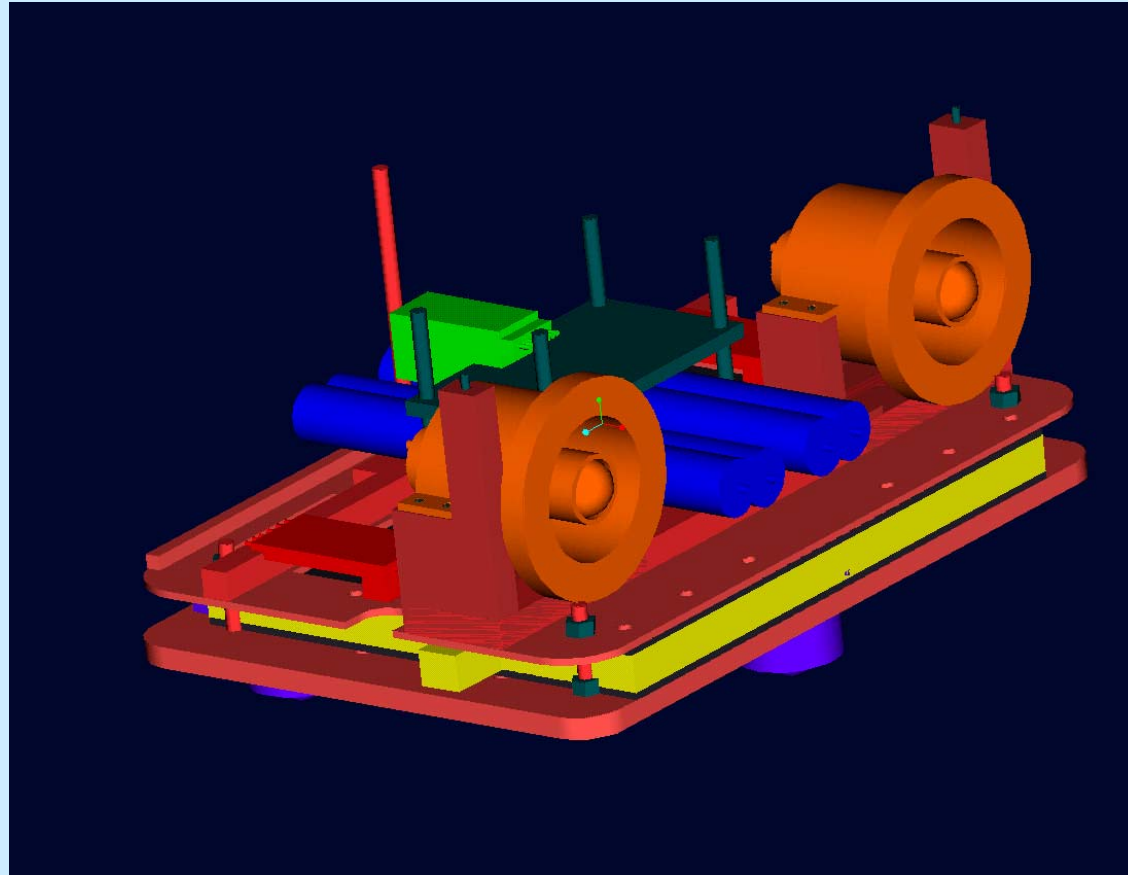


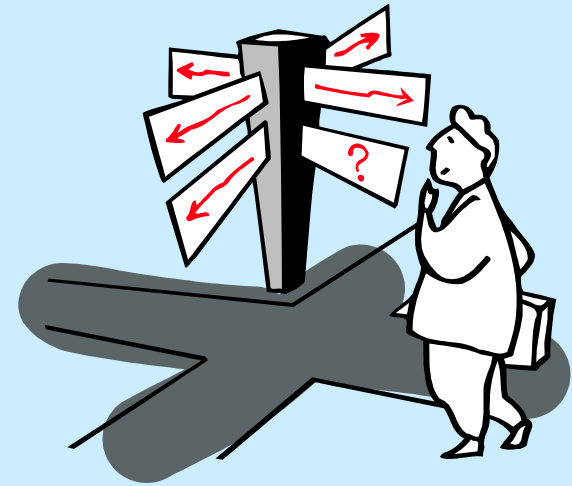
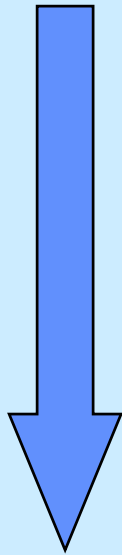
# Modeling and controlling the Caltech Ducted Fan Vehicle



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# How do we get to an implementation?

Abstract, high-level system model



Detailed low-level system implementation

# Some options...

- Don't build a high-level model... Implement the system by hand.
- Build a high-level model, but throw it away when implementation starts.
- Build a high-level model, and validate implementation against it.
- Build a low-level model, and generate an implementation from it.
- Build a high-level model, refine it gradually into more detailed models that are more suitable for automatic code generation.

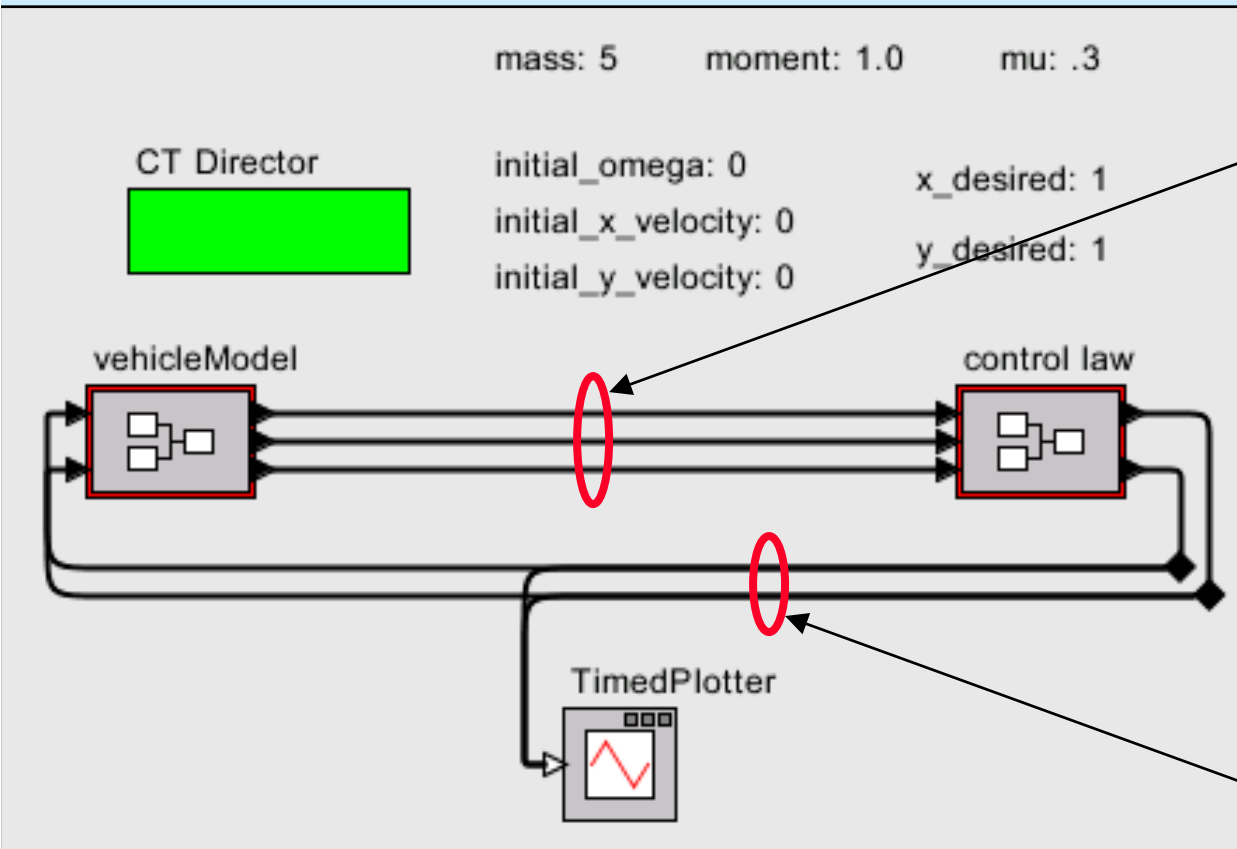


# An example of heterogenous refinement

Drive the ducted fan vehicle to a desired point.

- Continuous time vehicle and controller.
- A zero-delay discrete-time controller.
- A one-step delay discrete-time controller.
- An arbitrary delay discrete-time controller.
- A more sophisticated modal controller.
- A model for automatic system implementation.

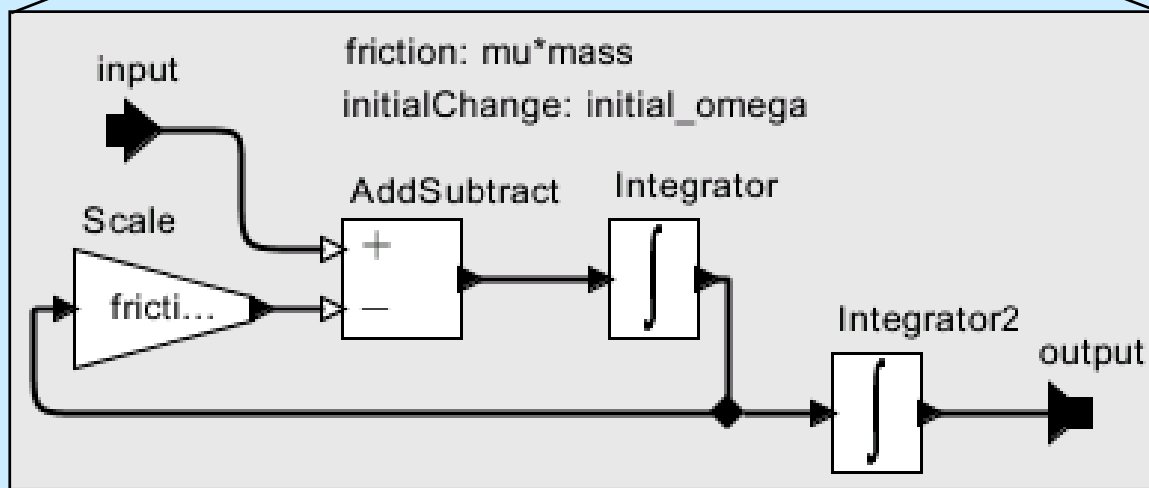
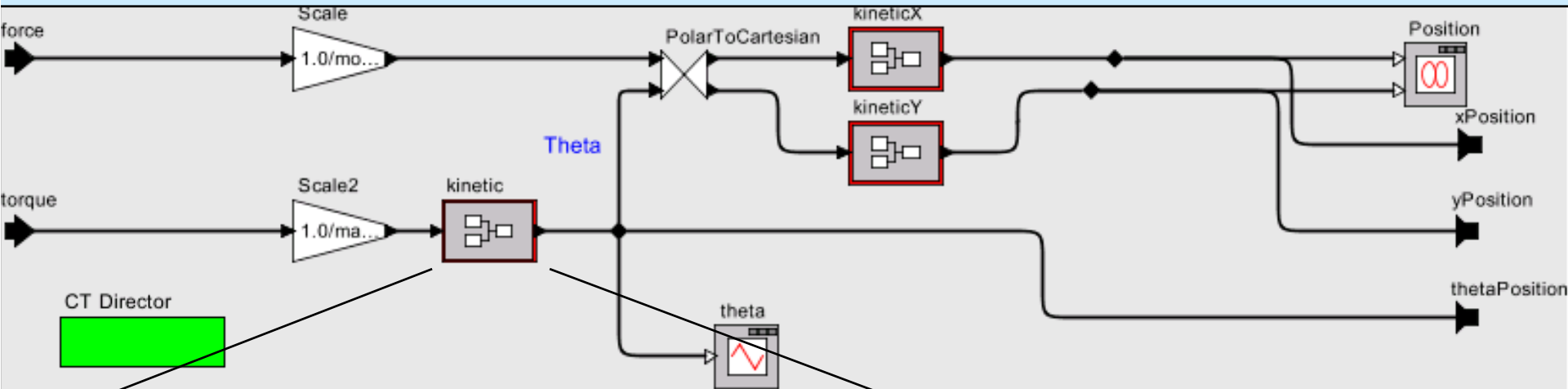
# 1: Vehicle/Controller model



(X,Y) Position, and direction of the vehicle

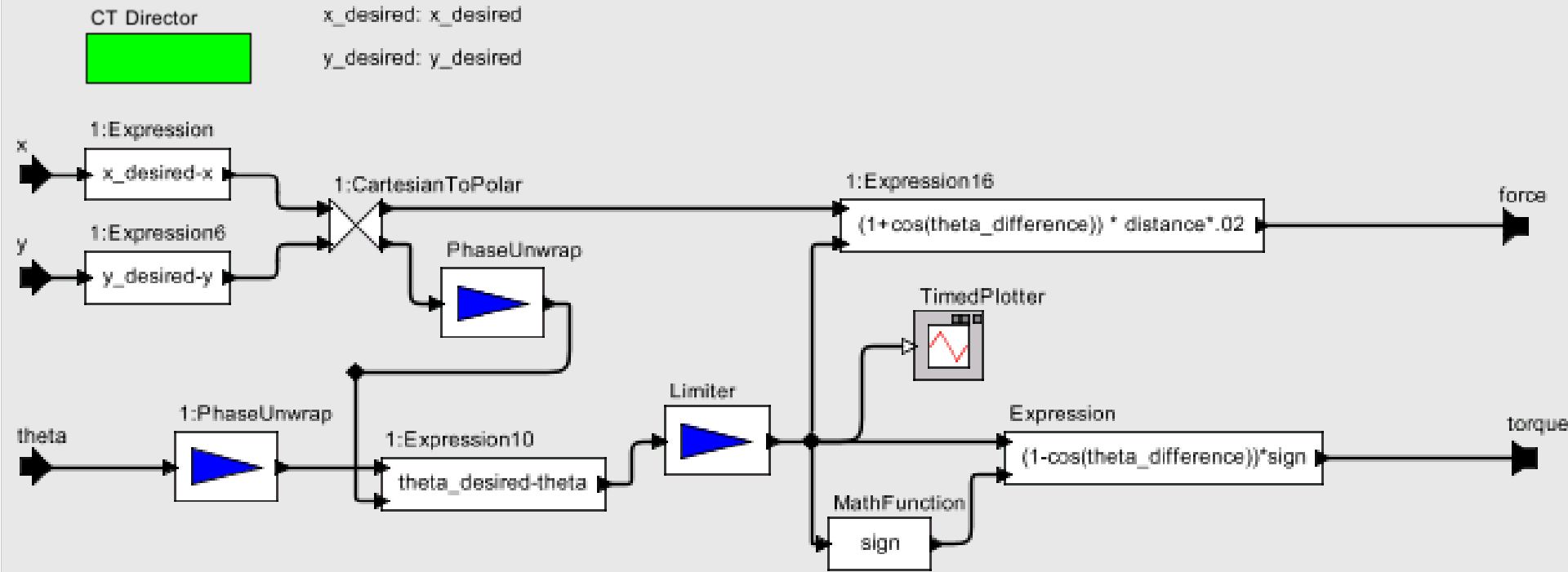
Total forward thrust, and differential torque applied by the fans.

# 1: Continuous Vehicle model



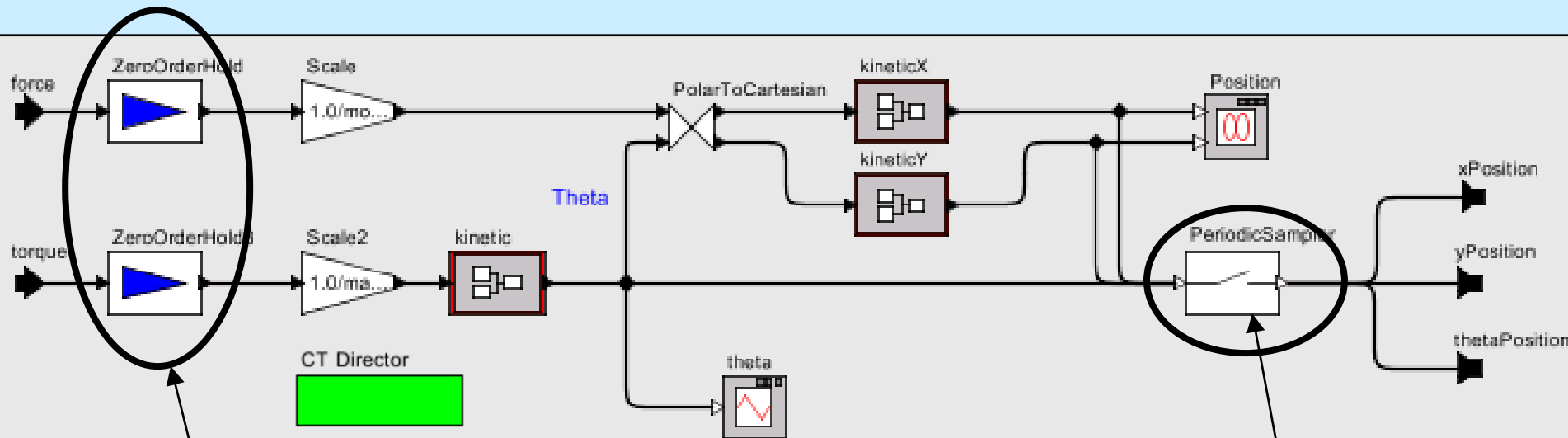
Specified as a differential equation, as in Simulink.

# 1: Continuous controller model



A modified proportional controller...

# 2: Vehicle model with Discrete-time interface

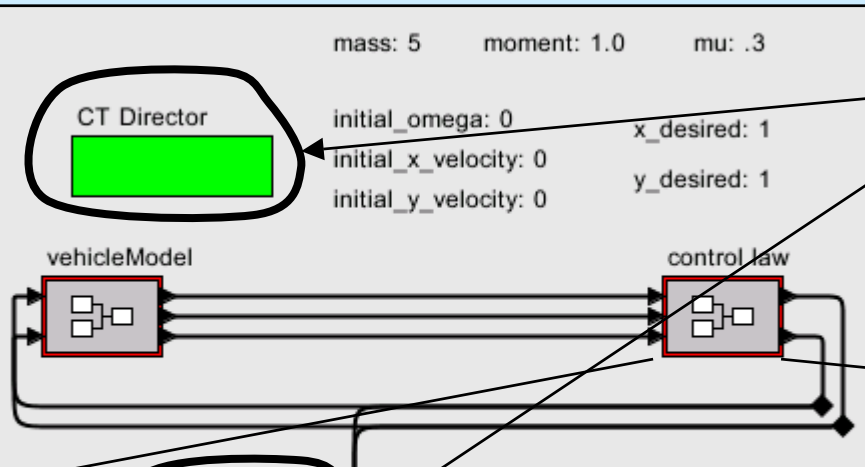


Zero-order hold models the Digital -> Analog conversion.

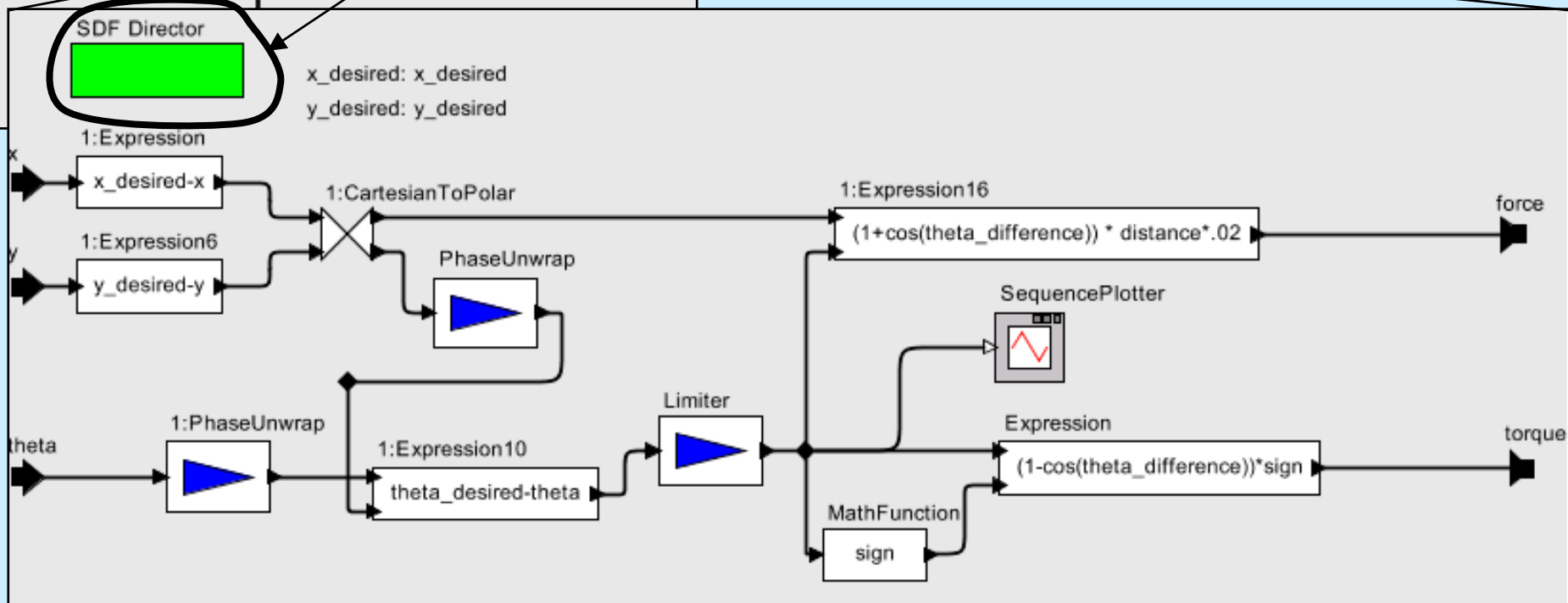
The analog position of the vehicle is periodically sampled approximately every second.



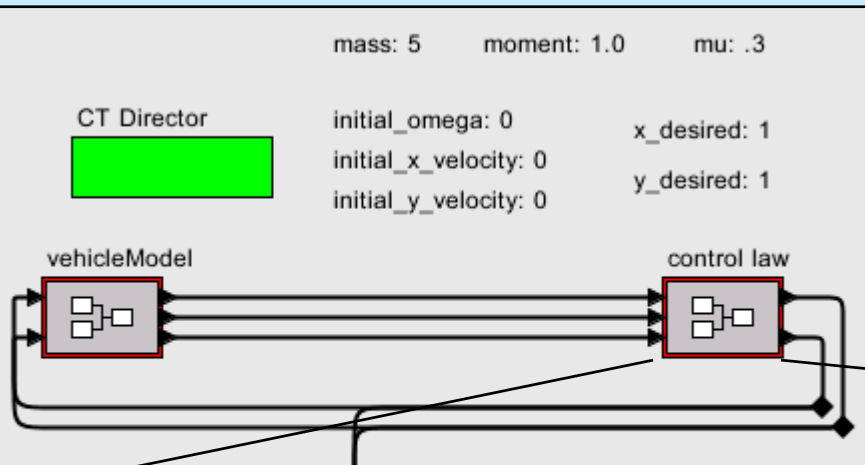
# 2: Discrete Vehicle controller



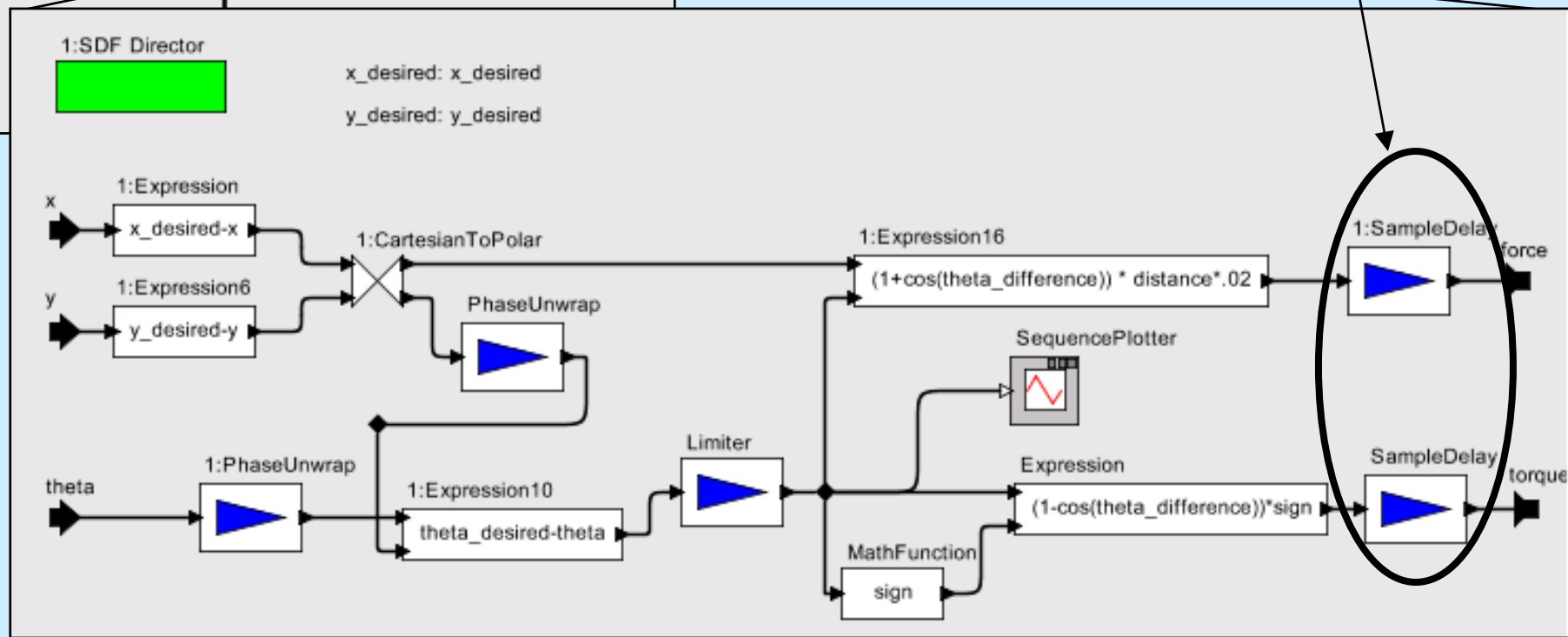
Heterogenous system modeling



# 3: Discrete Vehicle controller with one-sample delay



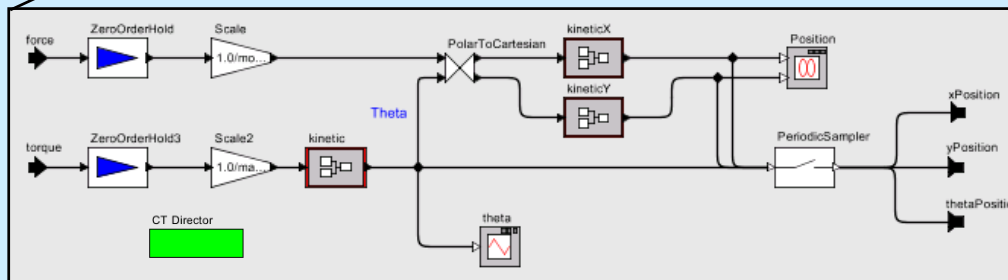
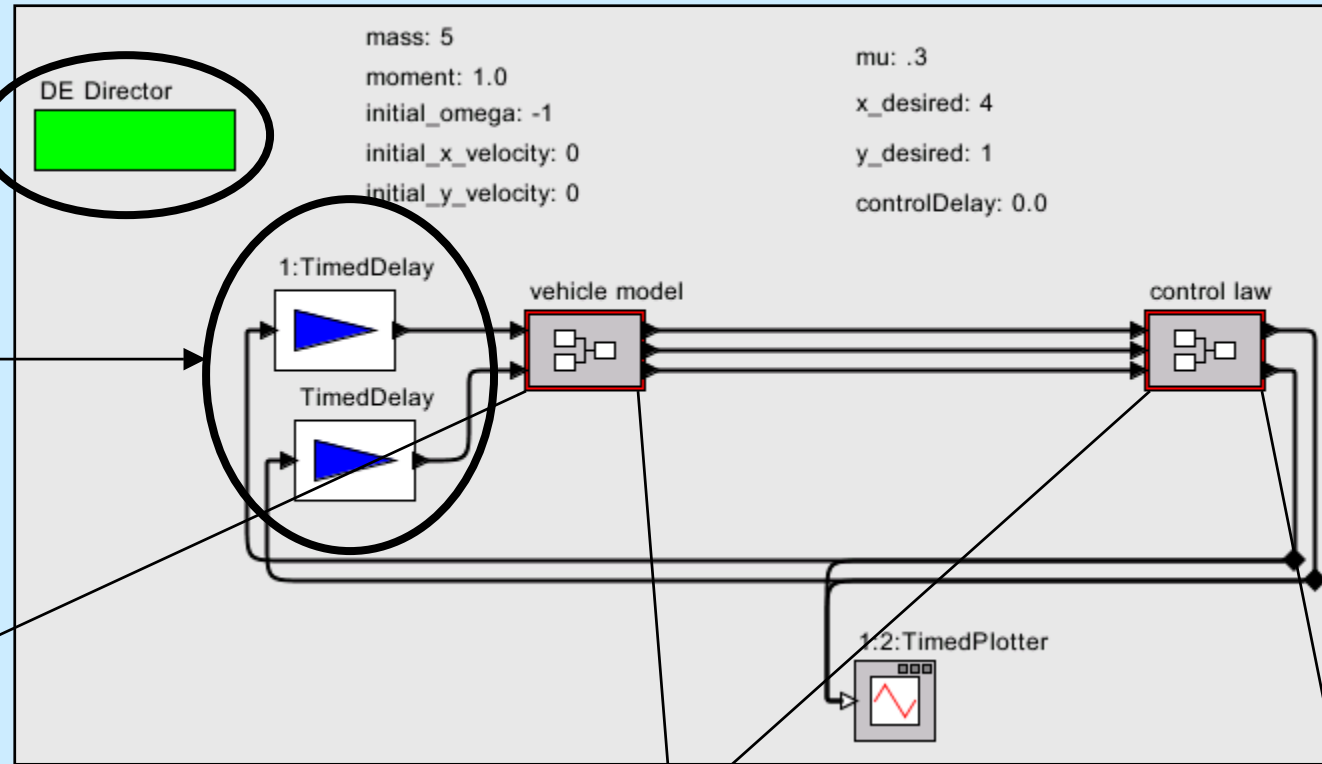
SampleDelay added to model computation time of controller



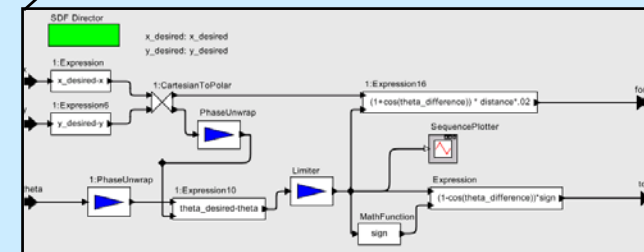
# 4: Discrete Vehicle controller with arbitrary delay

TimedDelay actor in Discrete Event domain models arbitrary delay.

More Heterogeneity

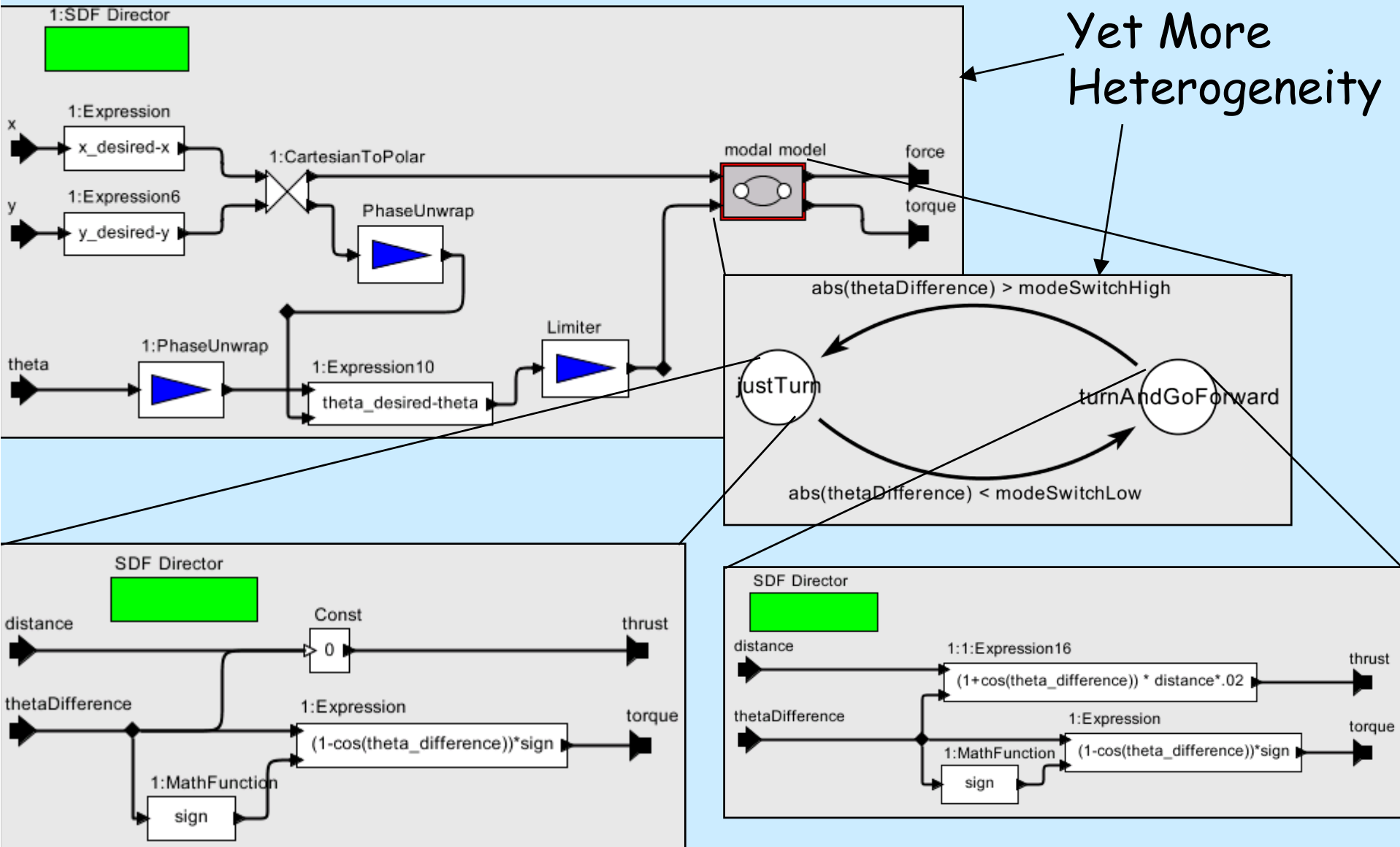


CT vehicle model



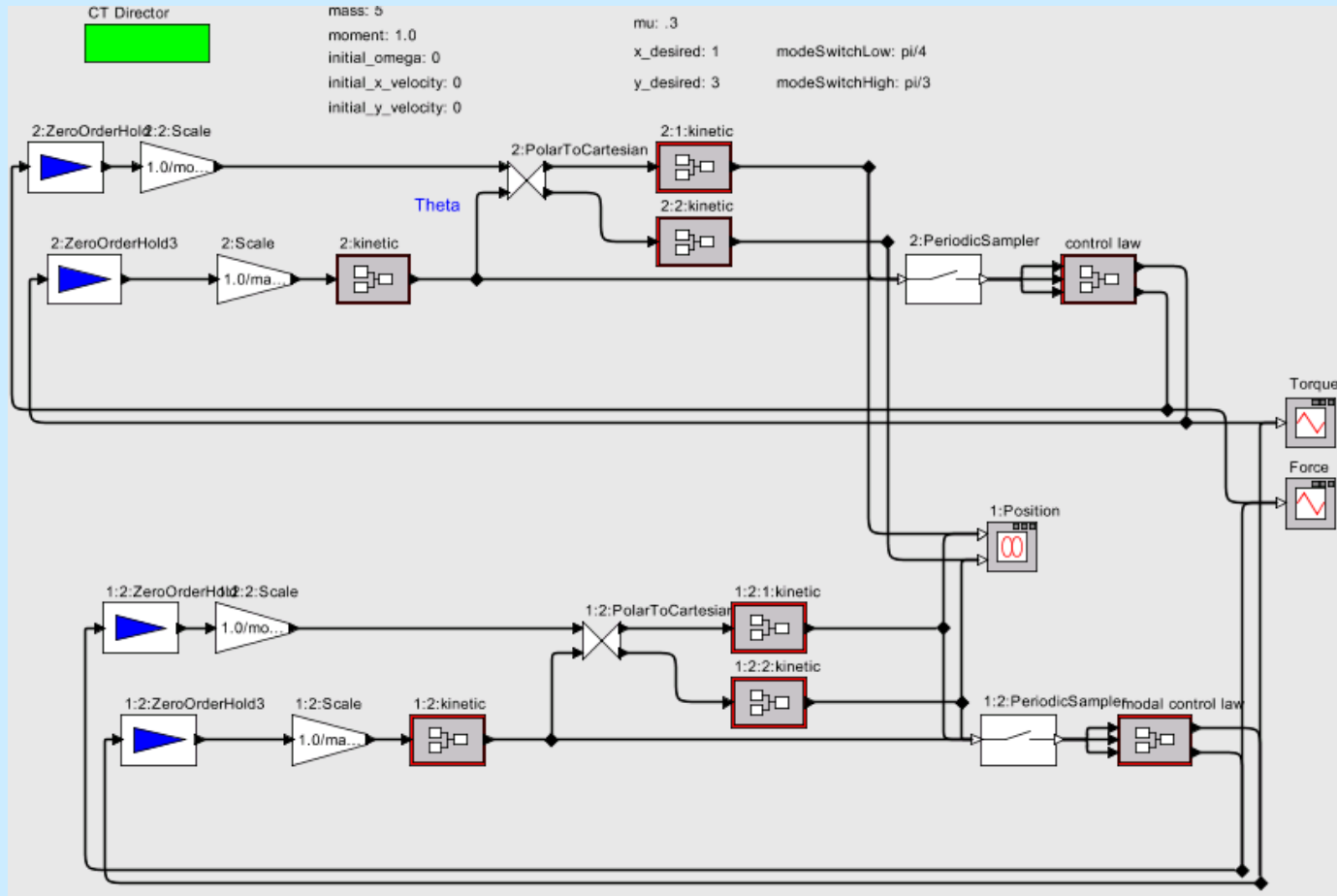
SDF control law

# 5: A modal controller

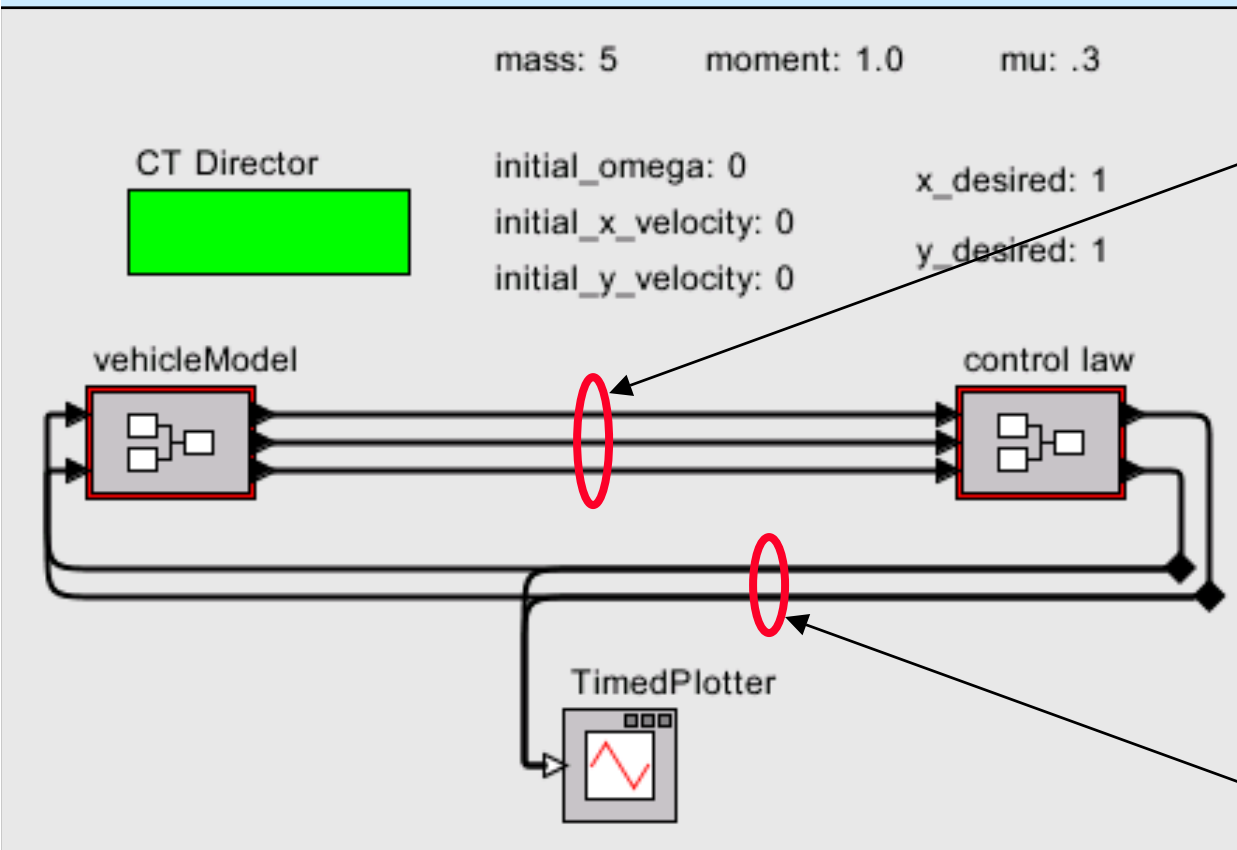


# Breathe and watch the demo...

A comparison of the modal controller versus the simple proportional controller.



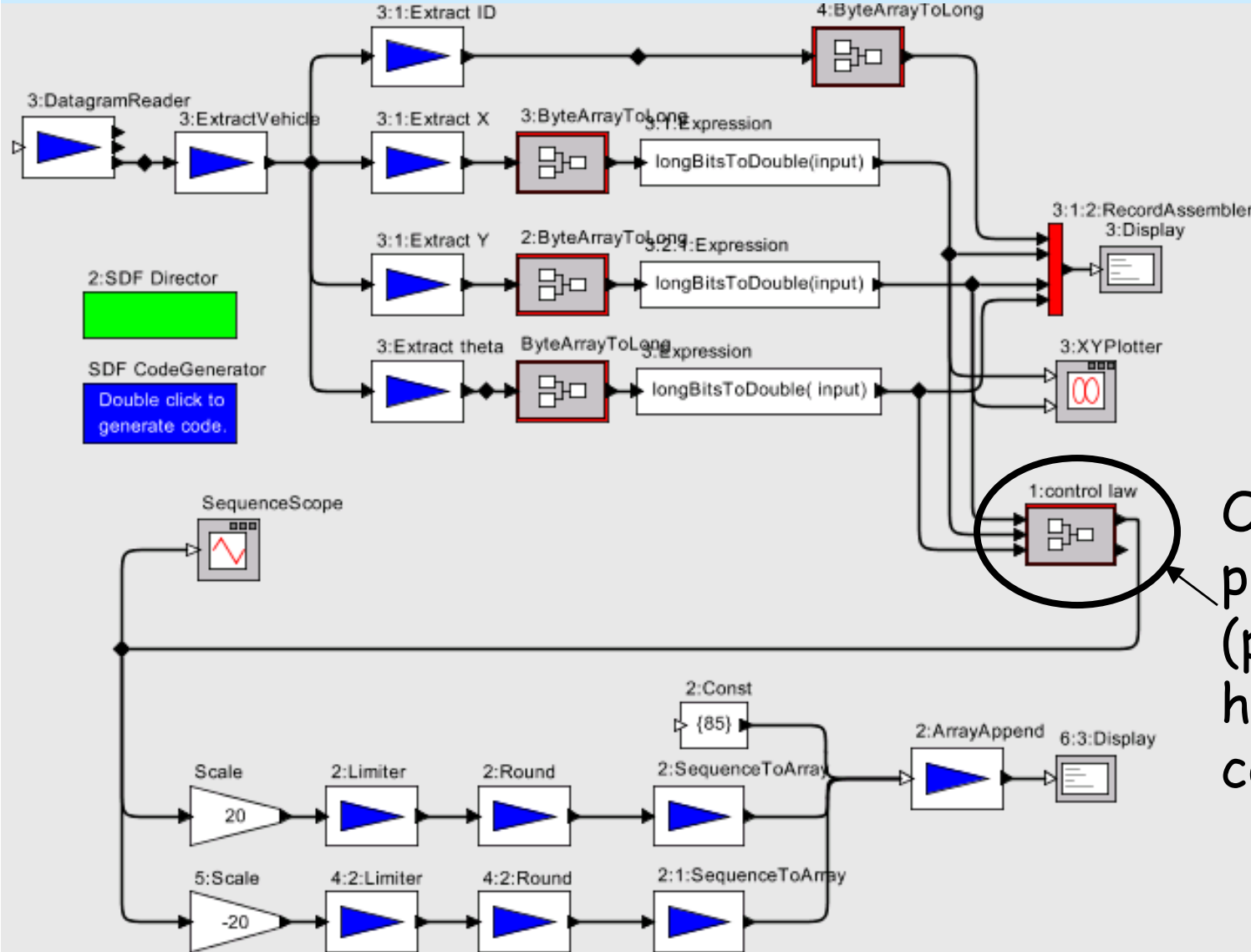
# Target specifics...



(X,Y) Position, and direction of the vehicle come from video localization system.

Control values are sent to motor controller by serial port.

# 6: A controller, with refined communication.



Suitable for code generation

One of the previous (possibly heterogenous) control laws

# Code Generation

Translation from a model to an efficient implementation is **a highly skilled operation** that is both **error-prone** and **time-consuming**.

But, it is mostly a repeated application of well-known **implementation patterns** and **optimization techniques**.

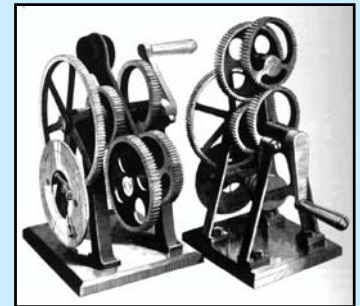
These patterns and techniques can be automated into modeling tools.



Implementation  
team

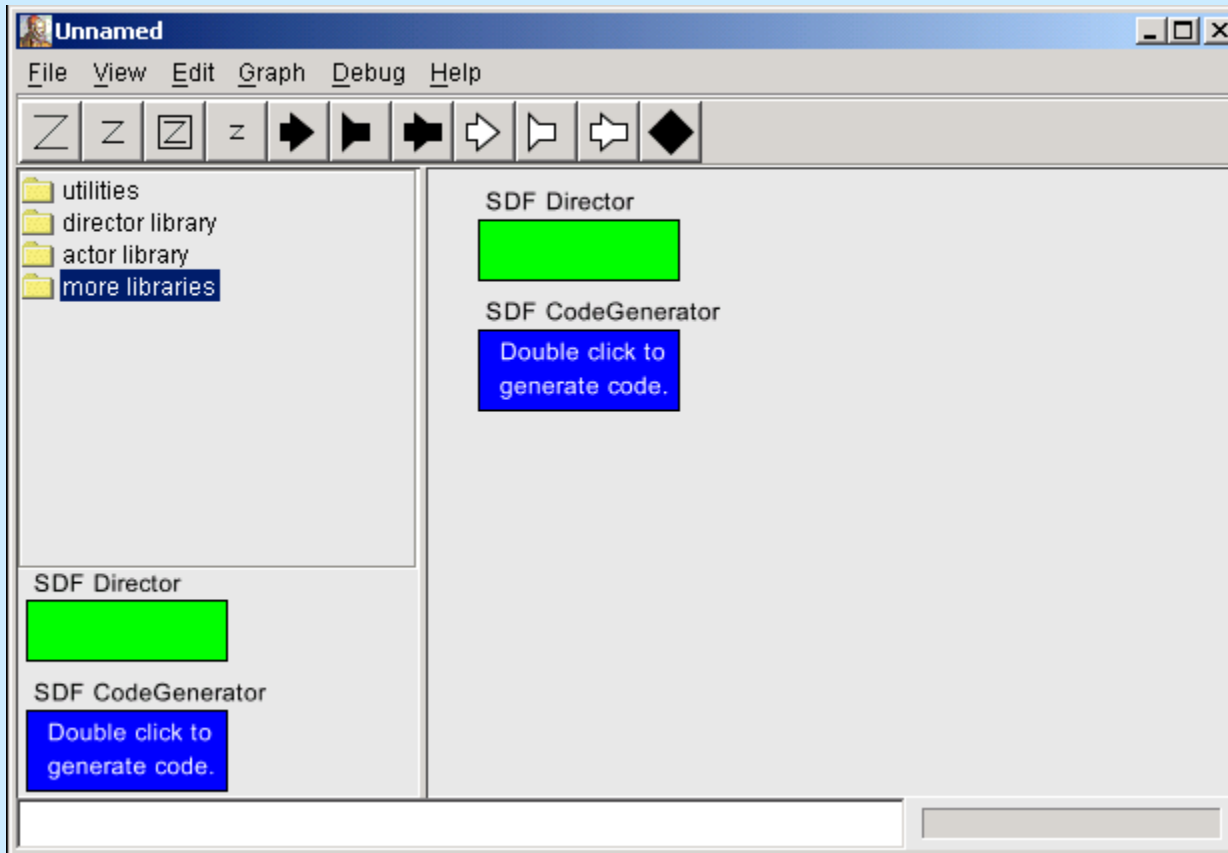


= System Modeler + Modeling Tool





# Implementation Patterns in Ptolemy II



Task 2.2: Customizing frameworks with generators  
Task 2.4: Generating embedded software from models

# Code generation

There are two parts to the generated code:

Code generated from the model of computation

Code generated from individual components.

How is the code from individual actors generated?

**Option 1:** The code generator can be implemented **specifically** for each component.

**Option 2:** The code generator can be implemented **generically** for all components.

However, being generic and efficient is difficult.

# Mapping Ptolemy II Actors

Actors and embedded code have very different design constraints.

Actors are:

- parameterizable
- reusable
- reconfigurable
- generic



Embedded code is:

- specialized
- optimized



These are inevitably in conflict!

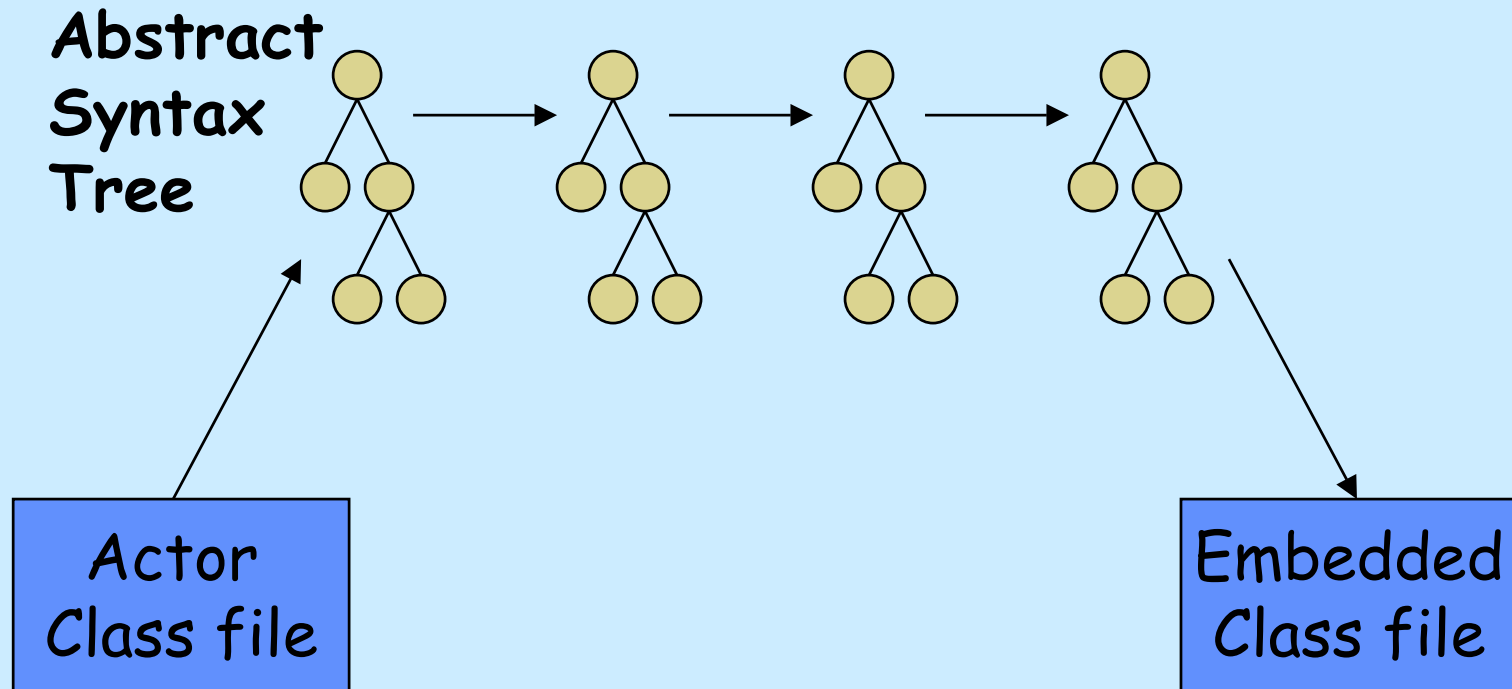
# Mapping Java Actors

We must avoid having a multitude of *expensive, specialized implementations* for each target platform.



Method: Parse the Java code for an actor and specialize it.

# Co-compilation



Two main operations:

- Optimize in the context in the model. (Inline parameter values)
- Replace ports with communication primitives of platform.