

Critical Systems Lab - MESCC

Water Pumping Automated System

Ricardo Mendes
1201779

Arthur Gerbelli
1220201

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Contents

1	Introduction	3
2	Requirement Specification	3
2.1	Problem Domain	3
2.1.1	Stakeholder Needs	3
2.1.2	System Context	3
2.1.3	Use Cases	3
2.1.4	Measure of Effectiveness	5
2.1.5	Functional Analysis	5
2.1.6	Conceptual Subsystems	6
2.1.7	Traceability to Stakeholder	6
2.2	Solution Domain	6
2.2.1	System Requirements	6
2.2.2	System Structure	7
2.2.3	System Behavior	7
2.3	Analysis of safety and reliability	7
3	Selected Technologies	9
4	List of physical sensors/actuators	9

1 Introduction

2 Requirement Specification

2.1 Problem Domain

2.1.1 Stakeholder Needs

- SN-1 .1: The water in the wet well must be pumped to a higher level.
.2: Every WPS is an independent system; they don't have influence on each other.

- SN-2 .1: The status of each element of the wet well needs to be displayed in a Remote Status Station (RSS).
.2: The RSS must display the water level, the pump status, an alarm and a button to disable the alarm.

- SN-3 The status information must be accessible through a web page.

2.1.2 System Context

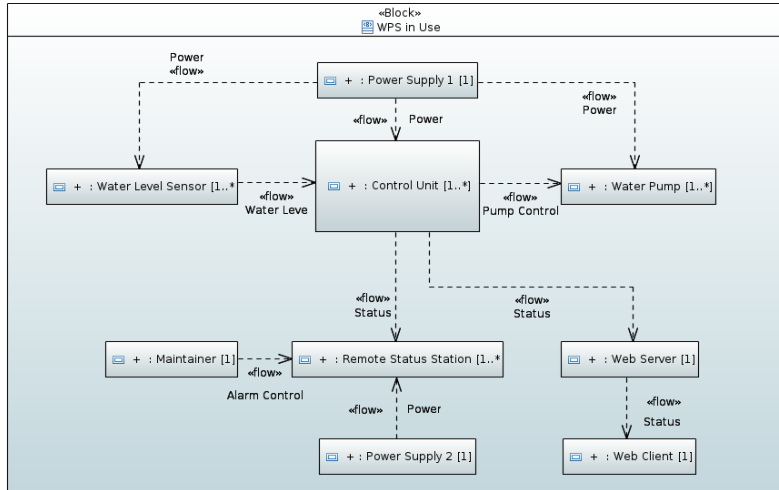


Figure 1: System Context

2.1.3 Use Cases

By analyzing stakeholder needs, we can see that the main goal of the WPS is to control the water level inside the wet well. This goal can be captured in the model as the Control Water Level use case of the Control Unit In Use system context.

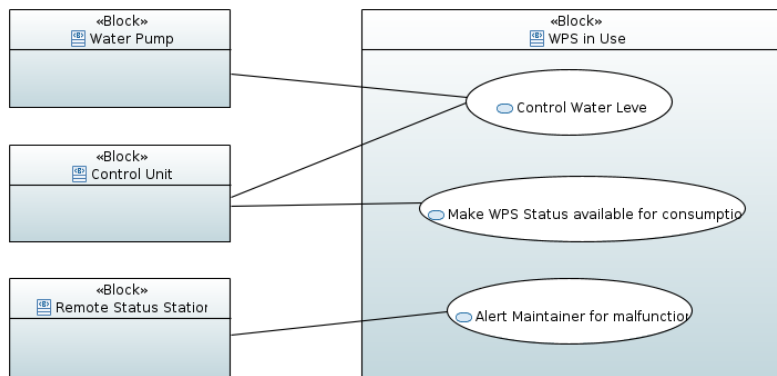


Figure 2: Use Case diagram

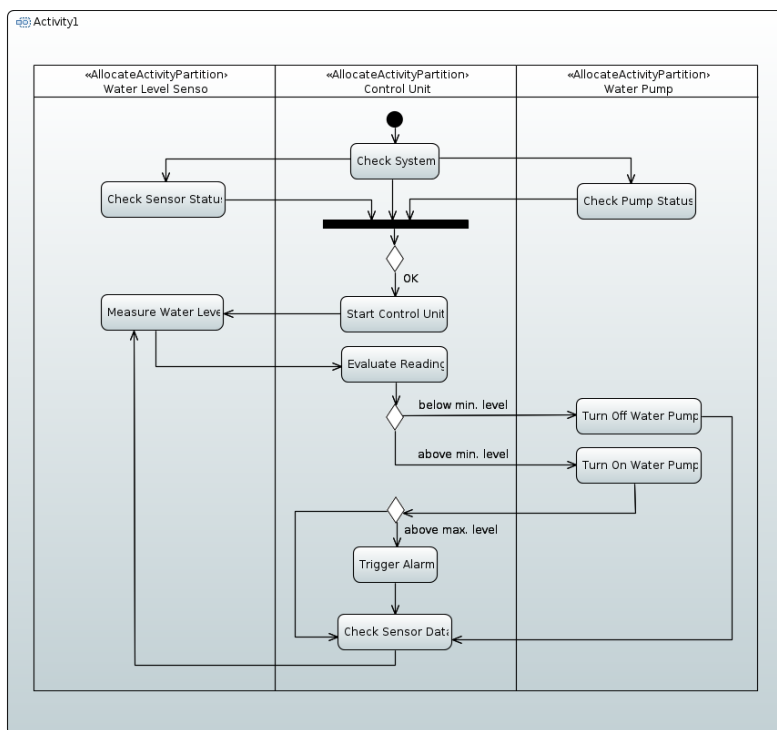


Figure 3: Use Case Activity diagram

2.1.4 Measure of Effectiveness

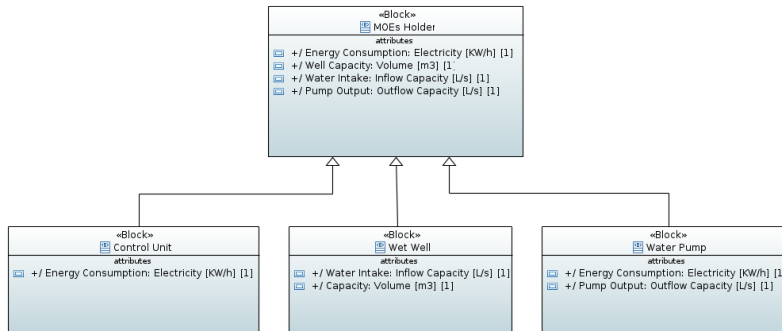


Figure 4: Measure of Effectiveness diagram

2.1.5 Functional Analysis

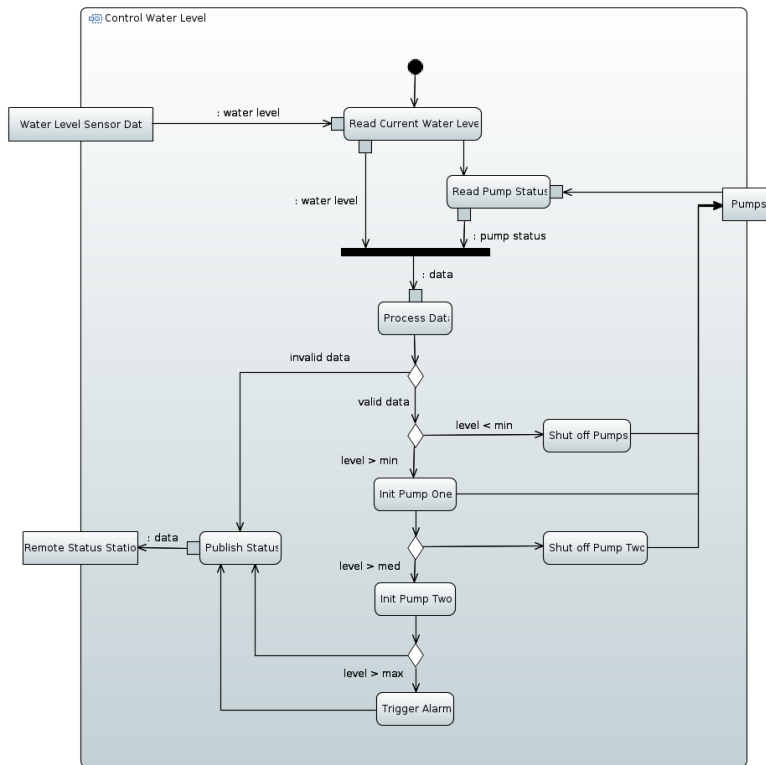


Figure 5: Functional Analysis diagram

2.1.6 Conceptual Subsystems

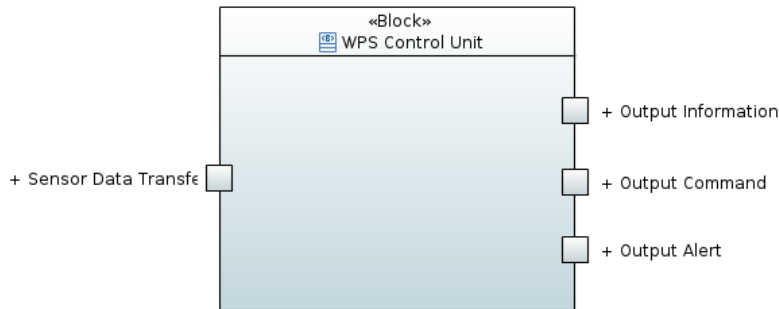


Figure 6: Conceptual Subsystem Communication diagram

2.1.7 Traceability to Stakeholder

2.2 Solution Domain

2.2.1 System Requirements

- SR-1** .1: While the water level is above the minimum level, WPS shall have a pump working.
- .2: When the water level is below minimum level, WPS shall have all pumps stopped.
- .3: If the water level is above the maximum level, then the WPS shall trigger an alarm at the Remote Status Station (RSS).
- .4: A second pump shall be turned on only when the water level is above 2/3 the maximum water level.
- .5: When only one pump is available, the maximum water level shall be reduced to 2/3.

SR-2 s

The status of all WPS shall be displayed on all RSS.

- .2: If the alarm is ON, the button in the RSS shall only disable it.

SR-3 The status of all WPS shall be visible on one web page.

2.2.2 System Structure

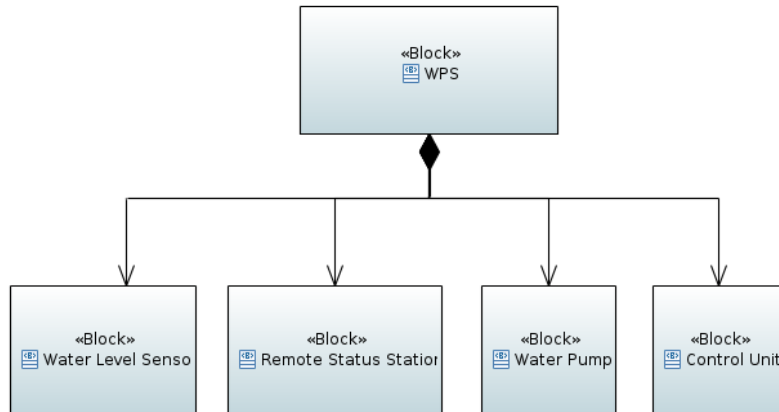


Figure 7: System Structure Diagram

2.2.3 System Behavior

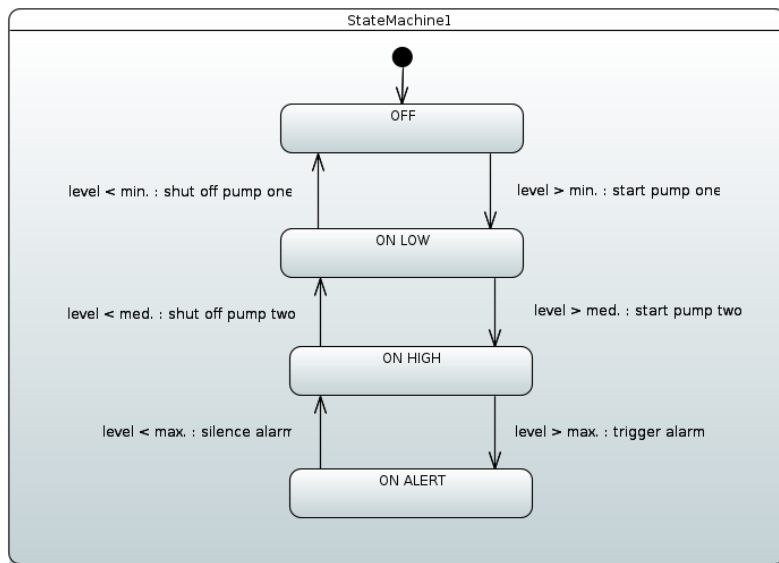


Figure 8: State Machine

2.3 Analysis of safety and reliability

- H-1:**
- **Description:** One of the pumps stops working.
 - **Cause:** Mechanical problem.
 - **Effect:** Lost of redundancy and reduction of system performance.
 - **Mitigation:** Reduce the maximum water level to 2/3 and trigger alarm.
- H-2:**
- **Description:** The two level sensors give contradictory readings, i.e. one above max and one below min.

- Cause: Sensor malfunction, connection issues.
 - Effect: Inappropriate system behavior.
 - **Mitigation:** Choose a worst case or compare with the last reading to find the fault. Trigger alarm.
- H-3:**
- **Description:** Power shortage.
 - Cause: Multiple causes
 - Effect: Complete failure of the system.
 - **Mitigation:** RSS with independent power supply and trigger alarm.
- H-4:**
- **Description:** Both pumps stopped working.
 - Cause: Mechanical problem.
 - Effect: Complete failure of the system.
 - **Mitigation:** Trigger alarm.
- H-5:**
- **Description:** RSS are not getting information from WPS.
 - Cause: Connection issues or Message broker stopped working.
 - Effect: Wrong status readings.
 - **Mitigation:** Trigger alarm or remove broker as single point of failure by using protocols like DDS.
- H-6:**
- **Description:** RSS stops working.
 - Cause: Malfunction.
 - Effect: Unknown WPS status.
 - **Mitigation:** Have redundancy by having multiple RSS and each one displaying all statuses from all WPS.
- H-7:**
- **Description:** A pump doesn't turn OFF when the water level is below minimum.
 - Cause: Mechanical problem.
 - Effect: Pump overheating and complete failure.
 - **Mitigation:** Trigger alarm.

3 Selected Technologies

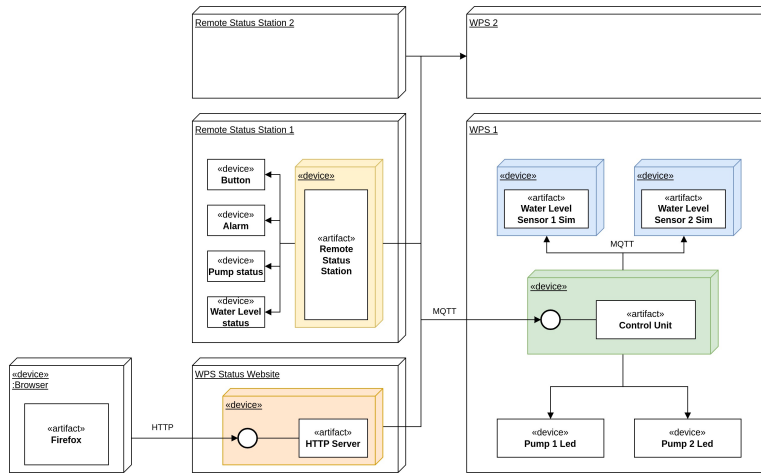


Figure 9: Deployment diagram

4 List of physical sensors/actuators

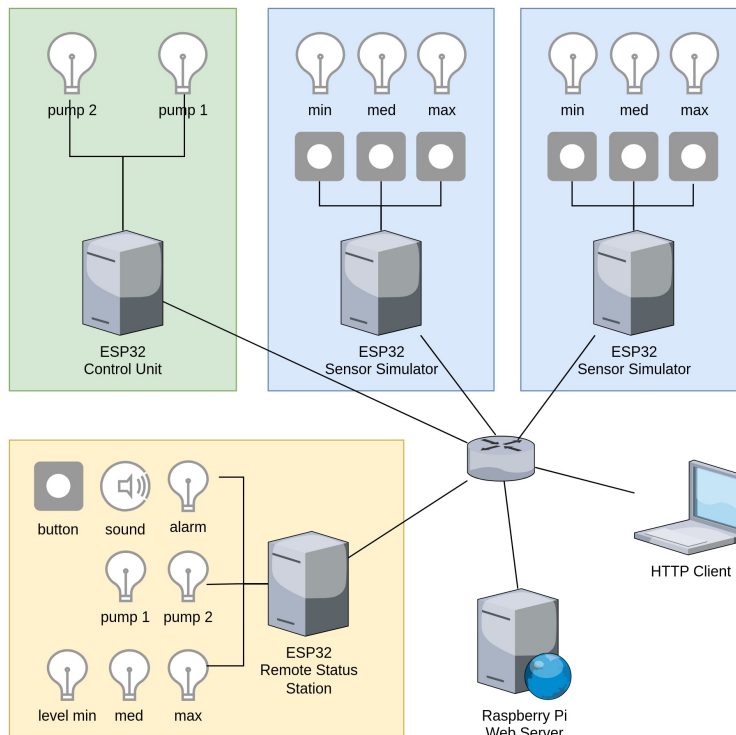


Figure 10: Network diagram