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ARCHES PiCar-X: Software for Digital Twin Research

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Summary

This paper presents a digital twin prototype of the PiCar-X by Sunfounder based on the Robot Operating System (ROS) and the ARCHES Digital Twin Framework. Our goal is to provide researchers and practitioners with an affordable and straightforward example to explore various concepts of digital twins. Moreover, this example can be used to explore all the concepts implemented in a previous project named ARCHES (Autonomous Robotic Networks to help Human Societies), which focused on monitoring and operating an underwater network of ocean observation systems. This network was successfully tested in the Baltic Sea in October 2020. One of the outcomes of this project was the ARCHES Digital Twin Framework.

Statement of need

Digital twins are becoming increasingly relevant in the Industrial Internet of Things and Industry 4.0, enhancing the capabilities and quality of various applications. However, the concept of digital twins lacks a unified definition and faces validation challenges, partly due to the scarcity of reproducible modules or source codes in existing studies. While many applications are described in case studies, they often lack detailed, re-usable specifications for researchers and engineers. In previous research, we developed a network of ocean observation systems and evaluated the results in a real-world mission in the Baltic sea in Oktober 2020 (Barbie et al., 2021). One of the results of the successful proof-of-concept was the ARCHES Digital Twin Framework (Barbie & Pech, 2022), a software package providing the functionality to implement the digital thread between physical twins and digital twins. Ocean observation systems use quite specific and expensive hardware, hence, we see the need of a cheap lab experiemnt to enable independent evaluation and exploration of the different concepts. The PiCar-X example demonstrates all the concepts from the ocean observation system and includes also a full integration test pipeline, see our GitHub Repository (Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024a).

The PiCar-X can also be used to evaluate the different concepts, namely physical twin, digital model, digital template, digital thread, digital shadow, digital twin, and digital twin prototype, which we formally specified in (Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024b) using the Object-Z notation. In (Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024c), we elaborate in more detail how the PiCar-X can be used to evaluate all these concepts.

The PiCar-X can also be used to explore the digital twin prototype approach utilized in the smart farming application SilageControl (Barbie et al., 2024).

The Physical Twin

The PiCar-X is a toy car, see Figure 1, with all sensors and actuators connected to a RaspberryPi. Two direct current motors (DC motors) are used to move the car. A servo motor at the front is used to steer the car. The steering is a typical Ackermann steering (Veneri & Massaro, 2020) known from common cars. The PiCar-X also includes grey-scale sensors for line following, infrared sensors for collision avoidance, and a camera. However, in the current example only the DC motors and the servo motor for steering are included, so far.

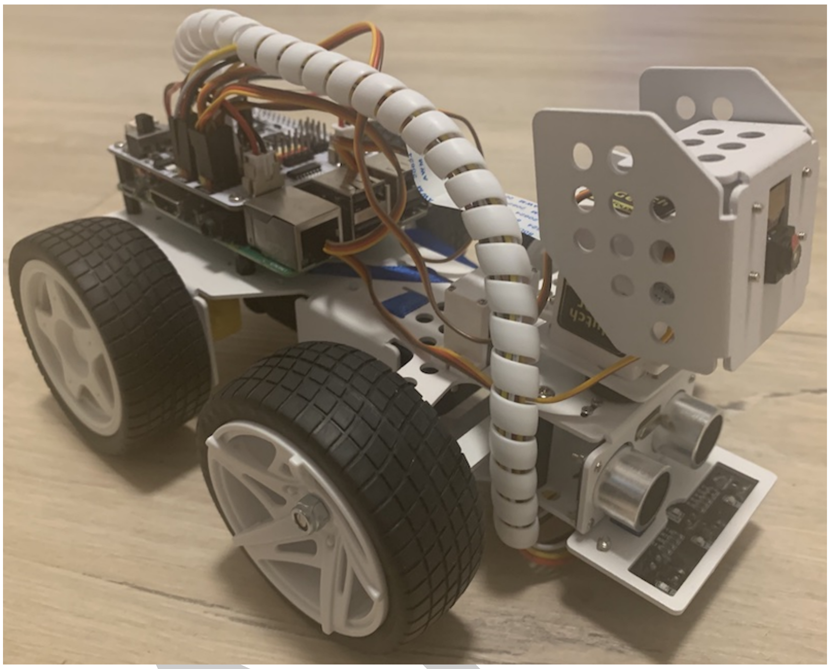

Figure 1: The Picar-X by SunFounder.

The Digital Model

Lacking official CAD files for the PiCar-X, we utilized a simplified CAD model of an older SunFounder PiCar version, see Figure 2, available under Apache 2.0 license on GitHub. This model, consisting of just the frame and wheels, closely mirrors the original PiCar-X's key dimensions like wheelbase and track, crucial for an accurate Ackermann steering simulation. However, the original PiCar-X's steering mechanism, operated by a steering bar to achieve Ackermann angles, could not be replicated in GAZEBO. Instead, we approximate the Ackermann steering angles for both front wheels based on established methodologies (Veneri & Massaro, 2020).

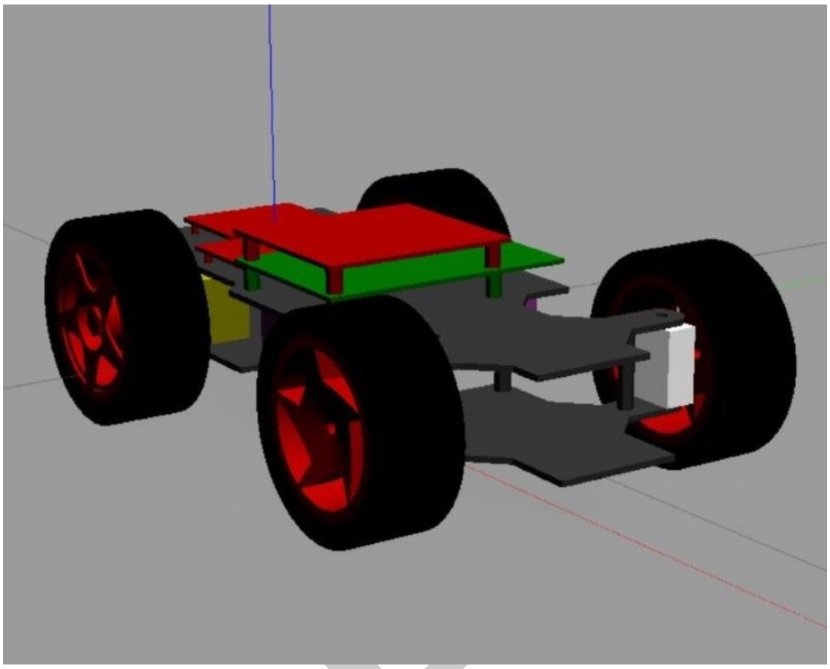

Figure 2: The CAD model used for the PiCar-X digital model in a GAZEBO simulation.

The Digital Twin Prototype

A digital twin prototype serves as the software counterpart of a physical twin, with identical configurations. However, instead of physical sensors and actuators, emulators are used to simulate their functions. These emulators simulate the physical twin's behavior by utilizing existing sensor and actuator recordings. This allows the digital twin prototype to replace the physical twin during development and for integration testing in CI/CD pipelines.

The core of the digital twin prototype approach involves replacing all physical sensors and actuators with emulations or simulations, effectively virtualizing the hardware interfaces. As a result, the device driver cannot - and does not need to - distinguish between a real sensor/actuator and its emulated equivalent.

For the PiCar, the primary interfaces, GPIO and I2C, are emulated using Linux kernel tools. The virtual GPIO interaction module (gpio-mockup) and the I2C chip (I2C-stub) are integrated into the container for these emulation purposes. Additionally, with Windows 10 and later versions offering a built-in Linux virtual machine through WSL2, these interfaces can also be enabled and utilized on Windows systems. This setup provides a flexible and adaptable environment for emulating the PiCar's hardware interactions. The configuration of the digital twin prototype is illustrated in Figure 3.

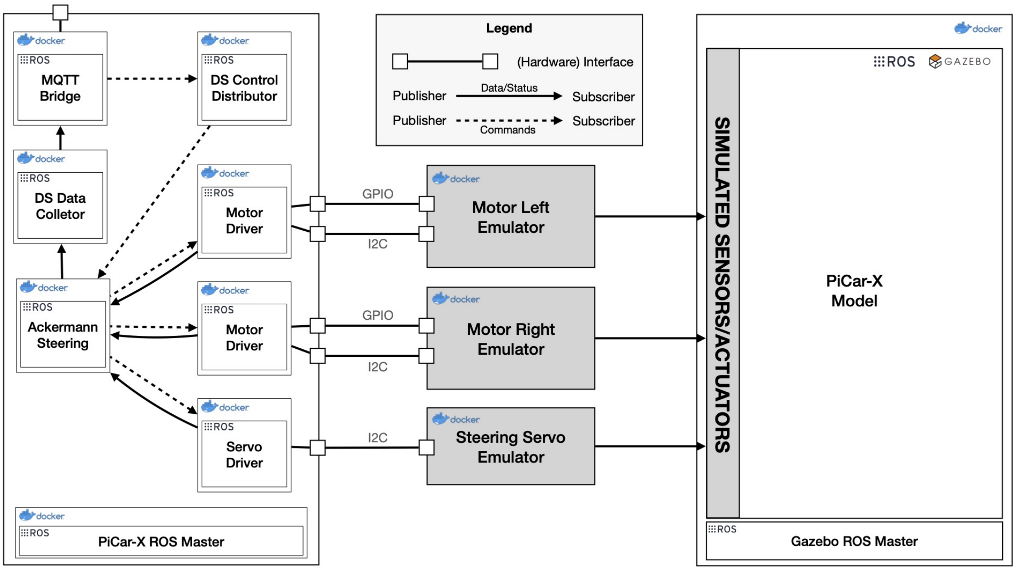

Figure 3: The digital twin prototype of the PiCar-X.

Automated Integration Testing of Embedded Software in CI/CD Pipelines

Test automation has been identified as one of the most prominent areas in the testing of embedded software (Garousi et al., 2018). However, achieving effective automated quality assurance remains challenging, mainly due to the need for hardware involvement in the testing process. Testing on the actual system often requires a continuous connection to the testing environment, which can be expensive and impractical, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises (Barbie et al., 2024). To address this issue, the digital twin prototype is designed to operate independently of the physical system while still enabling the testing of real embedded software.

Figure 4 illustrates an automated CI/CD pipeline for the ARCHES PiCar-X. Whenever a user commits changes, a GitHub Runner is triggered to build a Docker container. This container loads all dependencies and compiles the code. The build step could also include static software checks to further evaluate the code's quality. Once the containers are successfully built, unit tests are run on the module under test. If these tests pass, the process moves to the next crucial phase: integration testing.

To demonstrate how the digital twin prototype can be leveraged for automated integration testing without requiring physical hardware, we created an integration test based on the script used for speed measurement. This test ensures that the digital model in the simulation operates at the same speed as the real one. After passing the integration tests, the various Docker containers are released.

The CI/CD pipelines are executed on three runners in parallel: one for x64 systems, one on a Raspberry Pi 3 (arm32v7), and another on a Raspberry Pi 4 (arm64v8). Note that only the x64 runner can execute the integration tests using the virtual context from the GAZEBO simulation, as GAZEBO does not have an ARM build available.

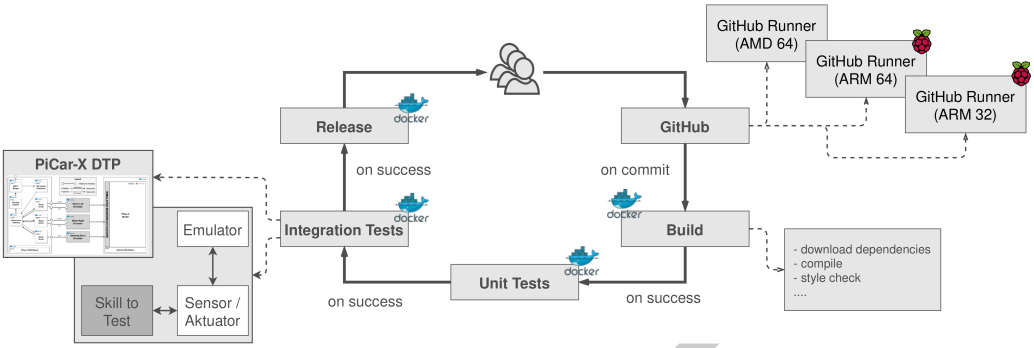

Figure 4: CI/CD Pipeline for the PiCar-X.

Acknowledgements

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