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hybrid event

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July 2 - 6, 2024



Early Validation of SysML Architectures by Extending MBSE with Co-Simulation using FMI and SSP

Johan Cederbladh, Daniel Krems



Introduction

2-6 July 2024

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AVL List

- Founded in 1948
- Headquarters in Austria
- Represented in 26 countries around the world
- Technology-driven company (68% engineers & scientists)
- 12200 employees worldwide
- Over 2 billion Euro turnover in 2023
- 10% of turnover invested into inhouse R&D

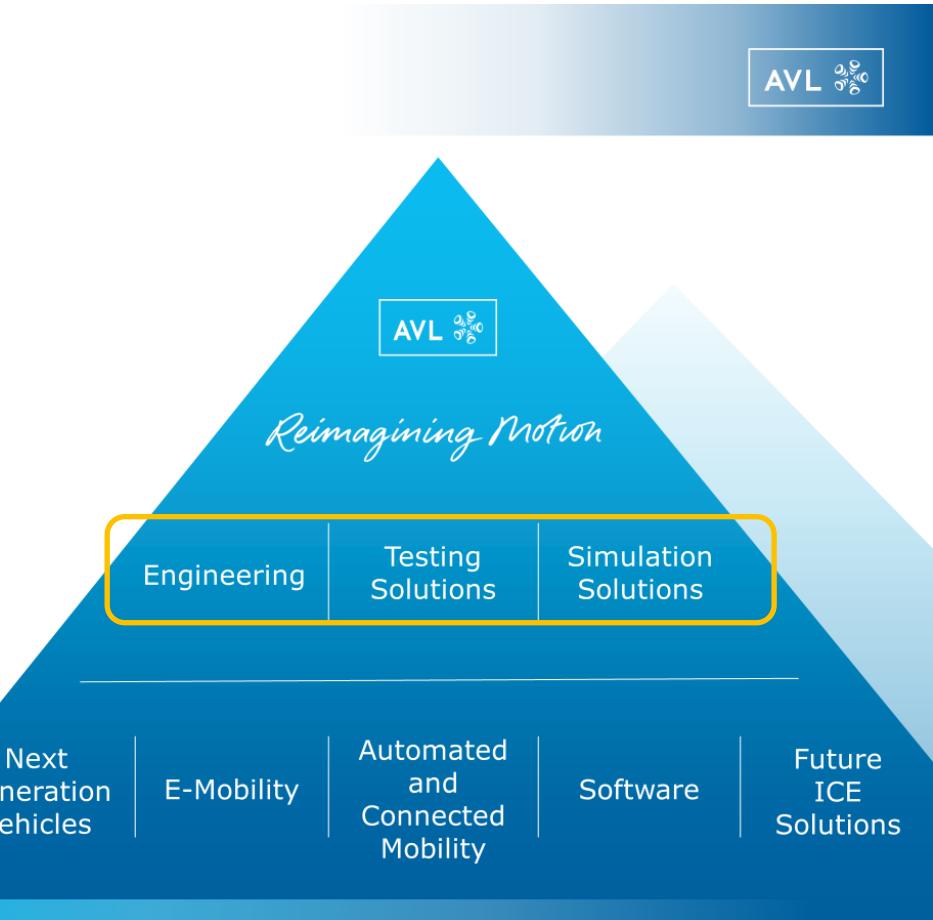
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We constantly transform our portfolio of high-end methodologies and technologies to support our customers in achieving their ambitions.

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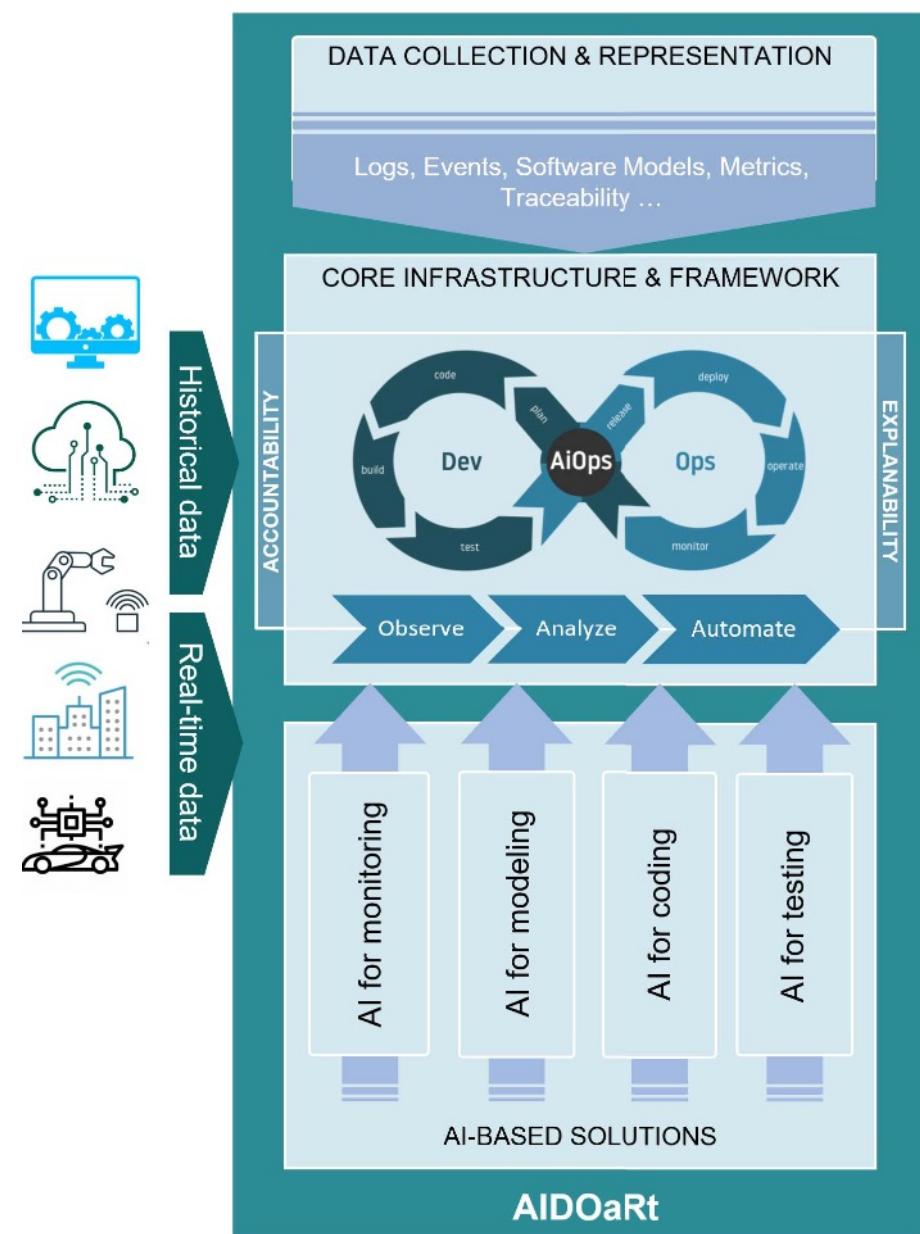
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AIDOaRt

- This paper originates from activities in the AIDOaRt [1] research project
- The project transfers academic solutions to industry
 - Models
 - AI
 - DevOps
- AVL use case for process improvement and Volvo CE use case for Model-Based adoption

[1] <https://www.aidoart.eu/> AI-augmented Automation for DevOps



The world we live in

- Complexity of systems are increasing in several domains
- Partially this is due to software concerns becoming more central
- Partially this is due to the digitalization paradigm shift
- Companies are put in a position to evolve large parts of the organization to encompass these changes



The world we are moving towards

Model-Based Systems Engineering (MBSE)

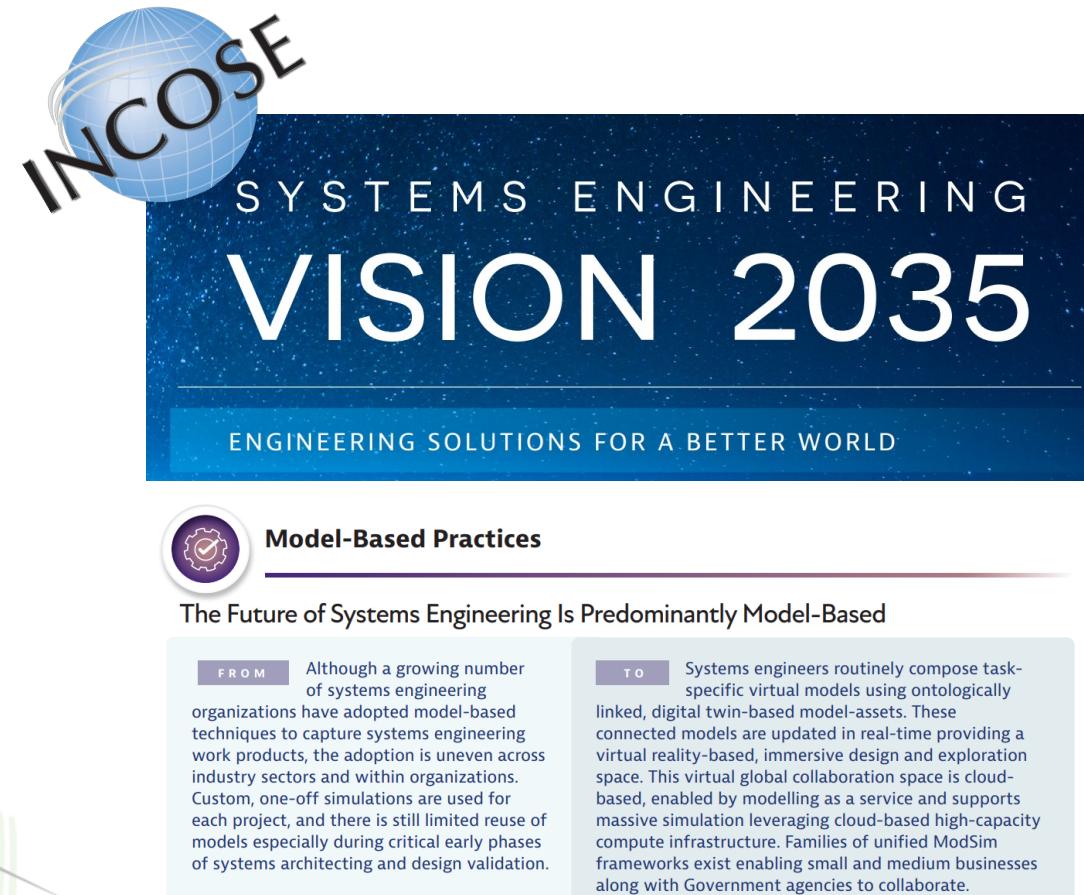
Formalization of knowledge in models, notably from very start of development

Current status

- Industrial hype but difficult adoption
- Mostly SysML-based
- Somewhat ad-hoc

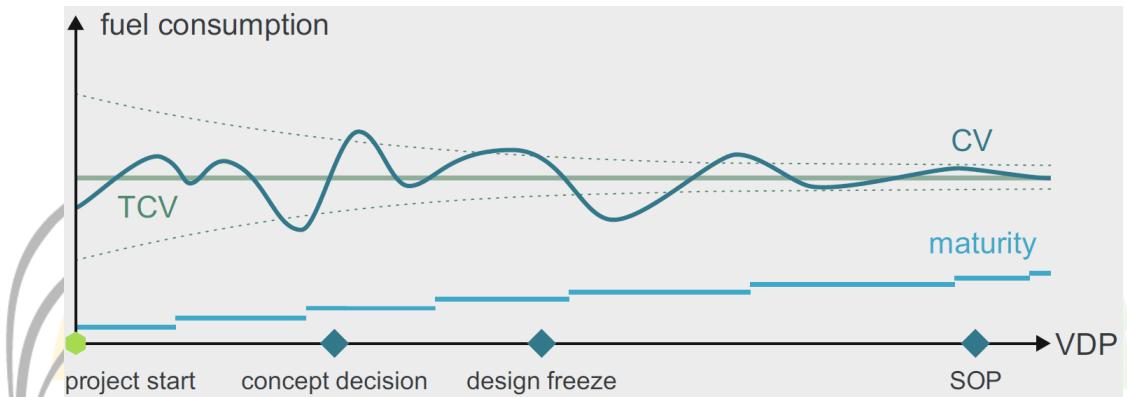
Where the field is moving

- Digital Thread/Twin/Engineering
- Simulation as continuous capability



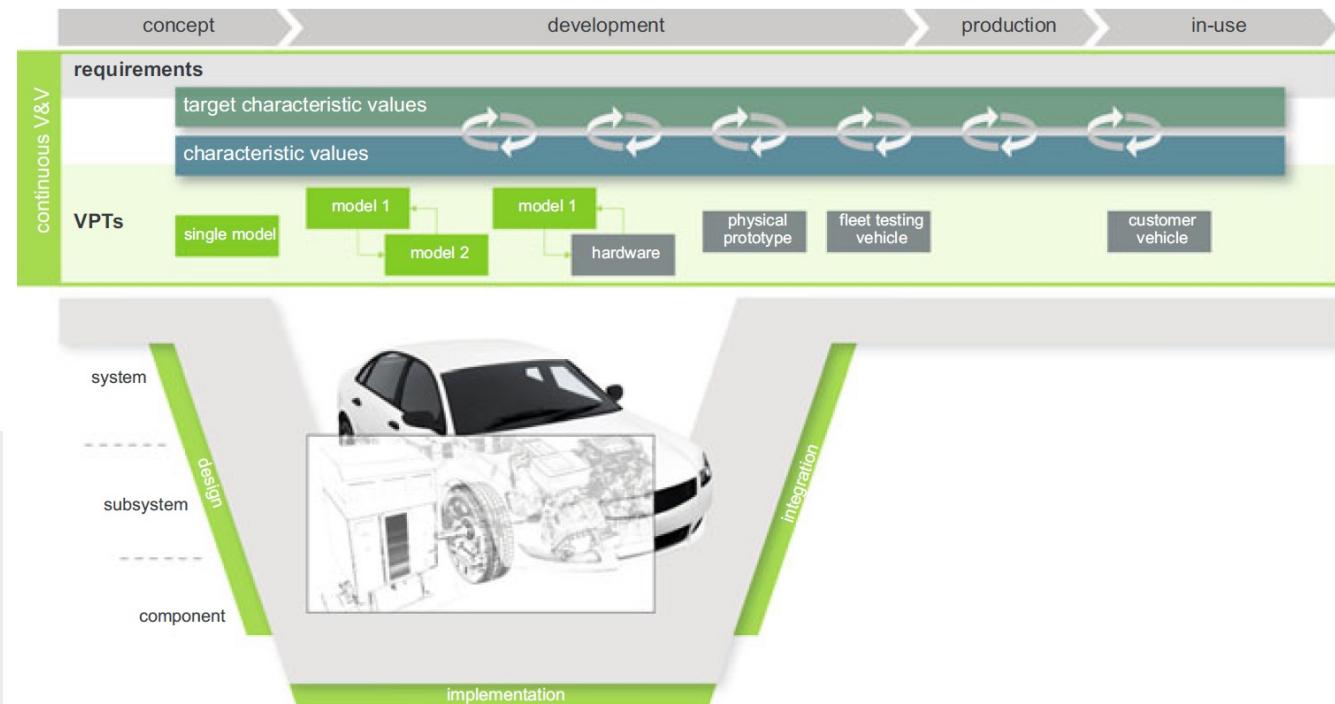
Vision: Continuous Verification & Validation

- Capability to assess product target fulfillment at any time in the development process
- Systematically use Virtual Prototypes (VPTs) throughout development
- Leverage MBSE system architecture models to drive V&V using VPTs



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Puntigam, W., Zehetner, J., Lappano, E., Krems, D. (2020). Integrated and Open Development Platform for the Automotive Industry. In: Hick, H., Küpper, K., Sorger, H. (eds) Systems Engineering for Automotive Powertrain Development. Powertrain. Springer, Cham.



Motivation

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Simulation

- Simulation is seen as a standard capability of MBSE [1]
- A well-known standard is the FMI standard for model exchange and co-simulation [2]
- Emerging SSP standard focused on model exchange for co-simulation [3]
- Key ingredient for virtual prototyping



[1] Cederbladh, J., Cicchetti, A., & Suryadevara, J. (2024). Early validation and verification of system behaviour in model-based systems engineering: a systematic literature review. *ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology*, 33(3), 1-67.

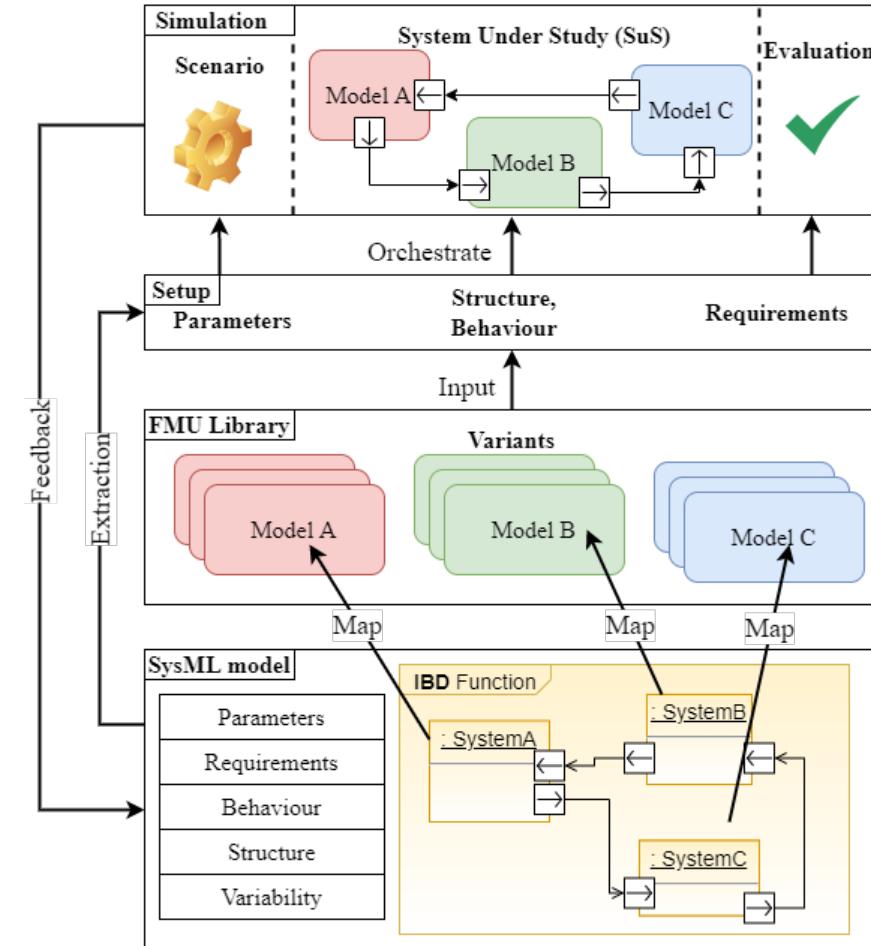
[2] <https://fmi-standard.org/>

[3] <https://ssp-standard.org/>

Co-Simulation as a tool in MBSE

- One use of standards like FMI is SysML-based (Co-)simulation
- SysML acts as the information “backbone”
- With this kind of integration an early and continuous simulation capability can be established
- Overall method & technology framework required [1]

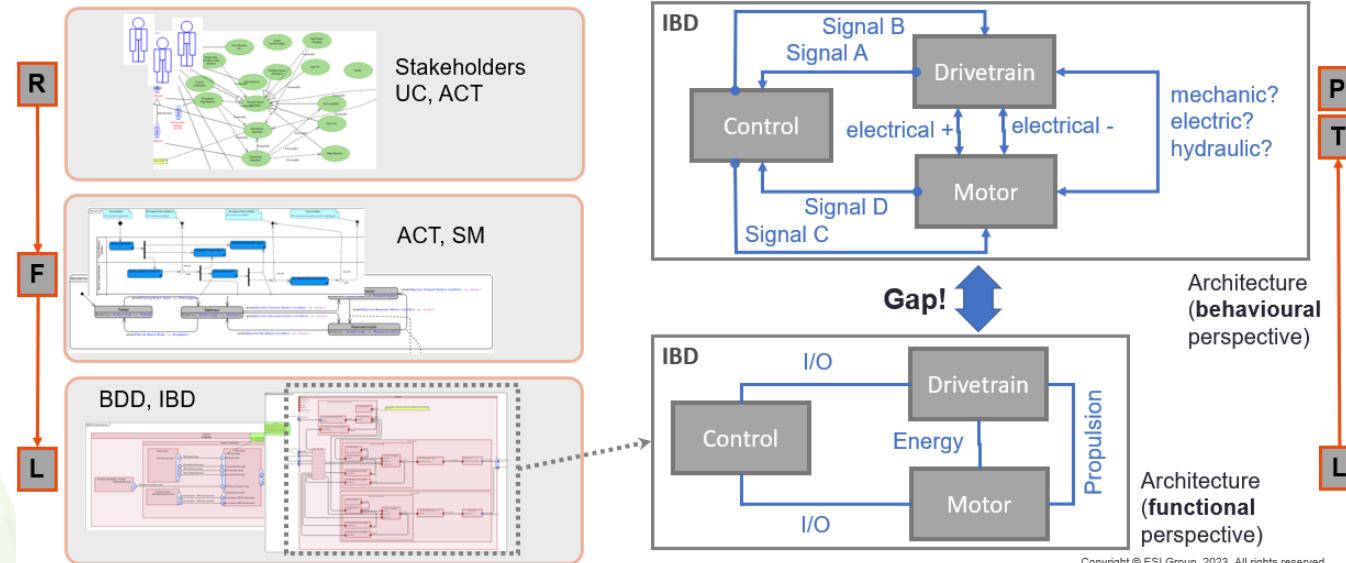
[1] Cederbladh, J., Reale, A., Bergsten, A., Mikelöv, R., & Cicchetti, A. (2023, October). Barriers for Adopting FMI-Based Co-Simulation in Industrial MBSE Processes. In 2023 ACM/IEEE International Conference on Model Driven Engineering Languages and Systems Companion (MODELS-C) (pp. 510-519). IEEE



Co-Simulation limitations

- One of the more evident issues with this approach is the abstraction gap between SysML and simulation
- Consider a RFLP architecture: Not enough technical depth for simulation
- Overcoming this abstraction gap without overthrowing current roles and processes in an organization is challenging!

Bridging the gap Architecture - Behaviour



Cederbladh, J., Gottschall, M., Suryadevara, J., & Alekeish, K. (2024, April). Correlating Logical and Physical Models for Early Performance Validation-An Experience Report. In *2024 IEEE International Systems Conference (SysCon)* (pp. 1-8). IEEE



Challenges

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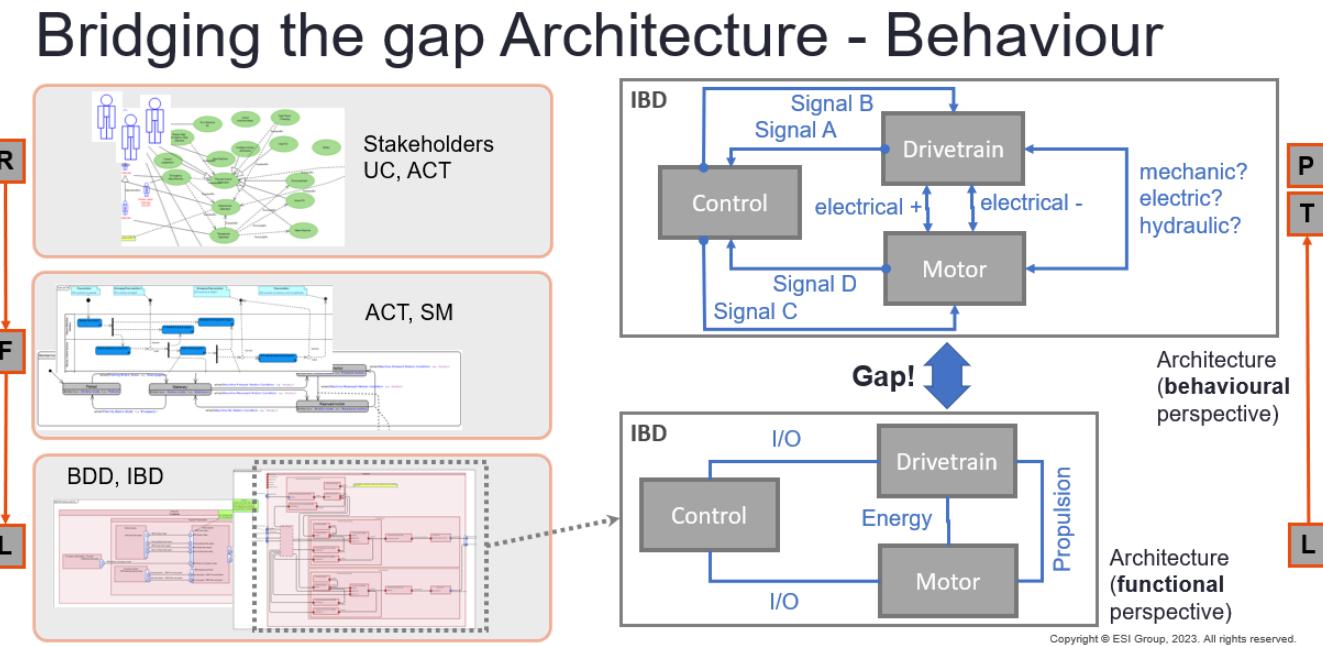
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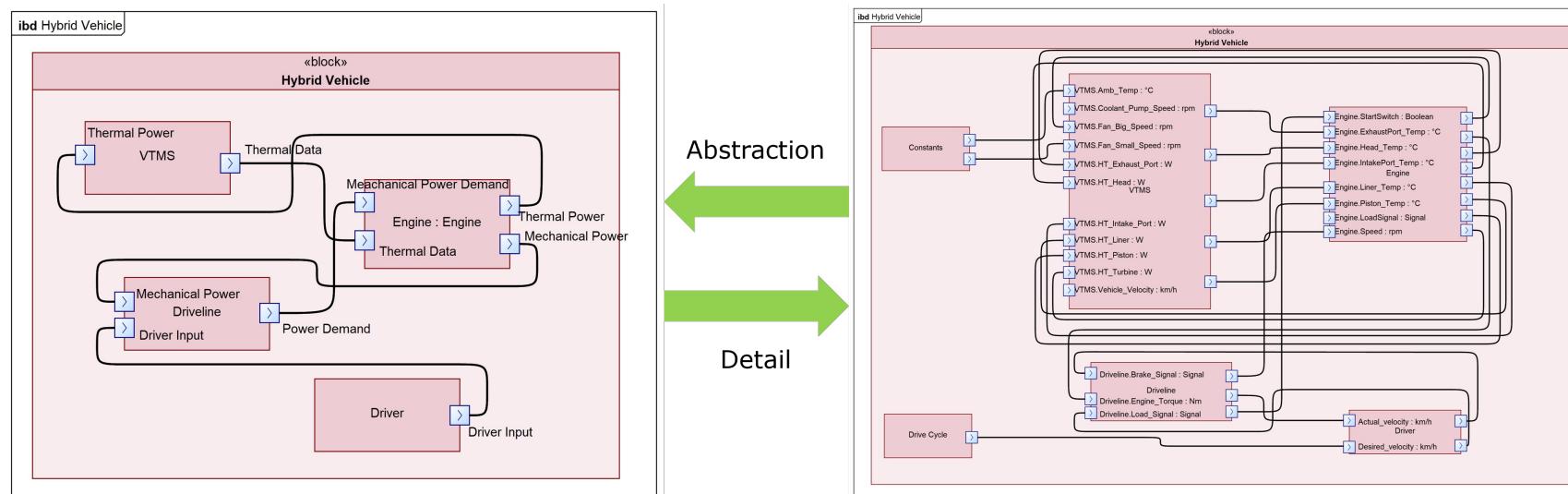
Challenge 1 - Lack of common interface across abstraction for communication/collaboration

- Abstraction gap naturally leads to friction in collaboration/communication
- Bridging domains across abstraction is easier said than done
- Often this results in quite naïve model mappings between system and simulation architecture



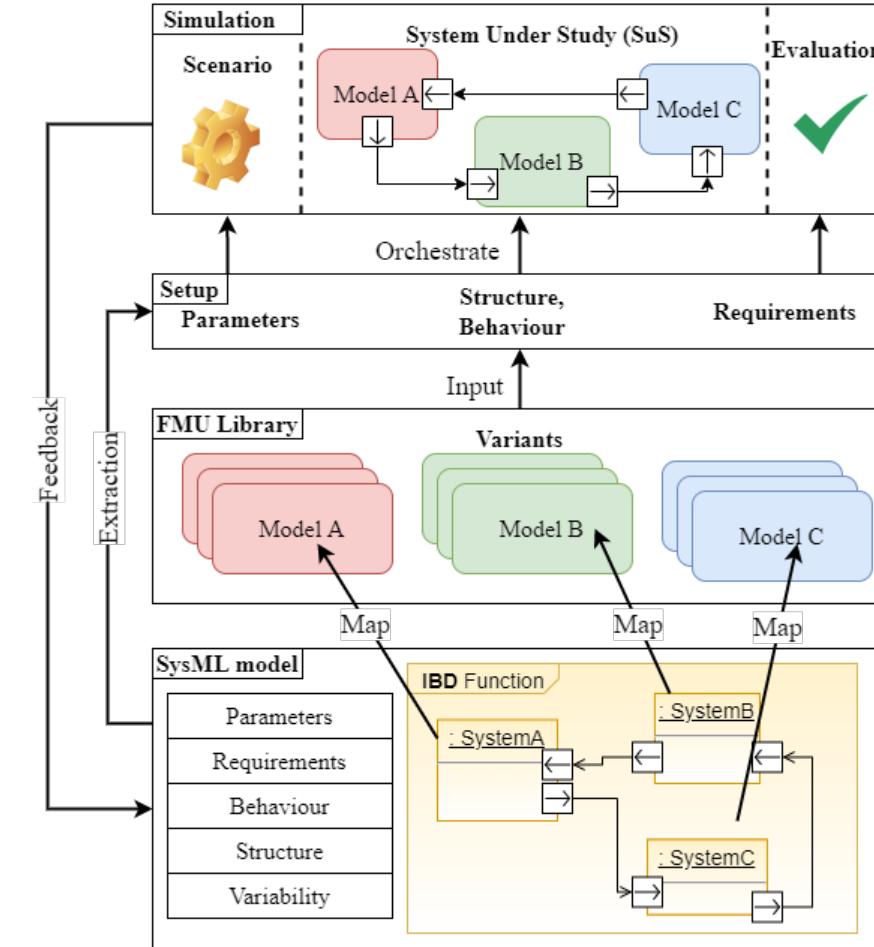
Challenge 2 - Lack of common interface in tool abstraction

- Coming back to the abstraction gap, how do facilitate tool support?
- Interfaces between abstraction layers are often not compatible.
- Often the range of abstraction in SysML is wide.



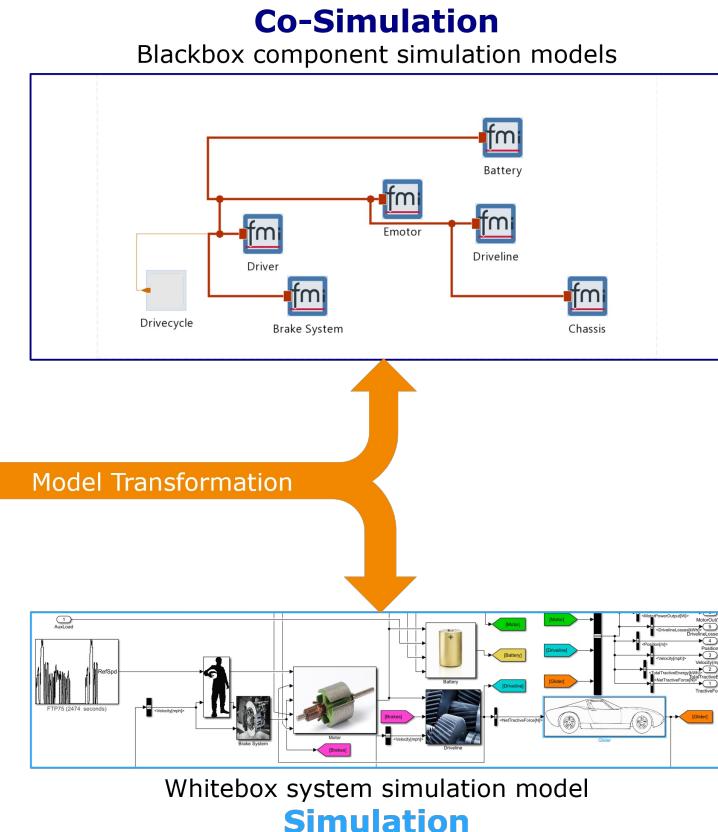
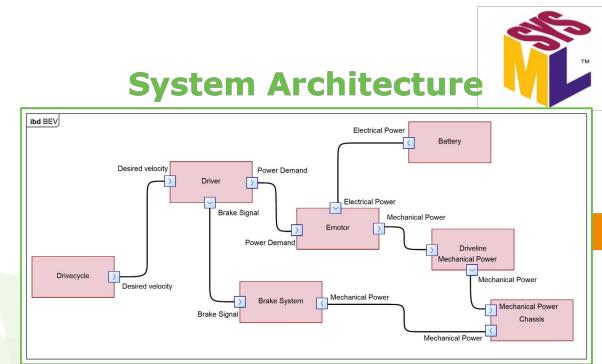
Challenge 3: Lack of mutual understanding of what belongs to SysML contra simulation models

- Who needs to model what?
- Finding the balance of abstraction between models at different stages
- How do we introduce mapping/transformations?



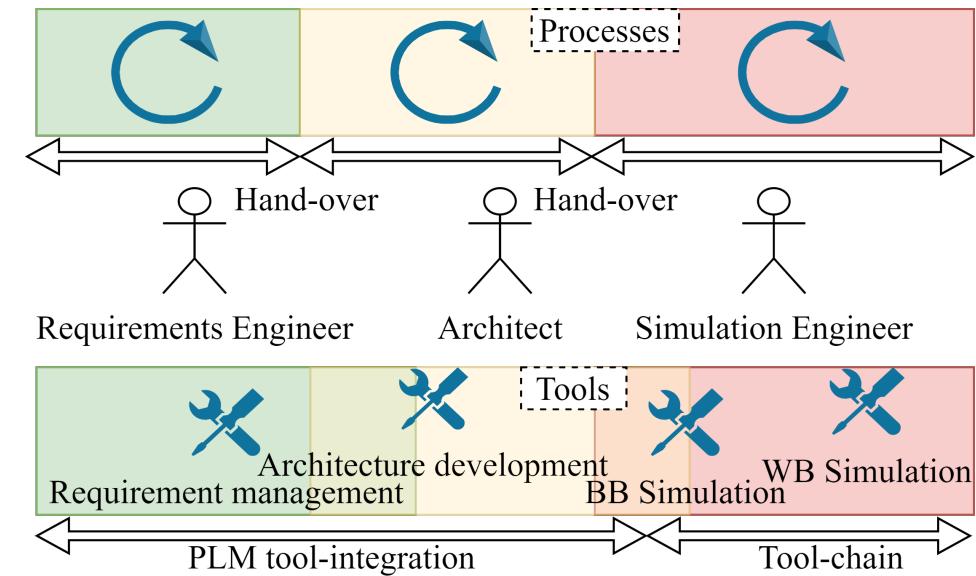
Challenge 4: Lack of a commonly shared Co-simulation use case

- Black box?
- White box?
- Gray box?



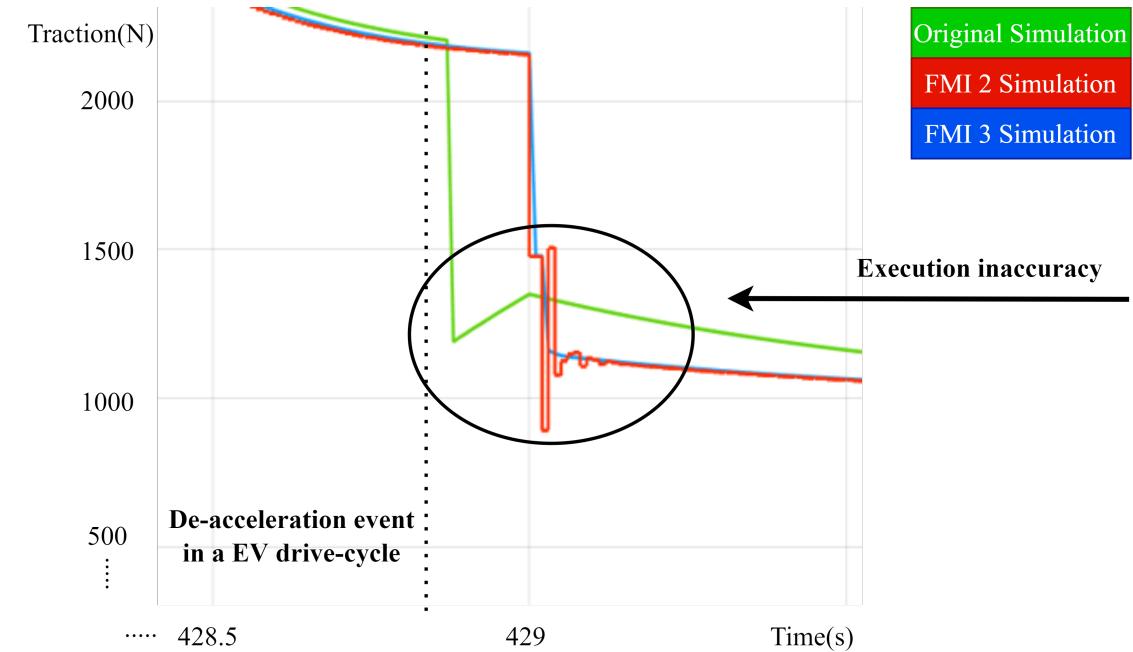
Challenge 5: Lack of process integration

- Bridging roles in organization, who has responsibility of what?
- Who is this solution for?
- What value does the approach have?
- How do we find suitable integration in the existing tooling landscape?



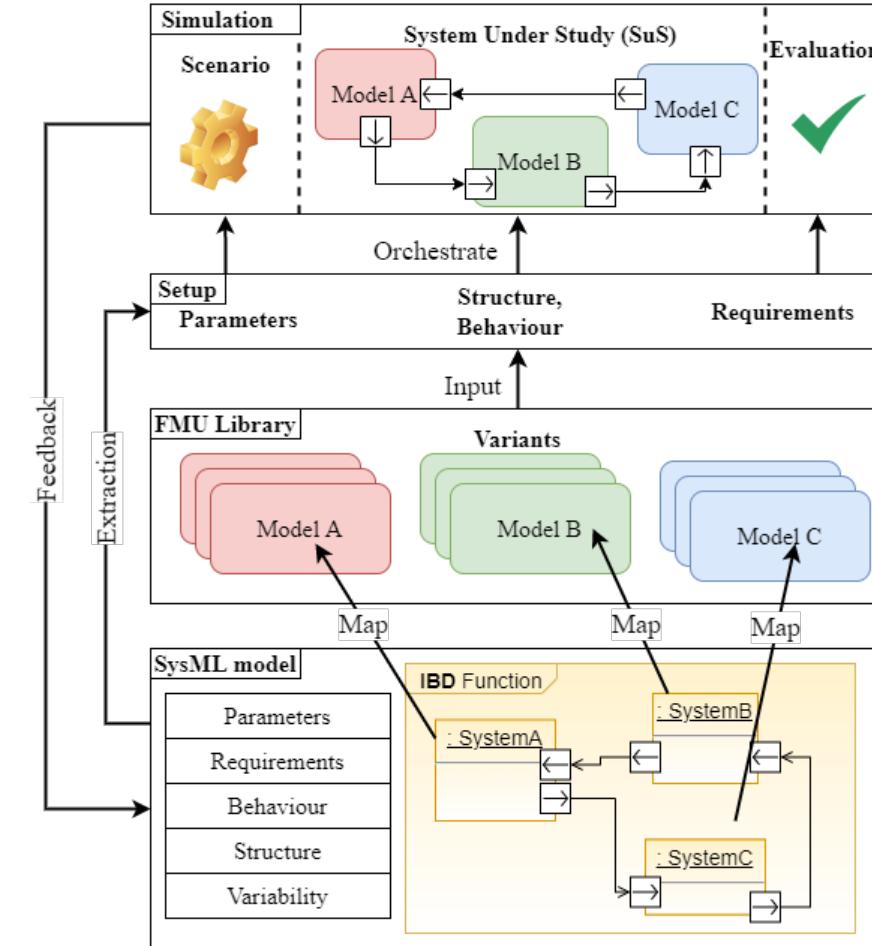
Challenge 6: Lack of uncertainty management in simulation results

- FMI standards hide details, which can be good
- It can also be problematic, as valid simulation is tied to assumptions and configuration
- General instability



Challenges summary

- Integration of simulation through FMI difficult to fully achieve
- Abstraction gap naturally introduces many challenges at different levels, from technical to organizational
- Usefulness of simulation not always easy to understand





Solution overview

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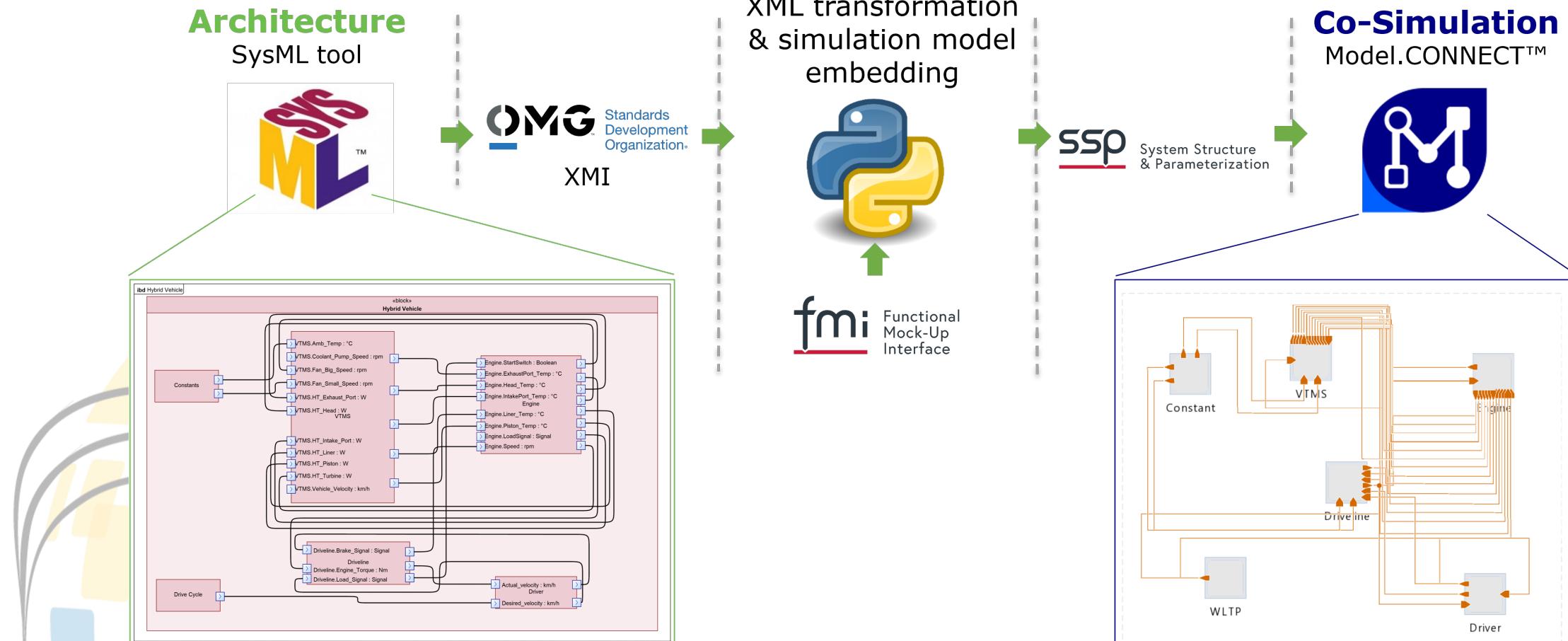
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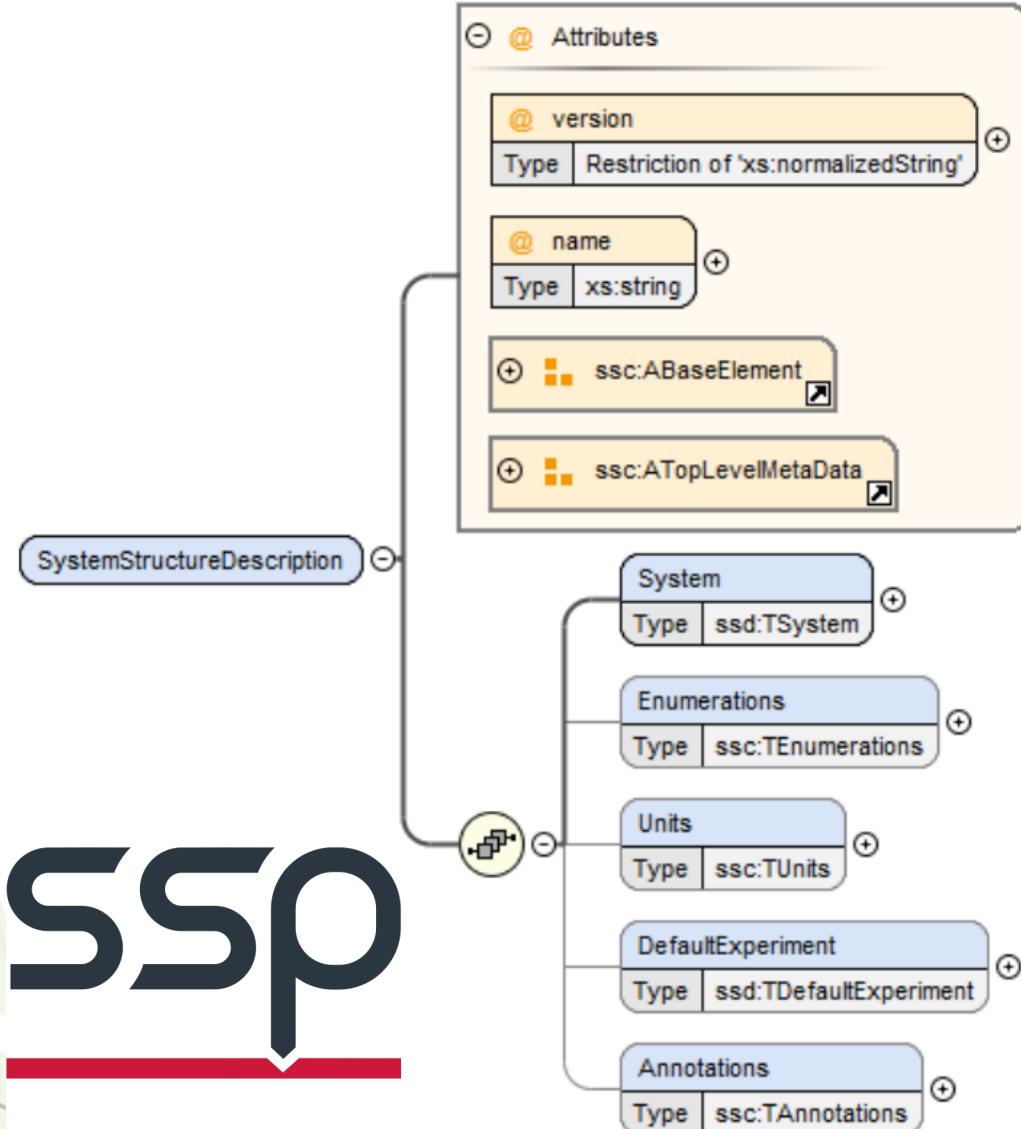
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Extension through standards

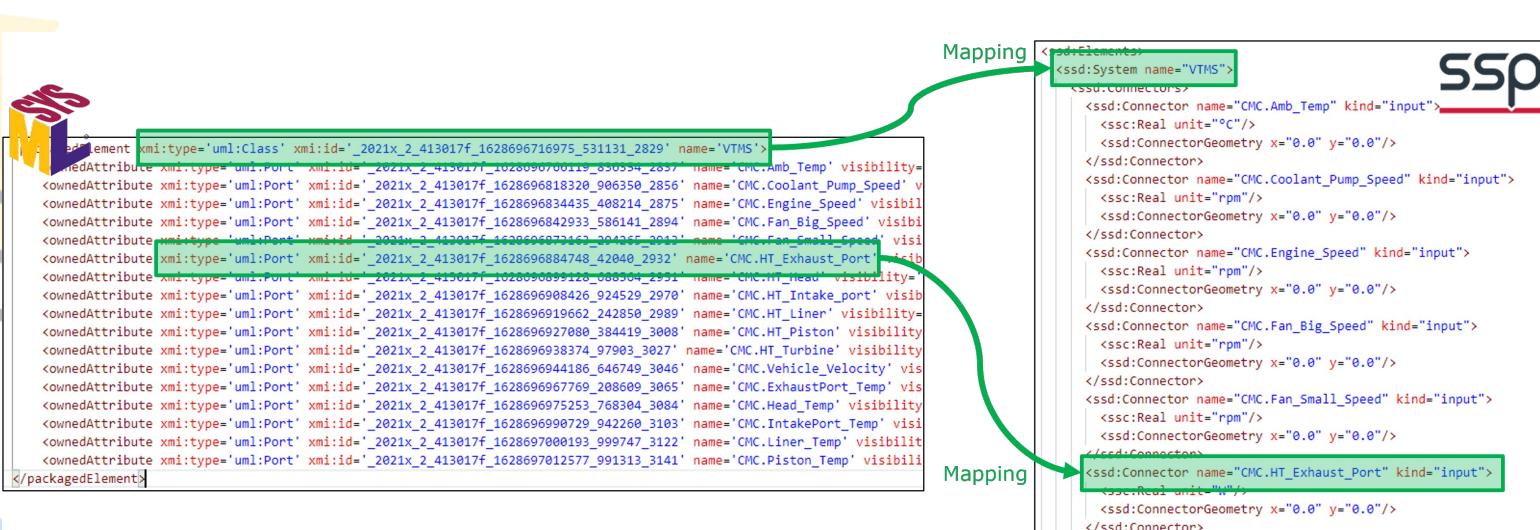


Inside view

- The SSP standard promotes more systematic model annotation compared to FMI
- There is a lot of optional parameters that can be used
- Let's user keep using FMI files



Inside view





Challenges - revisited

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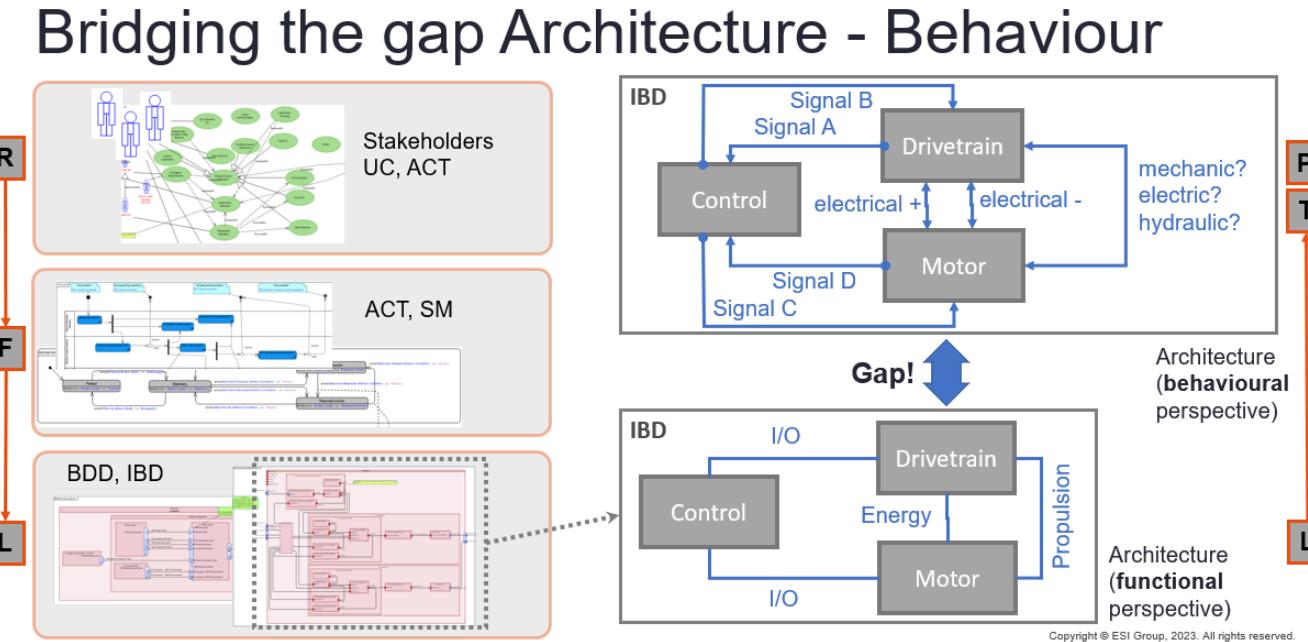
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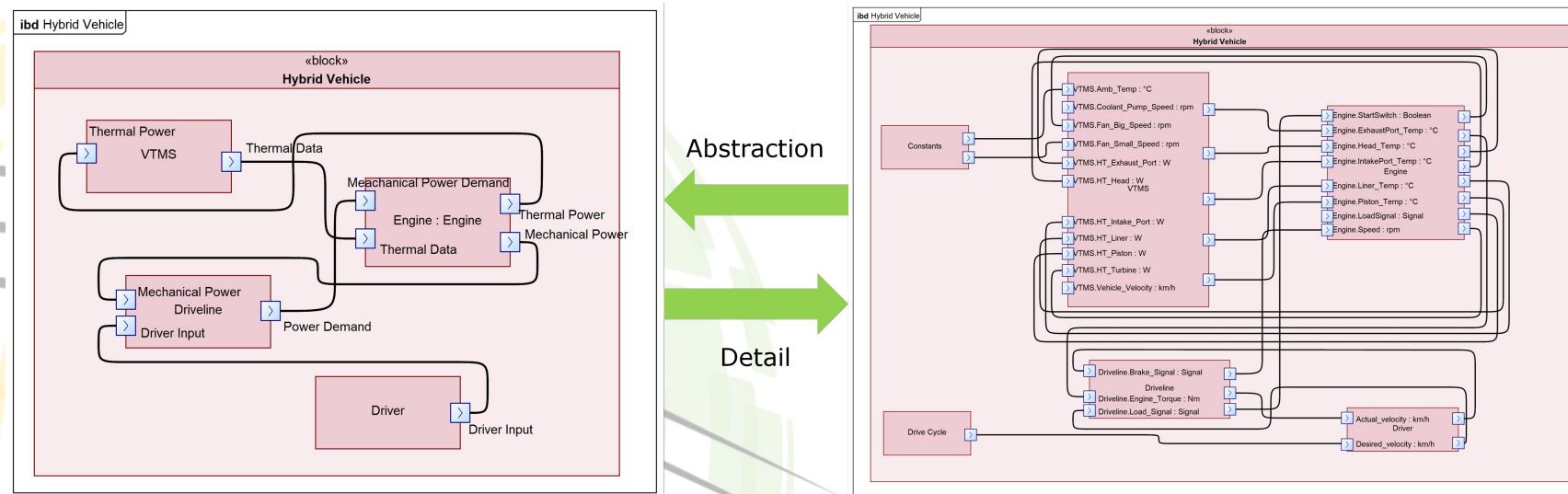
Challenge 1 - Lack of common interface across abstraction for communication/collaboration

- Encapsulate simulation models using FMI/SSP
- Map SysML elements to FMI/SSP abstraction
- Emphasize the interfaces and signals of the models



Challenge 2 - Lack of common interface in tool abstraction

- Rely *only* on standards for data
- Find common-ground in interface abstraction and representation



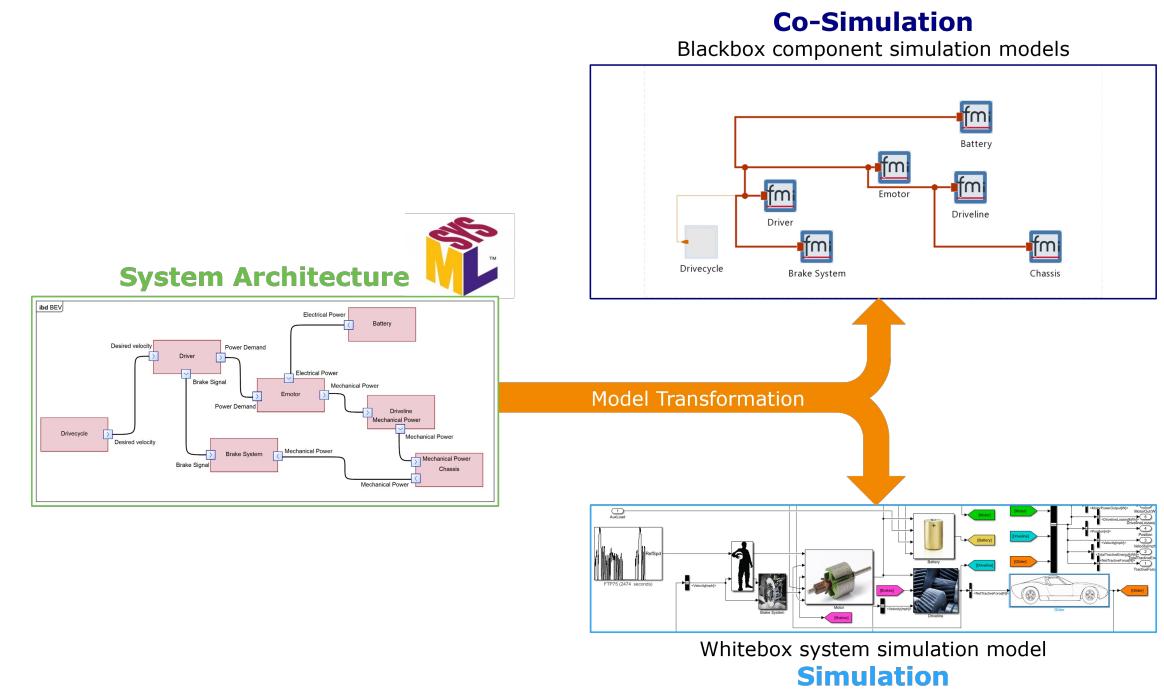
Challenge 3: Lack of mutual understanding of what belongs to SysML contra simulation models

- Minimum information in SysML to match SSP requirements (example on the right)
- Common base for black/white box simulation
- Use standards as the common point in alignment

- Any entities in the model related to the subsequent simulation domain should be marked (e.g., using tags) to ensure meaningful simulation model creation
- Each logical block with inner structure should have IBDs representing domain-specific views, and at least 1 IBD ("standard model") should contain all inherited elements describing the full structure for reuse in subsequent design steps (e.g., bill of materials)
- Each port needs to have a physical meaning and type (domain), SysML stereotypes are not sufficient
- Attributes have to be defined on blocks, they can be assigned in part properties by different values
- Attributes to be reused as simulation model parameters have to have a physical meaning, value, and ideally unit, otherwise the value has to be in SI system
- Changes to the SysML metamodel need to be explicit to ensure adaption and seamless transfer of information to physical domain
- Any changes in the data need to be similarly explicit, do not *hide* dependencies

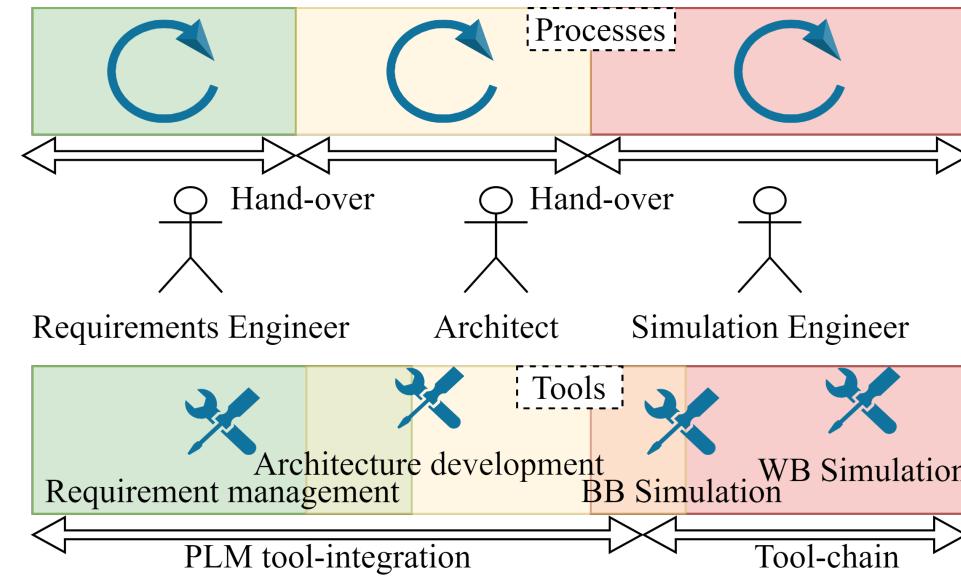
Challenge 4: Lack of a commonly shared Co-simulation use case

- Using typing/tags to separate co-simulation usage scenarios
- Identify SysML diagrams to be used for simulation (and what type)



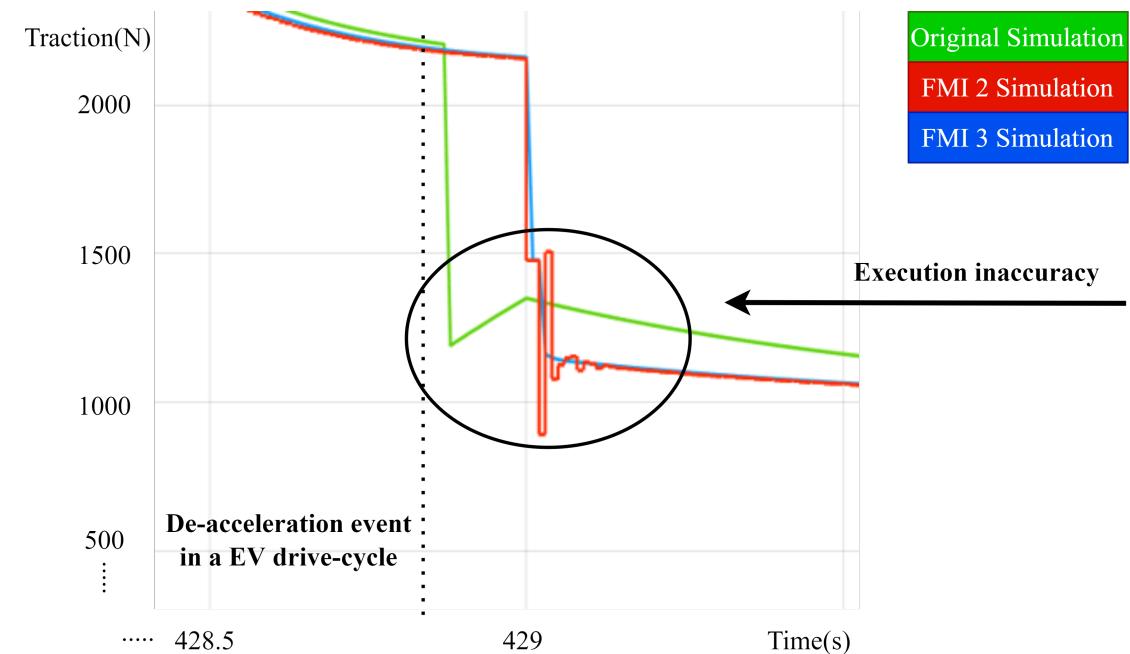
Challenge 5: Lack of process integration

- More organization specific
- Communication required in the company
- Finding a good match between organizational change and stability



Challenge 6: Lack of uncertainty management in simulation results

- Annotate simulation models
- Traceably requirement
- Validity ranges
- Match needs and simulation performance (e.g., “Do I need a very accurate result or not?”)





Discussion

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Holistic perspective

- Our work is part of a larger collaborative effort in early and continuous V&V
- Early V&V is a highly subjective notion, and might not always be feasible/useful
- At the core of challenges are the SE processes, and how we can best support them with useful decision-support
- While we emphasize SysML and FMI/SSP there are a plethora of standards for both system description and analysis



Conclusion & Future work

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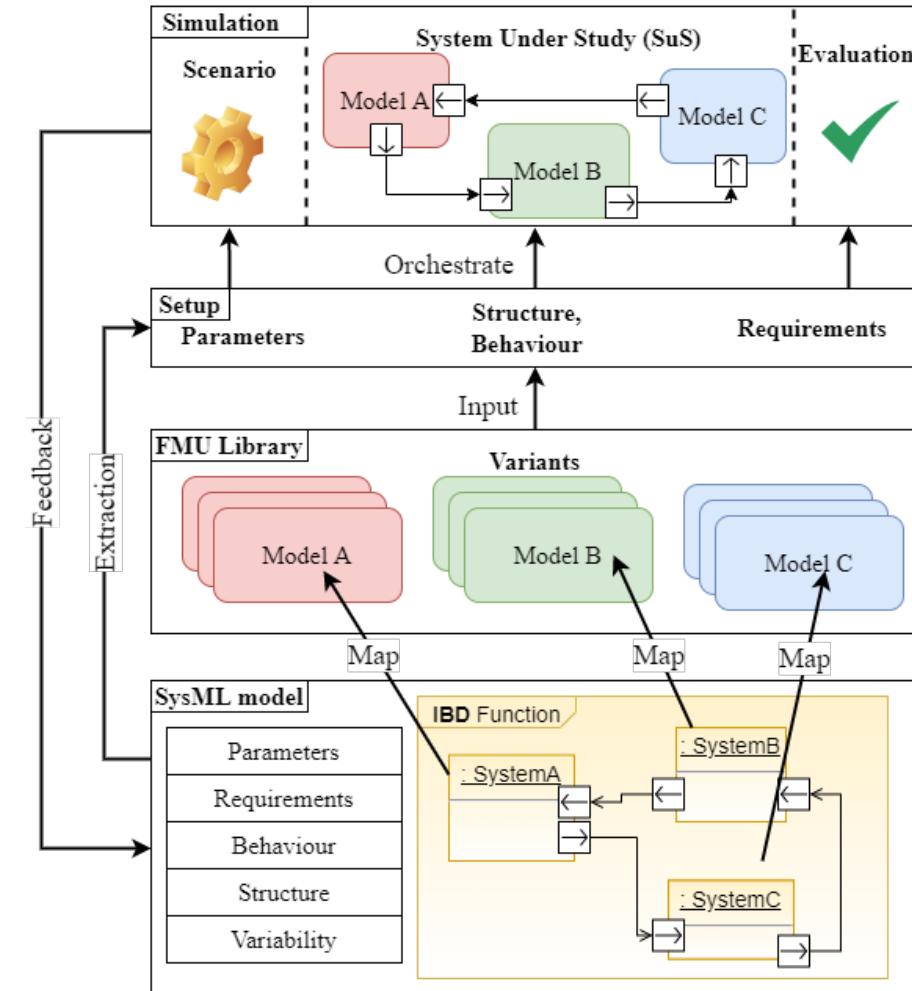
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Looking back

- We make Co-Simulation more standard-oriented to support a more robust integration
- We discuss a set of challenges we have encountered in our works and their implications
- Our work should assist practitioners in applying the overall concept (seen on right)



Looking forward

- Parallel work on early V&V to identify challenges and future research directions
- Process agnostic methods for applying simulation
- Early V&V method selection guidelines





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Backup slides

- Put anything here not possible to fit before that could be useful! For example very technical stuff