

ARCHES PiCar-X: Software for Digital Twin Research

Alexander Barbie¹ and Wilhelm Hasselbring¹

¹ Software Engineering Group, Kiel University, Germany ¶ Corresponding author

DOI: [10.xxxxxx/draft](https://doi.org/10.xxxxxx/draft)

Software

- [Review](#)
- [Repository](#)
- [Archive](#)

Editor: [Open Journals](#)

Reviewers:

- [@openjournals](#)

Submitted: 01 January 1970

Published: unpublished

License

Authors of papers retain copyright
and release the work under a
Creative Commons Attribution 4.0
International License ([CC BY 4.0](#))

Summary

This paper presents a digital twin prototype of the [PiCar-X by Sunfounder](#) based on the middleware [Robot Operating System \(ROS\)](#), Docker, and the ARCHES Digital Twin Framework, which provides tools to exchange data between a physical and digital twin. The digital twin prototype can be used to explore our implementation and test all software functions without needing to use the physical PiCar-X. The actual hardware is replaced with emulators or a simulation, and the interfaces are virtualized. The embedded control system operating the physical PiCar-X and the digital twin prototype are identical. Our goal is to provide researchers and practitioners with an affordable and straightforward example to explore how the concepts physical twin, digital model, digital template, digital thread, digital shadow, digital twin, and digital twin prototype can be implemented. These concepts were originally used for development, testing, monitoring, and operating an underwater network of ocean observation systems in the project ARCHES (Autonomous Robotic Networks to help Human Societies).

Statement of need

Digital twins are becoming increasingly relevant in the Industrial Internet of Things and Industry 4.0 ([Kritzinger et al., 2018](#)), as they enhance existing capabilities for monitoring and controlling cyber-physical systems. This is achieved by integrating a digital representation of the real system in the form of a digital model. However, the concept of digital twins lacks a consensual 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. This can lead to confusions, since modern simulations or enhanced climate models are also often praised as digital twins ([Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024b](#)).

In ([Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024b](#)), we formally specified a digital twin concept including its sub-concepts physical twin, digital model, digital template, digital thread, digital shadow, digital twin, and digital twin prototype using the Object-Z notation and they are the basis for this paper and the PiCar-X example. These concepts were developed for a network of ocean observation systems and the results were evaluated in a real-world mission in the Baltic sea in October 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 for data and command exchange. Ocean observation systems use quite specific and expensive hardware, hence, we see the need of a cheap lab experiment to enable independent evaluation and exploration of the different concepts. The PiCar-X example ([Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024a](#)) is implemented based on ROS and the ARCHES Digital Twin Framework and demonstrates how the framework was used for ocean observation system. Docker Compose files facilitate the launching of the physical twin, digital model, digital shadow, digital twin, and digital twin prototype, which not only differ in the complexity of the compose files but also source code. The digital twin prototype can also be used to connect to the digital shadow or digital twin

without the physical PiCar-X, enabling exploration of the communication between them and how the binary messages exchange works. Moreover, our example includes an integration test pipeline that is similar to the approach in ARCHES. In (Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024c), we elaborate in more detail how the PiCar-X can be used to evaluate all these concepts and how they differ from each other in possible code implementations.

Related Work

Examples of digital twin implementations based on sensor recordings or simulation data already exist, with some even providing a Docker setup (Eckhart & Ekelhart, 2018; Russo et al., 2023). Fogli et al. (2023) offer an abstract example involving chaos testing, which includes integration tests. However, none of these publications present an implementation of a digital twin that could be easily connected with the proposed physical twin. At the time the ARCHES PiCar-X was published, and to the best of our knowledge, no similar software packages were available that demonstrated the fundamental implementation of the various concepts from physical twin to digital twin (prototype), including automated CI/CD pipelines with actual integration tests.

The PiCar-X and its Digital Twin

Lacking a consensual definition of a digital twin, the range of interpretations spans from a complex simulation to a completely mirrored status of the physical device in real-time. In our definition (Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024b), the digital twin is connected to the physical twin over the entire life cycle for automated bidirectional data exchange, i.e. changes made to the digital twin lead to adapted behavior of the physical twin and vice-versa. The implementation of this capabilities can vary, with model driven approaches are being very popular (Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024b). To reduce implementation complexity and possible sources of errors, our approach for the implementation of digital twins differs from others by reusing as many software components from the physical twin as possible (Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024c).

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. All software components are implemented using the middleware ROS and are containerized using Docker. The ARCHES Digital Twin Framework establishes the digital thread between the physical twin and the digital shadow/twin (Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024c).

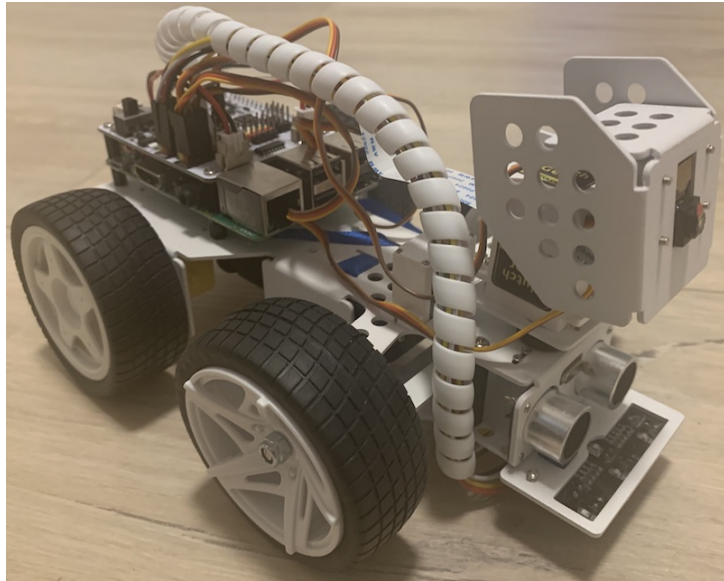


Figure 1: The Picar-X by SunFounder.

76 Lacking official CAD files for the PiCar-X, we utilized a simplified CAD model of an [older](#)
77 [SunFounder PiCar version](#), see [Figure 2](#), available under Apache 2.0 license on GitHub. This
78 model, consisting of just the frame and wheels, closely mirrors the original PiCar-X's key
79 dimensions like wheelbase and track, crucial for an accurate Ackermann steering simulation.
80 However, the original PiCar-X's steering mechanism, operated by a steering bar to achieve
81 Ackermann angles, could not be replicated in [GAZEBO](#). Instead, we approximate the Ackermann
82 steering angles for both front wheels based on established methodologies ([Veneri & Massaro,](#)
83 [2020](#)).

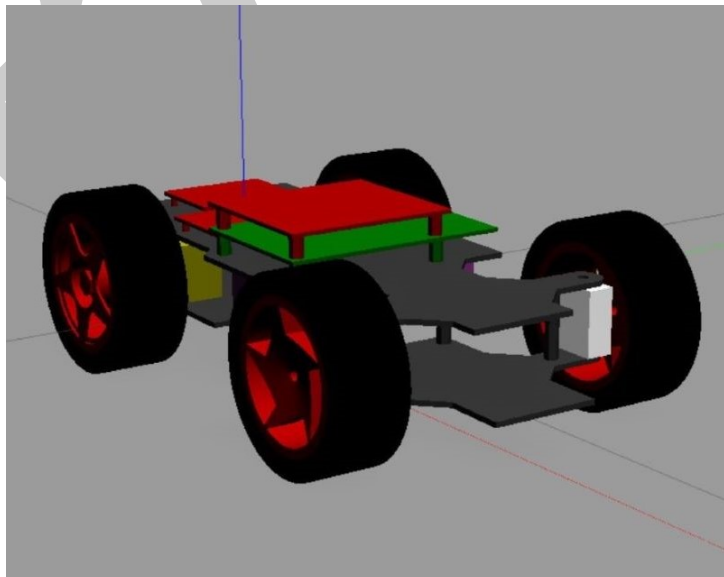


Figure 2: The CAD model used for the PiCar-X digital model in a GAZEBO simulation.

84 We provide Docker compose files that can be used to run the software with either the digital
85 model, digital shadow, digital twin, or digital twin prototype.

The Digital Twin Prototype for Development and Automated Integration Testing in CI/CD Pipelines

Developing a physical twin typically requires connecting the hardware to a development environment. However, in such a setup, only one person can use the hardware at a time. For a team of engineers, this means either everyone needs their own PiCar-X or they must take turns, which can become costly, especially in real-world applications like full-scale vehicles. A digital twin prototype can reduce the need for additional hardware for each team member by serving as the software counterpart of a physical twin, with identical configurations (Barbie & Hasselbring, 2024b). However, instead of physical sensors and actuators, emulators are used to mimic their functions.

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. The ARCHES PiCar-X uses emulators connected to a GAZEBO simulation. The simulation provides the virtual context for the emulators, instead of using recordings from previous runs.

For the PiCar-X, 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. This example also works on computers running on Windows with the Linux subsystem (WSL2). 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. The digital twin prototype can also be started using the provided Docker compose files.

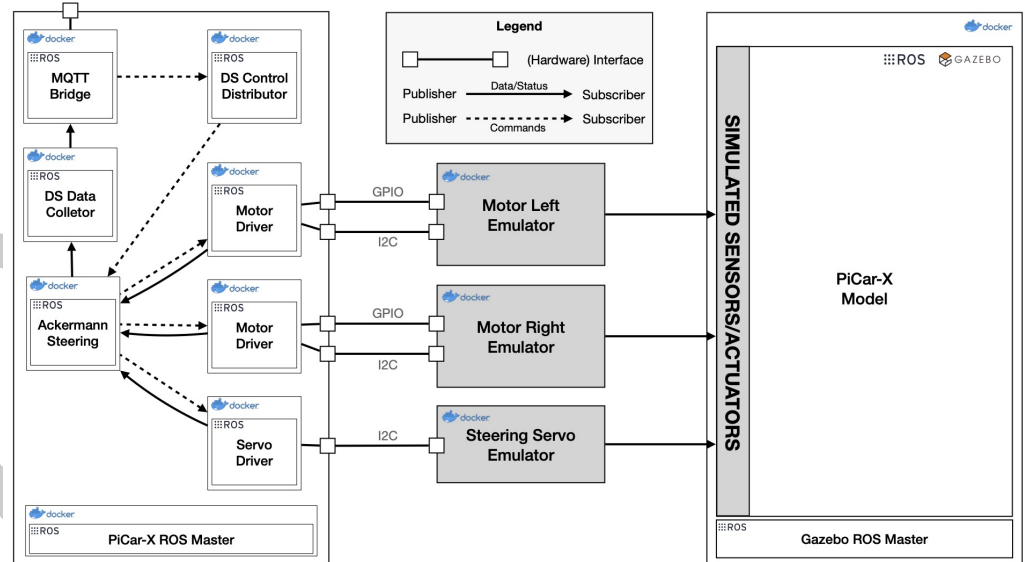


Figure 3: The digital twin prototype of the PiCar-X.

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). Because digital twin prototypes include the communication

115 protocols between sensors/actuators and the embedded control system, they can effectively
116 replace the physical twin during development and integration testing in CI/CD pipelines.

117 **Figure 4** illustrates an automated CI/CD pipeline for the ARCHES PiCar-X. Whenever a user
118 commits changes, a GitHub Runner is triggered to build a Docker container. This container
119 loads all dependencies and compiles the code. The build step could also include static software
120 checks to further evaluate the code's quality. Once the containers are successfully built, unit
121 tests are run on the module under test. If these tests pass, the process moves to the next
122 crucial phase: integration testing. To demonstrate how the digital twin prototype can be
123 leveraged for automated integration testing without requiring physical hardware, we created
124 an integration test based on the script used for speed measurement (Barbie & Hasselbring,
125 2024c). This test ensures that the digital model in the simulation operates at the same speed
126 as the real one. After passing the integration tests successfully, the various Docker containers
127 are released.

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

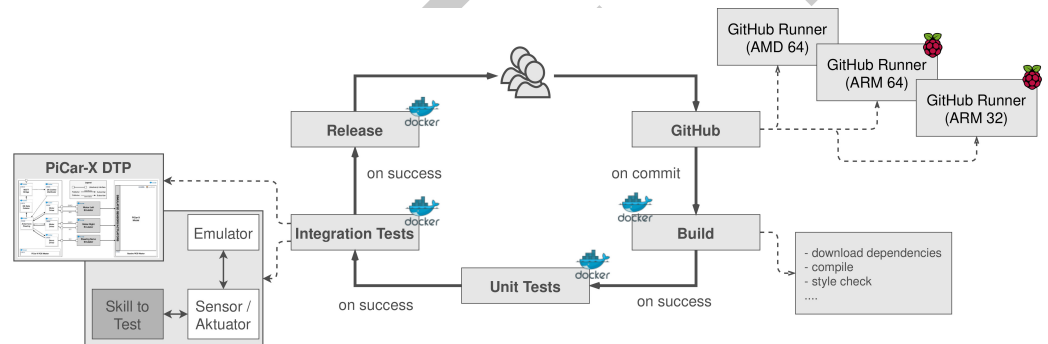


Figure 4: CI/CD Pipeline for the PiCar-X.

Acknowledgements

132 We thank the GitHub user [Theosakamg](#) for providing a CAD model of a PiCar-V under an
133 open source license.

References

- 136 Barbie, A., & Hasselbring, W. (2024a). ARCHES PiCar-X. In *GitHub repository*. GitHub.
137 <https://github.com/cau-se/ARCHES-PiCar-X>
- 138 Barbie, A., & Hasselbring, W. (2024b). From Digital Twins to Digital Twin Prototypes:
139 Concepts, Formalization, and Applications. *IEEE Access*, 12, 75337–75365. <https://doi.org/10.1109/access.2024.3406510>
- 141 Barbie, A., & Hasselbring, W. (2024c). *Toward Reproducibility of Digital Twin Research: Exemplified with the PiCar-X*. <https://doi.org/10.48550/ARXIV.2408.13866>
- 143 Barbie, A., Hasselbring, W., & Hansen, M. (2024). Digital Twin Prototypes for Supporting
144 Automated Integration Testing of Smart Farming Applications. *Symmetry*, 16(2), 221.
145 <https://doi.org/10.3390/sym16020221>
- 146 Barbie, A., & Pech, N. (2022). *ARCHES Digital Twin Framework*. GEOMAR Helmholtz
147 Centre for Ocean Research Kiel. https://doi.org/10.3289/sw_arches_core_1.0.0

- 148 Barbie, A., Pech, N., Hasselbring, W., Flogel, S., Wenzhofer, F., Walter, M., Shchekinova,
149 E., Busse, M., Turk, M., Hofbauer, M., & Sommer, S. (2021). Developing an Underwater
150 Network of Ocean Observation Systems with Digital Twin Prototypes - A Field Report from
151 the Baltic Sea. *IEEE Internet Computing*. <https://doi.org/10.1109/mic.2021.3065245>
- 152 Eckhart, M., & Ekelhart, A. (2018, January). A Specification-based State Replication Approach
153 for Digital Twins. *Proceedings of the 2018 Workshop on Cyber-Physical Systems Security
154 and Privacy*. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3264888.3264892>
- 155 Fogli, M., Giannelli, C., Poltronieri, F., Stefanelli, C., & Tortonesi, M. (2023). Chaos
156 Engineering for Resilience Assessment of Digital Twins. *IEEE Transactions on Industrial
157 Informatics*, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1109/tii.2023.3264101>
- 158 Garousi, V., Felderer, M., Karapıçak, Ç. M., & Yılmaz, U. (2018). What We Know about
159 Testing Embedded Software. *IEEE Software*, 35(4), 62–69. [https://doi.org/10.1109/MS.
160 2018.2801541](https://doi.org/10.1109/MS.2018.2801541)
- 161 Kritzinger, W., Karner, M., Traar, G., Henjes, J., & Sihn, W. (2018). Digital Twin in
162 manufacturing: A categorical literature review and classification. *IFAC-PapersOnLine*,
163 51(11), 1016–1022. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ifacol.2018.08.474>
- 164 Russo, E., Costa, G., Longo, G., Armando, A., & Merlo, A. (2023). LiDiTE: A Full-Fledged
165 and Featherweight Digital Twin Framework. *IEEE Transactions on Dependable and Secure
166 Computing*, 20(6), 4899–4912. <https://doi.org/10.1109/tdsc.2023.3236798>
- 167 Veneri, M., & Massaro, M. (2020). The effect of Ackermann steering on the performance of
168 race cars. *Vehicle System Dynamics*, 59(6), 907–927. [https://doi.org/10.1080/00423114.
169 2020.1730917](https://doi.org/10.1080/00423114.2020.1730917)