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

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Outline

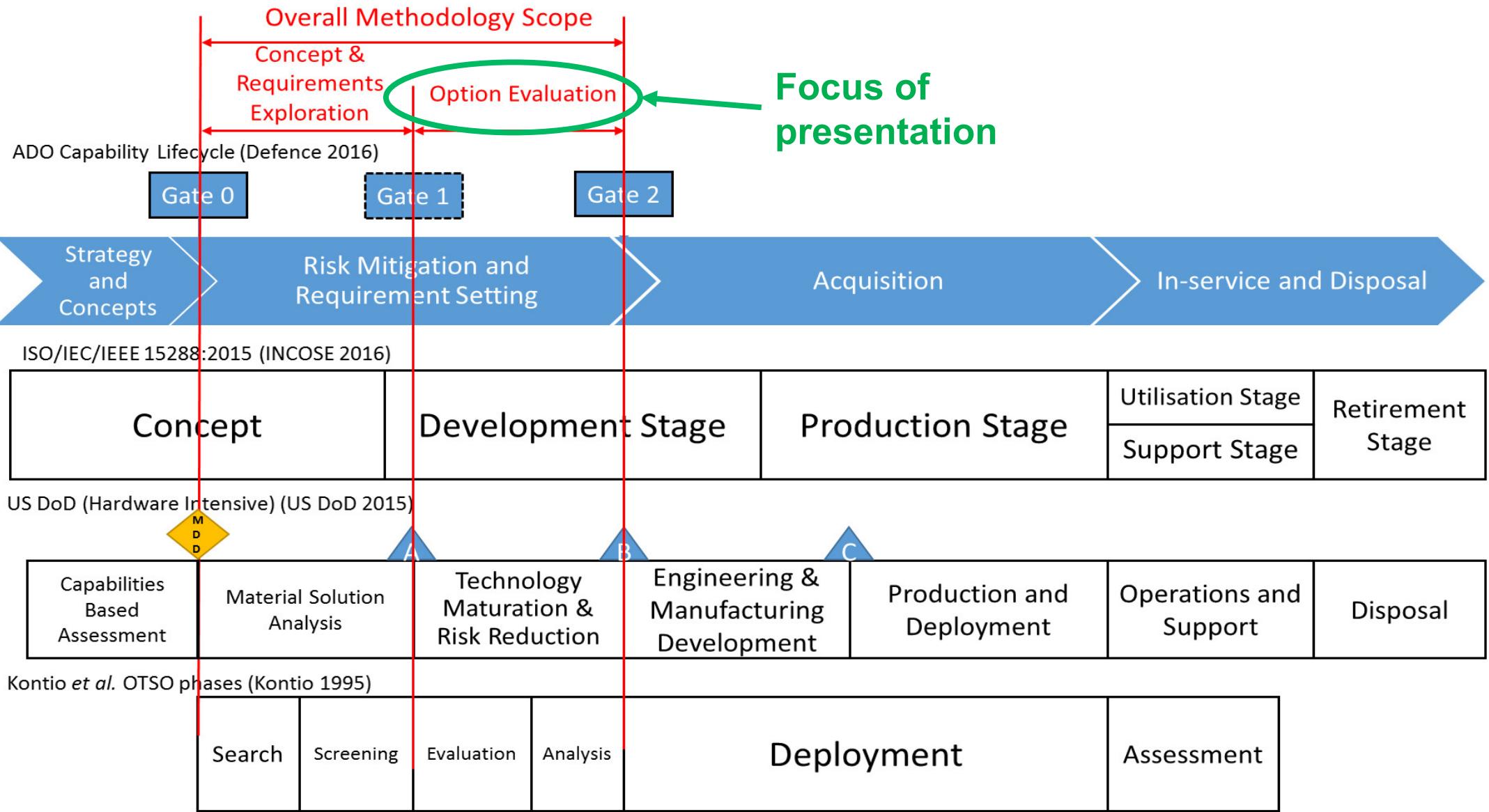
- Background
- Option Evaluation
- Resources to support option evaluation
- Proposed model-based naval platform option evaluation method
- Offshore Patrol Vessel pilot study



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

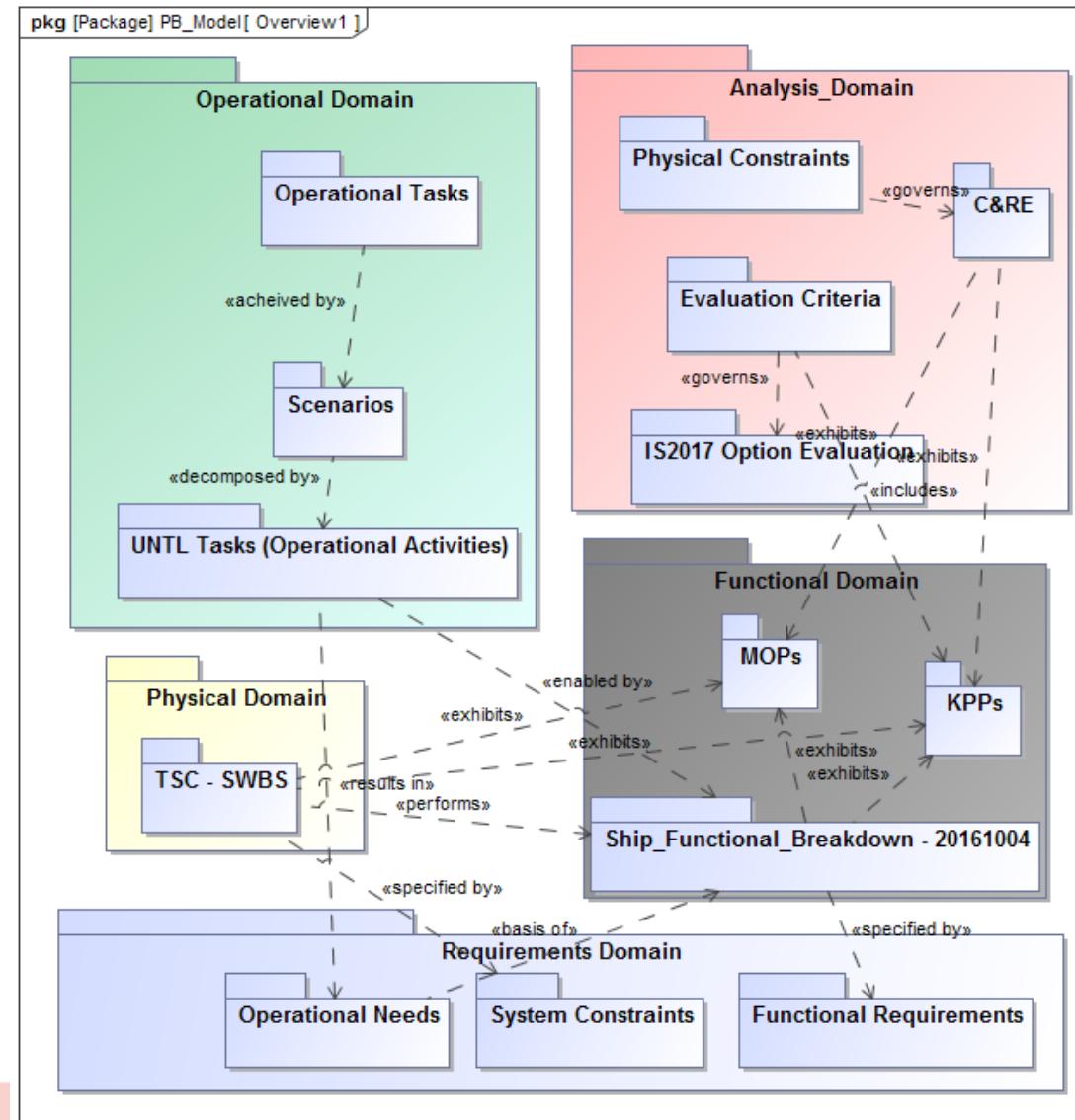


- Guiding principles:
 - Maintain traceability of evaluation criteria.
 - Assist the stakeholders to make defensible decisions, in a structured manner, that account for competing goals and objectives.
 - Maximise the capacity to reuse elements.

Resources to Support OTS Naval Platform Option Evaluation



1. MBSE



Resources to Support OTS Naval Platform Option Evaluation

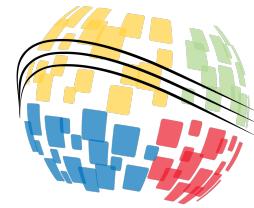


2. Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM)

- 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



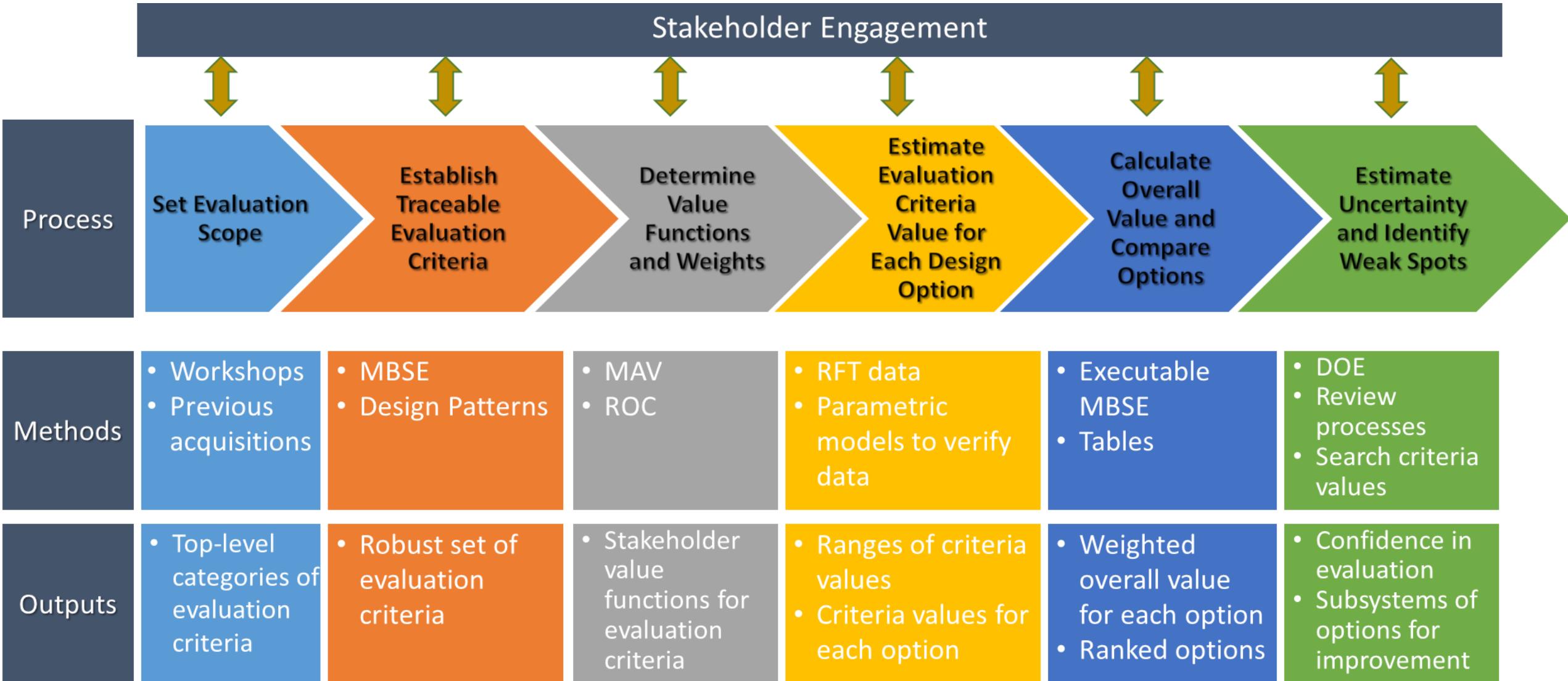
Resources to Support OTS Naval Platform Option Evaluation



- Pattern-Based Methods

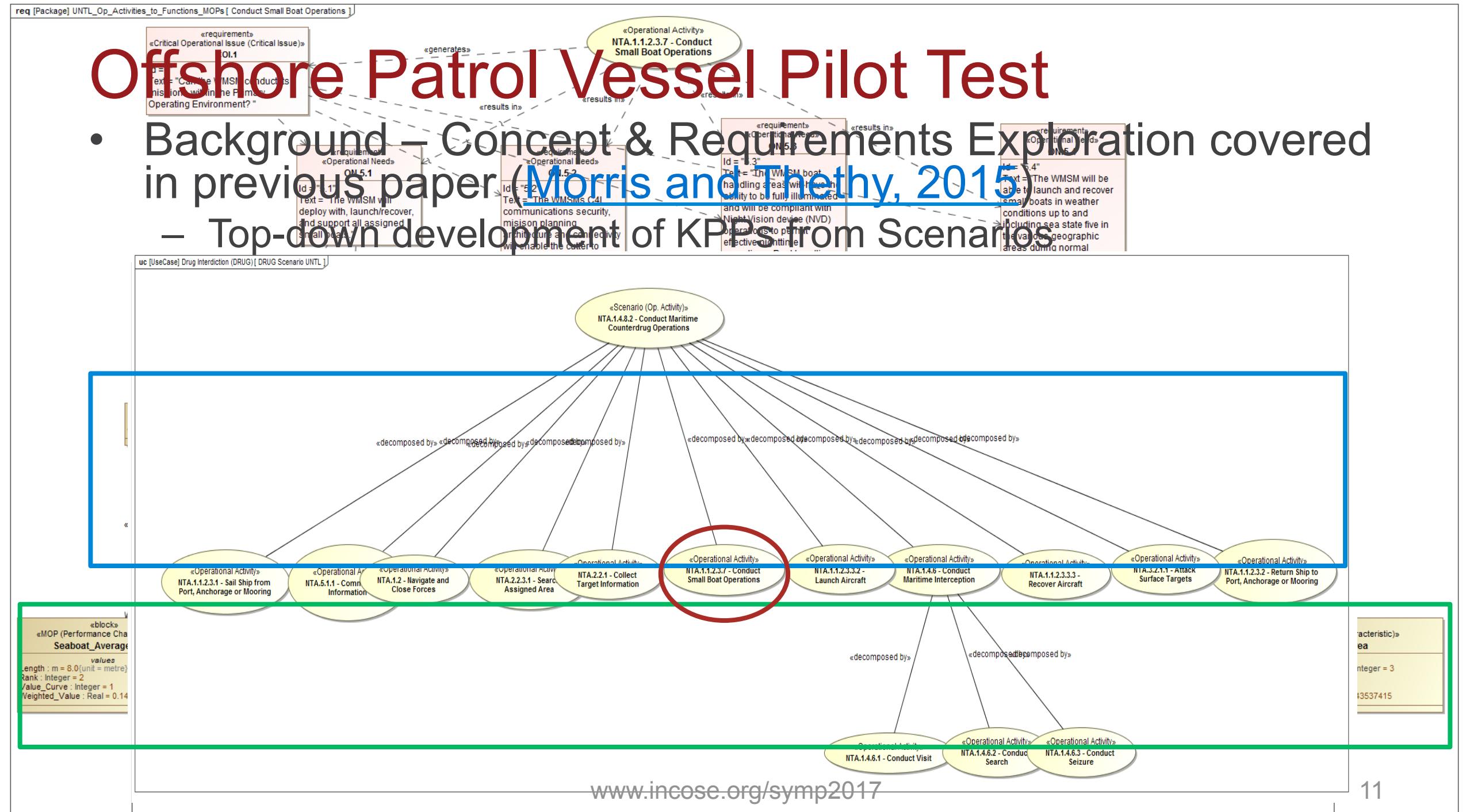
Design Pattern	Pattern Describes	Uses
Universal Naval Task List (UNTL) (CNO, 2007), RAN Mission Essential Task List (RANTEAA, 2014)	Hierarchy of naval operational activities and measures	Building mission scenarios, Critical Operational Issues and performance evaluation criteria (KPPs)
Design Building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

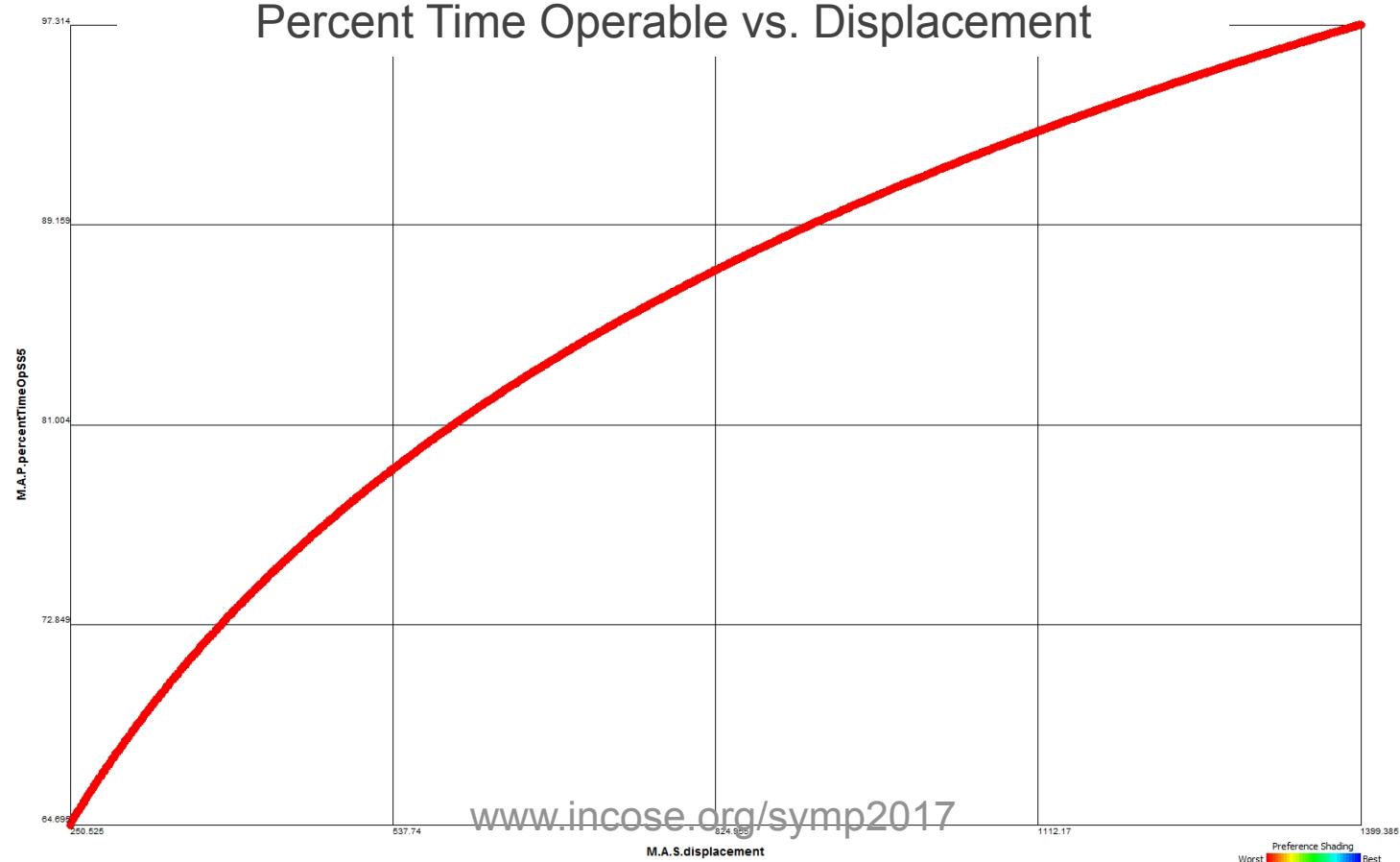
- Background – Concept & Requirements Exploration covered in previous paper ([Morris and Thethy, 2015](#))
 - Top-down development of KPPs from Scenarios



Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test



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



Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test



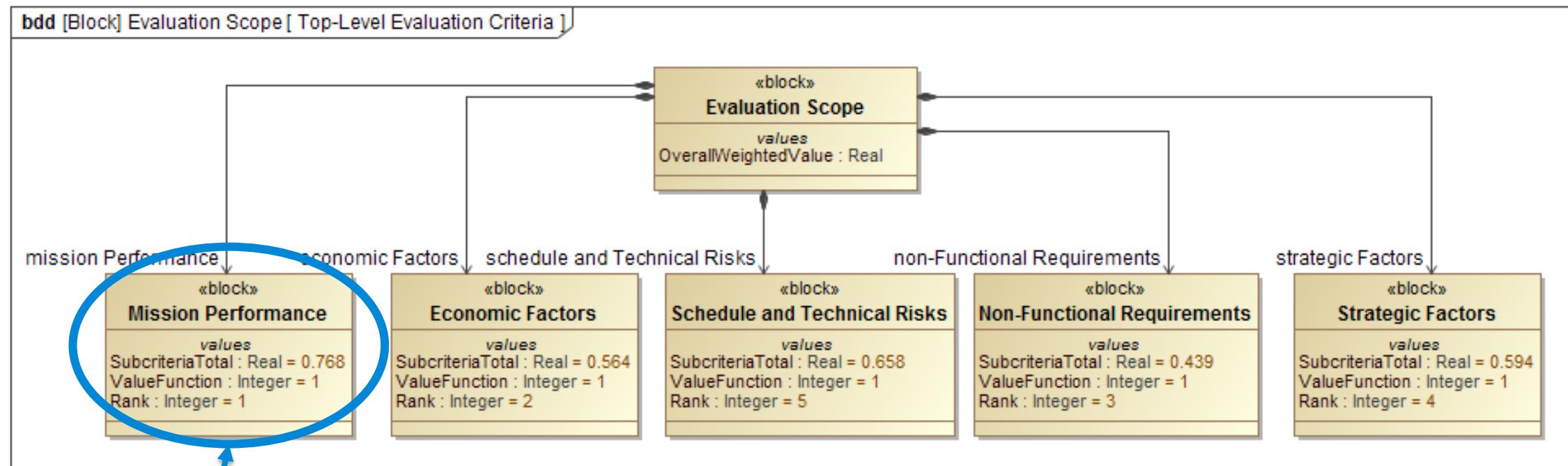
- “Responses” from RFT

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

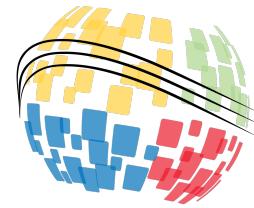


Focus of Study

Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test

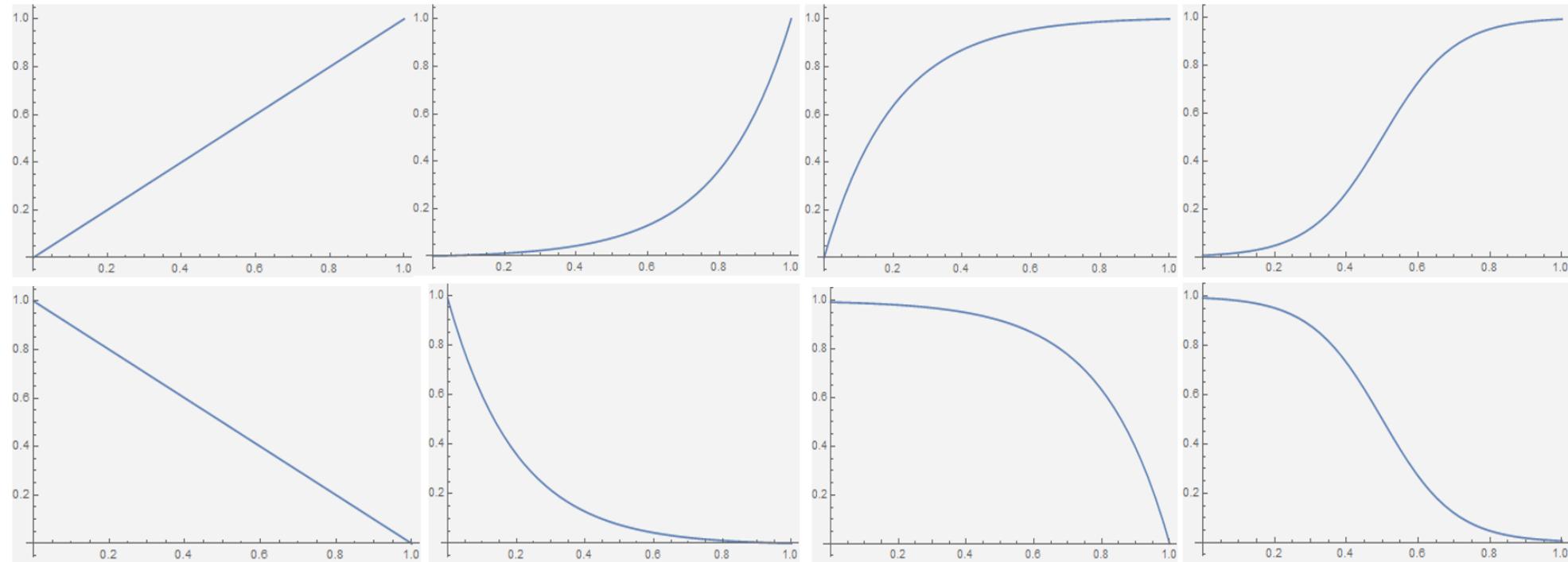


- Step 2 – Establish Traceable Evaluation Criteria
 - KPPs from C&RE are also mission performance evaluation criteria
 - Risks linked to COIs
 - Economic factors always present
 - NFRs from a pattern?
 - Strategic factors



Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test

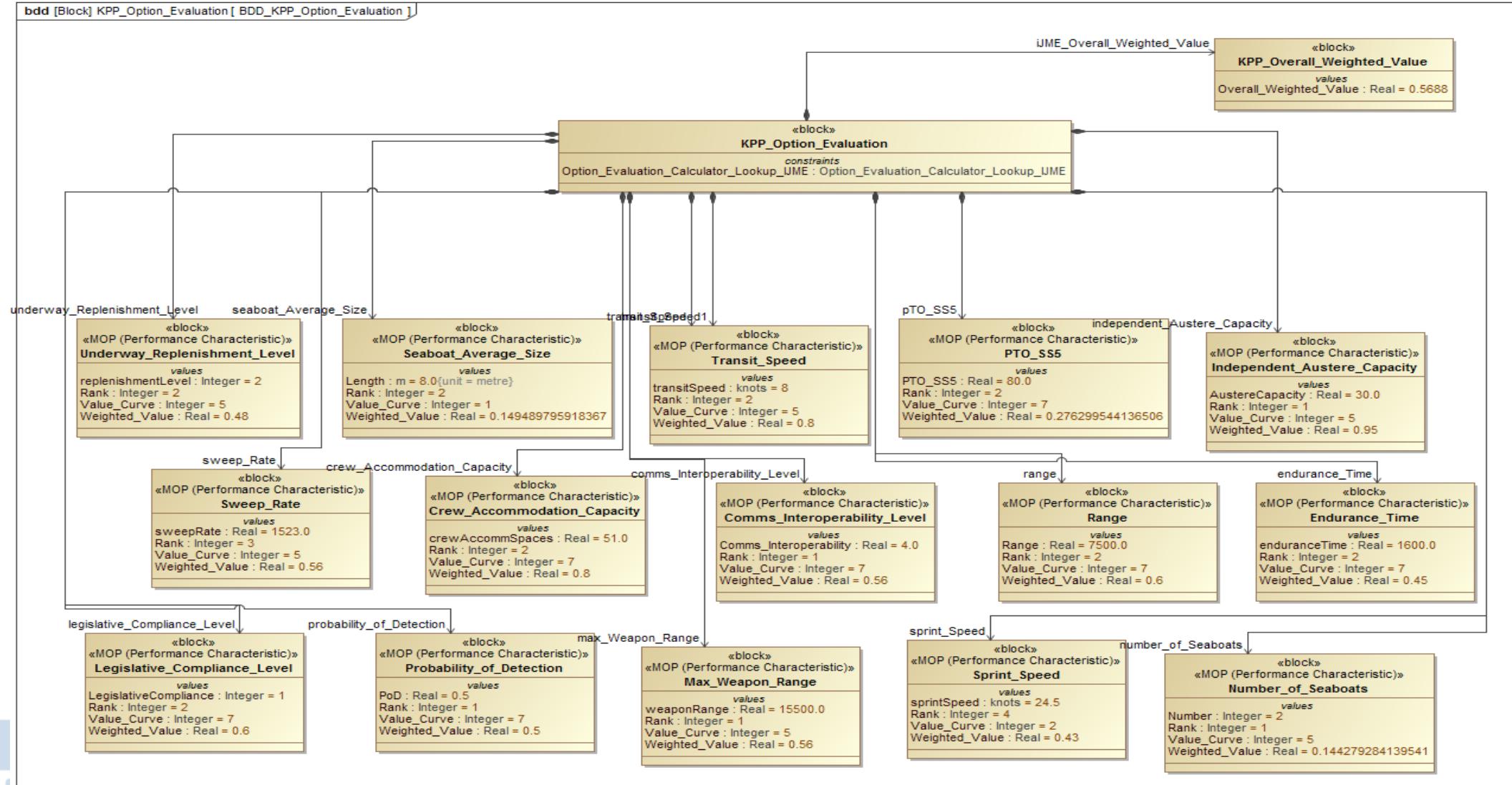
- Step 3 – Determine Evaluation Criteria Weights and Value Functions



Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test



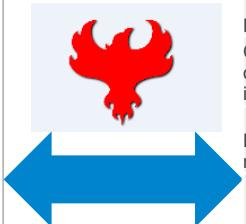
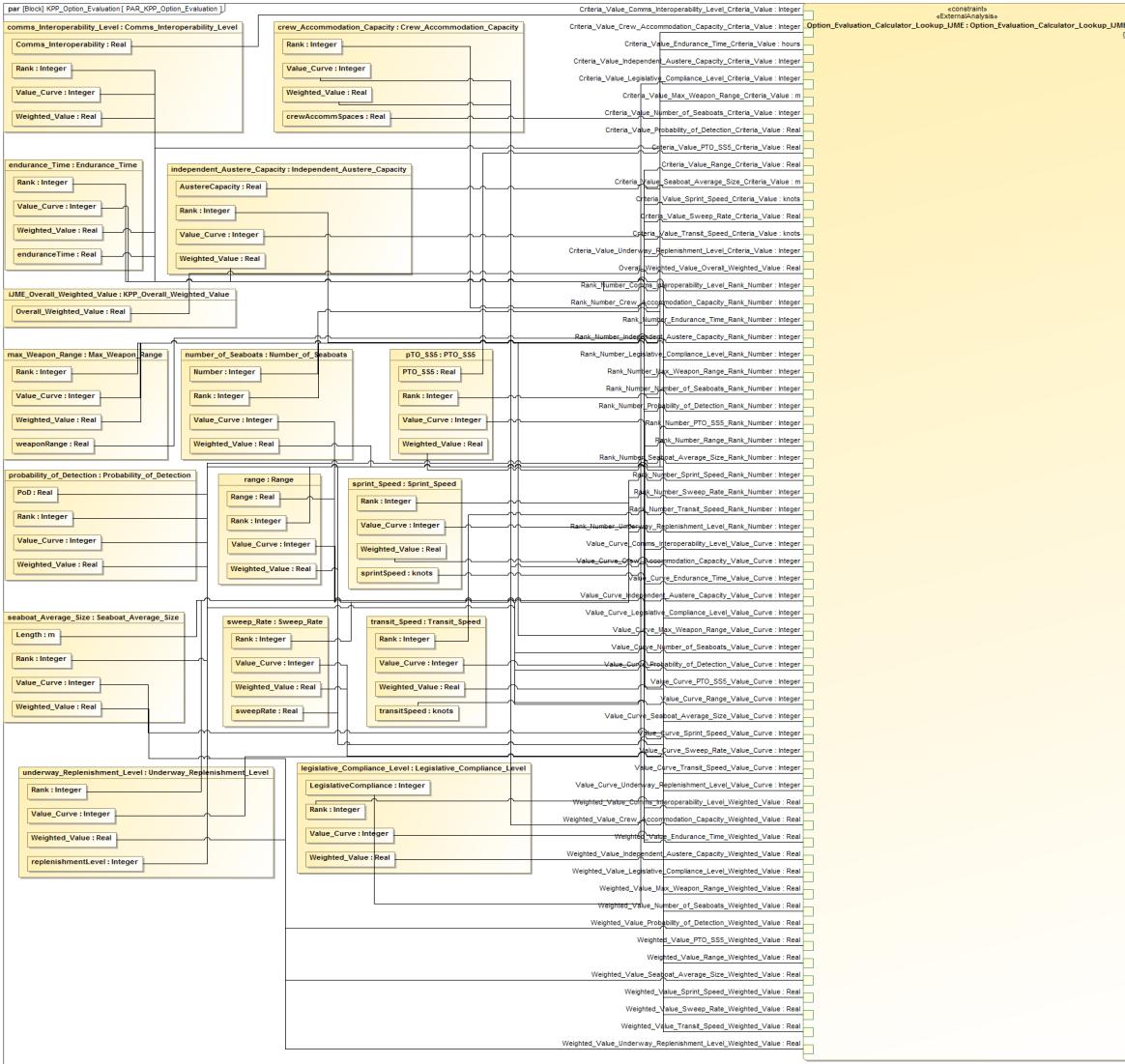
• Step 4 – Estimate Evaluation Criteria Values



Offshore Patrol Vessel Pilot Test



- Step 5 – Calculate overall value and compare options



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