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# Future Industrial Systems: Best Practices of the Intelligent Manufacturing & Services Systems (IMS<sup>2</sup>) French Research Group

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**Abstract**—Development of future industry has become an active research area in the recent years. A structured national workgroup, called IMS<sup>2</sup>, has emerged in France over the last decade. The aim of this paper is, regarding four highlighted general research topics (namely agility, new technologies, sustainability and industrial dissemination), to synthesize the general research works on intelligent manufacturing and to demonstrate the principal contributions developed within the framework of this national workgroup. After a critical evaluation of the proposed approaches towards alternative solutions, this paper suggests a 2030 roadmap for the workgroup.

**Index Terms**—Agility, sustainability, cyber-physical systems, future industrial systems.

## I. INTRODUCTION

THE last decade showed an increasing interest of the international community in the challenges associated with future industrial systems. Numerous initiatives have since arisen to structure and support the initiatives of both academic and industrial partners through public-private partnerships or separated consortiums. Among them, the worldwide program IMS (Intelligent Manufacturing Systems), European framework program Factories of the Future, and national actions, such as Industry4.0, can be cited.

The French research community in manufacturing control is structured around the national MACS research group (Modeling, Analysis and Control of Systems) of the CNRS (French National Scientific Research Center), which gathers more than 2500 researchers in more than 200 research laboratories. In this group, a working group (WG) called IMS<sup>2</sup> (Intelligent Manufacturing & Services Systems) deals with the range of problems of the future intelligent-oriented

manufacturing control concepts, and specifically the contribution of what is called nowadays cyber-physical systems (CPS) as a key enabler of future industrial systems [1].

The aims of this paper is to synthesize the general problems of intelligent manufacturing and demonstrate the principal contributions developed within the framework of this national workgroup<sup>1</sup> in four general research topics concerning intelligent manufacturing systems, namely agility, new technologies, sustainability and industrial dissemination.

This paper is organized as follows. First, the general scientific topics that need to be addressed for the development of future industrial systems are synthesized from an analysis of corresponding international roadmaps. Then, an overview of IMS<sup>2</sup> contributions is proposed and a critical evaluation of the research efforts of this group is conducted towards the international positioning relative to those problems. Finally, last section analyses the results with regards to these topics and elaborates a roadmap for future research in the community to cope with the challenges exposed before.

## II. OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH GENERAL TOPICS ABOUT FUTURE INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS

### A. International roadmaps

Four long-term paradigms will guide the transformations that European manufacturing needs to undergo regarding Manufacturing vision 2030 [2]: factory and nature (green/sustainable); factory as a good neighbor (close to the worker and the customer); factories in the value chain (collaborative); factory and humans (human centered). Programs mainly based around FoF (Factories of the Future) or SPIRE (Sustainable Process Industry) and at a least extent EEB (Energy-efficient Buildings) are coordinating scientific and industry efforts into these directions. Similarly to European events, the “recovery plan” launched in US foresees a specific chapter dealing with “Manufacturing and green jobs” which establishes the setting-up of an “Advanced Manufacturing Fund” for the development of advanced manufacturing strategies. In order to support the operational implementation of this program, the “Council of Advisors on Science and Technology” suggested supporting important research initiatives in the advanced manufacturing sector related to development of new technologies and design methodologies supporting the production of highly innovative

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.univ-valenciennes.fr/gdr-macs/index.php>

products and materials [3]. The American National Institute of Science and Technology (NIST) has expressed for the last decade several challenges related to future industry in a global roadmap considering the development of CPS. Recently, a public workgroup on CPS<sup>2</sup> has been settled in order to foster the activity around this concept.

French National Research Agency (ANR<sup>3</sup>) draws every year a roadmap for “Stimulating industrial renewal”. This roadmap is derived from the French National Research Strategy<sup>4</sup>. Since 2010, this holistic view of industry also took shape, addressing the concept of System Factory, connected to a worldwide supply chain, next to the developments of the technologies for virtual factories use. Same as NIST does, a highlight is defined on smart and connected factories, comprising topics such as generic information model and cybersecurity. Finally, flexibility and agility of systems are strongly connected to the development of innovative and effective processes and technologies. The “Factories of the Future” Project was also approved by the Interministerial Committee for Economic Planning (CIPE) within the Italian Research National Program (PNR)<sup>5</sup>. ActionPlanT (roadmap project of the strategic Germany initiative ‘Industry 4.0’<sup>6</sup>) has established a manufacturing roadmap for Horizon 2020, which outlines a bold vision, where megatrends and key ICT innovations can fulfil five underlying ambitions for European enterprises: on-demand, optimal, innovative, green, and human centered. This vision goes beyond the shop floor and focuses on the manufacturing enterprises and their collaborating stakeholders in the holistic supply chain. Based on the technological concepts of CPS, the Internet of Things, and the Internet of Services, Industry 4.0 provides the vision of Smart Factory [1].

### B. General topics of intelligent manufacturing

Table I positions these international roadmaps towards federative topics they address. The main interest of this positioning is to observe that the programs, although with different terminologies, have a consistent view of the different aspects where research and innovation efforts need to focus for efficiency and acceptability improvements of next generation industrial systems. From this perspective, it is possible to synthesize three general topics that shall lead intelligent manufacturing research efforts in the next few years, namely agility; new technologies; and sustainability, which need to be completed by a fourth one dealing with industrial dissemination that is transversally expressed throughout all the programs. This section intends to detail these topics and to draw a short overview of representative international granted projects aligned with the roadmaps. The presentation of these projects is made accordingly to the introduced three first topics. The necessary interoperability between industrial systems must also be dealt with in a

transversal way inside the projects relevant to the four topics mentioned above, but is not studied in this paper.

TABLE I  
INTERNATIONAL ROADMAPS TOPICS

| General topics | Agility                           |                      | Technologies     | Sustainability                 |                |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
|                | Inter-operability / collaboration | Networked enterprise | Advanced Process | Cyber-security Human & Society | Sustainability |
| Program        |                                   |                      |                  |                                |                |
| EU             | X                                 | X                    | X                | X                              | X              |
| NIST           | X                                 |                      |                  | X                              | X              |
| ANR            | X                                 | X                    | X                | X                              |                |
| PNR            |                                   |                      | X                | X                              | X              |
| ActionPlanT    | X                                 | X                    | X                | X                              | X              |

#### 1) Agility of organizations

This topic concerns the development of collaborative, mobile, smart, and adaptive systems. These are intended to be able to change, reconfigure, and evolve rapidly with time, according to the market demand. Typically, key challenges concern the development of the digital factory and next generation of manufacturing systems, designing flexible interoperable networks of production systems that can be reconfigured, increasing the understanding, systematization, and acceptance of holonic manufacturing systems (HMS) concepts, and defining a framework for collaboration in a non-hierarchical manufacturing network context. Some various representative European projects are presented in table II in relation to this first topic.

TABLE II  
PROJECTS DEALING WITH AGILITY IN MANUFACTURING

| Project Acronym | Year | Key feature related to agility                                     |
|-----------------|------|--|
| INET            | 2011 | Non-Hierarchical Manufacturing Networks                            |
| NGMS            | 2011 | Digital Factory  |
| ADDFACTOR       | 2013 | Central knowledge-based design and local distributed manufacturing |

#### 2) Manufacturing technologies

The aspect of technological advances and high-tech manufacturing processes is of great importance and is expected to have a high impact on the next generation of manufacturing in the near future. Typically, this topic concerns the development of revolutionary technologies to respond to the future industrial constraints and the proposition of decision support systems and simulation toolboxes to improve the process plant operation, safety, maintenance, and quality. It also concerns the providing of a design environment to describe control strategies, communications schemes, and automation hardware. Table III shows some representative EU projects of this topic.

TABLE III  
PROJECTS DEALING WITH INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES DEVELOPMENT

| Project Acronym | Year | Key feature related to innovation   |
|-----------------|------|---|
| IADP            | 2011 | Improve the efficiency and productivity of the industrial automation design process |
| ISMA            | 2011 | Durable materials with embedded sensors and communication technologies              |
| MANUELA         | 2012 | Development of high resource-efficient production systems.                          |

<sup>2</sup> www.cpspwg.org

<sup>3</sup> www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/fileadmin/aap/2016/ANR-Plan-Action-2016-details-defis.pdf

<sup>4</sup> www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid78802/strategie-nationale-de-recherche-bilan-des-travaux-des-10-ateliers.html#atelier3

<sup>5</sup> www.miur.it/UserFiles/3239.pdf

<sup>6</sup> www.actionplant-project.eu

### 3) Sustainable manufacturing

Integration of sustainability considerations (economy, society, and environment) into manufacturing management systems is now compulsory. Typically, this topic concerns the development of new forms of highly competitive resources, manufactured products, and processes, which are environment-aware, society-aware, and human-oriented including the supply chain level. Another aspect is related to energy efficient manufacturing where the objective is to deliver energy management standards and a technology framework for next-generation sustainable manufacturing. Table IV contains representative EU projects of this field.

TABLE IV

| PROJECTS DEALING WITH SUSTAINABILITY IN MANUFACTURING |      |  |
|---|------|--|
| Project Acronym                                       | Year | Key feature related to sustainability      |
| SuPLIGHT  | 2011 | Holistic Eco-Design                        |
| DiFAC   | 2012 | Collaborative Manufacturing Environment    |
| IProSPER  | 2015 | Sustainable Energy Efficient Manufacturing |

## III. IMS<sup>2</sup> RESPONSE OVERVIEW AND CONTRIBUTIONS

### A. IMS<sup>2</sup> in a nutshell

The WG IMS<sup>2</sup>, as it was briefly introduced, is one among the 27 WGs of the CNRS research group MACS. It is composed of around 140 French members. It was created a decade ago to study service or manufacturing control systems and architectures characterized by a set of autonomous entities whose relationships are not necessarily integrated hierarchically. In other words, heterarchical relationships may exist, involving negotiation or cooperation mechanisms among entities. The group has inherited its theoretical foundations from artificial intelligence (AI), distributed AI, operations research, soft computing, control theory, discrete-event modeling and simulation, ambient intelligence, information science, robotics or mechatronics, to name just a few domains. Intelligence can be embedded into material, components, product, resources, or distant facilities, which allows these entities to participate actively in the global process efficiency. Holonic and multi-agents modellings are typical approach that can be used. Emerging optimization / multicriteria decision aid mechanisms (e.g., reinforcement learning, stigmergy, potential fields, swarming, analytic hierarchy/network process) can also be used efficiently and the existing technical solutions are credible today thanks to the CPS technologies. The typical issues addressed by this WG concern localization, performance management and robustness, proof of properties, sustainability, safety and security, interoperability with the existing information systems and deployment methodologies, to mention only a few. Typical applications are related not only to the production phase of the product life cycle, but also to the services involved in the supply chain activities, or in energy distribution and healthcare systems domains. The design, development, use, and recycling phases and the whole life cycle of products, services, and processes must be considered within the global context of product lifecycle management.

### B. IMS<sup>2</sup> added value to the research community

The operational activities of the WG IMS<sup>2</sup> involve mainly: (i) Two or more meetings each year – mainly devoted to the French research community; international guest researchers may be invited; (ii) Co-supervision of PhD students; (iii) Establishment of consortiums for project calls (French or European calls); (iv) Transfer of scientific developments to scholars, industrialists, and engineering schools. Aside from classical meetings, there are many activities which the WG IMS<sup>2</sup> initiated and that would have not existed without this WG. One typical representative added value is the co-creation with a Romanian team from Bucharest of the SOHOMA workshop series. This action has led to publishing five books edited by Springer. Table V lists some representative added-value joint actions.

### C. Research effort classification

The activity of the WG IMS<sup>2</sup> is presented and structured in the remainder of this document using an analysis framework. This classification is composed of three axes, representing what is impacted, how and for what purposes. First, a criteria based on the framework of [4] is used to represent what level of aggregation is considered, with the following possible values: (i) Component level; (ii) Machine level; (iii) Shop-floor level; (iv) Enterprise level; (v) Logistic level; (vi) Energy system level. Second, a criteria based on the five categories (5C) proposed by [1] is used: C1 – Connection; C2 – Conversion; C3 – Cyber; C4 – Cognition; C5 – Configuration. Finally, the third axis is based on the topics defined before, and illustrates the objective of the work, either in terms of agility, technologies or sustainability.

TABLE V  
REPRESENTATIVE ADDED-VALUE JOINT ACTIONS OF IMS<sup>2</sup> IN THE LAST DECADE

| Added-value action                    | Details   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Co-creation of Sohoma workshop series | 5 editions, annually since 2011 (Paris, Bucharest, Valenciennes, Nancy, Cambridge), 2016 edition in Lisbon, Portugal  |
| Published books                       | Springer Studies in computational intelligence (5 volumes: 402, 472, 544, 594, 640)   |
| Roundtable on Intelligent products    | Editions in Cambridge (2012 with D. McFarlane) and Valenciennes (2015)  |
| Special issues of journals            | <i>J. Intell. Manuf.</i> (Springer, 2012, with P. Valckenaers and 2016, with T. Borangiu, in progress), <i>Concurrent Eng-Res A</i> (Sage Journals, 2016, in progress), <i>Comput. Ind.</i> (Elsevier, 2016, with T. Borangiu, in progress) |
| Joint papers                          | [5]–[22]  |
| Special sessions                      | IEEE IESM'11, HoloMAS'11, IFAC IMS'13, IFAC INCOM'15  |
| Benchmarking activities               | Academic full-size platforms and associated benchmarks provided to the IMS <sup>2</sup> community <sup>7</sup>  |

### D. IMS<sup>2</sup> Contributions to future industrial systems general topics

Numerous early WG contributions concerned the study of the intelligent product (IP) concepts and applications that could be classified in {Shop-floor; C1; Agility} in the previously described framework. First of all, several experiments were conducted to prove the concept (to make the

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.univ-valenciennes.fr/bench4star/>

concept credible) of IP and product-driven systems, paving the way for CPS [9], [23]. All these experiments led to highlighting of opportunities to implement this kind of systems [24]. At the same time, to help implementing such solutions, several control-emulation system architectures were proposed [25], [26]. Consequently, a necessary step was to define the concepts, terminology and expose the relevant paradigm associated with this notion [27], [28]. Table VI displays an extensive overview of the contributions of the WG to this subject and also those developed in the remainder of this document.

TABLE VI  
OVERVIEW OF IMS<sup>2</sup> ACADEMIC CONTRIBUTIONS

|   | Paradigm definition                  | Control design  | Decision making                  | Performance evaluation and benchmarking |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Intelligent product</b>                | [5] [6]<br>[27] [29]<br>[30] [41]    | [31], [41],<br>[43]–[46]                                  | [10] [24]<br>[25]                | [11], [26], [47]<br>[48]–[52]           |
| <b>Heterarchical control architecture</b> | <i>HMS</i><br>[40] [42]<br>[17] [53] | [8] [12]<br>[14] [28]<br>[43] [40]<br>[34], [54]–<br>[56] | [28] [15]<br>[32], [57]–<br>[63] | [16], [33], [64],<br>[65]               |
|   |                                      | <i>Multi-agent</i><br>[13] [18]<br>[46]                   | [35], [66]–<br>[68]              | [19], [21], [69]                        |

### 1) IMS<sup>2</sup> contributions to the agility general topic

This paradigm got then formalized into more generic and innovative control architectures, enabling the use of tools and concepts inherited from the field of computer science in the industrial context. Typically, bio-inspired techniques are used to integrate the products' advanced detection and monitoring functionalities in the loop [29]. The implementation of such models led to the problem of decision making, which was investigated in many ways, with stigmergic approaches [30], [31], potential fields [24], multicriteria decision aid methods [32] or negotiations via contract-net protocol [10].

Many performance evaluations, commonly made using discrete-event simulation, were performed on academic testbeds, and a dedicated approach to generate them was proposed [33]. The pertinence of including the reactivity enabled by the intelligence of the product into the classical production activity control, organized around a predictive scheduling of the orders to run in the manufacturing workshop, was highlighted [34]. Therefore, the activities extended to the holonic paradigm, leading to the notion of heterarchical control of systems [35]. The HMS concept was more than 10 years old at that time, and therefore, the community mainly worked on the efficient implementation of these solutions. Similarly to the classical holonic reference architecture (PROSA [36], ADACOR [37], HCBA [38], or D-MAS [39]), several attempts have been made to propose generic control architectures: PROSIS, enabling an isoarchic control using real time and multicriteria decision rules [40], VSM for HMS proposed a meta-model of HMS architecture systems [41], ORCA-FMS, enabling an online evolution of the control policy for each entity of the control architecture

independently [34] and H<sup>2</sup>CM for hybrid production systems [42], all this towards {Shop-floor; C3; Agility} systems. The contribution of some members of the WG IMS<sup>2</sup> to the definition of an improved version of ADACOR can also be pointed out [17].

Considering manufacturing systems, some studies were also led in the field of reconfigurable manufacturing and assembly lines systems (RMS), one of them being described in the Industrial applications section [70]. Based on an industrial case, a generic framework denoted RAMS was proposed in order to model efficiently both the systems and the reconfiguration activities [71], [72]. Methodologies for the design of manufacturing systems enabling efficient reconfiguration methods were also proposed [73].

### 2) IMS<sup>2</sup> contribution to the general topic of the development of new technologies

As stated in Table VI, numerous academic performance evaluations of the proposed control architectures and implementation were executed. In the early years, the WG was created around the laboratories having a strong activity of platform development, aiming at implementing CPS at size 1. These academic workshops are built around automated transfer loops conveying products on pallets around 3 to 12 machines, manual, robotic, or automated, as illustrated in Fig. 1. The intelligence is either embedded on the pallet or container (RFID tag [43][59], embedded CPU [12], Arduino chips [30], WSN mote [56], etc.) or in the IP (RFID tag embedded in wood or textile raw material [74]) defining {Machine; C3; Agility} systems.



Figure 1. Four of the IMS<sup>2</sup> platforms

Many performance evaluations and benchmarking were performed, both in the job-shops and flow-shops. As demonstrated in Table VII, the main contributions were focused on the design of innovative control and the associated

decision making techniques. In addition, the respective involved teams also took the opportunity to develop new CPS hardware. The idea is generally to design active transporters or products thanks to Auto-ID technologies (barcode, RFID, etc.). The objective is to carry the computation and operation abilities with the product and make them capable of interacting with their environment, making their own decisions, and executing these by themselves. For example, a low-cost and low-consumption pallet equipped with Arduino, Zigbee, batteries, and steering actuators was developed on an Elcom-based conveyors system [30], a pull control based on the RFID associated with products was tested [29], and a control solution for manufacturing systems based on the WSN technology was proposed to explore new ways of improving the embedded intelligence on holonic entities [56].

TABLE VII  
OVERVIEW OF IMS<sup>2</sup> PLATFORM EXPLOITATIONS

|                  | Design of agile control     | Decision making             | Innovative hardware development |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Job-shop</b>  | [45] [55] [12]<br>[14] [61] | [54] [58] [59]<br>[65] [18] | [30] [56]<br>[62] [13]          |
| <b>Flow-shop</b> | [31]                        | [25] [26]<br>[48] [49]      | [74] [71]                       |

### 3) IMS<sup>2</sup> contribution to the sustainability general topic

Sustainability in manufacturing can be dealt with in many ways [20]. The main focus that the WG IMS<sup>2</sup> treated is relative to the definition of choreographies able to decrease the environmental impact of manufacturing [75],[68],[7] (i.e. {Shop-floor; C3; Sustainability}). In particular, this activity is aiming at defining innovative scheduling methods able to optimize both the productivity and the energy consumption of the systems. Another research axis is dealing with the production of energy itself, either from traditional [42] or renewable sources [60] (i.e. {Energy system; C3; Sustainability}). This axis aims at increasing the flexibility of the control of these systems in order to cope with the specificities of these systems. In traditional systems, a generic and fractal reference architecture was developed [42] in order to ease the development of control systems for such production facilities, usually of very large sizes. The flexibility added to the orchestration of the system also enables the control to cope more easily with the numerous disturbances happening on the system. The development of the energy distribution grids is also a matter of great importance with the management of energy coming from renewable sources. A decentralized control energy system multi-sources and multi-users was thus proposed [60]. Indeed, the random nature of power generation requires a high flexibility of the distribution management in order to avoid systematically storing the energy.

### 4) Key results of IMS<sup>2</sup> in the general topic of industrial dissemination

After validation of the scientific proposals, implementations in industrial context were deployed. The historical field of research of the WG being the industrial systems, the first implementations took place in the workshops of local industries willing to handle the complex dynamic systems where classical scheduling did not find any satisfying solution

(Table VIII).

Then, a holonic-based production activity control (PAC) replaced a hoist scheduling problem solver in an aeronautic parts surface treatment line [76], in the same PAC domain a re-scheduling approach was proposed for the car supply industry [31], a Holonic Manufacturing Execution System was implemented in a Latin-American car glasses manufacturer [78], the holonic principles were deployed to monitor a complex transportation system [80] with Bombardier who led the SURFER project with the objective of a {Machine; C4; Agility} system, the dynamic behavior of the scheduling procedure for maintenance tasks in petroleum industry was enhanced by the use of heterarchical approaches [77], and a scheduling of a production line using the AHP method was tested in vascular prostheses industry [20]. To help in decision making processes in Just in Time contexts, several intelligent approaches were proposed, such as “active kanbans” [49] or reactive demand flow technology systems [33], [70] for line reconfiguration towards a {Shop-floor; C3; Agility} system, and also multicriteria decision aid methods taking into account contradictory interests in a {Shop-floor; C3; Agility} system [61]. The implementation of IP in trucks for parcel delivery is indeed very promising [79], and many potential benefits are foreseen in the contexts such as the Physical Internet [81]. A major breakthrough in the classical implementation of HMS was also the industrial case of fault diagnosis of trains [80], proving that the potential of fractality of holons was indeed pertinent in the case of large-scale systems.

TABLE VIII  
OVERVIEW OF IMS<sup>2</sup> INDUSTRIAL IMPLEMENTATIONS

|                           | Dynamic scheduling of highly constrained systems | Maintenance, traceability and safety | Handling high volume upstream data flows | Decision support systems |
|---------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| <b>Industry</b>           | [76] [77]<br>[78] [61]                           |                                      | [48] [49]                                | [78] [70] [72]<br>[73]   |
| <b>Transport Services</b> |  | [9] [79]<br>[82]                     | [80]                                     | [79] [81]                |

## IV. CRITICAL EVALUATION OF IMS<sup>2</sup> CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH FIELD AND STRUCTURATION

This section intends to synthetize the efforts made by IMS<sup>2</sup> in comparison to the four introduced topics. As Table IX states, the first topic regarding agility in manufacturing was a great concern for the community, with over 80 reference papers in the last decade. The key results of IMS<sup>2</sup> deal with the definition of new holonic reference architectures, enabling this paradigm to cope with new manufacturing concerns [17], [26], [34], [40], [42], [48], [49]. On an international point of view, these initiatives are the only ones that can be found in literature in the recent years, which constitutes important breakthroughs for future implementations. Indeed, these new architectures are meant to be more appropriate to future implementation concerns in terms of adaptability and changeability of the manufacturing context.

While the concept of CPS was always present in the different implementations, it was often based on the integration of existing technologies. This explains why very few papers presented innovations about the technology itself,

aiming rather at demonstrating the breakthrough in the use of CPS. However, several developments were made on the subject of embedded intelligence, either directly inside the product [74] or in the transporter of the product [13], [30], [56], [62]. These developments were reliable tools to enable proofs of the developed concepts but were not industrially disseminated. Also, the group is currently becoming interested in sustainability and energy footprint of agile manufacturing control, as the references listed in this field are quite recent and their number is constantly growing with time. Considering international literature on this point, a focus on human acceptability of future industrial systems is a major concern that is not but should be treated by the group.

TABLE IX  
OVERVIEW OF IMS<sup>2</sup> POSITIONING

| General topic         | IMS <sup>2</sup> effort | Number of references | Flagship papers        |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>Agility</b>        | ++++                    | >80                  | [49], [34], [40], [58] |
| <b>Technologies</b>   | +                       | <10                  | [30], [56], [62], [48] |
| <b>Sustainability</b> | +                       | <10                  | [20], [60], [68]       |
| <b>Dissemination</b>  | ++                      | <20                  | [48], [61], [76], [80] |

As exposed previously, industrial dissemination has always been a major pillar of IMS<sup>2</sup> activities. Those implementations constituted important proofs of the concepts developed in parallel: product-driven control, active products or holonic paradigm among others. In comparison to the previously described industrial projects, those initiatives are not integrated in larger research project, but are in direct application in the local workshops of the concerned industries. This specificity is favored by the distribution of the group members on the territory. On the other side, it is the size of the whole IMS<sup>2</sup> which increases the number of different industrial point of views and enhances the genericity of the developed concepts. Above these strictly thematic concerns, thanks to this original national dynamic, it has led to creating a real synergy between the French concerned labs. This synergy has materialized and led to common research actions. WG IMS<sup>2</sup> has now reached its first objective related to the construction of a stable core federation of French and international teams in the French-speaking countries (Romania, Canada, Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria, Belgium, Switzerland...), and this WG must now evolve. For that purpose, a process has been started to design a challenging roadmap for this WG. The strengths of the WG could be explained by the fact that each research team has its own platform embedding various types of Auto-ID technologies and control modes. On the other hand, IMS<sup>2</sup> has resulted in a lot of real industrial applications leading to induce the research inquiry with the accurate scale of the addressed topics. Moreover, the consortium teams have at least 10 to 15 years of experience on this subject based on complementary and/or similar research backgrounds (operations research, discrete event simulation, logistic and industrial management, traceability, and so on).

## V. IMS<sup>2</sup> 2030 ROADMAP

The roadmap of the WG IMS<sup>2</sup> has been designed consistently with the needs expressed by the industrial partners working with its members. One main prospect

outputted from various big projects concerns the way CPS can contribute to the optimization of the whole system life-cycle (e.g. LCC life-cycle cost). This optimization can be done inside a single phase of the system life cycle, often production and maintenance. It can also be done at a broader point of view, through different phases of the life cycle. Typically, one can consider different feedback loops from use, maintenance and disassembly phases to the design phase of new systems, being production resources and products, and to their overhaul during their use phase. This vision is aligned with the concept of “intelligent product”. More, considering the whole system as a fleet of cooperative CPS (sub-systems) will ease the interaction with logistics and maintenance centers, enabling the integration of new organizational processes such as industrial internet or opportunistic maintenance. CPS oriented approach will also ease the capitalization of knowledge from aging and near retirement operators. Last, by extending the lifespan of systems and infrastructures, constructor will also orient their decision towards sustainability, including opportunistic energy savings, deconstruction and re-use of functional manufactured part whose history is known thanks to the CPS principles. This industrial testimony could be federated into the projection of the evolutions of complex industrial systems in the near future merging a vertical integration of the control with a horizontal one through interoperability of information based on the technological element, development of new technologies of ICT, environmental and actual cooperation with humans. IMS<sup>2</sup> 2030 roadmap has been established according to this projection. It has been structured consistently with the four introduced topics and is detailed in the following.

### A. Agility of systems enhancement

In the next decade will occur the development of truly changeable systems, namely adaptive and reconfigurable flexible systems (RMS). During the last decade, our work mainly focused on reconfigurability at the level of the control architectures with predefined layout topologies (i.e. FMS) or in industrial contexts, enabling the definition of fully flexible reference architectures and their performance evaluation. The next step is to go further in the domain of development of reconfigurable control architectures based on variable topologies, dedicated to RMS that are being technologically available. These late implementations may exploit Automated Guided Vehicles (AGV). The arrival of other mobile entities in workshops such as drones gives new perspectives to the sensing capabilities of the system. However, a huge effort still needs to be brought to the coordination of these mobile entities and their sensing abilities in a semi-structured environment such as the shop floors. The effort on Intelligent Product is still to be carried, as the possession of information by the product is however an efficient way to enable a late and online customization of the manufacturing. This concept is meant to become the actual way to make distinct manufacturing systems interoperable considering the life cycle of products and all the other resources. To do so, the control systems of each system need to be able to operate with a

common standard expressed a priori. The methodological aspects and the way agile IMS-based control architectures may be designed are also to be addressed. Indeed, many architectures exist, but few works have been done to propose how to deploy, implement, apply such architectures considering, for example, the costs, targeted performances, safety, etc. Typically, questions such as when, why, and how to give the decision power to objects in a distributed/decentralized way or when it is a suitable time to give it to the ERP or to the objects are now crucial to address [83]. Future industrial systems will also be impacted by the development of cloud technologies, and especially the notion of Cloud Manufacturing will actually take shape. In a cloud-based manufacturing system, the shop floor is classically controlled in its hard real-time layer by enhanced controllers and the near real-time functionalities are exported into the cloud. There, a multi-agent based control architecture is shared between different companies, introducing their own parameters for the connection to their actual shop floor. Doing so, they can benefit from the dissemination of efficient negotiation and optimization methods and pave the way for a real integration of the whole supply chain and collaboration between subcontractors. More specifically regarding logistics and supply chain, the scientific progress proposed by IMS<sup>2</sup> group will contribute to the deployment of the concept of Physical Internet through the establishment of an open, global, efficient and sustainable logistics system based on CPS.

### B. Breakthrough in Technology

On the technological aspect, many advances might be expected on the shop floor level. First of all, the growing interest on vision and on wireless sensor networks and RFID technologies faced in the last few years is meant to lead to the development of a truly disseminated network of data, with a globalized access to information throughout the geometry and lifecycle of the objects. Such a concept clearly modifies the way the technology was designed at first. A new approach of these technological components needs to be defined in order to cope with these aspects of dissemination and distribution of information, considering the RFID tag as a member of a network of data of a CPS and not only as an autonomous carrier. The next few years should focus on the integration of the various results of emulation-based performance evaluations into innovative hardware of CPS, such as those recently introduced in [30] or [56].

A second aspect deals with the development of communication and interoperability standards and ontologies able to be recursively operated through the whole control architecture, from the actuator to the cloud [84]. We believe that the adaptation of service-orientation and web-services approach, coming from computer science field, is going to be the next major breakthrough in the future industrial systems. At the lowest level, the interface between the service layer and the implementation methods needs to be more accurately defined. Initiatives and standards such as IEC 61499 or OPC UA are promising leads, but more generic and open standards could be preferably developed for a global interoperability of

systems and products. A third aspect directly intervenes in the design of the controllers themselves, might they be robot controllers or classical PLC. The current invocation mechanism of programs and methods needs to be brought a step further in order to enrich the description of the methods and ease the self-discovery of the capabilities of the whole system. Furthermore, this is a necessary step for cobotic field, which is expected in full expansion in the next few years. The collaboration between the human and the cobot being the base of its efficiency, a higher level of semantic is needed for enhancing the use of multi-purposes robots.

### C. Sustainability

Environmental concerns, industrial ecology, diminishing non-renewable resources, stricter legislation and inflated energy costs, increasing consumer preference for environmentally friendly products will foster the development of sustainable and eco-friendly manufacturing systems. Efforts to develop sustainable manufacturing systems must jointly consider products, processes, and systems [7], [20]. In a circular economy, a major function to address in the future is the recyclability phase of the product or of the system. A lot of scientific questions have to be addressed: what to recycle? When and where have components or sub-assemblies to be sent to recycling firm? How to manage the reverse logistic? Some research works have been launched [85], but huge opportunities still exist in this domain. Even if it can be considered as a “local” and low-level concern, a typical prospect that the IMS<sup>2</sup> WG aims to address soon concerns the scheduling function, which is one of the most critical function in manufacturing (i.e. with the most level of risk of unsustainability [7]), and to pay attention not only to energy, but also to other environmental footprints such as wastes and GHG, as well as other means required to realize the schedules, in a predictive and reactive way. In such a context, CPS can be useful since they can provide through cooperation and aggregation balanced predictive and reactive decisions, based on a global view of the manufacturing processes and relevant accurate, up-to-date information, from lower levels (production control, PLC) to business levels. A first widening of this scope is to link the scheduling function with other critical function at the manufacturing level, such as maintenance and safety studies. Indeed, elaborating a scheduling without any attention paid to maintenance may lead to risky, potentially hazardous thus unsustainable situations. Meanwhile, even this first widening still deals with a single phase, the manufacturing phase. Thus, a second widening would concern the different phases of the product and the resources lifecycle, from their design to their recycling. The IMS<sup>2</sup> WG is convinced that CPS, as well as other close concepts such as “intelligent products” and “product-services system” PSS could be highly profitable. Social aspects are also seldom addressed in our community. They must be considered in the future activities of the WG IMS<sup>2</sup>. This must be done at the operator level (e.g., the impact of scheduling on the welfare of operators, capitalization of operators’ knowledge into CPS...) to help them in their daily decisions



[49], [81], [86], but also at a supervisory level. Indeed, CPS systems may have a drawback coming from their ability to self-adapt and self-reorganize themselves: the confidence level of the human supervisor or other human-in-the-loop dealing, communicating or cooperating with CPS must be carefully addressed.

## VI. CONCLUSION

In the current economic and social context, the IMS<sup>2</sup> challenges must be targeted by more and more research teams and must be developed and applied in industrial, logistic, and service (health contexts, communicating networks, and so on) domains. In the current Internet of Things context, the IMS<sup>2</sup> principle could be easily implemented; the algorithms, heuristics, and all tools coming from the operational research community have to be adapted to take into account the distributed/centralized aspects of the architecture of the decision system. Emerging concepts as coordination, cooperation, consensus in agents / holons communities, have to be studied, and new models have to be proposed to result in a new way to take dynamic, predictive, reactive, and real time decisions.

Occidental factories of the future will implement these kinds of technologies and concepts. However, as previously discussed, even if the IMS<sup>2</sup> principles are accepted and chosen as future objectives in the international industrial and research communities, we have to note that French institutions and major automatic control and computer sciences labs are still too hesitant to support this kind of initiative and research subject despite the leading activities of the WG IMS<sup>2</sup> in that field. Thus, a growing role of the WG IMS<sup>2</sup> is to foster the intelligent manufacturing approaches in France in order to promote more and more French research labs working in that field. IMS<sup>2</sup> is an innovative structure in Europe, and the results of the first years of existence are promising for the future. Such similar structures are emerging, such as AIDI<sup>8</sup> in Italy for example, which emphasizes the impact perceived by the community to this kind of initiative.

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