

AIDA Capella Model description



Open source documentation









- Before opening the Capella model
- 1 Capella model overview
- 2 SA: System Need Analysis layer/vision description
- 3 LA: Logical architecture layer/vision description
- PA: Physical architecture layer/vision description





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Contributors:

Pierre Virelizier, Tatiana Prosvirnova, Estelle Saez – Initial contribution







Capella tool





(Tool version is described in the readme file)

Capella is an Open Source MBSE tool (Model Based System Engineering). This tool implements the Arcadia method.

The following site provides all the information requested about both the tool and the method:

https://www.polarsys.org/capella/



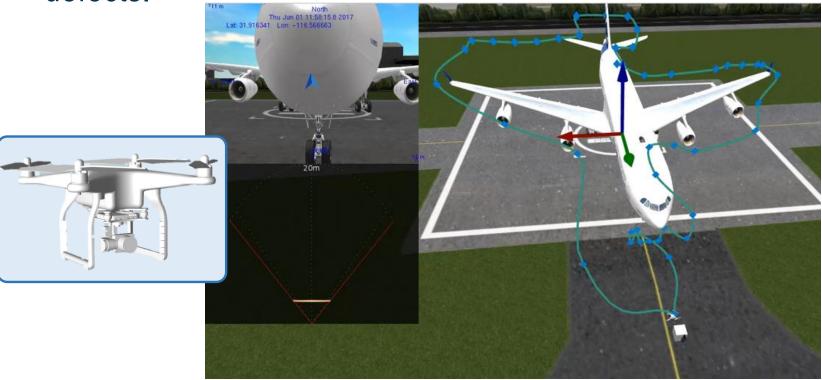


AIDA system introduction

AIDA (Aircraft Inspection by Drone Assistant)

Assistance during walk around. AIDA seeks Aircraft

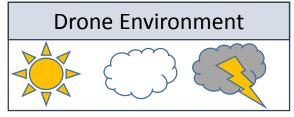
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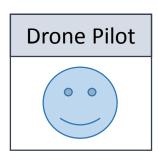


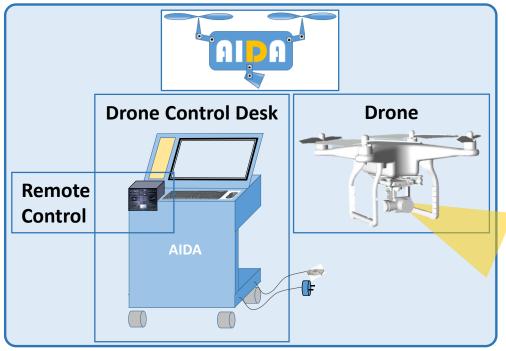




AIDA system description









Power Supply



Data base





AIDA experimentation

- AIDA system was designed and modelled by the MOISE project (IRT Saint Exupery, Toulouse, France).
- This system is a full study case, covering several fields of system design assisted by models.



Topics: system architecture,

MBSE

Tool: Capella



Topics: system safety analysis, MBSA, Altarica

Tool: Cecilia Ocas



Topics: system simulation, control law, cosimulation

Tools: simulationX,

OpenModelica, ProSivic,

Cosimate

This document describes the model of the AIDA Architecture package.







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Capella model overview

- Important remark: Only some parts of the Capella model are populated.
- The selection of objects, diagrams and visions is not justified in this document.

Capella layers/visions		AIDA model description	
 	Activity explorer	Content	Comments
Arcadia note: Visions for environment description and need analysis.	Operational Analysis	Empty: not used	
	System Analysis	Vision with need analysis and system context analysis	Gathers technical exchanges between system supplier and customer
Arcadia note: Visions for solution description	Logical Architecture	Vision for classification and traceability between need analysis and solution	Work Underway
	Physical Architecture	Vision with the solution of the system supplier (with functions of physical objects)	System supplier proposal







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SA layer description (1/2)

Viewpoints and main objects used in the AIDA model

Viewpoints	Capella diagrams	Capella Objects	Folder
VP Actors identification	CSA	Actors	./AIDA
VP System environment	SAB & SDFB	Funct. exchange Comp. exchange Physical link	./AIDA ./System Functions
VP System detailed external interface	SDFB	Exchanged item Funct. exchange	./System Functions
VP External interface scenario	ES		./Capabilities/External interface scenarios
VP External interface modes	MSM	Mode	./AIDA/External interface modes
VP Lifecycle	MSM	State	./AIDA/Lifecycle
VP Internal modes	MSM	Mode	./AIDA/Internal modes
VP Mission	МСВ	Mission and capability	./Capabilities ./Missions
VP Scenario	ES		./Capabilities (attached to capability)

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SA layer description (2/2)

- The AIDA system need analysis outcome is:
 - A list of [EF] Expected functions
 - An expected interface defined by: [EFI] Expected functional interface & component exchanges & physical links
 - A list of [EM] Expected modes
 - Actors description: list of actors
- Traceability: AIDA model experiments the ability to ensure a full traceability of those object between SA (context analysis) and PA (solution)

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LA layer description (1/3)

In the AIDA model, this layer is used to ease traceability between SA (context analysis) and PA (solution).



Work underway:
This part of the model is not finalized.

(Some inconsistency might still remain)

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LA layer description (2/3)

Mains corresponding Capella objects throughout the visions

	Actor	System interface	Function	Mode
System Analysis	Actor	Exchanged item Funct. exchange Comp. exchange Physical link	System function	Mode
Logical Architecture	Logical actor	Funct. exchange Physical link	Logical function	Mode
Physical Architecture	Physical actor	Funct. exchange Physical link	Physical function	Mode

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LA layer description (3/3)

- In the AIDA model, LA layer is a step dedicated to traceability between context analysis (performed with system customer) and solution description.
- There are two main concerns:
- 1. Ensuring consistency of the system environment model.
 - Actor traceability
- Ensuring that the solution meets the expectations defined with the customer
 - System interface traceability: ensures that all the expected flows and exchanges are supported by the proposed system solution
 - Functions traceability: ensures that all the expected functions are fulfilled by the functions (or components) of the proposed system solution
 - Modes traceability: ensures that the expected modes are fulfilled by modes of the proposed system solution







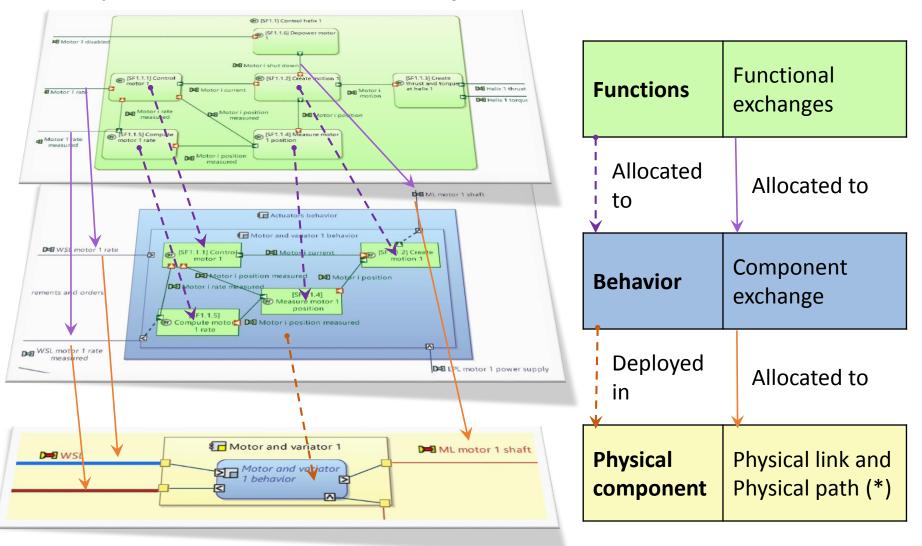
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PA layer description (1/6)

Physical architecture: main objects







PA layer description (2/6)

Names and location of the main diagrams of the physical architecture

Object	Functions	Behavior	Physical component
Where?	./Physical Function/	./Physical System/	./Physical System/
Breakdown	[PFBD] []	[PCBD] Breakdown of behavior components	[PCBD] Breakdown of physical components
Allocation / Deployment	[PAB] Functional allocation of []	[PAB] Behavioral deployment of []	
Links and exchanges	./Physical Function/ [PDFB] Functional Flows []	[PAB] Behavior components of []	[PAB] Physical components of []

- The PA layer also contains diagrams dedicated to exchanges with specialists:
 - [PDFB] Functional Flows Position and speed control loops
 => Exhibits the drone control loops (for Control law specialist)
 - [PAB] Physical components. Zonal view: [...]
 - => Sketch for zonal analysis (for Safety analyst)





PA layer description (3/6)

Names and conventions for **physical functions**

• All the physical functions have a prefix that depends on their allocation:

Prefix	Physical function allocated to	
[SFn.m.p]	AIDA System	
[Env]	Physical actor: Drone Environment	
[Pos]	Physical actor: Positioning System	
[A/C]	/C] Physical actor: Aircraft	
[Pil]	Physical actor: Drone pilot	
[DB]	Physical actor: Data base	

- "n.m.p" is a unique identification number with up to three numbers (functional level)
 - o "n" => upper functional level
 - o "m" => intermediate functional level
 - o "p" => lower functional level

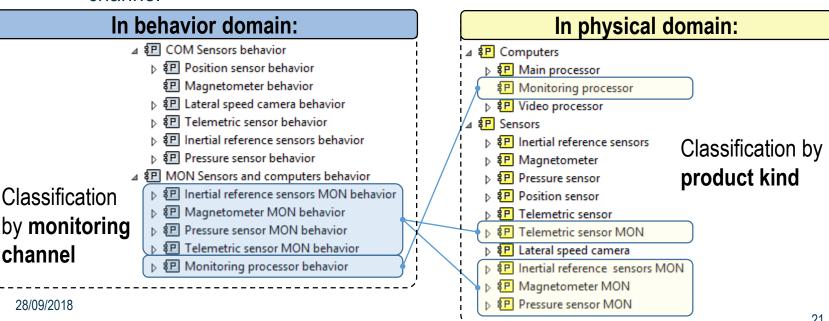




PA layer description (4/6)

Names and conventions for physical behavior

- All the leaf physical behavior were named after the deploying physical components: Name = "Physical constituent name" & "behavior"
- All the high level and mid level physical behaviors were only created for classification purpose.
 - They don't play any part, neither in the functional allocation nor in the physical deployment.
 - They were mainly classified and named after the corresponding physical component. But not always, as shown with the example of the monitoring channel





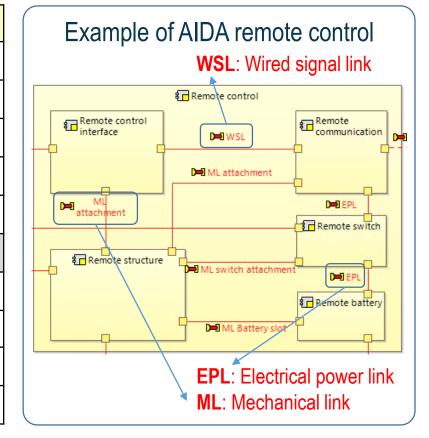


PA layer description (5/6)

Names and conventions for physical links

All the physical links names have a prefix that depends on their physical type:

		Prefix	Physical link type	
	1	ML	Mechanical link	
	2	SL	Signal link	
	2.1	WSL	Wired signal link	
	2.2	USL	Unwired signal link	
	3	EPL	Electrical power link	
	4	FPL	Fluidic power link	
	5	FL	Fluid link	
	6	HMIL	Human Machine Interface link	
	7	PPL	Physical phenomenon link	
	7.1	VL	View link	



Unused in AIDA

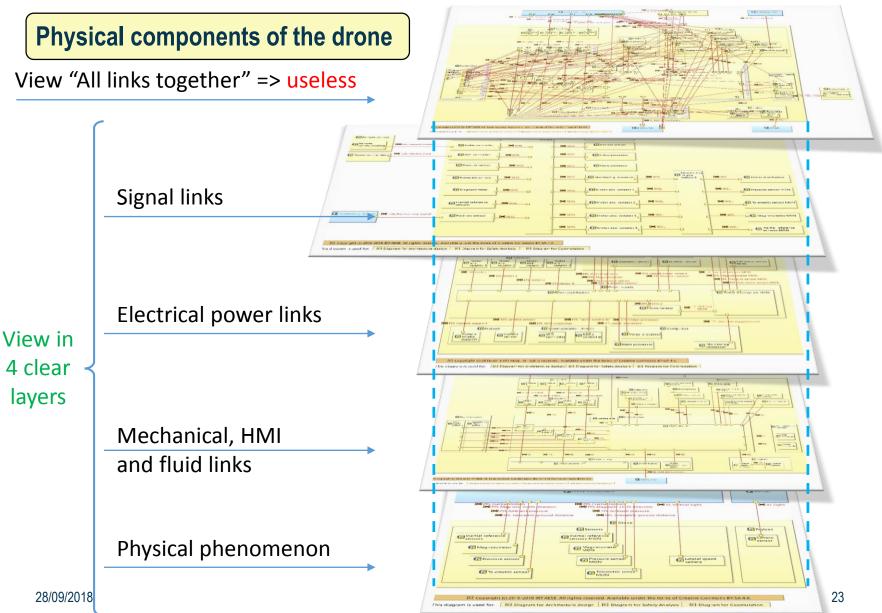
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PA layer description (6/6)

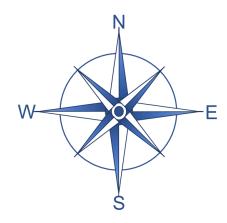






End of file

- We hope this package will be useful and relevant for your work. Please,
 - o Provide us with your feedback about the model.
 - Share your experience with this package.
- What's next?
 - Help us define the future of this package.



28/09/2018