

2. SYSTEMES INDUSTRIELS COMPLEXES

Auteurs

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Partenaires



Université Bordeaux 1

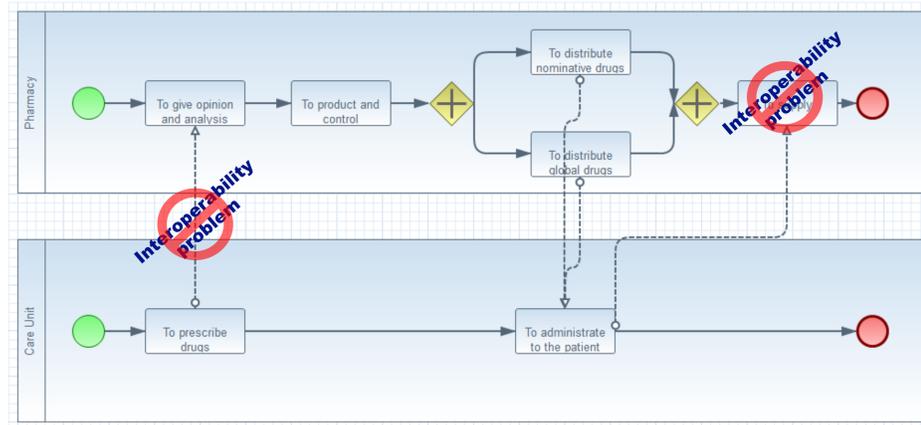
Overall context

- To **verify interoperability** requirements within **collaborative processes** models using **formal verification techniques** to detect and anticipate interoperability problems.

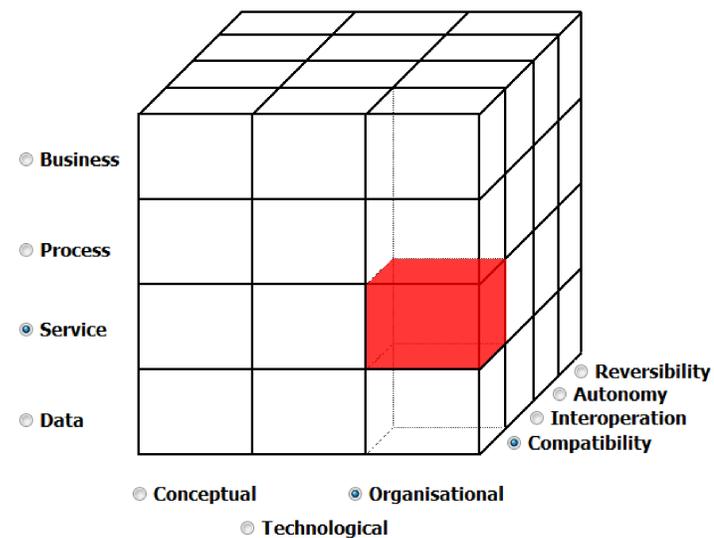
Problematic

- How to guide and facilitate end-users to **select** their own interoperability requirements?
- How to allow end-users to **write** their own interoperability requirements?
- How to ensure that interoperability requirements are **well written**?

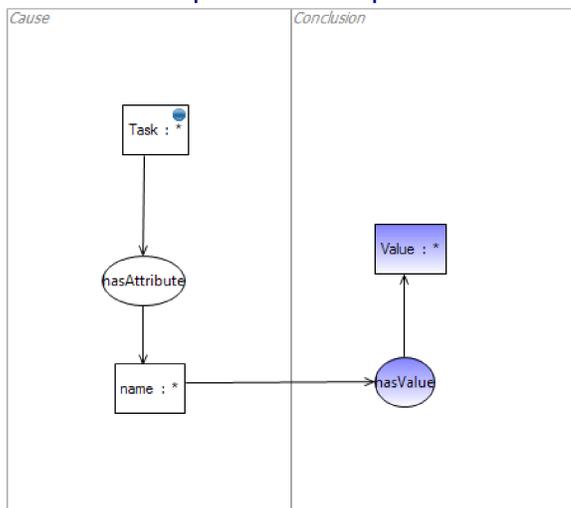
Collaborative process model (BPMN 2.0)



Interoperability requirements framework



Conceptual Graph

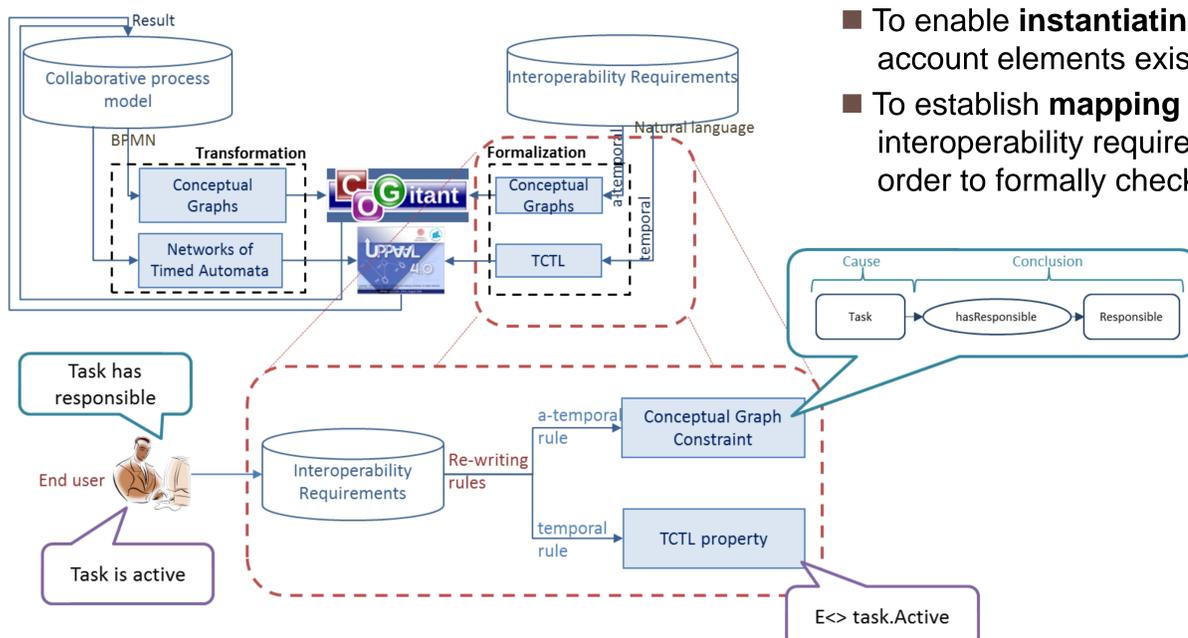


TCTL

$E \leftrightarrow \text{Task.Working and } T > 5 \text{ and } T < 10$
 $A \leftrightarrow \text{Resource.Active and Resource.T} < 10$

Interoperability requirements writing

- To allow the selection of predefined interoperability requirements consistently positioned in a **human readable repository**.
- To enable **instantiating selected requirements** taking into account elements existing in the collaborative process model.
- To establish **mapping rules** to re-write correctly these interoperability requirements into TCTL and Conceptual Graphs in order to formally check them.



Future works

- To enable end-users to write directly their own interoperability requirements with a dedicated Domain Specific Language.
- To propose interoperability solutions relative to the identification of not checked requirements.

PROBLEMATIQUE ET VEROUS

Ingénierie Système (IS) et Mécatronique

- Ingénierie interdisciplinaire / couplage fort entre disciplines
- Evaluation d'architectures organiques multi technologies : limites des modèles, des méthodes applicables et des outils.
- Nombreux paramètres / nombreux critères dont certains antagonistes
- Caractère itératif de la conception

Verrous

- Manque de vision partagée et unifiée de l'évaluation d'architectures candidates en IS : **System Analysis**
- Prise en compte et traçabilité des exigences et des connaissances métier de la Mécatronique au plus tôt
- Incertitude et imprécision des modèles d'analyse dans les premières phases de conception

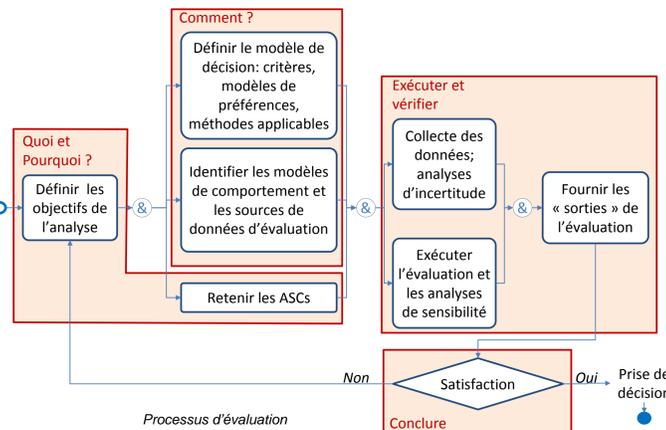
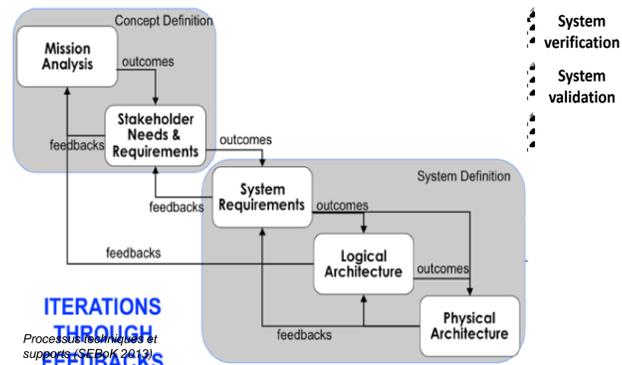
Parties prenantes



Laboratoire de Génie Informatique et d'Ingénierie de Production

Auteurs

Couturier Pierre
Chapurlat Vincent
Lô Mambaye



CONTRIBUTIONS (Lô et al. 2013)

Conceptuelle

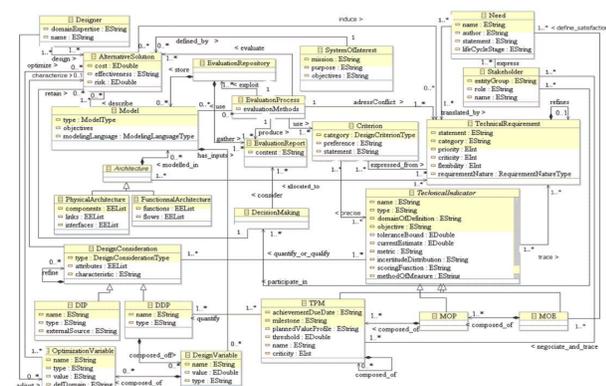
- Modèle conceptuel des données pour l'évaluation d'architectures en IS

Méthodologique

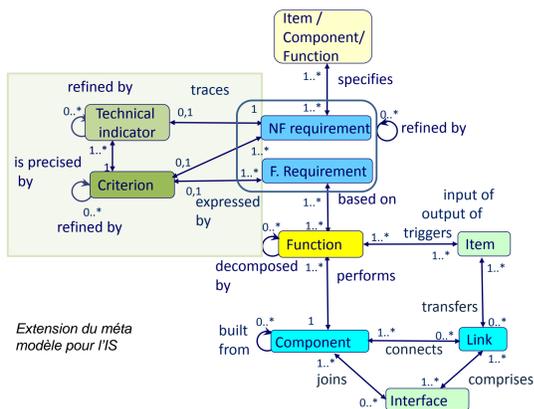
- Traçabilité des choix de conception sur les modèles issus d'un projet de conception en IS
- Méthode qualitative d'analyse multicritère

Technique

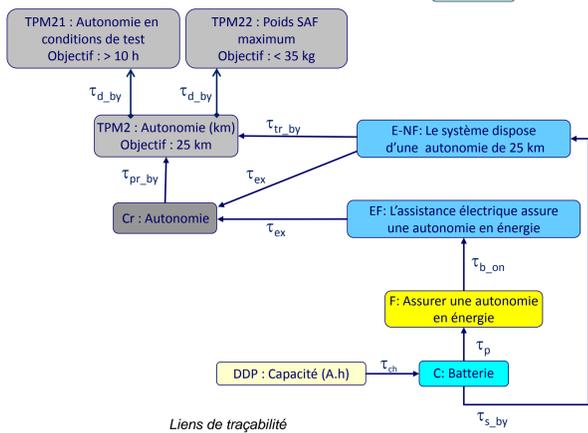
- Enrichissement de l'atelier d'IS **CORE** pour l'évaluation d'alternatives de solutions



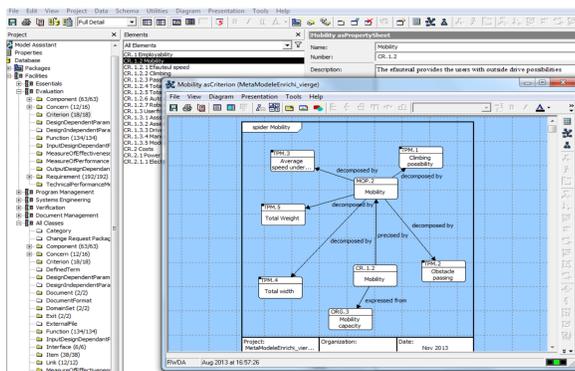
Modèle conceptuel des données pour l'évaluation



Extension du méta modèle pour l'IS



Liens de traçabilité



Impact sur le niveau de satisfaction global

Impacts sur les critères de choix

Impacts selon avis d'experts

Alternatives de conception

Attitude pessimiste : (aversion au risque)

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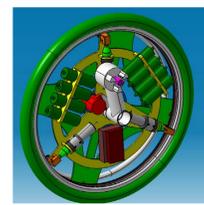
Partenaires



APPLICATION

Conception d'une assistance électrique pour fauteuil roulant

- Permettre l'accessibilité ou le maintien dans l'emploi de personnes à mobilité réduite
- Déclenchement de l'assistance électrique lors de la poussée sur la main courante
- Conduite habituelle d'un fauteuil roulant conservée
- La méthode d'évaluation permet d'identifier les solutions prometteuses.



Parties prenantes

La bio-inspiration : un nouveau paradigme pour la robotique ...

■ D'un point de vue conceptuel, la bio-inspiration est un modèle de pensée dans lequel la conception de nouvelles technologies est basée sur l'étude de la nature ou du vivant.

→ En particulier, pour la robotique, ce paradigme consiste à s'inspirer des animaux pour lever les verrous de l'autonomie : c-à-d l'aptitude à percevoir, interpréter, décider et agir sur son environnement de manière adaptée sans interventions d'une volonté humaine extérieure. Dans ce contexte, l'autonomie est conçue comme le produit de :

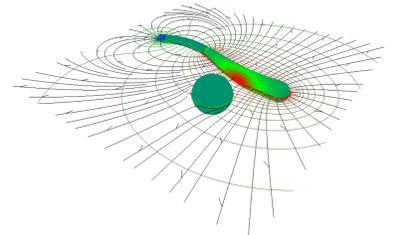
- l'intelligence incarnée dans la morphologie du corps ;
- l'intelligence collective.

Observer



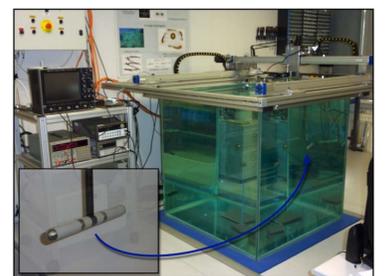
Gnathonemus petersii

Comprendre



Modélisation FEM.

Reproduire



Capteur actif d'électrolocation
(WO Patent App. PCT/FR2012/051,764, 31 janvier, 2013.).



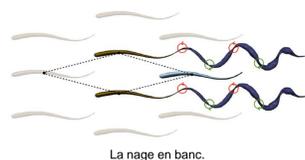
Auteurs

Frédéric BOYER
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Ecole des Mines de Nantes

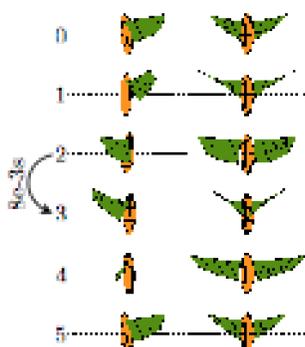
Vincent LEBASTARD
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Mathieu POREZ
Maitre assistant
Ecole des Mines de Nantes

Partenaires



La nage en banc.



1e-1 m

Le vol battant des insectes.

Nos thèmes de recherche :

- La locomotion (depuis 2003) :
 - élaboration d'une théorie générale de la locomotion bio-inspirée en robotique ;
 - conception d'outils de modélisation et de simulation dédiés à la commande ;
 - applications à la nage des poissons, la reptation des serpents, le vol battant des insectes, etc ...
- La perception (depuis 2007) :
 - la perception inspirée des poissons électriques ;
 - modélisation du sens électrique ;
 - conception de capteurs innovants pour la robotique ;
 - commande pour la navigation de robots sous-marins ;
 - brevet WO Patent App. PCT/FR2012/051,764, 31 janvier, 2013.

Les projets (passés et présents) :

- CNRS ROBEA Robot Anguille (2003-2006) - Etude et réalisation d'un robot anguille.
- ANR PSIRob RAAMO (2007-2011) - Etude et réalisation d'un robot anguille autonome doté du sens électrique.
- FP7 FET ANGELS (2009-2012) - Etude des interactions entre morphologie, perception et locomotion : application à la robotique sous-marine.
- ANR Blanc EVA (2008-2013) - Etude et réalisation d'un robot volant autonome inspiré de l'insecte.
- Projet Région et Carnot (2012-2013) - Equipements de laboratoire.
- Projet Région CEA-Tech (2014-2017) - Télé-manipulation par retour électro-haptique dans l'eau et l'air.



Un module du robot ANGELS.



Le robot Anguille.



Le laboratoire de robotique bio-inspirée de l'Ecole des Mines de Nantes.



Filtering atMostNValue with difference constraints: application to the Shift Minimisation Personnel Task Scheduling Problem

Jean-Guillaume FAGES jean-guillaume.fages@mines-nantes.fr Tanguy LAPEGUE tanguy.lapegue@mines-nantes.fr

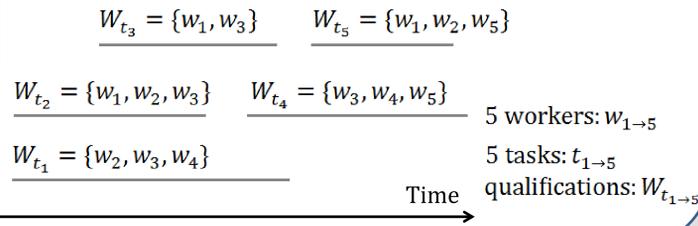
1) Problem & Applications

Objective: minimise resource consumption
C1: Overlapping tasks need different resources
C2: Tasks require qualified resources

Applications:

- Assignment of classes to rooms
- Assignment of fixed jobs to machines
- Assignment of fixed tasks to workers

A simple example of the SMPTSP



2) Straightforward CP Model

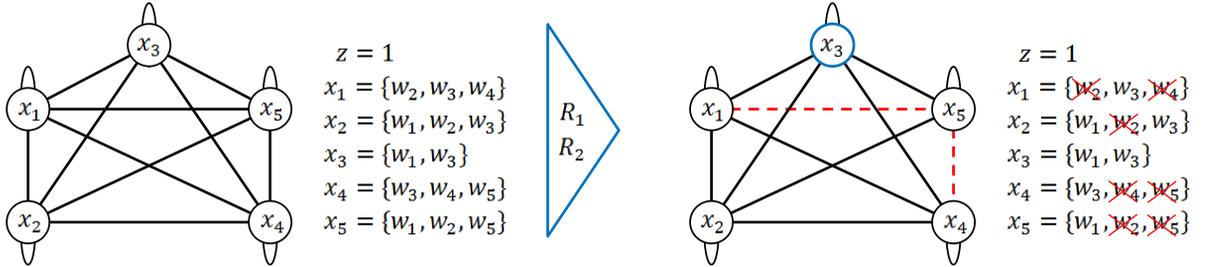
minimise(z)
 s.t. : $AllDifferent(x_i | i \in K) \quad \forall K$ **No**
 $AtMostNValue(X, z)$ **Communication**
 $Dom(z) = [LB_{\neq}; |W|]$
 $Dom(x_i) = W_{t_i} \quad \forall t_i \in T$
 K : a maximal set of overlapping tasks
 T : set of tasks W : set of workers
 LB_{\neq} : size of the largest set K

3) AtMostNValue filtering

Given the intersection graph $G_I = (V, E_I)$ of the set of variables X , along with an independent set A in G_I

$$R_1: \underline{z} \leftarrow \max(\underline{z}, |A|)$$

$$R_2: |A| = \bar{z} \Rightarrow \forall i \in V, Dom(x_i) \leftarrow Dom(x_i) \cap \bigcup_{a \in A} Dom(x_a)$$



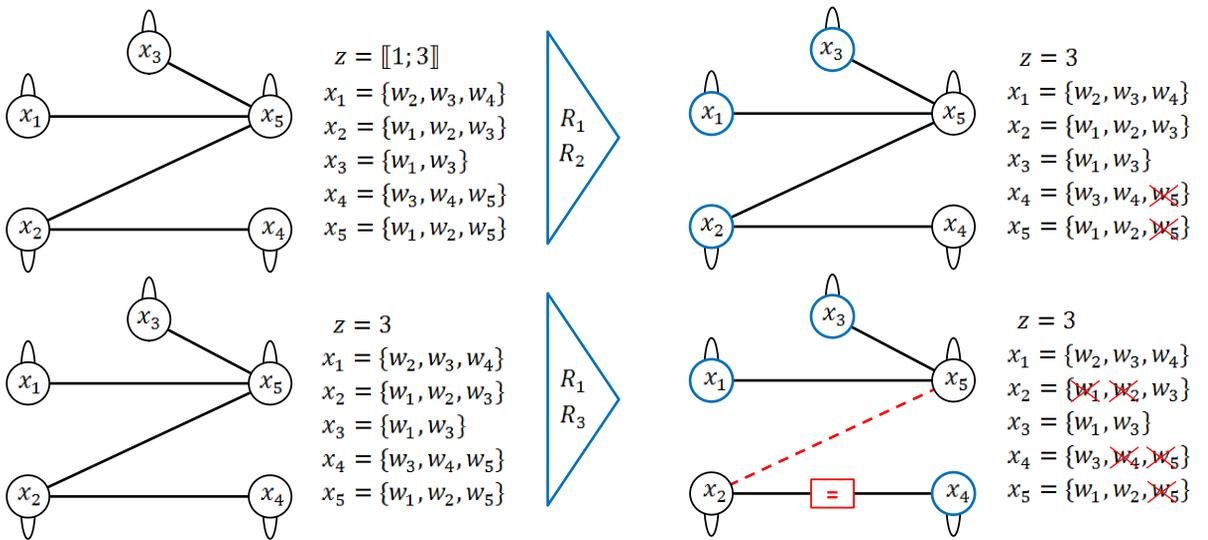
4) Improving filtering (Graph & Rules)

The constrained intersection graph G_{CI} of the set of variables X and the set of difference constraints C is deduced from G_I by removing edges (i, j) whenever $neq(i, j) \in C$

Given an independent set A of $G_{CI} = (V, E_{CI})$

$$R_3: |A| = \bar{z} \Rightarrow \forall i \in V \setminus A,$$

$$\begin{cases} A_i = \{a\} \Rightarrow Dom(x_a) \leftarrow Dom(x_a) \cap Dom(x_i) \\ Dom(x_i) \leftarrow Dom(x_i) \cap \bigcup_{a \in A} Dom(x_a) \end{cases}$$



5) Diversifying filtering

- Rules rely on independent sets:
- Finding **large** independent sets is important
 - Finding **different** independent sets is important

- What is done in the literature?
- minDegree algorithm (MD)
 - 1) Fast
 - 2) Effective
 - 3) Deterministic → **No diversification**

How to get diversification?

- 1) Breaking ties randomly in MD? (**no impact**)
- 2) Computes k pseudo-random independent sets? (**not effective**)
- 3) Computes k random independent sets: R^k (**improves filtering**)
 - Complements MD
 - Provides control over the tradeoff time/filtering

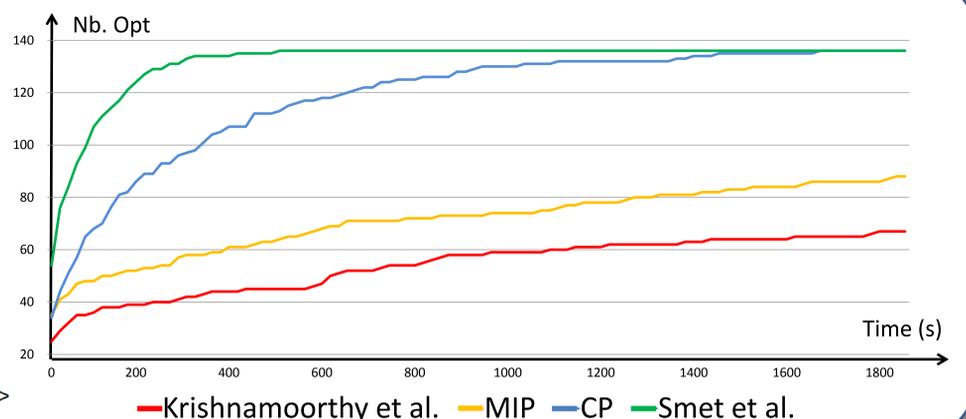
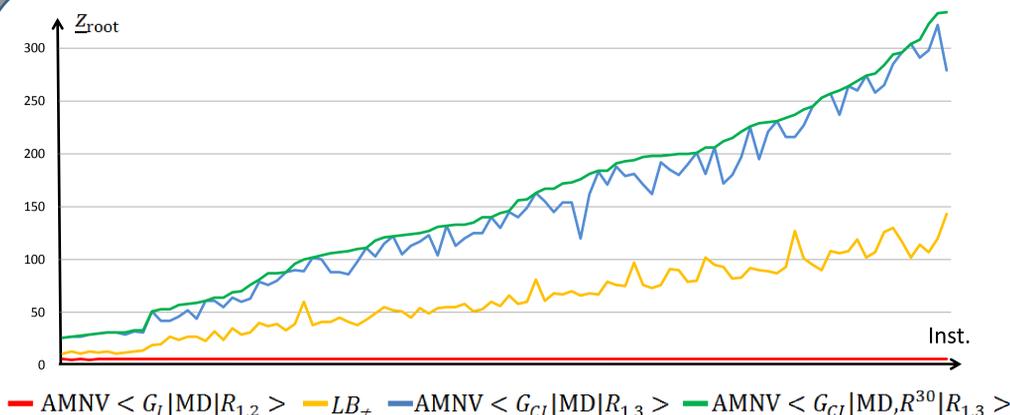
↳ Improvements opportunity

		Data 137				
k		10	30	50	70	90
Nb. Opt		101	109	106	99	95

		Data 100				
k		100	200	400	800	1600
Nb. Opt		19	22	28	35	31

Results after 5 min with $AMNV < G_{CI} | MD, R^k | R_{1,3} >$

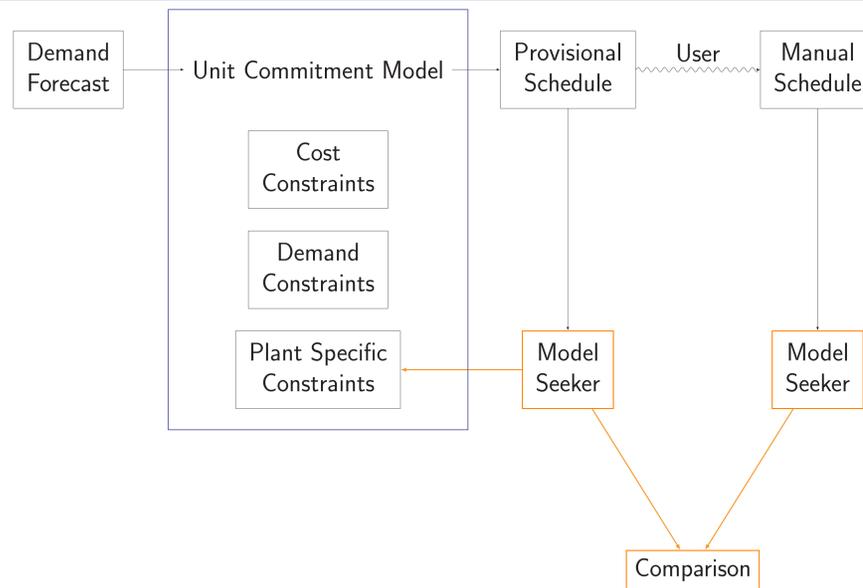
6) Results & Literature



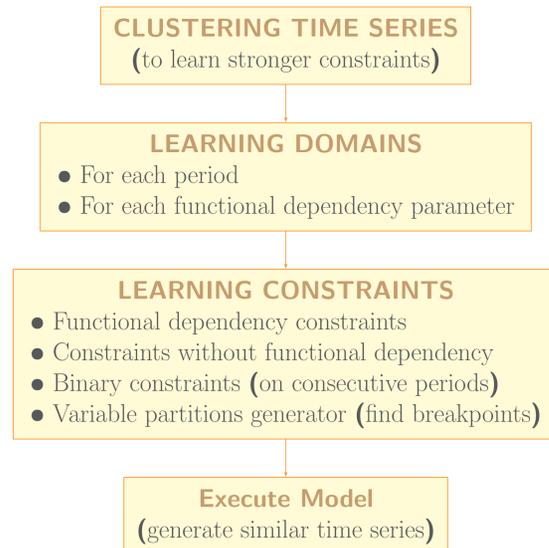
Why, What, How?

- ▶ Learn plant specific constraints from production planning data
- ▶ Discover known or perhaps new, hidden constraints
- ▶ Use output of Unit Commitment Problem (UCP)
- ▶ Consider different plant types (nuclear, thermal, hydro)
- ▶ Learn from both the provisional schedule and manually modified solutions; compare
- ▶ Using, adapting and extending existing ConstraintSeeker and ModelSeeker tools
- ▶ New, specialized UCP-ModelSeeker tool combining Constraint Programming and Machine Learning
- ▶ Adding new global constraints to Global Constraint Catalogue
- ▶ Run on large datasets (1.5 million samples)

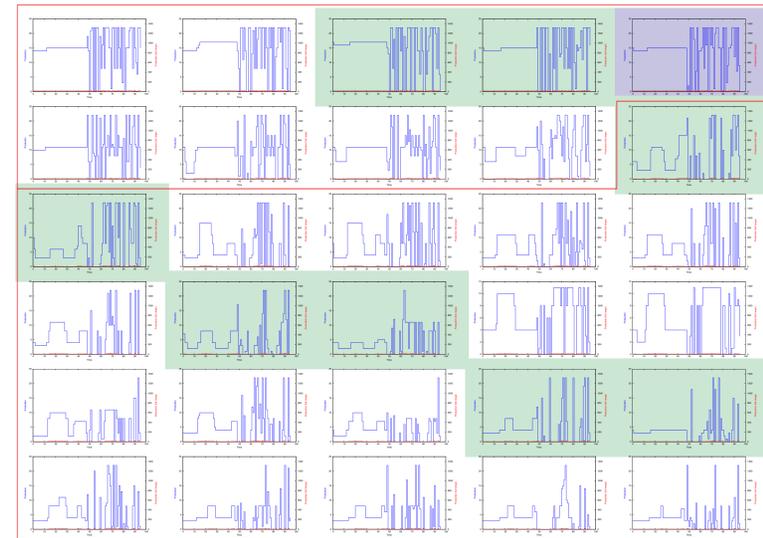
Learning in the EDF Unit Commitment Problem



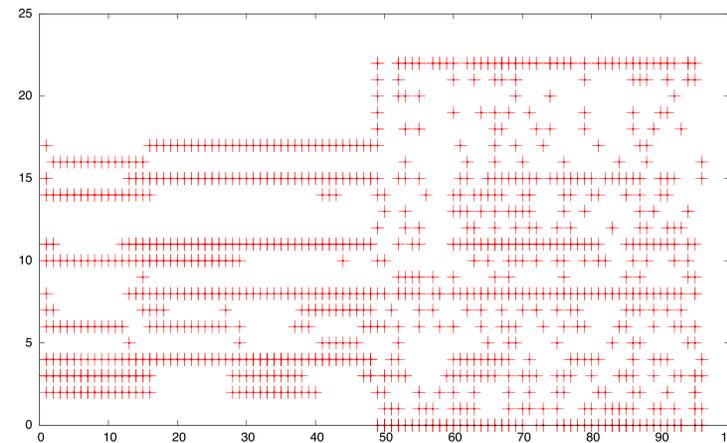
Main Components of UCP-ModelSeeker



Clustering of Power Output of Example Plant, April 2010. (Clusters in red, Weekends/Holidays in green/violet)



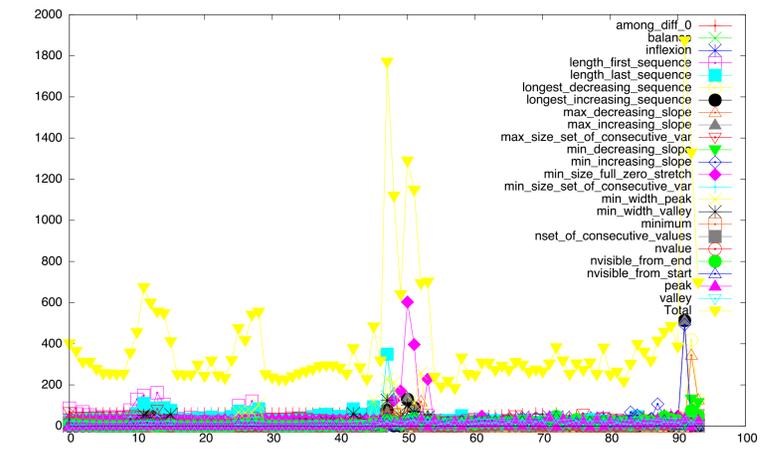
Variable Domains for Example Plant



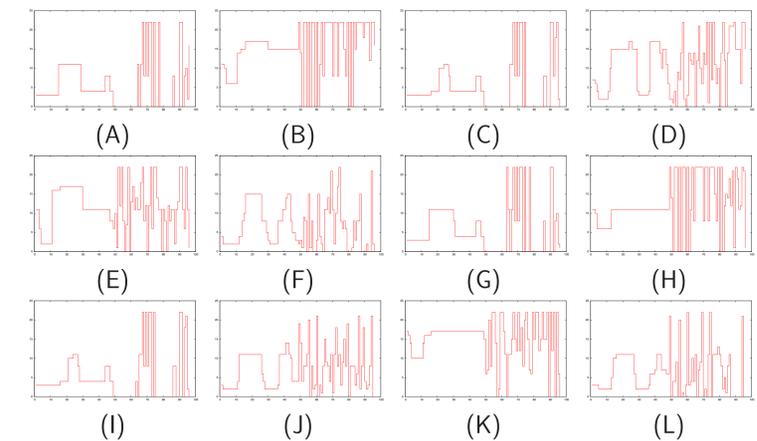
New Constraints to Characterize Structured Time Series

among_diff_0	: number of values different from 0,
max_nvalue	: number of occurrences of the most used value,
min_nvalue	: number of occurrences of the least used value,
balance	: difference in count of the most and least used values,
change	: number of consecutive values that are different.
peak	: number of peaks,
highest_peak	: altitude of the highest peak,
min_width_peak	: smallest width of any peak,
nvisible_from_start	: number of peaks visible from the start,
nvisible_from_end	: number of peaks visible from the end,
inflexion	: number of peaks and valleys,
min_dist_between_inflexion	: minimum distance between consecutive inflexions,
longest_increasing_sequence	: range of the longest increasing subsequence,
max_increasing_slope	: maximum slope on the strictly increasing subsequences,
min_increasing_slope	: minimum slope on the strictly increasing subsequences,
big_peak	: number of big peaks of .

Identify Timepoint(s) When Profile Was Manually Updated: Find Sub-Sequences with Different Behaviour



UCP-ModelSeeker Generated Profiles for Example Plant

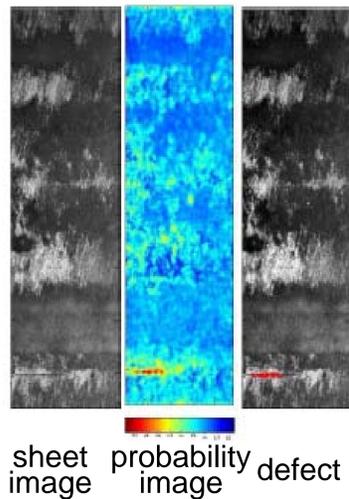


Comparing Constraints, Search Strategies and Solution Quality Relative to Input Data

Variant	Search	Cluster	Split	MAE	MSE	Time (sec)
A	Frequent	All	no	452.30	87.53	1.10
B	Frequent	1	no	449.67	104.62	0.53
C	Frequent	2	no	298.43	70.90	0.87
D	Random	All	no	649.97	114.20	1.43
E	Random	1	no	492.90	106.68	0.54
F	Random	2	no	422.33	82.48	0.89
G	Frequent	All	yes	445.10	87.82	2.30
H	Frequent	1	yes	431.33	101.70	1.03
I	Frequent	2	yes	294.00	70.70	1.74
J	Random	All	yes	547.37	97.23	2.32
K	Random	1	yes	510.22	111.71	1.03
L	Random	2	yes	397.86	78.38	1.73

For More Information

<http://4c.ucc.ie/~hsimonis/edfcp2013.pdf>
<http://4c.ucc.ie/~hsimonis/modelseeker.pdf>



Real-Time Control of Metal Sheet Lamination Process



Defect Detection in Heavily Textured Surfaces

- Every pixel is described using a feature vector (30 linear and morphological filters and 26 curvelets).
- A statistical learning is used to discriminate the defects.
- The processing is optimized (cascaded) to verify the needs of real-time processing.

Cord A., Bach F., Jeulin D. Texture classification by statistical learning from morphological image processing. Application to metallic surfaces, Journal of Microscopy, 239, pp. 159-166, 2010

contact: Dominique.Jeulin@mines-paristech.fr

Automated Visual Inspection Of Industrial Parts

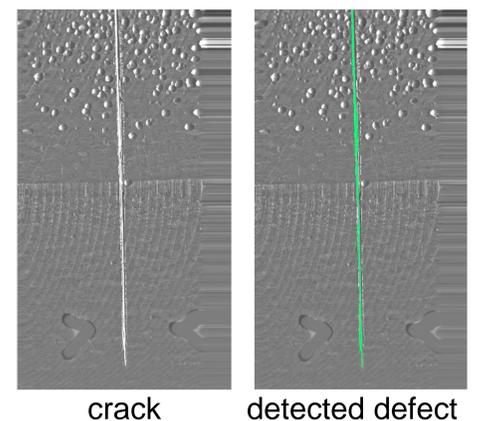
Adaptive, Cost-Optimal Defect detection

- We propose an original method to replace the dye penetrant inspection using toxic chemicals.
- The technique is fully adaptive and can detect fatal defects and ignore benign anomalies.
- Optimal algorithms have been developed to limit the processing time.

1. *Morard V, Dokládal P, Decencière E, Parsimonious path openings and closings. IEEE TIP, 2014*

2. *Morard V, Dokládal P, Decencière E, One-dimensional openings, granulometries and component trees in $O(1)$ per pixel. JSTSP, 2012*

contact: Petr.Dokladal@mines-paristech.fr

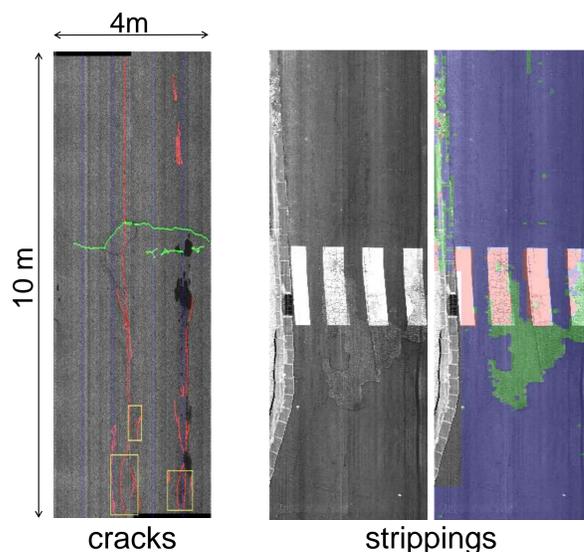


Auteurs

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Morphology,

35, rue Saint-Honoré, 77 300
Fontainebleau,
<http://cmm.mines-paristech.fr>



Paved-Road Aging Evaluation

Detection and analysis of cracks and strippings.

- Open and sealed cracks are separately detected and categorized according to : width, length, grouping and position and the cumulative length if reported for each category.
- Asphalt strippings are detected by means of texture analysis and classification.

E. Coquelle, J.-L. Gautier, P. Dokládal. Automatic Assessment of a Road Surface Condition, Surf 2012.

contact: Petr.Dokladal@mines-paristech.fr

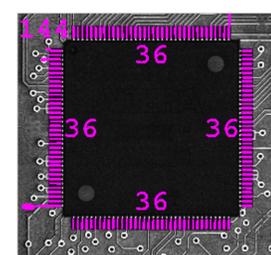
Automated Visual Inspection of Electronic Cards



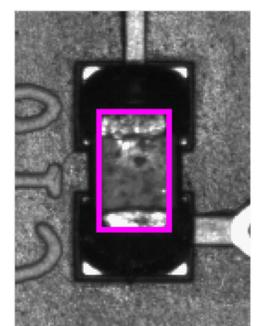
Detection of anomalies in IC mounted PCB cards

- Automatic detection of various IC housings.
- Detection of incorrectly placed or missing IC.
- Automatic detection of IC leads.

contact: Serge.Beucher@mines-paristech.fr



detected IC leads



detected IC housing

Objectives

Authors

Phd student

João Santos

Post-Doc

Huu-Nghia Nguyen

Professor

Ana Cavalli

The main objective of the OpenETCS project is to develop an integrated modeling, development, validation and testing framework for leveraging the cost-efficient and reliable implementation of the European Train Control System (ETCS).

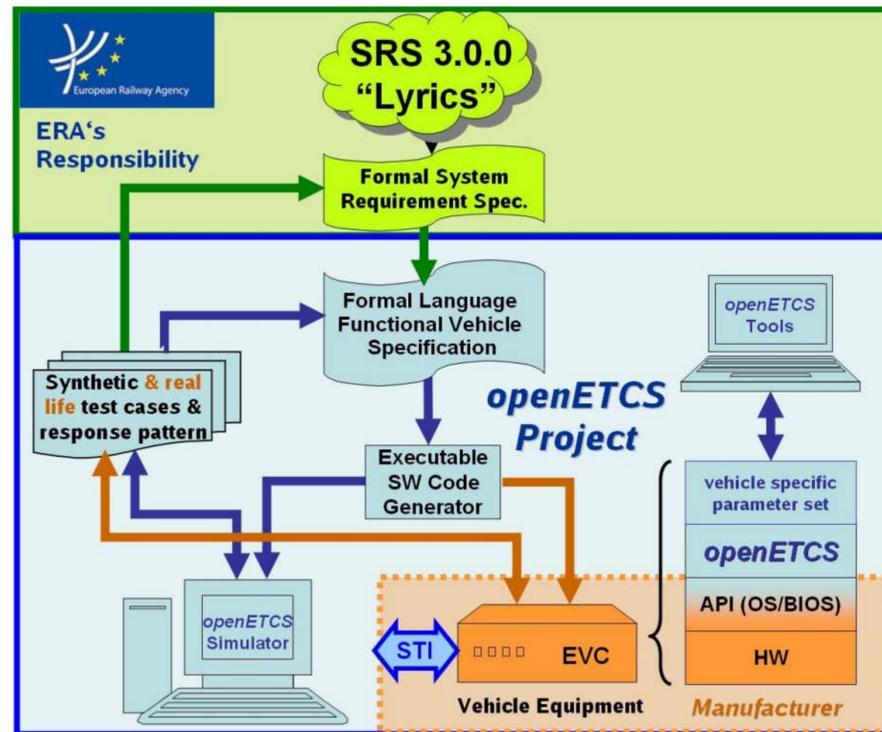
Context

Our approach



Our work focuses on the validation and verification of an ETCS formal model. We resort to Model Checking, Simulation and Testing to achieve this goal.

OpenETCS Architecture



What is new?

- OpenETCS is based on Open Standards at all levels, including hardware and software, interfaces definition, design tools, verification and validation as well as embedded control software.
- The avionics sector has already developed its own source tools chain and created an ecosystem. The similarity between the requirements of the railway and aviation safety equipment, make such tool chains a good basis for the project.

Partners

