



# Models of requirements for avionics architecture synthesis: safety, capacity and security

Laurent ZIMMER, Michaël LAFAYE  
Dassault Aviation  
Direction de la Prospective  
[laurent.zimmer@dassault-aviation.com](mailto:laurent.zimmer@dassault-aviation.com)  
[michael.lafaye@dassault-aviation.com](mailto:michael.lafaye@dassault-aviation.com)

Pierre-Alain Yvars  
Institut Supérieur de Mécanique de Paris  
Laboratoire Quartz – EA 7393  
[pierre-alain.yvars@supmeca.fr](mailto:pierre-alain.yvars@supmeca.fr)

# OUTLINE

- CONTEXT
- PROJECT
- THE DEPS LANGUAGE
- APPLICATION
- SUMMARY
- ONGOING AND FUTURE WORK

# CONTEXT

## SYSTEMS

- “A system is a construct or collection of different elements that together produces results not obtainable by the elements alone” (INCOSE)
  - Systems are everywhere, of any kind and in everything: technical, embedded, real-time, software-intensive, cyber-physical, systems-of-systems
- ❑ Systems are more and more complex

# DARPA 2010

- Avionics systems are becoming increasingly complex
  - Explosion in development costs
  - Need of new design methods and tools
    - 1. Abstraction-based design tools**
    2. System complexity metrics
    - 3. Advanced methods of architecture synthesis**
    4. Robust uncertainty management

# DARPA 2010 : Abstraction Based Complexity Management

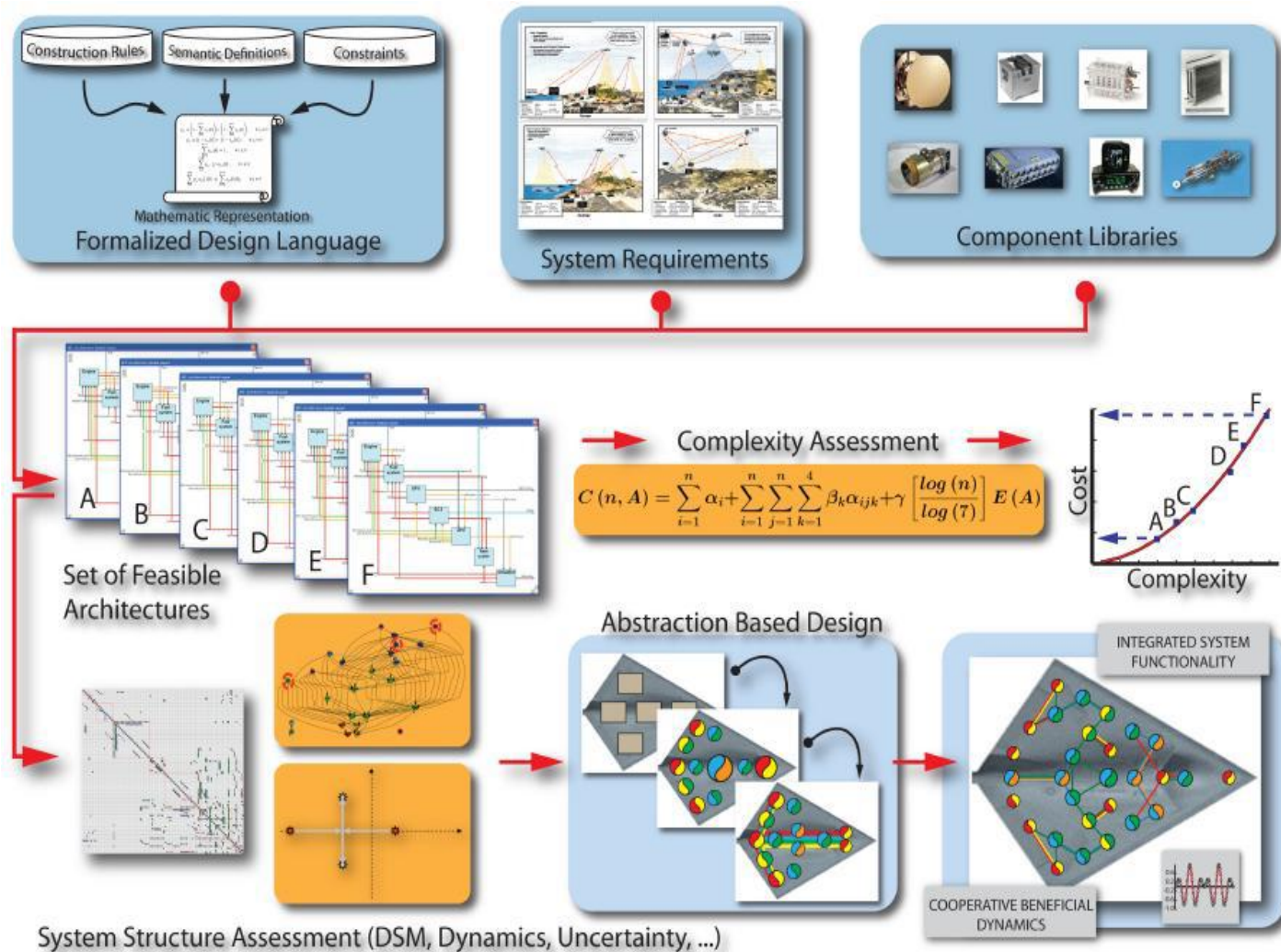


Figure F.2: Design flow to manage complexity in heterogeneous cyber-physical systems

# DARPA 2010 : Abstraction Based Complexity Management

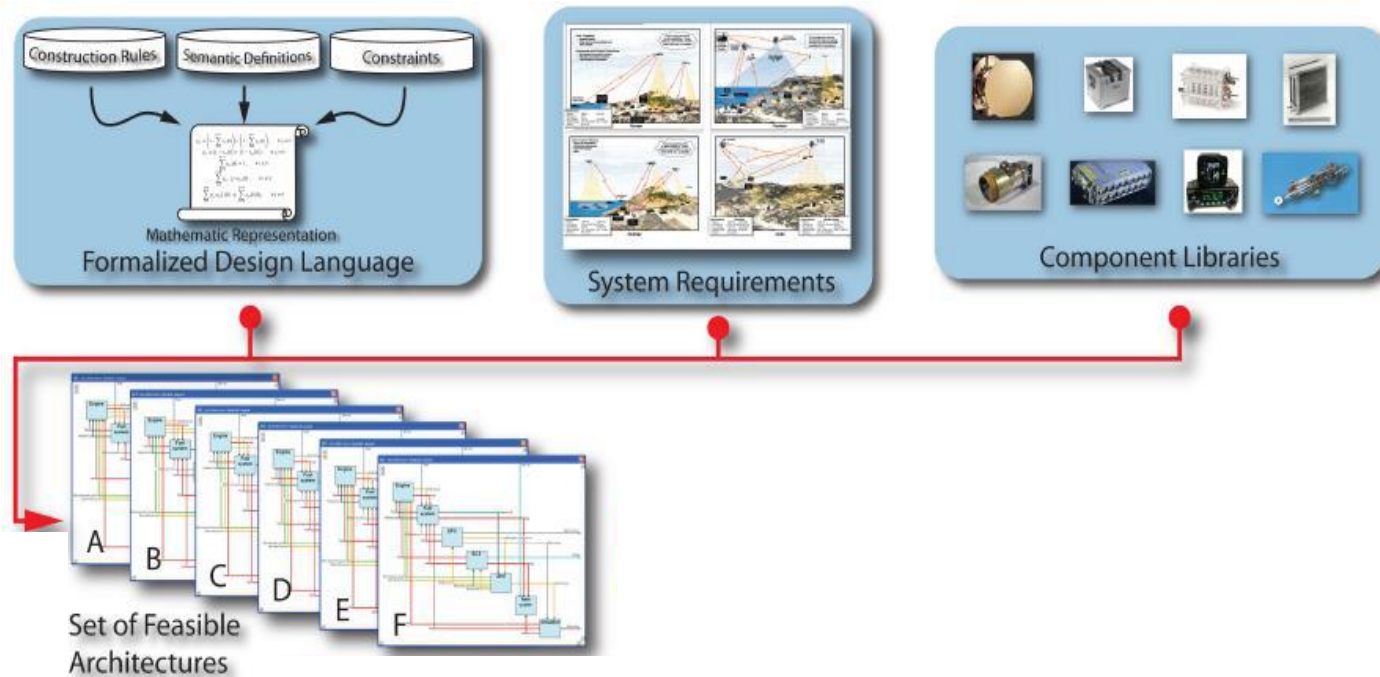


Figure F.2: Design flow to manage complexity in heterogeneous cyber-physical systems

# DARPA 2010 : Abstraction Based Complexity Management

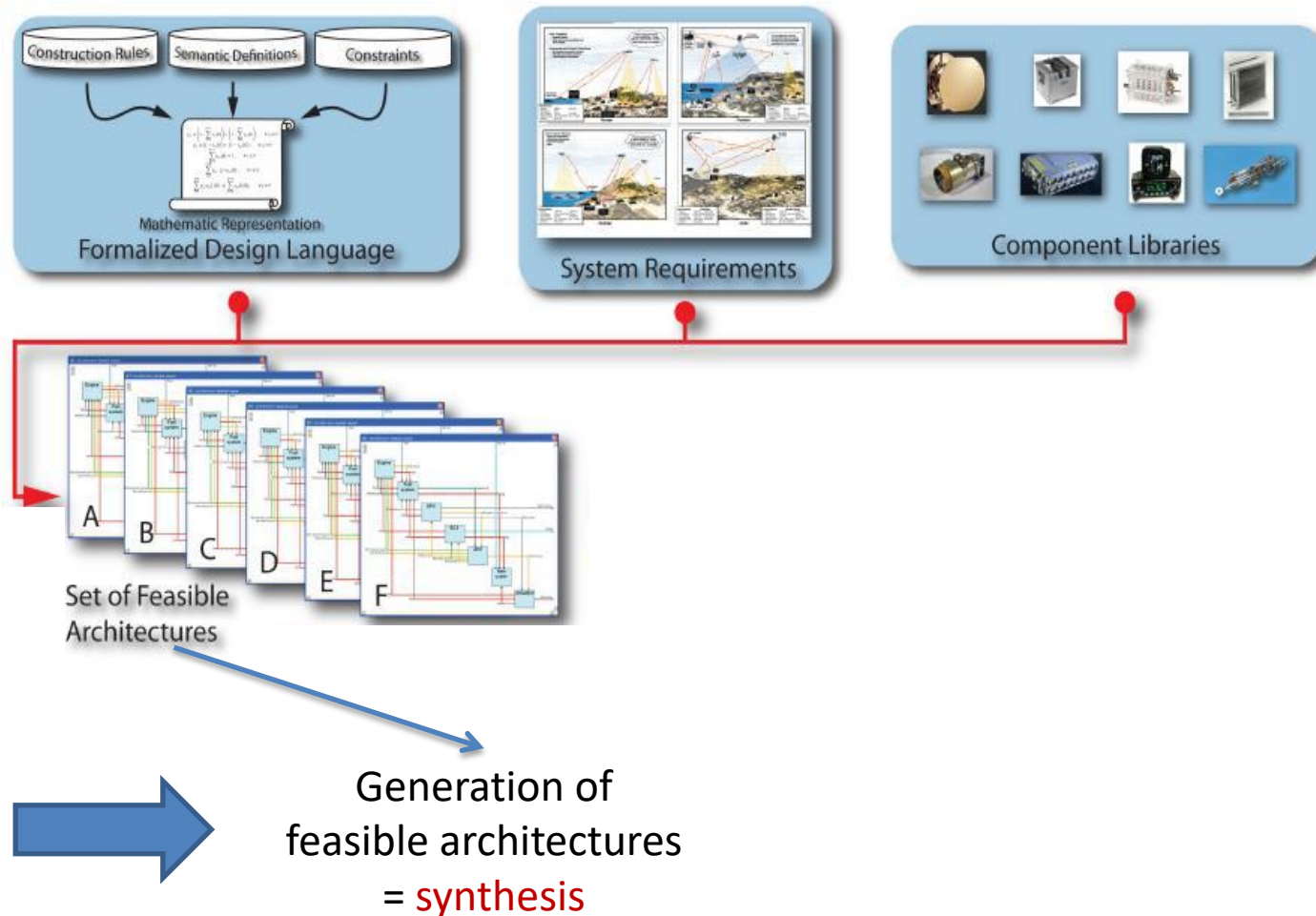


Figure F.2: Design flow to manage complexity in heterogeneous cyber-physical systems

# DARPA 2010 : Abstraction Based Complexity Management

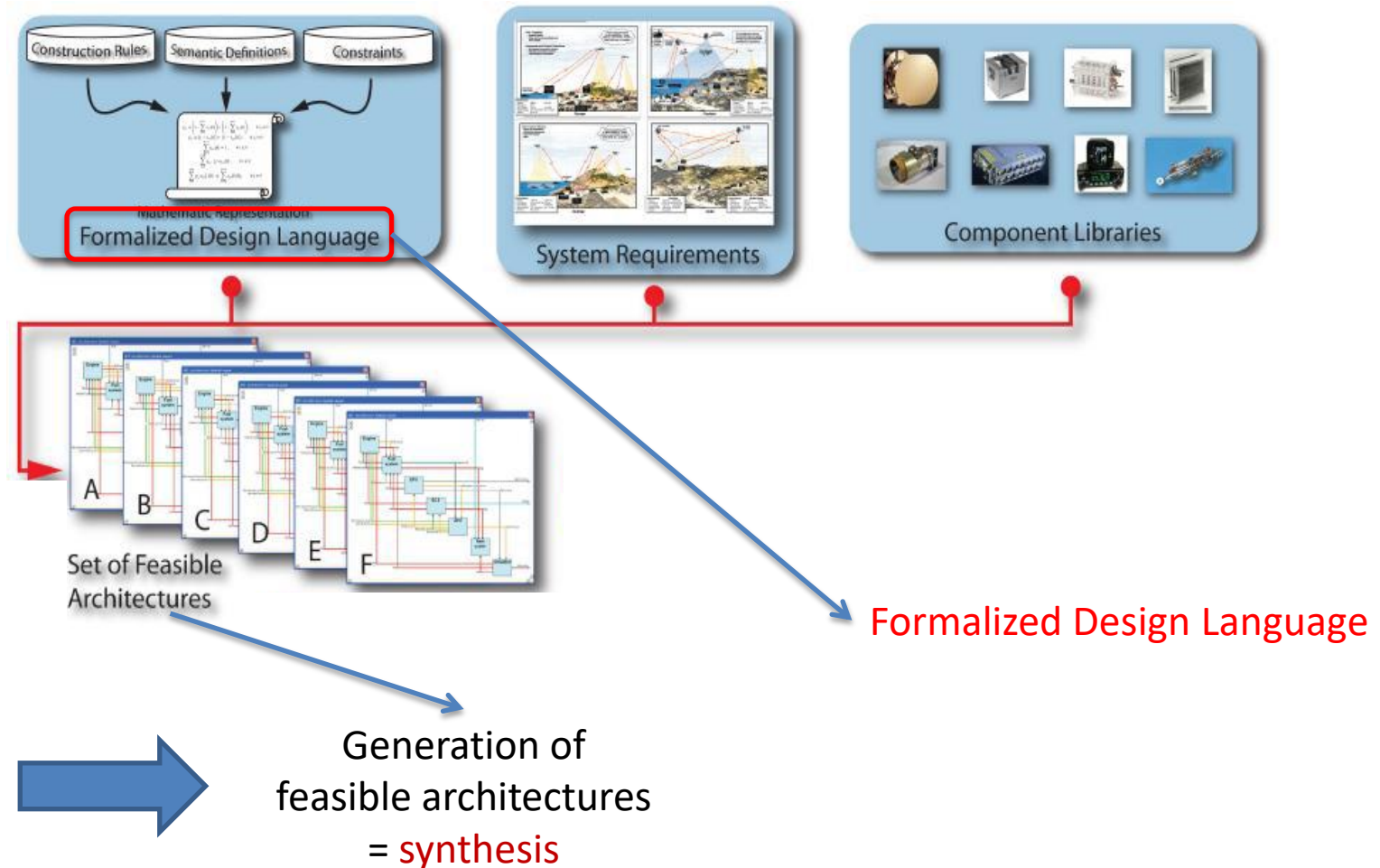


Figure F.2: Design flow to manage complexity in heterogeneous cyber-physical systems



# DARPA 2010 : Abstraction Based Complexity Management

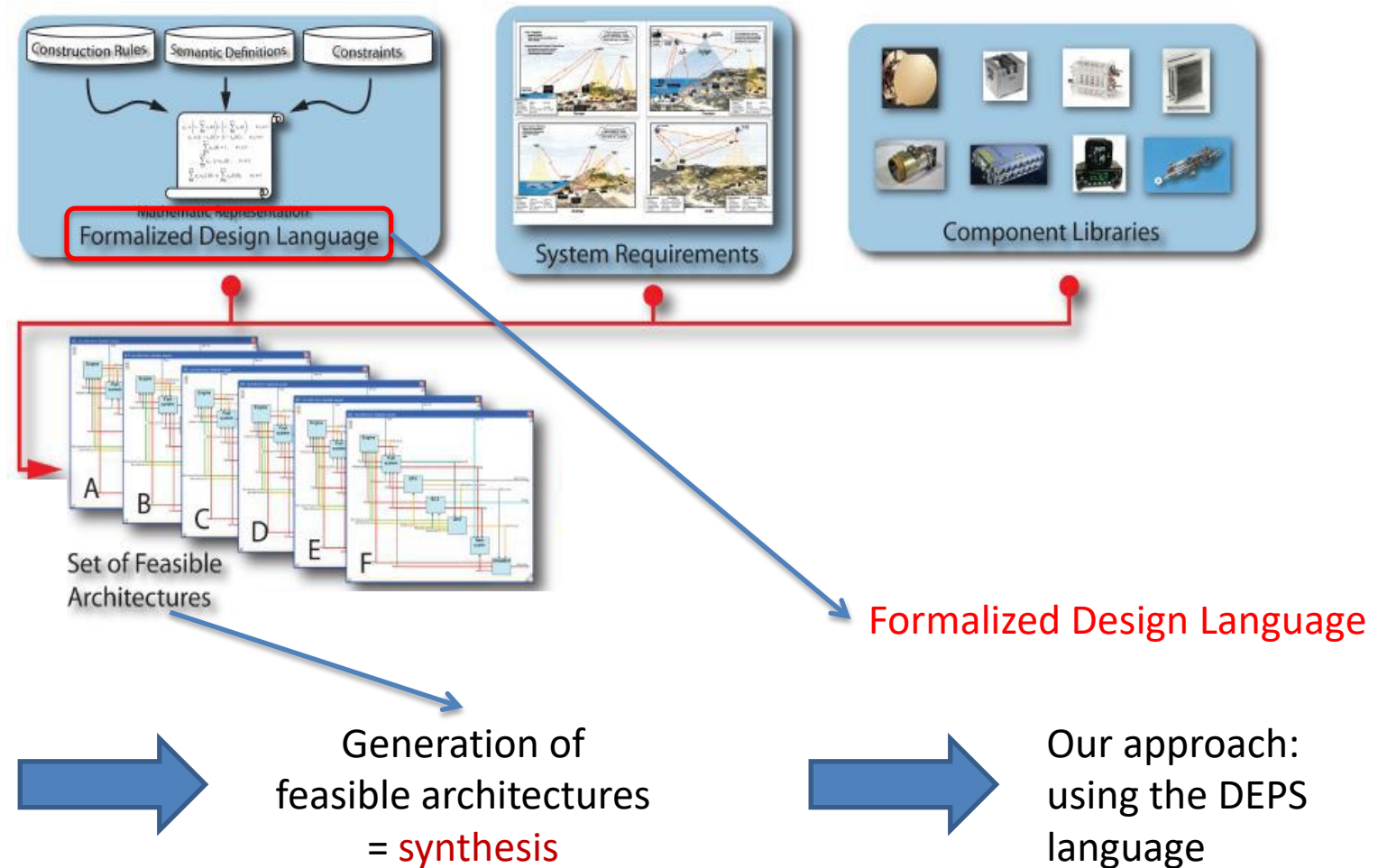
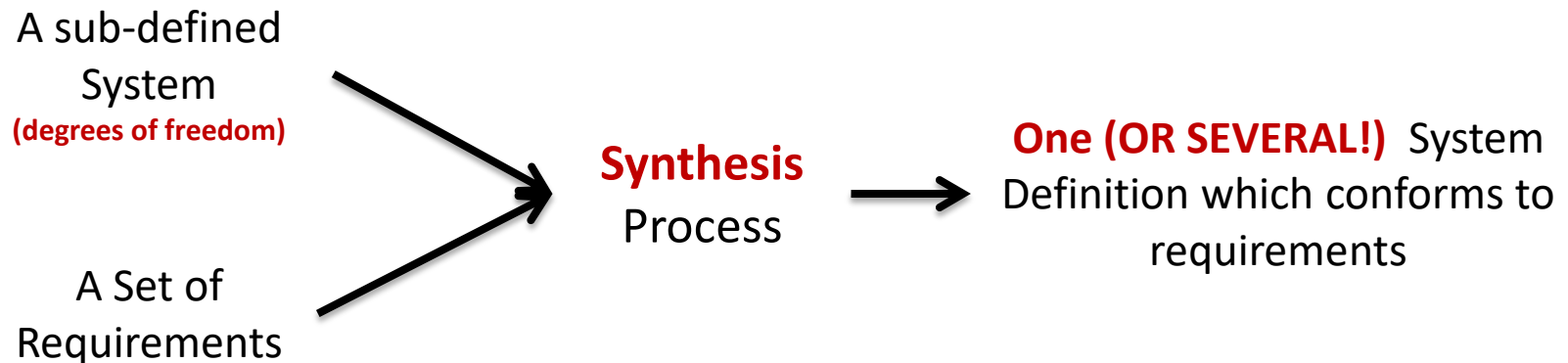


Figure F.2: Design flow to manage complexity in heterogeneous cyber-physical systems

# CONTEXT

MBSE HAS TO BE REVISED TO ADDRESS SYNTHESIS PROBLEMS:

- Modeling languages to capture definitions of problem
- Synthesis software tools to fix, select, allocate ...



# The DEPS language

## A Domain Specific Language

- **Declarative** MBSE language for problem specification (EBNF)
- **Object-oriented** Knowledge Representation (*Models* are classes, *elements* are instances)
  - class-instance model
  - inheritance, composition, association, polymorphism
  - some attributes can be sub-defined (*variables*)
- **Formal properties** encapsulated inside or between Models
  - equations, inequalities between algebraic expressions (IEEE 754)
  - data catalogs
- **Ontology for engineers**
  - quantities, dimensions, units

# EXAMPLE

## Sub-Defined Model

```
Model Partition ()  
  Constants  
  Variables  
    icpu: CpuIndex ;  
  Elements  
  Properties  
End
```

## Quantity

```
Quantity CpuIndex  
  Kind : Integer ;  
  Min : 1 ;  
  Max : 4 ;  
  Unit : u ;  
End
```

Domain of possible values



## Formal Property

```
Model Co-location (P1, P2)  
  Constants  
  Variables  
  Elements  
    P1 : Partition ;  
    P2 : Partition ;  
  Properties  
    P1.icpu = P2.icpu ;  
End
```

Constraint Declaration



# The DEPS Studio IDE

## An Integrated Modelling and Solving Environment

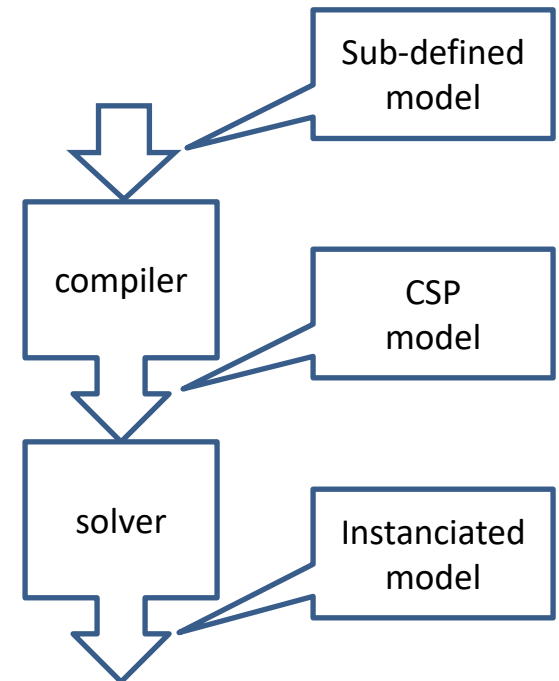
### A SYNTHESIS TOOL CHAIN:

#### DEPS COMPILER

- Ahead-of-time with static type checking
- generation of sub-defined model instances with constraints

#### DEPS SOLVER

- constraint programming paradigm
- Purpose-built
- Mixed (integer/real) solving capabilities



# IMA APPLICATION

## DEPLOYMENT OF AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS ON AN AVIONICS PLATFORM

- The aim is to size the processing capacity of the platform and to generate a correct by construction multi-system deployment
- Build all DEPS models of this deployment problem (including the *problem* itself)
  - Systems (functions) and a **sub-defined** platform (structure)
    - **computational resources allocation is unknown**
  - design requirements and design constraints (properties)

# Vocabulary

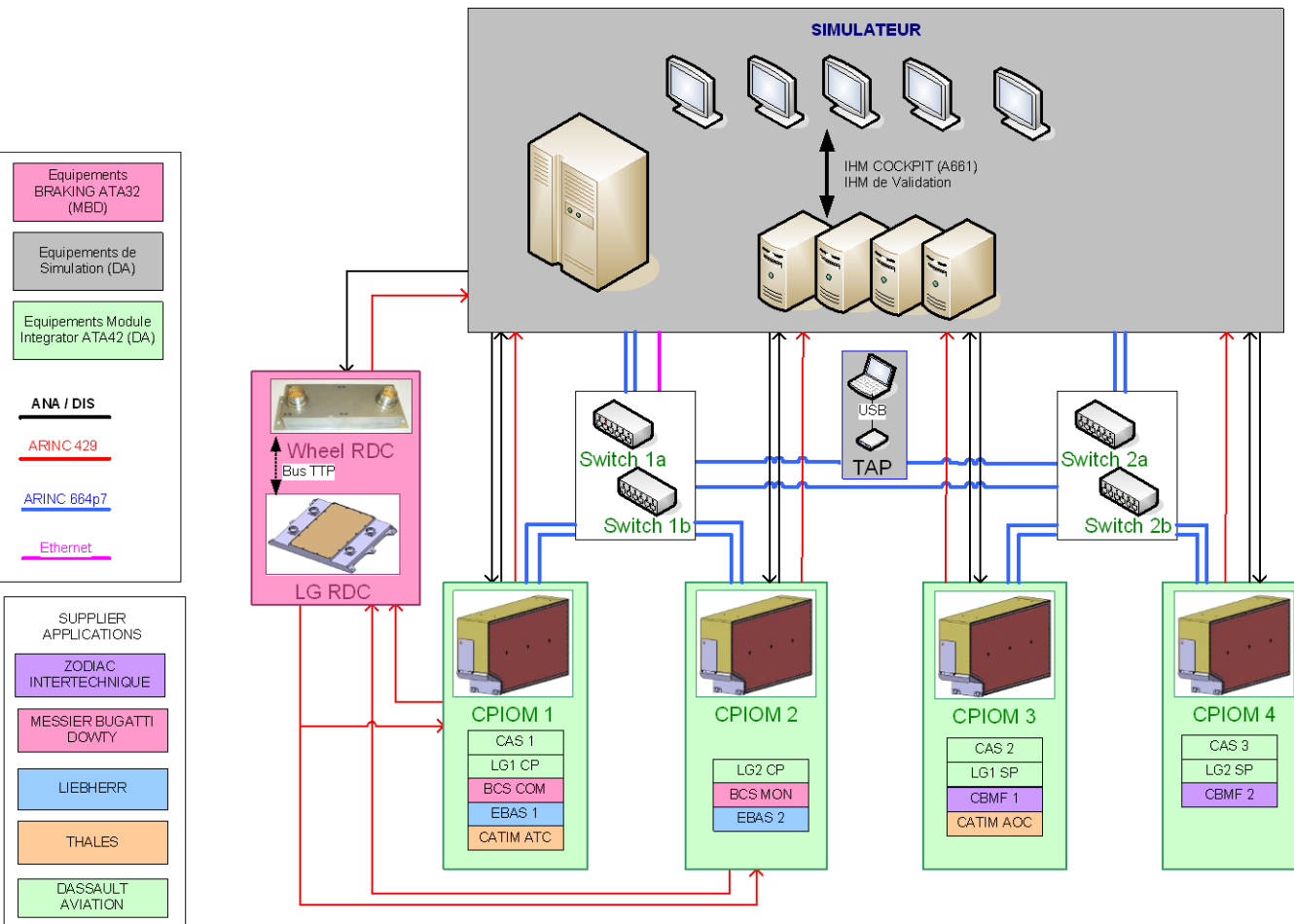
- Avionics **functions** are composed of channels
- (Processing) **channels** represent different ways to realize the same function
- Channels are composed of (software) **IMA applications**
- IMA application are composed of **partitions** ( $\approx$  threads)
- **CPIOM** (computing process and I/O modules) are IMA calculators

# Requirements and constraints

- **The safety requirements** are issued from a preliminary Safety Analysis of systems leading to :
  - Duplication, triplication ... of processing channels, redundancy of applications
  - Material segregation of resources used by duplicated paths or applications
  - formal DEPS models of architectural patterns
- **The capacity constraints** express the memory limit of each CPIOM for the partitions deployed on it
- **The security requirements** express a segregation between functions (and not channels)



# One (amongst other) Deployment Solution

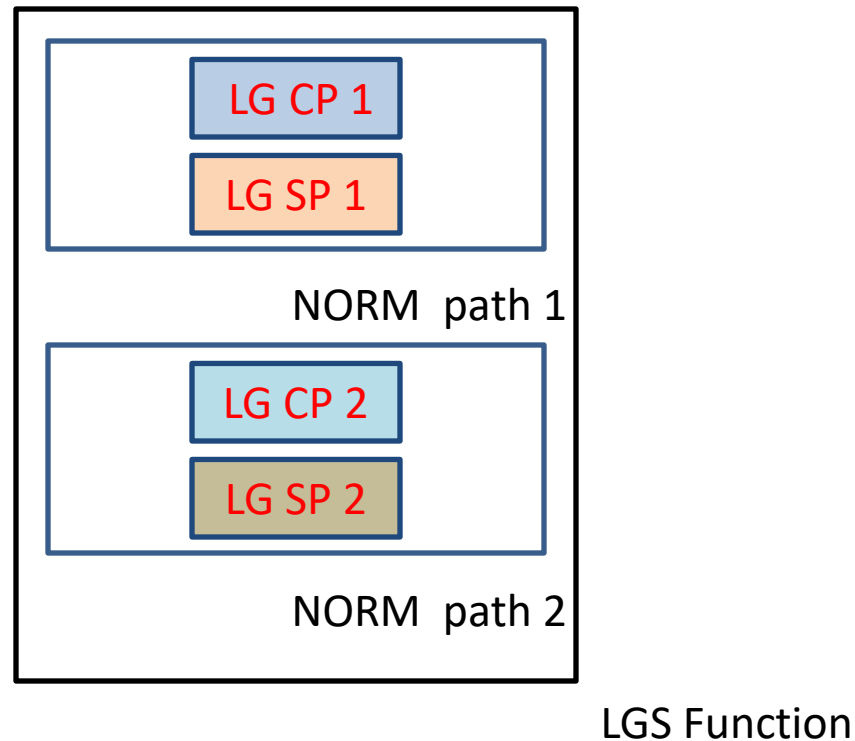


## Avionics functions :

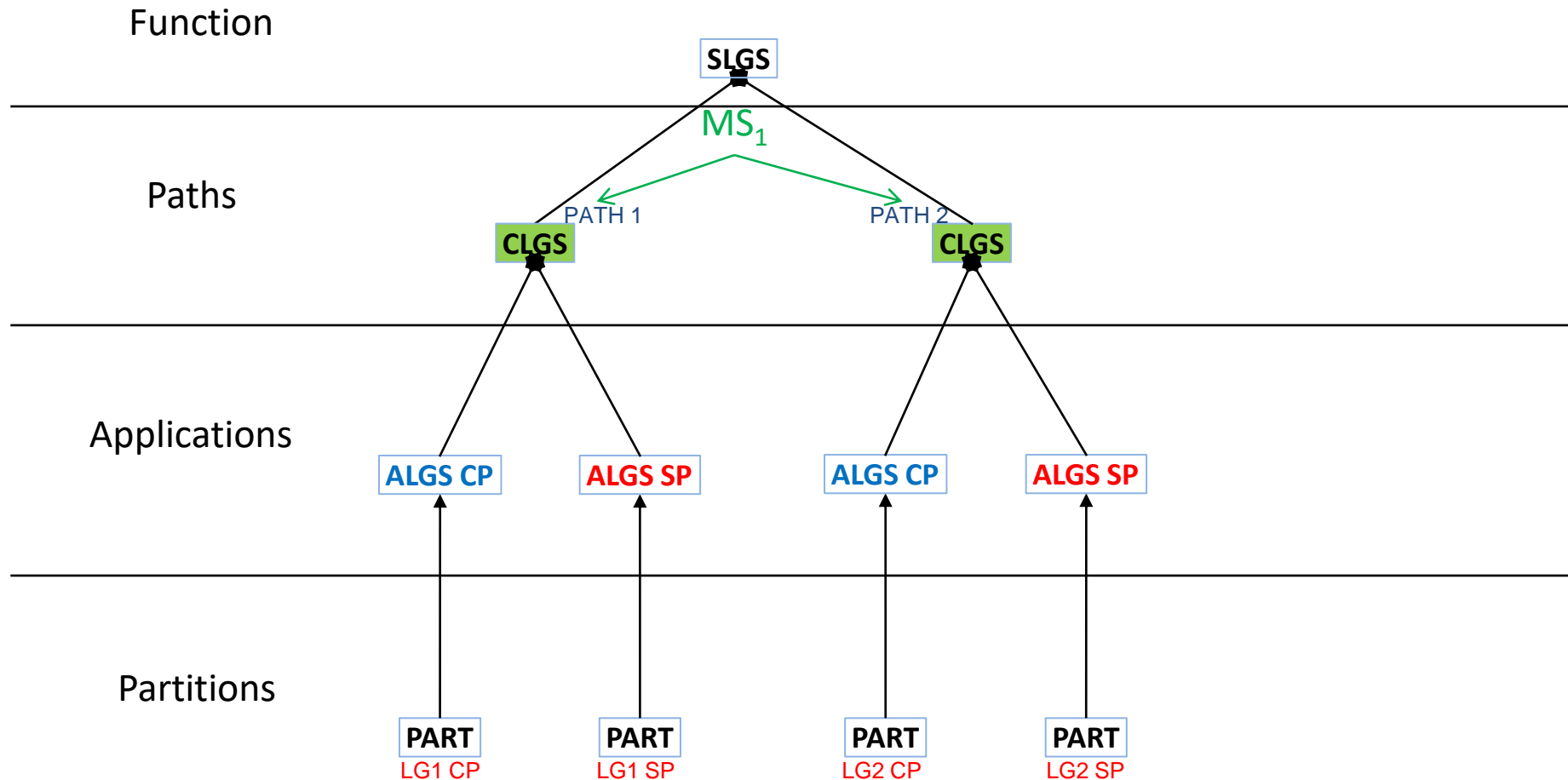
- CATIM (communication)
- LGS (landing gear system)
- BCS (braking control system)
- EBAS (air sampling)
- CBMF (braking monitoring)
- CAS (crew alerting system)
- AFCS (flight control system)

# Pattern example

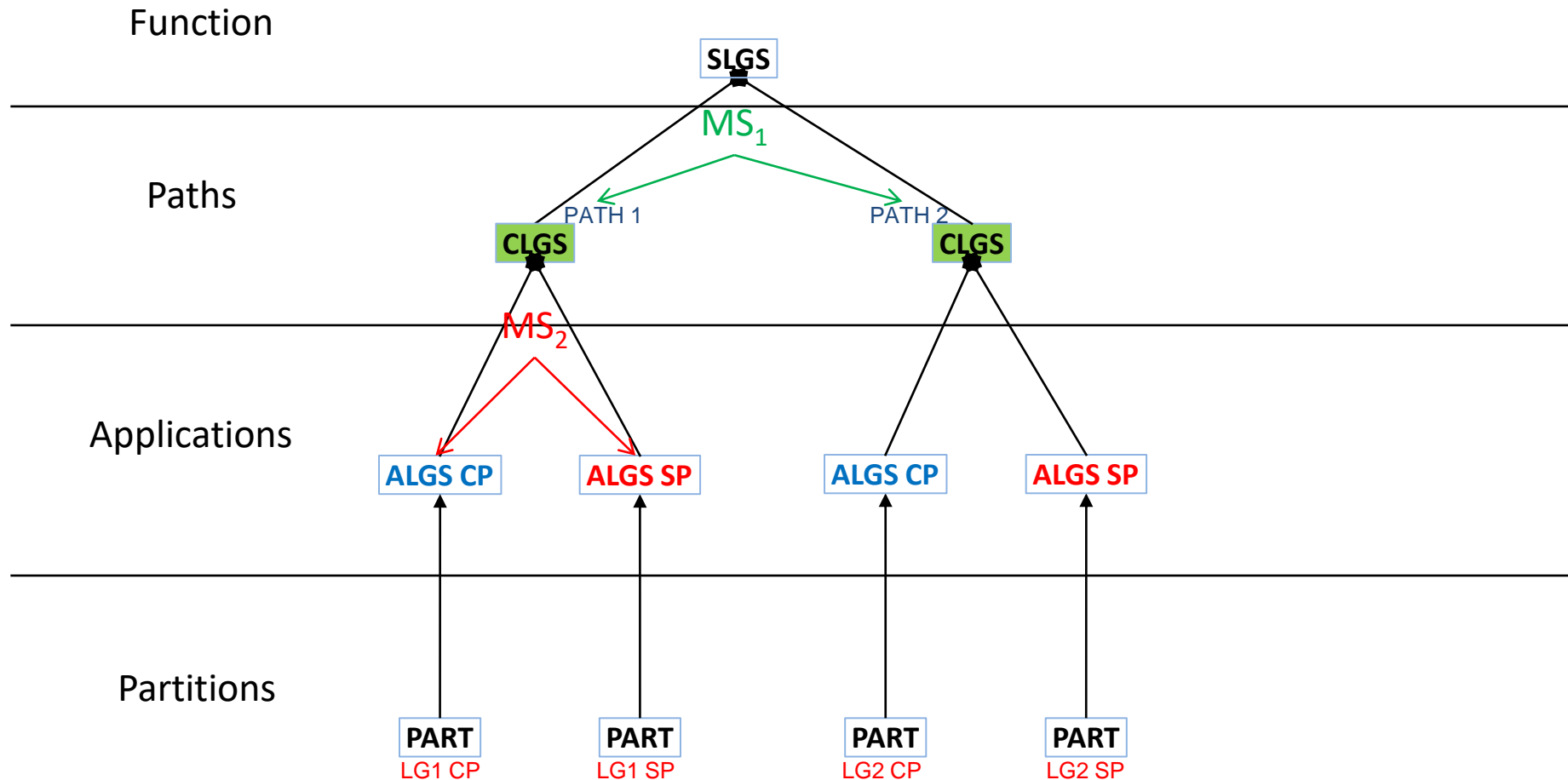
CP = control path  
CS = safety path



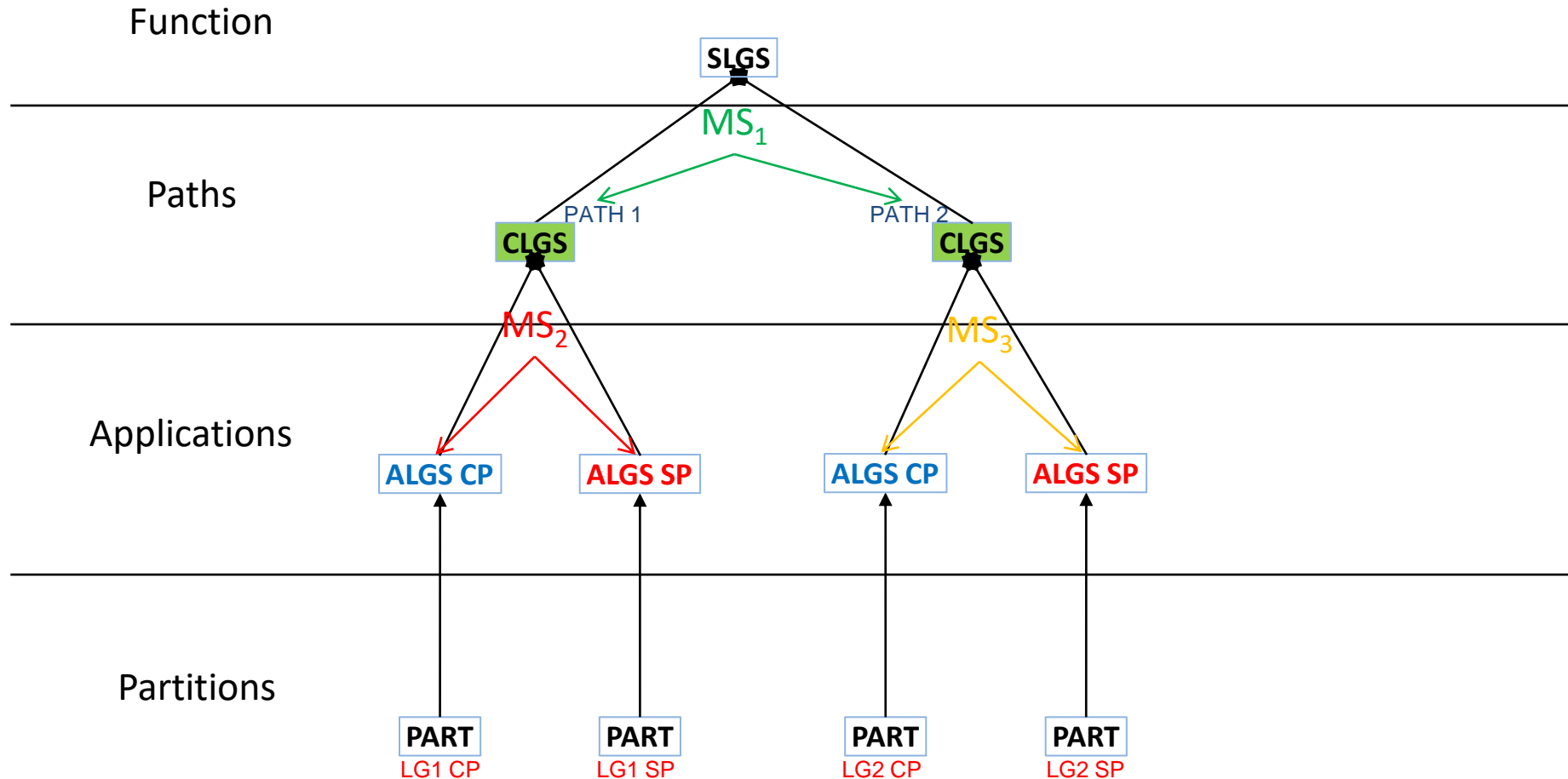
# LGS: model of pattern



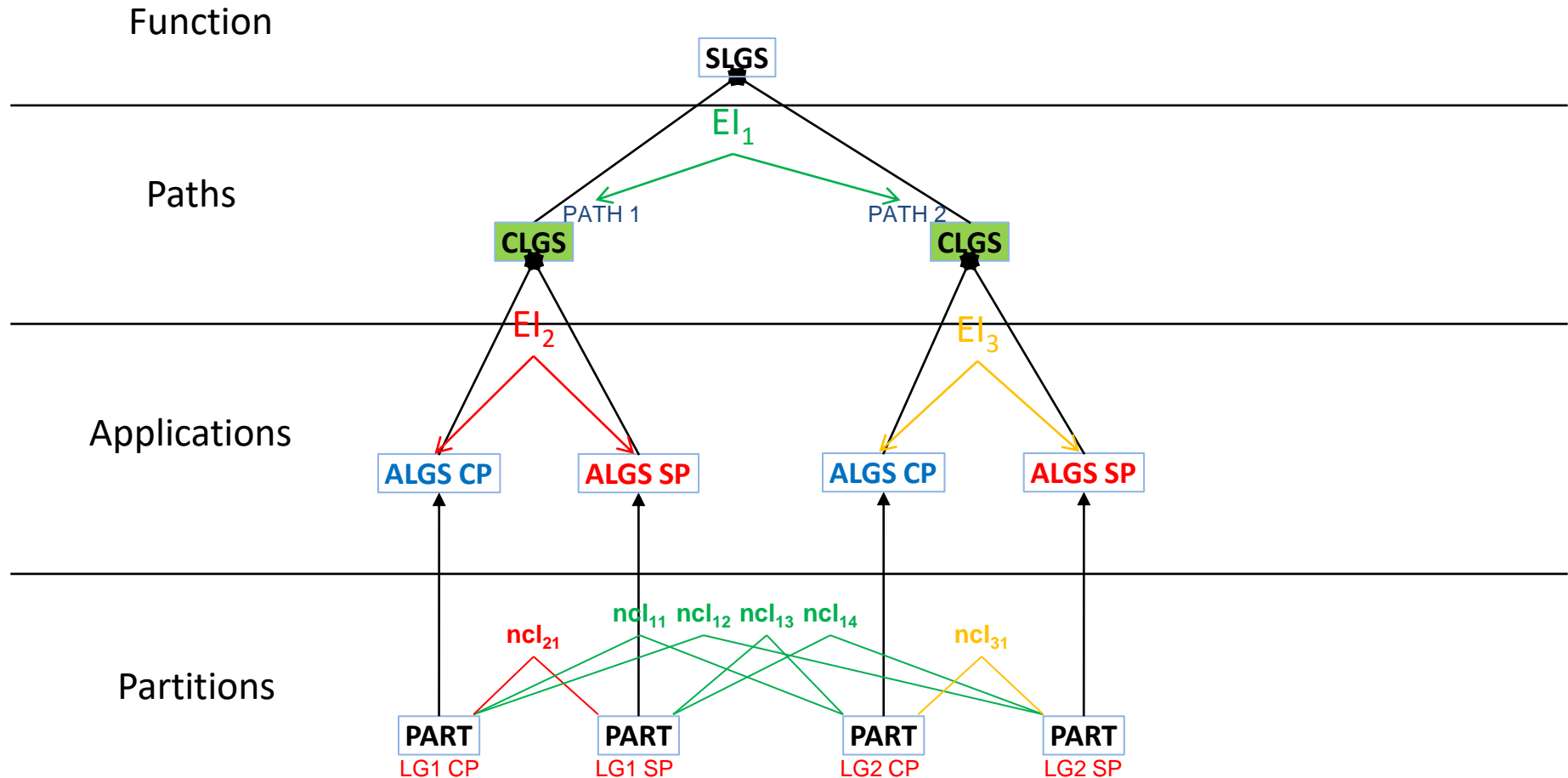
# LGS: model of pattern



# LGS: model of pattern



# LGS: deployment constraints



# Modelling and solving process with DEPS Studio

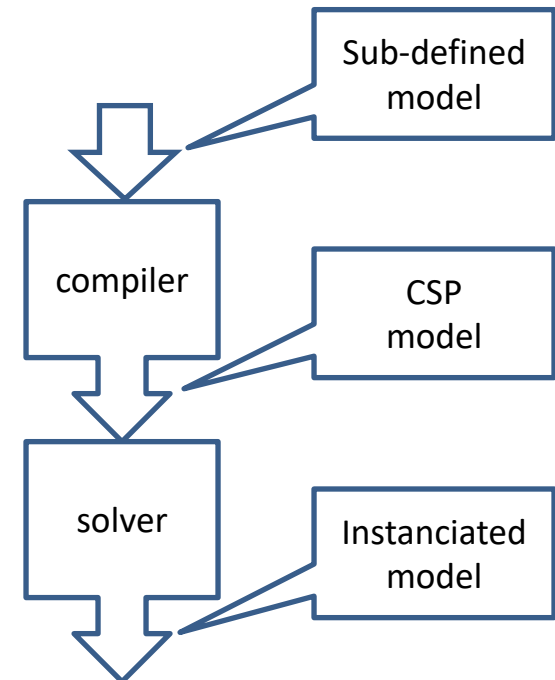
- **Modelling the problem with DEPS language**

- Aircraft functions, processing channels, paths, applications, partitions
- CPIOM
- Safety requirements
- Capacity constraints
- Security requirements

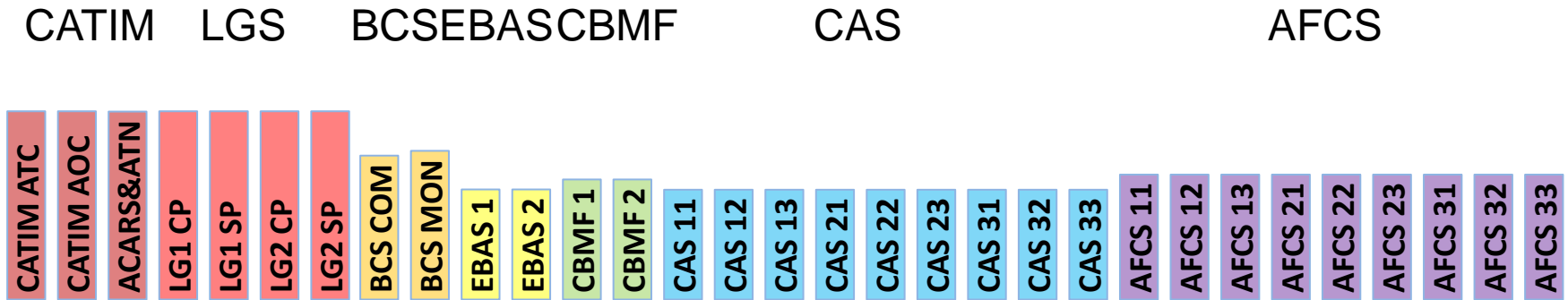
- **Compiling the problem**

- **Solving the problem**

- Generation of one or several solutions (zero is possible too)



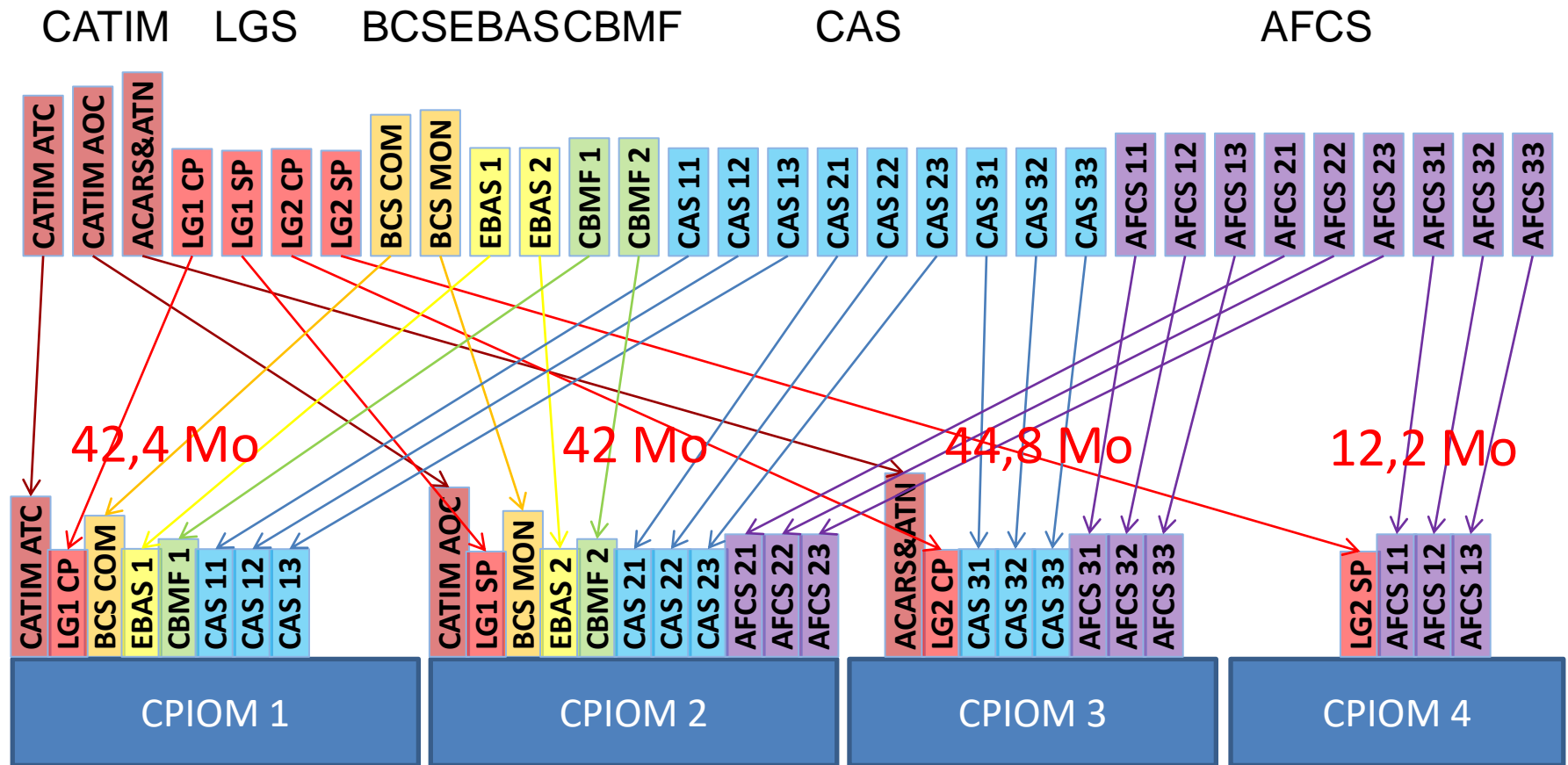
# Demo.



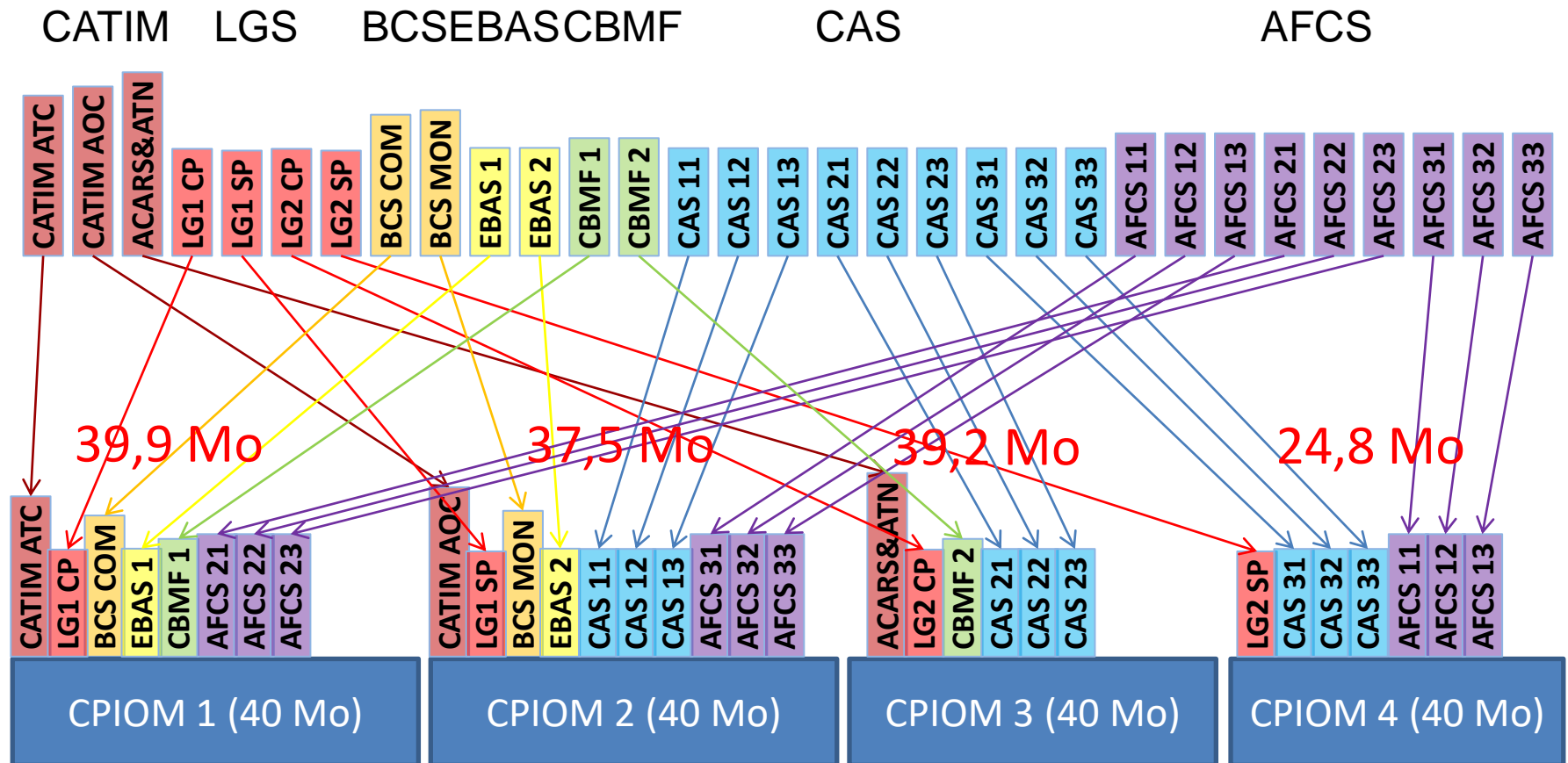
Deployment of several aircraft functions



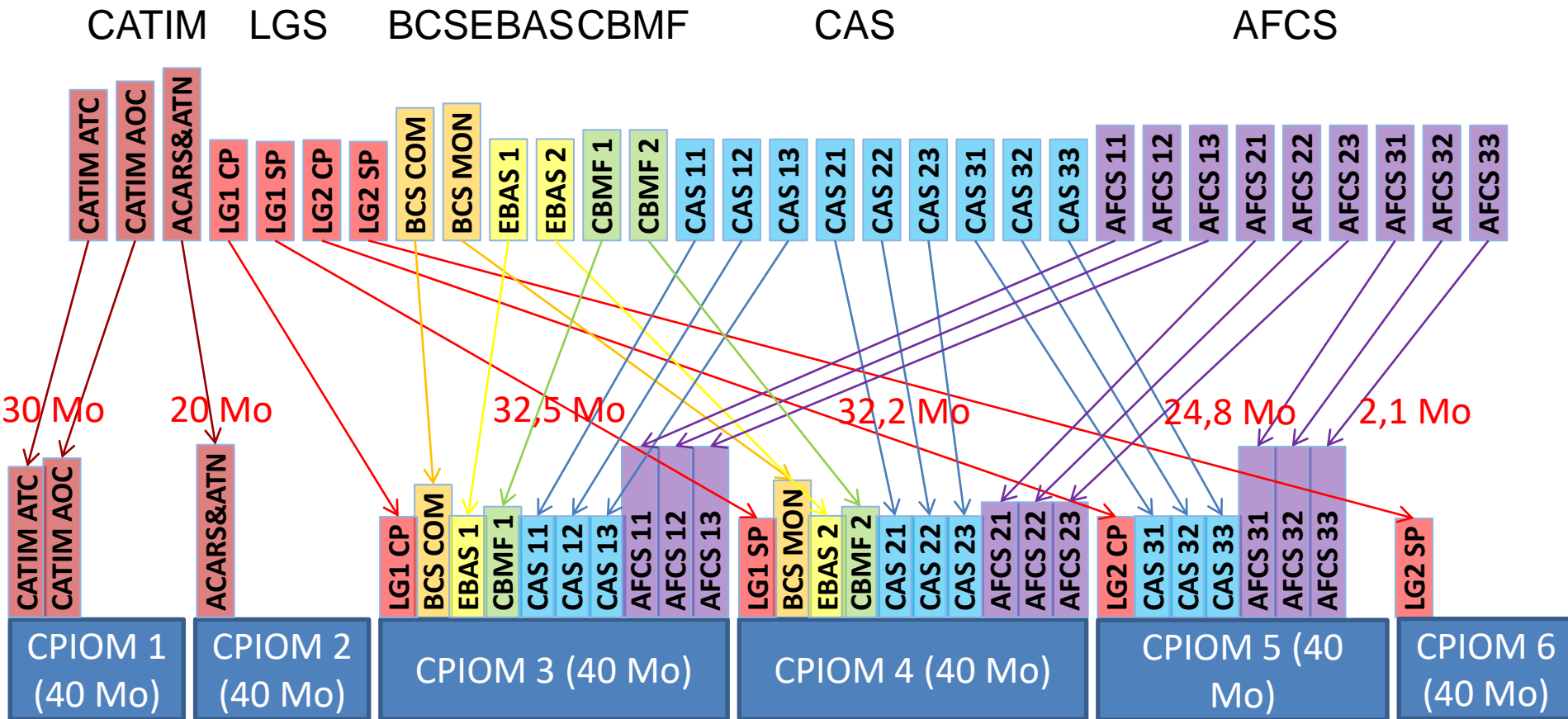
# One solution respecting the safety patterns



# One solution respecting the capacity constraints too



# One solution respecting the security levels of the functions too



# SUMMARY

## The DEPS language

A high level **problem** modeling language:

- to represent a **sub-defined** system, its objects and their organization
- to express requirements as properties between models

## DEPS Studio

- an integrated problem solving tool chain to address design problems:
  - **sizing, deployment, configuration, architecture synthesis**

## IMA APPLICATION

- a deployment problem set in an elegant way and solved efficiently

# ONGOING AND FUTURE WORK

## Develop DEPS language

- Quantities extension and dimensional analysis
- Collectors of elements (model instances)
- Constraints expressed from experimental data or from simulation data
- DEPS is supported by the DEPS Link non profit organization

– [www.depslink.com](http://www.depslink.com)



## Test on system problems

- IRT SystemX: I(SC)<sup>2</sup> project
  - Verification of the fail-safe nature of an on-board electrical generation and distribution system architecture (ATA 24) (Dassault Aviation DPR)
  - Sizing of a satellite optical instrument (Thales TRT)
  - Allocation of heterogeneous computing resources to system functions (Thales TRT)
- Electrical Engineering
  - Configuration and sizing of Battery architecture (PhD thesis Supmeca/UTC)
  - Synthesis of Offshore wind turbine network architecture (SupMeca/IREENA)

**THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

**QUESTIONS ?**