



33rd Annual **INCOSE**
international symposium

hybrid event

Honolulu, HI, USA
July 15 - 20, 2023



Jasmin Broehan, Nils Kuelper, Frank Thielecke

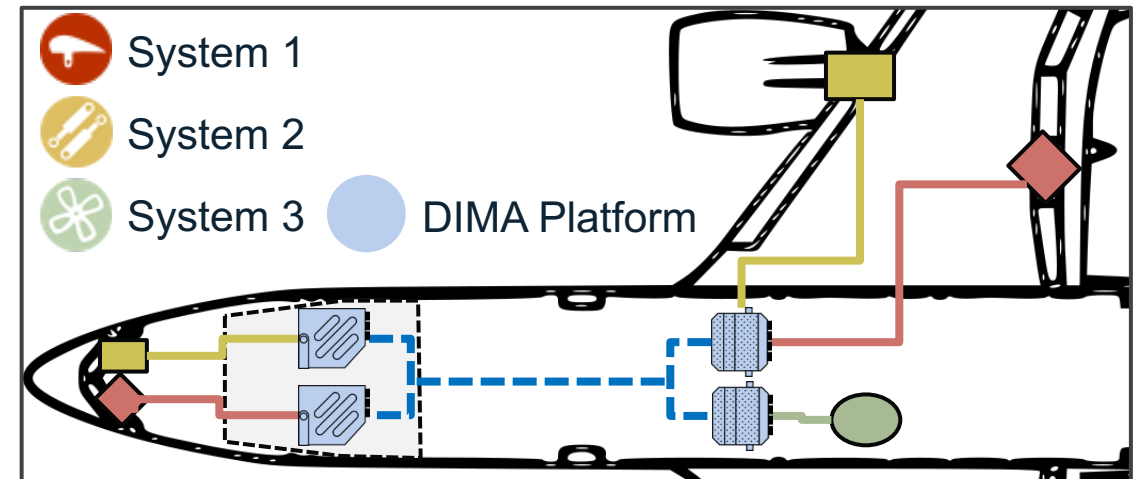
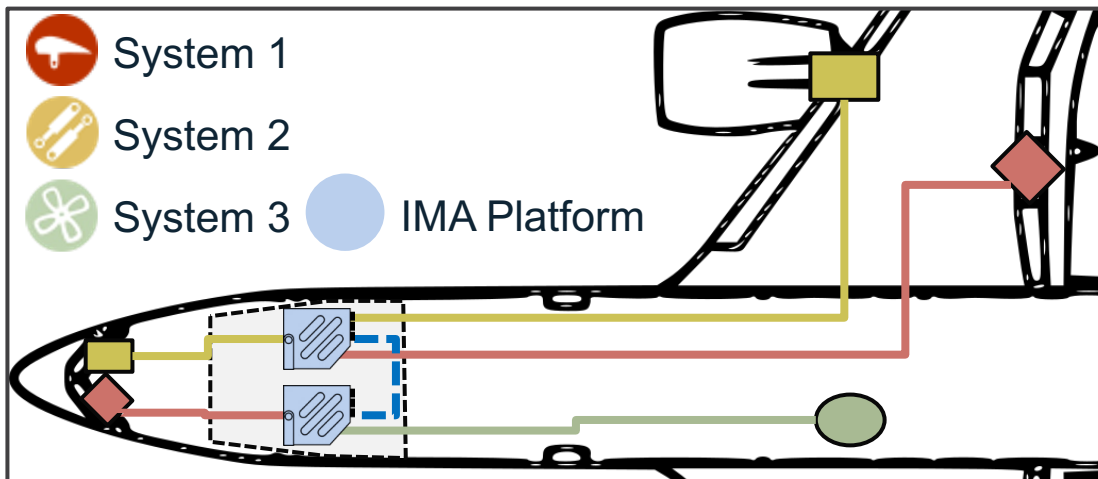
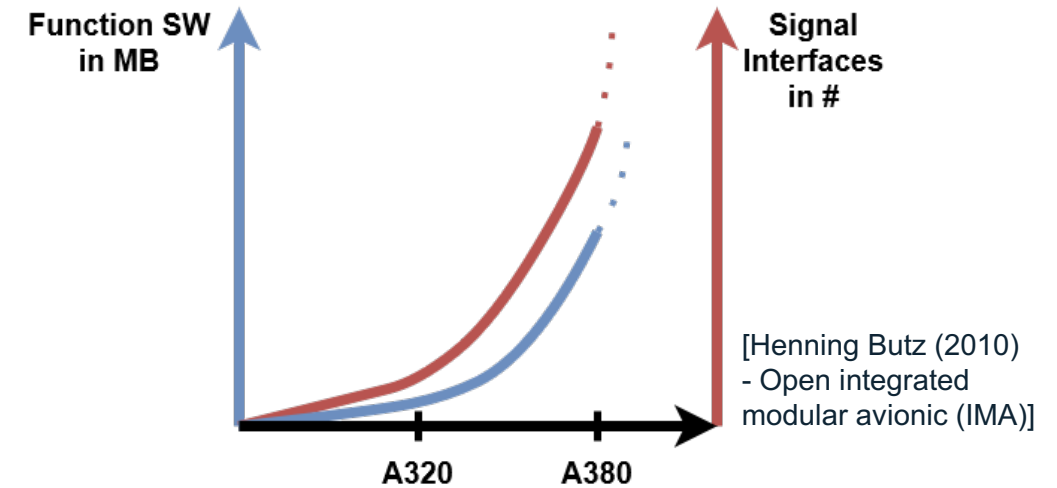
Hamburg University of Technology, Institute of Aircraft Systems Engineering, Hamburg, Germany

Seamless Transitions from Logical to Physical Avionics Architecture Models for Preliminary Aircraft Systems Design

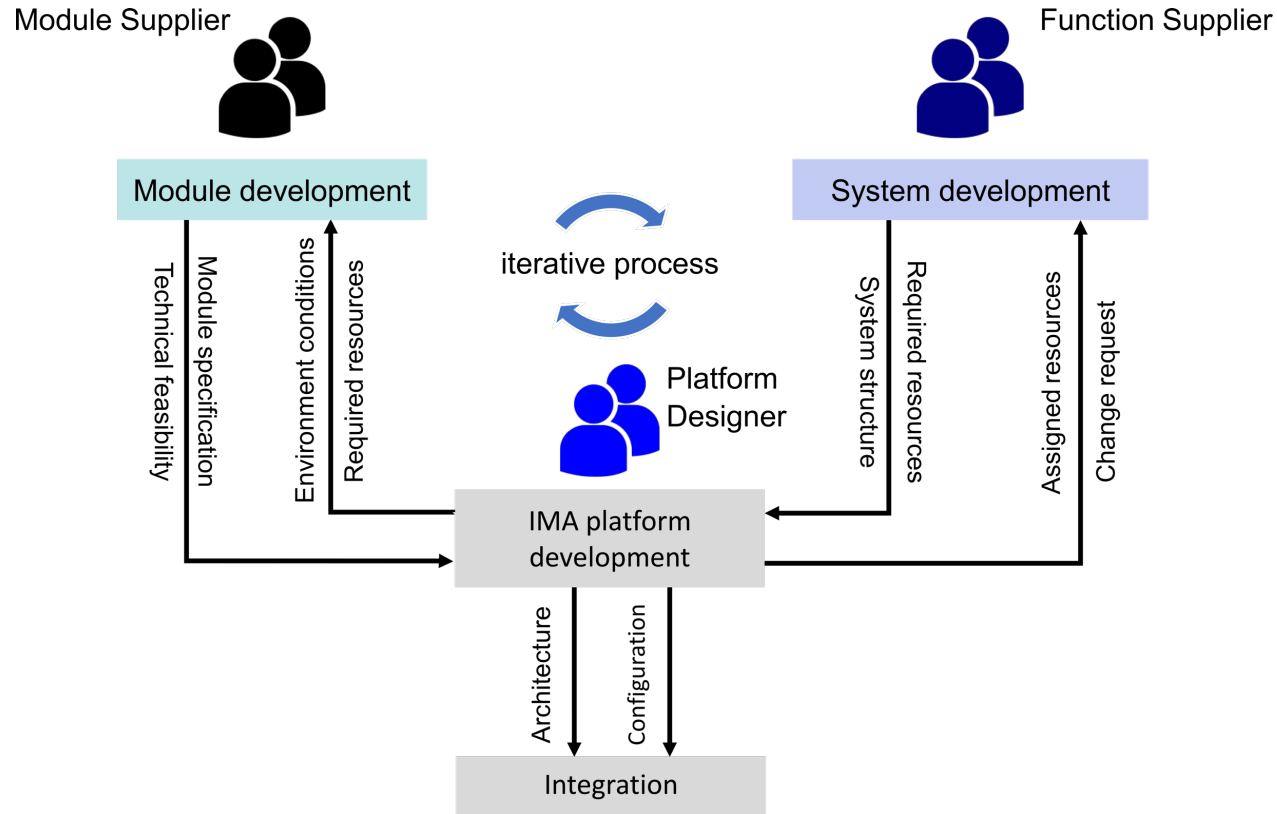
Characteristics of Avionics

Aviation Electronics (Avionics)

- Electronic devices
- Data busses (communication network and field busses)
- Integrated Modular Avionics (IMA)
- Distributed Integrated Modular Avionics (DIMA)



Need for New Design Methods (I)

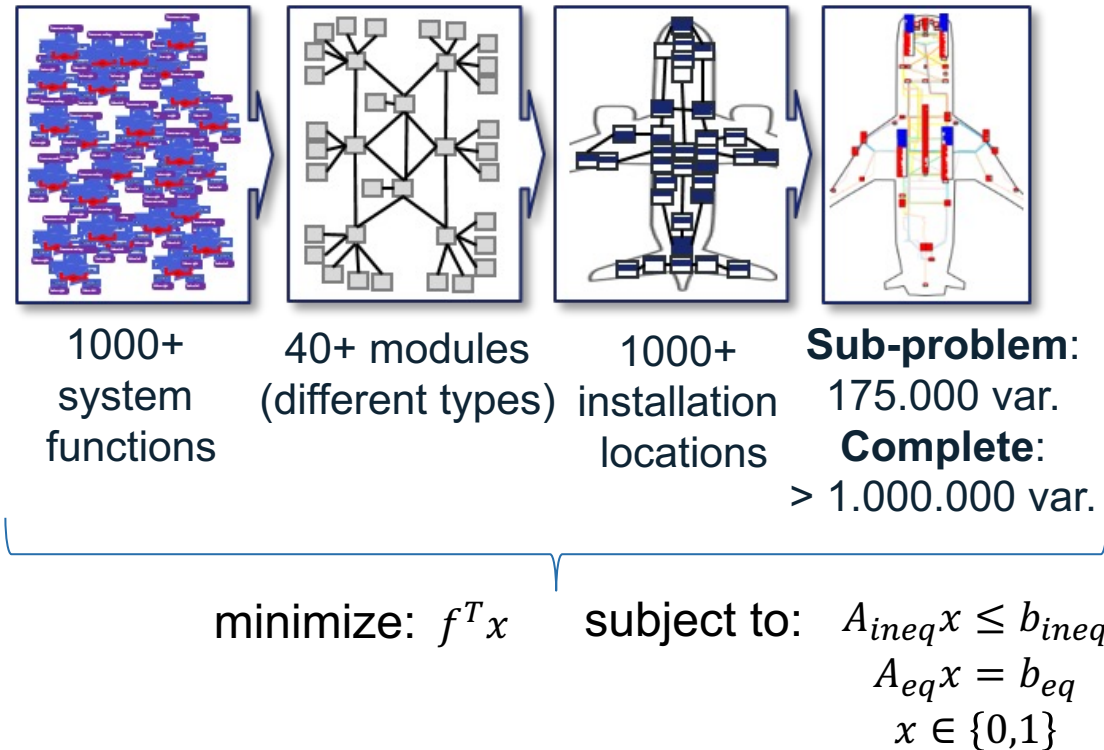


Current design process

- Many different stakeholders with interdependencies
- Unformalized data exchange
- Many design iterations
- System and platform design starts in parallel

Challenge 1: large uncertainties

Need for New Design Methods (II)



Combinatorial optimization problem

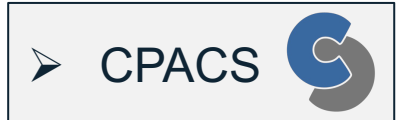
- Formal models required
 - Manual creation is error prone
 - Optimization results are only as good as problem definition, i.e. formal model
- High computation times
 - Many constraints and interdependencies
- Rising number of system functions

Challenge 2: growing complexity

Seamless Model-based Design Process

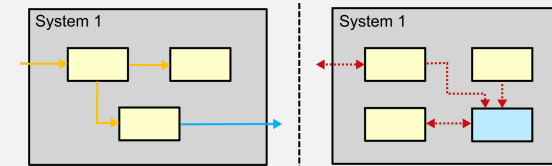
Overall Aircraft Design

- TLARs and aircraft geometry



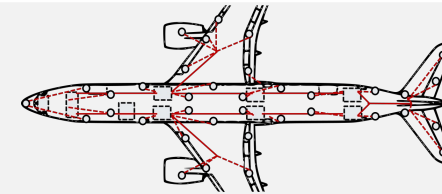
Systems Architecting

- Obtain basic system resource needs



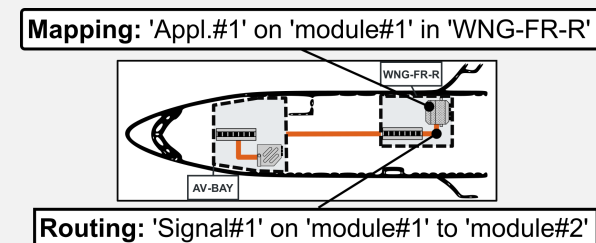
Overall Conceptual System Design

- Topology: Platform components allocation



Platform Detailed Design

- Allocation and routing of detailed SW tasks and signals

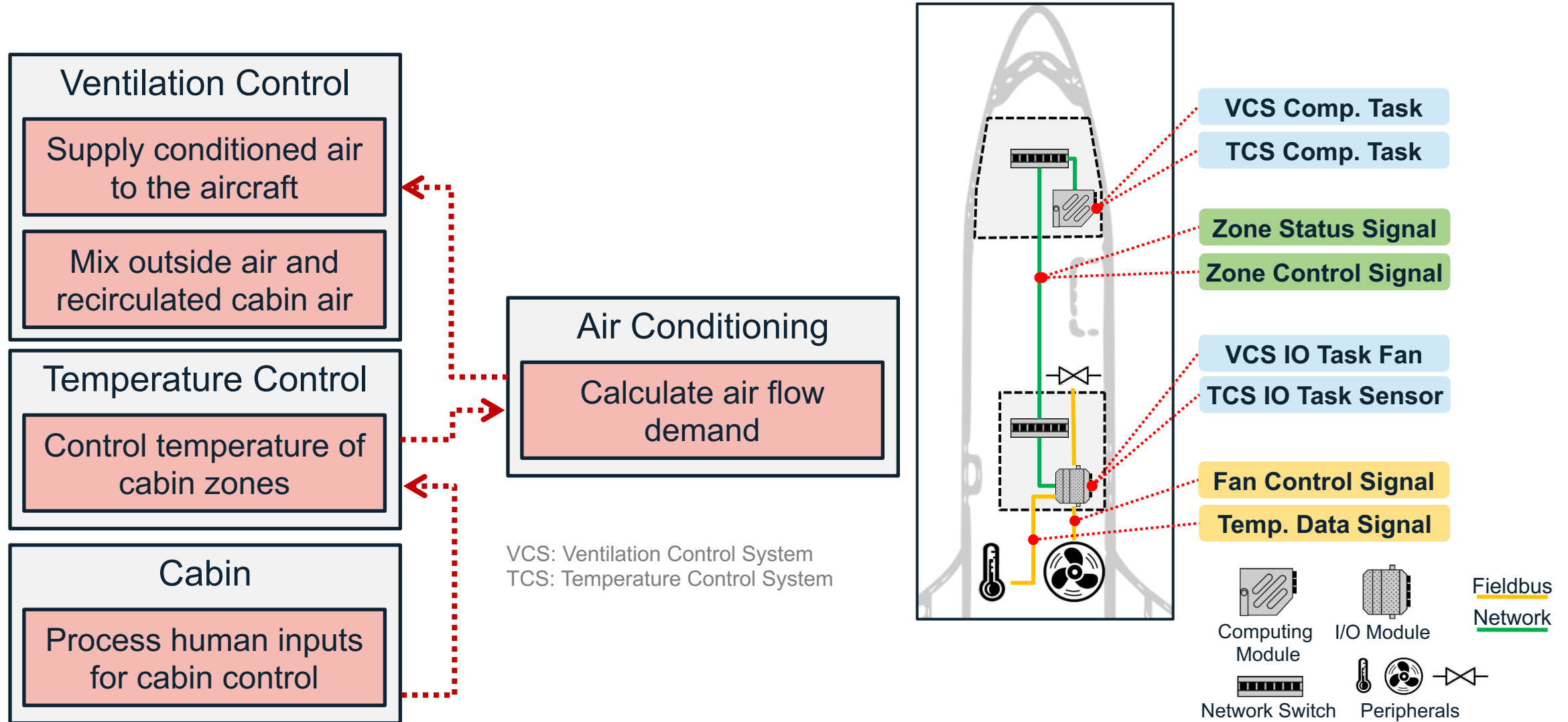


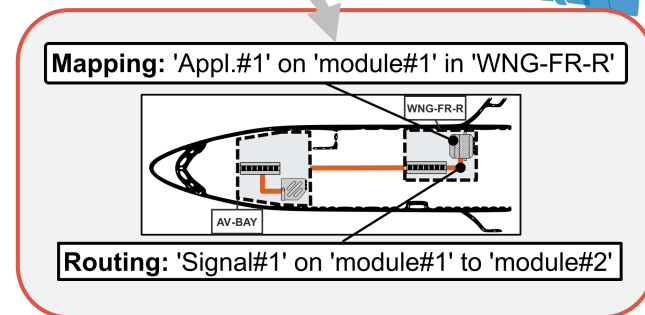
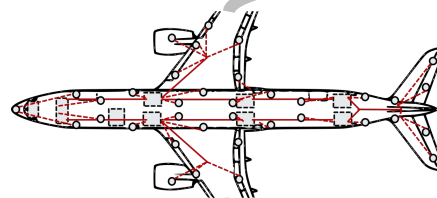
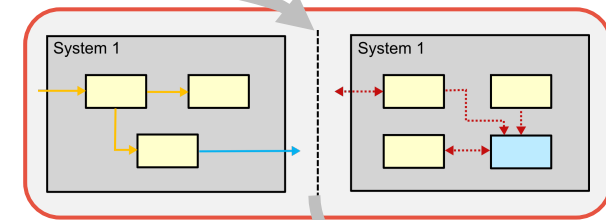
TLARs: Top Level Aircraft Requirements

CPACS: Common Parametric Aircraft Configuration Schema

OAAM: Open Avionics Architecture Model

Use Case: Environmental Control System





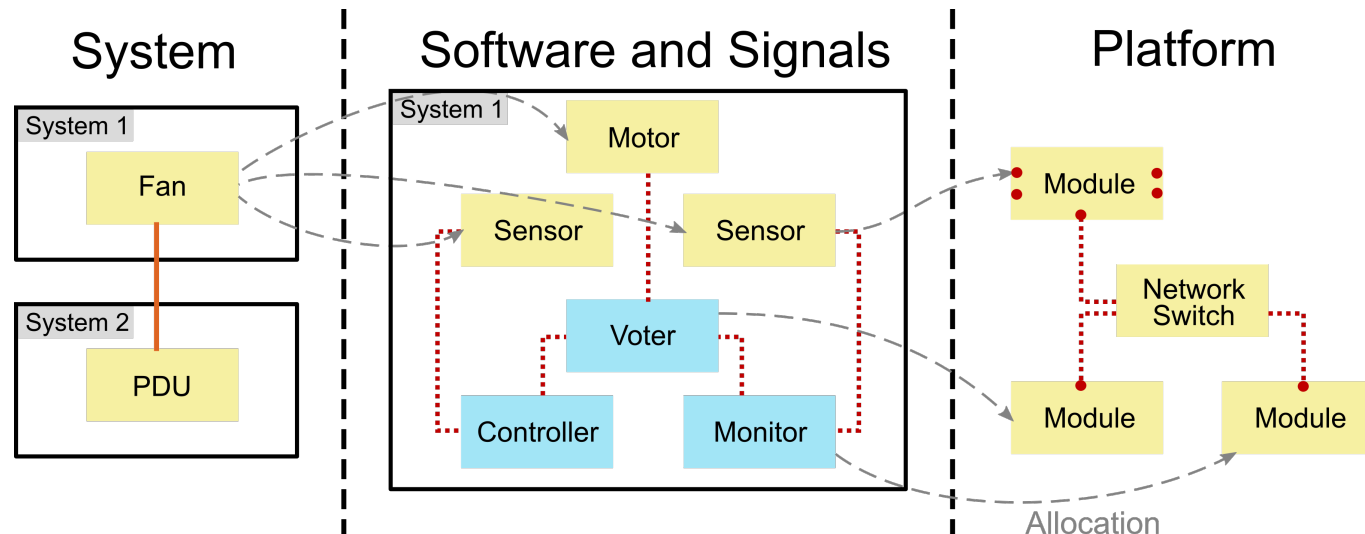
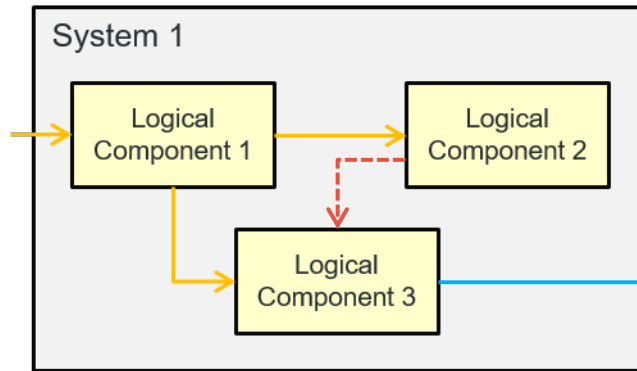
Application of Seamless Model-based Design Process

Logical Modeling - Concept

Executable avionics specification model

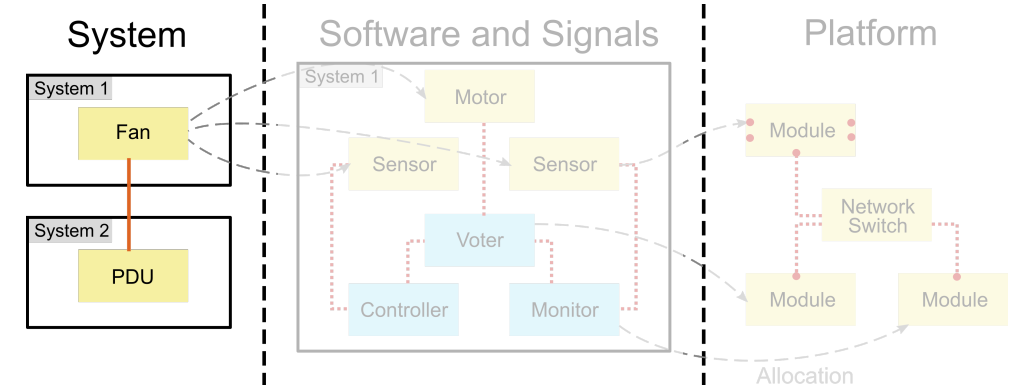
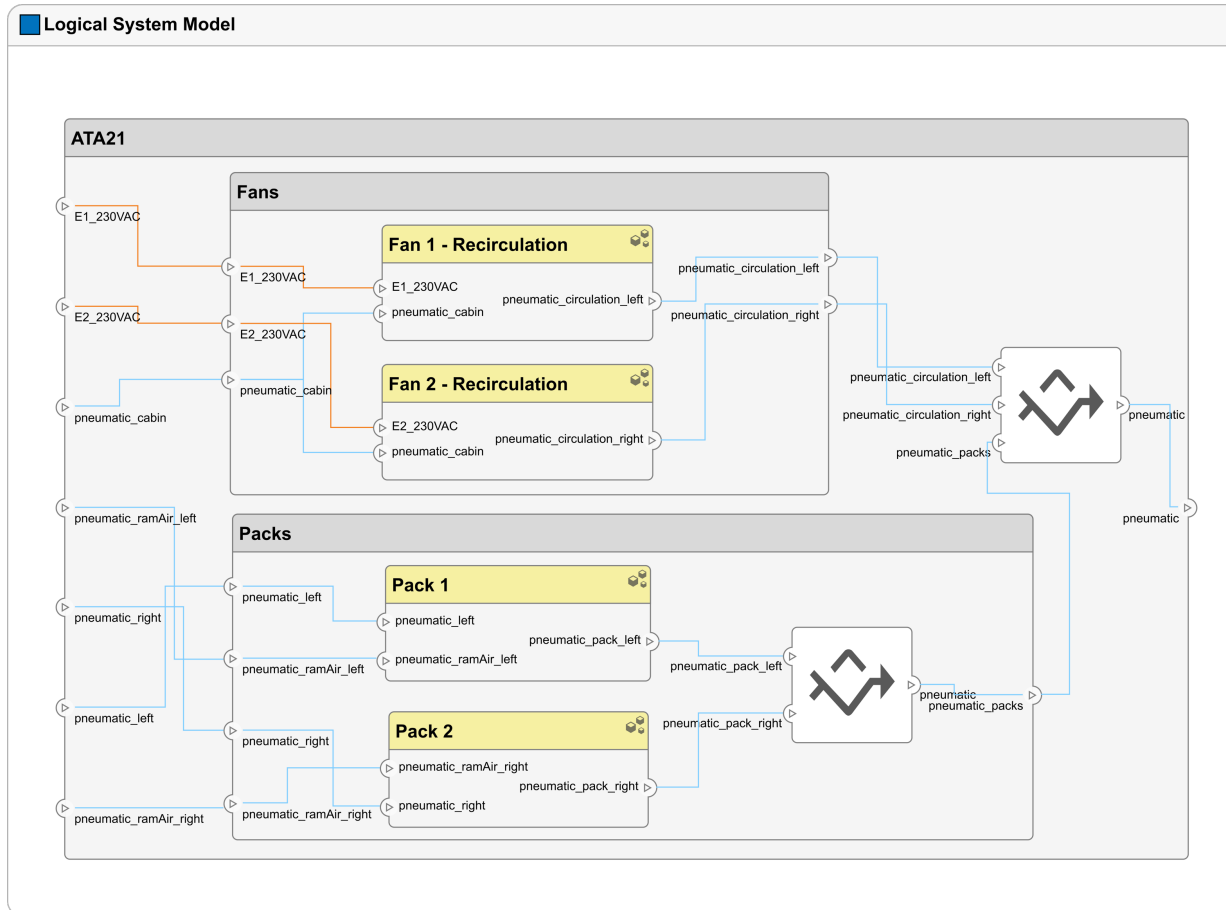
- Capturing of system requirements for avionics platform design

➤ Three layered logical modeling approach



PDU: Power Distribution Unit

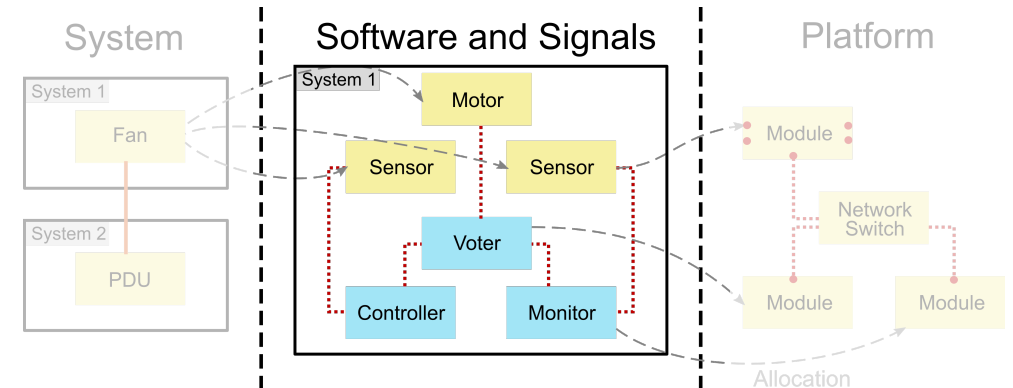
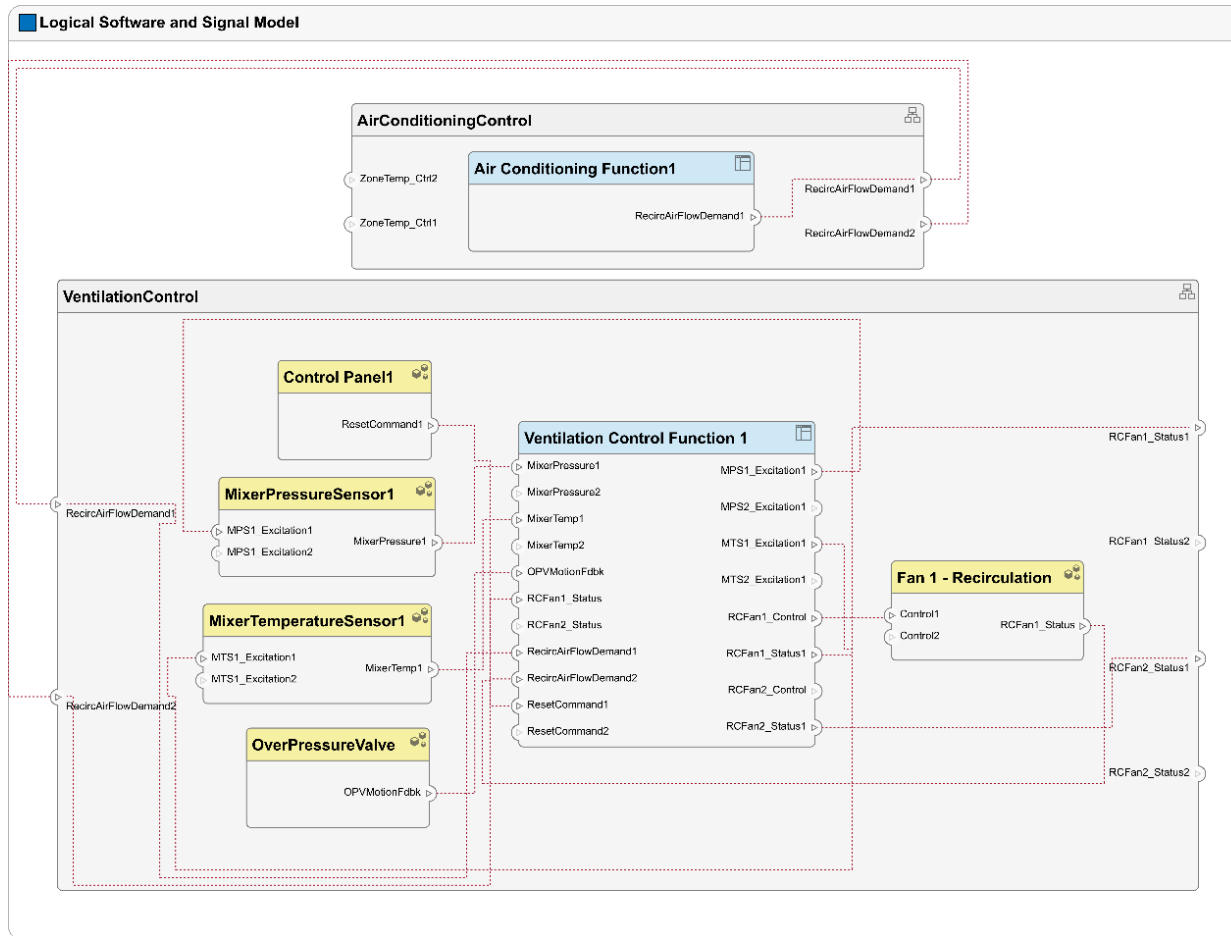
Logical Modeling – Use Case



System function perspective

- Limits information to data necessary for system design
- Reduced complexity

Logical Modeling – Use Case

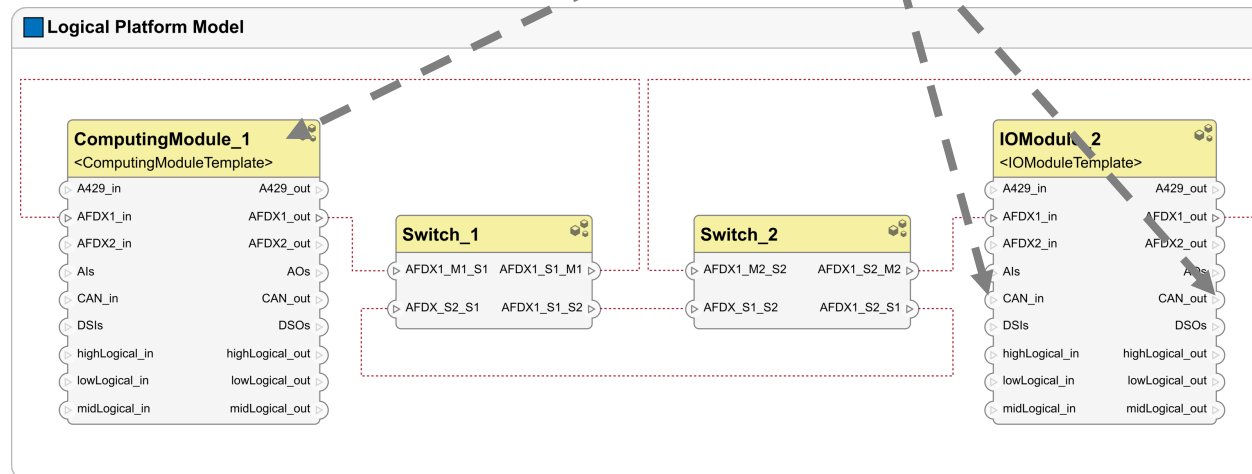
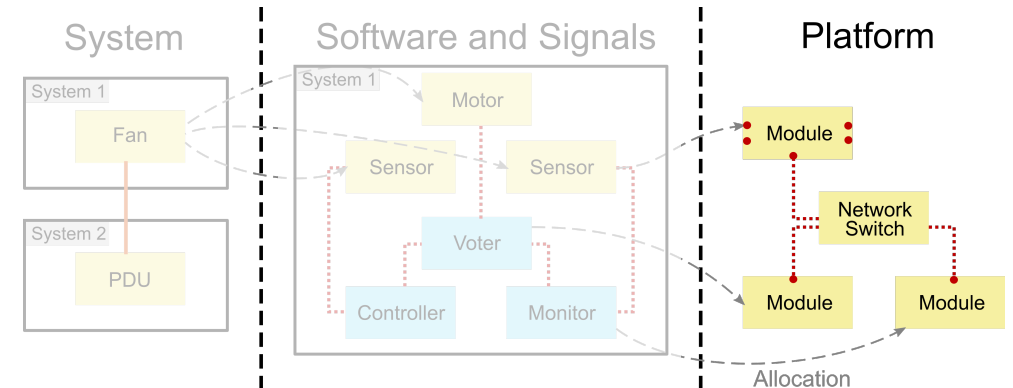


Data-centric perspective

- Model-based estimation of platform requirements
- Executable specification model to enable automated validation of requirements, e.g. signal redundancy

Logical Modeling – Use Case

Software and Pin Allocation Table		Logical_Platform	Modules	Comp_M1	IO_M2
<input type="checkbox"/> Logical_SWandSignals					
<input type="checkbox"/> ATA21 - Environmental Control					
<input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation Control					
<input type="checkbox"/> Control Panel 1					↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Mixer Pressure Sensor 1					↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Mixer Temperature Sensor 1					↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Ventilation Control Function 1					
<input type="checkbox"/> Over Pressure Valve					↑
<input type="checkbox"/> Fan 1 - Recirculation					



Logical-Functional Mapping

- Determination of platform concept
 - Technology selection
 - Module numbers
 - Logical platform connections

Logical Modeling - Handling Uncertainty

Knowledge-based resource estimation matrix

- For systems without an available logical software and signal model
- Intervals for worst and best case architecture

Subsystem/ Function	Resource Type	Peripheral Type	Multiplier	Port Complexity	Computational Demand	Redundancy Pattern
Temperature Control	Comp.	-	-	-	low	simplex
Temperature Control	IO	Temp. sensor	7	medium	-	simplex
Temperature Control	IO	Valve actuator	7	low	-	simplex
Cabin	IO	LRU	-	high	-	simplex

LRU: Line Replaceable Unit
SWC: Software Component

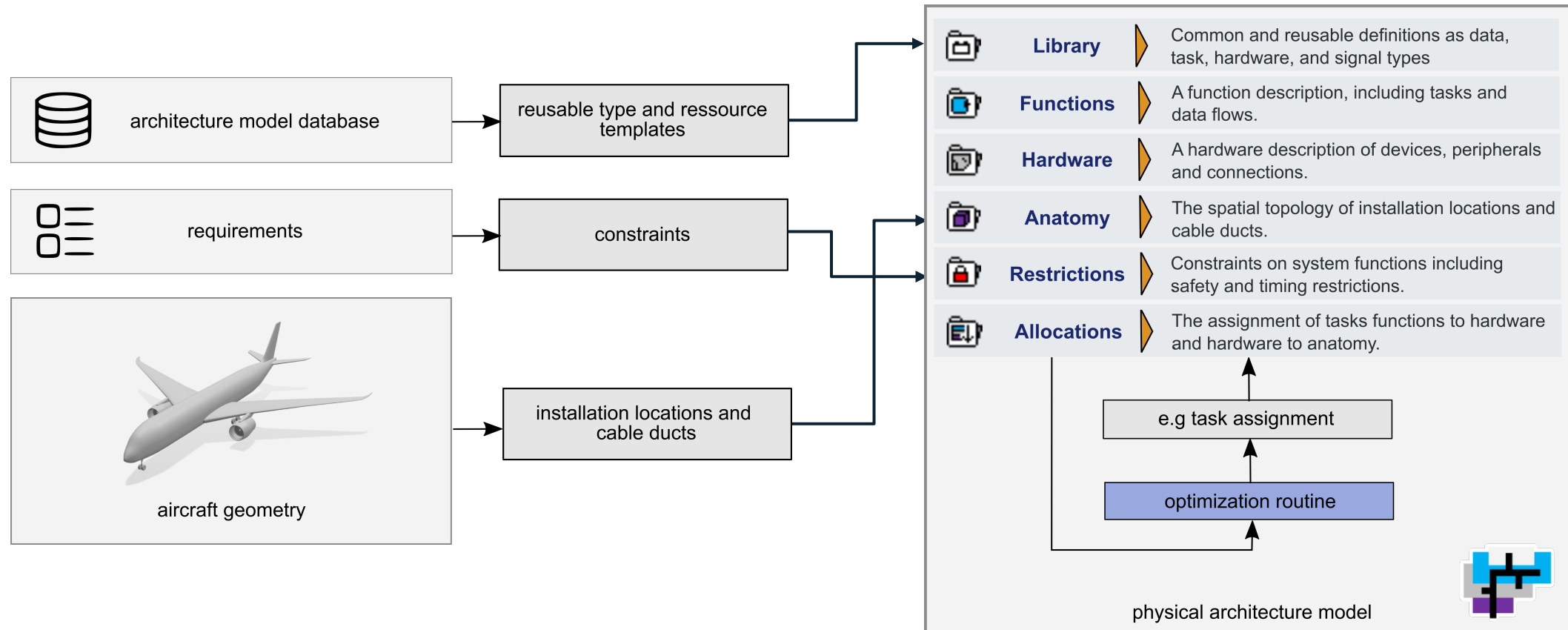
Additional tuning parameter
(e.g. 7 Cabin Zones)

Intervals of SW component size
(e.g. low: 10-20% of CPU capacity)

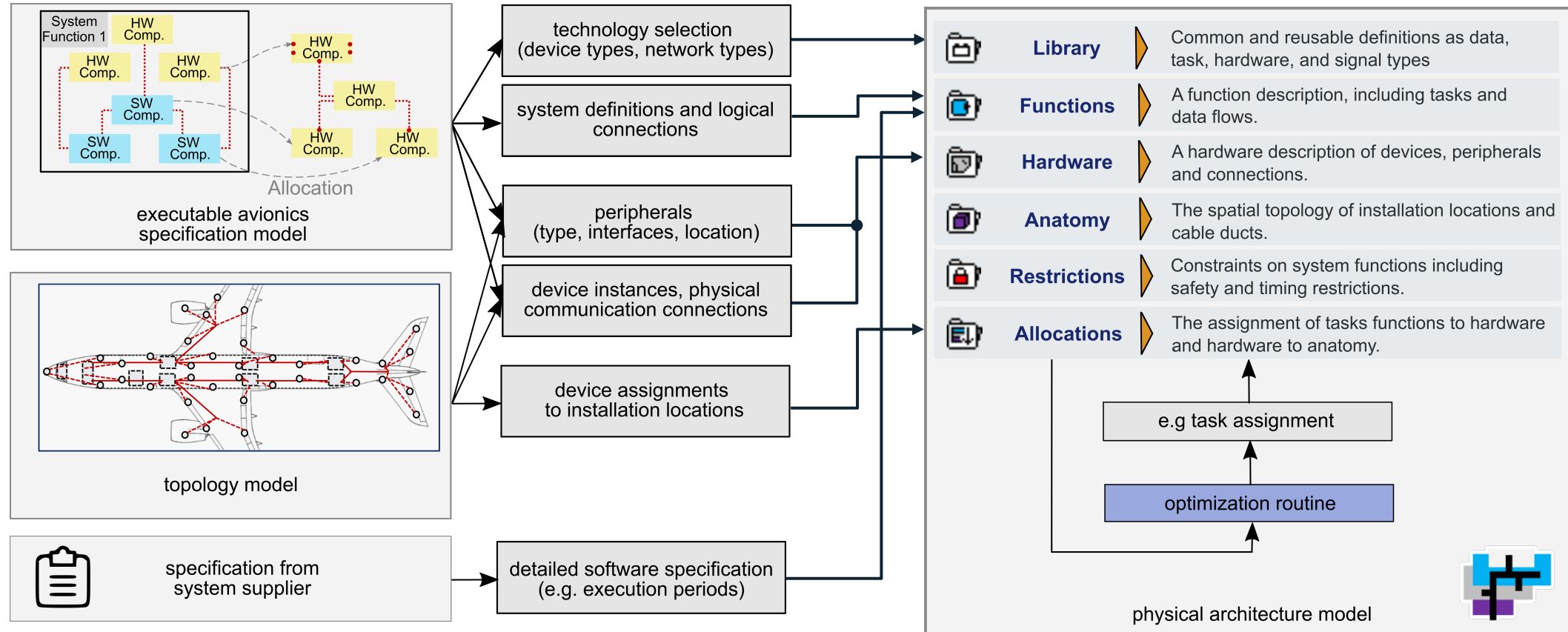
Intervals of physical pins (e.g. low: 1 pin,
high: 4-9 pins or special connector)

e.g. triplex 3 x Peripherals, 9 x Peripheral
Wires, 3 x SWCs + Voter SWC

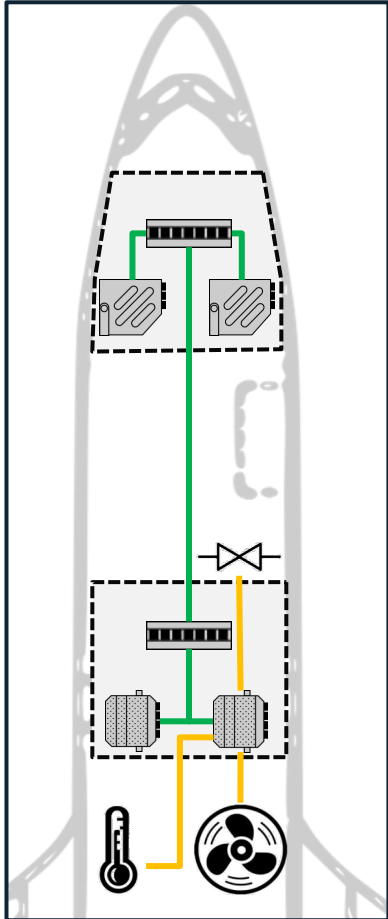
Physical Architecture Model – Concept



Physical Architecture Model – Concept

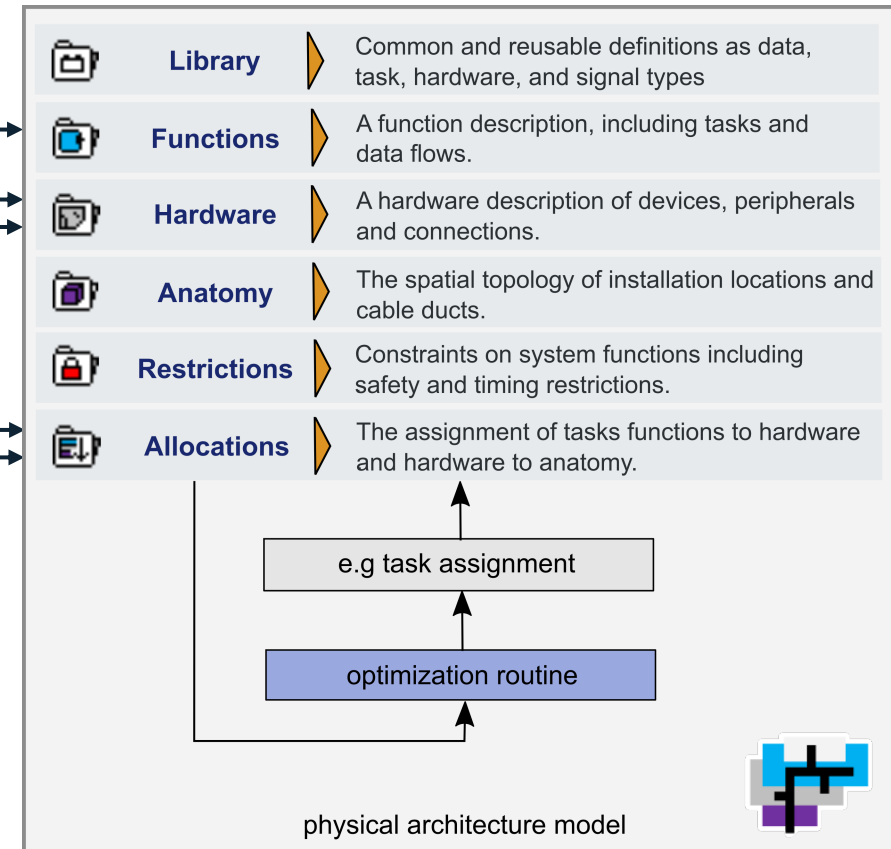


Results from Model Transitions

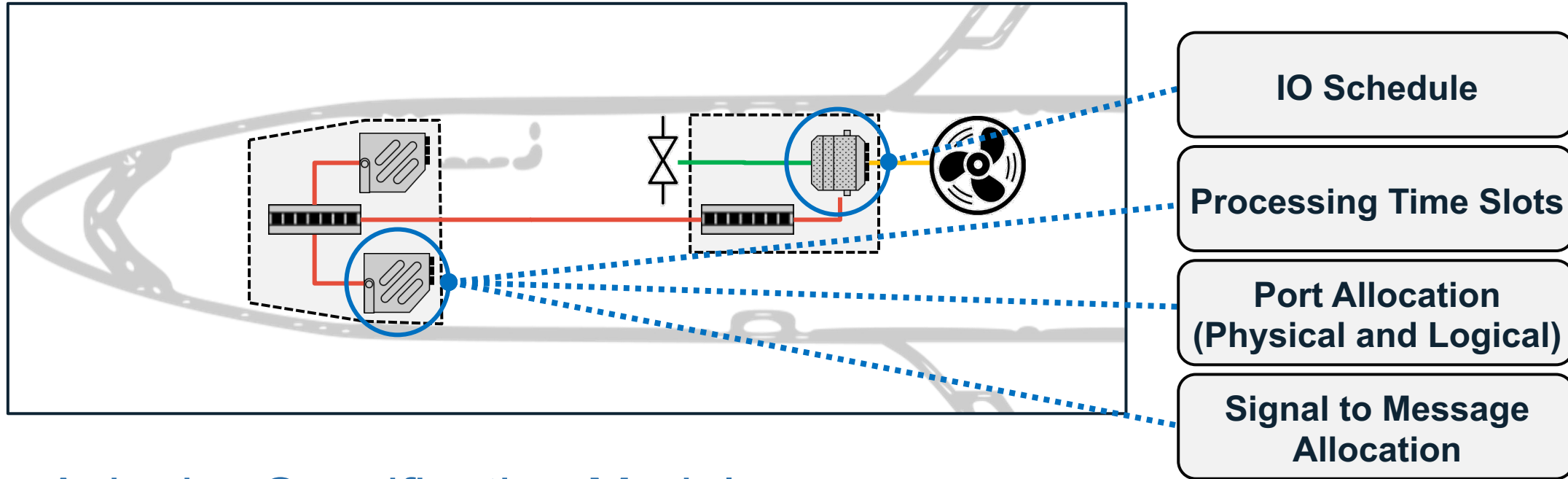


Element generation

- 29 SW tasks and 75 signals
 - 234 model elements and element references
- 24 peripheral components
 - 72 model elements and element references
- 8 IMA devices (modules and network switches) and 10 connections
 - 24 model elements



Detailing of Physical Architecture



Avionics Specification Model

- Generation of simulation models
- Generation of configuration templates

Summary

Formalized interfaces

- Coupling of overall aircraft design with detailed avionics platform design

Early estimation of platform requirements

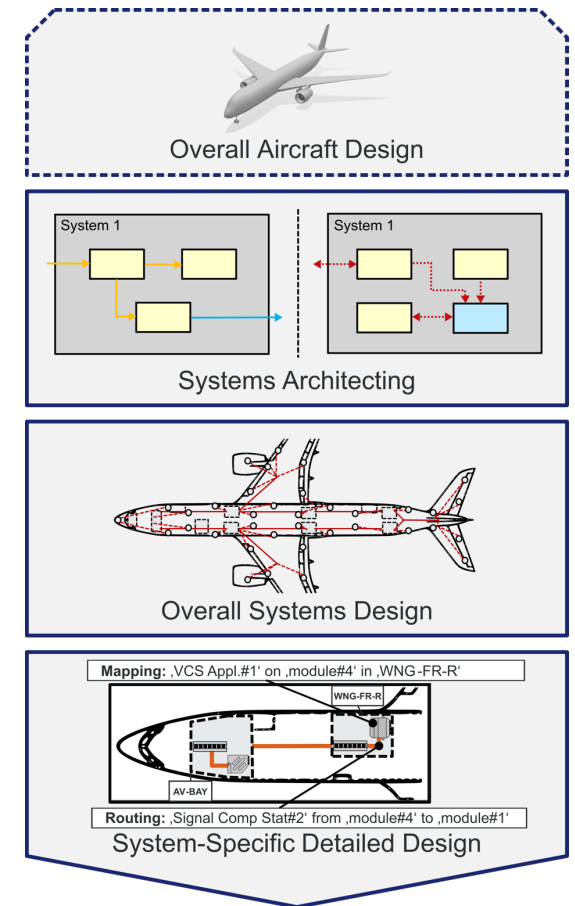
- Usage of parametric design pattern

Reduced design space

- Most promising systems architectures and platform concepts for detailed design studies

Machine-readable and formal architecture models

- Enable early and continuous model-based validation
- Reusability of architectural artifacts





33rd Annual **INCOSE** international symposium

hybrid event

Honolulu, HI, USA
July 15 - 20, 2023

Thank you for your attention!

Contact

Jasmin Broehan, M.Sc.
Hamburg University of Technology (TUHH)
Institute of Aircraft Systems Engineering (FST)
jasmin.broehan@tuhh.de



Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag

FST
TUHH



Institute of Aircraft
Systems Engineering



Hamburg



Backup

Embedding into ARP4754

