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A Simplified SysML-Based Approach for Modeling Complex Systems

MBSE Grid

Authors

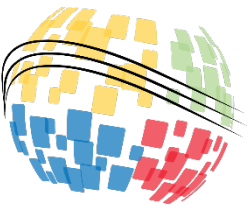


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OMG UPDM/UAF *standard development group*



Holds PhD. in Informatics Engineering





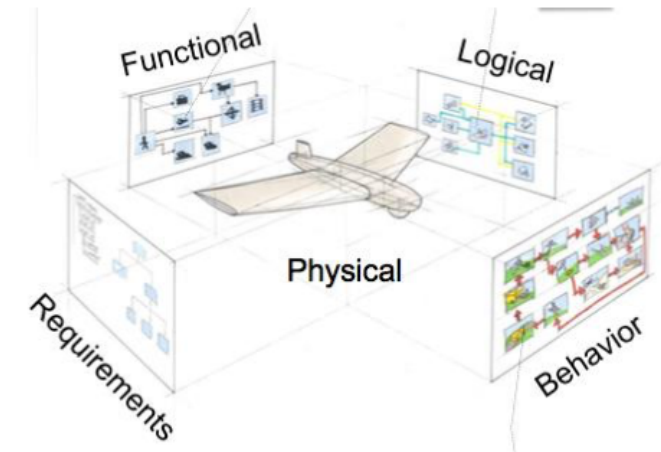
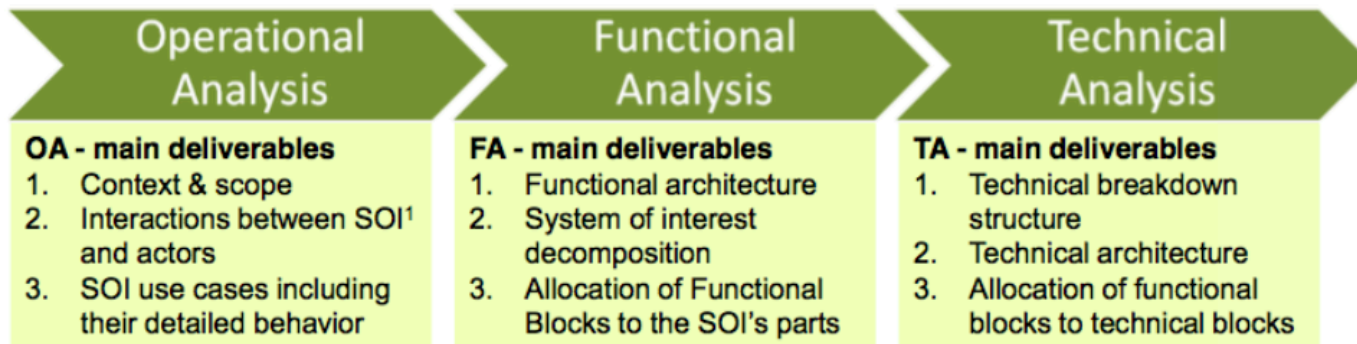
Motivation

- It is common misunderstanding in MBSE, that SysML as modeling language is enough to successfully apply MBSE
- Modeling language is just the language, and must be combined with a methodology to be useful
- Quite a few methods available for MBSE
- The ones that exist are too abstract for solving a real-world problem



Idea

- Decade working on standardization of military frameworks (UPDM, NAF, DoDAF, MODAF, UAF)
- Expertise acquired working on real-world projects in transportation and defense industries

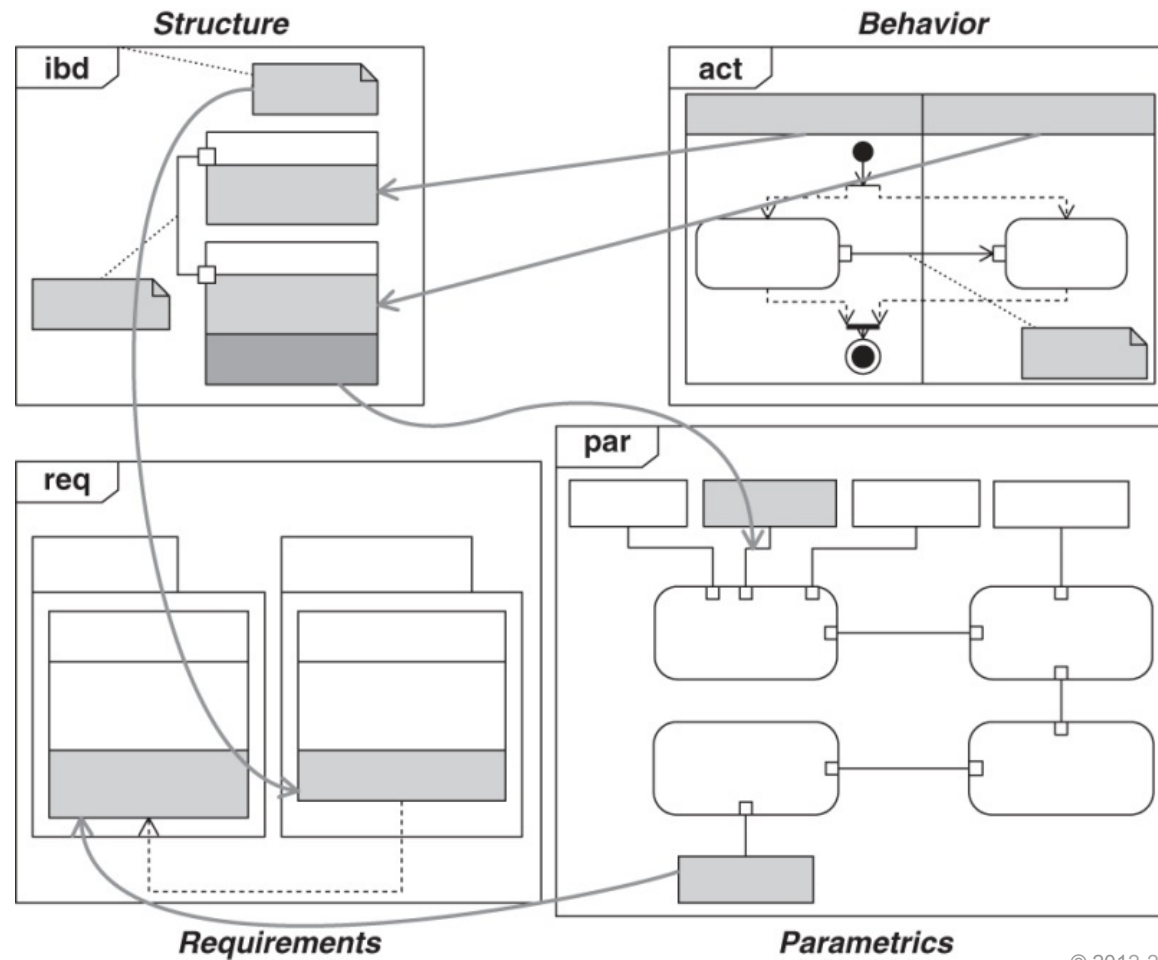


Bombardier Transportation System Modeling Method (Naas et al., 2015)

KDA System Architecture Framework



The Four Pillars of SysML



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MBSE Grid



	Pillar					
Layer of Abstraction			Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Parametrics
	Problem	Black Box	B1 Stakeholder Needs	B2 Use Cases	B3 System Context	B4 Measurements of Effectiveness
		White Box	W1 System Requirements	W2 Functional Analysis	W3 Logical Subsystems Communication	W4 MoEs of Subsystems
	Solution		S1 Component Requirements	S2 Component Behavior	S3 Component Structure	S4 Component Parameters

Case Study: Vehicle AC Unit





Problem Domain: Black Box

	Pillar					
Domain			Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Parametrics
	Problem	Black Box	B1 Stakeholder Needs	B2 Use Cases	B3 System Context	B4 Measurements of Effectiveness
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- Black-box perspective describes the Sol as a whole
- In this perspective, stakeholder needs, functions expected from the Sol, user scenarios, Sol interaction with environment, and measurements of effectiveness are defined
- The operational analysis of the system is performed

Stakeholder Needs



		Pillar			
Domain		Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Parametrics
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Stakeholder Needs

- captures stakeholder requirements, regulations, policies, principles, and internal guidelines to develop a system
- in Requirements Engineering process this is the raw information elicited from the user that needs to be refined, first by analysing, second by specifying more detailed system requirements



Stakeholder Needs		
Criteria		
Scope (optional): 1 Stakeholder Needs		
#	Name	Text
1	SN-1 User Needs	
2	SN-1.1 Setting Temperature	It <u>must be</u> possible to set and maintain desired temperature in the cabin.
3	SN-1.2 Heat and Cool Modes	Unit <u>shall be</u> able to heat and cool.
4	SN-1.3 Noise Level	Climate control unit in max mode shall not be louder than engine.
5	SN-1.4 Climate Control Mass	Mass of the unit shall <u>not exceed</u> 5 percent of the total car mass.

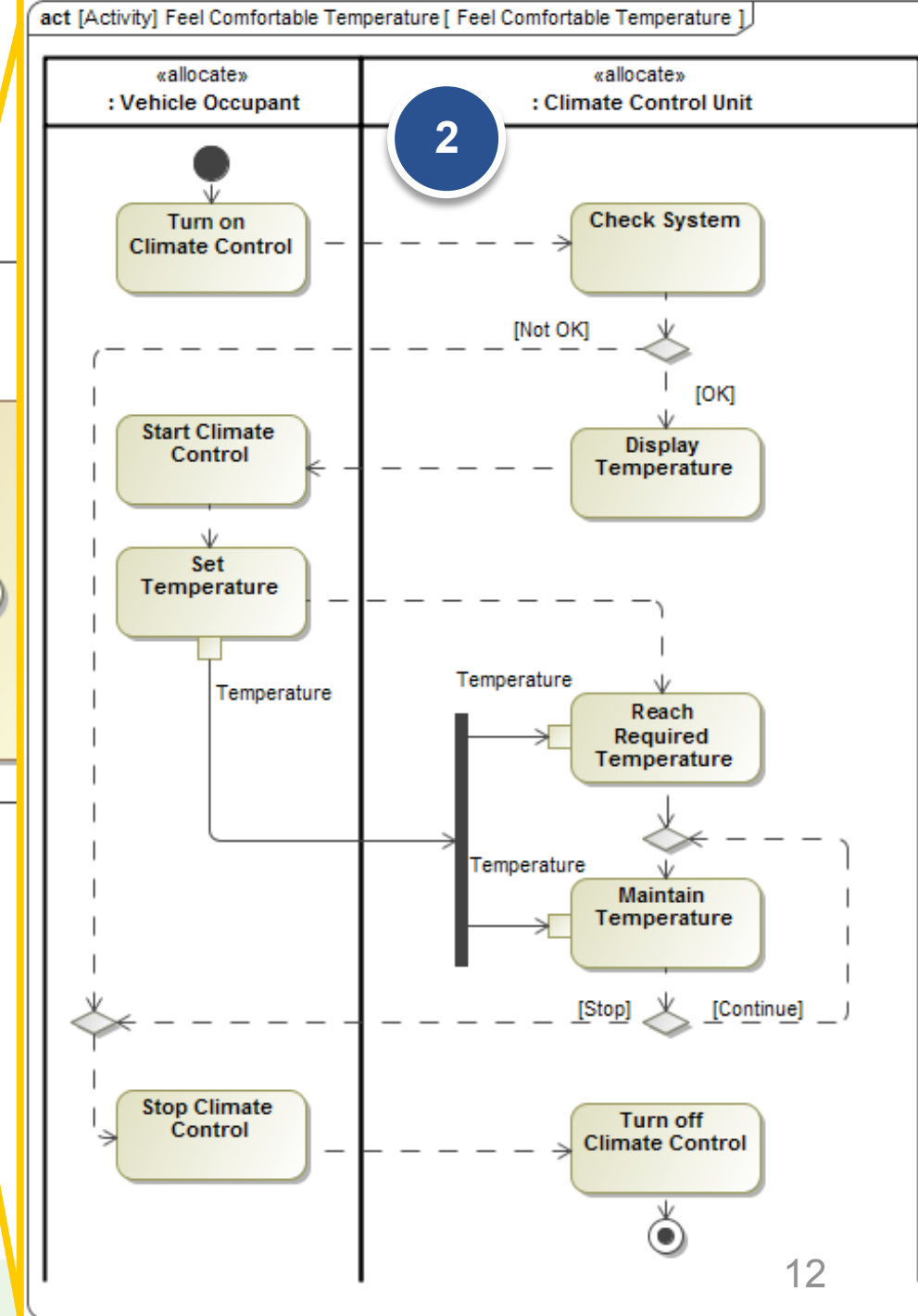
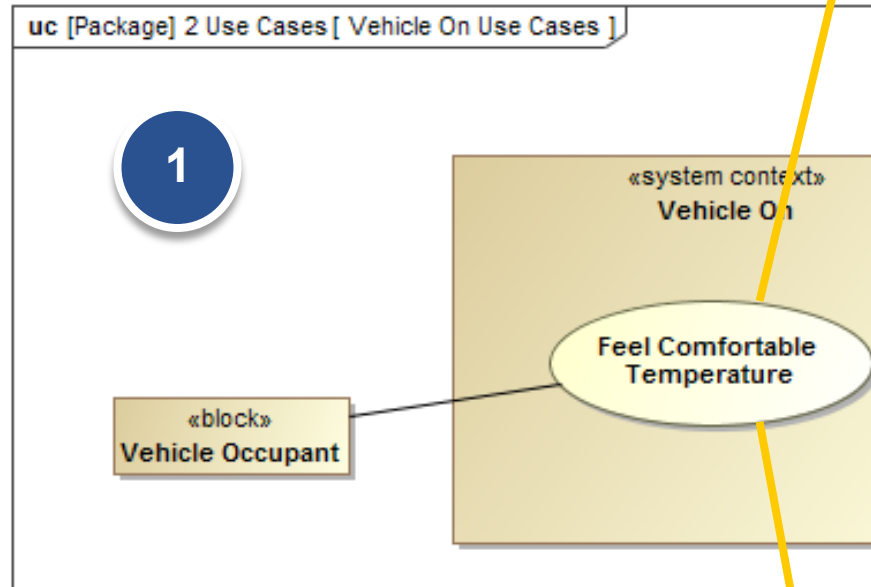
Use Cases



		Pillar			
Domain		Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Parametrics
	Problem	B1 Stakeholder Needs	B2 Use Cases	B3 System Context	B4 Measurements of Effectiveness
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Use Cases

- captures refinement of functional user needs in a form of a use case specification
- includes use case scenarios defining flow of events inside the use case as well as the other additional information, e.g. prerequisites, constraints, etc.



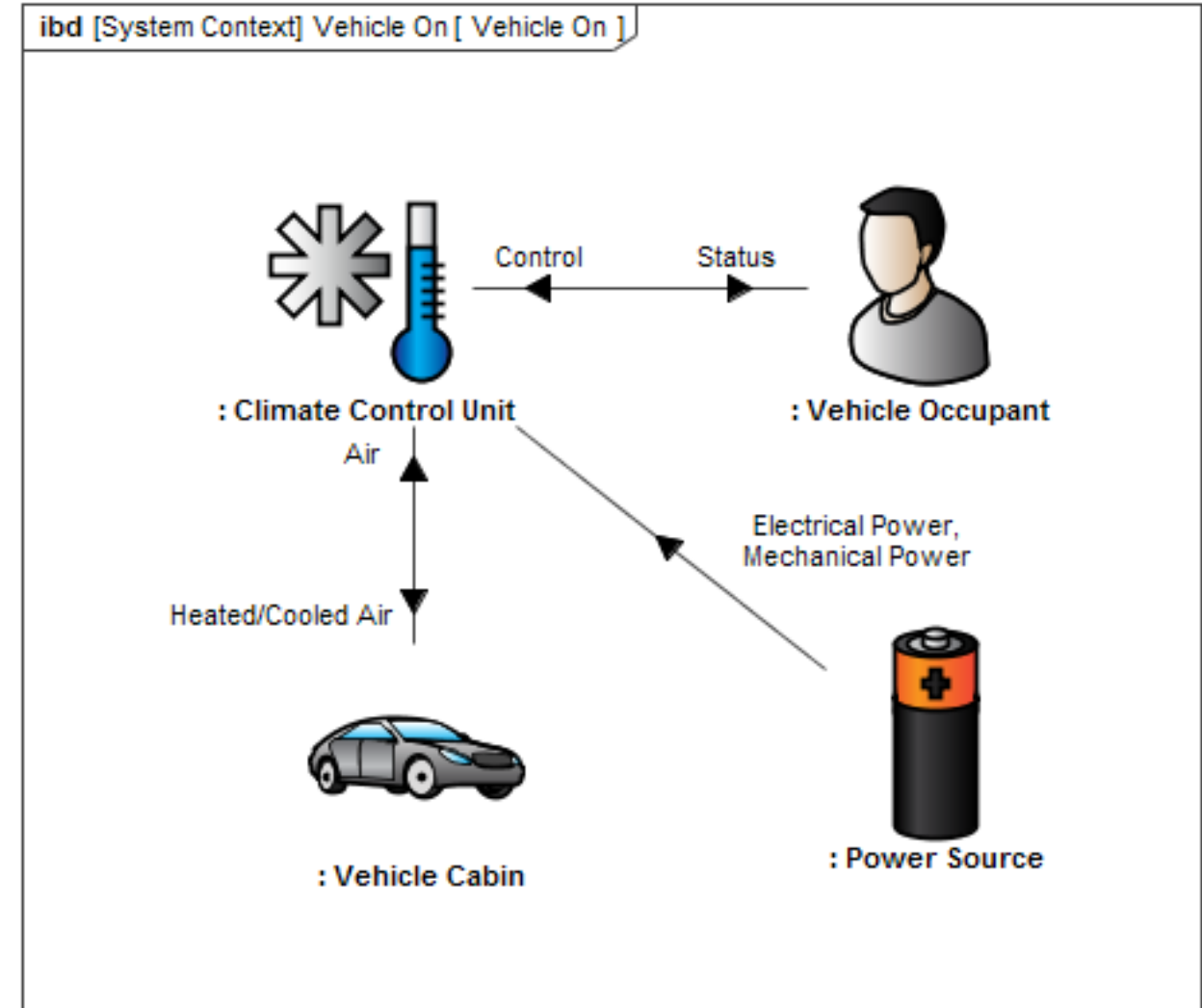
System Context



		Pillar			
Domain		Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Parametrics
	Problem	B1 Stakeholder Needs	B2 Use Cases	B3 System Context	B4 Measurements of Effectiveness
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System Context

- captures how Sol interacts with its environment
- origins of such model can be found in DoDAF, known as High Level Operational Context (HLOC)
- the purpose of the model is to depict high level interfaces needed for the system to communicate with its environment, e.g. GUI, UI, TCP/IP etc.
- can be supplemented with domain concept model





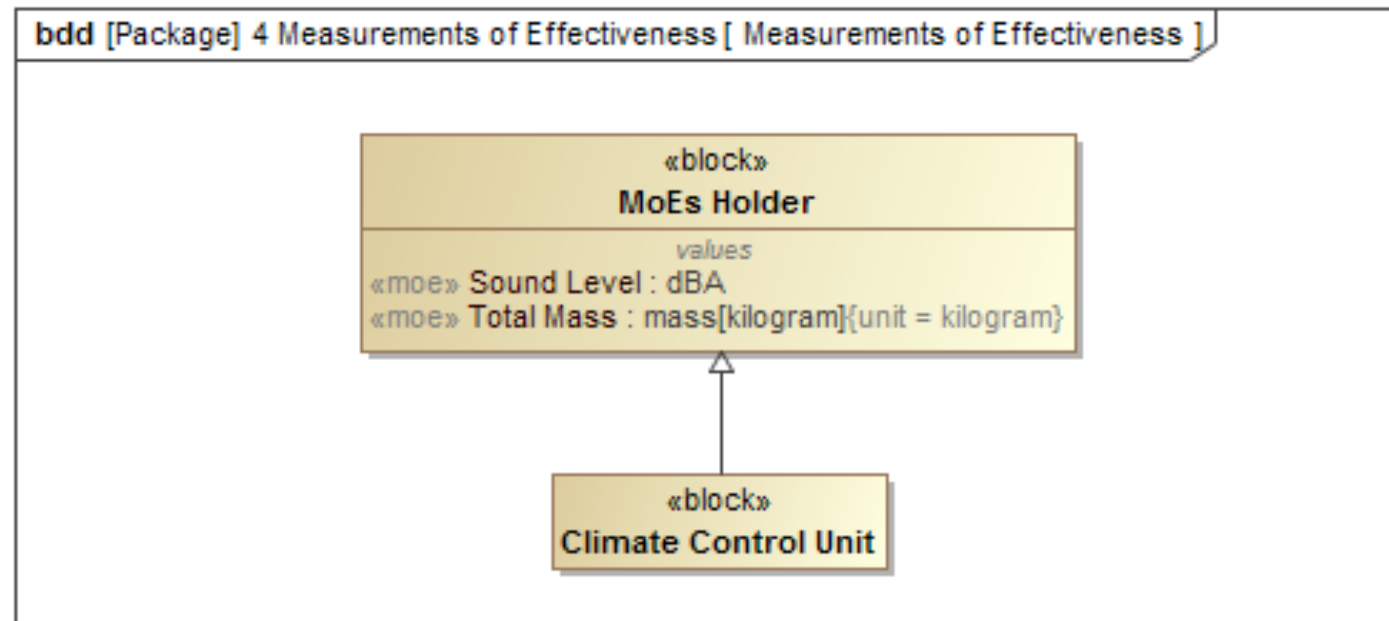
Measurements of Effectiveness

		Pillar			
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Measurements of Effectiveness

- captures non-functional user set goals for the system expressed in numerical format





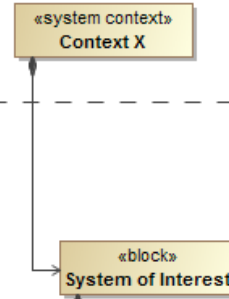
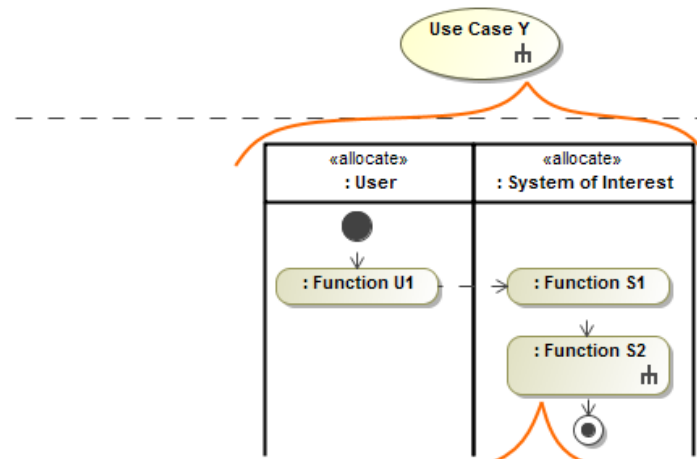
Problem Domain: White Box

	Pillar					
Domain			Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Parametrics
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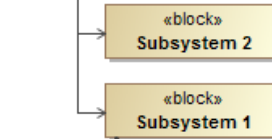
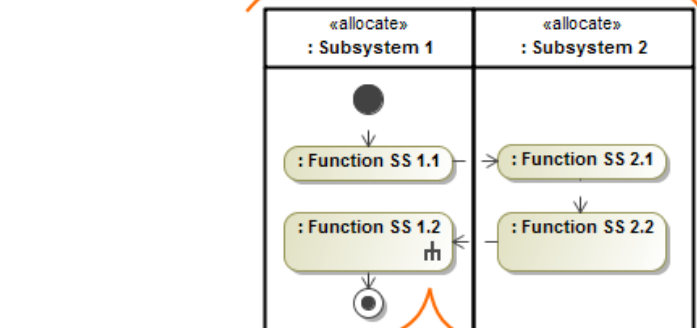
- White-box perspective, as opposed to the black-box, describes behaviors that are expected from subsystems of the Sol.
- In this perspective, environmental entities, are no longer considered: inputs and outputs of the Sol are delegated to its subsystems
- The result of the white-box analysis is system requirements specification (SRS)

Behavior

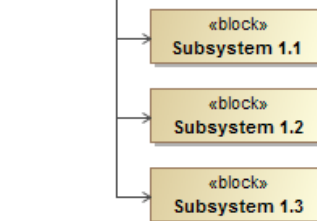
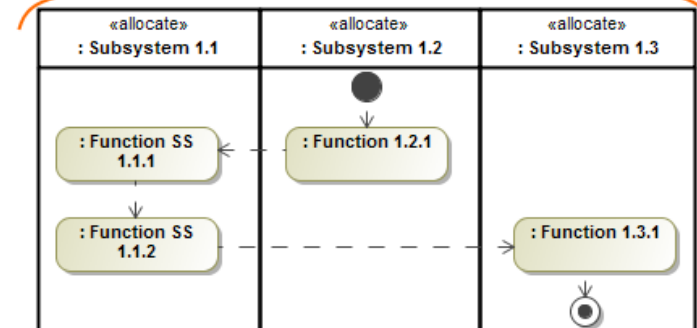
Structure



Black-box analysis



White-box analysis





Functional Analysis

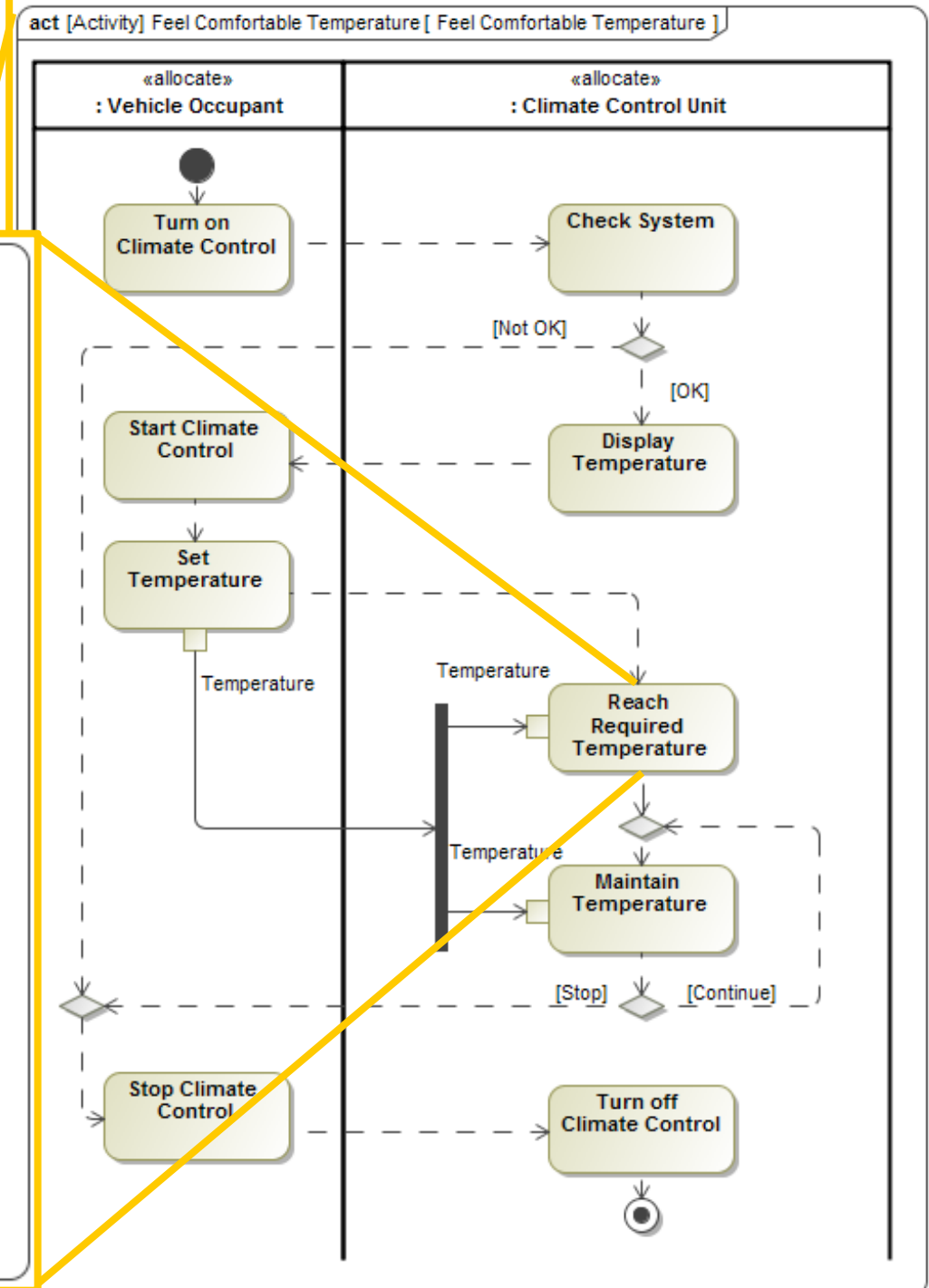
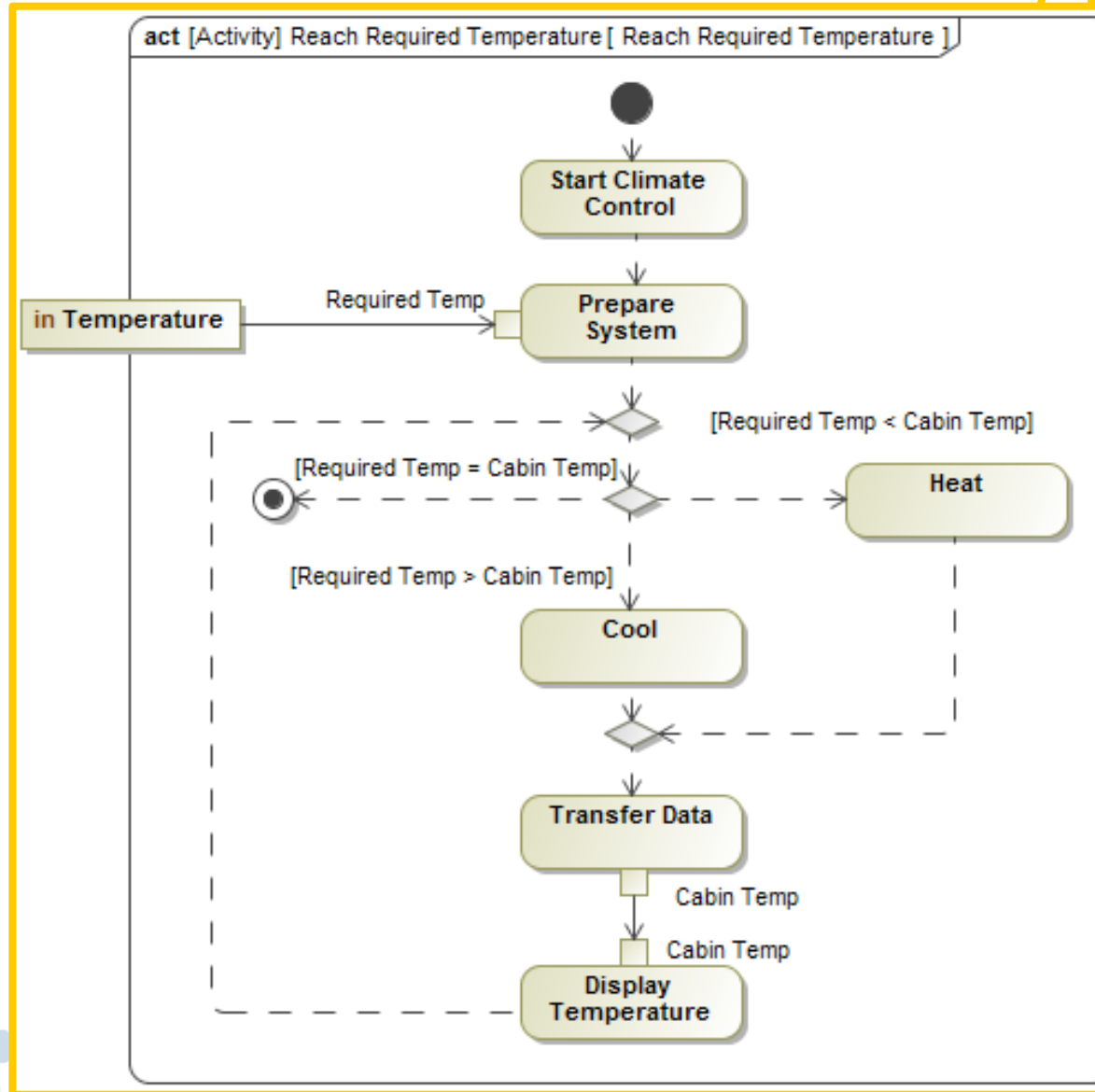
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Functional Analysis

- continuation of functional use case analysis, where focus is internal system functions in some of the techniques known as processes
- functional analysis serves for identification of logical subsystems responsible for a group of functions

Functional Analysis



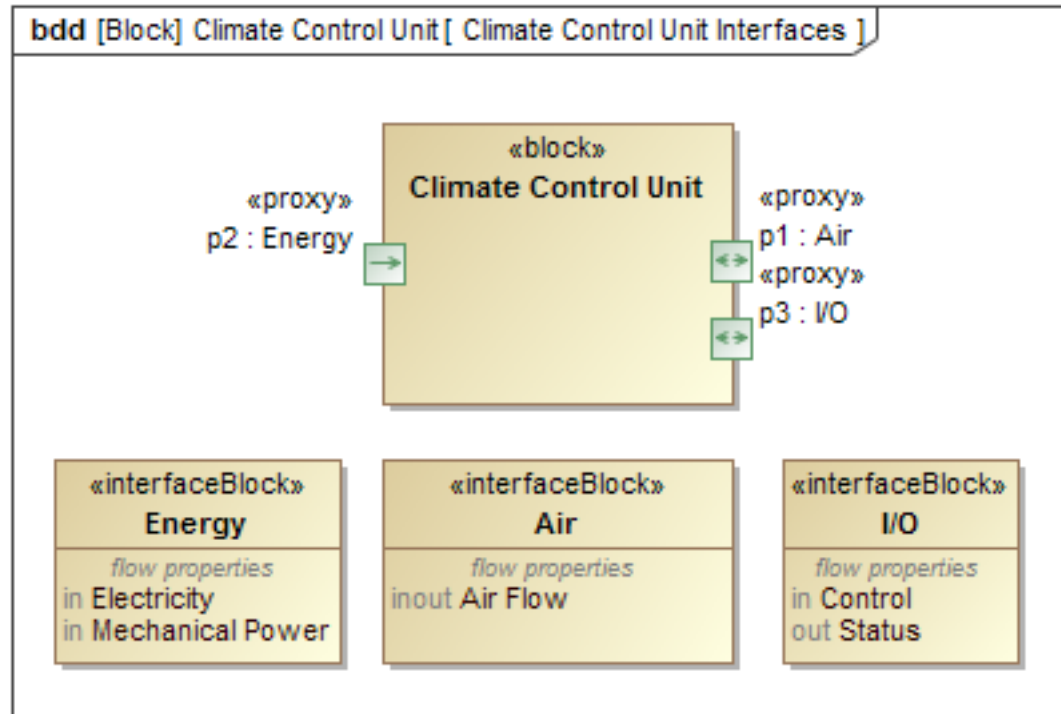


Logical Subsystems Communication

	Pillar					
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Logical Subsystems Communication



Criteria

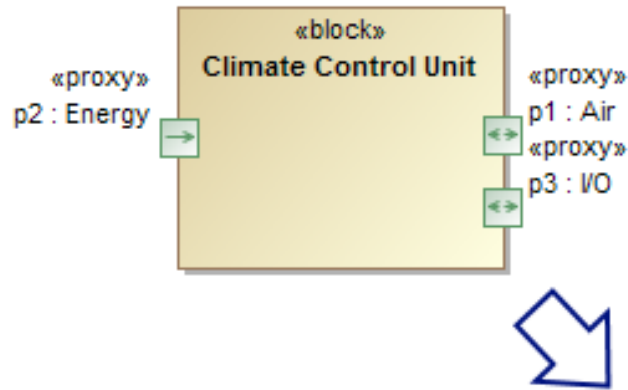
Element Type: Port ... Block: Climate Control Unit {wy} ...

#	^ Port Name	Port Type	Type Features	Direction
1	p1	Air	inout Air Flow	inout
2	p2	Energy	in Electricity in Mechanical Power	in
3	p3	I/O	in Control out Status	inout

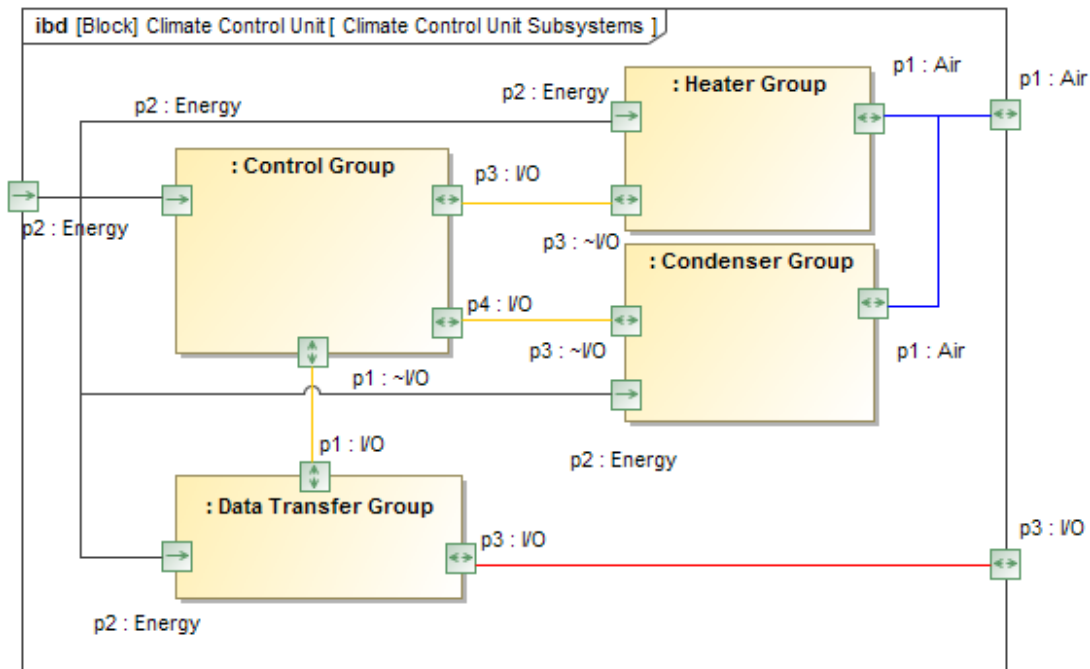
- logical interfaces are identified and defined.
- interface control documents (ICD) can be generated.



Logical Subsystems Communication



- identified logical subsystems, based on the control and resource flows captured in the functional analysis model, are connected with one another in terms of logical interfaces.







MoEs for Subsystems

	Pillar					
Domain			Requirements	Behavior	Structure	Parametrics
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MoEs for Subsystems

- In this cell, MoEs for one or more subsystems of the Sol are specified to make further refinements of non-functional stakeholder needs
- This cell is optional, as you might not need to specify MoEs additional to those defined for Sol

System Requirements



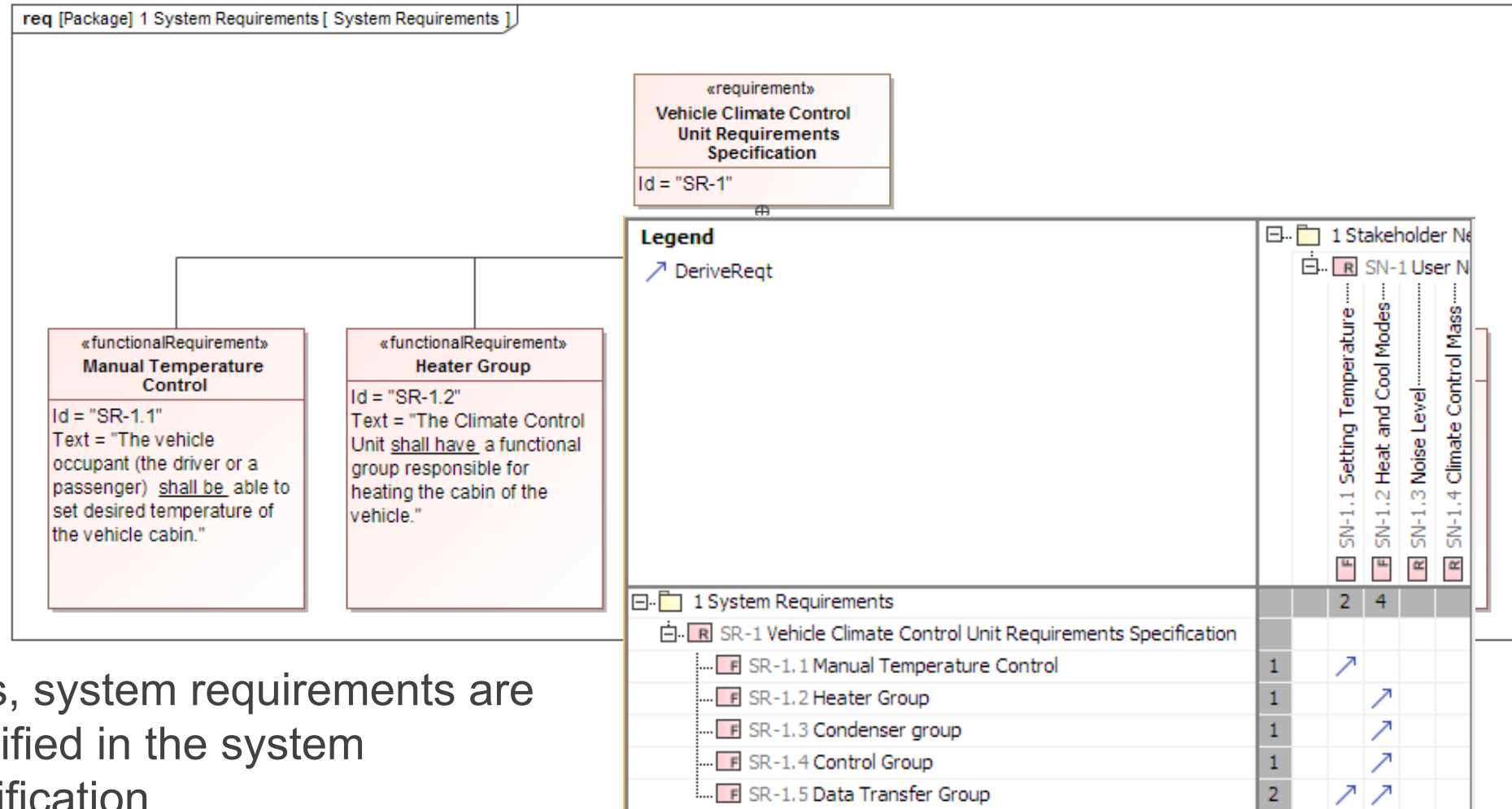
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System Requirements

Inputs:

- user needs
 - functional analysis
 - logical interfaces
 - MoEs.
-
- by analysing inputs, system requirements are identified and specified in the system requirements specification



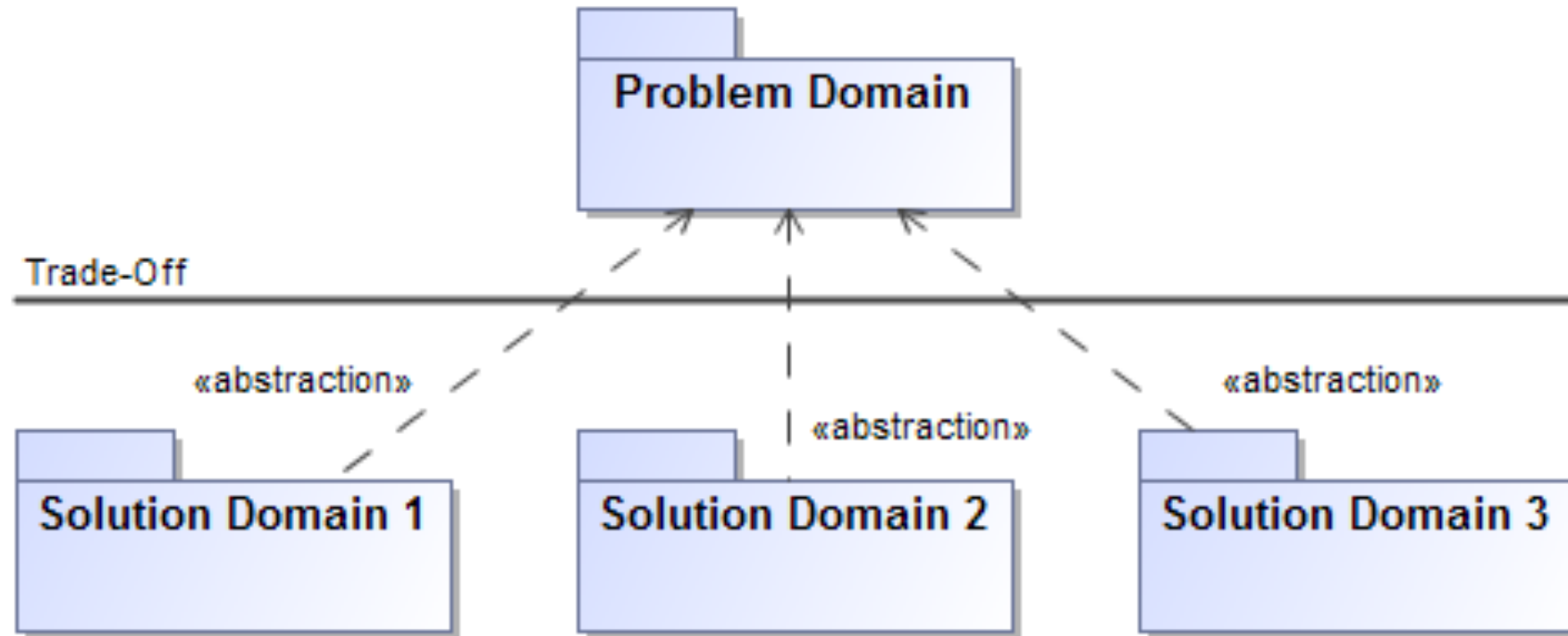
Solution Domain



	Pillar					
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Trade-off Analysis

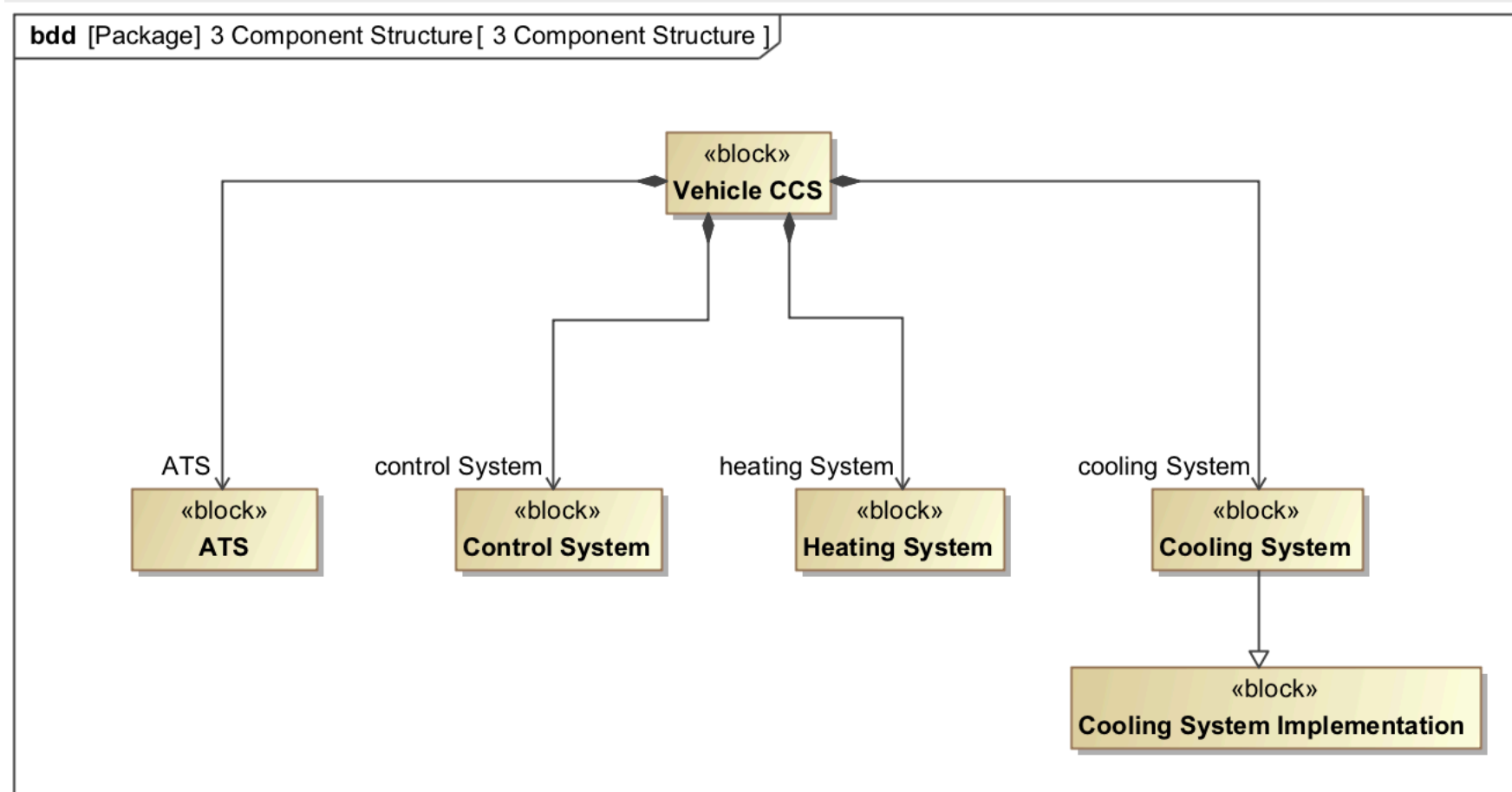




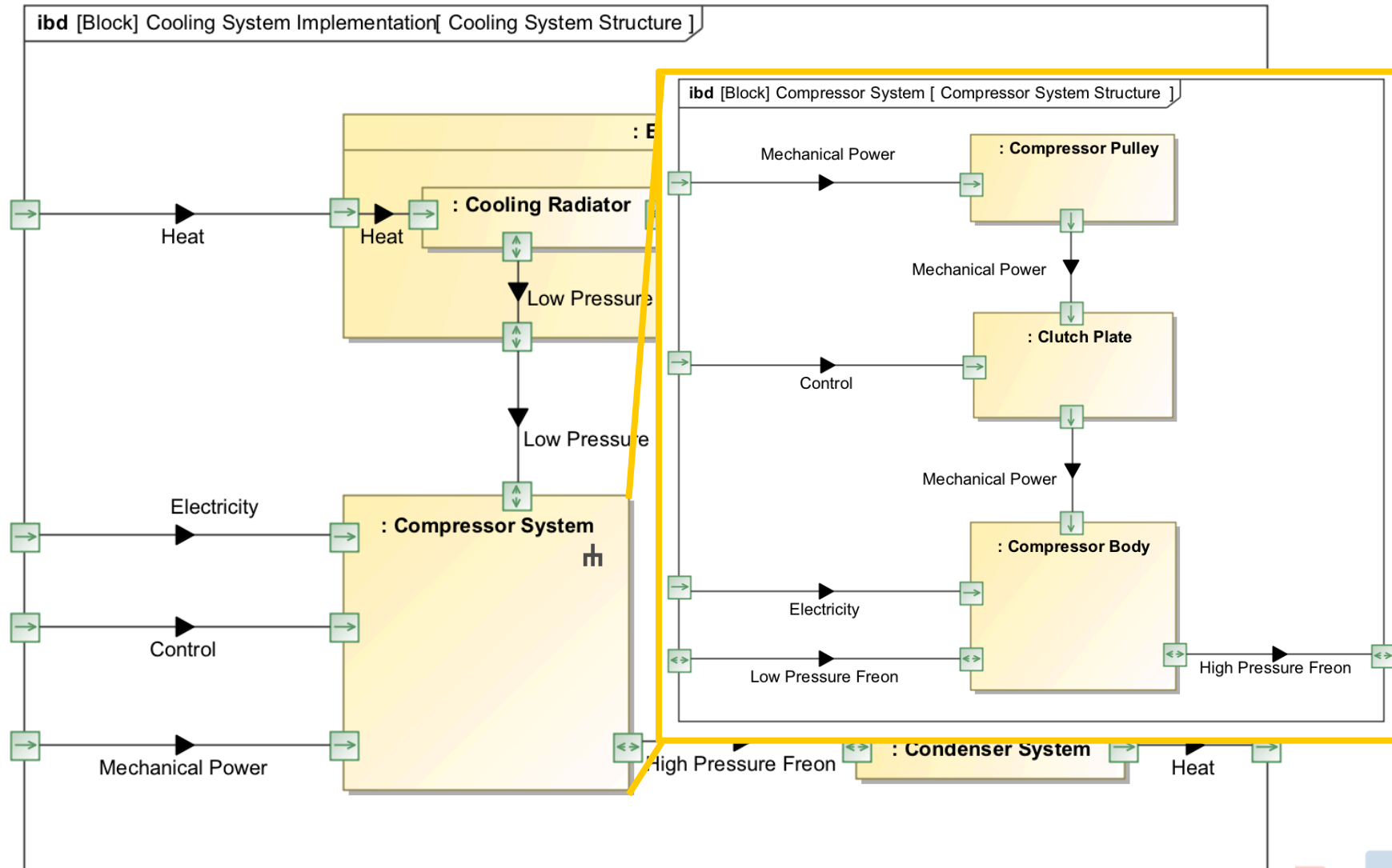
Component Structure

	Pillar					
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Component Structure



Component Structure





Component Behavior

	Pillar					
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-
- The diagram illustrates the SysML State Machine Diagram for a climate control system, showing the initialization and operation of the system. The diagram is divided into several sections, with a central activity box highlighted in yellow.
- Central Activity: Initialize Behavior**
- The activity starts with a start node (black dot) leading to a stateful node labeled **: Test**.
 - From **: Test**, an output **OUT** leads to an input **IN** of a stateful node labeled **Initialize=IN**.
 - From **Initialize=IN**, a dashed line leads to a decision diamond.
 - The decision diamond has two outgoing paths:
 - [Initialize <= 1]**: Leads to a stateful node labeled **CCStatus=IN1**, which then leads to a final node (bullseye).
 - [else]**: Leads to a stateful node labeled **CCStatus=IN2**, which then leads to a final node (bullseye).
 - Two value specification nodes are connected to the decision diamond:
 - «valueSpecification» System Can Not Be Initialized**: Connected to the **[Initialize <= 1]** path via a **result** output.
 - «valueSpecification» System Initialized**: Connected to the **[else]** path via a **result** output.
- Other States and Transitions:**
- Turn OFF**: A stateful node that can be reached from **Initializing HVAC** (labeled "System Can Not Start") and from **Starting Automatic Mode** (labeled "Time Out"). It has a self-loop labeled "System Can Not Start".
 - Initializing HVAC**: A stateful node with an entry/initialize behavior and a do/get temperature behavior. It can transition to **Turn OFF** (labeled "System Started / V") or to **Heating Mode3** (labeled "Wait").
 - Heating Mode3**: A stateful node with a do/stop manual mode behavior. It can transition to **Heating Mode1** (labeled "Stop M") or to **Heating** (labeled "Heating3 / Heating Mode3").
 - Heating Mode1**: A stateful node with a do/stop manual mode behavior. It can transition to **Heating** (labeled "Stop M") or to **Heating Mode2** (labeled "Heating1 / Heating Mode1").
 - Heating**: A stateful node with a do/heating selection behavior. It can transition to **Heating Mode2** (labeled "Heating") or to **Heating Mode3** (labeled "Heating2 / Heating Mode2").
 - Heating Mode2**: A stateful node with a do/stop manual mode behavior. It can transition to **Heating** (labeled "Stop M") or to **Heating Mode3** (labeled "Heating3 / Heating Mode3").
 - Cooling Mode2**: A stateful node with a do/stop manual mode behavior. It can transition to **Cooling** (labeled "Stop M") or to **Cooling Mode3** (labeled "Cooling2 / Cooling Mode2").
 - Cooling**: A stateful node with a do/cooling selection behavior. It can transition to **Cooling Mode3** (labeled "Cooling") or to **Cooling Mode2** (labeled "Cooling3 / Cooling Mode3").
 - Cooling Mode3**: A stateful node with a do/stop manual mode behavior. It can transition to **Cooling** (labeled "Stop M") or to **Cooling Mode2** (labeled "Cooling3 / Cooling Mode3").
 - Starting Automatic Mode**: A stateful node with an entry/waiting for temperature input behavior. It has a self-loop labeled "Repeat" and a transition to **Maintaining Temperature** (labeled "Start Climate Control").
 - Maintaining Temperature**: A stateful node with a do/climate control system behavior. It can transition to **Starting Automatic Mode** (labeled "Stop Climate Control") or to **Turn OFF** (labeled "Time Out").

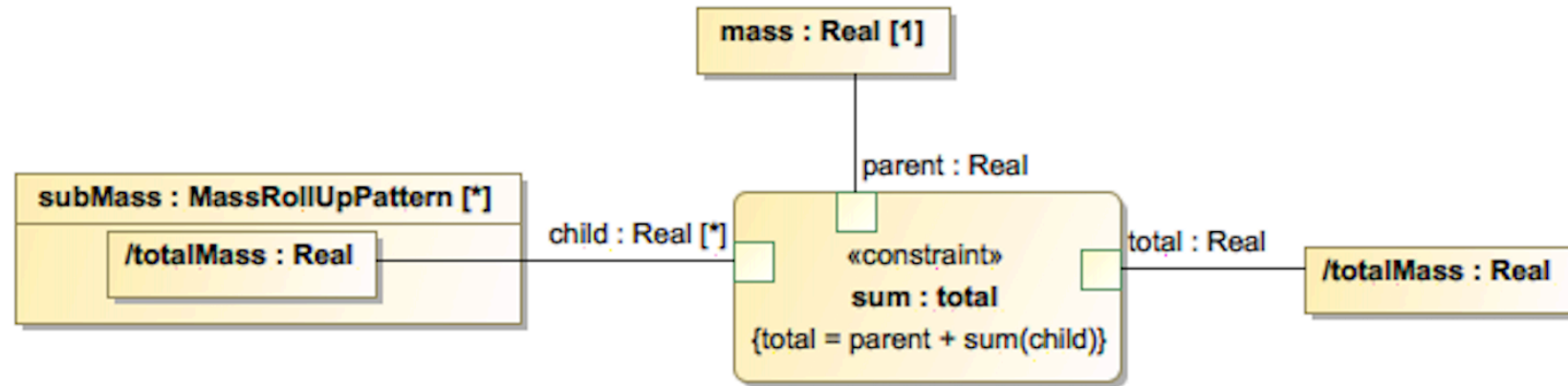
Component Parameters



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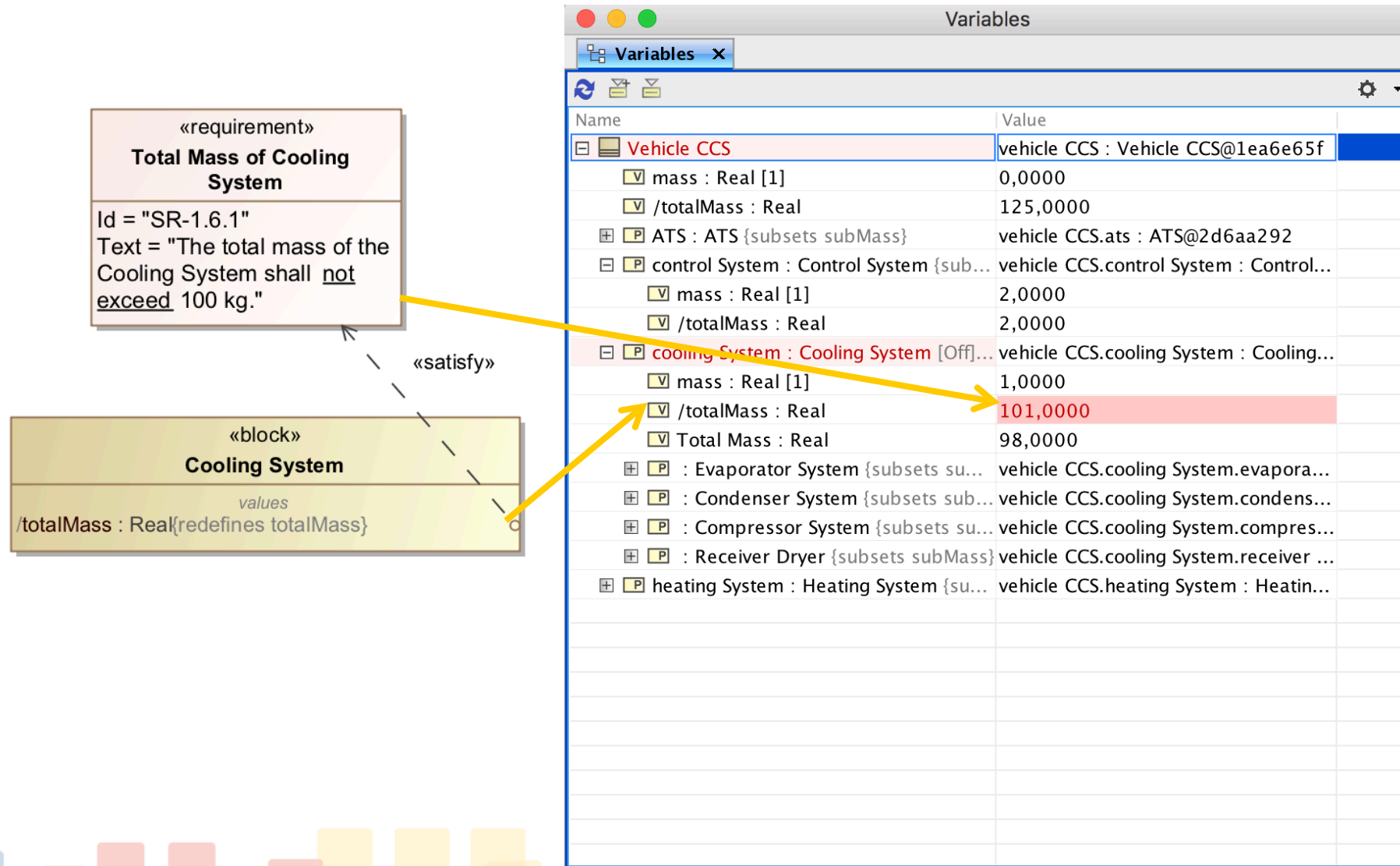


Component Parameters



#	Name	totalMass : Real	mass : Real
1	vehicle CCS	125.0	0.0
2	vehicle CCS.ats	10.0	10.0
3	vehicle CCS.cooling System	101.0	1.0
4	vehicle CCS.cooling System.evaporator System	15.0	0.0
5	vehicle CCS.cooling System.evaporator System.metering Orifice	7.0	7.0
6	vehicle CCS.cooling System.evaporator System.cooling Radiator	8.0	8.0
7	vehicle CCS.cooling System.condenser System	20.0	20.0
8	vehicle CCS.cooling System.compressor System	63.0	0.0
9	vehicle CCS.cooling System.compressor System.compressor Pulley	14.0	14.0
10	vehicle CCS.cooling System.compressor System.clutch Plate	14.0	14.0
11	vehicle CCS.cooling System.compressor System.compressor Body	35.0	35.0
12	vehicle CCS.cooling System.receiver Dryer	2.0	2.0
13	vehicle CCS.heating System	12.0	12.0
14	vehicle CCS.control System	2.0	2.0

Component Parameters





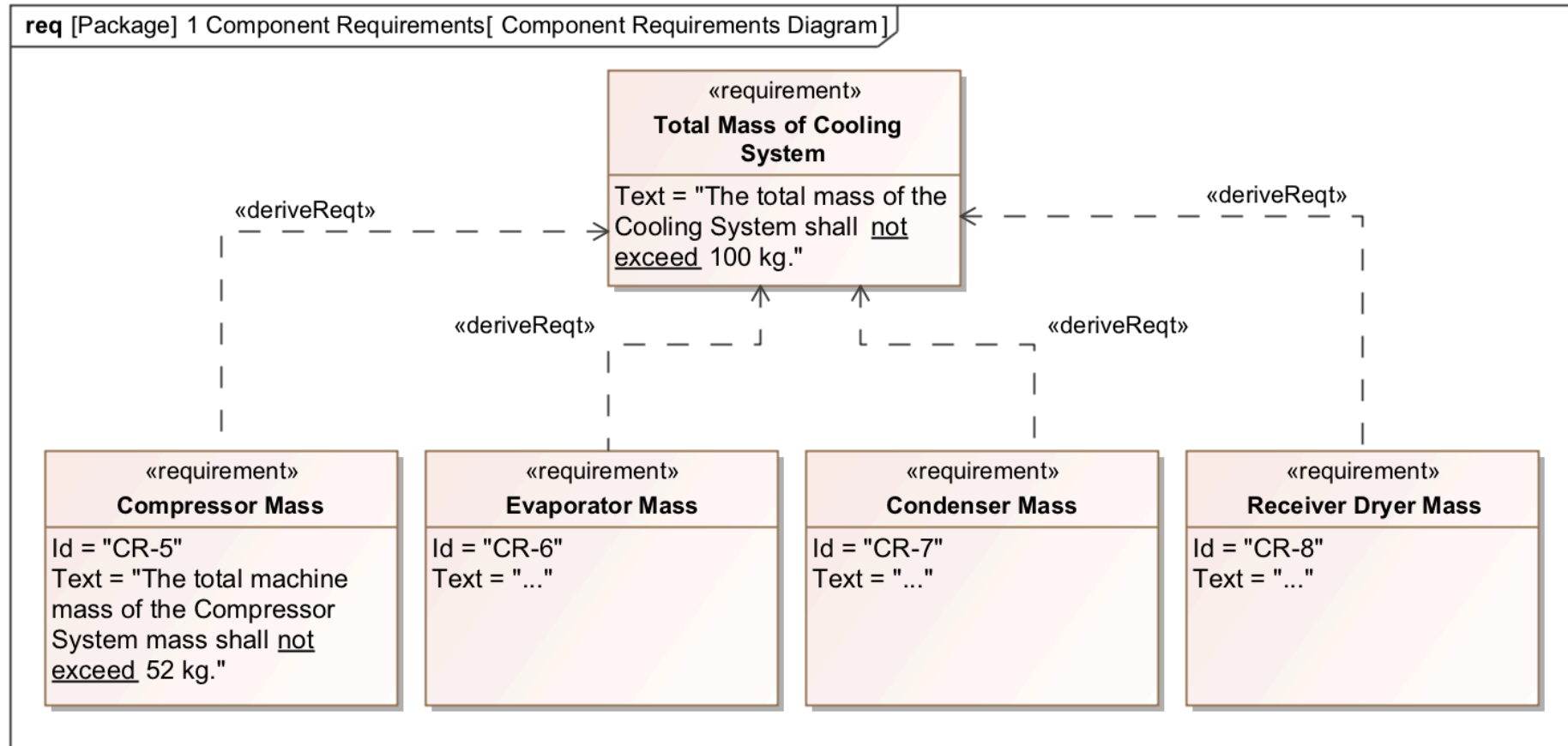
Component Requirements

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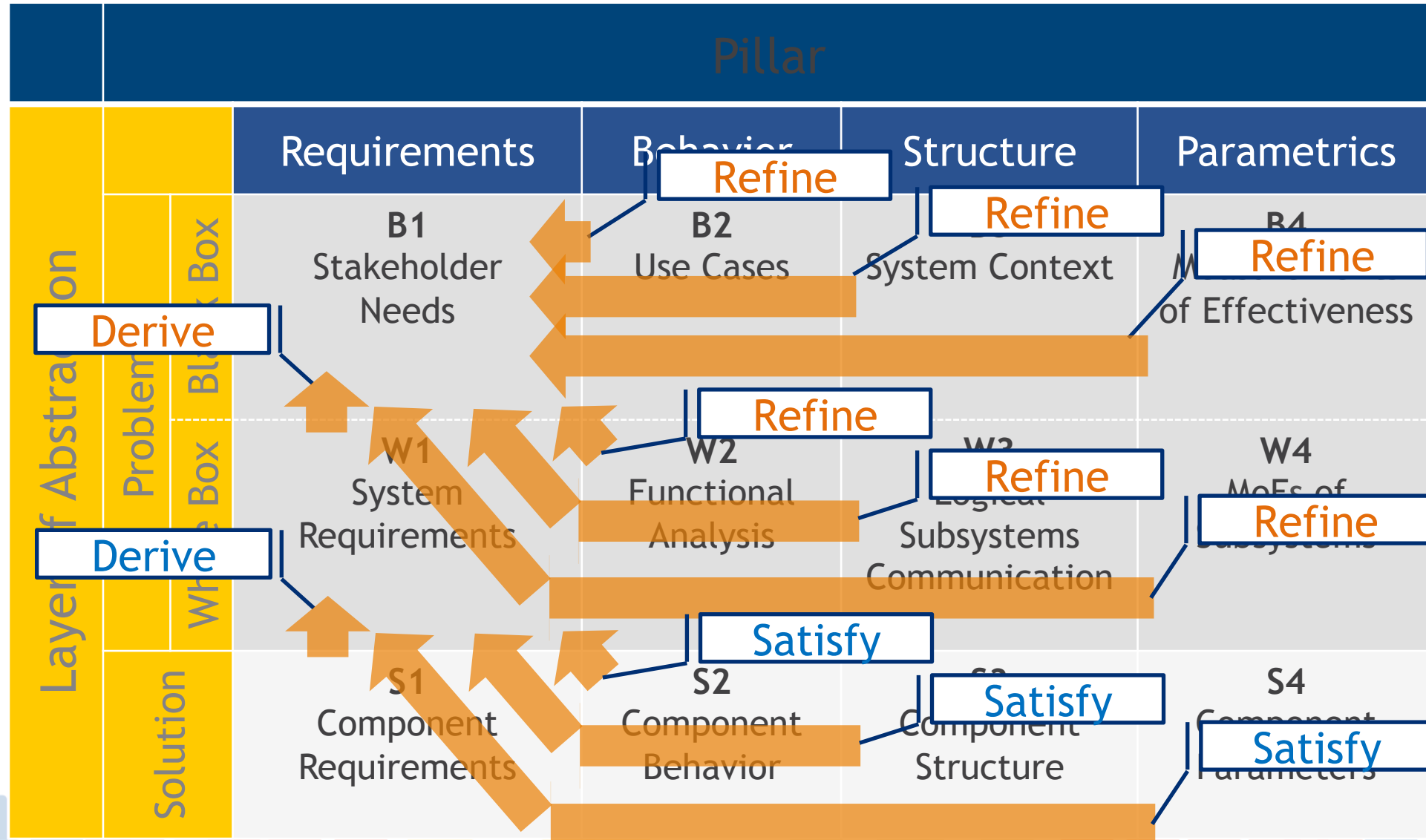
Component Requirements

- captures detailed requirements for every identified subsystem/component
- component requirements are derived from system requirements



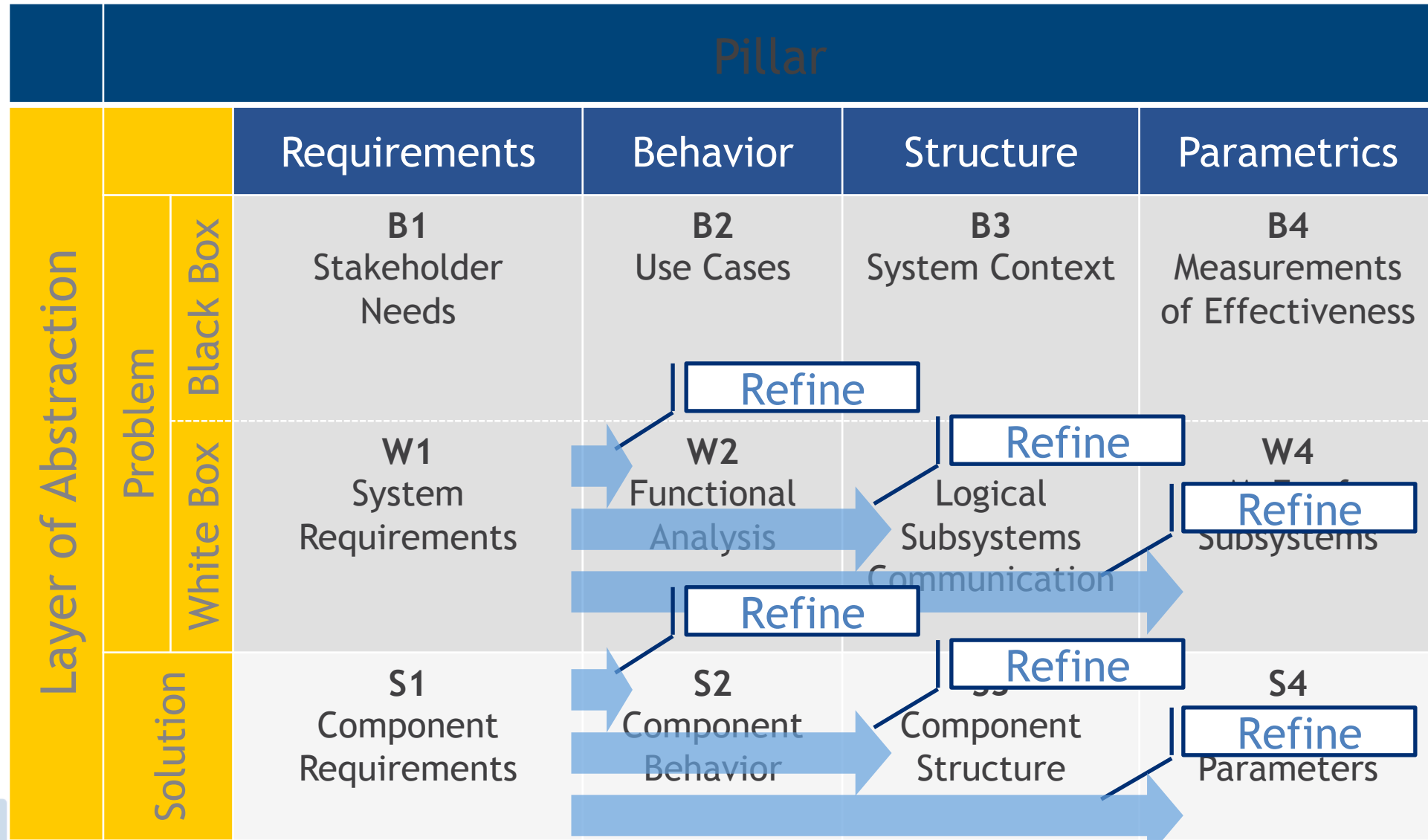


Requirements Traceability

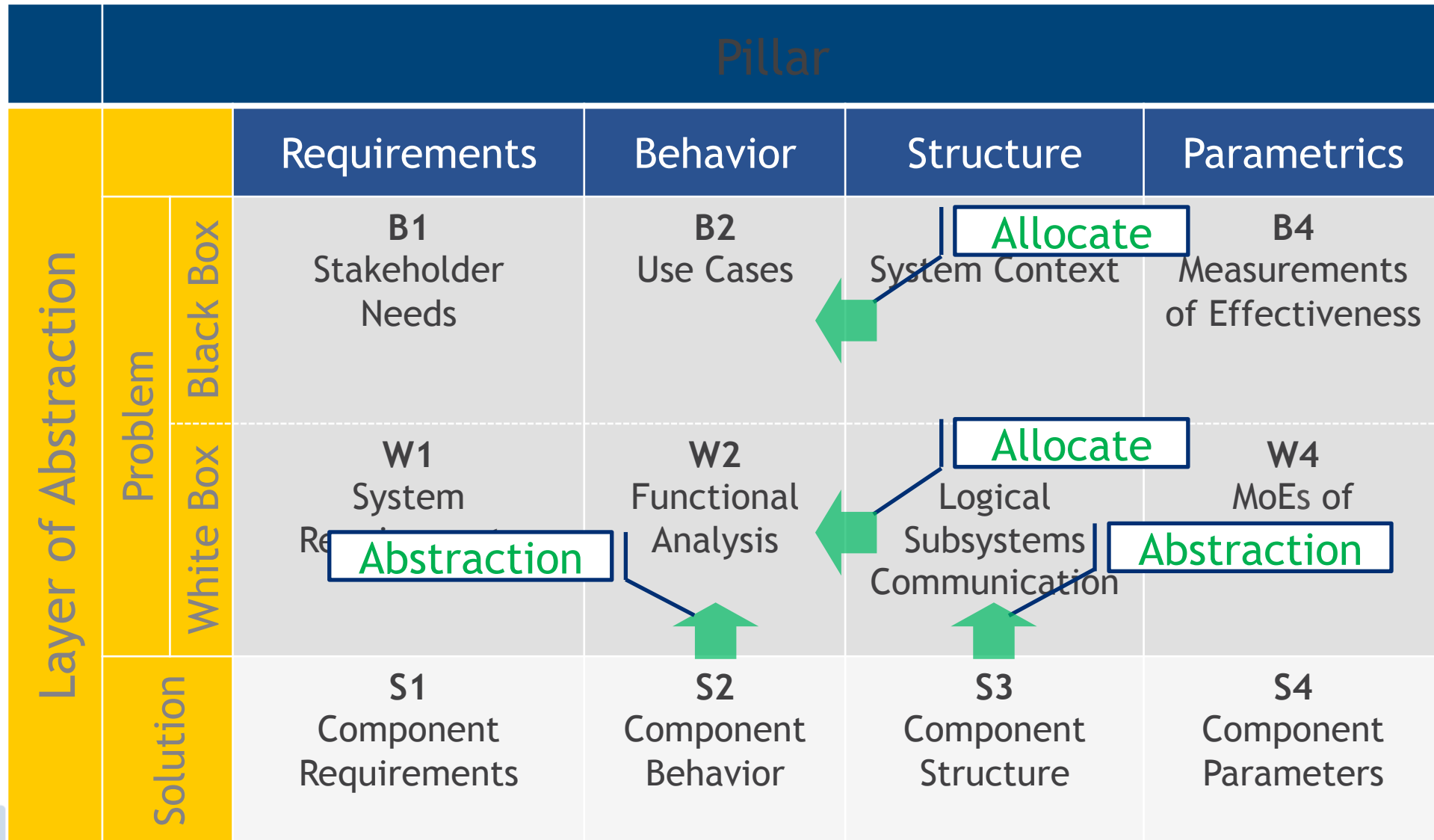




Requirements Traceability



Architecture Traceability





Conclusions and future works

- Analysis of MBSE methods and enterprise architecture frameworks discloses that majority of them are conceptual and thus can hardly be used in combination with systems modeling techniques, such as SysML, in practice.
- In contrast to them, the MBSE Grid approach proposed in this paper is fully compatible with SysML. Based on the transparent system architecture framework,
 - it clearly defines the modeling process
 - reveals what model artifacts should be produced in each step of system specification and design
 - explains how to manage traceability relationships (both horizontal and vertical).
- The case study later in this paper proves applicability of MBSE Grid in combination with MagicDraw toolset, which supports SysML.
- Currently, the MBSE Grid approach is mainly oriented to the creation of a system model. Thus, it will be extended to include support of system variants, engineering analysis, and verification & validation.
- In the farther future, the approach is considered to support a full model lifecycle management, including its creation, usage, and configuration management.



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Thank You!

Questions???