

CPPS ↔ Industry 4.0 ↔ smart data and production units

challenges in research

Data processing for humans

- Assistance systems for Engineering
- Data processing and integration for humans

Communication and data consistency

- Appropriation of necessary data for configuration, production, negotiation
- World wide distribution of data, high availability, access protection
- Data consistency about different „stakeholders“ in different engineering phases and crafts

Digital networks and interfaces for communication (between machine, human and plant)


Architecture models (reference architecture) for a category of aggregation/modules related to properties, capabilities, interfaces...

- Production units with inherent capabilities
- Data analysis of process and alarm data and connection with engineering data
- Flexible production units, adaptable to modified product requirements, allow also structural changes


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1



Institute of Automation and Information Systems (AIS)




Memberships

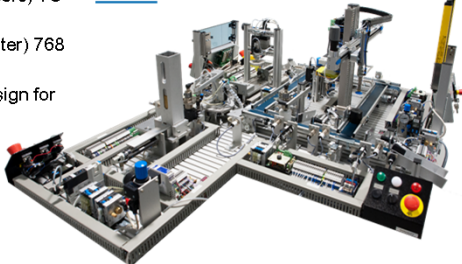
- Chair of VDI/VDE (Association of German Engineers) TC 5.15 "Multi-Agent Systems in Automation"
- Coordinator of CRC (Collaborative Research Center) 768 "Managing cycles in innovation processes"
- Co-Initiator of PP (Priority Programme) 1593 "Design for Future – Managed Software Evolution"




Scientific staff

- 3 Post Docs
- ca. 15 PhD students
- 9 technicians, trainees (software engineering)



DFG Priority Programme 1593
Design For Future - Managed Software Evolution



2

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1

Research Topics TUM

Model-Driven Development

Smart Information

Intelligent Distributed Systems

Big Data in aPS

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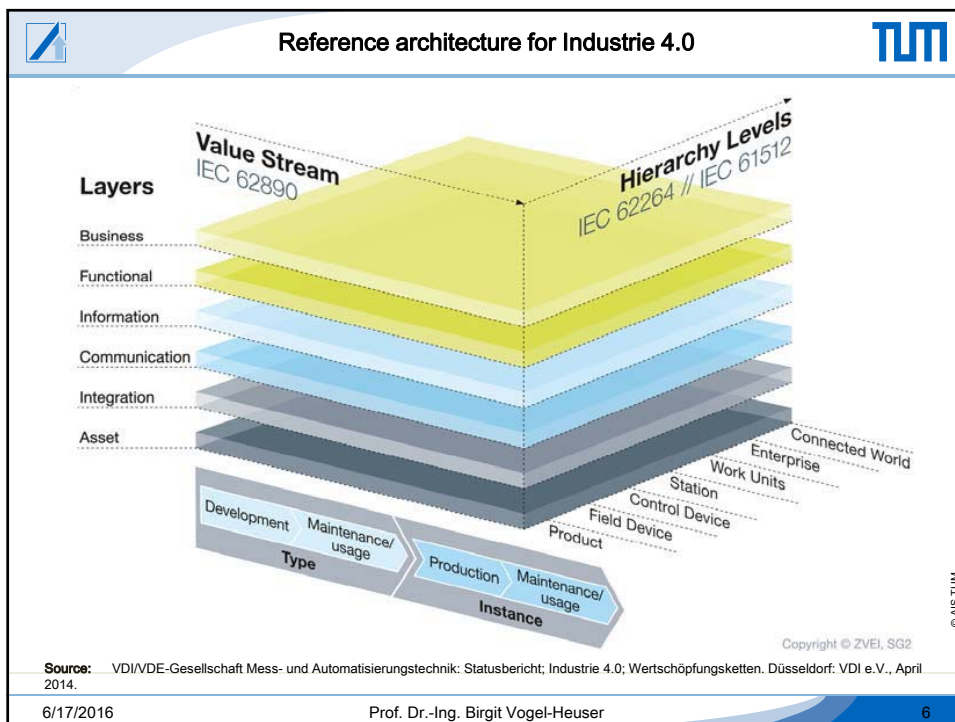
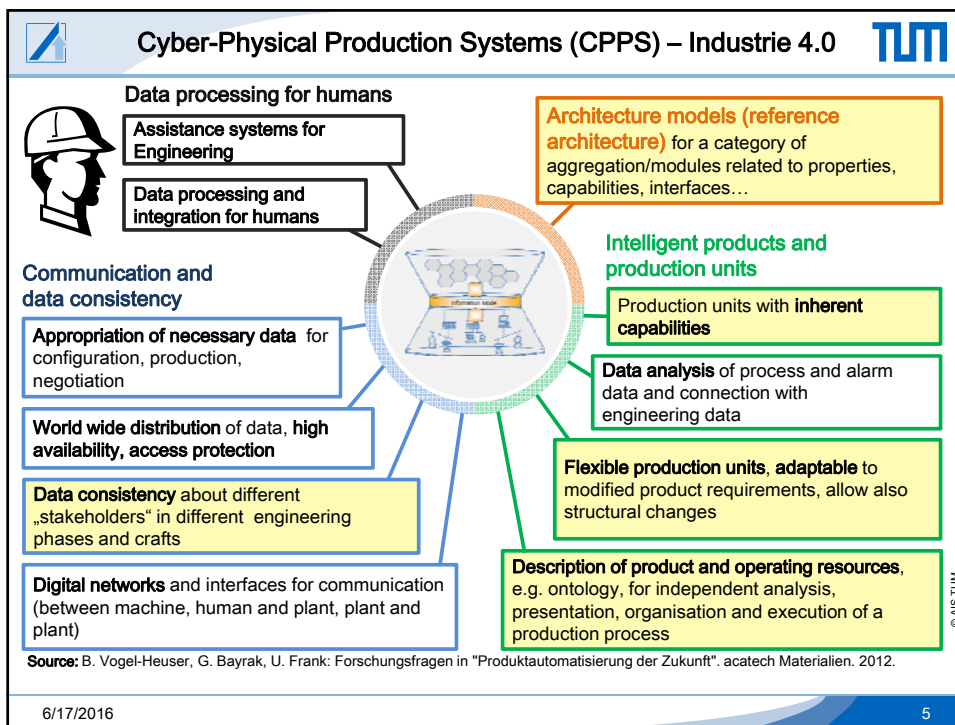
Industrie 4.0 bietet die folgenden Eigenschaften TUM

There are still several definitions of Industrie 4.0 (I4.0). Most of them agree on the following design principles [1]: https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industry_4.0 (accessed 27th January 2016)

- **Service Orientation**: CPPS offering services via the Internet based on a service oriented reference architecture,
- **intelligent self-organizing CPPS** providing
 - the ability of CPPS to make decisions on their own (decentralization)
 - the ability of CPS, humans and CPPS to connect and communicate with each other (interoperability)
- **information aggregation and representation for the human** in the loop during engineering and maintenance of aPS
- a virtual copy of CPPS on different levels of detail, e.g. from sensors and actuators to the entire CPPS (virtualization)
- relevant process and engineering information for data analysis (real time capability)
- the ability to flexible adaptation to changing requirements by replacing or expanding individual modules (cross-disciplinary modularity)
- **Big Data algorithm and technologies** provided in real-time (real-time capability)
- optimization of the manufacturing process based on these algorithms and data to increase Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE)
- **data integration cross disciplines and along the life cycle** based on standardized data models and a model driven modular engineering process
- secure communication enabling a worldwide network of aPS supporting economic industrial partnership across companies borders,
- access to data securely stored in a Cloud/Intranet

Vogel-Heuser, Hess, IEEE TASE 2016

17.06.2011 Univ.-Prof. Dr.-Ing. Birgit Vogel-Heuser 4



Characteristics of Industrie 4.0 component based on RAMI 4.0 TUM

<p>Identifiability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unique identifier in network ➤ Physical objects are referenced by an ID ➤ Security ➤ Timely Behavior ➤ Different address types for I4.0 components and (application) objects 	<p>I4.0-conform Semantics</p> <p>Support semantics standardized for I4.0</p>	<p>Quality of Service</p> <p>Satisfaction of required characteristics as e.g. real-time properties, dependability etc.</p>
<p>Virtual Description</p> <p>Virtual representation (including dynamic behavior)</p>	<p>State</p> <p>State can be obtained at any time</p>	<p>I4.0-compliant services and states</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Distinction between shop floor/office floor ➤ Protocols and application functions can be updated/ extended ➤ Application layers with different protocols
<p>Security and Safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protection for functionality and data (Security) ➤ Machine safety (Safety) ➤ Mindset-infrastructure security by Design (SbD) 	<p>Combinability</p> <p>I4.0 components can be composed to form a bigger component</p>	
<p>I4.0-conform communication</p> <p>Self-identification (SOA-Service model)</p>		

Source: VDI/VDE-Gesellschaft Mess- und Automatisierungstechnik: Statusbericht; Industrie 4.0; Wertschöpfungsketten. Düsseldorf: VDI e.V., April 2014.

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7

My Joghurt – accepted Industrie 4.0 demonstrator TUM

Description of the plant and its configuration:

- Technical Resources (Units)
- Capabilities (Operations)
- Units' status (e.g. PackML)
- relevant Data points e.g. for Tracking/Tracing

I4.0 Interface (TCP/IP)

CPPS-Agent
Representation of the plant

Communication Module
Routing messages

Resource-Agent
Represents plant module
Scheduling for jobs

Process-Agent
Supervision of process

Whiteboard
Job offers, job states

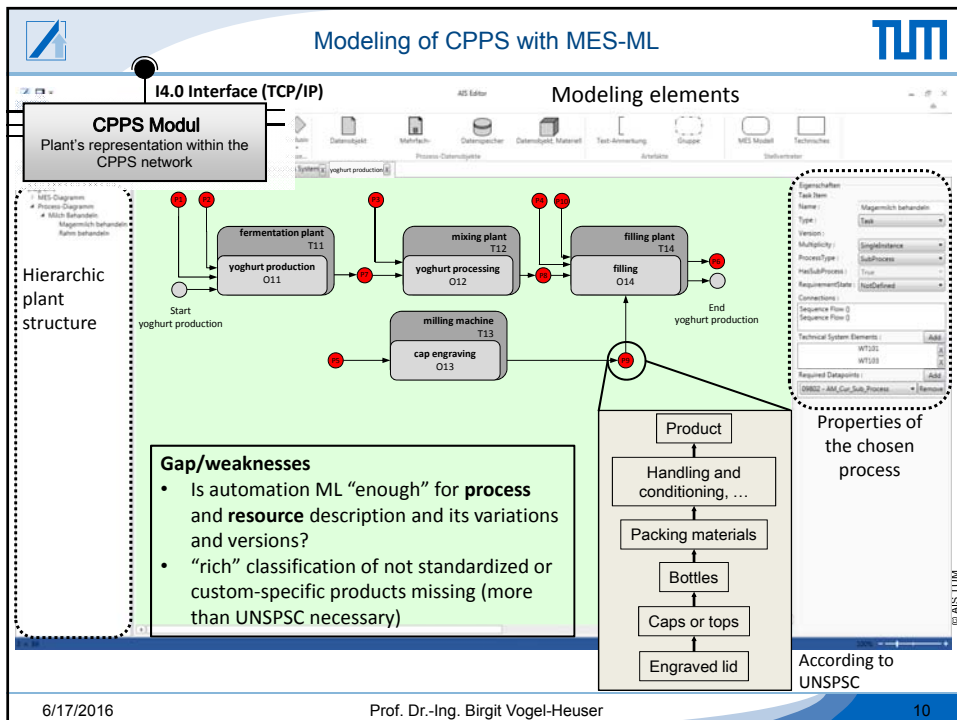
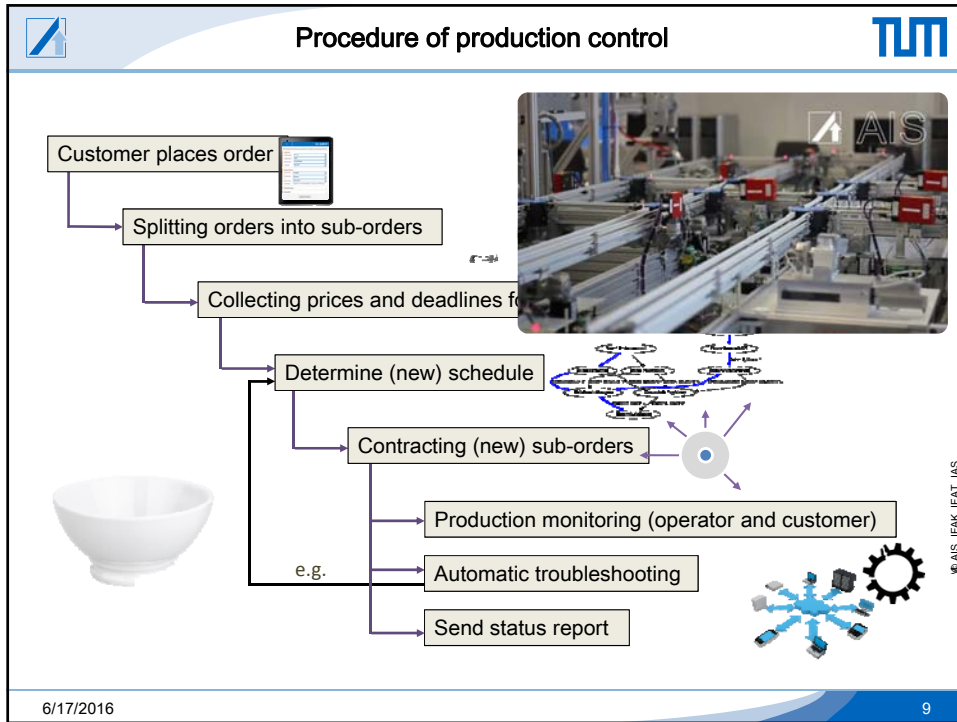
System-Agent
Structure of the plant.

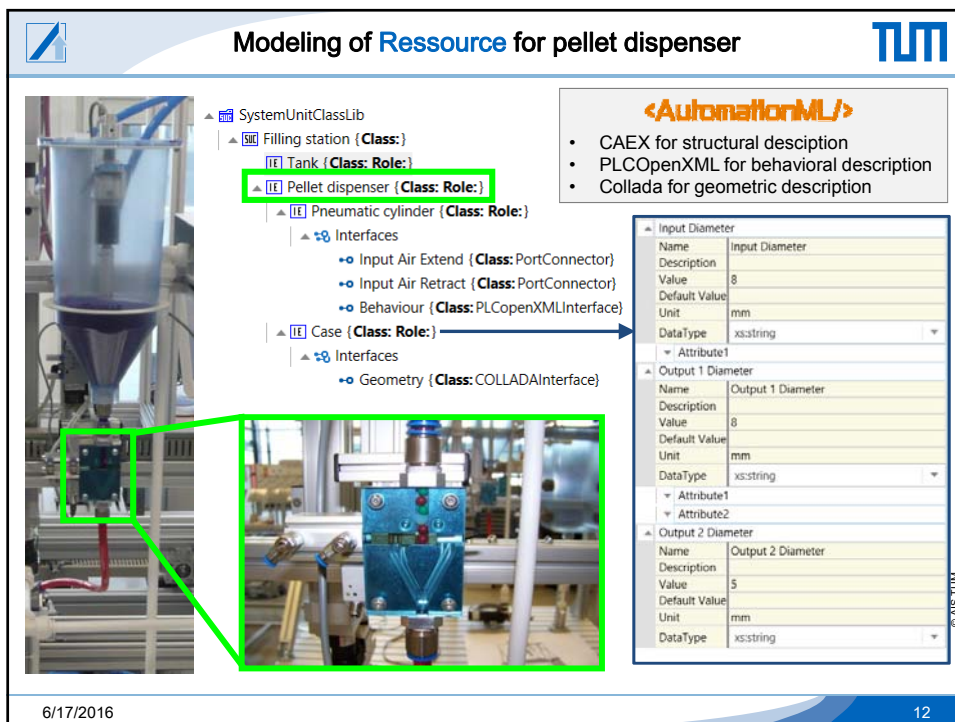
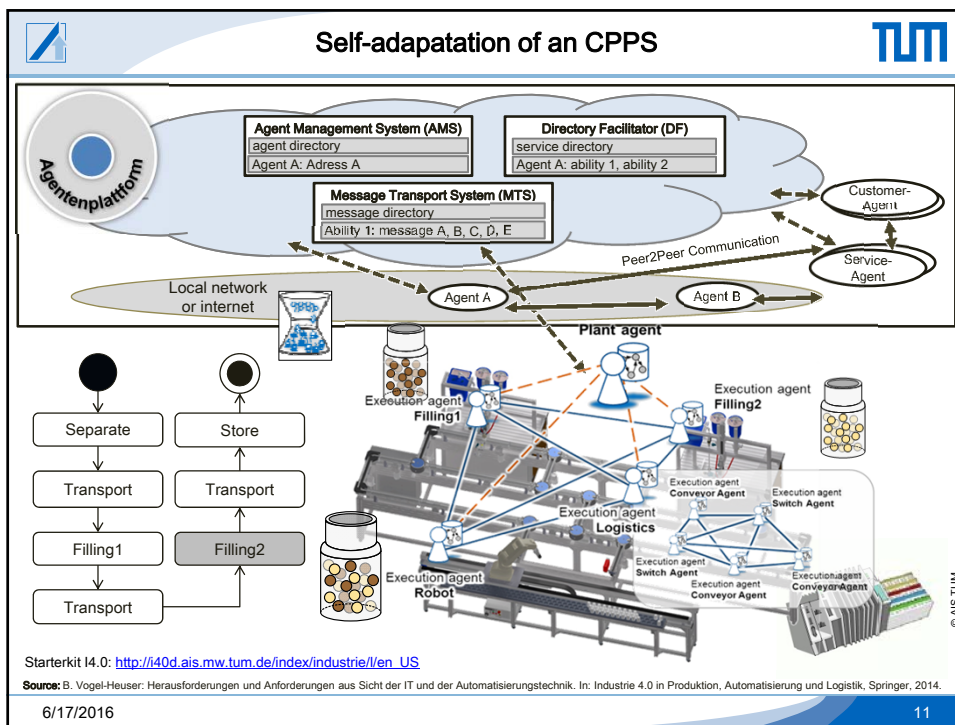
IEC 61131-3 Software Application

Now officially part of the **INDUSTRIE 4.0** roadmap



Demonstrator: <http://i40d.ais.mw.tum.de>
 Roadmap: <http://www.plattform-i40.de/i40/Navigation/DE/In-der-Praxis/Karte/karte.html>

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8





Checking attributes of **Resource Model** and **Product Model** with ontologies

Product description

- **Name:** White chocolate balls
- **Viscosity:** 2.5 Pa*s
- **Yield strength:** 20 Pa
- **Diameter:** 0.5 cm
- **Aggregation state:** solid

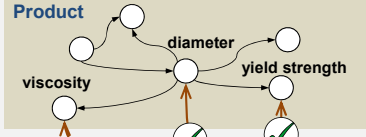
Resource description

- **Name:** Filler
- **Acceptable viscosity:** 1..3 Pa*s
- **Acceptable yield strength:** 10..30 Pa
- **Acceptable diameter:** 0.2..1 cm
- **Functionality:** separate single solid

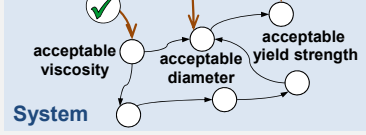
Ontology

- Formal knowledge representation
- Provides the means to flexibly process knowledge
- Basis to identify whether **filler** can manufacture yoghurts with **white chocolate balls**

Product



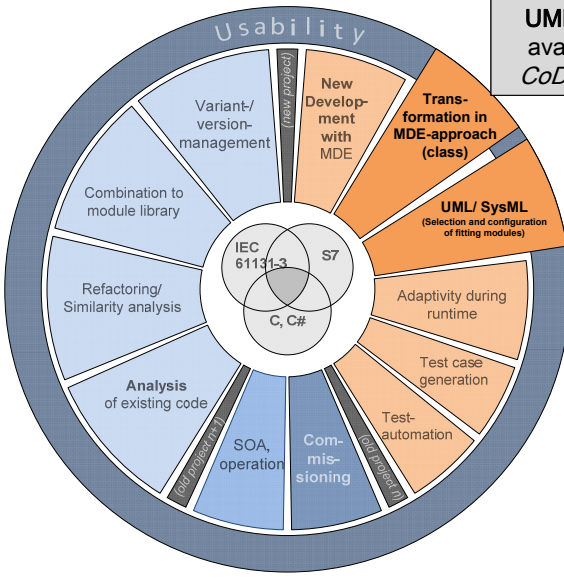
System



Mapping of **technical system's** characteristics with **requirements from product and production process** by means of ontologies

6/17/2016 13

Efficient support of the development process in the machine and plant manufacturing industry



UML-Plugin
available in
CoDeSys V3

SysML-Plugin
available in
TwinCAT

SysML4Mechatronics

Automatic code system synthesis in intralogistics

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Overview on the CRC 768 Model Network

Modelleworknetz

Das Modelleworknetz stellt die Abhängigkeiten zwischen den im SFB 768 entwickelten Modellen und Methoden dar. Für detaillierte Informationen klicken Sie auf eines der Modelle oder Methoden.

Modelltyp
Um welche Art von Modell handelt es sich?

Ziel des Modells
Was wird mit dem Modell bezweckt? Wofür soll es der Anwender einsetzen? Was soll verbessert werden?

Darstellungsform
Wie wird modelliert (z. B. ggf. Modellierungssprache etc.)?

Experimentierfähigkeit
Welche Parameter/Objekte/Beziehungen können verändert werden? Zu welchem Zweck? Welche Wirkung hat das Experimentieren? Woher soll es Aufschluss geben? Wie kann das Modell angewendet werden?

Vernetzungen zu anderen Modellen
Wie ist das Modell mit anderen Modellen vernetzt?

Detailed model information

Picture of the model

Legende

- wird hierarchisch eingebettet/aggregiert in
- stellt Input für
- wird überprüft durch
- Beschreibendes Modell
- Metamodell bzw. Technologie
- Referenz- bzw. Vorgehensmodell
- Analyse- bzw. Simulationsmodell

Model network including models and relations

15
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Compatibility check through transformation into formal model

Visualization Model (SysML4Mechatronics)

Formal Model (Ontology)

Compatibility rules (queries)

```
SELECT IN WHERE {
  CONJUNCTIVE_COMPATIBILITY
  (In, Out);
}
FILTER NOT EXISTS {
  SUPPORT_COMPATIBILITY
  (In, Out);
}
```

Formal Representation of Compatibility Rules

- Compatibility rules enable modelling of compatibility criteria based on the component / module-properties
- Inherent compatibility rules** need to be fulfilled by each model
- Application-specific rules** extend the framework by further e.g. plant-specific compatibility criteria

Source: Feldmann et al., CIRP CMS, 2014

Compatibility Rules

Inherent	Data type compatibility: Same data types
	Direction compatibility: In ↔ Out, InOut ↔ InOut, In ↔ InOut, Out ↔ InOut
	Range compatibility: Range(In) ≥ Range(Out)
	Operation: Same required/ provided operation
Application-specific	Port fulfilment: Mandatory ports must be connected
	Maximum mass
	Maximum energy consumption

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SP D1: Diagnosis and resolution of inconsistencies between disparate domain models

Connect Experience Comprehend
Visual Computing Laboratory

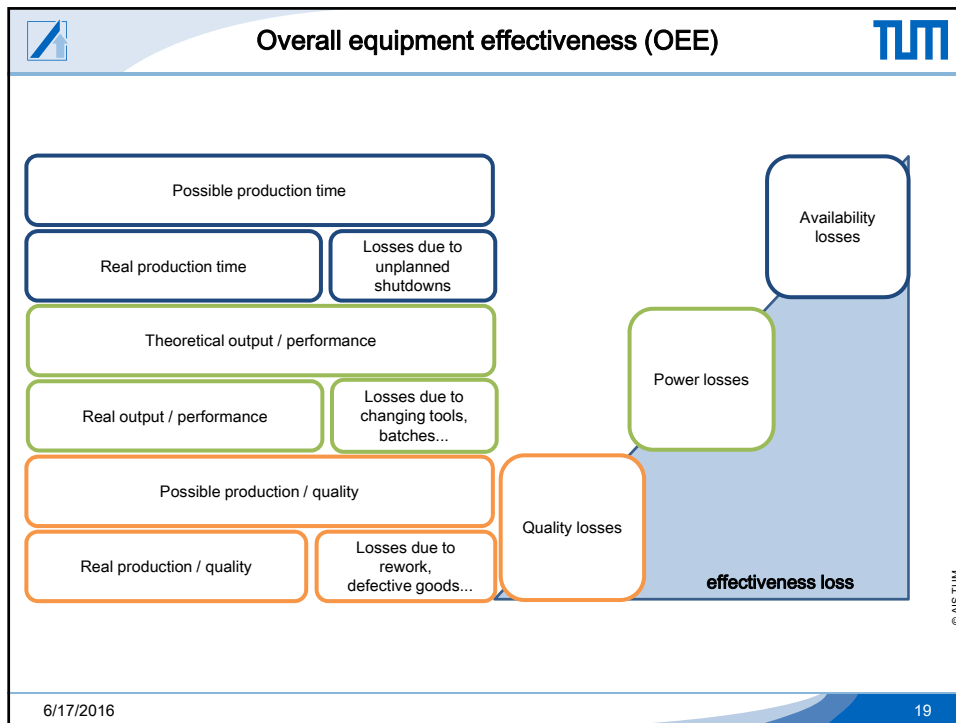
- Basis for development of the approach
 - **Heterogeneous model landscape** of CRC 768
 - **Prioritization of types of models and inconsistencies** together with application and cooperation partners in industry
- Evaluation by means of use cases, empirical evaluation as well as focus groups at the hand of a prototypical realization

17
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Cyber-Physical Production Systems (CPPS) – Industrie 4.0

Source: B. Vogel-Heuser, G. Bayrak, U. Frank: Forschungsfragen in "Produktautomatisierung der Zukunft". acatech Materialien. 2012.

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18




Project: #SmartData2015 / Data Mining in process industry


- Data logistics
 - Secure provision and transport
 - Secure storage
 - Data model
- Aggregation and analysis of data
 - Identification of unknown correlations in data
 - Integration of field device manufacturers
- Data use
 - Application of the findings to plant families
 - Supporting operating personnel in engineering and maintenance

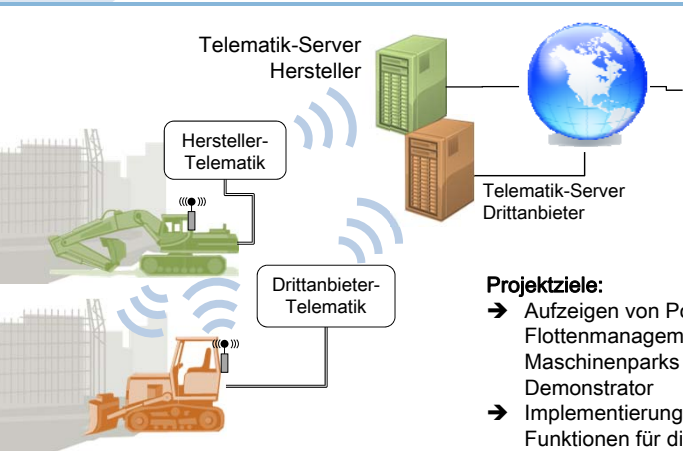
<https://www.ais.mw.tum.de/en/research/current-research-projects/sidap/>

6/17/2016 20



Projekt Bauflott – Entwicklung eines Flottenmanagement zur Prozessunterstützung in der Baulogistik





Bauunternehmer

Prozessdatenverarbeitung → Prozessplanung/-optimierung

↑ ↓


Technisches Personal
Betriebswirtschaftliches Personal

Projektziele:

- Aufzeigen von Potentialen eines Flottenmanagement für heterogene Maschinenparks anhand des fleeTUM-Demonstrator
- Implementierung neuartiger Telematik-Funktionen für die Baubranche
- Entwicklung und Evaluation von Ansätzen zur Prozessoptimierung mittels Machine-to-Machine (M2M) und Machine-to-Office Kommunikation (M2O)
- Aufbau einer HiL-Umgebung zur Entwicklung einer Telematikeinheit


Gefördert durch:
Bundesvereinigung Logistik (BVL) e.V. - Projektträger AiF
Projektpartner:
TUM - Lehrstuhl für Fördertechnik Materialfluss und Logistik (FML) →
Projektlaufzeit: 01.04.2014 - 31.03.2016
Ansprechpartner: Sebastian Rehberger / rehberger@ais.mw.tum.de


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21



Status AEMP/VDBUM v2.0

Status quo





International Organization for Standardization


Englisch	Deutsch	AEMP v1.2	ISO 15143-3
Equipment information	Identifikation	x	x
Last know location	Letzte bekannte Position	x	x
Cumulative operating hours	Betriebsstunden kumuliert	x	x
Cumulative fuel used	Kraftstoffverbrauch kumuliert	x	x
<i>Fuel used in the preceding 24 hours</i>	<i>Kraftstoffverbrauch 24h</i>	x	x
Cumulative distance travelled	Wegstrecke kumuliert	x	x
Cumulative idle operating hours	Leerlaufzeit kumuliert		x
<i>Fuel remaining ratio</i>	<i>Kraftstoffanzeige</i>		x
Is engine running	Motor an/aus		x
<i>Digital input state</i>	<i>Externer Anschluss</i>		x
Cumulative power take-off hours	Kumulierte Nebentriebsstunden		x
<i>Average daily engine load factor</i>	<i>Durchschnittlicher Tageslastfaktor</i>		x
Peak Daily Speed for past 24 hours	Maximalgeschwindigkeit der letzten 24h		x
Cumulative Load Count	Ladespiele kumuliert		x
Cumulative Payload Totals	Umschlagsleistung kumuliert		x
<i>Cumulative nonproductive regeneration hours</i>	<i>Regenerationszeit Dieselpartikelfilter</i>		x
<i>Diagnostic trouble codes</i>	<i>Fehlercodeübermittlung</i>		x
Caution code	Anzeige Warnleuchten im Kombiinstrument	x	
DEF remaining ration	Anzeige verbleibende AdBlue-Menge	x	
Cumulative idle nonoperating hours	Leerlaufzeit kumuliert (absoluter Stillstand)		x

Kursiv: Namensänderung

Fett: Neuer Datenpunkt

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22

Cyber-Physical Production Systems (CPPS) – Industrie 4.0 TUM




Data processing for humans

- Assistance systems for Engineering
- Data processing and integration for humans

Communication and data consistency

- Appropriation of necessary data for configuration, production, negotiation
- World wide distribution of data, high availability, access protection
- Data consistency about different „stakeholders“ in different engineering phases and crafts
- Digital networks and interfaces for communication (between machine, human and plant, plant and plant)



Architecture models (reference architecture) for a category of aggregation/modules related to properties, capabilities, interfaces...

Intelligent products and production units

- Production units with inherent capabilities
- Data analysis of process and alarm data and connection with engineering data
- Flexible production units, adaptable to modified product requirements, allow also structural changes
- Description of product and operating resources, e.g. ontology, for independent analysis, presentation, organisation and execution of a production process

Source: B. Vogel-Heuser, G. Bayrak, U. Frank: Forschungsfragen in "Produktautomatisierung der Zukunft". acatech Materialien. 2012.

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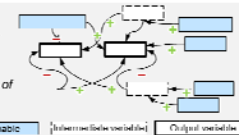
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23

Fleet management and Integration of operator staff IMPROVE TUM

Problem-tree

Selection of causes

Insert supplementary causes



Cause-effect graph

text blocks

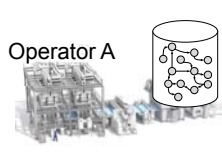
Cause	relationship	problem		
pollution	caused	pump	low	
temperature	correlated	viscosity	high	
...				

Recordings of operator input → gather existing know-how

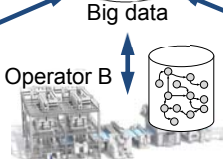
Validation und visualization (AR, Touch)

Big data

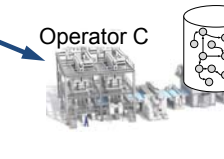
Operator A



Operator B



Operator C





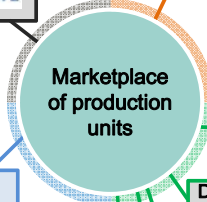
Source: Institute of Automation and Information Systems, TU München <https://www.ais.mw.tum.de/en/research/current-research-projects/improve-eu-project/>

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24

Industry 4.0 - puzzle pieces- open research issues




Marketplace of production units

Data processing for humans

Data processing and integration for humans

SFB 768 IMPROVE

Architecture models



Intelligent products and production units

Reconfiguration, recovery, restart of production units

Data consistency about different „stakeholders“ in different engineering phases and crafts

Data analysis of process and alarm data and connection with engineering data

S DEP

Production units with inherent capabilities (learning)

Flexible production units, adaptable to modified product requirements, allow also structural changes

Description of product (classification and ontologies) – consistency checking

MO DEM MIO ASI

Redundancy model

Tolerance model

➤ Metrics have to be adapted / further developed for benchmarking aPS designs and operation behavior regarding Industry 4.0

Source: Vogel-Heuser, B.; Rösch, S.; Fischer, J.; Simon, T.; Ulewicz, S.; Folmer, J.: Fault handling in PLC-based Industry 4.0 automated production systems as a basis for restart and self-configuration and its evaluation. In: Journal of Software Engineering and Applications, Vol. 9, No. 1, 2016, PP. 1-43.

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25

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Industrie 4.0 - References




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Authors: Birgit Vogel-Heuser, Thomas Bauernhansl, Michael ten Hompel
Handbuch available online:
<http://link.springer.com/referencework/10.1007%2F978-3-662-45537-1>




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26

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BV2 Cjshju!Wphfm.Ifv^tfs<!25/15/3127



Thank you for your attention.

Slides will be available soon via link from homepage
www.ais.mw.tum.de

<http://i40d.ais.mw.tum.de>

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6/17/2016 27