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Utilizing MBSE Patterns to Accelerate System Verification

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and

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Sciences

Presentation Outline

- Introduction
- Challenges and Opportunities
- MBSE and Patterns
- Application to Verification
- Application Example
- Summary and Conclusions

INCOSE Patterns Working Group

- Formerly the Pattern-Based Systems Engineering (PBSE) Challenge Team
- Advance the availability of model-based System Patterns and related PBSE resources
- Promote the awareness of PBSE models and resources, increasing the availability and successful use of System Models across the life cycle of systems

System Patterns

- System Patterns are configurable, re-usable System Models that would otherwise be like those expected and found in the practice of MBSE
- Because they are configurable and re-usable models of families or classes of systems, model-based System Patterns involve some additional methods and disciplines that extend the ideas of MBSE (e.g., Pattern Management, Configuration Rules, model minimality, etc.).

Introduction

- Pattern Based Systems Engineering
 - A disciplined and systematic approach to maximize the effective use of intellectual capital
- MBSE with pattern based methods holds significant promise
- Example: testing of a safety critical aircraft subsystem, namely the flight control actuation system

Background

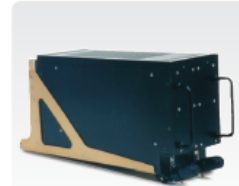
- Moog Aircraft Group provides safety-critical systems and products for a wide variety of airborne applications
 - Primary Flight Controls
 - Secondary Flight Controls
 - Navigation and Guidance
 - Engine Controls
 - Utility Systems

Products

- Pilot Controls
- Flight Control Electronics
- Inertial Sensors and IMU
- Electromechanical (EM) Actuators
- Electrohydrostatic (EHA) Actuators
- Hydraulic Actuators
- Mechanical Actuators
- Components



Side Stick Controls



Flight Control Computers



Attitude and Heading Reference Systems



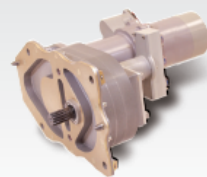
Distributed Control Electronics



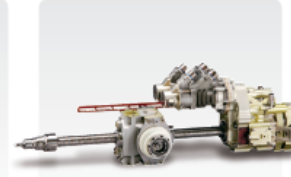
Fly-by-Wire Primary Flight Control Actuators



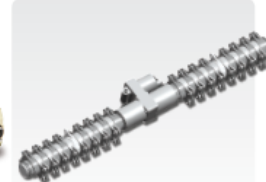
Motor Drive Control Electronics



Leading Edge Flap



Horizontal Stabilizer

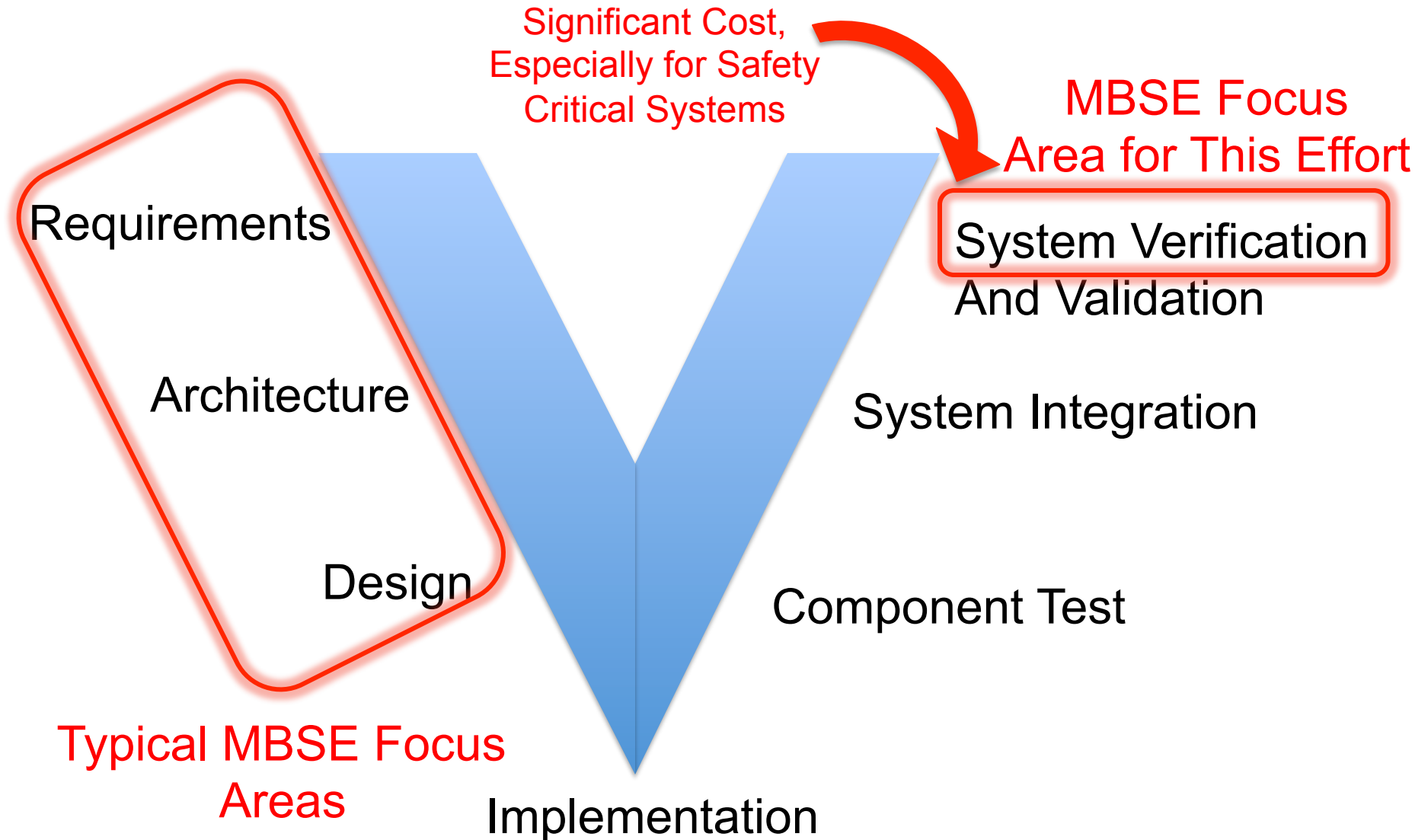


Wingfold Geared



Engine Inlet Guide

Challenges



Opportunities

- Cut costs by reducing the testing effort without sacrificing effectiveness
- Move verification activities earlier in the design cycle to help minimize risk
- Take advantage of automation capabilities of modern computer tools

Model-Based Workflow

System Design

Requirements Based Inputs

Model Based Analysis, Design, and Architecture

Requirement Derivation and Flowdown

Lower Level Requirements

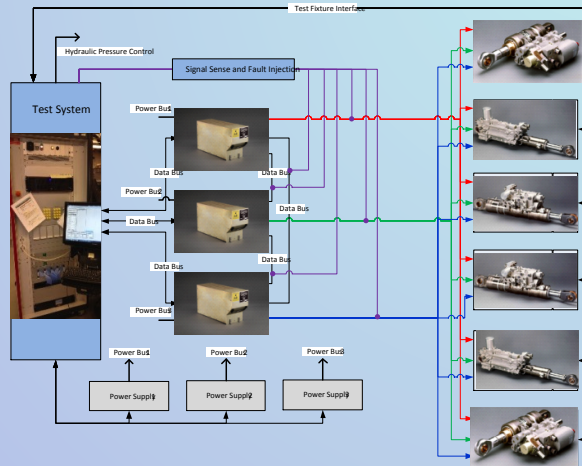
Real-Time Simulation

- System model ported to real-time simulator
- Same user interface as test lab
- Simulation allows parallel test development with no lab assets

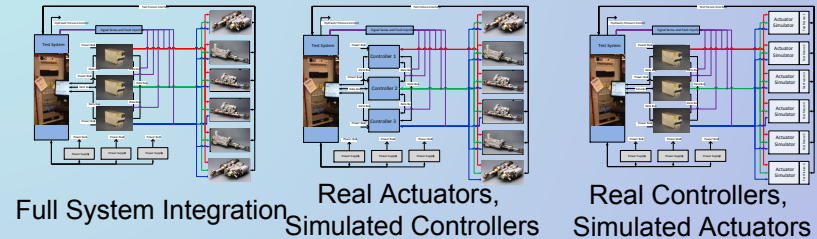
- Develop and debug test procedures and scripts before integration
- Find functional problems early

Formal System Testing

- Utilizes procedures and scripts developed in simulation and dry run in integration
- Formal Verification of requirements
- Modular, scalable lab to accommodate any type of system



Prototype/Integration Testing

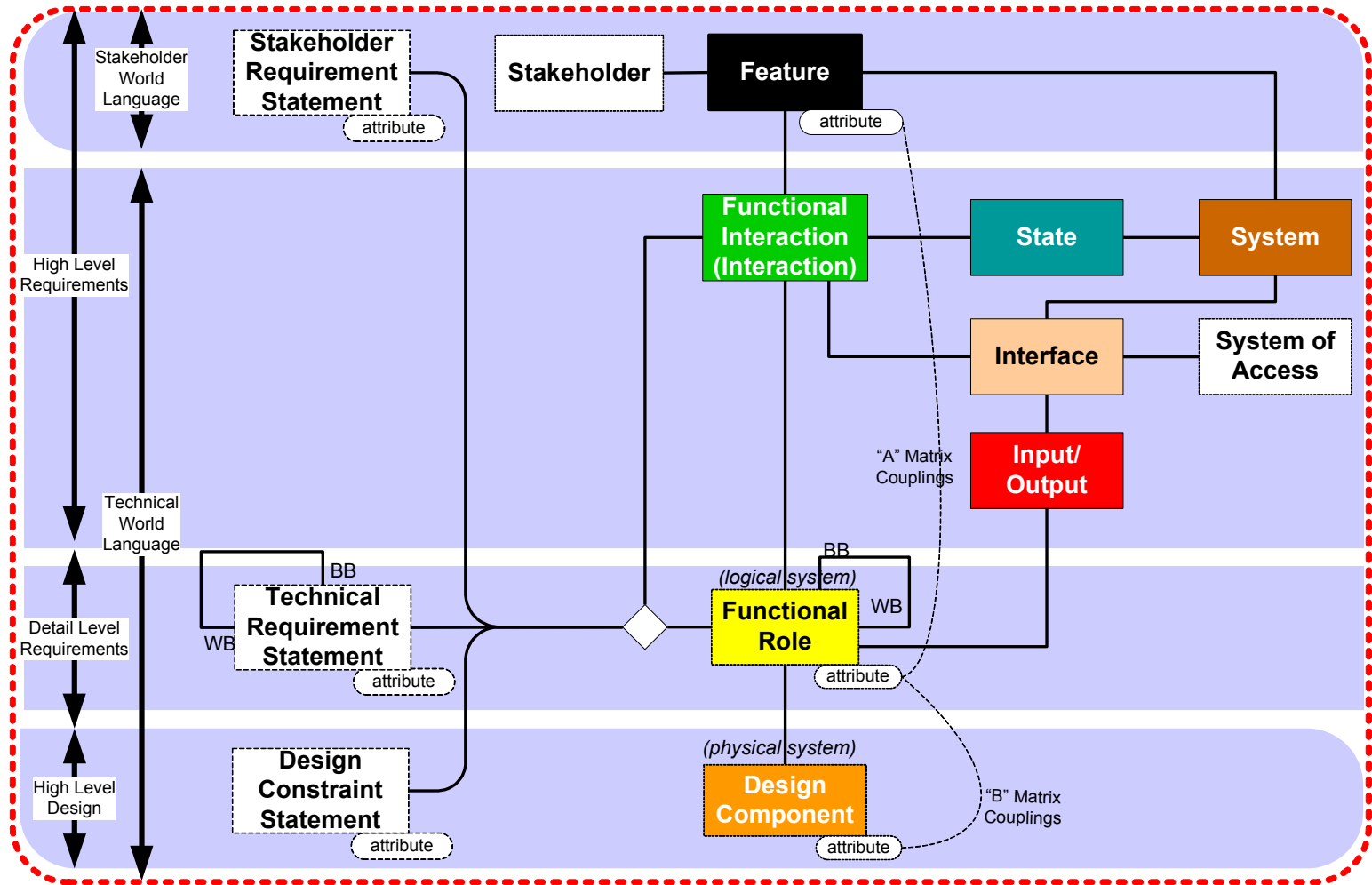


- Common, reconfigurable development and verification lab architecture
- Capable of running with simulations up to full system hardware and anything in between

MBSE and Patterns

- A strong model foundation is needed to develop robust system patterns
- The S*Metamodel is a generic information model that can be used to represent systems
 - Consistent representation
 - Can be mapped to tool of choice
 - Robust data model for representing patterns

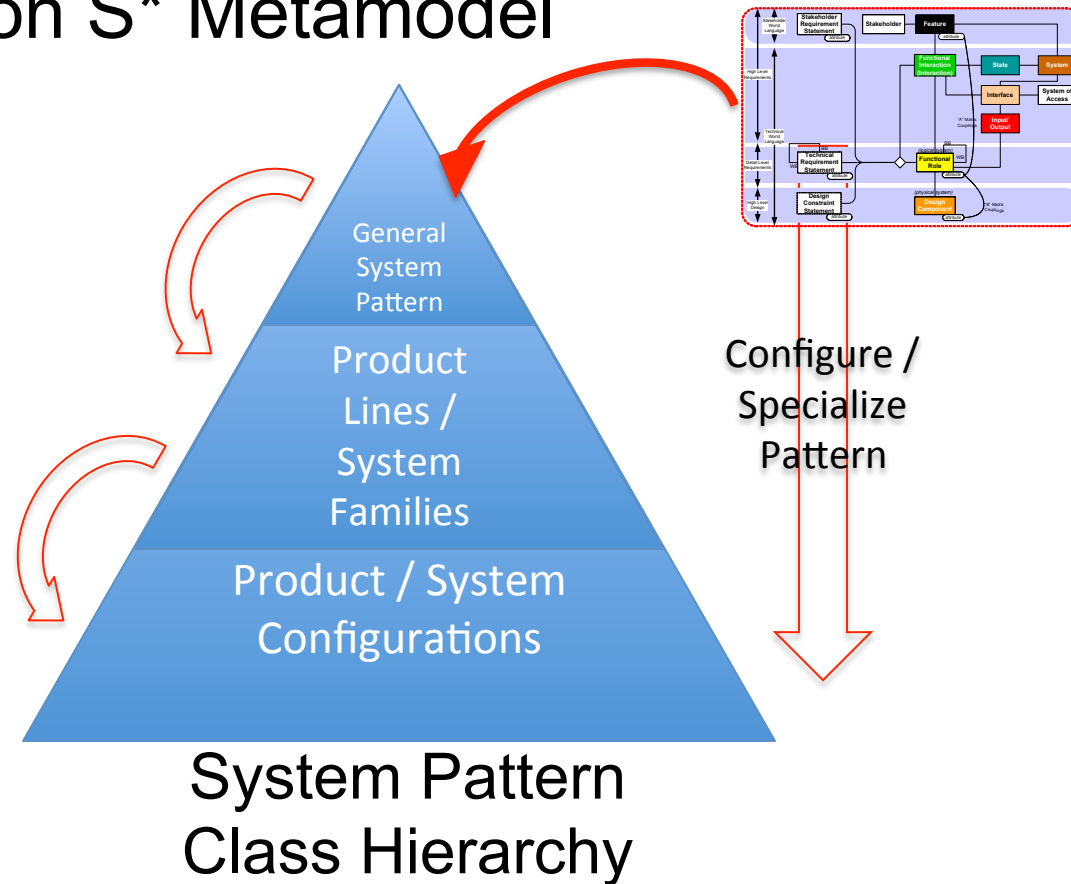
S* Metamodel



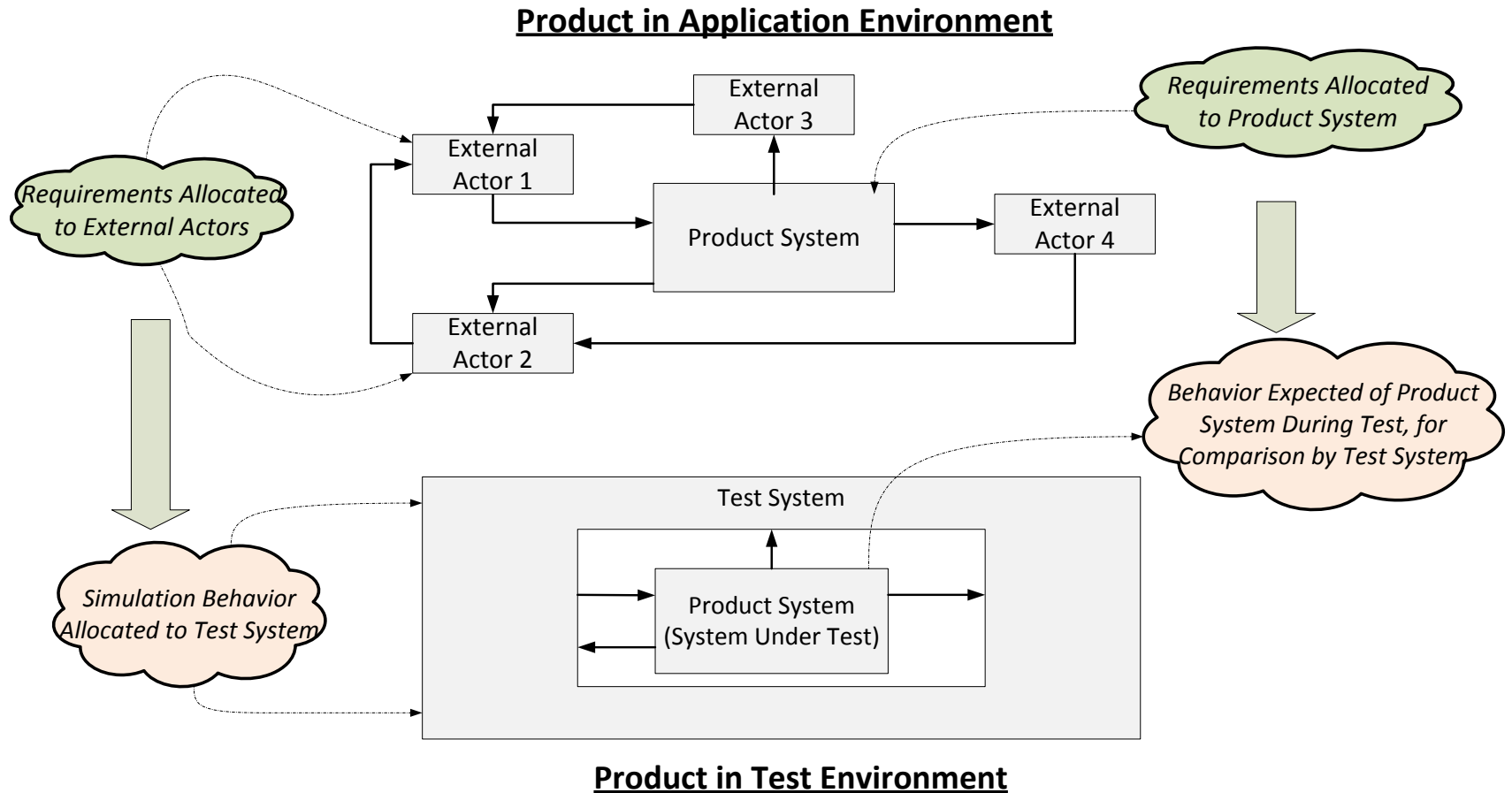
A Robust Data Model for Representing Systems

PBSE: Pattern-Based Systems Engineering

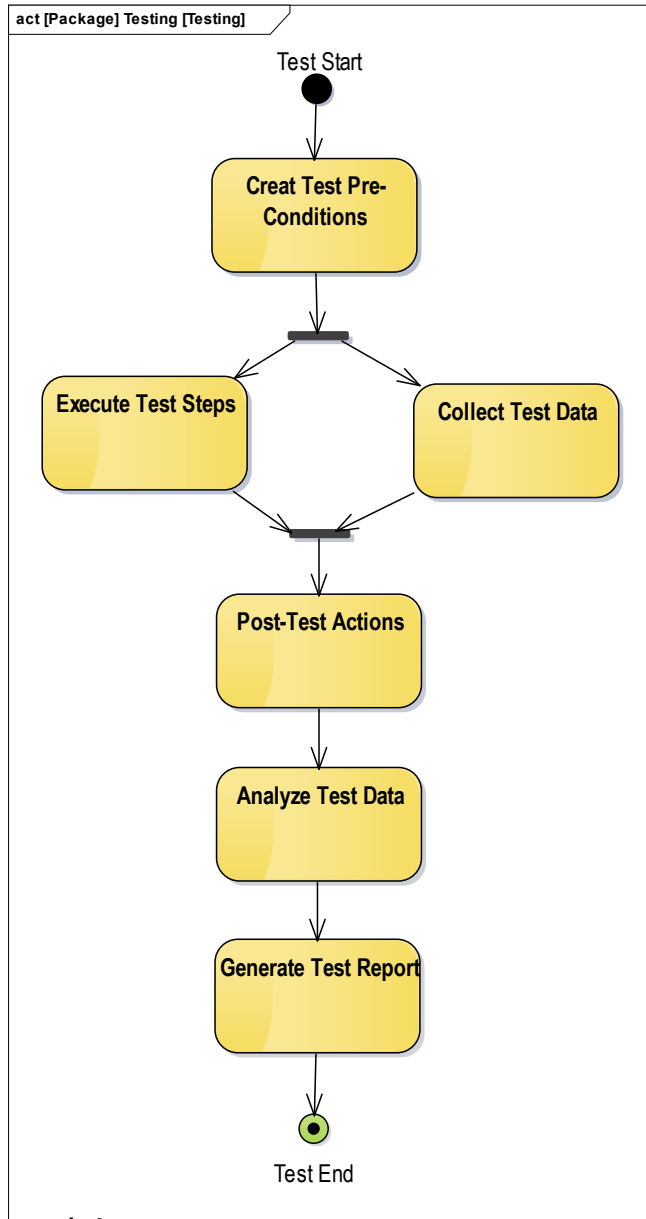
- Systems Engineering patterns are reusable, configurable system models
 - Based on S* Metamodel



MBSE Test Representation



Testing Pattern



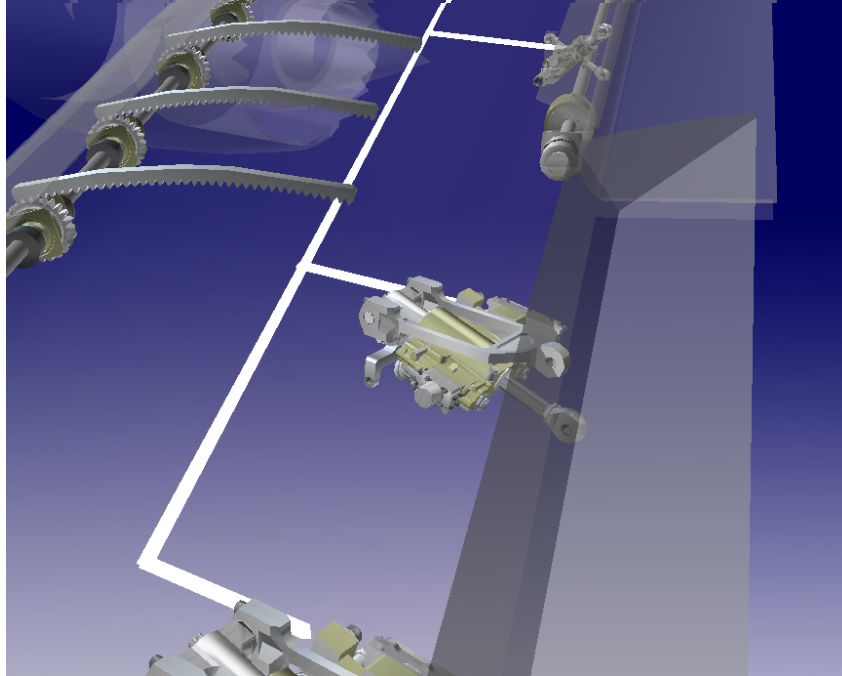
Template Tests

Vector Tests

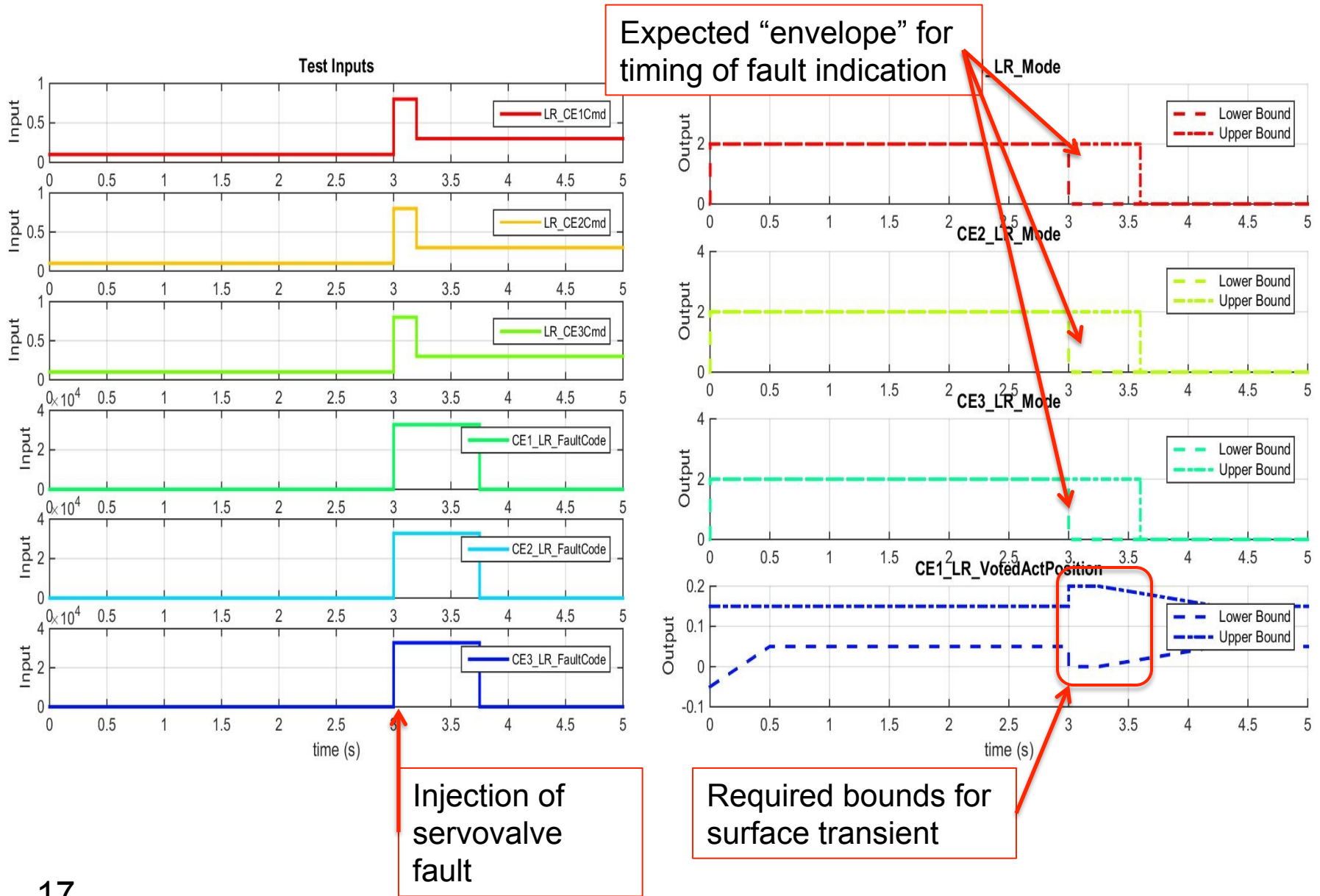
Application Example

- Scenario
 - Uncommanded motion of a flight control surface (aileron, rudder, etc.) can have catastrophic aircraft effects
- This example is for a test that verifies the system's ability to detect and mitigate a fault condition that causes uncommanded surface motion

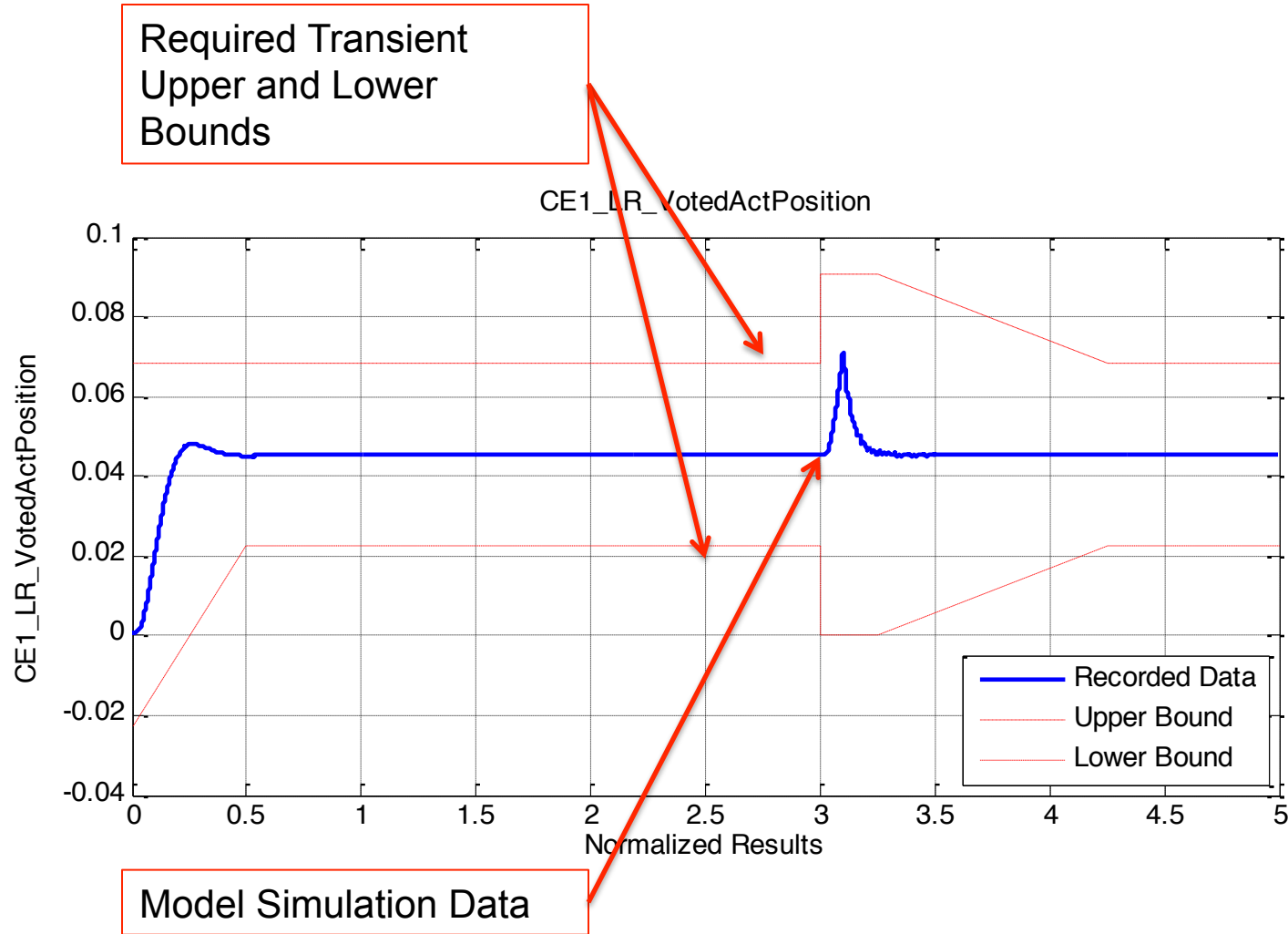
Surface Transient



Test Definition



Test Simulation



Test Procedure: 60211 -
Test Case: 00001 -
Variable: CE1_LR_VotedActPosition

Result: Pass

Notes:

Automated Test Procedure Generation

- Human readable test procedure is generated from test vectors, requirements links, and descriptive metadata

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1 Introduction

This document describes the test equipment, conditions, and system level tests on the actuation system.

2 Referenced Documents

There are no referenced documents.

3 Requirements Linked

Requirement ID	Procedure Number_Case Number
#IR_48	60210_00001, 60210_00003, 60211_00001
#IR_49	60210_00003, 60211_00001
#IR_50	60210_00003, 60211_00001

Table 1: Requirements Linked

4 Test Procedures

4.1 Procedure 60211: Valve Hardover Left R

Procedure Summary

Test the ability of the control software to detect a DDV hardover and reconfigure the system accordingly.

4.1.1 Case 00001: Valve Position Feedback Inverted

Test Objective

- Test the ability of the software to detect a valve current command inversion fault and reconfigure the system to a safe state.

Test Methodology/Description

Command the system to a normal operational state and the Left Flap to a position of 0.1. Inject a valve current command inversion fault and a simultaneous step position command. Observe the system time to respond.

Remove the fault.

Expected Response: Following the fault injection, the Inline Current Monitors on all three valves should detect a failure after 20 milliseconds frames. At this time, the system should reconfigure to a safe state.

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Figure 1: 60211_00001 Test Inputs

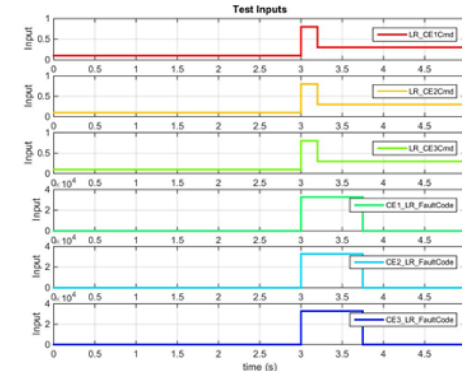
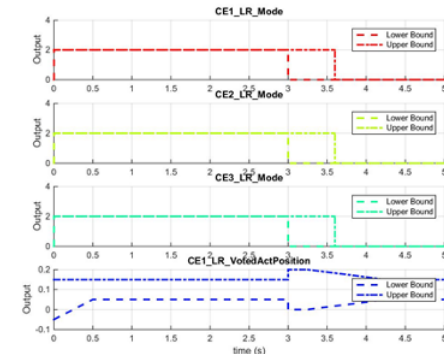
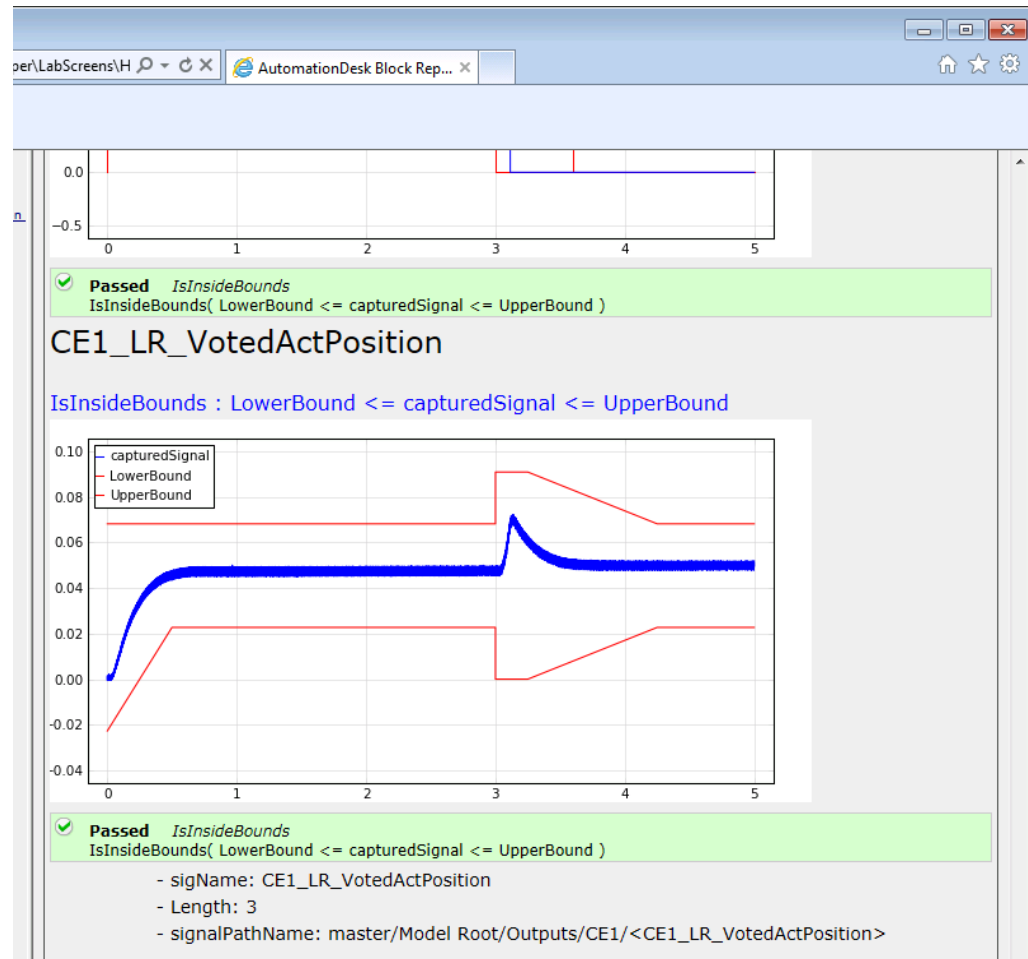


Figure 2: 60211_00001 Expected Outputs



Automated Test Reports

- Vectors translated into a format that is readable by the test system
- Pass/Fail results are generated based on the expected output vectors



Summary and Conclusions

- Applying the presented MBSE methods to verification testing has reduced system testing effort by more than 25%
- The presented MBSE methods provide spatial and temporal flexibility in test development
- Potential exists to realize greater benefits through the application of S* patterns across other areas of the development life cycle

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