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Octavian Iordache


General Reference Architecture Frameworks

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*For it is the same thing that can be thought
and that can be.*

Parmenides

*... that there is in the being of things
something which corresponds to the process
of reasoning, that the world lives, and moves,
and has its being, in a logic of events.*

C. S. Peirce, 1898

*The 'scientific part' of chemical engineering
consists in breaking down real complex
systems into subsystems, which are then
described using our understanding of
fundamental chemical and physical
processes. The 'engineering part' of chemical
engineering consists in using this new-found
knowledge in the design and construction of
a working plant which is capable of
producing the desired product, even if our
understanding of the single subsystems is
today incomplete.*

K. Wintermantel, 1999

Preface

Studying high complexity in engineering and science, in reality and virtuality is the object of this book. Complex systems are assemblies of several systems characterized by emergent behavior resulting from nonlinear interactions. The main source of complexity is the multiplicity of processes, scales, fields, dimensions, disciplines, and logic rules for the considered systems. Multiple interactions and emergences are the core of higher complexity and of associated models and methods for projects implementations.

The starting point of our approach is the observed similarity or isomorphism of roadmaps towards higher complexity and of reference architectures for different domains.

Logical reference architecture of our virtual conceptual schemes corresponds to the structural reference architecture of reality. Systems ranging from inorganic to biological, cognitive, intelligent, to design and modeling mathematical models share similar roadmaps and similar reference architecture frameworks.

The objective is to propose General Polytopic Roadmaps (GPTR) and General Reference Architecture Frameworks (GRAF) and to use these for 8D Program implementation.

The GPTR shows the stages: 0D, 1D, 2D, 4D, and 8D. They correspond, respectively, to:

Descriptive, Adaptive, Evolvable, Self-Evolvable (SE), and SE of SE systems.

For example, correlating the real physical with virtual cyber in cyber-physical systems, allows developing Industry 4.0 or in other words, 4D, live-like or SE systems. This is the A-Life or Industry 4.0 evolution stage. Then, by grafting 4D for any component of the existing 4D live-like systems, the 8D intelligent-like, or SE of SE systems will result.

This is the A-Intelligence or Industry 8.0 evolution stage. The 4D stage is devoted to replace physical activities, while the 8D stage tries to replace mental activities of humans.

The GPTR and the GRAF are committed to explore the high complexity in different domains. High-dimensional reference architectures should be envisaged in industry giving that the conventional operations, equipments, methodologies, or

organizations exploring the ever-growing complexification reached their limits and need both 4D, live-like, as 8D, intelligent-like capabilities. The exploration of ever growing complexities needs the high dimensional polytopic projects implementation. Polytopic projects impose connecting science and engineering, virtuality and reality.

The book is divided into eight chapters. Chapter 1 introduces the GRAF. This is presented as a 4D hypercube of 4D hypercubes that is as an 8D polytope. Conservative and innovative strategies of evolution, from 4D to 8D, are presented.

Chapter 2 emphasizes the role for the dialogue of processes in duality, of the logic of contradiction, of iteration, and of included middle to explore high complexity. The role of a general method and of included middle or Systems 3, between System 1 and System 2 frames of dual process theory, is revealed. Chapter 3 refers to operations and equipments of chemical engineering interest as permutations, mixings, and separations. Chapter 4 refers to modeling. Here the road to complexity in modeling, to digital twin, and to digital twin of digital twin is illustrated. Model-Based Engineering case studies are analyzed. Chapter 5 concerns creative design models. Dual process design, processes integration, divergence, and convergence design models are presented. Industry 4.0, future developments to Industry 8.0, and chemical engineering paradigms are examined in Chap. 6.

Chapter 7 focuses on complex systems study. Production systems as systems of systems architecture frameworks, decision models, operations process, and cyber-physical social systems have been presented in the new general frame.

Chapter 8 analyzes implementation of high-complexity projects for different levels of reality. The unifying and diversifying strategy for reality and virtuality, and the 8D Program Manifesto closes the Chap. 8.

Despite the fact that the majority of case studies are related to chemical engineering the presented methodologies aim to be universal and equally applicable to other fields of engineering or science. The book will be useful to engineers, researchers, entrepreneurs, and students in different branches of production, science, and engineering of complexity.

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Contents

1 Complexity	1
1.1 Complexity and Emergence	1
1.2 Reference Architecture	4
1.3 Roadmaps	6
1.4 Frameworks	11
References	18
2 Methods	21
2.1 Principles	21
2.2 Roadmaps	26
2.3 Frameworks	27
2.4 Method	30
References	36
3 Operations and Equipments	41
3.1 Permutations	41
3.2 Distributors Collectors	44
3.3 Middle Vessel Columns	48
3.4 Separations	52
References	58
4 Modeling	61
4.1 Digital Twins	61
4.2 Frameworks	64
4.3 Model Based Engineering	67
4.4 Roads	69
References	72

- 5 Design** 73
 - 5.1 Dual Process Design 73
 - 5.2 Roadmaps 80
 - 5.3 Integration 81
 - 5.4 Divergence and Convergence 84
 - References 88

- 6 Industry** 91
 - 6.1 Industry 4.0 91
 - 6.2 Roadmaps to 8.0 94
 - 6.3 RAMI 98
 - 6.4 Chemical Engineering Paradigms 101
 - References 111

- 7 Systems** 113
 - 7.1 Production Systems 113
 - 7.2 Decision Making 119
 - 7.3 Operations Process 123
 - 7.4 Cyber Physical Social Systems 129
 - References 132

- 8 Outlook** 133
 - 8.1 MBIC 133
 - 8.2 Endless Column 139
 - 8.3 Unifying and Diversifying 142
 - 8.4 The 8D Program Manifesto 145
 - References 155

- Index** 157

Abbreviations

CPS	Cyber-Physical Systems
DoE	Design of Experiments
DPT	Dual Process Theory
DT	Digital Twin
GPTR	General Polytopic Roadmaps
GRAF	General Reference Architecture Frameworks
IM	Included Middle
MBE	Model-Based Engineering
MBIC	Material-Biologic-Intelligent-Cognitive
OODA	Observe Orient Decide Act
PTP	Polytopic Project
PTR	Polytopic Roadmap
RAMI	Reference Architecture Model for Industry
SE	Self-Evolvability
SO	Self-Organized
SoS	System of Systems

List of Figures

Fig. 1.1	Roadmap for numbers	7
Fig. 1.2	Polytopic roadmap for complexity-conservative strategy	9
Fig. 1.3	Polytope 4D for complexity-conservative strategy	12
Fig. 1.4	Developed roadmap for polytope 4D for complexity	13
Fig. 1.5	Polytope 8D for complexity-conservative strategy	14
Fig. 1.6	Developed roadmap for polytope 8D for complexity	15
Fig. 1.7	Polytopic roadmap for complexity-innovative strategy	15
Fig. 1.8	Polytope 4D for complexity-innovative strategy	16
Fig. 1.9	Polytope 8D for complexity-innovative strategy	17
Fig. 2.1	Polytopic roadmap for contradiction	26
Fig. 2.2	Polytope 4D for contradiction	28
Fig. 2.3	Developed roadmap for polytope 4D for contradiction	28
Fig. 2.4	Polytope 8D for contradiction	29
Fig. 2.5	Developed roadmap for polytope 8D for contradiction	30
Fig. 2.6	Roads to higher dimensional contradiction	34
Fig. 3.1	Equivalent notations for permutations	42
Fig. 3.2	Dual permutation trees	42
Fig. 3.3	Dual permutation trees of designs	42
Fig. 3.4	Polytopic roadmap for permutations	43
Fig. 3.5	Polytope 4D for permutations	44
Fig. 3.6	Polytope 8D for permutation	45
Fig. 3.7	Distributors collectors	46
Fig. 3.8	Polytopic roadmap for distributors collectors	46
Fig. 3.9	Polytope 4D for distributors collectors	47
Fig. 3.10	Polytope 8D for distributors collectors	48
Fig. 3.11	Batch distillation configurations	49
Fig. 3.12	Middle vessel column	50
Fig. 3.13	Polytopic roadmap for middle vessel columns	51
Fig. 3.14	Polytope 4D for middle vessel columns	52
Fig. 3.15	Polytope 8D for middle vessel columns	53
Fig. 3.16	Concept lattice for separation	54

Fig. 3.17	Direct separation	55
Fig. 3.18	Reverse separation	55
Fig. 3.19	Polytopic roadmap for separation	56
Fig. 3.20	Polytope 4D for separation	57
Fig. 3.21	Polytope 8D for separation	58
Fig. 4.1	Polytopic roadmap for modeling	62
Fig. 4.2	Polytope 4D for modeling	64
Fig. 4.3	Developed roadmap for polytope 4D for modeling	65
Fig. 4.4	Polytope 8D for modeling	65
Fig. 4.5	Developed roadmap for polytope 8D for modeling	66
Fig. 4.6	Polytope 4D for MBE-preliminary form	67
Fig. 4.7	Polytope 4D for MBE	68
Fig. 4.8	Polytope 8D for MBE-preliminary form	70
Fig. 4.9	Polytope 8D for MBE	70
Fig. 4.10	Roads to higher dimensional modeling	71
Fig. 5.1	Roadmap for higher dimensional dual process design	80
Fig. 5.2	Polytopic roadmap for divergent and convergent design	85
Fig. 5.3	Polytope 4D for divergent and convergent design	86
Fig. 5.4	Polytope 8D for divergent and convergent design	87
Fig. 6.1	Polytope 4D for industry 4.0 product	93
Fig. 6.2	Polytopic roadmap for industry 8.0 product	94
Fig. 6.3	Polytope 4D for industry 8.0 product	95
Fig. 6.4	Developed roadmap for polytope 4D for industry 8.0 product	96
Fig. 6.5	Polytope 8D for industry 8.0 product	97
Fig. 6.6	Developed roadmap for polytope 8D for industry 8.0 product	98
Fig. 6.7	Polytope 8D for RAMI 8.0	100
Fig. 6.8	Polytopic roadmap for chemical engineering paradigms	104
Fig. 6.9	Polytope 4D for sustainable chemical engineering	105
Fig. 6.10	Polytope 8D for intelligent chemical engineering	106
Fig. 6.11	Polytopic roadmap for conceptual design of chemical process	107
Fig. 7.1	Polytopic roadmap for SoS	115
Fig. 7.2	Polytope 4D for SoS	116
Fig. 7.3	Developed roadmap for polytope 4D for SoS	117
Fig. 7.4	Polytope 8D for SoS	118
Fig. 7.5	Developed roadmap for polytope 8D for SoS	119
Fig. 7.6	Polytopic roadmap for OODA	120
Fig. 7.7	Polytope 4D for OODA	121
Fig. 7.8	Developed roadmap for polytope 4D for OODA	121
Fig. 7.9	Polytope 8D for OODA	122
Fig. 7.10	Developed roadmap for polytope 8D for OODA	123
Fig. 7.11	Polytopic roadmap for operations process	126
Fig. 7.12	Polytope 4D for operations process	126

Fig. 7.13 Developed roadmap for polytope 4D for operations process 127

Fig. 7.14 Polytope 8D for operations process 128

Fig. 7.15 Roads to higher dimensional operations process 128

Fig. 7.16 Polytopic roadmap for command and control 130

Fig. 7.17 Polytope 8D for command and control 131

Fig. 8.1 Polytopic roadmap for MBIC 134

Fig. 8.2 Polytope 4D for MBIC 135

Fig. 8.3 Developed roadmap for polytope 4D for MBIC 136

Fig. 8.4 Polytope 8D for MBIC 137

Fig. 8.5 Developed roadmap for polytope 8D for MBIC 138

Fig. 8.6 Roads to higher dimensional MBIC 139

Fig. 8.7 Polytopic roadmap for avenue of heroes 140

Fig. 8.8 Polytope 8D for endless column 141

Fig. 8.9 Endless column 142

Fig. 8.10 General polytopic roadmaps 148

Fig. 8.11 Polytope 8D 148

Fig. 8.12 Roads to higher dimensional general polytopic roadmaps 149

List of Tables

Table 2.1	Contradiction	23
Table 2.2	Included middle	24
Table 2.3	Iteration method	32
Table 2.4	Synthesis of method applications	34
Table 3.1	Formal context for separations	54
Table 5.1	Sum in GF(2)	76
Table 5.2	Sum in GF(4)	76
Table 5.3	Sum in GF(8)	76
Table 5.4	Convection GF(2)	78
Table 5.5	Convection GF(4)	78
Table 5.6	Convection GF(8)	78
Table 5.7	Two-beds two-steps	79
Table 5.8	Four-beds four-steps	79
Table 5.9	Eight-beds eight-steps	80
Table 5.10	Kinetic model (Q * T) for 4 stages	81
Table 5.11	Modified kinetic model (Q * T) for 4 stages	82
Table 5.12	Kinetic model (Q * T) for 8 stages	82
Table 5.13	Modified kinetic model (Q * T) for 8 stages	83
Table 5.14	Entropy Y(T)	83
Table 6.1	Industry 4.0 toolbox. Product	92
Table 6.2	Roadmaps for chemical engineering paradigms	109
Table 6.3	Chemical engineering paradigms and sciences	110
Table 8.1	Synthesis of systems applications	147
Table 8.2	Synthesis of polytopic roadmaps	151

Chapter 1

Complexity



Abstract A way to explore complexity and emergence is presented here. Reference architectures are introduced as a set of schemes that identifies structures and allows integration of assets, operations, equipments, methods, products, tests and applications in different projects. The proposed main stages for high complexity roadmap are: Descriptive, Adaptive, Evolvable, Self-Evolvable (SE) and SE of SE. They correspond to 0D, 1D, 2D, 4D, and 8D reference architectures. The SE stage is associated to 4D and live-like systems. The SE of SE stage is associated to 8D and to intelligent-like capabilities. General roadmaps and frameworks for 4D and 8D reference architectures are introduced.

1.1 Complexity and Emergence

What is a complex system, and what does it mean for a system to show high complexity and emergence?

The study of complex systems or more generally the science of complexity has been a hot research topic for the last decades.

A complex system is described as a structure or process involving non-linear interactions among many parts and levels, which displays emergent properties. In other words this means that the aggregate system activity is not derivable from the linear summations of the activity of individual components and that novel structures, patterns or properties arise, from interactions among parts.

Complex systems are ones in which patterns can be seen and understood, but interplay of individual parts cannot be reduced to the study of individual parts considered in isolation from one another. A survey of the literature indicates that there is no standard agreed upon definition of a complex or emergent system. Some of the existing definitions may even seem contradictory but they may make sense when applied to specific types of systems and from which perspective one chooses to observe (Adami 2002; Kauffman 1995). This suggests considering several domains of complexity and a hierarchy of levels for complexity. The complexity for inorganic systems differs from the complexity for biological, cognitive or intelligent systems.

An example of physical complex system is the global climate, including all components of the atmosphere and oceans and taking into account the effects of extraterrestrial processes as solar radiation and meteorites. An illustration of complex biological system is the human brain composed of millions of nerve cells. Their collective interaction allows recognizing visual, acoustic or olfactory patterns, speaking and performing different mental activities.

An example of complex social system is the human society with its participants, natural resources and capital goods, financial and political systems. For the logical and mathematical realm, examples of high complex calculus systems may consist of large scale distributed software systems or hierarchies of layered computing subsystems self-organized and running together to achieve particular objectives.

What is remarkable is that systems that have apparently little in common-material systems as an array of polymers in a test tube, biological systems as a group of receptors on a cell's surface, knowledge or cognitive systems as a group of ants in a swarm or human agents in a company-often share remarkably similar structures and means of organization. This explains and justifies the need for a science of complexity.

Features such as non-linearity, hierarchy of levels, time-scales, connectivity, non-equilibrium, unpredictability, interconnectivity, collective behavior, self-evolvability, self-organization, self-production, self-reference, and multiple agencies are associated with complexity studies. Complexity is correlated to non-linearity, which is a necessary but not sufficient condition of complexity, as well as to interconnectivity, self-organization, self-evolvability, self-similarity and collective behavior (Mainzer 1996).

The understanding of complexity changes with the domains of application. Surveys consider that complexity has not an absolute meaning, and it is only a relative notion depending on the level of observation or abstraction. It is commonly stated and accepted that some objects and processes are more complex than others.

We must take into account this facet of complexity as a relative concept which depends both on the task at hand and on the tools available to achieve this task.

For industrial systems, despite the fact that numerous physical, chemical or biological processes are identified as complex, some of the conventional ones may be operated in regimes where complexity properties are neglected. For several centuries, physical and chemical sciences made great steps by experimenting and constructing simplified models of complex phenomena, deriving properties from the models, and verifying those properties by new experiments. This approach worked because the complexities ignored in that models were not the critical properties of the phenomena. It does not work when the complexity becomes the essential characteristic. In a continuously increasing number of cases the complexity is not transient or atypical, but it is an intrinsic, basic property of that systems. Given this situation the challenge for engineers, scientists and entrepreneurs is not only to identify complexity domains but also to show how to overtake the successive complexity barriers. The next defy in science, technology and economy is to explore the complexity, finding the ways from high complexity towards a new simplicity. The 21st century problems