

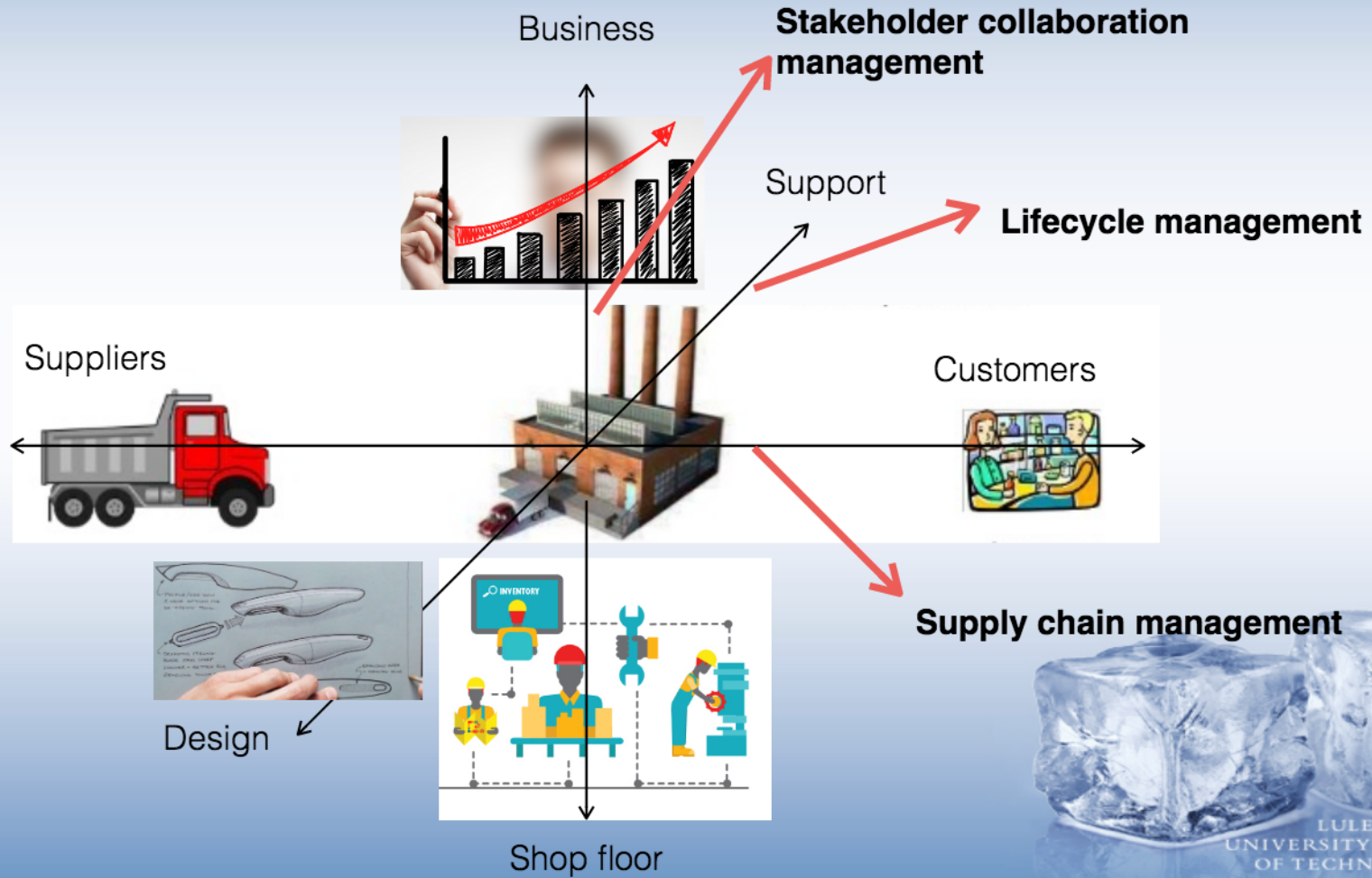


INDUSTRY4.0 AND THE BENEFITS OF BIG DATA

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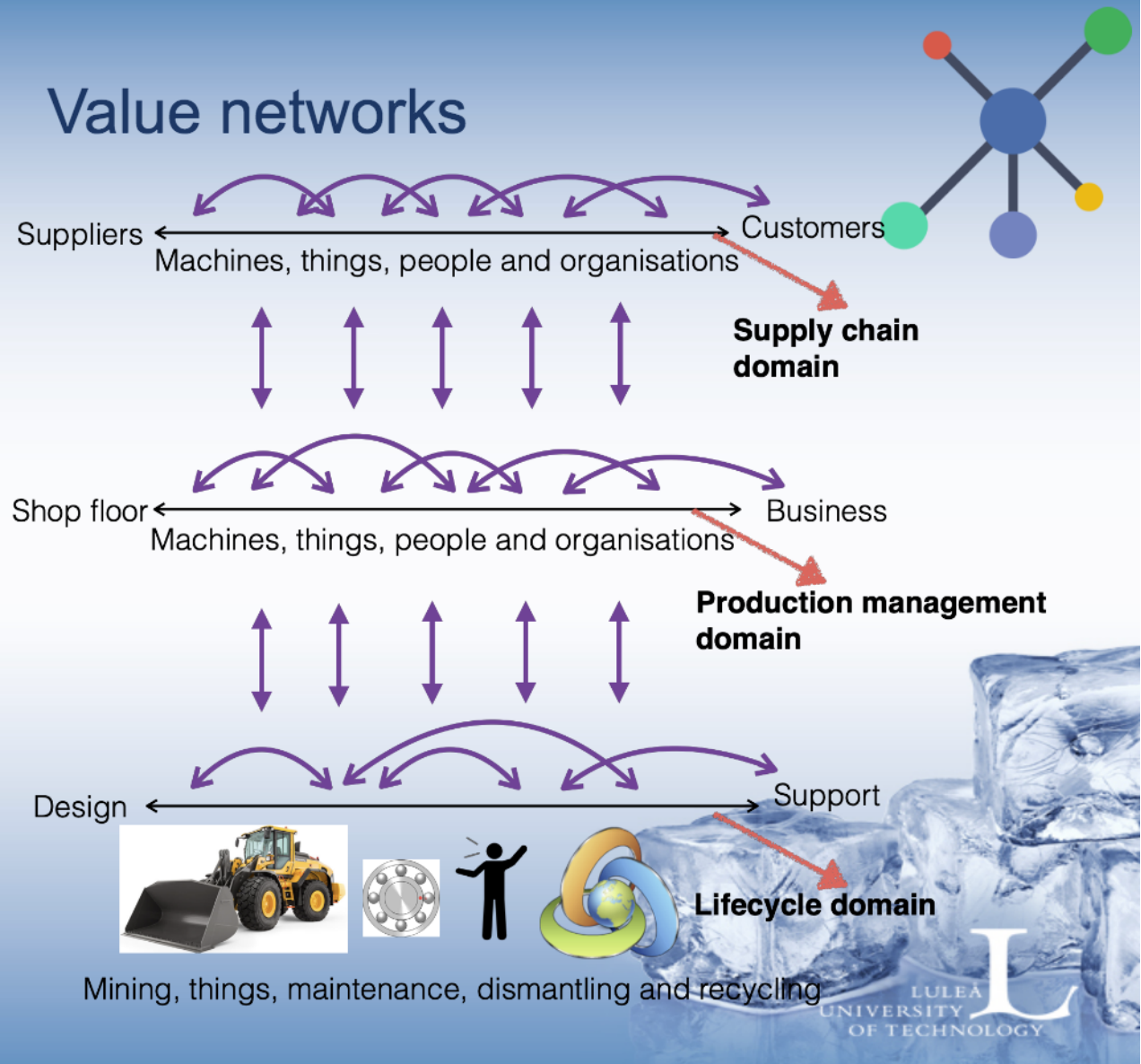


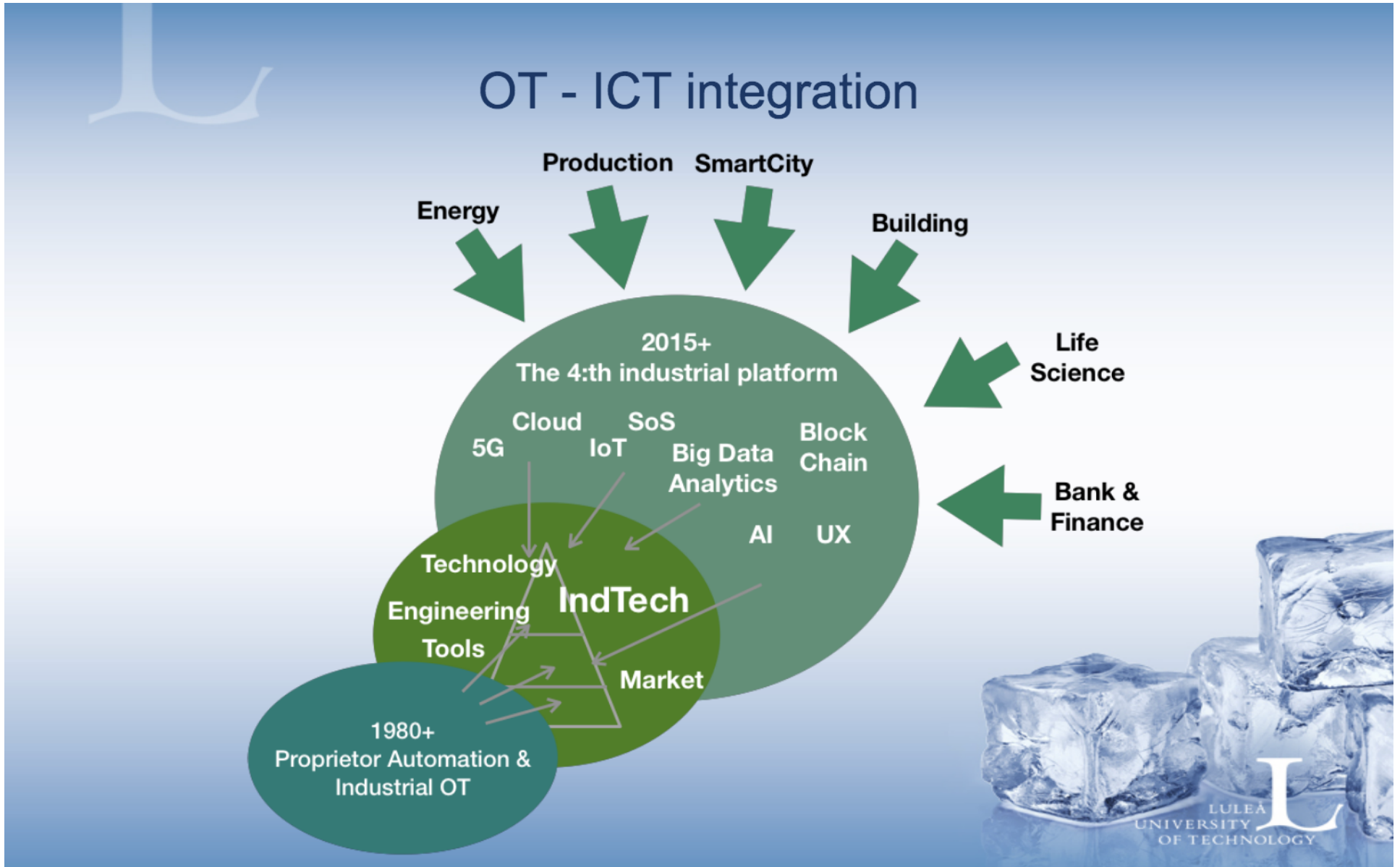
Cyber-physical systems



- Security interoperability
- Safety interoperability
- Data ownership
- Access to data
- Real time data
- Trusted logs of actions
- M2M business
- Real time monetisation

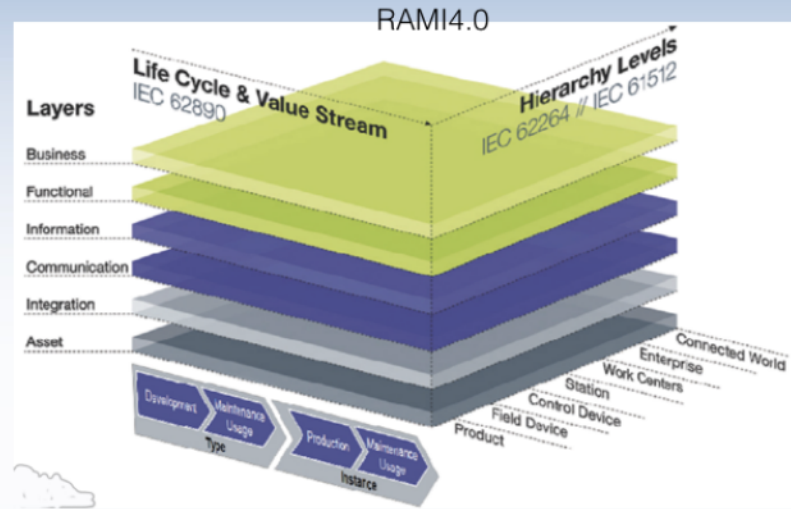
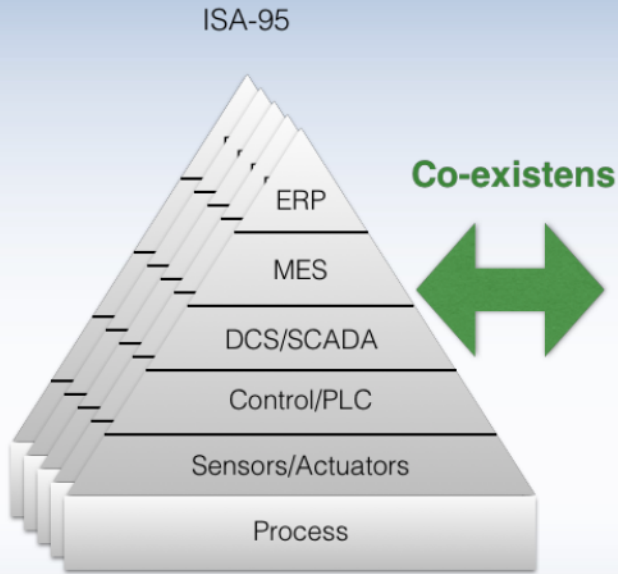
Value networks





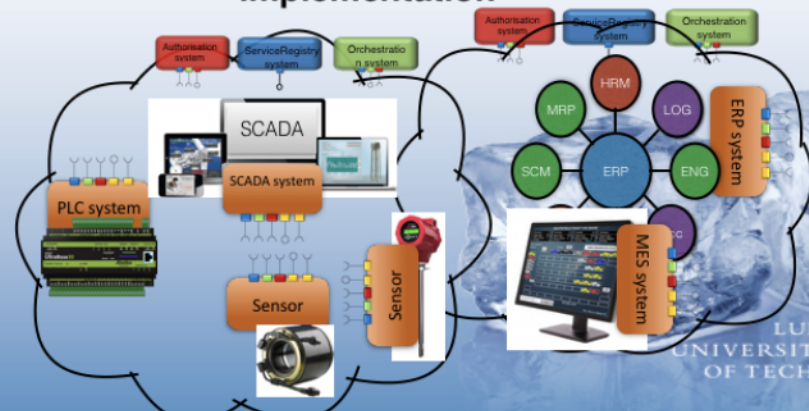
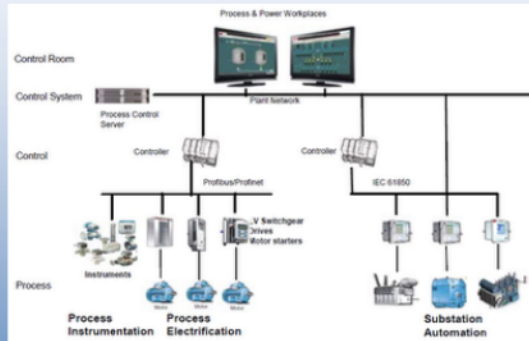
Moved to value network operation

ISA 95



Industrie4.0

Local automation cloud implementation



LULEA UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Interoperability between what

- Sensors, actuators, controllers
- Machines
- Tools; Analysis, Optimisation
- Groups
- Organisations
- Management: Operational, security, safety, ...
- Engineering: Tools, Engineering procedures, ..

- **ALL PRODUCES DATA USEFUL FOR ANALYTICS**



Data interoperability for what

- Product quality
 - individual details
 - combined details
 - complete product
- Production performance
 - Quality
 - Time
 -
-



German 2030 Industrie 4.0 roadmap

● Interoperability

- Cooperative and open ecosystems permit plurality and flexibility
- Regulatory framework, Standards and integration, Decentralised systems and artificial intelligence

● Autonomy

- Scope of action delivers competitiveness and control of personal data in digital business models
- Technology development, Security, Digital infrastructure

● Sustainability

- Modern industrial value creation ensures high standard of living
- Decent work and education, Climate change mitigation and the circular economy, Social participation



All this new technology - any better?

Flexible production - lot size one

Flexible automation system

Pre-production validation of production system

Virtual twins

Earlier defect detection

Productive and prognostic maintenance

Robotisation

Less human errors

Value network



All this new technology - any better?

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BETTER - YES!!!

BUT WE HAVE CHALLENGES

Value network





Implementation

Industry 4.0 acceptance?

Industry 4.0 usage?

Can staff understand the machines

Right staff skills?

Right staff training?

How to interact with a robot?

Can machines understand each other?

Can we obtain useful data from our factories?

HINDER FOR ANALYTICS





World Manufacturing Forum

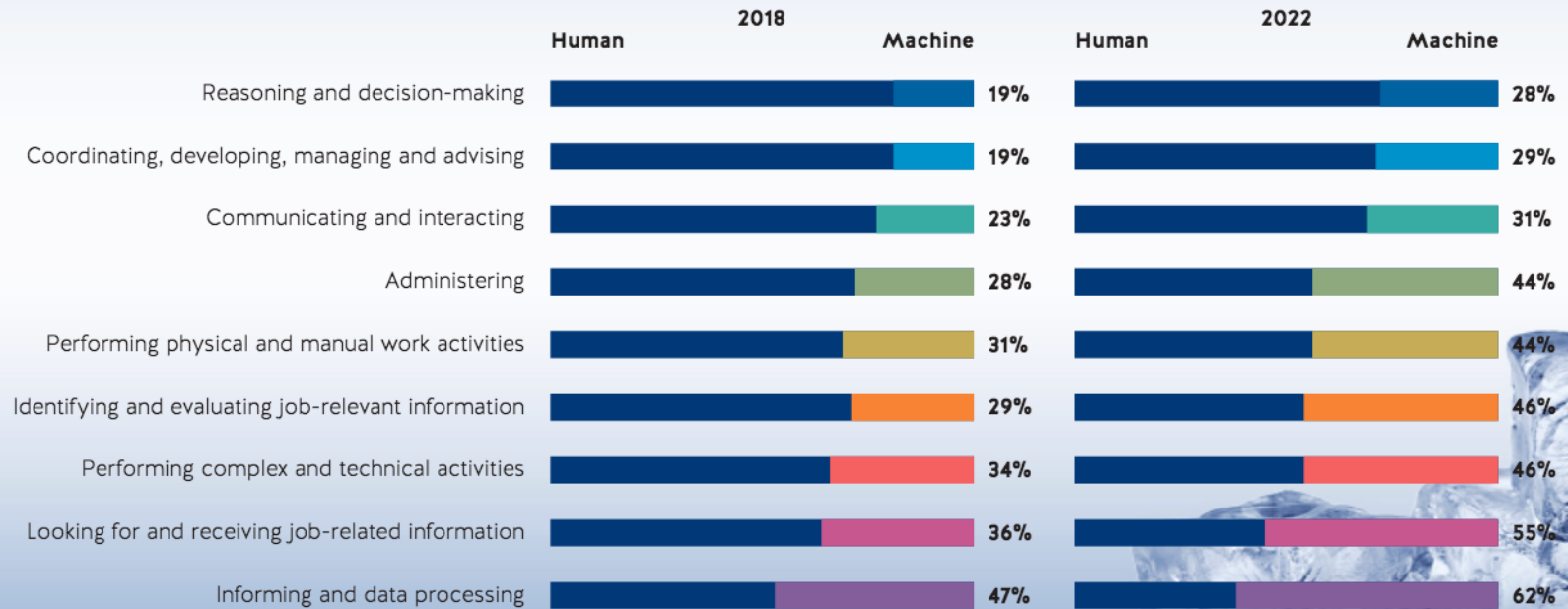
<https://www.worldmanufacturingforum.org/report-2019>



Can you speak to a robot?

RATIO OF HUMAN-MACHINE WORKING HOURS, 2018 VS. 2022 (PROJECTED)

(Source: World Economic Forum)



Can robots speak to each other?



ABB language



KUKA language



Data interoperability is still a major bottleneck and cost



Data interoperability

Machine A message

```
[  
  {"n": "OO_temp_sensor",  
   "t": 318350,  
   "u": "K",  
   "v": 294.05}  
]
```

Machine B message

```
[  
  {"bn": "temp_sensor", "bt": 318350},  
  {"u": "Cel", "v": 20.9},  
  {"u": "Lon", "v": "1"},  
  {"u": "Lat", "v": "-1"}  
]
```

Same standard
Same ontology
Same data
Do not look the same!!

Interoperable????



Data interoperability strategies

Standards - do like me and we are interoperable!?

Asset descriptions

ISO 15926

ISO 10303 (AP 223)

Asset administration shell DIN

Sensor data

SenML (RFC 8428) developed by OMA

SensorML (OGC standard)



ISO 15926



Data interoperability considerations

New standards are created

Standards are updated - 5-15 years

Technology life times and update and upgrade cycles

Mechanical life time - 20-100 years

Automation/IT HW life time - 10 years

Semantics/ontologies

New once invented every hour



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New once invented every hour

Automation/IT **SW lifetime** - months to a few years?!



Data interoperability engineering

Design time engineering

- Write a situation specific and dedicated middleware
- Make use of general translator - service buses

Run time engineering

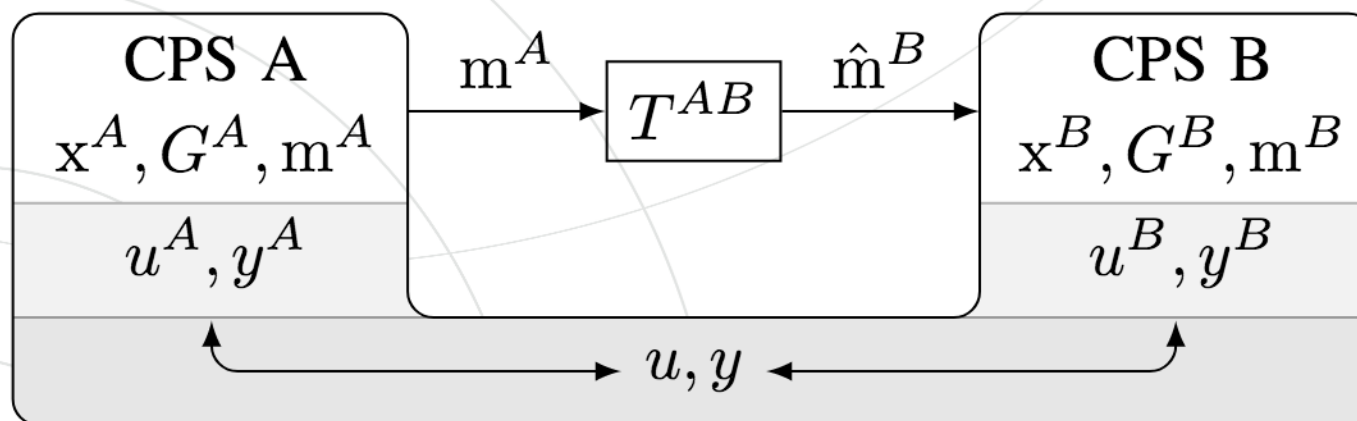
- What can be automated and made autonomous?
 - Autonomous indemnification of service contract mismatches
 - Inject protocol and encoding translation
 - Inject missing consumer capabilities
 - Inject servitisation of legacy API



Interoperability strategies

Machine learning approach

- Model of communicating cyber-physical systems (CPS) with different data representations and semantic definitions that interact in a physical environment (gray) and service-oriented architecture (white) via messages m translated by a function T^{AB}



www.arrowhead.eu

J. Nilsson, F. Sandin and J. Delsing, "Interoperability and machine-to-machine translation model with mappings to machine learning tasks," 2019 IEEE 17th International Conference on Industrial Informatics (INDIN), Helsinki, Finland, 2019, pp. 284-289.



Data semantics interoperability - early results

Semantics translation results

TABLE I: Tested models and their results.

Model	Kind	Strategy	Size	Accuracy		Error	
				Max	Mean	Min	Mean
0	non-shared	2	1-layer	0.70	0.44	0.57	4.0
1	non-shared	2	2-layer	0.73	0.38	0.50	4.9
2	non-shared	1	1-layer	0.66	0.39	0.48	6.7
3	non-shared	1	2-layer	0.74	0.34	0.71	12.0
4	shared	2	2-layer	0.70	0.34	0.54	15.0
5	shared	3	2-layer	0.75	0.41	0.43	2.7
6	shared	1	2-layer	0.69	0.33	0.53	12.0
7	supervised	–	1-layer	1.0	1.0	0.16	0.17
8	supervised	–	2-layer	1.0	0.99	0.16	0.19



CONCLUSIONS

- Data interoperability necessary for successful analytics
- Factory dynamics requests run-time and autonomous interoperability engineering
- Enabling deeper understanding of parameters affecting quality



QUESTIONS?
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