

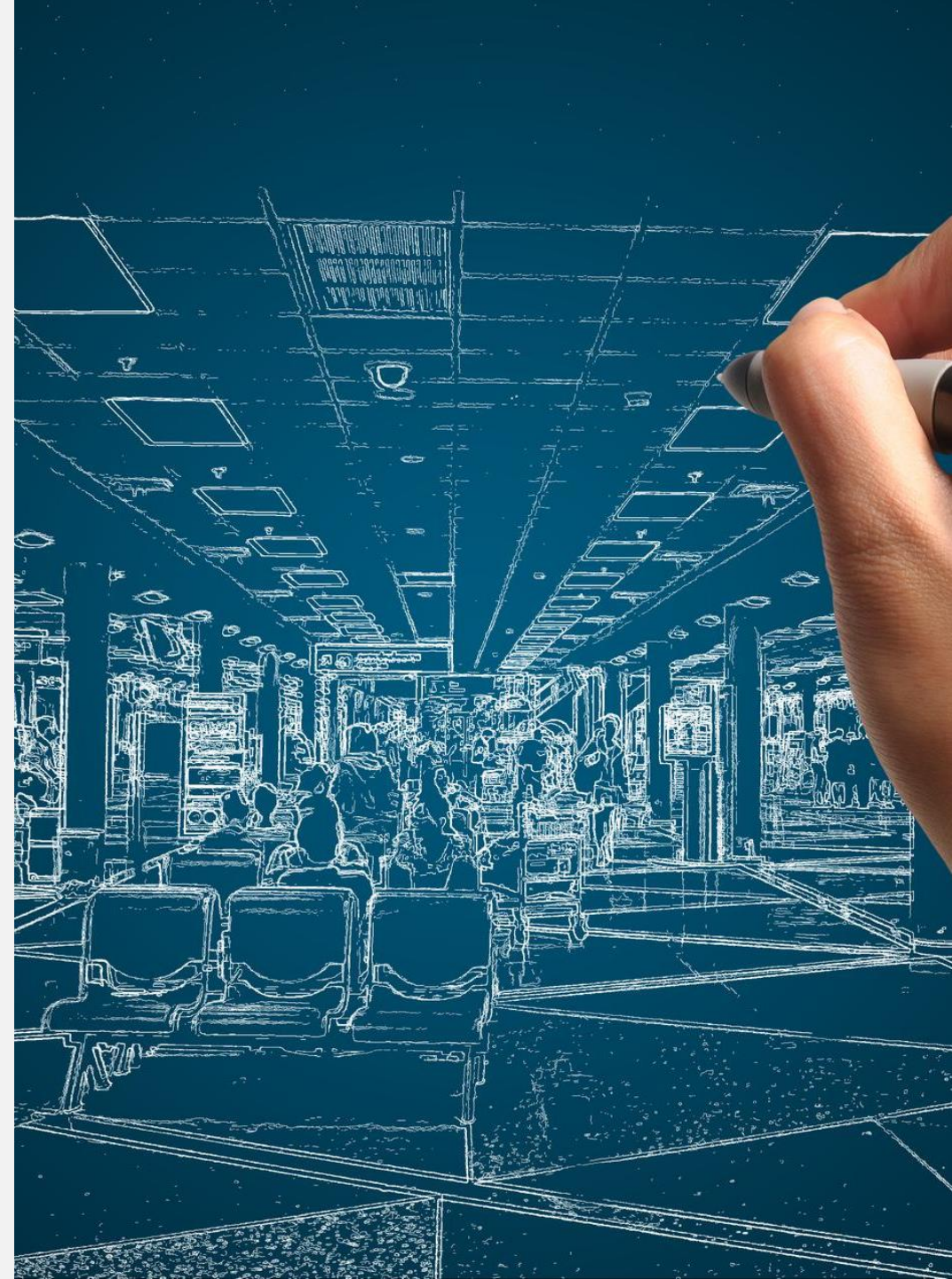
# SIS/TK 280 Information och automation i produktlivscykeln

*Jonas Rosén, ordförande i TK 280, Eurostep*

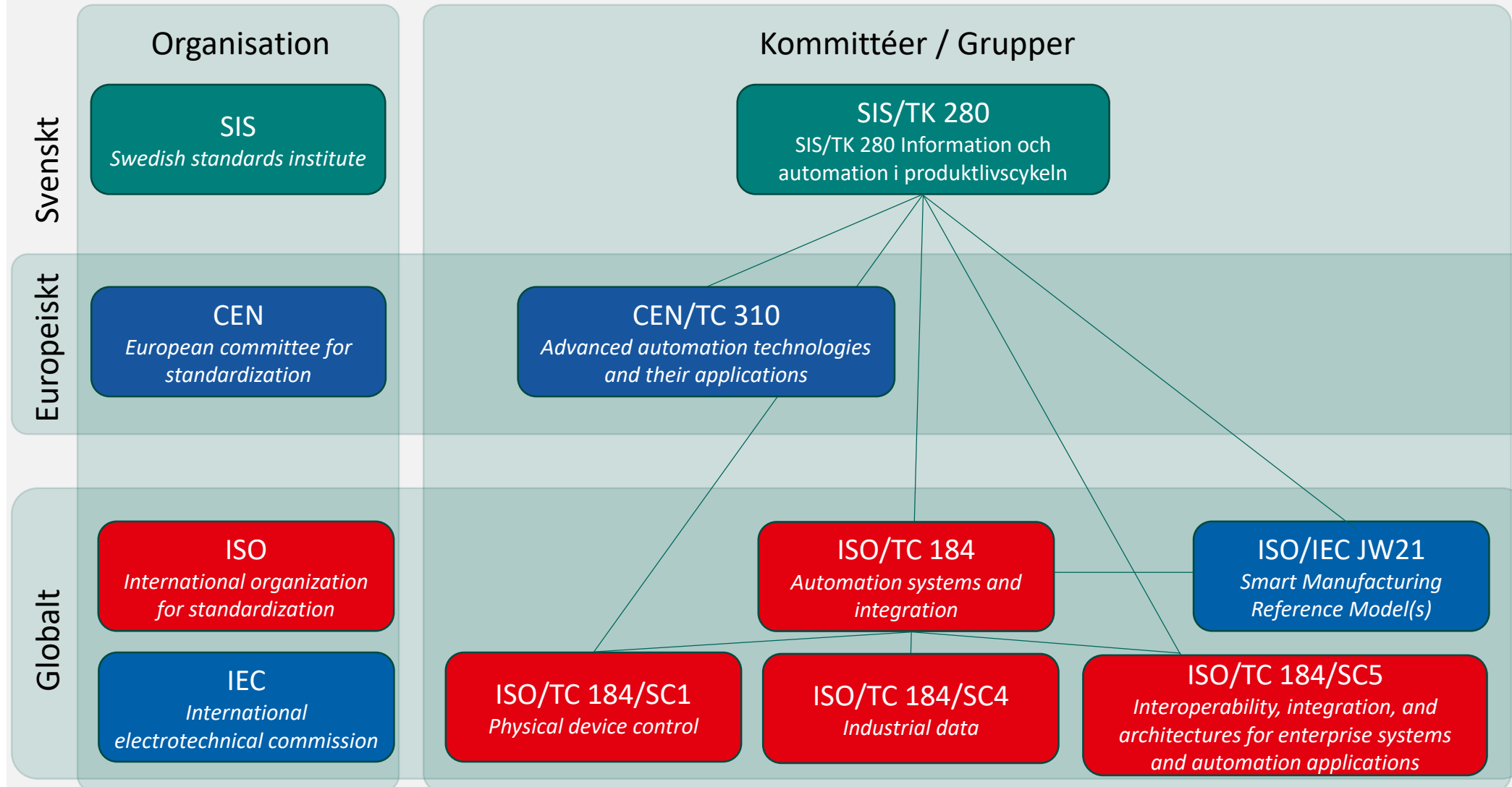
*Charlotta Johnsson, chair ISO/TC 184/SC5 deltagare TK 280, Lunds Tekniska Högskola*

*Ulf Carlsson, deltagare TK 280, Syntell*

*Katarina Widström, projektledare TK 280, SIS.*



# Organisation och kommitté



## ISO/TC 184 Automation systems and integration

Standardization in the field of **automation systems** and their **integration** for **all life cycle phases**. Areas of standardization include **information systems, automation and control systems** and **integration technologies**.

### ISO TC 184/SC1

**Physical device control**

- Numerical control systems for machine tools
- Reference model for cyber - Physically controlled smart machine tool systems

### ISO TC 184/SC4

**Industrial data**

- Modelling of industrial, technical and scientific data to support electronic communication and commerce
- Digital twin

### ISO TC 184/SC5

**Interoperability, integration, and architectures for enterprise systems and automation applications**

- Interoperability between IT and OT,
- Assuring KPIs for measuring energy efficiency and sustainability



# TC 184/SC5 - Interoperability, integration, and architectures for enterprise systems and automation applications

**53**

Published ISO Standards  
Related to the SC

**14**

ISO Standards under  
development

**11**

Direct Working Group  
(SG, WG and JWG)

**14**

Participating members

**13**

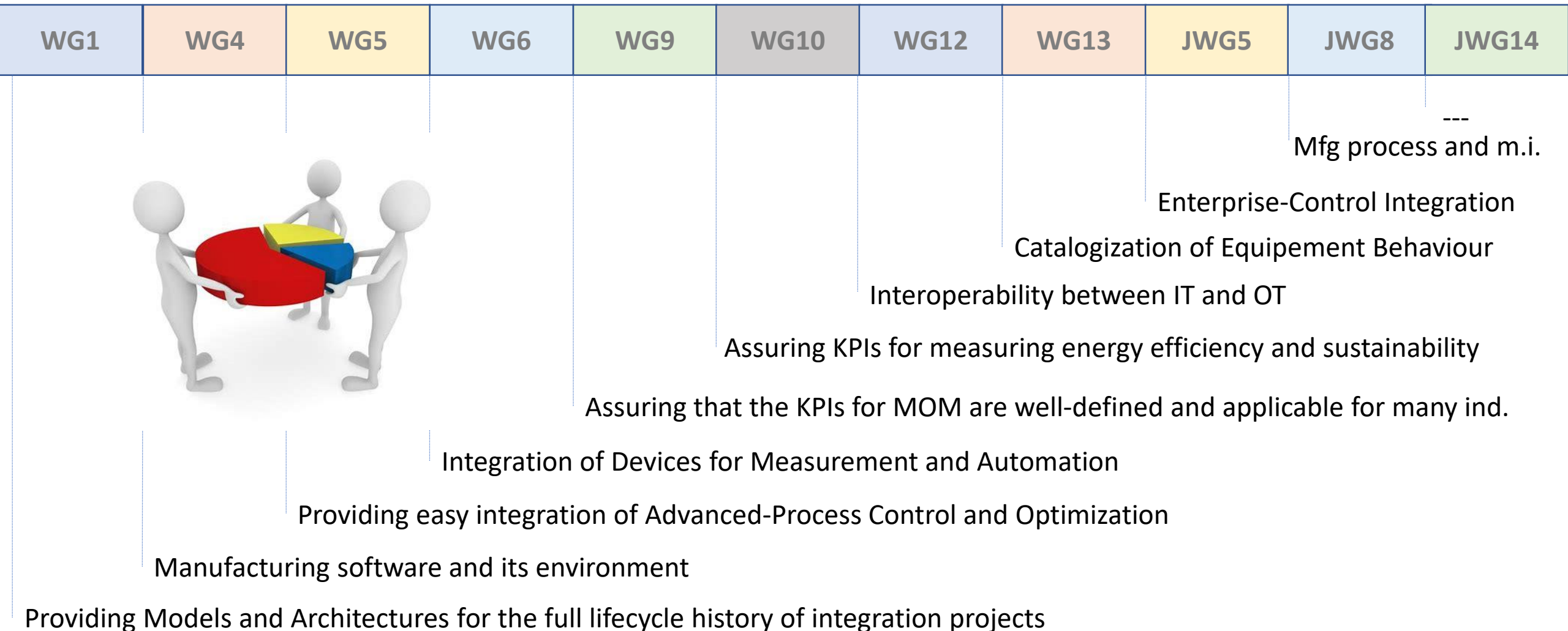
Observing members

Chair: Charlotta JOHNSON (Sweden)  
Secretary: Walter ZOLLER (USA)

# TC 184/SC5 - Interoperability, integration, and architectures for enterprise systems and automation applications

Working Group	Title	Convenor
WG1	Modelling and Architecture	Richard Martin (USA)
WG4	Manufacturing software and its environment	Mitchiko Matsuda (Japan)
WG5	Open systems application frameworks	Hongye Su (China)
WG6	Application Service Interface	Robert Patzke (Germany)
WG9	Key performance indicators for manufacturing operations mgmt	Andreas Kirsch (Germany)
WG10	Evaluation of energy efficiency and other relevant factors of a manufacturing system with respect to its environmental influence.	Fumihiko Kimura (Japan)
WG12	Convergence of informatization and industrialization (CII)	Hongye Su (China)
WG13	Equipment Behaviour Catalogue	Naohisa Matsushita (Japan)
SG5	Model-based standards authoring Study Group	Dov Dori (Israel)
JWG5 (IEC)	Enterprise-Control System Integration	Dennis Brandl (USA)
JWG8 (SC4)	Manufacturing process and management information	Jochen Hartung (Germany)

# SC5 contribution to Smart Manufacturing



# Table of contents

- **Smart Manufacturing, vad då?**
- **Livscykelperspektiv och standarder för produktinformation**
- ~~**Smart Information**~~ *(inarbetad i föregående rubrik)*
- ~~**Den smarta och uppkopplade fabriken**~~ *(inarbetad i Smart Manufacturing, vad då?)*
- **Standarder en strategisk fråga i det digitala industrilandskapet**
- **Ett svenskt exempel på Use case**
- **Övningsuppgift Smart Industri SIS/TK280**

# Smart manufacturing, vad då?

Definitionen ISO SMCC och IEC SyC SM enats om:

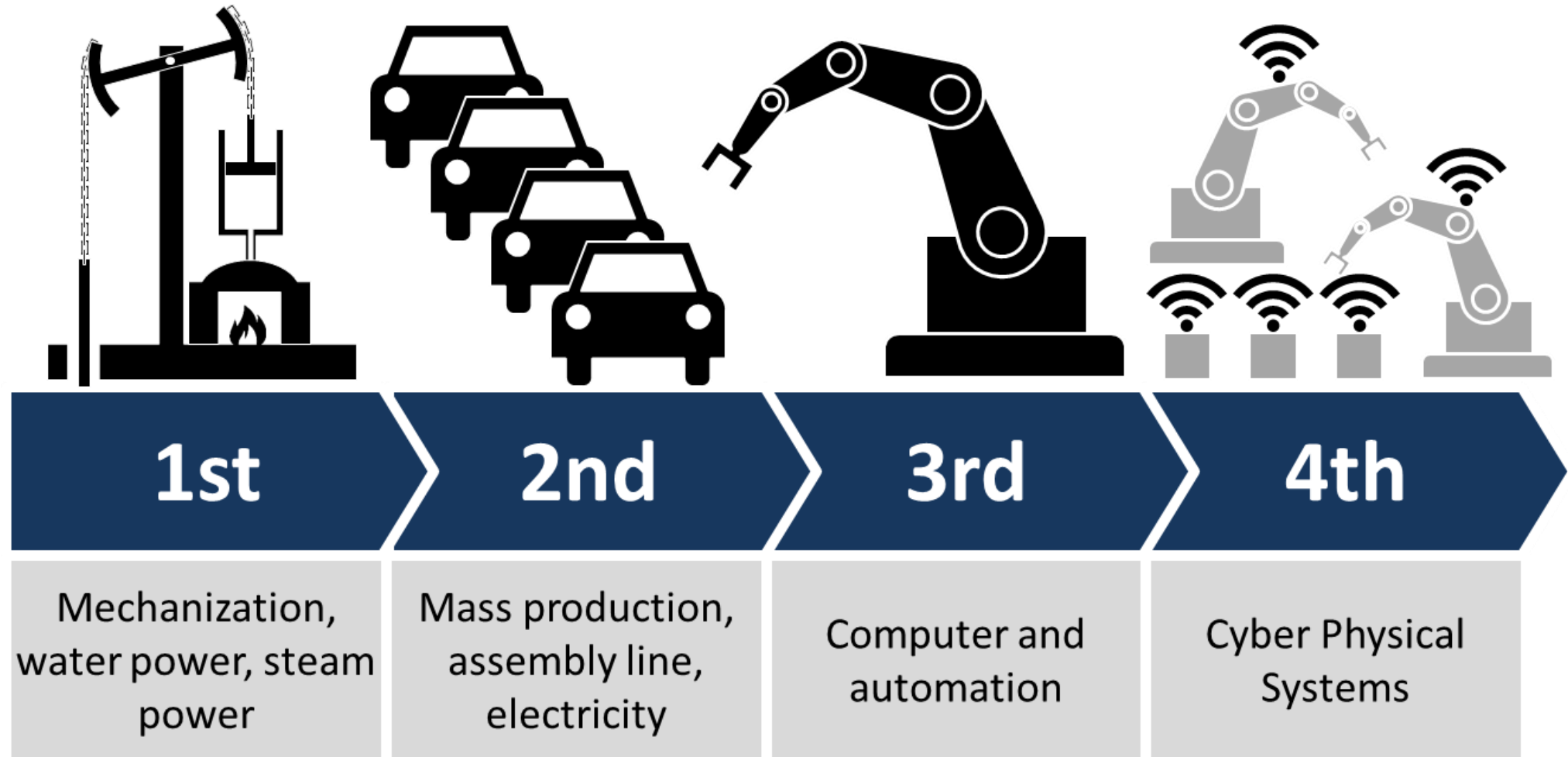
- “Manufacturing that improves its performance aspects with **integrated and intelligent** use of processes and resources
- **in cyber, physical and human spheres** to create and deliver
- **products and services, which also**
- **collaborates with other domains within enterprises’ value chains.”**

*Note 1: Performance aspects include agility, efficiency, safety, security, sustainability or any other performance indicators identified by the enterprise.*

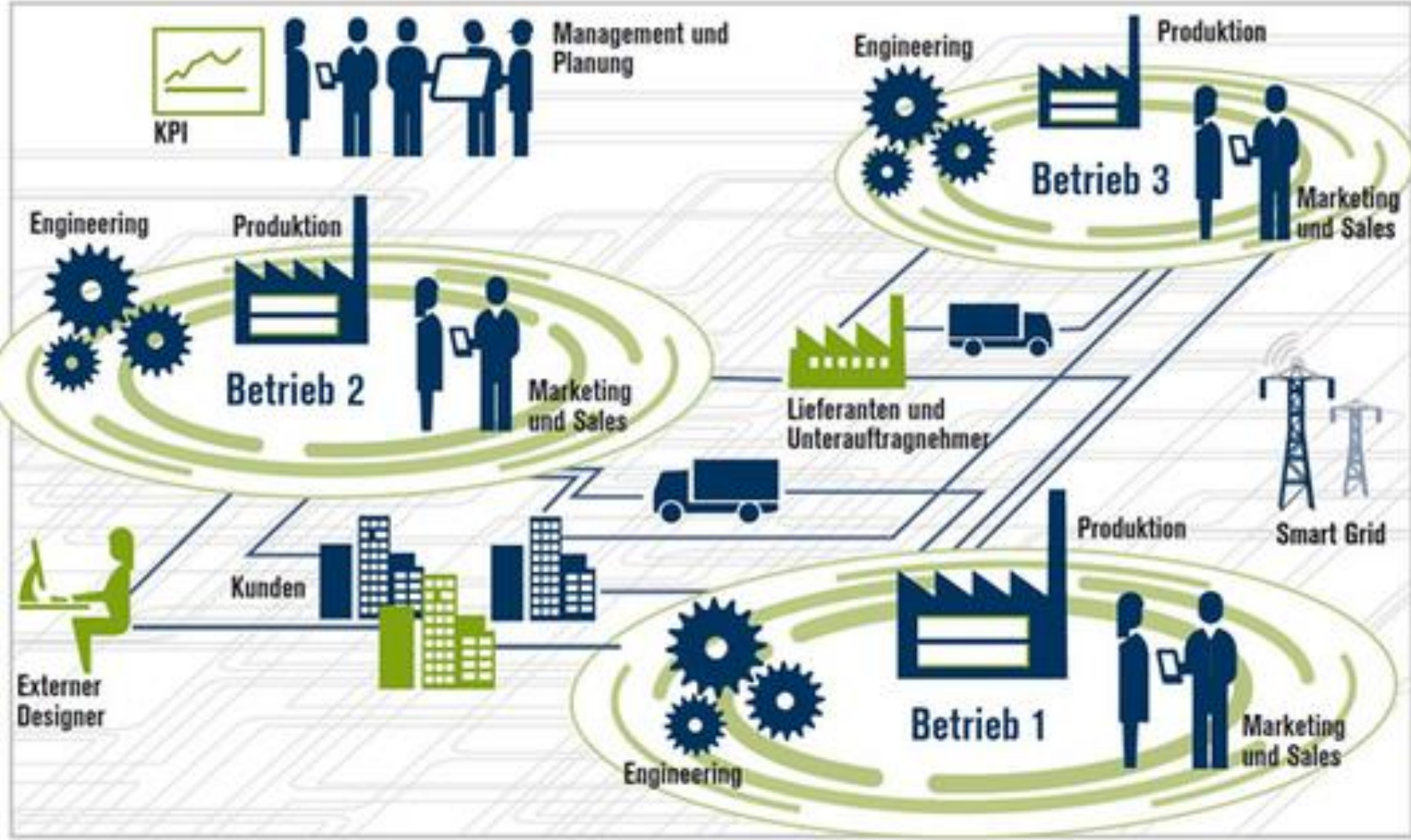
*Note 2: In addition to manufacturing, other enterprise domains can include engineering, logistics, marketing, procurement, sales or any other domains identified by the enterprise.*



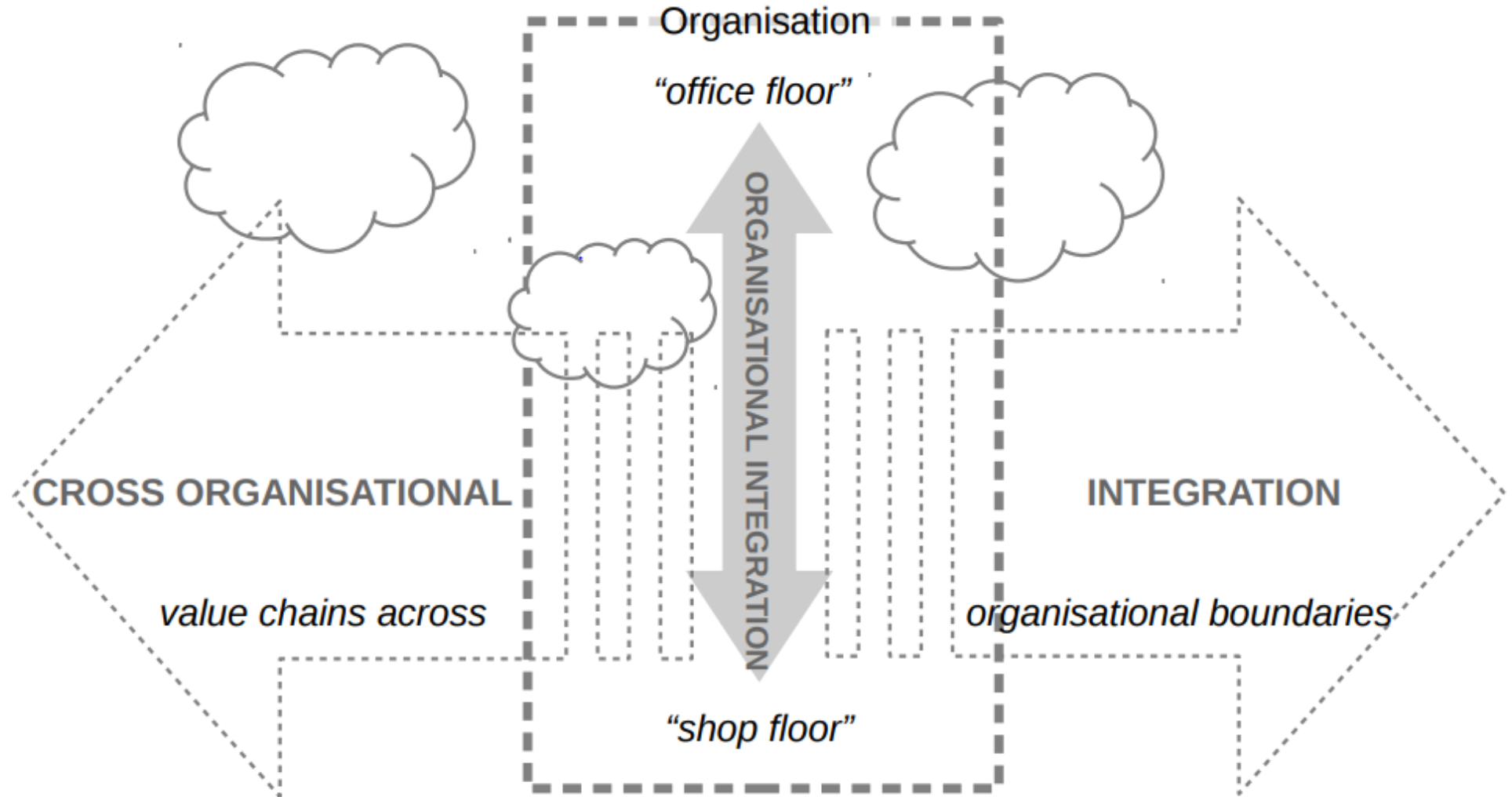
# Industrial generations



# Horizontal digital collaboration

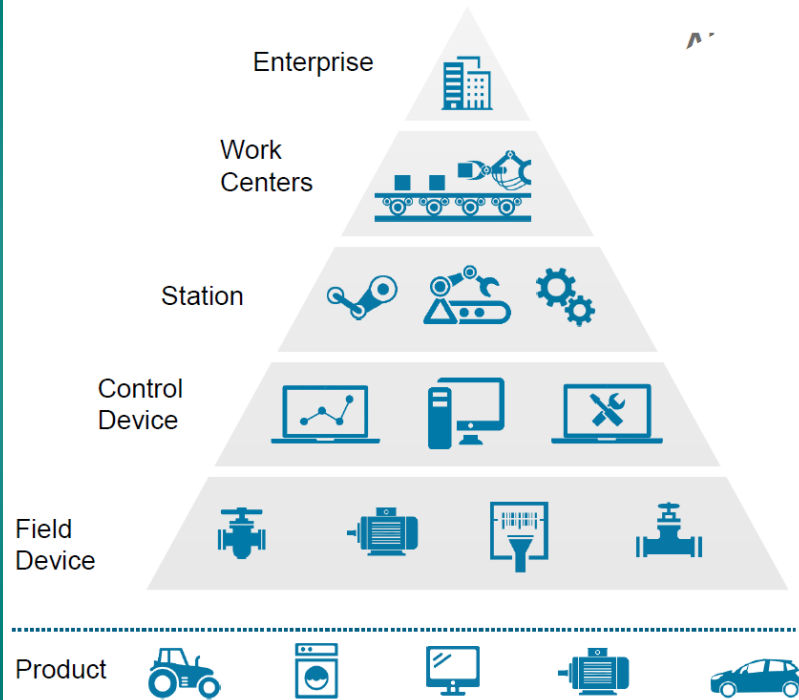


# Vertical and Horizontal Integration



# From Hierarchy to Network

## IEC 62264 (ISA 95) "Manufacturing Pyramid"



Today's hierarchy

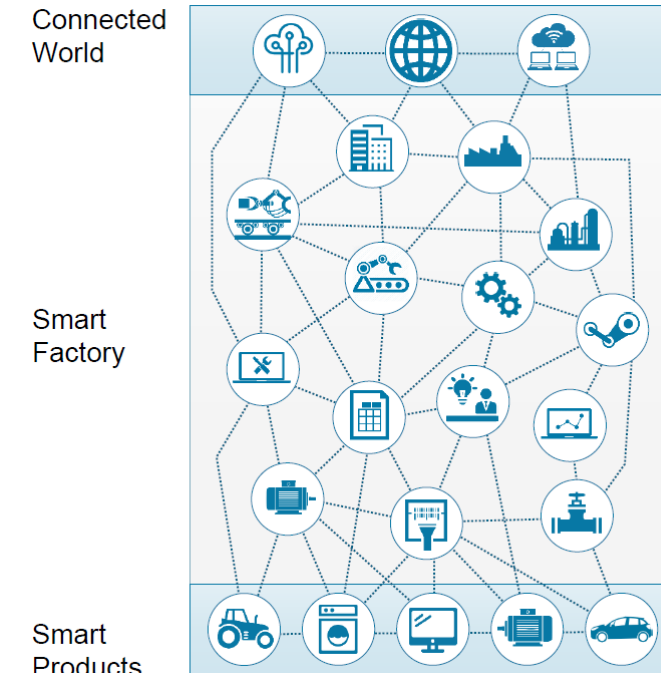


- Everything is connectable to each other.
- All participants can interact with each other.
- The product becomes an active part of the whole system
- Less Engineering, Plug & Produce
- New quality of Flexibility in machines and factories.
- Seamless Cross Vertical Integration
- Improved scalability

Smart Manufacturing capabilities



Tomorrow's Network



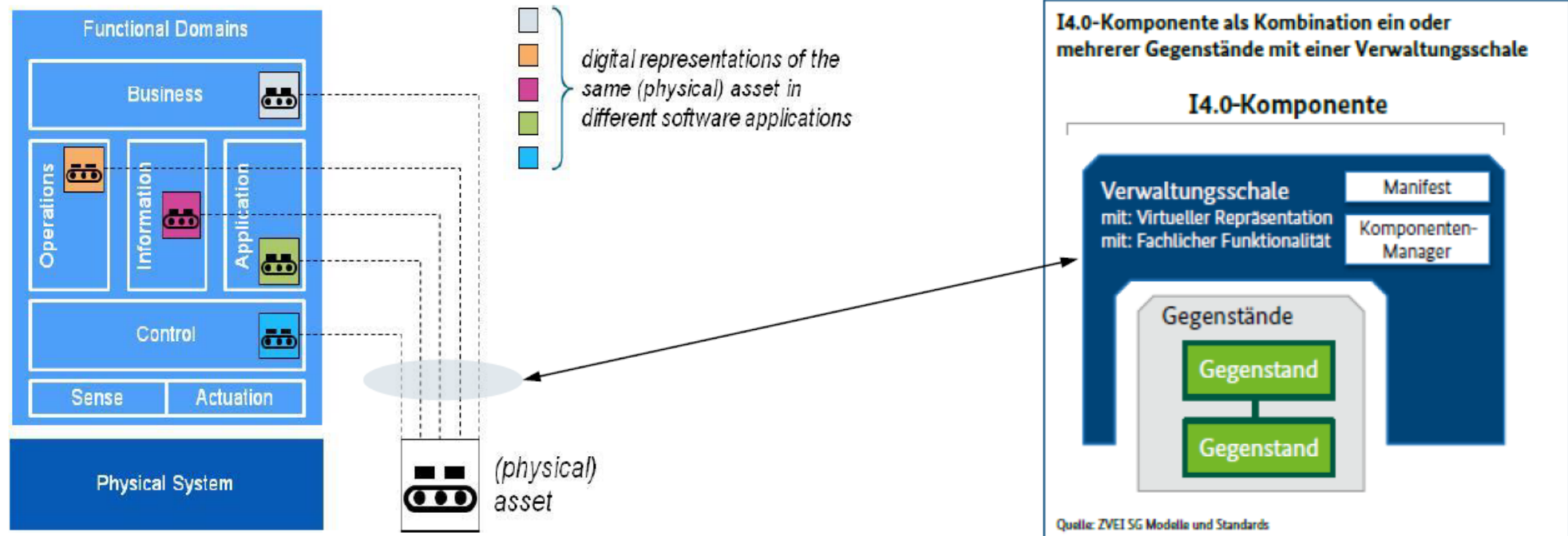
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# Standardized connectors for Smart Industry

The I4.0 Component makes an Asset a Smart Asset.  
A fundamental concept for the Integration of I4.0 Systems

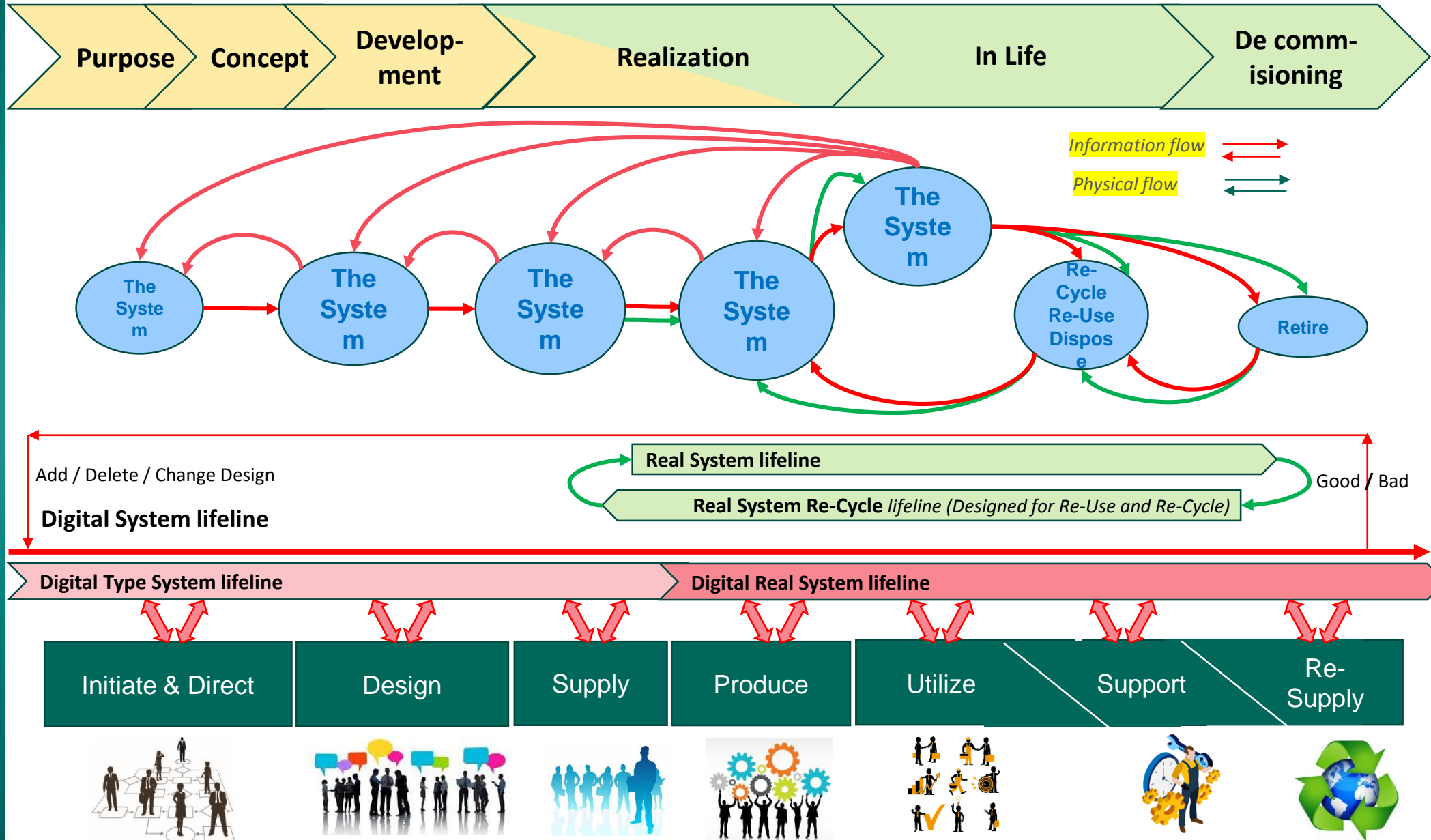


I40 Foundation 2: The Asset Administration Shell provides a standardized concept on how to get access to Asset - Services. It is the foundation for Digital Representations of Assets.



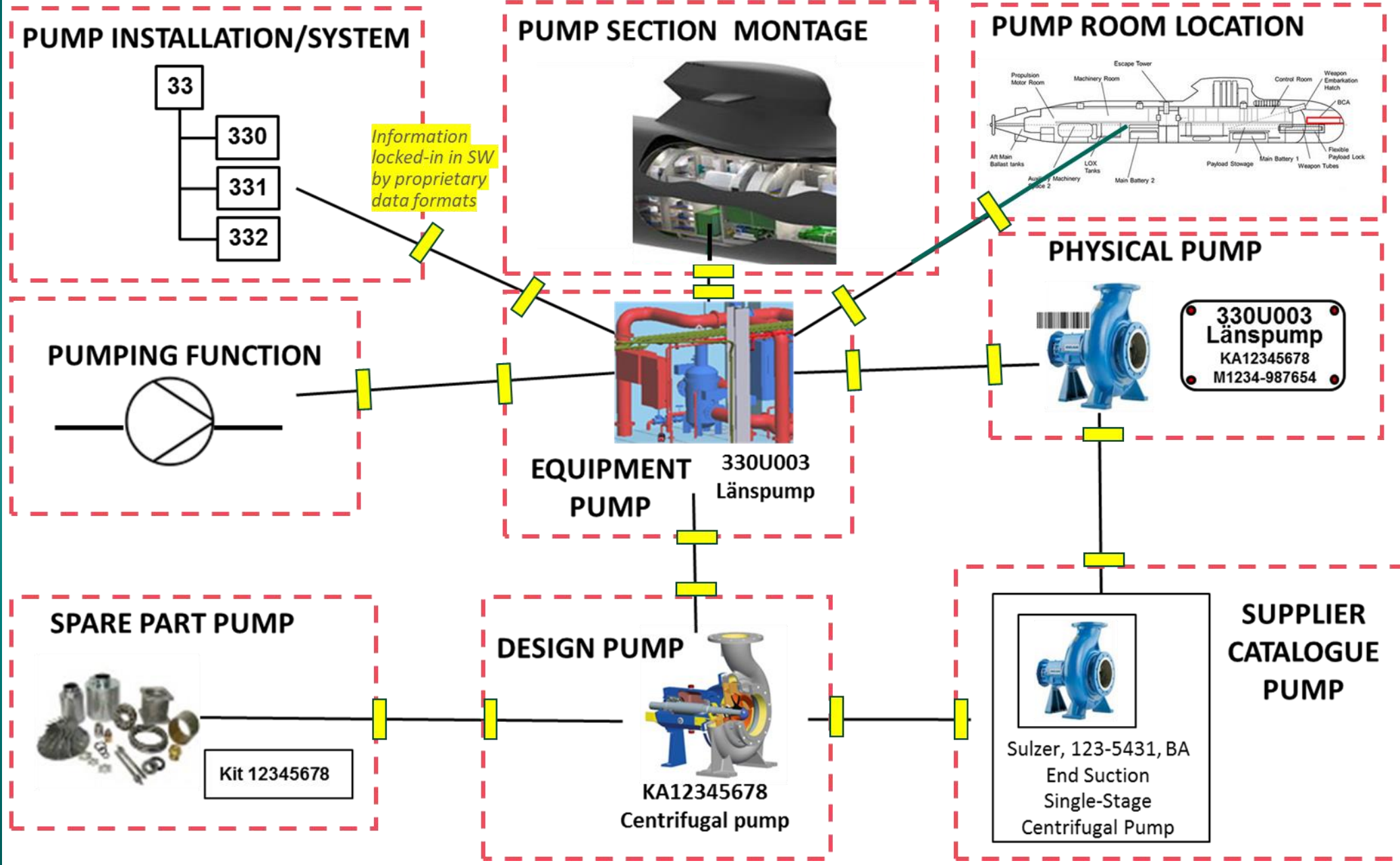
# Livscykelperspektiv och standarder för produktinformation

# The digital- and real- system lifecycle



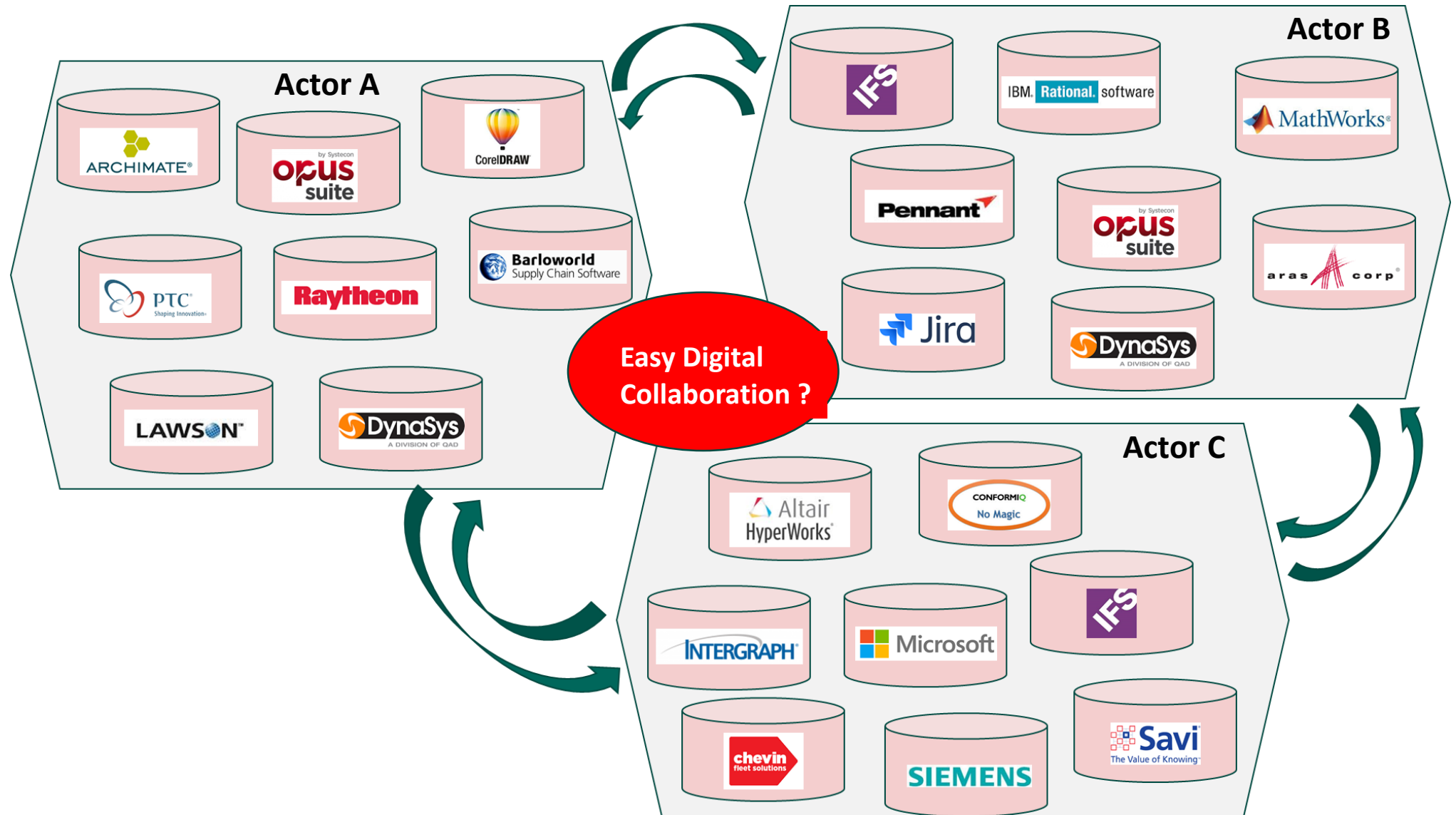
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# “Looked-in” Information about a the same? thing





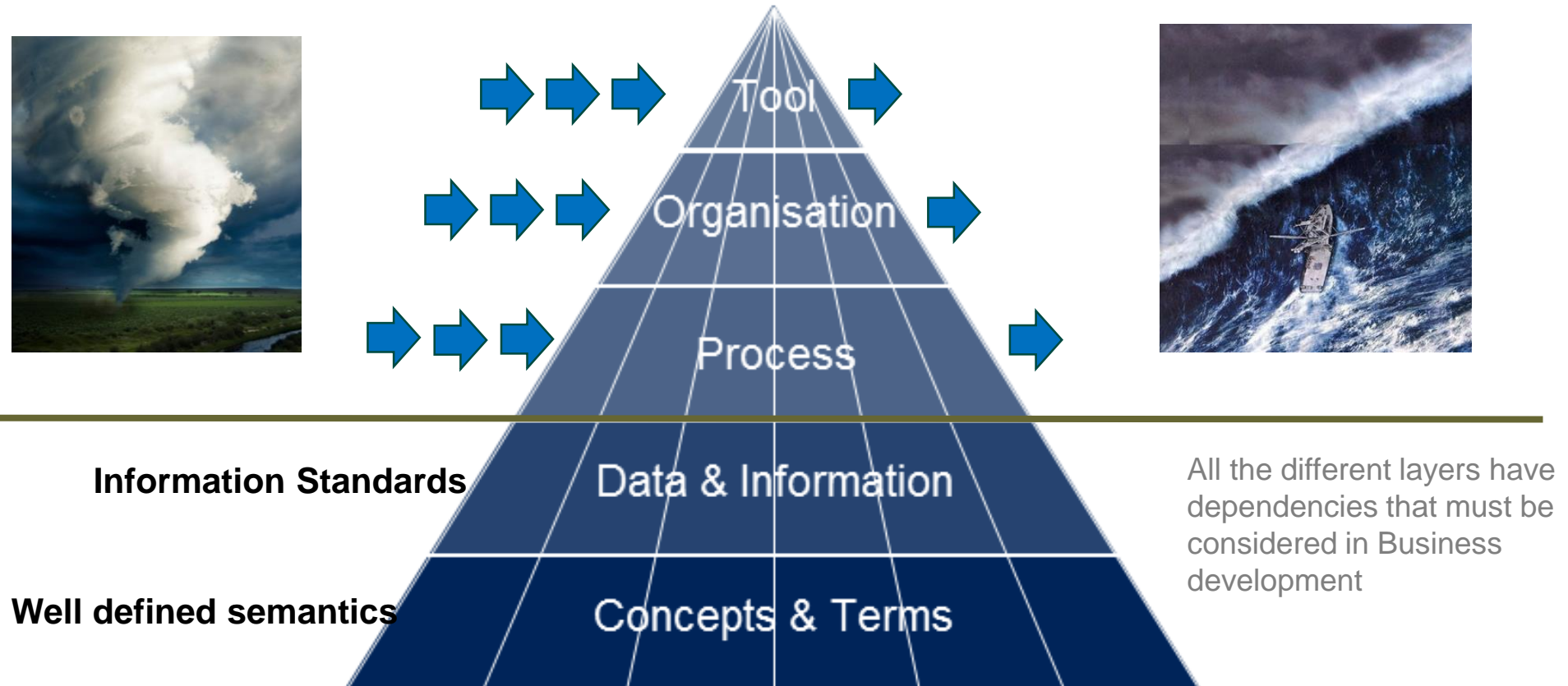
# Disparate IT-environments (software examples)



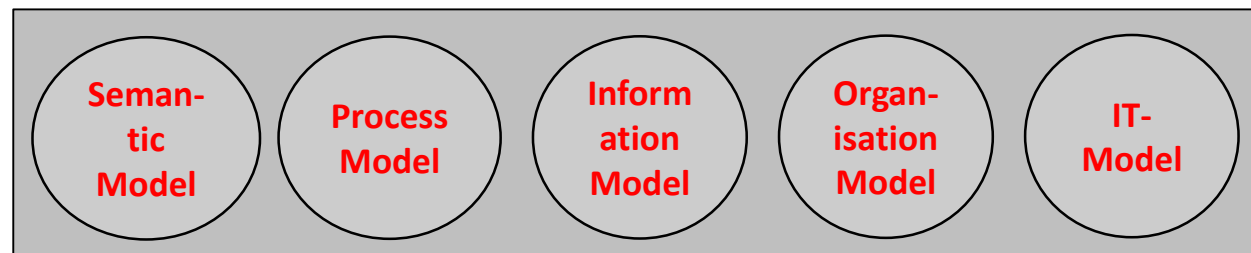
# Not just tools (IT) enables the business

(Saab Kockums)

Software standardized interfaces



Architecture Model



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# Product Life Cycle Support (PLCS)

## ISO 10303-239

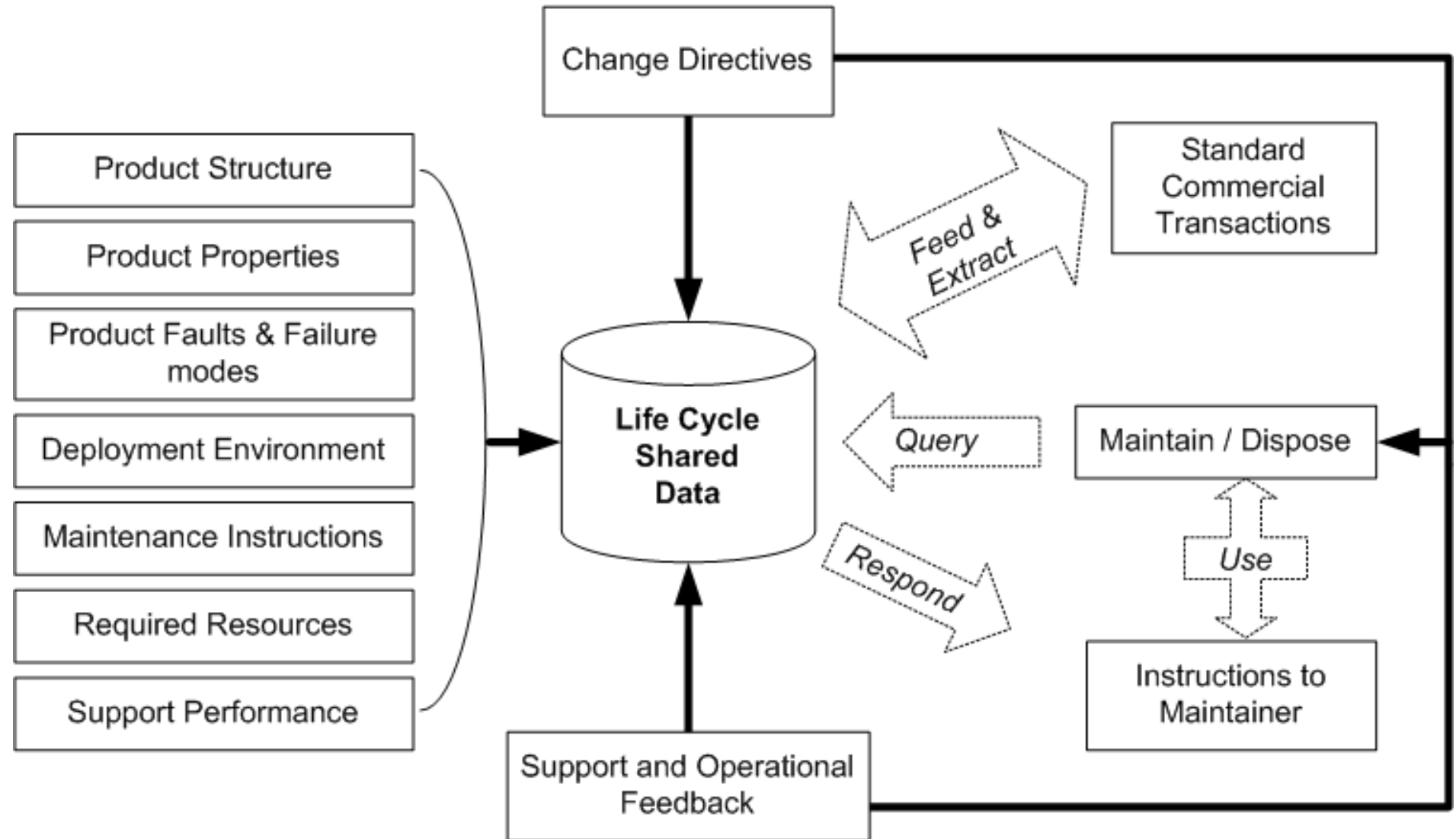


# Product Life Cycle Support (PLCS)

## *Unique Value Proposition*

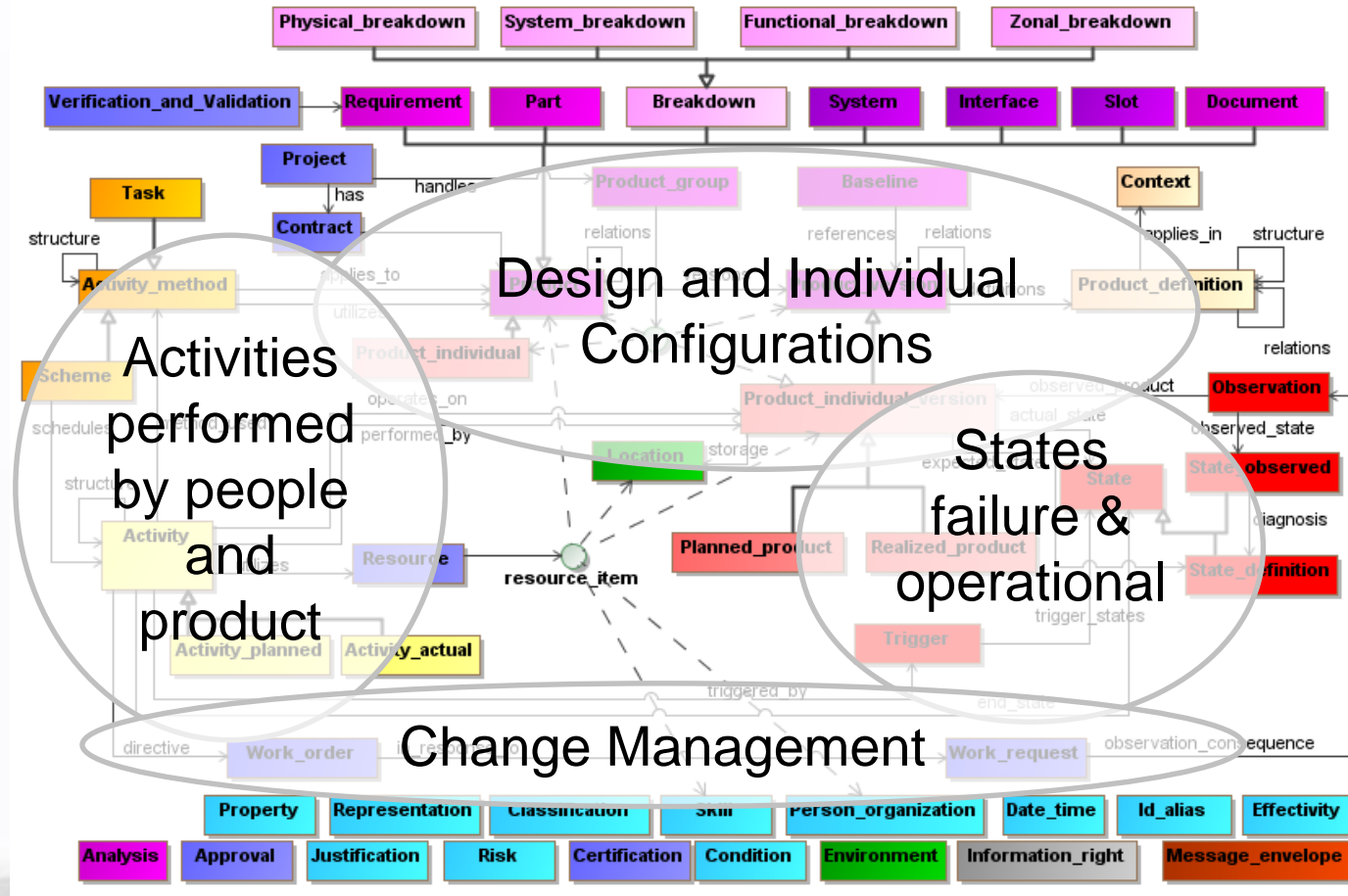
- **International Standard** for product support information
  - based on ISO 10303 STEP (PLCS is AP 239)
- **Complete product life cycle** – from concept to disposal
- **Single source** of assured product support information
- **Data independence** - processes, systems, format
- **Interoperability** across enterprises and systems through:
  - Standardization of semantics for product support
  - Integrated suite of data models for data exchange and information sharing
  - Framework for using PLCS  
(DEXs, ISO STEP stds, methods & tools, incl XML/XSLT)
- **Extensibility and tailoring** through the use of Reference data libraries

# ISO 10303-239: PLCS



# Scope of PLCS and supported histories

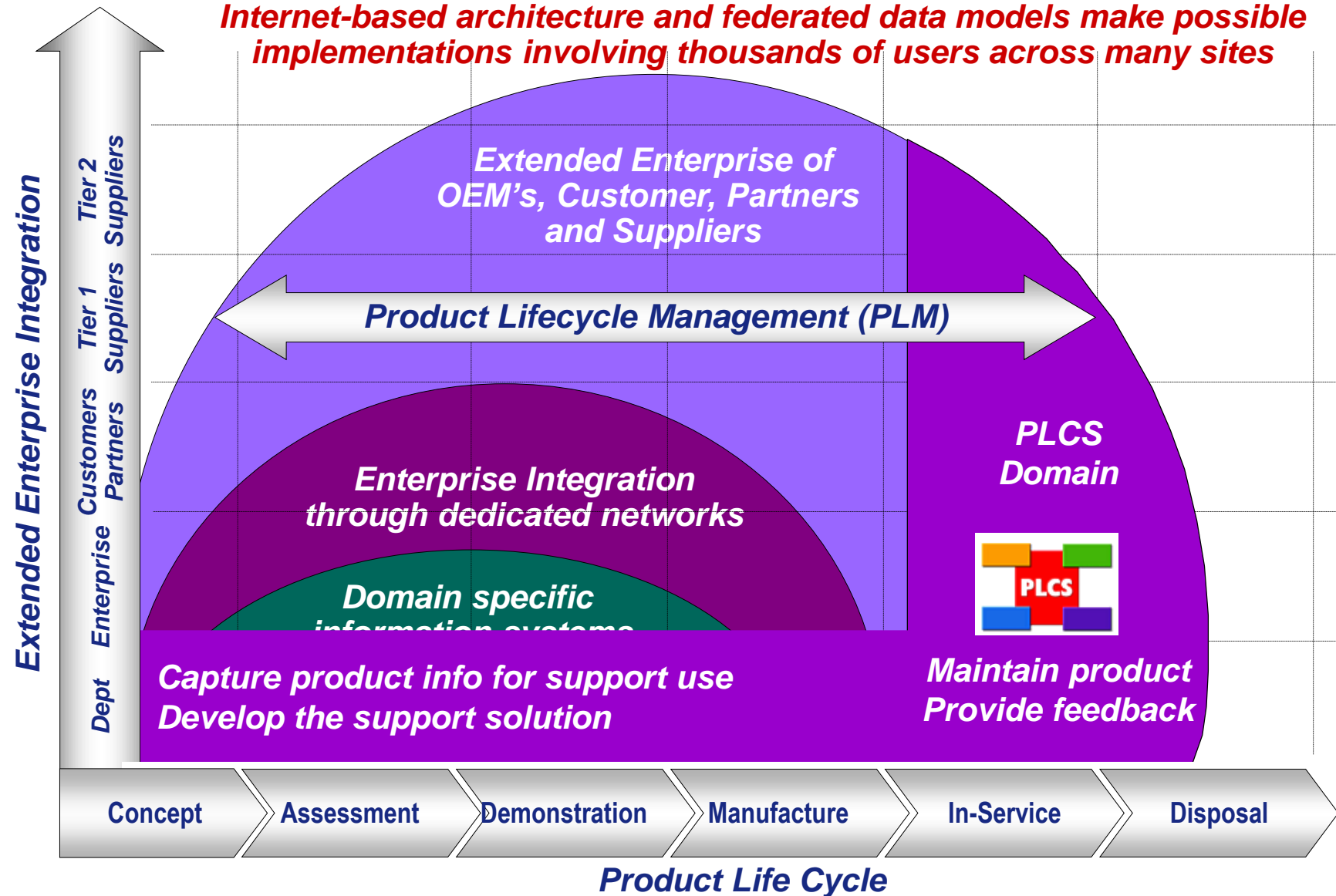
[http://docs.oasis-open.org/plcs/plcslib/v1.0/cs01/data/PLCS/concept\\_model/model\\_base.html](http://docs.oasis-open.org/plcs/plcslib/v1.0/cs01/data/PLCS/concept_model/model_base.html)



# Product Life Cycle Support (PLCS)

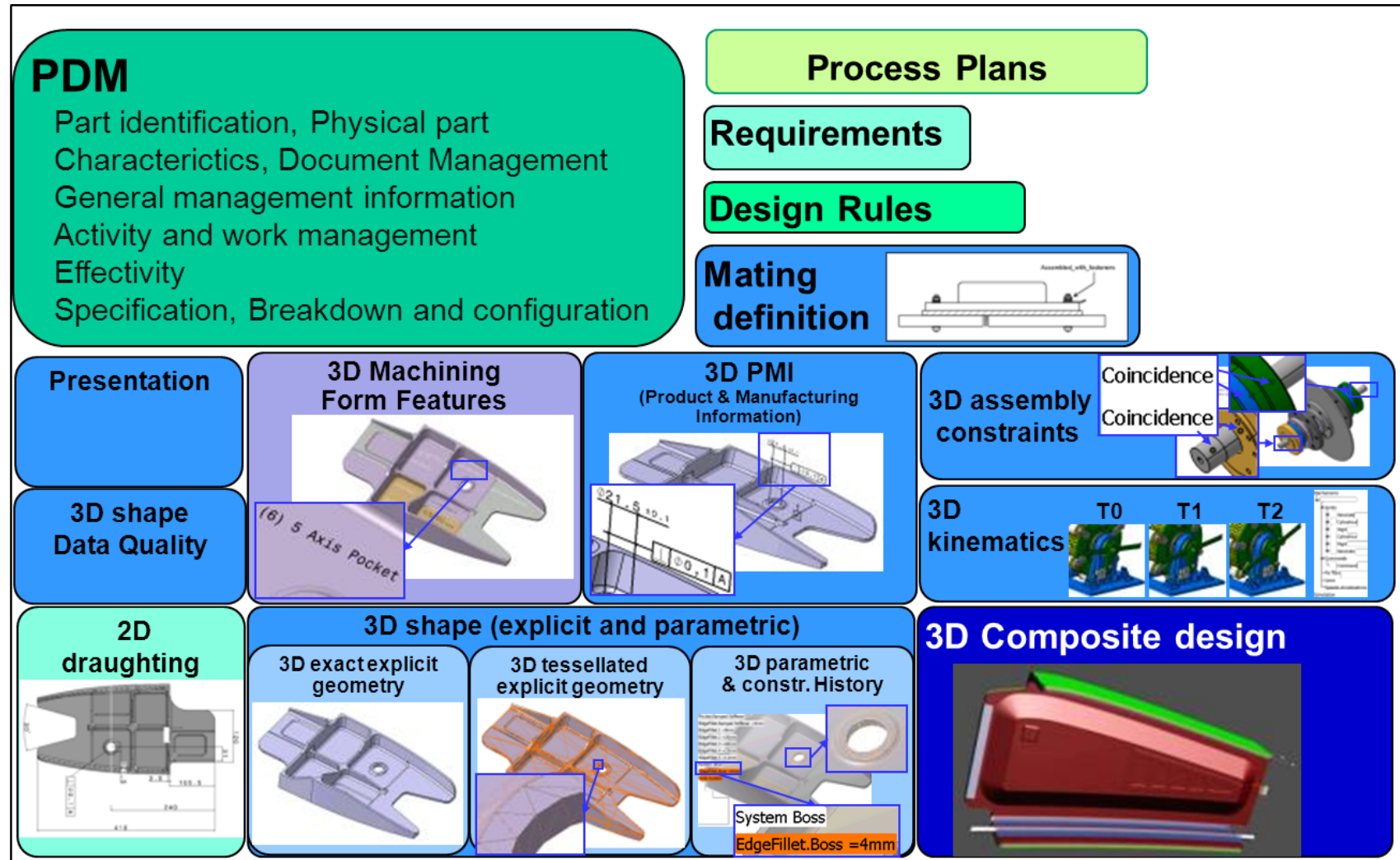
*Extended Enterprise enabled by Internet technology*

*Internet-based architecture and federated data models make possible implementations involving thousands of users across many sites*



Source: <http://private.ap242.org/web/ap242/ap242ed1>

## Overview of AP242 edition 1 information model





Source: <http://www.asd-ssg.org/mossec>

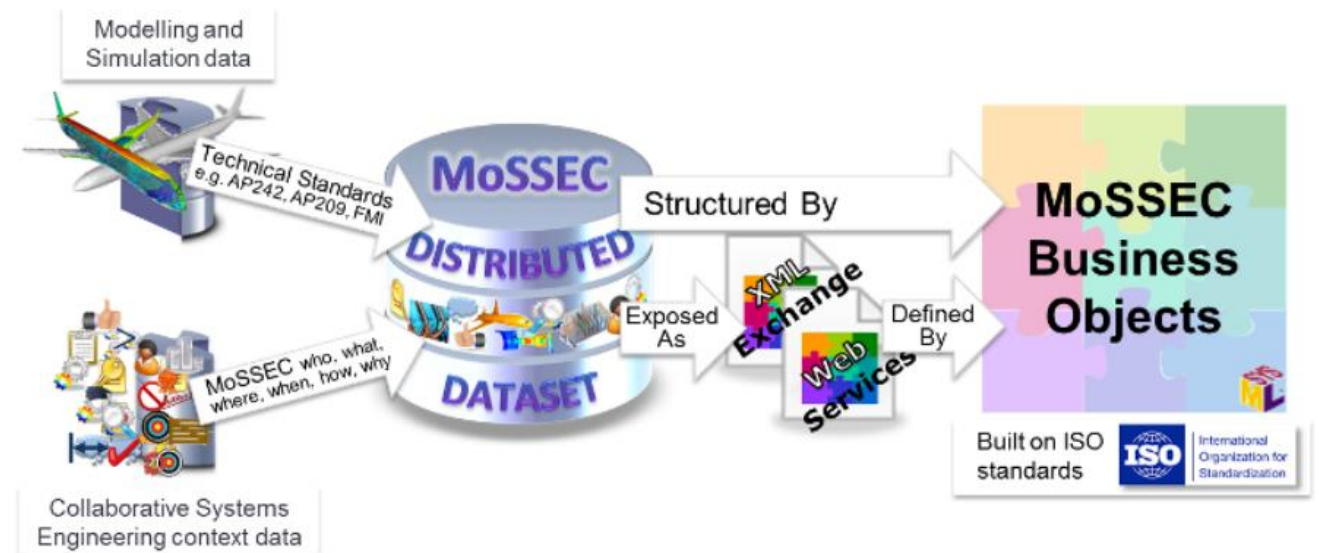
## Interaction with other Standards

MoSSEC will provide the standard for the systems engineering context information which is linked to the modelling and simulation data whenever it is shared or exchanged.

For more information on how MoSSEC interacts with:

- **Technical standards** such as STEP and LOTAR
- **Linked data standards** such as OSLC
- **Systems Engineering standards** such as ISO 15288

[Link to more detail](#)



# ISO 10303-243: MoSSEC

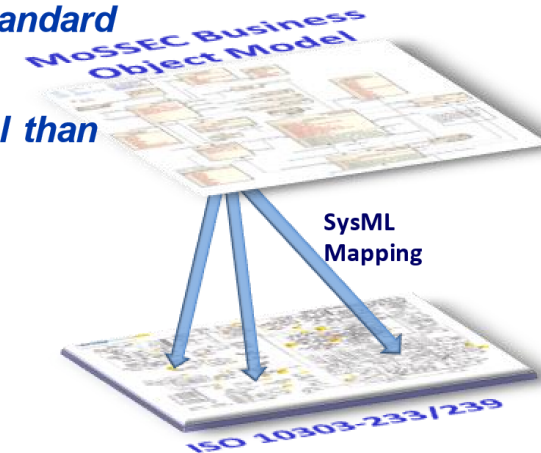
Source:<http://www.asd-ssg.org/mossec>

## Why not just use the ISO standards?

Global Product Data Interoperability Summit | 2014

PLCS (ISO 10303-239) is **generic, flexible**, and designed to be **extended and specialised** therefore:

- *MoSSEC Business Object Model provides usage guidance to explain how the standard is used in context*
- *MoSSEC Services are at a higher level than the standard, so are more efficient*



# EPISTLE

## ”European Process Industries STEP Technical Liaison Executive”

Source: CALS Technical Goal 2

### The EPISTLE framework

#### Introduction

EPISTLE stands for the “European Process Industries STEP Technical Liaison Executive”. It is a consortium of European process industry companies. The membership of EPISTLE includes such companies as ICI, Shell and IBM as well as a number of software and engineering contractors.

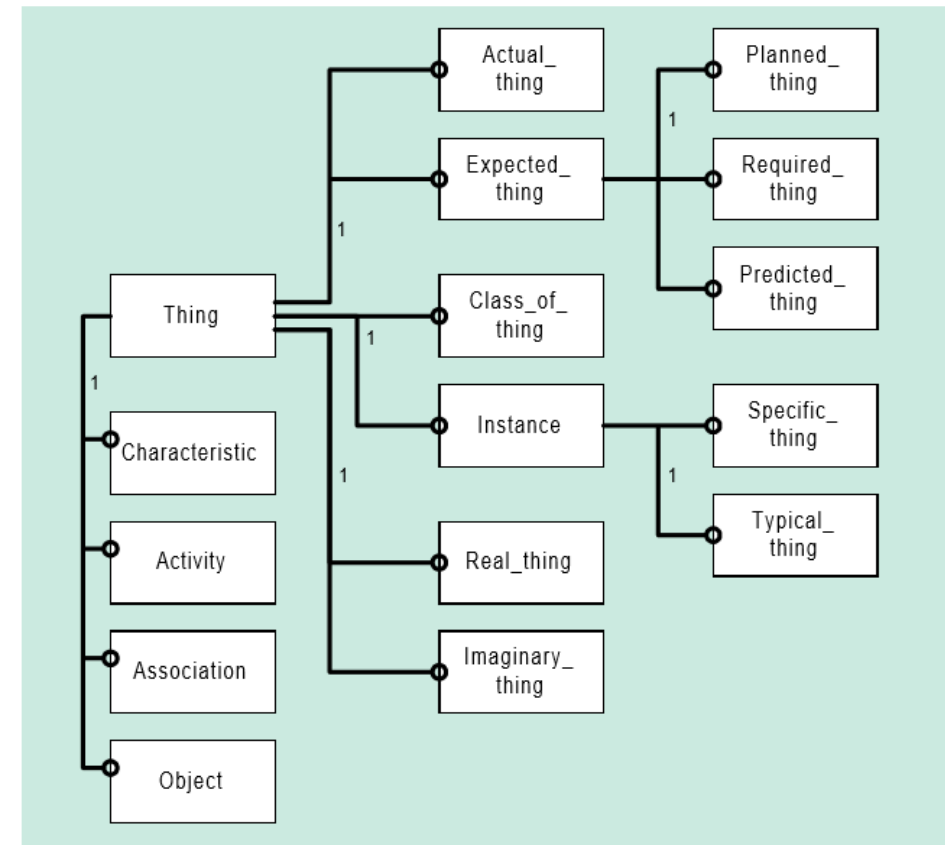
This section summarises the benefits (and some of the disadvantages) of the EPISTLE modelling approach. The philosophy of EPISTLE is discussed and related to real information management problems.

The goals of the EPISTLE framework are detailed, along with the business cases that drove its development. The framework is explained in terms of how it differs from other approaches, and the technologies which support EPISTLE development, such as STEP and in particular the EXPRESS language.

This chapter covers the EPISTLE core model concepts, and details those concepts which are seen as the most innovative and useful aspects of the model. Examples are given about how the model is used for classifying items and tracking those items throughout the product lifecycle.

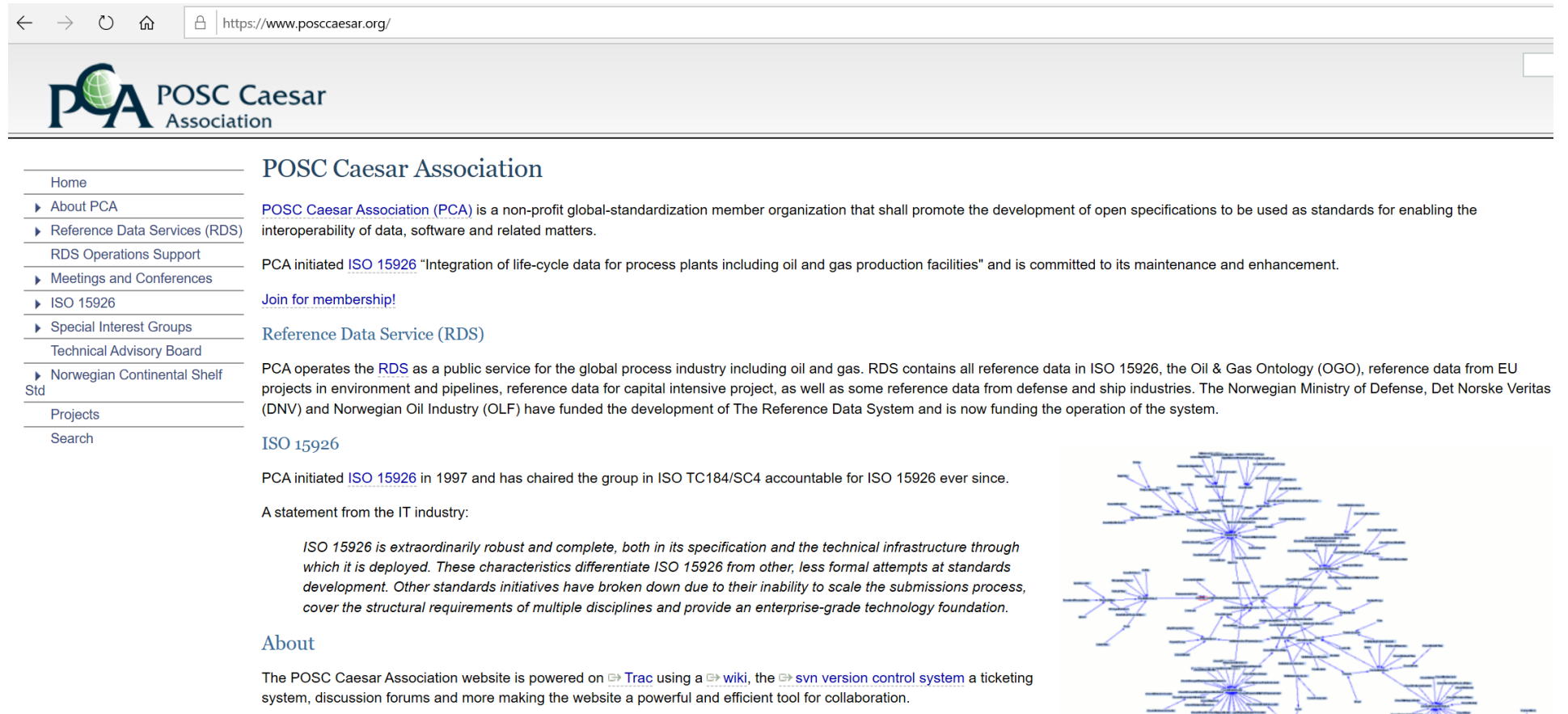
#### Business drivers

Modern, large scale engineering projects involve the exchange and sharing of large amounts of information between many organisations across a number of international borders. Process plant projects are no exception, often involving hundreds of contractors, suppliers and consultants working on multi-million dollar projects. The sharing of information between these organisations has been identified as a significant part of the overall project cost, and is an issue which can seriously impede the progress of a project.



# ISO 15926 Background

Source: <https://www.posccaesar.org/>



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL <https://www.posccaesar.org/>. The website header features the POSC Caesar Association logo. A left-hand navigation menu includes links for Home, About PCA, Reference Data Services (RDS), RDS Operations Support, Meetings and Conferences, ISO 15926, Special Interest Groups, Technical Advisory Board, Norwegian Continental Shelf Std, Projects, and Search. The main content area is titled "POSC Caesar Association" and contains the following text:

**POSC Caesar Association**

**POSC Caesar Association (PCA)** is a non-profit global-standardization member organization that shall promote the development of open specifications to be used as standards for enabling the interoperability of data, software and related matters.

PCA initiated [ISO 15926](#) "Integration of life-cycle data for process plants including oil and gas production facilities" and is committed to its maintenance and enhancement.

[Join for membership!](#)

**Reference Data Service (RDS)**

PCA operates the **RDS** as a public service for the global process industry including oil and gas. RDS contains all reference data in ISO 15926, the Oil & Gas Ontology (OGO), reference data from EU projects in environment and pipelines, reference data for capital intensive project, as well as some reference data from defense and ship industries. The Norwegian Ministry of Defense, Det Norske Veritas (DNV) and Norwegian Oil Industry (OLF) have funded the development of The Reference Data System and is now funding the operation of the system.

**ISO 15926**

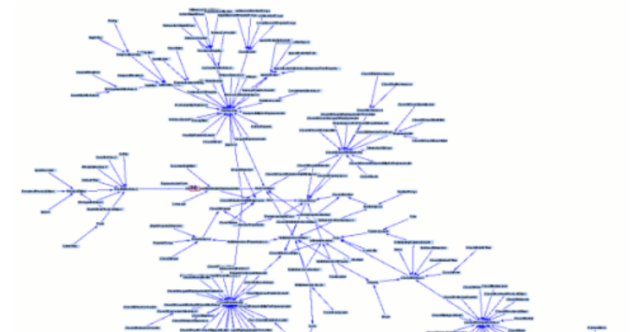
PCA initiated [ISO 15926](#) in 1997 and has chaired the group in ISO TC184/SC4 accountable for ISO 15926 ever since.

A statement from the IT industry:

*ISO 15926 is extraordinarily robust and complete, both in its specification and the technical infrastructure through which it is deployed. These characteristics differentiate ISO 15926 from other, less formal attempts at standards development. Other standards initiatives have broken down due to their inability to scale the submissions process, cover the structural requirements of multiple disciplines and provide an enterprise-grade technology foundation.*

**About**

The POSC Caesar Association website is powered on [Trac](#) using a [wiki](#), the [svn version control system](#) a ticketing system, discussion forums and more making the website a powerful and efficient tool for collaboration.



# 15926 Parts

## The parts ISO 15926



- The core part, (part 2)
  - The base *data model*
  - Specifies the structure of classes and relationships
  - Ex: `relationship`, `connection_of_individual`, `event`, `thing`
- Geometrical and topological data (part 3)
- The Reference Data Library, RDL (part 4)
  - Contains domain specific classes and relations
  - Adheres to the classes and relations in part 2
  - Ex: `Pump`, `Well head`
- Implementation methods, (part 7)
  - Templates, facilitating data entry and retrieval to/from 15926

# **Standarder en strategisk fråga i det digitala Industrilandskapet**

# Other countries are mobilizing...



Smart Industri



Alliance Industrie du Future



Plattform Industrie 4.0



Piano Nazionale Impresa 4.0



Made in China 2025



Industrial Value Chain Initiative



Connected Smart Factory

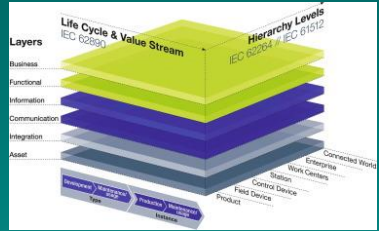


Smart Man. Leaders. Con.

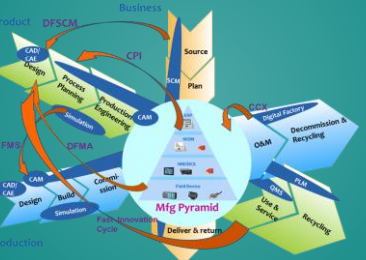


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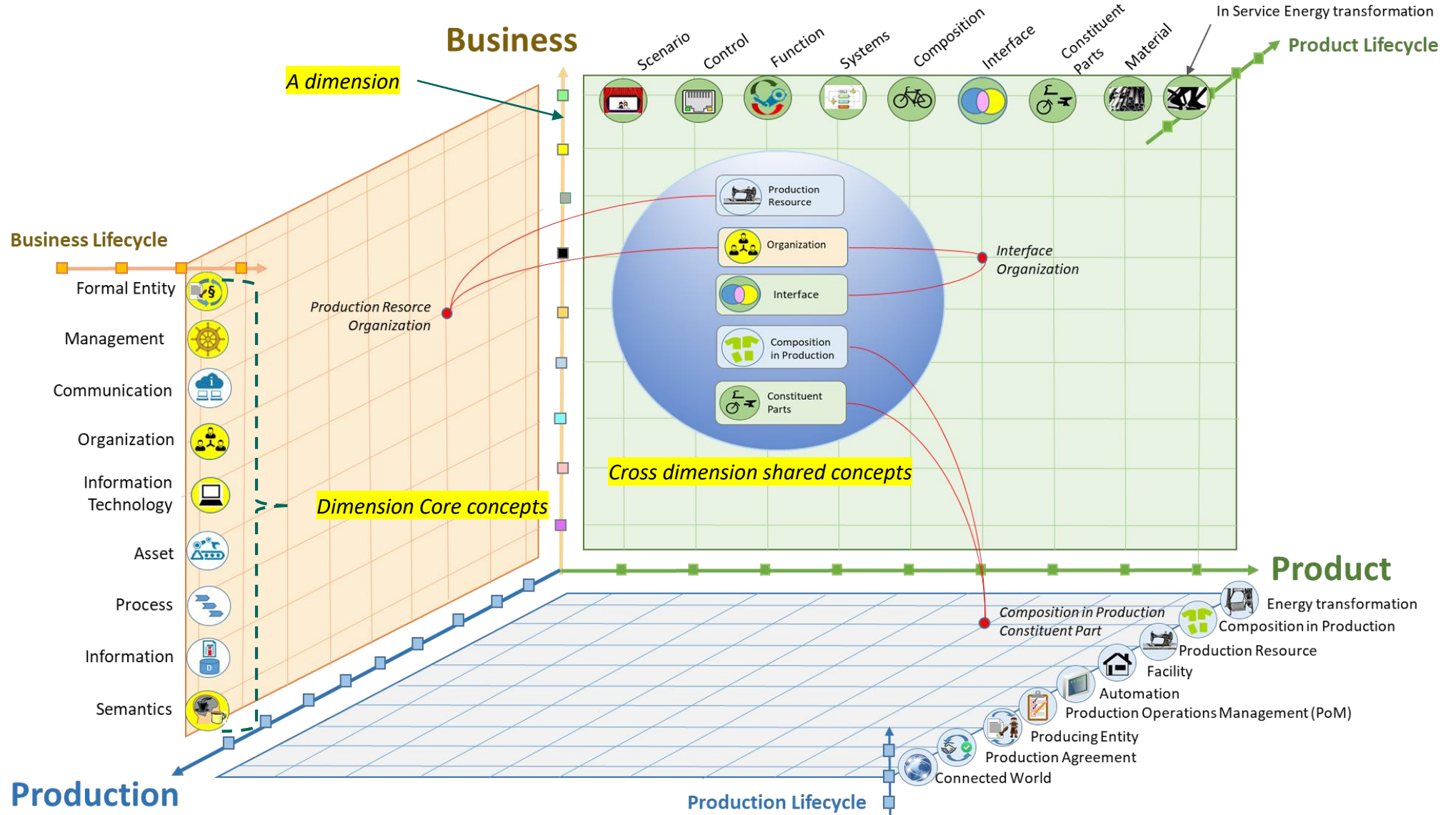
# Germany Industrie 4.0 RAMI



# USA/ NIST SMS Ecosystem



# The Scandinavian Smart Industry Framework



*The industrial system enabling products through their life cycle*

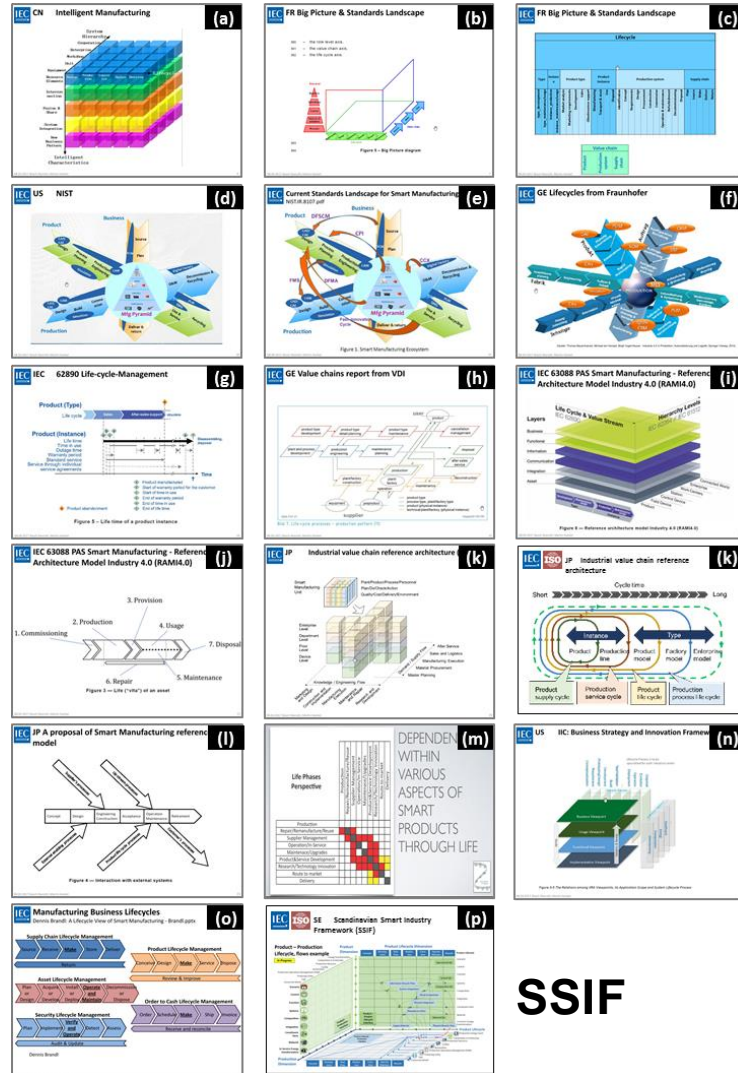


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# JWG21 unified reference model for smart industry

Countries JWG21 Input reference models for smart manufacturing

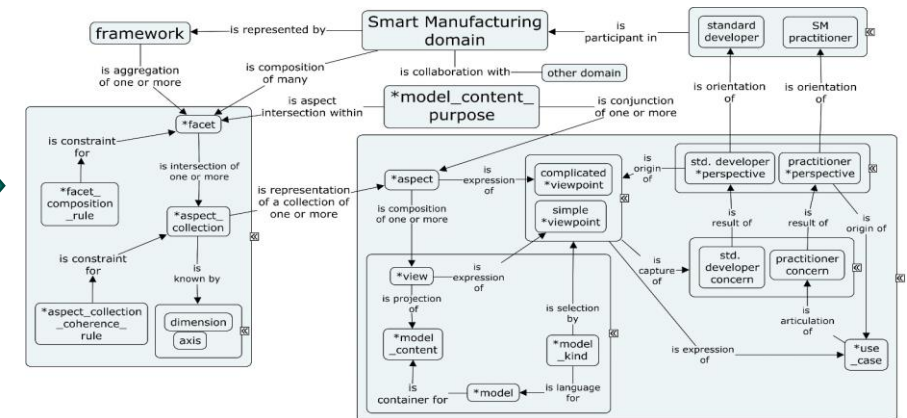


SSIF

## ISO/IEC SMRM



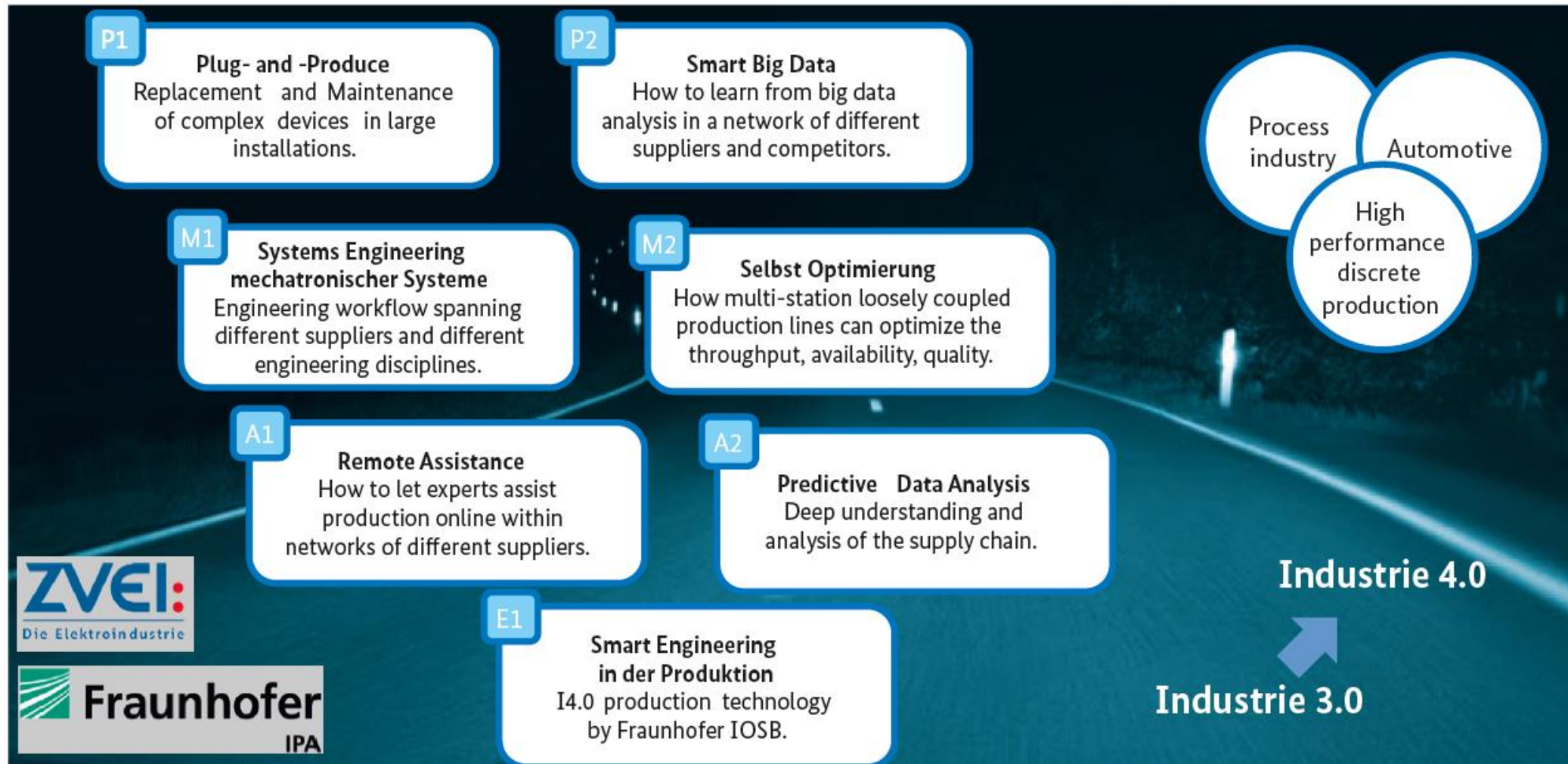
## Meta-model for Smart Manufacturing Reference Model (SMRM)



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# Industrie 4.0 high level application scenarios

Ändrad till Ulf



Source: Festo AG & Co. KG

<https://www.plattform-i40.de/PI40/Navigation/EN/InPractice/UseCases/use-cases.html>

Ny länk

# Ett svenskt exempel på Use case



# Digital Infrastructure for smart Manufacturing (Dig In)



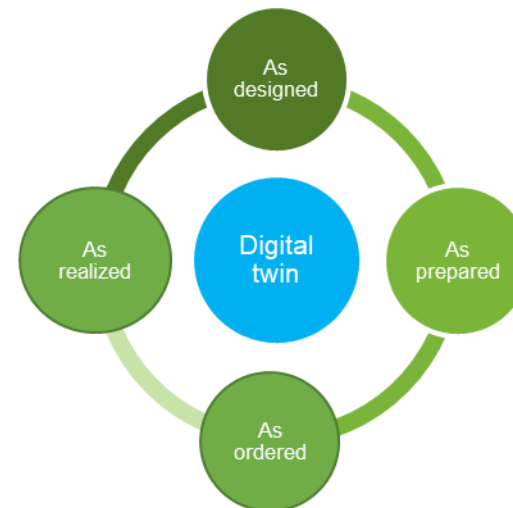
**Digital infrastructure** - service oriented, based on standardized interfaces.

**Digital twin** – standardized information model coordinating information through the life cycle.

**Demonstrations** in Scania Smart Factory Lab.



POWERTRAIN MANUFACTURING FOR HEAVY VEHICLES APPLICATION LAB



June 2017-May 2020

Funded by the Swedish Strategic Innovation Program Produktion2030, a joint venture of VINNOVA, Formas and the Swedish Energy Agency.





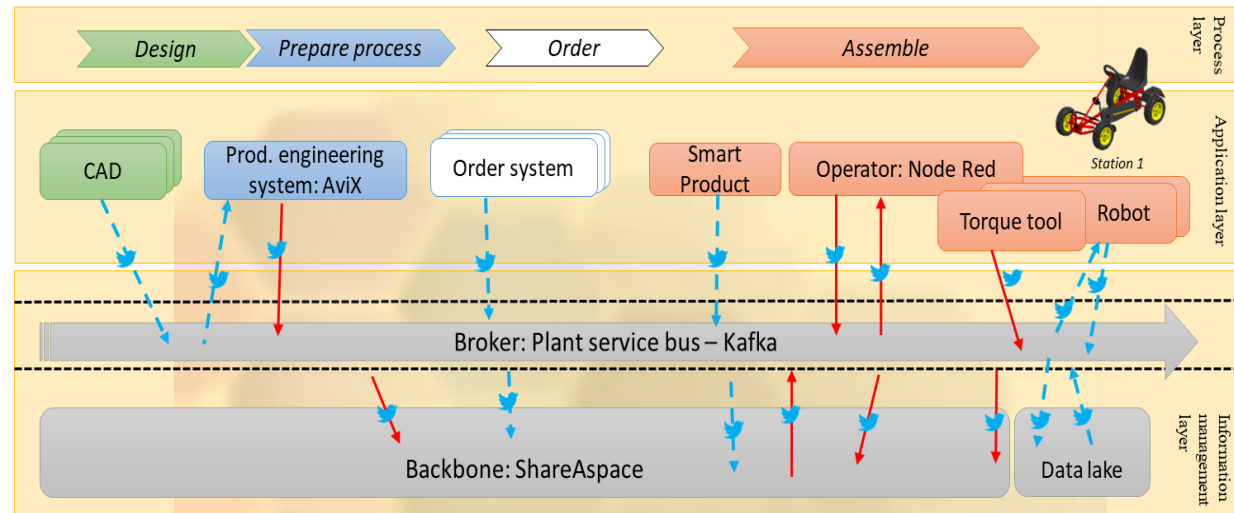
# Smart Manufacturing

## 9 characteristic areas and technologies

1. Automation and automated decision making
  2. Distributed system of systems
  3. High interconnection between factory floor and digital representation
  4. Ability to analyze outcome for improvement
  5. Fast, wireless, communication (real time access)
  6. Fast computing
  7. Digital representations of systems and products with model based engineering
  8. High interconnection across domains and life cycle phases
  9. Secure access to information
1. Artificial intelligence for decision making, human-robot collaboration
  2. Service oriented architectures, cloud computing, interoperability standards
  3. Smart sensors, scanning, connection between physical reality and digital model
  4. Statistics, machine learning
  5. 4G, 5G, 6G, standard communication protocols
  6. Cloud computing, Edge computing
  7. Digital twins, product models, modeling principles, virtual reality, simulations
  8. Lifecycle models, digital thread, model based collaboration methods, information standards
  9. Block chains, PLM

# DigIn as a use case for smart manufacturing

1. Automation and automated decision making
2. Distributed system of systems
3. High interconnection between factory floor and models
4. Ability to analyze outcome for improvement
5. Fast, wireless, communication (real time access)
6. Fast computing
7. Digital representations of systems and products for model based engineering
8. High interconnection across domains and life cycle phases
9. Secure access to information



# Övningsuppgift Smart Industri SIS/TK280







# Configuration Management

*Tobias Ljungkvist, Syntell*

