

Lifecycle Verification of a System of Systems

Brian Hatchell, Staff Engineer, INCOSE SE Professional
Fredrick Mauss, R&D Engineer
Kurt Silvers, Program Manager

Electronics and Measurement Systems Group
Pacific Northwest National Laboratory



Outline

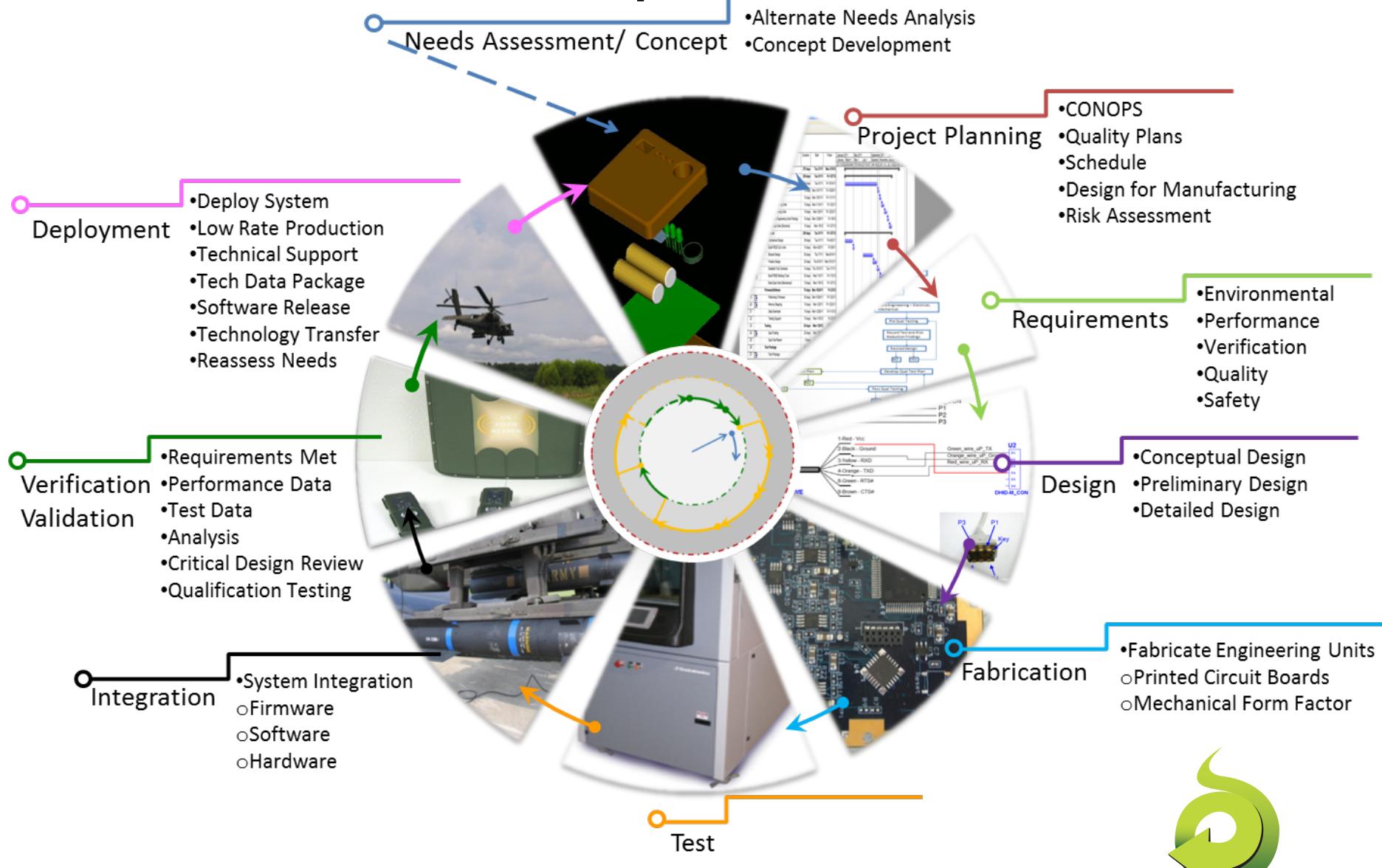
- PNNL SE tailoring process for asset health monitors
- HELLFIRE Health Monitor Unit (HMU): Progression from a system to a SoS
 - Revealed need for SoS thinking, esp. for verification
- SoS V-Models – existing and new
- Approaches to SoS verification
 - Configuration Management and Control
 - Lifecycle Simulation
- Simulating the HMU lifecycle to support SoS Verification
- Conclusions



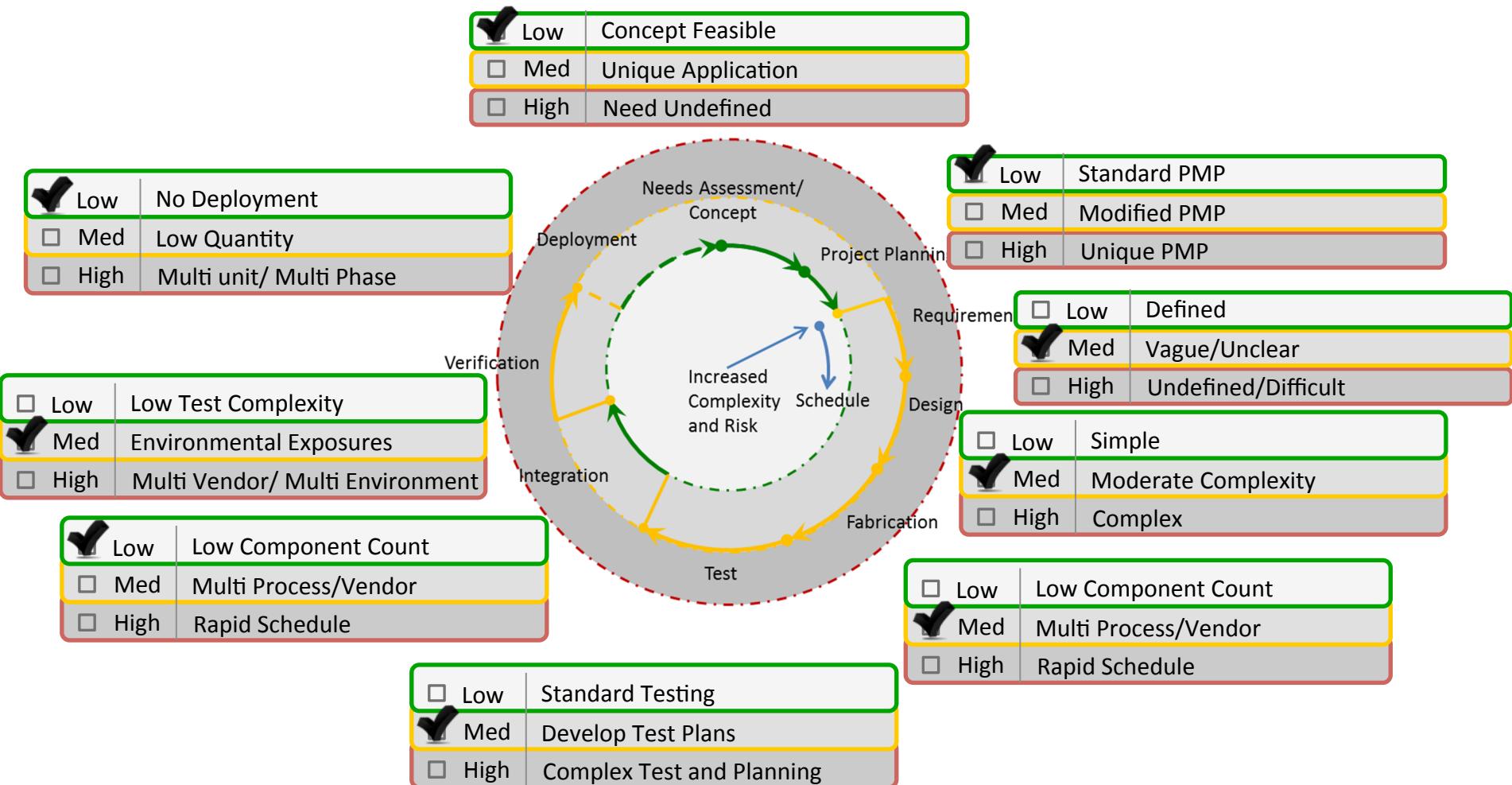
Tailoring System Engineering for Rapid Deployment of Asset Monitors



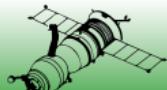
Tailored Systems Engineering Framework for Asset Monitor Development



Assessing Project Risk and Complexity – Constructing a Risk Circle



HELLFIRE missile health monitor: progression from a system to a SoS

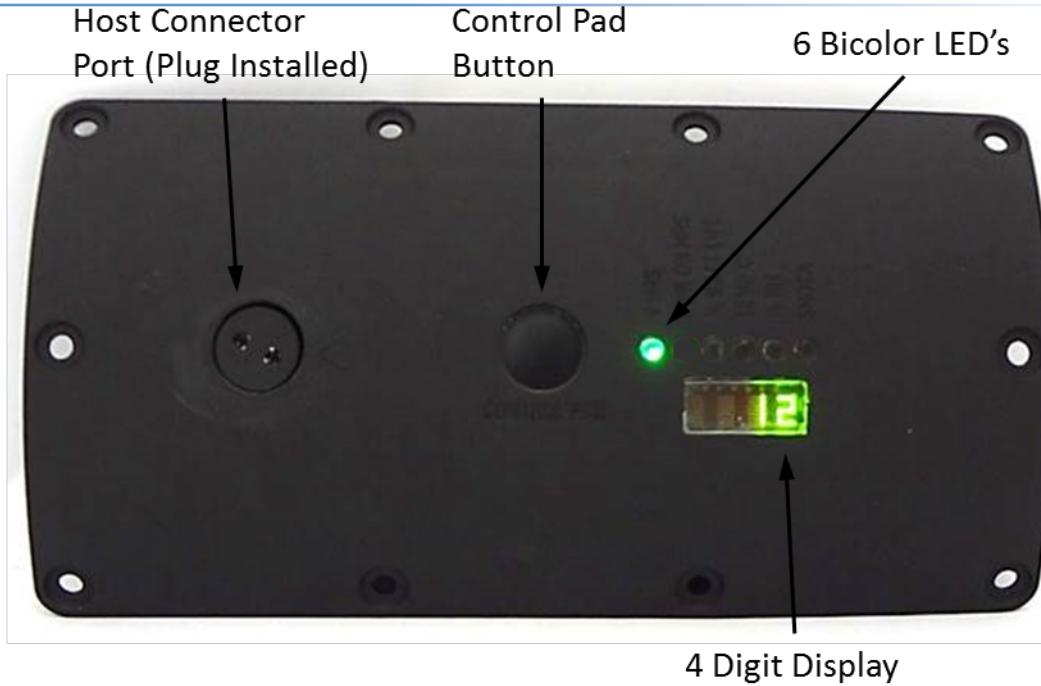


Health Monitor Unit – Version 3

Host Connector
Port (Plug Removed)



Host Connector
Port (Plug Installed)



The HMU includes an accelerometer, sensors, microprocessor, batteries, pushbutton, and status display





HELLFIRE Missile

- *Produced 1974–present*
- *Launched from multiple platforms (Kiowa, Apache, UAV)*
- *Evolving missions can result in extensive captive carry*
- *Logistical complexities make manual logging difficult*

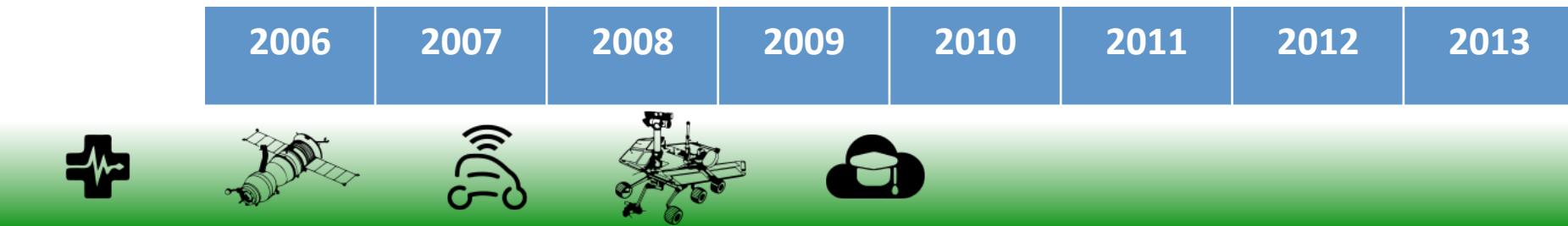


Hellfire Missile Health Monitor Unit

Version Development



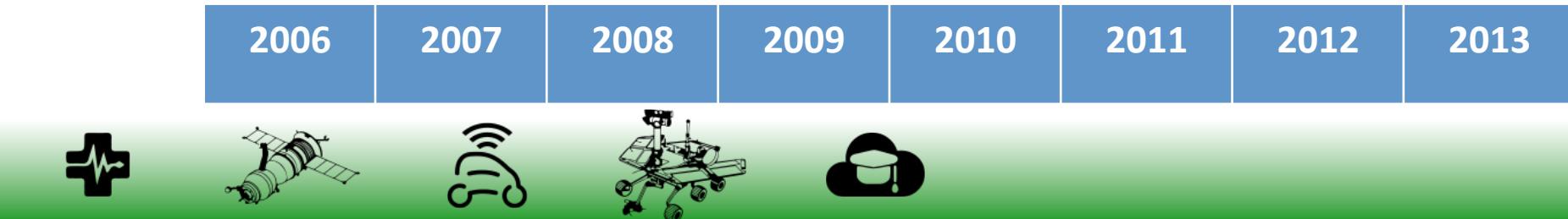
Feature	V1
Sensor, Measurement Parameters	Vibration Duration Temperature
Download Connector	Internal Depot Download Only
Mode	Standalone System



Hellfire Missile Health Monitor Unit Version Development



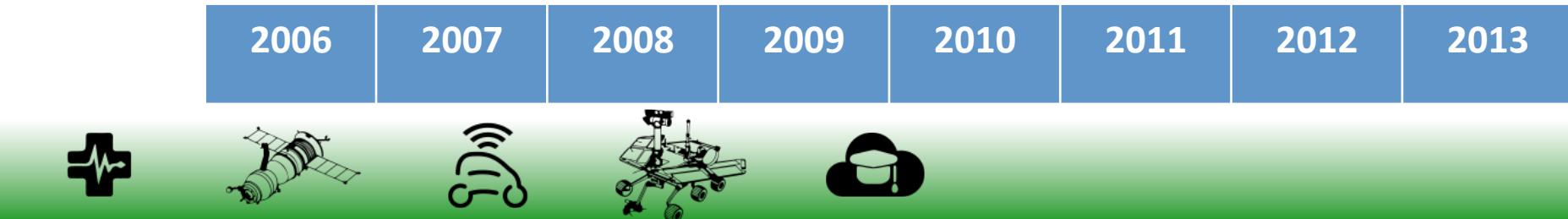
Feature	V1	V2
Sensor, Measurement Parameters	Vibration Duration Temperature	Vibration Duration Helicopter Detection Temperature
Download Connector	Internal Depot Download Only	Internal Depot Download Only
Mode	Standalone System	Standalone System



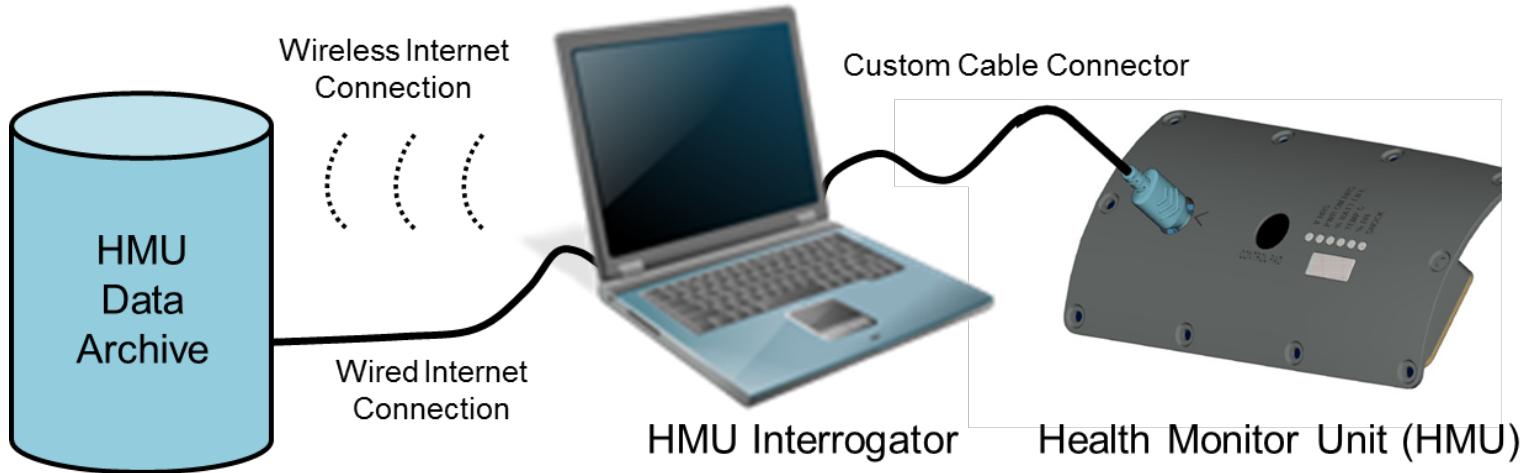
Hellfire Missile Health Monitor Unit Version Development



Feature	V1	V2	V3
Sensor, Measurement Parameters	Vibration Duration Temperature	Vibration Duration Helicopter Detection Temperature	Enhanced Helicopter Detection 3d Vibration Character Temperature 3d Mechanical Shock Relative Humidity
Download Connector	Internal Depot Download Only	Internal Depot Download Only	External Download Anywhere
Mode	Standalone System	Standalone System	Part of SoS



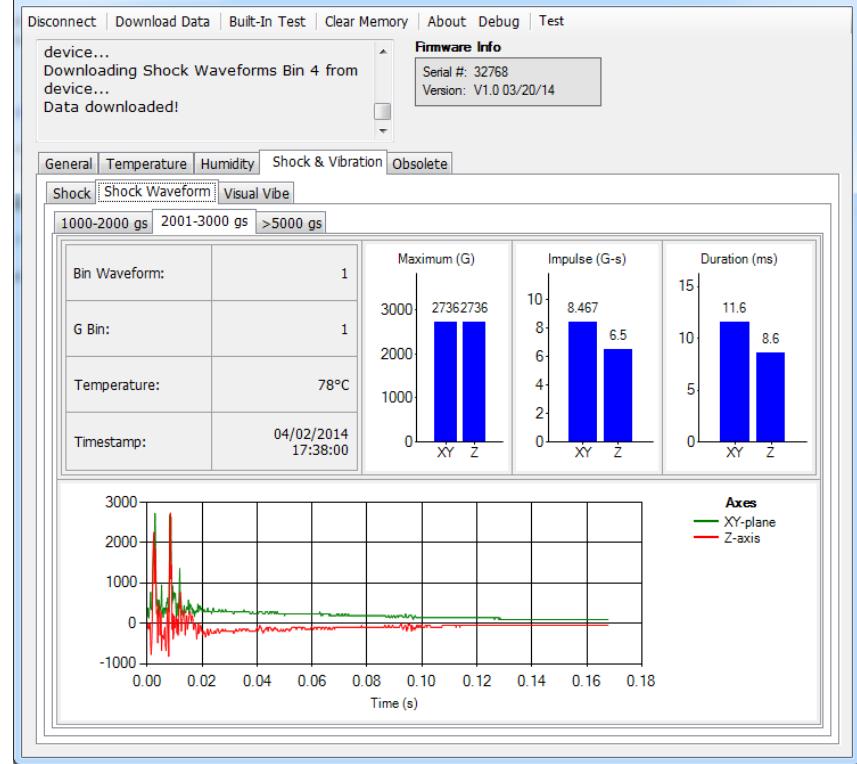
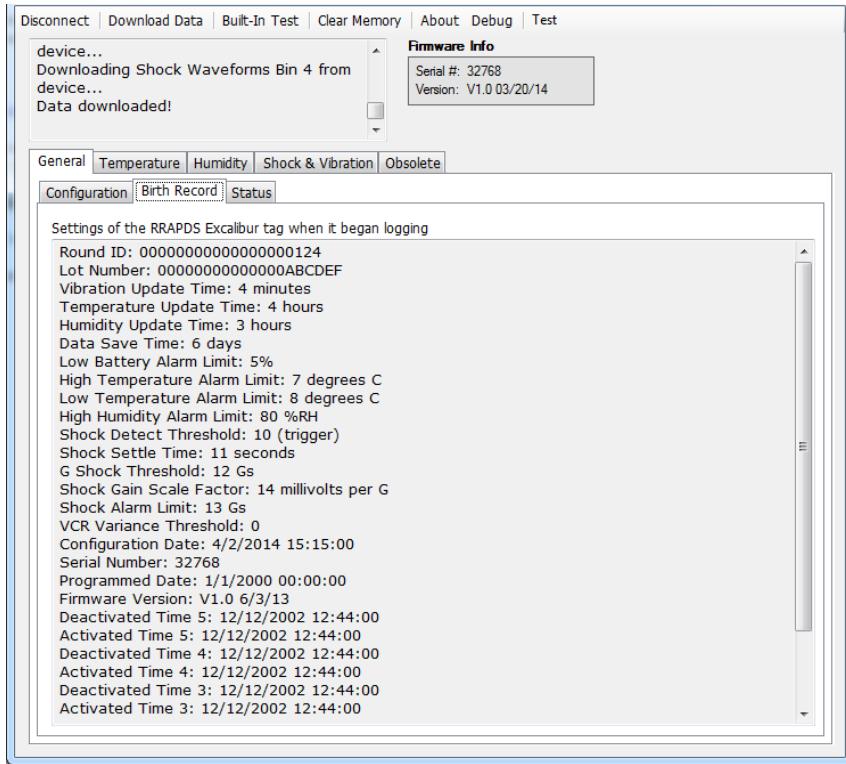
HELLFIRE Health Monitoring SoS Concept



- Due to the large number of HMU's in the field, AMRDEC identified the need for a centralized data archive and fieldable Interrogator
- The Interrogator has a graphical user interface (GUI) for visualization and stores data in the Munitions Historical Program (MHP) database
- The Interrogator was developed by Brockwell Technologies, Inc.



Screenshots of Interrogator

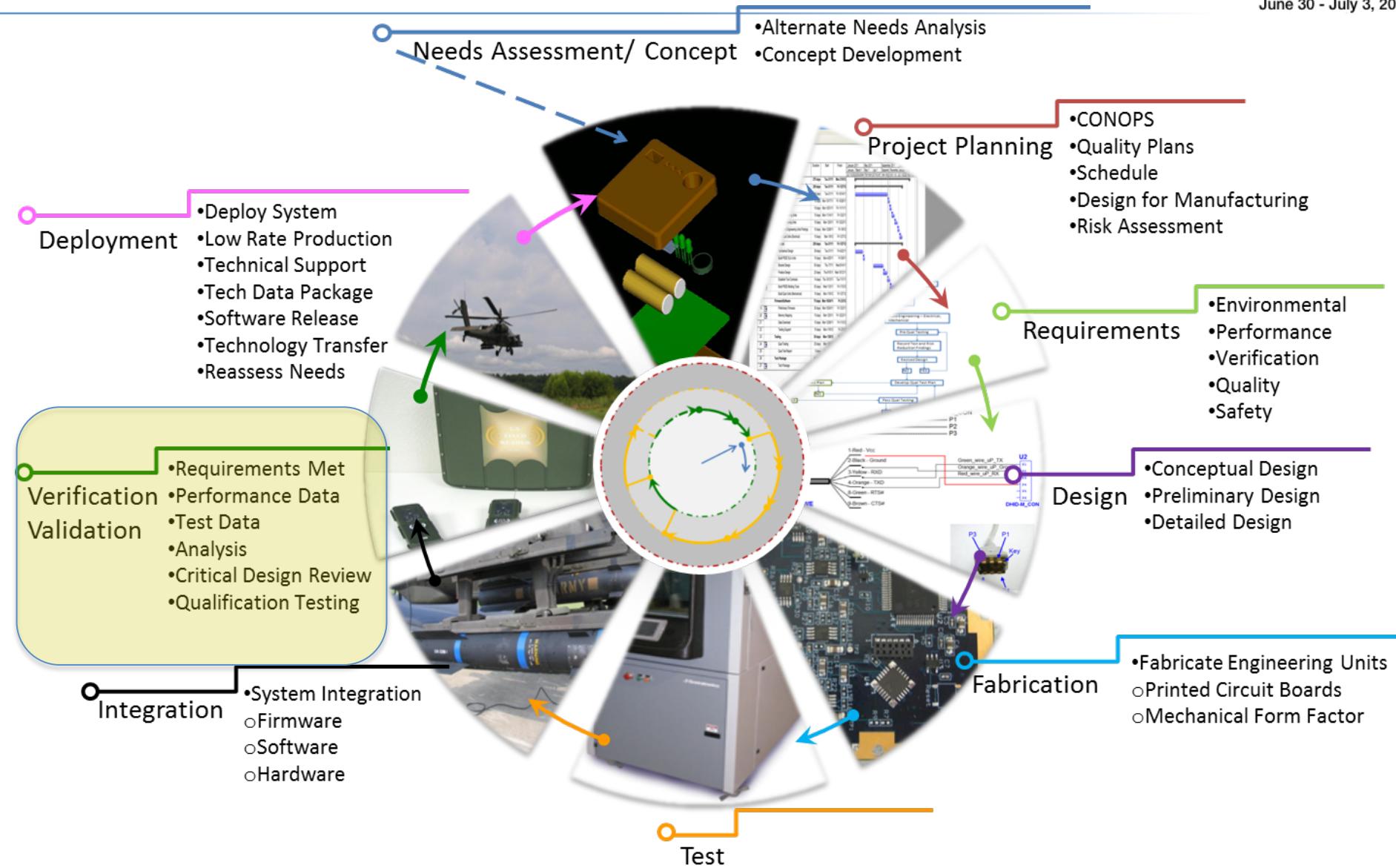


Verification Requirements

- The HMU team needed to implement SoS verification requirements late in the project
 - Verification would require several HMUs with identical data storage
 - Multiple teams
 - Multi platform (table, PC, laptop)
 - Each HMU needed to have data representative of ~ 5 years of usage
 - Needed to exercise all alarm features
- Developing a data upload capability was deemed too complicated
 - Alarm status was modified in real-time
 - Late stage firmware modifications could introduce secondary issues



Need for SoS Verification not Considered



Characteristics of a System of Systems

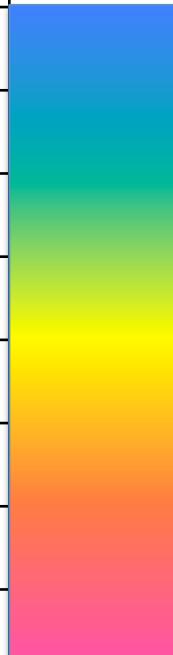
- Proposed criteria, traits, and challenges that are intrinsic to SoS have been proposed
- Maier's Criteria
 - Operational independence of elements
 - Managerial independence of elements
 - Evolutionary development
 - Emergent behavior
 - Geographical distribution of elements
- Keating and Katina 2011
 - Interoperability, complementarity, and holism
- INCOSE handbook lists challenges that involve SoS
 - Asynchronous life cycles of individual systems within a SoS
 - Complexity
 - Fuzzy boundaries



Health Monitoring System SoS traits

HMU + Interrogator

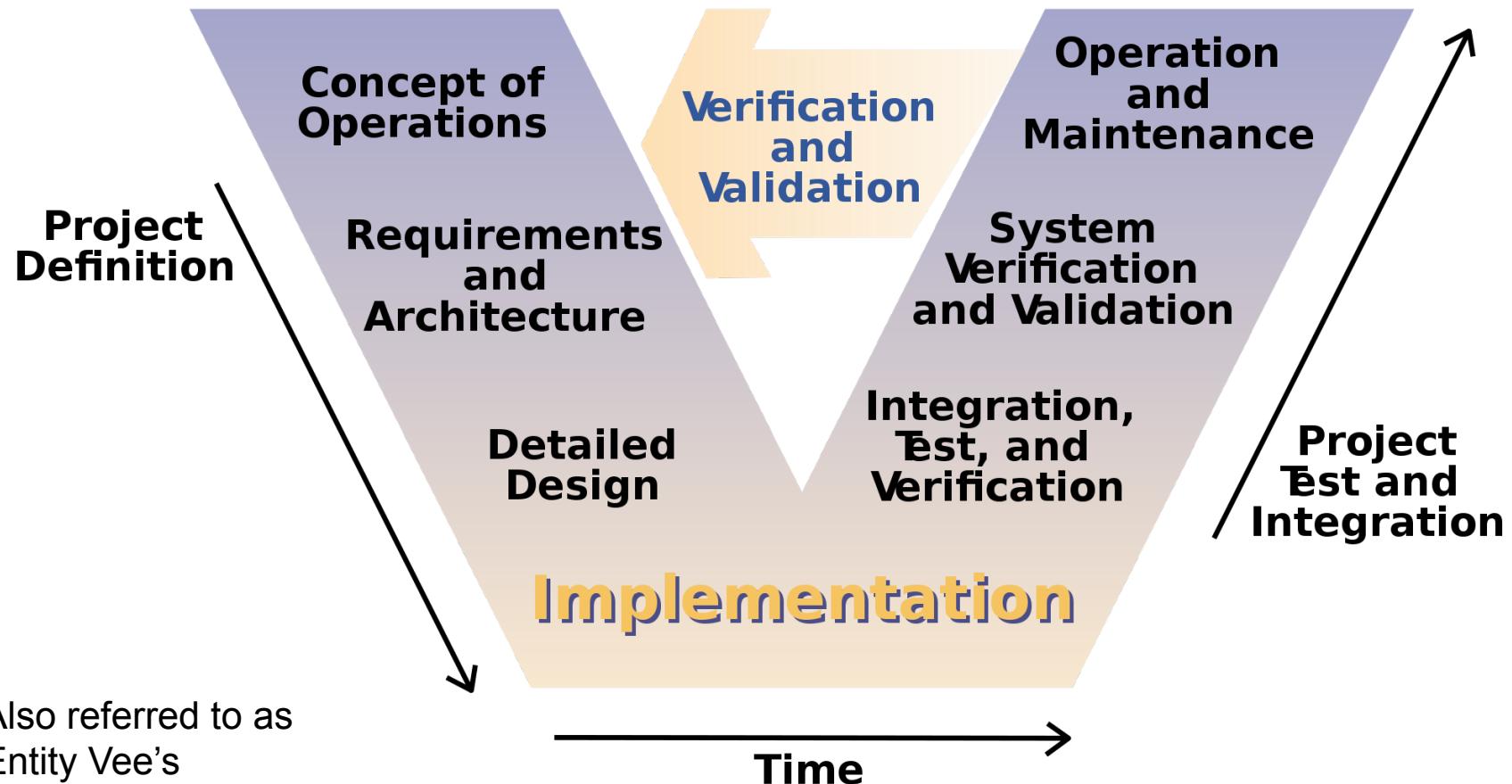
SoS Trait	Degree
<i>Fuzzy Boundaries</i>	Low
<i>Emergent Behavior</i>	Low
<i>Operational Independence</i>	Medium
<i>Organizational Independence</i>	Medium
<i>Geographical distribution</i>	High
<i>Interoperability</i>	High
<i>Complementarity</i>	High
<i>Holism</i>	High



V-Models for System of Systems



The V-Model of the Systems Engineering Process



System of 2 Systems (So2S) Examples

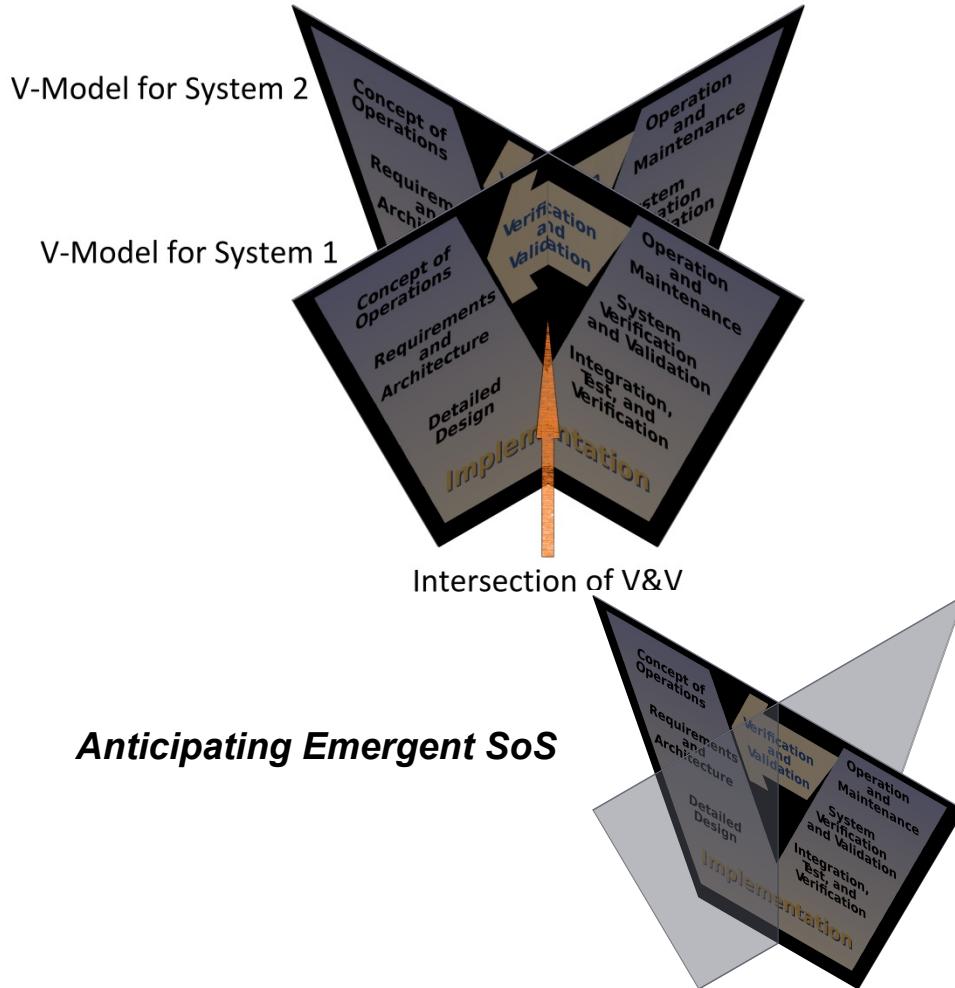


**Tablet and Toy Drone
(Amazon)**



**Tablet and Autonomous Data Logger
(LMS SCADAS XS)**

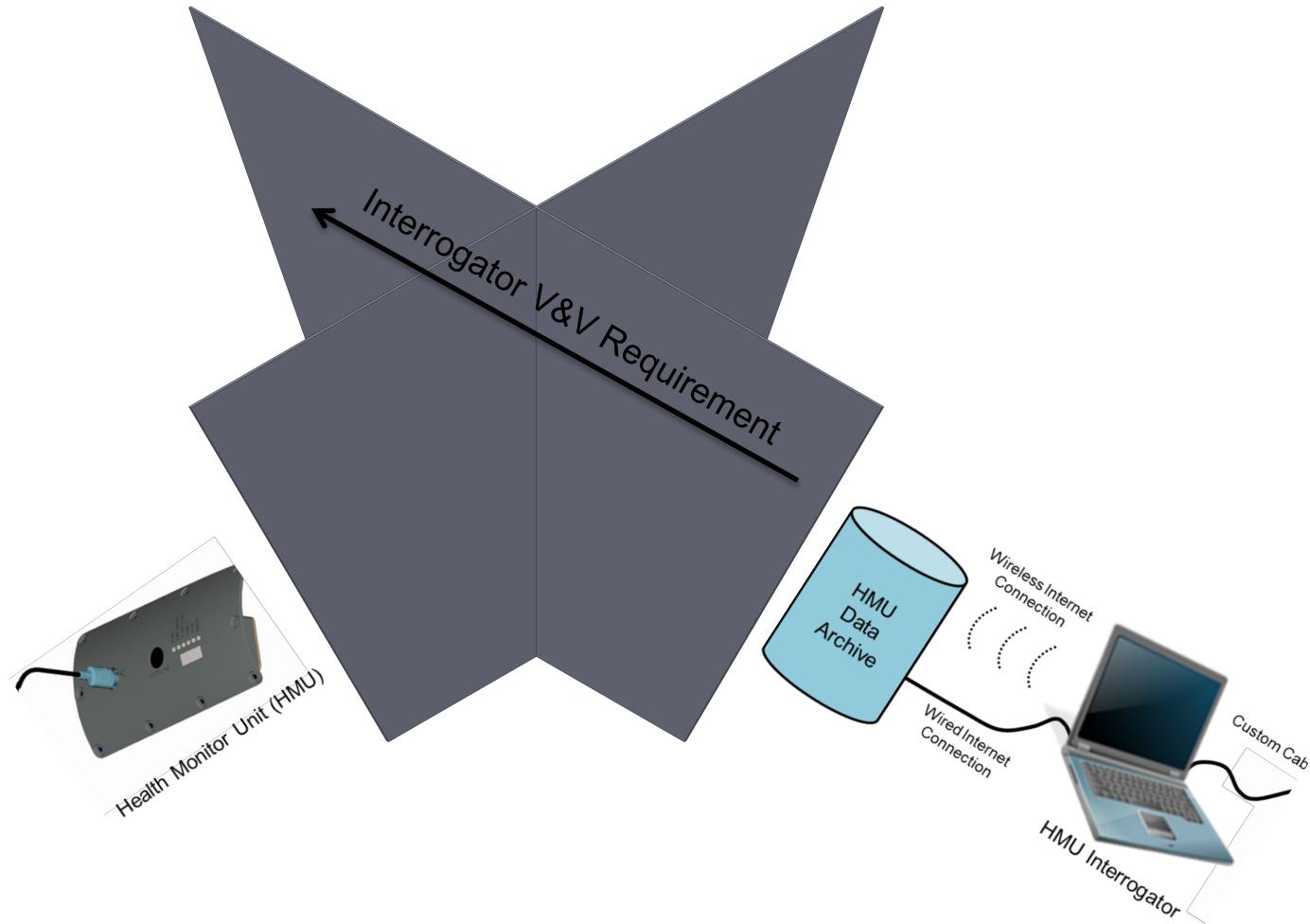
Intersecting V-Model for Modeling So2S



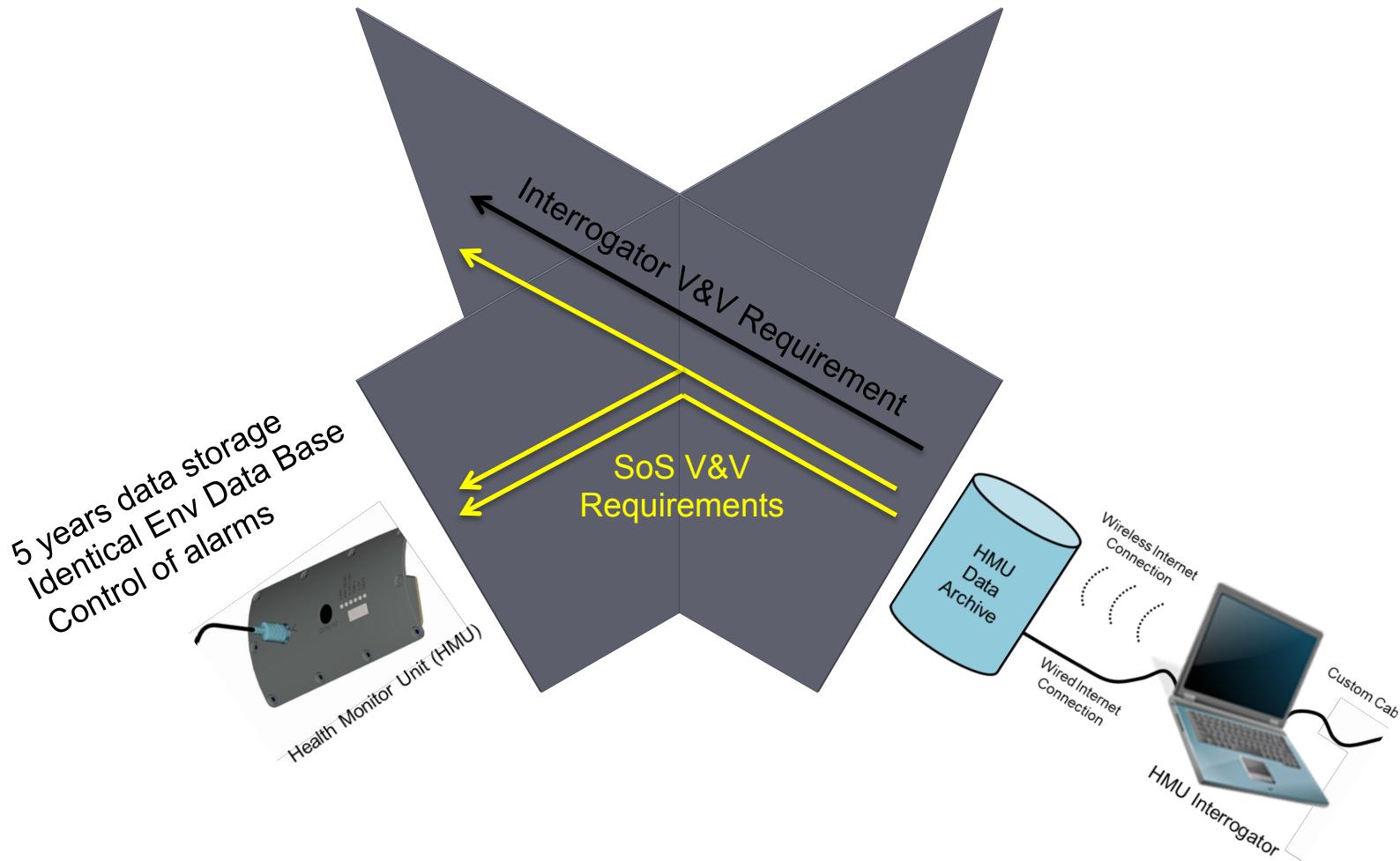
- Intersecting V-Model communicates the need to flow So2S V&V requirements to system level plans
- Adaptable to emergent SoS
- Enable SoS thinking earlier in the process



HMU + Common Interrogator



HMU + Common Interrogator



Approaches to System of System Verification



SoS Verification Challenges

- **System-level** verification is intended to check that the system satisfies a set of requirements
- The verification of a **SoS** is more difficult:
 - Multiple organizations are involved
 - Requires integration with legacy systems
 - Separate development processes, funding cycles, schedules, and lifecycles



SoS Verification Concepts

- Configuration Management
 - Freezing the configuration of one system facilitates repeating failures and testing solutions
 - For electrical systems, increasing the number of system configurations that are tested implies a ***high degree of control*** over data content
- Integrated Master Schedule Development
 - Timing the completion of integration and verification two systems is challenging
 - Development teams need preliminary versions of the “other system”



SoS Verification Concepts

- Accelerated Verification through Lifecycle Simulation
 - Actual lifecycle exposure may be expensive, time consuming, or involve personnel risk
 - Allows multiple configurations to be tested sequentially
 - Challenges
 - complex or random operational scenarios
 - multiyear product lifecycle
 - order of events may affect outcome
 - system operation involving human interaction
 - environmental exposure may generate system responses (e.g. alarms)
- Test System Design
 - Accelerated environmental test systems
 - Dedicated verification features must be built into individual systems

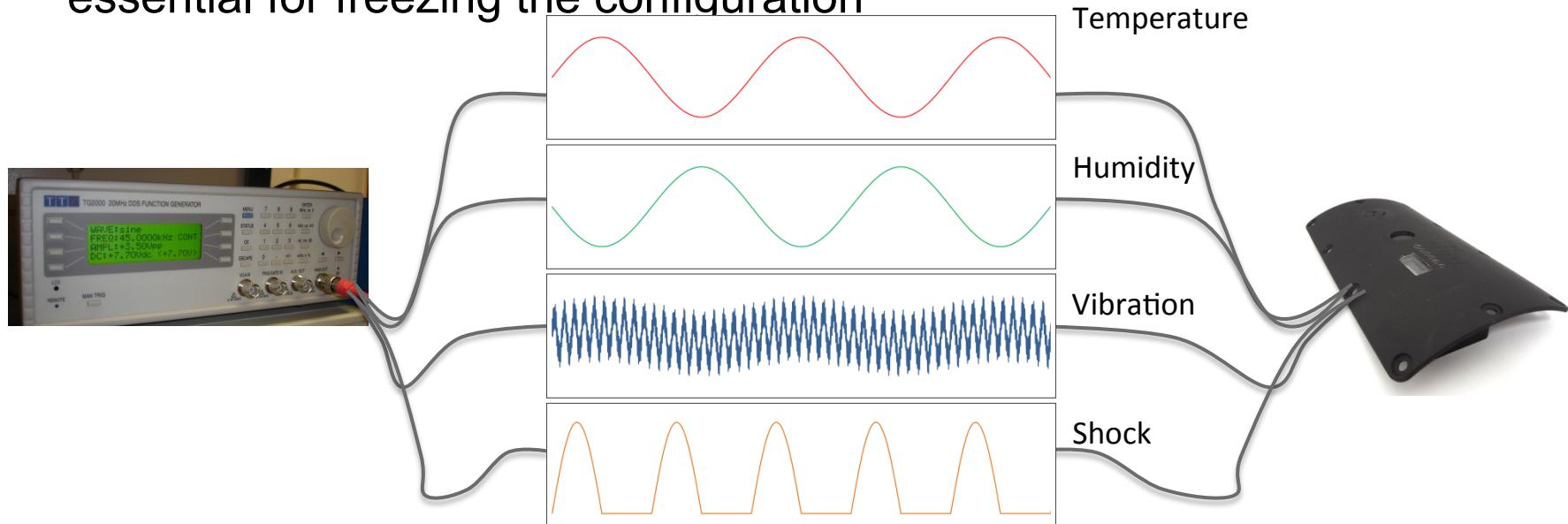


Verifying an Asset Health Monitoring System of Systems



Hardware Approach to Lifecycle Simulation

- Sensor inputs were hardwired to an external function generator to simulate
 - a diurnal temperature and humidity cycle
 - randomly occurring vibration and shock
- Changes to accelerated the clock cycle and sensor update time were implemented
- Using this system, five years of data could be uploaded into the HMUs in approximately 3 days.
- The ability to suspend and then restart data collection was identified as essential for freezing the configuration



Pros and Cons of Hardware LC Simulation

- Pros
 - Ability to test the alarm and data summary functions of the HMU during the So2S verification
 - Can implement late in development
- Cons
 - A/D conversion and timestamps created unit to unit variability
 - Used nonstandard firmware
 - Test duration could not be shortened further
 - Hardware needed to be modified



Conclusions



Conclusions

- SoS verification enablers:
 - *Verification features*
 - *LC simulation*
 - *Digital upload*
 - *Automated test systems*
- The So2S Intersecting V model communicates the need to address SoS verification requirements and augments our SE framework for standalone systems

