

Stevens Institute of Technology & Systems Engineering Research Center (SERC)

**Systems Engineering Transformation through
Model Centric Engineering**

Past-Why, Present-What, and Future-How

Presented by:

Dr. Mark R. Blackburn (PI)

With Contributing Sponsors (NAVAIR, ARDEC, DASD(SE))

With Contributing Researchers (RT-48, 118, 141, 157, 168, 170, 176)

July 31, 2017



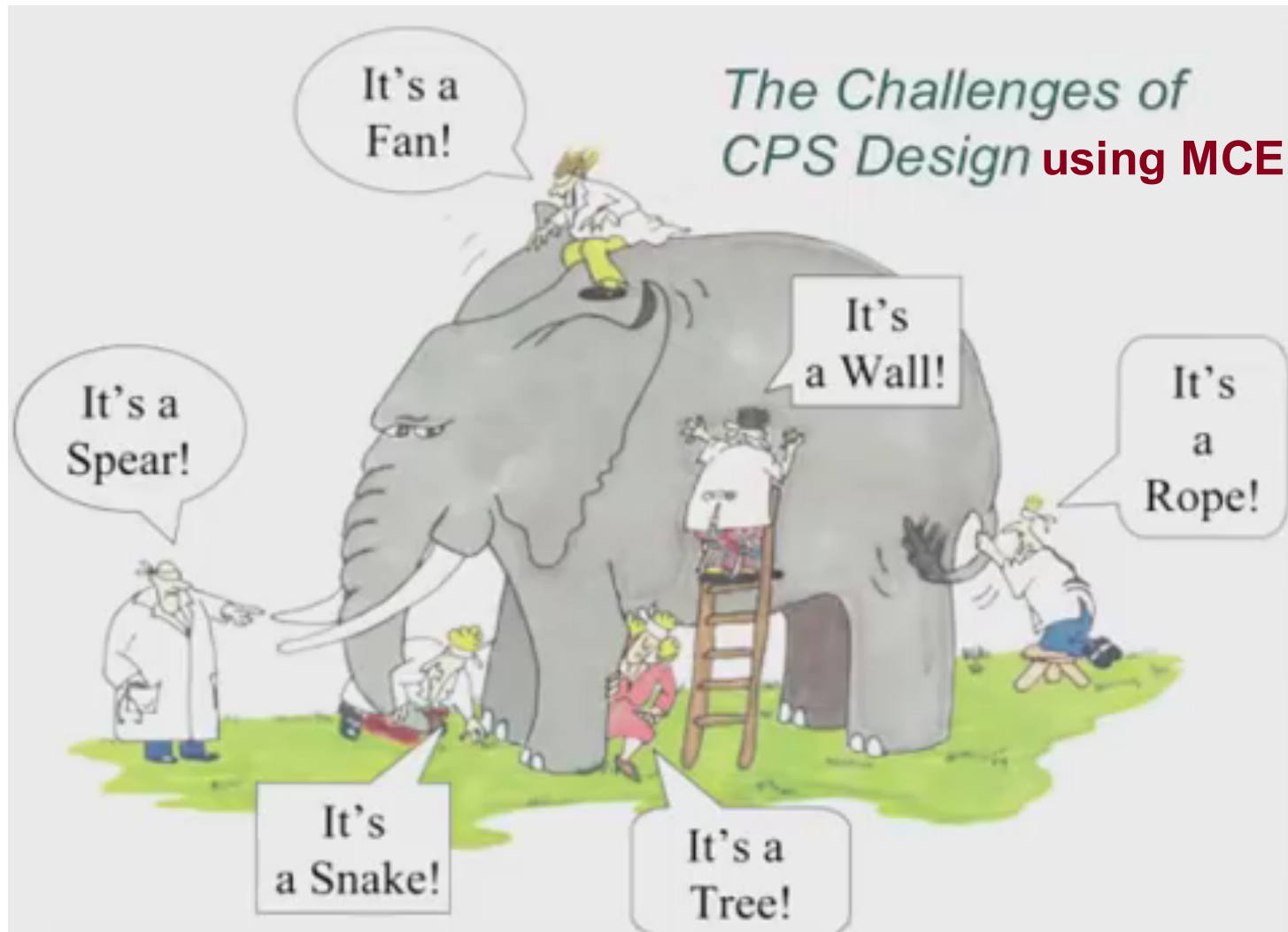
Opening Thoughts and Perspectives

Introductions after Opening Thoughts

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- “You have a choice: you can either create your own future, or you can become the victim of a future that someone else creates for you. By seizing the transformation opportunities, you are seizing the opportunity to create your own future.”
- VADM Arthur K. Cebrowski

It can be difficult to understand Big Picture!



Multi-Mission, Multi-physics, Multi-Discipline, Multi-vendor, etc.

- Dr. Dinesh Verma
 - Executive Director for Systems Engineering Research Center
- “Provide Big Picture – Mental Model”
 - Use historical context of research investigating “***the most advance and holistic approaches and technologies supporting state-of-the-art in Model Centric Engineering***” aka Digital Engineering
 - Summarize expanse of research thrusts
 - Discuss alignment with sponsors’ evolving needs, transformation, and goals of digital engineering initiative
 - Provide awareness of collaborations with other initiatives, industry, government, academia & open communities
- Format: open discussion

Notation Key – Upper Left on Some Slides



Deep Dive



Example/Definition



Discussion

Research Tasks and Collaborator Network

RT-48

Mark Blackburn (PI), Stevens
Rob Cloutier (Co-PI) - Stevens
Eirik Hole - Stevens
Gary Witus – Wayne State

RT-118

Mark Blackburn (PI), Stevens
Rob Cloutier - Stevens
Eirik Hole - Stevens
Gary Witus – Wayne State

RT-141

Mark Blackburn (PI), Stevens
Mary Bone - Stevens
Gary Witus – Wayne State

RT-157

Mark Blackburn (PI), Stevens
Mary Bone - Stevens
Roger Blake - Stevens
Mark Austin – Univ. Maryland
Leonard Petnga – Univ. of Maryland

RT-170

Mark Blackburn (PI), Stevens
Mary Bone - Stevens
Deva Henry - Stevens
Paul Grogan - Stevens
Steven Hoffenson - Stevens
Mark Austin – Univ. of Maryland
Leonard Petnga – Univ. of Maryland
Russell Peak – Georgia Tech
Stephen Edwards – Georgia Tech

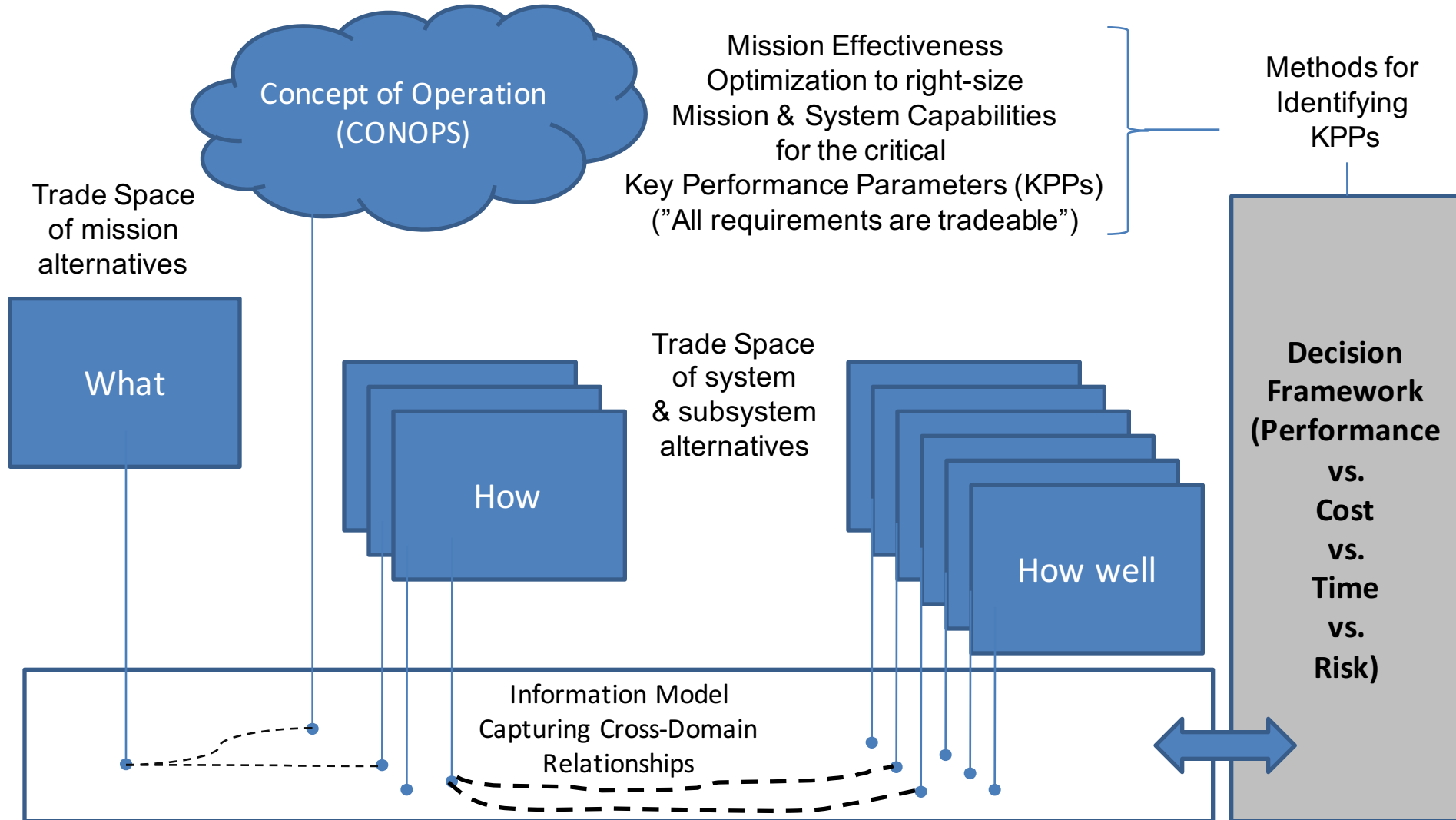
RT-168

Mark Blackburn (PI), Stevens
Dinesh Verma (Co-PI) - Stevens
Roger Blake - Stevens
Mary Bone – Stevens
Brian Chell - Stevens
Andrew Dawson - Stevens
John Dzielski, Stevens
Paul Grogan - Stevens
Deva Henry - Stevens
Steven Hoffenson - Stevens
Eirik Hole - Stevens
Roger Jones – Stevens
Benjamin Kruse - Stevens
Jeff McDonald - Stevens
Kishore Pochiraju – Stevens
Chris Snyder - Stevens
Gregg Vesonder - Stevens
Lu Xiao - Stevens
Robin Dillon-Merrill – Georgetown Univ.
Todd Richmond – Univ. of Southern California
Edgar Evangelista – Univ. of Southern California

RT-176

Kristin Giammaro (PI) – NPS
Ron Carlson (Co-PI), NPS
Mark Blackburn (Co-PI), Stevens
Mikhail Auguston, NPS
Rama Gehris, NPS
Marianna Jones, NPS
Chris Wolfgeher, NPS
Gary Parker, NPS

Perspectives on Characterizing Challenges of Research Space



Reasoning about completeness and consistency of information across domains



Key Performance Parameter (KPP)

- Performance attributes of a system considered critical to the development of an effective military capability.
- Example:
 - Predator shall have an endurance of 40 hours
 - Possibly with other constraint:
 - And carry 340kg of multiple payloads including video cameras, laser designators, communications
 - Meet some availability and cost objectives





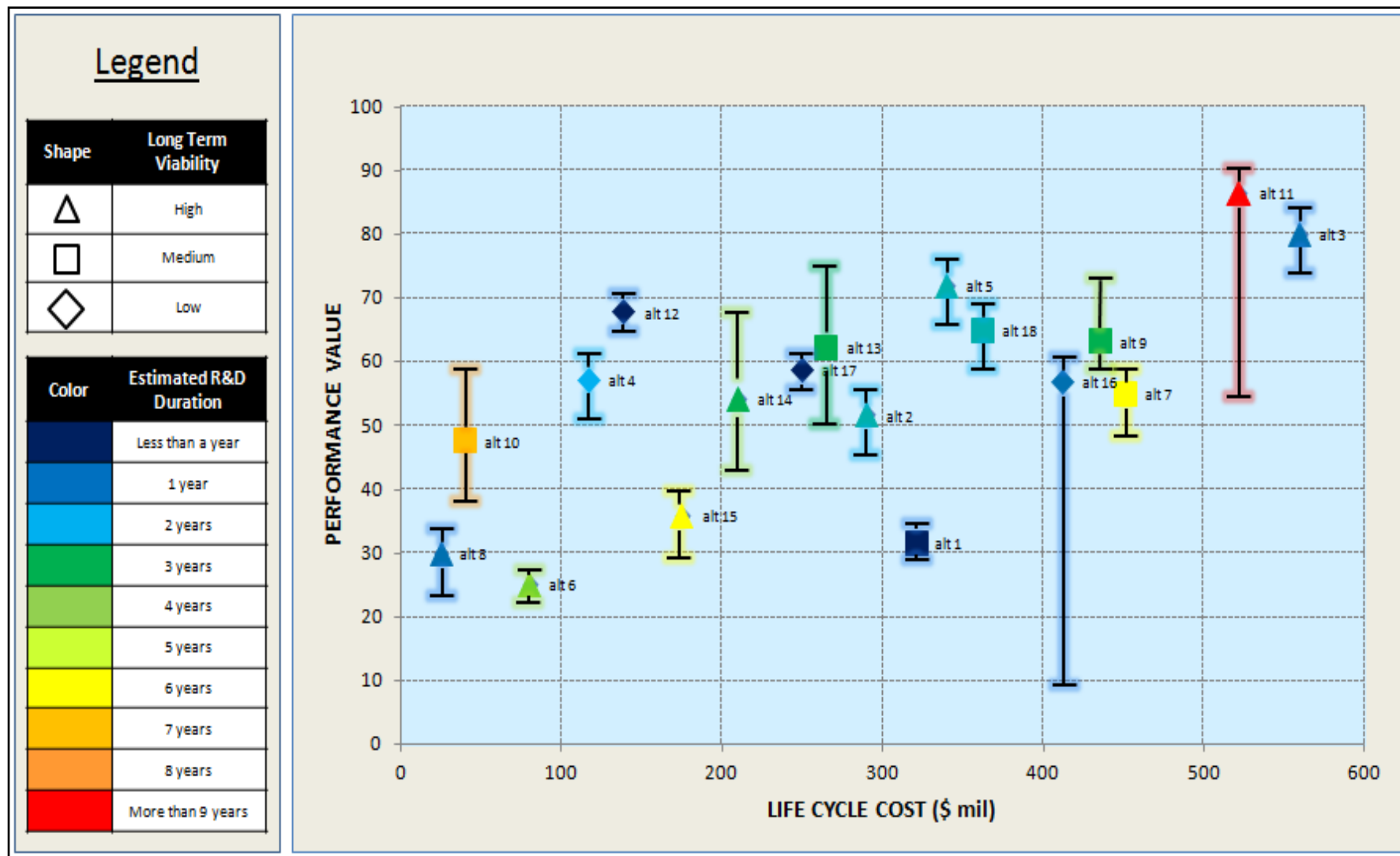
Example: Cross Domain Relationships Needed for System Trades, Analysis and Design

- Scenario Refueling UAV
- Valve – Cross-domain **Object**
- Mechanical **Domain**
 - Valve connects to Pipe
- Electrical **Domain**
 - Switch opens/closes Value
 - Maybe software
- Operator **Domain**
 - Pilot remotely send message to control value
- Communication **Domain**
 - Message sent through network
- Fire control **Domain**
 - Independent detection to shut off valve
- Safety **Domain**





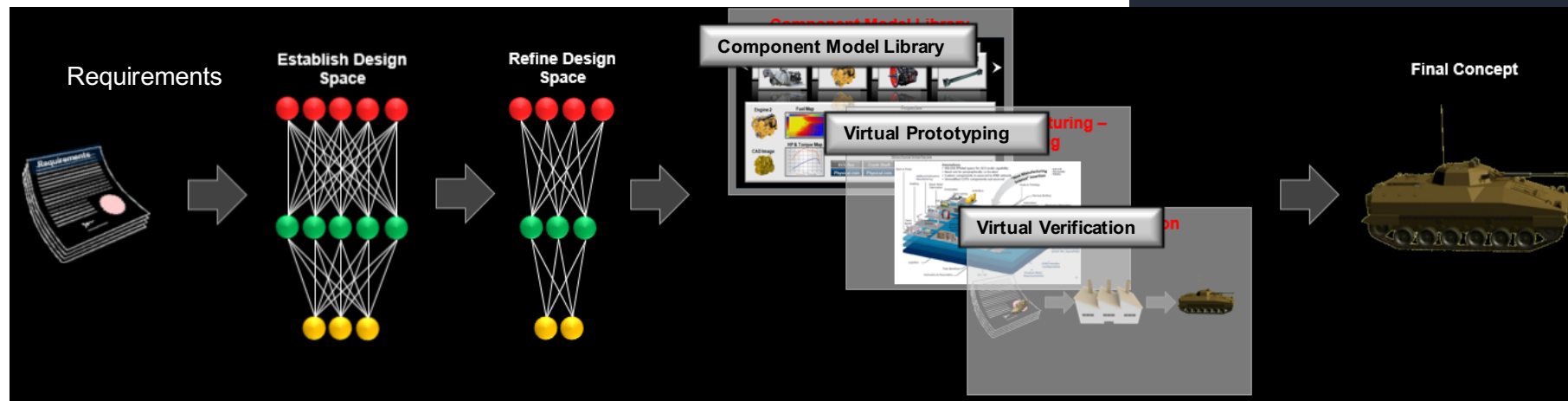
Formalizing, Automating & Visualization for Decision Process: Dr. Matthew Cilli (ARDEC)





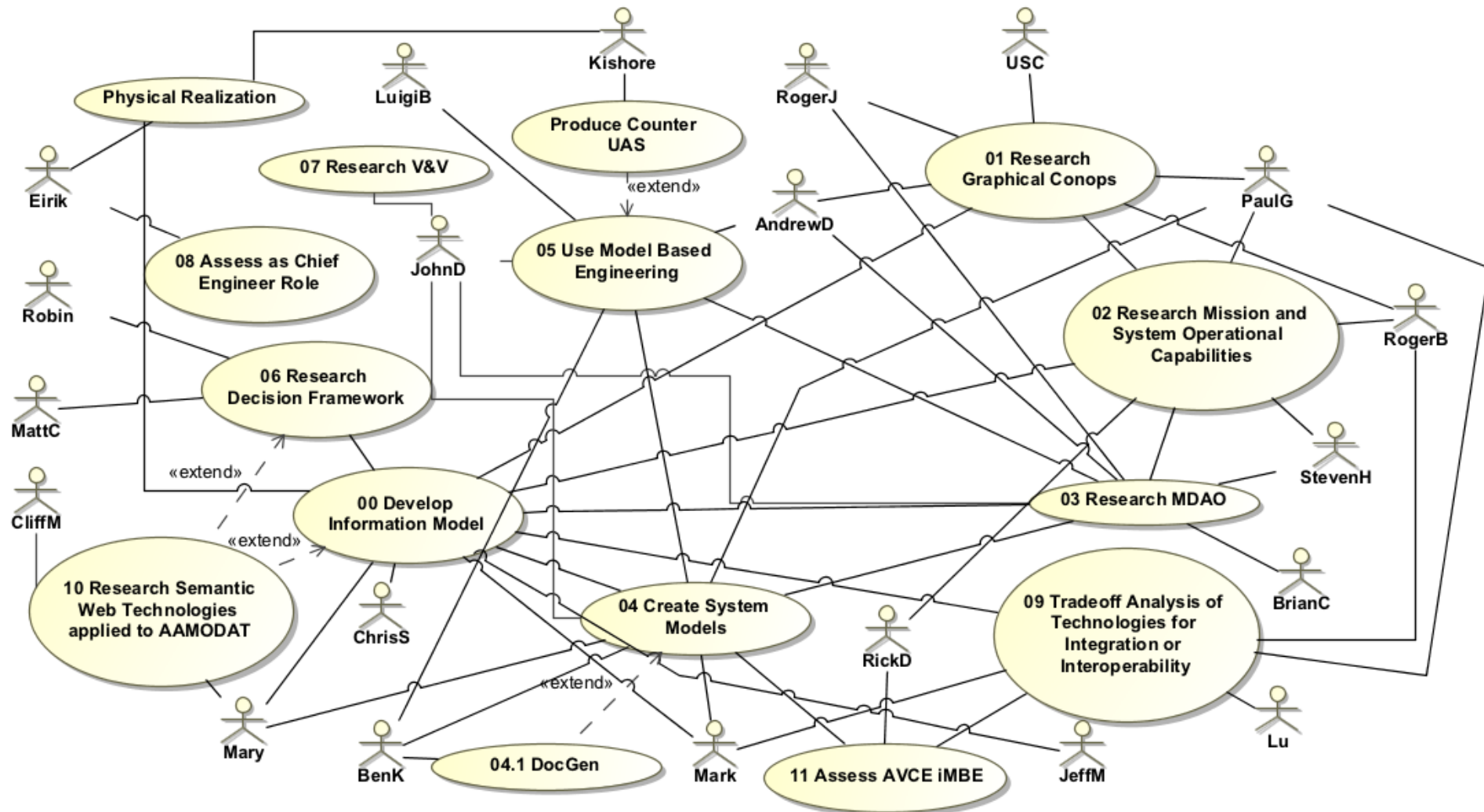
Trade Space Automation using Semantic Web Technologies: Dr. George Ball (Raytheon)

- Automating process of extracting the functional decomposition and relationships of a system from a domain ontology, and importing that information to a design space using semantic technologies
- Virtually design, manufacture, and verify complex defense systems



	July 31, 2017 @ Stevens	
8:15	Introductions – Why Here and Goals for the Day	SERC/Stevens
8:30	Past - Why and Present - What	Dr. Mark Blackburn
10:15	Break	
10:30	Future - How - Digital Engineering Transformations (Deep Dive a Few Research Topics)	Dr. Mark Blackburn
11:30	Discussion	
12:00 (Noon)	Lunch	
12:30	Integrated Systems Engineering Decision Management (ISEDMD) Process Enabled by Digital Engineering Technologies	Dr. Matthew Cilli
13:00	Semantic Technologies and Ontologies Research to enable Trade Space Analytics for Engineered Resilient Systems	Dr. George Ball
13:30	Break	
13:45	Breakout Sessions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breakout 1: Risk for Digital Engineering Transformation Breakout 2: Priorities for Digital Engineering Transformation 	Dr. Mary Bone Dr. Peter Korfiatis
15:15	Break out Briefs	ARDEC
15:45	Forward Planning and Actions	All
16:00	Adjourn	

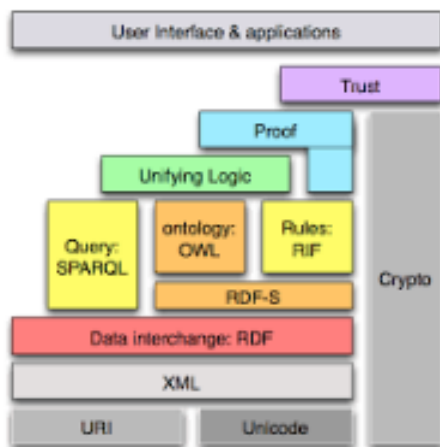
RT-168 Use Case Perspective and Team





Deep Dive Topics

Semantic Web Technologies



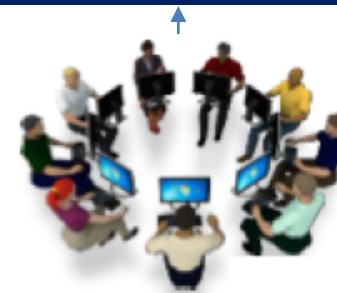
Enforces **Modeling Methods**

Underlying technologies for reasoning about completeness and consistency **Across Domains** in modeling tool agnostic way

Digital System Model:
Single Source of Truth
(*authoritative source of truth*)

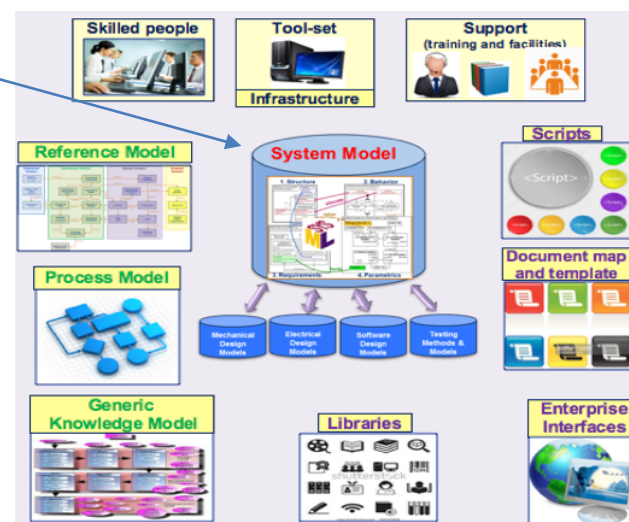
Provides optimization analysis **Across Domains** to support KPP and alternatives trades at mission, system, & subsystem levels

Modeling Methodologies

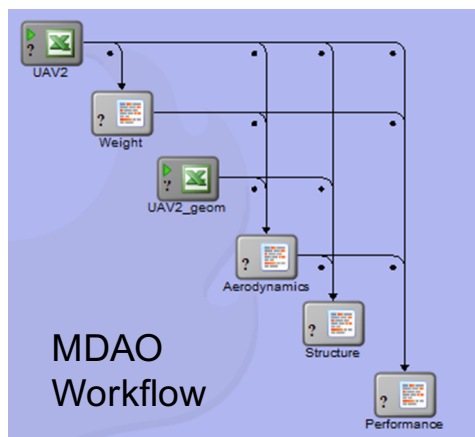


Guides proper usage to ensure **Model Integrity** (trust in model results) for decision making

Integrated Modeling Environment



Multidisciplinary Design, Analysis and Optimization MDAO





Why?

Historical perspectives – How we got here and why

How Do We Know it Works?



And Get it Faster!

NAVAIR Problem statement (Phase I):

It takes too long to bring large-scale air vehicle systems from concept to operation

Primary question:

Is it **Technically Feasible** to have a **Radical Transformation** through Model Based Systems Engineering (MBSE) and achieve a **25 percent reduction** in the **time** to develop large-scale air vehicle system (using computer/digital models)?

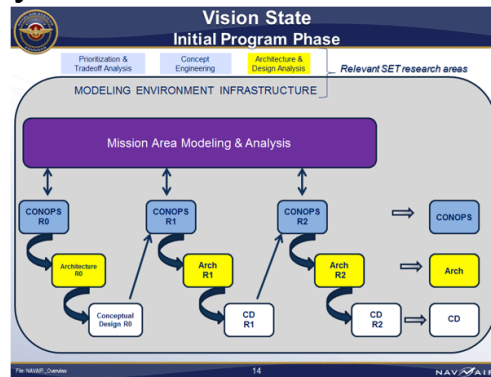
Corollary:

How do we know that models/simulations used to assess **Performance** have the needed **Integrity** to ensure predictions are accurate (i.e., that we can trust the models)?

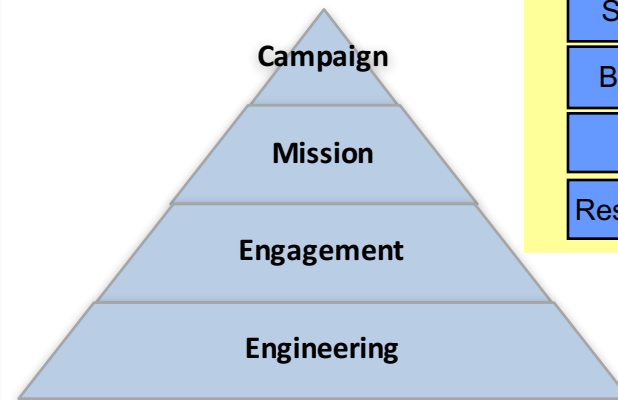
Past: Four Tasks to Assess Technical Feasibility of *“Doing Everything with Models” (Everything Digital)*

1) Global scan and classification of holistic state-of-the-art MBSE

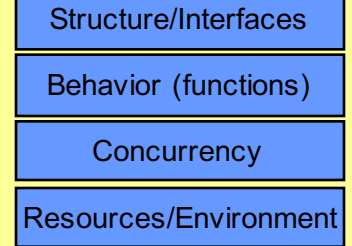
- Use discussion framework to survey government, industry and academia
- Quantify, link and trace realized modeling capabilities to Vision (task 3)



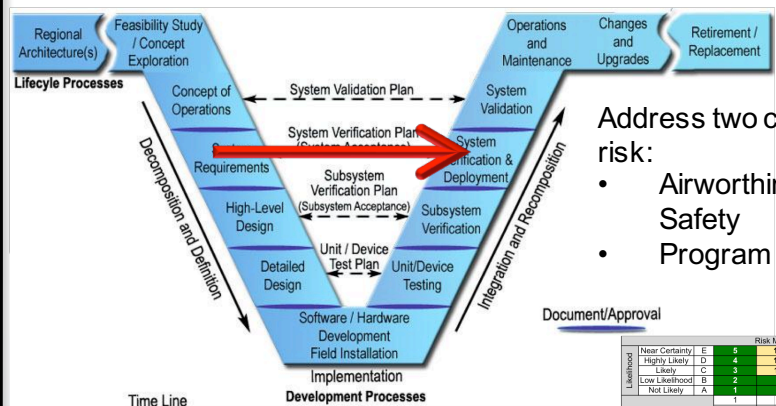
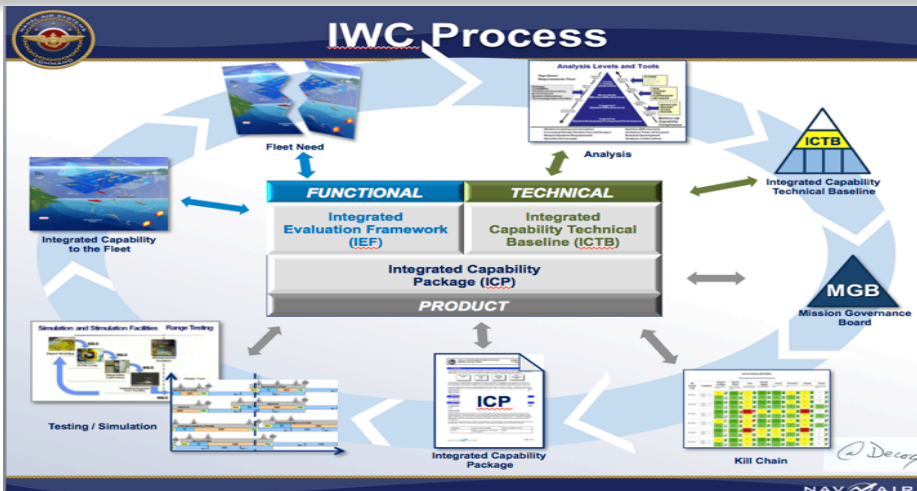
2) Develop Common Lexicon for Model Levels, Types, Uses, and Representations



Model Types



IWC Process



Address two classes of risk:

- Airworthiness and Safety
- Program Execution

		Risk Matrix									
Likelihood	Near Certainty	E	9	13	20	22	25	26	27	28	29
	Highly Likely	D	4	12	15	16	21	24	25	26	27
	Likely	C	3	11	14	17	18	23	24	25	26
	Low Likelihood	B	2	7	9	10	13	14	15	16	17
	Not Likely	A	1	6	8	10	11	12	13	14	15
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Very Low	Low	Moderate	High	Very High				
					Impact						

3) Model the Vision of Everything Done with Models and Relate to “As Is” process

4) Fully integrate model-driven Risk Management and Decision Making

Model Based System Engineering (MBSE) versus Model-Centric Engineering (MCE)

- Over 30 organizational discussions “most holistic approach...”:
 - Model-Based Engineering (MBE), Integrated Model-Centric Engineering, Interactive Model-Centric Systems Engineering (IMCSE), Model-Driven Development, Model-Driven Engineering (MDE), and even Model-Based Enterprise, which brings in more focus on manufacturability
 - Digital Thread envisions frameworks that merges physics-based models generated by (cross)discipline engineers during detailed design process with MBSE’s conceptual and top-level architectural models, resulting in a single authoritative representation of the system [West, Pyster, INCOSE 2015]
- **MCE** characterizes the goal of integrating different model types with simulations, surrogates, systems and components at different levels of abstraction and fidelity across discipline throughout the lifecycle with manufacturability constraints
- We now also use the words **Digital Engineering**

Scope of Data Collection for Task 1

Traced to Evidence (not exhaustive)

Discussion Topics (not exhaustive)	Instances where discussed (not exhaustive)												Characteristics						From Kickoff Briefing					
	NASA/JPL	A	B	C	Altair	GE	Sandia	DARPA META (VB)	DARPA META (BAE)	Model Center	Automotive	CREATE	Performance	Integrity	Affordability	Risk	Methodology	Single Source of Tech Truth	Prioritization & Tradeoff Analysis	Concept Engineering	Architecture & Design Analysis	Design & Test Reuse & Synthesis	Active System Characterization	Human-System Integration
Modeling CONOPS	x															x	x	x	x	x			x	
Modeling Patterns	x								x					x		x	x	x		x	x	x		
Multi-Physics Modeling and Simulation		x	x	x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x	x	
Multi-Discipline/Domain Analysis and Optimization	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	x	
Mission-to-System-level Simulation Integration	x	x	x													x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Affordability Analysis			x				x						x	x	x	x			x		x	x	x	
Quantification of Margins			x				x						x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	
Requirement Generation (from Models)	x		x					x									x	x	x		x	x		
Tool agnostic digital representation	x	x			x				x								x	x	x		x	x	x	x
Model measures (thru formal checks)	x		x			x		x	x							x	x	x			x	x		
Modeling and Sim for Manufacturability			x			x		x					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Process Automation (workflows)	x				x				x	x							x	x			x			
Iterative/Agile use of MCE	x	x	x							x							x				x	x		
High Performance Computing	x	x	x		x		x	x			x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x		x	
Platform-based and Surrogates	x	x	x								x									x	x	x	x	
3D Environments and Visualization	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		x	x					x	x		x	x	x
Immersive Environments		x	x								x									x			x	x
Domain-specific modeling languages	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x			x			x	x	x		
Set-based design		x				x							x	x	x	x			x	x	x			
Model validation/qualification/trust							x					x		x		x	x		x		x	x		
Modeling Environment and Infrastructure	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x

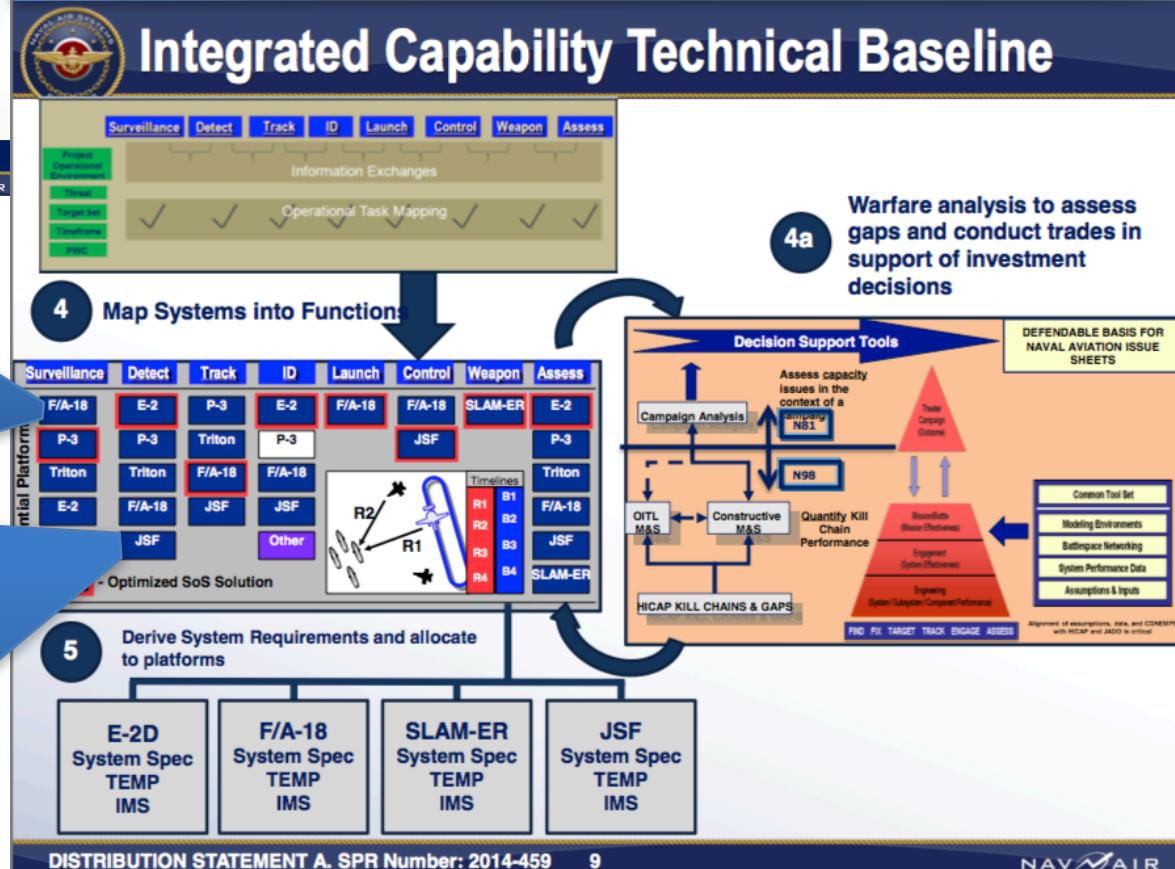
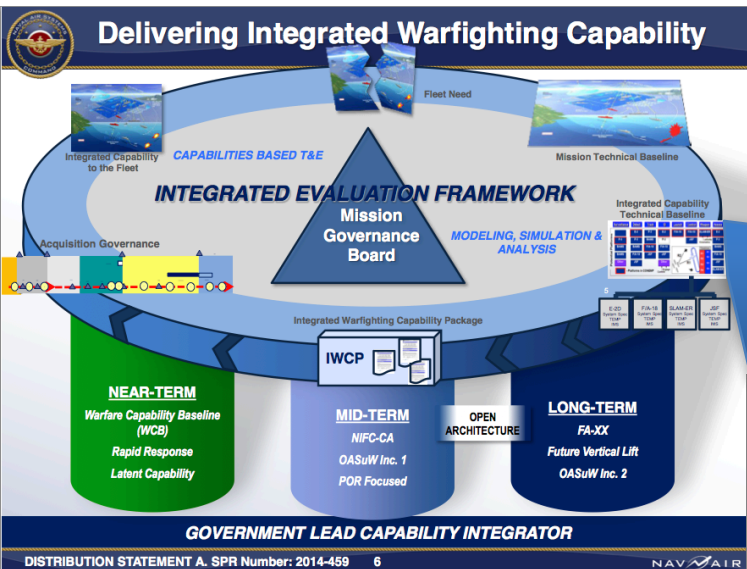
Cross Domain Model Integration

Continuous refinement of models through cross-domain & multidisciplinary analysis supporting continuous virtual V&V from CONOPS to manufacturing (and training systems)



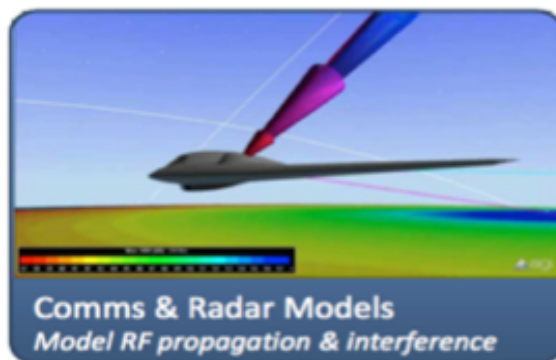
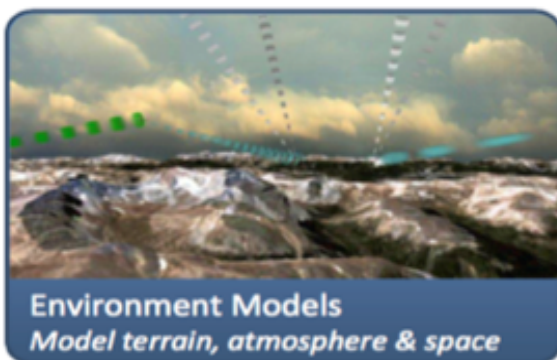
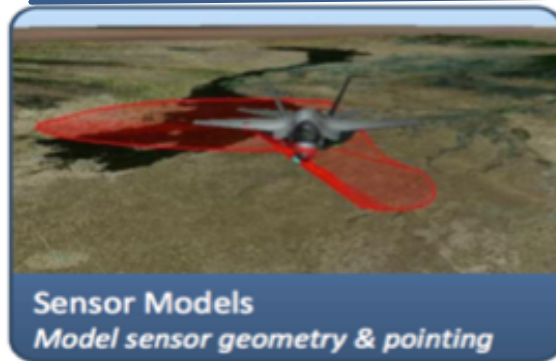
Integrated Environment to Produce Digital System Model:
Single Source of Truth

Tracing Mission Effectiveness Analysis to System Capabilities of Evolving Platforms



Dynamic CONOPS Integrated with Mission Simulations to Better Understand Needed System Capabilities

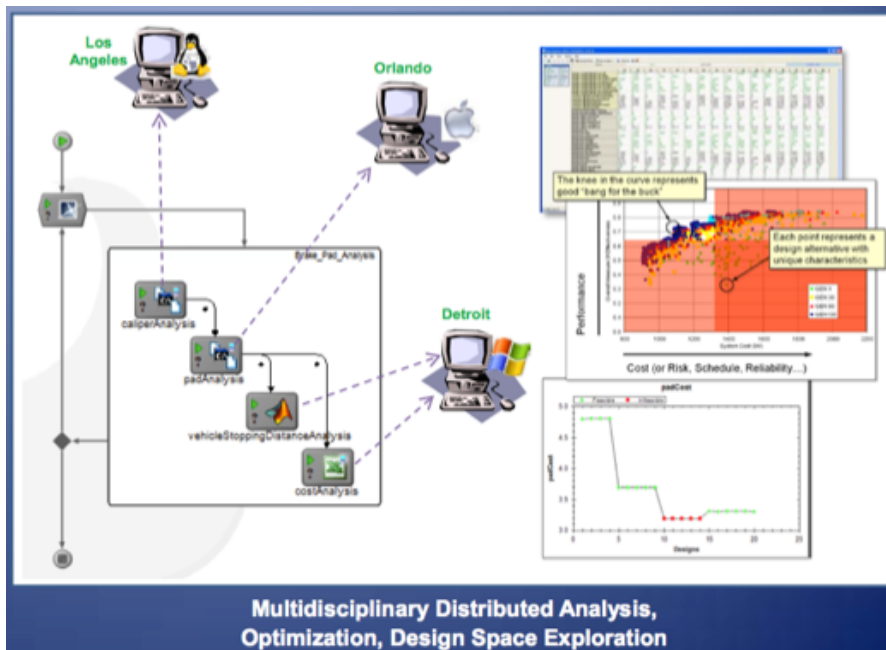
Simulated-based
Study Views Method
Structures and Formalizes
Mission and Operational
Analysis



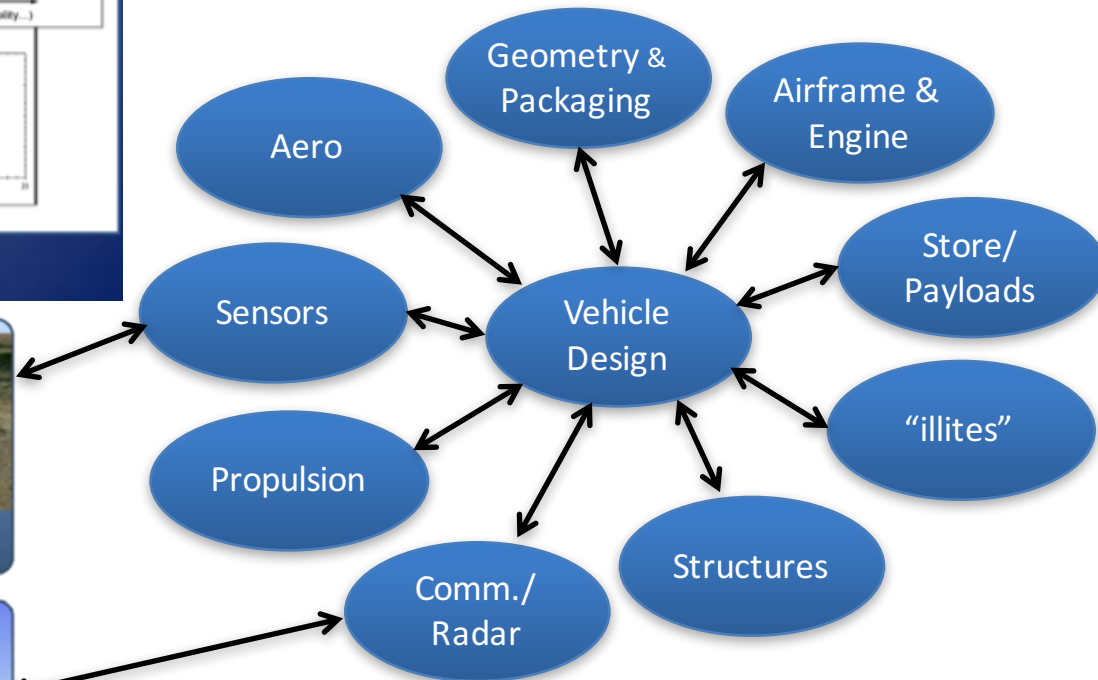
Integrates with libraries of system and environmental models (e.g., AGI System Tool Kit)

Multidisciplinary Design, Analysis and Optimization

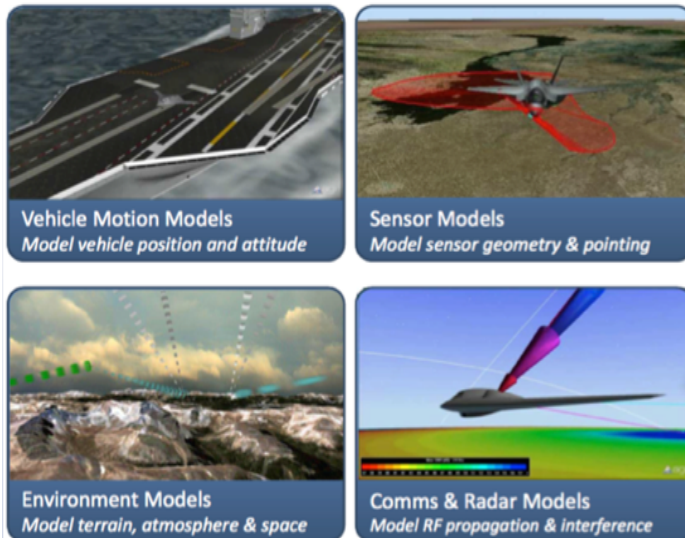
Supports Tradespace Analysis Across Disciplines



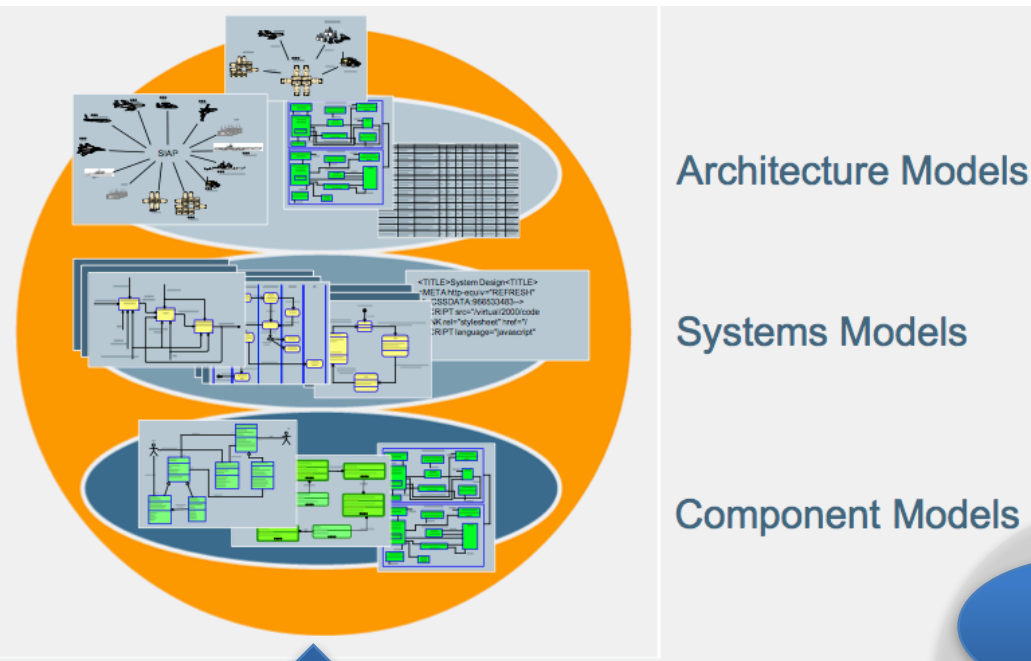
MDAO Implements Workflows with Solvers to Evaluate Trades Systematically Driven by Design of Experiments



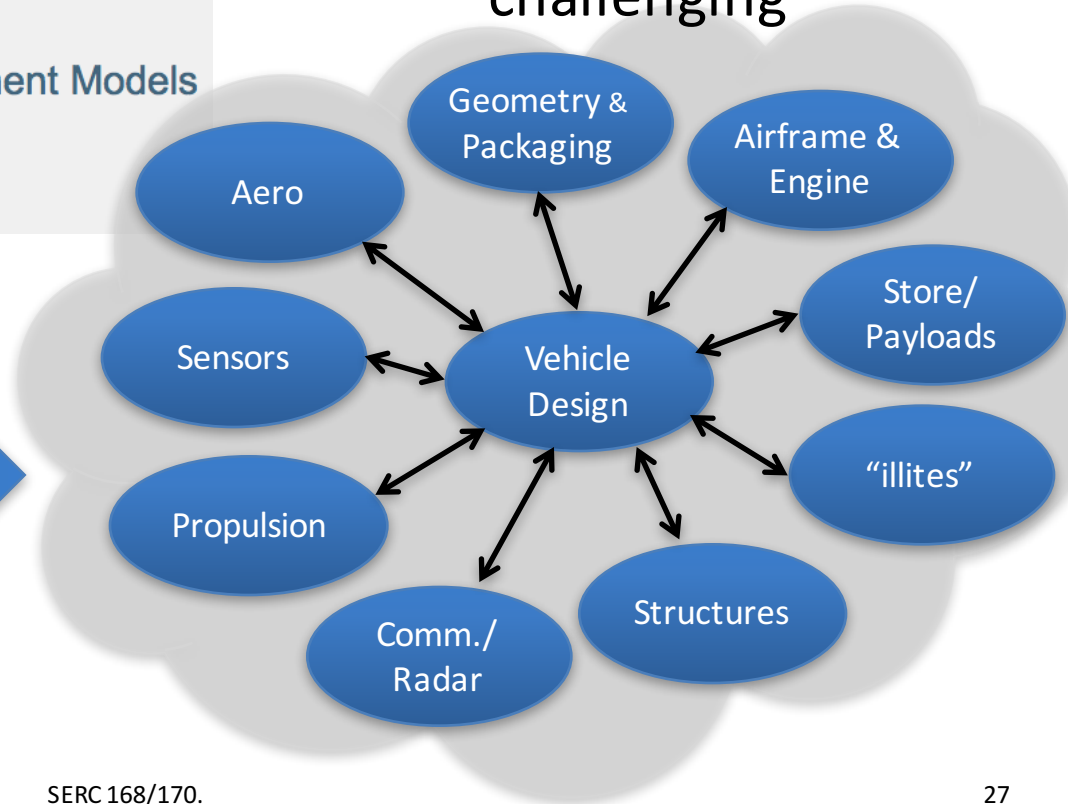
Detailed Design from Associated Disciplines Across Domains



Need to Better Integrate Multiple Levels of System Models with Discipline-Specific Designs

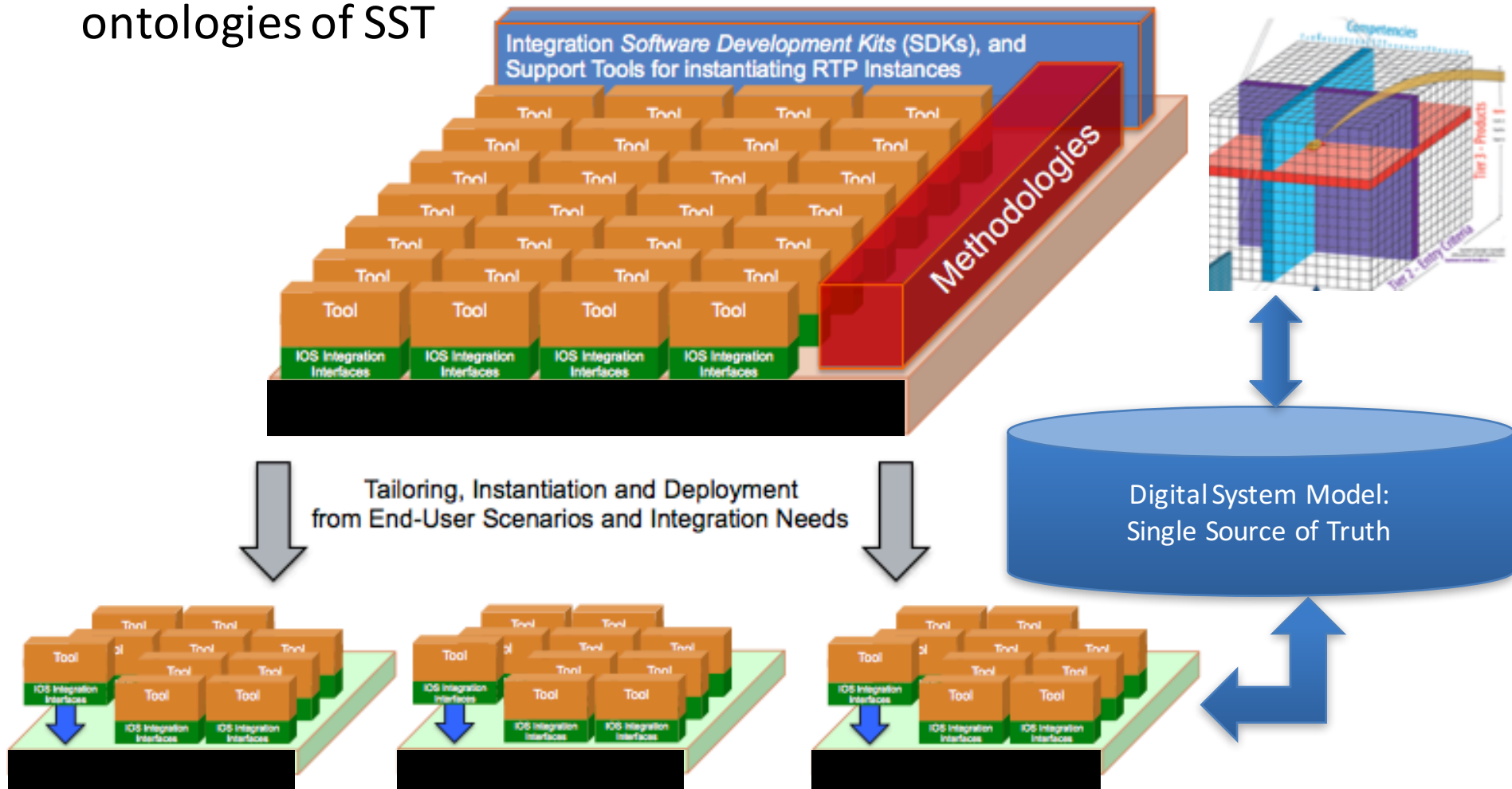


Architectural, System and Component Models Define Cross-Domain Relationships but Integration of Detailed Behaviors is limited or challenging



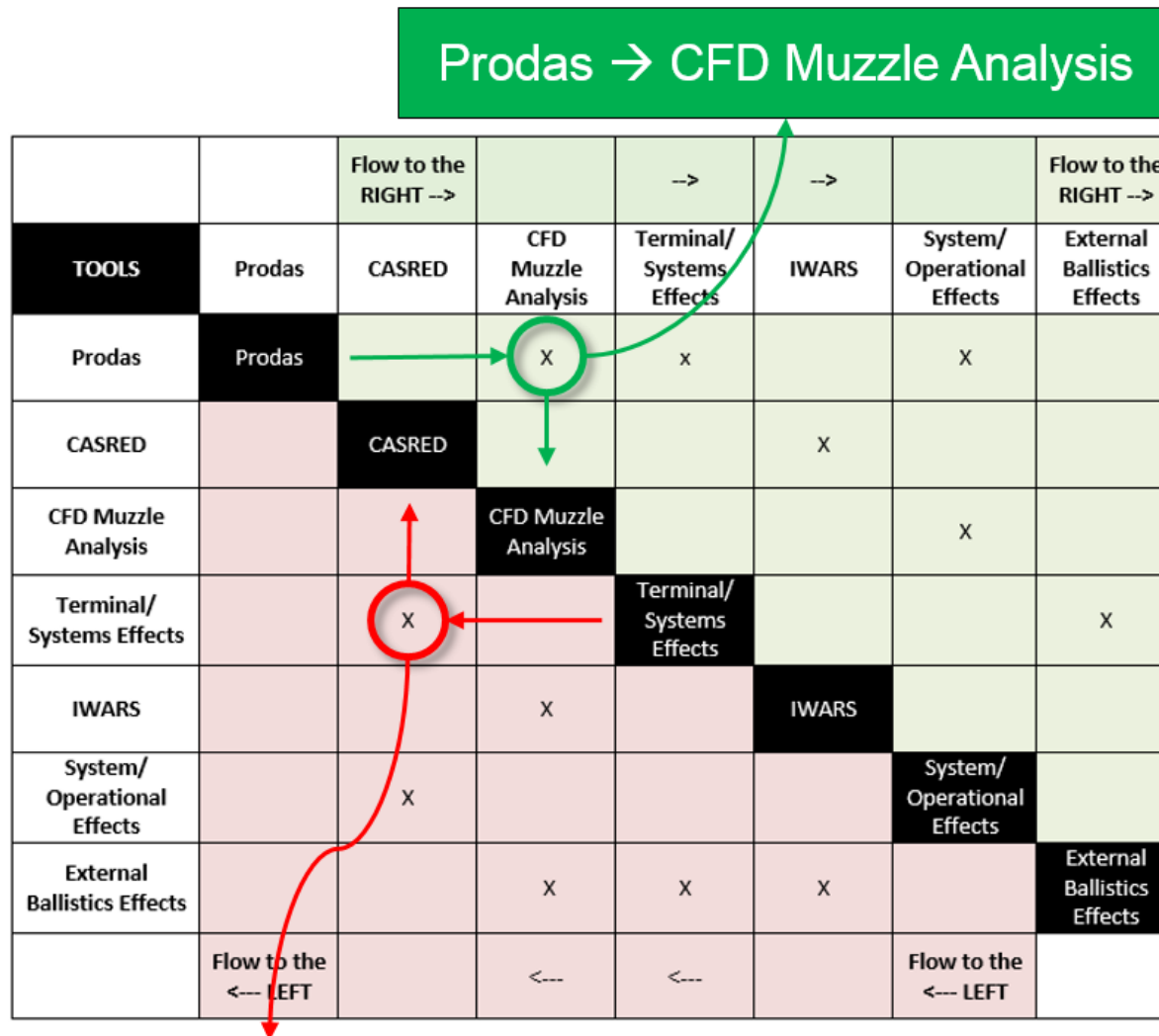
Methodologies are Critical Because Commercial Tools are Method Agnostic

Cross-domain methodologies ensure tool usage produces complete and consistent information compliant with ontologies of SST





Workflow Reflects Tool Interfaces



All Major Contractors Have These MDAO Environments

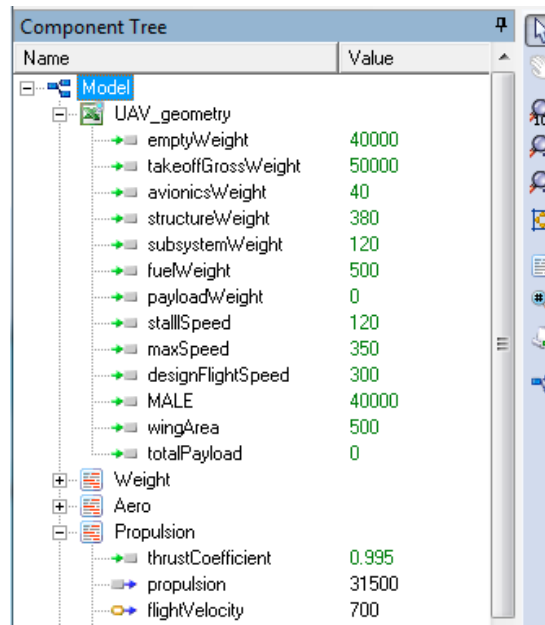
Real-Time Customer Interaction in Major Trades Facilitated by MDAO Environment

Presented at
NDIA Event

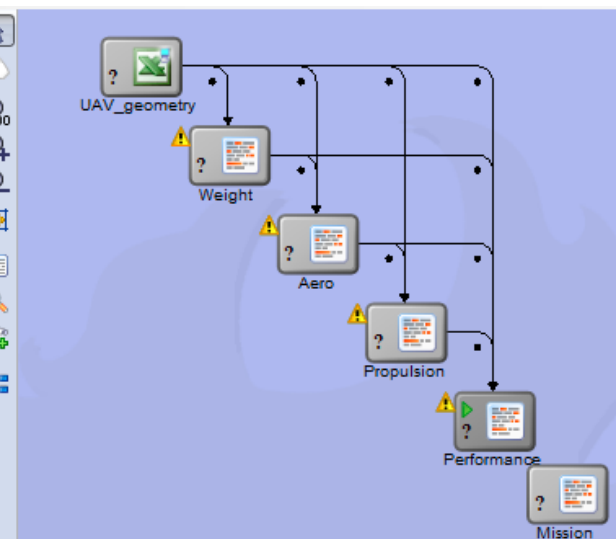


Status Requested Against Framework Research

- Developed MDAO workflow for example of KPP (range) using UAV Weight, Aero, Propulsion, Performance, which links back to system model to illustrate method:
 - Defining sequence of workflows (scenarios)
 - Identifying a set of inputs and outputs (parameters)
 - Define a Design of Experiments (DoE) and use analyses such as sensitivity analysis and visualizations to understand the key parameter to scope
 - Use Optimization using solvers with key parameters and define different (key objective functions – on outputs) to determine set of solutions (results often provided as a table of possible solutions)
 - Use visualizations to understand relationships of different solutions
 - Concept applicable at mission, system and subsystems



Name	Value
Model	
UAV_geometry	
emptyWeight	40000
takeoffGrossWeight	50000
avionicsWeight	40
structureWeight	380
subsystemWeight	120
fuelWeight	500
payloadWeight	0
stallSpeed	120
maxSpeed	350
designFlightSpeed	300
MALE	40000
wingArea	500
totalPayload	0
Weight	
Aero	
Propulsion	
thrustCoefficient	0.995
propulsion	31500
flightVelocity	700



Organizations are Modeling and Simulating Manufacturing Before Tooling

- Set-based design selection allows trade space to remain open longer, and increasingly factor in better manufacturability options



Conceptual Reference Model: Integrated Environment for Iterative Tradespace Analysis of Problem and Design Space

Appropriate Views for Stakeholders



Rich Modeling Interfaces

"Web" Interface integrated with Rich Visualizations

Multidiscipline Design, Analysis and Optimization (MDAO)

Computer Augmentation & Training

Continuous Workflow Orchestration

DocGen

Single Source of Truth:

Tool Agnostic, Semantically Precise Cross Domain Integration & Interoperability enabled by HPC



PLM

Performance

Integrity

Cost & Schedule

"Illities"

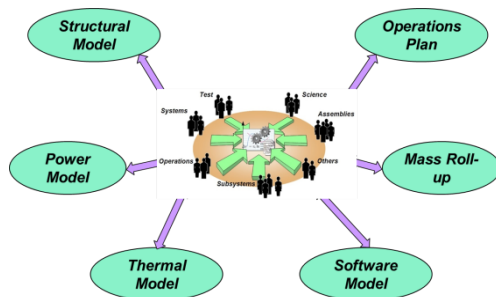
Knowledge

...

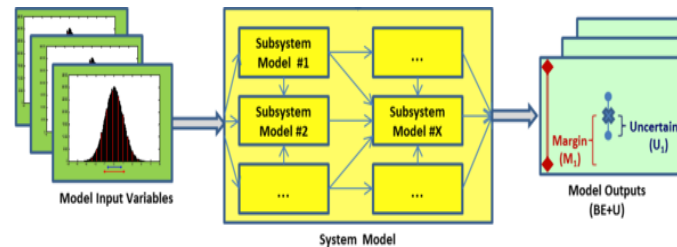
Systems, Surrogates & Platforms

Critical Technical Feasibility Items

- I. Cross-domain and multi-physics model integration
- II. Technologies to establish & quantify model integrity
- III. High Performance Computing¹ (HPC)



Cross-Domain Model Integration



Model Integrity



HPC

1) In the context of our discussions, this generally relates to Super Computing

- Provide **cross-domain model integration** (possibly through **interoperability**) to enable cross-domain analyses – understanding the impacts of a design decision(s) in one discipline on other disciplines, and also on different levels of systems and mission operations.
- Also, such “cross-domain integration” needs to allow for “**model integrity**” (can we **trust the analysis “predictions”**), which leads to defining the appropriate methods – use the tools in the way that they provide trusted predictions.
- Hypothesis: **Semantic Web Technologies** provides a means for doing this and with the reasoning capabilities (going beyond just ontologies) allows us to demonstrate the “art of the possible” in **Enabling Computation of Systems Engineering**.

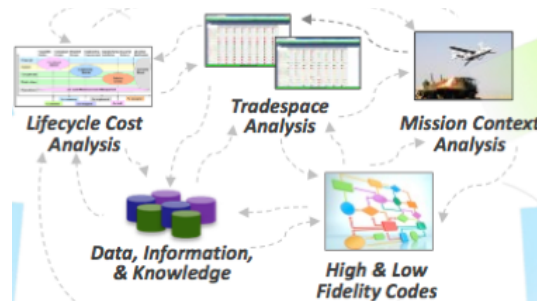


What?

Aligning the research gaps and challenges for a Systems Engineering Transformation

1) Model Cross-Domain Integration

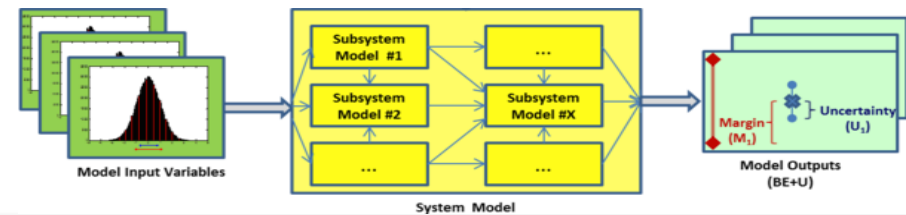
Targeted discussions with Government, Industry & Academia on developing and operating in modeling framework enabling cross-domain model integration & Single Source of Truth (SST) methodology



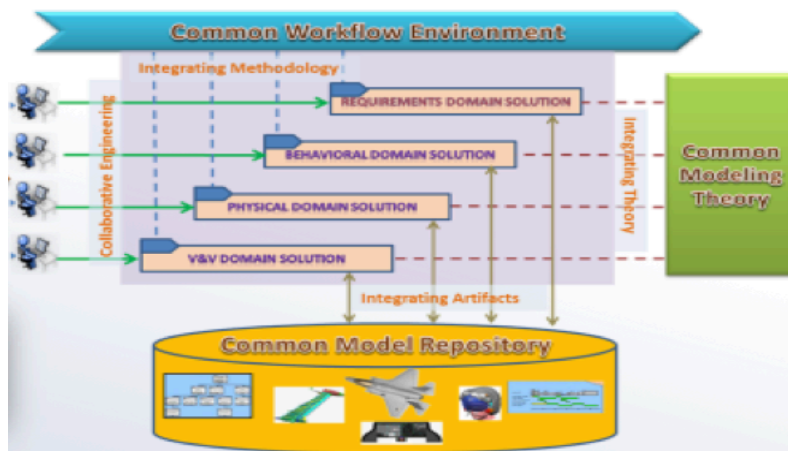
2) Model Integrity

Define Methodologies for Model Integrity and Uncertainty Quantification:

- Provide trust in model-based predictions, with Quantification of Margins & Uncertainties
- Framework for integrating risk and understanding uncertainty in the data



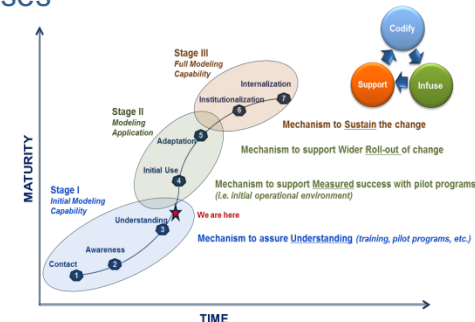
Model-Centric Methodology



3) Modeling Methodology Implementation at NAVAIR

Develop a roadmap to rollout capabilities addressing all five perspectives in parallel:

1. Technologies and infrastructure for SSTT
2. Methodologies and processes
3. People, competencies and SSTT interfaces
4. Operational & contractual paradigms for transformed interactions with industry
5. Governance



4) SE Transformation Roadmap

Systems Engineering Transformation Initiated at NAVAIR

- Organizations (with a few exceptions) were unwilling to share quantitative data
- Qualitative data in the aggregate suggests that MCE technologies and methods are advancing and adoption is accelerating

NAVAIR Executive Leadership Response:

- NAVAIR must move quickly to keep pace with other organizations that have adopted MCE
- NAVAIR must transform in order to perform effective oversight of primes that are using modern modeling methods for system development

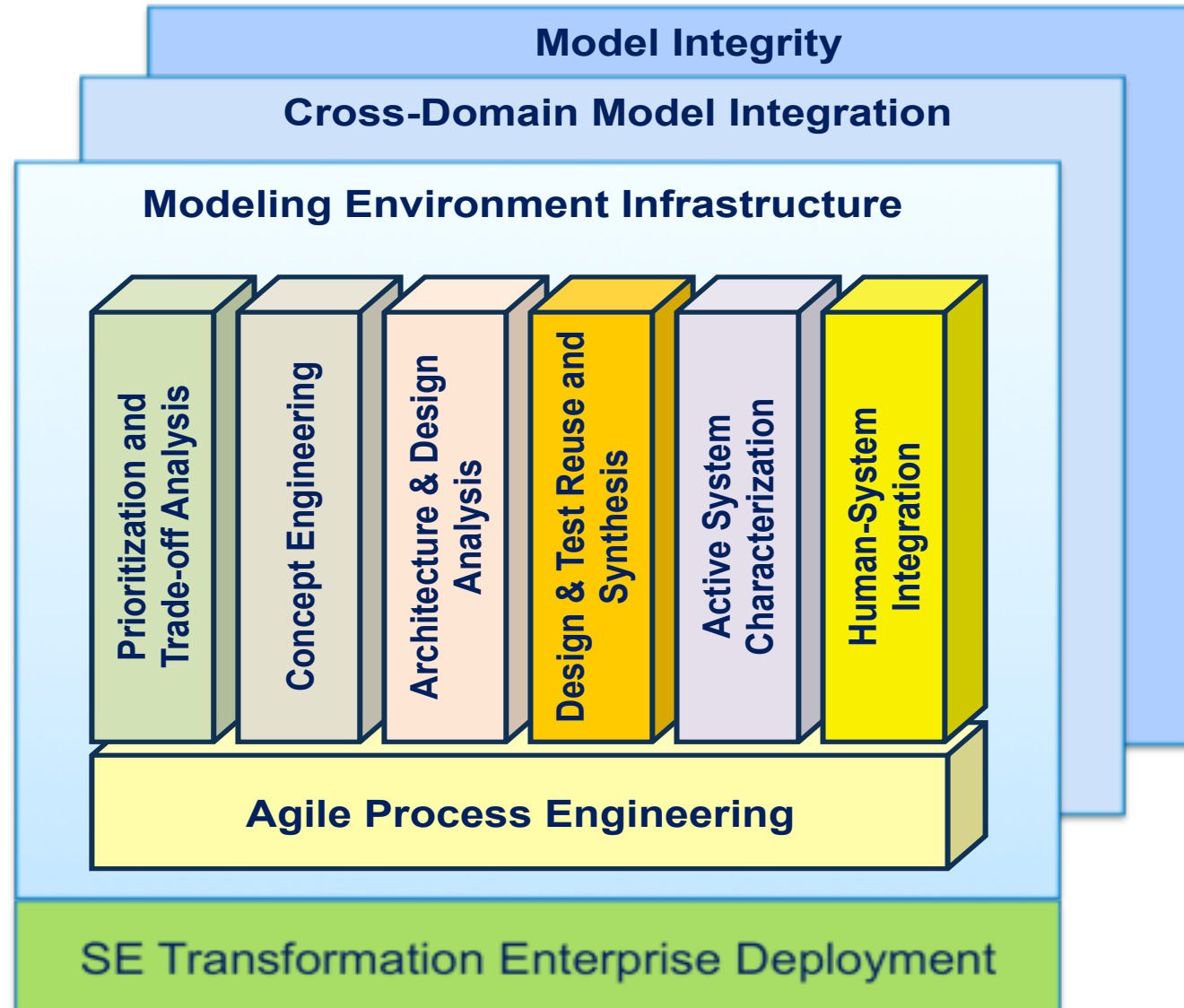
**March 2016: Change of Command has Accelerated the
Systems Engineering Transformation and Broadened the Scope**

SE Transformation (SET) Expanded Research Areas

Expanded Research Interest Areas
(Much joint effort with NAVAIR and SERC teams)

Modeling Methodology at NAVAIR

SET Roadmap



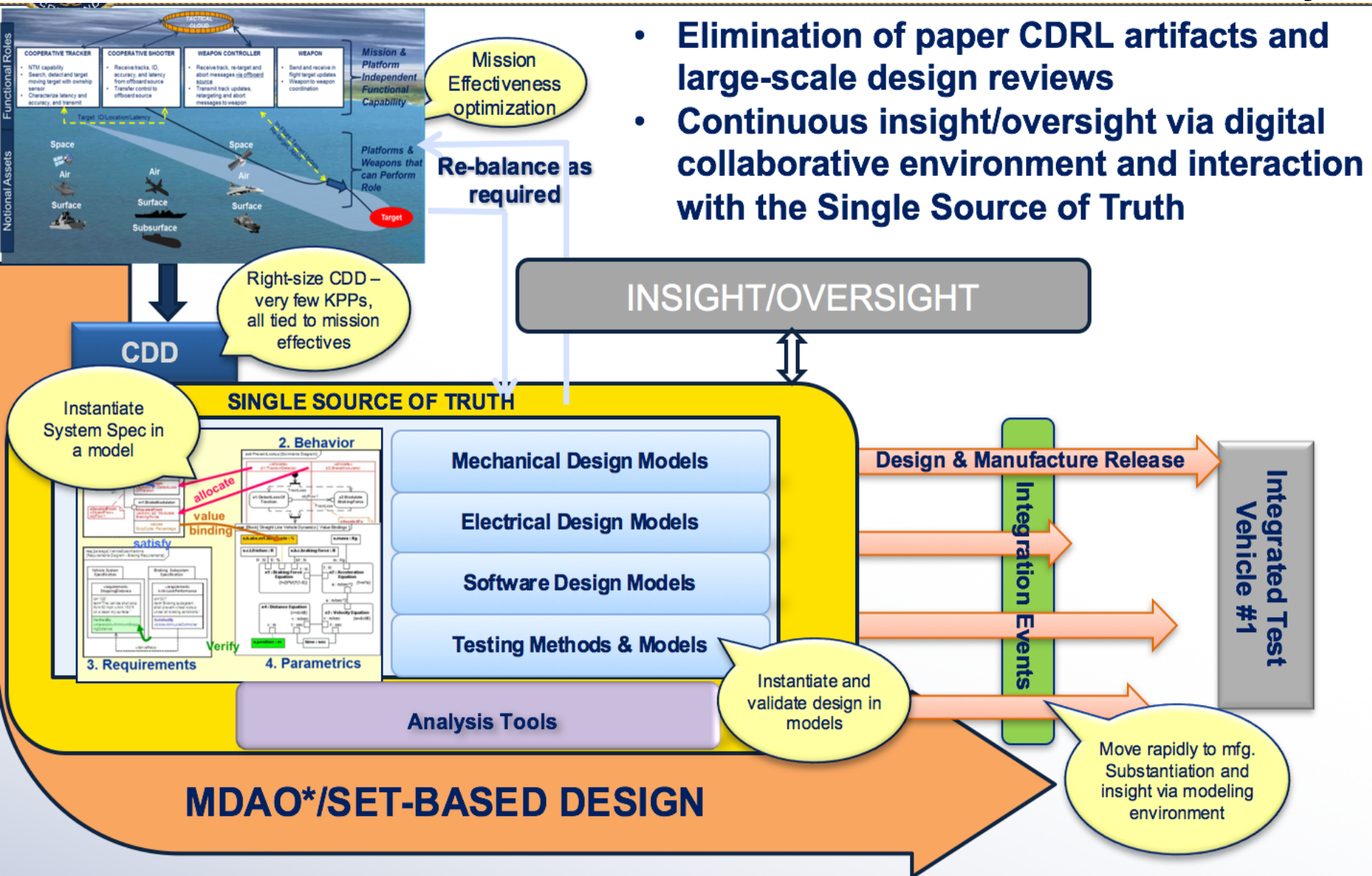
Model-Centric Engineering Can Enable New Types of Coordination & SET Demands It

- In a “Digital Engineering” environment, government and industry need to work in a different way, but workforce, infrastructure and methods need to advance





Framework for New Operational Paradigm Between Government and Industry

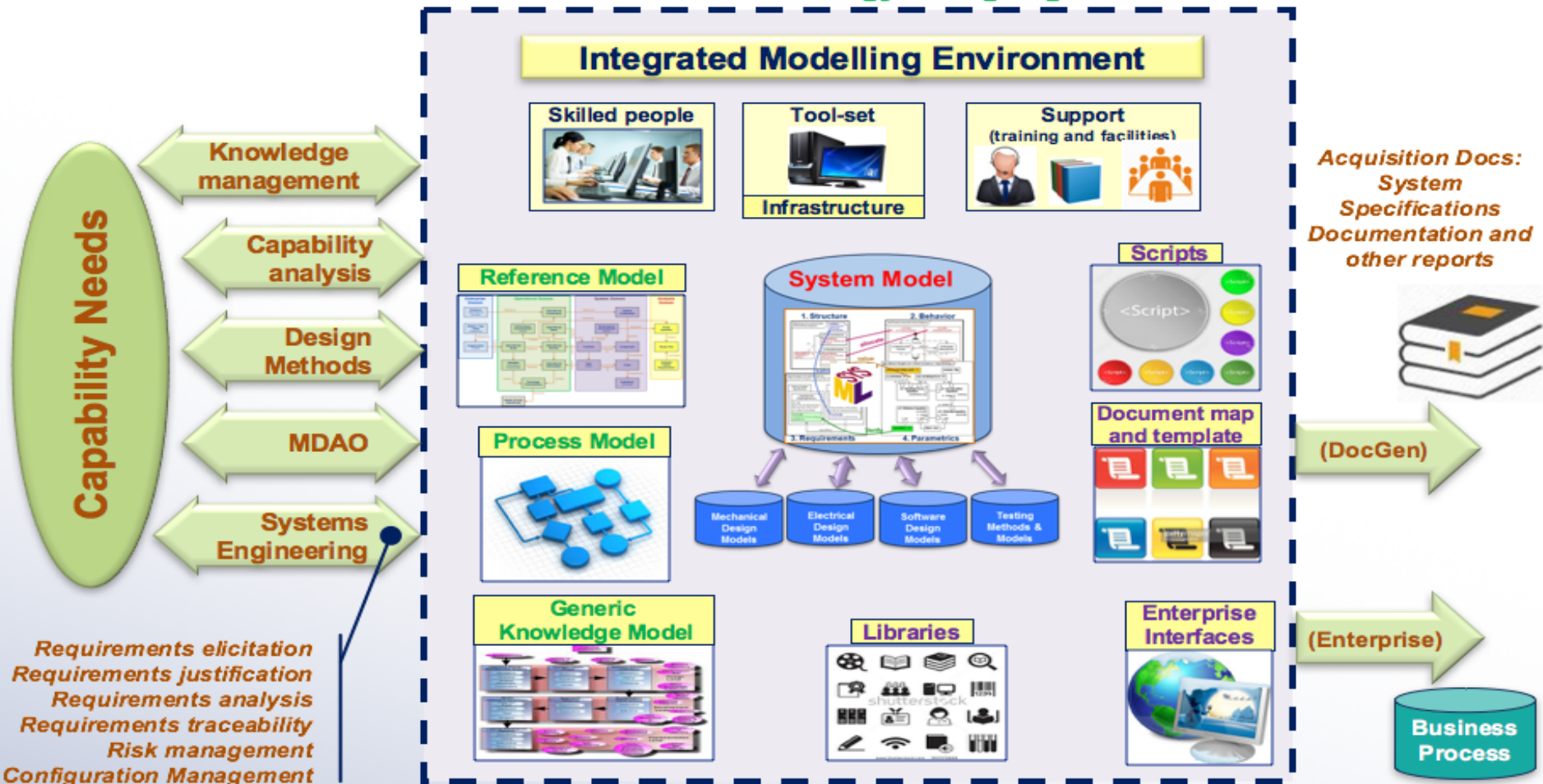


Increased Focus on “Right” Infrastructure for Workforce and Industry Collaboration

SET Integrated Modelling Environment (IME) Conceptual View

A modeling capability, not just a tool...

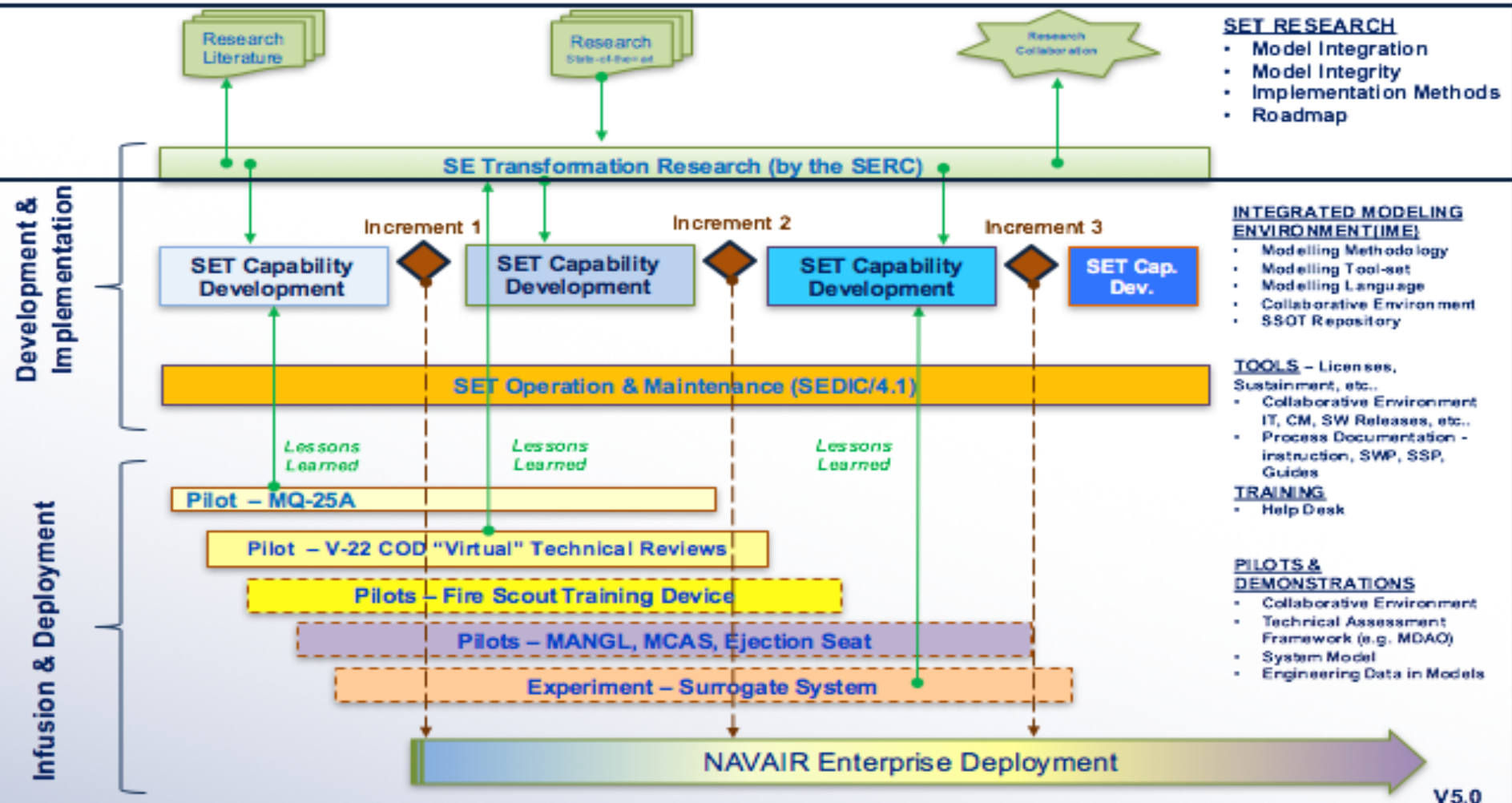
A Combination of Methodology, Language, and Tools...



SE Transformation “Role-out” Strategy



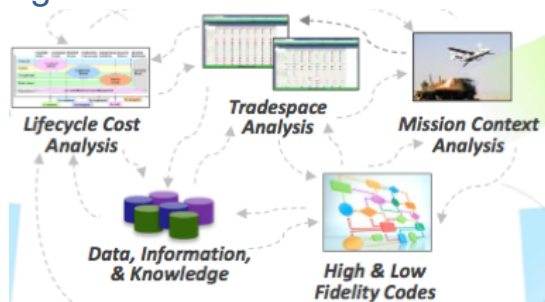
SET “Roll-out” Strategy



Present: ARDEC: Systems Engineering Transformation through Model-Centric Engineering (MCE)

1) MCE Framework

Modeling framework enabling mission/system problem and design-space, multi-model and cross-domain model integration with enabling methodologies



2) Formalization of Information Model for ARDEC-relevant Domains

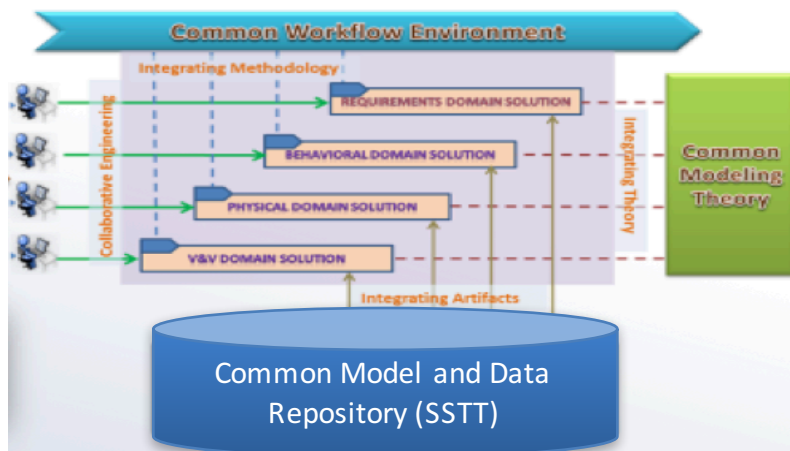
Support capturing and sharing of data and information as a conceptual System Model (or Digital System Model), or “Single Source of Truth”:

- Domain information models can be informed by Army and ARDEC Taxonomy
- Ensure the domains are evolvable to address continual evolution in technologies

Digital System Model:
Single Source of Truth (SST)

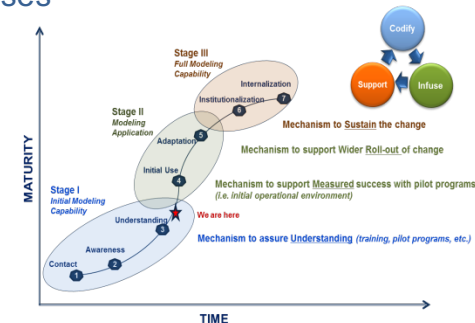
4) Challenge Areas

Model-Centric Methodology



Develop a roadmap to rollout capabilities addressing all five perspectives in parallel:

1. Technologies and infrastructure for SSTT
2. Methodologies and processes
3. People, competencies and SSTT interfaces
4. Operational & contractual paradigms for transformed interactions with industry
5. Governance



3) Modeling Methodology Implementation at ARDEC

5) SE Transformation Roadmap

Armaments Virtual Collaborative Environment (AVCE) integrated Model Based Environment (iMBE)

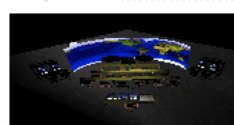


U.S. ARMY
RDECOM

AVCE VISION



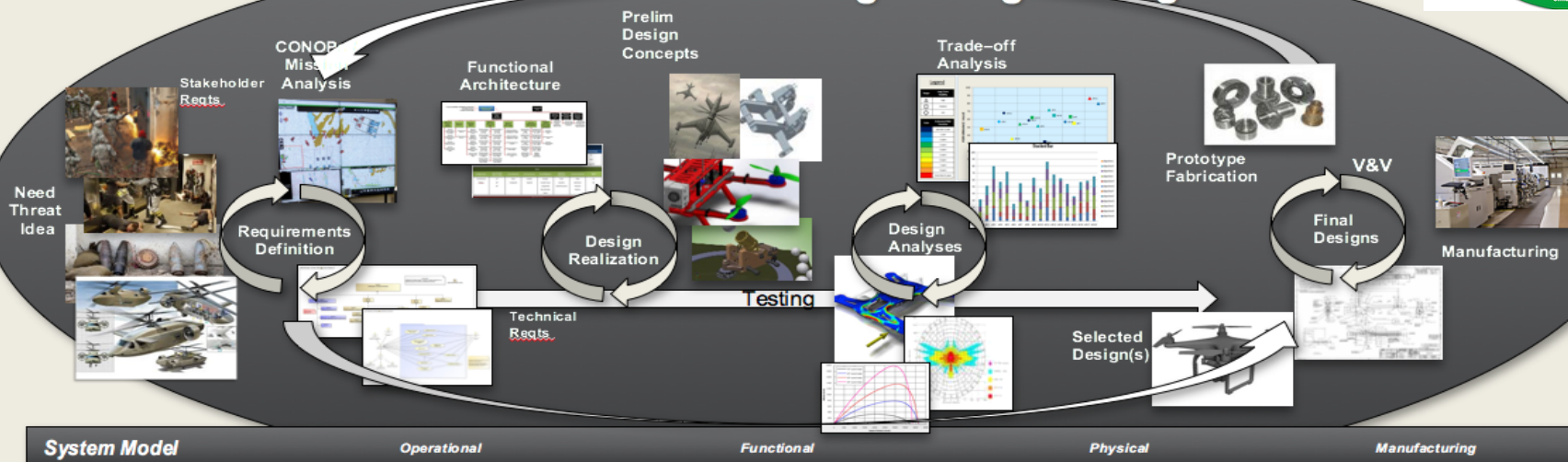
Reconfigurable, multiple application, computer-aided visualization and integration collaboratory



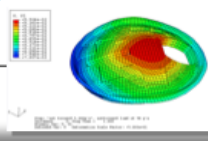
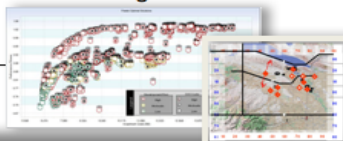
Physical Space



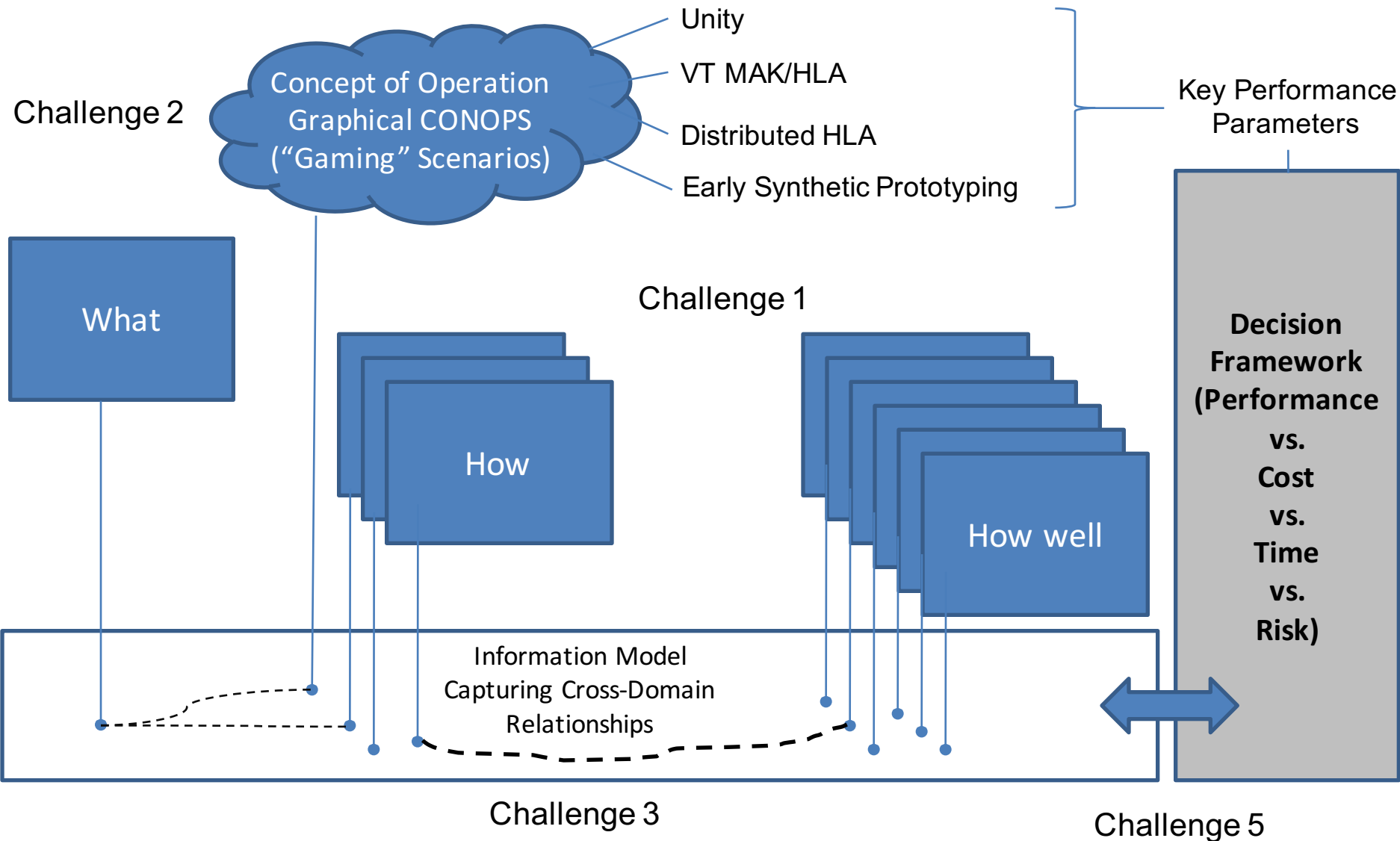
Transformation to Digital Engineering



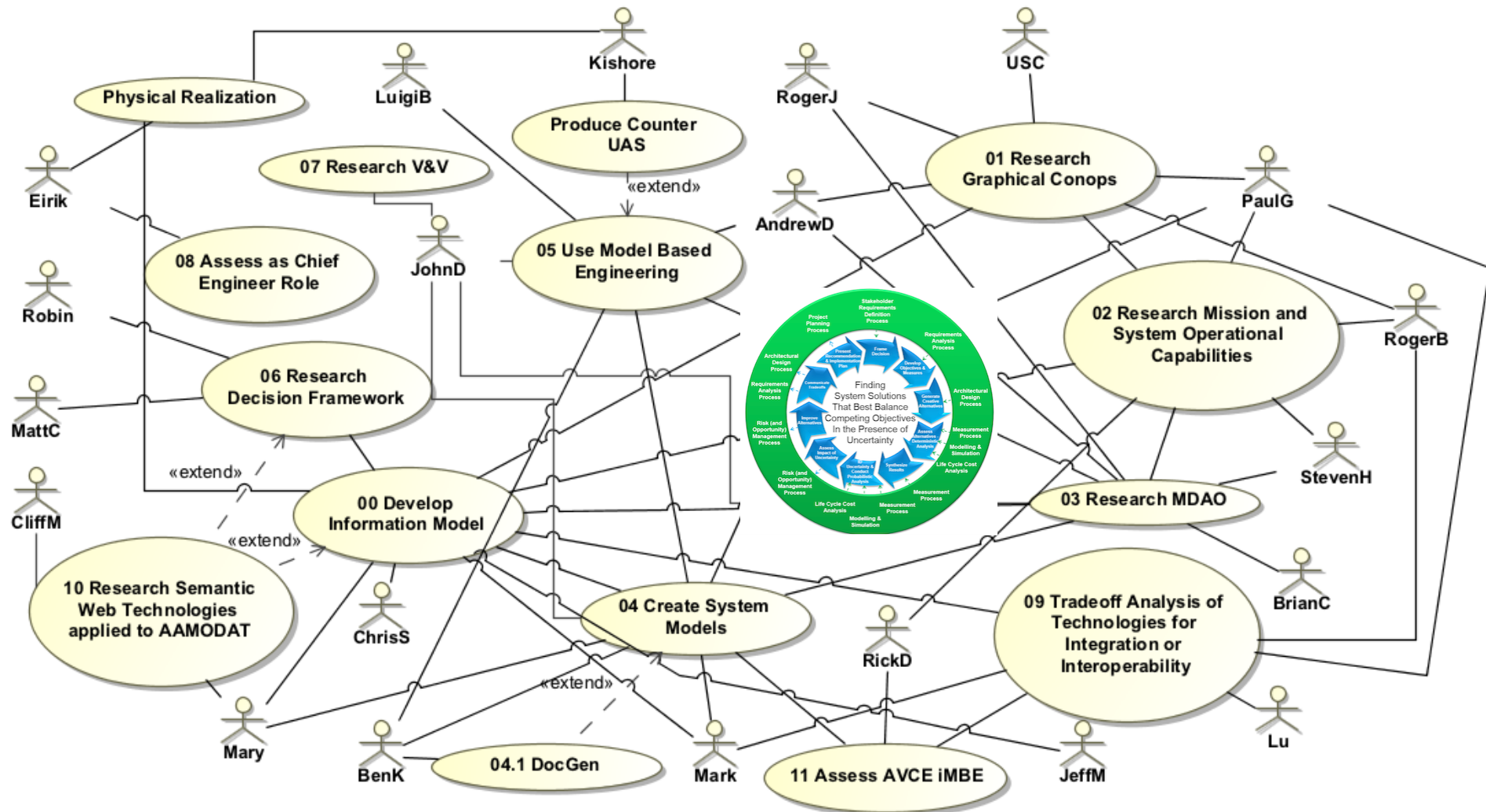
An integrated model-based engineering environment to address highly complex and integrated solutions



Perspectives on the Challenge Areas



RT-168 Use Case Perspective and Team





How?
Blending and evolving our research results
with
Digital Engineering (DE) Transformations
across the DoD to be in a
Future State by Computationally Enabled DE

Digital Engineering Strategy



“to be followed by the Service/Agency HOW.....”

Future: SERC Research Supports Digital Engineering (DE) Thrust by DoD

- ***An integrated digital approach that uses authoritative sources of systems' data and models as a continuum across disciplines to support lifecycle activities from concept through disposal***
- ***Current DE Goals:***
 - ***G1. Formalize the development, integration and use of models to inform enterprise and program decision making.***
 - ***G2. Provide an enduring authoritative source of truth.***
 - ***G3. Incorporate technological innovation to link digital models of the actual system with the physical system in the real world.***
 - ***G4. Establish a supporting infrastructure and environment to perform activities, collaborate and communicate across stakeholders.***
 - ***G5. Transform a culture and workforce that adopts and supports Digital Engineering (DE) across the lifecycle.***
- **NAVAIR and ARDEC are participating in DE Working Group and collaborating through SERC on synergistic and complementary research**

Mapping Future Research Areas to Goals of Digital Engineering Transformation Strategy

Future Research Areas	G1. Formalize the development, integration and use of models to inform enterprise and program decision making.	G2. Provide an enduring authoritative source of truth.	G3. Incorporate technological innovation to link digital models of the actual system with the physical system in the real world.	G4. Establish a supporting infrastructure and environment to perform activities, collaborate and communicate across stakeholders.	G5. Transform a culture and workforce that adopts and supports DE across the lifecycle.	Breakout Areas	
						<u>Risks</u>	<u>Priorities</u>
Cross-discipline integration of models to address the heterogeneity of the various tools and environments using semantic technology	X	X	X	X	X		
High Performance Computing (HPC) advancements such as; 1) supporting organizing and analyzing “Big Data” and 2) being able to program in parallel to take advantage of HPC capabilities, are needed to support the DE effort	X	X	X	X			
Model integrity to ensure trust in the model predictions by understanding and quantifying margins and uncertainty	X	X	X	X	X		
Modeling methodologies that can embed demonstrated best practices and provide computational technologies for real-time training within digital engineering environments	X		X	X	X		
Model composability to understand the possibilities, constraints and rulesets for composition of multiple models	X		X				
Human-model task allocation to understand what activities are best performed by human decision makers and what can effectively be automated or augmented with model intelligence					X		
Workforce development to understand what is needed to educate model developers, users and decision makers to work in a DE environment					X		
MCE acquisition to understand the needed changes to acquisition and security when developing in the new DE environment	X	X		X	X		

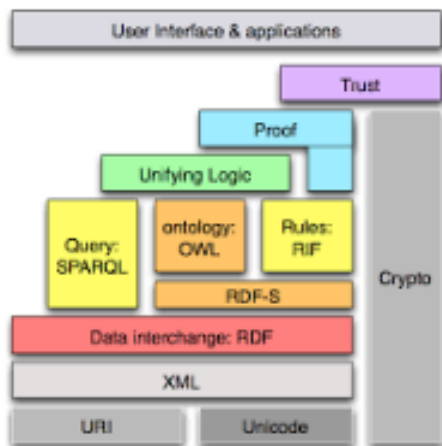


Deep Dive Research Topics



Review: Deep Dive Topics

Semantic Web Technologies



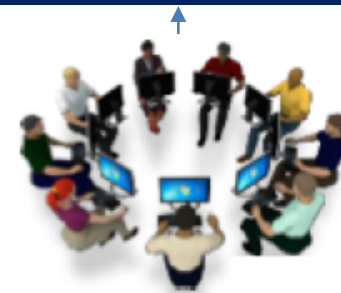
Enforces **Modeling Methods**

Underlying technologies for reasoning about completeness and consistency **Across Domains** in modeling tool agnostic way

Digital System Model:
Single Source of Truth
(*authoritative source of truth*)

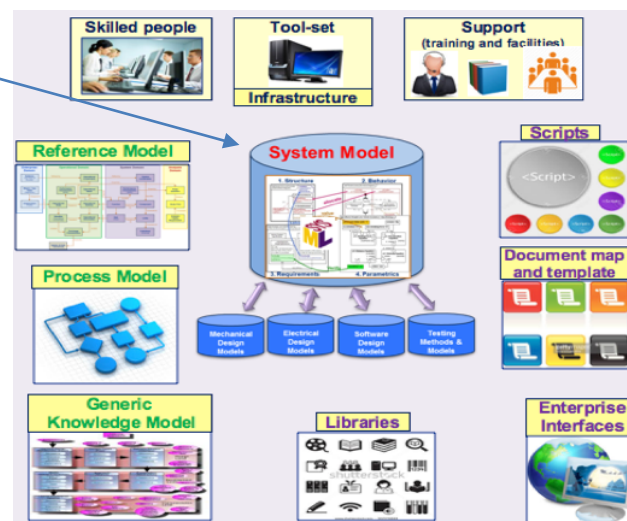
Provides optimization analysis **Across Domains** to support KPP and alternatives trades at mission, system, & subsystem levels

Modeling Methodologies

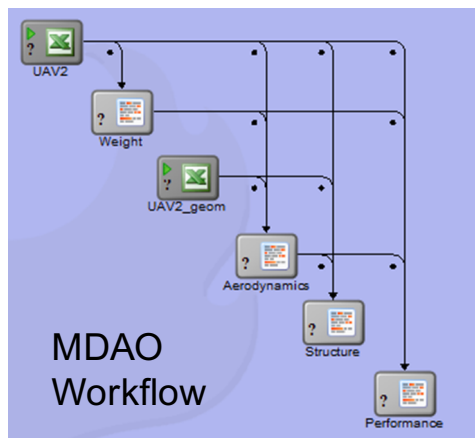


Guides proper usage to ensure **Model Integrity** (trust in model results) for decision making

Integrated Modeling Environment



Multidisciplinary Design, Analysis and Optimization MDAO





Semantic Web Technologies >

Integrated Modeling Environment >

Modeling Method Alternatives >

MDAO (Time Permitting)



INCOSE MBSE Roadmap

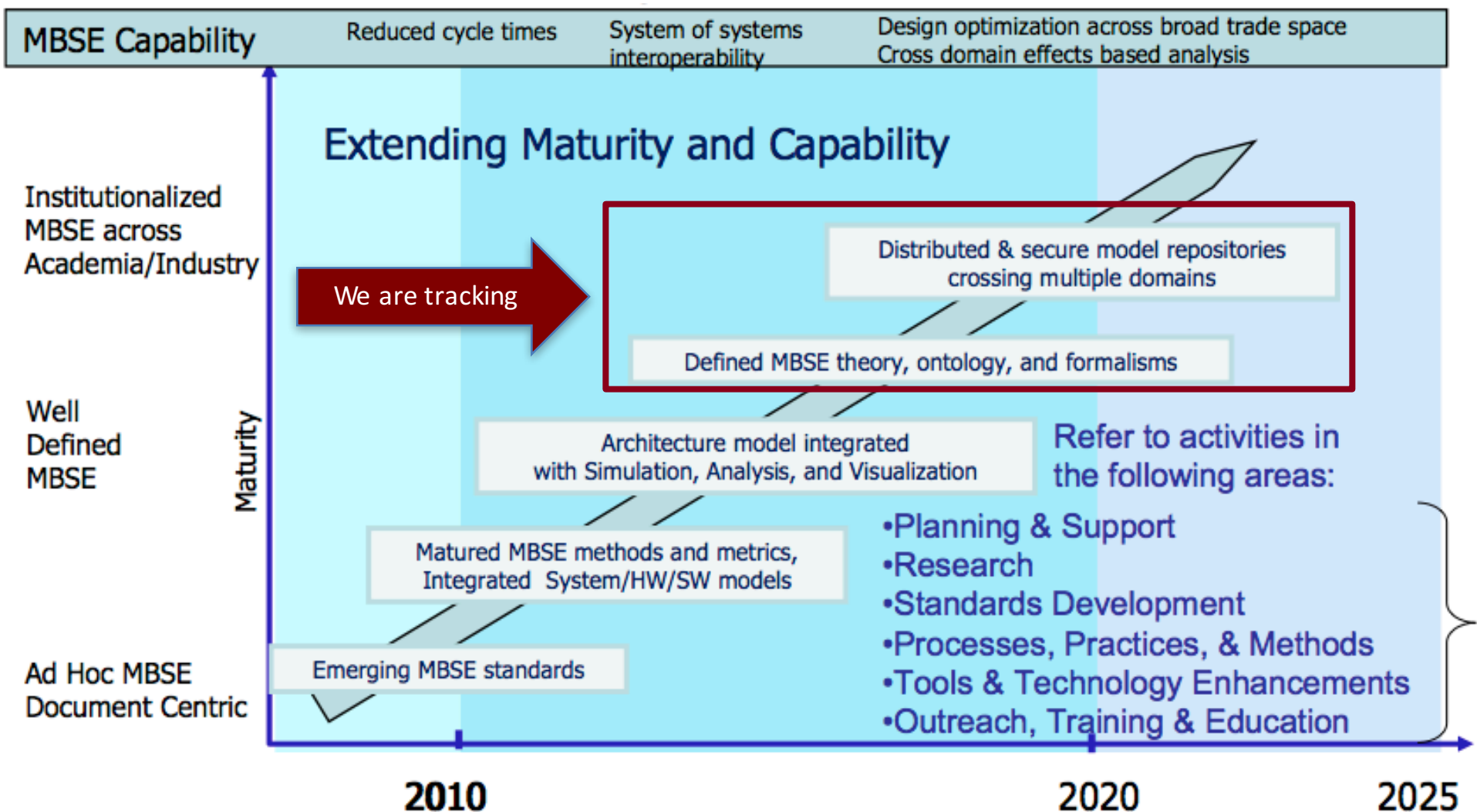
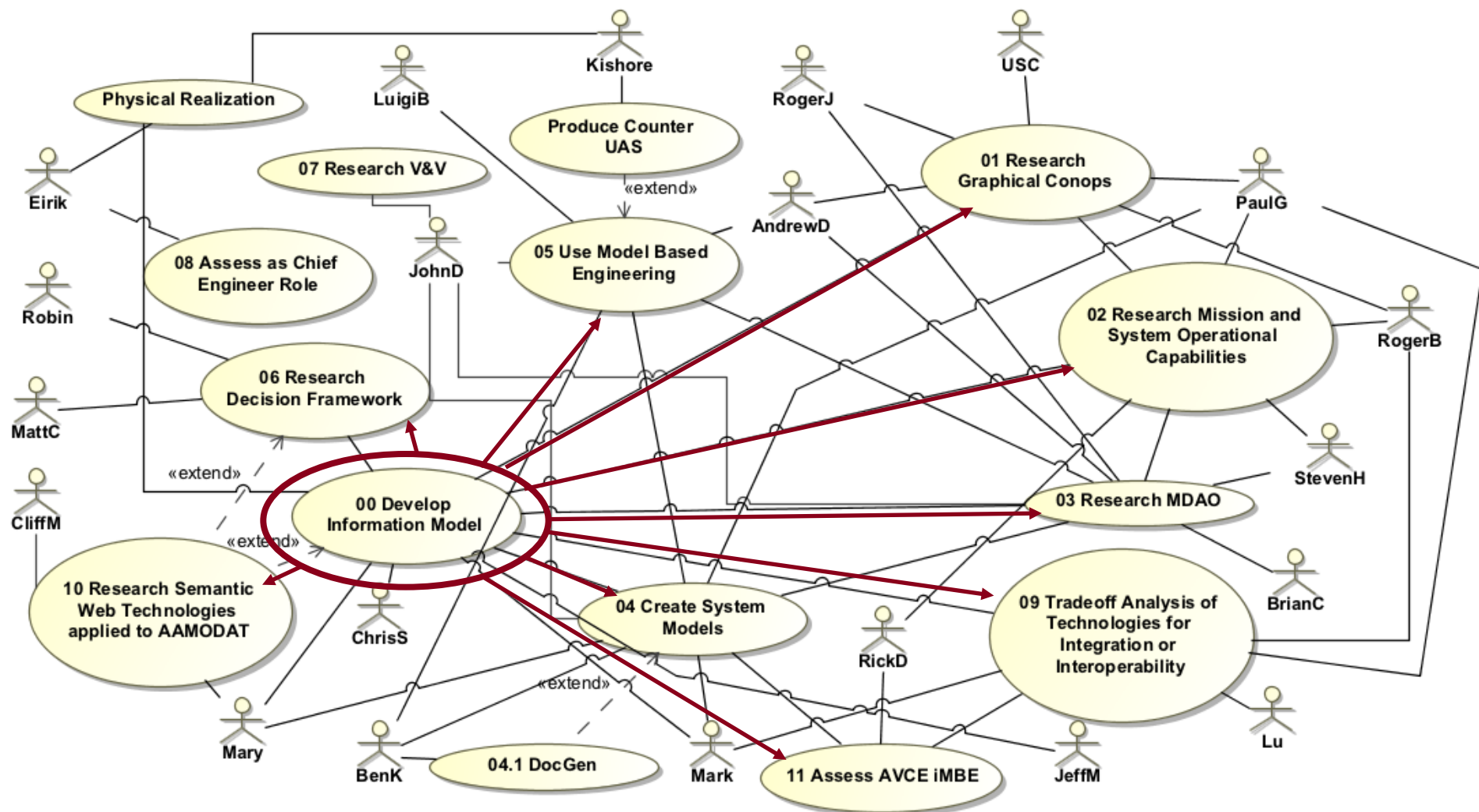


Figure 2-4: INCOSE MBSE Roadmap

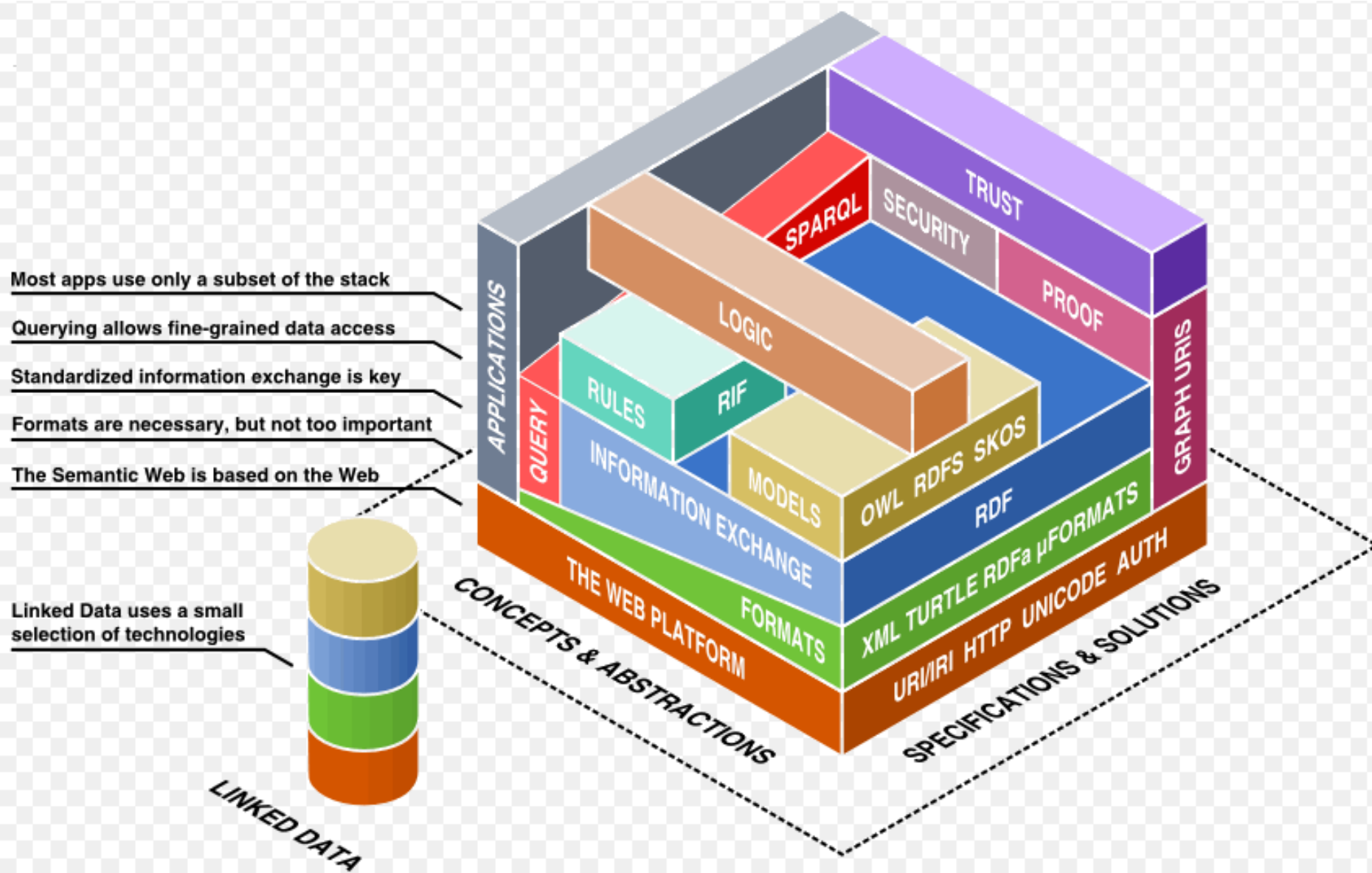


RT-168 Use Case Perspective and Team





Semantic Web Technologies is More than Ontologies





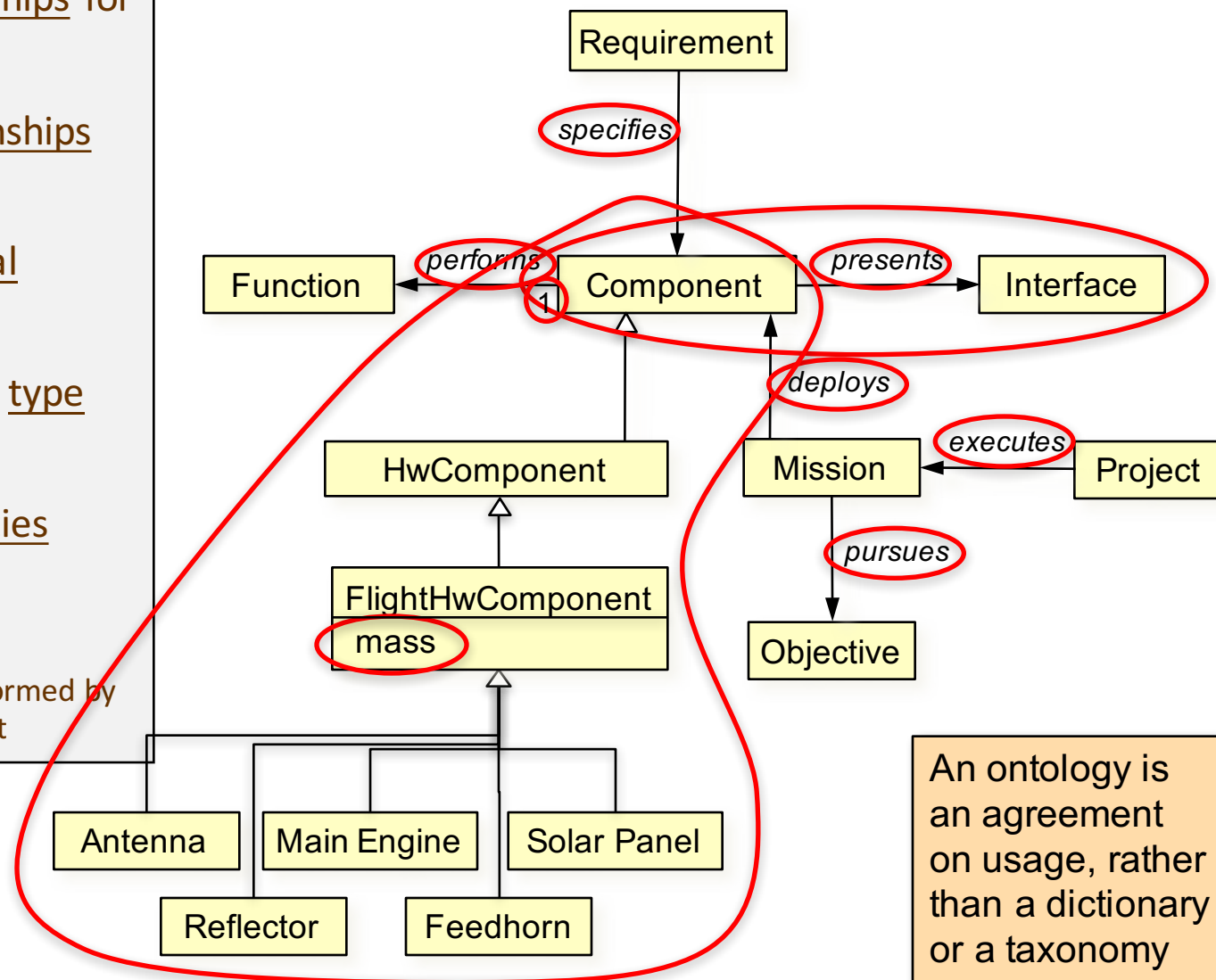
Excellent Videos on Semantic Technologies for Systems Engineering

- Two videos by Steve Jenkins:
 - Model-Centric Engineering, Part 2: Introduction to System Modeling
 - Model-Centric Engineering, Part 3: Foundational Concepts for Building System Models
 - <https://nescacademy.nasa.gov/category/3/sub/17>
- Part 2 is more about Why
- Part 3 is more about What and How
- Ontologies and SWT being open-sourced and investigated by the Semantic Technologies for Systems Engineering (ST4SE) Initiative
- Using some excerpts from the material



What is an Ontology?

- An ontology describes concepts and relationships for a domain of interest
- Concepts have relationships to each other
- Ontologies specify legal sentences
- Some concepts form a type hierarchy
- Concepts have properties
 - e.g., mass
- Ontologies have rules
 - e.g., a function is performed by exactly one component



Legend

Concept

relationship

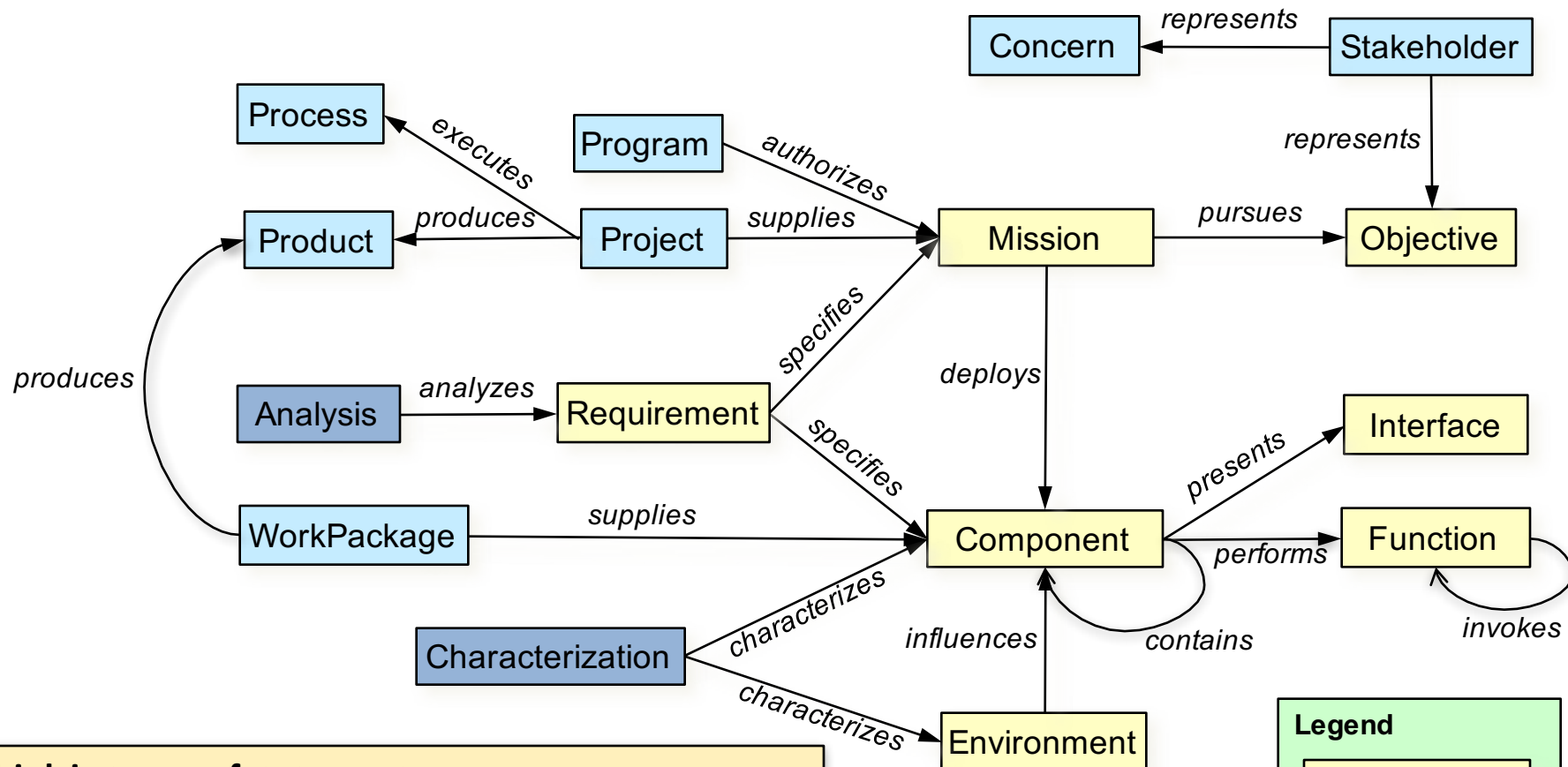
a type of

An ontology is an agreement on usage, rather than a dictionary or a taxonomy



Partial Map of Foundation Ontology Concepts

(animated)



Think in terms of statements:

- “Requirement specifies Component”
- “Component performs Function”
- “WorkPackage supplies Component”

Legend

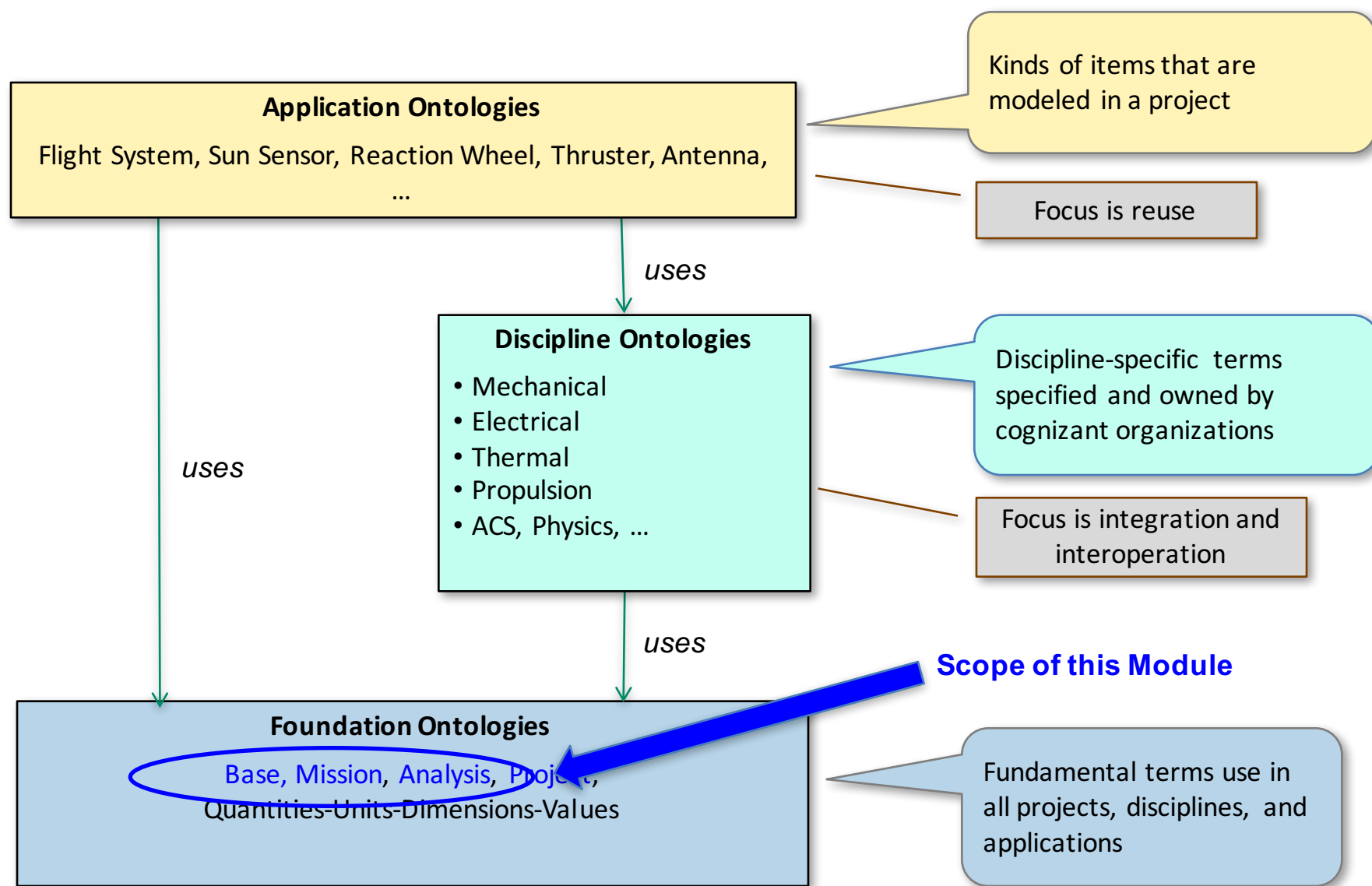
Mission ontology
Project ontology
Analysis ontology

relationship

a kind of



Systems Engineering Ontologies





Semantic Web Technologies >
Integrated Modeling Environment >
Modeling Method Alternatives >
MDAO (Time Permitting)

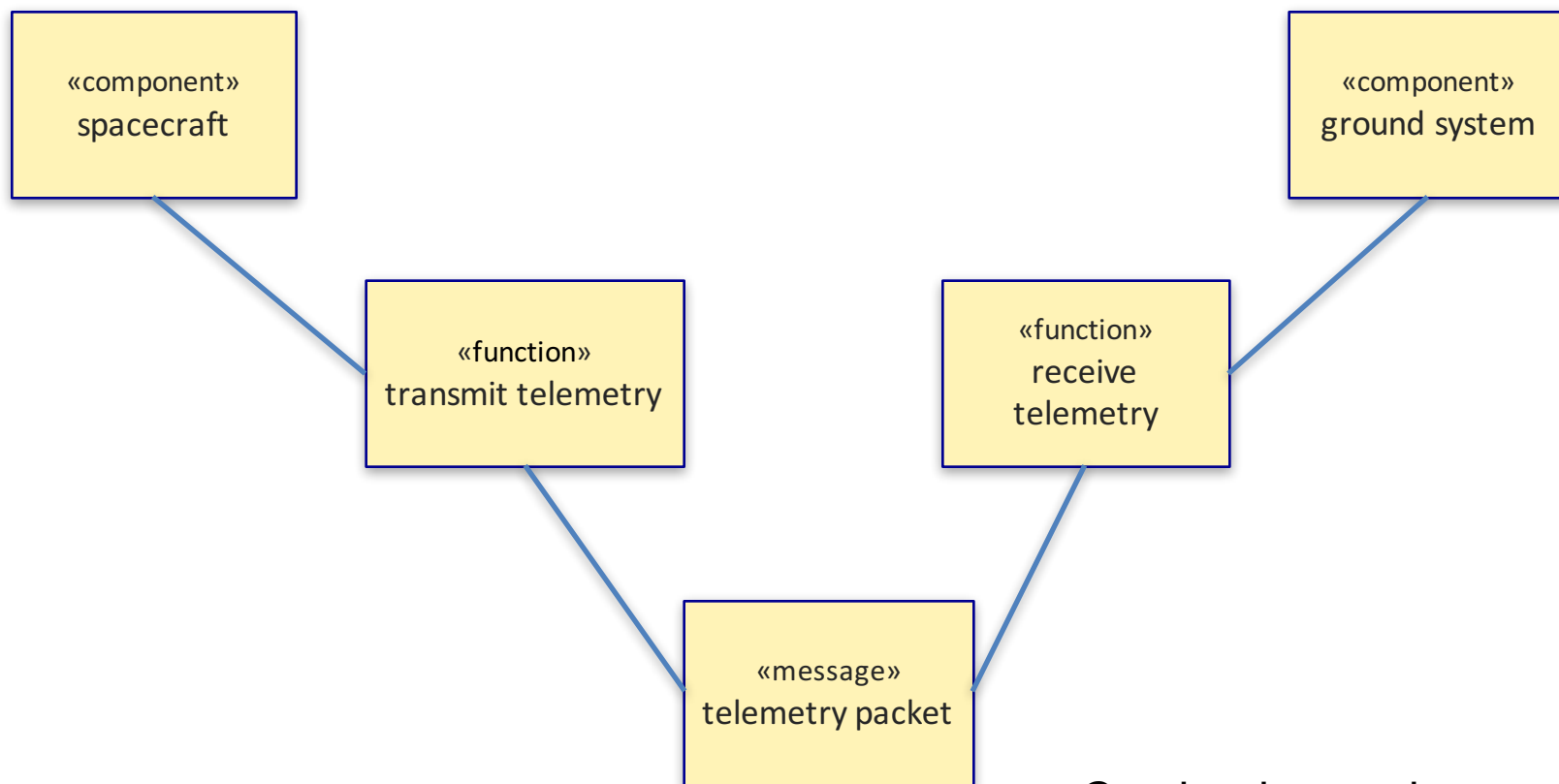


Modeling Methods Alternatives

- Traditional: process guidelines – human review models
 - Time consuming and not comprehensive considering evolving complexity
- Template-based generation process; e.g., View and Viewpoint mechanism supported by OpenMBEE Model Development Kit (MDK)/DocGen
 - Alternative use for concept – see NAVAIR Surrogate Pilot
- Add checks inside tools – increasingly supported concept, but will be tool-specific, and usually requires “coding”
- Semantic Web Technology concept – see NASA/JPL approach
 - Computationally enable Systems Engineering
 - Could be unified across Systems Engineering community
 - Following scenarios from: Jenkins, Model-Centric Engineering, Part 2: Introduction to System Modeling



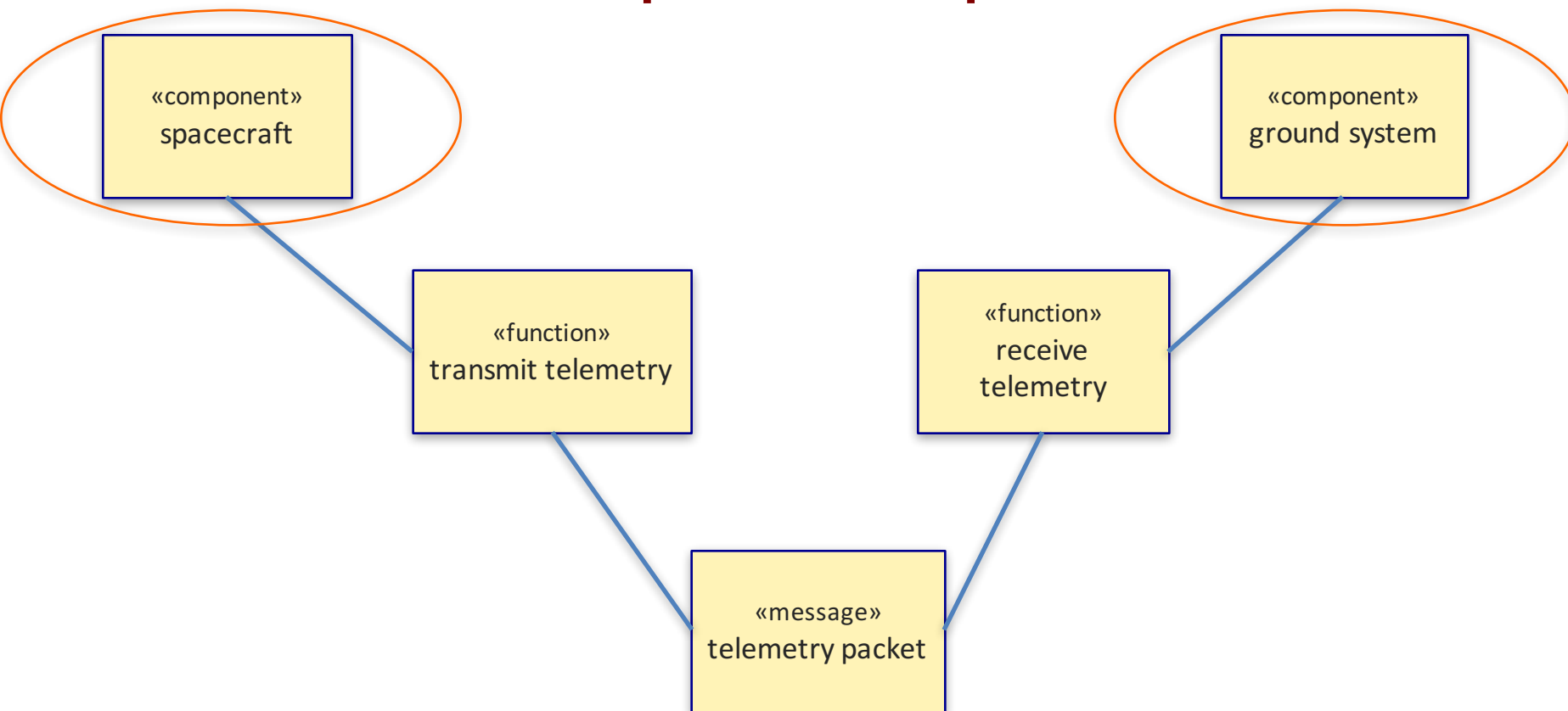
Model With Typed Elements

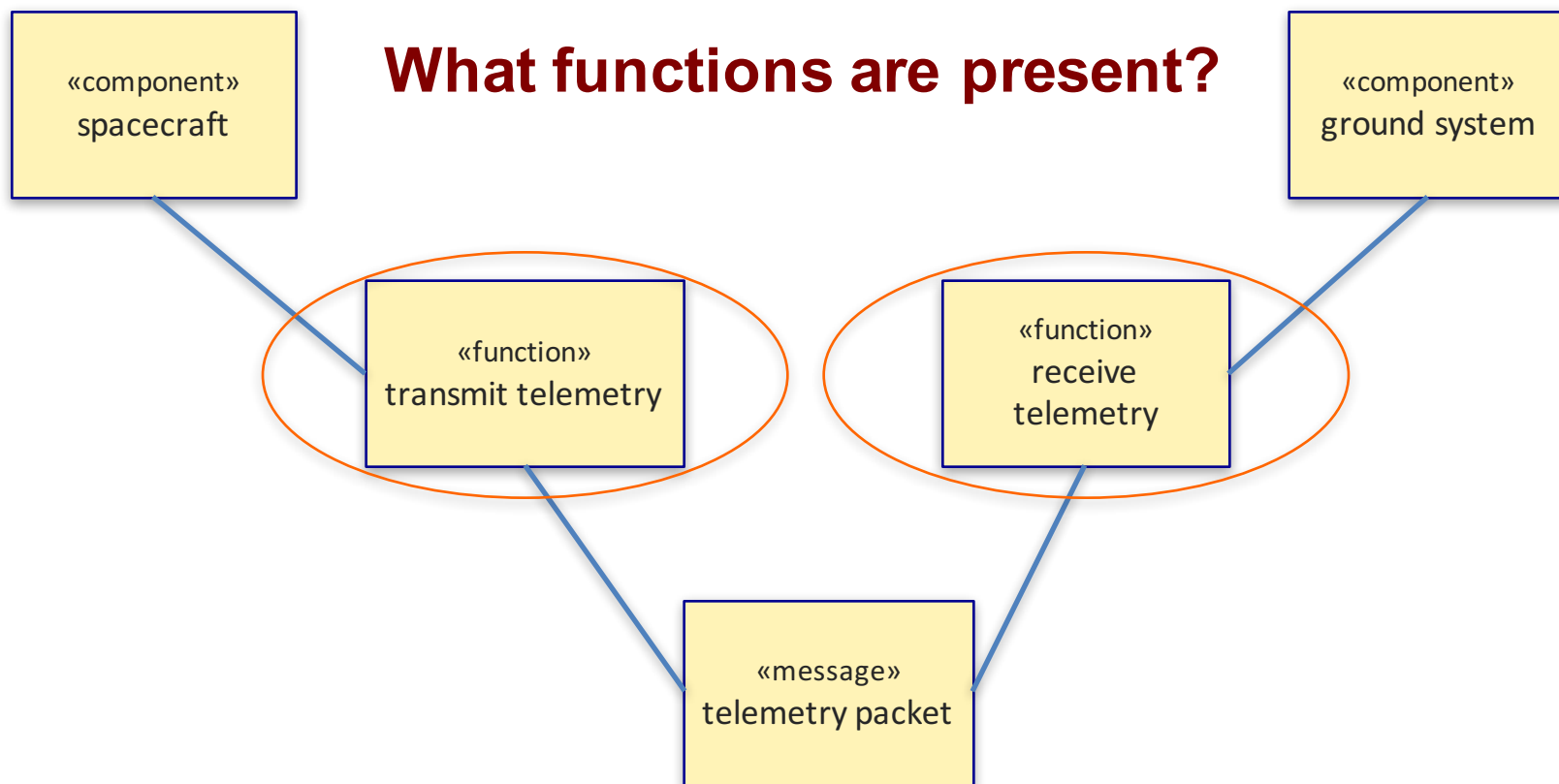


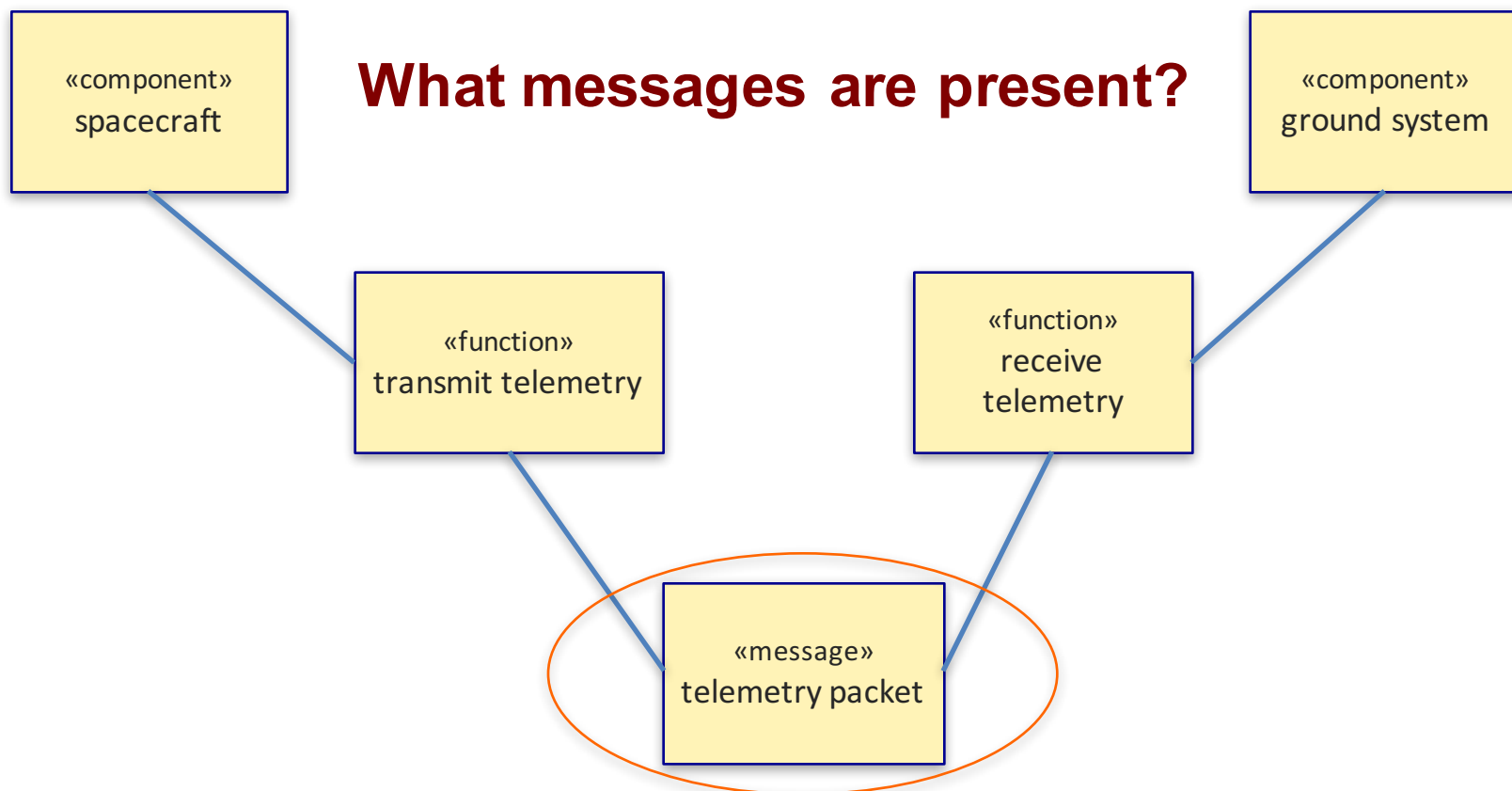
Can be done using
Profiles and Stereotypes with
most SysML-based tools



What components are present?

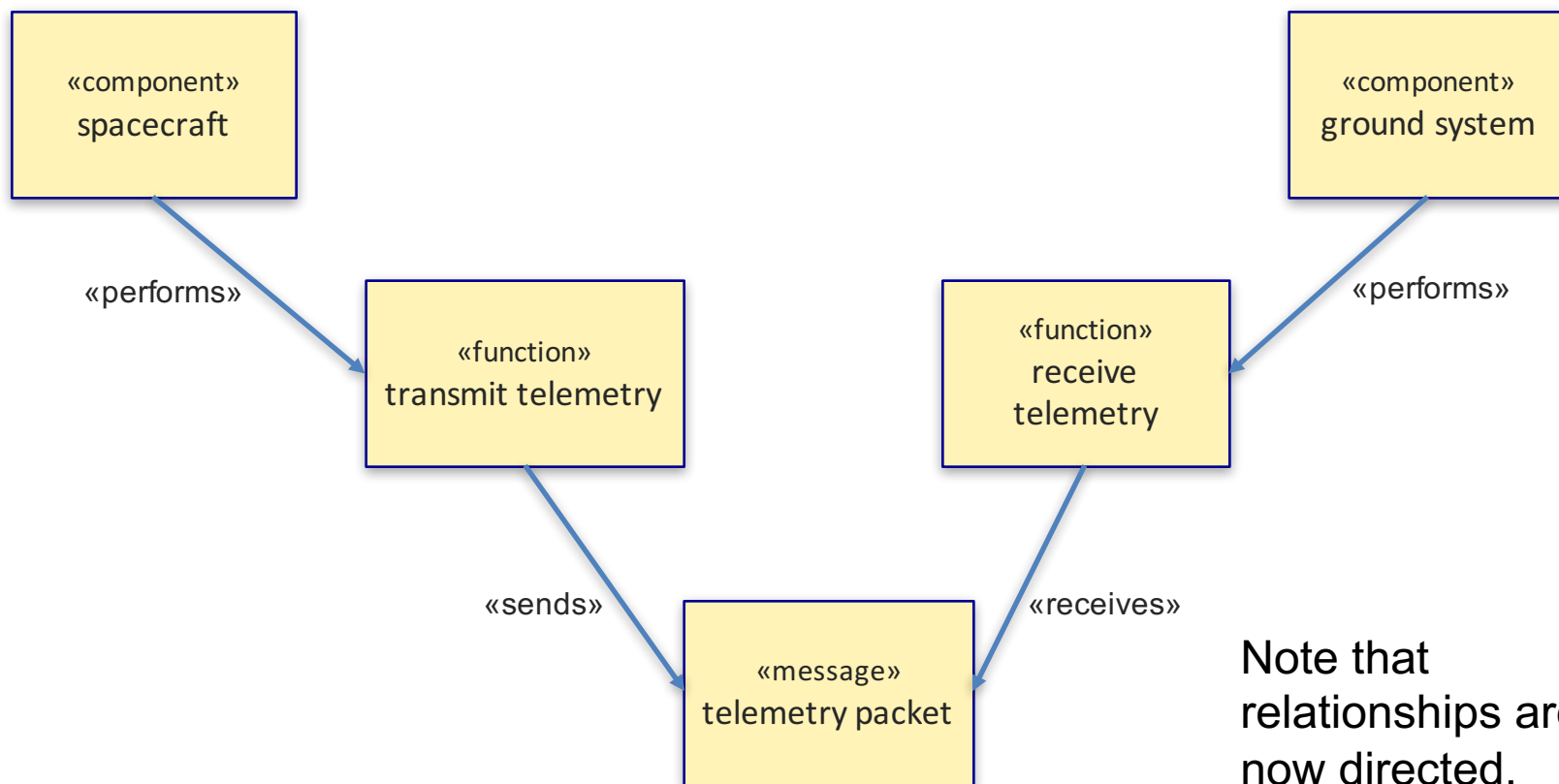








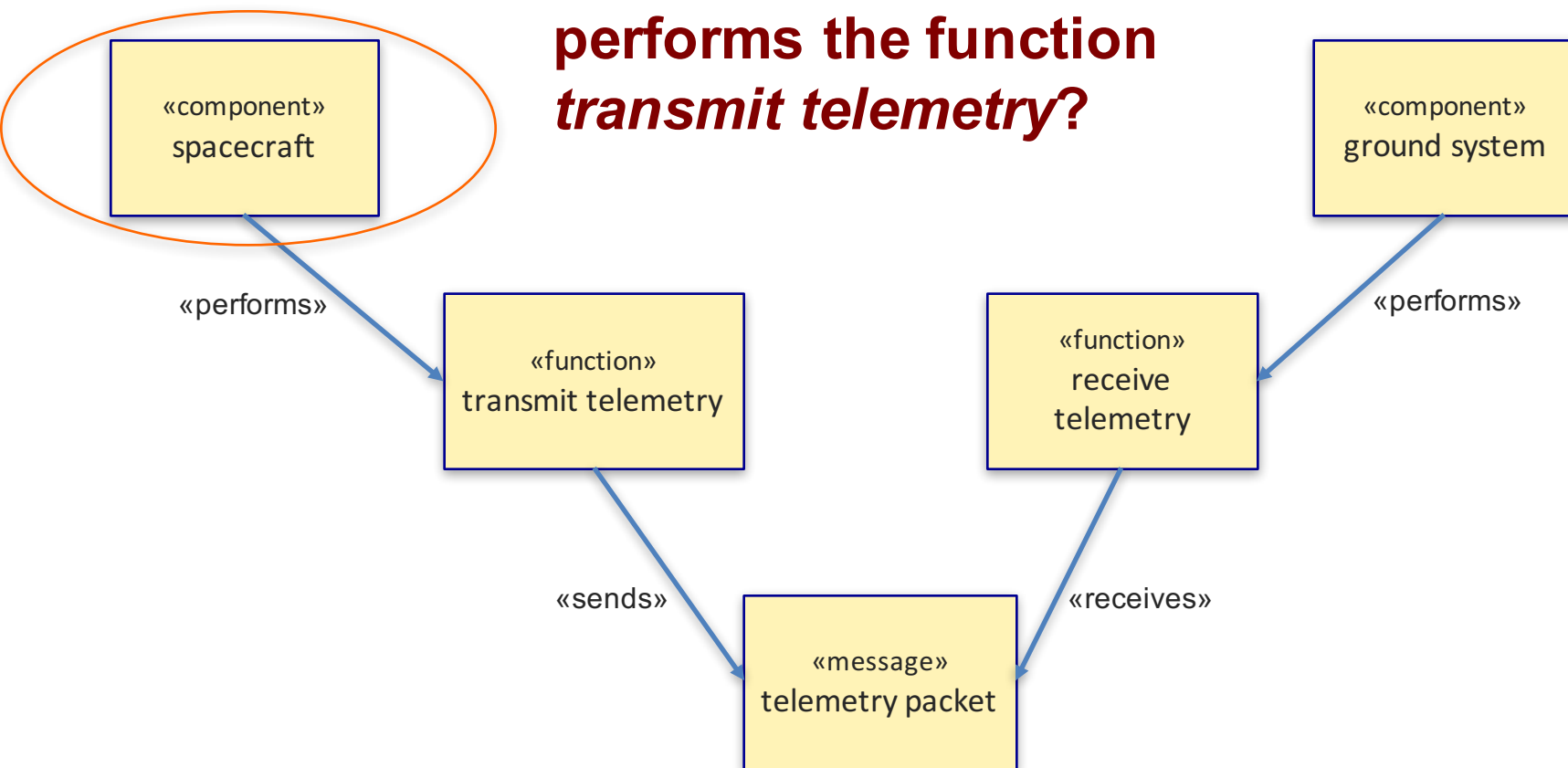
Add Typed Relationships





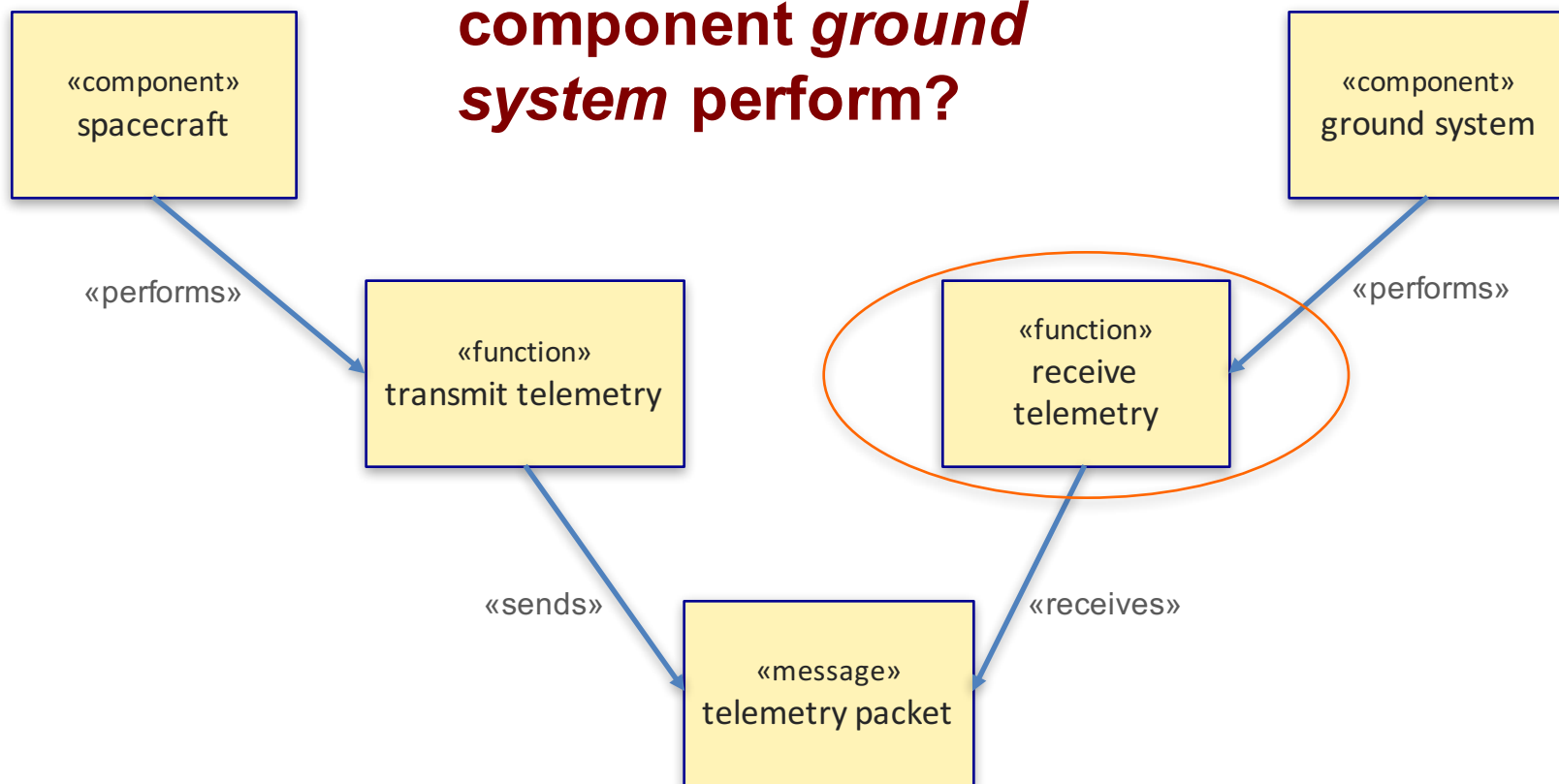
More Questions and Answers

**What component
performs the function
transmit telemetry?**



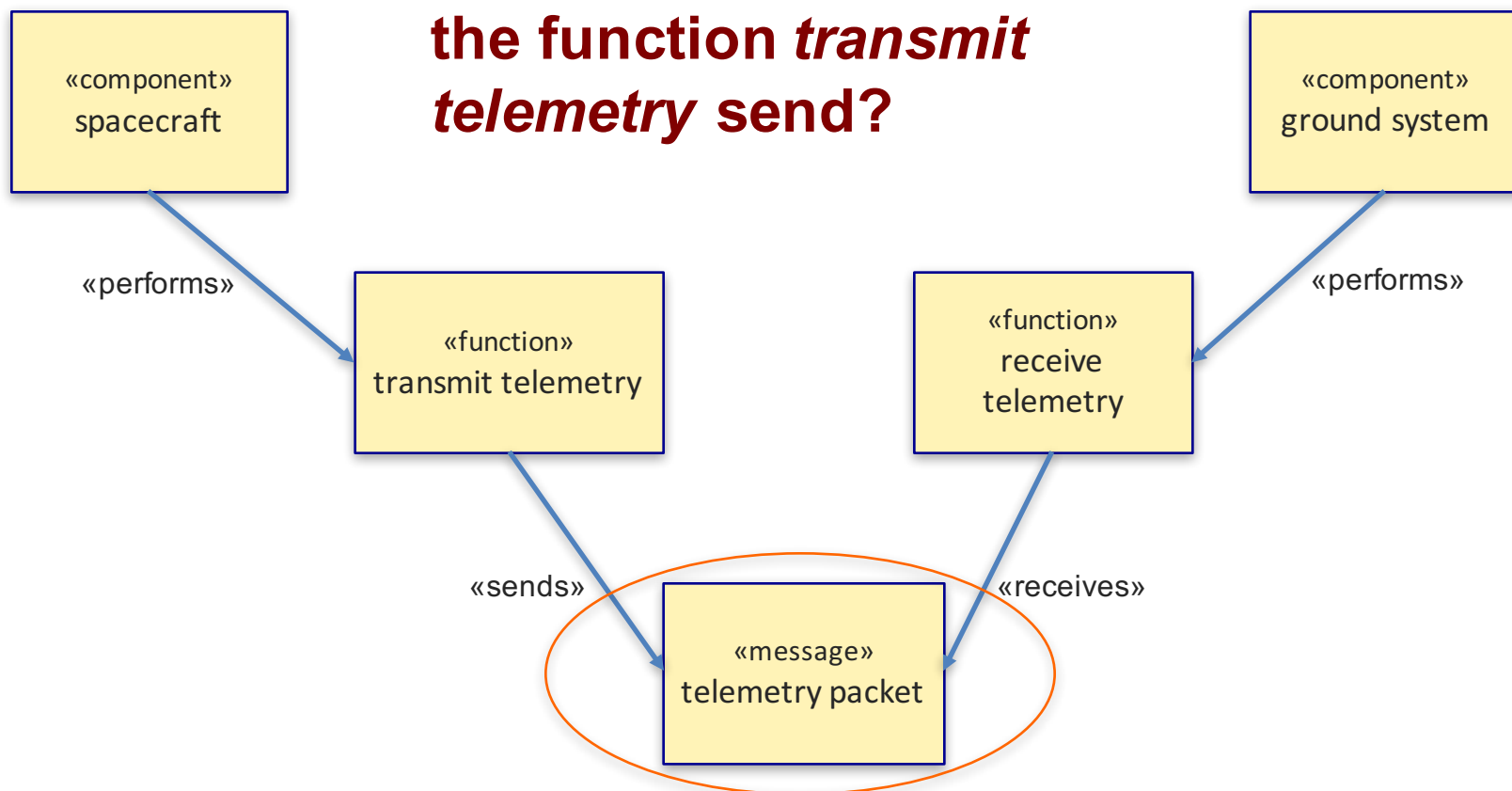


What functions does the component *ground system* perform?





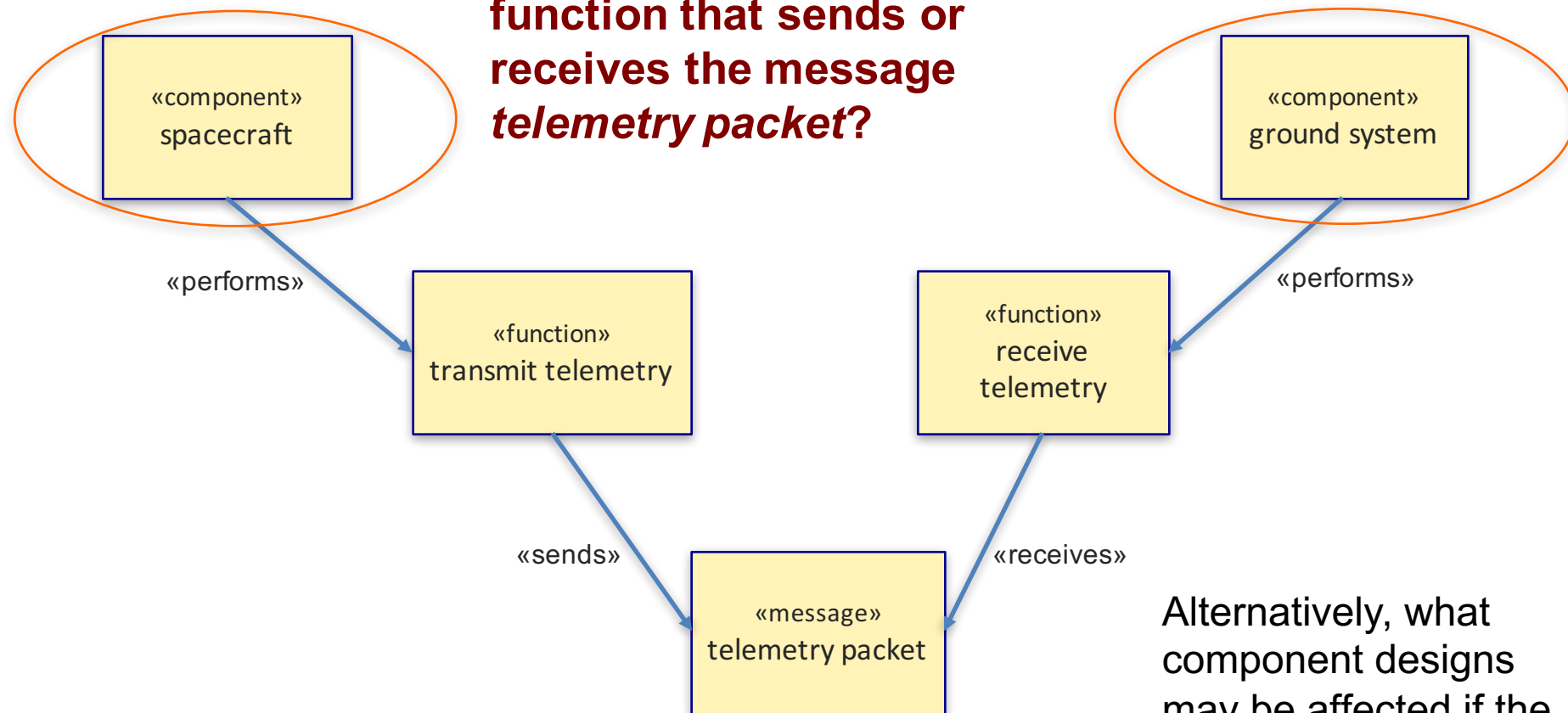
**What messages does
the function *transmit*
telemetry send?**





More Questions and Answers

What components perform a function that sends or receives the message *telemetry packet*?



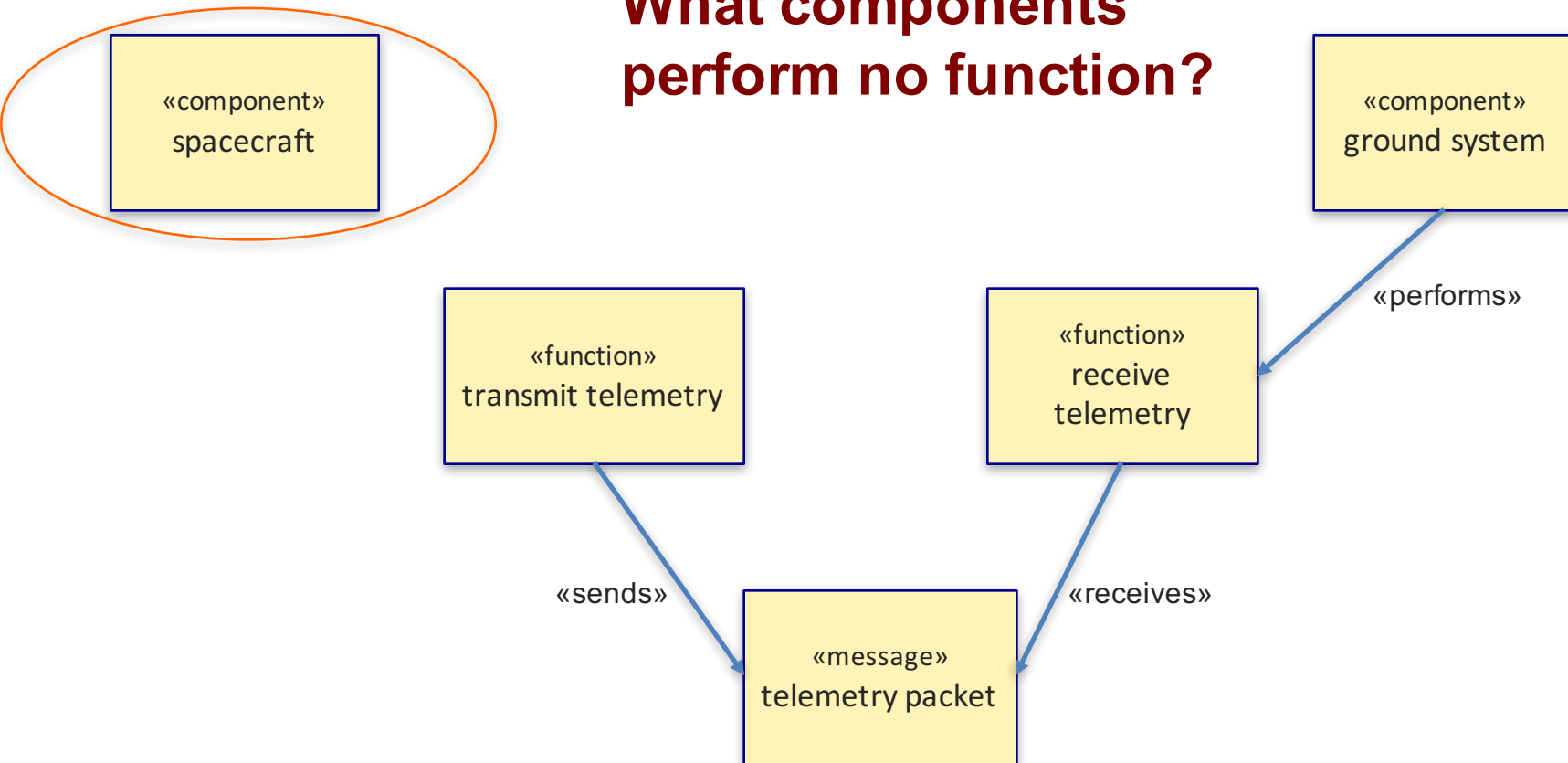
Alternatively, what component designs may be affected if the definition of *telemetry packet* changes?



- We can use models to answer questions
- The questions may be about the system itself
 - What is it?
 - How does it work?
 - Is the performance adequate?
 - What happens if something breaks?
- The questions may be about the model
 - Is it complete?
 - Is it consistent?
 - Does it support required analyses?
- The questions may be about the design artifacts
 - Are all required documents present?
 - Does each document contain all required content?
- We call answering these kinds of questions *reasoning*
 - It doesn't necessarily mean exotic, artificial intelligence



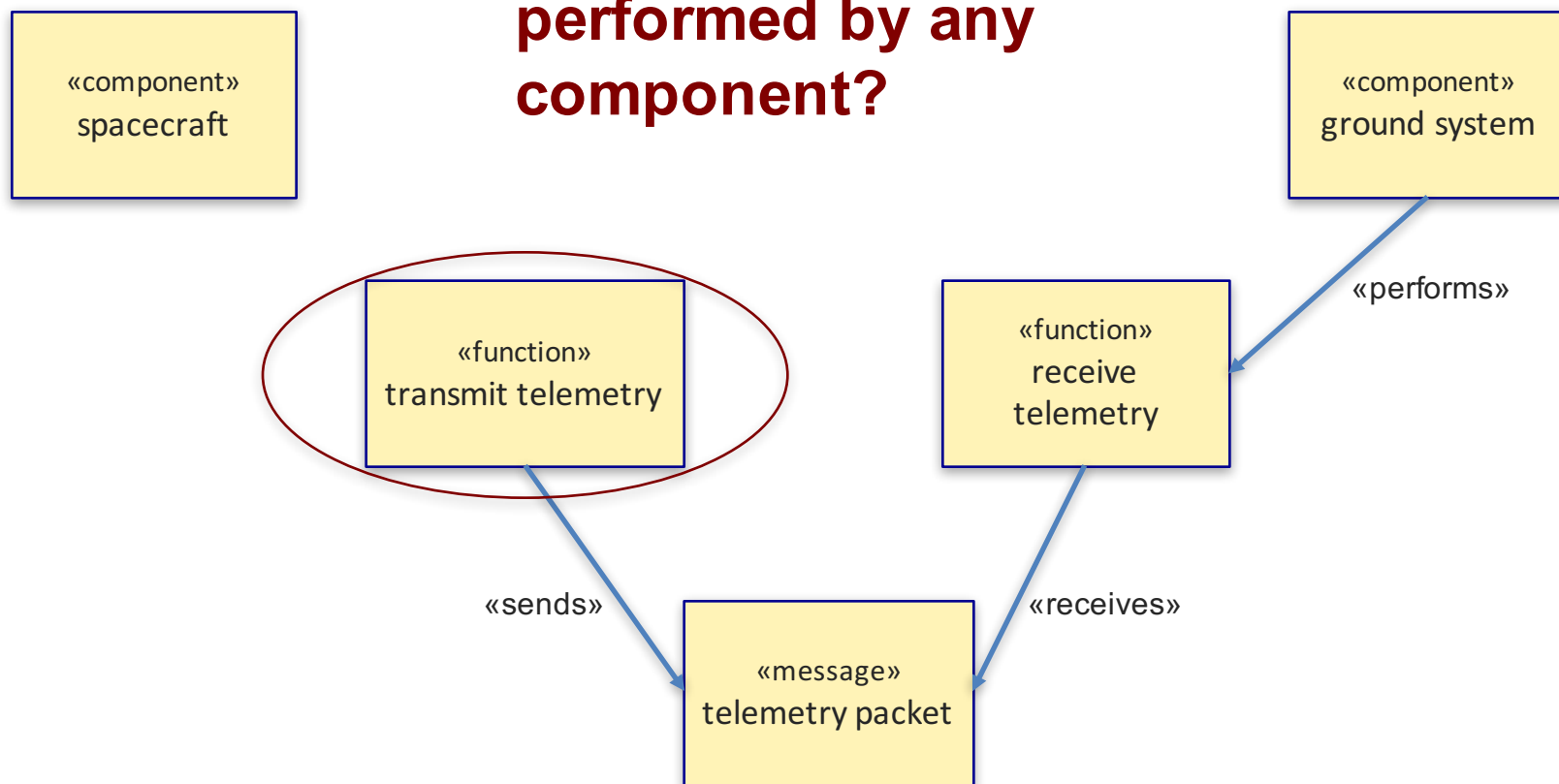
What components perform no function?





Reasoning About Completeness

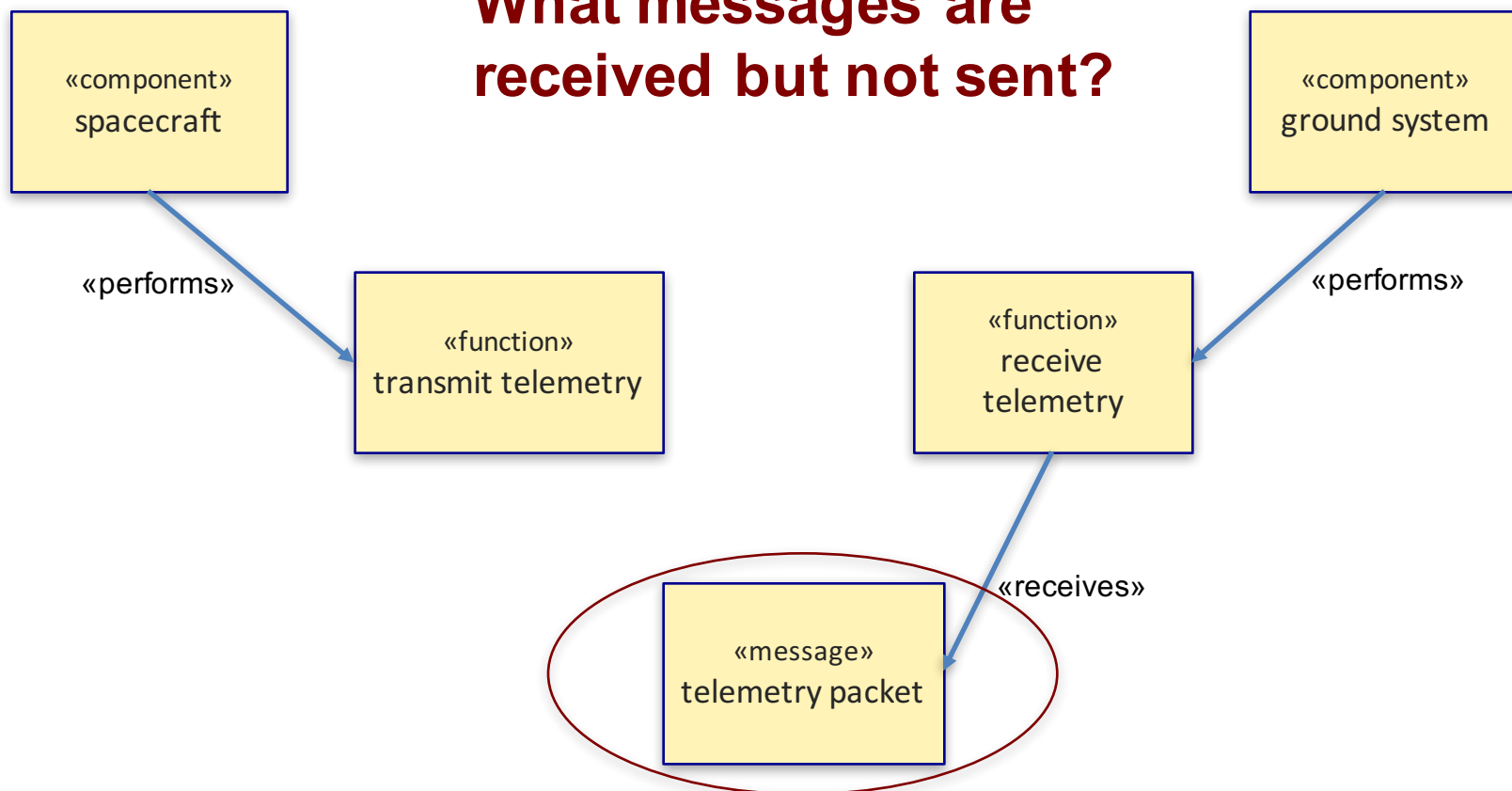
What functions are not performed by any component?





Reasoning About Completeness

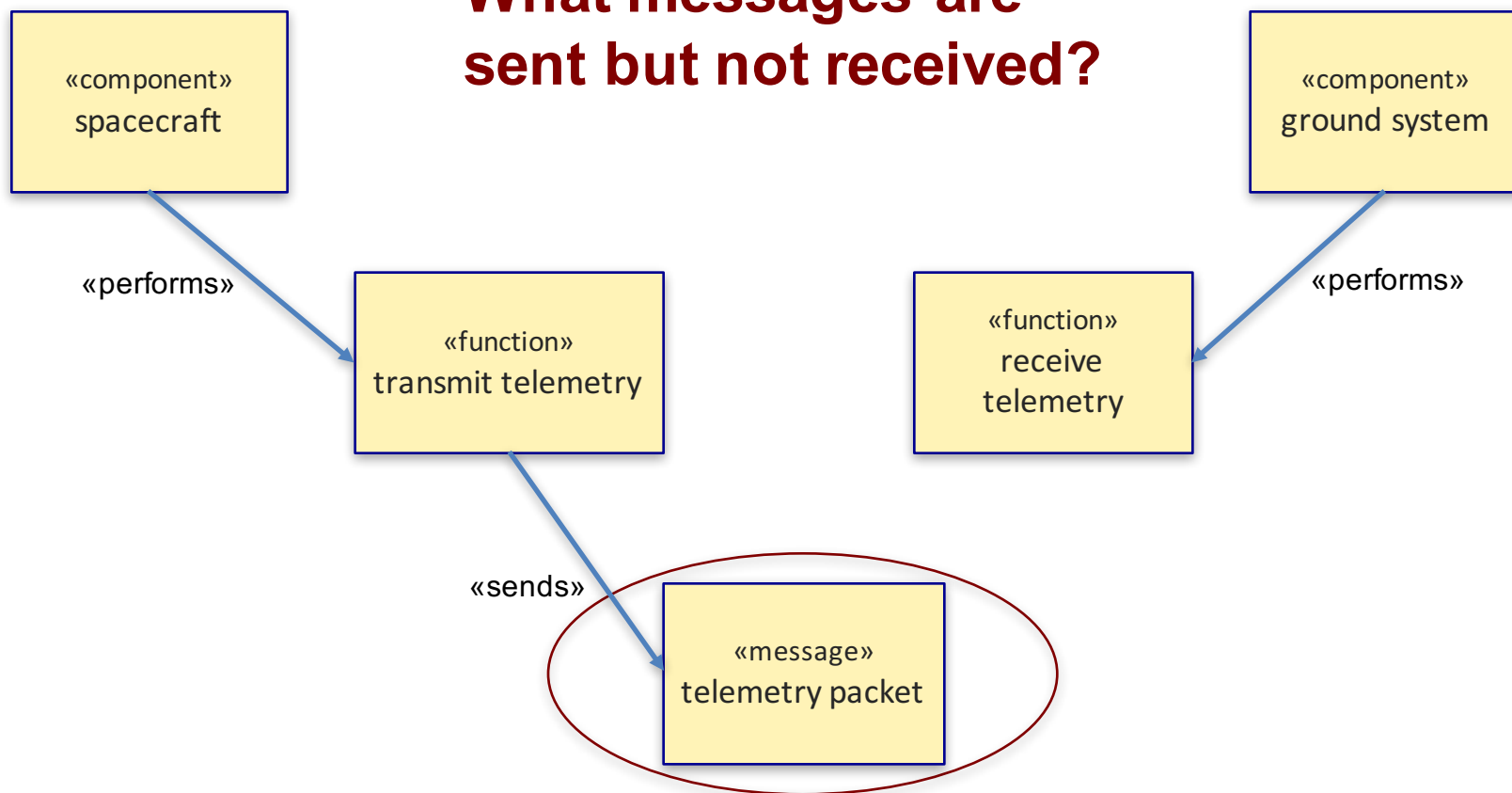
**What messages are
received but not sent?**





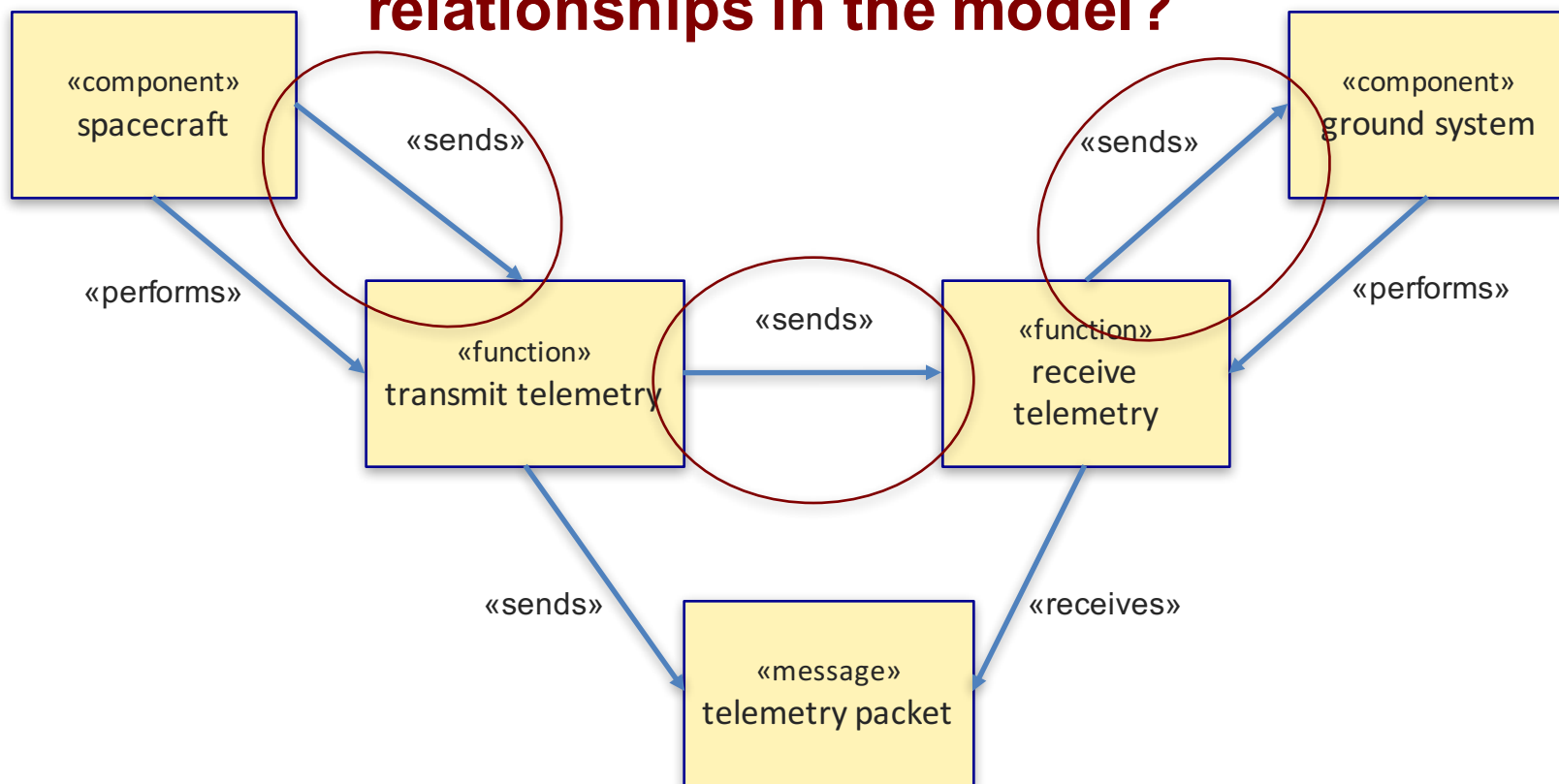
Reasoning About Completeness

What messages are sent but not received?



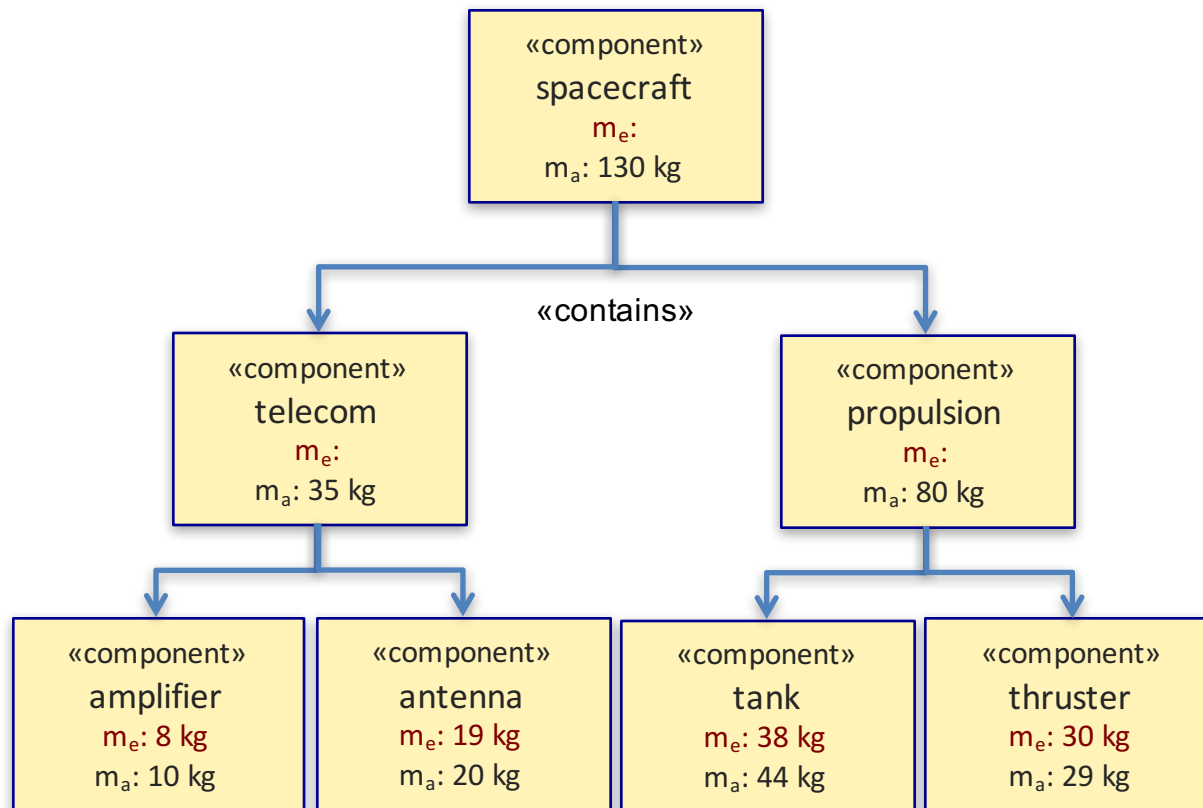


Are there illegal or meaningless relationships in the model?





Reasoning About Design

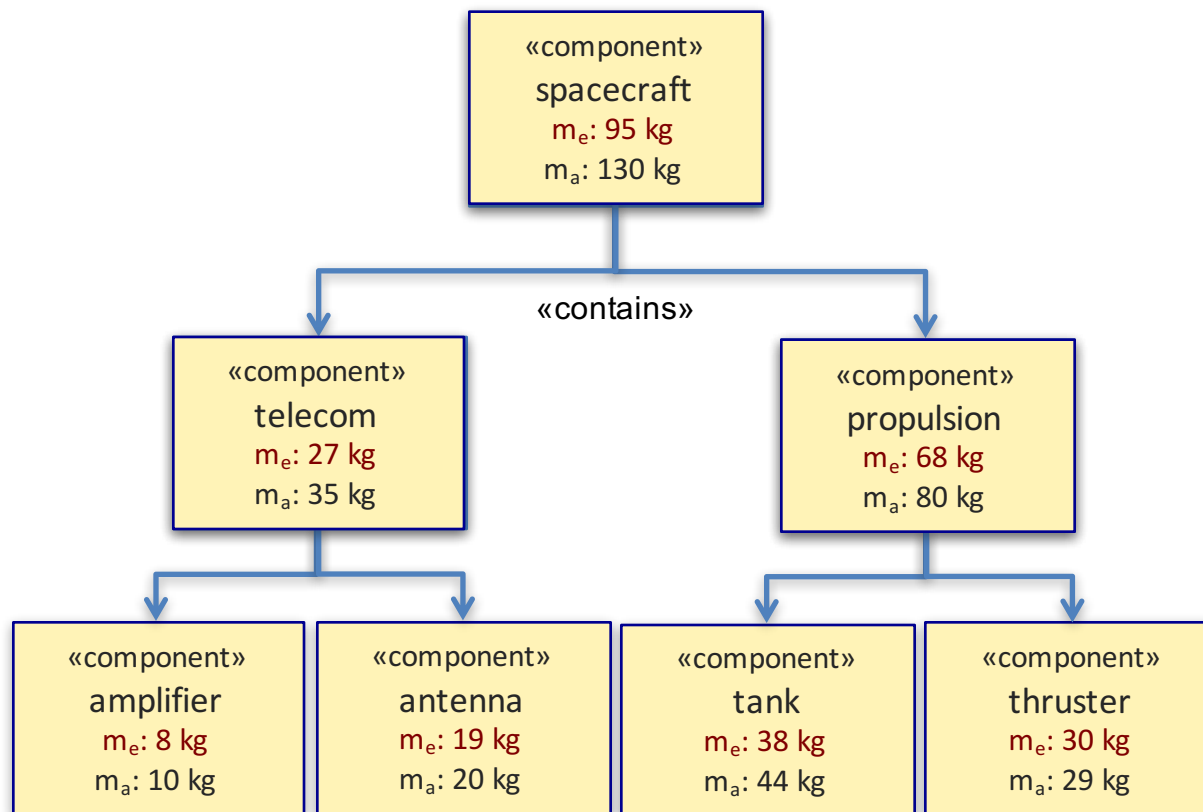


- Each component has:
- allocated mass (m_a)
 - estimated mass (m_e)

m_e : estimated mass
 m_a : allocated mass



Reasoning About Design



Each component has:

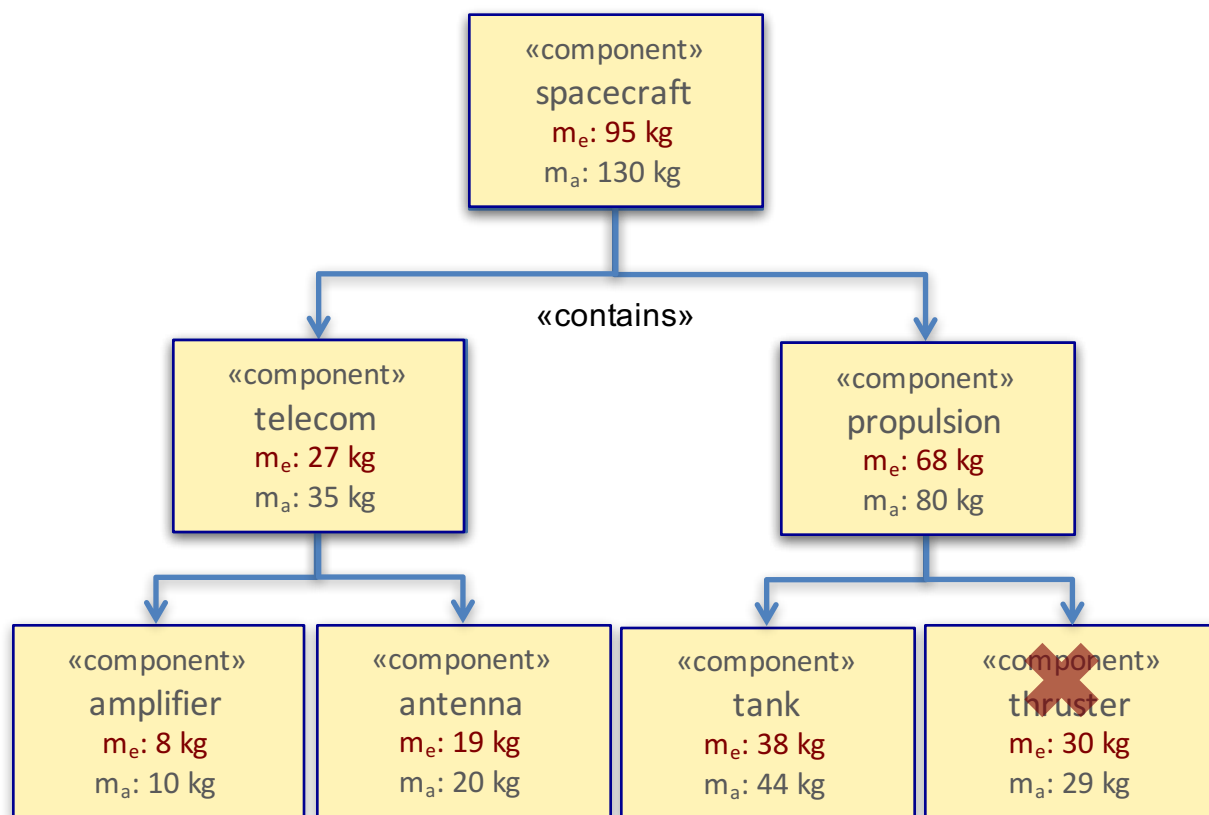
- allocated mass (m_a)
- estimated mass (m_e)

Rule: Estimated mass m_e of any component with parts is the sum of m_e of its parts

m_e : estimated mass
 m_a : allocated mass



Reasoning About Design



Each component has:

- allocated mass (m_a)
- estimated mass (m_e)

Rule: CBE mass m_e of any component with parts is the sum of m_e of its parts

Policy: $m_e < m_a$ for every component

m_e : estimated mass
 m_a : allocated mass

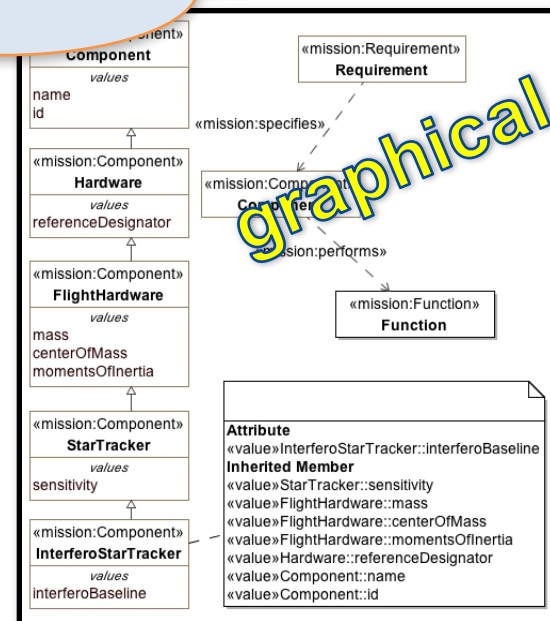


- # OWL



rigorously formal

Logical Automatic Processing



Ad-hoc Automatic Processing

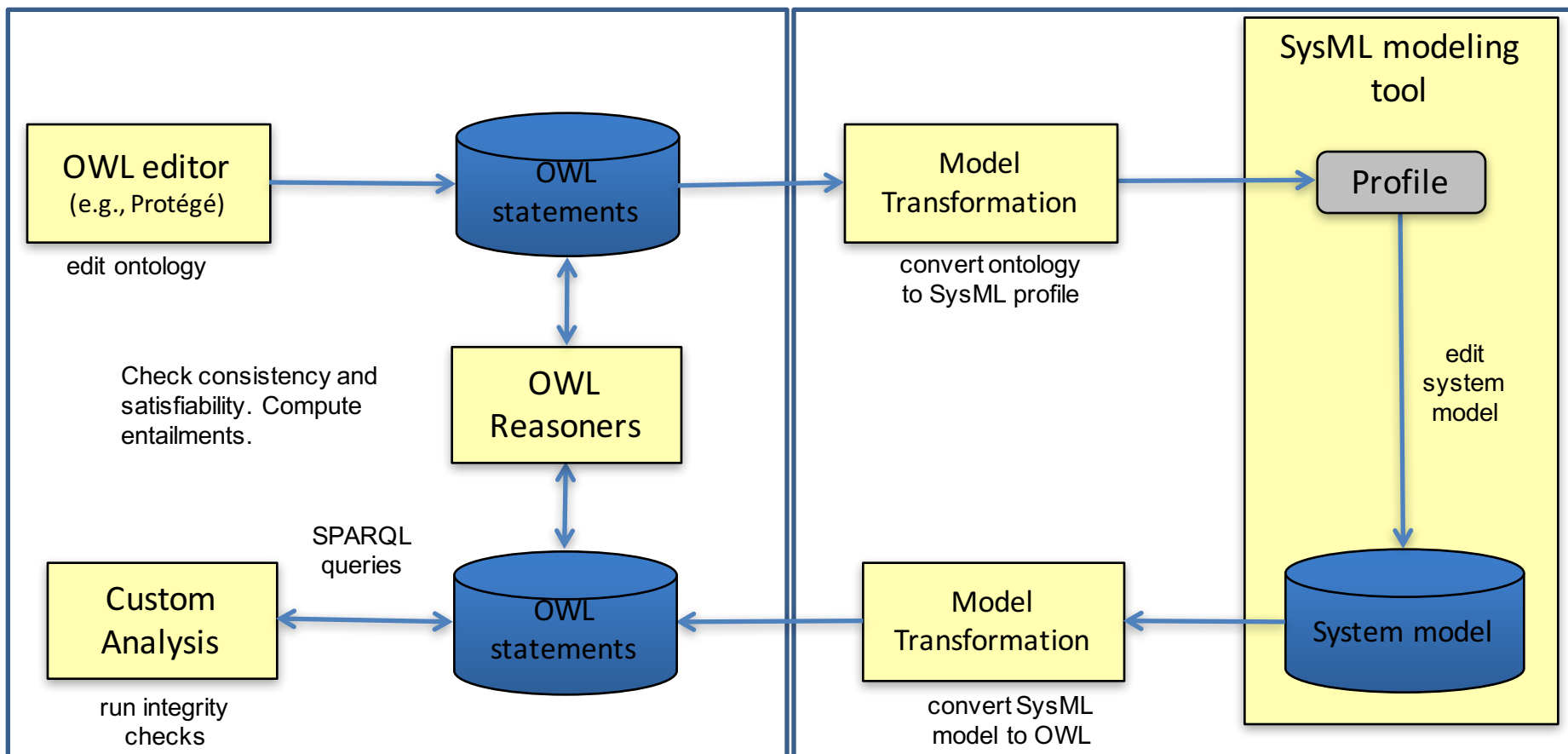
MBSE approach leverages both OWL and SysML



IMCE Vision for OWL/SysML Integration

Semantic Technology that is Modeling-tool Independent
for Systems Engineering

Domain Specific Modeling Language (DSML)
through Stereo Typed SysML



This is *one* example of how OWL and SysML tools might be used in MBSE



English → OWL → SysML Profile → Usage



English: “Component performs Function”



OWL (RDF)

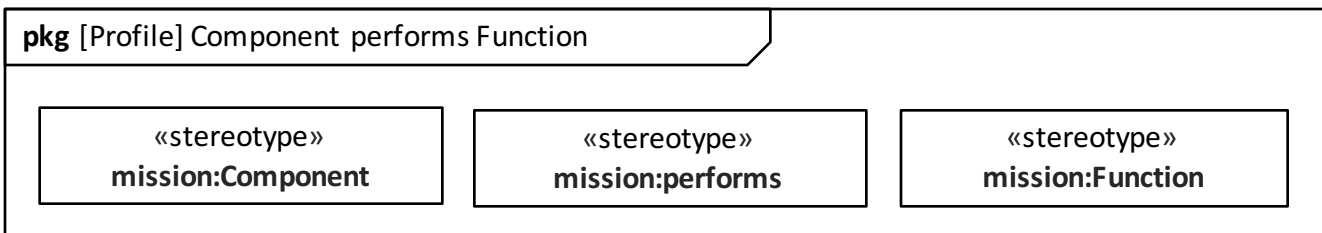
```
<owl:Class rdf:about="&mission;Function">
  <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&base;IdentifiedElement"/>
  <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&mission;SpecifiedElement"/>
</owl:Class>

<owl:Class rdf:about="&mission;Component">
  <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&base;ContainedElement"/>
  <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&base;Container"/>
  <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&base;IdentifiedElement"/>
  <rdfs:subClassOf rdf:resource="&mission;PerformingElement"/>
</rdfs:subClassOf>
</owl:Class>
```

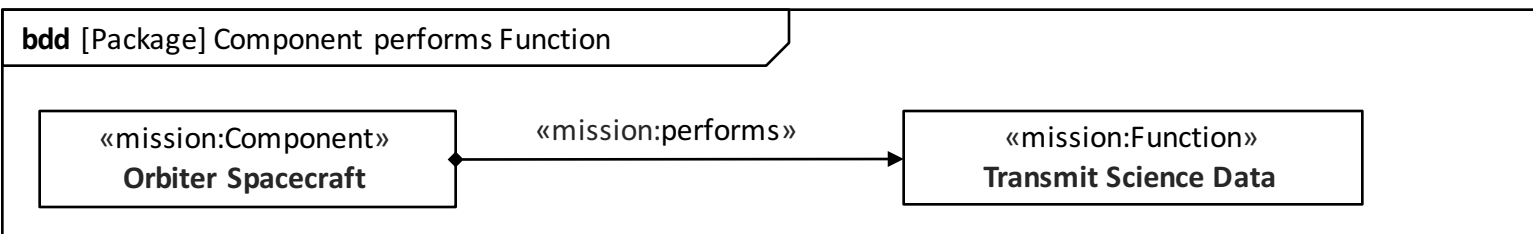
```
<owl:ObjectProperty rdf:about="&mission;performs">
  <rdf:type rdf:resource="&owl;AsymmetricProperty"/>
  <rdf:type rdf:resource="&owl;InverseFunctionalProperty"/>
  <rdf:type rdf:resource="&owl;IrreflexiveProperty"/>
  <rdf:range rdf:resource="&mission;Function"/>
  <rdf:domain rdf:resource="&mission;PerformingElement"/>
</owl:ObjectProperty>
```



SysML
profile



Usage



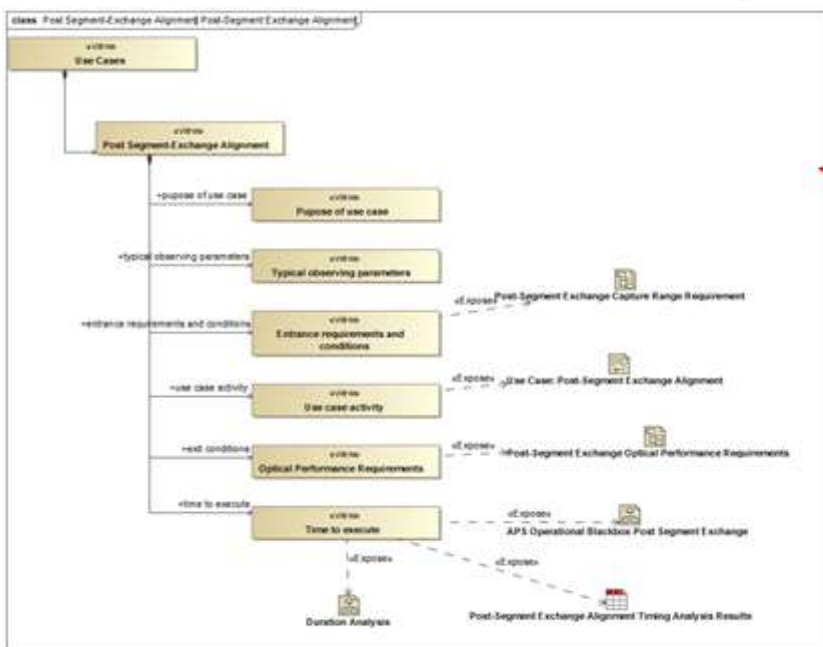


Semantic Web Technologies >
Integrated Modeling Environment >
Modeling Method Alternatives >
MDAO (Time Permitting)



OpenMBEE: Model Development Kit (MDK), MMS, View Editor

Model Development Kit/DocGen View and Viewpoint Hierarchy

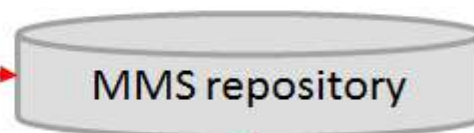


Visualization in
View Editor

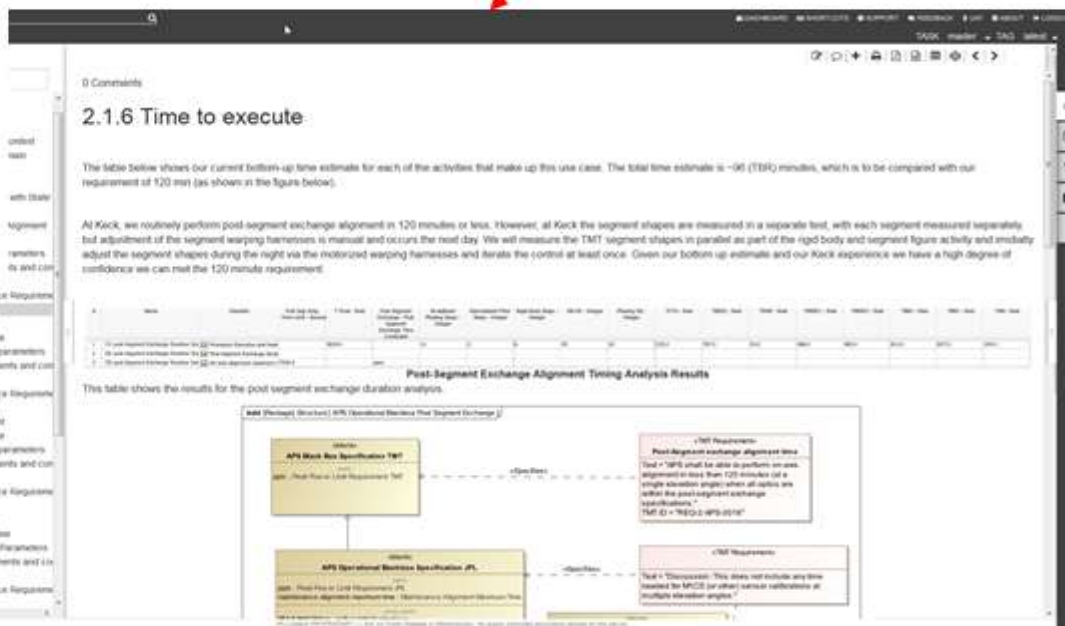


- 2.1.5 Optical Performance Requirements
- 2.1.6 Time to execute
- 2.2 Maintenance Alignment
- 2.2.1 Purpose of use case
- 2.2.2 Typical observing parameters
- 2.2.3 Entrance requirements and conditions
- 2.2.4 Use case activity
- 2.2.5 Optical Performance Requirements
- 2.2.6 Time to execute
- 2.3 Rigid body alignment
- 2.3.1 Purpose of use case
- 2.3.2 Typical observing parameters
- 2.3.3 Entrance requirements and conditions
- 2.3.4 Use case activity
- 2.3.5 Optical Performance Requirements
- 2.3.6 Time to execute
- 2.4 OR-And Measurements
- 2.4.1 Purpose of Use Case
- 2.4.2 Typical Observing Parameters
- 2.4.3 Entrance Requirements and Conditions
- 2.4.4 Use Case Activity
- 2.4.5 Optical Performance Requirements
- 2.4.6 Time to Execute

Model Management System



View Editor



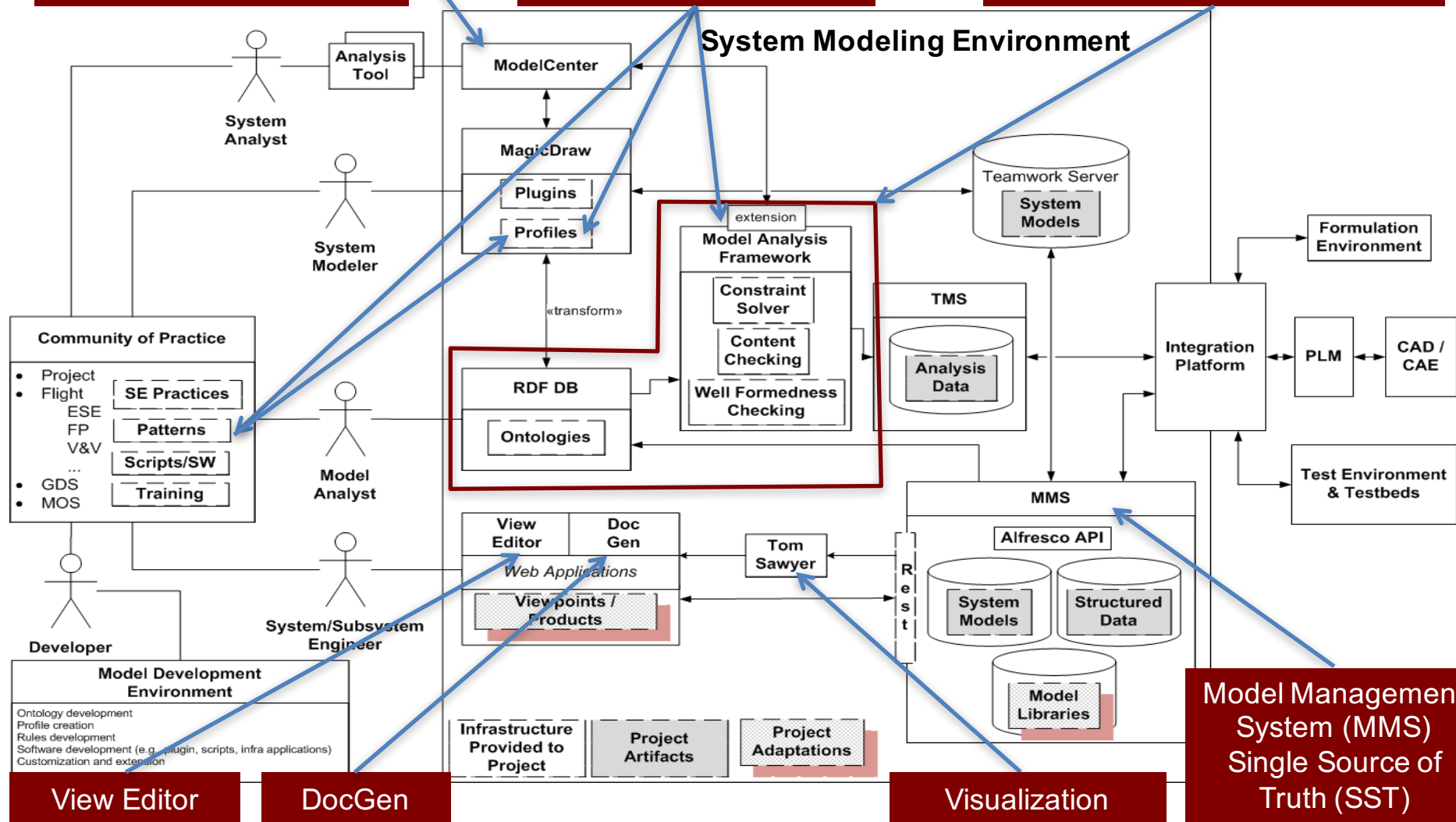


Using OpenMBEE and Look to Adopt Semantic Technologies for Systems Engineering

Multidisciplinary Design,
Analysis, and Optimization
(MDAO) platform

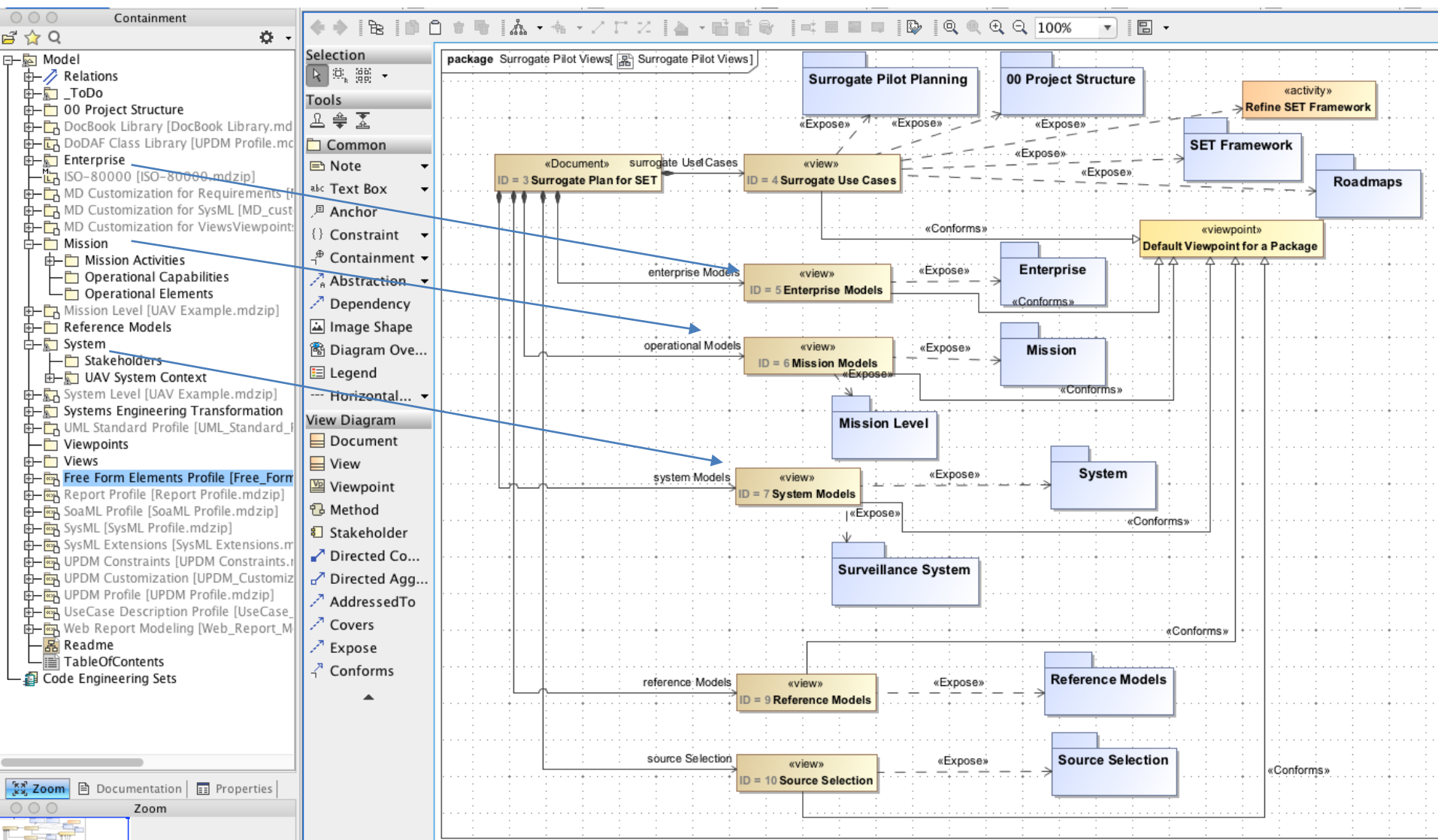
SE Modeling
Patterns formalized as
Ontologies

Semantic Web Technologies
support Continuous Checks
and Model Measures



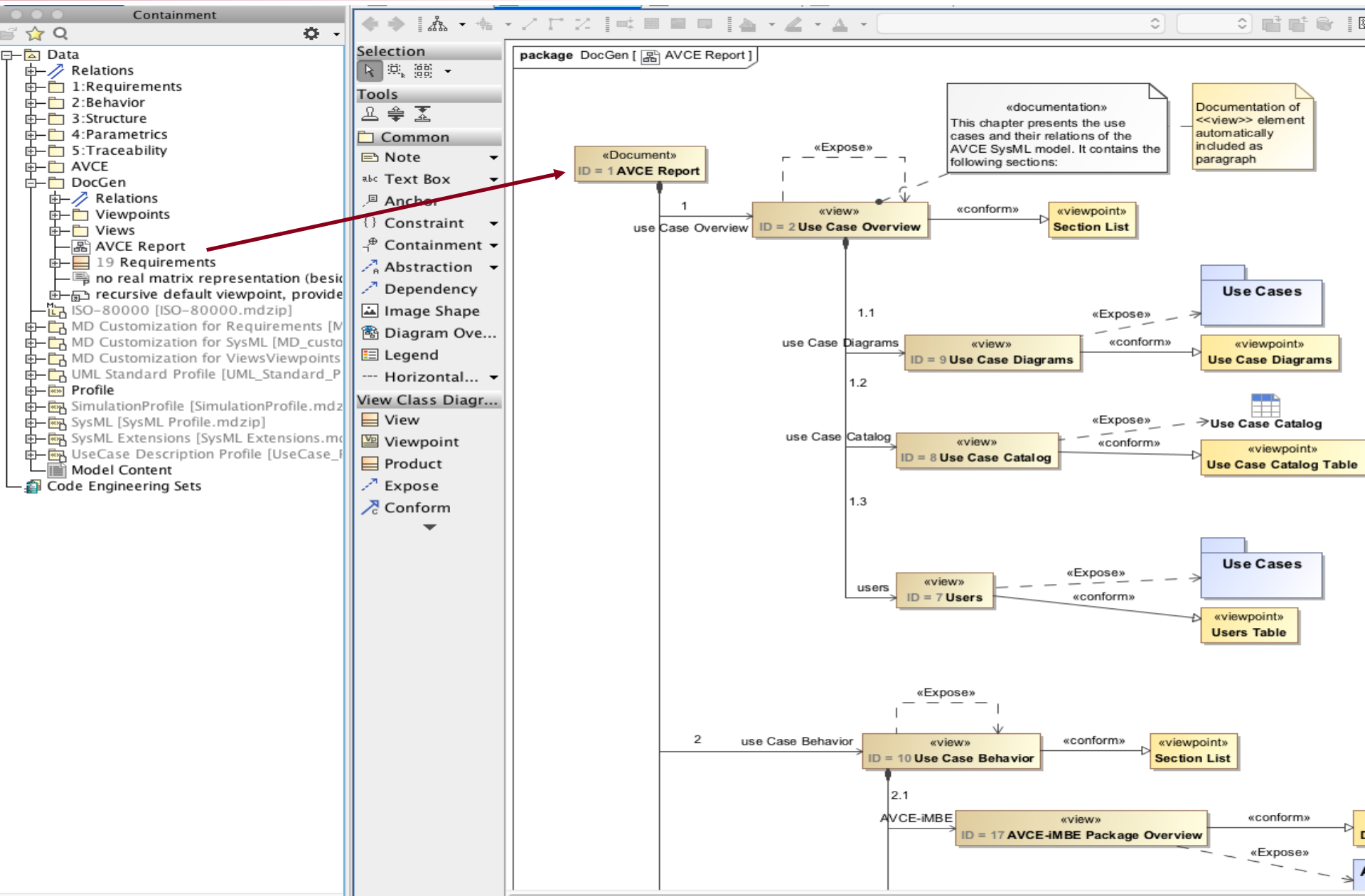


Modeling Enterprise and Model for Systems Engineering Transformation Pilot





View and Viewpoint Hierarchy for AVCE Model





RT168 – High Level Integrating and Interoperability Framework (IoIF) Design

IoIF - Prototype 5

Pub-Sub, Dual Model & SWT Integration

Semantic Web Technologies & Decision Layer

Controls Subscriptions to Proxies

UAV $\xrightarrow{\text{has speed}}$ Linear Speed [m/s] UAV $\xrightarrow{\text{has speed}}$ Angular Speed [radians/s]

Data Acquisition & Aggregation Layer

redLinearSpeed, redAngularSpeed, blueAngularSpeed

Proxy D

create... DesignData.json ... using values from linearSpeed & angularSpeed

UAV Model Roger Jones (Unity)



Proxy C

Blue Team C

blueAngularSpeed

Proxy B

Red Team B

redAngularSpeed

Proxy D

create... uav.json ... using values from linearSpeed & angularSpeed

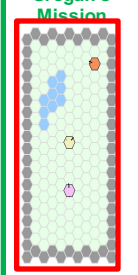
Proxy A

Subscribe()
Publish(redLinearSpeed)

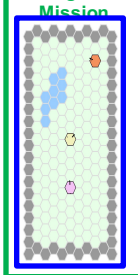
Proxy subscribes to linearSpeed & angularSpeed itself. No Semantic Web Technologies driven subscriptions

Model Testing Environment

Paul Grogan's Mission



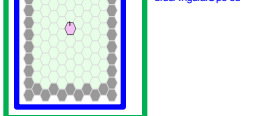
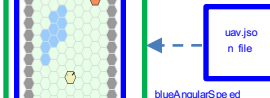
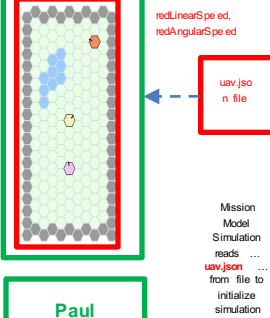
Paul Grogan's Mission



Red Team A

redLinearSpeed

Software Tool Data

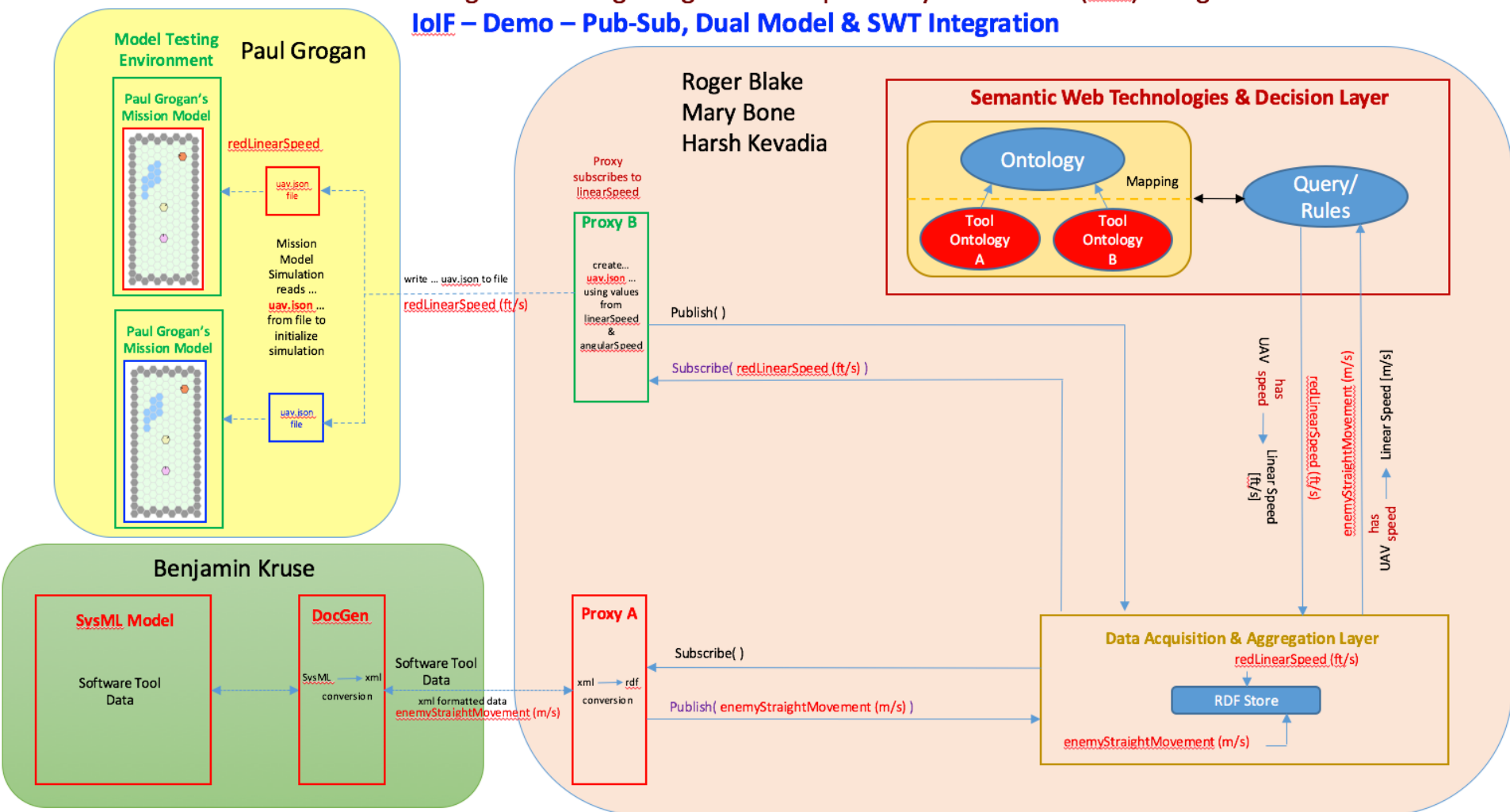




IoIF Uses SWT for Interoperability Among “Any” Type of MCE Capability

RT168 – High Level Integrating and Interoperability Framework (IoIF) Design

IoIF – Demo – Pub-Sub, Dual Model & SWT Integration



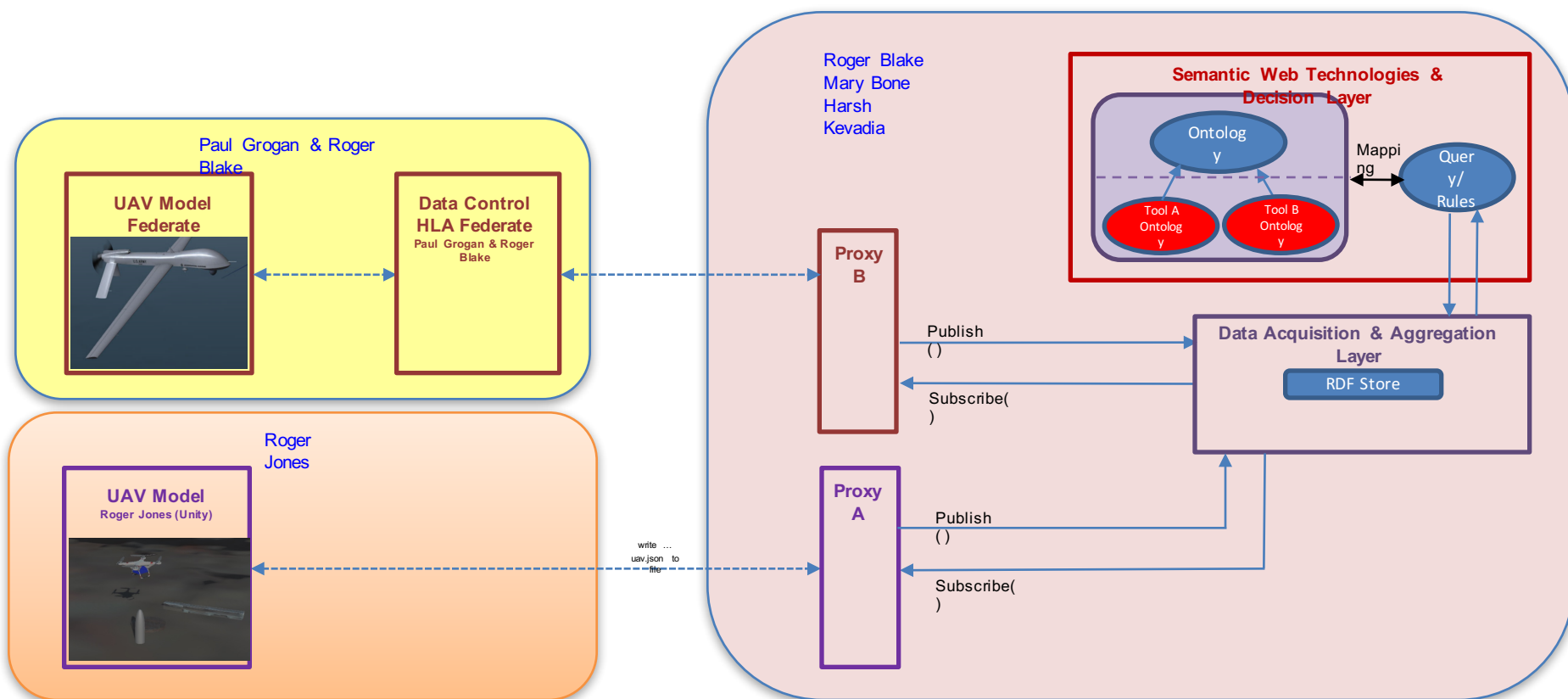


IoIF Integrating High-End Mission and Simulation with Graphical CONOPS

RT168 – High Level Integrating and Interoperability Framework (IoIF) Design

IoIF - Prototype 7

Pub-Sub, Dual Active Models & SWT Integration with Continuous Data Communications



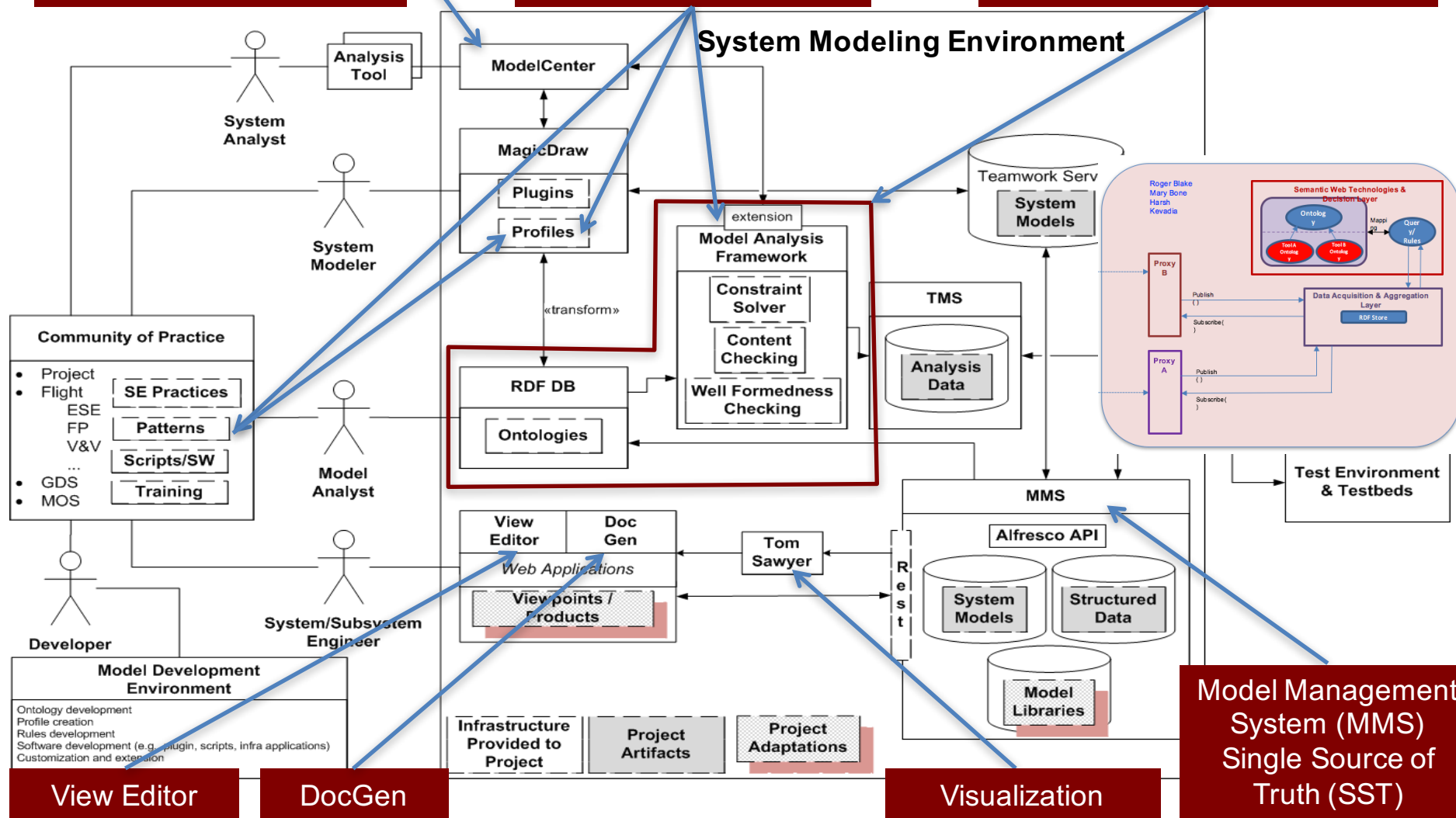


Planned **CONCEPT** for Integrating Technologies into OpenMBEE through IoIF

Multidisciplinary Design,
Analysis, and Optimization
(MDAO) platform

SE Modeling
Patterns formalized as
Ontologies

Semantic Web Technologies
support Continuous Checks
and Model Measures



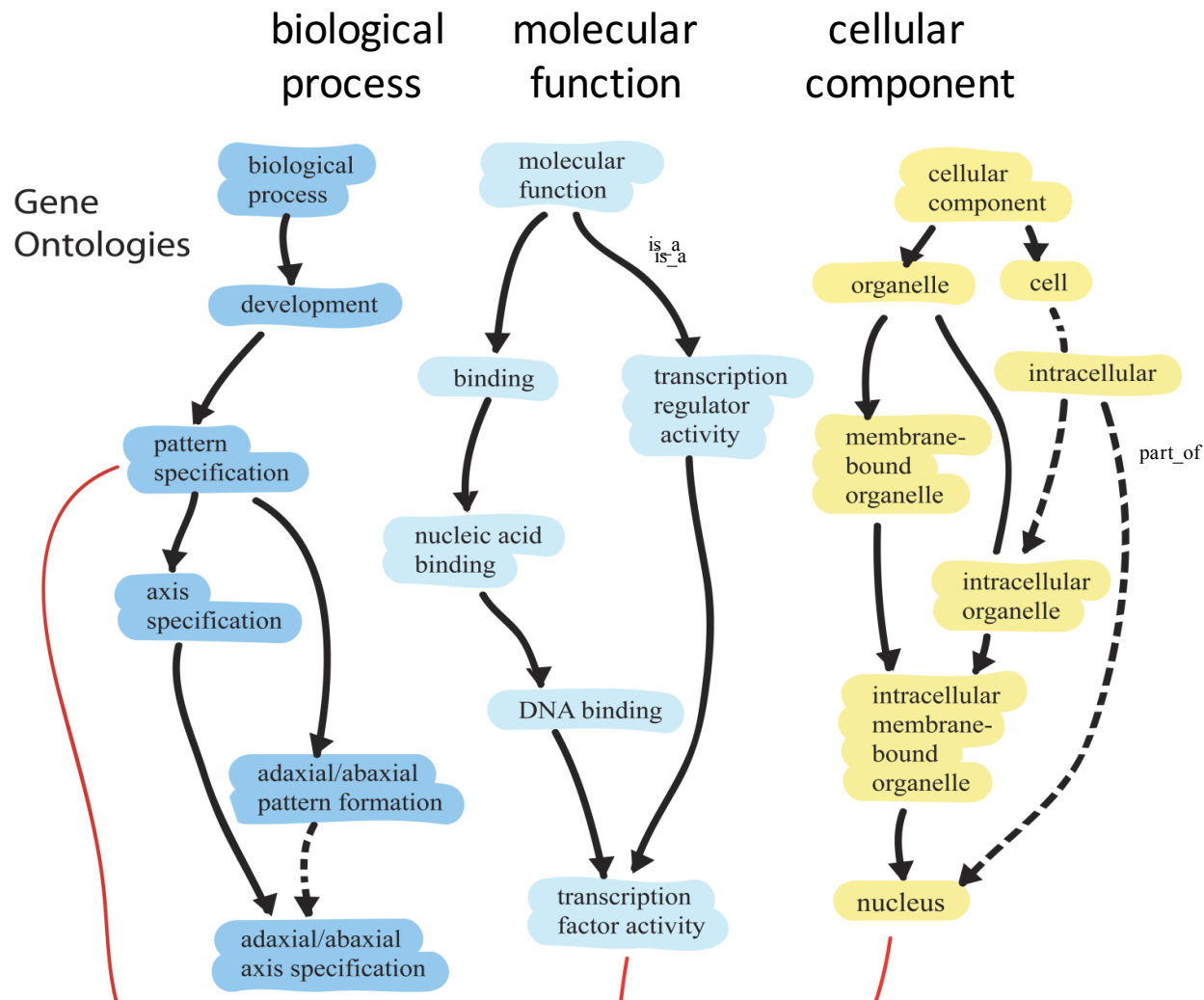
Why Semantic Web Technologies and Ontologies – Realized Benefits in Automotive

- Enabled reusing previous knowledge
- Prevented engineer from entering incorrect information
- Reduce complexity
- Automatically check consistency between two (or more) models
- Makes visible to engineer dependencies in other models, and how a change in their model might affect corresponding model
- Better management and building of models
- Define meta-rules that constrain correct models, and which can be checked at model building time
- Improved model management process

Open Biomedical Ontologies (OBO) Successful Results from Interoperable Ontologies

- Value of any kind of data is greatly enhanced when it exists in a form that allows it to be integrated with other data
 - One approach is through annotation of multiple bodies of data using common controlled vocabularies or ‘ontologies’
 - Unfortunately, the very success of this approach has led to a proliferation of ontologies, which itself creates obstacles to integration
- OBO ontologies, including the Gene Ontology, are undergoing coordinated reform, and new ontologies are being created on basis of evolving set of shared principles governing ontology development
- Result is an expanding family of ontologies designed to be interoperable and logically well formed and to incorporate accurate representations of biological reality
- Collaborator: Dr. Barry Smith

GO's three sub-ontologies



Original OBO (Open Biomedical Ontologies) Foundry: Creating Interoperable Ontologies

- Resulted in coordination to solve Genome
- Are there parallels to Systems Engineering?

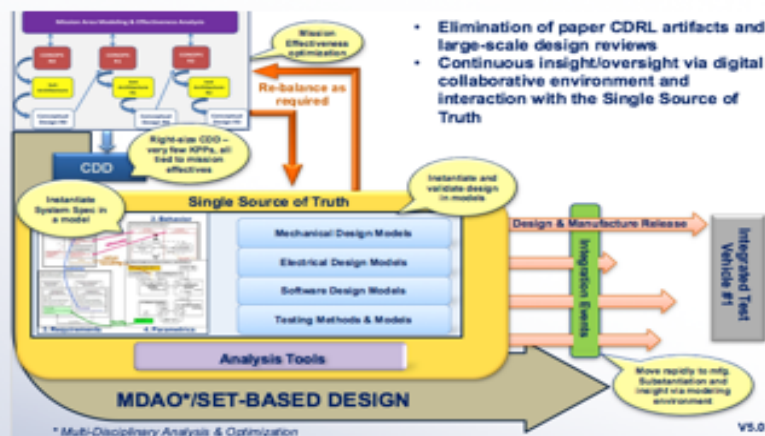
RELATION TO TIME GRANULARITY	CONTINUANT				OCCURRENT
	INDEPENDENT		DEPENDENT		
ORGAN AND ORGANISM	Organism (NCBI Taxonomy)	Anatomical Entity (FMA, CARO)	Organ Function (FMP, CPRO)	Phenotypic Quality (PaTO)	Biological Process (GO)
CELL AND CELLULAR COMPONENT	Cell (CL)	Cellular Component (FMA, GO)	Cellular Function (GO)		
MOLECULE	Molecule (ChEBI, SO, RnaO, PrO)		Molecular Function (GO)		Molecular Process (GO)

Original OBO (Open Biomedical Ontologies) Foundry
(Gene Ontology in yellow)



Surrogate Pilot Modeling Concept for NAVAIR SE Transformation

Update: 7/31/2017





Integrated Systems Engineering Decision Management (ISEDm) Process Enabled by Digital Engineering Technologies

Dr. Matt Cilli



Semantic Technologies and Ontologies Research to enable Trade Space Analytics for Engineered Resilient Systems

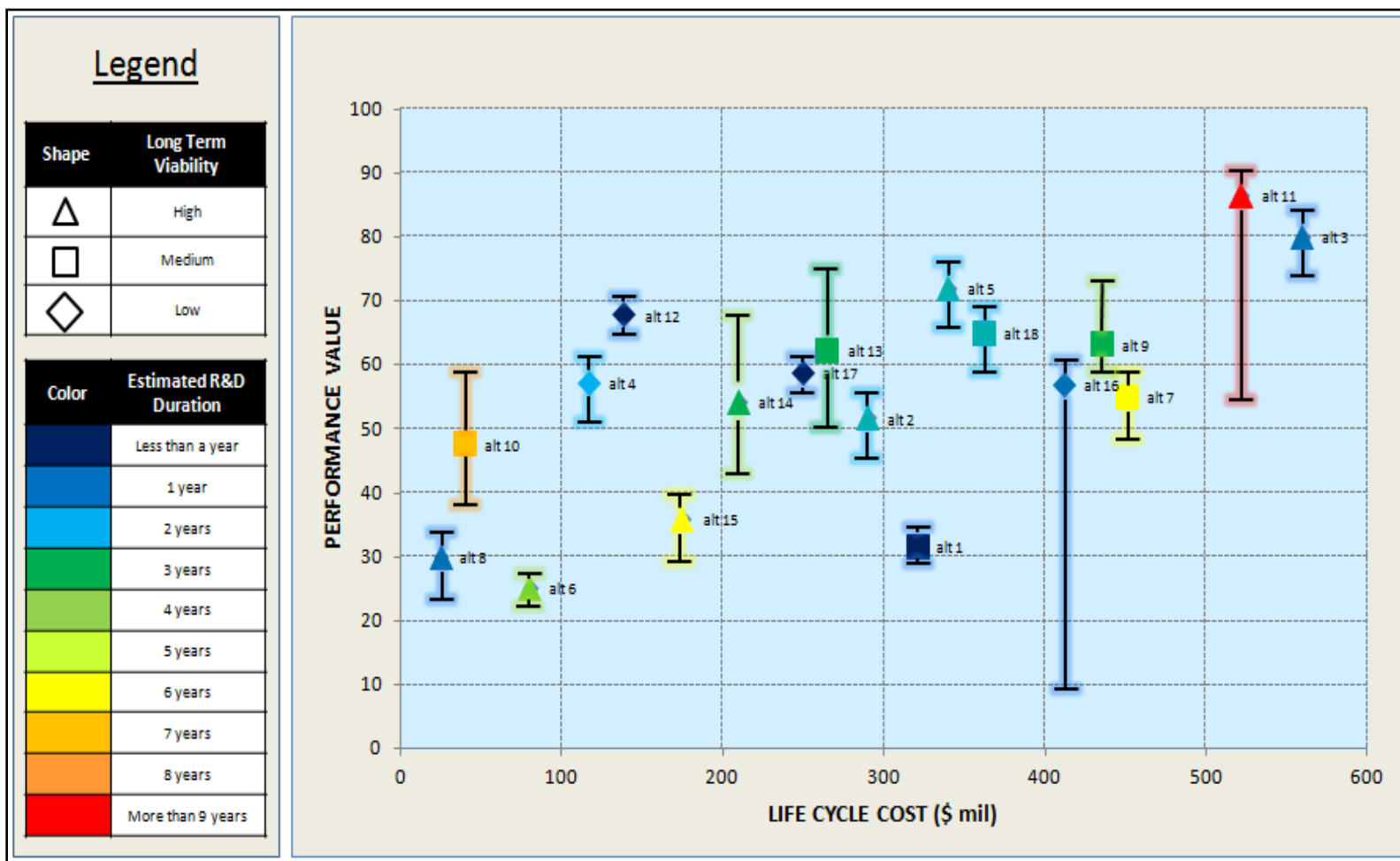
Dr. George Ball



Semantic Web Technologies >
Integrated Modeling Environment >
Modeling Method Alternatives >
MDAO (Time Permitting)

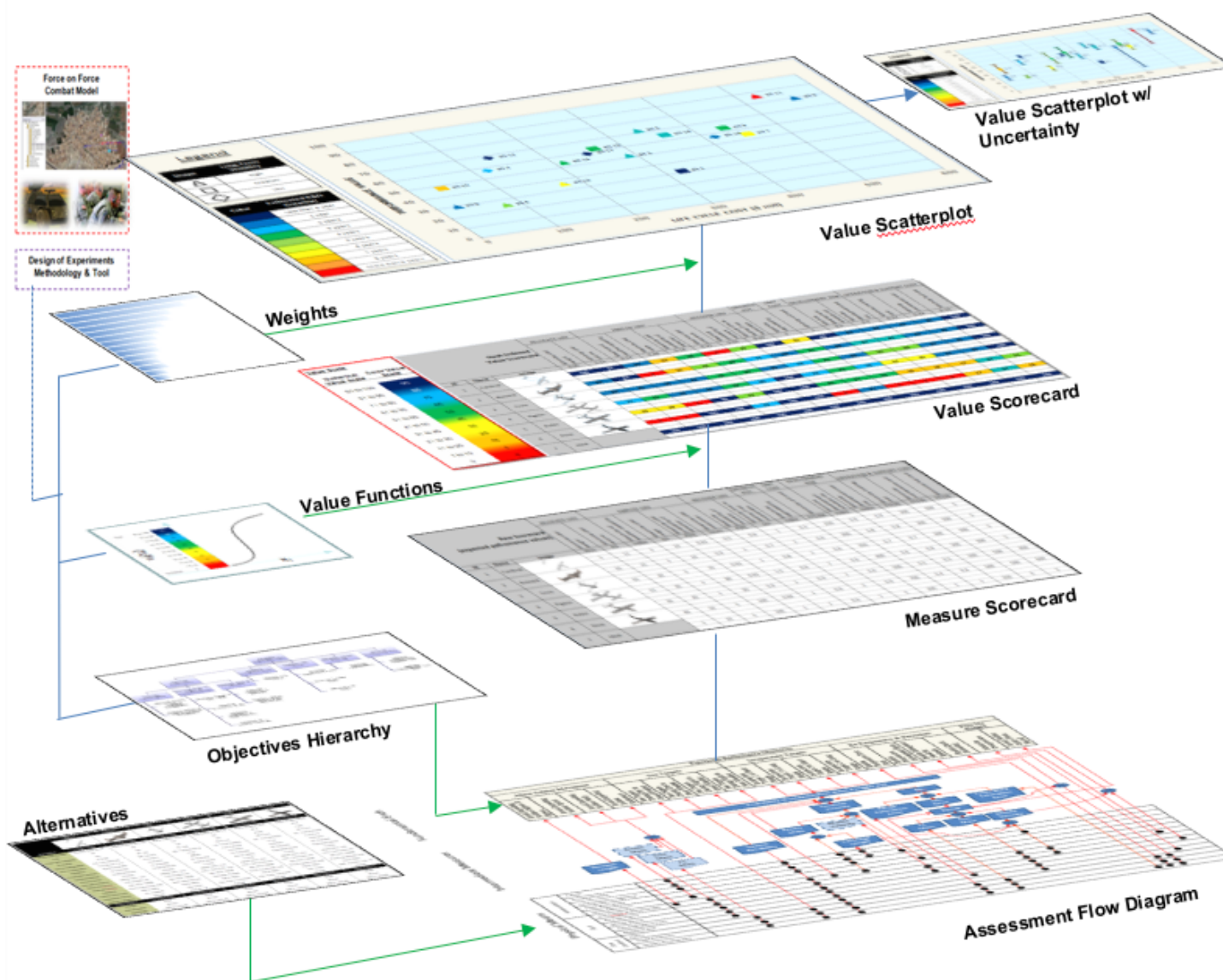


Synthesizing Results – Value Scatterplot with Assessing Impact of Uncertainty*



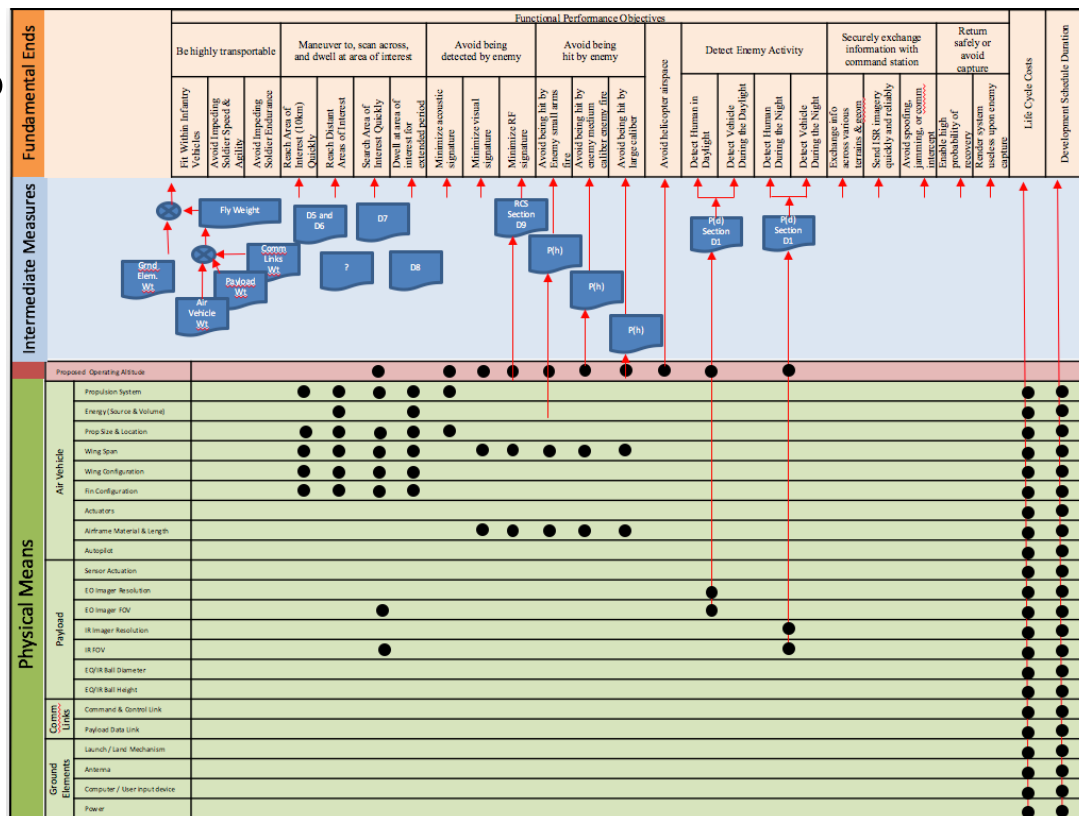


Decision Support Model Construct



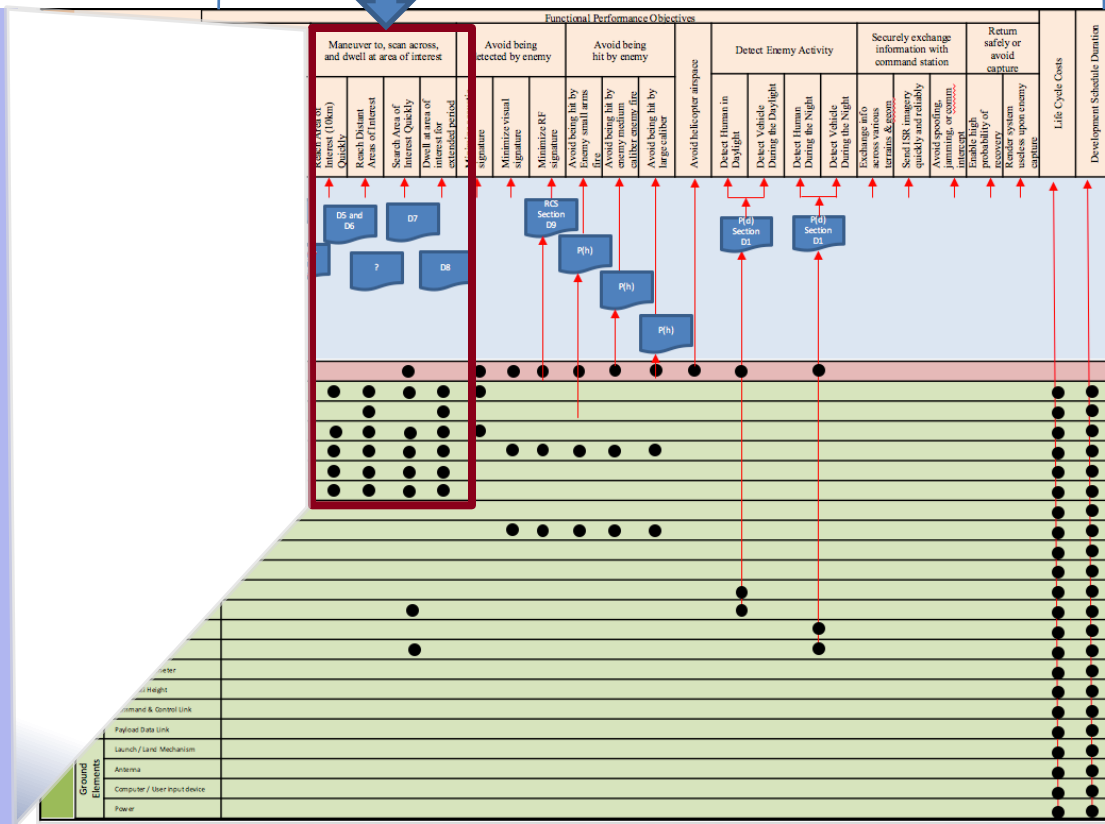


- SWT application to AAMODAT
- Templates for objective hierarchies
- Can MDAO represent Assessment Flow Diagram?
- Does AFD characterize needed MDAO workflows?





A diagram showing a large blue arrow pointing from the 'Functional Performance Objectives' box to the 'Performance Objectives' box. The 'Performance Objectives' box is a large white rectangle with a blue border, containing a list of objectives. The 'Functional Performance Objectives' box is a smaller orange rectangle with a blue border, containing a list of functional objectives. The arrow indicates that the functional objectives are derived from or support the performance objectives.



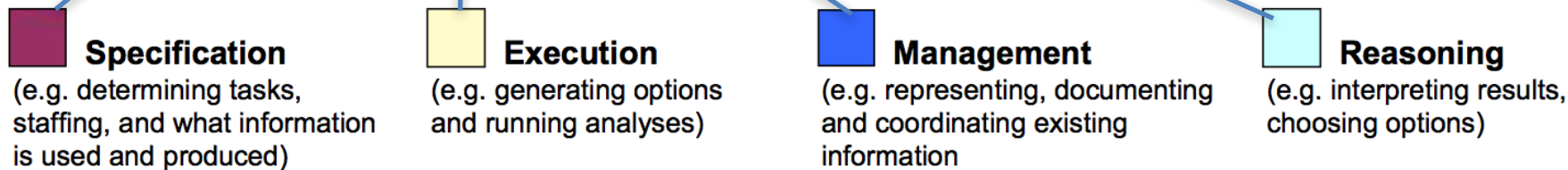


Change in Focus of MDAO

Design Method	Relative Time Spent				Iteration Duration		Number of Possible Iterations*
					Initial	Subsequent	
Legacy	8%	32%	50%	10%	6 wks	4 wks	2.5
MDO	26%	18%	8%	48%	14 wks	1.5 hrs	>1,000**

* assuming a 12 week period

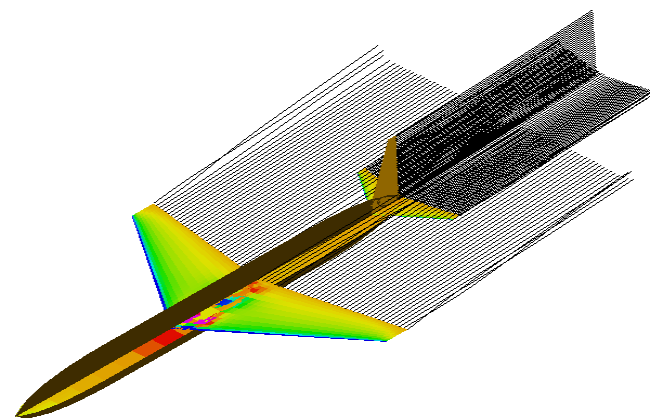
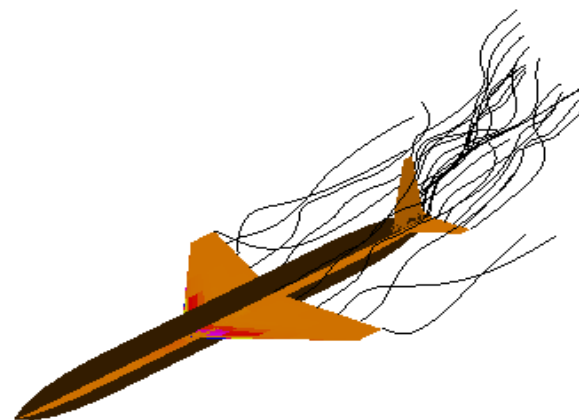
** after process set-up has been completed





Since March Working Session

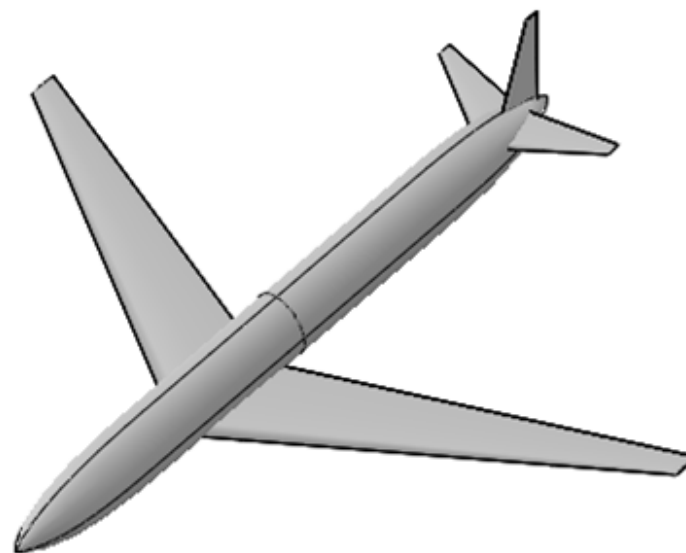
- Equation-based Models
 - Fixed-wing
 - Quadcopter
- Simulation-based Model
 - OpenVSP geometry and VSPAero CFD tool wrapped into ModelCenter
 - Extensive debugging completed
 - Suitable CFD mesh found balancing results and computational cost





- UAV Geometry

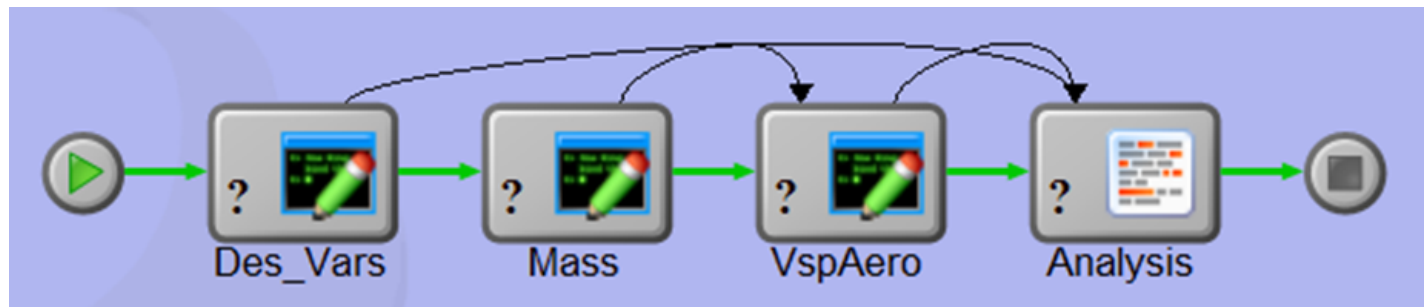
- Easy to change



- ModelCenter Workflow

- Adjusts geometry and flight conditions for MDAO

- About 1 minute per run



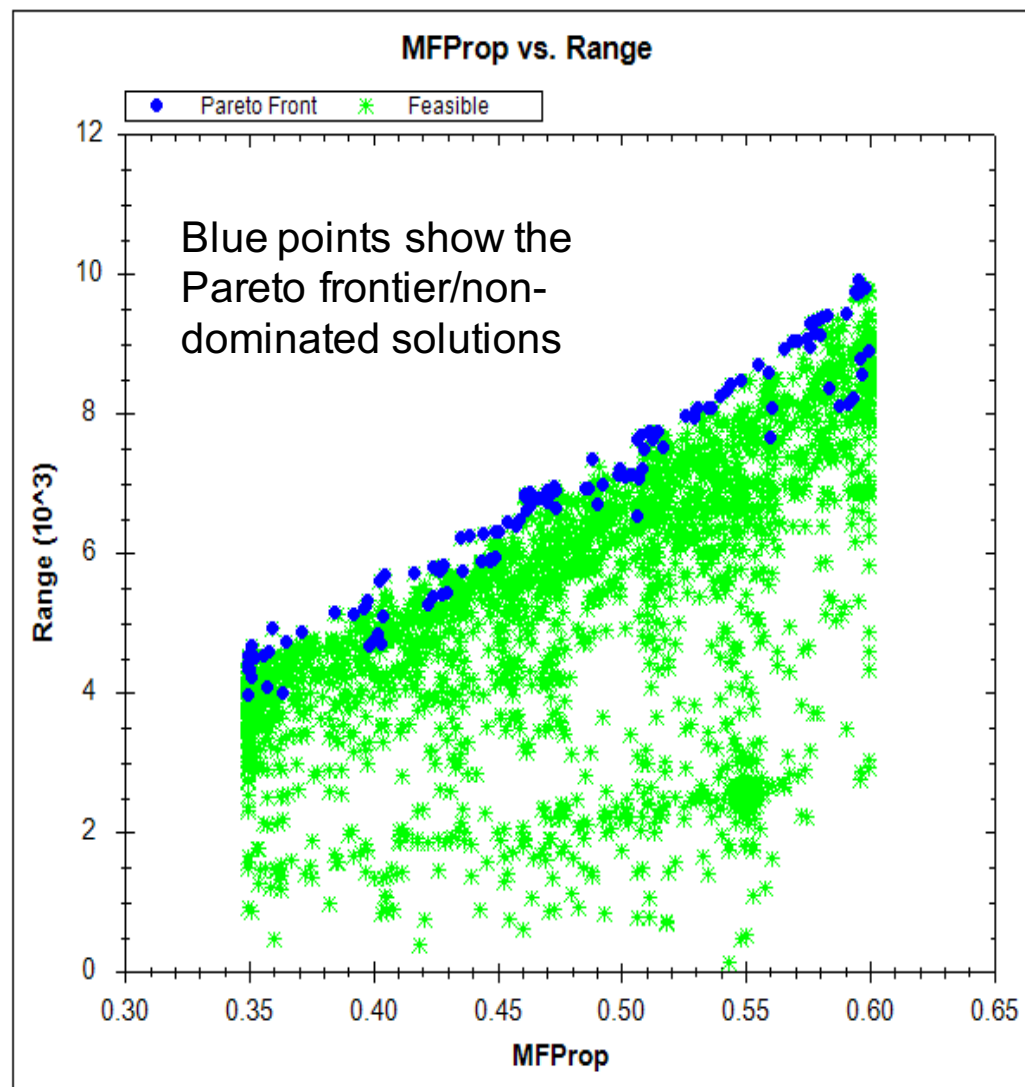


- Tri-objective optimization using Darwin algorithm:

- Maximize range
- Maximize endurance
- Minimize fuel mass fraction
- ~2600 runs in ~2 days

- 9 design variables

- Fuel mass fraction
- Wing span
- Average wing chord
- Tail span
- Average tail chord
- Tail Y-rotation
- Wing X-location
- Airspeed
- Angle of Attack

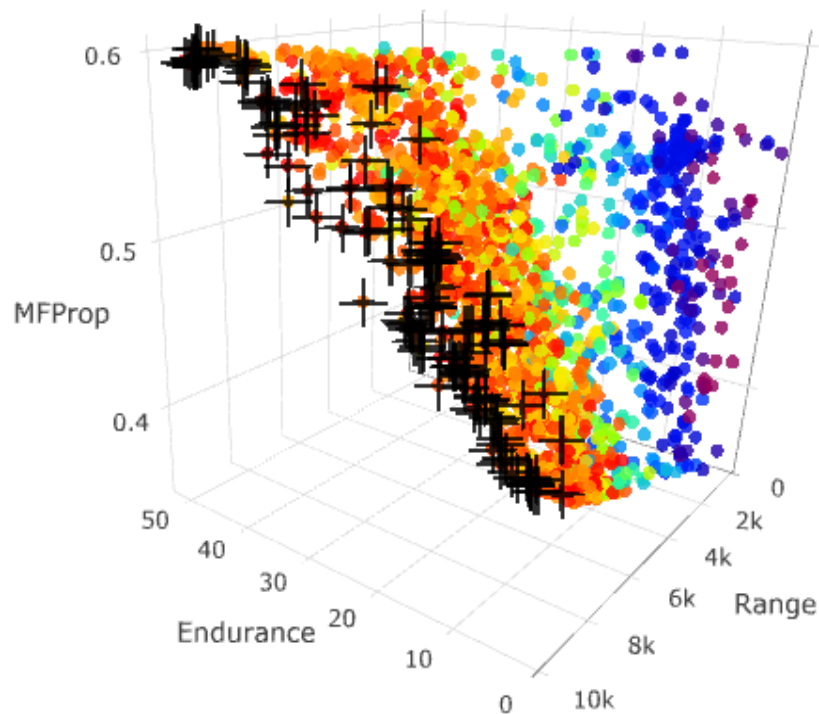


Range (mi) vs. Fuel Mass Fraction



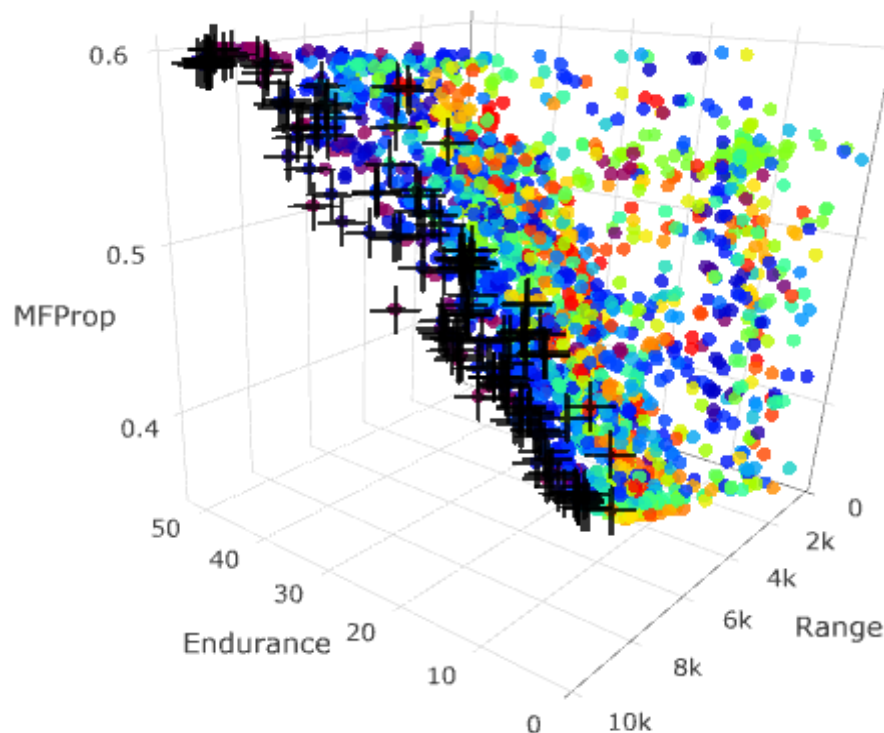
Optimization Visualizations

MFProp vs. Range vs. Endurance



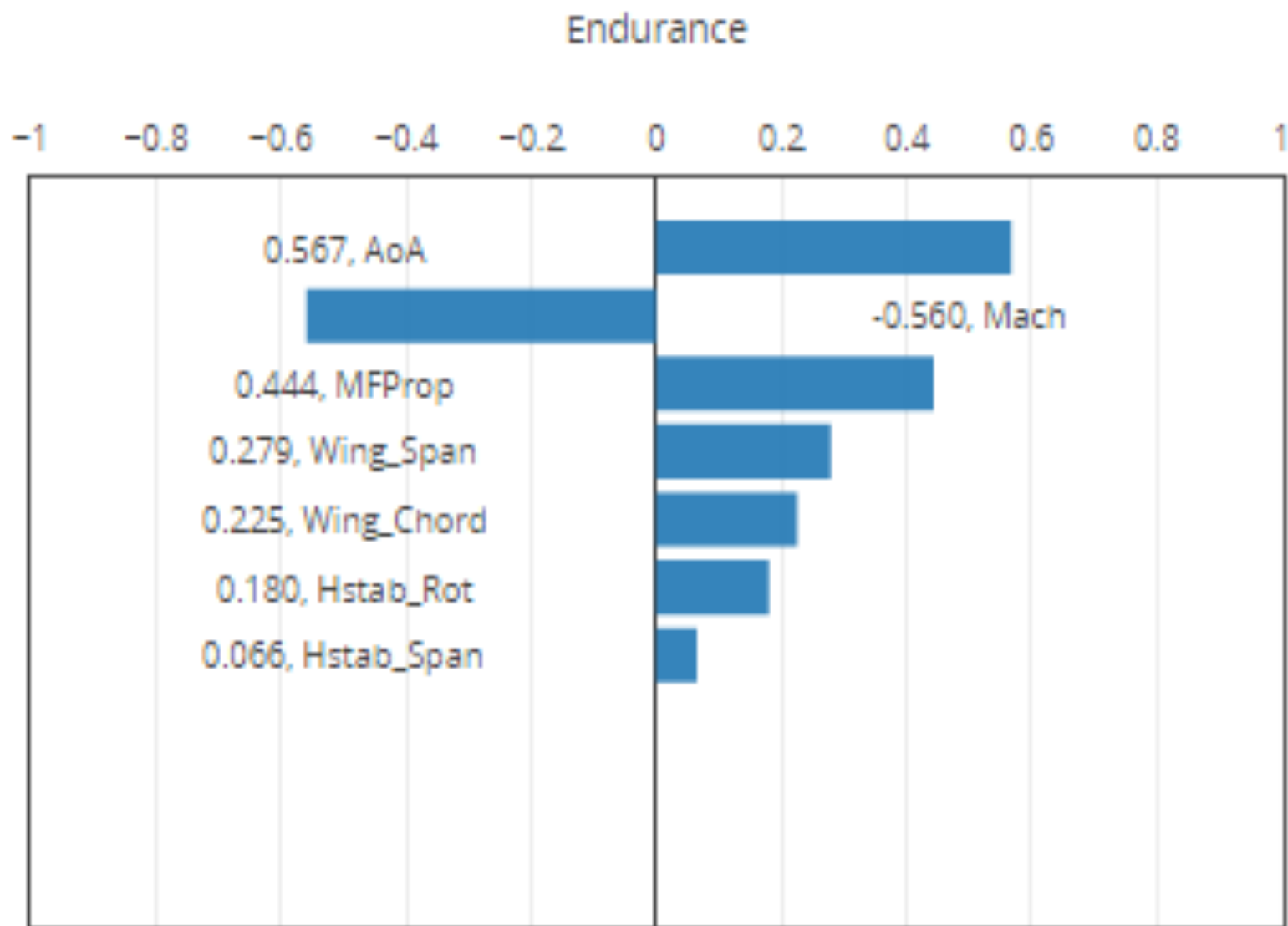
Colors Represent Angle of Attack

MFProp vs. Range vs. Endurance



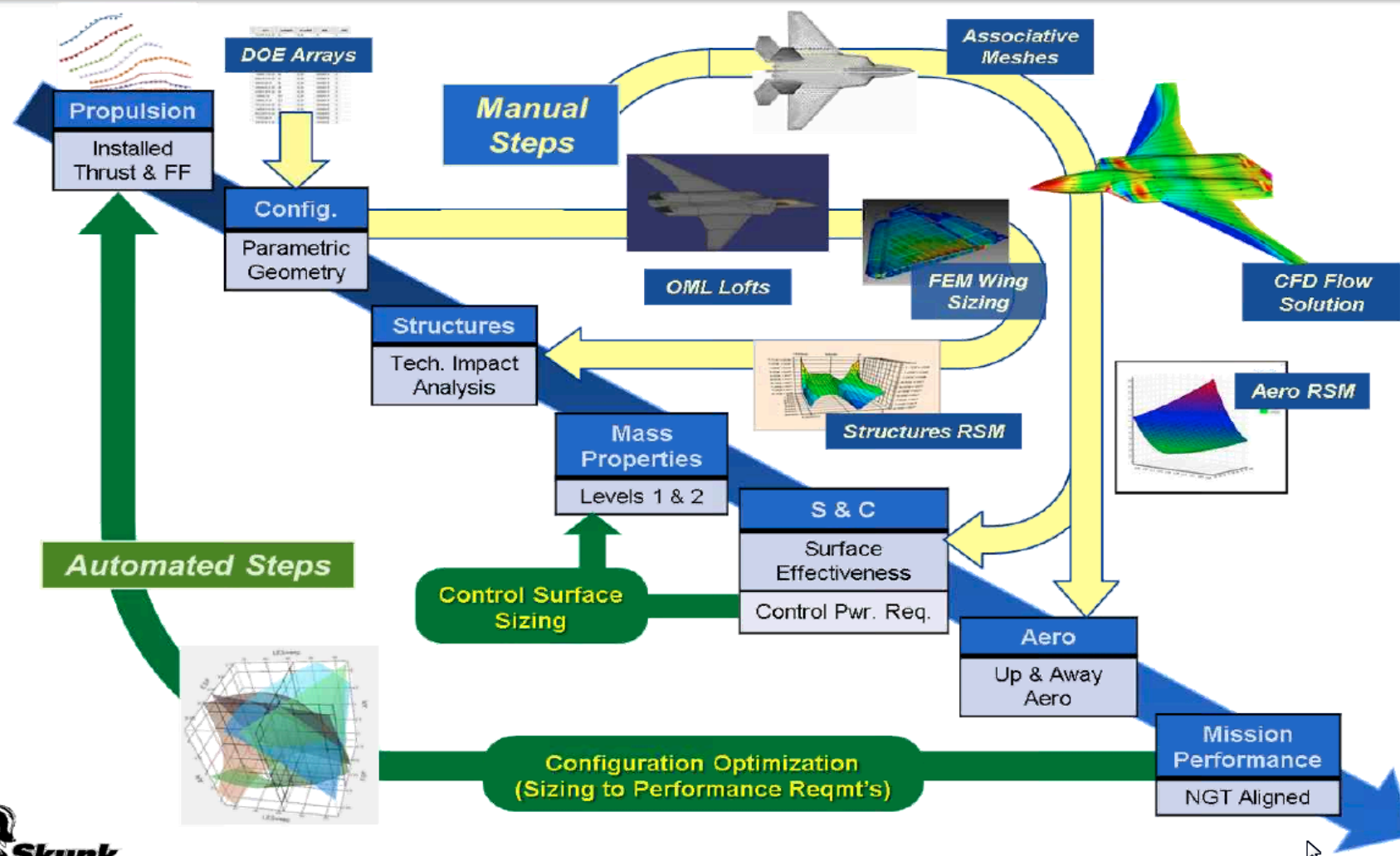
Colors Represent Mach # (airspeed)

- Can likely set angle of attack to maximum to avoid “Curse of Dimensionality”





Modelcenter Process Changes – ESAVE Program





MDAO Supported by ModelCenter

- I think that there are a number of briefings on the ModelCenter website that are also informative (<http://www.phoenix-int.com/learn-more/webinars/>)
- Here are a few related to NAVAIR contractors that use ModelCenter and they gave webinars:
- [MDAO for Conceptual Aircraft Design at Northrop Grumman](#)
- [Introduction to MBSE Pak \(explains how the parametrics that are used in an MDAO workflow can be captured in a SysML – which means we could “generate them into the spec”\)](#)
- [Phoenix Integration and the Skunk Works® A History of Success, A Path to the Future](#)
- Boeing had videos too.



Collaborators

RT-170 Task - Mission Engineering and Analysis using MDAO Methods

SERC RT170 MCE Project for NAVAIR
ASDL Contact: Russell.Peak@gatech.edu (PI)

GT-ASDL Subtask:

Model-Centric Engineering (MCE) Techniques & Demos

POC: Russell.Peak@gatech.edu

SE Transformation Working Session #26

Wed Nov 9, 2016 • Lexington Park MD

Not for distribution outside of project team and its partners without prior review.
May contain project proprietary information or other sensitive information.



Semantic-driven Modeling and Reasoning for Systems Engineering Transformation

Mark Austin

University of Maryland

austin@isr.umd.edu NAVAIR Presentation

November 8, 2016

RT-176 – Supports Model Integrity through V&V of System Behavioral Specifications



NAVAL
POSTGRADUATE
SCHOOL

Role of Monterey Phoenix in Early V&V

RT 176: Verification and Validation (V&V) of System Behavior Specifications

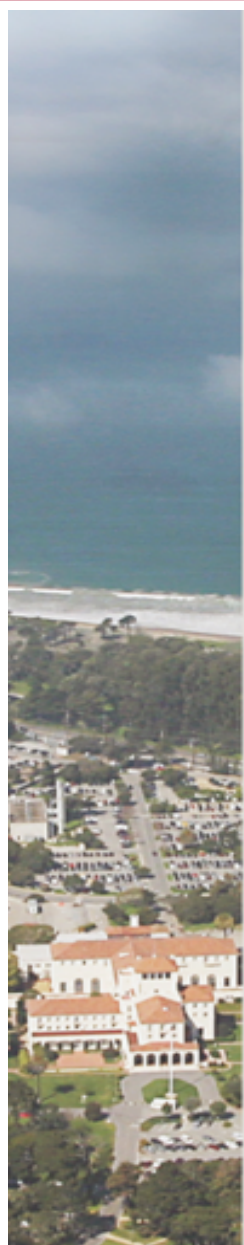
Kristin Giammarco, Ph.D.

Department of Systems Engineering

9 MAR 2017

Monterey, California

WWW.NPS.EDU



Semantic Technologies Foundation Initiative for Systems Engineering

Charter

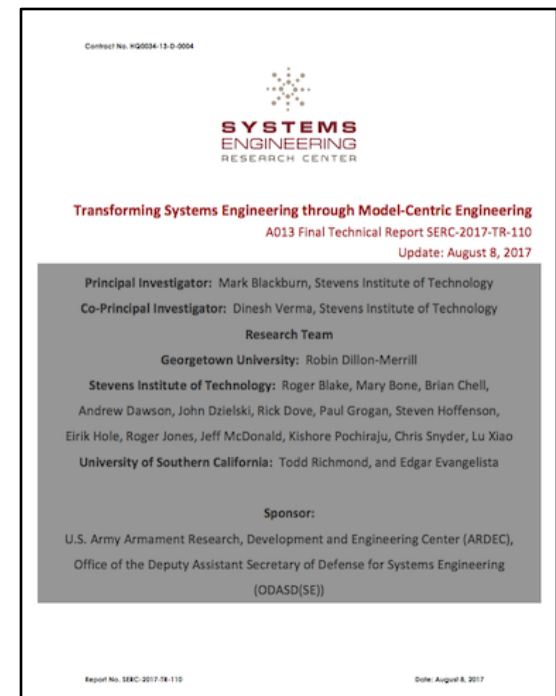
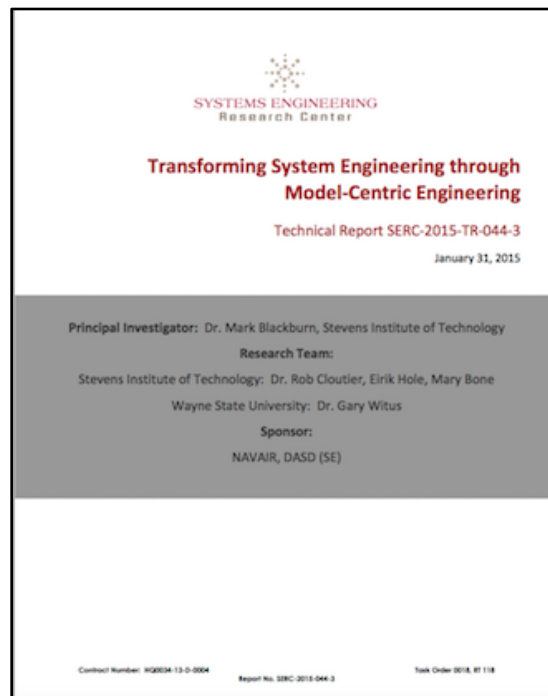
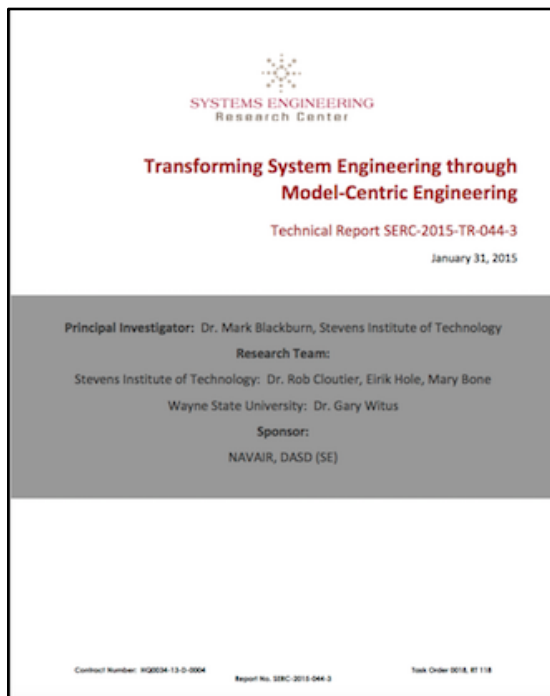
- The Semantic Technologies Foundation Initiative for Systems Engineering is to promote and champion the development and utilization of ontologies and semantic technologies to support system engineering practice, education, and research.

Mission

- The mission of the initiative is to collect a suite of interoperable ontologies that are logically well-formed and accurate from both scientific and engineering points of view. The initiative will charter a collective of stakeholders that are committed to collaboration and adherence to shared semantic principles for the advancement of systems engineering. To achieve this, initiative working group participants will voluntarily adhere to and contribute to the development of an evolving set of principles including open use, collaborative development, and non-overlapping and appropriately-scoped content. They will capture and maintain metadata for each ontology to encourage implementation and reuse.

- Digital Engineering Working Group
- Airspace Industry Association: CONOPS for Industry/Government Collaborative Framework
- NDIA Working Group— Using Digital Engineering for Competitive Down Select

- For more information contact:
 - Mark R. Blackburn, Ph.D.
 - Mark.Blackburn@stevens.edu
 - Stevens Institute of Technology
 - Links to technical reports: <http://www.sercuarc.org/researcher-profile/mark-blackburn/>



CDD	Capability Description Document	MCSE	Model-Centric System Engineering
CONOPS	Concept of Operations	MDAO	Multidisciplinary Design Analysis and Optimization
CDR	Critical Design Review	MDE	Model-Driven Engineering
CDRL	Contract Data Requirements List	NAVAIR	Naval Air Systems Command
CFD	Computational Fluid Dynamics	OV	Operational View
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Project Agency	P&FQ	Performance and Flight Quality
DASD	Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense	PDR	Preliminary Design Review
DoD	Department of Defense	PLM	Product Lifecycle Management
DoE	Design of Experiments	RT	Research Task
FEA	Finite Element Analysis	SLOC	Software Lines Of Code
HPC	High Performance Computing	SE	Systems Engineering
IMCE	Integrated Model-Centric Engineering	SET	Systems Engineering Transformation
IMCSE	Interactive Model-centric Systems Engineering	SERC	System Engineering Research Center
IoT	Internet of Things	SETR	Systems Engineering Technical Review
JCIDS	Joint Capabilities Integration and Development System	SFR	System Functional Review
KPP	Key Performance Parameter	SRR	System Requirements Review
MBSE	Model-based System Engineering	SoS	System of Systems
MBE	Model-Based Engineering	SOW	Statement of Work
MCE	Model-Centric Engineering	SSTT	Single Source of Technical Truth
		SV	System View
		UAV	Unmanned Air Vehicle
		V&V	Verification and Validation

Model-Centric Systems Engineering Methodology

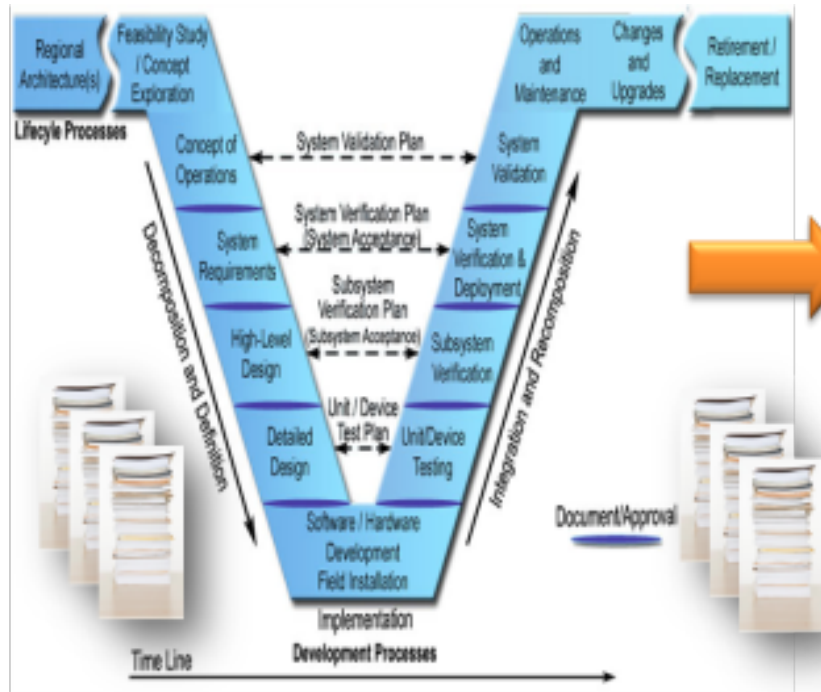
4th Gen Fighter ~
 20 sub-sys
 10³ interfaces
 40% functions in SW

Growing System Complexity

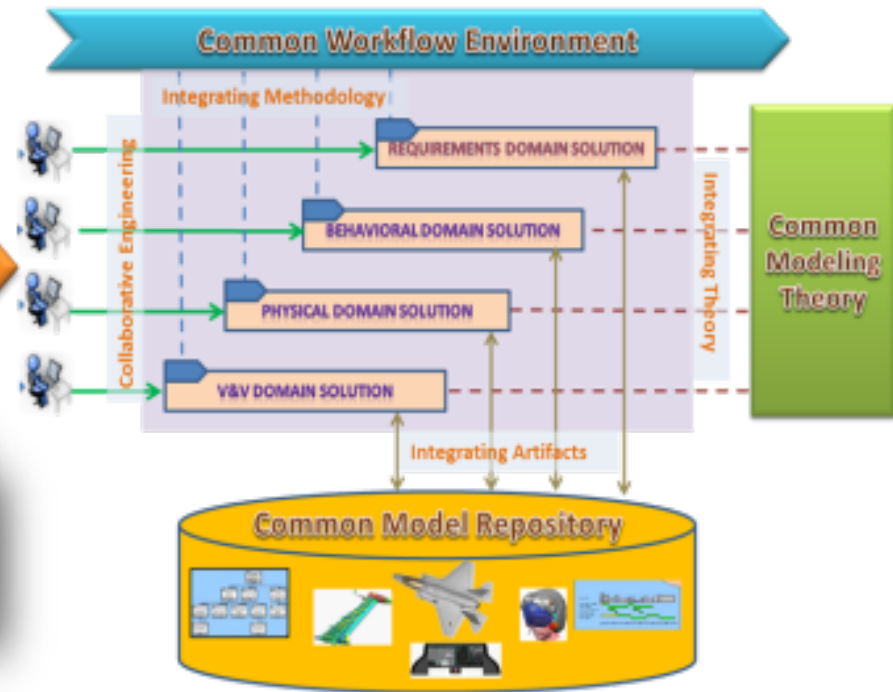


5th Gen Fighter ~
 130 sub-sys
 10⁵ interfaces
 90% functions in SW

Document-Centric Methodology



Model-Centric Methodology



Single Source of Technical Truth

Semantic Web Technology Stack Supports Different Levels of Abstraction

Layers of Abstraction

Ontology and reasoning
layers

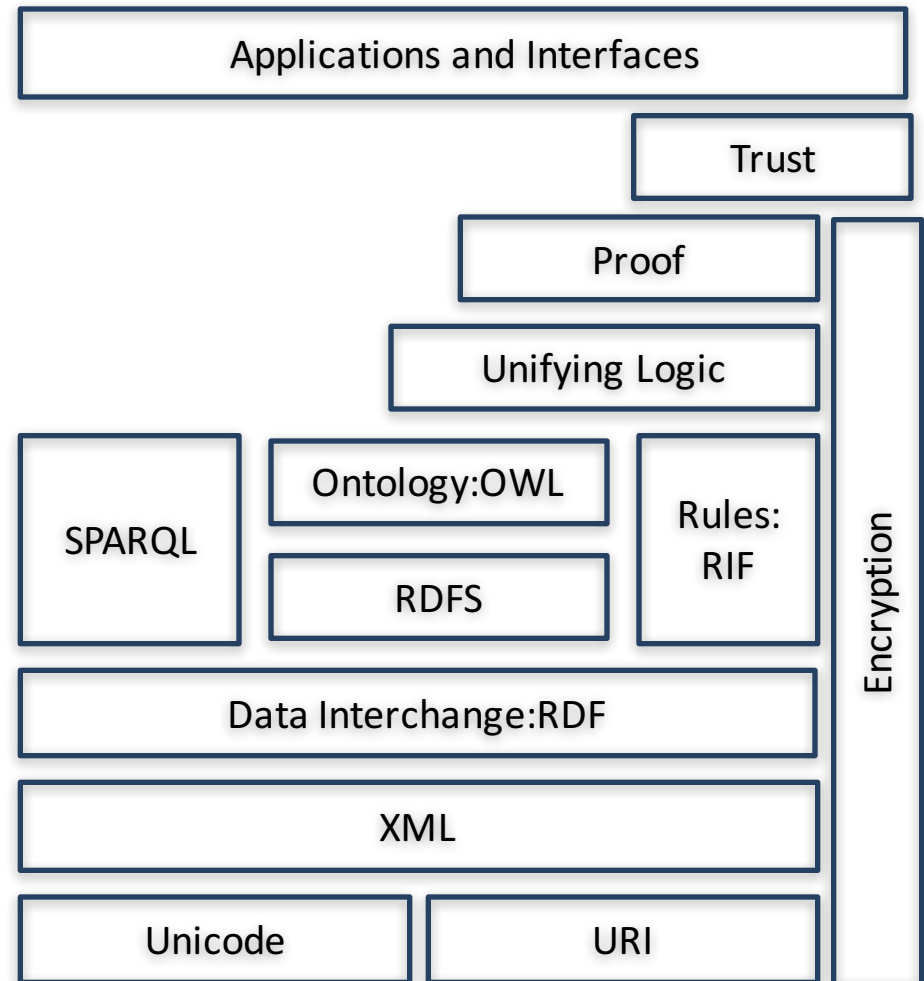
Analytical Knowledge

Data layers



Representation / syntax layers

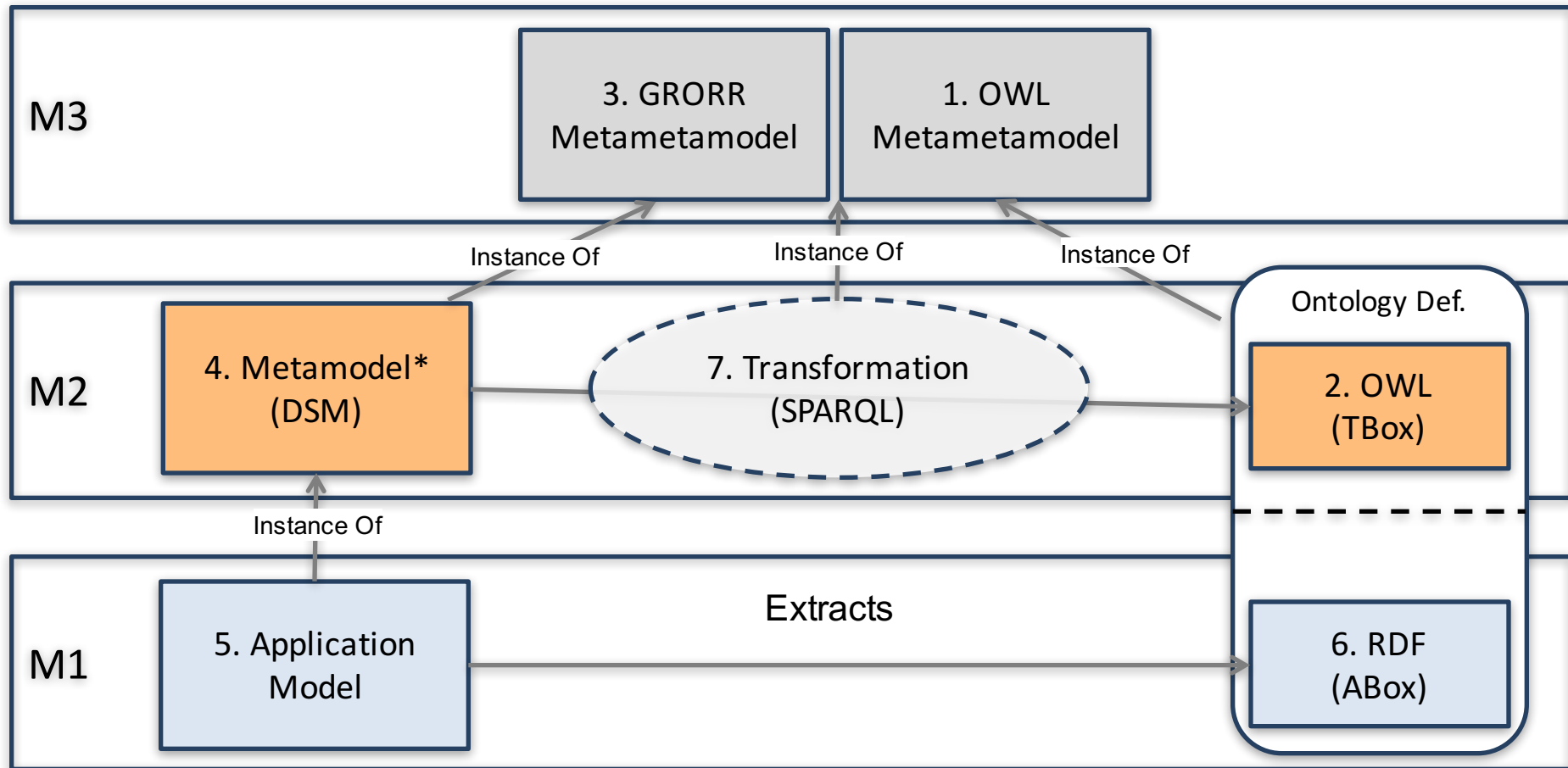
Semantic Web Technology Stack



Formalizing Viewpoint Semantics for Integration of Modeling & Analysis

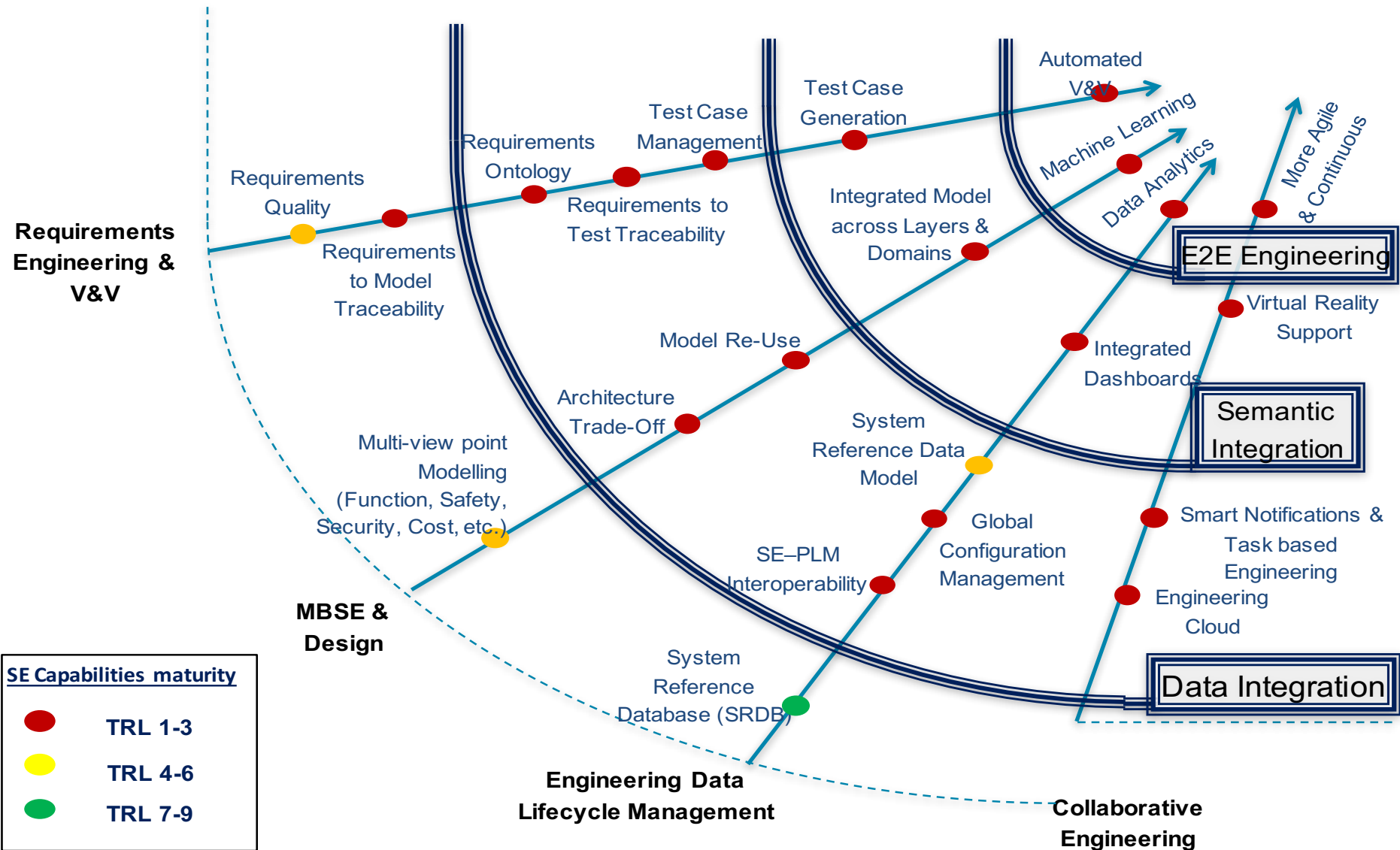
Metamodel

Ontology

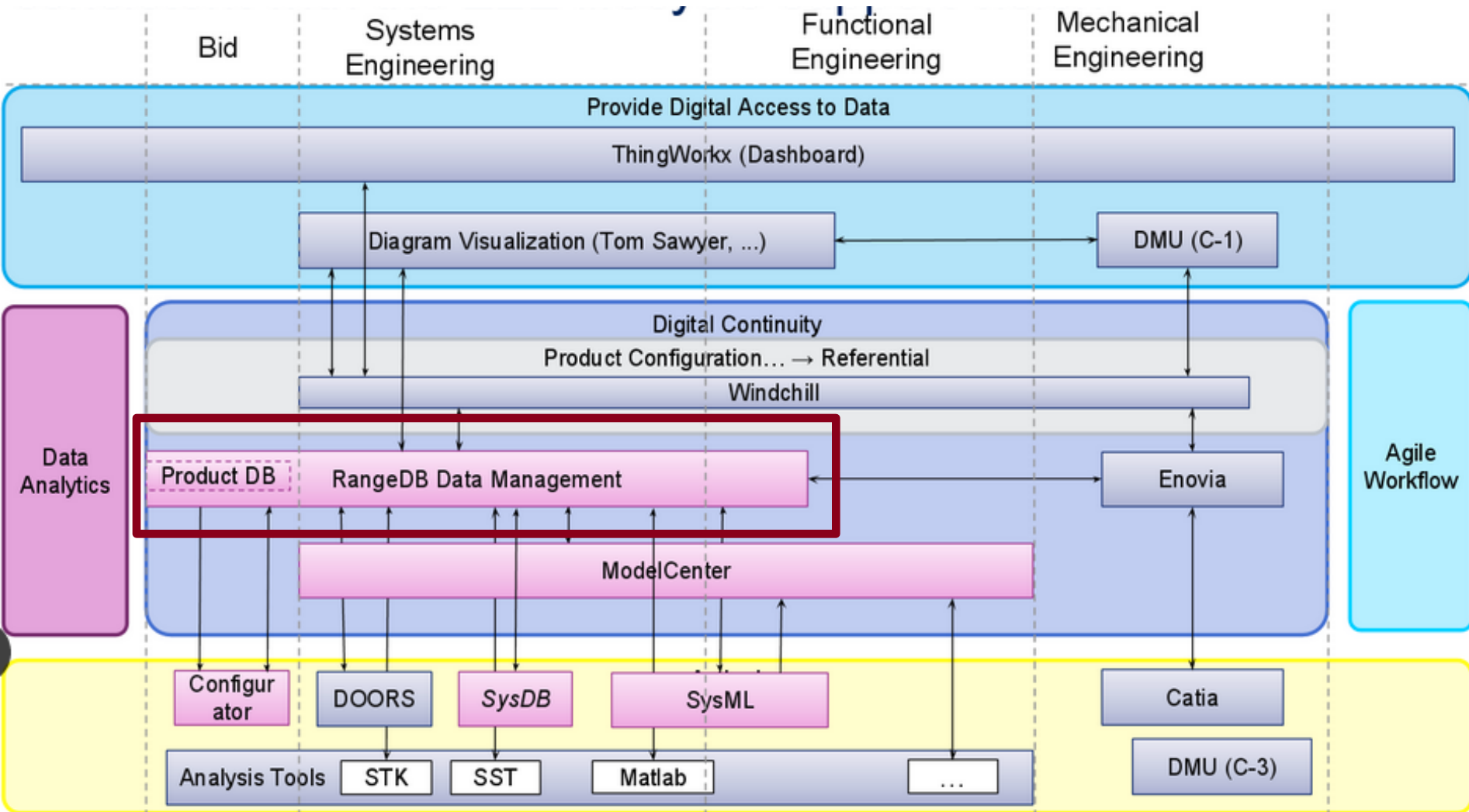


*Simulink, Modelica, Excel, BNF, SQL, SPARQL, and maybe some General Modeling Languages too etc.
 MOF, KM3, GRORR, etc.

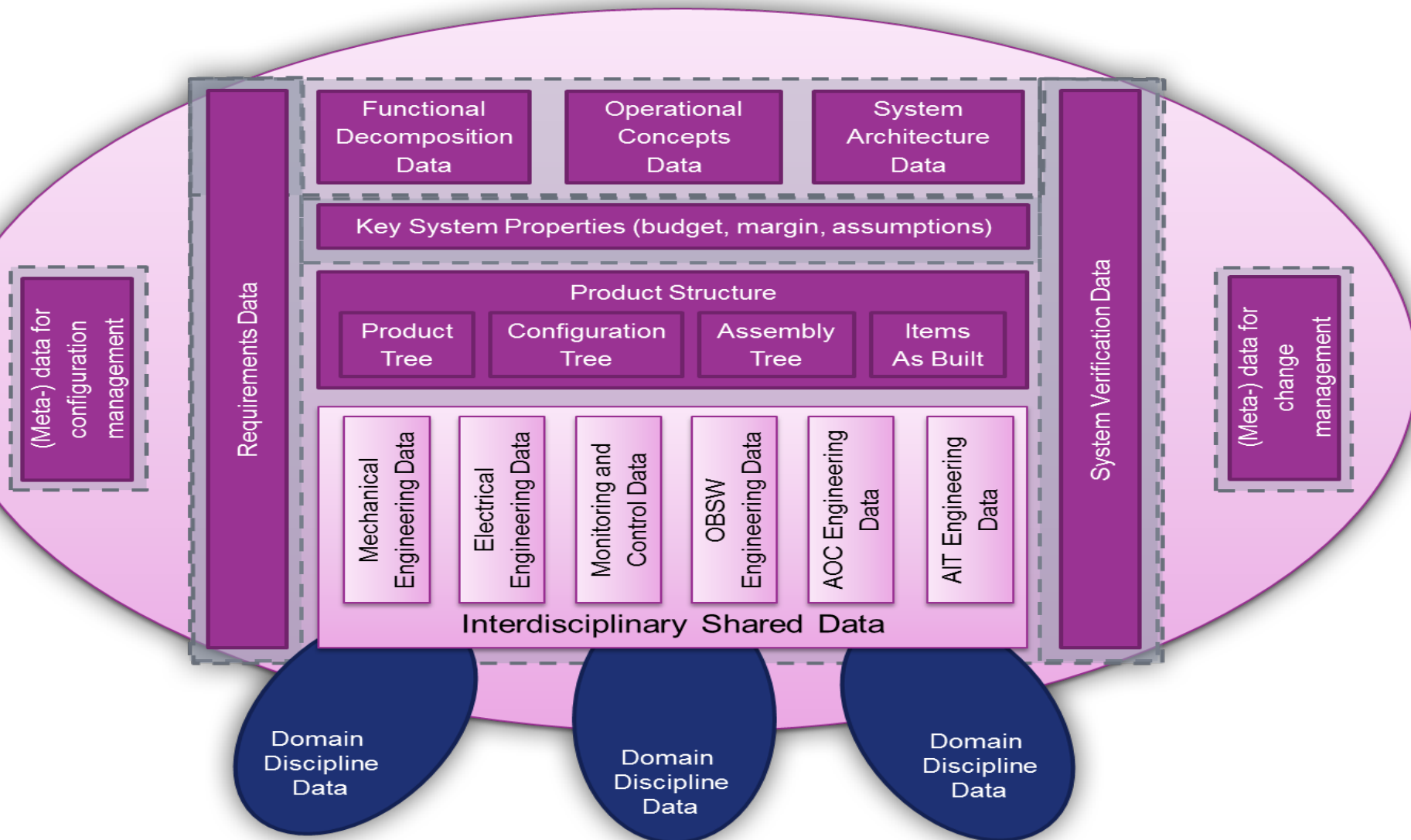
Multiple Dimensions of Airbus Technology Roadmap: Perspective of Information Model



Airbus Digital Engineering Environment



Semantic Data Model for Multi-Disciplinary Integration



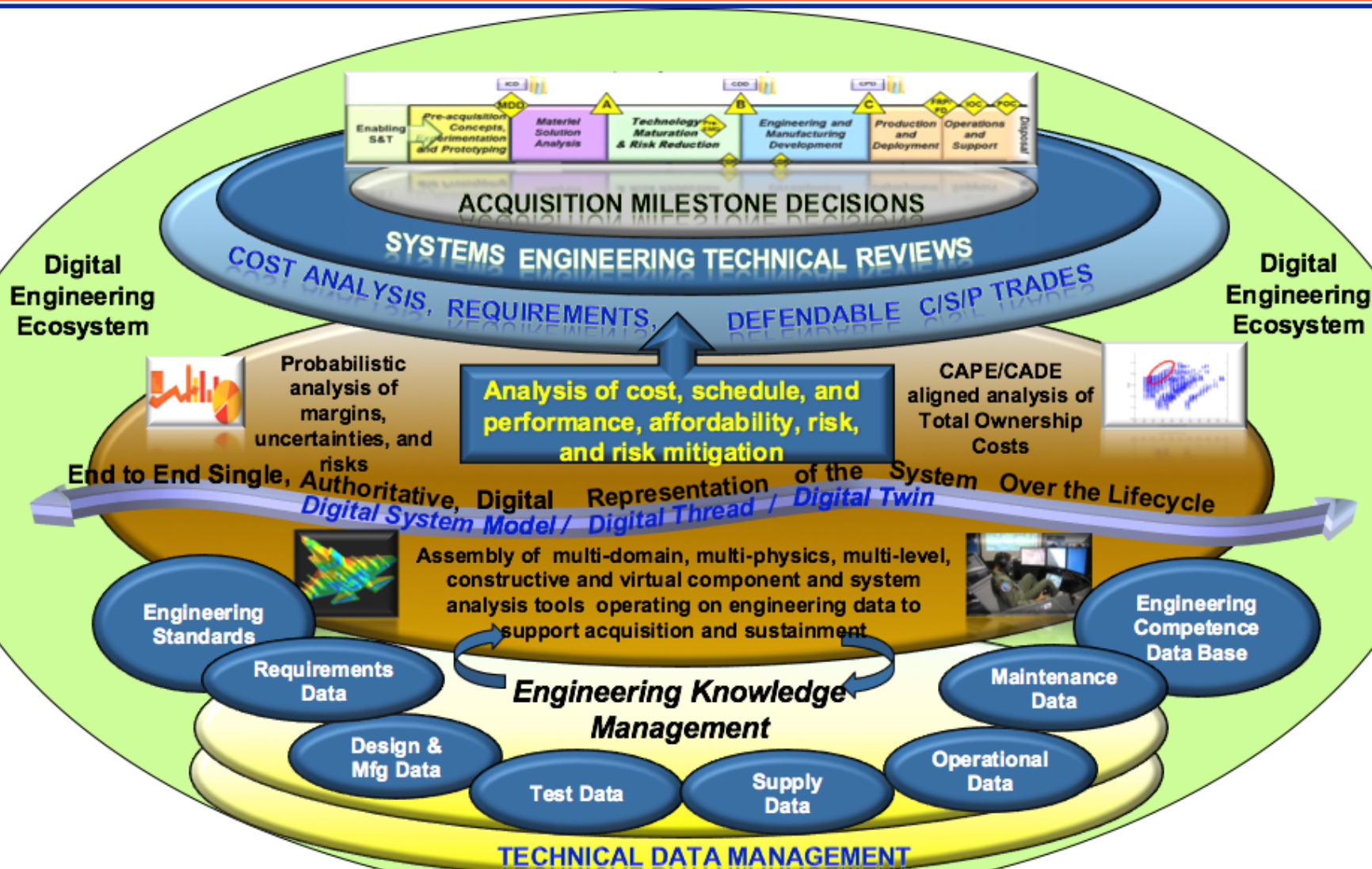
Uses Cases for Multi-Disciplinary Engineering (Systems Engineering)

Production System Engineering Needs & Use Cases		UC1	UC2	UC3	UC4
N1	Explicit engineering knowledge representation	✓	✓	✓	✓
N2	Engineering data integration	✓	✓	✓	✓
N3	Engineering knowledge access and analytics	✓	✓	✓	✓
N4	Efficient access to semi-structured data in the organization and on the Web	✓	✓		✓
N5	Flexible and intelligent engineering applications		✓		✓
N6	Support for multidisciplinary engineering process knowledge	✓	✓	✓	✓
N7	Provisioning of integrated engineering knowledge at production system runtime			✓	✓

Semantic Web Capabilities & Needs		N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	N6	N7
C1	Formal and flexible semantic modeling	++	+	++	+	+	+	+
C2	Intelligent, web-scale knowledge integration	+	++	++	++	++	++	
C3	Browsing and exploration of distributed data set			+	++	+	+	+
C4	Quality assurance of knowledge with reasoning					++	++	++
C5	Knowledge reuse	+	+	++			++	+



A Holistic View of Digital Engineering Support to DoD Acquisition



RT-168: Graphical CONOPS

