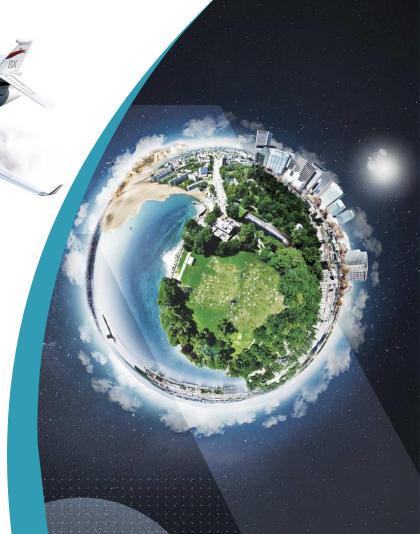


A global engineering process based on MBSE to master complexity

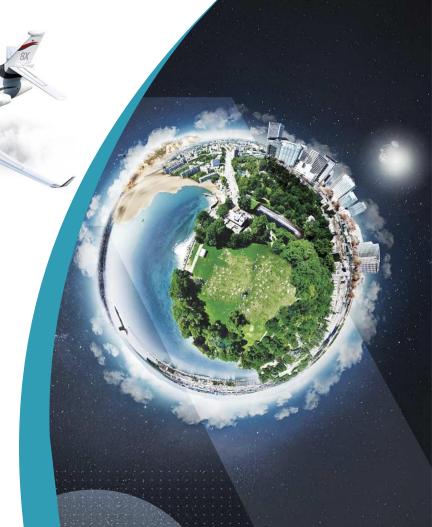
Guillaume JOURNAUX Karine PELLEN <u>guillaume.journaux@fr.thalesgroup.com</u> <u>karine.pellen@fr.thalesgroup.com</u>



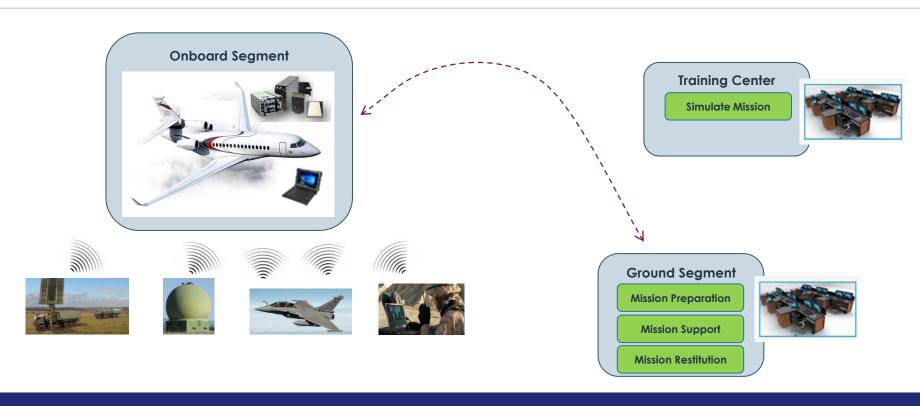


Introduction

ARCHANGE Project and its challenges



What is ARCHANGE?

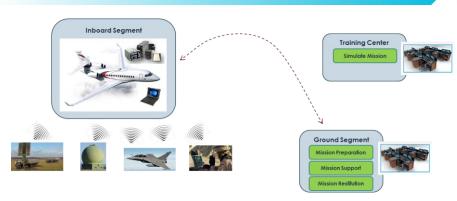


New generation of French Airborne SIGnal INTeligence (SIGINT) Mission System



What types of complexity do we have to deal with?

TECHNICAL COMPLEXITY OPERATIONAL NEEDS & NON FUNCTIONAL CONSTRAINTS



- > Many functional needs
- > High sensor sensibility
- > High level of cyber security
- Billons of tactical objects to manage
- > ...

ORGANIZATIONAL COMPLEXITY INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION & HUMAN INTERACTIONS



- Dassault Aviation, Thales (DMS & SIX), Sub-contractors
- > 12 geographical places

Need to have a structured tooled-up engineering process that optimizes the whole team's performance



Engineering practices transformation is also a challenge!

ENGINEERING PRACTICES TRANSFORMATION rionnal chain **≅** Capella **Jira** concepts logical architecture New collaborative New worklow processes From « paper » to digital data habits

All these changes require

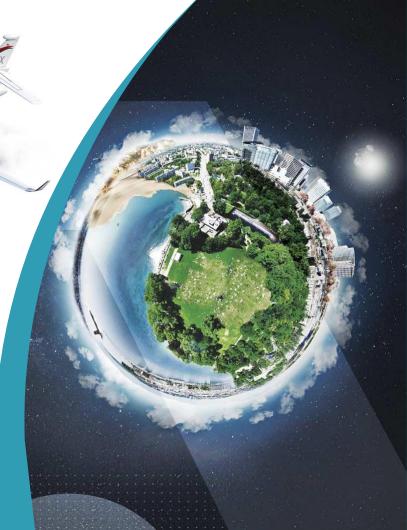
- Mindset changes
- Organisation adaptations
- Specific trainings
- > Daily coaching
- Engineering practices "champions"
- > Time



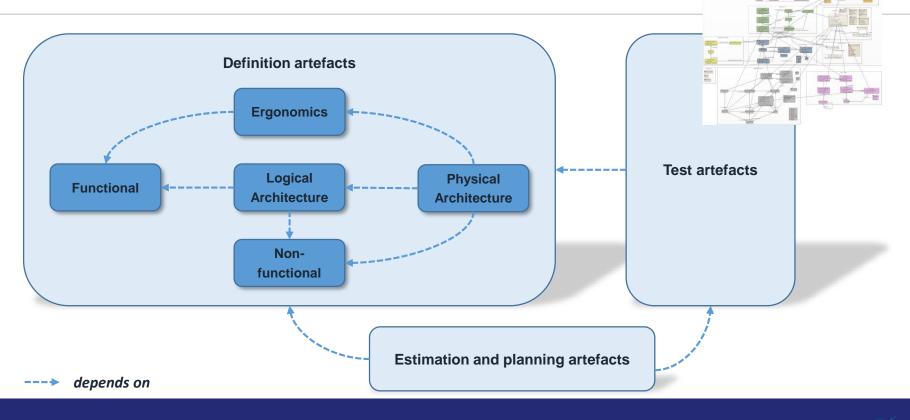


How to master Complexity?

A global engineering process based on MBSE

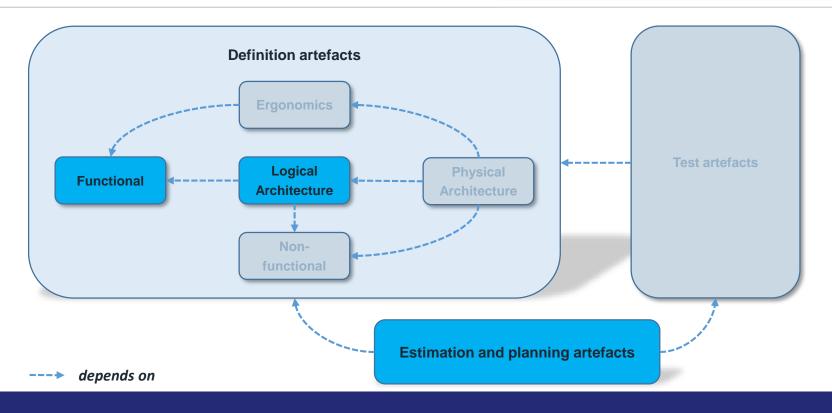


Gobal engineering datamodel overview



Draw the global engineering datamodel & workflow





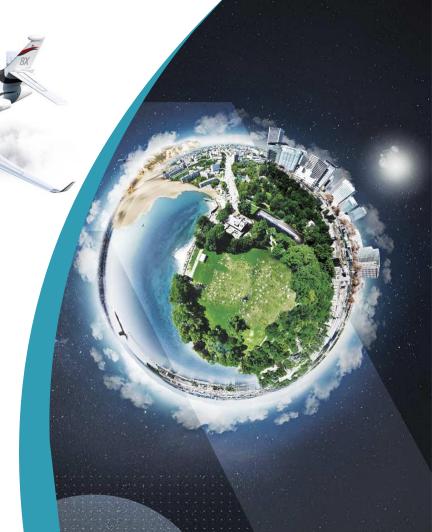
Draw the global engineering datamodel & workflow





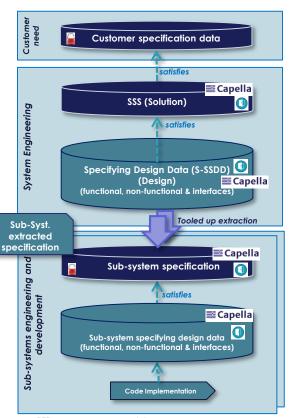
How to master Technical Complexity?

Project engineering process based on MBSE



Taylored MBSE instanciation adjusted to the project context

Model Based System Engineering



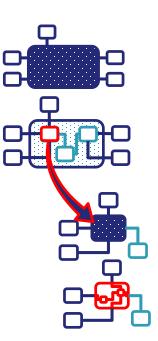
> WHY - Customer need expression

> WHAT - What the system shall do to cover the need

► HOW – How the system is built to cover the need System ⇔ Sub-Systems: strong co-engineering In order to define each sub-system contract

> WHAT - What the system shall do to cover the need

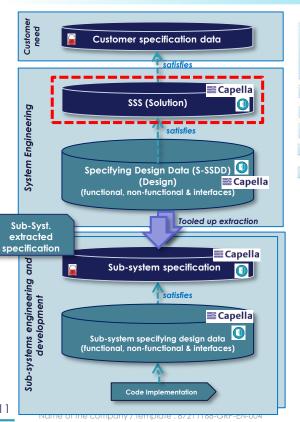
> HOW – How the system is built to cover the need

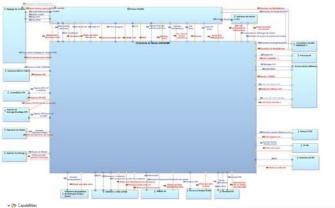




DEFINE THE ACTORS THAT INTERACT WITH THE SYSTEM, DEFINE THE SYSTEM EXTERNAL INTERFACE, DEFINE AND TRACE FUNCTIONAL CHAINS, WRITE FUNCTIONAL AND NON FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

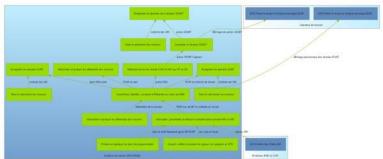










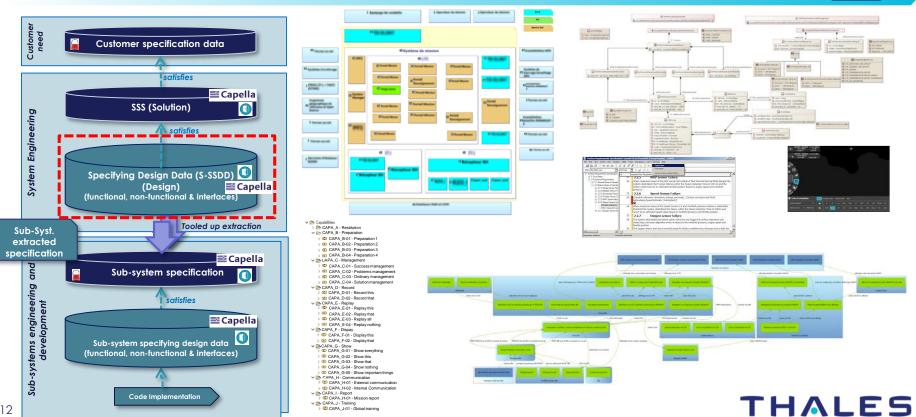




MBSE – Specifying Design Data – SSDD

SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE DEFINITION, FUNCTIONAL CHAINS, FUNCTIONAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS FLOWDOWN ON SUB-SYSTEMS THROUGH CO-ENGINEEERING, INTERFACE DEFINITION BETWEEN SUB-SYSTEMS

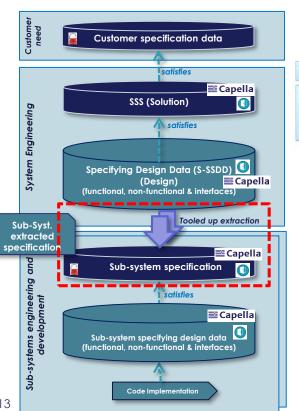


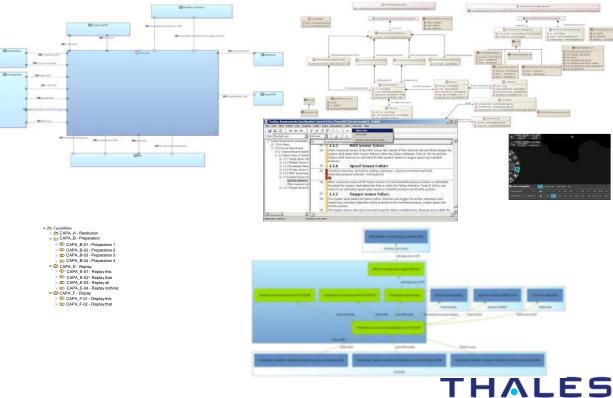


MBSE – System to Sub-Systems transition



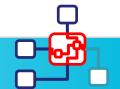
TOOLED UP ENGINEERING DATA EXTRACTION FOR EACH SUB SYSTEM (ACTORS, FUNCTIONAL CHAINS, ALLOCATED FUNCTIONS, FUNCTIONAL AND NON-FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS)

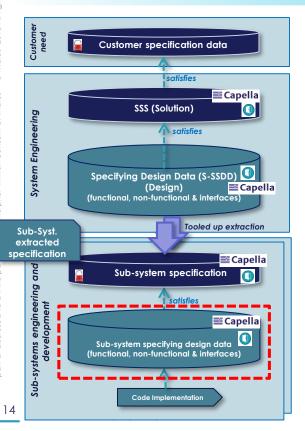


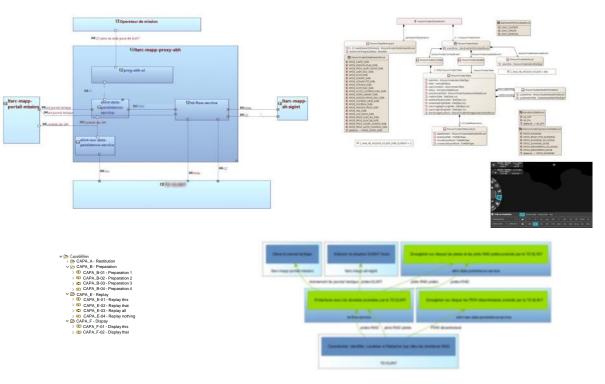


MBSE – Sub-system Design Specification







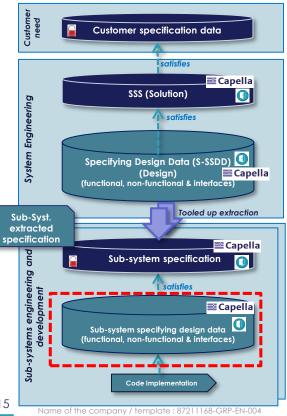


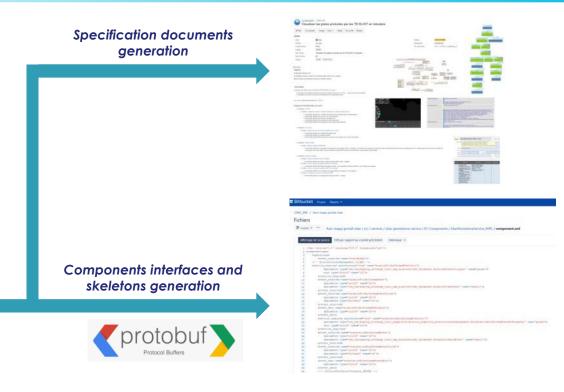


MBSE – Software development transition

CONSISTANT NECESSARY DATA GENERATION FOR THE SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

(DIGITAL INTERFACES, HTML PAGES FOR SPECIFICATIONS, ...)









How to master organizational complexity?

MBSE is necessary but not sufficient

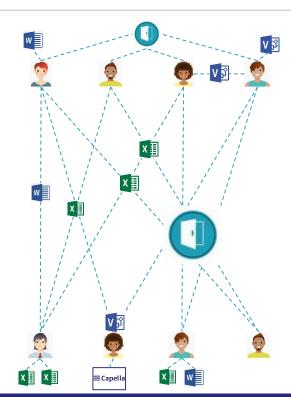


Co-engineering to fight against sillos

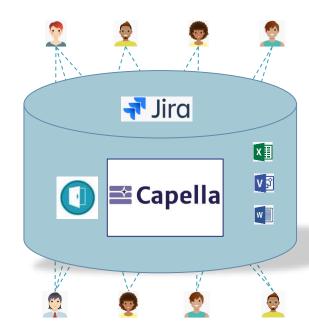










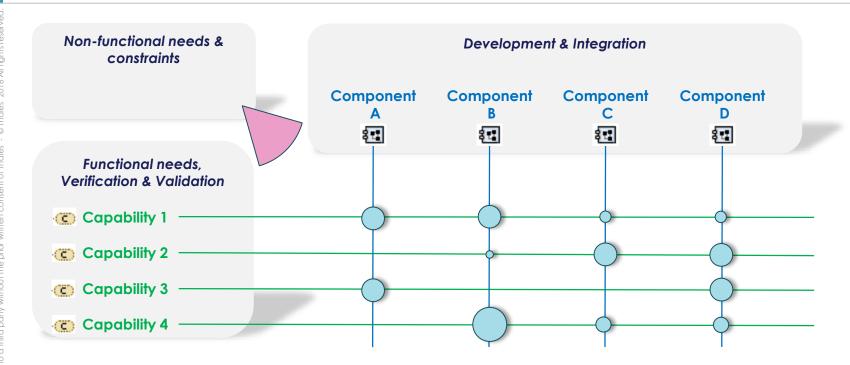


Promoting global efficiency over local efficiency



Functional ⇔ Non-functional ⇔ Component

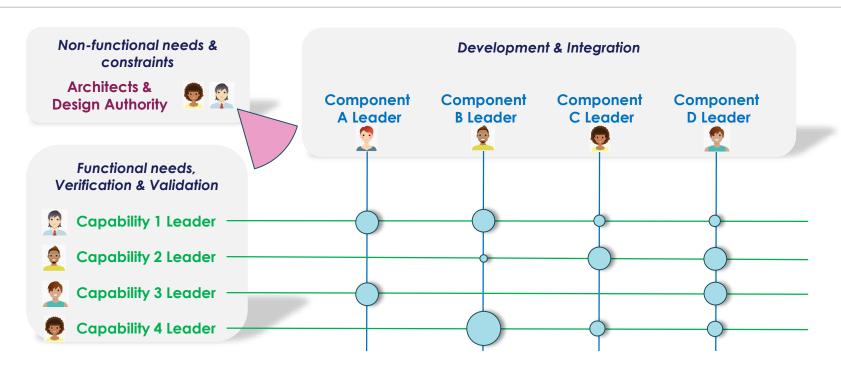




Find the right balance between Functional needs, non functional constraints and Components point of view



Functional ⇔ Non-functional ⇔ Component - OBS



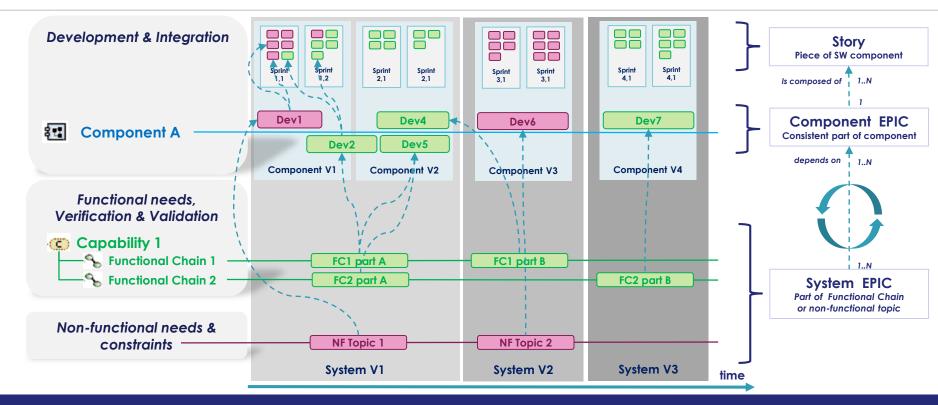
A leader for each point of view





Functional ⇔ Non-functional ⇔ Component - Planning



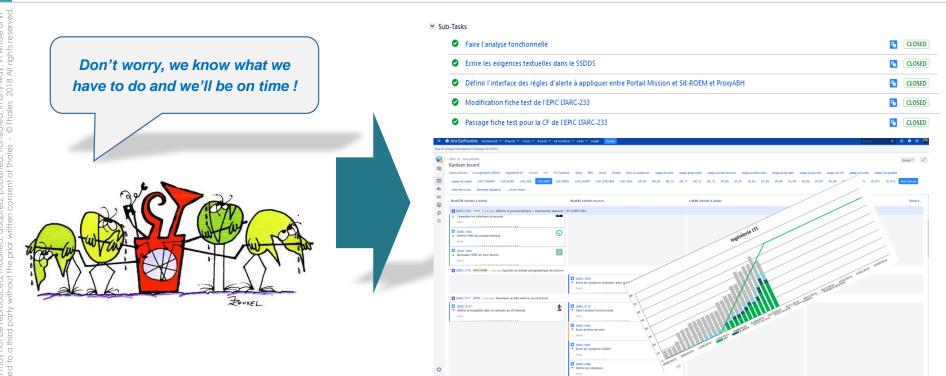


Take component development constraints into account in functional chains and non functional constraints planning



Engineering tasks management and team workflow

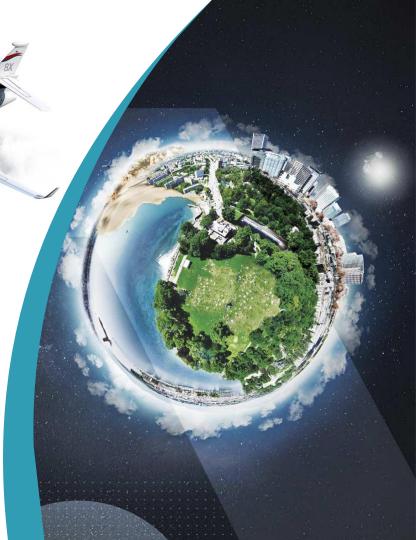




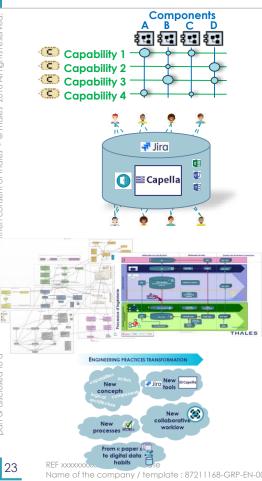
Formalize your engineering tasks and workflows and use them to build your reporting







Lessons learnt



- Capabilities and components are the two fundamental dimensions that structure the engineering workflow
- Capella model shall be the reference backbone of the engineering data
 - Capella model shall be used everyday by everyone
 - Capella shall be connected to other engineering or management tools
 - Data consistency shall be an obsession; tool unicity should not
- 2 essential keys to success:
 - Early definition of the global engineering data model
- Early definition of the engineering process
- Do not underestimate the engineering transformation challenges
 - Teams needs training and coaching
 - Managers shall be sponsors of these changes

The efforts are worth the results!



Our engineering practices evolution

