

# An Ecological Approach to Evolving Domains Using MBSE

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January 25, 2007

# Current State

- System/widget/technology is the focus
- Life-cycles are primarily focused on getting the system deployed
  - Linear and not long term
- Support and beyond is given little detail in process models

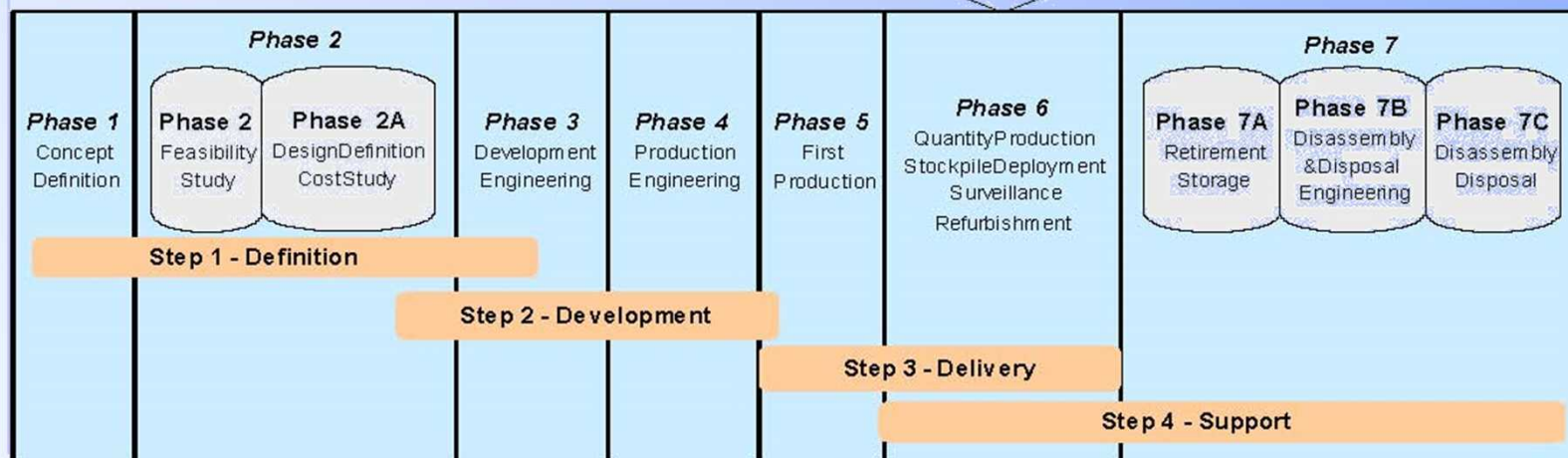
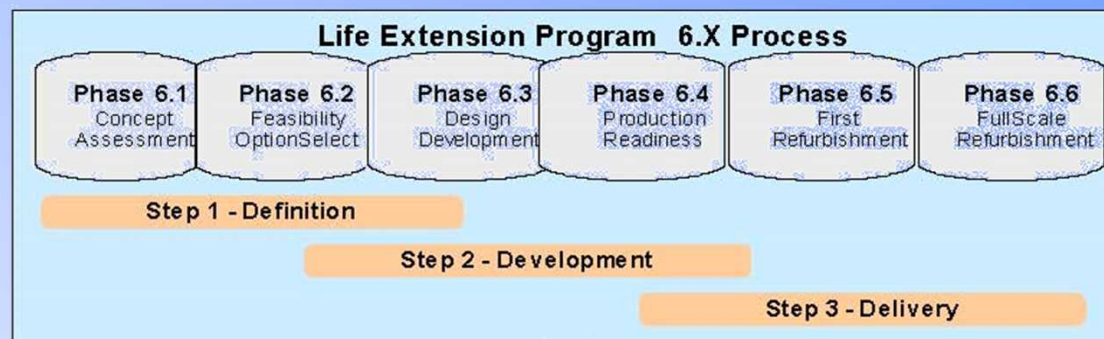
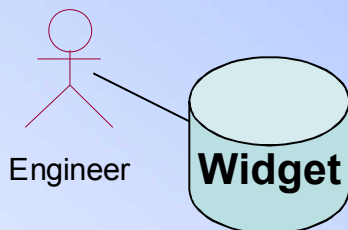
**One-shot System-centric**





# Sandia's Product Life Cycle

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# Legacy M&S Approach

- M&S community developing simulation capability know the phenomenon
  - Rarely have expertise in modeling technology  
“tortured Fortran”

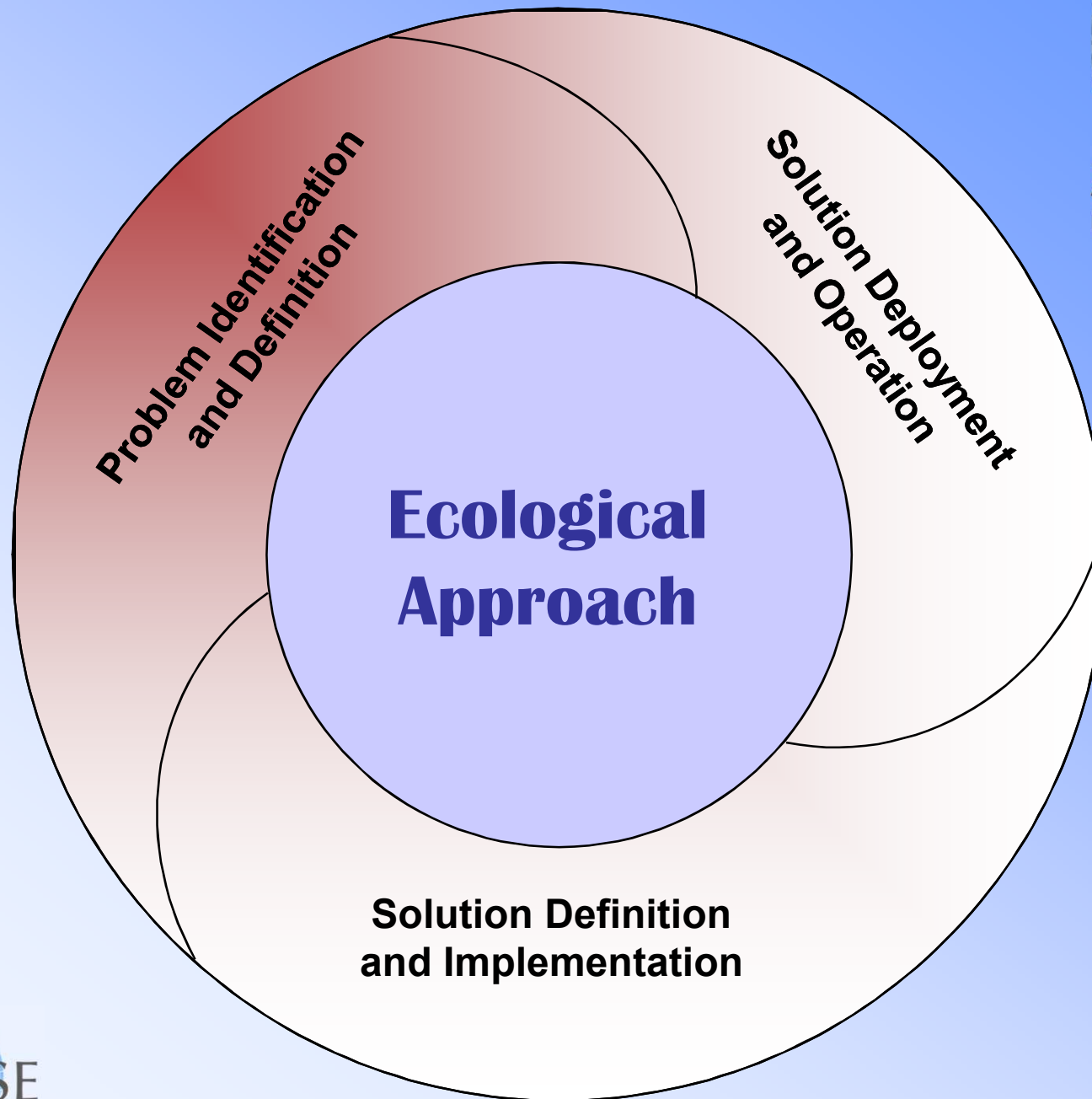
**How do we want to move  
forward with modeling  
a domain?  
Who do the models serve?**

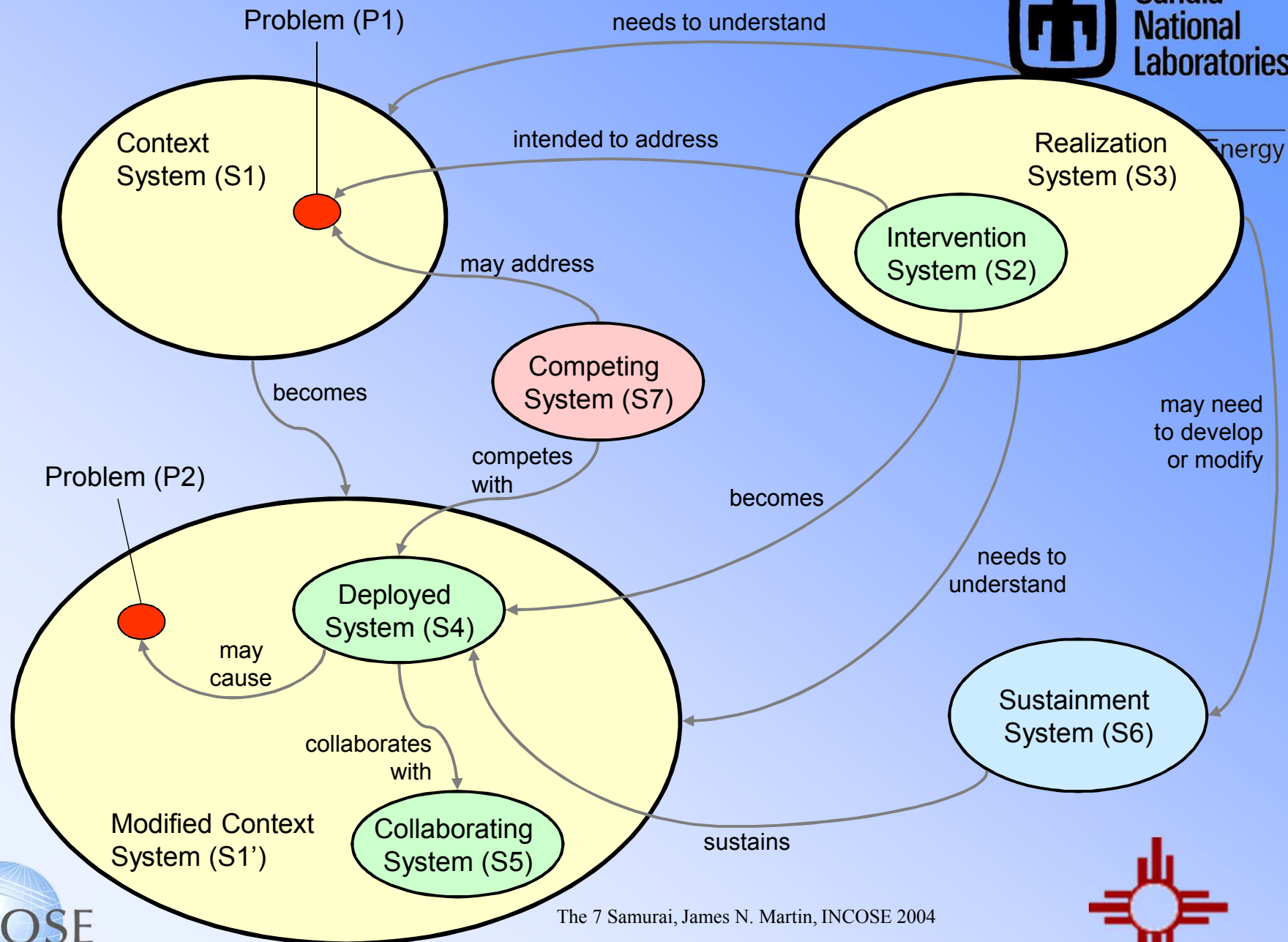
# Alternate State

- Focus on domain or enterprise
  - No real end of life, unless something disruptive occurs
- Evolutionary approach to developing capability
- Multiple systems – multiple models all evolving

**Evolutionary Domain-centric**



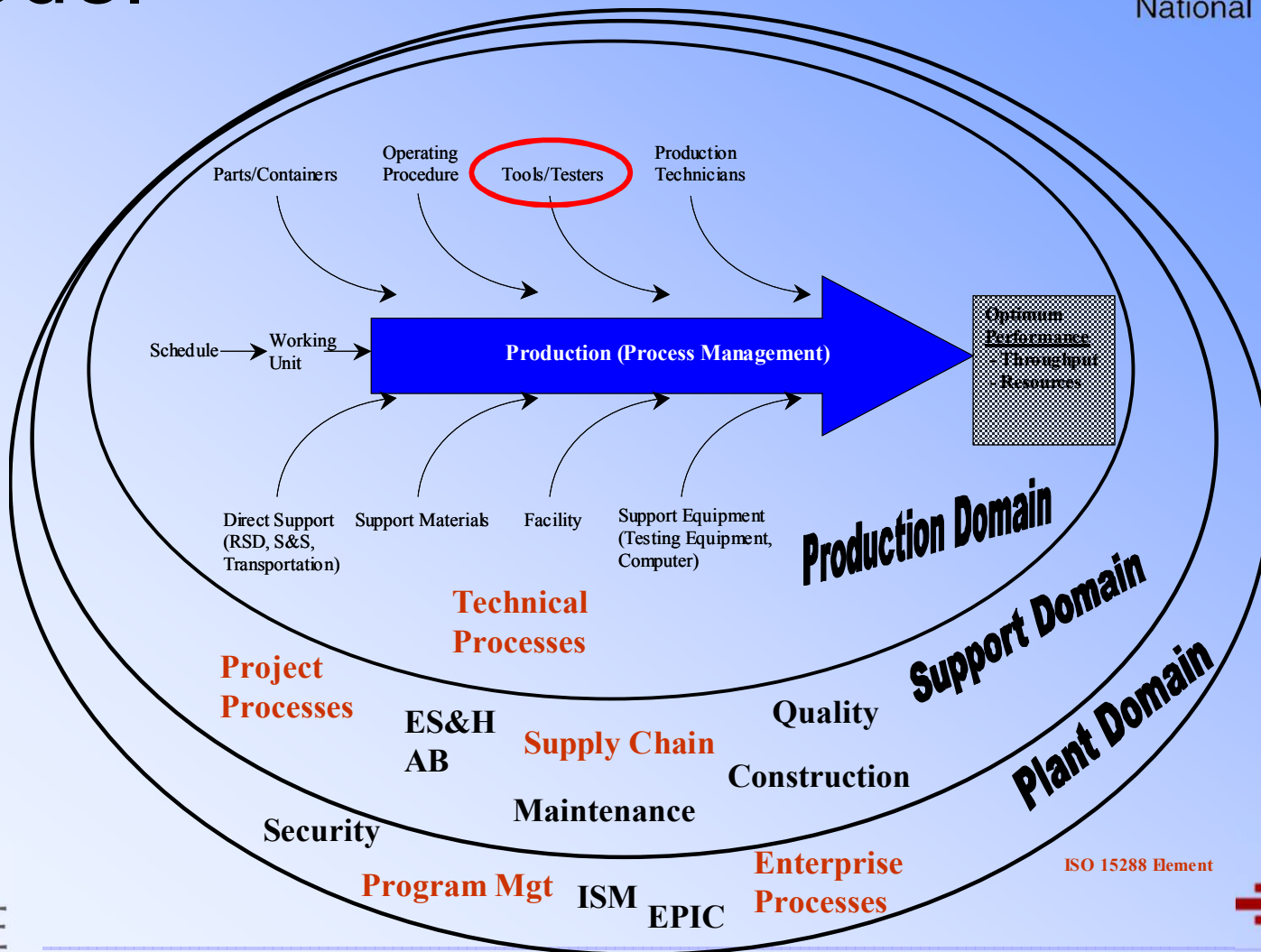




The 7 Samurai, James N. Martin, INCOSE 2004



# Manufacturing Enterprise Model

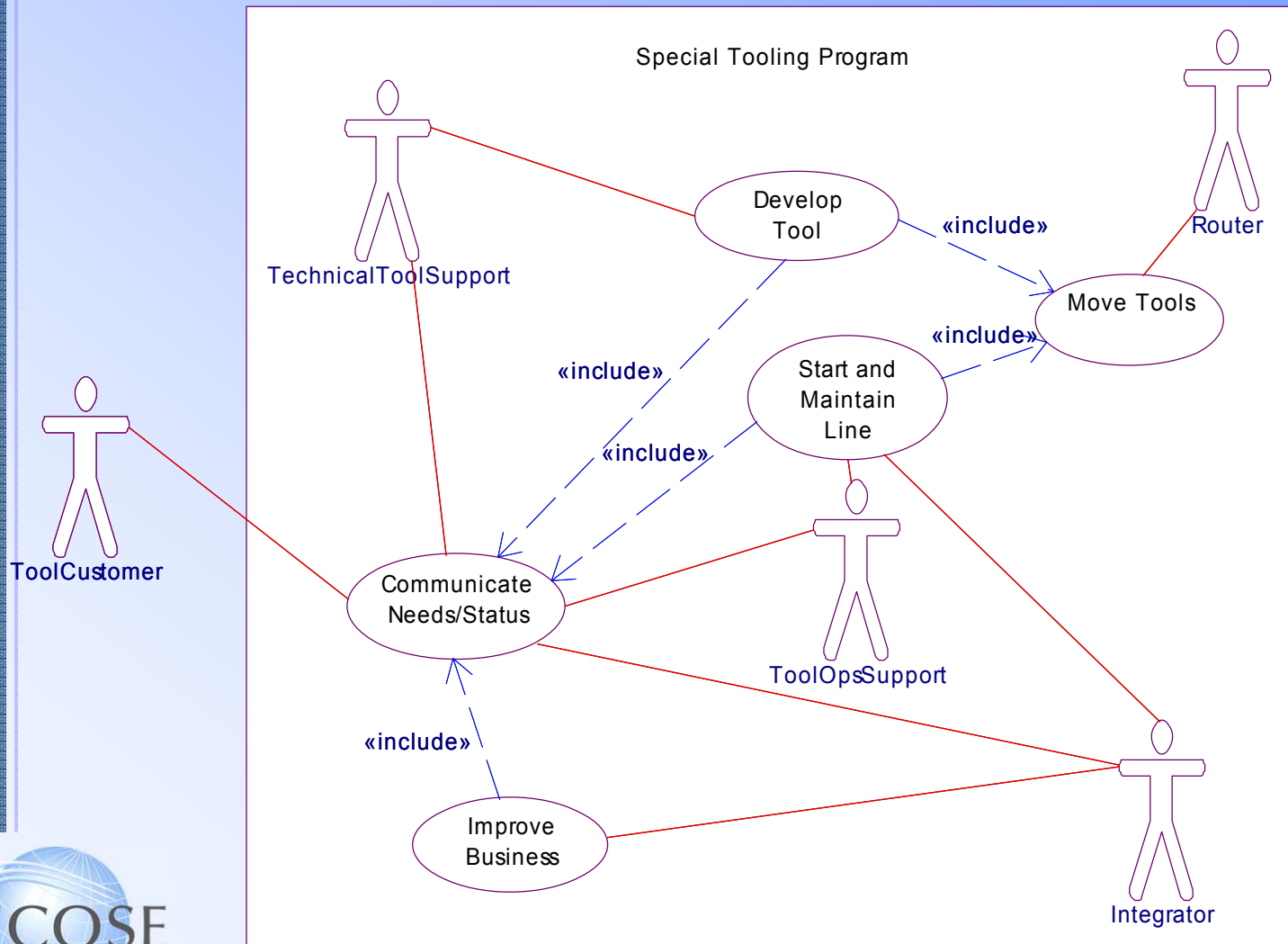


The diagram illustrates the interactions between various actors in a System of Systems (SoS) environment. The actors and their associated use cases are as follows:

- User** (Actor) is associated with **ToolCustomer** (Use Case).
- ToolCustomer** (Use Case) is associated with **Integrator** (Actor) and **ToolDesigner** (Actor).
- Integrator** (Actor) is associated with **ToolDesigner** (Actor) and **ProducerMaintainer** (Actor).
- ToolDesigner** (Actor) is associated with **ProducerMaintainer** (Actor).
- ProducerMaintainer** (Actor) is associated with **AquisitionAgent** (Actor) and **Assessor** (Actor).
- AquisitionAgent** (Actor) is associated with **Assessor** (Actor).
- Assessor** (Actor) is associated with **Coordinator** (Actor) and **Planner** (Actor).
- Coordinator** (Actor) is associated with **Planner** (Actor).
- Planner** (Actor) is associated with **Router** (Actor).
- Router** (Actor) is associated with **Supplier2** (Actor).
- Supplier2** (Actor) is associated with **Provider1** (Actor) and **ToolOpsSupport** (Use Case).
- Provider1** (Actor) is associated with **ToolOpsSupport** (Use Case).
- ToolOpsSupport** (Use Case) is associated with **Supplier** (Actor).
- Supplier** (Actor) is associated with **TechnicalToolSupport** (Use Case).
- TechnicalToolSupport** (Use Case) is associated with **Integrator** (Actor) and **ToolDesigner** (Actor).

The diagram uses standard UML notation for actors (stick figures) and use cases (circles with numbers). Associations are represented by lines connecting actors to use cases or other actors. Multiplicities of 1 are indicated at the ends of the association lines.

# Behavioral Context



# Goals of Modeling

- Use the SE toolbox to develop a comprehensive integrated model of the Pantex Special Tooling Program
- A capstone view of the Special Tooling Program that all participants can relate to
- Identify Opportunities for Improvement
  - Enterprise
  - Operational
  - Workflow
  - Measurement
  - Information Systems

*Model is an  
Organizational  
Asset*



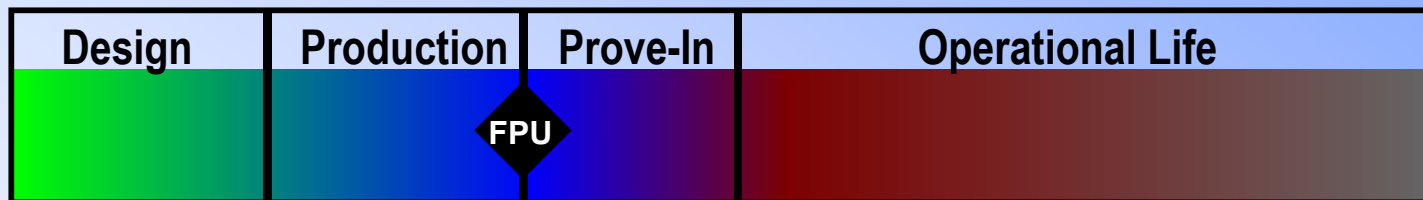
# Enterprise & Information Changes

- Enterprise Changes
  - Refine and expand enterprise model
  - Add dynamic simulation capability
- Information System Changes
  - Incremental development of integrated information system for tooling enterprise
  - Define architecture that aligns IT system to business needs using the enterprise model as guide

**Model Guides  
Infrastructure Development**

# Operational Changes

- Use Model to Guide Operational Changes
  - Standardization of workflow across all shops
  - Formalization of tool production and prove-in processes (transition from design to operational life)



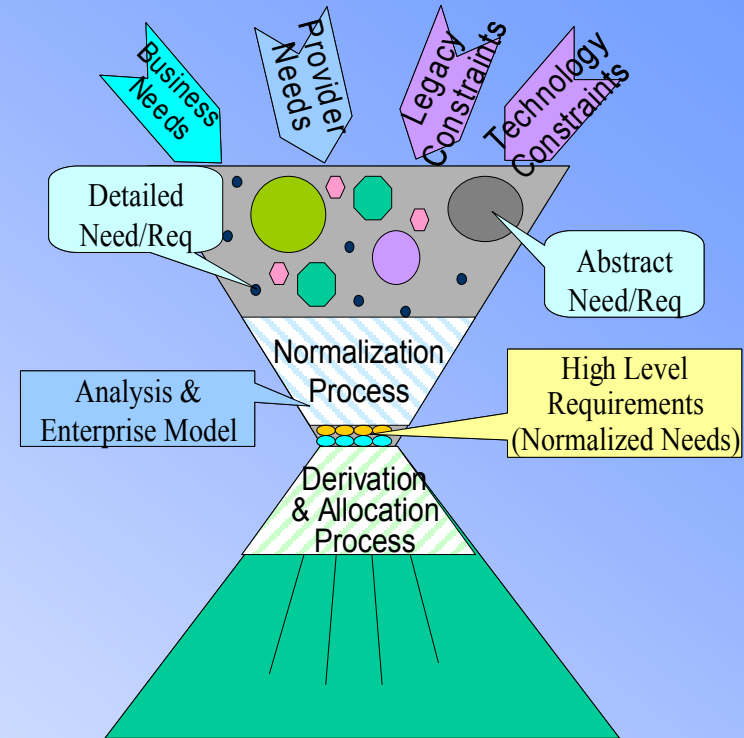
- Improve accuracy and quality of work orders

**Analysis of Model  
Guides its Evolution**



# Workflow Changes

- Requirements management
  - Tooling enterprise regulatory requirements
  - Move investment in assurance activities to early in development of a tool
  - Tool design requirements
- Explicitly define states and transitions of work products



**Modeling Spawns Process  
Improvement Initiatives**



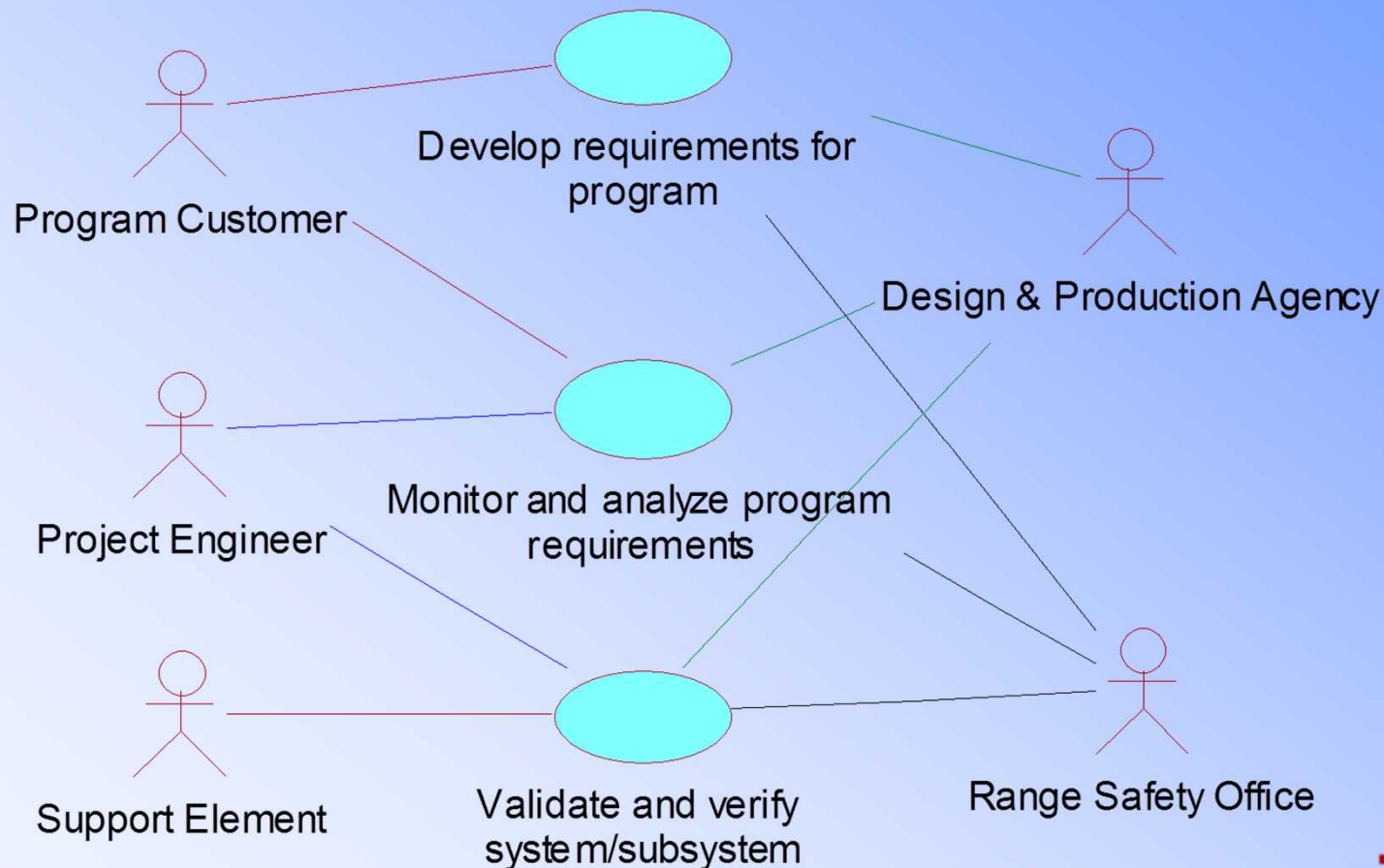
# Measurement Changes

- Change culture to rely on metrics as improvement tools
- Align metrics to provide information on tool operational effectiveness
- Develop predictive modeling capabilities

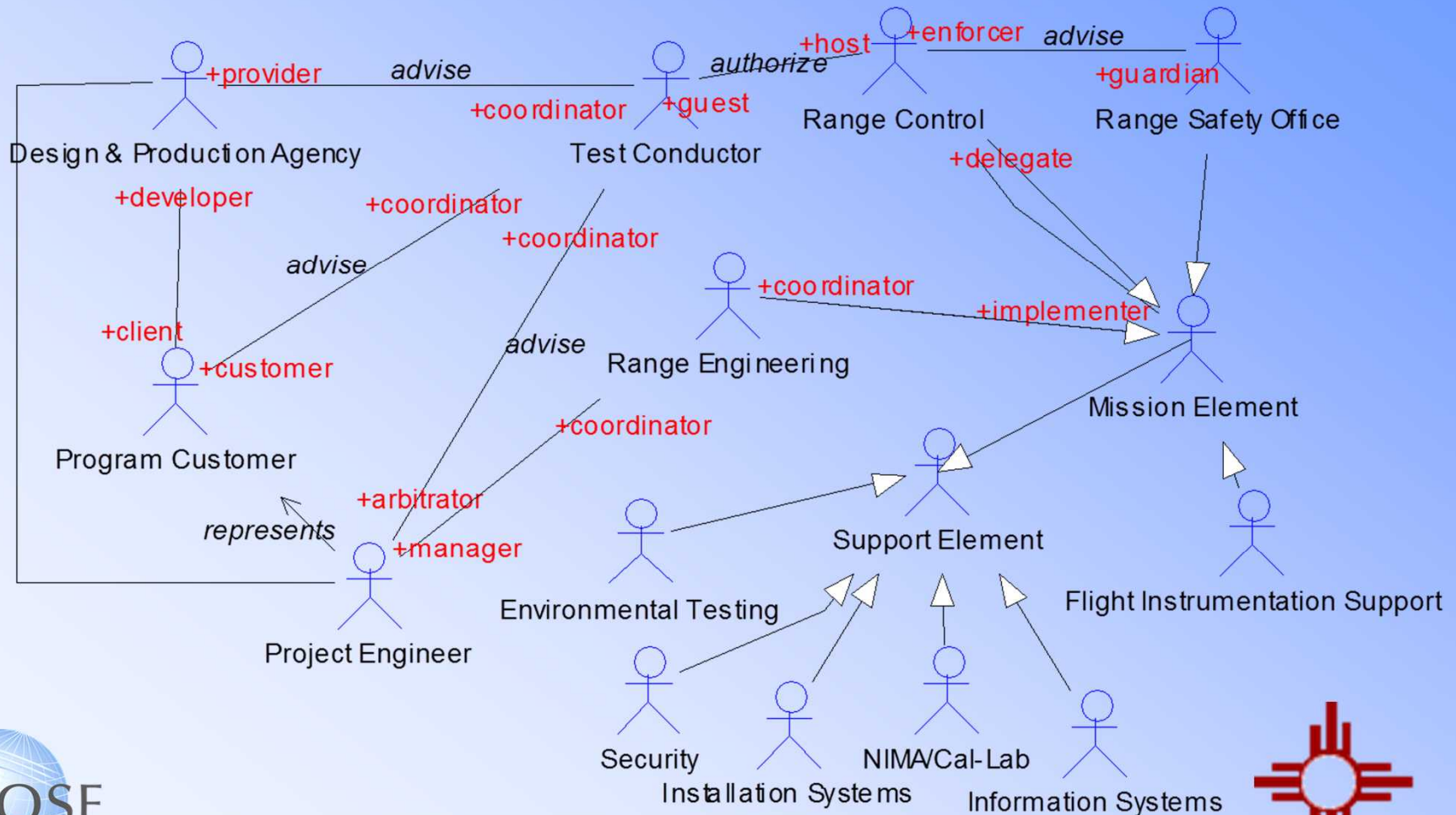
**Model Drives Explicit Definition  
and Flow Down of Parametrics**



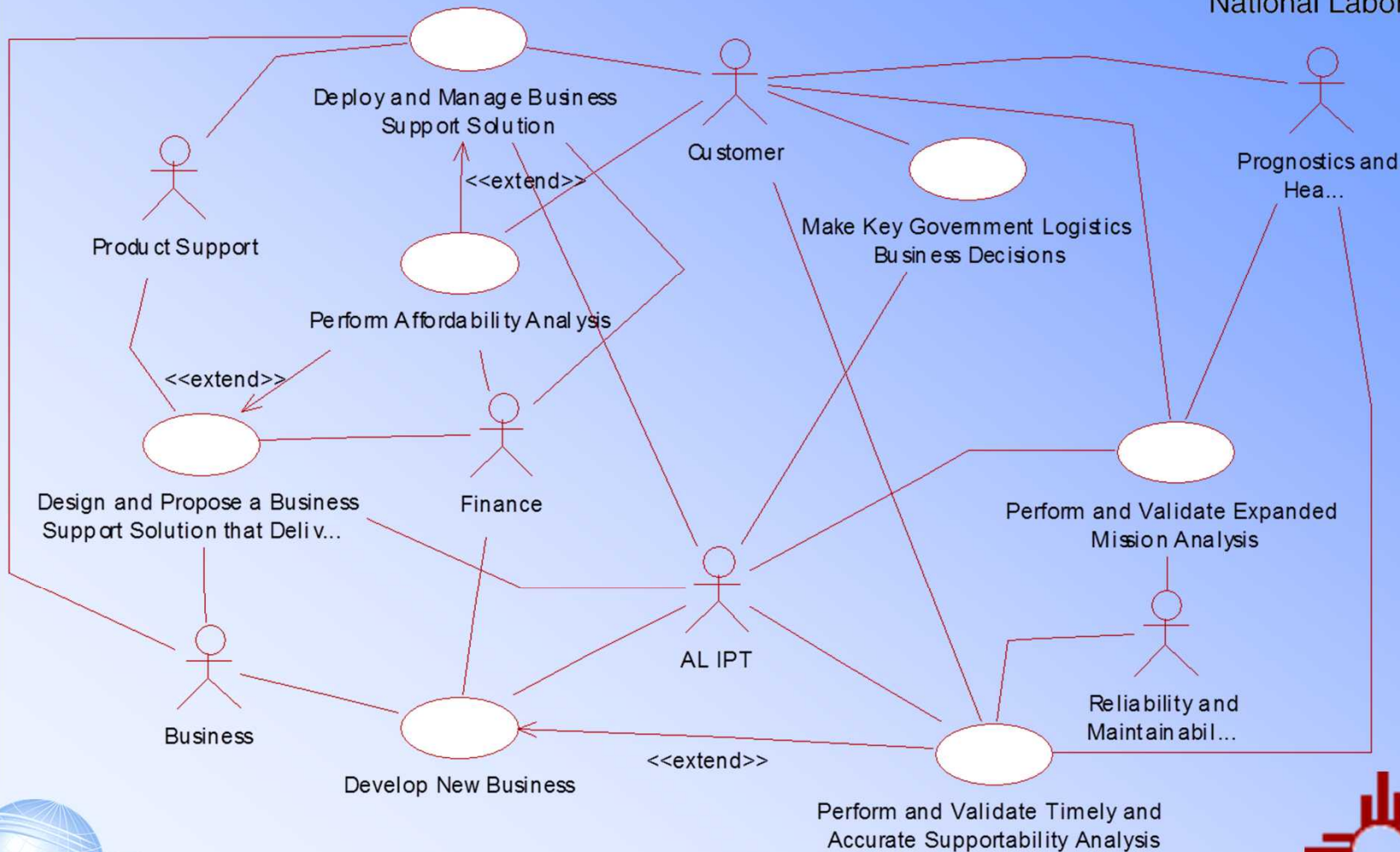
# Flight Test Range Use Cases



# Flight Test Range Stakeholders



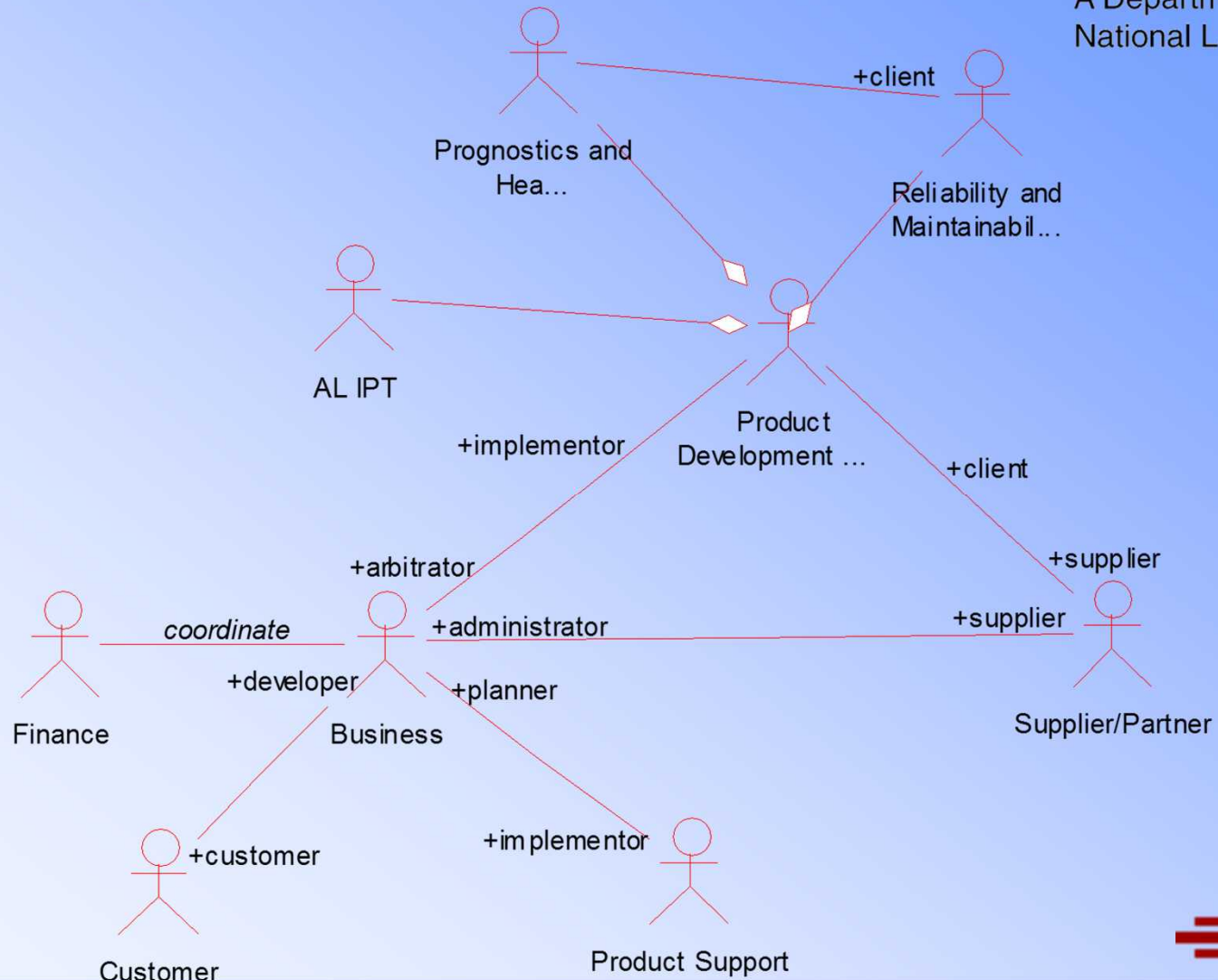
# JSF Logistics Use Cases





# JSF Logistics Stakeholders

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# MBSE Inhibitors/Enablers (1)

- Impacts external environment
  - Enter dialogue with Customers, Partners, Suppliers, and Policy Makers
  - Entire domain needs to evolve
  - Requires standards
- Cultural Change
  - Organizational perspective and investment
    - Move away from reactionary, one-shot perspective
    - Organizational investment in MBSE infrastructure, can't be tenuous
  - Systems Engineers
    - Serious tools and accountability
    - Move away from Power Point engineering

# MBSE Inhibitors/Enablers (2)

- Resource availability
  - IT professionals with systems analysis background
  - Systems Analysts & Modelers required
  - Architects are hard to come by
    - Need to grow and mentor
- Long-term investment
  - Models need to be engineered
  - Models are tangible assets
  - Models require maintenance
- Tool Integration
  - Simulation tools operating in silo



# Abstract

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Systems or rather solutions to problems or opportunities exist in a context. That context is set in a domain. Examples of domains are Point of Sale (POS) Systems, Aviation, Home Automation, Homeland Defense, etc. In order to properly develop and evolve the service effectiveness of a set of systems that operate in a domain, models become critical. An “ecological” approach of developing the effectiveness of services in a domain is proposed in this presentation. Instead of developing point solutions based on a set of “symptoms” that present themselves, if domain models are used to analyze and predict results, then augmented based on deployed solutions in order to develop the next generation of solutions, the Systems Engineering community would be ahead of the power curve in incrementally evolving and integrating systems.

The key of course is substantial investment in high fidelity domain models that are maintained over time and instrumentation of domains in which deployed solutions exist. This ecological approach will be presented as well as examples of domain models that have been developed using UML and SysML as potential candidates. These domain models require more layers to completely realize the gains possible. This is the challenge put forth to the MBSE community, how can we reach this ecological approach to evolving domains using Model Based Systems Engineering?

