





# Reconfigurable Digital Twins for an Industrial Internet of Things Platform

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## Agenda

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  - IEC 61499
- Implementation
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- GUI

- Experiments & Results
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  - Monitoring & Energy Optimization
- Conclusions & Future Work
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# Introduction

Industry 4.0

IEC61499

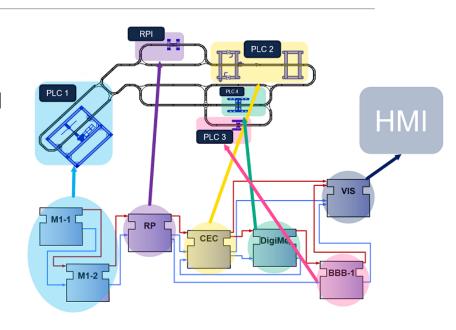






## Industry 4.0

- Digitalization of industrial equipment (sensors, machines)
- Reconfiguration of large Cyber-Physical Production Systems, enabling:
  - Quick modification of requirements (products).
- Existent reconfiguration tools or programming languages:
  - IEC 61499: industrial standard to design distributed CPPS;





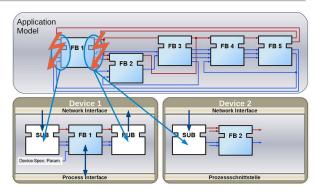


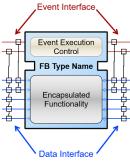




#### IEC 61499

- Industrial Standard;
- Distributed Orchestration;
- Encapsulation of software in Function Blocks (FBs);
- Development Environment (IDE):
  - Orchestrate, Map, and Deploy.
- Runtime Environment (RTE):
  - Execute FBs according to its Execution Model.













# **Implementation**

Architecture GUI



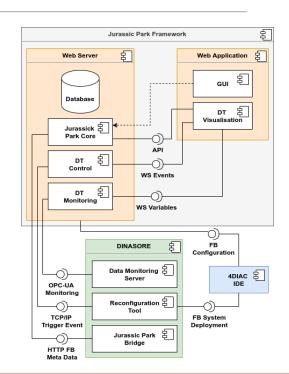






#### DT Platform Architecture

- **DT visualization:** allows the interaction between the DT platform and the user.
- **DT monitoring:** intends to serve as a processing tool of the information that arrives from the physical entity to the digital one.
- **DT control:** permits to trigger functionalities over the physical entities connected to the platform.



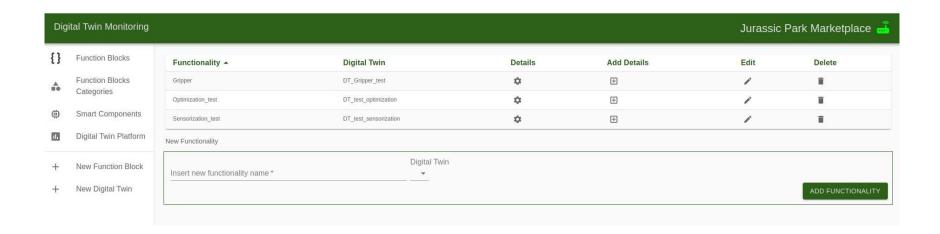








# GUI: DT Monitoring Page



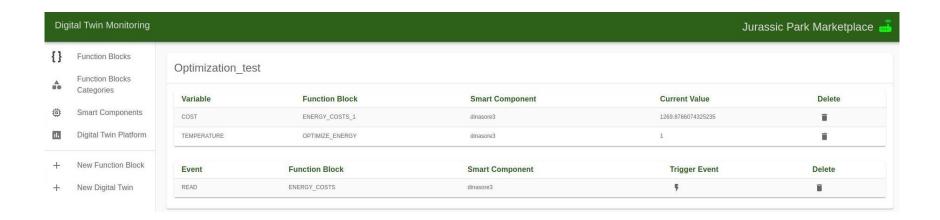








# GUI: DT Details Page









### **Test Case Scenarios**

3D Printed Gripper Control Monitoring & Energy Optimization





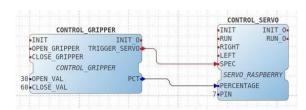


# DT for 3D Printed Gripper Control

- CPS to control a gripper allowing the user to open and close it.
- Control pipeline: workflow that selects the corresponding percentage to move the servo motor, and then updates the general-purpose input/output (GPIO) that controls the servo motor with the corresponding value.



Open and closed gripper.



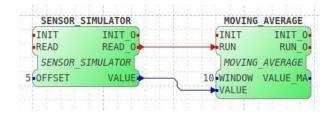
FB pipeline for gripper control.



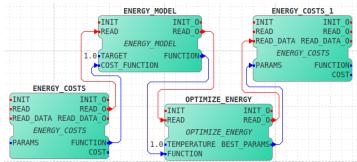


## Monitoring & Energy Optimization

- CPS composed by 2 raspberry pi's: 1) for sensing purposes and 2) for energy optimization.
- Sensing pipeline: workflow that generates random data and calculates the average of the last N values.
- Optimization pipeline: workflow that specifies the function for energy costs and then optimizes it.



FB pipeline for sensor simulation.



FB pipeline for energy optimization.







## **Conclusions & Future Work**

Conclusions Future Work







#### Conclusions & Future Work

- The platform implements a flexible and reconfigurable DT solution capable of increasing the monitoring capacity and enable the remote control of a CPS.
- The main contributions were the platform flexibility and configurability, allowing to be easily integrated in the industrial sector and support the IEC-61499 standard.
- The future work will focus on the storage of data generated by the DT variables, allowing the implementation of predictive algorithms to forecast and optimize the behavior of DTs.









# Thanks for your attention!

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