# Smart Component Modeling for Complex System Development

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Airbus Central R&T

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# Motivation

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## Customers demand

- New product features and capabilities
- With higher cadence

## Development cycles are long and expensive

- Due to complexity
- Due to interdisciplinarity
- Due to customization
- Due to certification

## Getting a product quick to the market

- Important for business success
- Customers tend to stop ordering old products in case a new one is announced

# Challenge & Approach

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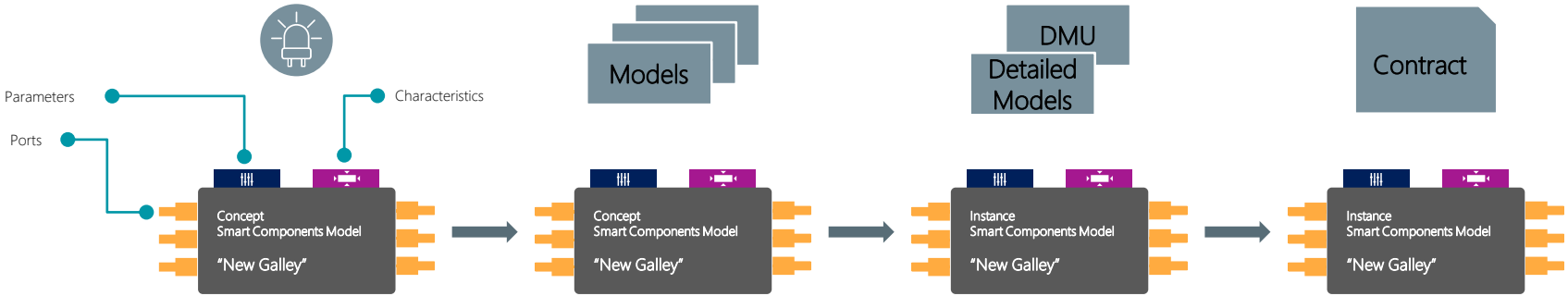
Increase development velocity and product quality without negative impacts on performance or certification

- Introduction of a new development process (Out of cycle)
- Digitalization of all process steps (MBSE)
- Automation where possible (supporting tool infrastructure)

Way of Working

- Central R&T to work independently from current tool vendor policy
- Ideal, greenfield approach
- Regular exchange with bigger Airbus initiatives; but not directly part of it

# Out of Cycle Process



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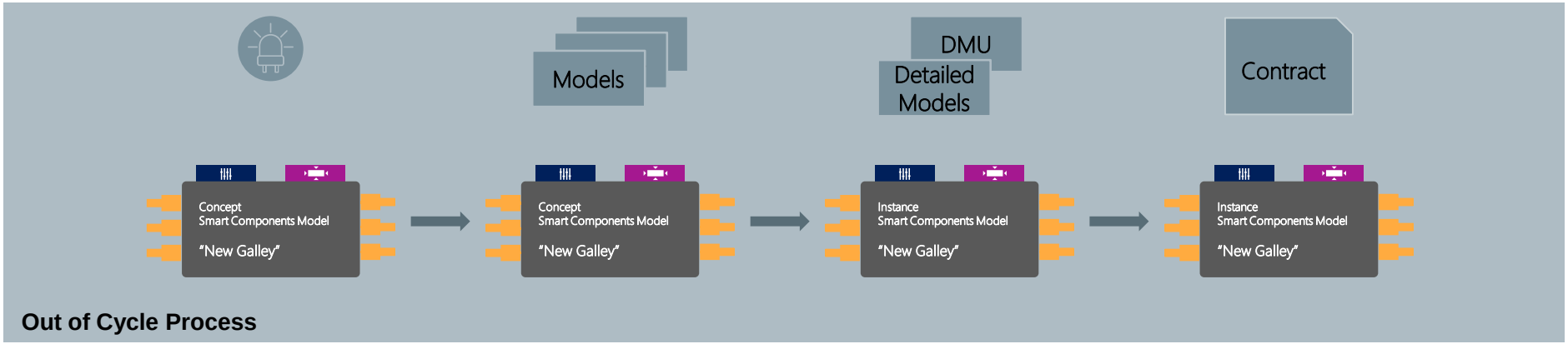

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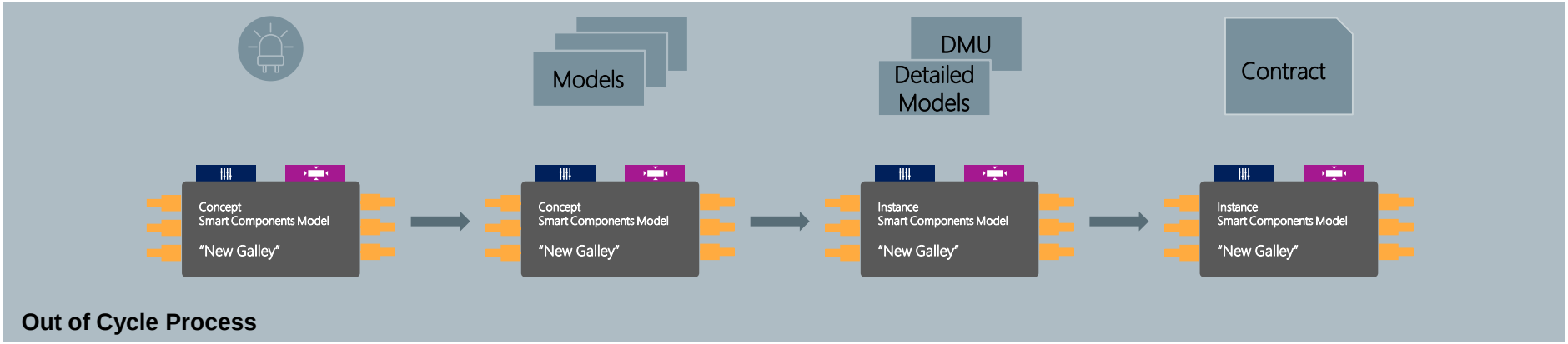


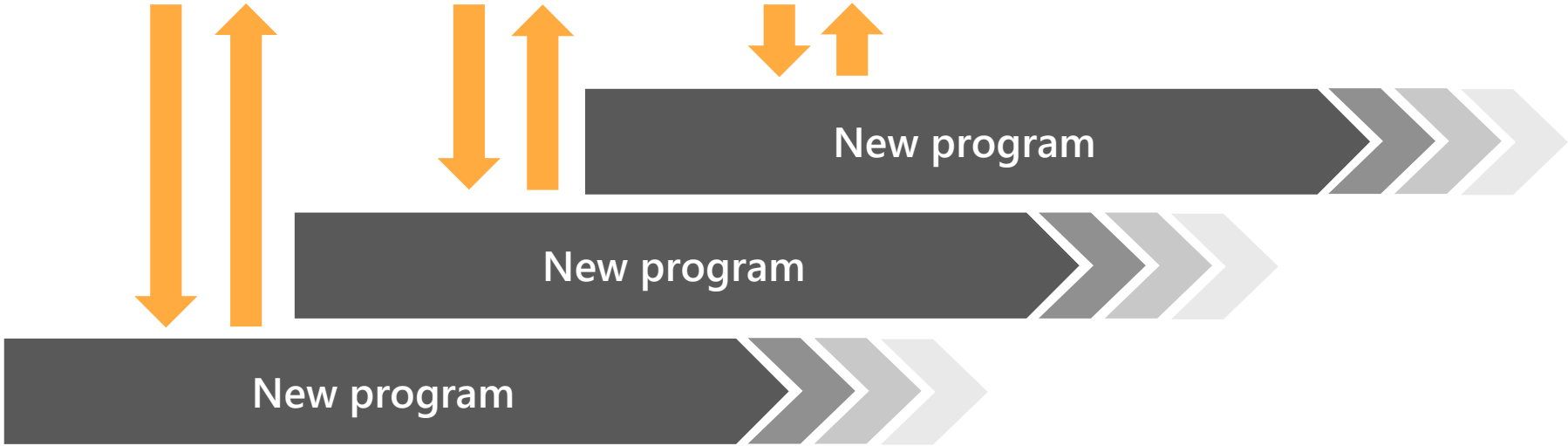

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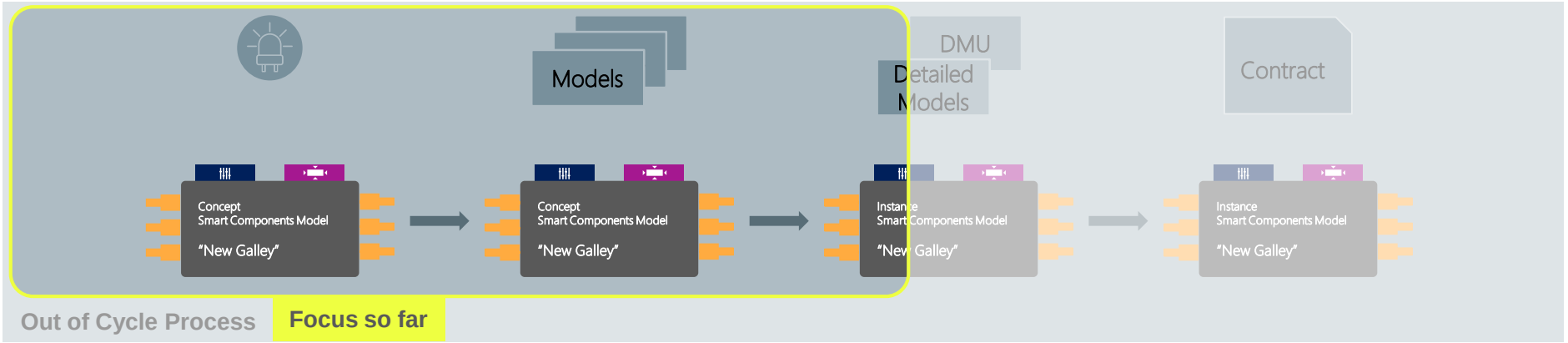
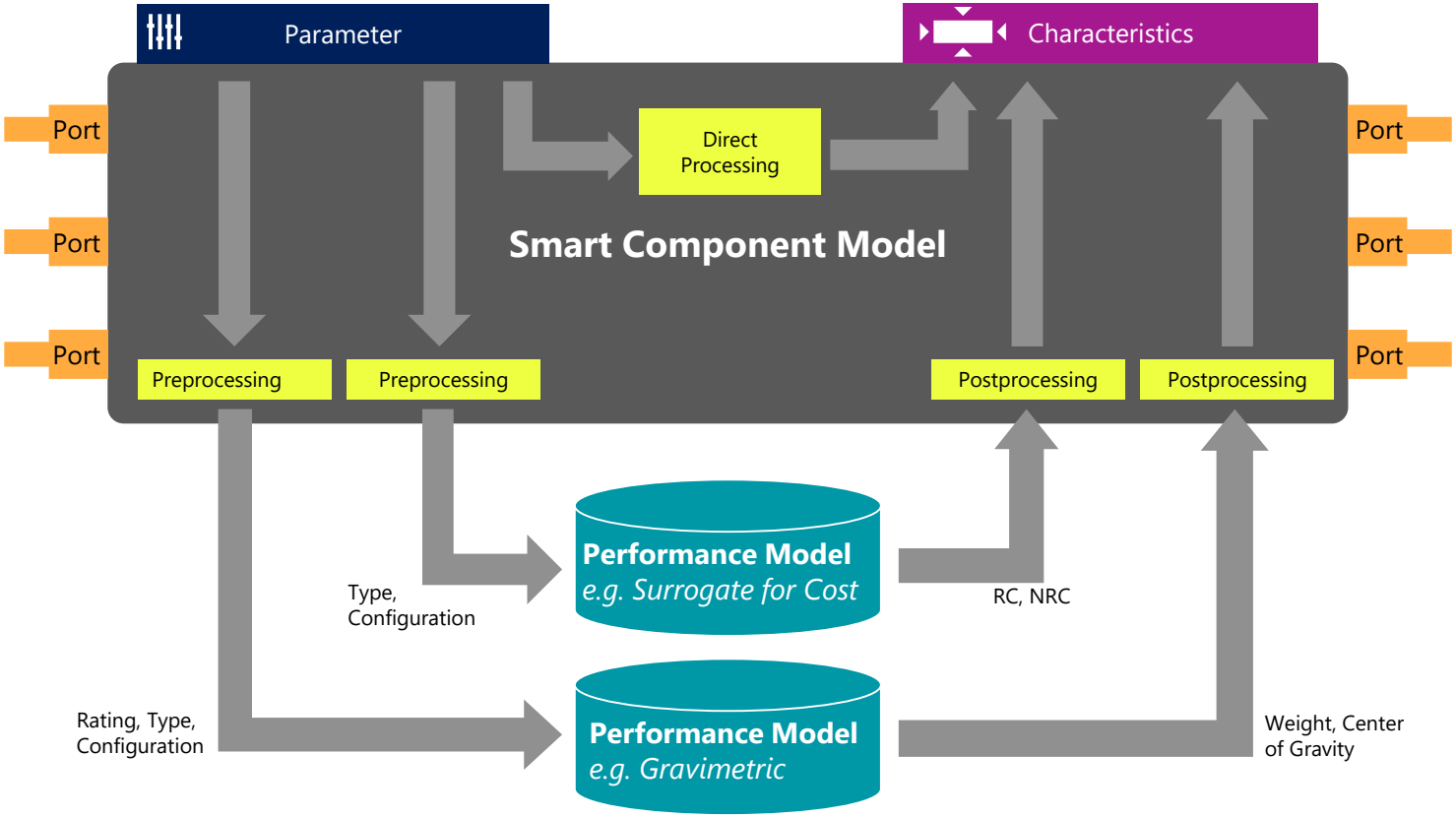



Main objectives:

- Pre-develop parametric design models (SCM) Out of Cycle
- Use for new aircraft programs (feasibility, concept) to save time
- Use models to perform multiple trade-studies

New program

# What is a Smart Component Model?



# Mechanisms of Smart Component Models

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**Parameter**
Input variables that configure the model

**Characteristics**
Output variables that are calculated from input parameters

**Parts/Occurrences**
Allow decomposition of models

**Transfer / Computation**
Transfer information between model elements, potentially performing transformations

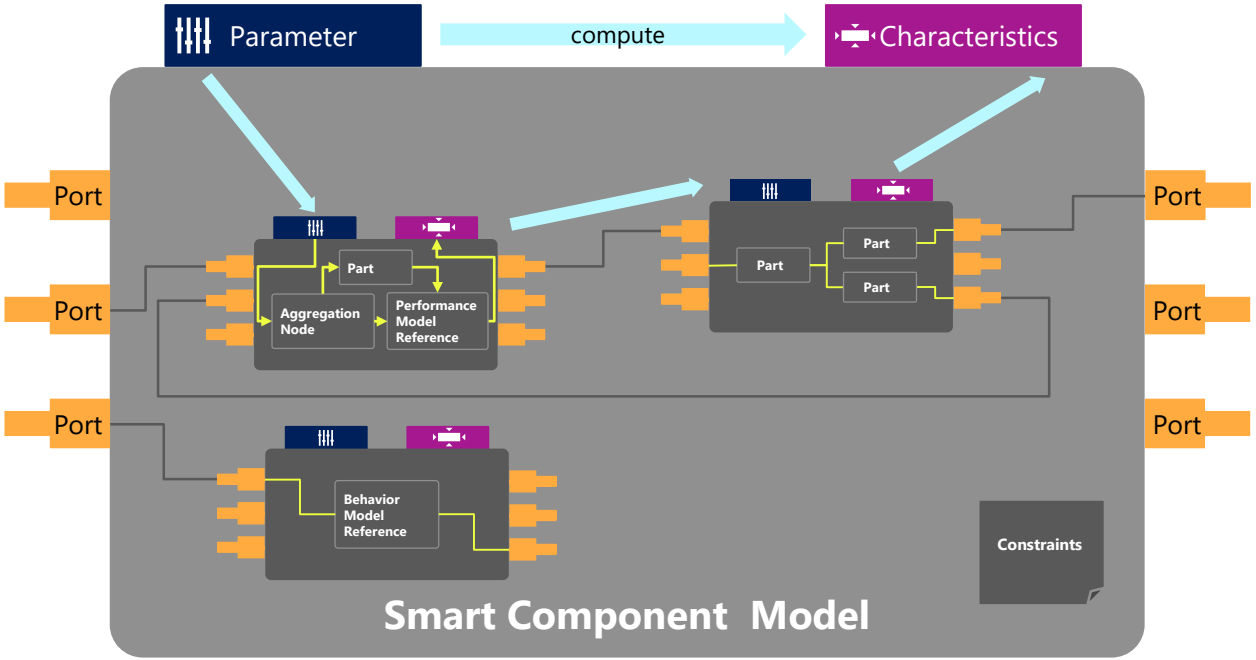
**Model References**
Specify external discipline models used to calculate performance or behavioral indicators

**Aggregation Nodes**
Perform internal computations

**Constraints**
Specify value or structural requirements for all model elements

**Ports**
Represent interfaces of the modelled entity

**Connectors**
Connects pair of ports



# Differentiating Features of Smart Component Modeling

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- Explicit parameterization of models
- Occurrence modeling for deep nested modeling
- Formal type system with type and value checking
- References to external domain models
- Constraint definition and checking based on OCL[1]/AQL[2]
- Flexible relation modeling
- Supporting tool infrastructure

[1]Object Constraint Language
[2]Acceleo Query Language

# Model editor – SCM Workbench

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Formal Ecore meta model

automatic

Eclipse plugins for model editing

use

Sirius

Diagram, tools and services definitions

automatic

Graphical editor for SCM models

SCM Workbench

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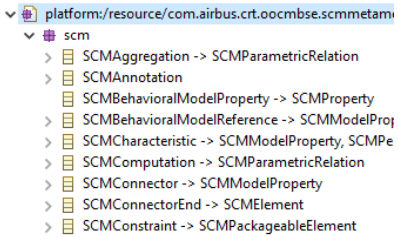


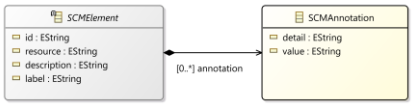


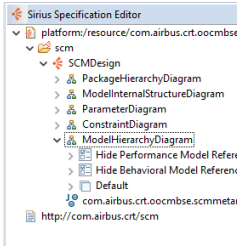


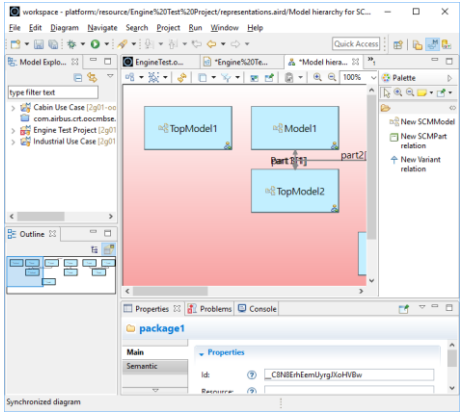

# Supporting Tool Infrastructure

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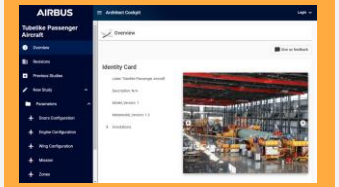
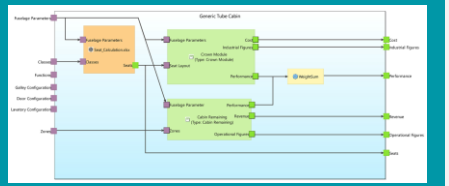
## Architecture modelling
System/Aircraft Architect

Architecture Web Frontend

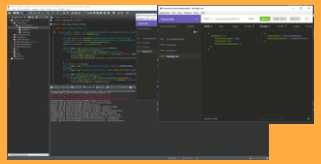


## Smart Component Model creation
SCM Developer

SCM Workbench



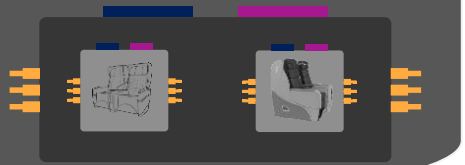
SCM Engine



Processors

Support Functions

Smart Component Library



## Access to existing domain data
Discipline Model Developers

Discipline Specific Tools

**Discipline Models**
- Behavioral Models
- Performance Models
- Surrogate Models

# Conclusion

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- New development with Out of Cycle development of components requires fitting metamodel
- EMF/Sirius allow agile metamodel and model editor development
- Evaluation of SCM approach in various use cases from different domains like manufacturing, design and operations successful
- Next steps: handover for industrialization of method & tools

# Thank you!

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