

# Lessons Learned in Applying Modular Open Systems Approach Requirements in an Acquisition Program

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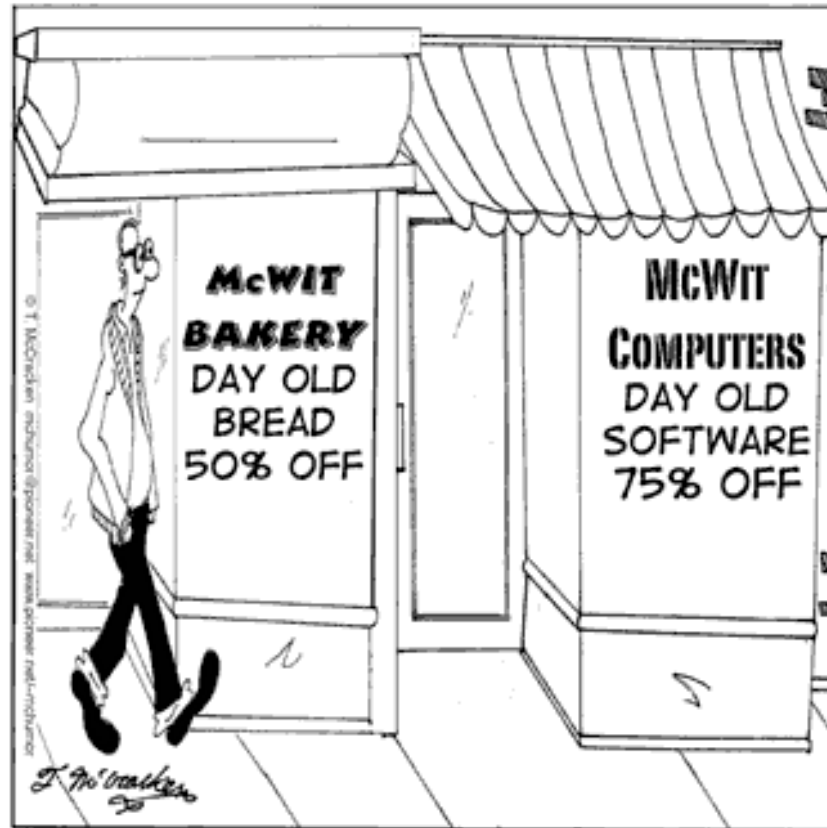
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# MCHUMOR

by T. McCracken



# TOPICS

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- Technology Needs
- Acquisition process
- Execution realities
- Lessons learned



**Today's Briefing Purpose –  
Exchange of Information;  
Inform – stimulate discussion**

# Program Background

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- **ACAT**
  - 1C
- **Capabilities**
  - Avionics system
- **Production Phase**
  - Technology Development – 14 Months
- **Targeted platforms**
  - MV-22, AH-1Z, ..

# MOTIVATION

- Current avionic systems and software implementation is not readily extensible or scalable.
- Avionics systems are stove-piped within class of platform and can not be readily reused for other programs without major re-engineering or investment
- Establish a robust and evolutionary software and system engineering architecture that permits growth, commonality and capability as the operational needs and solution space rapidly changes.

**Right Cost, Right Capabilities, at the Right Time**

# Definition

Modular Open Systems Approach is a strategy of bounding capabilities against budget, building upon open systems architecture foundations, resulting in affordable systems with long term sustainability.

**Business Case, Capabilities, and Technologies**

# Balancing the Force

## “New Century Threats”

### Conventional

&

### Unconventional

- Future Peer Competitors
- Technology & Information Access

- Failed States
- Transnational
- Asymmetric
- Terrorists
- WMD



### Instability, Crisis, Chaos in the Littorals:

- ✓ 70% of the World's Population....resides
- ✓ 80% of the World's Cities.....located
- ✓ 95% of the World's Commerce ...transits

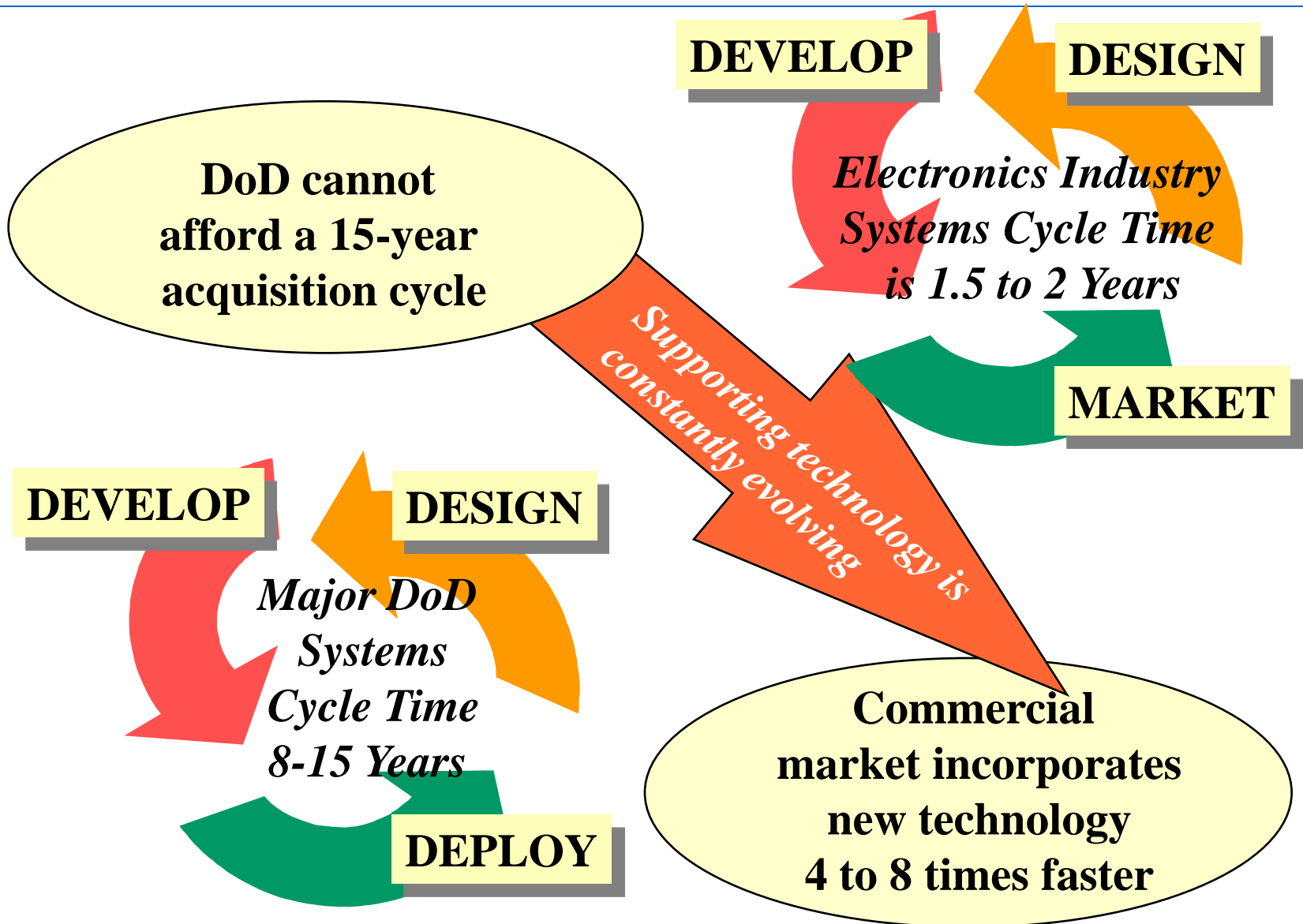


“Future War...not the son of Desert Storm, but the stepchild of Chechnya.”

Gen Krulak

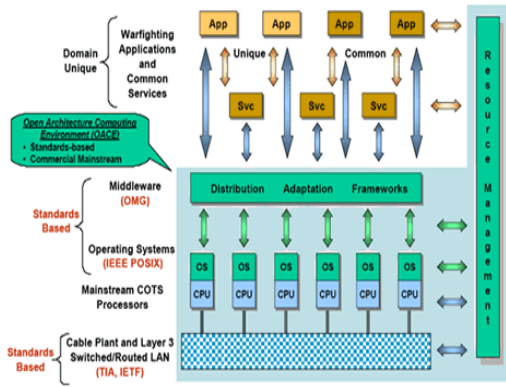


# Time to Deployment





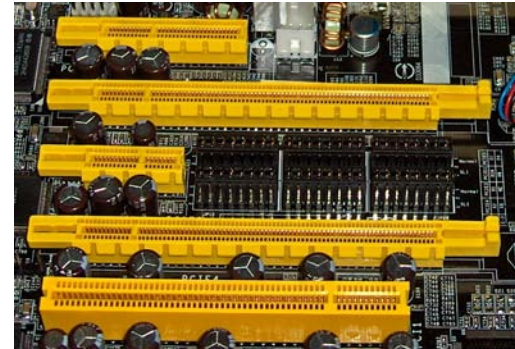
# Technologies



Ref: OS-JTF Open Architecture Brief



Ref: Xilinx Virtex 7



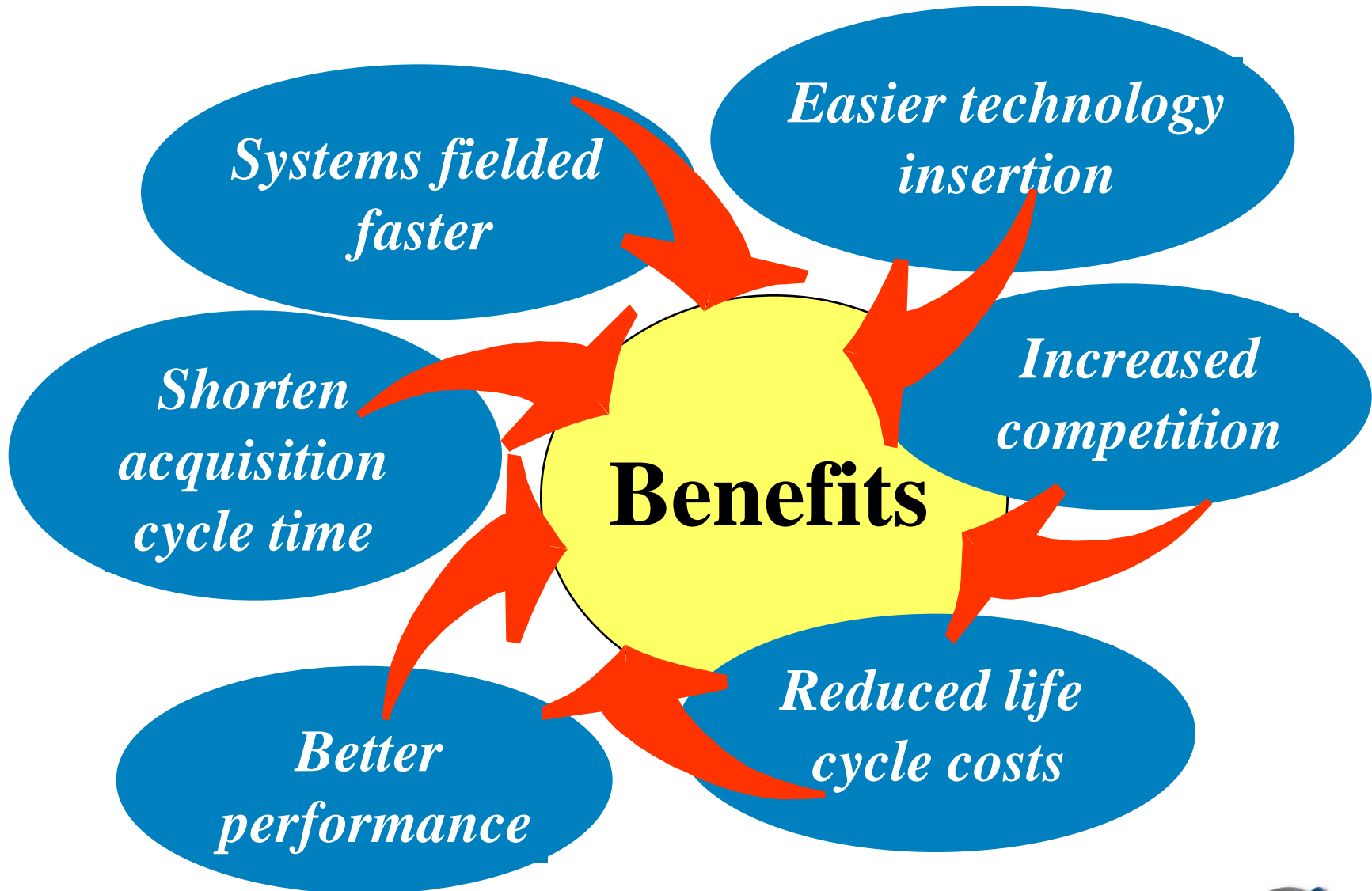
Ref: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:PCIExpress.jpg>



Ref: Xembedded, Inc. XPMC-6710

- Software Architecture
- Processor Architecture
- Power Architecture
- Bus Architecture
- FPGA
- BSP

# Benefits of Open Systems



# MOSA is Not

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- Processor Card
- Interface Control Document
- Published proprietary interfaces

# Acquisition Process

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- DoD 5000.1
- DoDi 5000.2
- Naval Open Architecture Contract Guidebook
  - Contracting language as recommended were placed in section C with modification from Legal
  - Associated contract data requirements lists
  - Sections L and M of solicitations
- Can not force the contractor to sell their intellectual properties

# Acquisition Process

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- Two key contractor deliverables
  - Open Architecture System Engineering Management Plan
    - Management plan describing the process to attain modular open systems framework
  - Modular Open System Approach Analysis Report
    - Market survey
    - Business case studies
    - Technologies trend/obsolescence

# Execution Realities

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- Established open architecture working group
  - Met on a monthly basis
  - Spent time defining terms such as
    - Modular architecture
    - Widely accepted/supported standards
    - Use of commodity COTS
    - Published Interfaces
    - Isolated proprietary components
  - More interested in meeting contractual requirements to be competitive in EMD

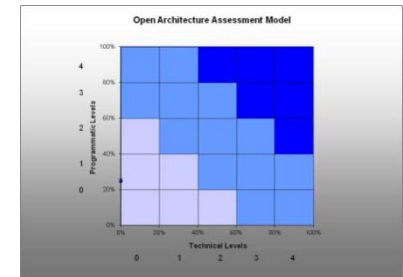
# Execution Realities

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- Open Architecture System Engineering Management Plan
  - Company's IRAD engineering management strategy
- Modular Open System Approach Analysis Report
  - Previous market survey that was performed in support of IRAD

# Execution Realities

- Contractors were not skilled in the desired approach
  - Not proficient practitioner of latest software design approach
  - Still doing functional decomposition with 2010 refresh (new tools but same approach)
- Utilized three sets of tools to evaluate the goodness of contractor's Modular Open Systems Approach
  - Open Architecture Assessment Tool (OAAT)
  - Modular Open Systems Approach Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)
  - **Key Open Sub System Tool (KOSS)**





# Execution Realities

- KOSS provides a mechanism for:
  - Identifying and providing transparency into components that will have volatility over a long period of time (e.g. System Life Cycle)
  - Identifying factors of component volatility
  - Corporate competitive technologies – market share drivers
  - Changes: obsolescence, Gov't. mandates, component costs
  - Designating the interfaces on either side of that volatile component or sub- system as a **KEY INTERFACE**

|            |                         | <b>Capability Roadmap Rev. &amp; Date</b> |              |              |              |              |              |                         |                         |                 |
|------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
|            | Period                  | 2008-2010                                 | 2010-2015    | 2015-2018    | 2018-2020    | 2020-2023    |              |                         |                         |                 |
| Category   | Component Decomposition | Capability 1                              | Capability 2 | Capability 3 | Capability 4 | Capability 5 | Obsolescence | Relative Rate of Change | Relative Cost of Change | Relative Weapon |
| Hardware   | Component 1             | N   | N            | N            | N            | N            | L            | 0                       | L                       | H               |
| Software   | Component 1             | N   | N            | Y            | Y            | N            | L            | 2                       | L                       | H               |
| Middleware | Component 8             | N   | Y            | Y            | Y            | N            | L            | 3                       | L                       | L               |
| OS         | Component 9             | N   | N            | N            | Y            | N            | M            | 2                       | L                       | L               |

# Lessons Learned

- The MOSA was heavily dependent on contractor's internal research and development
  - No insight into their intellectual property except the interface
- Heavy dependence on modular open system approach analysis report to evaluate the design that did not materialized with the desire intent
- Tools were too ambiguous to be used as a benchmark.
  - Needs to have a method to certified the approach

# Lessons Learned

- Acquisition duration
  - Not enough time and funding to make course correction and impact implementation
- Government needs to invest in internal research and development effort to set the definition and requirements of the technology baseline desired.
  - If we leave this important task to the contractor, we will have what the contractor wants verses what the warfighter needs
  - Community of practice
- The cost of buying data rights was overly optimistic

# SUMMARY

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- Naval Open Architecture Contract Guidebook is a good starting point but needs rework
- Government needs to perform business\technology analysis before contract negotiation
- Pre-defined desired data rights to be acquired as part of contract negotiation
- Recognizing certain proprietary data is good for the industry
- The modular open systems that was designed is what the contractor developed years prior

# Thank you !

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