



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

## AI4SE Working Group

January 30, 2022

Dr. Mark Austin, Department of Civil Engineering,  
University of Maryland, College Park.

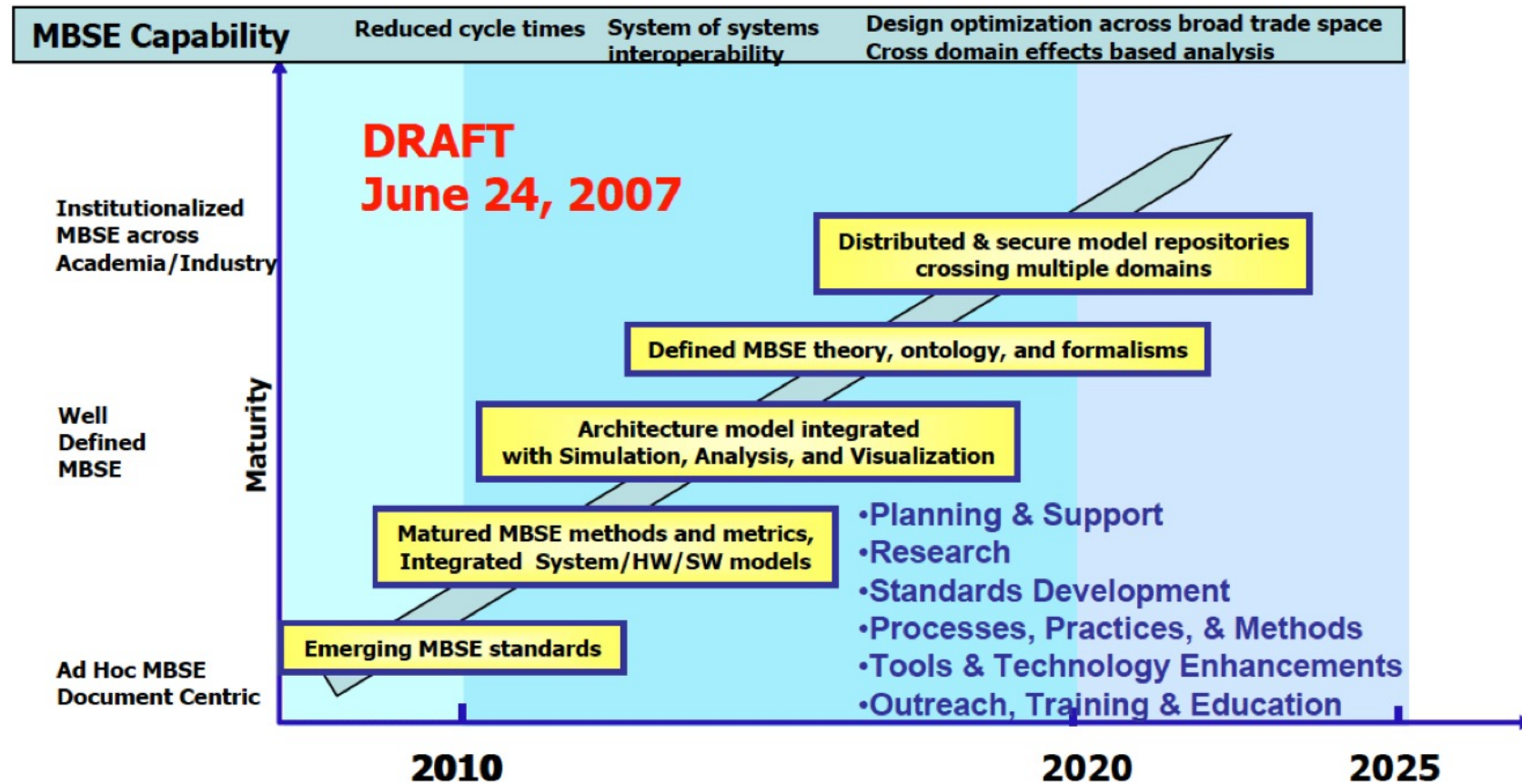
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**Acknowledgements:** Leonard Petnga, Parastoo Delgoshaei, Maria Coelho, Mark Blackburn.  
**Collaborations:** NIST, National Cancer Institute, DoD / SERC.

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# Motivation: Vision for MBSE Capability ...



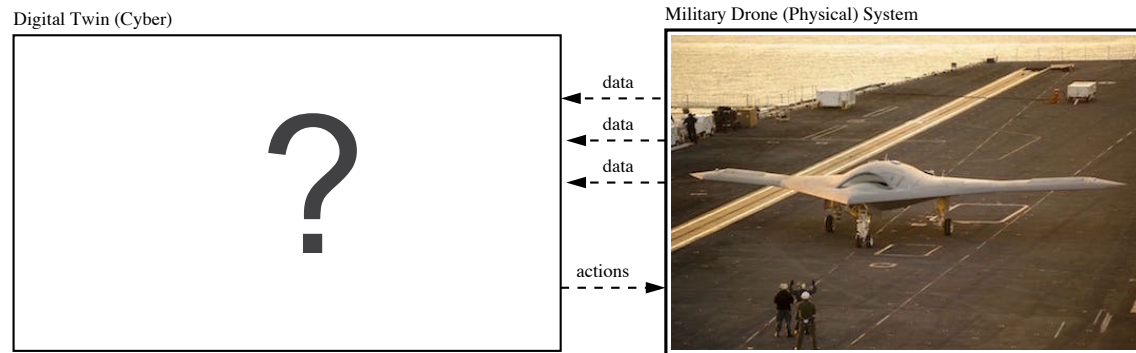
**Notice:** Use of AI Implied. No mention of Data Mining, Machine Learning ....

# Motivation: Vision for MBSE Capability ...



## Definition of Digital Twin (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

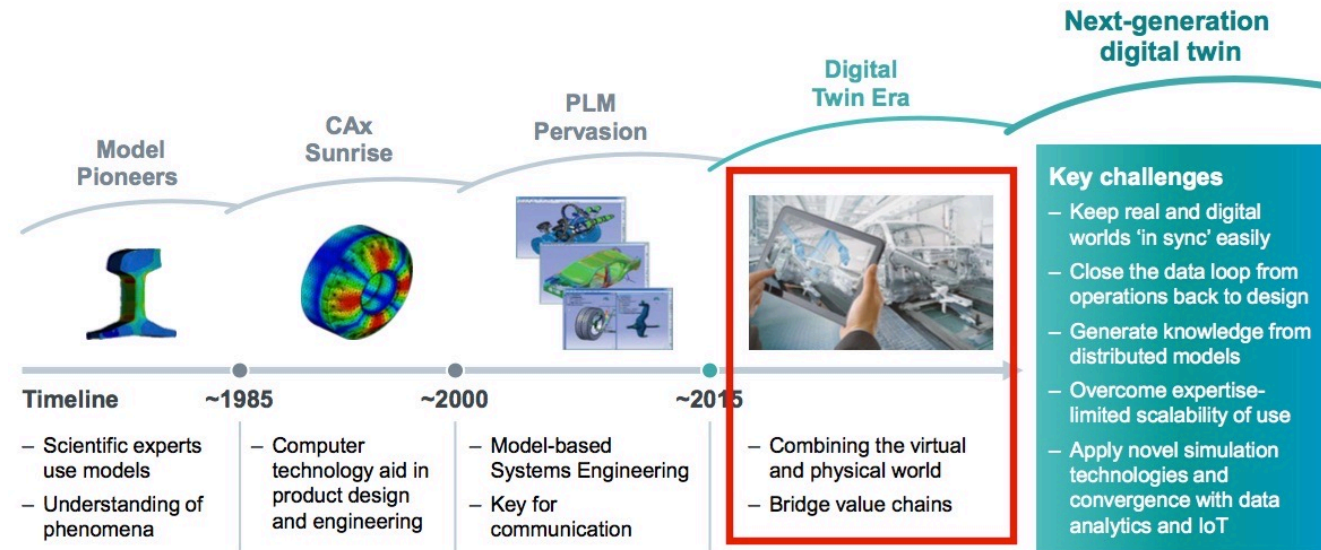
- NASA, manufacturing processes, building operations, personalized medicine, smart cities, ...

# 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:

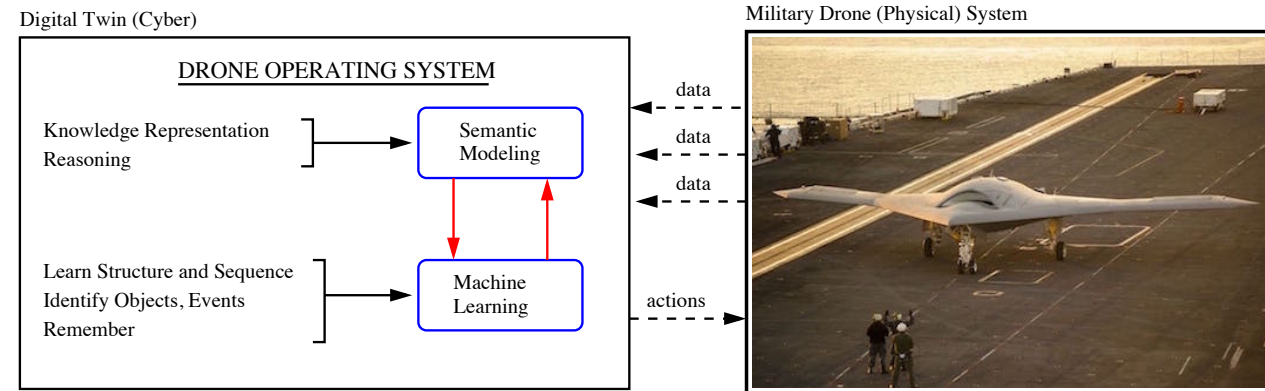
- AI provides a **broad view of concepts** needed for reasoning. Decision making processes are **transparent**; semantic graphs are **flexible**.
- Semantic reasoning is **decision making in-the-moment** (no memory).
- Data mining algorithms can **organize information** from large data sources.
- ML 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.

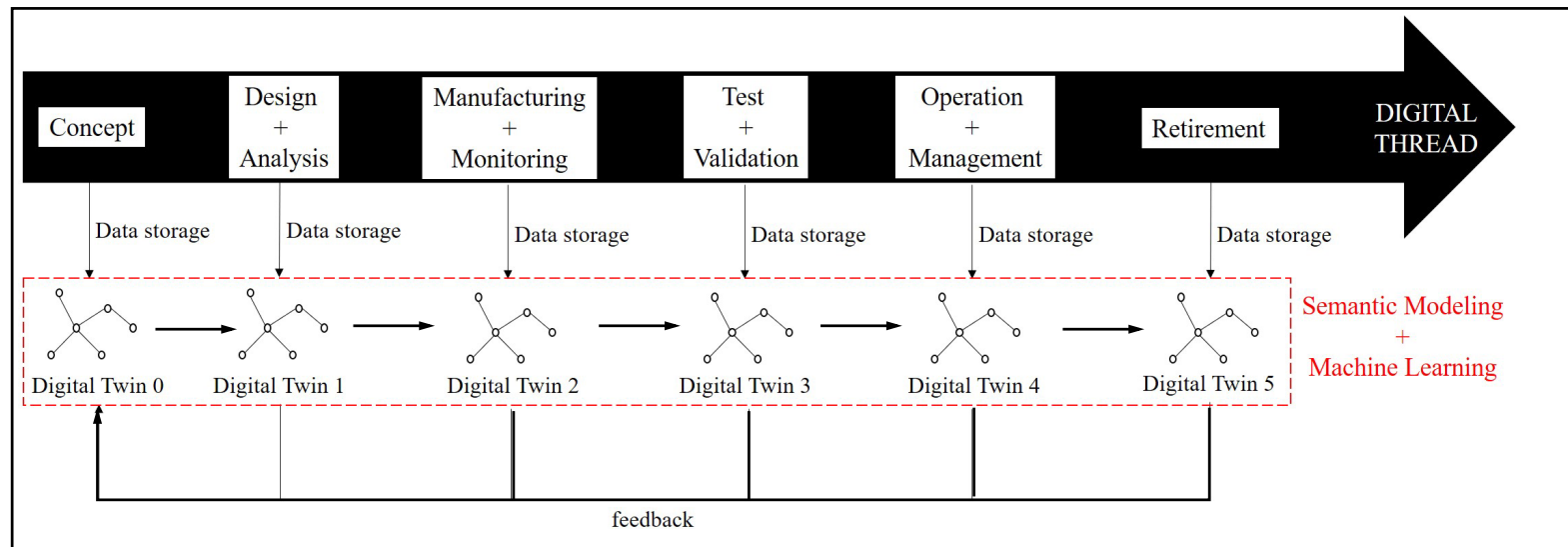
## Project Success (What does it look like?)

- 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)

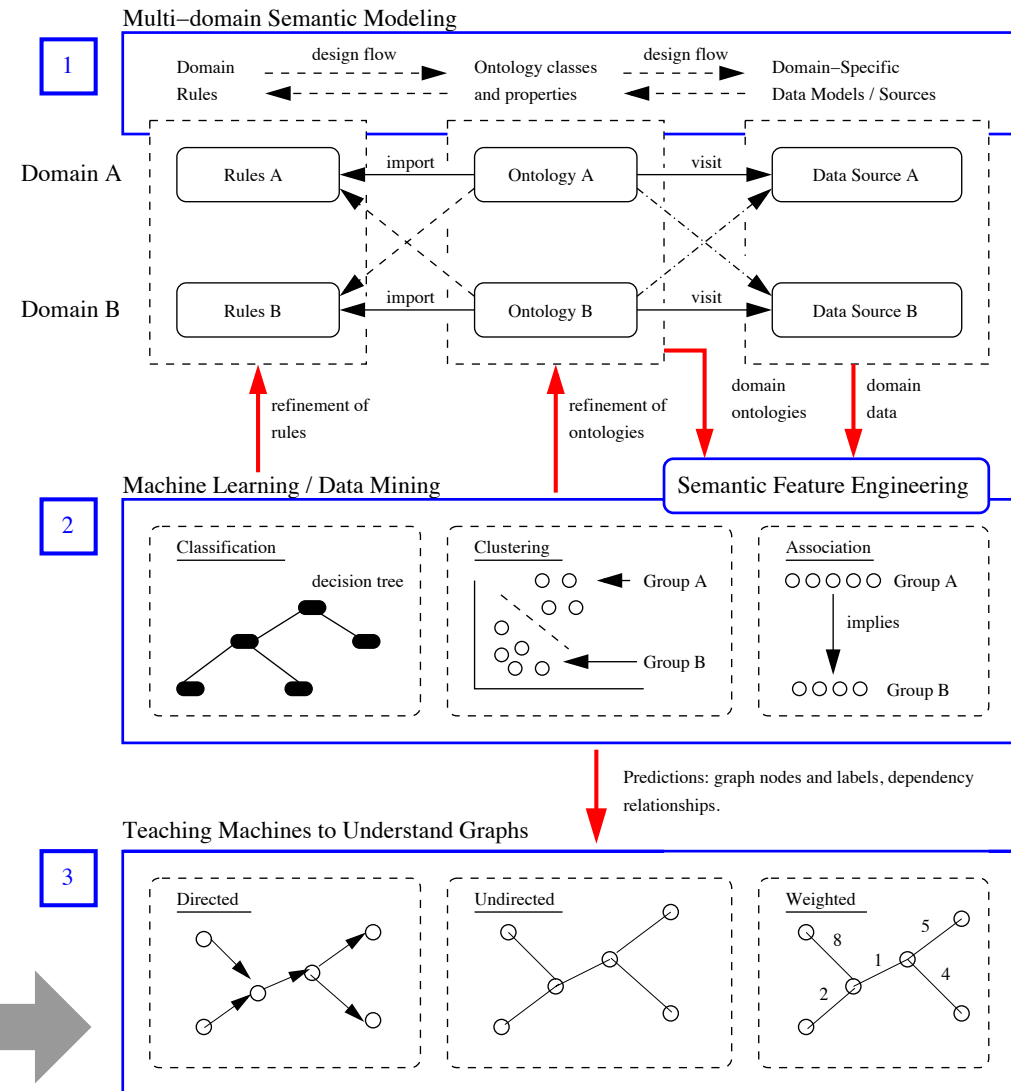


- **Step 1:** Multi-Domain Semantic Modeling
- **Step 2:** Semantic Modeling + Data Mining
- **Step 3:** Teaching Machines to Understand Graphs

## What will the machine learning do?

Maria Coelho's PhD Research

Explore opportunities for teaching machines to understand graphs.



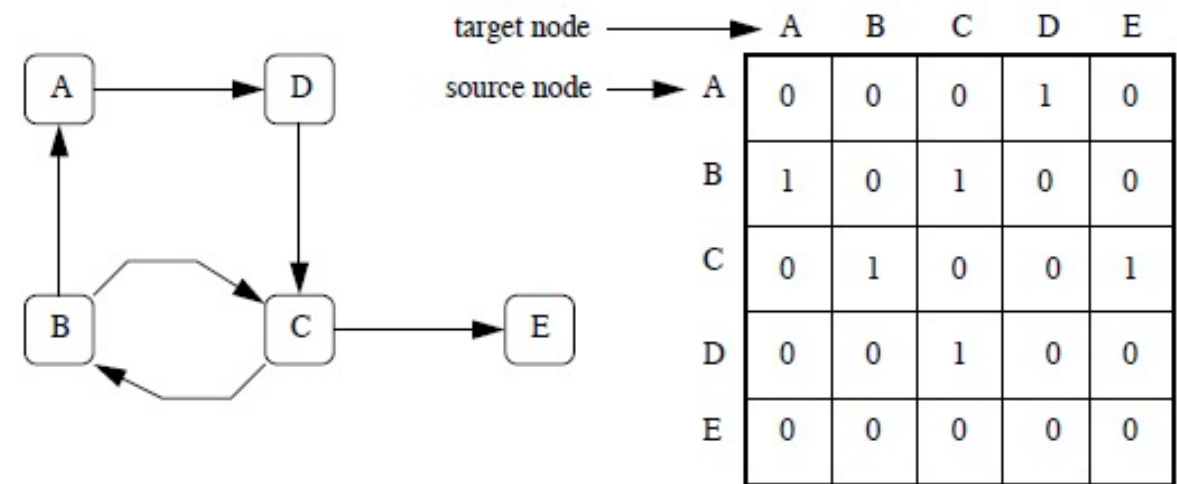
# Classical Graph Models and Graph Analysis



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 (Euler, 1735)

- 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.

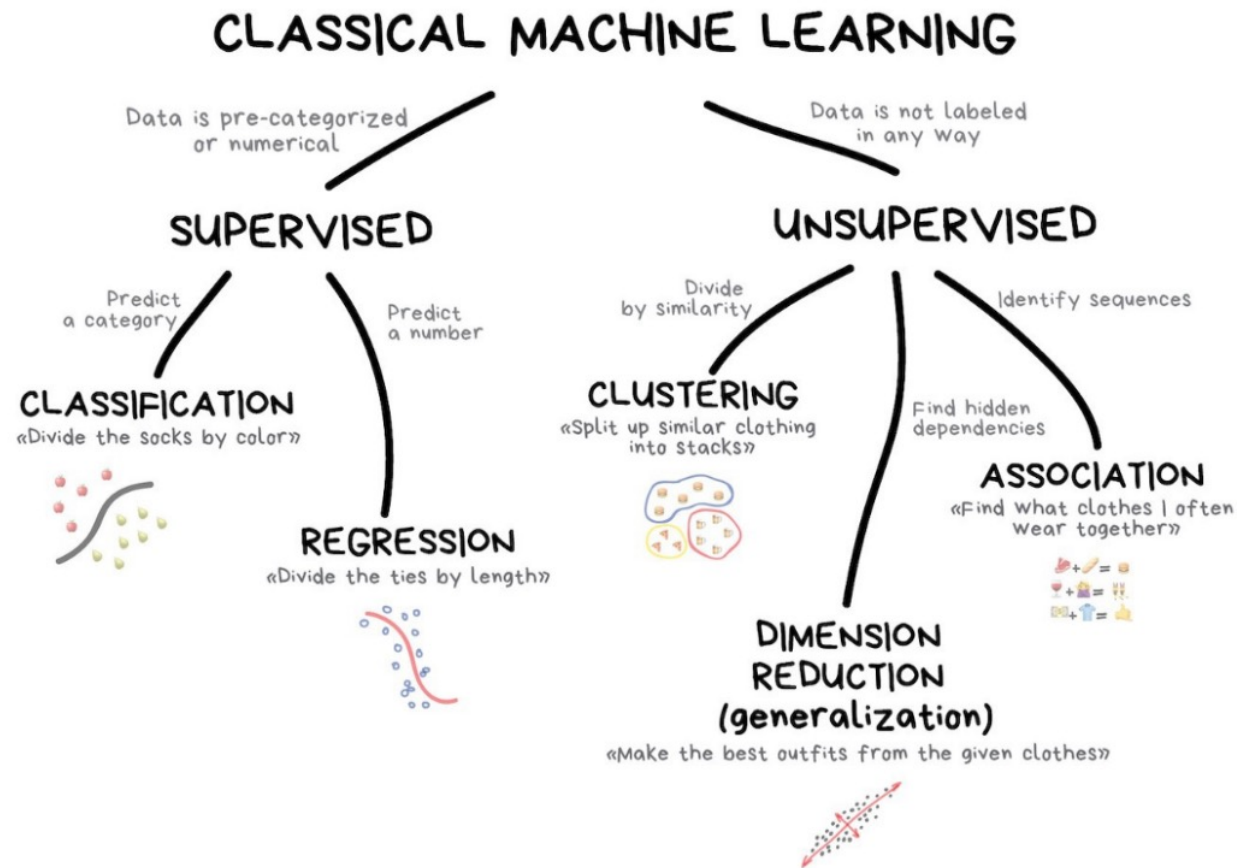




# Machine Learning



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



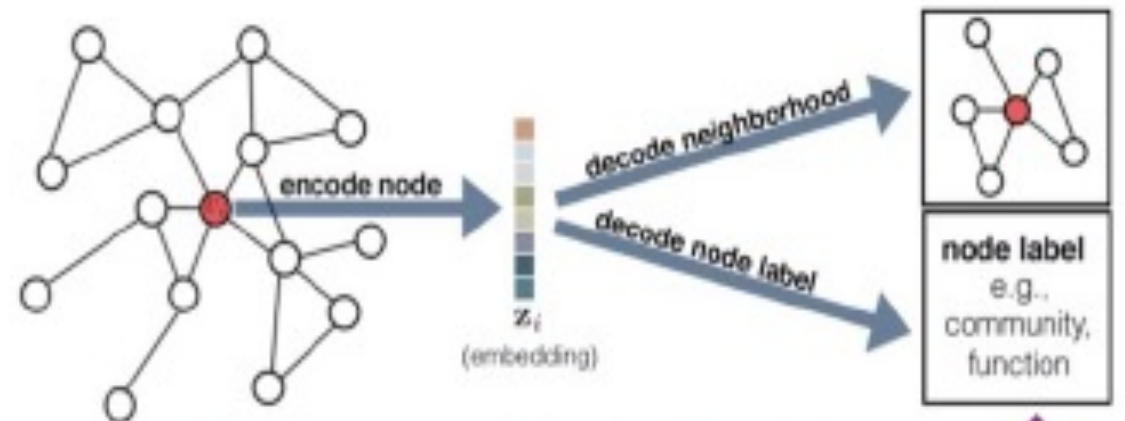
# Graph Analytics



## 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


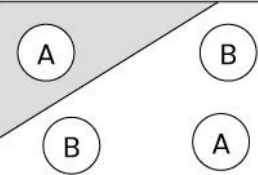
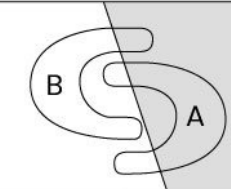

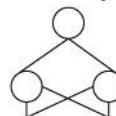
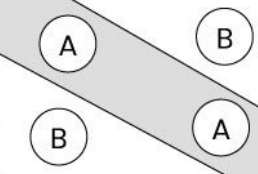
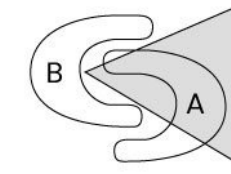
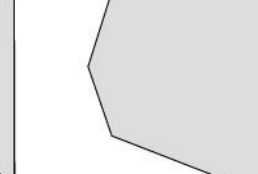
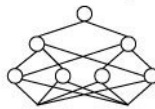
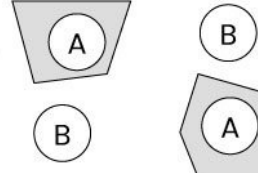
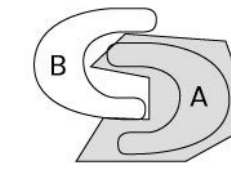
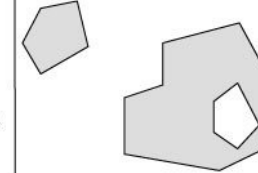


# Network Architecture for Classification



## One Region

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

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

Source: Lippmann, R., 1987

## 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

**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)

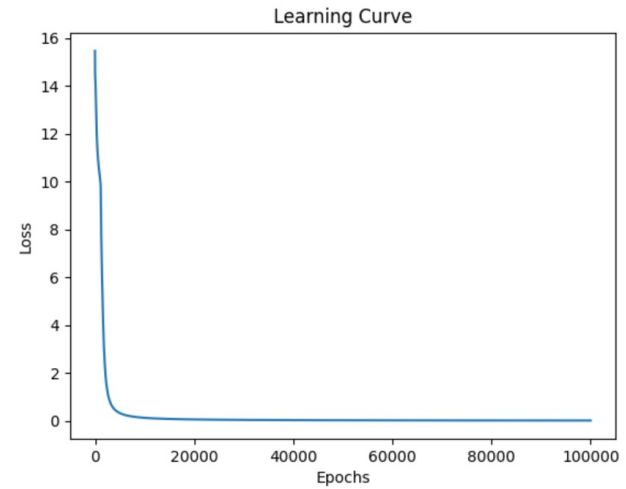
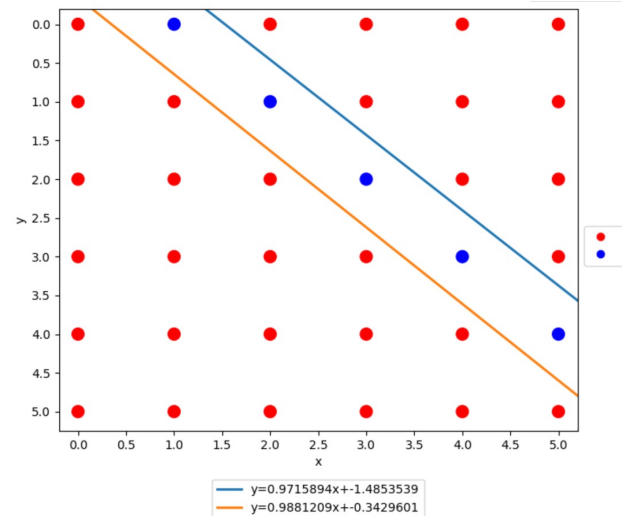
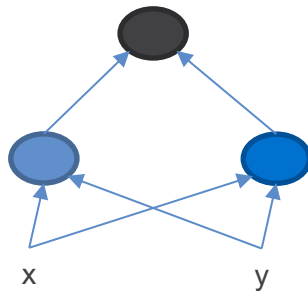


Topology:



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

Architecture:





# Line Problem (Multiple Regions)

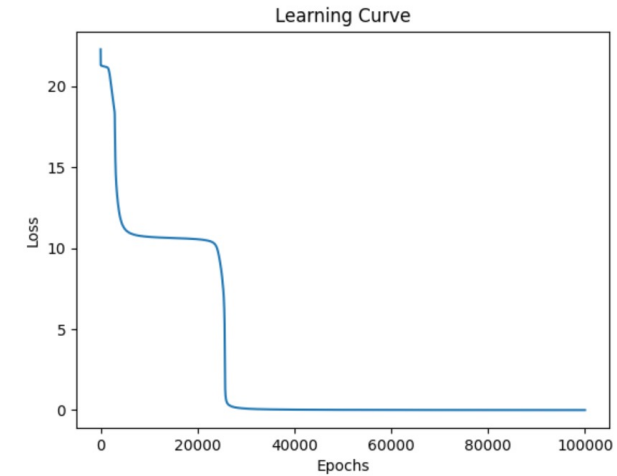
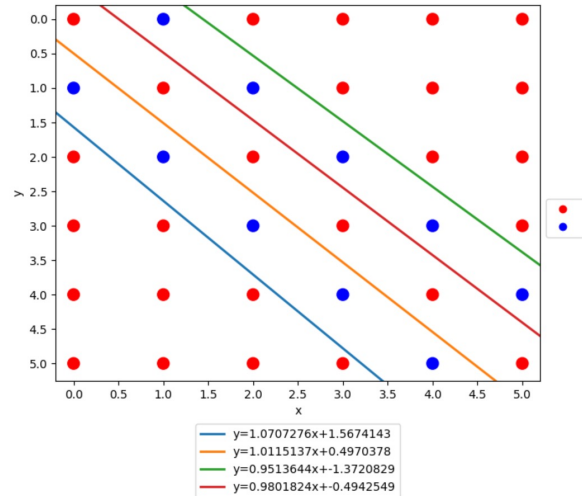
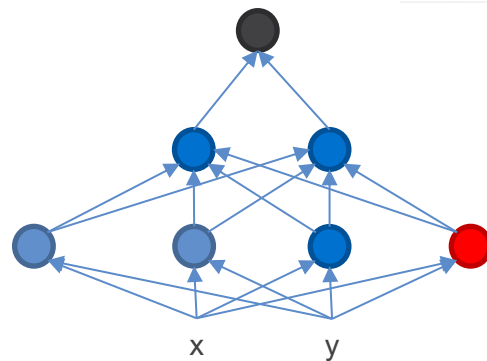


Topology:



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

Architecture:

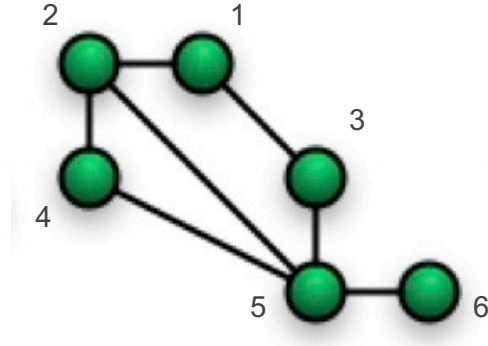


# Graph Mesh Problem



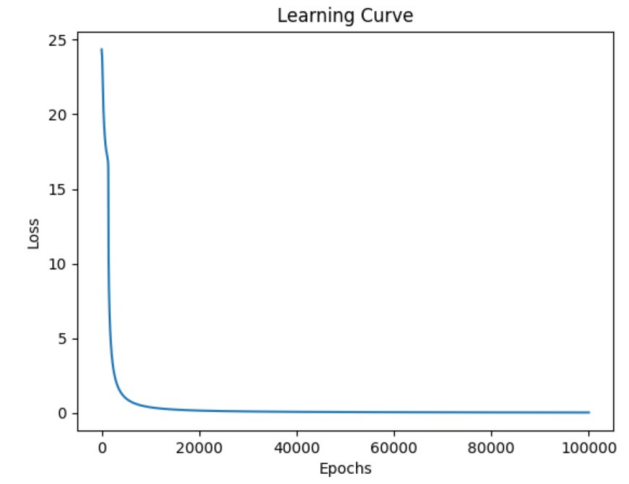
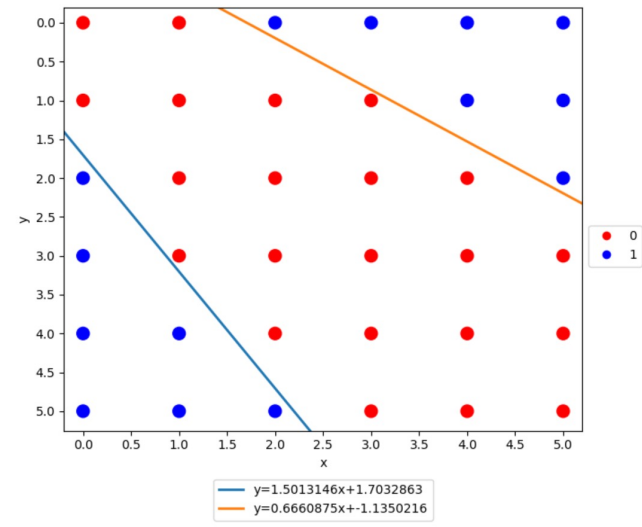
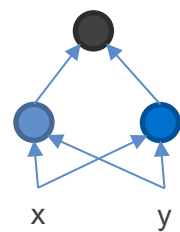
## Topology:

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



**Key Benefit:**  
Good physical intuition.

## Architecture:

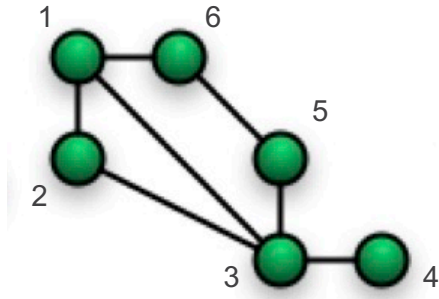


# Graph Mesh Problem



## Topology:

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

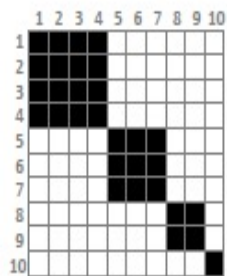


Intuition: Failing.

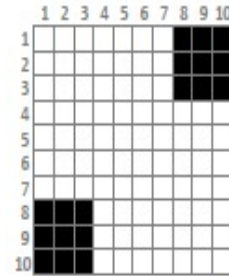
## Architecture:

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

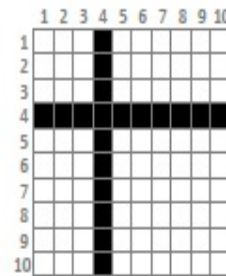
## Matrix Reordering: Automation to Reveal Visual Patterns



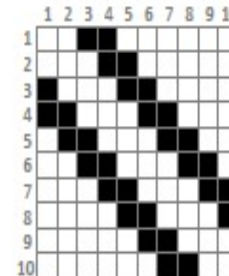
Block Pattern



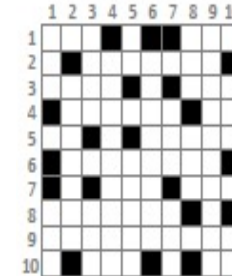
Off-diagonal  
Block Pattern



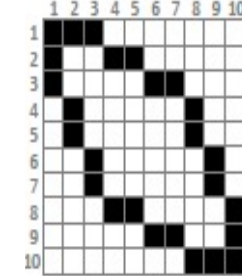
Line/Star  
Pattern



Bands Pattern



Noise  
Anti-Pattern



Bandwidth  
Anti-Pattern

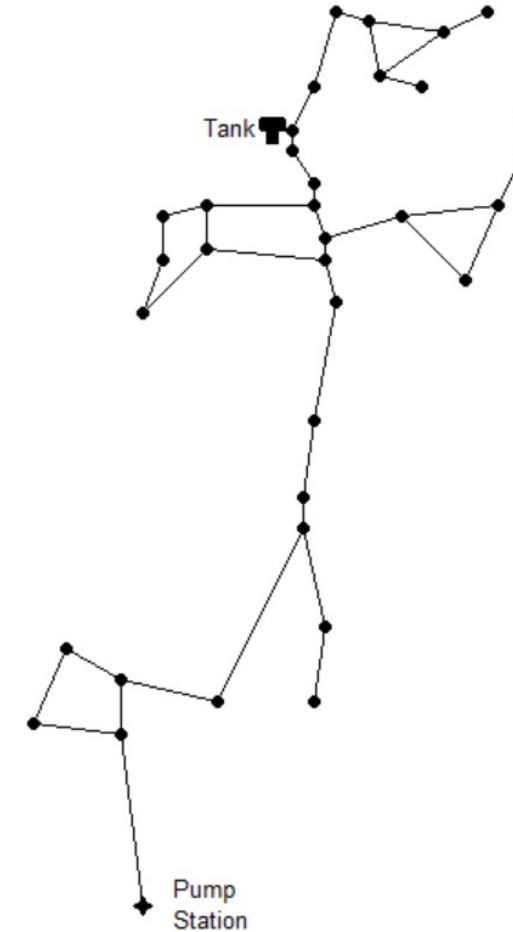
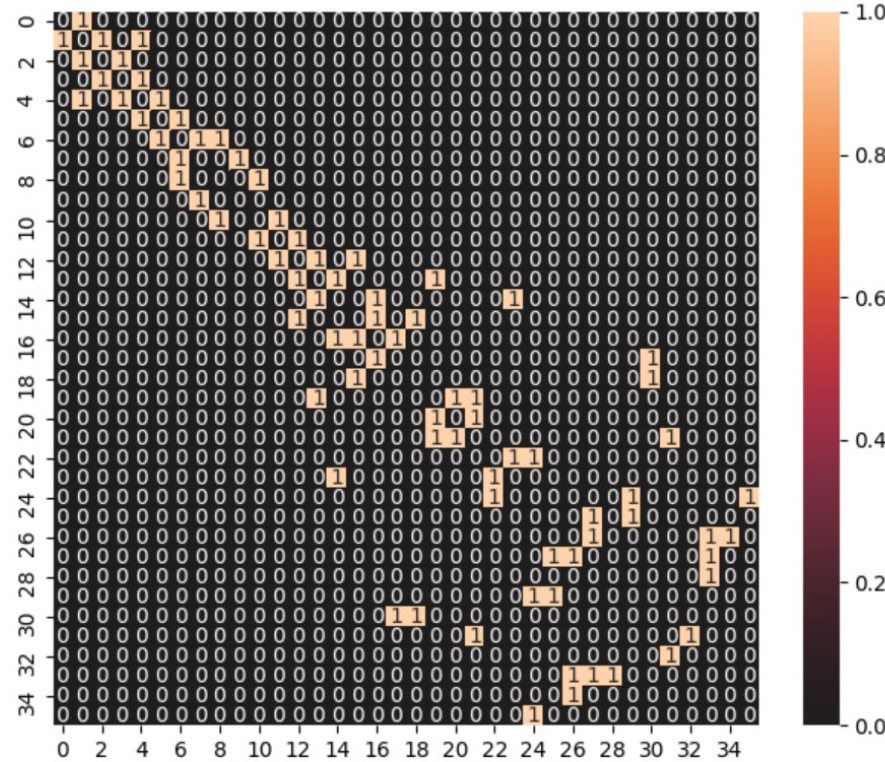


# Matrix Reordering for Graph Learning



## Water Distribution Network

Heatmap:





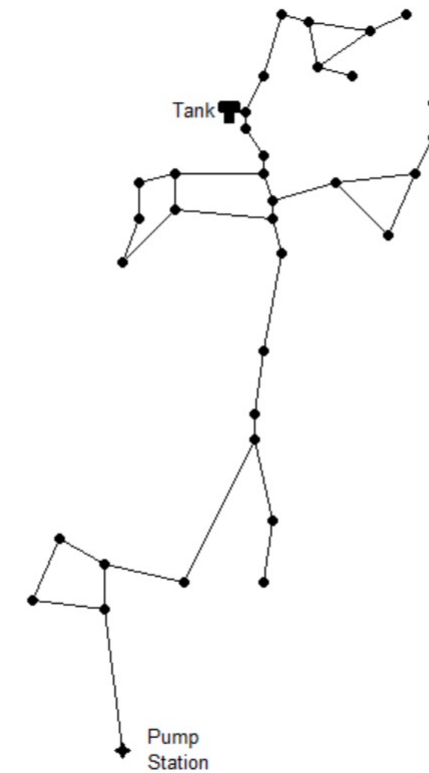
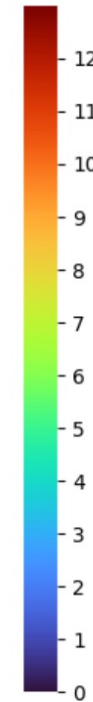
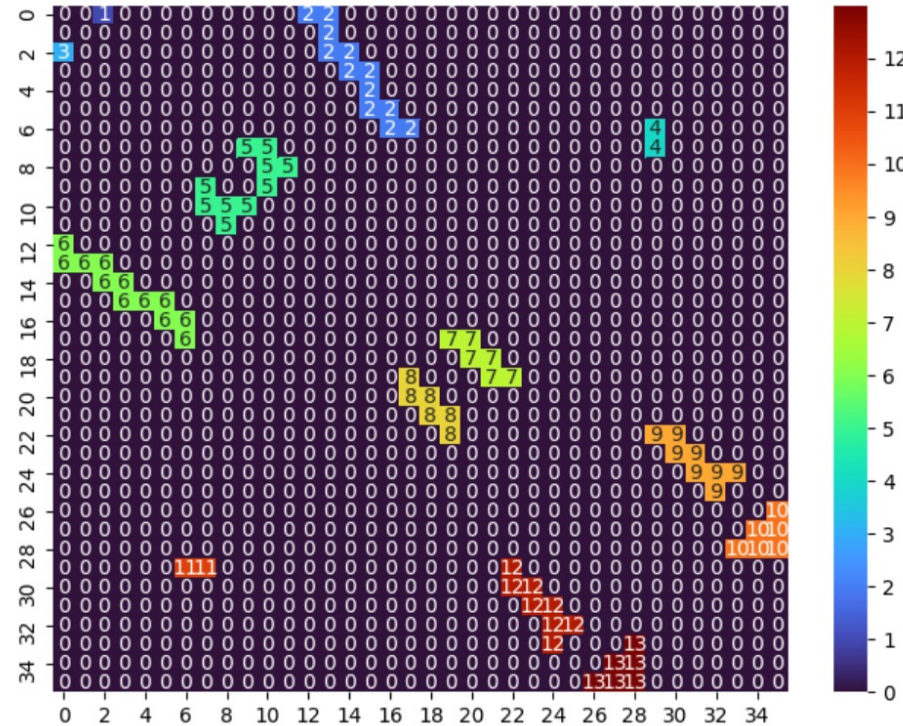
# Matrix Reordering for Graph Learning



## 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

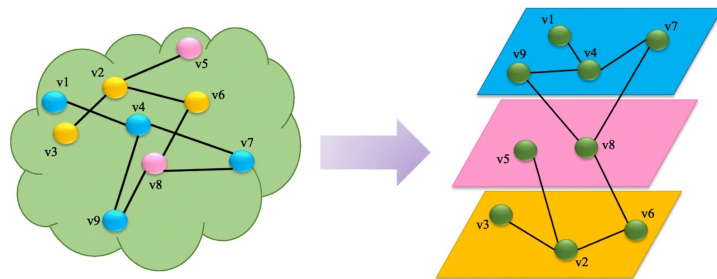


# Transition to Networked Decomposition

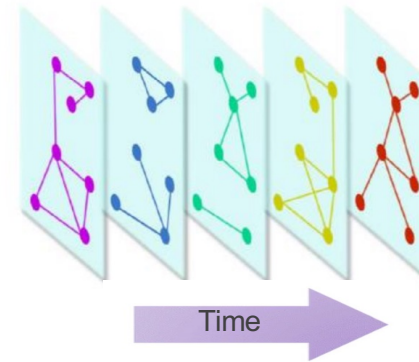


## Attribute-Driven Decomposition of System Graphs

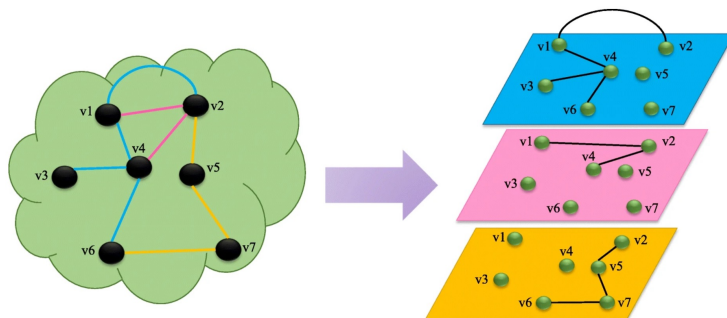
Component Characteristics



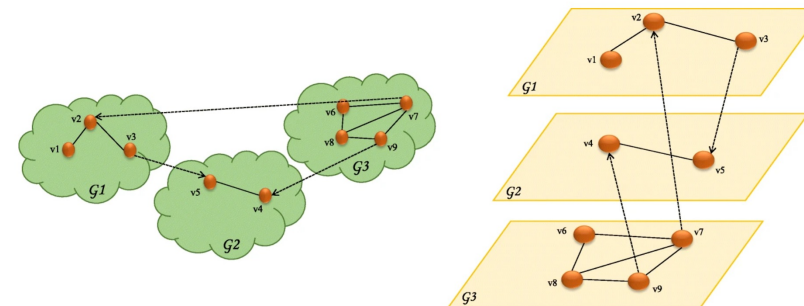
Temporal Characteristics



Connection Characteristics



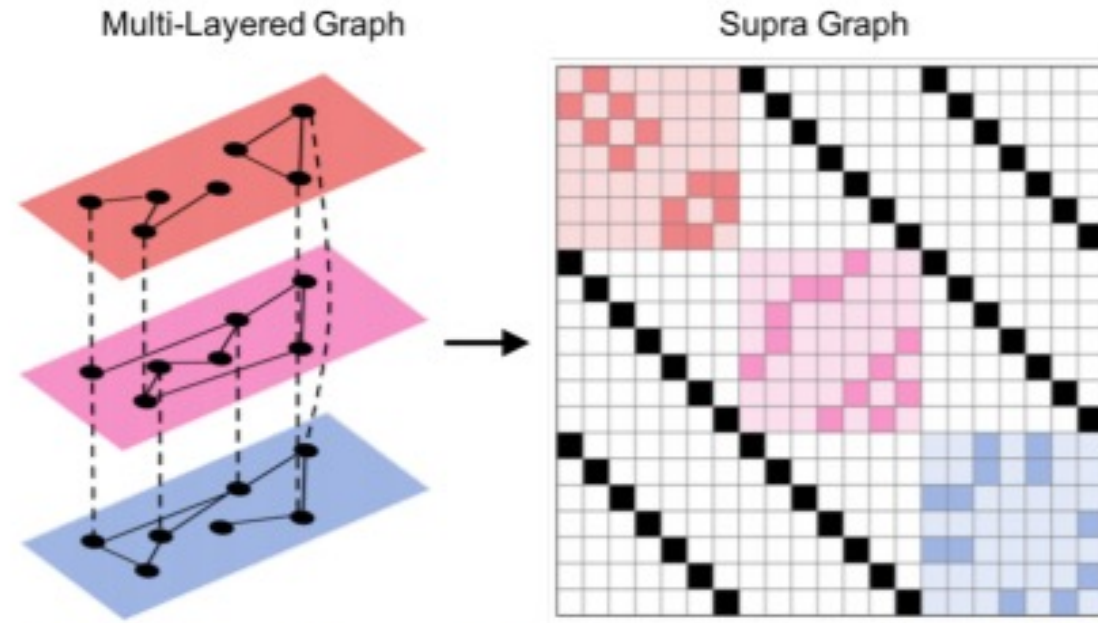
Spatial Characteristics



# Transition to Networked Decomposition



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



Shanthamallu et al., 2019

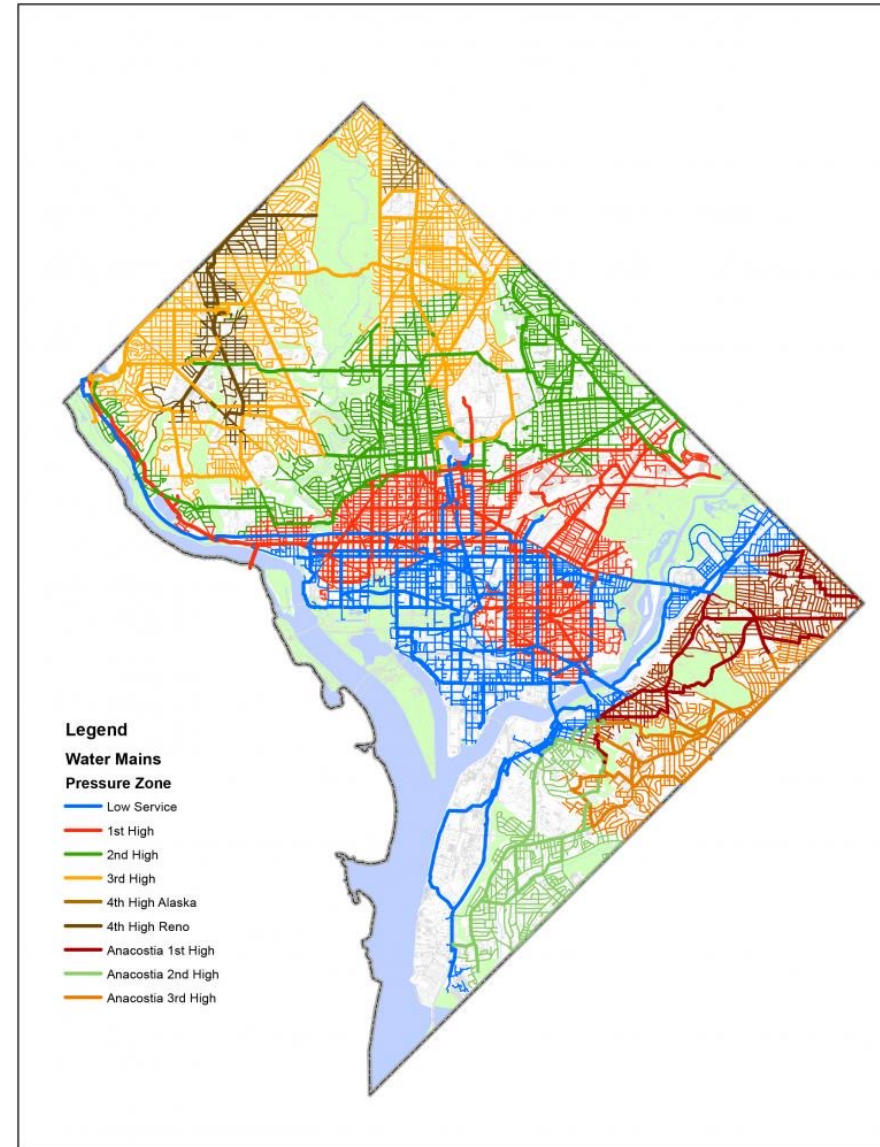


# Transition to Networked Decomposition



## Example: Washington DC Water Network

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

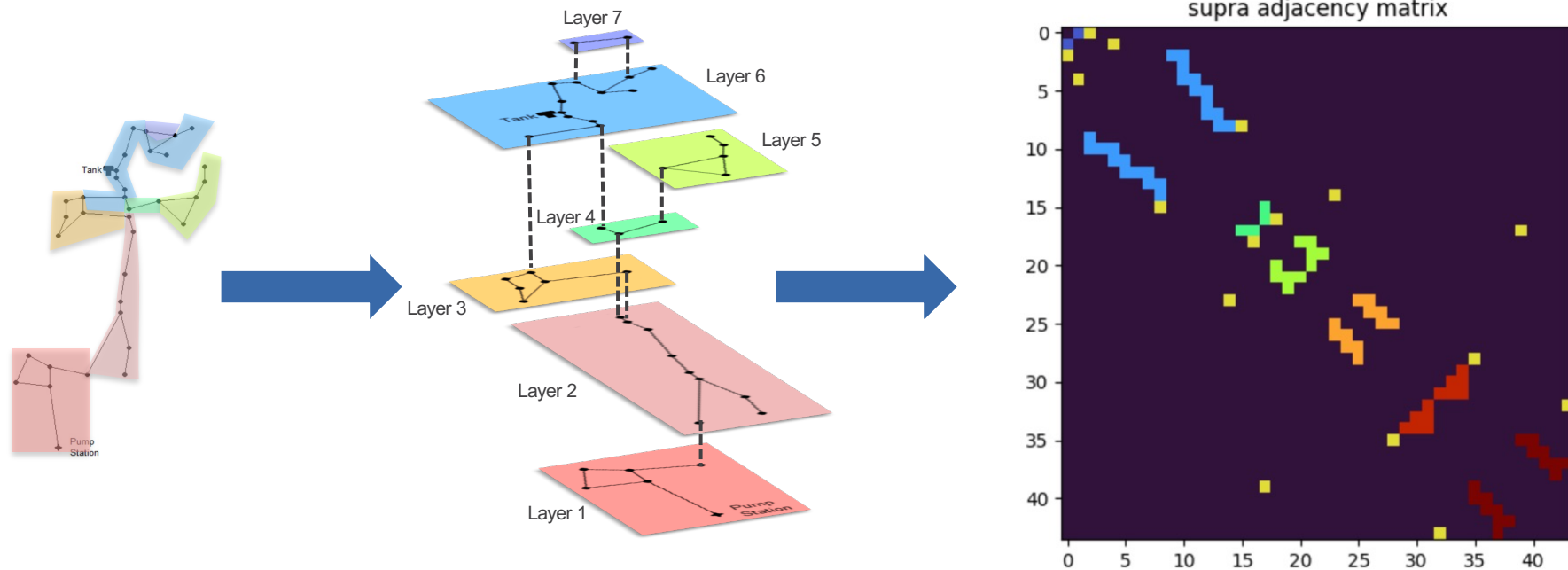




# Transition to Networked Decomposition



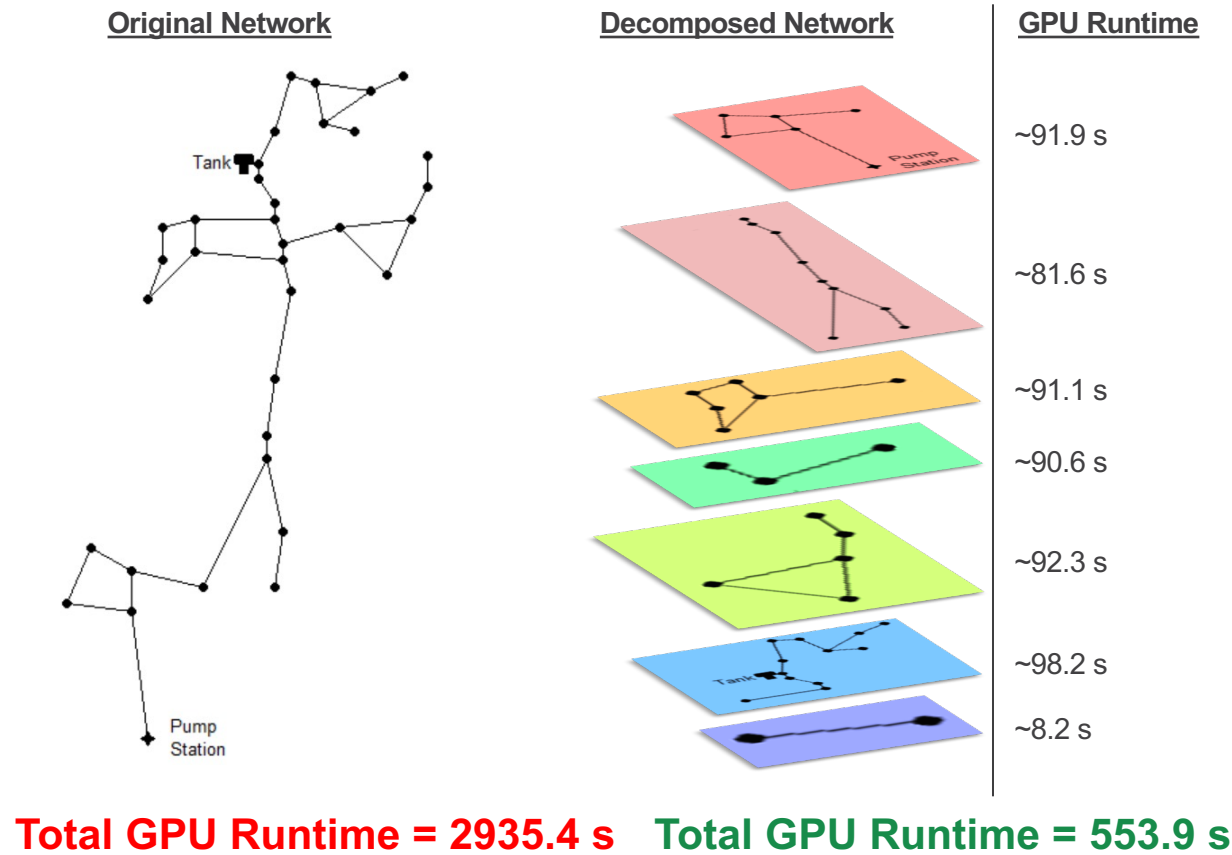
## Water Network Decomposition into Graph Layers



# Transition to Networked Decomposition



## Incremental Learning of Network / Graph Zones



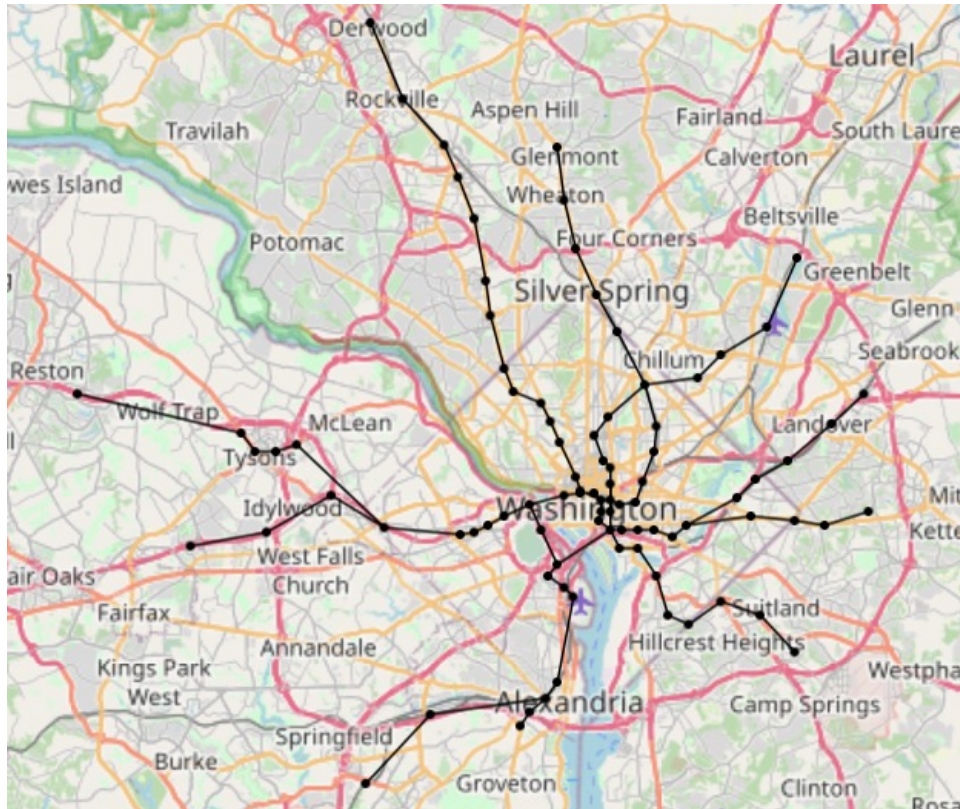
Accelerated Learning



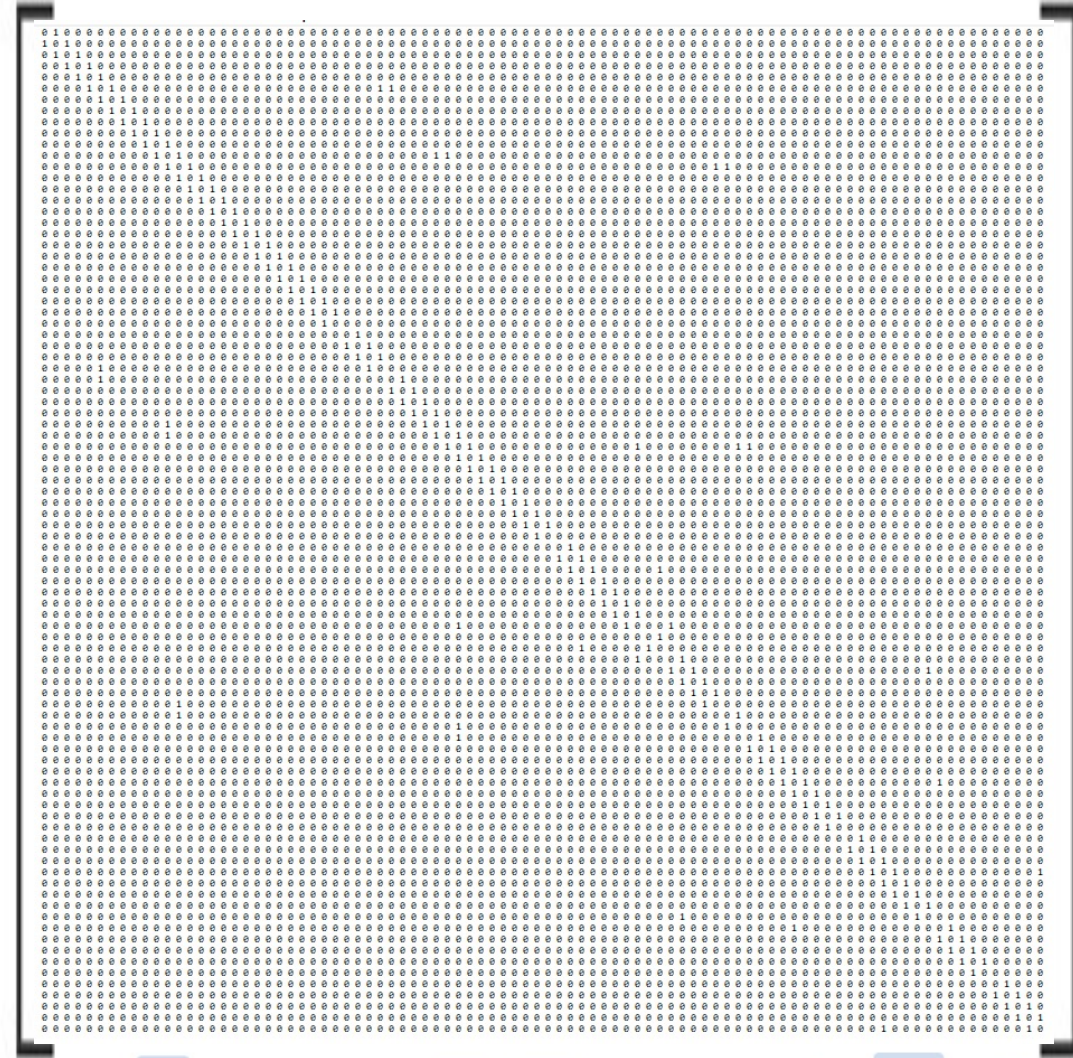
# Transition to Networked Decomposition



## Washington DC Metro System Network



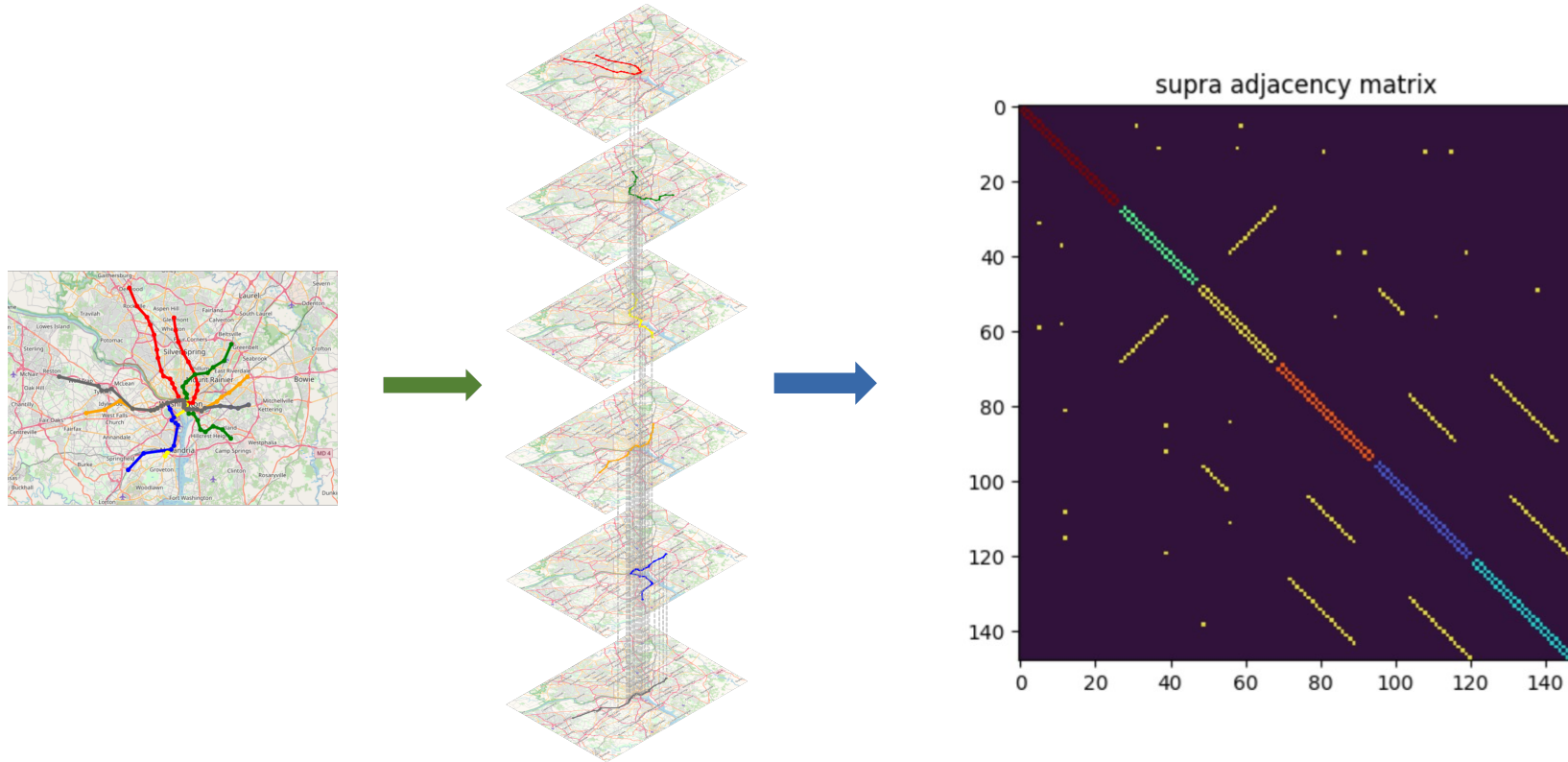
$A =$



# Transition to Networked Decomposition



## Washington DC Metro System Network



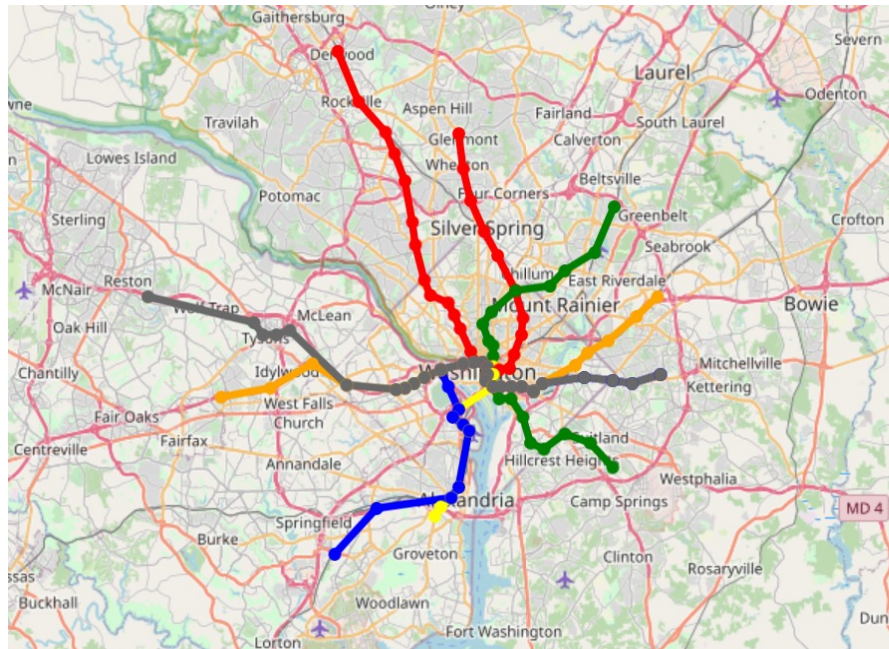


# Transition to Networked Decomposition



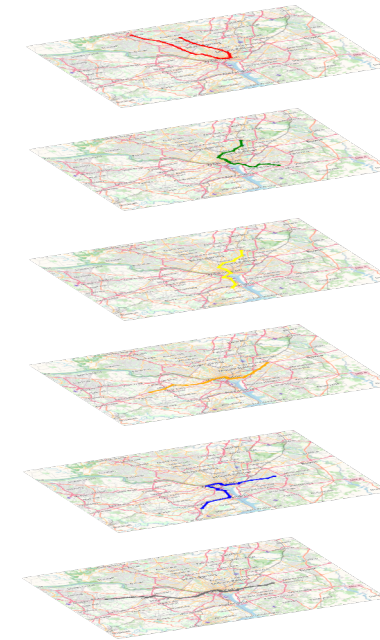
## Accelerated Learning of Network / Graph Zones

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**



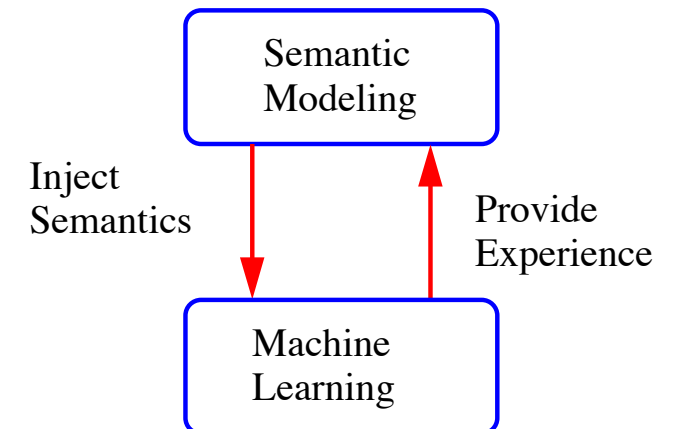
# Results and Future Work

## 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

Mark Austin: [austin@umd.edu](mailto:austin@umd.edu)

Maria Coelho: [mecoelho@terpmail.umd.edu](mailto:mecoelho@terpmail.umd.edu)

Mark Blackburn: [mblackbu@stevens.edu](mailto: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
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**2022**

Annual **INCOSE**  
international workshop

**HYBRID EVENT**

**Torrance, CA, USA**

Jan 29 - Feb 1, 2022

[www.incose.org/IW2022](http://www.incose.org/IW2022)