

# **Air Force Institute of Technology**



The AFIT of Today is the Air Force of Tomorrow.



ility Tradespace Analysis:
Analysis of the Influence
of Requirements Change
on a System

D. Jacques
LtCol E. Ryan
Capt J. Altenhofen
Capt C. Thomas



# ility Tradespace Analysis



- Previous work at AFIT has focused on flexibility
  - Treat program baseline parameters (req'ts, production #'s, etc.) as stochastic variables
  - Use expected value of life cycle cost as a proxy measure for valuing flexibility
- Recent extensions/applications
  - Use epoch-era analysis as a framework for capturing future uncertainty
  - Initial application on Air Force T-X advanced trainer concept

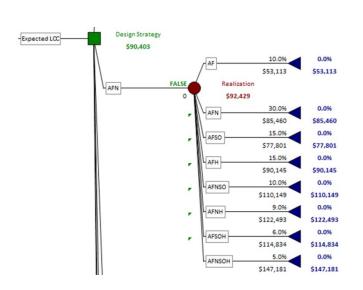


# Methodology



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Developed decision tree map out design strategy and era possibilities



Epoch	Epoch Variables	Probability of Occurring		
AF	AF	10%		
AFN	AF + N	30%		
AFSO	AF + SO	15%		
AFH	AF + H	15%		
AFNSO	AF + N + SO	10%		
AFNH	AF + N + H	9%		
AFSOH	AF + SO + H	6%		
AFNSOH	AF + N + SO + H	5%		



# **Analysis**



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Summary of LCC associated with design strategy and epoch realization

	Design Strategy							
Epoch	AF	AFN	AFSO	AFH	AFNH	AFNSOH		
AF	\$48,236	\$53,113	\$51,695	\$50,627	\$55,533	\$58,787		
AFN	\$85,861	\$85,460	\$89,320	\$88,252	\$89,482	\$95,003		
AFSO	\$78,828	\$83,705	\$77,772	\$81,219	\$92,565	\$88,777		
AFH	\$85,269	\$90,145	\$88,728	\$82,482	\$90,746	\$96,267		
AFNSO	\$116,453	\$116,052	\$115,397	\$118,844	\$120,074	\$123,795		
AFNH	\$122,894	\$122,493	\$126,353	\$120,107	\$118,553	\$127,458		
AFSOH	\$115,861	\$120,737	\$114,804	\$113,074	\$121,338	\$125,031		
AFNSOH	\$153,486	\$153,085	\$152,429	\$150,699	\$149,145	\$152,723		
NOTE: All \$ figures BY13 in millions								

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### **Analysis**



- Decision tree recommended AF design strategy due to lowest expected LCC
- Expected LCC difference compared to AF design strategy
  - Driven by estimated LCC and probability of occurrence

	Design Strategy							
Design Strategy	AF	AFN	AFSO	AFH	AFNH	AFNSOH		
AF	\$0	\$2,027	\$1,833	\$579	\$4,781	\$8,597		
NOTE: All \$ figures BY13 in millions								



# **Sensitivity Analysis**

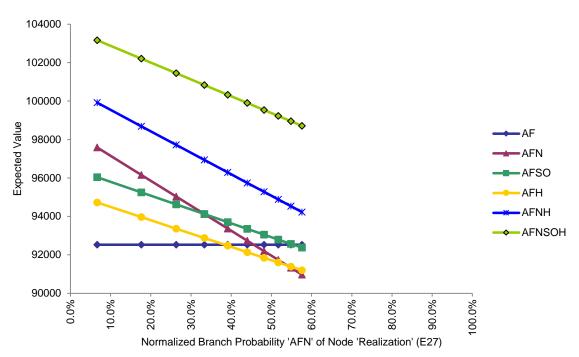


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One way AFN→ AFN normalized branch probability

#### Strategy Region of Decision Tree 'Expected LCC'

Expected Value of Node 'AFN Design Strategy<sup>†</sup> (D22) With Variation of Branch Probability 'AFN' of Node 'Realization' (E27)



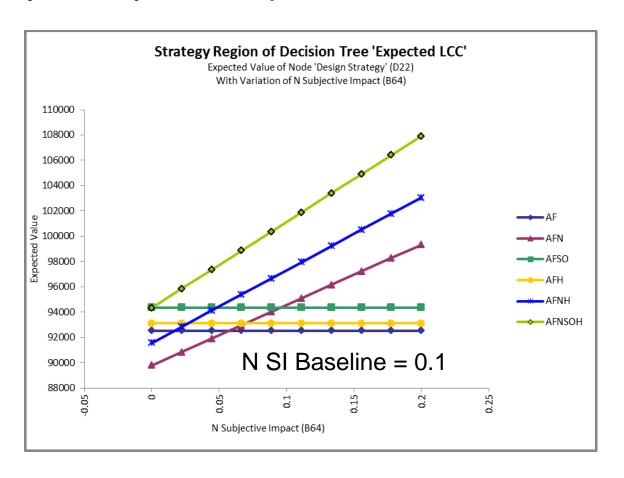


# **Sensitivity Analysis**



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#### One way N subjective impact





#### Results



- Flexible Design Strategy favored when...
  - Probability of era occurring
  - Subjective Impact
  - Production and O&S Cost Modifiers



#### **Current Efforts**



- How do we improve on "subjective impact" factors relating a requirements change to design/production effort required to accommodate the change
- Product design literature provides some ideas for relating architectural constructs to meaningful impact factors
- Application to a flexible weapons (munitions) concept



# **Current Research Questions**



- 1. How does a type of requirements change impact a module/component?
- 2. How is the module/component impacted by a combination of requirement changes?
- 3. How does a type of requirements change impact the system?
- 4. How is the system impacted by a combination of requirement changes?
- 5. What strategy(ies) should be taken to mitigate the impact of change in the system?



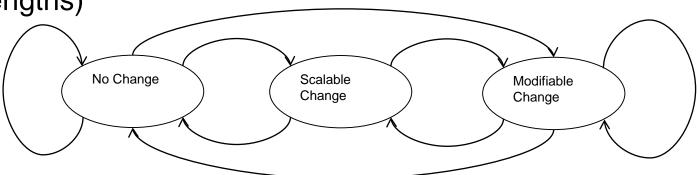
### Methodology



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- Baseline for Methodology: Martin & Ishii [2002], Generational Variety Index (GVI)
- Define system requirements, system/SoS architecture and a time period for input distributions
- Implement uncertainty into all inputs
  - Likelihood of requirement change in peacetime
  - Likelihood of requirement change in wartime
  - Non-homogeneous state transitions
  - Type of component change (scalable or modifiable) [Ross et al. 2008]
  - Impact of component change
- Analyze over multiple time periods (possible system lifecycle lengths)

States of Change

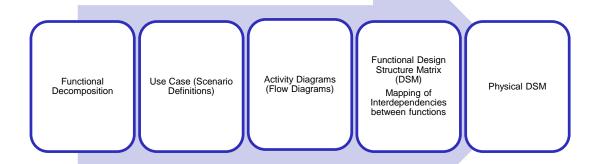




### **Gathering Model Inputs**



- Objective and Scope of the System
- System Architecture Development
  - Generate architectural alternatives from physical and functional DSM



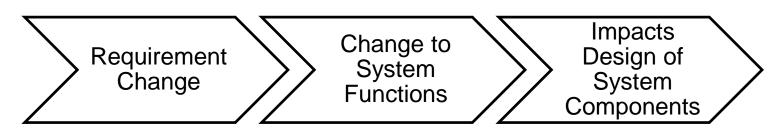
- Input questions answered by the system architecture
  - 1. What are the types of requirements that the system supports?
  - 2. What system functions support the type of requirement?
  - 3. What modules/components perform each system function?
  - 4. If the type of requirement changed, does it cause a scalable and/or modifiable functional change?
  - 5. For a functional change, which modules/components are likely to be impacted, and do those changes drive changes elsewhere in the system



# **Gathering Model Inputs**



- Input questions answered by a Subject Matter Expert
  - As a result of a requirements change, what is the impact on the module/component of a scalable or modifiable functional change from each change state?
  - As a result of a requirements change, what is the probability that the module has a scalable or modifiable change from each change state?
  - What is a reasonable time period for a change to occur in the system?
  - What is the probability that a requirement will change in the defined time period from each change state?

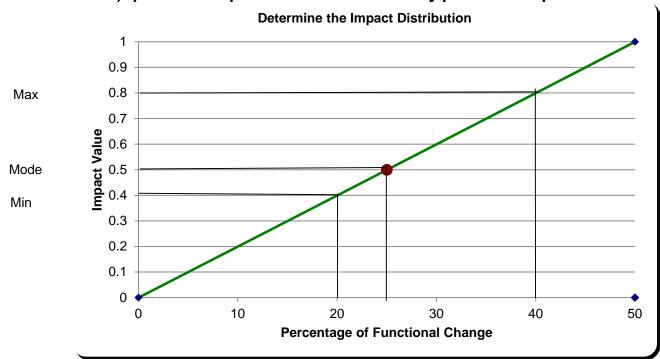




#### **Impact Value**



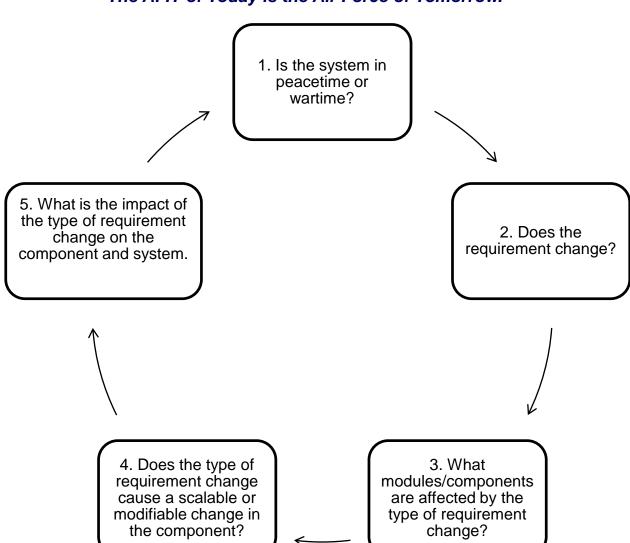
- A measure of "level of effort to change"
- Utilize methods similar to Decision Analysis to define component impact range and weights
- To elicit impact values, determine a triangular distribution (min, max, and mode) of percentage of functional change (scalable and modifiable) per component due to a type of requirements change





#### **Model Formulation**







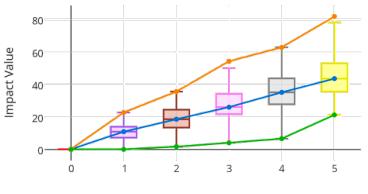
#### Results



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- Random walk (monte carlo) provides information on the cumulative impact (total, scalable, and modifiable) for how:
  - A type of requirements change impacts a module/component
  - The module/component is impacted by a combination of requirement changes
  - A type of requirements change impacts the system
  - The system is impacted by a combination of requirement changes

Random Walk Output Example



Time Period



#### Status of Research



- ☐ Develop preliminary system architecture that describes component functionality and information/resource flow
- ☑ Develop model that incorporates uncertainty into all inputs as described
- ☐ Determine how each uncertain input influences the Generational Variety Index results
- □ Incorporate flexible weapons concept as a case study to determine how the different types of requirement changes impact the system



#### **Quantifying Tradespace**



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#### Challenges

- This current research provides relative value for ranking design options, but does not provide absolute resource (i.e., dollar) values suitable for cost analysis and budgeting actions
- Also precludes direct comparison to existing/legacy systems
- The DoD has no standard approach for developing credible cost estimates for a program "born flexible" – requirements must be fixed and the APB is assumed to be static



### **Quantifying Tradespace**



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#### Stochastic Cost Estimating

- Methodology intended to account for flexibility related to system design and mission execution
  - Flexibility related to acquisition might be possible as well, but not being evaluated by AFIT at this time
- Using AFRL flexible weapons concept as framework to develop estimating methodology
  - Modularized subsystems, standard interfaces, open system arch
  - Dynamic targeting, accuracy, and effects

#### Concept

- Develop range of estimates for each logical module of munition based on historical costs
- Conduct sensitivity analysis to determine how sensitive the cost of each module is to variation in component types
- Aggregate module costs and run Monte Carlo simulation



#### **Future Work**



- Incorporate direct and indirect component change propagation into changeability analysis
  - Use cumulative result to further aid in performing architectural tradeoffs and resource allocation
- Incorporate the exogenous factors driving requirements change that impact the system
- Use methodology to determine impact of systems change at all levels (i.e. system of system) due to exogenous factors and/or "component" propagation
- Use impact analysis to inform cost estimation models
- Combine with other architecture evaluation/validation methods to close loop around architectural variations, mission effectiveness and cost effectiveness