Safety Assurance in Digital I&C Systems
From Airplanes to Atoms

Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Digital I&C Systems
Commission Meeting
17 December 2015

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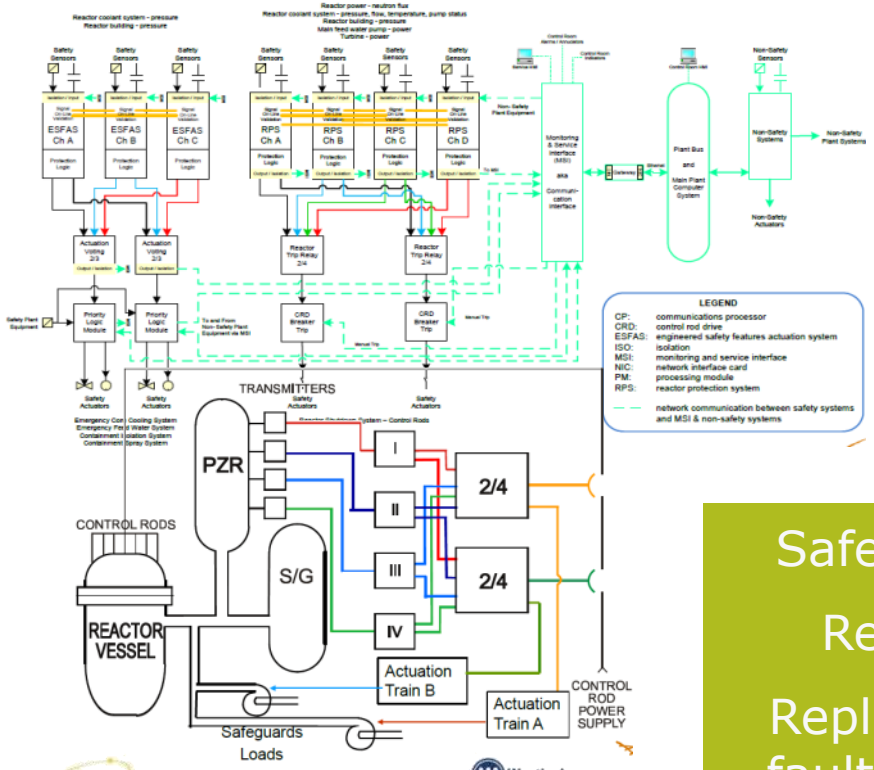
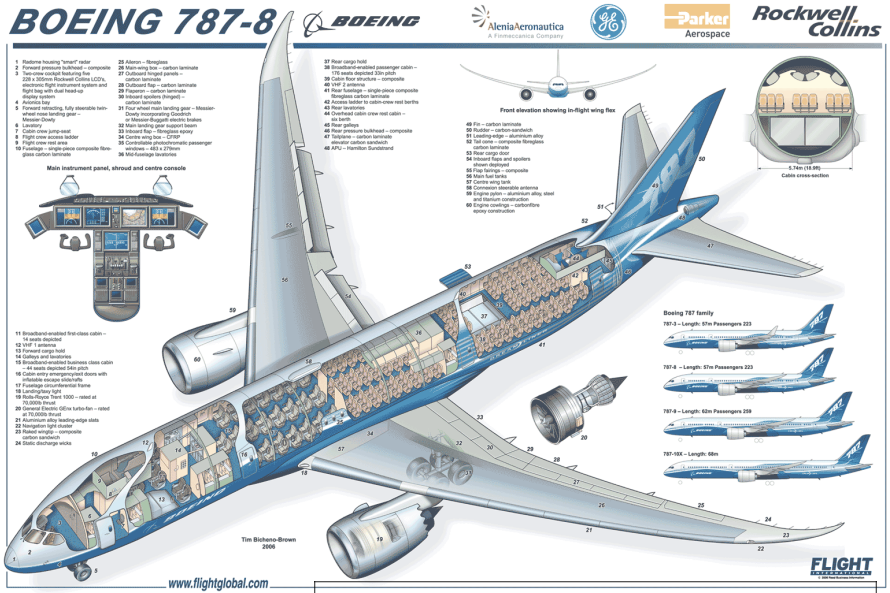
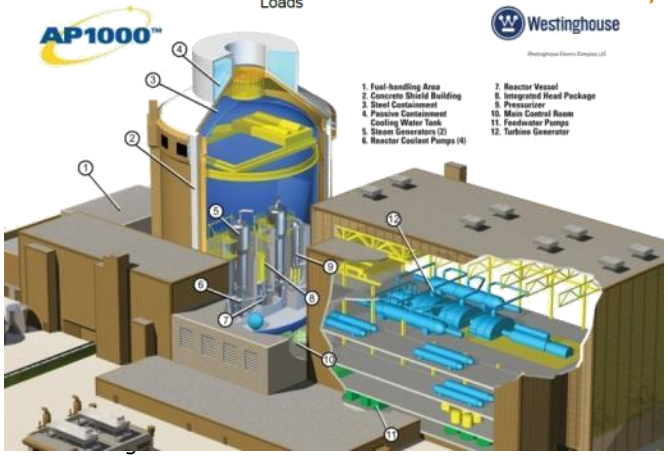
Rockwell Collins
Building trust every day

Similar concerns…







Safety-critical

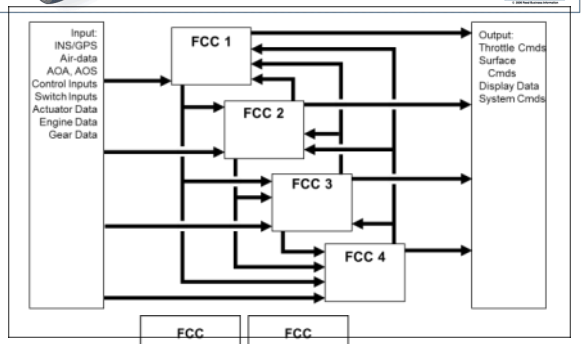
Regulated

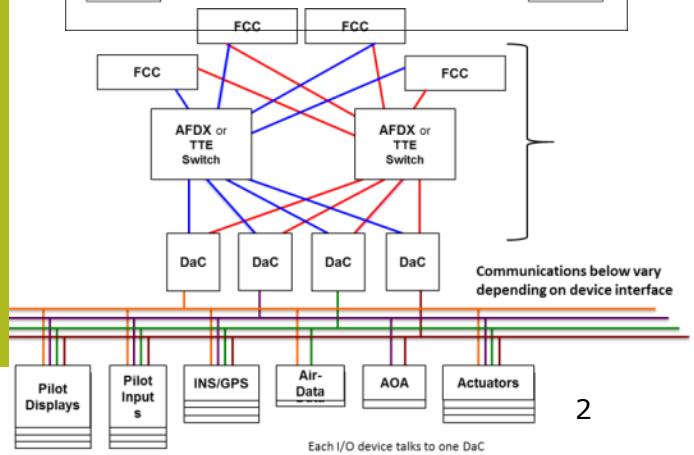
Replication for fault-tolerance

Software intensive

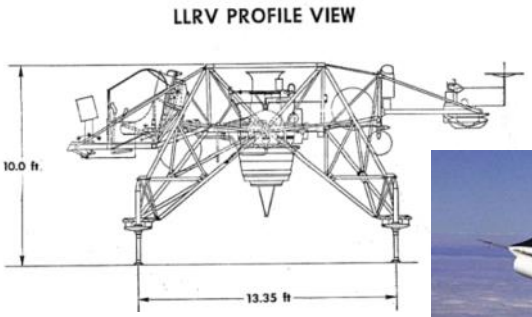
← Fail-safe

Fail-op →





History of Digital Flight Control



1964: LUNAR LANDING RESEARCH VEHICLE (Analog electronics with no mech. backup)

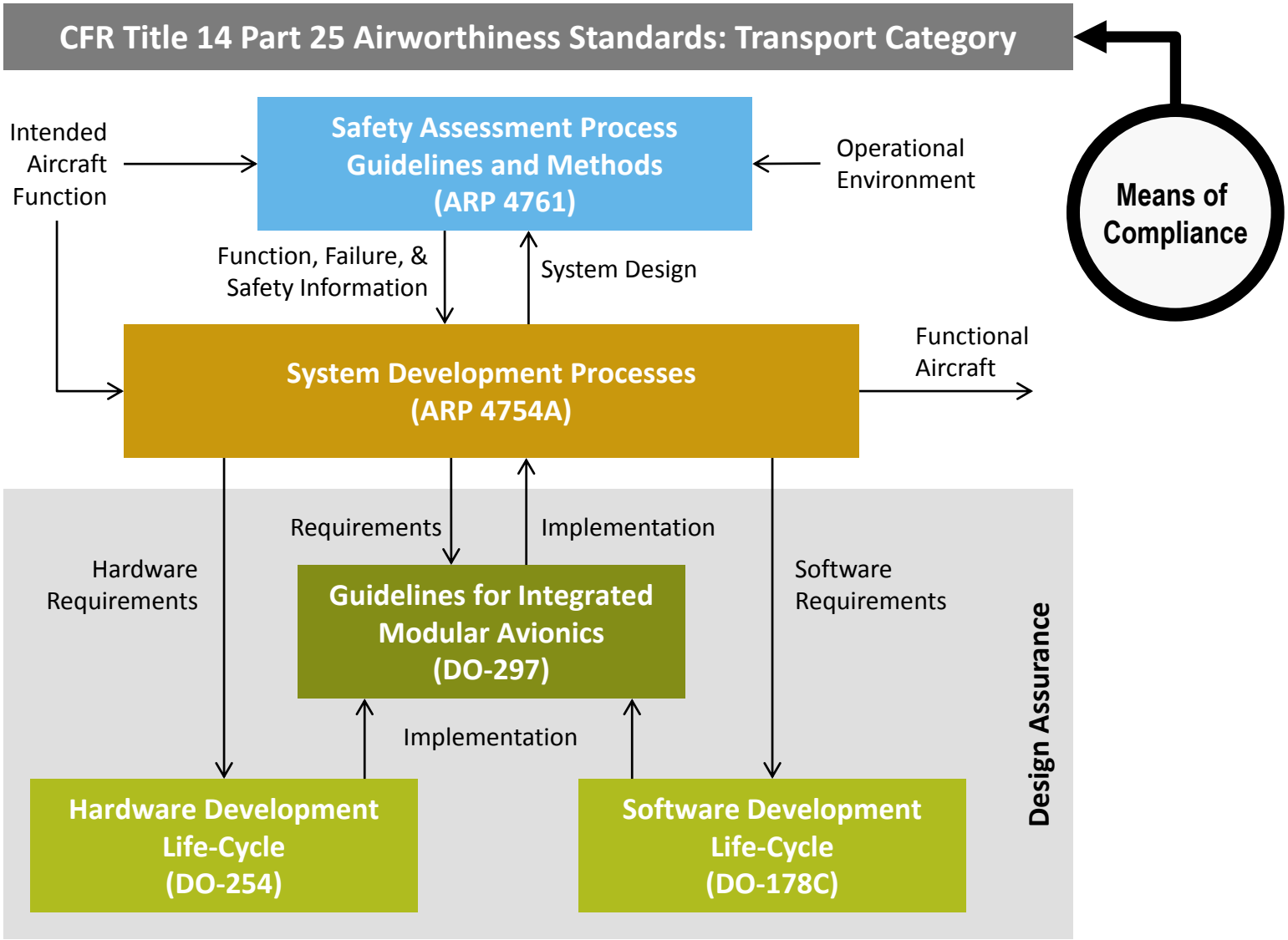
1972
NASA F-8C CRUSADER FLY-BY-WIRE

1977
SPACE SHUTTLE ORBITER

1984
AIRBUS A380

- Reduce weight & cost
- Improved automation
- Advanced functionality
- Safety through redundancy

Certification Process for Civil Aviation



Why does this work?

- Conservative industry with strong safety culture
- Consensus-based process between industry and regulators to develop guidance
- Lots of testing!

DO-178B

Primarily a *design assurance* document
- Demonstrate that SW implements requirements
- and nothing else (no surprises)

Requires auditable *evidence* of specific processes
- Planning, Development, Verification, Configuration Management, Quality Assurance, Certification Liaison

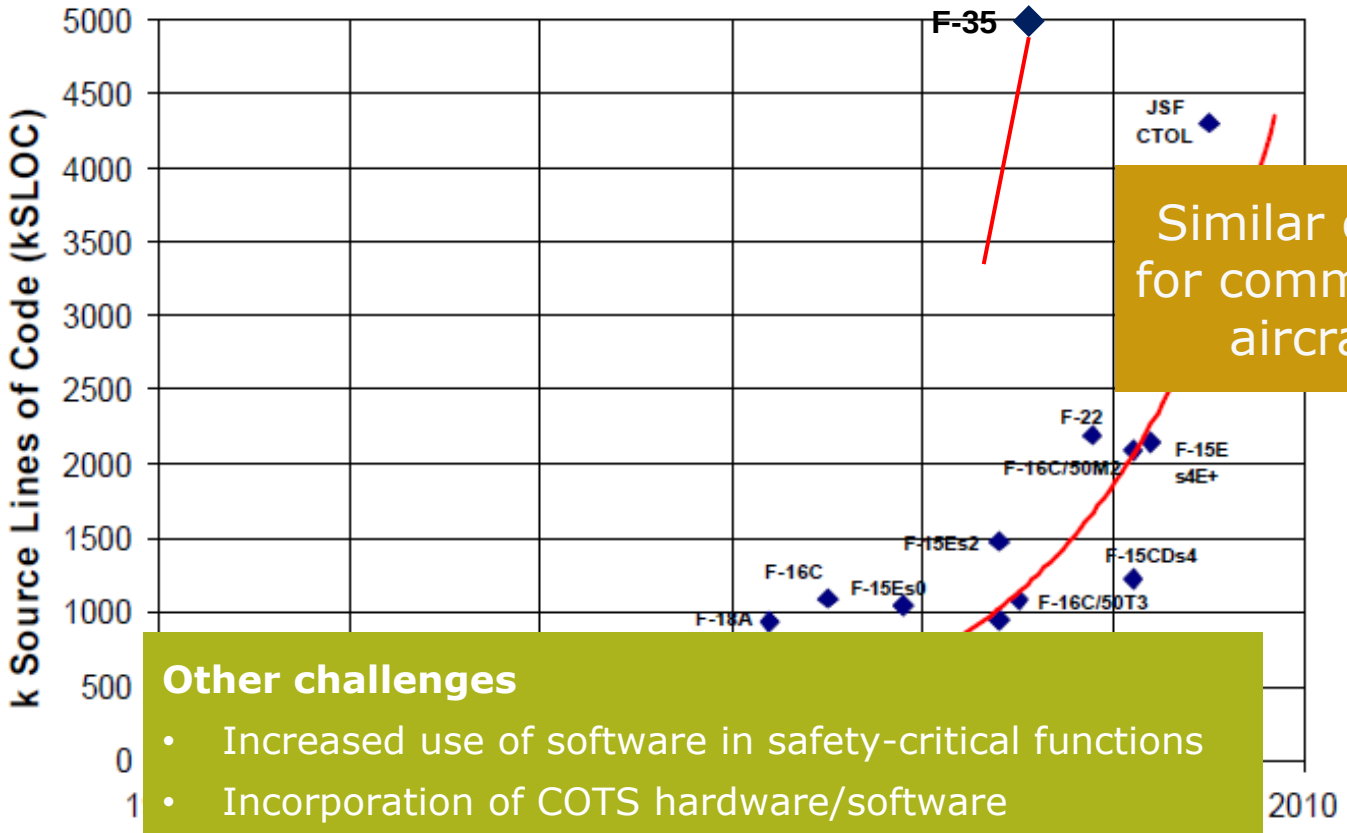
Five Software Levels
- Design Assurance Level in other contexts

Requirements-based testing

Traceability

Structural coverage metrics

But onboard software is growing!



Similar curve for commercial aircraft

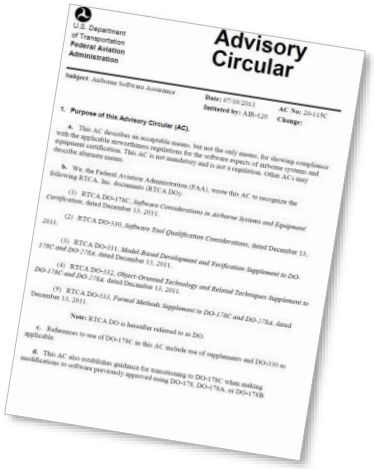
Other challenges

- Increased use of software in safety-critical functions
- Incorporation of COTS hardware/software
- New technologies that challenge existing processes
- Limitations of testing for safety assurance

Source:
Learned

sons

DO-178C (and friends)


U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Aviation Administration

Advisory Circular

Subject: Airborne Software Assurance

Date: 07/10/2013 AC No: 20-115C
Initiated by: AIR-120 Change:

1. Purpose of this Advisory Circular (AC).

a. This AC describes an acceptable means, but not the only means, for showing compliance with the applicable airworthiness requirements for the software aspects of airborne systems and equipment certification. This AC is not mandatory and is not a regulation. Other ACs may describe alternate means.

b. We, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), wrote this AC to recognize the following RTCA, Inc. documents (RTCA DO):

(1) RTCA DO-178C, Software Considerations in Airborne Systems and Equipment Certification, dated December 13, 2011.

(2) RTCA DO-330, Software Tool Qualification Considerations, dated December 13, 2011.

(3) RTCA DO-331, Model-Based Development and Verification Supplement to DO-178C and DO-278A, dated December 13, 2011.

(4) RTCA DO-332, Object-Oriented Technology and Related Techniques Supplement to DO-178C and DO-278A, dated December 13, 2011.

(5) RTCA DO-333, Formal Methods Supplement to DO-178C and DO-278A, dated December 13, 2011.

Note: RTCA DO is hereafter referred to as DO.

c. References to use of DO-178C in this AC include use of supplements and DO-330 as applicable.

d. This AC also establishes guidance for transitioning to DO-178C when making modifications to software previously approved using DO-178, DO-178A, or DO-178B.

DO-178C Airborne

DO-278A Ground

DO-248C Support

DO-330 Tool Qualification

DO-331 Model-Based Development

DO-332 Object Oriented Tech

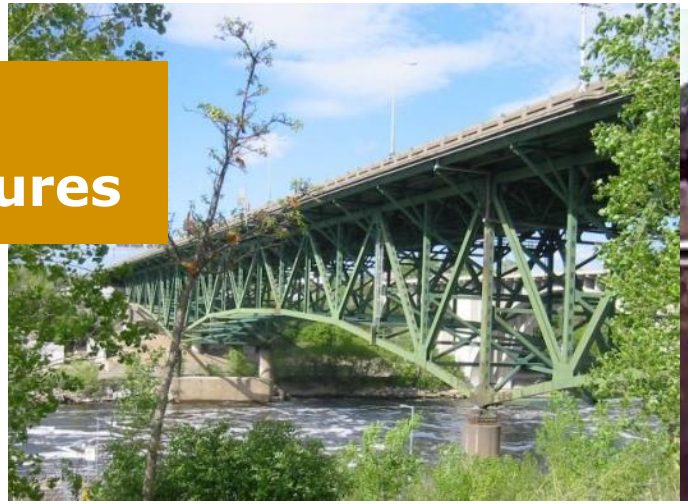
DO-333 Formal Methods

New Tools for Software Analysis

- Mathematical techniques for the specification, development, and verification of software aspects of digital systems
  - Formal logic, discrete mathematics, and computer-readable languages

Motivated by the expectation that, as in other engineering disciplines, performing appropriate mathematical analyses on software-based systems can contribute to establishing the correctness and robustness of a design

Analogy:
FEA for structures



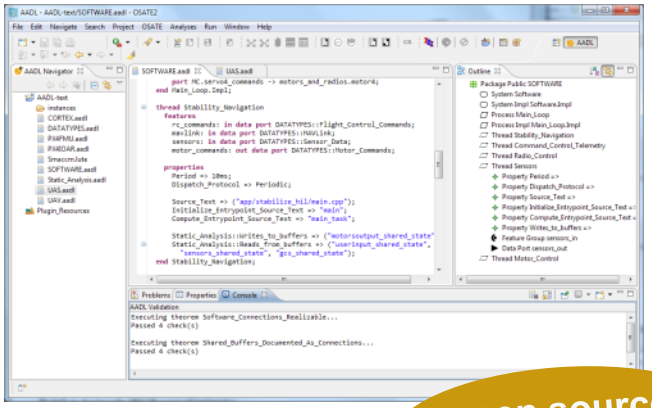
Research Results:
Mathematical Analysis Tools for Software-Based Systems

DARPA

NASA

OSATE

Trusted Build



Resolute

Assurance Case

AGREE

Behavioral Analysis

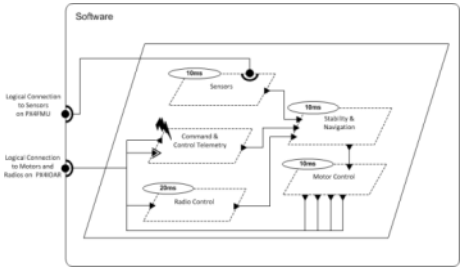
open source tools

Architecture Models

Architecture Translation

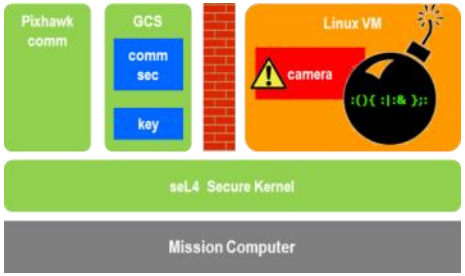
Architecture Analysis

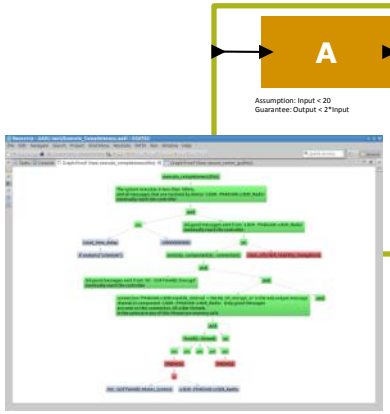
AADL

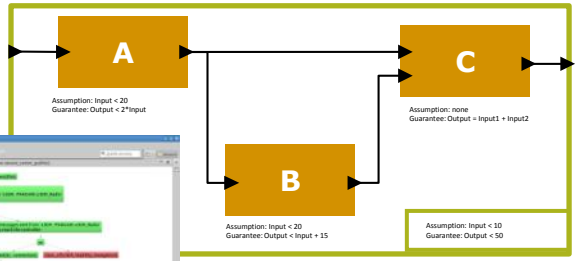


seL4

Security. Performance. Proof.







Kind/JKind

Tools

- Model-Based Development tools have been **successfully adopted** by aviation industry for safety-critical software
- Analysis tools for software-based systems are **sufficiently mature** and practical for application in real projects
- Success at the software component (unit) level is being replicated at the system level to **manage complexity**
  - Verification of safety properties of system architecture
  - Assurance case integrated with system architecture model

Certification

- Certification processes **change slowly**
  - Concerns of industry
  - Concerns of regulators
- Certification guidance for airborne software has been able to evolve to address **new technologies**
  - Joint effort of industry and regulators
- **Case studies** are helpful to bridge the gap between theory and practice
  - Pilot projects can help in the transition

Cost matters

- Most defects occur in requirements/design phases
- Defects are more expensive to correct later in process
- Analysis tools can be used to **reduce costs**
  - Early detection/elimination of design defects
  - Automation of routine verification activities
- Multiple studies show good ROI

More info available at
Loonwerks.com