

# **Automating Safety Engineering with Model-Based Techniques**

16 March, 2016
Juha-Pekka Tolvanen
jpt@metacase.com

## **Agenda**

- Motivation
- A model-based approach
- Examples
- Demonstration
- Q&A

#### **Motivation**

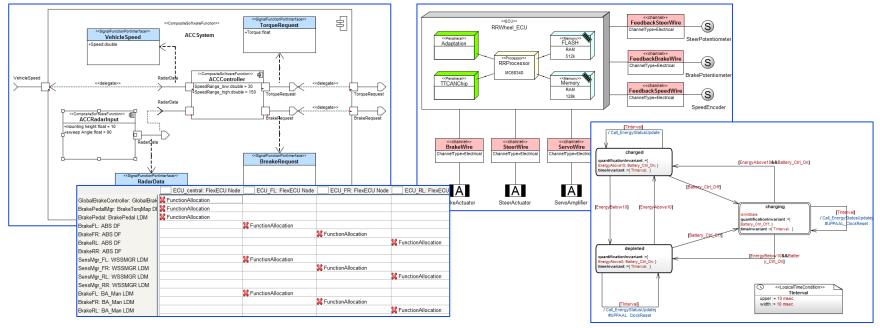
- Safety engineering is quite expensive and tedious
  - Requires considerable about of manual work
  - Scales badly to larger systems
- Feedback to system and software design could be improved
  - Safety engineering flows do not always acknowledge typical iterative/incremental development approach

### Model-based approach:

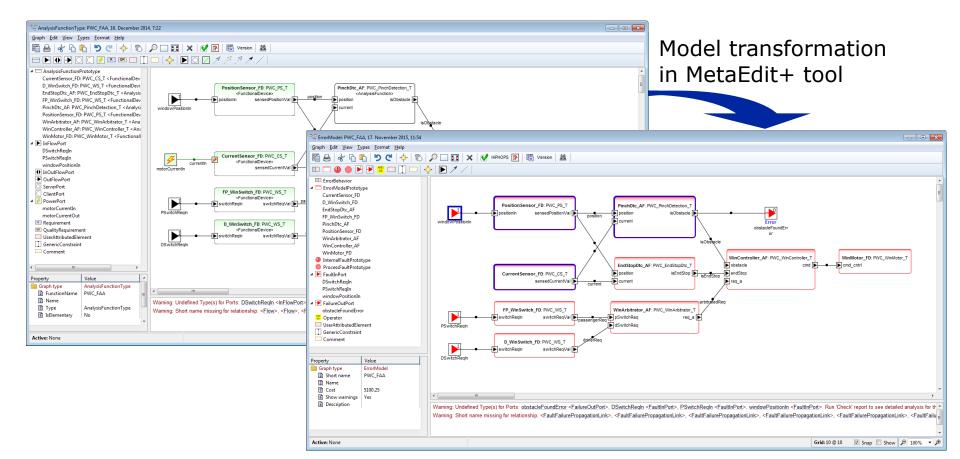
- Utilize existing specifications with model transformations
  - Analyzes must be related to what is developed (or planned to be developed – early stages)
  - Usually such nominal specifications already exists
- 2. Apply directly safety concepts in models
  - Safety standards suggest already now own terminology
- 3. Link safety related models to analytical tools
  - Use models created (automatically) with various analysis tools
  - Different tools for different purposes

## Existing system design as a basis

 Usually some designs or specifications already exist, e.g. logical functions, hardware specification, behavior etc.

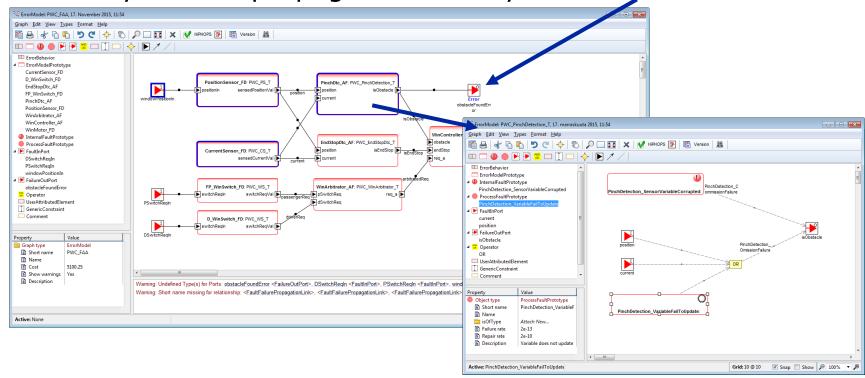


## 1) Utilizing existing specifications



## **Error logic – partly generated**

Analyze error propagation directly in a model



#### ISO 26262 from 10.000 feet

- Define the item (functions) and preliminary architecture
- Determine how the item can fail (HAZOP or FMEA)
- Determine the driving scenarios that make the failures hazardous
- Determine the exposure (E) to the hazard based on the driving scenario
- Evaluate the severity (S) of the hazard
- Evaluate the controllability (C) by the operator
- Calculate the ASIL
- Verify your E and C assumptions

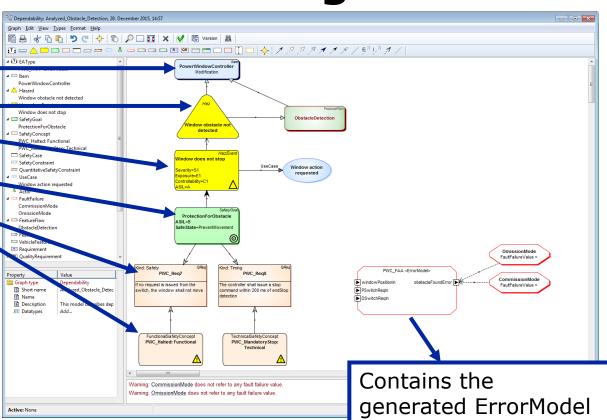
#### ISO 13849-1 from 10.000 feet

- Define the scope (usage, environment etc)
- Identify risk sources
- Estimate the risk
- Evaluate the risk
- Identify safety functions
- Calculate risks
- Use the results to reduce risks

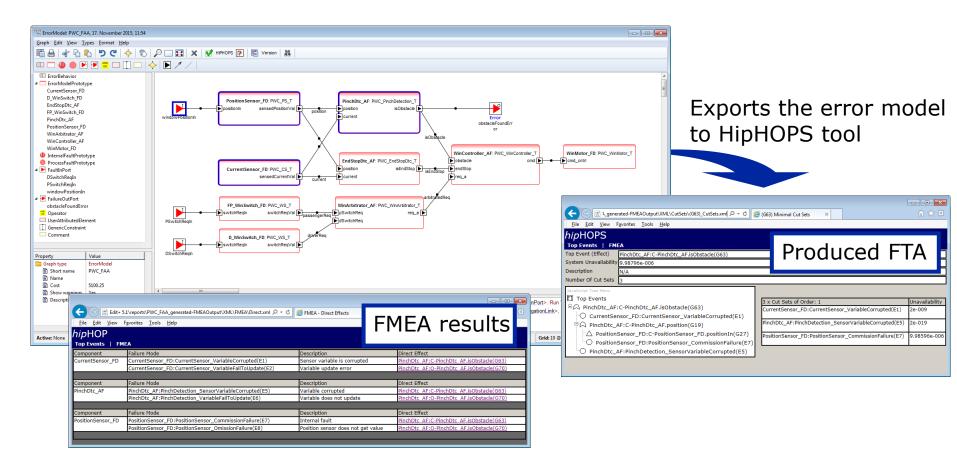
## 2) Apply safety concepts directly while modeling

- ISO26262
  - Item
  - Hazard
  - HazardEvent
  - SafetyGoal -
  - Requirement
  - SafetyConcept

- ..

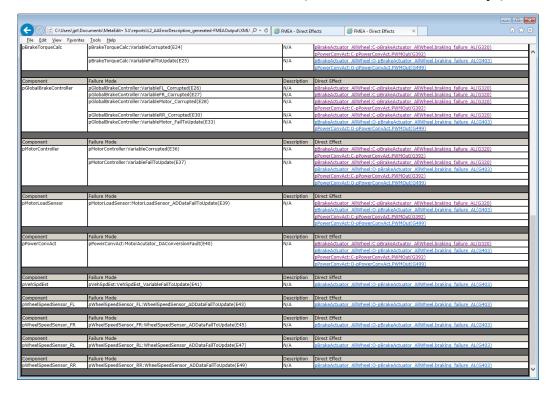


## 3) Link with analytical tools



## Scaled for larger systems

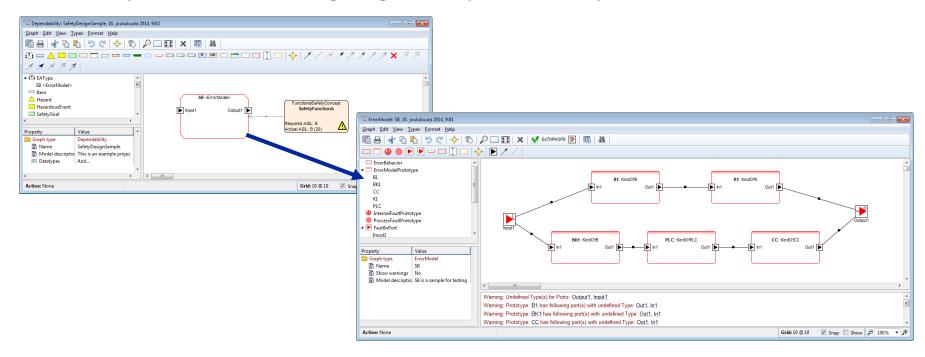
FTA/FMEA with cut sets, unavailability, costs



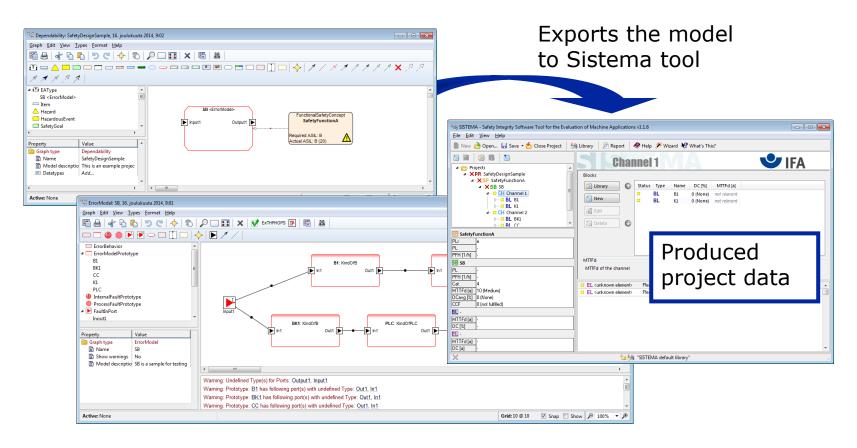


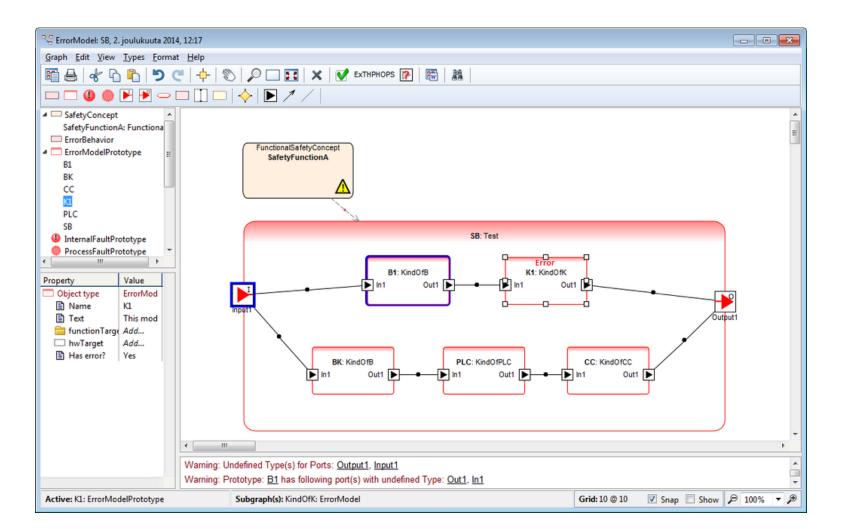
## Different analytical tools

- Same model-based approach with another analysis tool
- Specification language adapted for specific needs



## Link to analysis tool





## Summary

- Use of model-based approach provides several benefits:
  - Ensures that safety analysis is done for the intended/designed architecture
  - Makes safety analysis faster as it is partly automated
  - Reduces error-prone routine work
  - Makes safety analysis easier to use and accessible
- The presented approach is not tied to any particular tool
- Specification languages and related transformations need to be flexible
- Extend the approach by providing feedback loop back from analysis to original source models



## Thank you! Questions, please?

For references on examples and cases contact: Juha-Pekka Tolvanen, jpt@metacase.com www.metacase.com