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14th Model-driven Requirements Engineering Workshop

Towards a Method for Modelling Socio-technical Process Transformation in Digital Agriculture

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Research context

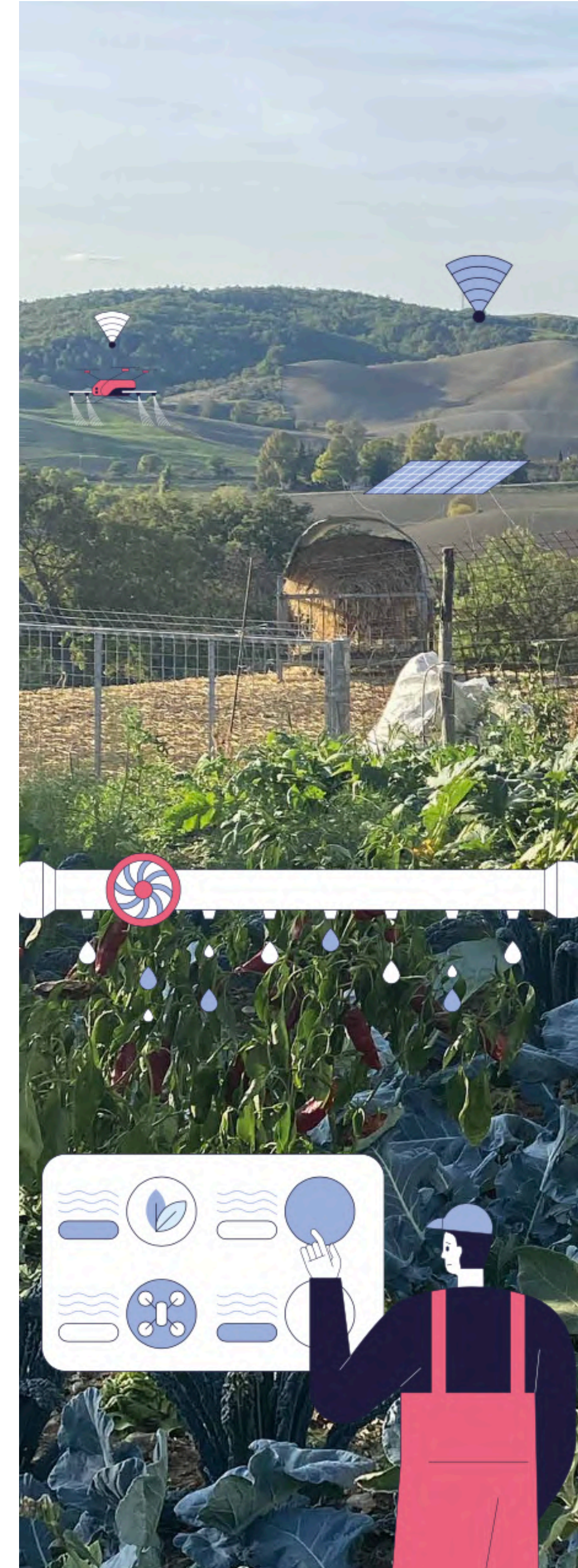
- Digitalisation of agriculture as a **socio-technical process**
- Need to early anticipate the impacts of digitalisation
- Research in real agricultural contexts, e.g., *living labs*



Maximizing the co-benefits of agricultural digitalisation
through conducive digital ecosystems



Co-funded by
the European Union

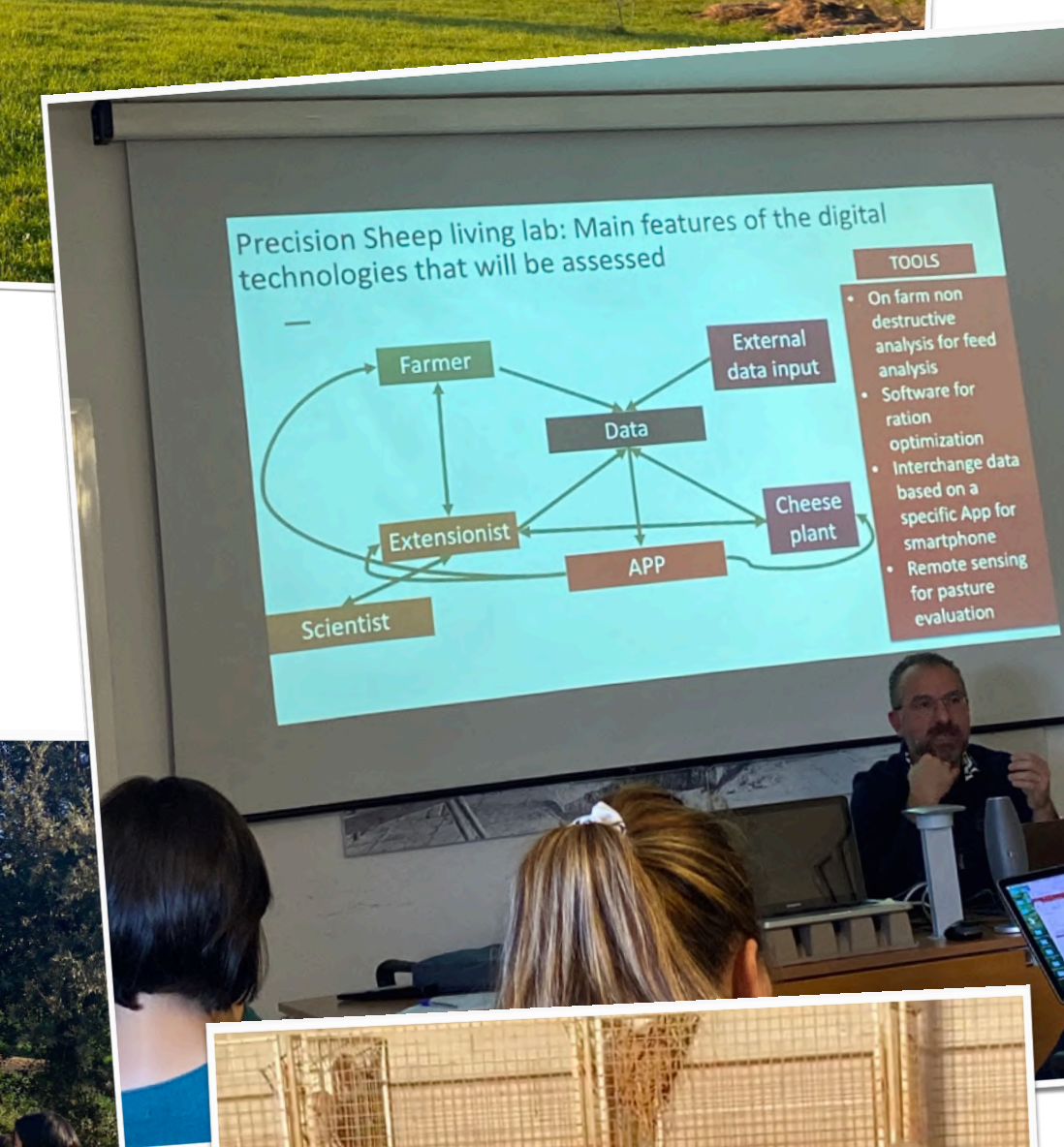


Living Labs

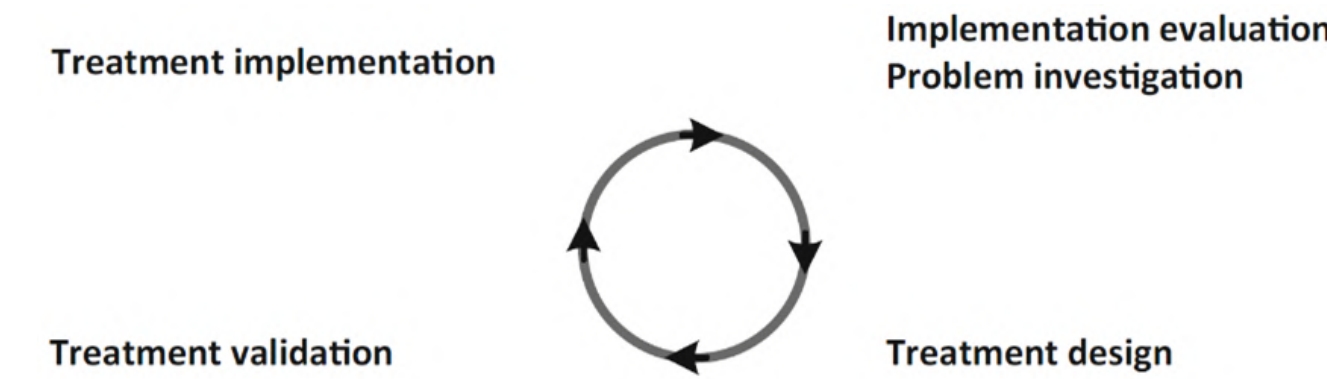
Pecorino Toscano

Manciano, Tuscany

- sheep breeding and pecorino cheese production
- *Participants:* farmers, technical advisors, cheese-making factory, consortium Tutela Pecorino Toscano, farmers association, University of Pisa
- **TECHNOLOGY:** FMIS + APP to monitor animals' health and food ratio optimisation; smart collars; blockchain-based system for farm-to-fork traceability; technology for the evaluation of feed (near infrared spectrum)



Research challenge



METHODOLOGY: design science (Wieringa, 2014)

1. Input from the community of local practices

- Information exchange issues between stakeholders
- Understand how current processes are re-engineered
- Drive further analysis, e.g., cost-benefit analysis
- Elicit requirements for human-centric digital solutions

2. Input from the research community

- MoDRE techniques (MoDRE) techniques are adopted to represent various aspects of the systems requirements
e.g. functionalities, structure, goals, data, processes, workflows
- **Little empirical evidence on the use of MoDRE techniques in real-world environments with a relevant *social* component**
- **Lack of studies for modelling transformation of socio-technical systems**

RQ

How can MoDRE techniques be successfully applied in co-design contexts for the representation of a process transformation?

Socio-technical Process Modelling method

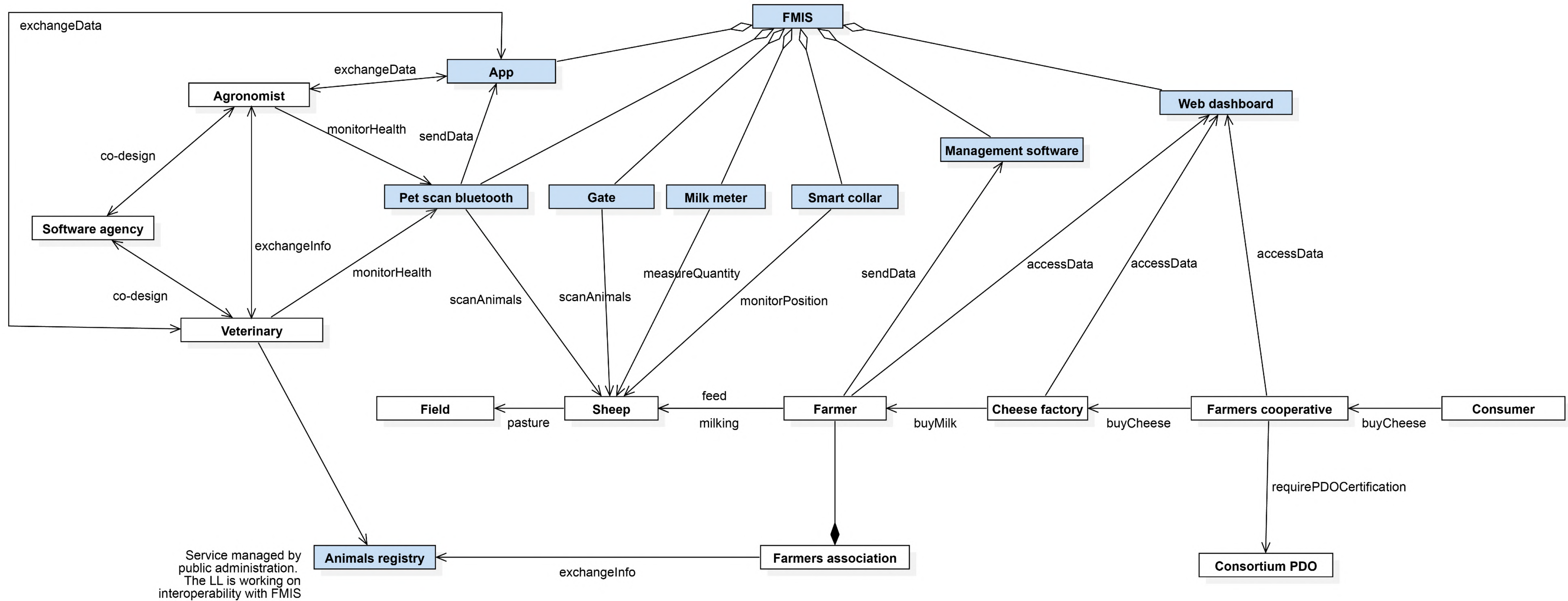
- The method applies MoDRE techniques to **represent the process transformation** *process as-is* and *process to-be*

- A set of diagrams:
 - Structure > UML class diagram
 - Goal > iStar diagram
 - Process > BPMN diagrams

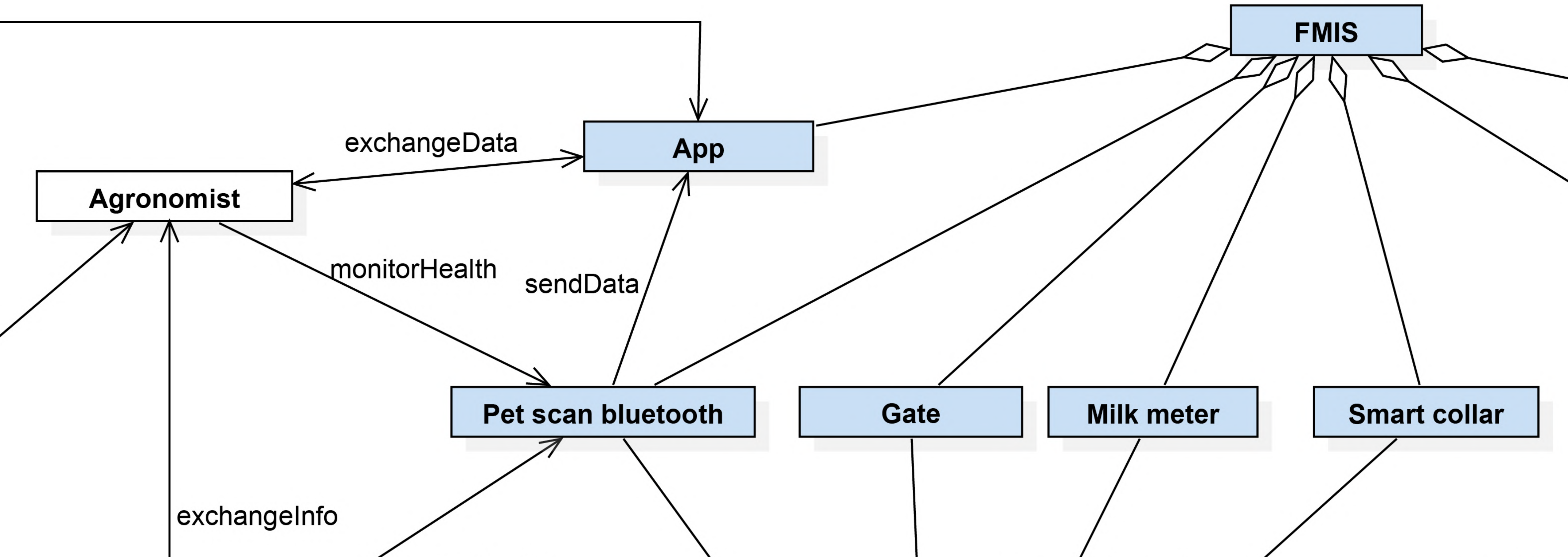
- A procedure based on guidelines to co-create the models within the Living Labs

- Implementation and evaluation within 20 Living Labs in Europe

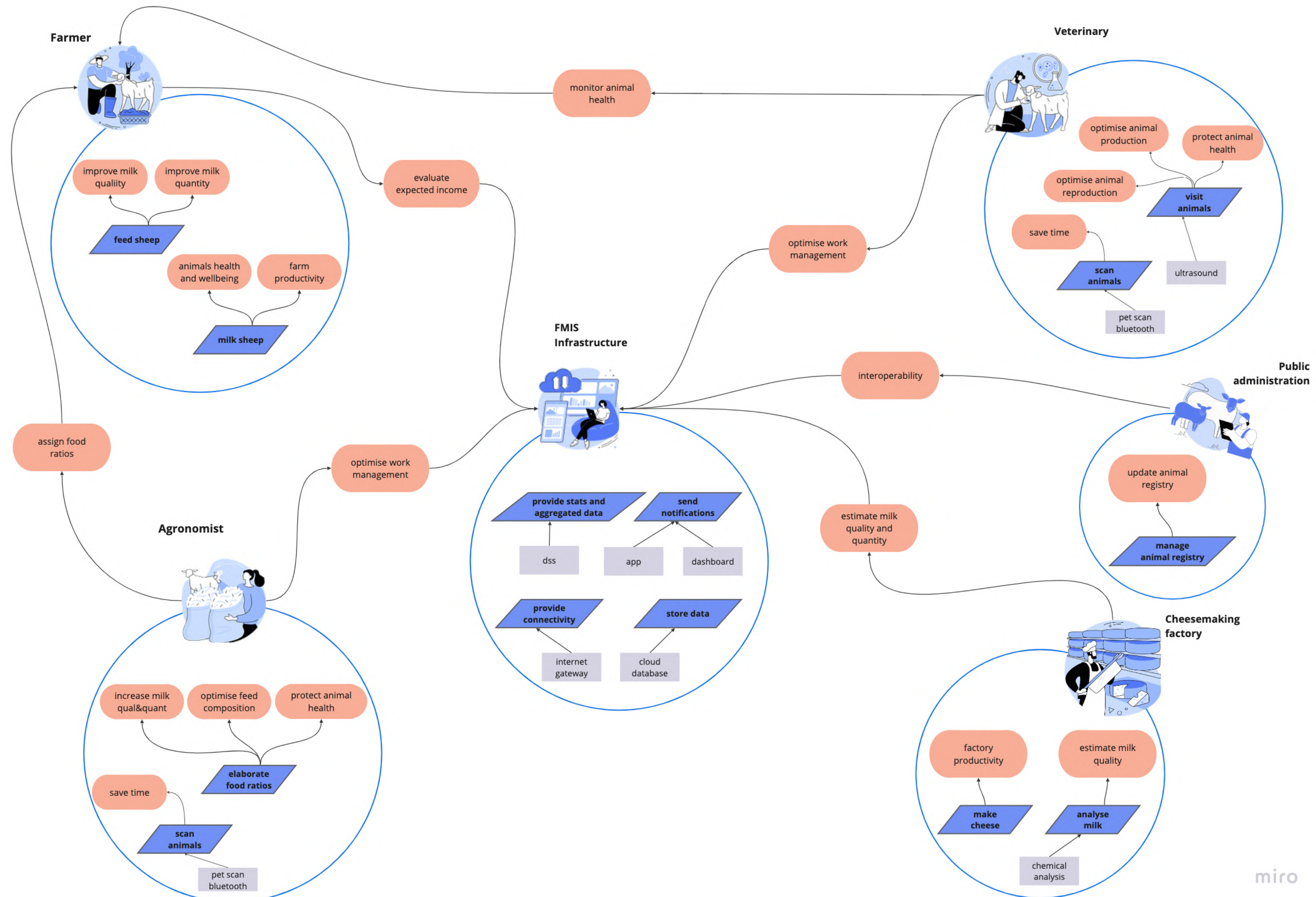
Pecorino Toscano - structure diagram UML

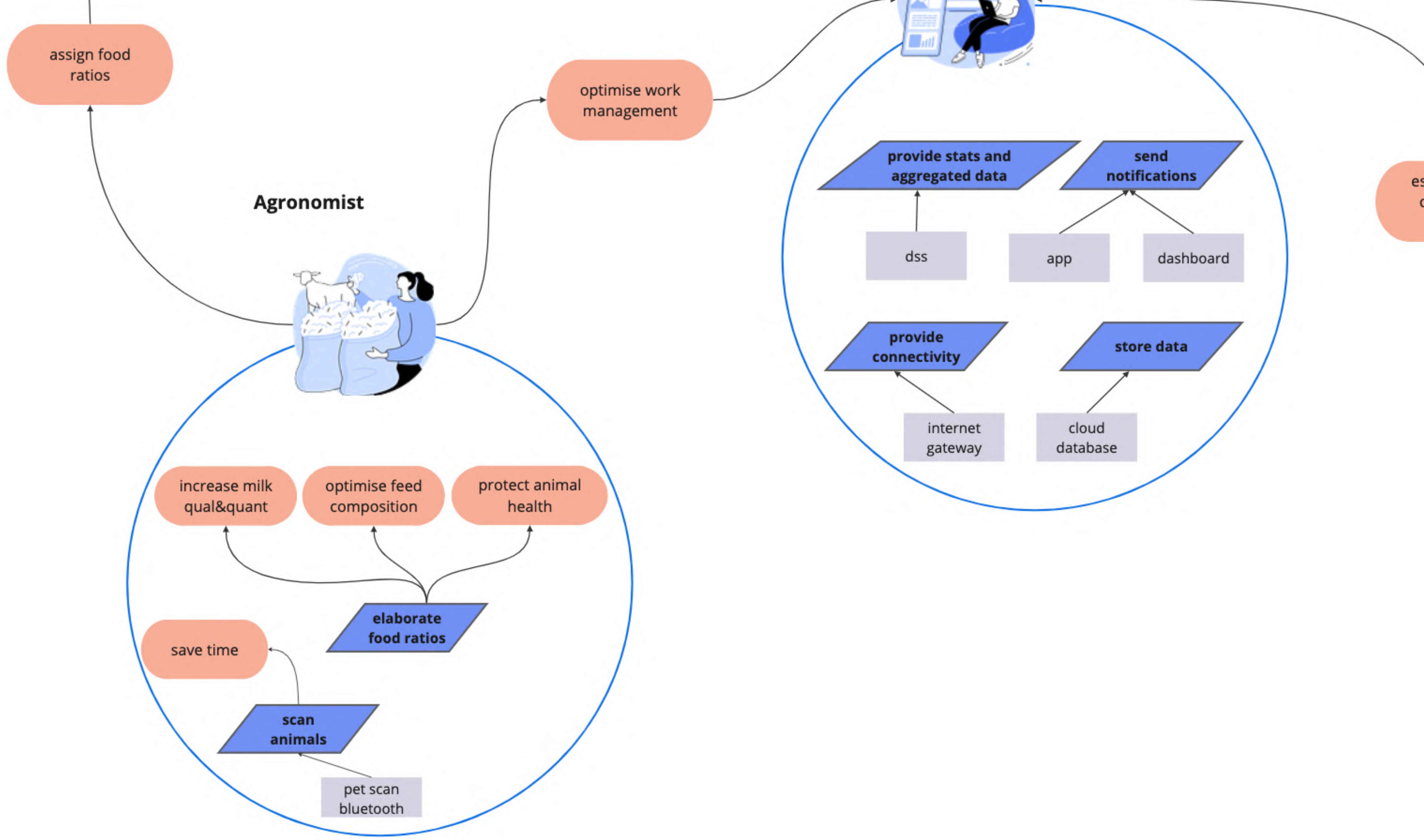


Pecorino Toscano - structure diagram UML



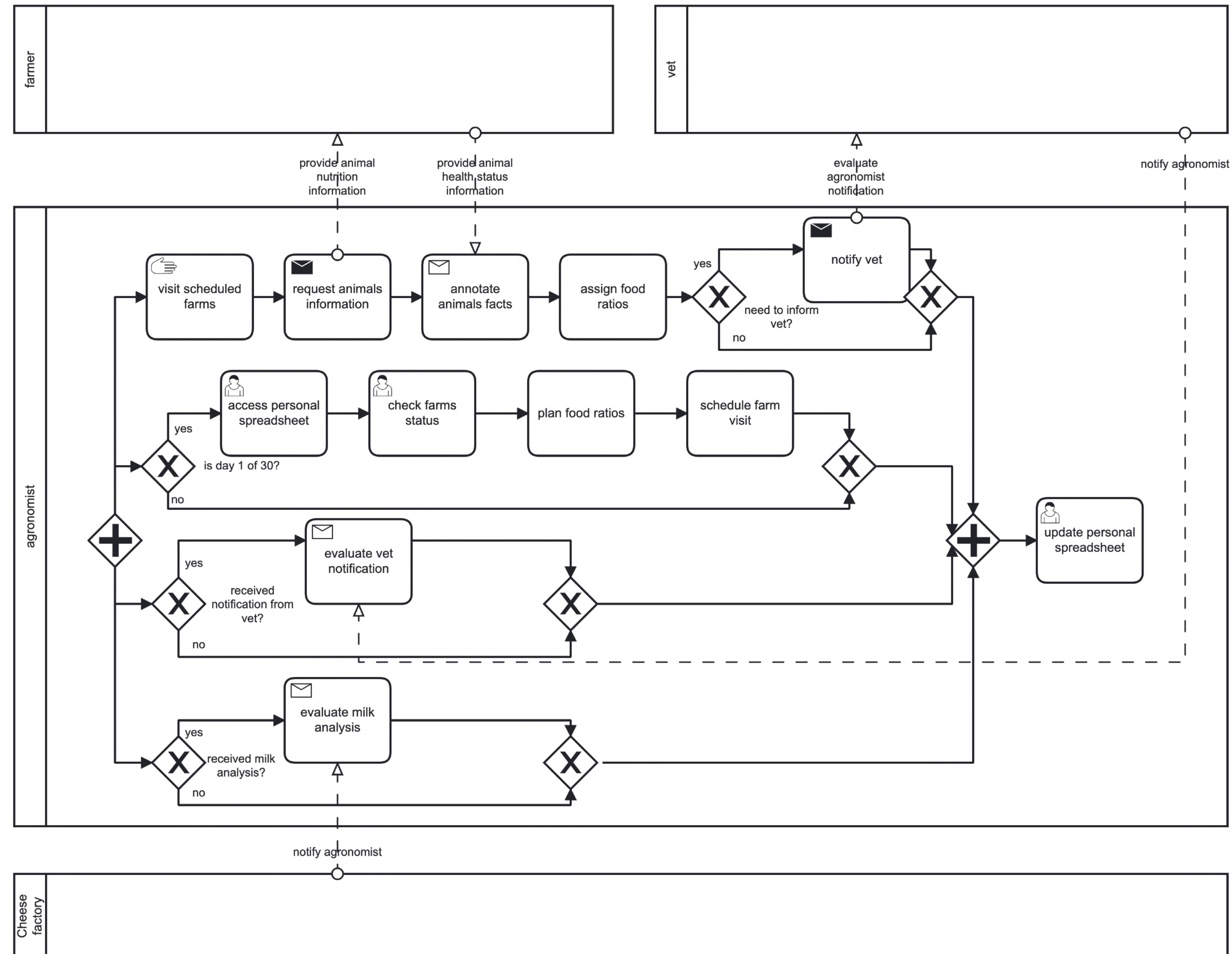
Pecorino Toscano - goal diagram iStar





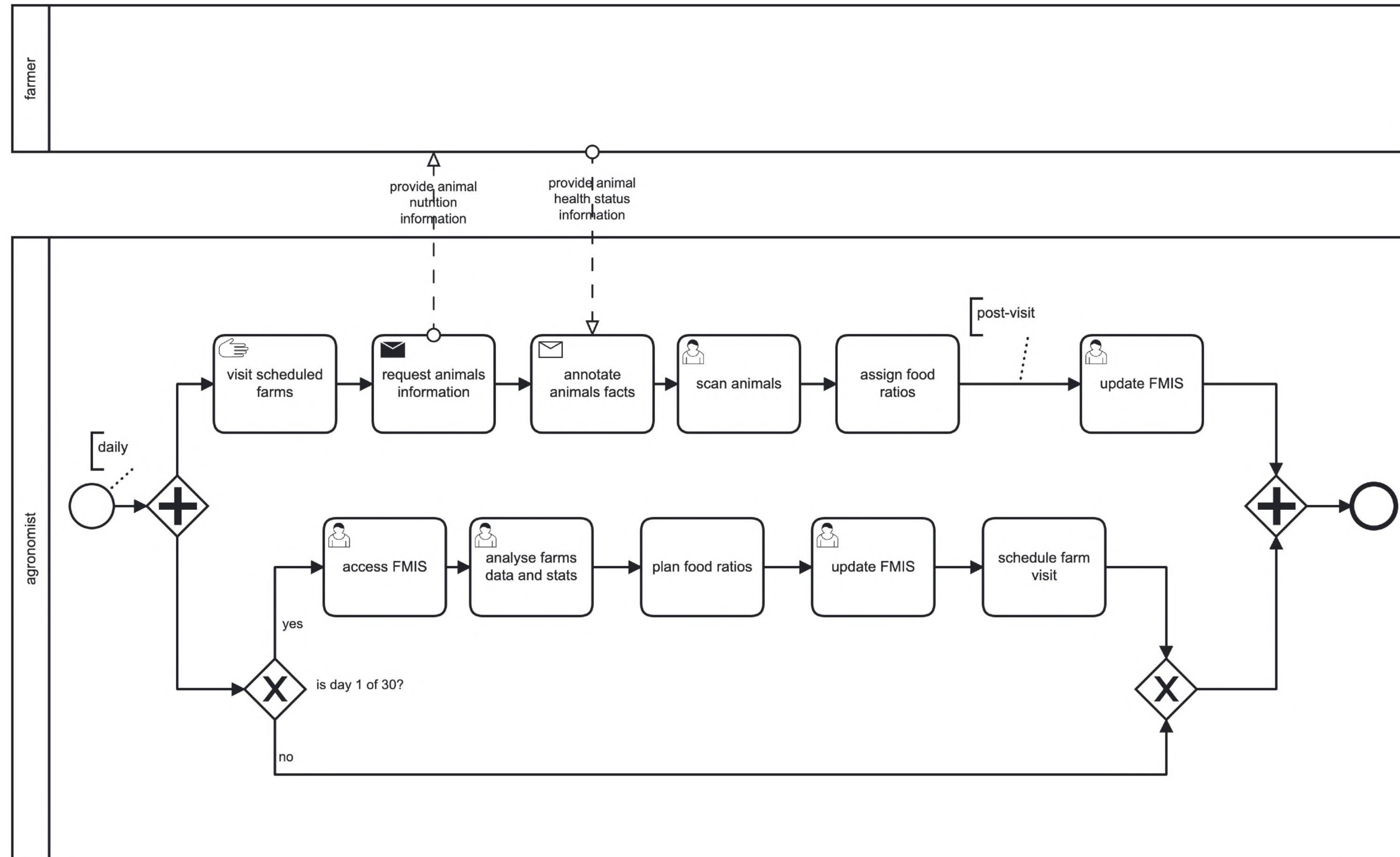
Pecorino Toscano - process diagram BPMN

Process as-is



Pecorino Toscano - process diagram BPMN

Process to-be

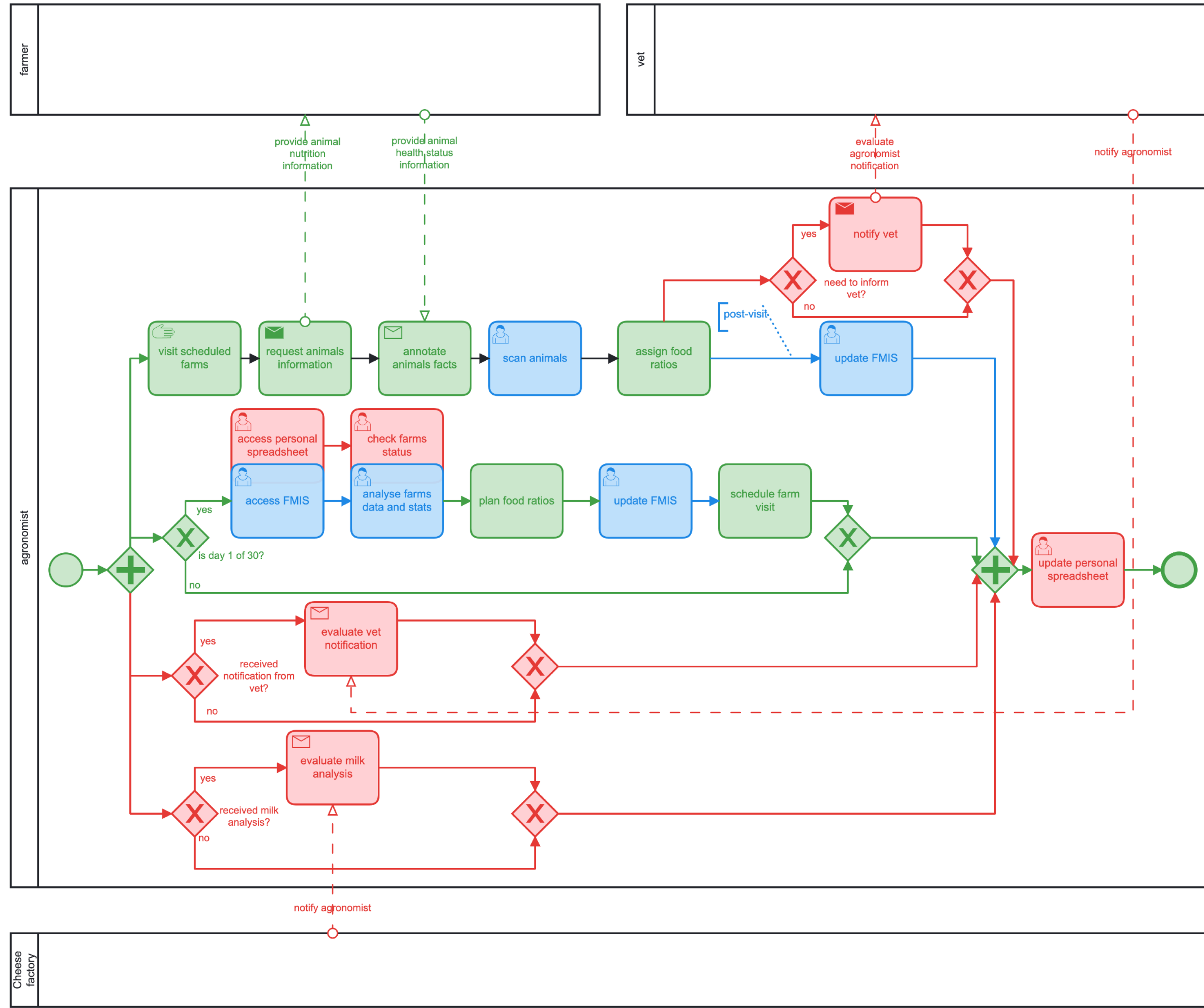


Pecorino Toscano - process diagram BPMN

Processes overlap

green+red = process as-is

green+blue = process to-be



Evaluation with domain experts

- **3 focus groups** within the Pecorino Toscano Living Lab (October - December 2023)
- 10 participants: 7 agronomists, 3 software engineers
- Different specialisations: agricultural economics, animal production, agronomy, veterinary, agritech, formal notations
- Two practitioners included, i.e., technical advisors

OUTCOME OF THE EVALUATION

- Improvement of the diagrams - Fine-tuning of the method - Requirements refinement

Thematic analysis

	<i>Question</i>	<i>Theme</i>
1	<i>UML Understandability</i>	Useful colouring, Hard symbols interpretation
2	<i>UML Effectiveness</i>	Useful for comparison, Reuse and adaptation, Consistency with the scientific body of knowledge
3	<i>iStar Understandability</i>	Keep the representation simple, Hard symbols interpretation
4	<i>iStar Effectiveness</i>	Monitoring policies and interoperability
5	<i>BPMN Understandability</i>	Linearity, Useful colouring, Consistency, Hard symbols interpretation
6	<i>BPMN Effectiveness</i>	High level of detail on the process workflow, Multiple objectives of the representation, Immediate detection of advantages
7	<i>Method and procedure</i>	Tool for analysis, Effectiveness of visual representations, Reuse of the models, Procedure for co-creation of the diagrams

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Understandability

- **Useful colouring**

BPMN *“I really like the idea of using the colours, I think this is very intuitive.”* (P5 in FG3)

- **Keep the representation simple**

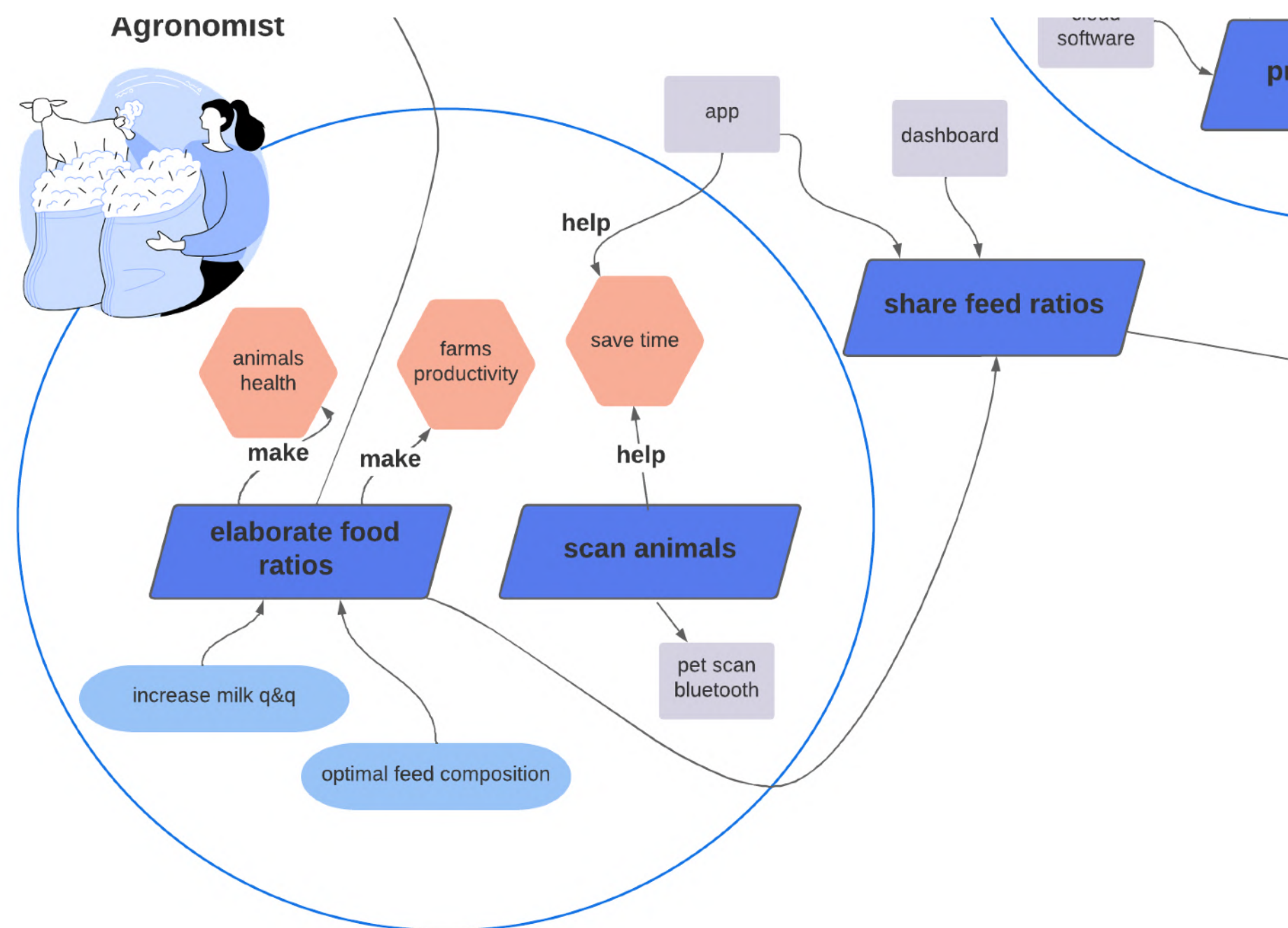
iStar *“We could deviate a bit from the standard of the notation in favour of readability”*(P14 in FG3)

- **Hard symbols interpretation**

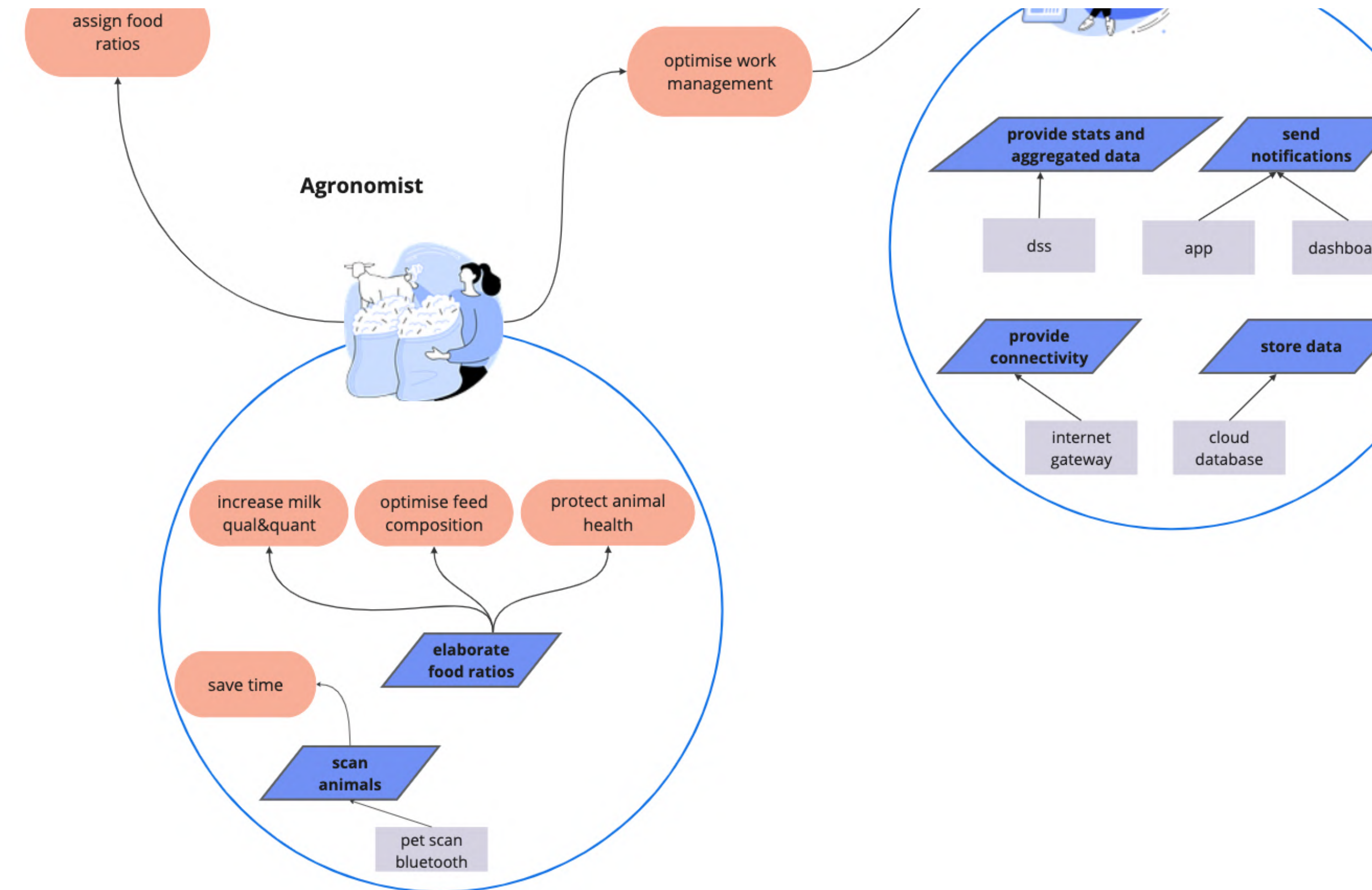
UML: difficulties in understanding fine-grained symbols such as attributes, aggregations, compositions, arrows directions

Example of iteration - iStar

Version 1 (before focus group)



Version 2 (after focus group)



Effectiveness

- **Useful for comparison**

UML *“It could be useful for every one of us to see the differences among LLs”* (P1 in FG1)

- **Monitoring policies and interoperability**

iStar: add a boundary with the public institution responsible for the Animal Registry with a main dependum task “Share animals data.”

- **Immediate detection of advantages**

BPMN: “the diagram really shows who has the costs, who has the benefits” (P1 in FG1)

Method

- **Procedure for co-creation of the diagrams**

“Will the other LLs do the diagrams on their own?” (P1 in FG1)

challenging task

experts in the notations are required

initial proposal of a procedure based on guidelines for LL coordinators and a template for data collection



DATA COLLECTION



REPORTING



CHECK



FORMALISATION



AGREEMENT

Conclusions

- **Overall feedback: positive**

Researchers are willing to use the method as an analysis tool and to support the practitioners in decision-making

Researchers and practitioners can complement the information through direct discussion of the diagrams

- **Tensions between understandability and effectiveness**

There is a need to simplify the notation while maximising the completeness of the representations

- **Limitations**

Need to familiarise with the notations, e.g., through a legend or short training

- **Need to expand the method with a procedure for data collection and co-creation of the models**

Next research steps...



We greatly appreciate your feedback!

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