

# MODEL BASED SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

## BEST PRACTICE STORYBOARD

Patrick Ollerton



ptc



# AGENDA

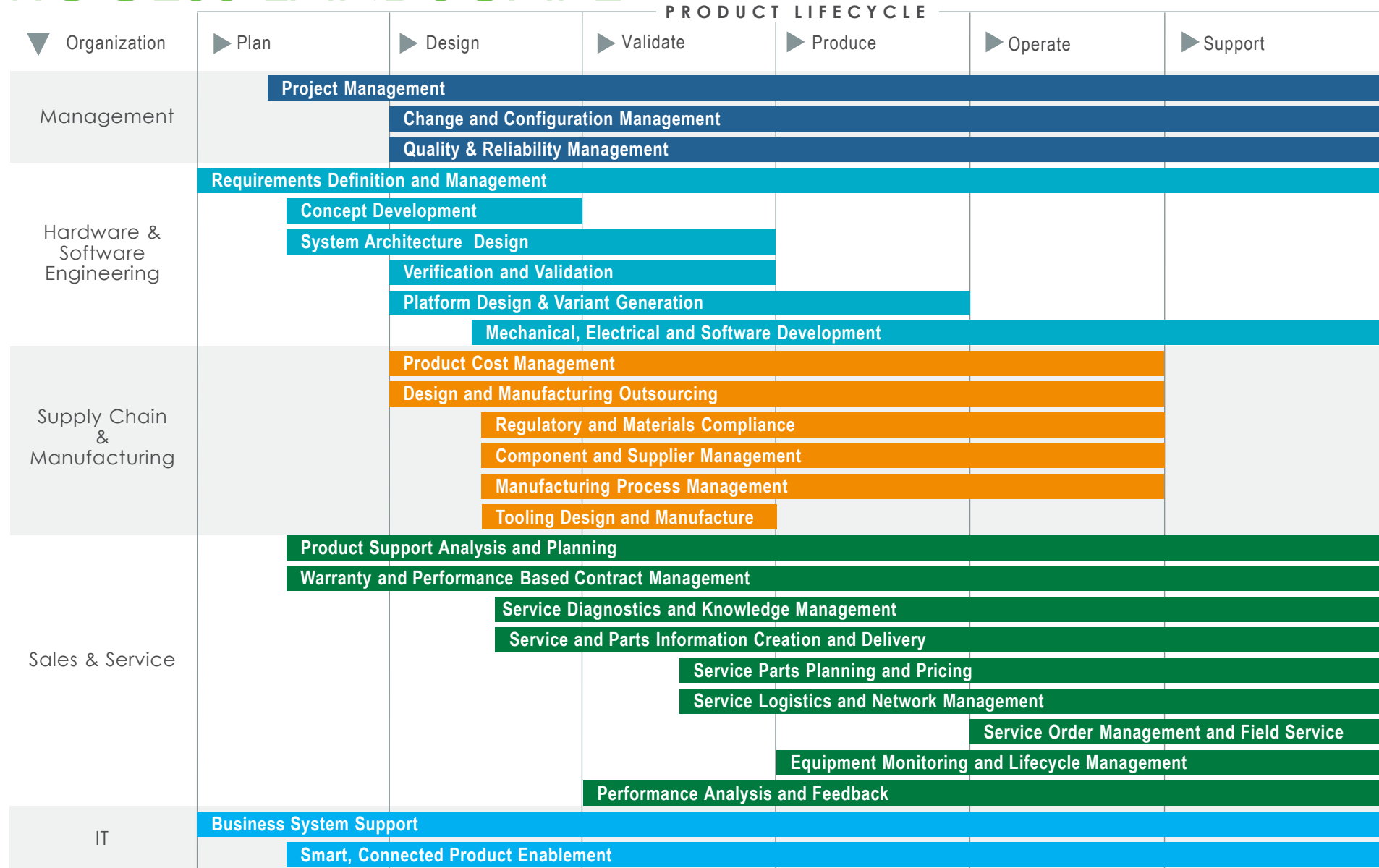
- Introduction
  - Key Concepts
  - Primary Challenges
- PTC Best Practice Storyboard
  - Model Based System Engineering

## Note

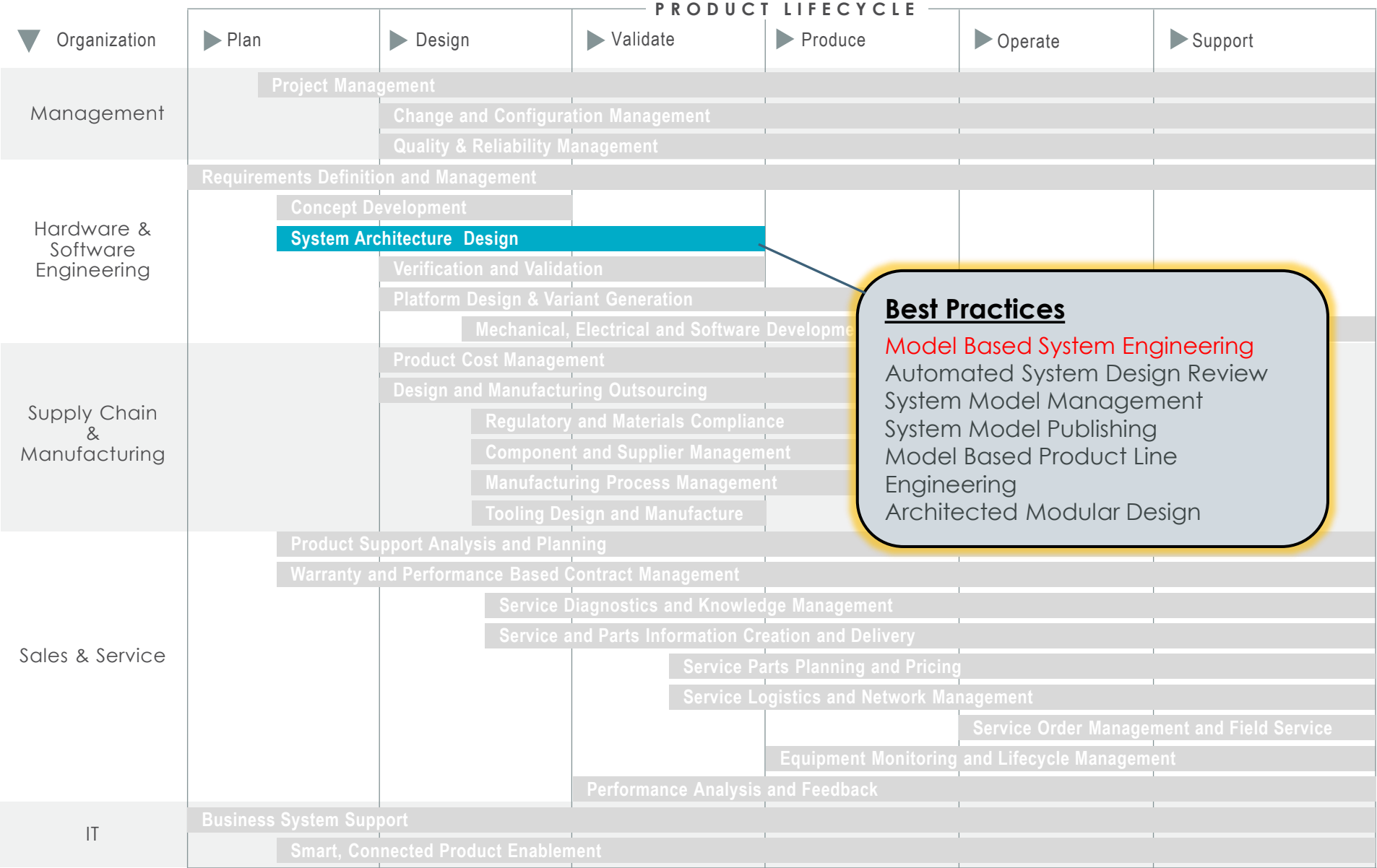
It is recommended that the reader has some knowledge of SysML

- OMG SysML Specification -  
<http://www.omg.org/spec/SysML/1.3/>

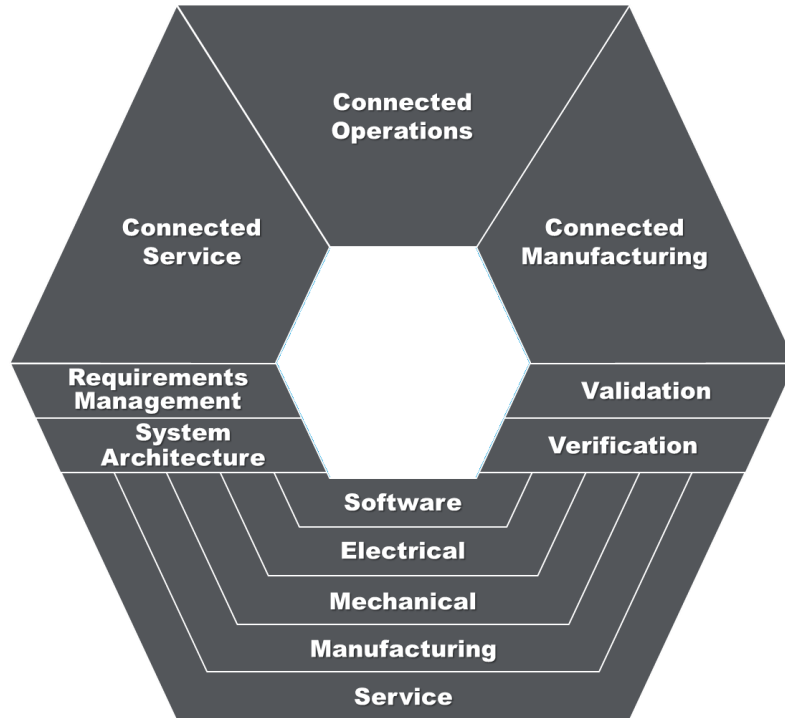
# PTC PROCESS LANDSCAPE



# PTC PROCESS LANDSCAPE







## Closed-Loop Lifecycle Management

**Closes the loop** with smart, connected products operation to understand how product, users, and the environment truly interact

**Provides visibility** into manufacturing and service feedback to inform next generation development

**Validates requirements** cradle-to-grave to ensure customer needs and quality expectations are met

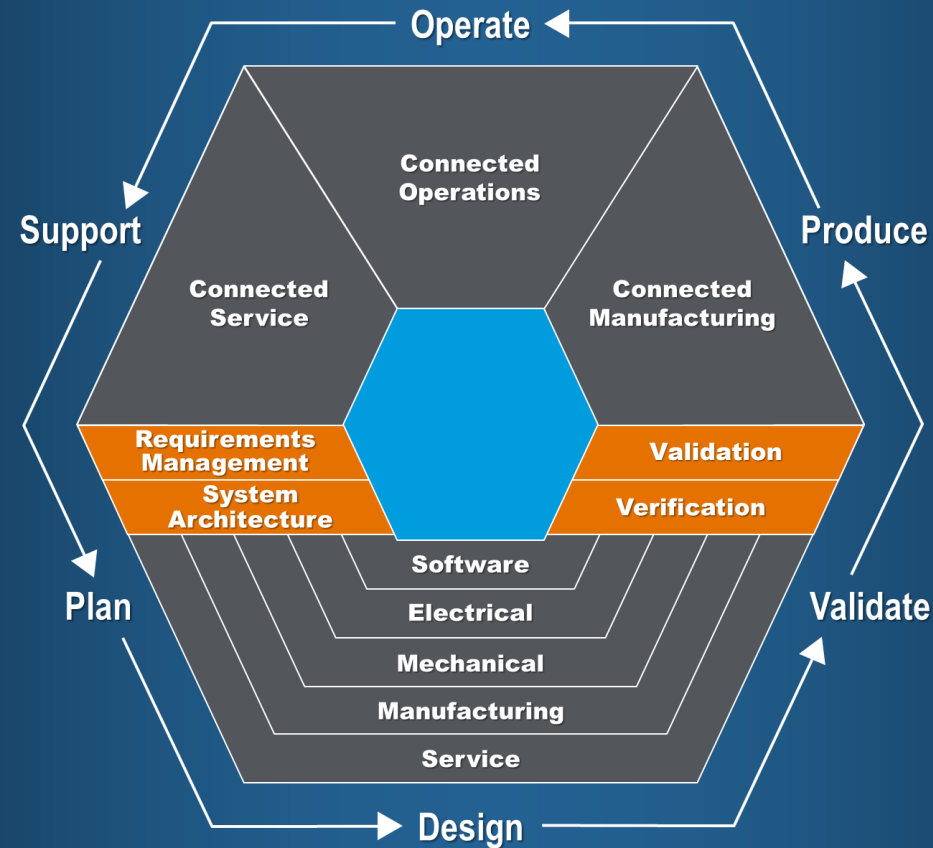
**Fully integrates systems engineering** with product engineering in a single source of truth

**Manages collaboration and change** within and across different disciplines

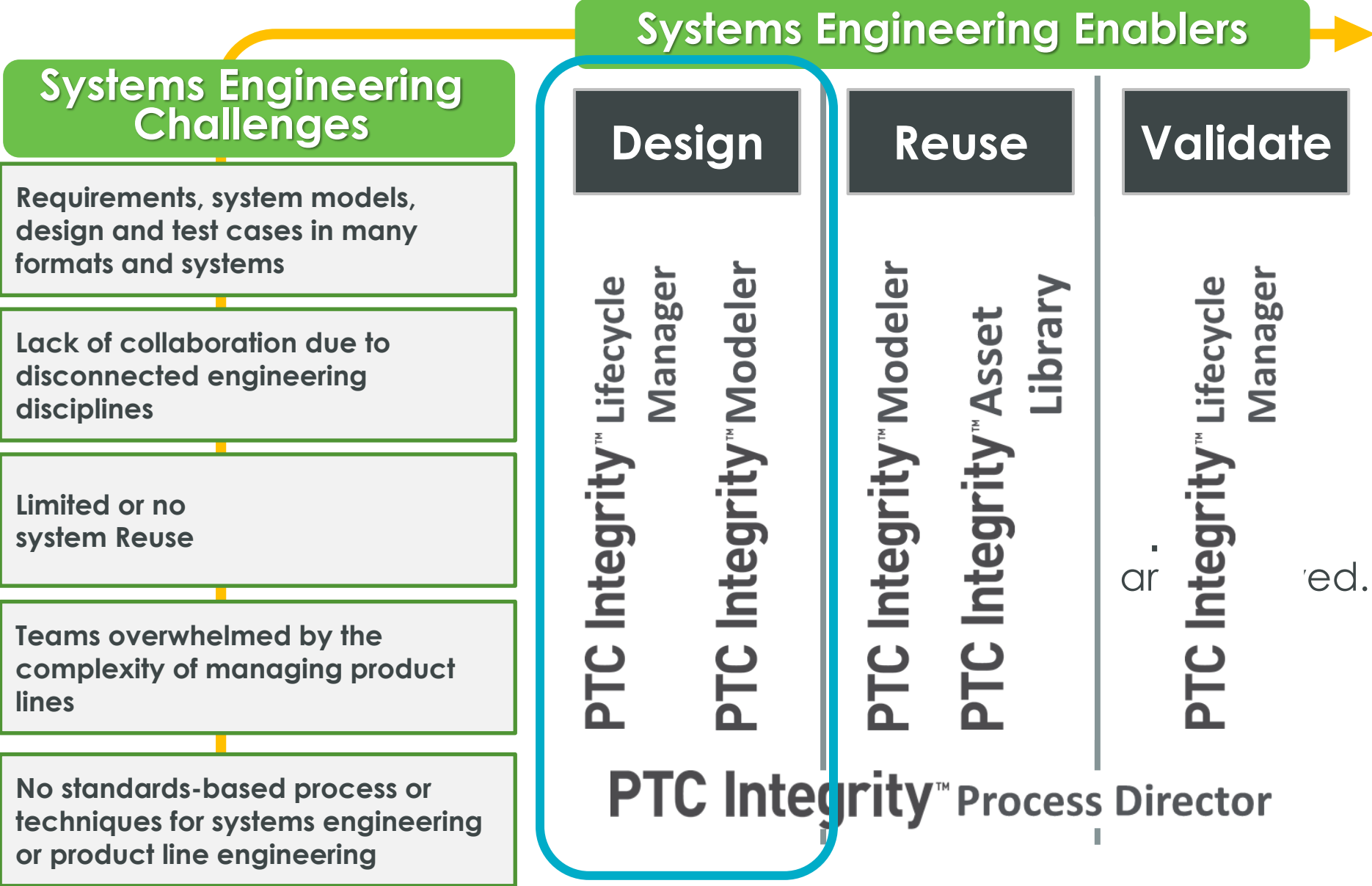
**Enables holistic system definition** and design, including early manufacturing and service plans

# SYSTEMS ENGINEERING IS...

A **holistic, multi-disciplinary** and collaborative approach to designing and maintaining **complex** systems.



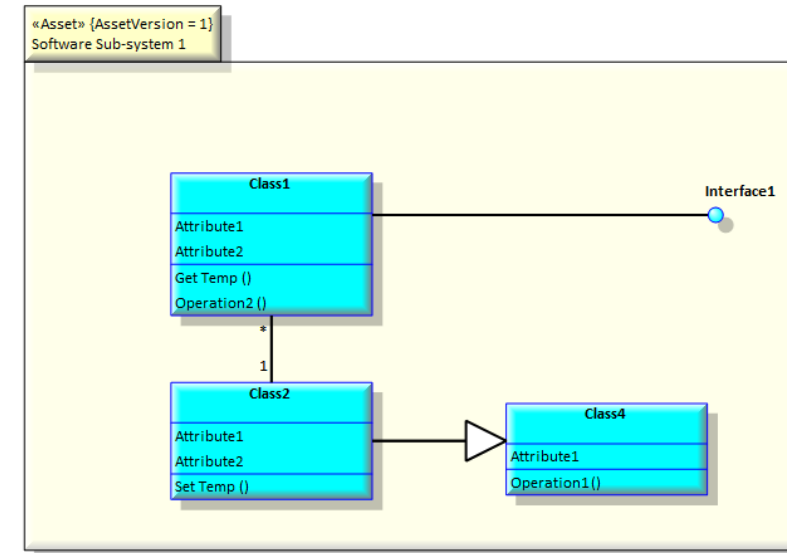
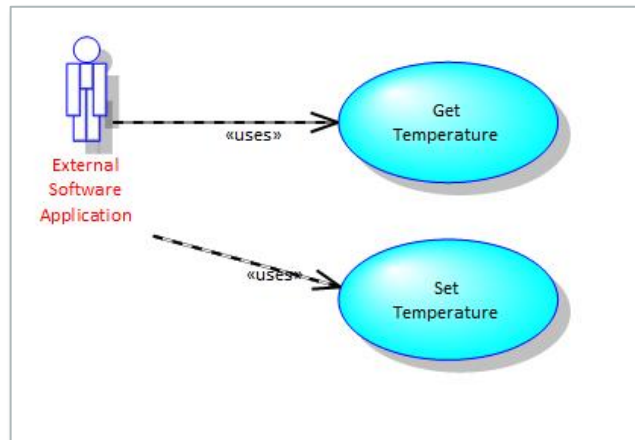
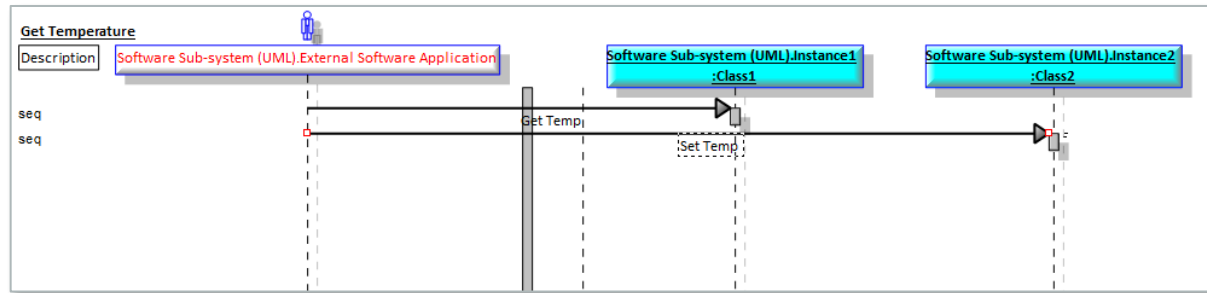
# HOW WE DO IT WITH PTC INTEGRITY



# WHAT IS UML?

- The **Unified Modeling Language (UML)** is an OMG Standard, general-purpose modeling language in the field of software engineering, which is designed to provide a standard way to visualize the design of a system.

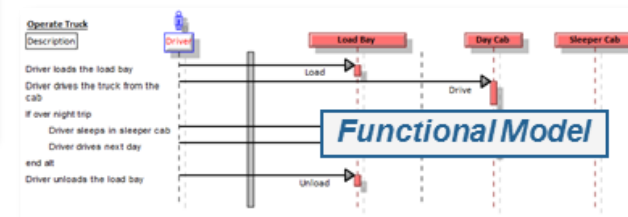
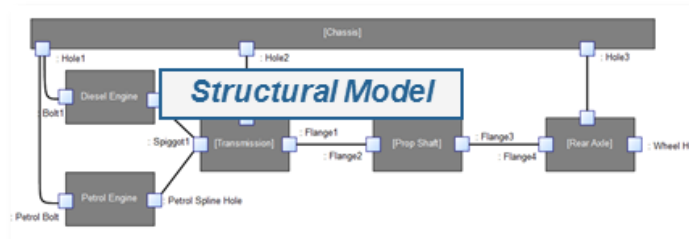
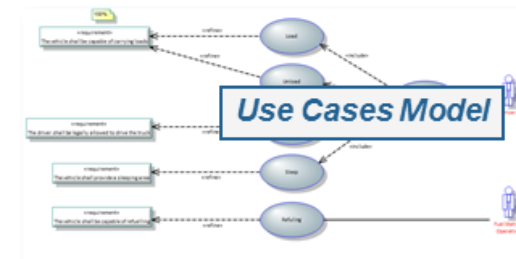
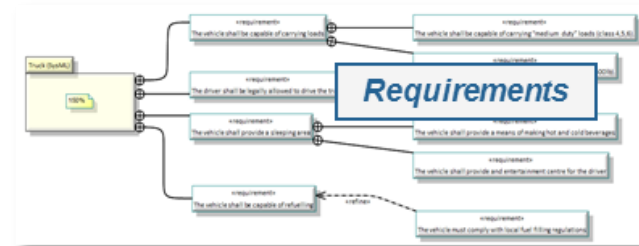
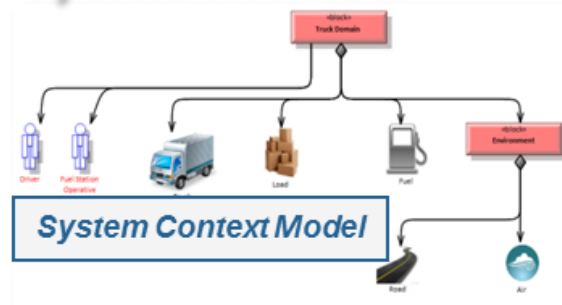
## UML Models



# WHAT IS SYSML?

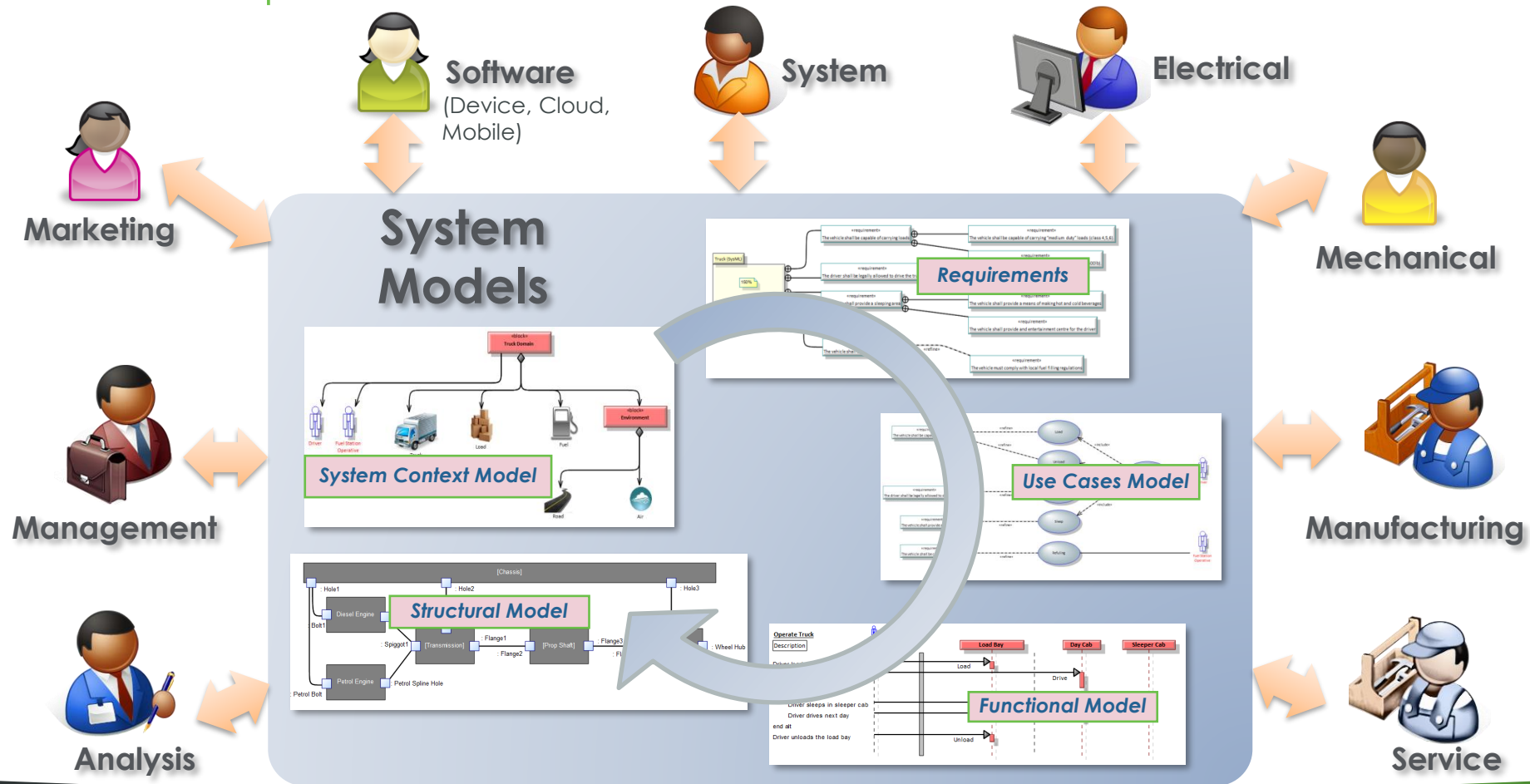
- The **Systems Modeling Language (SysML)** is an OMG standard (extension of **UML**), general-purpose modeling language for systems engineering. It enables the specification, analysis, design, verification and validation of a broad range of systems and systems-of-systems.

## SysML Models



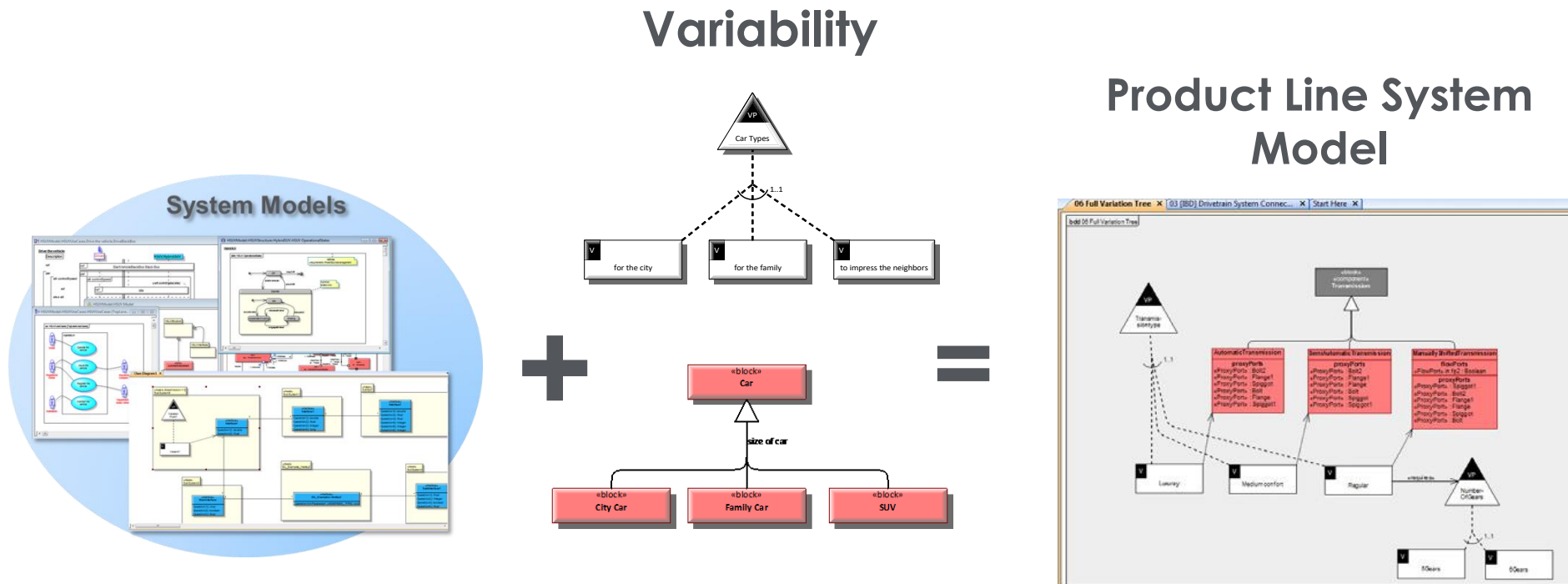
# WHAT IS MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING?

- **MBSE** is a model-based approach to Systems Engineering, typically applying the SysML modeling language to deal with system complexity and enabling unambiguous communication amongst interested parties



# WHAT IS MODEL BASED PRODUCT LINE ENGINEERING?

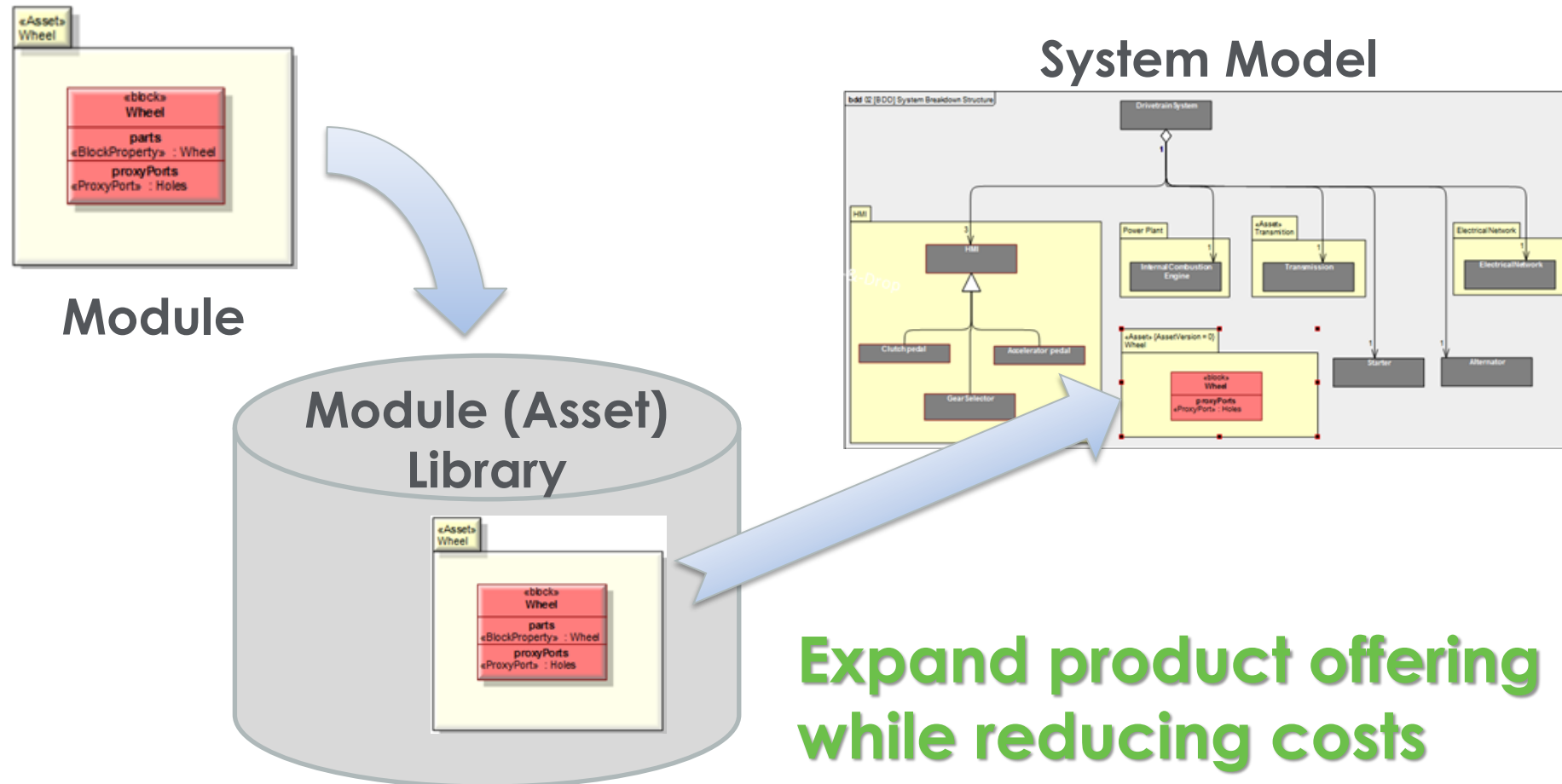
- **MBPLE** is a model-based approach to the analysis and design of product families (or product lines), to capitalize on the commonality & variation between the products (systems, software, etc.) in these families



Up front design for variability

# WHAT IS MODULAR DESIGN?

- **Modular Design** is an approach which segments the design of whole systems into linked, manageable and reusable sub-system designs





## Practice Groups

### *Systems Engineering*

#### Requirements Engineering

- Collaborative requirements definition
- Accurate requirements analysis and approval
- Comprehensive requirements traceability
- Standardized requirements and test change management

#### Test Management

- Comprehensive test traceability and coverage
- Collaborative test definition and authoring
- Managed test execution and results analysis
- Integrated test planning
- Standardized requirements and test change management

#### System Design

- **Model Based System Engineering**
- Automated System Design Review
- System Level Simulation
- System Model Management
- System Model Publishing
- Domain Specific Languages Implementation

#### Product Line Design

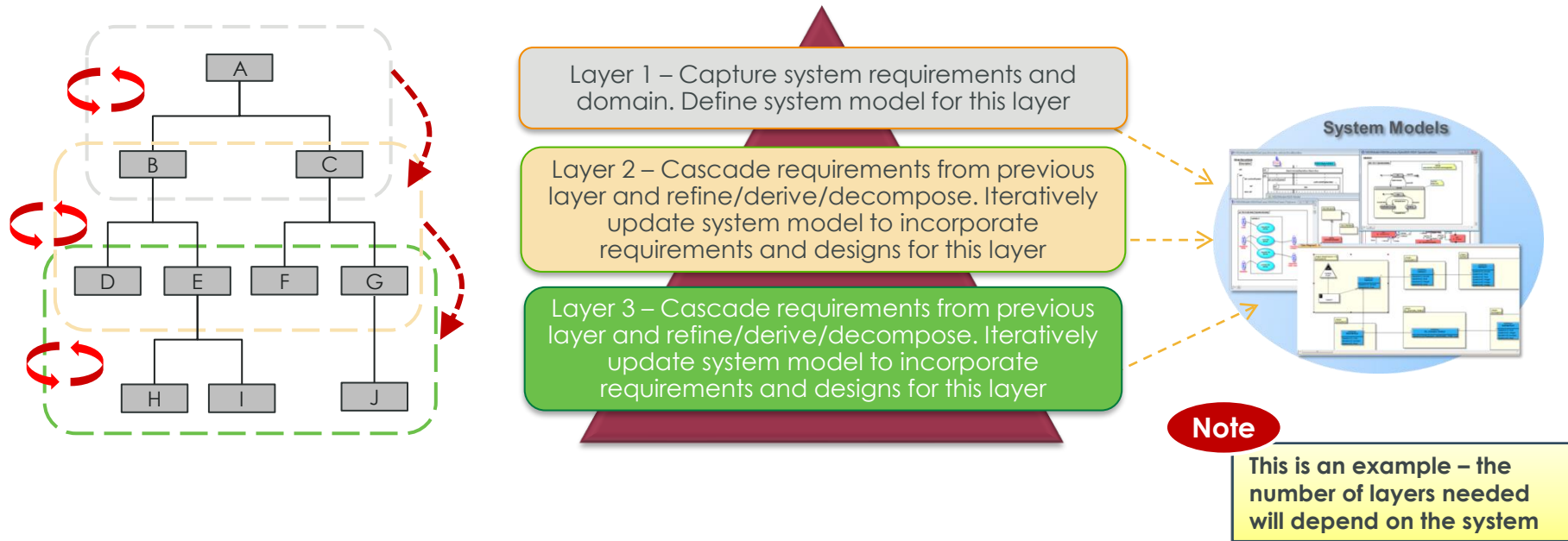
- Model Based Product Line Engineering
- Architected Modular Design
- Product Line Analysis and Validation

#### System Engineering Process Governance

- Standardized System Engineering Best Practices
- Tailored System Engineering Practice Application

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING APPROACH

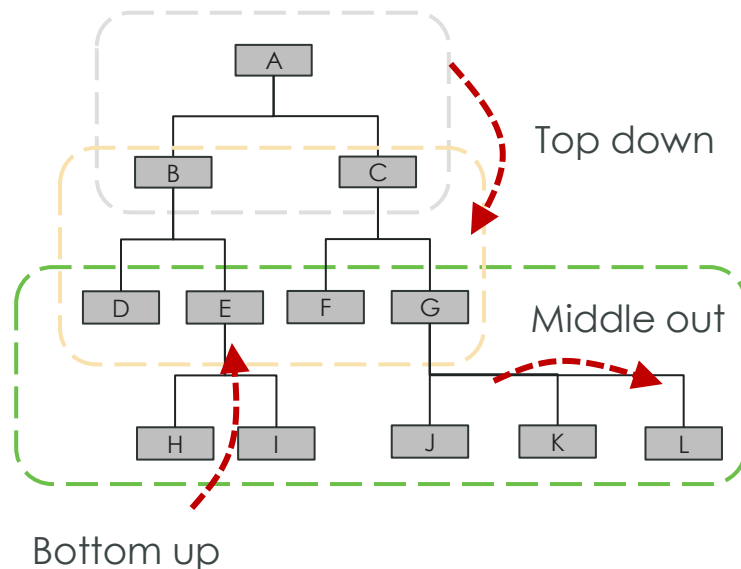
- A common process for constructing a SysML system model involves an iterative approach based around the SysML diagram taxonomy
  - Each iteration corresponds to a layer of abstraction of the system and involves the capture of requirements relevant to that layer, followed by the definition of structural and behavior elements necessary to meet those requirements
  - Work would then progress on the next layer(s) to model sub-systems
  - Work within the iteration such as defining the structural and behavioral elements can be done in parallel



# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING APPROACH

## Considerations

- A top down modelling approach can produce a comprehensive definition of a product or system starting from the highest level down, but is not always practical or realistic
  - A bottom up approach should also be considered, where definition of critical aspects or sub-systems of a product are prioritized
  - Middle out is where additional detail is captured at the same level of abstraction
  - Often a combination of these approaches works best



# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING APPROACH

## Considerations

- Often customers are looking to improve existing products, so model the parts of the system they plan to re-use only to the level of detail needed, enabling re-design of specific sub-systems
- Consider if product variability will be required
  - Refer to the Model Based Product Line Engineering storyboard for more information
- Large, complex systems can be managed using the Asset Library, allowing modular components to be created and re-used within multiple models. Requirements, use cases and interfaces are cascaded down when assets are re-used.
  - Refer to the Architected Modular Design storyboard for more information



## AGENDA

- Introduction
  - Key Concepts
  - Primary Challenges
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  - Model Based System Engineering

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE

*Challenge: Designing complex systems within disconnected engineering disciplines*

- **Practice:**

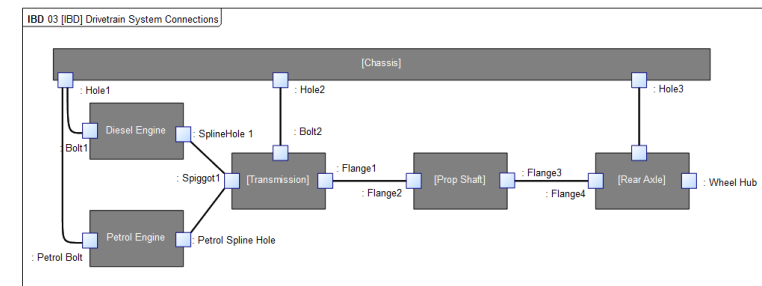
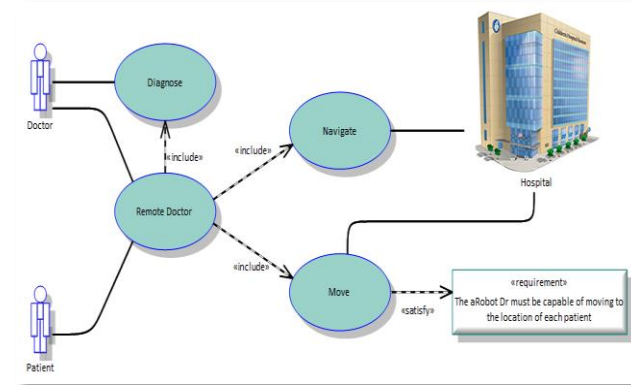
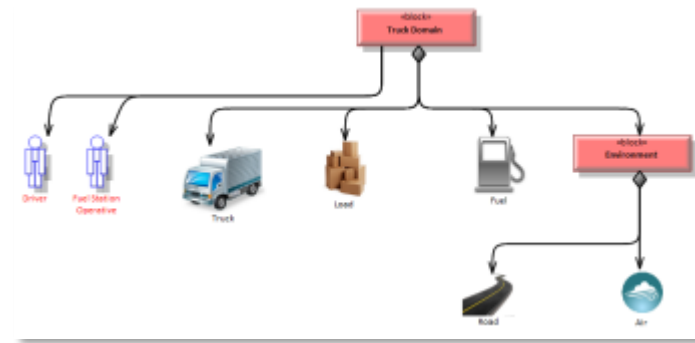
- Enable collaborative complex system engineering using a common industry standard modeling language

- **Capabilities:**

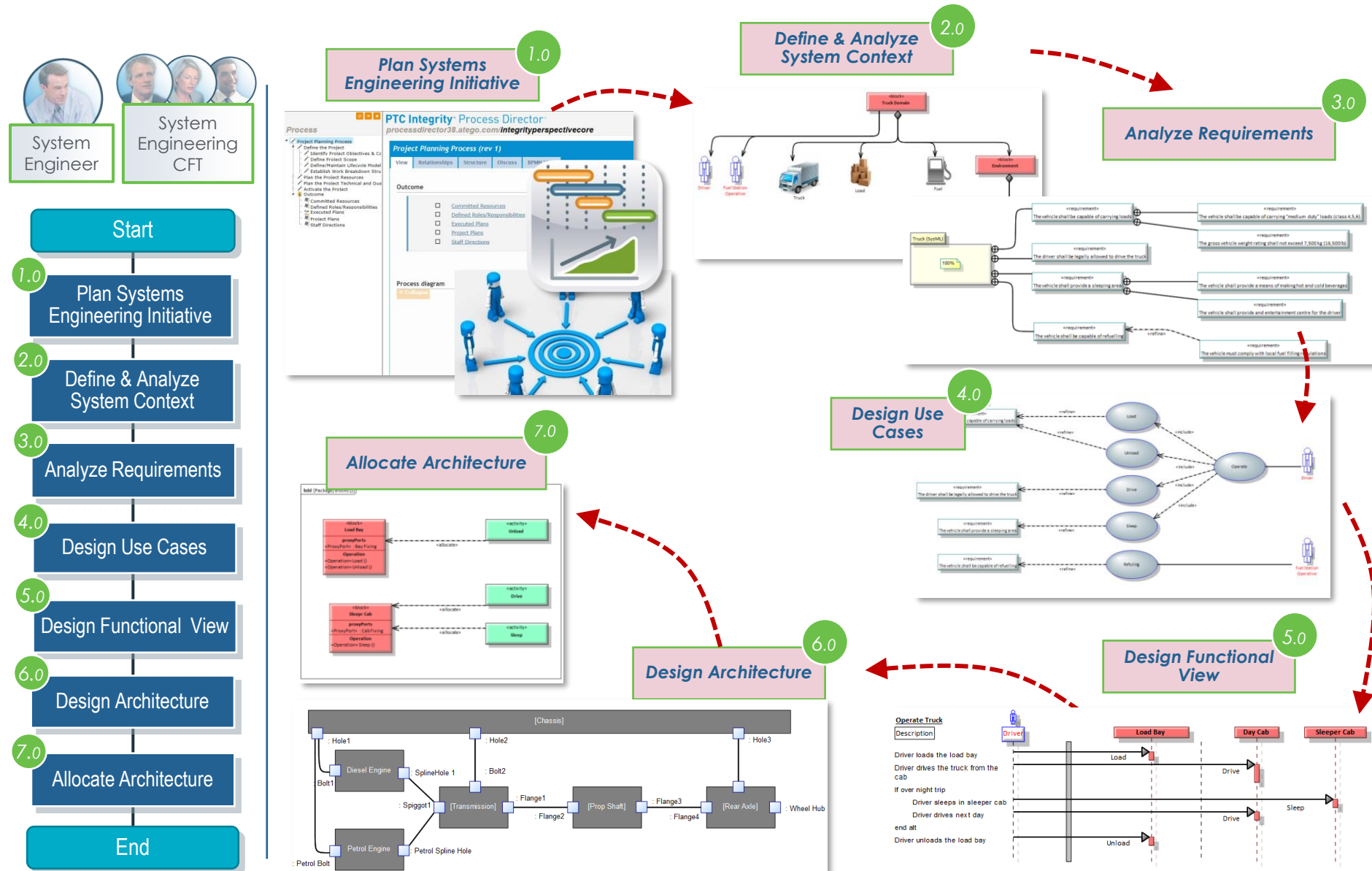
- Graphically define product context and stakeholders
- Map and trace from requirements to the design
- Model architecture including system functions and structure

- **Value:**

- Improve communication between stakeholders and engineering teams
- Improve product quality by early problem identification and enhanced design integrity
- Increase productivity by reuse of model elements and improved impact analysis
- Reduce risk with improved estimation and early requirements validation

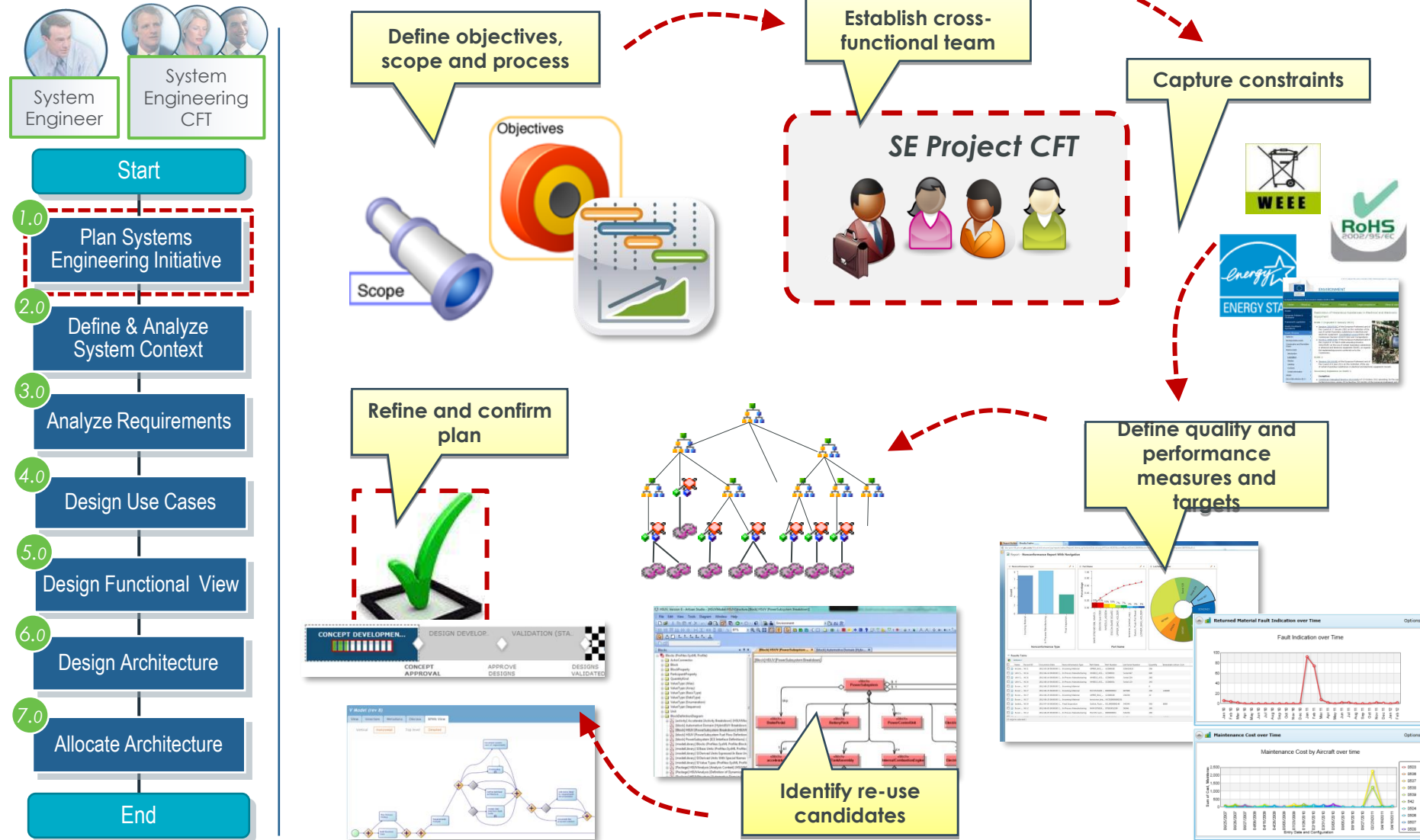


# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE



# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

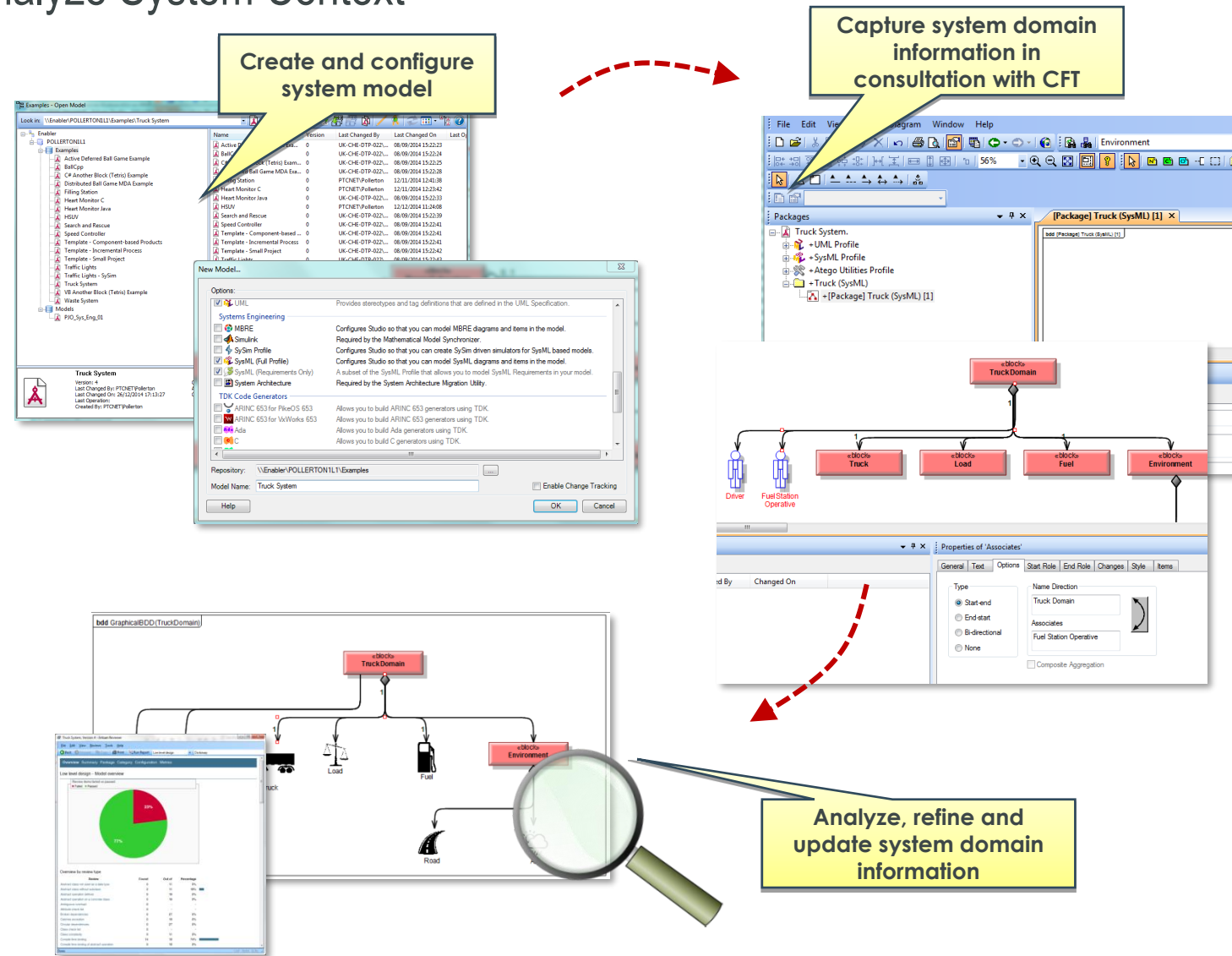
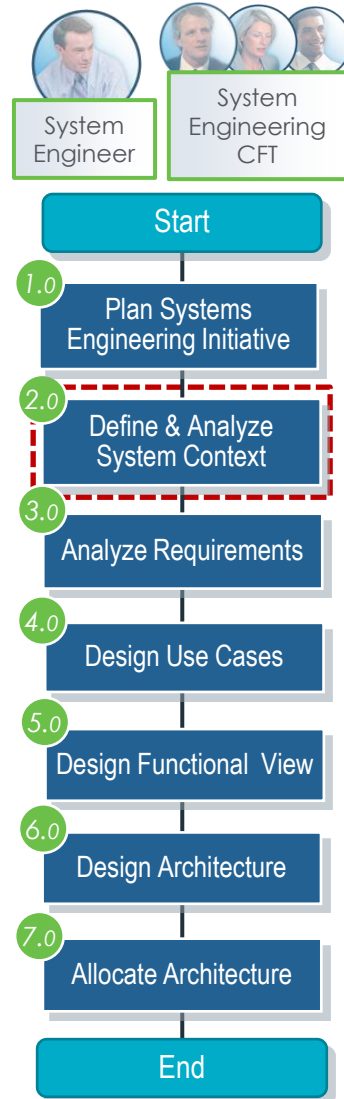
## ► Plan Systems Engineering Initiative





# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

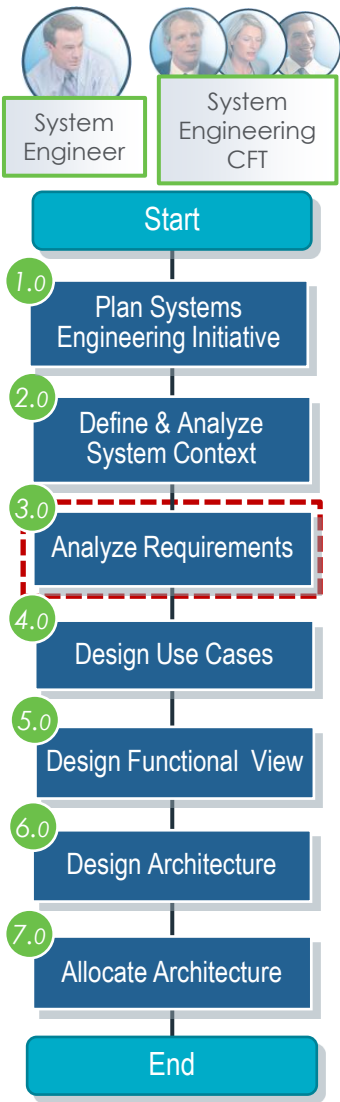
## ► Define and Analyze System Context



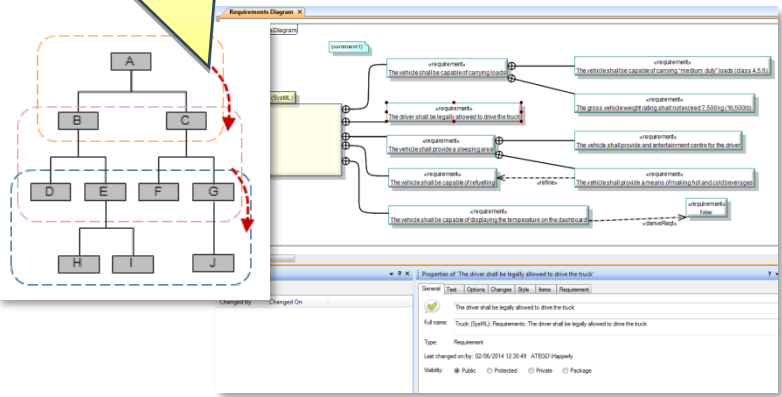
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING PROCEDURE OVERVIEW



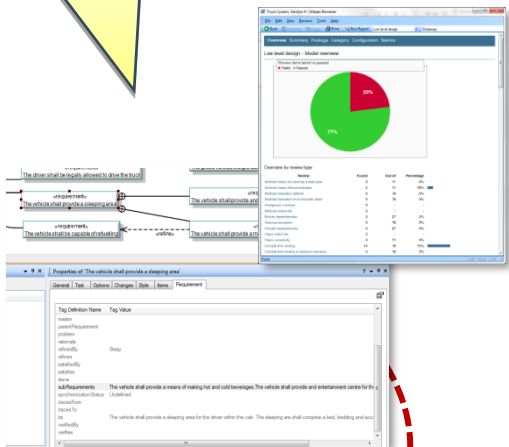
## ► Analyze Requirements



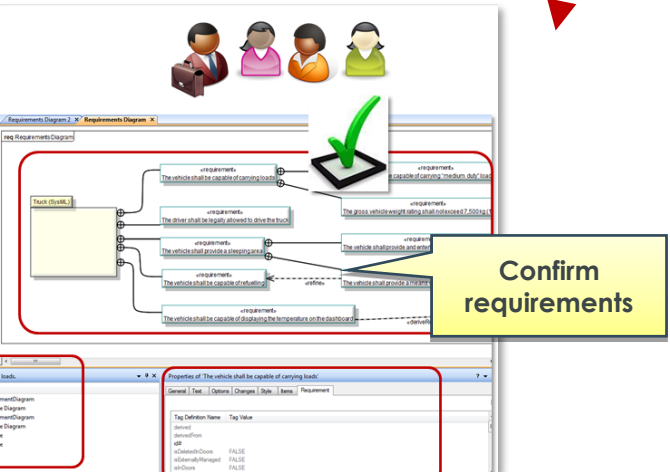
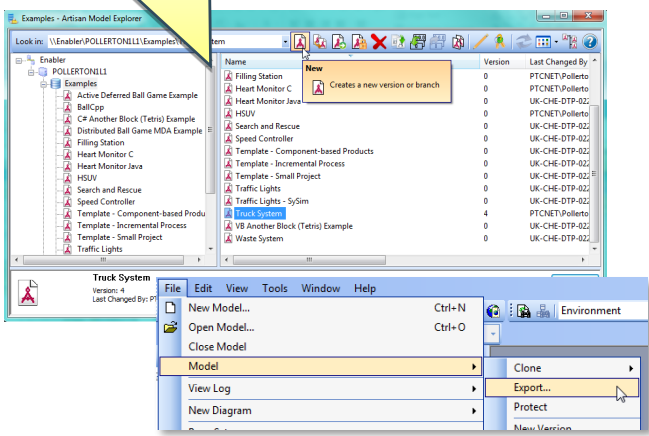
Capture system or sub-system requirements with CFT



Analyze and refine requirements



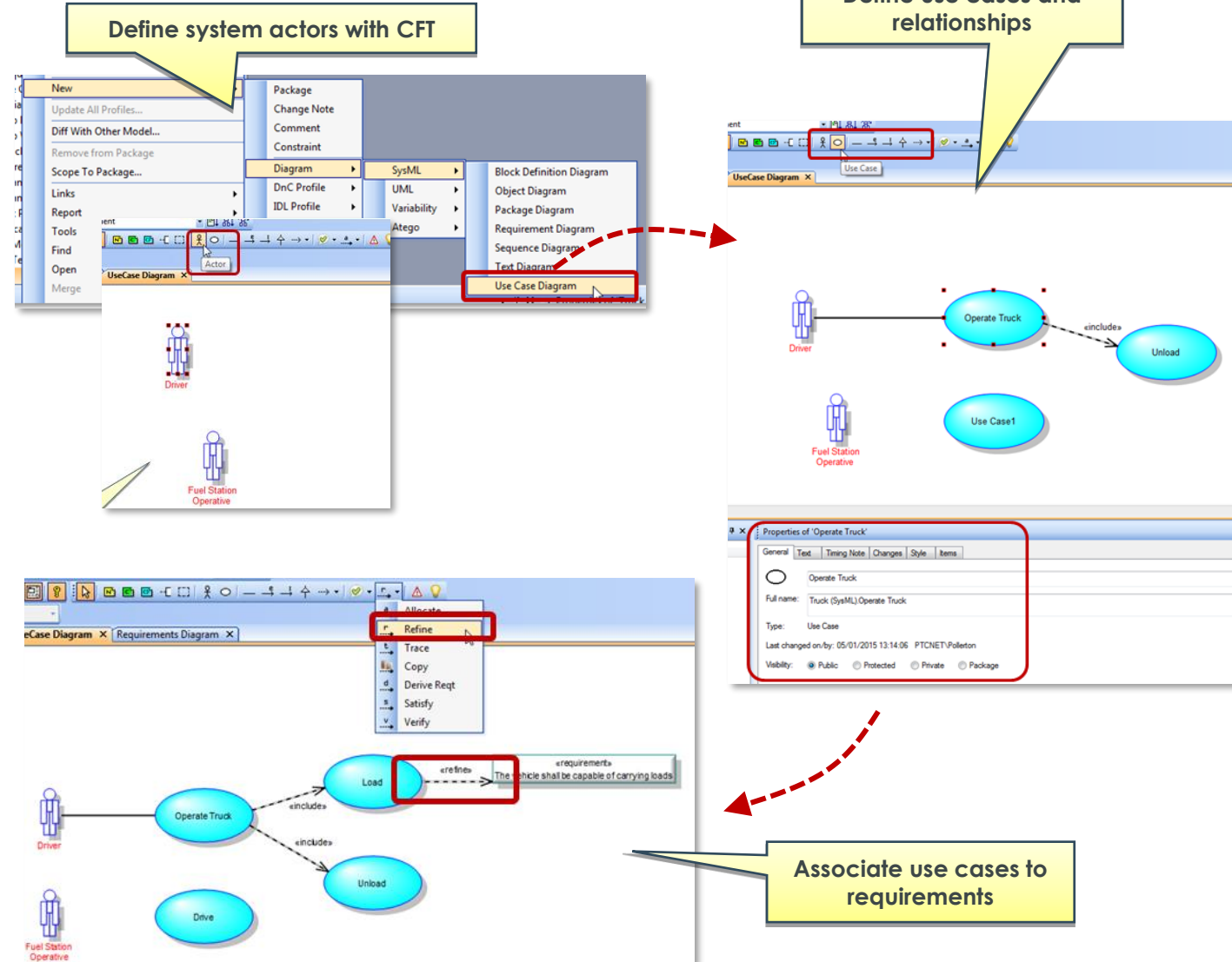
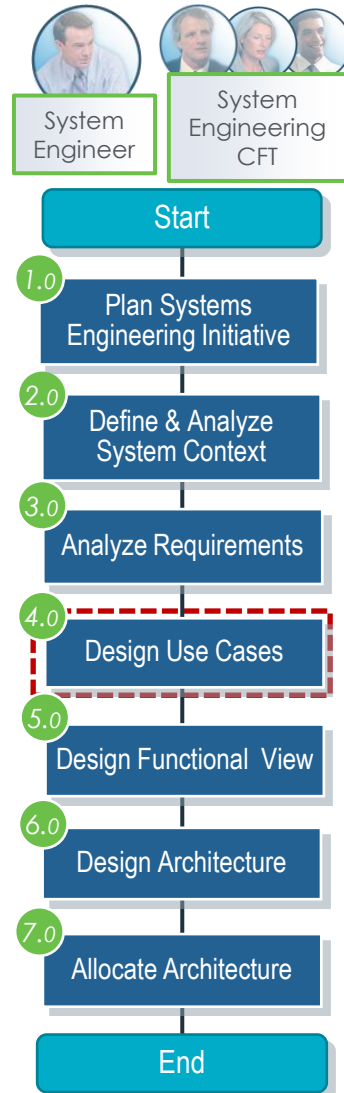
Update and baseline system model



Confirm requirements

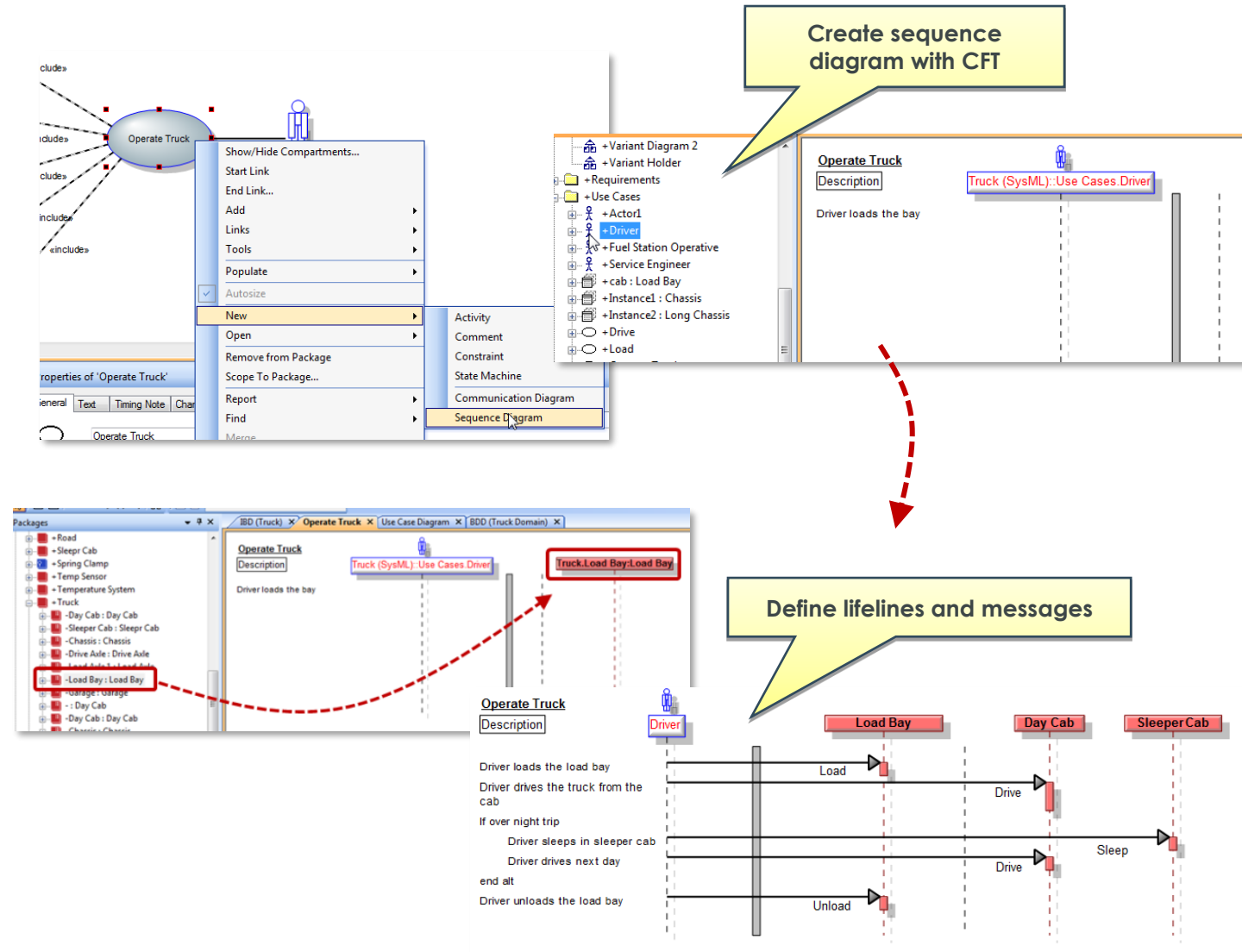
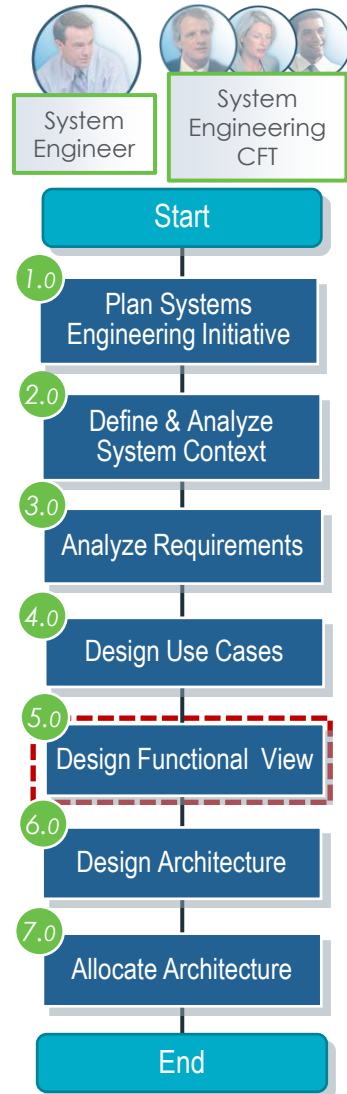
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

## ► Design Use Cases



# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

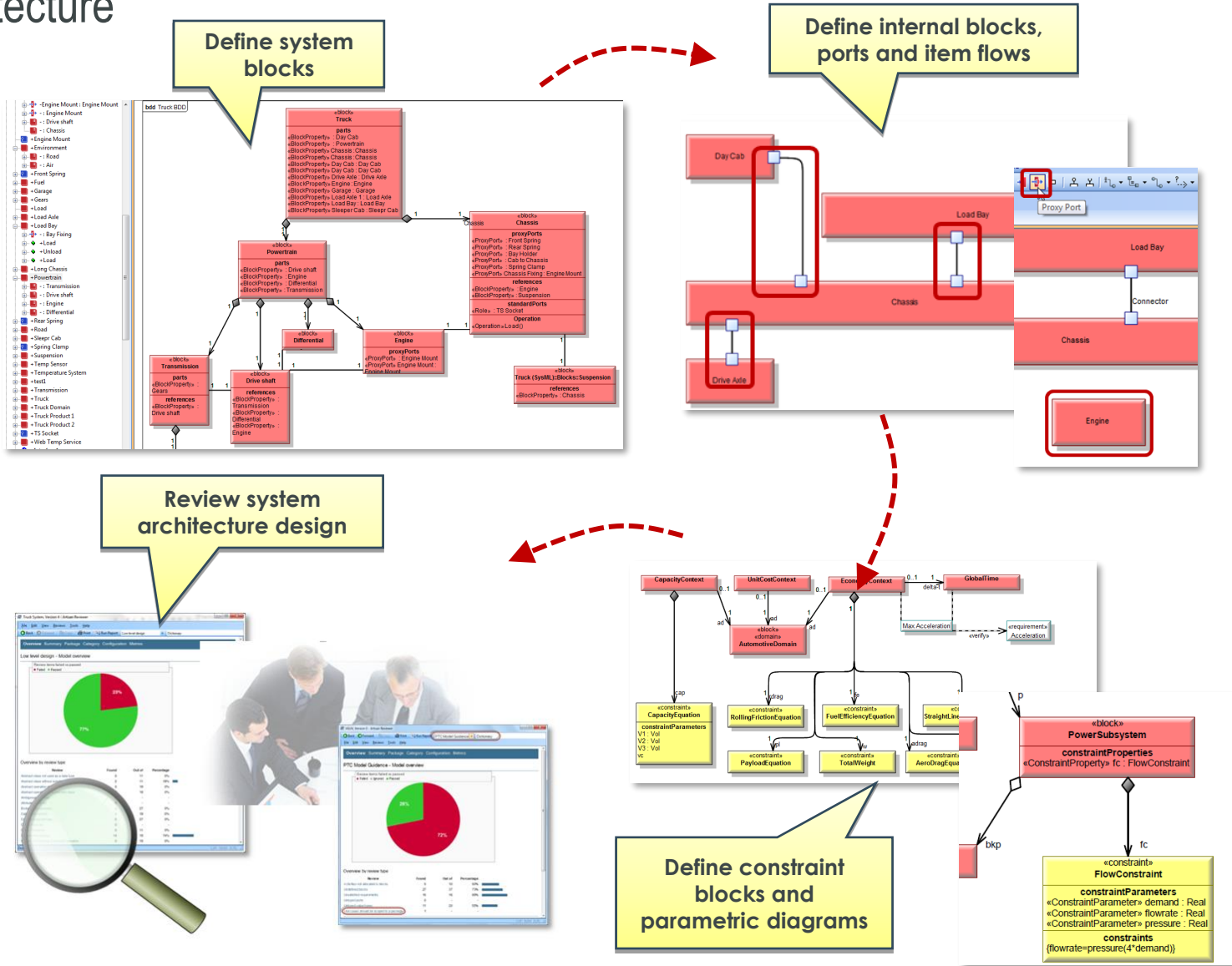
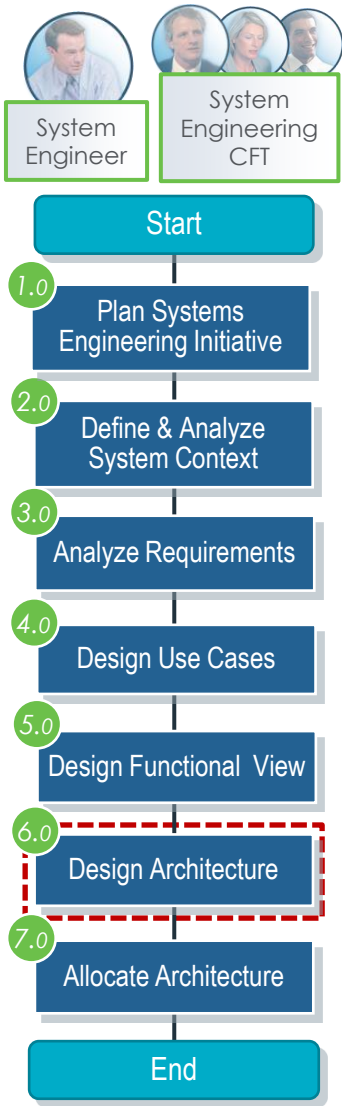
## ► Design Functional View



# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

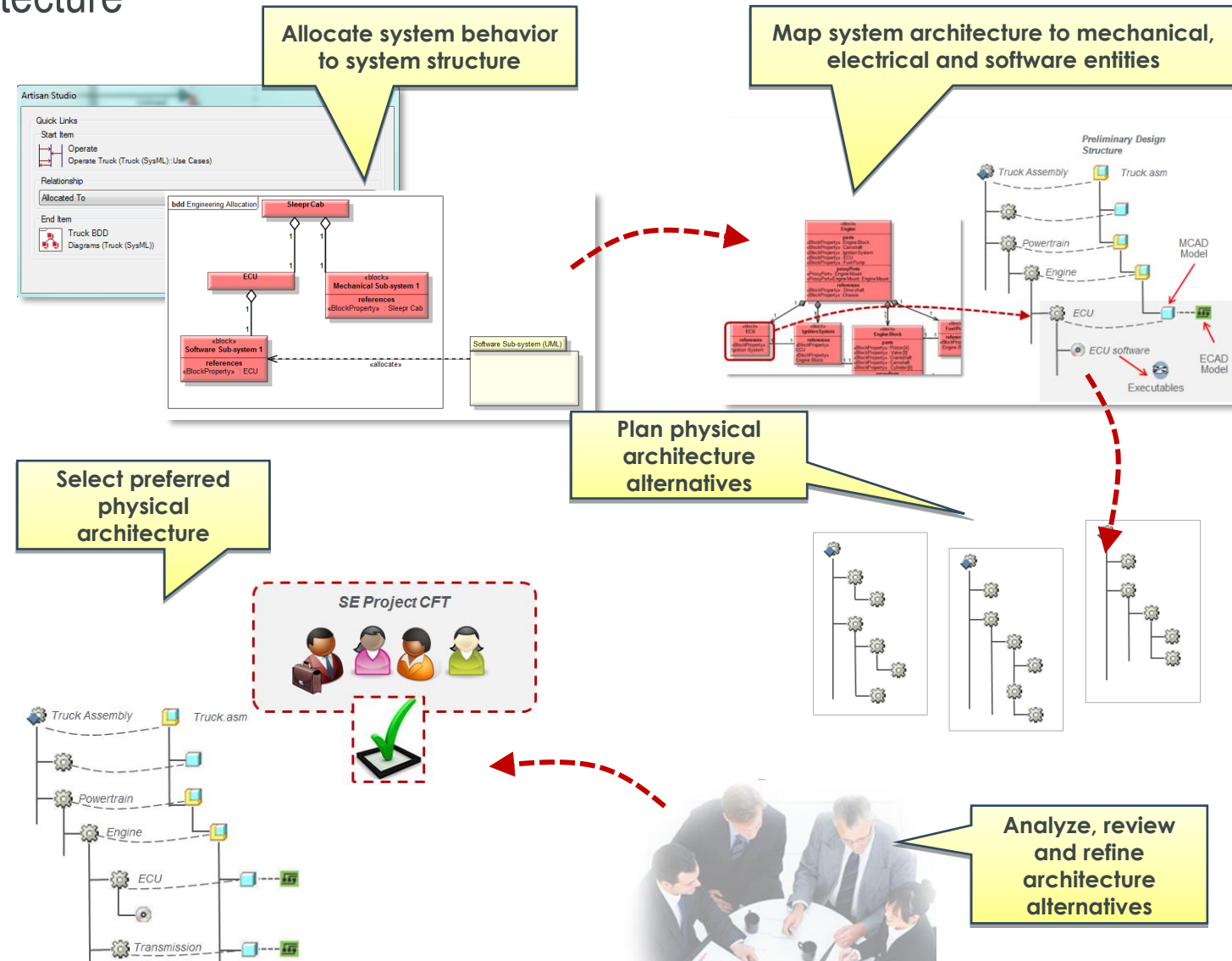
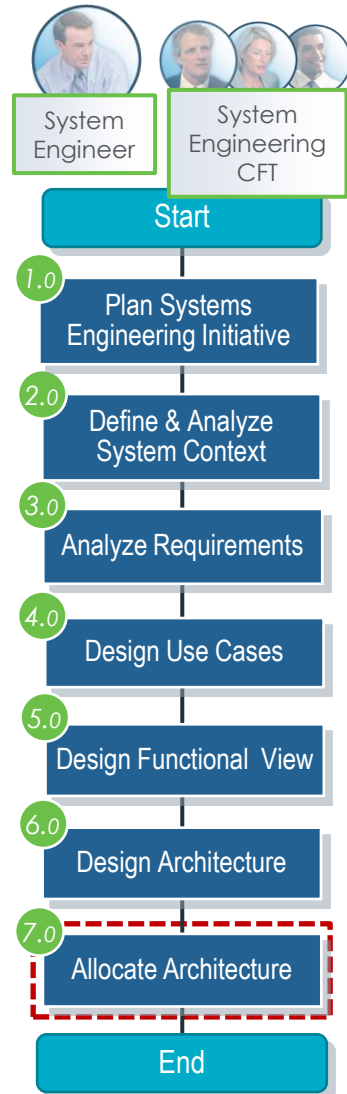


## ► Design Architecture



# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING PROCEDURE OVERVIEW

## ► Allocate Architecture

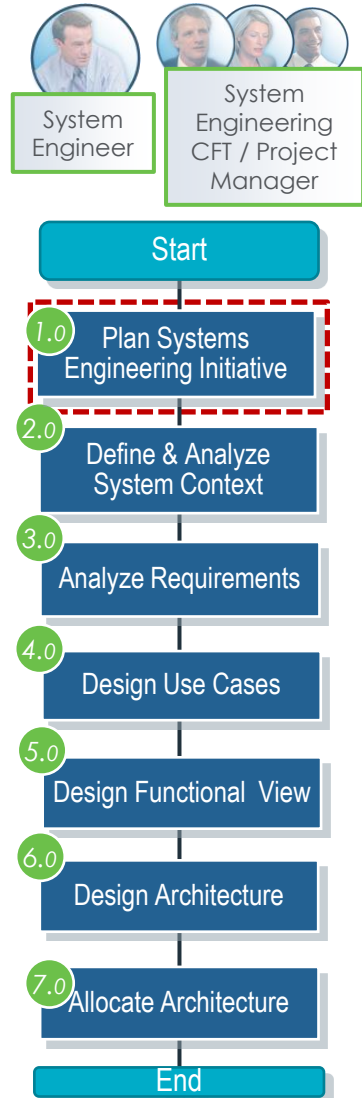




# PLAN SYSTEMS ENGINEERING INITIATIVE

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE PROCEDURE

## ► Plan Systems Engineering Initiative



- Objectives

- Define a plan for the systems engineering program, project or phase

- Role

- Project/Program Manager
- System Engineer
- Cross-functional Team

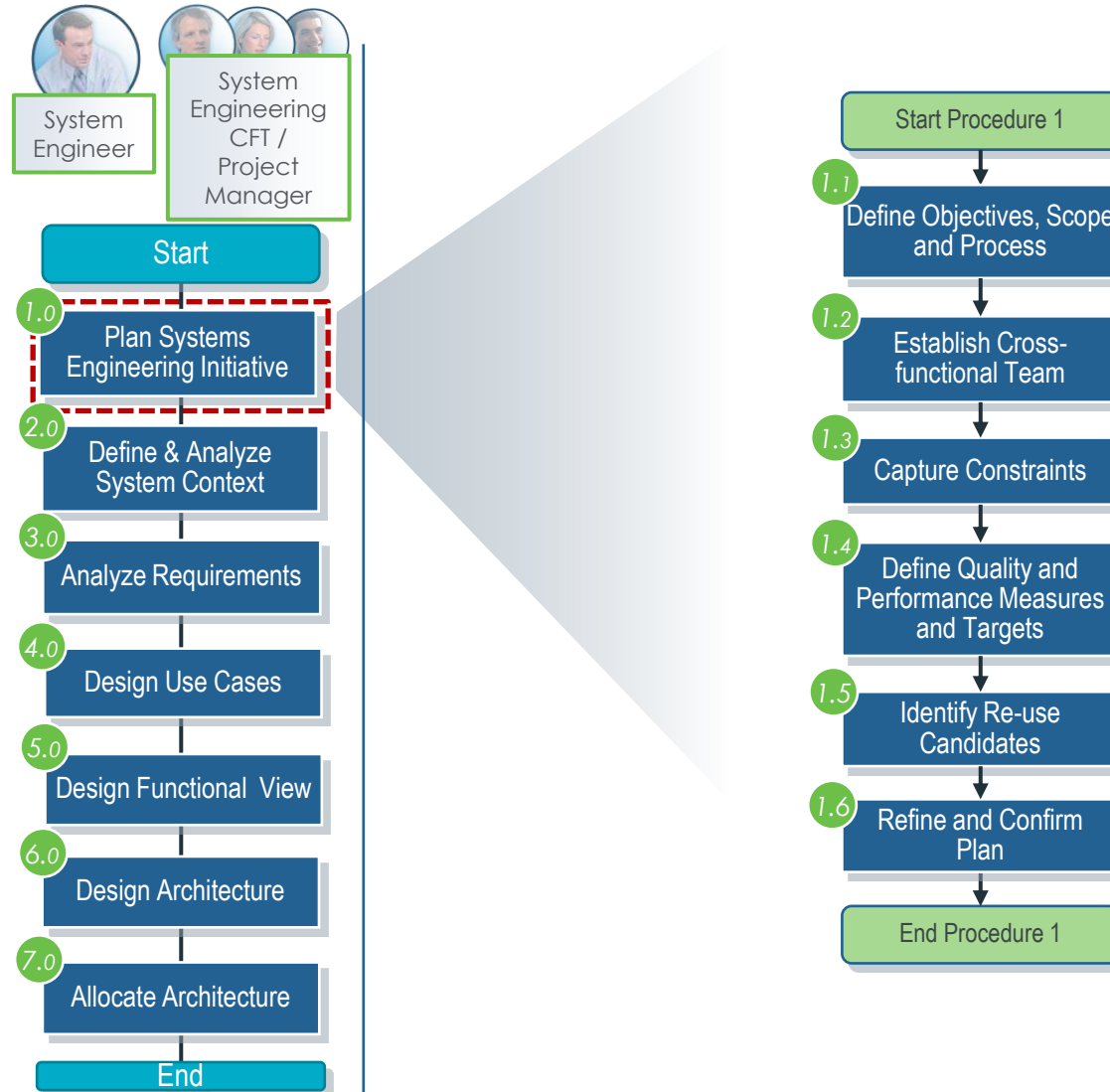
- Outputs

- Plan for the systems engineering initiative covering objectives, scope, process, constraints, domain, resources, re-use opportunities and quality/performance measures and targets

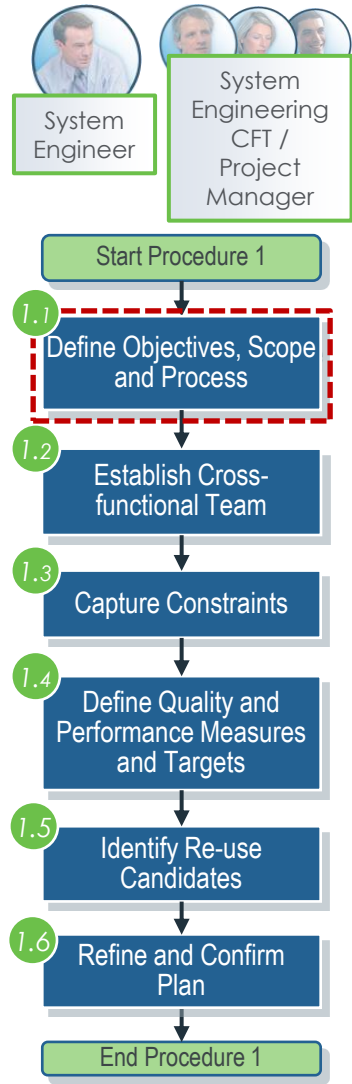


# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Plan Systems Engineering Initiative



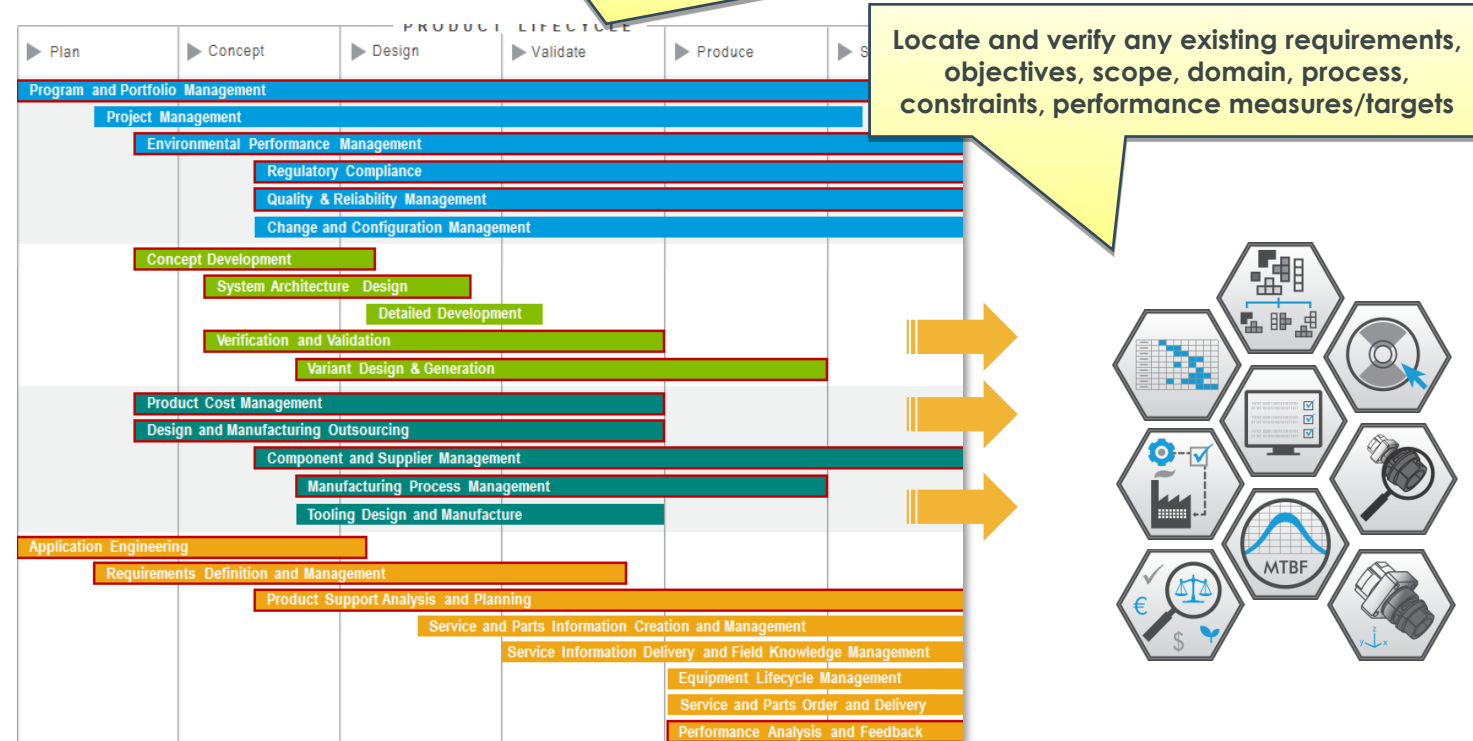
## ► Define Objectives and Scope



There are many different starting points for a Systems Engineering initiative:

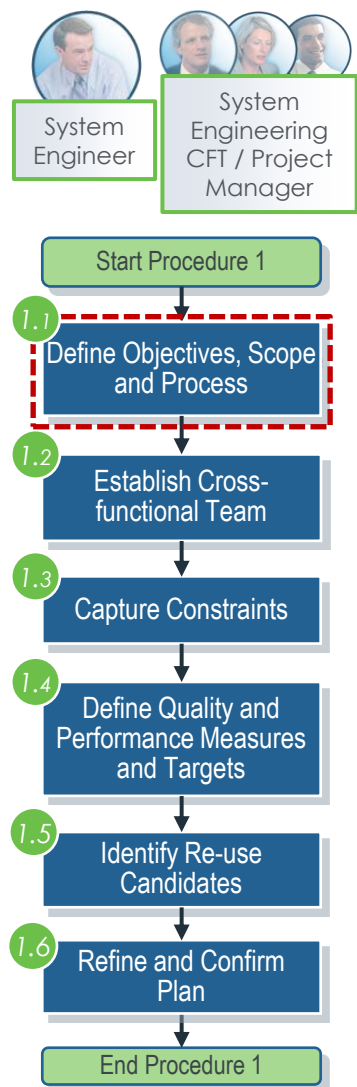
- Development of a new product or product platform
- Adapting existing product or platform
- New requirements or regulations

**Therefore it is important to coordinate with related disciplines and processes**



# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Define Objectives and Scope



In coordination with other processes, define draft objectives, scope and process for the systems engineering project



Refer to PTC System Engineering Process Governance practices for guidance on lifecycle process , PTC Integrity Process Perspective and Process Director

PTC Integrity™ Process Perspective™



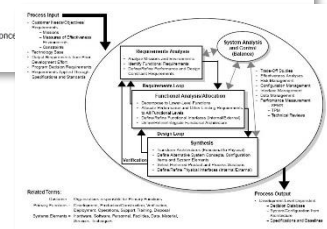
Source: INCOSE, Wikipedia

responsibility is creating and executing an interdisciplinary process to ensure that the customer and stakeholder's needs are met in a compliant manner throughout a system's entire life cycle. This process is usually comprised of the following seven tasks: State the problem, Investigate alternatives, Model the system, Integrate, Launch the system, Assess performance, and Re-evaluate. These functions can be summarized with the acronym SIMILAR. State, Investigate, Model, Integrate, Launch, Assess and Re-evaluate. This Systems Engineering Process is shown in Figure 1. It is important to note that the Systems Engineering Process is not sequential. The functions are performed in a parallel and iterative manner.



Figure 1. The Systems Engineering Process from A. T. Bahill and B. Glesing, Re-evaluating systems engineering concepts, Part C: Applications and Reviews, 28 (4), 516-527, 1998.

State the problem



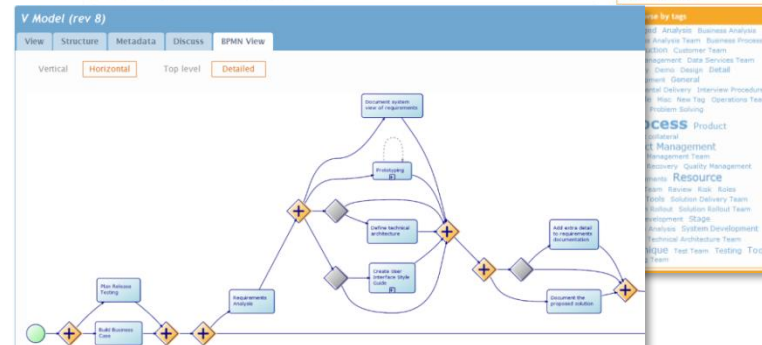
PTC Integrity™ Process Director

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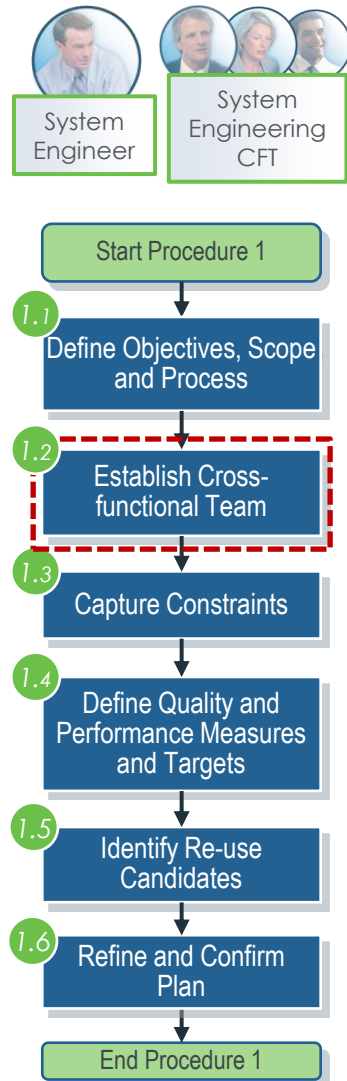
Library summary

Process library maturity

- 2 definitions accessed this month
- 265 definitions created in total
- 262 definitions created or updated this month
- 0 metadata values entered this month



## ► Establish Cross-functional Team



Ensure representatives from all affected departments are members of the cross-functional team. This may include:

- Marketing / Sales
- System Engineering
- Software / Electrical / Mechanical Engineering
- Manufacturing
- Service

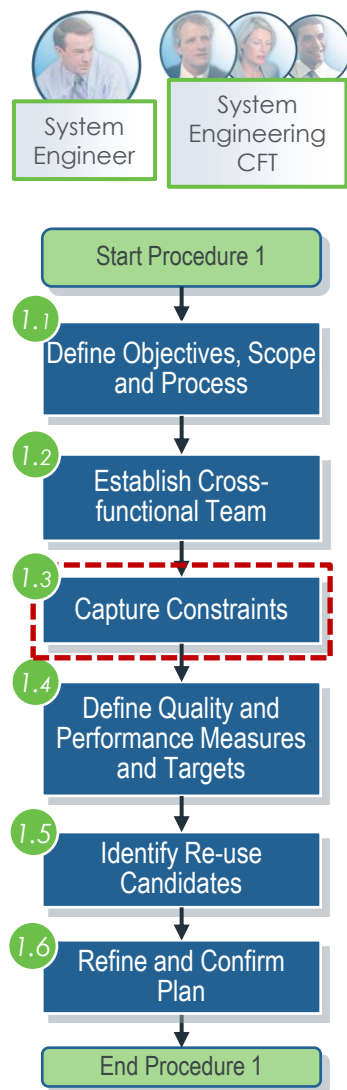
### Note

Additional input may also be obtained from external parties such as suppliers, partners, regulatory agencies and customers but these are not part of the core CFT.



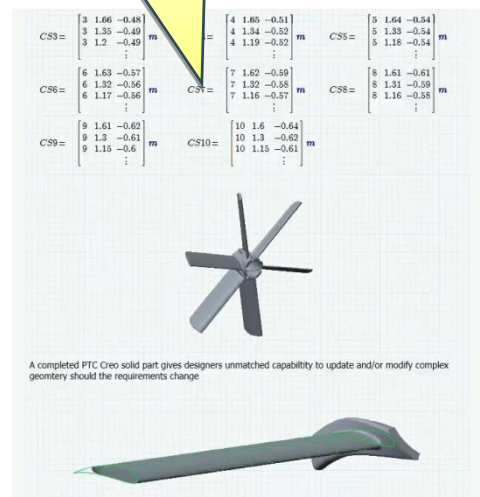
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Capture Constraints



Confirm constraints such as regulatory compliance and company or industry standards

Include any known engineering limitations or constraints



PTC Mathcad



### Note

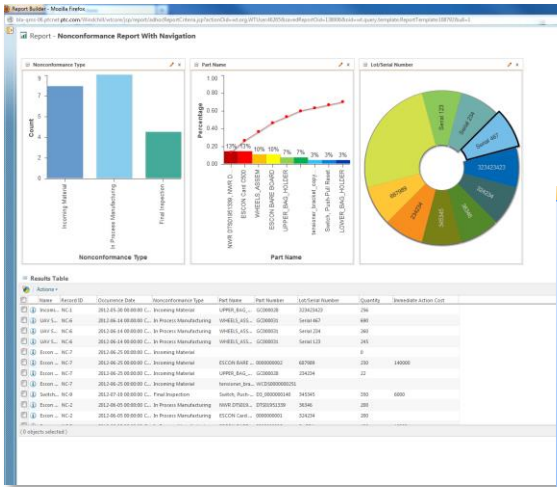
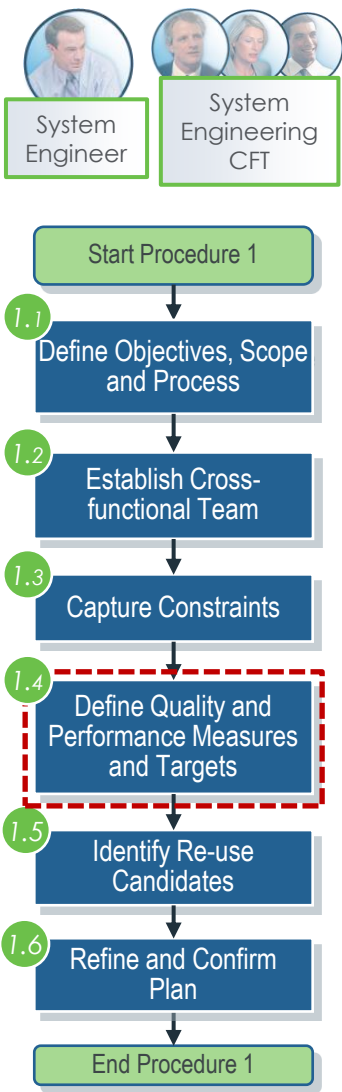
Also consider business constraints such as project deadlines and milestones, or release/sales schedule



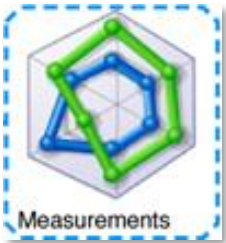
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING



## ► Define Quality and Performance Targets



Coordinate with Quality Mgmt processes and define quality and performance measures

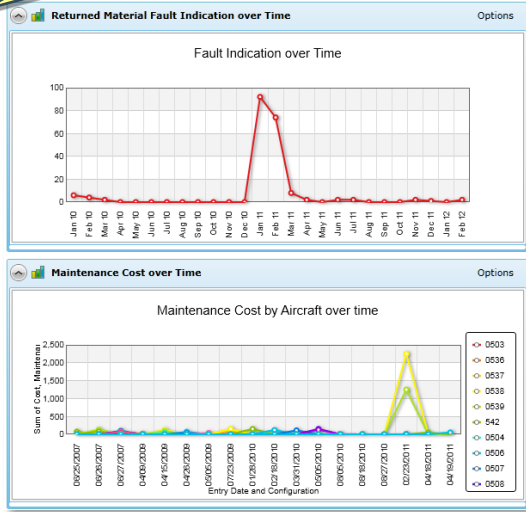
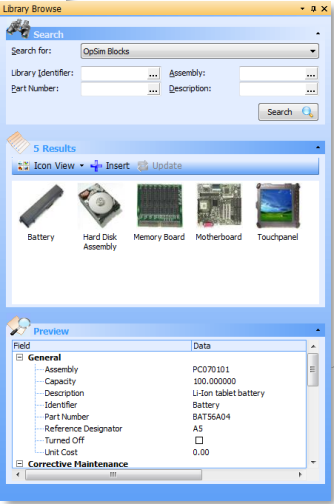
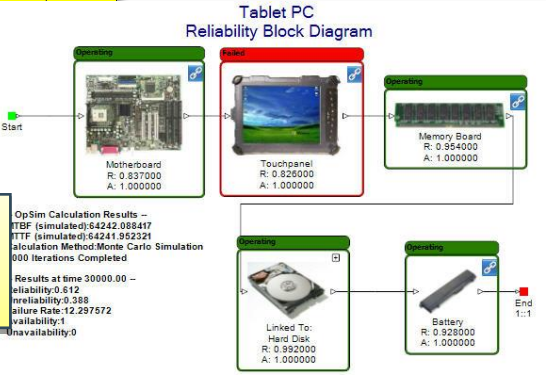


If possible also set quality and performance targets

	Negligible effect	Minor effect	Moderate effect	Critical effect	Catastrophic effect
Frequent	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk
Probable	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	High Risk	High Risk
Occasional	Low Risk	Moderate Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk	High Risk
Remote	Low Risk	Low Risk	Moderate Risk		
Improbable	Low Risk	Low Risk	Low Risk		

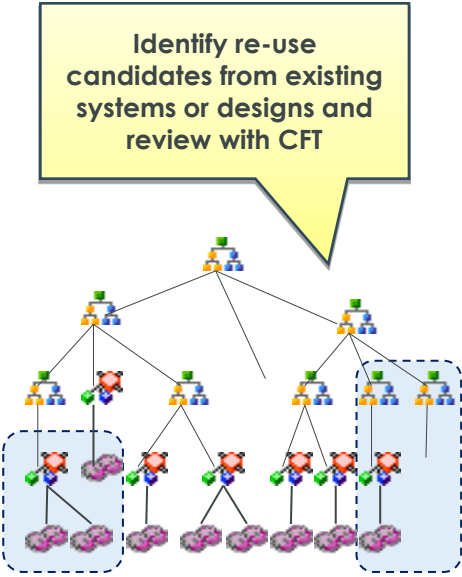
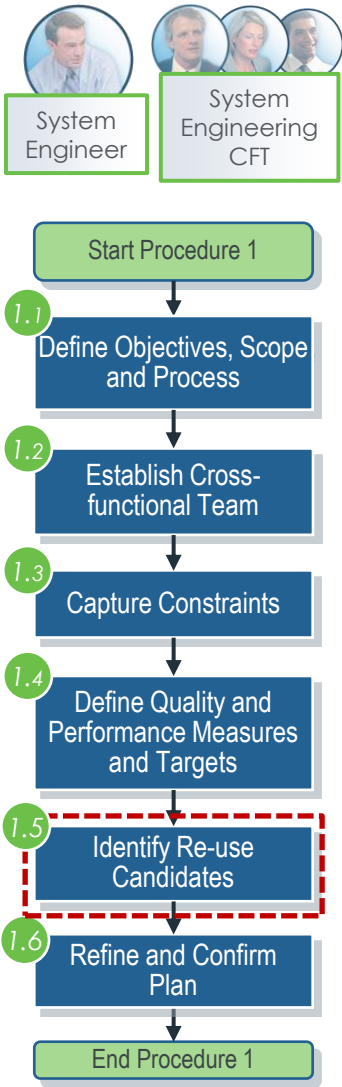
Note

This is an advanced, optional technique

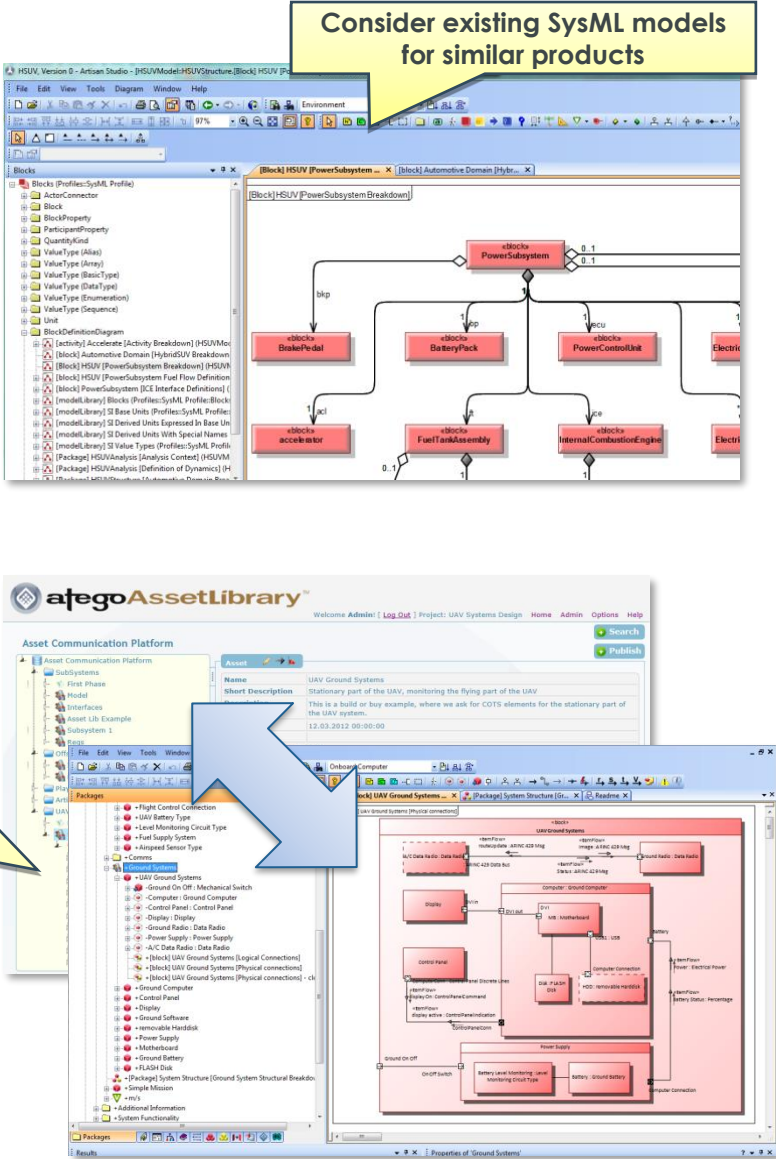


# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Identify Re-use Candidates



**If using the Asset Library, evaluate any existing components or assets that may be re-used. Refer to the Architected Modular Design Best Practice for more information**

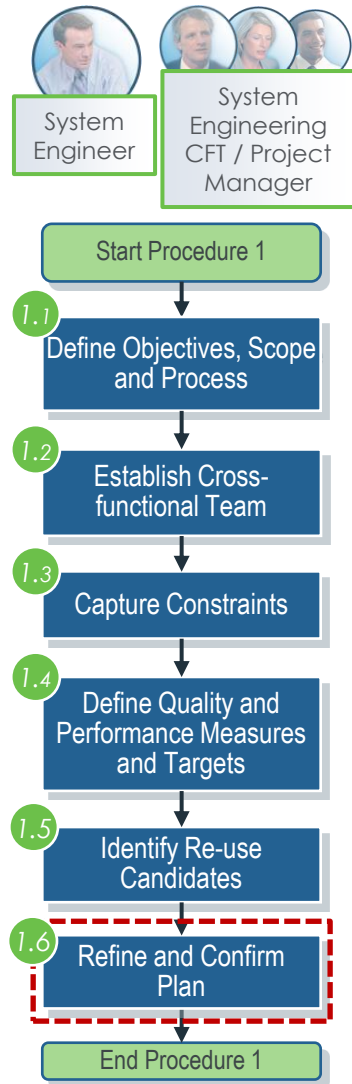






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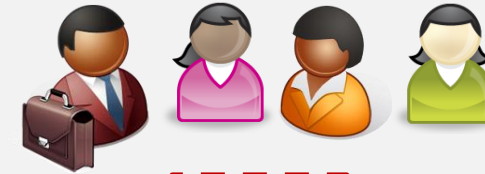
## ► Refine and Confirm Plan



If needed update plan objectives, scope, process, constraints, CFT, quality and performance targets and re-use candidates



SE Project CFT



Review and confirm plan with CFT

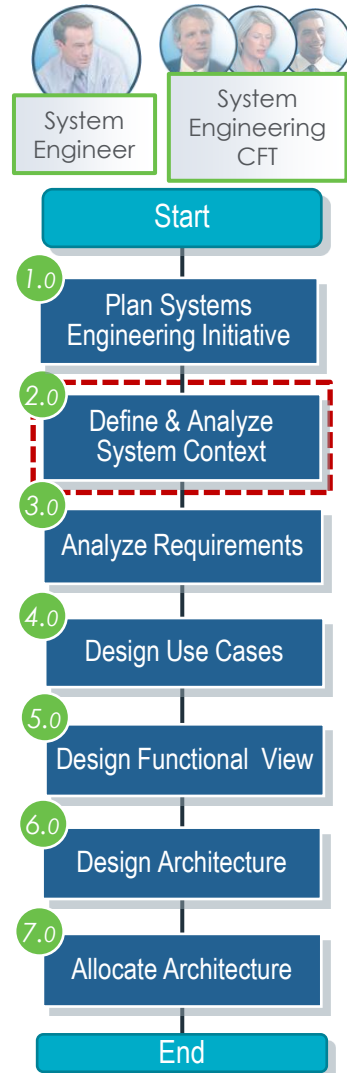
Kick off and manage project



# DEFINE AND ANALYZE SYSTEM CONTEXT

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE PROCEDURE

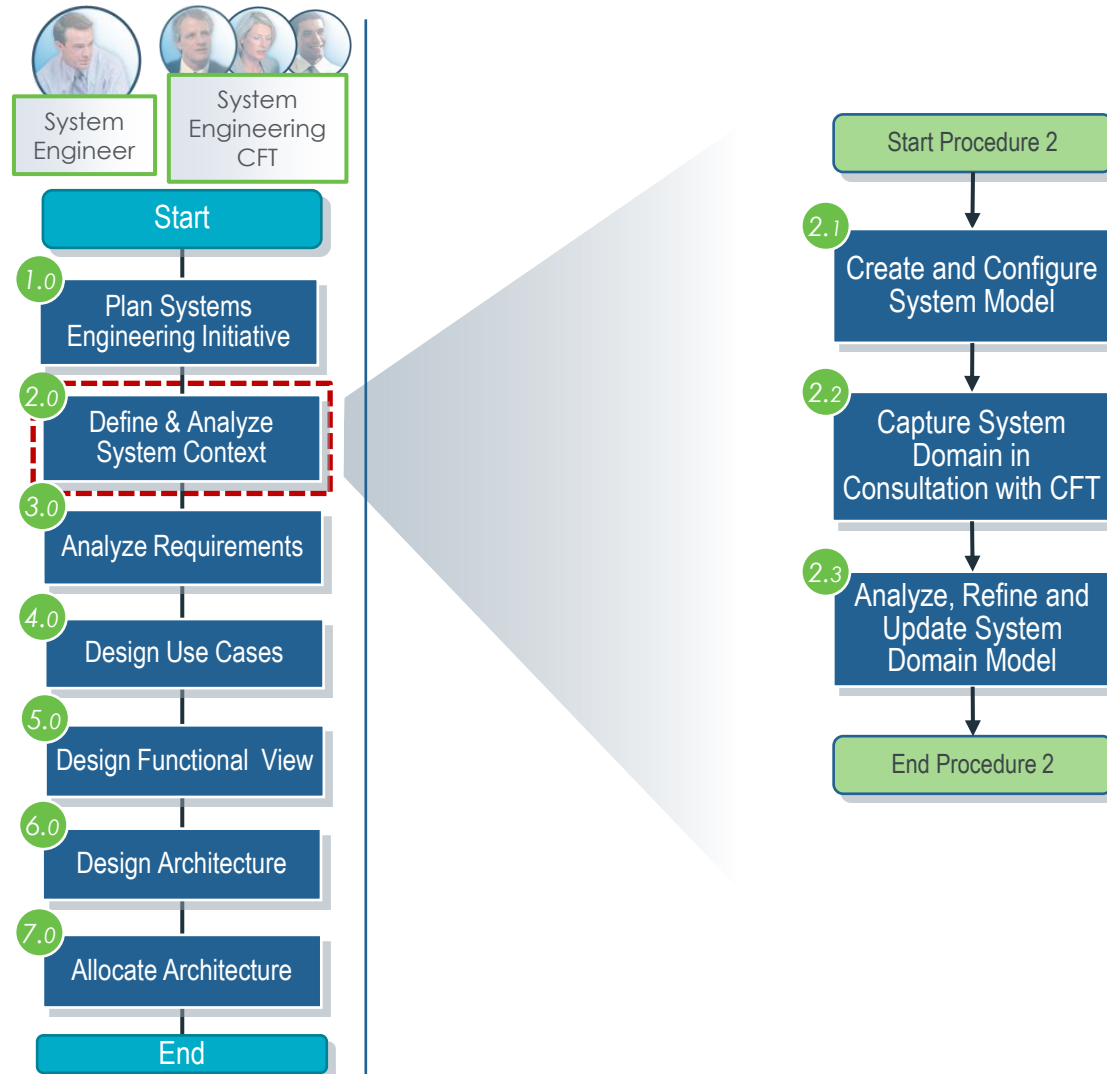
## ► Define and Analyze System Context



- Objectives
  - Capture, document and analyze system domain information
- Role
  - System Engineer
  - Cross-functional Team
- Outputs
  - System Domain Model

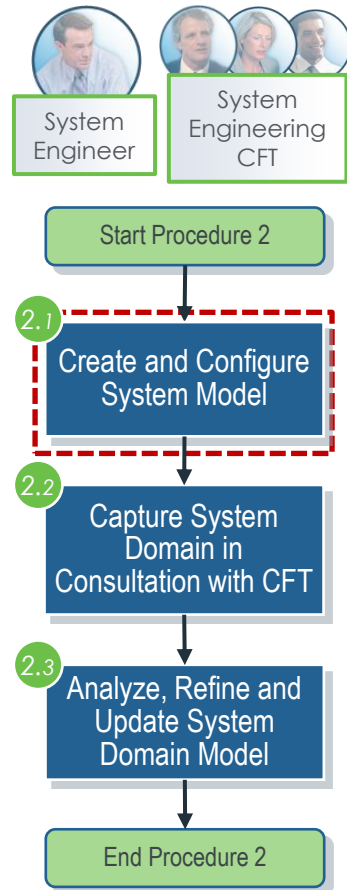
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Define and Analyze System Context

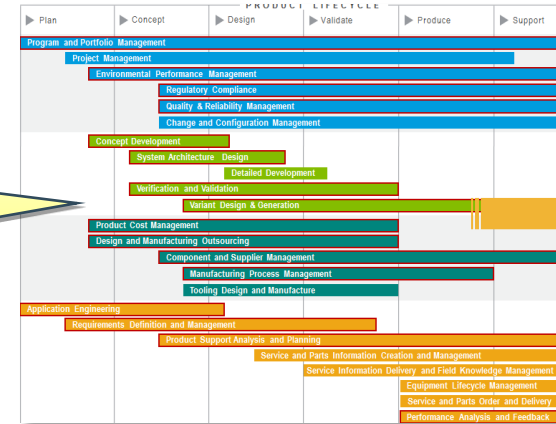


# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

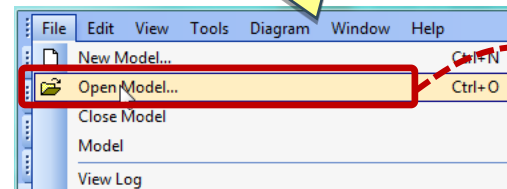
## ► Create and Configure System Model



Coordinate with related processes such as Requirements Management, Quality Mgmt and identify any relevant existing information

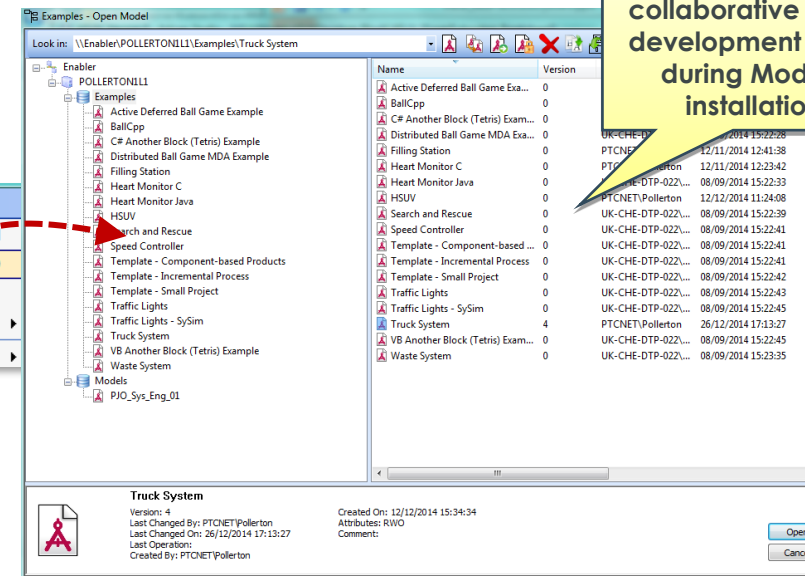


Select File > Open Model... to open Enabler and review existing Repositories and Models



**Note**

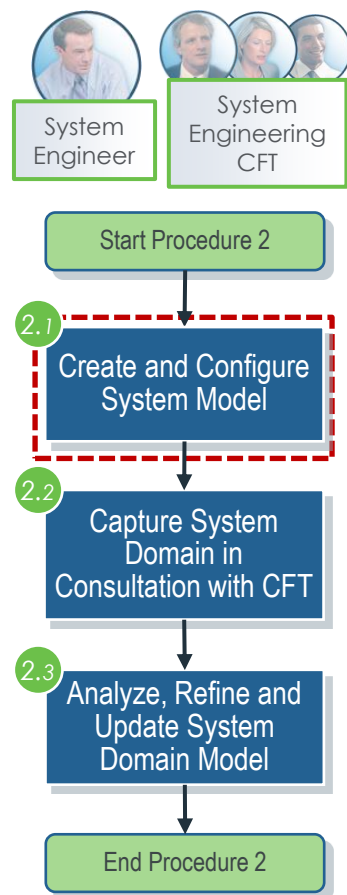
If using Asset Library, this may be a collection of linked models for systems and sub-systems



Enabler supports collaborative model development (setup during Modeler installation)

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

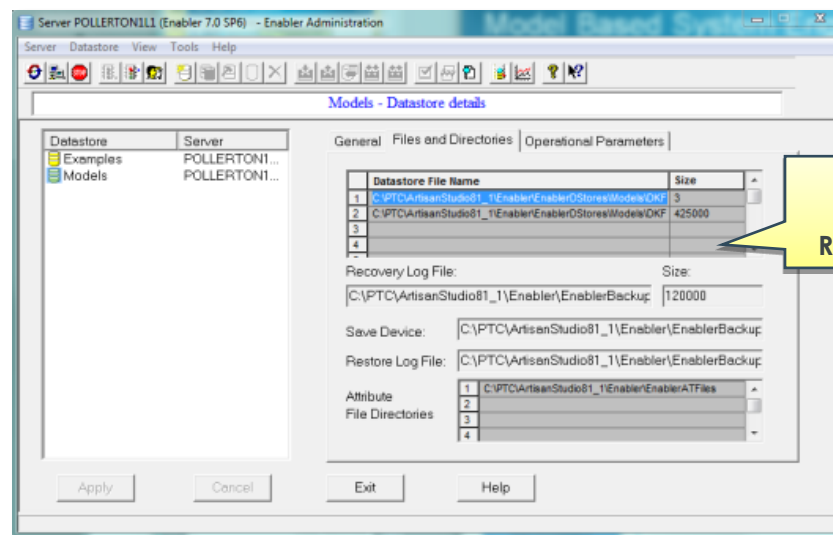
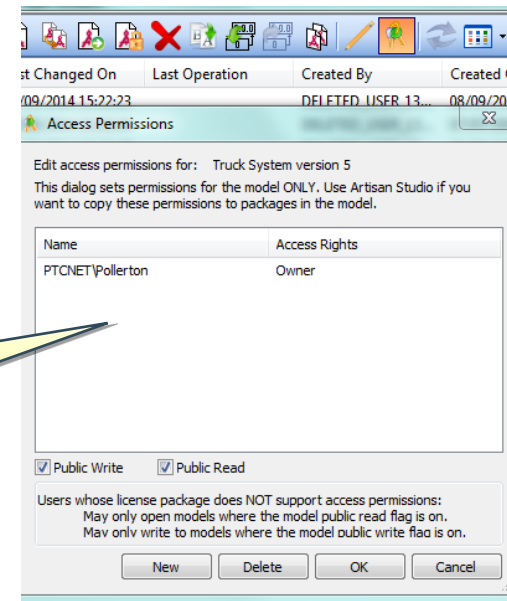
## ► Create and Configure System Model



Notify those involved in the modelling activity which model(s) and version is being used and how to access

Traffic Lights - Sysim	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022\...	08/09/2014 15:22:45
Truck System	4	PTCNET\Pollerton	26/12/2014 17:13:27
VB Another Block (Tetric) Exam	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022\...	08/09/2014 15:22:45

Access permissions on models can be defined



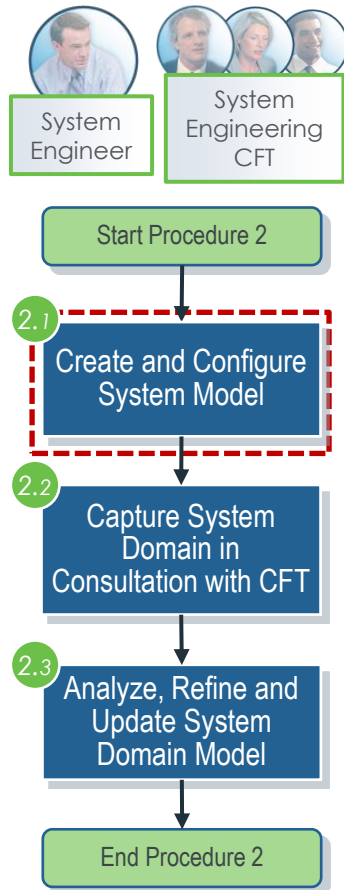
Repositories can be managed using the Repository Administrator

**Note**

Refer to System Model Management Best Practice for more information

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

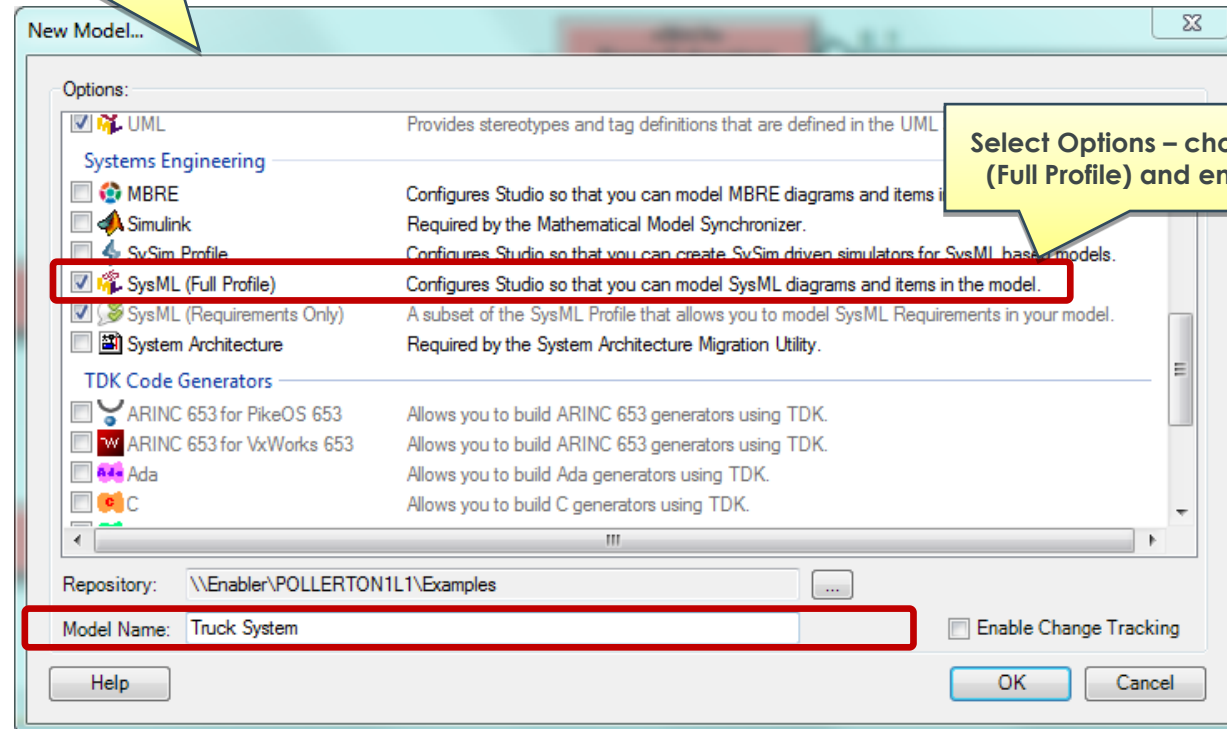
## ► Create and Configure System Model



Select File > New Model to create new system model

Note

If needed, import the SysML Profile (Tools > Add Profile)

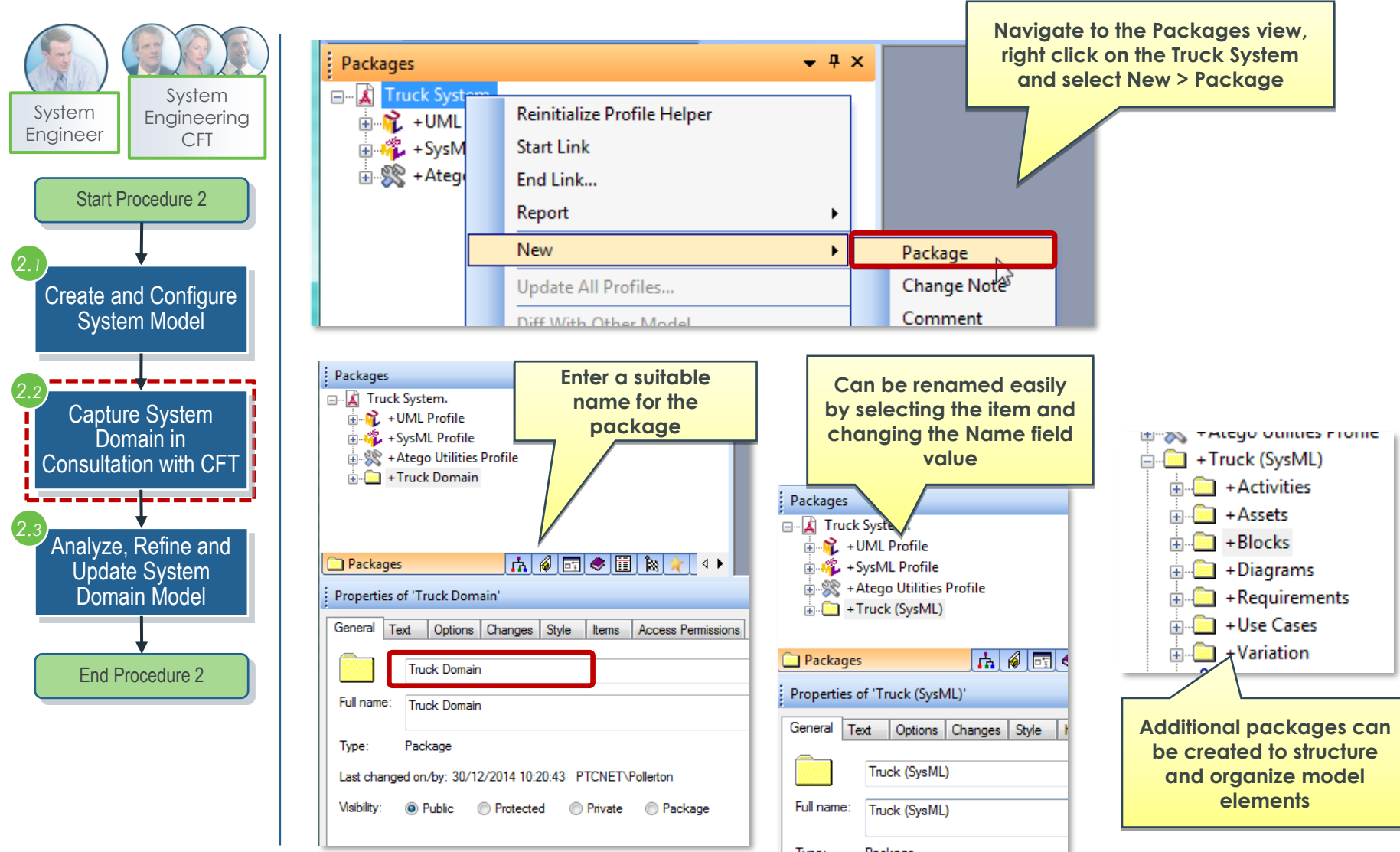


Select Options – choose SysML (Full Profile) and enter name

Note

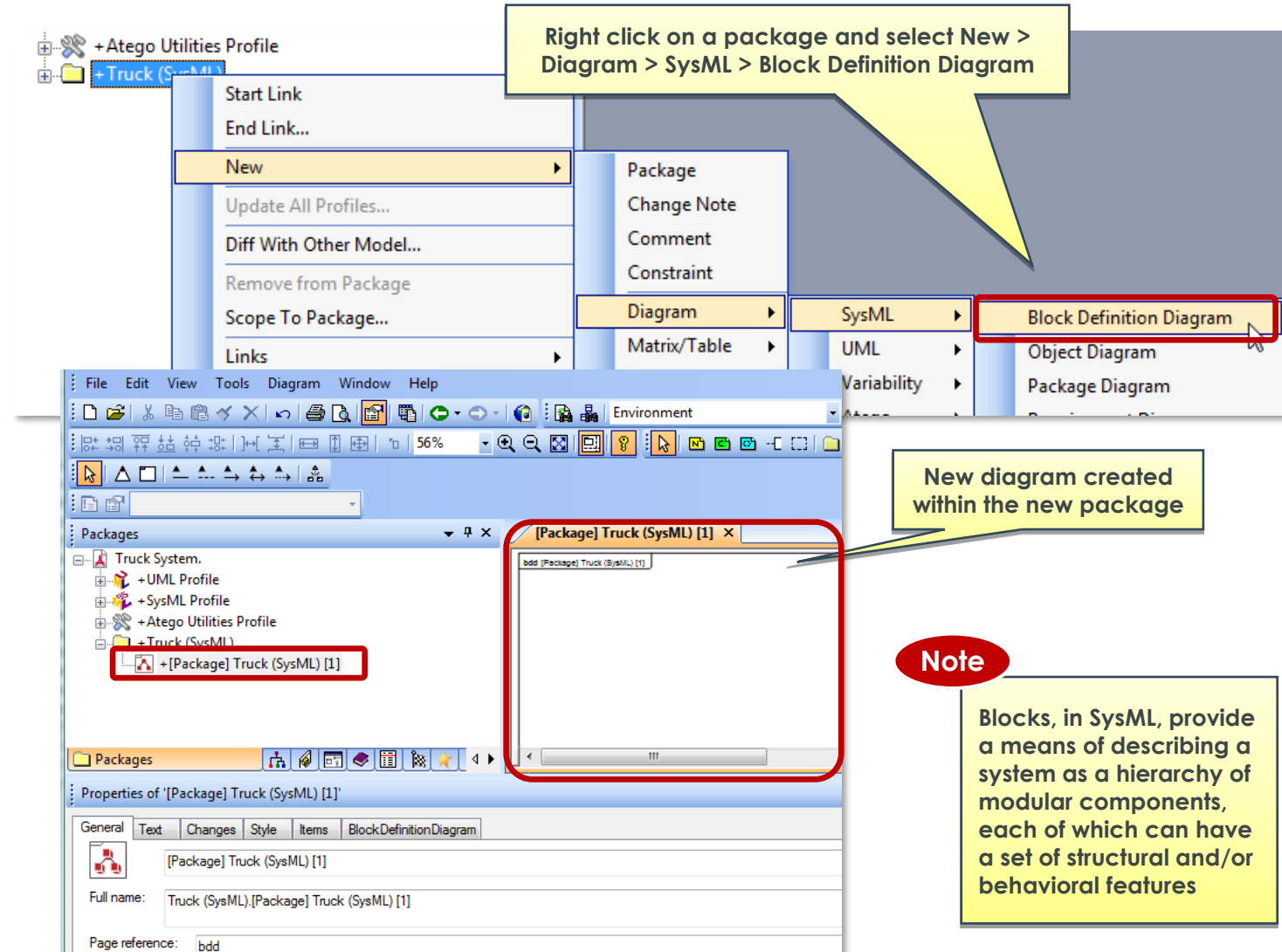
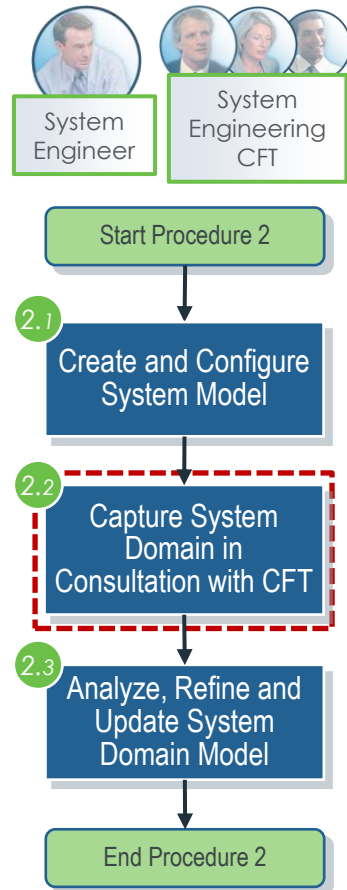
Profile extensions can be used to support a customer specific data model

## ► Capture System Domain in Consultation with CFT

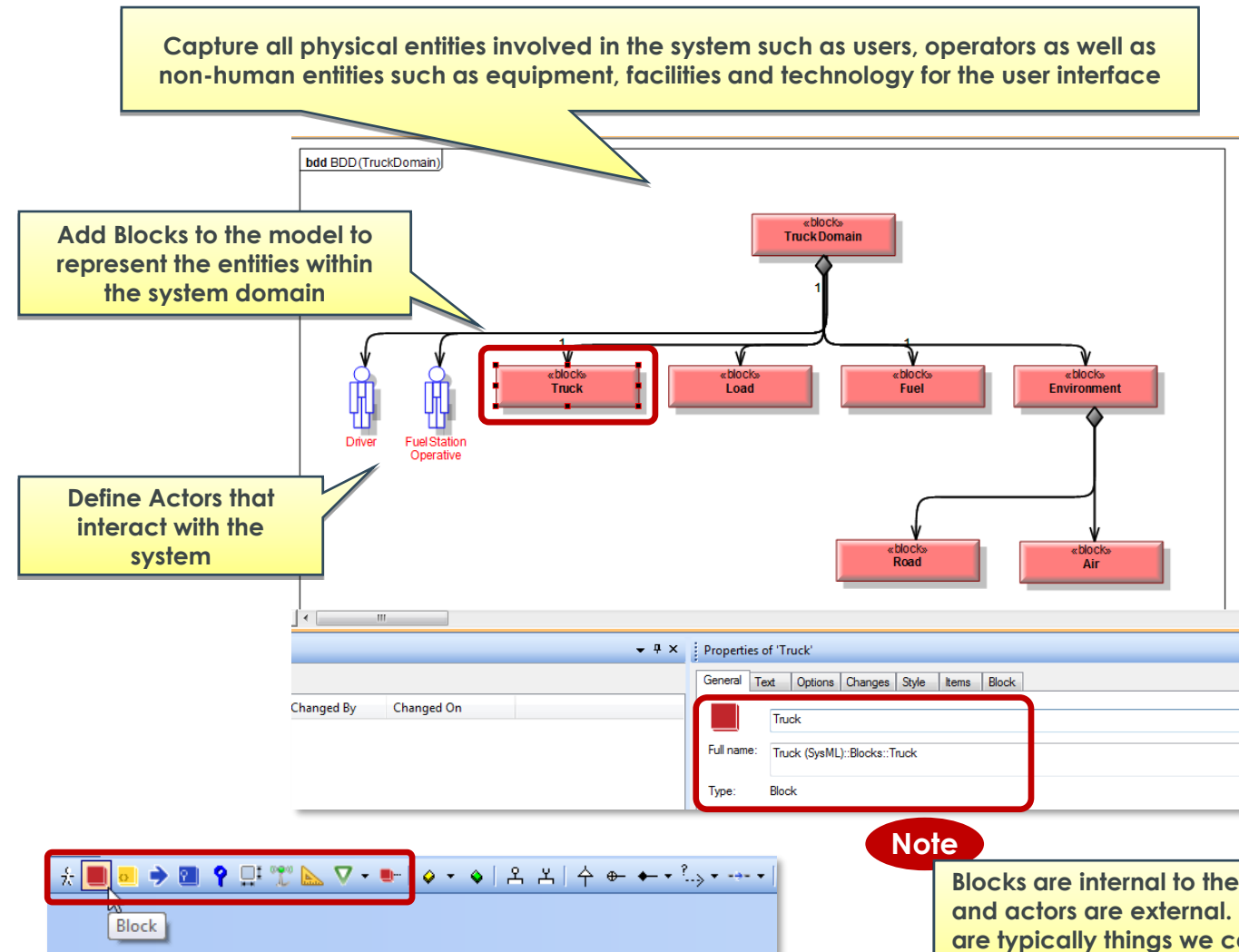
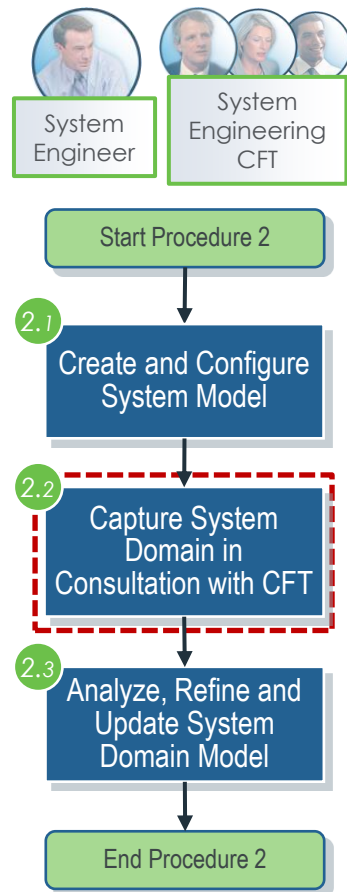




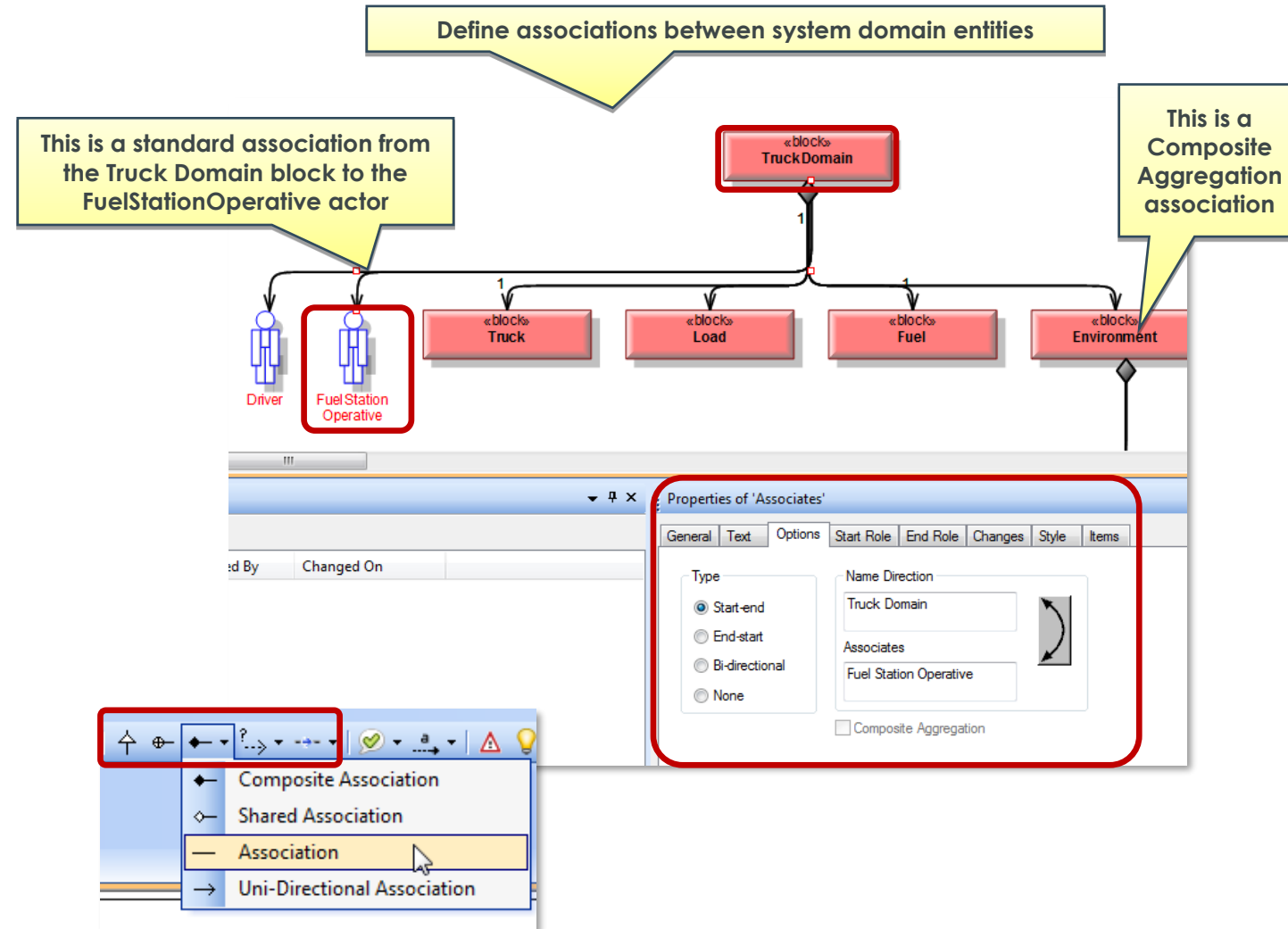
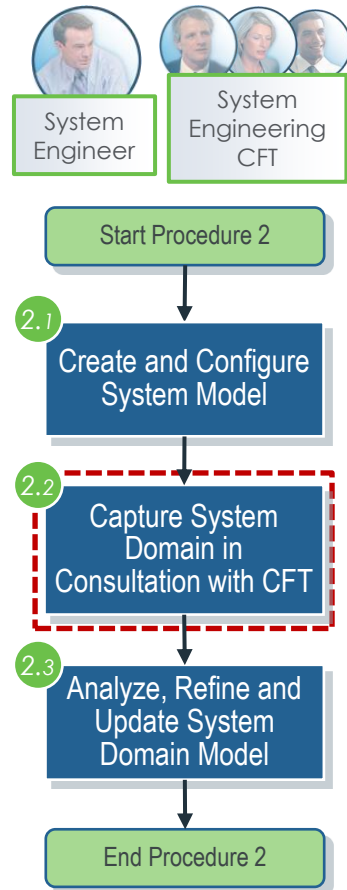
## ► Capture System Domain in Consultation with CFT



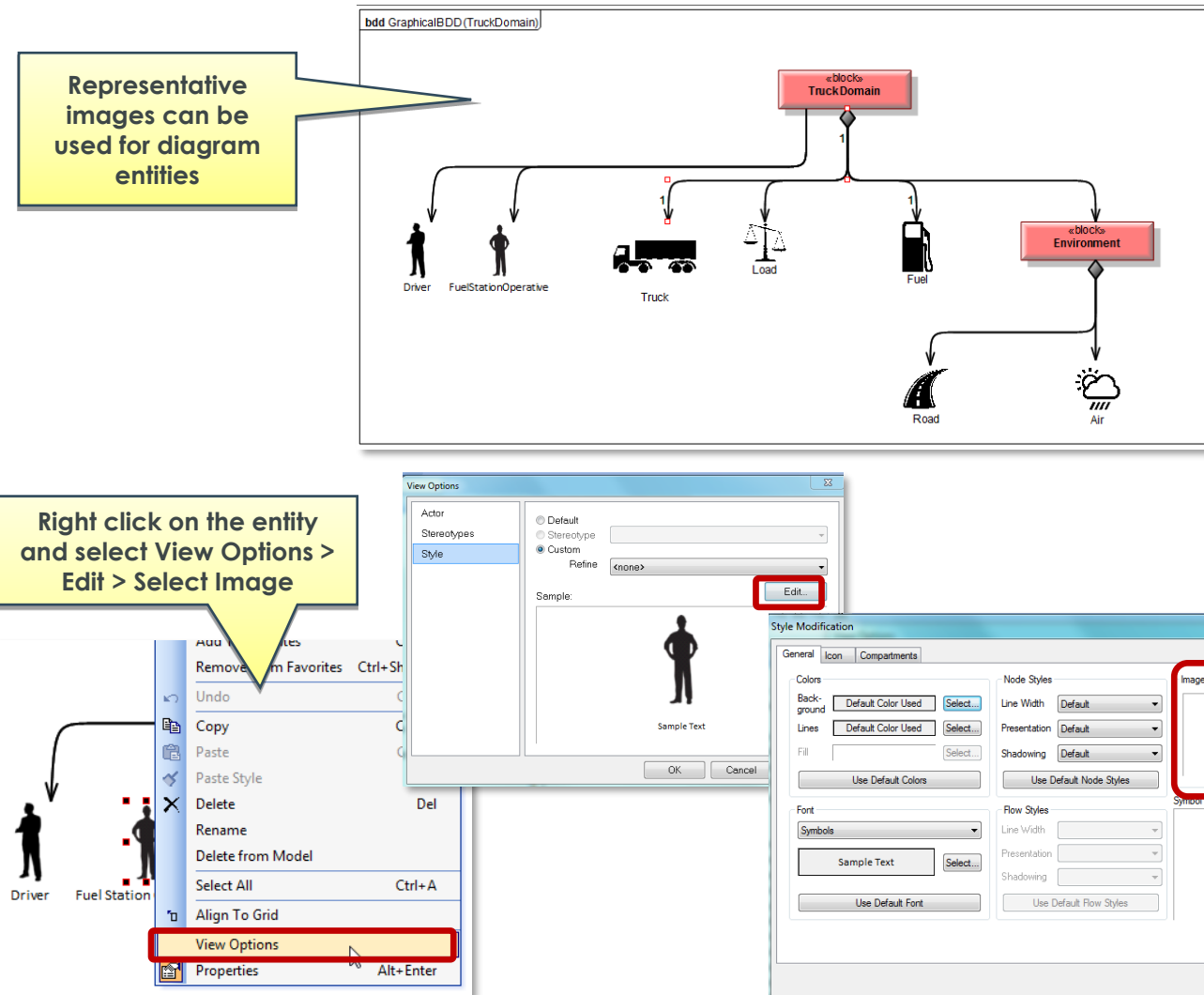
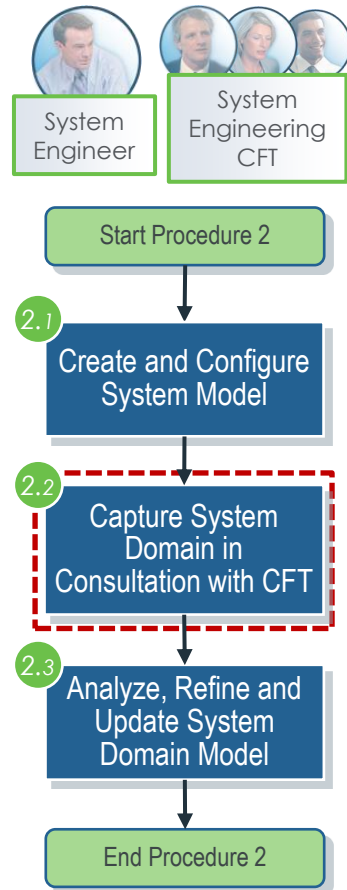
## ► Capture System Domain in Consultation with CFT



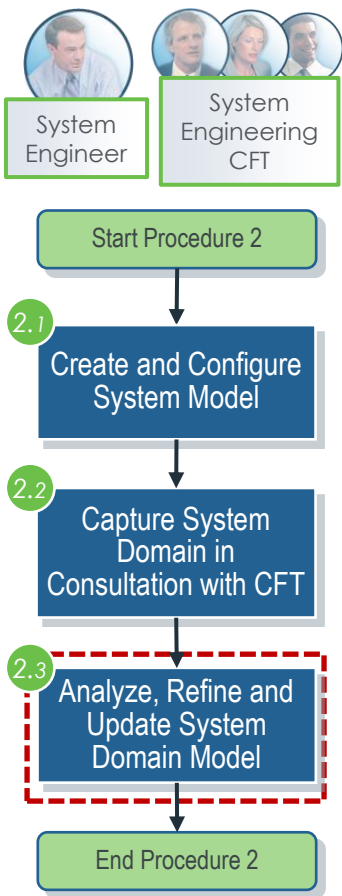
## ► Capture System Domain in Consultation with CFT



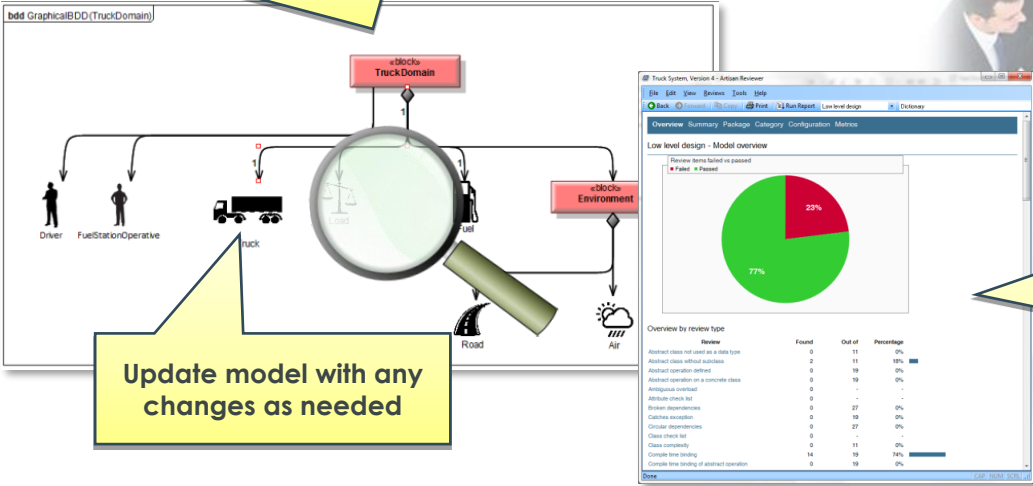
## ► Capture System Domain in Consultation with CFT



## ► Analyze, Refine and Update System Model



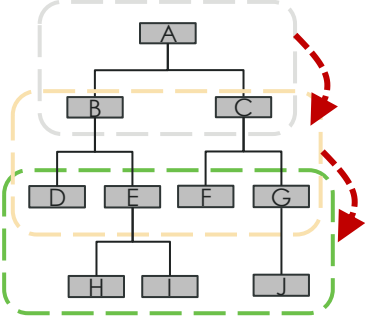
Conduct a review of the system domain model with the CFT to confirm that the model accurately represents the domain in focus



Perform analysis to confirm model is complete and correct (Refer to Automated System Design Review Best Practice)

### Note

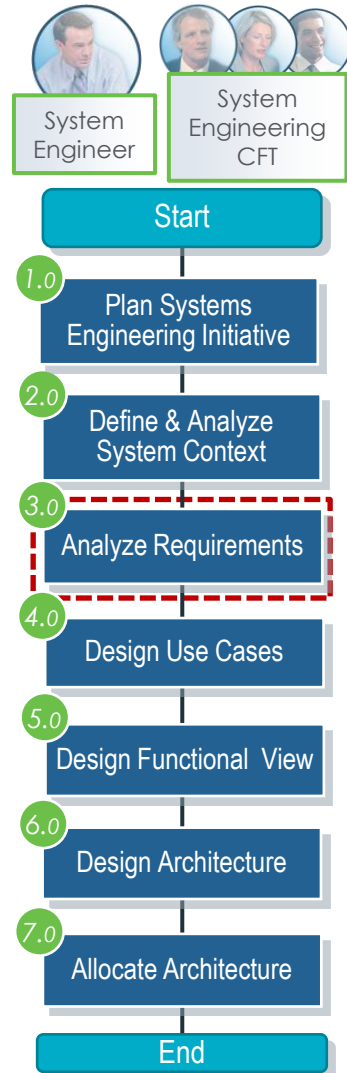
There may be incomplete information available at this point so the creation of block and internal block diagrams should occur iteratively and recursively as more system and sub-system requirements are identified. Further iterations occur in the following procedures



# ANALYZE REQUIREMENTS

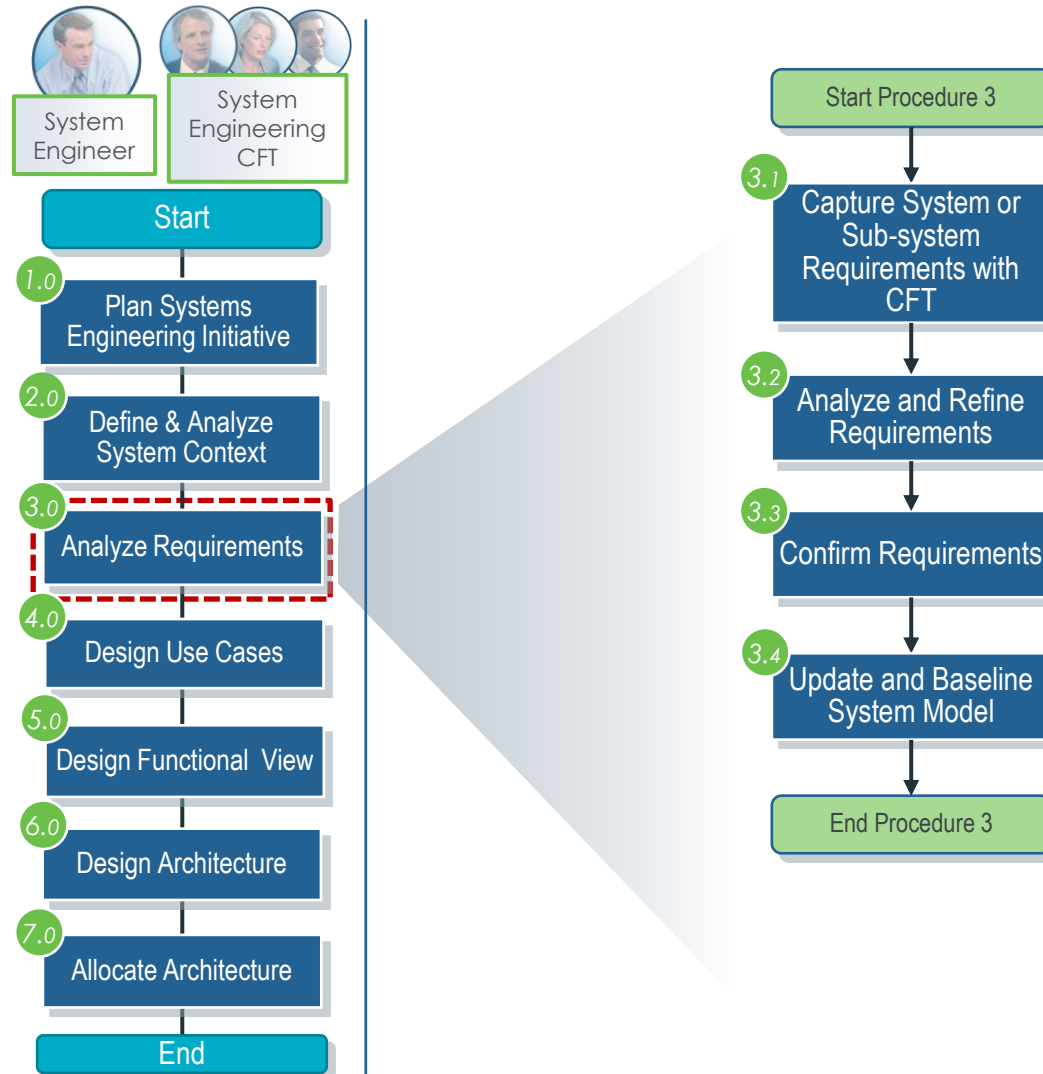
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE PROCEDURE

## ► Analyze Requirements



- Objectives
  - Capture, analyze and refine system and sub-system requirements
- Role
  - System Engineer
  - Cross-functional Team
- Outputs
  - Requirements Model

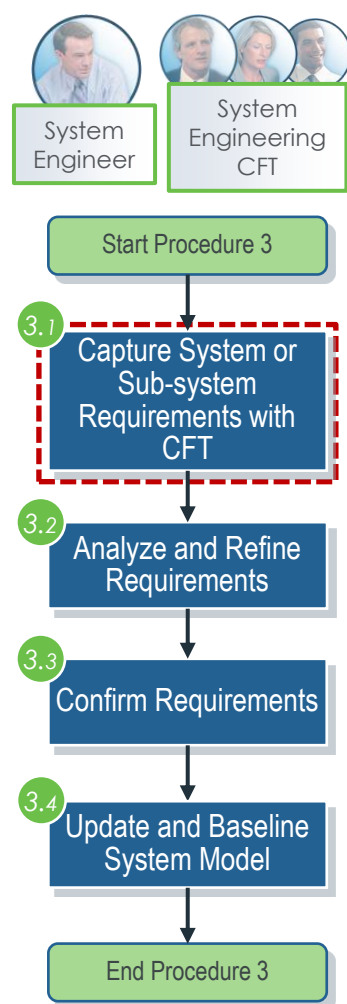
## ► Analyze Requirements





# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Capture System or Sub-system Requirements with CFT

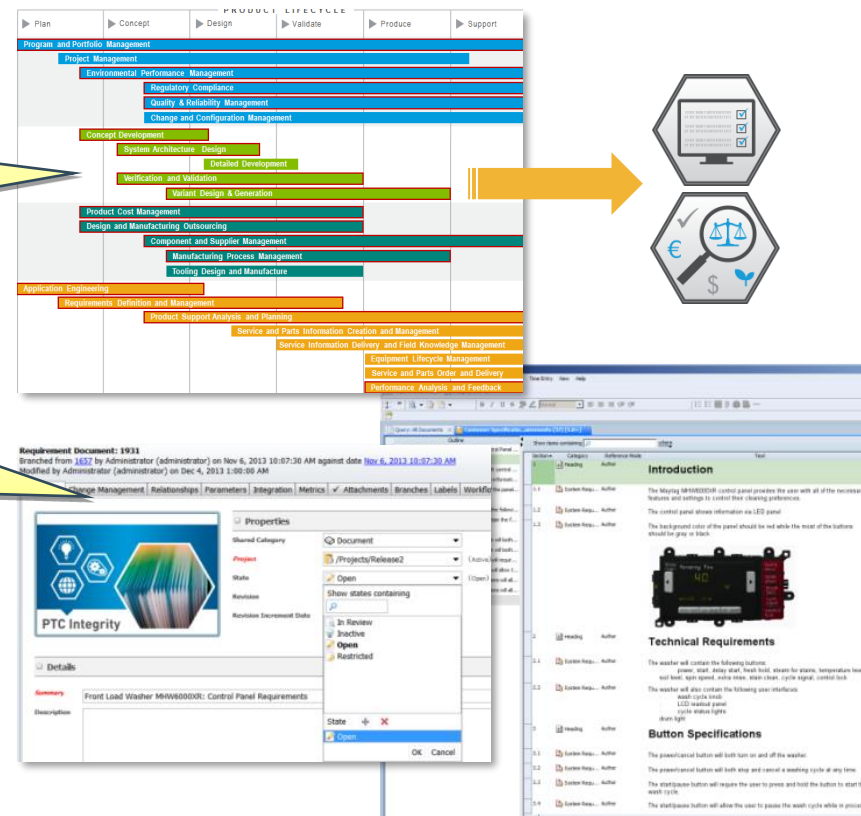


Coordinate with related processes such as Requirements Management, Quality Mgmt and identify any relevant existing information

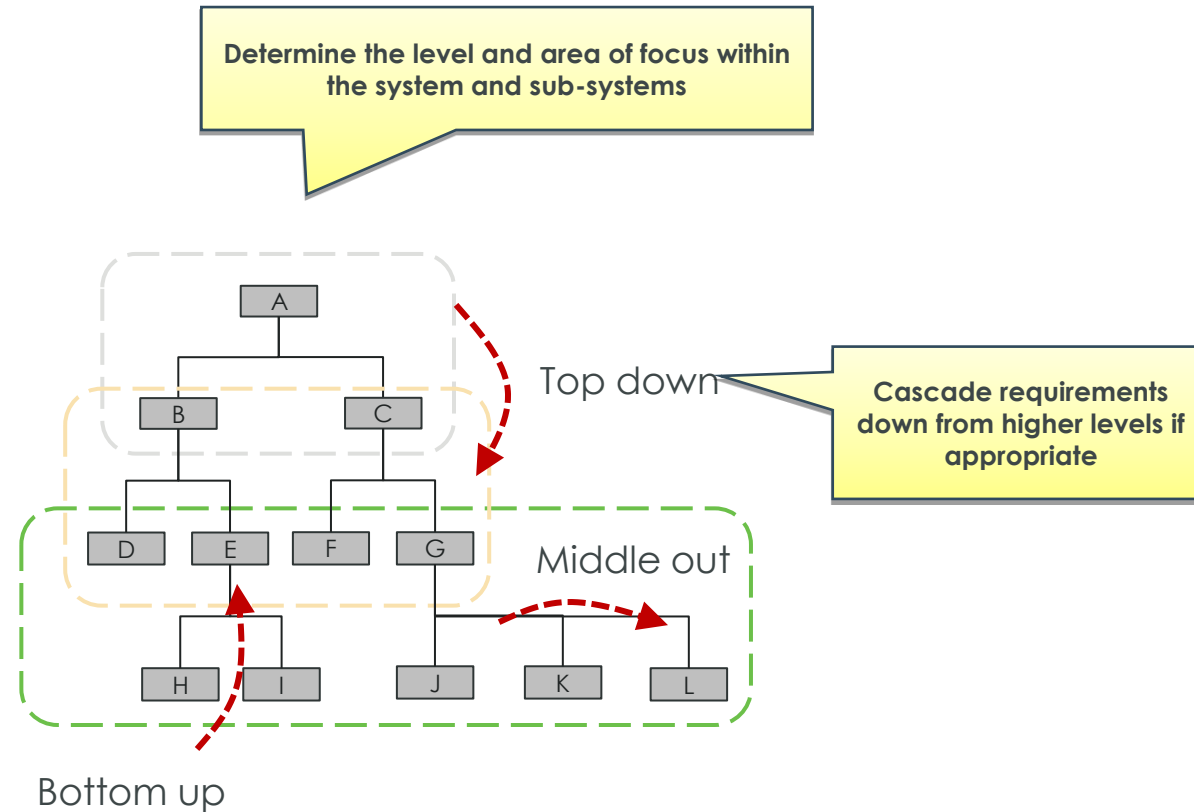
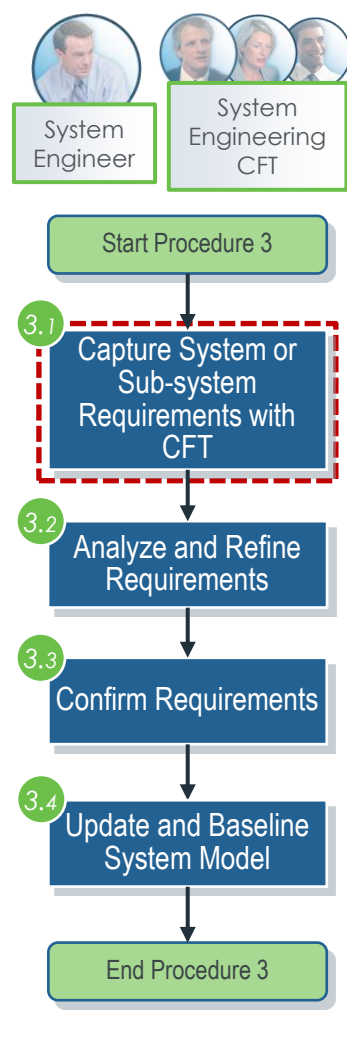
Requirements may be stored in Lifecycle Manager or other requirements management tools

### Note

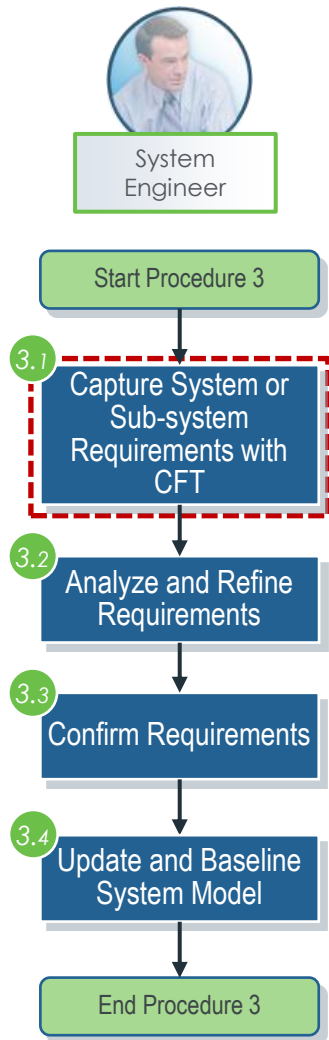
This storyboard covers a MBSE approach to defining requirements. Lifecycle Manager provides structured text based requirements management and can be used in conjunction with Modeler



## ► Capture System or Sub-system Requirements with CFT



► Capture System or Sub-system Requirements with CFT



Collect drivers for the new system from the Requirements Management system

Note

For more details on how to capture requirements in Lifecycle Manager, please refer to [Collaborative Requirements Definition Best Practice Storyboard BP Storyboard](#)

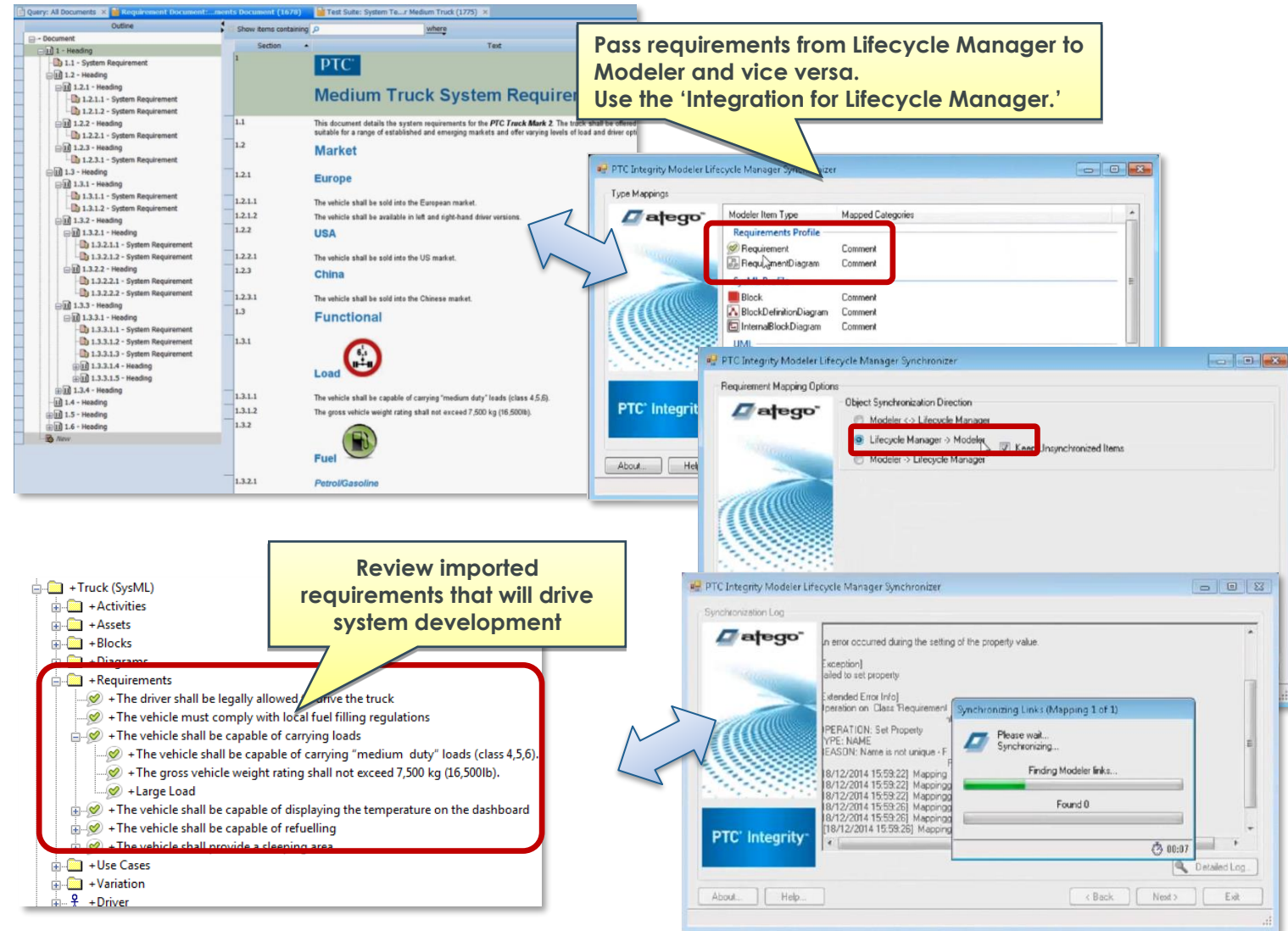
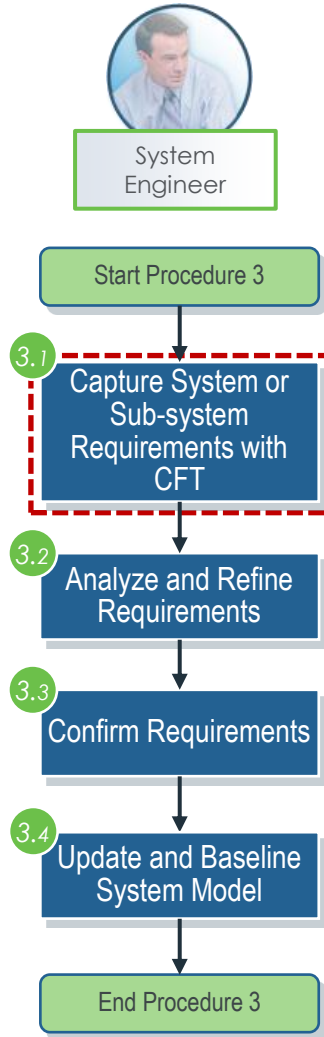
The screenshot shows the PTC Requirements Management interface. On the left is a hierarchical tree structure with sections like '1 - Heading', '1.1 - System Requirement', '1.2 - Heading', etc. The main view on the right displays the 'Medium Truck System Requirements' document. It includes a table with columns for Section, Text, Category, Trace Status, Priority, ID, and another ID. The table lists various requirements such as 'This document details the system requirements for the PTC Truck Mark 2', 'The vehicle shall be sold into the European market', 'The vehicle shall be available in left and right-hand driver versions', 'The vehicle shall be sold into the US market', 'The vehicle shall be sold into the Chinese market', 'The vehicle shall be capable of carrying "medium duty" loads (class 4,5,6)', and 'The gross vehicle weight rating shall not exceed 7,500 kg (16,500lb)'. The table also shows trace status (downstream), priority (High, Medium, Critical), and IDs (1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711).

Note

Synchronization of requirements between Lifecycle Manager and Modeler is often iterative and includes additions, deletions and modifications

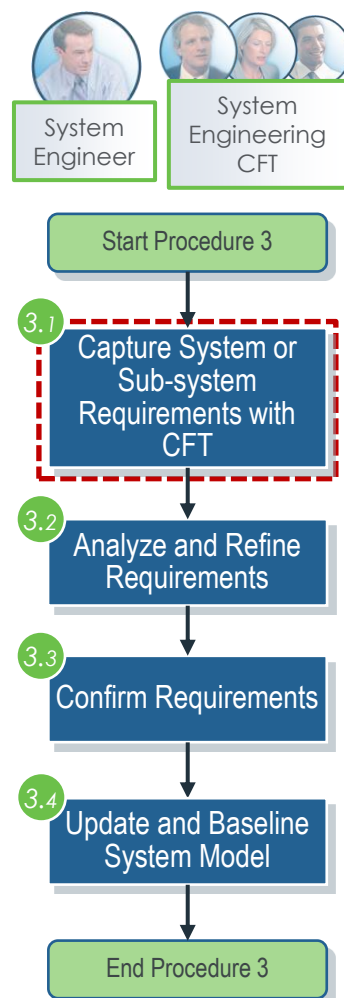
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Capture System or Sub-system Requirements with CFT

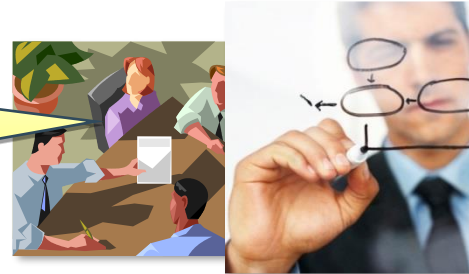


# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Capture System or Sub-system Requirements with CFT



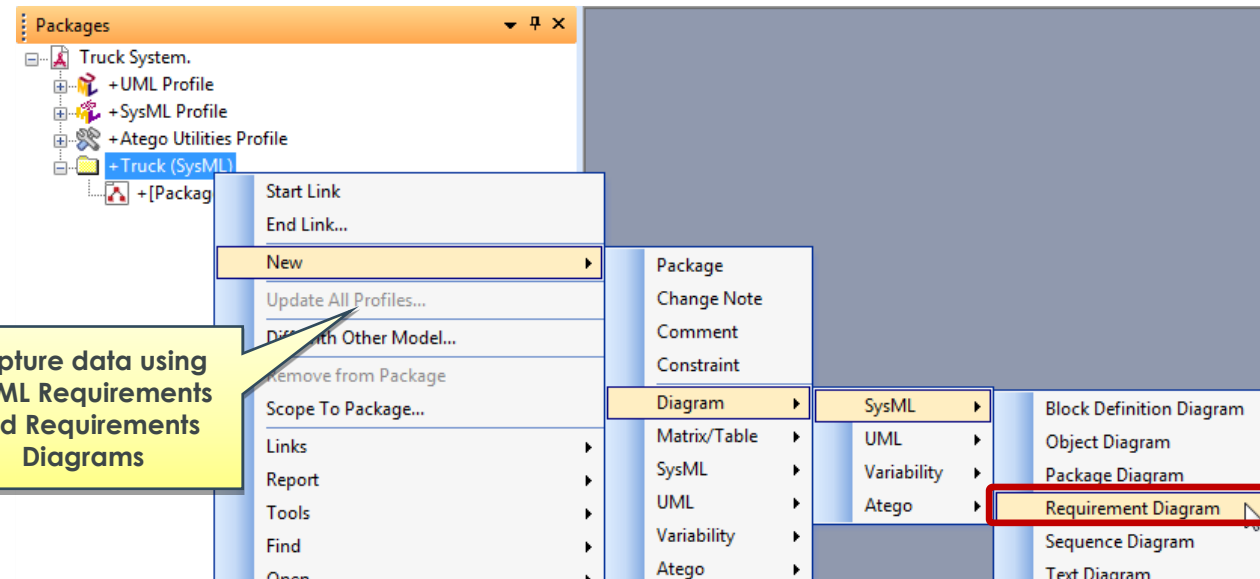
Perform system requirements gathering sessions with the cross-functional team



**Note**

Include any other relevant subject matter experts, potentially including customers and end product users

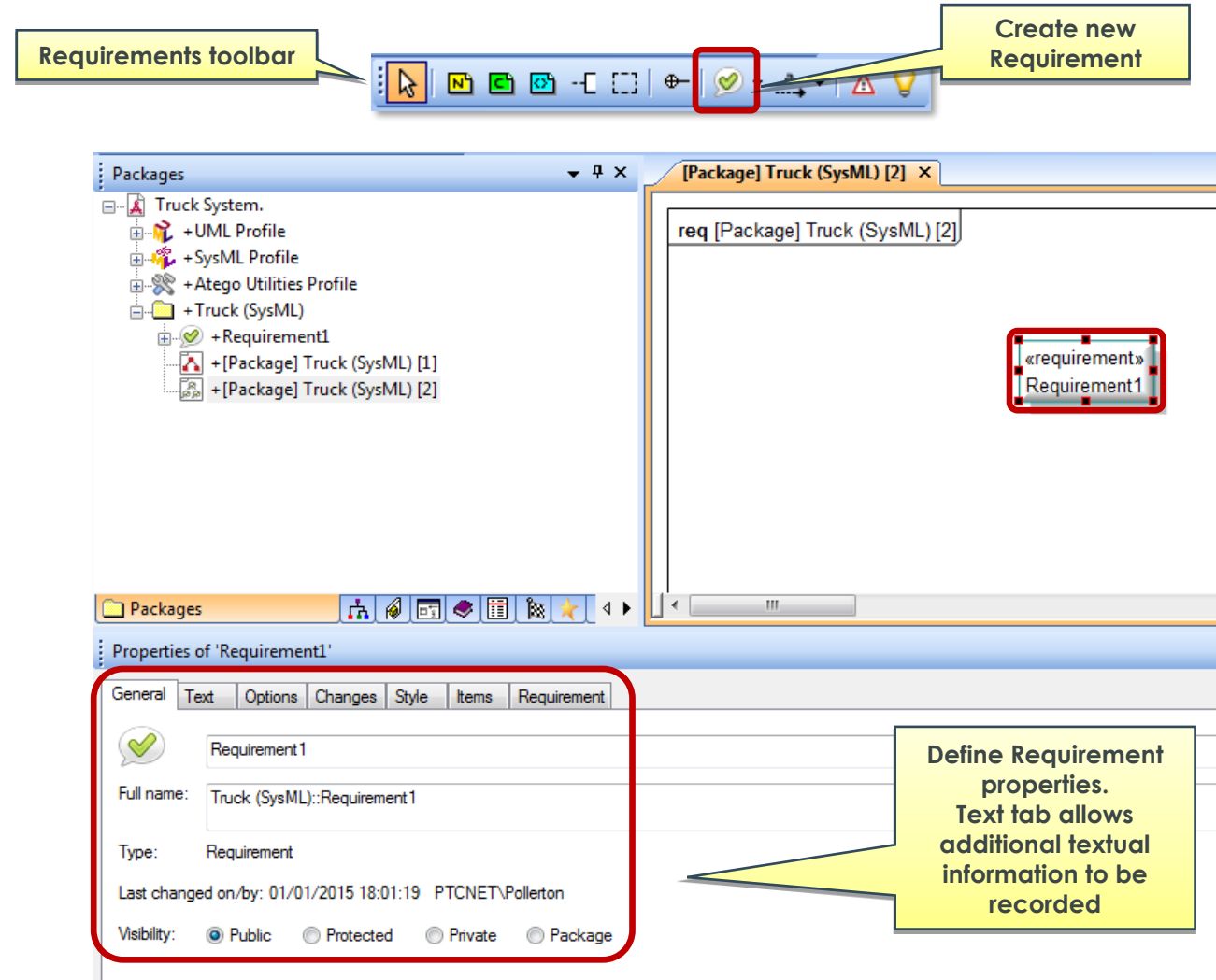
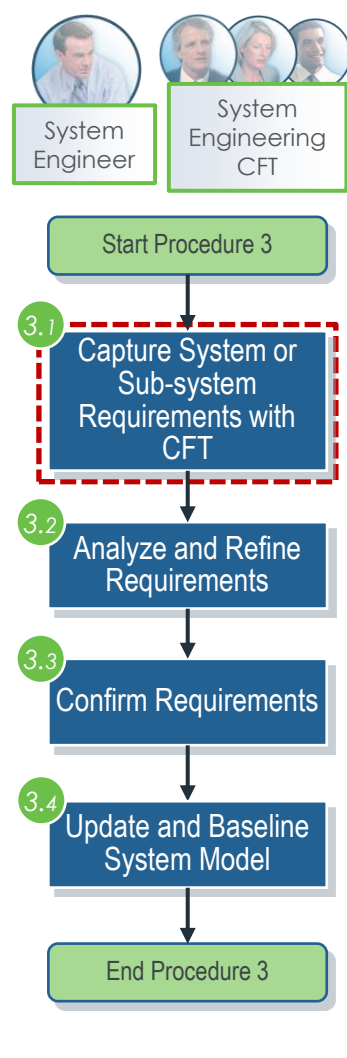
Capture data using SysML Requirements and Requirements Diagrams



**Note**

A requirement specifies a capability or condition that must (or should) be satisfied. A requirement may specify a function that a system must perform or a performance condition a system must achieve

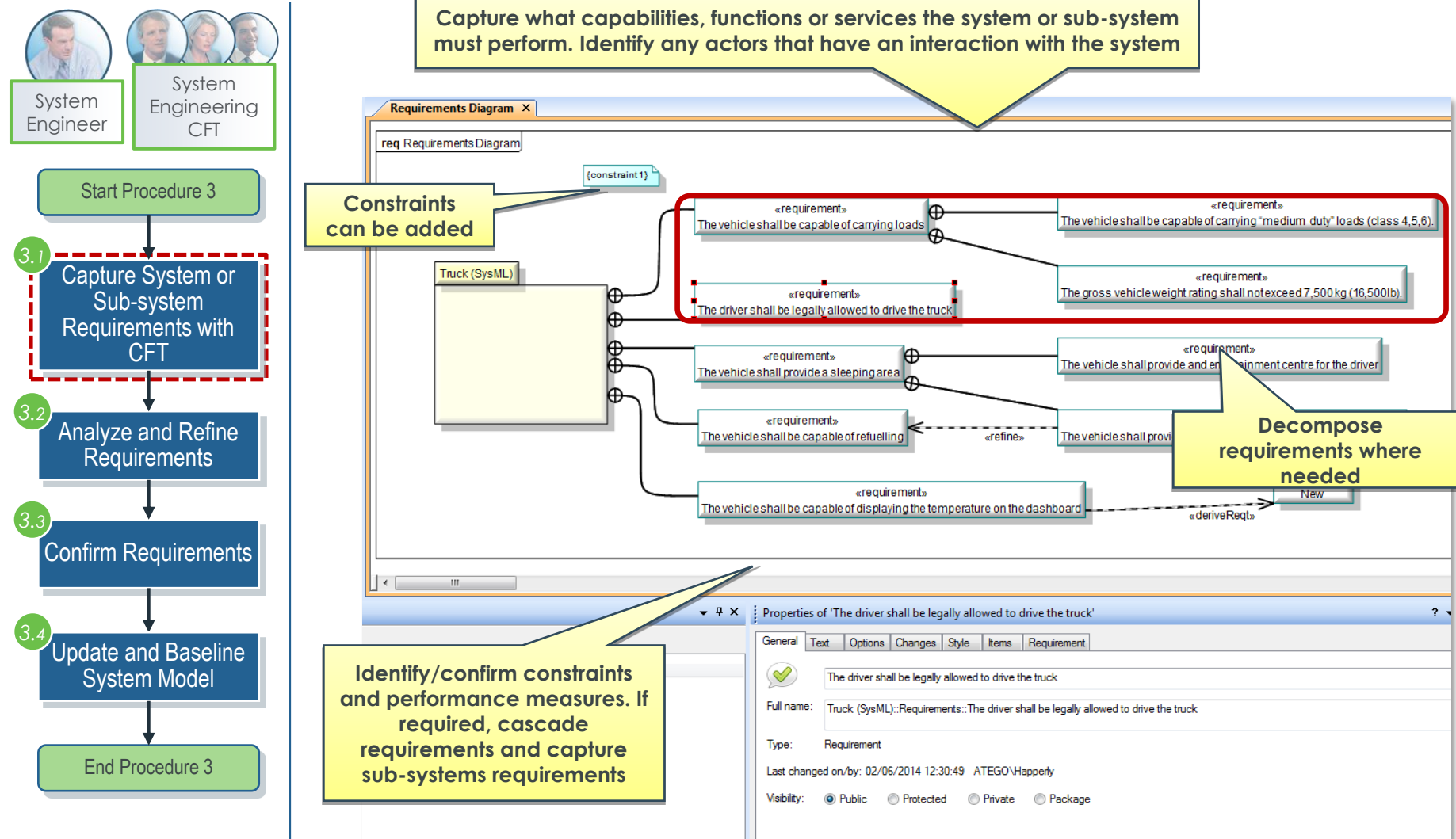
## ► Capture System or Sub-system Requirements with CFT



The screenshot shows the PTC Requirements tool interface. At the top, the 'Requirements toolbar' is visible, with a callout pointing to the 'Create new Requirement' icon (a green heart with a checkmark). The main workspace displays a SysML package diagram for 'Truck System'. The 'Packages' tree on the left shows the hierarchy, including 'Truck System', 'UML Profile', 'SysML Profile', 'Atego Utilities Profile', 'Truck (SysML)', and 'Requirement1'. The 'Requirement1' element is highlighted in the tree. The main diagram area shows a requirement element '«requirement» Requirement1' with a red border. Below the diagram, the 'Properties of 'Requirement1'' panel is open, with the 'Text' tab selected. This panel contains fields for 'Requirement1', 'Full name: Truck (SysML)::Requirement1', 'Type: Requirement', 'Last changed on/by: 01/01/2015 18:01:19 PTCNET\Pollerton', and 'Visibility: Public' (selected). A callout points to this panel with the text: 'Define Requirement properties. Text tab allows additional textual information to be recorded'.

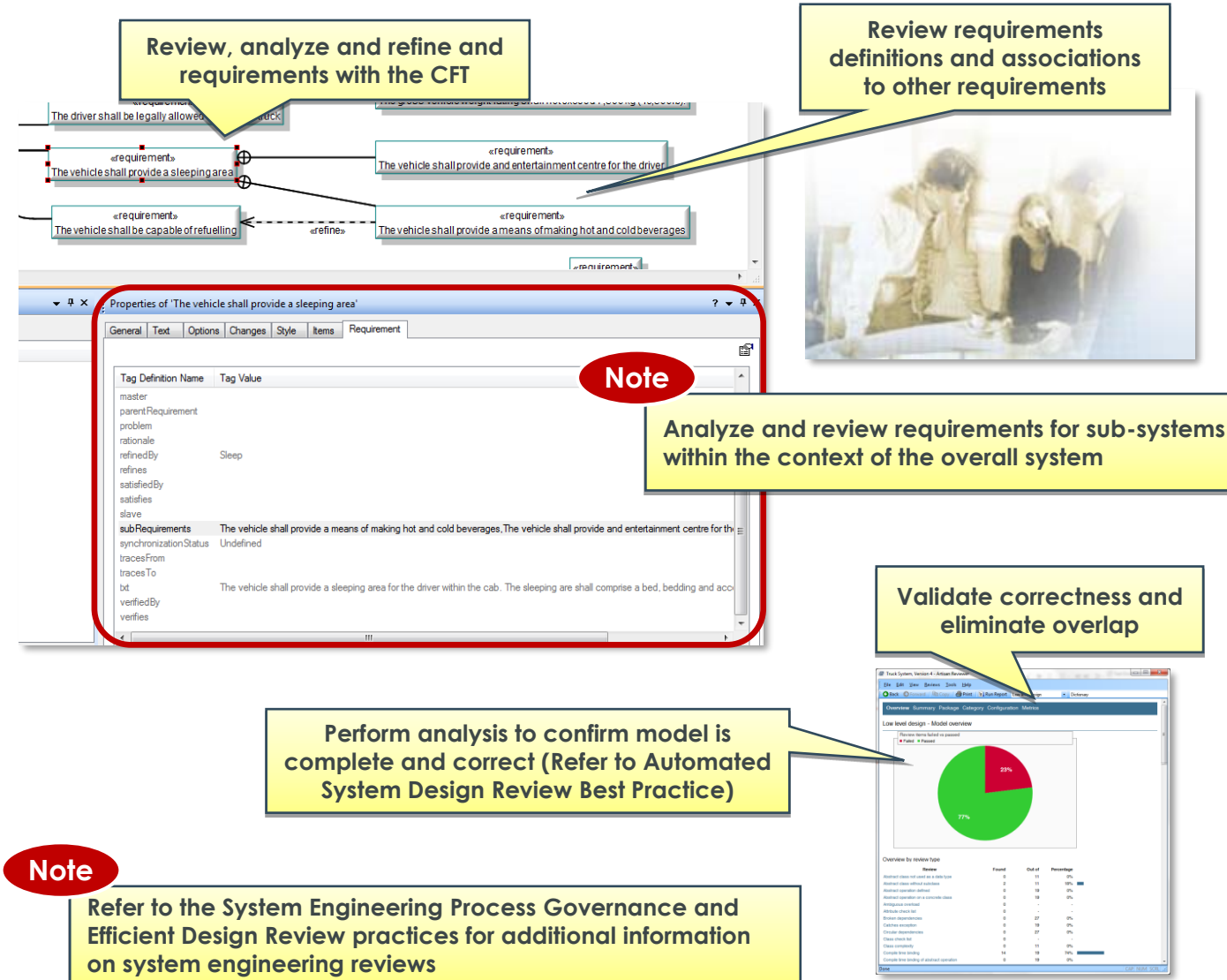
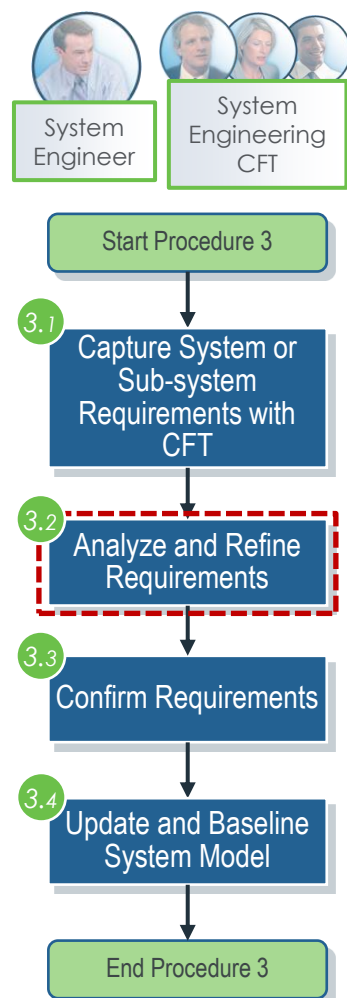


## ► Capture System or Sub-system Requirements with CFT

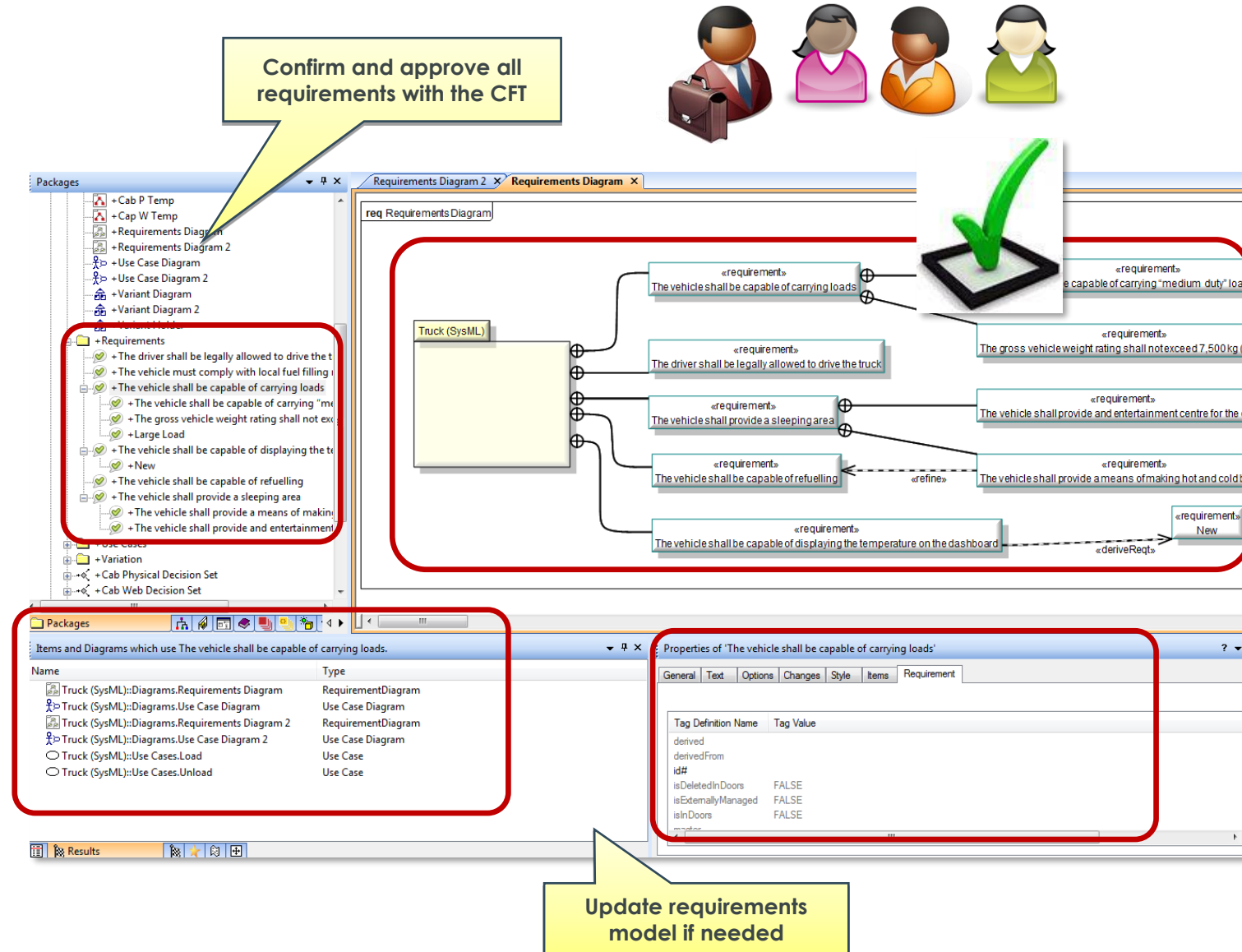
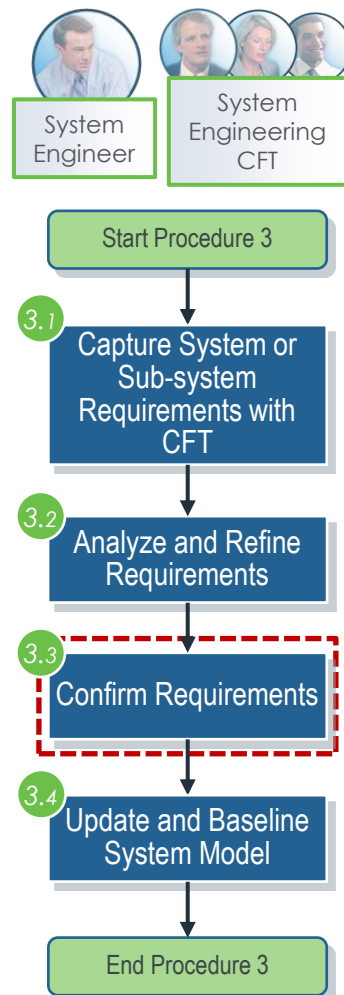




## ► Analyze and Refine Requirements

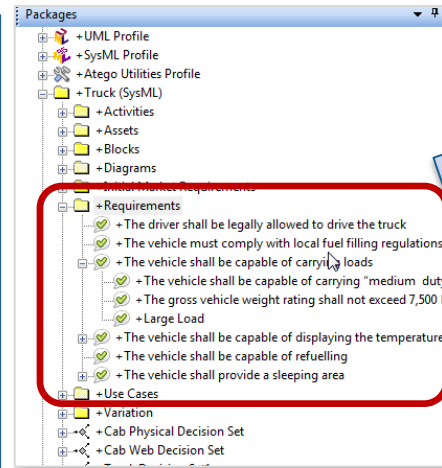
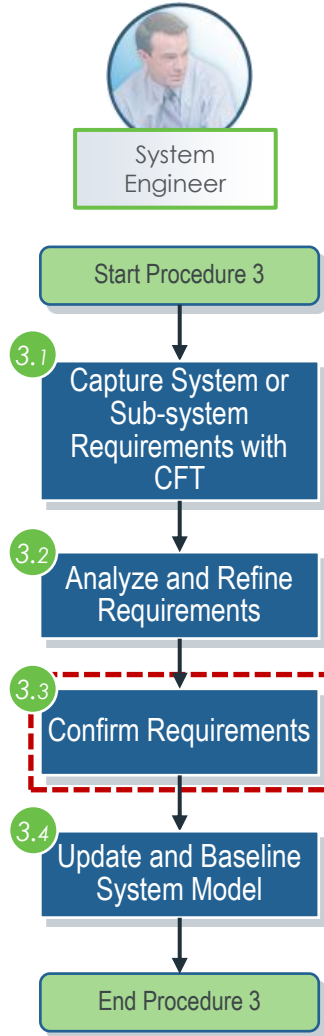


## ► Confirm Requirements

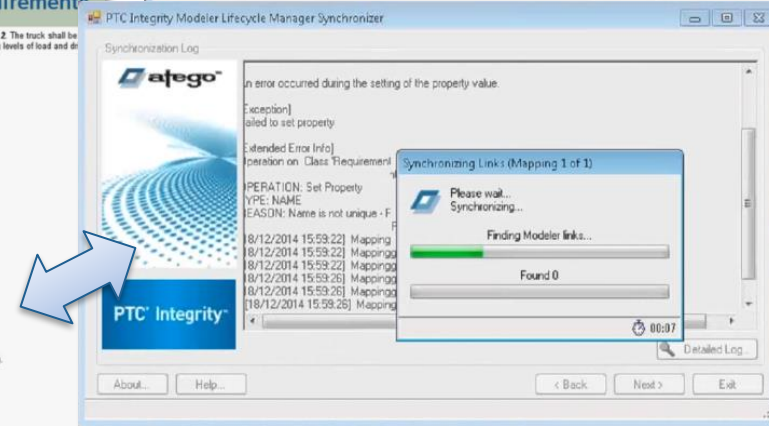
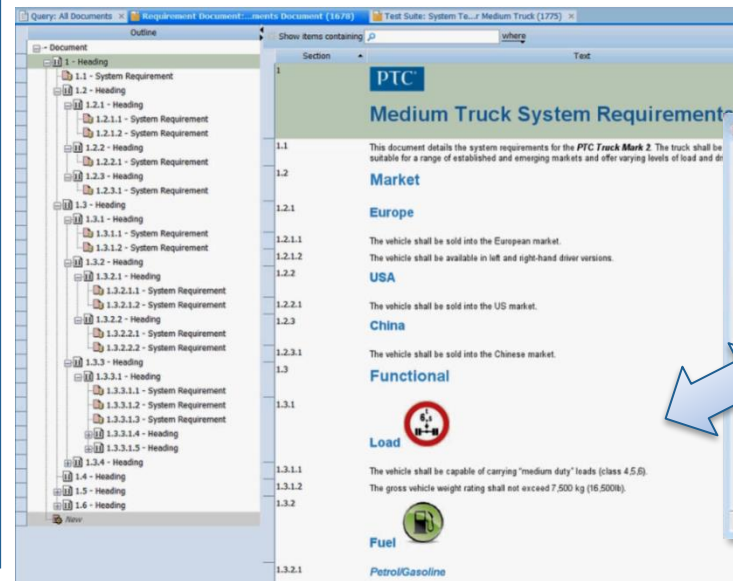
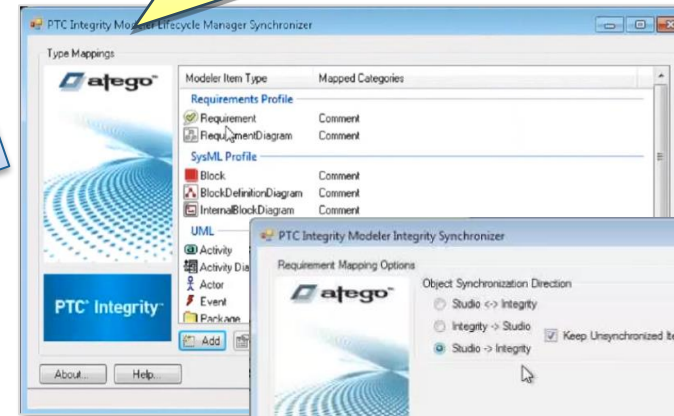


# MODEL BASED PRODUCT LINE ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE

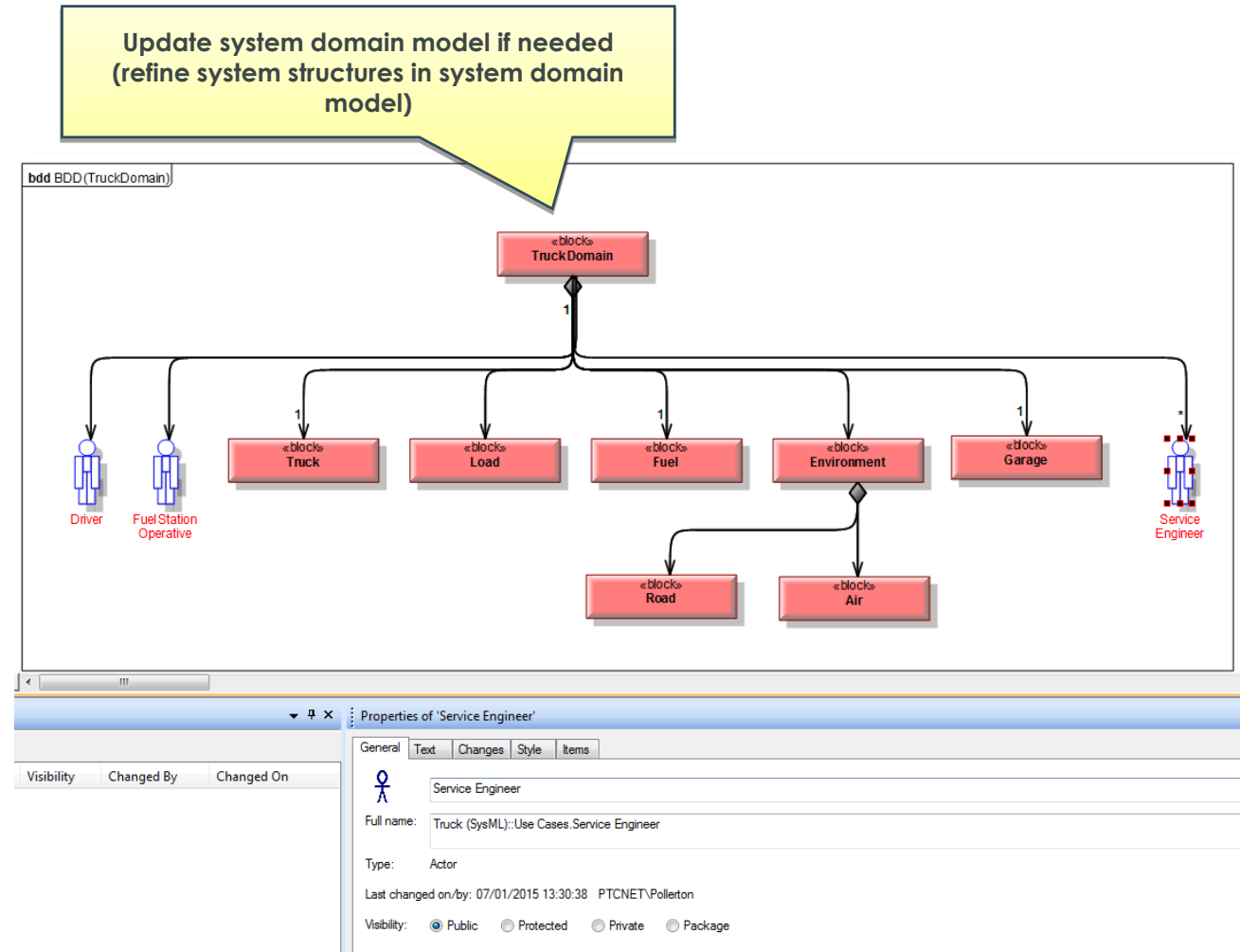
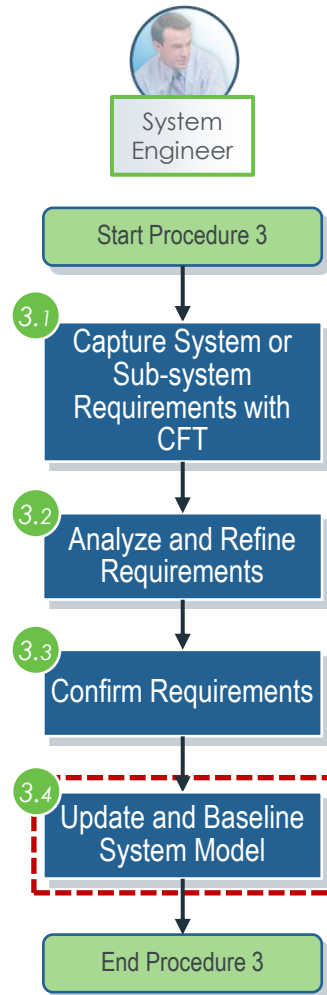
## ► Confirm Requirements



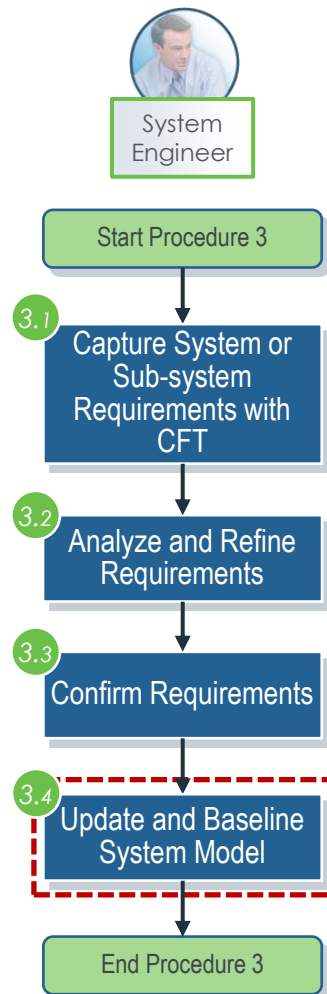
Pass System Level Requirements, Model Elements and Trace Links to Lifecycle Modeler



## ► Update System Model

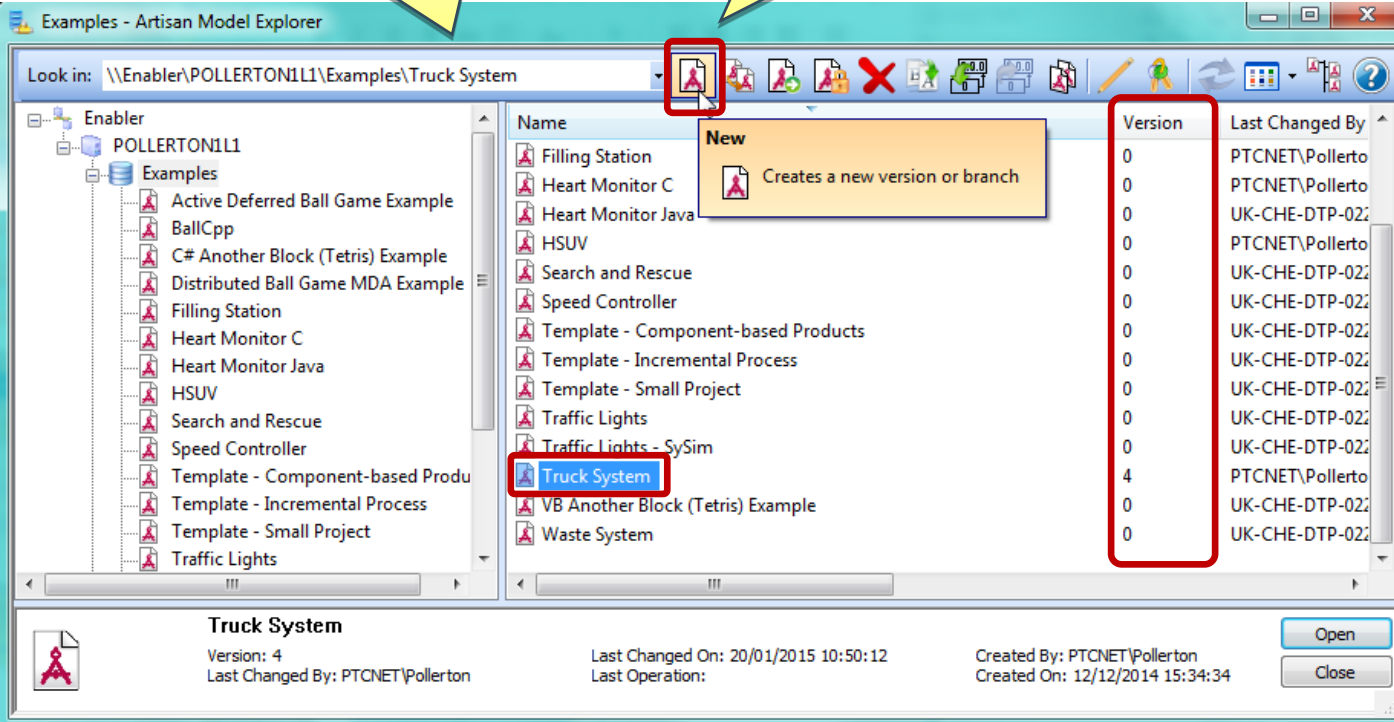


## ► Update System Model



Creating a new version is a common way to baseline the model. Launch the Model Explorer (or select File > Open from with Modeler)

Select the model and click New to create a new version



The screenshot shows the 'Examples - Artisan Model Explorer' window. The 'Look in' path is '\\Enabler\\POLLERTON11\\Examples\\Truck System'. The 'Name' column lists various models, with 'Truck System' selected. The 'Version' column shows the current version is 4. The 'Last Changed By' column shows 'PTCNET\\Pollerto'. The 'New' button is highlighted with a red box, and a tooltip indicates it 'Creates a new version or branch'.

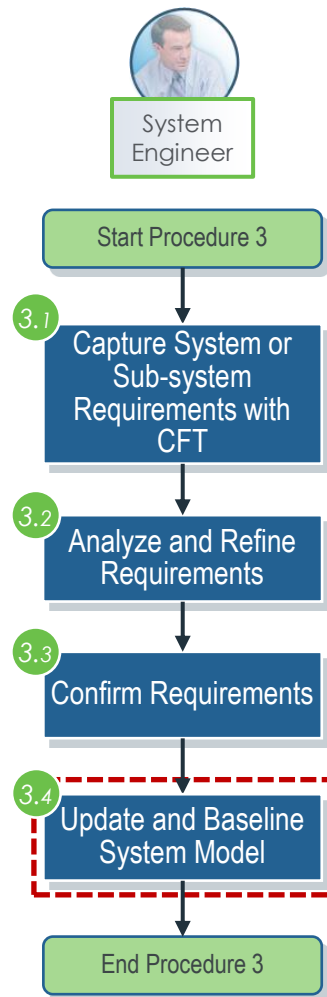
Name	Version	Last Changed By
Filling Station	0	PTCNET\\Pollerto
Heart Monitor C	0	PTCNET\\Pollerto
Heart Monitor Java	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022
HSUV	0	PTCNET\\Pollerto
Search and Rescue	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022
Speed Controller	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022
Template - Component-based Products	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022
Template - Incremental Process	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022
Template - Small Project	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022
Traffic Lights	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022
Traffic Lights - SySim	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022
<b>Truck System</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>PTCNET\\Pollerto</b>
VB Another Block (Tetris) Example	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022
Waste System	0	UK-CHE-DTP-022

**Truck System**  
Version: 4  
Last Changed By: PTCNET\\Pollerton  
Last Changed On: 20/01/2015 10:50:12  
Created By: PTCNET\\Pollerton  
Created On: 12/12/2014 15:34:34

Open Close

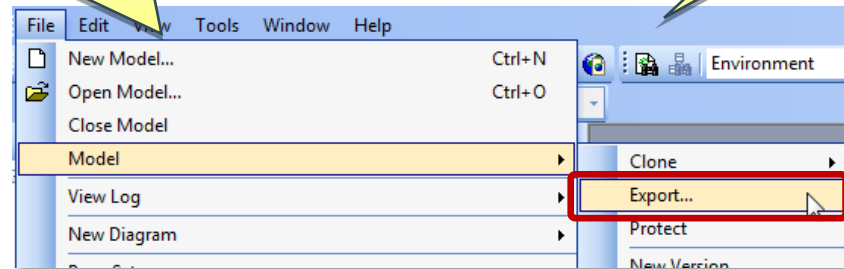
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Update System Model

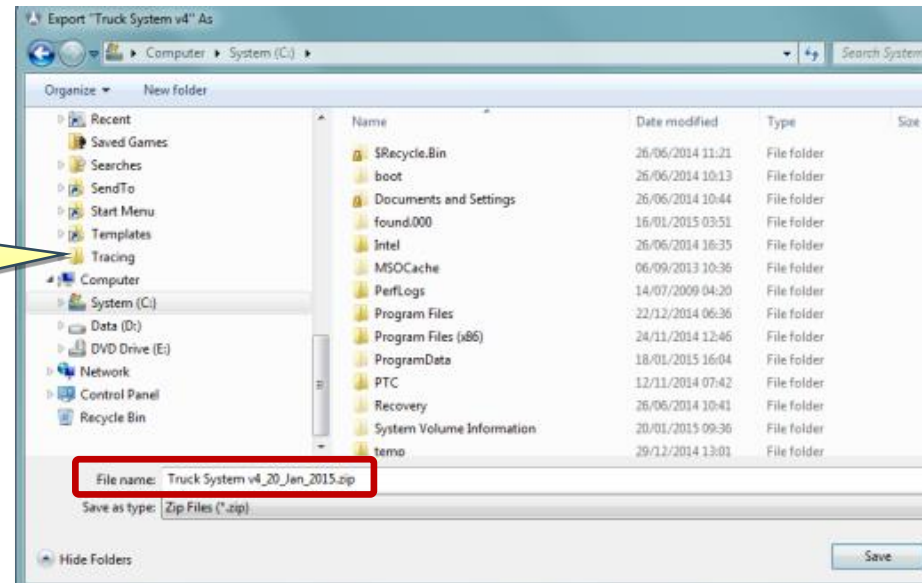


If a copy of the file needs to be stored in another location, Export can be used.

Choose File > Model > Export



Select a location and enter a name for exported model (.zip format)

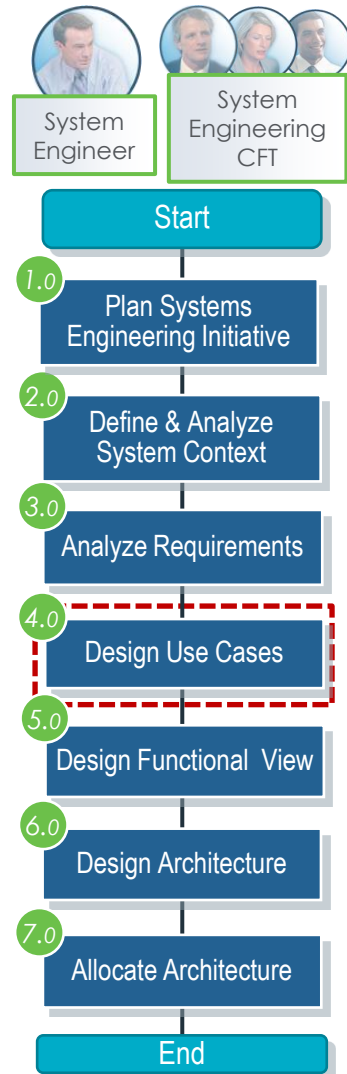


# DESIGN USE CASES



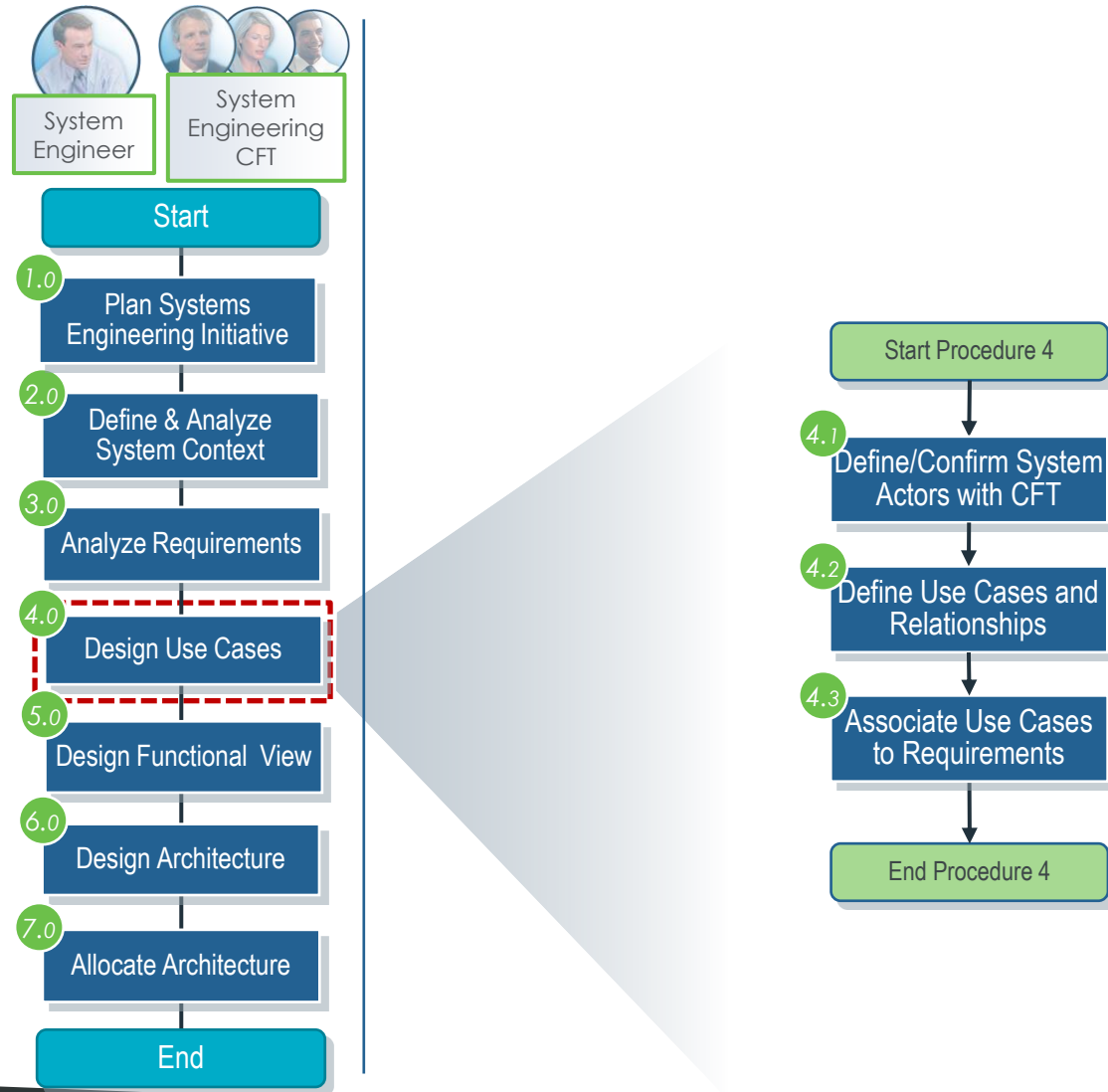
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE PROCEDURE

## ► Design Use Cases



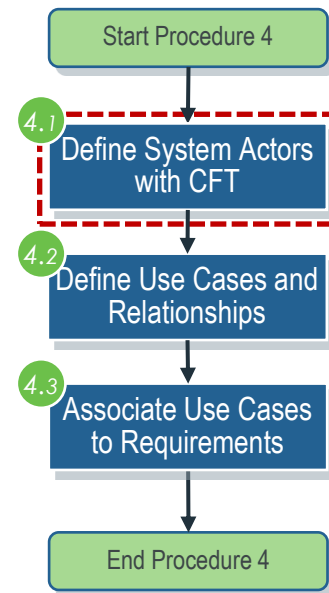
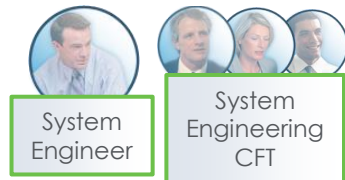
- Objectives
  - Capture and document use cases and relationships
- Role
  - System Engineer
  - Cross-functional Team
- Outputs
  - Use Case Model

## ► Design Use Cases



# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Design System Actors with CFT



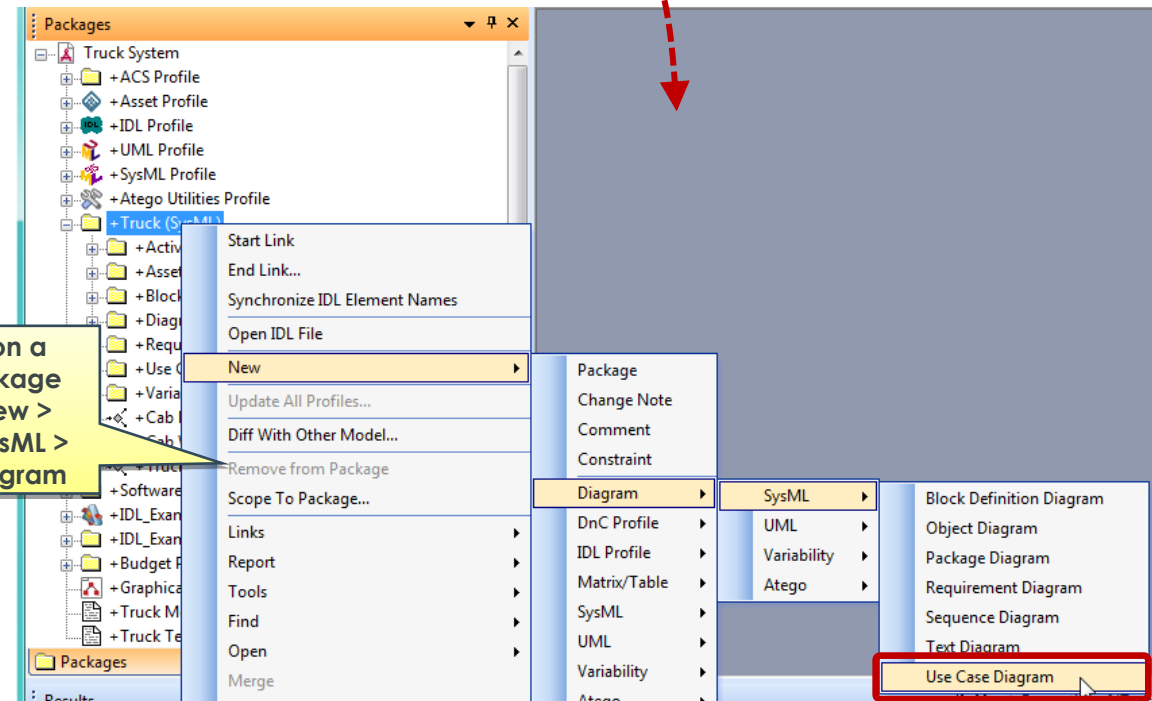
Work with the CFT to identify and document use cases



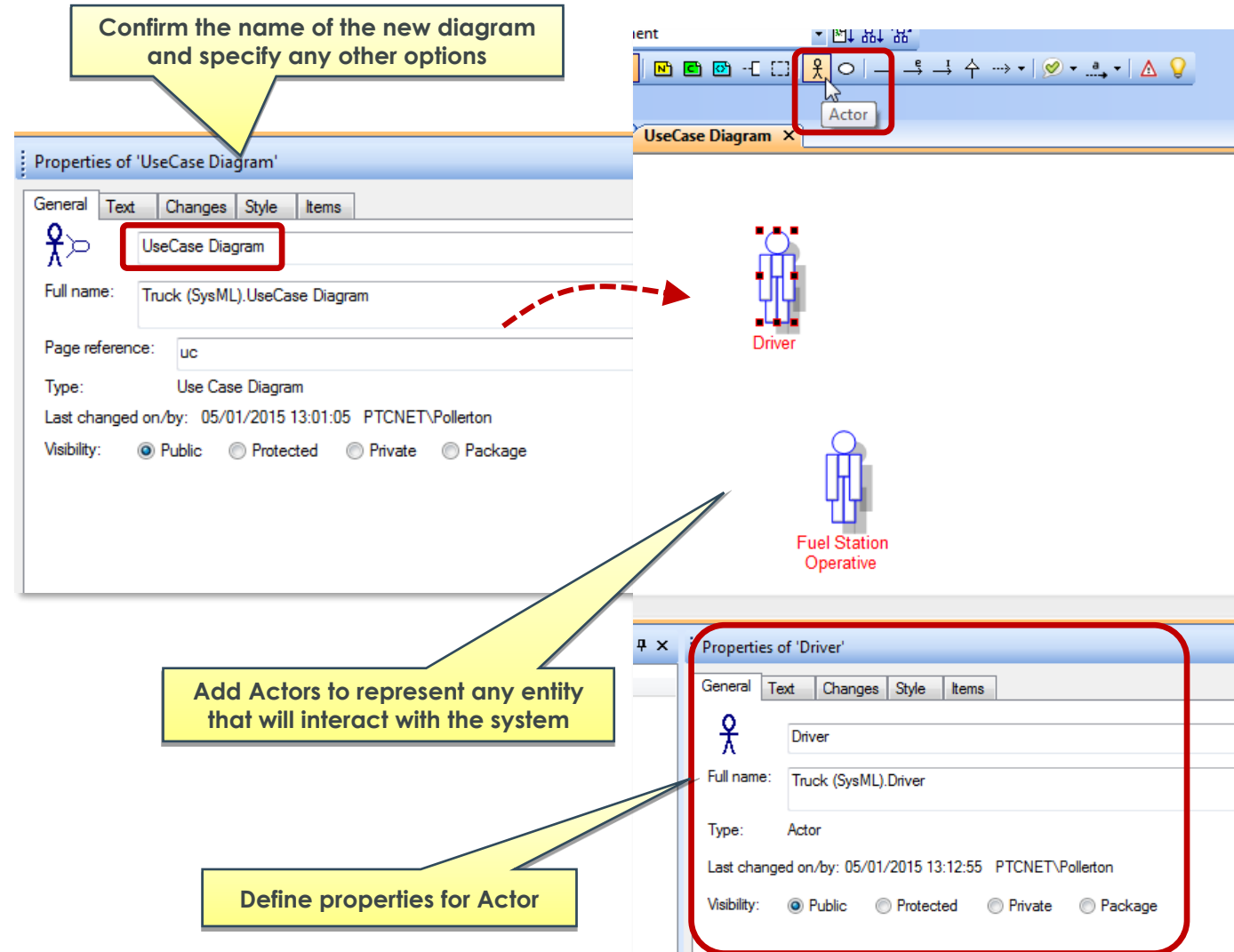
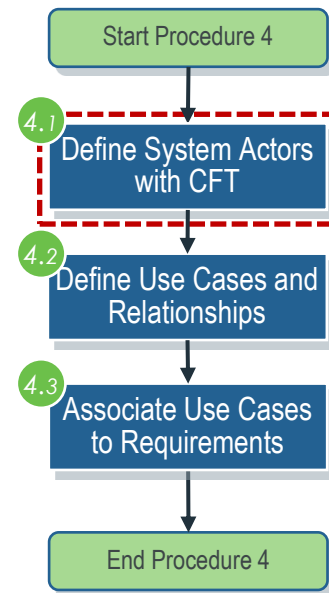
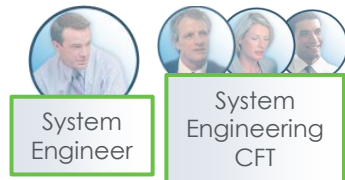
Note

Use case diagrams focus on system behavior. They describe the usage of a system (subject) by its actors (environment) to achieve a goal, which is realized by the subject providing a set of services to selected actors

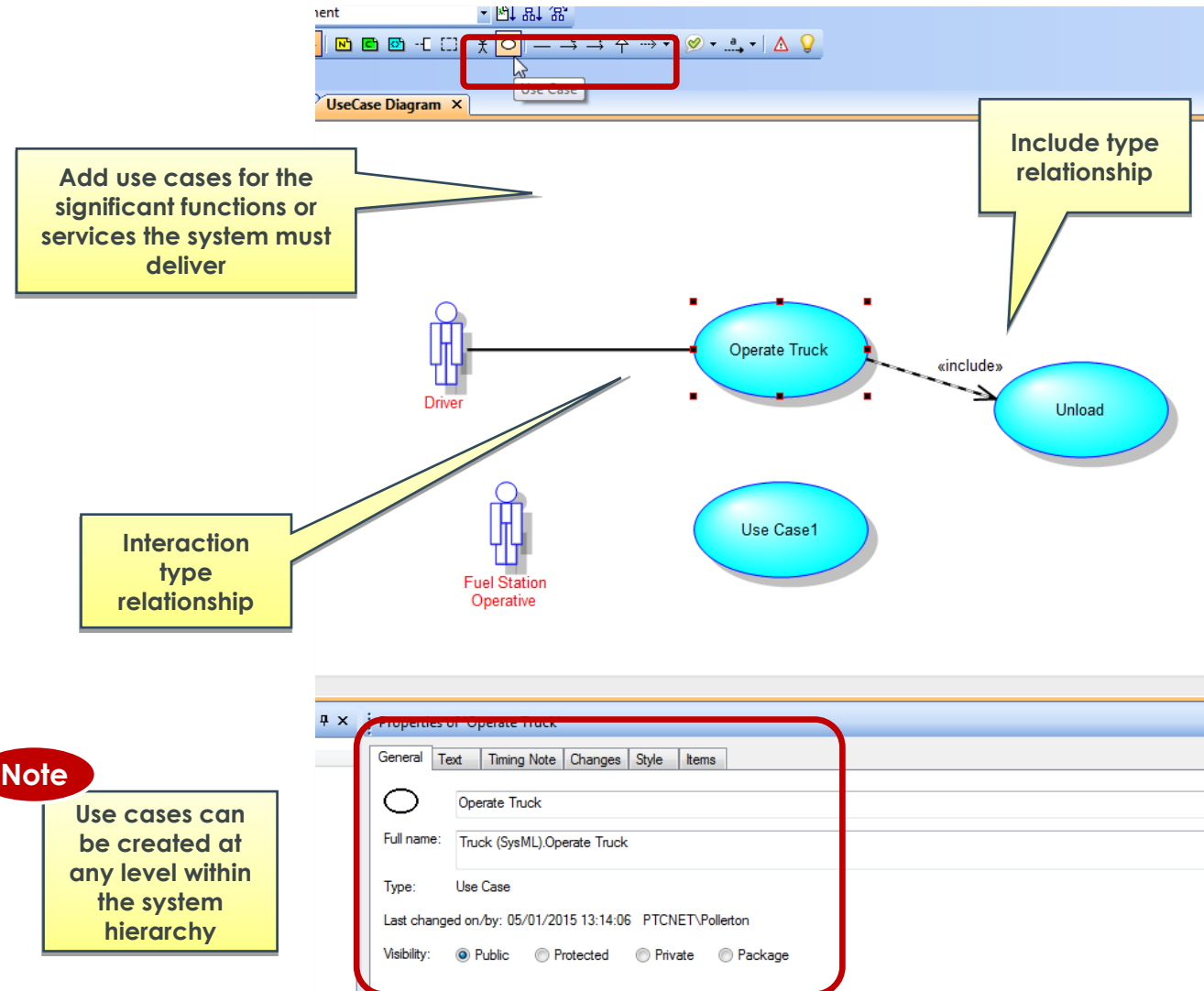
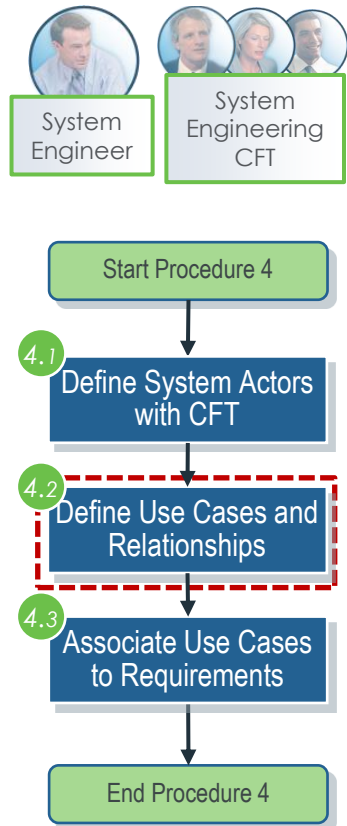
Right click on a suitable package and click New > Diagram > SysML > Use Case Diagram



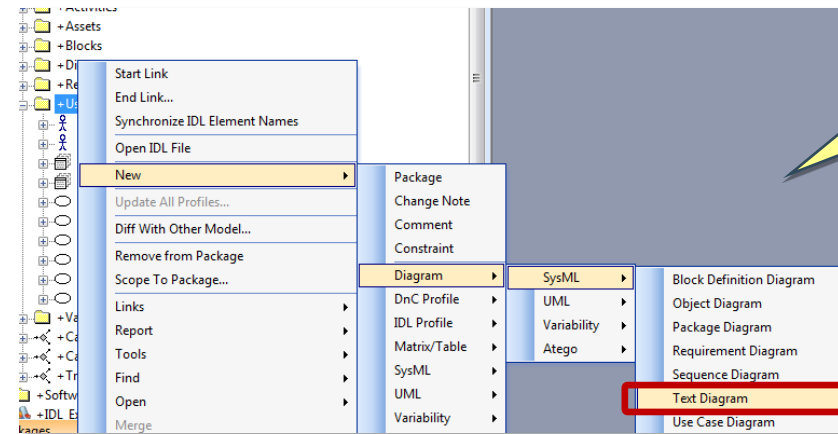
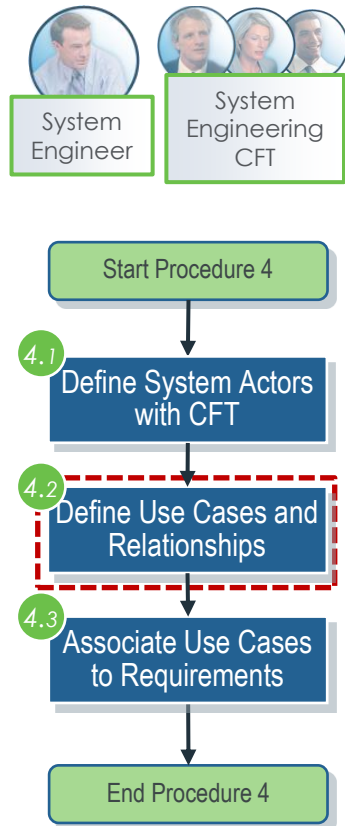
## ► Design System Actors with CFT



## ► Define Use Cases and Relationships

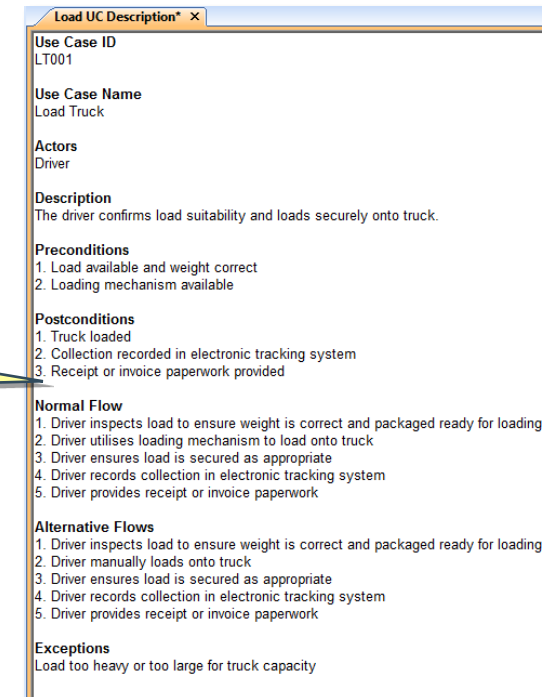


## ► Define Use Cases and Relationships



Use case descriptions can also be created to provide further information and also capture multiple scenarios

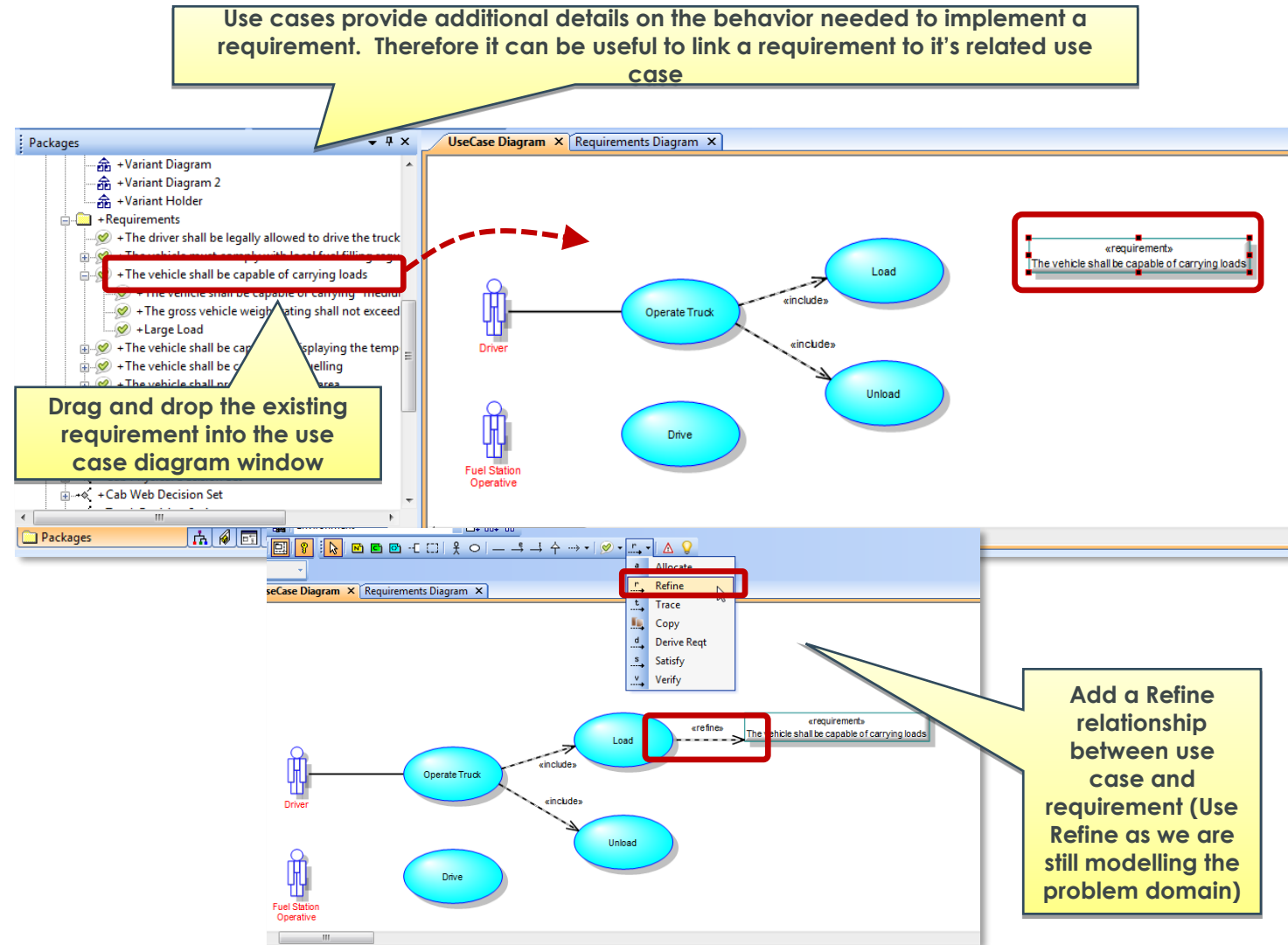
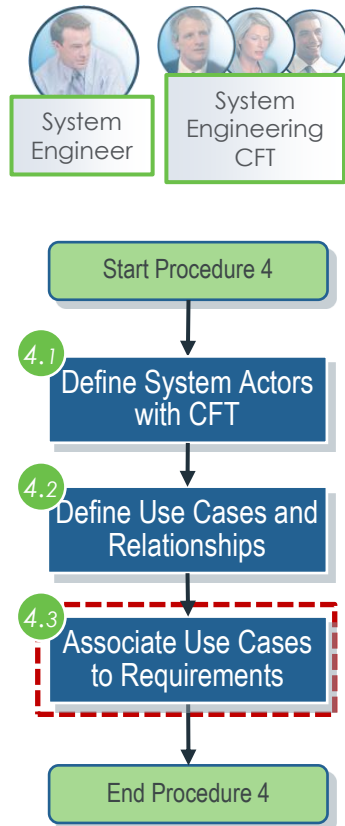
Create Text diagrams to capture textual descriptions of use cases



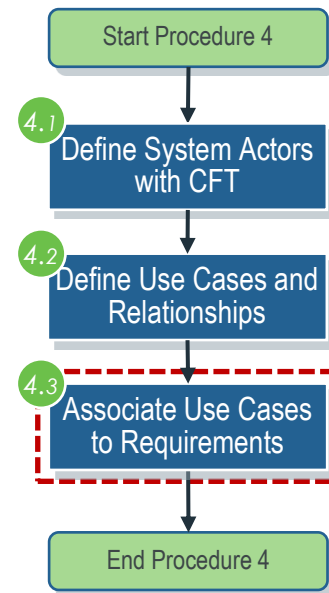
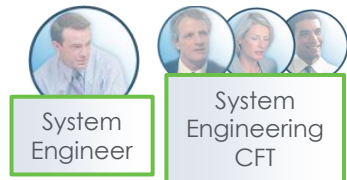
A screenshot of a 'Load UC Description' form. The form contains the following fields and text:

- Use Case ID:** LT001
- Use Case Name:** Load Truck
- Actors:** Driver
- Description:** The driver confirms load suitability and loads securely onto truck.
- Preconditions:**
  - 1. Load available and weight correct
  - 2. Loading mechanism available
- Postconditions:**
  - 1. Truck loaded
  - 2. Collection recorded in electronic tracking system
  - 3. Receipt or invoice paperwork provided
- Normal Flow:**
  - 1. Driver inspects load to ensure weight is correct and packaged ready for loading
  - 2. Driver utilises loading mechanism to load onto truck
  - 3. Driver ensures load is secured as appropriate
  - 4. Driver records collection in electronic tracking system
  - 5. Driver provides receipt or invoice paperwork
- Alternative Flows:**
  - 1. Driver inspects load to ensure weight is correct and packaged ready for loading
  - 2. Driver manually loads onto truck
  - 3. Driver ensures load is secured as appropriate
  - 4. Driver records collection in electronic tracking system
  - 5. Driver provides receipt or invoice paperwork
- Exceptions:** Load too heavy or too large for truck capacity

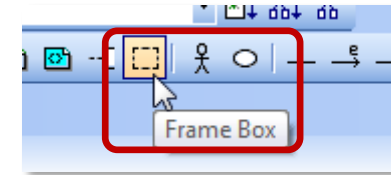
## ► Associate Use Cases to Requirements



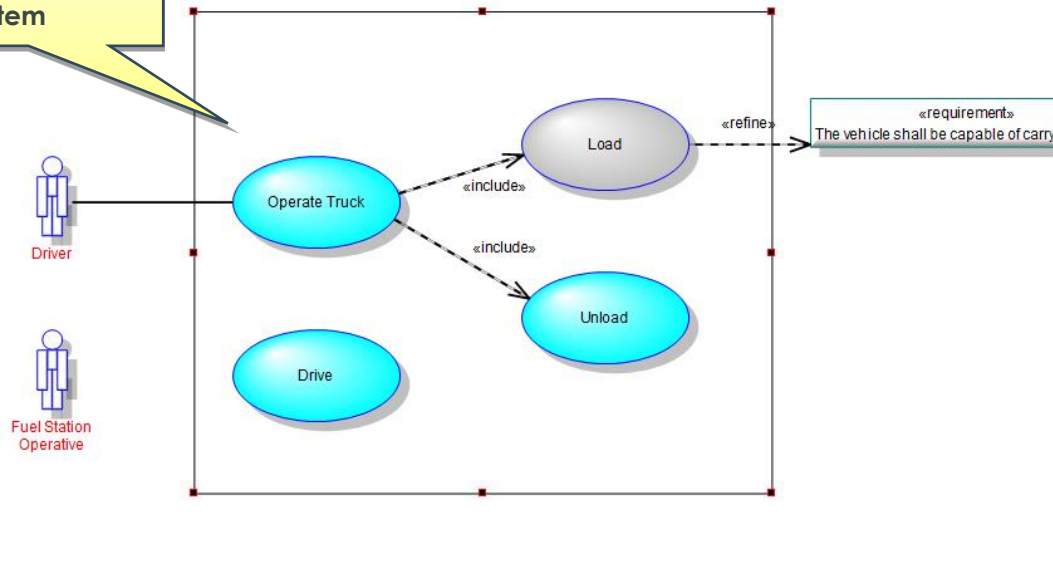
## ► Associate Use Cases to Requirements



As with Block Definition Diagrams, it is possible to put a system boundary onto a use case diagram

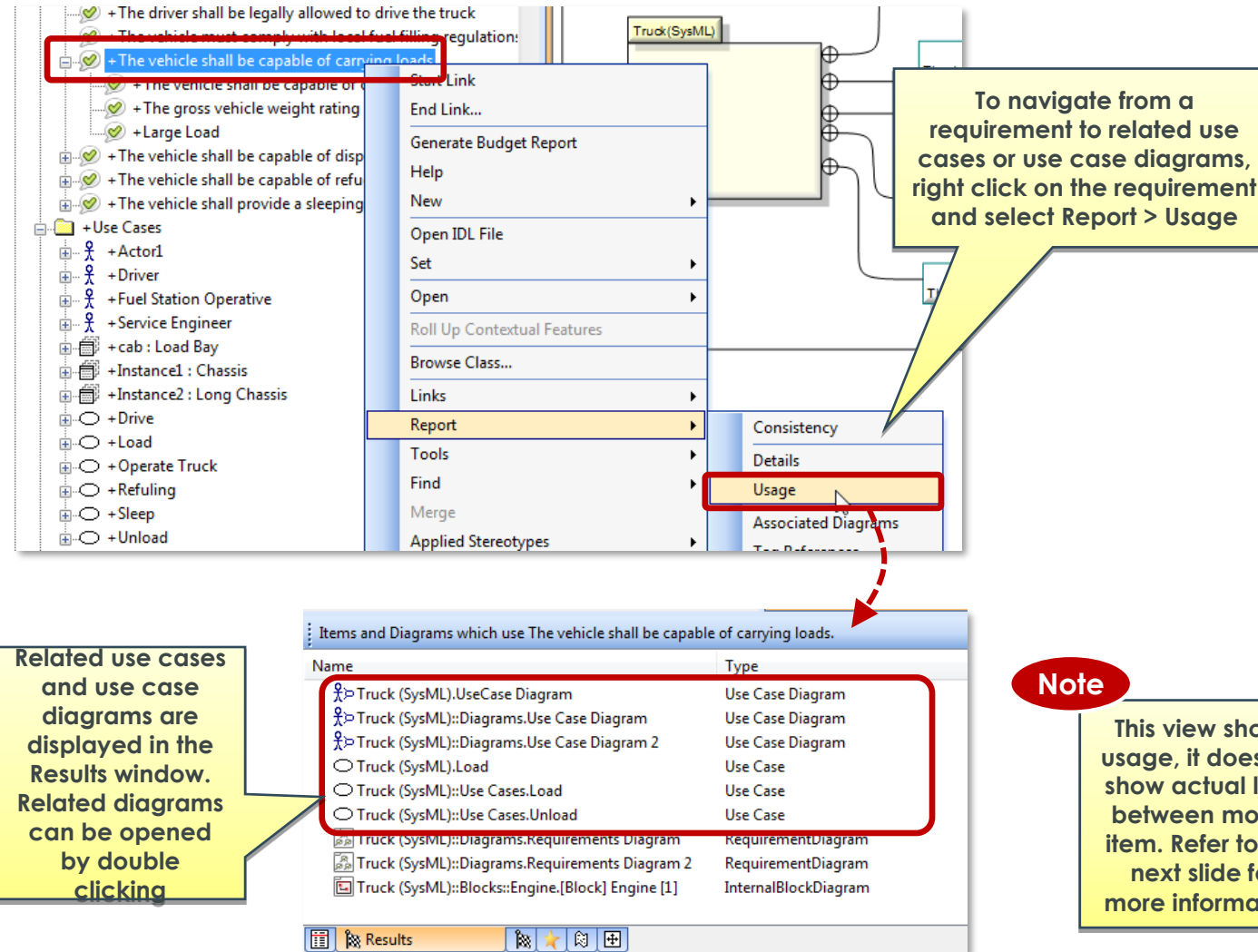
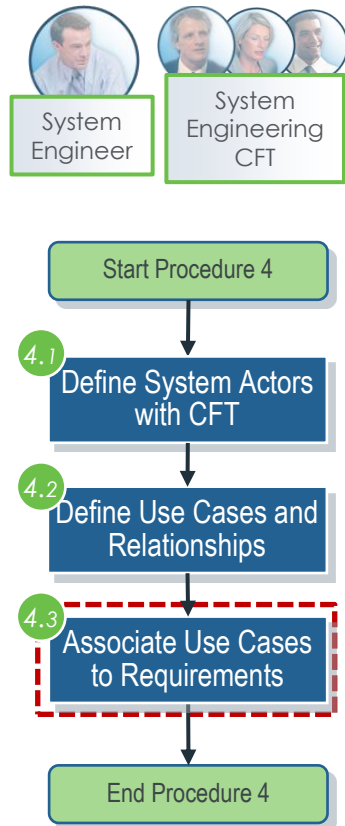


Select Frame Box and drag the box around the use cases in the system





## ► Associate Use Cases to Requirements



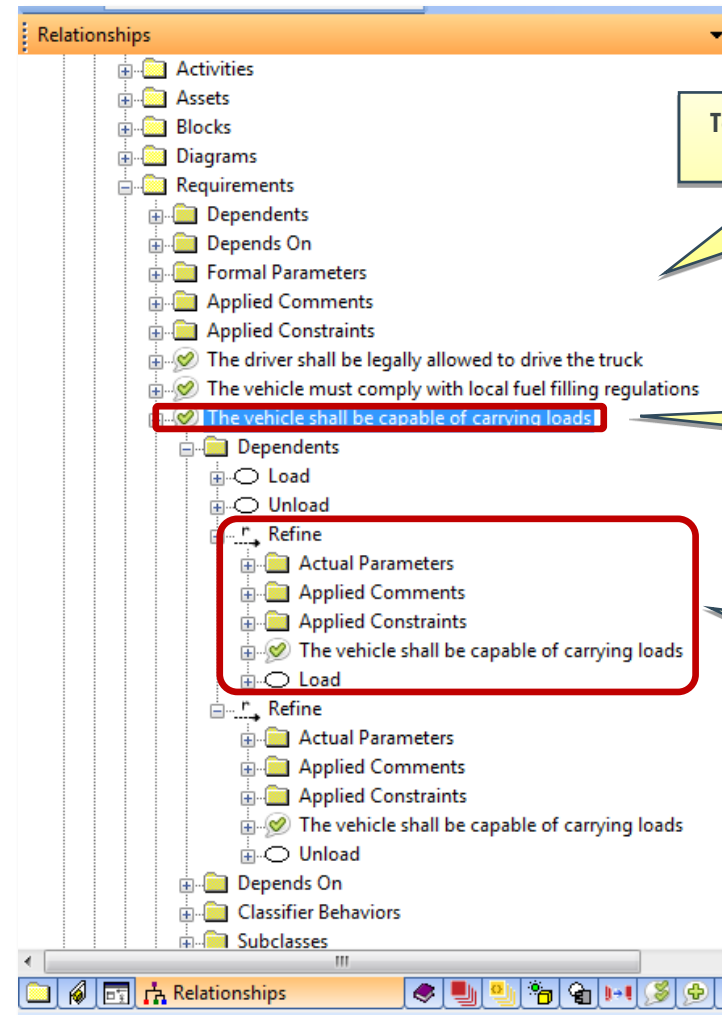
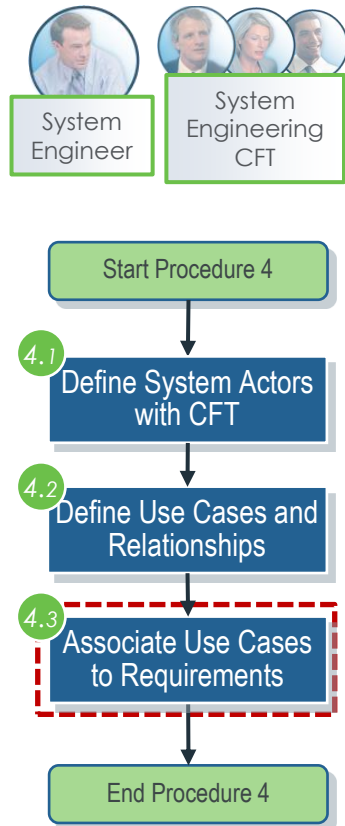
The screenshot shows a SysML model editor with a requirement tree on the left. A requirement, '+The vehicle shall be capable of carrying loads', is selected and right-clicked, opening a context menu. The 'Report' option is highlighted, and the 'Usage' sub-option is selected. A yellow callout box explains: 'To navigate from a requirement to related use cases or use case diagrams, right click on the requirement and select Report > Usage'.

Below the context menu, the 'Results' window displays a table of items and diagrams that use the selected requirement. A yellow callout box states: 'Related use cases and use case diagrams are displayed in the Results window. Related diagrams can be opened by double clicking'.

Name	Type
Truck (SysML).Use Case Diagram	Use Case Diagram
Truck (SysML)::Diagrams.Use Case Diagram	Use Case Diagram
Truck (SysML)::Diagrams.Use Case Diagram 2	Use Case Diagram
Truck (SysML).Load	Use Case
Truck (SysML)::Use Cases.Load	Use Case
Truck (SysML)::Use Cases.Unload	Use Case
Truck (SysML)::Diagrams.Requirements Diagram	RequirementDiagram
Truck (SysML)::Diagrams.Requirements Diagram 2	RequirementDiagram
Truck (SysML)::Blocks::Engine.[Block] Engine [1]	InternalBlockDiagram

A red dashed arrow points from the 'Usage' option in the context menu to the 'Results' window. A yellow callout box with a red border contains a 'Note': 'This view shows usage, it does not show actual links between model item. Refer to the next slide for more information'.

## ► Associate Use Cases to Requirements



To display all relationships between model items use the Relationship browser

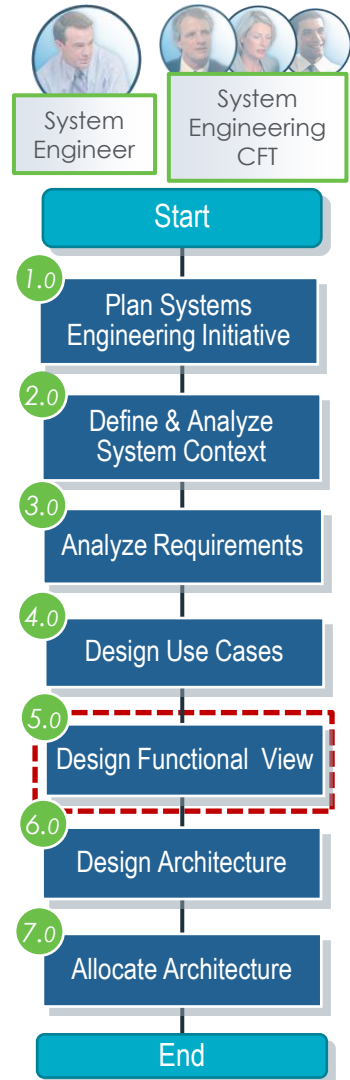
Locate the requirement and expand the Dependents folder

Relationships are displayed, in this case the Refine link between requirement and the Load use case

# DESIGN FUNCTIONAL VIEW

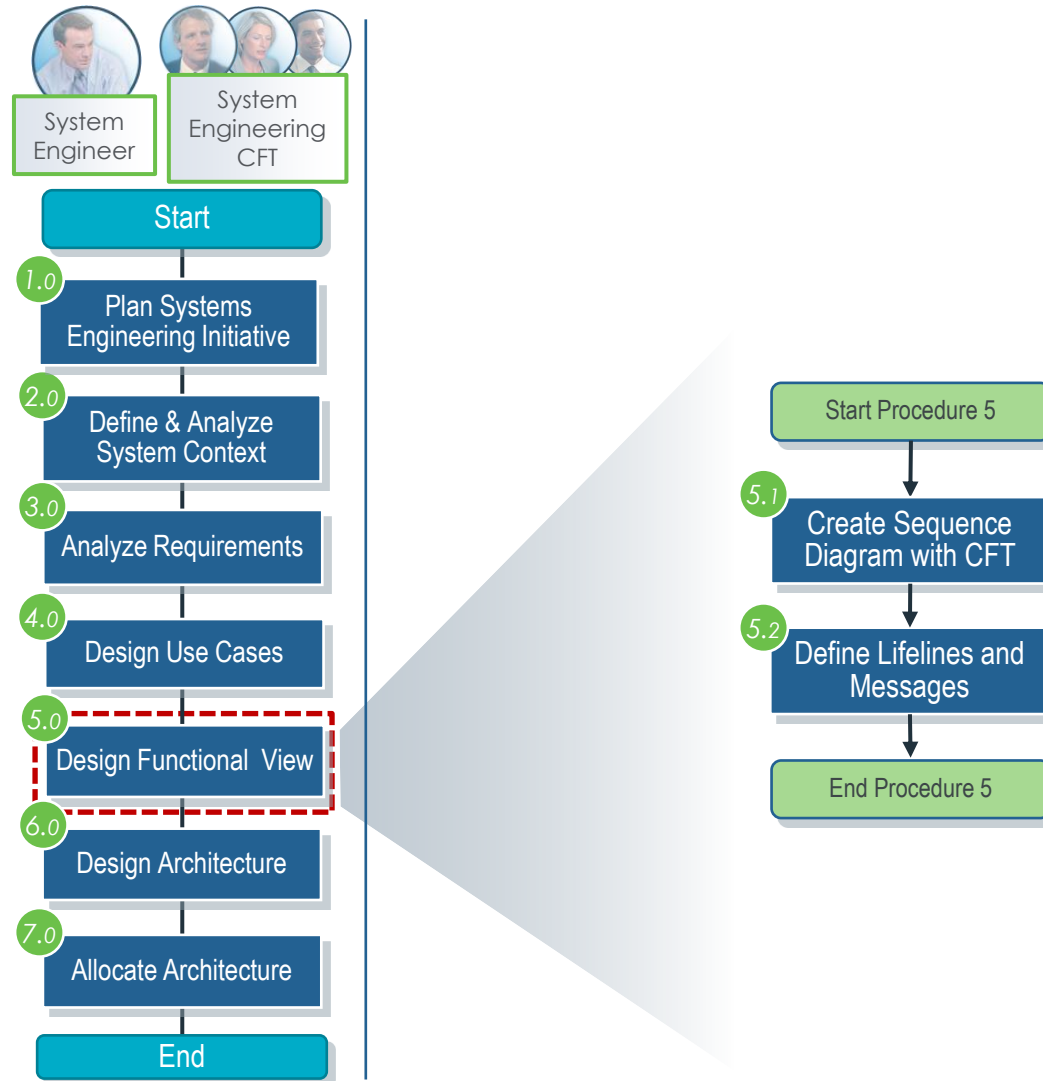
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE PROCEDURE

## ► Design Functional View

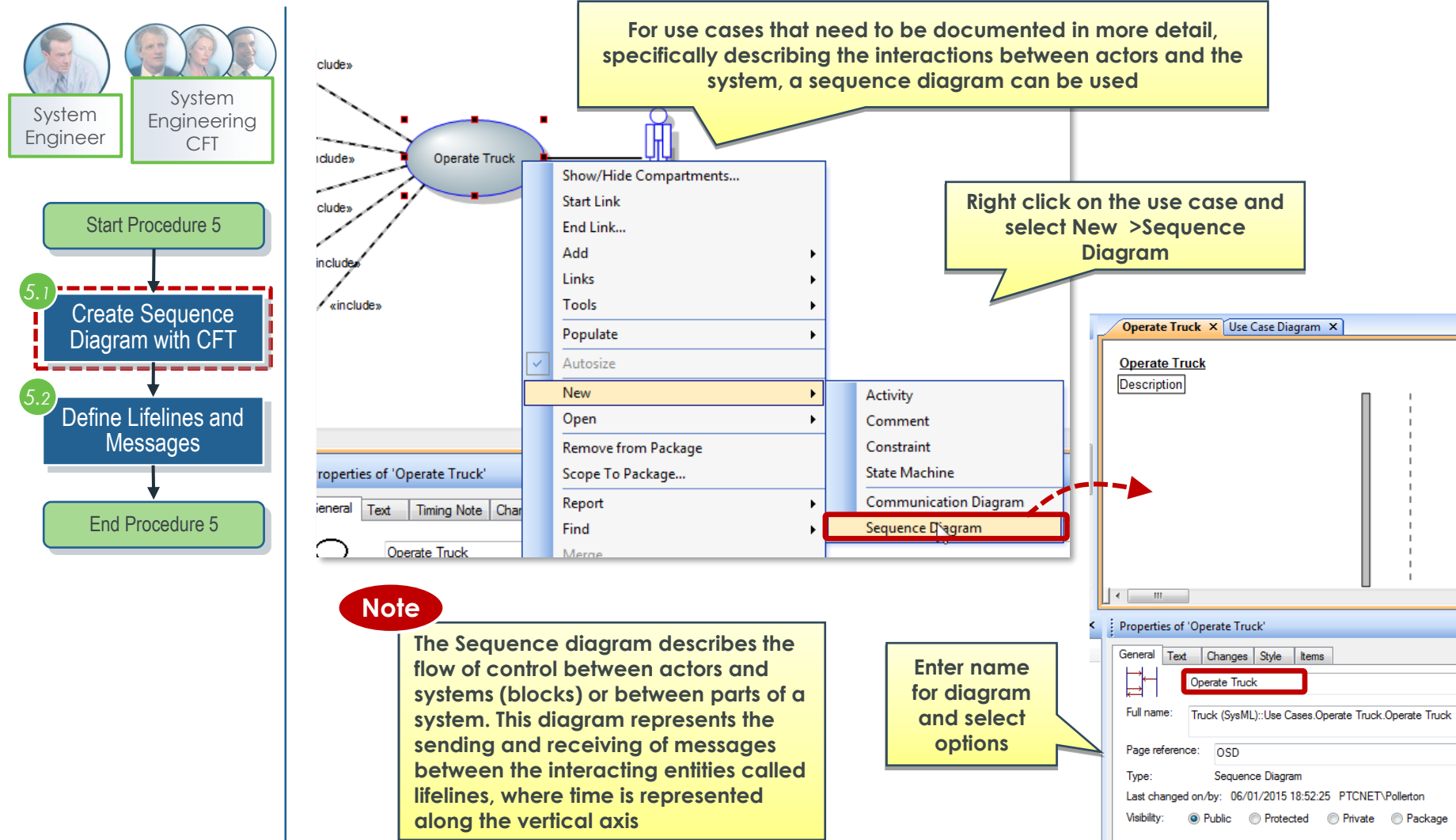


- Objectives
  - Define functional interactions and preliminary functional architecture
- Role
  - System Engineer
  - Cross-functional Team
- Outputs
  - Interaction Model
  - Functional Architecture Model

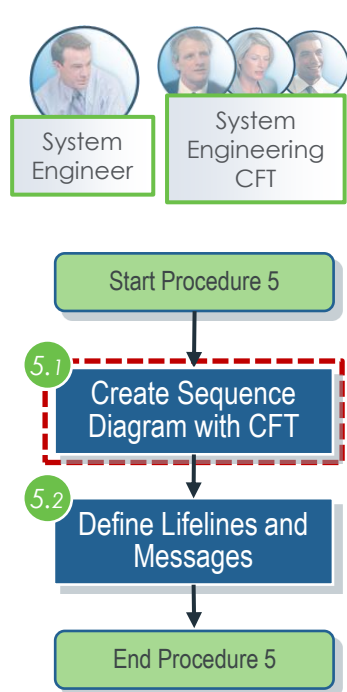
## ► Design Functional View



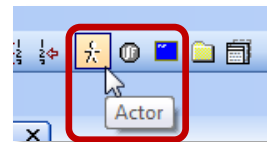
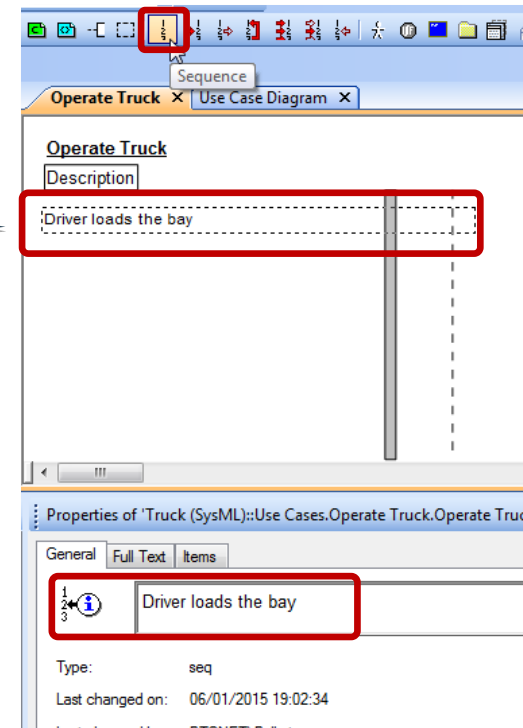
## ► Create Sequence Diagram with CFT



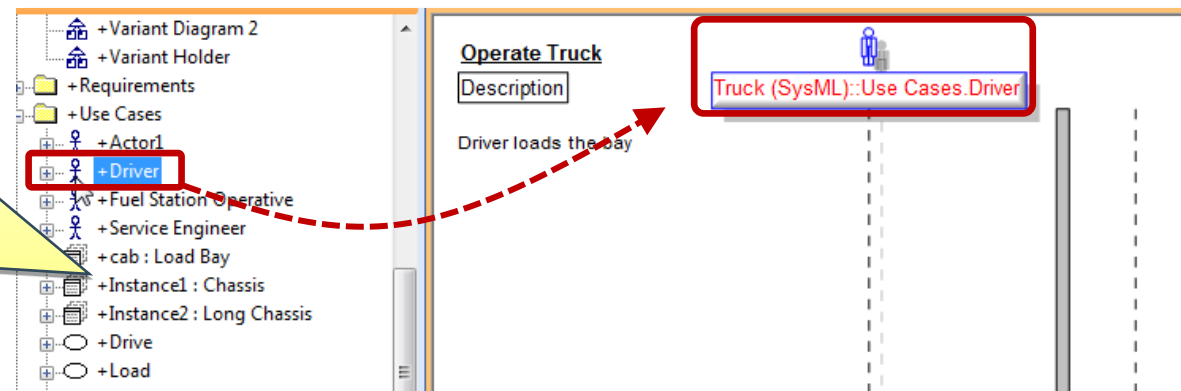
## ► Create Sequence Diagram with CFT



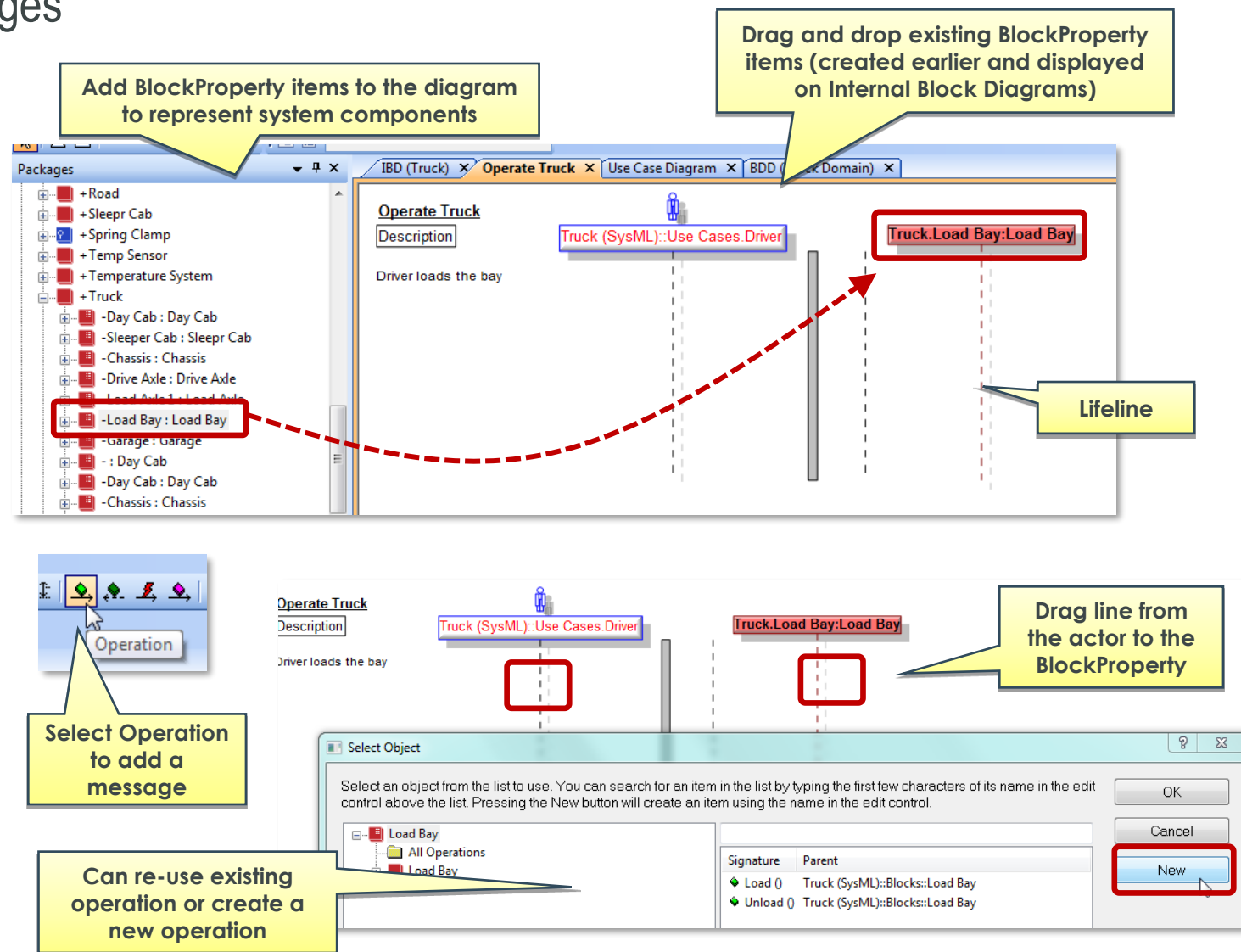
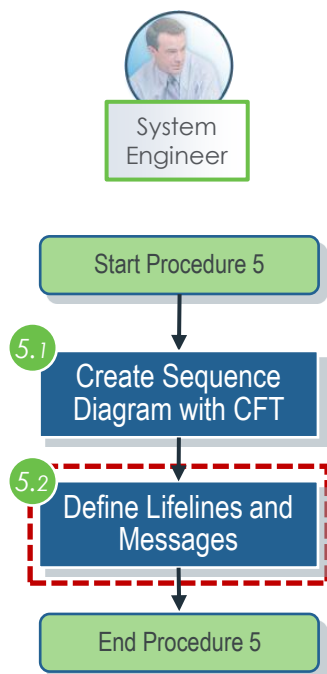
Click on Sequence and then click in diagram window below the text Description. Add a sequence to the diagram and enter a name



A new actor can be added, but if the correct actor already exists in the model, drag and drop into the diagram as shown below

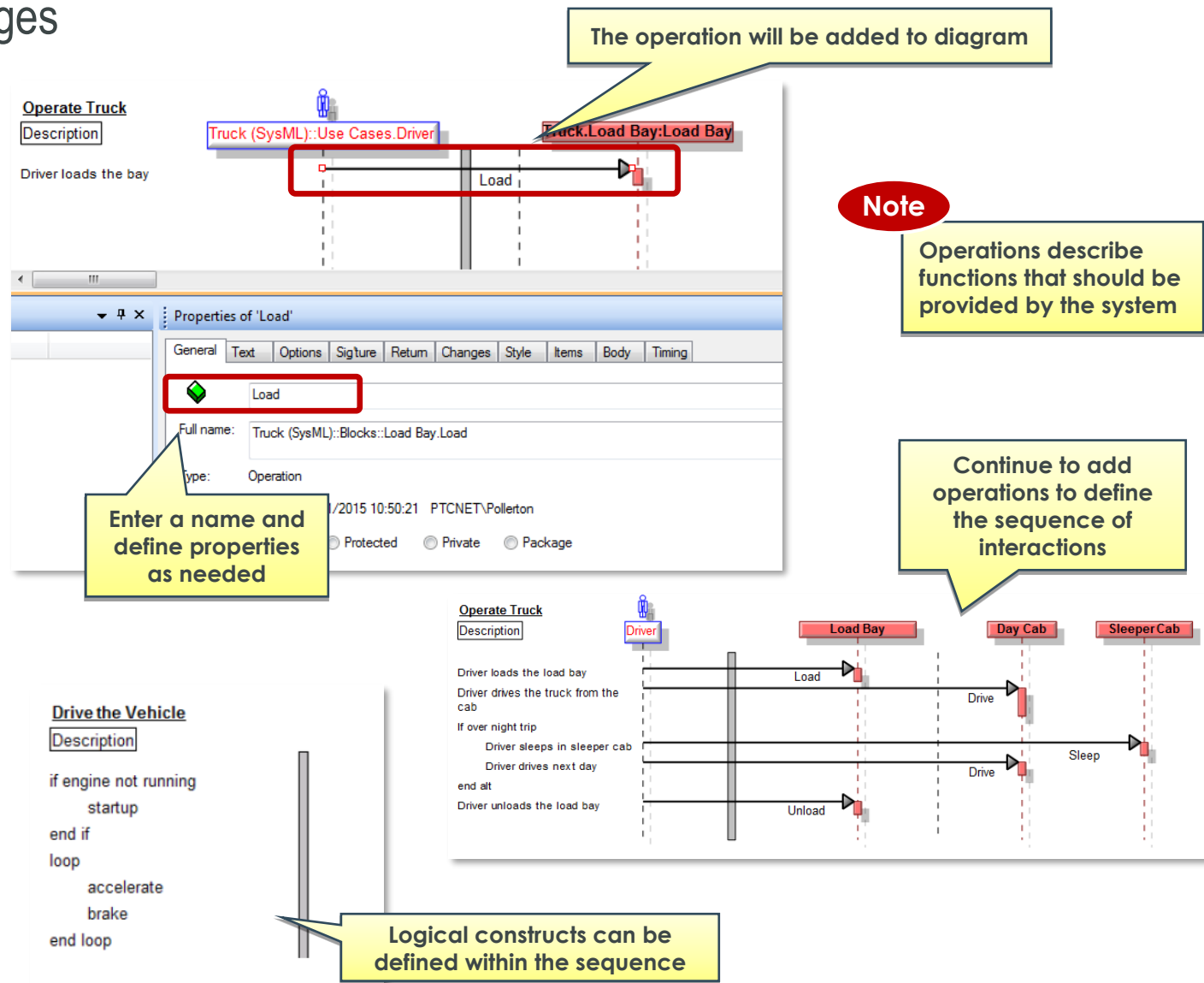
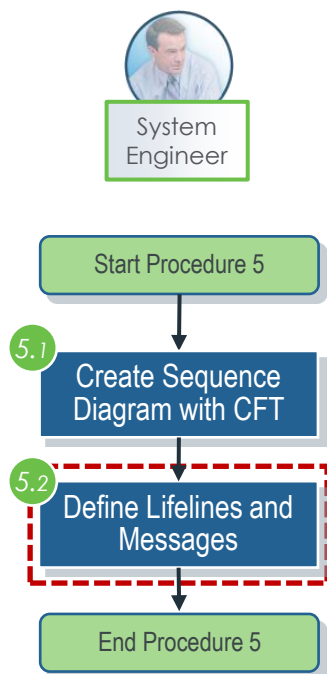


## ► Define Lifelines and Messages

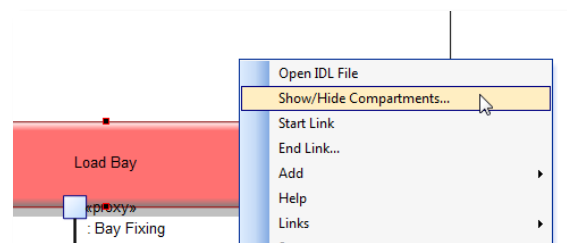
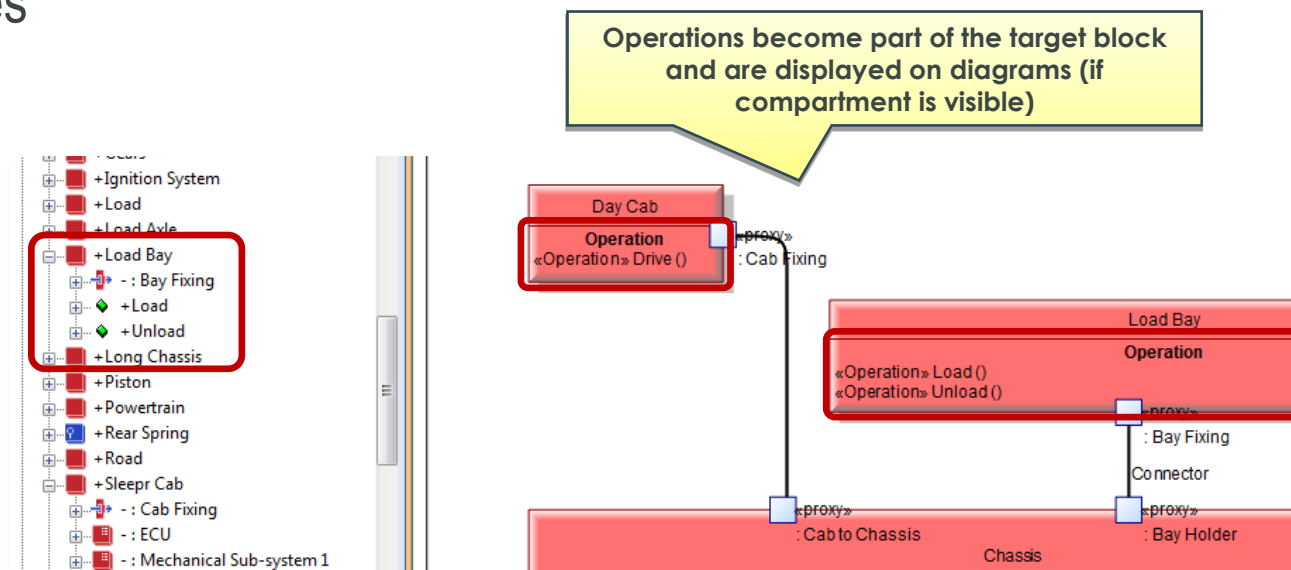
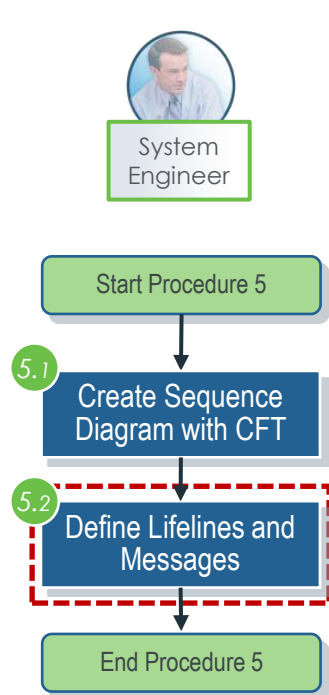




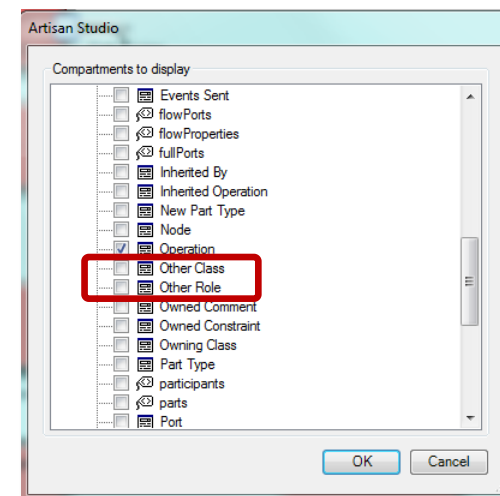
## ► Define Lifelines and Messages



## ► Define Lifelines and Messages



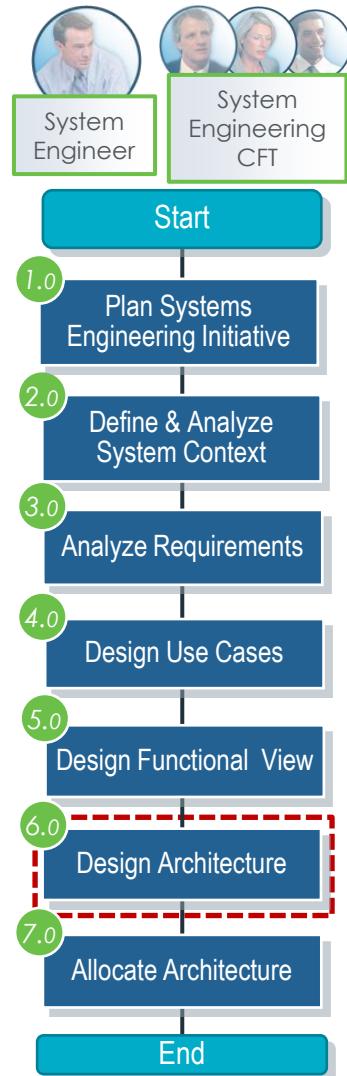
Right click on the block and select Show/Hide Compartments...



# DESIGN ARCHITECTURE

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE PROCEDURE

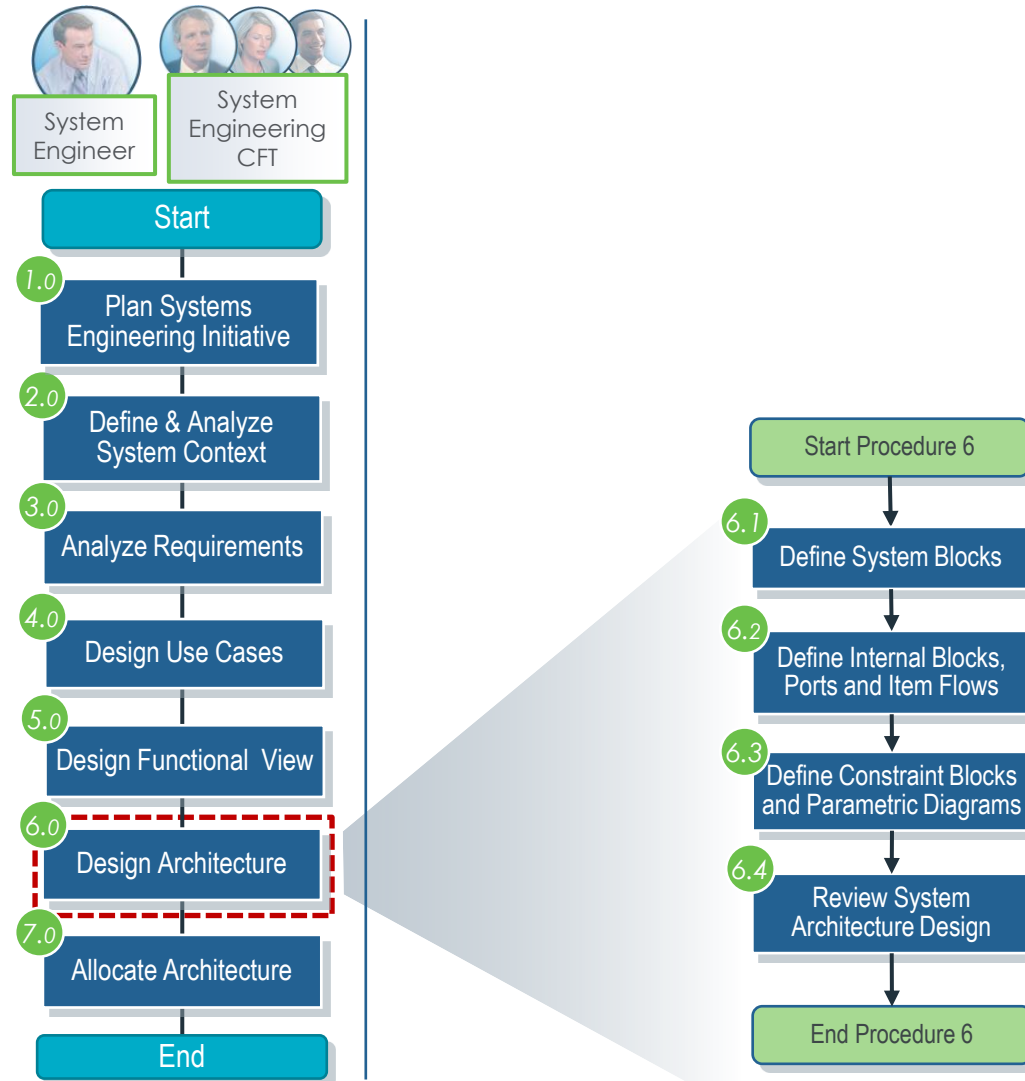
## ► Design Architecture



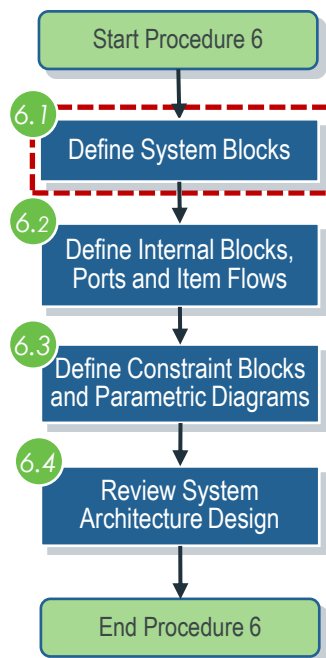
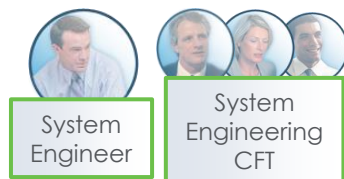
- Objectives
  - Design, analyze and review system architecture
- Role
  - System Engineer
  - Cross-functional Team
- Outputs
  - System Architecture Model

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Design Architecture

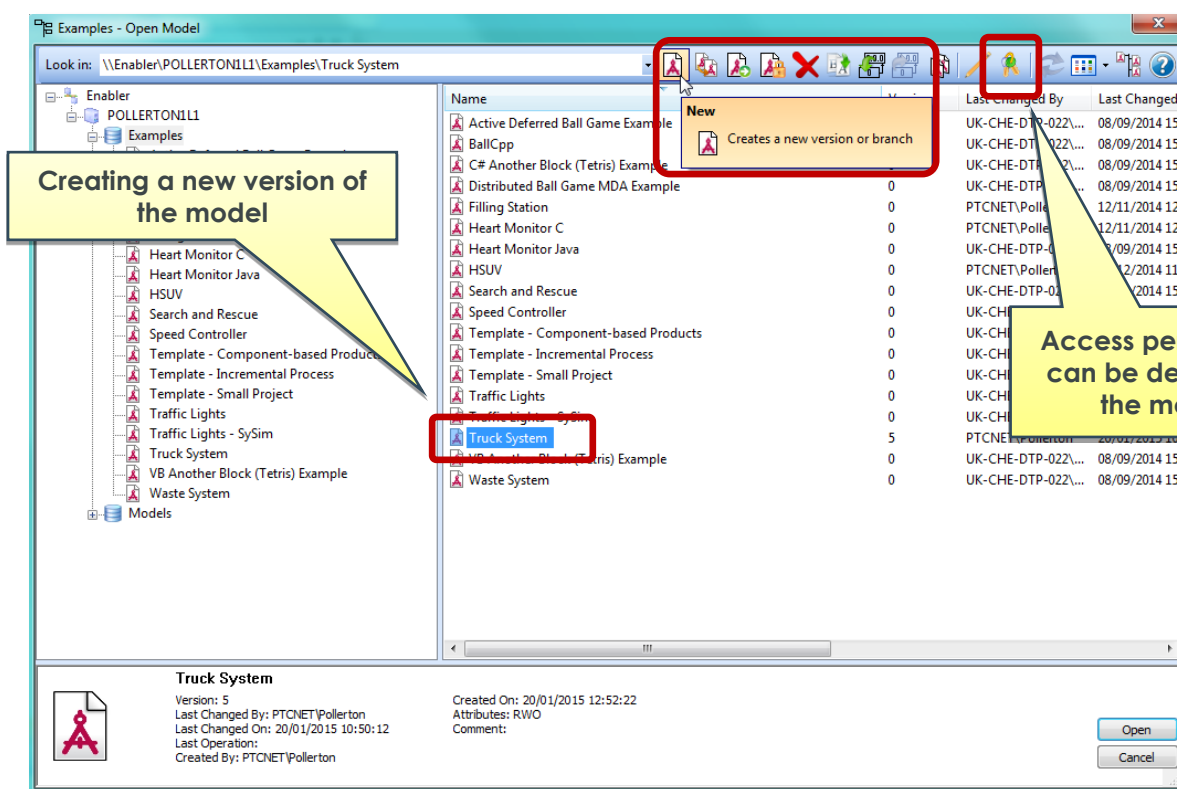


## ► Update System Model

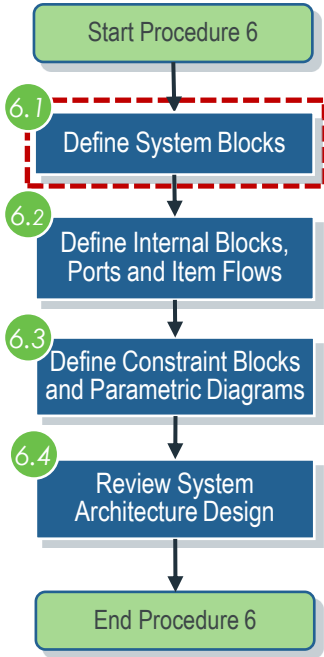
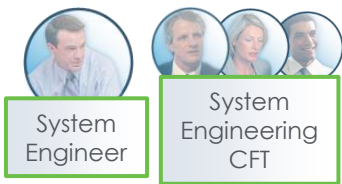


### Note

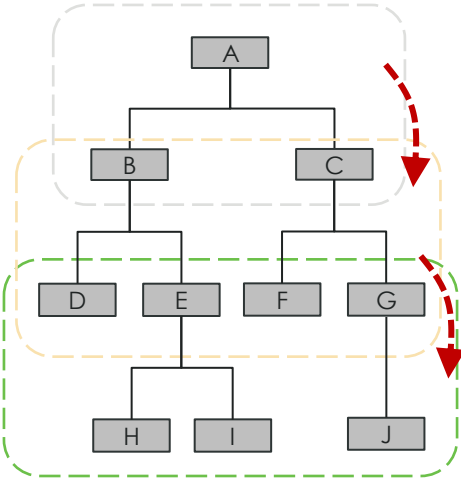
Before commencing the detailed design of the system, create another baseline of the model. System requirements should be frozen and only be modified via a managed change process



## Define System Blocks



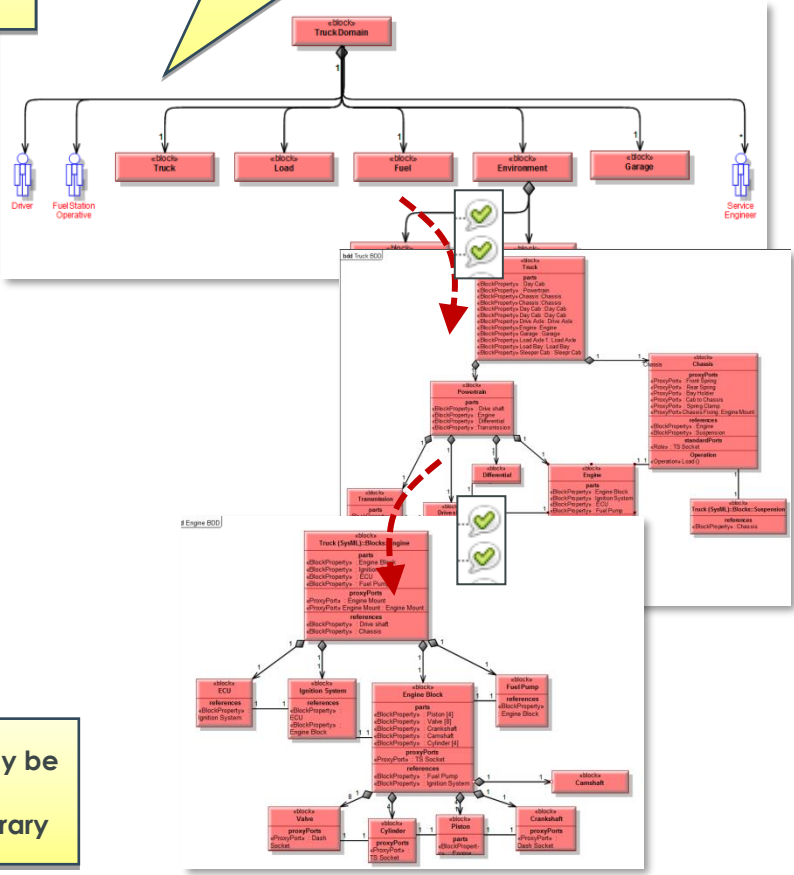
When creating the various models in previous steps, system requirements will have been refined and elaborated and more there will be a greater understanding of the needed system/sub-system structure as well as system functions



**Note**

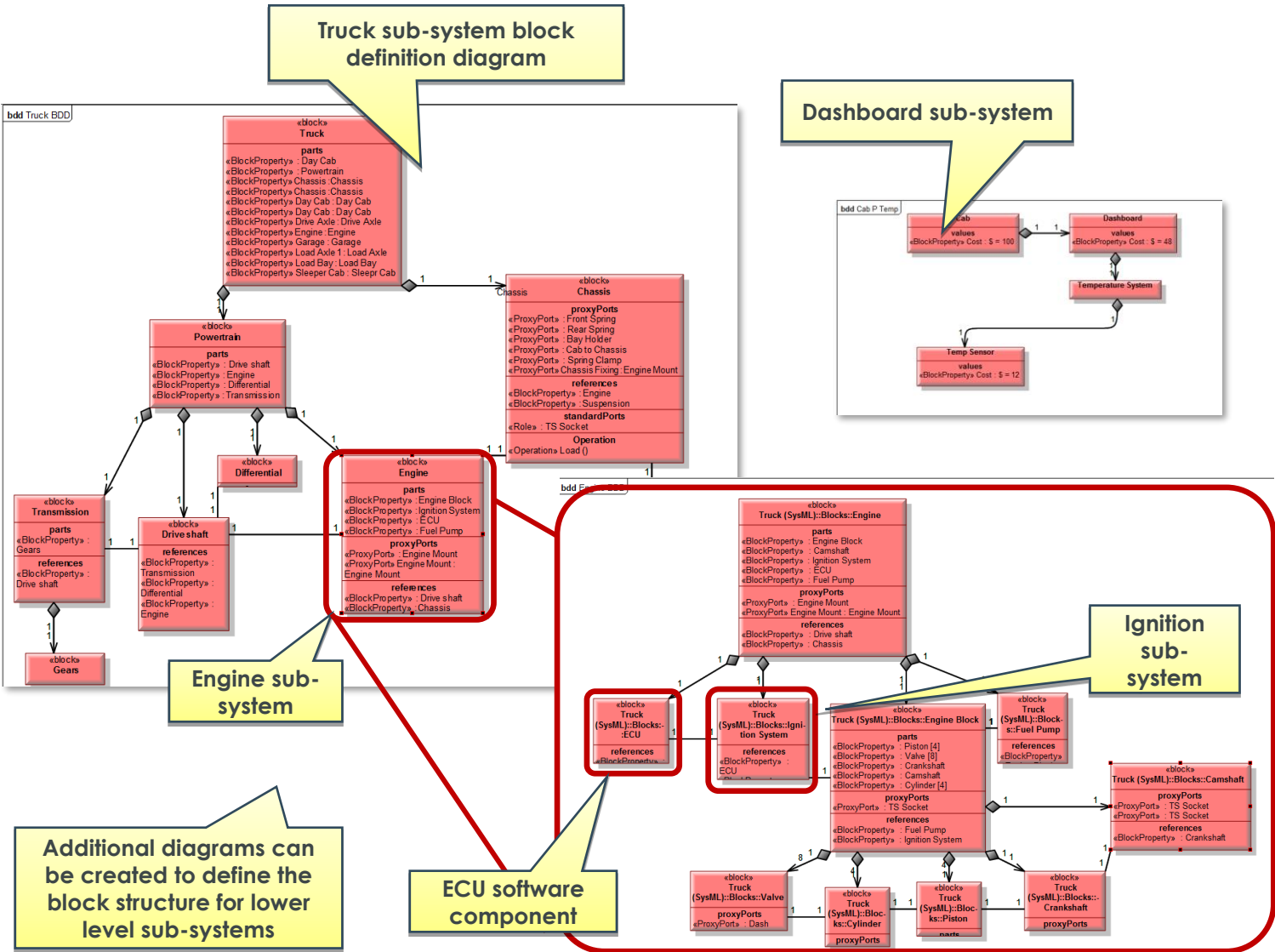
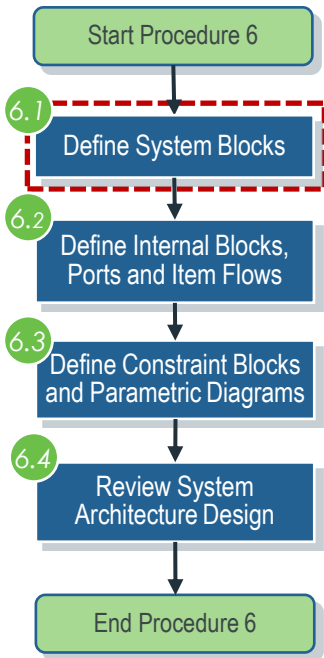
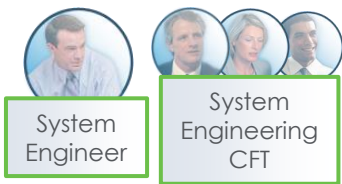
Sub-systems that can stand-alone may be better defined as a separate system model and then linked using Asset Library

Cascade requirements down from higher levels and define Block Definition Diagrams and Internal Block Diagrams to describe the various sub-systems

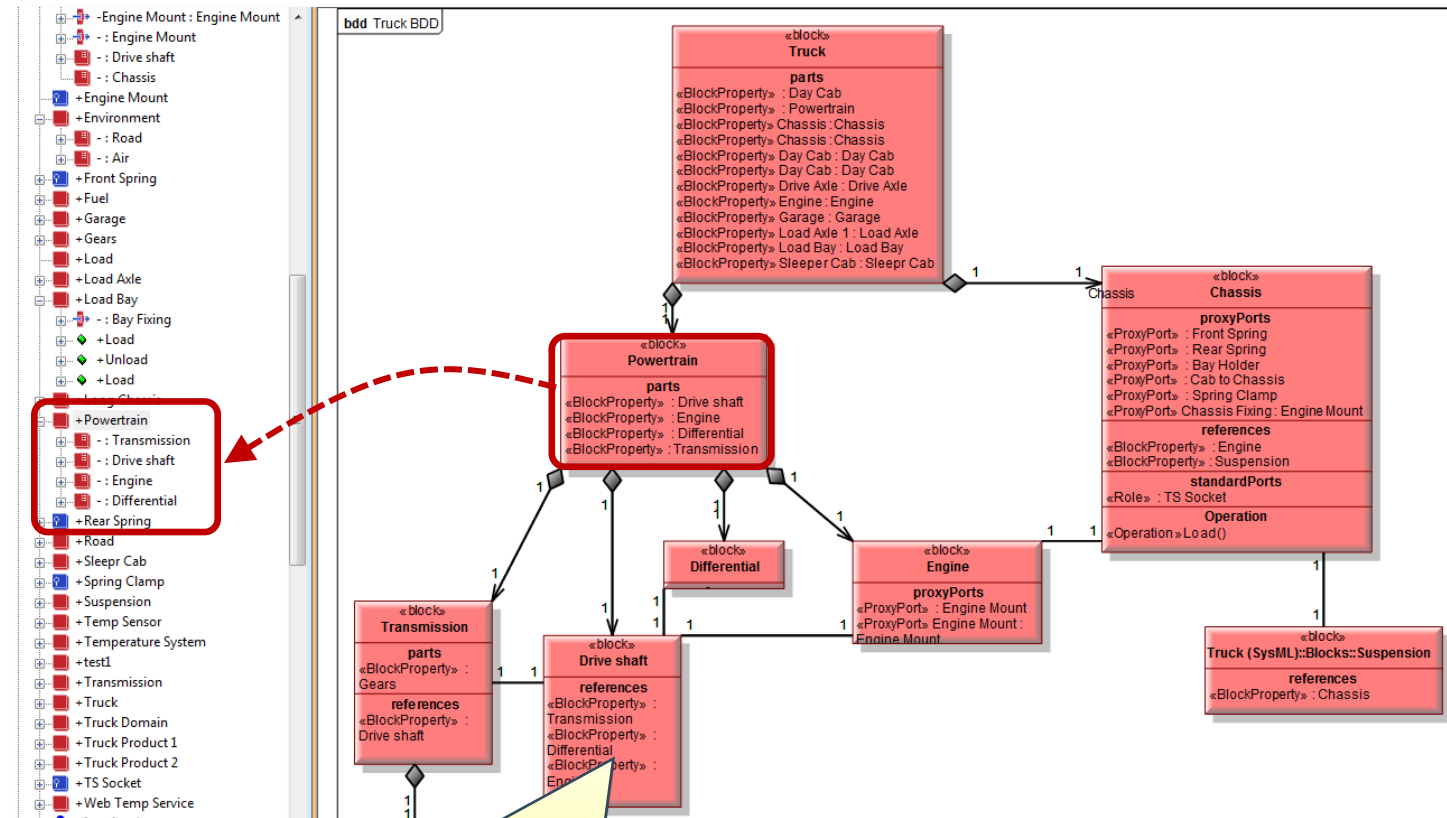
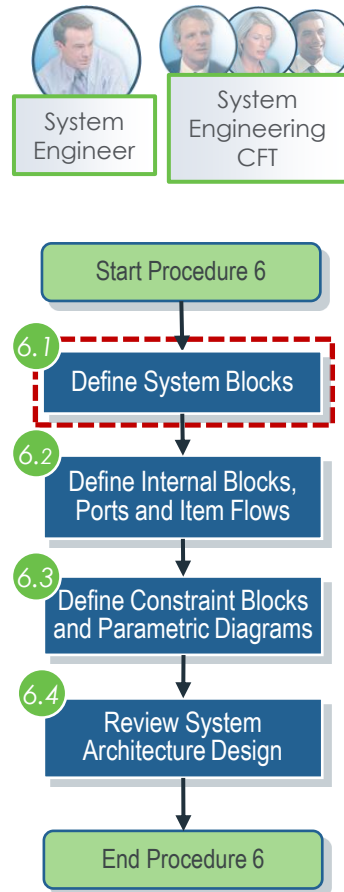




## Define System Blocks

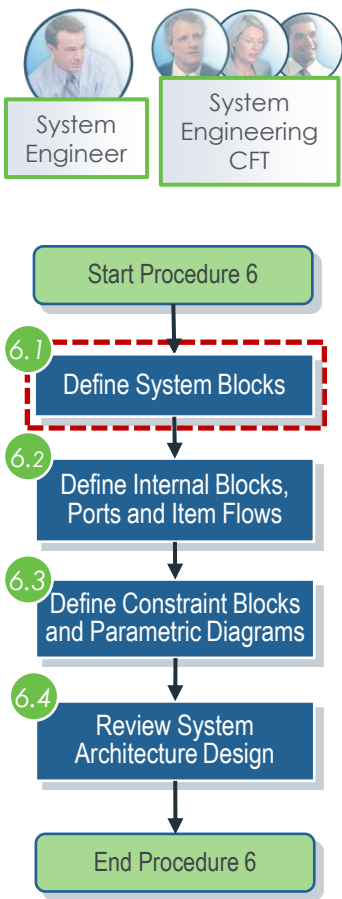


## ► Define System Blocks



Note that BlockProperty entities are created where blocks are associated. (Composite aggregations are defined as parts on the parent block). This is also displayed in the Package view

## ► Define System Blocks



«block» Chassis

proxyPorts

- «ProxyPort» : Front Spring
- «ProxyPort» : Rear Spring
- «ProxyPort» : Bay Holder
- «ProxyPort» : Cabto Chassis
- «ProxyPort» : Spring Clamp
- «ProxyPort» Chassis Fixing : Engine Mount

references

- «BlockProperty» : Engine
- «BlockProperty» : Suspension

standardPorts

- «Role» : TS Socket

Operation

- «Operation» Load ()

Generate Budget Report

New

Open IDL File

Toggle Compartments

Show/Hide Compartments...

Start Link

End Link...

Add

Help

Links

Set

Tools

Autosize

Populate

Link Class

Unlink Class

Open

Roll Up Contextual Features

Browse Class...

Report

Various properties such as attribute values, parts, references and associations can be displayed or hidden

Right click on a block and select Show/Hide Compartments

Choose what information to display

Artisan Studio

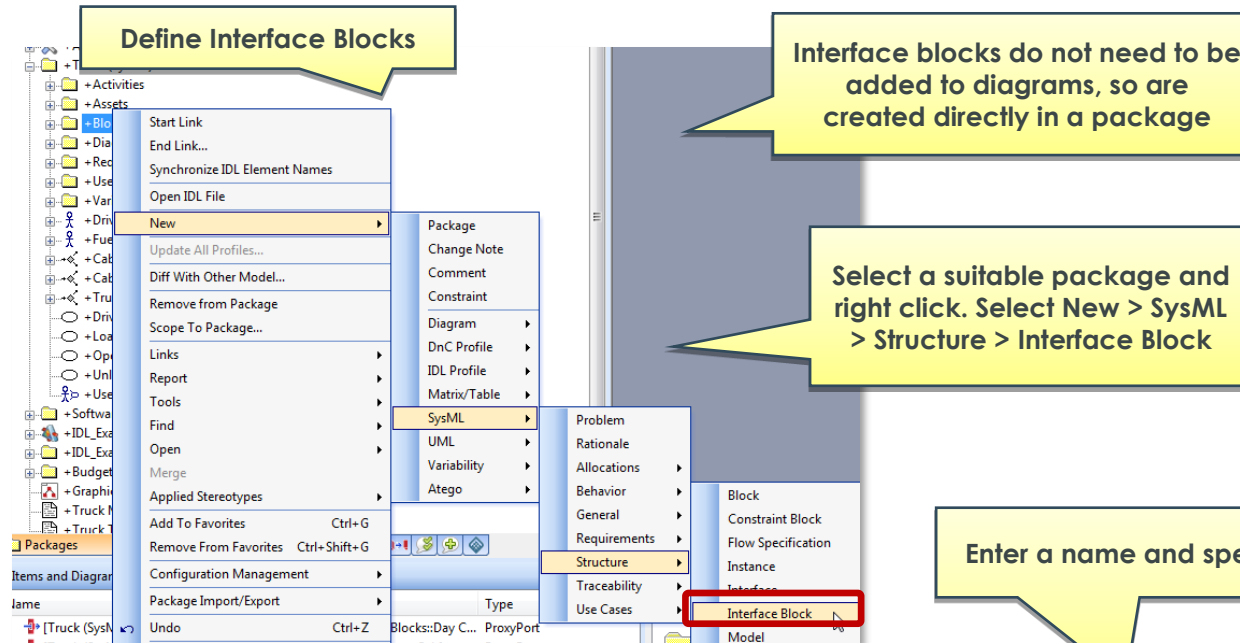
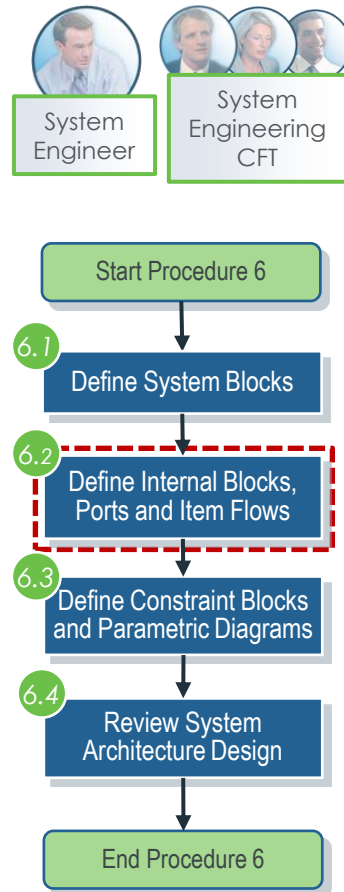
Compartments to display

- ☐ Owned State
- ☐ Parent Association
- ☐ participants
- ☒ PartOf Asset
- ☒ parts
- ☐ Port
- ☐ Ports Types
- ☐ Primitive
- ☐ Provided Interfaces
- ☒ proxyPorts
- ☒ references
- ☐ Representation
- ☐ Required Interface
- ☐ Role
- ☐ Signal Event

OK Cancel

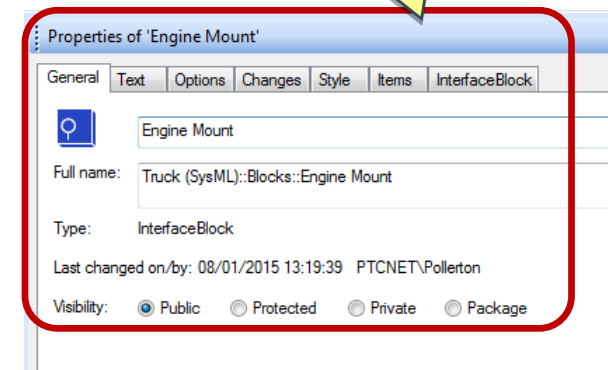


## ► Define Internal Blocks, Ports and Item Flows

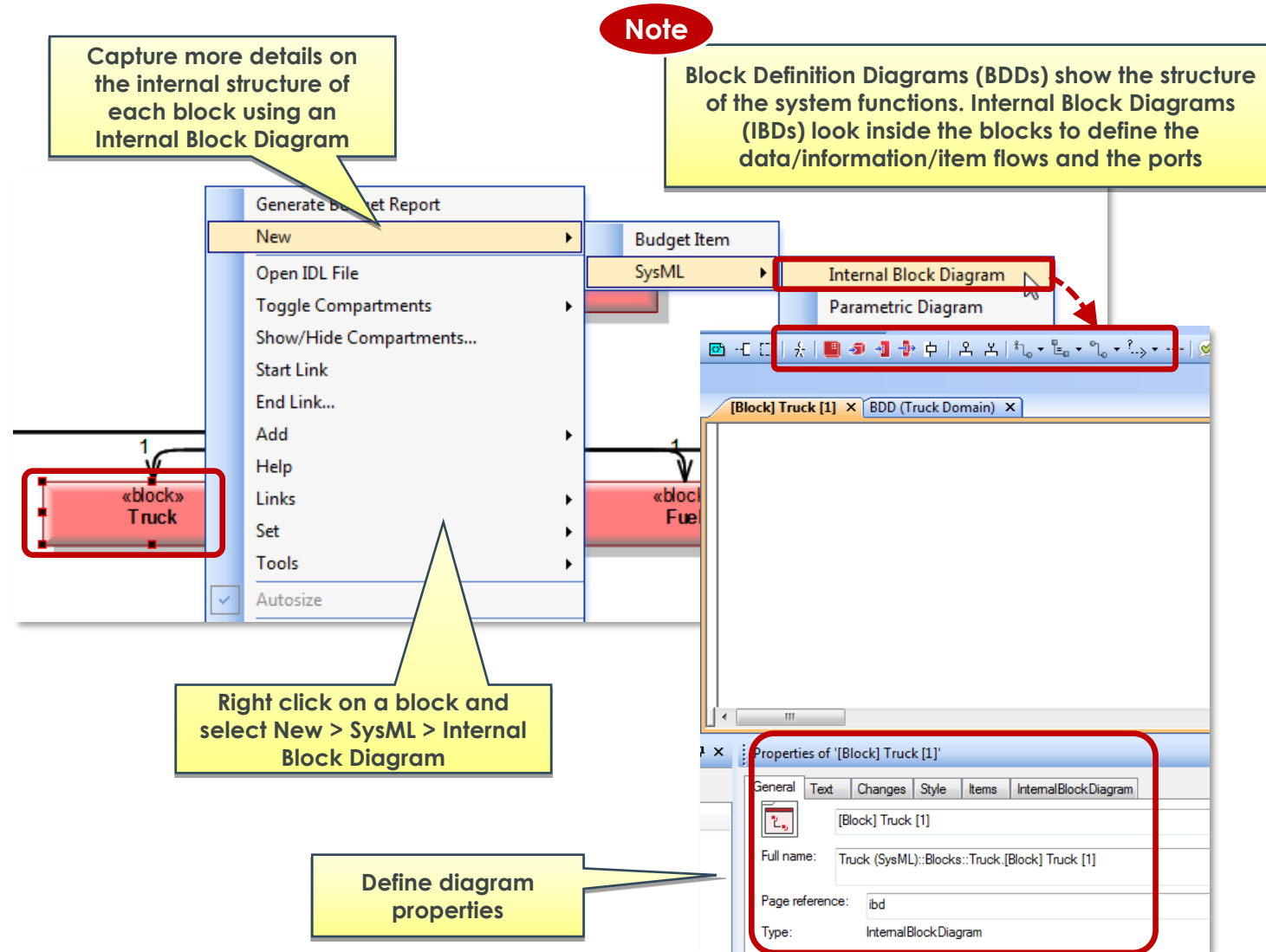
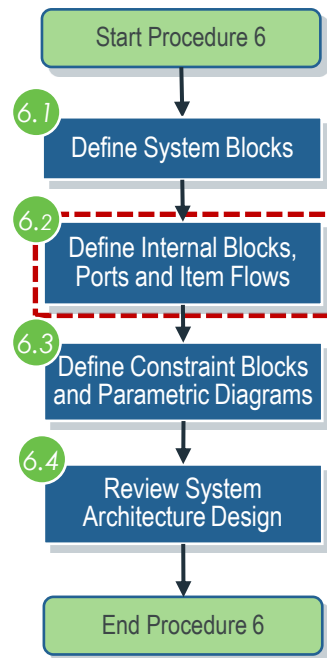
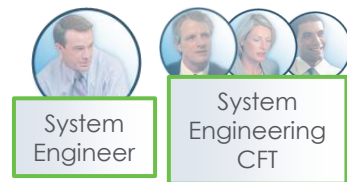


### Note

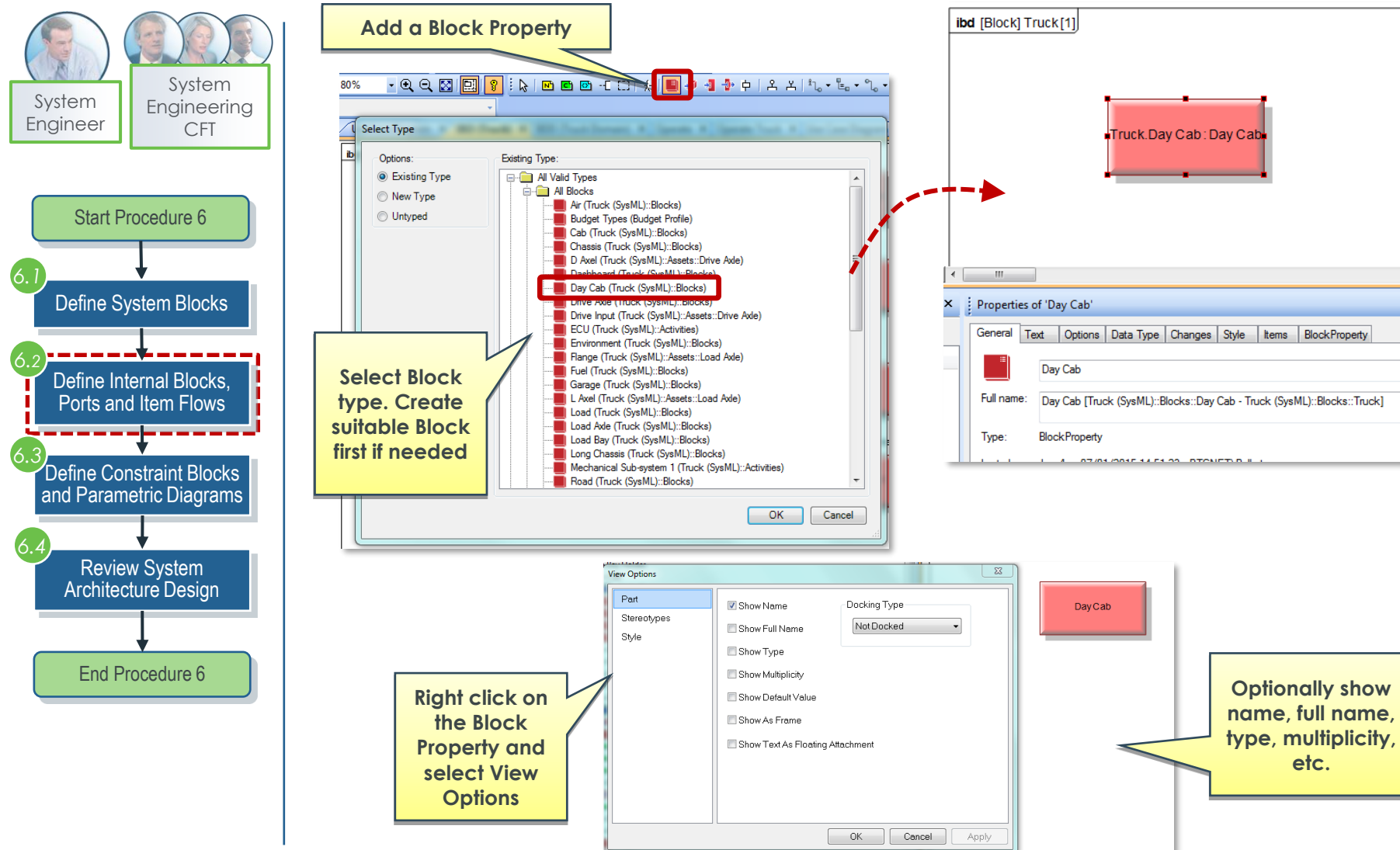
Interface blocks are specialized blocks that have no behaviors or internal parts and are used to type Proxy Ports (used in Internal Block Diagrams)



## ► Define Internal Blocks, Ports and Item Flows

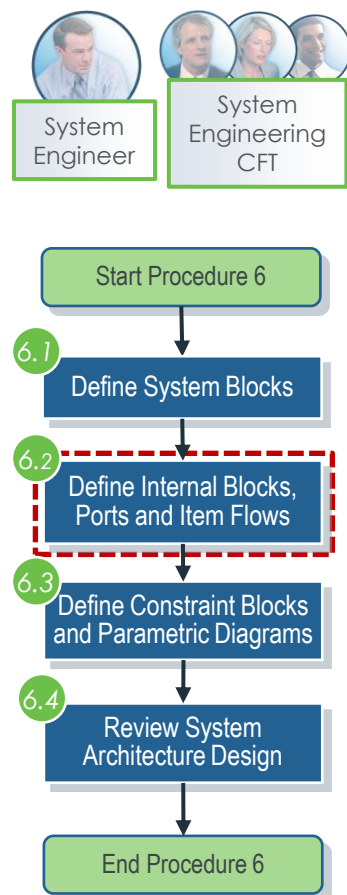


## ► Define Internal Blocks, Ports and Item Flows

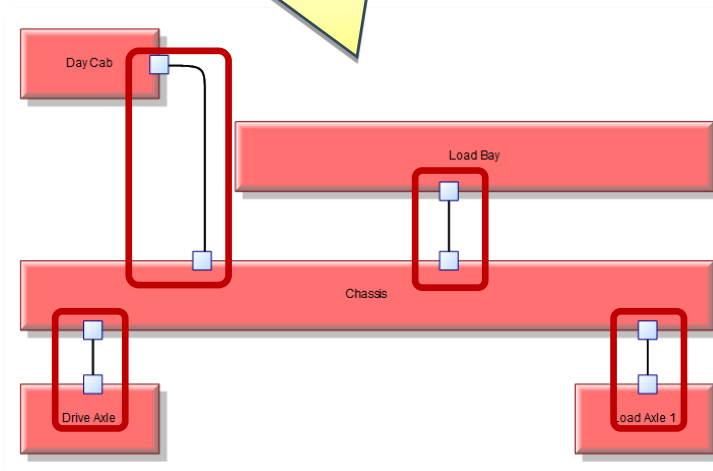




## ► Define Internal Blocks, Ports and Item Flows



### Define ports and connectors

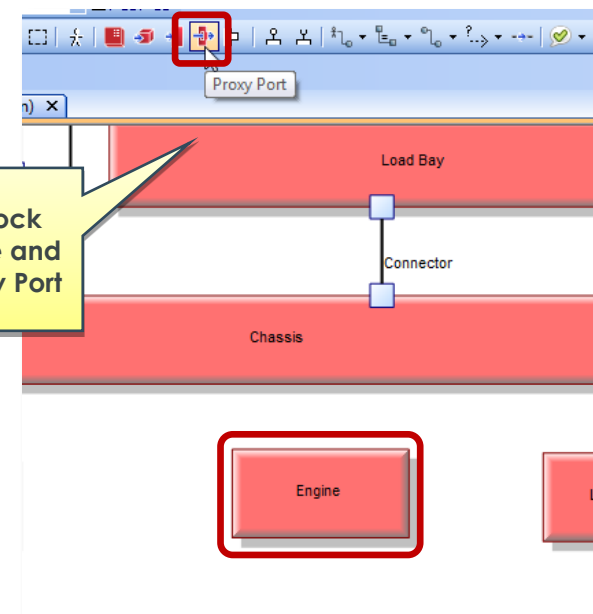


Ports are points at which external entities can connect to and interact with a block in different or more limited ways than connecting directly to the block itself. They are properties with a type that specifies features available to the external entities via connectors to the ports

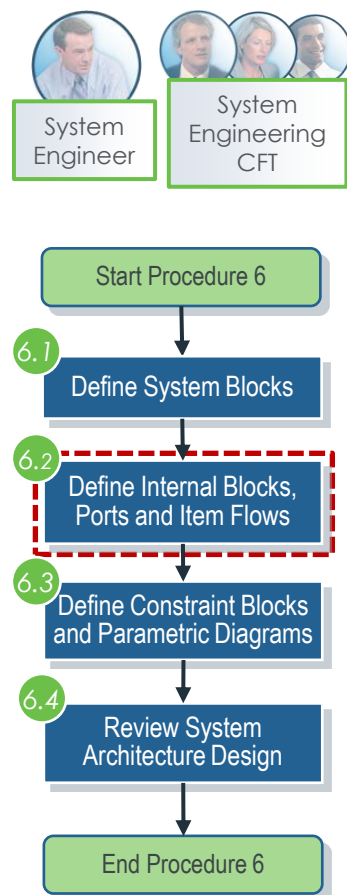
### Note

Ports and flows can be used to enable design of modular, reusable blocks with clearly defined ways of connecting and interacting with their context of use

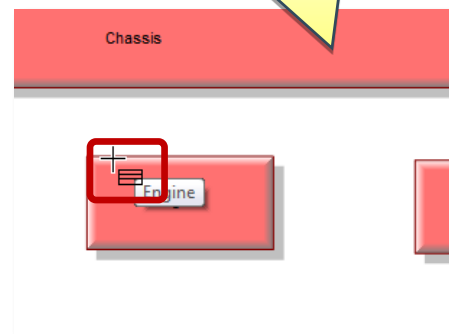
Add new Block called Engine and click on Proxy Port



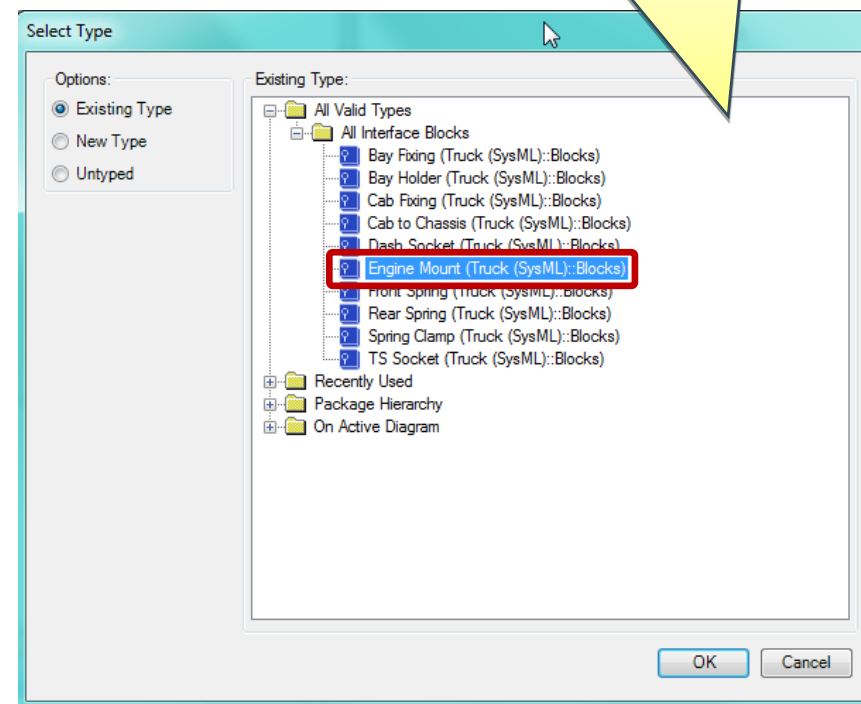
## ► Define Internal Blocks, Ports and Item Flows



Click on the top edge of the Engine block

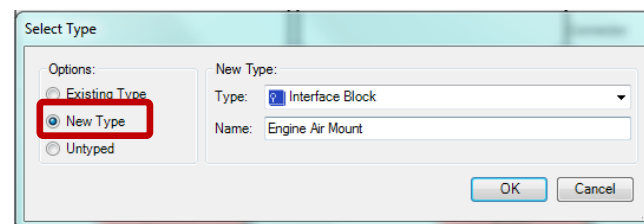


Select type for new port – we will use the Engine Mount Interface Block created earlier



**Note**

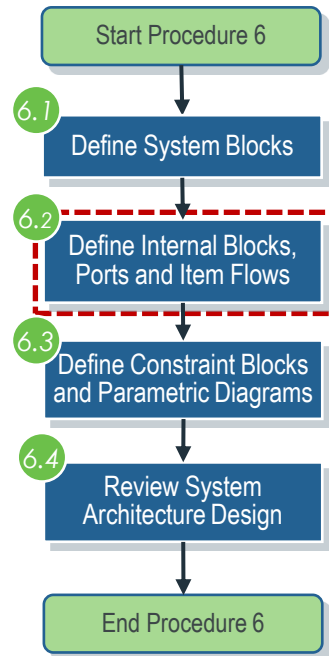
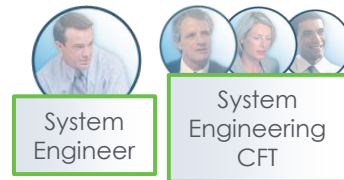
Can also create a new Interface Block type



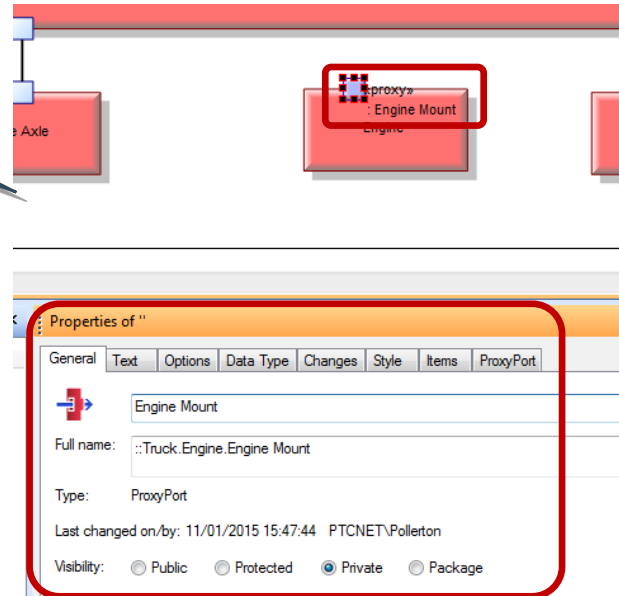
**Note**

Port definitions may be driven by system requirements (e.g. communication network protocols)

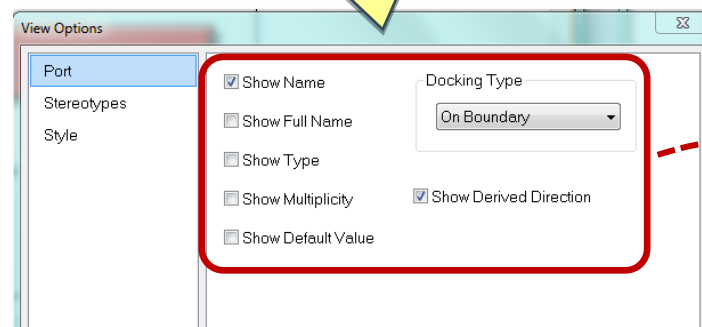
## ► Define Internal Blocks, Ports and Item Flows



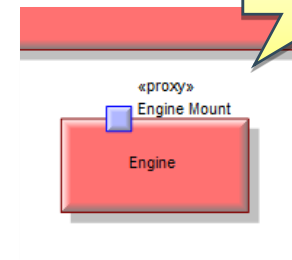
Name the port and choose options



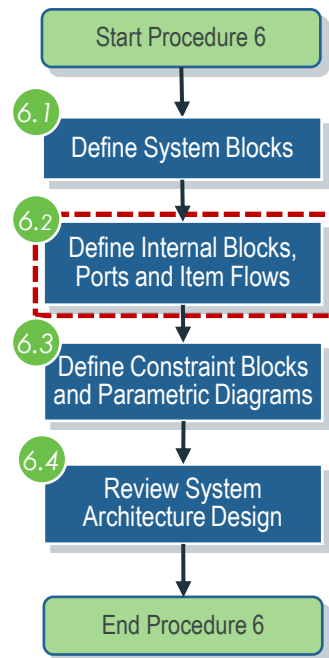
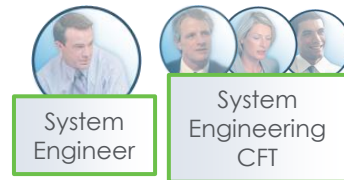
Right click on the port and select View Options



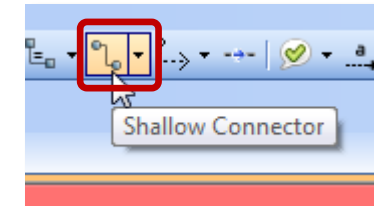
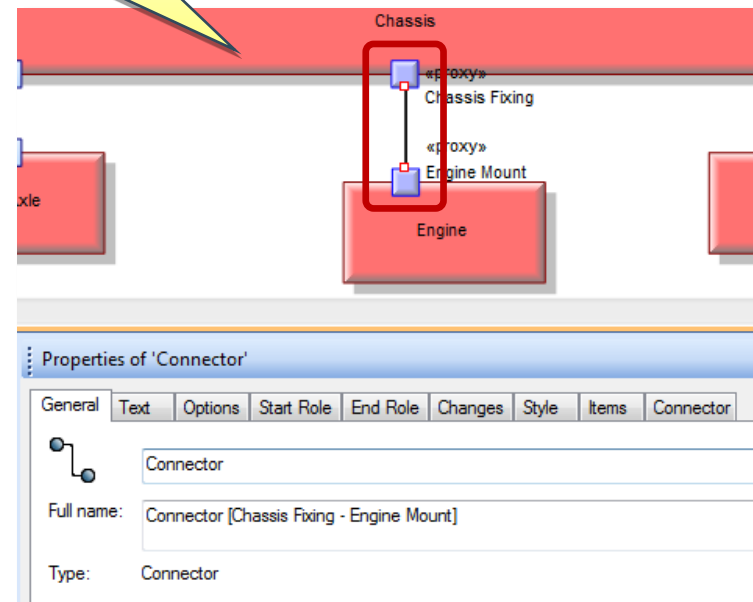
Text can be repositioned



## ► Define Internal Blocks, Ports and Item Flows



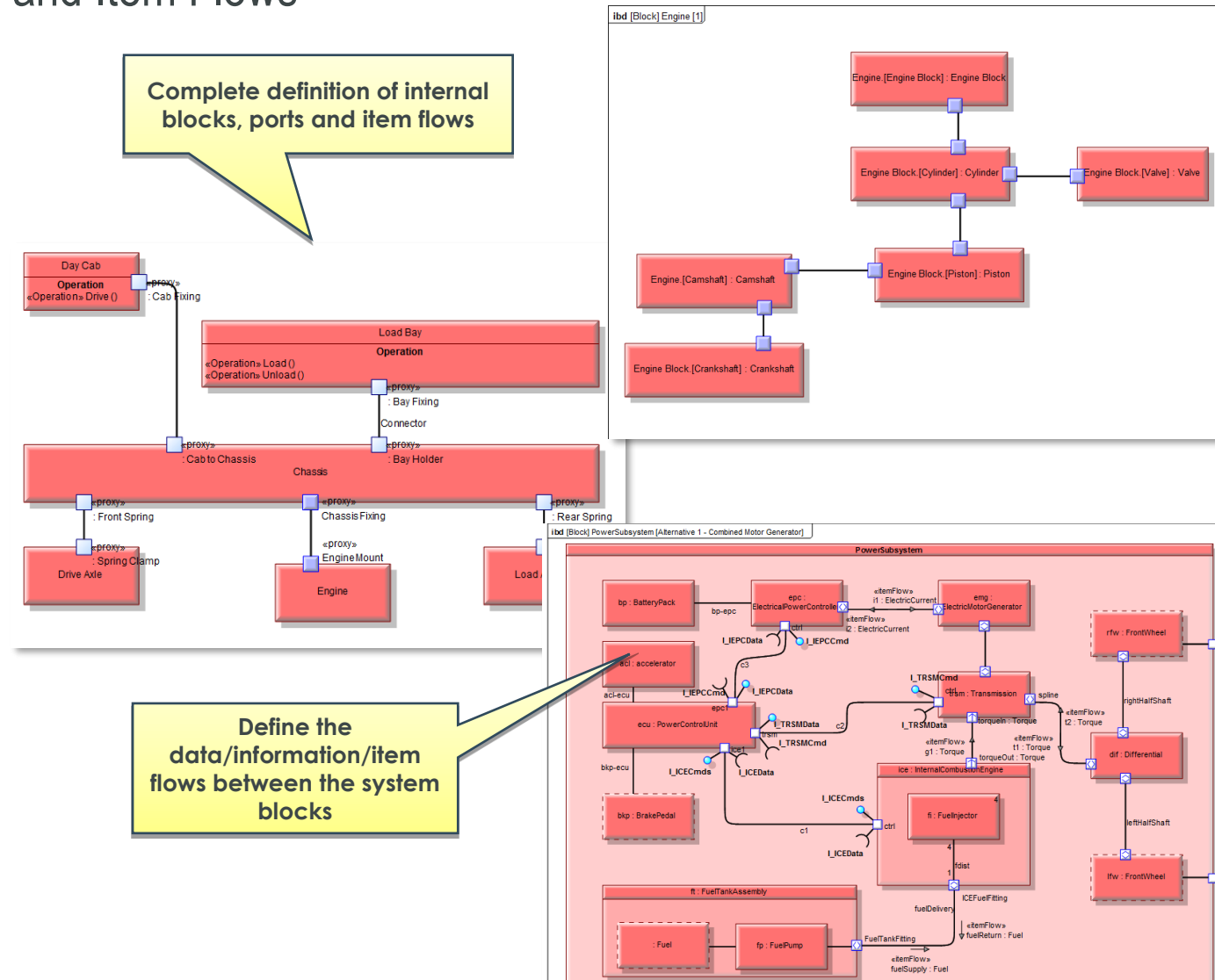
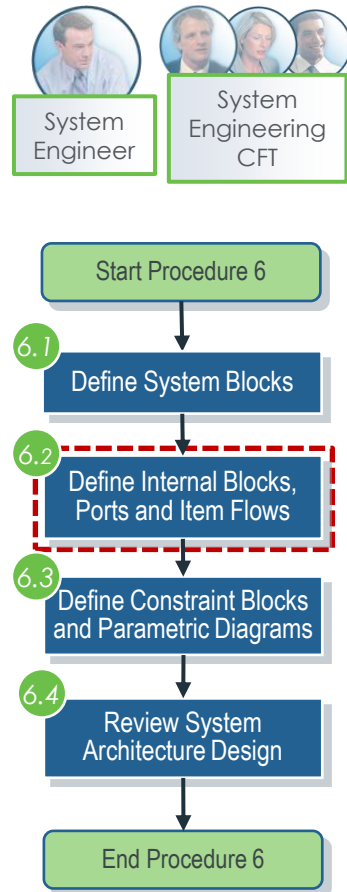
Add a port to the Chassis block and then add a Shallow Connector



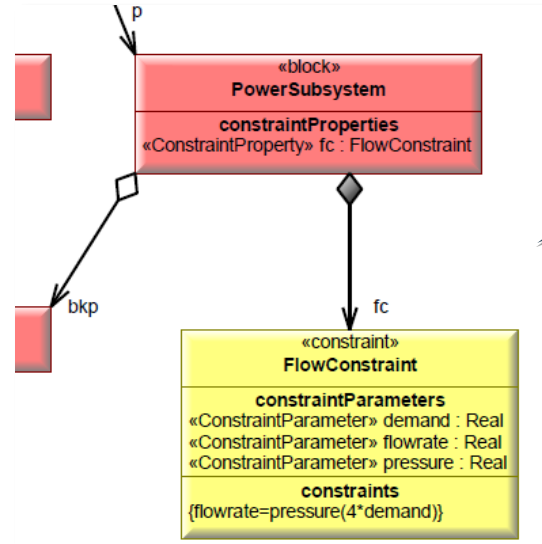
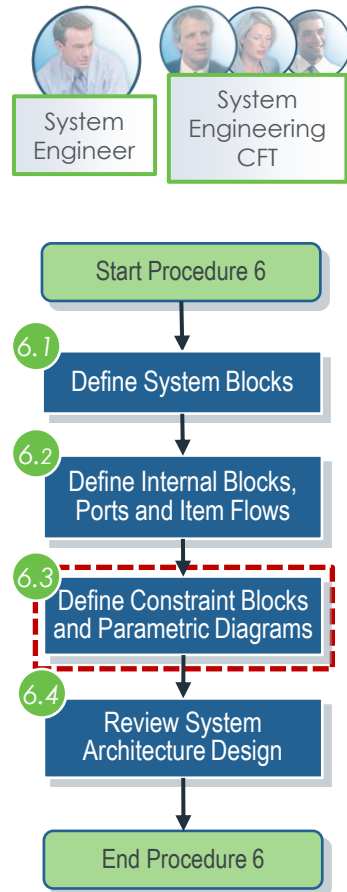
### Note

Ports and connectors represent an interface between system entities. This concept is explained further in a later procedure.

## ► Define Internal Blocks, Ports and Item Flows



## ► Define Constraint Blocks and Parametric Diagrams

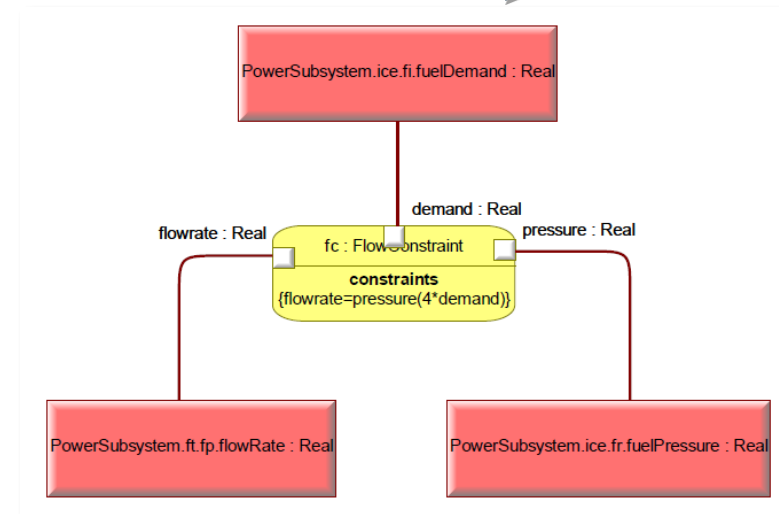


Constraint Blocks can be optionally defined within BDDs to represent system properties such as cost, power output, weight, flow rate etc.

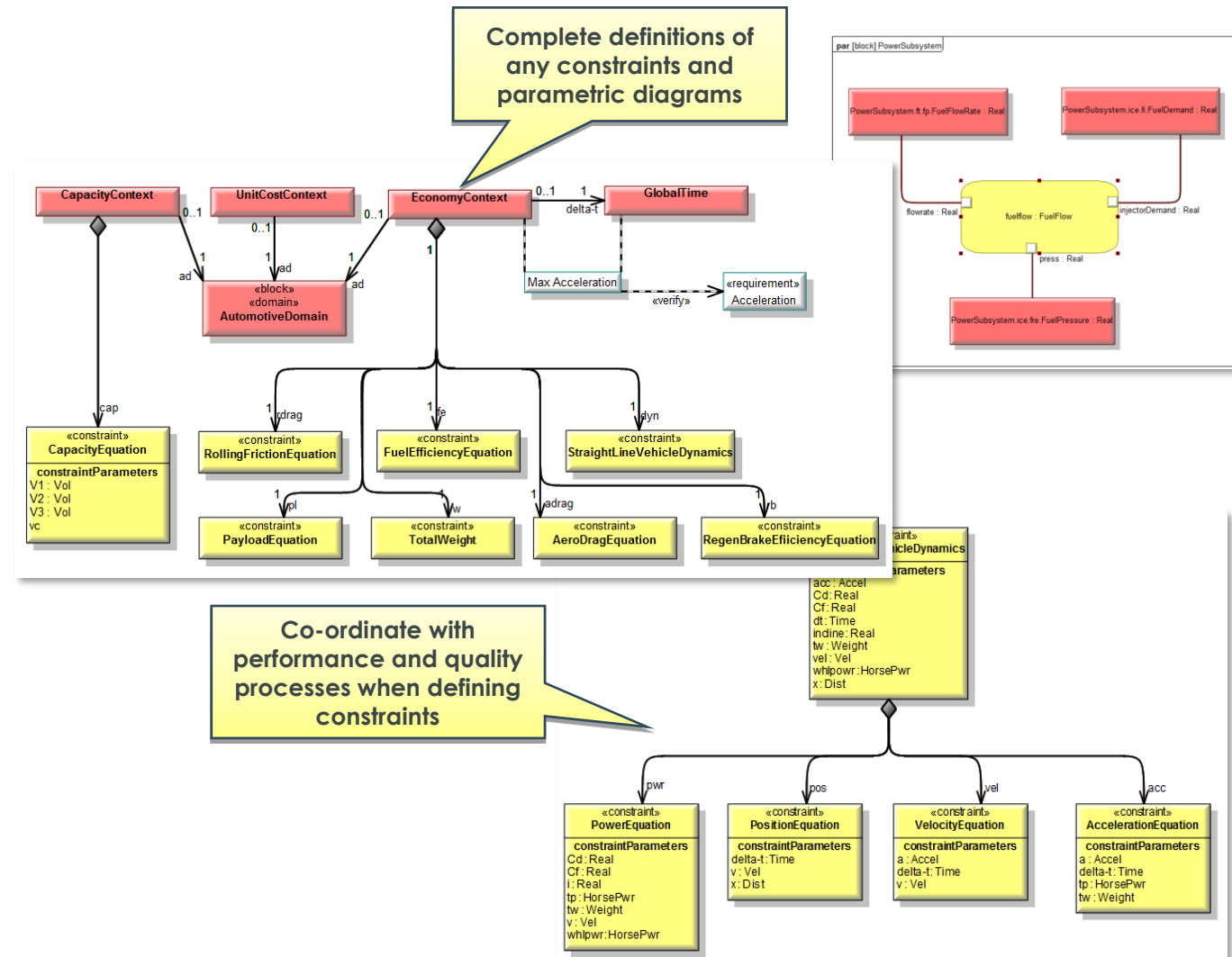
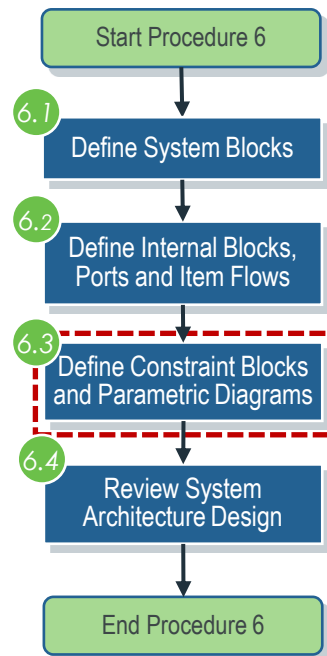
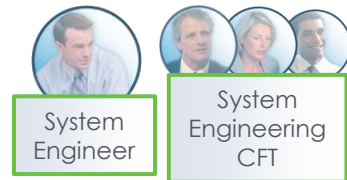
Parametric diagrams are used to define how the parameters for the constraint relate to specific value properties of the sub-system block

### Note

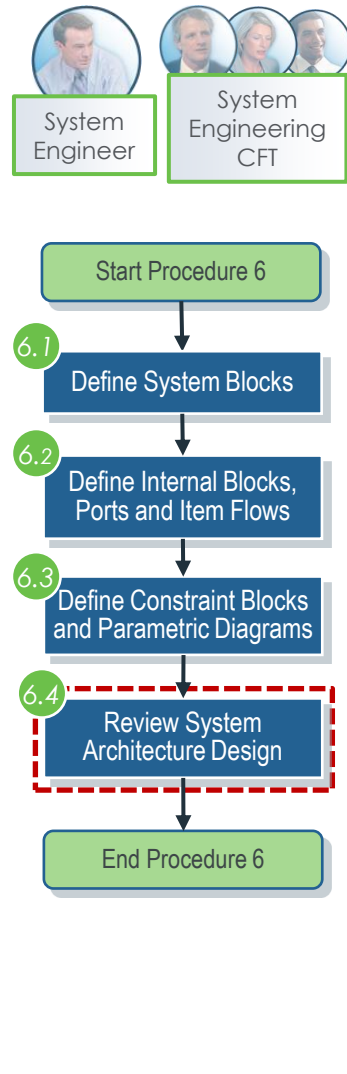
Parametric diagrams and constraint block should be used to capture non-functional requirements



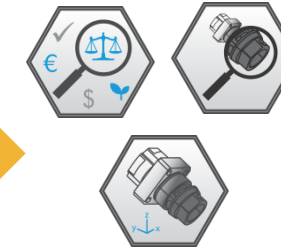
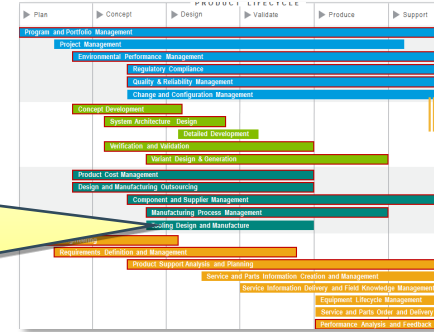
## ► Define Constraint Blocks and Parametric Diagrams



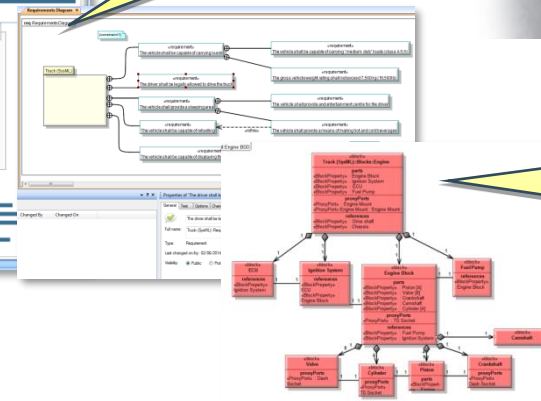
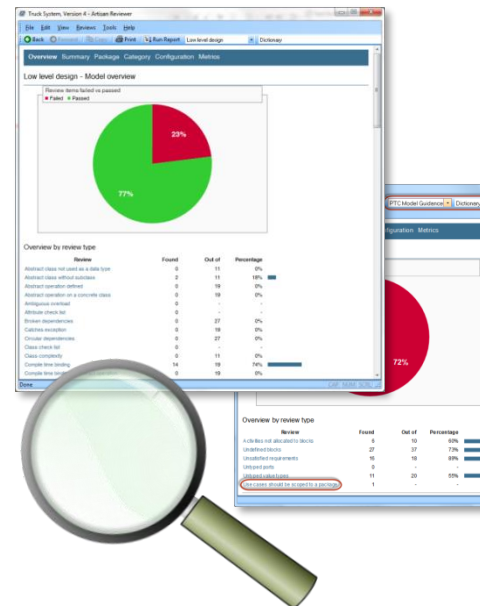
## ► Review System Architecture Design



Coordinate with related processes and identify any relevant existing information:  
Automated System Design Review, Verification and Validation, Test Management



Analyze and review system model and system architecture with CFT



Update system model if needed

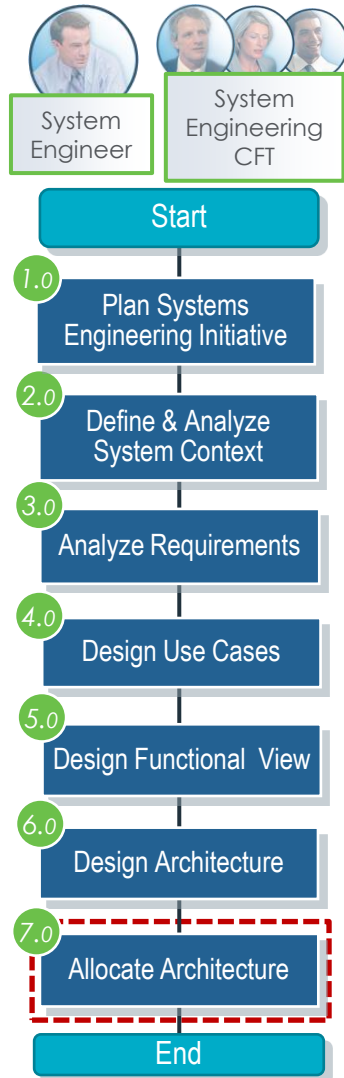




# ALLOCATE ARCHITECTURE

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING BEST PRACTICE PROCEDURE

## ► Allocate Architecture



- Objectives

- Define traceability from requirements to system architecture. Plan physical architecture

- Role

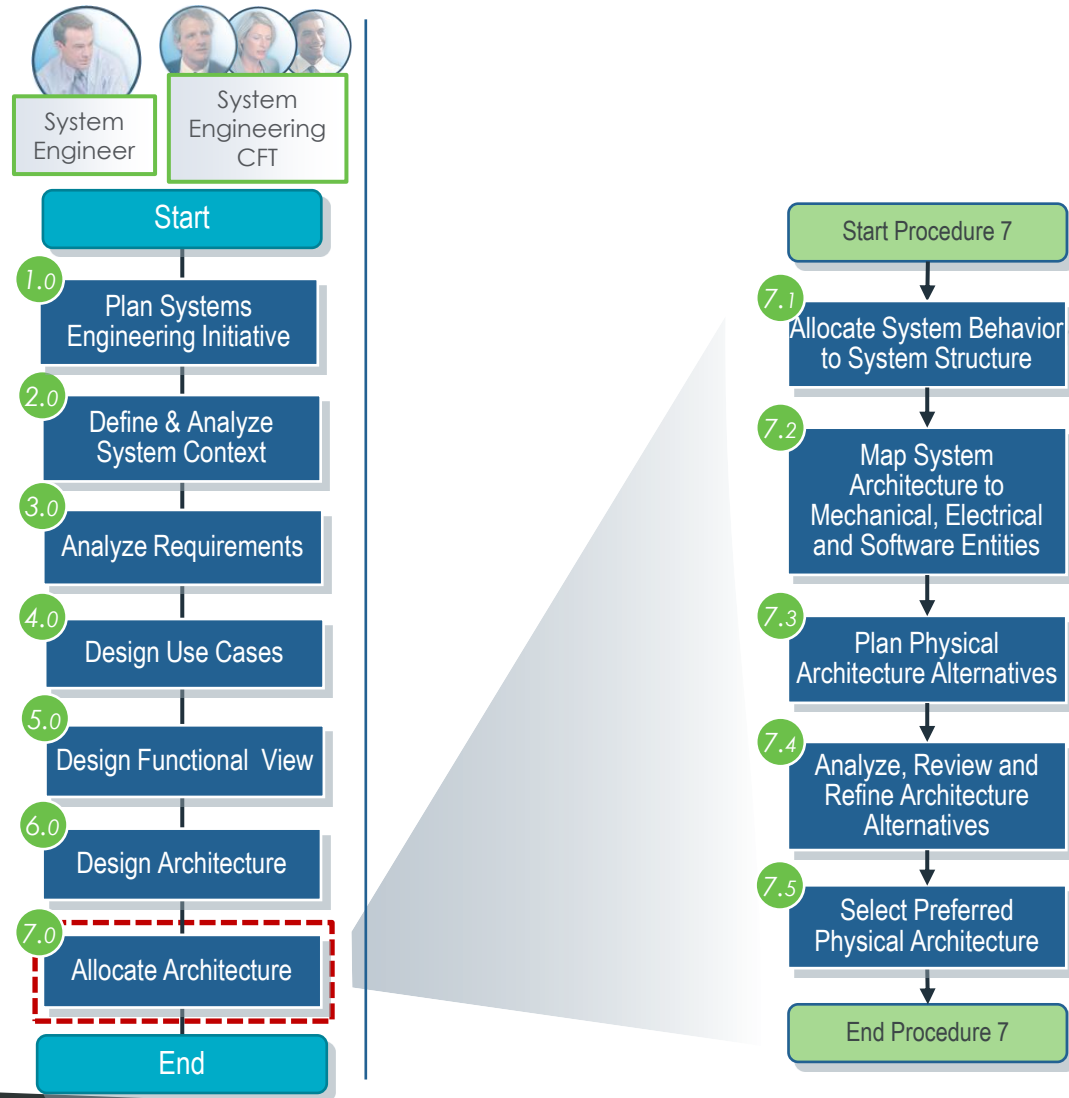
- System Engineer
- Cross-functional Team

- Outputs

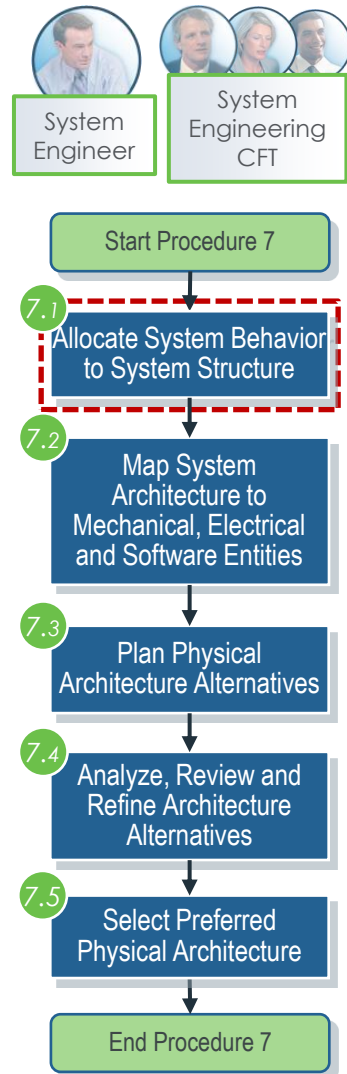
- Associations from Requirements to System Architecture Model
- Physical Architecture plans

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

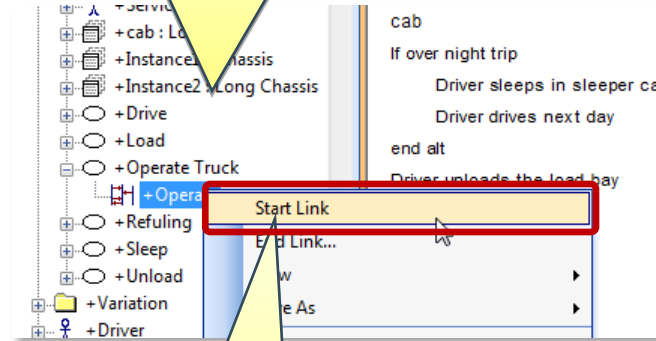
## ► Allocate Architecture



## ► Link System Behavior to System Structure

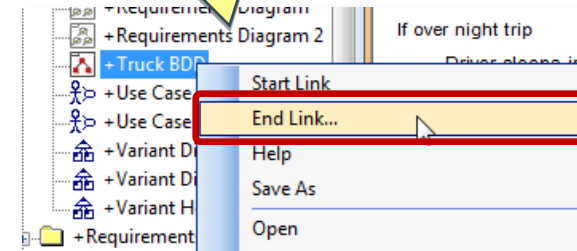


Allocation can be used to link system behavior to system structure, in this case linking the Operate Truck Sequence diagram with the Truck Block Definition Diagram

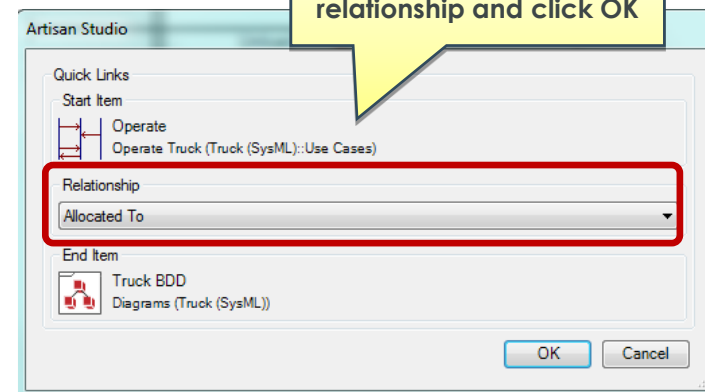


Right click on a sequence diagram and select Start Link...

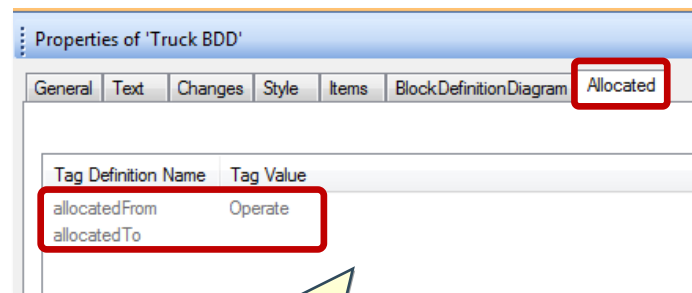
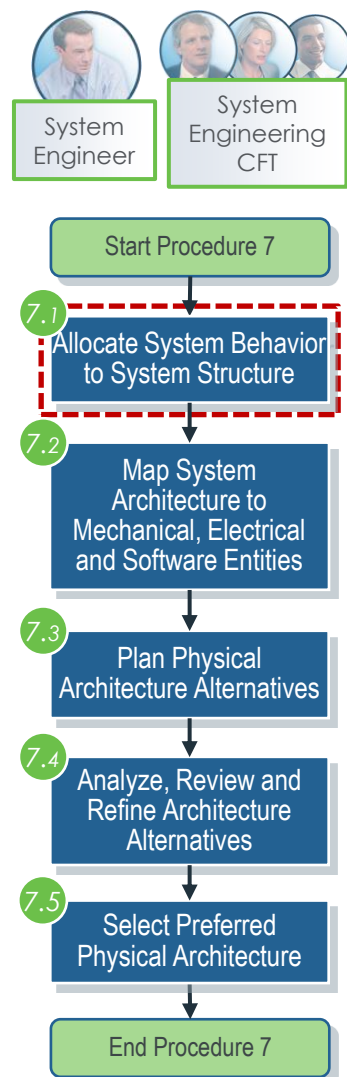
Right click on the block definition diagram to be linked and select End Link...



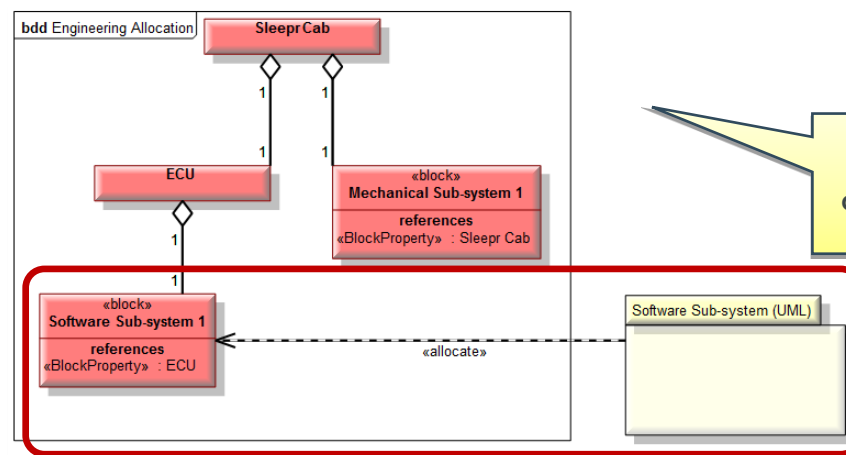
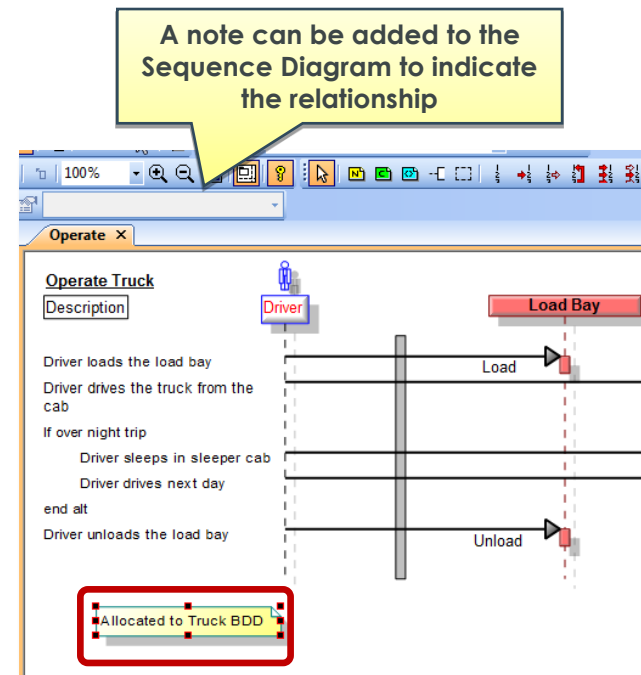
Select Allocated To as the relationship and click OK



## ► Link Requirements to System Architecture



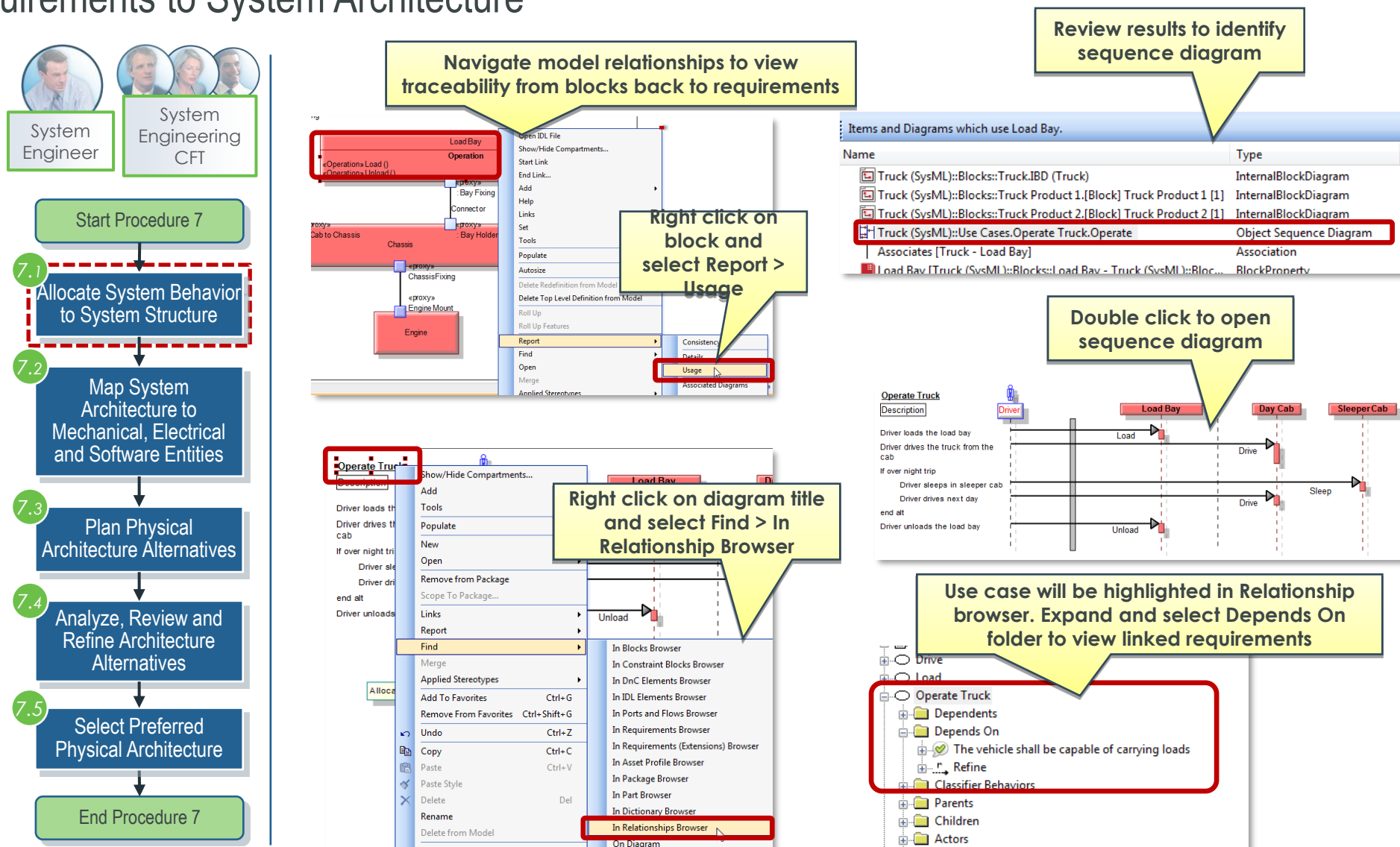
This allocation can be seen in the Properties of the linked items



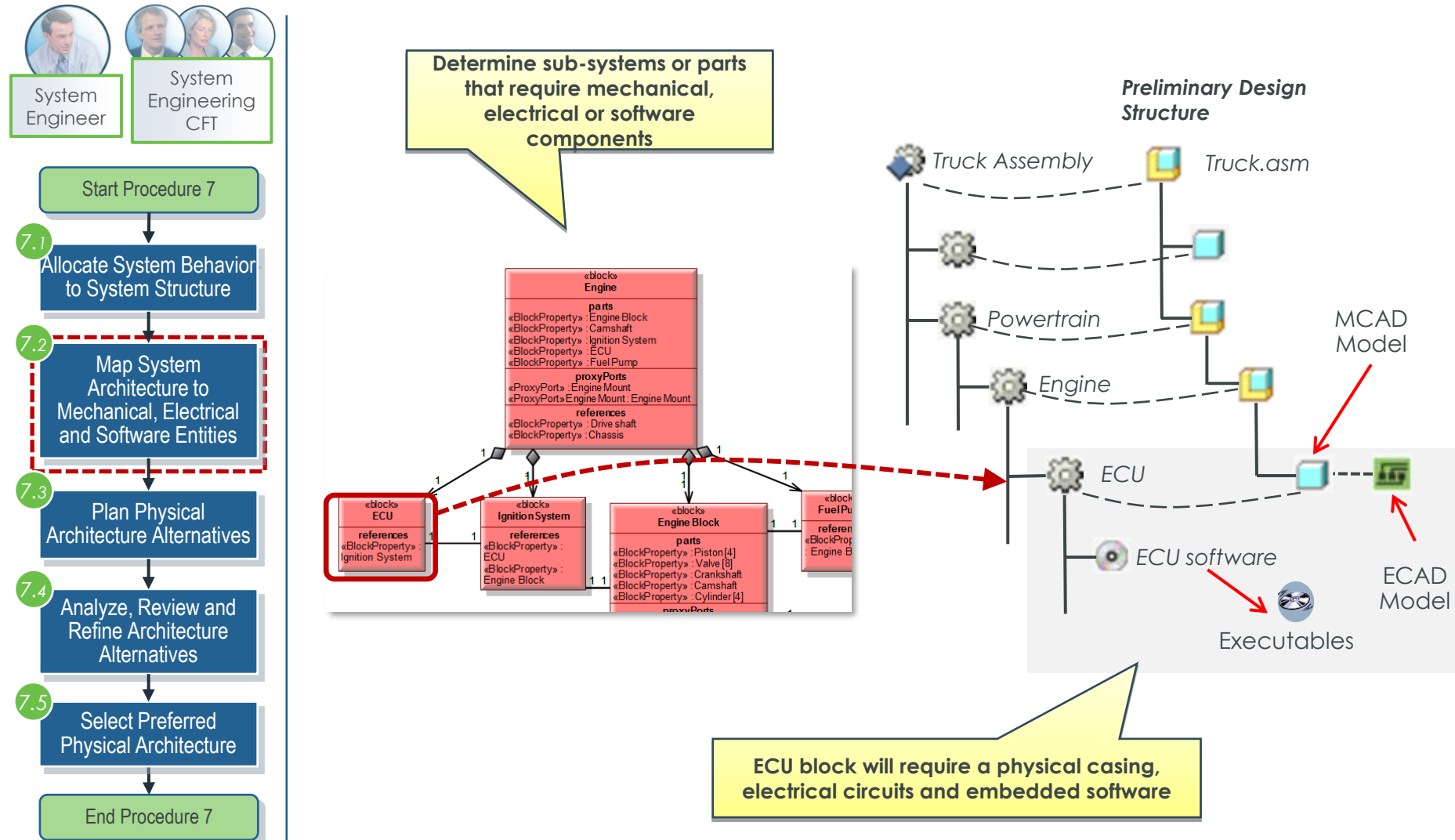
Software designs can also be allocated to system blocks

# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Link Requirements to System Architecture



## ► Map System Architecture to Mechanical, Electrical and Software Entities



```
graph TD; Start([Start Procedure 7]) --> 7.1[7.1 Allocate System Behavior to System Structure]; 7.1 --> 7.2[7.2 Map System Architecture to Mechanical, Electrical and Software Entities]; 7.2 --> 7.3[7.3 Plan Physical Architecture Alternatives]; 7.3 --> 7.4[7.4 Analyze, Review and Refine Architecture Alternatives]; 7.4 --> 7.5[7.5 Select Preferred Physical Architecture]; 7.5 --> End([End Procedure 7]);
```

System Engineer

System Engineering CFT

Start Procedure 7

7.1 Allocate System Behavior to System Structure

7.2 Map System Architecture to Mechanical, Electrical and Software Entities

7.3 Plan Physical Architecture Alternatives

7.4 Analyze, Review and Refine Architecture Alternatives

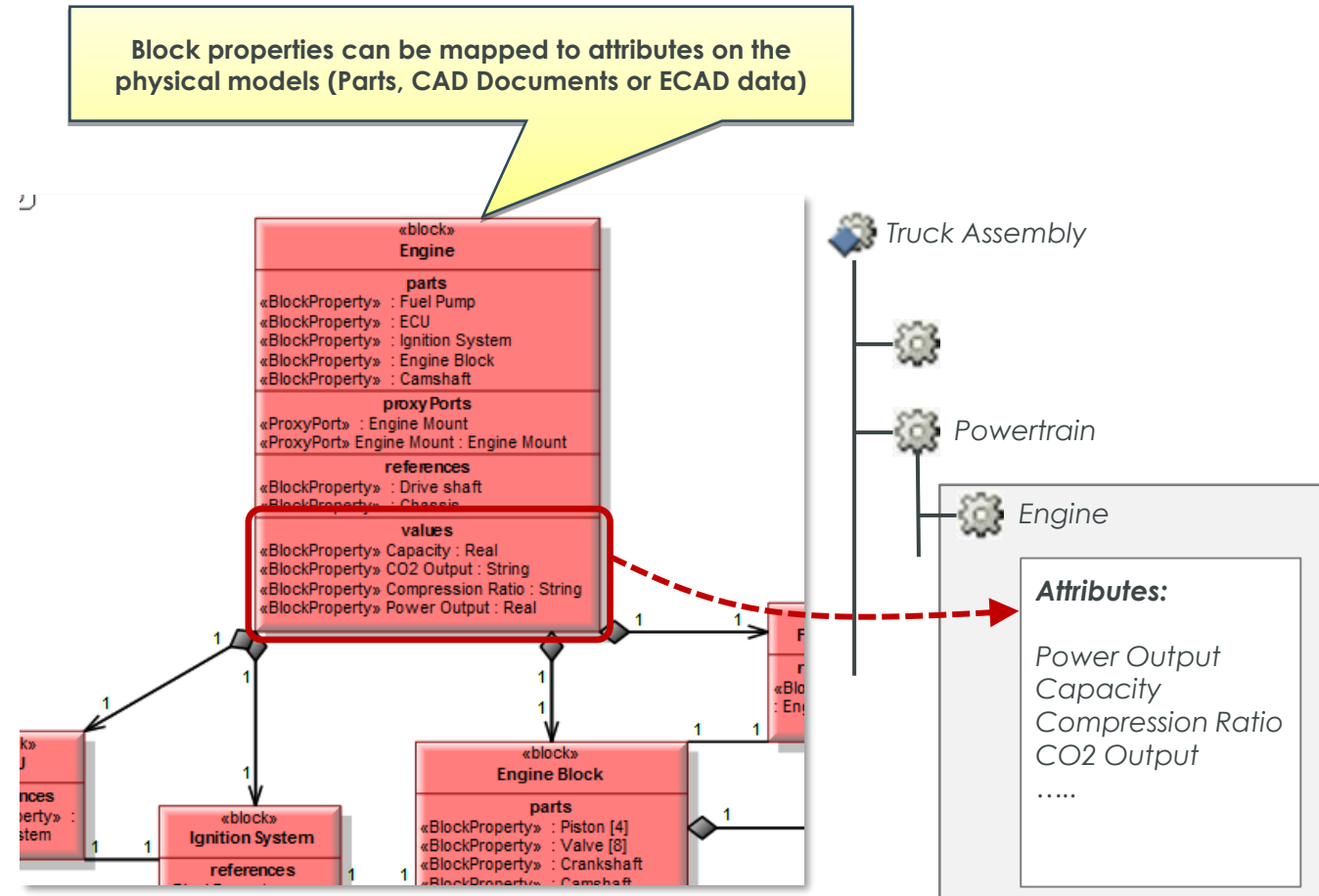
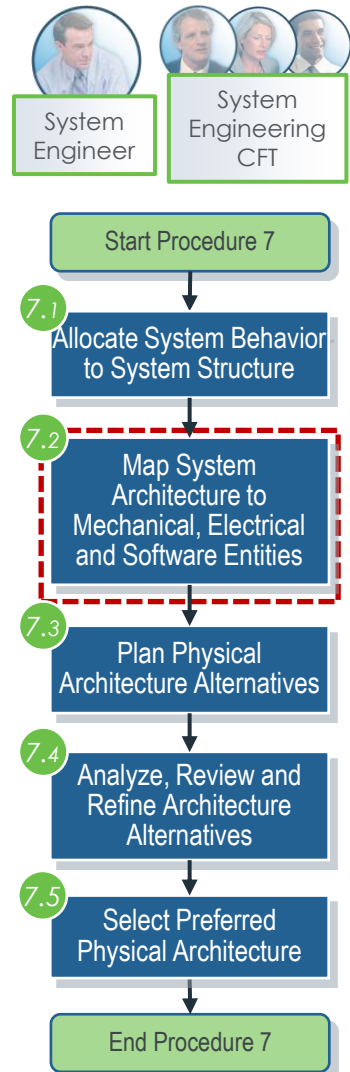
7.5 Select Preferred Physical Architecture

End Procedure 7





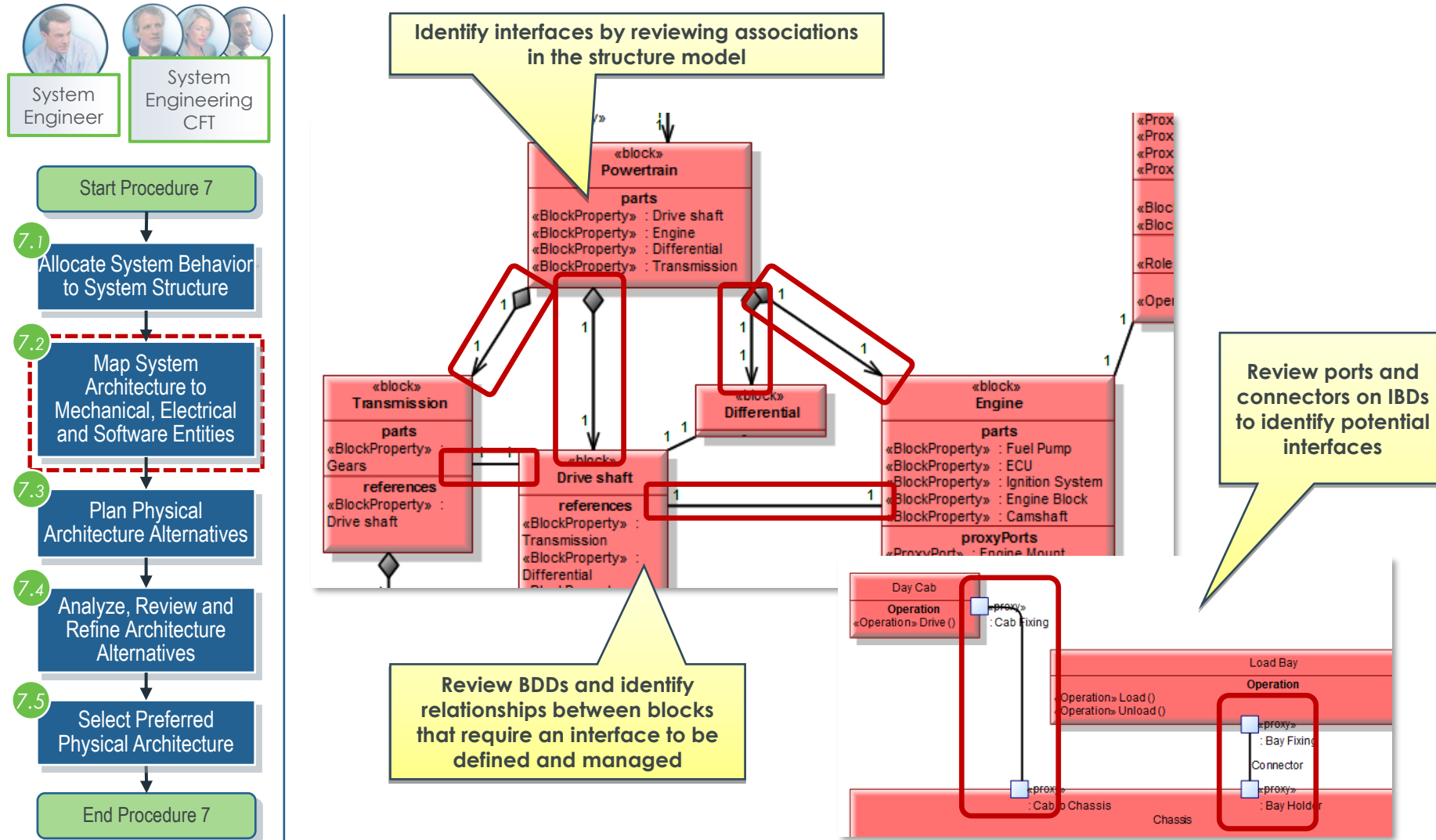
## ► Map System Architecture to Mechanical, Electrical and Software Entities





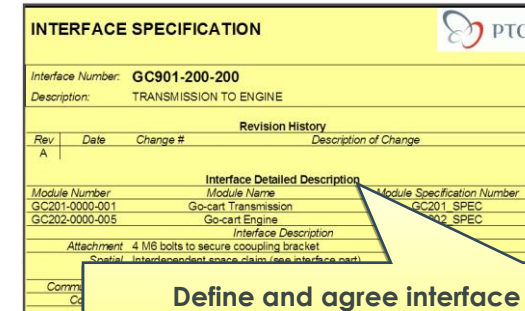
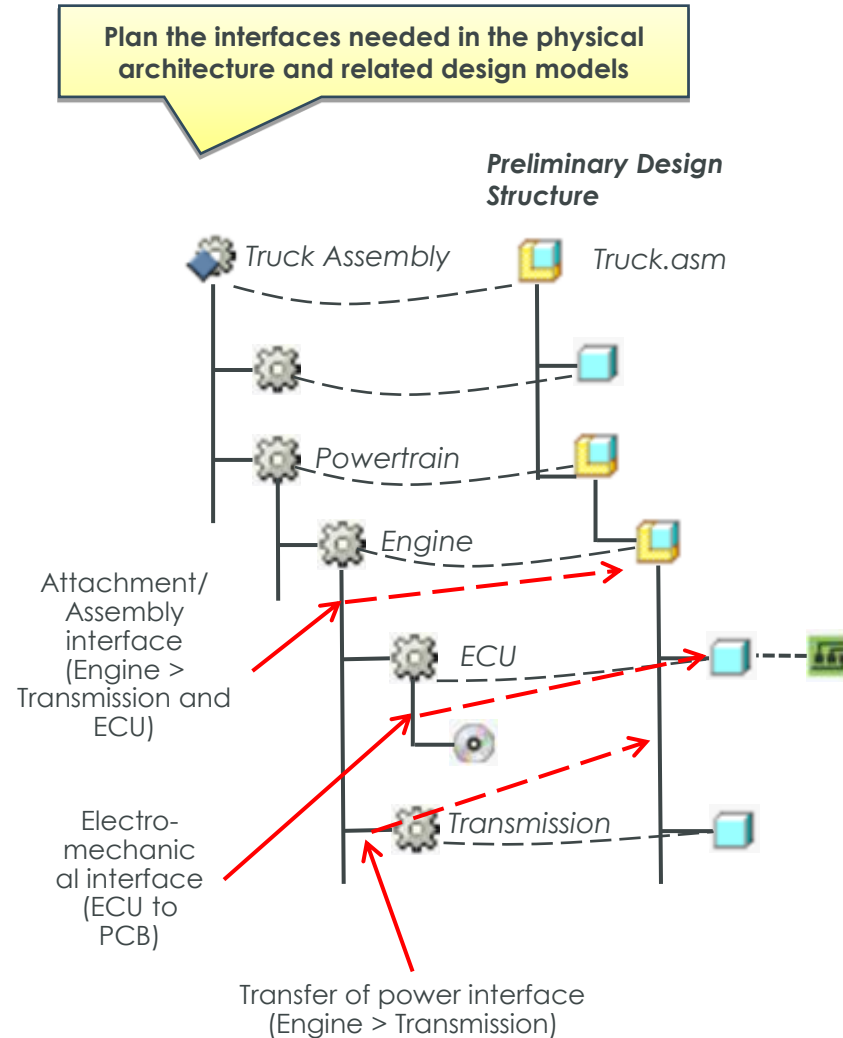
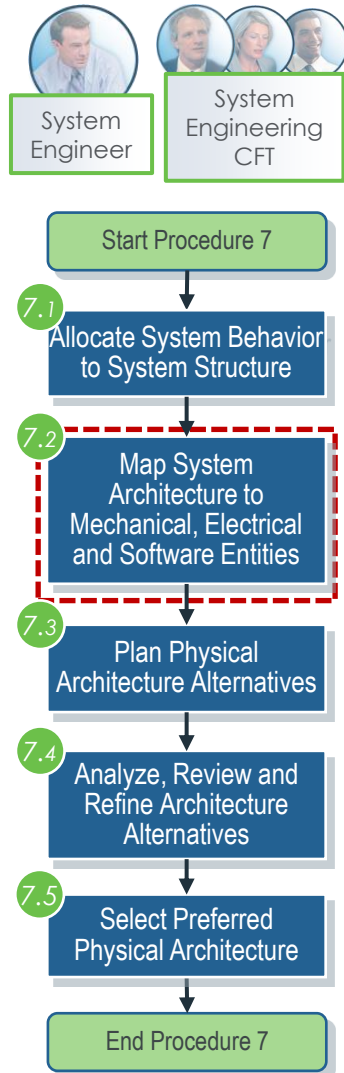
# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Map System Architecture to Mechanical, Electrical and Software Entities



# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

## ► Map System Architecture to Mechanical, Electrical and Software Entities

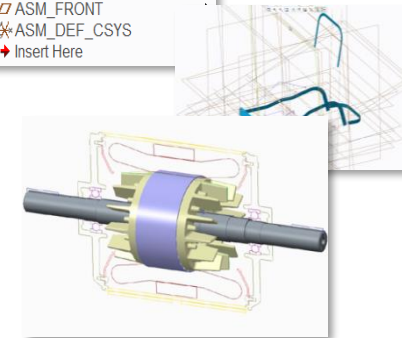


INTERFACE SPECIFICATION			
Interface Number: GC901-200-200			
Description: TRANSMISSION TO ENGINE			
Revision History			
Rev	Date	Change #	Description of Change
A			
Interface Detailed Description			
Module Number	Module Name	Module Specification Number	
GC201-0000-001	Go-cart Transmission	GC201_SPEC	
GC202-0000-005	Go-cart Engine	GC202_SPEC	
Attachment			
4 M6 bolts to secure coupling bracket			
Spatial Interdependent space class (see interface part)			
Comments			

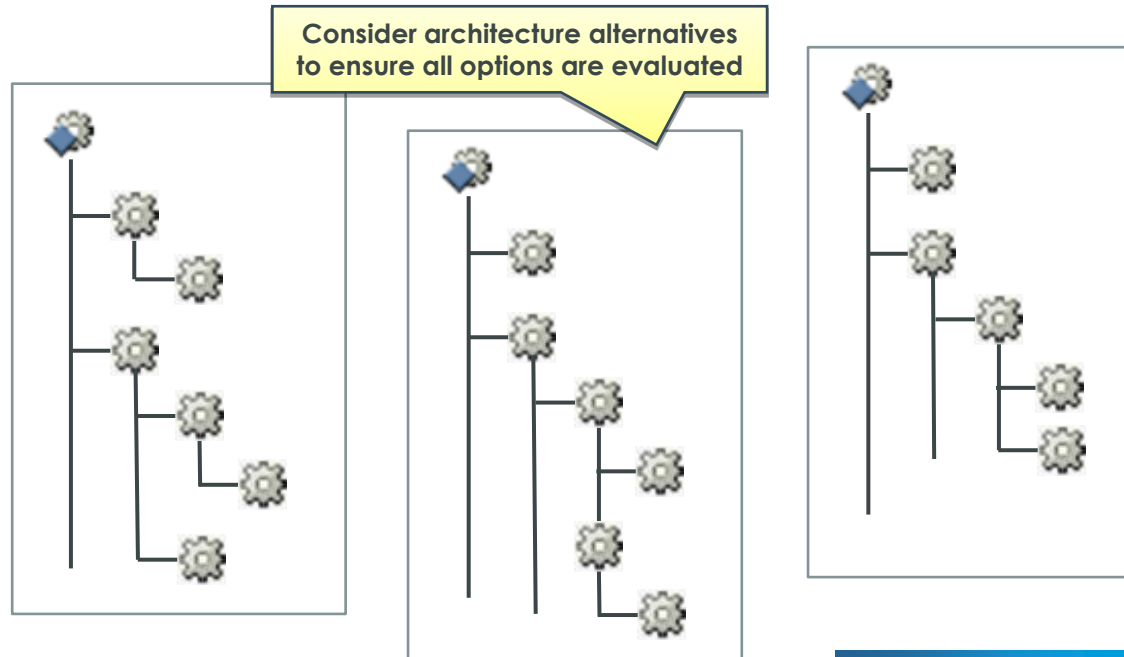
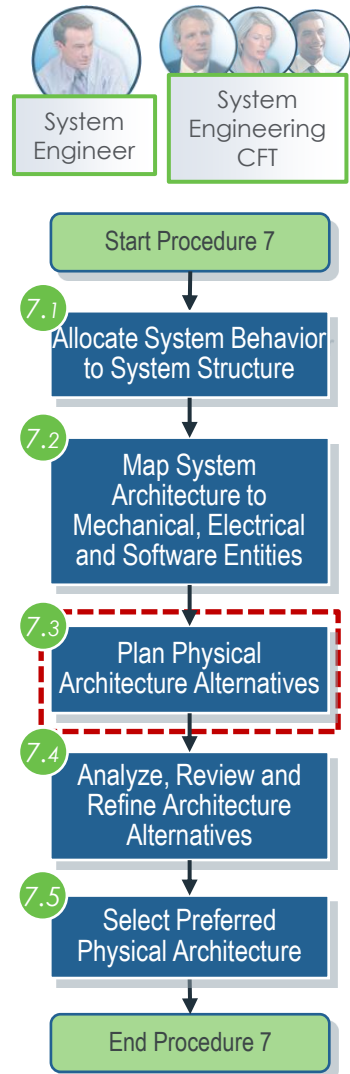
**Define and agree interface specifications and assign ownership**

**Plan the realization of interfaces in design models (Refer to Interface Definition and Mgmt best practice)**

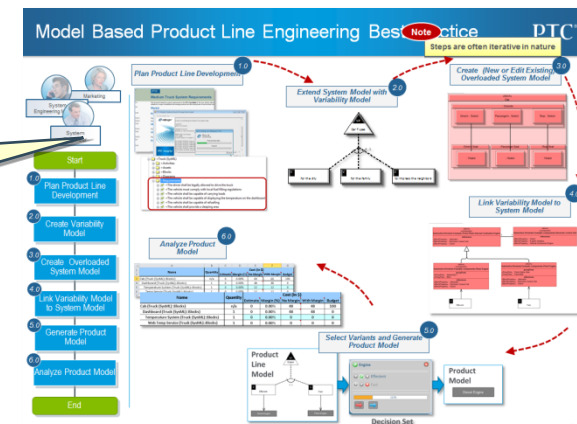
109\_1001\_PTC.ASM  
109-1001K01\_P16\_SKEL.PRT  
ASM\_RIGHT  
ASM\_TOP  
ASM\_FRONT  
ASM\_DEF\_CSYS  
Insert Here



## ► Plan Physical Architecture Alternatives

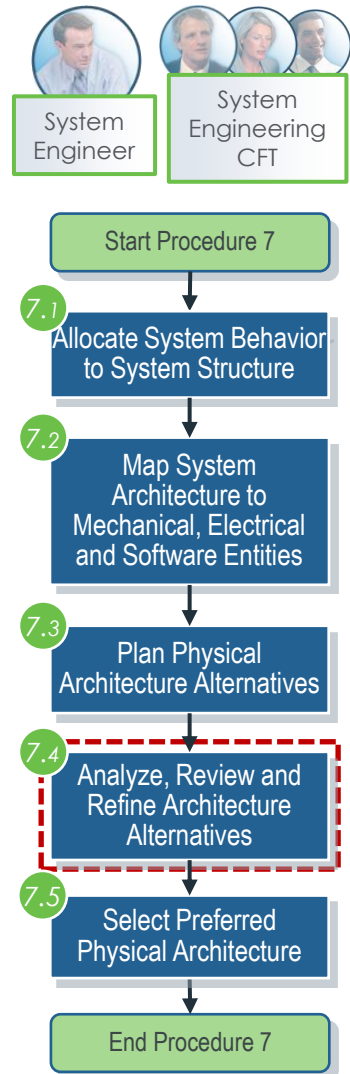


Also consider product options and variants – refer to the Model Based Product Line Engineering best practice for more information

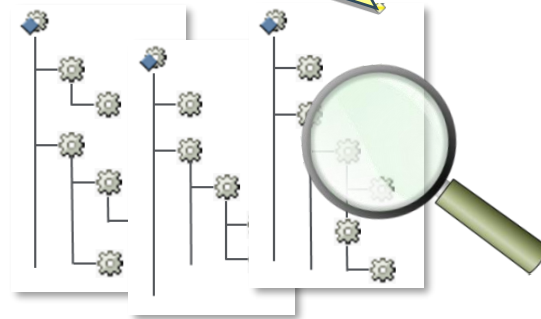


# MODEL BASED SYSTEM ENGINEERING

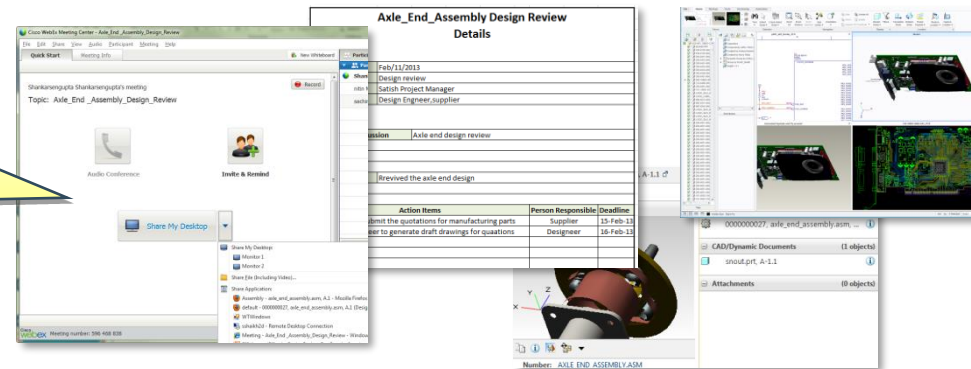
## ► Analyze, Review and Refine Architecture Alternatives



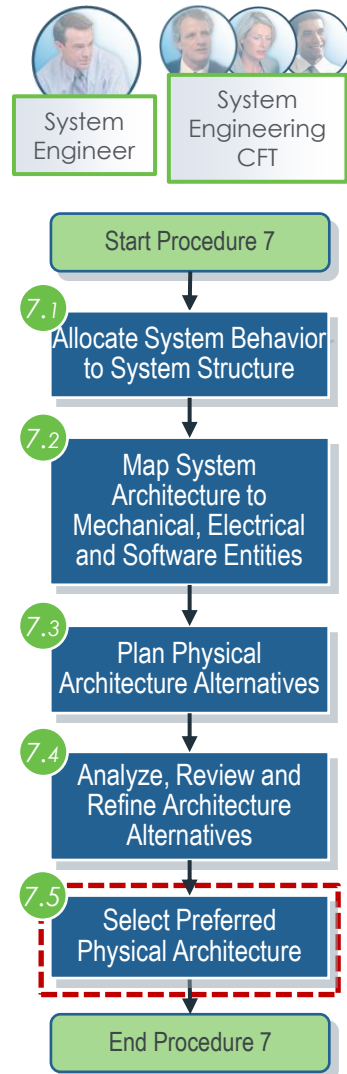
Review and refine architecture alternatives with CFT



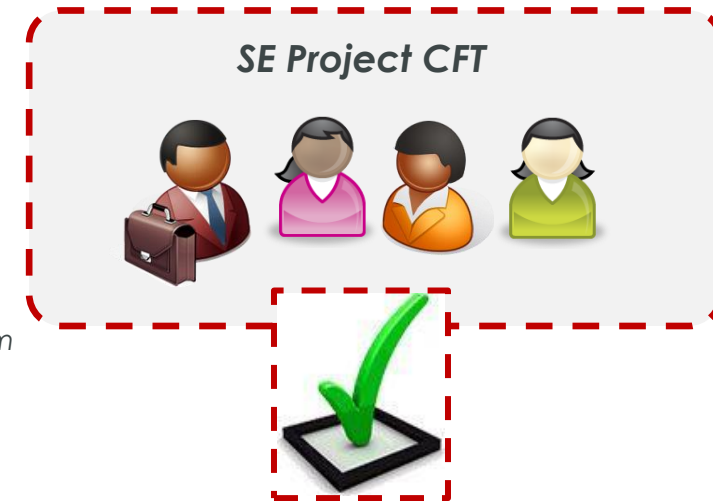
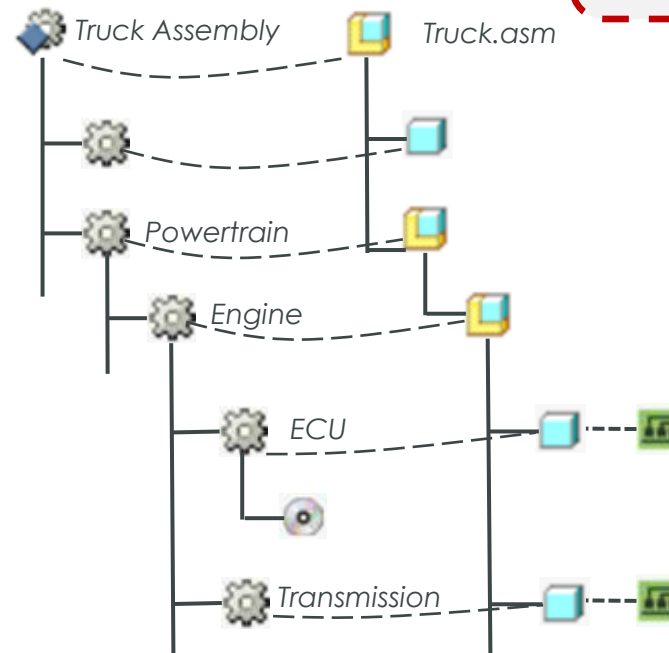
Refer to the Efficient Design Review best practice for more information



## ► Select Preferred Physical Architecture



CFT will then select the optimum physical architecture to best meet the system requirements







ptc



## Document Properties

File Name	Status
MBSE_BestPractice_Storyboard.pptx	Accepted

## Change History

Date	Name of Author	Version	Description
05/02/2015	Patrick Ollerton	1.0	
09/17/2018	Roman Legat	1.1	Layout update to 2018 style