

SESKO – Iot and Digital Twin Workshop OPC UA and FMU Digital Twin

D.Sc. Mika Karaila – mika.karaila@valmet.com

Tuomas Laine (Master of science worker) – tuomas.laine@valmet.com

Part of "Virtual Sea Trial" project - <https://virtualseatrial.fi/>

Standards will enable interoperability

OPC UA:

- Standardized data models freely available for over 60 types of industrial equipment, published by the OPC Foundation via Companion Specifications
- Extensible security profiles, including authentication, authorization, encryption and checksums
- Extensible security key management, including X.509, token and password
- Support for both client-server and publish-subscribe communication patterns
- Communication protocol independent. Mappings to several communication protocols like TCP/IP, UDP/IP, WebSockets, AMQP and MQTT are specified
- Initially successful in standardized data exchange with industrial equipment (discrete manufacturing, process manufacturing, energy) and systems for data collection and control, but now also leveraged in building automation, weighing and kitchen equipment and cloud applications
- [Open](#) – open-source reference implementations freely available to OPC Foundation members, non members under GPL 2.0 license^[2]
- [Cross-platform](#) – not tied to one operating system or programming language
- [Service-oriented architecture](#) (SOA)
- The specification is freely available on the OPC Foundation website and is split into several parts to ease implementation, but only OPC UA stack vendors need to read them, end users simply leverage existing commercial and/or open-source stacks available in all popular programming languages

FMI/FMU:

- The Functional Mock-up Interface (or FMI) defines a standardized interface to be used in computer simulations to develop complex cyber-physical systems.
- The vision of FMI is to support this approach: if the real product is to be assembled from a wide range of parts interacting in complex ways, each controlled by a complex set of physical laws, then it should be possible to create a virtual product that can be assembled from a set of models that each represent a combination of parts, each a model of the physical laws as well as a model of the control systems (using electronics, hydraulics, and digital software) assembled digitally. The FMI standard thus provides the means for model based development of systems and is used for example for designing functions that are driven by electronic devices inside vehicles (e.g. ESP controllers, active safety systems, combustion controllers). Activities from systems modelling, simulation, validation and test can be covered with the FMI based approach.
- The four required FMI aspects of creating models capable of being assembled have been covered in Modelisar project:
 - FMI for model exchange,
 - FMI for [co-simulation](#),
 - FMI for applications,
 - FMI for [PLM](#) (integration of models and related data in product life-cycle management).
- In practice, the FMI implementation by a software modelling tool enables the creation of a simulation model that can be interconnected or the creation of a software library called FMU (Functional Mock-up Unit)

OPC UA latest releases

Releases	2019	Releases	2021	Releases
<p>OPC 10000-100, UA for Devices, Version 1.02</p> <p>OPC 40010-1, Robotics Part 1</p> <p>OPC 30070-1, MTConnect Part 1</p> <p>OPC 30200, Commercial Kitchen Equipment</p> <p>OPC 40100-1, Machine Vision Companion Specification</p> <p>New Working Groups</p> <p>CIP Devices by ODVA</p> <p>Mining Machinery by VDMA</p> <p>Weihenstephan standards by Weihenstephan Standards, VDMA Food</p> <p>ISA 100 by ISA 100 Wireless Compliance Institute (WCI)</p> <p>Pumps and Vacuum Pumps by VDMA</p> <p>Harmonization by OPC Foundation</p> <p>Glass Industries by VDMA</p> <p>Plastics and Rubber Machinery by VDMA</p> <p>Surface Technology by VDMA</p> <p>Woodworking Machinery by VDMA</p> <p>StartOPC Hub India, Singapore/ASEAN, France</p> <p>OPC Foundation membership</p> <p>737 members (end 2019)</p>	<p>2020</p> <p>Releases</p> <p>OPC 30000 – IEC 61131-3, Version 1.2 PLCOpen</p> <p>OPC 30260 – OpenSCS</p> <p>OPC 30050 – PackML</p> <p>OPC UA, Elliptic Curve Cryptography</p> <p>OPC 40501-2, UA for MachineTools, Part 1: Base Model</p> <p>OPC 40001-1, UA for Machinery, Part 1: Basic Building Blocks</p> <p>OPC 10000-200, UA for Industrial Automation</p> <p>OPC 30010 – UA CS for AutoID, 1.01.07</p> <p>OPC 40200, UA for Weighing Technology</p> <p>OPC 30081, UA for Process Automation – PADIM</p> <p>New Working Groups</p> <p>Cranes and Hoists by VDMA</p> <p>Length Measuring Systems (LMS) by VDMA</p> <p>ISA-95 Version 2 by OPC Foundation</p> <p>Fibre and Yarn Testing Devices (FYTD) by VDMA</p> <p>Process Air Extraction and Filtration Systems – PAEFS by VDMA</p> <p>M2X Intralogistics Communication by VDMA</p> <p>Compressed Air Systems by VDMA</p> <p>Cloud Library by CESMII,</p> <p>LADS – Laboratory and Analytical Device Standard by Spectaris</p> <p>Machinery Common Model by VDMA</p> <p>OPC Foundation membership</p> <p>803 members (end 2020)</p>	<p>Releases</p> <p>OPC 40001-1, UA for Machinery, Part 1: Basic Build. Blocks – 1.01</p> <p>OPC 30141 – PROFinergy</p> <p>OPC 40084-12 – Extrusion – Calender</p> <p>OPC 10000-100 – OPC UA for Devices, v1.03</p> <p>OPC 11031-4 – ISA-95 Job Order</p> <p>OPC 30261 – OpenSCS Job Orders</p> <p>OPC 40223 – Pumps and Vacuum Pumps</p> <p>OPC 40083 – PlasticsRubber – General Types</p> <p>OPC 30270 – UA for Asset Administration Shell (AAS)</p> <p>OPC 40250-1, UA for Compressed Air Systems</p> <p>OPC 10000-200, UA for Industrial Automation, v1.01</p> <p>OPC 40600 – Weihenstephan Standards</p> <p>New Working Groups</p> <p>ISA-95 Version 2</p> <p>Fibre and Yarn Testing Devices (FYTD)</p> <p>Process Air Extraction and Filtration Systems – PAEFS</p> <p>LADS – Laboratory and Analytical Device Standard</p> <p>M2X Intralogistics Communication</p> <p>Cranes and Hoists</p> <p>Length Measuring Systems (LMS)</p> <p>Cloud Federation</p> <p>OPC Foundation membership</p> <p>840 members (Aug 2021)</p>	<p>2022</p> <p>Releases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPC 10000-1..24, OPC UA v1.05 OPC 10000-100, Device Model v1.03 OPC 10000-110, Asset Mgmt Basics OPC 10000-200, Industrial Automation v1.01 OPC 30400-1..2, Cloud Library OPC 30080, FDI v1.03 OPC 30142, PROFINET-RemoteIO OPC 40001-1 Machinery Basic Building Blocks v1.02 OPC 40501-1 Machine Tools v1.01 OPC 40084-1..12 PlasticsRubber-Extrusion v2.00 OPC 30060 Tobacco Machinery v2.00 OPC 4056n Mining <p>New Working Groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Power Consumption Mgmt Additive Manufacturing Analyzer System Integration Global Positioning <p>Foundation membership</p> <p>895 members (Sept 2022)</p>	

FMI: Functional Mock-up Interface

Overview

- The [Functional Mock-up Interface \(FMI\)](#) is a free standard that defines a container and an interface to exchange dynamic models using a combination of XML files, binaries and C code, distributed as a ZIP file. It is supported by [more than 170 tools](#) and maintained as a [Modelica Association Project](#) (MAP FMI). [Releases](#) and [issues](#) can be found on github.com/modelica/fmi-standard.
- The Functional Mock-up Interface (FMI) defines a ZIP archive and an application programming interface (API) to exchange dynamic models using a combination of XML files, binaries and C code: the Functional Mock-up Unit (FMU). The API is used by a simulation environment, the importer, to create one or more instances of an FMU and to simulate them, typically together with other models. The FMI defines three interface types:
 - Co-Simulation (CS) where the FMU typically contains its own solver or scheduler,
 - Model Exchange (ME) that requires the importer to perform numerical integration, and
 - Scheduled Execution (SE) where the importer triggers the execution of the model partitions.
- This document does not describe how to generate an FMU from a modeling environment.
- The interface types have large parts in common, defined in Common Concepts. In particular:
 - FMI Application Programming Interface (C) — Section 2.2
 - All required computations are triggered by calling standardized C functions from the importer into the FMU. The FMU can signal certain events back to the importer using callback functions provided by the importer. C is used because it is the most portable programming language today and is the only programming language that can be utilized in all embedded control systems. The FMI API does not restrict what operating system services an FMU can use on the platform it runs on. However, for maximal portability, any dependency on the target platform should be minimized and operating system services should be accessed only through standard libraries. Special run-time requirements should be documented in the appropriate directory inside the ZIP file.
 - FMI Description Schema (XML)
 - The schema defines the structure and content of a model description file (modelDescription.xml), for example, generated by a modeling environment. This XML file contains the definition of all exposed variables, their interdependencies (model structure) and capability flags of the FMU. Providing variable descriptions outside the C-API allows an importer to access and store the variable definitions (without any memory or efficiency overhead of standardized access functions) in its own representation.
 - FMU Distribution (ZIP) — Section 2.5
 - An FMU is distributed as one ZIP file. The ZIP file contains the FMI modelDescription.xml, the binaries and libraries required to execute the FMI functions (.dll or .so files), and/or the sources of the FMI functions, documentation, and other data used by the FMU (e.g., tables or maps).

FMI: Two types of simulation models

1.2.1. FMI for Model Exchange (ME)

The Model Exchange interface exposes an ODE to an external solver of an importer. Models are described by differential, algebraic and discrete equations with time-, state- and step-events. That integration algorithm of the importer, usually a ODE/DAE solver, is responsible for advancing time, setting states, handling events, etc. (See Section 3.)

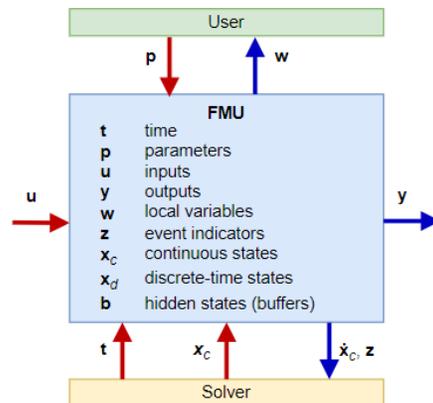


Figure 1. Schematic view of data flow between user, the solver of the importer and the FMU for Model Exchange

1.2.2. FMI for Co-Simulation (CS)

The Co-Simulation interface is designed both for the coupling of simulation tools, and the coupling of subsystem models, exported by a modeling environment together with their solvers as runnable code. (See Section 4.)

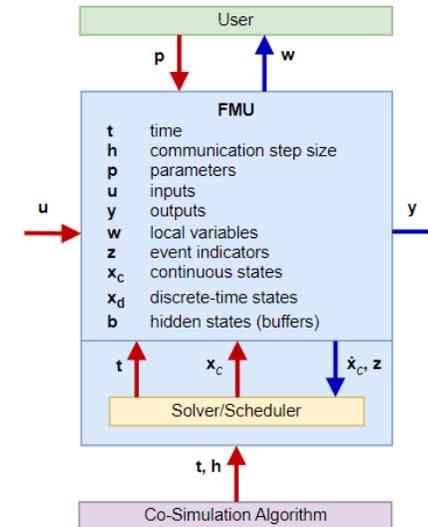
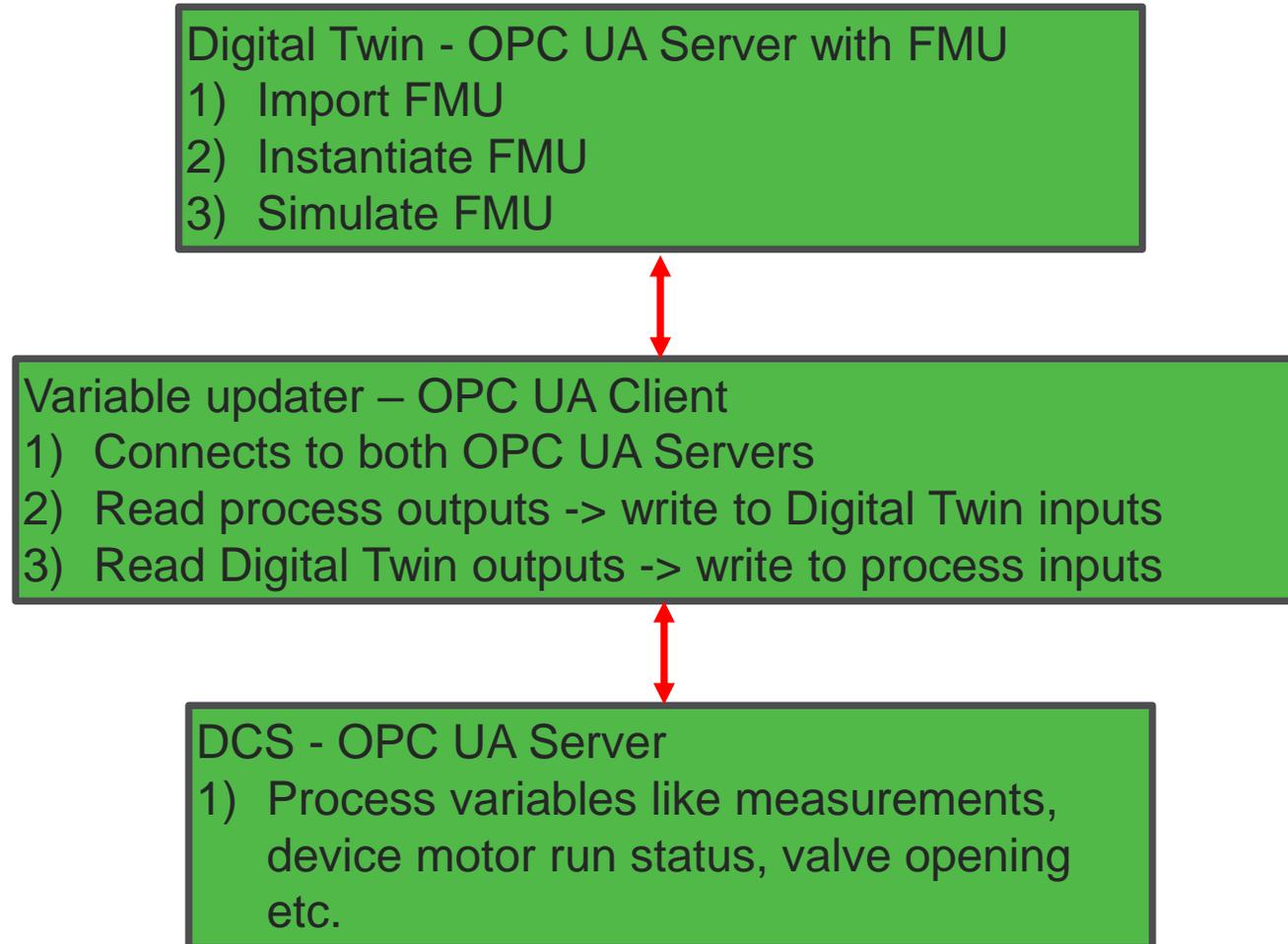


Figure 2. Schematic view of data flow between user, the co-simulation algorithm of the importer and the FMU for Co-Simulation

Combining OPC UA and FMU together

Basic idea





Implemented proto-type

OPC UA FMU Server

Server started, nothing imported => Run method to import new FMU file

The screenshot displays the Unified Automation UAExpert interface. On the left, the Project tree shows a hierarchy: Project > Servers > OPC UA FMU Server@localhost > Documents > Data Access View. The Address Space tree shows: No Highlight > Root > Objects > Aliases > FMU-Models > Import FMU model (.fmu). The central Data Access View is empty. The bottom Log window is also empty.

The 'Call Import FMU model (.fmu) on FMU-Models' dialog box is open, showing the following details:

Input Arguments		DataType	Description
Name	Value		
Model filename	zigzag.fmu	String	Local filename to be imported

The 'Result' section is currently empty. At the bottom of the dialog, there are 'Call' and 'Close' buttons.

OPC UA FMU Server

FMU model metadata and all inputs, outputs, parameters created into the address space

The screenshot displays the OPC UA FMU Server interface. The 'Data Access View' window shows a table of metadata for the 'zigzag' model. The 'Address Space' window shows a tree view of the model's structure, including inputs, outputs, and parameters. An arrow points from the 'Instantiate model' node in the Address Space to the 'Call Instantiate model on zigzag' dialog box.

#	Server	Node Id	Display Name	Value	Datatype	source Timestamp	Server Timestamp	Statuscode
1	OPC UA FMU ...	NS2 String ...	Description	None	String	2024-02-07T06:...	2024-02-07T06:...	Good
2	OPC UA FMU ...	NS2 String ...	License	None	String	2024-02-07T06:...	2024-02-07T06:...	Good
3	OPC UA FMU ...	NS2 String ...	ModelName	zigzag	String	2024-02-07T06:...	2024-02-07T06:...	Good
4	OPC UA FMU ...	NS2 String ...	Version	None	String	2024-02-07T06:...	2024-02-07T06:...	Good

Instantiate must be called to instantiate model

The dialog box titled 'Call Instantiate model on zigzag' is shown. It has an 'Input Arguments' section with a table for defining the instance name. The 'Instance name' is set to 'Tank1-level'. There is a 'Load file...' button and a 'String' data type. Below the input arguments is a 'Result' section. At the bottom, there are 'Call' and 'Close' buttons.

Name	Value	Data Type	Description
Instance name	Tank1-level	String	Model instance name like Tank1-level

OPC UA FMU Server

FMU model instance, modify needed variable(s) and call Execute simulation

The screenshot displays the OPC UA FMU Server interface. On the left, the 'Project' tree shows the hierarchy: Project > Servers > OPC UA FMU Server@localhost > Documents > Data Access View. Below it, the 'Address Space' tree shows: Root > Objects > FMU-Models > Tank1-level > Execute simulation (highlighted with an arrow). The 'Data Access View' table in the center shows the following data:

#	Server	Node Id	Display Name	Value	Datatype	Source Timestamp	Server Timestamp
1	OPC UA FMU ...	NS2[String]Tank1-level_In_k	k	0.5	Double	0001-01-01T00:...	2024-02-07T06:...
2	OPC UA FMU ...	NS2[String]Tank1-level_Out_derx	derx	0	Double	2024-02-07T06:...	2024-02-07T06:...
3	OPC UA FMU ...	NS2[String]Tank1-level_Out_x	x	0	Double	2024-02-07T06:...	2024-02-07T06:...

On the right, a dialog box titled 'Call Execute simulation on Tank1-level' is open. It contains an 'Input Arguments' section with a table:

Name	Value	Data Type	Description
Stop time	120	Int32	Execution time(s), -1 infinite

The dialog also has a 'Result' section and 'Call' and 'Close' buttons.

OPC UA FMU Server

FMU model exchange in execution, OPC UA variables can be shown in trend (HA)

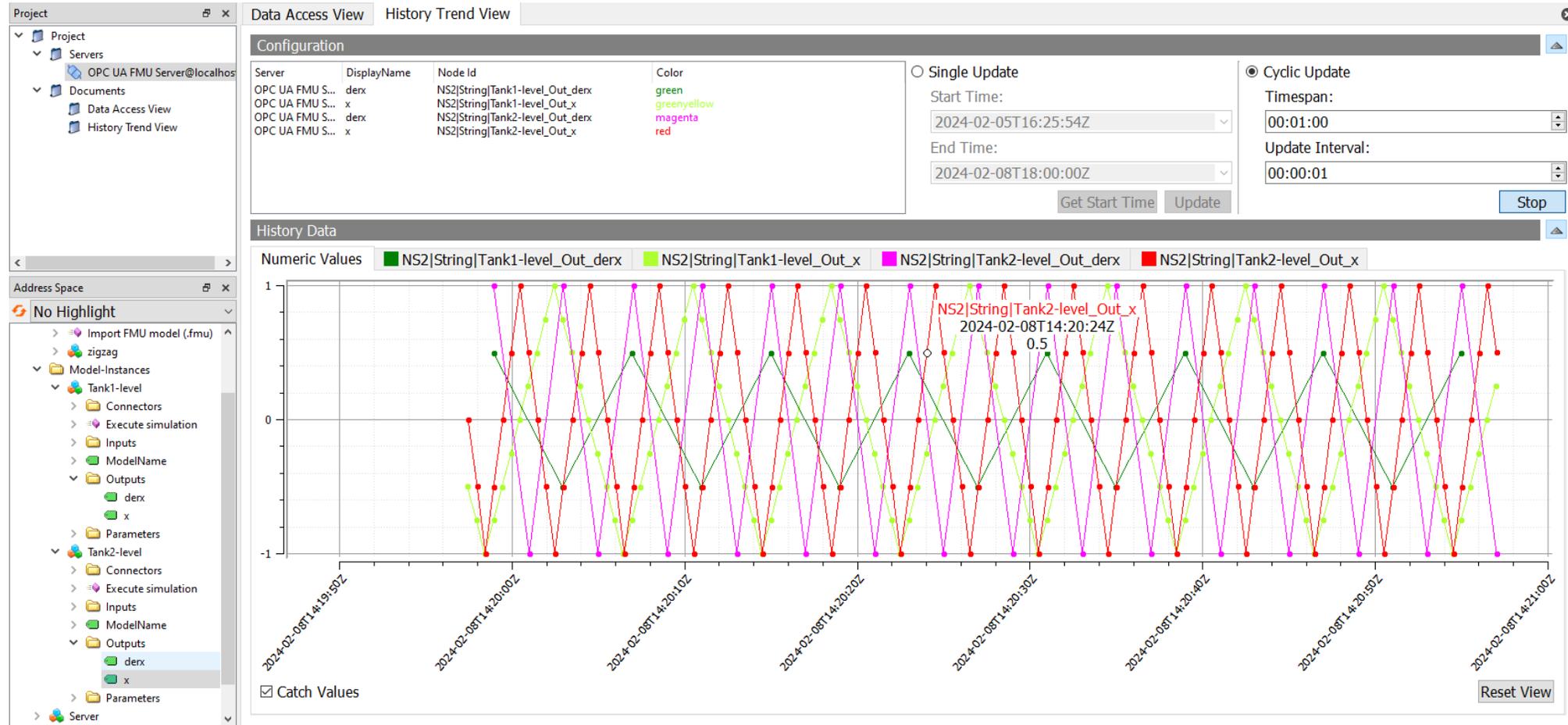
The screenshot displays the OPC UA FMU Server interface. On the left, the 'Project' tree shows the hierarchy: Project > Servers > OPC UA FMU Server@localhost > Documents > Data Access View > History Trend View. The 'Address Space' tree shows the model structure: Root > Objects > FMU-Models > zigzag > Tank1-level > Outputs > derox and x. The 'History Trend View' is active, showing a configuration table and a trend chart.

Server	DisplayName	Node Id	Color
OPC UA FMU S...	derox	NS2[String]Tank...	blue
OPC UA FMU S...	x	NS2[String]Tank...	cyan

Configuration options: Single Update, Cyclic Update. Start Time: 2024-02-05T16:25:54Z, End Time: 2024-02-07T18:00:00Z. Timespan: 00:01:00, Update Interval: 00:00:01. Buttons: Get Start Time, Update, Stop.

History Data: Numeric Values. Legend: NS2[String]Tank1-level_Out_derox (blue), NS2[String]Tank1-level_Out_x (cyan). The chart shows two oscillating signals over time, with the x-axis representing time in ISO 8601 format (e.g., 16:17:40Z).

Running parallel two “tank” level simulations



Summary

- Needs more work and testing for scalability etc.
 - More features implemented like history option added for the input/output variables
- More FMU models to be tested to find out missing features and errors
 - Co-Simulation implemented & tested (Tuomas)
 - More FMU models needed to cover that implementation is sufficient & robust
- Connection for DCS with OPC UA Client for FAT testing should be “easy”
 - Matching names mapped & connected, browse and generate link DCS <-> OPC UA Client <-> OPC UA Server

Final conclusion:

Promising implementation that will give more flexibility & testing capabilities

