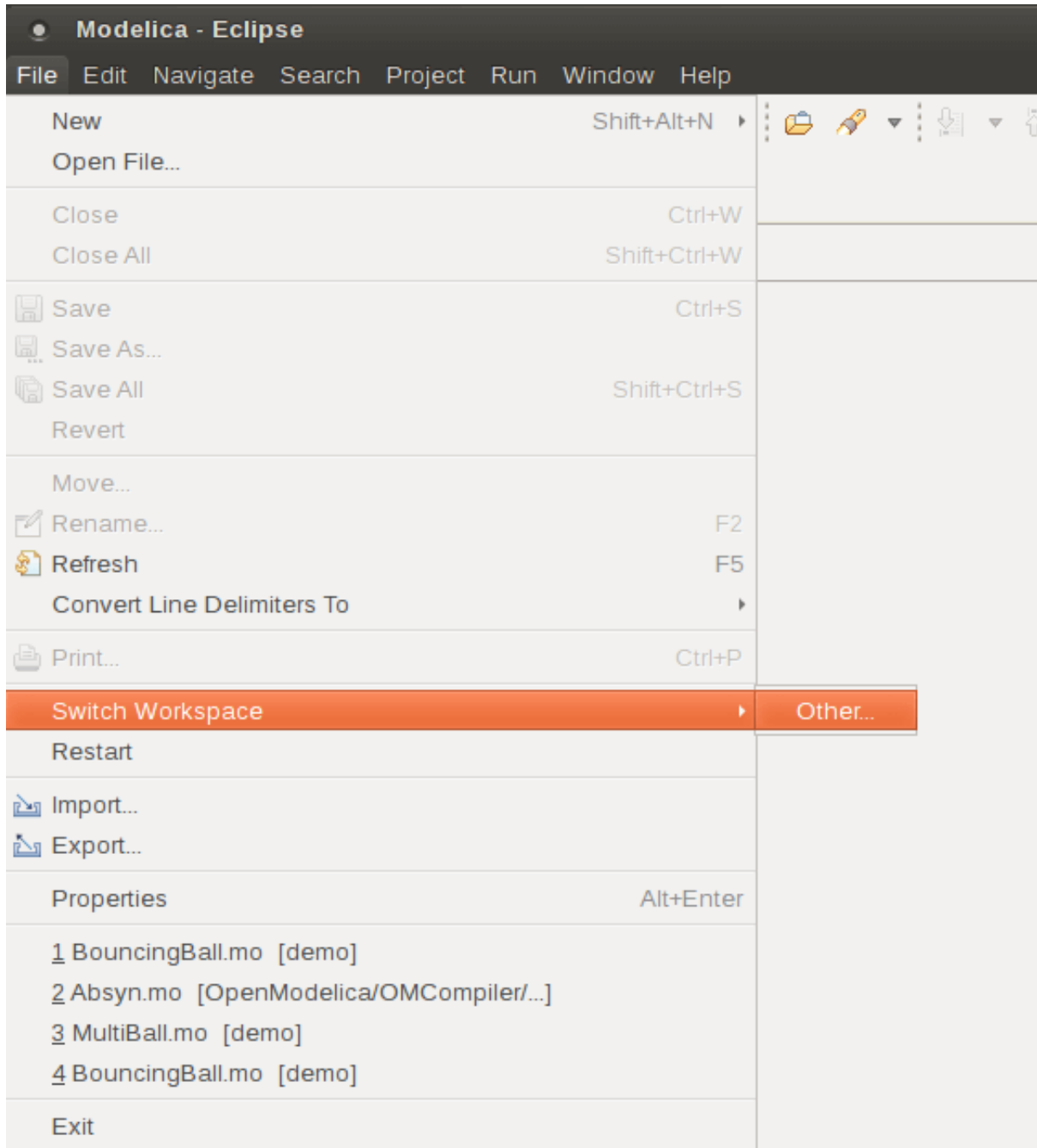
Figure 10.1: Eclipse Setup – Switching Workspace.

Create a Modelica project

Create a Modelica project in the workspace.

Project name: demo

?   Cancel   Finish

Figure 10.2: Eclipse Setup – creating a Modelica project in the workspace.
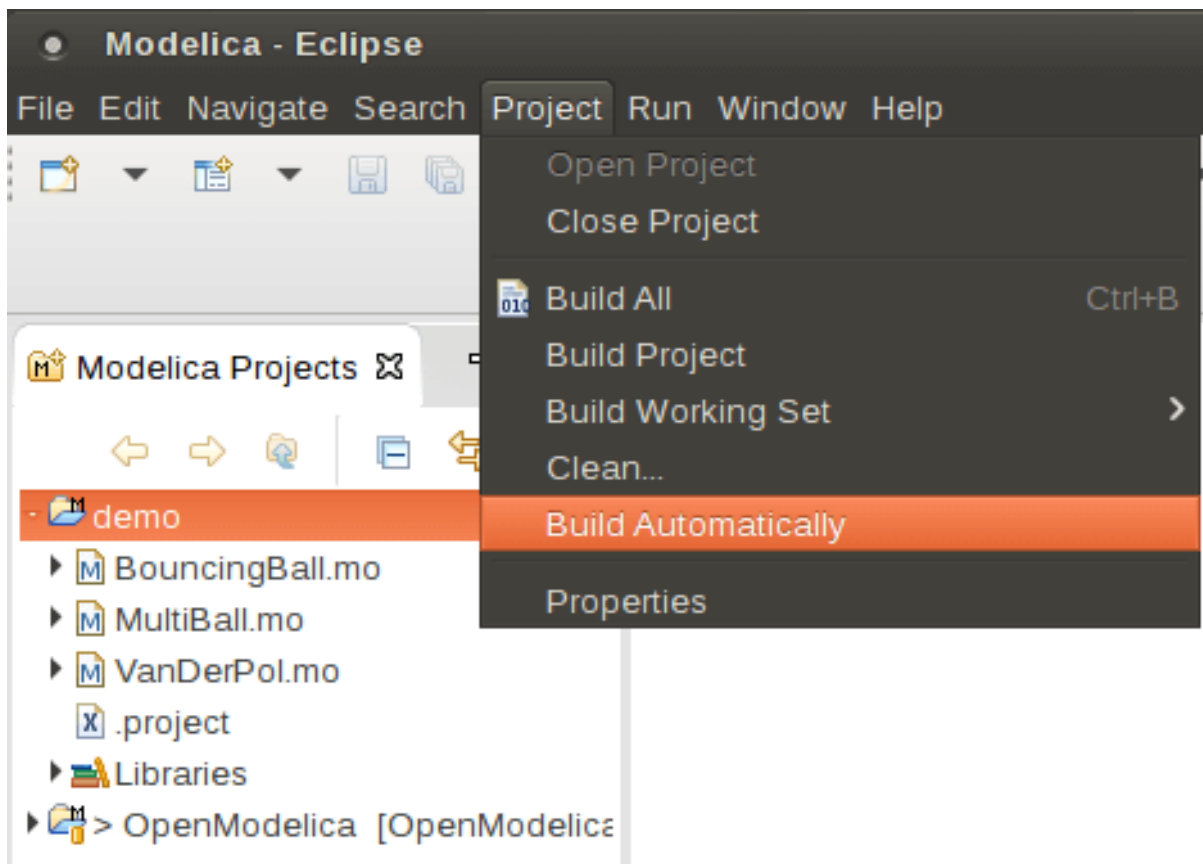
Figure 10.3: Eclipse Setup – disable automatic build for the projects.
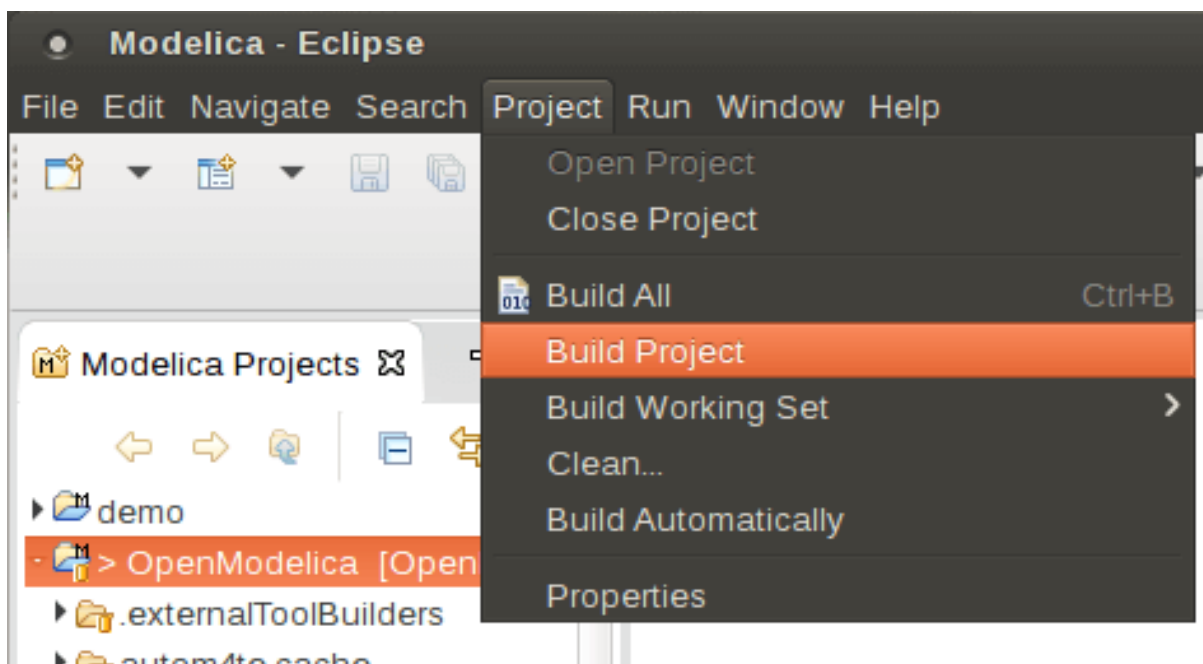
Figure 10.4: Eclipse MDT – Building a project.
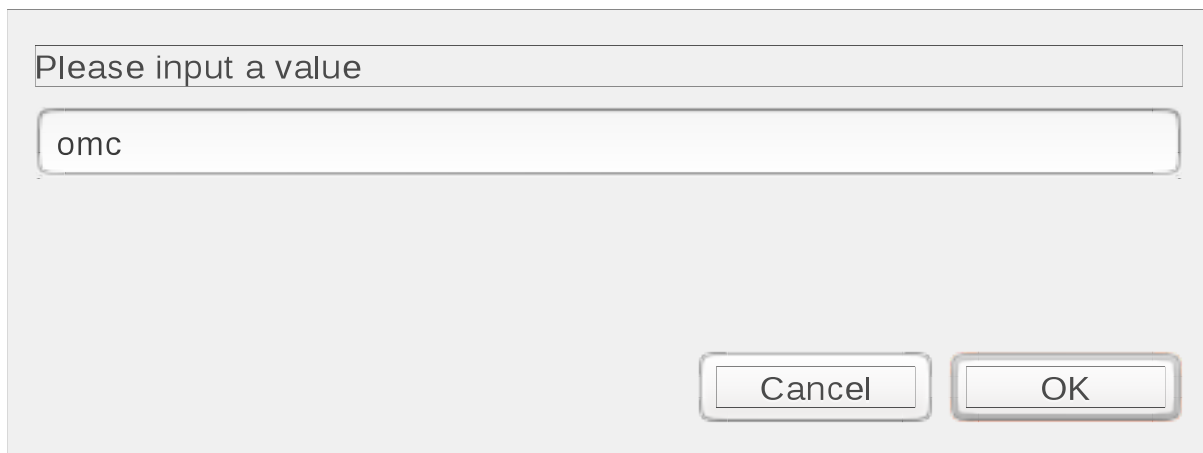
Figure 10.5: Eclipse – building a project.
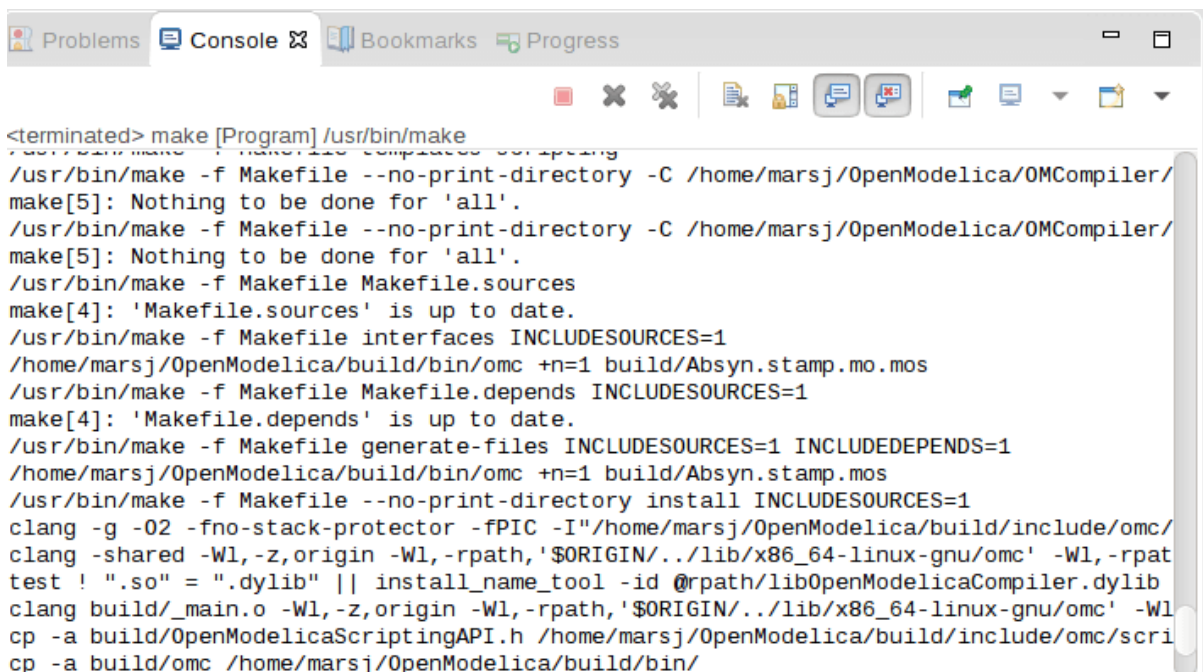
Figure 10.6: Eclipse – building a project, resulting log.
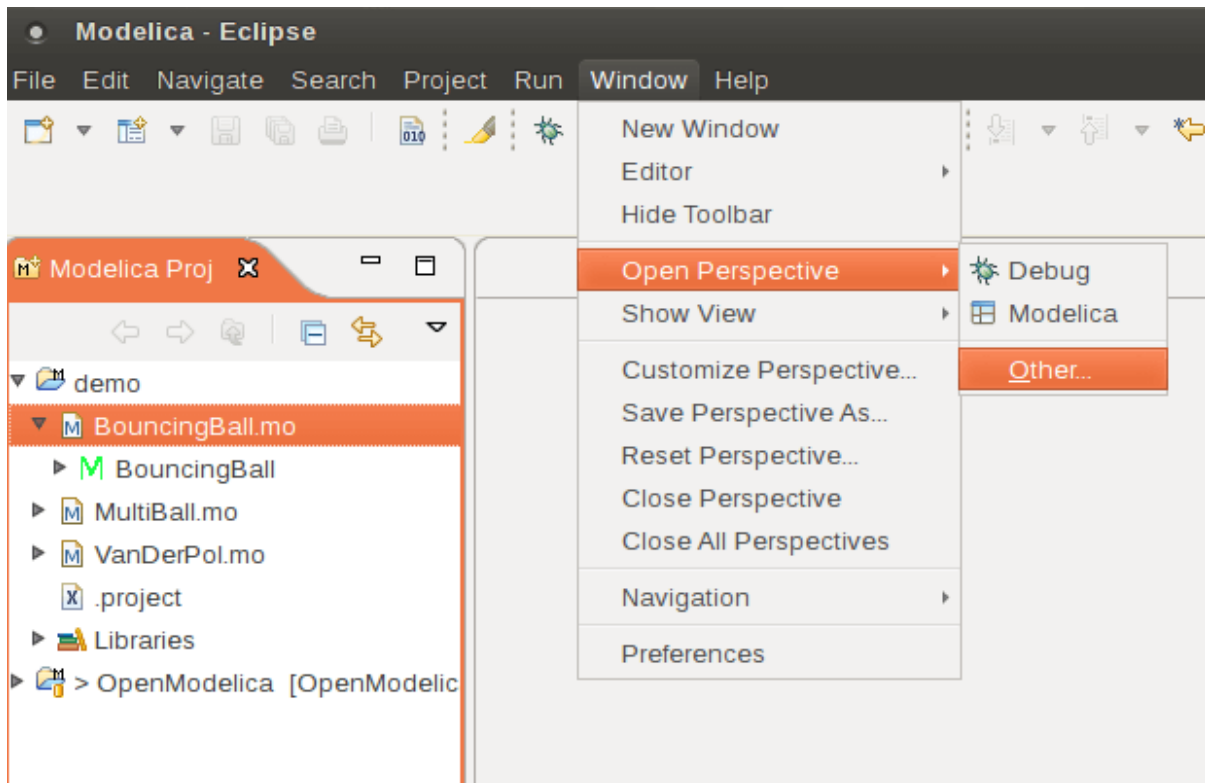
Figure 10.7: Eclipse – Switching to another perspective – e.g. the Java Perspective.

Creating a Class

To create a new Modelica class, select where in the hierarchy that you want to add your new class and select File->New->Modelica Class. When creating a Modelica class you can add different restrictions on what the class can contain. These can for example be model, connector, block, record, or function. When you have selected your desired class type, you can select modifiers that add code blocks to the generated code. 'Include initial code block' will for example add the line 'initial equation' to the class.

Syntax Checking

Whenever a build command is given to the MDT environment, modified and saved Modelica (.mo) files are checked for syntactical errors. Any errors that are found are added to the Problems view and also marked in the source code editor. Errors are marked in the editor as a red circle with a white cross, a squiggly red line under the problematic construct, and as a red marker in the right-hand side of the editor. If you want to reach the problem, you can either click the item in the Problems view or select the red box in the right-hand side of the editor.

Automatic Indentation Support

MDT currently has support for automatic indentation. When typing the Return (Enter) key, the next line is indented correctly. You can also correct indentation of the current line or a range selection using CTRL+I or "Correct Indentation" action on the toolbar or in the Edit menu.

Code Completion

MDT supports Code Completion in two variants. The first variant, code completion when typing a dot after a class (package) name, shows alternatives in a menu. Besides the alternatives, Modelica documentation from comments is shown if is available. This makes the selection easyer.
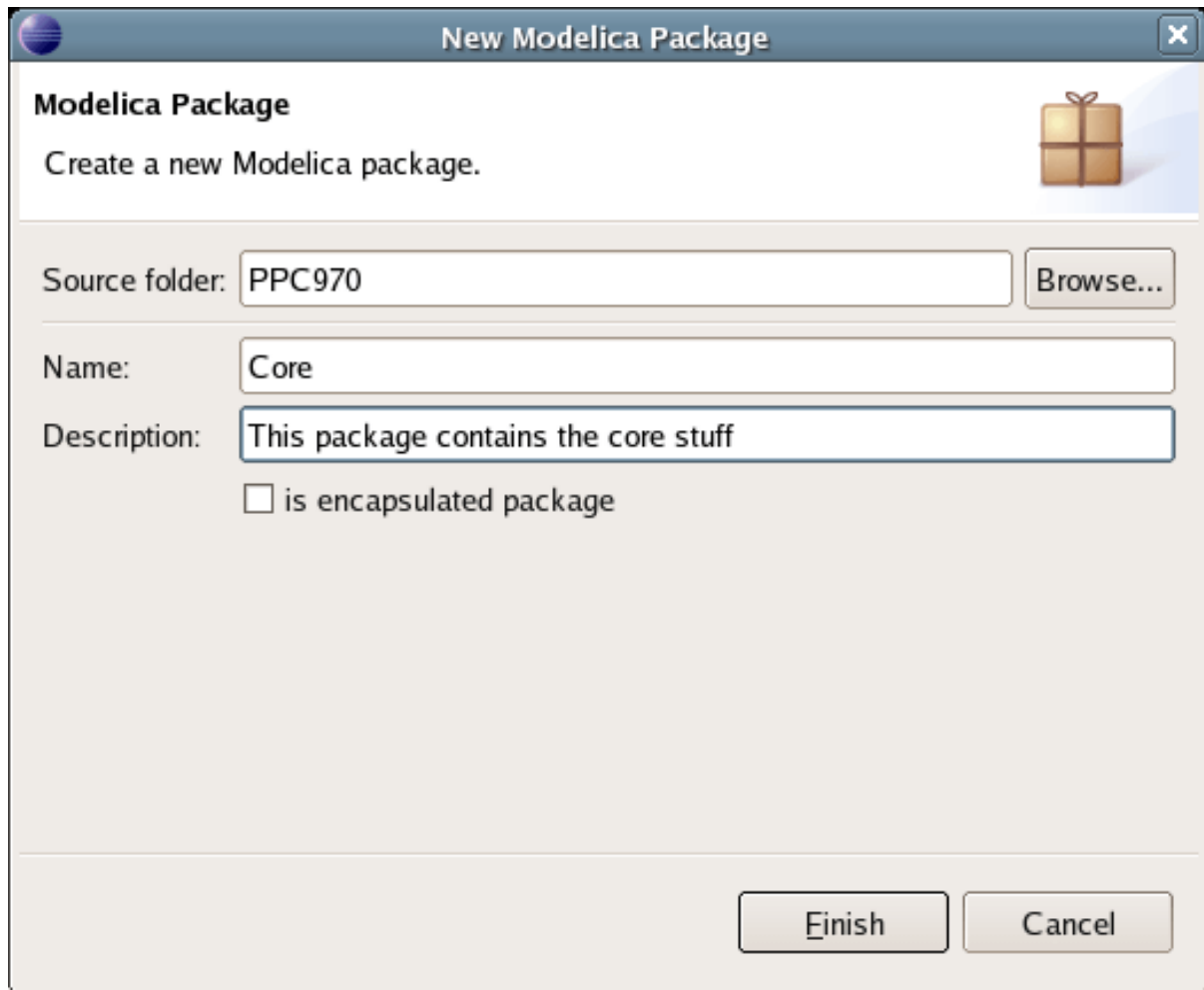
Figure 10.8: Creating a new Modelica package.
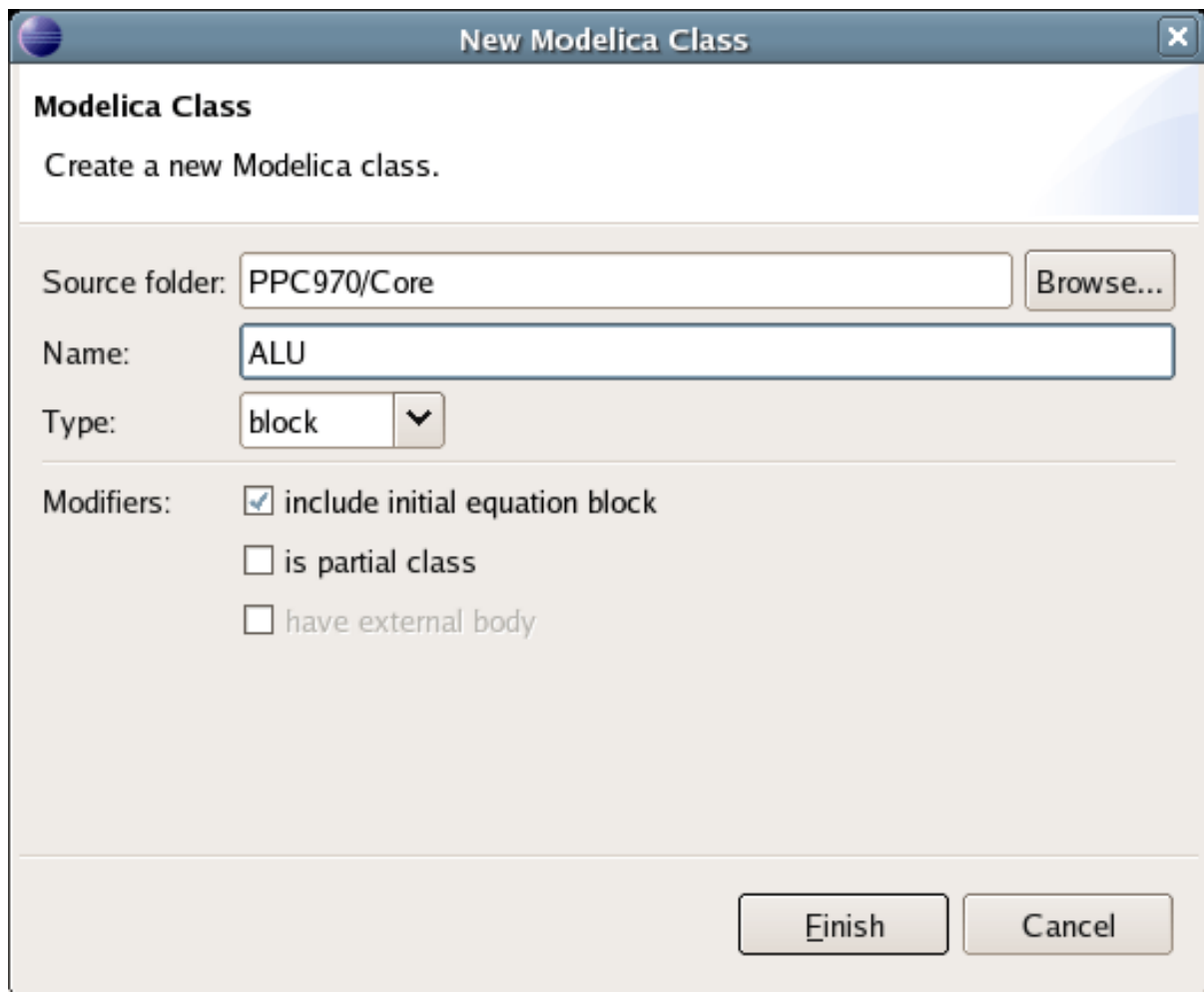
Figure 10.9: Creating a new Modelica class.
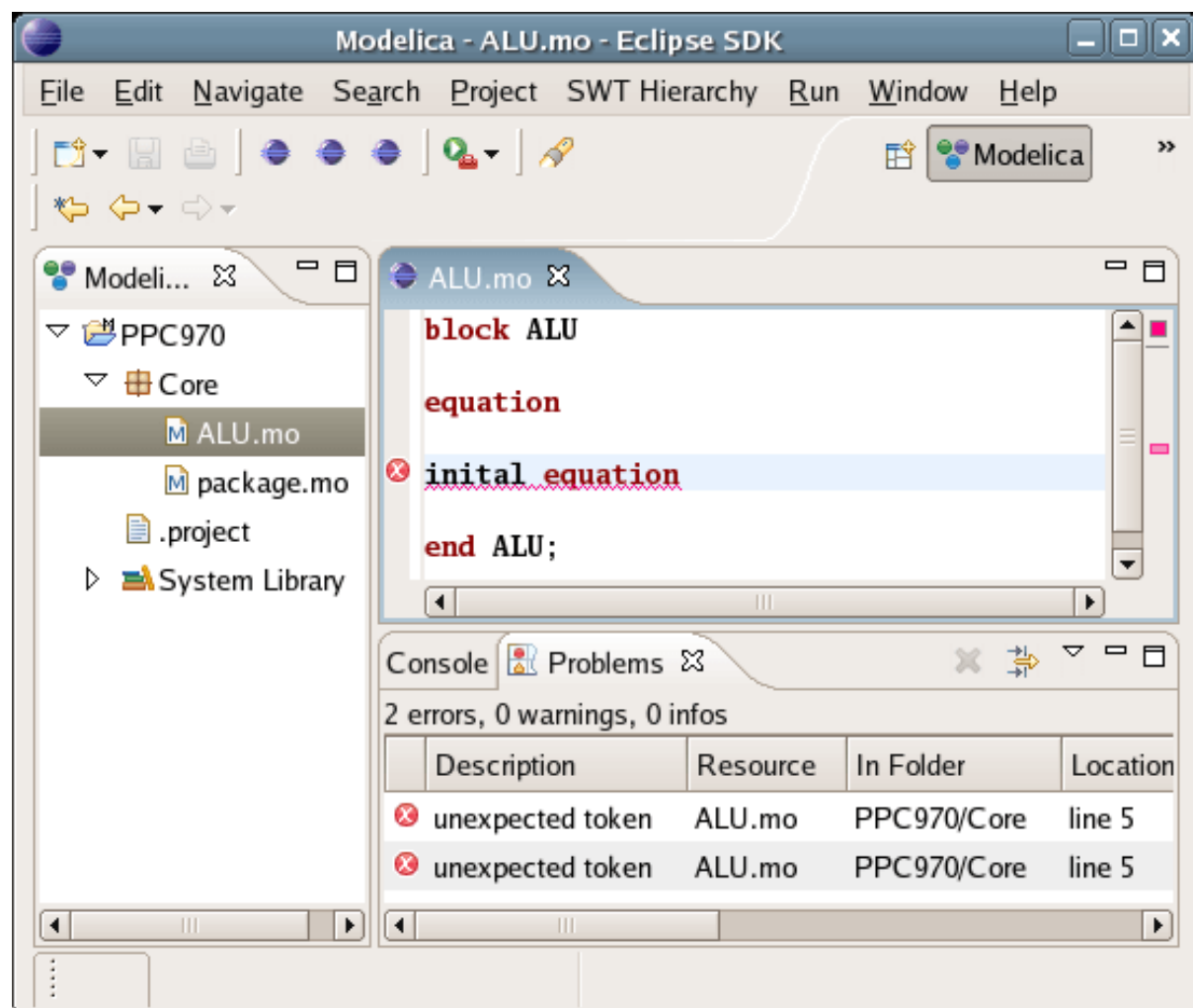
Figure 10.10: Syntax checking.
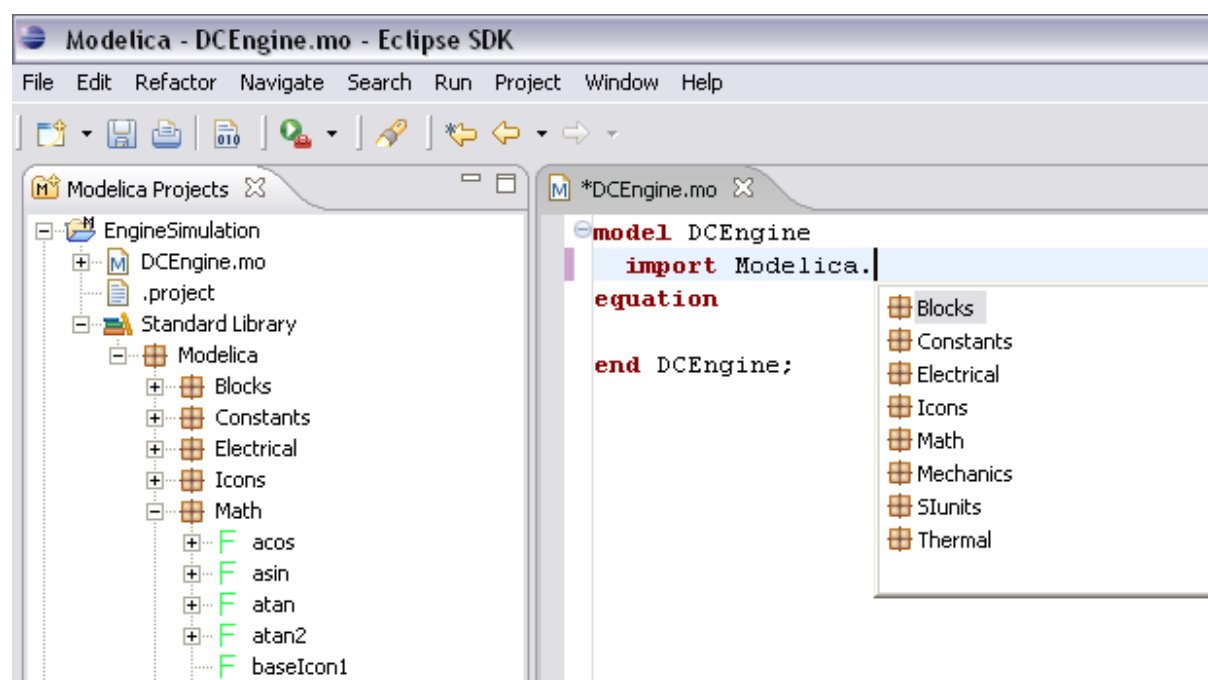
Figure 10.11: Code completion when typing a dot.

The second variant is useful when typing a call to a function. It shows the function signature (formal parameter names and types) in a popup when typing the parenthesis after the function name, here the signature Real sin(SI.Angle u) of the sin function:
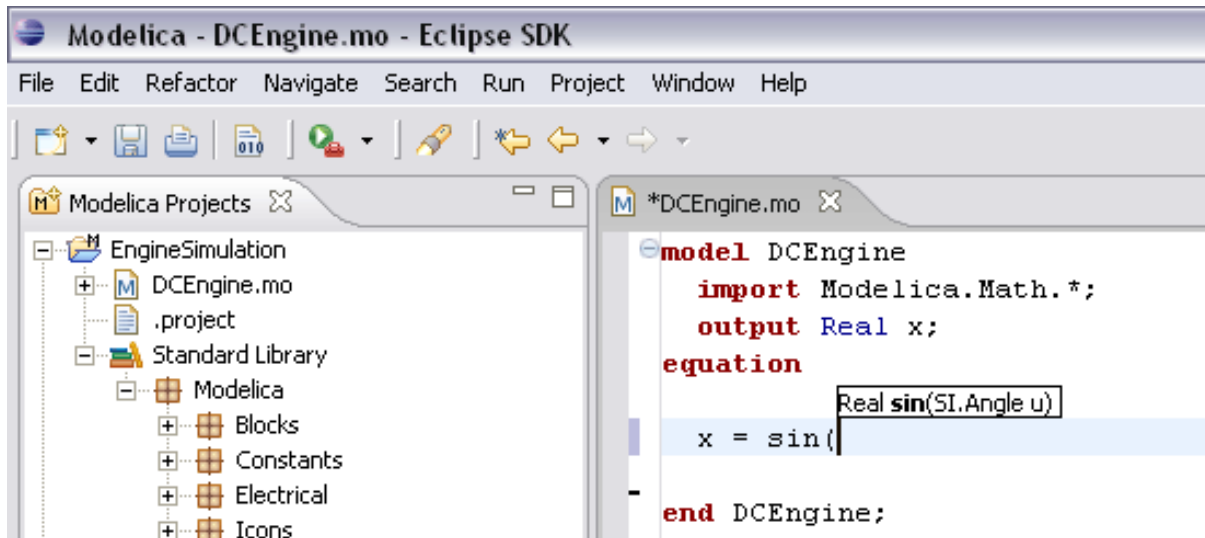
Figure 10.12: Code completion at a function call when typing left parenthesis.

Code Assistance on Identifiers when Hovering

When hovering with the mouse over an identifier a popup with information about the identifier is displayed. If the text is too long, the user can press F2 to focus the popup dialog and scroll up and down to examine all the text. As one can see the information in the popup dialog is syntax-highlighted.
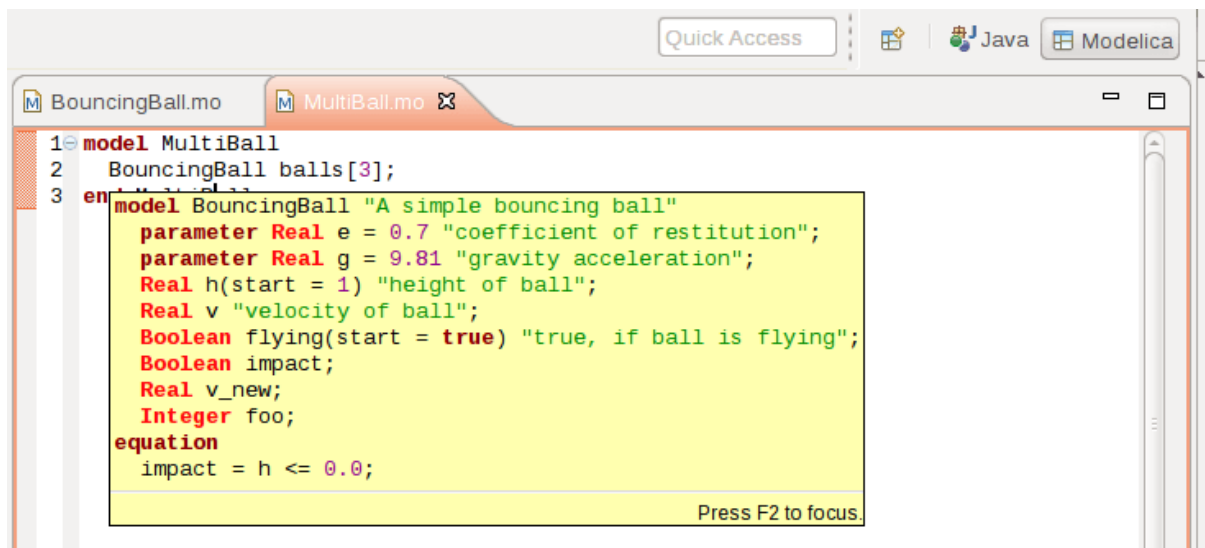
Figure 10.13: Displaying information for identifiers on hovering.

Go to Definition Support

Besides hovering information the user can press CTRL+click to go to the definition of the identifier. When pressing CTRL the identifier will be presented as a link and when pressing mouse click the editor will go to the definition of the identifier.

Code Assistance on Writing Records

When writing records, the same functionality as for function calls is used. This is useful especially in MetaModelica when writing cases in match constructs.
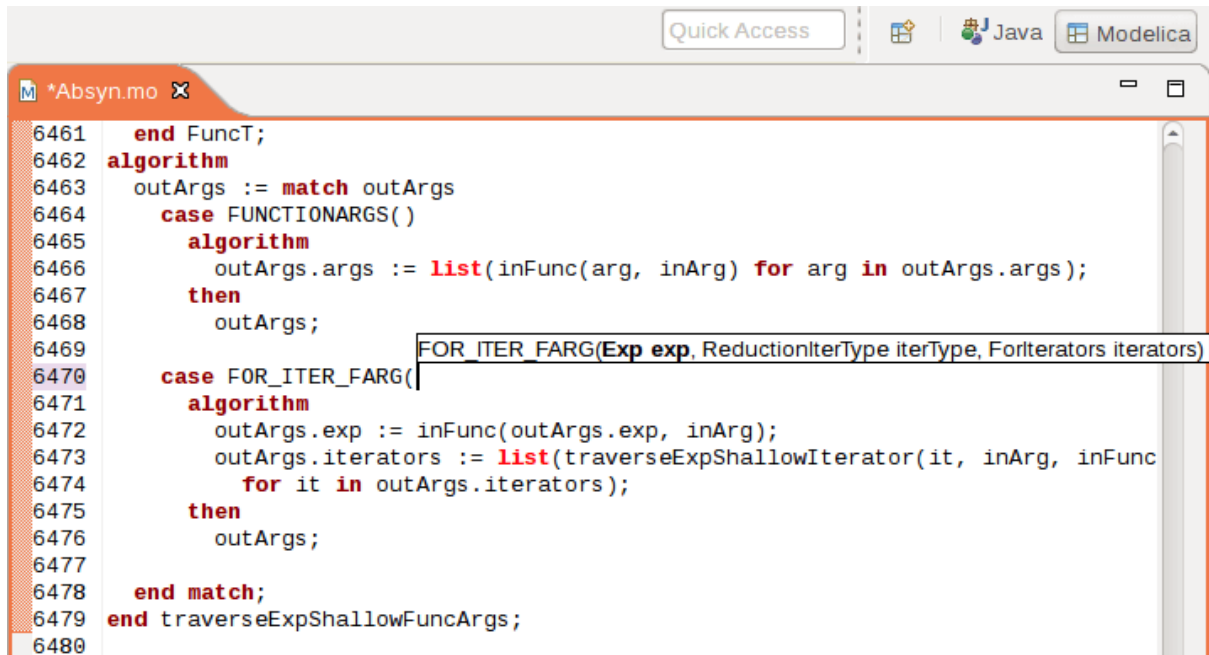
Figure 10.14: Code assistance when writing cases with records in MetaModelica.

Using the MDT Console for Plotting
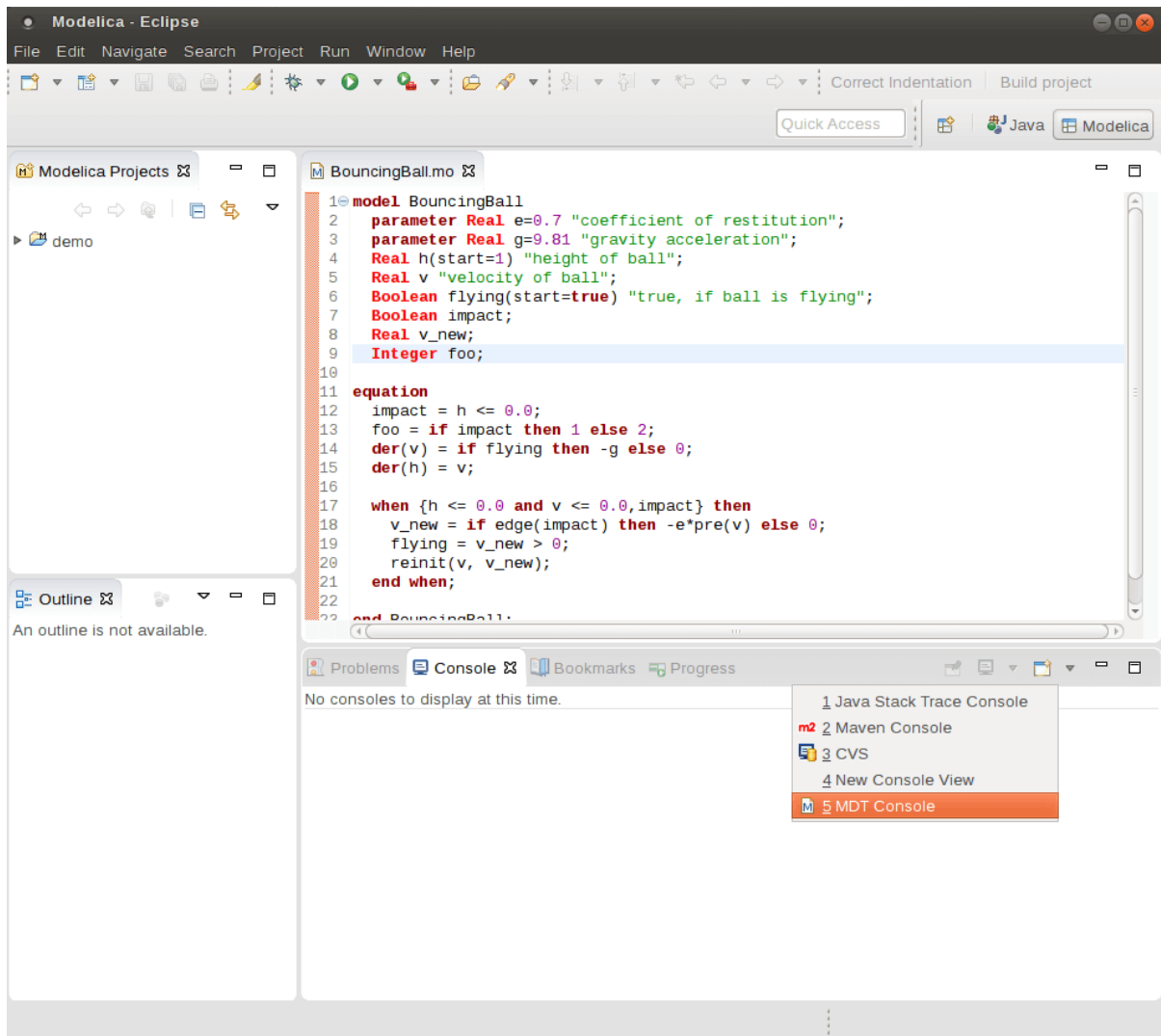
Figure 10.15: Activate the MDT Console.
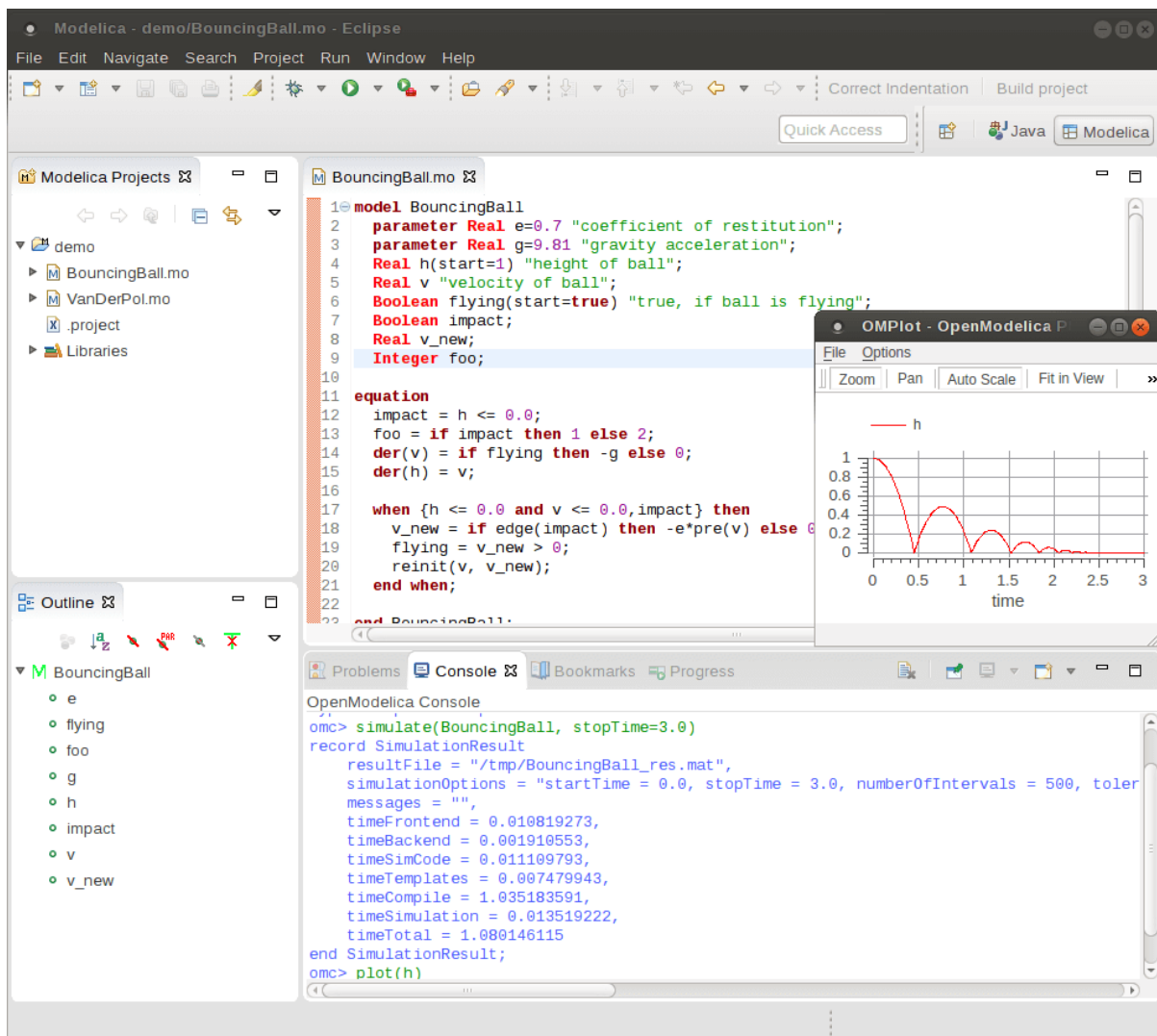
Figure 10.16: Simulation from MDT Console.

MDT DEBUGGER FOR ALGORITHMIC MODELICA

The algorithmic code debugger, used for the algorithmic subset of the Modelica language as well as the Meta-Modelica language is described in Section *The Eclipse-based Debugger for Algorithmic Modelica*. Using this debugger replaces debugging of algorithmic code by primitive means such as print statements or asserts which is complex, time-consuming and error- prone. The usual debugging functionality found in debuggers for procedural or traditional object-oriented languages is supported, such as setting and removing breakpoints, stepping, inspecting variables, etc. The debugger is integrated with Eclipse.

The Eclipse-based Debugger for Algorithmic Modelica

The debugging framework for the algorithmic subset of Modelica and MetaModelica is based on the Eclipse environment and is implemented as a set of plugins which are available from Modelica Development Tooling (MDT) environment. Some of the debugger functionality is presented below. In the right part a variable value is explored. In the top-left part the stack trace is presented. In the middle-left part the execution point is presented.

The debugger provides the following general functionalities:

- Adding/Removing breakpoints.

- Step Over – moves to the next line, skipping the function calls.

- Step In – takes the user into the function call.

- **Step Return – complete the execution of the function and takes the** user back to the point from where the function is called.

- Suspend – interrupts the running program.

Starting the Modelica Debugging Perspective

To be able to run in debug mode, one has to go through the following steps:

- create a mos file

- setting the debug configuration

- setting breakpoints

- running the debug configuration

All these steps are presented below using images.

Create mos file

In order to debug Modelica code we need to load the Modelica files into the OpenModelica Compiler. For this we can write a small script file like this:
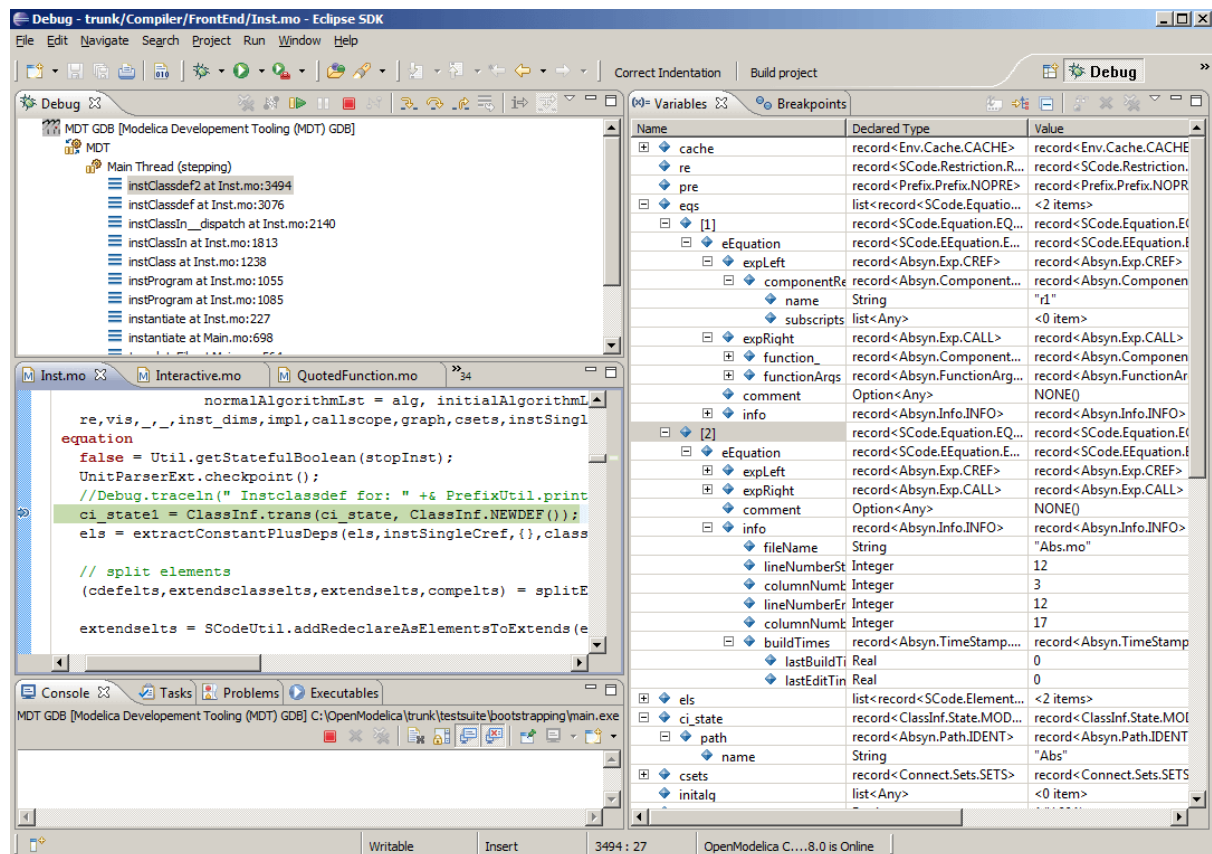
Figure 11.1: Debugging functionality.

```
function HelloWorld
  input Real r;
  output Real o;
algorithm
  o := 2 * r;
end HelloWorld;
```

```
>>> setCommandLineOptions({"-d=rml,noevalfunc","-g=MetaModelica"})
{true,true}
>>> setCFlags(getCFlags() + " -g")
true
>>> HelloWorld(120.0)
240.0
```

So lets say that we want to debug HelloWorld.mo. For that we must load it into the compiler using the script file. Put all the Modelica files there in the script file to be loaded. We should also initiate the debugger by calling the starting function, in the above code `HelloWorld(120.0);`

Setting the debug configuration

While the Modelica perspective is activated the user should click on the bug icon on the toolbar and select Debug in order to access the dialog for building debug configurations.

To create the debug configuration, right click on the classification Modelica Development Tooling (MDT) GDB and select New as in figure below. Then give a name to the configuration, select the debugging executable to be executed and give it command line parameters. There are several tabs in which the user can select additional debug configuration settings like the environment in which the executable should be run.
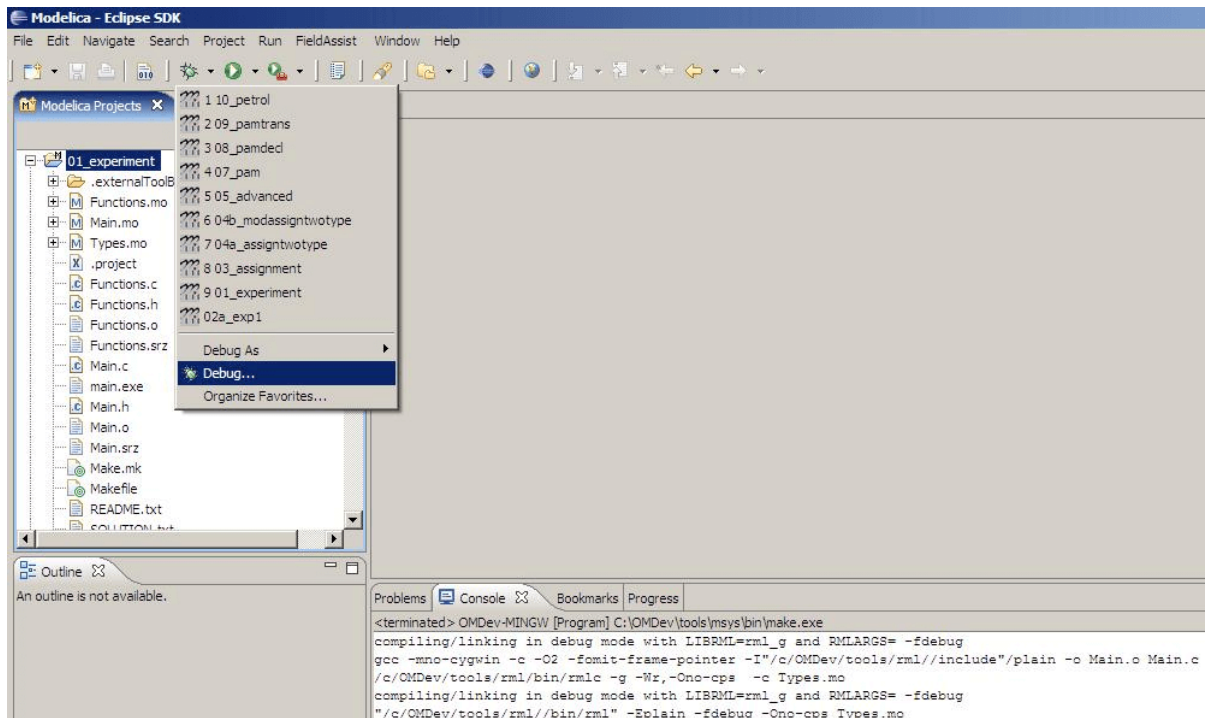
Figure 11.2: Accessing the debug configuration dialog.

Note that we require Gnu Debugger (GDB) for debugging session. We must specify the GDB location, also we must pass our script file as an argument to OMC.

Setting/Deleting Breakpoints

The Eclipse interface allows to add/remove breakpoints. At the moment only line number based breakpoints are supported. Other alternative to set the breakpoints is; function breakpoints.

Starting the debugging session and enabling the debug perspective

The Debugging Perspective

The debug view primarily consists of two main views:

- Stack Frames View
- Variables View

The stack frame view, shown in the figure below, shows a list of frames that indicates how the flow had moved from one function to another or from one file to another. This allows backtracing of the code. It is very much possible to select the previous frame in the stack and inspect the values of the variables in that frame. However, it is not possible to select any of the previous frame and start debugging from there. Each frame is shown as <function_name at file_name:line_number>.

The Variables view shows the list of variables at a certain point in the program, containing four colums:

- Name – the variable name.
- Declared Type – the Modelica type of the variable.
- Value – the variable value.
- Actual Type – the mapped C type.
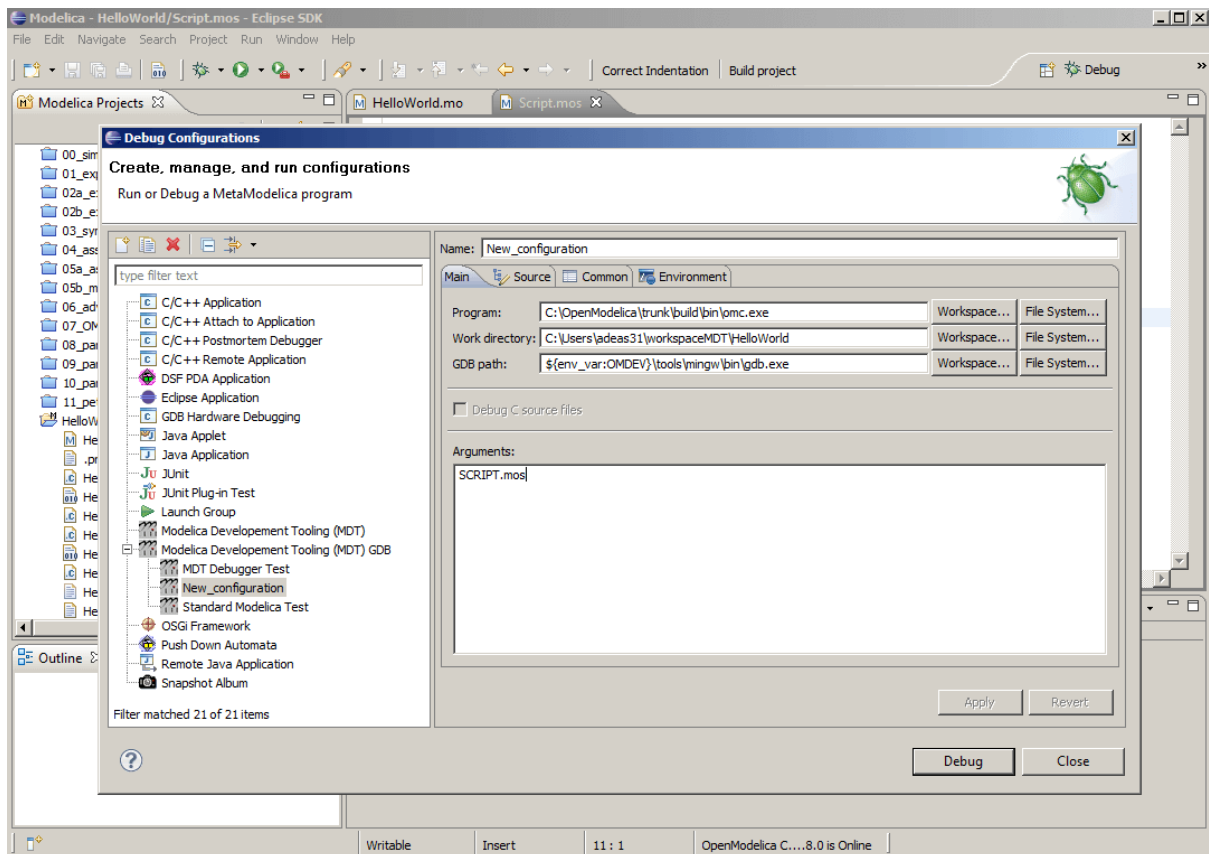
Figure 11.3: Creating the Debug Configuration.
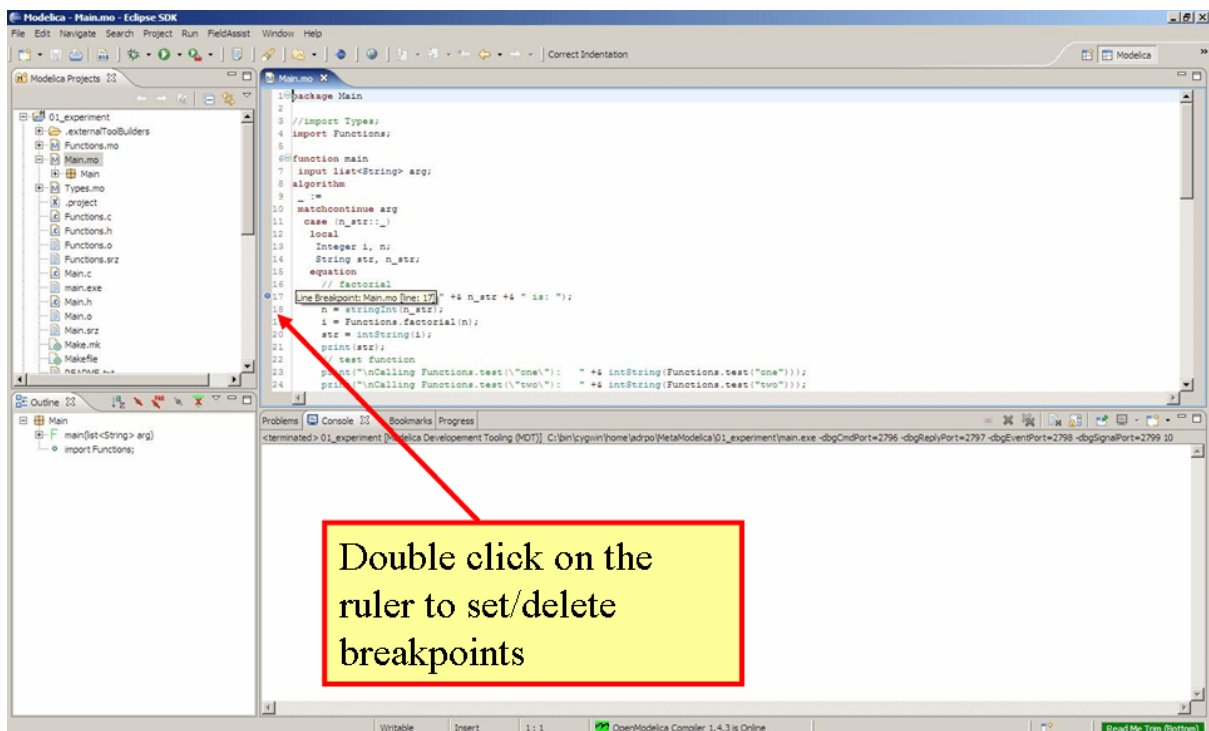
Figure 11.4: Setting/deleting breakpoints.
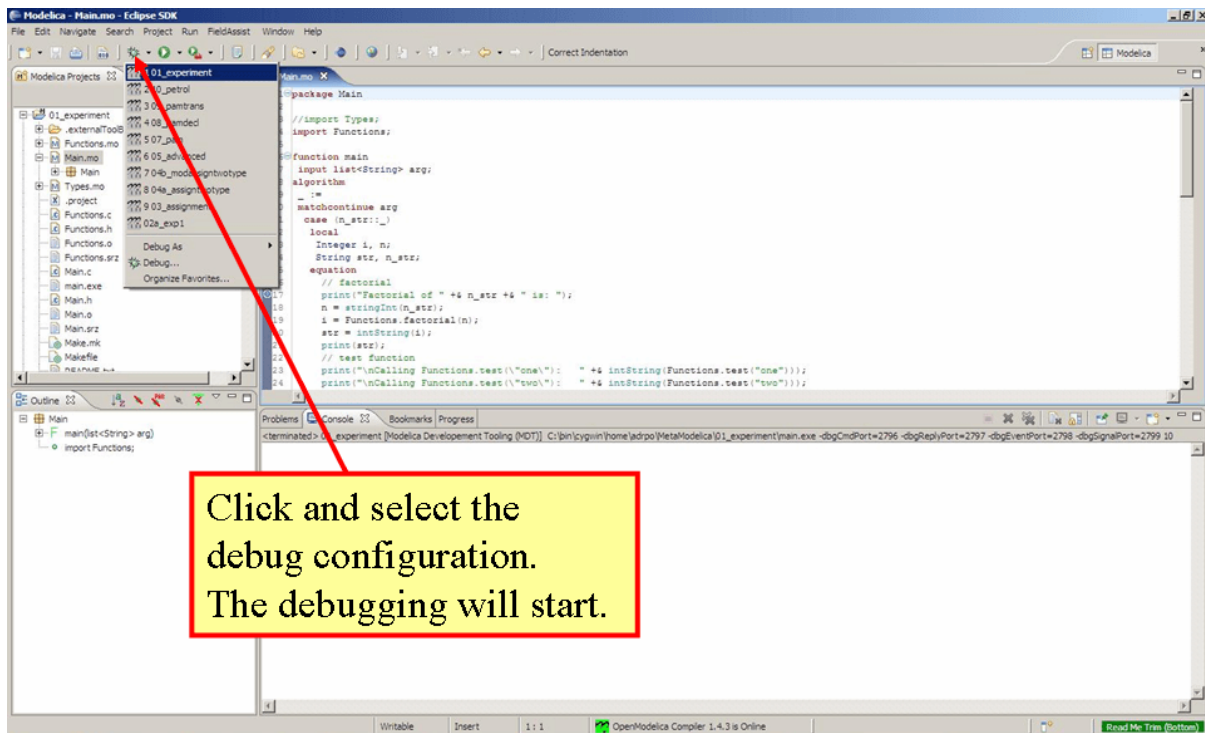
Figure 11.5: Starting the debugging session.
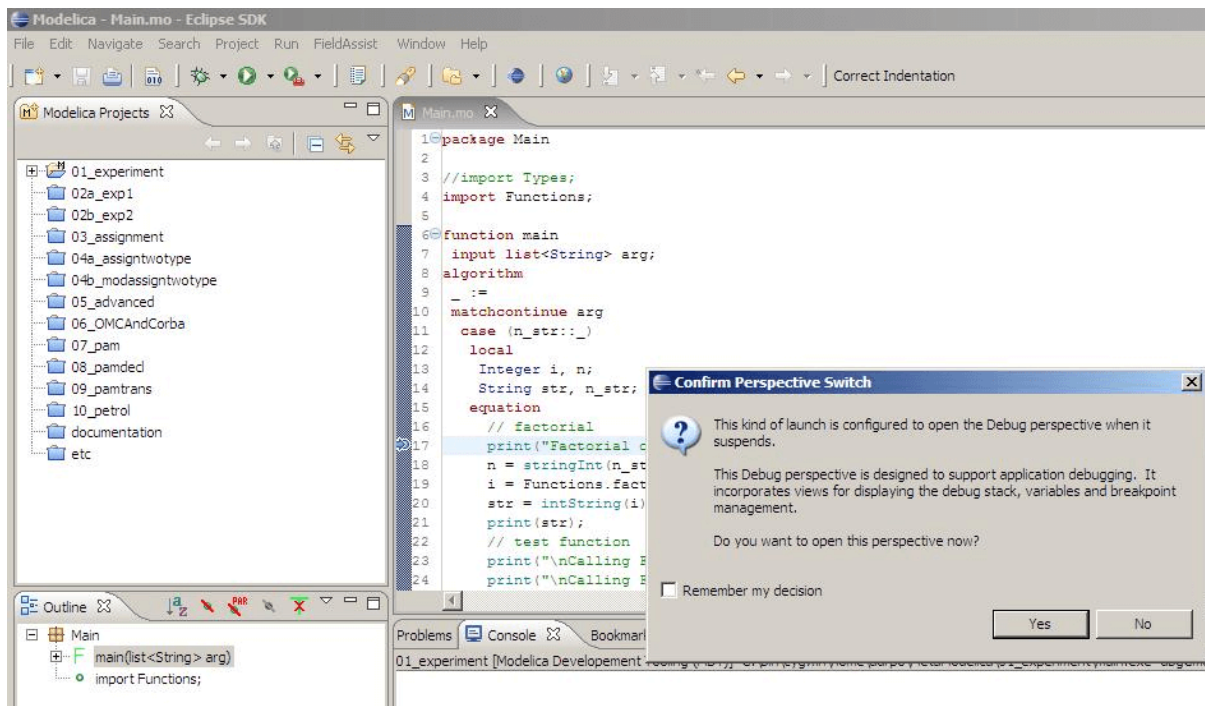
Figure 11.6: Eclipse will ask if the user wants to switch to the debugging perspective.

By preserving the stack frames and variables it is possible to keep track of the variables values. If the value of any variable is changed while stepping then that variable will be highlighted yellow (the standard Eclipse way of showing the change).
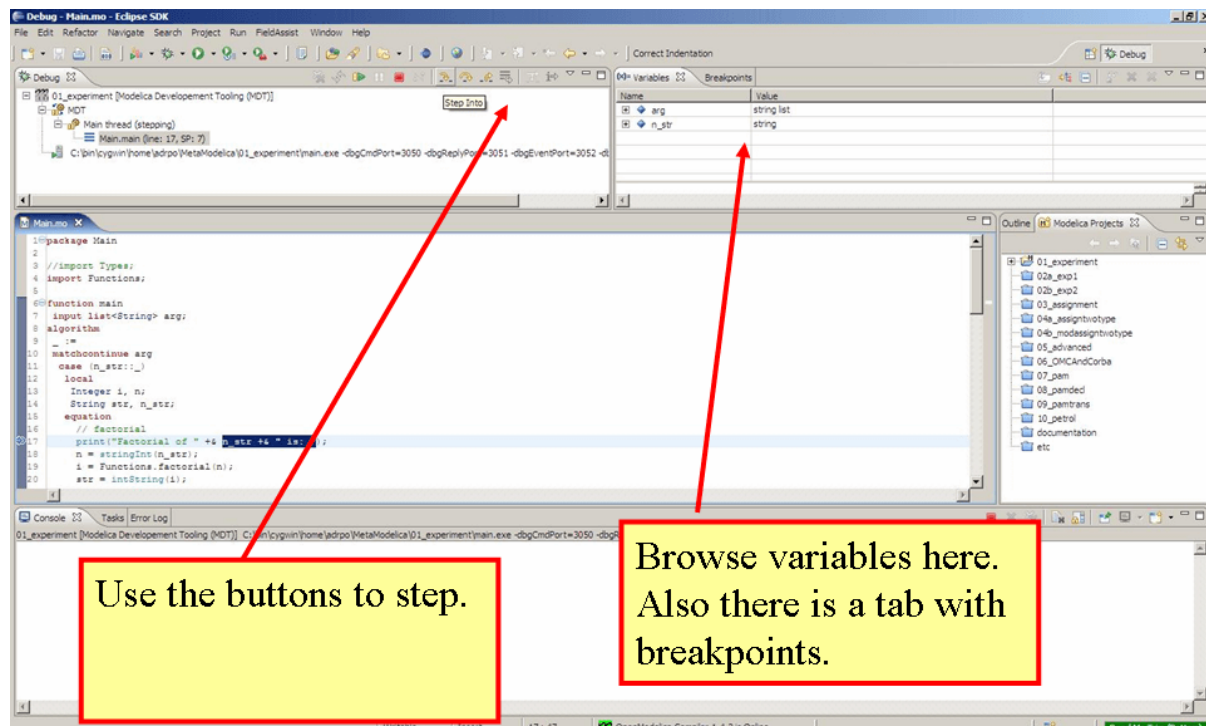
Figure 11.7: The debugging perspective.
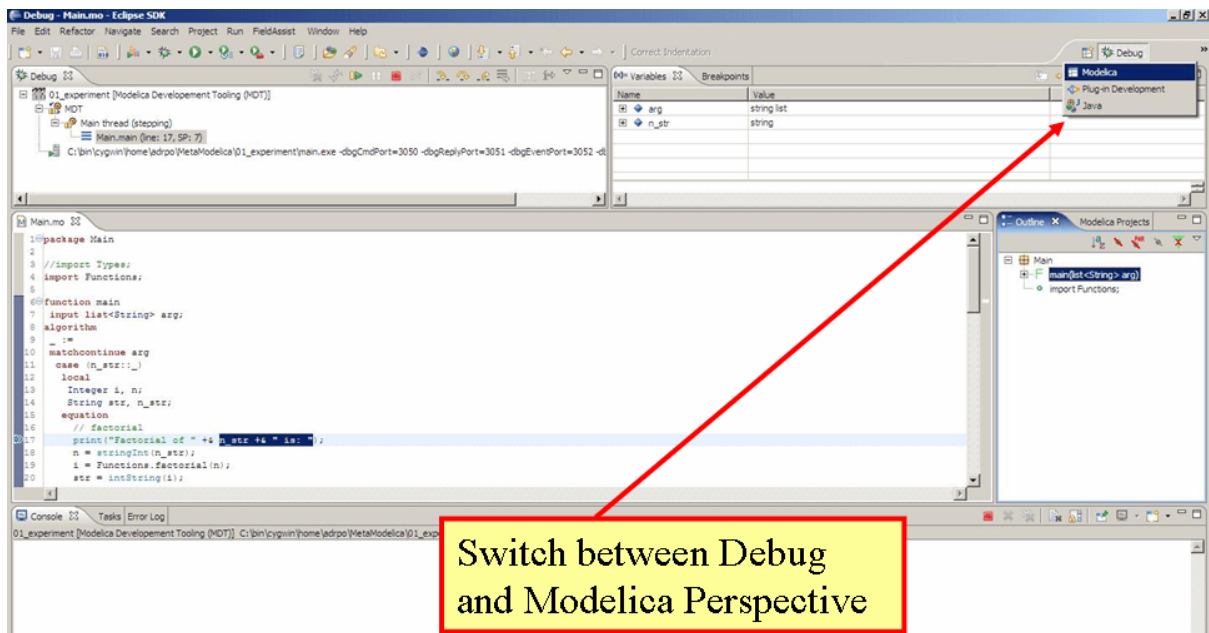
Figure 11.8: Switching between perspectives.

MODELICA PERFORMANCE ANALYZER

A common problem when simulating models in an equation-based language like Modelica is that the model may contain non-linear equation systems. These are solved in each time-step by extrapolating an initial guess and running a non-linear system solver. If the simulation takes too long to simulate, it is useful to run the performance analysis tool. The tool has around 5~25% overhead, which is very low compared to instruction-level profilers (30x-100x overhead). Due to being based on a single simulation run, the report may contain spikes in the charts.

When running a simulation for performance analysis, execution times of user-defined functions as well as linear, non-linear and mixed equation systems are recorded.

To start a simulation in this mode, just use the measureTime flag of the simulate command.

```
>>> simulate(modelname, measureTime = true)
```

The generated report is in HTML format (with images in the SVG format), stored in a file modelname_prof.html, but the XML database and measured times that generated the report and graphs are also available if you want to customize the report for comparison with other tools.

Below we use the performance profiler on the simple model A:

```
model ProfilingTest
  function f
    input Real r;
    output Real o = sin(r);
  end f;
  String s = "abc";
  Real x = f(x) "This is x";
  Real y(start=1);
  Real z1 = cos(z2);
  Real z2 = sin(z1);
equation
  der(y) = time;
end ProfilingTest;
```

We simulate as usual, but set measureTime=true to activate the profiling:

```
>>> setCommandLineOptions("--profiling=blocks+html")
true
>>> simulate(ProfilingTest)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/ProfilingTest_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 1.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,␣
↪tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'ProfilingTest', options =␣
↪'', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "Warning: empty y range [1:1], adjusting to [0.99:1.01]
Warning: empty y range [1:1], adjusting to [0.99:1.01]
Warning: empty y range [1:1], adjusting to [0.99:1.01]
Warning: empty y range [1:1], adjusting to [0.99:1.01]
Warning: empty y range [1:1], adjusting to [0.99:1.01]
```

```
stdout             | info    | Time measurements are stored in ProfilingTest_prof.
↪html (human-readable) and ProfilingTest_prof.xml (for XSL transforms or more␣
↪details)
",
    timeFrontend = 0.006416229000000001,
    timeBackend = 0.007455565000000001,
    timeSimCode = 0.038780093,
    timeTemplates = 0.022587246,
    timeCompile = 0.340188174,
    timeSimulation = 0.057569601,
    timeTotal = 0.4730783199999999
end SimulationResult;
"Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set␣
↪-d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook␣
↪call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").
Warning: There are iteration variables with default zero start attribute. For more␣
↪information set -d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->
↪OMCFlags, in OMNotebook call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").
"
```

> **Error:** Profiling output should go here, but is currently broken on the build server.

Genenerated JSON for the Example

Listing 12.1: ProfilingTest_prof.json

```json
{
"name":"ProfilingTest",
"prefix":"ProfilingTest",
"date":"2016-12-20 09:46:42",
"method":"dassl",
"outputFormat":"mat",
"outputFilename":"ProfilingTest_res.mat",
"outputFilesize":24569,
"overheadTime":0.000291725,
"preinitTime":0.000188647,
"initTime":0.000126279,
"eventTime":2.387e-05,
"outputTime":0.000379369,
"linearizeTime":0,
"totalTime":0.00283474,
"totalStepsTime":3.126e-06,
"totalTimeProfileBlocks":0.00107639,
"numStep":499,
"maxTime":6.2465e-05,
"functions":[
{"name":"ProfilingTest.f","ncall":506,"time":0.000010975,"maxTime":0.000000399}
],
"profileBlocks":[
{"id":0,"ncall":7,"time":0.000088162,"maxTime":0.000088648},
{"id":12,"ncall":2,"time":0.000001987,"maxTime":0.000002068},
{"id":20,"ncall":504,"time":0.000422100,"maxTime":0.000027591},
{"id":22,"ncall":504,"time":0.000564145,"maxTime":0.000024613}
]
}
```

Using the Profiler from OMEdit

When running a simulation from OMEdit, it is possible to enable profiling information, which can be combined with the *transformations browser*.
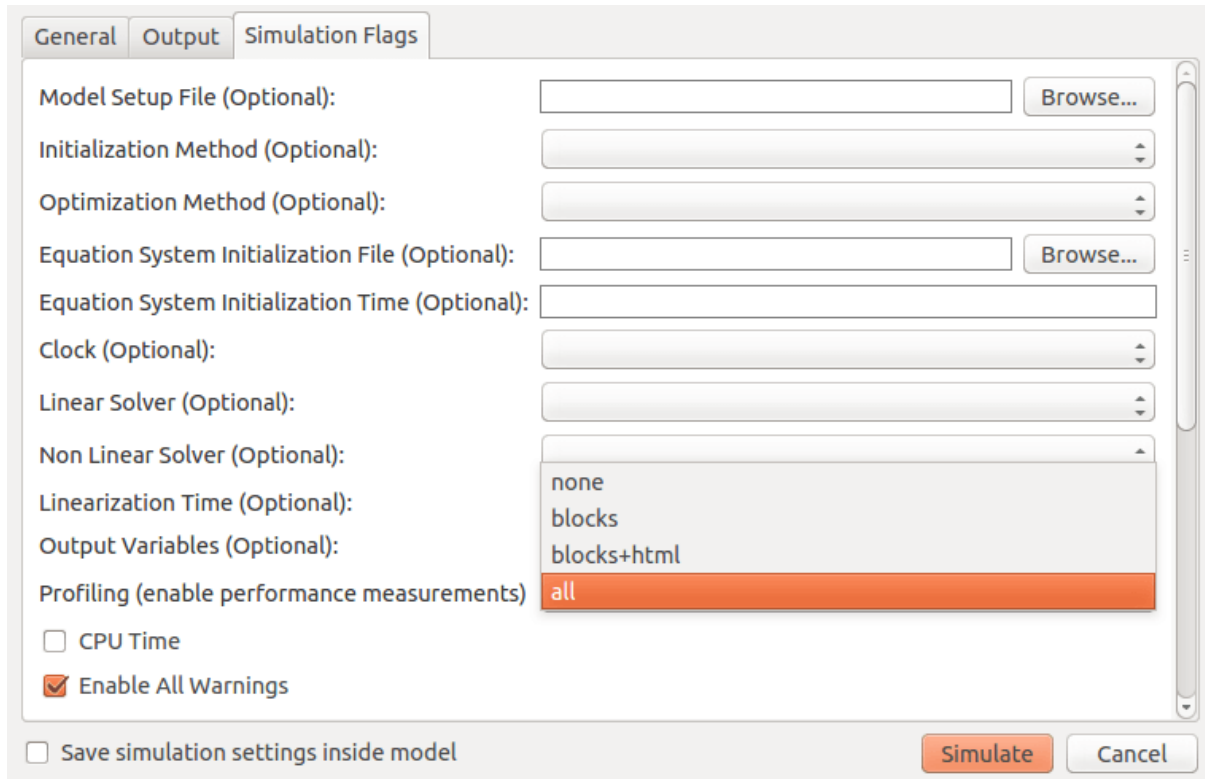
Figure 12.1: Setting up the profiler from OMEdit.

When profiling the DoublePendulum example from MSL, the following output in Figure 12.2 is a typical result. This information clearly shows which system takes longest to simulate (a linear system, where most of the time overhead probably comes from initializing LAPACK over and over).

Figure 12.2: Profiling results of the Modelica standard library DoublePendulum example, sorted by execution time.

3D VISUALIZATION

New in OpenModelica 1.11 is that OMEdit has built-in 3D visualization, which replaces third-party libraries (such as Modelica3D) for 3D visualization.

Running a Visualization

The 3d visualization is based on OpenSceneGraph. In order to run the visualization simply right click the class in Libraries Browser and choose "**Simulate with Animation**" as shown in Figure 13.1.
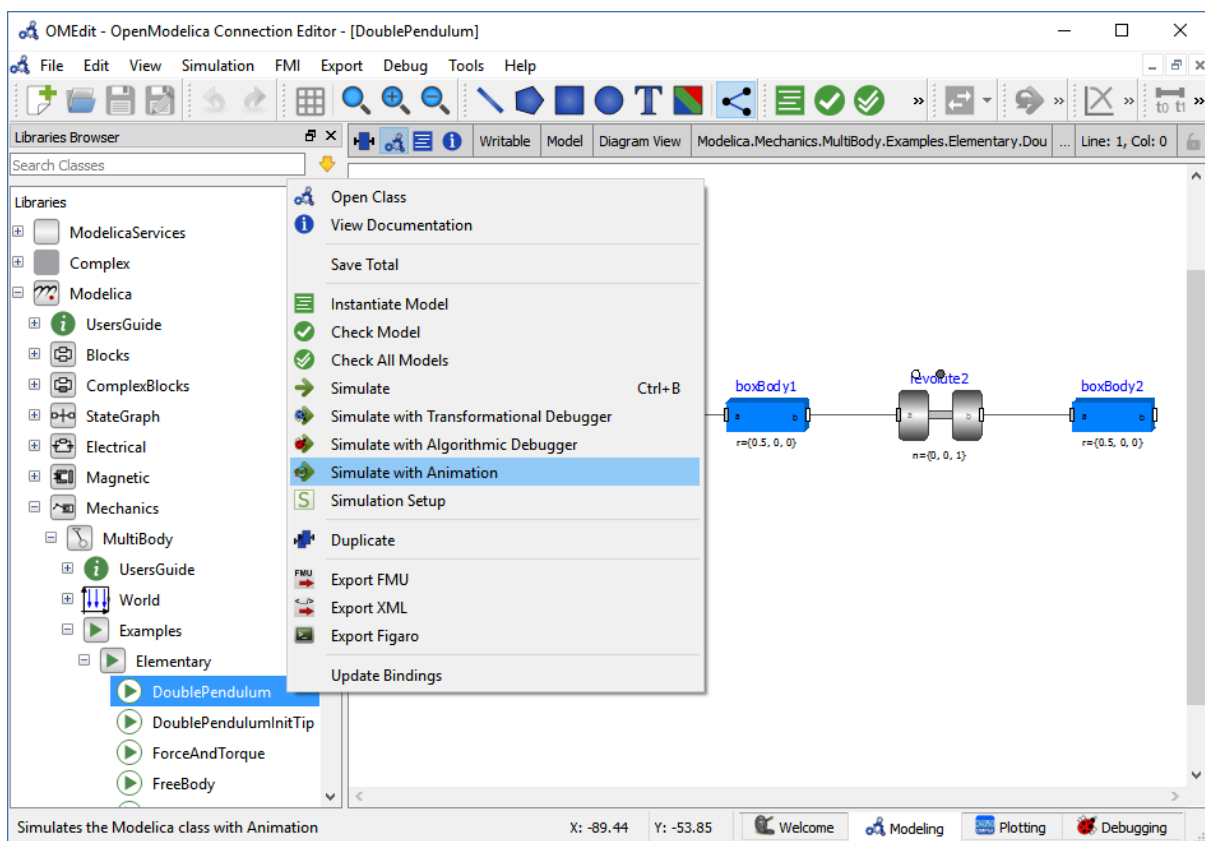
Figure 13.1: OMEdit Simulate with Animation.

One can also run the visualization via Simulation > Simulate with Animation from the menu.

Viewing a Visualization

After the successful simulation of the class the visualization window will show up automatically as shown in Figure 13.2.
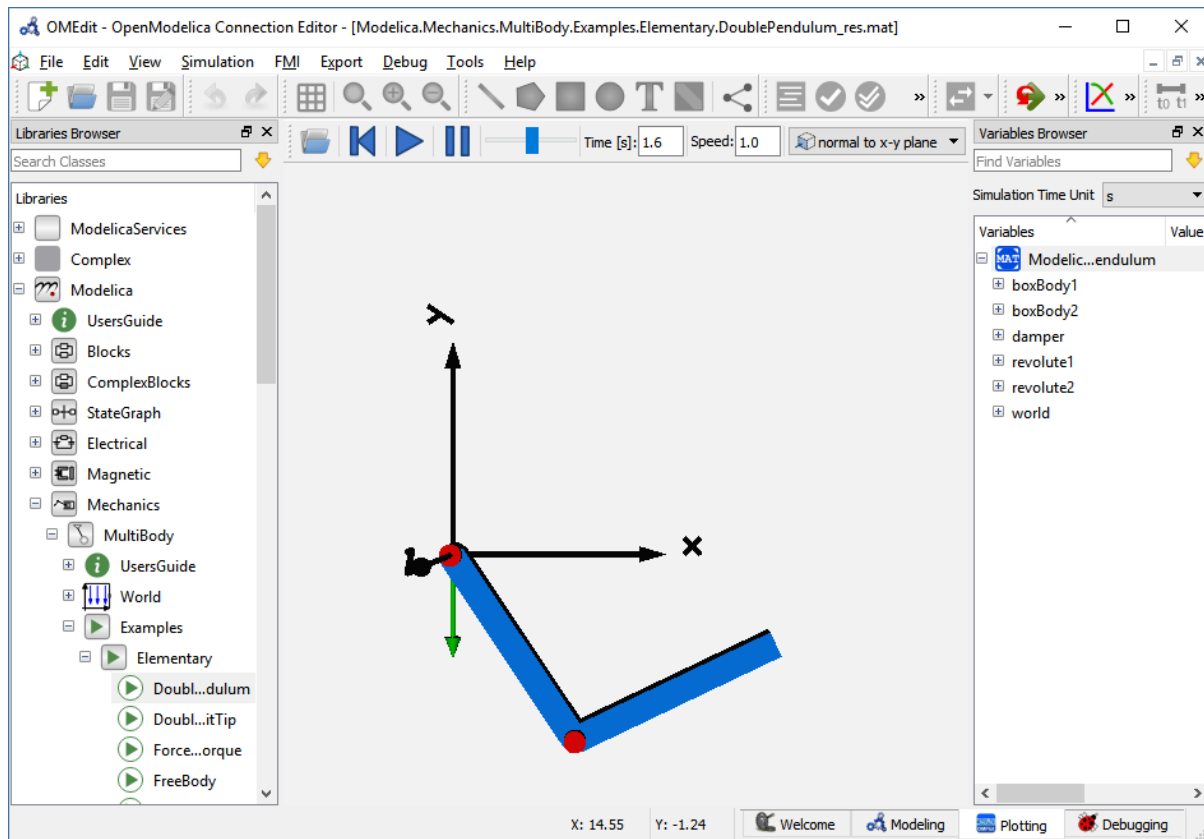
Figure 13.2: OMEdit 3D Visualization.

SIMULATION IN WEB BROWSER

OpenModelica can simulate in a web browser on a client computer by model code being compiled to efficient Javacript code.

For more information, see https://github.com/tshort/openmodelica-javascript

Below used on the MSL MultiBody RobotR3.fullRobot example model.
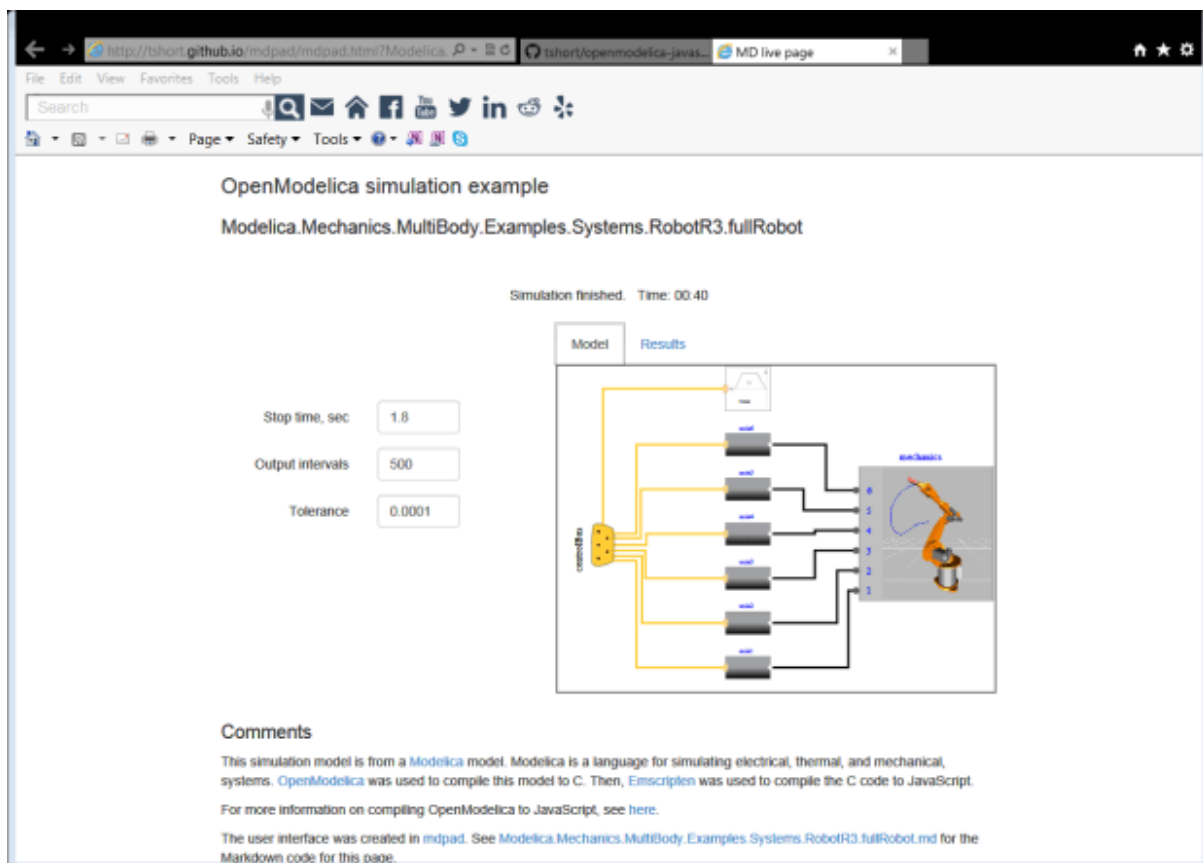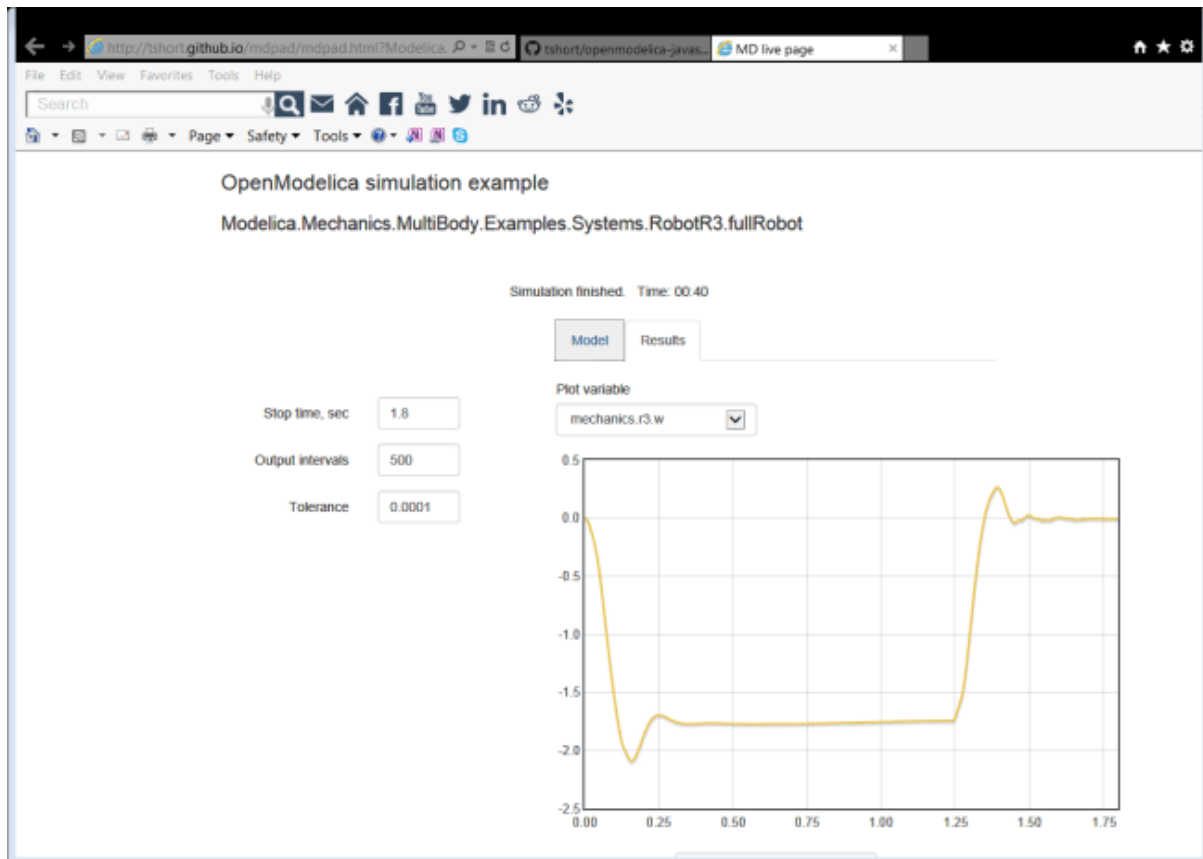
INTEROPERABILITY – C AND PYTHON

Below is information and examples about the OpenModelica external C interfaces, as well as examples of Python interoperability.

Calling External C functions

The following is a small example (ExternalLibraries.mo) to show the use of external C functions:

```modelica
model ExternalLibraries

  function ExternalFunc1
    input Real x;
    output Real y;
  external y=ExternalFunc1_ext(x) annotation(Library="ExternalFunc1.o",␣
→LibraryDirectory="modelica://ExternalLibraries", Include="#include \
→"ExternalFunc1.h\"");
  end ExternalFunc1;

  function ExternalFunc2
    input Real x;
    output Real y;
  external "C" annotation(Library="ExternalFunc2", LibraryDirectory="modelica://
→ExternalLibraries");
  end ExternalFunc2;

  Real x(start=1.0, fixed=true), y(start=2.0, fixed=true);
equation
  der(x)=-ExternalFunc1(x);
  der(y)=-ExternalFunc2(y);
end ExternalLibraries;
```

These C (.c) files and header files (.h) are needed (note that the headers are not needed since OpenModelica will generate the correct definition if it is not present; using the headers it is possible to write C-code directly in the Modelica source code or declare non-standard calling conventions):

Listing 15.1: ExternalFunc1.c

```c
double ExternalFunc1_ext(double x)
{
  double res;
  res = x+2.0*x*x;
  return res;
}
```

Listing 15.2: ExternalFunc1.h

```
double ExternalFunc1_ext(double);
```

Listing 15.3: ExternalFunc2.c

```
double ExternalFunc2(double x)
{
  double res;
  res = (x-1.0)*(x+2.0);
  return res;
}
```

The following script file ExternalLibraries.mos will perform everything that is needed, provided you have gcc installed in your path:

```
>>> system(getCompiler() + " -c -o ExternalFunc1.o ExternalFunc1.c")
0
>>> system(getCompiler() + " -c -o ExternalFunc2.o ExternalFunc2.c")
0
>>> system("ar rcs libExternalFunc2.a ExternalFunc2.o")
0
>>> simulate(ExternalLibraries)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/ExternalLibraries_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 1.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,␣
↪tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'ExternalLibraries',␣
↪options = '', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags␣
↪= ''",
    messages = "",
    timeFrontend = 0.006681811,
    timeBackend = 0.002607986,
    timeSimCode = 0.050380942,
    timeTemplates = 0.029630312,
    timeCompile = 0.3029554299999999,
    timeSimulation = 0.008219812,
    timeTotal = 0.4005709289999999
end SimulationResult;
```

And plot the results:

Calling external Python Code from a Modelica model

The following calls external Python code through a very simplistic external function (no data is retrieved from the Python code). By making it a dynamically linked library, you might get the code to work without changing the linker settings.

```
function pyRunString
  input String s;
external "C" annotation(Include="
#include <Python.h>

void pyRunString(const char *str)
{
  Py_SetProgramName(\"pyRunString\");  /* optional but recommended */
  Py_Initialize();
  PyRun_SimpleString(str);
  Py_Finalize();
}
");
```
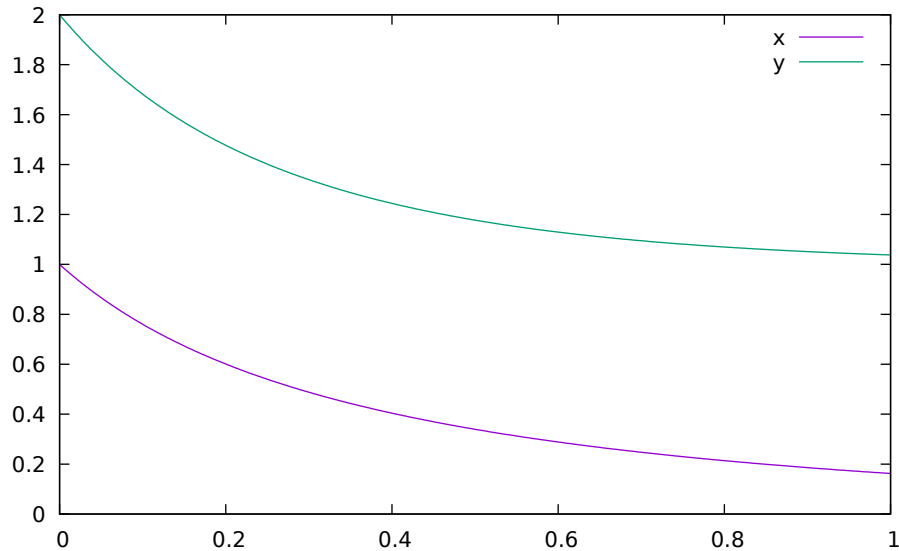
Figure 15.1: Plot generated by OpenModelica+gnuplot

```
end pyRunString;

model CallExternalPython
algorithm
  pyRunString("
print 'Python says: simulation time',"+String(time)+"
");
end CallExternalPython;
```

```
>>> system("python-config --cflags > pycflags")
0
>>> system("python-config --ldflags > pyldflags")
0
>>> pycflags := stringReplace(readFile("pycflags"),"\n","");
>>> pyldflags := stringReplace(readFile("pyldflags"),"\n","");
>>> setCFlags(getCFlags()+pycflags)
true
>>> setLinkerFlags(getLinkerFlags()+pyldflags)
true
>>> simulate(CallExternalPython, stopTime=2)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/CallExternalPython_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 2.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
↪tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'CallExternalPython',
↪options = '', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags
↪= ''",
    messages = "Python says: simulation time 0
Python says: simulation time 0
Python says: simulation time 2
",
    timeFrontend = 0.003772188,
    timeBackend = 0.003655558,
    timeSimCode = 0.04115214900000001,
    timeTemplates = 0.022460445,
    timeCompile = 0.600212648,
    timeSimulation = 0.040534592,
    timeTotal = 0.7119539619999999
end SimulationResult;
```

Calling OpenModelica from Python Code

This section describes a simple-minded approach to calling Python code from OpenModelica. For a description of Python scripting with OpenModelica, see *OMPython – OpenModelica Python Interface*.

The interaction with Python can be perfomed in four different ways whereas one is illustrated below. Assume that we have the following Modelica code:

Listing 15.4: CalledbyPython.mo

```
model CalledbyPython
  Real x(start=1.0), y(start=2.0);
  parameter Real b = 2.0;
equation
  der(x) = -b*y;
  der(y) = x;
end CalledbyPython;
```

In the following Python (.py) files the above Modelica model is simulated via the OpenModelica scripting interface:

Listing 15.5: PythonCaller.py

```
#!/usr/bin/python
import sys,os
global newb = 0.5
execfile('CreateMosFile.py')
os.popen(r"omc CalledbyPython.mos").read()
execfile('RetrResult.py')
```

Listing 15.6: CreateMosFile.py

```
#!/usr/bin/python
mos_file = open('CalledbyPython.mos','w', 1)
mos_file.write('loadFile("CalledbyPython.mo");\n')
mos_file.write('setComponentModifierValue(CalledbyPython,b,$Code(="+str(newb)+"));
↪\n')
mos_file.write('simulate(CalledbyPython,stopTime=10);\n')
mos_file.close()
```

Listing 15.7: RetrResult.py

```
#!/usr/bin/python
def zeros(n): #
  vec = [0.0]
  for i in range(int(n)-1): vec = vec + [0.0]
  return vec
res_file = open("CalledbyPython_res.plt",'r',1)
line = res_file.readline()
size = int(res_file.readline().split('=')[1])
time = zeros(size)
y = zeros(size)
while line != ['DataSet: time\\n']:
  line = res_file.readline().split(',')[0:1]
for j in range(int(size)):
  time[j]=float(res\_file.readline().split(',')[0])
while line != ['DataSet: y\\n']:
  line=res_file.readline().split(',')[0:1]
for j in range(int(size)):
  y[j]=float(res\_file.readline().split(',')[1])
res_file.close()
```

A second option of simulating the above Modelica model is to use the command buildModel instead of the simulate command and setting the parameter value in the initial parameter file, CalledbyPython_init.txt instead of using the command setComponentModifierValue. Then the file CalledbyPython.exe is just executed.

The third option is to use the Corba interface for invoking the compiler and then just use the scripting interface to send commands to the compiler via this interface.

The fourth variant is to use external function calls to directly communicate with the executing simulation process.

OPENMODELICA PYTHON INTERFACE AND PYSIMULATOR

This chapter describes the OpenModelica Python integration facilities.

- OMPython – the OpenModelica Python scripting interface, see *OMPython – OpenModelica Python Interface*.

- **PySimulator – a Python package that provides simulation and post** processing/analysis tools integrated with OpenModelica, see *PySimulator*.

OMPython – OpenModelica Python Interface

OMPython – OpenModelica Python API is a free, open source, highly portable Python based interactive session handler for Modelica scripting. It provides the modeler with components for creating a complete Modelica modeling, compilation and simulation environment based on the latest OpenModelica library standard available. OMPython is architectured to combine both the solving strategy and model building. So domain experts (people writing the models) and computational engineers (people writing the solver code) can work on one unified tool that is industrially viable for optimization of Modelica models, while offering a flexible platform for algorithm development and research. OMPython v2.0 is not a standalone package, it depends upon the OpenModelica installation.

OMPython v2.0 is implemented in Python using the OmniORB and OmniORBpy - high performance CORBA ORBs for Python and it supports the Modelica Standard Library version 3.2 that is included in starting with OpenModelica 1.9.2. It is now primarily available using the command **pip install ompython**, but it is also possible to run **python setup.py install** manually or use the version provided in the Windows installer.

Features of OMPython

OMPython provides user friendly features like:

- **Interactive session handling, parsing, interpretation of commands and** Modelica expressions for evaluation, simulation, plotting, etc.

- Interface to the latest OpenModelica API calls.

- **Optimized parser results that give control over every element of the** output.

- Helper functions to allow manipulation on Nested dictionaries.

- Easy access to the library and testing of OpenModelica commands.

Test Commands

To test the command outputs, simply create an OMCSession object by importing from the OMPython library within Python interepreter. The module allows you to interactively send commands to the OMC server and display their output.

To get started, create an OMCSession object:

```
>>> from OMPython import OMCSession
>>> omc = OMCSession()
```

```
>>> omc.sendExpression("getVersion()")
v1.11.0-dev.beta2
>>> omc.sendExpression("cd()")
«DOCHOME»
>>> omc.sendExpression("loadModel(Modelica)")
True
>>> omc.sendExpression("loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + \"/share/doc/omc/
↪testmodels/BouncingBall.mo\")")
True
>>> omc.sendExpression("instantiateModel(BouncingBall)")
class BouncingBall
  parameter Real e = 0.7 "coefficient of restitution";
  parameter Real g = 9.81 "gravity acceleration";
  Real h(start = 1.0) "height of ball";
  Real v "velocity of ball";
  Boolean flying(start = true) "true, if ball is flying";
  Boolean impact;
  Real v_new;
  Integer foo;
equation
  impact = h <= 0.0;
  foo = if impact then 1 else 2;
  der(v) = if flying then -g else 0.0;
  der(h) = v;
  when {h <= 0.0 and v <= 0.0, impact} then
    v_new = if edge(impact) then (-e) * pre(v) else 0.0;
    flying = v_new > 0.0;
    reinit(v, v_new);
  end when;
end BouncingBall;
```

We get the name and other properties of a class:

```
>>> omc.sendExpression("getClassNames()")
('BouncingBall', 'ModelicaServices', 'Complex', 'Modelica')
>>> omc.sendExpression("isPartial(BouncingBall)")
False
>>> omc.sendExpression("isPackage(BouncingBall)")
False
>>> omc.sendExpression("isModel(BouncingBall)")
True
>>> omc.sendExpression("checkModel(BouncingBall)")
Check of BouncingBall completed successfully.
Class BouncingBall has 6 equation(s) and 6 variable(s).
1 of these are trivial equation(s).
>>> omc.sendExpression("getClassRestriction(BouncingBall)")
model
>>> omc.sendExpression("getClassInformation(BouncingBall)")
('model', '', False, False, False, '«OPENMODELICAHOME»/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪BouncingBall.mo', False, 1, 1, 23, 17, (), False, False, '', '', False)
>>> omc.sendExpression("getConnectionCount(BouncingBall)")
0
>>> omc.sendExpression("getInheritanceCount(BouncingBall)")
0
>>> omc.sendExpression("getComponentModifierValue(BouncingBall,e)")
0.7
>>> omc.sendExpression("checkSettings()")
{'RTLIBS': ' -lOpenModelicaRuntimeC -llapack -lblas   -lm -lomcgc -lpthread -
↪rdynamic', 'OMC_FOUND': True, 'MODELICAUSERCFLAGS': '', 'C_COMPILER_RESPONDING':␣
↪True, 'OPENMODELICAHOME': '«OPENMODELICAHOME»', 'CREATE_FILE_WORKS': True,
↪'SYSTEM_INFO': 'Linux asap 4.4.0-45-generic #66-Ubuntu SMP Wed Oct 19 14:12:37␣
↪UTC 2016 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux\n', 'HAVE_CORBA': True, 'OMDEV_PATH': ''
↪'C_COMPILER_VERSION': 'clang version 3.8.0-2ubuntu4 (tags/RELEASE_380/
↪final)\nTarget: x86_64-pc-linux-gnu\nThread model: posix\nInstalledDir: /usr/
↪bin\n', 'OMC_PATH': '«OPENMODELICAHOME»/bin/omc', 'WORKING_DIRECTORY': '«DOCHOME»
↪', 'REMOVE_FILE_WORKS': True, 'CONFIGURE_CMDLINE': "Configured 2016-12-20␣
```

The common combination of a simulation followed by getting a value and doing a plot:

```
>>> omc.sendExpression("simulate(BouncingBall, stopTime=3.0)")
{'timeCompile': 0.314214439, 'simulationOptions': "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 3.0,
↪ numberOfIntervals = 500, tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix =
↪'BouncingBall', options = '', outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*',␣
↪cflags = '', simflags = ''", 'timeBackend': 0.005548386000000001, 'messages': '',
↪ 'timeFrontend': 0.378174866, 'timeSimulation': 0.019153569, 'timeTemplates': 0.
↪03644544, 'timeSimCode': 0.049067623, 'timeTotal': 0.802737353, 'resultFile':
↪'«DOCHOME»/BouncingBall_res.mat'}
"Warning: The initial conditions are not fully specified. For more information set␣
↪-d=initialization. In OMEdit Tools->Options->Simulation->OMCFlags, in OMNotebook␣
↪call setCommandLineOptions("-d=initialization").
"
>>> omc.sendExpression("val(h , 2.0)")
0.0423943077288
```

Import As Library

To use the module from within another python program, simply import OMCSession from within the using program. Make use of the execute() function of the OMPython library to send commands to the OMC server.

For example:

answer = OMPython.execute(cmd)

Full example:

```
# test.py
from OMPython import OMCSession
omc = OMCSession()
cmds = [
  "loadModel(Modelica)",
  "model test end test;",
  'loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪BouncingBall.mo")'
  "getIconAnnotation(Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Resistor)",
  "getElementsInfo(Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Resistor)",
  "simulate(BouncingBall)",
  "plot(h)"
  ]
for cmd in cmds:
  answer = omc.sendExpression(cmd)
  print "\\nResult:\\n%s"%answer
```

Implementation

Client Implementation

The OpenModelica Python API Interface – OMPython, attempts to mimic the OMShell's style of operations.

OMPython is designed to,

- Initialize the CORBA communication.
- Send commands to the Omc server via the CORBA interface.
- Receive the string results.
- Use the Parser module to format the results.

• Return or display the results.

PySimulator

PySimulator provides a graphical user interface for performing analyses and simulating different model types (currently Functional Mockup Units and Modelica Models are supported), plotting result variables and applying simulation result analysis tools like Fast Fourier Transform.

Read more about the PySimulator at https://github.com/PySimulator/PySimulator.

SCRIPTING API

The following are short summaries of OpenModelica scripting commands. These commands are useful for loading and saving classes, reading and storing data, plotting of results, and various other tasks.

The arguments passed to a scripting function should follow syntactic and typing rules for Modelica and for the scripting function in question. In the following tables we briefly indicate the types or character of the formal parameters to the functions by the following notation:

- String typed argument, e.g. "hello", "myfile.mo".

- **TypeName – class, package or function name, e.g. MyClass,** Modelica.Math.

- VariableName – variable name, e.g. `v1`, `v2`, `vars1[2].x`, etc.

- Integer or Real typed argument, e.g. 35, 3.14, xintvariable.

- options – optional parameters with named formal parameter passing.

OpenModelica Scripting Commands

The following are brief descriptions of the scripting commands available in the OpenModelica environment. All commands are shown in alphabetical order:

relocateFunctions

Highly experimental, requires OMC be compiled with special flags to use.

Update symbols in the running program to ones defined in the given shared object.

This will hot-swap the functions at run-time, enabling a smart build system to do some incremental compilation (as long as the function interfaces are the same).

```
function relocateFunctions
  input String fileName;
  input String names[:, 2];
  output Boolean success;
end relocateFunctions;
```

GC_expand_hp

Forces the GC to expand the heap to accomodate more data.

```
function GC_expand_hp
  input Integer size;
  output Boolean success;
end GC_expand_hp;
```

GC_gcollect_and_unmap

Forces GC to collect and unmap memory (we use it before we start and wait for memory-intensive tasks in child processes).

addClassAnnotation

Used to set annotations, like Diagrams and Icons in classes. The function is given the name of the class and the annotation to set.

Usage: addClassAnnotation(Modelica, annotate = Documentation(info = "<html></html>"))

```
function addClassAnnotation
  input TypeName class_;
  input ExpressionOrModification annotate;
  output Boolean bool;
end addClassAnnotation;
```

addTransition

Adds the transition to the class.

```
function addTransition
  input TypeName cl;
  input String from;
  input String to;
  input String condition;
  input Boolean immediate = true;
  input Boolean reset = true;
  input Boolean synchronize = false;
  input Integer priority = 1;
  input ExpressionOrModification annotate;
  output Boolean bool;
end addTransition;
```

alarm

Like alarm(2).

Note that OpenModelica also sends SIGALRM to the process group when the alarm is triggered (in order to kill running simulations).

```
impure function alarm
  input Integer seconds;
  output Integer previousSeconds;
end alarm;
```

appendEnvironmentVar

Appends a variable to the environment variables list.

```
function appendEnvironmentVar
  input String var;
  input String value;
  output String result "returns \"error\" if the variable could not be appended";
end appendEnvironmentVar;
```

basename

Returns the base name (file part) of a file path. Similar to basename(3), but with the safety of Modelica strings.

```
function basename
  input String path;
  output String basename;
end basename;
```

buildModel

builds a modelica model by generating c code and build it. It does not run the code! The only required argument is the className, while all others have some default values. simulate(className, [startTime], [stopTime], [numberOfIntervals], [tolerance], [method], [fileNamePrefix], [options], [outputFormat], [variableFilter], [cflags], [simflags]) Example command: simulate(A);

```
function buildModel
  input TypeName className "the class that should be built";
  input Real startTime = "<default>" "the start time of the simulation. <default>
↪= 0.0";
  input Real stopTime = 1.0 "the stop time of the simulation. <default> = 1.0";
  input Real numberOfIntervals = 500 "number of intervals in the result file.
↪<default> = 500";
  input Real tolerance = 1e-6 "tolerance used by the integration method. <default>
↪= 1e-6";
  input String method = "<default>" "integration method used for simulation.
↪<default> = dassl";
  input String fileNamePrefix = "<default>" "fileNamePrefix. <default> = \"\"";
  input String options = "<default>" "options. <default> = \"\"";
  input String outputFormat = "mat" "Format for the result file. <default> = \"mat\
↪"";
  input String variableFilter = ".*" "Filter for variables that should store in
↪result file. <default> = \".*\"";
  input String cflags = "<default>" "cflags. <default> = \"\"";
  input String simflags = "<default>" "simflags. <default> = \"\"";
  output String[2] buildModelResults;
end buildModel;
```

buildModelFMU

translates a modelica model into a Functional Mockup Unit. The only required argument is the className, while all others have some default values. Example command: buildModelFMU(className, version="2.0");

```
function buildModelFMU
  input TypeName className "the class that should translated";
  input String version = "2.0" "FMU version, 1.0 or 2.0.";
  input String fmuType = "me" "FMU type, me (model exchange), cs (co-simulation),
↪me_cs (both model exchange and co-simulation)";
  input String fileNamePrefix = "<default>" "fileNamePrefix. <default> = \
↪"className\"";
  input String platforms[:] = {"dynamic"} "The list of platforms to generate code
↪for. \"dynamic\"=current platform, dynamically link the runtime. \"static\
↪"=current platform, statically link everything. Else, use a host triple, e.g. \
↪"x86_64-linux-gnu\" or \"x86_64-w64-mingw32\"";
  output String generatedFileName "Returns the full path of the generated FMU.";
end buildModelFMU;
```

buildOpenTURNSInterface

generates wrapper code for OpenTURNS

```
function buildOpenTURNSInterface
  input TypeName className;
  input String pythonTemplateFile;
  input Boolean showFlatModelica = false;
  output String outPythonScript;
end buildOpenTURNSInterface;
```

cd

change directory to the given path (which may be either relative or absolute) returns the new working directory on success or a message on failure if the given path is the empty string, the function simply returns the current working directory.

```
function cd
  input String newWorkingDirectory = "";
  output String workingDirectory;
end cd;
```

checkAllModelsRecursive

Checks all models recursively and returns number of variables and equations.

```
function checkAllModelsRecursive
  input TypeName className;
  input Boolean checkProtected = false "Checks also protected classes if true";
  output String result;
end checkAllModelsRecursive;
```

checkCodeGraph

Checks if the given taskgraph has the same structure as the graph described in the codefile.

```
function checkCodeGraph
  input String graphfile;
  input String codefile;
  output String[:] result;
end checkCodeGraph;
```

checkInterfaceOfPackages

Verifies the __OpenModelica_Interface=str annotation of all loaded packages with respect to the given main class.

For each row in the dependencyMatrix, the first element is the name of a dependency type. The rest of the elements are the other accepted dependency types for this one (frontend can call frontend and util, for example). Empty entries are ignored (necessary in order to have a rectangular matrix).

```
function checkInterfaceOfPackages
  input TypeName cl;
  input String dependencyMatrix[:, :];
  output Boolean success;
end checkInterfaceOfPackages;
```

checkModel

Checks a model and returns number of variables and equations.

```
function checkModel
  input TypeName className;
  output String result;
end checkModel;
```

checkSettings

Display some diagnostics.

```
function checkSettings
  output CheckSettingsResult result;
end checkSettings;
```

checkTaskGraph

Checks if the given taskgraph has the same structure as the reference taskgraph and if all attributes are set correctly.

```
function checkTaskGraph
  input String filename;
  input String reffilename;
  output String[:] result;
end checkTaskGraph;
```

classAnnotationExists

Check if annotation exists

Returns true if **className** has a class annotation called **annotationName**.

```
function classAnnotationExists
  input TypeName className;
  input TypeName annotationName;
  output Boolean exists;
end classAnnotationExists;
```

clear

Clears everything: symboltable and variables.

```
function clear
  output Boolean success;
end clear;
```

clearCommandLineOptions

Resets all command-line flags to their default values.

```
function clearCommandLineOptions
  output Boolean success;
end clearCommandLineOptions;
```

clearDebugFlags

Resets all debug flags to their default values.

```
function clearDebugFlags
  output Boolean success;
end clearDebugFlags;
```

clearMessages

Clears the error buffer.

```
function clearMessages
  output Boolean success;
end clearMessages;
```

clearProgram

Clears loaded .

```
function clearProgram
  output Boolean success;
end clearProgram;
```

clearVariables

Clear all user defined variables.

```
function clearVariables
  output Boolean success;
end clearVariables;
```

closeSimulationResultFile

Closes the current simulation result file. Only needed by Windows. Windows cannot handle reading and writing to the same file from different processes. To allow OMEdit to make successful simulation again on the same file we must close the file after reading the Simulation Result Variables. Even OMEdit only use this API for Windows.

```
function closeSimulationResultFile
  output Boolean success;
end closeSimulationResultFile;
```

codeToString

```
function codeToString
  input $Code className;
  output String string;
end codeToString;
```

compareFiles

Compares *file1* and *file2* and returns true if their content is equal, otherwise false.

```
impure function compareFiles
  input String file1;
  input String file2;
  output Boolean isEqual;
end compareFiles;
```

compareFilesAndMove

Compares *newFile* and *oldFile*. If they differ, overwrite *oldFile* with *newFile*

Basically: test -f ../oldFile && cmp newFile oldFile || mv newFile oldFile

```
impure function compareFilesAndMove
  input String newFile;
  input String oldFile;
  output Boolean success;
end compareFilesAndMove;
```

compareSimulationResults

compares simulation results.

```
function compareSimulationResults
  input String filename;
  input String reffilename;
  input String logfilename;
  input Real relTol = 0.01;
  input Real absTol = 0.0001;
  input String[:] vars = fill("", 0);
  output String[:] result;
end compareSimulationResults;
```

convertUnits

Returns the scale factor and offsets used when converting two units.

Returns false if the types are not compatible and should not be converted.

```
function convertUnits
  input String s1;
  input String s2;
  output Boolean unitsCompatible;
  output Real scaleFactor;
  output Real offset;
end convertUnits;
```

copyClass

Copies a class within the same level

```
function copyClass
  input TypeName className "the class that should be copied";
  input String newClassName "the name for new class";
  input TypeName withIn = $Code(TopLevel) "the with in path for new class";
  output Boolean result;
end copyClass;
```

countMessages

Returns the total number of messages in the error buffer, as well as the number of errors and warnings.

```
function countMessages
  output Integer numMessages;
  output Integer numErrors;
  output Integer numWarnings;
end countMessages;
```

deleteFile

Deletes a file with the given name.

```
function deleteFile
  input String fileName;
  output Boolean success;
end deleteFile;
```

deleteTransition

Deletes the transition from the class.

```
function deleteTransition
  input TypeName cl;
  input String from;
  input String to;
  input String condition;
  input Boolean immediate;
  input Boolean reset;
  input Boolean synchronize;
  input Integer priority;
  output Boolean bool;
end deleteTransition;
```

diffModelicaFileListings

Creates diffs of two strings corresponding to Modelica files

Creates diffs of two strings (before and after) corresponding to Modelica files. The diff is specialized to handle the *list* API moving comments around in the file and introducing or deleting whitespace.

The output can be chosen to be a colored diff (for terminals), XML, or the final text (deletions removed).

```
function diffModelicaFileListings
  input String before, after;
  input DiffFormat diffFormat = DiffFormat.color;
  output String result;
end diffModelicaFileListings;
```

diffSimulationResults

compares simulation results.

Takes two result files and compares them. By default, all selected variables that are not equal in the two files are output to diffPrefix.varName.csv.

The output is the names of the variables for which files were generated.

```
function diffSimulationResults
  input String actualFile;
  input String expectedFile;
  input String diffPrefix;
  input Real relTol = 1e-3 "y tolerance";
  input Real relTolDiffMinMax = 1e-4 "y tolerance based on the difference between␣
↪the maximum and minimum of the signal";
  input Real rangeDelta = 0.002 "x tolerance";
  input String[:] vars = fill("", 0);
  input Boolean keepEqualResults = false;
  output Boolean success;
  output String[:] failVars;
end diffSimulationResults;
```

diffSimulationResultsHtml

Takes two result files and compares them. By default, all selected variables that are not equal in the two files are output to diffPrefix.varName.csv.

The output is the names of the variables for which files were generated.

```
function diffSimulationResultsHtml
  input String var;
  input String actualFile;
  input String expectedFile;
  input Real relTol = 1e-3 "y tolerance";
  input Real relTolDiffMinMax = 1e-4 "y tolerance based on the difference between␣
↪the maximum and minimum of the signal";
  input Real rangeDelta = 0.002 "x tolerance";
  output String html;
end diffSimulationResultsHtml;
```

directoryExists

```
function directoryExists
  input String dirName;
  output Boolean exists;
end directoryExists;
```

dirname

Returns the directory name of a file path. Similar to dirname(3), but with the safety of Modelica strings.

```
function dirname
  input String path;
  output String dirname;
end dirname;
```

dumpXMLDAE

Outputs the DAE system corresponding to a specific model.

Valid translationLevel strings are: *flat*, *optimiser* (runs the backend until sorting/matching), *backEnd*, or *stateSpace*.

```
function dumpXMLDAE
  input TypeName className;
  input String translationLevel = "flat" "flat, optimiser, backEnd, or stateSpace";
  input Boolean addOriginalIncidenceMatrix = false;
  input Boolean addSolvingInfo = false;
  input Boolean addMathMLCode = false;
  input Boolean dumpResiduals = false;
  input String fileNamePrefix = "<default>" "this is the className in string form
↪by default";
  input String rewriteRulesFile = "" "the file from where the rewiteRules are read,
↪ default is empty which means no rewrite rules";
  output Boolean success "if the function succeeded true/false";
  output String xmlfileName "the Xml file";
end dumpXMLDAE;
```

echo

echo(false) disables Interactive output, echo(true) enables it again.

```
function echo
  input Boolean setEcho;
  output Boolean newEcho;
end echo;
```

escapeXML

```
function escapeXML
  input String inStr;
  output String outStr;
end escapeXML;
```

exit

Forces omc to quit with the given exit status.

```
function exit
  input Integer status;
end exit;
```

exportToFigaro

```
function exportToFigaro
  input TypeName path;
  input String directory = cd();
  input String database;
  input String mode;
  input String options;
  input String processor;
```

```
  output Boolean success;
end exportToFigaro;
```

extendsFrom

returns true if the given class extends from the given base class

```
function extendsFrom
  input TypeName className;
  input TypeName baseClassName;
  output Boolean res;
end extendsFrom;
```

filterSimulationResults

Takes one simulation result and filters out the selected variables only, producing the output file.

If numberOfIntervals<>0, re-sample to that number of intervals, ignoring event points (might be changed in the future).

```
function filterSimulationResults
  input String inFile;
  input String outFile;
  input String[:] vars;
  input Integer numberOfIntervals = 0 "0=Do not resample";
  output Boolean success;
end filterSimulationResults;
```

generateCode

The input is a function name for which C-code is generated and compiled into a dll/so

```
function generateCode
  input TypeName className;
  output Boolean success;
end generateCode;
```

generateEntryPoint

Generates a main() function that calls the given MetaModelica entrypoint (assumed to have input list and no outputs).

```
function generateEntryPoint
  input String fileName;
  input TypeName entryPoint;
  input String url = "https://trac.openmodelica.org/OpenModelica/newticket";
end generateEntryPoint;
```

generateHeader

```
function generateHeader
  input String fileName;
  output Boolean success;
end generateHeader;
```

generateScriptingAPI

Work in progress

Returns OpenModelica.Scripting API entry points for the classes that we can automatically generate entry points for.

The entry points are MetaModelica code calling CevalScript directly, and Qt/C++ code that calls the MetaModelica code.

```
function generateScriptingAPI
  input TypeName cl;
  input String name;
  output Boolean success;
  output String moFile;
  output String qtFile;
  output String qtHeader;
end generateScriptingAPI;
```

generateSeparateCode

Under construction.

```
function generateSeparateCode
  input TypeName className;
  input Boolean cleanCache = false "If true, the cache is reset between each
↪generated package. This conserves memory at the cost of speed.";
  output Boolean success;
end generateSeparateCode;
```

generateSeparateCodeDependencies

Under construction.

```
function generateSeparateCodeDependencies
  input String stampSuffix = ".c" "Suffix to add to dependencies (often .c.stamp)";
  output String[:] dependencies;
end generateSeparateCodeDependencies;
```

generateSeparateCodeDependenciesMakefile

Under construction.

```
function generateSeparateCodeDependenciesMakefile
  input String filename "The file to write the makefile to";
  input String directory = "" "The relative path of the generated files";
  input String suffix = ".c" "Often .stamp since we do not update all the files";
  output Boolean success;
end generateSeparateCodeDependenciesMakefile;
```

getAlgorithmCount

Counts the number of Algorithm sections in a class.

```
function getAlgorithmCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getAlgorithmCount;
```

getAlgorithmItemsCount

Counts the number of Algorithm items in a class.

```
function getAlgorithmItemsCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getAlgorithmItemsCount;
```

getAnnotationCount

Counts the number of Annotation sections in a class.

```
function getAnnotationCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getAnnotationCount;
```

getAnnotationModifierValue

Returns the Modifiers value in the vendor annotation example annotation(__OpenModelica_simulationFlags(solver="dassl")) calling sequence should be getAnnotationNamedModifiersValue(className,"__OpenModelica_simulationFlags","modifiername") which returns "dassl".

```
function getAnnotationModifierValue
  input TypeName name;
  input String vendorannotation;
  input String modifiername;
  output String modifiernamevalue;
end getAnnotationModifierValue;
```

getAnnotationNamedModifiers

Returns the Modifiers name in the vendor annotation example annotation(__OpenModelica_simulationFlags(solver="dassl")) calling sequence should be getAnnotationNamedModifiers(className,"__OpenModelica_simulationFlags") which returns {solver}.

```
function getAnnotationNamedModifiers
  input TypeName name;
  input String vendorannotation;
  output String[:] modifiernamelist;
end getAnnotationNamedModifiers;
```

getAnnotationVersion

Returns the current annotation version.

```
function getAnnotationVersion
  output String annotationVersion;
end getAnnotationVersion;
```

getAstAsCorbaString

Print the whole AST on the CORBA format for records, e.g. record Absyn.PROGRAM classes = ..., **within_** = ..., globalBuildTimes = ... end Absyn.PROGRAM;

```
function getAstAsCorbaString
  input String fileName = "<interactive>";
  output String result "returns the string if fileName is interactive; else it␣
→returns ok or error depending on if writing the file succeeded";
end getAstAsCorbaString;
```

getAvailableIndexReductionMethods

```
function getAvailableIndexReductionMethods
  output String[:] allChoices;
  output String[:] allComments;
end getAvailableIndexReductionMethods;
```

getAvailableLibraries

Looks for all libraries that are visible from the *getModelicaPath()*.

```
function getAvailableLibraries
  output String[:] libraries;
end getAvailableLibraries;
```

getAvailableMatchingAlgorithms

```
function getAvailableMatchingAlgorithms
  output String[:] allChoices;
  output String[:] allComments;
end getAvailableMatchingAlgorithms;
```

getAvailableTearingMethods

```
function getAvailableTearingMethods
  output String[:] allChoices;
  output String[:] allComments;
end getAvailableTearingMethods;
```

getBooleanClassAnnotation

Check if annotation exists and returns its value

Returns the value of the class annotation **annotationName** of class **className**. If there is no such annotation, or if it is not true or false, this function fails.

```
function getBooleanClassAnnotation
  input TypeName className;
  input TypeName annotationName;
  output Boolean value;
end getBooleanClassAnnotation;
```

getBuiltinType

Returns the builtin type e.g Real, Integer, Boolean & String of the class.

```
function getBuiltinType
  input TypeName cl;
  output String name;
end getBuiltinType;
```

getCFlags

CFLAGS

See *setCFlags()* for details.

```
function getCFlags
  output String outString;
end getCFlags;
```

getCXXCompiler

CXX

```
function getCXXCompiler
  output String compiler;
end getCXXCompiler;
```

getClassComment

Returns the class comment.

```
function getClassComment
  input TypeName cl;
  output String comment;
end getClassComment;
```

getClassInformation

Returns class information for the given class.

The dimensions are returned as an array of strings. The string is the textual representation of the dimension (they are not evaluated to Integers).

```
function getClassInformation
  input TypeName cl;
  output String restriction, comment;
  output Boolean partialPrefix, finalPrefix, encapsulatedPrefix;
  output String fileName;
  output Boolean fileReadOnly;
```

```
  output Integer lineNumberStart, columnNumberStart, lineNumberEnd,␣
↪columnNumberEnd;
  output String dimensions[:];
  output Boolean isProtectedClass;
  output Boolean isDocumentationClass;
  output String version;
  output String preferredView;
  output Boolean state;
end getClassInformation;
```

getClassNames

Returns the list of class names defined in the class.

```
function getClassNames
  input TypeName class_ = $Code(AllLoadedClasses);
  input Boolean recursive = false;
  input Boolean qualified = false;
  input Boolean sort = false;
  input Boolean builtin = false "List also builtin classes if true";
  input Boolean showProtected = false "List also protected classes if true";
  input Boolean includeConstants = false "List also constants in the class if true
↪";
  output TypeName classNames[:];
end getClassNames;
```

getClassRestriction

Returns the restriction of the given class.

```
function getClassRestriction
  input TypeName cl;
  output String restriction;
end getClassRestriction;
```

getClassesInModelicaPath

MathCore-specific or not? Who knows!

```
function getClassesInModelicaPath
  output String classesInModelicaPath;
end getClassesInModelicaPath;
```

getCompileCommand

```
function getCompileCommand
  output String compileCommand;
end getCompileCommand;
```

getCompiler

CC

```
function getCompiler
  output String compiler;
end getCompiler;
```

getComponentModifierNames

Returns the list of class component modifiers.

```
function getComponentModifierNames
  input TypeName class_;
  input String componentName;
  output String[:] modifiers;
end getComponentModifierNames;
```

getComponentModifierValue

Returns the modifier value (only the binding excluding submodifiers) of component. For instance, model A B b1(a1(p1=5,p2=4)); end A; getComponentModifierValue(A,b1.a1.p1) => 5 getComponentModifier-Value(A,b1.a1.p2) => 4 See also *getComponentModifierValues()*.

```
function getComponentModifierValue
  input TypeName class_;
  input TypeName modifier;
  output String value;
end getComponentModifierValue;
```

getComponentModifierValues

Returns the modifier value (including the submodfiers) of component. For instance, model A B b1(a1(p1=5,p2=4)); end A; getComponentModifierValues(A,b1.a1) => (p1 = 5, p2 = 4) See also *getComponent-ModifierValue()*.

```
function getComponentModifierValues
  input TypeName class_;
  input TypeName modifier;
  output String value;
end getComponentModifierValues;
```

getComponentsTest

Returns the components found in the given class.

```
function getComponentsTest
  input TypeName name;
  output Component[:] components;
  record Component
    String className;
    // when building record the constructor. Records are allowed to contain only␣
↪components of basic types, arrays of basic types or other records.
    String name;
    String comment;
    Boolean isProtected;
    Boolean isFinal;
    Boolean isFlow;
    Boolean isStream;
```

```
    Boolean isReplaceable;
    String variability "'constant', 'parameter', 'discrete', ''";
    String innerOuter "'inner', 'outer', ''";
    String inputOutput "'input', 'output', ''";
    String dimensions[:];
  end Component;
end getComponentsTest;
```

getConfigFlagValidOptions

Returns the list of valid options for a string config flag, and the description strings for these options if available

```
function getConfigFlagValidOptions
  input String flag;
  output String validOptions[:];
  output String mainDescription;
  output String descriptions[:];
end getConfigFlagValidOptions;
```

getDefaultOpenCLDevice

Returns the id for the default OpenCL device to be used.

```
function getDefaultOpenCLDevice
  output Integer defdevid;
end getDefaultOpenCLDevice;
```

getDerivedClassModifierNames

Returns the derived class modifier names. Example command: type Resistance = Real(final quantity="Resistance",final unit="Ohm"); getDerivedClassModifierNames(Resistance) => {"quantity","unit"}

Finds the modifiers of the derived class.

```
function getDerivedClassModifierNames
  input TypeName className;
  output String[:] modifierNames;
end getDerivedClassModifierNames;
```

getDerivedClassModifierValue

Returns the derived class modifier value. Example command: type Resistance = Real(final quantity="Resistance",final unit="Ohm"); getDerivedClassModifierValue(Resistance, unit); => " = "Ohm"" getDerivedClassModifierValue(Resistance, quantity); => " = "Resistance""

Finds the modifier value of the derived class.

```
function getDerivedClassModifierValue
  input TypeName className;
  input TypeName modifierName;
  output String modifierValue;
end getDerivedClassModifierValue;
```

getDerivedUnits

Returns the list of derived units for the specified base unit.

```
function getDerivedUnits
  input String baseUnit;
  output String[:] derivedUnits;
end getDerivedUnits;
```

getDocumentationAnnotation

Returns the documentaiton annotation defined in the class.

```
function getDocumentationAnnotation
  input TypeName cl;
  output String out[3] "{info,revision,infoHeader} TODO: Should be changed to have
→2 outputs instead of an array of 2 Strings...";
end getDocumentationAnnotation;
```

getEnvironmentVar

Returns the value of the environment variable.

```
function getEnvironmentVar
  input String var;
  output String value "returns empty string on failure";
end getEnvironmentVar;
```

getEquationCount

Counts the number of Equation sections in a class.

```
function getEquationCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getEquationCount;
```

getEquationItemsCount

Counts the number of Equation items in a class.

```
function getEquationItemsCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getEquationItemsCount;
```

getErrorString

Returns the current error message. [file.mo:n:n-n:n:b] Error: message

Returns a user-friendly string containing the errors stored in the buffer. With warningsAsErrors=true, it reports warnings as if they were errors.

```
function getErrorString
  input Boolean warningsAsErrors = false;
  output String errorString;
end getErrorString;
```

getImportCount

Counts the number of Import sections in a class.

```
function getImportCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getImportCount;
```

getIndexReductionMethod

```
function getIndexReductionMethod
  output String selected;
end getIndexReductionMethod;
```

getInheritedClasses

Returns the list of inherited classes.

```
function getInheritedClasses
  input TypeName name;
  output TypeName inheritedClasses[:];
end getInheritedClasses;
```

getInitialAlgorithmCount

Counts the number of Initial Algorithm sections in a class.

```
function getInitialAlgorithmCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getInitialAlgorithmCount;
```

getInitialAlgorithmItemsCount

Counts the number of Initial Algorithm items in a class.

```
function getInitialAlgorithmItemsCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getInitialAlgorithmItemsCount;
```

getInitialEquationCount

Counts the number of Initial Equation sections in a class.

```
function getInitialEquationCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getInitialEquationCount;
```

getInitialEquationItemsCount

Counts the number of Initial Equation items in a class.

```
function getInitialEquationItemsCount
  input TypeName class_;
  output Integer count;
end getInitialEquationItemsCount;
```

getInstallationDirectoryPath

This returns OPENMODELICAHOME if it is set; on some platforms the default path is returned if it is not set.

```
function getInstallationDirectoryPath
  output String installationDirectoryPath;
end getInstallationDirectoryPath;
```

getLanguageStandard

Returns the current Modelica Language Standard in use.

```
function getLanguageStandard
  output String outVersion;
end getLanguageStandard;
```

getLinker

```
function getLinker
  output String linker;
end getLinker;
```

getLinkerFlags

```
function getLinkerFlags
  output String linkerFlags;
end getLinkerFlags;
```

getLoadedLibraries

Returns a list of names of libraries and their path on the system, for example:

```
{{"Modelica","/usr/lib/omlibrary/Modelica 3.2.1"},{"ModelicaServices","/usr/lib/
↪omlibrary/ModelicaServices 3.2.1"}}
```

```
function getLoadedLibraries
  output String[:, 2] libraries;
end getLoadedLibraries;
```

getMatchingAlgorithm

```
function getMatchingAlgorithm
  output String selected;
end getMatchingAlgorithm;
```

getMemorySize

Retrieves the physical memory size available on the system in megabytes.

```
function getMemorySize
  output Real memory(unit = "MiB");
end getMemorySize;
```

getMessagesString

see getErrorString()

```
function getMessagesString
  output String messagesString;
end getMessagesString;
```

getModelicaPath

Get the Modelica Library Path.

The MODELICAPATH is list of paths to search when trying to *load a library*. It is a string separated by colon (:) on all OSes except Windows, which uses semicolon (;).

To override the default path (*OPENMODELICAHOME*/lib/omlibrary/:~/.openmodelica/libraries/), set the environment variable OPENMODELICALIBRARY=...

```
function getModelicaPath
  output String modelicaPath;
end getModelicaPath;
```

getNoSimplify

Returns true if noSimplify flag is set.

```
function getNoSimplify
  output Boolean noSimplify;
end getNoSimplify;
```

getNthAlgorithm

Returns the Nth Algorithm section.

```
function getNthAlgorithm
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
  output String result;
end getNthAlgorithm;
```

getNthAlgorithmItem

Returns the Nth Algorithm Item.

```
function getNthAlgorithmItem
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
  output String result;
end getNthAlgorithmItem;
```

getNthAnnotationString

Returns the Nth Annotation section as string.

```
function getNthAnnotationString
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
  output String result;
end getNthAnnotationString;
```

getNthEquation

Returns the Nth Equation section.

```
function getNthEquation
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
  output String result;
end getNthEquation;
```

getNthEquationItem

Returns the Nth Equation Item.

```
function getNthEquationItem
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
  output String result;
end getNthEquationItem;
```

getNthImport

Returns the Nth Import as string.

```
function getNthImport
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
```

```
  output String out[3] "{\"Path\",\"Id\",\"Kind\"}";
end getNthImport;
```

getNthInitialAlgorithm

Returns the Nth Initial Algorithm section.

```
function getNthInitialAlgorithm
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
  output String result;
end getNthInitialAlgorithm;
```

getNthInitialAlgorithmItem

Returns the Nth Initial Algorithm Item.

```
function getNthInitialAlgorithmItem
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
  output String result;
end getNthInitialAlgorithmItem;
```

getNthInitialEquation

Returns the Nth Initial Equation section.

```
function getNthInitialEquation
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
  output String result;
end getNthInitialEquation;
```

getNthInitialEquationItem

Returns the Nth Initial Equation Item.

```
function getNthInitialEquationItem
  input TypeName class_;
  input Integer index;
  output String result;
end getNthInitialEquationItem;
```

getOrderConnections

Returns true if orderConnections flag is set.

```
function getOrderConnections
  output Boolean orderConnections;
end getOrderConnections;
```

getPackages

Returns the list of packages defined in the class.

```
function getPackages
  input TypeName class_ = $Code(AllLoadedClasses);
  output TypeName classNames[:];
end getPackages;
```

getParameterNames

Returns the list of parameters of the class.

```
function getParameterNames
  input TypeName class_;
  output String[:] parameters;
end getParameterNames;
```

getParameterValue

Returns the value of the parameter of the class.

```
function getParameterValue
  input TypeName class_;
  input String parameterName;
  output String parameterValue;
end getParameterValue;
```

getSettings

```
function getSettings
  output String settings;
end getSettings;
```

getShowAnnotations

```
function getShowAnnotations
  output Boolean show;
end getShowAnnotations;
```

getSimulationOptions

Returns the startTime, stopTime, tolerance, and interval based on the experiment annotation.

```
function getSimulationOptions
  input TypeName name;
  input Real defaultStartTime = 0.0;
  input Real defaultStopTime = 1.0;
  input Real defaultTolerance = 1e-6;
  input Integer defaultNumberOfIntervals = 500 "May be overridden by defining
↪defaultInterval instead";
  input Real defaultInterval = 0.0 "If = 0.0, then numberOfIntervals is used to
↪calculate the step size";
  output Real startTime;
```

```
  output Real stopTime;
  output Real tolerance;
  output Integer numberOfIntervals;
  output Real interval;
end getSimulationOptions;
```

getSourceFile

Returns the filename of the class.

```
function getSourceFile
  input TypeName class_;
  output String filename "empty on failure";
end getSourceFile;
```

getTearingMethod

```
function getTearingMethod
  output String selected;
end getTearingMethod;
```

getTempDirectoryPath

Returns the current user temporary directory location.

```
function getTempDirectoryPath
  output String tempDirectoryPath;
end getTempDirectoryPath;
```

getTimeStamp

The given class corresponds to a file (or a buffer), with a given last time this file was modified at the time of loading this file. The timestamp along with its String representation is returned.

```
function getTimeStamp
  input TypeName cl;
  output Real timeStamp;
  output String timeStampAsString;
end getTimeStamp;
```

getTransitions

Returns list of transitions for the given class.

Each transition item contains 8 values i.e, from, to, condition, immediate, reset, synchronize, priority.

```
function getTransitions
  input TypeName cl;
  output String[:, :] transitions;
end getTransitions;
```

getUsedClassNames

Returns the list of class names used in the total program defined by the class.

```
function getUsedClassNames
  input TypeName className;
  output TypeName classNames[:];
end getUsedClassNames;
```

getUses

Returns the libraries used by the package {{"Library1","Version"},{"Library2","Version"}}.

```
function getUses
  input TypeName pack;
  output String[:, :] uses;
end getUses;
```

getVectorizationLimit

```
function getVectorizationLimit
  output Integer vectorizationLimit;
end getVectorizationLimit;
```

getVersion

Returns the version of the Modelica compiler.

```
function getVersion
  input TypeName cl = $Code(OpenModelica);
  output String version;
end getVersion;
```

help

display the OpenModelica help text.

```
function help
  input String topic = "topics";
  output String helpText;
end help;
```

iconv

The iconv() function converts one multibyte characters from one character set to another. See man (3) iconv for more information.

```
function iconv
  input String string;
  input String from;
  input String to = "UTF-8";
  output String result;
end iconv;
```

importFMU

Imports the Functional Mockup Unit Example command: importFMU("A.fmu");

```
function importFMU
  input String filename "the fmu file name";
  input String workdir = "<default>" "The output directory for imported FMU files.
↪<default> will put the files to current working directory.";
  input Integer loglevel = 3 "loglevel_nothing=0;loglevel_fatal=1;loglevel_error=2;
↪loglevel_warning=3;loglevel_info=4;loglevel_verbose=5;loglevel_debug=6";
  input Boolean fullPath = false "When true the full output path is returned␣
↪otherwise only the file name.";
  input Boolean debugLogging = false "When true the FMU's debug output is printed.
↪";
  input Boolean generateInputConnectors = true "When true creates the input␣
↪connector pins.";
  input Boolean generateOutputConnectors = true "When true creates the output␣
↪connector pins.";
  output String generatedFileName "Returns the full path of the generated file.";
end importFMU;
```

importFMUModelDescription

Imports modelDescription.xml Example command: importFMUModelDescription("A.xml");

```
function importFMUModelDescription
  input String filename "the fmu file name";
  input String workdir = "<default>" "The output directory for imported FMU files.
↪<default> will put the files to current working directory.";
  input Integer loglevel = 3 "loglevel_nothing=0;loglevel_fatal=1;loglevel_error=2;
↪loglevel_warning=3;loglevel_info=4;loglevel_verbose=5;loglevel_debug=6";
  input Boolean fullPath = false "When true the full output path is returned␣
↪otherwise only the file name.";
  input Boolean debugLogging = false "When true the FMU's debug output is printed.
↪";
  input Boolean generateInputConnectors = true "When true creates the input␣
↪connector pins.";
  input Boolean generateOutputConnectors = true "When true creates the output␣
↪connector pins.";
  output String generatedFileName "Returns the full path of the generated file.";
end importFMUModelDescription;
```

inferBindings

```
function inferBindings
  input TypeName path;
  output Boolean success;
end inferBindings;
```

instantiateModel

Instantiates the class and returns the flat Modelica code.

```
function instantiateModel
  input TypeName className;
  output String result;
end instantiateModel;
```

isBlock

Returns true if the given class has restriction block.

```
function isBlock
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isBlock;
```

isClass

Returns true if the given class has restriction class.

```
function isClass
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isClass;
```

isConnector

Returns true if the given class has restriction connector or expandable connector.

```
function isConnector
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isConnector;
```

isEnumeration

Returns true if the given class has restriction enumeration.

```
function isEnumeration
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isEnumeration;
```

isExperiment

An experiment is defined as having annotation experiment(StopTime=...)

```
function isExperiment
  input TypeName name;
  output Boolean res;
end isExperiment;
```

isFunction

Returns true if the given class has restriction function.

```
function isFunction
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isFunction;
```

isModel

Returns true if the given class has restriction model.

```
function isModel
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isModel;
```

isOperator

Returns true if the given class has restriction operator.

```
function isOperator
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isOperator;
```

isOperatorFunction

Returns true if the given class has restriction "operator function".

```
function isOperatorFunction
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isOperatorFunction;
```

isOperatorRecord

Returns true if the given class has restriction "operator record".

```
function isOperatorRecord
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isOperatorRecord;
```

isOptimization

Returns true if the given class has restriction optimization.

```
function isOptimization
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isOptimization;
```

isPackage

Returns true if the given class is a package.

```
function isPackage
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isPackage;
```

isPartial

Returns true if the given class is partial.

```
function isPartial
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isPartial;
```

isProtectedClass

Returns true if the given class c1 has class c2 as one of its protected class.

```
function isProtectedClass
  input TypeName cl;
  input String c2;
  output Boolean b;
end isProtectedClass;
```

isRecord

Returns true if the given class has restriction record.

```
function isRecord
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isRecord;
```

isShortDefinition

returns true if the definition is a short class definition

```
function isShortDefinition
  input TypeName class_;
  output Boolean isShortCls;
end isShortDefinition;
```

isType

Returns true if the given class has restriction type.

```
function isType
  input TypeName cl;
  output Boolean b;
end isType;
```

linearize

creates a model with symbolic linearization matrixes

Creates a model with symbolic linearization matrixes.

At stopTime the linearization matrixes are evaluated and a modelica model is created.

The only required argument is the className, while all others have some default values.

Usage:

linearize(*A*, stopTime=0.0);

Creates the file "linear_A.mo" that contains the linearized matrixes at stopTime.

```
function linearize
  input TypeName className "the class that should simulated";
  input Real startTime = "<default>" "the start time of the simulation. <default>␣
→= 0.0";
  input Real stopTime = 1.0 "the stop time of the simulation. <default> = 1.0";
  input Real numberOfIntervals = 500 "number of intervals in the result file.
→<default> = 500";
  input Real stepSize = 0.002 "step size that is used for the result file.
→<default> = 0.002";
  input Real tolerance = 1e-6 "tolerance used by the integration method. <default>␣
→= 1e-6";
  input String method = "<default>" "integration method used for simulation.
→<default> = dassl";
  input String fileNamePrefix = "<default>" "fileNamePrefix. <default> = \"\"";
  input Boolean storeInTemp = false "storeInTemp. <default> = false";
  input Boolean noClean = false "noClean. <default> = false";
  input String options = "<default>" "options. <default> = \"\"";
  input String outputFormat = "mat" "Format for the result file. <default> = \"mat\
→"";
  input String variableFilter = ".*" "Filter for variables that should store in␣
→result file. <default> = \".*\"";
  input String cflags = "<default>" "cflags. <default> = \"\"";
  input String simflags = "<default>" "simflags. <default> = \"\"";
  output String linearizationResult;
end linearize;
```

list

Lists the contents of the given class, or all loaded classes.

Pretty-prints a class definition.

Syntax

```
list(Modelica.Math.sin)
```

```
list(Modelica.Math.sin,interfaceOnly=true)
```

Description

list() pretty-prints the whole of the loaded AST while list(className) lists a class and its children. It keeps all annotations and comments intact but strips out any comments and normalizes white-space.

list(className,interfaceOnly=true) works on functions and pretty-prints only the interface parts (annotations and protected sections removed). String-comments on public variables are kept.

If the specified class does not exist (or is not a function when interfaceOnly is given), the empty string is returned.

```
function list
  input TypeName class_ = $Code(AllLoadedClasses);
  input Boolean interfaceOnly = false;
  input Boolean shortOnly = false "only short class definitions";
  input ExportKind exportKind = ExportKind.Absyn;
```

```
  output String contents;
end list;
```

listFile

Lists the contents of the file given by the class.

Lists the contents of the file given by the class. See also *list()*.

```
function listFile
  input TypeName class_;
  output String contents;
end listFile;
```

listVariables

Lists the names of the active variables in the scripting environment.

```
function listVariables
  output TypeName variables[:];
end listVariables;
```

loadFile

load file (*.mo) and merge it with the loaded AST.

Loads the given file using the given encoding.

Note that if the file basename is package.mo and the parent directory is the top-level class, the library structure is loaded as if loadModel(ClassName) was called. Uses-annotations are respected if uses=true. The main difference from loadModel is that loadFile appends this directory to the MODELICAPATH (for this call only).

```
function loadFile
  input String fileName;
  input String encoding = "UTF-8";
  input Boolean uses = true;
  output Boolean success;
end loadFile;
```

loadFileInteractive

```
function loadFileInteractive
  input String filename;
  input String encoding = "UTF-8";
  output TypeName names[:];
end loadFileInteractive;
```

loadFileInteractiveQualified

```
function loadFileInteractiveQualified
  input String filename;
  input String encoding = "UTF-8";
  output TypeName names[:];
end loadFileInteractiveQualified;
```

loadFiles

load files (*****.mo) and merges them with the loaded AST.

```
function loadFiles
  input String[:] fileNames;
  input String encoding = "UTF-8";
  input Integer numThreads = OpenModelica.Scripting.numProcessors();
  output Boolean success;
end loadFiles;
```

loadModel

Loads the Modelica Standard Library.

Loads a Modelica library.

Syntax

```
loadModel(Modelica)
```

```
loadModel(Modelica,{"3.2"})
```

Description

loadModel() begins by parsing the *getModelicaPath()*, and looking for candidate packages to load in the given paths (separated by : or ; depending on OS).

The candidate is selected by choosing the one with the highest priority, chosen by looking through the *priorityVersion* argument to the function. If the version searched for is "default", the following special priority is used: no version name > highest main release > highest pre-release > lexical sort of others (see table below for examples). If none of the searched versions exist, false is returned and an error is added to the buffer.

A top-level package may either be defined in a file ("Modelica 3.2.mo") or directory ("Modelica 3.2/package.mo")

The encoding of any Modelica file in the package is assumed to be UTF-8. Legacy code may contain files in a different encoding. In order to handle this, add a file package.encoding at the top-level of the package, containing a single line with the name of the encoding in it. If your package contains files with mixed encodings and your system iconv supports UTF-8//IGNORE, you can ignore the bad characters in some of the files. You are recommended to convert your files to UTF-8 without byte-order mark.

Priority	Example
No version name	Modelica
Main release	Modelica 3.3
Pre-release	Modelica 3.3 Beta 1
Non-ordered	Modelica Trunk

Bugs

If loadModel(Modelica.XXX) is called, loadModel(Modelica) is executed instead, loading the complete library.

```
function loadModel
  input TypeName className;
  input String[:] priorityVersion = {"default"};
  input Boolean notify = false "Give a notification of the libraries and versions␣
→that were loaded";
  input String languageStandard = "" "Override the set language standard. Parse␣
→with the given setting, but do not change it permanently.";
```

```
  input Boolean requireExactVersion = false "If the version is required to be␣
↪exact, if there is a uses Modelica(version=\"3.2\"), Modelica 3.2.1 will not␣
↪match it.";
  output Boolean success;
end loadModel;
```

loadModelica3D

Usage

Modelica3D requires some changes to the standard ModelicaServices in order to work correctly. These changes will make your MultiBody models unable to simulate because they need an object declared as:

```
inner ModelicaServices.Modelica3D.Controller m3d_control
```

Example session:

```
loadModelica3D();getErrorString();
loadString("model DoublePendulum
  extends Modelica.Mechanics.MultiBody.Examples.Elementary.DoublePendulum;
  inner ModelicaServices.Modelica3D.Controller m3d_control;
end DoublePendulum;");getErrorString();
system("python " + getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/lib/omlibrary-modelica3d/osg-
↪gtk/dbus-server.py &");getErrorString();
simulate(DoublePendulum);getErrorString();
```

This API call will load the modified ModelicaServices 3.2.1 so Modelica3D runs. You can also simply call loadModel(ModelicaServices,{"3.2.1 modelica3d"});

You will also need to start an m3d backend to render the results. We hid them in $OPENMODELICAHOME/lib/omlibrary-modelica3d/osg-gtk/dbus-server.py (or blender2.59).

For more information and example models, visit the Modelica3D wiki.

```
function loadModelica3D
  input String version = "3.2.1";
  output Boolean status;
end loadModelica3D;
```

loadString

Parses the data and merges the resulting AST with ithe loaded AST. If a filename is given, it is used to provide error-messages as if the string was read in binary format from a file with the same name. The file is converted to UTF-8 from the given character set. When merge is true the classes cNew in the file will be merged with the already loaded classes cOld in the following way: 1. get all the inner class definitions from cOld that were loaded from a different file than itself 2. append all elements from step 1 to class cNew public list NOTE: Encoding is deprecated as *ALL* strings are now UTF-8 encoded.

```
function loadString
  input String data;
  input String filename = "<interactive>";
  input String encoding = "UTF-8";
  input Boolean merge = false "if merge is true the parsed AST is merged with the␣
↪existing AST, default to false which means that is replaced, not merged";
  output Boolean success;
end loadString;
```

mkdir

create directory of given path (which may be either relative or absolute) returns true if directory was created or already exists.

```
function mkdir
  input String newDirectory;
  output Boolean success;
end mkdir;
```

moveClass

Moves a class up or down depending on the given offset, where a positive offset moves the class down and a negative offset up. The offset is truncated if the resulting index is outside the class list. It retains the visibility of the class by adding public/protected sections when needed, and merges sections of the same type if the class is moved from a section it was alone in. Returns true if the move was successful, otherwise false.

```
function moveClass
  input TypeName className "the class that should be moved";
  input Integer offset "Offset in the class list.";
  output Boolean result;
end moveClass;
```

moveClassToBottom

Moves a class to the bottom of its enclosing class. Returns true if the move was successful, otherwise false.

```
function moveClassToBottom
  input TypeName className;
  output Boolean result;
end moveClassToBottom;
```

moveClassToTop

Moves a class to the top of its enclosing class. Returns true if the move was successful, otherwise false.

```
function moveClassToTop
  input TypeName className;
  output Boolean result;
end moveClassToTop;
```

ngspicetoModelica

Converts ngspice netlist to Modelica code. Modelica file is created in the same directory as netlist file.

```
function ngspicetoModelica
  input String netlistfileName;
  output Boolean success = false;
end ngspicetoModelica;
```

numProcessors

Returns the number of processors (if compiled against hwloc) or hardware threads (if using sysconf) available to OpenModelica.

```
function numProcessors
  output Integer result;
end numProcessors;
```

optimize

optimize a modelica/optimica model by generating c code, build it and run the optimization executable. The only required argument is the className, while all others have some default values. simulate(className, [startTime], [stopTime], [numberOfIntervals], [stepSize], [tolerance], [fileNamePrefix], [options], [outputFormat], [variableFilter], [cflags], [simflags]) Example command: simulate(A);

```
function optimize
  input TypeName className "the class that should simulated";
  input Real startTime = "<default>" "the start time of the simulation. <default>
↪= 0.0";
  input Real stopTime = 1.0 "the stop time of the simulation. <default> = 1.0";
  input Real numberOfIntervals = 500 "number of intervals in the result file.
↪<default> = 500";
  input Real stepSize = 0.002 "step size that is used for the result file.
↪<default> = 0.002";
  input Real tolerance = 1e-6 "tolerance used by the integration method. <default>
↪= 1e-6";
  input String method = DAE.SCONST("optimization") "optimize a modelica/optimica
↪model.";
  input String fileNamePrefix = "<default>" "fileNamePrefix. <default> = \"\"";
  input Boolean storeInTemp = false "storeInTemp. <default> = false";
  input Boolean noClean = false "noClean. <default> = false";
  input String options = "<default>" "options. <default> = \"\"";
  input String outputFormat = "mat" "Format for the result file. <default> = \"mat\
↪"";
  input String variableFilter = ".*" "Filter for variables that should store in
↪result file. <default> = \".*\"";
  input String cflags = "<default>" "cflags. <default> = \"\"";
  input String simflags = "<default>" "simflags. <default> = \"\"";
  output String optimizationResults;
end optimize;
```

parseFile

```
function parseFile
  input String filename;
  input String encoding = "UTF-8";
  output TypeName names[:];
end parseFile;
```

parseString

```
function parseString
  input String data;
  input String filename = "<interactive>";
  output TypeName names[:];
end parseString;
```

plot

Launches a plot window using OMPlot.

Launches a plot window using OMPlot. Returns true on success.

Example command sequences:

- simulate(A);plot({x,y,z});

- simulate(A);plot(x, externalWindow=true);

- simulate(A,fileNamePrefix="B");simulate(C);plot(z,fileName="B.mat",legend=false);

```
function plot
  input VariableNames vars "The variables you want to plot";
  input Boolean externalWindow = false "Opens the plot in a new plot window";
  input String fileName = "<default>" "The filename containing the variables.
↪<default> will read the last simulation result";
  input String title = "" "This text will be used as the diagram title.";
  input String grid = "detailed" "Sets the grid for the plot i.e simple, detailed,␣
↪none.";
  input Boolean logX = false "Determines whether or not the horizontal axis is␣
↪logarithmically scaled.";
  input Boolean logY = false "Determines whether or not the vertical axis is␣
↪logarithmically scaled.";
  input String xLabel = "time" "This text will be used as the horizontal label in␣
↪the diagram.";
  input String yLabel = "" "This text will be used as the vertical label in the␣
↪diagram.";
  input Real xRange[2] = {0.0, 0.0} "Determines the horizontal interval that is␣
↪visible in the diagram. {0,0} will select a suitable range.";
  input Real yRange[2] = {0.0, 0.0} "Determines the vertical interval that is␣
↪visible in the diagram. {0,0} will select a suitable range.";
  input Real curveWidth = 1.0 "Sets the width of the curve.";
  input Integer curveStyle = 1 "Sets the style of the curve. SolidLine=1,␣
↪DashLine=2, DotLine=3, DashDotLine=4, DashDotDotLine=5, Sticks=6, Steps=7.";
  input String legendPosition = "top" "Sets the POSITION of the legend i.e left,␣
↪right, top, bottom, none.";
  input String footer = "" "This text will be used as the diagram footer.";
  input Boolean autoScale = true "Use auto scale while plotting.";
  input Boolean forceOMPlot = false "if true launches OMPlot and doesn't call␣
↪callback function even if it is defined.";
  output Boolean success "Returns true on success";
end plot;
```

plotAll

Works in the same way as plot(), but does not accept any variable names as input. Instead, all variables are part of the plot window. Example command sequences: simulate(A);plotAll(); simulate(A);plotAll(externalWindow=true); simulate(A,fileNamePrefix="B");simulate(C);plotAll(x,fileName="B.mat");

```
function plotAll
  input Boolean externalWindow = false "Opens the plot in a new plot window";
  input String fileName = "<default>" "The filename containing the variables.
↪<default> will read the last simulation result";
  input String title = "" "This text will be used as the diagram title.";
  input String grid = "detailed" "Sets the grid for the plot i.e simple, detailed,␣
↪none.";
  input Boolean logX = false "Determines whether or not the horizontal axis is␣
↪logarithmically scaled.";
  input Boolean logY = false "Determines whether or not the vertical axis is␣
↪logarithmically scaled.";
```

```
  input String xLabel = "time" "This text will be used as the horizontal label in␣
↪the diagram.";
  input String yLabel = "" "This text will be used as the vertical label in the␣
↪diagram.";
  input Real xRange[2] = {0.0, 0.0} "Determines the horizontal interval that is␣
↪visible in the diagram. {0,0} will select a suitable range.";
  input Real yRange[2] = {0.0, 0.0} "Determines the vertical interval that is␣
↪visible in the diagram. {0,0} will select a suitable range.";
  input Real curveWidth = 1.0 "Sets the width of the curve.";
  input Integer curveStyle = 1 "Sets the style of the curve. SolidLine=1,␣
↪DashLine=2, DotLine=3, DashDotLine=4, DashDotDotLine=5, Sticks=6, Steps=7.";
  input String legendPosition = "top" "Sets the POSITION of the legend i.e left,␣
↪right, top, bottom, none.";
  input String footer = "" "This text will be used as the diagram footer.";
  input Boolean autoScale = true "Use auto scale while plotting.";
  input Boolean forceOMPlot = false "if true launches OMPlot and doesn't call␣
↪callback function even if it is defined.";
  output Boolean success "Returns true on success";
end plotAll;
```

plotParametric

Launches a plotParametric window using OMPlot. Returns true on success. Example command sequences: simulate(A);plotParametric(x,y); simulate(A);plotParametric(x,y, externalWindow=true);

```
function plotParametric
  input VariableName xVariable;
  input VariableName yVariable;
  input Boolean externalWindow = false "Opens the plot in a new plot window";
  input String fileName = "<default>" "The filename containing the variables.
↪<default> will read the last simulation result";
  input String title = "" "This text will be used as the diagram title.";
  input String grid = "detailed" "Sets the grid for the plot i.e simple, detailed,␣
↪none.";
  input Boolean logX = false "Determines whether or not the horizontal axis is␣
↪logarithmically scaled.";
  input Boolean logY = false "Determines whether or not the vertical axis is␣
↪logarithmically scaled.";
  input String xLabel = "time" "This text will be used as the horizontal label in␣
↪the diagram.";
  input String yLabel = "" "This text will be used as the vertical label in the␣
↪diagram.";
  input Real xRange[2] = {0.0, 0.0} "Determines the horizontal interval that is␣
↪visible in the diagram. {0,0} will select a suitable range.";
  input Real yRange[2] = {0.0, 0.0} "Determines the vertical interval that is␣
↪visible in the diagram. {0,0} will select a suitable range.";
  input Real curveWidth = 1.0 "Sets the width of the curve.";
  input Integer curveStyle = 1 "Sets the style of the curve. SolidLine=1,␣
↪DashLine=2, DotLine=3, DashDotLine=4, DashDotDotLine=5, Sticks=6, Steps=7.";
  input String legendPosition = "top" "Sets the POSITION of the legend i.e left,␣
↪right, top, bottom, none.";
  input String footer = "" "This text will be used as the diagram footer.";
  input Boolean autoScale = true "Use auto scale while plotting.";
  input Boolean forceOMPlot = false "if true launches OMPlot and doesn't call␣
↪callback function even if it is defined.";
  output Boolean success "Returns true on success";
end plotParametric;
```

readFile

The contents of the given file are returned. Note that if the function fails, the error message is returned as a string instead of multiple output or similar.

```
impure function readFile
  input String fileName;
  output String contents;
end readFile;
```

readFileNoNumeric

Returns the contents of the file, with anything resembling a (real) number stripped out, and at the end adding: Filter count from number domain: n. This should probably be changed to multiple outputs; the filtered string and an integer. Does anyone use this API call?

```
function readFileNoNumeric
  input String fileName;
  output String contents;
end readFileNoNumeric;
```

readSimulationResult

Reads a result file, returning a matrix corresponding to the variables and size given.

```
function readSimulationResult
  input String filename;
  input VariableNames variables;
  input Integer size = 0 "0=read any size... If the size is not the same as the
→result-file, this function fails";
  output Real result[:, :];
end readSimulationResult;
```

readSimulationResultSize

The number of intervals that are present in the output file.

```
function readSimulationResultSize
  input String fileName;
  output Integer sz;
end readSimulationResultSize;
```

readSimulationResultVars

Returns the variables in the simulation file; you can use val() and plot() commands using these names.

Takes one simulation results file and returns the variables stored in it.

If readParameters is true, parameter names are returned.

If openmodelicaStyle is true, the stored variable names are converted to the canonical form used by OpenModelica variables (a.der(b) becomes der(a.b), and so on).

```
function readSimulationResultVars
  input String fileName;
  input Boolean readParameters = true;
  input Boolean openmodelicaStyle = false;
```

```
  output String[:] vars;
end readSimulationResultVars;
```

realpath

Get full path name of file or directory name

Return the canonicalized absolute pathname. Similar to realpath(3), but with the safety of Modelica strings.

```
function realpath
  input String name "Absolute or relative file or directory name";
  output String fullName "Full path of 'name'";
end realpath;
```

regex

Sets the error buffer and returns -1 if the regex does not compile. The returned result is the same as POSIX regex(): The first value is the complete matched string The rest are the substrings that you wanted. For example: regex(lorem," ([A-Za-z]*) ([A-Za-z]*) ",maxMatches=3) => {" ipsum dolor ","ipsum","dolor"} This means if you have n groups, you want maxMatches=n+1

```
function regex
  input String str;
  input String re;
  input Integer maxMatches = 1 "The maximum number of matches that will be returned
↪";
  input Boolean extended = true "Use POSIX extended or regular syntax";
  input Boolean caseInsensitive = false;
  output Integer numMatches "-1 is an error, 0 means no match, else returns a␣
↪number 1..maxMatches";
  output String matchedSubstrings[maxMatches] "unmatched strings are returned as␣
↪empty";
end regex;
```

regexBool

Returns true if the string matches the regular expression.

```
function regexBool
  input String str;
  input String re;
  input Boolean extended = true "Use POSIX extended or regular syntax";
  input Boolean caseInsensitive = false;
  output Boolean matches;
end regexBool;
```

regularFileExists

```
function regularFileExists
  input String fileName;
  output Boolean exists;
end regularFileExists;
```

reloadClass

reloads the file associated with the given (loaded class)

Given an existing, loaded class in the compiler, compare the time stamp of the loaded class with the time stamp (mtime) of the file it was loaded from. If these differ, parse the file and merge it with the AST.

```
function reloadClass
  input TypeName name;
  input String encoding = "UTF-8";
  output Boolean success;
end reloadClass;
```

remove

removes a file or directory of given path (which may be either relative or absolute).

```
function remove
  input String path;
  output Boolean success "Returns true on success.";
end remove;
```

removeComponentModifiers

Removes the component modifiers.

```
function removeComponentModifiers
  input TypeName class_;
  input String componentName;
  input Boolean keepRedeclares = false;
  output Boolean success;
end removeComponentModifiers;
```

removeExtendsModifiers

Removes the extends modifiers of a class.

```
function removeExtendsModifiers
  input TypeName className;
  input TypeName baseClassName;
  input Boolean keepRedeclares = false;
  output Boolean success;
end removeExtendsModifiers;
```

reopenStandardStream

```
function reopenStandardStream
  input StandardStream _stream;
  input String filename;
  output Boolean success;
end reopenStandardStream;
```

rewriteBlockCall

Function for property modeling, transforms block calls into instantiations for a loaded model

An extension for modeling requirements in Modelica. Rewrites block calls as block instantiations.

```
function rewriteBlockCall
  input TypeName className;
  input TypeName inDefs;
  output Boolean success;
end rewriteBlockCall;
```

runOpenTURNSPythonScript

runs OpenTURNS with the given python script returning the log file

```
function runOpenTURNSPythonScript
  input String pythonScriptFile;
  output String logOutputFile;
end runOpenTURNSPythonScript;
```

runScript

Runs the mos-script specified by the filename.

```
function runScript
  input String fileName "*.mos";
  output String result;
end runScript;
```

runScriptParallel

As *runScript*, but runs the commands in parallel.

If useThreads=false (default), the script will be run in an empty environment (same as running a new omc process) with default config flags.

If useThreads=true (experimental), the scripts will run in parallel in the same address space and with the same environment (which will not be updated).

```
function runScriptParallel
  input String scripts[:];
  input Integer numThreads = numProcessors();
  input Boolean useThreads = false;
  output Boolean results[:];
end runScriptParallel;
```

save

```
function save
  input TypeName className;
  output Boolean success;
end save;
```

saveAll

save the entire loaded AST to file.

```
function saveAll
  input String fileName;
  output Boolean success;
end saveAll;
```

saveModel

```
function saveModel
  input String fileName;
  input TypeName className;
  output Boolean success;
end saveModel;
```

saveTotalModel

```
function saveTotalModel
  input String fileName;
  input TypeName className;
  output Boolean success;
end saveTotalModel;
```

saveTotalSCode

searchClassNames

Searches for the class name in the all the loaded classes. Example command: searchClassNames("ground"); searchClassNames("ground", true);

Look for searchText in All Loaded Classes and their code. Returns the list of searched classes.

```
function searchClassNames
  input String searchText;
  input Boolean findInText = false;
  output TypeName classNames[:];
end searchClassNames;
```

setAnnotationVersion

Sets the annotation version.

```
function setAnnotationVersion
  input String annotationVersion;
  output Boolean success;
end setAnnotationVersion;
```

setCFlags

CFLAGS

Sets the CFLAGS passed to the C-compiler. Remember to add -fPIC if you are on a 64-bit platform. If you want to see the defaults before you modify this variable, check the output of *getCFlags()*. ${SIM_OR_DYNLOAD_OPT_LEVEL} can be used to get a default lower optimization level for dynamically loaded functions. And ${MODELICAUSERCFLAGS} is nice to add so you can easily modify the CFLAGS later by using an environment variable.

```
function setCFlags
  input String inString;
  output Boolean success;
end setCFlags;
```

setCXXCompiler

CXX

```
function setCXXCompiler
  input String compiler;
  output Boolean success;
end setCXXCompiler;
```

setCheapMatchingAlgorithm

example input: 3

```
function setCheapMatchingAlgorithm
  input Integer matchingAlgorithm;
  output Boolean success;
end setCheapMatchingAlgorithm;
```

setClassComment

Sets the class comment.

```
function setClassComment
  input TypeName class_;
  input String filename;
  output Boolean success;
end setClassComment;
```

setCommandLineOptions

The input is a regular command-line flag given to OMC, e.g. -d=failtrace or -g=MetaModelica

```
function setCommandLineOptions
  input String option;
  output Boolean success;
end setCommandLineOptions;
```

setCompileCommand

```
function setCompileCommand
  input String compileCommand;
  output Boolean success;
end setCompileCommand;
```

setCompiler

CC

```
function setCompiler
  input String compiler;
  output Boolean success;
end setCompiler;
```

setCompilerFlags

```
function setCompilerFlags
  input String compilerFlags;
  output Boolean success;
end setCompilerFlags;
```

setCompilerPath

```
function setCompilerPath
  input String compilerPath;
  output Boolean success;
end setCompilerPath;
```

setDebugFlags

example input: failtrace,-noevalfunc

```
function setDebugFlags
  input String debugFlags;
  output Boolean success;
end setDebugFlags;
```

setDefaultOpenCLDevice

Sets the default OpenCL device to be used.

```
function setDefaultOpenCLDevice
  input Integer defdevid;
  output Boolean success;
end setDefaultOpenCLDevice;
```

setDocumentationAnnotation

Used to set the Documentation annotation of a class. An empty argument (e.g. for revisions) means no annotation is added.

```
function setDocumentationAnnotation
  input TypeName class_;
  input String info = "";
  input String revisions = "";
  output Boolean bool;
end setDocumentationAnnotation;
```

setEnvironmentVar

```
function setEnvironmentVar
  input String var;
  input String value;
  output Boolean success;
end setEnvironmentVar;
```

setIndexReductionMethod

example input: dynamicStateSelection

```
function setIndexReductionMethod
  input String method;
  output Boolean success;
end setIndexReductionMethod;
```

setInitXmlStartValue

```
function setInitXmlStartValue
  input String fileName;
  input String variableName;
  input String startValue;
  input String outputFile;
  output Boolean success = false;
end setInitXmlStartValue;
```

setInstallationDirectoryPath

Sets the OPENMODELICAHOME environment variable. Use this method instead of setEnvironmentVar.

```
function setInstallationDirectoryPath
  input String installationDirectoryPath;
  output Boolean success;
end setInstallationDirectoryPath;
```

setLanguageStandard

Sets the Modelica Language Standard.

```
function setLanguageStandard
  input String inVersion;
  output Boolean success;
end setLanguageStandard;
```

setLinker

```
function setLinker
  input String linker;
  output Boolean success;
end setLinker;
```

setLinkerFlags

```
function setLinkerFlags
  input String linkerFlags;
  output Boolean success;
end setLinkerFlags;
```

setMatchingAlgorithm

example input: omc

```
function setMatchingAlgorithm
  input String matchingAlgorithm;
  output Boolean success;
end setMatchingAlgorithm;
```

setModelicaPath

The Modelica Library Path - MODELICAPATH in the language specification; OPENMODELICALIBRARY in OpenModelica.

See *loadModel()* for a description of what the MODELICAPATH is used for.

```
function setModelicaPath
  input String modelicaPath;
  output Boolean success;
end setModelicaPath;
```

setNoSimplify

Sets the noSimplify flag.

```
function setNoSimplify
  input Boolean noSimplify;
  output Boolean success;
end setNoSimplify;
```

setOrderConnections

Sets the orderConnection flag.

```
function setOrderConnections
  input Boolean orderConnections;
  output Boolean success;
end setOrderConnections;
```

setPlotCommand

```
function setPlotCommand
  input String plotCommand;
  output Boolean success;
end setPlotCommand;
```

setPostOptModules

example input: lateInline,inlineArrayEqn,removeSimpleEquations.

```
function setPostOptModules
  input String modules;
  output Boolean success;
end setPostOptModules;
```

setPreOptModules

example input: removeFinalParameters,removeSimpleEquations,expandDerOperator

```
function setPreOptModules
  input String modules;
  output Boolean success;
end setPreOptModules;
```

setShowAnnotations

```
function setShowAnnotations
  input Boolean show;
  output Boolean success;
end setShowAnnotations;
```

setSourceFile

```
function setSourceFile
  input TypeName class_;
  input String filename;
  output Boolean success;
end setSourceFile;
```

setTearingMethod

example input: omcTearing

```
function setTearingMethod
  input String tearingMethod;
  output Boolean success;
end setTearingMethod;
```

setTempDirectoryPath

```
function setTempDirectoryPath
  input String tempDirectoryPath;
  output Boolean success;
end setTempDirectoryPath;
```

setVectorizationLimit

```
function setVectorizationLimit
  input Integer vectorizationLimit;
  output Boolean success;
end setVectorizationLimit;
```

simulate

simulates a modelica model by generating c code, build it and run the simulation executable. The only required argument is the className, while all others have some default values. simulate(className, [startTime], [stopTime], [numberOfIntervals], [tolerance], [method], [fileNamePrefix], [options], [outputFormat], [variableFilter], [cflags], [simflags]) Example command: simulate(A);

```
function simulate
  input TypeName className "the class that should simulated";
  input Real startTime = "<default>" "the start time of the simulation. <default>␣
↪= 0.0";
  input Real stopTime = 1.0 "the stop time of the simulation. <default> = 1.0";
  input Real numberOfIntervals = 500 "number of intervals in the result file.␣
↪<default> = 500";
  input Real tolerance = 1e-6 "tolerance used by the integration method. <default>␣
↪= 1e-6";
  input String method = "<default>" "integration method used for simulation.␣
↪<default> = dassl";
  input String fileNamePrefix = "<default>" "fileNamePrefix. <default> = \"\"";
  input String options = "<default>" "options. <default> = \"\"";
  input String outputFormat = "mat" "Format for the result file. <default> = \"mat\
↪"";
  input String variableFilter = ".*" "Filter for variables that should store in␣
↪result file. <default> = \".*\"";
  input String cflags = "<default>" "cflags. <default> = \"\"";
  input String simflags = "<default>" "simflags. <default> = \"\"";
  output String simulationResults;
end simulate;
```

solveLinearSystem

Solve A*X = B, using dgesv or lp_solve (if any variable in X is integer) Returns for solver dgesv: info>0: Singular for element i. info<0: Bad input. For solver lp_solve: ???

```
function solveLinearSystem
  input Real[size(B, 1), size(B, 1)] A;
  input Real[:] B;
  input LinearSystemSolver solver = LinearSystemSolver.dgesv;
  input Integer[:] isInt = {-1} "list of indices that are integers";
  output Real[size(B, 1)] X;
  output Integer info;
end solveLinearSystem;
```

sortStrings

Sorts a string array in ascending order.

```
function sortStrings
  input String arr[:];
```

```
  output String sorted;
end sortStrings;
```

stringReplace

Replaces all occurances of the string *source* with *target*.

```
function stringReplace
  input String str;
  input String source;
  input String target;
  output String res;
end stringReplace;
```

stringSplit

Splits the string at the places given by the character

```
function stringSplit
  input String string;
  input String token "single character only";
  output String[:] strings;
end stringSplit;
```

stringTypeName

stringTypeName is used to make it simpler to create some functionality when scripting. The basic use-case is calling functions like simulate when you do not know the name of the class a priori simulate(stringTypeName(readFile("someFile"))).

```
function stringTypeName
  input String str;
  output TypeName cl;
end stringTypeName;
```

stringVariableName

stringVariableName is used to make it simpler to create some functionality when scripting. The basic use-case is calling functions like val when you do not know the name of the variable a priori val(stringVariableName(readFile("someFile"))).

```
function stringVariableName
  input String str;
  output VariableName cl;
end stringVariableName;
```

strtok

Splits the strings at the places given by the token, for example: strtok("abcbdef","b") => {"a","c","def"} strtok("abcbdef","cd") => {"ab","ef"}

```
function strtok
  input String string;
  input String token;
  output String[:] strings;
end strtok;
```

system

Similar to system(3). Executes the given command in the system shell.

```
impure function system
  input String callStr "String to call: sh -c $callStr";
  input String outputFile = "" "The output is redirected to this file (unless
→already done by callStr)";
  output Integer retval "Return value of the system call; usually 0 on success";
end system;
```

system_parallel

Similar to system(3). Executes the given commands in the system shell, in parallel if omc was compiled using OpenMP.

```
impure function system_parallel
  input String callStr[:] "String to call: sh -c $callStr";
  input Integer numThreads = numProcessors();
  output Integer retval[:] "Return value of the system call; usually 0 on success";
end system_parallel;
```

testsuiteFriendlyName

```
function testsuiteFriendlyName
  input String path;
  output String fixed;
end testsuiteFriendlyName;
```

threadWorkFailed

(Experimental) Exits the current (*worker thread*) signalling a failure.

translateGraphics

```
function translateGraphics
  input TypeName className;
  output String result;
end translateGraphics;
```

translateModelFMU

translates a modelica model into a Functional Mockup Unit. The only required argument is the className, while all others have some default values. Example command: translateModelFMU(className, version="2.0");

```
function translateModelFMU
  input TypeName className "the class that should translated";
  input String version = "2.0" "FMU version, 1.0 or 2.0.";
  input String fmuType = "me" "FMU type, me (model exchange), cs (co-simulation),␣
↪me_cs (both model exchange and co-simulation)";
  input String fileNamePrefix = "<default>" "fileNamePrefix. <default> = \
↪"className\"";
  output String generatedFileName "Returns the full path of the generated FMU.";
end translateModelFMU;
```

typeNameString

```
function typeNameString
  input TypeName cl;
  output String out;
end typeNameString;
```

typeNameStrings

```
function typeNameStrings
  input TypeName cl;
  output String out[:];
end typeNameStrings;
```

typeOf

```
function typeOf
  input VariableName variableName;
  output String result;
end typeOf;
```

updateTransition

Updates the transition in the class.

```
function updateTransition
  input TypeName cl;
  input String from;
  input String to;
  input String oldCondition;
  input Boolean oldImmediate;
  input Boolean oldReset;
  input Boolean oldSynchronize;
  input Integer oldPriority;
  input String newCondition;
  input Boolean newImmediate;
  input Boolean newReset;
  input Boolean newSynchronize;
  input Integer newPriority;
  input ExpressionOrModification annotate;
  output Boolean bool;
end updateTransition;
```

uriToFilename

Handles modelica:// and file:// URI's. The result is an absolute path on the local system. modelica:// URI's are only handled if the class is already loaded. Returns the empty string on failure.

```
function uriToFilename
  input String uri;
  output String filename = "";
  output String message = "";
end uriToFilename;
```

val

Return the value of a variable at a given time in the simulation results

Return the value of a variable at a given time in the simulation results.

Works on the filename pointed to by the scripting variable currentSimulationResult or a given filename.

For parameters, any time may be given. For variables the startTime<=time<=stopTime needs to hold.

On error, nan (Not a Number) is returned and the error buffer contains the message.

```
function val
  input VariableName var;
  input Real timePoint = 0.0;
  input String fileName = "<default>" "The contents of the currentSimulationResult
→variable";
  output Real valAtTime;
end val;
```

verifyCompiler

```
function verifyCompiler
  output Boolean compilerWorks;
end verifyCompiler;
```

writeFile

Write the data to file. Returns true on success.

```
impure function writeFile
  input String fileName;
  input String data;
  input Boolean append = false;
  output Boolean success;
end writeFile;
```

Simulation Parameter Sweep

Following example shows how to update the parameters and re-run the simulation without compiling the model.

```
loadFile("BouncingBall.mo");
getErrorString();
// build the model once
buildModel(BouncingBall);
```

```
getErrorString();
for i in 1:3 loop
  // We update the parameter e start value from 0.7 to "0.7 + i".
  value := 0.7 + i;
  // call the generated simulation code to produce a result file BouncingBall%i%_
↪res.mat
  system("./BouncingBall -override=e="+String(value)+" -r=BouncingBall" +␣
↪String(i) + "_res.mat");
  getErrorString();
end for;
```

We used the BouncingBall.mo in the example above. The above example produces three result files each containing different start value for *e* i.e., 1.7, 2.7, 3.7.

Examples

The following is an interactive session with the OpenModelica environment including some of the abovementioned commands and examples. First we start the system, and use the command line interface from OMShell, OMNotebook, or command window of some of the other tools.

We type in a very small model:

```
model Test "Testing OpenModelica Scripts"
  Real x, y;
equation
  x = 5.0+time; y = 6.0;
end Test;
```

We give the command to flatten a model:

```
>>> instantiateModel(Test)
class Test "Testing OpenModelica Scripts"
  Real x;
  Real y;
equation
  x = 5.0 + time;
  y = 6.0;
end Test;
```

A range expression is typed in:

```
>>> a:=1:10
{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10}
```

It is multiplied by 2:

```
>>> a*2
{2,4,6,8,10,12,14,16,18,20}
```

The variables are cleared:

```
>>> clearVariables()
true
```

We print the loaded class test from its internal representation:

```
>>> list(Test)
model Test "Testing OpenModelica Scripts"
  Real x, y;
equation
```

```
  x = 5.0 + time;
  y = 6.0;
end Test;
```

We get the name and other properties of a class:

```
>>> getClassNames()
{Test,ProfilingTest}
>>> getClassComment(Test)
"Testing OpenModelica Scripts"
>>> isPartial(Test)
false
>>> isPackage(Test)
false
>>> isModel(Test)
true
>>> checkModel(Test)
"Check of Test completed successfully.
Class Test has 2 equation(s) and 2 variable(s).
2 of these are trivial equation(s)."
```

The common combination of a simulation followed by getting a value and doing a plot:

```
>>> simulate(Test, stopTime=3.0)
record SimulationResult
    resultFile = "«DOCHOME»/Test_res.mat",
    simulationOptions = "startTime = 0.0, stopTime = 3.0, numberOfIntervals = 500,
→tolerance = 1e-06, method = 'dassl', fileNamePrefix = 'Test', options = '',
→outputFormat = 'mat', variableFilter = '.*', cflags = '', simflags = ''",
    messages = "stdout            | info    | Time measurements are stored in Test_
→prof.html (human-readable) and Test_prof.xml (for XSL transforms or more details)
",
    timeFrontend = 0.004797435,
    timeBackend = 0.002553466,
    timeSimCode = 0.038397564,
    timeTemplates = 0.025340093,
    timeCompile = 0.324186338,
    timeSimulation = 0.051307086,
    timeTotal = 0.446741385
end SimulationResult;
>>> val(x , 2.0)
7.0
```

```
>>> plotall()
```

Interactive Function Calls, Reading, and Writing

We enter an assignment of a vector expression, created by the range construction expression 1:12, to be stored in the variable x. The type and the value of the expression is returned.

```
>>> x := 1:12
{1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12}
```

The function bubblesort is called to sort this vector in descending order. The sorted result is returned together with its type. Note that the result vector is of type Real[:], instantiated as Real[12], since this is the declared type of the function result. The input Integer vector was automatically converted to a Real vector according to the Modelica type coercion rules.
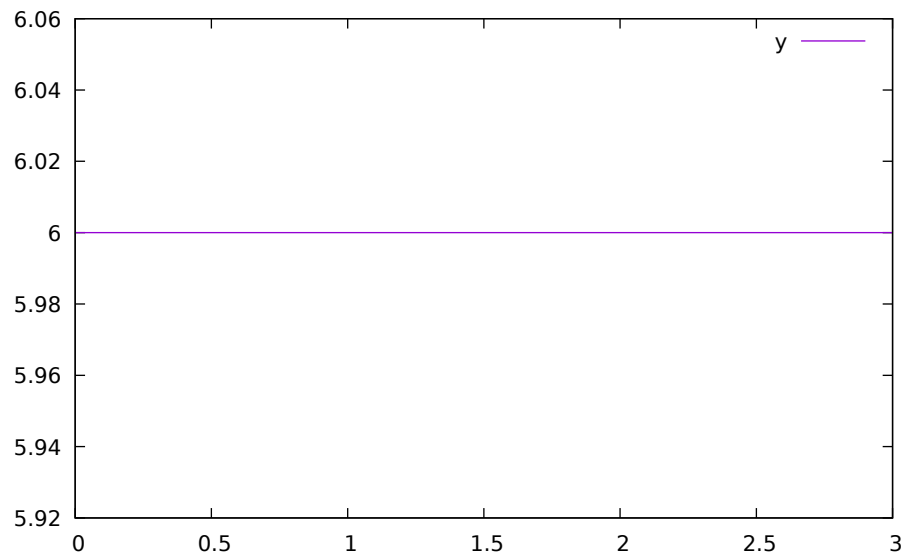
Figure 17.1: Plot generated by OpenModelica+gnuplot
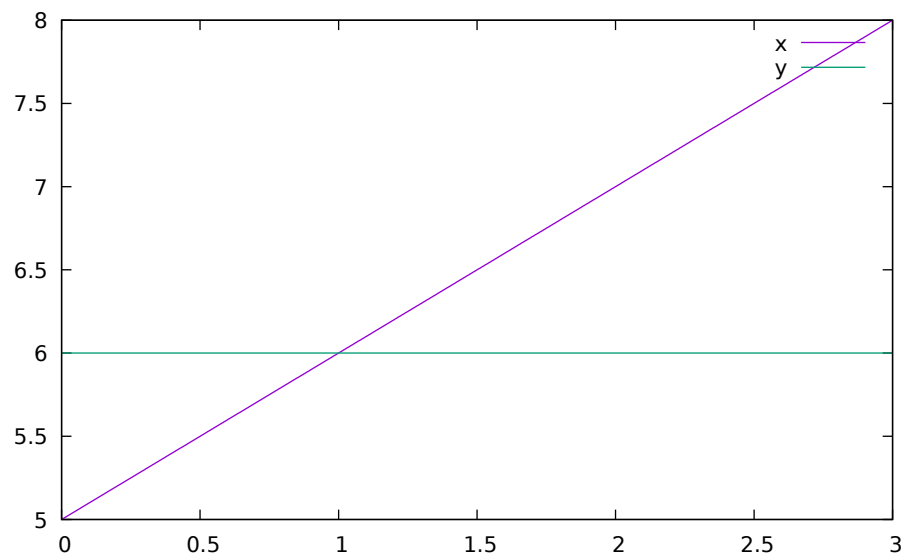
Figure 17.2: Plot generated by OpenModelica+gnuplot

```
>>> loadFile(getInstallationDirectoryPath() + "/share/doc/omc/testmodels/
↪bubblesort.mo")
true
>>> bubblesort(x)
{12.0,11.0,10.0,9.0,8.0,7.0,6.0,5.0,4.0,3.0,2.0,1.0}
```

Now we want to try another small application, a simplex algorithm for optimization. First read in a small matrix
containing coefficients that define a simplex problem to be solved:

```
>>> a := {
  {-1,-1,-1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0},
  {-1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 5},
  { 1, 4, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 45},
  { 2, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 27},
  { 3,-4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 24},
  { 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4}
}
{{-1,-1,-1,0,0,0,0,0,0},{-1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,5},{1,4,0,0,1,0,0,0,45},{2,1,0,0,0,1,0,0,
↪27},{3,-4,0,0,0,0,1,0,24},{0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,4}}
```

```
function pivot1
  input Real b[:,:];
  input Integer p;
  input Integer q;
  output Real a[size(b,1),size(b,2)];
protected
  Integer M;
  Integer N;
algorithm
  a := b;
  N := size(a,1)-1;
  M := size(a,2)-1;
  for j in 1:N loop
    for k in 1:M loop
      if j<>p and k<>q then
        a[j,k] := a[j,k]-0.3*j;
      end if;
    end for;
  end for;
  a[p,q] := 0.05;
end pivot1;

function misc_simplex1
  input Real matr[:,:];
  output Real x[size(matr,2)-1];
  output Real z;
  output  Integer q;
  output  Integer p;
protected
  Real a[size(matr,1),size(matr,2)];
  Integer M;
  Integer N;
algorithm
  N := size(a,1)-1;
  M := size(a,2)-1;
  a := matr;
  p:=0;q:=0;
  a := pivot1(a,p+1,q+1);
  while not (q==(M) or p==(N)) loop
    q := 0;
    while not (q == (M) or a[0+1,q+1]>1) loop
      q:=q+1;
```

```
      end while;
      p := 0;
      while not (p == (N) or a[p+1,q+1]>0.1) loop
        p:=p+1;
      end while;
      if (q < M) and (p < N) and(p>0) and (q>0) then
        a := pivot1(a,p,q);
      end if;
    if(p<=0) and (q<=0) then
       a := pivot1(a,p+1,q+1);
    end if;
    if(p<=0) and (q>0) then
       a := pivot1(a,p+1,q);
    end if;
    if(p>0) and (q<=0) then
       a := pivot1(a,p,q+1);
    end if;
    end while;
    z := a[1,M];
    x := {a[1,i] for i in 1:size(x,1)};
    for i in 1:10 loop
     for j in 1:M loop
      x[j] := x[j]+x[j]*0.01;
     end for;
    end for;
end misc_simplex1;
```

Then call the simplex algorithm implemented as the Modelica function simplex1. This function returns four results, which are represented as a tuple of four return values:

```
>>> misc_simplex1(a)
({0.05523110627056022,-1.104622125411205,-1.104622125411205,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0,0.0},0.
→0,8,1)
```

OPENMODELICA COMPILER FLAGS

Usage: omc [Options] (Model.mo | Script.mos) [Libraries | .mo-files]

- Libraries: Fully qualified names of libraries to load before processing Model or Script. The libraries should be separated by spaces: Lib1 Lib2 ... LibN.

Options

-d, –debug

Sets debug flags. Use *–help=debug* to see available flags.

String list (default *empty*). *-h, –help*

Displays the help text. Use –help=topics for more information.

String (default *empty*). *–v, –version*

Print the version and exit.

Boolean (default `false`). *–target*

Sets the target compiler to use.

String (default gcc). Valid options:

- gcc

- msvc

- msvc10

- msvc12

- msvc13

- msvc15

- vxworks69

- debugrt

-g, –grammar

Sets the grammar and semantics to accept.

String (default Modelica). Valid options:

- Modelica

- MetaModelica

- ParModelica

- Optimica

- PDEModelica

–annotationVersion

Sets the annotation version that should be used.

String (default 3.x). Valid options:

- 1.x

- 2.x

- 3.x

–std

Sets the language standard that should be used.

String (default latest). Valid options:

- 1.x

- 2.x

- 3.1

- 3.2

- 3.3

- latest

–showErrorMessages

Show error messages immediately when they happen.

Boolean (default `false`). *–showAnnotations*

Show annotations in the flattened code.

Boolean (default `false`). *–noSimplify*

Do not simplify expressions if set.

Boolean (default `false`). *–preOptModules*

Sets the pre optimization modules to use in the back end. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String list (default normalInlineFunction,evaluateParameters,simplifyIfEquations,expandDerOperator,removeEqualFunctionCalls,cl
Valid options:

- clockPartitioning (Does the clock partitioning.)

- comSubExp (replaces common sub expressions)

- dumpDAE (dumps the DAE representation of the current transformation state)

- dumpDAEXML (dumps the DAE as xml representation of the current transformation state)

- encapsulateWhenConditions (This module replaces each when condition with a boolean variable.)

- evalFunc (evaluates functions partially)

- evaluateParameters (Evaluates parameters with annotation(Evaluate=true). Use '–evaluateFinalParameters=true' or '–evaluateProtectedParameters=true' to specify additional parameters to be evaluated. Use '–replaceEvaluatedParameters=true' if the evaluated parameters should be replaced in the DAE. To evaluate all parameters in the Frontend use -d=evaluateAllParameters.)

- expandDerOperator (Expands der(expr) using Derive.differentiteExpTime.)

- findStateOrder (Sets derivative information to states.)

- inlineArrayEqn (This module expands all array equations to scalar equations.)

- normalInlineFunction (Perform function inlining for function with annotation Inline=true.)

- inputDerivativesForDynOpt (Allowed derivatives of inputs in dyn. optimization.)

- introduceDerAlias (Adds for every der-call an alias equation e.g. dx = der(x).)

- removeEqualFunctionCalls (Detects equal function calls of the form a=f(b) and c=f(b) and substitutes them to get speed up.)

- removeProtectedParameters (Replace all parameters with protected=true in the system.)

- removeSimpleEquations (Performs alias elimination and removes constant variables from the DAE, replacing all occurrences of the old variable reference with the new value (constants) or variable reference (alias elimination).)

- removeUnusedParameter (Strips all parameter not present in the equations from the system.)

- removeUnusedVariables (Strips all variables not present in the equations from the system.)

- removeVerySimpleEquations ([Experimental] Like removeSimpleEquations, but less thorough. Note that this always uses the experimental new alias elimination, –removeSimpleEquations=new, which makes it unstable. In particular, MultiBody systems fail to translate correctly. It can be used for simple (but large) systems of equations.)

- replaceEdgeChange (Replace edge(b) = b and not pre(b) and change(b) = v <> pre(v).)

- residualForm (Transforms simple equations x=y to zero-sum equations 0=y-x.)

- resolveLoops (resolves linear equations in loops)

- simplifyAllExpressions (Does simplifications on all expressions.)

- simplifyIfEquations (Tries to simplify if equations by use of information from evaluated parameters.)

- sortEqnsVars (Heuristic sorting for equations and variables. This module requires +d=sortEqnsAndVars.)

- stateMachineElab (Does the elaboration of state machines.)

- unitChecking (Does advanced unit checking which consists of two parts: 1. calculation of unspecified unit information for variables; 2. consistency check for all equations based on unit information. Please note: This module is still experimental.)

- wrapFunctionCalls (This module introduces variables for each function call and substitutes all these calls with the newly introduced variables.)

–cheapmatchingAlgorithm

Sets the cheap matching algorithm to use. A cheap matching algorithm gives a jump start matching by heuristics.

Integer (default 3). Valid options:

- 0 (No cheap matching.)

- 1 (Cheap matching, traverses all equations and match the first free variable.)

- 3 (Random Karp-Sipser: R. M. Karp and M. Sipser. Maximum matching in sparse random graphs.)

–matchingAlgorithm

Sets the matching algorithm to use. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String (default PFPlusExt). Valid options:

- BFSB (Breadth First Search based algorithm.)

- DFSB (Depth First Search based algorithm.)

- MC21A (Depth First Search based algorithm with look ahead feature.)

- PF (Depth First Search based algorithm with look ahead feature.)

- PFPlus (Depth First Search based algorithm with look ahead feature and fair row traversal.)

- HK (Combined BFS and DFS algorithm.)

- HKDW (Combined BFS and DFS algorithm.)

- ABMP (Combined BFS and DFS algorithm.)

- PR (Matching algorithm using push relabel mechanism.)
- DFSBExt (Depth First Search based Algorithm external c implementation.)
- BFSBExt (Breadth First Search based Algorithm external c implementation.)
- MC21AExt (Depth First Search based Algorithm with look ahead feature external c implementation.)
- PFExt (Depth First Search based Algorithm with look ahead feature external c implementation.)
- PFPlusExt (Depth First Search based Algorithm with look ahead feature and fair row traversal external c implementation.)
- HKExt (Combined BFS and DFS algorithm external c implementation.)
- HKDWExt (Combined BFS and DFS algorithm external c implementation.)
- ABMPExt (Combined BFS and DFS algorithm external c implementation.)
- PRExt (Matching algorithm using push relabel mechanism external c implementation.)
- BB (BBs try.)

–indexReductionMethod

Sets the index reduction method to use. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String (default dynamicStateSelection). Valid options:

- uode (Use the underlying ODE without the constraints.)
- dynamicStateSelection (Simple index reduction method, select (dynamic) dummy states based on analysis of the system.)
- dummyDerivatives (Simple index reduction method, select (static) dummy states based on heuristic.)

–postOptModules

Sets the post optimization modules to use in the back end. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String list (default lateInlineFunction,inlineArrayEqn,constantLinearSystem,simplifysemiLinear,removeSimpleEquations,simplifyC Valid options:

- addScaledVars_states (added var_norm = var/nominal, where var is state)
- addScaledVars_inputs (added var_norm = var/nominal, where var is input)
- addTimeAsState (Experimental feature: this replaces each occurrence of variable time with a new introduced state $time with equation der($time) = 1.0)
- calculateStateSetsJacobians (Generates analytical jacobian for dynamic state selection sets.)
- calculateStrongComponentJacobians (Generates analytical jacobian for torn linear and non-linear strong components. By default non-linear components with user-defined function calls are skipped. See also debug flags: NLSanalyticJacobian and forceNLSanalyticJacobian)
- constantLinearSystem (Evaluates constant linear systems (a*x+b*y=c; d*x+e*y=f; a,b,c,d,e,f are constants) at compile-time.)
- countOperations (Count the mathematical operations of the system.)
- cseBinary (Common Sub-expression Elimination)
- detectJacobianSparsePattern (Detects the sparse pattern for jacobian $\frac{f_{ode}}{x}$ in the causalized representation $\dot{x} = f(x,t)$.)
- dumpComponentsGraphStr (Dumps the assignment graph used to determine strong components to format suitable for Mathematica)
- dumpDAE (dumps the DAE representation of the current transformation state)
- dumpDAEXML (dumps the DAE as xml representation of the current transformation state)

- evaluateParameters (Evaluates parameters with annotation(Evaluate=true). Use '–evaluateFinalParameters=true' or '–evaluateProtectedParameters=true' to specify additional parameters to be evaluated. Use '–replaceEvaluatedParameters=true' if the evaluated parameters should be replaced in the DAE. To evaluate all parameters in the Frontend use -d=evaluateAllParameters.)

- extendDynamicOptimization (Move loops to constraints.)

- generateSymbolicJacobian (Generates symbolic Jacobian matrix, where der(x) is differentiated w.r.t. x. This matrix can be used by dassl or ida solver with simulation flag '-jacobian'.)

- generateSymbolicLinearization (Generates symbolic linearization matrices A,B,C,D for linear model:$\dot{x} = Ax + Bu$' : $math : 'y = Cx + Du$)

- generateSymbolicSensitivities (Generates symbolic Sensivities matrix, where der(x) is differentiated w.r.t. param.)

- inlineArrayEqn (This module expands all array equations to scalar equations.)

- inputDerivativesUsed (Checks if derivatives of inputs are need to calculate the model.)

- lateInlineFunction (Perform function inlining for function with annotation LateInline=true.)

- partlintornsystem (partitions linear torn systems.)

- recursiveTearing (inline and repeat tearing)

- reduceDynamicOptimization (Removes equations which are not needed for the calculations of cost and constraints. This module requires +d=reduceDynOpt.)

- relaxSystem (relaxation from gausian elemination)

- removeConstants (Remove all constants in the system.)

- removeEqualFunctionCalls (Detects equal function calls of the form a=f(b) and c=f(b) and substitutes them to get speed up.)

- removeSimpleEquations (Performs alias elimination and removes constant variables from the DAE, replacing all occurrences of the old variable reference with the new value (constants) or variable reference (alias elimination).)

- removeUnusedParameter (Strips all parameter not present in the equations from the system to get speed up for compilation of target code.)

- removeUnusedVariables (Strips all variables not present in the equations from the system to get speed up for compilation of target code.)

- reshufflePost (Reshuffles algebraic loops.)

- simplifyAllExpressions (Does simplifications on all expressions.)

- simplifyComplexFunction (Some simplifications on complex functions (complex refers to the internal data structure))

- simplifyConstraints (Rewrites nonlinear constraints into box constraints if possible. This module requires +gDynOpt.)

- simplifyLoops (Simplifies algebraic loops. This modules requires +simplifyLoops.)

- simplifyTimeIndepFuncCalls (Simplifies time independent built in function calls like pre(param) -> param, der(param) -> 0.0, change(param) -> false, edge(param) -> false.)

- simplifysemiLinear (Simplifies calls to semiLinear.)

- solveLinearSystem (solve linear system with newton step)

- solveSimpleEquations (Solves simple equations)

- symEuler (Rewrites the ode system for implicit Euler method. This module requires +symEuler.)

- tearingSystem (For method selection use flag tearingMethod.)

- wrapFunctionCalls (This module introduces variables for each function call and substitutes all these calls with the newly introduced variables.)

–simCodeTarget

Sets the target language for the code generation.

String (default C). Valid options:

- None

- Adevs

- C

- Cpp

- CSharp

- Java

- JavaScript

- sfmi

- XML

–orderConnections

Orders connect equations alphabetically if set.

Boolean (default `true`). *-t, –typeinfo*

Prints out extra type information if set.

Boolean (default `false`). *-a, –keepArrays*

Sets whether to split arrays or not.

Boolean (default `false`). *-m, –modelicaOutput*

Enables valid modelica output for flat modelica.

Boolean (default `false`). *-q, –silent*

Turns on silent mode.

Boolean (default `false`). *-c, –corbaSessionName*

Sets the name of the corba session if -d=interactiveCorba is used.

String (default *empty*). *-n, –numProcs*

Sets the number of processors to use (0=default=auto).

Integer (default `0`). *-l, –latency*

Sets the latency for parallel execution.

Integer (default `0`). *-b, –bandwidth*

Sets the bandwidth for parallel execution.

Integer (default `0`). *-i, –instClass*

Instantiate the class given by the fully qualified path.

String (default *empty*). *-v, –vectorizationLimit*

Sets the vectorization limit, arrays and matrices larger than this will not be vectorized.

Integer (default `0`). *-s, –simulationCg*

Turns on simulation code generation.

Boolean (default `false`). *–evalAnnotationParams*

Sets whether to evaluate parameters in annotations or not.

Boolean (default `false`). *–generateLabeledSimCode*

Turns on labeled SimCode generation for reduction algorithms.

Boolean (default `false`). *–reduceTerms*

Turns on reducing terms for reduction algorithms.

Boolean (default `false`). *–reductionMethod*

Sets the reduction method to be used.

String (default deletion). Valid options:

- deletion

- substitution

- linearization

–demoMode

Disable Warning/Error Massages.

Boolean (default `false`). *–locale*

Override the locale from the environment.

String (default *empty*). *-o, –defaultOCLDevice*

Sets the default OpenCL device to be used for parallel execution.

Integer (default `0`). *–maxTraversals*

Maximal traversals to find simple equations in the acausal system.

Integer (default `2`). *–dumpTarget*

Redirect the dump to file. If the file ends with .html HTML code is generated.

String (default *empty*). *–delayBreakLoop*

Enables (very) experimental code to break algebraic loops using the delay() operator. Probably messes with initialization.

Boolean (default `true`). *–tearingMethod*

Sets the tearing method to use. Select no tearing or choose tearing method.

String (default cellier). Valid options:

- noTearing (Skip tearing.)

- omcTearing (Tearing method developed by TU Dresden: Frenkel, Schubert.)

- cellier (Tearing based on Celliers method, revised by FH Bielefeld: Täuber, Patrick)

–tearingHeuristic

Sets the tearing heuristic to use for Cellier-tearing.

String (default MC3). Valid options:

- MC1 (Original cellier with consideration of impossible assignments and discrete Vars.)

- MC2 (Modified cellier, drop first step.)

- MC11 (Modified MC1, new last step 'count impossible assignments'.)

- MC21 (Modified MC2, new last step 'count impossible assignments'.)

- MC12 (Modified MC1, step 'count impossible assignments' before last step.)

- MC22 (Modified MC2, step 'count impossible assignments' before last step.)

- MC13 (Modified MC1, build sum of impossible assignment and causalizable equations, choose var with biggest sum.)

- MC23 (Modified MC2, build sum of impossible assignment and causalizable equations, choose var with biggest sum.)

- MC231 (Modified MC23, Two rounds, choose better potentials-set.)

- MC3 (Modified cellier, build sum of impossible assignment and causalizable equations for all vars, choose var with biggest sum.)

- MC4 (Modified cellier, use all heuristics, choose var that occurs most in potential sets)

–disableLinearTearing

Disables the tearing of linear systems. That might improve the performance of large linear systems(N>1000) in combination with a sparse solver (e.g. umfpack) at runtime (usage with: -ls umfpack). Deprecated flag: Use –maxSizeLinearTearing=0 instead.

Boolean (default `false`). *–scalarizeMinMax*

Scalarizes the builtin min/max reduction operators if true.

Boolean (default `false`). *–scalarizeBindings*

Always scalarizes bindings if set.

Boolean (default `false`). *–corbaObjectReferenceFilePath*

Sets the path for corba object reference file if -d=interactiveCorba is used.

String (default *empty*). *–hpcomScheduler*

Sets the scheduler for task graph scheduling (list | listr | level | levelfix | ext | metis | mcp | taskdep | tds | bls | rand | none). Default: level.

String (default level). *–hpcomCode*

Sets the code-type produced by hpcom (openmp | pthreads | pthreads_spin | tbb | mpi). Default: openmp.

String (default openmp). *–rewriteRulesFile*

Activates user given rewrite rules for Absyn expressions. The rules are read from the given file and are of the form rewrite(fromExp, toExp);

String (default *empty*). *–replaceHomotopy*

Replaces homotopy(actual, simplified) with the actual expression or the simplified expression. Good for debugging models which use homotopy. The default is to not replace homotopy.

String (default none). Valid options:

- none (Default, do not replace homotopy.)

- actual (Replace homotopy(actual, simplified) with actual.)

- simplified (Replace homotopy(actual, simplified) with simplified.)

–generateSymbolicJacobian

Generates symbolic Jacobian matrix, where der(x) is differentiated w.r.t. x. This matrix can be utilise by dassl with the runtime option: -dasslJacobian=coloredSymbolical|symbolical. Deprecated flag: Use –postOptModules+=generateSymbolicJacobian instead.

Boolean (default `false`). *–generateSymbolicLinearization*

Generates symbolic linearization matrices A,B,C,D for linear model: $\dot{x} = Ax + Bu \; y = Cx + Du$

Boolean (default `false`). *–intEnumConversion*

Allow Integer to enumeration conversion.

Boolean (default `false`). *–profiling*

Sets the profiling level to use. Profiled equations and functions record execution time and count for each time step taken by the integrator.

String (default none). Valid options:

- none (Generate code without profiling)

- blocks (Generate code for profiling function calls as well as linear and non-linear systems of equations)

- blocks+html (Like blocks, but also run xsltproc and gnuplot to generate an html report)

- all (Generate code for profiling of all functions and equations)

- all_perf (Generate code for profiling of all functions and equations with additional performance data using the papi-interface (cpp-runtime))

- all_stat (Generate code for profiling of all functions and equations with additional statistics (cpp-runtime))

–reshuffle

sets tolerance of reshuffling algorithm: 1: conservative, 2: more tolerant, 3 resolve all

Integer (default `1`). *–gDynOpt*

Generate dynamic optimization problem based on annotation approach.

Boolean (default `false`). *–maxSizeSolveLinearSystem*

Max size for solveLinearSystem.

Integer (default `0`). *–cppFlags*

Sets extra flags for compilation with the C++ compiler (e.g. +cppFlags=-O3,-Wall)

String list (default). *–removeSimpleEquations*

Specifies method that removes simple equations.

String (default default). Valid options:

- none (Disables module)

- default (Performs alias elimination and removes constant variables. Default case uses in preOpt phase the fastAcausal and in postOpt phase the causal implementation.)

- causal (Performs alias elimination and removes constant variables. Causal implementation.)

- fastAcausal (Performs alias elimination and removes constant variables. fastImplementation fastAcausal.)

- allAcausal (Performs alias elimination and removes constant variables. Implementation allAcausal.)

- new (New implementation (experimental))

–dynamicTearing

Activates dynamic tearing (TearingSet can be changed automatically during runtime, strict set vs. casual set.)

String (default false). Valid options:

- false (No dynamic tearing.)

- true (Dynamic tearing for linear and nonlinear systems.)

- linear (Dynamic tearing only for linear systems.)

- nonlinear (Dynamic tearing only for nonlinear systems.)

–symEuler

Rewrite the ode system for implicit euler.

Boolean (default `false`). *–loop2con*

Specifies method that transform loops in constraints. hint: using initial guess from file!

String (default none). Valid options:

- none (Disables module)

- lin (linear loops –> constraints)

- noLin (no linear loops –> constraints)

- all (loops –> constraints)

–forceTearing

Use tearing set even if it is not smaller than the original component.

Boolean (default `false`). *–simplifyLoops*

Simplify algebraic loops.

Integer (default `0`). Valid options:

- 0 (do nothing)

- 1 (special modification of residual expressions)

- 2 (special modification of residual expressions with helper variables)

–recursiveTearing

Inline and repeat tearing.

Integer (default `0`). Valid options:

- 0 (do nothing)

- 1 (linear tearing set of size 1)

- 2 (linear tearing)

–flowThreshold

Sets the minium threshold for stream flow rates

Real (default `1e-07`). *–matrixFormat*

Sets the matrix format type in cpp runtime which should be used (dense | sparse). Default: dense.

String (default dense). *–partlintorn*

Sets the limit for partitionin of linear torn systems.

Integer (default `0`). *–initOptModules*

Sets the initialization optimization modules to use in the back end. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String list (default simplifyComplexFunction,tearingSystem,calculateStrongComponentJacobians,solveSimpleEquations,simplifyAl
Valid options:

- calculateStrongComponentJacobians (Generates analytical jacobian for torn linear and non-linear strong
  components. By default non-linear components with user-defined function calls are skipped. See also
  debug flags: NLSanalyticJacobian and forceNLSanalyticJacobian)

- constantLinearSystem (Evaluates constant linear systems (a*x+b*y=c; d*x+e*y=f; a,b,c,d,e,f are constants)
  at compile-time.)

- extendDynamicOptimization (Move loops to constraints.)

- inputDerivativesUsed (Checks if derivatives of inputs are need to calculate the model.)

- recursiveTearing (inline and repeat tearing)

- reduceDynamicOptimization (Removes equations which are not needed for the calculations of cost and
  constraints. This module requires +d=reduceDynOpt.)

- simplifyAllExpressions (Does simplifications on all expressions.)

- simplifyComplexFunction (Some simplifications on complex functions (complex refers to the internal data
  structure))

- simplifyConstraints (Rewrites nonlinear constraints into box constraints if possible. This module requires +gDynOpt.)

- simplifyLoops (Simplifies algebraic loops. This modules requires +simplifyLoops.)

- solveSimpleEquations (Solves simple equations)

- tearingSystem (For method selection use flag tearingMethod.)

–maxMixedDeterminedIndex

Sets the maximum mixed-determined index that is handled by the initialization.

Integer (default `3`). *–useLocalDirection*

Keeps the input/output prefix for all variables in the flat model, not only top-level ones.

Boolean (default `false`). *–defaultOptModulesOrdering*

If this is activated, then the specified pre-/post-/init-optimization modules will be rearranged to the recommended ordering.

Boolean (default `true`). *–preOptModules+*

Enables additional pre-optimization modules, e.g. –preOptModules+=module1,module2 would additionally enable module1 and module2. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String list (default *empty*). *–preOptModules-*

Disables a list of pre-optimization modules, e.g. –preOptModules-=module1,module2 would disable module1 and module2. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String list (default *empty*). *–postOptModules+*

Enables additional post-optimization modules, e.g. –postOptModules+=module1,module2 would additionally enable module1 and module2. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String list (default *empty*). *–postOptModules-*

Disables a list of post-optimization modules, e.g. –postOptModules-=module1,module2 would disable module1 and module2. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String list (default *empty*). *–initOptModules+*

Enables additional init-optimization modules, e.g. –initOptModules+=module1,module2 would additionally enable module1 and module2. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String list (default *empty*). *–initOptModules-*

Disables a list of init-optimization modules, e.g. –initOptModules-=module1,module2 would disable module1 and module2. See *–help=optmodules* for more info.

String list (default *empty*). *–instCacheSize*

Sets the size of the internal hash table used for instantiation caching.

Integer (default `25343`). *–maxSizeLinearTearing*

Sets the maximum system size for tearing of linear systems (default 4000).

Integer (default `4000`). *–maxSizeNonlinearTearing*

Sets the maximum system size for tearing of nonlinear systems (default 10000).

Integer (default `10000`). *–noTearingForComponent*

Deactivates tearing for the specified components. Use '+d=tearingdump' to find out the relevant indexes.

Unknown default valueFlags.FlagData.INT_LIST_FLAG(data = {NIL}) *–daeMode*

Generates additional code for DAE mode, where the equations are not causelized, when one of the following option is selected: all : In this mode all equations are passed to the integrator. dynamic : In this mode only the equation for the dynamic part of the system are passed to the integrator.

String (default none). Valid options:

- none

- all

- dynamic

–inlineMethod

Sets the inline method to use. replace : This method inlines by replacing in place all expressions. Might lead to very long expression. append : This method inlines by adding additional variables to the whole system. Might lead to much bigger system.

String (default replace). Valid options:

- replace

- append

–setTearingVars

Sets the tearing variables by its strong component indexes. Use '+d=tearingdump' to find out the relevant indexes. Use following format: '–setTearingVars=(sci,n,t1,...,tn)*', with sci = strong component index, n = number of tearing variables, t1,...tn = tearing variables. E.g.: '–setTearingVars=4,2,3,5' would select variables 3 and 5 in strong component 4.

Unknown default valueFlags.FlagData.INT_LIST_FLAG(data = {NIL}) *–setResidualEqns*

Sets the residual equations by its strong component indexes. Use '+d=tearingdump' to find out the relevant indexes for the collective equations. Use following format: '–setResidualEqns=(sci,n,r1,...,rn)*', with sci = strong component index, n = number of residual equations, r1,...rn = residual equations. E.g.: '–setResidualEqns=4,2,3,5' would select equations 3 and 5 in strong component 4. Only works in combination with 'setTearingVars'.

Unknown default valueFlags.FlagData.INT_LIST_FLAG(data = {NIL}) *–ignoreCommandLineOptionsAnnotation*

Ignores the command line options specified as annotation in the class.

Boolean (default `false`). *–calculateSensitivities*

Generates sensitivities variables and matrixes.

Boolean (default `false`). *-r, –alarm*

Sets the number seconds until omc timeouts and exits. Used by the testing framework to terminate infinite running processes.

Integer (default `0`). *–totalTearing*

Activates total tearing (determination of all possible tearing sets) for the specified components. Use '+d=tearingdump' to find out the relevant indexes.

Unknown default valueFlags.FlagData.INT_LIST_FLAG(data = {NIL}) *–ignoreSimulationFlagsAnnotation*

Ignores the simulation flags specified as annotation in the class.

Boolean (default `false`). *–dynamicTearingForInitialization*

Enable Dynamic Tearing also for the initialization system.

Boolean (default `false`). *–preferTVarsWithStartValue*

Prefer tearing variables with start value for initialization.

Boolean (default `true`). *–equationsPerFile*

Generate code for at most this many equations per C-file (partially implemented in the compiler).

Integer (default `2000`). *–evaluateFinalParameters*

Evaluates all the final parameters in addition to parameters with annotation(Evaluate=true).

Boolean (default `false`). *–evaluateProtectedParameters*

Evaluates all the protected parameters in addition to parameters with annotation(Evaluate=true).

Boolean (default `false`). *–replaceEvaluatedParameters*

Replaces all the evaluated parameters in the DAE.

Boolean (default `true`).

Debug flags

The debug flag takes a comma-separated list of flags which are used by the compiler for debugging or experimental purposes. Flags prefixed with "-" or "no" will be disabled. The available flags are (+ are enabled by default, - are disabled):

Cache (**default: on**) Turns off the instantiation cache.

NLSanalyticJacobian (**default: on**) Enables analytical jacobian for non-linear strong components without user-defined function calls, for that see forceNLSanalyticJacobian

acceptTooManyFields (**default: off**) Accepts passing records with more fields than expected to a function. This is not allowed, but is used in Fluid.Dissipation. See https://trac.modelica.org/Modelica/ticket/1245 for details.

addDerAliases (**default: off**) Adds for every der-call an alias equation e.g. dx = der(x). It's a work-a-round flag, which helps in some cases to simulate the models e.g. Modelica.Fluid.Examples.HeatExchanger.HeatExchangerSimulation. Deprecated flag: Use –preOptModules+=introduceDerAlias instead.

addScaledVars (**default: off**) Adds an alias equation var_nrom = var/nominal where var is state Deprecated flag: Use –postOptModules+=addScaledVars_states instead.

addScaledVarsInput (**default: off**) Adds an alias equation var_nrom = var/nominal where var is input Deprecated flag: Use –postOptModules+=addScaledVars_inputs instead.

allowImpossibleAssignments (**default: off**) Using ExpressionSolve in adjacencyRowEnhanced instead of considering the partial derivative. This could lead to singularities during simulation.

backendKeepEnv (**default: on**) When enabled, the environment is kept when entering the backend, which enables CevalFunction (function interpretation) to work. This module not essential for the backend to function in most cases, but can improve simulation performance by evaluating functions. The drawback to keeping the environment graph in memory is that it is huge (~80% of the total memory in use when returning the frontend DAE).

backenddaeinfo (**default: off**) Enables dumping of back-end information about system (Number of equations before back-end,...).

bltdump (**default: off**) Dumps information from index reduction.

bltmatrixdump (**default: off**) Dumps the blt matrix in html file. IE seems to be very good in displaying large matrices.

buildExternalLibs (**default: on**) Use the autotools project in the Resources folder of the library to build missing external libraries.

ceval (**default: off**) Prints extra information from Ceval.

cgraph (**default: off**) Prints out connection graph information.

cgraphGraphVizFile (**default: off**) Generates a graphviz file of the connection graph.

cgraphGraphVizShow (**default: off**) Displays the connection graph with the GraphViz lefty tool.

checkASUB (**default: off**) Prints out a warning if an ASUB is created from a CREF expression.

checkBackendDae (**default: off**) Do some simple analyses on the datastructure from the frontend to check if it is consistent.

checkDAECrefType **(default: off)** Enables extra type checking for cref expressions.

checkSimplify **(default: off)** Enables checks for expression simplification and prints a notification whenever an undesirable transformation has been performed.

constjac **(default: off)** solves linear systems with constant Jacobian and variable b-Vector symbolically

countOperations **(default: off)** Count operations.

daedumpgraphv **(default: off)** Dumps the DAE in graphviz format.

debugAlgebraicLoopsJacobian **(default: off)** Dumps debug output while creating symbolic jacobians for non-linear systems.

debugAlias **(default: off)** Dump the found alias variables.

debugDifferentiation **(default: off)** Dumps debug output for the differentiation process.

debugDifferentiationVerbose **(default: off)** Dumps verbose debug output for the differentiation process.

disableComSubExp **(default: off)** Deactivates module 'comSubExp' Deprecated flag: Use –preOptModules-=comSubExp instead.

disableJacsforSCC **(default: off)** Disables calculation of jacobians to detect if a SCC is linear or non-linear. By disabling all SCC will handled like non-linear.

disablePartitioning **(default: off)** Deactivates partitioning of entire equation system. Deprecated flag: Use –preOptModules-=clockPartitioning instead.

disableRecordConstructorOutput **(default: off)** Disables output of record constructors in the flat code.

disableSimplifyComplexFunction **(default: off)** disable simplifyComplexFunction Deprecated flag: Use –postOptModules-=simplifyComplexFunction/–initOptModules-=simplifyComplexFunction instead.

disableSingleFlowEq **(default: off)** Disables the generation of single flow equations.

disableStartCalc **(default: off)** Deactivates the pre-calculation of start values during compile-time.

disableSymbolicLinearization **(default: off)** For FMI 2.0 only dependecy analysis will be perform.

disableWindowsPathCheckWarning **(default: off)** Disables warnings on Windows if OPENMODELICA-HOME/MinGW is missing.

discreteinfo **(default: off)** Enables dumping of discrete variables. Extends -d=backenddaeinfo.

dummyselect **(default: off)** Dumps information from dummy state selection heuristic.

dump **(default: off)** Dumps the absyn representation of a program.

dumpBackendInline **(default: off)** Dumps debug output while inline function.

dumpBackendInlineVerbose **(default: off)** Dumps debug output while inline function.

dumpCSE **(default: off)** Additional output for CSE module.

dumpCSE_verbose **(default: off)** Additional output for CSE module.

dumpConstrepl **(default: off)** Dump the found replacements for constants.

dumpEArepl **(default: off)** Dump the found replacements for evaluate annotations (evaluate=true) parameters.

dumpEncapsulateConditions **(default: off)** Dumps the results of the preOptModule encapsulateWhenConditions.

dumpEqInUC **(default: off)** Dumps all equations handled by the unit checker.

dumpEqUCStruct **(default: off)** Dumps all the equations handled by the unit checker as tree-structure.

dumpExcludedSymJacExps **(default: off)** This flags dumps all expression that are excluded from differentiation of a symbolic Jacobian.

dumpFPrepl **(default: off)** Dump the found replacements for final parameters.

dumpFunctions **(default: off)** Add functions to backend dumps.

dumpHomotopy **(default: off)** Dumps the results of the postOptModule optimizeHomotopyCalls.

dumpInlineSolver **(default: off)** Dumps the inline solver equation system.

dumpLoops **(default: off)** Dumps loop equation.

dumpPPrepl **(default: off)** Dump the found replacements for protected parameters.

dumpParamrepl **(default: off)** Dump the found replacements for remove parameters.

dumpRecursiveTearing **(default: off)** Dump between steps of recursiveTearing

dumpSCCGraphML **(default: off)** Dumps graphml files with the strongly connected components.

dumpSimCode **(default: off)** Dumps the simCode model used for code generation.

dumpSimplifyLoops **(default: off)** Dump between steps of simplifyLoops

dumpSparsePattern **(default: off)** Dumps sparse pattern with coloring used for simulation.

dumpSparsePatternVerbose **(default: off)** Dumps in verbose mode sparse pattern with coloring used for simulation.

dumpSynchronous **(default: off)** Dumps information of the clock partitioning.

dumpTransformedModelica **(default: off)** Dumps the back-end DAE to a Modelica-like model after all symbolic transformations are applied.

dumpUnits **(default: off)** Dumps all the calculated units.

dumpdaelow **(default: off)** Dumps the equation system at the beginning of the back end.

dumpdgesv **(default: off)** Enables dumping of the information whether DGESV is used to solve linear systems.

dumpeqninorder **(default: off)** Enables dumping of the equations in the order they are calculated.

dumpindxdae **(default: off)** Dumps the equation system after index reduction and optimization.

dumpinitialsystem **(default: off)** Dumps the initial equation system.

dumprepl **(default: off)** Dump the found replacements for simple equation removal.

dynload **(default: off)** Display debug information about dynamic loading of compiled functions.

evalConstFuncs **(default: on)** Evaluates functions complete and partially and checks for constant output. Deprecated flag: Use –preOptModules+=evalFunc instead.

evalFuncDump **(default: off)** dumps debug information about the function evaluation

evalOutputOnly **(default: off)** Generates equations to calculate outputs only.

evalParameterDump **(default: off)** Dumps information for evaluating parameters.

evalfunc **(default: on)** Turns on/off symbolic function evaluation.

evaluateAllParameters **(default: off)** Evaluates all parameters if set.

events **(default: on)** Turns on/off events handling.

execHash **(default: off)** Measures the time it takes to hash all simcode variables before code generation.

execstat **(default: off)** Prints out execution statistics for the compiler.

experimentalReductions **(default: off)** Turns on custom reduction functions (OpenModelica extension).

failtrace **(default: off)** Sets whether to print a failtrace or not.

fmuExperimental **(default: off)** Include an extra function in the FMU fmi2GetSpecificDerivatives.

forceNLSanalyticJacobian **(default: off)** Forces calculation analytical jacobian also for non-linear strong components with user-defined functions.

gcProfiling **(default: off)** Prints garbage collection stats to standard output.

gen **(default: on)** Turns on/off dynamic loading of functions that are compiled during translation. Only enable this if external functions are needed to calculate structural parameters or constants.

---

gendebugsymbols **(default: off)** Generate code with debugging symbols.

generateCodeCheat **(default: off)** Used to generate code for the bootstrapped compiler.

graphInst **(default: off)** Do graph based instantiation.

graphInstGenGraph **(default: off)** Dumps a graph of the program. Use with -d=graphInst

graphInstRunDep **(default: off)** Run scode dependency analysis. Use with -d=graphInst

graphInstShowGraph **(default: off)** Display a graph of the program interactively. Use with -d=graphInst

graphml **(default: off)** Dumps .graphml files for the bipartite graph after Index Reduction and a task graph for the SCCs. Can be displayed with yEd.

graphviz **(default: off)** Dumps the absyn representation of a program in graphviz format.

graphvizDump **(default: off)** Activates additional graphviz dumps (as .dot files). It can be used in addition to one of the following flags: {dumpdaelow|dumpinitialsystems|dumpindxdae}.

hardcodedStartValues **(default: off)** Embed the start values of variables and parameters into the c++ code and do not read it from xml file.

hpcom **(default: off)** Enables parallel calculation based on task-graphs.

hpcomDump **(default: off)** Dumps additional information on the parallel execution with hpcom.

hpcomMemoryOpt **(default: off)** Optimize the memory structure regarding the selected scheduler

implOde **(default: off)** activates implicit codegen

infoXmlOperations **(default: off)** Enables output of the operations in the _info.xml file when translating models.

initialization **(default: off)** Shows additional information from the initialization process.

inlineFunctions **(default: on)** Controls if function inlining should be performed.

inlineSolver **(default: off)** Generates code for inline solver.

instance **(default: off)** Prints extra failtrace from InstanceHierarchy.

interactive **(default: off)** Starts omc as a server listening on the socket interface.

interactiveCorba **(default: off)** Starts omc as a server listening on the Corba interface.

interactivedump **(default: off)** Prints out debug information for the interactive server.

iterationVars **(default: off)** Shows a list of all iteration variables.

listAppendWrongOrder **(default: on)** Print notifications about bad usage of listAppend.

lookup **(default: off)** Print extra failtrace from lookup.

metaModelicaRecordAllocWords **(default: off)** Instrument the source code to record memory allocations (requires run-time and generated files compiled with -DOMC_RECORD_ALLOC_WORDS).

multirate **(default: off)** The solver can switch partitions in the system.

newInst **(default: off)** Enables experimental new instantiation phase.

onRelaxation **(default: off)** Perform O(n) relaxation. Deprecated flag: Use –postOptModules+=relaxSystem instead.

optdaedump **(default: off)** Dumps information from the optimization modules.

parallelCodegen **(default: on)** Enables code generation in parallel (disable this if compiling a model causes you to run out of RAM).

paramdlowdump **(default: off)** Enables dumping of the parameters in the order they are calculated.

parmodauto **(default: off)** Experimental: Enable parallelization of independent systems of equations in the translated model.

partitionInitialization **(default: on)** This flag controls if partitioning is applied to the initialization system.

patternmAllInfo (**default: off**) Adds notifications of all pattern-matching optimizations that are performed.

patternmDeadCodeElimination (**default: on**) Performs dead code elimination in match-expressions.

patternmMoveLastExp (**default: on**) Optimization that moves the last assignment(s) into the result of a match-expression. For example: equation c = fn(b); then c; => then fn(b);

patternmSkipFilterUnusedBindings (default: off)

pedantic (**default: off**) Switch into pedantic debug-mode, to get much more feedback.

printStructuralParameters (**default: off**) Prints the structural parameters identified by the front-end

pthreads (**default: off**) Experimental: Unused parallelization.

reduceDynOpt (**default: off**) remove eqs which not need for the calculations of cost and constraints Deprecated flag: Use –postOptModules+=reduceDynamicOptimization instead.

relidx (**default: off**) Prints out debug information about relations, that are used as zero crossings.

relocatableFunctions (**default: off**) Generates relocatable code: all functions become function pointers and can be replaced at run-time.

reportSerializedSize (**default: off**) Reports serialized sizes of various data structures used in the compiler.

reshufflePost (**default: off**) Reshuffles the systems of equations.

resolveLoops (**default: off**) Activates the resolveLoops module. Deprecated flag: Use – preOptModules+=resolveLoops instead.

rml (**default: off**) Converts Modelica-style arrays to lists.

runtimeStaticLinking (**default: off**) Use the static simulation runtime libraries (C++ simulation runtime).

scodeDep (**default: on**) Does scode dependency analysis prior to instantiation. Defaults to true.

semiLinear (**default: off**) Enables dumping of the optimization information when optimizing calls to semiLinear.

shortOutput (**default: off**) Enables short output of the simulate() command. Useful for tools like OMNotebook.

showDaeGeneration (**default: off**) Show the dae variable declarations as they happen.

showEquationSource (**default: off**) Display the element source information in the dumped DAE for easier debugging.

showExpandableInfo (**default: off**) Show information about expandable connector handling.

showInstCacheInfo (**default: off**) Prints information about instantiation cache hits and additions. Defaults to false.

showStartOrigin (**default: off**) Enables dumping of the DAE startOrigin attribute of the variables.

showStatement (**default: off**) Shows the statement that is currently being evaluated when evaluating a script.

skipInputOutputSyntacticSugar (**default: off**) Used when bootstrapping to preserve the input output parsing of the code output by the list command.

sortEqnsAndVars (**default: off**) Heuristic sorting for equations and variables. Influenced: removeSimpleEquations and tearing. Deprecated flag: Use –preOptModules+=sortEqnsVars instead.

stateselection (**default: off**) Enables dumping of selected states. Extends -d=backenddaeinfo.

static (**default: off**) Enables extra debug output from the static elaboration.

stripPrefix (**default: on**) Strips the environment prefix from path/crefs. Defaults to true.

symjacdump (**default: off**) Dumps information about symbolic Jacobians. Can be used only with postOptModules: generateSymbolicJacobian, generateSymbolicLinearization.

symjacdumpeqn (**default: off**) Dump for debug purpose of symbolic Jacobians. (deactivated now).

symjacdumpverbose (**default: off**) Dumps information in verbose mode about symbolic Jacobians. Can be used only with postOptModules: generateSymbolicJacobian, generateSymbolicLinearization.

symjacwarnings **(default: off)** Prints warnings regarding symoblic jacbians.

tail **(default: off)** Prints out a notification if tail recursion optimization has been applied.

tearingdump **(default: off)** Dumps tearing information.

tearingdumpV **(default: off)** Dumps verbose tearing information.

totaltearingdump **(default: off)** Dumps total tearing information.

totaltearingdumpV **(default: off)** Dumps verbose total tearing information.

tplPerfTimes **(default: off)** Enables output of template performance data for rendering text to file.

transformsbeforedump **(default: off)** Applies transformations required for code generation before dumping flat code.

types **(default: off)** Prints extra failtrace from Types.

uncertainties **(default: off)** Enables dumping of status when calling modelEquationsUC.

updmod **(default: off)** Prints information about modification updates.

useMPI **(default: off)** Add MPI init and finalize to main method (CPPruntime).

vectorize **(default: off)** Activates vectorization in the backend.

visxml **(default: off)** Outputs a xml-file that contains information for visualization.

writeToBuffer **(default: off)** Enables writing simulation results to buffer.

Flags for Optimization Modules

Flags that determine which symbolic methods are used to produce the causalized equation system.

The *–preOptModules* flag sets the optimization modules which are used before the matching and index reduction in the back end. These modules are specified as a comma-separated list.

The *–matchingAlgorithm* sets the method that is used for the matching algorithm, after the pre optimization modules.

The *–indexReductionMethod* sets the method that is used for the index reduction, after the pre optimization modules.

The *–initOptModules* then sets the optimization modules which are used after the index reduction to optimize the system for initialization, specified as a comma-separated list.

The *–postOptModules* then sets the optimization modules which are used after the index reduction to optimize the system for simulation, specified as a comma-separated list.

SMALL OVERVIEW OF SIMULATION FLAGS

This chapter contains a *short overview of simulation flags* as well as additional details of the *numerical integration methods*.

OpenModelica (C-runtime) Simulation Flags

The simulation executable takes the following flags:

-abortSlowSimulation Aborts if the simulation chatters.

-alarm=value or **-alarm value** Aborts after the given number of seconds (default=0 disables the alarm).

-clock=value or **-clock value** Selects the type of clock to use. Valid options include:

- RT (monotonic real-time clock)

- CYC (cpu cycles measured with RDTSC)

- CPU (process-based CPU-time)

-cpu Dumps the cpu-time into the result file using the variable named $cpuTime

-csvOstep=value or **-csvOstep value** Value specifies csv-files for debuge values for optimizer step

-daeMode Enables daeMode simulation if the model was compiled with the omc flag –daeMode and the IDA integrator is used.

-deltaXLinearize=value or -deltaXLinearize value value specifies the delta x value for numerical differentiation used by linearization. The default value is sqrt(DBL_EPSILON*2e1). *-deltaXSolver=value or* -deltaXSolver value value specifies the delta x value for numerical differentiation used by integrator. The default values is sqrt(DBL_EPSILON).

-embeddedServer=value or **-embeddedServer value** Enables an embedded server. Valid values:

- none - default, run without embedded server

- opc-da - [broken] run with embedded OPC DA server (WIN32 only, uses proprietary OPC SC interface)

- opc-ua - [experimental] run with embedded OPC UA server (TCP port 4841 for now; will have its own configuration option later)

- filename - path to a shared object implementing the embedded server interface (requires access to internal OMC data-structures if you want to read or write data)

-emit_protected Emits protected variables to the result-file.

-f=value or **-f value** Value specifies a new setup XML file to the generated simulation code.

-help=value or **-help value** Get detailed information that specifies the command-line flag For example, -help=f prints detailed information for command-line flag f.

-idaMaxErrorTestFails=value or **-idaMaxErrorTestFails value** value specifies the maximum number of error test failures in attempting one step. The default value is 7.

-idaMaxNonLinIters=value or **-idaMaxNonLinIters value** value specifies the maximum number of nonlinear solver iterations at one step. The default value is 3.

-idaMaxConvFails=value or **-idaMaxConvFails value** value specifies the maximum number of nonlinear solver convergence failures at one step. The default value is 10.

-idaNonLinConvCoef=value or **-idaNonLinConvCoef value** value specifies the safety factor in the nonlinear convergence test. The default value is 0.33.

-idaLS=value or **-idaLS value** Value specifies the linear solver of the IDA integrator. Valid values:

- klu - default, fast sparse linear solver

- dense - dense linear solver, sundials default method

- spgmr - sparse iterative linear solver based on generalized minimal residual method, convergance is not guaranteed, sundials method

- spbcg - sparse iterative linear solver based on biconjugate gradient method, convergance is not guaranteed, sundials method

- spgmr - sparse iterative linear solver based on transpose free quasi-minimal residual method, convergance is not guaranteed, sundials method

-idaSensitivity Enables sensitivity analysis with respect to parameters if the model is compiled with omc flag –calculateSensitivities.

-ignoreHideResult Emits also variables with HideResult=true annotation.

-iif=value or **-iif value** Value specifies an external file for the initialization of the model.

-iim=value or **-iim value** Value specifies the initialization method. Following options are available: 'symbolic' (default) and 'none'.

- none (sets all variables to their start values and skips the initialization process)

- symbolic (solves the initialization problem symbolically - default)

-iit=value or **-iit value** Value [Real] specifies a time for the initialization of the model.

-ils=value or **-ils value** Value specifies the number of steps for homotopy method (required: -iim=symbolic). The value is an Integer with default value 1.

-initialStepSize=value or **-initialStepSize value** Value specifies an initial stepsize for the dassl solver.

-csvInput=value or **-csvInput value** Value specifies an csv-file with inputs for the simulation/optimization of the model

-exInputFile=value or **-exInputFile value** Value specifies an external file with inputs for the simulation/optimization of the model.

-stateFile=value or **-stateFile value** Value specifies an file with states start values for the optimization of the model.

-ipopt_hesse=value or **-ipopt_hesse value** Value specifies the hessematrix for Ipopt(OMC, BFGS, const).

-ipopt_init=value or **-ipopt_init value** Value specifies the initial guess for optimization (sim, const).

-ipopt_jac=value or **-ipopt_jac value** Value specifies the jacobian for Ipopt(SYM, NUM, NUMDENSE).

-ipopt_max_iter=value or **-ipopt_max_iter value** Value specifies the max number of iteration for ipopt.

-ipopt_warm_start=value or **-ipopt_warm_start value** Value specifies lvl for a warm start in ipopt: 1,2,3,...

-jacobian=value or **-jacobian value** Selects the type of the Jacobian that is used for the integrator:

- coloredNumerical (colored numerical Jacobian, the default).

- internalNumerical (internal dassl numerical Jacobian).

- coloredSymbolical (colored symbolical Jacobian. Only usable if the simulation is compiled with –generateSymbolicJacobian or –generateSymbolicLinearization.

- numerical - numerical Jacobian.

- symbolical - symbolical Jacobian. Only usable if the simulation is compiled with –generateSymbolicJacobian or –generateSymbolicLinearization.

-l=value or **-l value** Value specifies a time where the linearization of the model should be performed.

-l_datarec Emit data recovery matrices with model linearization.

-logFormat=value or **-logFormat value** Value specifies the log format of the executable:

- text (default)

- xml

- xmltcp (required -port flag)

-ls=value or **-ls value** Value specifies the linear solver method

- lapack (method using lapack LU factorization)

- lis (method using iterativ solver Lis)

- klu (method using klu sparse linear solver)

- umfpack (method using umfpack sparse linear solver)

- totalpivot (method using a total pivoting LU factorization for underdetermination systems)

- default (default method - lapack with total pivoting as fallback)

-ls_ipopt=value or **-ls_ipopt value** Value specifies the linear solver method for Ipopt, default mumps. Note: Use if you build ipopt with other linear solver like ma27

-lss=value or **-lss value** Value specifies the linear sparse solver method

-lssMaxDensity=value or **-lssMaxDensity value** Value specifies the maximum density for using a linear sparse solver. The value is a Double with default value 0.2.

-lssMinSize=value or **-lssMinSize value** Value specifies the minimum system size for using a linear sparse solver. The value is an Integer with default value 4001.

-lv=value or **-lv value** Value (a comma-separated String list) specifies which logging levels to enable. Multiple options can be enabled at the same time.

- LOG_DASSL (additional information about dassl solver)

- LOG_DASSL_STATES (outputs the states at every dassl call)

- LOG_DEBUG (additional debug information)

- LOG_DSS (outputs information about dynamic state selection)

- LOG_DSS_JAC (outputs jacobian of the dynamic state selection)

- LOG_DT (additional information about dynamic tearing)

- LOG_EVENTS (additional information during event iteration)

- LOG_EVENTS_V (verbose logging of event system)

- LOG_INIT (additional information during initialization)

- LOG_IPOPT (information from Ipopt)

- LOG_IPOPT_FULL (more information from Ipopt)

- LOG_IPOPT_JAC (check jacobian matrix with Ipopt)

- LOG_IPOPT_HESSE (check hessian matrix with Ipopt)

- LOG_IPOPT_ERROR (print max error in the optimization)

- LOG_JAC (outputs the jacobian matrix used by dassl)

- LOG_LS (logging for linear systems)

- LOG_LS_V (verbose logging of linear systems)
- LOG_NLS (logging for nonlinear systems)
- LOG_NLS_V (verbose logging of nonlinear systems)
- LOG_NLS_HOMOTOPY (logging of homotopy solver for nonlinear systems)
- LOG_NLS_JAC (outputs the jacobian of nonlinear systems)
- LOG_NLS_JAC_TEST (tests the analytical jacobian of nonlinear systems)
- LOG_NLS_RES (outputs every evaluation of the residual function)
- LOG_NLS_EXTRAPOLATE (outputs debug information about extrapolate process)
- LOG_RES_INIT (outputs residuals of the initialization)
- LOG_RT (additional information regarding real-time processes)
- LOG_SIMULATION (additional information about simulation process)
- LOG_SOLVER (additional information about solver process)
- LOG_SOLVER_CONTEXT (context information during the solver process)
- LOG_SOTI (final solution of the initialization)
- LOG_STATS (additional statistics about timer/events/solver)
- LOG_STATS_V (additional statistics for LOG_STATS)
- LOG_UTIL (???)
- LOG_ZEROCROSSINGS (additional information about the zerocrossings)

-mbi=value or **-mbi value** value specifies the maximum number of bisection iterations for state event detection or zero for default behavior

-mei=value or **-mei value** Value specifies the maximum number of event iterations. The value is an Integer with default value 20.

-maxIntegrationOrder=value or **-maxIntegrationOrder value** Value specifies maximum integration order, used by dassl solver.

-maxStepSize=value or **-maxStepSize value** Value specifies maximum absolute step size, used by dassl solver.

-measureTimePlotFormat=value or **-measureTimePlotFormat value** Value specifies the output format of the measure time functionality

- svg
- jpg
- ps
- gif
- ...

-newtonFTol=value or **-newtonFTol value** Tolerance respecting residuals for updating solution vector in Newton solver. Solution is accepted if the (scaled) 2-norm of the residuals is smaller than the tolerance newtonFTol and the (scaled) newton correction (delta_x) is smaller than the tolerance newtonXTol. The value is a Double with default value 1e-12.

-newtonXTol=value or **-newtonXTol value** Tolerance respecting newton correction (delta_x) for updating solution vector in Newton solver. Solution is accepted if the (scaled) 2-norm of the residuals is smaller than the tolerance newtonFTol and the (scaled) newton correction (delta_x) is smaller than the tolerance newtonXTol. The value is a Double with default value 1e-12.

-newton=value or **-newton value** Value specifies the damping strategy for the newton solver.

- damped (Newton with a damping strategy)

- damped2 (Newton with a damping strategy 2)

- damped_ls (Newton with a damping line search)

- damped_bt (Newton with a damping backtracking and a minimum search via golden ratio method)

- pure (Newton without damping strategy)

-*nls=value* or -nls value Value specifies the nonlinear solver:

- hybrid

- kinsol

- newton

- mixed

- hybrid (Modification of the Powell hybrid method from minpack - former default solver)

- kinsol (sundials/kinsol - prototype implementation)

- newton (Newton Raphson - prototype implementation)

- homotopy (Damped Newton solver if failing case fixed-point and Newton homotopies are tried.)

- mixed (Mixed strategy. First the homotopy solver is tried and then as fallback the hybrid solver.)

-*nlsInfo* Outputs detailed information about solving process of non-linear systems into csv files.

-*nlsLS=value* or -nlsLS value Value specifies the linear solver used by the non-linear solver: * totalpivot * lapack (default) * klu

-*noemit* Do not emit any results to the result file.

-*noEquidistantTimeGrid* Output the internal steps given by dassl instead of interpolating results into an equidistant time grid as given by stepSize or numberOfIntervals.

-*noEquidistantOutputFrequency=value* or -noEquidistantOutputFrequency value Integer value n controls the output frequency in noEquidistantTimeGrid mode and outputs every n-th time step

-*noEquidistantOutputTime=value* or -noEquidistantOutputTime value Real value timeValue controls the output time point in noEquidistantOutputTime mode and outputs every time>=k*timeValue, where k is an integer

-*noEventEmit* Do not emit event points to the result file.

-*noRestart* Deactivates the restart of dassl/ida after an event is performed.

-*noRootFinding* Deactivates the internal root finding procedure of dassl/ida solver.

-*noSuppressAlg* flag to not suppress algebraic variables in the local error test of the ida solver in daeMode. In general, the use of this option is discouraged when solving DAE systems of index 1, whereas it is generally encouraged for systems of index 2 or more.

-*optDebugJac=value* or -optDebugJac value Value specifies the number of itereations from the dynamic optimization, which will be debugged, creating .csv and .py files.

-*optimizerNP=value* or -optimizerNP value Value specifies the number of points in a subinterval. Currently supports numbers 1 and 3.

-*optimizerTimeGrid=value* or -optimizerTimeGrid value Value specifies external file with time points.

-*output=value* or -output value Output the variables a, b and c at the end of the simulation to the standard output: time = value, a = value, b = value, c = value

-*override=value* or -override value Override the variables or the simulation settings in the XML setup file For example: var1=start1,var2=start2,par3=start3,startTime=val1,stopTime=val2

-*overrideFile=value* or -overrideFile value Will override the variables or the simulation settings in the XML setup file with the values from the file. Note that: -overrideFile CANNOT be used with -override. Use when variables for -override are too many. overrideFileName contains lines of the form: var1=start1

-port=value or **-port value** Value specifies the port for simulation status (default disabled).

-r=value or **-r value** Value specifies the name of the output result file. The default file-name is based on the model name and output format. For example: Model_res.mat.

-rt=value or **-rt value** Value specifies the scaling factor for real-time synchronization (0 disables). A value > 1 means the simulation takes a longer time to simulate.

-s=value or **-s value** Value specifies the solver (integration method).

> - euler - Explicit Euler (order 1)
>
> - rungekutta - Runge-Kutta (fixed step, order 4)
>
> - dassl - BDF solver with colored numerical jacobian, with interval root finding - default
>
> - optimization - Special solver for dynamic optimization
>
> - radau5 - Radau IIA with 3 points, "Implicit Runge-Kutta", order 5 [sundial/kinsol needed]
>
> - radau3 - Radau IIA with 2 points, "Implicit Runge-Kutta", order 3 [sundial/kinsol needed]
>
> - impeuler - Implicit Euler (actually Radau IIA, order 1) [sundial/kinsol needed]
>
> - trapezoid - Trapezoidal rule (actually Lobatto IIA with 2 points) [sundial/kinsol needed]
>
> - lobatto4 - Lobatto IIA with 3 points, order 4 [sundial/kinsol needed]
>
> - lobatto6 - Lobatto IIA with 4 points, order 6 [sundial/kinsol needed]
>
> - symEuler - symbolic implicit euler, [compiler flag +symEuler needed]
>
> - symEulerSsc - symbolic implicit euler with step-size control, [compiler flag +symEuler needed]
>
> - heun - Heun's method (Runge-Kutta fixed step, order 2)
>
> - ida - Sundials ida solver
>
> - rungekutta_ssc - Runge-Kutta (with step size control, see. Novikov (2016), Solving Stiff Systems of ODEs...)
>
> - qss - A QSS solver [experimental]

-steps dumps the number of integration steps into the result file

-keepHessian=value or **-keepHessian value** Value specifies the number of steps, which keep hessian matrix constant.

-w Shows all warnings even if a related log-stream is inactive.

Integration Methods

This section contains additional information about the different integration methods in OpenModelica, selected by the method flag of the *simulate* command or the *-s simflag*.

dassl

Default integration method in OpenModelica. Adams Moulton; the default uses a colored numerical Jacobian and interval root finding. To change settings, use simulation flags such as dasslJacobian, dasslNoRootFinding, dasslNoRestart, *initialStepSize*, *maxStepSize*, *maxIntegrationOrder*, *noEquidistantTimeGrid*.

Order:	1-5
Step Size Control:	true
Order Control:	true
Stability Region:	variable; depend from order

euler

Explicit Euler.

Order:	1
Step Size Control:	false
Order Control:	false
Stability Region:	$|(1,0)$ Padé $| \leq 1$

rungekutta

Classical Runge-Kutta method.

Order:	4
Step Size Control:	false
Order Control:	false
Stability Region:	$|(4,0)$ Padé $| \leq 1$

radau1

Radau IIA with one point.

Order:	1
Step Size Control:	false
Order Control:	false
Stability Region:	$|(0,1)$ Padé $| \leq 1$

radau3

Radau IIA with two points.

Order:	3
Step Size Control:	false
Order Control:	false
Stability Region:	$|(1,2)$ Padé $| \leq 1$

radau5

Radau IIA with three points.

Order:	5
Step Size Control:	false
Order Control:	false
Stability Region:	$|(2,3)$ Padé $| \leq 1$

lobatto2

Lobatto IIIA with two points.

Order:	2
Step Size Control:	false
Order Control:	false
Stability Region:	$|(2,2)$ Padé $| \leq 1$

lobatto4

Lobatto IIIA with three points.

Order:	4
Step Size Control:	false
Order Control:	false
Stability Region:	|(3,3) Padé | ≤ 1

lobatto6

Lobatto IIIA with four points.

Order:	6
Step Size Control:	false
Order Control:	false
Stability Region:	|(4,4) Padé | ≤ 1

Notes

Simulation flags *maxStepSize* and *maxIntegrationOrder* specifiy maximum absolute step size and maximum integration order used by the dassl solver.

General step size without control $\approx \dfrac{\text{stopTime} - \text{startTime}}{\text{numberOfIntervals}}$. Events change the step size (see Modelica spec 3.3 p. 88).

For (a,b) Padé see wikipedia.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ)

Below are some frequently asked questions in three areas, with associated answers.

OpenModelica General

- **Q: OpenModelica does not read the MODELICAPATH environment variable,** even though this is part of the Modelica Language Specification.

- **A: Use the OPENMODELICALIBRARY environment variable instead. We have** temporarily switched to this variable, in order not to interfere with other Modelica tools which might be installed on the same system. In the future, we might switch to a solution with a settings file, that also allows the user to turn on the MODELICAPATH functionality if desired.

- **Q: How do I enter multi-line models into OMShell since it evaluates** when typing the Enter/Return key?

- **A: There are basically three methods: 1) load the model from a file** using the pull-down menu or the loadModel command. 2) Enter the model/function as one (possibly long) line. 3) Type in the model in another editor, where using multiple lines is no problem, and copy/paste the model into OMShell as one operation, then push Enter. Another option is to use OMNotebook instead to enter and evaluate models.

OMNotebook

- Q: OMNotebook hangs, what to do?

- **A: It is probably waiting for the omc.exe (compiler) process. (Under** windows): Kill the processes omc.exe, g++.exe (C-compiler), as.exe (assembler), if present. If OMNotebook then asks whether to restart OMC, answer yes. If not, kill the process OMNotebook.exe and restart manually.

- **Q: After a previous session, when starting OMNotebook again, I get a** strange message.

- **A: You probably quit the previous OpenModelica session in the wrong** way, which left the process omc.exe running. Kill that process, and try starting OMNotebook again.

- **Q: I copy and paste a graphic figure from Word or some other** application into OMNotebook, but the graphic does not appear. What is wrong?

- **A: OMNotebook supports the graphic picture formats supported by Qt 4,** including the .png, .bmp (bitmap) formats, but not for example the gif format. Try to convert your picture into one of the supported formats, (e.g. in Word, first do paste as bitmap format), and then copy the converted version into a text cell in OMNotebook.

- **Q: I select a cell, copy it (e.g. Ctrl-C), and try to paste it at** another place in the notebook. However, this does not work. Instead some other text that I earlier put on the clipboard is pasted into the nearest text cell.

- **A: The problem is wrong choice of cursor mode, which can be text** insertion or cell insertion. If you click inside a cell, the cursor become vertical, and OMNotebook expects you to paste text inside the cell. To paste a cell, you must be in cell insertion mode, i.e., click between two cells (or after a cell), you will get a vertical line. Place the cursor carefully on that vertical line until you see a small horizontal cursor. Then you should past the cell.

- **Q: I am trying to click in cells to place the vertical character** cursor, but it does not seem to react.

- **A: This seems to be a Qt feature. You have probably made a selection** (e.g. for copying) in the output section of an evaluation cell. This seems to block cursor position. Click again in the output section to disable the selection. After that it will work normally.

- **Q: I have copied a text cell and start writing at the beginning of** the cell. Strangely enough, the font becomes much smaller than it should be.

- **A: This seems to be a Qt feature. Keep some of the old text and start** writing the new stuff inside the text, i.e., at least one character position to the right. Afterwards, delete the old text at the beginning of the cell.

OMDev - OpenModelica Development Environment

- **Q: I get problems compiling and linking some files when using OMDev** with the MINGW (Gnu) C compiler under Windows.

- **A: You probably have some Logitech software installed. There is a** known bug/incompatibility in Logitech products. For example, if lvprcsrv.exe is running, kill it and/or prevent it to start again at reboot; it does not do anything really useful, not needed for operation of web cameras or mice.

TWENTYONE

MAJOR OPENMODELICA RELEASES

This Appendix lists the most important OpenModelica releases and a brief description of their contents. Right now versions from 1.3.1 to 1.11.0 are described.

Release Notes for OpenModelica 1.11.0

PageOutline(2-3) - Dramatically improved compilation speed and performance, in particular for large models. - 3D animation visualization of regular MSL MultiBody simulations and for real-time FMUs. - Better support for synchronous and state machine language elements, now supports 90% of the clocked synchronous library. - Several OMEdit improvements including folding of large annotations. - 64-bit OM on Windows further stabilized - An updated OMDev (OpenModelica Development Environment), involving msys2. This was needed for the shift to 64-bit on Windows. - Integration of Sundials/IDA DAE solver with potentially large increase of simulation performance for large models with sparse structure. - Improved library coverage. - Parameter sensitivity analysis added to OMC.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

- Real-time synchronization support by using simFlag -rt=1.0 (or some

other time scaling factor). - A prototype implementation of OPC UA using an open source OPC UA implementation. The old OPC implementation was not maintained and relied on a Windows-only proprietary OPC DA+UA package. (At the moment, OPC is experimental and lacks documentation; it only handles reading/writing Real/Boolean input/state variables. It is planned for OMEdit to use OPC UA to re-implement interactive simulations and plotting.) - Dramatically improved compilation speed and dramatically reduced memory requirements for very large models. In Nov 2015, the largest power generation and transmission system model that OMC could handle had 60000 equations and it took 700 seconds to generate the simulation executable code; it now takes only 45 seconds to do so with OMC 1.11.0, which can also handle a model 10 times bigger (600 000 equations) in less than 15 minutes and with less than 32 GB of RAM. Simulation times are comparable to domain-specific simulation tools. See for example ScalableTestSuite for some of the improvements. - Improved library coverage - Better support for synchronous and state machine language elements, now simulates 90% of the clocked synchronous library. - Enhanced Cpp runtime to support the PowerSystems library. - Integration of Sundials/IDA solver as an alternative to DASSL. - A DAEMode solver mode was added, which allows to use the sparse IDA solver to handle the DAEs directly. This can lead to substantially faster simulation on large systems with sparse structure, compared to the traditional approach. - The direct sparse solvers KLU and SuperLU have been added, with benefits for models with large algebraic loops. - Multi-parameter sensitivity analysis added to OMC. - Progress on more efficient inline function mechanism. - Stabilized 64-bit Windows support. - Performance improvement of parameter evaluation. - Enhanced tearing support, with prefer iteration variables and user-defined tearing. - Support for external object aliases in connectors and equations (a non-standard Modelica extension). - Code generation directly to file (saves maximum memory used). #3356 - Code generation in parallel is enabled since #3356 (controlled by omc flag '-n'). This improves performance since generating code directly to file avoid memory allocation. - Allowing mixed dense and sparse linear solvers in the generated simulation (chosen depending on simflags '-ls' (dense solver), '-lss' (sparse solver), '-lssMaxDensity' and '-lssMinSize').

Graphic Editor OMEdit

- Significantly faster browsing of most libraries. - Several GUI

improvements including folding of multi-line annotations. - Further improved code formatting preservation during edits. - Support for all simulation logging flags. - Select and export variables after simulation. - Support for Byte Order Mark. Added support enables other tools to correctly read the files written by OMEdit. - Save files with line endings according to OS (Windows (CRLF), Unix (LF)). - Added OMEdit support for FMU cross compilation. This makes it possible to launch OMEdit on a remote or virtual Linux machine using a Windows X server and export an FMU with Windows binaries. - Support of DisplayUnit and unit conversion. - Fixed automatic save. - Initial support for DynamicSelect in model diagrams (texts and visible attribute after simulation, no expressions yet). - An HTML documentation editor. - Improved logging in OMEdit of structured messages and standard output streams for simulations.

FMI Support

- Cross compilation of C++ FMU export. Compared to the C runtime, the

C++ cross compilation covers the whole runtime for model exchange. - Improved Newton solver for C++ FMUs (scaling and step size control).

Other things

- 3D animation visualization of regular MSL MultiBody simulations and

for real-time FMUs. - An updated OMDev (OpenModelica Development Environment), involving msys2. This was needed for the shift to 64-bit on Windows. - OMWebbook, a web version of OMNotebook online. Also, a script is available to convert an OMNotebook to an OMWebbook. - A Jupyter notebook Modelica mode, available in OpenModelica.

1.11.0,status=closed,severity!=trivial,resolution=fixed|-,col=changelog,group=component,format=table)

Release Notes for OpenModelica 1.10.0

The most important enhancements in the OpenModelica 1.10.0 release:

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

New features:

- Real-time synchronization support by using simFlag -rt=1.0 (or some

other time scaling factor). - A prototype implementation of OPC UA using an open source OPC UA implementation. The old OPC implementation was not maintained and relied on a Windows-only proprietary OPC DA+UA package. (At the moment, OPC is experimental and lacks documentation; it only handles reading/writing Real/Boolean input/state variables. It is planned for OMEdit to use OPC UA to re-implement interactive simulations and plotting.)

Performance enhancements:

- Code generation directly to file (saves maximum memory used). #3356 -

Code generation in parallel enabled since #3356 allows this without allocating too much memory (controlled by omc flag '-n'). - Various scalability enhancements, allowing the compiler to handle hundreds of thousands of equations. See for example ScalableTestSuite for some of the improvements. - Better defaults for handling tearing (OMC flags '--maxSizeLinearTearing' and '--maxSizeNonlinearTearing'). - Allowing mixed dense and sparse linear solvers in the generated simulation (chosen depending on simflags '-ls' (dense solver), '-lss' (sparse solver), '-lssMaxDensity' and '-lssMinSize').

Graphic Editor OMEdit

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

Optimization

FMI Support

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

Release Notes for OpenModelica 1.9.4

OpenModelica v1.9.4 was released 2016-03-09. These notes cover the v1.9.4 release and its subsequent bug-fix releases (now up to 1.9.6).

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

- Improved simulation speed for many models. simulation speed went up for 80% of the models. The compiler frontend became faster for almost all models, average about 40% faster.
- Initial support for synchronous models with clocked equations as defined in the Modelica 3.3 standard
- Support for homotopy operator

Graphic Editor OMEdit

- Undo/Redo support.
- Preserving text formatting, including indentation and whitespace. This is especially important for diff/merge with several collaborating developers possibly using several different Modelica tools.
- Better support for inherited classes.
- Allow simulating models using visual studio compiler.
- Support for saving Modelica package in a folder structure.
- Allow reordering of classes inside a package.
- Highlight matching parentheses in text view.
- When copying the text retain the text highlighting and formatting.
- Support for global head definition in the documentation by using '__OpenModelica_infoHeader' annotation.
- Support for expandable connectors.
- Support for uses annotation.

FMI Support

- Full FMI 2.0 co-simulation support now available
- Upgrade Cpp runtime from C++03 to C++11 standard, minimizing external link dependencies. Exported FMUs don't depend on additional libraries such as boost anymore
- FMI 2.0 is broken for some models in 1.9.4. Upgrading to 1.9.6 is advised.

Release Notes for OpenModelica 1.9.3

The most important enhancements in the OpenModelica 1.9.3 release:

- Enhanced collaborative development and testing of OpenModelica by moving to the GIT-hub framework for versioning and parallel development.
- More accessible and up-to-date automatically generated documentation provided in both html and pdf.
- Further improved simulation speed and coverage of several libraries.
- OMEdit graphic connection editor improvements.
- OMNotebook improvements.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release mainly includes improvements of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC), including, but not restricted to the following:

- Further improved simulation speed and coverage for several libraries.
- Faster generated code for functions involving arrays, factor 2 speedup for many power generation models.
- Better initialization.
- An implicit inline Euler solver available.
- Code generation to enable vectorization of for-loops.
- Improved non-linear, linear and mixed system solving.
- Cross-compilation for the ARMhf architecture.
- A prototype state machine implementation.
- Improved performance and stability of the C++ runtime option.
- More accessible and up-to-date automatically generated documentation provided in both html and .pdf.

Graphic Editor OMEdit

There are several improvements to the OpenModelica graphic connection editor OMEdit:

- Support for uses annotations.
- Support for declaring components as vectors.
- Faster messages browser with clickable error messages.
- Support for managing the stacking order of graphical shapes.
- Several improvements to the plot tool and text editor in OMEdit.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

Several improvements:

- Support for moving cells from one place to another in a notebook.
- A button for evaluation of whole notebooks.
- A new cell type called Latex cells, supporting Latex formatted input that provides mathematical typesetting of formulae when evaluated.

Optimization

Several improvements of the Dynamic Optimization module with collocation, using Ipopt:

- Better performance due to smart treatment of algebraic loops for optimization.
- Improved formulation of optimization problems with an annotation approach which also allows graphical problem formulation.
- Proper handling of constraints at final time.

FMI Support

Further improved FMI 2.0 co-simulation support.

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

A big change: version handling and parallel development has been improved by moving from SVN to GIThub. This makes it easier for each developer to test his/her fixes and enhancements before committing the code. Automatic mirroring of all code is still performed to the OpenModelica SVN site.

Release Notes for OpenModelica 1.9.2

The OpenModelica 1.9.2 Beta release is available now, January 31, 2015. Please try it and give feedback! The final release is planned within 1-2 weeks after some more testing. The most important enhancements in the OpenModelica 1.9.2 release:

- The OpenModelica compiler has moved to a new development and release platform: the bootstrapped OpenModelica compiler. This gives advantages in terms of better programmability, maintenance, debugging, modularity and current/future performance increases.
- The OpenModelica graphic connection editor OMEdit has become 3-5 times faster due to faster communication with the OpenModelica compiler linked as a DLL. This was made possible by moving to the bootstrapped compiler.
- Further improved simulation coverage for a number of libraries.
- OMEdit graphic connection editor improvements

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release mainly includes improvements of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC), including, but not restricted to the following:

- The OpenModelica compiler has moved to a new development and release platform: the bootstrapped OpenModelica compiler. This gives advantages in terms of better programmability, maintenance, debugging, modularity and current/future performance increases.
- Further improved simulation coverage for a number of libraries compared to 1.9.1. For example:
    - MSL 3.2.1 100% compilation, 97% simulation (3% increase)
    - MSL Trunk 99% compilation (1% increase), 93% simulation (3% increase)
    - ModelicaTest 3.2.1 99% compilation (2% increase), 95% simulation (6% increase)
    - ThermoSysPro 100% compilation, 80% simulation (17% increase)
    - ThermoPower 97% compilation (5% increase), 85% simulation (5% increase)
    - Buildings 80% compilation (1% increase), 73% simulation (1% increase)

- Further enhanced OMC compiler front-end coverage, scalability, speed and memory.

- Better initialization.

- Improved tearing.

- Improved non-linear, linear and mixed system solving.

- Common subexpression elimination support - drastically increases performance of some models.

Graphic Editor OMEdit

- The OpenModelica graphic connection editor OMEdit has become 3-5 times faster due to faster communication with the OpenModelica compiler linked as a DLL. This was made possible by moving to the bootstrapped compiler.

- Enhanced simulation setup window in OMEdit, which among other things include better support for integration methods and dassl options.

- Support for running multiple simultaneous simulation.

- Improved handling of modifiers.

- Re-simulate with changed options, including history support and re-simulating with previous options possibly edited.

- More user friendly user interface by improved connection line drawing, added snap to grid for icons and conversion of icons from PNG to SVG, and some additional fixes.

Optimization

Some smaller improvements of the Dynamic Optimization module with collocation, using Ipopt.

FMI Support

Further improved for FMI 2.0 model exchange import and export, now compliant according to the FMI compliance tests. FMI 1.0 support has been further improved.

Release Notes for OpenModelica 1.9.1

The most important enhancements in the OpenModelica 1.9.1 release:

- Improved library support.

- Further enhanced OMC compiler front-end coverage and scalability

- Significant improved simulation support for libraries using Fluid and Media.

- Dynamic model debugger for equation-based models integrated with OMEdit.

- Dynamic algorithm model debugger with OMEdit; including support for MetaModelica when using the bootstrapped compiler.

New features: Dynamic debugger for equation-based models; Dynamic Optimization with collocation built into OpenModelica, performance analyzer integrated with the equation model debugger.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release mainly includes improvements of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC), including, but not restricted to the following:

- Further improved OMC model compiler support for a number of libraries including MSL 3.2.1, ModelicaTest 3.2.1, PetriNet, Buildings, PowerSystems, OpenHydraulics, ThermoPower, and ThermoSysPro.

- Further enhanced OMC compiler front-end coverage, scalability, speed and memory.

- Better coverage of Modelica libraries using Fluid and Media.

- Automatic differentiation of algorithms and functions.

- Improved testing facilities and library coverage reporting.

- Improved model compilation speed by compiling model parts in parallel (bootstrapped compiler).

- Support for running model simulations in a web browser.

- New faster initialization that handles over-determined systems, under-determined systems, or both.

- Compiler back-end partly redesigned for improved scalability and better modularity.

- Better tearing support.

- The first run-time Modelica equation-based model debugger, not available in any other Modelica tool, integrated with OMEdit.

- Enhanced performance profiler integrated with the debugger.

- Improved parallelization prototype with several parallelization strategies, task merging and duplication, shorter critical paths, several scheduling strategies.

- Some support for general solving of mixed systems of equations.

- Better error messages.

- Improved bootstrapped OpenModelica compiler.

- Better handling of array subscripts and dimensions.

- Improved support for reduction functions and operators.

- Better support for partial functions.

- Better support for function tail recursion, which reduces memory usage.

- Partial function evaluation in the back-end to improve solving singular systems.

- Better handling of events/zero crossings.

- Support for colored Jacobians.

- New differentiation package that can handle a much larger number of expressions.

- Support for sparse solvers.

- Better handling of asserts.

- Improved array and matrix support.

- Improved overloaded operators support.

- Improved handling of overconstrained connection graphs.

- Better support for the cardinality operator.

- Parallel compilation of generated code for speeding up compilation.

- Split of model files into several for better compilation scalability.

- Default linear tearing.

- Support for impure functions.

- Better compilation flag documentation.

- Better automatic generation of documentation.

- Better support for calling functions via instance.

- New text template based unparsing for DAE, Absyn, SCode, TaskGraphs, etc.

- Better support for external objects (#2724, reject non-constructor functions returning external objects)

- Improved C++ runtime.

- Improved testing facilities.

- New unit checking implementation.

- Support for model rewriting expressions via rewriting rules in an external file.

- Reject more bad code (r19986, consider records with different components type-incompatible)

OpenModelica Connection Editor (OMEdit)

- Convenient editing of model parameter values and re-simulation without recompilation after parameter changes.

- Improved plotting.

- Better handling of flags/units/resources/crashes.

- Run-time Modelica equation-based model debugger that provides both dynamic run-time debugging and debugging of symbolic transformations.

- Run-time Modelica algorithmic code debugger; also MetaModelica debugger with the bootstrapped OpenModelica compiler.

OMPython

The interface was changed to version 2.0, which uses one object for each OpenModelica instance you want active. It also features a new and improved parser that returns easier to use datatypes like maps and lists.

Optimization

A builtin integrated Dynamic Optimization module with collocation, using Ipopt, is now available.

FMI Support

Support for FMI 2.0 model exchange import and export has been added. FMI 1.0 support has been further improved.

Release Notes for OpenModelica 1.9.0

This is the summary description of changes to OpenModelica from 1.8.1 to 1.9.0, released 2013-10-09. This release mainly includes improvements of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC), including, but not restricted to the following:

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release mainly includes bug fixes and improvements of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC), including, but not restricted to the following:

- A more stable and complete OMC model compiler. The 1.9.0 final version simulates many more models than the previous 1.8.1 version and OpenModelica 1.9.0 beta versions.

- Much better simulation support for MSL 3.2.1, now 270 out of 274 example models compile (98%) and 245 (89%) simulate, compared to 30% simulating in the 1.9.0 beta1 release.

- Much better simulation for the ModelicaTest 3.2.1 library, now 401 out of 428 models build (93%) and 364 simulate (85%), compared to 32% in November 2012.

- Better simulation support for several other libraries, e.g. more than twenty examples simulate from ThermoSysPro, and all but one model from PlanarMechanics simulate.

- Improved tearing algorithm for the compiler backend. Tearing is by default used.

- Much faster matching and dynamic state selection algorithms for the compiler backend.

- New index reduction algorithm implementation.

- New default initialization method that symbolically solves the initialization problem much faster and more accurately. This is the first version that in general initialize hybrid models correctly.

- Better class loading from files. The package.order file is now respected and the file structure is more thoroughly examined (#1764).

- It is now possible to translate the error messages in the omc kernel (#1767).

- FMI Support. FMI co-simulation with OpenModelica as master. Improved

FMI Import and export for model exchange. Most of FMI 2.0 is now also supported.

- Checking (when possible) that variables have been assigned to before they are used in algorithmic code (#1776).

- Full version of Python scripting.

- 3D graphics visualization using the Modelica3D library.

- The PySimulator package from DLR for additional analysis is integrated with OpenModelica (see Modelica2012 paper), and included in the OpenModelica distribution (Windows only).

- Prototype support for uncertainty computations, special feature enabled by special flag.

- Parallel algorithmic Modelica support (ParModelica) for efficient portable parallel algorithmic programming based on the OpenCL standard, for CPUs and GPUs.

- Support for optimization of semiLinear according to MSL 3.3 chapter 3.7.2.5 semiLinear (r12657,r12658).

- The compiler is now fully bootstrapped and can compile itself using a modest amount of heap and stack space (less than the RML-based compiler, which is still the default).

- Some old debug-flags were removed. Others were renamed. Debug flags can now be enabled by default.

- Removed old unused simulation flags noClean and storeInTemp (r15927).

- Many stack overflow issues were resolved.

- Dynamic Optimization with OpenModelica. Dynamic optimization with XML export to the CasADi package is now integrated with OpenModelica. Moreover, a native integrated Dynamic Optimization prototype using Ipopt is now in the OpenModelica release, but currently needs a special flag to be turned on since it needs more testing and refinement before being generally made available.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

- A 'shortOutput' option has been introduced in the simulate command

for less verbose output. The DrModelica interactive document has been updated and the models tested. Almost all models now simulate with OpenModelica.

OpenModelica Eclipse Plug-in (MDT)

- Enhanced debugger for algorithmic Modelica code, supporting both

standard Modelica algorithmic code called from simulation models, and MetaModelica code.

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

- Migration of version handling and configuration management from

CodeBeamer to Trac.

Graphic Editor OMEdit

- General GUI: backward and forward navigation support in Documentation view, enhanced parameters window with support for Dialog annotation. Most of the images are converted from raster to vector graphics i.e PNG to SVG.

- Libraries Browser: better loading of libraries, library tree can now show protected classes, show library items class names as middle ellipses if the class name text is larger, more options via the right click menu for quick usage.

- ModelWidget: add the partial class as a replaceable component, look for the default component prefixes and name when adding the component.

- GraphicsView: coordinate system manipulation for icon and diagram layers. Show red box for models that do not exist. Show default graphical annotation for the components that doesn't have any graphical annotations. Better resizing of the components. Properties dialog for primitive shapes i.e Line, Polygon, Rectangle, Ellipse, Text and Bitmap.

- File Opening: open one or more Modelica files, allow users to select the encoding while opening the file, convert files to UTF-8 encoding, allow users to open the OpenModelica result files.

- Variables Browser: find variables in the variables browser, sorting in the variables browser.

- Plot Window: clear all curves of the plot window, preserve the old selected variable and update its value with the new simulation result.

- Simulation: support for all the simulation flags, read the simulation output as soon as is is obtained, output window for simulations, options to set matching algorithm and index reduction method for simulation. Display all the files generated during the simulation is now supported. Options to set OMC command line flags.

- Options: options for loading libraries via loadModel and loadFile each time GUI starts, save the last open file directory location, options for setting line wrap mode and syntax highlighting.

- Modelica Text Editor: preserving user customizations, new search & replace functionality, support for comment/uncomment.

- Notifications: show custom dialogs to users allowing them to choose whether they want to see this dialog again or not.

- Model Creation: Better support for creating new classes. Easy creation of extends classes or nested classes.

- Messages Widget: Multi line error messages are now supported.

- Crash Detection: The GUI now automatically detects the crash and writes a stack trace file. The user is given an option to send a crash report along with the stack trace file and few other useful files via email.

- Autosave: OMEdit saves the currently edited model regularly, in order to avoid losing edits after GUI or compiler crash. The save interval can be set in the Options menu.

ModelicaML

- Enhanced ModelicaML version with support for value bindings in

requirements-driven modeling available for the latest Eclipse and Papyrus versions. GUI specific adaptations. Automated model composition workflows (used for model-based design verification against requirements) are modularized and have improved in terms of performance.

Release Notes for OpenModelica 1.8.1

The OpenModelica 1.8.1 release has a faster and more stable OMC model compiler. It flattens and simulates more models than the previous 1.8.0 version. Significant flattening speedup of the compiler has been achieved for certain large models. It also contains a New ModelicaML version with support for value bindings in requirements-driven modeling and importing Modelica library models into ModelicaML models. A beta version of the new OpenModelica Python scripting is also included. The release was made on 2012-04-03 (r11645).

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes bug fixes and improvements of the flattening frontend part of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC) and several improvements of the backend, including, but not restricted to:

- A faster and more stable OMC model compiler. The 1.8.1 version flattens and simulates more models than the previous 1.8.0 version.

- Support for operator overloading (except Complex numbers).

- New ModelicaML version with support for value bindings in requirements-driven modeling and importing Modelica library models into ModelicaML models.

- Faster plotting in OMNotebook. The feature sendData has been removed from OpenModelica. As a result, the kernel no longer depends on Qt. The plot3() family of functions have now replaced to plot(), which in turn have been removed. The non-standard visualize() command has been removed in favour of more recent alternatives.

- Store OpenModelica documentation as Modelica Documentation annotations.

- Re-implementation of the simulation runtime using C instead of C++ (this was needed to export FMI source-based packages).

- FMI import/export bug fixes.

- Changed the internal representation of various structures to share more memory. This significantly improved the performance for very large models that use records.

- Faster model flattening, Improved simulation, some graphical API bug fixes.

- More robust and general initialization, but currently time-consuming.

- New initialization flags to omc and options to simulate(), to control whether fast or robust initialization is selected, or initialization from an external (.mat) data file.

- New options to API calls list, loadFile, and more.

- Enforce the restriction that input arguments of functions may not be assigned to.

- Improved the scripting environment. cl := $TypeName(Modelica);getClassComment(cl); now works as expected. As does looping over lists of typenames and using reduction expressions.

- Beta version of Python scripting.

- Various bugfixes.

- NOTE: interactive simulation is not operational in this release. It will be put back again in the near future, first available as a nightly build. It is also available in the previous 1.8.0 release.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

- Faster and more stable plottning.

OpenModelica Shell (OMShell)

- No changes.

OpenModelica Eclipse Plug-in (MDT)

- Small fixes and improvements.

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

- No changes.

Graphic Editor OMEdit

- Bug fixes.

OMOptim Optimization Subsystem

- Bug fixes.

FMI Support

- Bug fixes.

OpenModelica 1.8.0, November 2011

The OpenModelica 1.8.0 release contains OMC flattening improvements for the Media library - it now flattens the whole library and simulates about 20% of its example models. Moreover, about half of the Fluid library models also flatten. This release also includes two new tool functionalities - the FMI for model exchange import and export, and a new efficient Eclipse-based debugger for Modelica/MetaModelica algorithmic code.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes bug fixes and improvements of the flattening frontend part of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC) and several improvements of the backend, including, but not restricted to: A faster and more stable OMC model compiler. The 1.8.0 version flattens and simulates more models than the previous 1.7.0 version.

- Flattening of the whole Media library, and about half of the Fluid

library. Simulation of approximately 20% of the Media library example models. - Functional Mockup Interface FMI 1.0 for model exchange, export and import, for the Windows platform. - Bug fixes in the OpenModelica graphical model connection editor OMEdit, supporting easy-to-use graphical drag-and-drop modeling and MSL 3.1. - Bug fixes in the OMOptim optimization subsystem. - Beta version of compiler support for a new Eclipse-based very efficient algorithmic code debugger for functions in MetaModelica/Modelica, available in the development environment when using the bootstrapped OpenModelica compiler. - Improvements in initialization of simulations. - Improved index reduction with dynamic state selection, which improves simulation. - Better error messages from several parts of the compiler, including a new API call for giving better error messages. - Automatic partitioning of equation systems and multi-core parallel simulation of independent parts based on the shared-memory OpenMP model. This version is a preliminary experimental version without load balancing.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

No changes.

OpenModelica Shell (OMShell)

Small performance improvements.

OpenModelica Eclipse Plug-in (MDT)

Small fixes and improvements. MDT now also includes a beta version of a new Eclipse-based very efficient algorithmic code debugger for functions in MetaModelica/Modelica.

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

Third party binaries, including Qt libraries and executable Qt clients, are now part of the OMDev package. Also, now uses GCC 4.4.0 instead of the earlier GCC 3.4.5.

Graphic Editor OMEdit

Bug fixes. Access to FMI Import/Export through a pull-down menu. Improved configuration of library loading. A function to go to a specific line number. A button to cancel an on-going simulation. Support for some updated OMC API calls.

New OMOptim Optimization Subsystem

Bug fixes, especially in the Linux version.

FMI Support

The Functional Mockup Interface FMI 1.0 for model exchange import and export is supported by this release. The functionality is accessible via API calls as well as via pull-down menu commands in OMEdit.

OpenModelica 1.7.0, April 2011

The OpenModelica 1.7.0 release contains OMC flattening improvements for the Media library, better and faster event handling and simulation, and fast MetaModelica support in the compiler, enabling it to compiler itself. This release also includes two interesting new tools – the OMOptim optimization subsystem, and a new performance profiler for equation-based Modelica models.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes bug fixes and performance improvements of the flattening frontend part of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC) and several improvements of the backend, including, but not restricted to:

- Flattening of the whole Modelica Standard Library 3.1 (MSL 3.1),

except Media and Fluid. - Progress in supporting the Media library, some models now flatten. - Much faster simulation of many models through more efficient handling of alias variables, binary output format, and faster event handling. - Faster and more stable simulation through new improved event handling, which is now default. - Simulation result storage in binary .mat files, and plotting from such files. - Support for Unicode characters in quoted Modelica identifiers, including Japanese and Chinese. - Preliminary MetaModelica 2.0 support. (use setCommandLineOptions({"+g=MetaModelica"})). Execution is as fast as MetaModelica 1.0, except for garbage collection. - Preliminary bootstrapped OpenModelica compiler: OMC now compiles itself, and the bootstrapped compiler passes the test suite. A garbage collector is still missing. - Many bug fixes.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

Improved much faster and more stable 2D plotting through the new OMPlot module. Plotting from binary .mat files. Better integration between OMEdit and OMNotebook, copy/paste between them.

OpenModelica Shell (OMShell)

Same as previously, except the improved 2D plotting through OMPlot.

Graphic Editor OMEdit

Several enhancements of OMEdit are included in this release. Support for Icon editing is now available. There is also an improved much faster 2D plotting through the new OMPlot module. Better integration between OMEdit and OMNotebook, with copy/paste between them. Interactive on-line simulation is available in an easy-to-use way.

New OMOptim Optimization Subsystem

A new optimization subsystem called OMOptim has been added to OpenModelica. Currently, parameter optimization using genetic algorithms is supported in this version 0.9. Pareto front optimization is also supported.

New Performance Profiler

A new, low overhead, performance profiler for Modelica models has been developed.

OpenModelica 1.6.0, November 2010

The OpenModelica 1.6.0 release primarily contains flattening, simulation, and performance improvements regarding Modelica Standard Library 3.1 support, but also has an interesting new tool – the OMEdit graphic connection editor, and a new educational material called DrControl, and an improved ModelicaML UML/Modelica profile with better support for modeling and requirement handling.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes bug fix and performance improvemetns of the flattening frontend part of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC) and some improvements of the backend, including, but not restricted to:

- Flattening of the whole Modelica Standard Library 3.1 (MSL 3.1),

except Media and Fluid. - Improved flattening speed of a factor of 5-20 compared to OpenModelica 1.5 for a number of models, especially in the MultiBody library. - Reduced memory consumption by the OpenModelica compiler frontend, for certain large models a reduction of a factor 50. - Reorganized, more modular OpenModelica compiler backend, can now handle approximately 30 000 equations, compared to previously approximately 10 000 equations. - Better error messages from the compiler, especially regarding functions. - Improved simulation coverage of MSL 3.1. Many models that did not simulate before are now simulating. However, there are still many models in certain sublibraries that do not simulate. - Progress in supporting the Media library, but simulation is not yet possible. - Improved support for enumerations, both in the frontend and the backend. - Implementation of stream connectors. - Support for linearization through symbolic Jacobians. - Many bug fixes.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

A new DrControl electronic notebook for teaching control and modeling with Modelica.

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

Several enhancements. Support for match-expressions in addition to matchcontinue. Support for real if-then-else. Support for if-then without else-branches. Modelica Development Tooling 0.7.7 with small improvements such as more settings, improved error detection in console, etc.

New Graphic Editor OMEdit

A new improved open source graphic model connection editor called OMEdit, supporting 3.1 graphical annotations, which makes it possible to move models back and forth to other tools without problems. The editor has been implemented by students at Linköping University and is based on the C++ Qt library.

OpenModelica 1.5.0, July 2010

This OpenModelica 1.5 release has major improvements in the OpenModelica compiler frontend and some in the backend. A major improvement of this release is full flattening support for the MultiBody library as well as limited simulation support for MultiBody. Interesting new facilities are the interactive simulation and the integrated UML-Modelica modeling with ModelicaML. Approximately 4 person-years of additional effort have been invested in the compiler compared to the 1.4.5 version, e.g., in order to have a more complete coverage of Modelica 3.0, mainly focusing on improved flattening in the compiler frontend.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes major improvements of the flattening frontend part of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC) and some improvements of the backend, including, but not restricted to:

- Improved flattening speed of at least a factor of 10 or more compared

to the 1.4.5 release, primarily for larger models with inner-outer, but also speedup for other models, e.g. the robot model flattens in approximately 2 seconds. - Flattening of all MultiBody models, including all elementary models, breaking connection graphs, world object, etc. Moreover, simulation is now possible for at least five MultiBody models: Pendulum, DoublePendulum, InitSpringConstant, World, PointGravityWithPointMasses. - Progress in supporting the Media library, but simulation is not yet possible. - Support for enumerations, both in the frontend and the backend. - Support for expandable connectors. - Support for the inline and late inline annotations in

functions. - Complete support for record constructors, also for records containing other records. - Full support for iterators, including nested ones. - Support for inferred iterator and for-loop ranges. - Support for the function derivative annotation. - Prototype of interactive simulation. - Prototype of integrated UML-Modelica modeling and simulation with ModelicaML. - A new bidirectional external Java interface for calling external Java functions, or for calling Modelica functions from Java. - Complete implementation of replaceable model extends. - Fixed problems involving arrays of unknown dimensions. - Limited support for tearing. - Improved error handling at division by zero. - Support for Modelica 3.1 annotations. - Support for all MetaModelica language constructs inside OpenModelica. - OpenModelica works also under 64-bit Linux and Mac 64-bit OSX. - Parallel builds and running test suites in parallel on multi-core platforms. - New OpenModelica text template language for easier implementation of code generators, XML generators, etc. - New OpenModelica code generators to C and C# using the text template language. - Faster simulation result data file output optionally as comma-separated values. - Many bug fixes.

It is now possible to graphically edit models using parts from the Modelica Standard Library 3.1, since the sim-Forge graphical editor (from Politecnico di Milano) that is used together with OpenModelica has been updated to version 0.9.0 with a important new functionality, including support for Modelica 3.1 and 3.0 annotations. The 1.6 and 2.2.1 Modelica graphical annotation versions are still supported.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

Improvements in platform availability.

- Support for 64-bit Linux. - Support for Windows 7. - Better support

for MacOS, including 64-bit OSX.

OpenModelica 1.4.5, January 2009

This release has several improvements, especially platform availability, less compiler memory usage, and supporting more aspects of Modelica 3.0.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes small improvements and some bugfixes of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC):

- Less memory consumption and better memory management over time. This

also includes a better API supporting automatic memory management when calling C functions from within the compiler. - Modelica 3.0 parsing support. - Export of DAE to XML and MATLAB. - Support for several platforms Linux, MacOS, Windows (2000, Xp, Vista). - Support for record and strings as function arguments. - Many bug fixes. - (Not part of OMC): Additional free graphic editor SimForge can be used with OpenModelica.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

A number of improvements, primarily in the plotting functionality and platform availability.

- A number of improvements in the plotting functionality: scalable

plots, zooming, logarithmic plots, grids, etc. - Programmable plotting accessible through a Modelica API. - Simple 3D visualization. - Support for several platforms Linux, MacOS, Windows (2000, Xp, Vista).

OpenModelica 1.4.4, Feb 2008

This release is primarily a bug fix release, except for a preliminary version of new plotting functionality available both from the OMNotebook and separately through a Modelica API. This is also the first release under the open source license OSMC-PL (Open Source Modelica Consortium Public License), with support from the recently

created Open Source Modelica Consortium. An integrated version handler, bug-, and issue tracker has also been added.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes small improvements and some bugfixes of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC):

- Better support for if-equations, also inside when. - Better support

for calling functions in parameter expressions and interactively through dynamic loading of functions. - Less memory consumtion during compilation and interactive evaluation. - A number of bug-fixes.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

Test release of improvements, primarily in the plotting functionality and platform availability.

- Preliminary version of improvements in the plotting functionality:

scalable plots, zooming, logarithmic plots, grids, etc., currently available in a preliminary version through the plot2 function. - Programmable plotting accessible through a Modelica API.

OpenModelica Eclipse Plug-in (MDT)

This release includes minor bugfixes of MDT and the associated MetaModelica debugger.

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

Extended test suite with a better structure. Version handling, bug tracking, issue tracking, etc. now available under the integrated Codebeamer.

OpenModelica 1.4.3, June 2007

This release has a number of significant improvements of the OMC compiler, OMNotebook, the MDT plugin and the OMDev. Increased platform availability now also for Linux and Macintosh, in addition to Windows. OMShell is the same as previously, but now ported to Linux and Mac.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes a number of improvements of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC):

- Significantly increased compilation speed, especially with large

models and many packages. - Now available also for Linux and Macintosh platforms. - Support for when-equations in algorithm sections, including elsewhen. - Support for inner/outer prefixes of components (but without type error checking). - Improved solution of nonlinear systems. - Added ability to compile generated simulation code using Visual Studio compiler. - Added "smart setting of fixed attribute to false. If initial equations, OMC instead has fixed=true as default for states due to allowing overdetermined initial equation systems. - Better state select heuristics. - New function getIncidenceMatrix(ClassName) for dumping the incidence matrix. - Builtin functions String(), product(), ndims(), implemented. - Support for terminate() and assert() in equations. - In emitted flat form: protected variables are now prefixed with protected when printing flat class. - Some support for tables, using omcTableTimeIni instead of dymTableTimeIni2. - Better support for empty arrays, and support for matrix operations like a*[1,2;3,4]. - Improved val() function can now evaluate array elements and record fields, e.g. val(x[n]), val(x.y) . - Support for reinit in algorithm sections. - String support in external functions. - Double precision floating point precision now also for interpreted expressions - Better simulation error messages.

- Support for der(expressions). - Support for iterator expressions such as {3*i for i in 1..10}. - More test cases in the test suite. - A number of bug fixes, including sample and event handling bugs.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

A number of improvements, primarily in the platform availability.

- Available on the Linux and Macintosh platforms, in addition to

Windows. - Fixed cell copying bugs, plotting of derivatives now works, etc.

OpenModelica Shell (OMShell)

Now available also on the Macintosh platform.

OpenModelica Eclipse Plug-in (MDT)

This release includes major improvements of MDT and the associated MetaModelica debugger:

- Greatly improved browsing and code completion works both for standard

Modelica and for MetaModelica. - Hovering over identifiers displays type information. - A new and greatly improved implementation of the debugger for MetaModelica algorithmic code, operational in Eclipse. Greatly improved performance - only approx 10% speed reduction even for 100 000 line programs. Greatly improved single stepping, step over, data structure browsing, etc. - Many bug fixes.

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

Increased compilation speed for MetaModelica. Better if-expression support in MetaModelica.

OpenModelica 1.4.2, October 2006

This release has improvements and bug fixes of the OMC compiler, OMNotebook, the MDT plugin and the OMDev. OMShell is the same as previously.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes further improvements of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC):

- Improved initialization and index reduction. - Support for integer

arrays is now largely implemented. - The val(variable,time) scripting function for accessing the value of a simulation result variable at a certain point in the simulated time. - Interactive evalution of for-loops, while-loops, if-statements, if-expressions, in the interactive scripting mode. - Improved documentation and examples of calling the Model Query and Manipulation API. - Many bug fixes.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

Search and replace functions have been added. The DrModelica tutorial (all files) has been updated, obsolete sections removed, and models which are not supported by the current implementation marked clearly. Automatic recognition of the .onb suffix (e.g. when double-clicking) in Windows makes it even more convenient to use.

OpenModelica Eclipse Plug-in (MDT)

Two major improvements are added in this release:

- Browsing and code completion works both for standard Modelica and for

MetaModelica. - The debugger for algorithmic code is now available and operational in Eclipse for debugging of MetaModelica programs.

OpenModelica 1.4.1, June 2006

This release has only improvements and bug fixes of the OMC compiler, the MDT plugin and the OMDev components. The OMShell and OMNotebook are the same.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes further improvements of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC):

- Support for external objects. - OMC now reports the version number

(via command line switches or CORBA API getVersion()). - Implemented caching for faster instantiation of large models. - Many bug fixes.

OpenModelica Eclipse Plug-in (MDT)

Improvements of the error reporting when building the OMC compiler. The errors are now added to the problems view. The latest MDT release is version 0.6.6 (2006-06-06).

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

Small fixes in the MetaModelica compiler. MetaModelica Users Guide is now part of the OMDev release. The latest OMDev was release in 2006-06-06.

OpenModelica 1.4.0, May 2006

This release has a number of improvements described below. The most significant change is probably that OMC has now been translated to an extended subset of Modelica (MetaModelica), and that all development of the compiler is now done in this version..

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes further improvements of the OpenModelica Compiler (OMC):

- Partial support for mixed system of equations. - New initialization

routine, based on optimization (minimizing residuals of initial equations). - Symbolic simplification of builtin operators for vectors and matrices. - Improved code generation in simulation code to support e.g. Modelica functions. - Support for classes extending basic types, e.g. connectors (support for MSL 2.2 block connectors). - Support for parametric plotting via the plotParametric command. - Many bug fixes.

OpenModelica Shell (OMShell)

Essentially the same OMShell as in 1.3.1. One difference is that now all error messages are sent to the command window instead of to a separate log window.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

Many significant improvements and bug fixes. This version supports graphic plots within the cells in the notebook. Improved cell handling and Modelica code syntax highlighting. Command completion of the most common OMC commands is now supported. The notebook has been used in several courses.

OpenModelica Eclipse Plug-in (MDT)

This is the first really useful version of MDT. Full browsing of Modelica code, e.g. the MSL 2.2, is now supported. (MetaModelica browsing is not yet fully supported). Full support for automatic indentation of Modelica code, including the MetaModelica extensions. Many bug fixes. The Eclipse plug-in is now in use for OpenModelica development at PELAB and MathCore Engineering AB since approximately one month.

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

The following mechanisms have been put in place to support OpenModelica development.

- A separate web page for OMDev (OpenModelica Development Environment).
- A pre-packaged OMDev zip-file with precompiled binaries for

development under Windows using the mingw Gnu compiler from the Eclipse MDT plug-in. (Development is also possible using Visual Studio). - All source code of the OpenModelica compiler has recently been translated to an extended subset of Modelica, currently called MetaModelica. The current size of OMC is approximately 100 000 lines All development is now done in this version. - A new tutorial and users guide for development in MetaModelica. - Successful builds and tests of OMC under Linux and Solaris.

OpenModelica 1.3.1, November 2005

This release has several important highlights.

This is also the *first* release for which the New BSD (Berkeley) open-source license applies to the source code, including the whole compiler and run-time system. This makes is possible to use OpenModelica for both academic and commercial purposes without restrictions.

OpenModelica Compiler (OMC)

This release includes a significantly improved OpenModelica Compiler (OMC):

- Support for hybrid and discrete-event simulation (if-equations,

if-expressions, when-equations; not yet if-statements and when-statements). - Parsing of full Modelica 2.2 - Improved support for external functions. - Vectorization of function arguments; each-modifiers, better implementation of replaceable, better handling of structural parameters, better support for vector and array operations, and many other improvements. - Flattening of the Modelica Block library version 1.5 (except a few models), and simulation of most of these. - Automatic index reduction (present also in previous release). - Updated User's Guide including examples of hybrid simulation and external functions.

OpenModelica Shell (OMShell)

An improved window-based interactive command shell, now including command completion and better editing and font size support.

OpenModelica Notebook (OMNotebook)

A free implementation of an OpenModelica notebook (OMNotebook), for electronic books with course material, including the DrModelica interactive course material. It is possible to simulate and plot from this notebook.

OpenModelica Eclipse Plug-in (MDT)

An early alpha version of the first Eclipse plug-in (called MDT for Modelica Development Tooling) for Modelica Development. This version gives compilation support and partial support for browsing Modelica package hierarchies and classes.

OpenModelica Development Environment (OMDev)

The following mechanisms have been put in place to support OpenModelica development.

- Bugzilla support for OpenModelica bug tracking, accessible to anybody.
- A system for automatic regression testing of the compiler and

simulator, (+ other system parts) usually run at check in time. - Version handling is done using SVN, which is better than the previously used CVS system. For example, name change of modules is now possible within the version handling system.

CONTRIBUTORS TO OPENMODELICA

This Appendix lists the individuals who have made significant contributions to OpenModelica, in the form of software development, design, documentation, project leadership, tutorial material, promotion, etc. The individuals are listed for each year, from 1998 to the current year: the project leader and main author/editor of this document followed by main contributors followed by contributors in alphabetical order.

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