



# Formal Design and Safety Analysis of AIR6110 Wheel Brake System

## Revisiting AIR6110 with formal methods

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- AIR6110 Wheel Brake System
- Approach
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- Lessons learned and conclusion

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# AIR 6110 Wheel Brake System

- Aerospace Information Report 6110
  - Contiguous Aircraft/System Development Process Example
- Hypothetical dual-engine aircraft
  - 300-350 passengers
  - 5 hours of flight max
- Focus on the Wheel Brake System (WBS)
  - Braking function for the two main landing gears
    - 4-wheels landing gear
    - Independently controlled

# AIR 6110 Wheel Brake System

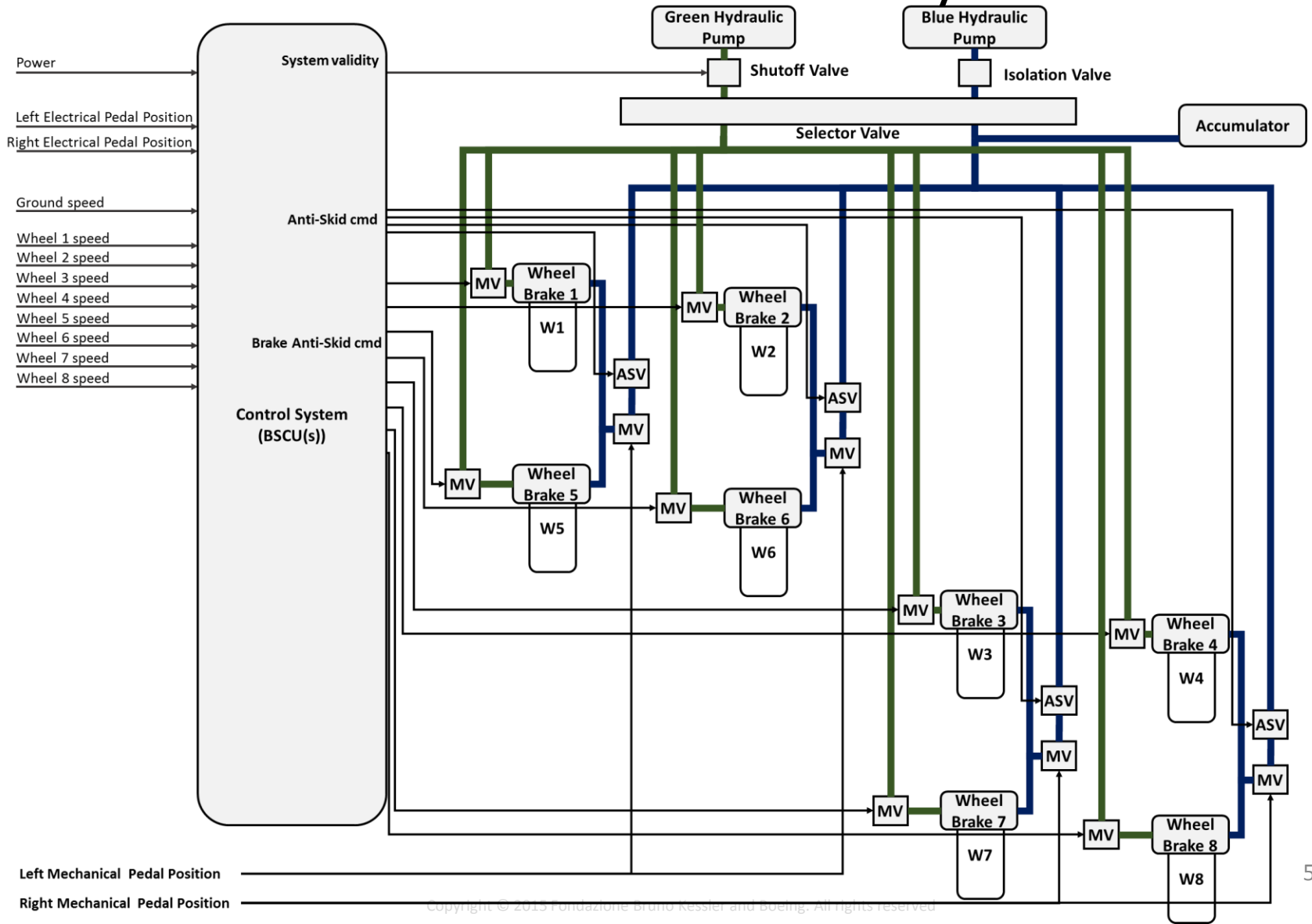
- Main features
  - Hydraulic brake electrically or mechanically controlled braking
  - Anti-skid function
  - Redundancy in the hydraulic and control system

# AIR 6110 Wheel Brake System

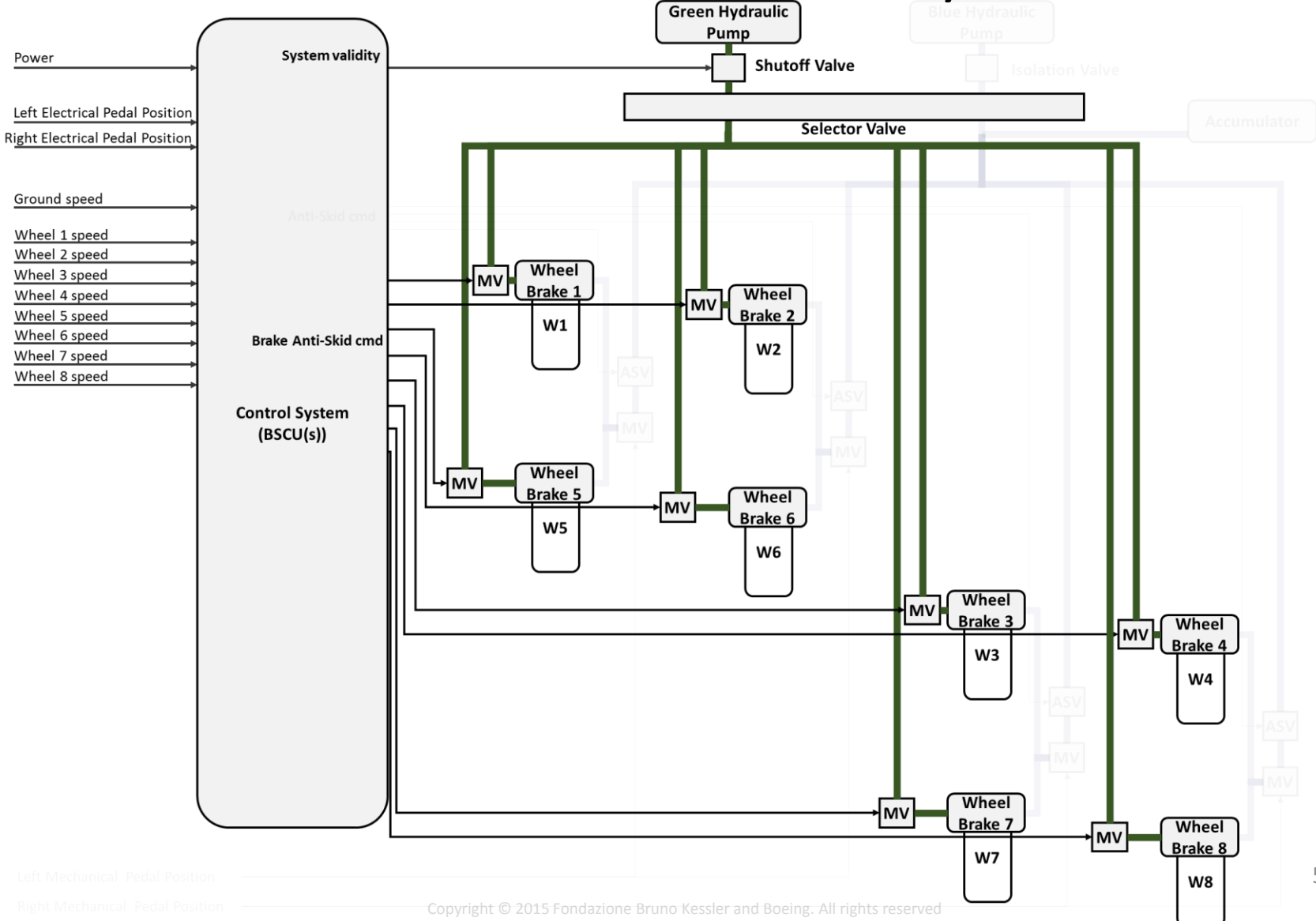
- Main features
  - Hydraulic brake electrically or mechanically controlled braking
  - Anti-skid function
  - Redundancy in the hydraulic and control system

		Wheel Brake System		
		Normal Mode <i>(Primary pressure source)</i>	Alternate Mode <i>(Secondary pressure source)</i>	Emergency Mode <i>(Finite-reserve accumulator)</i>
Control system	Valid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brake<sub>Elec</sub></li> <li>• Individual AntiSkid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brake<sub>Mech</sub></li> <li>• Paired-AntiSkid</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brake<sub>Mech</sub></li> <li>• Paired-AntiSkid</li> </ul>
	Invalid	N/A	Brake <sub>Mech</sub>	Brake <sub>Mech</sub>

# AIR 6110 Wheel Brake System

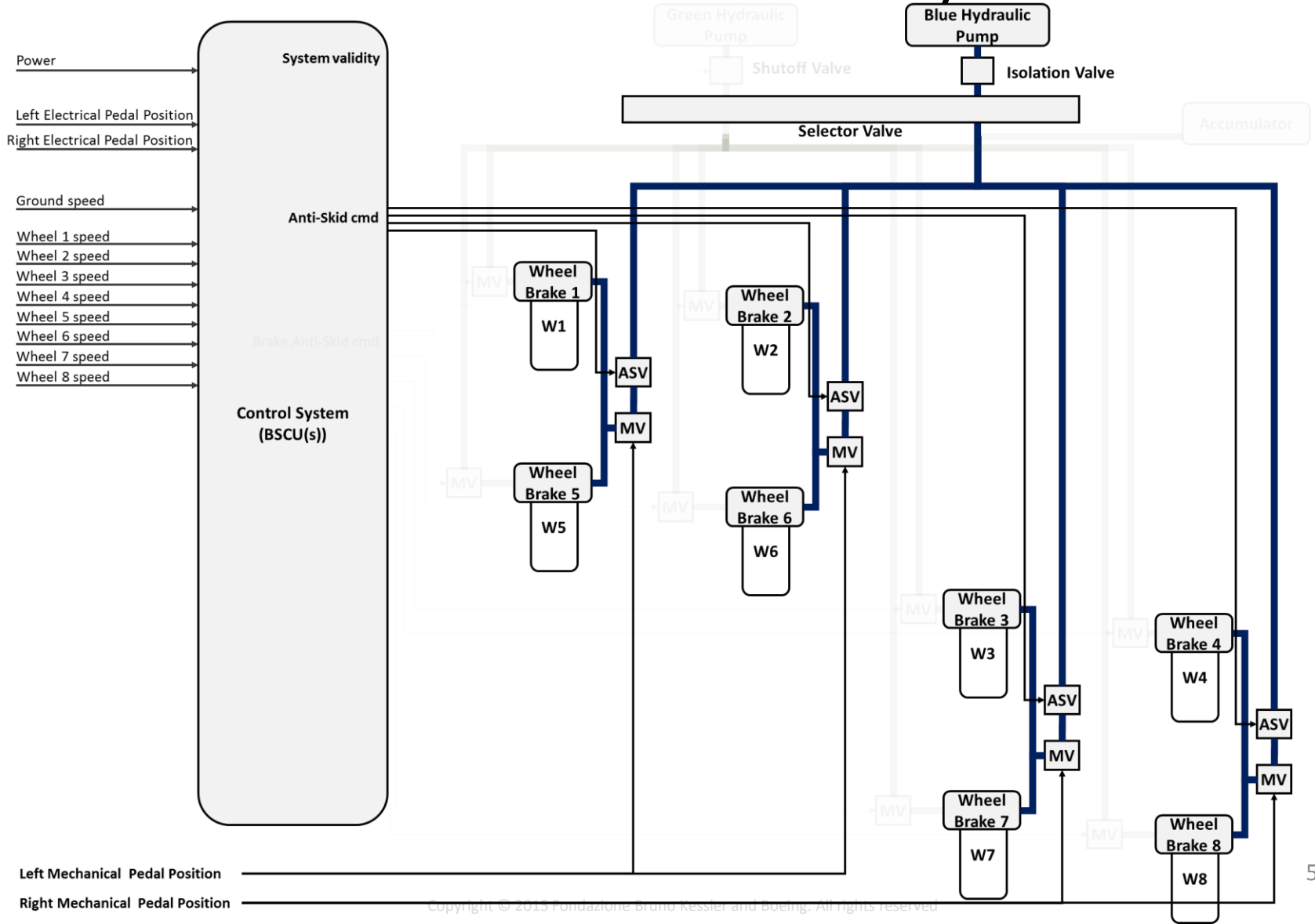


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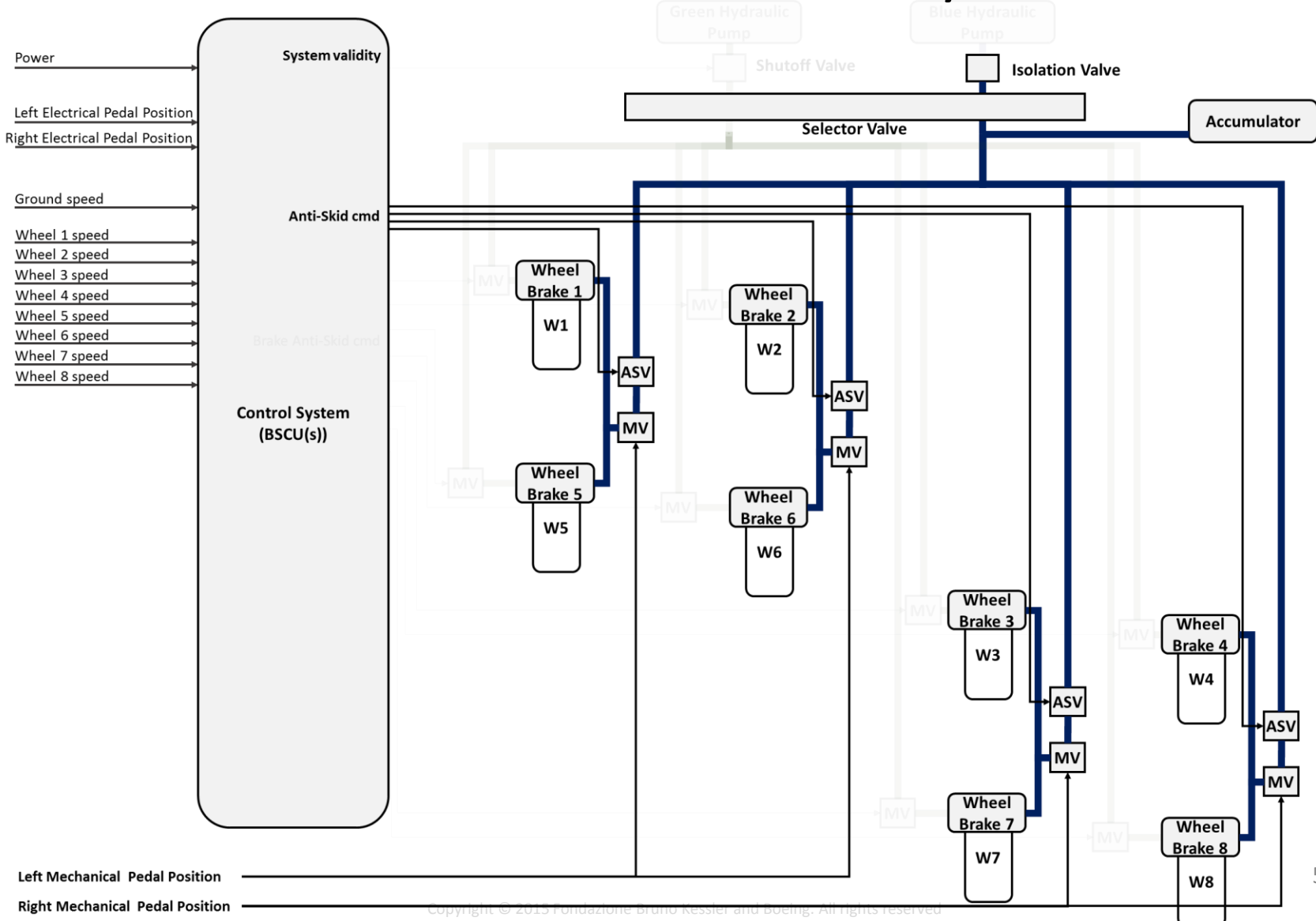




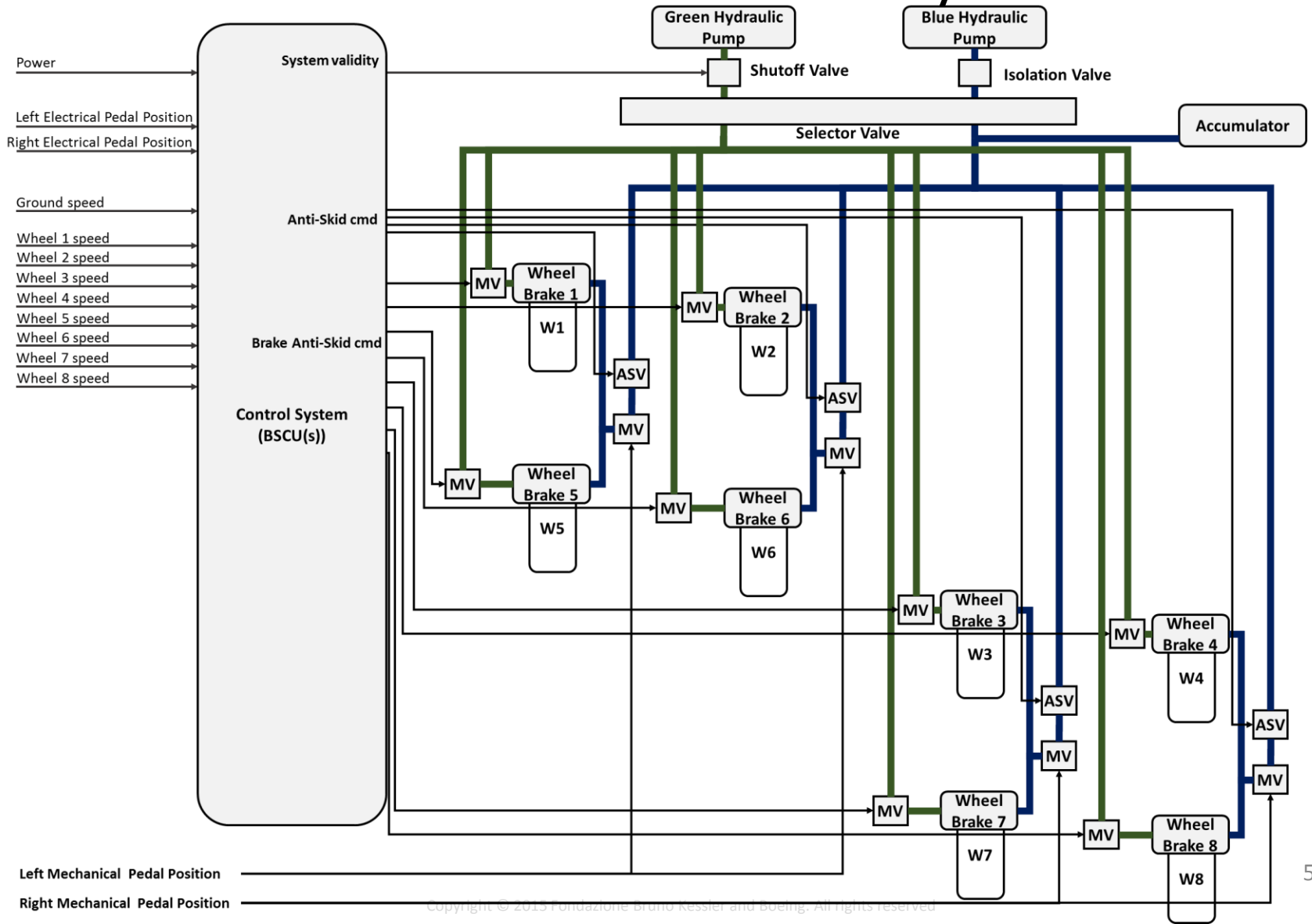
# AIR 6110 Wheel Brake System



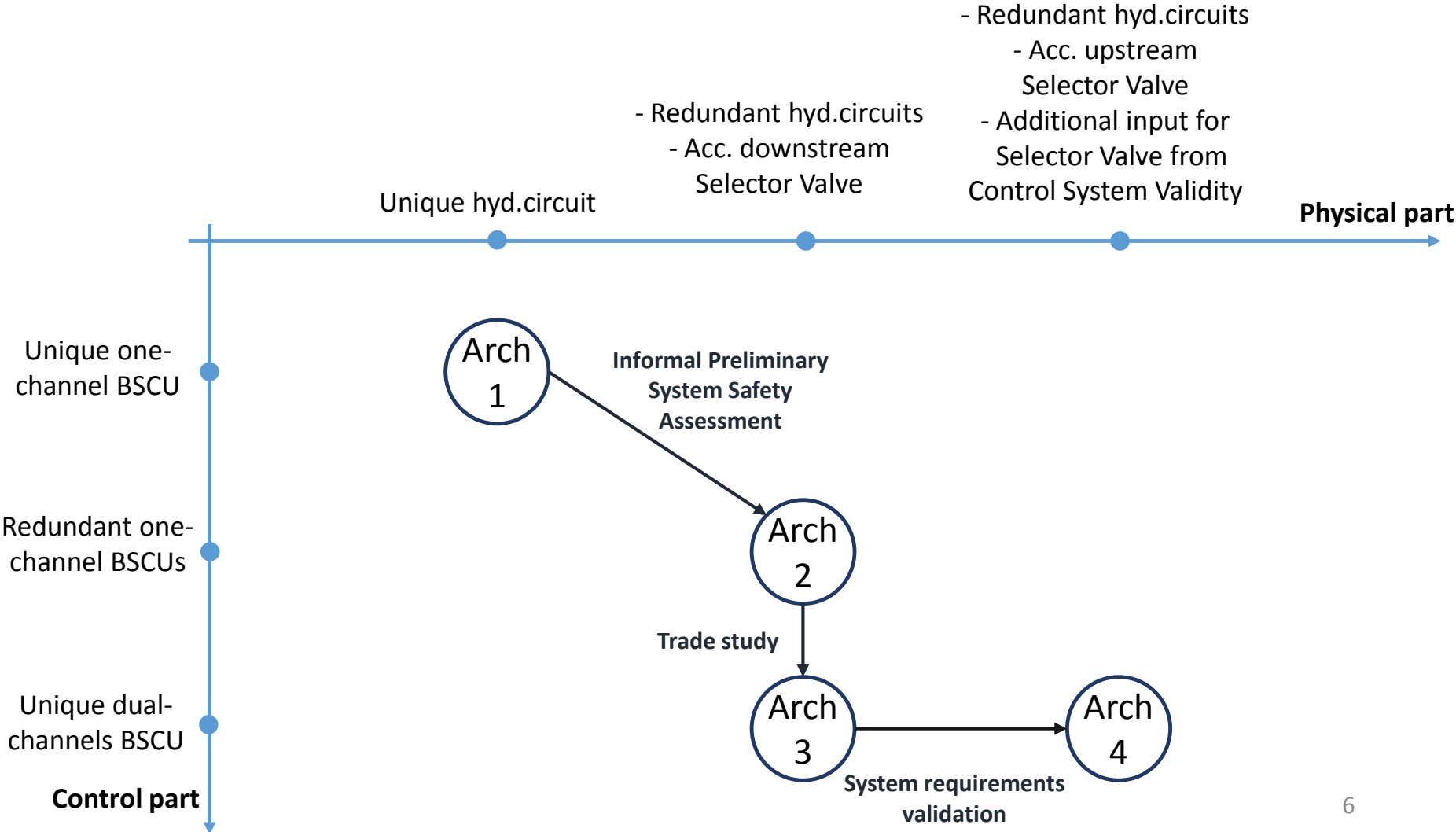
# AIR 6110 Wheel Brake System



# AIR 6110 Wheel Brake System



# AIR 6110 Process



# AIR 6110 WBS requirements

- Requirements sample:
- **S18-WBS-R-0321:** Loss of all wheel braking (unannunciated or annunciated) during landing or RTO shall be extremely remote
- **S18-WBS-R-0322:** Asymmetrical loss of wheel braking coupled with loss of rudder or nose wheel steering during landing or RTO shall be extremely remote
- **S18-WBS-0323:** Inadvertent wheel braking with all wheels locked during takeoff roll before V1 shall be extremely remote
- **S18-WBS-R-0324:** Inadvertent wheel braking of all wheels during takeoff roll after V1 shall be extremely improbable
- **S18-WBS-R-0325:** Undetected inadvertent wheel braking on one wheel w/o locking during takeoff shall be extremely improbable

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# Beyond Model Checking

- Application of formal methods
  - ensuring the design is correct
    - Model-checking

$$M \models \varphi$$

# Beyond Model Checking

- Application of formal methods
  - ensuring the design is correct
    - Model-checking

$$M \models \varphi$$

**NOT SUFFICIENT HERE**  
**NEED TO ENSURE THE ROBUSTNESS**  
**AGAINST FAILURE CONDITIONS**



# Safety Assessment

- Safety Assessment
  - *“The safety assessment process provides a methodology to evaluate the design of systems, and to determine that the associated hazards have been properly addressed.”*
  - Process described in:
    - ARP4754A: Guidelines for Development of Civil Aircraft and Systems
    - ARP4761: Guidelines and Methods for Conducting the Safety Assessment Process on Civil Airborne Systems and Equipment

# Safety Assessment

- Used in AIR6110 by means of analyses and reviews
- If applied with formal methods
  1. Fault extension

$$M \rightsquigarrow M_{[F]}$$

2. Model-Based Safety Assessment

$$\delta(F) : M_{[F]} \neq \varphi$$



# Contributions

- Review of the AIR6110 with:
  - Formal modeling
  - Formal Verification & Validation
  - Formal Safety Assessment
- Use of tools developed in FBK
  - OCRA, contract-based design tool
  - nuXmv, model-checker
  - xSAP, model-based safety analysis tool

# Adopted approach



# Adopted approach

MODELING	ANALYSIS
<b>Architecture decomposition &amp; Contracts</b>	
<b>Behavioral Implementation</b> (Leaf components & System)	

# Adopted approach

MODELING \ ANALYSIS	V & V	Safety Assessment	
		Fault extension	Fault trees computation
Architecture decomposition & Contracts			
Behavioral Implementation (Leaf components & System)			

# Adopted approach



MODELING	ANALYSIS	V & V	Safety Assessment	
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# Adopted approach

MODELING \ ANALYSIS	V & V	Safety Assessment	
		Fault extension	Fault trees computation
<b>Architecture decomposition &amp; Contracts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic contract refinement verification</li> </ul> <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid gray; border-radius: 5px; padding: 2px 5px; display: inline-block;">OCRA</div>		
<b>Behavioral Implementation</b> (Leaf components & System)			


# Adopted approach

		Safety Assessment	
		Fault extension	Fault trees computation
MODELING	ANALYSIS	V & V	
<b>Architecture decomposition &amp; Contracts</b>  <b>Behavioral Implementation</b> <i>M</i> (Leaf components & System)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic contract refinement verification</li> </ul>		


# Adopted approach

ANALYSIS		Safety Assessment	
		Fault extension	Fault trees computation
MODELING	V & V		
<b>Architecture decomposition &amp; Contracts</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic contract refinement verification</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">OCRA</p>		
<b>Behavioral Implementation</b> <i>M</i> (Leaf components & System)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic compositional verification <span style="float: right;">OCRA</span></li> <li>Automatic monolithic verification <span style="float: right;">nuXmv</span></li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><math>M \models \varphi</math></p>		

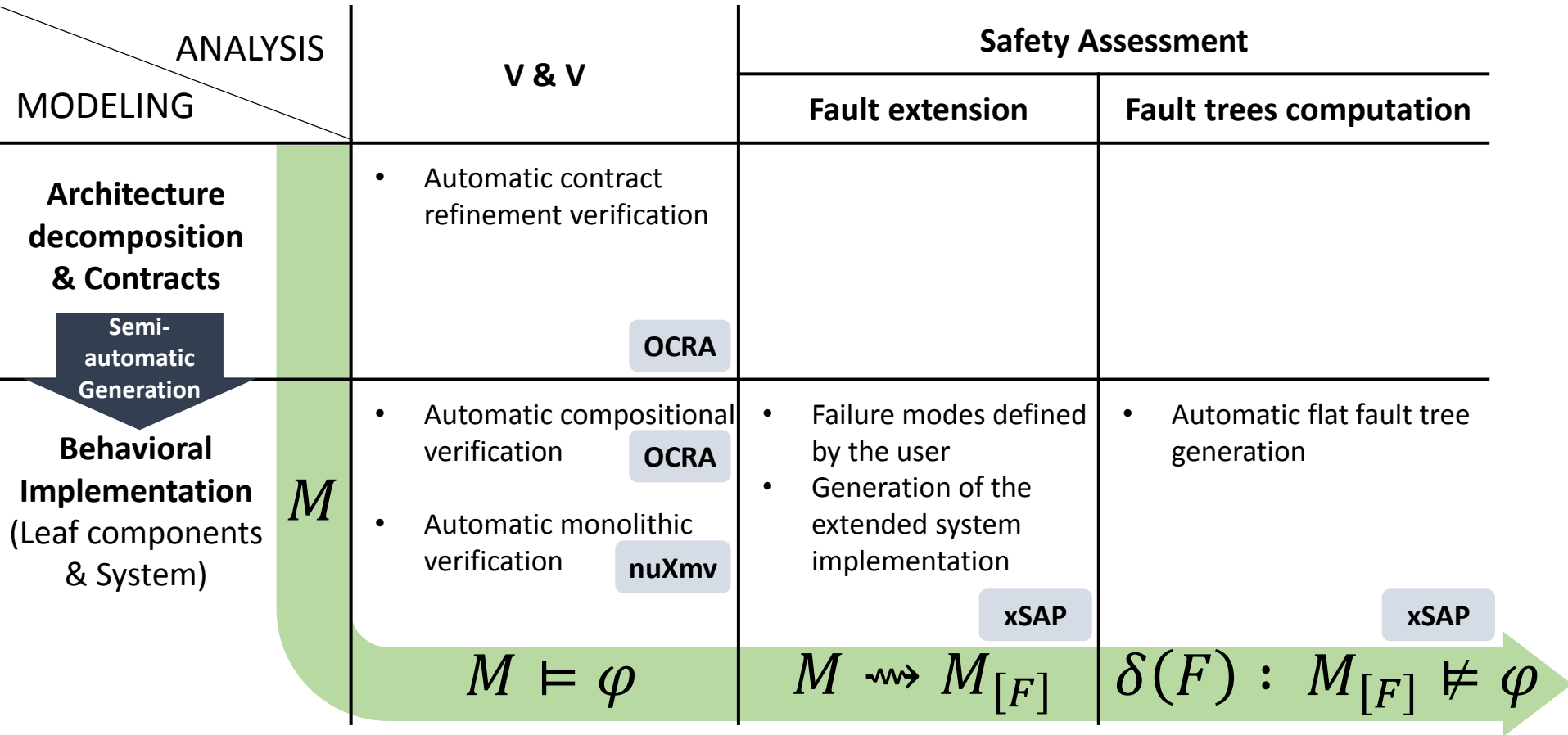
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ANALYSIS		Safety Assessment	
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MODELING	V & V		
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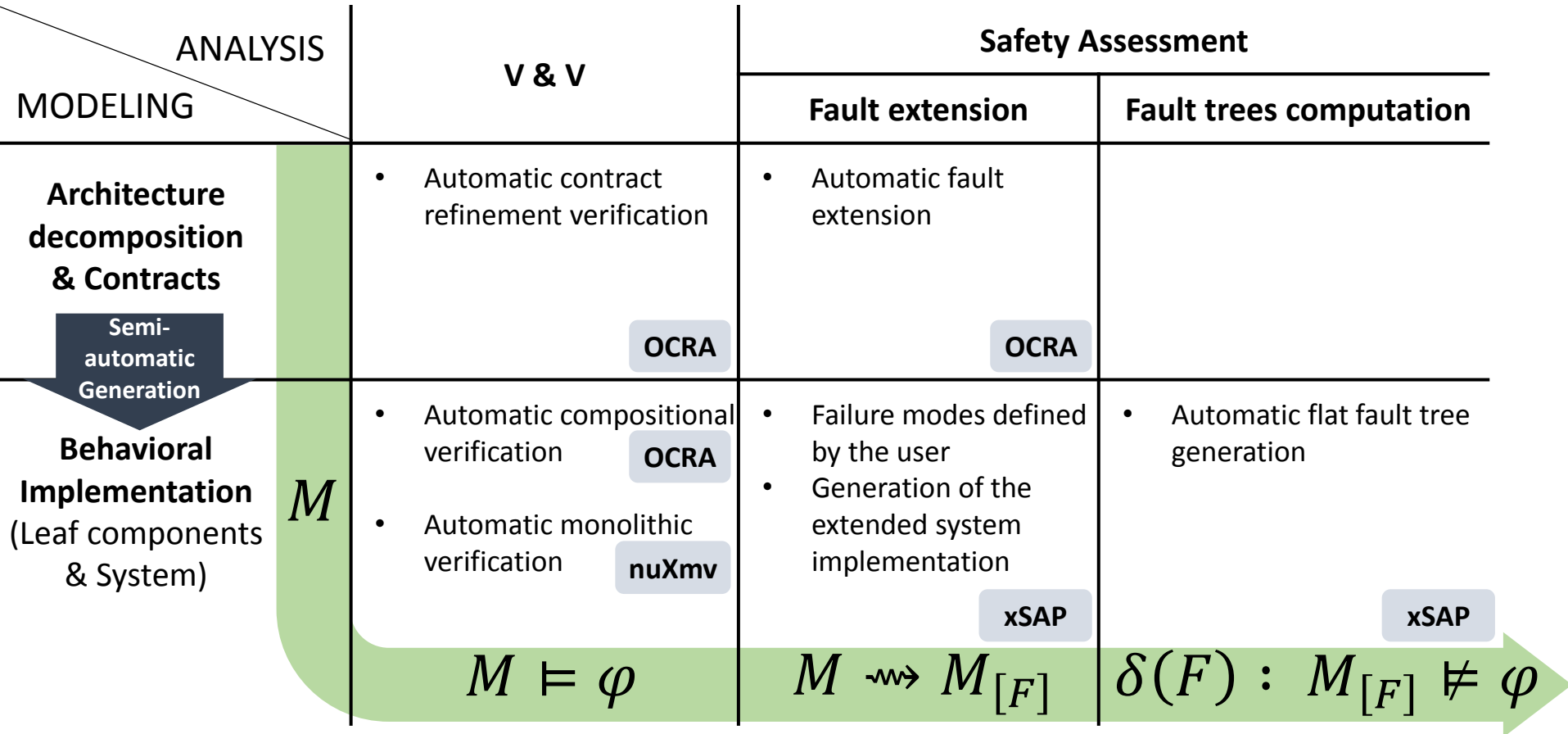
# Adopted approach

ANALYSIS \ MODELING	V & V	Safety Assessment	
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<b>Architecture decomposition &amp; Contracts</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic contract refinement verification</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>OCRA</b></p>		
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# Adopted approach



# Adopted approach

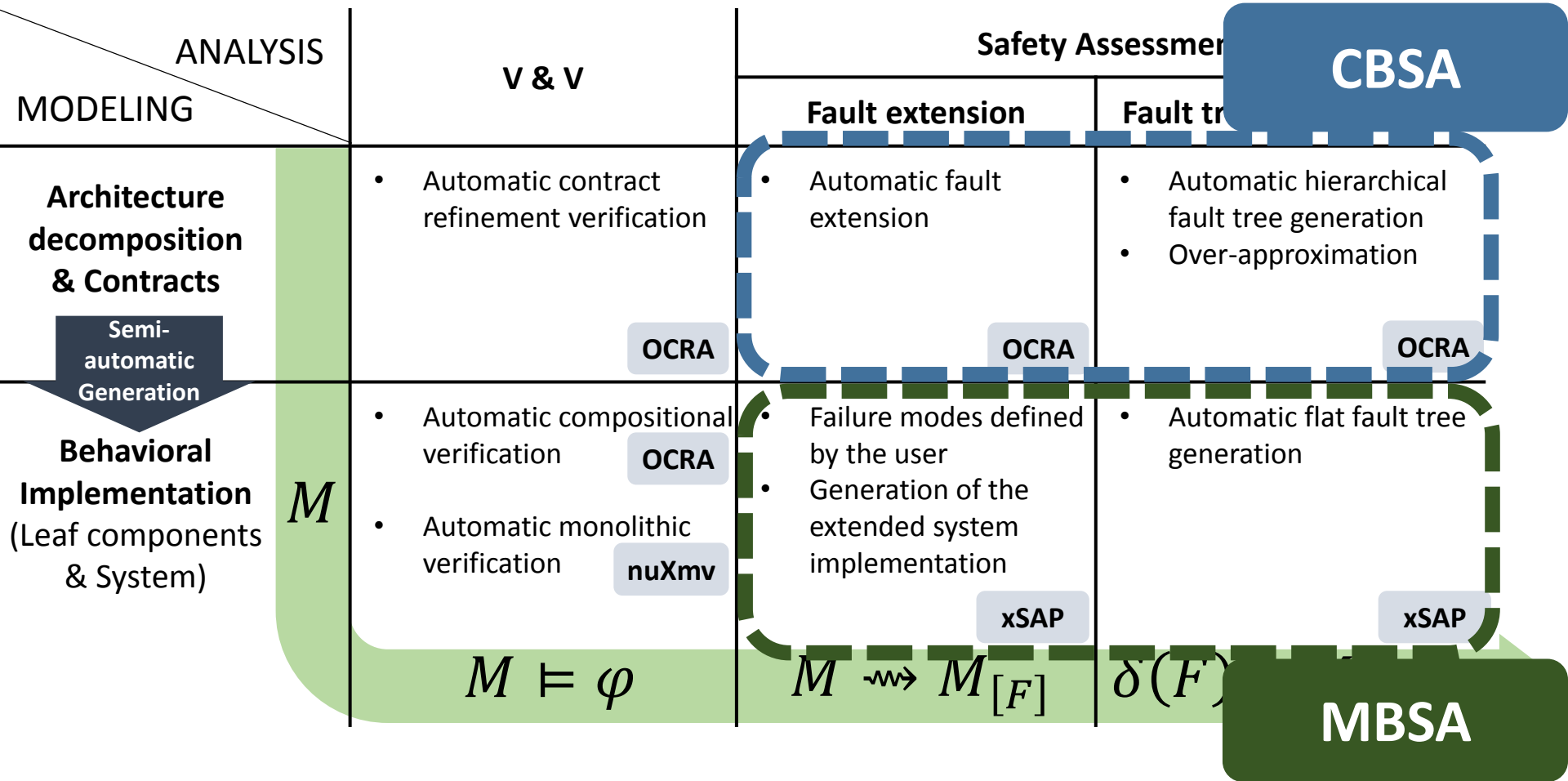


# Adopted approach

		ANALYSIS		Safety Assessment	
		V & V		Fault extension	Fault trees computation
MODELING					
<b>Architecture decomposition &amp; Contracts</b> Semi-automatic Generation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic contract refinement verification</li> </ul>	OCRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic fault extension</li> </ul>	OCRA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic compositional verification</li> <li>Automatic monolithic verification</li> </ul>	OCRA nuXmv	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Failure modes defined by the user</li> <li>Generation of the extended system implementation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Automatic hierarchical fault tree generation</li> <li>Over-approximation</li> </ul>
<b>Behavioral Implementation</b> (Leaf components & System)		$M \models \varphi$		$M \rightsquigarrow M_{[F]}$	
				$\delta(F) : M_{[F]} \not\models \varphi$	
				xSAP	xSAP



# Adopted approach

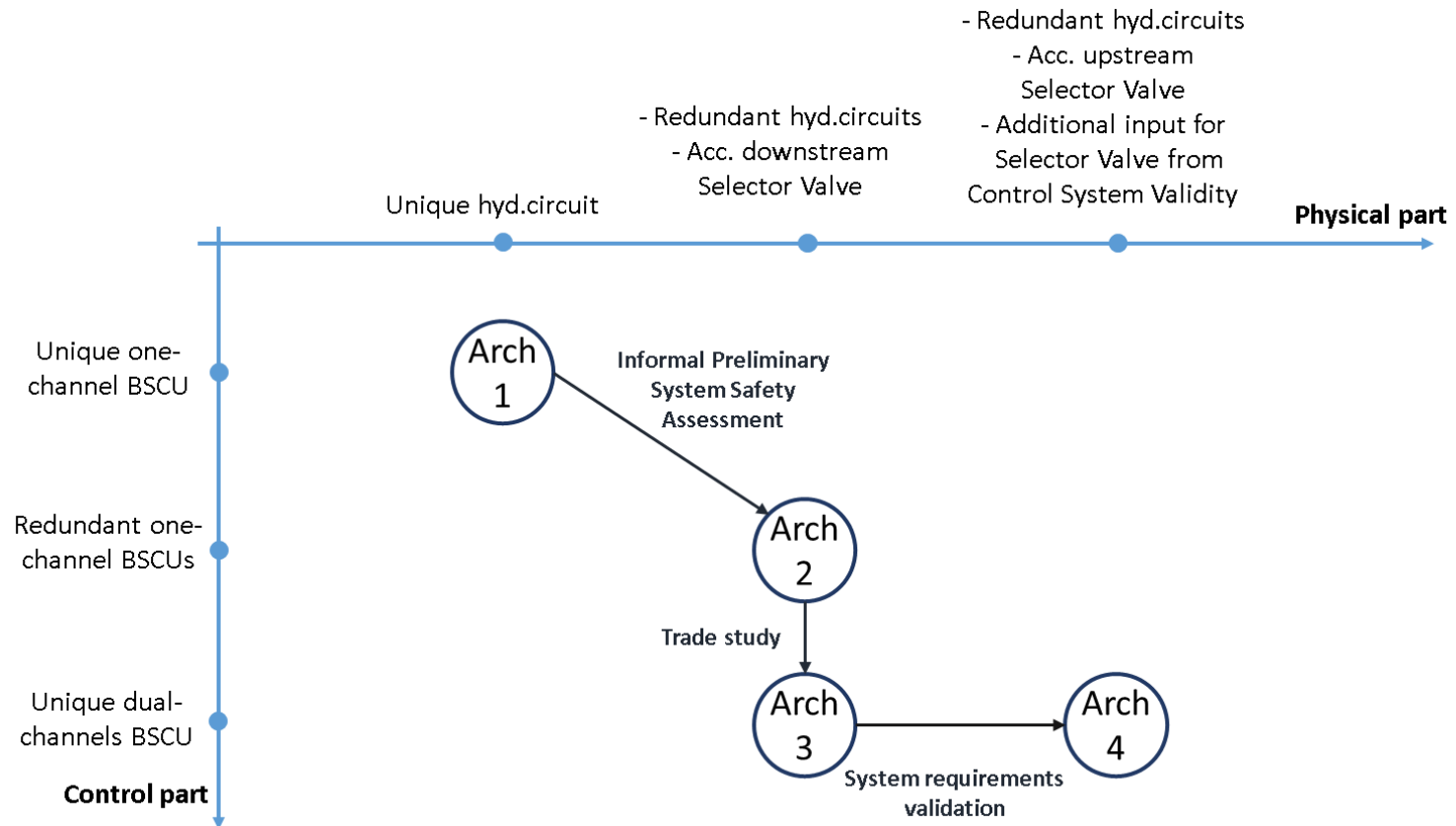


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- AIR6110 WBS case study
- Approach
- **Results**
- Lessons learned and conclusion

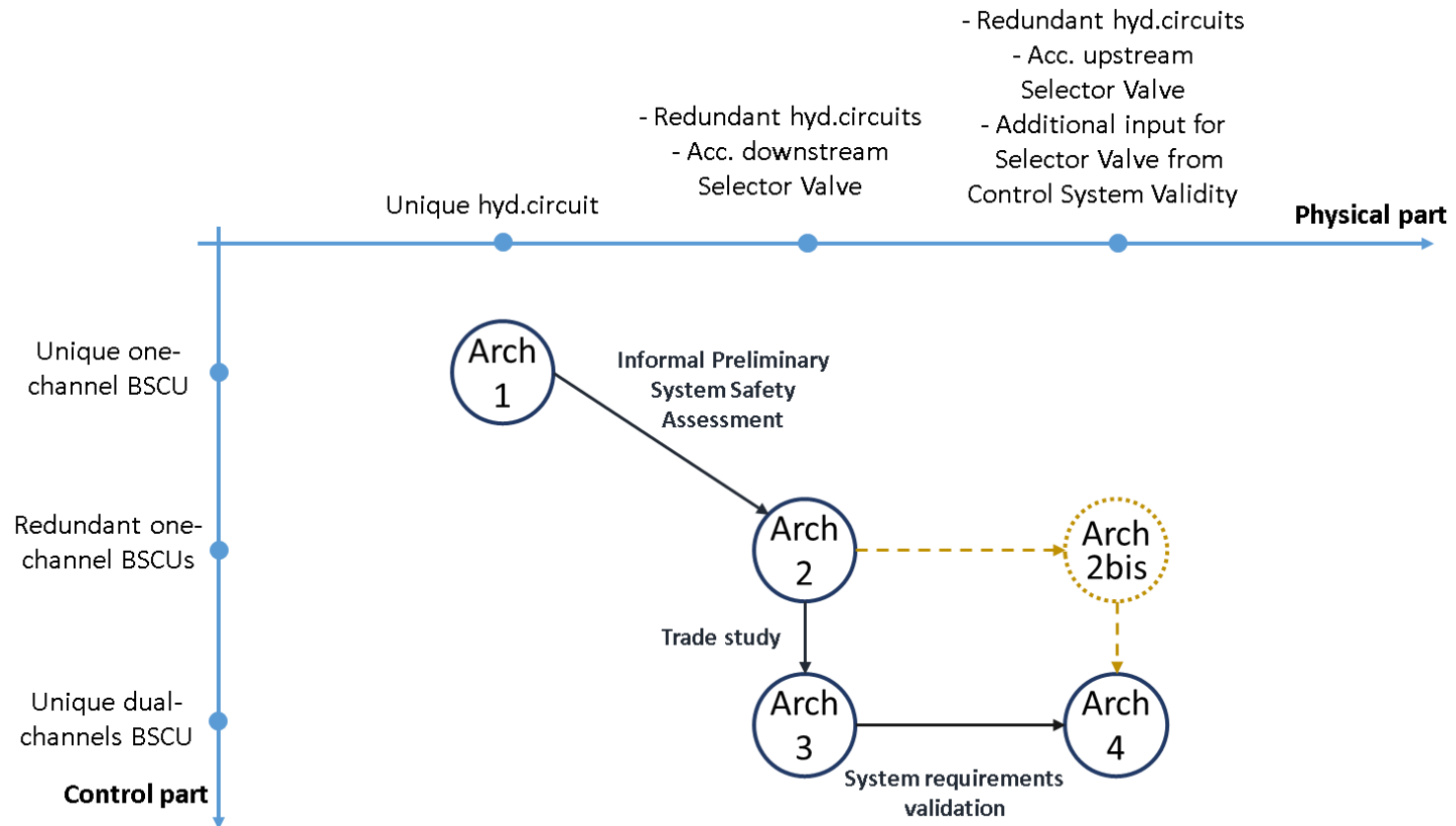
# Application on AIR6110 WBS

- Application on 5 WBS architectures versions



# Application on AIR6110 WBS

- Application on 5 WBS architectures versions



# Formal modeling

- Size of the formal models:
  - 30 component types for 169 instances
  - Max depth of 6 levels
  - 149 contracts for 304 property instances
  - 33 failure modes for 261 fault variables
- Translation of requirements:
  - Example:
    - **S18-WBS-R-0321:** *“Loss of all wheel braking (unannounced or annunciated) during landing or RTO shall be extremely remote”*
    - **Becomes:** *“never loss of all wheel braking”*
    - *“Shall be extremely remote”* will be used for evaluating the reliability during MBSA

# V & V: Compositional approach

- Contracts refinement (BDD algorithm) checked in 30-100s
- Detection of an unexpected flaw in Arch2
  - Preclusion of the operation modes: Normal VS Alternate
  - Arch2: the alternate circuit can be supplied by the accumulator while the normal circuit is operating
    - Detection of the problem in Arch3 which leads to Arch4! (AIR6110, p.67)
  - If application of the modification of Arch 4 concerning the placement of the accumulator
    - Creation of architecture Arch2bis
    - The previous property is verified

# V & V: Monolithic approach

- BDD algorithm:
  - Build of the BDD model out of reach => Simplification needed
  - After simplification: All properties checked in  $\approx 3000s$
- IC3 algorithm:
  - No need of simplification
  - All properties checked in  $\approx 150s$

# Safety Assessment

- MBSA
  - Conducted with xSAP
  - Safety requirements chosen as Top Level Events (TLE)
  - **3150 Analyses launched: 3089 succeeded, 61 timed out (10h)**
- CBSA
  - Conducted with OCRA
  - Same safety requirements chosen as TLE
  - Fault trees for all TLEs for each architecture computed in few minutes
  - For each property, the hierarchical fault tree produced is an over-approximation of the one produced with MBSA
    - Formally checked for the case study



# Safety Assessment

- Arch1 is weaker than the other architectures
- Arch2 and Arch3 have the same results
  - it confirms the results of AIR6110: Modification due to trade study has no impact on the safety objectives.
- Arch4 is better than Arch3
  - same observation for Arch2bis and Arch2
- The computed probabilities for Arch2, Arch2bis, Arch3 and Arch4 are consistent with the expectations

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# Conclusion

- Cover the process described in AIR6110 with formal methods
- Production of modular descriptions of 5 architectures
  - Analysis of their characteristics in terms of a set of requirements expressed as properties
  - Production of more than 3000 fault trees
  - Production of reliability measures
- Detection of an unexpected flaw in the process
  - Detection of the wrong position of the accumulator earlier in the process

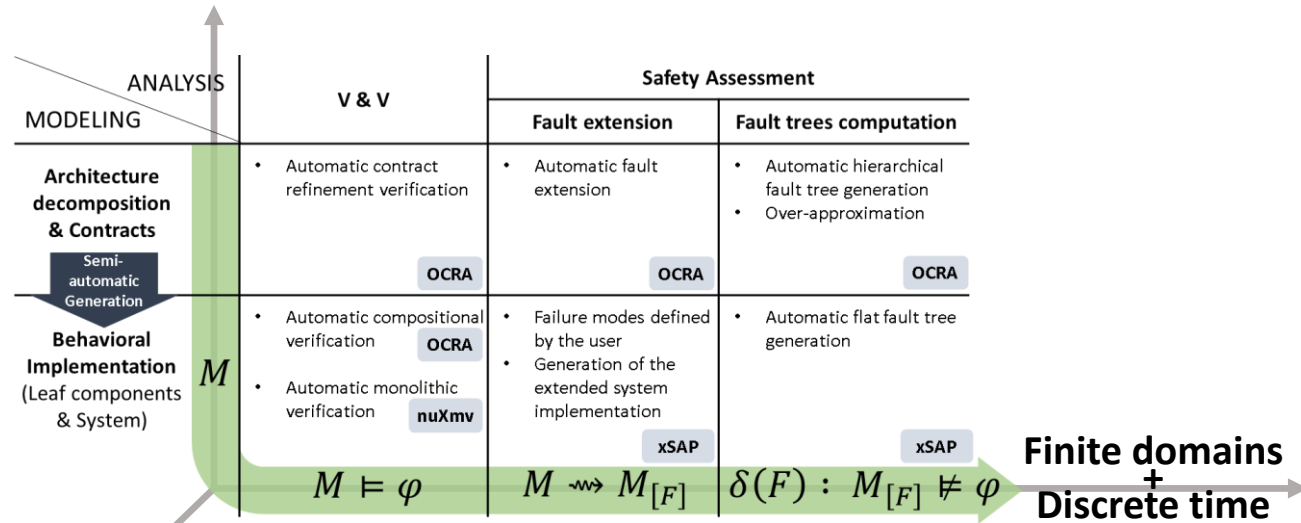
# Lessons learned

- Going from informal to formal allows highlighting the missing information of the AIR6110 to reproduce the process
- OCRA modular modeling allows a massive reuse of the design through architectures variant
- Automated and efficient engines as IC3 is a key factor
- MBSA is crucial in this context:
  - Automatic extension of the nominal model with faults
  - Automatic generation of artifacts eases the analysis and the architecture comparison in terms of safety

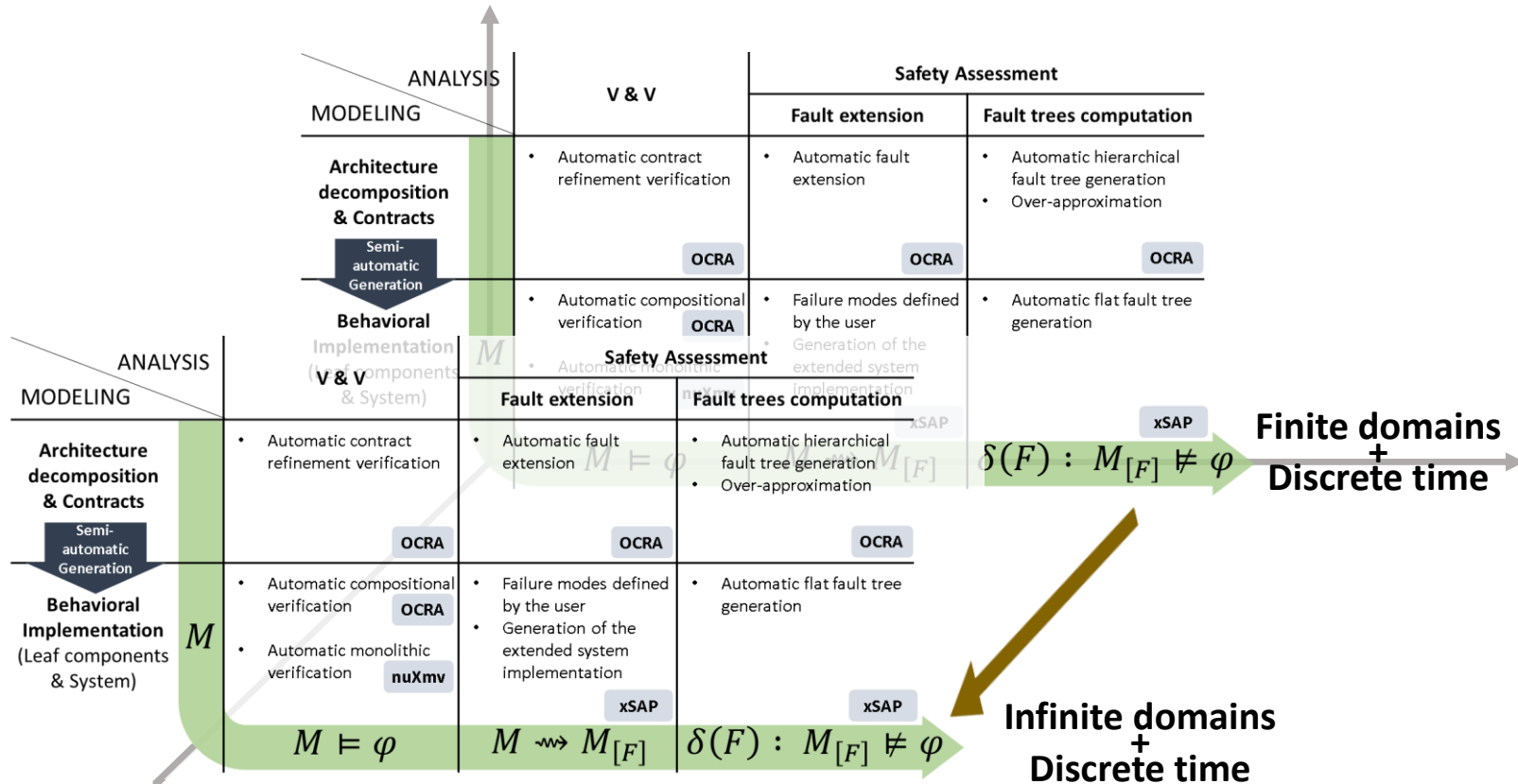
# Future work

- Improvement of contract-based design in terms of debugging
- Improvement of scalability of MBSA
- Making the modeling more realistic

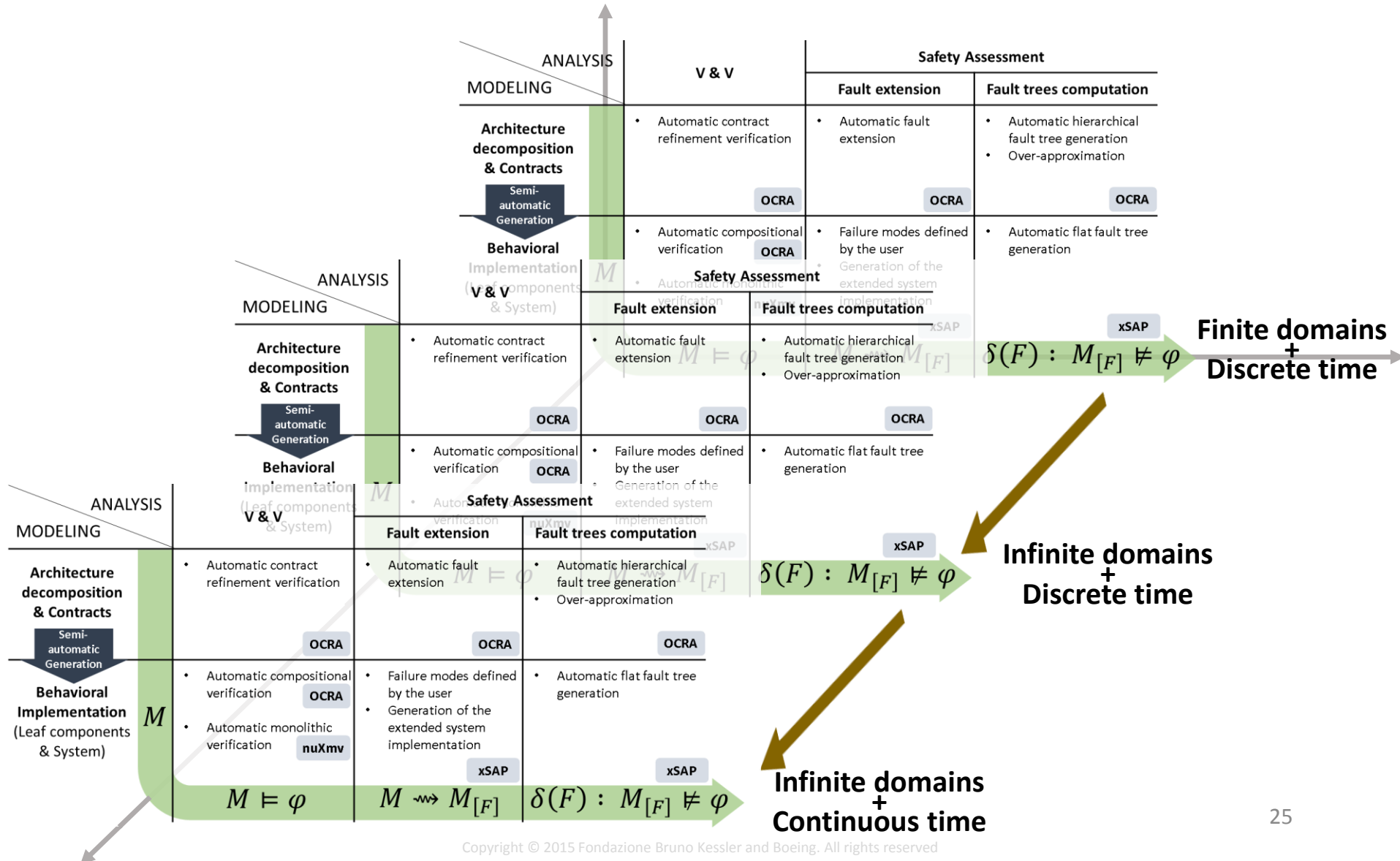
# Future work



# Future work



# Future work





# Thank you for your attention

*Technical report and all artifacts available at:*  
<https://es.fbk.eu/projects/air6110>



# Architecture decomposition

Architecture	Total component types	Leaf component types	Total component instances	Leaf component instances	Max depth	Contracts
<b>Arch1</b>	22	15	100	79	5	121
<b>Arch2</b>	29	20	168	143	5	129
<b>Arch2bis</b>	29	20	168	143	5	129
<b>Arch3</b>	30	20	169	143	6	142
<b>Arch4</b>	30	20	169	143	6	142

# System implementation

Architecture	Properties	State variables	
		Boolean	Enumerative
<b>Arch1</b>	199	31	55
<b>Arch2</b>	291	79	88
<b>Arch2bis</b>	291	79	88
<b>Arch3</b>	304	79	88
<b>Arch4</b>	304	79	88

# Extended system implementation

Architecture	Failure modes	Fault variables	State variables	
			Boolean	Enumerative
<b>Arch1</b>	28	170	74	184
<b>Arch2</b>	33	261	156	311
<b>Arch2bis</b>	33	261	156	311
<b>Arch3</b>	33	261	156	311
<b>Arch4</b>	33	261	156	311

# Formal verification

	System implementation			Architecture decomposition			
Arch	BDD <i>after simplification</i>	IC3 <i>after simplification</i>	IC3	Refinement check	Leaf component impl check	Total	Virtual parallelization
<b>Arch1</b>	38.32	53.30	56.62	1422.24	6.07	1428.31	439.62
<b>Arch2</b>	2700.64	599.02	153.28	102.04	1.26	103.30	24.12
<b>Arch2bis</b>	3069.82	628.09	153.19	32.38	1.26	33.64	1.39
<b>Arch3</b>	2935.88	671.29	159.01	72.87	1.29	74.16	10.74
<b>Arch4</b>	3429.59	652.50	158.51	29.74	1.29	31.03	1.78

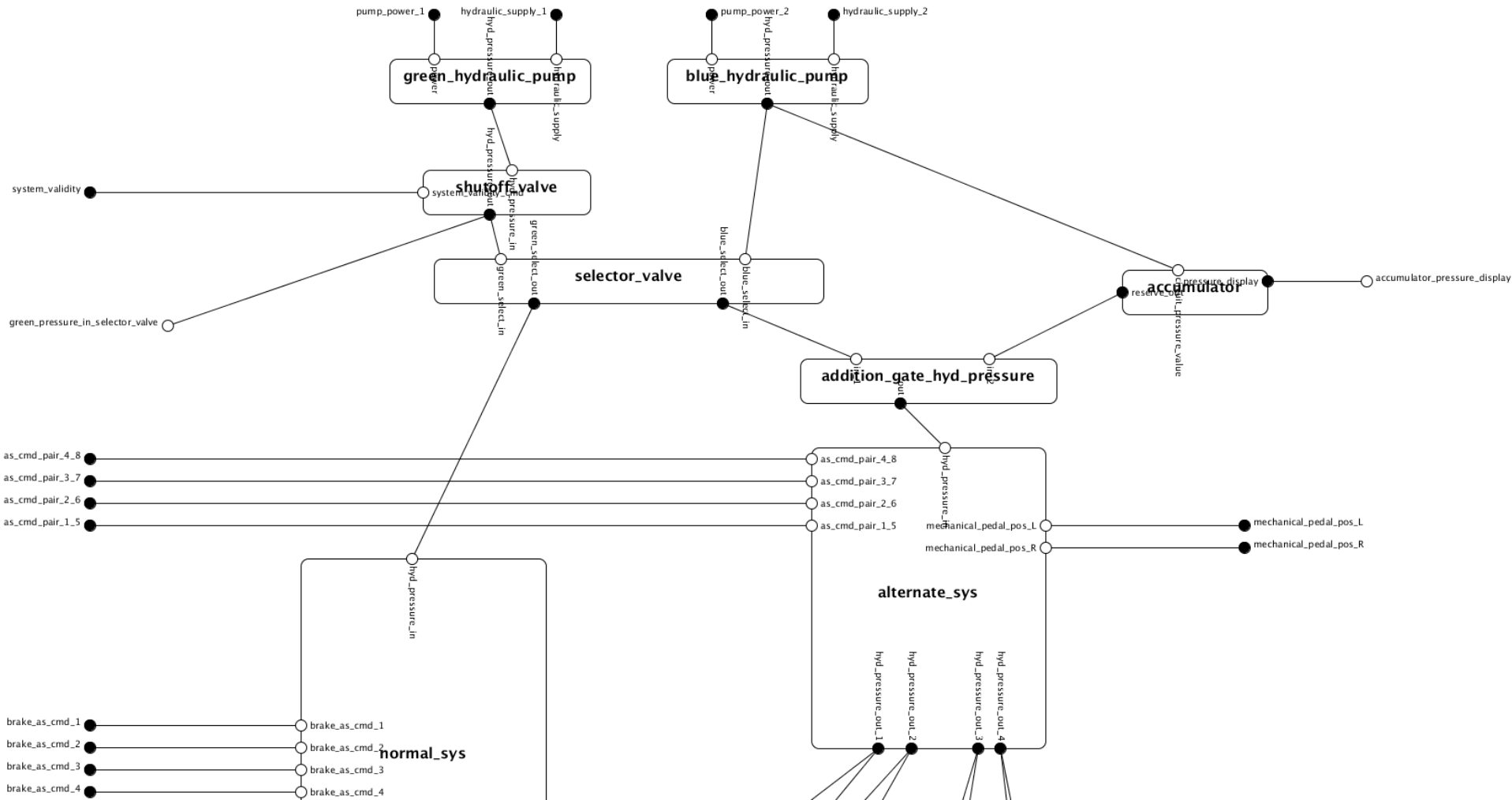
(All times are in seconds)

Arch/Prop		Prob.	$ mcs  = 1$	$ mcs  = 2$	$ mcs  = 3$	$ mcs  = 4$	$ mcs  = 5$	Full
arch2	S18-WBS-R-0321	4.51e-10	0	6	1252	629	-	N
	S18-WBS-R-0322-left	1.00e-05	2	2	732	47583	-	N
	S18-WBS-R-0322-right	1.00e-05	2	2	732	47583	-	N
	S18-WBS-R-0323	0.00e+00	0	0	0	0	0	N
	S18-WBS-R-0324	2.50e-11	0	1	0	38	10859	N
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel1	1.20e-04	9	19	2597	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel2	1.20e-04	9	19	2597	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel3	1.20e-04	9	19	2597	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel4	1.20e-04	9	19	2597	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel5	1.20e-04	9	19	2597	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel6	1.20e-04	9	19	2597	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel7	1.20e-04	9	19	2597	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel8	1.20e-04	9	19	2597	0	0	Y
	braking_implies_cmd_w1	1.25e-04	10	40	2651	7395	9636	Y
cmd_implies_braking_w1	1.13e-04	13	30	8053	3815	2873	Y	

Arch/Prop		Prob.	$ mcs  = 1$	$ mcs  = 2$	$ mcs  = 3$	$ mcs  = 4$	$ mcs  = 5$	Full
arch2bis	S18-WBS-R-0321	4.51e-10	0	6	627	629	-	N
	S18-WBS-R-0322-left	1.00e-05	2	2	203	46287	-	N
	S18-WBS-R-0322-right	1.00e-05	2	2	203	46287	-	N
	S18-WBS-R-0323	0.00e+00	0	0	0	0	0	N
	S18-WBS-R-0324	2.50e-11	0	1	0	2	8729	N
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel1	1.20e-04	9	12	2596	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel2	1.20e-04	9	12	2596	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel3	1.20e-04	9	12	2596	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel4	1.20e-04	9	12	2596	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel5	1.20e-04	9	12	2596	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel6	1.20e-04	9	12	2596	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel7	1.20e-04	9	12	2596	0	0	Y
	S18-WBS-R-0325-wheel8	1.20e-04	9	12	2596	0	0	Y
	braking_implies_cmd_w1	1.25e-04	10	24	2647	4530	59	Y
cmd_implies_braking_w1	1.13e-04	13	30	7428	3815	1768	Y	

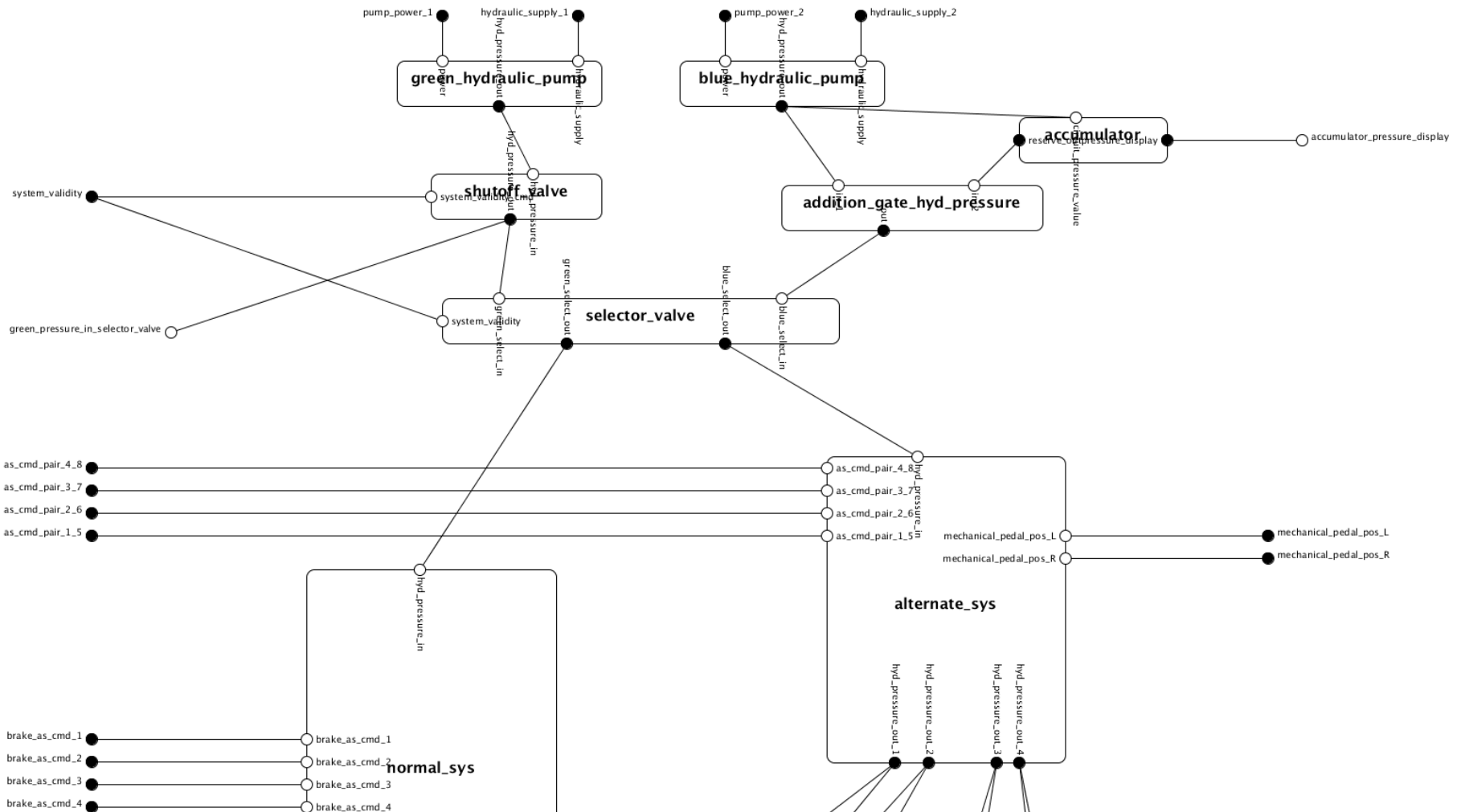


# Arch2 accumulator position

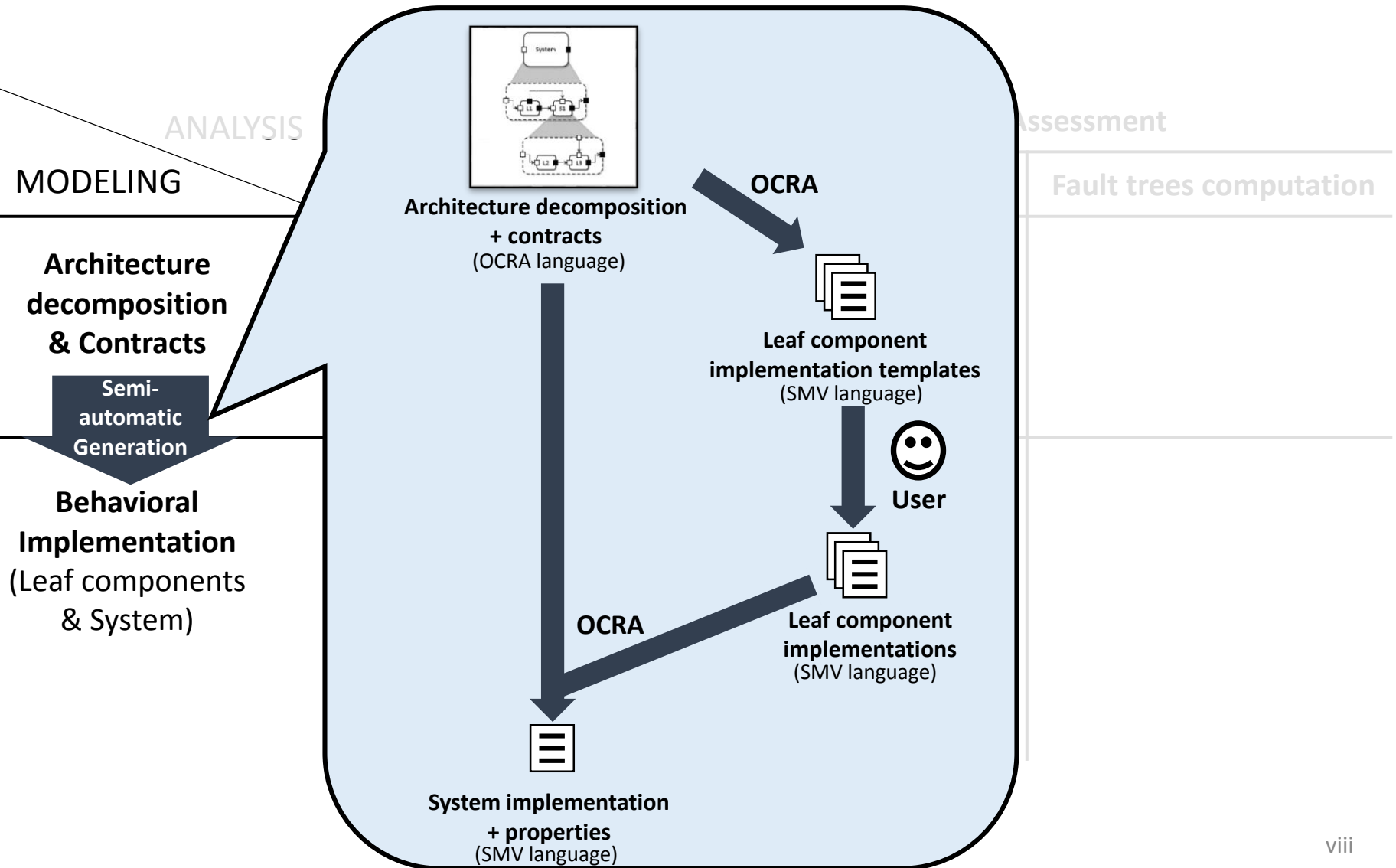




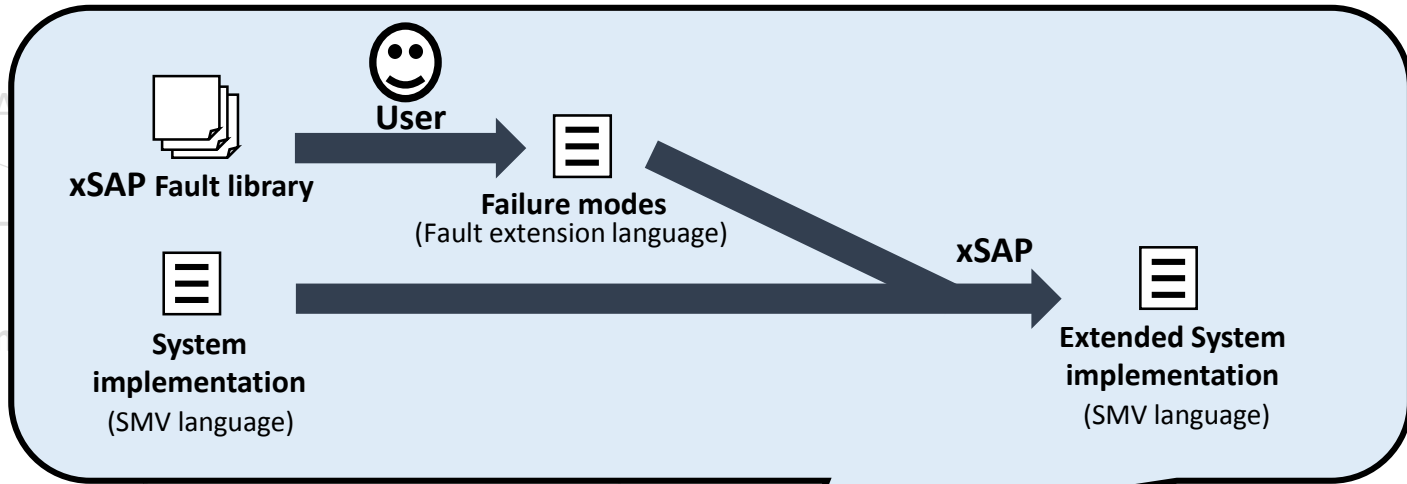
# Arch2bis accumulator position



# Adopted approach



# Adopted approach



ANA  
MODELING

Architecture decomposition & Contracts

Semi-automatic Generation

**Behavioral Implementation**  
(Leaf components & System)

$M$

- Automatic compositional verification **OCRA**
- Automatic monolithic verification **nuXmv**

$$M \models \varphi$$

- Failure modes defined by the user
- Generation of the extended system implementation

**xSAP**

$$M \rightsquigarrow M[F]$$

ation

# Formal modeling

- Hydraulic circuits are unidirectional
- Hydraulic pressures, braking force and ground speed are representing as bounded integer (0..10)
- Commands and power are Boolean
- Wheel speed becomes a wheel status: rolling or stopped
- Accumulator has an infinite reserve
- Discrete time
- All behaviors are instantaneous (except the wheel behavior)