Hybrid Control and Switched Systems

Lecture #4
Simulation of hybrid systems

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Summary

1. **Numerical simulation of hybrid automata**
   • simulations of ODEs
   • zero-crossing detection
2. Simulators
   • Simulink
   • Stateflow
   • SHIFT
   • Modelica

Numerical simulation of ODEs

Initial value problem (IVP) $\equiv \quad \dot{x} = f(x) \qquad x(0) = x_0$

Definition: A signal $x : [0,T] \to \mathbb{R}^n$ is a ***solution*** to the IVP if

$$x(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t f\big(x(\tau)\big)d\tau \qquad \forall t \in [0, T]$$

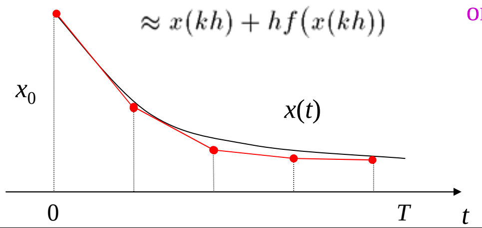
Euler method (first order method):

1st partition interval into N subintervals of length $h := T/N$

$$[kh, (k+1)h] \qquad k \in \{0, 1, \ldots, N-1\}$$

2nd assume derivative of x constant on each subinterval

$$x\big((k+1)h\big) = x(kh) + \int_{kh}^{(k+1)h} f\big(x(\tau)\big)d\tau$$
$$\approx x(kh) + hf\big(x(kh)\big)$$



on each subinterval x is assumed linear

Numerical simulation of ODEs

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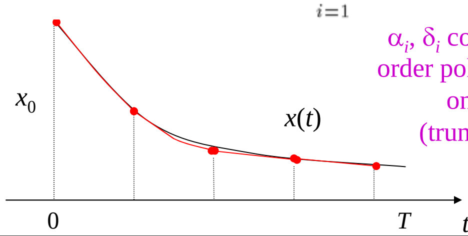
Runge-Kutta methods (m-order method):

1st partition interval into N subintervals of length $h := T/N$

$$[kh, (k+1)h] \qquad k \in \{0, 1, \ldots, N-1\}$$

2nd assume derivative of x constant on each subinterval

$$x\big((k+1)h\big) \approx x(kh) + h\sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha_i f\big(x(kh) + \delta_i\big)$$



α_i, δ_i computed assuming a m-order polynomial approximation on each subinterval (truncated Taylor series)

Numerical simulation of ODEs

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Variable-step methods (e.g., Euler):
Pick tolerance ε and define $t_0 := 0$

$$\begin{aligned} x\big(t_{k+1}\big) &= x(t_k) + \int_{t_k}^{t_{k+1}} f\big(x(\tau)\big)d\tau \\ &\approx x(t_k) + (t_{k+1} - t_k)f\big(x(t_k)\big) \end{aligned}$$

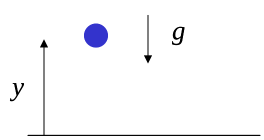
choose t_{k+1} sufficiently close to t_k so that

$$\|f\big(x(t_k)\big) - f\big(x(t_{k+1})\big)\| \leq \epsilon$$

Simulation can be both *fast* and *accurate*:

1. when f is “flat” one can advance time fast,
2. when f is “steep” one advances time slowly (to retain accuracy)

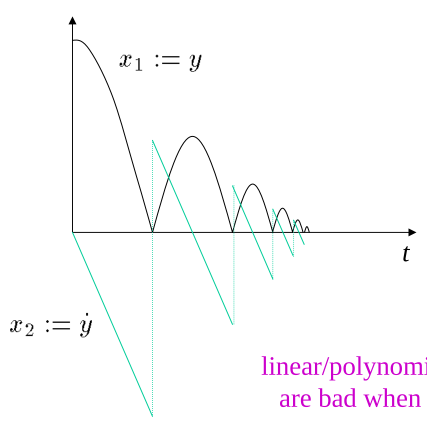
Example #1: Bouncing ball

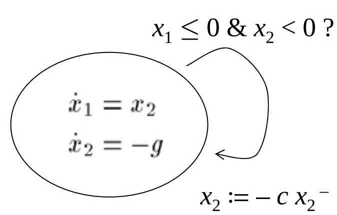


Free fall $\equiv$ $\quad \ddot{y} = -g$

Collision $\equiv$ $\quad \begin{aligned} y(t) &= y^-(t) = 0 \\ \dot{y}(t) &= -c\dot{y}^-(t) \end{aligned}$

$c \in [0,1) \equiv$ energy absorbed at impact





linear/polynomial approximations
are bad when transitions occur

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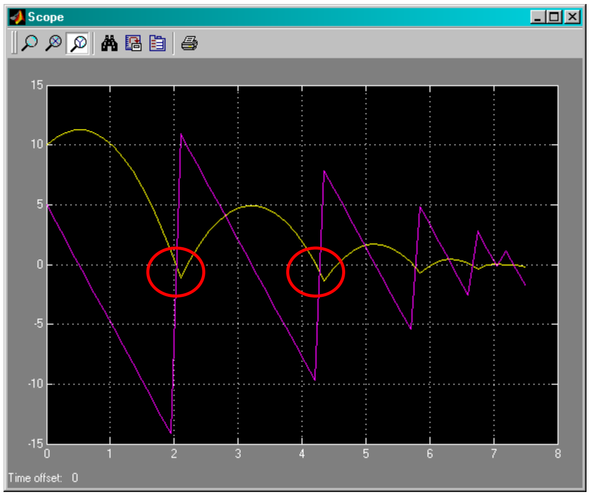

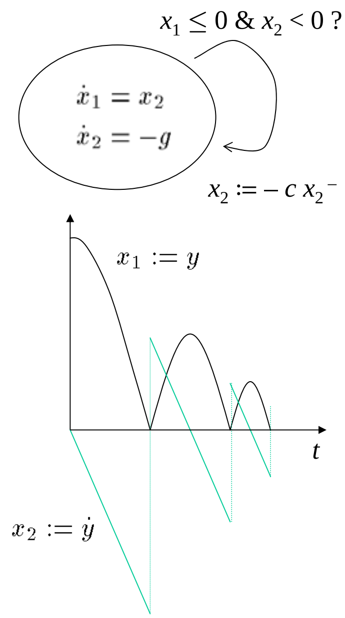

ball_nozerocross.mdl

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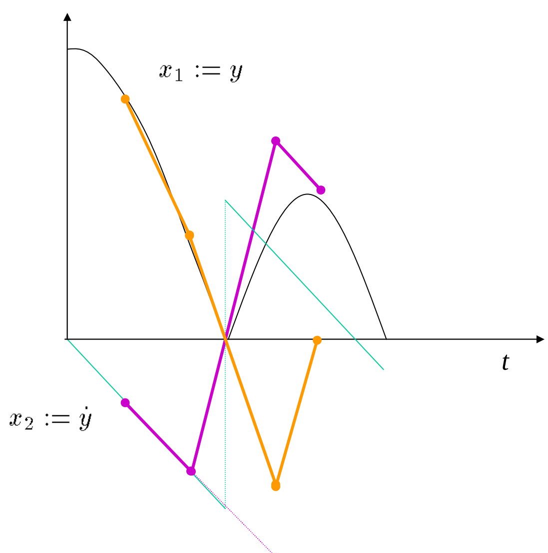
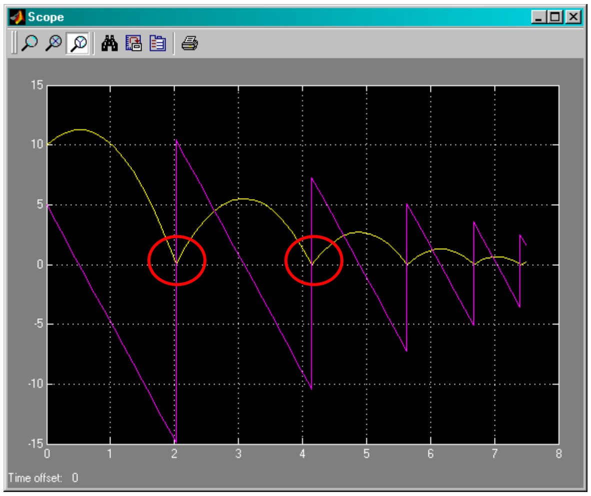
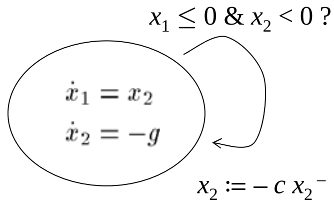


before the transition the linear approximation seems very good so the integration algorithm is fooled into choosing a large integration step

Zero-crossing detection

After a transition is detected, the integration algorithm "goes back in time" to determine where the transition occurred and starts a new integration step at that point.





ball_withzerocross.mdl

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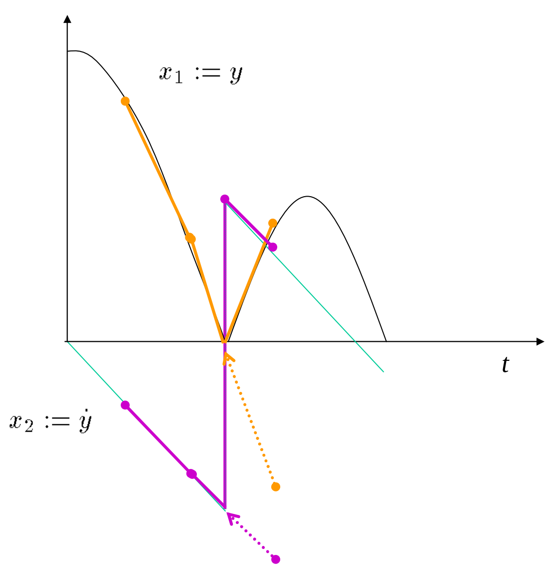


Summary

1. Numerical simulation of hybrid automata
   - simulations of ODEs
   - zero-crossing detection

2. Simulators

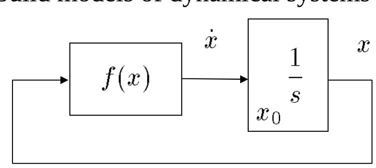
- Simulink
  - suitable for a small number of discrete modes
  - difficult to recover hybrid automaton from Simulink file
- Stateflow
  - good for large numbers of discrete modes and complex transitions
  - poor integration between continuous and discrete
- SHIFT
  - very good semantics (easily understandable)
  - poor numerical algorithms
- Modelica
  - very good numerical algorithms
  - very convenient for large models with interconnected components
  - difficult to recover hybrid automaton from simulink file

MATLAB's Simulink

$$\dot{x} = f(x) \qquad x(0) = x_0$$

1. What you see: graphical user interface to build models of dynamical systems

$$x(t) = x_0 + \int_0^t f(x(\tau))d\tau \quad \Leftrightarrow$$



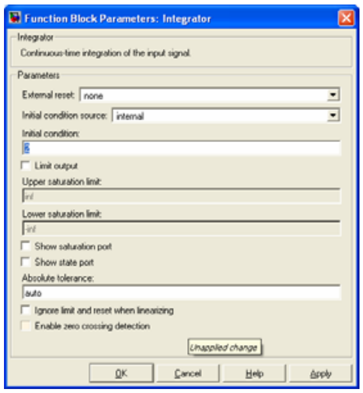
2. What's behind: numerical solver of ODEs with zero-crossing detection

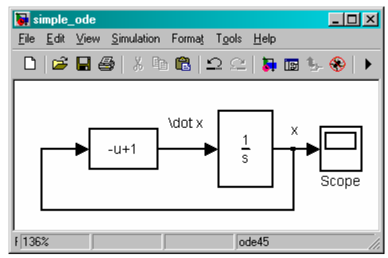
A little history…

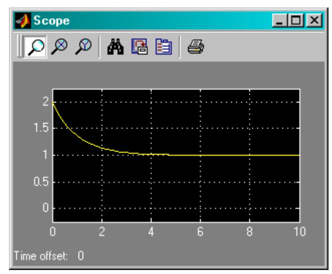
- Commercial product developed by MathWorks
  (founded 1984, flag product is MATLAB/Simulink)
- MATLAB's Simulink was inspired by MATRIXx's SystemBuild
  (in 2001 MathWorks bought MATRIXx)

Simulation of ODEs

$$\dot{x} = -x + 1 \qquad x(0) = 2$$







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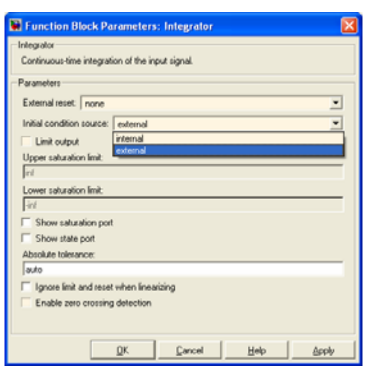

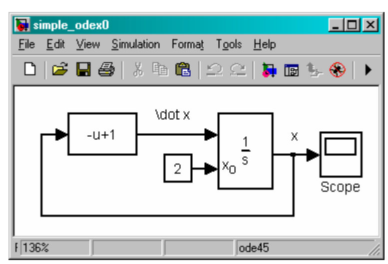

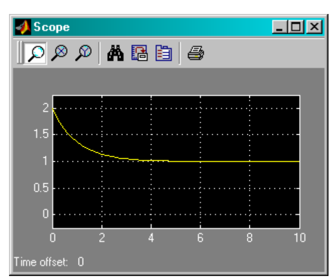

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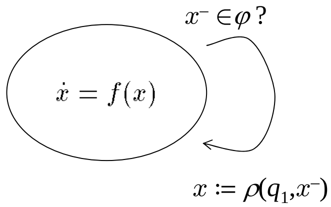
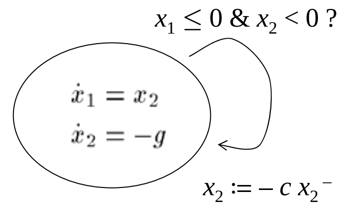
ODEs with resets (or impulse systems)

$\mathcal{Q}$ $\equiv$ set of discrete states
$\mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ continuous state-space
$f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ vector field
$\varphi \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ transition set
$\rho : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ reset map



E.g., bouncing ball



Simulation of ODEs with resets

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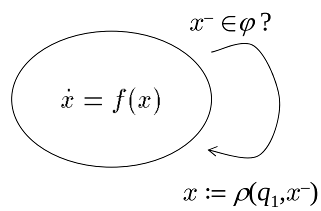
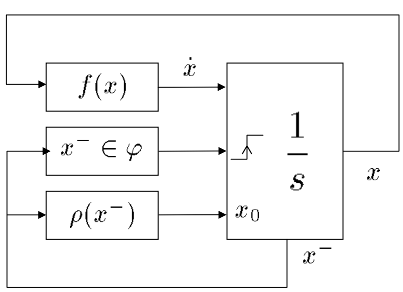
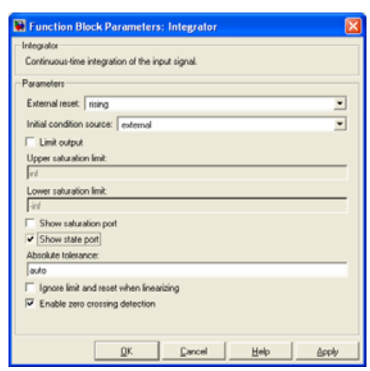




integrator with reset
(by default does zero-crossing
detection on reset input)



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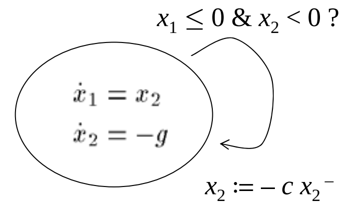

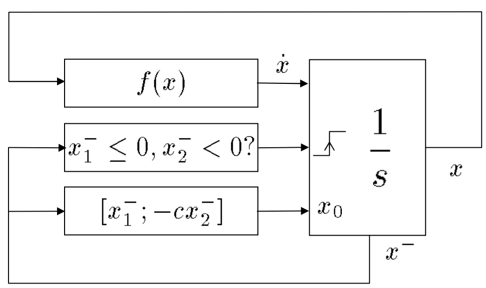

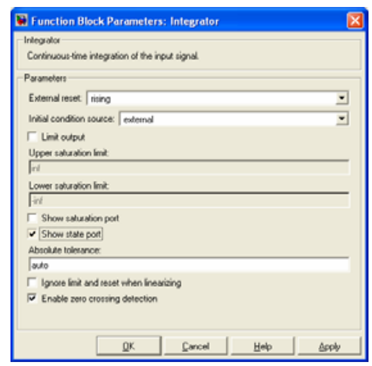

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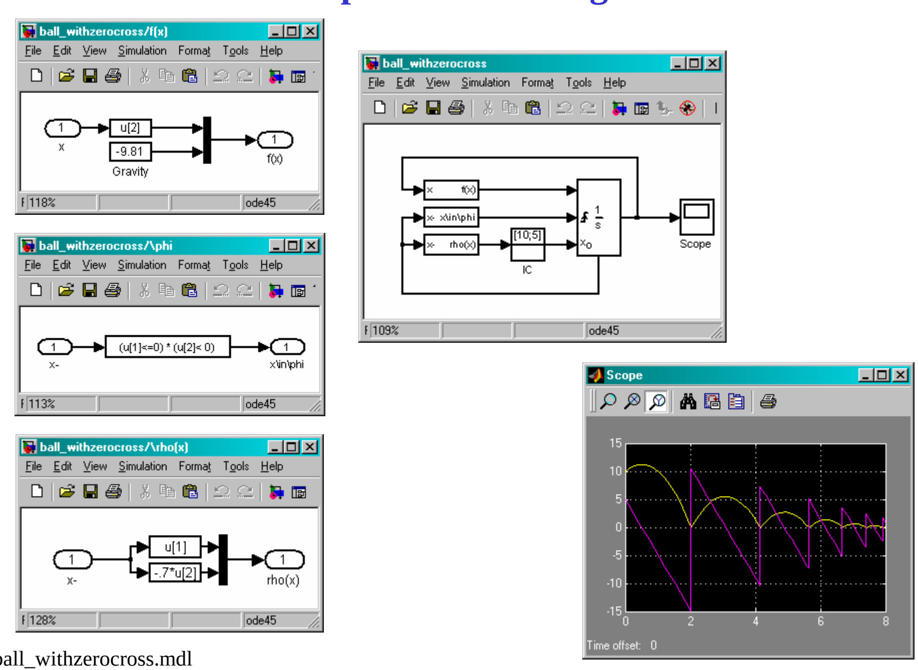

ball_withzerocross.mdl

Simulation of ODEs with resets

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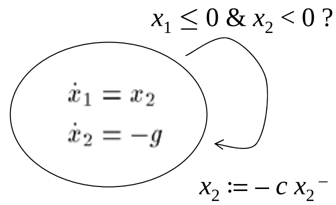

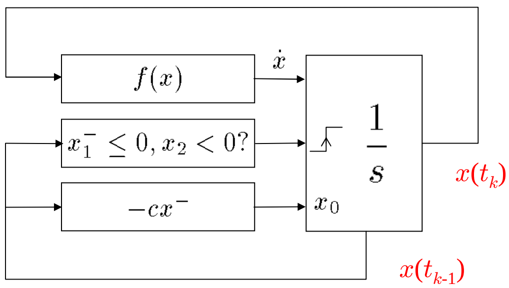

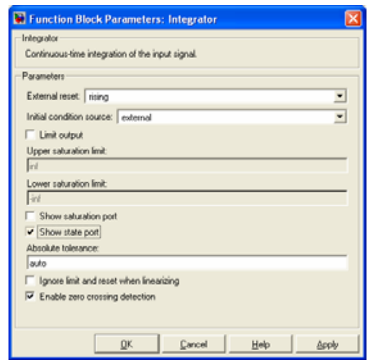

The "reset" pulse is not really instantaneous
(may lead to problems for "Zeno" systems)

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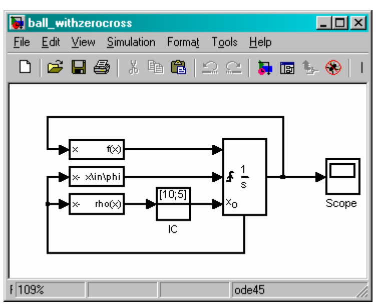
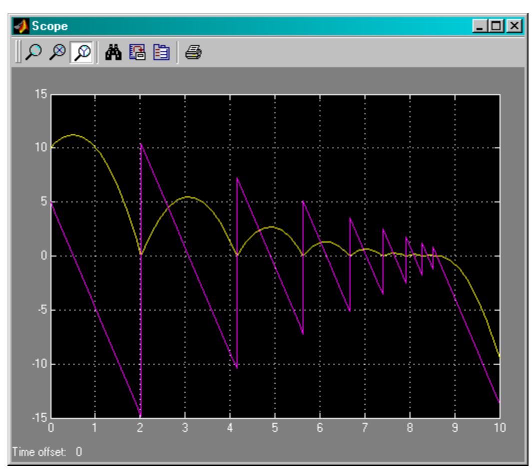


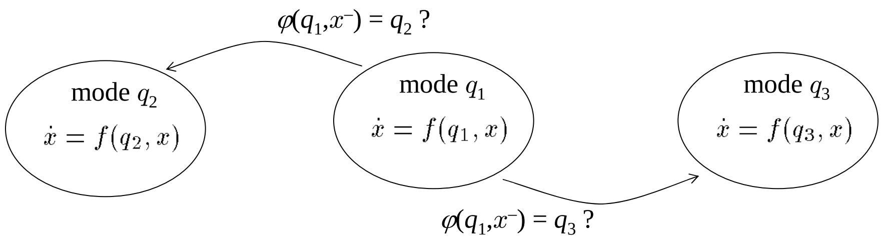
fails to catch the "rising edge" of the reset trigger and the ball falls



ball_withzerocross.mdl

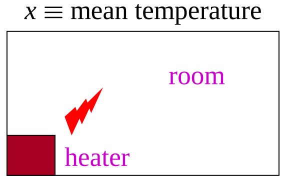
Simulation of hybrid automaton (no resets)

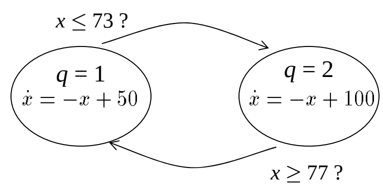
$\mathcal{Q} \equiv$ set of discrete states
$\mathbb{R}^n \equiv$ continuous state-space
$f : \mathcal{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n \equiv$ vector field
$\varphi : \mathcal{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathcal{Q} \equiv$ discrete transition



E.g., thermostat

$x \equiv$ mean temperature





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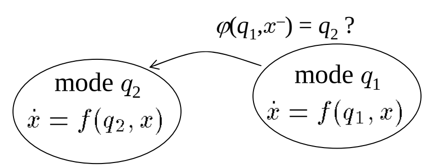
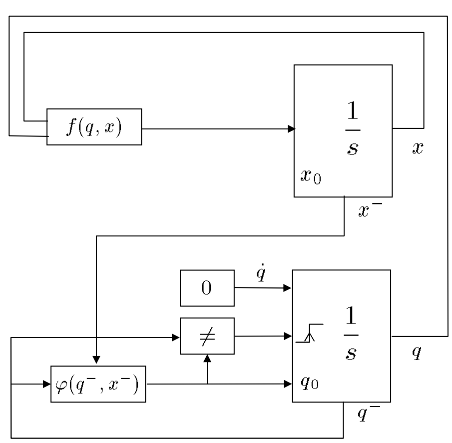
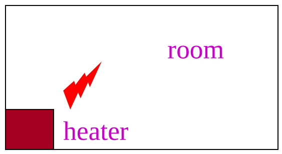


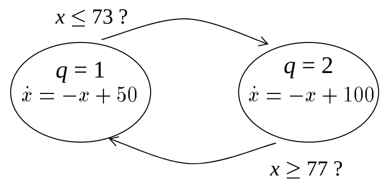


$\mathcal{Q} \subset \mathbb{R}$

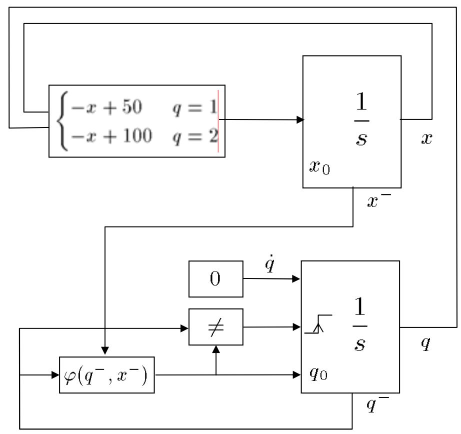
Example #2: Thermostat

$x \equiv$ mean temperature





$$\varphi(q,x) := \begin{cases} 2, & q = 1, x \le 73 \\ 1 & q = 1, x > 73 \\ 1, & q = 2, x \ge 77 \\ 2, & q = 2, x < 77 \end{cases}$$



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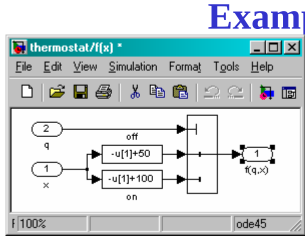
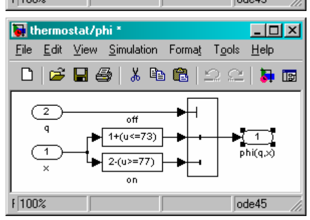
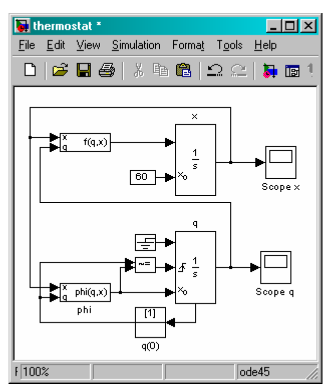
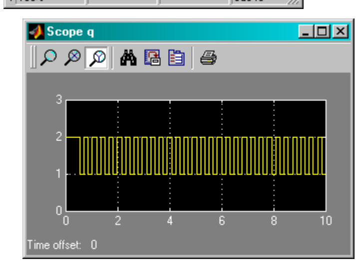
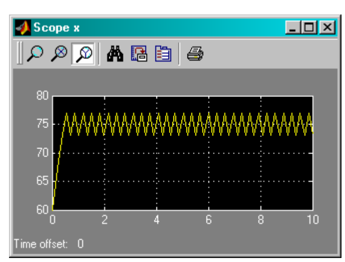






thermostat.mdl





Simulation of hybrid automaton

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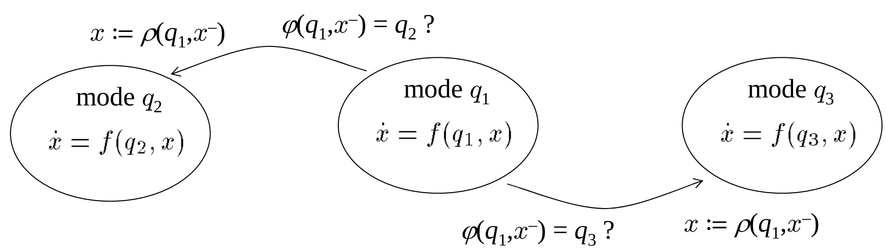

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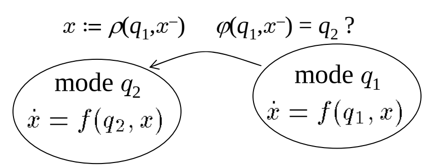
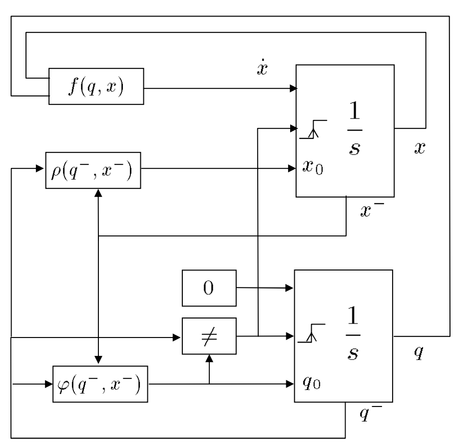
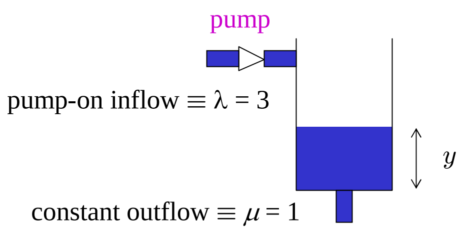


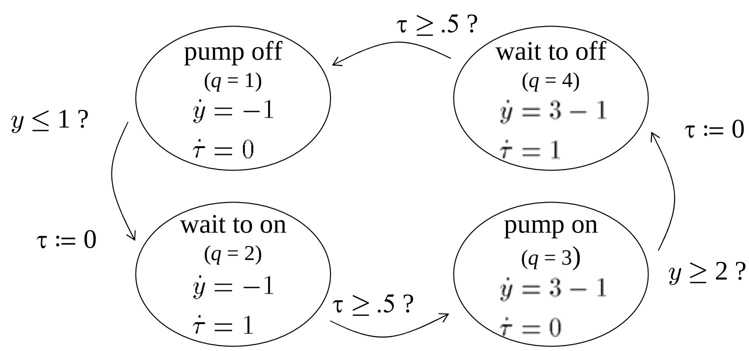


Example #5: Tank system



goal ≡ prevent the tank from emptying or filling up

δ = .5 ≡ delay between command is sent to pump and the time it is executed



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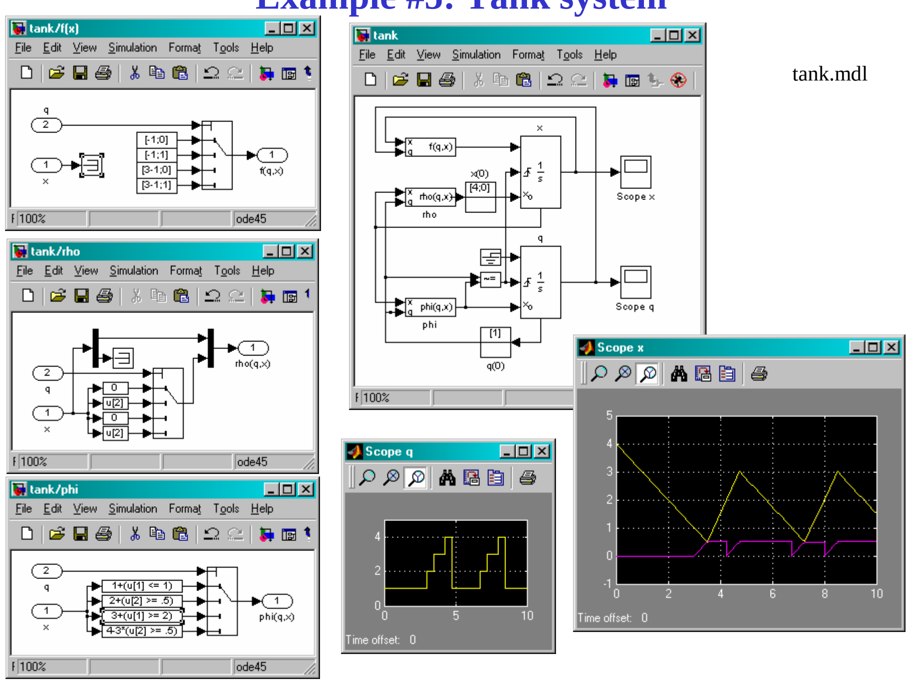
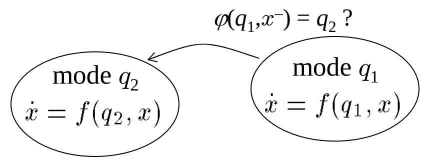
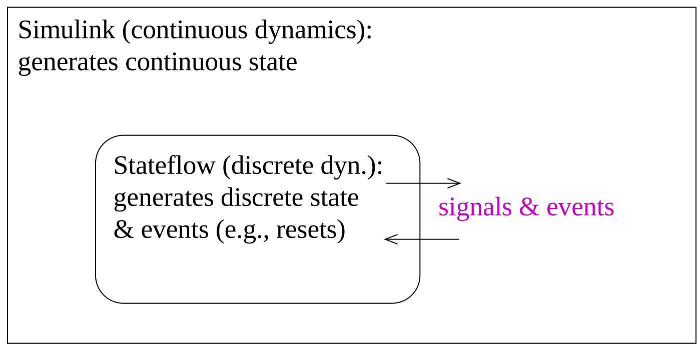


tank.mdl

Stateflow

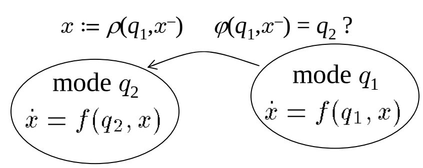
$\mathcal{Q}$ $\equiv$ set of discrete states
$\mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ continuous state-space
$f : \mathcal{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ vector field
$\varphi : \mathcal{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathcal{Q}$ $\equiv$ discrete transition

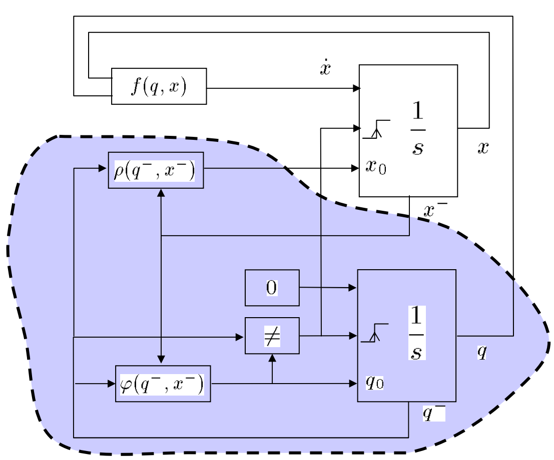




Simulation of hybrid automaton

$\mathcal{Q}$ $\equiv$ set of discrete states
$\mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ continuous state-space
$f : \mathcal{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ vector field
$\varphi : \mathcal{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathcal{Q}$ $\equiv$ discrete transition
$\rho : \mathcal{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ reset map





replaced by
StateFlow
“chart”

Simulation of hybrid automaton

$\mathcal{Q}$ $\equiv$ set of discrete states
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$f : \mathcal{Q} \times \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ $\equiv$ vector field
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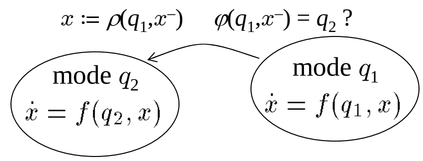
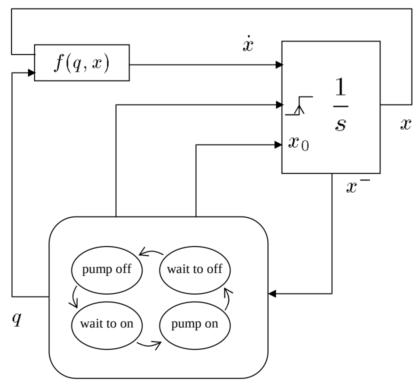
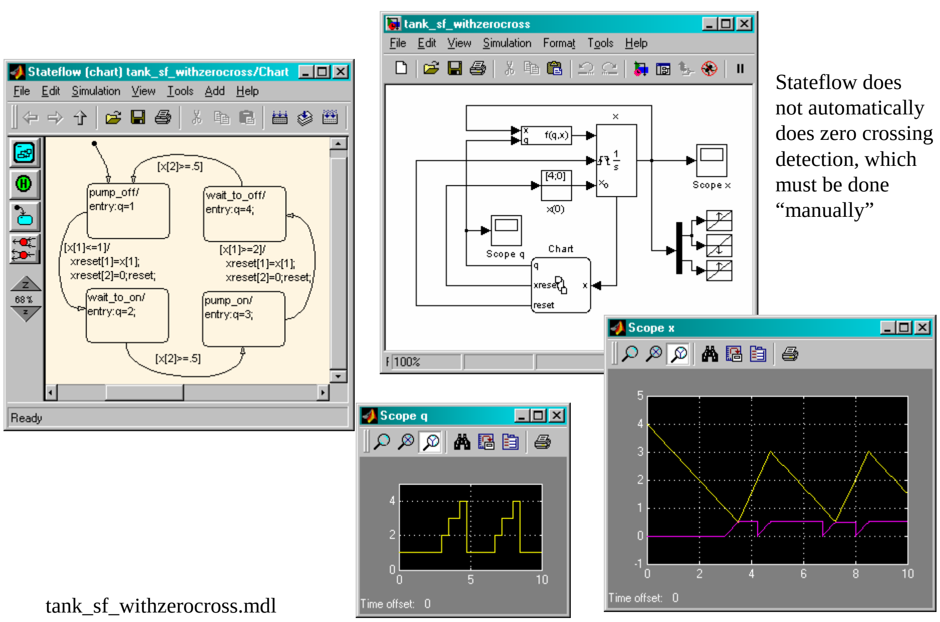




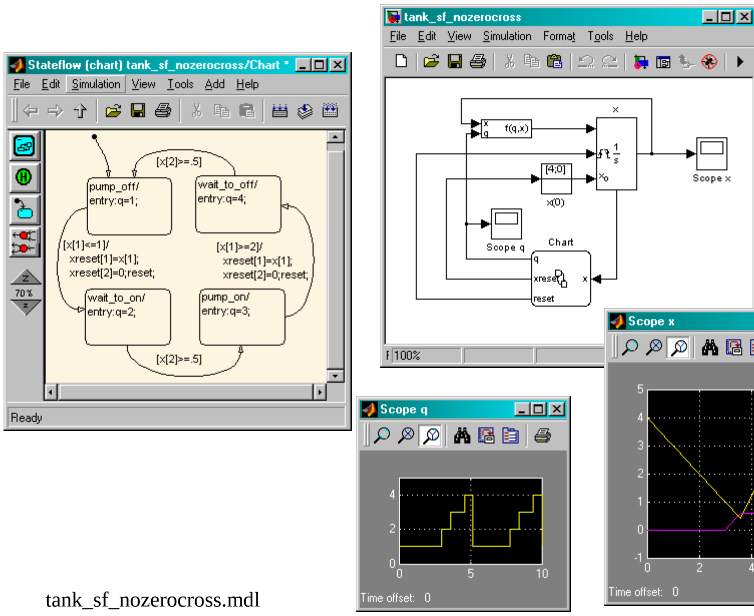
Example #5: Tank system

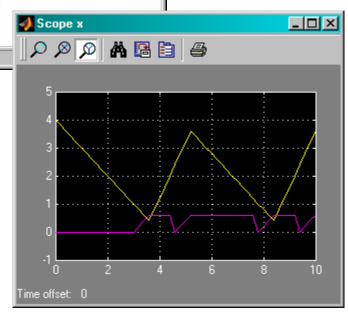


Stateflow does not automatically does zero crossing detection, which must be done "manually"

tank_sf_withzerocross.mdl

Example #5: Tank system





Stateflow does not automatically does zero crossing detection, which must be done "manually"

tank_sf_nozerocross.mdl

SHIFT

(Hybrid System Tool Interchange Format)

1. Simulation Language for Hybrid Automaton
2. Developed at UC Berkeley under the PATH (Partners for Advance Transit and Highways) project to simulate Automated Highway Systems
3. PATH provides freeware to compile SHIFT into a C-based simulator (http://path.berkeley.edu/SHIFT/)

Advantages:
1. Syntax matches very closely the hybrid automata formalism
2. Object-oriented and scalable (multiple copies of a automata can be created, connected, disconnected, and destroyed as the simulation runs)

Problems:
1. Currently the simulation engine is poor
   (limited integration algorithms, no zero-crossing detection)
2. Still in the development stages

A SHIFT program

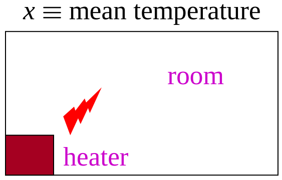
```
type AutomataType {   // declaration of automata types

    input …           // declaration of input signals
    state …           // declaration of internal states
    output …          // declaration of output signals
    export …          // declaration of events for synchronization

    discrete …        // declaration of discrete modes
                      // & corresponding continuous dynamics
    transition …      // definition of transition rules

    setup …           // initializations
}
```

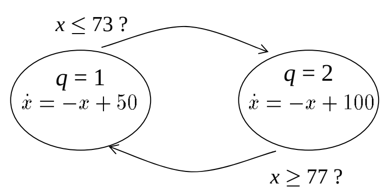
```
global …              // declaration of global Automata
```

```
setup …               // creation and initialization of global Automata
```

Example #2: Thermostat

$x \equiv$ mean temperature





thermostat.hs

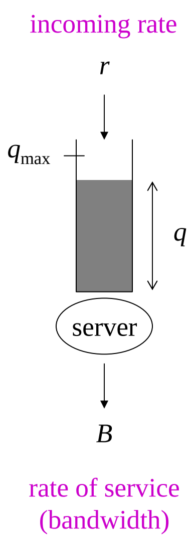
```
type ThermostatType {
    state continuous number x := 50;
    discrete                        first declared is the initial mode
        heater_off {  x' = -x + 50; },
        heater_on  {  x' = -x + 100; };
    transition
        heater_off -> heater_on  {} when { x<= 73},
        heater_on  -> heater_off {} when { x>= 77};
}

global ThermostatType thermostat;

setup
    define {  thermostat := create(ThermostatType, x:= 60);  }
```

declaration of the ThermostatType type

declaration of a variable called “thermostat” of type “ThermostatType”

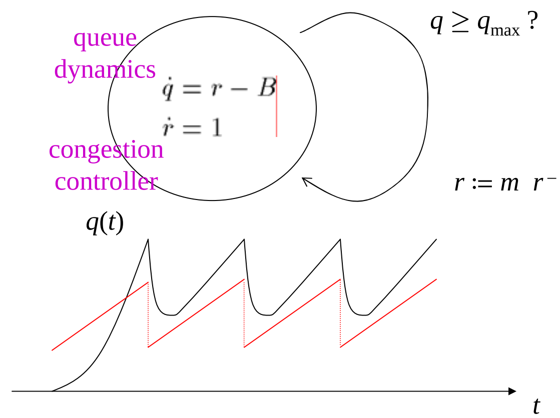
creation (and initialization) of the hybrid automaton

Example #7: Server system with congestion control

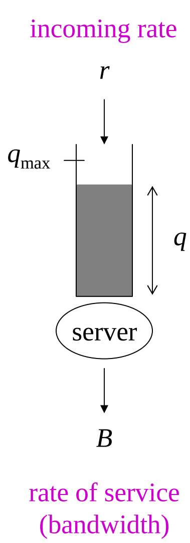


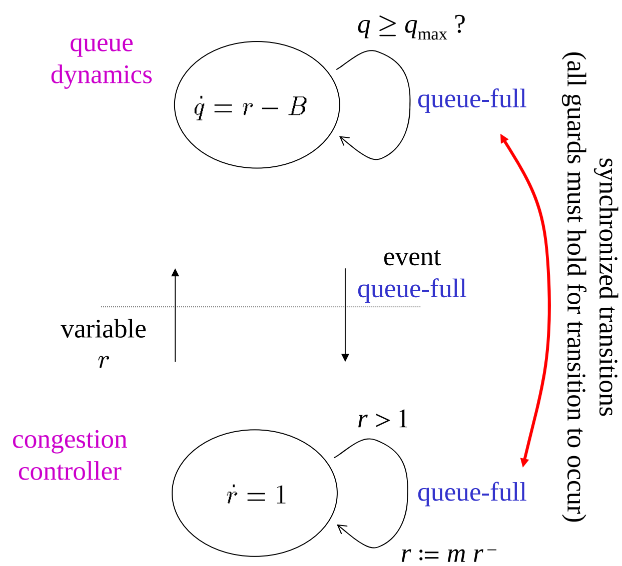
Additive increase/multiplicative decrease congestion control (AIMD):

- while $q < q_{max}$ increase r linearly
- when q reaches q_{max} instantaneously multiply r by $m \in (0,1)$



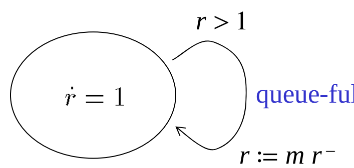
Example #7: Server system with congestion control





Example #7: Server system with congestion control

congestion controller



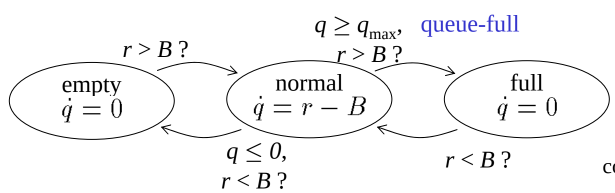
congestion.hs

```
type CongestionControllerType {
        output continuous number r := 0;

        state number m := 0.5;                    // multiplicative decrease (parameter)

        export queue_full;

        discrete
                additive_increase   { r' = 1; }

        transition
                additive_increase -> additive_increase { queue_full } when { r > 1 } do { r := m * r; }
}
```

synchronization event — jump condition — reset

Example #7: Server system with congestion control

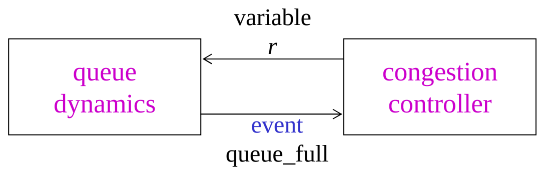
queue dynamics



congestion.hs

```
type QueueType {
        input continuous number r := 0;
        state continuous number q := 0;
        state CongestionControllerType controller;              // controller to synchronize with

        state number B := 1;                         // Bandwidth (parameter)
        state number qmax := 10;                     // Maximum queue size (parameter)

        discrete
                empty_queue { q' = 0; }
                full_queue  { q' = 0; }
                normal { q' = r - B; }

        transition
                empty_queue -> normal {} when { r > B },
                full_queue -> normal  {} when { r < B };
                normal -> empty_queue {} when { q <= 0 and r <= B ) do { q = 0; },
                normal -> full_queue  { controller:queue_full } when { q >= Qmax and r>B ) do { q = qmax; },
}
```

Example #7: Server system with congestion control



congestion.hs

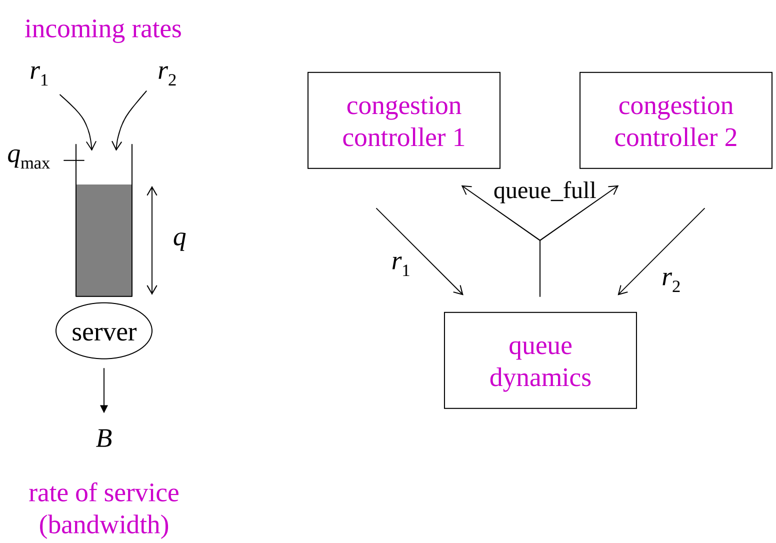
```
global QueueType  queue;
global CongestionControllerType contr;

setup
        define {
                contr := create(CongestionControllerType);
                queue := create(QueueType, controller := contr);
        }
        connect {
                r(queue) <- r(contr);
        }
```

declaration of global variables

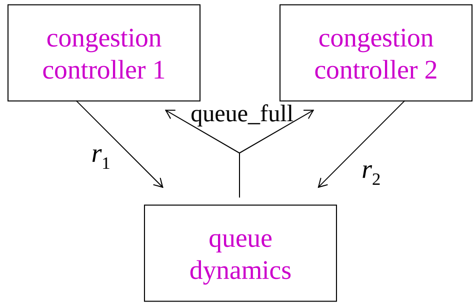
creation (and initialization) of the hybrid automata

inputs ← output connections

Example #10: Server with multiple congestion controllers



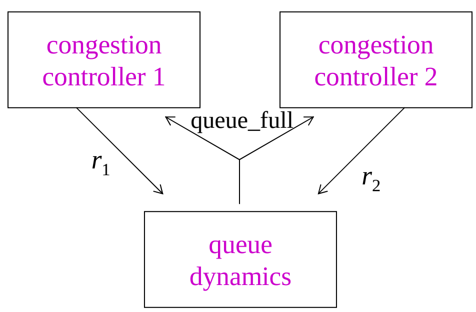
Example #10: Server with multiple congestion controllers




```
type QueueType {
    input continuous number r1 := 0;
    input continuous number r2 := 0;
    state continuous number r := 0;
    state continuous number q := 0;
    state set(CongestionControllerType) controllers;

    state number B := 1;          // Bandwidth (parameter)
    state number qmax := 10;      // Maximum queue size (parameter)

    discrete
        empty_queue { q' = 0; r = r1 + r2; }
        full_queue  { q' = 0; r = r1 + r2; }
        normal { q' = r - B; r = r1 + r2; }

    transition
        empty_queue -> normal {} when { r > B },
        full_queue -> normal  {} when { r < B };
        normal -> empty_queue {} when { q <= 0 and r <= B ) do { q = 0; },
        normal -> full_queue  { controllers:queue_full(all) } when { q >= Qmax and r>B ) do { q = qmax; },
}
```

congestion2.hs

Example #10: Server with multiple congestion controllers




```
global QueueType  queue;
global CongestionControllerType contr1;
global CongestionControllerType contr2;

setup
    define {
        contr1 := create(CongestionControllerType, r := 1.5);
        contr2 := create(CongestionControllerType, r := 2.0);
        queue := create(QueueType, controllers := {contr1,contr2} );
    }
    connect {
        r1(queue) <- r(contr1);
        r2(queue) <- r(contr2);
    }
```

declaration of global variables

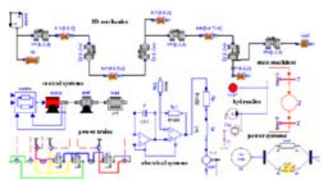
congestion2.hs

creation (and initialization) of the hybrid automata

inputs ← output connections

Modelica

1. Object-oriented language for modeling physical systems
2. Developed and promoted by the Modelica Association
   (international non-profit, non-governmental organization based in Sweden)
   http://www.modelica.org/
3. Dynasim AB sells Dymola, currently the best Modelica simulator
   (interfaces with MATLAB and Simulink)



Advantages:
1. Object-oriented and scalable
2. Large number of component libraries available (electric circuits, mechanical system, thermo-hydraulics, power systems, robotics, petri-nets, etc.)
3. Numerically stable simulation engine
   (allows differential algebraic equations, automatic zero-crossing detection)
4. Heavily used in industry, especially in Europe
5. UCSB has a site license!

Problems:
1. Not as widely known as MATLAB/Simulink

Modelica object

```
model ModelName
    // declarations of public variables (inputs and outputs) that
    // can be accessed using “ModelName.Variable name”
    TypeName VariableName;
    …
protected
    // declarations of internal (hidden) variables (state)
    TypeName VariableName;
    …
equation
    // algebraic and differential equations
    Expression = Expression;
    …
end ModelName
```

Modelica 101

Predefined types

Real	x,	// x is a real number
	y (start = 1.1, unit = “inches”) “height”;	
		// y is a “height,” initialized with 1.1 “inches”
Integer	n;	// n is an integer
Boolean	p;	// p can be either true or false

Type modifiers

parameter	Real B;	// B does not change during the simulation but
		// can be initialized with different values
constant	Real PI;	// PI is a fixed constant
discrete	Real q;	// q is a piecewise constant variable (discrete state)
flow	Real r;	// r is a “flow” variable
		// (connection of flows follow conservation law,
		// by convention positive means flow enters component)

Modelica 101

Predefined functions/variables for use in equation

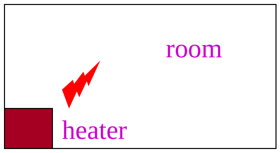
der(x)	// derivative of *Real* signal x
pre(x)	// left-limit of *discrete* signal x
edge(x)	// true when *discrete* variable x is discontinuous
time	// simulation time

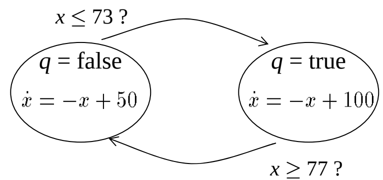
Commands for use in equation

x = y	// equate two variable
x + z = y	// (should be interpreted as equation and not assignment)
reinit(x, 2.1);	// reset variable x to to 2.1
connect(x,y);	// connects variables:
connect(x,z);	// x = y = z (or x + y + z = 0 in case of flows)
when p then	// execute command when p becomes true
command;	
end when;	

Example #2: Thermostat

$x \equiv$ mean temperature






```
model thermostat

    Real x                      "Average temperature";
    Boolean q(start = false)    "Heater state";

    parameter Real xon = 73  "Turn-on temperature";
    parameter Real xoff = 77 "Turn-off temperature";

equation
    q =  if  not pre(q) and x <= xon then true   // turn on
         else if pre(q) and x >= xoff then false // turn off
         else pre(q);                            // no change
    der(x) = if q then 100-x
                  else 50-x;
end thermostat;
```

thermostat.mo

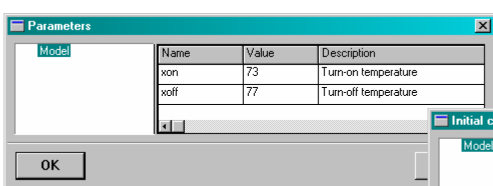
Example #2: Thermostat

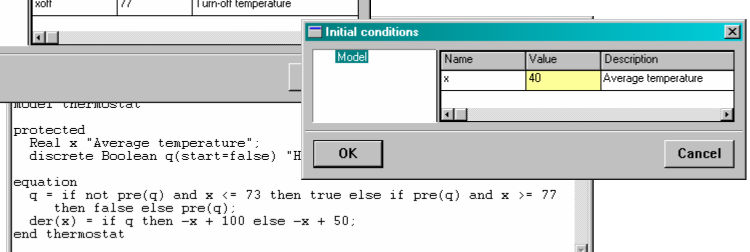
To get started:

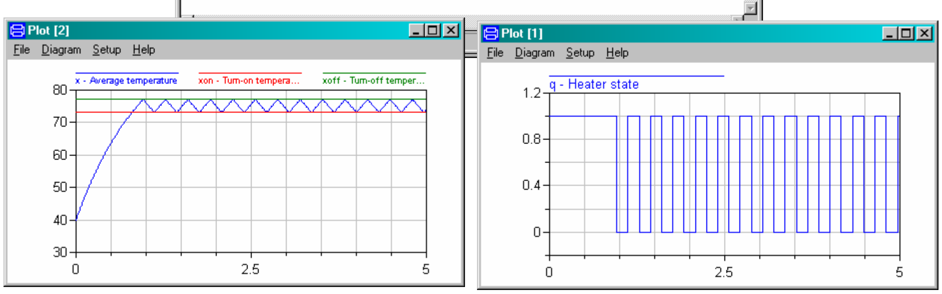
setenv PATH /usr/local/dymola/bin:$PATH

dymola5 thermostat.mo

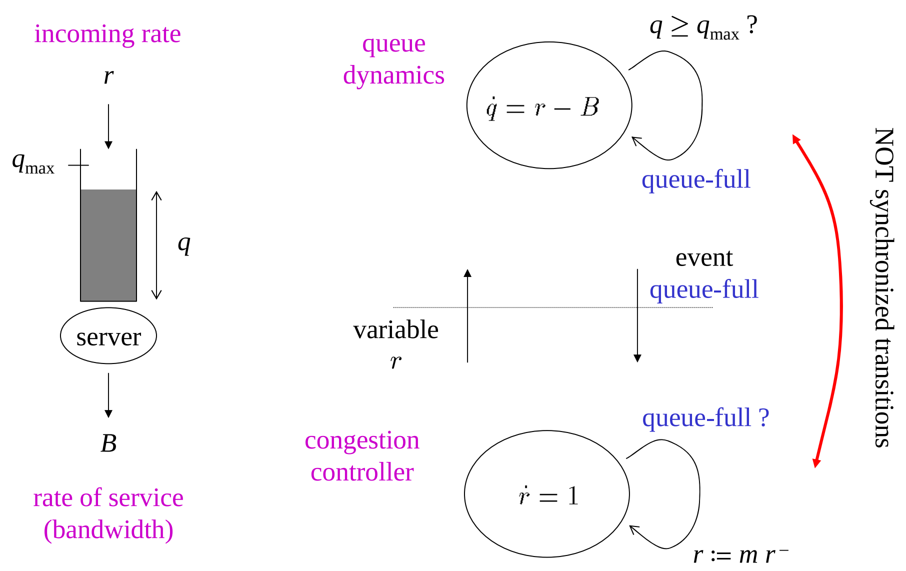
[documentation online & refs 15,16]



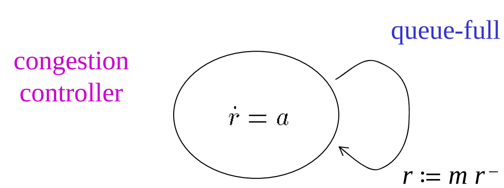




Example #7: Server system with congestion control



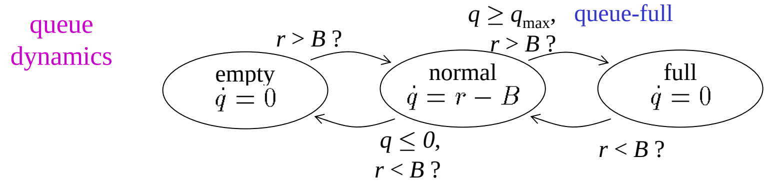
Example #7: Server system with congestion control




```
model Controller
        Real r(start=0)                "out-flow";
        discrete Boolean queue_full    "Queue full";
        parameter Real a=.1            "Additive constant";
        parameter Real m=.5            "Multiplicative constant";

equation
        der(r) = a;
        when pre(queue_full) then
              reinit(r, r*m);
        end when;

end Controller
```

congestion.mo

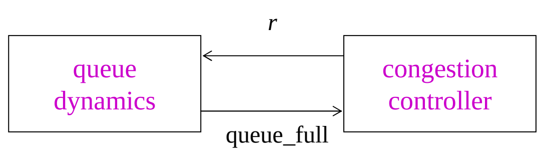
Example #7: Server system with congestion control




```
model Queue
    Real r "In-flow";
    discrete Boolean queue_full(start=false) "Queue full";
    parameter Real B=1                       "Bandwidth";
    parameter Real Qmax=1                    "Max queue size";

protected
    discrete Integer status(start=0)         "Queue status";      // 0 empty, 1 normal, 2 full
    Real q(start=0)                          "Queue size";
equation
    status = if pre(status) == 0 and r > B then 1                 // no longer empty
          else if pre(status) == 2 and r < B then 1               // no longer full
          else if pre(status) == 1 and q <= 0 and r < B then 0    // became empty
          else if pre(status) == 1 and q >= Qmax and r > B then 2 // became full
          else pre(status);                                       // no change
    queue_full = pre(status) == 1 and status == 2;
    der(q) = if status == 1 then r - B else 0;
end Queue
```

congestion.mo

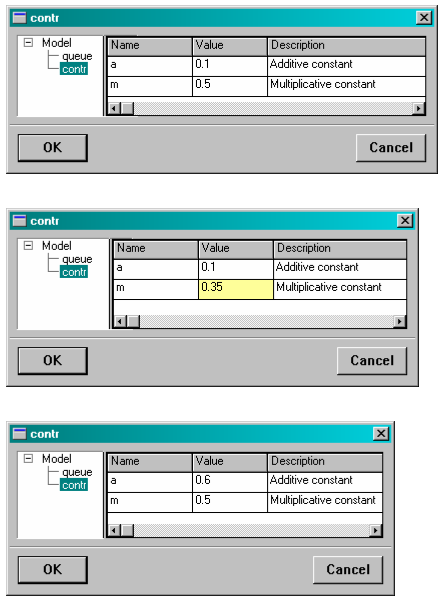
Example #7: Server system with congestion control

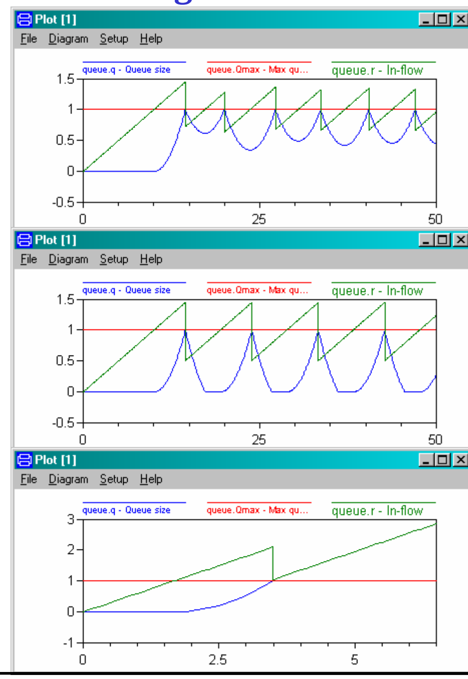



```
model System
    Queue queue;
    Controller contr;

equation
    queue.r = contr.r;
    queue.queue_full = contr.queue_full;

end System
```

congestion.mo

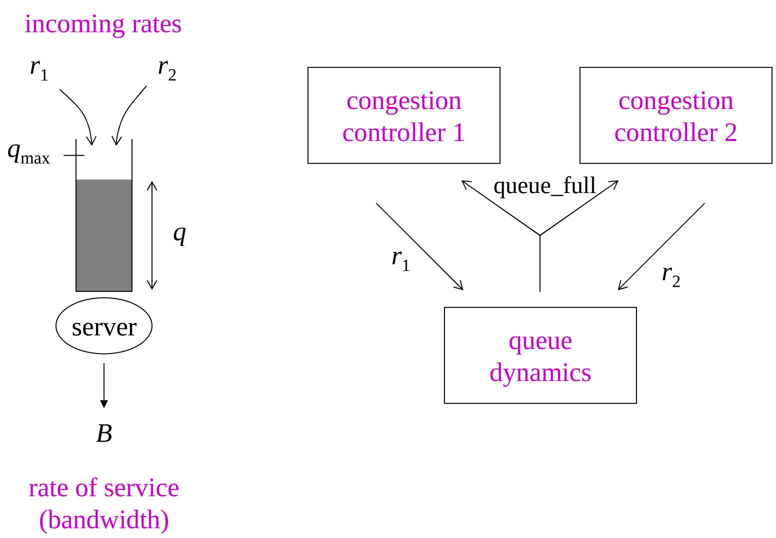
Example #7: Server system with congestion control





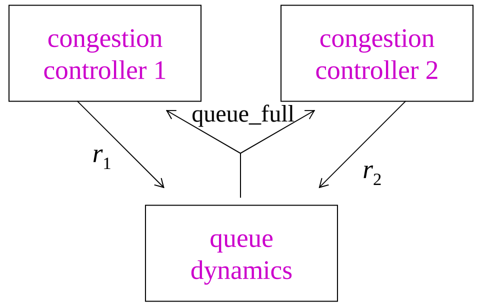
congestion.mo

Example #10: Server with multiple congestion controllers



congestion2.mo

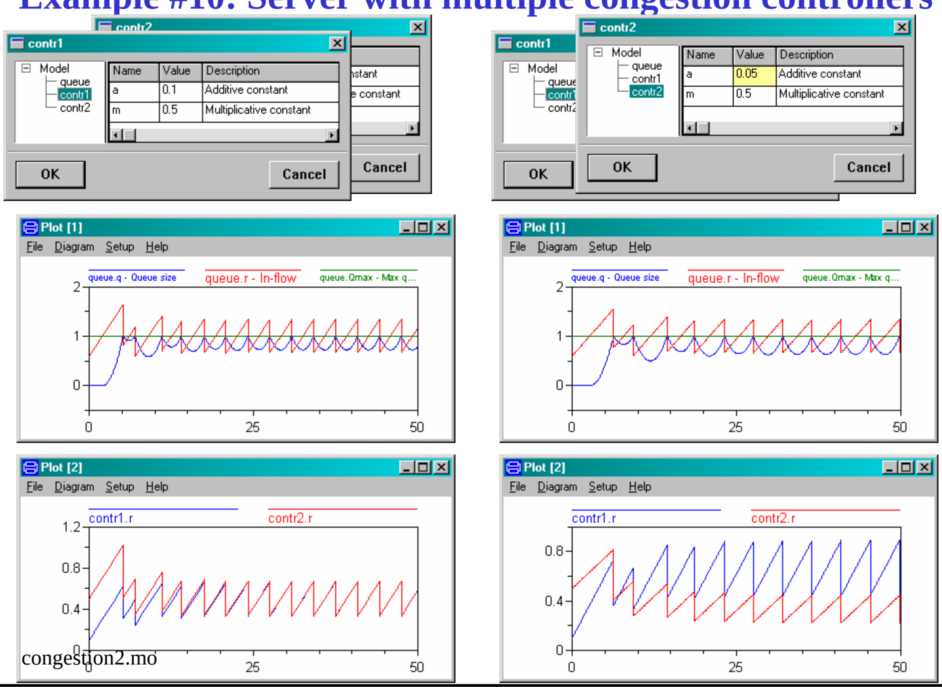
Example #10: Server with multiple congestion controllers




```
model System
    Queue queue;
    Controller contr1;
    Controller contr2;

equation
    queue.r = contr1.r + contr2.r;
    queue.queue_full = contr1.queue_full;
    queue.queue_full = contr2.queue_full;

end System
```

congestion2.mo

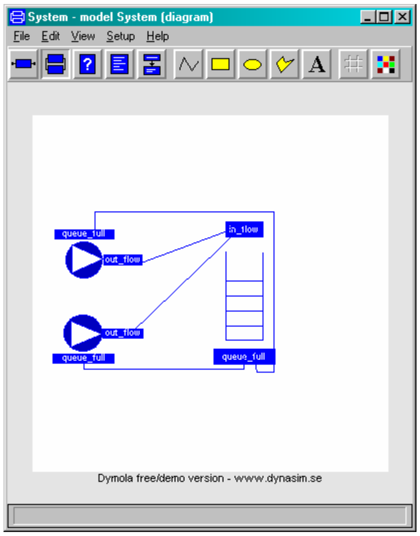
Example #10: Server with multiple congestion controllers

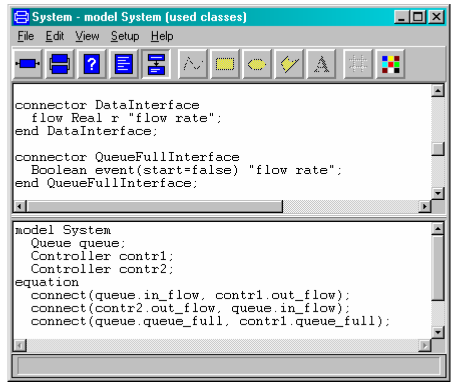


congestion2.mo

Example #10: Server with multiple congestion controllers

see congestion3.mo for the use of the connect command





congestion3.mo

Interfacing Dymola & MATLAB/Simulink

Sharing data

- Each time you simulate a Dymola model, a file “xxxx.mat” is created with all the data. You can get this data into MATLAB with
  load xxxx.mat

Using Dymola models in Simulink

- Add dymola to the MATLAB path:
  path('/usr/local/dymola/mfiles',path)
  path('/usr/local/dymola/mfiles/traj',path)
- The Simulink block
  /usr/local/dymola/mfiles/DymolaBlockMaster.mdl
  can be used to insert a Dymola system into a Simulink diagram
  Not sure if its working?

Next class…

Properties of hybrid systems

- Safety (reachability)
- Liveness
- Asymptotic properties (stability)