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# Towards a Common Systems Engineering Method to Cover a Complete System Development Process

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# Outline

- Motivation
- Introduction to MBSE Grid
- Proposed Modifications and Additions
  - Core modifications
  - Addition of Safety & Reliability pillar
  - Bridging the gap between MBSE and MBD
- Conclusions

# Motivation

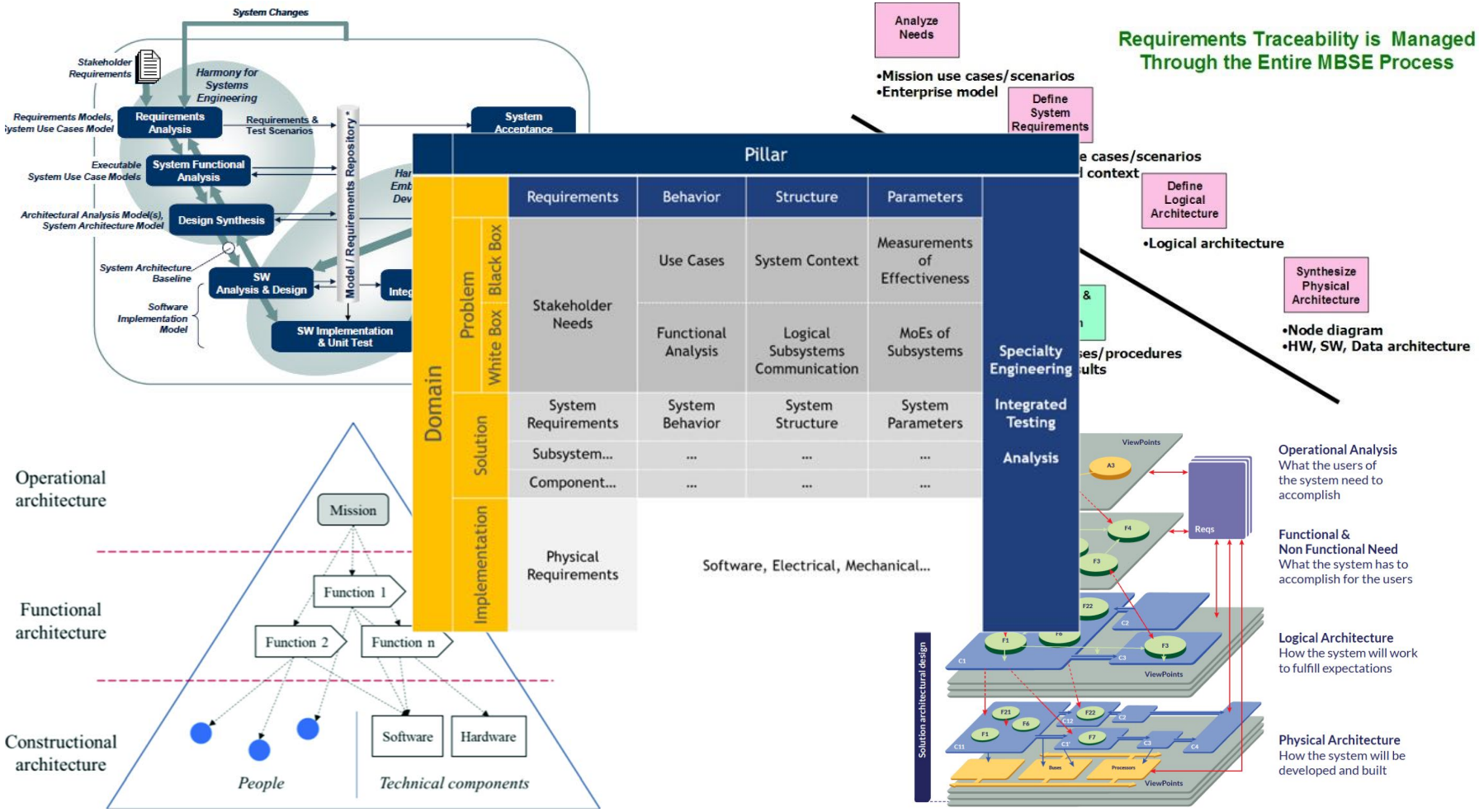
- SysML as a standardized modeling language is a key MBSE enabler for modeling large and complex systems
- SysML is neither a framework nor a methodology
  - SysML does not provide any guidelines or recommendations for the modeling process
- MBSE methodology is needed to address the following questions
  - how to begin modeling the system,
  - what views need to be built,
  - which artefacts will be delivered,
  - what are the engineering activities, etc.
- MBSE Grid modeling method has been introduced In 2017

# Purpose

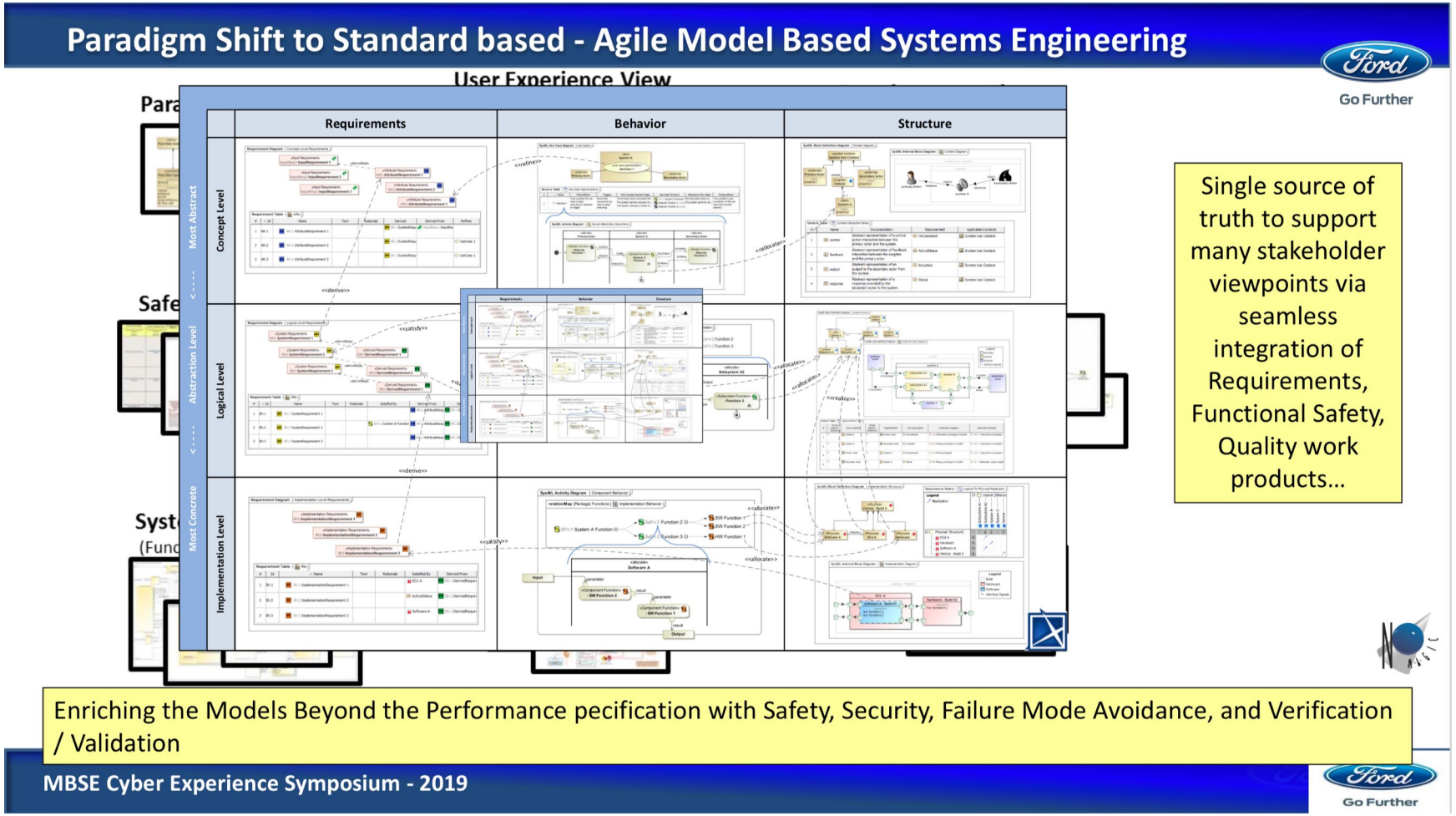
Revisit and Update MBSE Grid methodology in accordance to:

- **Industry Evolution**
  - Following the publication of an MBSE grid, there is a need to revisit existing systems engineering methodologies,
    - to assess MBSE grid applicability to current MBSE projects
    - discover major industry trends
    - evolve the grid in accordance with the engineering community needs.
- **User feedback**
  - Implementing organizations had many questions and requests for improvements. This feedback has been analyzed and MBSE Grid has been updated accordingly.

# Industry Evolution

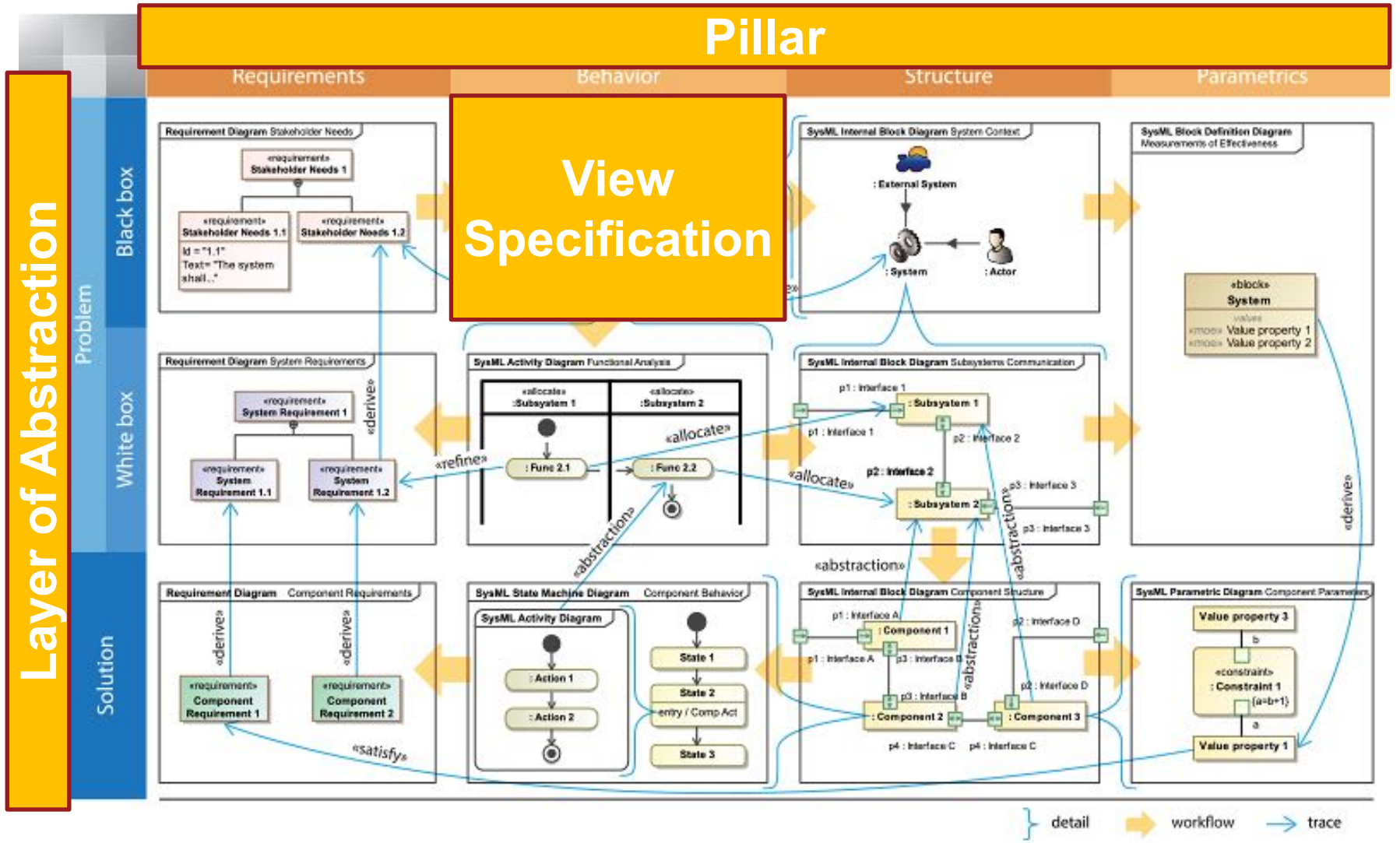


# User Feedback

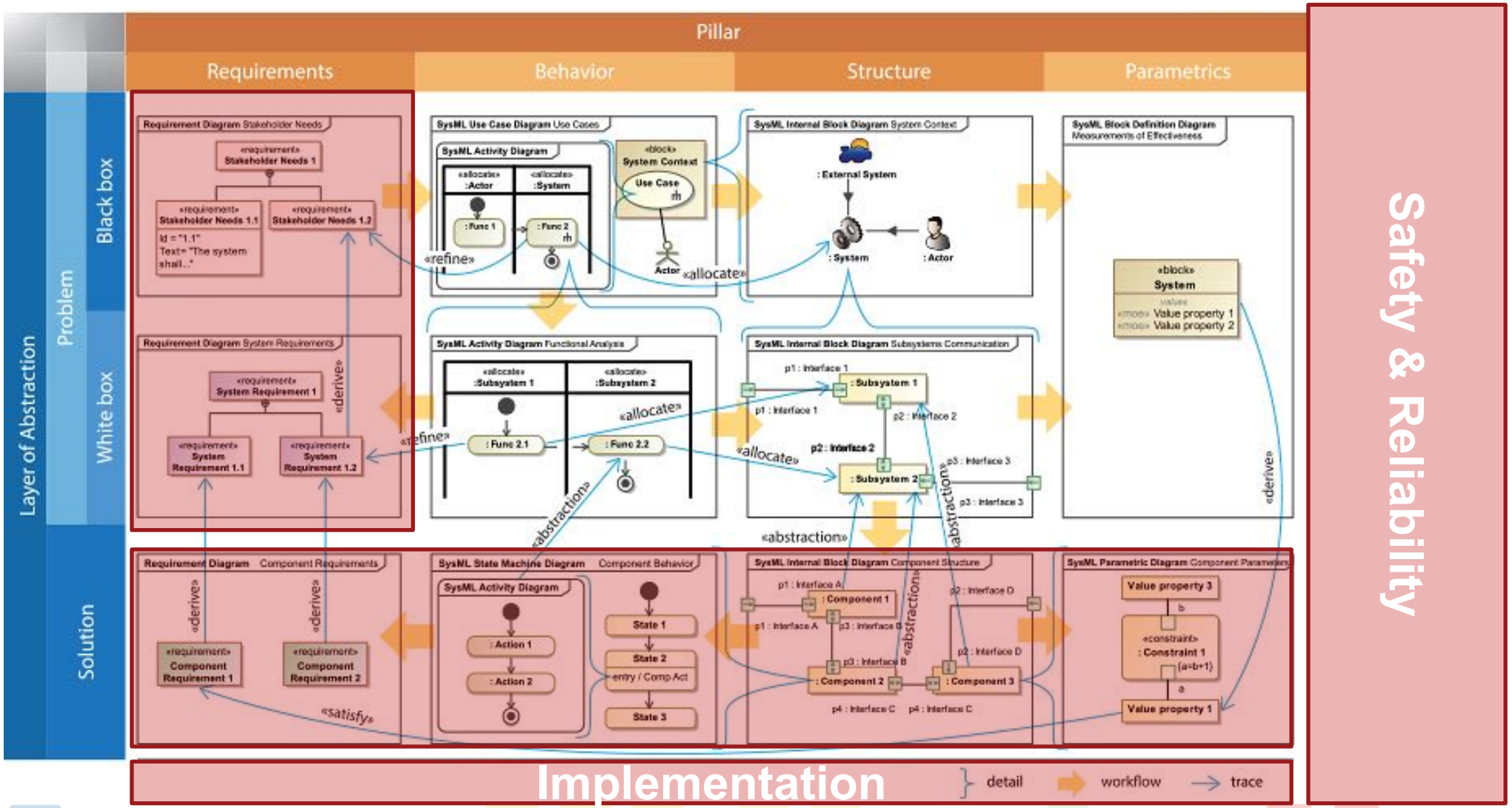



- BAE Systems
- Boeing
- Bombardier
- Honda
- Jaxa
- John Deere
- Kongsberg Defence and Aerospace
- Thyssenkrupp

# Introduction to MBSE Grid



# MBSE Grid: Key Areas of Changes



# Proposed Modifications and Additions: Core Modifications

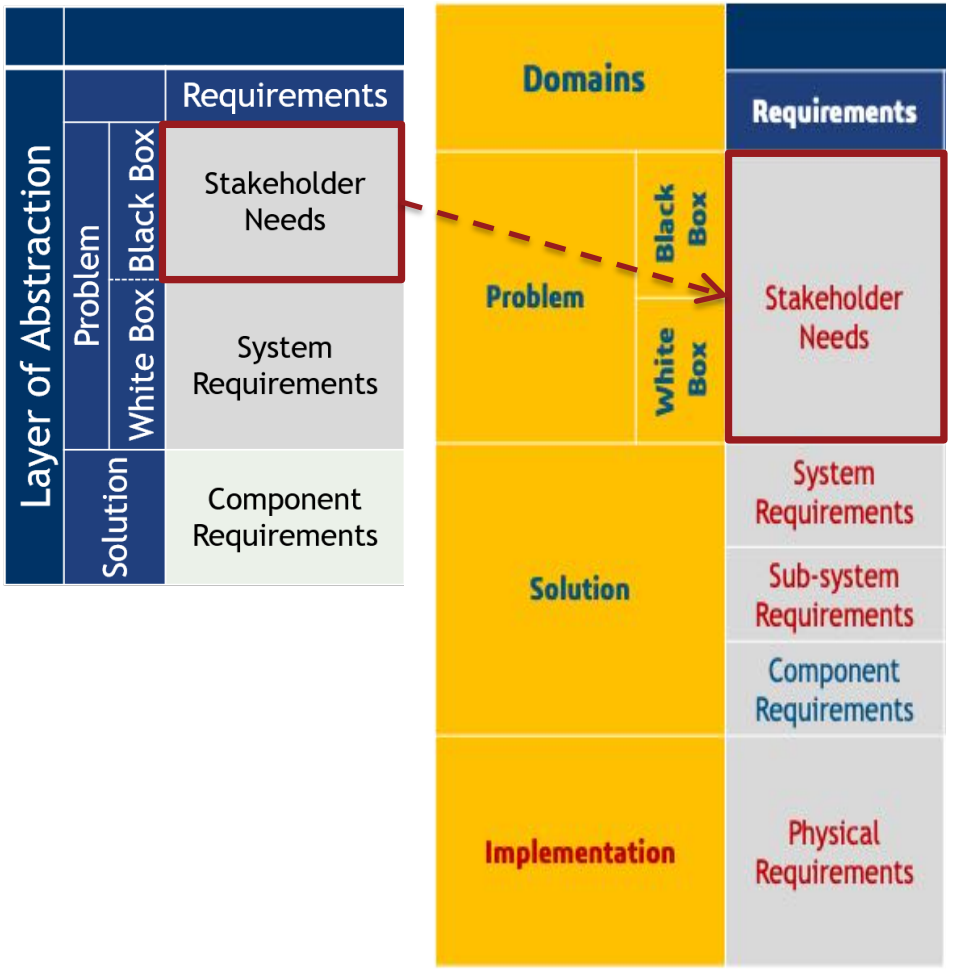
# MBSE Grid + Updates = MagicGrid

| Layer of Abstraction | | Pillar: Requirements | Behavior | Structure | Parametrics |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Problem | Black Box | Stakeholder Needs | Use Cases | System Context | Measurements of Effectiveness |
| Problem | White Box | System Requirements | Functional Analysis | Logical Subsystems Communication | MoEs for Subsystems |
| Solution | | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Assembly | Component Parameters |

| Domains | | Pillars: Requirements | Behavior | Structure | Parameters | Safety |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Problem | Black Box | Stakeholder Needs | Use Cases | System Context | Measurements of Effectiveness | Preliminary Risk Analysis |
| Problem | White Box | | Functional Analysis | Logical Subsystems Communication | MoEs of Subsystems | |
| Solution | | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure | System Parameters | Functional FMEA/FTA |
| Solution | | Sub-system Requirements | Sub-system Behavior | Sub-system Structure | Sub-system Parameters | |
| Solution | | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Structure | Component Parameters | |
| Implementation | | Physical Requirements | | | | |

- New domain and sub-domains including new views
- Modifications in some views
- Traceability updates

# Stakeholder Needs

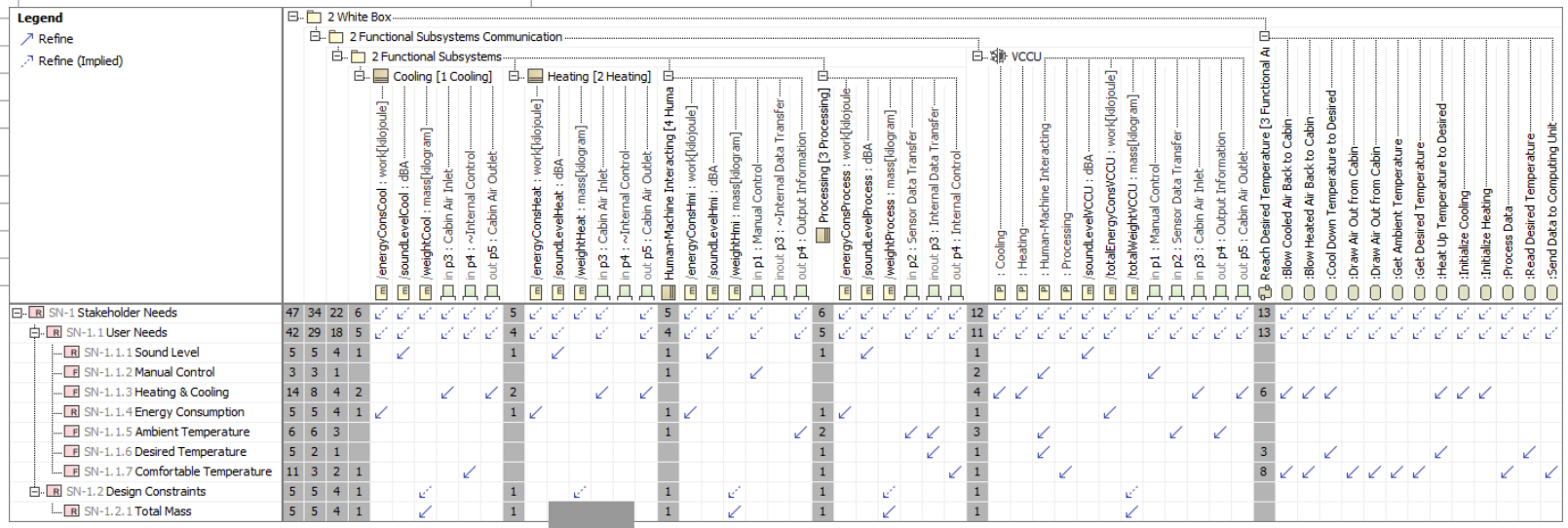



- Stakeholder needs are refined during **both** phases of problem domain analysis (PDA)
- After the black-box analysis, they **continue to be the main source of information** for analyzing the expected white-box functions and structure of the System of Interest (SoI)
- Result of the PDA is SysML model that refines stakeholder needs with traceability relationships to them

# Stakeholder Needs (2)

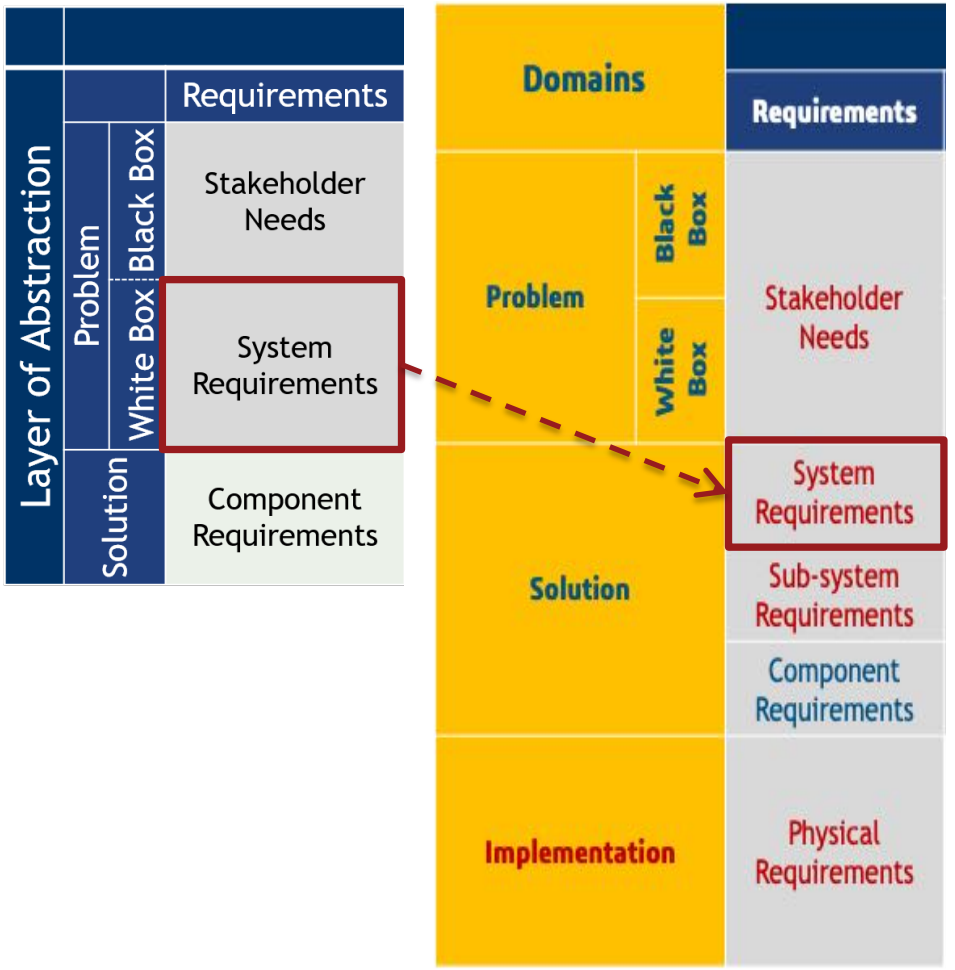
- Result of the PDA is **input** to system requirements specification, but not system requirements specification itself

| # | Name | Text |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SN-1 Stakeholder Needs | |
| 2 | SN-1.1 User Needs | |
| 3 | SN-1.1.1 Sound Level | |
| 4 | SN-1.1.2 Manual Control | |
| 5 | SN-1.1.3 Heating & Cooling | |
| 6 | SN-1.1.4 Energy Consumption | |
| 7 | SN-1.1.5 Ambient Temperature | |
| 8 | SN-1.1.6 Desired Temperature | |
| 9 | SN-1.1.7 Comfortable Temperature | |
| 10 | SN-1.2 Design Constraints | |
| 11 | SN-1.2.1 Total Mass | |




System Requirements Specification

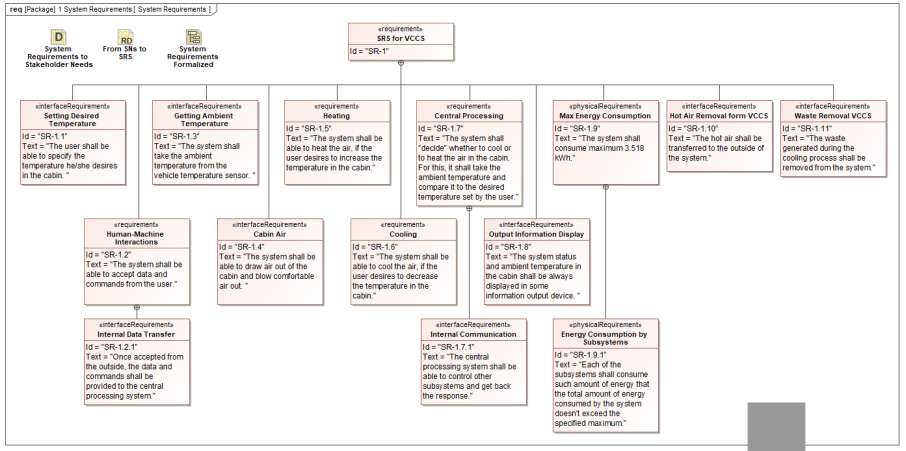
# System Requirements

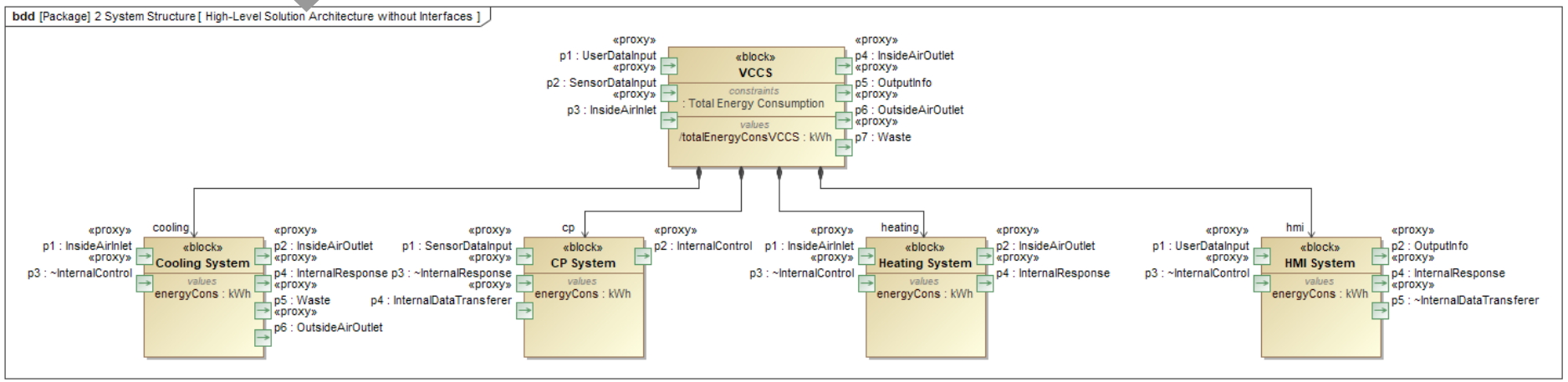



- System requirements (SR) specification can be **produced only if** you fully understand the stakeholder needs
- SR are not only **derived** from stakeholder needs – they also **refine** the SysML model of the problem domain

# System Requirements (2)

- SR specification is **input** to the high-level solution architecture (HLSA)



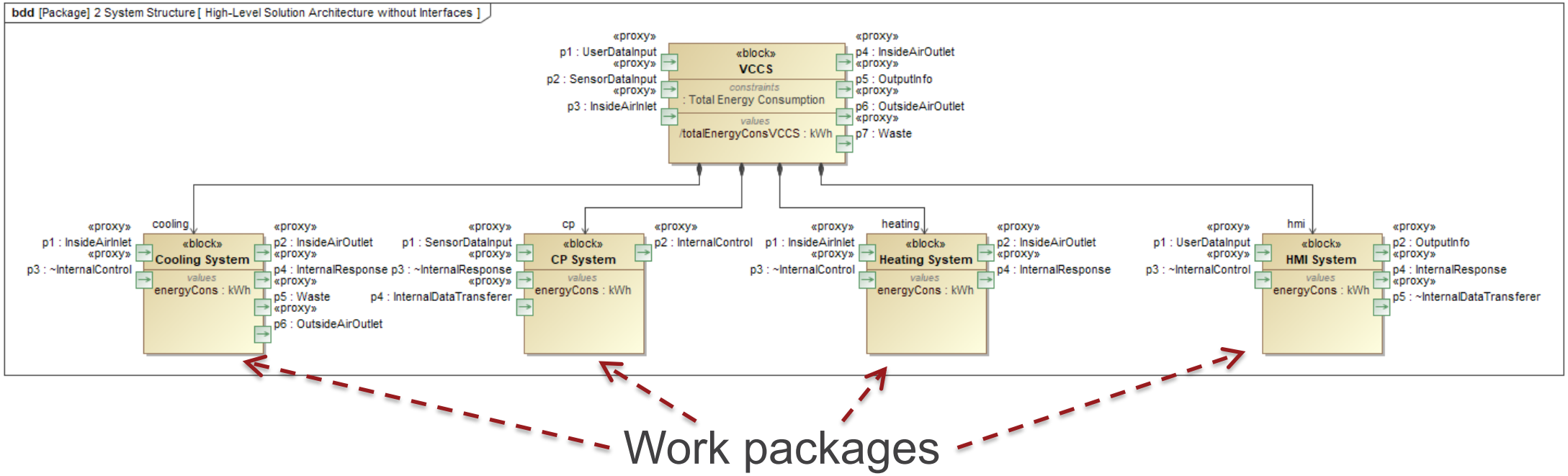
# System Structure

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solution | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure | System Parameters |
| | Sub-system Requirements | Sub-system Behavior | Sub-system Structure | Sub-system Parameters |
| | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Structure | Component Parameters |

- A **new cell**, along with entire top-level sub-domain
- **Defines** the initial and the final tasks of **building the logical solution architecture** of the SoI
- Both tasks are **systems engineer's** responsibility

# System Structure: HLSA

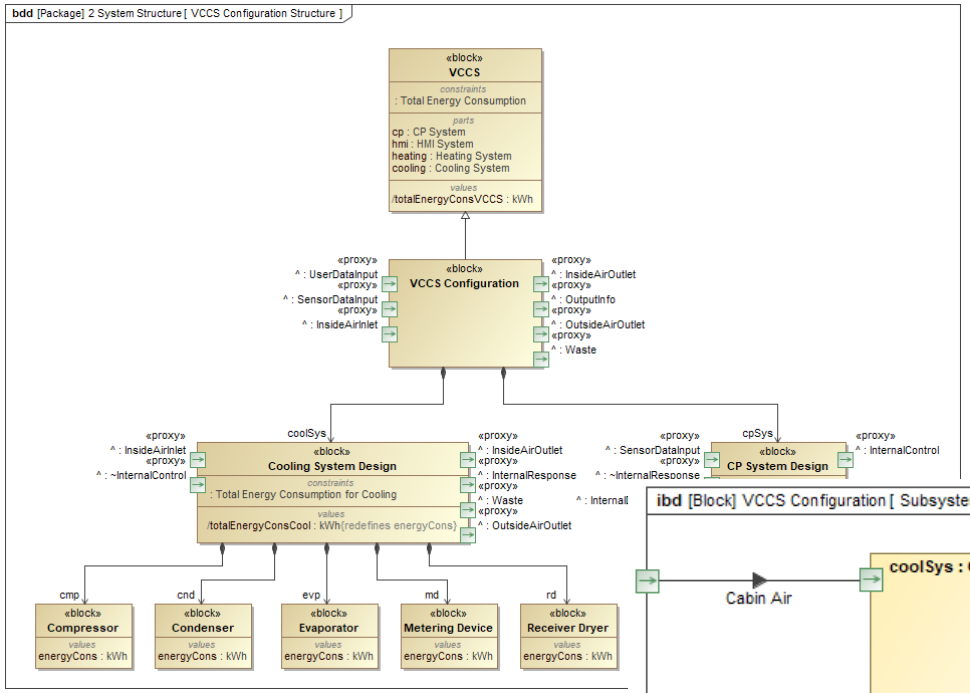
- The **first task** is to create the **HLSA model**, which **captures** the **logical subsystems** of the SoI and **identifies work packages**, as each subsystem is allocated to a separate engineering team

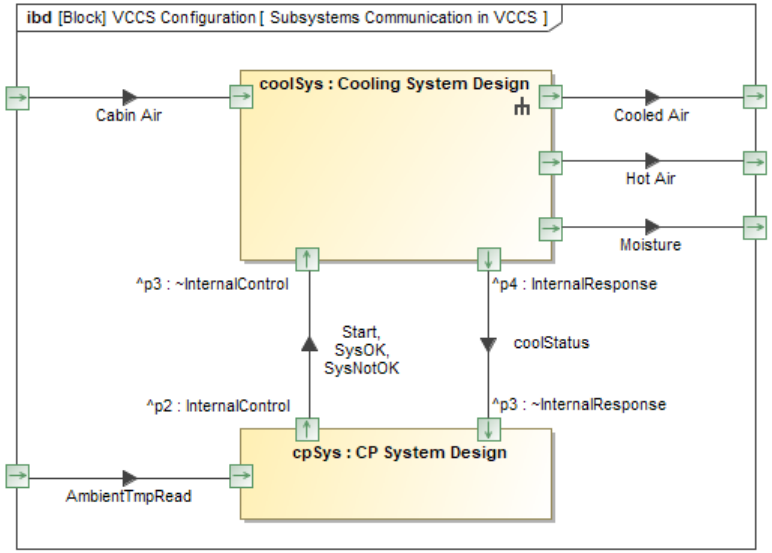



- HLSA model **satisfies** system requirements specification

# System Structure: System Configuration

- The **final task** is build the **integrated model** of the whole SoI
- Once all engineering teams produce their **solution architectures for each subsystem**, the systems engineer is able to **integrate** them into whole
- **One or more** system configuration models can be produced



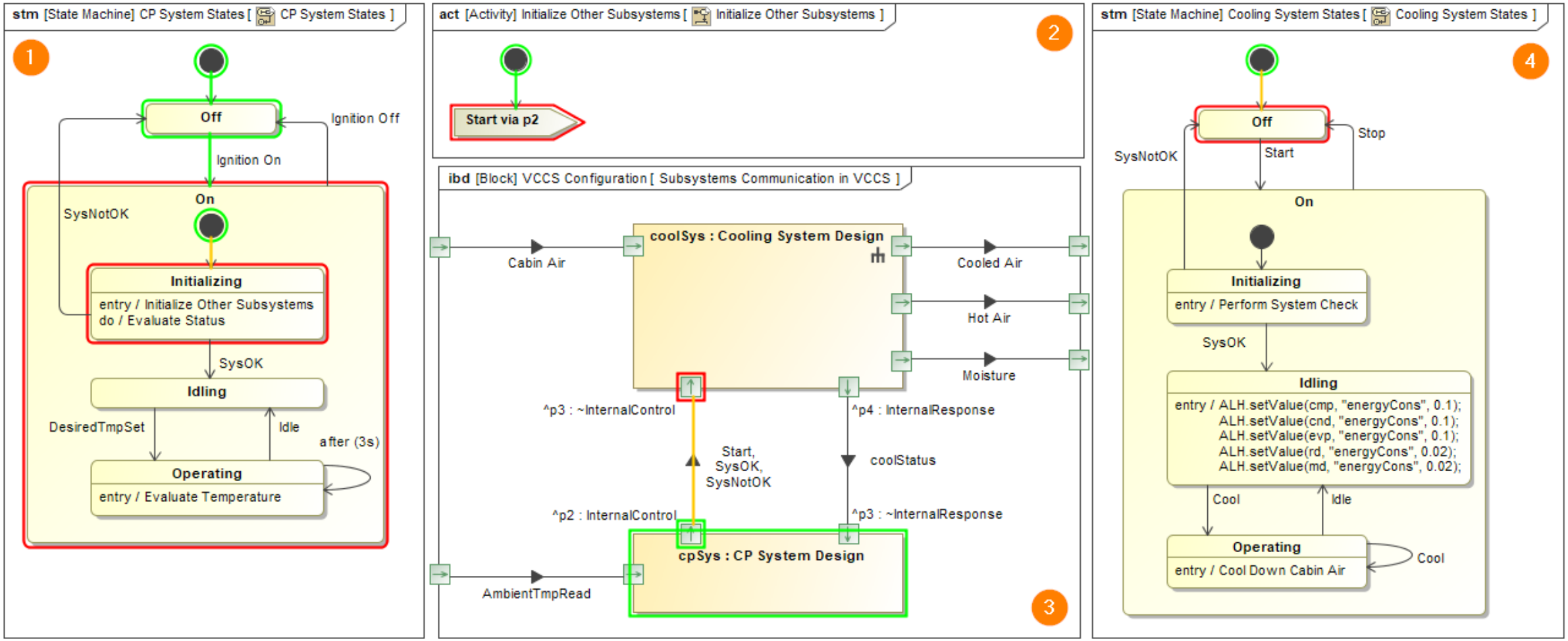



# System Behavior

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solution | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure | System Parameters |
| | Sub-system Requirements | Sub-system Behavior | Sub-system Structure | Sub-system Parameters |
| | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Structure | Component Parameters |

- A **new cell**, added to define how to build the **behavioral model** of the SoI
- It can be **skipped** in the HLSA model
- The **integrated model** of the selected system configuration includes the **behavioral models of all logical subsystems** of the SoI (once they are created and integrated in the system configuration model)
- The integrated system behavior model and interface compatibility **can be validated by utilizing the simulation capabilities** of the modeling tool

# System Behavior: Simulation

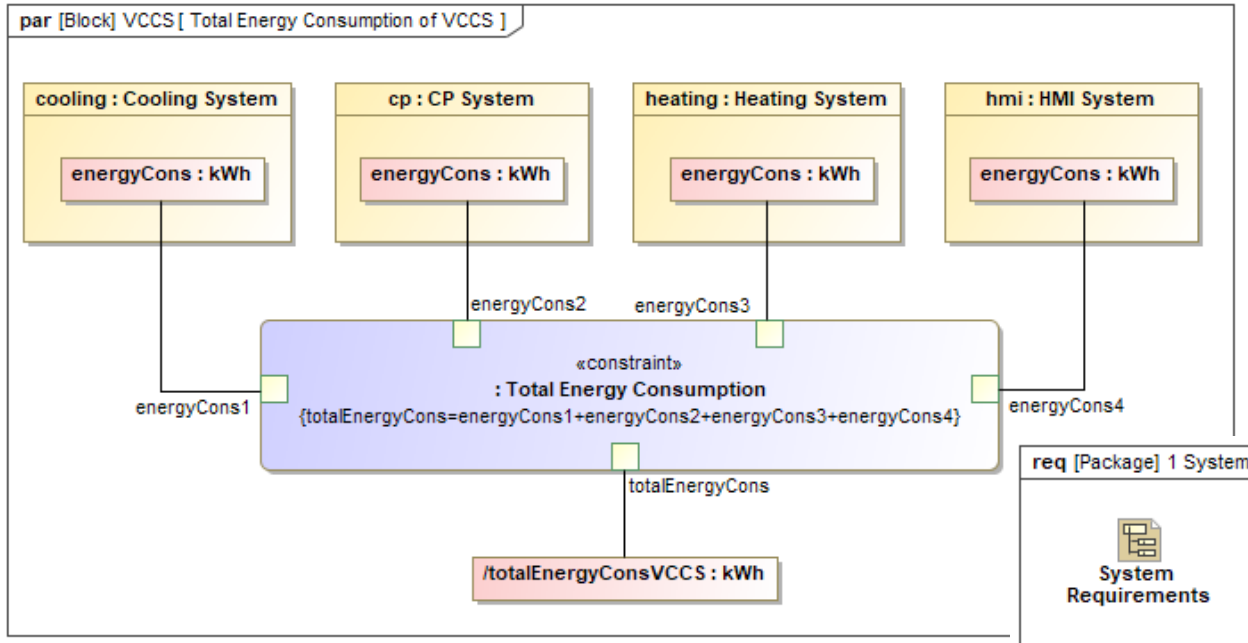


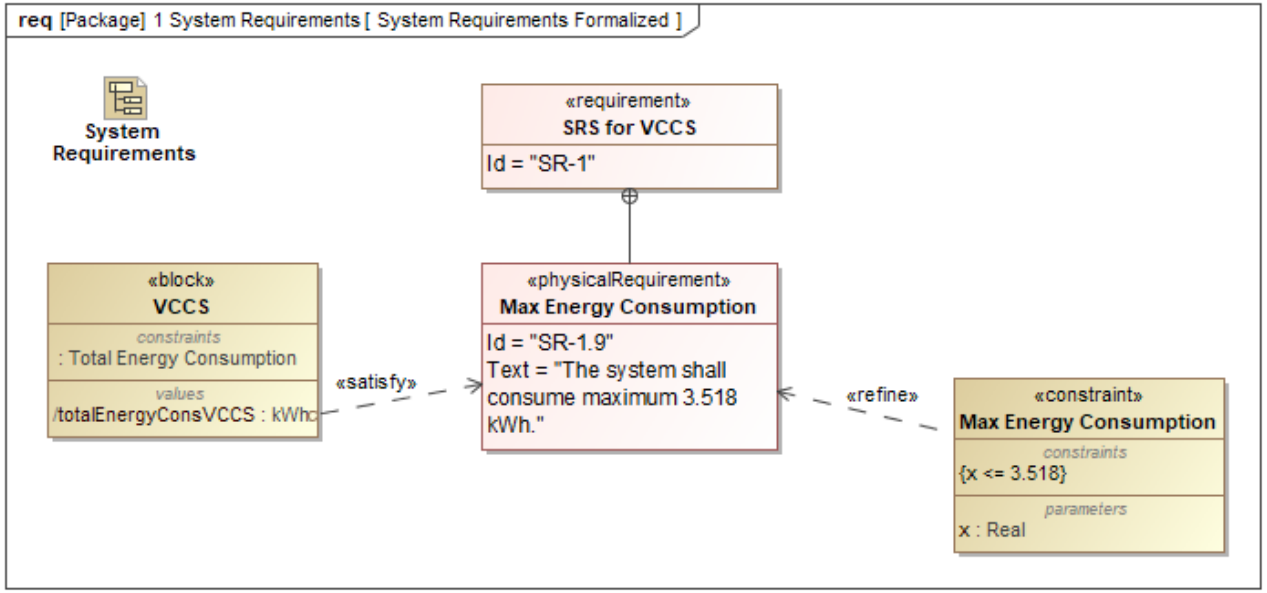
# System Parameters

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solution | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure | System Parameters |
| | Sub-system Requirements | Sub-system Behavior | Sub-system Structure | Sub-system Parameters |
| | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Structure | Component Parameters |

- A **new cell**, aded to define how to specify the **method for calculating system parameters**, which are derived from MoEs of the SoI (Problem domain)
- The simulation capabilities of the modeling tool enable users to **calculate** system parameters and **automatically** verify relevant system requirements
- System parameters can be specified as soon as the system structure is captured in the model. Even as abstract as in the HLSA model

# System Parameters: Method Definition



# Subsystem Requirements

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solution | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure | System Parameters |
| | Sub-system Requirements | Sub-system Behavior | Sub-system Structure | Sub-system Parameters |
| | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Structure | Component Parameters |

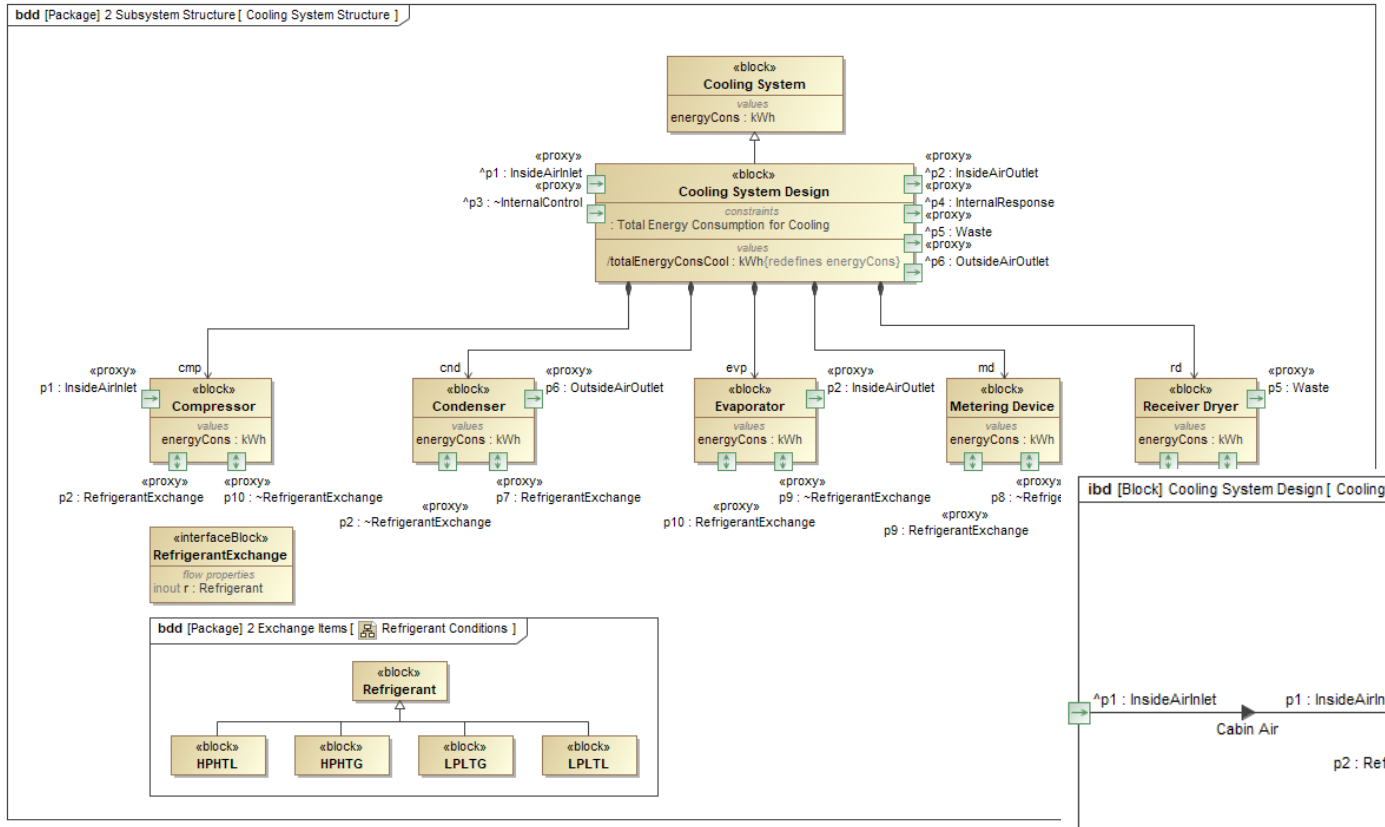
- A **new cell**, along with entire mid-level sub-domain
- Conveys that the system requirements specification is normally produced in **several iterations** and evolves gradually: from system-level to subsystem-level requirements and then from subsystem-level to component-level requirements
- Subsystem requirements specification is **input** to subsystem-level solution architecture
- They are **satisfied** by the elements capturing the subsystem-level solution architecture

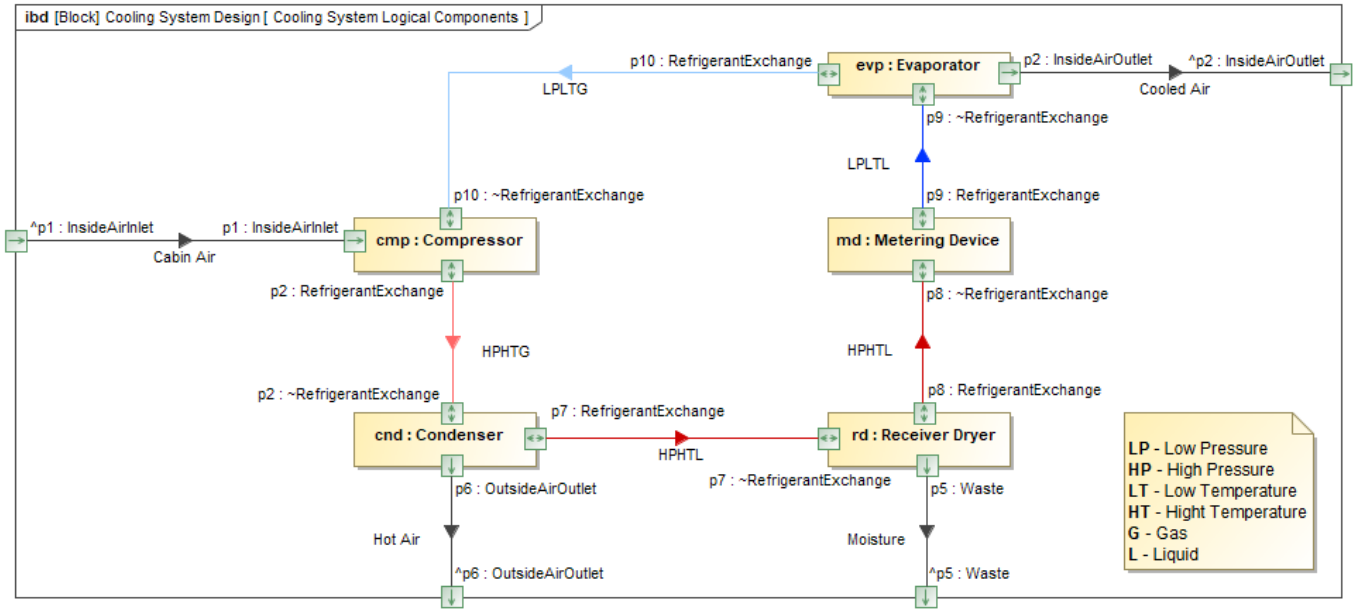
# Subsystem Structure

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solution | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure | System Parameters |
| | Sub-system Requirements | Sub-system Behavior | Sub-system Structure | Sub-system Parameters |
| | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Structure | Component Parameters |

- A **new view**, added to define how to build the **solution architecture of the logical subsystem**
- To ensure the integrity of diverse solution architecture models, the appointed engineering teams **get the interfaces from the HLSA model**, and must deal with them

# Subsystem Structure: Components & Internal Communications



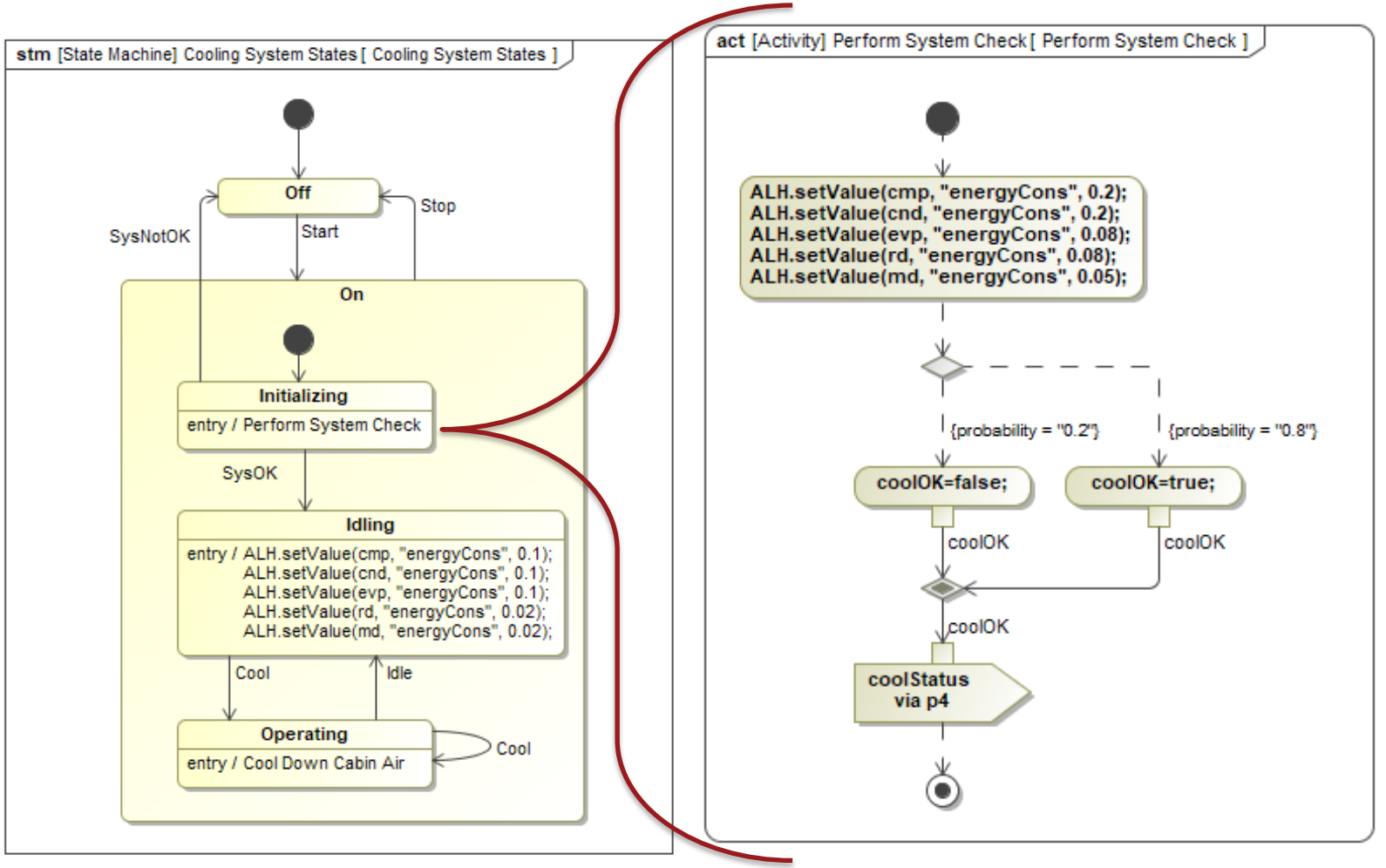



# Subsystem Behavior

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solution | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure | System Parameters |
| | Sub-system Requirements | Sub-system Behavior | Sub-system Structure | Sub-system Parameters |
| | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Structure | Component Parameters |

- A **new view**, added to define how to model the **complex behavior** of the given logical subsystem
- To ensure the integrity of diverse solution architecture models, the appointed engineering team **receives the system-level signals from the HLSA** model and should take them into consideration when modeling the behavior of the particular subsystem

# System Behavior: States and Internal Behaviors



# Subsystem Parameters

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solution | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure | System Parameters |
| | Sub-system Requirements | Sub-system Behavior | Sub-system Structure | Sub-system Parameters |
| | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Structure | Component Parameters |

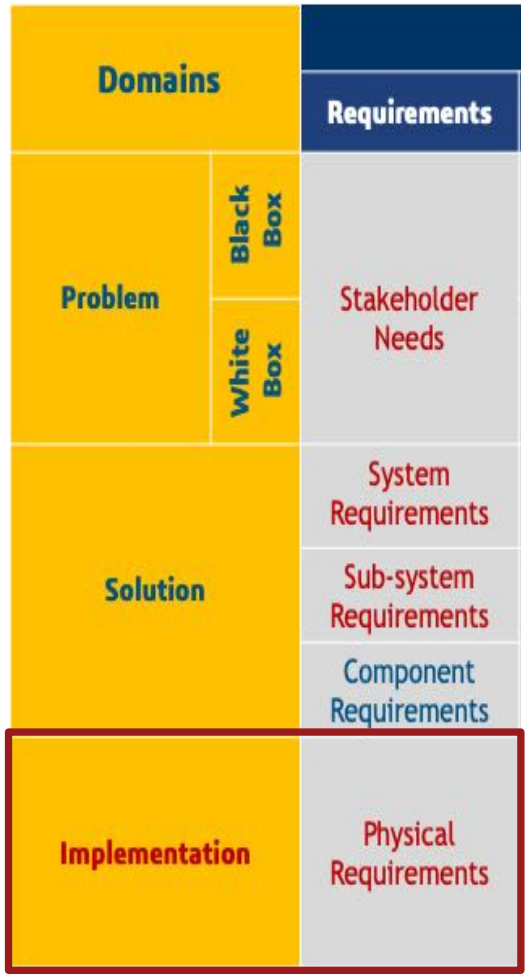
- A **new view**, added to **correspond** with the Subsystem Structure and Subsystem Behavior views
- It describes the **method for calculating subsystem parameters** derived from MoEs or measures of performance (MoPs) of that subsystem

# Component Requirements, Structure, etc.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Solution | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure | System Parameters |
| | Sub-system Requirements | Sub-system Behavior | Sub-system Structure | Sub-system Parameters |
| | Component Requirements | Component Behavior | Component Structure | Component Parameters |

- These cells are **not new**, although their descriptions have been updated to change the keyword *"physical components"* to *"logical components"*
- Building the solution architecture of the SoI may require even greater detail than depicted in the layout if the MagicGrid framework

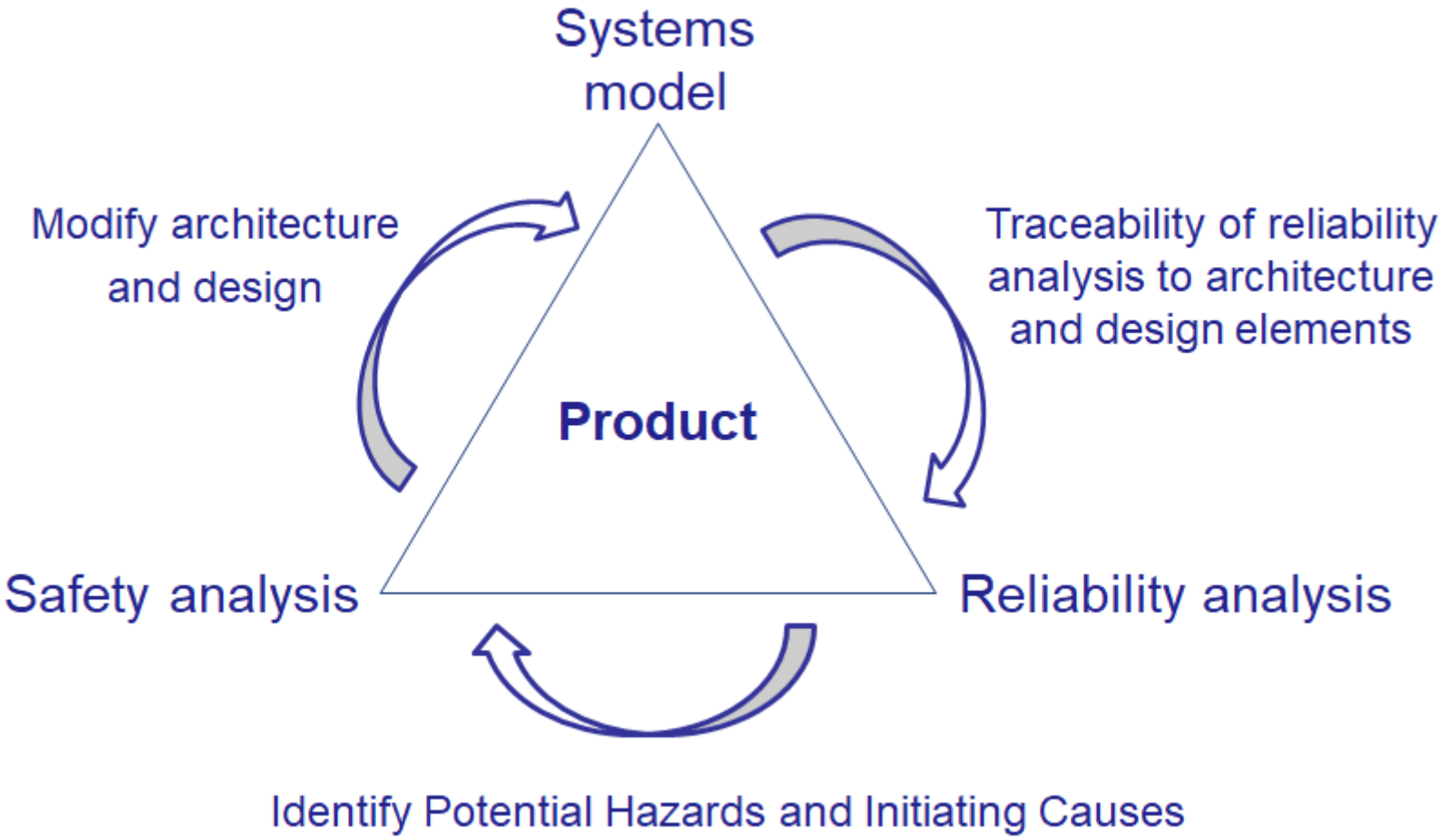
# Physical Requirements




- A **new domain** and a **new view**, to define how to specify and manage **detailed physical requirements** for the implementation of the selected system configuration
- Detailed physical requirements are specified **for each physical component** of the SoI (these can be Mechanical, Software, Electrical, Electronic, or Fluidic)
- Detailed physical requirements must be **derived** from the component requirements and must **refine** the solution architecture of logical components

# Safety & Reliability pillar

# Safety and reliability analysis relation to system model



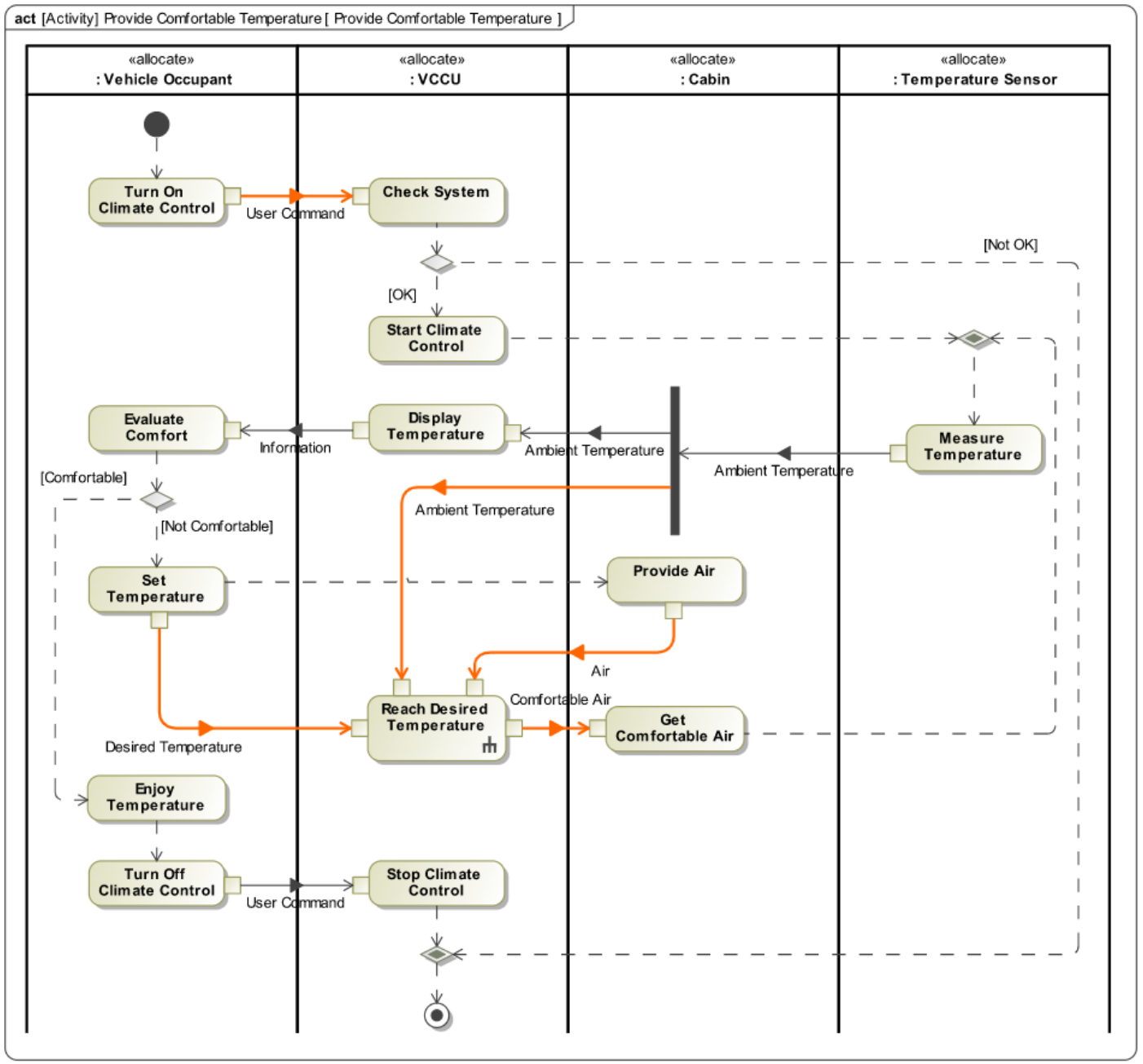
| DOMAIN | PILLAR | REQUIREMENTS | STRUCTURE | BEHAVIOR | PARAMETERS | SAFETY & RELIABILITY |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PROBLEM (BLACK BOX) | Stakeholder Needs: Stakeholder Needs | System Context: Vehicle In Use; BB Functions To Context | Use Cases: Use Cases of Vehicle In Use SC; Provide Comfortable Temperature | Measures of Effectiveness: Measures of Effectiveness | Component and Functional FMEA |
| | PROBLEM (WHITE BOX) | Refine Stakeholder Needs; Refined Stakeholder Needs | Logical Subsystems Communication: VCCU Interfaces; VCCU Logical Subsystems; WB Functions To Logical Architecture | Functional Analysis: Reach Desired Temperature | MoEs for Subsystems: MoEs for Subsystems | Component and Functional FMEA |
| | SOLUTION | System Requirements: System Requirements; HLSA to System Requirements | System Structure: High-Level Solution Architecture; VCCS Configuration Structure | System Behavior: Subsystems Communication in VCCS | System Parameters: Total Energy Consumption of VCCS | Solution FMEA |
| | | Subsystem Requirements: Subsystem Requirements; Subsystem SA to Subsystem Requirements | Subsystem Structure: CP System Structure; Cooling System Logical Components | Subsystem Behavior: CP System States; Cooling System States | Subsystem Parameters: Subsystem Parameters for Total Energy Consumption for Cooling; Total Energy Consumption for Cooling | |
| | | Component Requirements | Component Structure | Component Behavior | Component Parameters | Component FMEA |
| | IMPLEMENTATION | Physical Requirements | Software, Electrical, Electronical, Mechanical, Fluidic | | | |

# S&R stakeholder requirements

| # | Name | Text |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | R SN-1 Stakeholder Needs | |
| 2 | R SN-1.1 User Needs | |
| 3 | R SN-1.1.1 Sound Level | Climate control unit in max mode shall not be louder than engine. |
| 4 | F SN-1.1.2 Manual Control | I should be able to start and stop climate control by myself. |
| 5 | F SN-1.1.3 Heating & Cooling | The unit must be able to heat and cool. |
| 6 | R SN-1.1.4 Energy Consumption | I prefer a low cost solution. |
| 7 | F SN-1.1.5 Ambient Temperature | I want to see the ambient temperature on the screen or some other output device. |
| 8 | F SN-1.1.6 Desired Temperature | It should be a possibility to easily specify the desired demperature. |
| 9 | F SN-1.1.7 Comfortable Temperature | I'd like to feel comfortable temperature while being in the cabin. |
| 10 | R SN-1.2 Industry Standards | |
| 11 | R SN-1.2.1 Total Weight | Weight of the unit shall not exceed 2 percent of the total car weight. |
| 12 | R SN-1.3 Safety & Reliability | |
| 13 | R SN-1.3.1 Heat air to the desired temperature in 5 minutes | Heat air to the desired temperature in 5 minutes. |
| 14 | R SN-1.3.2 Harm to passenger | |
| 15 | R SN-2.4.1 Resistance to fire | Climate control unit will not cause fire on its own and will not add to fire started from other causes. |
| 16 | R SN-2.4.2 Biofouling | Passengers of a car should not be exposed to any toxic materials accumulated in climate control unit. |

# Component FMEA in Black Box view

| # | △ Id | Name | Item | Cause Of Failure | Failure Mode | Local Effect Of Failure | Final Effect Of Failure | Refines | Mitigation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | F-1 | VCCU on fire due to internal fault | : VCCU | | VCCU severely overheated | Fire spreads to other systems<br>Emit smoke<br>VCCU not operational<br>Loss of containment | Burns from fire<br>Poisoning from smoke<br>Direct death from fire<br>Accident while driving | SN-2.4.1 Resistance to fire | 1 Use Flame-Resistent Materials |
| 2 | F-2 | Allergies | : VCCU | Direct contact of a passenger with toxic materials accumulated in climate control unit. | VCCU unit cannot be operated by a passenger | Allergic reactions affecting skin or pulmonary system | Discomfort while operating VCCU | SN-2.4.2 Biofouling | 2 Air Filters |
| 3 | F-3 | Insufficient heating | : VCCU | Insufficient heating power<br>Big difference between ambient and desired temperature | Reduction of function | VCCU not being able to reach required temperature in time | Passengers in unconmfortable temperature due to insufficient heating | SN-1.3.1 Heat air to the desired temperature in 5 minutes | 3 Provide Auxiliary Heating |

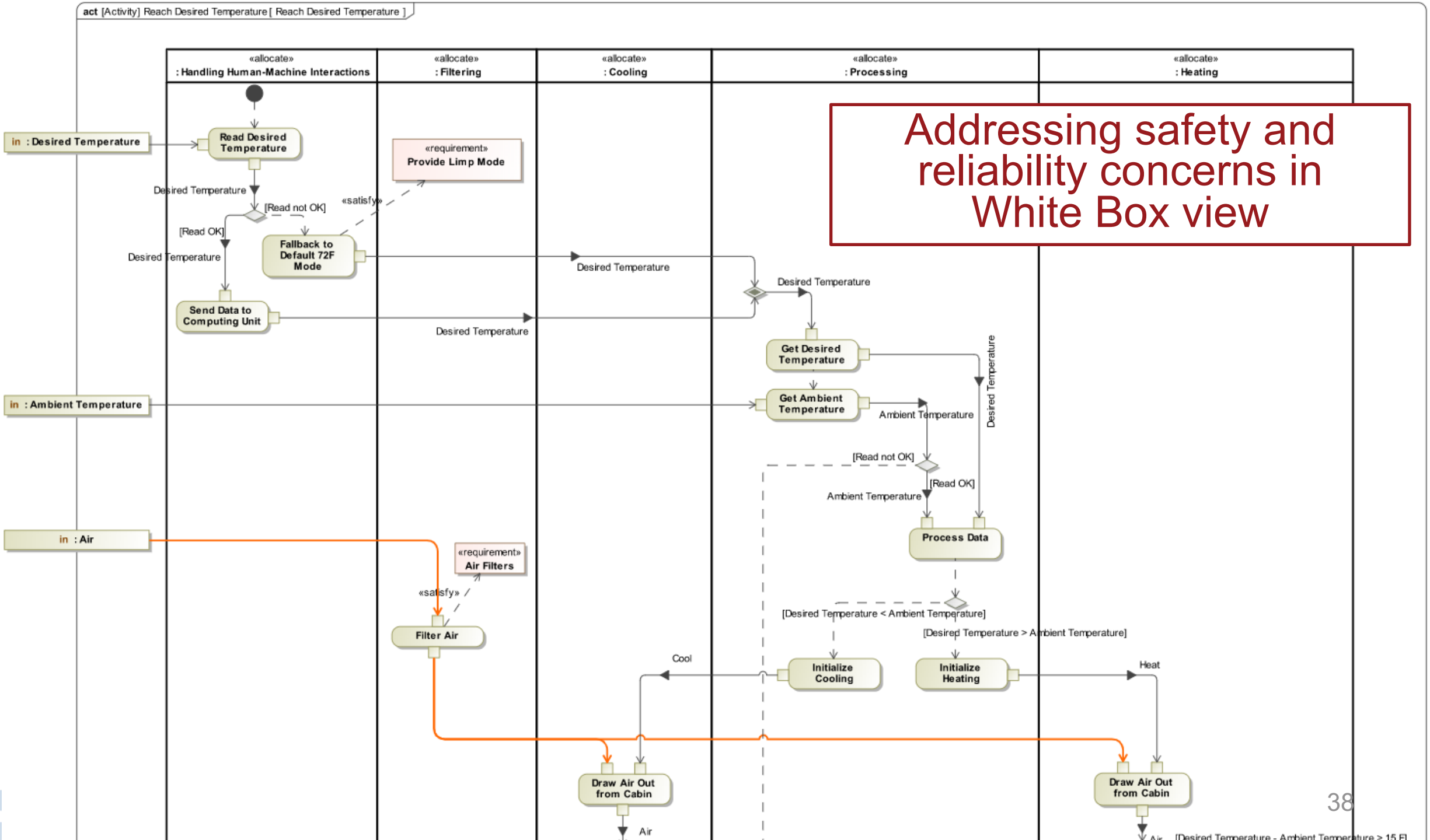



# Functional FMEA in Black Box view

# Functional FMEA in Black Box view

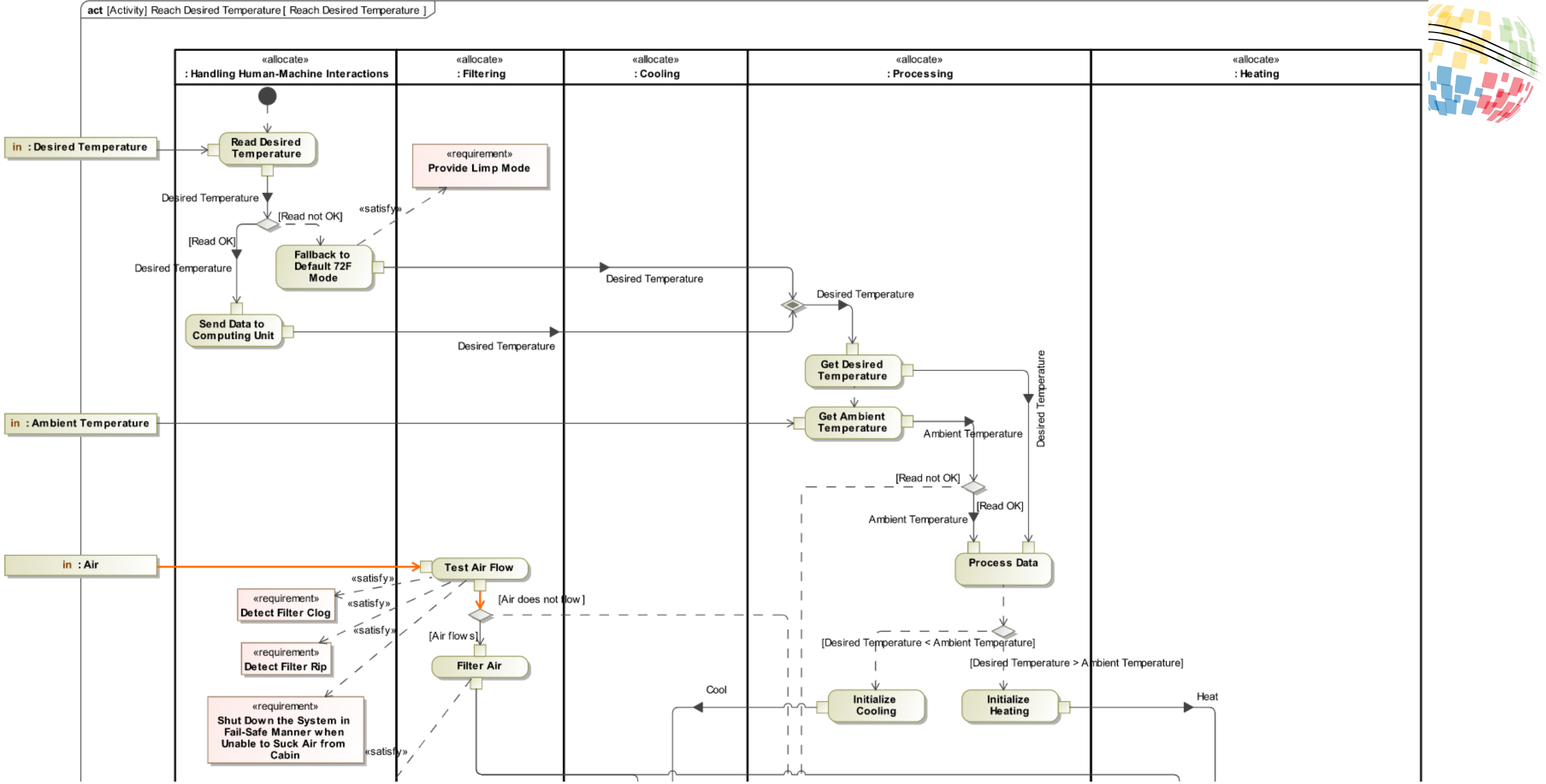
| Name | Item | Subsystem | Source | Target | Cause Of Failure | Failure Mode | Local Effect Of Failure | Final Effect Of Failure | Refines | Mitigation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overheating or undercooling when it cannot be turned on | : VCCU | Object Flow[output -> input] | :Turn On Climate Contro | :Start Climate Control | VCCU does not accept the command to start | Loss of function | VCCU not operational | Passangers overheated or undercooled | Provide Comfortable Temperature | 4 Provide Limp Mode |
| Overheating or undercooling when it does not accept or receive set temperature | : VCCU | Object Flow[ -> Desired Temperature] | | :Reach Desired Temperature | VCCU does not accept or receive set temperature | Loss of function | VCCU not operational | Passangers overheated or undercooled | Provide Comfortable Temperature | 4 Provide Limp Mode |
| Overheating or undercooling when it does not accept or receive ambient temperature measurement | : VCCU | Object Flow[ -> Ambient Temperature] | | :Reach Desired Temperature | VCCU does not accept or receive ambient temperature measurement | Loss of function | VCCU not operational | Passangers overheated or undercooled | Provide Comfortable Temperature | 5 Shut Down the System in Fail-Safe Manner when Unable to Read or Accept Ambient Temperature |
| Overheating or undercooling when it cannot suck air from cabi | : VCCU | Object Flow[output -> Air] | :Provide Air | :Reach Desired Temperature | VCCU cannot suck air from cabin | Loss of function | VCCU not operational | Passangers overheated or undercooled | Provide Comfortable Temperature | 6 Shut Down the System in Fail-Safe Manne when Unable to Suck Air from Cabin |
| Overheating or undercooling when it cannot blow conditioned air into cabin | : VCCU | Object Flow[Comfortable Air -> input] | :Reach Desired Temperature | :Get Comfortable Air | VCCU cannot blow conditioned air into cabin | Loss of function | VCCU not operational | Passangers overheated or undercooled | Provide Comfortable Temperature | 7 Shut Down the System in Fail-Safe Manne when Unable to Blow Conditioned Air into Cabin |

# Addressing safety and reliability concerns in White Box view

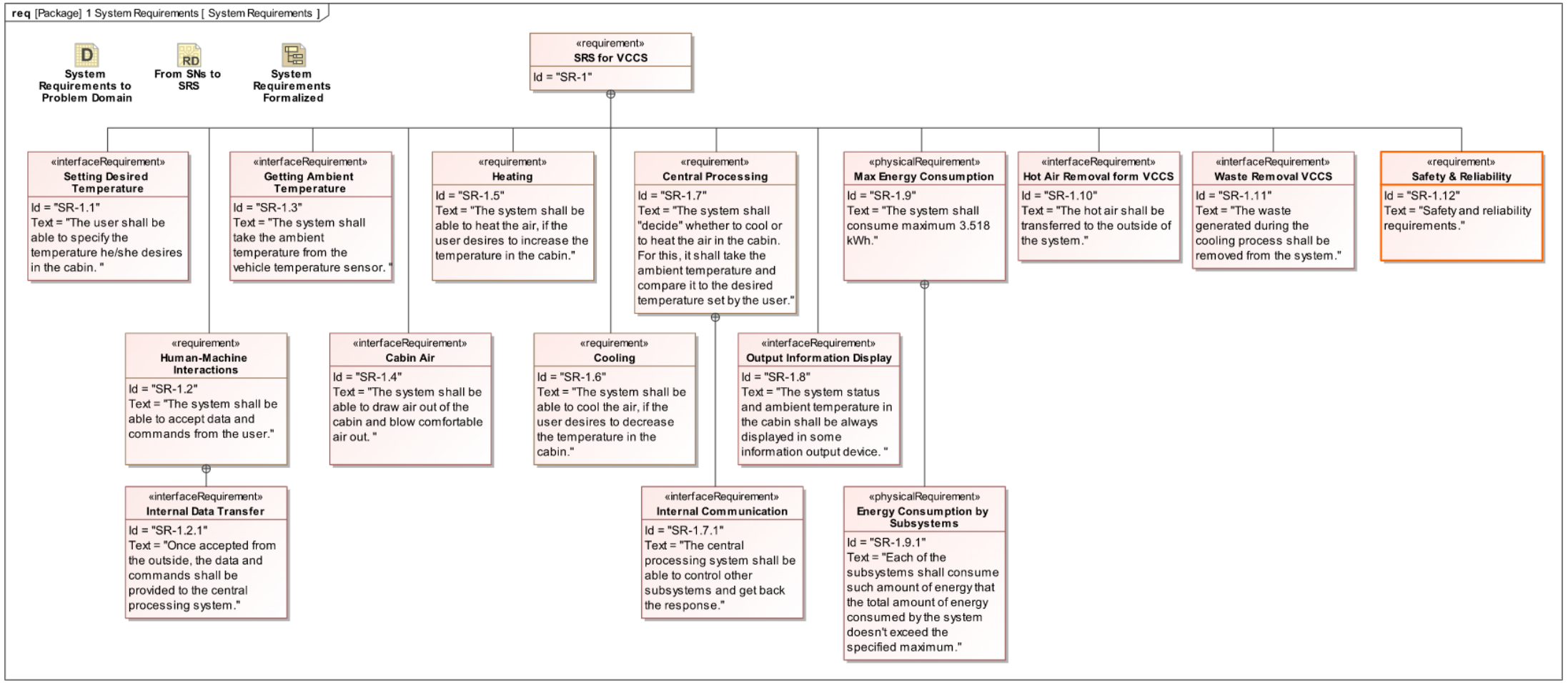


# Component FMEA at the White Box view

| # | △ Id | Name | Item | Subsystem | Cause Of Failure | Failure Mode | Local Effect Of Failure | Final Effect Of Failure | Refines | Detection Control | Mitigation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | F-9 | Filter Clogged | VCCU | : Filtering | Microfouling (dust, spores)<br>Macrofouling (leaves, trash) | Reduction of function | VCCU Overloaded<br>VCCU Overheated<br>VCCU on Fire<br>VCCU not being able to reach required temperature in time | Burns from fire<br>Direct death from fire<br>Poisoning from smoke<br>Passangers overheated or undercooled<br>Accident while driving | 2 Air Filters<br>F-1 VCCU on fire due to internal fault | Detect Filter Clog | 9 Detect Filter Clog |
| 2 | F-10 | Filter Ripped | VCCU | : Filtering | Vibrations | Reduction of function | Direct contact of a passenger with toxic materials accumulated in climate control unit.<br>Allergic reactions affecting skin or pulmonary system | Discomfort while operating VCCU | 2 Air Filters | Detect Filter Rip | 8 Detect Filter Rip |


act [Activity] Reach Desired Temperature [ Reach Desired Temperature ]
«allocate»
: Handling Human-Machine Interactions
«allocate»
: Filtering
«allocate»
: Cooling
«allocate»
: Processing
«allocate»
: Heating
in : Desired Temperature
Read Desired Temperature
«requirement»
Provide Limp Mode
Desired Temperature
[Read not OK]
«satisfy»
[Read OK]
Desired Temperature
Fallback to Default 72F Mode
Desired Temperature
Desired Temperature
Send Data to Computing Unit
Desired Temperature
Get Desired Temperature
Desired Temperature
in : Ambient Temperature
Get Ambient Temperature
Ambient Temperature
[Read not OK]
[Read OK]
Ambient Temperature
Process Data
in : Air
Test Air Flow
«satisfy»
«requirement»
Detect Filter Clog
«satisfy»
[Air does not flow]
«satisfy»
[Air flows]
«requirement»
Detect Filter Rip
Filter Air
[Desired Temperature < Ambient Temperature]
[Desired Temperature > Ambient Temperature]
Cool
Initialize Cooling
Initialize Heating
Heat
«requirement»
Shut Down the System in Fail-Safe Manner when Unable to Suck Air from Cabin
«satisfy»

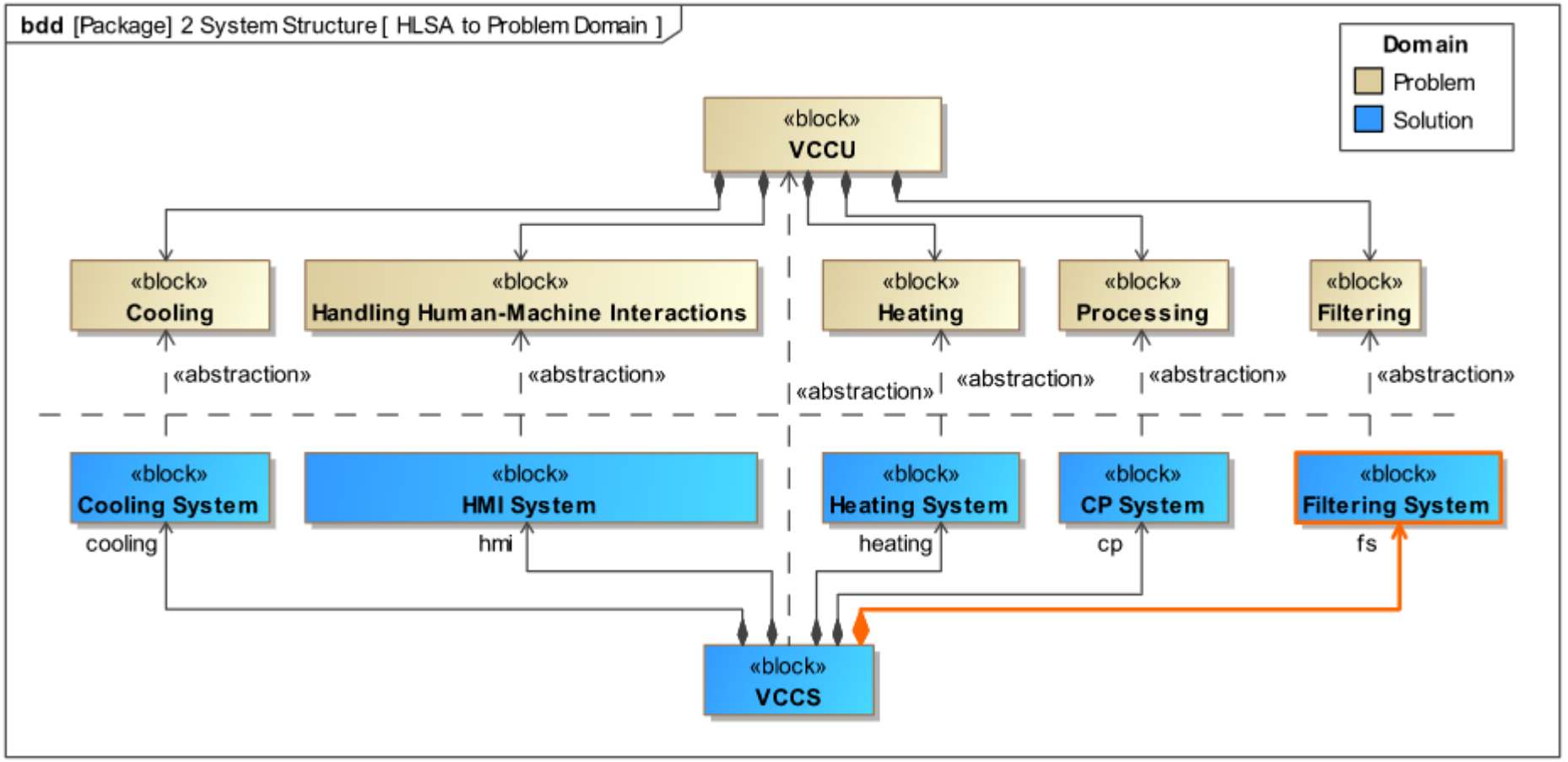
# Addressing safety and reliability concerns in HLSA



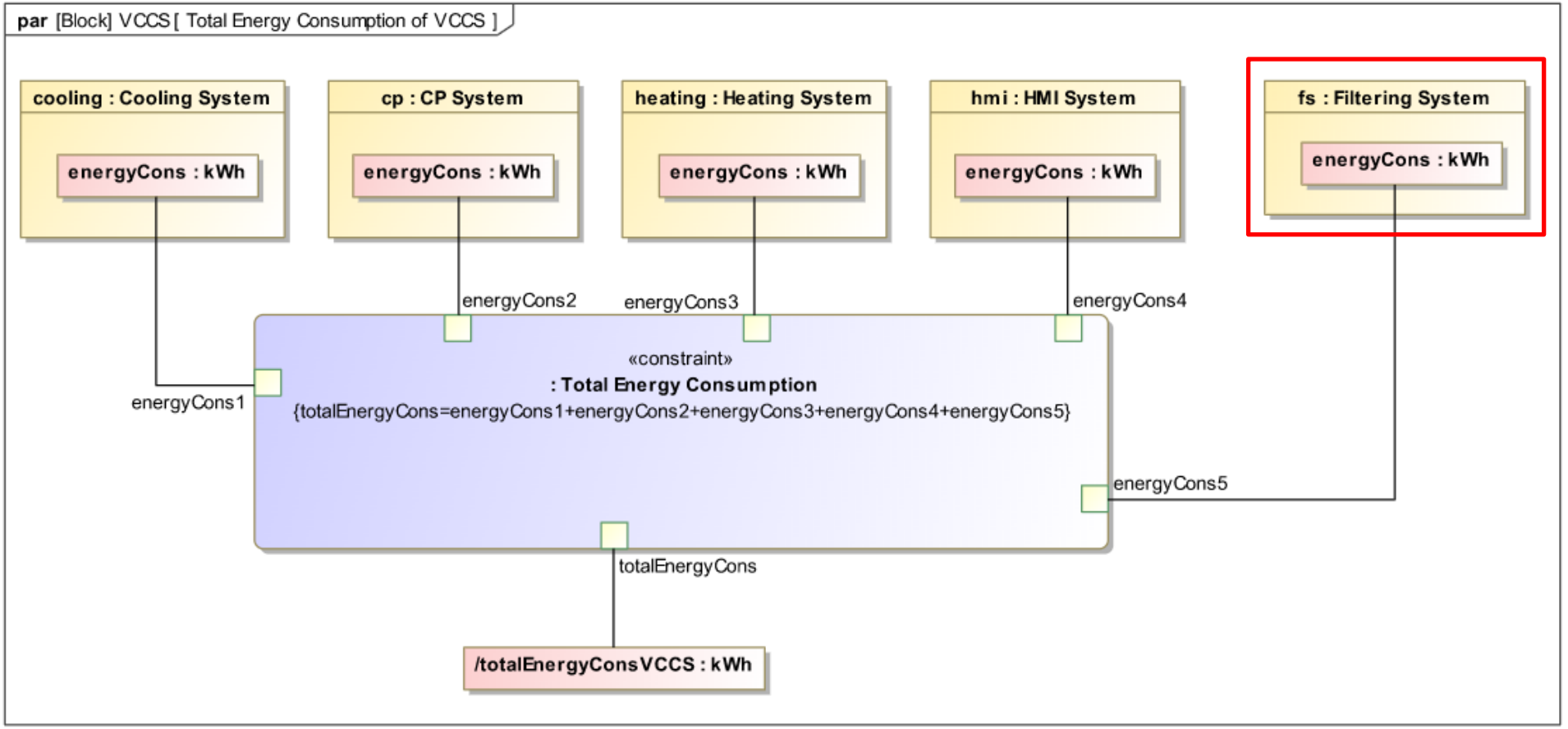
# Addressing safety and reliability concerns in HLSA

| # | △ Name | Text |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | SR-1.12 Safety & Reliability | Safety and reliability requirements. |
| 2 | SR-1.12.1 Use Flame-Resistent Materials | Use materials of HMIS flammability class I or less. |
| 3 | SR-1.12.2 Provide Auxiliary Heating | Provide enough power to heat air to the desired temperature in 5 minutes. |
| 4 | SR-1.12.3 Provide Limp Mode | VCCU shall be able to operate in limp mode by automatically keeping 72F temperature in the cabin. |
| 5 | SR-1.12.4 Shut Down the System in Fail-Safe Manner wh | Shut down the system in fail-safe manner when unable to read or accept ambient temperature. |
| 6 | SR-1.12.5 Shut Down the System in Fail-Safe Manner wh | Shut down the system in fail-safe manner when unable to suck air from cabin. |
| 7 | SR-1.12.6 Shut Down the System in Fail-Safe Manner wh | Shut down the system in fail-safe manner when unable to blow conditioned air into cabin. |
| 8 | SR-1.12.7 Air Filters | The system should have filters to prevent toxic materials accumulated in the climate control unit from reaching the passenger. |
| 9 | SR-1.12.8 Detect Filter Rip | Detect Filter Rip. |
| 10 | SR-1.12.9 Detect Filter Clog | Detect Filter Clog. |

# Addressing safety and reliability concerns in HLSA



# Addressing safety and reliability concerns in HLSA



# Bridging the gap between MBSE and MBD

# Bridging the gap btw. MBSE and MBD

| Domains | | Pillars | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Requirements | Behavior | Structure | Parameters | Safety |
| Problem | Black Box | Stakeholder Needs | Use Cases | System Context | Measures of Effectiveness | Preliminary Risk Analysis |
| | White Box | | Functional Analysis | Logical Subsystems Communication | MoEs of Subsystems | |
| Solution | | System Requirements | System Behavior | System Structure<br>Geographic Zones | System Parameters | Functional FMEA/FTA |
| | | Subsystem… | … | … | … | |
| | | Component… | Logical Component Design | | | |
| Implementation | | Physical Requirements | Physical Component Design<br>Mechanical, Electrical, Fluid, Electronics, Software… | | | Design FMEA/FTA |

# Bridging the gap btw. MBSE and MBD (2)

- **System Zones.** One of the physical aspects captured in the solution domain is the organization of a system into physical zones.
- **Discipline-Specific Design Including Safety.** The detail design of the (selected) solution is carried out outside of SysML. It is, however, necessary to capture traceability between system architecture and geometrical architecture, fluid, electrical electronic, and Software architectures.
- **Implementation Domain.** Traceability between the Solution and Implementation Domains is necessary to be discussed and is a core component of the digital continuity

# Conclusions

- The study of existing MBSE methods and feedback collected from industry proved once more that the basis we developed previously is still the most up-to-date methodology, fully aligned with SysML.
- In accordance with this conclusion we identified areas to update to better support an evolving MBSE market and bridge the gap between MBSE and Model-based Design (MBD).
  - Major expansion areas, such as the Safety pillar and Implementation domain, were defined.
  - Some slight updates for stakeholder requirements, system structure, and system behavior views have been developed.
- The ongoing work of improving and extending MagicGrid is far from being complete. There are many different areas to be addressed in MagicGrid to continue its evolution, including trade-off analysis, security, behavioral simulation, Product Line Engineering (PLE), system model to physical models integration, etc.

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