

AltaRica language & tools 29/10/2015

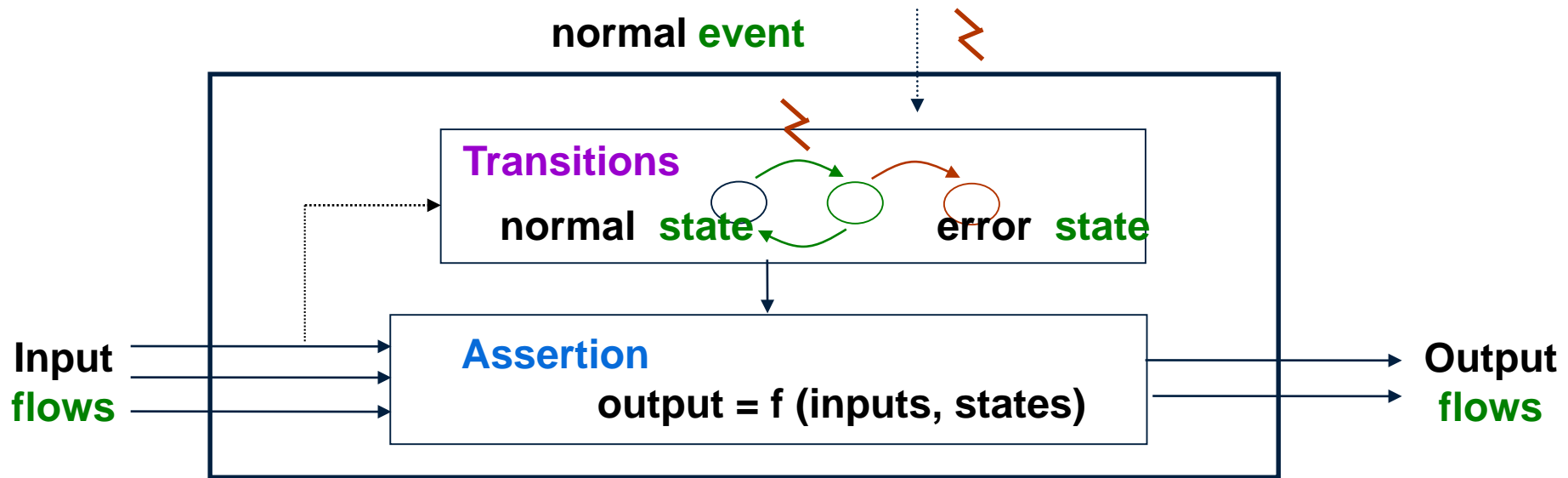
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retour sur innovation

AltaRica language at a glance

- Language designed in late 90's at University of Bordeaux
 - for modelling both *combinatorial* and *dynamic* aspects of *failure propagation*
 - in a *hierarchical* and *modular* way
 - *formally*.
- Typical content of a basic AltaRica *node*



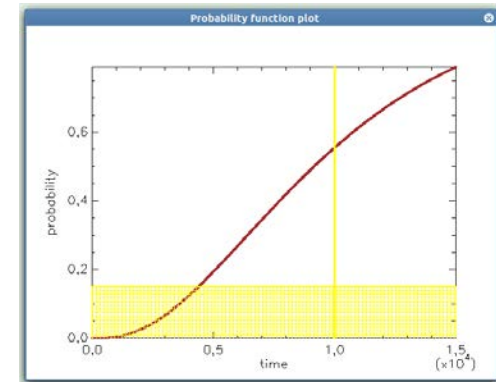
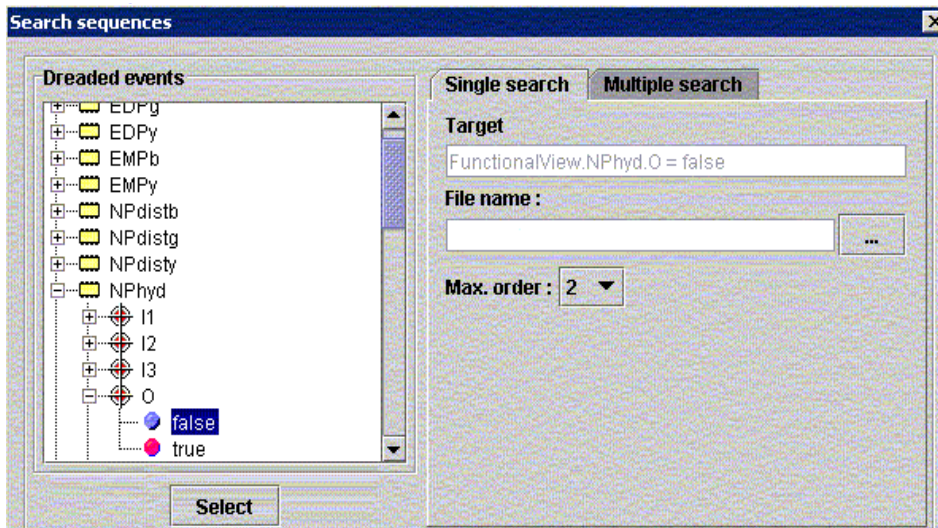
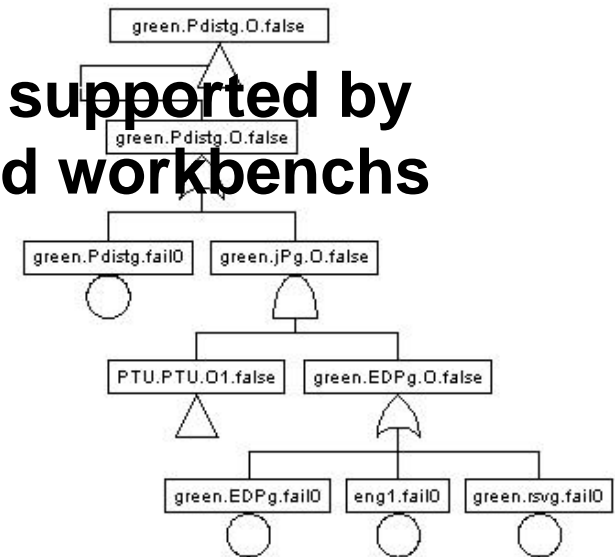
Several tools for analysing AltaRica models

- Cecilia OCAS from Dassault Aviation
 - Used for the first time for certification of flight control system of Falcon 7X in 2004
 - Tested by contributors of ARP 4761 (cf MBSA appendix)
 - AltaRica free suite from Labri
 - compatible with data flow restriction
 - <http://altarica.labri.fr/wp/>
 - Safety Designer from Dassault System
 - Simfia from APSYS Airbus group
 - RAMSES from Airbus
 - And plugins to independant tools
 - NU-SMV (FBK Trento), MOCA-RP (Satodev Bordeaux), Arc (LaBri Bordeaux) EPOCH (ONERA Toulouse)....
- + potential compatibility with tools of AltaRica 3.0 project

Several functions provided by the various tools

- Simulation
- Fault tree generation
- Sequence generation
- FMEA generation
- Stochastic simulation (MOCA-RP)
- Model-checking (ARC, Nu-SMV)
- Probabilistic model-checking (EPOCH)

Minimal set supported by all integrated workbenches

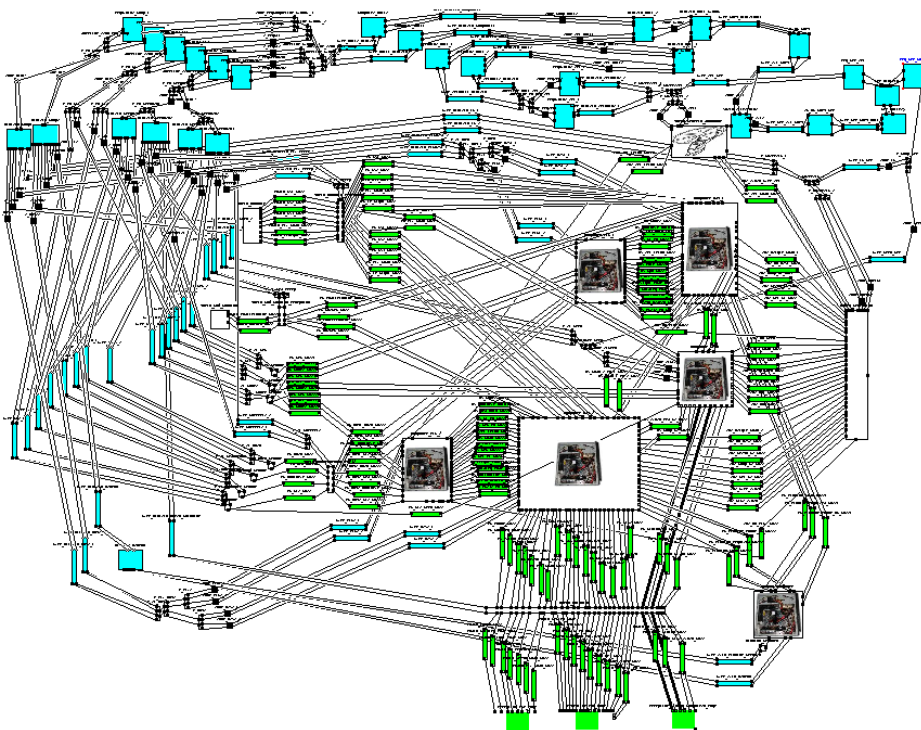


Example of application: architecture of flight control system of ONERA Vario UAV helicopter

- Safety requirement to be checked:

“Total loss of the flight control is catastrophic.

- *The probability rate of this failure condition shall be less than 10^{-9} /FH.*
- *No single event shall lead to this failure condition.”*



- AltaRica model of the system architecture
 - High combinatorial complexity:
 - ~ 1000 components
 - ~1500 failure events
 - ~5500 port variables