

Reimagining Simulation in Discrete Event Logistics Systems

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Four take-aways

- See simulation and digital twin from a broader perspective
- See fundamental challenges of digital twins in our domain
- See potential approaches for resolving those challenges
- See a major roadblock to ultimate success

Discrete Event Logistics Systems (DELS)



A network of resources through which objects move and are transformed to a higher value by processes with discrete start and end times. Operations are managed to achieve objectives

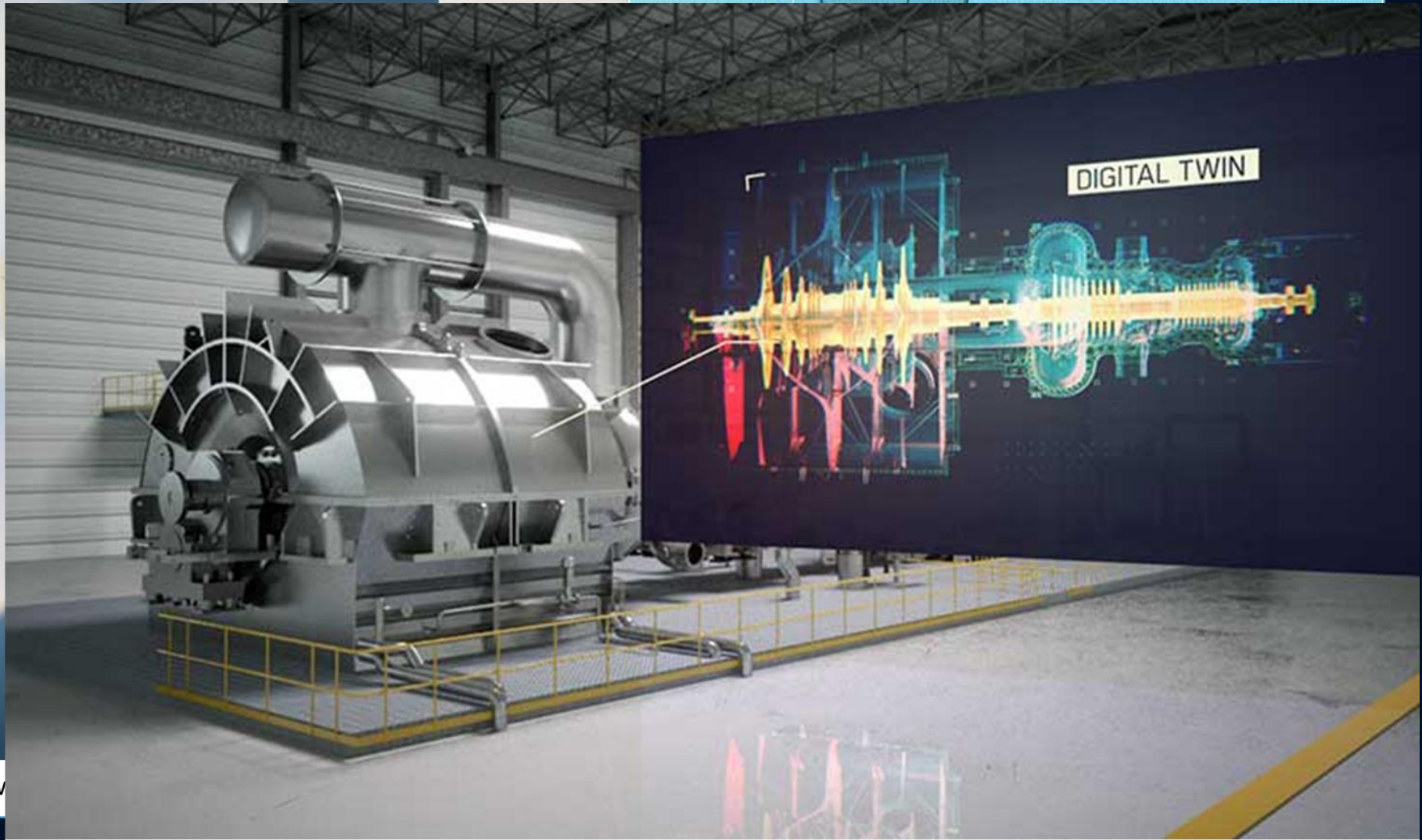
Objects: material, products, people, information

Resources: machine tools, factories/3PLs, doctors, ICT

Processes: conversion, production/logistics, diagnosis/treatment, computation/presentation, moving, storing

DELS are ubiquitous, often large-scale and complicated, often emergent.

What is a “Digital Twin”?



http://ww

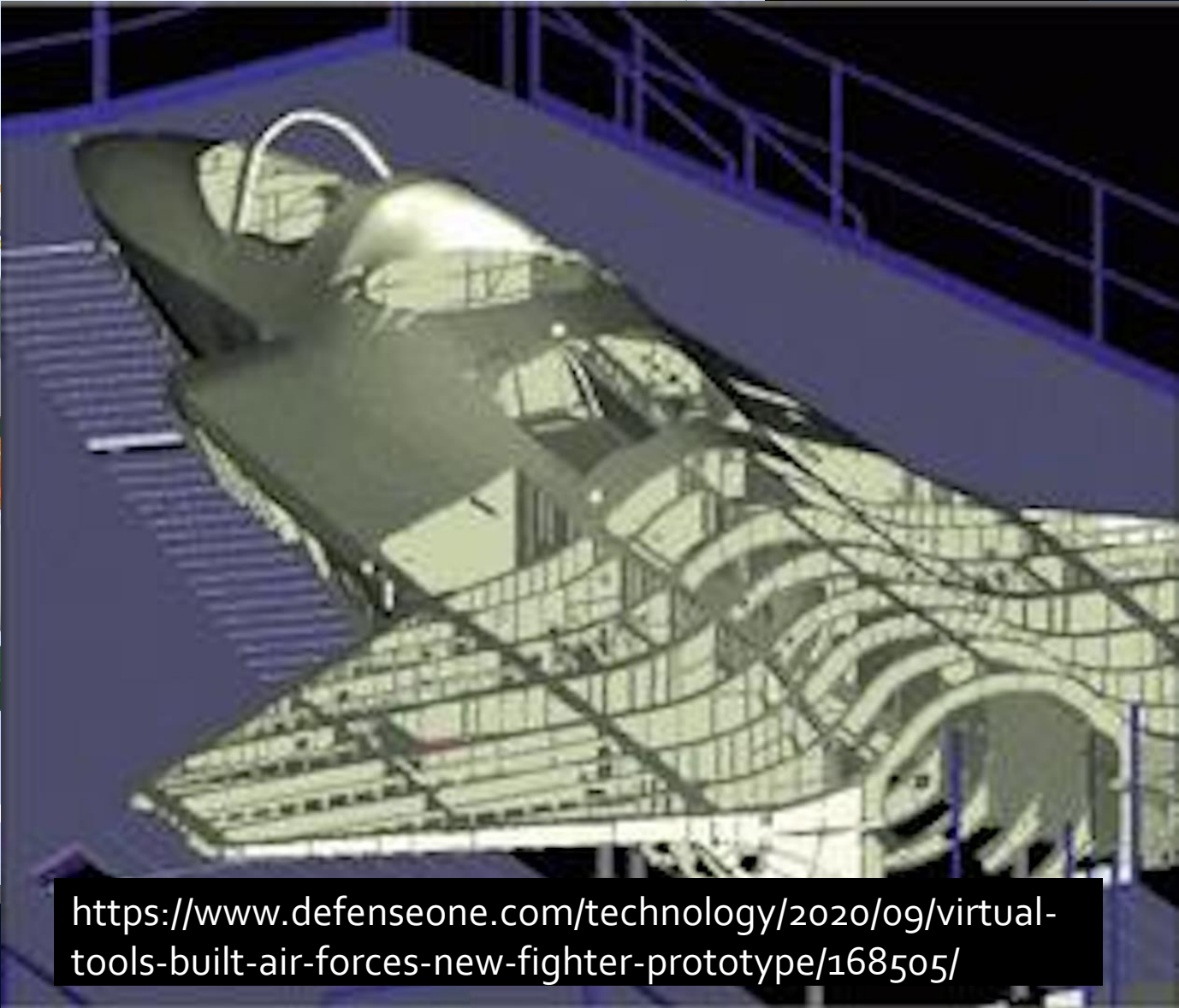
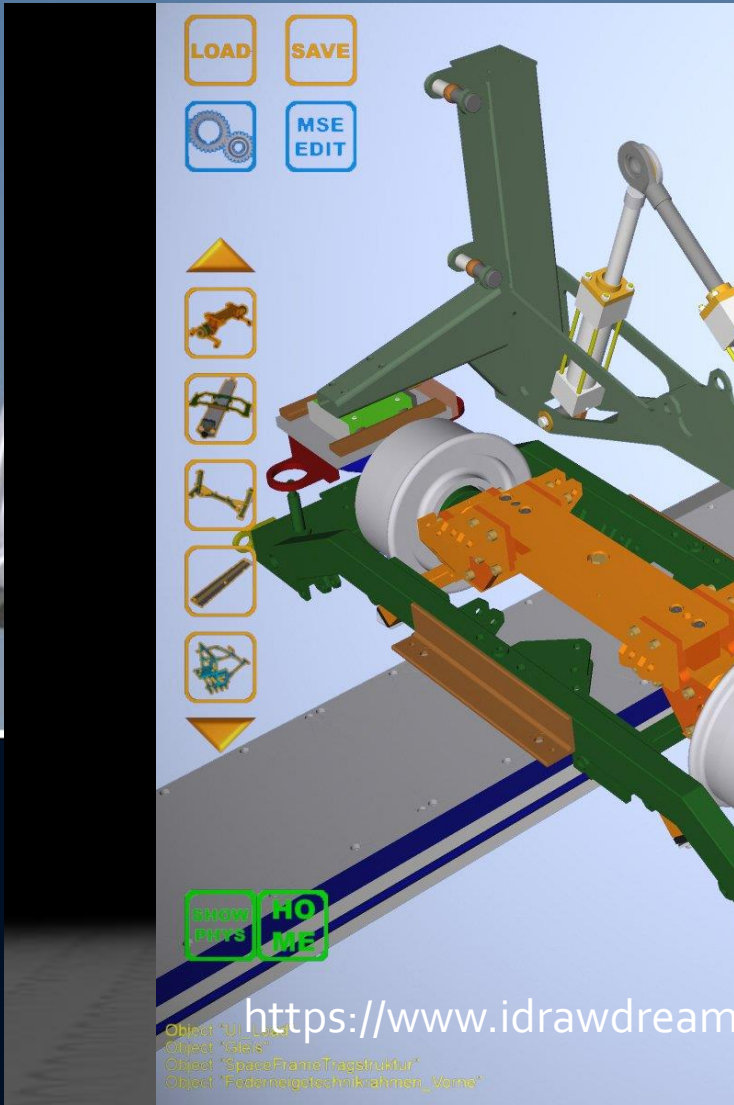
[Future Factories: How AI Enables Smart Manufacturing \(topbots.com\)](http://www.topbots.com)

Observe DT Applications

- Asset management
 - Monitor state
 - Predict state

Observe DT Enabling Technologies

- Structural (CAD) models
 - Analysis agnostic
- Behavior models
 - Physics-based
 - ***Control theories***
- Visualization
 - Sensors, communication
 - Dashboards



Virtual DT Applications

- Domains
 - Rotating machinery
 - Automobiles
 - Aircraft
 - Integrated circuits

Design-driven Enabling Technologies

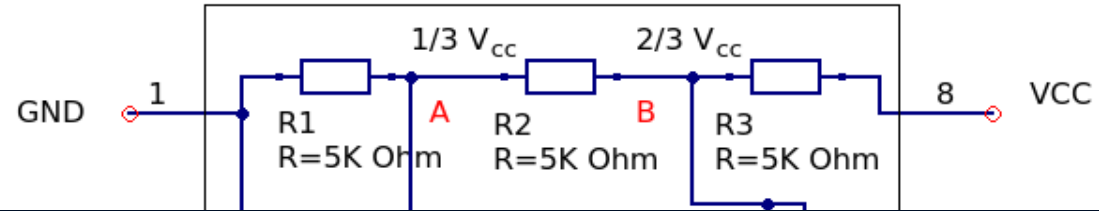
- Domain-specific language
- Analysis integrated with analysis-agnostic system model



U.S.	Asia	Europe
Boeing	Fuji	Safran Landing Systems
Spirit	Mitsubishi	Rolls Royce
GE	Kawasaki	Latécoère
Goodrich	KAL-ASD	Alenia
		Saab

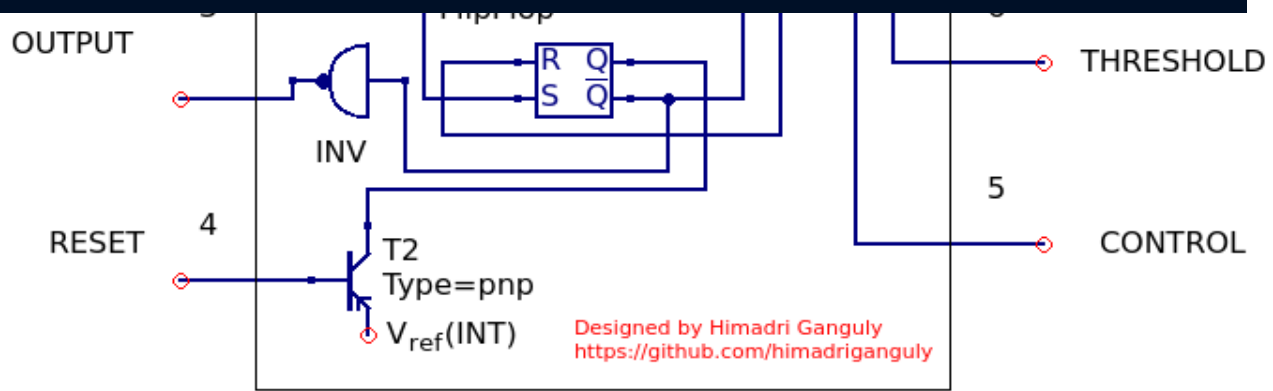
Components, Parts of Automobile.

An auton
compon



1. T
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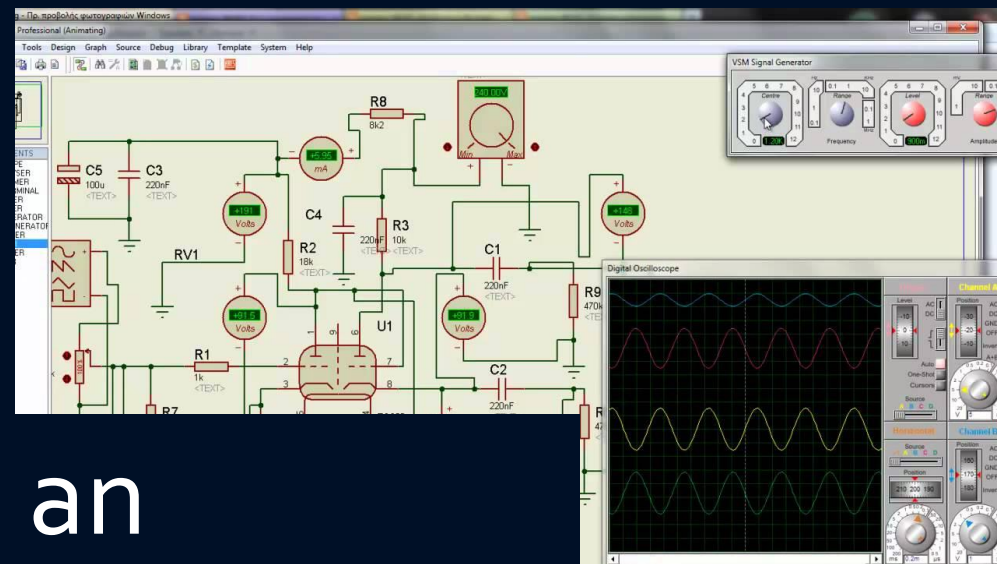
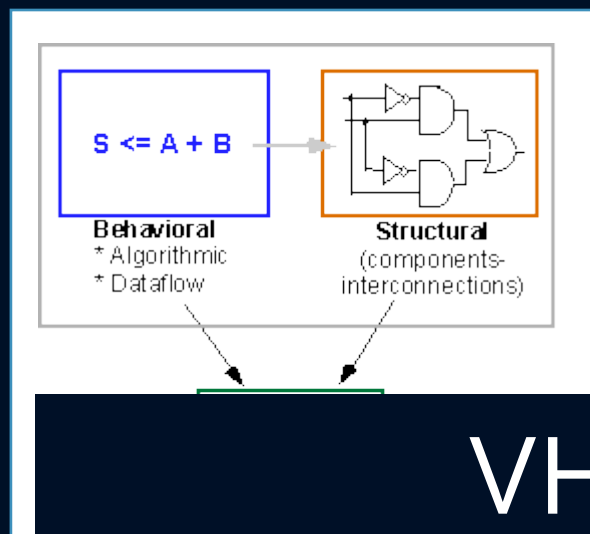
Domain-specific language organizes domain knowledge!



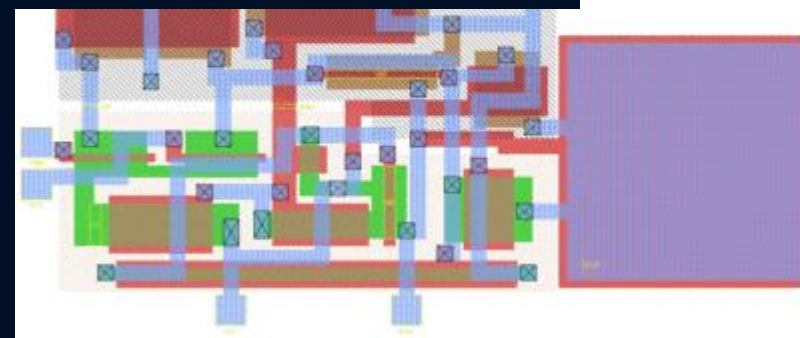
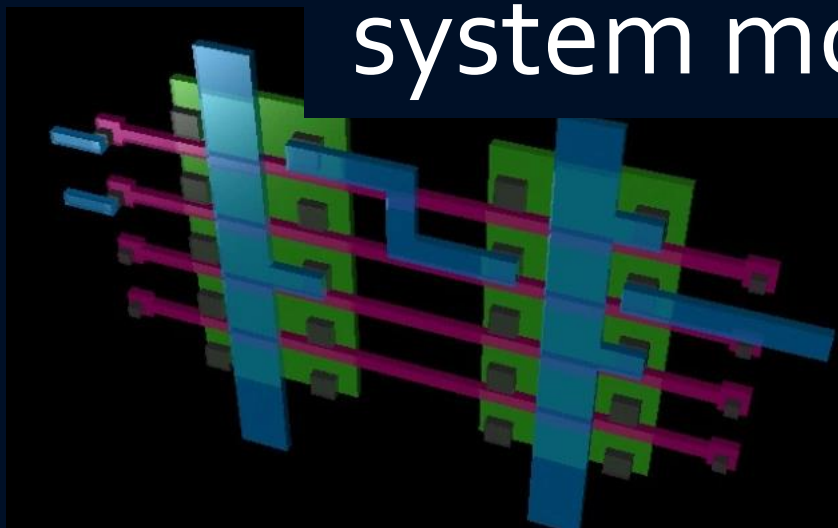
555 Timer IC

[eN3LF.png \(1033x627\) \(imgur.com\)](https://imgur.com/eN3LF.png)

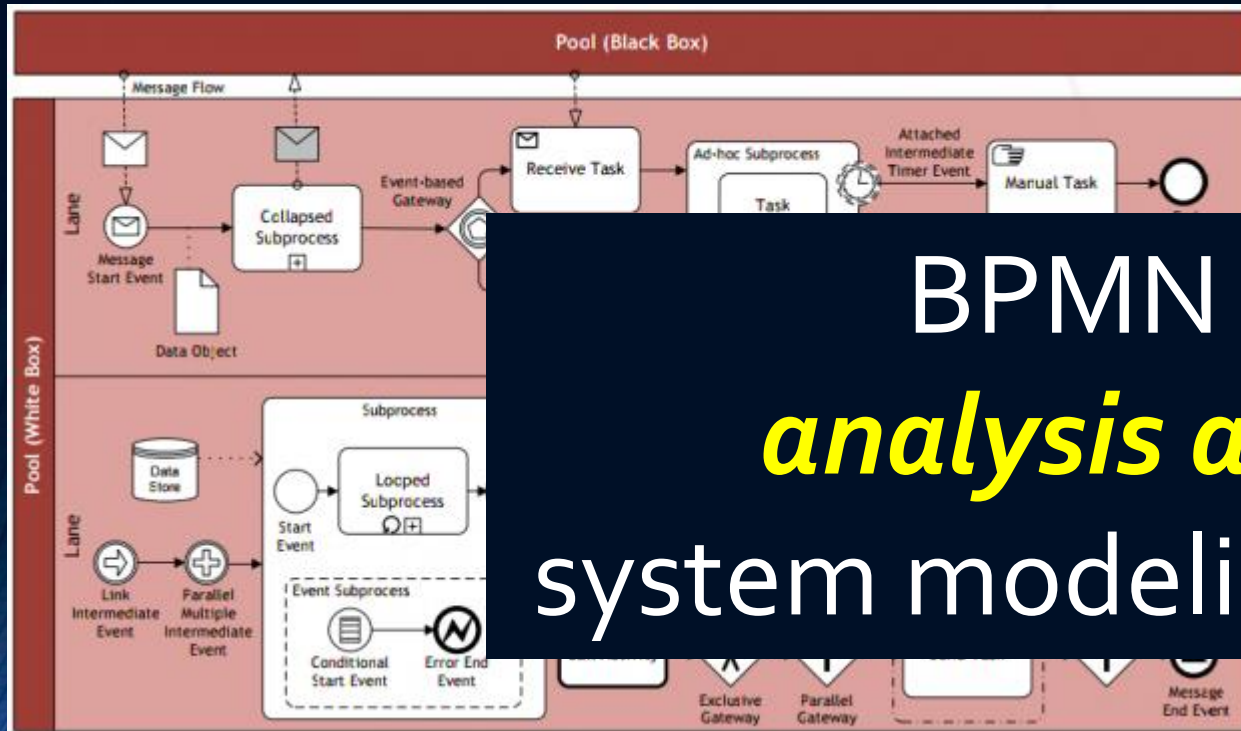
Very High Speed
Integrated Circuit
Hardware
Description
Language
VHDL



VHDL is an
analysis agnostic
system modeling language



BPMN



BPMN is an *analysis agnostic* system modeling language

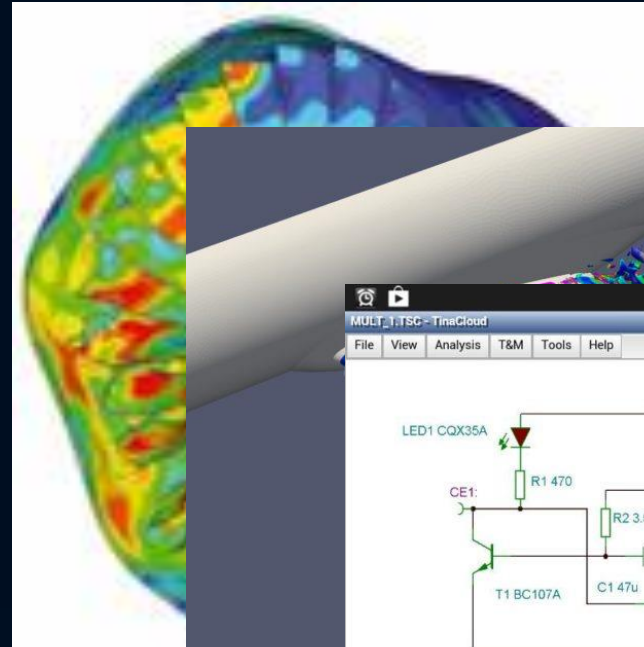
visual modeling language for business analysis applications and specifying enterprise vs, which is a notation for arts that is business process workflows.

https://ccmi.fit.cvut.cz/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/bpmn_poster_part-624x364.png

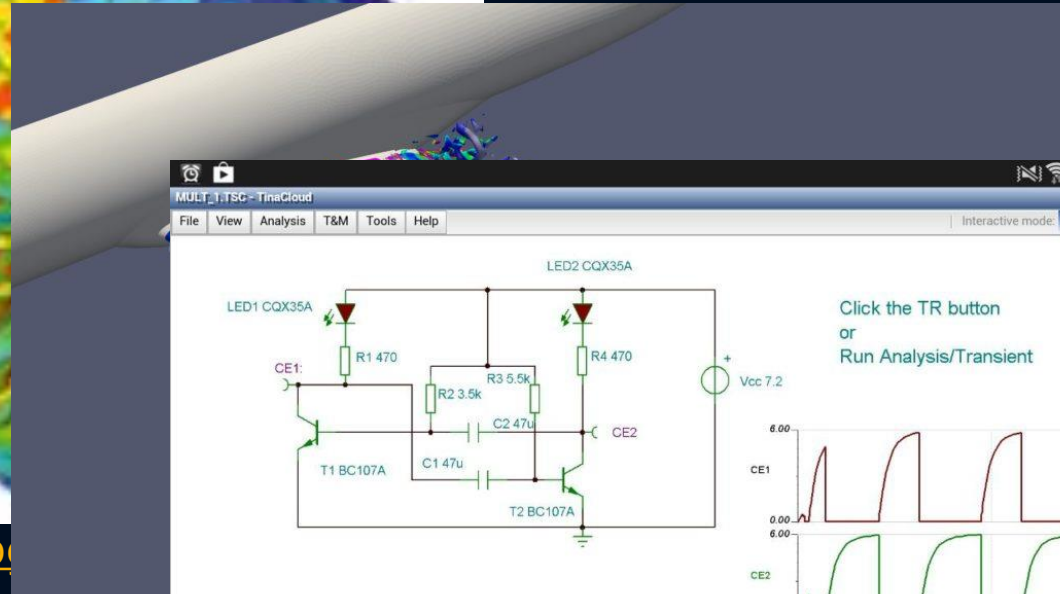
<https://www.visual-paradigm.com/guide/bpmn/what-is-bpmn/>

Integrated Analyses

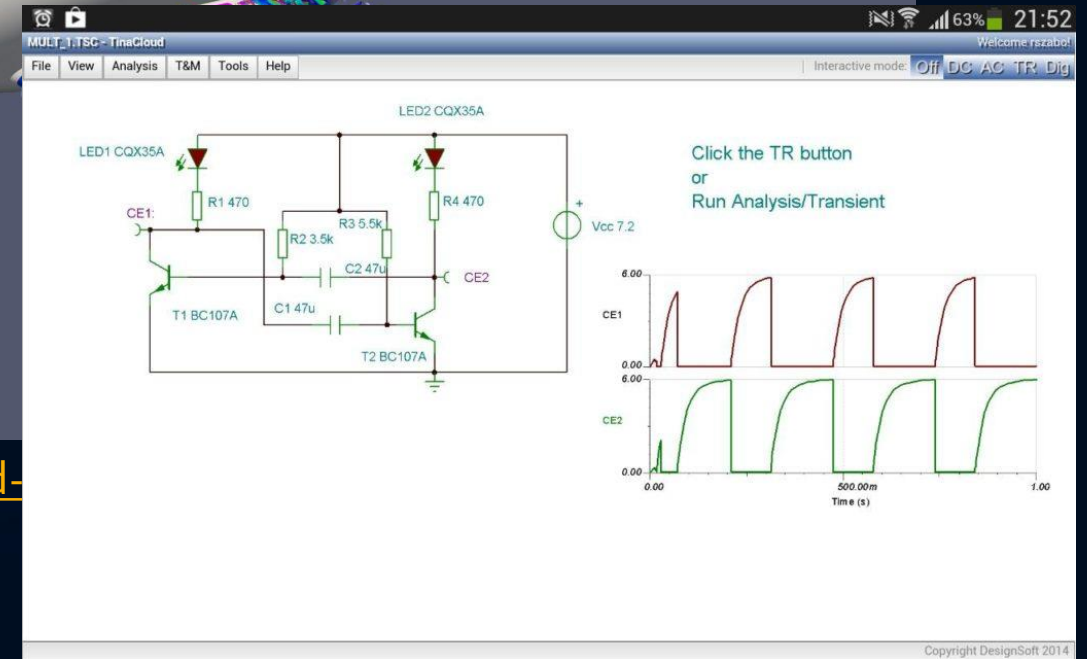
- FEA
- CFD
- Circuit simulation
- Modelica



[implicit.jpg](#)

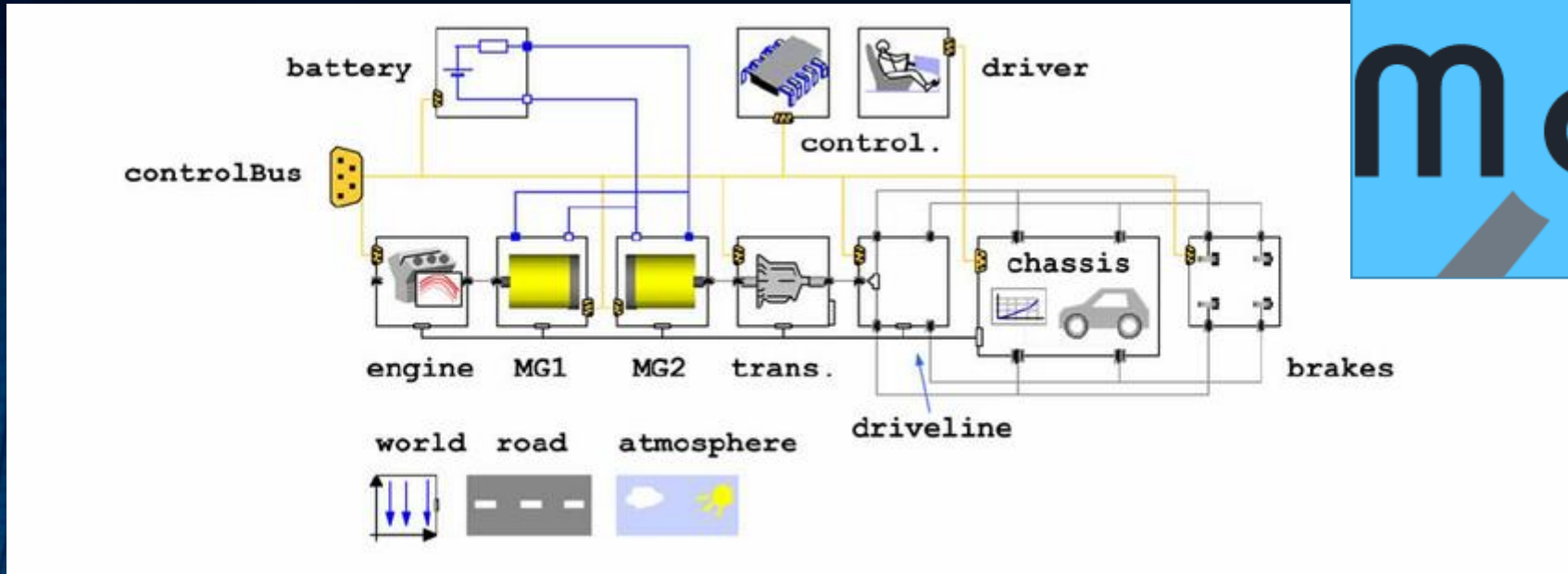
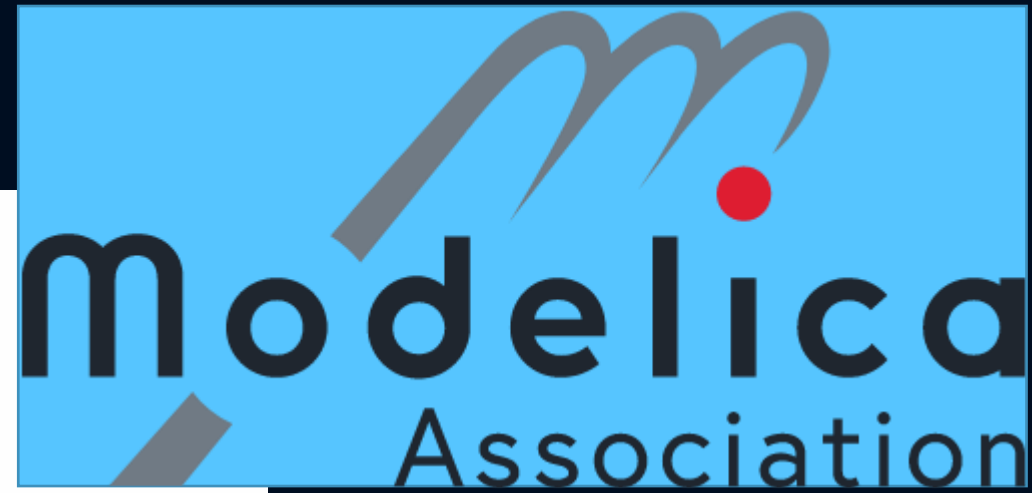


[cfd-](#)



[TinaCloud-1024x640.jpg \(1024x640\) \(techyv.com\)](#)

Modelica



[The-Modelica-simulation-model-of-the-series-hybrid-electric-vehicle.png \(850x309\) \(researchgate.net\)](#)

Modelica: DSL + analysis-agnostic system model + integrated analysis

Recap: Successful DT technologies are based on:

- Domain-specific language
 - Informs instance system specification
 - Supports design methodology
- Integrated (or federated) analysis agnostic computational system models specifying observable structure and behavior
- Analyses integrated with system specification models
- ***Implementable computational theory of control***

Digital Twins for DELS

DELS Analysis Models



$$L = \lambda W$$

Activity network

Flow network

Queuing network

Simulation

For nearly 70 years, we've been analyzing DELS by creating *ad hoc* analysis models. The pinnacle of analysis tools is discrete event simulation models.

Observer DT



DigitalEnterprise MES-1536

Digital Twin System in

GE Healthcare



Hospital Command Centre

Advancing how care is delivered at the Humber River Hospital

Humber's Quality Command Centre Helps Deliver Better, Faster, and Safer Patient Care: Year One in Review



[DigitalEnterprise MES-1536x864.jpg \(1536x864\) \(projectbinder.eu\)](#)

Observations:

- State
 - Resource (instrumented assets)
 - Units of flow (jobs, work orders, patients, etc)
- State change
 - Sensors
 - Transactions

Observation Requirements:

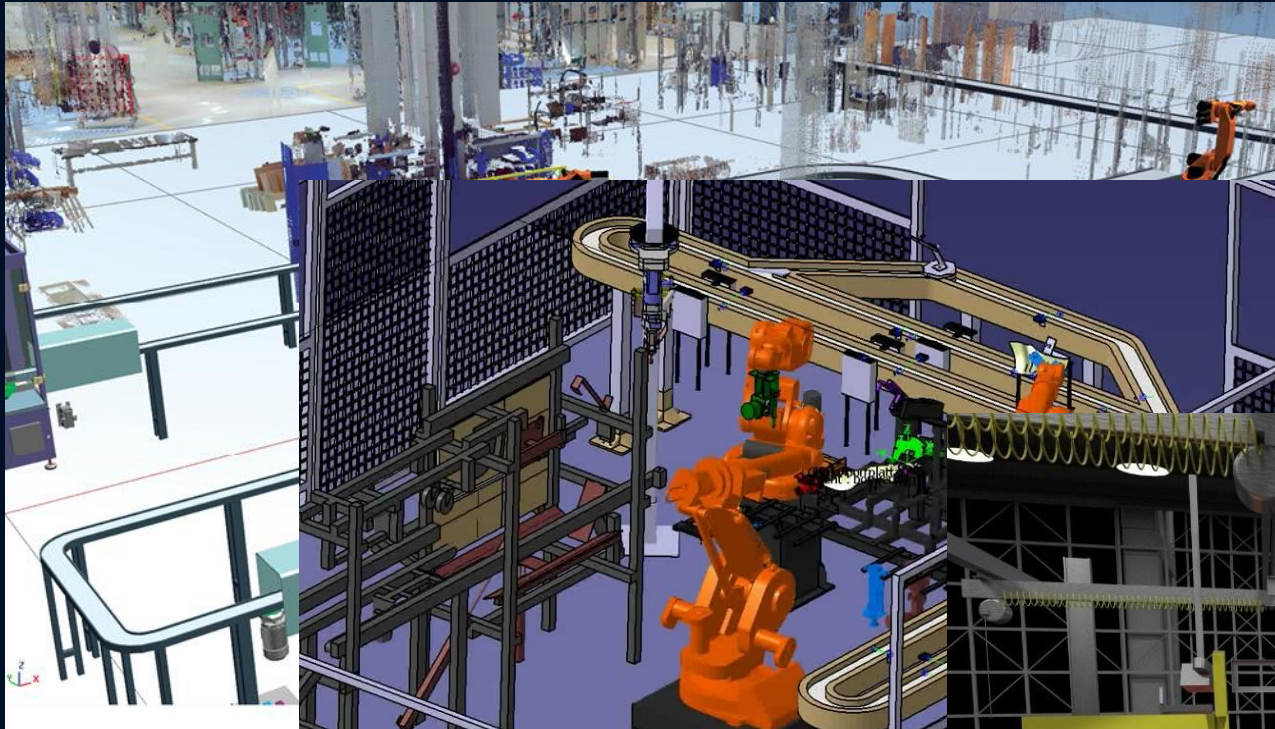
- Instrumentation
- Representation (visualization)

Sense-making

- Underlying explanatory **system** model

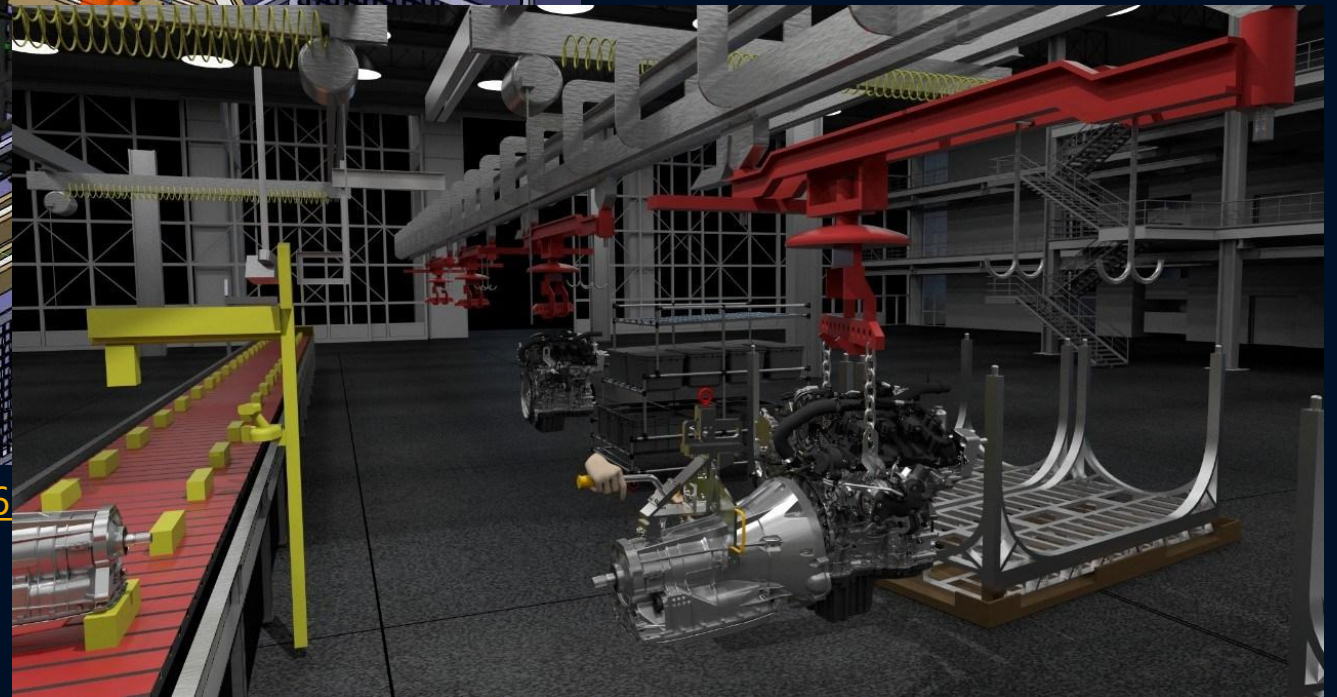
In what language is the underlying explanatory system model articulated?

Virtual DT



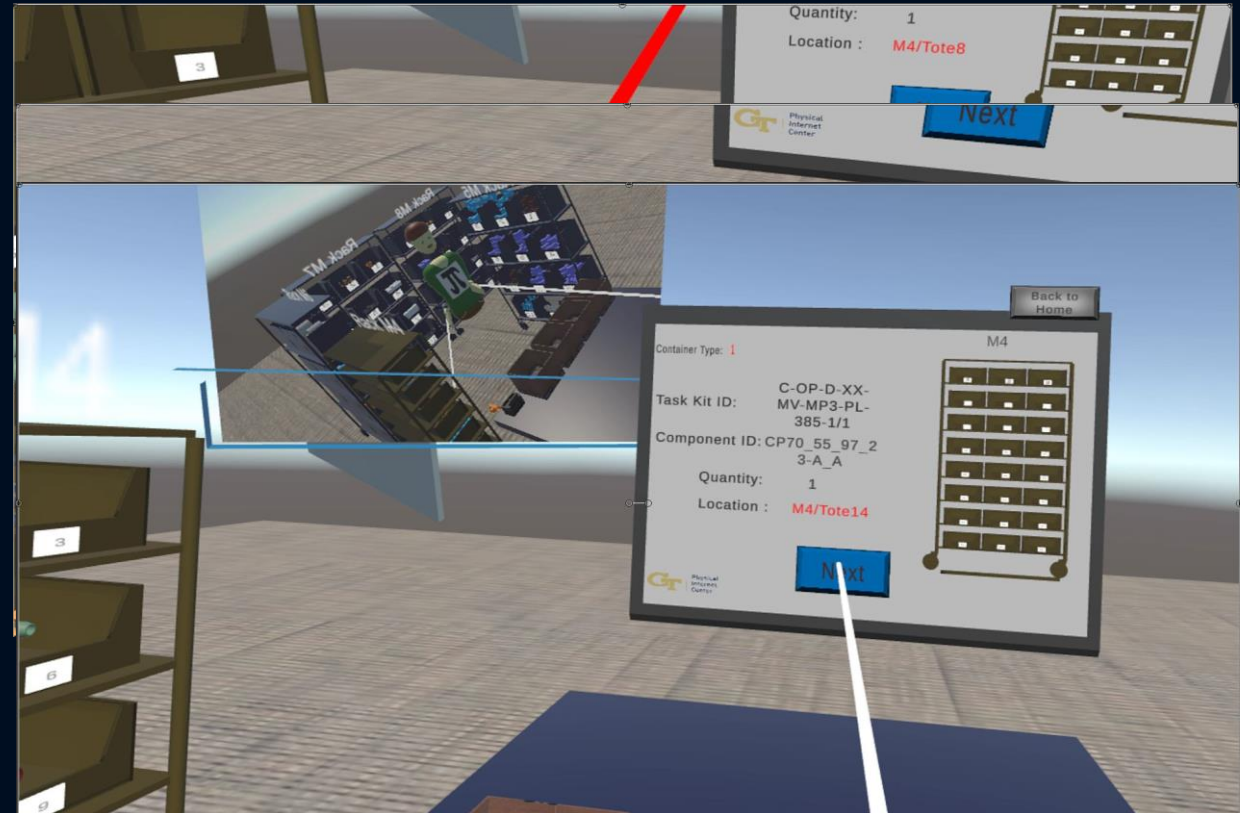
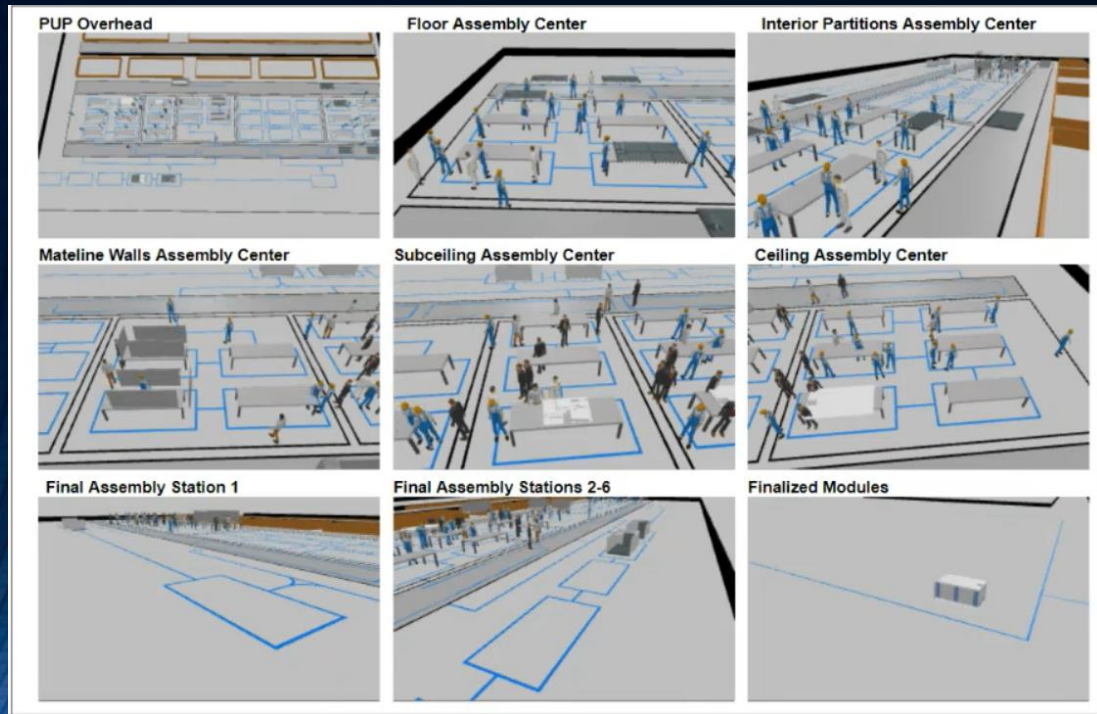
[Siemens-Digit](#)

[maxresdefault.jpg \(1280x706\)](#)



[Ford Shows How Virtual Reality Will Change Our Lives \(triplepundit.com\)](#)

Animation and Virtual Reality





[legacy-ERP-money-pit.jpg \(1200x1200\) \(plex.com\)](#)

What's missing?

- DELS domain specific language (a la VHDL or BPMN)
- DELS theory of control (implementable)
- Analysis-agnostic DELS models (system specification)
- DELS Integrated analyses (performance, cost, quality, ...)

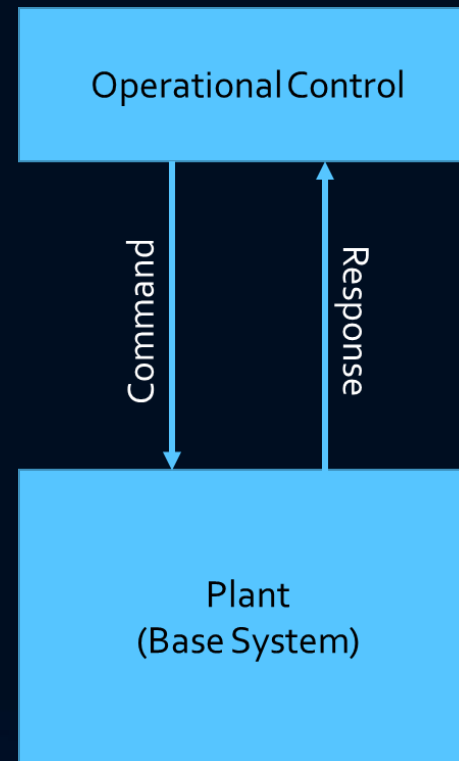
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Toward a DSL for DELS

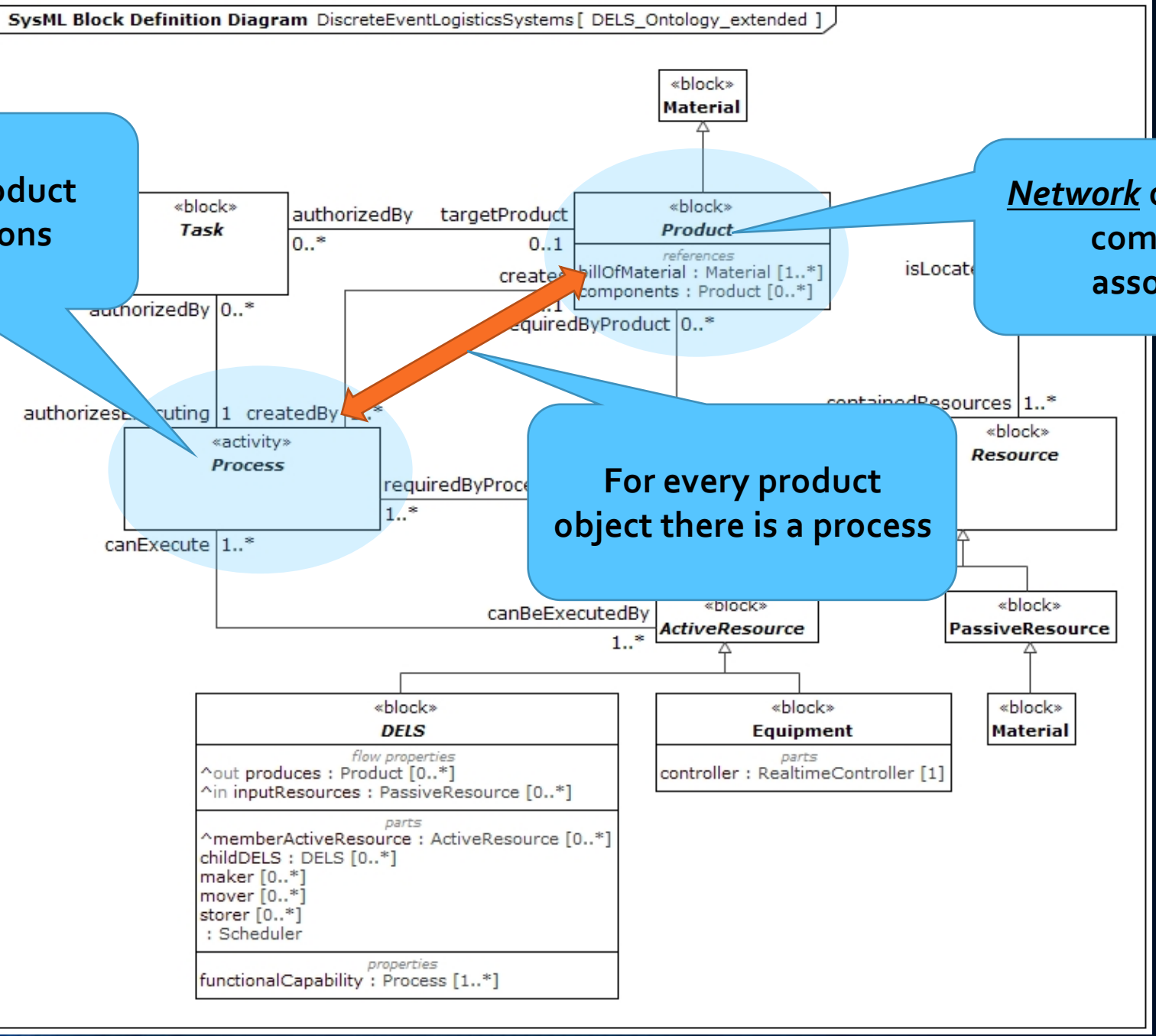


Basic conceptual framework



Directing Behavior

Structure + Behavior



Network of product transformations

Network of objects and composition associations

For every product object there is a process

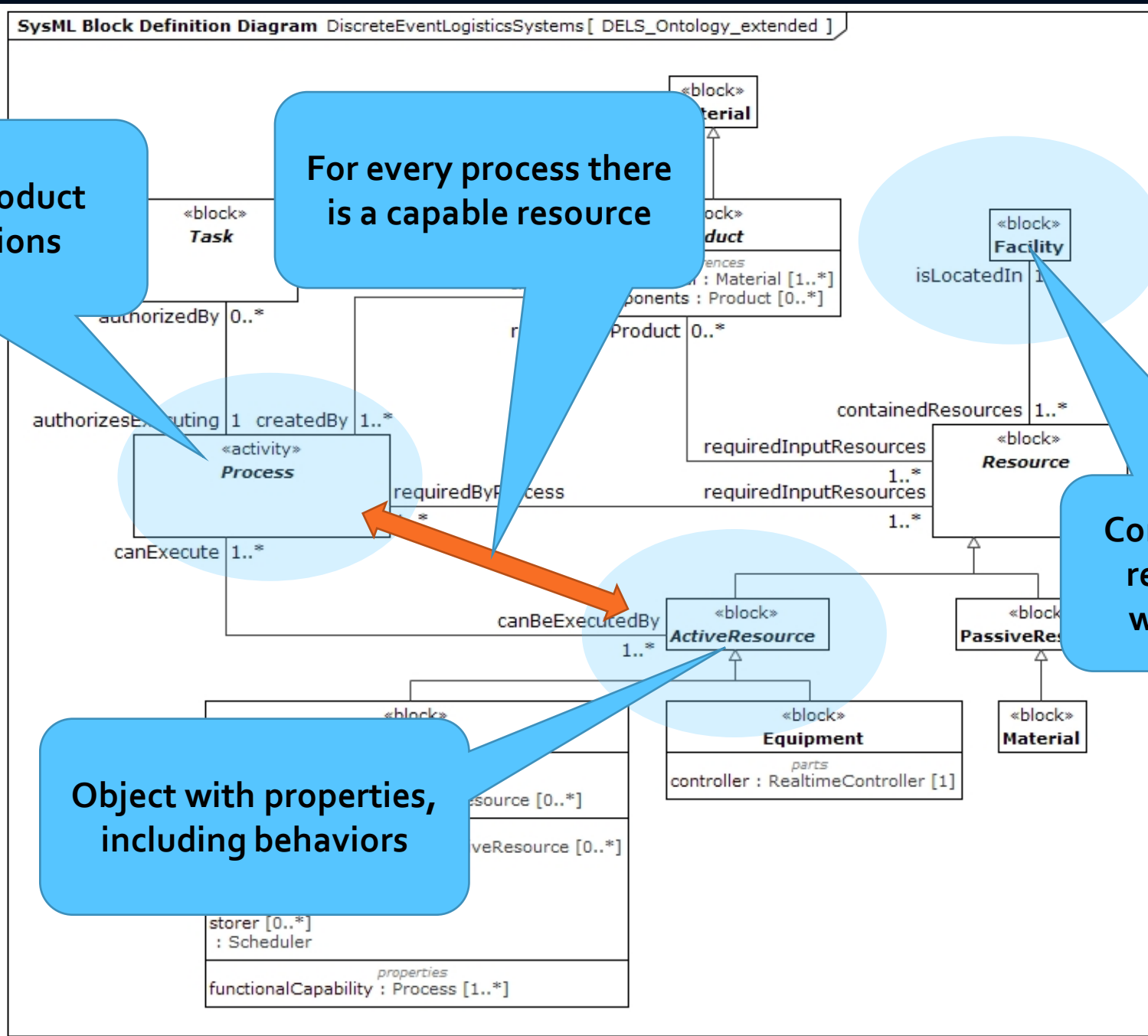
Do

Network of product transformations

For every process there is a capable resource

Contains a network of resources, through which objects flow

Object with properties, including behaviors



Formalizing a Reference Model

Theory of Discrete Event Logistics Systems (DELS) Specification

Published: June 12, 2020

Author(s)

Timothy A. Sprock, George Thiers, Leon F. McGinnis, **Conrad E. Bock**

Abstract

System models and model-based engineering methods have the promise of transforming the way that industrial engineers interact with production and logistics systems. Model-based methods play a role in improving communication between stakeholders, interoperability between systems, automated access to consistent analysis models, and multi-disciplinary design methods for complex systems. However, there remains a need for a foundation for modeling these kinds of systems -- a foundation that tailors methods and tools developed in other engineering domains to the unique concepts and semantics of production and logistics. This foundation is the topic of this report. This report documents a framework and model libraries for modeling discrete event logistics systems (DELS), an abstraction that covers manufacturing plants, material handling and transportation systems, warehouses, supply chains, etc. The DELS abstraction was created by identifying and modeling commonalities across the kinds of systems that industrial engineers typically encounter, and analysis models they use to analyze those system. It extends well-known product, process, and resource (PPR) ontologies to incorporate a library of operational control model components, and is connected to Commodity Flow Network (CFN), modeling networks, flow networks, and process networks. The relationship between DELS and CFN formally links system models to abstractions used to create analysis models, such as discrete event simulation.

Citation: NIST Interagency/Internal Report (NISTIR) - 8262

Report Number: 8262

NIST Pub Series: [NIST Interagency/Internal Report \(NISTIR\)](#)

Pub Type: NIST Pubs

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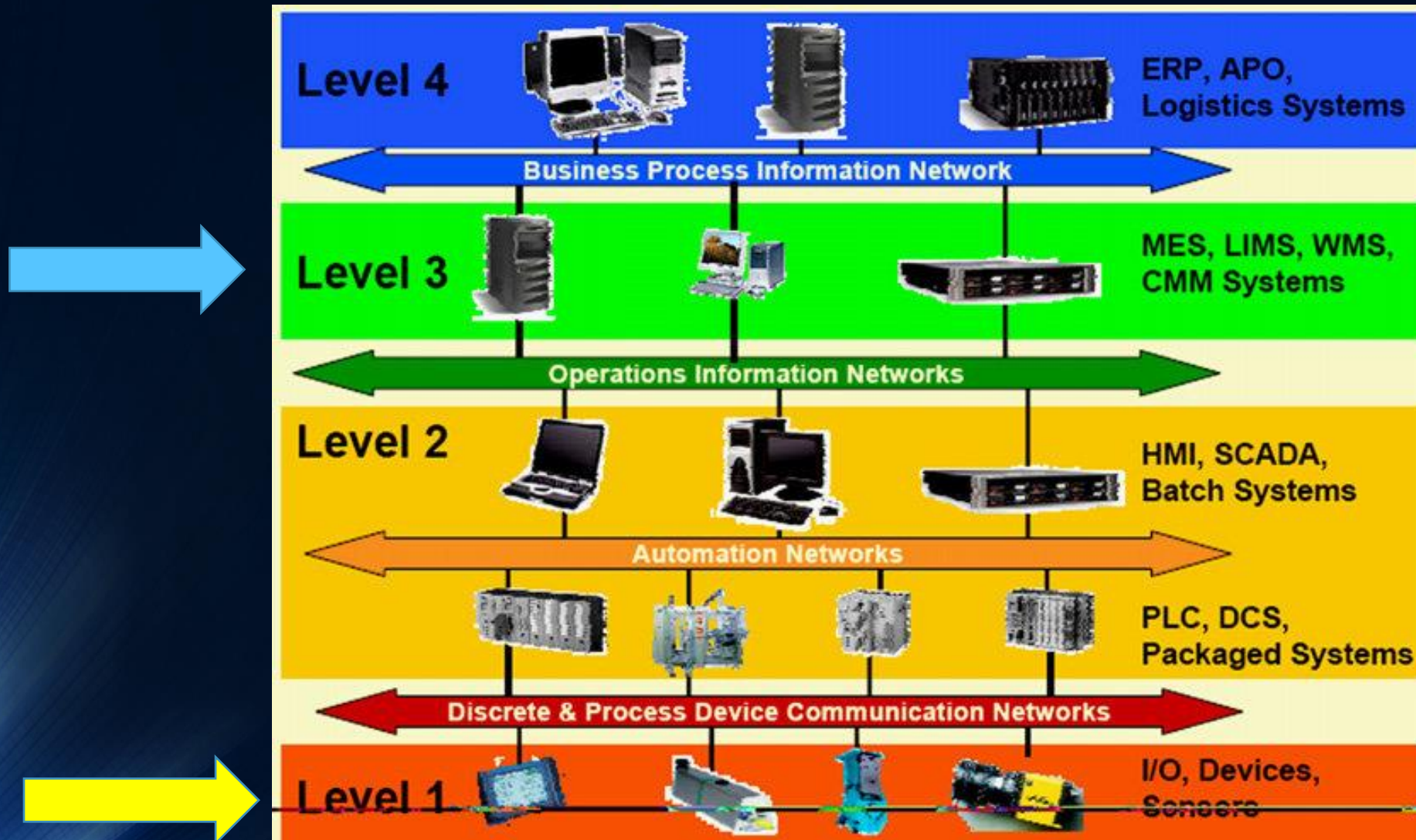
[DOI Link](#)

[Theory of Discrete Event Logistics Systems \(DELS\) Specification | NIST](#)

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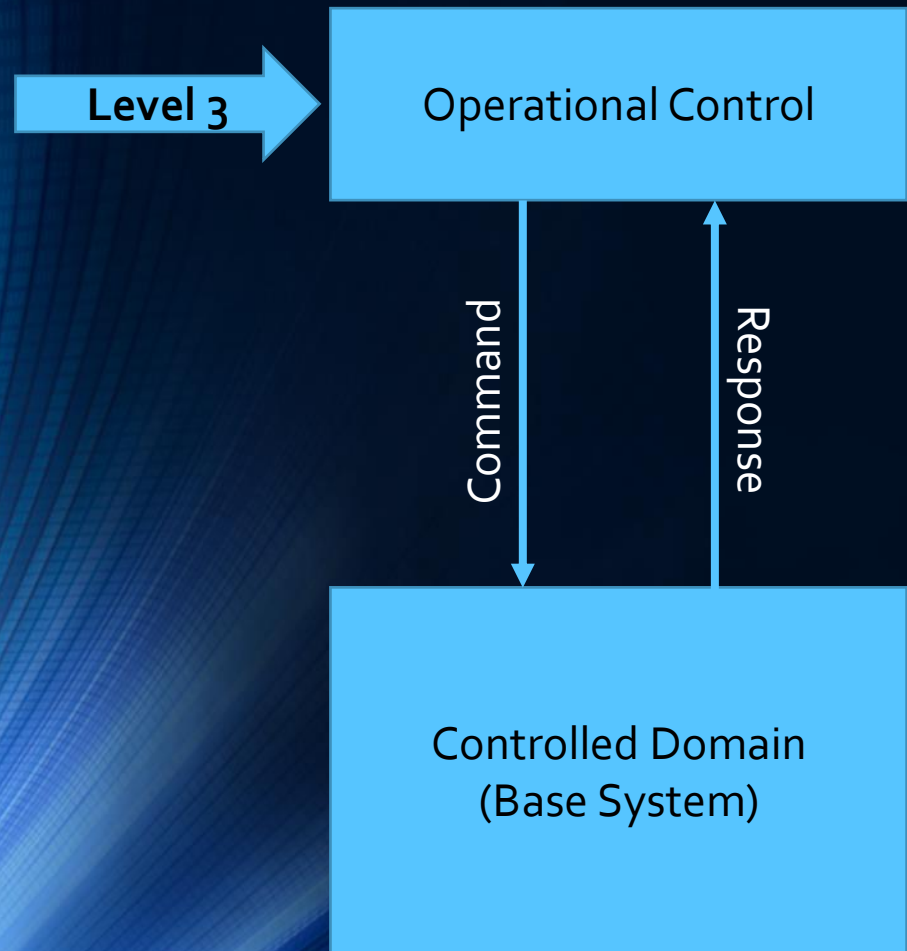
Toward a Theory of DELS Operational Control



[ISA95-control-hierarchy-14_W84o.jpg \(684x494\) \(researchgate.net\)](#)

L3 Controller Context

System



Modeling Focus

Directing
Behavior

Structure
+
Behavior

Modeling Framework

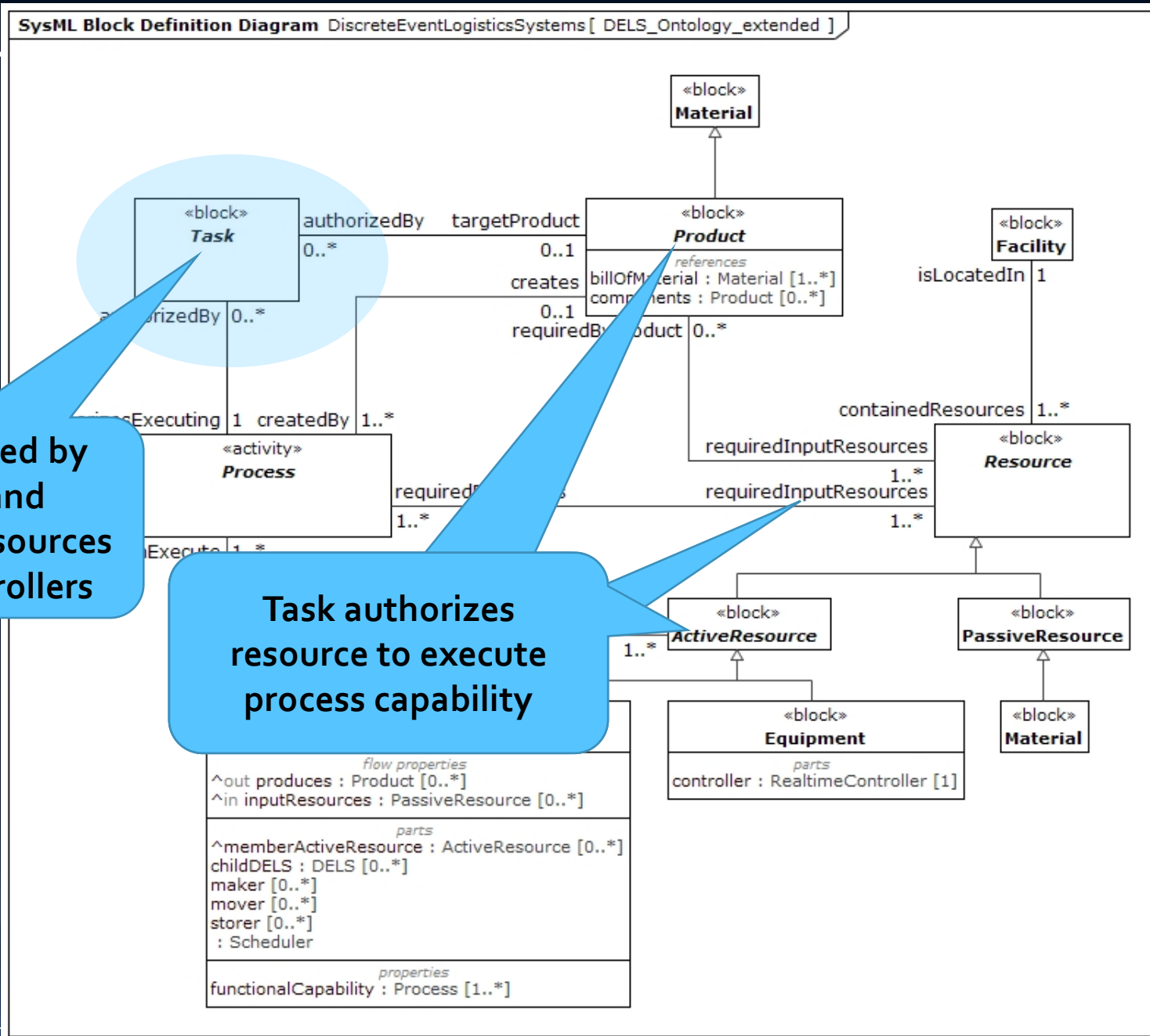
- Should a task be accepted?
- If so, when executed?
- With which resources?
- What happens next?
- Should a resource state change?

Product
Process
Resource
Facility

DELS Level 3 Operational Control Assumptions

- Decision execution is Event-driven
 - Received signals
 - Invocations of controller behavior
- Operational decisions are State-based
 - Decision-making has access to state of resources and tasks
- Operational control is imposed by invoking behaviors of active resources
 - In controller's domain
 - In other controllers' domains

Don

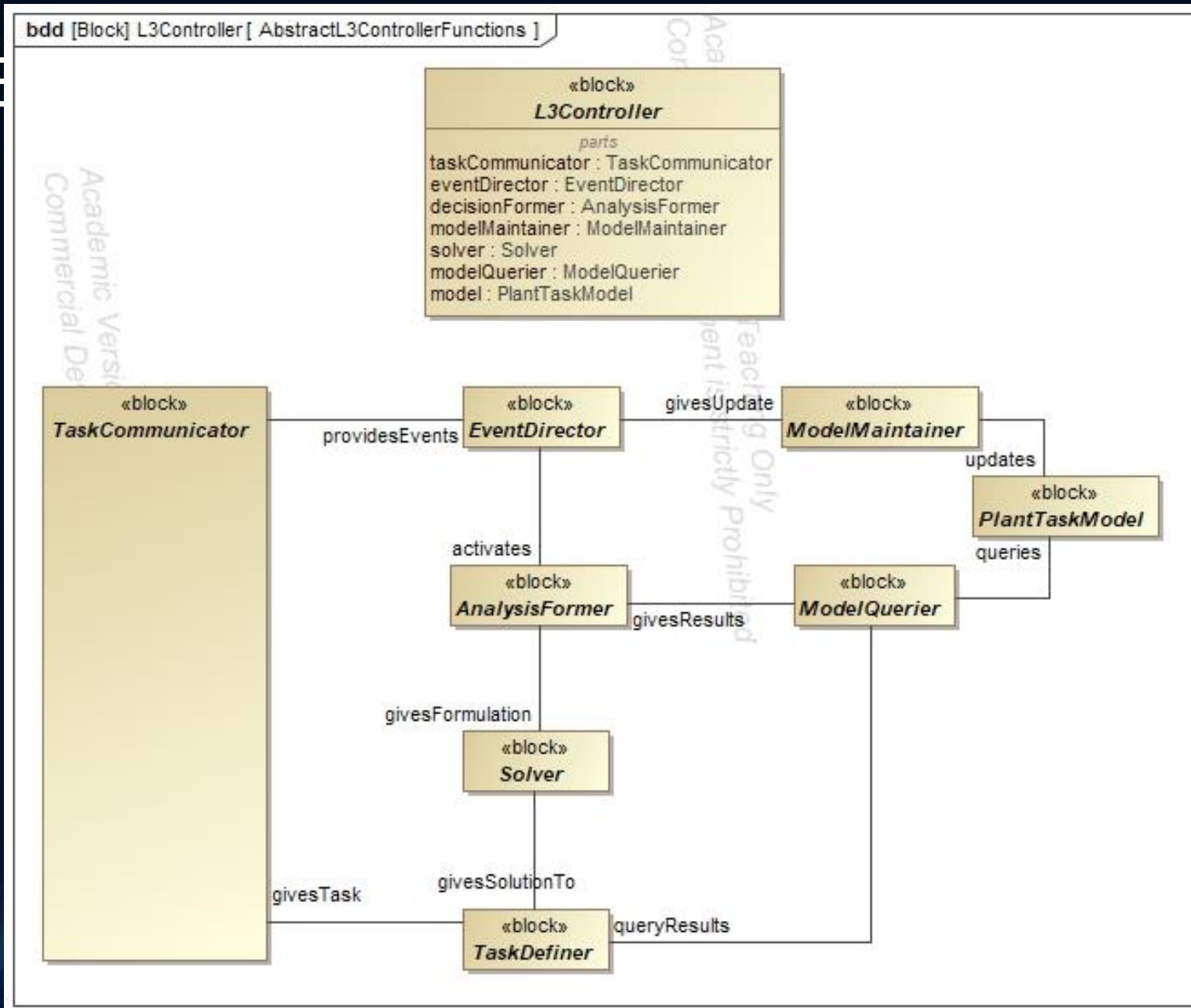


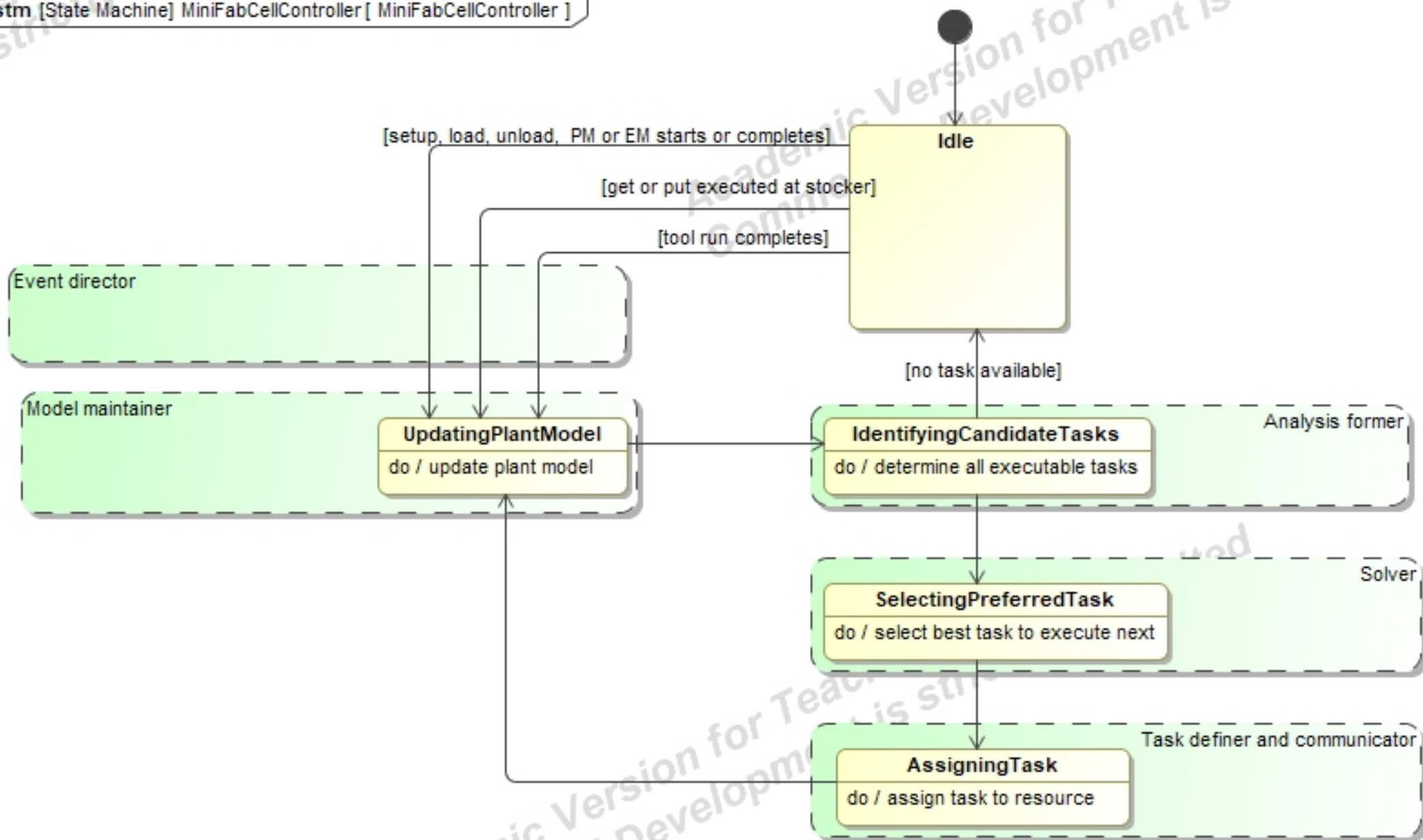
Tasks are created by controllers and consumed by resources and other controllers

Task authorizes resource to execute process capability

DE

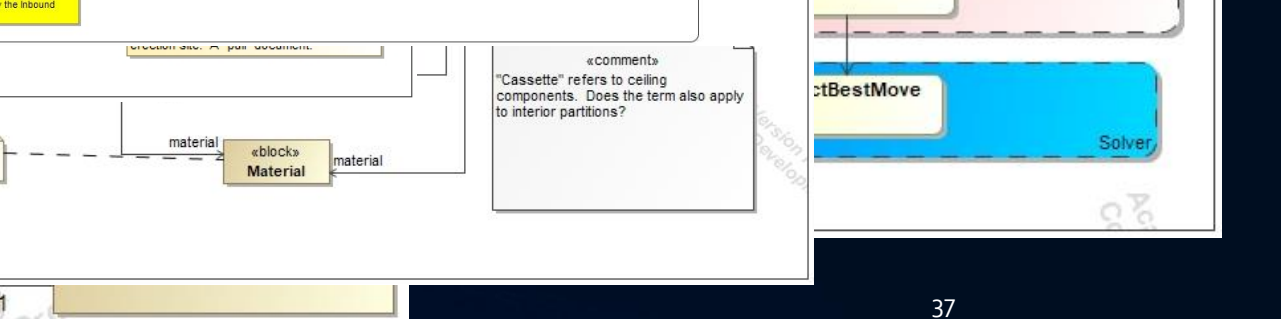
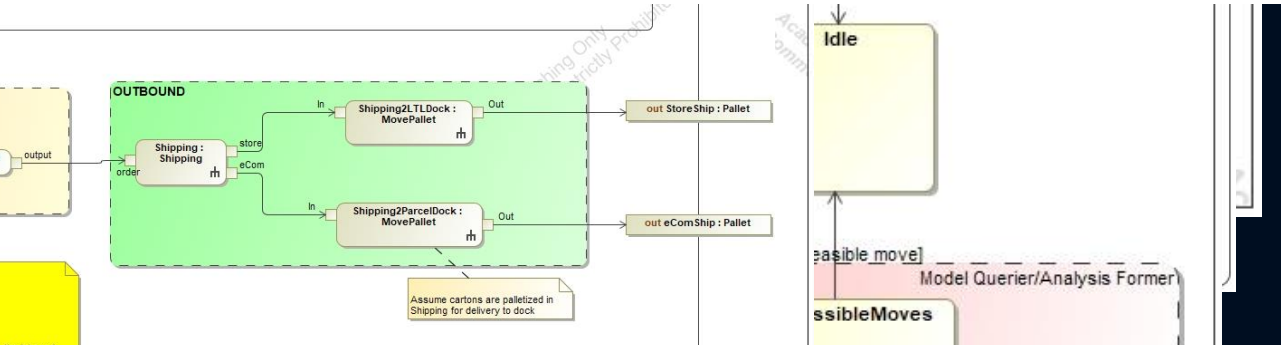
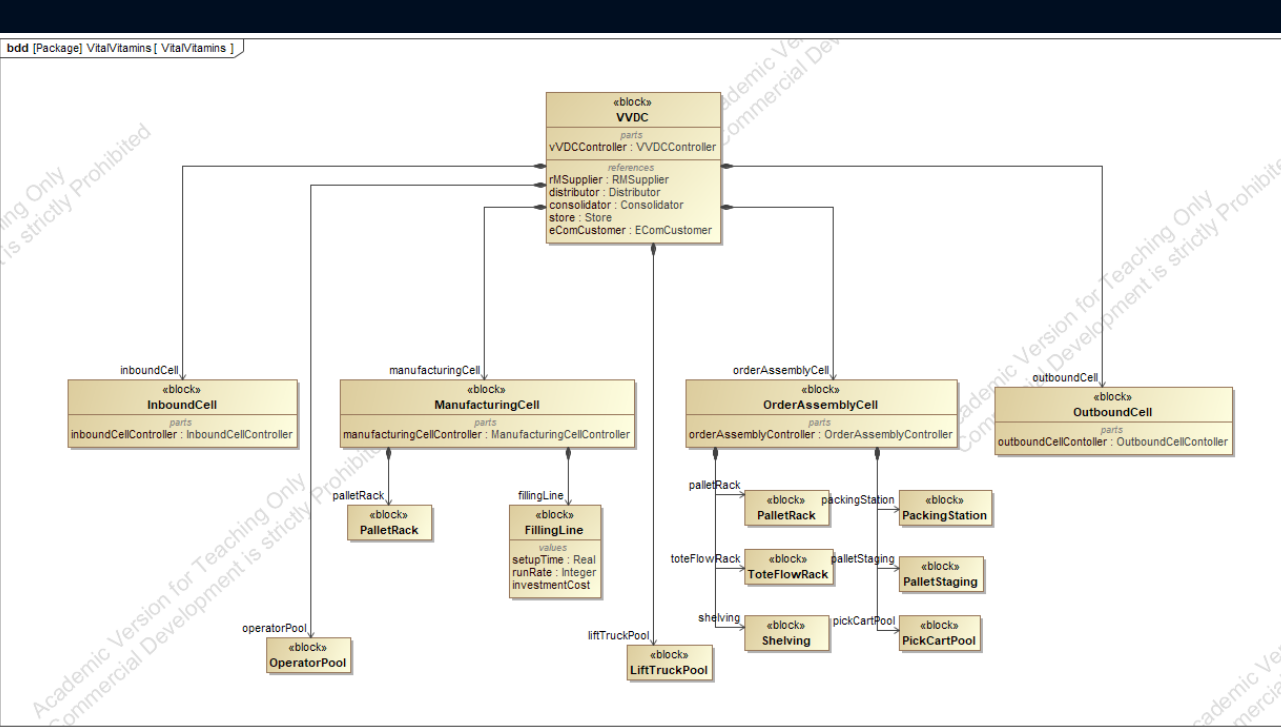
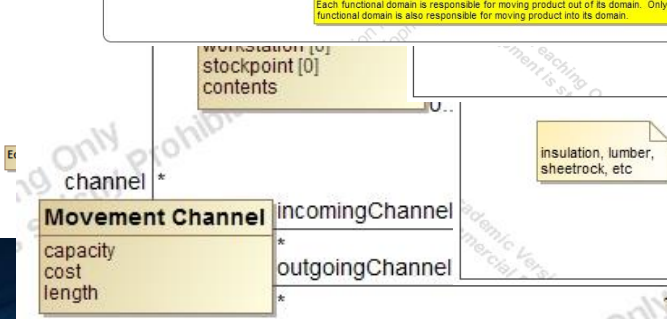
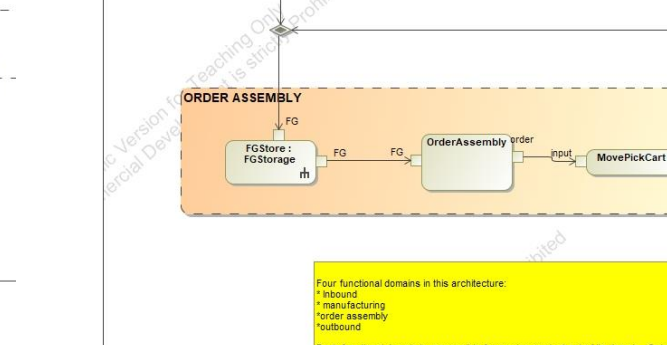
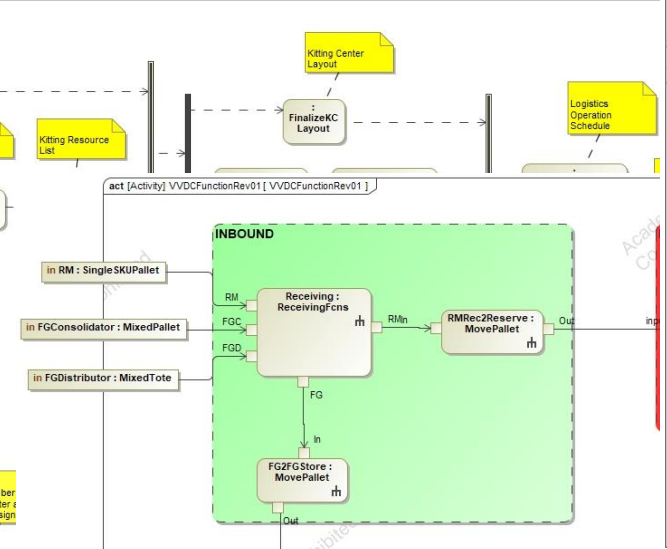
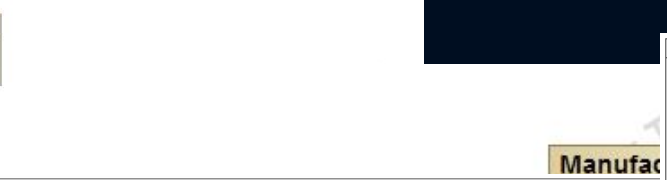
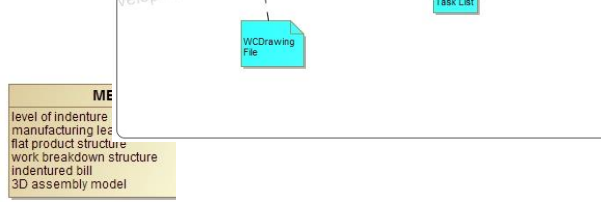
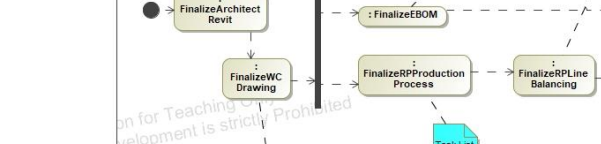
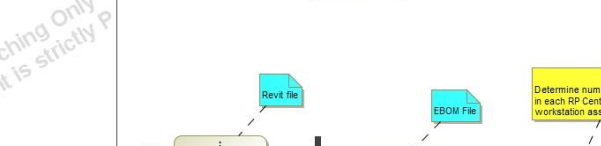
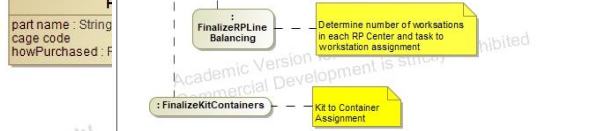
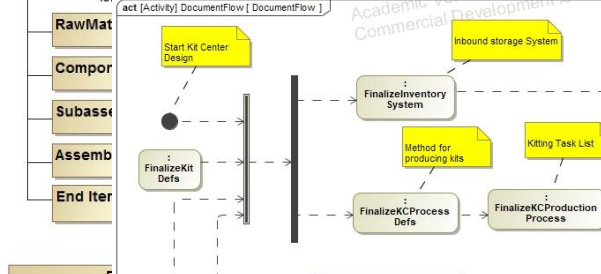
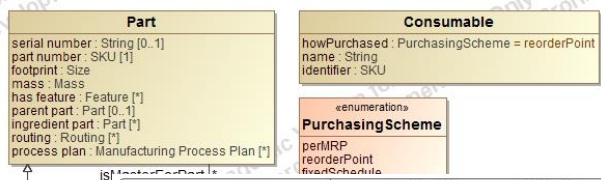
DE





What's missing?

- DELS domain specific language (a la VHDL or BPMN)
- DELS theory of control (implementable)
- **Analysis-agnostic DELS models (system specification)**
- DELS Integrated analyses (performance, cost, quality, ...)



At some point, we must have agreed-upon standards for defining objects and their behavior in the DELS domain, in the same way the ME community has developed the standards reflected in Modelica.

What is the appropriate level of detail?

What's missing?

- DELS domain specific language (a la VHDL or BPMN)
- DELS theory of control (implementable)
- Analysis-agnostic DELS models (system specification)
- **DELS Integrated analyses (performance, cost, quality, ...)**

Experience so far:

- Analysis-agnostic system model in SysML is an excellent requirements document for simulation model development, at least for some simulation tools
 - Robotic logistics hub
 - Modular housing manufacturing plant
- It's possible, but fairly *ad hoc* to automate some analysis model generation from the SysML models
 - Mandrel lifecycle analysis for composite manufacturing

Wide-open opportunity

- Define canonical analysis models exploiting the network structure of DELS system models.

Canonical Models in OR

- An optimization problem has the canonical statement:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Min } & cx \\ \text{s.t. } & Ax = b \\ & x \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

The consequence is that we can have a “solver-independent” formulation of the analysis problem. The ontology and semantics are very straightforward.

- For discrete event simulation the canonical statement is:



The consequence is that the formulation of the analysis problem is always “solver-dependent”. There currently is no generally accepted ontology and semantics for discrete event simulation (as generally practiced in IE domains).

Final thought

Question 3: Digital Twin Challenges

Leon McGinnis, GeorgiaTech

What is the common principle or methodology in contemporary DES technology?



Ad hoc innovation

Where is the common ground between simulation and working fabs?

Ad hoc innovation

L2,1,0



What is the common principle or methodology in contemporary fab control system design?

Four take-aways

- See digital twin idea in a historical context
 - Observer vs virtual prototype
- See fundamental challenges of DELS digital twins in that context
 - DSL, theory of control, analysis agnostic system models, analysis
- See potential approaches for resolving those challenges
 - DELS ontology, DELS L₃ control theory, analysis integration
- See a major roadblock to ultimate success
 - Disconnect between L₃ and the real-time systems at L_{2,1,0}