

Naval Postgraduate School Systems Engineering Department Monterey, CA

Defining a Model-Based Systems Engineering Approach for Technical Reviews

Presented to
Acquisition Research Symposium
May 12, 2021

Dr. Warren Vaneman CAPT, USN (Ret.)

Professor of Practice Email: wvaneman@nps.edu Prof. Ron Carlson CAPT, USN (Ret.)

Professor of Practice Email: rrcarlso@nps.edu

Background

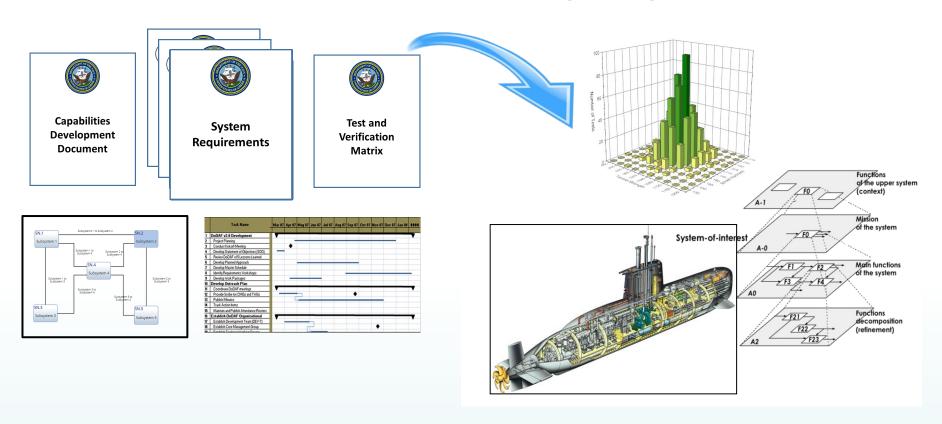
- FY19 Acquisition Research
 Program project focused on
 Technical Reviews in a Model Based Systems Engineering
 (MBSE) environment.
- Two project phases:
 - Define a systematic processes for developing the virtual model of the system, as the program progresses through the acquisition lifecycle.
 - Evaluate existing review criteria, and determine the suitability of current MBSE visualization models to address that criteria.



Background

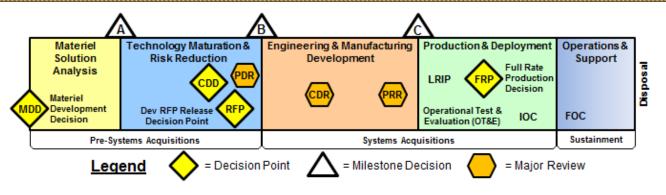
Traditional Systems Engineering Technical Reviews

Model-Based Systems Engineering Technical Reviews



Model-Based Systems Engineering was envisioned to transform systems engineering from a document-based to model-based discipline.

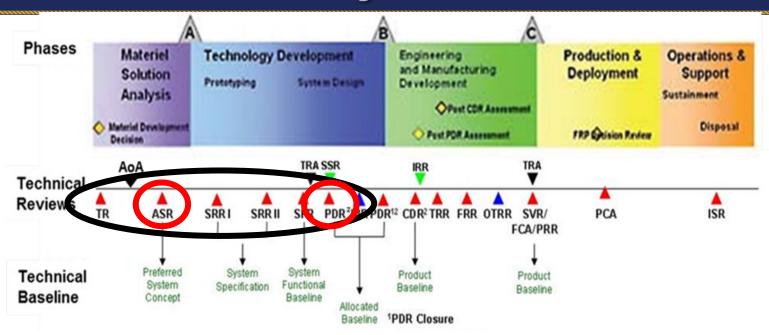
Modeling with the System Acquisition Lifecycle



- The System Acquisition Lifecycle Model identifies five primary phases which take the system from concept develop and material solution analysis through operations and support.
 - The first three phases (prior to Milestone C) are where the most significant engineering occurs.
 - Each phase contains one or more Systems Engineering Technical Reviews (SETR).
 - Current SETRs focus "static artifacts" to demonstrate criteria satisfaction.
- MBSE focuses on model development of the "virtual system" throughout the lifecycle, and away from artifacts produced exclusively for technical reviews.

Use models to support engineering activities and decision making across the lifecycle. - DoD Digital Engineering Strategy, Goal 1.3

Study Focus

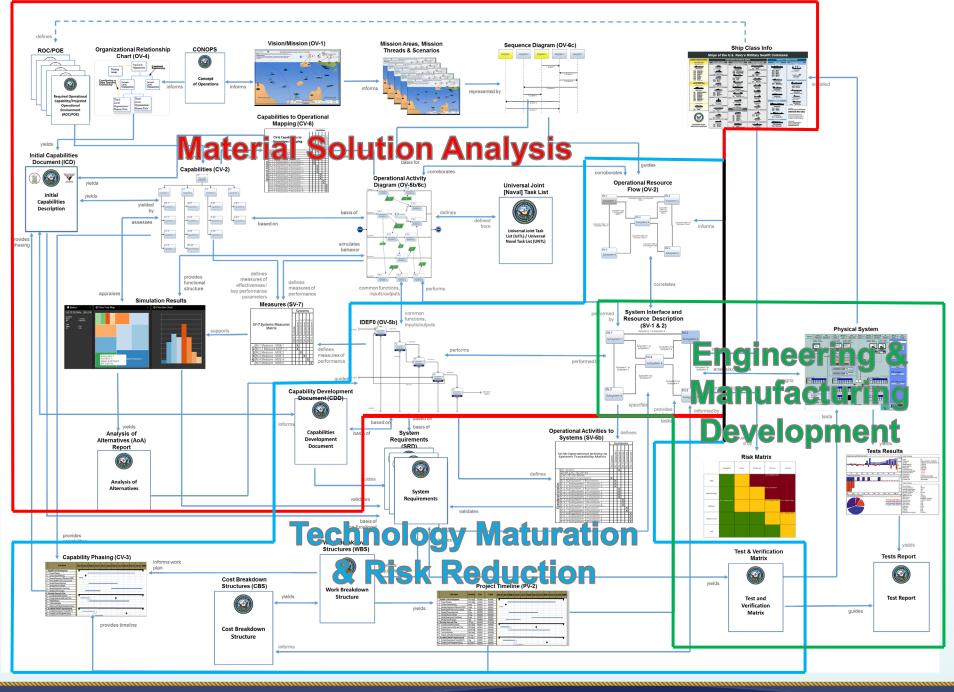


- Evaluate existing review criteria, and determine the suitability of current MBSE visualizations to address that criteria.
- Focused on the reviews from project inception to Preliminary Design Review.
- Analysis focused on:
 - Alternative System Review (ASR)
 - Preliminary Design Review (PDR)

Applicability of Systems Engineering Visualizations within the Acquisition Lifecycle

	mmm	mmm	mm	mmm	minim	mmm	HILL	mmm	mmm	min	mm	mmm	mmm	mm
	Materiel Solution Analysis			Technology Develoment				Engineering and Manufacturing De vel opment			Documents			
System's Engineering Views	Analysis of Alternatives (AoA)	Alternative Systems Review (ASR)	Milestone A	System Requirements Review (SRR)	System Functional Baseline (SFB)	Prellminary Design Review (PDR)	Milestone B	Critical Design Review (CDR)	Test Readiness Review	Milestone C	Initial Capabilities Document	Capability Development Document (CDD)	System Requirements Specifications	Test Report
CV-2	Х	Х		Х							Х	Х		
CV-3	Х	х		х							х	Х		
CV-6		Х		х							Х	Х		
OV-1	Х	х		х							х	Х		
OV-2	Χ	х		х								Х	Х	
OV-4		х		Х							х	Х		
OV-5b	Х	Х		Х	Х	х						Х	Х	
OV-5b/6c	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	
OV-6c	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х					Х	Х	Х	
PV-2					Х	Х		Х						
SV-1	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х	х			Х	Х	Х
SV-2					Х	Х		Х	х				Х	Х
SV-5b				Х	Х	Х		Х	х			Х	Х	Х
SV-7	Х	Х		Х	Х	Х		Х	х			Х		Х
Cost Esttimate	Х			Х				Х						
Risk Matrix	Х	Х			Х	Х		Х						
Similation Results	Х			Х		Х		Х	х				Х	Х
Test and Verification Matrix						Х		Х	х					Х
Test Results								Х	х					Х
Work Breakdown Structure					Х	х		Х						

- Current model-based visualizations were related to SETRs by correlating the generic criteria for each review, or content of the major documents, to the data in each visualization.
- A generic criteria was used for widespread applicability.
- The visualizations were also related where they are developed within the systems engineering lifecycle.



Alternate System Review Analysis

Criteria	Satisfied by Traditional	Satisfied by MBSE?	Views
	Review?		
Is the initial CONOPS updated to reflect current			CV-2, CV-6, OV-1, OV-6c, OV-5b/6c
user position about capability gap(s), supported			
missions, interfacing/enabling systems in the	Partial	Yes	
operational architecture?		.,	2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2 2/2
Are the required related solutions and supporting	Partial	Yes	CV-2, CV-3, CV-6, OV-4, OV-5b, OV-5b/6c
references (ICD and CDDs) identified?			
Are the thresholds and objectives initially stated as	Yes	Yes	CV-2, OV-5b, OV-5b/6c, SV-7
broad measures of effectiveness and suitability			
(e.g., KPPs)?	.,	.,	
Is there a clear understanding of the system	Yes	Yes	CV-2, CV-3, CV-6, OV-4
requirements consistent with the ICD?			
Are high-level description of the preferred materiel			OV-2, OV-5b, SV-1
solution(s) available and sufficiently detailed and	Partial	Yes	
understood to enable further technical analysis in			
preparation for Milestone A?			
Are interfaces and external dependencies are	Partial	Yes	OV-2, SV-1
adequately defined for this stage in lifecycle?			
Are system requirements are sufficiently	Partial	Yes	OV-5b, OV-5b/6c
understood to enable functional definition?			
Is a comprehensive rationale available for the	Partial	Yes	CV-2, CV-3, CV-6, OV-2, OV-4, OV-5b, OV-5b/6c.
preferred materiel solution(s), based on the AoA?			
Can the proposed material solution(s) satisfy the	Partial	Yes	CV-2, CV-3, CV-6, OV-2, OV-5b, OV-5b/6c.
user needs?			
Have cost estimates been developed and were the	Partial	Yes	OV-2, OV-5b, SV-1
cost comparisons across alternatives balanced			
and validated?			
Have key assumptions and constraints associated	Partial	Yes	OV-2, OV-5b, SV-1
with preferred materiel solution(s) been identified?			

ASR Analysis

- Partially satisfied results do not suggest that ASRs have not been performed properly in the past, rather, given the absence of concordance in documentbased reviews, the criteria requiring different types of data using different artifacts is extremely difficult to achieve efficiently and effectively.
- All of the criteria satisfied in a MBSE environment because of the concordance.



In a MBSE-environment

CONCORDANCE the ability to
represent a single entity such that data
in one view, or level of abstraction,
matches the data in another view, or
level of abstraction, when talking about
the exact same thing.

Preliminary Design Review Analysis

PDR Criteria Category	MBSE Ability to Satisfy Criteria
Schedule Planning	↑
Program Critical Path	\rightarrow
Cost / Schedule / Performance / Key Performance	↑
Parameters (KPP)	
Latest Cost Estimate	\rightarrow
Production Costs Estimates	\downarrow
Operating and Support (O&S) Costs Estimate	\rightarrow
Earned Value Management (EVM)	\rightarrow
Work Breakdown Structure (WBS) review	↑
Software Metrics	\rightarrow
Program Management	↑
Configuration Management (CM)	↑
Systems Engineering Processes	↑
Acquisition Logistics Support Management and Staffing	\downarrow
Automated Information Technology (AIT)	\downarrow
Risk Management (RM) Processes	↑
Logistics Budgeting and Funding	\downarrow
Test Processes (TEMP, T&E Strategy, etc.)	\rightarrow
Production Processes (ISO 9000, etc.)	\downarrow
Software	\rightarrow
Producibility	\downarrow
Human System Safety	\downarrow
Aeromechanics	\downarrow
Structures	↑
Materials	\downarrow
Mass Properties	<u> </u>
Human Systems Integration Engineering	\downarrow
Environmental Regulations	\downarrow
Safety and Health	\downarrow
System Safety	

- PDR criteria was evaluated from the Defense Acquisition University and two Navy System Commands.
- 846 PDR questions, in 56 categories, were evaluated for applicability to be addressed by current visualizations.
- Only 80 questions could be adequately addressed with current visualizations.
- Of the 56 categories:
 - 11 categories satisfied
 - 13 partially satisfied
 - 32 not satisfied by visualizations

PDR Analysis

- Only 11% of the 846 PDR questions can be adequately addressed by current models.
- PDR questions have experienced "criteria creep" over the years, and needs a fresh look to ensure they provide value to, and are in the spirit of, the review.
- Many PDR questions are "binary" and offer little insight into the true status of the program.
 - (e.g. Does the program have a risk mitigation plan?)
- New visualizations are needed to capture the essence of PDR.
 - Current systems engineering views are architecture-centric and do not represents the full acquisition lifecycle.
 - Note: Current views used in MBSE have origins that are decades old. For MBSE to be effective, new visualizations need to be developed.

New Visualizations

IMAGE SOURCE: https://www.nautech news.it/files/2017/01 /3dexperienceNAOS -696x392.jpg:



- New visualizations must be developed to more efficiently view system data.
- Presentation frameworks should be extended to include data that is relevant across the system lifecycle.
 - (e.g. architectural data, requirements, risk, V&V data, programmatic data)

Summary

- Current model visualizations are well-suited for early reviews prior to PDR.
 - Early reviews are heavily focused on system architectures.
- Model-based reviews allow for complexity to be managed more efficiently because data, not "systems engineering products," is the commodity that will be used to evaluate the entrance criteria.
- MBSE technical reviews will provide greater insights with faster comprehension for the details across a program's lifecycle.
- MBSE reviews will not only provide review efficiencies, but will improve the program's cost and schedule efficiency.

