



Introduction to Modelling of Cyber-Physical Systems (CPSs)

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together with

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Ken Pierce, Carl Gamble, John Fitzgerald,

Newcastle University

Claudio Gomes, Antwerp University





Who am I?

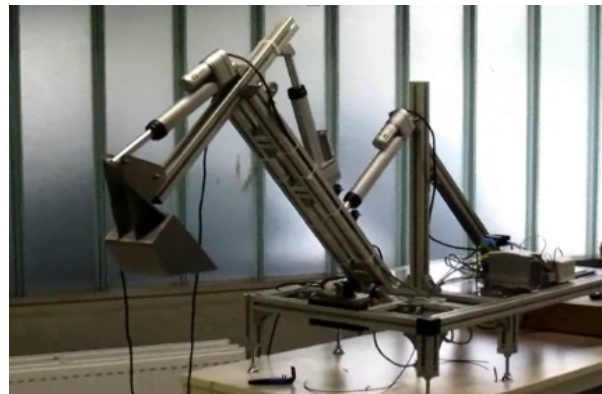
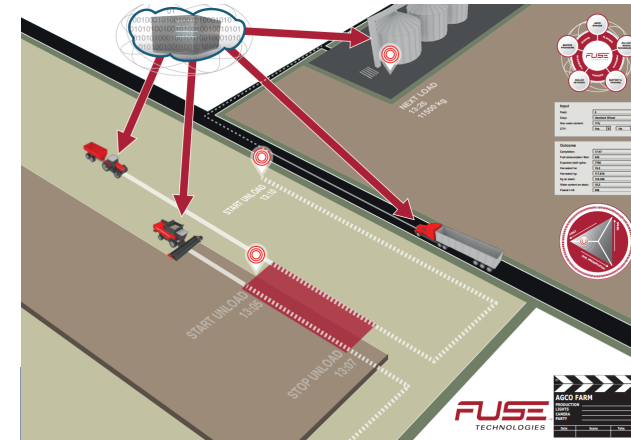
- Professor Peter Gorm Larsen; MSc, PhD
- Worked 17 years in industry (IFAD, Systematic); at IHA/AU since 2005
- Reviewer for EU and other countries on Research projects and applications
- Consultant for most large defence contractors on large complex projects
- Mostly proud of the firmware of NFC chip in 250+ million phones
- Served on 70+ program committees both as member and as chair
- Supervision: 9 post-docs, 11 PhD students, 60 MSc thesis students
- Has written books and 180+ articles (in particular about VDM and CPS)
- Member of the Danish Research Council for Independent Research (FTP)
- Coordinated INTO-CPS (8M€) + externally funded projects
- See <http://pure.au.dk/portal/da/pgl@eng.au.dk> for details



What is a Cyber-Physical System?



- Systems of interacting systems
 - Computing elements
 - Physical elements
 - Human interactions
- Complex, networked character
- Distributed control
- Error detection and recovery





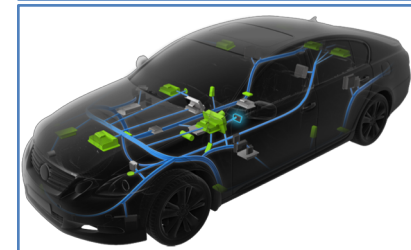
Our position in a nutshell

We advocate:

- Cyber-Physical Systems Engineering
 - The product is a system: software is not the end!
- Multidisciplinary collaborative modelling
- (Co-) simulation as well as verification
 - Promotes Design Space Exploration
 - Entails well-founded co-simulation orchestration

Our approach:

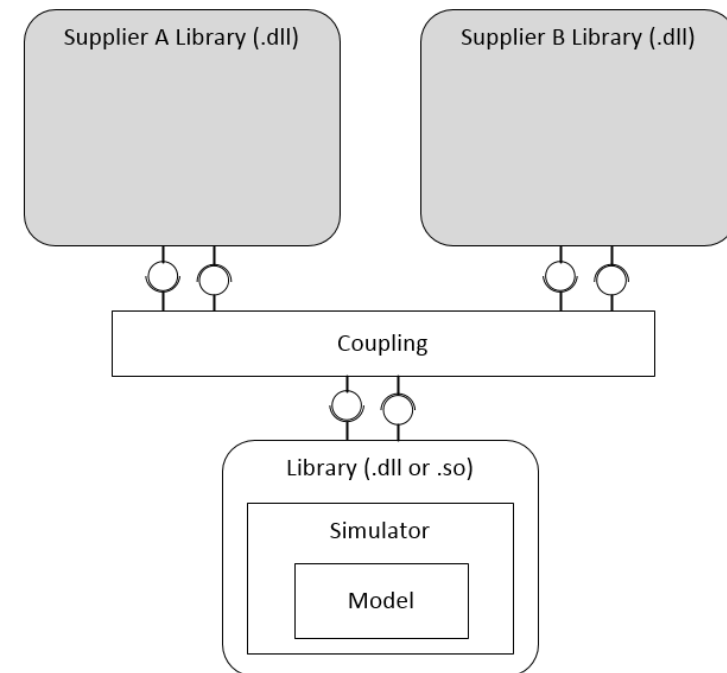
- Co-simulation of multiple Discrete Event and Continuous Time models
- A tool chain – not single tools
 - Requirements and Architectural models (in SysML)
 - Traceability support through development
- FMI interfaces constituent models
- Semantic foundations in Unifying Theories of Programming





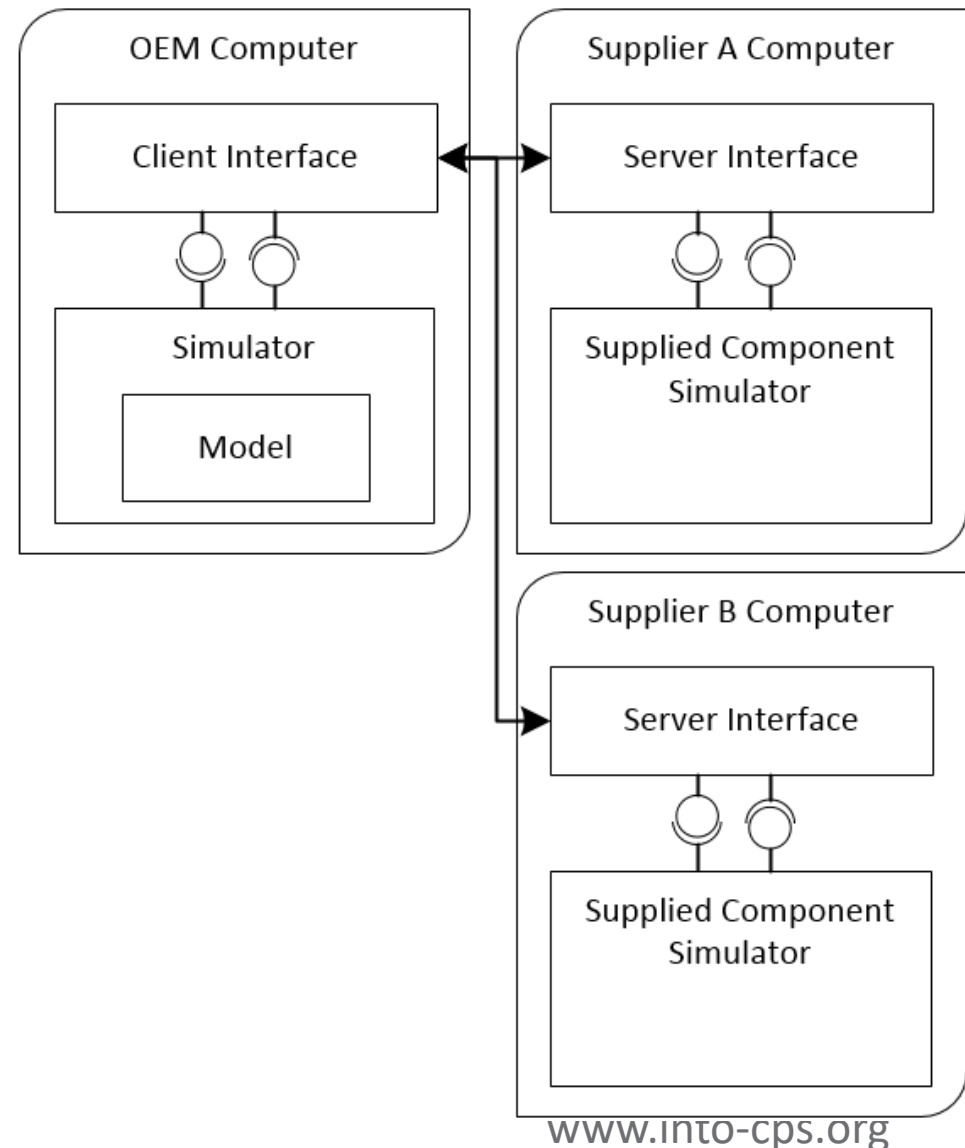
What is Co-simulation?

- Simulation of a system
- Coupling of multiple simulators
- Optionally as black-boxes
- Each simulating one or more models
- Built with different formalisms/tools.
- Co-simulation scenario
- Description of the system
- The simulators and their dependencies
- Data about the capabilities of each simulator.



Remote Black-box Simulators

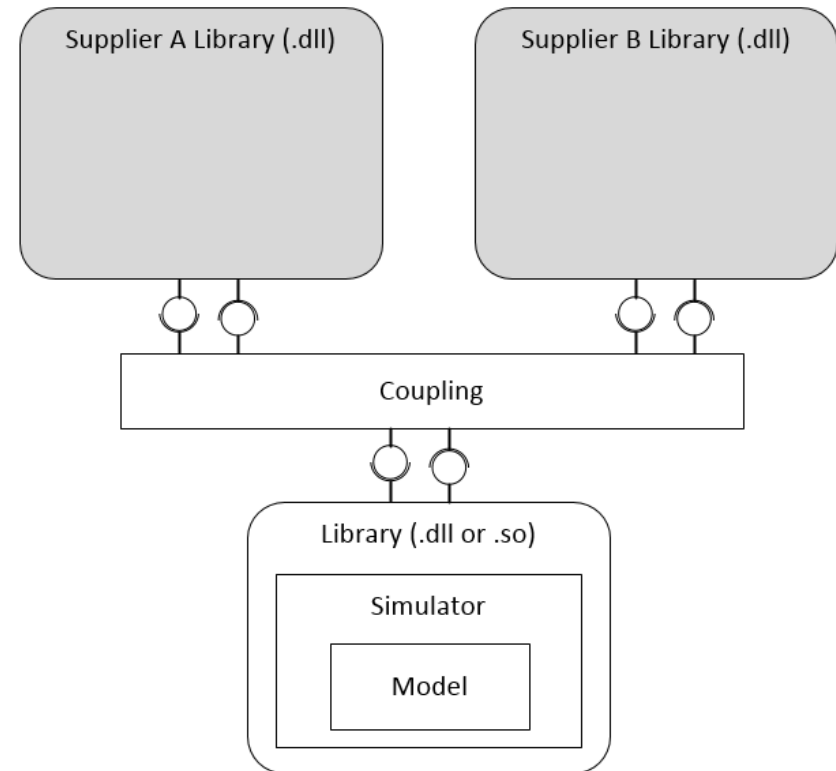
- Suppliers make a simulator available through an API
- Integrator takes care of programming an interface
- Good IP Protection
- Different suppliers require different interfaces



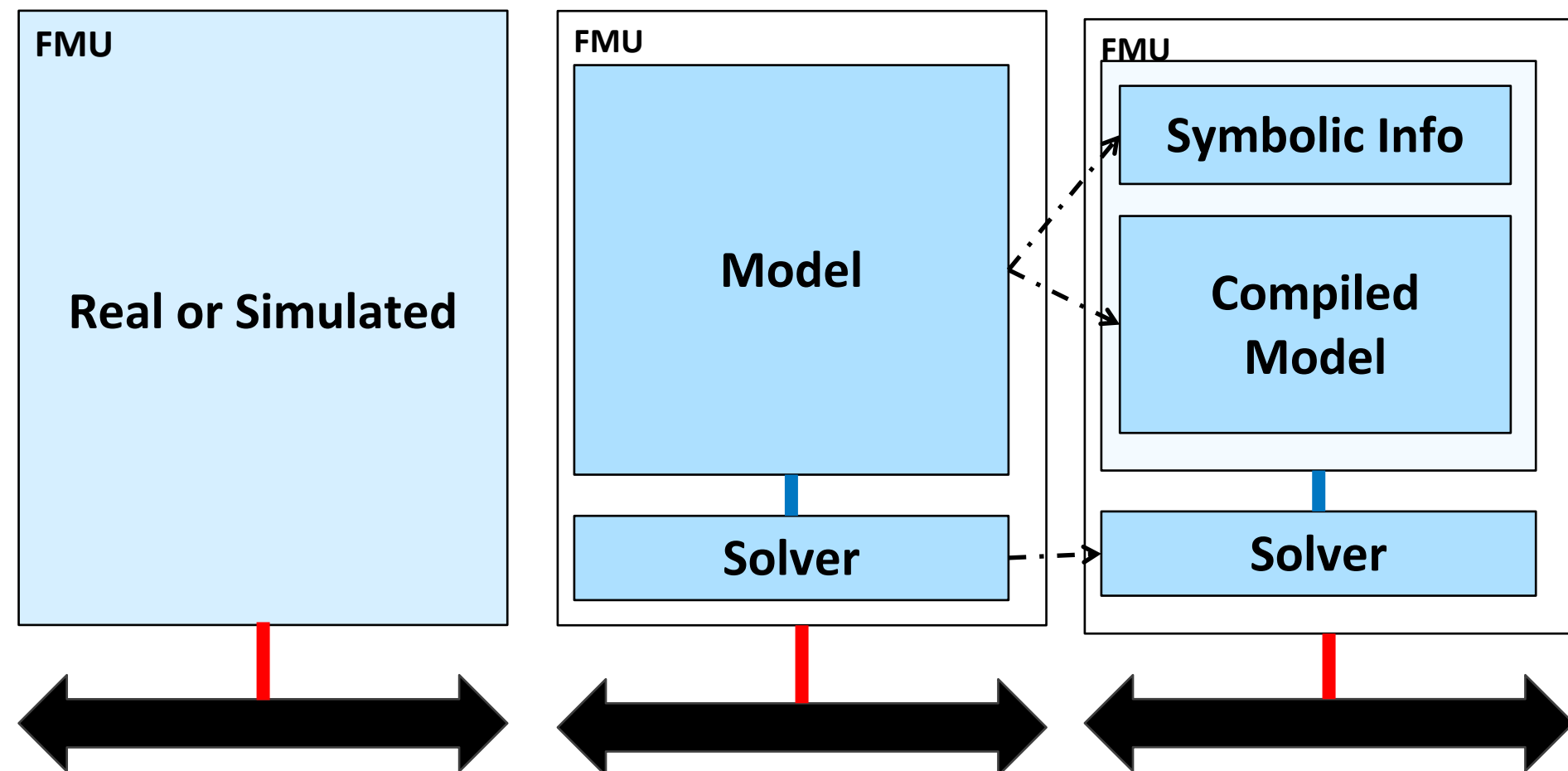
Functional Mock-up Interface Standard



- Simulator and model exported as a standardized C library
- Standard interaction with any simulator
- Every simulator can be a black box.
- Executed locally but can communicate with a remote server



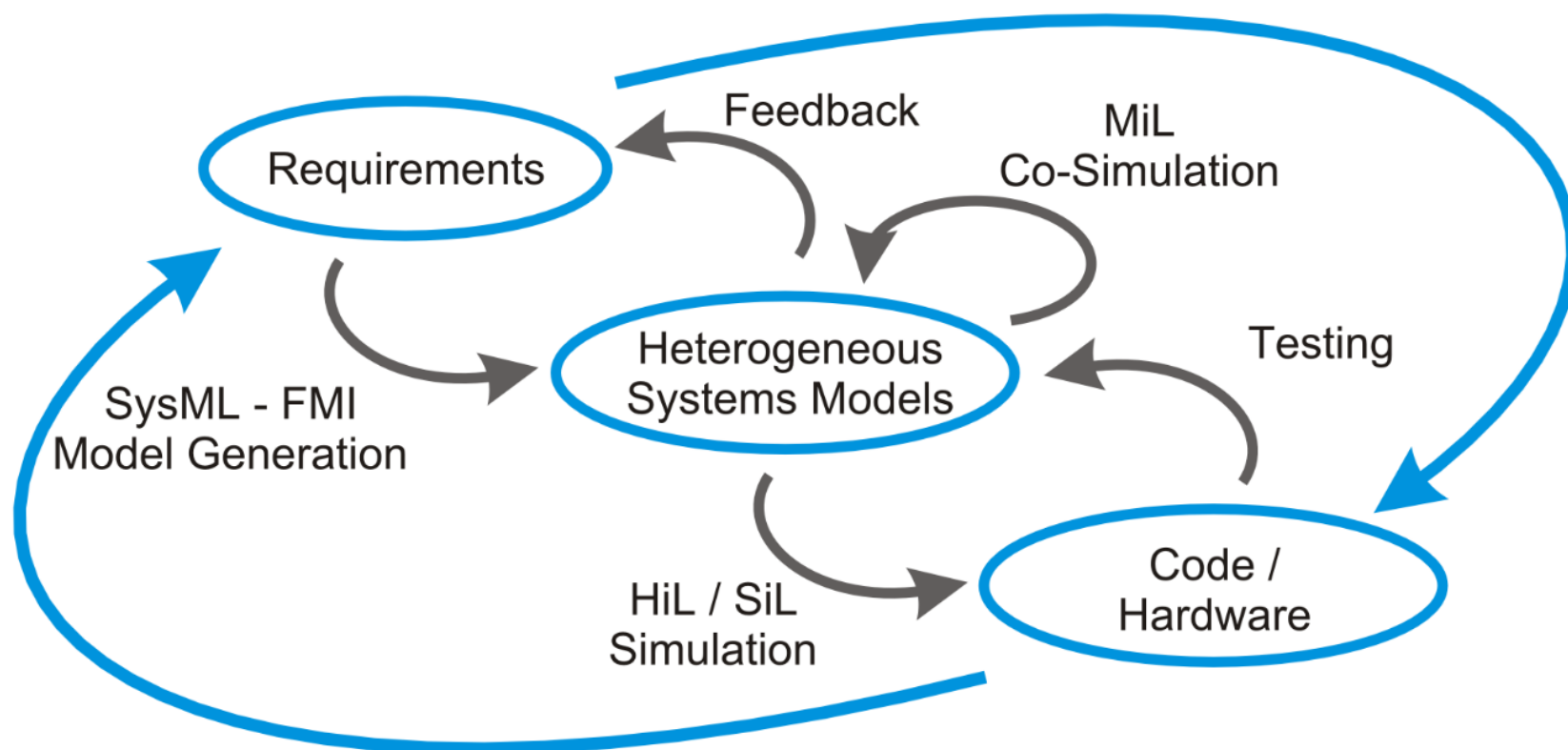
Inside an FMU



A New Toolchain for CPS Design



Design Space Exploration
Test Automation



Strong Traceability
Configuration Management



INTO-CPS Unique Selling Points

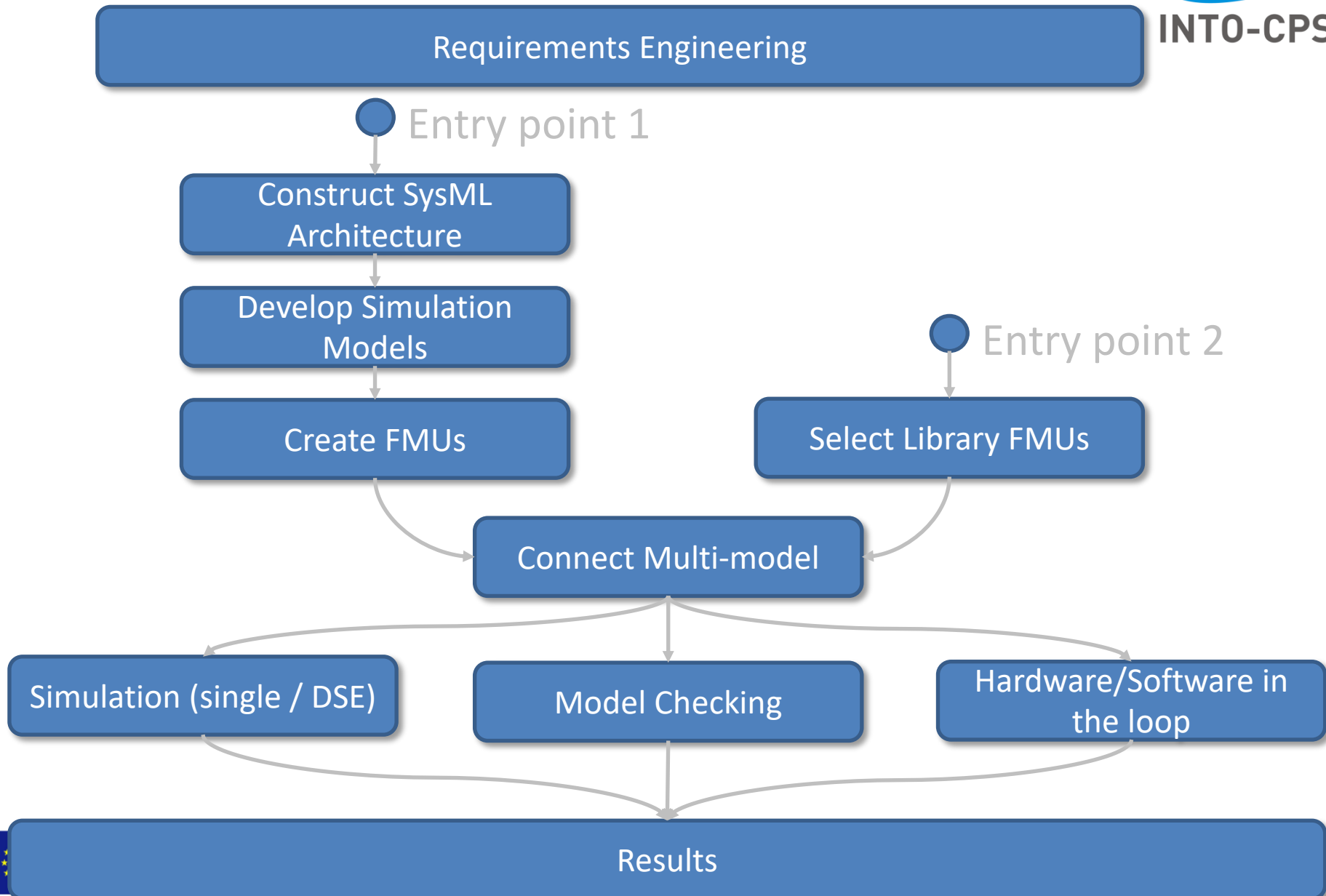
1. Faster route to market for engineering CPSs
2. Avoiding vendor lock-in by open tool chain
3. Exploring large design spaces efficiently
4. Limiting expensive physical tests
5. Enabling traceability for all project artefacts



CPS Engineering Needs

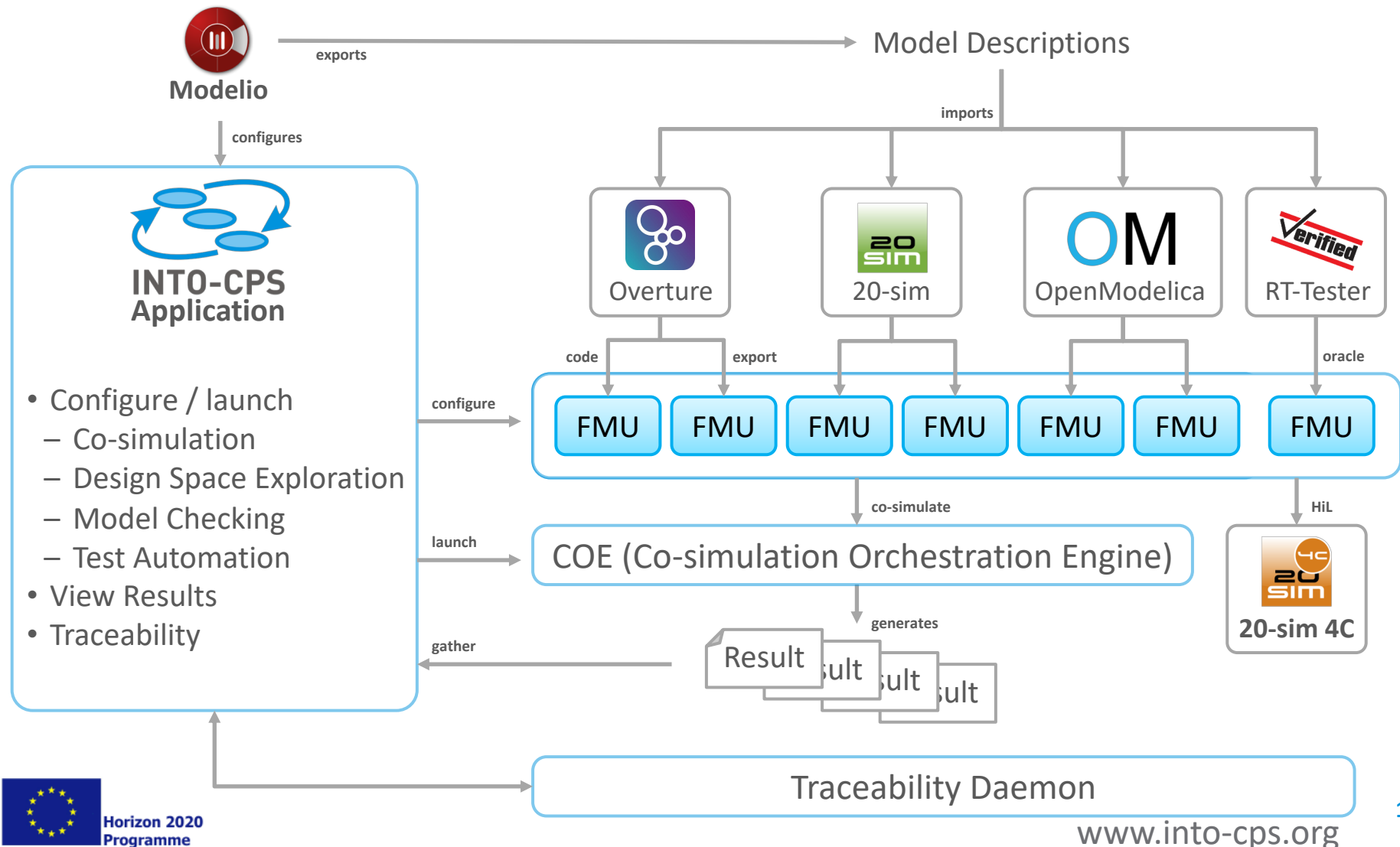
- Enable collaboration across disciplines
- Keep development costs low
- Keep time-to-market short
- Explore the complex design space efficiently
- Ensure tolerance against “nasty” faults
- Build up documentation for the working solution
- Provide confidence to external stakeholders

Outline Work Flow













The INTO-CPS Tool Chain

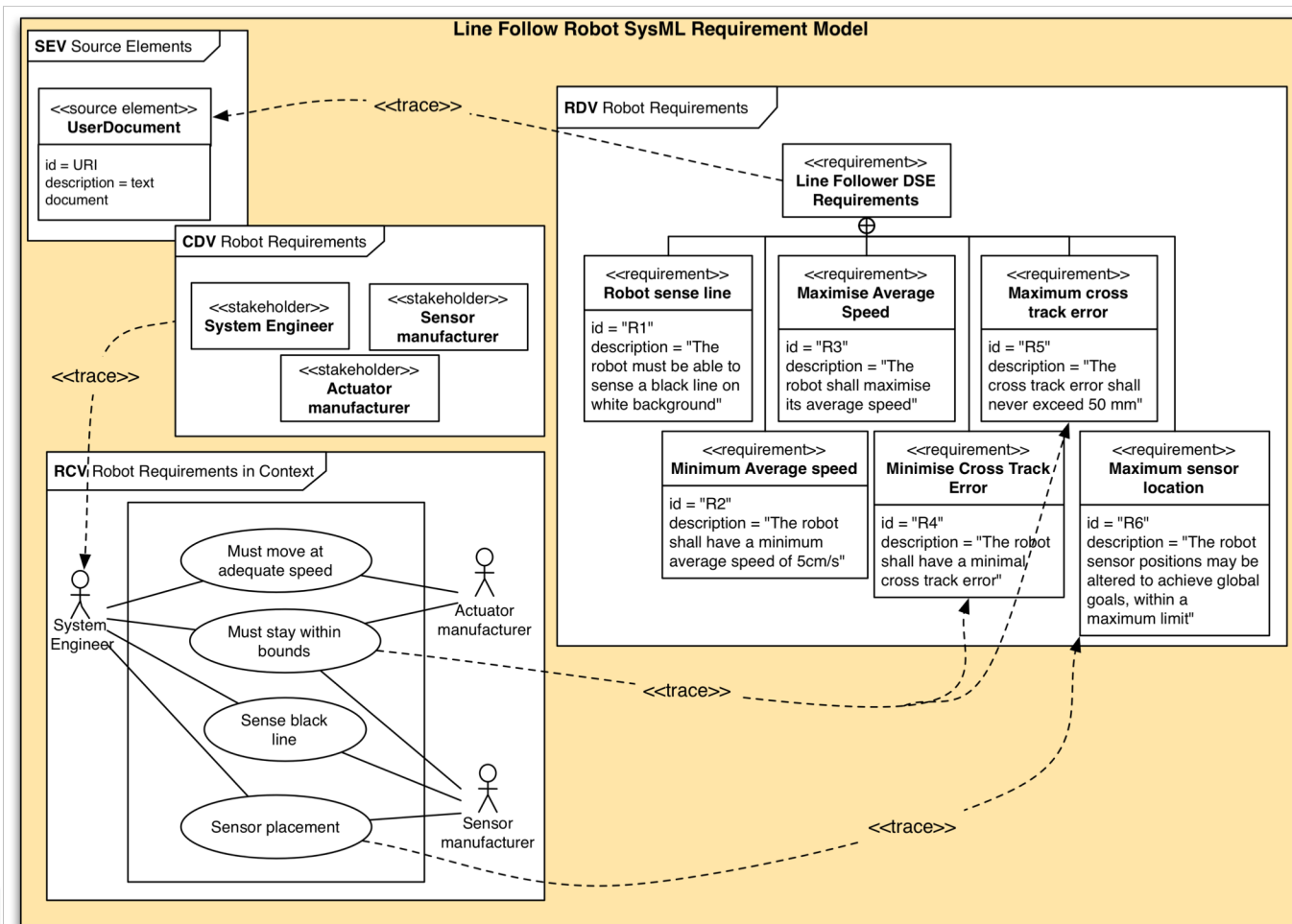




Co-simulation engine

- Fully FMI 2.0 compliant Master Algorithm
- Support for discrete event (DE) and continuous time (CT) models, using proposed FMI extensions
- Multi-platform, 32/64 bit (Java-based)   
- Application based on Electron (web-technology)
- Fixed and variable step size algorithms
- FMI 2.0 Import/Export created for Overture, OpenModelica, 20-sim
- Has also been tested with:
 - Dymola 
 - Modelon FMI Toolbox for MATLAB/Simulink 
 - 4DIAC 
 - SimulationX 
 - Unity  Powered by ITI

INTO-CPS Methodology



Requirement Engineering

Architectural Modelling

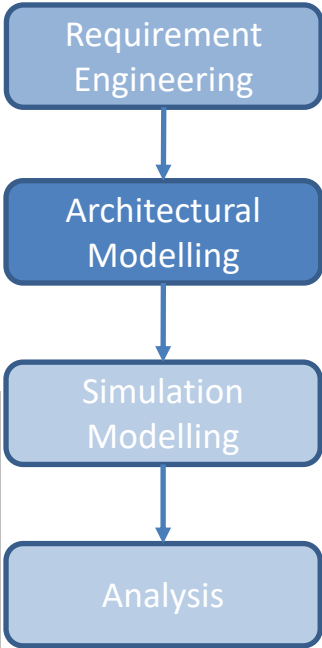
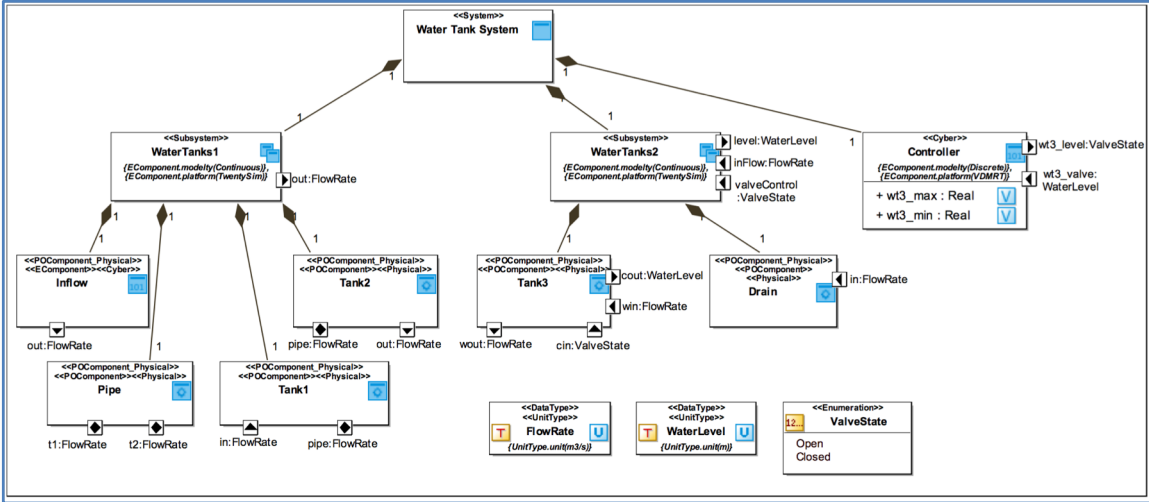
Simulation Modelling

Analysis

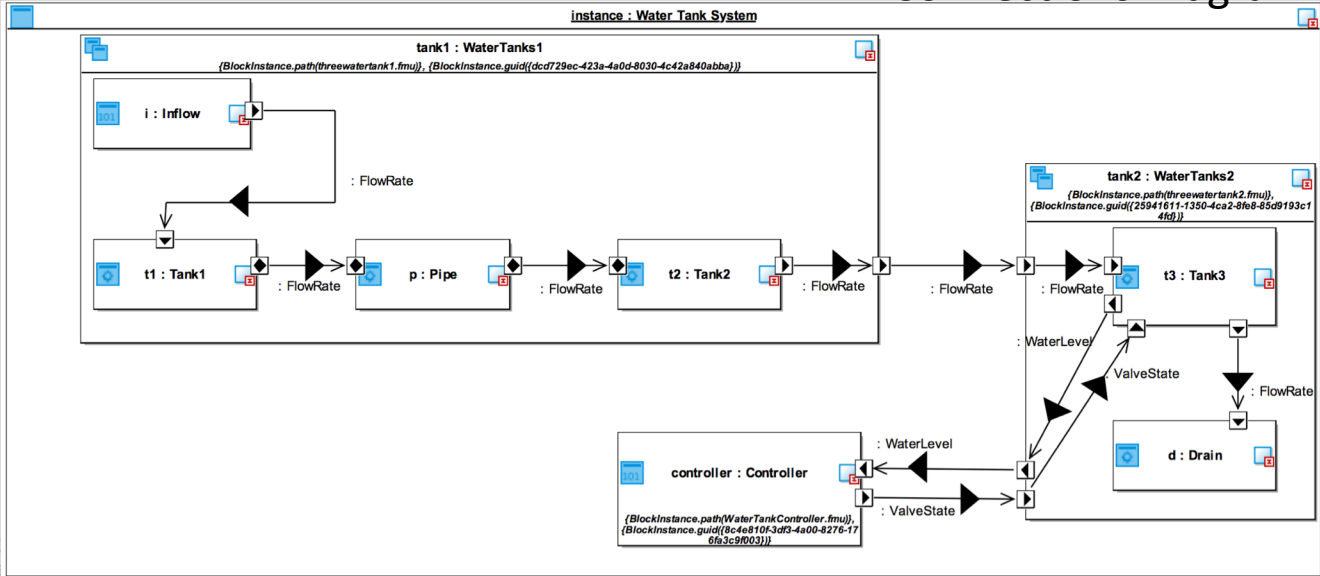


Architectural Modelling

Architecture Structure Diagram

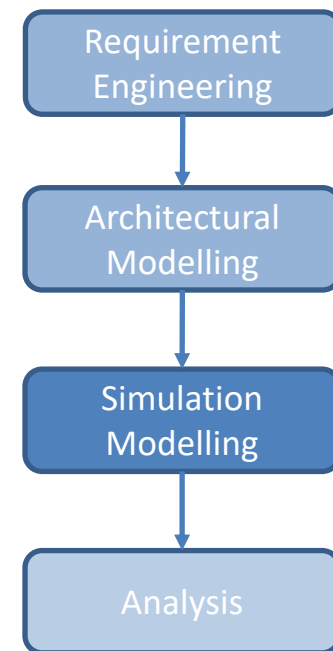
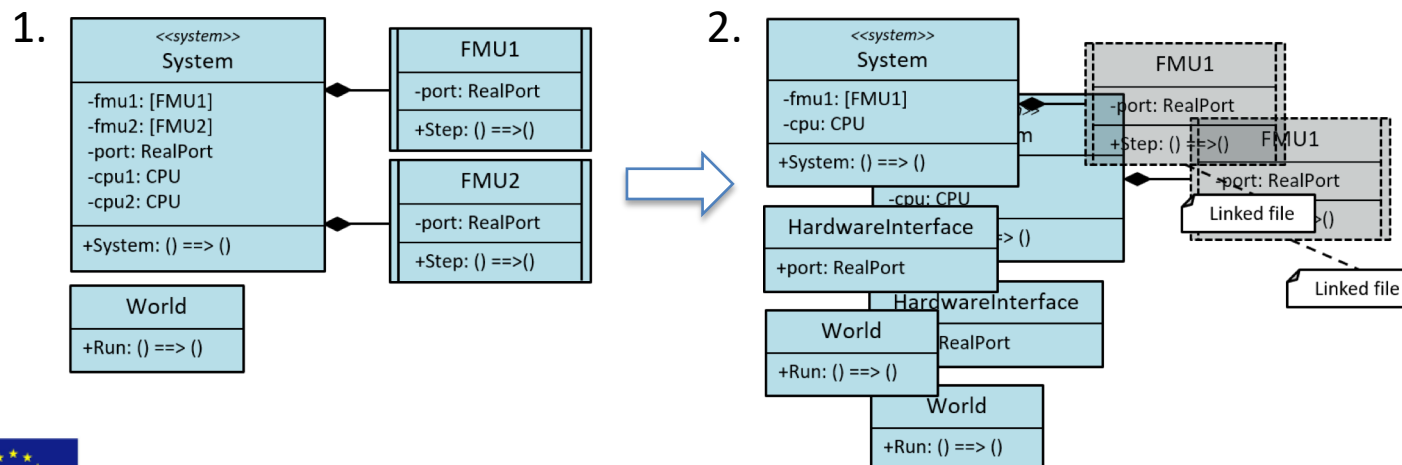


Connections Diagram

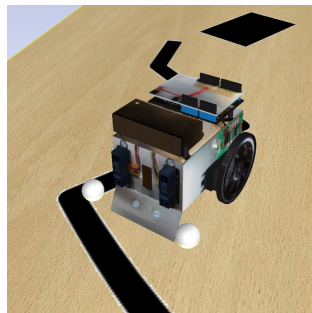
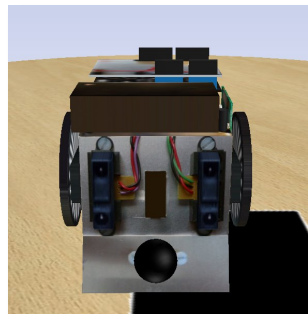


Simulation Modelling

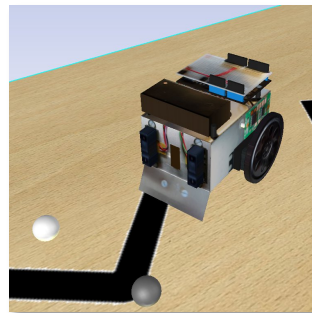
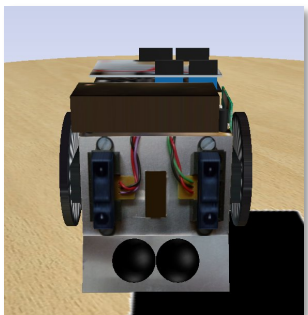
- “DE-first” approach, used in IPP4CPPS
 1. Model and test entire system in DE
 - One class per EComponent, both DE and (abstract) CT
 - Use Ether pattern to connect classes if necessary
 2. Move to multi-model
 - One project per EComponent (link class definition)
 - Export FMUs



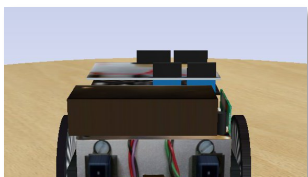
Design Space Exploration



How to Explore?

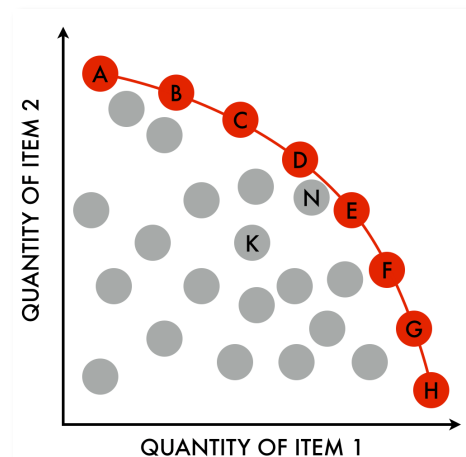


How to Assess?



$$V_a = w_1^a v_1^a(x_1^a) + w_2^a v_2^a(x_2^a) + \dots + w_n^a v_n^a(x_n^a)$$

- Exhaustive
- Taguchi Methods
- Space Culling
- Genetic Methods



DSE Driver

Simulation
parameters, control of
process

Objective Evaluator

Objective measures
and constraint
satisfaction from raw
simulation results

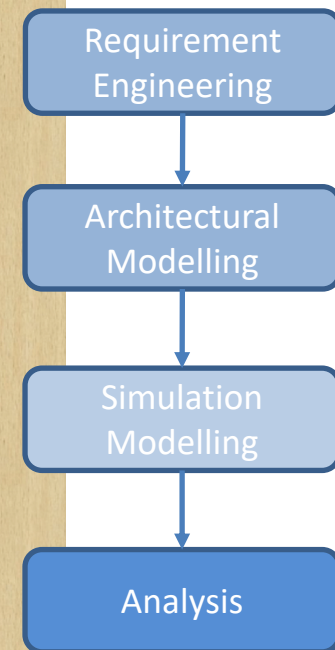
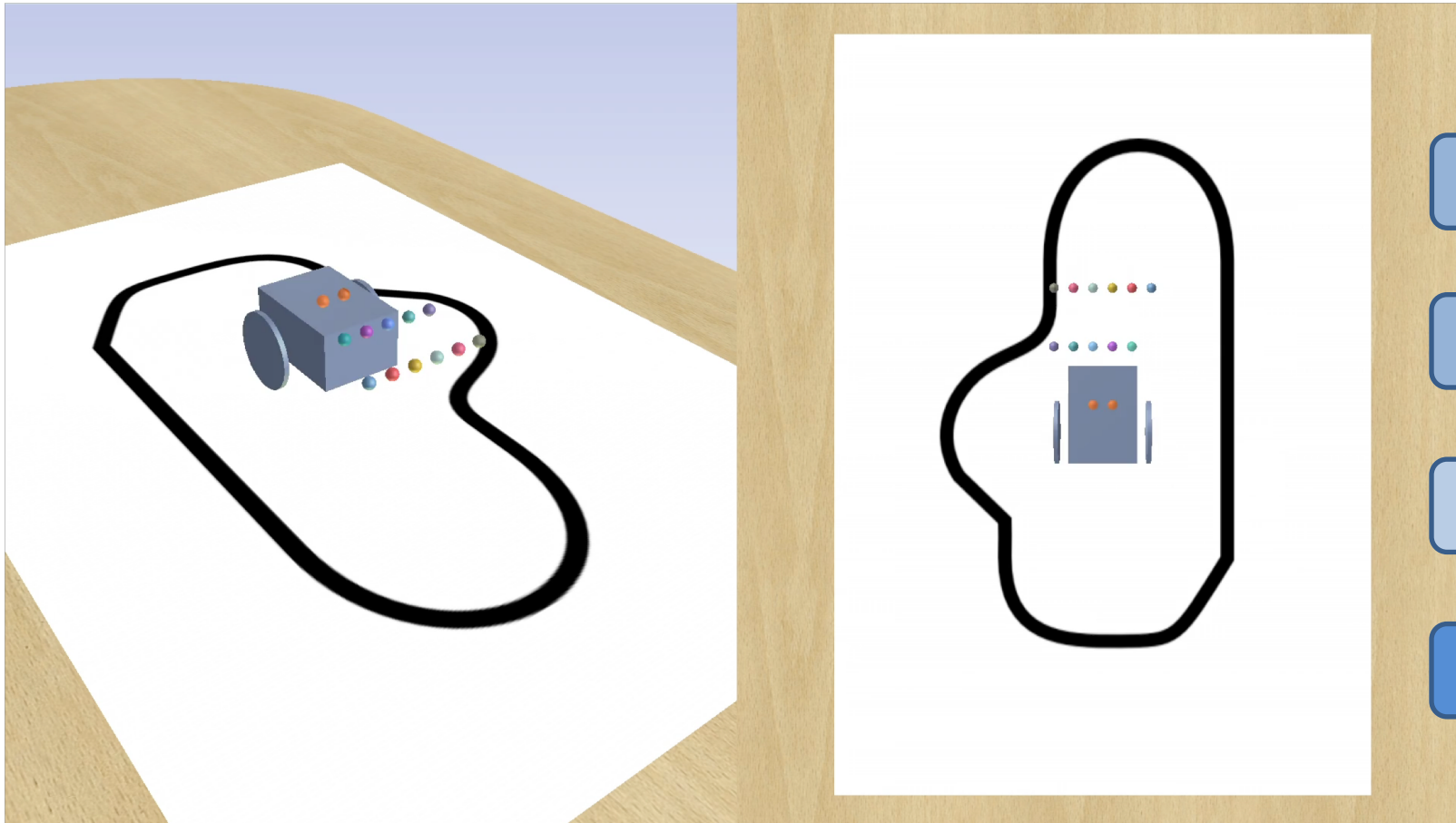
Ranking

Ranking designs
according to objective
values

Presentation

Display of results and
search progress to the
user

Example DSE Analysis

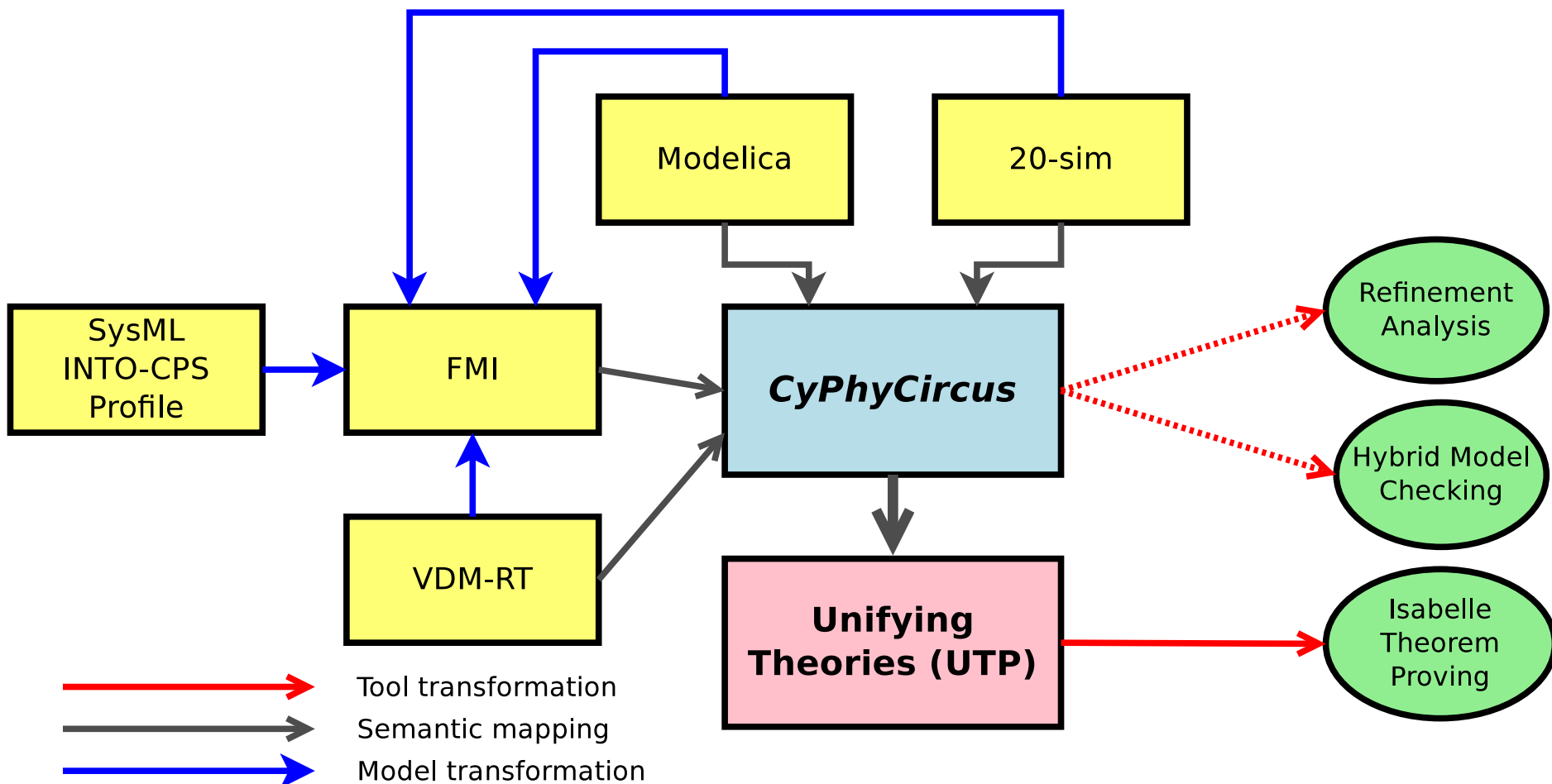




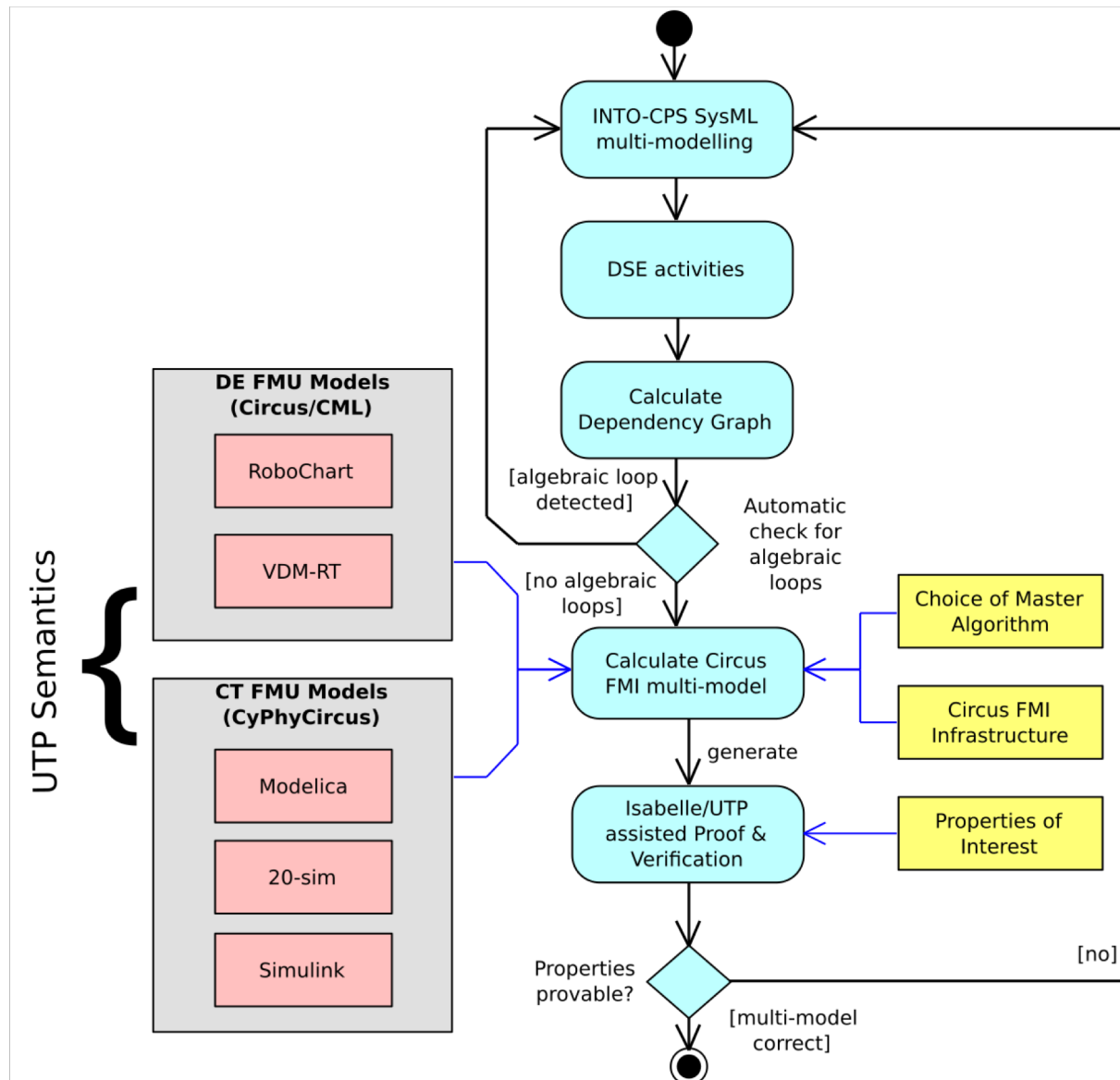
Co-Simulation Foundations

- Initial foundations developed for
 - SysML
 - VDM-RT
 - Modelica
 - FMI
- SysML CPS profile defined
 - Architecture Structure Diagram
 - Connections Diagram
 - Design Space Exploration Diagram
 - Support for units in the exported model descriptions

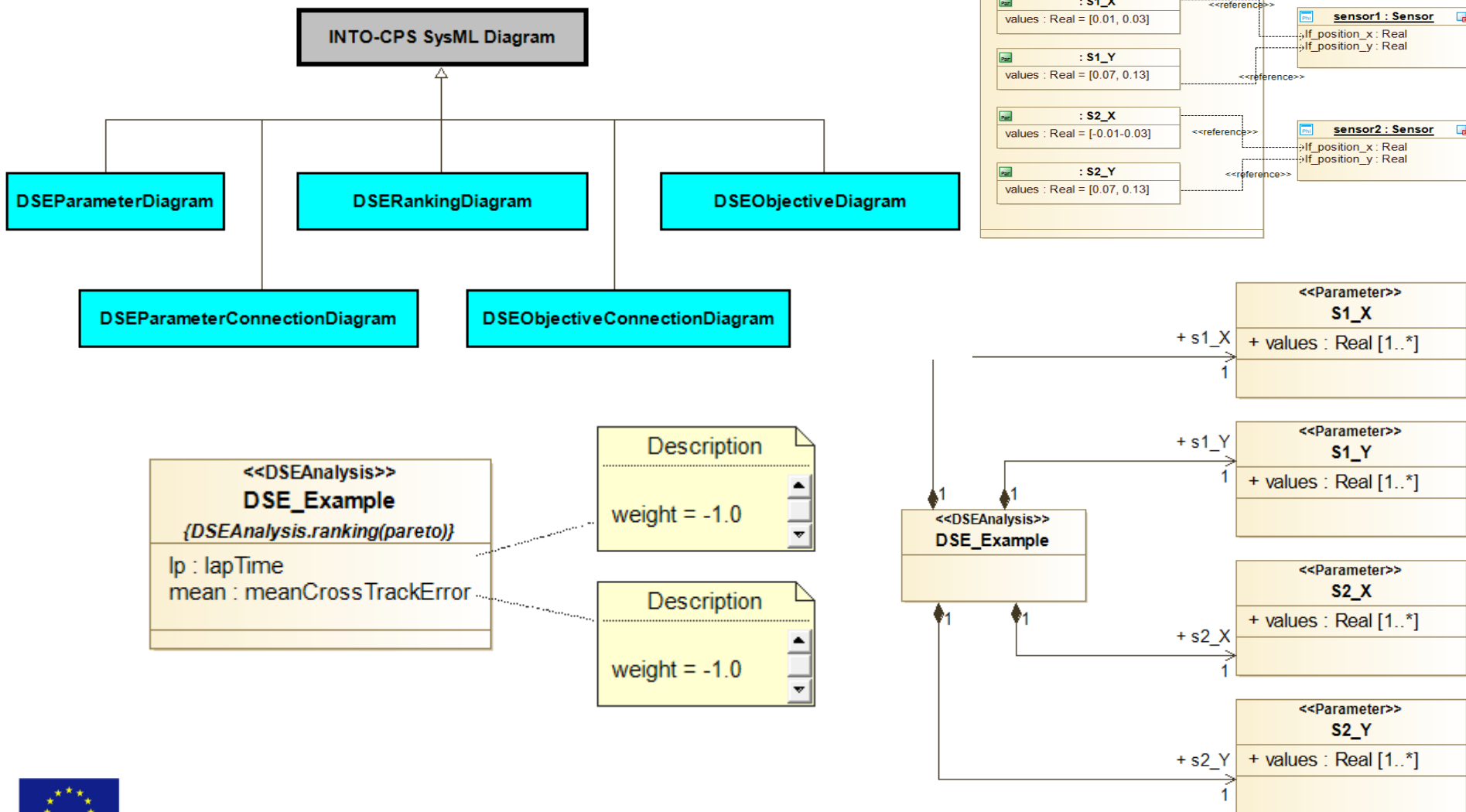
Common Semantics using UTP



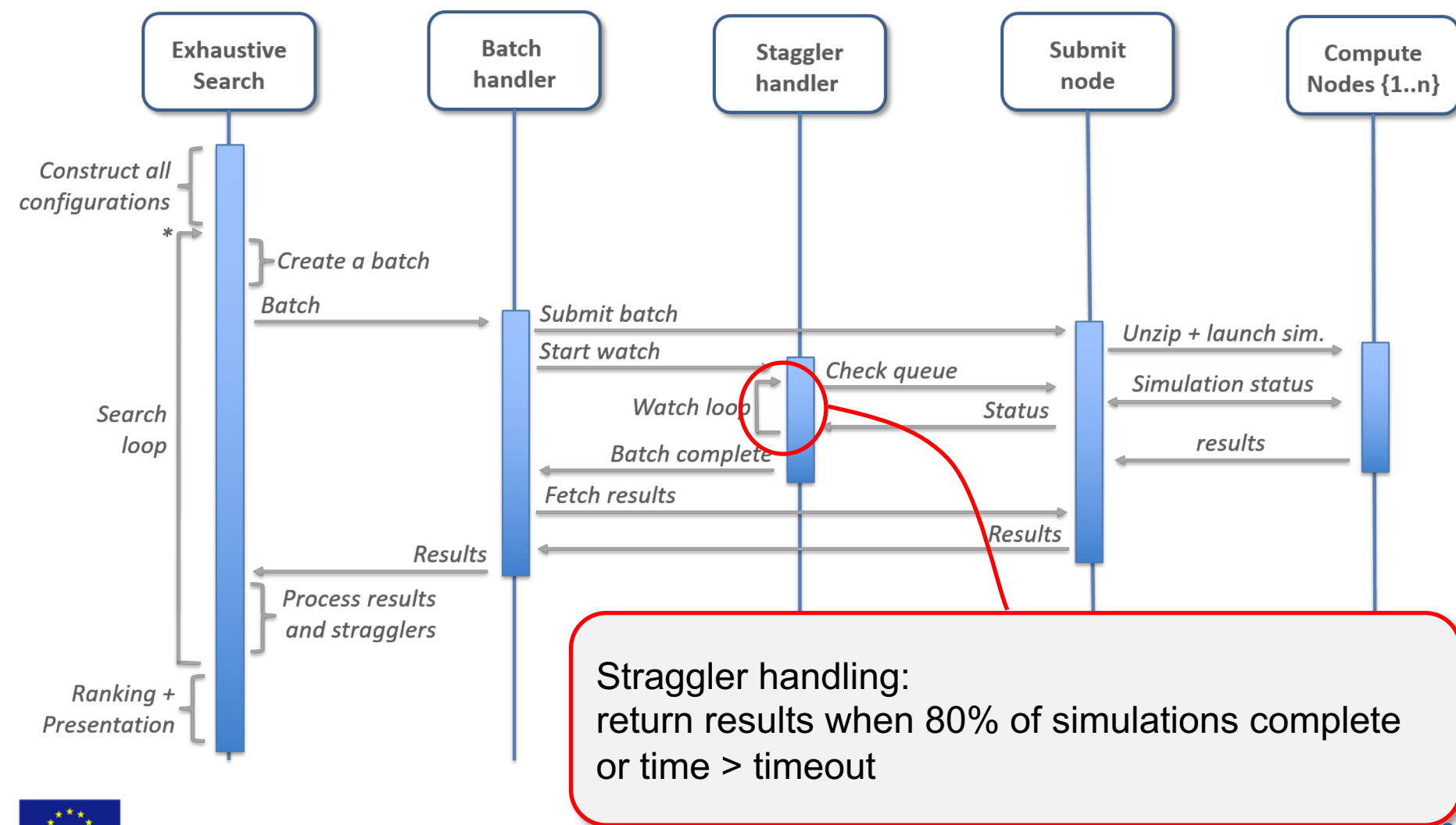
Underlying Unified Semantics



DSE Views in the SysML Profile



Cloud: Condor Exhaustive Search

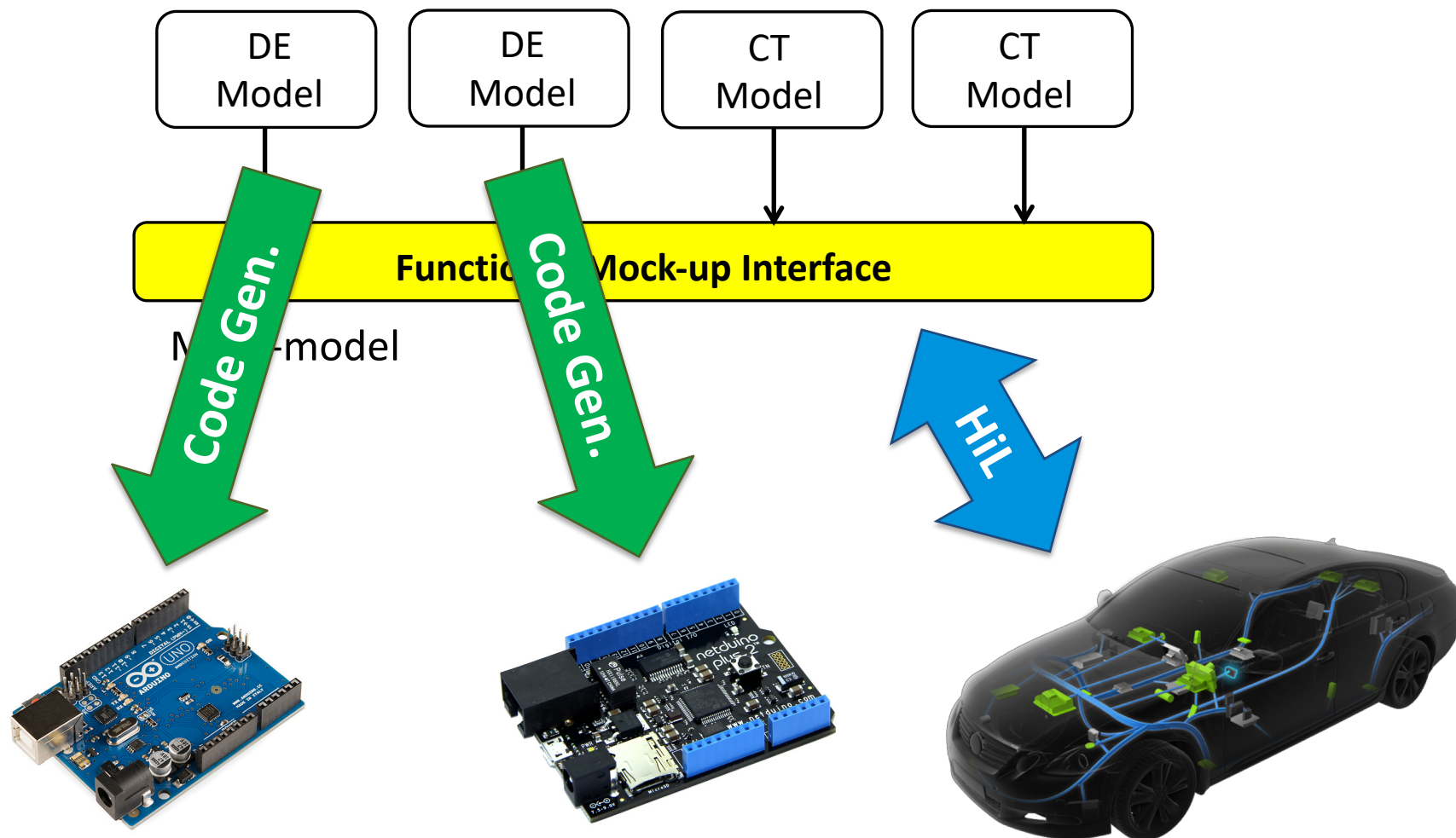




Robotti : Implement Operation

Robotti

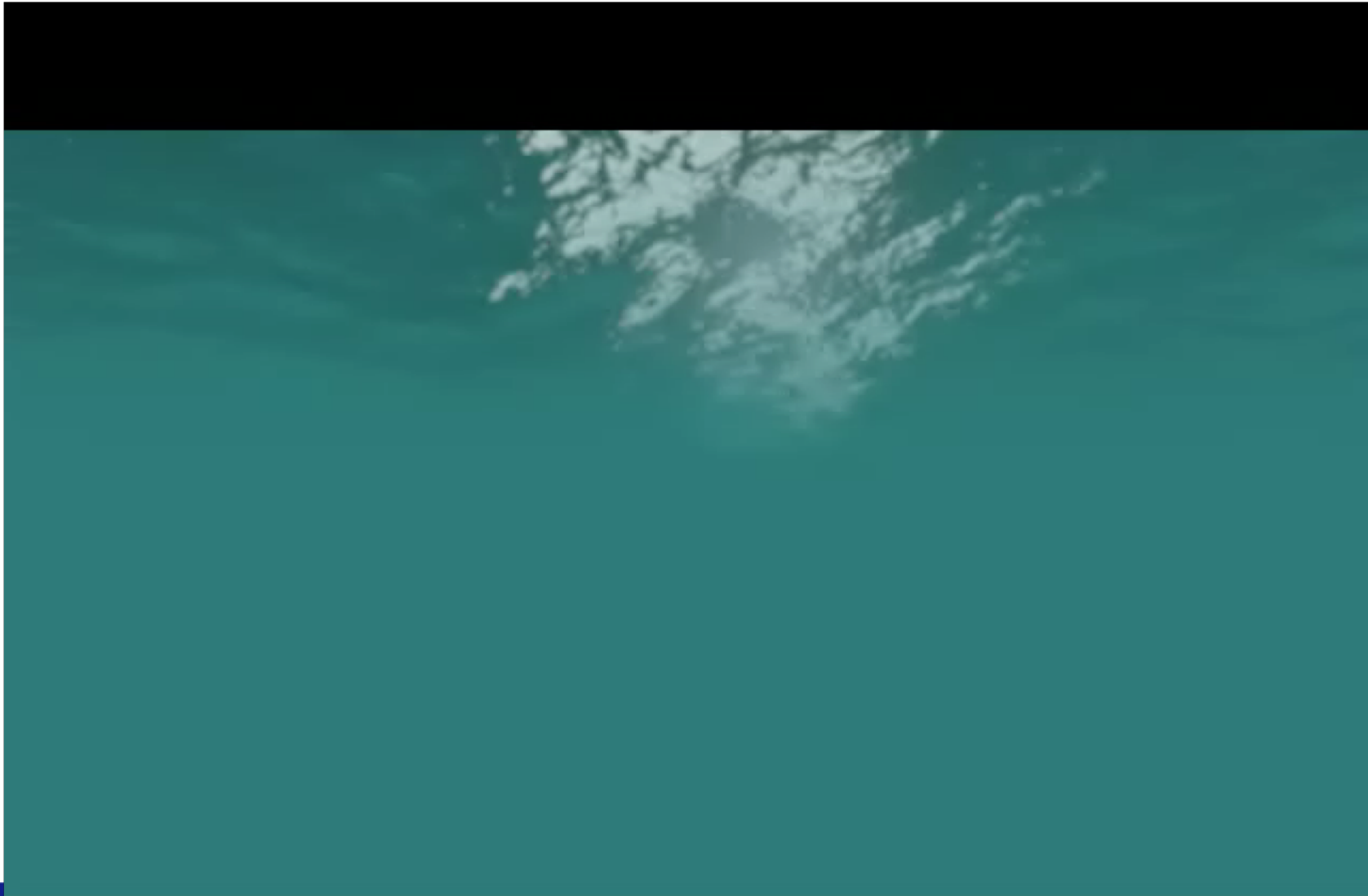
Hardware-in-the-Loop (HiL) and Code Generation



Oculus Rift and Simulation



Seeing a Product before it exists





Test Automation

- Based on RT Tester tool suite
- Status:
 - Test sets generated from XML import (from Modelio)
 - Test procedures are generated as FMUs, connected to Co-simulation
- Outlook:
 - Identify SuT in SysML profile, connect to Test Automation
 - Connect SysML requirements with LTL formulas

The screenshot shows the '3 Requirement' tab of the INTO-CPS Test Automation interface. It includes a 'Filter Options' section with fields for 'Name' (string or /regexp/), 'Verdict' (Any), and 'Status' (Any). Below this is a table with columns 'Name', 'Verdict', and 'Status'. The table lists various test cases and requirements, with some highlighted in blue. The 'Verdict' column shows 'NOT TESTED' (yellow square) and 'PASS (M)' (green square). The 'Status' column shows 'IN WORK' (blue circle) and 'SUBMITTED' (white circle).

| Name | Verdict | Status |
|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|
| REQ-002 | NOT TESTED | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-BCS-0004 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-BCSPAIRS-0001 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-BCSPAIRS-0004 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-BCSPAIRS-0007 | NOT TESTED | SUBMITTED |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-HITR-0003 | NOT TESTED | SUBMITTED |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-HITR-0005 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-TR-0006 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-TR-0006 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| REQ-003 | PASS | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-UD-0003 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| REQ-004 | PASS | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-UD-0001 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| REQ-005 | NOT TESTED | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-BCS-0002 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-BCSPAIRS-0004 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-BCSPAIRS-0005 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-BCSPAIRS-0006 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-HITR-0001 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-MCDC-0001 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-MCDC-0002 | NOT TESTED | SUBMITTED |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-MCDC-0003 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |
| TC-TURN_INDICATION-MCDC-0004 | PASS (M) | IN WORK |



Model Checking Capabilities

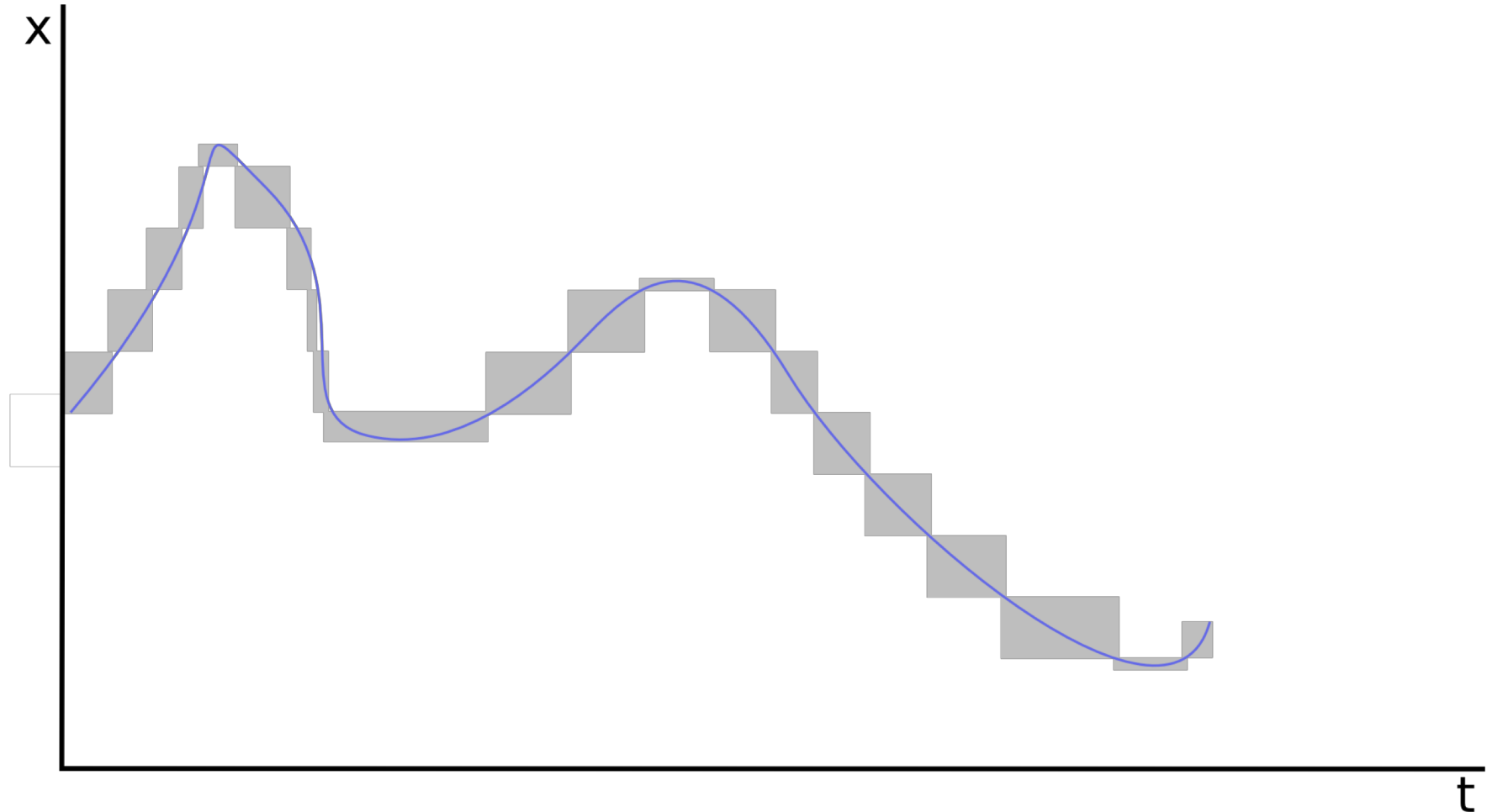
- Now finding shorter counter examples.
- Integration of traceability.
- Provides abstractions for CT signals:
 - Interval-based abstraction
 - Simulation-based abstraction (new)
 - Gradient-based abstraction (new)



Simulation-based abstraction

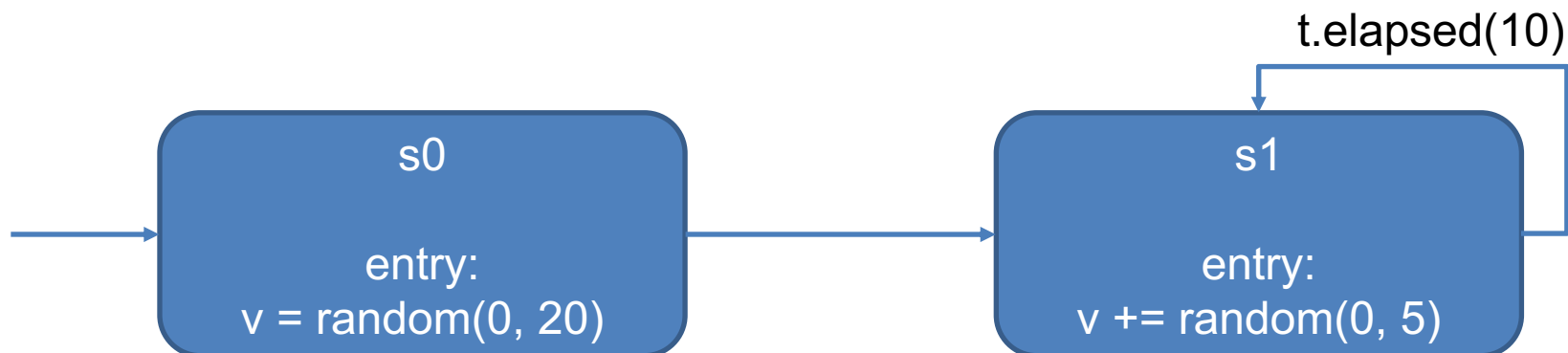
- During model checking a CT variable should behave similar to a previous concrete execution of the entire system.
- Extract signal flow from a test-run.
- Signal flow is abstracted by a succession of interval abstractions.
- Specify max allowed size of intervals to adjust granularity.

Abstraction by Interval Boxes



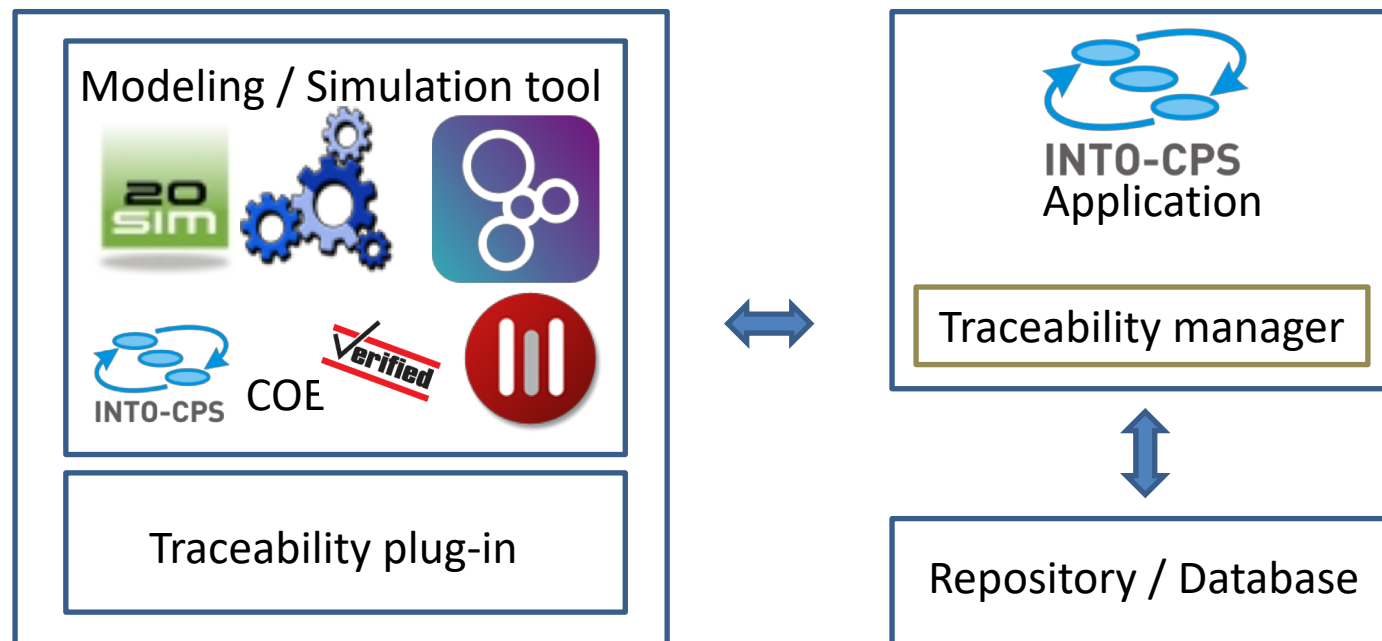
Gradient-based Abstraction

- Allow CT variable to increase/decrease only up to a certain amount per time.
- Implemented by a simple DE state machine.



Traceability & Provenance

- Goal: Ensure tracing between requirements, models, results, code
- Keep track of changes
- Use OSLC / Prov-N standards





Traceability – tool support

- Modelio



Requirements creation / linking with SysML blocks
Architecture modelling
ModelDescription.xml export
Configuration export

- OpenModelica



- Overture



ModelDescription.xml import
Model creation / modification
FMU export

- 20sim



Define test model
Define test objectives
Run test
Define MC model
Define CT abstraction
Run MC query

- RT Tester



- INTO-CPS App

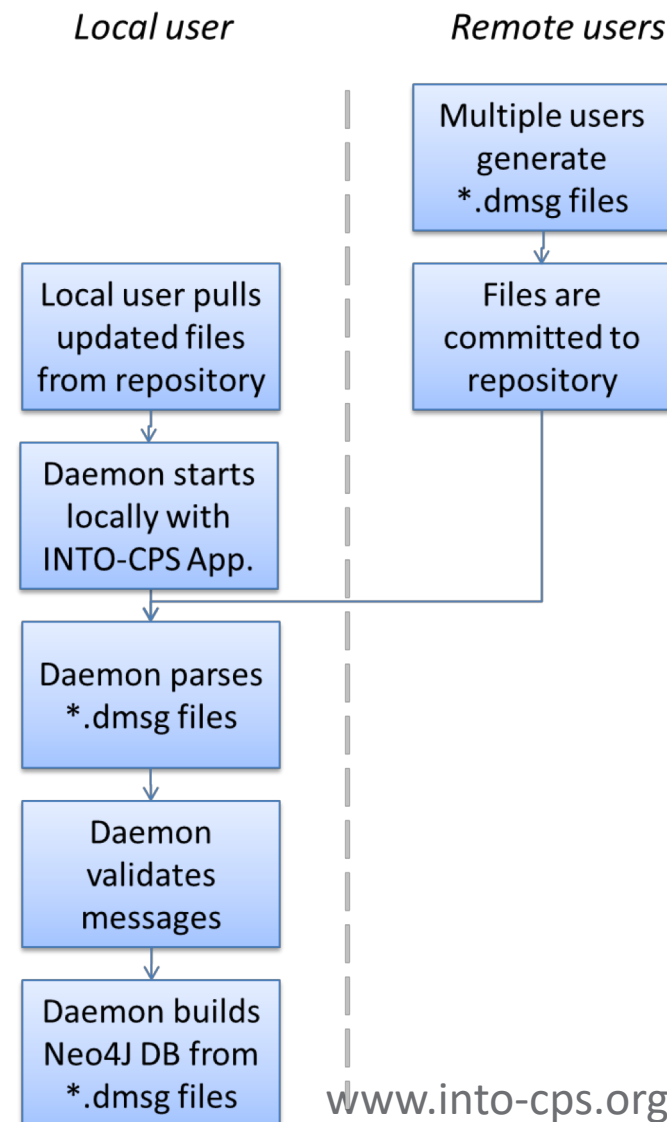


Configuration to Multi-Model
Multi-model to COE configuration
Simulation



Traceability – multi-user support

- Each message is a single plain text file (*.dmsg)
- Messages are committed to common repository
- Each user can generate messages



Industrial Follower Group



AGCO, Denmark
 Airbus, UK
 Alcatel Lucent, Ireland
 Almende, Netherlands
 Alten, Sweden
 Altran, UK
 Andritz Hydro, Austria
 Bachmann Electronic, Netherlands
 Bakker-Sliedrecht, Netherlands
 Bang&Olufsen, Denmark
 Beia Consult, Romania
 Beumer, Denmark
 Bombardier, Germany
 Bosch, Germany
 Carrier, France
 CCFE, UK
 CeTIM, Netherlands
 Chemring Technology, UK
 Compleks Innovation, Denmark
 Continental, Romania
 Critical Software, Portugal
 Daimler, Germany
 Danish Aviation, Denmark
 Dassault Aviation, France
 Delphi, Poland

Denso Corporation, Japan
 Dredging International, Belgium
 DSTL, UK
 EDF, France
 Enginsoft, Italy
 European Space Agency, Netherlands
 Fortiss, Germany
 Goodrich, UK
 Grundfos, Denmark
 GN Resound, Denmark
 HADATAP, Poland
 Holonix, Italy
 HMF, Denmark
 Huisman Equipment, Netherlands
 IBM, Israel
 IBM, Finland
 Ikerگونه, Spain
 Inestec, Portugal
 Irmato, Netherlands
 ISMB, Italy
 Jaguar, UK
 John Deere, Germany
 JNE Systech, Korea
 MAN Diesel & Turbo, Denmark
 MFatech, UK
 NII, Japan
 Nupark Accelerace, Denmark
 Odego, Germany

OFFIS, Germany
 Omflow, UK
 ONERA, France
 Oticon, Denmark
 Phillips MRI, Netherlands
 PLM Consult, Denmark
 Polar Electro, Switzerland
 Postech, South Korea
 Prime Solutions Group, USA
 Projectglobe.com, UK
 Rockwell-Collins, France
 Rolls-Royce, UK
 Saab, Sweden
 Santer Reply, Italy
 Seluxit, Denmark
 Siemens, Sweden
 Synelixis Solutions, Greece
 Syntell, Sweden
 TailSiT, Austria
 Tecnalía, Spain
 Terma, Denmark
 Thalès R&T, Germany
 TTTech, Austria
 thyssenkrupp Marine Systems, Germany
 UTC Aerospace, UK
 Vesta System, France
 West Consulting, Netherlands

In total: 80 www.into-cps.org

The INTO-CPS Association Created



Purposes

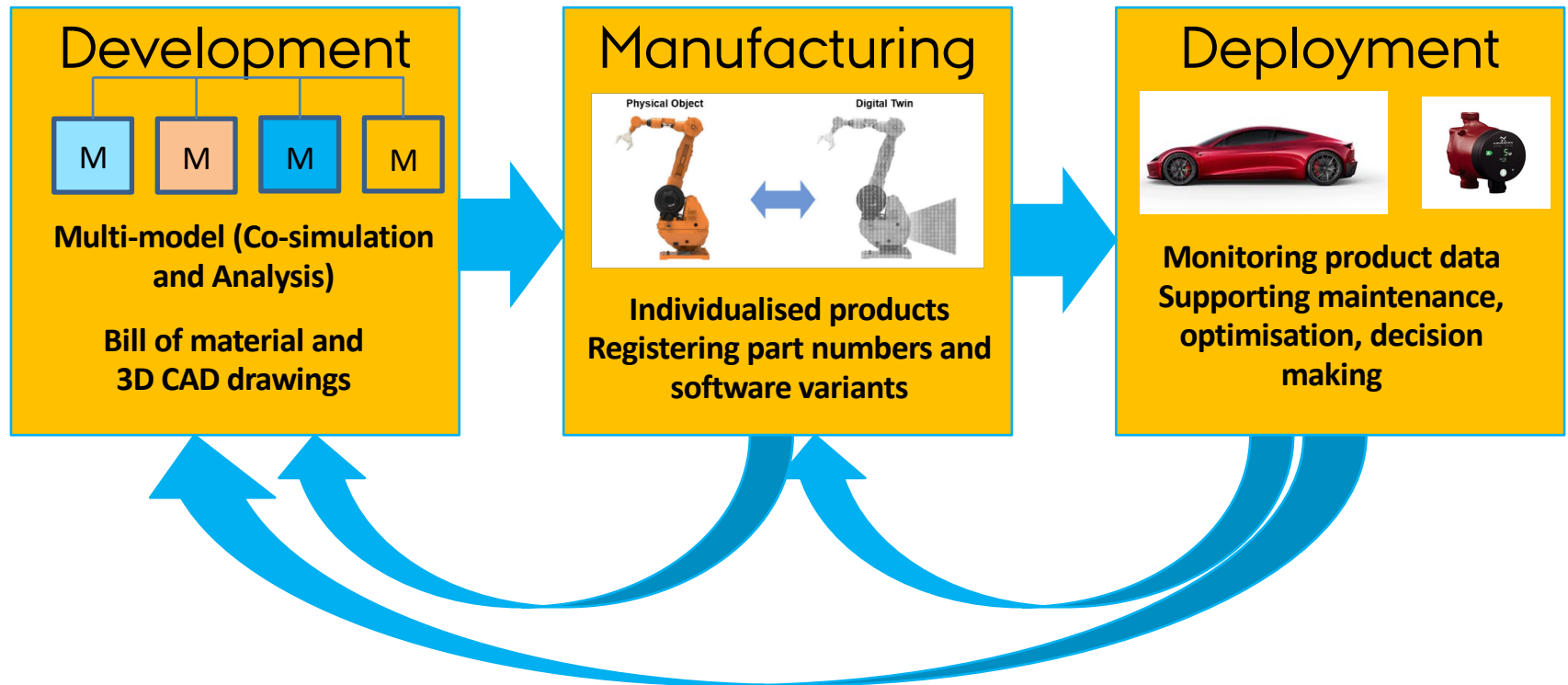
- Maintain and develop further software that was created in the project
- Enable the widespread use of the software through open source licenses
- Promote its usage in academic and industrial settings
- Allow members to steer direction of development and incorporate software into products

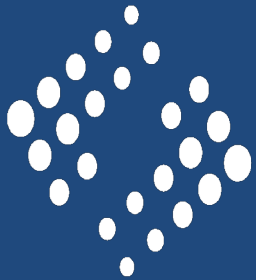
Solutions for CPS Engineering Needs



- Enable collaboration across disciplines
 - Collaborative well-founded tool chain
- Keep development costs low
 - Lower need for physical tests by virtual co-simulation examination
- Keep time-to-market short
 - Enable concurrent engineering and gradual integration
- Explore the complex design space efficiently
 - Using Design Space Exploration
- Ensure tolerance against “nasty” faults
 - Experiment with what-if scenarios in a virtual setting
- Build up documentation for the working solution
 - Using combination of ad-hoc and automated tests
- Provide confidence to external stakeholders
 - Traceability between all project artefacts

Digital twins: Smart product ecosystem





DIGIT CENTRE FOR DIGITALISATION BIG DATA AND DATA ANALYTICS

