



# Model Execution And System Simulation In Capella

Renfei Xu & Wenhua Fang



# Contents



01

Background and Motivation



02

Execution and Simulation Rules



03

Example

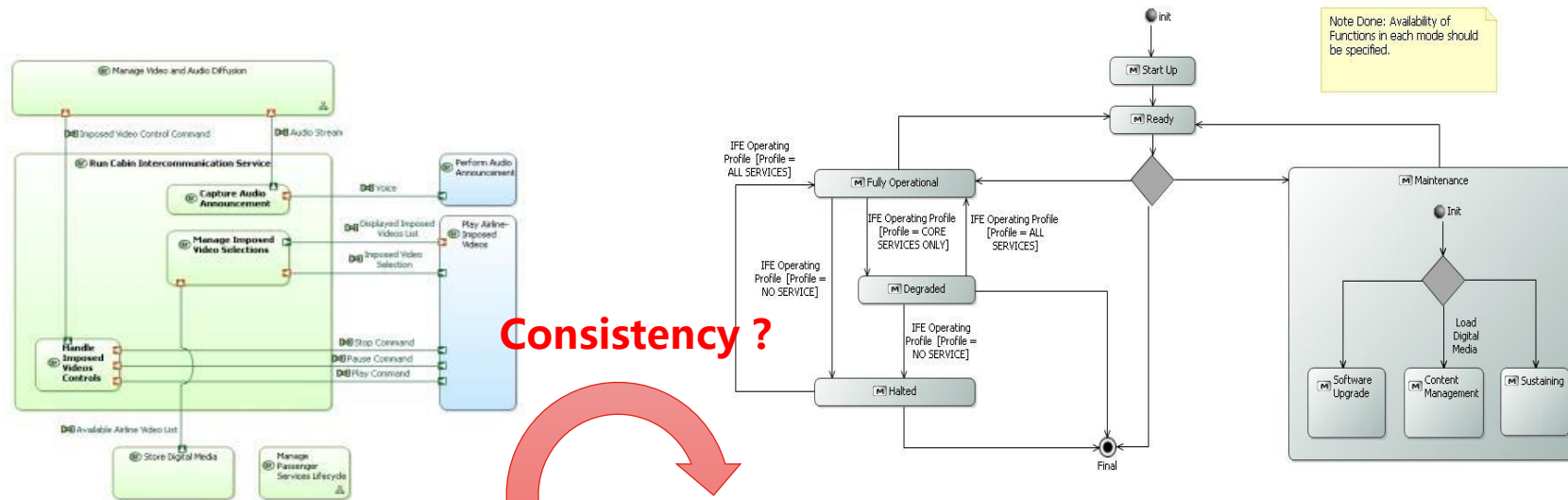
**01**

# **Background and Motivation**

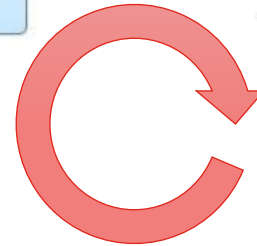


- Glaway has been deploying Capella-based MBSE solution in a Radar institute since late 2016
- The Radar products of this institute vary from seeker, spaceborne, airborne, shipborne to ground-based
- By now, each area in this institute has at least one product using Capella in its architecture design, including the most complex product

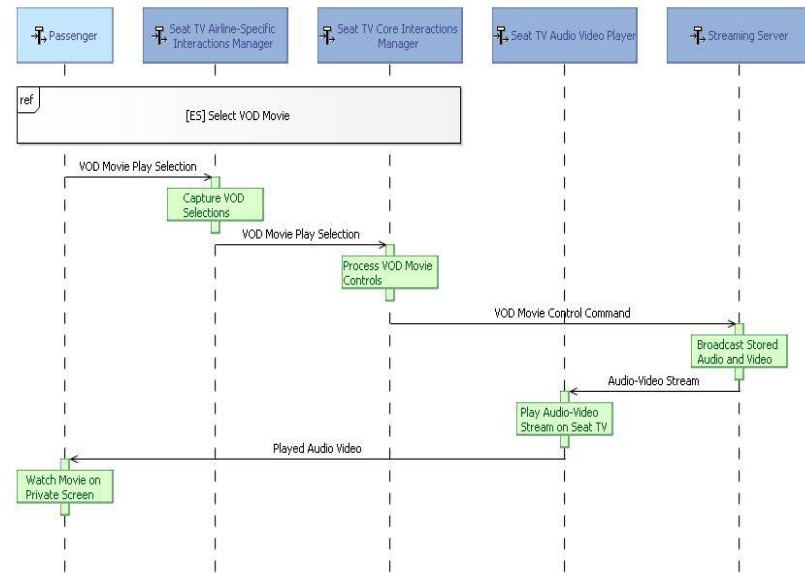
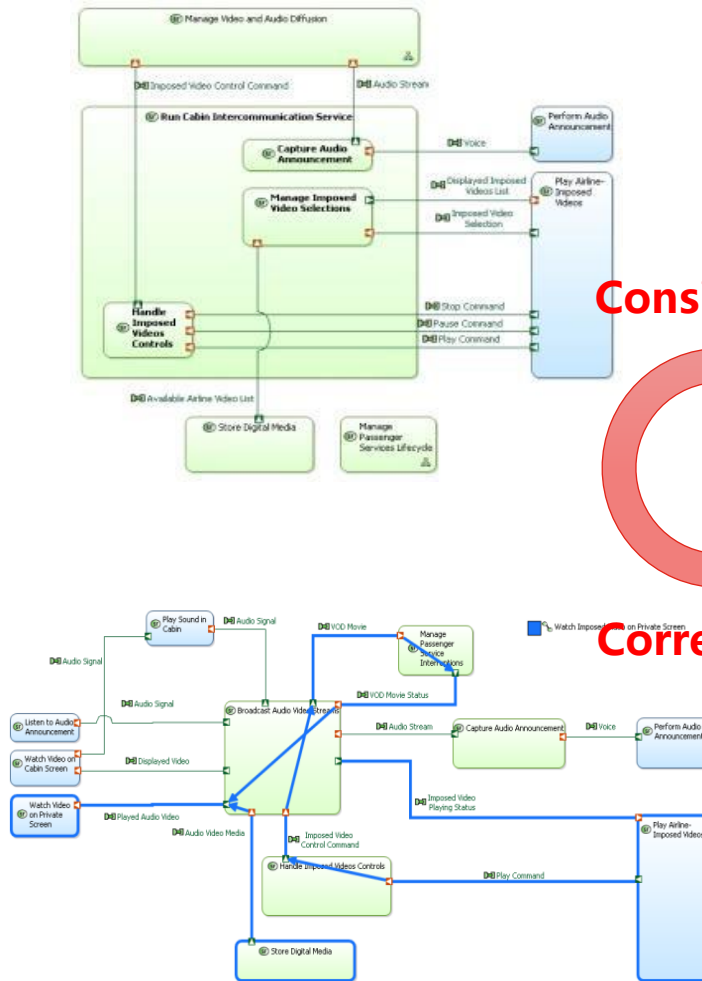




Consistency ?

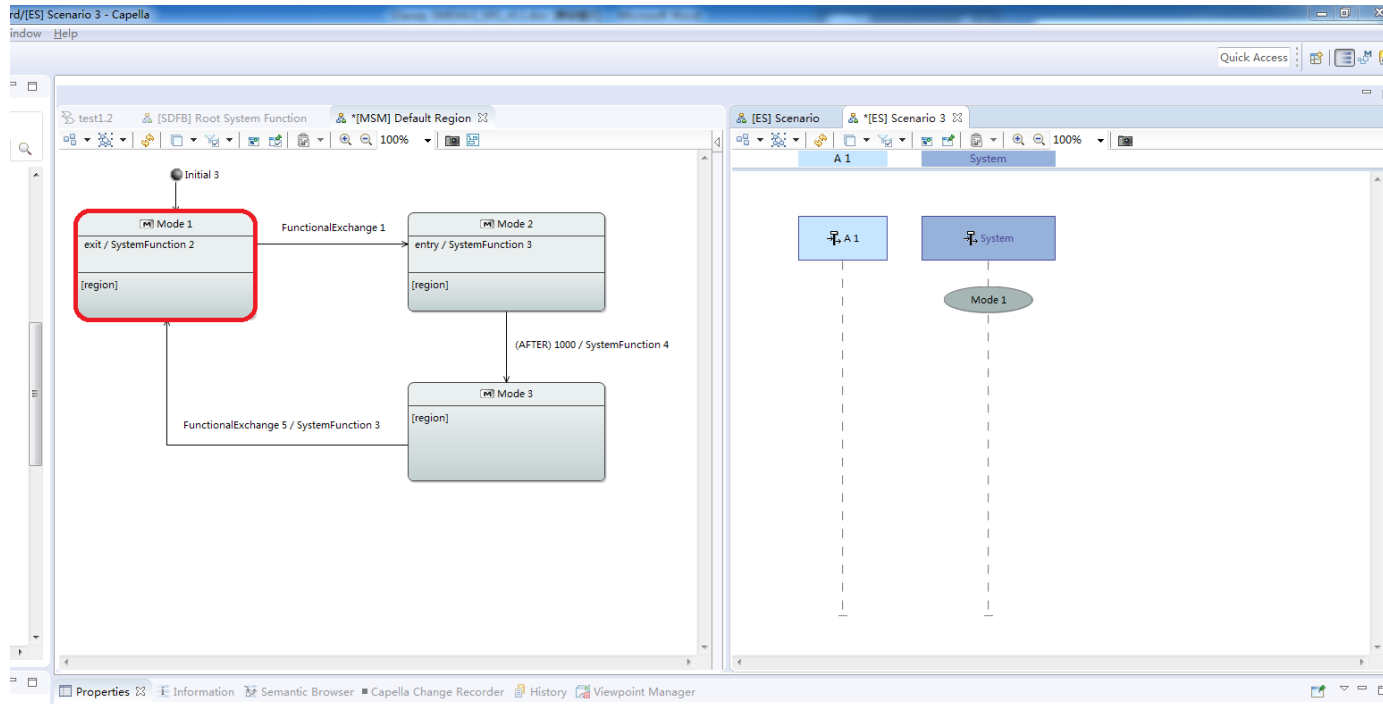


Correctness ?



**Challenge:** how to verify the architecture design is correct ?

- Is the mode and state machine consistent with scenarios ?
- Is the function decomposition appropriate ? Can the coordination of various functions achieve the desired results ?
- ...



模型执行 (Model Execution)

选择发送对象 : (Select Target)

SimulationConfigurator

选择下一步交互 : (Select Trigger)

StartOrder

发送 (Send)

赋值为 : (Set Value)

0

交互历史记录 : (History)

取消执行 (Cancel)

- Develop an add-on to make mode and state machines executable. Use a control panel to interact with the state machine, and automatically record execution process as a scenario. Judge if the sequence of functions and interfaces is desirable by compare manual scenario and auto-record scenario.
- During state machine execution, M code ( and C code ) embedded in functions can be directly invoked to simulate the operation effect of the architecture.

**02**

# **Execution and Simulation Rules**

# ▶ Execution Rules of State Machine (1/3)

模式 (Mode)

模式 (Mode)

编辑目标属性 模式 (Edit Properties of Mode)

Base Management SimpleDescription

(Name) 名称: Mode\_1

(Summary) 总结:

(Mode Implementation) 状态实施: <undefined>

入口 (Entry)

entryGen: <undefined>

执行活动 (Activity)

activityGen: FunctionalExchange\_1

出口 (Exit)

exitGen: FunctionalExchange\_2

(Operational Activity / Function) 运行活动 / 功能: <undefined>

完成(F) (OK) 取消 (Cancel)

状态过渡 (Transition)

状态过渡 (Transition)

编辑目标属性 状态过渡 (Edit Properties of Transition)

Base Management SimpleDescription

(Name) 名称:

(Summary) 总结:

(Guard) 防护: temp == 0

(Effect) 影响: LogicalFunction\_3

(Transition Implementation) 状态转移实施: <undefined>

effectGen: FunctionalExchange\_3

触发器: (Trigger)

FunctionalExchange\_1

(Trigger Description) 触发描述:

完成(F) (OK) 取消 (Cancel)

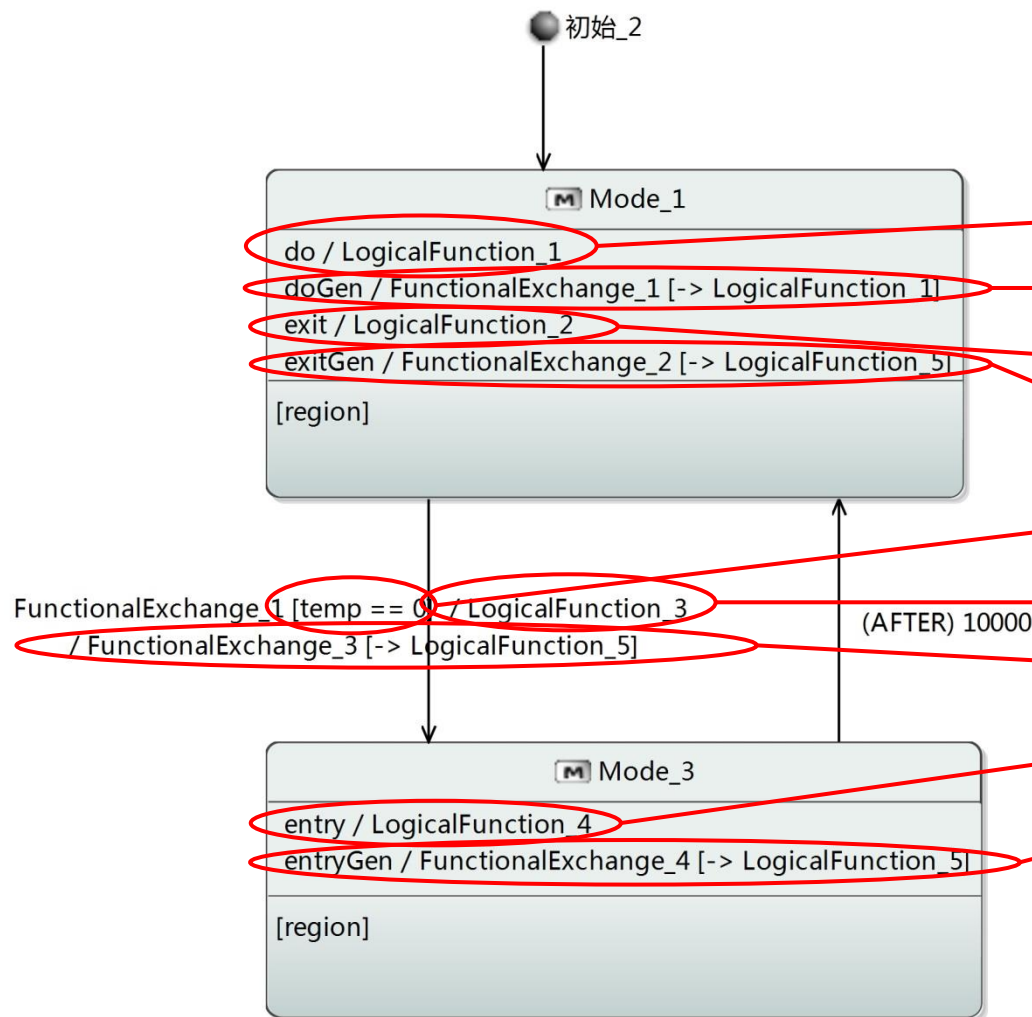
Based on Mealey machine, as follows:

- The trigger of transition can only be functional exchange or time event
- The guard of transition can directly reference property values from relative component
- Different state machine can use “Gen” mechanism to trigger each other





# Execution Rules of State Machine (2/3)

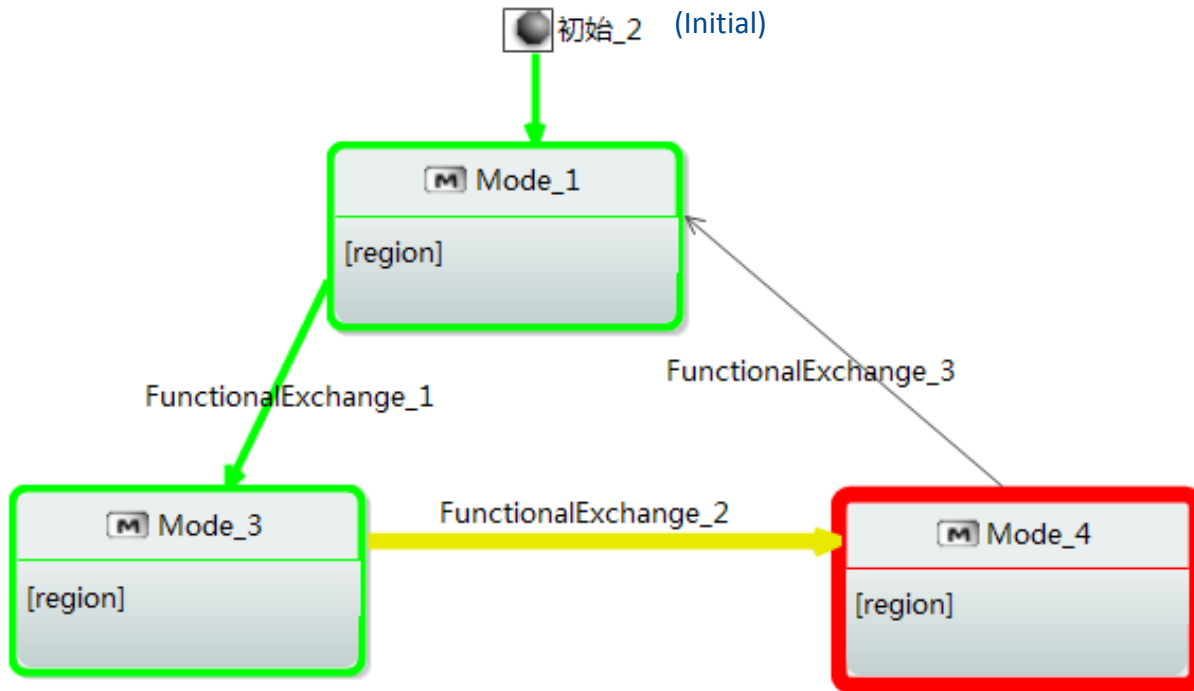


When transition occurs, the sequence of function and Gen is as follows:

1. Execute do function of pre-state
2. Generate doGen Trigger of pre-state
3. Execute exit function of pre-state
4. Generate exitGen Trigger of pre-state
5. Guard of transition can reference property value
6. Execute effect function of transition
7. Generate effectGen Trigger of transition
8. Execute entry function of post-state
9. Generate entryGen Trigger of post-state



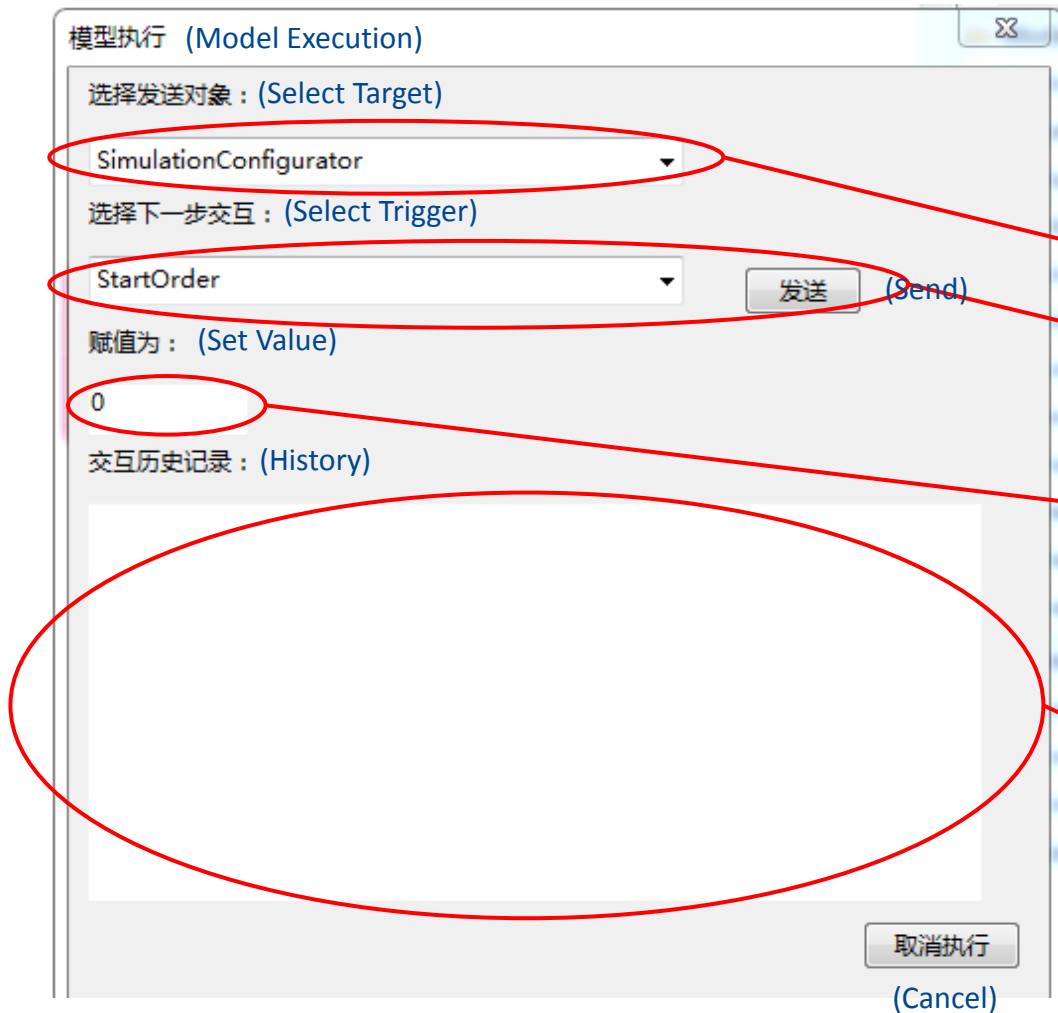
# Execution Rules of State Machine (3/3)



Display rules during execution are as follows:

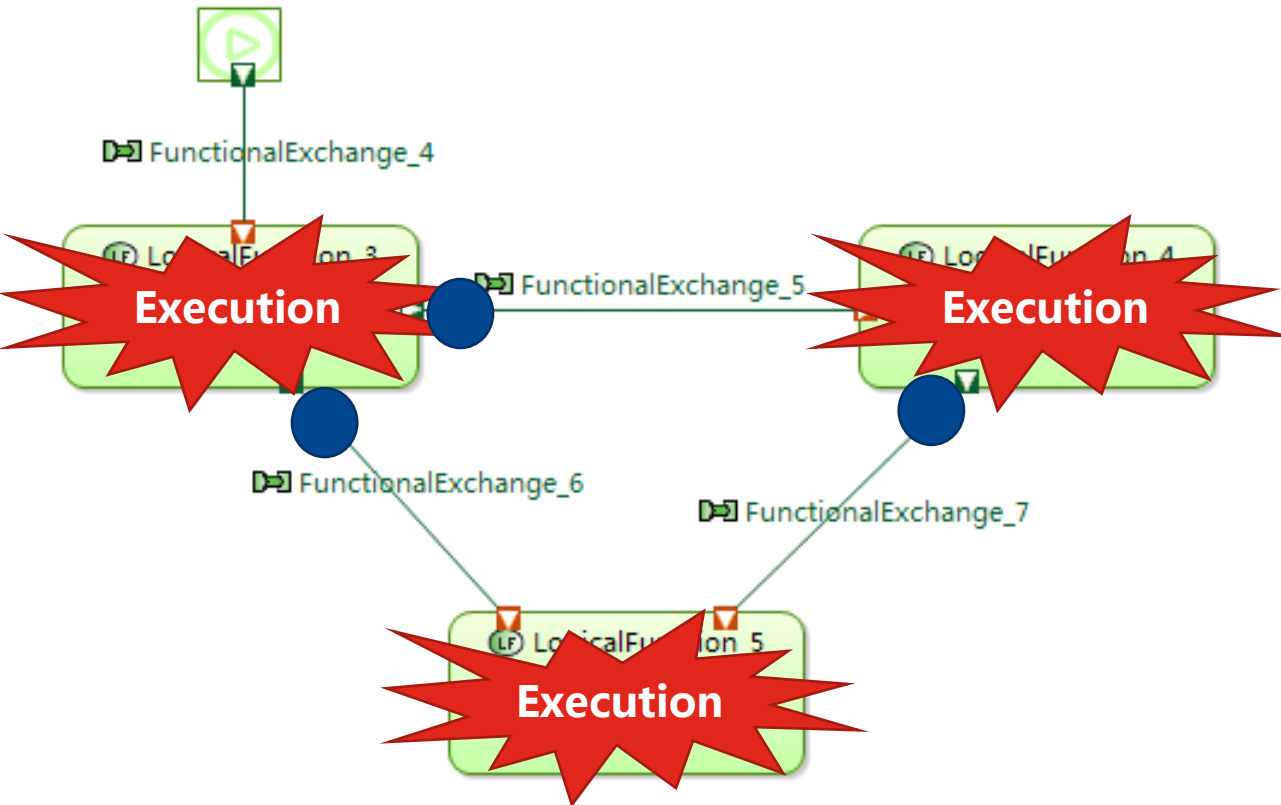
- Current state/mode is highlighted by red
- Transition to current state is highlighted by yellow
- States/modes and transitions that have been through are highlighted by green
- States/modes and transitions that have not been through display as default

*The process of execution will be record as scenarios automatically*



Users can use control panel to interact with mode/state machines during execution:

- Select the target to send triggers
- Select the trigger to be sent, and send it
- Define the value of the trigger to be sent ( the value will be used when relative function has embedded M code )
- History of triggers that have been sent during execution



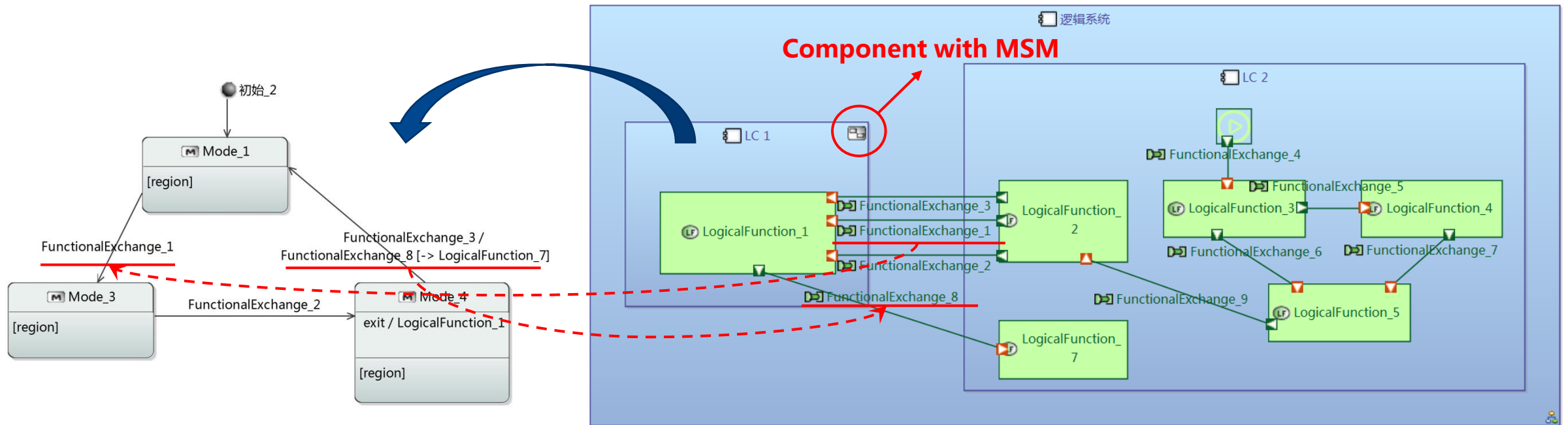
Our execution add-on can support execution of function data flow other than mode/state machine. The rule is based on Petri-net, as follows:

- Add initial node, the function connected to initial node will be executed at first
- The beginning condition of a function's execution is that all input ports has at least one token
- The execution of function will consume one token on each input port
- After execution, a function will produce one token on each output port
- A token will move from the output port to the input port immediately after it is produced
- The process of execution will be record as scenarios automatically

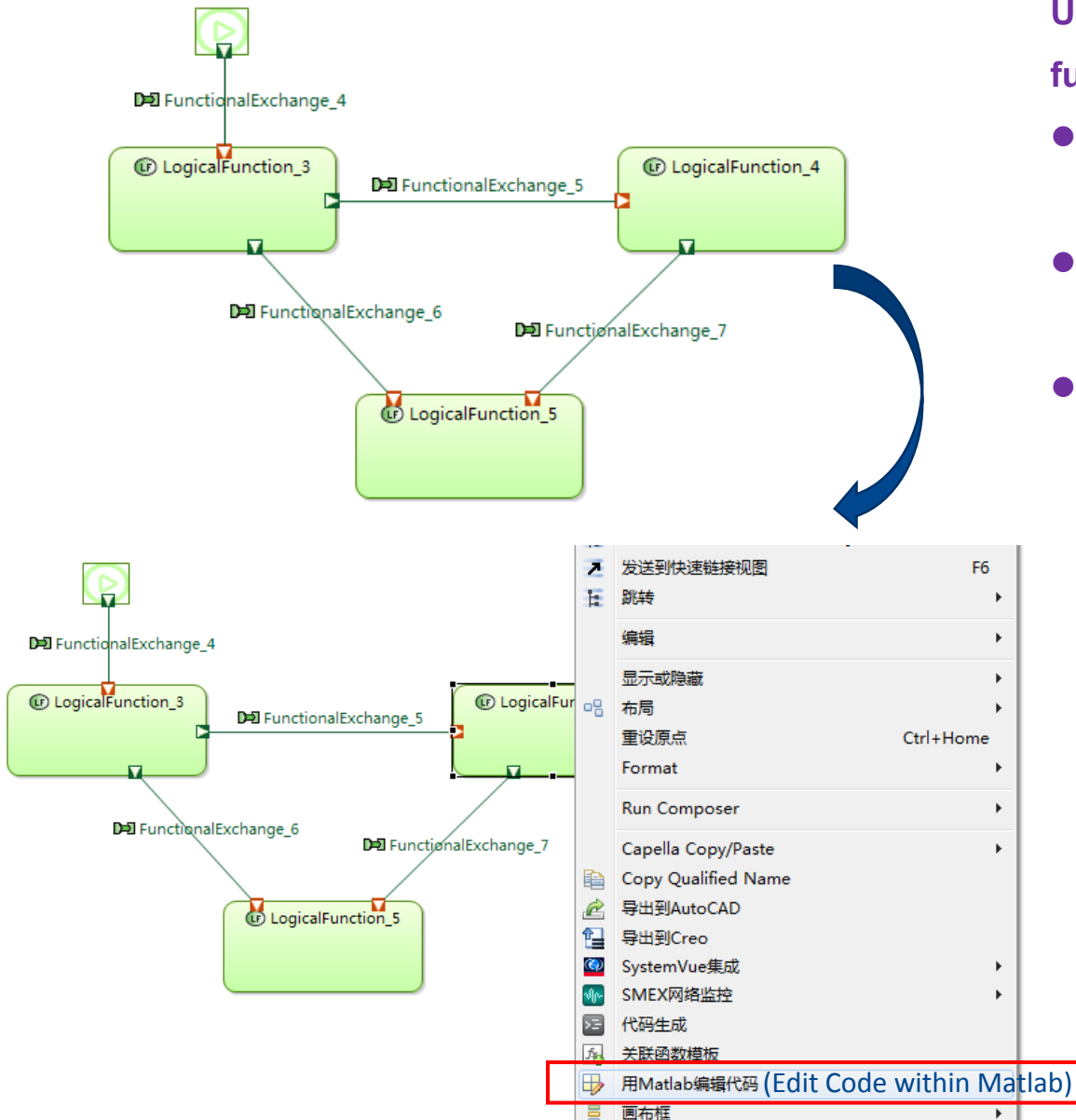
# Execution Rules of the Whole Model

If some components have MSM while others don't, our execution add-on can make a hybrid-execution of state machine rule and function data flow rule:

- Components with MSM will execute under state machine rule, and others under function data flow rule
- At the border between state machine rule and function data flow rule, triggers in state machine are equal with tokens in function data flow



# ▶ Matlab Code Embedded in Function

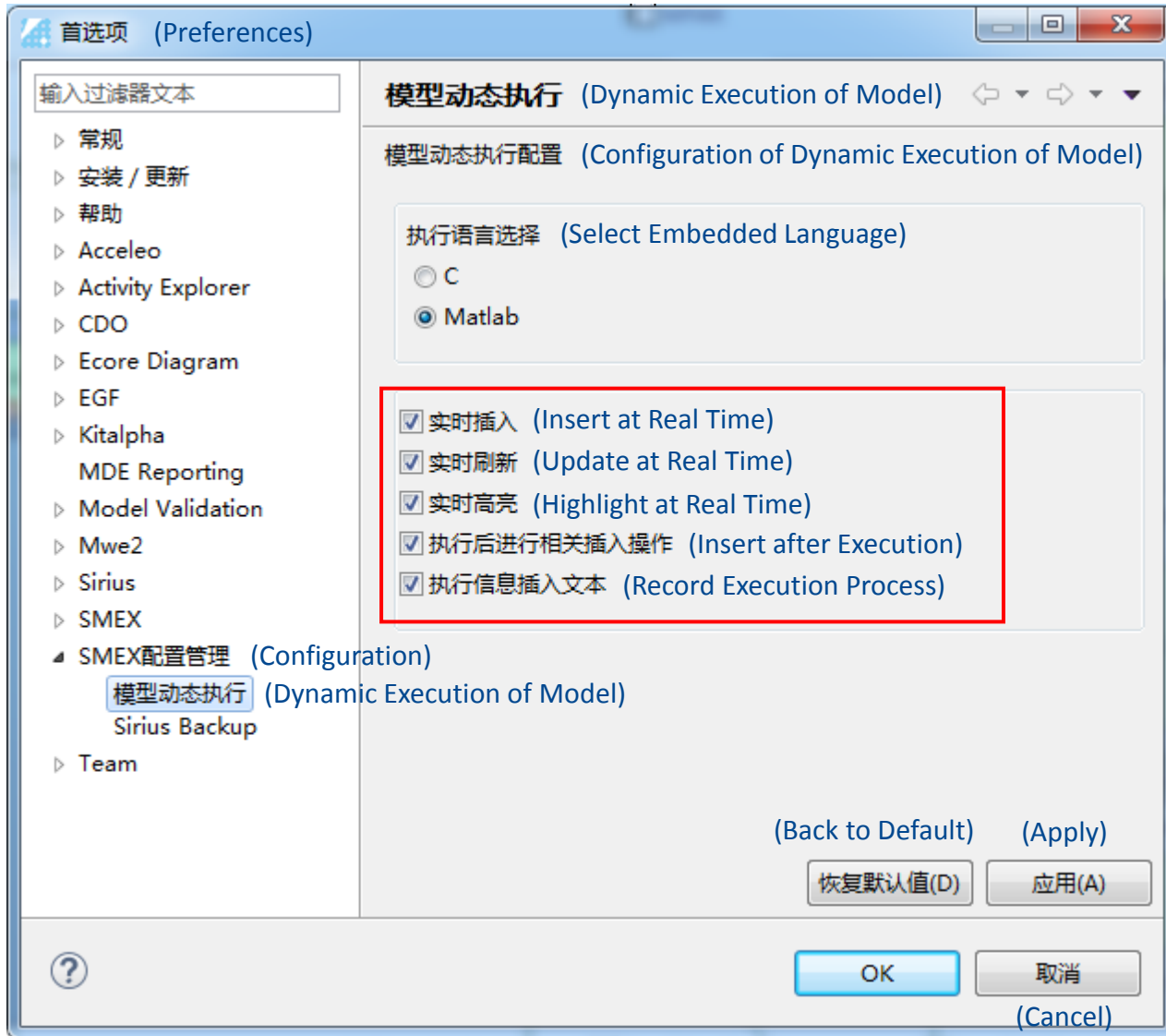


Users can invoke Matlab editor to edit embedded M code by function's right-click menu:

- The first line of Matlab function is auto-generated, re-using function name and functional input/output
- Property value of relative component can be referenced by "localData"
- Breakpoints can be added in Matlab Editor to debug while execution

```
编辑器 - C:\Users\Sean\Documents\MATLAB\LogicalFunction_4.m
编辑器 发布 视图
+ 新建 打开 保存 比较 导航 编辑 断点 运行 运行并前进 运行并计时
文件 打印 断点 运行
LogicalFunction_4.m x +
1 function [FOP_1, localData]=LogicalFunction_4(FIP_1, localData)
2 x = localData.temp + FIP_1;
3 FOP_1 = x + 1;
4 localData.temp = x + 2;
```

# Display Options for Execution



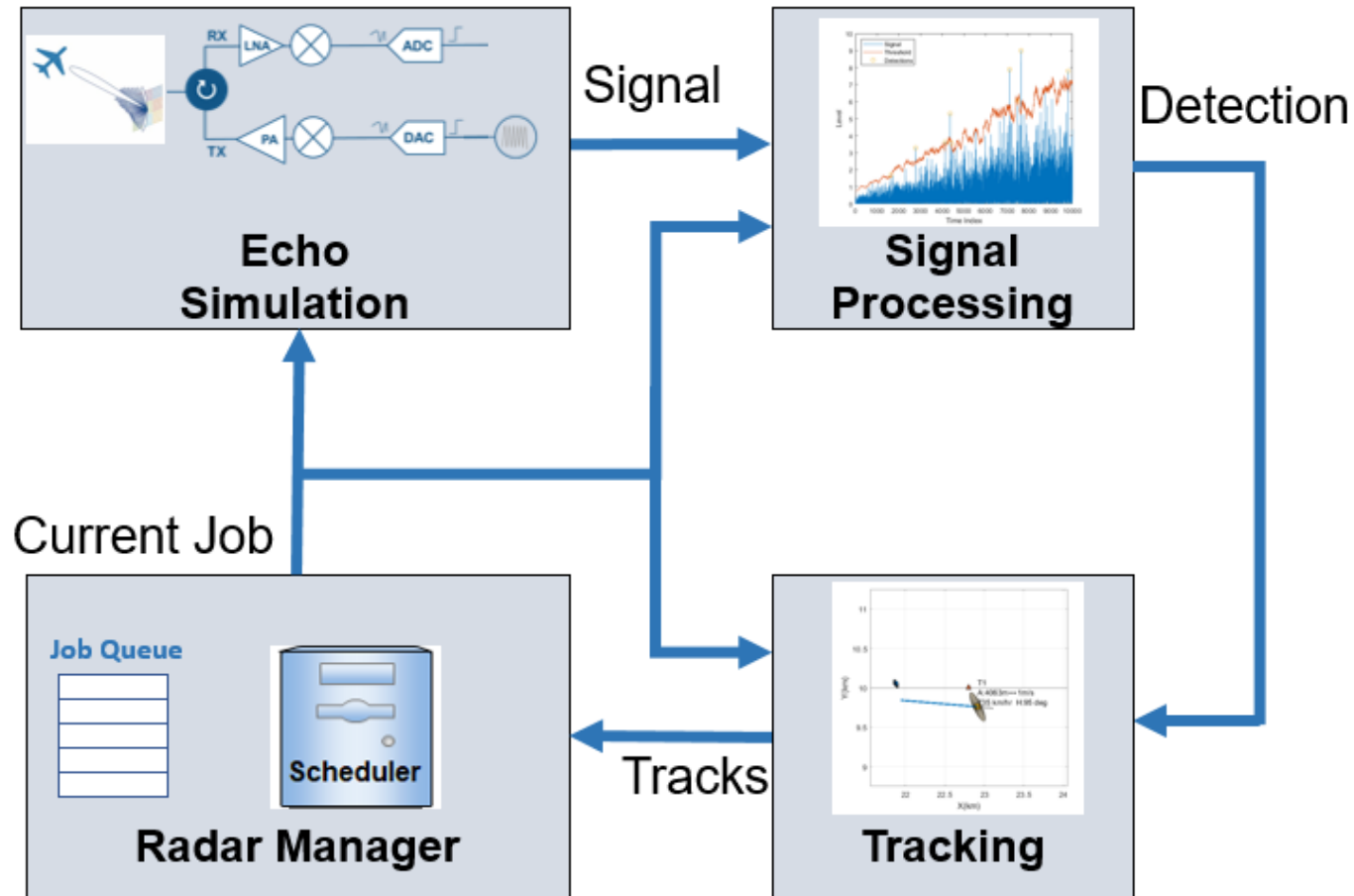
- The number of functions and interfaces invoked in execution for a real ( RADAR ) system simulation is very large (from thousands to millions). Sometimes it's impossible to highlight MSM and update scenarios in real time. So we need display options to improve execution efficiency in some cases.
- If the real-time update option is closed, the execution process will be record as xml file, which can be partially inserted into scenario after execution.

**03**

**Example**



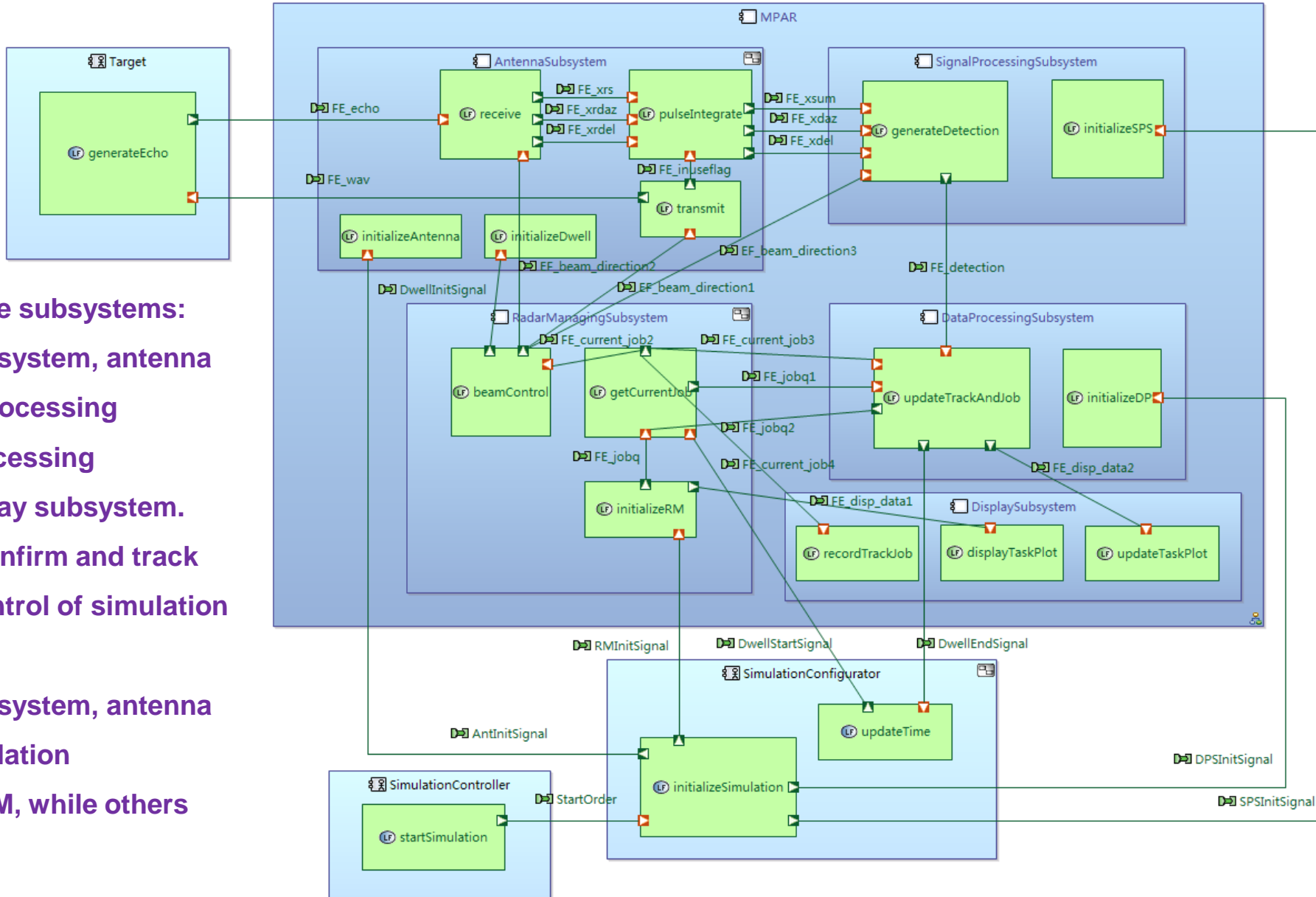
# ▶ Introduction to MPAR Example



- MPAR (Multi-Functional Phased Array Radar) performs both scanning (searching) and tracking tasks. Most of its simulation code comes from MPARSearchTrackExample in Matlab 2019a.
- This example intends to show how to use execution add-on to do system simulation. It's not about how to design a real phased array Radar. So it only uses baseband signal, and simplified signal processing.

-- This picture comes from Matlab 2019a

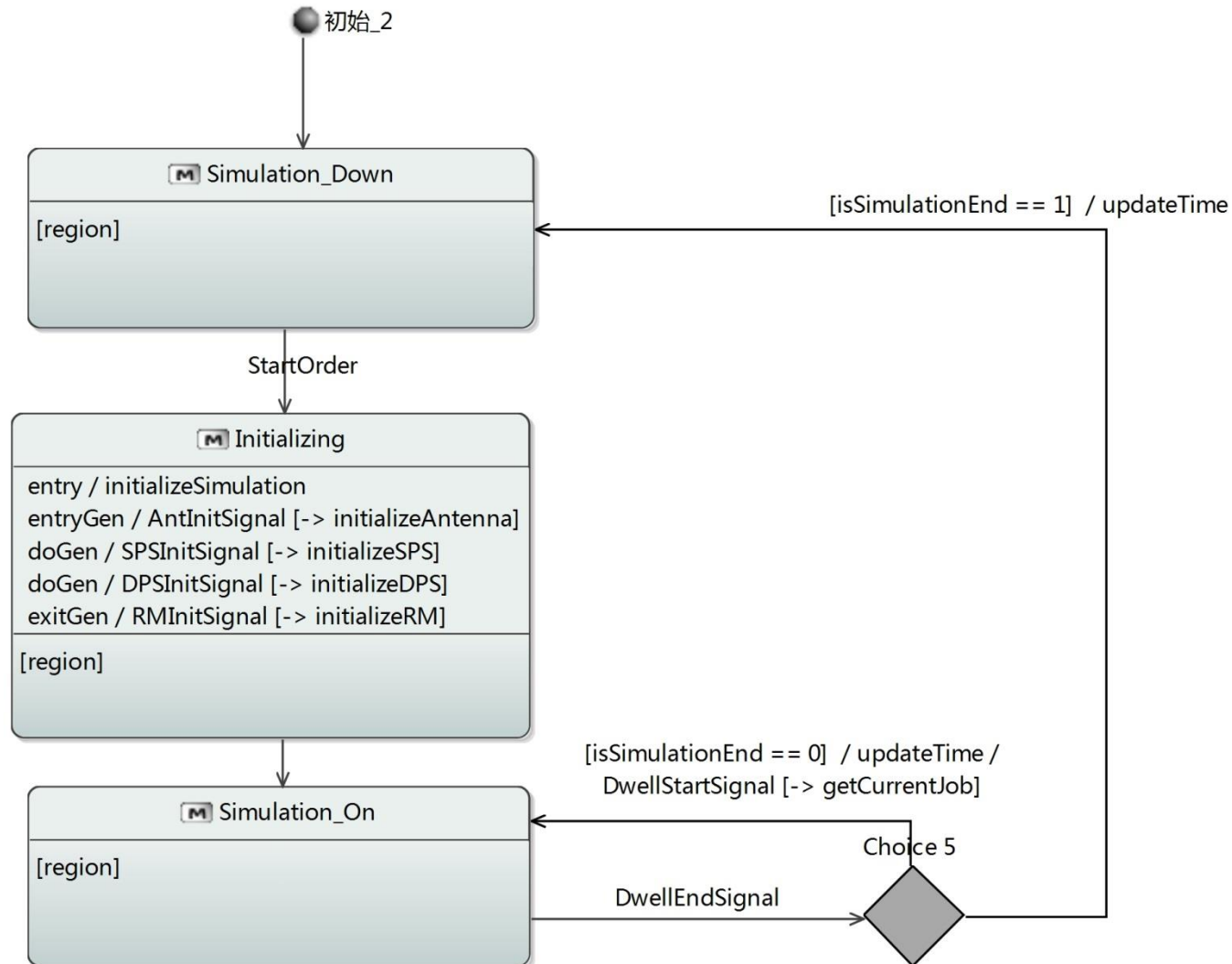
# Logical Architecture of MPAR



- MPAR consists of five subsystems: Radar managing subsystem, antenna subsystem, signal processing subsystem, data processing subsystem and display subsystem. MPAR will search, confirm and track targets under the control of simulation configurator.
- Radar managing subsystem, antenna subsystem and simulation configurator has MSM, while others don't.



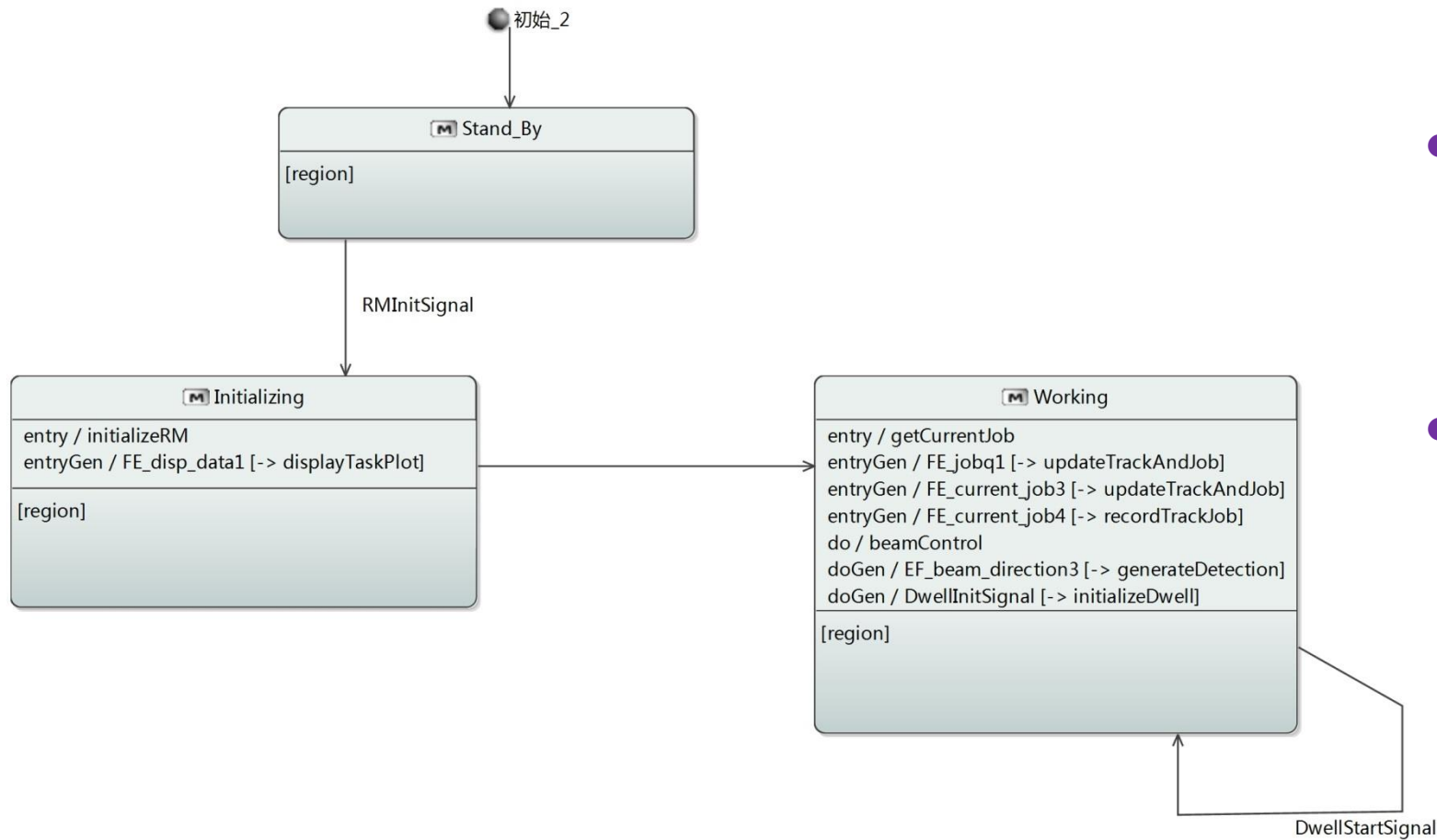
# MPAR MSM: Simulation Configurator



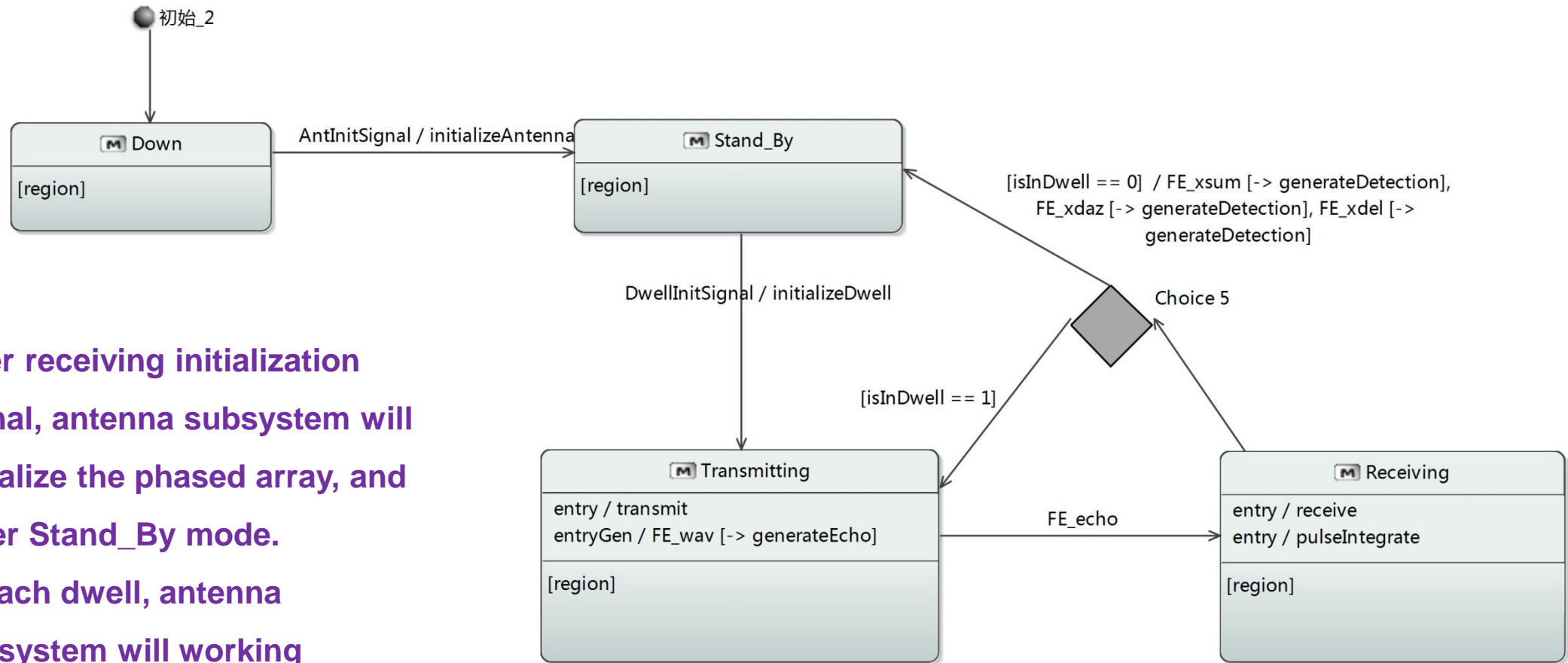
- After receiving StartOrder from simulation controller, simulation configurator will initialize MPAR simulation environment, and send initialization signal to different subsystems.
- When simulation is on, the configurator will update simulation time at the end of each dwell.



# MPAR MSM: Radar Managing Subsystem



- After receiving initialization signal, Radar managing subsystem will initialize job queue, and enter working mode.
- In working mode, Radar managing subsystem will get current job at the beginning of each dwell, and provide job information and beam direction to other subsystems.



- After receiving initialization signal, antenna subsystem will initialize the phased array, and enter Stand\_By mode.
- In each dwell, antenna subsystem will working through Transmitting mode and Receiving mode for every pulse, until all pulses are finished.



# Embedded Simulation Code for MPAR Functions (Partial)

```
function [jobq, current_job, localData]=getCurrentJob(jobq, FIP_2, localData)
global fc c lambda maxrng minrng bw fs prf dcycle rmgres arraysz beamw pd pfa current_time tg
global mfradar env jobload;

searchq = jobq.SearchQueue;
trackq = jobq.TrackQueue;
searchidx = jobq.SearchIndex;
num_trackq_items = jobq.NumTrackJobs;

% Update search queue index
searchqidx = mod(searchidx-1, numel(searchq))+1;

% Find the track job that is due and has the highest priority
readyidx = find([trackq(1:num_trackq_items).Time]<=current_time);
[,maxpidx] = max([trackq(readyidx).Priority]);
taskqidx = readyidx(maxpidx);

% If the track job found has a higher priority, use that as the current job
% and increase the next search job priority since it gets postponed.
% Otherwise, the next search job due is the current job.
if isempty(taskqidx) && trackq(taskqidx).Priority >= searchq(searchqidx).Priority
    current_job = trackq(taskqidx);
    for n = taskqidx+1:num_trackq_items
        trackq(n-1) = trackq(n);
    end
    num_trackq_items = num_trackq_items-1;
    searchq(searchqidx).Priority = searchq(searchqidx).Priority+100;
else
    current_job = searchq(searchqidx);
    searchidx = searchqidx+1;
end
```

getCurrentJob

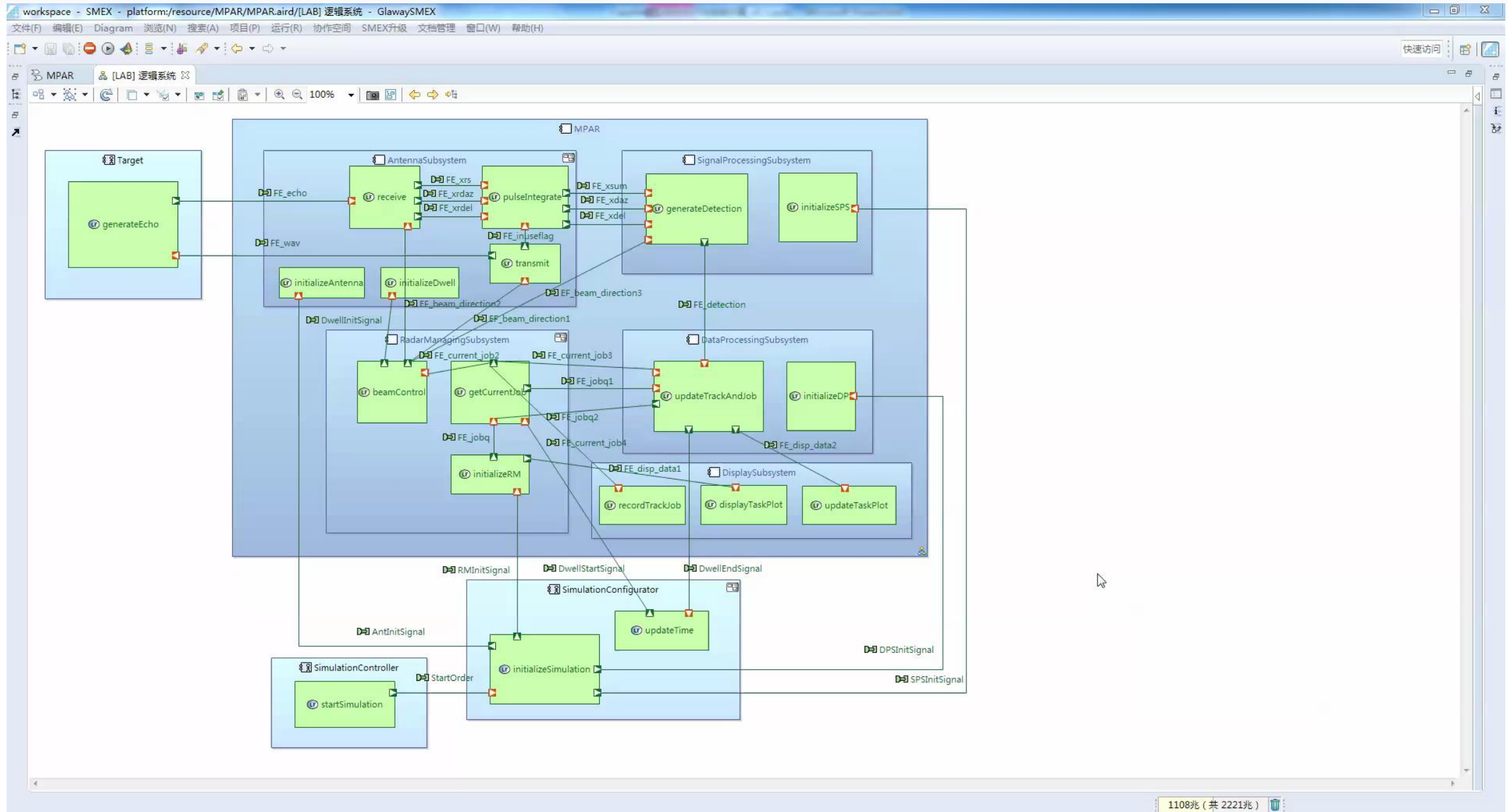
```
function [detection, localData]=generateDetection(xrsint, xrdazint, xrdelint, beam_direction, localData)
global fc c lambda maxrng minrng bw fs prf dcycle rmgres arraysz beamw pd pfa current_time tg
global mfradar env jobload;
% Compute detection threshold
nbw = mfradar.Rx.SampleRate/mfradar.Wav.SampleRate/mfradar.Wav.SweepBandwidth;
npower = noisepow(nbw,mfradar.Rx.NoiseFigure,mfradar.Rx.ReferenceTemperature);
threshold = npower * db2pow(npwgnthresh(pfa,1,'noncoherent'));
ant_snr_gain = pow2db(arraysz^2);
mfcoeff = getMatchedFilter(mfradar.Wav);
mfgain = pow2db(norm(mfcoeff)^2);
threshold = threshold * db2pow(mfgain+2*ant_snr_gain);
threshold = sqrt(threshold);
tgrid = unisgrid(0,1/mfradar.Wav.SampleRate,1/mfradar.Wav.PRF,'D');
rgates = mfradar.IxAnt.PropagationSpeed*tgrid/2;
% Matched filtering and time varying gain
xrsmf = mfradar.IV(mfradar.MF(xrsint));
% Detection in range and angle estimation via monopulse
if any(abs(xrsmf)>threshold)
    [,tgtidx] = findpeaks(abs(xrsmf),'MinPeakHeight',threshold,...
        'Sortstr','Descend','NPeaks',1);
    rng_est = rgates(tgtidx-(numel(mfcoeff)-1));
    ang_est = mfradar.DOA(xrsint(tgtidx-1),xrdazint(tgtidx-1),xrdelint(tgtidx-1),beam_direction)
    % Form the detection object.
    measNoise = diag([0.1, 0.1, 150].^2); % Measurement noise matrix
    detection = objectDetection(current_time,...
        [ang_est(1):ang_est(2):rng_est], 'MeasurementNoise', measNoise,...
        'MeasurementParameters', struct('Frame','spherical', 'HasVelocity', false));
else
    detection = objectDetection.empty;
end
```

generateDetection

```
function [jobq, FIP_2, disp_data, localData]=updateTrackAndJob(jobq, detection, current_job, localData)
global fc c lambda maxrng minrng bw fs prf dcycle rmgres arraysz beamw pd pfa current_time tg
global mfradar env jobload scenepLOT;
trackq = jobq.TrackQueue;
num_trackq_items = jobq.NumTrackJobs;
% Execute current job
switch current_job.JobType
    case 'Search'
        % For search job, if there is a detection, establish tentative
        % track and schedule a confirmation job
        if isempty(detection)
            ang_est = detection.Measurement(1:2);
            rng_est = detection.Measurement(3);
            if mfradar.IsTrackerInitialized
                [,alltracks] = mfradar.Tracker(detection, current_time, uint32(0));
                mfradar.IsTrackerInitialized = true;
            else
                [,alltracks] = mfradar.Tracker(detection, current_time, uint32(0));
            end
            num_trackq_items = num_trackq_items+1;
            trackq(num_trackq_items) = struct('JobType','Confirm','Priority',2000,...
                'BeamDirection',ang_est,'WaveformIndex',1,'Time',current_time+dweltime,...
                'Range',rng_est,'TrackID',alltracks(~[alltracks.IsConfirmed]).TrackID);
            if current_time < 0.3
                fprintf('\t\tTarget detected at %f m',rng_est);
            end
        else
            alltracks = [];
        end
    case 'Confirm'
        % For confirm job, if the detection is confirmed, establish a track
        % and create a track job corresponding to the revisit time
        if isempty(detection)
```

updateTrackAndJob

# Execution Effect of MPAR Example



# Other Add-on Provided by Glaway

No.	Add-on Name	Introduction
1	DGS ( Document Generation Server )	Transform Capella model into documents. Users can edit templates in Word in a “what you see is what you get” manner, without using Aql.
2	TPM ( Technical Performance Manager )	Model and manage all MOE, MOP and TPM in Capella model. Users can make quantitative analysis among different measurements, and graphically analyze change impact of a given measurement.
3	ICM ( Interface Control Manager )	Detailed design of interfaces based on functional exchange, component exchange, and physical link. Include message design, data word design and pin design based on different bus types, e.g. 1553B, RS422, RS485, CAN, AFDX and so on.





# Thanks !

客户至上 价值创新 以人为本 团队协作