# **CESAM Framework - MBSE**

From complexity to clarity, a rigorous and collaborative approach to systems architecture





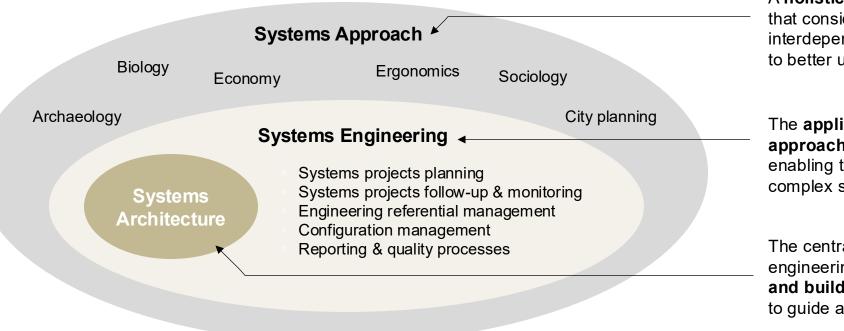
### **Table of contents**

- 1 From approach to modelling : the Systems Architecture Framework
- 2 Fundamentals of CESAM
- **3** Industrial applications
- **4** Conclusion Where should I begin?



### What is Systems Architecture ?

#### FROM SYSTEMS APPROACH TO SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE



A holistic and integrative way of thinking

that considers all dimensions and interdependencies of a situation or system to better understand its complexity.

The **application of the systems approach to engineering activities**, enabling the structured development of complex systems across their life cycle.

The central activity within systems engineering, focused on **designing and building structured system models** to guide and align development efforts.

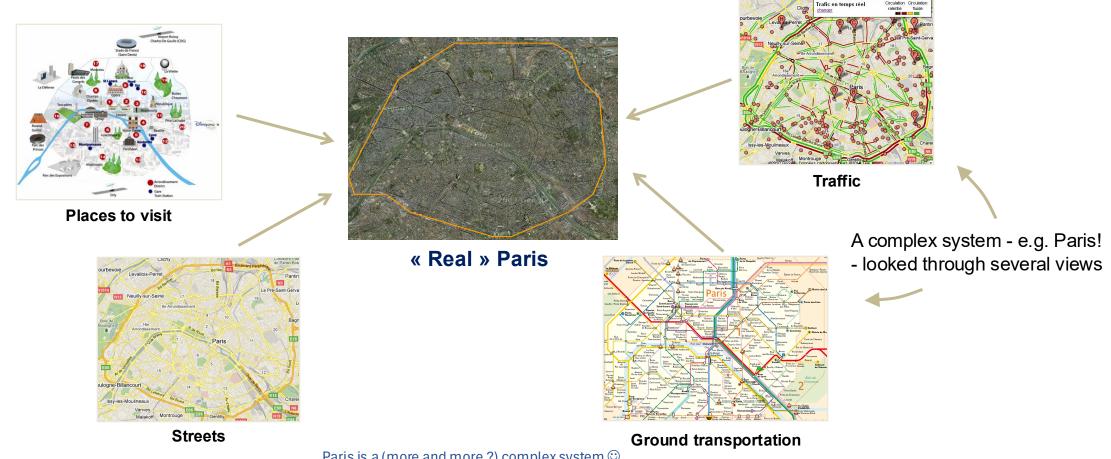
Respective scopes of Systems Approach, Engineering and Architecture

These three notions form a **continuum:** the **systems approach** provides the **mindset**, **systems engineering** brings it into **practice**, and **systems architecture** serves as the **structuring backbone** for system design



### Why a Systems Architecture Framework

#### **SPLITTING COMPLEXITY IN VIEWS ...**



Paris is a (more and more ?) complex system 🙂

In the case of complex systems, multiple representations are necessary, each associated with a specific and inherently partial point of view.



### **Why a Systems Architecture Framework**

... STILL ORGANISED AND WELL-DEFINED



Uncoordinated, potentially unlimited views around a system

To ensure representations are useful and manageable, the **number of views** must be **limited**, and each must convey **clear** and **unambiguous** content. Defining these views, their content, and how they relate to one another is precisely the role of an architecture framework.



### **Why a Systems Architecture Framework**

#### ALSO A KEY PILLAR FOR MBSE

**Mastering MBSE** requires understanding and addressing the following **four pillars:** 

**The Architecture Framework** What are the views that will form the model, and how are they interconnected?

#### Т

The Method

How should these representations be defined, and who should be involved in each step?

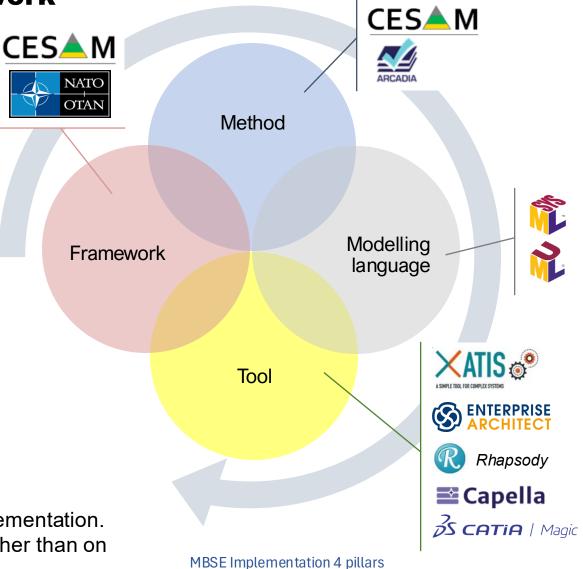
#### The Modelling Language

Which formal language should be chosen to accurately transcribe these representations?

#### **The Modelling Tool**

Which tool should be used to formalize, capture, and manage the model?

An architecture framework is a **key pillar** of MBSE implementation. Overlooking it leads to a focus on tool-driven outputs rather than on the key system aspects that need to be modelled





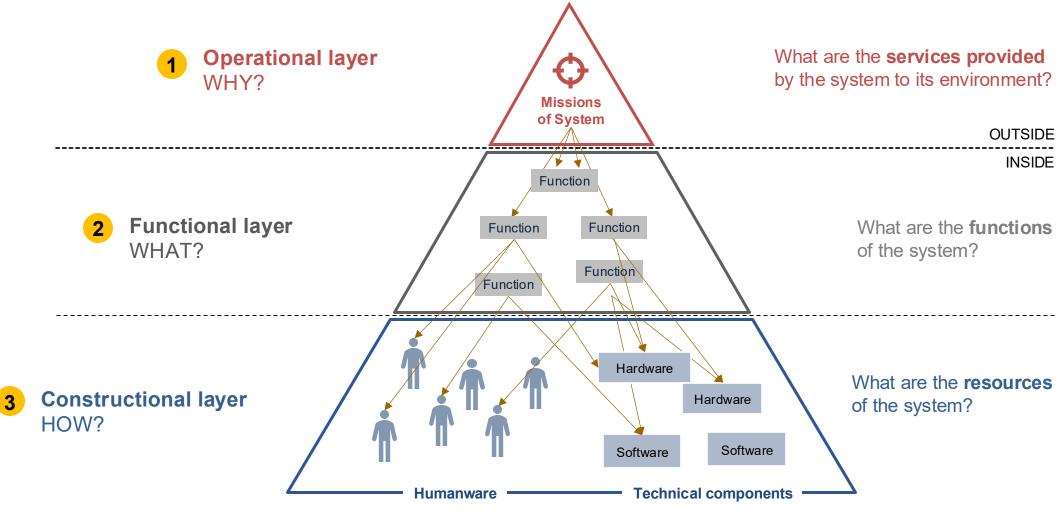
### **Table of contents**

- 1 From approach to modelling : the Systems Architecture Framework
- 2 Fundamentals of CESAM
- **3** Industrial applications
- **4** Conclusion Where should I begin?



### **CESAM framework**

#### MADE OF 3 FUNDAMENTALLY COMPLEMENTARY LAYERS



The CESAM **Framework** enables to fully describe any system. It is split in **3 layers** that analyse the system from a different perspective.



### **CESAM framework**

**OPERATIONAL LAYER** 

The **operational layer** of a system defines the **mission** of the system, analysed here as a **black box** from the **external perspective** of the system **stakeholders** 

#### What we are looking at

We are looking at the **services** that the system shall offer and the **external constraints** that it shall take consider coming from its **environment** 

#### Keywords

- Environment
- Stakeholder
- Service
- Need
- External interface
- Lifecycle
- Use case



Operational layer at a glance



#### **Operational Breakdown Structure**

The operational breakdown structure organizes all use cases of the system in a tree-like structure

#### Stakeholder needs

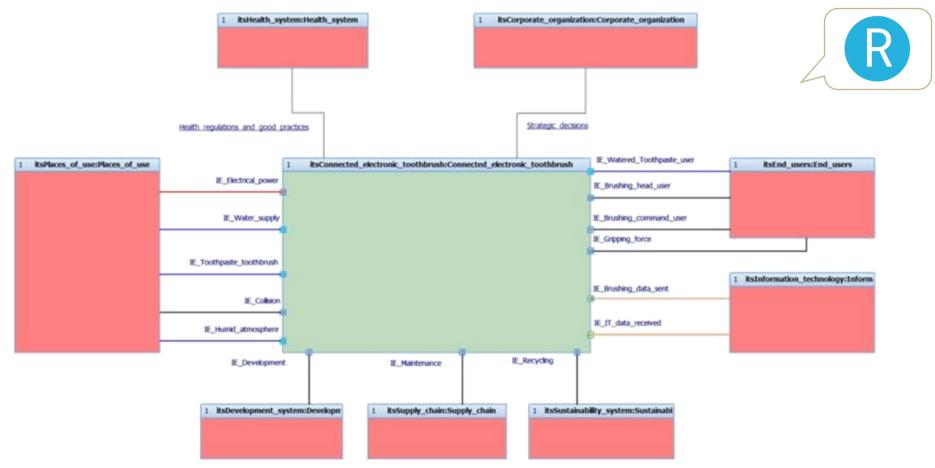
The end-user wants to have a good dental hygiene with an objective of less than 1 cavity per year

Examples of outputs for the connected toothbrush



### **Environment Diagram**

#### **OPERATIONAL LAYER**



Environment diagram for the Connected toothbrush, here modelled in Rhapsody

In the **operational layer**, a key diagram is the **environment diagram**, that intends to provide a view of all the external systems impacting the design, defining the system's boundary without ambiguity.



### **CESAM framework**

**FUNCTIONAL LAYER** 

The **functional layer** of a system defines the **abstract functions** of the system, analysed as a **grey box**, that are required to **deliver the system mission** 

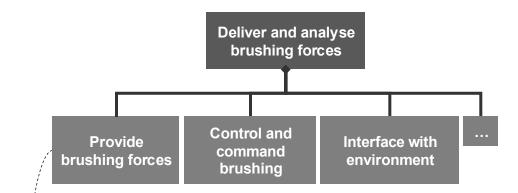
What we want to analyse

We are looking at the **functions** of the system, their exchanges and behavioural performances, but not yet looking at its components

#### Keywords

- Behaviour
- Function
- Functional breakdown
- Functional flow
- Functional Mode
- Functional requirement

Functional layer at a glance



#### Functional Breakdown Structure

The functional breakdown structure organizes all functions of the system in a tree-like structure

#### Functional Requirements

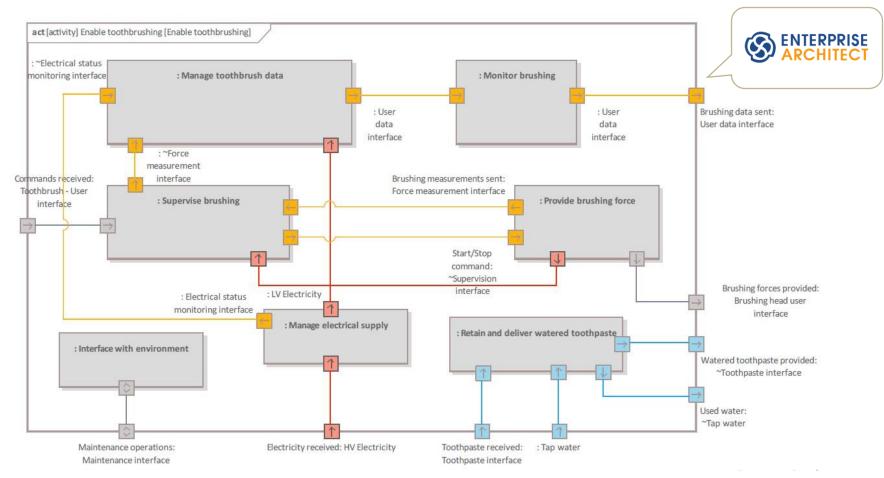
The connected toothbrush must provide brushing forces of 0.5N in brushing mode

Examples of outputs for the connected toothbrush



### **Functional interaction diagram**

#### **FUNCTIONAL LAYER**



Functional interaction diagram for the Connected toothbrush, here modelled in Enterprise Architect

In the **functional layer**, a key diagram is the **functional interaction diagram**, that intends to provide a view of all the functions of the system, defining the system's behavior without ambiguity.



### **CESAM** framework

**CONSTRUCTIONAL LAYER** 

The **constructional layer** of a system defines the **components** and **building blocks** of the system, analysed as a **white box**, that **implement the functions** of the system

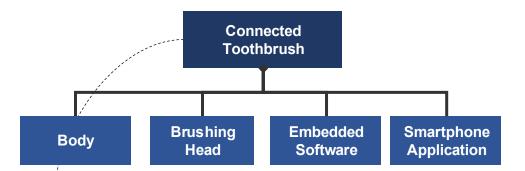
#### **Constructional analysis**

We are looking at system **structure** and **components**, their concrete interfaces, dependencies and structural performances

#### Keywords

- Structure
- Component
- Product Breakdown
- Building block
- Constructional requirements
- Technical Configuration

Constructional layer at a glance



#### Product Breakdown Structure

The product breakdown structure organizes all components of the system in a tree-like structure

#### Constructional Requirements

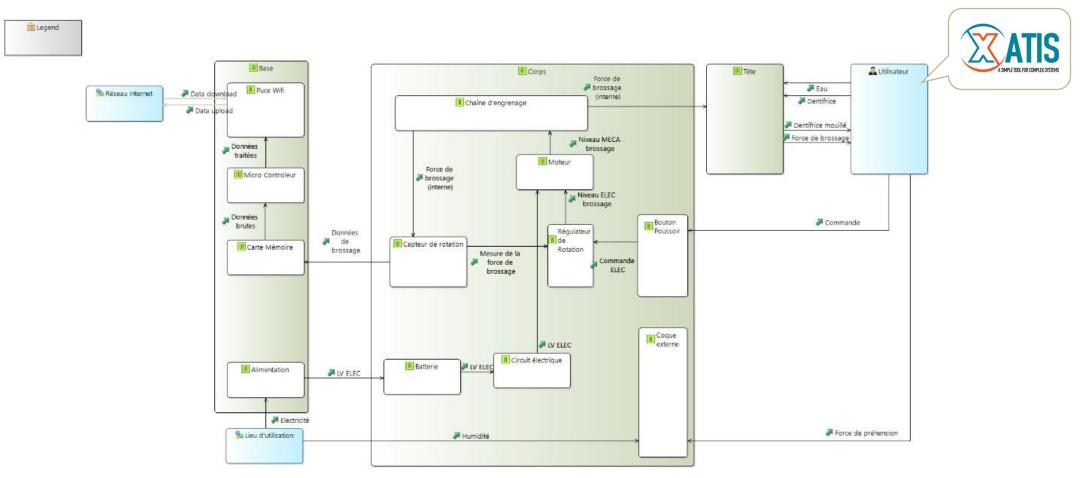
The connected toothbrush shall weigh less than 250 g in all configurations

Examples of outputs for the connected toothbrush



### **Constructional interaction Diagram**

#### **CONSTRUCTIONAL LAYER**



Constructional interaction diagram for the Connected toothbrush, here modelled in Xatis

In the **constructional layer**, a key diagram is the **constructional interaction diagram**, that intends to provide a view of all the components of the system, defining the system's structure without ambiguity.

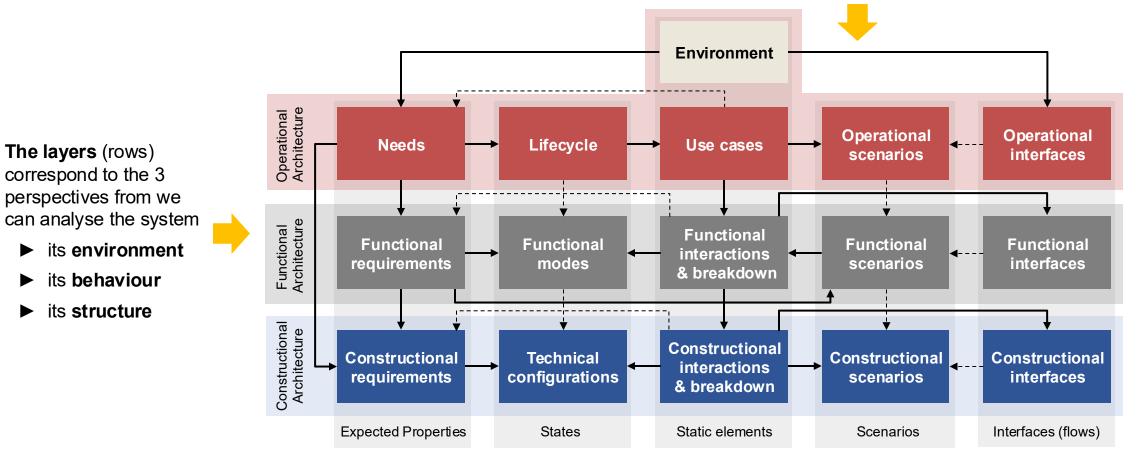


### **CESAM framework**

**3 LAYERS ... AND 16 VIEWS** 

The **aspects** (columns) correspond to what we can describe within each layer.

#### ▼ Expected properties ▼ States ▼ Static elements ▼ Scenarios ▼ Flows



The CESAM framework matrix representation : with each view intersecting a layer and an aspect

**Each layer** of the framework is described using the **same five aspects**. This reduces the number of concepts to learn and making it easier to connect information across and between views.



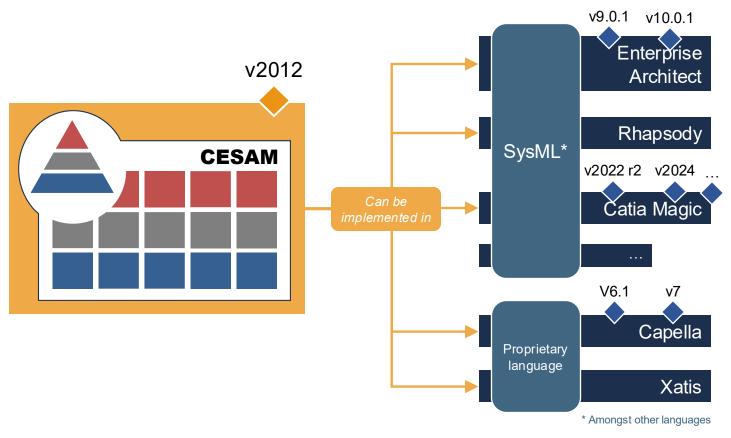
### **Table of contents**

- 1 From approach to modelling : the Systems Architecture Framework
- **2** Fundamentals of CESAM
- **3** Industrial applications
- **4** Conclusion Where should I begin?



### **Implement in modelling Tools**

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS



**Fulfil your intention with any MBSE tool** thanks to the limited number of essential concepts easily mappable to MBSE tools

#### Tools change, your intention remains

thanks to stable way of working foundations that ensures continuity in your approach.

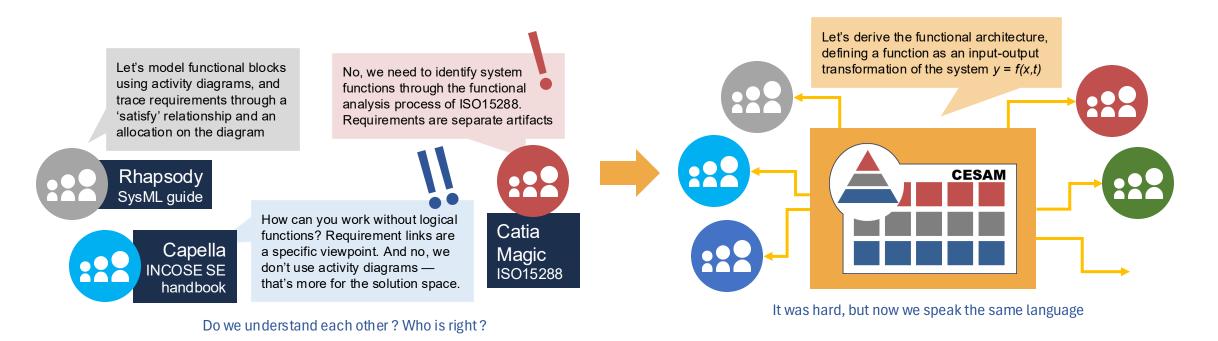
The CESAM framework, as a stable modelling intention that can be implemented in various ways

### The CESAM Framework can be - and has been implemented! - in all the existing system modelling tools. This implementation is done through a mapping of the framework with the tool modelling language concepts.



### **Foster collaboration**

#### **INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS**



Various ways to name the same concept Various definitions behind the same 'name'

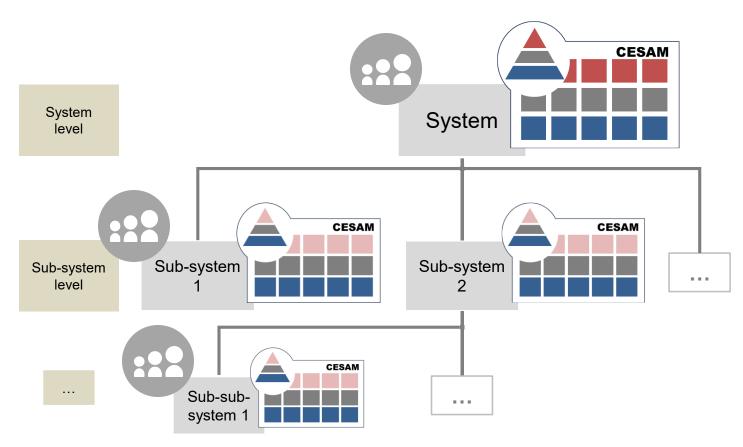
Harmonization Across Teams and Tools Sustaining Architecture Thinking

The CESAM Framework can be - and has been! - used as a common language for Engineering teams. This common language comes from capturing as is situations, adapting the framework and training at various levels.



### **Organise modelling work**

#### **INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS**



Simplified representation of the CESAM Framework's recursiveness

Optimizes system design efforts

with a common understanding of :

 what needs to be modelled at each level / by each team

 What are the "handover" artefacts (e.g. interfaces)

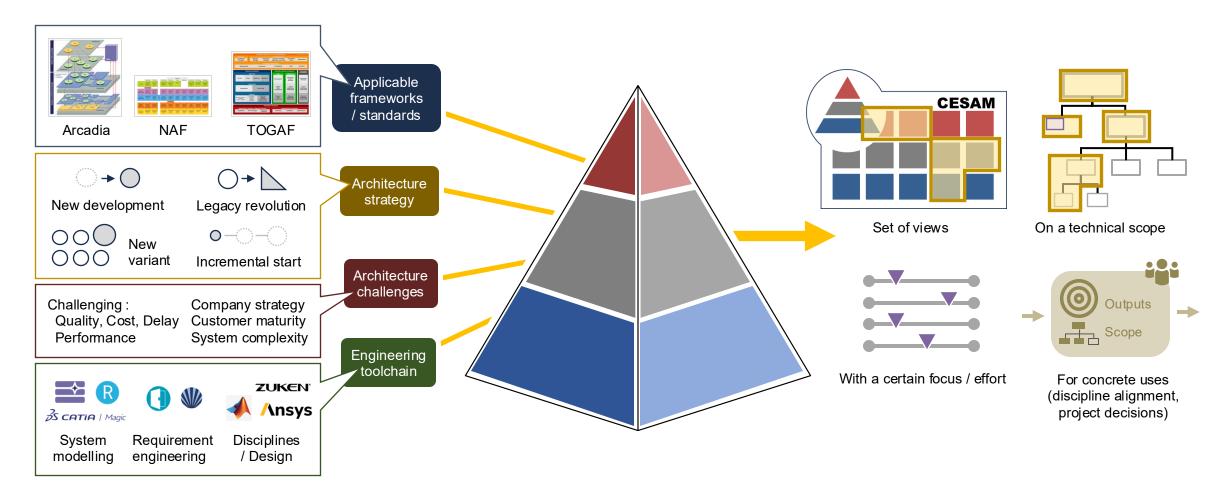
to maintain design consistency and limit **modelling effort** to the just necessary

The CESAM Framework is **recursive**, with a simple **handover of artefacts** across the developed scopes. enabling to **avoid redundancies**, **over-modelling while ensuring better consistency** 



### **Adapt to all contexts**

#### **INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS**



The CESAM framework provides a **powerful simple toolbox**, allowing companies to **understand**, **interpret** and **integrate** in **any context** and be able to optimize decision-making, in an efficient and global manner



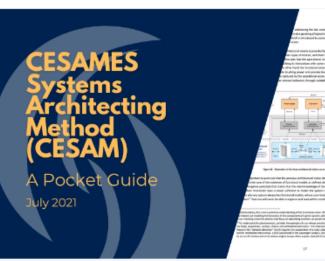
### **Table of contents**

- 1 From approach to modelling : the Systems Architecture Framework
- 2 Fundamentals of CESAM
- **3** Industrial applications
- **4** Conclusion Where should I begin?



### Resources

#### POCKET GUIDE



### DOCUMENT [EN] Pocket Guide

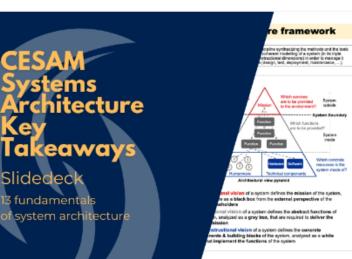
CESAMES Systems Architecting Method (CESAM) is a systems architecting & modeling framework which develops since 2003 in close interaction with many leading industrial companies in areas such as aeronautics, automotive, civil engineering, defense, energy, health, railway and space. It was initiated within the academic sphere in the context of the "Engineering of Complex Systems" industrial chair in France (Dassault Aviation – DCNS – DGA – Thales – Ecole Polytechnique). Nowadays the members of CESAM Community act however as the *core developers & contributors* of the CESAM framework which is presented in a light version in this pocket guide.

### 🛃 Download



### **Resources**

**KEY TAKEAWAYS** 



#### DOCUMENT [EN]

### **CESAM Systems Architecture Key Takeaways**

Complex projects are characterized by the multiplicity of components, technologies, and stakeholders and above all by the number of interfaces to be controlled. Complex projects duration combined with the acceleration of processes and services evolutions mean that most of the phases studies will be initiated while many of the structuring parameters are not yet defined... which can lead to many pitfalls. Systems architecture provides valuable guidance to guarantee efficient and sustainable development while de-risking the projects. The objective is to anticipate design risks during the early phases of the project to minimize systemic problems and thus save time and cost. Discover the **13 fundamentals of system architecture**.

🔽 Infographic Format

Presentation Format



### What can you do tomorrow?



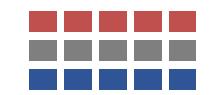
**Download free resources** 

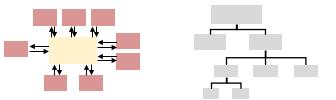


Expand your Systems Engineering knowledge, techniques and network by :

- Getting first-hand information and good practice on MBSE
- Participating to events (webinars, conferences...)

Join the CESAM Community



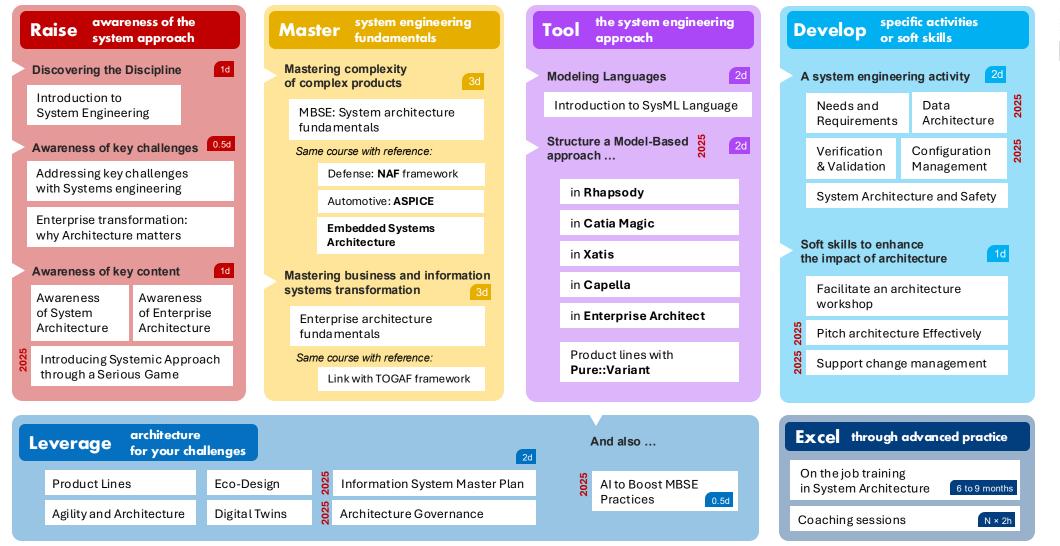


**Explore and Practice** 





### **Our training catalogue**



Our training courses cover all MBSE lifecycle, population and maturity levels, in English and online.





## Contact

Cécile BEYSSAC BUNAND Head of CESAM Academy Cecile.Beyssac@cesames.net

CESAMES Institut SAS au capital de 1.035.000 Euros SIRET: 529 638 314 00045 – APE : 7112B Siège Social : 10 rue de Penthièvre – 75008 PARIS - France



