

Model-based systems engineering: application and lessons from a technology maturation project

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Model-based systems engineering: application and lessons from a technology maturation project

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Outline for the Talk

- MBSE experience from organizations supporting TALOS
- Team Structure
- Specific modeling approaches
 - Electrical systems engineering and harness
 - Test coverage and functional description
 - Software/hardware integration
- Overall lessons

Quick Introduction to TALOS

- Tactical Assault Light Operator Suit
- Effort started in 2013 for building ingress
- Supported efforts in developing armor, vision, exoskeletons, and mobile power
- Current effort is exoskeleton and operator equipment research
- Government is the integration lead (Joint Acquisition Task Force) with many supporting developers around the country

Team Structure

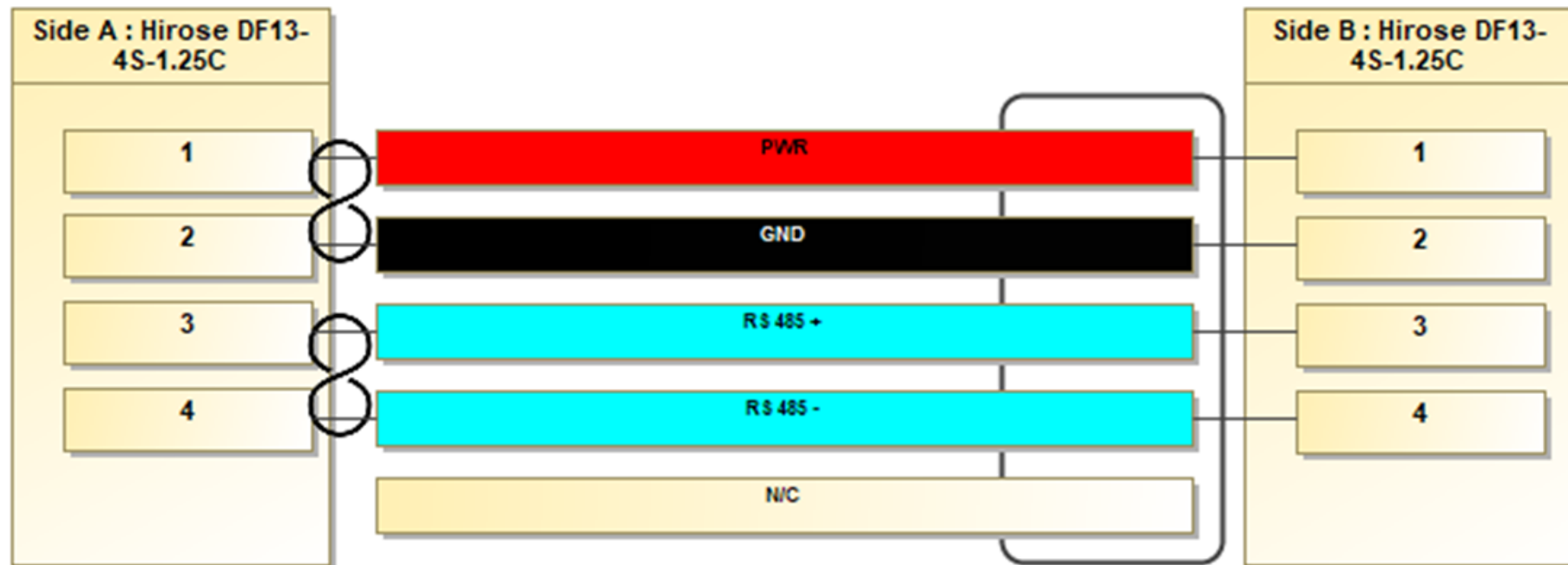
- **Very distributed team**
 - 2-3 members at each of the institutions below
 - Remote connection to JATF-TALOS in Tampa
 - Technical performance around the country
- **Many practitioners have strengths outside of systems engineering**
 - Formal backgrounds in aerospace, electrical, software, mechanical, and bio-inspired engineering
- **Weekly sync telecons, best practices and work backlog kept on SOCOM Confluence, one-on-ones by phone and WebEx**

Electrical Systems Engineering Support

- Capture electrical functions between major components and their relevant standards
 - Physical – bolts, straps, mechanical hard points in structure
 - Logical – data or signals in various formats
 - Electrical – power supply

Electrical Systems Engineering Support

- Implementation of carriers for electrical functions now supported in the model and mapping to wire harness
- Harness model formatted to match harness engineer at APL's visual expectations
 - Captures pair twisting, pinouts, connector terminating and bare wire

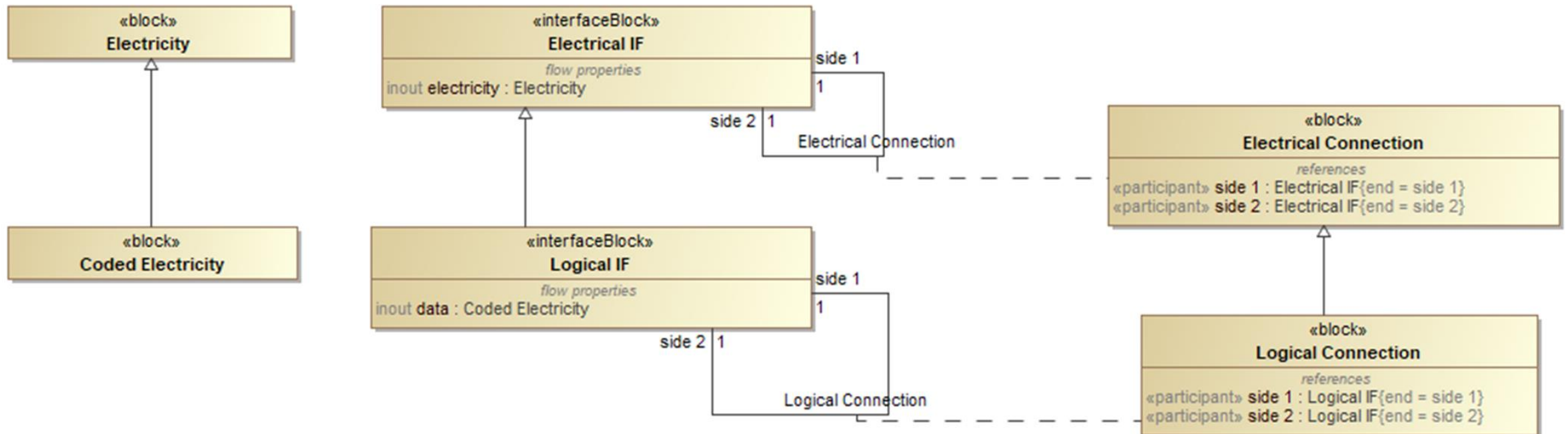


Electrical Systems Engineering Support

- Actual wire harness bound to electrical function representation in the model to support reporting and comprehensive capture of implementation
- Physical to functional connection also drove a revision to libraries to acknowledge that physical layer of data signals is still electricity

Electrical Systems Engineering Support

- Basis of function library took multiple revisions to arrive at simple unification of physical data layer and electricity
- All electrical flows can be connected; question is where a code reader is available to interpret signals



Test and Function Linking

- Very lightweight approach to connecting tests to functionality of integrated system
- Built for prototyping efforts where test coverage is important, but repeatability and auditing are not
- Criticality of test flows up to CONOPS and necessity
- Also a trace to performance requirements (“how well”)

Test	Covered CI Function	CI Supports System Function		
<input type="checkbox"/> Check out low power distribution to LV ports	<input type="checkbox"/> Produce Power from Storage	<input type="checkbox"/> Provide Regulated Power at Voltage for Electronics		
		CI Function Performed By	<input type="radio"/> Date of Test	<input type="radio"/> Characterization
		<input type="checkbox"/> Advanced Battery-Only Solution Batteries	7/12/18	Power is supplied to high-voltage and all low-voltage ports

Test and Function Linking

- Top-down flow
 - CONOPS down to system functions down to CI functions
- Bottom-down flow
 - CI Functions up to system functions seeking CONOPS use

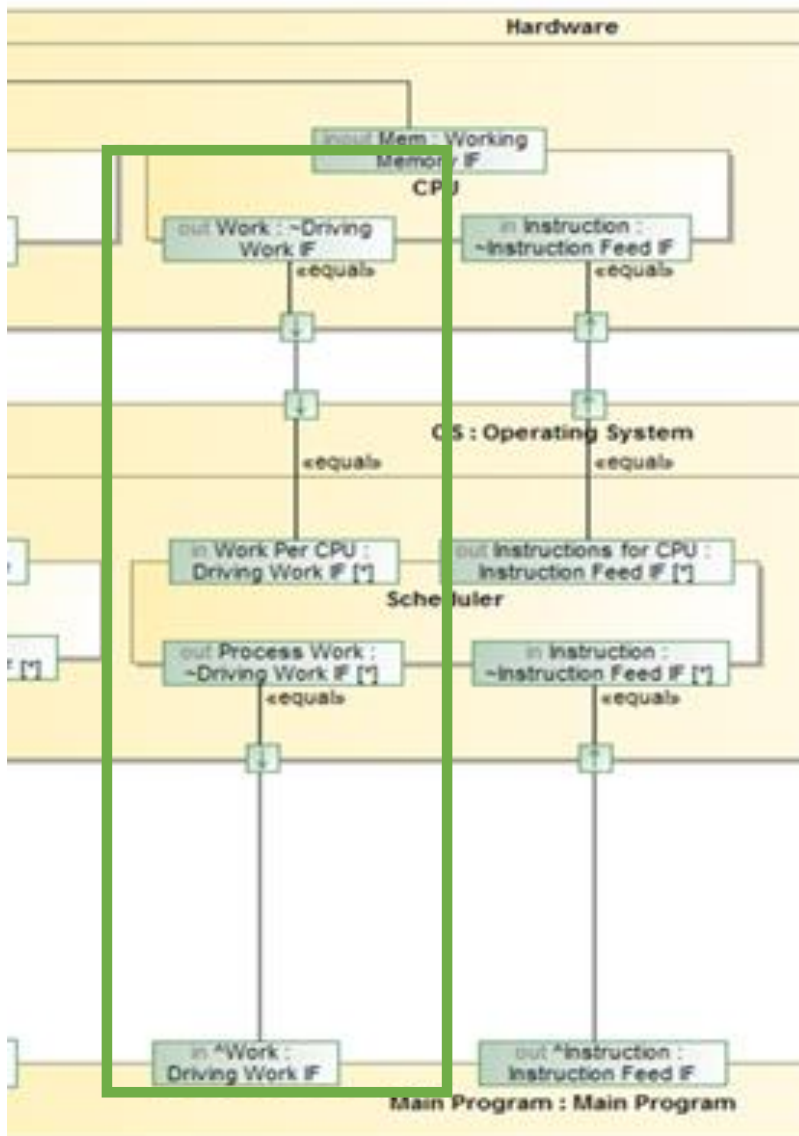
Test and Function Linking

- Experience of effort showed nicely the two end points of formality and framework weight
 - Heavyweight Test and Evaluation Framework built off of the UML Test Profile – rigorous approach for programs of record and integrated schedules
 - Lightweight linking – provides visibility into coverage and criticality but doesn't go to logistics or auditing
- Heavyweight framework captures all information necessary to plan a test; question is who comes into the loop

Hardware/Software Integration

- Modeling pattern based on reality of software
 - Abstract model of software flow from UML provides a description of major blocks of algorithm, data flow, and order of execution
 - Real-time software needs to know about available resources (computing time and memory) to assure deadlines are met
 - Real software is interpreted or compiled into machine code for execution on processors or controllers

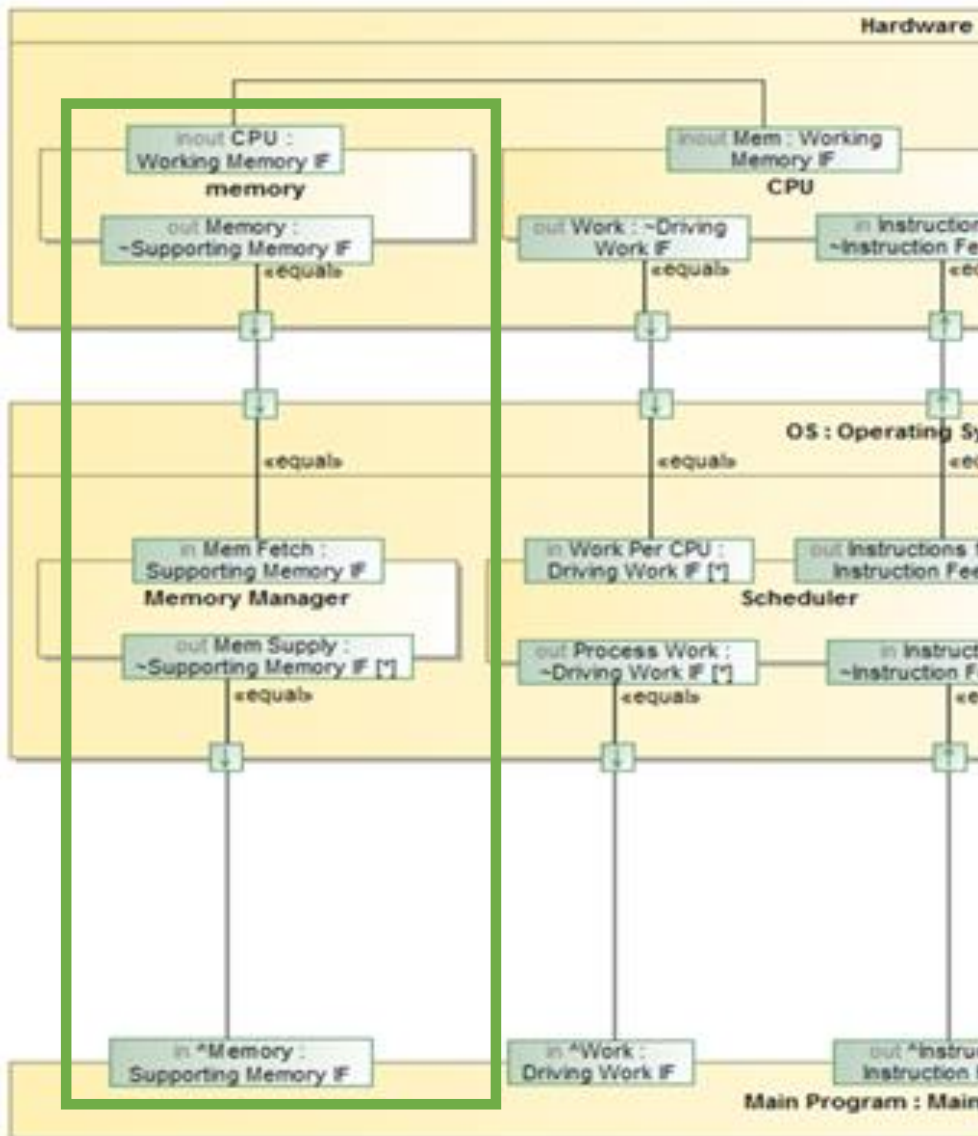
Hardware/Software Integration



“Driving Work” interface talks about how compute cycles are made available to move the program forward

This shows the full stack of a main program accessing compute through the Operating System, which schedules compute availability to different programs

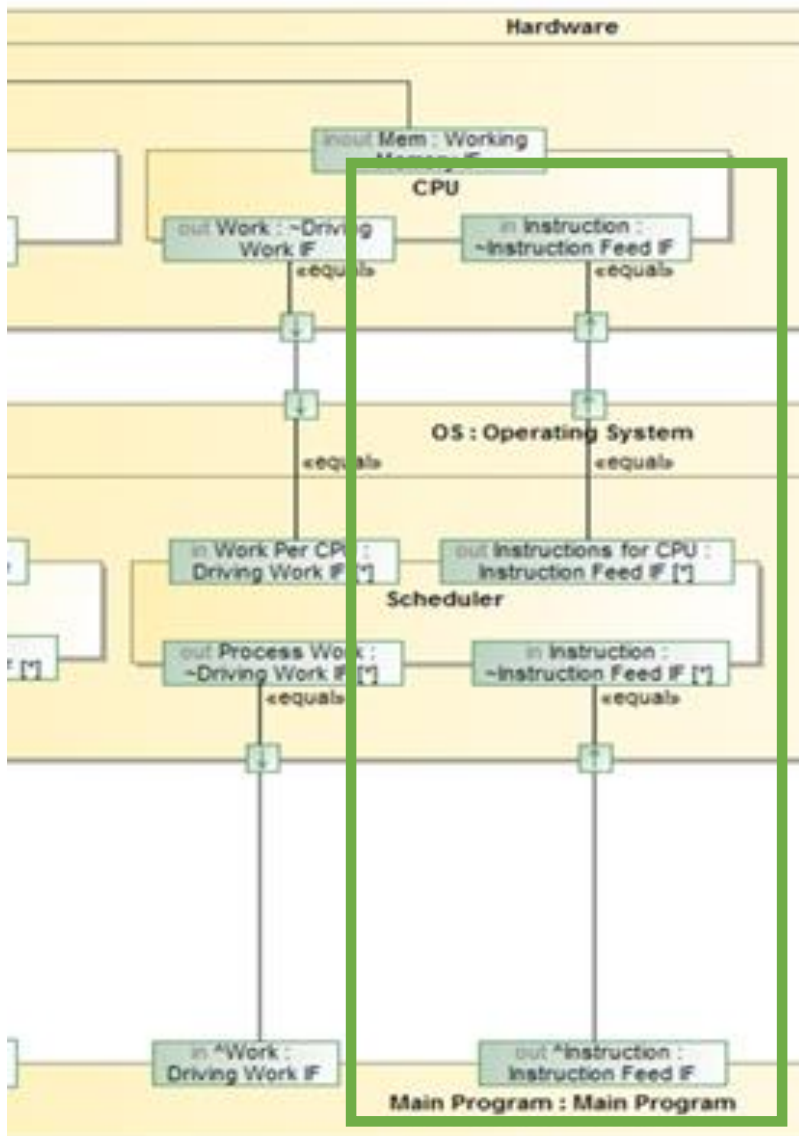
Hardware/Software Integration



“Working Memory” interface talks about how much memory a program can access to store variables and working values

This shows the full stack of a main program accessing memory through the Operating System, which has a memory manager to supply programs

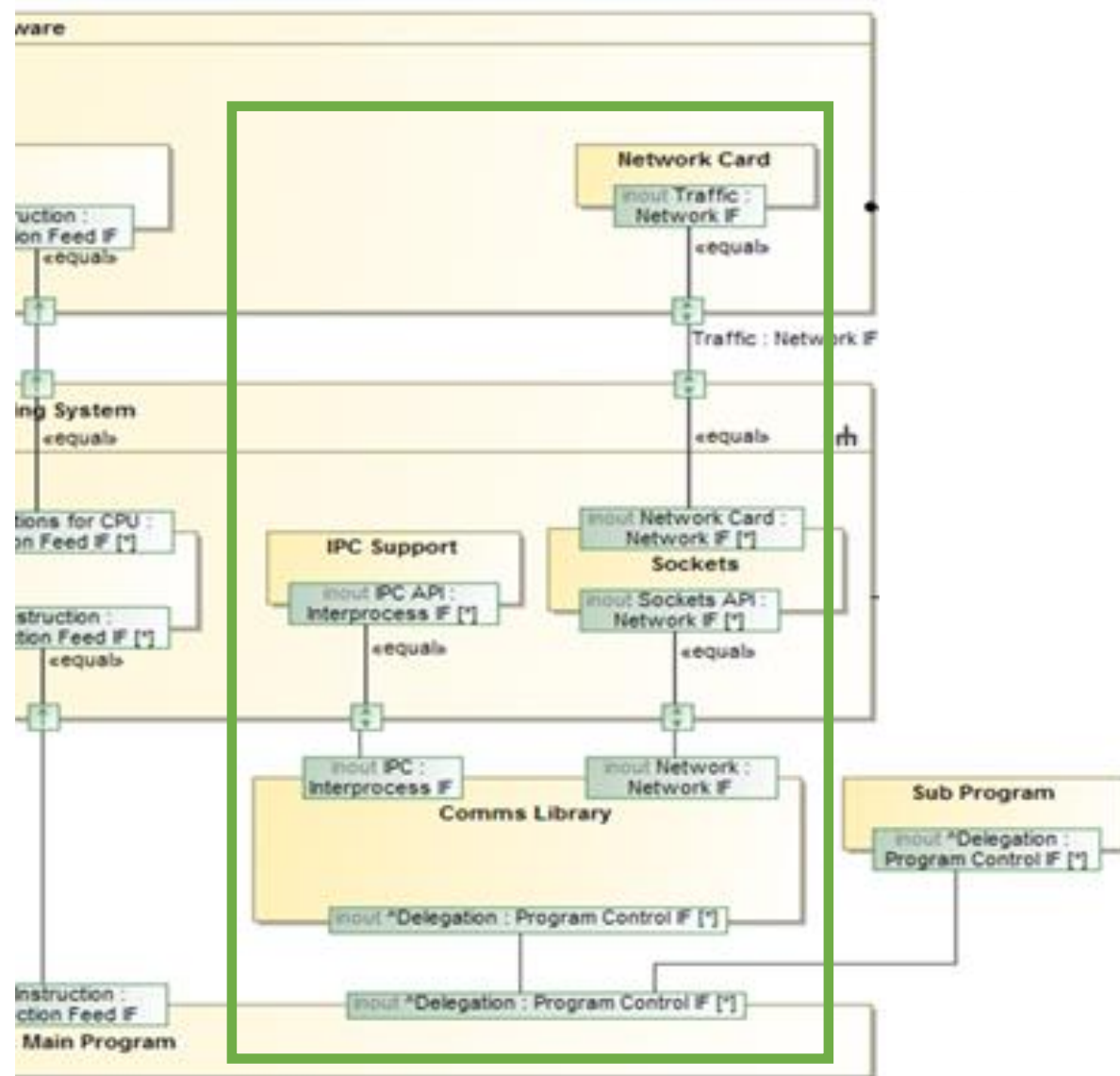
Hardware/Software Integration



“Instruction Feed” interface talks about how program is rendered into a stream of instructions over time that flows at the rate of available resources

This shows the full stack of a main program loaded onto the CPU as mediated by the Operating System

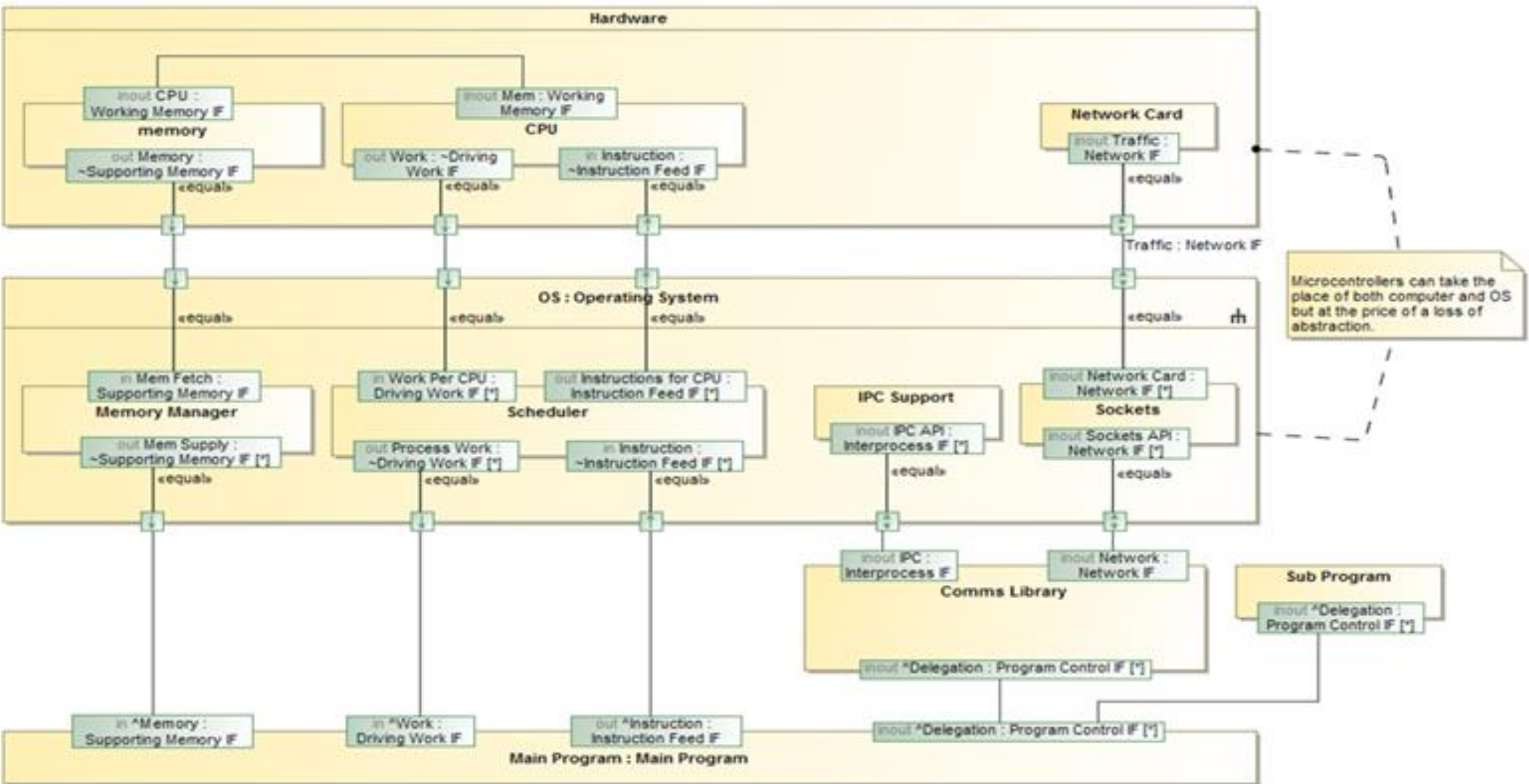
Hardware/Software Integration



This area shows how a main program can delegate resources to and forward instructions from sub programs

One type of sub program is a networking and communications library that can talk to relevant parts of the OS and supporting hardware to analyze connectivity of services to each other over networks

Hardware/Software Integration



Lessons: Keeping the Model Clean

- Any long-running system model eventually needs a mechanism to support cleaning and removal of unused elements
- Developed a heuristic to help
 - Table of Contents points to diagrams that are of interest
 - Only elements on a diagram or supporting what is on diagram (e.g., more general Blocks of portrayed Blocks) are of interest
 - Everything else is marked for potential cleaning through model queries

Lessons: Co-location vs Remote Support

- Systems teams require some degree of co-location or other means of getting immersed in technical design and approach
 - Hallway conversations still matter
 - Remote immersion is possible (and enhanced through a shared systems model) but requires significant effort

Lessons: Finding the Right Weight

- All systems engineering and project management have a “consent of the governed” aspect – if work is not well-justified or tracked it will be de-prioritized
- Finding right weight on test tracking required a back-to-basics thought on purposes of test products
 - Assuring coverage versus supporting audits
 - Looking over planners’ shoulder or providing freedom
- Keep in mind that this effort is not free – it consumes time and schedule!

Lessons: Directions for MBSE Tooling

- MBSE tools are currently oriented for architects and systems engineers to develop a high-level description of a system within the tool and pass on to other engineers
- When direction of data is reversed (other engineers to MBSE's), the tools are far too slow for good response
 - Non-responsiveness is a major threat to SE credibility on a project and a major opening for the development of “shadow models”
- Current importers are helpful, but too trivial for connection to custom spreadsheets

Summary

- Organizations below have supported a virtual, distributed model-based systems engineering team for TALOS
- Developed patterns driven by engineering needs near the hardware and software
- Lessons learned based on team dynamics and challenges of finding right amount of SE to apply to system prototyping