



AN2501 – IPhysical Entity Interfaces Explained

BSI Application Note

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Overview

Those of you with some familiarity with the BSI API know that a common pattern is the need to cast an IPhysicalEntity instance to some other interface type in order to accomplish some tasks. For example, a common requirement would be the need to cast an IPhysicalEntity instance to an IPhysicalEntityController in order to assign a new heading, speed, or altitude to an entity, for example

```
IPhysicalEntity selectedEntity =
MissionInstance.Mission.Map.SelecteEntity;
IPhysicalEntityController ipec = selectedEntity as
IPhysicalEntityController;
if(ipec != null)
{
    ipec.AdjustAltitude_m(SelecteEntity.AltitudeMSL_m + 10000);
}
```

What are these additional IPhysicalEntity interfaces, why do they exist, and how can you use them?

What is an Interface?

A programming interface is like a blueprint or a contract in programming. Imagine you're designing different types of vehicles, like cars, bikes, and airplanes. While these vehicles are all different, they might share common features, like the ability to start, stop, or accelerate.

In the BSI API, an interface defines those shared features (methods, properties, or events) without providing any details about how they work. We expose the underlying property, method, or event by providing an *implementation* of the interface. The interface is our contract with you, the developer, on what we expose. Because it's a contract, we strive not to change it once it's in the wild, as changes to how things are implemented means your code could stop working.

Physical entities are quite complex objects, with different parameters controlling their movement, their camera, their aerodynamics, or their equipment. Rather than hang all of the elements a user might need on one massive object interface, we attempt to organize things by functionality. For example, if you want to control movement (heading, speed, altitude) programmatically, you will find the required properties and methods on the IPhysicalEntityController interface. Need to control the entity's sensor/camera? You will find what you need on IPhysicalEntityCamera.

For physical entities in MACE, the *implementation* of each of these interfaces happens on the same object type. That's why a cast will work – the same underlying object in the MACE runtime implements both the IPhysicalEntity and IPhysicalEntityController



interfaces. Beginning in MACE 2024R1, however, we've begun exposing interfaces directly via properties on the IPhysicalEntity interface itself. Revisiting our previous example, you can now do the following:

```
IPhysicalEntity selectedEntity =
MissionInstance.Mission.Map.SelecteEntity;
selectedEntity.Controller.AdjustAltitude_m(SelecteEntity.AltitudeMSL_m +
10000);
```

The IPhysicalEntity Interfaces

Here's a short rundown on the IPhysicalEntity interfaces and what they do:

- **IPhysicalEntity** the default interface for interacting w/ entities. Most of the commonly used properties, methods, and events will be on this interface. Note that IPhysicalEntities represent platforms, lifeforms, and weapons.
- **IPhysicalEntityAero** for interacting with the aerodynamic model for the entity. It is exposed via IPhysicalEntity.Aero.
- **IPhysicalEntityCamera** control over the entity's sensor/camera. It is exposed via IPhysicalEntity.Camera.
- **IPhysicalEntityController** control over entity movement, such as heading, speed, and altitude assignments. It is exposed via IPhysicalEntity.Controller.
- **IPhysicalEntityEquipment** an interface for gettings specialized lists of the entity's loaded equipment. An example would be the ShootableEquipment property, which would return not only weapons, but IEquipment instances that could be selected and "fired" from the entity control menu, like "Laser Range Finder". It is exposed via IPhysicalEntity.Equipment.
- **IPhysicalEntityIFF** control over the entity's IFF properties, like the Mode3 squawk. It is exposed via IPhysicalEntity.IFF.
- **IPhysicalEntityLighting** control over the entity's lighting. It is exposed via IPhysicalEntity.Lighting.
- **IPhysicalEntityPresention** control over the entity's appearance bits, or control over the entity's icon on the MACE map.
- **IPhysicalEntitySGE** access to properties otherwise exposed via Signal Generation Engine (SGE) interfaces. For instance, you can access the BSI.SignalGeneration.Entity instance via this interface, an entity object type used within the SGE.