### WHAT? An End-to-End Experiment Management Framework

WHY?

for (assisted design of) Experiments/Simulations

# <sup>HOW?</sup> using Replicable/Reusable Experiment Specifications, Logical Reasoning, and MDE

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# Current problem

- Semantics of models, simulations, parameters, results, and their relations are not well-defined
  - Why was a simulation performed?
  - *What* were the parameters? architectures? workflows?
  - Why were their values so?
  - Where are results stored?
  - What format?
- Experimental data cannot be trusted anymore (due to lack of provenance)!!
- Represents significant loss of time and effort ...

# Proposed framework

- Already tackled traceability and versoning of artifacts in engineering workflows

Arkadiusz Ryś, Lucas Lima, Joeri Exelmans, Dennis Janssens, and Hans Vangheluwe. Model management to support systems engineering workflows using ontology-based knowledge graphs. Journal of Industrial Information Integration 42 (2024). doi:10.1016/j.jii.2024.100720

- General, extensible framework for the explicit representation and utilization of simulation/experiment meta-information with a focus on experiment design
  - Utilize logical reasoning to ask user relevant questions (only)
  - Generate a model of the user's intent
  - Schedule and perform model transformations to consistently design experiment workflows and architectures (iterative)
  - Enact experiment and generate final report

### Case-study (Resistor)

"If there is a (constant-in-time) 5 (+/- 0.1) V voltage source applied across an Ohmic model of resistor R1, I want to measure the steady- state current (with 1mA accuracy) that flows through the resistor, and considering no other effects on R1."



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### HOW DO WE GO FROM THAT TO THIS?



## Case-study (Resistor)

### **BEING EXTREMELY PEDANTIC**

To demonstrate the kind of information needed to be explicit even about the simplest experiment

- to be re-usable
- to be replicable

- Which components?
- What is the **architecture** of connecting the components?
  - Battery / Voltmeter is connected in parallel ... because ...
  - Battery / Voltmeter is associated with Voltage ... and ...
  - Voltage is an "across" variable (Bond graphs)
  - Ammeter / Current Source is connected in series ... because ...
  - Ammeter / Current Source is associated with Current ... and ...
  - Current is a "through" variable (Bond graphs)
- Which ammeter from available stock?
- Which battery from available stock?
- Which wires to connect them?
- How to connect the wires and components? Solder? Manual Touch?
- What is the workflow of performing the experiments?
  - What order to connect them?
  - How to **start** the experiment?
  - When to end the experiment?
  - What and how to record?

### Systems Engineering: Concepts and Relationships Knowledge Representation



Ontology of **experiment specifications** 



Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology



Ontology of **physical quantities** that imports:

- ISO/IEC-8000 (physical quantities)
- VIM4 (quantity types, metrology)



Ontological Inconsistency

### **Systems Engineering: Instrumentation**



While in classical systems theory a system is distinguished from its environment by a clear boundary (abstract or physical),

the instrumentation of a system often transcends these boundaries in the real world.

### High-Level Interface (HLI)

A possible avenue of interacting with the system, possibly by 'opening' the black-box and modifying the original system.

Each HLI for a system corresponds to RBGT rules on the architecture and workflow models of the simulation

### **Workflows and Architectures**





### Architectures



Workflows (primarily FTG+PM++)

# **RBGTs and M2T transformations**





Exemplary Schedule

Algorithm 2: Conceptual arch. to Modelica components
forall instance of type OnePort do
component ← get_component_type(instance);
<pre>print component + " " + instance.name;</pre>
if has_parameters(component) then
print "(";
<pre>forall parameter in get_parameters(component) do     print parameter.key + " = ";</pre>
if parameter.value is callable then
<b>print</b> parameter.value();
else
<b>print</b> parameter.value;
if not last parameter then
print ", ";
<pre>print ")";</pre>
print ";";
if instance is of type "Battery" & ! added_ground then print "Ground Ground;";
added_ground $\leftarrow$ <b>true</b> ;

Functions in red are knowledge-base queries.

### Exemplary M2T Transformation Template





### Systems Engineering: Concepts and Relationships Knowledge Representation



Small part of an instantiated **experiment specification** in the knowledge graph



## **Capture User-Intent with Rule-based Reasoning**

query\_systems :-

```
sparql_query(
    'SELECT ?X WHERE { ?X a <http://msdl.uantwerpen.be/experiment/vocabulary/core/systems#System> }',
    Row, [ scheme(http), host('localhost'), port(3020), path('/sparql/') ]
    ),
    process_system_result(Row).

ingest_systems(row(X)) :-
    ( X \= '$null$' ->
```

assertz(system(X))
; true
),
fail.

process\_system\_result(\_).

### Prolog facts from knowledge graph

experiment(atomic\_experiment) :- systemUnderStudy(\_System), kindOfExperiment(atomic), environment(\_Env).
experiment(composed\_experiment) :- systemUnderStudy(\_System), kindOfExperiment(composed), environment(\_Env).
experiment(param\_sweep\_experiment) :- systemUnderStudy(\_System), kindOfExperiment(parameter\_sweep),
environment(\_Env).

systemUnderStudy(System) : menuask(systemUnderStudy, System,
 [sysA, sysB, sysC, sysD],
 'Which system do you want to study?').

kindOfExperiment(Kind) : menuask(kindOfExperiment, Kind,
 [atomic, composed, parameter\_sweep],
 'Which type of experiment do you want to design?').

environment(Env) : menuask(environment, Env,
 [lab, outdoors, room],
 'What environment will you use?').

### Prolog facts about questions



#### Q. What kind of experiment would you like to perform?

- Atomic Experiment
  - Repeated Experiment
- Parameter Sweep
- Sweep Parameter Calibration
- Validation Experiment ...
- Q. What is the system-under-study?
  - R1OhmicModel

- NotchFilter

- R1

- NotchFilterModelParasitic ...
- Q. What is the environment?
- LabEnvironment ...
- NotchFilterModel
- NotchFilterM



## **Inferred RBGT Schedules**



Schedule to generate conceptual architecture

Schedule to generate conceptual workflow



### **Generate Conceptual Models**

- Repeated Experiment

- Parameter Calibration

- Q. What kind of experiment would you like to perform?
- Atomic Experiment
- Parameter Sweep
- Validation Experiment ...



error

cout







## **Realizing** the Architecture (RBGT + M2T transformation)



**Real-World** Realized Architecture Model (schematic with real-world components)

**Virtual-World** Realized Architecture Model (Modelica)

### Realizing the Workflow (RBGT + M2T transformation)





## **Generate Deployment Specification**



Virtual-World



Modelica Compiled C-code Action code for experiment orchestration



# **Deployment** of Experiments (architecture + workflow)



### Simulation / Co-simulation / Orchestration



Virtual-World Deployment

### Generated Report (end-to-end)

#### Report

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#### Experiment URIs:

- Experiment URI:
  - http://msdl.uantwerpen.be/experiment/description/experiments/experiment1
- Experiment Specification URI:
  - http://msdl.uantwerpen.be/experiment/description/experiments/experiment1#exspec1

#### Conceptual Model:



#### Realized Model:

model ExperimentModel
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Sensors.CurrentSensor r1_interface1;
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Resistor R1(R = 10);
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Sources.TrapezoidVoltage r1_interface2(nperiod = 1, V =
5.0, rising = 1, width = 5, falling = 1, period = 7);
Modelica.Electrical.Analog.Basic.Ground ground;
equation
<pre>connect(R1.p, r1_interface1.n);</pre>
<pre>connect(R1.n, r1_interface2.n);</pre>
<pre>connect(ground.p, r1_interface2.n);</pre>
<pre>connect(r1_interface1.p, r1_interface2.p);</pre>

12 end ExperimentModel;

Listing 1: Realized model

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Deployment Specification:

/tmp/tmp495wpomm

Simulation Trace:



Figure 2: Simulation Trace

# Discussion

- Enables truly re-usable experiments
  - Separate ongoing work (formal treatment of experiment re-use logic)

- Experiment specifications serve as basis for validity frames
  - Validity frames are sets of experiment frames that are abstracted from experiment specifications

 Morphism between corresponding real and virtual experiments via a shared conceptual model – validity of validity (higher-order)

• Semantically enriched data can be mined