

Model Based Systems Engineering analysis for Hardware Selection of a Distributed Surveillance System.

Kenly R. Maldonado

Colorado State University

Wasatch Aerospace & Systems Engineering Conference

Requirement Process

			1.475.0		507970.0300.030										
Ra	ting of R	equirer	ments		Trade Off Asses	sment									
0 Worst No None			-	Initial Cost \$											
1 P	oor	Some	High		Operations Cost \$										
2 F	air	Maybe	e Media	um	Intelligence										
3 B	lest	Yes	Low		Reliability										
					Maintainability			1							
					Scalability										
					Trade	Off Assessment	Matrix	_							_
Systems	Estimated Initial Costs	Initial Cost Ration	Operations Cost/1yr	Operations Cost Rating	AI/Communications/ Intelligence	Al/Communications/ Intelligence	Reliability	Reliability Rating	Maintainability	Maintainability Rating	Scalability	Scalability Rating	Total	Perfect System Batian	Perfect System Total
SSAMSS)	2000.00-	3 1	Low-	2.5	Yes	3	Best	3	Fair	2	Fair	2	15.5		
	5000.00		Medium								-			1	3 10
Portable Radiation Portal Monitors	25000.00	3	High	1	some	1	Fair	2	Fair	2	Fair	2	n		
Nondheld	1000.00-	2	Low-	1.5	None	0	Fair	2	Best	3	worst	0	8.5	1	5 10
Devices	8000.00		Medium							-					3 11
Sensor Devices	1000.00-	2	Low- Medium	1.5	Some	1	Fair	2	Fair	2	Poor	1	9.5		1 11
Web Applications	NA	1.5	Medium- High	2	Some-Maybe	1.5	Best	3	Fair	2	Best	3	13		
Perfect System		3		3		3		3		3		3	18		
	Requirem				M										
<gag. Inte</gag. 	irement >> el Cest (\$)		< <req Openation</req 	urement>> onal Cost (\$)	< Siequirem Intellige	nce	< <requireme Reliabil</requireme 	nb> ty	< <re Ma</re 	a,irement>> Intariability		Scalabil	ntoo Ily		
		Package		- T											
		_		_			_	_			_	1			
		Require	nctional amantation		COPertomance Descentential		Requirem	achrical actron		< <specifications Requirements in</specifications 	3				
					Pringlan while it as a			a sarry		TORNER WITH BUTT		N			



Developing Domains

Global	Safety
Operational Equip	ment Effectivness
Custo	omer
Government, State	& Local Agencies
Product	Environment
Average Product	
Situational Strategic Awareness Monitoring Surveillance System	Operational



Complex Systems Dynamics

- Operational Equipment Effectiveness (OEE):
 - SSAMSS vs Mean Product Effectiveness
 - Equation: (Availability)*(Performance)*(Quality) = OEE
- Availability:
 - SSAMSS vs Mean Product Availability
 - Equation: (Actual Production Time)/ (Potential Production Time) = Availability %
- Performance:
 - SSAMSS vs Mean Product Processing Power
 - Equation: (Actual Output)/ (Theoretical Output) = Performance %
- Quality:
 - SSAMSS vs Mean Product Environmental life span
 - Equation: (Good Output)/ (Actual Output) = Quality %



Casual Loop Diagrams



Complex Loop Diagram with Variable Assessment of Measures

- In general terms, Amdahl's Law states that in parallelization, if P is the proportion of a system or program that can be made parallel, and 1-P is the proportion that remains serial, then the maximum speedup S(N) that can be achieved using N processors is:
- S(N)=1/((1-P)+(P/N))
- As N grows the speedup tends to 1/(1-P).
- •
- Speedup is limited by the total time needed for the sequential (serial) part of the program. For 10 hours of computing, if we can parallelize 9 hours of computing and 1 hour cannot be parallelized, then our maximum speedup is limited to 10 times as fast. If computers get faster the speedup itself stays the same.

Building Blocks

Options, Configuration and Selection

Conclusion

	Measur	es of Comparison Table	
Measures	Configuration I	Configuration II	Best Selection
Hardware Costs:	\$50.00 per Pi Processor	\$50.00 per Pi \$300.00 turning Pi board which holds 7 Pi's	Configuration I
Space:	Takes up about 50% more space	Smaller and more compact and saves about 50% more space	Configuration II
Redundancy:	Each Pi is a redundancy processer that can take distributed data packets	Each Pi Turning Board can hold 7 Pi's but are chocked by only having a single connection to get to those Pi's	Configuration I
Risk:	If one Pi fails it can still distribute to the other processors at the same rate	If the Turning board fails it loses all access to the 7 boards. If one of the boards fail it would be difficult to repair as the board is operational and would need to be shut down	Configuration I
Maintainability:	Replace without stopping operation would be easy in this configuration	It is difficult to replace the Turning board and or Pi under operations plus limited manufacturing of the Pi Turning board.	Configuration I
Overall Best Selection:	_		Configuration I (5 out of 6)

Wasatch Aerospace Systems Engineering CONFERENCE