Intelligents Agents supporting Digital Factories

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Agenda

• Motivation of the work

• Overview of digital factories in the context of Industry 4.0

• Agent-based architectures for digital factories

• Discussion on pros and cons of agent based methodologies for digital factories
Motivation

• Digital Factory is a key core concept for enabling next generation of factory of the future

• Evaluation of agent methodologies (MAS) to enable key tasks of digital factories
A digital factory refers to a new type of manufacturing production organization that simulates, evaluates and optimizes production processes and systems.

It covers the entire product lifecycle through:
- Collaborative design based on models
- Simulations of virtual plant representing the real factory

Digital Twin model:
- Create virtual models of physical assets
- Optimize the production process by simulations
- Establish a two-way connectivity between the real and the virtual factory
Digital Factory

- In a digital factory the collected data improve virtual models accuracy and simulations
- A digital factory acts as a data management layer

Fujitsu and INESA Group Smart Manufacturing Project for "Made in China 2025"
MAS-enabled digital factory

- Agent-based manufacturing is a highly distributed control paradigm that can cope with challenges of a digital factory

- Considering life cycle of a digital factory we identified MAS architectures providing digital abstraction of physical factory with a focus on:
  - Vertical Integration
  - Abstraction
  - Human Integration
CASOA: An Architecture for Agent-Based Manufacturing System in the Context of Industry 4.0 (Tang H et al)

- Cloud-based architecture based on agents which cooperate to carry out global manufacturing tasks
- Ontology combined with agents
  - Hierarchical knowledge model used from agents
- Scheduling is optimized compared to traditional methods
Agent-based fault tolerant framework for manufacturing process automation (Zubair H et al)

• Deployment of Agent-Based Fault Tolerant Framework (ABFTF) in a manufacturing process for Fault detection

• Events are gathered from the shop floor and analyzed in order to determine possible disruptions

• The results showed a significant reduction in the process downtime, for different types of disruptions
• MAS architecture for dynamic and adaptive production scheduling
  • Tolerant to changes of the network topology

• Supervisor agents update the coordinator about status of product and machine agents

• Evaluation of 4 real-case scenarios has shown flexibility and ability of the architecture to react to machine breakdown as well as good performances in production scheduling

**Information flow**
- Priority value, production steps and current status of product
- Current status of machine
- Current status of products and machines
- Sequencing decisions
An agent-based monitoring architecture for plug and produce based manufacturing systems (Rocha AD et al)

- MAS middleware to deal with monitoring at different manufacturing levels
- Knowledge-based system stores unwanted events
- CNP and FIPA protocols for communications and negotiations between agents
Conclusions

Main advantages of software agents in digital factories:

- Autonomy
- Adaptation
- Decentralization
- Robustness

Some limitations:

- Simplicity
- Human integration
- Real-Time
Thank you for your attention!