

# END-TO-END MBSE APPROACH FROM SYSML SYSTEM DEFINITION TO SYSTEM V&V



## **PRESENTERS**

## Arshita PALIWAL Industry Process Specialist WW CATIA Cyber Systems



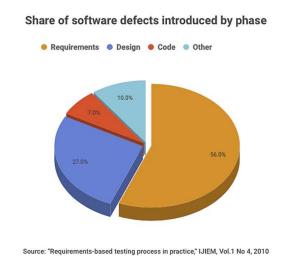


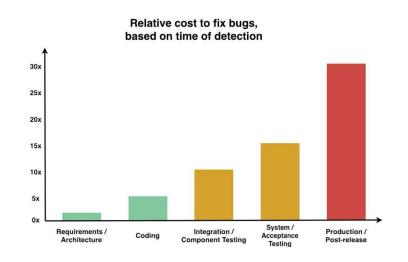
David DIAZ
Industry Process Specialist
WW CATIA Cyber Systems



## REQUIREMENTS ENGINEERING CHALLENGES

Most of the system defects are introduced during the requirements specification phase, but the overwhelming majority of these faulty requirements is detected much later





#### What we've heard from customers

- "We know we have poor quality requirements, which cause miscommunication of need resulting in cost and time overruns."
- "Software complexity is increasing yet there is pressure on requirements authors to produce higher quality requirements faster."
- "Errors in requirements are often not picked up until integration time and sometimes not at all."

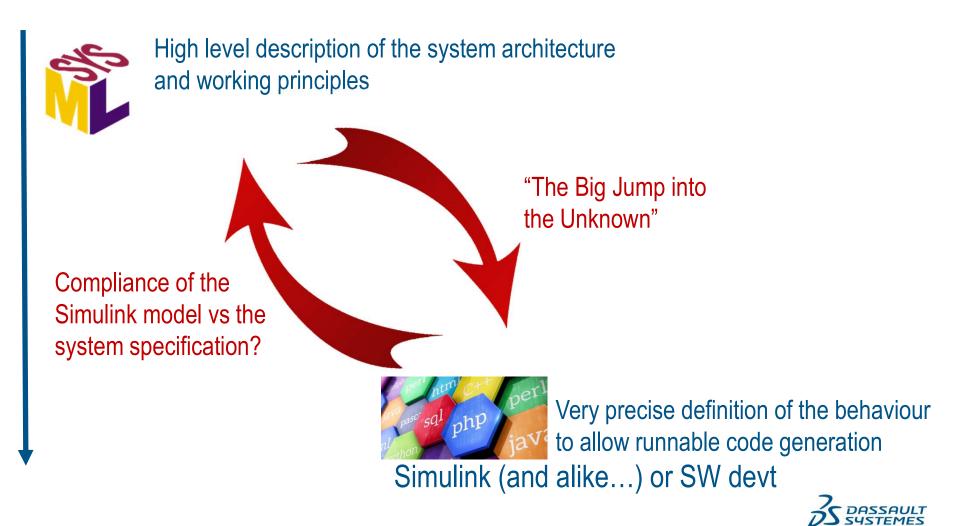


## REQUIREMENTS ENGINEERING CHALLENGES

High (System Requirements)

Abstraction level

Low (Software Requirements)



#### CHALLENGES AND STIMULUS SOLUTION

• Make requirements right the first time and automate functional tests

#### Pain #1

Despite a thorough assessment of the system in the MBSE phase and the use of advanced model-based design tools, **a gap still remains between system and software requirements**, which will cause late and costly redesign.

#### Pain #2

Despite the quality of system specifications produced in the early phase and the use of test automation tools, the creation of test cases remains massively manual and their maintenance cost very high as requirements evolve.

Model-Ba Systems Engineerin Systems requirem cases, functions, z

RIL Requirements Validation Model-Based Software Design Software requirements, architecture, control logics

RIL Software rare Testing
, test suites, test

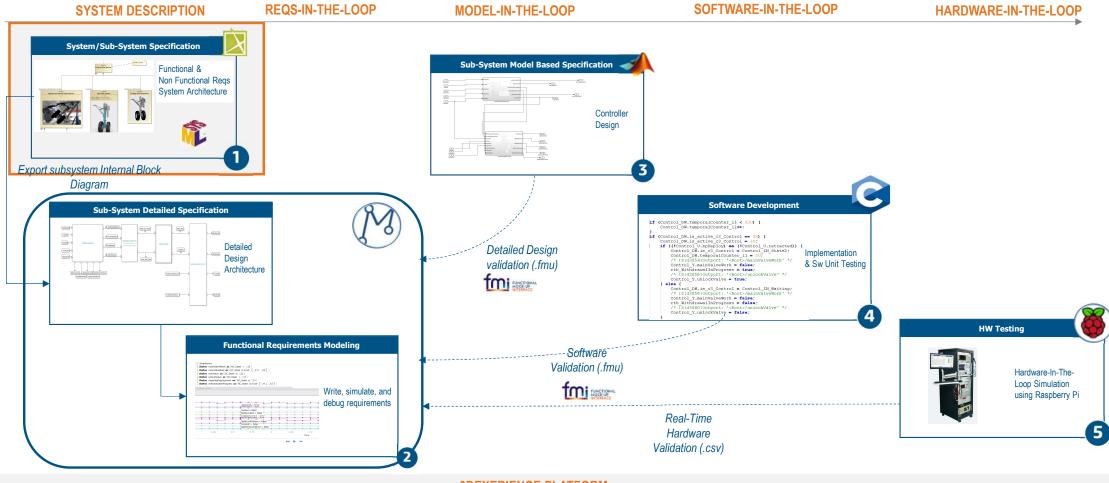
KIL
Integrated System
Validation

CATIA Stimulus allows system architects and software designers to collaborate and derive accurate software requirements that meet system requirements.

CATIA Stimulus allows test engineers to reuse already validated requirements to automatically check that the software (and later, the integrated system) complies with its requirements.



#### **End-to-End Process Overview**





#### Requirements Manager

- Requirements Management
- Define and Trace Requirements
- Quality check rules and assistance

#### 3DEXERIENCE PLATFORM



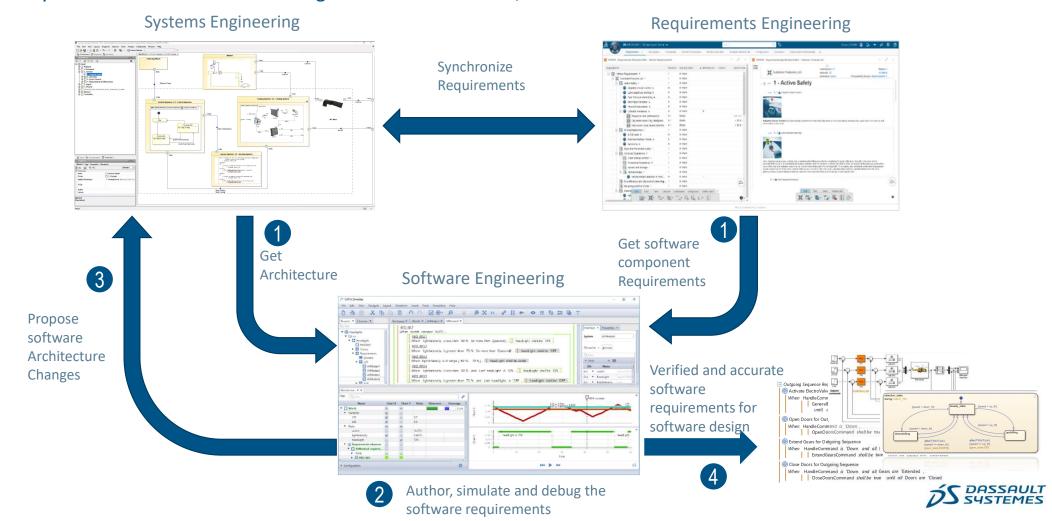
#### Traceability manager

- Model preview and navigation
- Model annotation
- Traceability and impact analysis



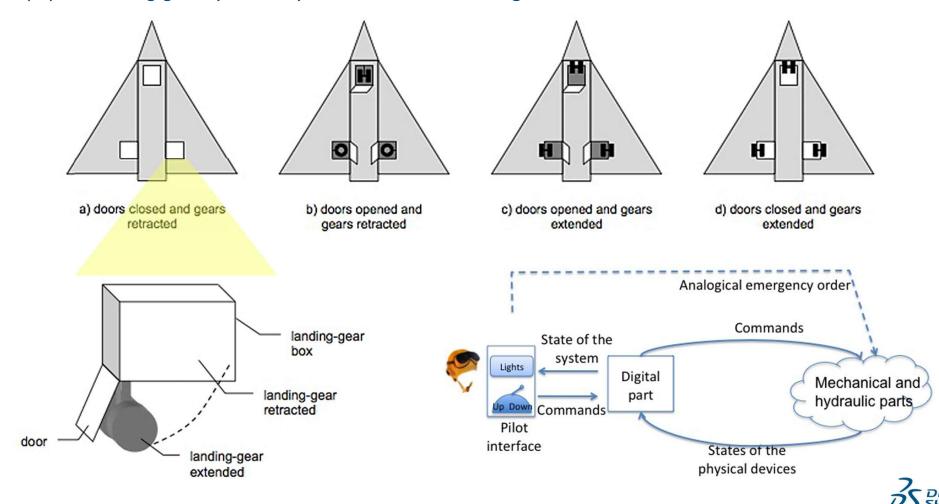
## INTEGRATE WITH MBSE AND REQUIREMENTS TOOLS

Synchronize data with CATIA Magic and 3DEXPERIENCE/DOORS



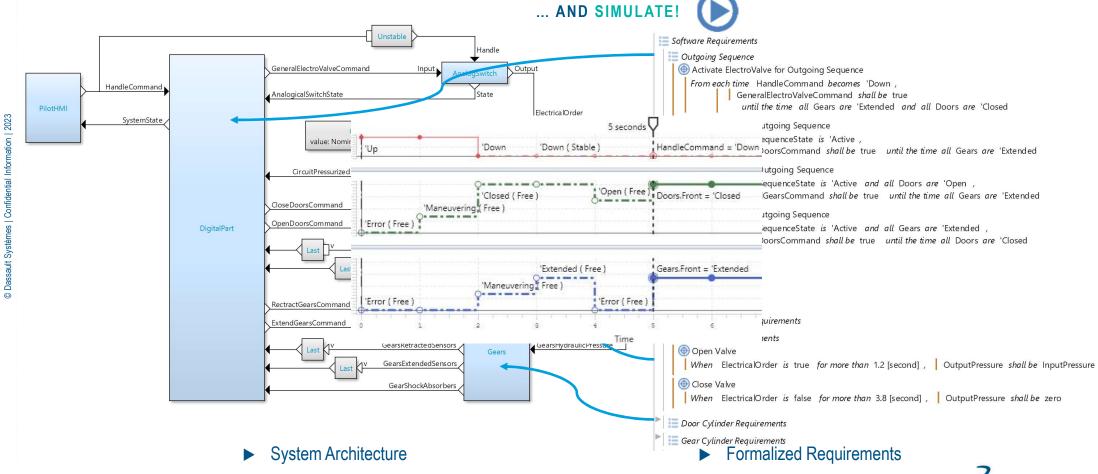
## LANDING GEAR CONTROLLER CASE STUDY

From the paper "landing gear system" by Frédéric Boniol and Virginie Wiels



## REQUIREMENTS-IN-THE-LOOP FUNDAMENTALS

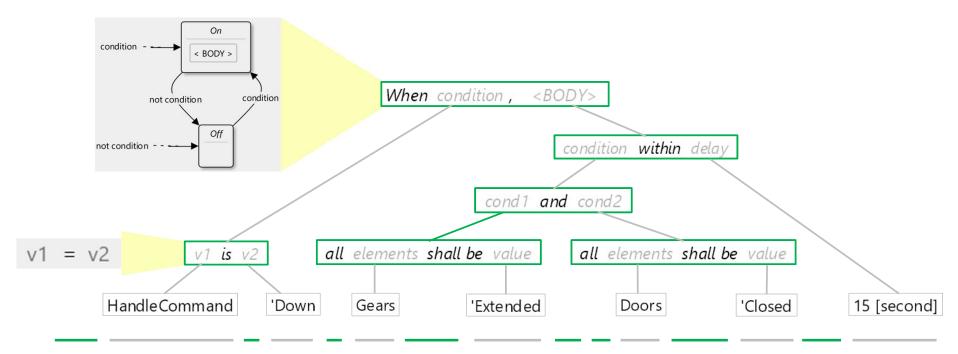
Allocate formalized requirements to System architecture





## FORMALIZE TEXTUAL REQUIREMENTS

Write unambiguous requirements by composing templates



When HandleCommand is 'Down, all Gears shall be 'Extended and all Doors shall be 'Closed within 15 [second]



## SPECIFY THE LANDING GEARS DIGITAL PART

#### ▶ Original informal requirements

Outgoing sequence. The outgoing of gears is decomposed in a sequence of elementary actions. When the gears are locked in retracted position, and the doors are locked in closed position, if the pilot sets the handle to "Down", then the software should have the following sequence of actions:

- 1. stimulate the general electro-valve isolating the command unit in order to send hydraulic pressure to the maneuvering electro-valves,
- 2. stimulate the door opening electro-valve,
- 3. once the three doors are in the open position, stimulate the gear outgoing electro-valve,
- 4. once the three gears are locked down, stop the stimulation of the gear outgoing electro-valve,
- 5. stop the stimulation of the door opening electro-valve,
- 6. stimulate the door closure electro-valve,
- 7. once the three doors are locked in the closed position, stop the stimulation of the door closure electro-valve,
- 8. and finally stop stimulating the general electro-valve.

The previous sequences should be interruptible by counter orders (a retraction order occurs during the let down sequence and conversely) at any time. In that case, the scenario continues from the point where it was interrupted.

- Monolithic specification as related requirements cannot be considered independently
- ▶ Vague and non testable specification of counter-orders

#### ► CATIA Stimulus requirements

- Outgoing Sequence Requirements

  Activate ElectroValve for Outgoing Sequence

  When HandleCommand is 'Down,

  GeneralElectroValveCommand shall be true

  until all Gears are 'Extended and all Doors are 'Closed

  Open Doors for Outgoing Sequence

  When HandleCommand is 'Down,

  OpenDoorsCommand shall be true until all Gears are 'Extended

  Extend Gears for Outgoing Sequence

  When HandleCommand is 'Down and all Doors are 'Open,

  ExtendGearsCommand shall be true until all Gears are 'Extended

  Close Doors for Outgoing Sequence

  When HandleCommand is 'Down and all Gears are 'Extended

  Close Doors for Outgoing Sequence

  When HandleCommand is 'Down and all Gears are 'Extended,

  CloseDoorsCommand shall be true until all Doors are 'Closed
  - ► Independent requirements which shall always be true whatever the state of the system
  - ► Robust to counter-orders, testable
  - Debugged through trials & errors thanks to simulation

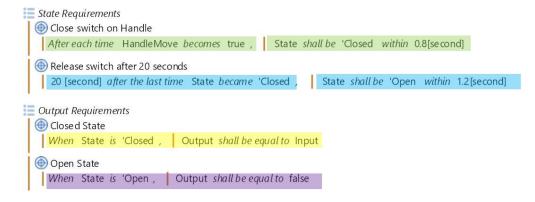


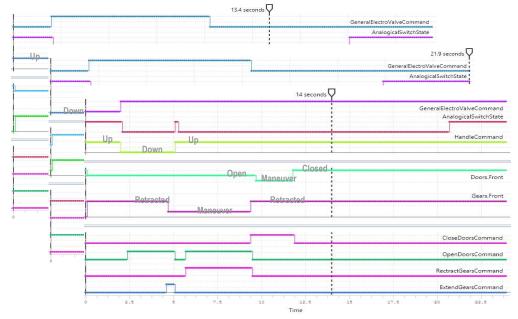
## REQUIREMENTS SIMULATION

#### Original informal requirements

The switch is closed each time the handle is moved by the pilot, and it remains closed for 20 seconds. After this duration, the switch automatically becomes open. In the closed position, the switch transmits the electrical order from the digital part to the general electro-valve. In the open position, no electrical order is sent to the electro-valve. Because of inertial reasons, the transition from the two states takes a given amount of time: from open to closed 0.8 second, from closed to open 1.2 seconds

#### ► CATIA Stimulus requirements

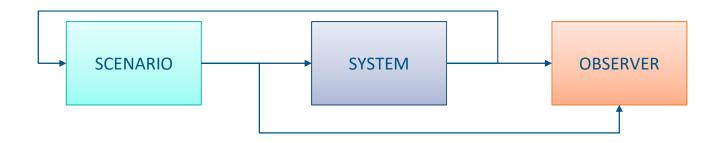






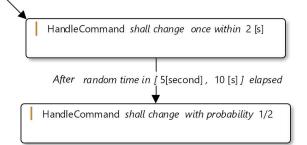
## MODEL-BASED TESTING | GENERIC TEST BENCH PATTERN

Automatically check any executable system artefact against its requirements



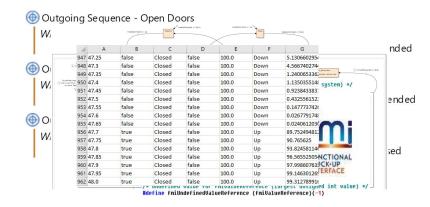
#### **GENERATE STIMULI**

Stimulate the system with a generic scenario that generates different test vectors



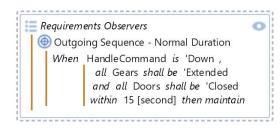
#### **EXECUTE**

Execute the system under test, which can be a Stimulus model, a FMU component or a log file



#### CHECK

Check that the system under test complies with its requirements





## **KEY POINTS AND TAKEAWAYS**



## RIL: THE MISSING LINK BETWEEN MBSE AND MBD

High (System Requirements)

Abstraction level

Low (Software Requirements)



High level description of the system architecture and working principles.

Automatic testing of the Software model vs its software requirements

System requirements refinement into software requirements

Very precise definition of the behaviour to allow runnable code generation

Simulink (and alike...) or Software Devt



## Q&A

**Arshita PALIWAL** Arshita.paliwal@3ds.com





David DIAZ
Diaz.david@3ds.com

