Leveraging Agile Model-Based Software Development to Implement an ARINC 661 CDS with MOSA

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Objective

- Demonstrate an embedded Display System developed with MOSA:
- Open Standards
 - Conformance to FACE and ARINC 661 facilitates the integration of all components
- Innovation
 - A meta-modeling approach maximizes the flexibility and longevity of the solution
- Modular Design
 - Modeling and generation of artifacts required for mission and safety-critical systems, to reduce costs throughout the lifecycle

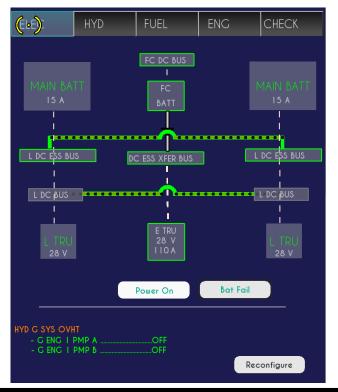


Demonstration Ansys

Demo – Ground Station Control

- Prototype running on commercially available hardware (Raspberry Pi)
- 1 FACE conformant ARINC 661 server display rendering component
- 4 FACE Units of Portability (UoP) portable software applications







Open Standards Ansys

MOSA – Reducing Costs through Enabling Standards

Modular Open Systems Approach (MOSA):

- Required for all major defense acquisition programs
 - ref: Title 10 U.S.C. 2446a.(b), Sec 805)
- Defined as a technical and business strategy for affordable, adaptable systems
- Achieved by leveraging Open Systems "Enabling" Standards
- MOSA Tri-services Memo (7Jan2019) recommends including specific standards:

For the past several years, each of the Services has been developing, demonstrating, and validating common data standards through a cooperative partnership with industry and academia. This work has resulted in the establishment of Open Mission Systems/Universal Command and Control Interface (OMS/UCI), Sensor Open Systems Architecture (SOSA), Future Airborne Capability Environment (FACE) and Vehicular Integration for C4ISR/EW Interoperability (VICTORY) among other standards.



The FACE™ standard

The Future Airborne Capability Environment
 approach promotes innovation and rapid integration of
 portable capabilities across global defense programs



- FACE is a consortium defining:
 - a **Software Technical Standard** defines an open architecture
 - a **Business Model for the acquisition** of affordable software systems

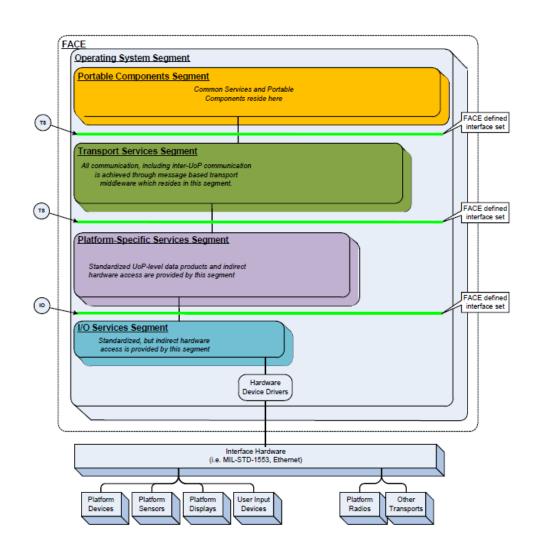
Essential FACE Concepts

- A Unit of Portability (UoP) describes a software component with at least one service or mission-level capability, such as navigation or weapons management
- The FACE Data Model Language defines how elements are mapped to data types and structures
- The FACE Shared Data Model (SDM) provides standardized definitions to be used across all FACE conformant data models
- The Unit of Portability (UoP) Supplied Model (**USM**) <u>defines all the</u> software interfaces of the UoP in a standardized format



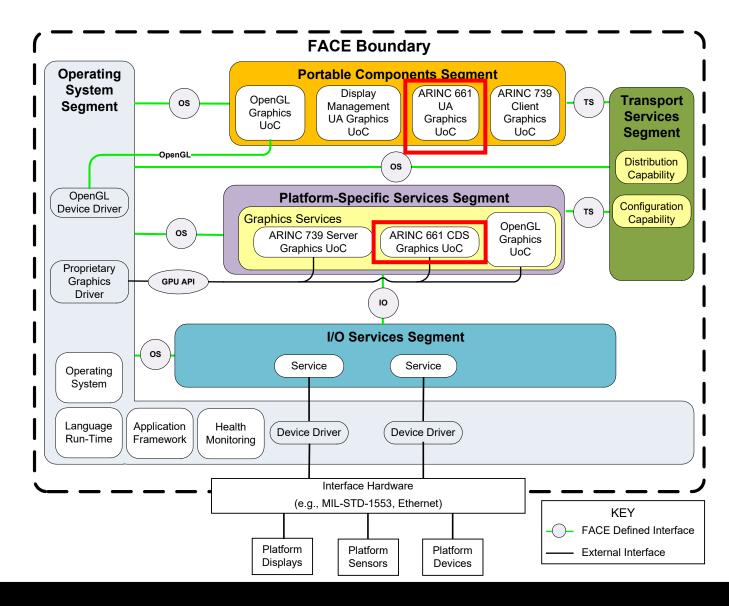
FACE Software Architecture

- Defines functional interfaces to ensure portable software
- Consists of 5 segments, including:
 - Portable Components Segment (PCS)
 - Platform-Specific Services Segment (PSSS)
- PCS and PSSS are decomposed into functional UoPs to implement a software component



Source: ©The Open Group

FACE references ARINC 661 for display rendering (v3.1, s3.12)

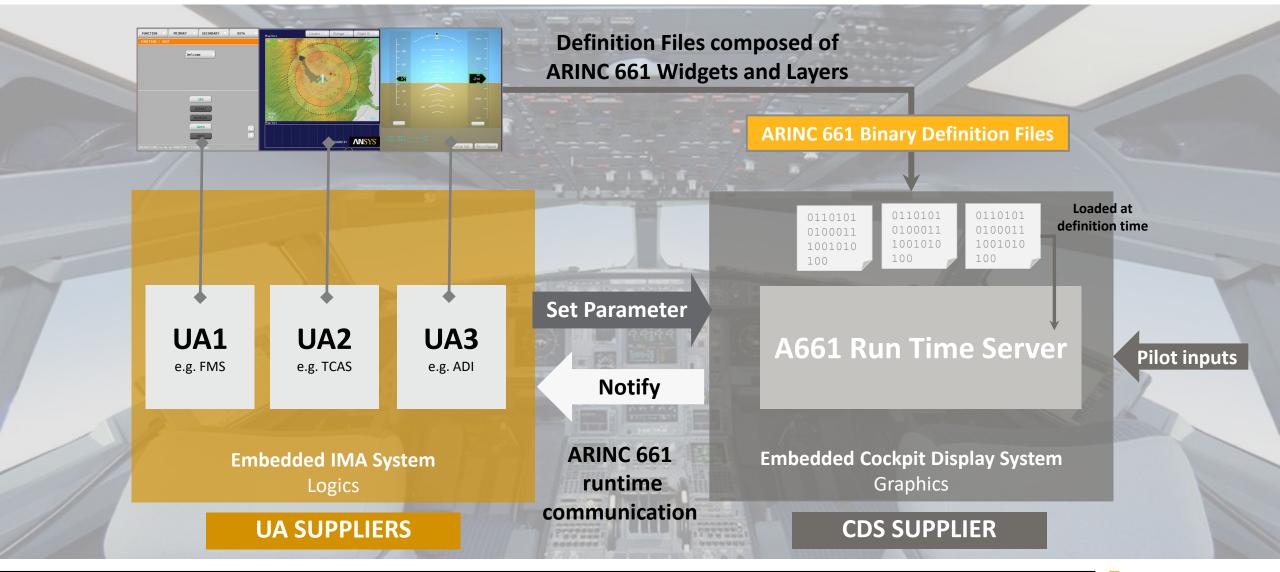


Intro to ARINC 661

- ARINC 661 is an avionics standard defining interactive Cockpit Display Systems (CDS) through:
 - A predefined set of avionics specific, and standard, HMI Widgets
 - The runtime communication between pilots (through the CDS) and the multiple distant/distributed User Applications (UA) managing the avionics functions
- The standard ensures a modular approach:
 - Minimize integration risks and maximize interoperability
 - Addition of new capabilities ensures minimal cost impact
- ARINC 661 is useful for a variety of graphical applications, including Ground Control Stations



The ARINC 661 standard at a glance



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FACE 3.0 Conformant ARINC 661 CDS Server



Listed within the Registry of FACE certified products:



Ansys SCADE ARINC 661 Server

Company: Ansys, Inc.

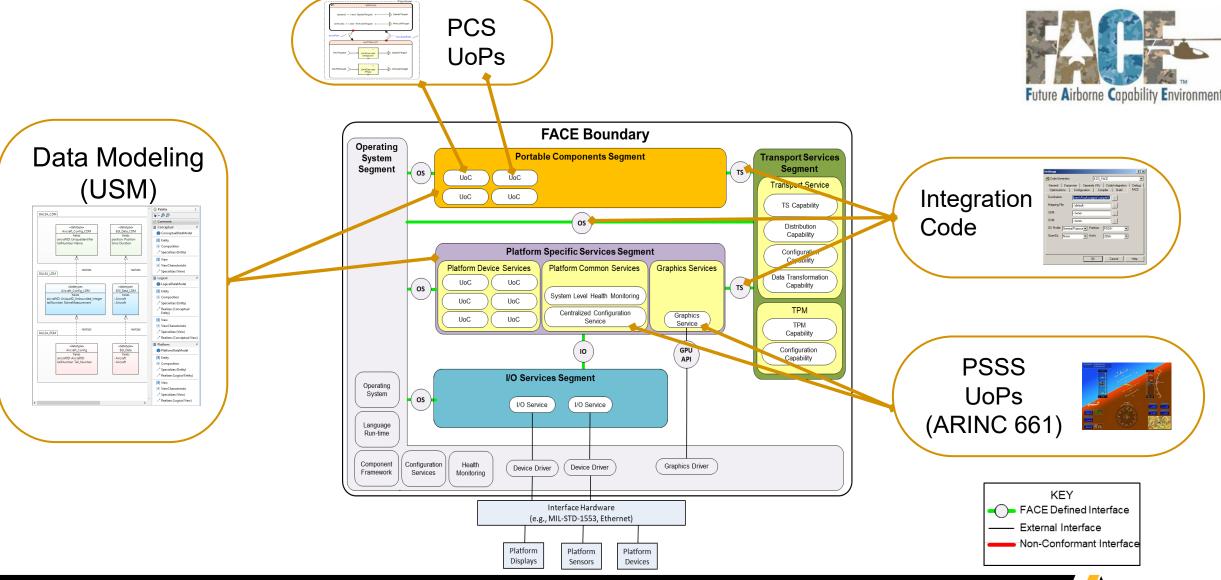
Version: 2020 R2 FACE Segment: Platform-Specific Services

ARINC 661 Server with Part 5/6 Widget Library, FACE 3.0, POSIX

https://www.facesoftware.org/registry



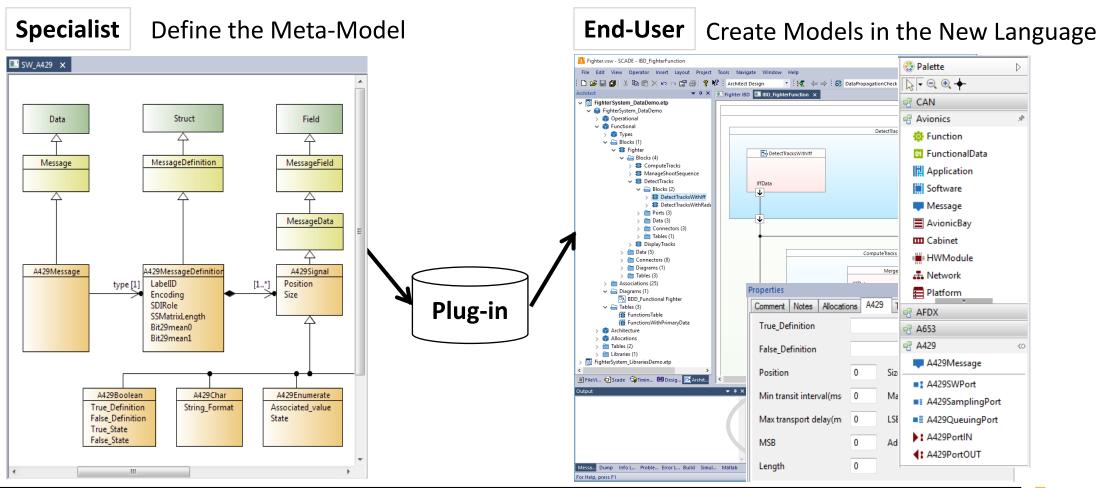
Development Aligned to the FACE Technical Standard



Innovation Ansys

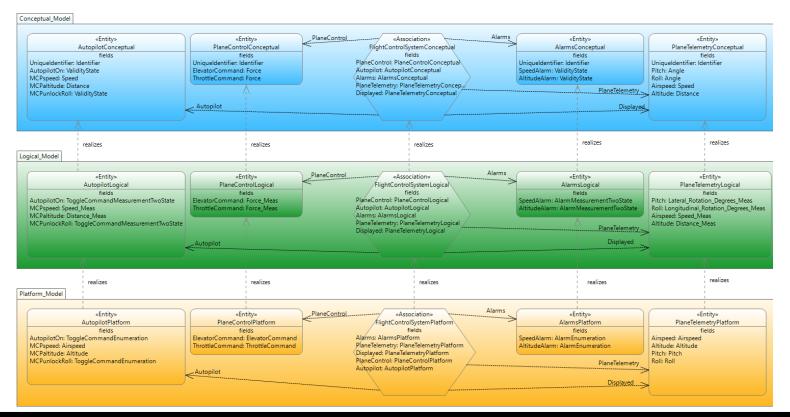
Meta-modeling Framework

• Meta-modeling allows engineers to define the language used to define the system

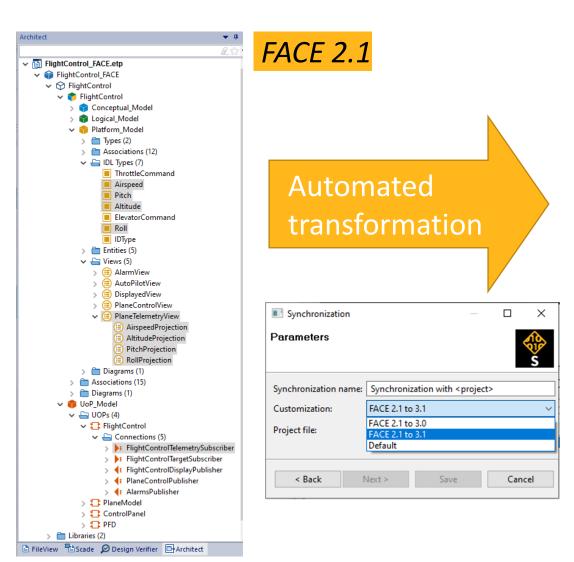


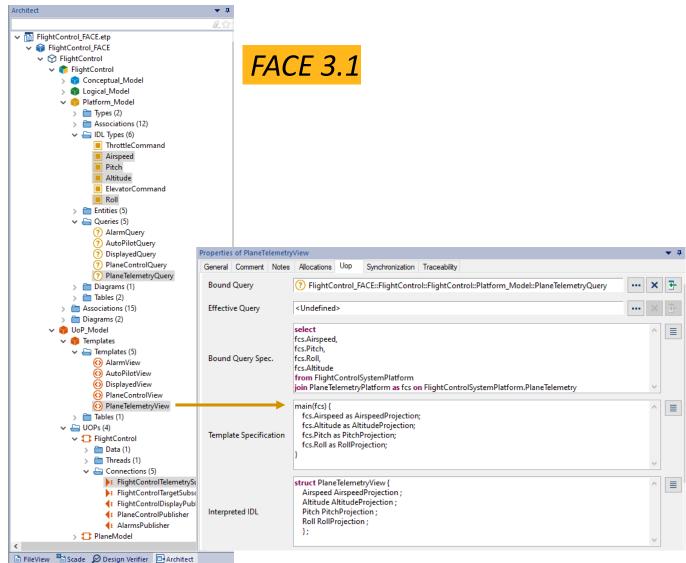
Meta-Modeling Benefits

- Our Enabling Standards are themselves modeled in an open format
- Developers control the underlying language of their MBSE specification
 - Eliminates vendor-lock & facilitates upgrades throughout the product lifecycle



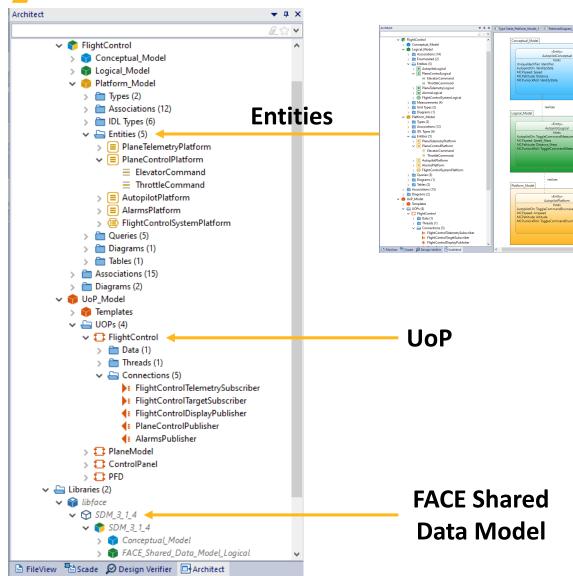
Case Study: FACE upgrade from 2.x to 3.x







FACE Data Model Import / Design



Graphical diagrams:

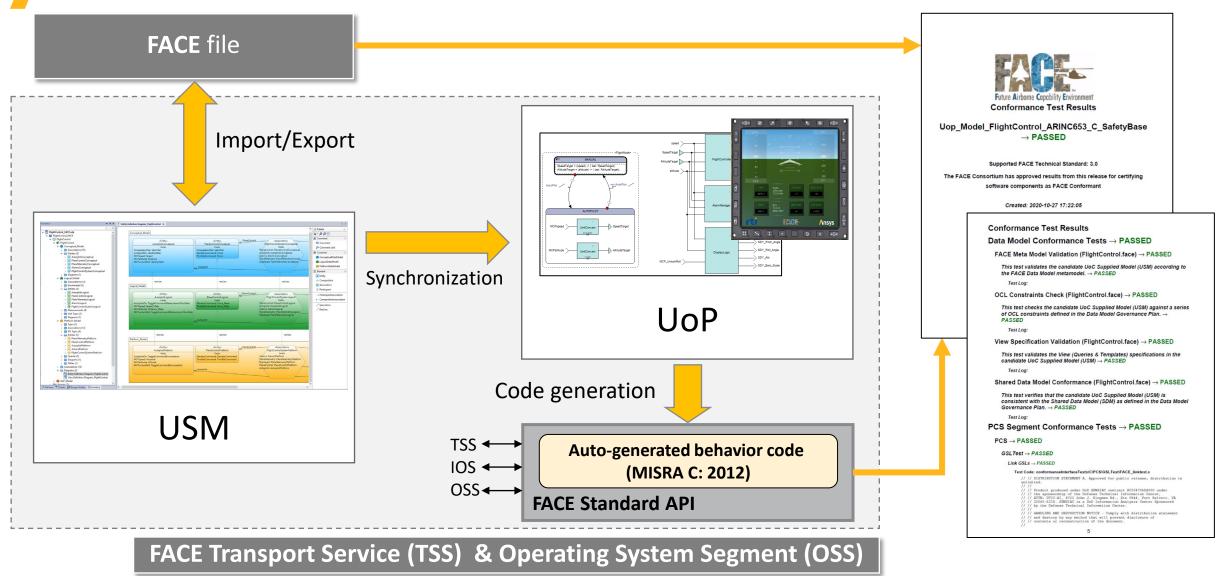
- Entities,
- Observables
- Measurements, etc.

Supports import / export from any FACE-conformant USM



Modular Design Ansys

FACE Workflow





UoP Development with Ansys SCADE

Fully Integrated Model-Based Development Environment

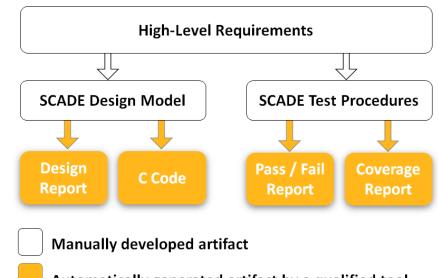
- Mission, Safety-Critical Embedded Software Systems
- Advanced guidance, navigation, controls, display/HMI

Efficient Development with a Focus on Safety, Security

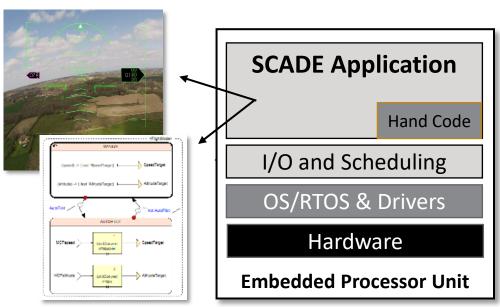
- Automatic, reproducible and qualified code generation
 - DO-178C/DO-330 TQL-1 code generator
 - MISRA C: 2012 human-readable source code
 - Cert C compliant (security code quality)

Software Architecture Modeling

Automatic import from the FACE USM



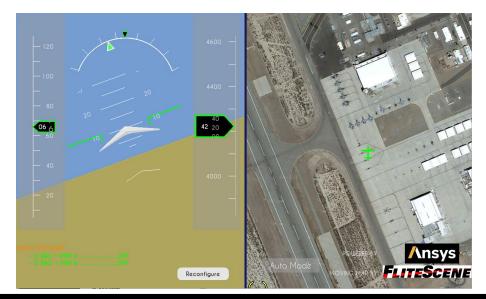
Automatically generated artifact by a qualified tool





Conclusion

- The meta-modeling approach accelerates standards-based software development
 - ➤ Auto-generate a plugin to the MBSE tool itself
- MBSE tools aligned to FACE and ARINC 661
 - Auto-generate the communication code between components
- Modular software tools reduce cost of component development and verification
 - ➤ Auto-generate software code and related artifacts



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