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The CACE Project -- Steering Committee Meeting, 1988-06-01

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1988

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Mattsson, S. E. (1988). *The CACE Project -- Steering Committee Meeting, 1988-06-01*. (Technical Reports TFRT-7395). Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology (LTH).

Total number of authors:

1

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CODEN: LUTFD2/(TFRT-7395)/1-088/(1988)

The CACE Project -
Steering Committee Meeting, 1988-06-01

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Lund Institute of Technology
August 1988

Department of Automatic Control Lund Institute of Technology P.O. Box 118 S-221 00 Lund Sweden		<i>Document name</i> Report	
		<i>Date of issue</i> August 1988	
		<i>Document Number</i> CODEN:LUTFD2/(TFRT-7395)/1-088/(1988)	
<i>Author(s)</i> Sven Erik Mattsson		<i>Supervisor</i>	
		<i>Sponsoring organisation</i> The Swedish Board of Technical Development	
<i>Title and subtitle</i> The CACE project - Steering committee meeting, 1988-06-01			
<i>Abstract</i> <p>This report contains documentation handed out to the participants of the steering committee meeting of the STU Computer Aided Control Engineering Programme (CACE) on June 1, 1988. The minutes of the meeting are also included.</p>			
<i>Key words</i> Computer Aided Control Engineering			
<i>Classification system and/or index terms (if any)</i>			
<i>Supplementary bibliographical information</i>			
<i>ISSN and key title</i>			<i>ISBN</i>
<i>Language</i> English and Swedish	<i>Number of pages</i> 88	<i>Recipient's notes</i>	
<i>Security classification</i>			

The report may be ordered from the Department of Automatic Control or borrowed through the University Library 2, Box 1010, S-221 03 Lund, Sweden, Telex: 33248 lubbis lund.

Preface

This report contains documentation handed out to the participants of the steering committee meeting of the STU Computer Aided Control Engineering Programme (CACE) on June 1, 1988. The minutes of the meeting are also included.

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CACE-projektet

Styrgruppsammanträde 1988-06-01

Dagordning

10.00 **Formalia**

10.15 **Projektläge**

10.30 **Struktureringsmekanismer**

10.45 **Representation och implementering**

11.15 **C++ and PHIGS**

11.30 **Tillämpningsprojekt**

12.00 **Planer och beslut**

12.30 **Lunch**

14.00 **Information om IT-4**

14.30 **Framtida planer – efter CACE**

15.30 **Nästa sammanträde, övrigt**

15.45 **Demonstrationer**

Modellverktyg

Visidyn

17.00 **Avslutning**

PROJECT STATUS

CONTENTS

1. Introduction
2. Published papers
3. Seminars and visits
4. Guest researchers
5. Workstation purchases
6. Related activities at the department
7. Tools for model development and simulation

New forms of MMI

Expert system interfaces

Symbolic calculations

High level languages

Expert Control

Repr. and visualization

Implementation lang.

Model development and simulation

IEEE CSS
CACSD '85
*

Appl of AI SERC/STU
Southampton

* * * * *
CPCIII ACC SIAM

IEEE CSS CACSD '86

* SERC/STU
Cambridge

ECAI-88 Munich
** * * * *
IFAC AI Swansea
IFAC CADCS '88
Beijing

1985

1986

1987

1988

1989

PUBLISHED PAPERS

1. Elmqvist, H. and S.E. Mattsson
A Simulator for Dynamical Systems Using
Graphics and Equations for Modelling
Control Systems Magazine
2. Larsson, J.E. and P. Persson
An Intelligent Help System for Idpac
ECAI-88, European Conference on AI
Munich, August 1-5, 1988
3. Mattsson, S.E.
On Model Structuring Concepts
4th IFAC CADCS
P.R. China, August 23-25, 1988
4. Mattsson, S.E.
On Modelling and DAE Systems
Simulation
5. Larsson, J.E. and P. Persson
The Knowledge Database Used in an Expert
System Interface for Idpac
IFAC Workshop on Artificial Intelligence in
Real-Time Control
Swansea, September 21-23, 1988

GUEST RESEARCHERS

- 1985, Nov 18 – 1986, Jan 17 Dr. Wolfgang Kreutzer
Univ. of Canterbury
New Zealand
- 1986, Nov 6 – Dec 8 Prof. Mike Denham
Kingston Polytechnic
England
- 1987, May 17 – July 17 Prof. Dean Frederick
RPI, Troy
New York, USA
- 1987, Dec 1 – 1988, Jan 31 Dr. Wolfgang Kreutzer
Univ. of Canterbury
New Zealand
- 1988, May – June Prof. Doug Birdwell
Univ. of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee
- 1988, September Dr. Andre Tits
Univ. of Maryland

WORKSTATION PURCHASES

1. SUN 3/110
 - Color, 19", 4MB
 - 12 MB memory (Clearpoint, Exo Data AB)
 - SUN Lisp
 - KEE
 - 548 MB common Winchester disk
 - Machine on loan
2. Upgrading of IRIS 2400 to IRIS 3020 equivalent
 - MC68020

RELATED ACTIVITIES AT THE DEPARTMENT

- Step-size control in numerical integration
- Graduate course on control design
- Generation of Modula code from a Simnon model
- Visidyn
- Graphics in CGI and Objective-C
- Tearing of DAEs
- Plotting of multidimensional data

TOOLS FOR MODEL DEVELOPMENT AND SIMULATION

1. Design of basic concepts for model structuring
2. Design of the internal system representation
3. Implementation in KEE of basic tools for modelling and simulation of ODE models
4. C++ and PHIGS (FIGARO)
5. Application project

Seminars and Visits

November 1987 – May 1988

Sven Erik Mattsson

Department of Automatic Control
Lund Institute of Technology
Lund, Sweden

This is a list of seminars and external contacts the Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology has had during the period November 1987 – May 1988, which are of interest for the CACE project. The list includes visits to the department and visits of the staff to companies and other universities, as well as participation in conferences, symposia, workshops, courses etc.

Our visitors are normally given a presentation of our department and our research, as well as live demonstrations of our packages for CACE, so this is not explicitly mentioned in the list below.

1987

- Nov 17 A. Edelmayer, Computer and Automation Institute, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, Hungary visited the department. He gave a seminar titled "Real-time expert systems in discrete time stochastic adaptive control of manufacturing processes".
- Nov 19 Bengt Palmér, Sverker Sjöström and Jan Olof Larsson from Saab-Scania visited the department.
- Nov 30 Bengt Lennartsson, Chalmers visited the department. He presented his Ph.D work in a seminar titled "How efficient are our modern control methods?"
- Dec 1 – Jan 30 Wolfgang Kreutzer, University of Canterbury, New Zealand visited the department. He gave a course titled "Tools and Metaphors of AI-programming". He discussed tools and techniques for representation and manipulation of knowledge. He focussed on the following programming tools:
1. Symbolic Programming with Scheme (which is a Lisp dialect developed at MIT)
 2. Declarative Programming in Prolog
 3. Object-Oriented Programming in Flavours and Smalltalk.
- Dec 3 Anders Lanser, Computer Vision and Associative Pattern Laboratory, Dept. of Numerical Analysis and Computing Science, The Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm visited the department. He gave two seminars titled "A survey of neural network models and neural computers" and "A neural networkmodel with probabilistic learning and complex nodes".
- Dec 11 Emil Granbom and Torsten Olsson presented their Master project "VISIDYN - A graphics-based, interactive program for analysis of control systems".
- Dec 18 Thomas Gustafsson from Luleå Institute of Technology visited the department. He gave a seminar titled "Control of cranes". He also demonstrated Regsim.
- Dec 29 Magnus Rimvall, ETH, Zürich visited the department. He gave a seminar on experiences of the IMPACT project.

1988

- Jan 7 Wolfgang Kreutzer gave a seminar titled "Components of discrete event simulators and their implementation in Scheme", which was followed by a discussion around CACE and discrete event simulation.
- Jan 22 Mats Andersson gave a seminar titled "Introduction to KEE".
- Jan 25 Peter Eltzer, Asea Brown Boveri, Central Research Laboratory, Heidelberg, FRG visited ABB's research group in Ideon and our department. Peter Eltzer has among other thing been involved in the specification of Ada's environment (Apse and Kapse). He is also an experienced manager of software projects. He gave two seminars titled "The ESPRIT-project GRADIENT" (Realtime AI and operator interfaces) and "Software project management".
- Feb 5 Kjell Gustafsson gave a seminar titled "Modelling and synthesis of stepsize control in numerical integration".

- Feb 19 Rolf Syding, First Control gave a one-day course on their control system equipment.
- Feb 22 – 26 Sven Erik Mattsson, Bernt Nilsson and Karl-Erik Årzén attended a course on G2 at Gensym, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- Feb 26 Bernt Nilsson visited George Stephanopoulos, MIT, Cambridge, Massachusetts. He and his group are working on a project called Process Design Kit. It is an environment for computer aided design of chemical processes.
- Feb 29 Sven Erik Mattsson, Bernt Nilsson and Karl-Erik Årzén visited the Foxboro Company, Foxboro, Massachusetts. They met Edgar Bristol, Dick Shirley Bill Pappé and Peter Hansen. They got first a presentation of Foxboro and their new *Intelligent Automation Series*. Foxboro started with research on expert systems in 1982. Foxboro participated (together with DuPont and the University of Delaware) in the Falcon project. Then the Foxboro Exact controller was discussed. Sven Erik Mattsson and Karl-Erik Årzén gave a seminar where they presented the department, the CACE project, Hibliz and the work on real-time expert systems.
- March 1 – 2 Sven Erik Mattsson visited the Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He met Art Westerberg, Chemical Department, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA. They are developing a general modelling language called ASCEND. There many similarities between the approach taken in the CACE project and their approach, but also interesting differences. Unfortunately, they have no written documentation yet. Second, Sven Erik met Marc Bodson at the Electrical Department. His interests includes robust adaptive control of multi-variable systems. Third, Sven Erik met Ingemar Hulthage at the Robotics Institute, which is a independent research institute at CMU. They had a number of projects in the expert system area. Hulthage had developed an expert system for design of Al-Li alloys. This project was sponsored by Alcoa. They had to meet the competition from the glass fibre materials.
- March 1 Bernt Nilsson visited V. Venkatasubramanian at Columbia University, New York, New York. He presented his work on fault diagnosis using expert system and structured knowledge. A demonstration of the prototype system MODEX was shown.
- March 2 Bernt Nilsson met Bjorn Tyreus. Bjorn is working at Du Pont, Newark, Delaware. Bjorn is interested in modelling and object oriented programming. He has also experience in using expert system at Du Pont.
- March 3 – 4 Sven Erik Mattsson, Bernt Nilsson and Karl-Erik Årzén visited the Systems Research Center at the University of Maryland. Among others they met John Baras, P.S. Krishnaprasad, William Levine, Andre Tits, Michael Fan, Thomas McAvoy and Odd Asbjørnsen. Tits and Fan have designed a tool, CONSOLE, for optimization-based design of a large class of dynamical systems. CONSOLE has an interface to Simnon, in which you define your dynamical system. You define in a separate file the criterion, the constraints and

the parameters to optimize. When the problem is set up, CONSOLE uses Simnon to evaluate the criterion and the constraints during the optimization procedure. Tits will visit the department in September as guest researcher. We will get access to CONSOLE. There is an interesting possibility to use CONSOLE as a tool for tuning models using measured data.

Bill Levine told that they had developed software for the H_∞ method for design of multivariable control systems. They had applied it on the Grumman F14 pitch axis control benchmark problem. Unfortunately, it was not documented yet.

McAvoy demonstrated an expert system for distillation column design. The expert behind the knowledge was Page Buckley.

Asbjørnsen and his group presented their work in identification and modelling.

March 8

Tektronix demonstrated their new graphics workstation.

March 15 – 16

Sven Erik Mattson visited the Department of Information Processing, Umeå University. He discussed differential/algebraic equations with Bo Kåström and Anders Barrlund and equation sorting with Torbjörn Wiberg. He gave one seminar for the computer science students where he presented Hibliz and the expert system interface for Idpac. In a second seminar he gave a survey of the CACE project. The projects in connection with Kreutzer's AI programming course were presented:

1. Colin Vout's Car Game (Bo Bernhardsson and Jan Eric Larsson)
2. ARNE - Analys-Räkning Numera Elektroniskt
It is an expert system to solve the exams of the first course on one-dimensional analysis. It accepts an exam on T_EXformat, decodes the tasks, invokes the symbolic manipulation program Maple and outputs the result on T_EXformat. The difficult part is to decode the tasks and find out what is asked for. If it fails it gives a general answer like a student when he does not know how to do. ARNE passes about half of the exams. (Bo Bernhardsson)
3. A polynomial calculator in Scheme (Michael Lund).
4. Generation of Modula code from a Simnon model (Ola Dahl).
5. MESS - A Minimal Expert System Shell (Jan Eric Larsson).
6. System representations (Karl Johan Åström).
7. FourS (Small System Structuring System) in Scheme (Bernt Nilsson).
8. An expert system for KRK (chess: King and Rook versus King) (Jan Eric Larsson).

March 17

Rune Gustafsson, SICS and also a newly appointed adjunct professor in AI at LTH gave a seminar titled "Real-time system and AI".

March 17

Sven Erik Mattsson, Bernt Nilsson and Karl-Erik Årzén gave a seminar on their US-trip.

March 24

Jan Erik Larsson gave a seminar titled "On expert systems" at the department of Philosophy. He gave an introduction to expert systems, discussed deep and shallow knowledge and presented shortly

- his and Per Perssons work on an expert system interface for Idpac as well as Karl Erik Årzén's work on real-time expert systems.
- April 8 Leif Andersson gave a seminar where he described the architecture of our local computer network and how to transfer files between different workstations and how to login remotely.
- April 12 In the UK the ALVEY program arranged a get-together-day for universities because of the ESPRIT Basic Research Activity. A poster session was arranged to make it possible to announce interest to participate. The department participated on STU's poster and announced our interests in computer aided control engineering, adaptive control and expert control.
- April 12 Discussion on the use of Matlab in the undergraduate courses.
- April 22 Rolf Johansson gave a seminar titled "Petri nets".
- April 26 Rolf Johansson gave a seminar titled "Grafcet".
- April 26 Sven Erik Mattsson and Karl-Erik Årzén visited Roy Leitch, Intelligent Automation Laboratory, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh. They discussed a joint proposal to the ESPRIT Basic Research Programme for a project on reasoning under time constraints. Sven Erik Mattsson gave a seminar on the CACE project and had a long discussion on modelling. We have a common interest in modelling. Roy Leitch has submitted a proposal titled "Intelligent Tutoring Systems for Process Industries" to ESPRIT II. They are interested of having contact with our department in this matter and have proposed joint workshops. Karl-Erik Årzén gave a seminar on his real-time expert system.
- April 27 -29 As a part of the IT4 project "Knowledge based systems for process control" Claes Ryttoft, Anders Åberg (ABB), Börje Rosenberg, Lars Pernebo (SattControl), David Lundberg (Telelogic), Sven Erik Mattsson and Karl-Erik Årzén made a study trip to the UK. They visited the Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh. Roy Leitch gave an presentation of there Alvey and ESPRIT project in the real-time expert system area. They also visited the AI group at the University of Edinburgh as well as there institute for applied AI (AIAI). Second, PA Computers and Telecommunications, London was visited. They have develop a real-time expert system called ESCORT. It is built on top of KEE. BP has bought an installation for GBP 600 000. Third, Cambridge Consultants Limited, Cambridge was visited. They have developed a toolkit called MUSE for the development of real-time applications of AI.
- April 29 Rolf Johansson gave a seminar titled "Applications of Petri nets and Grafcet in the process industry".
- May 3 - 4 Professor P.C. Parks, Mathematics Group, RMCS, Shrivenham, Swindon, UK visited the department. His group and professor H Tolle's group at the University of Darmstadt are applying for funding of a project on learning control systems from the ESPRIT Basic Research grants. They would like to have our department as an associate group to the project.
- He gave also a seminar titled "Convergence properties of associative memory storage for learning control systems".

- May 3 - June 30 Professor Douglas Birdwell from Electrical and Computer Engineering, University of Tennessee, Knoxville visits the department as a guest researcher in the CACE project.
- Dr Birdwell participates in the CASCADE project which is funded by the Department of Energy (DOE), USA. CASCADE stands for Computer-Aided Systems and Control Analysis and Design Environment. The design environment is based on linear quadratic Gaussian controllers using loop transfer recovery (LQG/LTR) and Dr Birdwell has developed an expert system to support this design method. The plans is to install CASCADE on our SUN workstations.
- May 6 Per Persson was presented a SAAB-Scania award (SEK 50 000) for 1988 at the annual meeting of shareholders in Södertälje.
- May 6 Douglas Birdwell gave a seminar titled "An Overview of the LQG/LTR Controller Design Methodology".
- May 10 Douglas Birdwell gave a seminar titled "The Influence of an Expert System on the Evolution of a Design Environment".
- May 10 Peter Nagy, LiTH visited the department. He is a Ph.D student of Lennart Ljung (and Erik Sandewall). His interests include automatic control and expert systems.
- May 17 Douglas Birdwell gave a seminar titled "The Structure of the CASCADE Design Environment".
- May 20 Sven Erik Mattsson and Bernt Nilsson presented the work in the CACE project on tools for model development and simulation for the management of the DUP project at STU, Stockholm.
- May 25 Dag Brück and Tomas Schönthal attended "C++ and Object-Oriented Programming", a one-day seminar in Stockholm. It was held by Dr. Bjarne Stroustrup, AT!T Bell Labs, Murray Hill, USA. Dr. Stroustrup is the designer and implementer of C++.
- May 27 Douglas Birdwell gave a seminar titled "Search for Model Structure using Process Databases".
- May 31 Kjell Gustafsson gave his Licenciate seminar "Stepsize control in ODE-Solvers - Analysis and Synthesis". Opponent was Torkel Glad, Department of Automatic Control, Linköping University.

The CACE Project 1988-05-25
 Department of Automatic Control
 Lund Institute of Technology, Lund, Sweden

Published Papers, Conference Contributions and Reports

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WHICH ARE THE DIFFICULTIES?

1. Costly to develop new models
2. Difficult to reuse models
 - Various tasks
 - Different plants
3. Tuning of the model
4. User interfaces
 - Process designers and operators
 - Window and graphics standards

SUPPORT REUSE

Model development can be supported by making it easier to reuse models in various contexts.

1. Models on symbolic forms and automatic generation of
 - efficient code for simulation
 - code for calculation of steady state
 - linear models etc.
 - descriptions accepted by other packages
 - control code
2. Model structuring concepts:
 - Hierarchical submodel decomposition
 - Model types
 - Multiple realizations
 - Model categorization
 - Multiple presentations
3. Parameterization of models

THE SUBMODEL CONCEPT

1. Possible to map the component structure of real systems
 - Common base
 - Supplier provided models
2. No implicit assumptions \Rightarrow
Encapsulated models with well-defined interfaces
 - Terminals
 - Parameters
3. Automatic consistency tests of connections

A model consists of three parts:

1. Terminals
2. Parameters
3. Realizations

MODELLING OF INTERACTION BETWEEN SUBMODELS

Should be flexible:

- Anticipate “all” ways of interaction
- Avoid the need of adapters and converters



1. Keep the semantics of connections simple
 - Equality or zero-sum of terminals
 - Facilitates use of block diagrams
 - Submodels can handle complex descriptions
2. Component based models give a common base
 - Possible to anticipate “physical” interactions
 - Hard to anticipate measurements
 - Idealized models of real “physical” connections as shafts, pipes, electrical wires etc.
 - Build libraries of terminals

TERMINALS

Terminals can be structured

1. Simple

- A single quantity

2. Record

- Interaction involves often several quantities
- May be nested
- Example: electric wire – voltage and current

3. Vector

- Has components of the same type
- Example: A cable has of a number of wires
- Example: A mass flow may be multi media

Terminals may be partly unspecified:

1. The types of the subterminals
2. The number of subterminals

to support

1. Generic models
2. Plug in models
3. Abstraction – Top-down development
4. Automatic declaration – Bottom-up development

MODELLING OF INTERACTION BETWEEN SUBMODELS

Should be safe and reliable:

- The terminals are holes in the wall
- Automatic consistency checks of connections



Every simple terminal has the following attributes:

1. Quantity
2. Unit
3. Low limit and high limit
4. Status

QUANTITY

- Naming standard – ISO 31
- Have a database of quantities
- quantity' x = derquantity' y
- Undefined quantities are deduced from context
- Consistency checks

UNIT

- Have a database and tools to handle units
- Default: SI unit
- Consistency checks and automatic conversions

STATUS

Could have the values:

`time-varying`

`constant` set to an explicit and fixed value

`time-invariant` free parameter

`bound` defined in terms of other parameters

If `status` is not `time-varying` then

- undefined values are deduced from the context
- consistency checks

AN EXAMPLE

Pipes, inlets, outlets

- Structured terminal with subterminals.
- Attributes: quantity, unit, range
- Parameters

	Quantity	Unit	
Diameter	length	mm	time invariant
Medium			
Flow	mass flow	ml/s	in/out
Pressure	pressure	Pa	
Temperature	temperature	K	

To describe multi media flows use vectors.

Viewport.3 in KB Example



SEE

By the CACE group
Automatic Control
Lund

WHAT YOU
SEE
IS WHAT YOU GET!

OBJECTIVES:

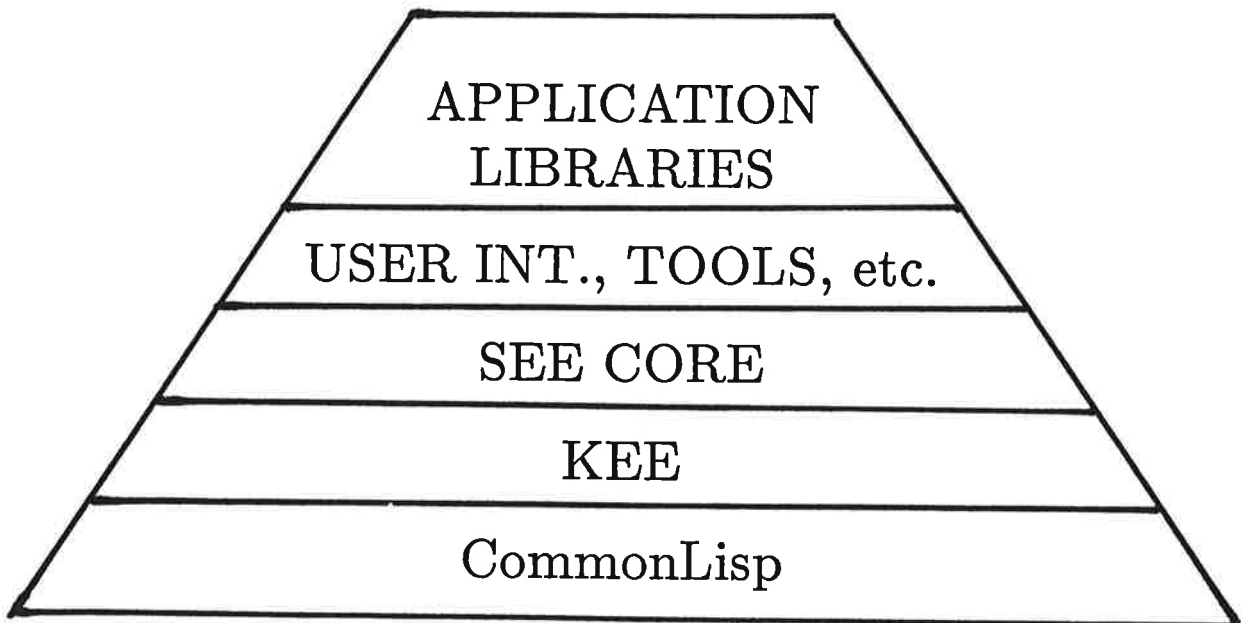
To build a prototype environment for model development, simulation, and control engineering.

BASIC IDEAS:

1. A core knowledge base for representing dynamic models.
 - Alternative ways of describing models
 - Structure
 - Object Oriented Programming
2. A highly interactive user interface.
 - Direct manipulation
 - Graphics
3. A toolbox with tools operating on the core knowledge base.
 - Simulators
 - Numeric and symbolic mathematics
 - Expert systems for control design
 - Model compilers

SEE is build^t in KEE

- Object oriented programming and frames
- Support for design of graphic interfaces
- Automatic reasoning and rule bases
- CommonLisp



The SEE core

Library

- A set of models
- Can be saved on a file

Models are the basic structure units in SEE. A model has components:

- terminals
- parameters
- realizations

Terminals define the interface between the model's internal description and the environment. There are three basic kinds:

- Simple (a variable)
- Record (structured)
- Vector

Parameters make models more flexible and universal.

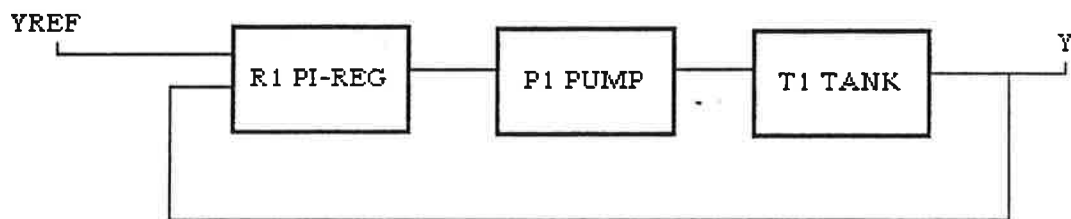
Realizations define the behaviour of models.
There are different kinds:

- A set of equations (assignments)

$$q_{out} = a\sqrt{2gh}$$

$$A \cdot dh = q_{in} - q_{out}$$

- A set of submodels and connections



- Transfer functions
- ABCD-matrices

Models and components are represented as objects (*units* in KEE).

They have attributes such as

NAME, VALUE, ICON, RANGE, UNIT etc.

There are relations between objects:

SUBMODEL, PART-OF, COMPONENT,
SUBCLASS, INSTANCE-OF, etc.

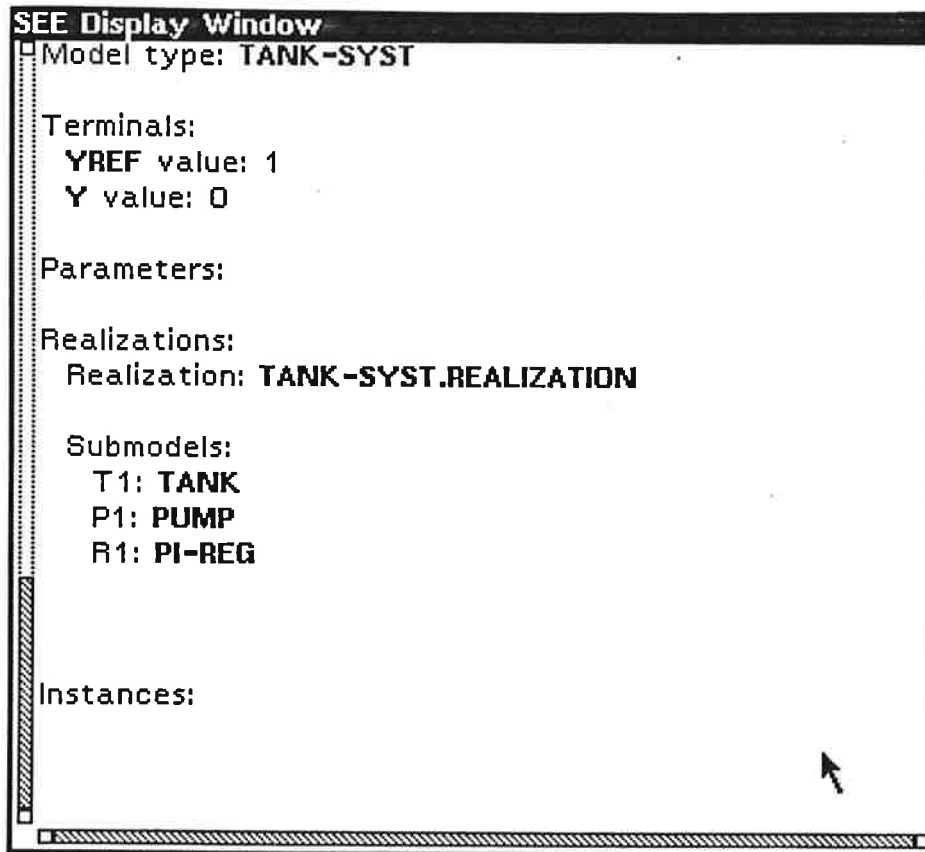
They respond to messages:

DISPLAY!, DELETE!, EDIT!,
ADD-COMPONENT!, etc.

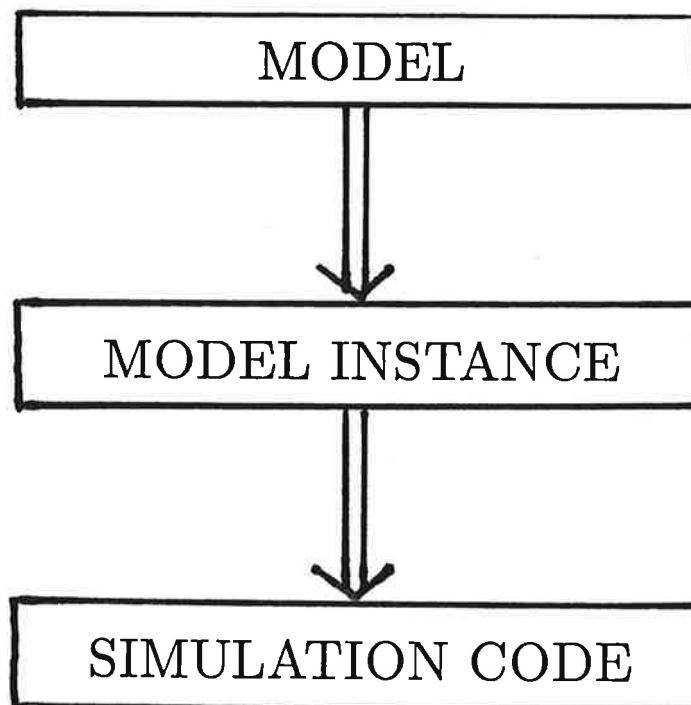
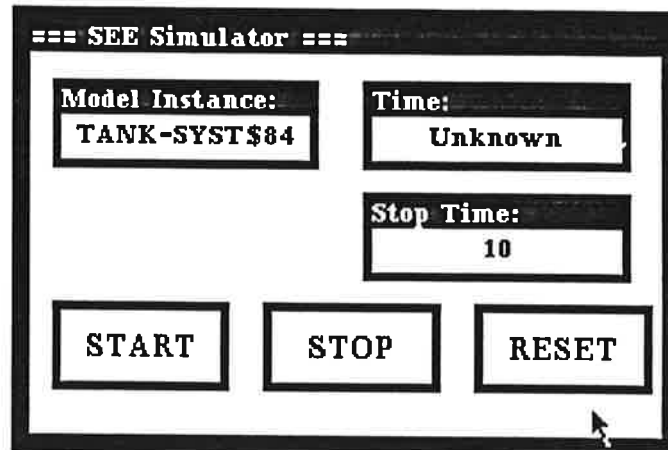
They can be specialized and inherited.

THE USER INTERFACE

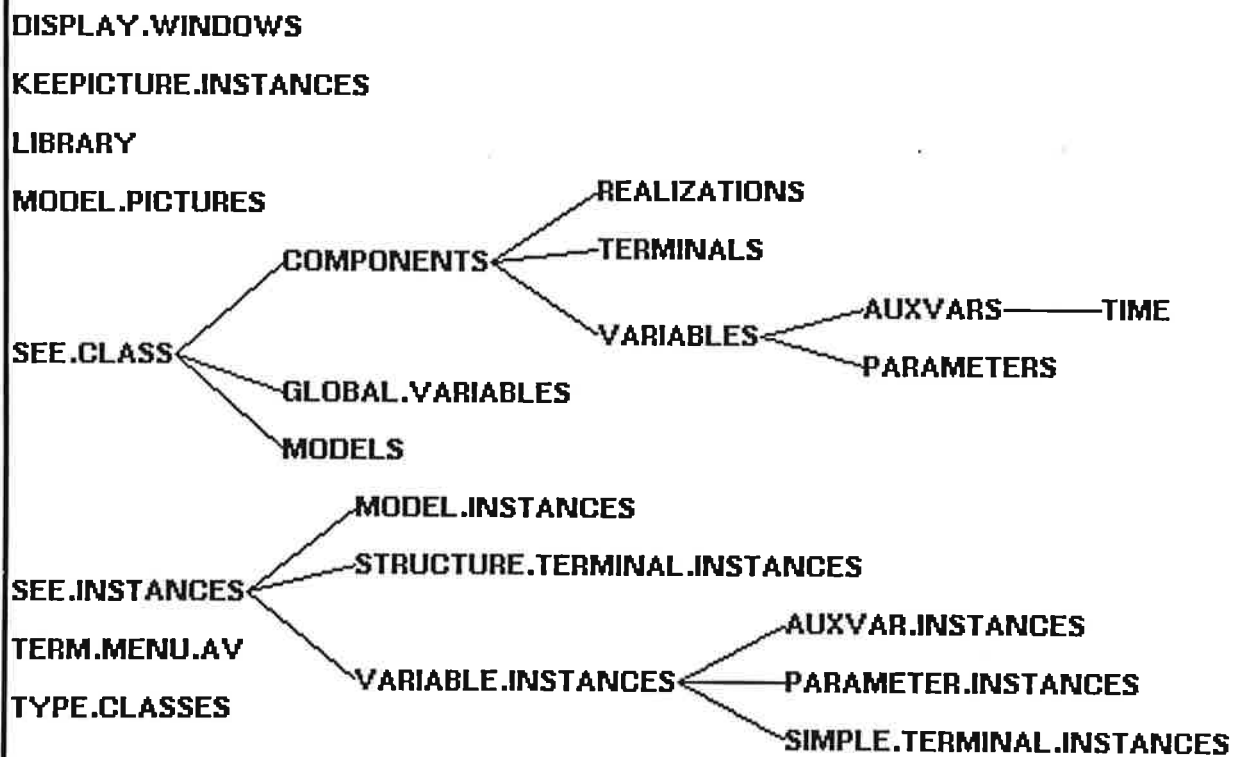
The DISPLAY! and the EDIT! methods define most of the user interface.

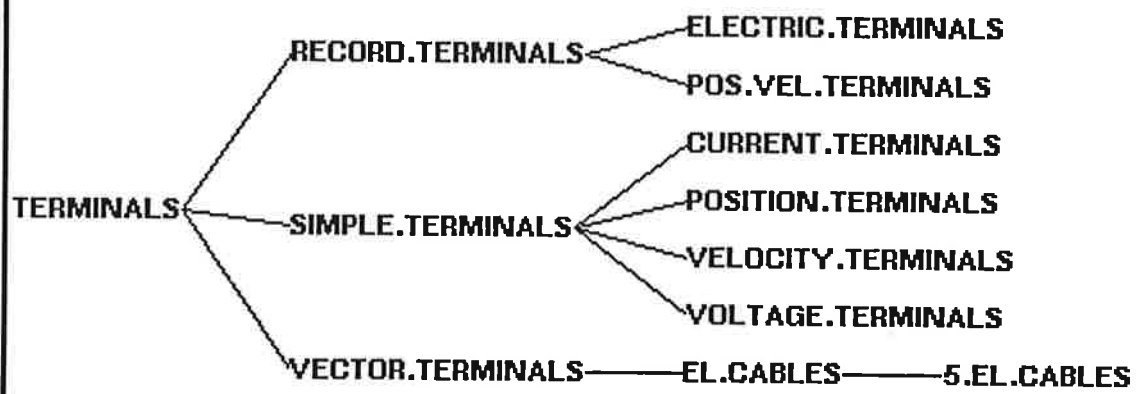


THE SIMULATOR



III (Output) The Graph of the MODELS Knowledge Base



III (Output) The Graph of the TERMINALS Knowledge Base

Erfarenheter av C++ och PHIGS

Dag Brück

Institutionen för Reglerteknik
Lund

Syfte

Att utvärdera ett nytt programmeringsspråk (C++) och en ny grafikstandard (PHIGS) för produktion av CACE system.

Pilotfall

Interaktiv konstruktion av blockdiagram.

Realtids kärna (utom CACE projektet).

Konstruktion av blockdiagram

Samma arkitektur som i KEE-versionen: Modell – Terminal – Realisering – Submodell – Förbindelser.

Man kan inte skapa nya klasser dynamiskt i C++.

Man måste bygga en mellannivå för att hantera nya sorters objekt, motsvarande objektorienterade skal baserade på Lisp.

Fler färdiga funktioner i Lisp och KEE.

Översikt över C++

Målet är att C++ skall:

- vara ett bättre C
- stödja dataabstraktion
- stödja objektorienterad programmering.

C++ bygger på C med influenser från Simula och Algol-68. Beskrivs ibland som "C med klasser" eller som "Simula i C."

Utvecklat av Bjarne Stroustrup vid AT&T Bell Labs.

Ett bättre C

C++ är "starkt typat." Typerna på alla objekt är kända och kontrolleras vid kompileringen.

Klasser innehåller data och operationer (metoder) som arbetar på objekt av denna typ.

Användaren kan definiera hur objekt skall skapas och hur de skall förstöras. Möjliggör säker initiering av data och privat minneshantering.

Man kan definiera hur ett objekt skall kopieras och hur det skall konverteras till en annan typ.

Ineffektiva konstruktioner har medvetet uteslutits. C++ är obetydligt långsammare än C.

Klassbibliotek i C++

En klass kan ärva egenskaper från en annan klass. Detta kan ske i flera nivåer.

Med virtuella funktioner bestämmer objektets typ vid körning hur en metod är implementerad.

Metoder och data kan göras tillgängliga för härledda klasser utan att bli tillgängliga i applikationsprogrammet.

Dessutom finns begreppet `friend` som explicit ger en viss funktion eller annan klass fri tillgång (inte möjligt i Ada).

Översikt över PHIGS

Programmer's Hierarchical Interactive Graphics Standard.

Avsedd för interaktiva system inom CAD, CAM, CAE och arkitektur.

Grafiska primitiver för 3D, projektioner, klippning.

ANSI standard, ISO Draft Standard.

Implementeringar från Apollo, Digital, Raster Technologies, Template (Figaro) och IBM (graPHIGS).

Grafiska strukturer i PHIGS

Grafiska strukturer kan vara hierarkiskt uppbyggda. En struktur kan anropa andra strukturer (ej möjligt i GKS).

Strukturer kan redigeras (inte möjligt i GKS).

Strukturer har attribut som synlighet och blinkning.

Användaren kan lagra egna data i strukturen (inte möjligt i GKS).

PHIGS i praktiken

En grafisk struktur per objekt i programmet.
Hierarkin mellan komponenter bibehålls.

Simulerad fönsterhantering med PHIGS. Vissa möjligheter i PHIGS kan då inte användas.

Programmering på låg nivå (t ex XOR-ritning) inte möjlig.

PHIGS implementering

Tillgängliga produkter är inte fullständiga. Bland annat saknas händelsestyrd inmatning och gummi-bandslinjer.

Hastigheten är bättre än väntad.

Fönsterhantering finns inte i PHIGS. Framtida integrering av PHIGS och X-windows — PEX.

Menyer, knappar, ikoner, rullning med flera verktyg saknas i PHIGS (jämför SunTools).

Jämförelse med IRIS GL

	PHIGS	IRIS GL
Presentation	3	3
Grafiska attribut	3	2
Strukturer	3	2
Text	3	1
Inmatning	2	3
Gummibandslinjer	1	2
Verktyg	1	2
Flexibilitet	2	3
Effektivitet	2	3

Betygsskala 1–3.

Personligt omdöme

C++ är ett mycket bra programmeringsspråk för professionellt utvecklingsarbete.

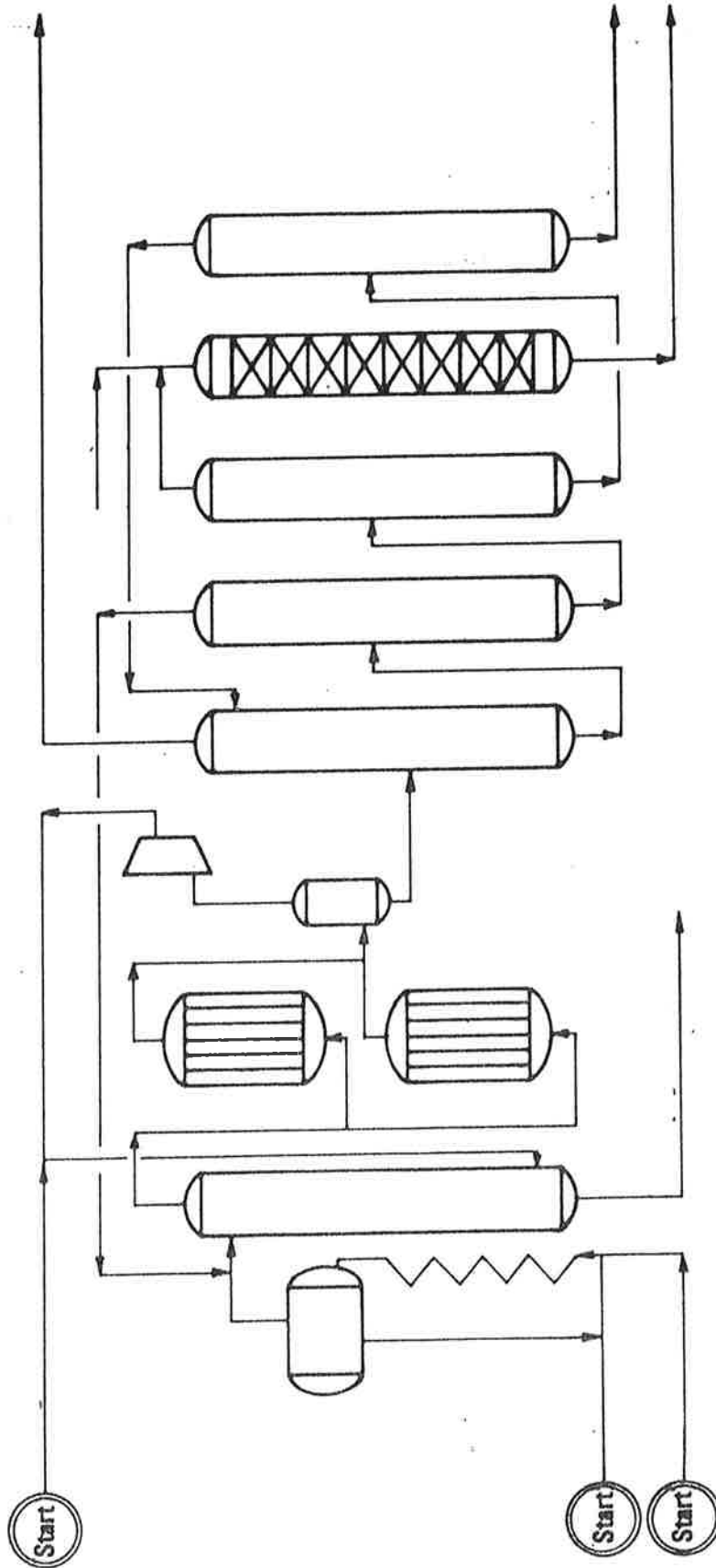
PHIGS är en bra standard för presentationsgrafik, mindre bra för interaktion, löser inte problemen med fönsterhantering.

Tillgängliga PHIGS implementeringar är ofullständiga.

Modellering
av
Kemiska Processer

Bernt Nilsson

Kompressor



Högtrycks-
reaktor

Destillation

2

1

Avångare

Reaktor

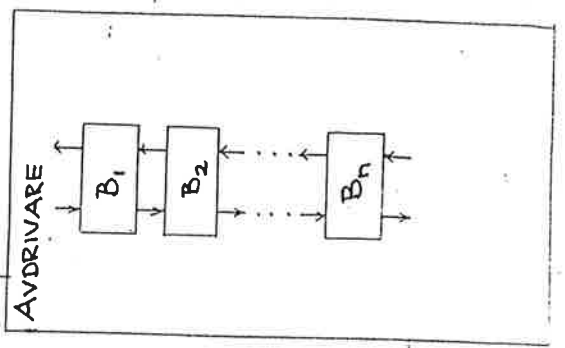
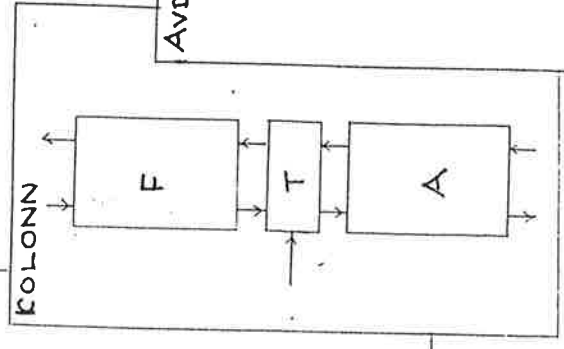
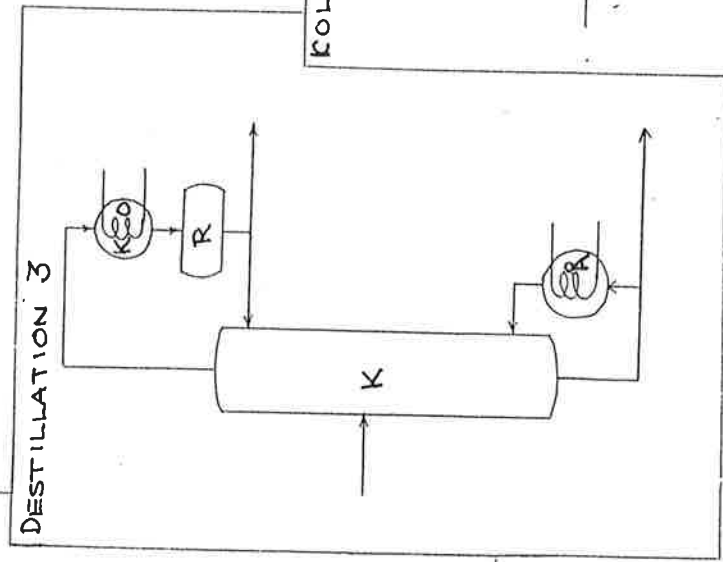
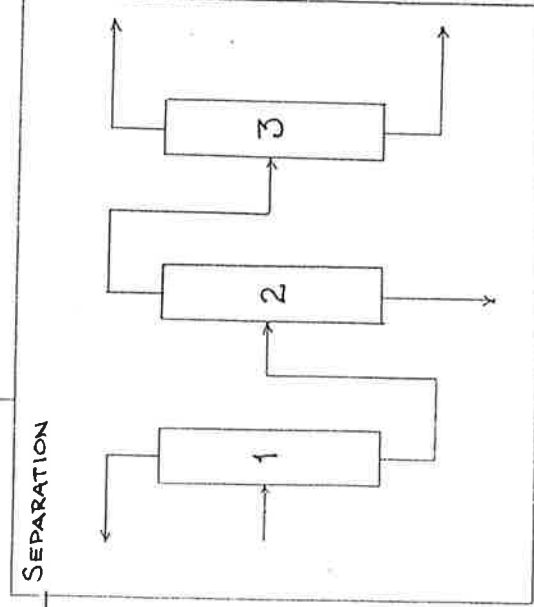
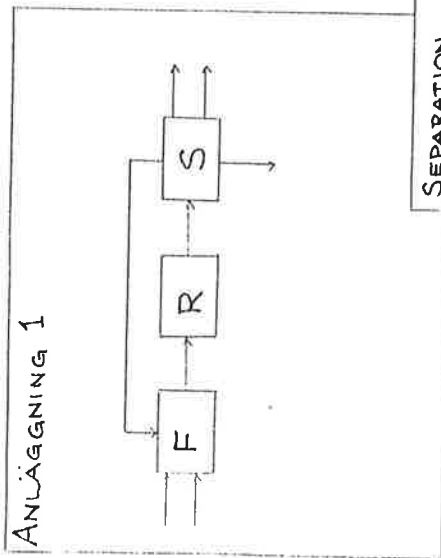
Förångare

Arskiljare

Start

Start

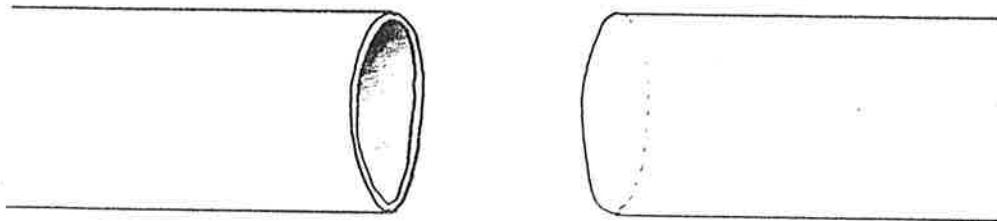
Horisontell flödesstruktur



Vertikal kopplingsstruktur

Olika typer av kopplingar

- Rör för processmedia
- Rör för energibärare
- Elektriska ledningar
- Information

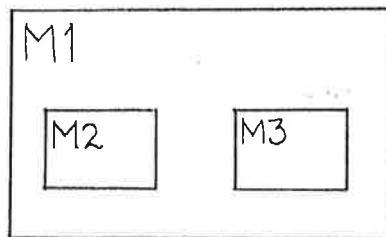


Exempel på struktur i processmediakopplingar

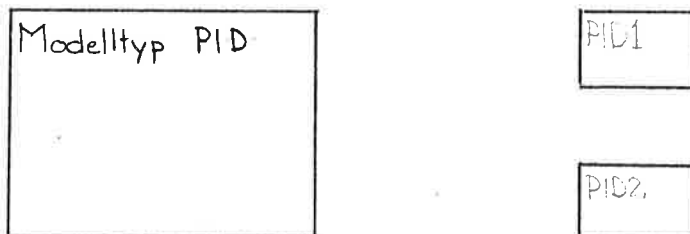
- Fas-beskrivning
- Kemisk sammansättning
- Energi-innehåll
- Impuls-innehåll

Verktyg för strukturering

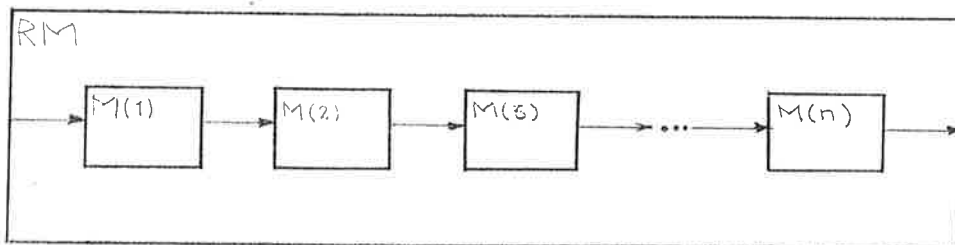
- Hierarkisk modellbeskrivning



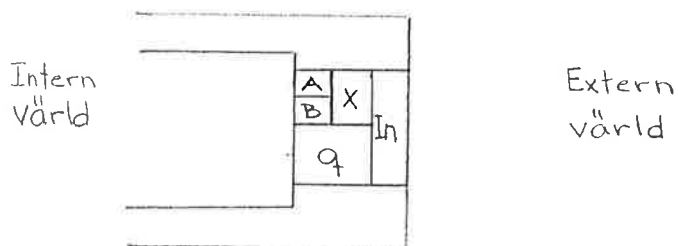
- Modelltyper och instansiering



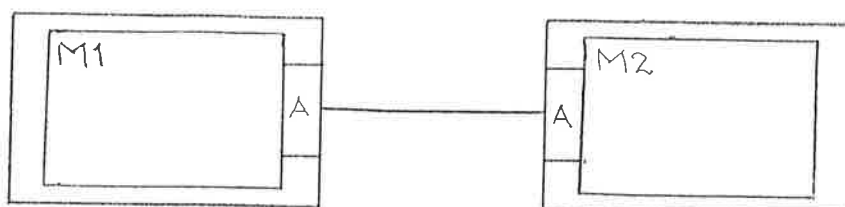
- Reguljära modellstrukturer



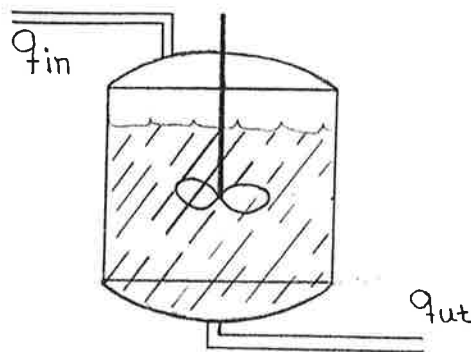
- Hierarkisk kopplingsbeskrivning



- Naturliga Kopplingsmekanismer



Strukturer i delmodeller



Balansekvationer över delsystemet ger:

$$Ack = In \quad - Ut \quad + Prod$$

$$\frac{dm}{dt} = q_{massa,in} \quad - q_{massa,ut} \quad + 0$$

$$\frac{d(mx_i)}{dt} = q_{massa_i,in} \quad - q_{massa_i,ut} \quad + R_i$$

$$\frac{d(mh)}{dt} = q_{energi,in} \quad - q_{energi,ut} \quad + \Delta H_{reak} R_i$$

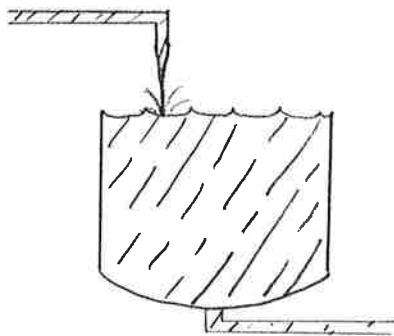
Maskinspecifika fenomen

$$q_{massa,ut} = \rho a \sqrt{\frac{2gm}{\rho A}}$$

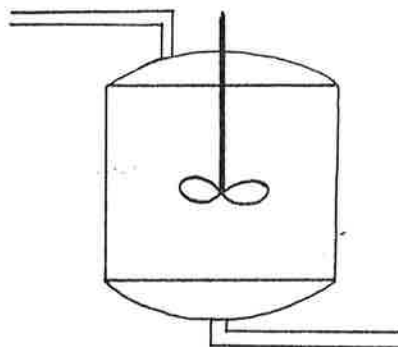
Mediaspecifika fenomen

$$\rho = k_1 + k_2 h + k_3 h^2$$

Media/Maskin-Modeller



Media



Maskin

Konsekvenser:

- Generiska maskinmodeller
- Ny kopplingsbeskrivning
- Mediamodeller

Modelleringsomgivning

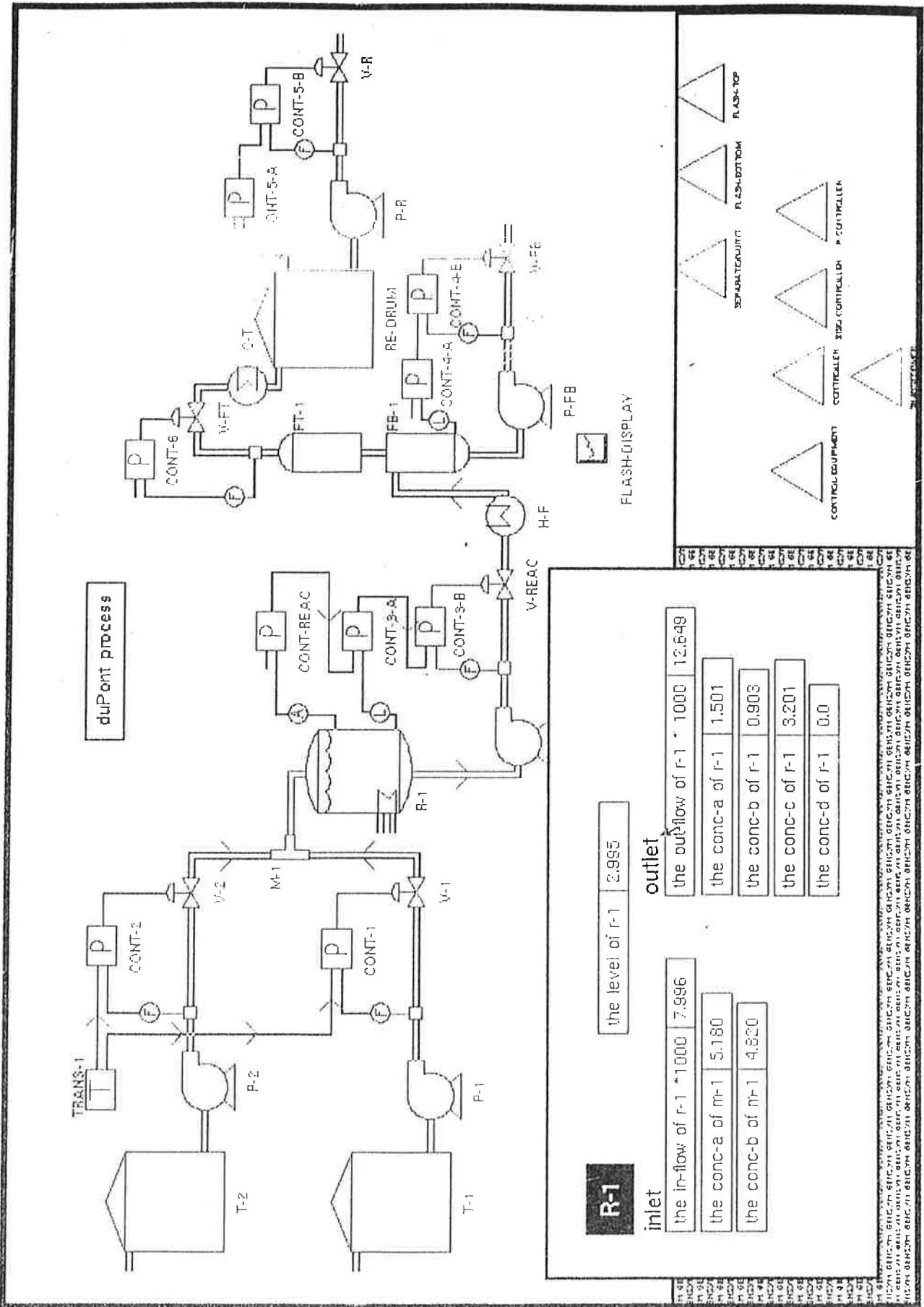
- Flexibel modellering
- Intelligent hjälp- och guidesystem
- Grafikbaserad interaktion
- Modellbibliotek och mediadatabaser
- Jämförelse med mätdata
- Beräkna parametrar från mätdata

Återanvändande av modeller

- Samma anläggning, samma verktyg för olika ändamål
Utnyttja simulering för
 - massbalansstudier i anläggningen
 - säkerhetsstudier
 - studier av reglersystemet
- Samma anläggning, olika verktyg
Utnyttja modellen i olika verktyg
 - stationära egenskaper
 - dynamisk simulering
 - symboliska manipulering
- Olika anläggningar
Utnyttja modellbibliotek vid
 - processmodifieringar
 - nyprojektering

Provimplementering i G2

- + Grafisk interaktion (ikoner)
- + Omgivning
- + Objektorienterad modellering
- + Interaktiv simulering
- Simulatoren
- Modelleringspråk



duPont process

R-1

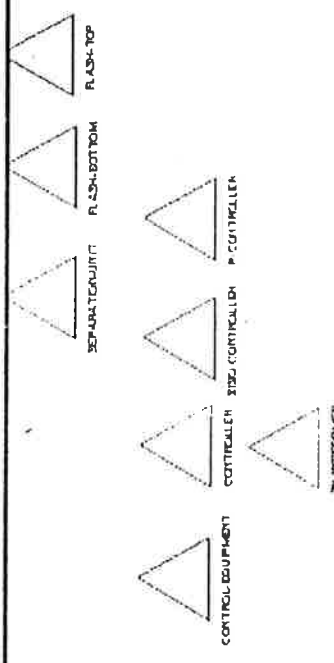
inlet

the in-flow of r-1 *1000	7.996
the conc-a of m-1	5.180
the conc-b of m-1	4.820

outlet

the level of r-1	2.995
the out-flow of r-1 * 1000	12.649
the conc-a of r-1	1.501
the conc-b of r-1	0.903
the conc-c of r-1	3.201
the conc-d of r-1	0.0

FLASH-DISPLAY



Planer

- * Provimplementering i CACE
- * Specialverktyg för processmodellering
- * Modellbibliotek för kontinuerliga processer
- Media/Maskin modeller
- Modeller och verktyg för satsvisa processer
- Andra typer av modeller
- Användning av modeller
- Multipla modellbeskrivningar

PROJECT PLANS

We have

1. Designed model structuring concepts
2. Designed an internal representation
3. Implemented basic tools in KEE for modelling and simulation of ODE models
4. Used C++ and PHIGARO to implement graphics
5. Started an application project

We plan to extend the concepts in various ways:

1. DAE systems
2. Vector based models
3. Combined discrete event and cont. time models
Batch processes
Malfunctions

We will continue the implementation of a prototype:

1. DAE systems
2. Vector based models
3. Tuning of model parameters – CONSOLE
4. Conversion routines to other description formats
5. Browsing and bookkeeping facilities

The application project of modelling chemical processes will continue:

1. Make a rather complete model of a chemical plant
2. Make special tools
3. Make special user interfaces

Tools for Model Development and Simulation

Status June 1, 1988 and Plans for 1988/89

1. Introduction

This pm outlines the status and the plans of the project "Tools for model development and simulation" which is a part of the research program "Computer Aided Control Engineering, CACE".

2. Status

The work so far has been according to the plan, which has been approved by the National Swedish Board of Technical Development. It states that the work during the two last years (July 1987 – June 1989) should be focussed on design and implementation of a prototype environment for model development and simulation. The work can be categorized into the following groups:

1. Design of concepts and internal representations
2. Implementation of a basic framework
3. Implementation of block diagram graphics
4. Application project
5. International contacts

Design of Concepts and Internal Representations

The goal has been to come up with a basic design of concepts and internal representations, which is flexible and allows extensions in various directions. To make a flexible design which allows various user interfaces and introduction of new tools, it is important to separate the user interface, the processing tools and the database properly. The design of the database and the representation of models, data etc. is important since it is common to the user interface and the processing tools. It is also our believe that various users could agree upon a common set of concepts, but that it would be useful to allow the concepts to have various textual and graphical representations. Consequently, we first put our focus on semantical issues while disregarding representational and syntactical issues.

We think that we have a sound basic design now. We have made thought experiments of extensions in various directions and found that we can make those extensions without redesigning the basic structure. It is more a question of generalizing concepts and making more sophisticated tools.

Model development can be facilitated by proper CACE tools, but it will as we can understand always demand time and clever people. A more radical approach is to avoid model development as far as possible and reuse existing models. In computing science much work has been focussed on the possibilities to reuse software in different applications. However, it seems to be an overlooked possibility in simulation. Our ideas to simplify model development as well as reuse are outlined below (for further details see Mattsson (1988b)):

Symbolic descriptions

Models should be on symbolic forms such as equations and rules, since it allows the user to enter the model in a for him natural form, from which the system automatically can generate efficient code for simulation, code for calculation of stationary points, linear representations, efficient control code, descriptions which are accepted by other packages etc.

Model Structuring Concepts

1. Hierarchical submodel decomposition
allows decomposition into submodels, which in turn can be decomposed into submodels, and makes it possible to reuse parts of models
2. Model types
facilitate maintenance by allowing models to share descriptions
3. Multiple realizations
allows a model to have alternative descriptions of its behaviour
4. Model categorization
supports classification of models into different categories and allows structuring of model libraries
5. Multiple presentations
allows different views of a model

We propose an encapsulated submodel concept with submodels having well defined interfaces. The interface of a submodel is conveniently divided into two parts: *terminals* and *parameters*. Terminals are used to describe interaction with other submodels, and parameters are used to adapt the description of the behaviour. The description of the behaviour will in the following be called the model *realization*. Consequently, a submodel consists of three parts: terminals, parameters and realizations.

It is an important task to make the use of library models safe and reliable. The encapsulation of the submodels prevents to a large extent unintended abuse. However, the terminals are delicate holes in the wall. It is nice if the user could get automatic warnings when making improper connections. To allow the CACE system to make elaborate checks, the model developer must "supply" redundant information. A simple terminal component have the following attributes: quantity, unit, high limit and low limit. Thus the system could for example prevent the user from connecting a current terminal to a voltage terminal. Our terminal concept allows a terminal component to be a parameter (which may have a non-numerical value). It allows propagation of parameter values between models and a possibility to check that parameter values are defined in a consistent way.

Parameterization

Various kinds of parameterizations are also useful ways to impose structure and to facilitate reuse. It allows building of generic models like for example a pipe that can handle a variable number of chemical components.

Implementation of a Basic Framework

The first goal of the implementation work was to make an implementation that contains all necessary parts to define hierarchical models graphically using block diagrams, to define model libraries, to simulate models described by ordinary differential equations and to plot results. Having such a prototype we can make demonstrations and application projects, which gives us feedback. It gives also an environment to test various extensions more easily. This

implementation is well under way. We have implemented the major parts, but there remains some minor work to integrate them. For implementation we use CommonLisp and KEE.

Implementation of Block Diagram Graphics

We are using KEE (Knowledge Engineering Environment), which is developed and marketed by IntelliCorp, for our prototype implementation. It is an interactive environment that are particularly tailored at research and rapid prototyping. KEE is also used in several ESPRIT projects that are of potential interests for us. However, KEE is rather expensive and is therefore not a first choice if somebody outside IntelliCorp wants to make a professional and commercial product.

Portability is a major concern when designing and implementing software for CACE. Unfortunately, the use of languages like Fortran, C, Pascal, Modula-2, Ada, Common Lisp etc. does not eliminate all portability issues, since the use of graphics is important in CACE. We can say that the current status of graphics standards is a bit chaotic. Each vendor of workstations has their own graphics and window systems. However, the situation will probably improve in the near future. In GTS GRAL (1988) we can read:

“The manufacturers have realized the importance of standards and are now so deeply involved in their development that ISO can hardly keep up.”

and

“A great variety of window managers are offered by the manufacturers today; as a standard X-windows seems to be the lowest common denominator.”

Among graphics standards it is the ANSI standard proposal, PHIGS (Programmer's Hierarchical Interactive Graphics Standard) that are of interest for us. It has valuable high-level features, in particular a dynamic, hierarchical structure for graphics. An American working group is working on the integration into X-windows.

To get experience of using PHIGS, we have purchased an implementation called FIGARO for our IRIS workstation. We use C++ and FIGARO to implement a block diagram editor. The work will give us a useful tool.

C++, PHIGS and X-windows are a realistic set of tools to use if one wants to make professional and commercial CACE tools. It is therefore important to get experience of using them. Both KEE and C++ provide object-oriented concepts. A major difference is that KEE is much more dynamic and allows dynamic creation of classes. We have used this feature in our implementation. Thus if we want to implement our system representation in C++, we have to introduce an extra level, which is quite feasible. Our and others experiences are that, when the specification is frozen, it is possible to translate the KEE program into C++.

Application Project

It is important to get early user feedback when developing new concepts. We can to a large extent rely on our own experiences. However, it is desirable to actually perform some applications. We have decided to take modelling of chemical processes as our application. There are several reasons. First, Bernt Nilsson which is a chemical engineer experienced in modelling was interested of joining the CACE group. Second, modelling of chemical processes is of

great interest in another large STU supported research project called DUP. Third, modelling of chemical processes exhibits many interesting features:

1. Chemical processes are built in a modular and hierarchical way of basic components.
2. To describe interaction between electrical components you have one choice: voltage and current. For chemical processes you can select between a set of quantities like temperature, pressure, mass flow, enthalpy, entropy, Gibbs energy etc.
3. It is of interest to make generic models of for example a pipe, that can handle a variable number of chemical components.
4. It is of interest to separate the description of the machines from the descriptions of the chemical media. In today's simulation systems a model of for example a chemical reactor contains a reaction model which can only be modified by setting parameter values.

To get user experiences before our basic framework could be used, Nilsson investigated the possibilities to describe a distillation column in some existing modelling languages (Simnon, Dymola, Hibliz, Sandys, ACSL and ASPEN Plus). The experiences are documented in Nilsson (1987). He has recently also made some modelling in G2. An important observation is that, we must know the original problem formulation to interpret user experiences correctly so we actually can find out what he really wants to do. Consequently, Nilsson is now trying to document how he as a chemical engineer wants to view a chemical plant.

International Contacts

The international contacts are important for us. The external contacts have been documented regularly in the minutes of the steering committee meetings so we will only indicate a few that are of special interest.

On general modelling concepts there are:

1. Professor Morten Lind, DTH, Denmark, who has invented a multilevel flow modelling language and who is a qualified and inspiring discussion partner.
2. Dr Roy Leitch, Heriot-Watt University, Scotland, who is about to start a new ESPRIT project titled "Intelligent Tutoring Systems for the Process Industries". Among other things the project will focus on qualitative modelling. The current consortium is Marconi Simulation (UK), CISE/E.N.E.L. (Italy), Heriot-Watt University (UK), Labian/Iberduero (Spain), Marcoussis Labs. (France), CRI (Denmark) and Warren Spring Labs. (UK). They are interested in having contacts with us and have proposed joint workshops. We visited Roy Leitch in April 1988.
3. Dr Art Westerberg at the Chemical Department, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA has a project to develop a general modelling language called ASCEND. Sven Erik Mattsson visited him on March 1, 1988. There many similarities between our and their approach, but also interesting differences. Unfortunately, they have no written documentation yet.

When it considers modelling of chemical processes there are:

1. Professor Odd Andreas Asbjørnsen and professor Tom McAvoy at the University of Maryland, USA. Sven Erik Mattsson and Bernt Nilsson visited them on March 3 - 4, 1988.
2. Björn Tyreus, DuPont, USA is interested in modelling and object-oriented

approaches. He has experiences of using G2. Bernt Nilsson visited him on March 2, 1988.

The following persons will visit the department as guest researchers:

1. Dr Doug Birdwell, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA visit us in May - June 1988. He had a leading role in the large CASCADE (Computer-Aided Systems and Control Analysis and Design Environment) project, which was funded by the Department of Energy in the USA. He will install CASCADE on our SUN workstations.
2. Dr Andre Tits, University of Maryland, USA will visit us in September 1988. Dr Tits major interest is optimization. He and Dr Michael Fan have designed CONSOLE which is a tool for optimization-based design of a large class of dynamical systems. CONSOLE has an interface to Simnon, in which you define your dynamical system. You define in a separate file the criterion, the constraints and the parameters to optimize. When the problem is set up, CONSOLE uses Simnon to evaluate the criterion and the constraints during the optimization procedure. We will get access to CONSOLE. There is an interesting possibility to use CONSOLE as a tool for tuning models using measured data.

3. Related Projects at the Department

At the Department of Automatic Control, Lund Institute of Technology there are a number of projects which are of special interest for the CACE project:

1. Kjell Gustavsson is using control theory to develop new step-size control algorithms to improve numerical integration. The preliminary results are promising.
2. Ola Dahl and Lars Nielsen are in their robot project working on software for dynamic programming of robot trajectories and they have developed tools that can generate Modula2 code from high level descriptions on Simnon format.
3. Anders Blomdell is developing a tool for manipulating and analyzing single input, single output systems modelled by a rational transfer function. The user can for the moment display pole-zero plots and Bode plots in different windows. When he uses the mouse to move a zero, a pole or a break frequency all representations are changed accordingly. This feature gives a great opportunity to get insight.

4. Plans

We are in this project focussing on concepts and tools for model development, and as stated above we believe that we have an interesting and useful set of basic concepts and tools. Our plans are to extend the concepts in various ways as outlined below and in the application project to develop special tools for modelling of chemical processes.

Mathematical Frameworks

To facilitate model development it is of great importance that the CACE system supports different ways to describe systems so that a user can find an appropriate one. The prototype implementation is now only supporting

ODEs. We plan to extend the support of mathematical frameworks to describe behaviour in three directions: differential-algebraic equation systems, vectors and combined discrete event and continuous time models.

Differential-Algebraic Equations. We plan to support differential-algebraic equation (DAE) systems, since it is the natural mathematical notation when modelling physical systems using fundamental laws as mass balances, energy balances and phenomenological equations. An overview of important properties of differential-algebraic systems is given in Mattsson (1988a). There are numerical solvers for these systems, but they are not as reliable and robust as those for ODEs on state space form. We have the source code of DASSL (Petzold, 1982), which has the reputation of being one of the best and robust numerical solvers for differential/algebraic systems. We have contact with Bo Kågström and Anders Barrlund at the Department of Information Processing, University of Umeå. They are developing analysis tool for on-line diagnosis when DASSL fails. We are currently running a Master thesis project to investigate some possibilities of using symbolic manipulation to eliminate variables before numerical solution. Gustaf Söderlind and colleagues at ITM, Stockholm have developed a numerical solver for modular simulation, which is of great interest for us.

Vectors. Especially when working with linear systems, it is convenient to be able to work with vectors and matrices. Our plans is to support the use of vector and matrices in various ways. We plan to introduce a vector concept for models and terminals to allow definition of regular structures as series and parallel coupling. A vector concept for terminals is also useful when making for example a pipe model which could handle a varying number of flow components.

On the equation level the introduction of matrices makes the equation consistency checks and sorting more complex. In the general case when individual elements are referenced explicitly, the system has to expand the matrix equations to sets of singular equations. It may be feasible to introduce restrictions on how matrices may be used so the CACE system in a more reliable way could find out if the model is well-posed.

Combined Discrete Event and Continuous Time Models. There are many good reasons for also having possibilities to describe discrete events. Unfortunately, it is beyond the scope of the CACE project to penetrate the area of discrete event simulation. However, we think that it is reasonable to have some looks on how some uses of discrete events can be explored supported in what is basically a continuous-system model. Some examples are counting of pulses and detection of zero crossings. Sometimes it is convenient to change models when certain events occur. Examples are modelling of batch processes, malfunctions and emergency situations.

We plan to focus on concepts of describing discrete events of the type indicated above and their effect on the continuous time parts. For example if an event implies switching of models, it must be possible to define and how the state of the new model from the state of the old one.

The first goal is to define concepts and user interface. When it considers implementation of tools for simulation, it is an open question how far we will be able to go. There are some fundamental algorithmic problems to solve. A major difficulty is how to detect events during the numerical integration. One possibility is to use the algorithms in Cellier (1979). Another problem is as-

sociated with the switching of realizations during a simulation. The equation sorting routines must be able to handle multiple realizations or the model has to be recompiled on the fly during simulation. We know techniques to handle the equation sorting, but it means in the general case that the symbolic manipulation cannot be taken that far since we cannot explore the individual structures of the realizations. Numerical solvers supporting modular simulation like that developed by Gustav Söderlind and his colleagues simplify compilation on the fly, since they preserve the structure of the model. The switches can then be handled by local recompilations.

The Prototype Implementation

The implementation of a prototype will continue and we will extend the basic prototype for ODE-based models in various ways as outlined above:

1. Simulation of models described by DAE systems. We plan also to support vector based models. Possibly we will support simulation of some discrete event oriented models.
2. If we are able to use CONSOLE, we can implement facilities for the tuning of model parameters using measured data.
3. When it is of interest we will implement conversion routines that generate descriptions that are accepted by other packages.
4. Browsing and bookkeeping facilities

We have already many of the parts available in different forms. Unfortunately, it is not a trivial problem to put them together, since they are written in different languages and use different data representations. It is difficult to make the right tradeoffs. We do not see it as our task to make a lot of interface routines or to convert or rewrite basic routines. However, if we want to have a prototype that could be used we have to make the best of it.

Application Project

The application project of modelling chemical processes will continue. A goal is to make a rather detailed model of a complete chemical plant using the prototype. This project has already as indicated above given feedback. We plan also to consider the special features of chemical processes indicated above and make a more specialized user interface and special routines for modelling of chemical processes.

International Contacts

We plan to have the same amount of international contacts and exchanges as before.

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Sammanfattning

IT4 projekt: Kunskapssystem i realtidstillämpningar för processtyrning

Genom att utnyttja kunskapsbaserad teknik finns möjlighet att konstruera automationssystem med helt nya funktioner. För att göra detta krävs en syntes av traditionella metoder och system, och kunskapsteknik. Projektet avser att definiera ett nytt systemkoncept där kunskapsteknik integreras med konventionell teknik samt inom detta koncept implementera åtminstone två kunskapsbaserade applikationer. En förutsättning för detta är att design- och driftsmiljön integreras samt att designkunskap kan formaliseras och göras tillgänglig i on-line systemet. Projektet kommer att fokusera på realtidsaspekterna inom kunskapsbaserade system.

Processer är i det här sammanhanget ett mycket vitt begrepp. SattControl och ABB är de två ledande leverantörerna av automationssystem i Sverige både till verkstadsindustri och processindustri. De grundläggande problemen och strukturen på de automationssystem som används idag är gemensamma för båda dessa områden. Samma problemkomplex finns inom telekommunikationssidan. Utvecklingen mot bredbandsnät medför en centralisering av nätövervakningsfunktioner som samtidigt blir alltmer komplexa. Kopplingen mellan telekommunikationssidan och process- och verkstadsindustri är mycket vanlig inom internationella projekt. Det är därför en styrka för projektet att Televerket/TeleLOGIC bidrar med sin erfarenhet och sitt kunnande.

Inledning

Datoranvändningen i dagens företag begränsas till tillämpningsområden där man baserat på kvantitativ information exakt kan beskriva hur datorn skall lösa ett problem. I system för ekonomisk redovisning, planering, administration, process- och produktionsstyrning etc. kan datorn effektivt bara hantera rutinmässiga algoritmiska operationer som beräkningar, sorteringar, sekvensiella och logiska operationer, reglerfunktioner etc. Den är dålig på att representera och utnyttja all den expert- och specialistkunskap som dessutom behövs för att driva företaget eller den enskilda produktionsprocessen.

Man skulle kunna påstå att dagens datorteknik bara är bra på att lösa de elementära (men också mest volymtunga) rutinerna i företaget och då i första hand de som behövs för att rationalisera utnyttjandet av företagets omsättnings- och anläggningstillgångar. När det gäller att effektivt dra nytta av den viktigaste tillgången, det kunskapskapital som representeras av anställdas specialistkunnande, kommer tekniken till korta.

Nya programmeringstekniker (objekt-orienterad programmering, kunskapsteknik, funktionella och deklarativa språk, tillämpad AI etc) gör det möjligt att i framtiden också representera och processa kunskap. Hantering av företagets kvalitativa kunskapsstillgångar kan förväntas bli föremål för samma genomgripande datorisering som hittills skett med den övriga (kvantitativt representerbara) verksamheten inom företaget.

Motiv

I system för produktions- och processtyrning är kunskapshantering av speciell betydelse.

Styrsystemen är bärare av ett samlat men extraherat kunnande om hela produktionsprocessen. Bakom programmeringen av de funktioner som behövs för

att styra, reglera och övervaka produktionen ligger ett integrerat kunnande om produktionsprocessen, om ingående komponenter och hur de samverkar, om de producerade produkterna och deras egenskaper, om styr- och reglerteknik, om service och underhåll etc.

Svagheten i dagens styrsystem är svårigheten att uttrycka och realisera alla önskvärda styrsystemfunktioner och att göra åtkomlig den kunskap som styrsystemets funktioner baserar sig på.

- Styr-, regler- och övervakningsproblem vars lösning baserar sig på erfarenhetskunskap, fragmentarisk kunskap, kvalitativa egenskaper och/eller resonemang i en viss begreppsvärld är svåra att hantera med traditionell teknik.
- I den kunskapsprocess som föregår programmeringen av ett styrsystem är det endast det kvantitativt och algoritmiskt uttryckbara slutresultatet som låter sig representeras och realiseras i styrsystemet. Styrsystemet blir en black box vars innehåll bara kan förklaras av den som programmerat systemet. All expertkunskap och alla bakomliggande resonemang måste dokumenteras separat eller i sämsta fall överföras muntligt till den som i ett senare skede behöver förstå, förbättra eller vidareutveckla produktionsprocessen.

Dagens styrsystem blir också alltmer komplexa och med en allt högre automatiseringsnivå. Detta ställer högre krav på operatören utan att systemen innehåller några väsentligt förbättrade stödfunktioner. Dagens människa-maskin interface är mycket bra på att visa information på signalnivå men dåliga på att visa övergripande processtatus.

Kunskapsbaserade tillämpningar

Kunskapsbaserade system eller expertsystem är för närvarande ett mycket aktuellt forskningsområde med många tillämpningar som relaterar till processtyrning. Tillämpningarna kan klassificeras i: process- och styrsystemdesign; övervakning, diagnos och alarmanalys; planering och schemulering; samt reglering i slutna loop.

Process- och styrsystemdesign: Detta område innehåller tillämpningar där kunskapsbaserade system används för designstöd antingen för design av själva processen eller av styrsystemet. Detta innefattar även konfiguration av systemet.

Övervakning, diagnos och alarmanalys: Inom detta område används kunskapsbaserade system för övervakning och feldiagnos. Ett mycket stort antal projekt tillhör denna gruppen varav flera är tagna i drift. Alarmanalys betraktar situationen där felsymptom visar sig i form av alarmsekvenser. En naturlig utvidgning är möjligheten för systemet att prediktera felsituationer innan de hunnit utveckla sig. Detta kräver någon form av simulering. Kvalitativ analys och simulering strävar efter att modellera och simulera processen i de termer som människan använder i ett approximativt resonemang om möjliga följder av en åtgärd.

Första generationens diagnosystem baseras huvudsakligen på representation, ofta rent regelbaserad, av operatörernas erfarenhetsmässiga kunskap om processen. Nackdelen med denna ansats är att systemet får samma svårigheter att hantera oförutsedda händelser som operatörerna har. Andra generationens diagnossystem är istället baserade på djup, modell-baserad kunskap om processens komponenter och deras kopplingar. Kausala relationer är en möjlig modell. Under diagnosen jämförs processens förväntade beteende med aktuellt beteende. Andra generationens system strävar efter att representera designkunskap snarare än operatörskunskap.

Planering och schemulering: Planering av olika aktiviteter och tidsallokering av dessa aktiviteter förekommer inom alla slags processer. Inom verstadssidan pågår många projekt vad det gäller "job-shop scheduling". Processindustrin har samma problem speciellt vad det gäller batchprocesser och vid uppstart och produktionsomställning av kontinuerliga processer. På telesidan kan routingproblematiken ses som ett planeringsproblem.

Reglering i slutna loop: Här används det kunskapsbaserade systemet mer eller mindre direkt i själva regleringen. Inom kvalitetsreglering har kunskapsbaserade system prövats för att sluta den yttre loopen som ofta är svår att mäta kvantitativt. Inom fuzzy control används regelbaserade system för att representera hur operatörerna manuellt reglerar en process. Detta är tillämpligt i de fall konventionell modellering och reglering ej räcker till. Inom expertreglering används KBS för att utvidga användningsområdet för konventionella regleralgoritmer.

Realtidsaspekten: Trots att många av ovanstående tillämpningar är rena on-line tillämpningar så förbises ofta realtidsaspekten. Några av de speciella krav och problem som dyker upp i realtidsstillämpningar är icke-monoton resonans, temporalt resonans, hantering av asynkrona händelser, hantering av osäker eller saknad information, krav på svarstider och tillgänglighet, samt processinterface och interface till konventionell realtidsprogramvara. Vissa av dessa problem är mycket komplexa och ännu långt ifrån sin lösning. I andra fall finns emellertid ansatser till lösningar som kan utvecklas. I regel ignoreras dock även dessa. Istället användes konventionella expertsystemskal även i on-line tillämpningar med de nackdelar detta medför.

Internationell situation: Utveckling inom detta område är för närvarande hektisk. Utvecklingen drivs av tre olika grupper: användarindustrier, AI-företag, och styrsystemleverantörer. På användarsidan är det främst verkstadsindustrin, kemiindustrin, pappers- och massaindustrin, och kraftindustrin som intresserat sig för tekniken. Bland AI-företagen börjar det nu komma fram mindre konsultfirmor speciellt inriktade mot processindustrin. Det finns även expertsystemskal som är inriktade på processstyrning. Ett exempel är G2 från Gensym Corp. Dessa system är avsedda att användas ovanpå existerande styrsystem. På leverantörssidan är det främst de större företagen i USA som har startat verksamhet. Några exempel är Honeywell, Foxboro och Combustion Engineering. Det är stor risk att svenska företag blir långt efter om inget görs.

Det förekommer också flera internationella forskningsprojekt inom detta område. Inom Esprit I pågår för närvarande åtminstone fem stycken mycket stora (≈ 70 MSEK var) projekt. Några exempel är "*Knowledge representation and Inference Techniques in Industrial Control*" (med bl.a. British Telecom), "*Design and experimentation of a KBS architecture and toolkit for real-time control applications*", och "*Graphics and Knowledge-based Dialogue for Dynamic Systems (GRADIANT)*". Inom ESPRIT II har "real-time knowledge-based systems" blivit utsett till speciellt insatsområde (Technical Integration Project, TIP). Detta projekt kommer troligen att gå till ett stort europeiskt konsortium med bl.a. Thomson, GEC och Marconi som har en ansökan inne på i storleksordningen 200 manår.

Inom det brittiska Alvey-projektet har RESCU projektet bedrivits där man studerat kvalitetsstyrning av en kemisk batchprocess. Detta projektet har fått en fortsättning i COGSYS projektet som strävar efter att utveckla ett realtids expertsystemskal.

Sammanfattning: Majoriteten av de projekt som är igång nu har det gemensamt att det kunskapsbaserade systemet läggs ovanpå ett konventionellt styrsystem. Detta

medför att redundant information måste lagras parallellt i de båda systemen. Det medför också problem när det kunskapsbaserade systemet skall integreras med det befintliga datorsystemet. Det saknas också ansatser till helhetslösningar som studerar kunskapshantering alltför designskedet till driftsskedet. Den tredje, och inte minst allvariga, svagheten i många projekt är den styvmoderliga behandlingen av realtidsproblematiken.

Målsättning

Målsättningen med föreliggande projektförslag är att överbrygga ovannämnda svagheter genom att ta fram ett systemkoncept för ett kunskapsbaserat realtids produktions- och processtysystem där ny teknik på ett naturligt och effektivt sätt integreras med traditionell teknik.

Det visionära målet är ett styrsystem

- som kan programmeras på ett kunskapsorienterat sätt i motsats till det datororienterade sätt som gäller för dagens system och
- med vilket man kan föra en dialog som om man hade direkt kontakt med de experter och specialister som har den erforderliga kunskapen om produktionen, produkten och styrsystemet.

En förutsättning för detta är att design- och driftsmiljön integreras och att designkunskap kan formaliseras och representeras i on-line systemet.

Systemkonceptet har till grund en hierarkisk, objekt-orienterad modell av processen och dess ingående komponenter samt styrsystemets komponenter. Multipla vyer kommer att användas för att representera olika typer av kunskap på de olika nivåerna i hierarkin. Exempel på sådana vyer är funktionella vyer, strukturella vyer samt beteende vyer.

De olika funktionerna i styrsystemet är representerade som tools som arbetar mot den gemensamma systemmodellen. Exempel på sådana tools är diagnos-tools, designstöds-tools, tools som exekverar modellens PLC och funktionsblockdelar etc.

Inom detta systemkoncept kommer åtminstone två olika kunskapstillämpningar (tools) att plockas ut och implementeras. I implementeringen kommer särskild hänsyn att tagas till realtidsaspekterna. Som demonstrationsprocess kommer två olika processer att användas varav en troligen är en telekommunikationsprocess.

I den mån det är möjligt har projektet för avsikt att etablera kontakt med relaterade internationella projekt. Det som ligger närmast tillhands är det ESPRIT II konsortium som får kontraktet om realtids expertsystem. Kontakter har också etablerats med VTT i Finland om ett eventuellt samarbete. Institutionen för Reglerteknik är också partner i en Esprit II Basic Research Action ansökan tillsammans bl.a. med Heriot-Watt University i Edinburgh avseende "reasoning under time constraints".

Kompetensprofil

Projektet har en för svenska förhållanden en unik kompetensprofil. De två ledande leverantörerna av automationssystem, ABB och SattControl, tillsammans med Televerket/TeleLOGIC. Som teknikkonsult kommer Institutionen för Reglerteknik, LTH att anlitas.

ABB är en av världens största leverantörer av elektronik och processtysystem. En stor del av verksamheten utgör kompletta anläggningsleveranser. ABB ligger väl framme inom robotteknik, teknik för övervakning av kraftnät och processtysystem.

ABB har Corporate Research grupper som sysslar med AI och människa-maskin snitt och finns representerat i forskarbyn IDEON i Lund.

SattControl AB är en stor leverantör av styr-, regler- och övervakningssystem för process- och verkstadsindustri. Man ligger väl framme vad det gäller människa-maskin kommunikation, processtyrning, MAP, CIM och FMS applikationer. SattControl ingår sedan ett år i Alfa-Laval koncernen.

Telelogic utvecklar och marknadsför teknik, produkter och tjänster för kvalitets- och produktivitetshöjande systemutveckling. Malmöavdelningen är inriktad på FoU inom programvaruteknik och har en forskningsgrupp för AI och kunskapsbaserade system.

Institutionen för Reglerteknik, LTH har en ledande ställning inom reglerteknik. Institutionens forskning är inriktad på processidentifiering, adaptiv reglering och datorstödd konstruktion av reglersystem. Sedan fyra år har institutionen bedrivit forskning om kunskapsbaserade system. Detta har lett till två licentiater och en doktorsavhandling. Doktorsavhandlingen behandlar expertreglering, en realtidsapplikation av kunskapsbaserade system, och i detta sammanhang har ett realtidsorienterat expertsystemskal definierats. Computer Aided Control Engineering (CACE) projektet som bedrivs vid Institutionen berör bland annat hierarkiska systemmodeller. Institutionen har tillgång till kommersiell state-of-the-art mjukvara och hårdvara för kunskapsbaserade system med realtidsanknytning.

Sammanfattning:

Projektet är ett "pre-competitive" projekt som är tänkt att ligga till grund för produktutveckling på 5-10 års sikt. Projektet är ett gemensamt samarbetsprojekt och parternas geografiska lokalisering underlättar detta samarbete kraftigt. Projektet berör direkt automationsindustrin som är en av Sveriges starka sidor. Projektet berör indirekt också både verkstadsindustrin och processindustrin vilka båda tillhör svensk industris ryggrad. Projektet inriktning ligger forskningsmässigt helt rätt inom ett mycket hektiskt område där risken är stor att Sverige kommer på efterkälken om ingenting drastiskt görs. Projektet kompletterar också på ett utmärkt sätt den verksamhet som bedrivs inom DUP.

DUP

FORSKNINGSBEHOV INOM INFORMATIONSTEKNOLOGI. BEDÖMNING UTIFRÅN SITUATIONEN 1987/88

Inledning

I det följande görs ett försök att identifiera och systematisera de behov av forskningsinsatser, som föreligger på det informationsteknologiska området. Underlaget för detta PM utgörs dels av de behov som har uttryckts av fallstudiesidan i olika sammanhang och dels av de behov som olika specialister i referensgruppen för IT har uppfattat utifrån sina tillämpningserfarenheter.

Behoven har, för att överskådligheten förhoppningsvis skall bli bättre, grupperats i följande fem grupper:

- I Mätteknik
- II Processanalys och -modeller
- III Systemstruktur
- IV Kunskapsbaserade system
- V Simulatorer

Naturligtvis finns det överlappningar mellan dessa grupper, t ex förekommer tillämpningar som rör kunskapsbaserade system (KBS; expertsystem) på flera olika ställen. Under den speciella rubriken "Kunskapsbaserade system" har bara allmänna insatser på området angivits. Även andra överlappningar förekommer.

I MÄTTEKNIK

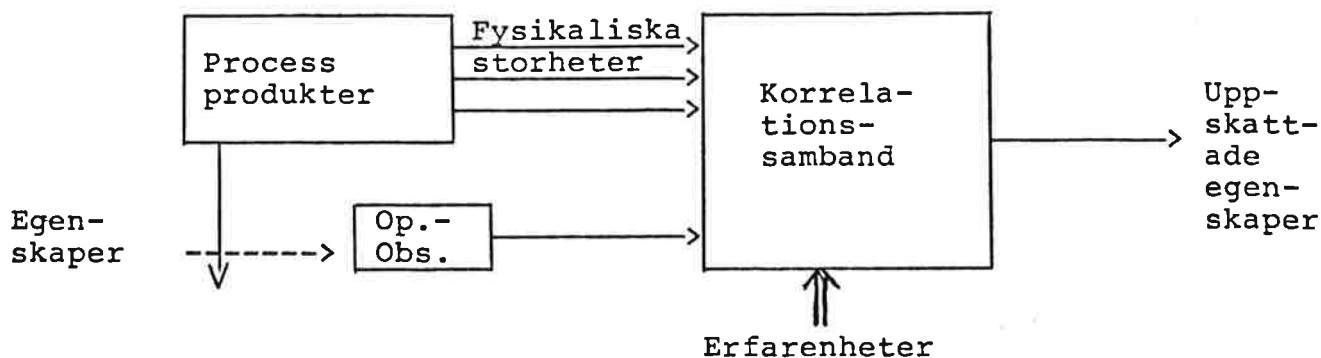
I.a. Robusta mätsystem

Med denna rubrik avses mätsystem som har en inbyggd metodik för att i den industriella miljön ge noggrannare och tillförlitligare mätvärden. De metoder som avses är exempelvis

- o förbättring av noggrannheten genom samtidig mätning av flera ömsesidigt beroende mätstorheter och användning av korskopplingsmetoder
- o förbättring av mätnoggrannheten och mättillförlitligheten genom överbestämda mätningar, där olika överlappande givartyper används för bestämning av en processparameter
- o förbättring av mättillförlitligheten genom inbyggd feldiagnos i givarna.

I.b. Egenskapskaraktärisering ur indirekta mätningar och operatörsobservationer

Mycket ofta måste man konstatera att den egenskap som man är intresserad av som ett mått på t ex kvaliteten ej kan direkt mätas med någon givare. Vad man kan göra är att mäta vissa fysikaliska storheter (temperatur, tryck, viskositet osv) eventuellt förstärkta med operatörsobservationer. Ur dessa mätdata kan man via erfarenhetsmässiga korrelations samband dra slutsatser om de aktuella egenskaperna.



Metodik från kunskapsbaserade system bör kunna användas för att förbättra egenskapskaraktäriseringen speciellt i situationer som undergår förändring. Vidare bör metodik rörande Kalman-filter kunna användas för att sammanlagra mätningar av olika snabbhet och kvalitet.

II. PROCESSANALYS OCH -MODELLER

II.a. Robusta verktyg för processanalys

Processanalysverktygen bör ha större robusthet i följande två avseenden:

- o begränsad kvalitet på mätsignalerna (missade mätdata, temporära givarfel)
- o begränsade kunskaper hos användaren. Operatören och övrig driftpersonal skall kunna använda analysverktygen. De bör då anpassas till användarens kunskaper och modellbegrepp. Ett syfte bör också vara att möjliggöra för användaren att öka sina kunskaper om processen.

II.b. Processmodeller för reglering/styrning/
övervakning

Härmed avses en breddning av det konventionella modellbegreppet i form av differential-differens-ekvationer till att även avse de logiska samband och strukturer som utmärker processtyrningar och -övervakningen som helhet. Stora datamängder är tillgängliga i moderna processsystem. Det behövs metoder för att effektivt kunna kondensera, systematisera och tillgodogöra sig informationen i dessa datamängder.

III SYSTEMSTRUKTUR

III.a. Regulatorstruktur och automatisk parameterinställning via kunskapsbaserade system

Avser användning av kunskapsbaserade system (expertsystem) som online-verktyg för val av lämpligaste regulatorstruktur och för inställning av parametervärden.

III.b. Inställningsanalys för multiloopsystem

Ofta förekommer i processammanhang ett stort antal kopplade reglerkretsar. En felaktig parameterinställning återverkar på alla kretsarna. Metoder för inställning av kopplade reglerkretsar och analys av inställningen behöver utvecklas.

III.c. Systemsyntes med kvantitativa och kvalitativa modeller

De konventionella reglertekniska syntesmetoderna baserar sig på kvantitativa modeller av objekten. De syntetiserade reglersystemen är också av kvantitativ natur i form av olika algoritmer. En manuell

system. Många frågor är här kopplade till arbetsvetenskapliga problemställningar men även den tekniska realiseringen av KBS-metodik för gemensam (operatör-system) problemlösning, gemensamt beslutsfattande och för konsekvensanalys behöver studeras.

V SIMULATORER

V.a. Utvärdering av simulatoranvändning

Simulatorer förväntas spela en viktig roll inom DUP-programmet. Det är angeläget att göra en utvärdering av de erfarenheter som har gjorts av simulatoranvändning i relevanta sammanhang och göra en bedömning av utvecklingsbehovet. Bland viktiga frågeställningar som behöver belysas är

- o användning av simulatorer för åtgärdstester och beslutsstöd
- o problem med och erfarenheter av långsiktig användning av simulatorer.

V.b. Utveckling av operatörernas mentala modeller via simulatorer och kunskapsbaserade system

Förbättring av operatörernas förståelse för processen och händelser i denna handlar i stor utsträckning om utveckling av deras mentala kvalitativa modeller av processförloppen. Hur simulatorer skall användas på ett effektivt sätt för att förbättra dessa är i stor utsträckning ett arbetsvetenskapligt och pedagogiskt problem.

Arne Otteblad/ksb

PROTOKOLL

från möte med STUs styrgrupp för ramprogram CACE den 1/6 1988 kl 10.00 - 17.00 vid Institutionen för reglerteknik, Lunds tekniska högskola.

Närvarande: Styrgruppsmedlemmar:

Sven Gunnar Edlund
 Karl Eklund
 Claes Källström
 Gustaf Söderlind
 Arne Otteblad

Projektengagerade:

Sven Erik Mattsson
 Dag Brück
 Karl-Erik Årzén
 Mats Andersson
 Bernt Nilsson
 Anders Blomdell

Övriga inbjudna:

Börje Rosenberg	Satt Control AB
David Lundberg	TeleLogic AB
Mats Pettersson	TeleLogic AB

§ 1 Följande formaliteter avklarades inledningsvis:

Ordförande för mötet: Sven Gunnar Edlund
 Sekreterare: Arne Otteblad
 Justeringsman: Sven Erik Mattsson

Den föreslagna dagordningen godkändes.

Protokoll från sammanträde den 25/11 1987 godkändes.

§ 2 Styrgruppens fortsatta mandat diskuterades. Beslut fattades om att föreslå STU en förlängning av förordnandet t o m den 31 december 1989. Samtliga närvarande styrgruppsledamöter accepterade engagemanget.

§ 3 På sedvanligt excellent sätt gav Sven Erik Mattsson och projektmedarbetarna Mats Andersson, Dag Brück och Bernt Nilsson en presentation av den pågående projektverksamheten.

Speciellt noterades att styrgruppen behöver fundera över hur man via standardiseringsarbete och ESPRIT-samarbete skall åstadkomma genomslagskraft för de metoder och resultat som kommer fram i CACE-programmet. Återanvändningen av modellerna är härvid viktigt.

Rapporter från CACEs olika delprojekt efterlystes. Sven Erik Mattsson åtog sig att skicka ut avhandlingar och slutrapporter inom CACE till styrgruppens ledamöter (verkställt 1988-06-22).

- § 4 Ansökningshandlingar för CACE-projektets fortsättning (STUs dnr 712-88-2508) hade sänts ut till styrgruppen.

Styrgruppen noterade att det nu var sista verksamhetsåret inom CACE-programmet som startade och diskuterade vilka resultat som man bör uppnå under detta år. Bl a noterades att det vore önskvärt att testa CACE-verktygen på något tillämpningsprojekt vid sidan av de kemiska processerna. Sven Erik Mattsson lovade att konkretisera verifierings- och testningsproblematiken i ett arbetsdokument senast den 15 september 1988.

Styrgruppen diskuterade också den slutliga resultatredovisningen av CACE-programmet och konstaterade att det kan vara lämpligt med en slutkonferens i september 1989, sannolikt i Stockholm. Kostnader för slutkonferensen och slutrapporteringen ingår i CACE-Budgeten.

Efter diskussionen beslutade styrgruppen att rekommendera fortsatt stöd till projektet i äskad omfattning (140 kkr för 87/88, 1 500 kkr för 88/89)


- § 5 Den framtida programverksamheten på det reglertekniska området diskuterades. Det noterades att via DUP-programmet får det reglertekniska ämnesområdet en förstärkning som möjliggör metodutveckling rörande processanalys och expertreglering samt möjlighet till olika fallstudier. Nya tillämpningsprogram kan ge ytterligare förstärkningar medan ett reglertekniskt ramprogram sannolikt inte ökar den totala tillgången på medel för reglerteknisk verksamhet.

Karl Erik Årzén informerade i anslutning till framtidsdiskussionen om den IT4-förstudie som institutionen för regler teknik LTH bedriver tillsammans med ABB AB, Satt Control AB och TeleLogic AB. Ämnet är "Knowledge-based realtime control systems" och målsättningen är att få fram praktiska KBS-realtidslösningar, att integrera konstruktionskunskaper i driftsmiljön samt att integrera ny och konventionell teknik. Förstudien förväntas vara klar i september, varefter projektgruppen hoppas att man skall få finansieringsbeslut för ett huvudprojekt på cirka 18 miljoner kronor.

- § 6 Styrgruppen beslutade att nästa sammanträde skall anordnas den 16 november 1988 i Lund med den 23 november 1988 som reservdag tills vidare.

- § 7 Då inga övriga frågor fanns att diskutera avslutades dagens sammanträde med demonstrationer av CACE-programmets nuvarande verktyg mm.

Vid protokollet


Arne Otteblad

Justeras

Sven Erik Mattsson

