



ESO
European Organisation
for Astronomical
Research in the
Southern Hemisphere

TOWARDS MODEL RE-USABILITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TELESCOPE CONTROL SYSTEMS

R. Karban, L. Andolfato, M. Zamparelli
ESO, Munich, Germany



AGENDA

- Document centric vs. Model centric approach
- Re-use of Requirements
 - Domain Specific Language
 - Instances of Boilerplates
 - Constrain the Design
- Re-use of Constraints for Interfaces
- Conclusion

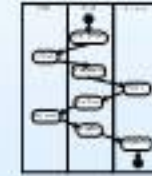
Document vs. Model centric (1/2)

Document centric



- Specify User Requirements as text
- Requirements analysis
- Write System requirements using text
- Describe level 1 design as text and model
- Write level 2 requirements as text
- Describe level 2 design as text and model

Model centric



- Specify User Requirements as text
- Requirements analysis, capturing key properties with parameters and constraints in the model
- Generate System Requirements document
- Describe level 1 design, formally constrained by requirements parameters
- Generate level 2 requirements document

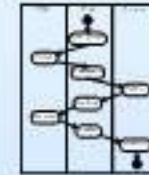
Document vs. Model centric (2/2)

Document centric



- Manual verification of Requirements and Design
- Manual creation of test cases
- Manual impact analysis using (inconsistent) requirements and design documentation

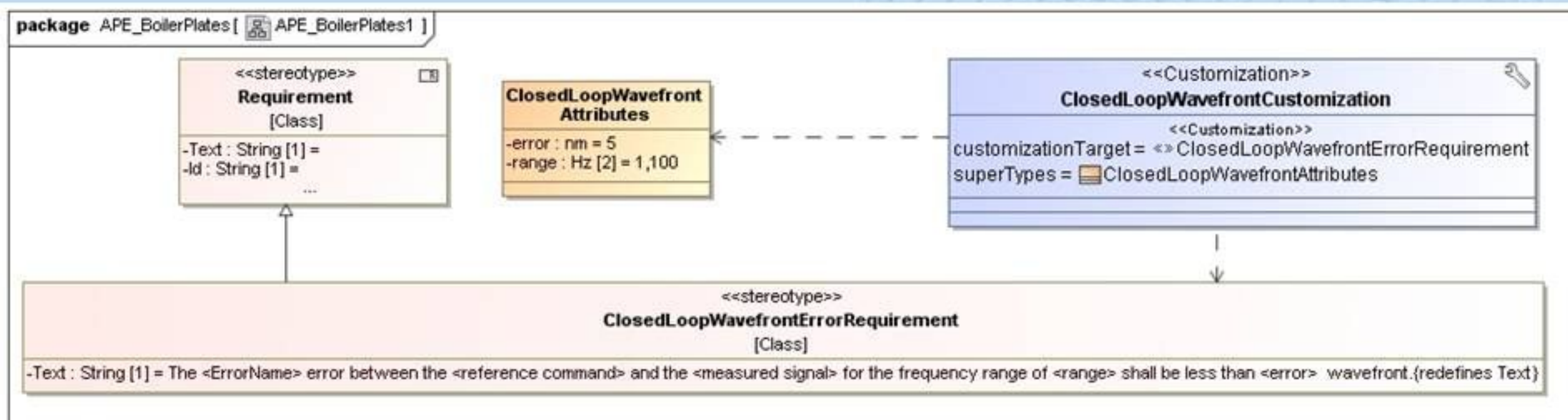
Model centric



- Automatic validation of requirements and Design
- Automatic impact analysis – bottom up and top down

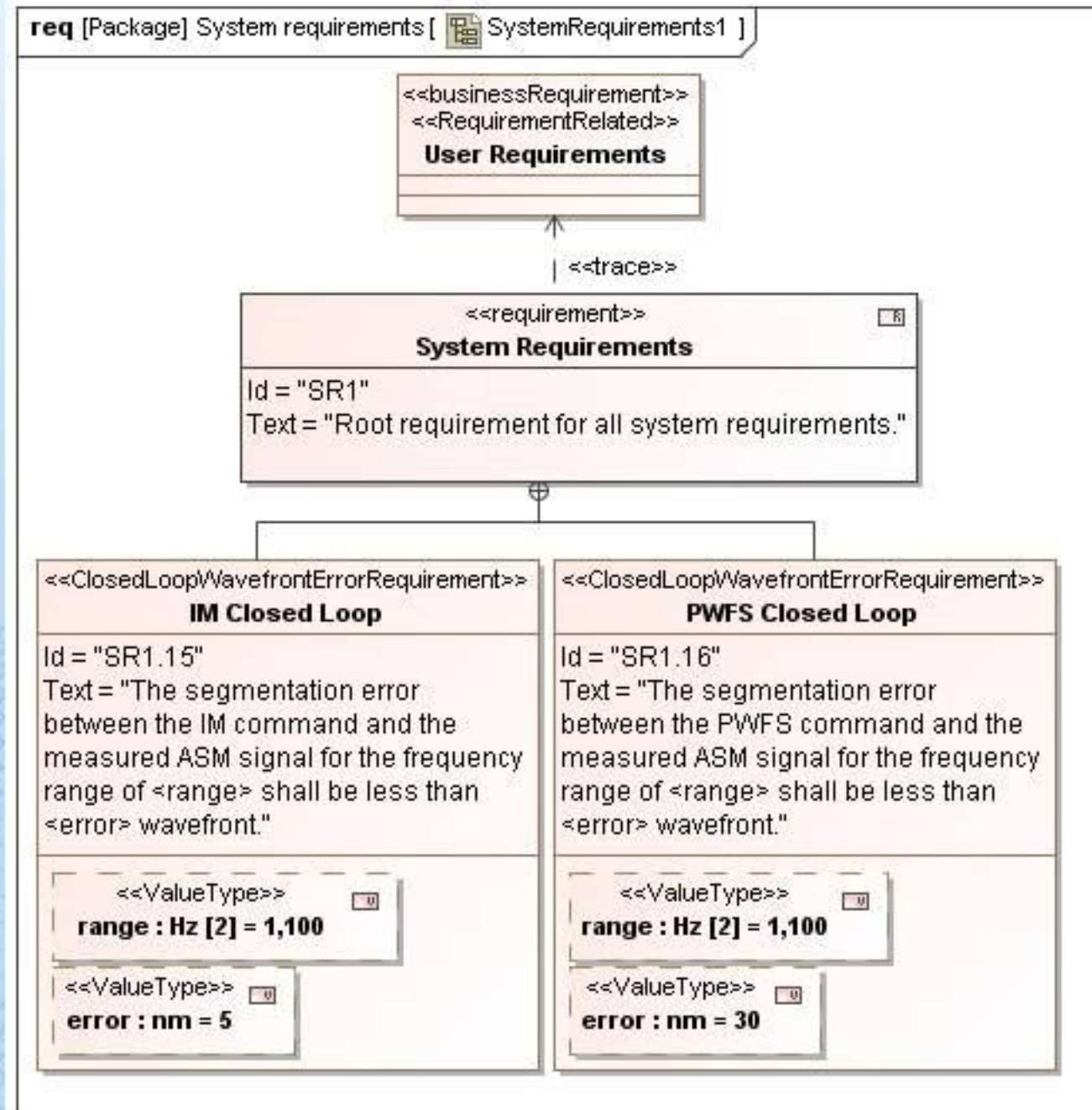
REQUIREMENTS – Domain Specific Language

- Parameterize quantifiable parameters
- Standard text
- Reuse boilerplates for requirements

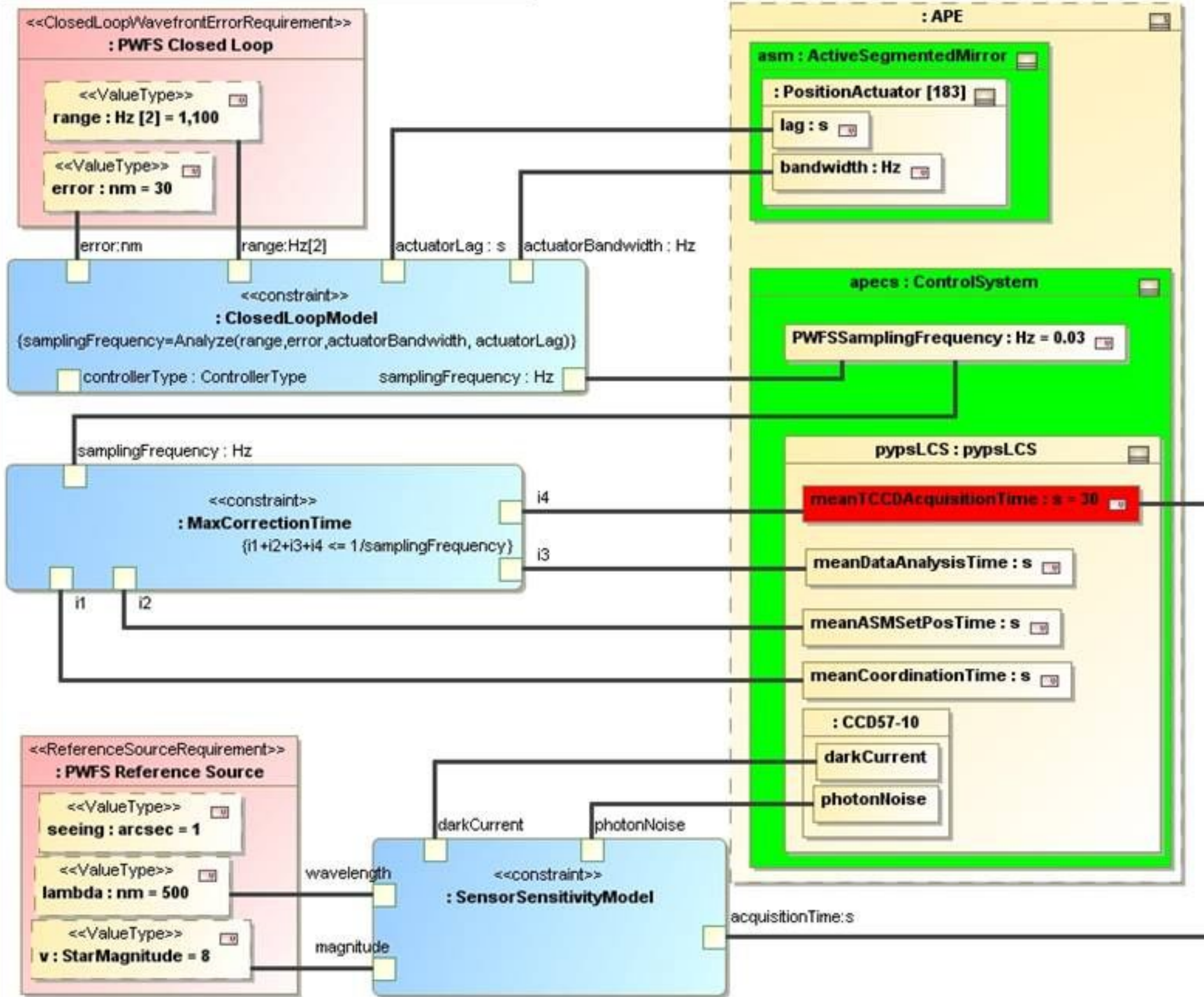


REQUIREMENTS – Instantiation of Boilerplates

- Replace text parameters
- Redefine default values of quantifiable parameters



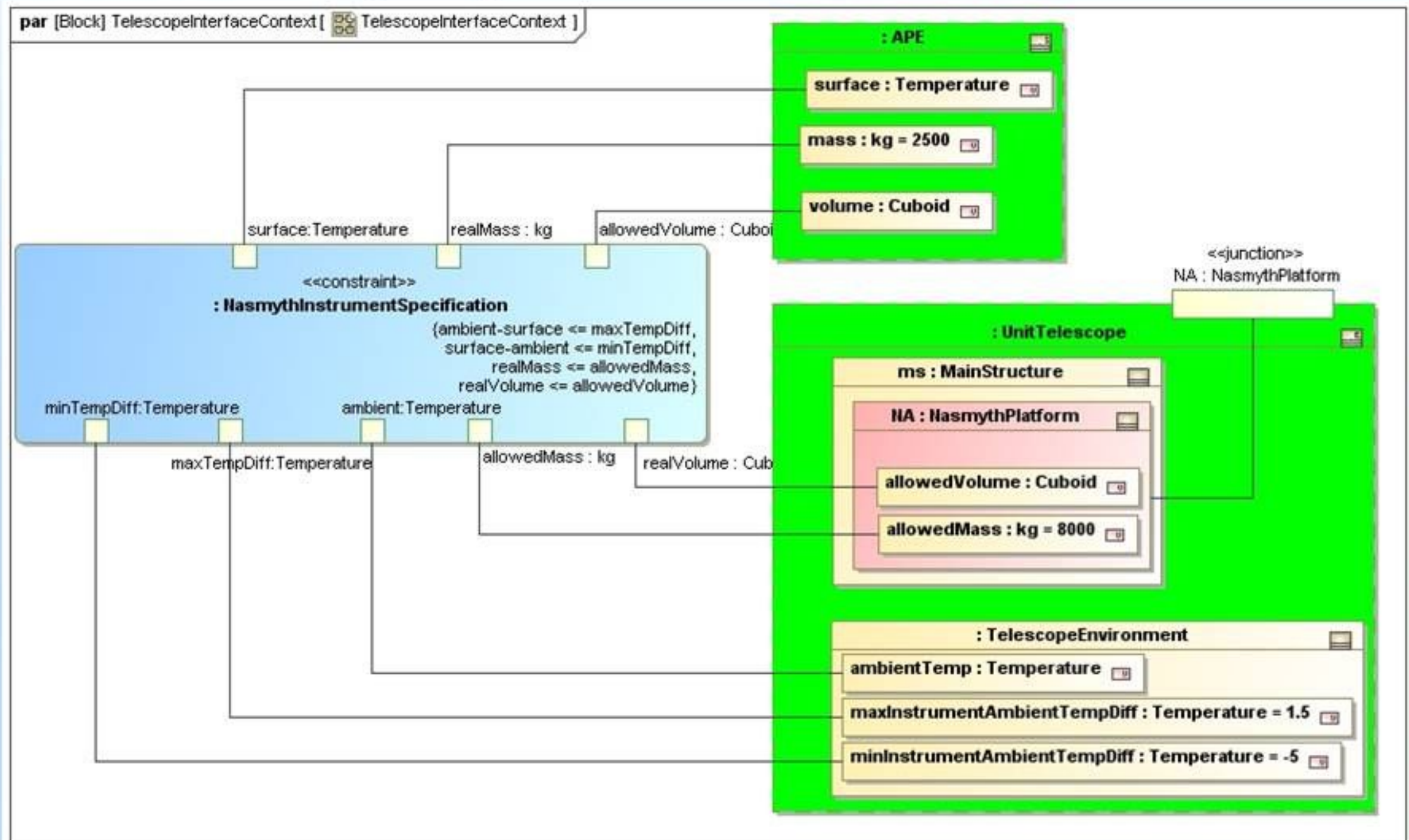
par [Block] PWFSClosedLoopAnalysis [PWFSClosedLoopAnalysis]



Re-use of Constraints for Interfaces (1/2)

- Define quantifiable System Interfaces
- Constrain all participating components
- Propagate down the system hierarchy

Re-use of Constraints for Interfaces (2/2)



CONCLUSION

- Requirements become more than text
- Bind requirements' parameters to system properties
- Specify system interfaces as executable constraints
- Reusability of model artifacts (requirements, constraints, etc.)
-> easier due to higher abstraction level and less dependence on actual implementation
- Requirement validation during design phases
- Consistent and correct documentation via auto-generation
- Consistent impact and trade-off analysis