



Defense Acquisition Management for System-of-systems

Dr. Daniel DeLaurentis

Email: ddelaure@purdue.edu

Shayani Ghose

Email: ghose@purdue.edu

Purdue University

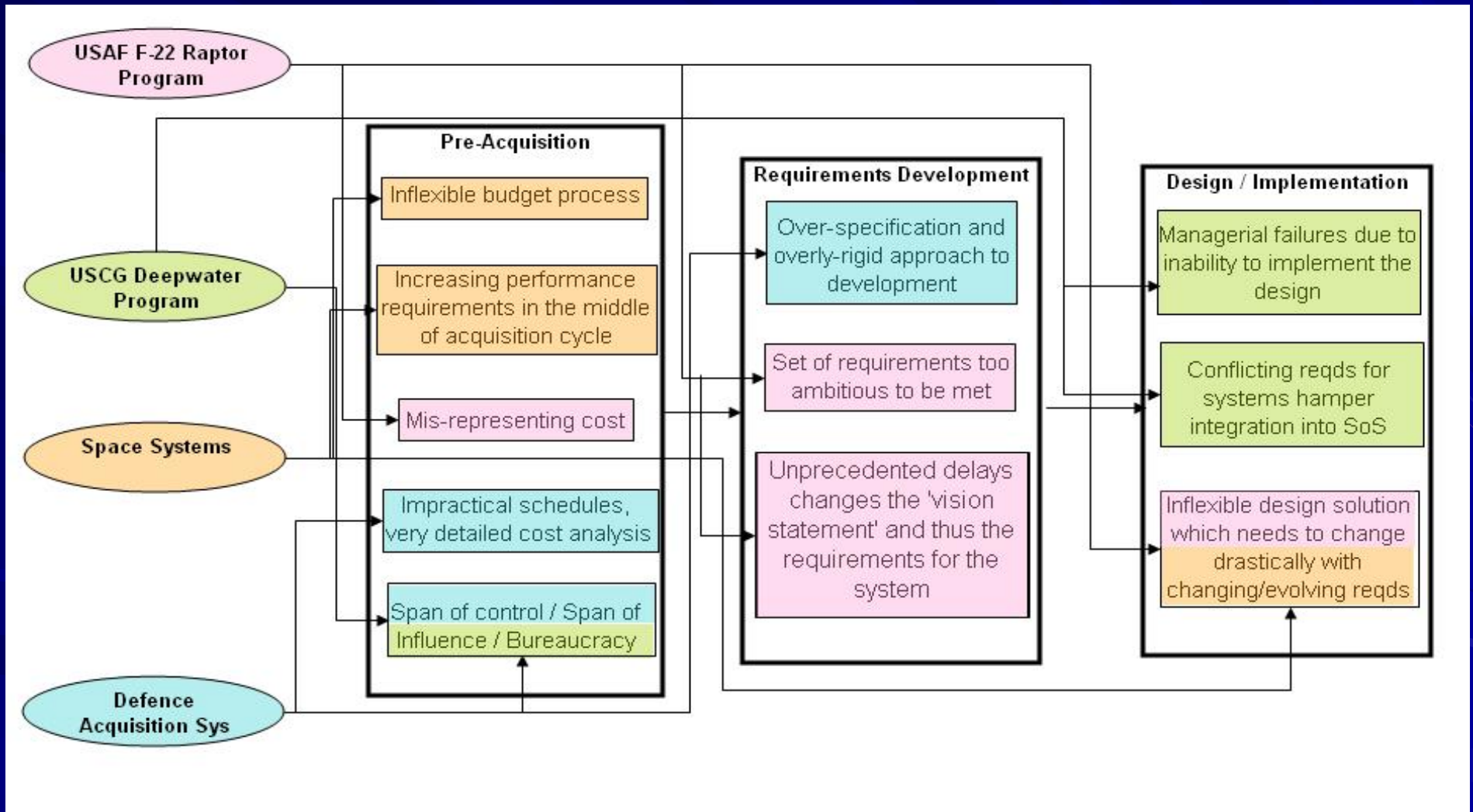
School of Aeronautics & Astronautics

West Lafayette, IN.

Sponsor: NPS Acquisition Research Program

Motivation

Data indicates a variety of challenges for SoS Acquisition are at hand.



Root causes* of failure within acquisition processes

- a) *misalignment* of objectives among the systems,
- b) limited *span of control* of the SoS engineer on the component systems of the SoS,
- c) *evolution* of the SoS,
- d) *inflexibility* of the component system designs,
- e) *emergent behavior* revealing hidden dependencies within systems,
- f) *perceived complexity* of systems and
- g) the challenges in *system representation*

* Partially based on: Rouse, W. (2007, June). Complex Engineered, Organizational and Natural Systems. *Systems Engineering*, 10, 3., pp. 260-271

Our Research Questions

1. What are the underlying systems engineering (SE) and program management functions that are affected by complexities due to evolution of SoS acquisition and span-of-control?

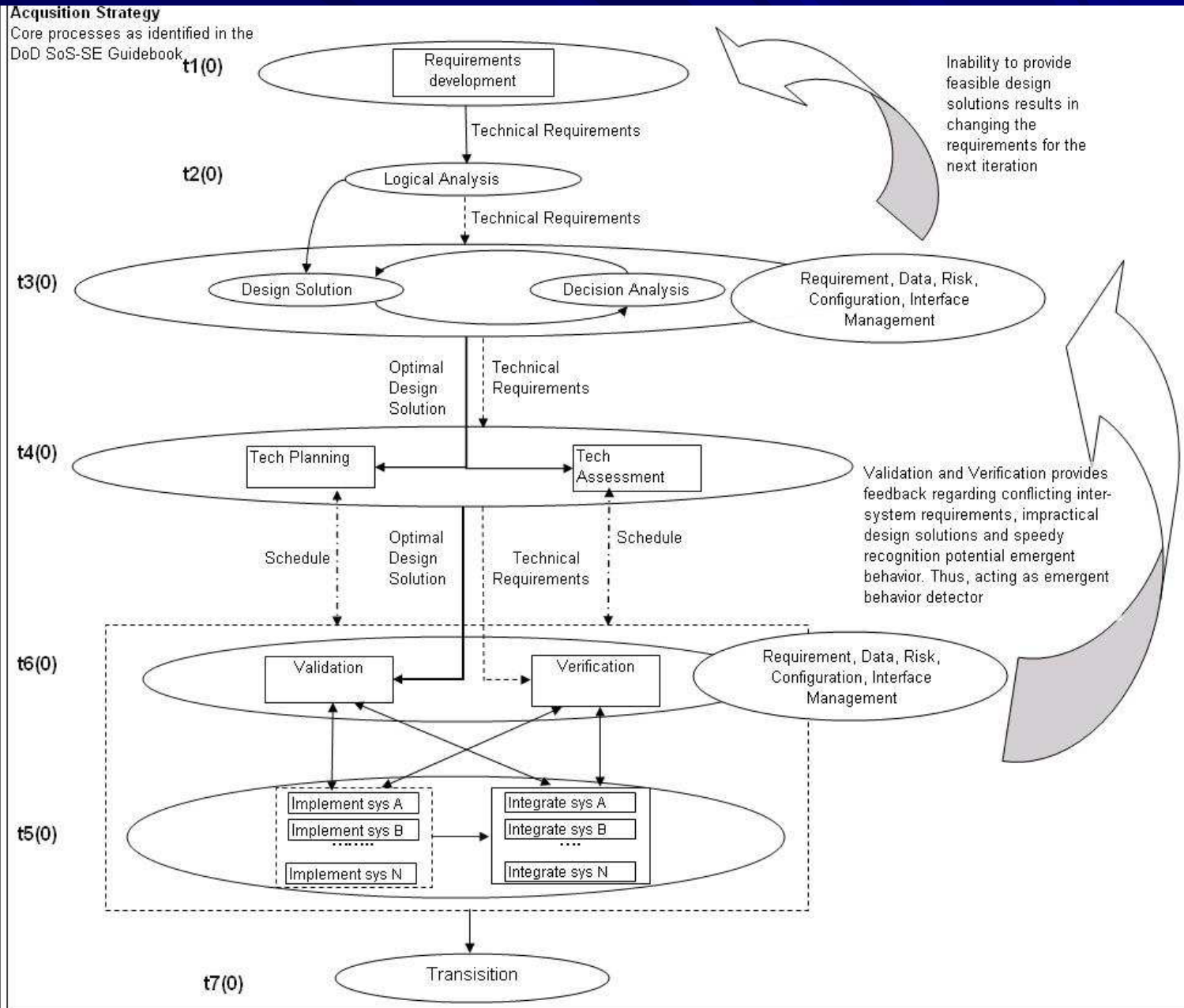
We hypothesize that a large *span-of-control* for the SoS engineers and managers makes the acquisition process time-efficient for directed requirement dependencies, primarily by encouraging distinct groups implementing dependent requirements to collaborate.

2. How can Exploratory Modeling generate insights and approaches to improve the probability of program success?

Development of an Exploratory Model for SoS Acquisition

1. *Pre-Acquisition Model*: Understand the influence of external stakeholders on the acquisition process
2. *Acquisition Strategy Model*:
 - Based on the 16 technical management and technical systems engineering processes outlined in the Defense Acquisition Guidebook (5000 series) applied to an SoS environment (SoS-SE Guide)
 - Conceptual model depicts the processes in a hierarchical setting to show the flow of control between the processes throughout the acquisition life-cycle.

Acquisition Strategy – The Paper Model



Overall Description – Computational Model

System Inputs:

- Total time for entire SoS to be designed and implemented
- Number of requirements
- Total budget for SoS

Logic:

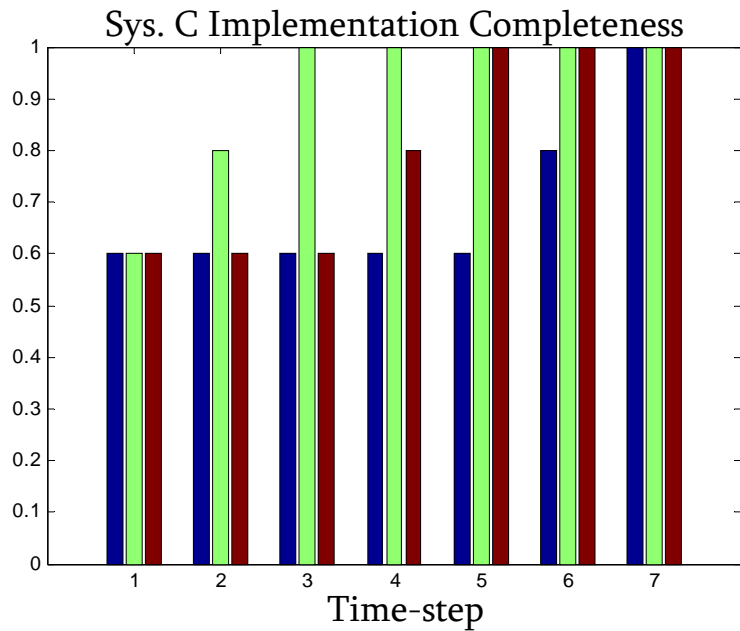
- Uses Agent Based Modeling (ABM) implemented in MATLAB
- Uses probabilistic model for disrupter actuation and system solution

Outputs:

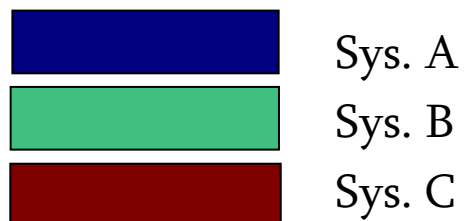
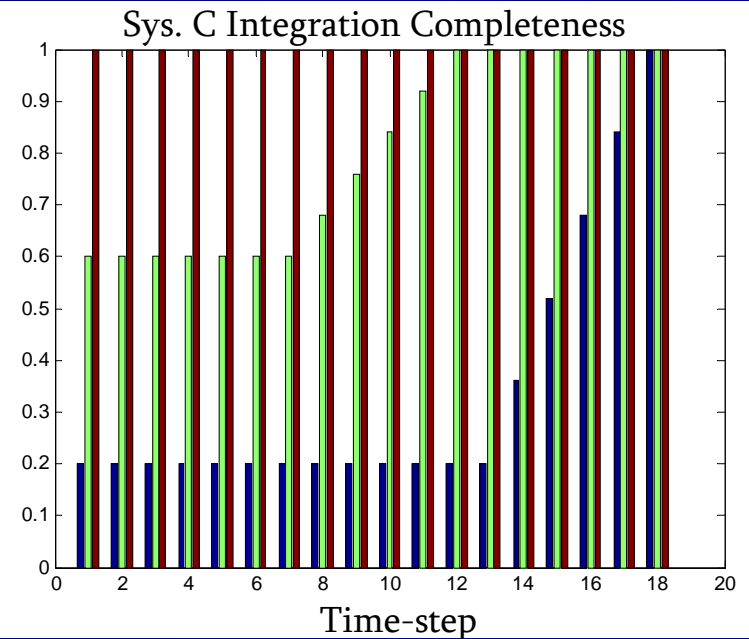
- Total time needed for SoS development
- Information at every time step:
 - Stage (status) of requirement
 - Fraction of completion of each requirement at each stage
 - System integration/implementation statistics

Implementation and Integration of Dependent Systems (no disruptions)

Implementation of Sys. C proceeds with respect to Sys.'s A, B, and C



Integration of Sys. C is dependent on the other systems as well!

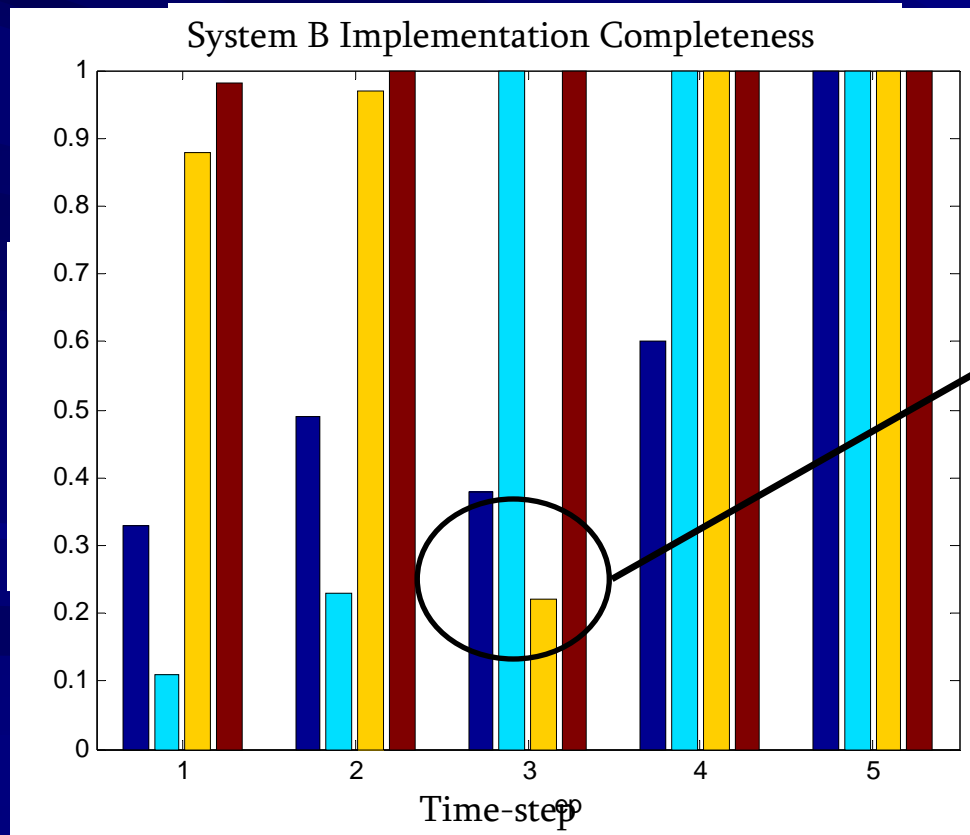


Waiting for B

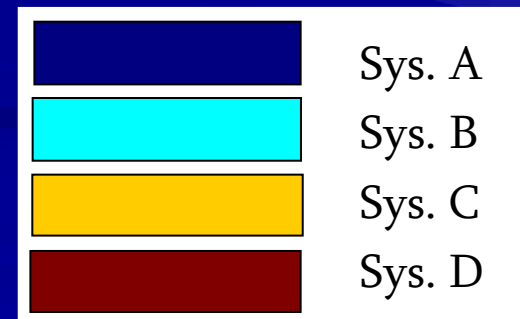
Waiting for A

Effects of Disruptors

- Inevitable disruptions on both system-level and requirement levels will occur
- *Technology Assessment* is able to immediately trace and resolve the problem. This prevents the development from stalling or regressing over multiple time-steps.

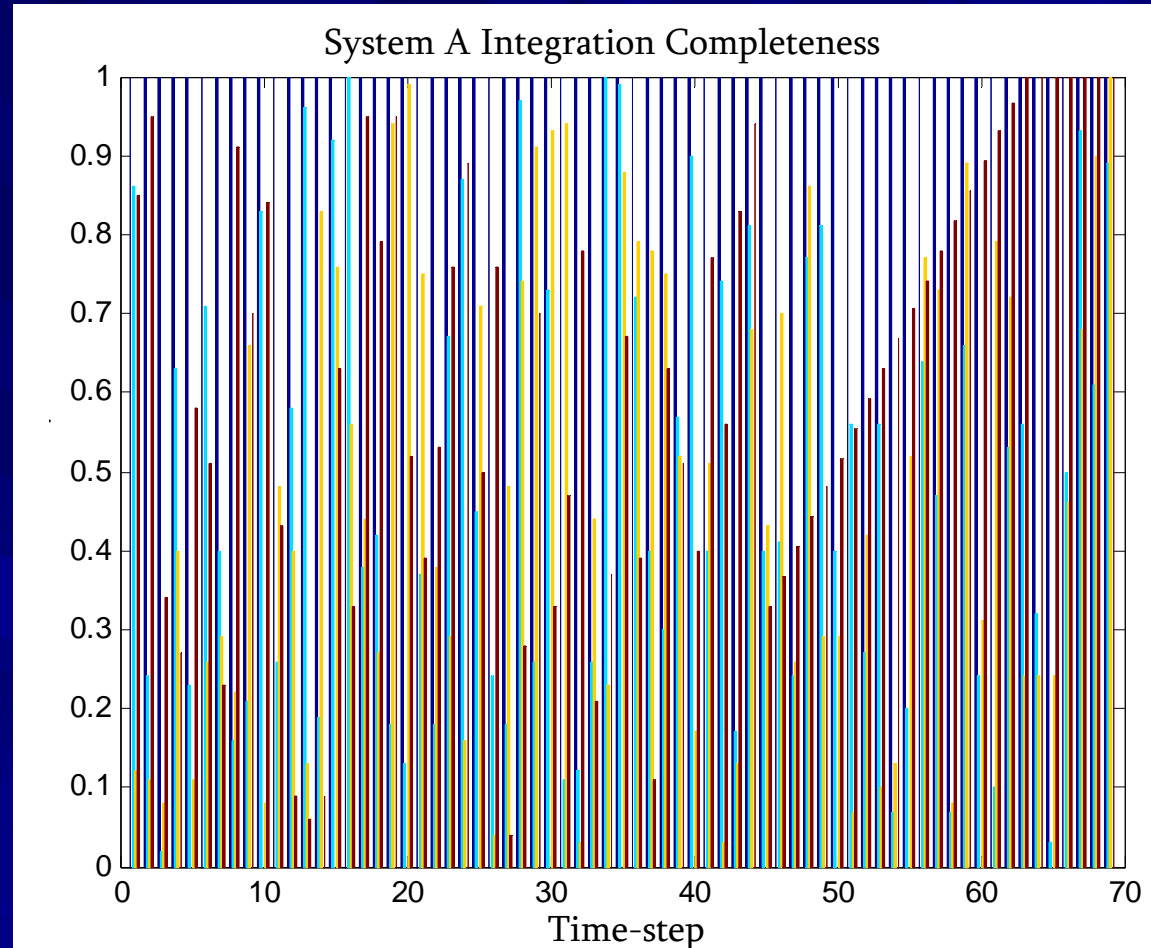


Negative Disruptions correspond to system re-engineering and lower completeness level in Implementation and Integration phase



Vulnerability to Disruptions

- Some systems have a much higher risk factor. This means that they are more vulnerable to negative disruptions in their development.
- **Analysis:** Higher risk of disruptions means the system/systems take more time to complete the stage. There is also the possibility that this may never happen.
- Conditional Probability



$$p(A) = p(A|B)p(B) + p(A|B')p(B')$$

A= Event a system is hit

B= Event a queue is hit

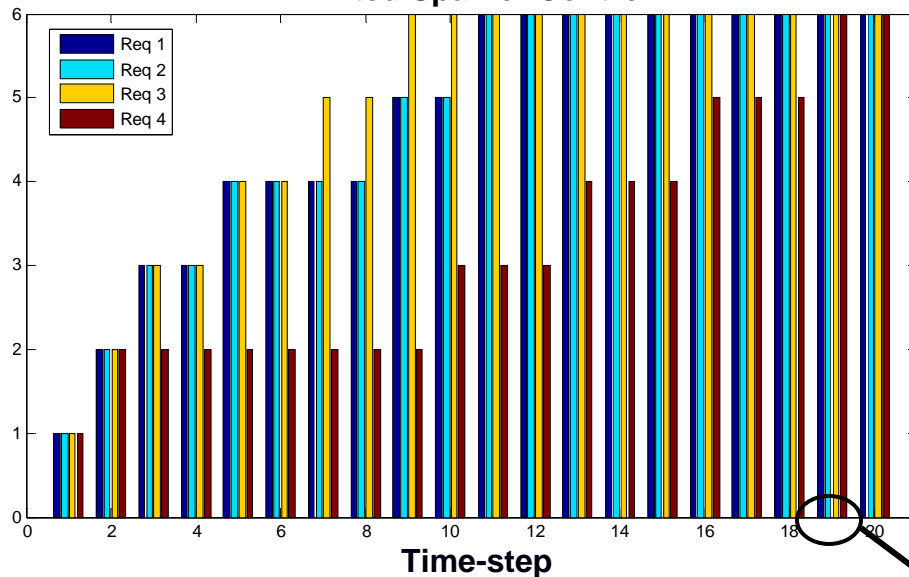
$p(B)$ =50% chance of the Integration queue being hit by disruptions.

$p(A|B)$ =99% chance for a system in the queue being affected.

$p(A)$ = 49.5% chance of a system being hit by disruptions

Effect of Span-of-control

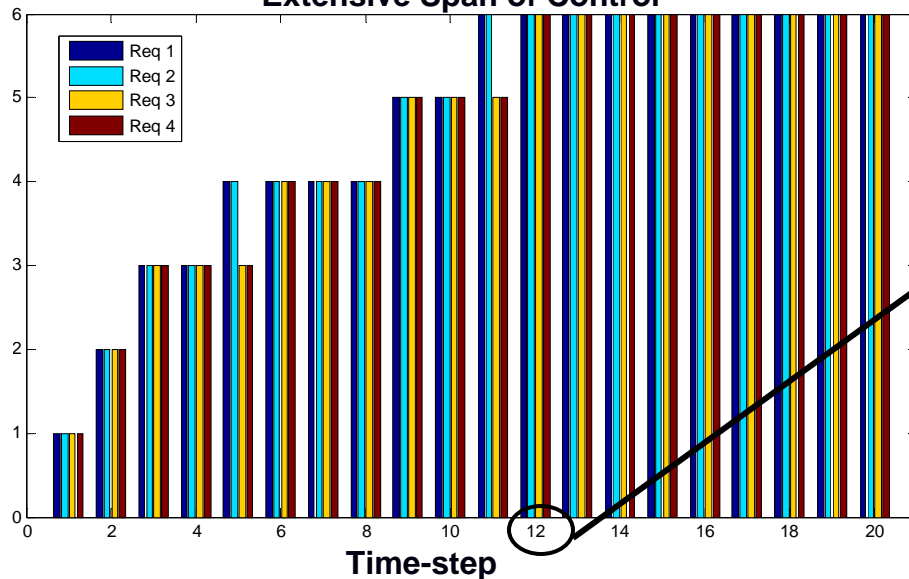
Limited Span of Control



Stages of Requirement Completion:

1. Requirement Development
2. Logical Analysis
3. Design Solution
4. Decision Analysis
5. Implementation
6. Integration

Extensive Span of Control



In the case of limited *Span-of-Control*, acquisition process completes in 19 time-steps. Whereas, in extensive *Span-of-Control* process completes in 12 time-steps.

Uniqueness of Model

- **Dynamic and scalable Model** allows Requirements and Systems to be added/changed at any point in the acquisition process.
- **Heterogeneity:** Component systems differ in their level of completeness for *Integration* and *Implementation* phases. They represent legacy systems and new systems in various stages of development.
- **Probabilistic approach** for disruptors affecting systems is based on real acquisition models where higher risk means greater chance for delays during development (*Design, Integration and Implementation*).
- **Parallel processing** for Requirements and Systems fulfilling a given Requirement depends on '*span-of-control*' of SoS engineers and managers.

Overall focus is on “Learning” and “exposition of complexities”, not on actual use for program management.

Future Work

- Using Future Combat Systems (FCS) as a case-study for the exploratory model
- Adding fuzzy probabilistic boundaries defining *span-of-control*
- Generating, testing and analyzing different scenarios dealing with introduction of requirements and systems at different times and with different levels of completeness.
- Creating user-interfaces for the model

References

- Defense Acquisition Guidebook. Retrieved April 4, 2008, from Defense Acquisition Guidebook Web site: https://akss.dau.mil/dag/TOC_GuideBook.asp?sNode=R2-3-2&Exp=Y
- (2006). SoS Systems Engineering. Retrieved March 2, 2008, from Systems and Software Engineering Web site: http://www.acq.osd.mil/sse/ssa/initi_atsos-se.html
- Saunders, T. et al. (2005, July). Report on System-of-Systems Engineering for Air Force Capability Development. *USAF Scientific Advisory Board*. SAB-TR-05-04.
- Rouse, W. (2007, June). Complex Engineered, Organizational and Natural Systems. *Systems Engineering*, 10, 3., pp. 260-271
- Sage, A. and Biemer, S. (2007) Processes for System Family Architecting, Design, and Integration. *IEEE Systems Journal*. 1,1. pp. 5-16.
- Maier, M. (1998). Architecting Principles for System-of-Systems. *Systems Engineering*. 1, 267-284.
- Anderson, M, Burton, D, Palmquist, M.S., & Watson, J.M (1999, May). The Deepwater Project - A Sea of Change for the U.S. Coast Guard. *Naval Engineers Journal*, Retrieved April 01, 2008, from <http://www.prosoft.tv/aseaofchange.pdf>.
- *United States Coast Guard Acquisition Directorate*. (1998). Coast Guard Recapitalization Fact Sheet. Retrieved January 3, 2008, from <http://www.uscg.mil/acquisition/programs/pdf/CG-9recap.pdf>
- Allen, T. (2007, April). Statement on the Converted 123-foot Patrol Boats and Changes to the Deepwater Acquisition Program. *USCG Press Release*. Retrieved June 1, 2007 from www.piersystem.com/go/doc/786/154307
- Caldwell, S. L. (2006, June). Coast Guard: Observations on Agency Performance, Operations and Future Challenges. *Government Accountability Office (GAO)* Retrieved January 3, 2008, from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06448t.pdf>
- Fowler, C. A. (1994, August). The Defense Acquisition System Too Late for the Scalpel; Bring Out the Meataxe! *IEEE Aerospace and Electronic Systems Magazine*, 9, 8., pp. 3-6.
- Spring, B. (2005, October). Congressional Restraint Is Key to Successful Defense Acquisition Reform. *The Heritage Foundation*. Retrieved March 26, 2008, from <http://www.heritage.org/Research/NationalSecurity/bg1885.cfm>
- Riccioni, E. (2005, March). Description of Our Failing Defense Acquisition System as Exemplified by the History, Nature and Analysis of the USAF F-22 Raptor Program. *Project On Government Oversight*. Retrieved March 4, 2008 from <http://www.pogo.org/m/dp/dp-fa22-Riccioni-03082005.pdf>
- 14 Capaccio, T. (2006, December). Boeing Systems Delayed, 11 Others Killed in Proposed Army Budget. *Bloomberg*. Retrieved June 1, 2007 from <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=newsarchive&sid=amNoYrTtynxQ>

Questions?

Backup Slides