

Using Ptolemy II as a Framework for Virtual Entity Integration & Orchestration in Digital Twins

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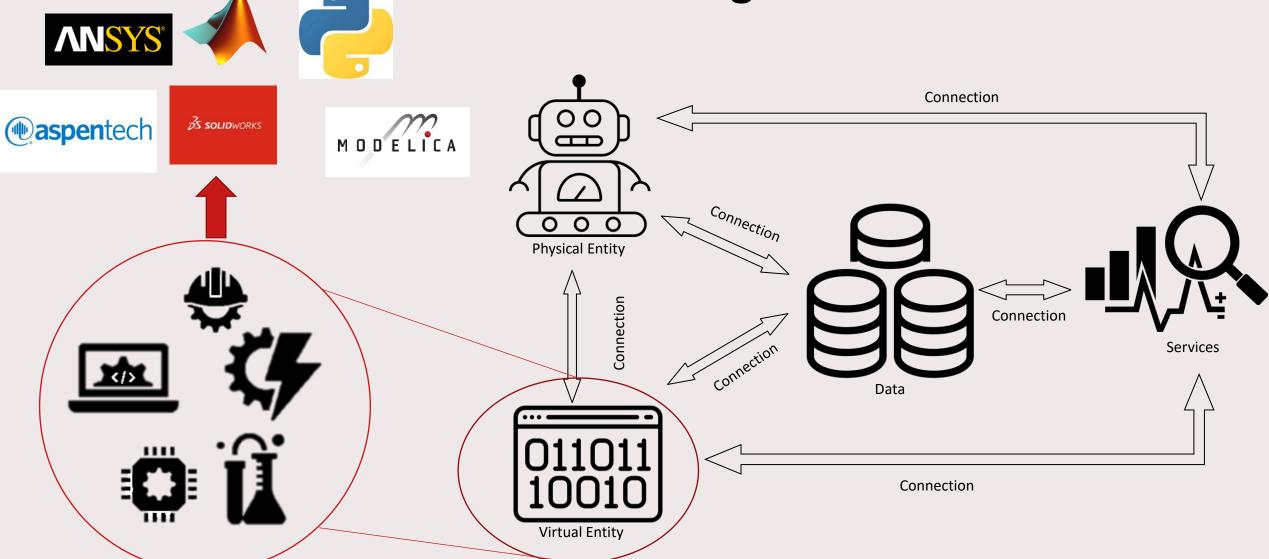


Agenda

- Problem definition
- Background
- Solution design Ptolemy II implementation
- Results
- Conclusion & future work



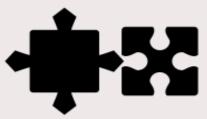
Our vision on Digital Twin architecture



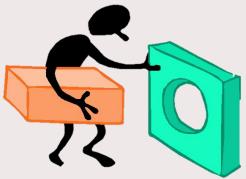


Problem definition

Different tools have different semantics and syntax.



Manual integration becomes unfeasible, automation is needed.



 A framework to automate the integration is required. Commercial options exist, but they only support their own tools for modeling.

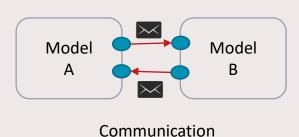


Problem definition

Our aim: Find a framework to integrate heterogenous models & extend it.

- **2** aspects for integration:
 - Communication: interface & encapsulation
 - Orchestration: sequence of execution (control flow) and how data is exchanged

(data flow)



Execute concurrently

Model
A

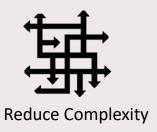
Trigger

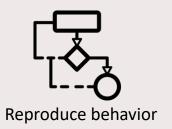
Model
C

Event driven

Ptolemy II is a promising framework for integration.









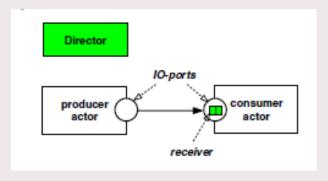




Background - Ptolemy II



- Objective: support analysis & experimentation with CPSes
- Actor oriented
- **Directors** are **orchestrators** of actors
- Separated control flow and data flow



Why Ptolemy II:

- 1. Open-source
- 2. Accessible and sufficient documentation & support
- 3. Artefacts are modular & re-usable



Background – AES-Lab [1]

- Scaled-down truck for driving and docking in a DT.
- Used for testing of autonomous driving: path generation, avoidance of obstacles & driving control.



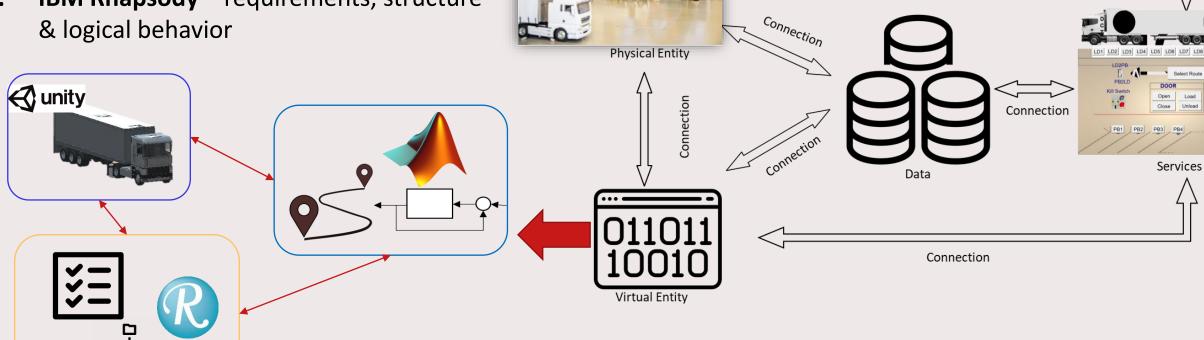
[1] Barosan, I., Basmenj, A. A., Chouhan, S. G., & Manrique, D. (2020, September). Development of a Virtual Simulation Environment and a Digital Twin of an Autonomous Driving Truck for a Distribution Center. In *European Conference on Software Architecture* (pp. 542-557). Springer, Cham.



AES-Lab Digital Twin

Models:

- **Unity Game Engine** visualization model & truck dynamics
- **Simulink** path selection & control
- **IBM Rhapsody** requirements, structure



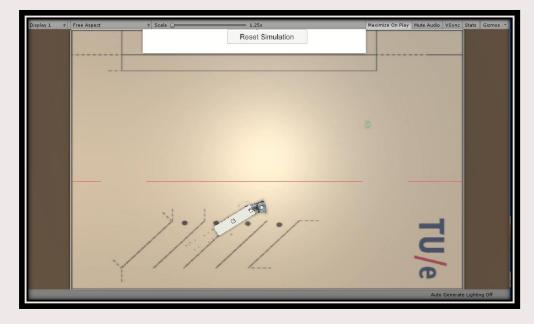


Connection

Final behavior results

Use case for validation:

- 1. Truck at **initial position**.
- Signal a docking station as destination for truck
- 3. Truck generates a path.
- 4. Truck **follows path**, **avoiding obstacles** & with **similar maneuvers** (speed & steering) as in [1].



[1] Barosan, I., Basmenj, A. A., Chouhan, S. G., & Manrique, D. (2020, September). Development of a Virtual Simulation Environment and a Digital Twin of an Autonomous Driving Truck for a Distribution Center. In *European Conference on Software Architecture* (pp. 542-557). Springer, Cham.



Original implementation vs our objective

Implementation in [1]:

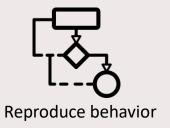
- Starting the execution requires manual setup & startup.
- Complex Integration between models.

Our implementation aims:

- Decrease complexity of integration, set-up & startup.
- Reproduce original behavior.









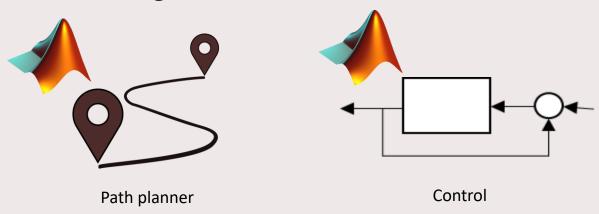
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First steps for implementing of DT in Ptolemy II

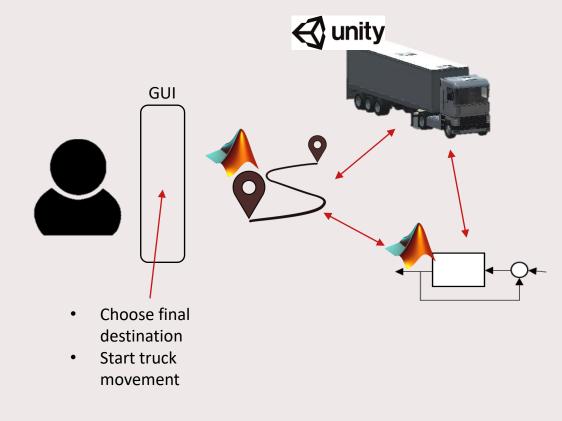
Simulink models were split:

• To test director execution & model integration.



• In a real application the separation would aid maintainability.

Integration of models:





Ptolemy II Implementation - Actor

REQUIREMENTS: Our Solution:

- R1 Execution of all the models
- R2 Simulink simulation state visible
- Reduction of complexity in integration & setup
 - Model's communication on each timestep
 - Enable configuration of Simulink solver (time-step)

Selected **Simulink actor** for Simulink models & **Exec actor** for Unity models.

New Simulink actor:

- Reduction of complexity to call Simulink models.
- Enable visibility on simulation states.

S-function generation for Simulink models & **communication** over TCP-IP using **Python actor**.

Simulink actor **enables configuration** of Simulink **time-step.**

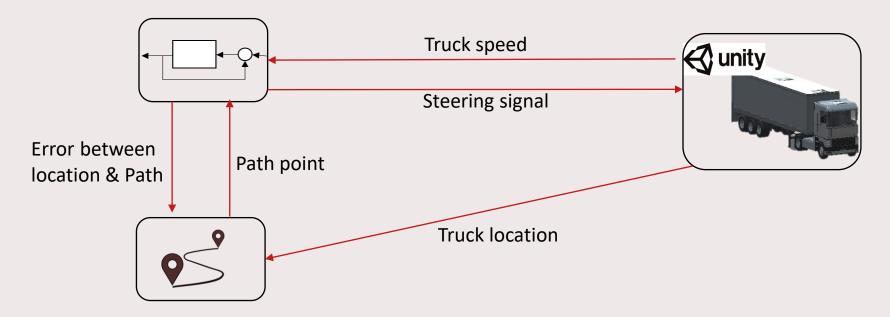


R3

R4

Ptolemy II Implementation - Orchestration

All models required concurrent exchange & execution of data



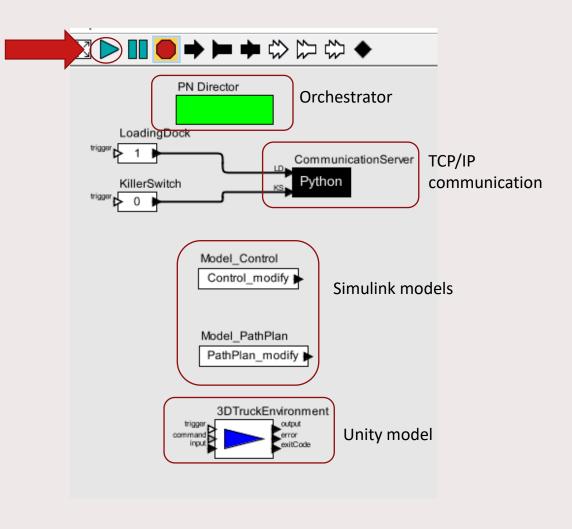
Our implementation \rightarrow PN director for orchestration Communication \rightarrow TCP/IP protocol with python actor



Results - Analysis

Results: successful execution

- Decreased complexity of integration:
 - Simulink actors execute models with only 2 parameters
 - Unity models executed with 1 parameter
- Reproduced original behavior:
 - Using TCP/IP communication
 - Orchestration of all models by PN director
- Setup and startup complexity reduced:
 - One click to start execution



1] Barosan, I., Basmenj, A. A., Chouhan, S. G., & Manrique, D. (2020, September). **Development of a Virtual Simulation Environment and a Digital Twin of an Autonomous Driving Truck for a Distribution Center**. In *European Conference on Software Architecture* (pp. 542-557). Springer, Cham.



Conclusions

- Ptolemy II facilitates models' integration.
- Actors reduce complexity of such integration & aid scalability.
- Director can orchestrate control flow to reproduce DT behavior.
- Simplified startup.

Future work

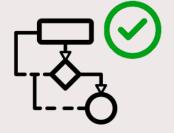
- Implement data flow control for orchestrator -Implement the data exchange within the Simulink actor.
- Simplify further the integration for Simulink models - Automate the generation of Sfunction for Simulink models.
- Experiment **on integration technologies** for other type of models, e.g., FMI.



Facilitate Integration



Reduce Complexity



Reproduce behavior



Simplified Startup





