Using MBSE to Identify Safety Critical Functions in Airworthiness Certifications

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Objectives

- Discuss AFIT Research
- Highlight Results
- Review Lessons Learned
- Express Application of MBSE
- Taking a Step further
- Questions and Answers

Where it all Began

- AFIT Graduate Research
- Completed Feb 2021
- Sponsor: AFLCMC/EZI

Research Objective

- **Identify how a system model can aid and automate the execution of the airworthiness process**
  - What modeling aspects and/or program artifacts must be created to support the airworthiness certification process?
  - What airworthiness analyses can be done with a SysML domain-specific system model?
  - How could airworthiness analysis be automated or leaned to support parallel, continuous development operations?

Scope: Safety Critical Function analysis criteria found in MIL-HDBK-516C Section 15, *Computer Systems and Software* and Air Circular 17-01

Document Review

- **Sample of to-be modeled AC-17-01 attributes**

1	SCF Identification
1.1	SCFs in a system need to be identified and set apart from other functions
1.2	SCFs are identified by the program's System Safety process
1.3	SCFs need to trace back to their origin in the System Safety process
1.4	SCF analysis is to be supported by engineers from various technical disciplines
1.5	SCFs for a given system will be unique to each platform
1.6	SCFs are often put in a list format
1.7	SCFs can be categorized: Flight Critical, Operation Critical, Emergency Critical, Indication Critical, and Avoidance Critical.
2	SCFTA
2.1	Decompose: Identify all elements, components and interfaces that support the operation of a given SCF
2.1.1	Break down into sub-functions
2.1.2	Identify Safety Supporting Elements (SSEs)
2.1.3	Identify Safety Supporting Hardware Elements (SSHE)
2.1.4	Identify Safety Supporting Software Elements (SSSE)
2.2	Classify SSE
2.2.1	Mark CSIL Classification for SSE, SSHE, SSSE
2.2.2	Identify interfaces supporting an SCF
2.3	Analyzing V&V Coverage: The evidence that complete test coverage has been achieved from end-to-end across the SCF thread
2.3.1	Trace testing to supporting sub-function
2.3.2	Trace testing of SSE, SSHE, SSSE
2.3.3	Testing needs to be at system integration level, subsystem integration level, and box/LRU/LRM level
2.3.4	Requirements implemented through components that support an SCF are tagged as such
2.3.5	Requirements implemented through components that support and SCF are traced to the SCF
2.3.6	Traceability of SCF to supporting components
2.3.7	Traceability exists from Software to testing performed
2.3.8	Safety interlocks are identified, analyzed, and tested
2.3.9	Identified testing gaps noted

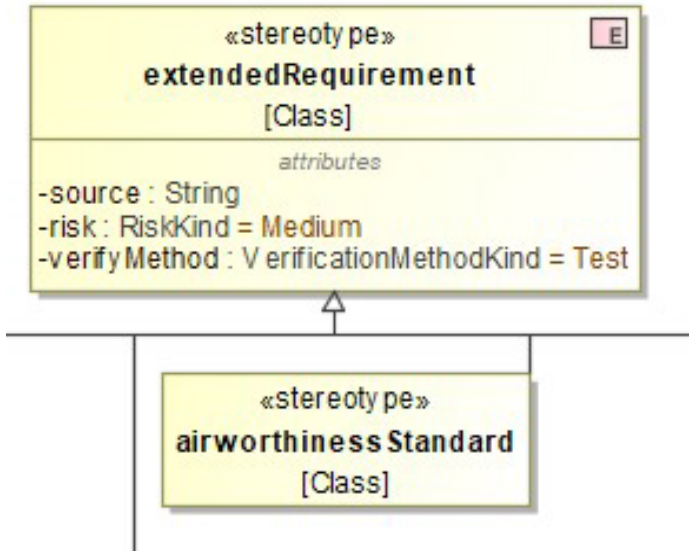
Document Translation

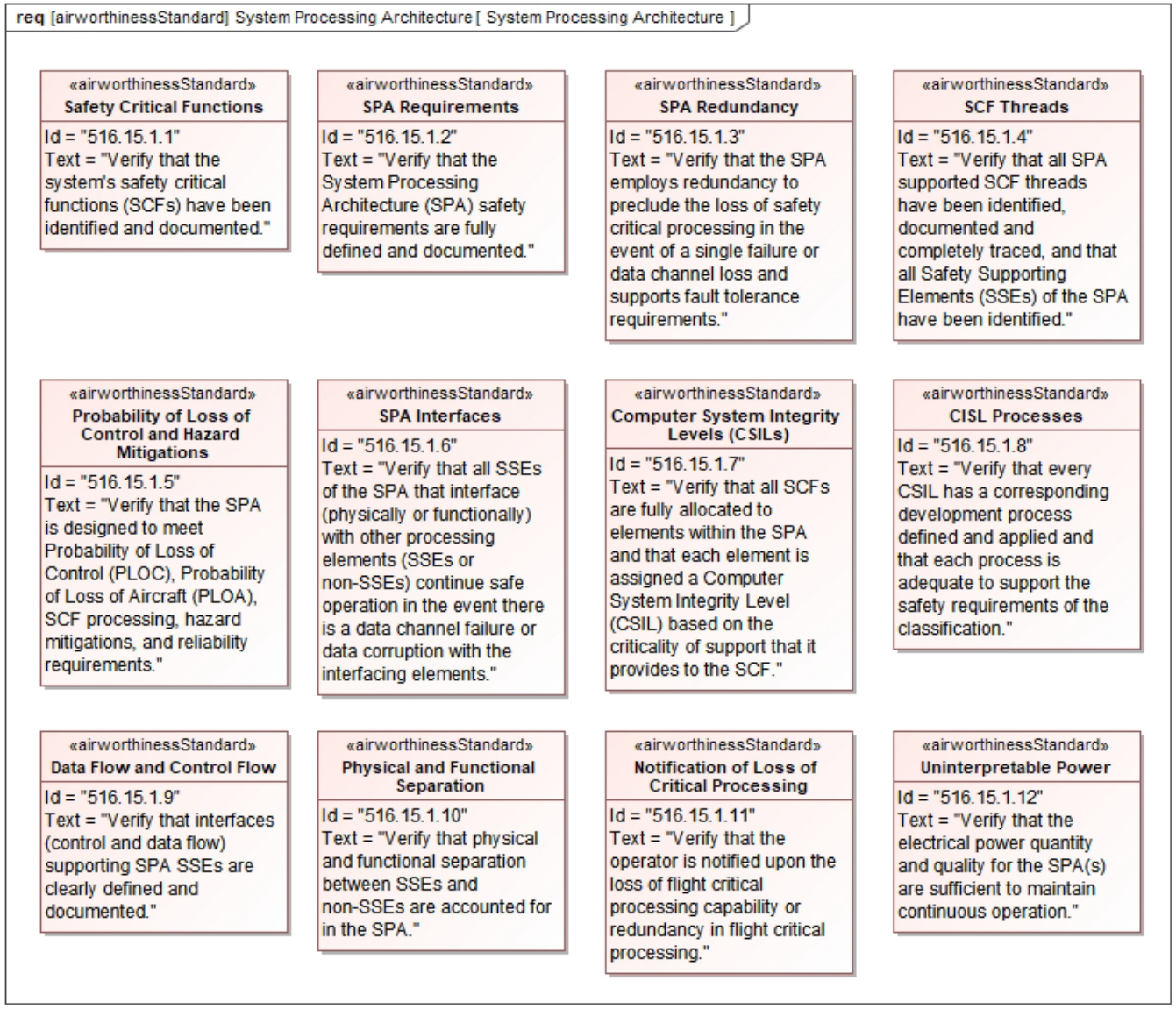
- **AC-17-01 Focus Areas**
  - SCF Identification
  - SCF Thread Analysis
  - Integration Methodology
  - Failure Mode and Effects Testing
  - Safety Interlock Design
  - SPA and Software Development
  - Full Qualification of Software

- **Model Focus Areas**
  - Certification Standards
  - SCF Identification
  - SCF Thread Analysis
    - Physical System
    - Computer System Integration Level (CSIL)
    - Validation and Verification
    - Failure Mode and Effects Testing (FMET)
    - Safety Interlock Design
    - Requirement Mapping

Document Modeling

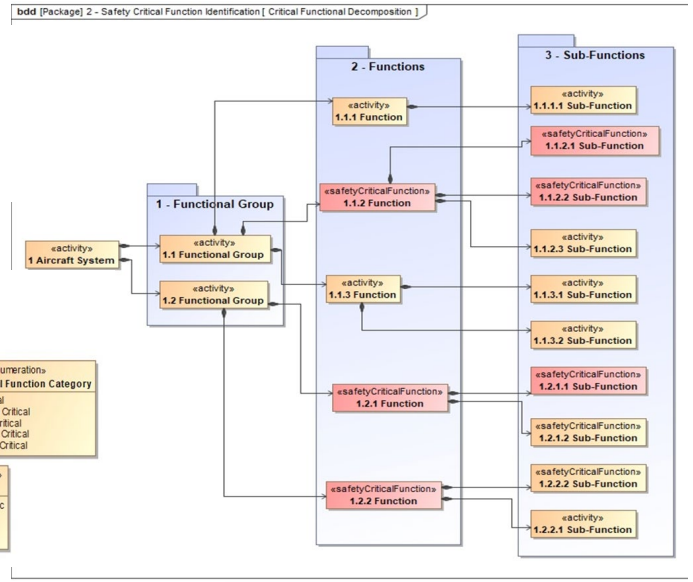
- Certification Standards



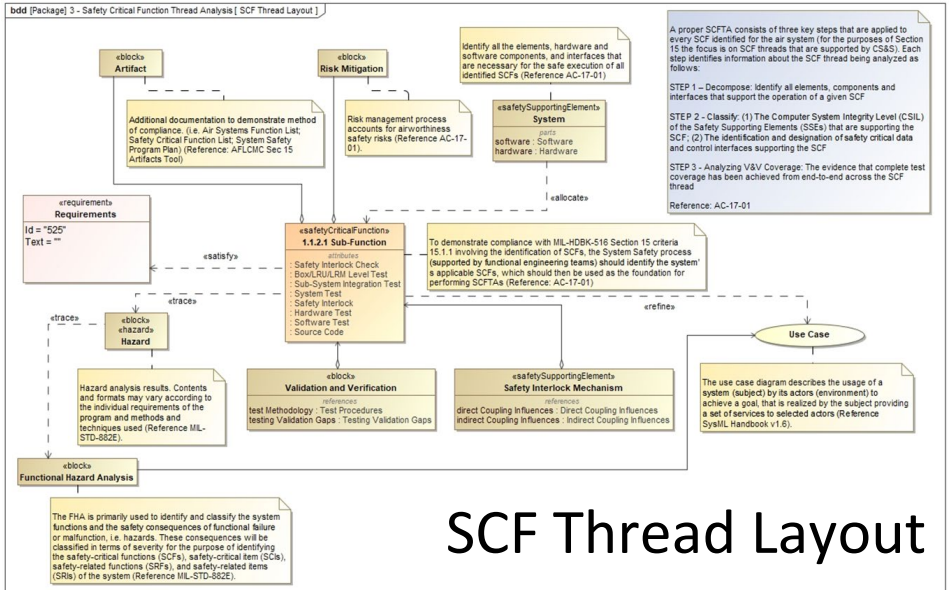


Document Modeling

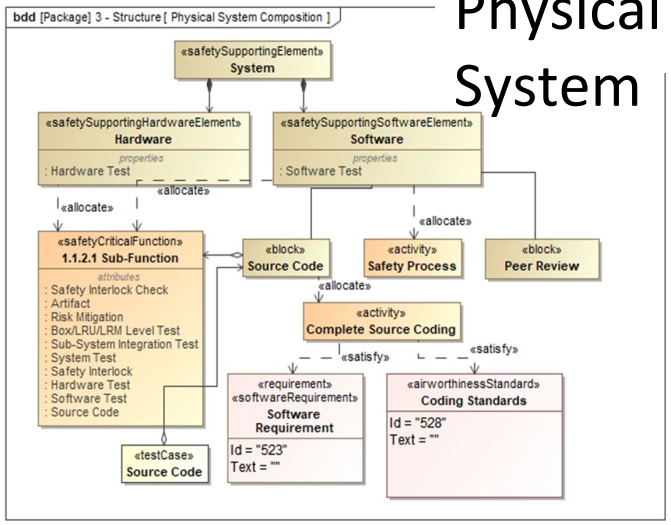
SCF Identification



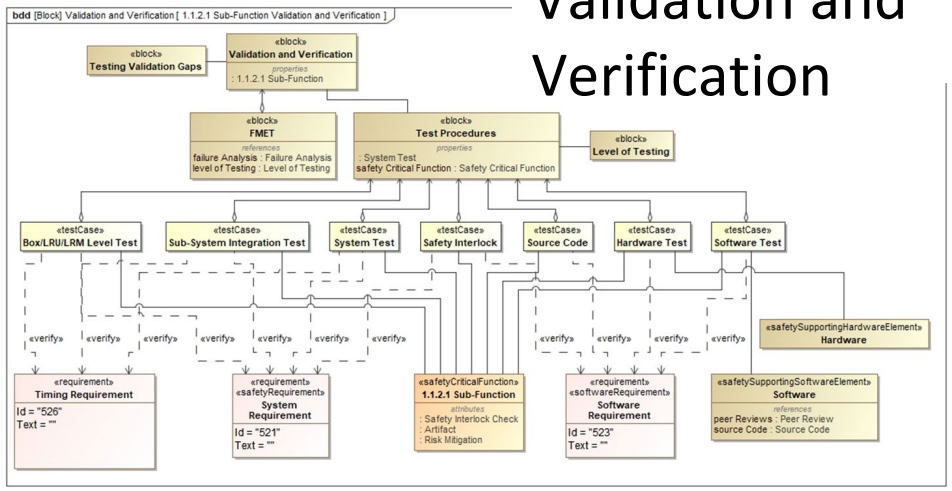
SCF Thread Layout



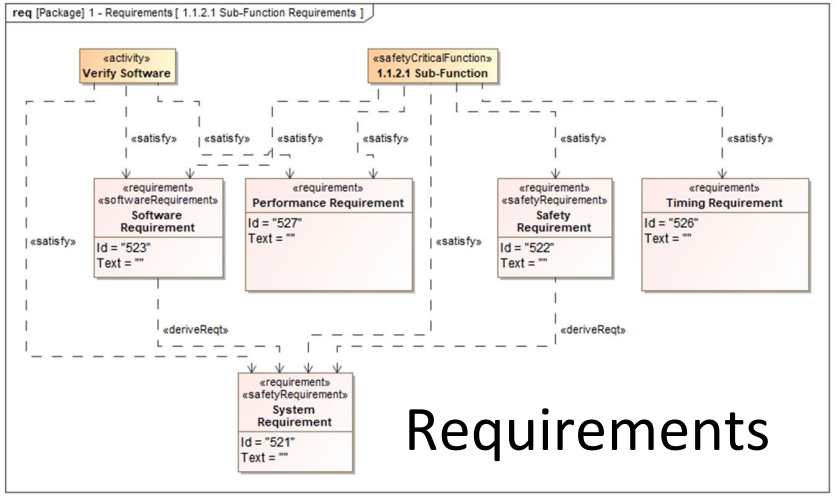
Physical System



Validation and Verification



Requirements



Review

- Translate -> Define -> Build

1	SCF Identification	2.1.4	Identify Safety Supporting Software Elements (SSSE)
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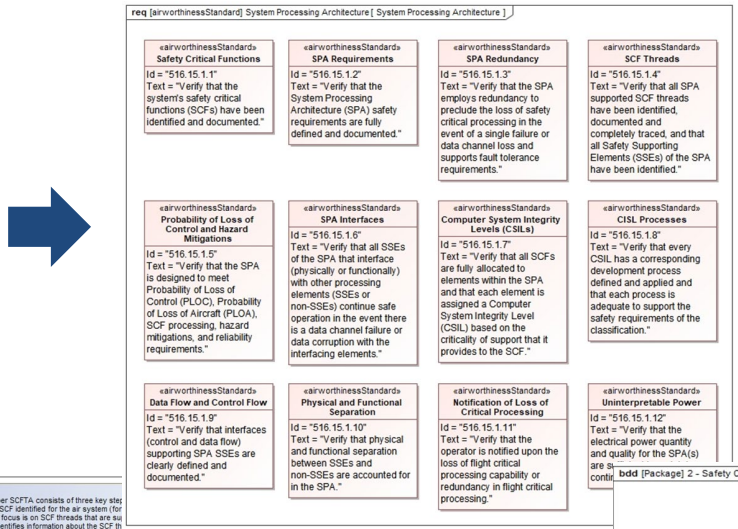

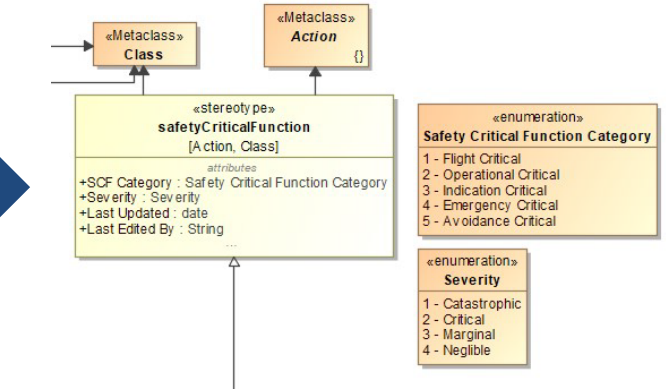

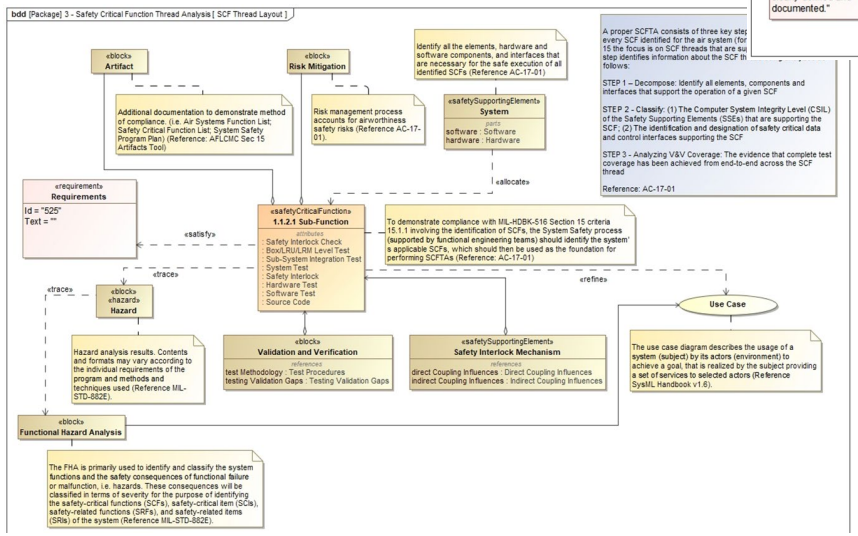

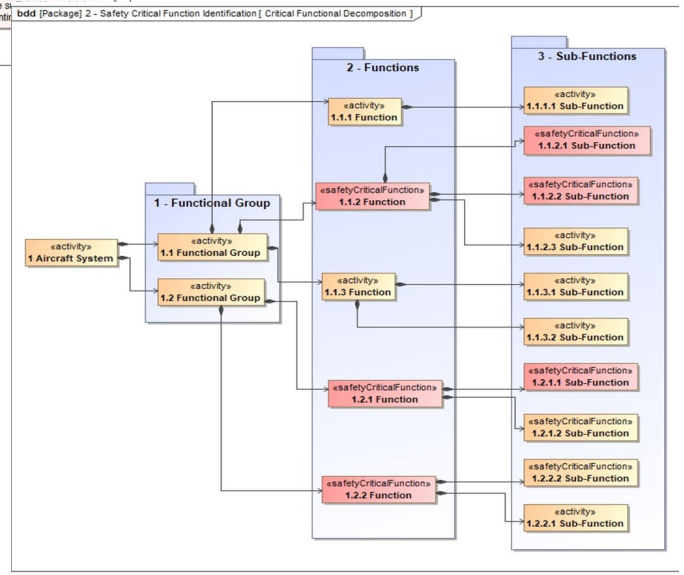

Lessons Learned

- **Apply technique to other (document) processes**
  - Unified Test Profile for DoD (UTP-D)
  - Test cards, test points, test Reqt, test config,…
- **Test/Apply the profile on data iteratively**
  - Socialize results. Codify in CDRL/DID/ contract language
- **Keep it simple**
  - Balance new <<stereotypes>> , extensions of existing stereotypes
  - new tags (attributes), appropriate relationships

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WKSP0696 – Applied MBSE using SysML

Visit the Air University Portal
(CAC-Access Required)
https://aueems.cce.af.mil/

For those with CAC-access:
https://avolve.apps.dso.mil
(Note: 1st-time login requires setting up a Platform One account)

Air Force Institute of Technology
School of Systems & Logistics
https://www.afit.edu/LS/

DTO

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION OFFICE

Taking a Step Further – Noah “Odie” Demerly

MIL-HDBK-516

- Airworthiness handbook produced by the DoD for Military Airworthiness Certification Criteria
  - Used widely in USAF/USA/USN as the document to follow for guidance during certification of military aircraft
  - NOT a requirements document; this is a handbook
  - Each sub section has a Criteria, Standard, Method of Compliance, and References (JSSG's, MIL-STD, etc.)
  - Currently on Revision C, move to revision D in process
- Certification Basis (CB) / Compliance Report (CR)
  - CB is "baseline", CR assesses compliance / risk

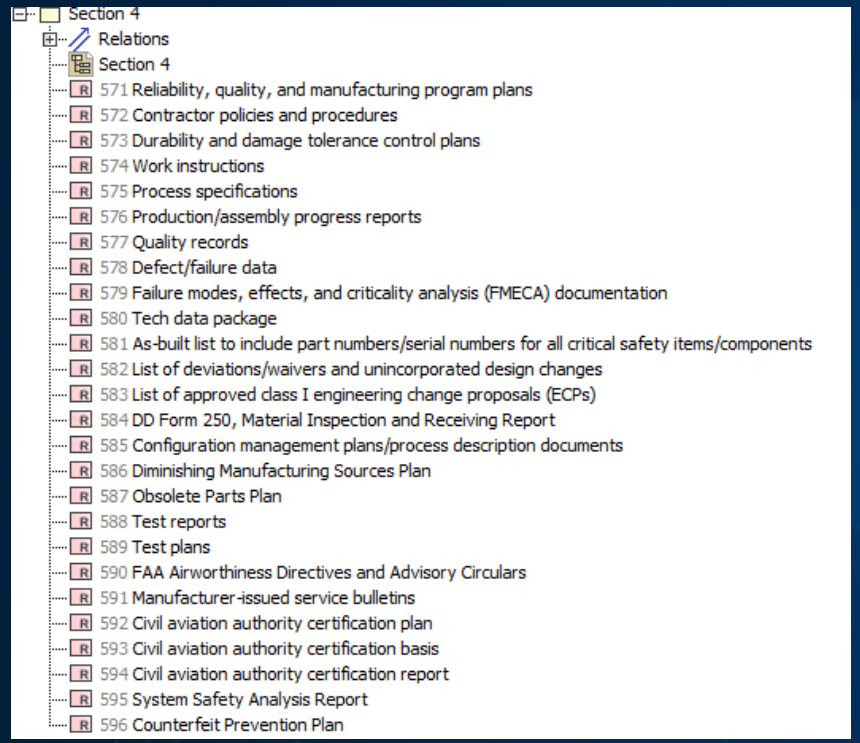
MIL-HDBK-516C – Creating a Digital “Copy”

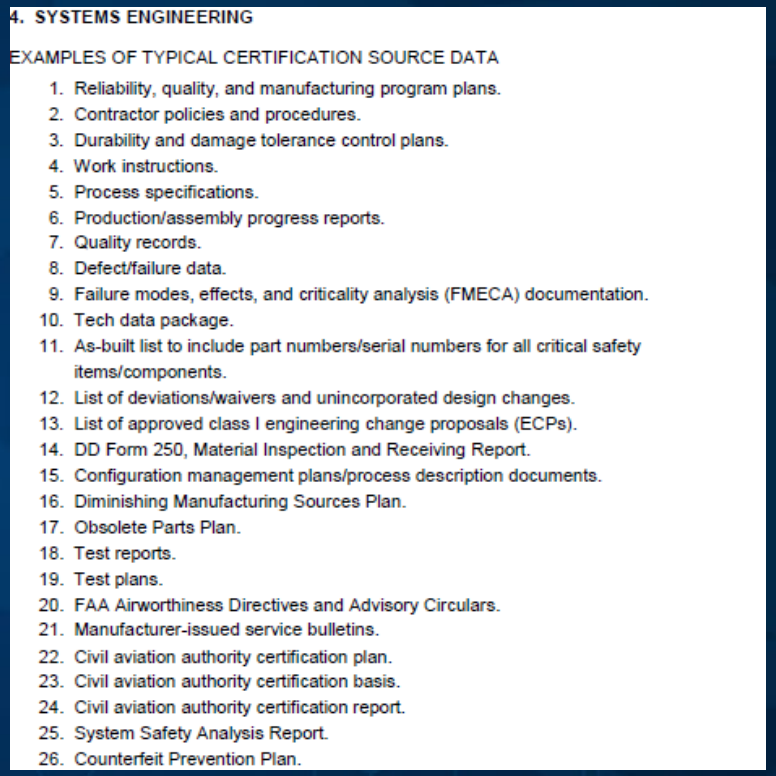
570.4.1.1 Requirements allocation	Criterion: Verify that the design criteria, including requirements and ground rules, adequately address airworthiness and safety for mission usage, full permissible flight envelope, duty cycle, interfaces, induced and natural environment, inspection capability, and maintenance philosophy. Standard: Allocated high level airworthiness and safety requirements down through the design hierarchy are defined. Allocated design criteria for all system elements and components result in required levels of airworthiness and safety throughout the defined operational flight envelope, environment, usage and life. Method of Compliance: Inspection of process documentation verifies allocation of airworthiness and safety requirements and design criteria. Traceability is documented among requirements, design criteria, design and verification. Consistency between design criteria and airworthiness and safety requirements is confirmed by inspection of documentation.
570.4.1.2 Safety critical hardware and s	Criterion: Verify that airworthiness and safety design criteria are adequately addressed at component, subsystem and system levels, including interfaces, latencies, software and information assurance. Standard: Safety critical software and hardware (including Critical Safety Items (CSIs)) are identified. Design criteria and critical characteristics of safety critical software and hardware are defined, substantiated and documented in sufficient detail to provide for “form, fit, function and interface” replacement without degrading system airworthiness. Design criteria and critical characteristics of safety critical software and hardware incorporate relevant security requirements and mitigation techniques needed to ensure safety of flight. Method of Compliance: Inspection of documentation verifies that a process is in place to adequately identify safety critical software and hardware, CSIs, and associated design criteria and critical characteristics at the component, subsystem and system levels. Inspection of documentation verifies that safety critical software and hardware, CSIs, and associated design criteria and critical characteristics resulting from this process are documented. Inspection of documentation verifies that security requirements and mitigation techniques that affect flight safety are incorporated into safety critical software and hardware and CSIs.
570.4.1.3 Commercial derivative aircraft	Criterion: Verify that, for commercial derivative air vehicles, the air vehicle's certification basis addresses all design criteria appropriate for the planned military usage. Standard: Commercial derivative aircraft has been assessed for its suitability for the intended military application and determined to be airworthy and safe. Limitations appropriate to the intended military usage and environment are identified. Method of Compliance: Inspection of certification data and analyses substantiates that the military air vehicle is airworthy and safe for its intended military usage and environments. Military air vehicle airworthiness certification data addresses all equipment, usage, and environments not covered by the commercial certification.

Directly copied Criteria/Standard/MOC into <<airworthinessStandard>> Stereotype so that relevant information is displayed in each view of the model for Section 4, Systems Engineering

DTO

Tracing source Data to “requirements”





4. SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

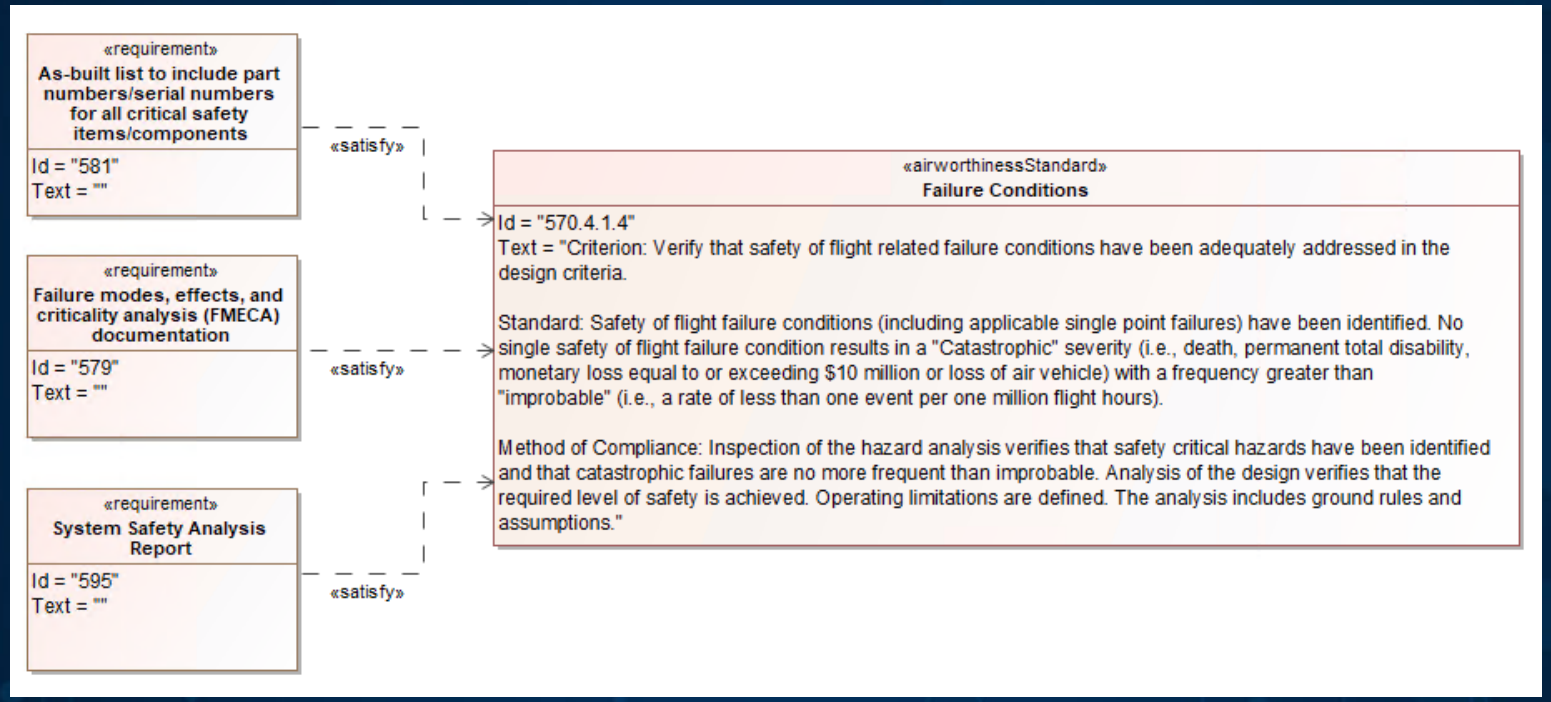
EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL CERTIFICATION SOURCE DATA

1. Reliability, quality, and manufacturing program plans.
2. Contractor policies and procedures.
3. Durability and damage tolerance control plans.
4. Work instructions.
5. Process specifications.
6. Production/assembly progress reports.
7. Quality records.
8. Defect/failure data.
9. Failure modes, effects, and criticality analysis (FMECA) documentation.
10. Tech data package.
11. As-built list to include part numbers/serial numbers for all critical safety items/components.
12. List of deviations/waivers and unincorporated design changes.
13. List of approved class I engineering change proposals (ECPs).
14. DD Form 250, Material Inspection and Receiving Report.
15. Configuration management plans/process description documents.
16. Diminishing Manufacturing Sources Plan.
17. Obsolete Parts Plan.
18. Test reports.
19. Test plans.
20. FAA Airworthiness Directives and Advisory Circulars.
21. Manufacturer-issued service bulletins.
22. Civil aviation authority certification plan.
23. Civil aviation authority certification basis.
24. Civil aviation authority certification report.
25. System Safety Analysis Report.
26. Counterfeit Prevention Plan.

Used Section 4 front matter to trace a “requirement” to each expected artifact / data to meet the criteria in Section 4 – Systems Engineering

DTO

Tracing Artifact “requirements” to Criteria

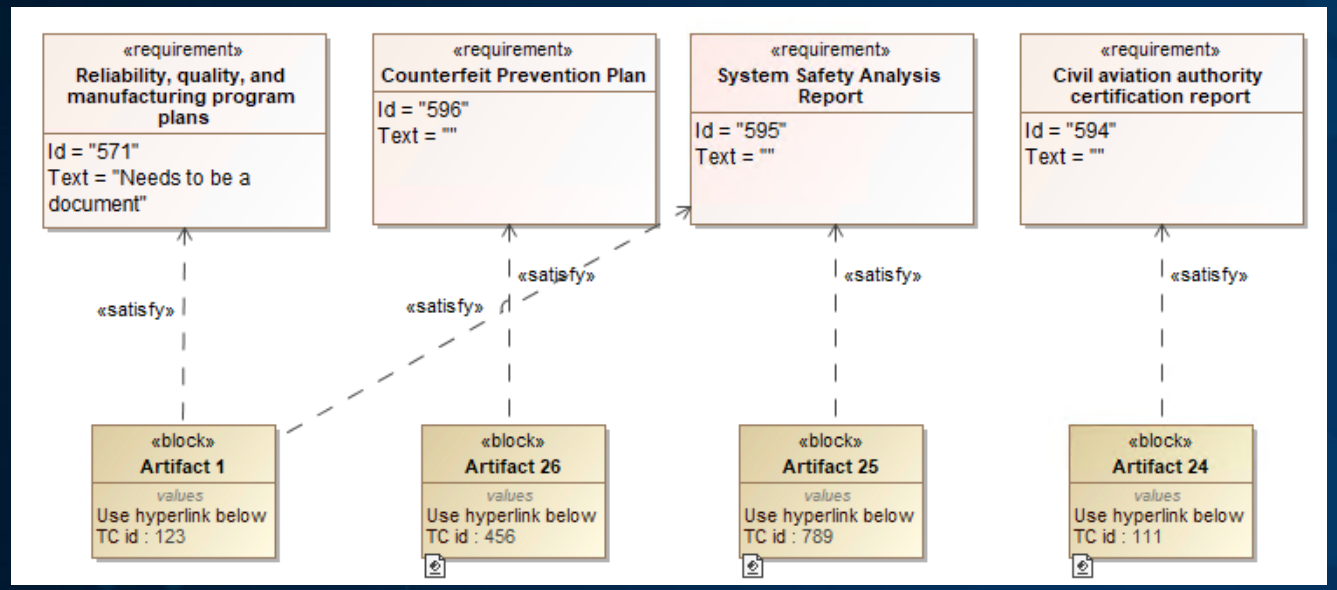


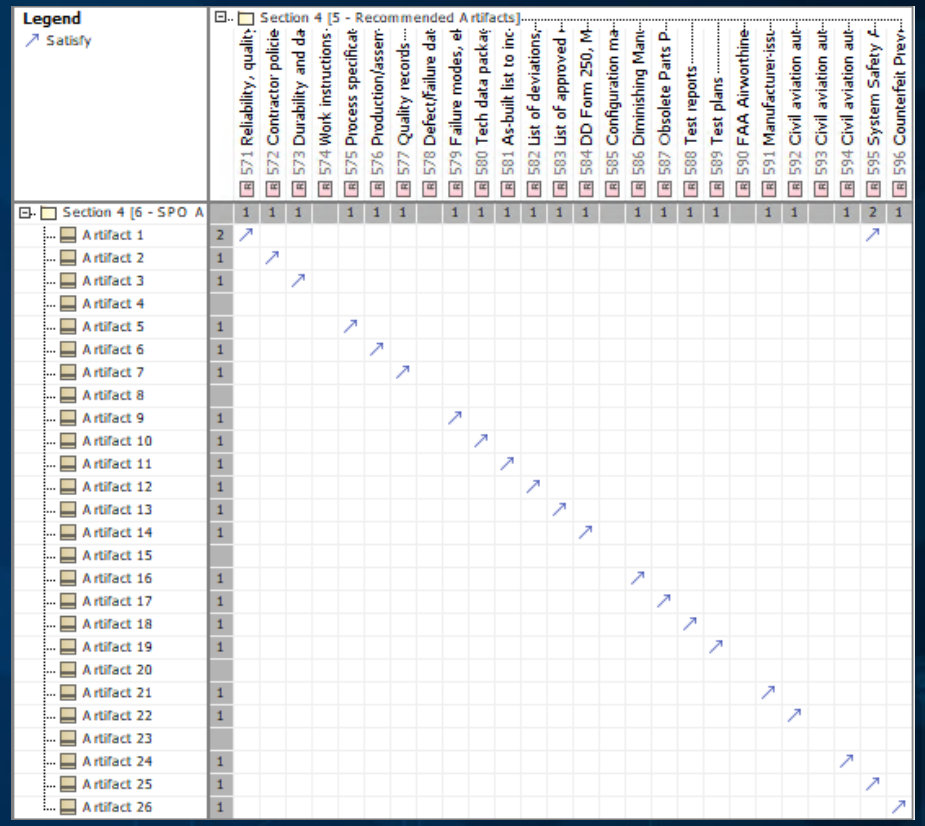
Example: Criteria 4.1.4 – Failure Conditions

SC components, FMECA and SSAR map to Criteria/Standard/MoC

Currently working with Section 4 Tech Experts to refine/validate mapping

Tracing Source Data (Artifacts) to Artifact “requirements”





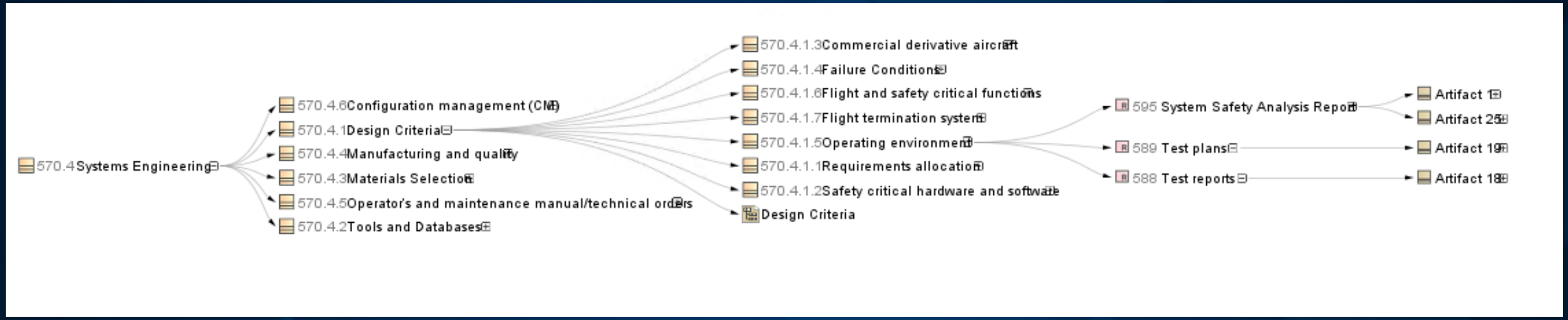
Each artifact/source data can be linked to one or many artifact “requirements”

Hyperlinked in a SharePoint library – linked to other sources (Teamcenter, etc.) via value properties

Could be data/test cases/documents, just needs linked

Also created a RVM to show relationships between artifacts and artifact “requirements”

Relational Mapping – showing the linkages



- Created a relational map – Section -> Subsection -> Criteria -> "requirement" -> Data/Artifact
- Could interface with Requirements tool (DOORS, etc.) and PLM (Teamcenter, etc) to do revisional control of Cert Basis, Compliance Report and Artifacts / Source Data
- Mapping gives the capability to create "standard work" when putting source data on contract or during the airworthiness process

DTO

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USAF Digital Guide:

https://wss.apan.org/af/aflcmc/default.aspx
(must create an account)

Questions?