



Tinwisle Corporation

International Standards for System Integration

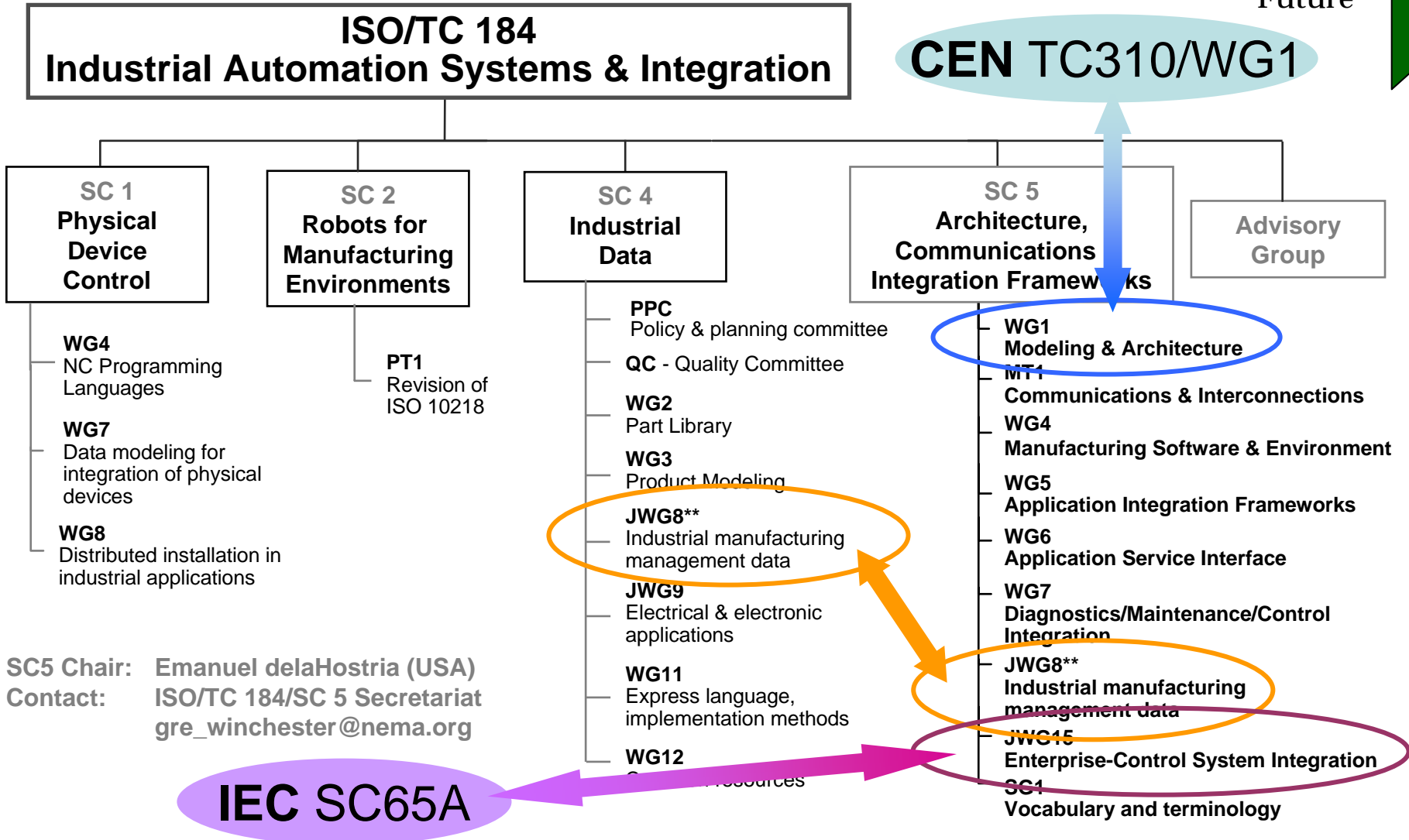
Richard A. Martin

Convener ISO TC 184/SC 5/WG 1

International Standards for System Integration

- Context
- SC4 Success
- SC5 Interoperability
- SC5 Architecture
- Future Efforts

Who's standards

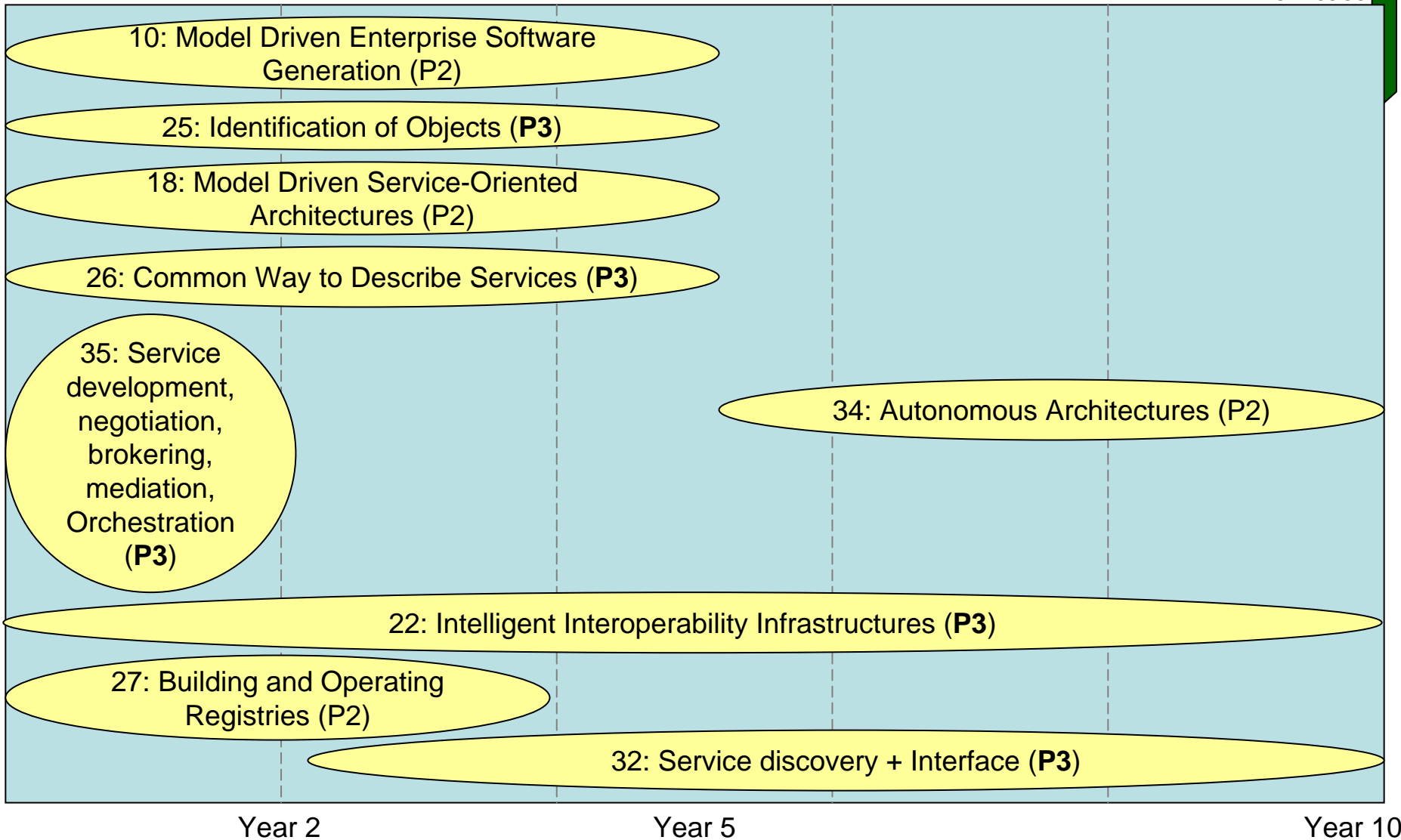


I DEAS Gap Analysis

- EC FP6 project (deliverable D3.4, .5, .6)
 - Interoperability Development for Enterprise Application and Software
- Gap - "missing pieces in research, technology and standardization to achieve a particular goal"
- 36 Gap categories in 3 domains - Enterprise Model, Architecture & Platform, Ontology

IDEAS Road map (Fig 13)

Context
Success
Interop.
Architect



NACFAM E-Manufacturing

- Interoperability problem is more complex because it requires agreement on certain common principles and features before truly interoperable solutions can emerge.
- Solutions must...have the trust and acceptance of the industrial and software communities.
- Requires a mechanism to convene the right decision makers to produce the necessary agreement.

The supply chain effect

- High costs of interoperability particularly impact small and medium sized suppliers
- They often have to maintain redundant and costly software packages in order to communicate with their large EOM customers.
- Large manufacturing companies have pushed costs onto SME's by requiring "standardization" around their preferred systems.

Source: Exploiting E-Manufacturing: Interoperability of Software Systems Used by U.S. Manufactures, NACFAM, Feb. 2001

Industrial Data - SC4

- ISO 10303 - STEP (Standard for the exchange of product model data)
 - EXPRESS language and bindings
 - Conformance and testing
 - Common resources
 - Industry specific application protocols
- Over 100 documents with more coming - including AP233 effort with INCOSE

STEP success*

- Potential \$928 million (2001\$) savings per year by reducing interoperability problems in the automotive, aerospace, and shipbuilding industries in US
- ~ 17% (\$156 million) of potential benefits quantified within scope of study are being realized
- Expect 75% benefit by 2010

(* 2002 Gallaher study results)

Why STEP succeeds

- Avoidance cost savings accounted for approximately half of the potential benefits of STEP
- 80% of avoidance costs were labor costs associated with the use and support of redundant CAx systems
- Mitigation costs resulting from file transfer and data reentry accounted for the balance of benefits

Process description

- ISO 18629
 - TC184 SC4/SC5 collaboration in JWG8
- PSL (Process specification language)
- Target is process information exchange
- Process information representation
- Process and model independence
- Lexicon, ontology, and grammar
- Different approach than ISO 10303
- 8 documents in various approval stages

A 'formal' process

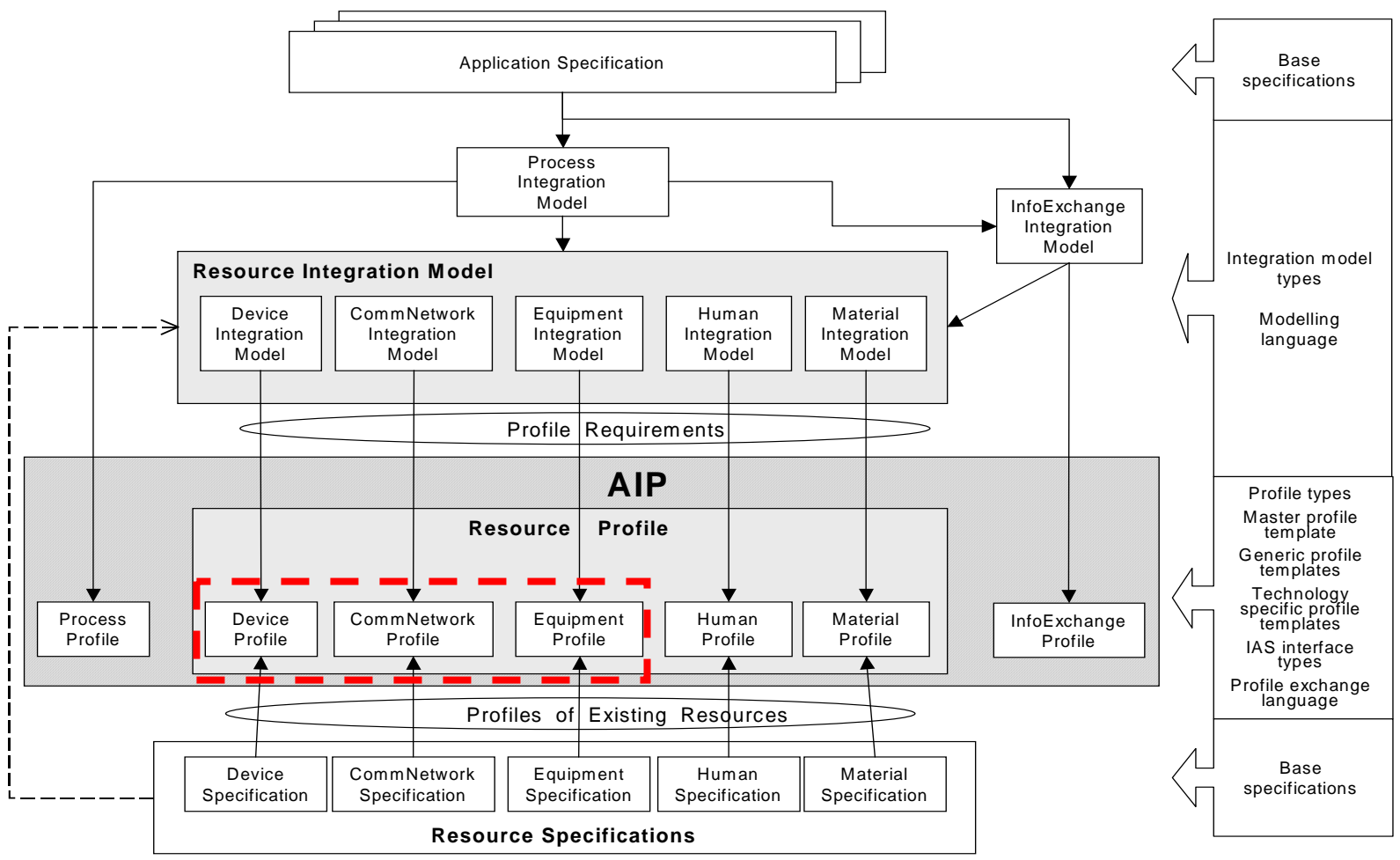
```
(forall (?occ)
  (iff (occurrence_of ?occ make_harness_wire)
    (exists (?occ1 ?occ2 ?occ3)
      (and (occurrence_of ?occ1 extrude)
        (occurrence_of ?occ2 twist)
        (occurrence_of ?occ3 jacket)
        (min_precedes ?occ1 ?occ2
          make_harness_wire)
        (min_precedes ?occ2 ?occ3
          make_harness_wire))))))
```

(Source: ISO/CD18629-44 Annex B)

Application integration

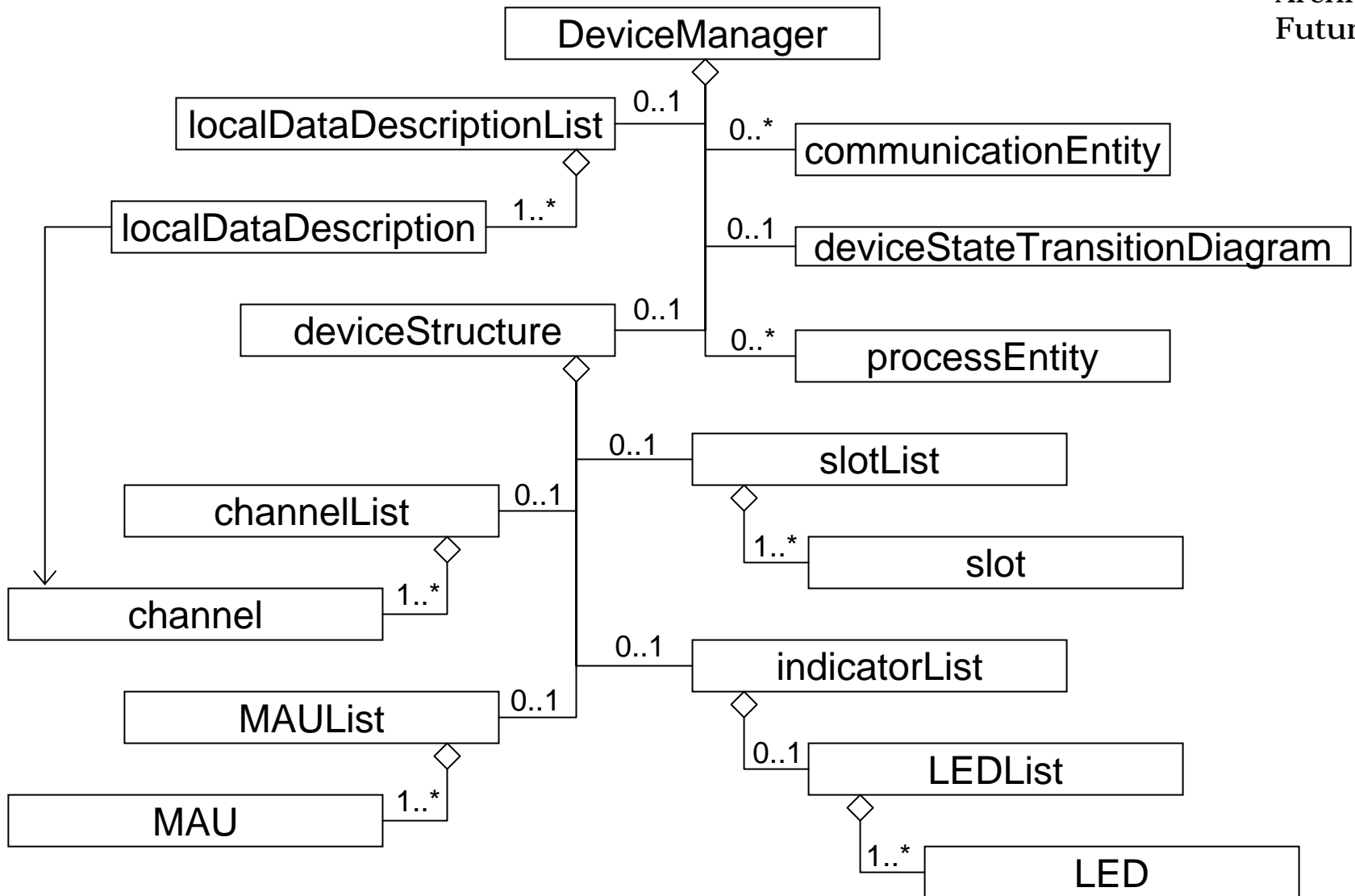
- ISO 15745 - Open systems application integration framework
- Application integration framework
 - Elements and rules for integration requirements using integration models
 - Application interoperability profiles as interface specifications
- UML based integration models
- XML schemas for profile templates

Profiles for integration



Source: ISO 15745-1 Figure 2. Profile development using ISO 15745

CANopen DeviceManager



Software capability

- ISO 16100 – Manufacturing software capability profiling for interoperability
 - Characterization of software interface requirements
 - Software unit capability elements and rules
 - IDEF0, UML models and XML profile schemas
- Manufacturing software units shall interoperate with one another, in support of a manufacturing activity, when the services requested by the former can be provided by the latter, using the same operating environment.

Capability classes

- Manufacturing Capability classes
 - Domain, Application, Information, Process, Resources, Activity, Function, Software Unit
- Software Capability classes
 - Computing system, Environment, Architecture, Design Pattern, Datatype, Interface/Protocol
- Role Capability class

Testing application services

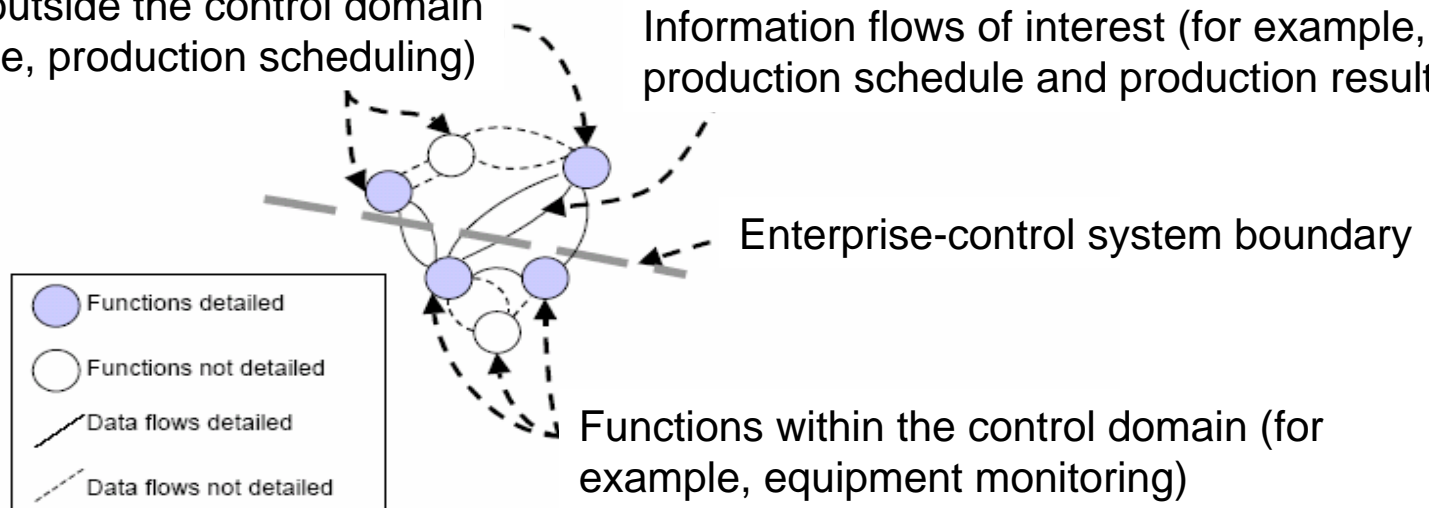
- ISO/DIS 20242 Service interface for testing applications
- A platform adapter called the **Resource Management Service Interface**
- A generic device driver with a generic device interface called the **Virtual Device Service Interface**
- A device capability description called the **Device Capability Profile Template**

A boundary standard

- ISO 62264 Enterprise-control system integration
 - Object models for interfaces between enterprise business systems and manufacturing control systems

Functions outside the control domain
(for example, production scheduling)

Information flows of interest (for example,
production schedule and production results)

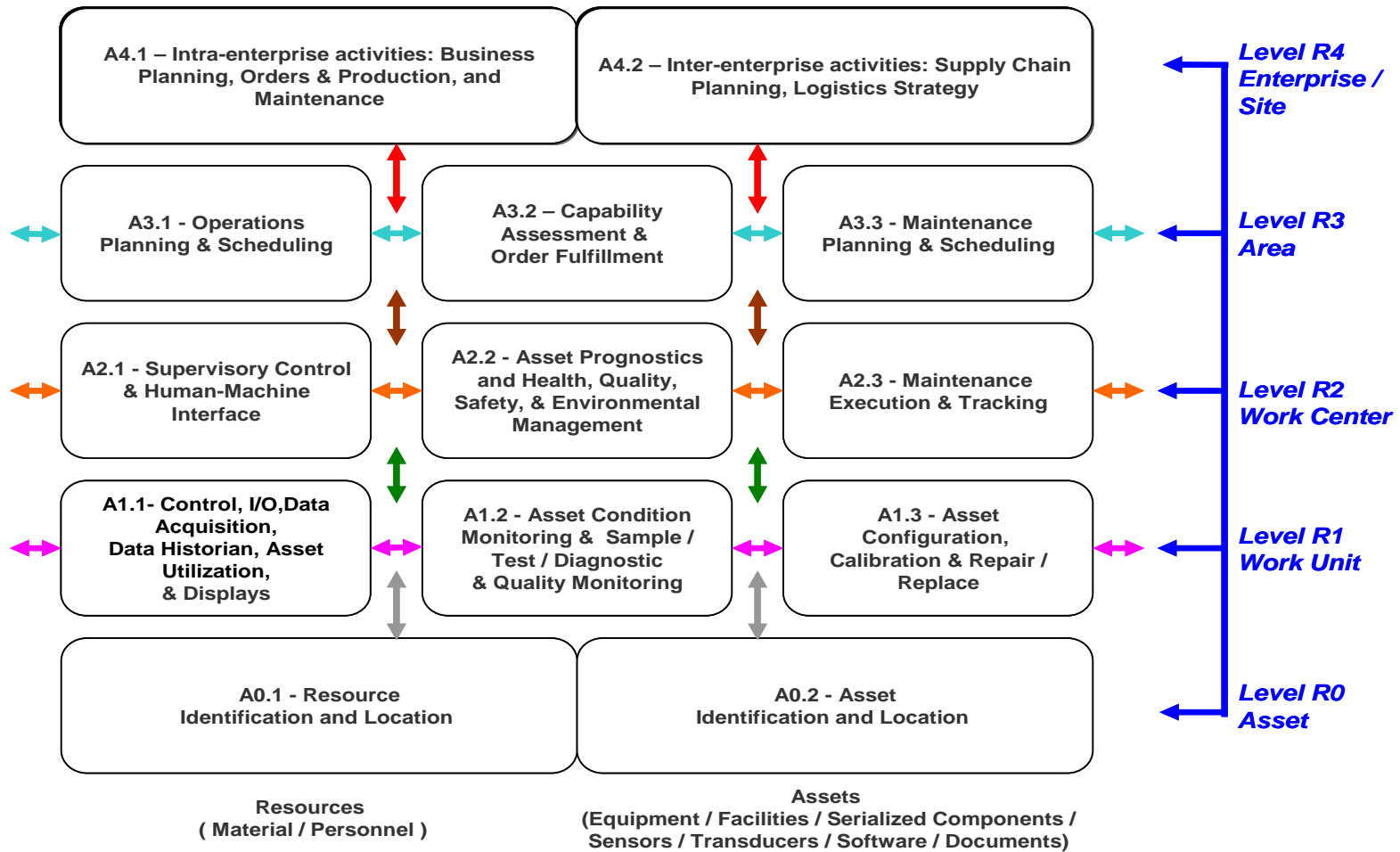


Diagnostics/Maintenance

- ISO 18435 Diagnostics, capability assessment, and maintenance applications integration
- application integration reference architecture for equipment & automation devices
- application interoperability profile templates based on selected international & industry standards

Operation levels

Context
Success
Interop.
Architect
Future



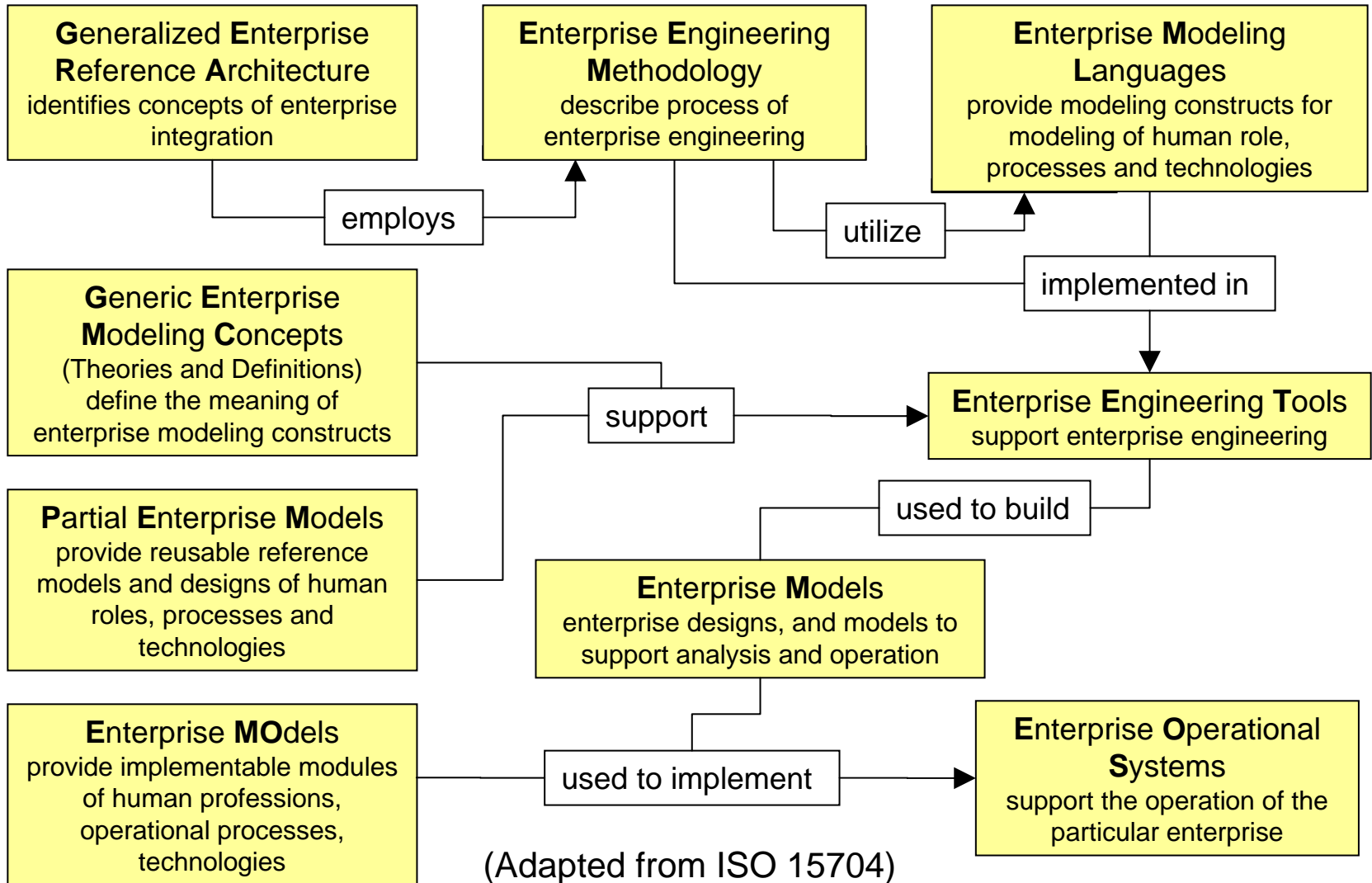
Basic concepts & rules

- ISO 14258:1998
 - Industrial automation systems - Concepts and rules for enterprise models
 - Identifies basic concepts for: life-cycle, recursion, and iteration
 - Identifies concepts for structure and behavior representation using views
 - Places focus of standards for interoperability on inter-process communication.

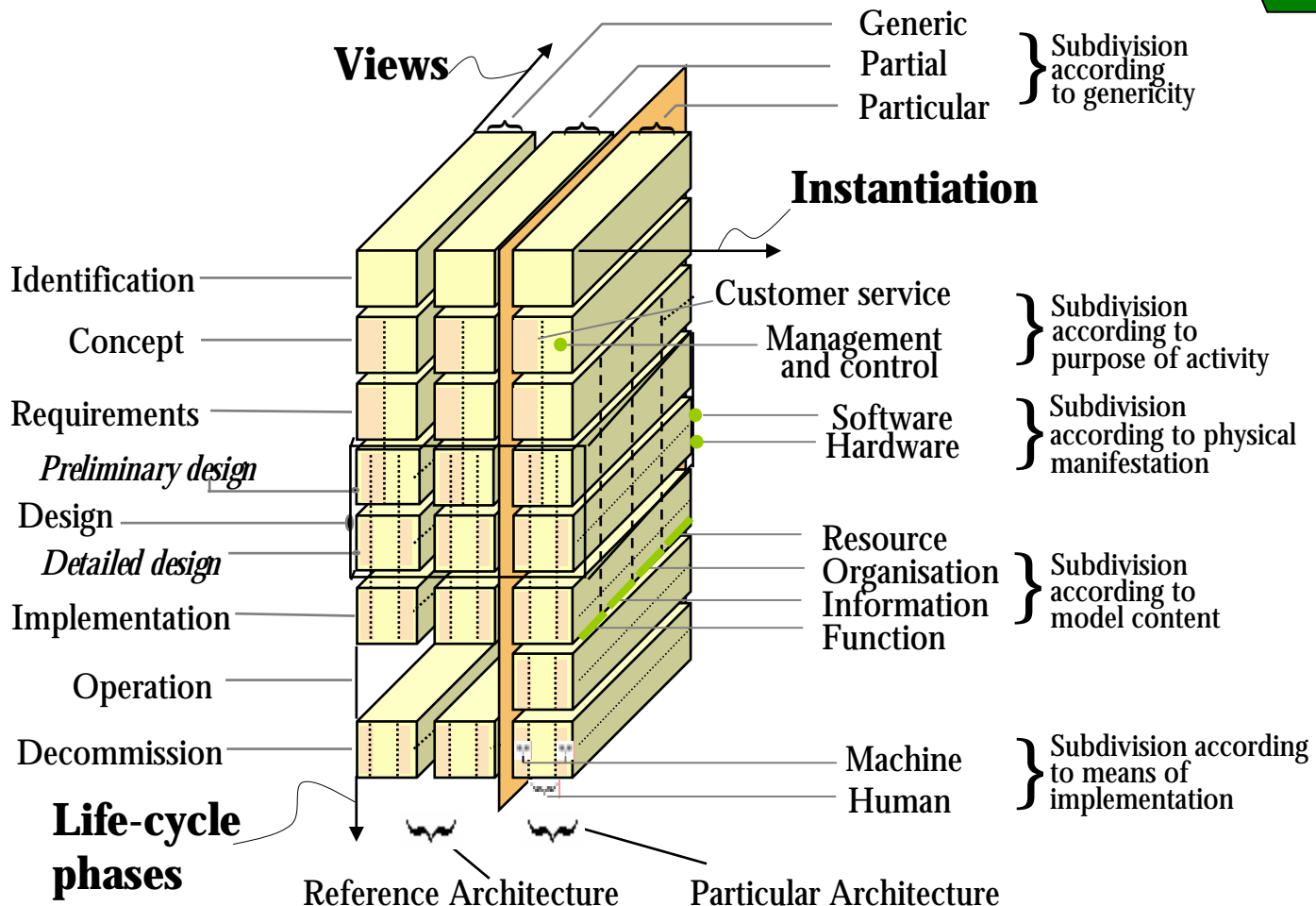
Generalizing standards

- ISO 15704 – Requirements for enterprise-reference architectures and methodologies
- Merging of previous work - PERA, IEM, GRAI GIM, CIMOSA, and GERAM
- Presents principles for enterprise architecture
- Extends ISO 14258 with concepts for life history and genericity.

Scope of GERAM



GERA framework



Source: ISO 15704:2000 Annex A and Figure 10, The GERA modelling Framework of GERAM [GERAM V1.6.3 <http://www.cit.gu.edu.au/~bernus>](used with permission)

ISO/FDIS 19439

Enterprise integration - Framework for enterprise modelling

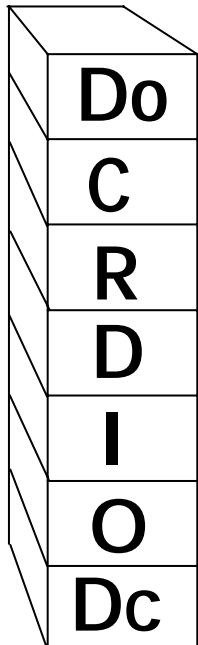
- Based upon CEN ENV 40003:1990
- Objective is to further enable model based execution using enactable models
- Aligned with IS 15704 (a GERA model)
- Articulates 3 dimensions of enterprise modeling as a framework:

Phase, View, and Genericity

Model phase -

the purposive ordinant dimension ordered by coordinates corresponding to the phases of the enterprise model life-cycle.

Enterprise model phase:



- **Domain** identification
- **Concept** definition
- **Requirements** definition
- **Design** specification
- **Implementation** description
- domain **Operation**
- **Decommission** definition

I identify

Elaborate

Use

Dispose

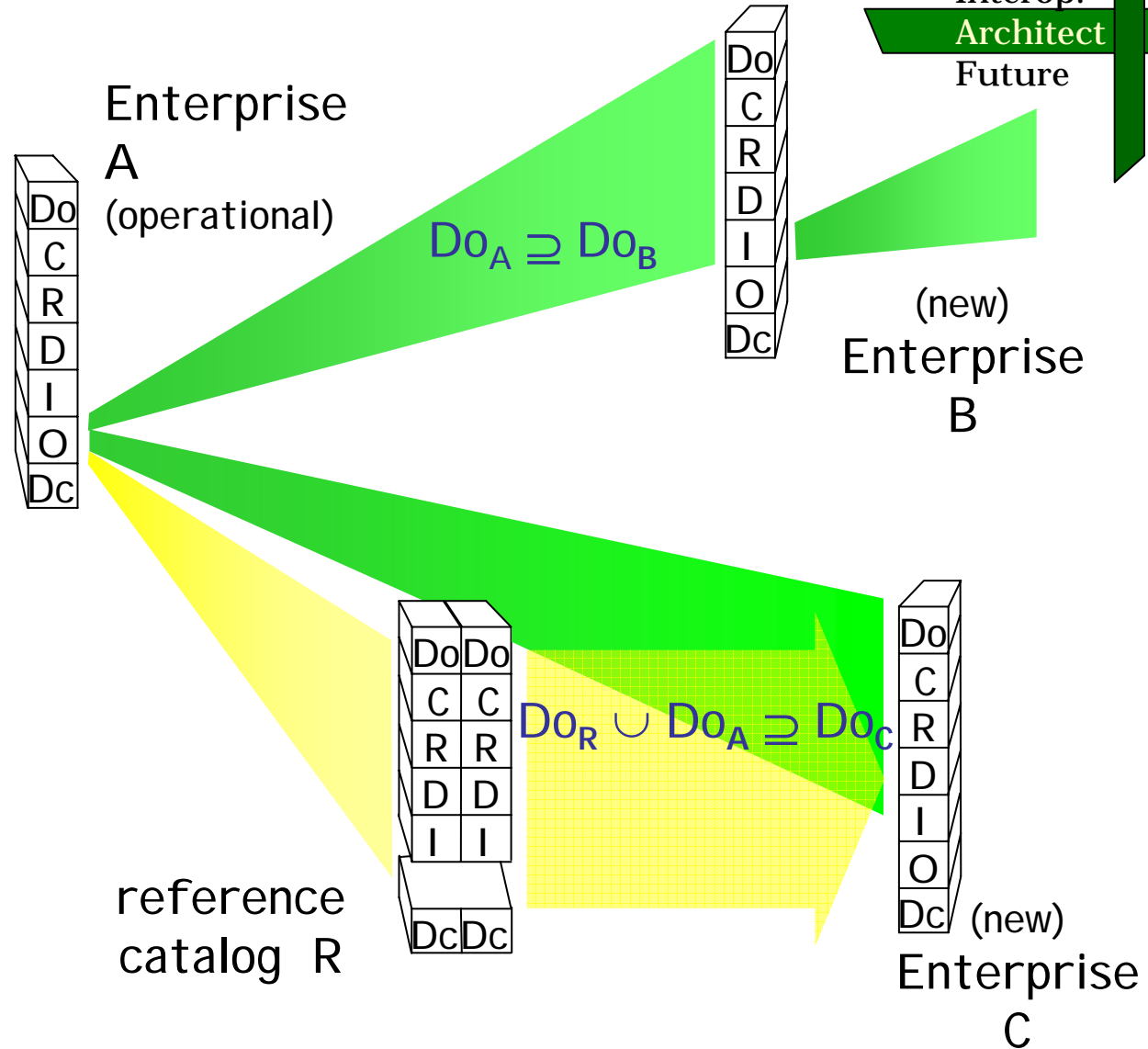
Emphasize model development process for process oriented modeling.

Many possible coordinates

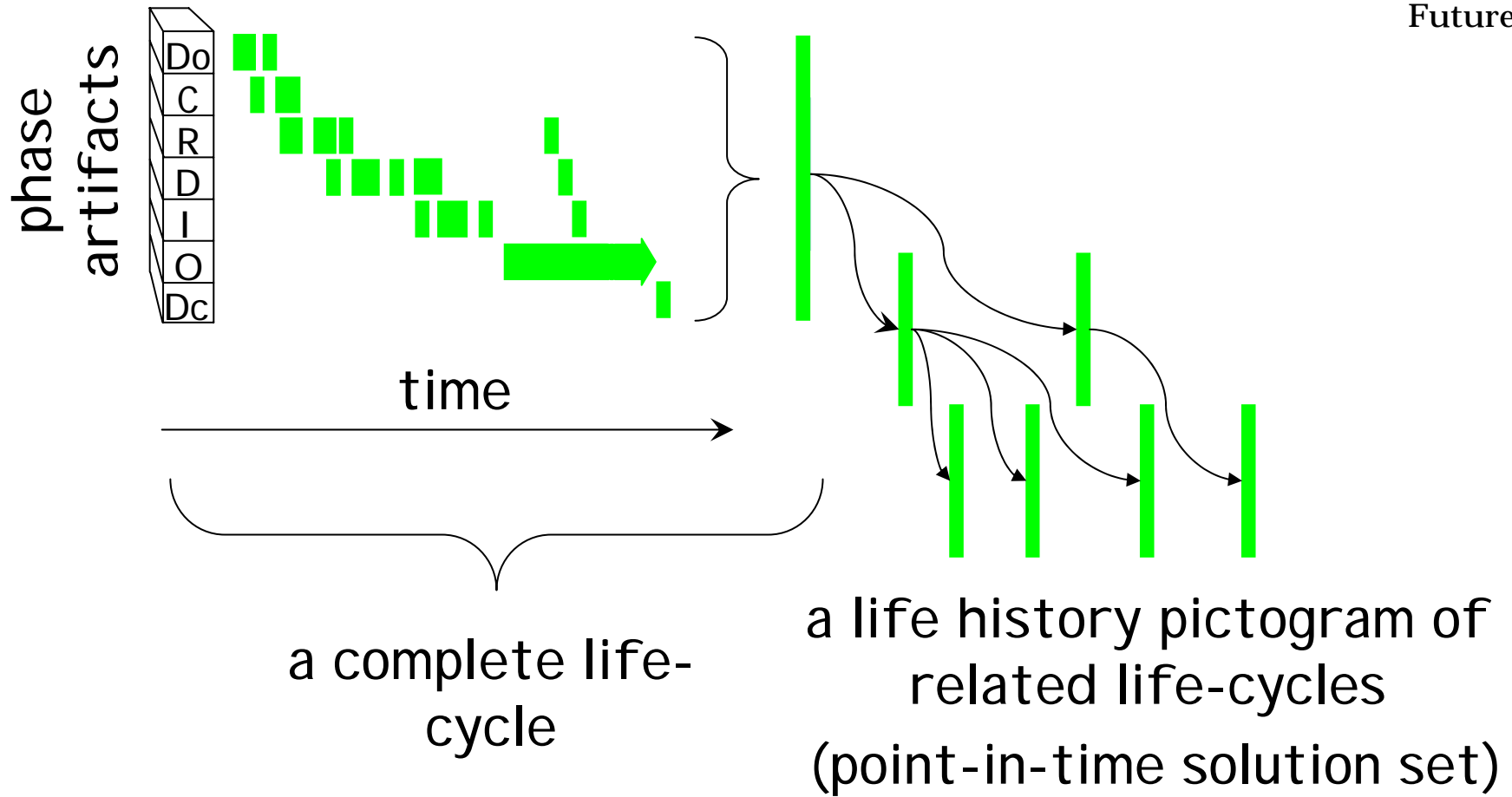
15288 Stage	19439 Phase	C4ISR Guidance
Concept	Domain Concept	Focus Scope
Development	Requirement Design	Characterize Determine
Production	Implementation	Build
Utilization Support	Operation	Use
Retirement	Decommission	

Recursion with 19439

Enterprise operations can model new enterprises either from its own particular models or using reference constructs and partial models.



Life history with 19439



Adapted from P. Bernus, Griffith University, Australia

Model View -

an unordered ordinant dimension with pre-defined coordinates that partition facts in the unified model relevant to particular interests and context.

- A prescriptive partition of model content with distinct aspects considered sufficient for most discrete manufacturing
- View content varies with life-cycle model phase
- **Function, Information, Resource, and Organization** views

Model Genericity -

an ordered ordinant dimension that reflects 19439 as a "standard" framework.

Enterprise genericity level:

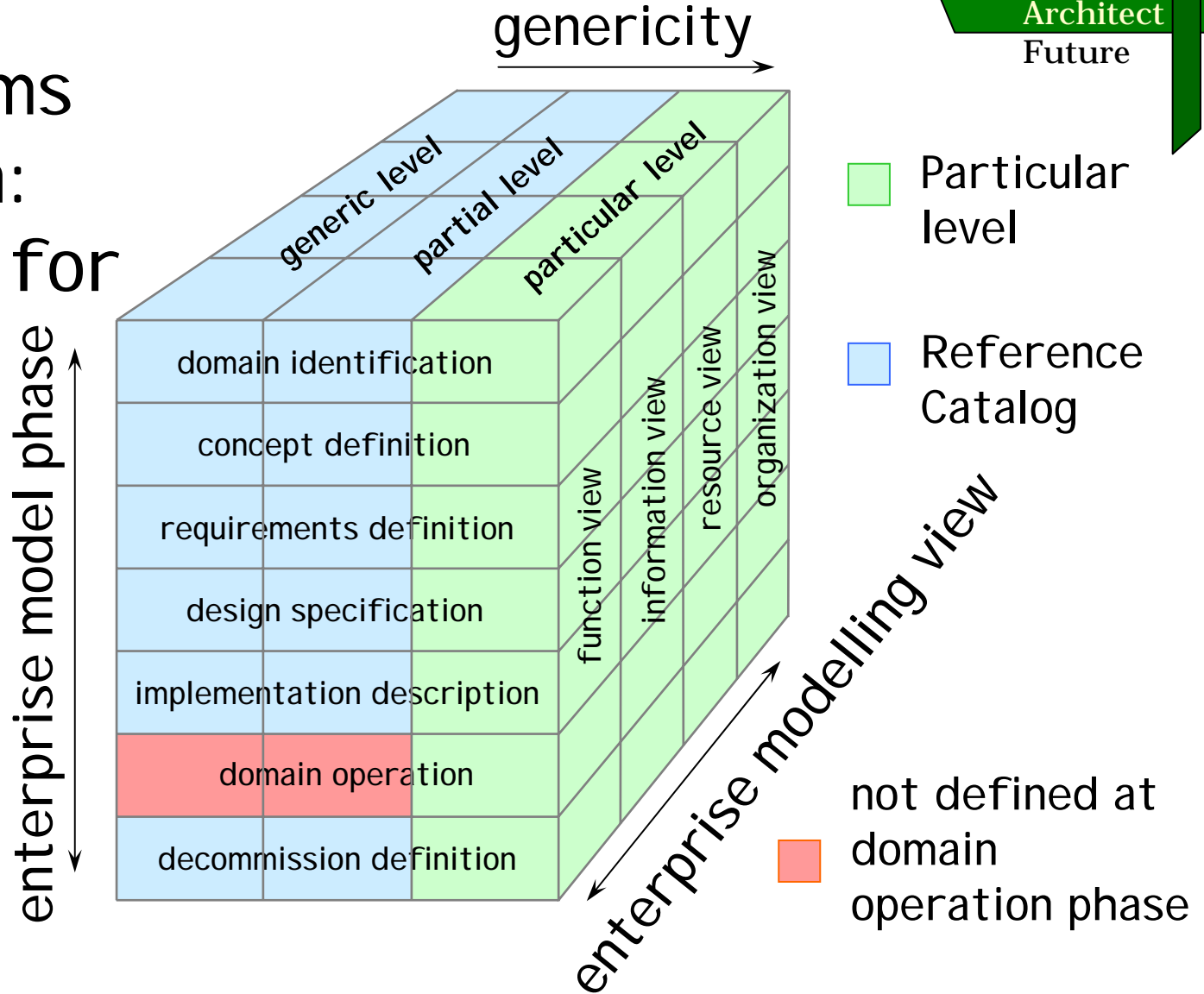
- **Generic** - reusable modeling language constructs
- **Partial** - prototype models of industry segment or industrial activity
- **Particular** - models of a particular enterprise domain

*Reference
catalog*

Graphic 19439 dimensions

Context
Success
Interop.
Architect
Future

CIM Systems
Integration:
Framework for
Enterprise
Modelling



ISO/DIS 19440

Enterprise integration - Constructs for enterprise modelling

- Based upon CEN ENV 12204:1996
- Aligned with 15704 (an EML artifact)
- Articulates modeling constructs for manufacturing automation
- Organization and specialization using templates into structures for a specific purpose

Constructs of 19440

Domain

Enterprise Object

Business Process

Object View

Enterprise Activity

Product

Event

Order

Resource

Organizational Unit

Functional Entity

Organizational Role

Capability

Decision Centre

WG1 Future actions

- ISO/FDIS 19439 to enter ballot this summer with 2005 publication expected
- ISO/DIS 19440 to enter ballot this summer - comment resolutions to occur 2005 - 2006 & publication in late 2006
- ISO 15704 systematic review begins this summer with revision target 2007
- NWIP for Process Analytics View using 19439 framework and 19440 constructs

Future SC5 Efforts

- Simulation tool integration requirements and criteria
- Use case for multiple standard use
- Coordinated asset registry
- Activity integration across levels
- Terminology harmonization
- Database of software unit capability
- Automation security