

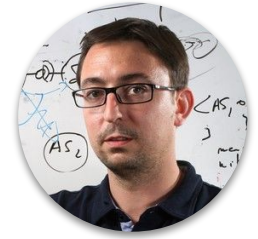
Expériences et défis scientifiques des jumeaux numériques

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mostly borrowed from A. Wortmann

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Computer Science Department (former head) @ Engineering School ESIR
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Agility and safety in the development of complex software-intensive systems

Research interest in Software and Systems Engineering, incl.: Model-Driven Engineering, Software Language Engineering, Domain-Specific Languages, Software-Product Lines, Software Validation & Verification, Resilience Engineering, Scientific Computing, Sustainable Digitalization, ICT for Sustainability.

Application domains: (smart) cyber-physical systems (transport, defense), internet of things (telecommunication, cities/farming, industry 5.0) and environmental sciences (climate change, sustainability).

Editor-in-Chief of the Journal on Software and Systems Modeling (SoSyM), Spring Nature
Editor for the JOT (former Deputy Editor-in-Chief) and SQL Journals
Steering Committee member of the MODELS, SLE and ICT4S conferences

Chief Science Advisor at TwiinIT
Scientific Advisor in Software and Systems Engineering
Collaborations with Airbus, Safran, Thales, Orange, CEA, DGA, Obeo, Akka...

Working group and open-source project leader at the Eclipse Foundation



“Software Is Eating the World”

Digitalization of our society

- personal context (health, music, video, social networks...)
- professional context (digitalization of numerous processes and activities)



“Every company is a software company. You have to start thinking and operating like a digital company. It’s no longer just about procuring one solution and deploying one. It’s not about one simple software solution. It’s really you yourself thinking of your own future as a digital company.”

— Satya Nadella, CEO, Microsoft



Keeping Pace with an Accelerated World

- Software is revolutionizing the modern world
 - changing ever faster
 - facing a growing uncertainty and recurrence of extreme events
 - limited to planetary boundaries
- Software systems are evolving at an accelerating pace
 - operating in increasingly dynamic environments
 - contending with ever-increasing uncertainty
- These dynamics demand unprecedented levels of adaptability
 - capacity to adapt not just to a fixed space of variable requirements, but to an emerging sequence of requirements, often driven by incoming data

Data-centric software development

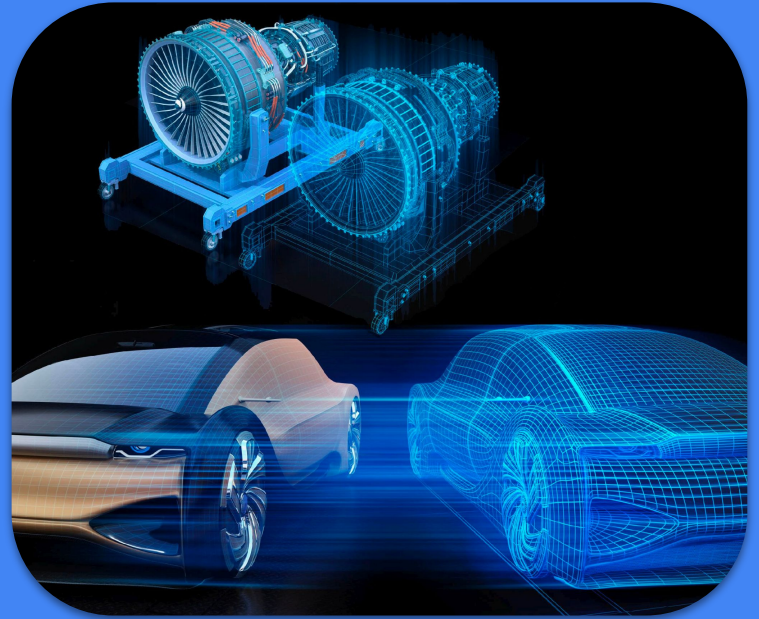
Software engineering community introduced DevOps principles to seamlessly bridge the gap between Ops and Dev.

- Includes telemetry and monitoring for informed decision and possibly automation

What about cyber-physical, possible socio-technical, complex systems?

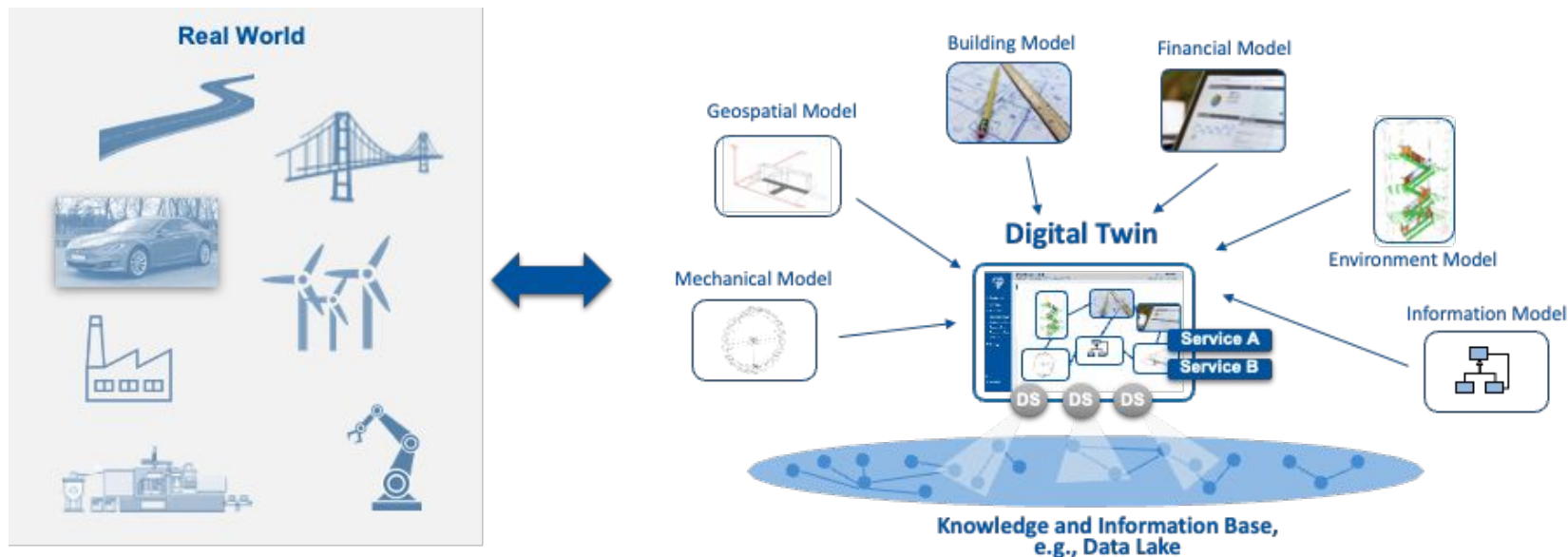
Digital Twins

C'est quoi ?



Creating digital twins for ...

... elements in the physical world
that can be monitored, sensed, actuated and controlled



A Bit of History

- Goal: Increase system availability and performance of systems by
 - Analyzing physical processes and judging, predicting and optimizing virtually
 - Providing data from physical system to complete simulations, validate settings and dynamically adjust
 - Analyzing results and feeding back to respond to the changes
- Term “twin” originates from NASA: Build a physical copy of aircrafts to simulate and test control scenarios
- Today: Digital Twins normally are virtual representations of physical things
 - digital models about the physical thing
 - data about/of the physical twin
- Realizing new technologies requires close collaboration of experts and connecting various models



Purposes depend on the application domains

- Health: **monitoring, diagnostics**, and prognostics
 - Simulators for medical training and education
- Automotive:
 - **Predicting** driving behavior
 - Monitoring for **predictive maintenance**
- Aerospace: **virtual product** development and **flight test scenarios**
- Construction and Energy Efficiency:
 - **Monitoring** structural health of sensor modules
 - **Process automation** with intelligent sensors and methods for calibration
- Games, Media, and Entertainment:
 - Visual and physical **motion sensing** for three-dimensional motion capture
- Manufacturing: **Automating** production and reacting if necessary



A Simple Truth about Digital Twins

A digital twin represents a system

Is it **always one**?
Can there be many?

Digitalization entails abstraction: how much can we abstract?

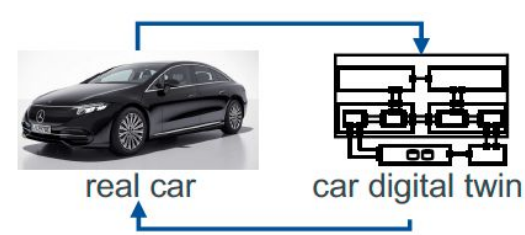
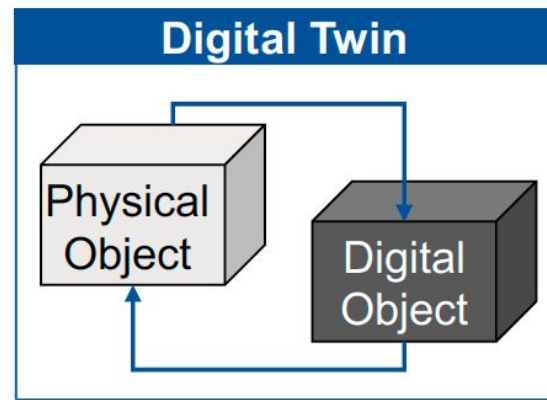
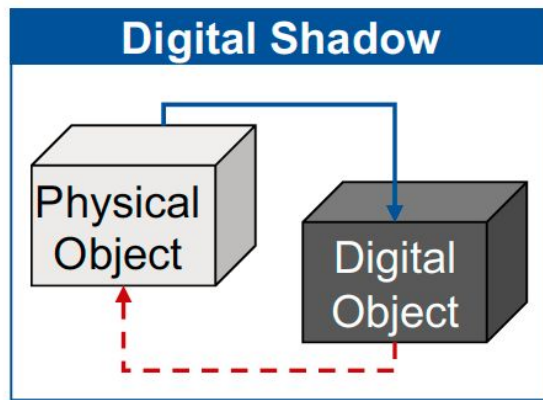
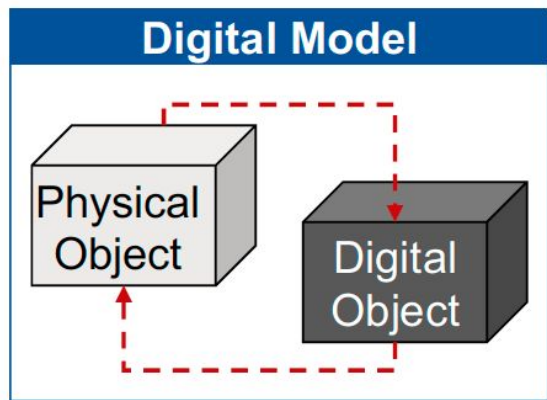
What does it mean to be a **twin**?

Is this the only **purpose**?

A **single one**? Many? Systems-of-systems? Does the system need to exist already?

Does it need to be a CPS? **Process twins**? **person twins**?

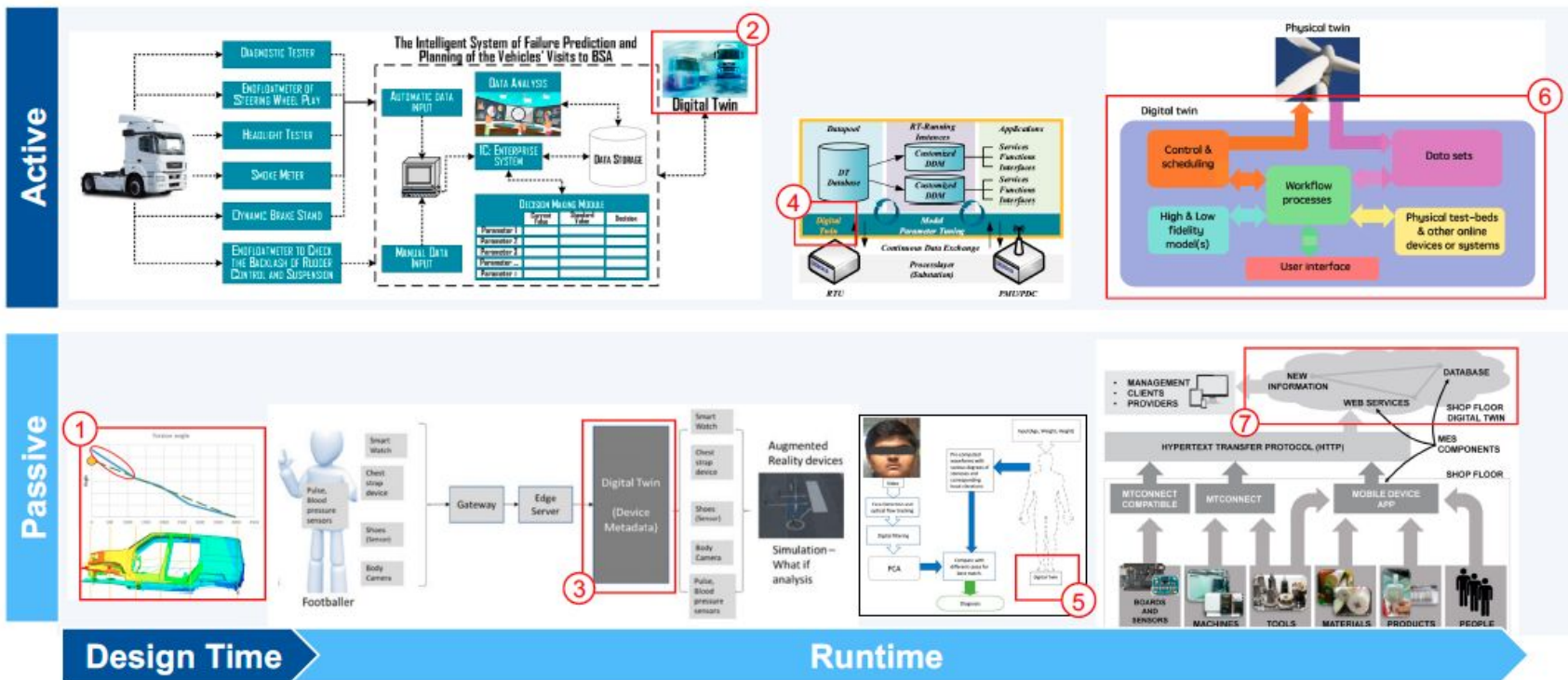
DT: A Characterization Based on Data Flows



- - - -> Manual Data Flow

————> Automated Data Flow

Cross-Domain Mapping Study for DTs

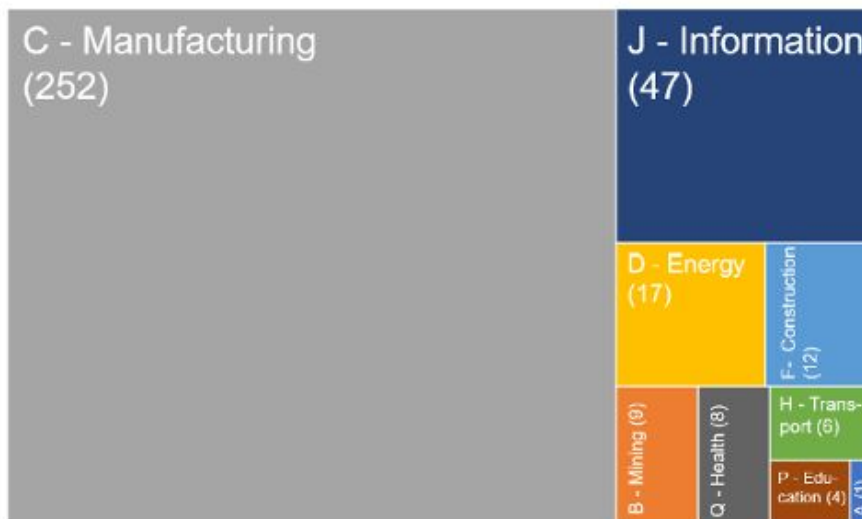


Cross-Domain Mapping Study for DTs

Who uses Digital Twins?

Mostly manufacturing

- According to the Level 1 classes of the **Statistical Classification of Economic Activities** in the European Community
- **Manufacturing** >> rest
- **Information** includes domain-independent approaches (cf. Azure, AWS, ...)
- „A“ ... **Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing**

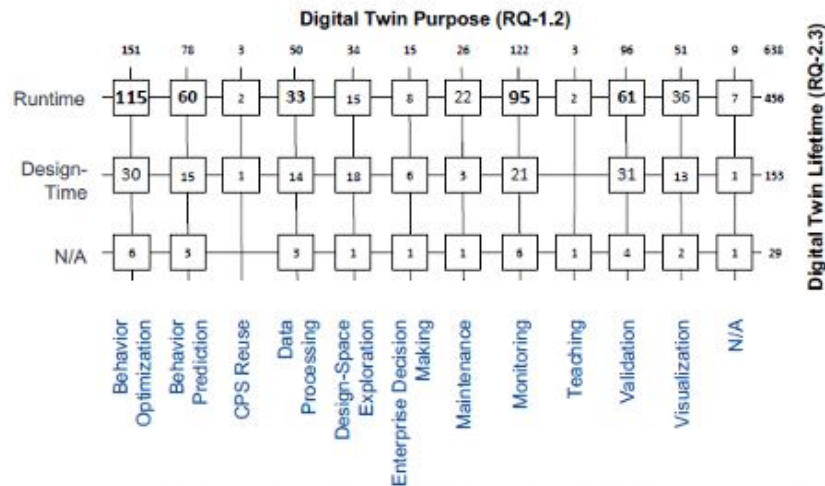


Cross-Domain Mapping Study for DTs

What are Digital Twins used for?

Many purposes are behavioral

- 356 papers, some w. multiple purposes
- Strong focus on using digital twins at runtime of the twinned system
- Main purposes behavioral
 - Monitor
 - Predict
 - Optimize
 - Validate
- Some counterintuitive findings
 - Design-space exploration at runtime



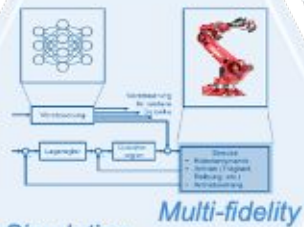
Some Examples of Use Cases



Hospital Transportation



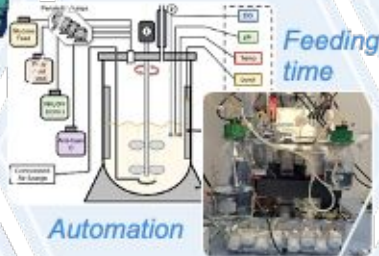
Wind Turbines



Six-Axis Industrial Robot Arm



Injection Molding



Biomanufacturing



Fischertechnik Factory



Civil Structures



Mining Transportation

DT: “Une Définition de l’AIF”

- Collectif d’industriels et d’académiques réunis autour du Jumeau Numérique
- ~1 réunion par mois depuis fin 2020
- Copilotage
 - Olivier SCART Olivier.SCART@3ds.com
 - Ariane PIEL Ariane.PIEL@cea.fr
- Publication :
« Le Jumeau Numérique, levier majeur de la transformation digitale de l’industrie »
Définition, cartographie de cas d’usage, et création de valeur

1 Un Jumeau Numérique est un **ensemble organisé de modèles numériques** représentant une **entité du monde réel** pour **répondre à des problématiques et des usages spécifiques.**

2 Le Jumeau Numérique est **mis à jour par rapport au réel,** à une **fréquence** et une **précision** adaptées à ses problématiques et à ses usages.

3 Le Jumeau Numérique est doté d’**outils d’exploitation avancés** permettant notamment de :



comprendre



analyser



prédire



optimiser

le fonctionnement et le pilotage de l’entité réelle.



DT: "Cartographie de l'AIF"



CARTOGRAPHIE DE CAS D'USAGE

23 catégories de cas d'usage

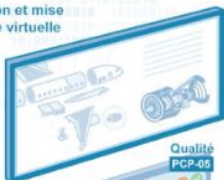
CARTOGRAPHIE DES CAS D'USAGES DU JUMEAU NUMÉRIQUE

Ce chapitre présente différents cas d'usage du Jumeau Numérique dans l'industrie, afin d'illustrer les bénéfices. Le schéma d'une production industrielle ci-dessous en donne un aperçu global.

- PDT = cas d'usage Produit
- PCA = cas d'usage Process Approvisionnement
- PCP = cas d'usage Process Production
- PCD = cas d'usage Process Distribution
- EQT = cas d'usage Equipement
- OPR = cas d'usage Opérateur
- USN = cas d'usage Usine
- +
- ✓ réduction de l'impact environnemental

Conception et mise en service virtuelle

- PDT-01 ✓
- PDT-03 ✓
- PCP-01 ✓
- PCP-02 ✓
- EQT-01 ✓



Usine
USN-01 ✓

Distribution
PCD-01 ✓
PCD-02 ✓



Maintenance
EQT-02 ✓

Pilotage et optimisation de la ligne de production
PCP-04 ✓
PCP-06 ✓
PCP-07 ✓
EQT-04 ✓

Opérateur
OPR-01 ✓

Approvisionnement
PCA-01 ✓
PCA-02 ✓

Gestion des stocks
PCA-03 ✓

Formation
PCP-03 ✓

Qualité
PCP-06 ✓

Cycle de vie
PDT-02 ✓

Utilisation
PDT-04 ✓
Désassemblage
PDT-05 ✓

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PROCESSUS

[PCP-04] OPTIMISATION DE LA LIGNE DE PRODUCTION

Le Jumeau Numérique de la ligne de production permet d'optimiser la disponibilité de la ligne, par exemple en prélevant des tampons de fabrication, des concepteurs en nombre suffisant, et ainsi réduire les risques d'arrêt ou en augmentant le cadence.

BÉNÉFICES

- Optimiser la durée d'arrêt des lignes de véhicules à savoir automatiser l'identification des véhicules et la gestion des données de production de la ligne et de la flotte.
- Optimiser le nombre de techniciens en intervenant sur les véhicules de production en fonction des besoins.
- Faciliter la maintenance préventive des véhicules.

INDUSTRIES

1. Automobile
2. Automobile Trans, Trains
3. Construction
4. Equipement industriel
5. Industrie Aéronautique
6. Industrie de la Chimie
7. Industrie de la Mécatronique
8. Production d'Énergie
9. Production de matériaux
10. Production de produits de consommation

VITRINE INDUSTRIE DU FUTUR

- Alfa Romeo
- Alfa Romeo
- Alfa Romeo
- Alfa Romeo
- Alfa Romeo
- Alfa Romeo
- Alfa Romeo
- Alfa Romeo
- Alfa Romeo
- Alfa Romeo



PRODUIT

[PDT-02] TRAÇABILITÉ DES IMPACTS ENVIRONNEMENTAUX DE LA PRODUCTION D'UN PRODUIT

Le Jumeau Numérique du produit incorpore l'ensemble des impacts environnementaux de sa production, de l'extraction des matières premières ou recyclées au stockage en entrepôt ou même à la fin de vie, en passant par la fabrication. Il prend en compte les impacts de la production des composants des sous-traitants.

BÉNÉFICES

- Répondre aux exigences réglementaires relatives au cycle de vie des produits (voir l'impact environnemental des produits).
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INDUSTRIES

1. Automobile
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3. Construction
4. Equipement industriel
5. Industrie Aéronautique
6. Industrie de la Chimie
7. Industrie de la Mécatronique
8. Industrie de la Production d'Énergie
9. Industrie de la Production de Matériaux
10. Industrie de la Production de Produits de Consommation

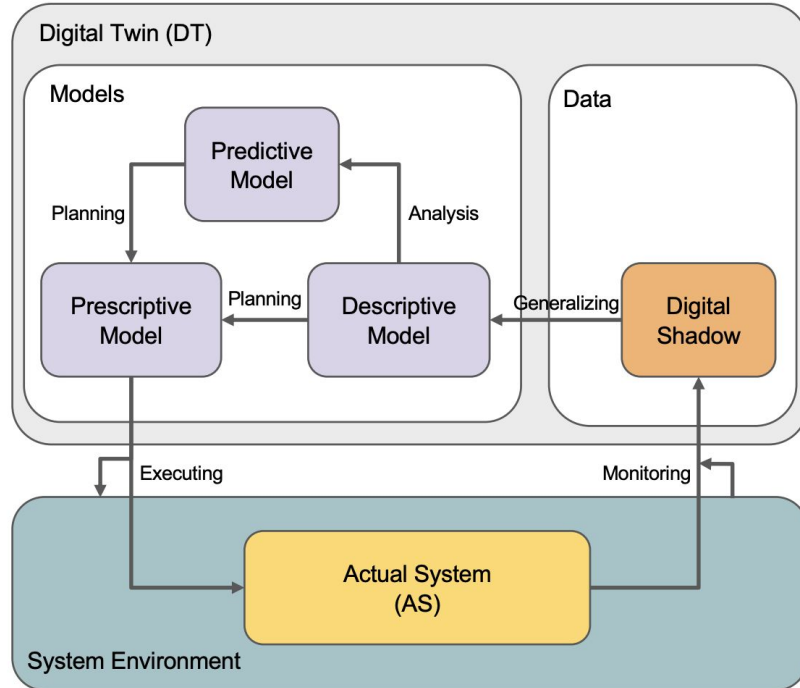
VITRINE INDUSTRIE DU FUTUR

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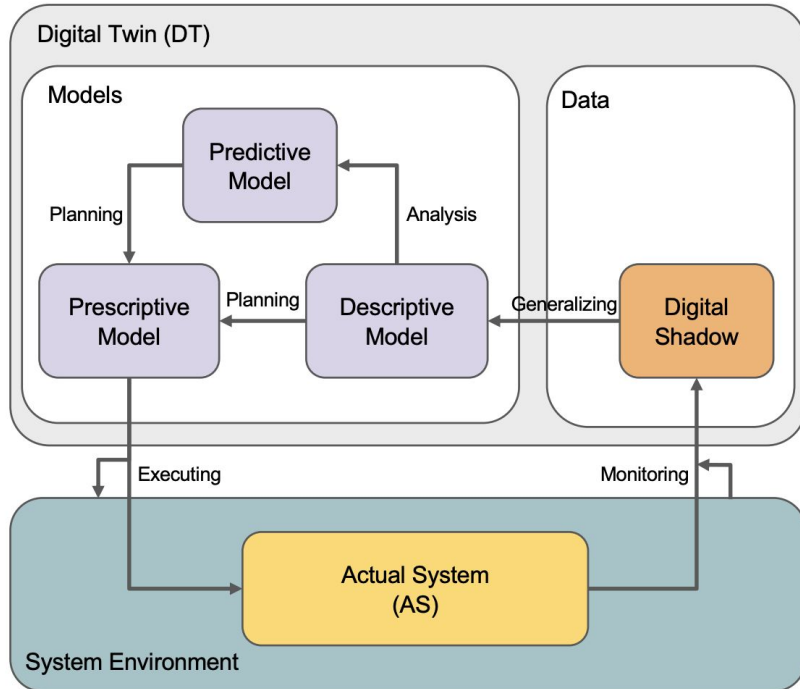
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Model-Driven Digital Twin Engineering

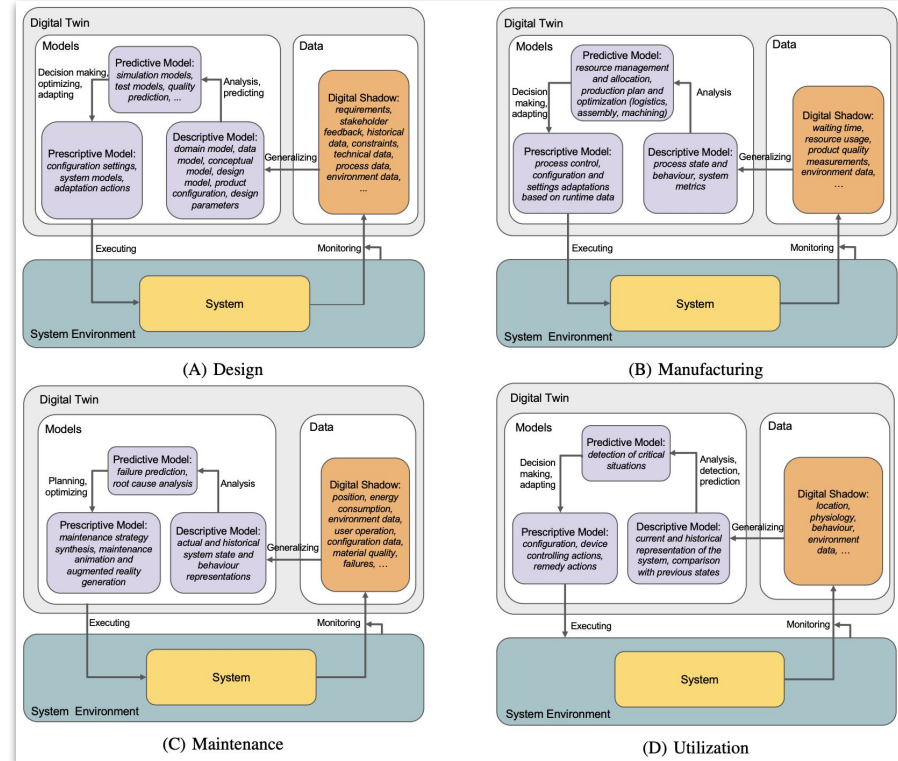


Conceptualizing Digital Twins. Romina Eramo, Francis Bordeleau, Benoit Combemale, et al.. IEEE Software, March-April 2022, pp. 39-46, vol. 39.

Model-Driven Digital Twin Engineering

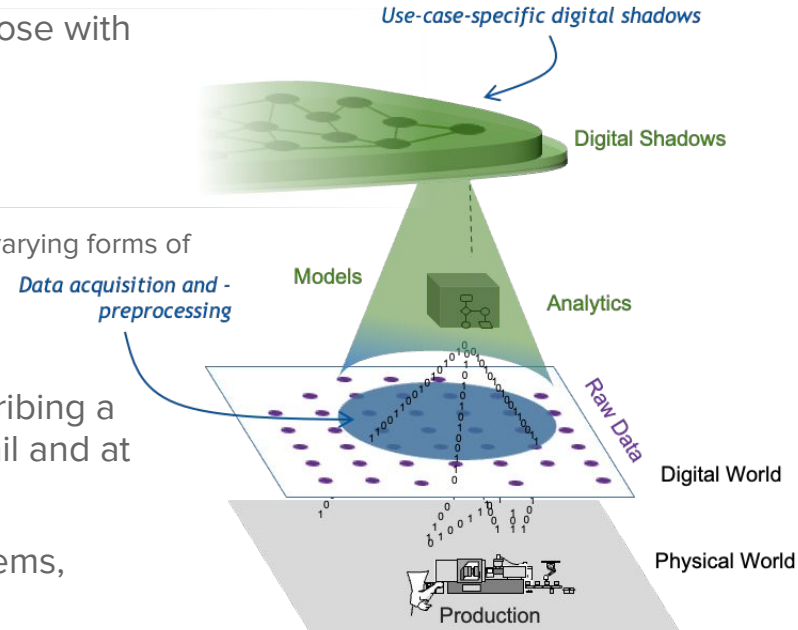


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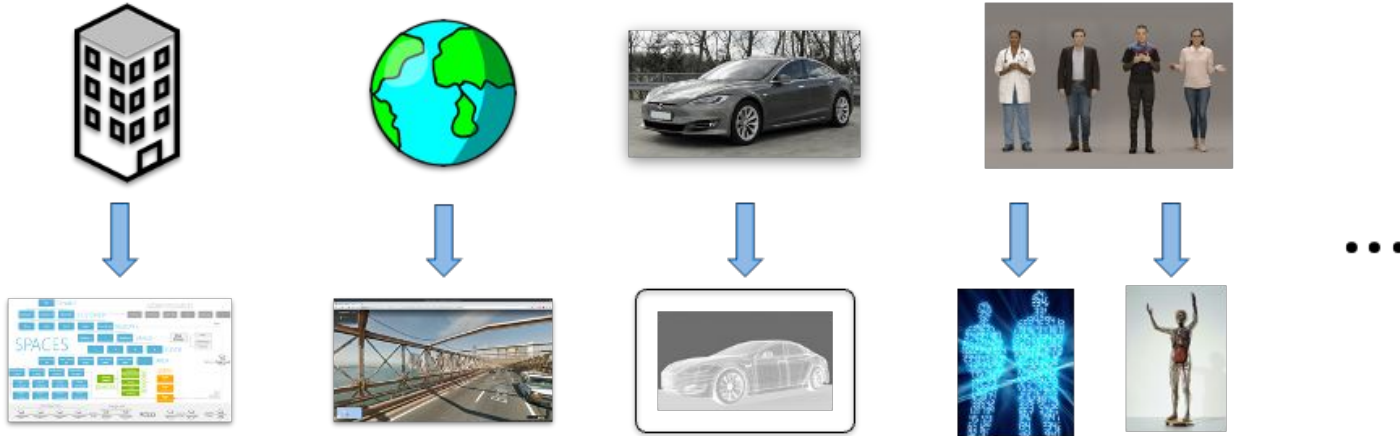
Digital Shadows

- A Digital Shadow is a set of **contextual data** traces and their aggregation and abstraction collected for a specific purpose with respect to an original system.
- A digital shadow is
 - A passive set of data
 - Information source about a system's state and history
 - Shadows are collected, filtered and reduced for their purpose in varying forms of abstractions
 - A purely digital artifact
 - Produced by a (physical) system
- A system can have many **different digital shadows** describing a variety of different aspects of the system in different detail and at different times.
- Shadows may contain information about production systems, production processes, and products



Digital Shadows

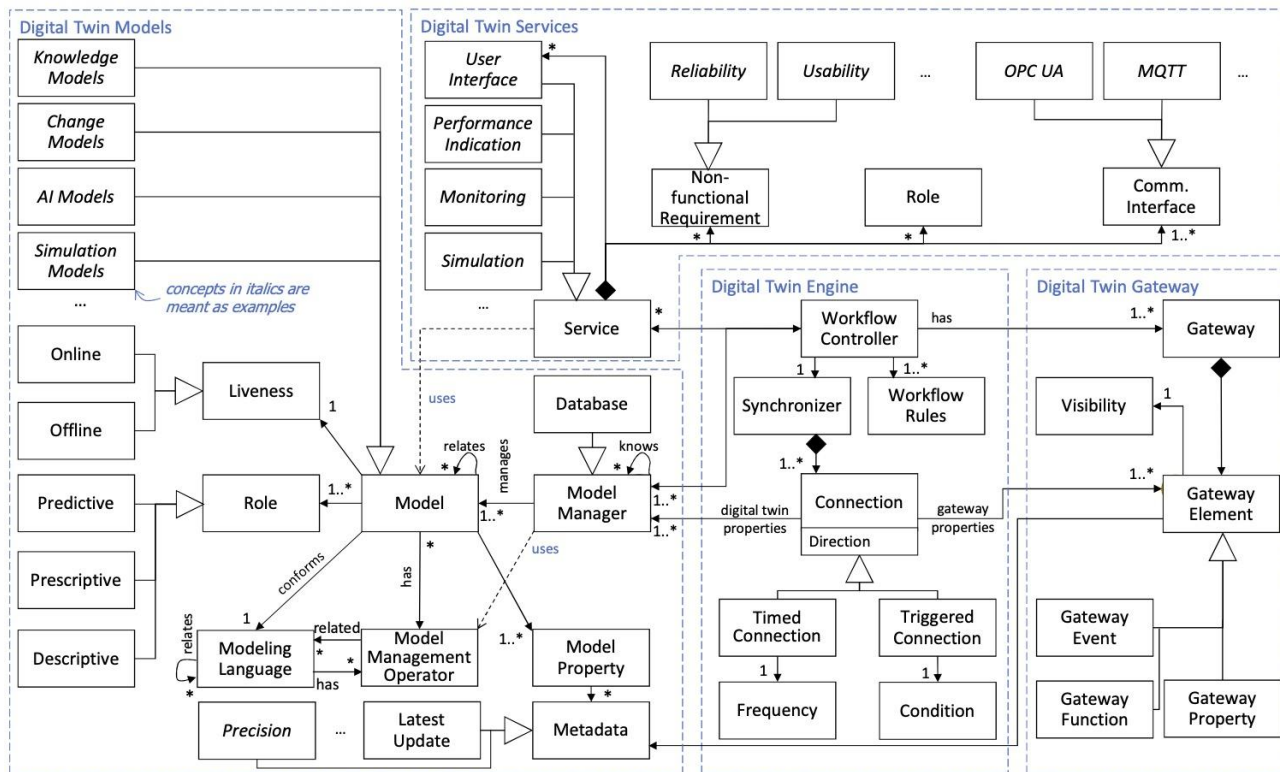
- Different physical entities, very different, purpose specific kinds of data models
 - e.g., BIM, Google Earth, CAD, Conceptual Models



Models usable for a Digital Twin

- **Structural Models:** Representing relevant parts of the system-of-interest
 - The developed system
 - The environment of the developed system
 - Interactions between the developed system and the environment
- **Behavioral Models:** Describe a system's actions
- **Physical Models:** Objects that are identical in the relevant attributes of the real system or similar, e.g., test bench
- **Geometrical Models:** Mathematical description of shapes
 - Procedural: Define shapes implicitly by an algorithm that generates the form
 - Digital Image: Represent shapes as a subset of a fine regular partition of space
- **Mathematical Models:** Expressions or numerical methods to convert input data into outputs with the same functional dependence as the actual system
 - Explain or prescribe system behavior

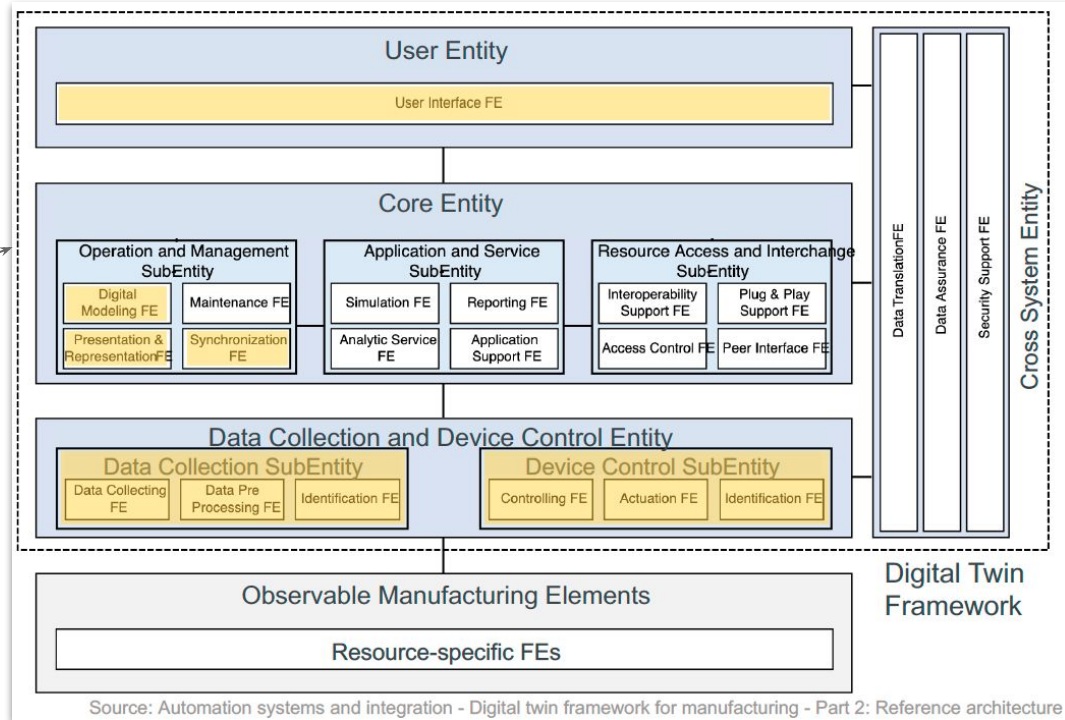
Towards an unifying conceptual model...



A Conceptual Model for Composable Digital Twins. WIP.

DT Framework for Manufacturing (ISO 23247)

- Published in 2021
- Part 1: Overview & general principles
- Part 2: Reference architecture
- Part 3: Digital representation of manufacturing elements
- Part 4: Information exchange



Digital Twin: Capabilities Periodic Table

1 Data Acquisition & Ingestion	9 Synthetic Data Generation	17 Enterprise System Integration	23 Edge AI & Intelligence	29 Prediction		39 Basic Visualization	45 Dashboards
2 Data Streaming	10 Ontology Management	18 Eng. System Integration	24 Command & Control	30 Machine Learning ML		40 Advanced Visualization	46 Continuous Intelligence
3 Data Transformation	11 Digital Twin (DT) Model Repository	19 OT/IoT System Integration	25 Orchestration	31 Artificial Intelligence AI	35 Prescriptive Recommendations	41 Real-time Monitoring	47 Business Intelligence
4 Data Contextualization	12 DT Instance Repository	20 Digital Twin Integration	26 Alerts & Notifications	32 Federated Learning	36 Business Rules	42 Entity Relationship Visualization	48 BPM & Workflow
5 Batch Processing	13 Temporal Data Store	21 Collab Platform Integration	27 Reporting	33 Simulation	37 Distributed Ledger & Smart Contracts	43 Augmented Reality AR	49 Gaming Engine Visualization
6 Real-time Processing	14 Data Storage & Archive Services	22 API Services	28 Data Analysis & Analytics	34 Mathematical Analytics	38 Composition	44 Virtual Reality VR	50 3D Rendering
7 Data PubSub Push	15 Simulation Model Repository	52 Device Management	54 Event Logging	56 Data Encryption	58 Security	60 Safety	51 Gamification
8 Data Aggregation	16 AI Model Repository	53 System Monitoring	54 Data Governance	57 Device Security	59 Privacy	61 Reliability	62 Resilience

○ Data Services
 ○ Integration
 ○ Intelligence
 ○ UX
 ○ Management
 ○ Trustworthiness

<https://www.digitaltwinconsortium.org/initiatives/capabilities-periodic-table/>

Take-away message

“A digital twin is a software system using data, models, and services to purposefully represent and manipulate its original CPS.”

(borrowed from A. Wortmann)

Digital Twins

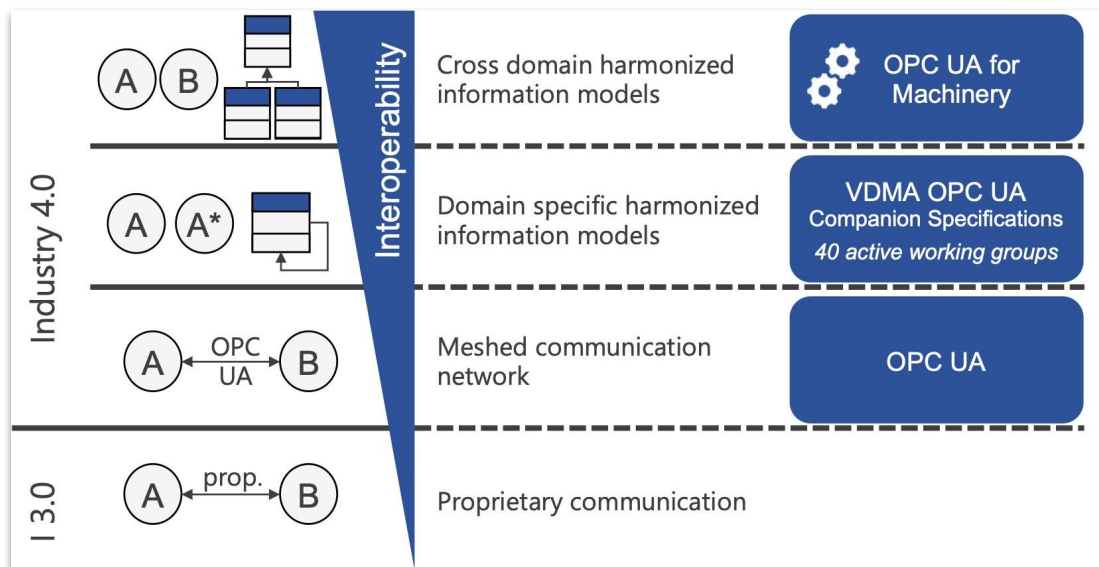
Technologies for
Engineering Digital Twins



OPC UA

Machine Interaction is the Foundation of Industry 4.0

→ Open Platform Communications Unified Architecture (OPC UA)



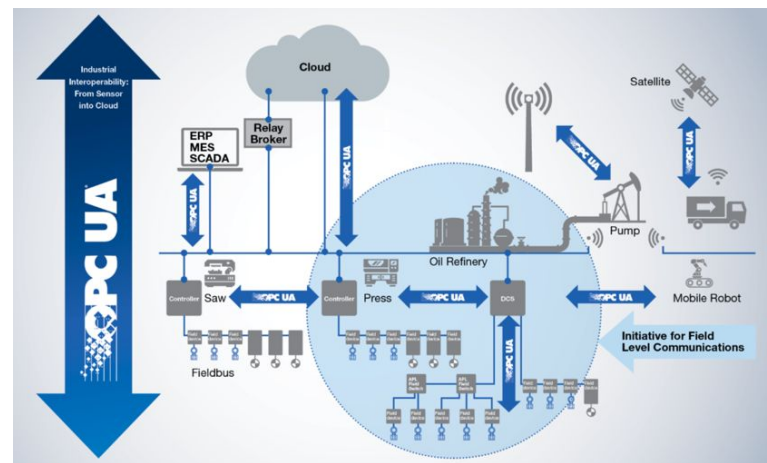
OPC UA

Machine Interaction is the Foundation of Industry 4.0

→ Tremendous effort for

- ◆ System integration
- ◆ Connecting services, i.e.,
 - Condition monitoring
 - Optimization
 - Alarming, diagnostics
- ◆ Time-consuming and error-prone
- ◆ Prevents digital participation / transformation

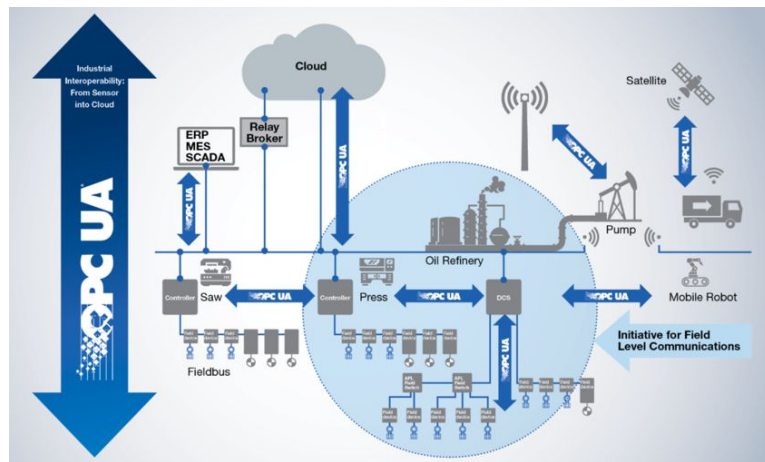
→ Standardized industry 4.0 communication crucial



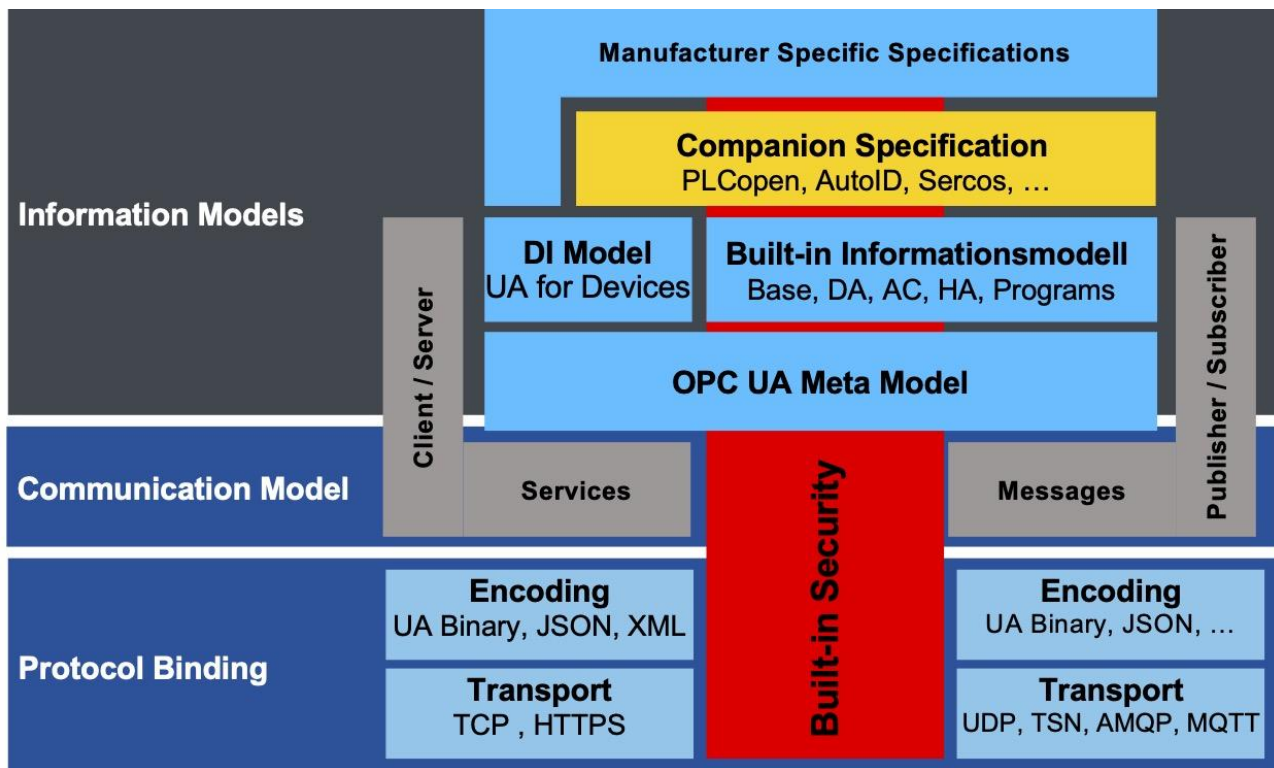
OPC UA

Machine Interaction is the Foundation of Industry 4.0

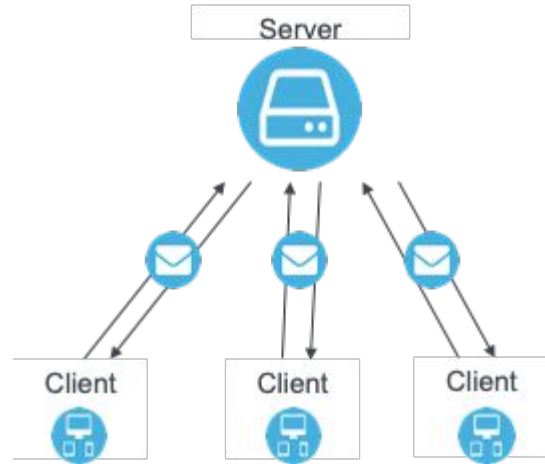
- OPC UA solves this problem by defining
 - ◆ A common communication protocol
 - ◆ Common information models
- OPC UA information models define a common representation of machines of the same category (e.g., mobile robots)
- Machines from different vendors provide the same data
 - ◆ Simplified system integration
 - ◆ Common approach to connecting services, i.e.:
 - Condition monitoring → Optimization
 - Alarming → Diagnosis
- Saves time and reduces errors



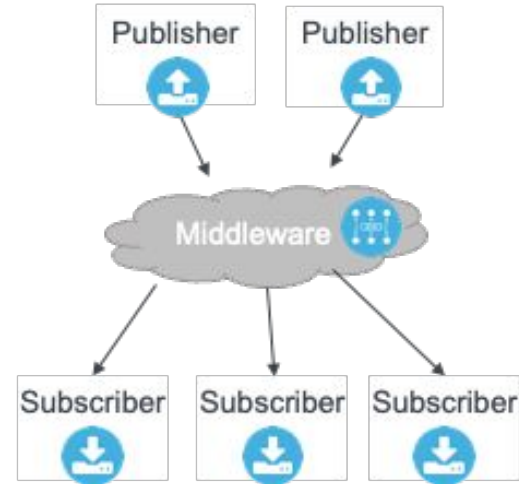
OPC UA



Protocols and Data Transport

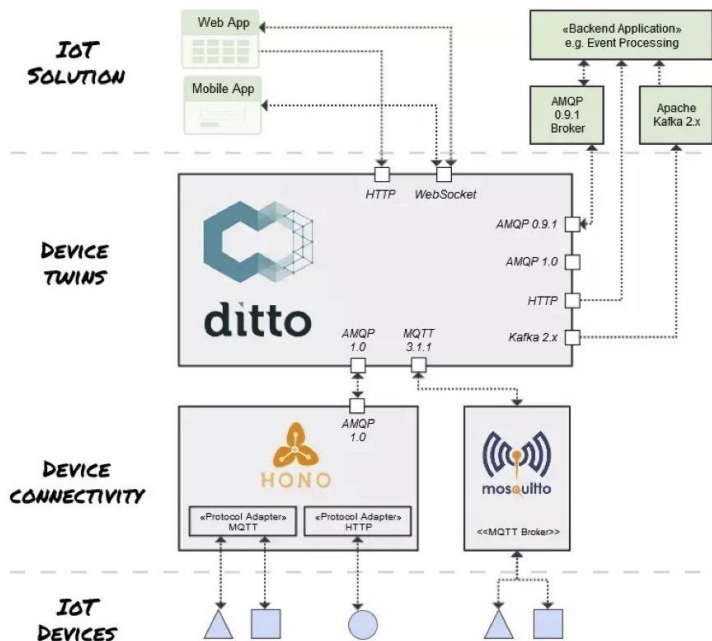


Server - client
(e.g., HTTP, SNMP)



Publish - subscribe
(e.g., MQTT, AMQP)

Digital Twins in the Eclipse Infrastructure



Use Vorto DSL to describe DTs as SW components (ca. function blocks)

Eclipse Vorto DSL Example

```
namespace com.acme
version 2.0.0
displayname "Raspberry Pi"
description "Raspberry Pi with onboard
sensor and GPS module"

using org.eclipse.vorto.Location; 1.0.0
using org.eclipse.vorto.Temperature; 1.0.0

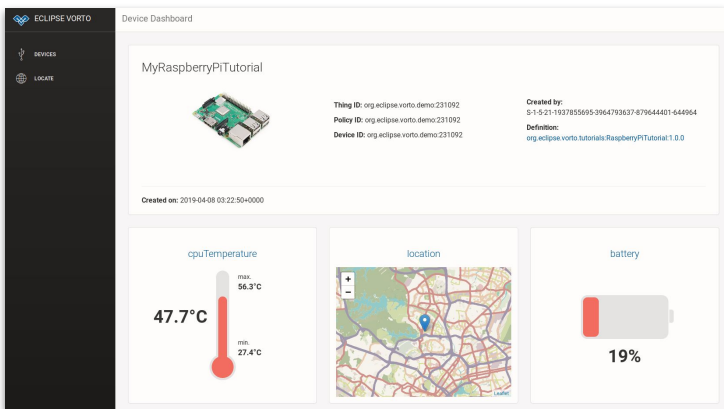
infomodel RaspberryPi{
functionblocks {

    temperature as Temperature
    location as Location

}
```

Digital Twins in the Eclipse Infrastructure

- Modeling language: VortoLang
 - Describe CPS with a digital model
 - Information models compose `functionblocks` into bigger components
 - Function block are reusable implementation parts that can define properties, operations, or events
- Code generators translate models into applications



```
1 infomodel ECar{
2   functionblock {
3     battery as Battery
4     //...
5   }
6 }
```

```
1 functionblock Battery {
2   status {
3     mandatory remainingCapacity
4     as Percentage
5   }
6 }
```

```
1 entity Percentage {
2   mandatory value as
3     float <MIN 0, MAX 100>
4 }
```

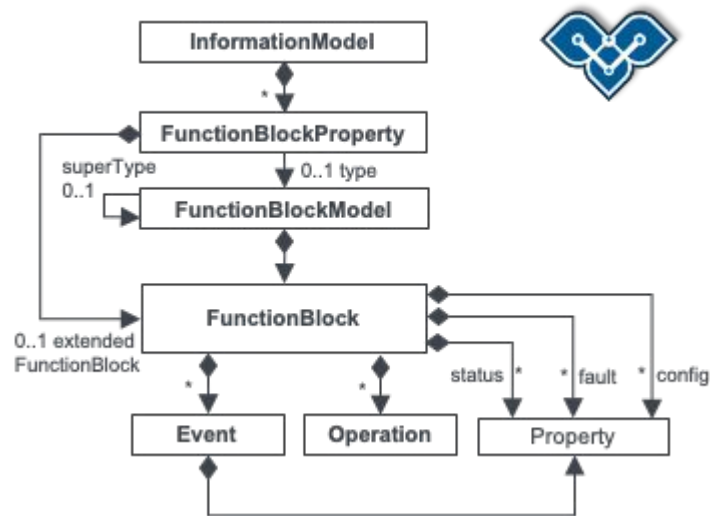


https://github.com/eclipse/vorto/blob/master/docs/tutorials/create_webapp_dashboard.md
<https://www.eclipse.org/vorto/>

Digital Twins in the Eclipse Infrastructure

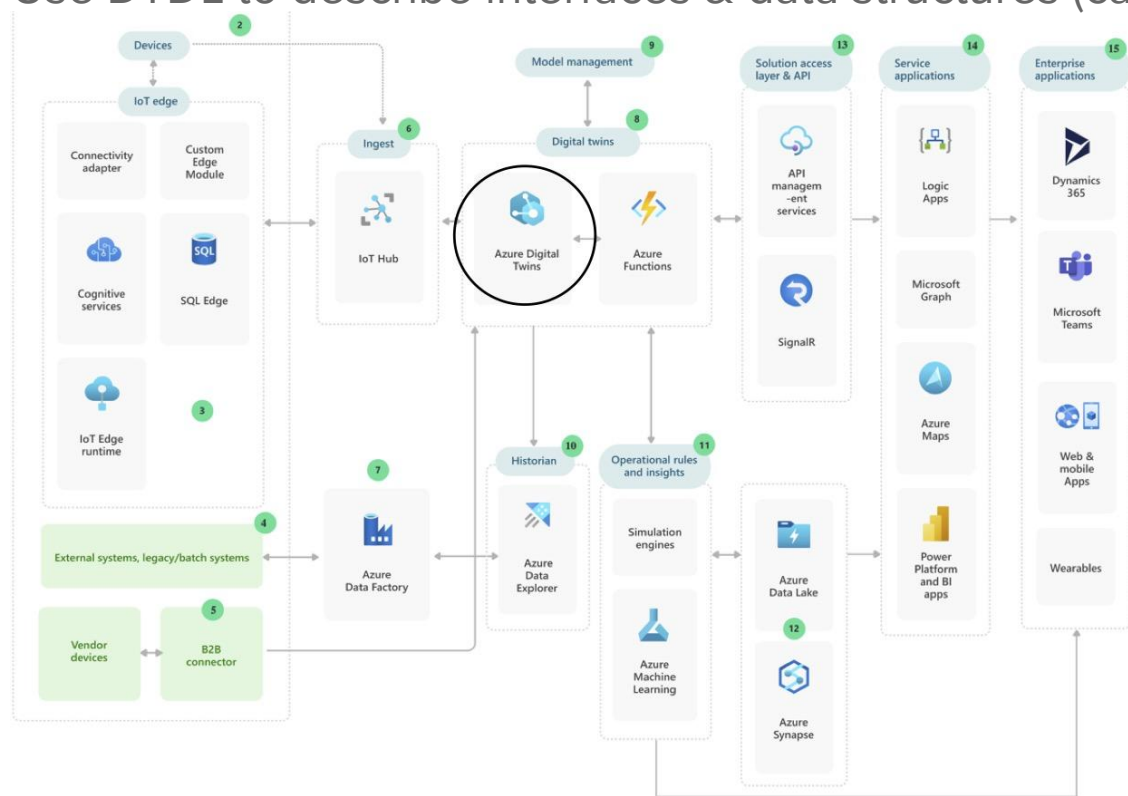
Uncovering the metamodel of Eclipse VortoLang

- Based on Ecore metamodel
- Describe asset structure via:
 - InformationModel: aggregates FunctionBlocks
 - FunctionBlock: reusable implementation parts
 - Event: a list of properties with timestamp
 - Operation: interaction with described asset
 - Property: attribute of function block



Digital Twins in Microsoft Azure

Use DTDL to describe interfaces & data structures (ca. UML CD / OPC UA)



Definition: A digital twin is a **digital model** of real-world things, places, business processes, and people

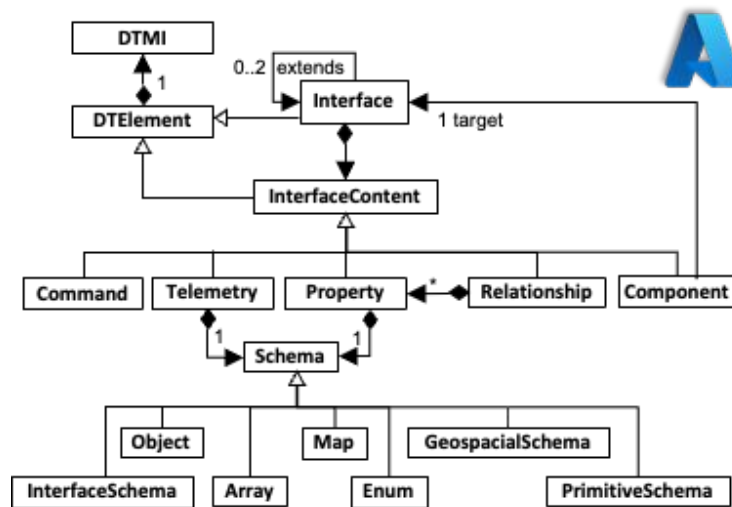
MS DTDL Example

```
{
  "@id": "dtmi:com:example:Building;1",
  "@type": "Interface",
  "displayName": "Building",
  "contents": [
    {
      "@type": "Property",
      "name": "name",
      "schema": "string",
      "writable": true
    },
    {
      "@type": "Relationship",
      "name": "contains",
      "target": "dtmi:com:example:Room;1"
    }
  ],
  "@context": "dtmi:dtdl:context;2"
}
```

Digital Twins in Microsoft Azure

Uncovering the metamodel of Microsoft Azure DTDL

- Extracted metamodel from GitHub
- Structural description via
 - Interface: type of physical asset
 - Command: interaction with devices
 - Telemetry: continuous data streams
 - Property: not frequently changing
 - Relationship: association to interfaces
 - Component: composition of interfaces



³<https://github.com/Azure/opendigitaltwins-dtdl/blob/master/DTDL/v2/dtdlv2.md>

Digital Twins in Microsoft Azure

- Provides JSON-like Digital Twin Definition Language (DTDL) to describe twins by
 - Property
 - Commands
 - Relationships
- Contextualizes raw data and acts as contract to other services
- Querying of data from Azure's cloud and external services to perform analysis and computation on received data
- Visualization

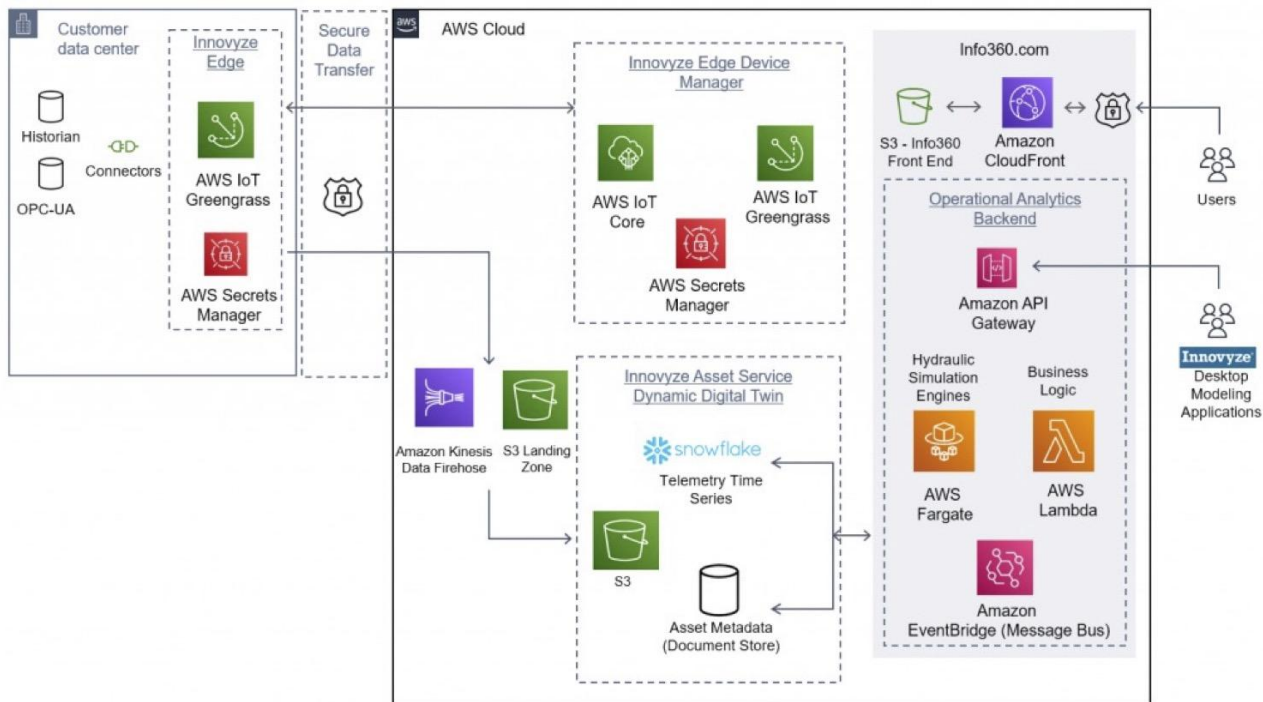
```
DTDL
1 {
2   "@id": "dtmi:com:example:Building;1",
3   "@type": "Interface",
4   "displayName": "Building",
5   "contents": [
6     {
7       "@type": "Property",
8       "name": "name",
9       "schema": "string",
10      "writable": true
11    },
12    {
13      "@type": "Relationship",
14      "name": "contains",
15      "target": "dtmi:com:example:Room;1"
16    }
17  ],
18  "@context": "dtmi:dtdl:context;2"
19 }
```



<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/digital-twins/>

Digital Twins in Amazon AWS

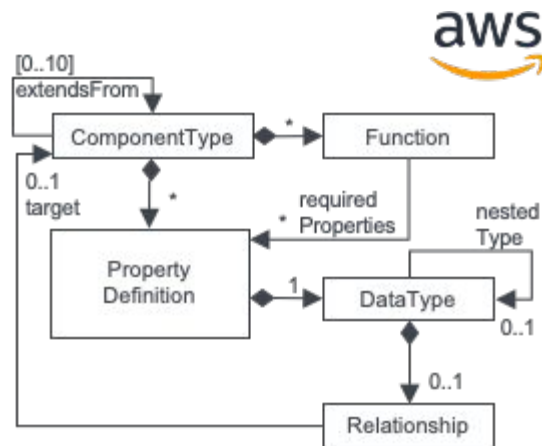
The digital twin is data in an S3 database or document store



Digital Twins in Amazon AWS

Uncovering the metamodel of AWS IoT TwinMaker

- Extracted metamodel from API description
- Model data received from devices
 - ComponentType: defines a type of assets
 - Function: reference a function for interaction
 - PropertyDefinition: Defines properties
 - DataType: type of properties
 - Relationship: associations between types



³ <https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot-twinmaker/latest/guide/what-is-twinmaker.html>

Digital Twins in Amazon AWS

Uncovering the metamodel of AWS IoT TwinMaker

- Definition:
 - A digital twin is a live digital representation
 - Dynamically updated with data to mimic the structure of the system
- IoT TwinMaker is an AWS service
- API to create digital twin models via JSON
- Digital twin consist of components representing structural elements of the digital twin
- Enables querying and visualization

```
1 {
2   "componentTypeId": "example.alarm",
3   "workspaceId": "MyWorkspace",
4   "isSingleton": false,
5   "propertyDefinitions": {
6     "alarm_status": {
7       "dataType": {
8         "type": "STRING"
9         "allowedValues": [
10          {"stringValue": "ACTIVE"}
11        ], //...
12      },
13    }, //...
14  }
15 }
16 }
```



<https://docs.aws.amazon.com/iot-twinmaker/latest/guide/twinmaker-component-types-examples.html>

Model-Driven Digital Twin Engineering

Approach:

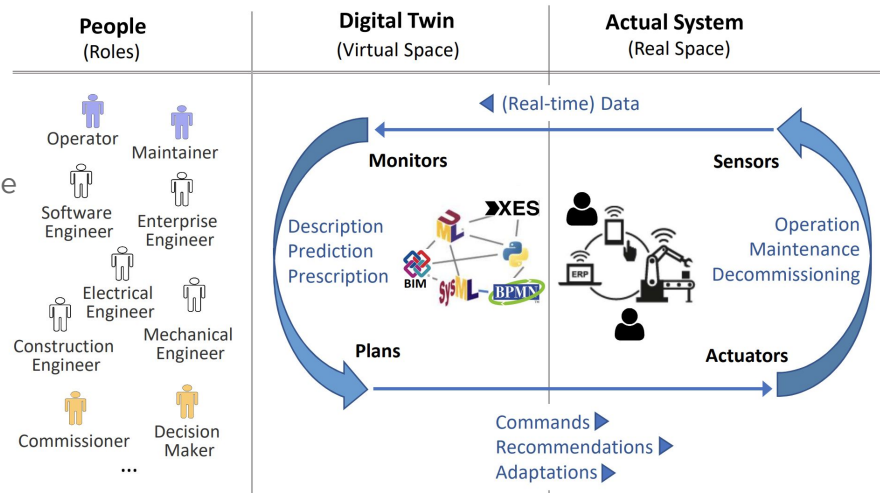
- Modeling continuum across the supply and value chain
- model transformation chain from design models to models@runtime

Opportunities:

- Systematically managing heterogeneous models
- Bi-directional synchronization with the actual system
- Collaborative development throughout the system life-cycle

Modeling challenges:

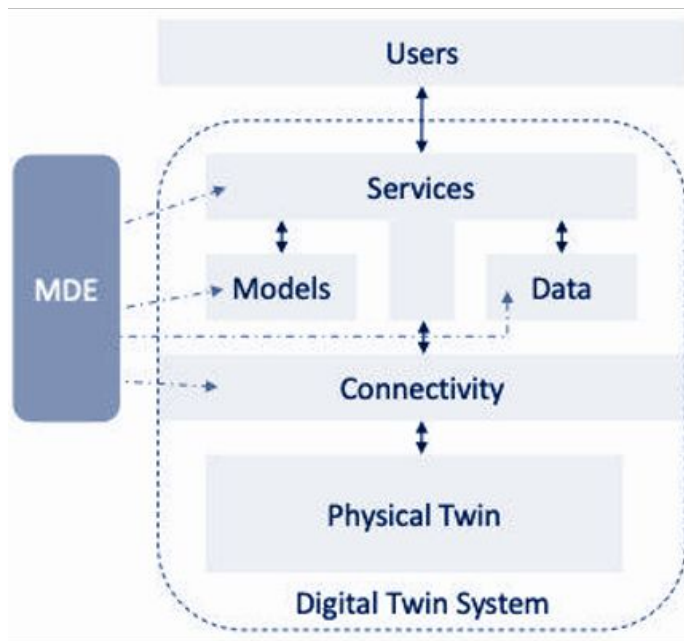
- Modeling Languages for Digital Twins
- Architectural Framework for Digital Twins
- Openness and Sustainability
- Uncertainty
- Design Space Exploration
- Inconsistency Management
- Model evolution and coevolution
- Models AND Data



Towards Model-Driven Digital Twin Engineering: Current Opportunities and Future Challenges.

Francis Bordeleau, Benoit Combemale, Romina Eramo, et al.. ICSMM 2020.

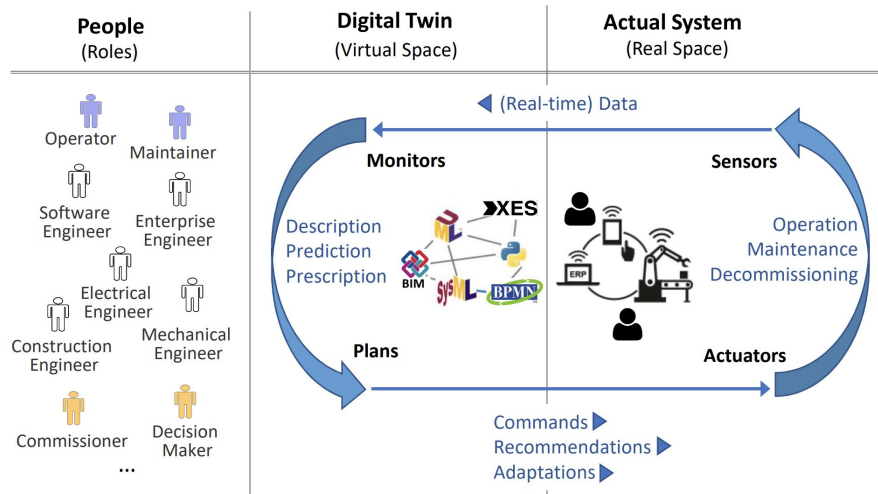
Model-Driven Digital Twin Engineering



Model-Driven Engineering of Digital Twins.

Dagstuhl Seminar #22362, 2022.

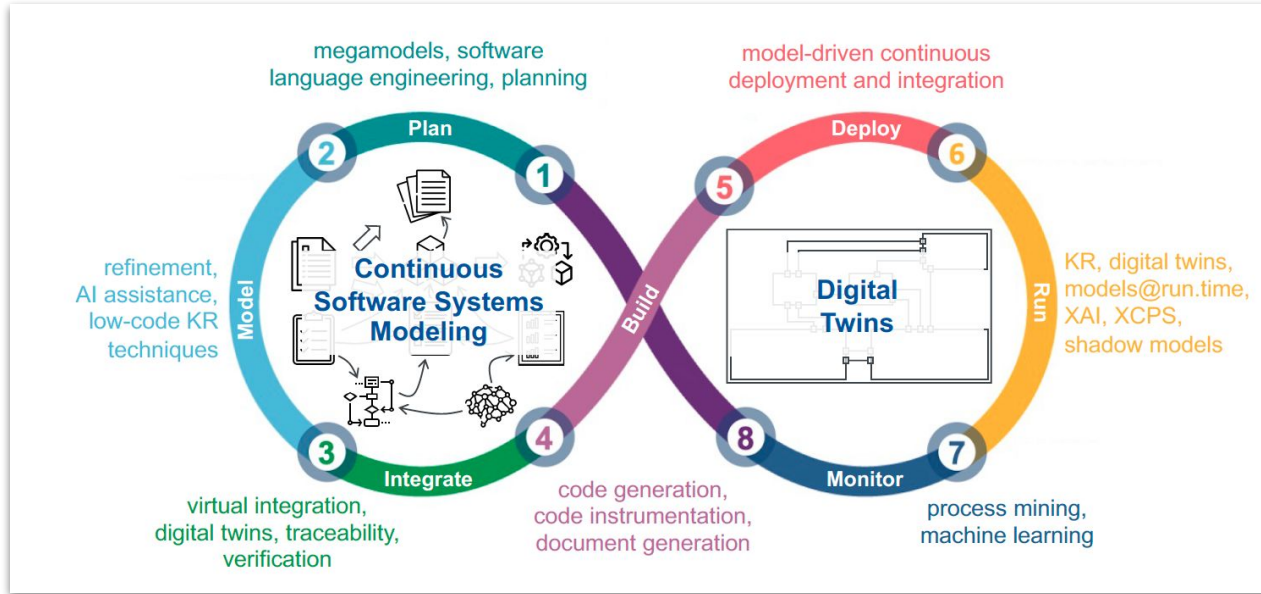
<https://www.dagstuhl.de/22362>



Towards Model-Driven Digital Twin Engineering: Current Opportunities and Future Challenges.

Francis Bordeleau, Benoit Combemale, Romina Eramo, et al.. ICSMM 2020.

Model-Based DevOps for CPS (MBDO)



Digital Twins

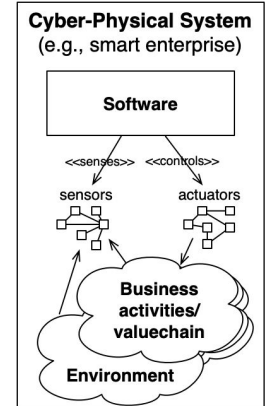
Some examples @ DiverSE



OneWay: The Case Of Avionics Program Development Plan

Digital Enterprise:

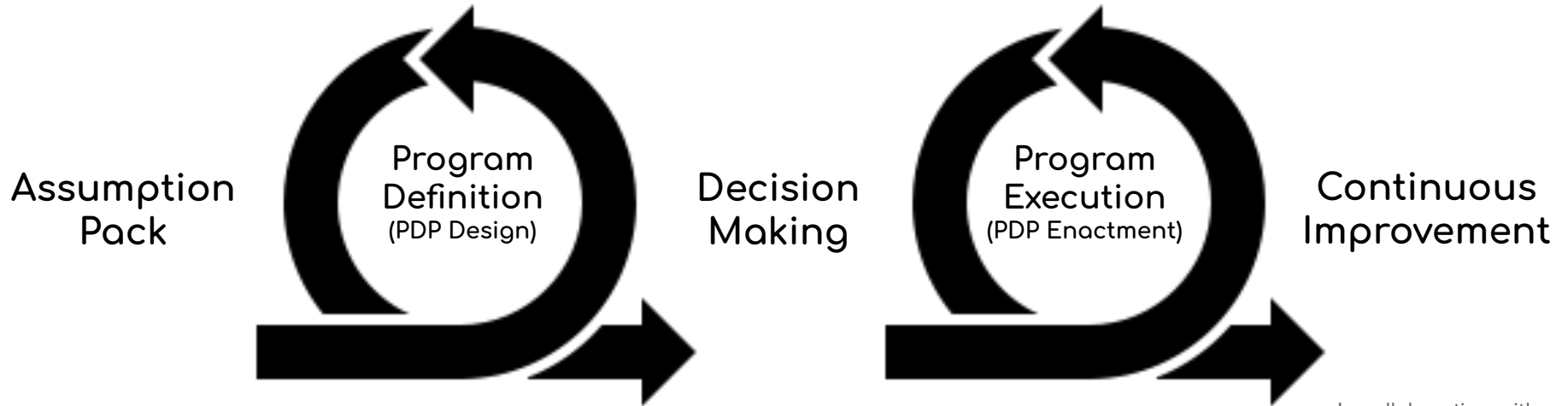
- Enterprise are complex socio-technical systems
- Digitalization of most of the business activities
- Opportunities to offer a digital (model-based) continuum
- Digital enterprises as Cyber-Physical Systems



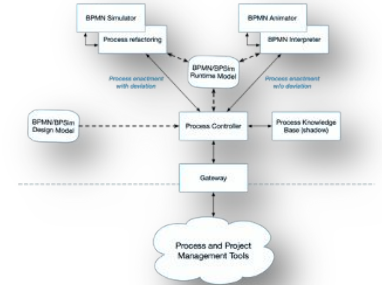
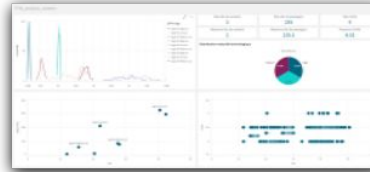
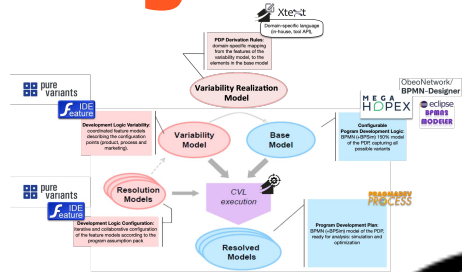
OneWay: The Case Of Avionics Program Development Plan

Model-based approach

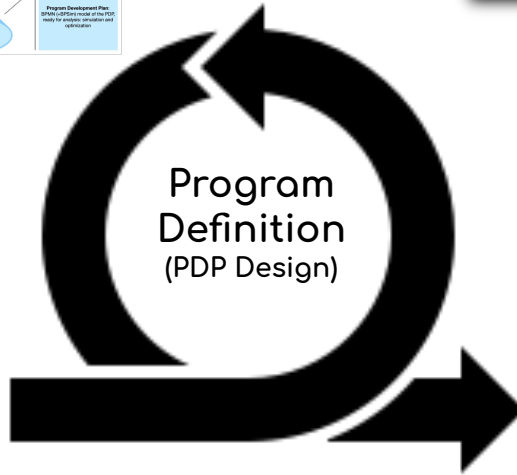
from PDP instantiation, to PDP exploration, optimization and digital twin



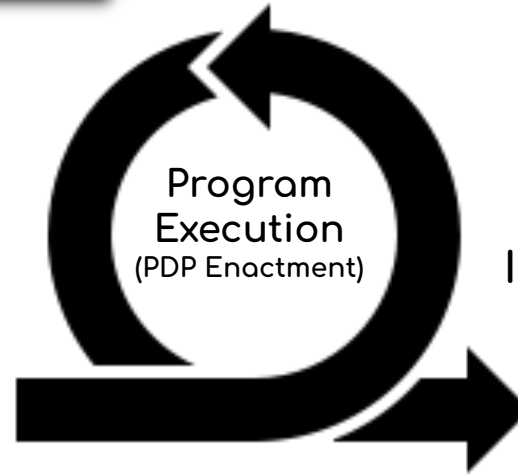
OneWay: The Case Of Avionics Program Development Plan



Assumption Pack



Decision Making



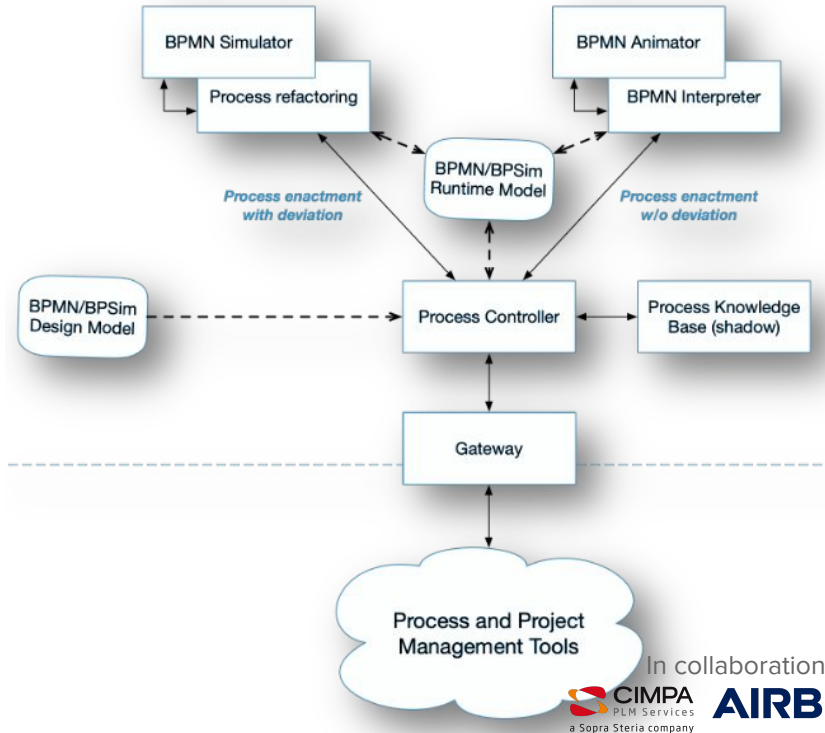
Continuous Improvement

OneWay: The Case Of Avionics Program Development Plan

- Monitoring via process enactment with the interpreter
- Capitalization through the shadow
- Refactoring (automatic optimization or manual refactoring) of the prescriptive part of the model (i.e. the future)
- Impact analysis with the simulator

Perspectives:

- Deviation management
- Automatic optimization
- Process Knowledge Base Optimization
- Cockpit definition



OneWay: The Case Of Avionics Program Development Plan

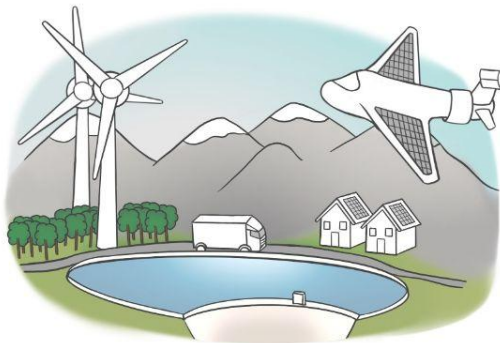
The screenshot displays a BPMN modeling environment. The central canvas shows a process diagram titled "MinimalParalleGateway". The process starts with a start event, followed by a parallel gateway (PGW1) that splits into two parallel paths: one leading to task T1 and another to task T2. Both T1 and T2 lead to a second parallel gateway (PGW2), which then leads to task T3. Task T3 leads to another parallel gateway (PGW3) that splits into two paths: one leading to task T2' and another leading to an end event. The diagram includes various parameters such as "TimeParameters.waitTime: 10" and "TimeParameters.processingTime: 20".

The bottom status bar contains a "Digital Twin Status" window with the following data:

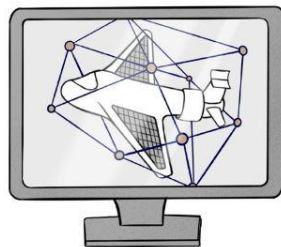
Status	Event	Timestamp
✓	Start Process	Sun Jun 23 10:23:20 CET 1974
✓	START T1	Wed Jul 03 01:00:00 CET 1974
✓	START T2	Wed Jul 03 01:00:00 CET 1974
✓	END T1	Tue Jul 23 01:00:00 CET 1974

Below the log, the "Controller Status" section indicates a "Correcting deviation on START T3 (Fri Aug 02 01:00:00 CET 1974)" with the reason: "Task cannot be executed at this time". The "Worst simulated lead time: 60 | 95th percentile lead time: 60" is also displayed.

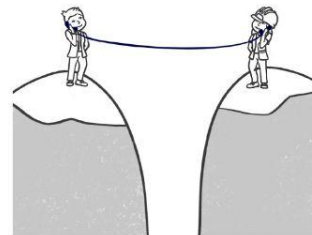
Nowadays products are gaining in **complexity**, operated in **various environments** with increasing interactions and **multiple** use cases.



Our multi-field adaptive modeling technology offers you an **innovative digital representation** of your product



Comprehensive view from design to maintenance



Efficient collaboration between expertise fields



Efforts focused in the right place

Our digital twin solution is made of **open-source** modules **compatible** with your existing tools.



Quicker and smarter design



Reduced operating costs



Assessed maintenance costs

Developed by a **highly skilled team** led by :



Dr. Guy DE SPIEGELEER, CEO
guy.de-spiegeleer@twiinit.com
 Aerospace design, system engineering



Eng. Adrien DELSALLE, CTO
adrien.delsalle@twiinit.com
 Computer science & modeling

Scientifics advisors from *Inria*



Prof. Benoit COMBEMALE
 CSA
 Systems eng., Open Source Software



Prof. Olivier BARAIS
 CTA
 Web dev., DevOps



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Digital Twins

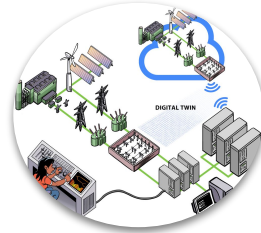
Looking Ahead?



(some) Open challenges



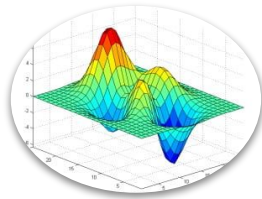
- software engineering, MBSE
- collaborative modeling
- interoperability and composability



- Distributed systems
- Cloud-, Edge-computing, HPC
- Internet of Things



- great opportunities for saving resources, balanced with massive resource consumption
- human value-driven systems engineering



- numerical analysis
- multi-physics simulation

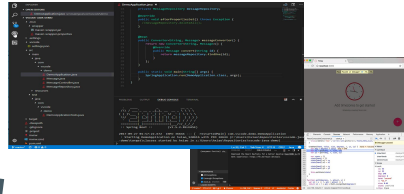


- predictive modeling
- resilience engineering
- explainable AI

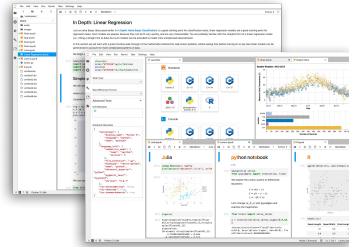
Virtual Lab



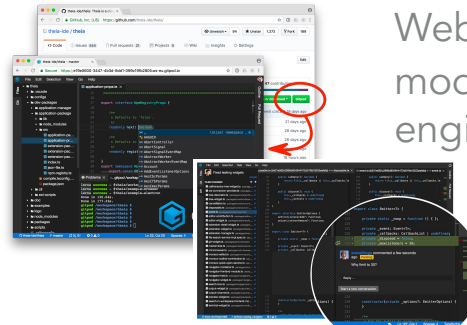
Socio-technical
coordination



Lightweight, modular, customizable,
distributed and self-adaptable scientific
and engineering platforms...



Polyglot, literate
modeling and programming



Web-based, Collaborative
modeling, modeling flow, social
engineering



Exploratory and live programming, digital twin

ENGINEERING DIGITAL TWINS - ONLINE SEMINAR SERIES



SHARING KNOWLEDGE

Providing a platform to share experiences, challenges, and novel research



BUILDING A COMMUNITY

Bringing together people from academia and industry to discuss the applications and engineering of digital twins



ESTABLISHING RESEARCH GOALS

Building a common understanding and vocabulary and defining research agendas for the future

STEERING COMMITTEE



ORGANISING COMMITTEE



MDE OF DIGITAL TWINS - Workshop @ MODELS

3rd International Workshop on Model-Driven Engineering of Digital Twins

ModDIT'23

co-located with **MODELS 2023**

[About](#) | [Program](#) | [Call](#) | [Dates](#) | [Committees](#)

About the Workshop

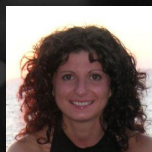
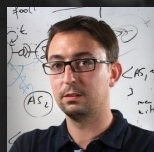
Digital twin (DT) is a concept that is gaining growing attention in many disciplines to support engineering, monitoring, controlling, and optimizing cyber-physical systems (CPSs) and beyond. It refers to the ability to clone an actual system into a virtual counterpart, that reflects all the important properties and characteristics of the original system within a specific application context. While the benefits of DT have been demonstrated in many contexts, their development, maintenance, and evolution, yield major challenges. Part of these needs to be addressed from a Model-Driven Engineering (MDE) perspective. ModDIT'23 aims at bringing together researchers and practitioners on DTs to shape the future of systematically designing, engineering, evolving, maintaining, and evaluating DTs across different disciplines.

Topics

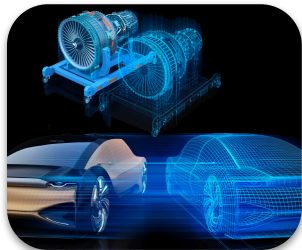
Topics of interest include, but are not restricted to:

- Modelling concepts and languages, methods, and tools for developing digital twins
- Digital twins for DevOps
- Quality assurance for and evaluation of digital twins
- Deployment and operation of digital twins
- Model consistency, management, and evolution of engineering models
- Architectural patterns for digital twins
- Digital twins for continual learning and continuous improvement
- Combining models and data in digital twins
- Digital twins for dynamic (re)configuration and optimization
- Case studies, experience reports, comparisons

ORGANISING COMMITTEE



En résumé...



Jumeaux numériques

- ▶ Point de vue donnée / modèle et architectural
- ▶ Continuum entre la conception, l'opérationnalisation, l'évolution, la maintenance...



Jumeaux numériques à DiverSE

- ▶ centrée humain
- ▶ connecté, résiliente et souveraine
- ▶ responsable



Encore des verrous scientifiques

- ▶ Ingénierie des jumeaux numériques
 - composabilité et complémentarité des modèles
 - interopérabilité et composabilité des jumeaux numériques
 - environnement numérique continu (conception ∞ operations)
- ▶ Gateways pour systèmes physiques (IoT, Cloud/Edge, HPC, etc.)
- ▶ ...