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# A Model-Based Method for Design Option Evaluation of Off-the-Shelf Naval Platforms

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Brett A. Morris<sup>1, 2</sup> and Stephen C. Cook<sup>3, 2</sup>

1. Defence Science and Technology Group
2. The University of Adelaide
3. Shoal Engineering Pty Ltd

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# Outline

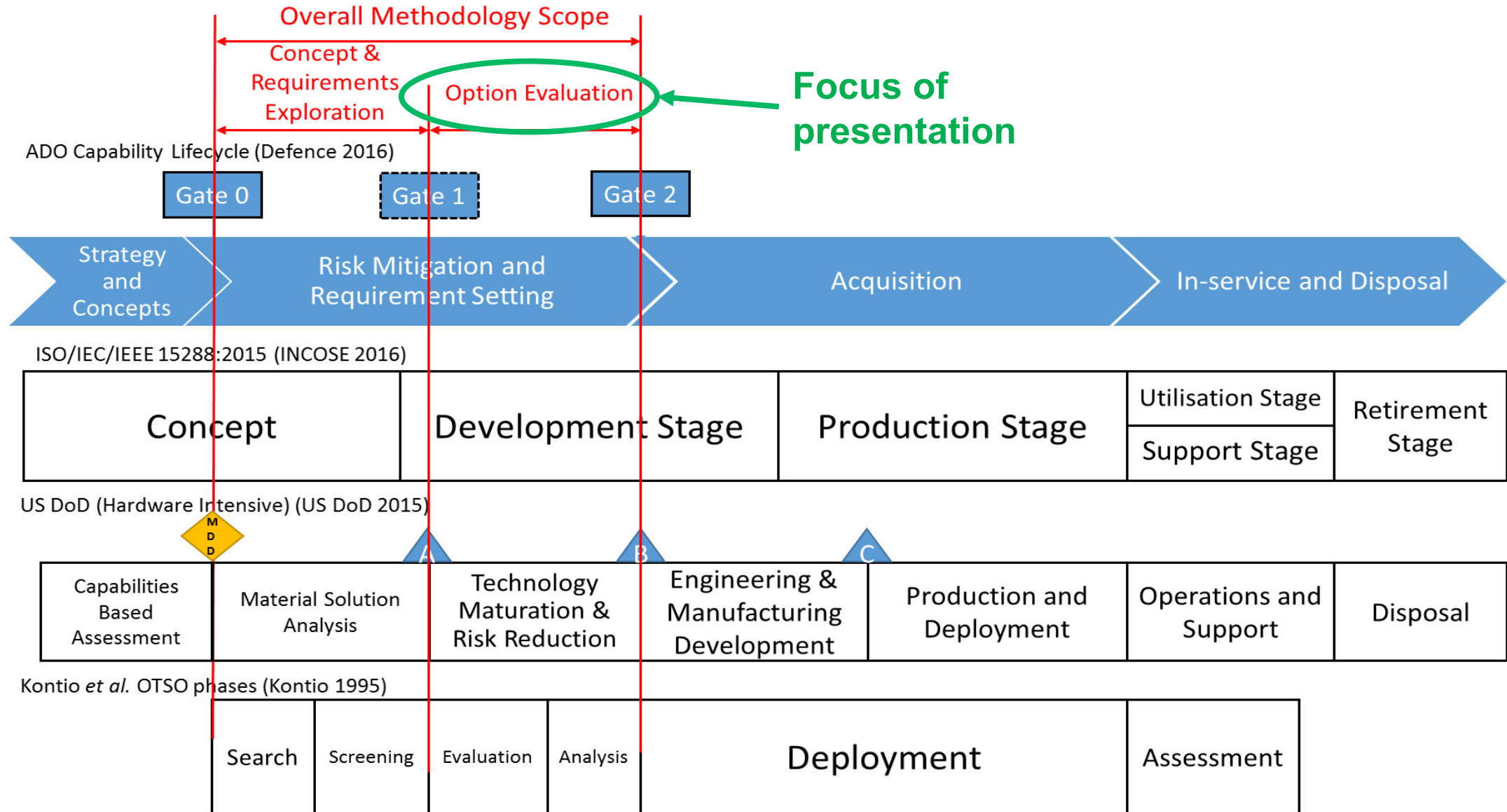
- Background
- Option Evaluation
- Resources to support option evaluation
- Proposed model-based naval platform option evaluation method
- Offshore Patrol Vessel pilot study



# Background

- Off-the-shelf strategy typical in Australian naval platform acquisitions.
  - Small design and engineering workforce.
  - Perceived as low-risk.
- Options need to be evaluated during tender evaluation.
  - Typically evaluate overall platform design

# Background





# General Approach to Option Evaluation

- A generic approach to option evaluation comprises the steps:
  - Define the objectives (evaluation criteria).
  - Define a value scale and value function for the evaluation criteria.
  - Assign value weights.
  - Aggregate the weighted evaluation criteria values into an overall score for each option.

# Resources to Support OTS Naval Platform Option Evaluation

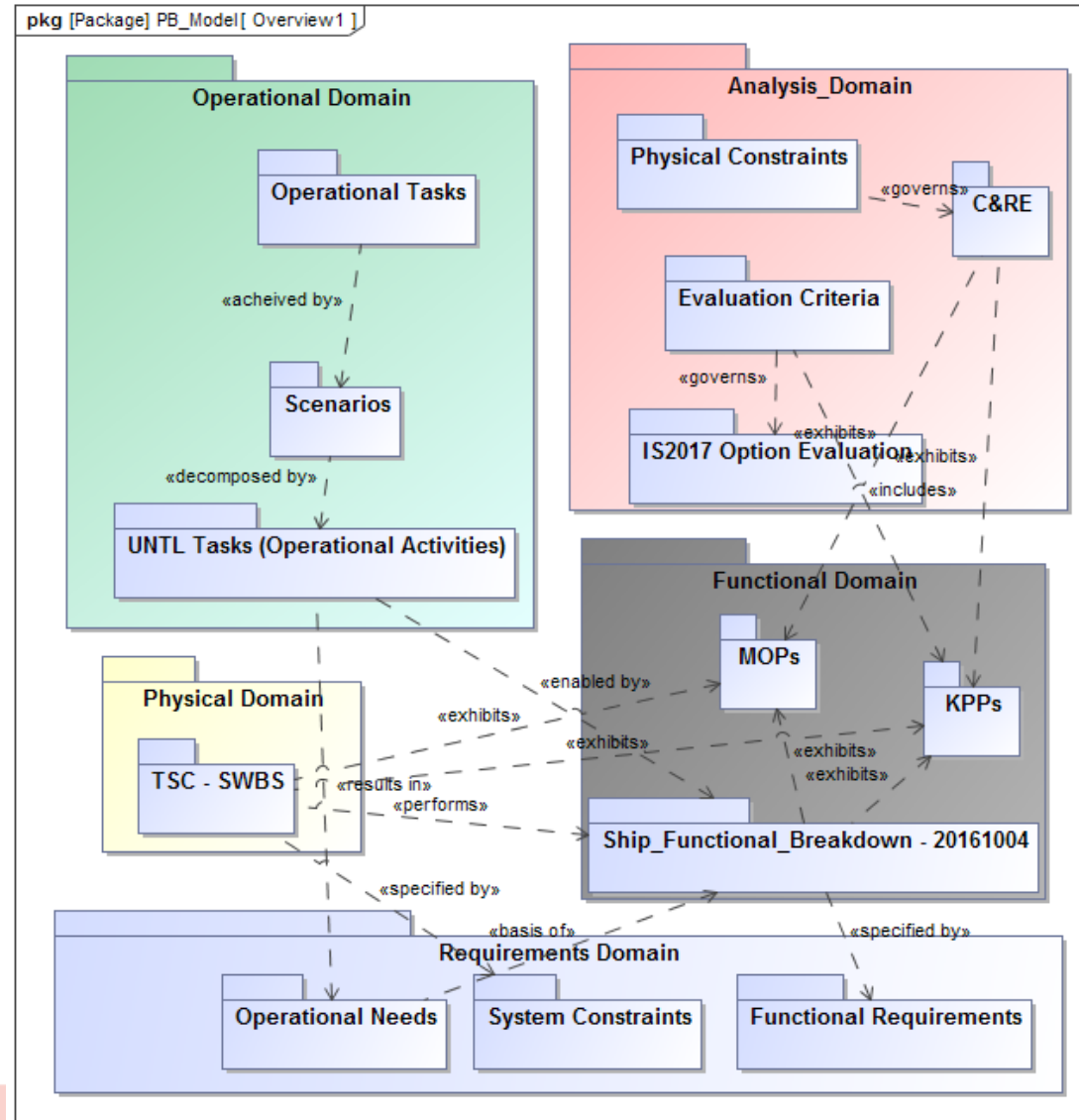


- Guiding principles:
  - Maintain traceability of evaluation criteria.
  - Assist the stakeholders to make defensible decisions, in a structured manner, that account for competing goals and objectives.
  - Maximise the capacity to reuse elements.

# Resources to Support OTS Naval Platform Option Evaluation



## 1. MBSE



# Resources to Support OTS Naval Platform Option Evaluation



## 2. Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM)

- Naval platform acquisition has competing objectives and a range of stakeholders.
- MCDM provides systematic approach
- Multi-objective vs. multi-attribute
- Naval platform acquisition:
  - multi-attribute – e.g. MAV, AHP





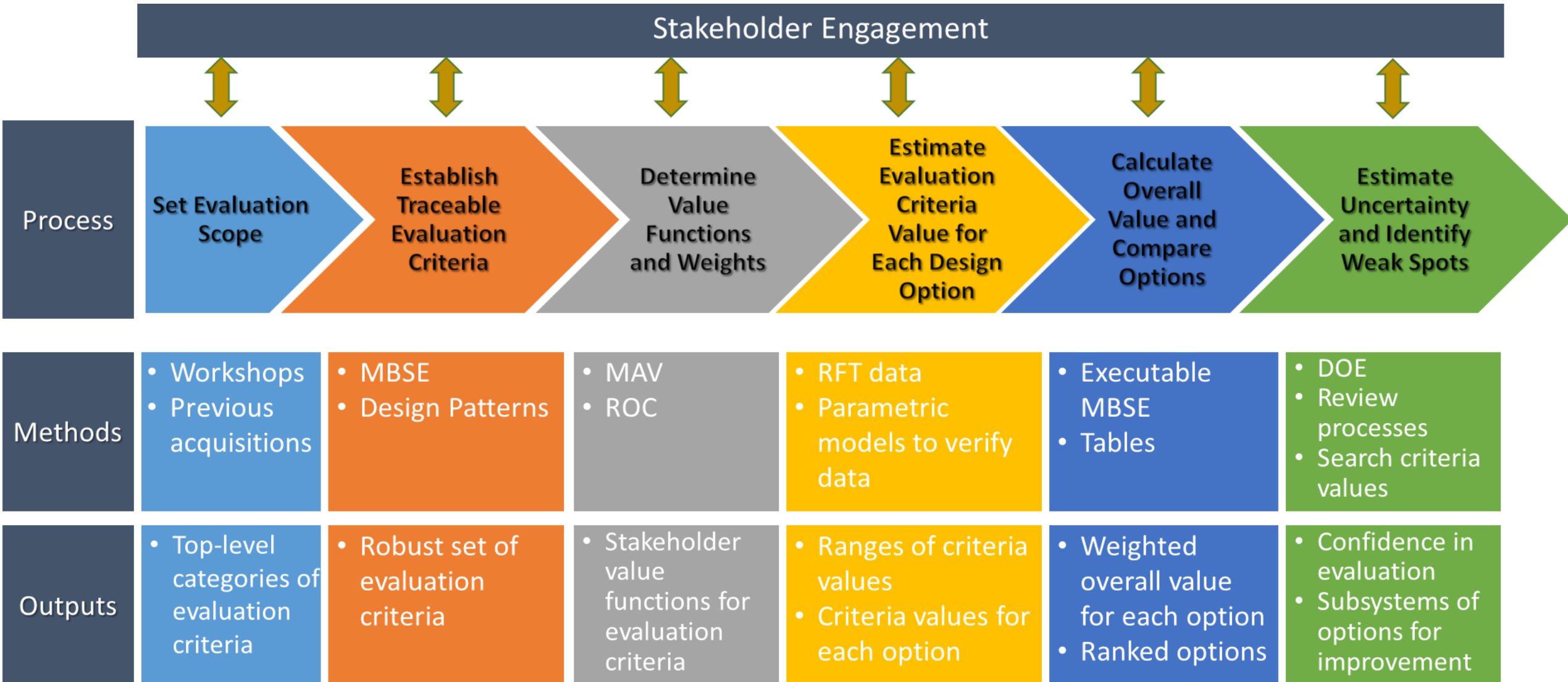
# Resources to Support OTS Naval Platform Option Evaluation



- Pattern-Based Methods

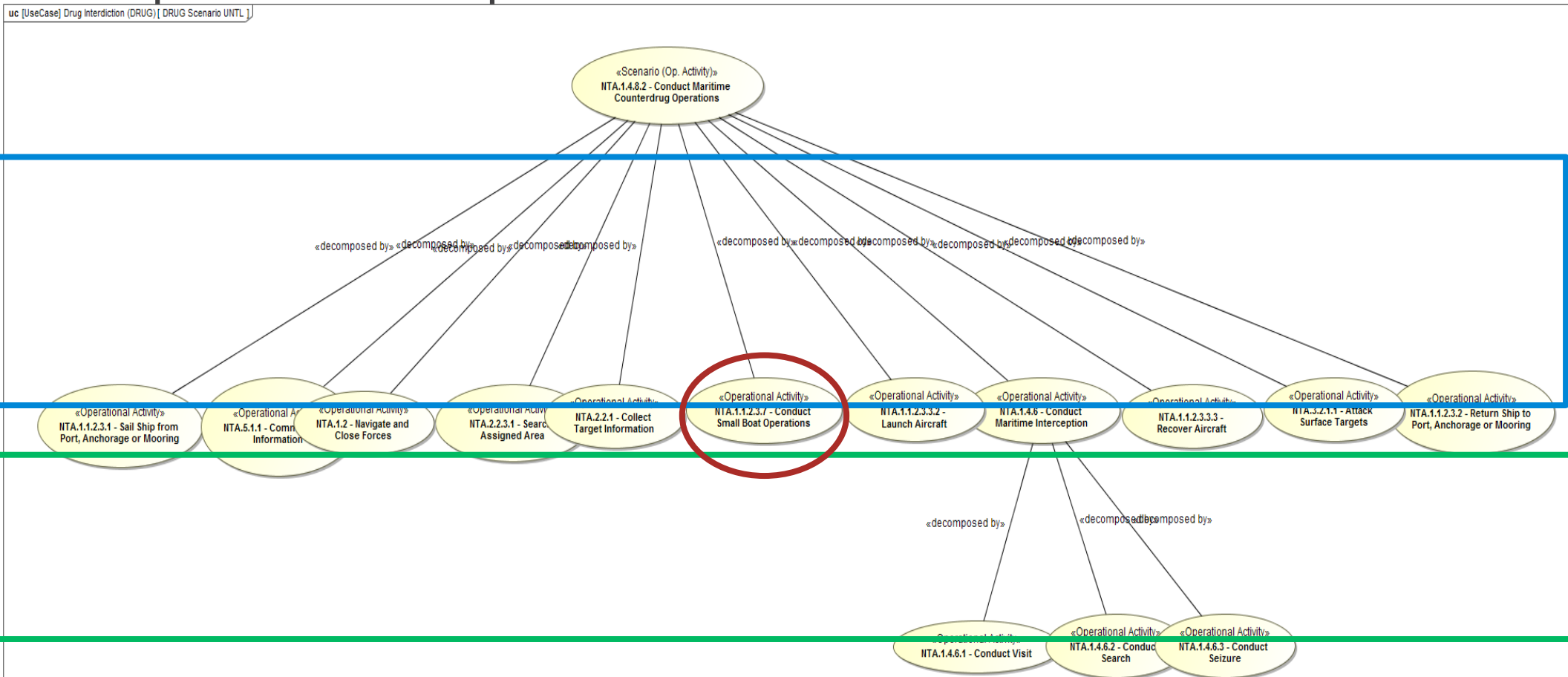
Design Pattern	Pattern Describes	Uses
Universal Naval Task List (UNTL) ( <a href="#">CNO, 2007</a> ), RAN Mission Essential Task List ( <a href="#">RANTEAA, 2014</a> )	Hierarchy of naval operational activities and measures	Building mission scenarios, Critical Operational Issues and performance evaluation criteria (KPPs)
Design Building Blocks (DBB) ( <a href="#">Andrews and Pawling, 2003</a> )	Naval platform functional architecture	Generic breakdown of naval platform functions into categories of fight, move, float and infrastructure
Extended Ship Work Breakdown Structure (ESWBS) ( <a href="#">SAWE, 2007</a> )	Naval platform physical architecture	Generic breakdown of physical naval platform components, including loads and margins

# Proposed Model-Based Option Evaluation Method



# Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test

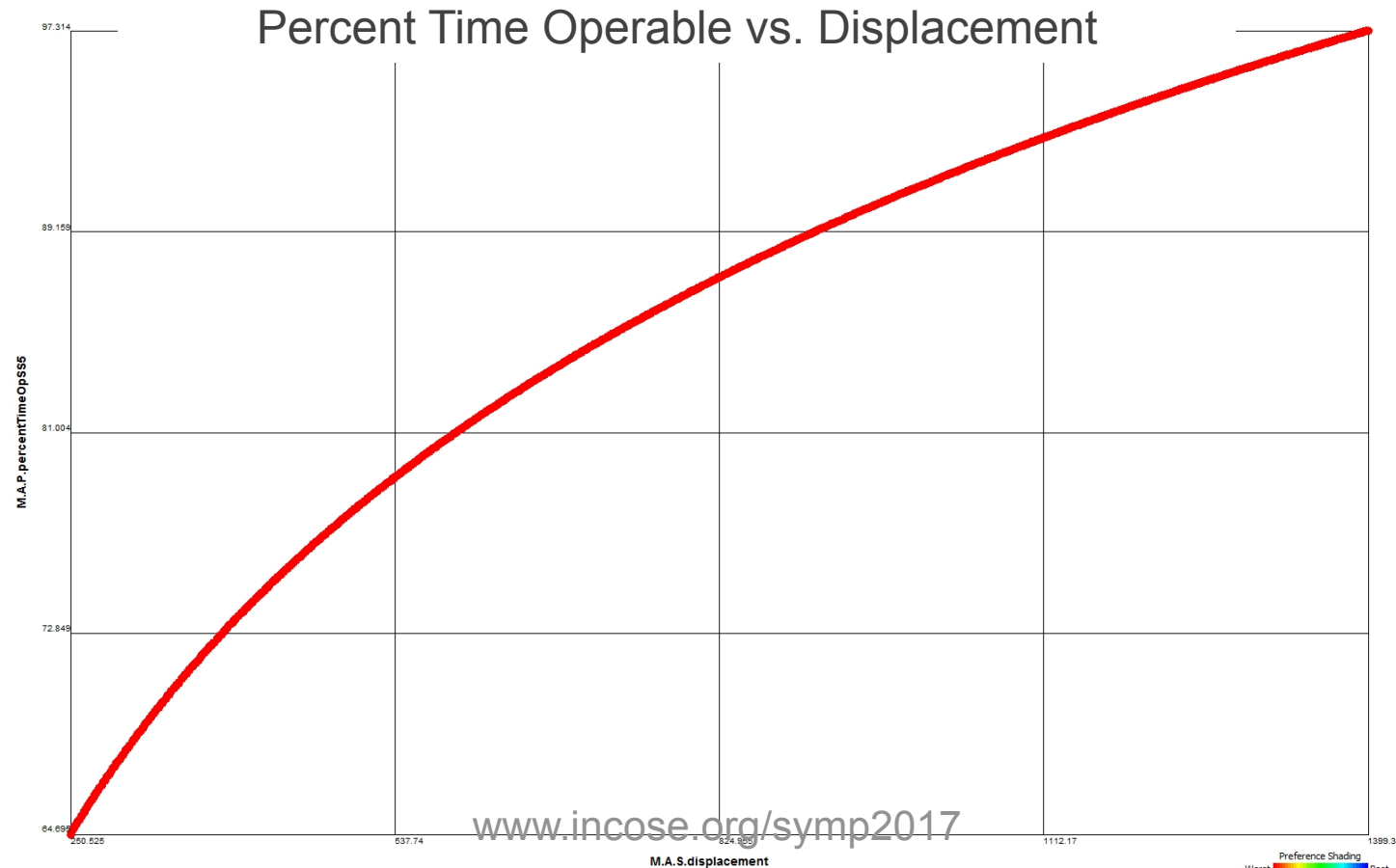
- Background – Concept & Requirements Exploration covered in previous paper (Morris and Thethy, 2015)
- Top-down development of KPPs from Scenarios





# Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test

- Background – C&RE supports requirements development
  - Key constraint – vessels of around 80 metres length





# Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test

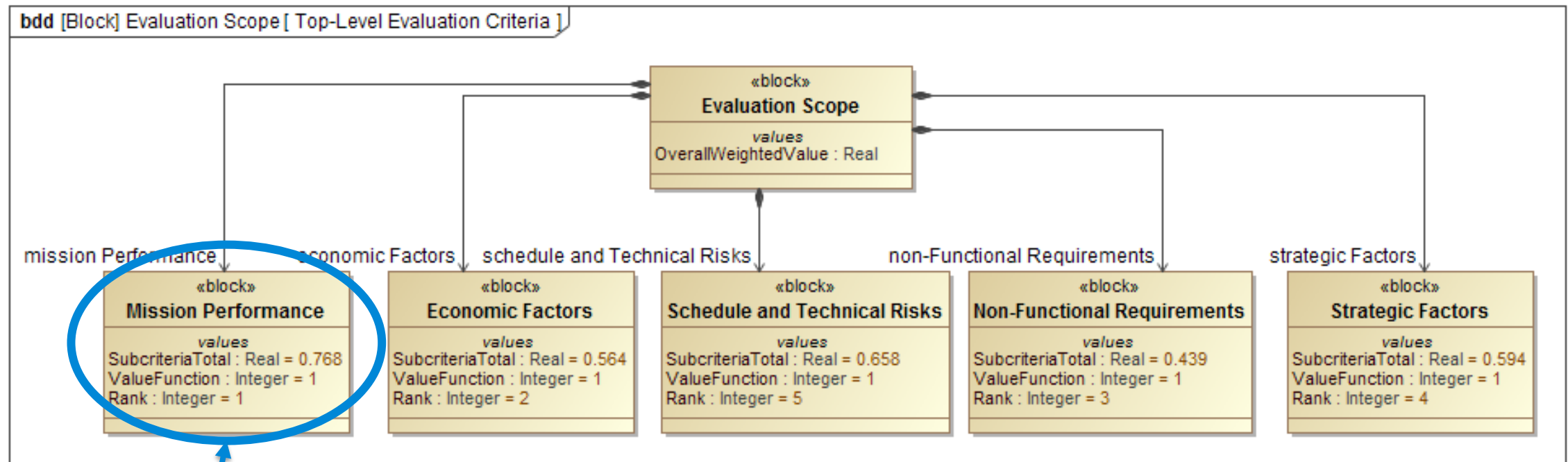
- “Responses” from RFT

Particular	Option A	Option B
Length	80m	80m
Beam	13m	13m
Draft	3.0m	3.8m
Displacement	1625 tonnes	1753 tonnes
Sprint Speed	20 knots	22 knots
Endurance	21 days	30 days
Number of RHIBS	2	2
RHIB Length	6 metres	8 metres



# Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test

- Step 1 - Set Evaluation Scope



Focus of Study



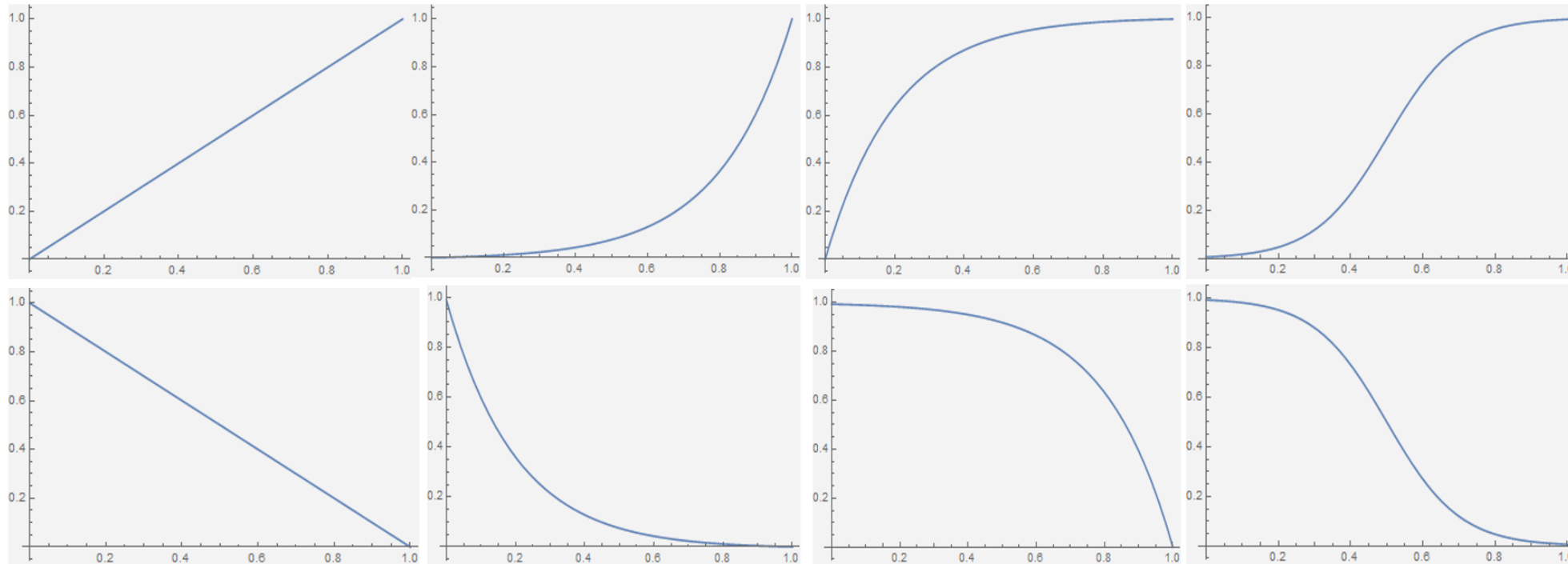
# Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test

- Step 2 – Establish Traceable Evaluation Criteria
  - KPPs from C&RE are also mission performance evaluation criteria
  - Risks linked to COIs
  - Economic factors always present
  - NFRs from a pattern?
  - Strategic factors



# Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test

- Step 3 – Determine Evaluation Criteria Weights and Value Functions

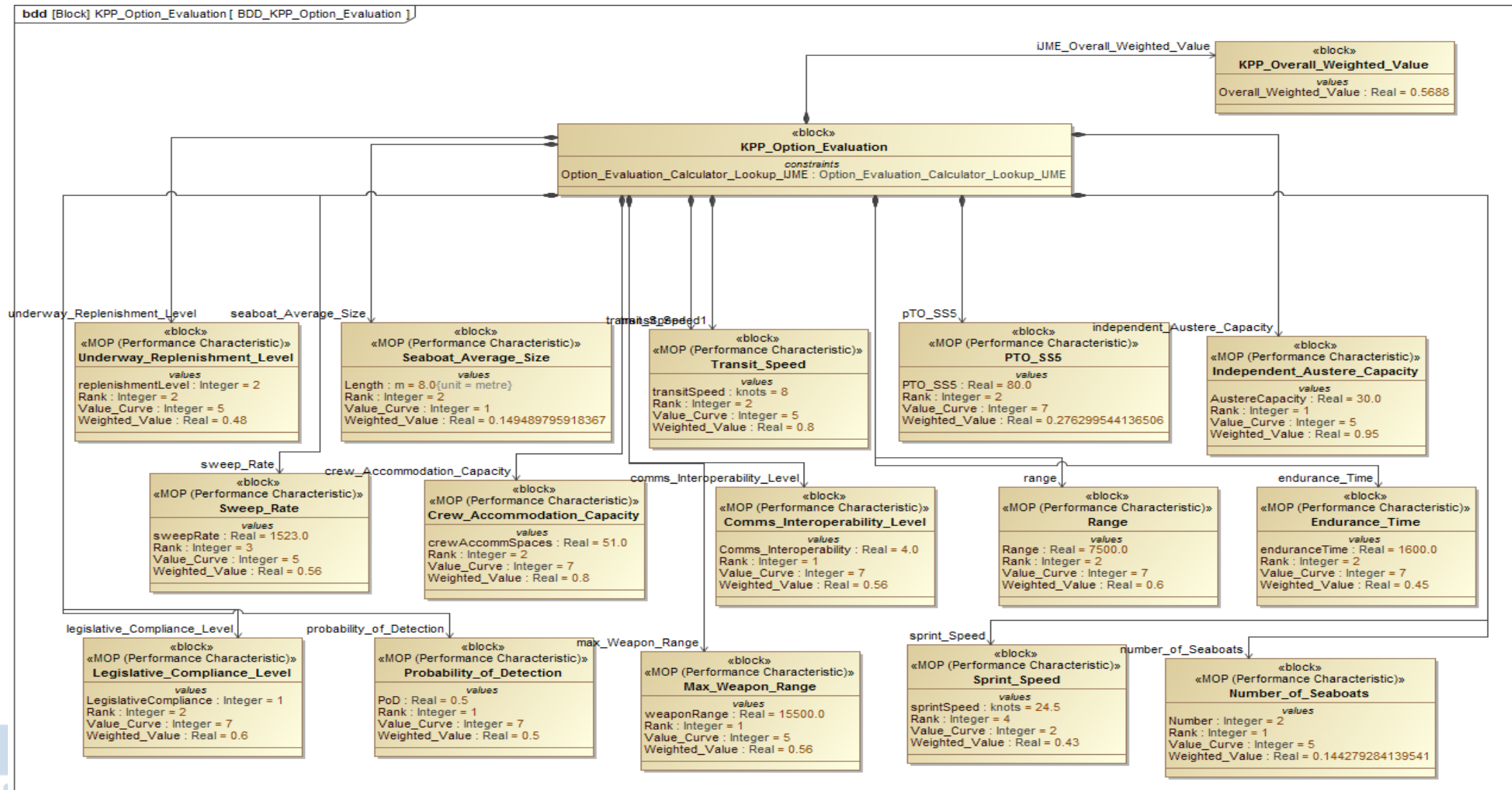




# Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test



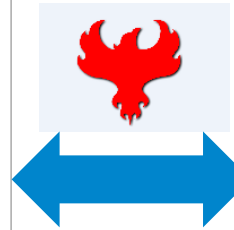
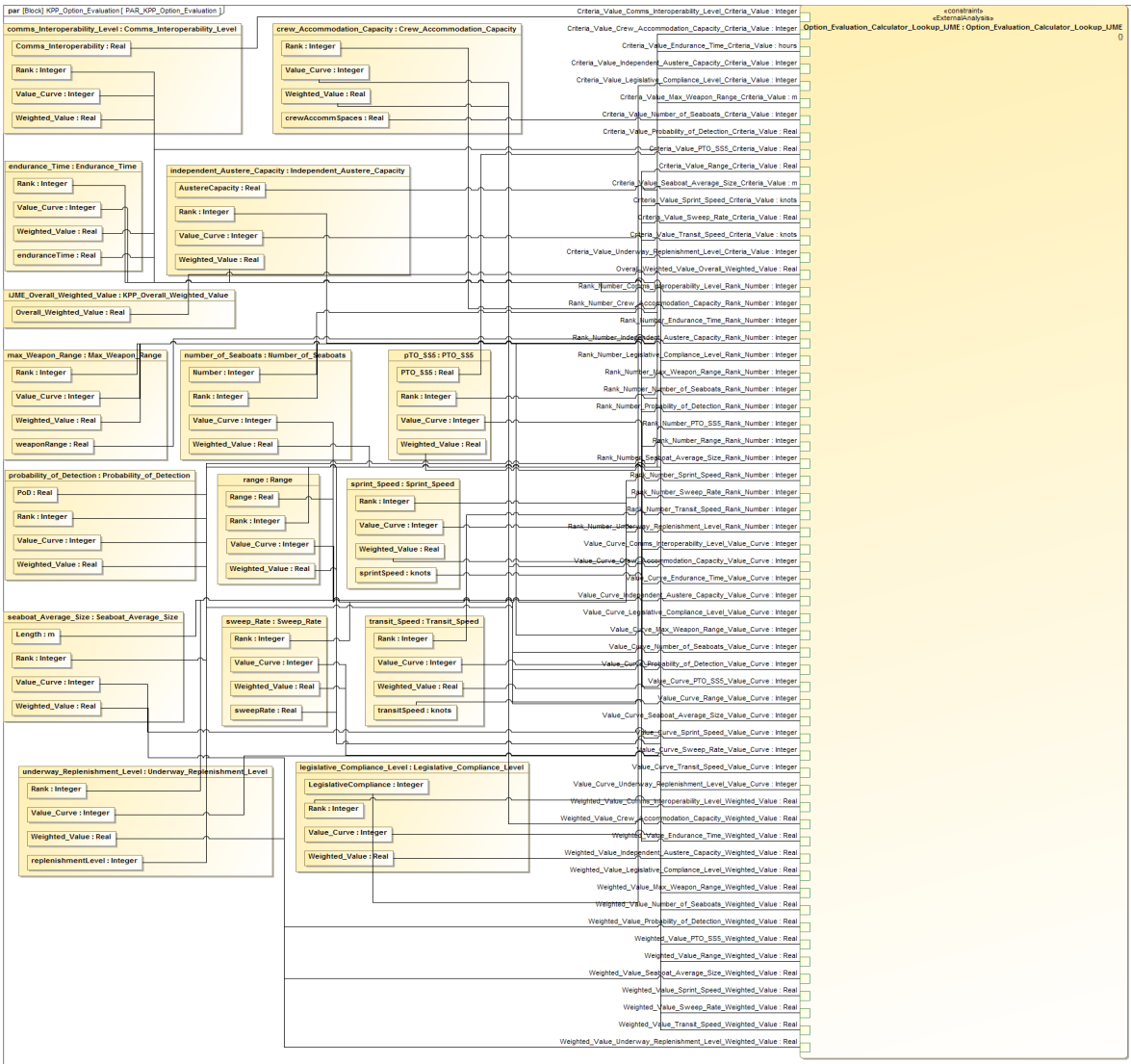
## • Step 4 – Estimate Evaluation Criteria Values



# Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test



- Step 5 – Calculate overall value and compare options



MOP	Rank	Criteria (criteriaValue)	Threshold	Objective	Value Curve	Subsystems	Option A criteriaValue	Option A w*criteriaValue(v)
Name	Number	ROC Weight (w)	Units			ESWBS		
Seaboot_Average_Size	3	0.0929	Metres	5	11	1	11	0.09288
Comms_Interoperability_Level	3	0.0929	Ordinal Scale: 1 - Poor 5 - Excellent	2	5	5	3	0.07585
Independent_Austere_Capacity	15	0.0044	Persons	20	50	1	35	0.00222
Range	3	0.0929	Nautical Miles	5	25	Propulsion/7hullform	20	0.08584
Crew_Accommodation_Capacity	7	0.0342	Persons	30	50	1	35	0.00854
Endurance_Time	1	0.1879	Hours	336	504	7	336	0.00126
Sweep_Rate	3	0.0929	Number	100	400	7	200	0.00543
Number_of_Seaboots	1	0.1879	Percent	1	3	7	3	0.09226
PTO_SS5	1	0.1879	Percent	50	90	Hullform/L&R7Gear	80	0.17363
Probability_of_Detection	7	0.0342	Probability	0.3	0.75	7UAV/Radar	20	0.03415
Transit_Speed	7	0.0342	Knots	2	5	5	3	0.02789
Legislative_Compliance_Level	7	0.0342	Ordinal Scale: 1 - Poor 5 - Excellent	2	5	5	3	0.02789
Underway_Replenishment_Level	14	0.0092	Ordinal Scale: 1 - Poor 5 - Excellent	1	5	1	4	0.00690
Sprint_Speed	7	0.0342	Knots	20	30	5	25	0.03156
Max_Weapon_Range	7	0.0342	Metres	6500	15500	5	12500	0.03316



# Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test

- Step 6 – Estimate uncertainty and identify weak spots

KPP	Rank		KPP				Option A		Option B	
Name	Number	ROC Weight	Units	Threshold	Objective	Value Curve	KPP	$w*KPP(v)$	KPP	$w*KPP(v)$
Seaboat_Average_Size	2	0.1944	Metres	5	11	1	8	0.09722	6	0.03241
Number_of_Seaboats	1	0.6111	Number	1	3	5	2	0.56475	3	0.61111
PTO_SS5	2	0.1944	Percent	50	90	7	80	0.17969	80	0.17969
						TOTALS		0.84167		0.82321



# Conclusions

- Proposed model-based method for conducting OTS naval platform option evaluations.
- Pilot test found method to be useful as a means of managing the evaluation criteria traceability, maintaining design data and identifying weak spots in OTS design options.
  - Some overhead in terms of effort vs. traceability and rapid update if requirements change.
- Need to refine method through further implementations.



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