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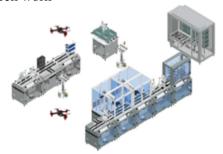
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Model-based system engineering approach for the conception of flexible production systems

Puviyarasu S A, Catherine DA CUNHA, Farouk BELKADI, Alain BERNARD, Abdelhamid CHRIETTE

Background and Motivations

LS2N-Smart factory reflects industry 4.0 production paradigm by offering modular networked factory. This smart factory was the use case of this research work



Smart factory

Objectives and Methods

Problems

- Transforming Industries facing the issues of reliable transportation to reach the process flexible in shop floor environment.
- The highly competitive customised and personalised market demands made industries to face pressurised situation in all aspect of value chain.

Objectives of the work

- To incorporate a new drone system in the factory to replace human transportation and to handle customisation operations.
- To offer customisation and personalisation to customers and investigate the repercussions and impacts on the factory system.

Methodology followed

- Systems Engineering (MBSE)
- PROMETHEE decision making methods (subjective and objective approach)
- Deductive, inductive and abductive scientific reasoning
- Experimental Investigation

I. Systems of systems (SOS) Integration Findings and Results

1) Feasibility and stakeholders preferences

Stakeholder categorisation and feasibility analysis



 $\begin{bmatrix} S_{C1} \\ S_{C2} \\ S_{C3} \\ S_{C4} \\ ... S_{Cn} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} Sh_{11} & Sh_{12} & ... & ... & Sh_{1n} \\ Sh_{21} & Sh_{22} & ... & ... & Sh_{2n} \\ Sh_{31} & Sh_{32} & ... & ... & Sh_{3n} \\ Sh_{41} & Sh_{42} & ... & ... & Sh_{4n} \\ Sh_{51} & Sh_{52} & ... & ... & Sh_{5n} \end{bmatrix}$

• Stakeholders Preferences on Alternatives
PROMETHEE degree function



Objective decision making

 $d_k(a_i, a_j) = f_k(a_i) - f_k(a_j)$

abstract level to element level

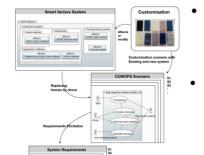
3) System Observations and Test harness

• Systems observations based on the scenarios from

Static test harness shows that System logical solutions

satisfies the system requirements according to CONOPS

2) Concept of operation analysis

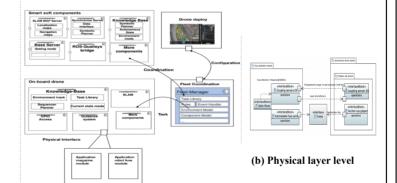


- Concept of operation of system (drone) integration with the platform
- CONOPS analysis is done based on the scenarios of assembly operation and Production system reconfigurability level
- Requirement Elicitation from scenarios

4) Interface Architecture

(a) Cyber layer level

• Proposed interface model of system of system (SOS) integration at black box level.



II. Customisation offers

Adding option to products has repercussion on complete production system

1) Products portfolio



- a) Standardised b) Customised
- Inspection ConditionKey performance Indicators

2) Repercussion on

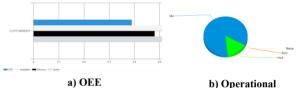
dimensions

System and their operations

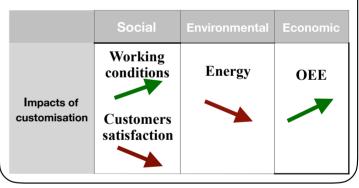
Processes; Alternate routings,

3) Repercussion and KPI Impacts

• Operation Impacts



• Sustainability Impacts



Conclusions

- The feasibility study, observations and test harness of each scenario of the system is analysed and is proposed the interface model at cyber and physical level of integrated system
- 2) Adding options to products (customised and personalised) in the factory and investigate repercussion of the system by monitoring the KPI.

Perspectives

- It helps to bring new transportation strategies for future industrial context 4.0.
- The highly competitive markets demands and repercussion impacts on the shop-floor system helps industry/smart factory to improve on future stages.

Published As

- Puviyarasu S. A, F. Belkadi, C. da Cunha, A. Chriette, A. Bernard, A semantic interface model to support the integration of drones in a cyber-physical factory, 10th International conference on interoperability for entreprise systems and applications IESA2020, Tarbes (France), 2020
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