



2022
Annual **INCOSE**
international workshop
HYBRID EVENT
Torrance, CA, USA
Jan 29 - Feb 1, 2022

AI4SE Working Group

January 30, 2022

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University of Maryland, College Park.

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Collaborations: NIST, National Cancer Institute, DoD / SERC.

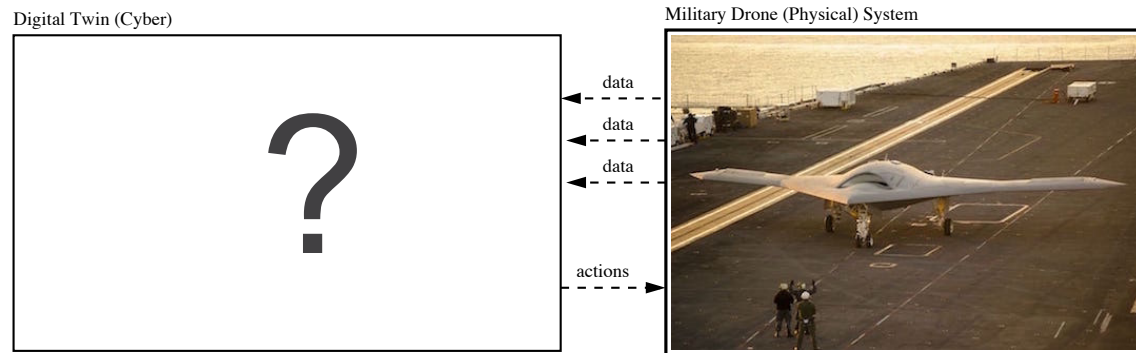
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Motivation: Digital Twins



Definition (2000 – today)

- **Virtual representation** of a physical object or **system** that **operates across the system lifecycle** (not just front end).



Required Functionality

- **Mirror** implementation of **physical world** through **real-time-monitoring** and **synchronization of data** with **events**.
- Provide **algorithms and software** for **observation**, **reasoning** and **physical systems control**.

Many Application Domains

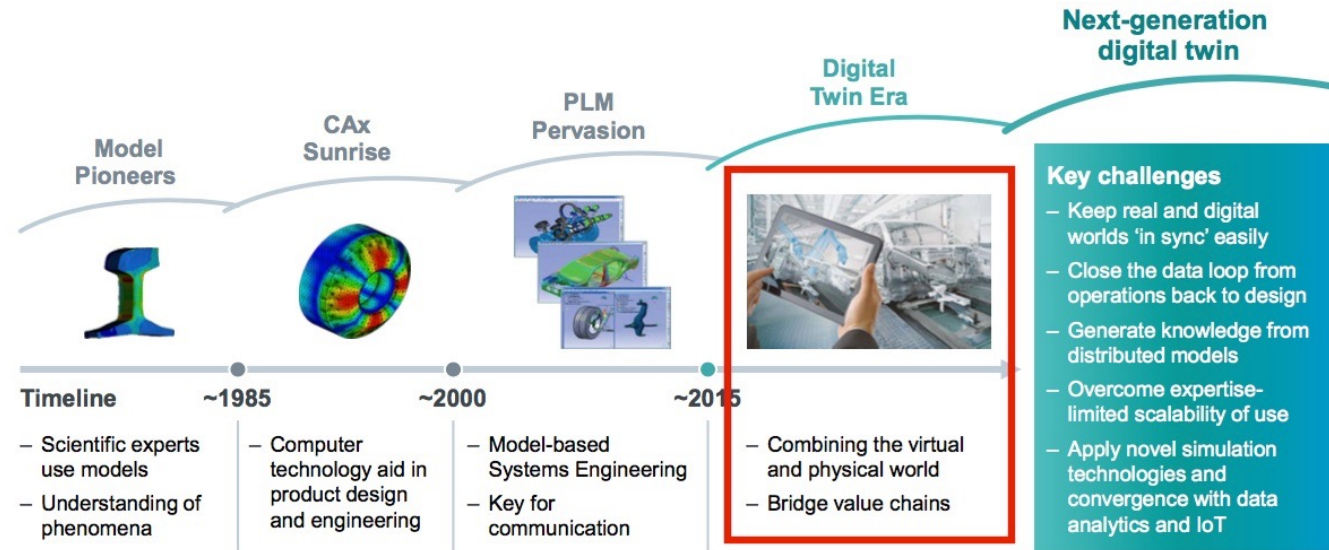
- NASA, manufacturing processes, building operations, personalized medicine, smart cities, ...

Importance and Timeliness (Why?)



Business Drivers (Why this project is timely?)

Siemens, IBM, now see **Digital Twin Era** as the **successor** to **MBSE** with **SysML**



Digital Twin Era (Business Spin)

- New **methods and tools** for model-centric engineering.
- New **operating system environments** for observation, reasoning and physical systems control.
- Superior levels of system **performance**, agility, economy, etc.

Technical Implementation (2020, Google, Apple, Amazon, Siemens, IBM ...)

- **AI and ML will be deeply embedded in new software and algorithms.**

Proposed Approach (Why?)



Definition of AI and ML

- **AI: Knowledge representation** and **reasoning** with ontologies and rules. Construction of semantic graphs, **executable event-based processing**, multi-domain reasoning.
- **ML: Modern neural networks** (**closely related** to **signal processing** of **data streams**). Data Mining. Input-to-output prediction, Learn structure and sequence. Identify **objects**, **events**, **anomalies**. Remember stuff.

AI/ML Strengths and Weaknesses

State-of-the-art AI and ML technologies are **fragmented** in their capability:

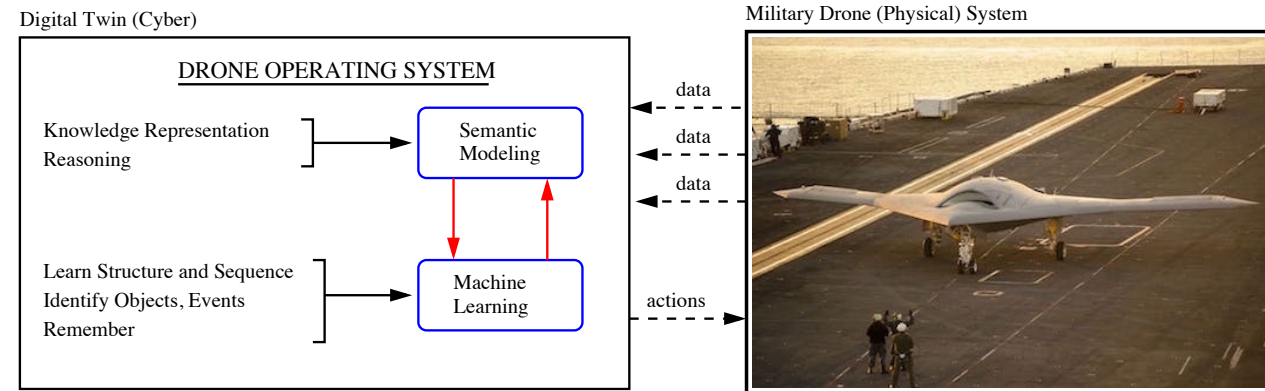
- AI provides a **broad view of concepts** needed for reasoning. Decision making processes are **transparent**; semantic graphs are **flexible**.
- Semantic reasoning is **decision making in-the-moment** (no memory).
- Data mining algorithms can **organize information** from large data sources.
- ML procedures developed to solve very specific tasks.
- ML decision making procedures lack **transparency**.
- ML procedures can **identify anomalies** (events) in **streams of data**.

Proposed Approach (What's New?)



Digital Twins (What's New?)

- Explore design of **digital twin architectures** that support **AI** and **ML** formalisms **working side-by-side** as a **team**.



Key Research Challenge

- How to design **digital twin elements** and their **interactions** to support: (1) **methods** and **tools** for **model-centric engineering**, and (2) digital twin **operating system environments** for observation, reasoning, control.

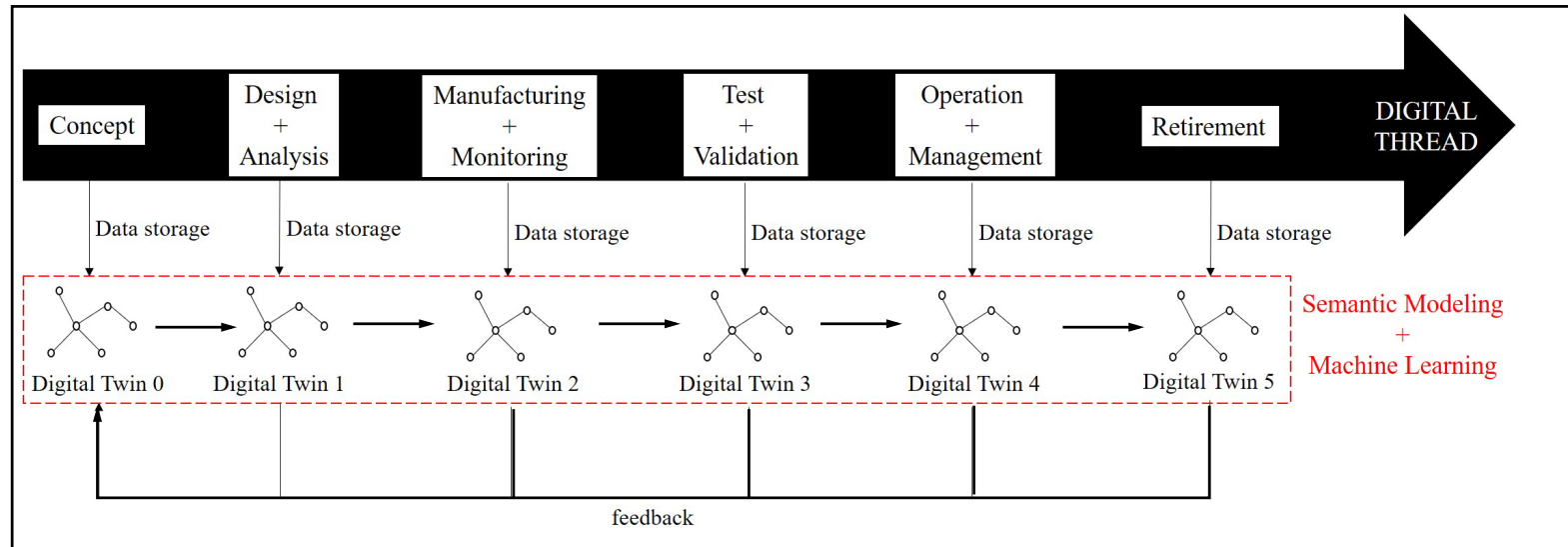
Project Success (What does it look like?)

- Knowledge to **guide architectural development** of **future digital twins** enabled by **AI / ML technology**.

Digital Twins → Digital Threads (What?)



AI4SE: Cradle-to-Grave Lifecycle Support (Digital Threads)



Observation: A lot of model-centric engineering boils down to **representation of systems as graphs** and **sequences of graph transformations** punctuated by **decision making** and **work / actions**.

Reasonable Starting Point: Understand the **range of possibilities** for which **machine learning of graphs** and their attributes **support** and **enhance** activities in **model-centric engineering** and **systems operation**.

Digital Twin Architecture (2017-2022)

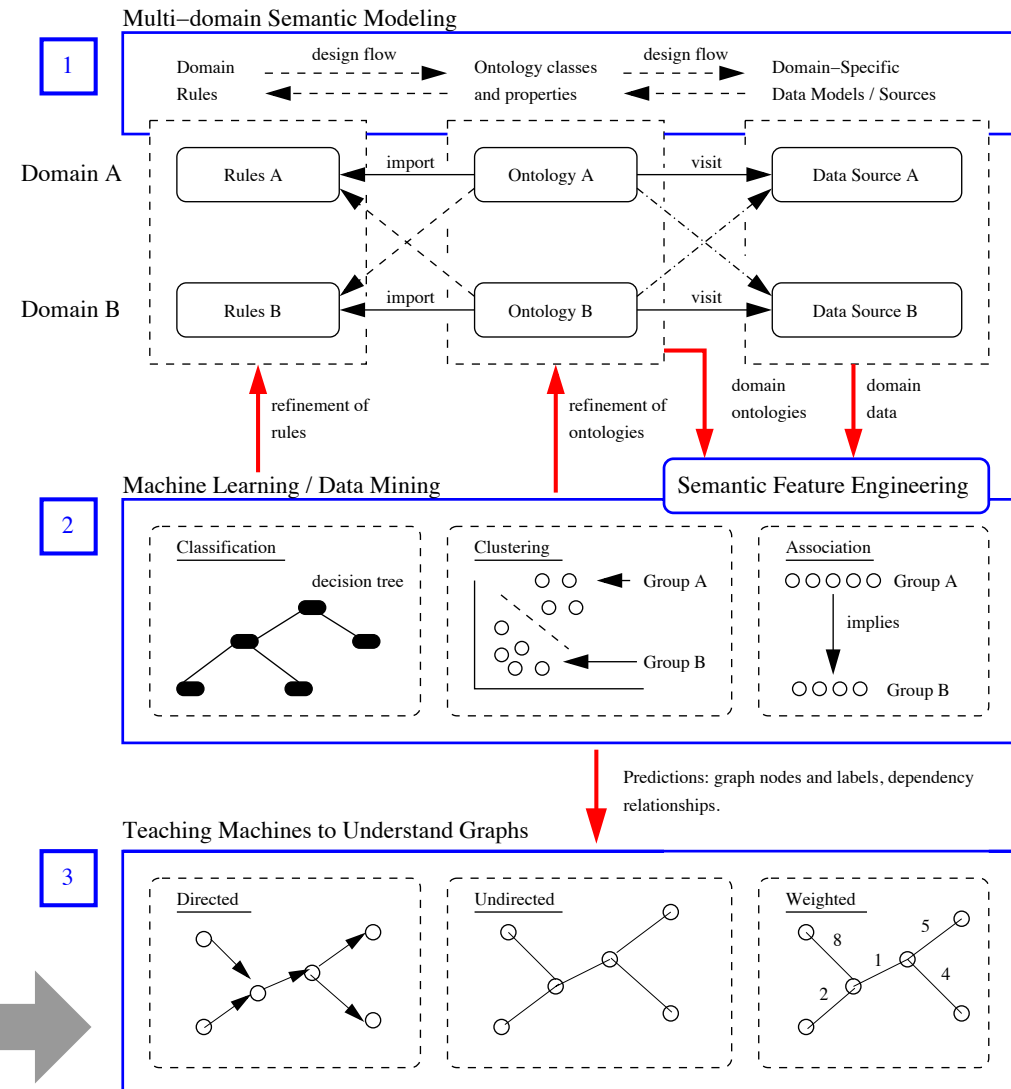


- **Step 1:** Multi-Domain Semantic Modeling
- **Step 2:** Semantic Modeling + Data Mining
- **Step 3:** Teaching Machines to Understand Graphs

What will the machine learning do?

Maria Coelho's PhD Research

Explore opportunities for teaching machines to understand graphs.



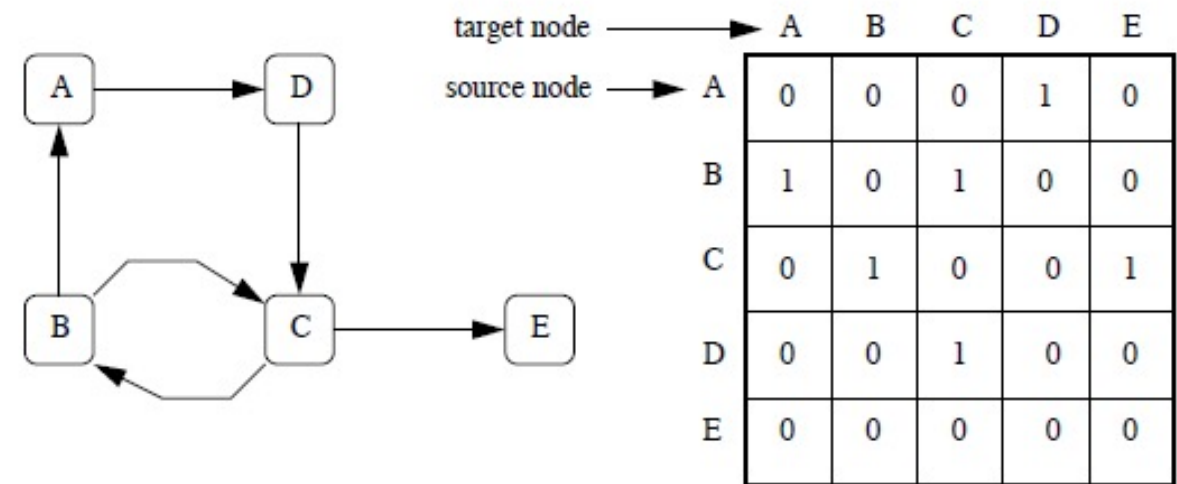
Classical Graph Models and Graph Analysis



A **graph** is defined as $G = (V, E)$, where V is a set of vertices (i.e. nodes), E = set of edges, and each edge is formed from pair of distinct vertices in V .

Traditional Approach to Graph Analysis

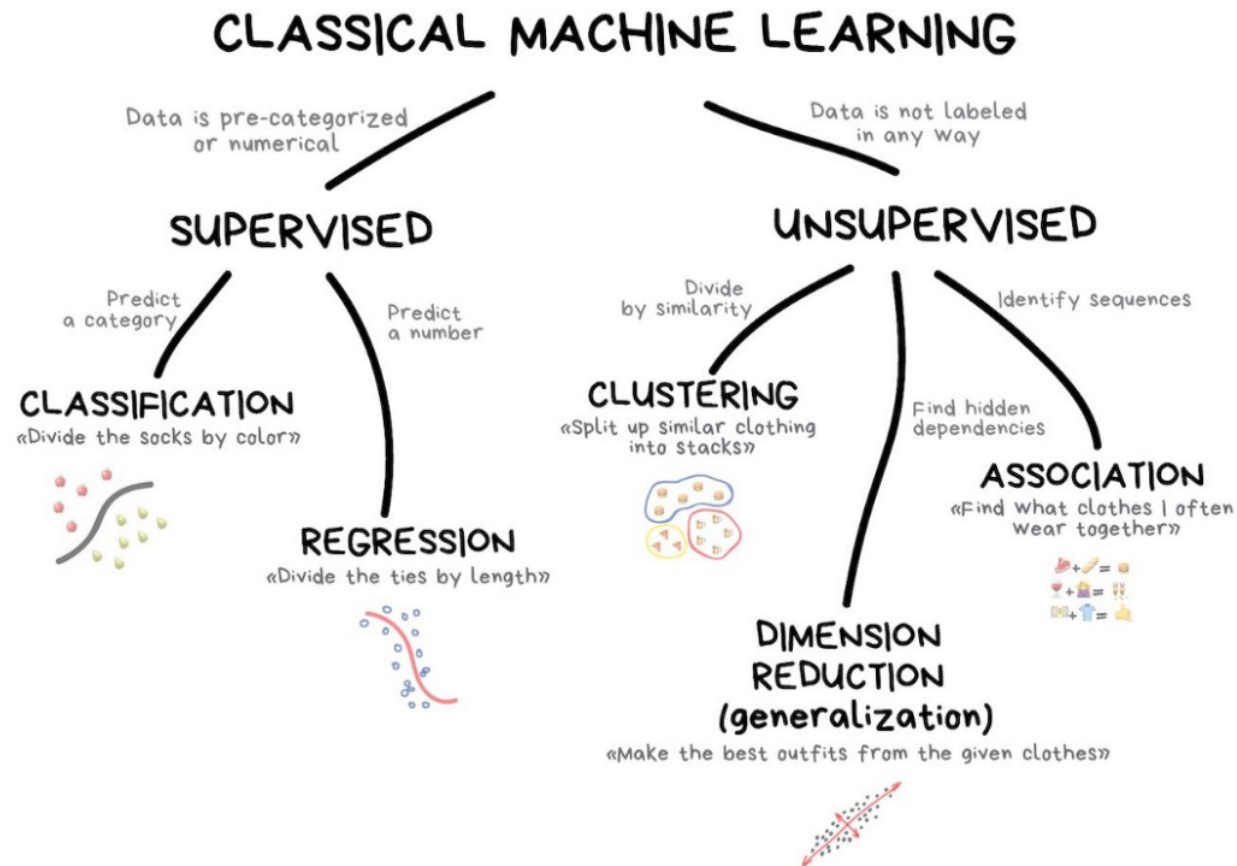
- Traditional approaches to graph modeling employ adjacency matrices.
- Topology properties can then be extracted through **graph analysis** tasks: e.g., connectivity analysis, traceability analysis, cycle detection.



Machine Learning



Algorithms that use **statistics** to **learn patterns** and **hidden insights** in **data** without being explicitly programmed for it.



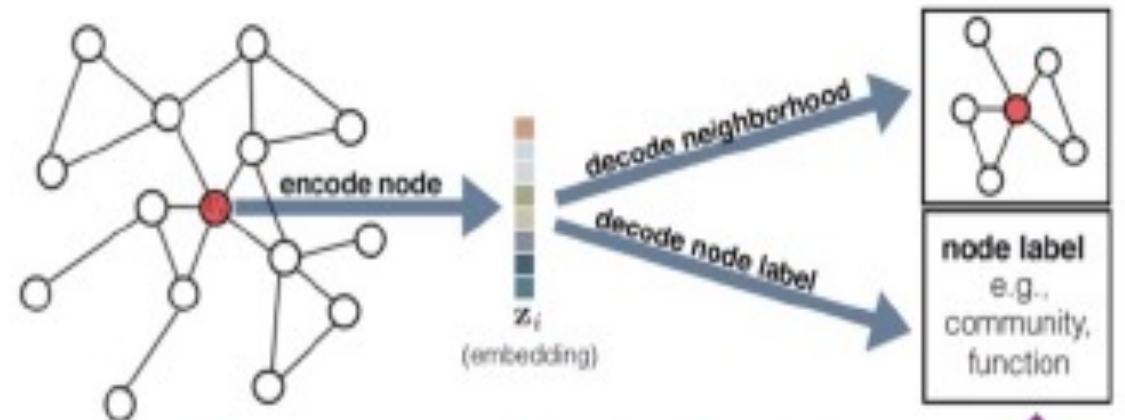
Graph Analytics



Machine Learning Approach to Graph Analytics

- Adjacency matrices suffer from data sparsity, high-dimensionality, and a lack of support for capturing graph attributes.
- Surge in graph embedding approaches.
- Output vectors are **statistical**, should be interpreted as **graph analytics**.
- Learned embeddings could advance various downstream learning tasks:

- Node Classification
- Node Clustering
- Anomaly Prediction
- Attribute Prediction
- Link Prediction
- Recommendation
- Etc.



Captures graph
Attributes.



Recent Research at UMD, 2021

Frame Graph Learning as a Binary Classification Problem



Network Architecture for Classification


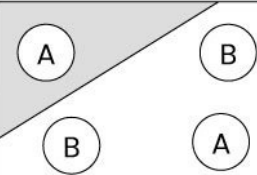
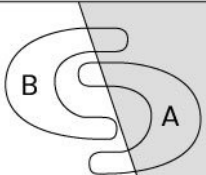

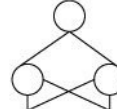
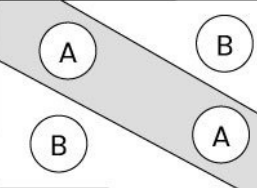
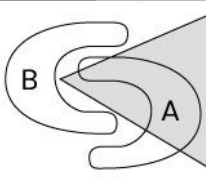
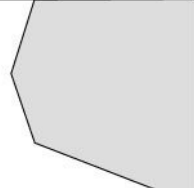
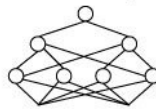
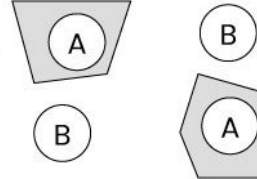
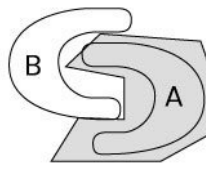
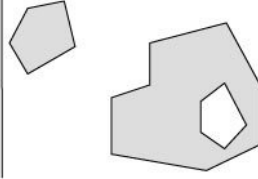


One Region

- One Hidden Layer
- Hidden Layer Size = number of hyperplanes required to form region
- Output neuron

Many Regions

- Two Hidden Layers
- Hidden Layer 1 Size = number of hyperplanes required to form regions
- Hidden Layer 2 Size = number of regions
- Output neuron

	Types of Decision Regions	Exclusive-OR Problem	Classes with Meshed Regions	Most General Region Shapes
Single-Layer 	Half Plane Bounded by Hyperplane			
Two-Layer 	Convex Open or Closed Regions			
Three-Layer 	Arbitrary (Complexity Limited by No. of Nodes)			

Source: Lippmann, R., 1987

Key Observation: Input-output relations (logic) can be framed in terms of node-to-node connectivity in a graph. It's only a **question of interpretation!**

Directed Line Problem (One Region)

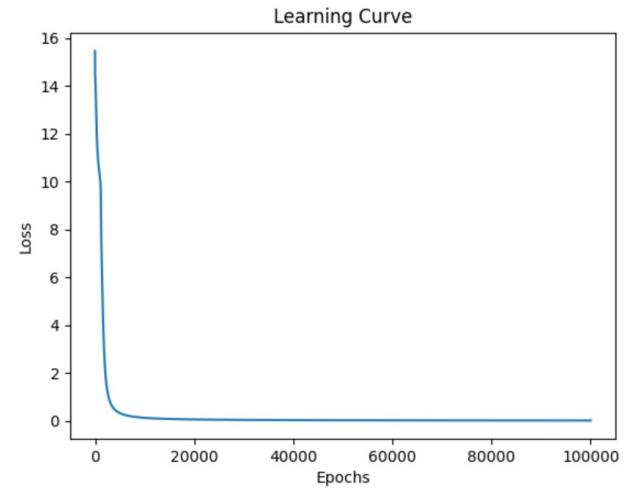
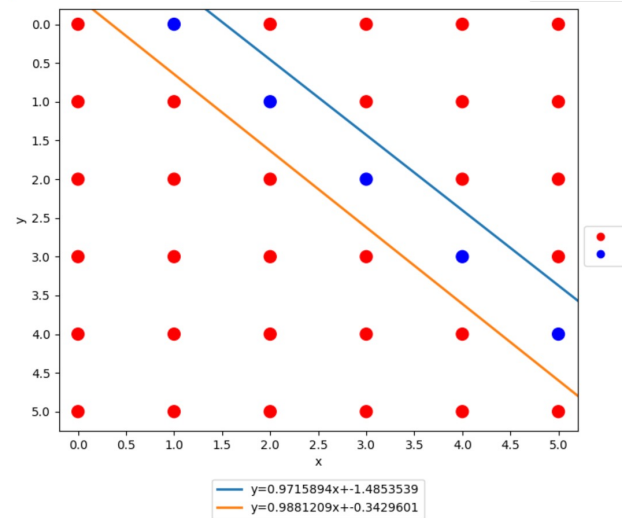
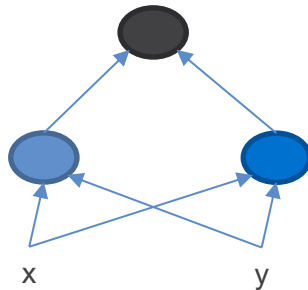


Topology:



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Architecture:



Line Problem (Multiple Regions)

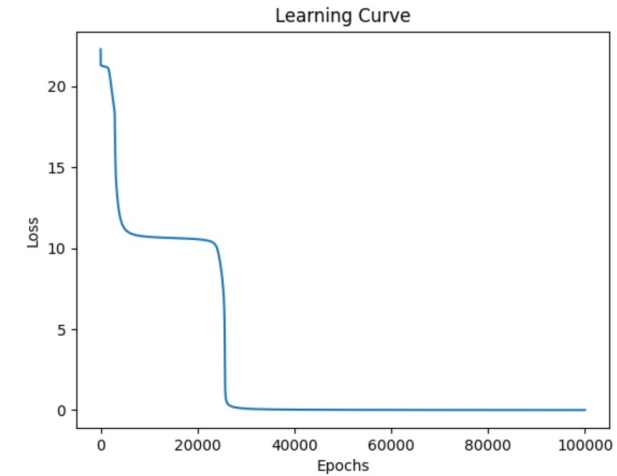
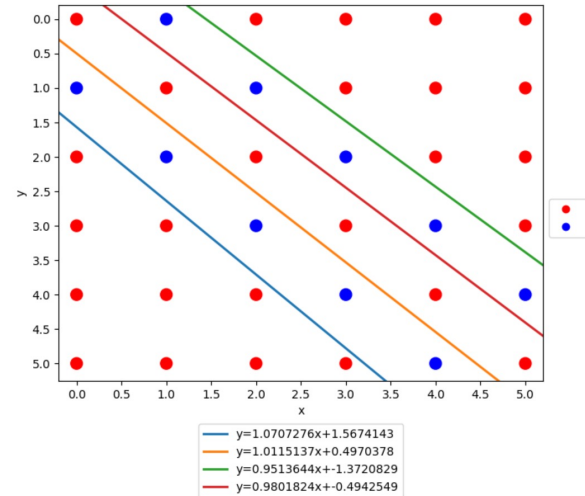
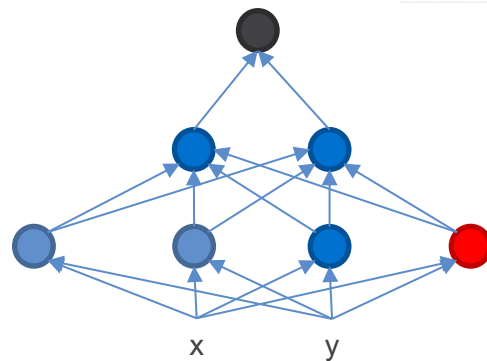


Topology:



$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Architecture:

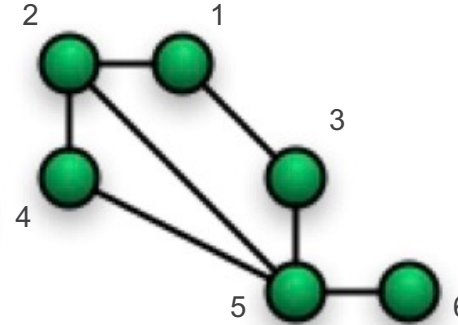


Graph Mesh Problem



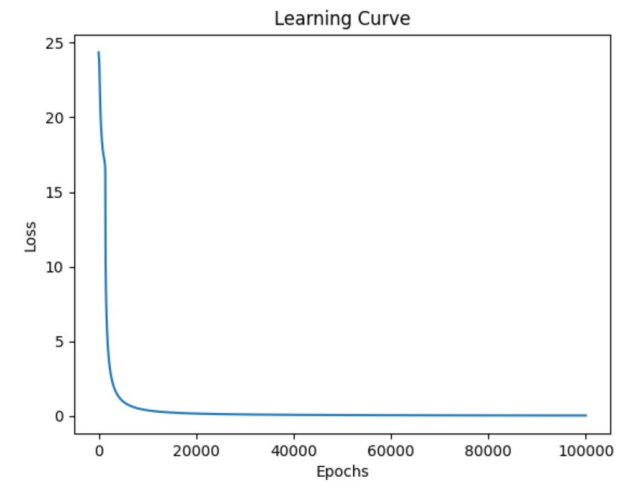
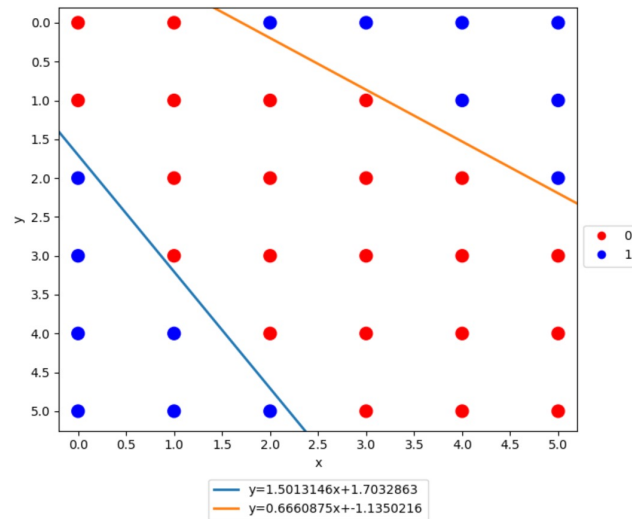
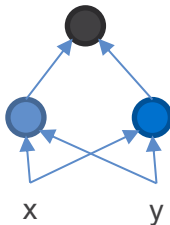
Topology:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



Key Benefit:
Good physical intuition.

Architecture:

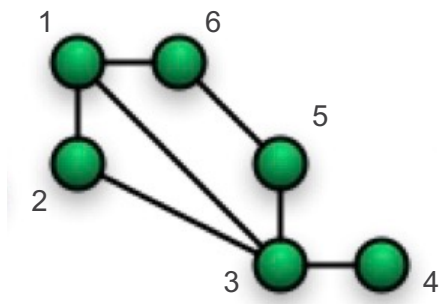


Graph Mesh Problem



Topology:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

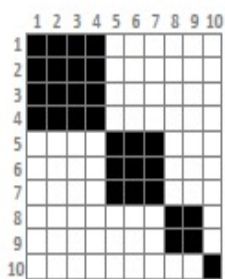


Intuition: Failing.

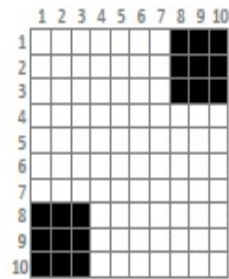
Architecture:

Visually hard to determine required architecture, **need for matrix reordering approach.**

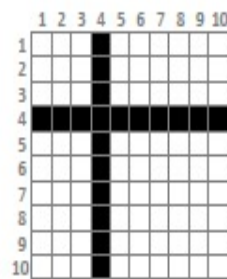
Matrix Reordering: Automation to Reveal Visual Patterns



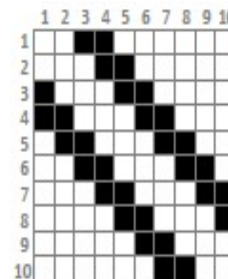
Block Pattern



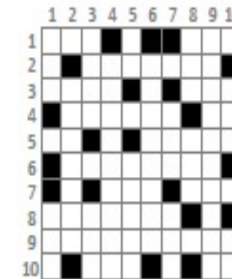
Off-diagonal
Block Pattern



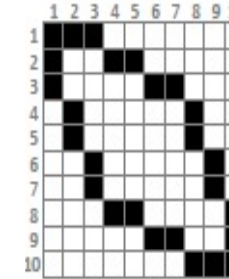
Line/Star
Pattern



Bands Pattern



Noise
Anti-Pattern



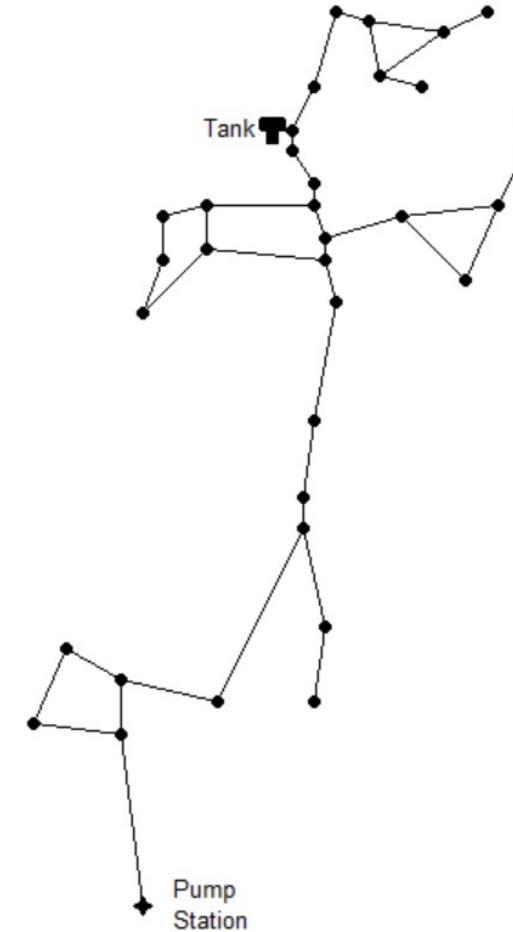
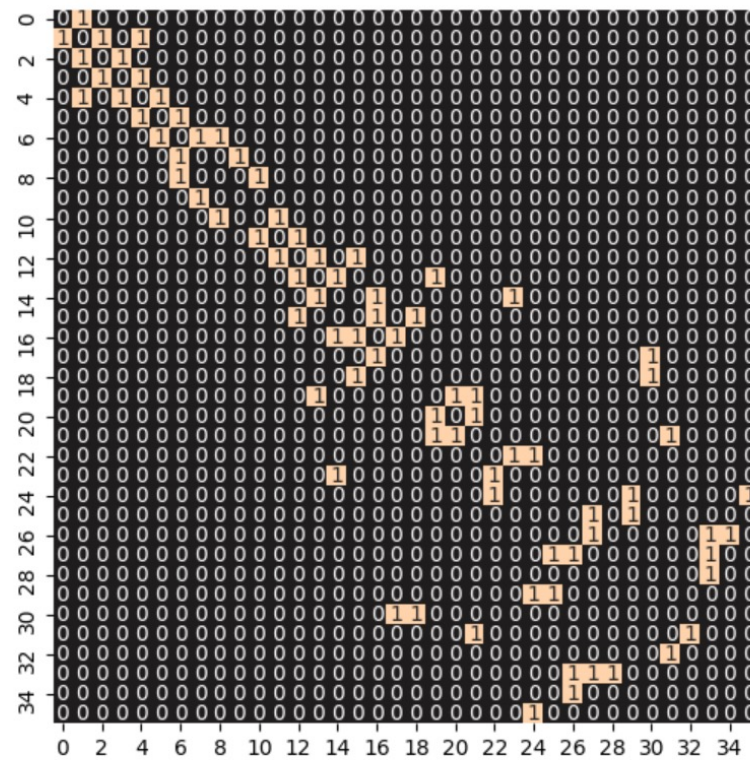
Bandwidth
Anti-Pattern

Matrix Reordering for Graph Learning



Water Distribution Network

Heatmap:



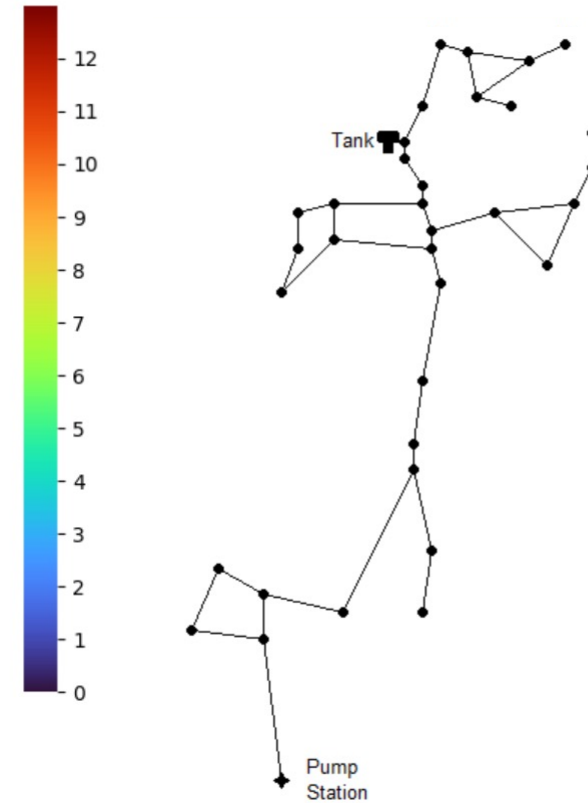
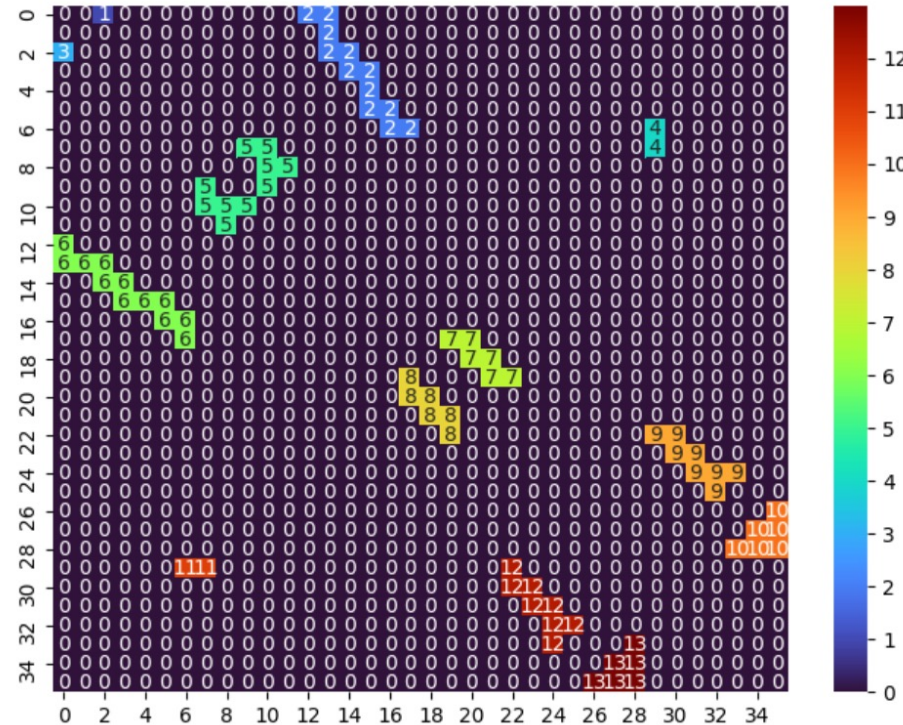
Matrix Reordering for Graph Learning



Matrix Reordered Water Distribution Network

Traveling Salesman:

runtime of
~2 secs.



Current Research, 2021-2022.



Transition to Networked Decomposition and Incremental Learning of Multi-Domain Graphs

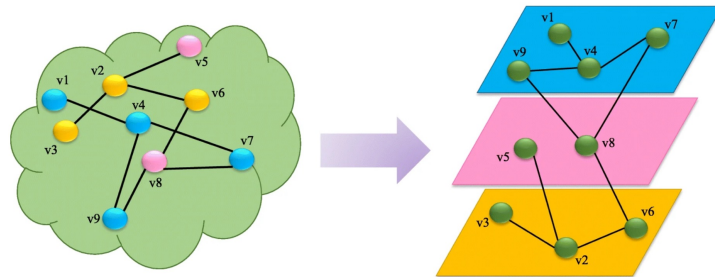


Transition to Networked Decomposition

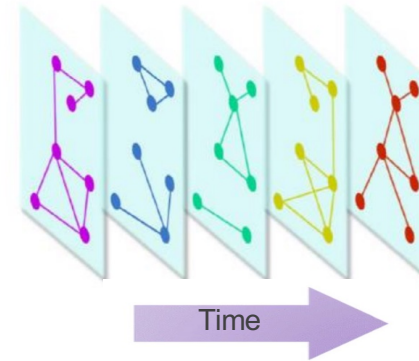


Attribute-Driven Decomposition of System Graphs

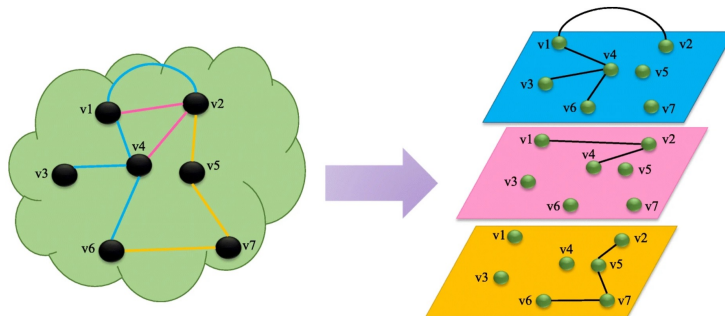
Component Characteristics



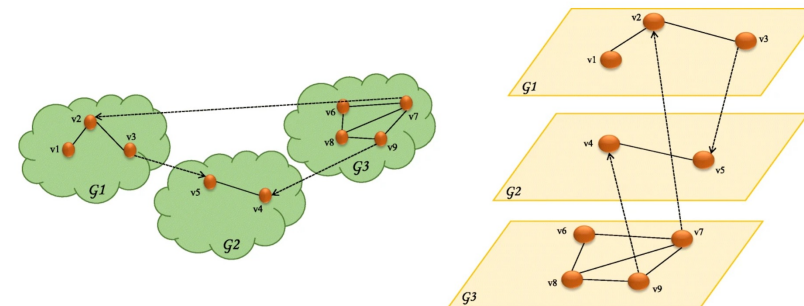
Temporal Characteristics



Connection Characteristics



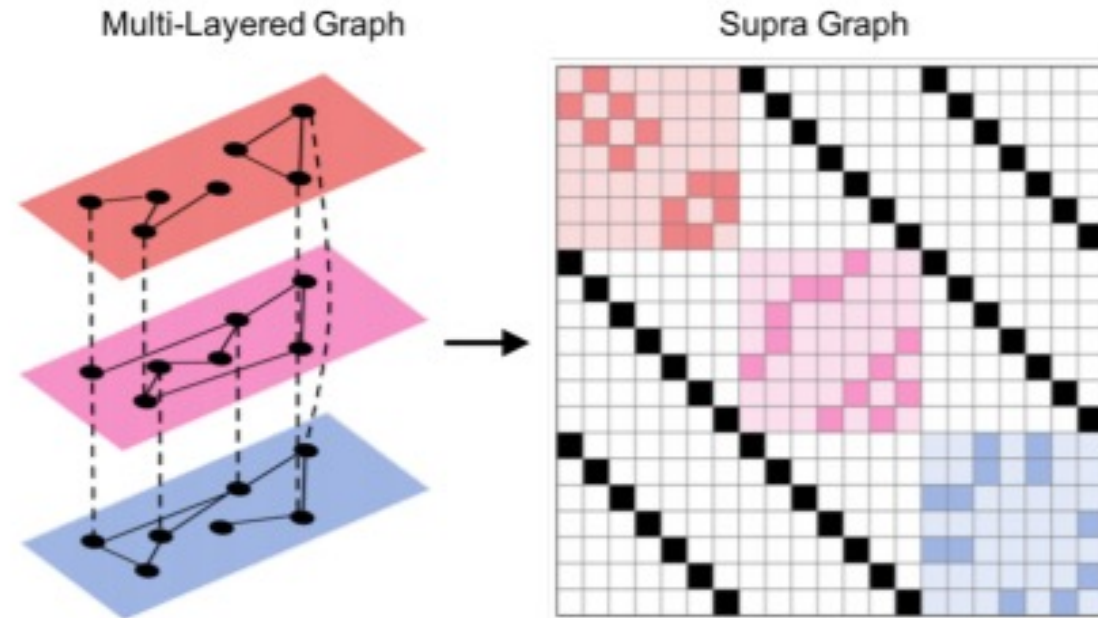
Spatial Characteristics



Transition to Networked Decomposition



Supra Graph Framework: Support for multi-layer / multi-domain graphs, graph zones, viewpoints, etc.



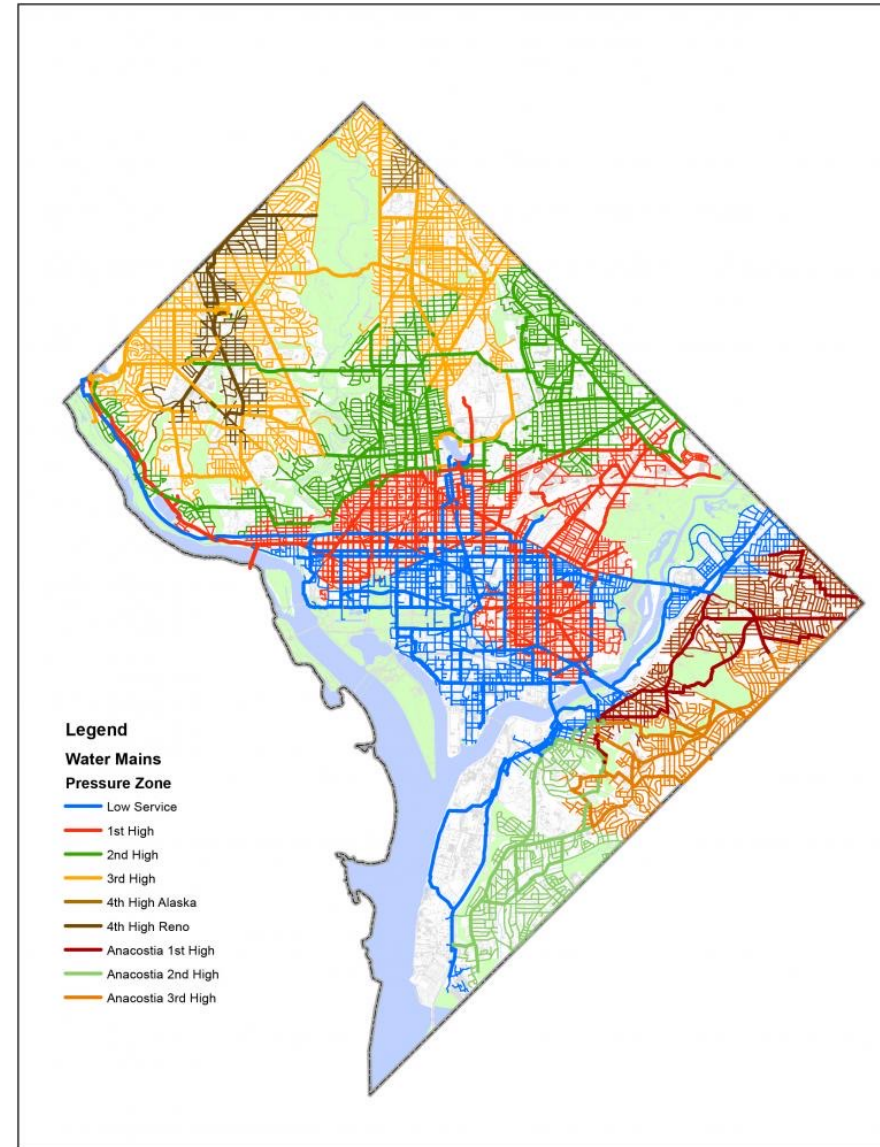
Shanthamallu et al., 2019

Transition to Networked Decomposition



Example: Washington DC Water Network

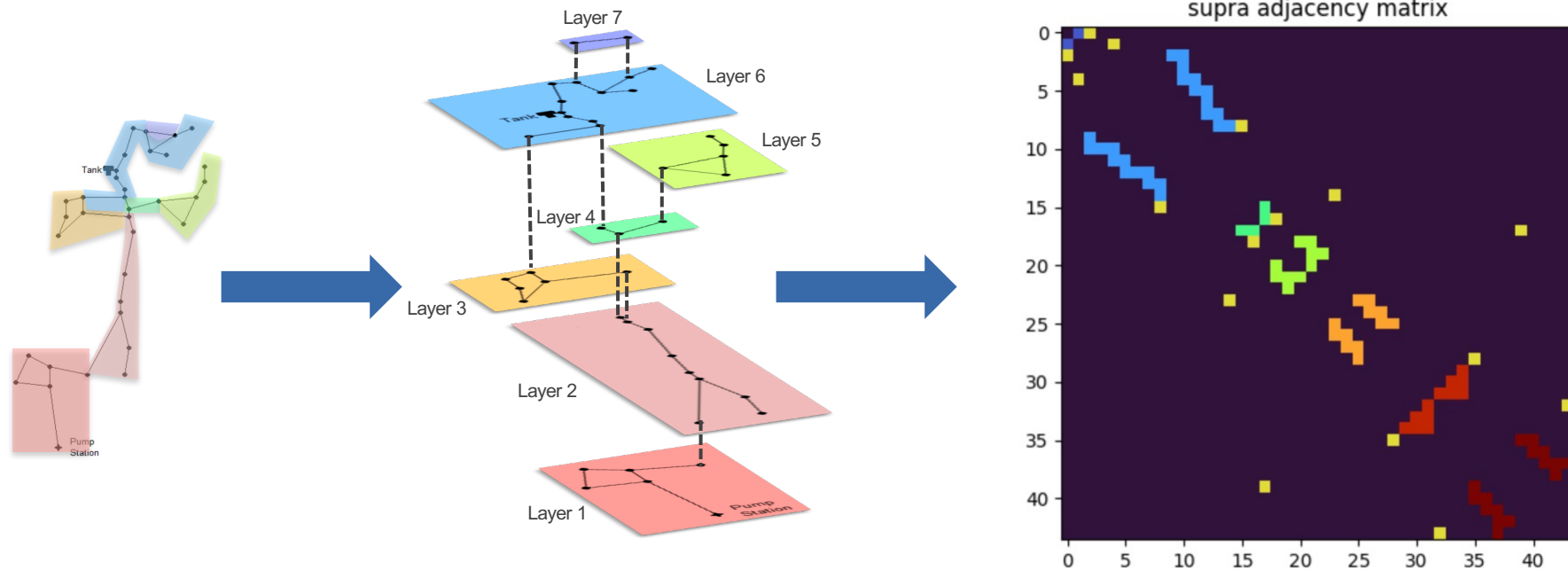
- Washington DC's drinking water is distributed by elevation levels.
- Distribution network is divided into “pressure zones”.



Transition to Networked Decomposition



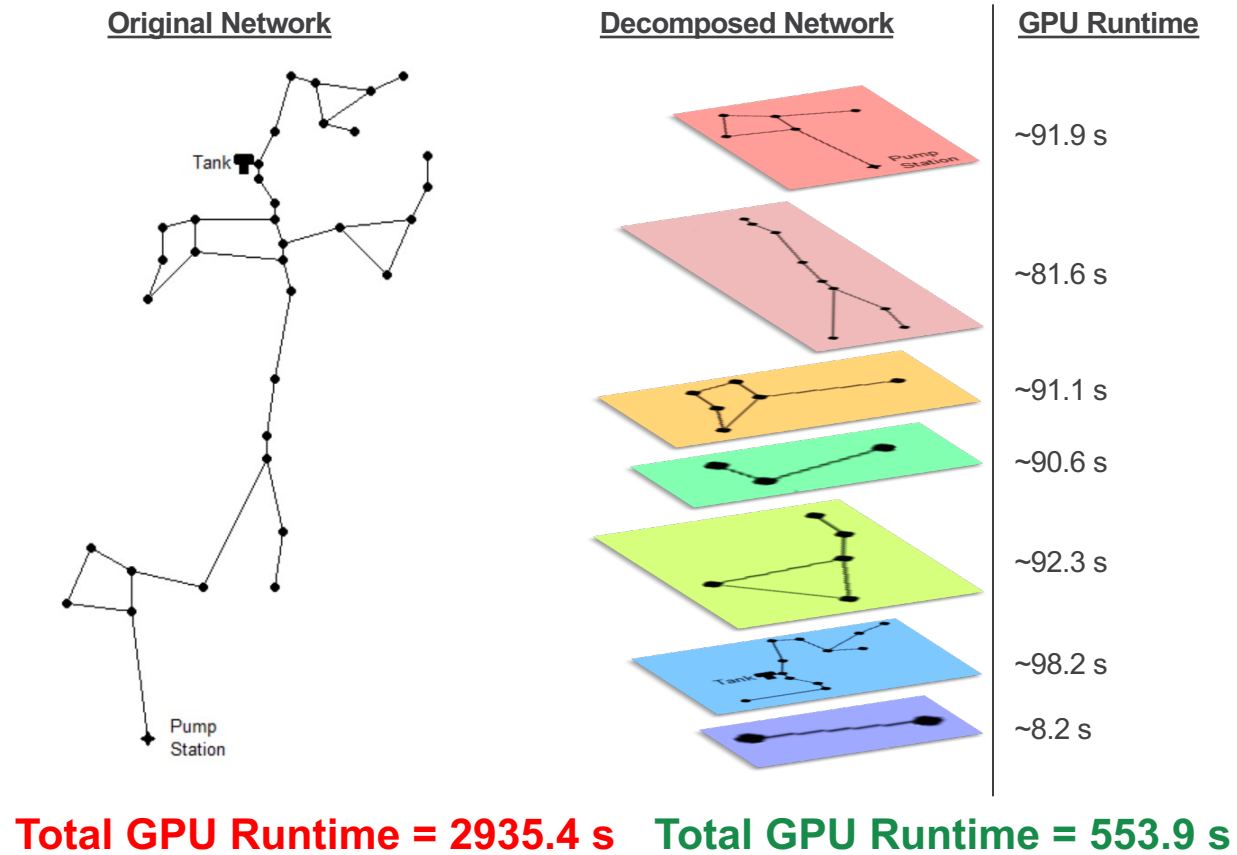
Water Network Decomposition into Graph Layers



Transition to Networked Decomposition



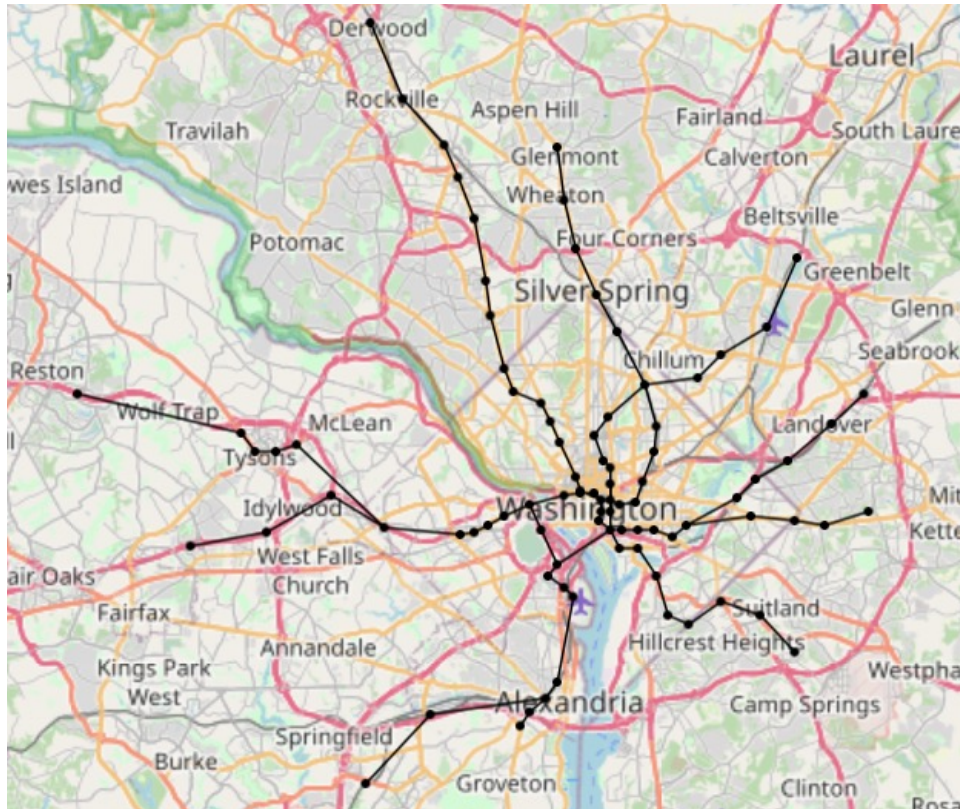
Incremental Learning of Network / Graph Zones



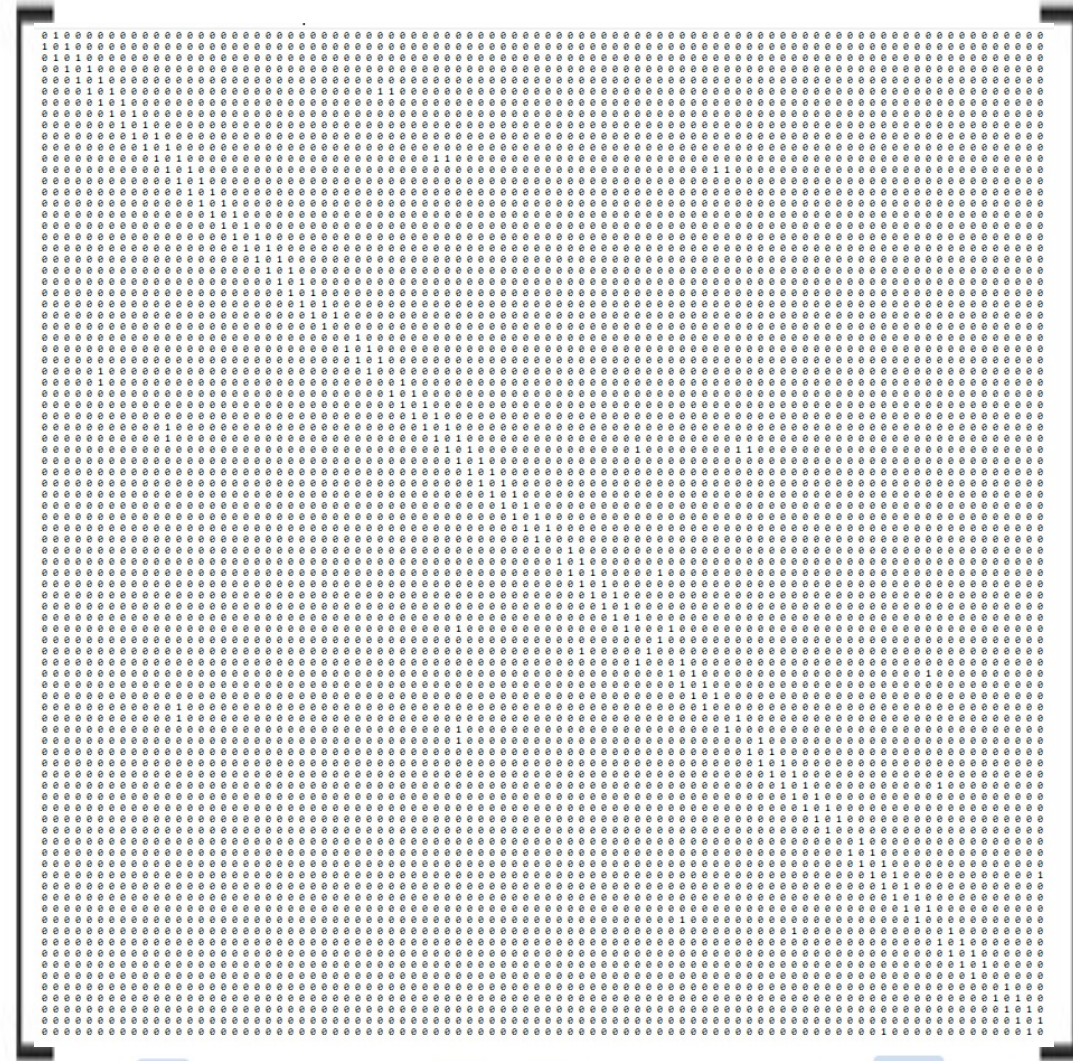
Transition to Networked Decomposition



Washington DC Metro System Network



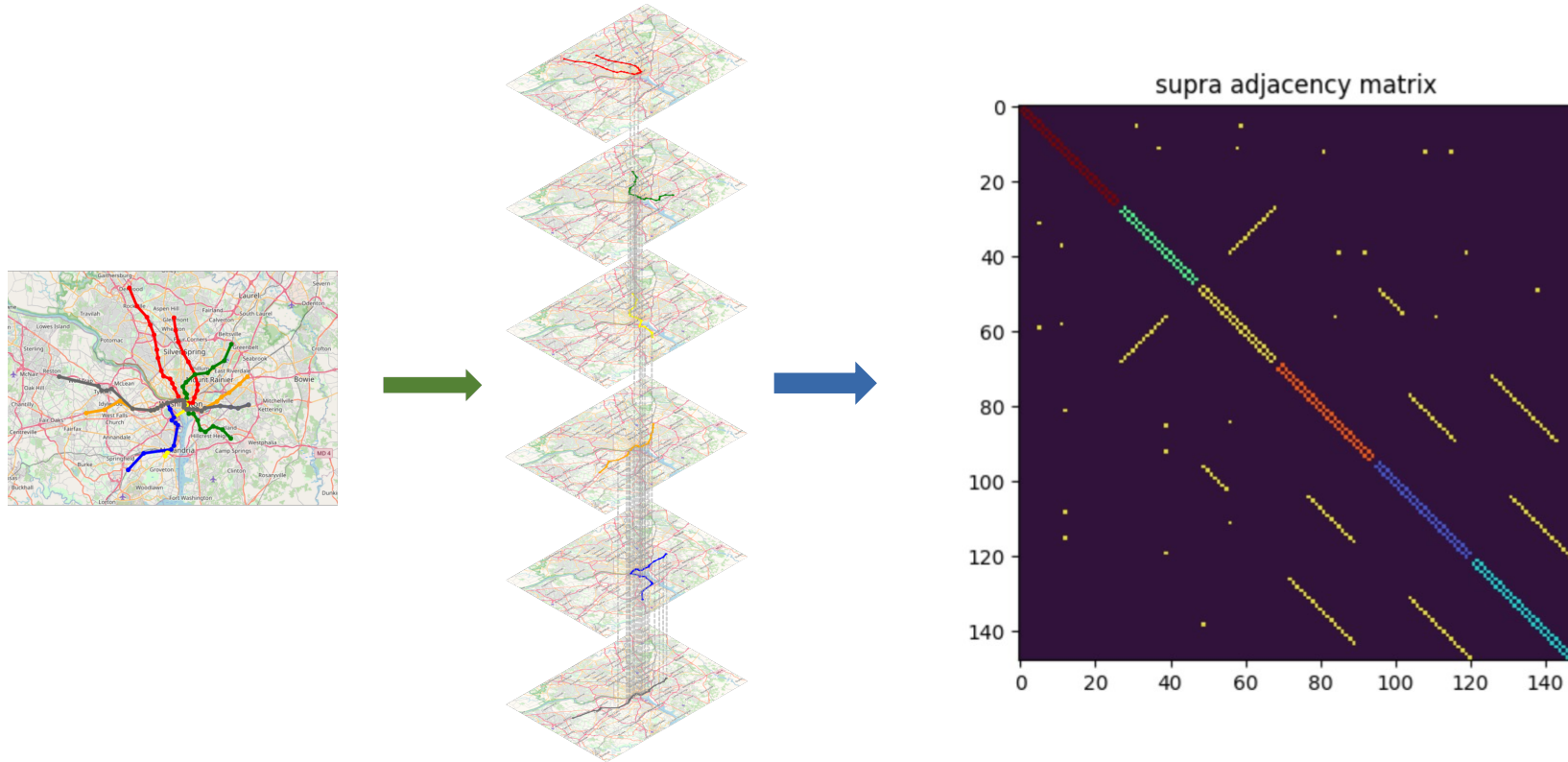
$A =$



Transition to Networked Decomposition



Washington DC Metro System Network

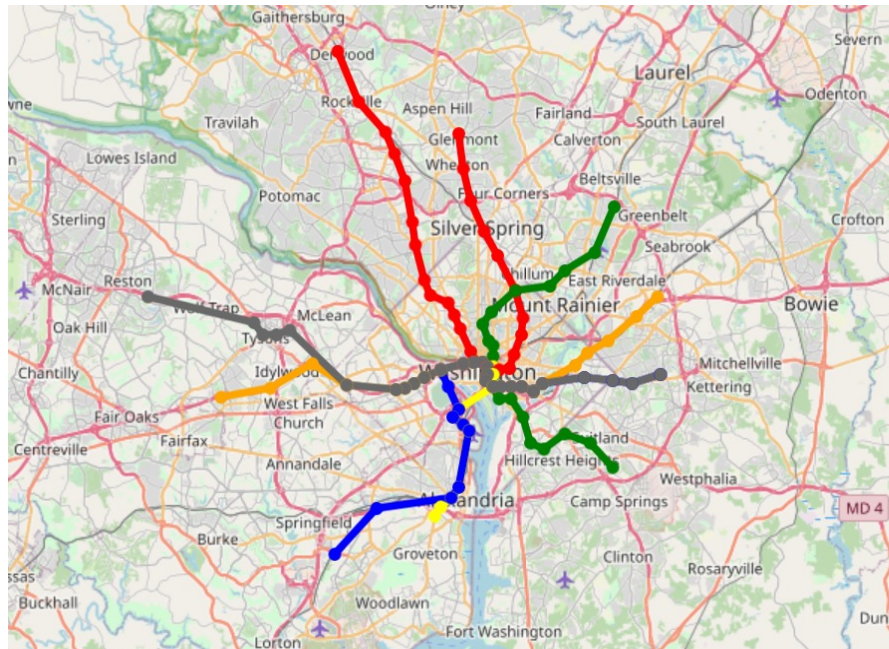


Transition to Networked Decomposition



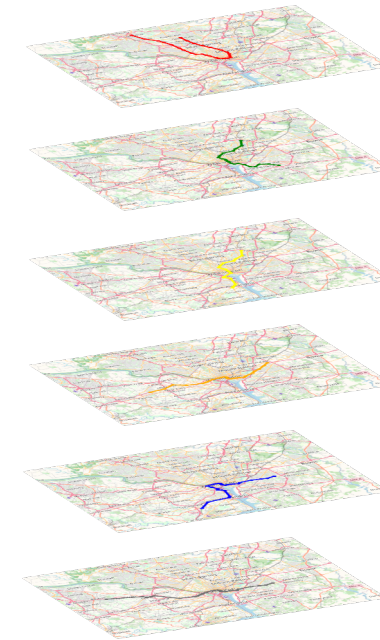
Accelerated Learning of Network / Graph Zones

Original Network



Total GPU Runtime = 2582.10 s

Decomposed Network



GPU Runtime

~115.03 s

~97.26 s

~98.33 s

~102.95 s

~102.86 s

~101.12 s

Total GPU Runtime = 617.55 s



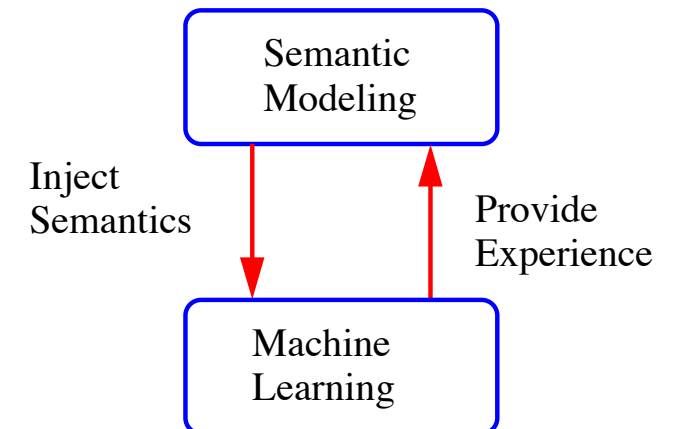
Results and Future Work

Results: Teaching Machines to Understand Graphs

- Small graphs that have static graph topologies.
- Formulae for synthesis of neural network architectures and incremental learning.
- Modeling of attributed multi-domain graphs.

Next Steps: Focus on AI-ML Collaboration in Digital Twins

- Understand mechanisms of AI – ML interaction.
- Reasoning with events, time and space.
- Dynamic graph topologies.
- Inject semantics into Machine Learning.



Thank You



Questions?

Contact Information

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Mark Blackburn: mblackbu@stevens.edu

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- **Coelho M., Austin M.A., Mishra S., and Blackburn M.R.** , Teaching Machines to Understand Urban Networks: A Graph Autoencoder Approach, International Journal on Advances in Networks and Services, Vol 13, No 3&4, December, 2020, pp. 70-81
- **Coelho M., Austin M.A. and Blackburn M.R.** , Semantic Behavior Modeling and Event-Driven Reasoning for Urban System of Systems, International Journal on Advances in Intelligent Systems, Vol. 10, No 3 and 4, December 2017, pp. 365-382.
- **Coelho M., and Austin M.A.** , Teaching Machines to Understand Urban Networks, The Fifteenth International Conference on Systems (ICONS 2020), Lisbon, Portugal, February 23-27, 2020, pp. 37-42.
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2022

Annual **INCOSE**
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Torrance, CA, USA

Jan 29 - Feb 1, 2022

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