



POLITECNICO
MILANO 1863

Formal Digital Twin of a LEGO® MINDSTROMS™ Production Plant

Formal Methods for Concurrent and Real-Time Systems

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Andrea Infantino

Person ID ???
Student ID ???

Riccardo Motta

Person ID 10658639
Student ID 218685

Matteo Negro

Person ID 10642961
Student ID ???

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1 Model Description

This section provides a description of the production plant with some implementation details, together with all the components that make it up. The motivations behind these modelling choices can be found in Section 2: Design Decisions (page 3).

1.1 The Production Plant

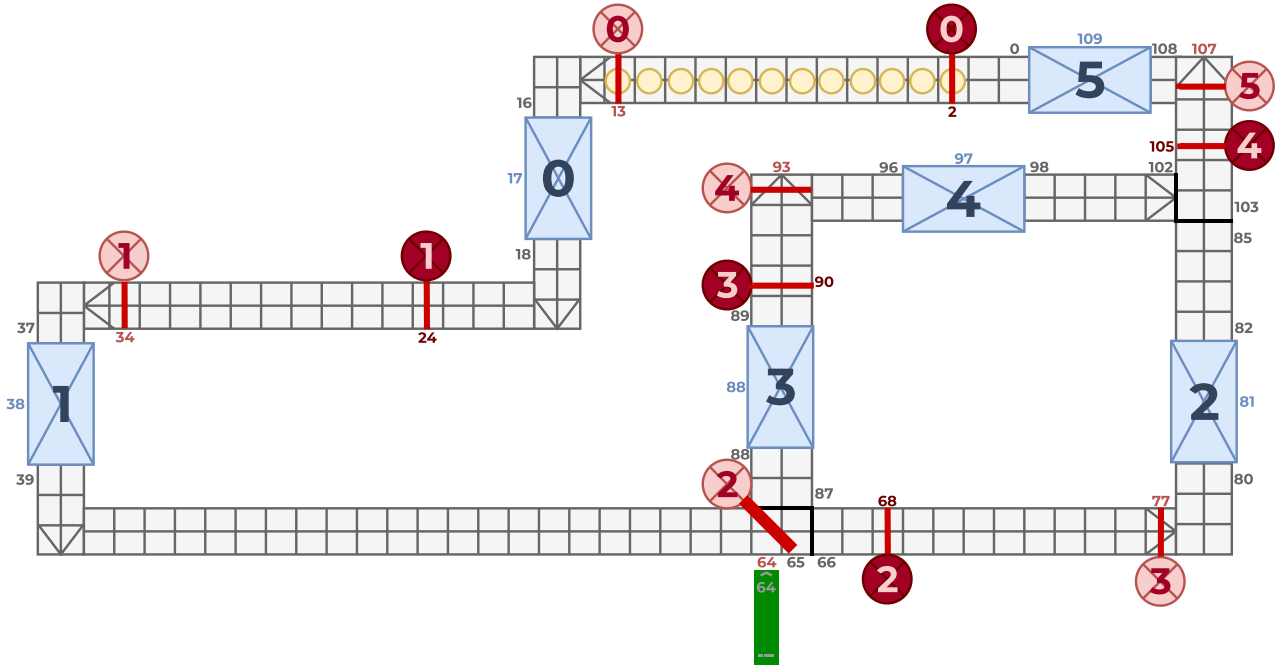


Figure 1: the production plant we modelled.

This is the plant we modelled in our project. The yellow circles are the workpieces, the blue ones are the processing stations, the light and dark red are the sensors and the green bar is the flow controller of the branch.

Notes on the scheme We enhanced the original scheme with the number the various stations and laser sensors have inside our project and with the numbers of the positions of the conveyor belt, in order to respect what we have done inside the project.

1.2 General Overview

The model of our system is made of 6 different components which interact between them in order to coordinate the entire production plant. Some of them are also instantiated many times in order to have a simpler modelling of the entire system.

Initializer It's a fictitious component which represents the entry point of the whole system. It allows us to instantiate all the workpieces in the correct positions of the conveyor belt (positions which start from position 13 and ends in position 2 in our model) and works as the motor, allowing the whole system to move synchronously.

Conveyor belt It's the set of all the various conveyor belts of the plant. It's the one in charge of moving around all the workpieces. In our model it's also the one in charge of blocking pieces and stations from proceeding according to the pieces of information gathered by the laser sensors and the stations and also manages the positions where the two branches of the plant start and merge.

Stations They are the ones in charge of processing the various workpieces once they get into them. We have a single template for them which is instantiated as many times as needed in order to recreate the plant. They have all a position on the conveyor belt which is managed in a special way.

Laser sensors We have modelled them in two different ways according to their functionalities. The ones guarding the entrance of a station are called **InSensor**, while the ones guarding the queue and preventing the station right before it to release a workpiece are called **OutSensor**. Like the stations, they are represented as a single template (one for each type) instantiated multiple times.

Flow controller This is the green piece of Figure 1. It is pre-configured with a specific policy (which is customizable) and decides whether to send the pieces once they get at position 65 of the conveyor belt. The available policies are the following ones:

- 0.
- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

1.3 Components Description

2 Design Decisions

3 Scenarios

4 Conclusions