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A system design methodology

Top-down functional composition

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This presentation includes

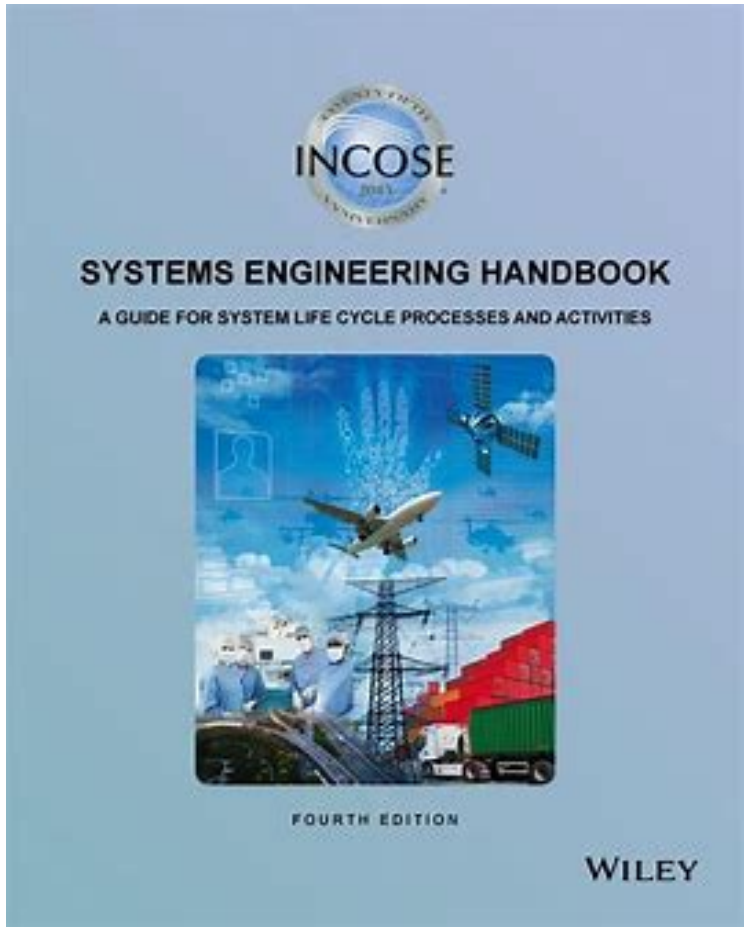
- A critical view on the top-down decomposition methodology
- A new top-down composition design methodology, including:
  - Executable design- and integration models
  - Very early and continuous design integration
  - Very early and continuous verification of

My background

- 15 years as a software developer
  - Mainly code generation from UML mod
  - Manual coding
  - Most of the time: safety critical software f
    avionics applications

- 6 years as a MBSE methodology developer / support person
  - Systems engineering aware

The handbook



Problem understanding the requirements, architecture and design processes

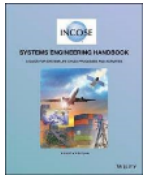
Part One : Decomposition

- **Where I argue that a system design approach based on functional decomposition can not produce good requirements.**
- This is a problem because requirements is the foundation on which systems are built.

- Warning: this may feel a little bit uncomfortable.

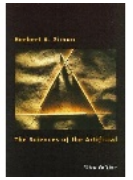
Legend

- INCOSE SE Handbook, 4th edition



- Engineering Systems (Buede & Miller, 2016)

- The sciences of the artificial (Simon,1996)



- Yours truly

Two premises that need to be true

- P1 : *All requirements sets is complete*

- P2 : *All requirements sets is design-agnostic*

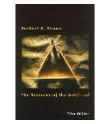
  - P2 means that one shall not make design choices while writing requirements

Questioning Premise P1

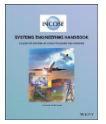
- P1 : *All requirements sets is complete*

Recursively applied requirements process

- P3 : Complex/complicated systems require system internal hierarchies

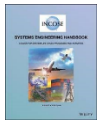



- P4 : System hierarchies require a recursively applied requirements process

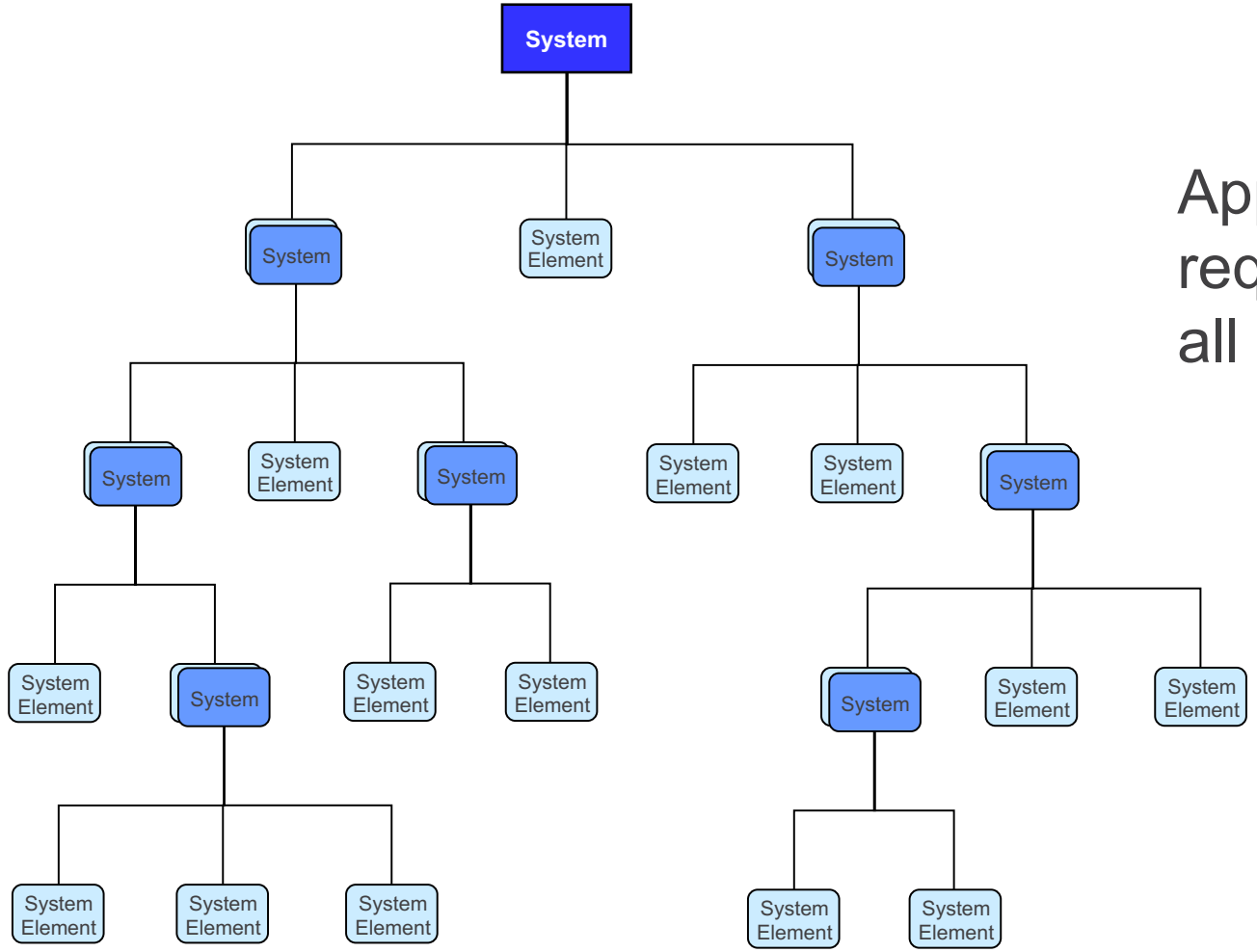


- P5 : The system under consideration is complex/complicated

{P3, P4, P5} => C1 :The system requirements process shall be recursively applied.



System hierarchy



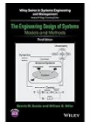
Apply the same system requirements process for all systems / system elements

Transformation of inputs into outputs

- C1: The system requirements process shall be recursively applied.
- P6 : A system function implies transformation of inputs into outputs

Functional decomposition

- P8: Inputs and outputs from higher level system nodes must be conserved if the methodology ***functional decomposition*** is used.



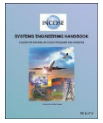
”This decomposition process must conserve all of the inputs to and all of

Back to the future

- P8: Inputs and outputs from higher level system nodes must be conserved if the methodology ***functional decomposition*** is used.

- C2: A system requirements set, on all system levels, includes transformation of inputs into outputs

Back to the future – failure of P1



- P1 : *All requirements sets is complete*
- C3 : The transformation of the (to be) realized systems inputs to the (to be) realized systems outputs must be specified in the top-level requirements set.

Questioning Premise P2

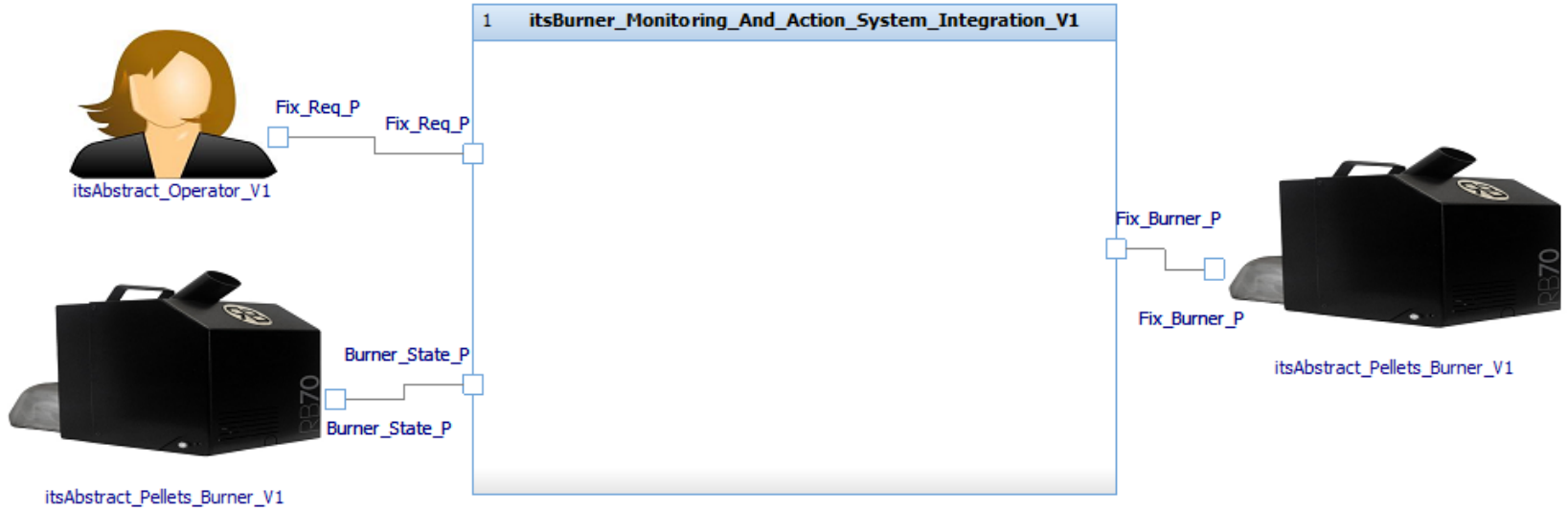
- P2 : *All requirements sets is design-agnostic*

To down select is to design

- P9 : To down select between valid design solutions is part of the design process 
- P10 : To choose inputs and outputs equals a down select 

- {P9, P10} => C4 : An inputs and outputs choice is part of the design 

To down select is to design



Assume:

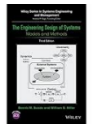
- 4 different ways of communicating a fix request,
- 4 ways of getting to know the burner state and
- 4 ways of fixing the pellets burner;

=> 64 valid input/output sets

We do not want to be forced to select a specific input/output set when writing top-level system requirements.

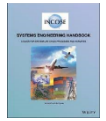
Requirements is not design-agnostic






- C2: A system requirements set, on all system levels, includes transformation of inputs into outputs
- C4 : An inputs and outputs choice is part of the design
- P8: Inputs and outputs from higher level systems must be conserved if the methodology ***functional decomposition***

Crash and burn – failure of P2



- P2 : *All requirements sets is design-agnostic*
- C5 : A requirements set is, in the general case, not design-agnostic when applying ***functional decomposition.***

- *C5 => - P2*
- *P2 can not be valid in a* ***functional decomposition*** context.

Two premises that can’t to be true

- P1 : *All requirements sets is complete*

P1 can be true in theory, but not in practice

- P2 : *All requirements sets is design-agnostic*

P2 can not be true

Be a good engineer and…

- Write a requirements set that is both complete and design-agnostic
- Is that possible?

Part Two: Composition

- Where I argue that a system design approach based on functional ***composition*** can produce good requirements.

- Relax, this is the feel-good part.

Change – Yes we can!

- P8: Inputs and outputs from higher level systems must be conserved if the methodology ***functional decomposition*** is used.

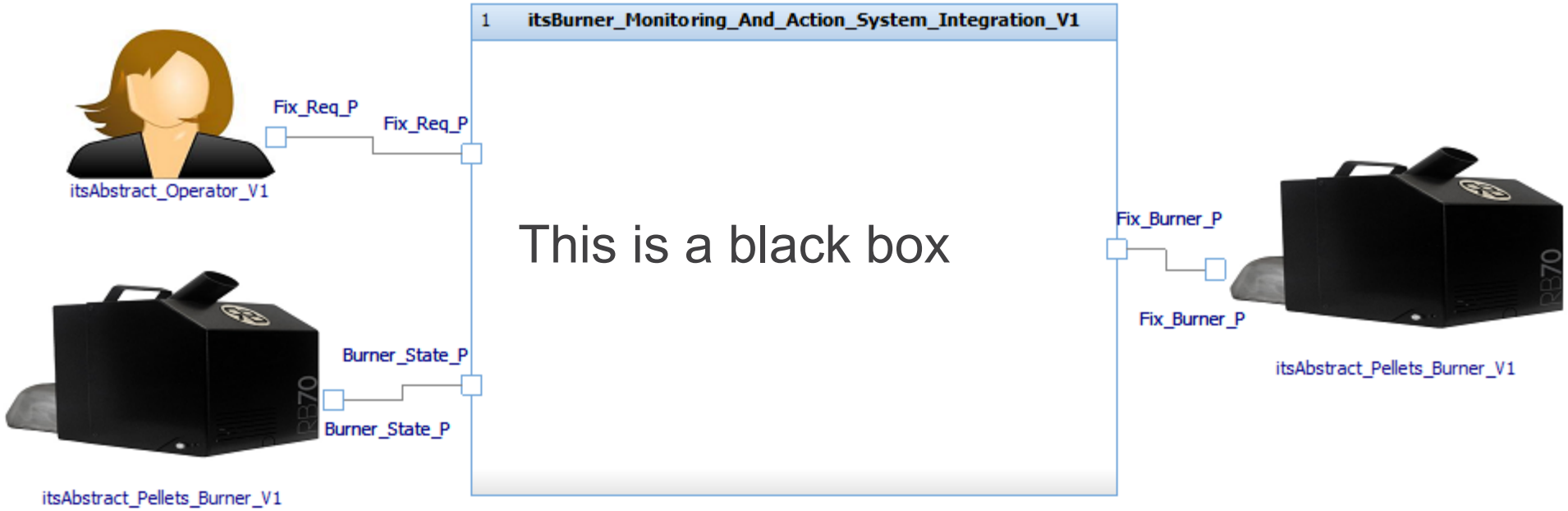
- It was the input and output conservation rule that got us into trouble.

Relaxations

- Relaxation: **Inputs and outputs from higher level system nodes do not need to be conserved.**

- Relaxation: **A black box description of a system and a white box description of the same system do not need to have identical inputs and outputs.**

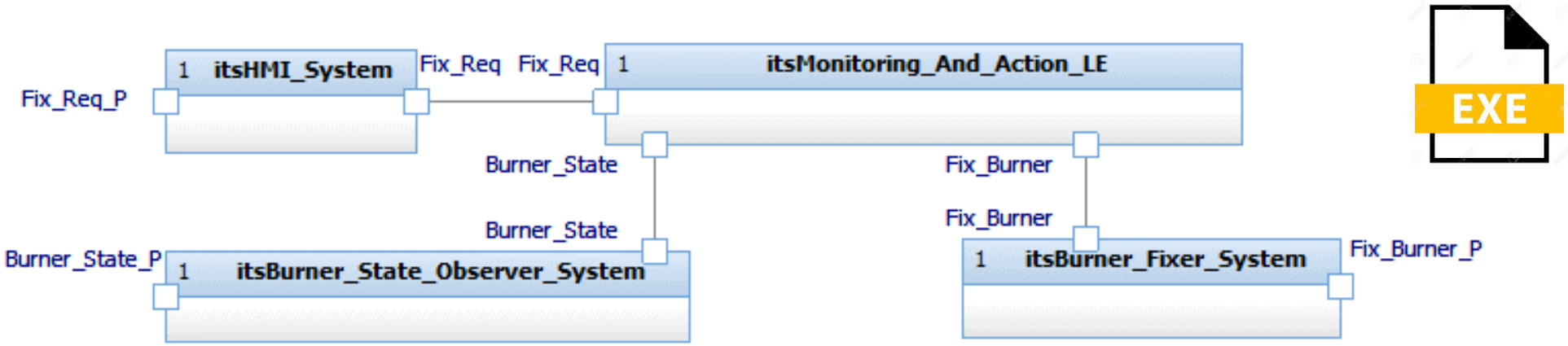
Top-level system black box



Requirements example

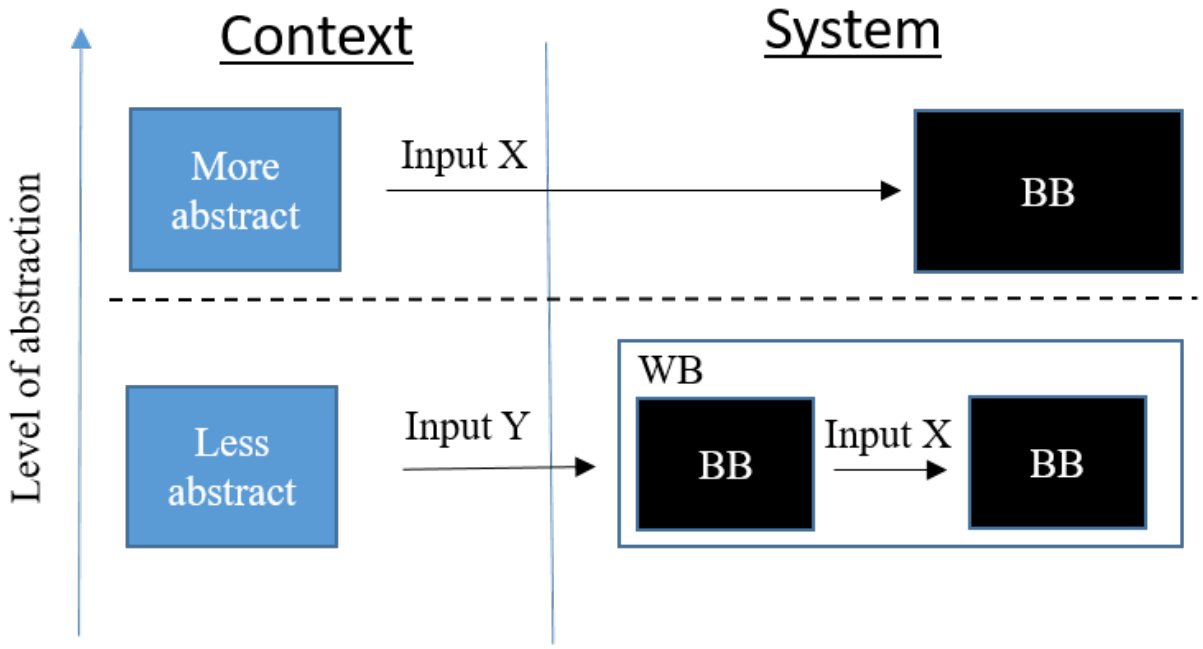
- **Pellets burner manual fix function**
  - R-001 If <fix pellets burner request> event shall a <pellets burner fix> action be performed
  - R-002 The <pellets burner manual fix function> shall be executed within a timeframe of 15 seconds

Decomposition – no change in the context abstraction



An integrated system with three subsystems and a logical element leaf node

Abstraction leap rule



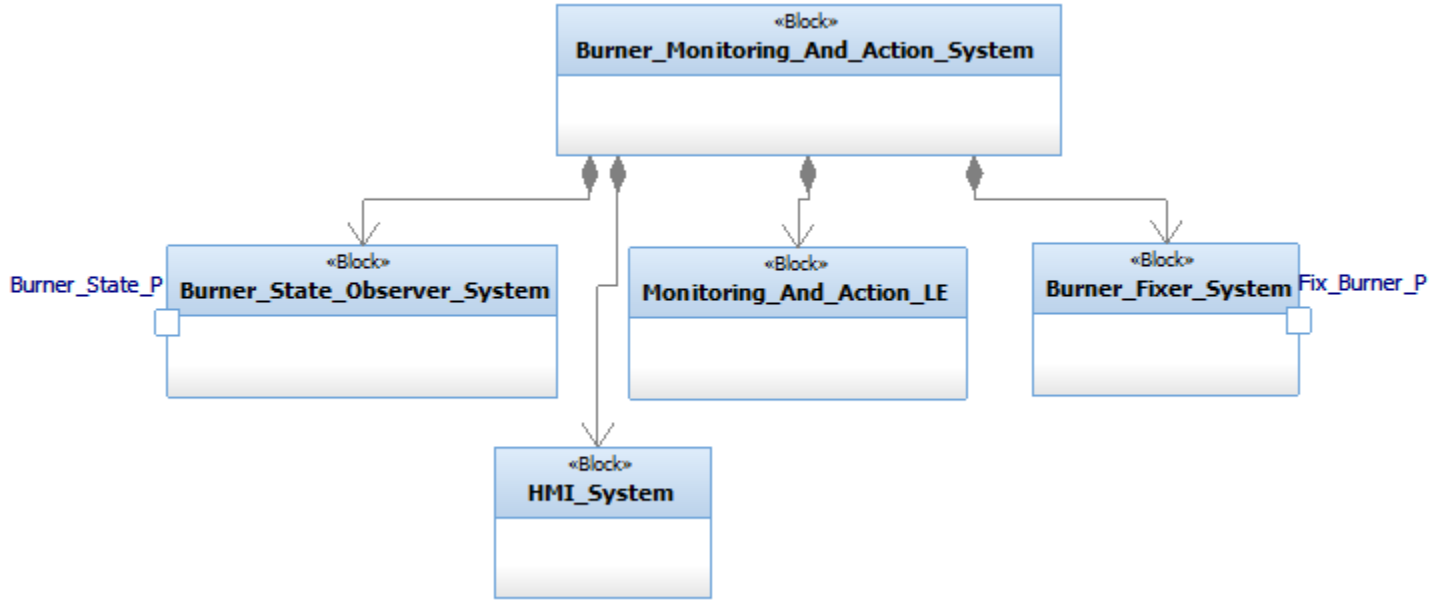
As an example:
Context entity = Pellets burner
Input X = Burner state
Input Y = Pellets consumption

Rules – from abstract to concrete

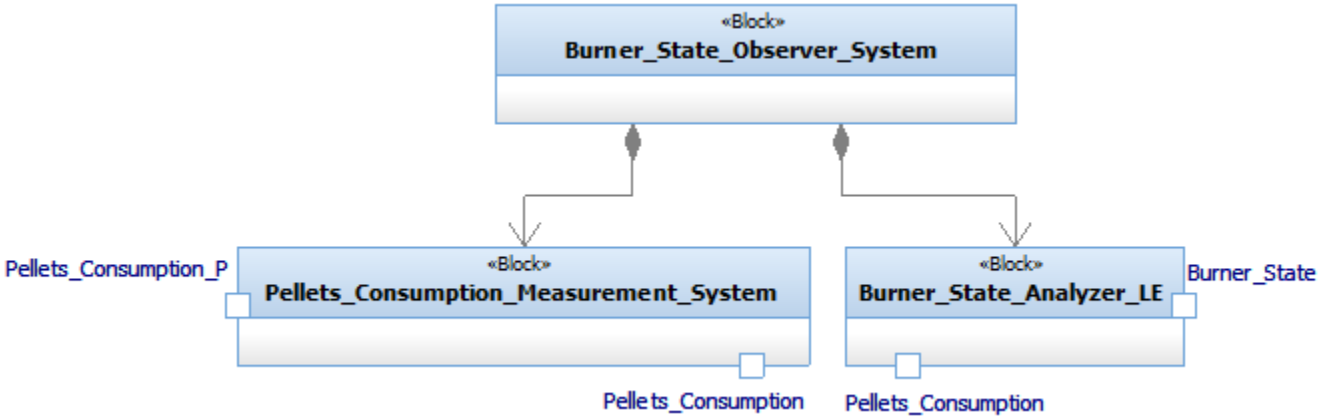
- If a set of inputs X on the black box description is exchanged for a set of inputs Y on the white box description there shall be a transformation of Y to X in the white box design so that X is used as an internal input.
- If a set of outputs X on the black box description is exchanged for a set of

Composition – a new level of abstraction

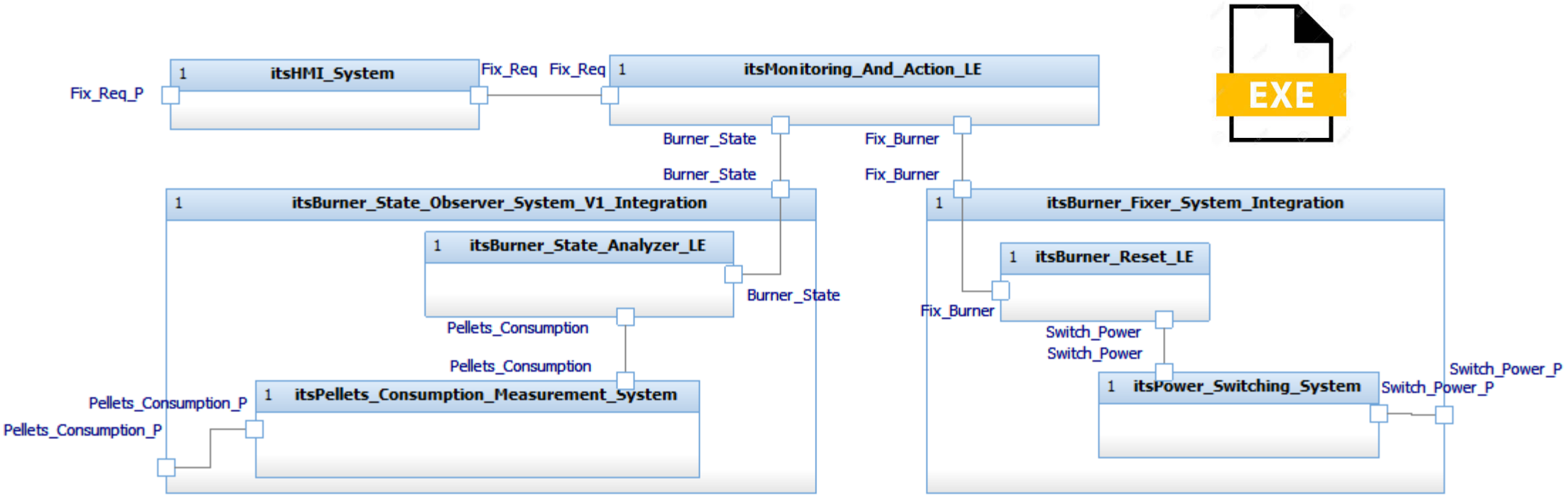
System design



Subsystem design

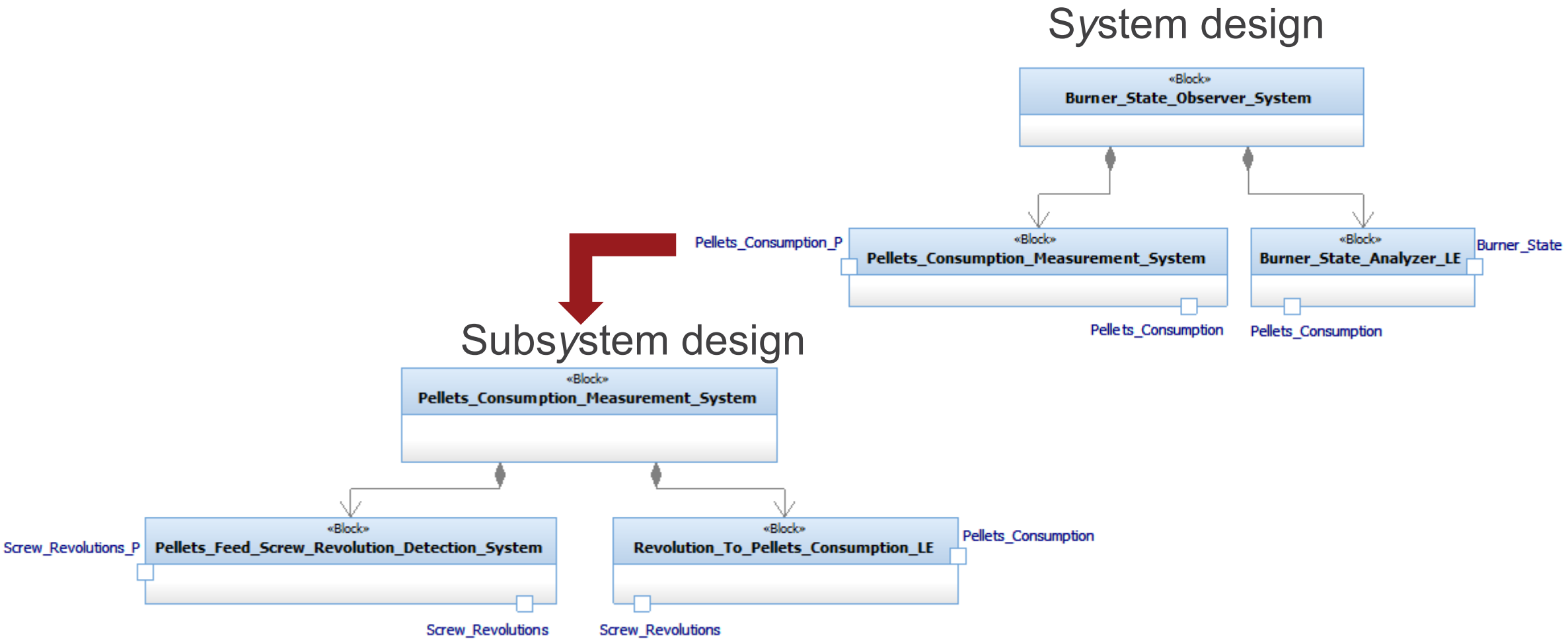


Composition – a new level of abstraction

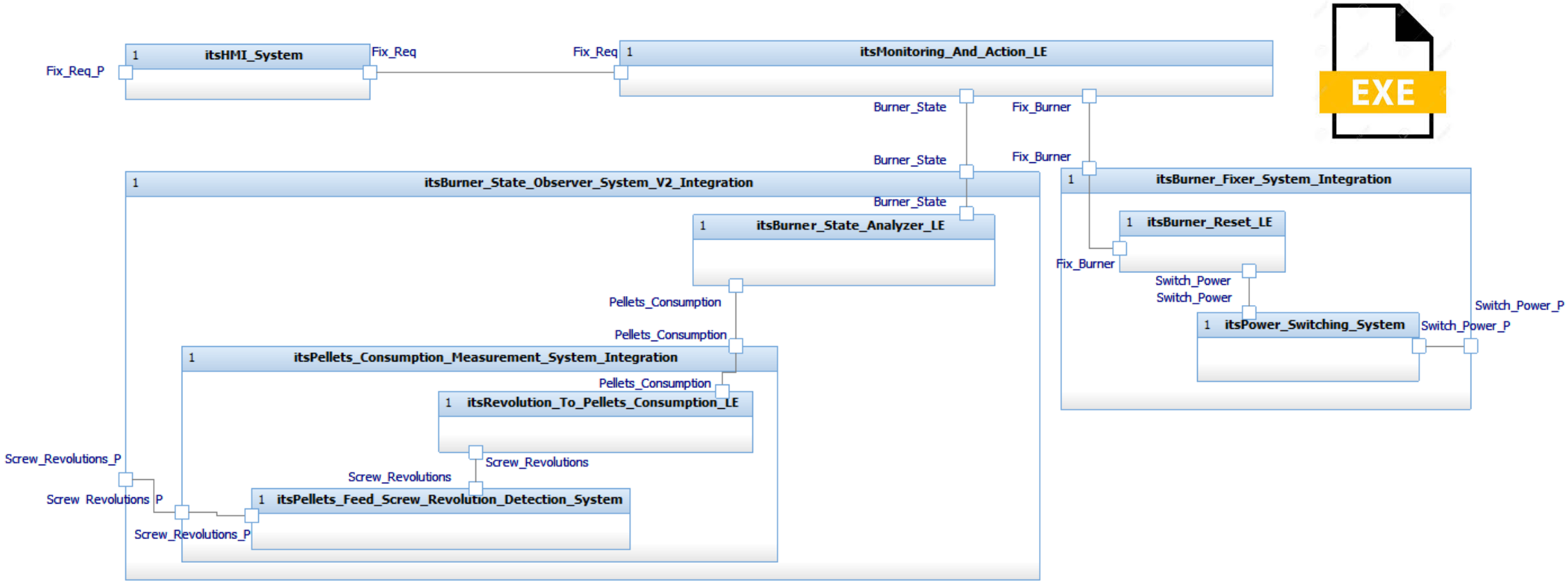


A new version of the integrated system

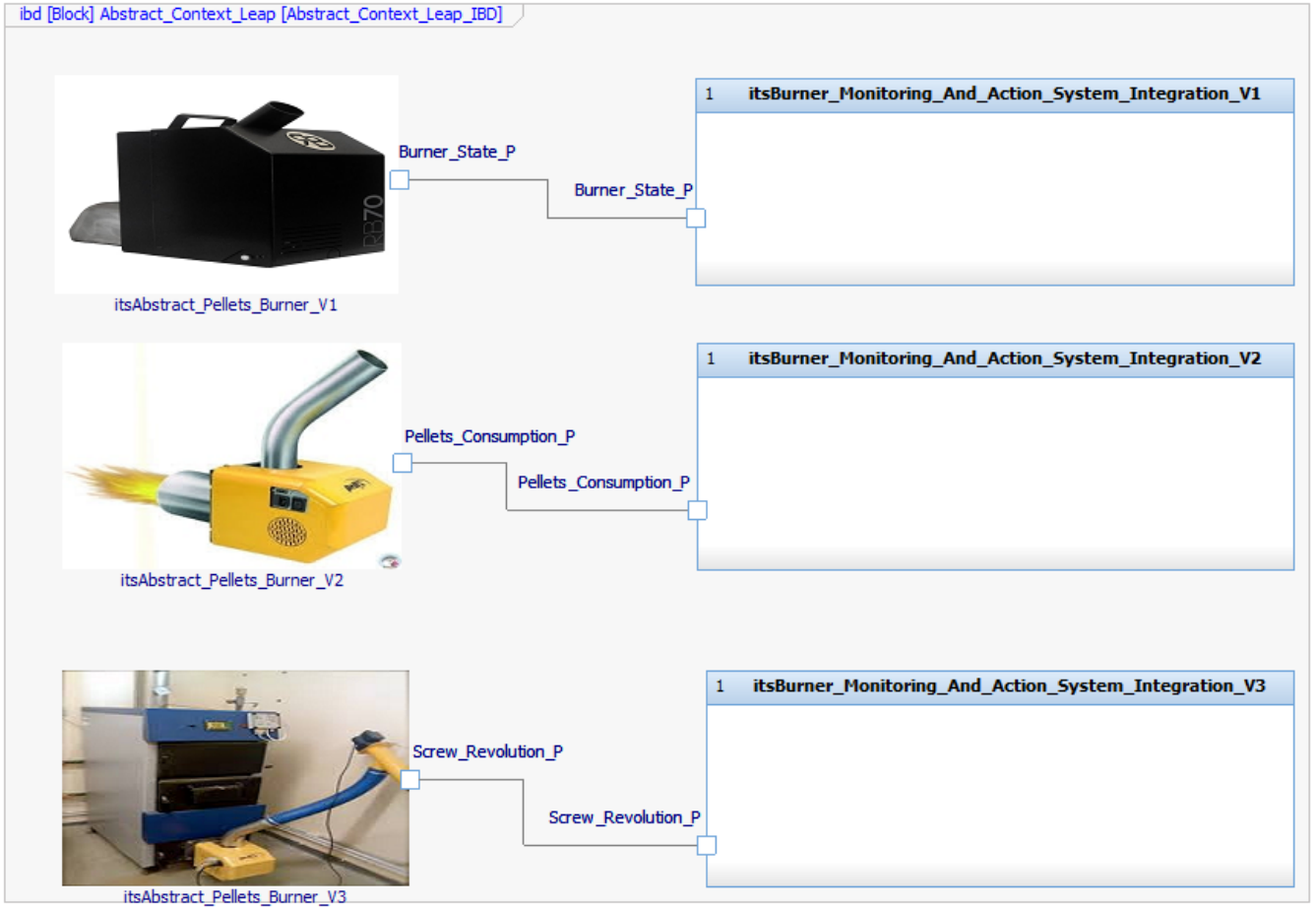
Moving towards a realizable system



Moving towards a realizable system



Different versions of the integrated system



Burner state

↓

Pellets consumption

↓

Screw revolutions

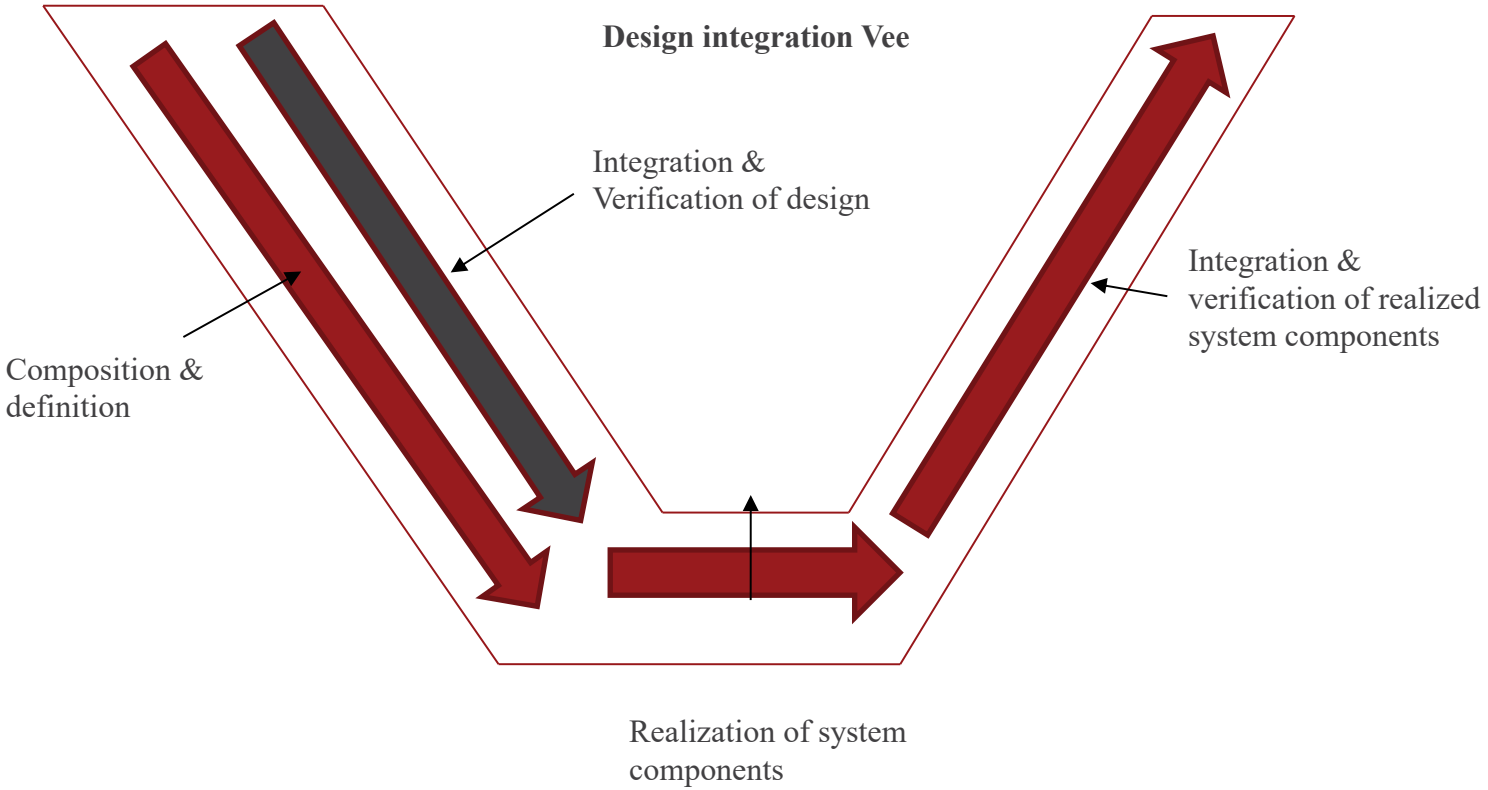
Continuous Design Integration

Executable system models

- Functional composition makes it possible to fully specify the mapping of inputs to outputs on all system levels.
- The system design can be made executable (also in practice).

- An executable and composable design enables a **new development model.**

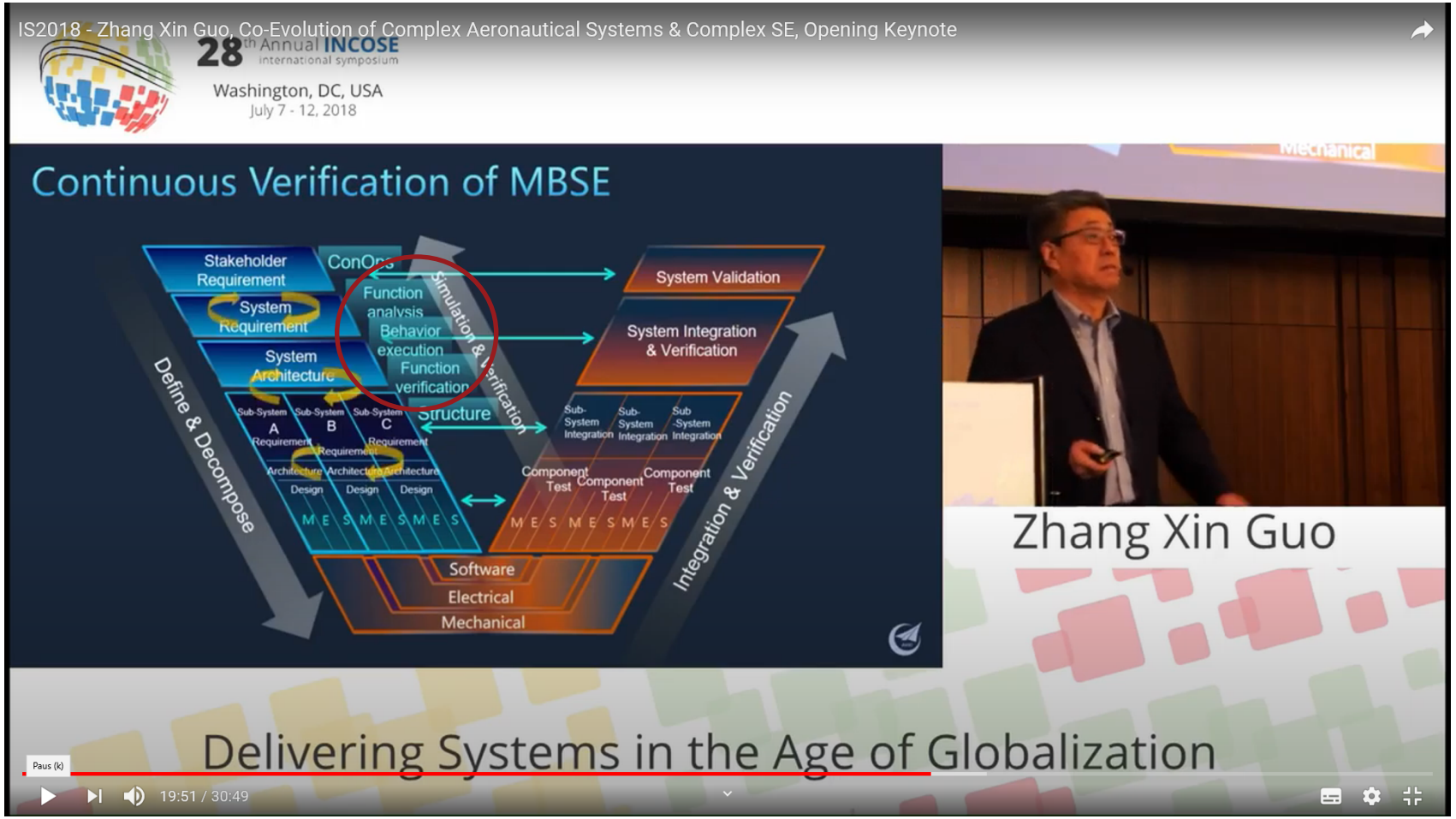
Design integration Vee - model



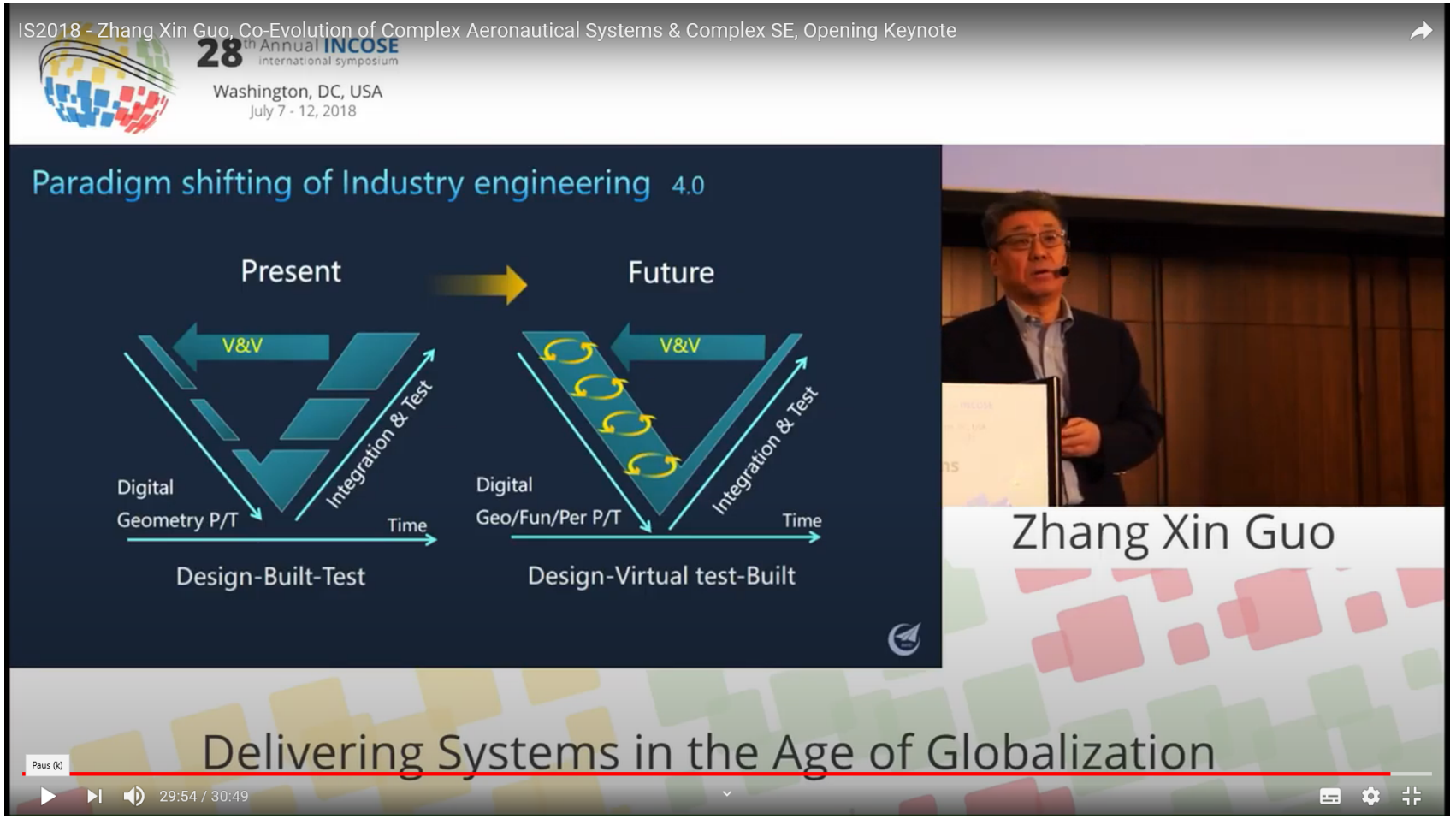
Key findings

- A top-down composition design methodology, including:
  - Executable design models and integration models
  - Very early and continuous design integration
  - Very early and continuous verification of design
  - Very early and continuous validation of

The MBSE dream



The MBSE dream



MBSE - a new hope

- **Functional composition** and **Design integration** can be a game ch r SE & MBSE

- MBSE is, in the context of top-down composition, not just a communication

Questions?

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Something to think about
SE4MBSE