

Digital Twin Reconfiguration Using Asset Models

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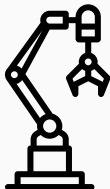
26.10.2022, ISoLA 2022



A digital twin system connects a physical asset with its own (simulation) models using data streams and commands.

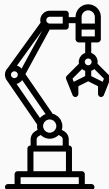
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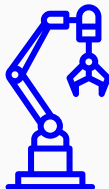


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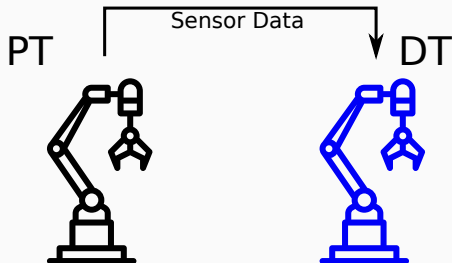


DT



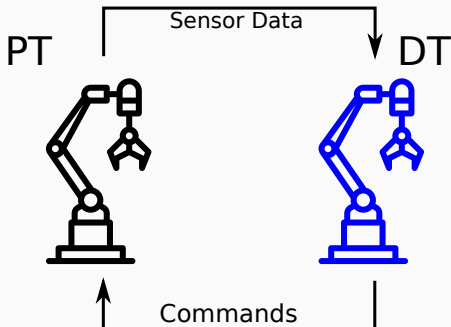
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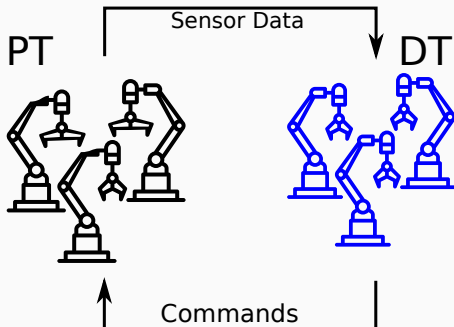
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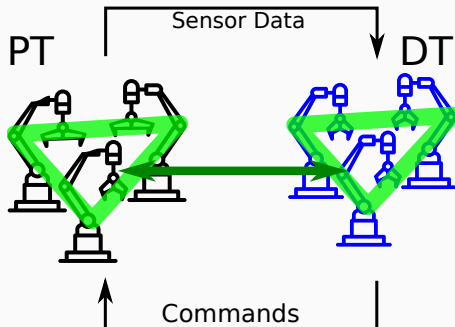
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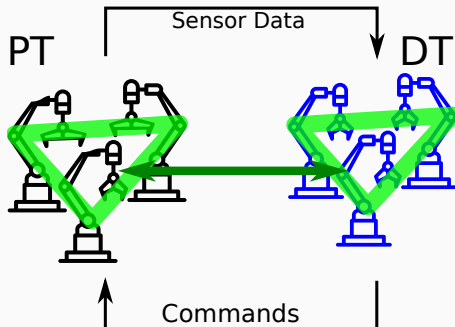


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- How to access structure of DT?
- How to express twinning?

Knowledge Graphs and Asset Models

Asset Model

An asset model is an organized, digital description of the composition and properties of a physical asset.

For example, an inventory enriched with spatial information, design plans, . . . Several projects specific to digital twins, e.g., the Asset Administration Shell of the Industry 4.0.

Our Asset Model

A knowledge graph describing the structure of the physical twin.

Using Semantic Technologies for Uniform Data Access and integration of domain knowledge.

Checking the Twinning Property

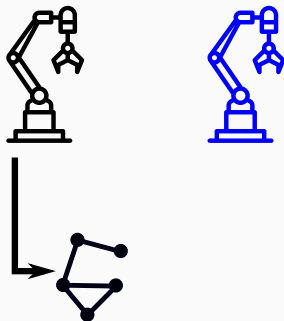
Combining the Knowledge

- Export asset model of physical system as knowledge graph
- Export program state with simulators as knowledge graph
- Formulate constraints over combined knowledge

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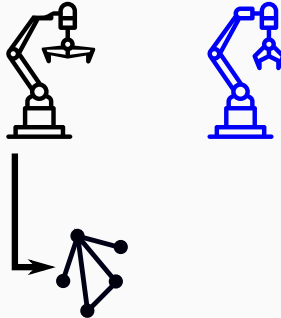
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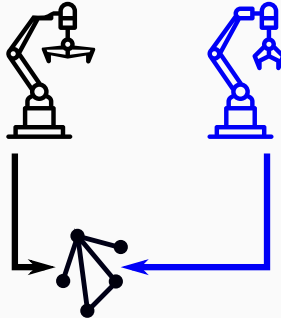
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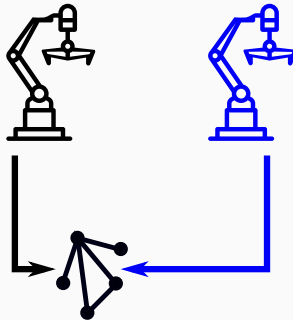
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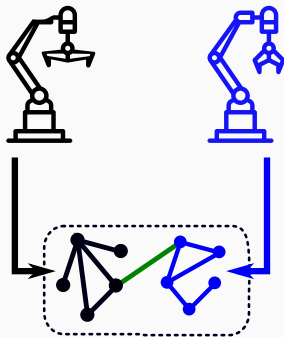
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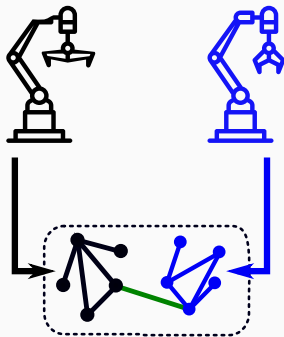
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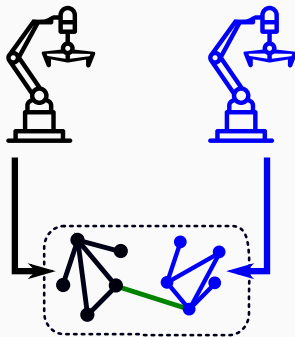
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Possible Constraints

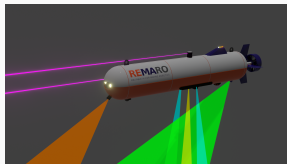
- Constraint on asset model
“Is the asset model consistent?”
- Constraint on program
“Is this a sensible simulation structure?”
- Constraints on twinning
“Does the program have the same structure as the asset?”

Ontologies are logically formalized domain knowledge



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- Intelligence for autonomous systems, e.g., for robotics

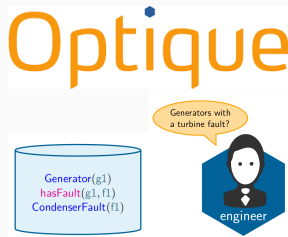


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RELIABLE AI FOR MARINE ROBOTICS



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Surrounding theories and tools are Semantic Technologies

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Knowledge Graphs are a framework to (a) represent, (b) reason over, and (c) query domain knowledge and data.

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 subClassOf GrandParent

SPARQL: SELECT ?x WHERE { ?x a GrandParent }

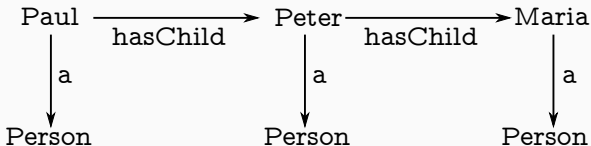
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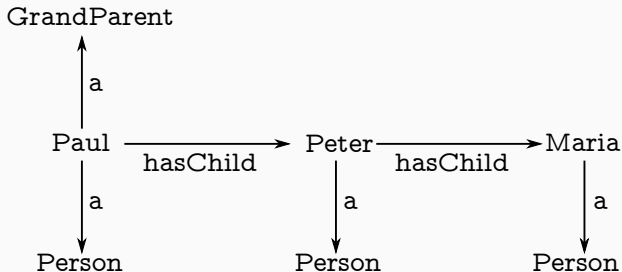
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Semantically Lifted Programs and Digital Twins



Semantically Lifted States

A semantically lifted program can interpret its own program state as a knowledge graph and reflect on itself through it.

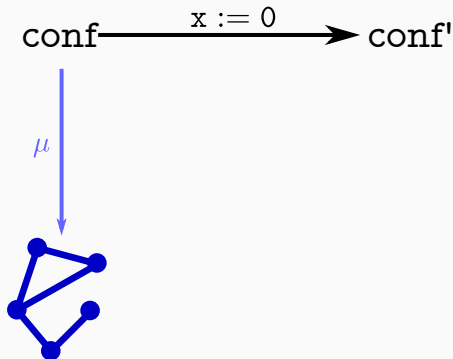
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`conf` $\xrightarrow{x := 0}$ `conf'`

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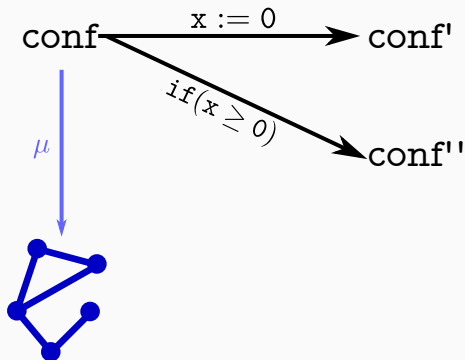
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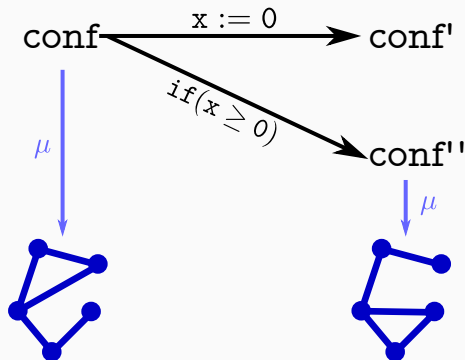
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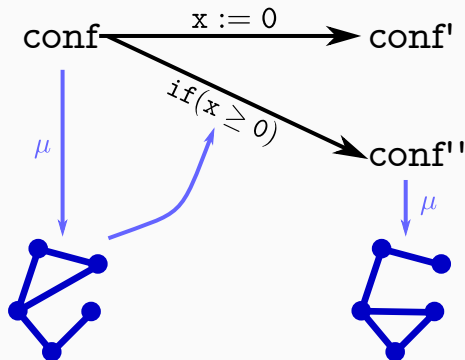
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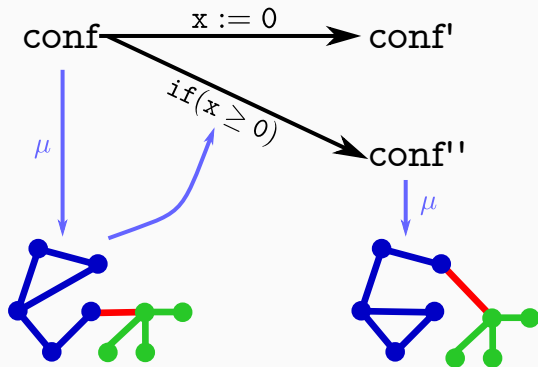
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Example

```
1 class C (Int i) Unit inc() this.i = this.i + 1; end end  
2 main C c = new C(5); Int i = c.inc(); end
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run:obj1 a prog:C. run:obj1 prog:i 5.  
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prog:C a prog:class. prog:C prog:hasField prog:i.  
run:obj1 a prog:C. run:obj1 prog:i 5.  
.....
```

A representation of (a) the full AST and (b) the full runtime state.

Semantic Micro Object Language

Implementation of semantical lifting in an interpreted language. Type system and REPL for debugging available. (try it at www.smolang.org)

Given the lifted state, we can use it for multiple operations.

- **Access it** to retrieve objects without traversing pointers.
- **Enrich it** with an ontology, perform logical reasoning and retrieve objects using a query *using the vocabulary of the domain*.
- **Combine it** with another knowledge graph and access external data based on information from the current program state.

Semantic Programming

```
1 class Platform(List<Server> serverList) ... end
2 class Server(List<Task> taskList) ... end
3 class Scheduler(List<Platform> platformList)
4   Unit reschedule()
5     List<Platform> l
6       := access("SELECT ?x WHERE {?x a :Overloaded}");
7     this.adaptPlatforms(l);
8   end
9 end
```

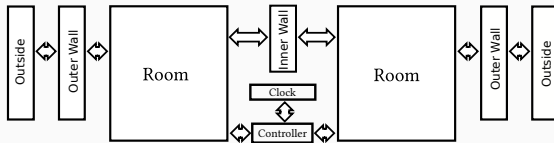
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```
:Overloaded
owl:equivalentClass [
  owl:onProperty (:tasks, :length);
  owl:minValue 3;
].
```

Example

Back to digital twins

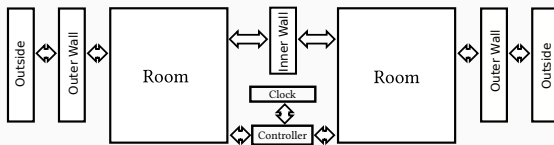


Our Asset Model

A knowledge graph describing the structure of the physical twin.

Example

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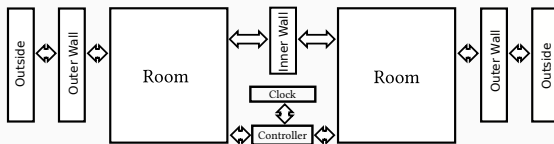
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ast:heater2 a ast:Heater. ast:heater2 ast:in ast:room2.  
ast:heater1 ast:id 13. ast:heater2 ast:id 12.  
ast:room1 ast:leftOf ast:room2.
```


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htLeftOf subPropertyOf ast:in o ast:leftOf o inverse(ast:in)
```

Functional Mock-Up Interface (FMI)

Standard for (co-)simulation units, called function mock-up units (FMUs). Can also serve as interface to sensors and actuators.

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```
1 //simplified shadow
2 class Monitor(Cont[out Double val] sys,
3               Cont[out Double val] shadow)
4 Unit run(Double threshold)
5   while shadow != null do
6     sys.doStep(1.0); shadow.doStep(1.0);
7     if(sys.val - shadow.val >= threshold) then ... end
8   end ...
```

Knowledge Structures over Simulation Units, Kamburjan and Johnsen. [ANNSIM'22]

Constraints on Digital Twins



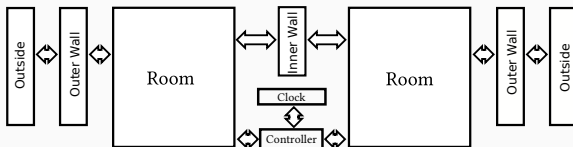
SPARQL

Define structural requirements as queries in SPARQL on *combined* knowledge graph, to use domain constraints on digital twins.

Semantically Lifting the Digital Twin

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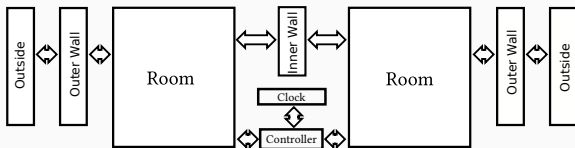
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```
1 class Room(Cont[...] f,  
2     Wall inner, Wall outer, Controller ctrl,  
3     Int id) end  
4 class Controller(Cont[...] f,  
5     Room left, Room right, Int id) end  
6 class InnerWall(Cont[...] f, Room left, Room right) end
```

SPARQL

Define structural requirements as queries in SPARQL on *combined* knowledge graph, to use domain constraints on digital twin.

Query to detect non-sensical setups:

```
SELECT ?room WHERE {  
    ?ctrl a prog:Controller.  
    ?ctrl prog:left ?room.  
    ?ctrl prog:right ?room }
```


SPARQL

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Query to check structural consistency for heaters:

```
SELECT * WHERE { ?o1 prog:id ?id1. ?h1 ast:id ?id1.  
                 ?o2 prog:id ?id2. ?h2 ast:id ?id2.  
                 ?h1 htLeftOf ?h2.  
                 ?c a prog:Controller.  
                 ?c prog:left ?o1. ?c prog:right ?o2.}
```

Repairing your Twin

Semantic Reflection

One can use the knowledge graph *within* the program to detect structural drift: Formulate query to retrieve all mismatching parts

```
1 ....
2 List<Repairs> repairs =
3   construct("SELECT ?room ?wallLeft ?wallRight WHERE
4     {?x ast:id ?room.
5       ?x ast:right [ast:id ?wallRight].
6       ?x ast:left [ast:id ?wallLeft].
7       FILTER NOT EXISTS {?y a prog:Room; prog:id ?room.}}");
```

Repair function must restore structure.

Demo

Repair

Conclusion



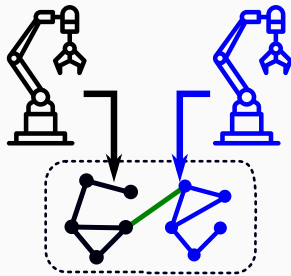
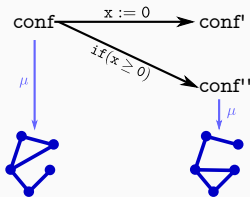
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