

# FRENEMIES: OPM AND SYSML TOGETHER IN AN MBSE MODEL

Matthew Hause  
Engineering Fellow, MBSE Specialist

October, 2018



ptc



## AGENDA

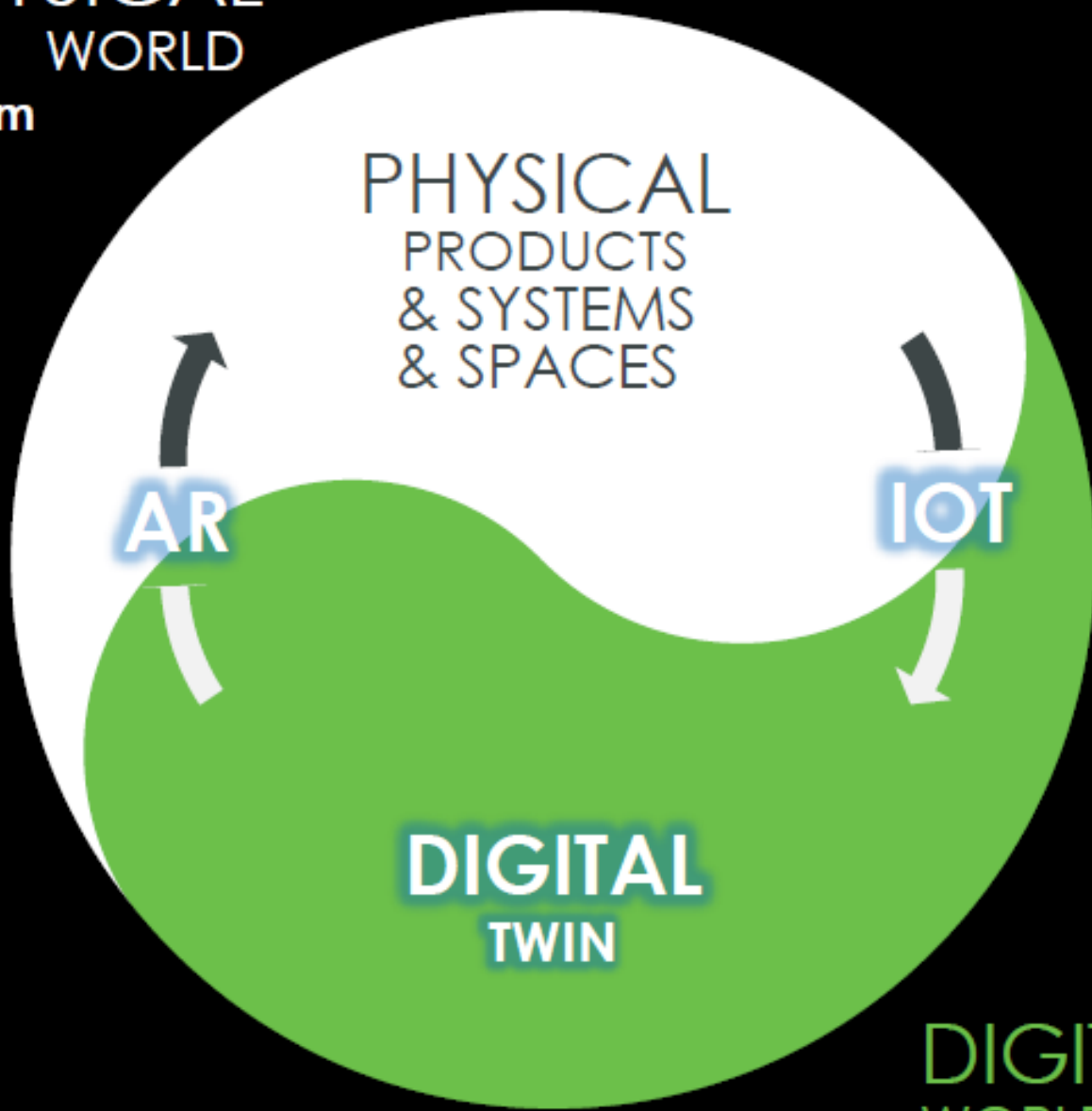
- Introduction
- MBSE
- SysML
- OPM
- An OPM Profile in a SysML tool
- Conclusions
- Questions and Answers?

# PHYSICAL WORLD

## Industrial Innovation Platform

>\$100M Revenue  
 > 50% Bookings Growth FY16  
 1,200 End Customers  
 250 OEMs/Resellers  
 Ecosystem of SI's, partners

- IoT & ANALYTICS | thingworx®
- AUGMENTED REALITY | vuforia™
- INDUSTRIAL CONNECTIVITY | kepware®



PHYSICAL  
PRODUCTS  
& SYSTEMS  
& SPACES

AR

IOT

DIGITAL  
TWIN

DIGITAL  
WORLD

## PLM Solutions

>\$1B Revenue  
 10% Bookings Growth FY16  
 28,000 End Customers  
 70% Direct Sales  
 30% VARs (~400)  
 Ecosystem of SI's, partners

- CAD | creo®
- PLM | windchill®
- ALM | integrity®
- SLM | servigistics®

# WHAT IS A FRENEMY?

fren·e·my  
/'frenəmi/

*noun*

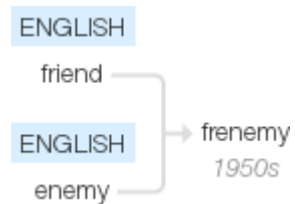
INFORMAL

noun: **frenemy**; plural noun: **frenemies**

a person with whom one is friendly despite a fundamental dislike or rivalry.

*(Note: In this case more rivalry than dislike.)*

Origin



1950s: blend of **friend** and **enemy**.

- OPM and SysML are different means of achieving MBSE, each with their own benefits, issues, supporters and detractors.
- But first, let's look at some definitions.

- The NDIA defines Model-Based Systems Engineering (MBSE) as “an approach to engineering that uses models as an integral part of the technical baseline that includes the requirements, analysis, design, implementation, and verification of a capability, system, and/or product throughout the acquisition life cycle.”
  - There are a variety of methods in use
  - Some are standards based and others are proprietary
  - Different tools can be used at different points in the lifecycle and for different purposes.
    - Like mechanical tools, no single MBSE tool is best for all purposes
    - A mix of tools may be necessary for a single task

# THE SYSTEMS MODELING LANGUAGE (SYSML)

- Diagrams for system requirements, behavior, structure and parametric relationships.
  - Used to define high-level abstract systems down to detailed physical systems.
- Developed by the Object Management Group (OMG) and INCOSE.
  - Organizations from industry, academia, government, standards organizations, etc.
  - Many books on its basic notation and how to use SysML in large complex systems.
  - More than 10 commercial implementations of SysML tools are available, as well as freeware and shareware.
- Integrations between SysML tools and other SE tools such as Matlab, requirements engineering tools, PLM tools, process tools, etc.
  - Open System Lifecycle Collaboration (OSLC) has provided a standardized means of connecting tools that do not require point to point integrations.
  - Mandated for the development of many different military systems.
- SysML V2 is under development now.

# OBJECT PROCESS METHODOLOGY (OPM)

- “Conceptual modeling language and methodology for capturing knowledge and designing systems.
  - Based on a minimal universal ontology of stateful objects and processes that transform them
  - OPM can be used to formally specify the function, structure, and behavior of artificial and natural systems in a large variety of domains.
  - A software package called OPCAT, for generating OPD and OPL, is freely available.
  - OPCAT is the only OPM tool, and integration with other SE tools is limited.
    - *(Note: I am happy to be corrected on this point.)*

# MOTIVATION FOR THE PAPER

- OPM is used in systems engineering graduate courses at both the California Institute of Technology (CalTech) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT).
  - Students graduating from these institutions are struggling to integrate the differing styles, philosophies, concepts and processes of SysML and OPM.
- A literature search reveals some papers that contrast SysML and OPM, but none that describe how the two can work together.
- This presentation discusses a synergy rather than promoting one language over another.

Ref: Systems Modeling Languages: OPM Versus SysML

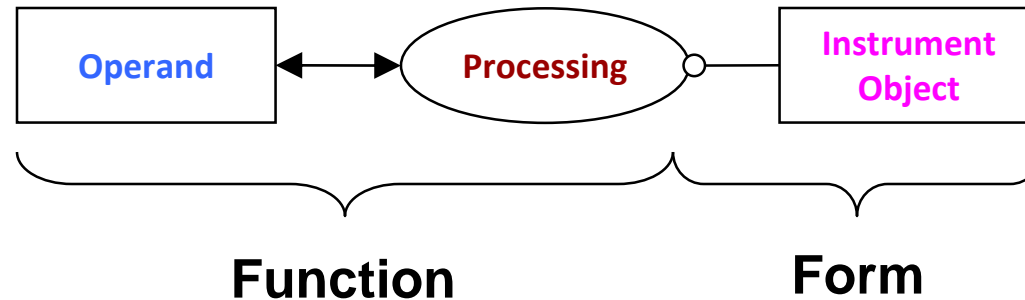
Yariv Grobshtein, Valeriya Perelman, Eliyahu Safra, Dov Dori



OPM

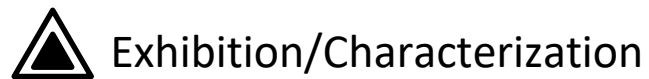
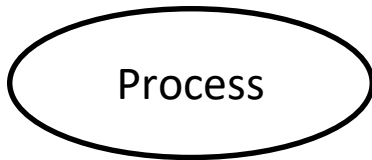
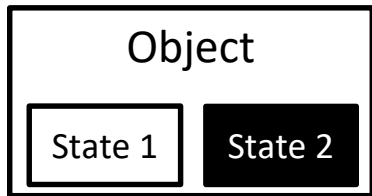
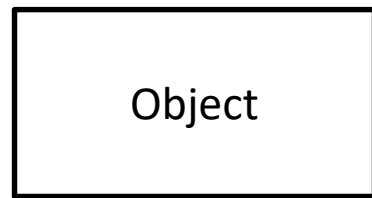
- OPM model represents the system under design or study in graphics and text for improved representation, understanding, communication, and learning.
  - In OPM, an object is a thing that exists, or might exist, physically or informatically.
  - A process is a thing that transforms an object by creating or consuming it, or by changing its state.
- The main author of OPM is Dov Dori
- OPM is bimodal; it is expressed both visually/graphically in Object-Process Diagrams (OPD) and verbally/textually in Object-Process Language (OPL), a set of automatically-generated sentences in a subset of English.
- OPM is an ISO standard OPM ISO 19450
- OPM is being further developed

# Canonical Architecture Representation with OPD



- Architecture is made up of operands + processes (functions) plus instrument objects (form)
- Examples:
  - Image is captured by digital camera
  - Homeowner is sheltered by a house
  - Traveler is safeguarded by evacuation instructions
  - Vehicle is supported (in transit) by bridge

# (Basic) OPM Cheat Sheet



**Structural Links**  
Object-Object  
*(don't forget to label)*



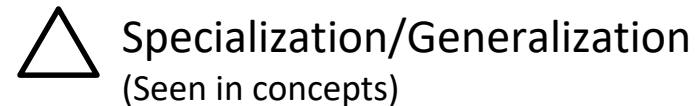
**Enabling Links**  
(Object-Process)



**Transforming (Procedural) Link**  
Object-Process  
(no need to label)

● Agent (who/what is doing it)



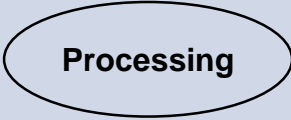


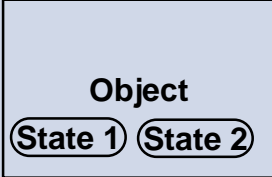

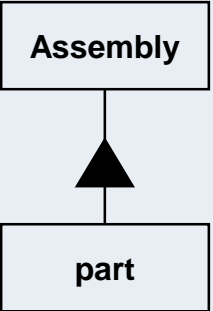
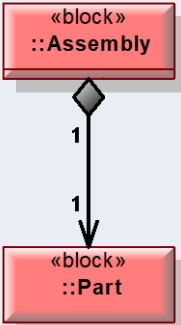
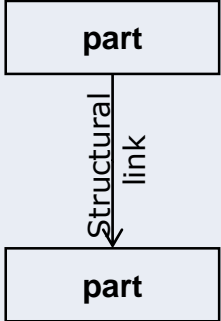
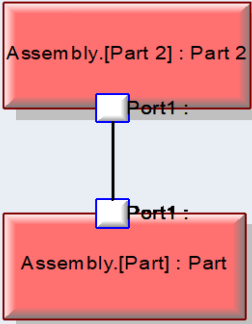
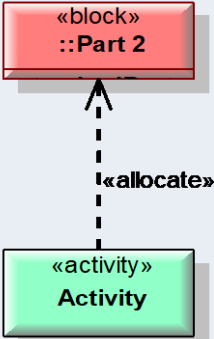
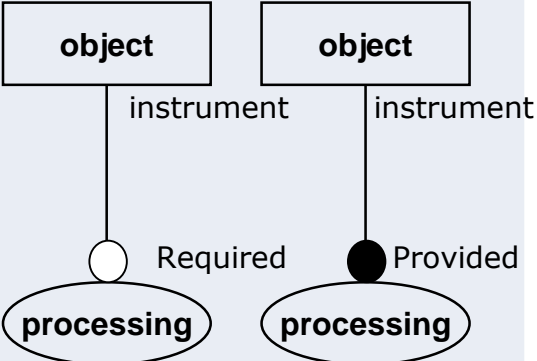
○ Instrument (what is required)



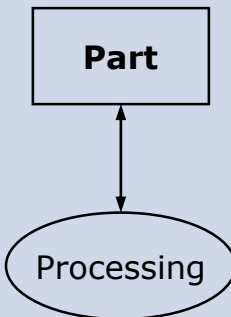
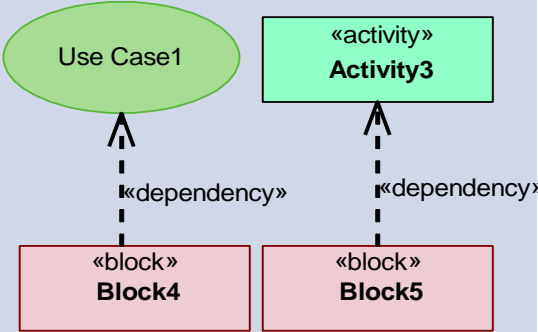
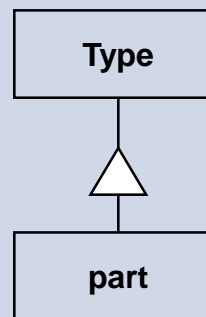
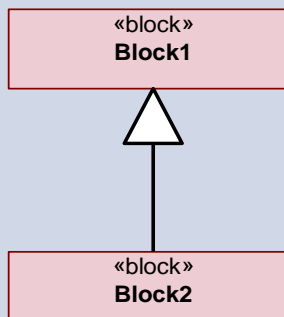
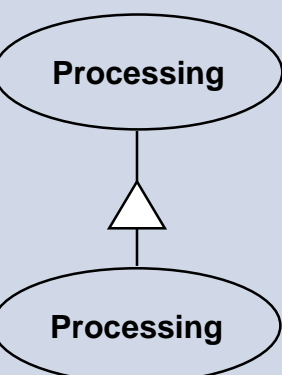
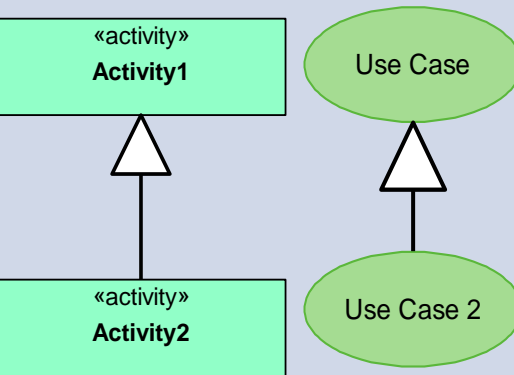
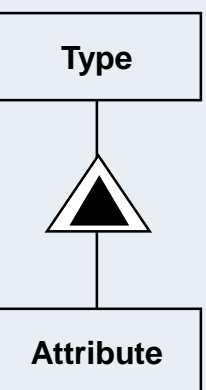
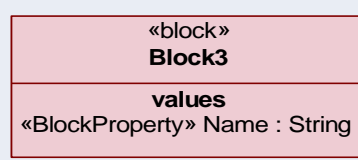
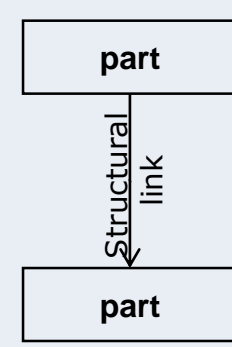
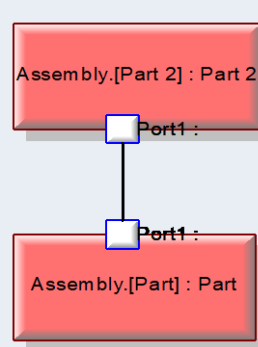
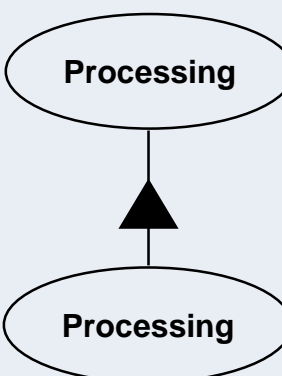
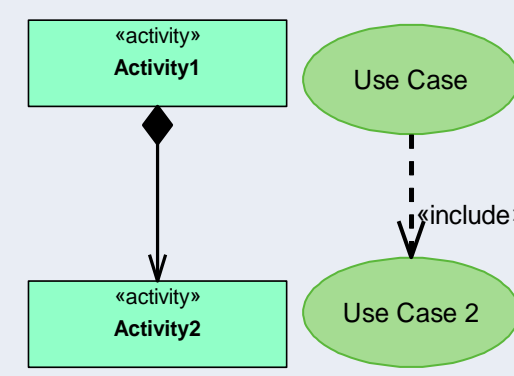
+ **Remember to always indicate the system boundary**

- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object\\_Process\\_Methodology](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Object_Process_Methodology)
- ISO 19450 (New!)
- Dov Dori's book (available at libraries.mit.edu)

# Two Common languages for modeling: SysML v/s OPM (notations)

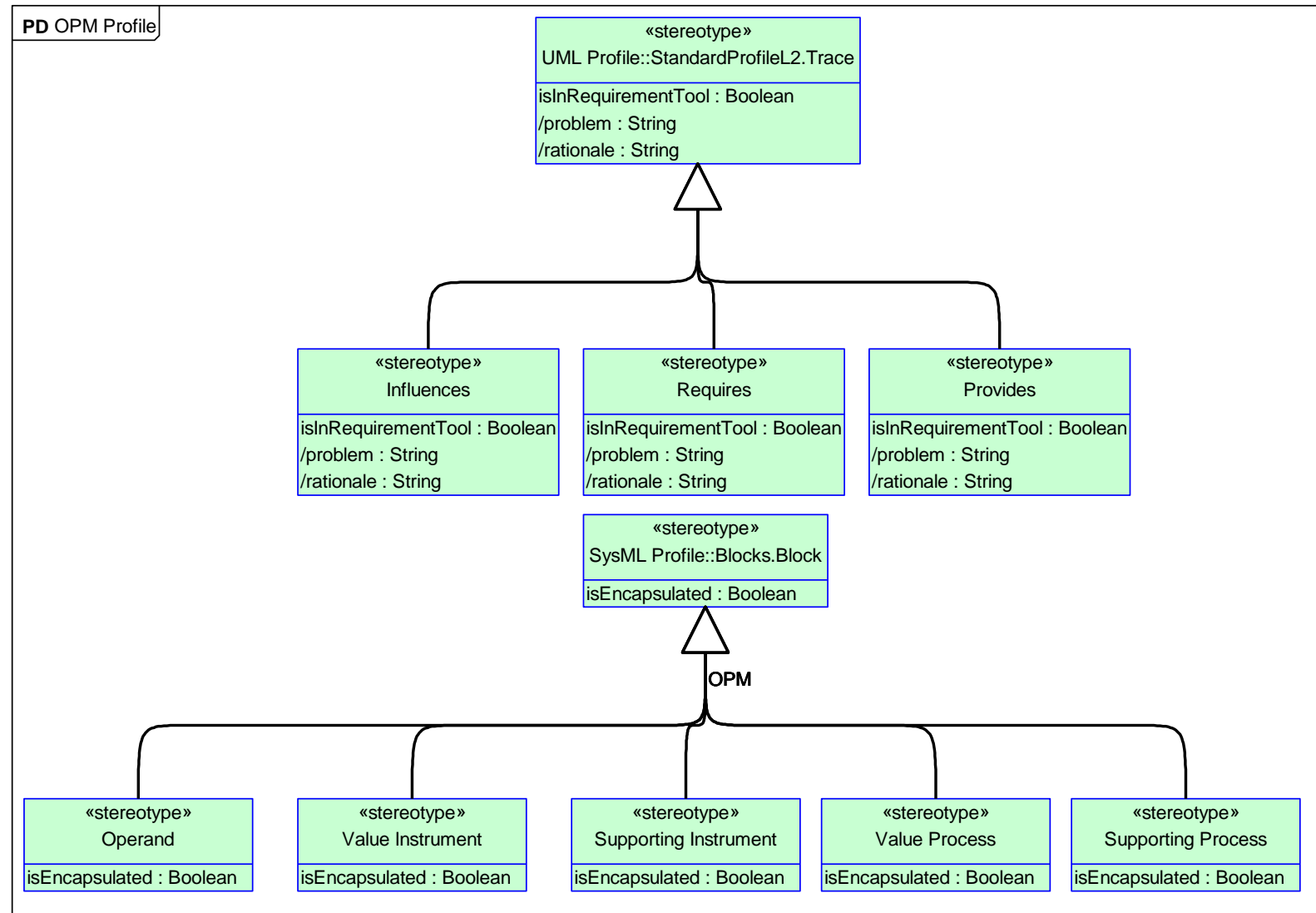
	OPM	SysML	OPM	SysML	OPM	SysML
Element	 <p>Object</p>	 <p>«block» ::Block</p>	 <p>Processing</p>	 <p>«activity» Activity</p>  <p>Use Case</p>	 <p>Object State 1 State 2</p>	 <p>State</p>
	Structure		Behavior		States	
Relationships	 <p>Assembly</p> <p>part</p>	 <p>«block» ::Assembly</p> <p>«block» ::Part</p>	 <p>part</p> <p>part</p>	 <p>Assembly.[Part 2] : Part 2</p> <p>Part1 :</p> <p>Part1 :</p> <p>Assembly.[Part] : Part</p>	 <p>«block» ::Part 2</p> <p>«allocate»</p> <p>«activity» Activity</p>	 <p>object</p> <p>object</p> <p>instrument</p> <p>instrument</p> <p>Required</p> <p>Provided</p> <p>processing</p> <p>processing</p>
	Aggregation		Structure Links Interface/Flow		Object/Behavior Link	

# Two Common languages for modeling SysML v/s OPM (notations)

	OPM	SysML	OPM	SysML	OPM	SysML
Relationships	 <p>Process – Part Flow</p>	 <p>A link between the behavior and structure could only be done via the dependency</p>	 <p>Generalization/ Specialization</p>	 <p>Generalization/ Specialization</p>	 <p>Generalization/ Specialization</p>	 <p>Generalization/ Specialization</p>
Relationships	 <p>Attribute</p>	 <p>Attribute</p>	 <p>Structure Links Interface/Flow</p>	 <p>Structure Links Interface/Flow</p>	 <p>Behavior Aggregation</p>	 <p>Behavior Aggregation</p>

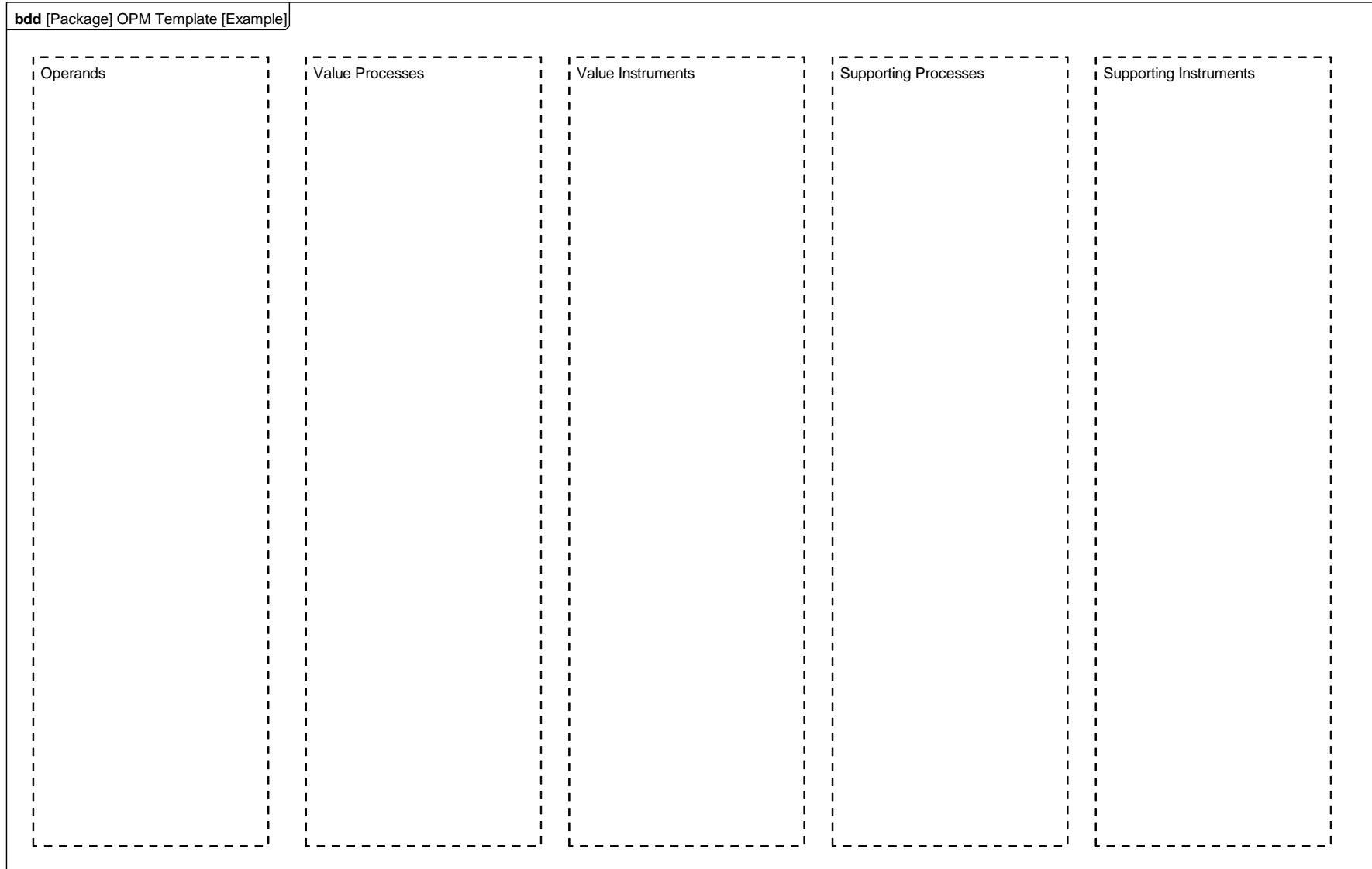
# COMBINING THE TWO

- Simple Profile
  - Extends SysML
  - Defines elements as extensions of Blocks
  - Processes modeled as blocks as well
  - Relationships are extensions of Trace
  - “Open Dot” is requires, “Closed Dot” is provides
- Elements can be used as part of SysML model
- Basic diagram is the BDD
  - Uses SysML notation
- Some limitations



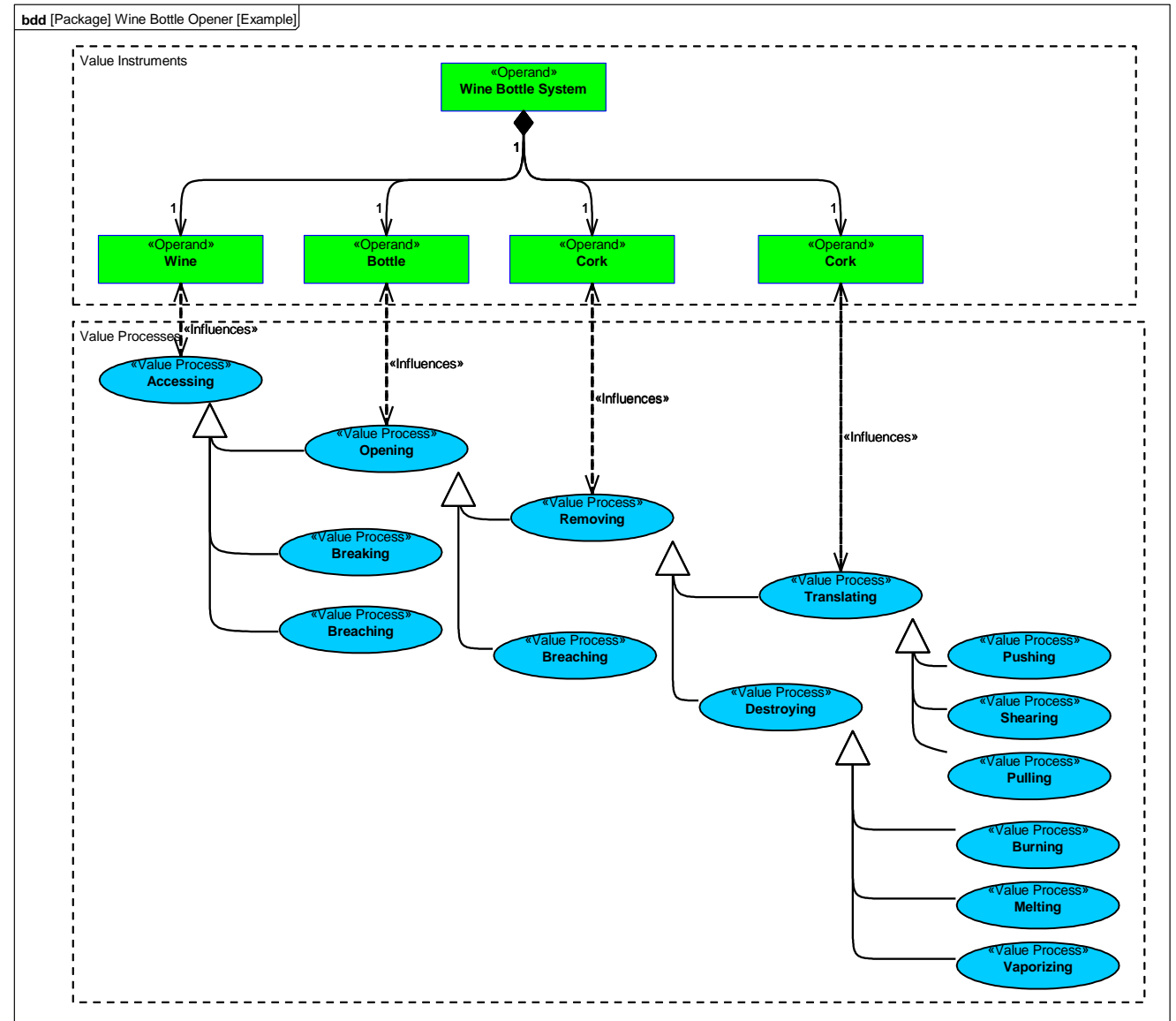


# TEMPLATE FOR DIAGRAMS



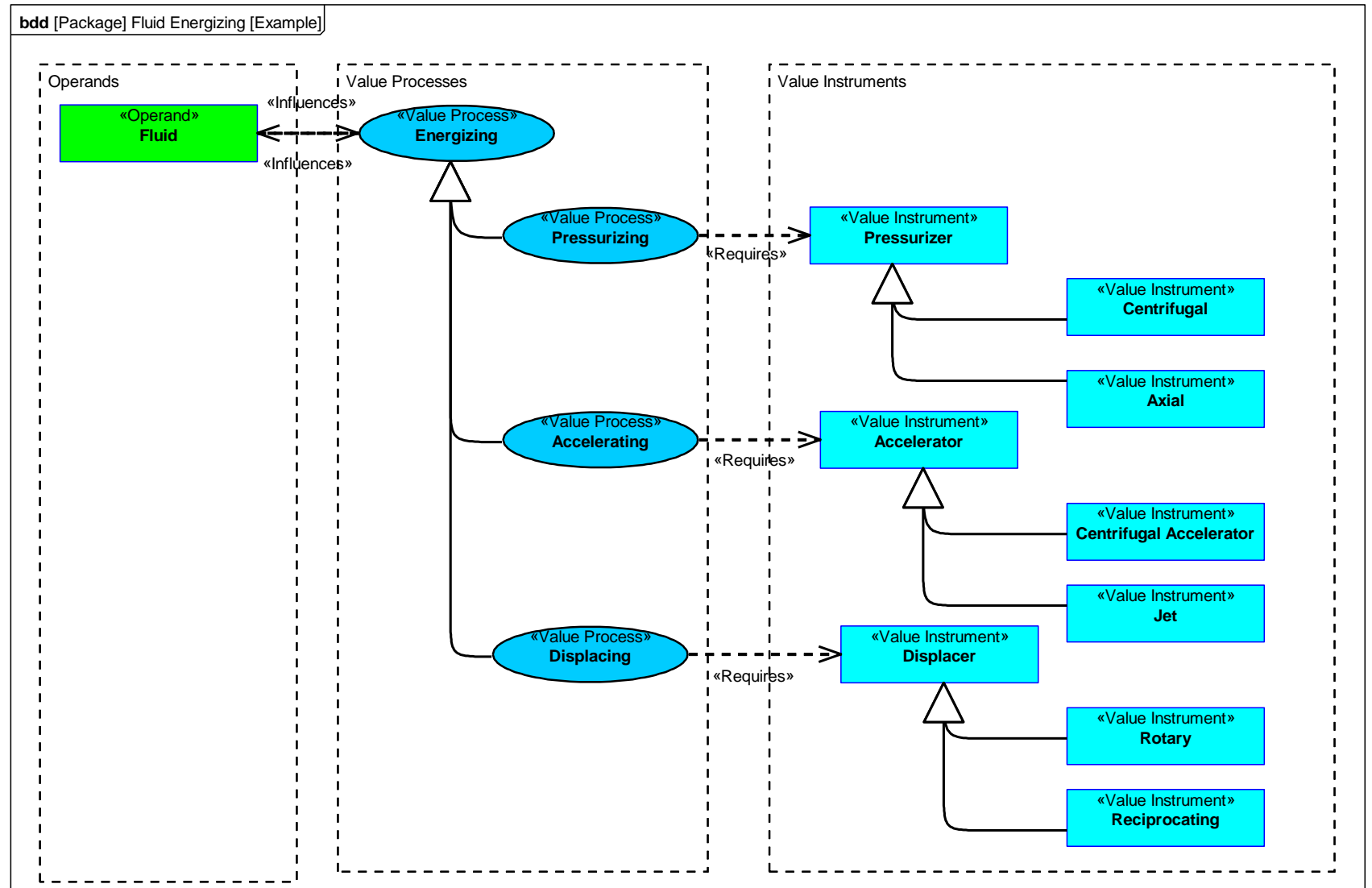
# BOTTLE OPENER EXAMPLE

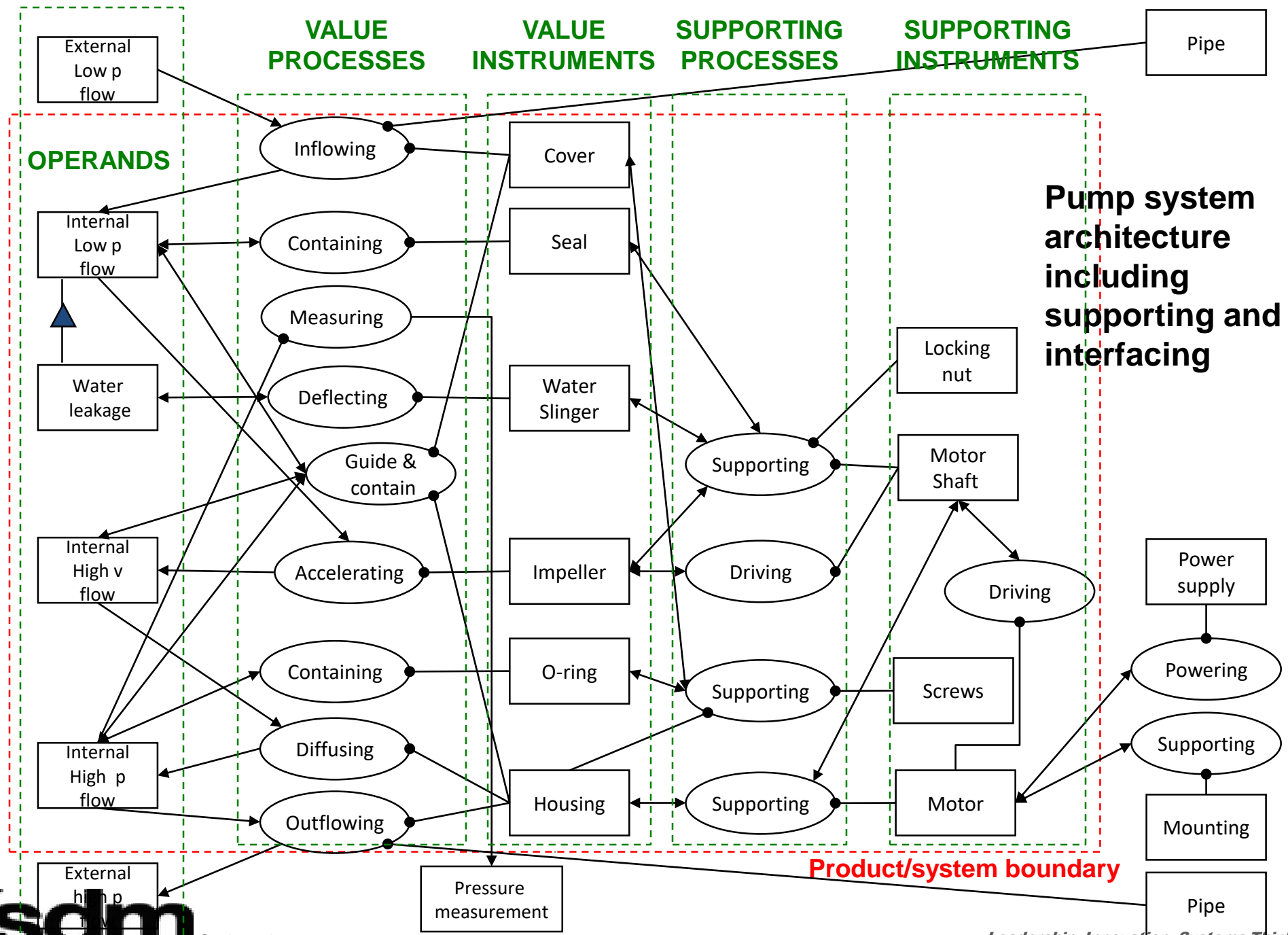
- Defines components of Wine Bottle system
- Defines processes of different varieties for opening wine bottles
  - Opening, removing, breaching, destroying, vaporizing, etc.
  - Defined using inheritance.



# FLUID ENERGIZING EXAMPLE

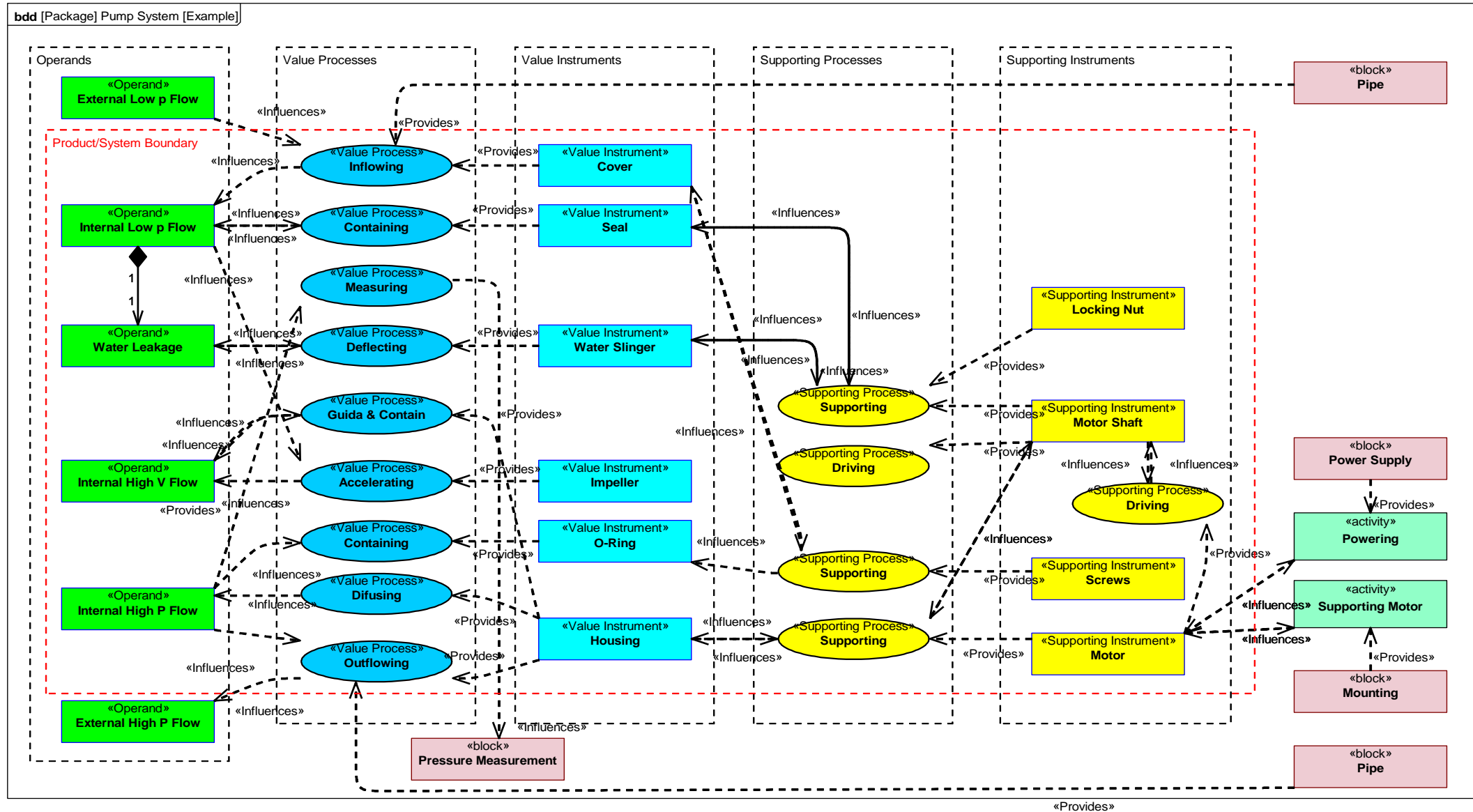
- Defines the Fluid operand and methods of energizing it
- Defines Value Instruments for achieving processes





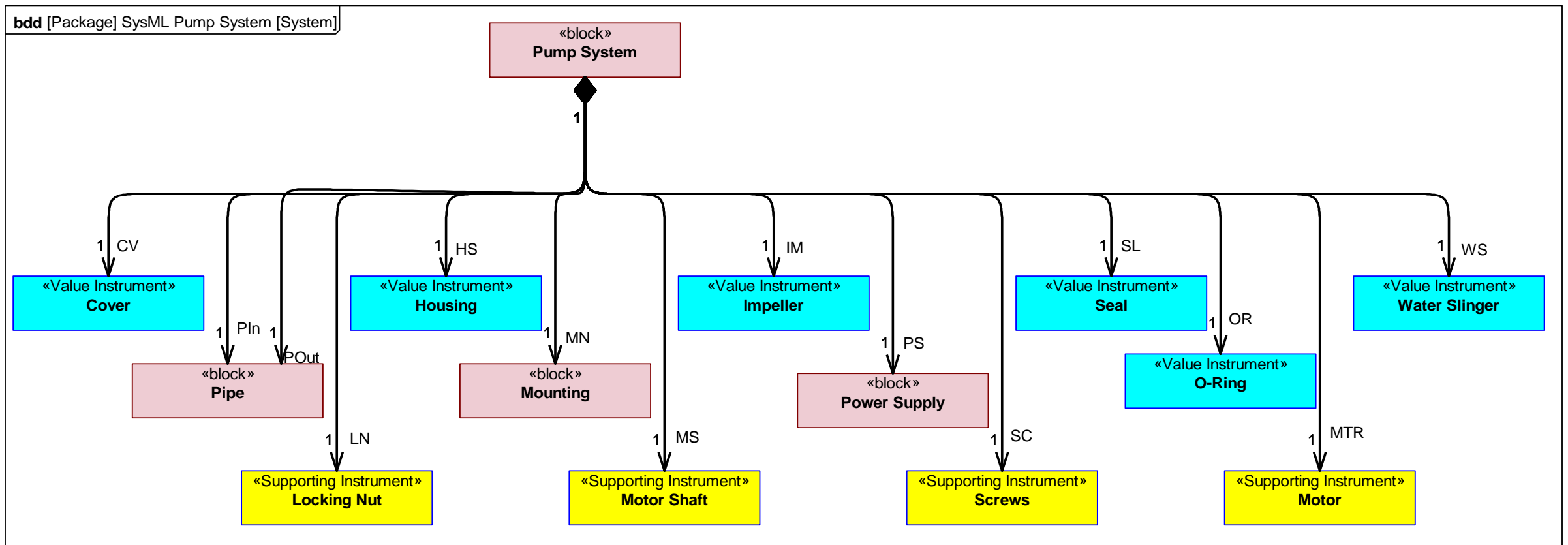
**Pump system architecture including supporting and interfacing**

# PUMP SYSTEM EXAMPLE



# PUMP SYSTEM STRUCTURAL BREAKDOWN

- Pump System and its components.
- A combination of Value and Supporting Instruments and Blocks



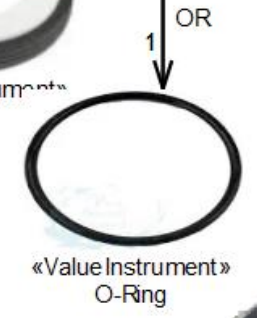
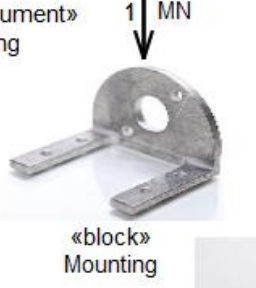
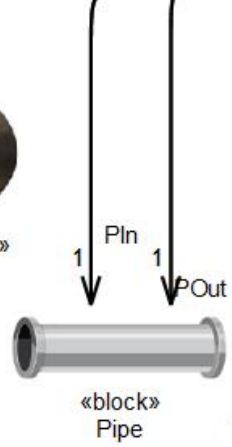
# PUMP SYSTEM STRUCTURAL BREAKDOWN W/GRAPHICS

bdd [Package] SysML Pump System [System Graphics]



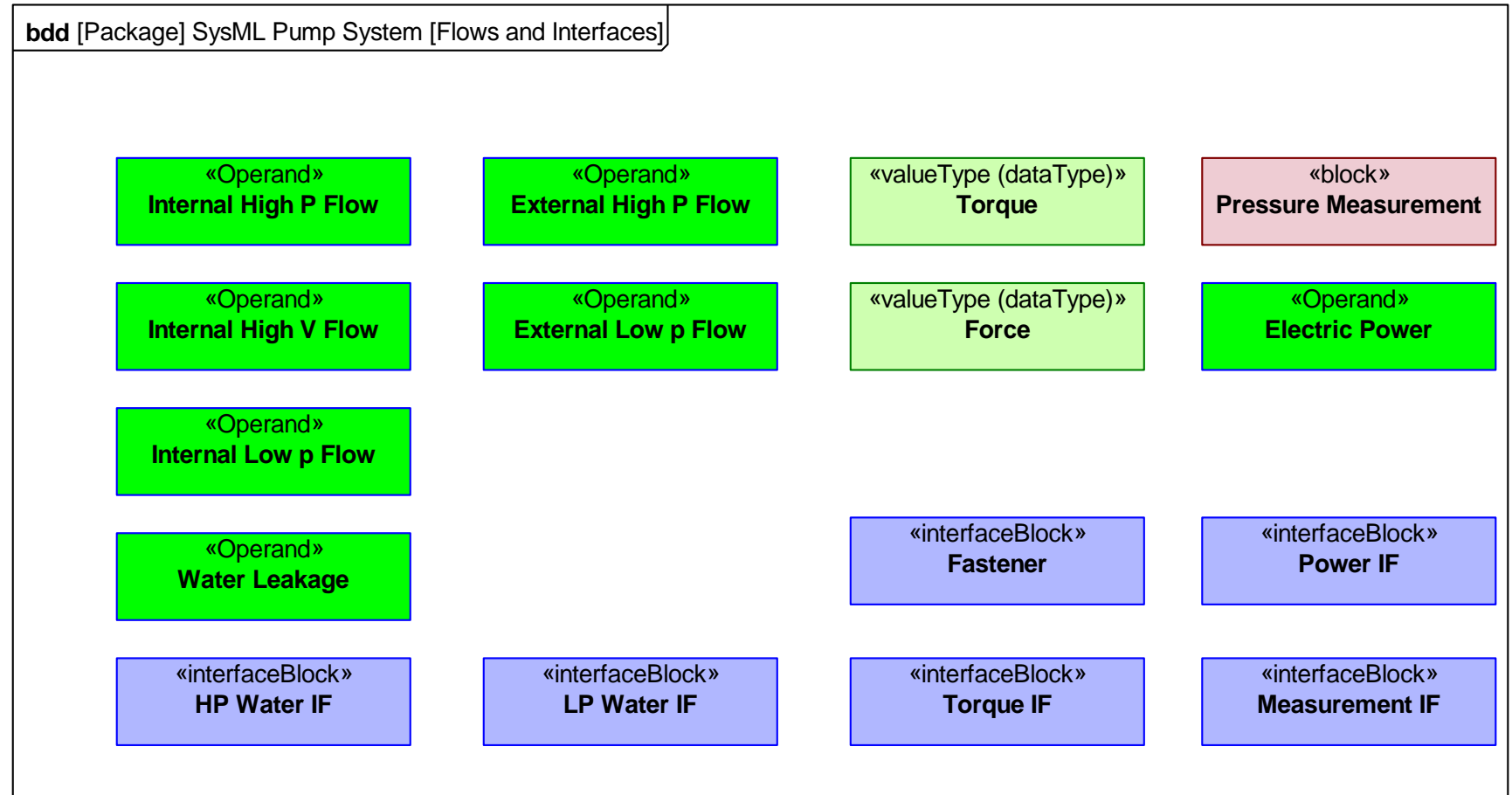
«block»  
Pump System

1



# FLOWS AND INTERFACES

- Elements taken from the OPM example
- Torque and Force added as Value Types
- Interfaces added to define how systems interact

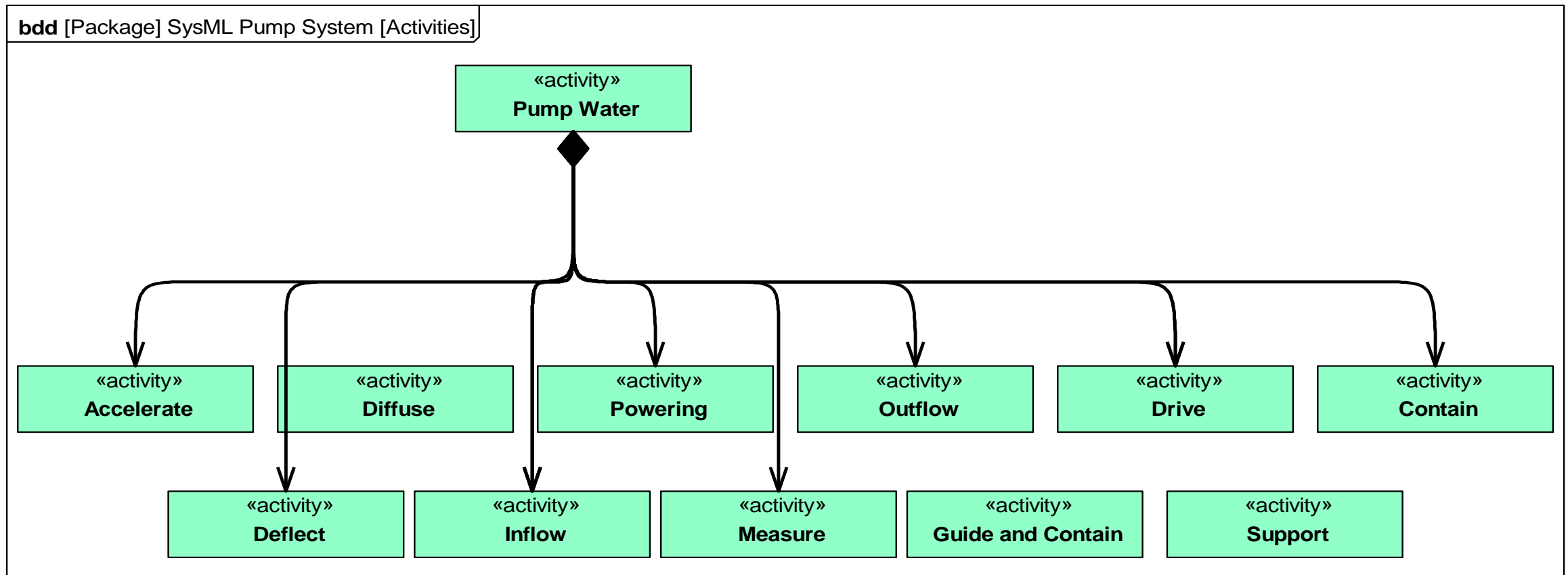






# SYSTEM FUNCTIONAL BREAKDOWN

- Activities created from the original OPM elements
- Guide and Contain, and Support were not used.





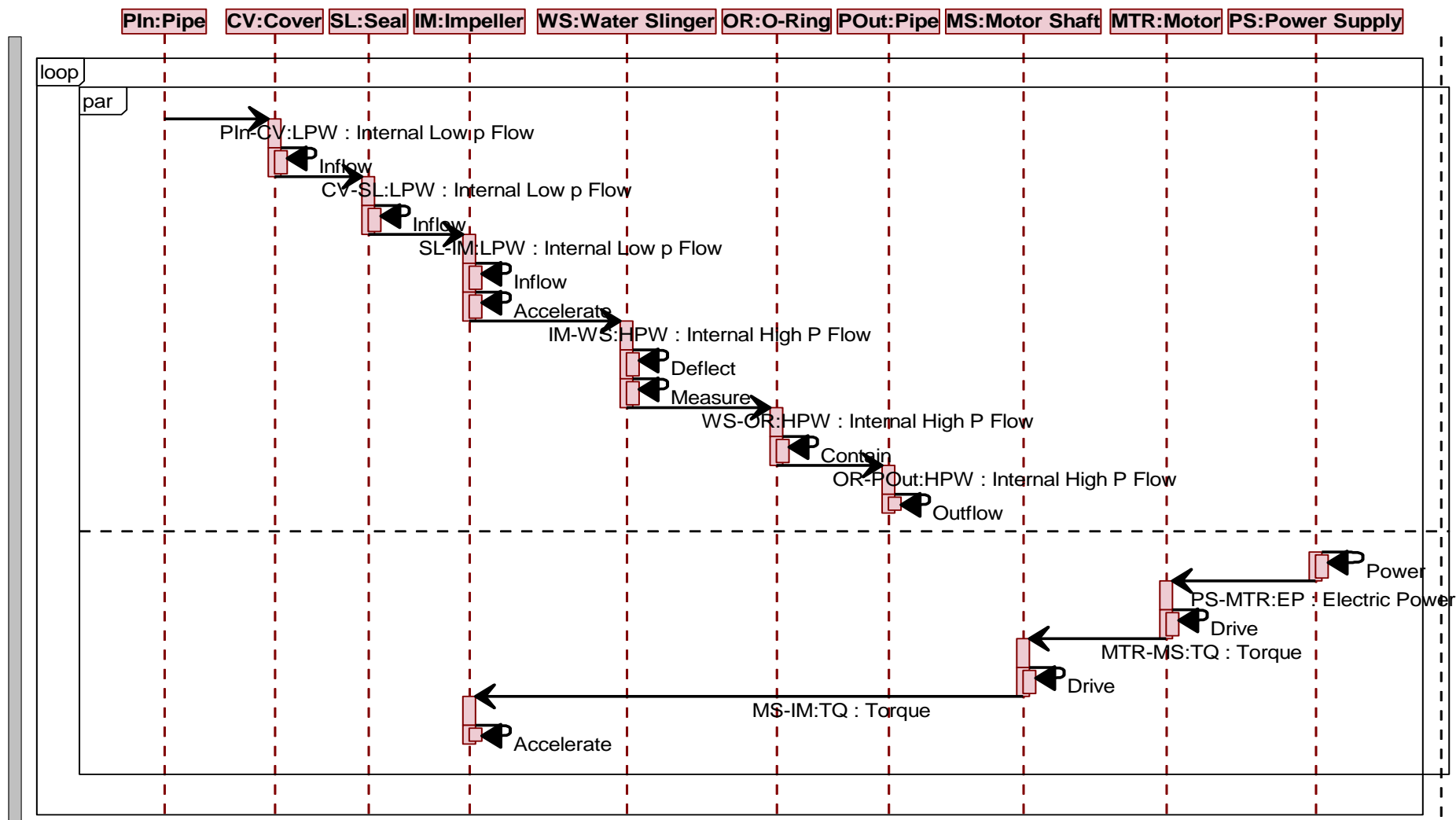
# PUMP SEQUENCE DIAGRAM

- Defines the system interactions in a defined order and links behavior.

Description

```

loop
  par
    Low P water flow
    Flow thru
    Low P water flow
    Flow thru
    Low P water flow
    Flow thru
    Energize water
    High P water flow
    Deflect
    Measure Pressure
    High P water flow
    Contain Water
    High P water flow
    Flow thru
  also par
    Generate Power
    Power Motor
    Drive Motor
    Torque transfer
    Drive Motor Shaft
    High P water flow
    Energize water
  end par
Until Shutdown
    
```



# WHY IS THIS USEFUL?

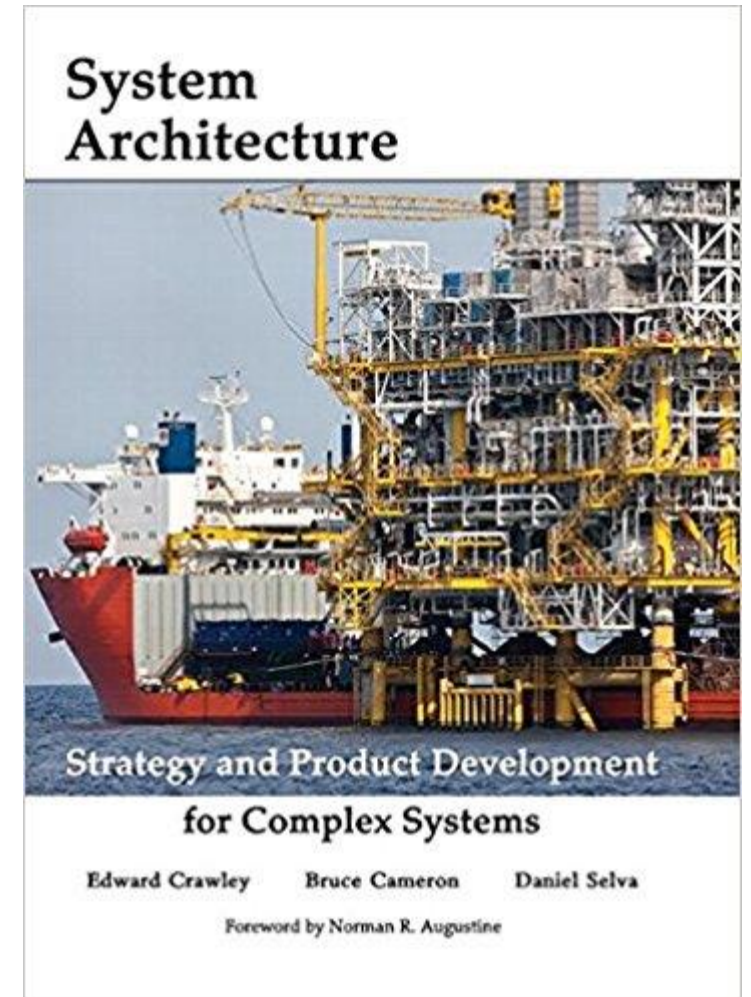
- Demonstrates that the different languages can be used together in a single tool
  - Alternative would be to create the OPM model in OPCAT use printout as a basis for traceability
  - The integrated approach means that true impact analysis and traceability can be done.
- An OPM Model can created as a starting point with SysML used to refine the concepts
  - The elements were then used to create the SysML diagrams
  - Some additions and changes were needed
  - Alternative would be to create separate OPM and SysML models and create trace links between them
- Other concepts can be added such as parametrics, executable state machines, traceability to requirements, analysis and PLM tools, etc.

# CONCLUSIONS

- Many of the concepts in OPM can be duplicated in a SysML tool
  - There is some cognitive dissonance
  - Provide an alternative means of looking at a system
  - Provide a starting point for people familiar with OPM
  - Both are useful
- The models demonstrate that the languages can be used together
  - OPM as a starting point can be used to develop a detailed SysML model
- More work and research are needed
  - ALL OPM concepts were not added as this was more of a proof of concept than a solution.
  - The text portion of OPM (OPL) was not implemented.
  - “Finally, defining a hybrid methodology exploiting the advantages of the two languages seems to be a challenging issue.” *Systems Modeling Languages: OPM Versus SysML*

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND THANKS

- Examples were taken from the Edward Crawley et al Book System Architecture: Strategy and Product Development for Complex Systems
- MIT SDM course slides
- Rob Day and John Deere for their help in creating the model and gaining an understanding of OPM
- Tutorials and papers by Dov Dori



## THE GOLDEN SPIKE



## THE CHANNEL TUNNEL





# FAMOUS FRENEMIES

- Nicole Richie and Paris Hilton



- Jennifer Aniston and Courteney Cox



- Lauren Conrad and Heidi Montag



- Paris Hilton and Lindsay Lohan



- Selena Gomez and Miley Cyrus



- Whitney Port and Olivia Palermo



- Winona Ryder and Gwyneth Paltrow



- Selena Gomez and Demi Lovato



<http://www.zimbio.com/Famous+Frenemies/articles>

Q&A



*Thank You!*



ptc