

# INFERENCE OF SIMULATION MODELS IN DIGITAL TWINS BY REINFORCEMENT LEARNING

## SHORT PAPER



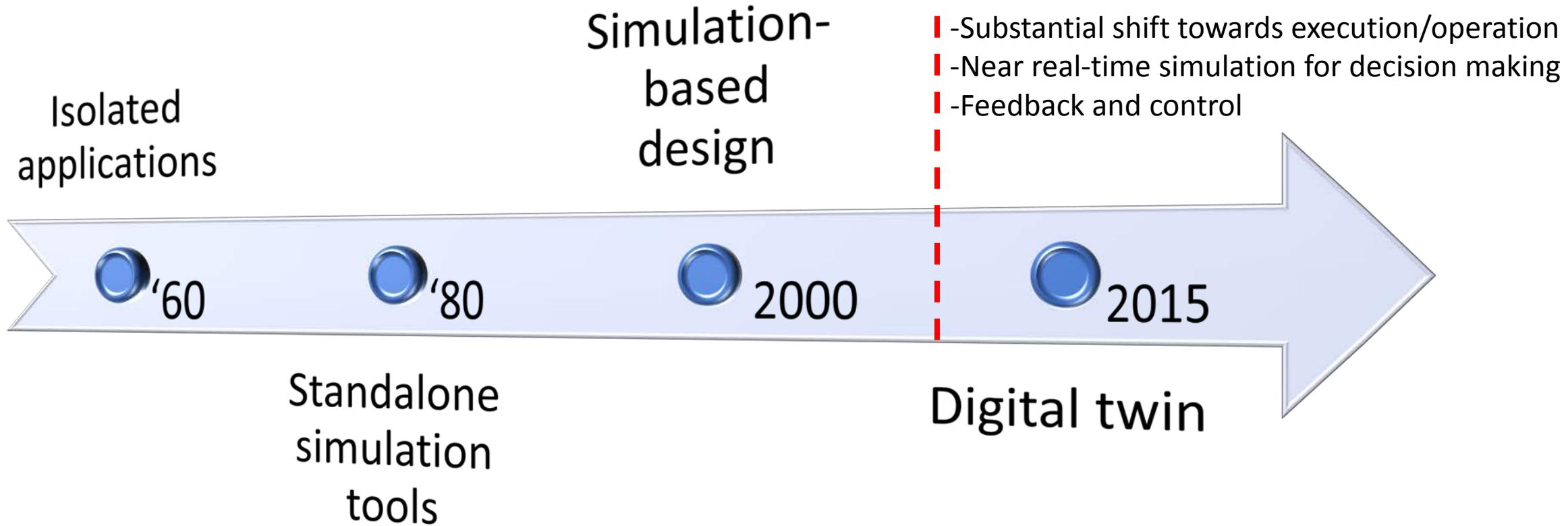
Istvan David, Jessie Galasso, Eugene Syriani

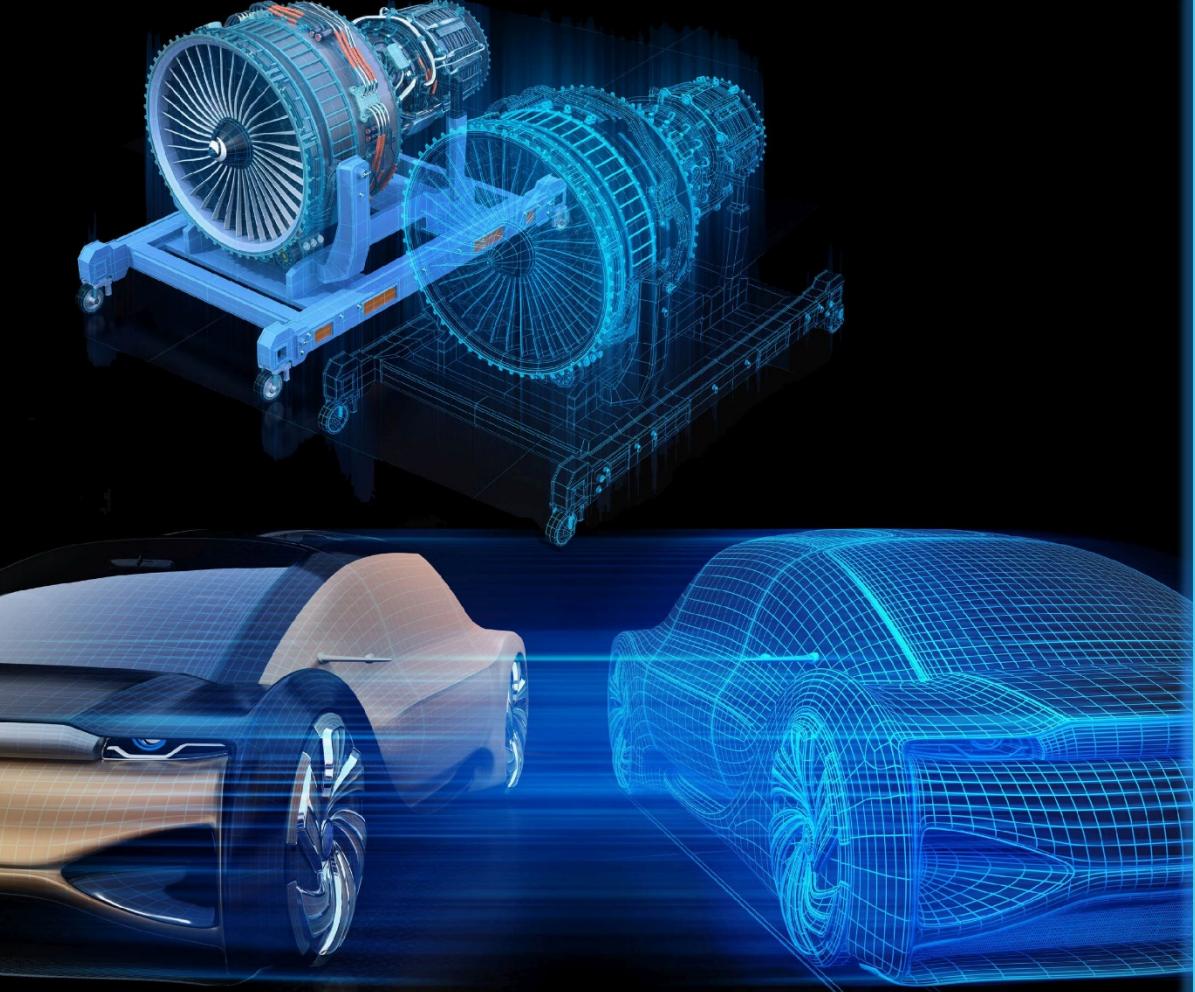
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# Simulation of/in complex systems





## Our Digital Twin Definition

A Digital Twin of a system consists of

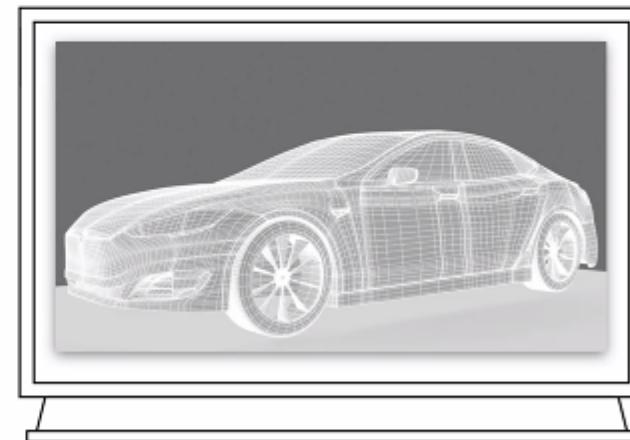
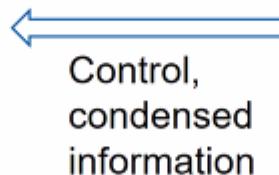
- a set of models of the system,
- a set of digital shadows, and
- provides a set of services to use the data and models purposefully with respects to the original system.

e.g., simulators,  
or by simulators

*"Bernhard Rumpe:  
Modelling for and of Digital Twins"*

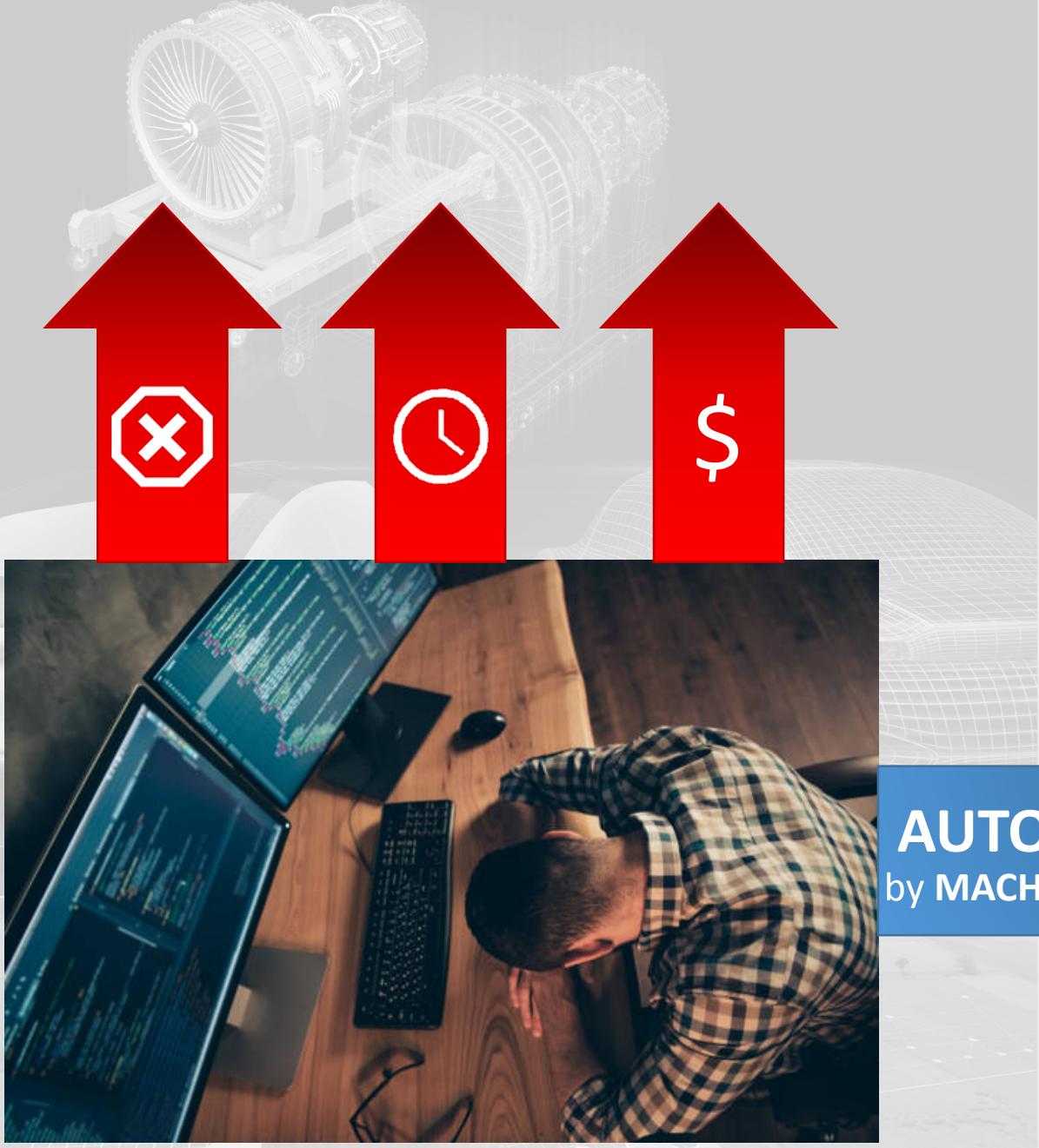


Physical  
system



Data / Information system

# COMPLEXITY



Manual construction of simulators



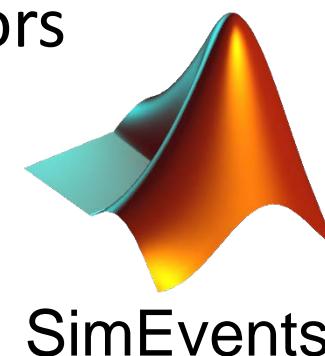
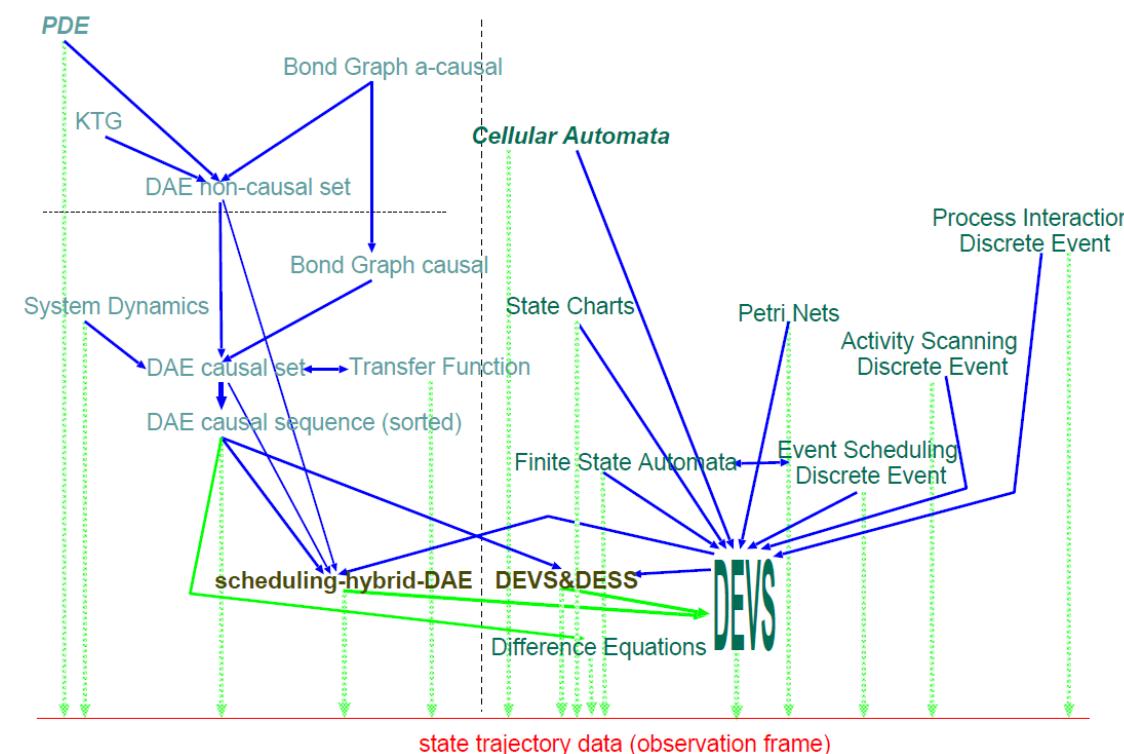
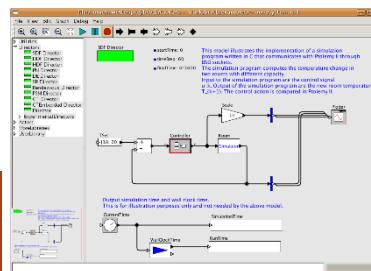
Automated construction of simulators

AUTOMATION  
by MACHINE LEARNING

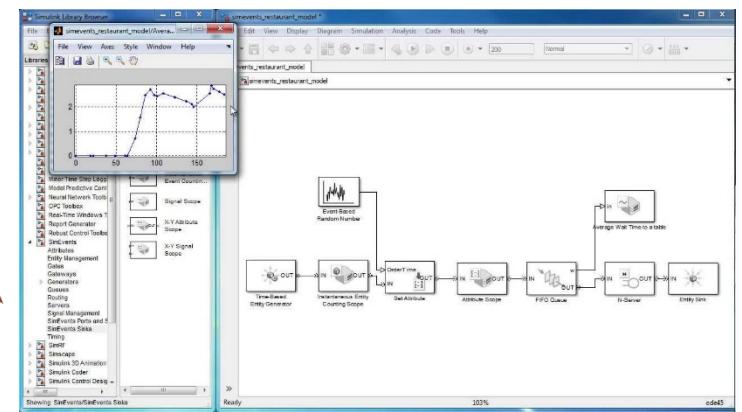
# DEVS

- Discrete Event System Specification
  - Timing, reactive behavior, interactions with the environment
  - Closed under coupling: enables iterative-incremental development and reuse
- Common denominator for multi-formalism for modeling complex hybrid systems
- Employed in many state-of-the-art simulators

Ptolemy Project



SimEvents



# Atomic DEVS

- $M = \langle X, Y, S, q_{init}, \delta_{int}, \delta_{ext}, \lambda, ta \rangle$

$X$  : set of input events

$Y$  : set of output events

$S$  : set of sequential states

$q_{init} : Q$

$$Q = \{(s, e) \mid s \in S, 0 \leq e \leq ta(s)\}$$

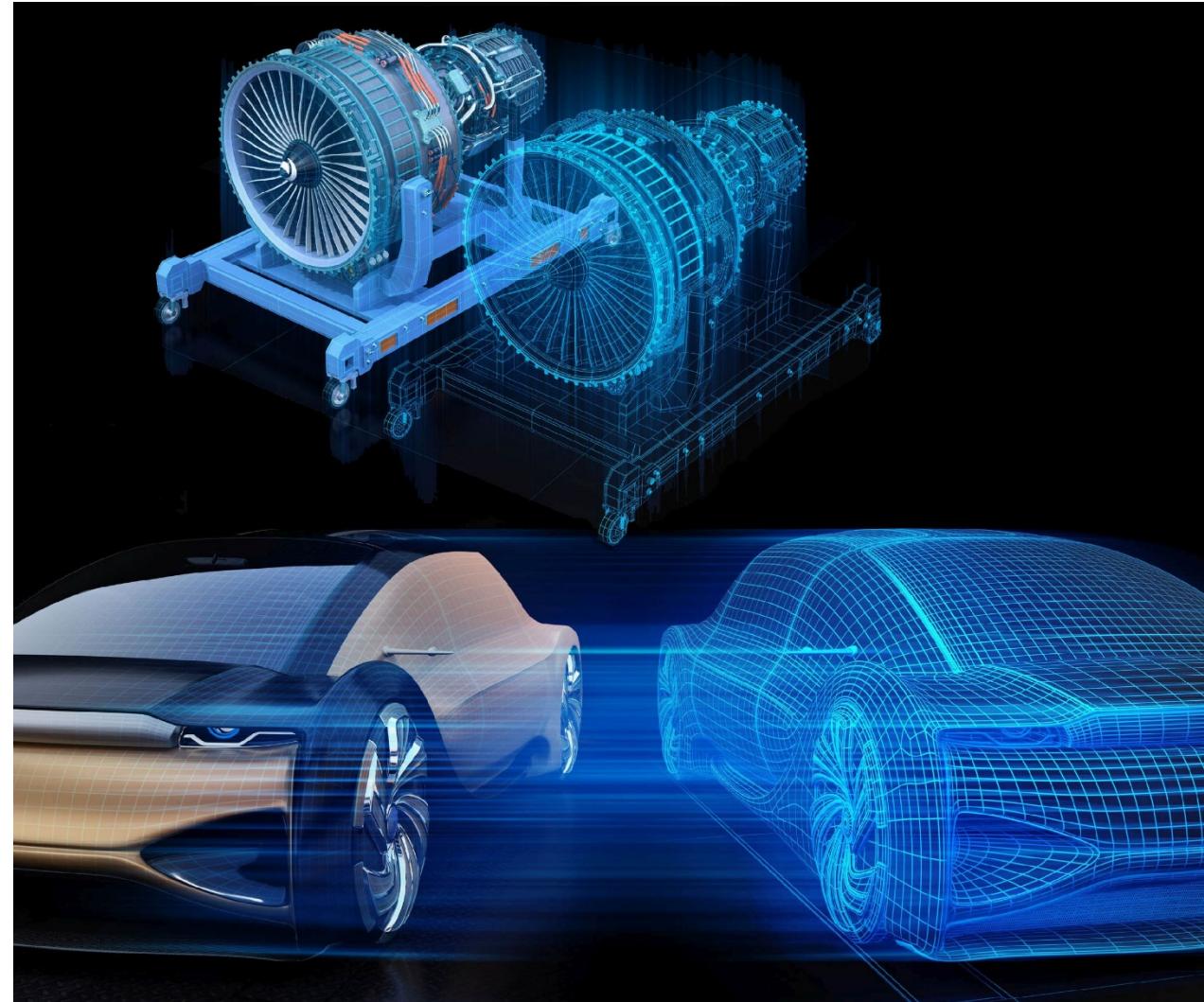
$\delta_{int} : S \rightarrow S$

$\delta_{ext} : Q \times X \rightarrow S$

$\lambda : S \rightarrow Y \cup \phi$

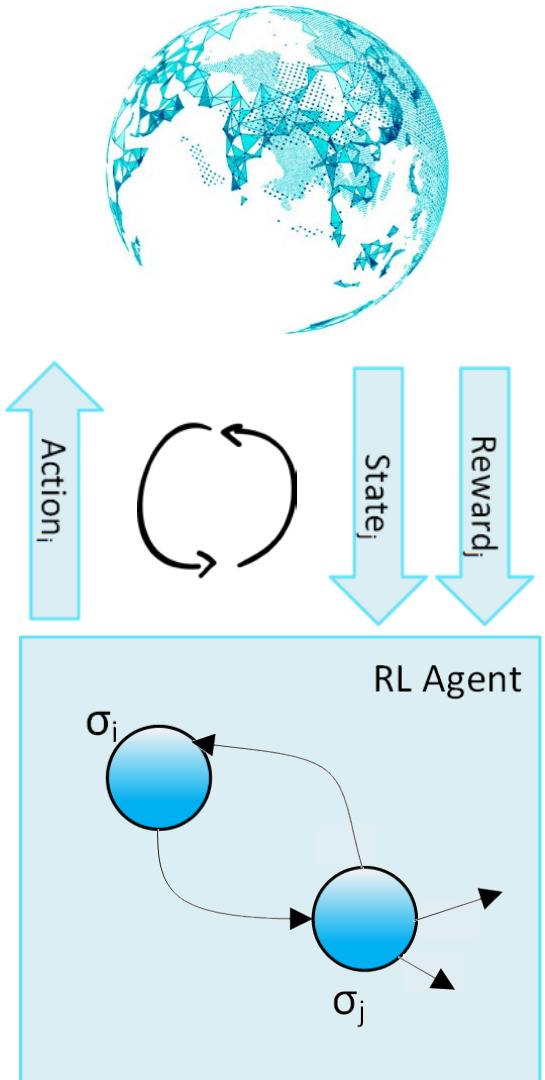
$ta : S \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{0,+\infty}^+$

How do you go from this to this?



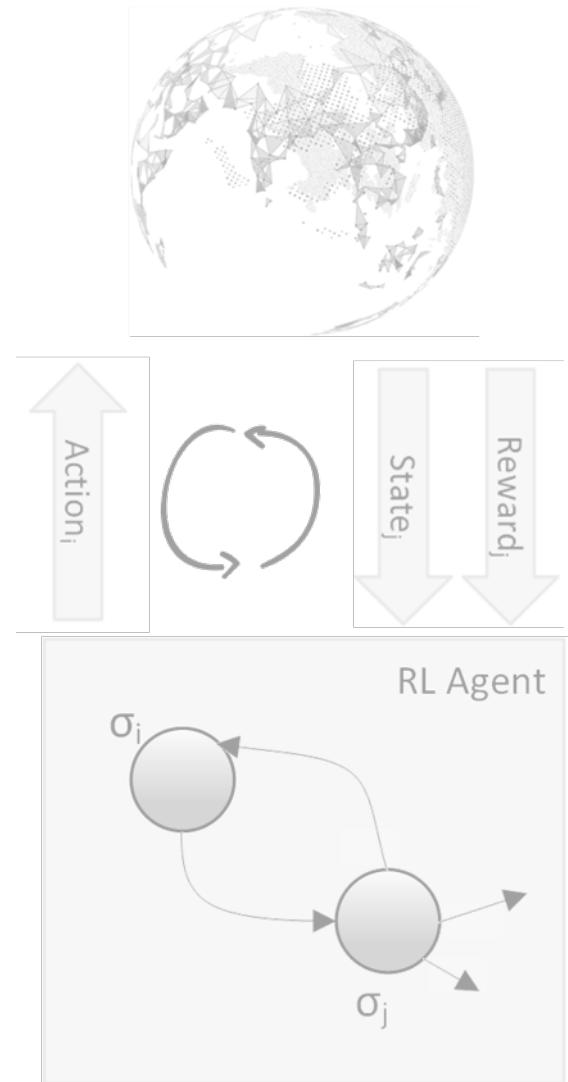
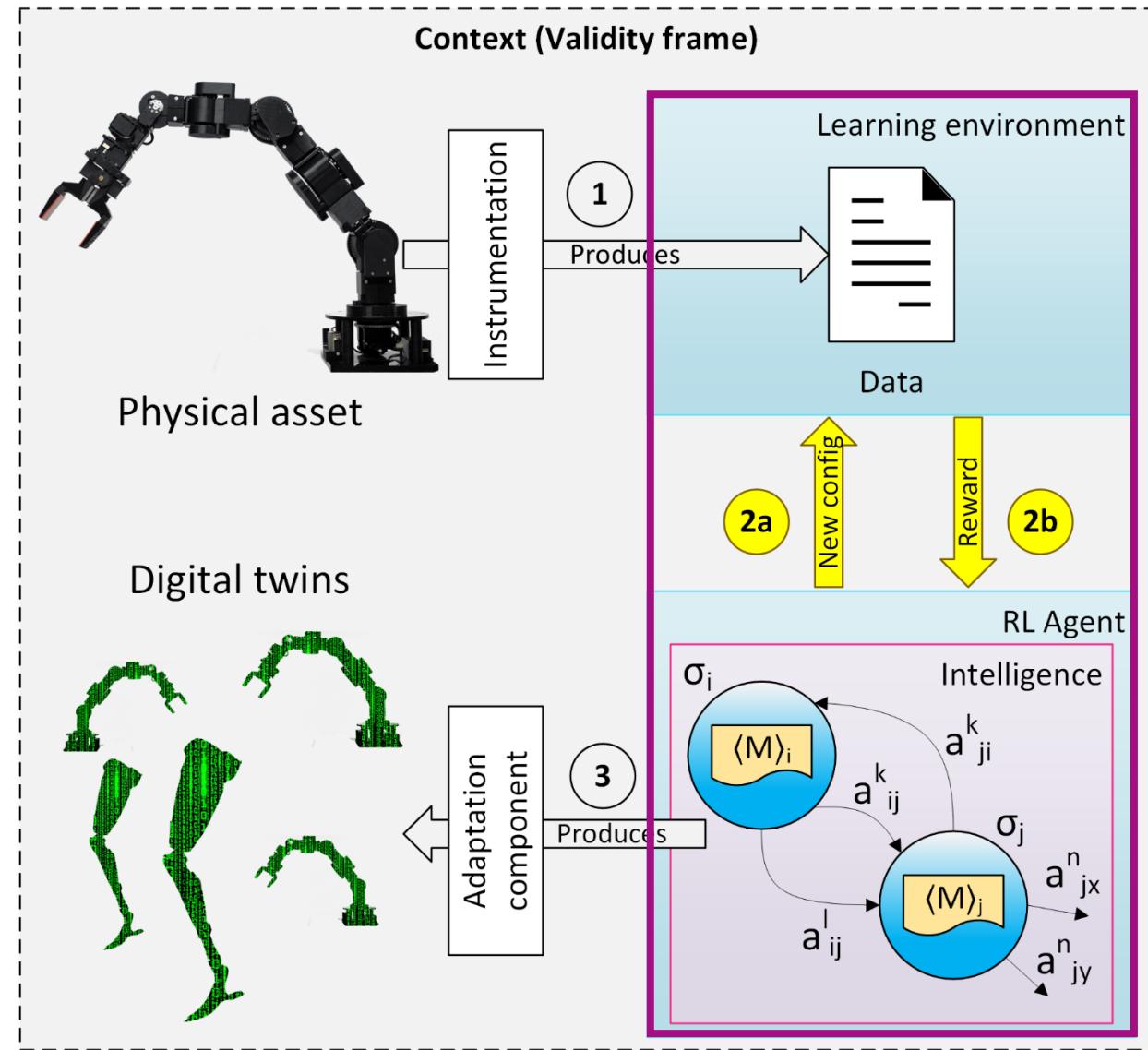
# Reinforcement learning

$$\pi(a|\sigma)$$



# Reinforcement learning

$$\pi(a|\sigma)$$



R

Co-design of the instrumentation of the physical asset with twin models



Every state encodes a DEVS model

$$\forall \sigma \in \Sigma : \sigma \rightarrow \langle M \rangle$$

Actions: engineering operations modifying the current DEVS model

$$(M \mid s \in S) \rightarrow (M \mid S \cup \{s\})$$

$$(M \mid d \in \delta_{int}) \rightarrow (M \mid \delta_{int} \cup \{d\}), t_a(d) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{0,+\infty}^+$$



Adaptation component

Instrumentation

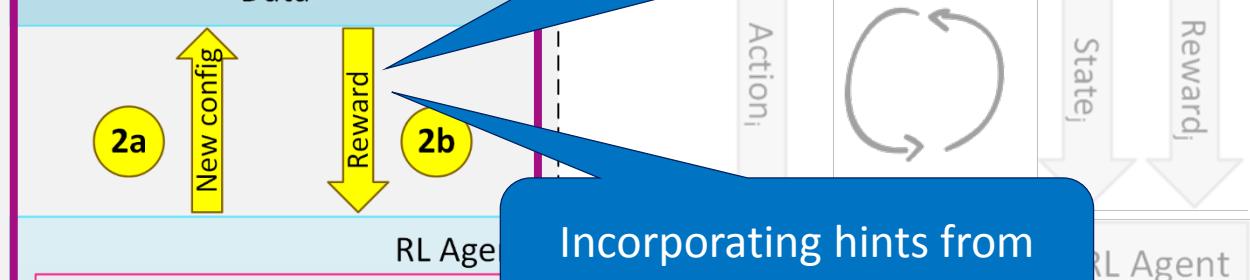
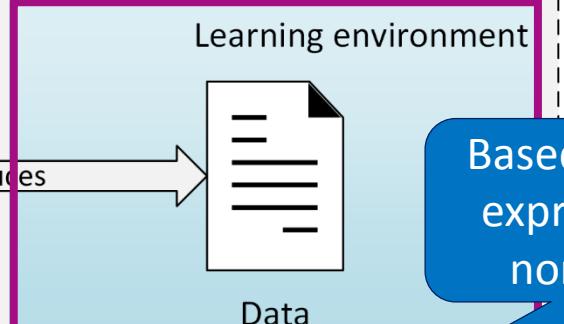
Context (Validity frame)

Learning

Capture the conditions under which the inferred policy  $\pi$  is transferrable

Transfer learning

$$\pi(a \mid \sigma)$$



Based on simulation performance, expressive power, functional and non-functional properties, etc

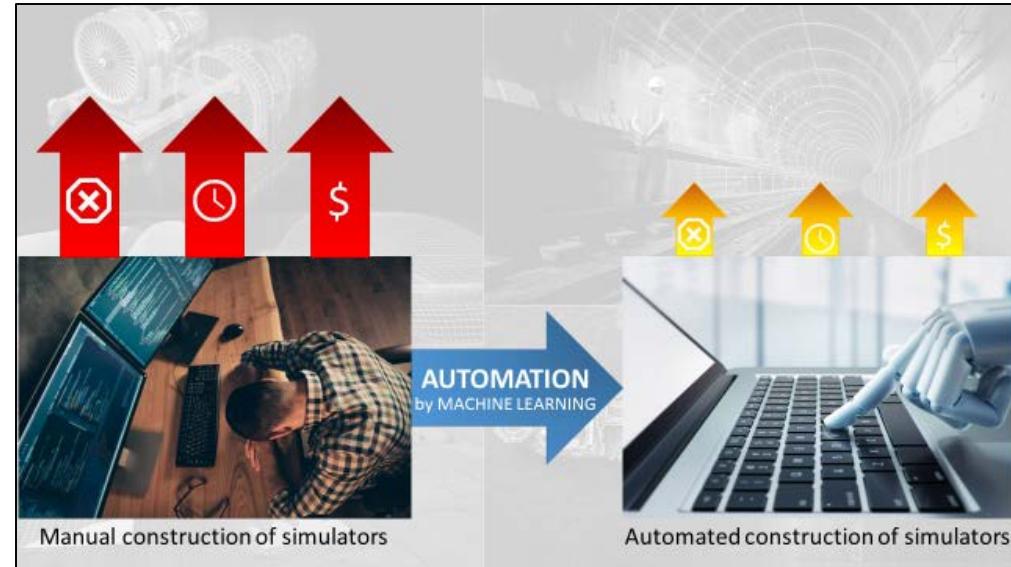
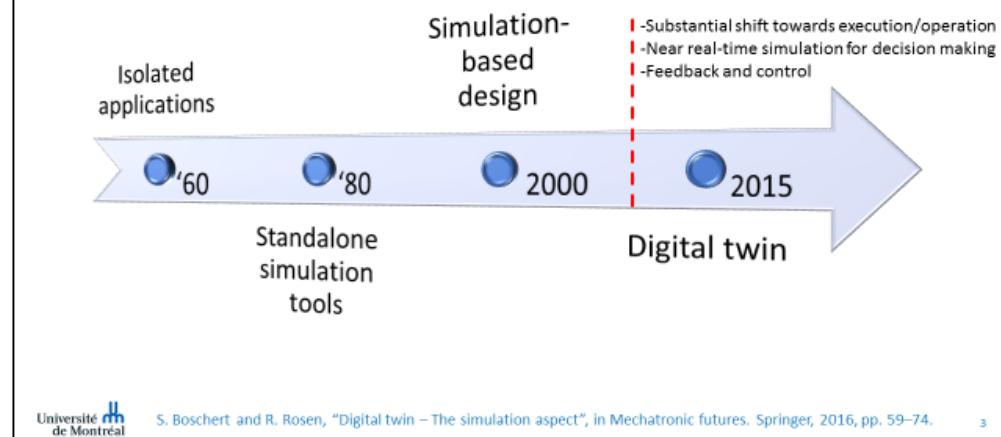
# Challenges and Roadmap

- Foundational challenges
  - Appropriate representation of DEVS models for RL
    - Trade-off between appropriateness for RL and generalizability
    - Representation learning
  - Transfer of knowledge
    - Link with validity frames
  - Proper encoding of the reward signal
- Prototype
  - PythonPDEVS
  - Tensorforce, Stable Baselines 3, etc
- Applications, demonstrators
  - Cases in vertical agriculture, environmental telemetry, smart cities



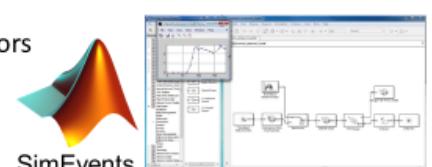
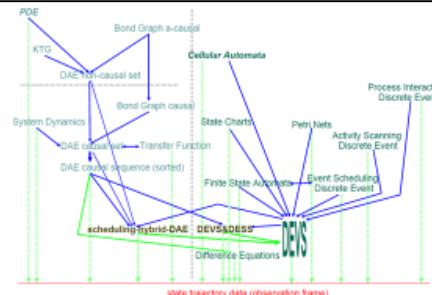
- <http://msdl.cs.mcgill.ca/projects/DEVS/PythonPDEVS>
- <https://github.com/tensorforce/tensorforce>
- <https://github.com/DLR-RM/stable-baselines3>

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B. P. Zeigler, A. Muzy, and E. Kofman, Theory of modeling and simulation: discrete event & iterative system computational foundations. Academic press, 2018.  
H. Vangheluwe, "DEVS as a common denominator for multi-formalism hybrid systems modeling," CACSD: Conference Proceedings. IEEE International Symposium on Computer-Aided Control System Design (Cat. No.00TH8537), 2000, pp. 129-134. doi:10.1109/CACSD.2000.900189.

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DIRO – Université de Montréal

## Reinforcement learning

