# System architecture I

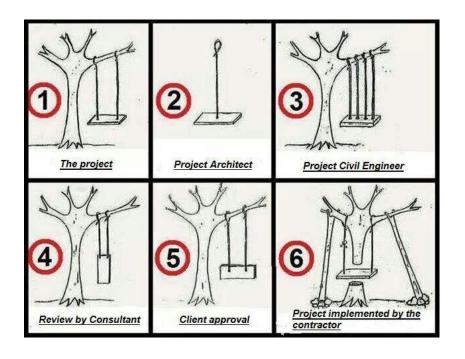
18<sup>th</sup> Jan 2018

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#### **ENGINEERING FACT**

You know you're in engineering when you leave a class feeling dumber than when you went in.

# ENGINEER SOLVING PROBLEMS YOU DIDN'T KNOW YOU HAVE IN WAYS YOU CAN'T UNDERSTAND





Architecture begins where engineering ends.

Walter Gropius

#### System Interfaces

Objective 1:

Physically link or bind two or more system elements or entities.

Objective 2:

Adapt one or more incompatible system elements or entities.

Objective 3:

Buffer the effects of incompatible system elements.

Objective 4:

Leverage human capabilities.

• Objective 5:

Restrain system element or its usage. Interoperability—The Ultimate Interface Challenge

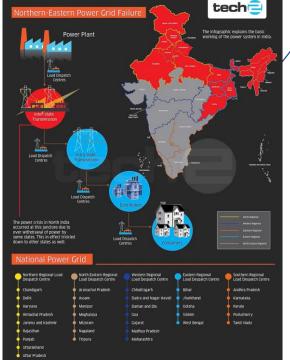
#### Understanding Interfaces

- What Constitutes an Interface Failure?
- Consequences of an Interface Failure
- Interface Failures
- 1) disruption; 2) intrusion 3) stress loading, and 4) physical destruction
- Interface Vulnerabilities
- Interface Latency
- Interface Failure Mitigation and Prevention

We have to change the **system** 



Northern Grid power failure, July 30 2012



Certain states in the northern region overdrew power

 possible reasons for overdrawing power is the deficient rainfall, which meant increased use of electric pumps to withdraw water for farming in these agricultural states For driverless cars to ply on Indian roads, the <u>system</u> has to change



• The generation plants, the power grids and the sub-stations have to work in tandem.

An overload results in system failure

#### Why the railways suffer on an average 100 accidents a year



Over 700,000 people work on safety-related operations at the country's largest employer, according to Indian Railways' response to a Parliament question. A small slip by one of them, or a single flaw in the 66,030km track criss-crossing the country can affect one or more of 10,773 locomotives, 63,046 coaches and 245,000 wagons, jeopardizing the 23 million passengers and three million tonnes of freight that the network carries everyday.

Indian Railways has divided its 66,030km of track into 1,219 sections and out of these 492 are running at 100% capacity, in some cases more. Most accidents occur on these over-capacity routes

End User/Application Ticket Enquiry, Reservation, Freights/Goods Booking and Subsystem booking, etc movement Information Comm. Central Management Control Subsystem User Navigation e-Business Intelligent Resource ICSS Facility System Management System IMERS ITCOMS Accounting and Rail Budget Train Operation Train Control & Rail Road Transaction Compilation & Management Monitoring Transportation Emergency Rescue and Safety Control System ంర Comm. Passenger e-Business Info. Service Auto ticketing Goods ICSS Railway Station System ticketing & verification operation Facility system IMERS ITCOMS Subsystem Signal Testing Interlocking Freight Transportation and and Control Control Management System Railway Station Inspection System Comm. Onboard e-Business System ICSS Train Onboard Facility Subsystem IMERS ITCOMS Health Communication Coach information service Control & management and operation system Decision System System Info. System Onboard Inspection and Maintenance System MComm. Trackside Circuit Receive Signal Control ITCOMS Rail Track Side Facility Subsystem System & Send Module Accident inspection & Emergency Recovery Disastrous prevention Protection System IMERS Intelligent Track & Supervision Infrastructure Inspection System System

Kumar N., Kumari N. (2012) Conceptual Architectural Design of Indian Railway Intelligent Transportation Systems. In: Vinel A., Mehmood R., Berbineau M., Garcia C.R., Huang CM., Chilamkurti N. (eds) Communication Technologies for Vehicles. Nets4Cars/Nets4Trains 2012. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 7266. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg

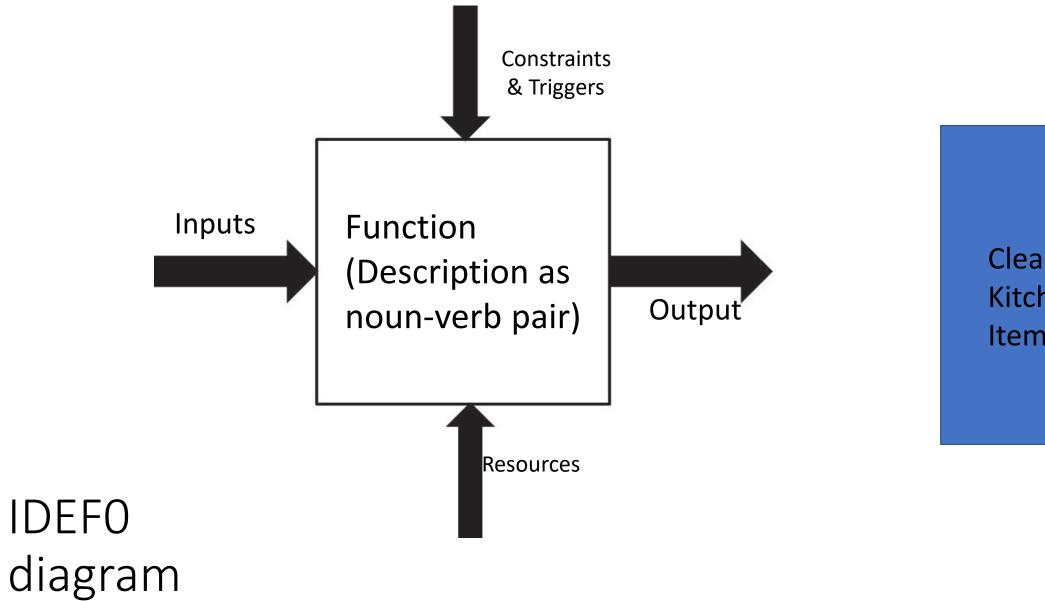
Fig. 2. Railway Intelligent Transportation Systems Architecture

- Selected Artifacts Created during the Architecture Process
- Define a <u>consistent logical architecture</u>—capture the logical sequencing and interaction of system functions or logical elements.
- <u>Partition system requirements</u> and allocate them to system elements and subsystems with associated performance requirements—evaluate off-the-shelf solutions that already exist.
- **Evaluate alternative design solutions** using trade studies.
- <u>Identify interfaces and interactions</u> between system elements (including human elements of the system) and with external and enabling systems.
- Define the **system integration strategy** and plan (to include human system integration).
- Document and maintain the architectural design and relevant decisions made to reach agreement on the baseline design.
- Establish and maintain the traceability between requirements and system elements.
- Define verification and validation criteria for the system elements.

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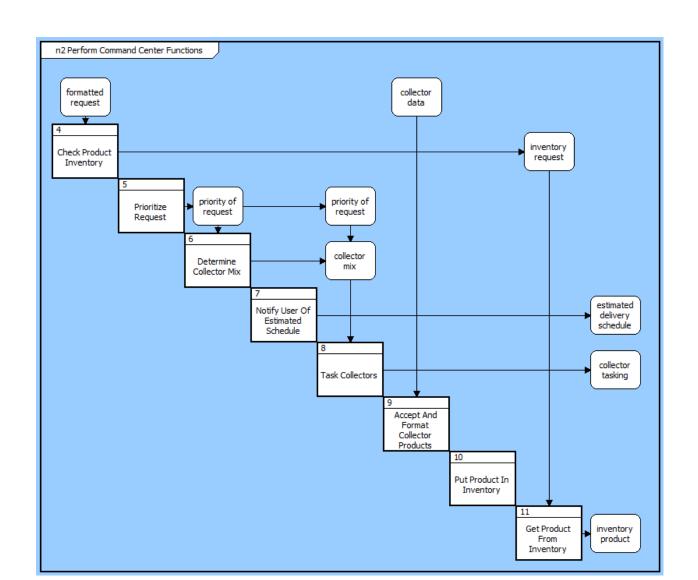
# functional analysis and decomposition - list of tools and diagrams

- IDEF0 diagram
- Functional flow block diagram (FFBD)
- N^2 diagrams diagram represents the logical data flow for a system or system segment.
- Timeline analysis
- Tree diagrams
- SysML (such as activity diagrams, sequence diagrams)



Clean Dirty Kitchen Items

# N<sup>2</sup> diagram

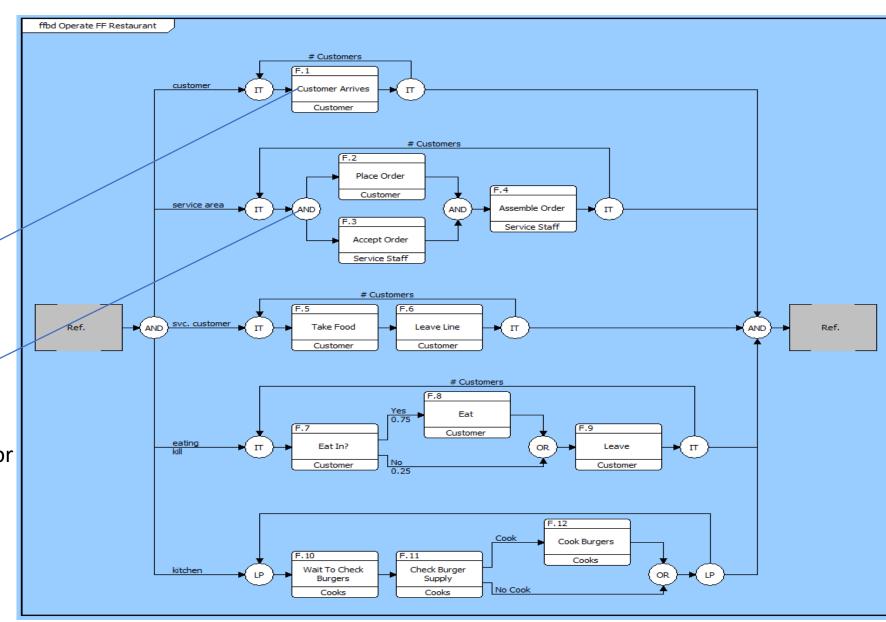


Functional flow

block diagram (FFBD)

control constructs –
the building blocks of behavior

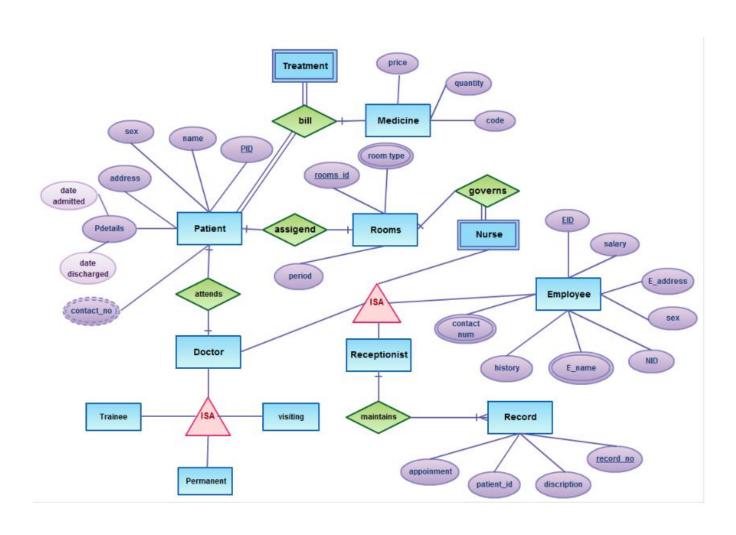
**Functions** 



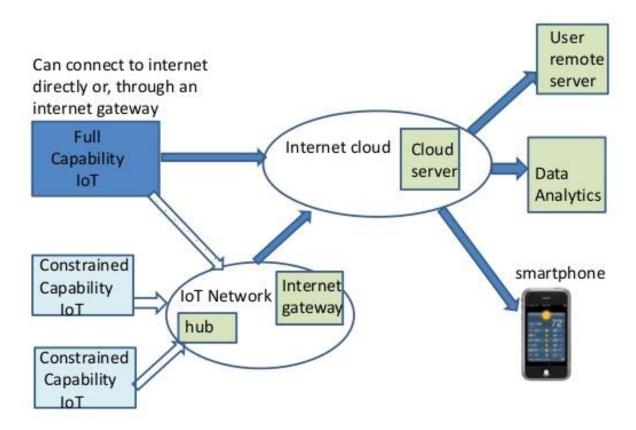
## Tree diagrams

#### TREE-BASED ARCHITECTURE Master Metaroot block Intermediate Intermediate Delta-Block Node Node Leaf Node Leaf Node Leaf Node Leaf Node Directory Tree Allocation Tree

#### **Entity Relationships**



#### Simplified IoT System Architecture



## context diagram

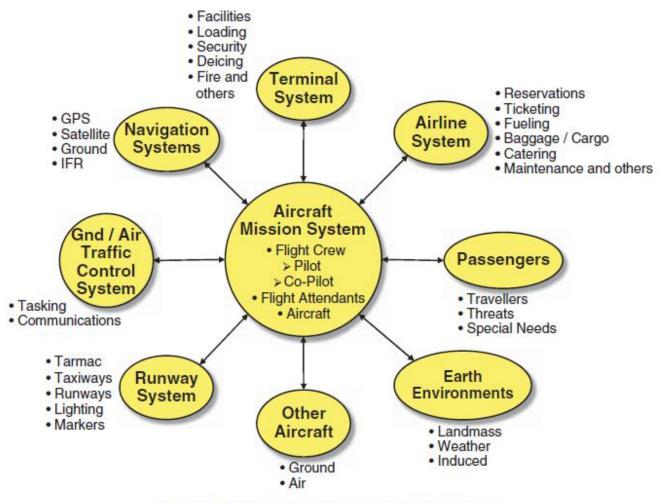


Figure 8.1 Context Diagram for an Aircraft Mission System

Source: Systems Engineering by Wasson