# From SMOL to Digital Twins

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## Talk Overview

- Dichotomy between formalization of structural and behavioral knowledge
- SMOL: Semantically reflected programs
- Applications to digital twins

# The Many Shapes of Semantics

## **Dichotomy in formalization**

- Semantics of control: Formalization of behavioral knowledge SOS, transition systems, ...
- Semantics of data: Formalization of structural knowledge Knowledge graphs, ontologies, semantic web, ...

## Formalized knowledge representation increasingly used in applications

- Industry: Industry 4.0, digitalization, asset models, standardization, ...
- **Software**: Digital twins, robotics, ...

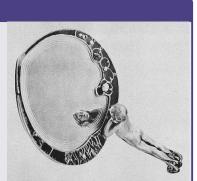
#### How can these formalizations meet?

- Integrate structural knowledge in behavior models
- Integrate behavior in structural models: semantically lifted programs

## Reflection

# What is reflection in programming?

- Reflection is the ability of a process to examine, introspect, and modify its own structure and behavior (Wikipedia)
- Lisp, Java, rewriting logic, ...
- Reflection used to observe and modify program execution at runtime
- Representation of program as terms in the programming language:
  - meta-level terms, towers of interpreters, upTerm(...), downTerm(...)
- Need a lot of machinery to inspect and manipulate these terms!
- Fun, ... but easy to make mistakes!



## Semantic Reflection

### Can we use semantic technologies for reflection?

### Semantic technologies

- **Semantic technologies:** languages and tool that support inference when querying knowledge representation: SPARQL, SHACL, etc.
- Made for formalization of complex knowledge structures

### Reflecting programs into a structural model

- **Semantic lifting**: Integrate meta-level terms with domain knowledge
- **Semantic reflection**: Let the programs query their own meta-level domain knowledge

# Programming in SMOL

## Programming with a behavioral and a structural layer

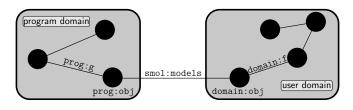
## SMOL: Semantic Model Object Language [ESWC 2021, ESWC 2022]

- SMOL is a small OO programming system which supports reflection into knowledge bases
- Runtime states in SMOL are automatically lifted into a KB, and integrated with domain knowledge formalised using ontologies
- Ontology reasoners allow querying the KB
- SMOL programs can use reasoners to query the KB about themselves
- Source code + documentation: https://smolang.org/
- Formalization almost done: SOS, simple type system for queries to KB
- Examples of use, inspired by digital twins

# **SMOL Syntax**

```
Prog ::= Class main Stmt end
                                                                       Programs
  Class ::= class c [extends c] (\overline{\text{Field}}) [Models] \overline{\text{Met}} end
                                                                       Classes
  Type ::= t \mid c \mid List < c > \mid List < t >
                                                                       Types
  Field ::= [hidden | domain] Type f
                                                                       Fields
Models ::= models(Exp) be; models be;
                                                                       Modeling bridges
   Met ::= Type m(\overline{Type v}) Stmt end
                                                                       Methods
  Stmt ::= Loc:=RHS; | if ... | while ... | return Exp;
                                                                       Statements
               | Exp.m(Exp); | skip; | Stmt Stmt
   RHS ::= new c [< \overline{Type}>] (\overline{Exp}) [Models] | Exp.m(\overline{Exp})
                                                                       RHS expressions
                access(sparql, \overline{Expr}) \mid member(owl)
                validate(shacl) | Exp
    Exp ::= this | null | Loc | Exp op Exp
                                                                       Expressions
    Loc ::= Exp.f | v
                                                                       Locations
```

# Interacting with Formalized Domain Knowledge

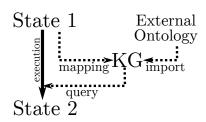


class D() models (exp) be class C(Int g, domain Int f) end

## Modeling bridge

- **Program domain**: KB includes an axiomatization of the runtime system:
- KB may contain more than just knowledge of the runtime system
- **User domain**: Formalized knowledge about the application domain
- Modeling bridge dynamically connects runtime entities with user domain

# Executing semantically reflected programs



#### main

```
List<Int> results
= access( "SELECT ?obj {?a a asset:Room. ?a asset:id ?obj}");
while results != null do
Int current = results.content;
results = results.next;
print(current);
end
end
```

## Formalization of SMOL

### Meta-theory

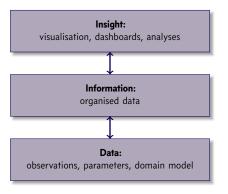
- Standard SOS rules, with KB as a component of runtime states
- Formalize the lifting of runtime states
- Answering queries first lifts the runtime configuration

## Types for semantic reflection

- Representation Failure: Return values from access should have runtime representations
- Location Failure: Return values must have the expected types
- Inconsistency: Query answering only defined for consistent KBs

Subject reduction: Reachable states lift into consistent KBs

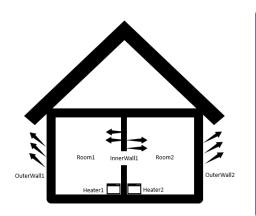
# Digital Twins: Conceptual Layers



### Behavioral twins in SMOL [AnnSim 2022]

- SMOL can encapsulate simulation units based on the FMI standard
- Using semantic reflection in SMOL, the runtime configuration of the behavioral twin is automatically lifted into the KB

# Compositionality & Co-Simulation



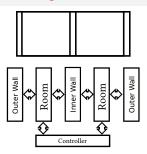
### Structural twin

- Domain knowledge: connects the rooms, heaters, walls into a "house", with corresponding simulators, etc
- Asset model: instance of the domain knowledge for a particular house
- Analyser model: instance of domain knowledge for the analyser configuration

#### Behavioral twin

- Analyser: orchestrated simulators corresponding to the asset
- **Reasoner** configures orchestration of simulators

# Twinning the House



### Twinning the house

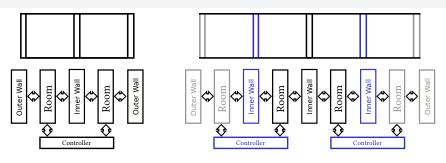
- 1. The asset model specifies simulators for the different physical components
- 2. The behavioral twin adds a controller to adjust heaters of adjacent rooms

#### Correctness of the behavioral twin

We can relate the structure of the asset to the structure of the behavioral twin:

• The components and structure of the asset are exactly mirrored by the twin

# Structural Evolution of the Asset



### **Extending the house**

- New rooms are added to the house
- 2. Twin needs to reconfigure the simulation model and replace the controller

### Structural evolution of behavioral twins [ISoLA 2022]

**Idea:** Use the structural twin to detect the structural drift between asset and twin as a basis for model repair of the behavioral twin

# Detecting Changes in the Asset

### Interacting with the structural twin

Query to detect changes between the asset and the simulation model

```
class Room(String room, String wallLeft, String wallRight) end
 List<Room> newRooms =
  construct("
  SELECT ?room ?wallLeft ?wallRight WHERE
  { ?x a asset:Room;
     asset:right [asset:Wall id ?wallRight];
     asset:left [asset:Wall id ?wallLeft]; asset:Room id ?room.
    FILTER NOT EXISTS {?y a prog:Room; prog:Room id ?room.} }");
 if newRooms != nil then // if newRooms == nil then no update is needed
  if newRooms.length() != 2 then /* report error */
  else
    Room n1 = newRooms.content;
    Room n2 = newRooms.next.content:
  end end
```

# Evolving the Behavioral Twin

## **Identifying structural drift**

- Both rooms to the left of the old house (see example below)
- Both rooms to the right
- A room on either side

```
if n1.wallLeft == n2.wallRight
  & n1.wallRight == house.firstRoom.wallLeft.id
then house.addTwoRoomsRight(n1.wallLeft, n1.room, n2.wallLeft, n2.room);
```

## Reconfiguring the behavioral twin

- 1. Create the new simulation elements and insert them into the structure.
- 2. Repair virtual elements that are not reflecting elements in the asset
- 3. **Validate result:** Using reflection, we can check that the behavioral twin now mirrors the asset by a SHACL query into the structural twin

# Twinning a "Production Plant" in the Lab



## Digital Twin for Chilli Plants

- 1. **Information Level:** data from sensors (humidity, light) and actuator (water pump)
- 2. **Insight level:** control system for water pump



# From Twinned Plant to Twinned Greenhouse



### Digital Twin of a Greenhouse

- 1. Information Level: greenhouse asset model, plant knowledge
- 2. **Sensors:** humidity, light, temperature,...
  - Actuators: water pumps, lamps, ...
- 3. Insight level: control system to optimise plant health & growth

# Utility Function: Plant Health Analysis

Normalised Difference Vegetation Index









Dead Leaf

Stressed Leaf

**Healthy Leaf** 



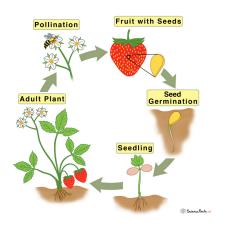




## "Monitoring" the Plant

- Use sensor analysis to "understand" the plant
- Can we measure the healthiness of the plant?

# Plant Life Cycle



### "Monitoring" the Plant

- Use image analysis to "understand" the plant
- Can we determine the stage of the plant in the plant life cycle?

# Programming with Semantic Reflection

### Dichotomy in formalization

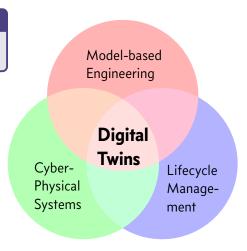
- Formalization of behavioral knowledge
- Formalization of structural knowledge

#### **SMOL**

- Underlying idea: integrate domain knowledge through reflection
- Enables reasoning about behavior in domain vocabulary
- Application to digital twin systems

### **Beyond SMOL**

- Semantically Reflected Java
- Semantic debugging
- Abstraction, concurrency



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