

**PUBLIC RELEASE**

# **Understanding the Limits of SoS**

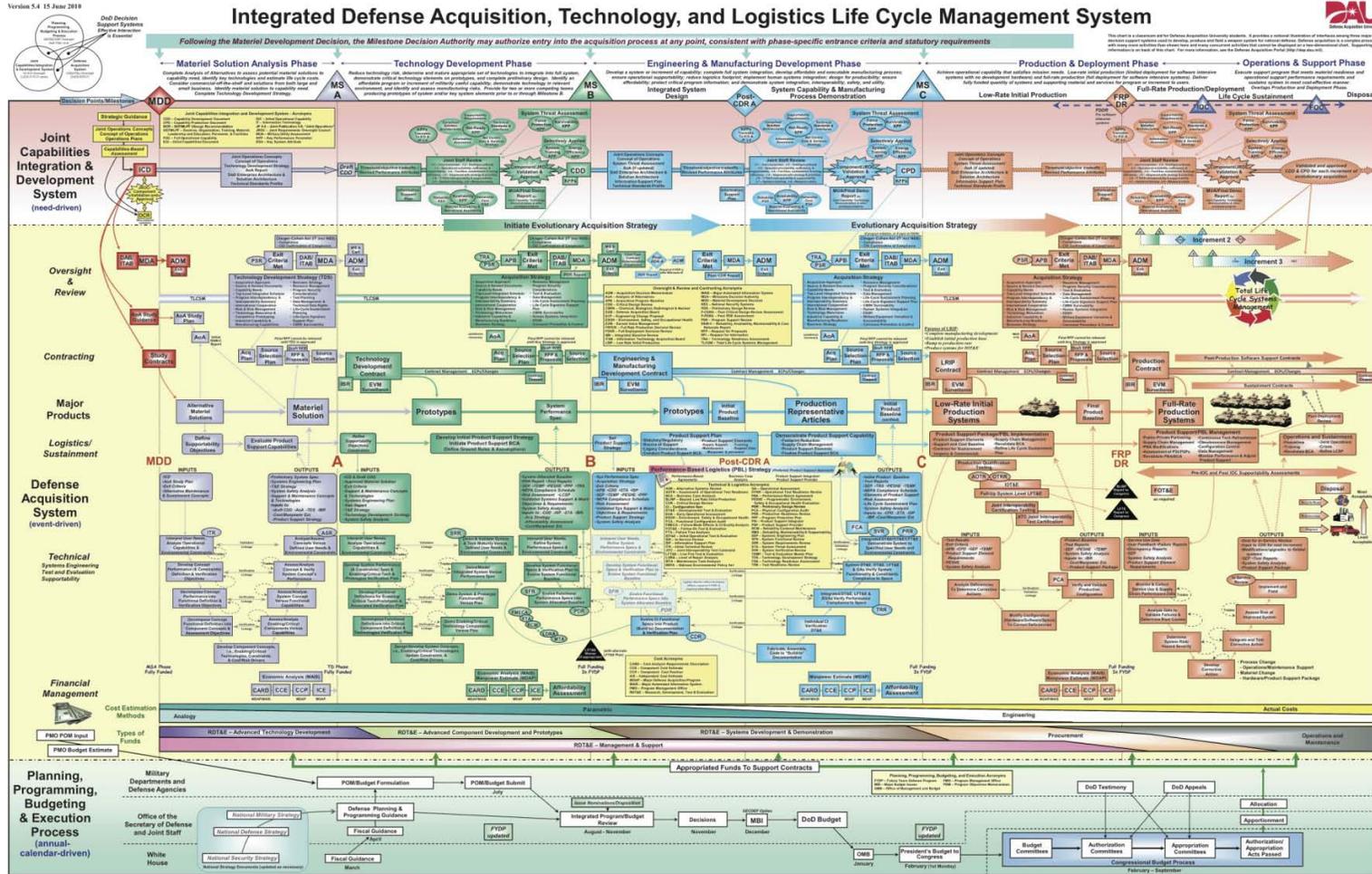
## **NDIA Systems Engineering Conference 2010**

San Diego, CA  
October 27, 2010

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# Motivations

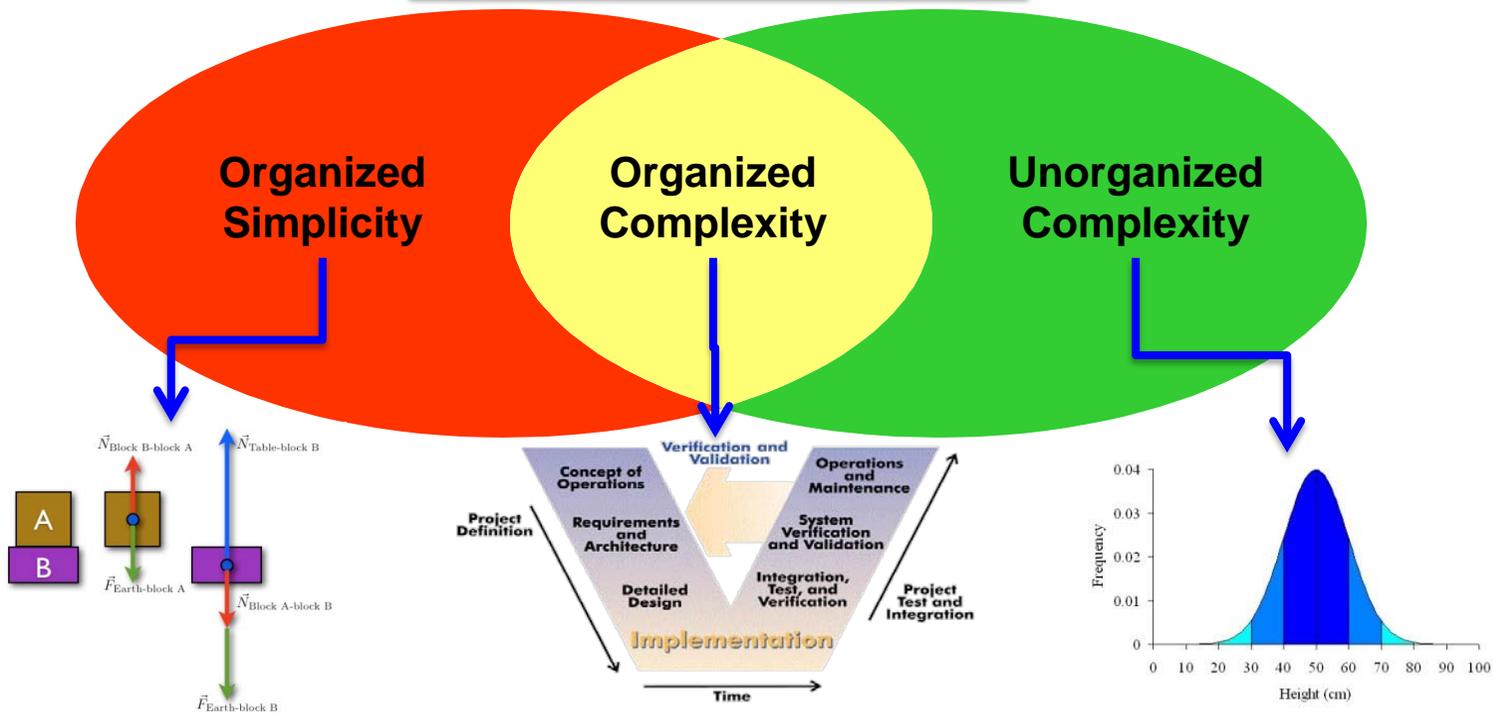


Source: Defense Acquisition University

# Our technologies today are complex and highly coupled

- ▶ Tight coupling results when components are interdependent
- ▶ Complexity results when our tools fail to accurately predict system response

## Types of Complexity



# Controlled vs. Emergent Systems

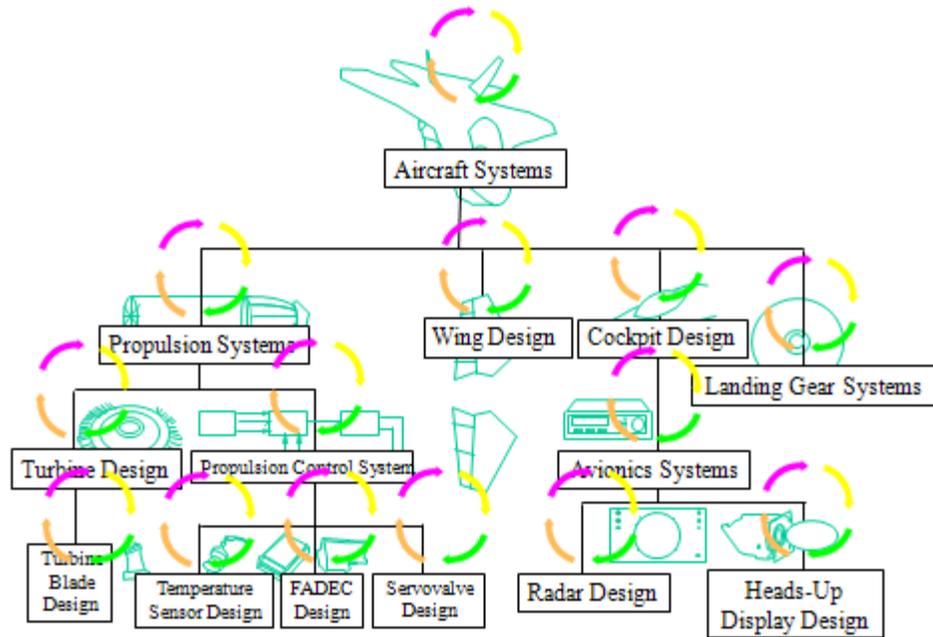
- ▶ Controlled systems
  - Militaries
  - Air traffic control
  - Multi-national corporations
  - Software, Hardware
- ▶ Emergent systems
  - Intelligence bureaucracy
  - Internet
  - Social networking
  - Biological swarming: Bees, ants, etc.

# Background and Previous Research

- ▶ George Miller's "Magic Number 7" paper in 1956
  - Ability to differentiate one-dimensional stimuli accurate up to 6 items
  - Short-term memory can keep track of ~ 7 items
- ▶ McCabe's Cyclomatic complexity metric
  - Measures number of linearly independent paths through a program (loops)
  - General rule of thumb that software modules should be limited to metric of 10
- ▶ DARPA META Complexity Measure

$$C(n, A) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i + \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sum_{k=1}^4 \beta_k \alpha_{ijk} + \gamma \left[ \frac{\log n}{\log 7} \right] E(A)$$

# Previous Research



NSF Workshop: Design of Large-Scale Systems, Sept 2010

Item	~ # Parts	# Levels
Screwdriver (B&D)	3	1
Roller Blades (Bauer)	30	2
Inkjet Printer (HP)	300	3
Copier (Xerox)	2000	4
Automobile (GM)	10,000	5
Aircraft (Boeing)	100,000	6+

Source: Ulrich, K.T., Eppinger S.D. , Product Design and Development Second Edition, McGraw Hill, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, 2000, Exhibit 1-3

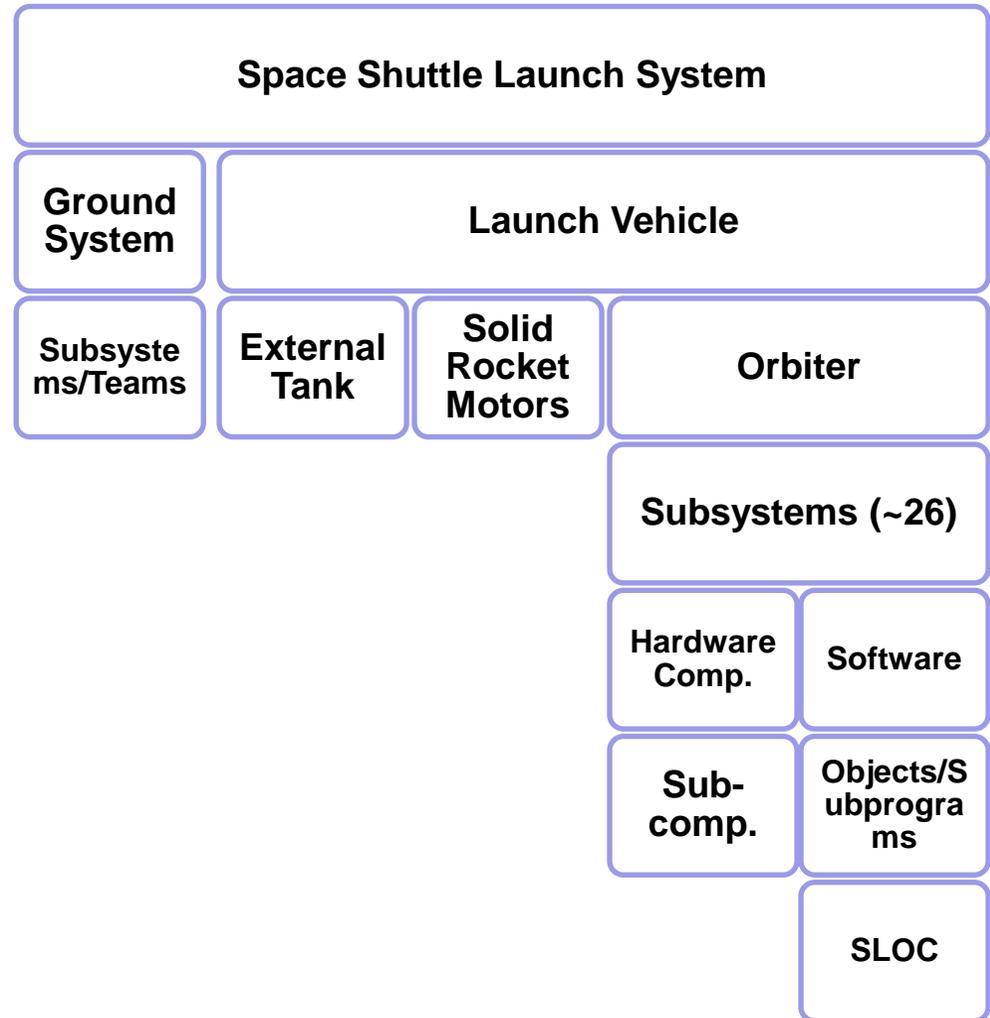
# Framework

- ▶ Survey systems of systems from a broad array of domains
  - Technical
  - Social
  - Biological
  - Political
- ▶ Count abstraction levels
- ▶ Count heterogeneous elements at each abstraction level
  - Functional
  - Attributes

# Launch System

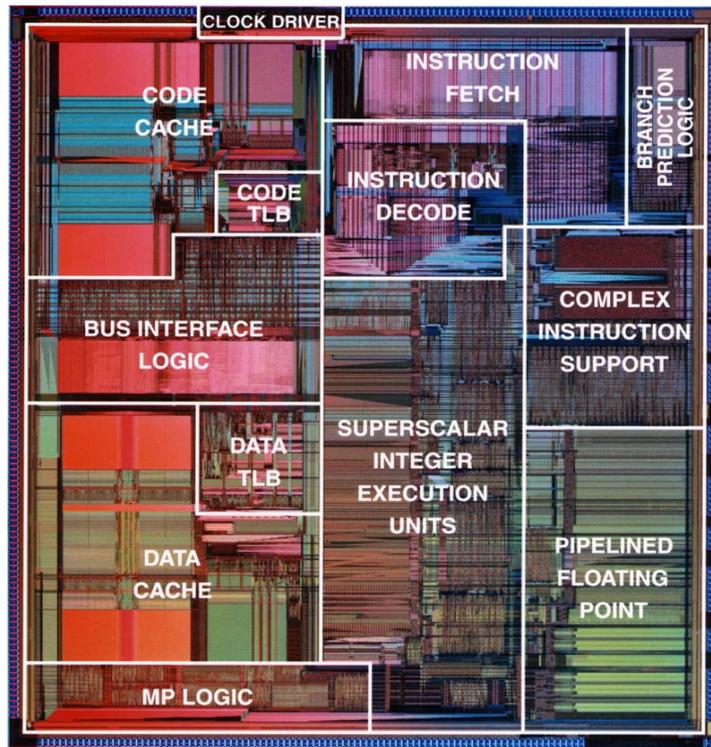


Source: NASA



7 Levels – 2.5M parts, 2M SLOC

# Microprocessor



Source: Intel Pentium Processor

Microprocessor

Components (ALU, FPU, Registers, etc.) (15 – 20)

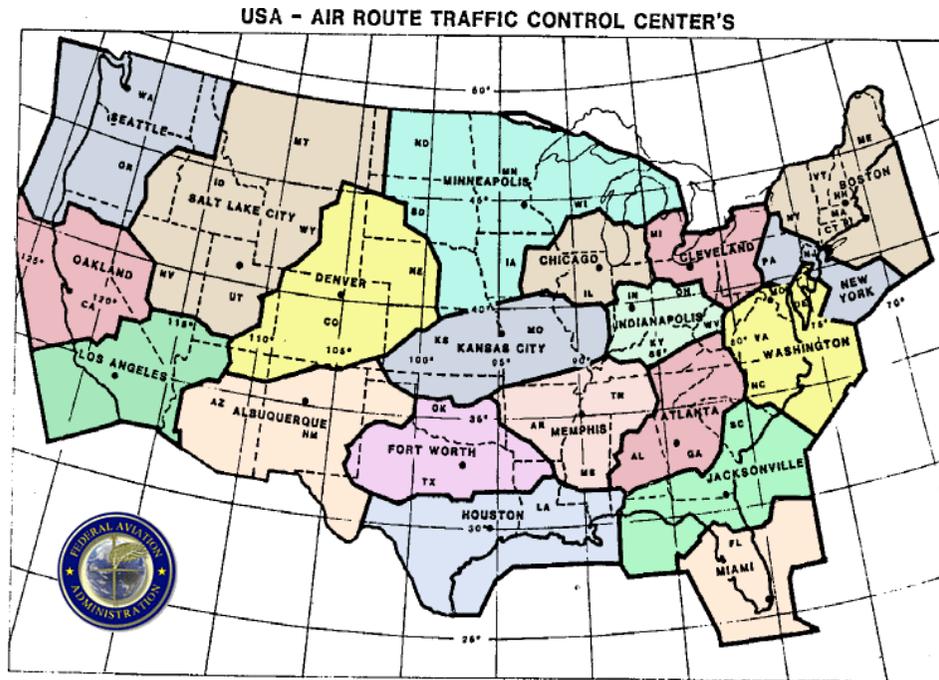
Logic Functions (NOR, AND, MUX, etc) (~20 types)

Transistors (2-30 per Logic Function, 2.3 Billion in 8-core Xeon Processor)

Substrates

5 Levels – 2.3B transistors

# Air Traffic Control



National Air-Traffic Control

Area Control Center (20 Centers)

TRACON (Terminal Radar Approach Control Center)  
(830)

Airport Traffic Control (5200 Airports)

Air  
Control

Ground  
Control

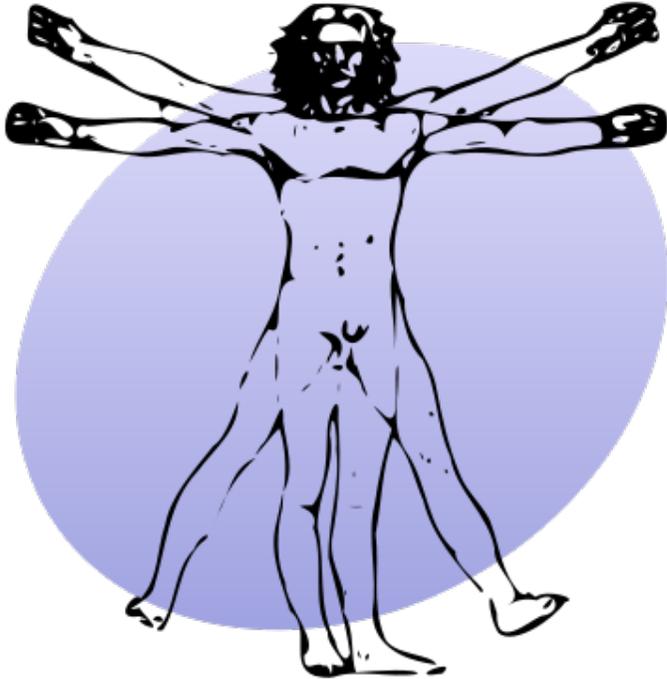
Flight  
Data/Clear  
ance  
Delivery

Apron  
Control

Ground  
Movement  
Control

5 Levels – 55,000 flights per day

# Biological Systems



Source: Wikipedia

Human Body

Systems (11)

Organs (78)

Tissue (4)

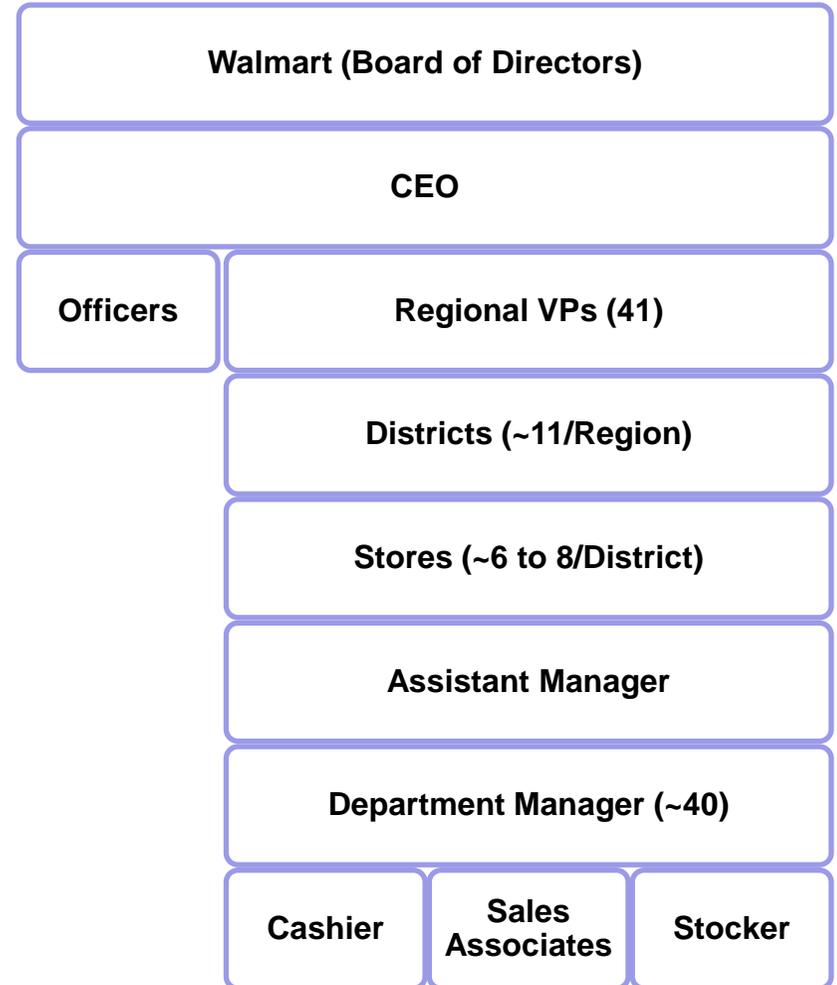
Cells (10 trillion)

5 Levels – 10T cells

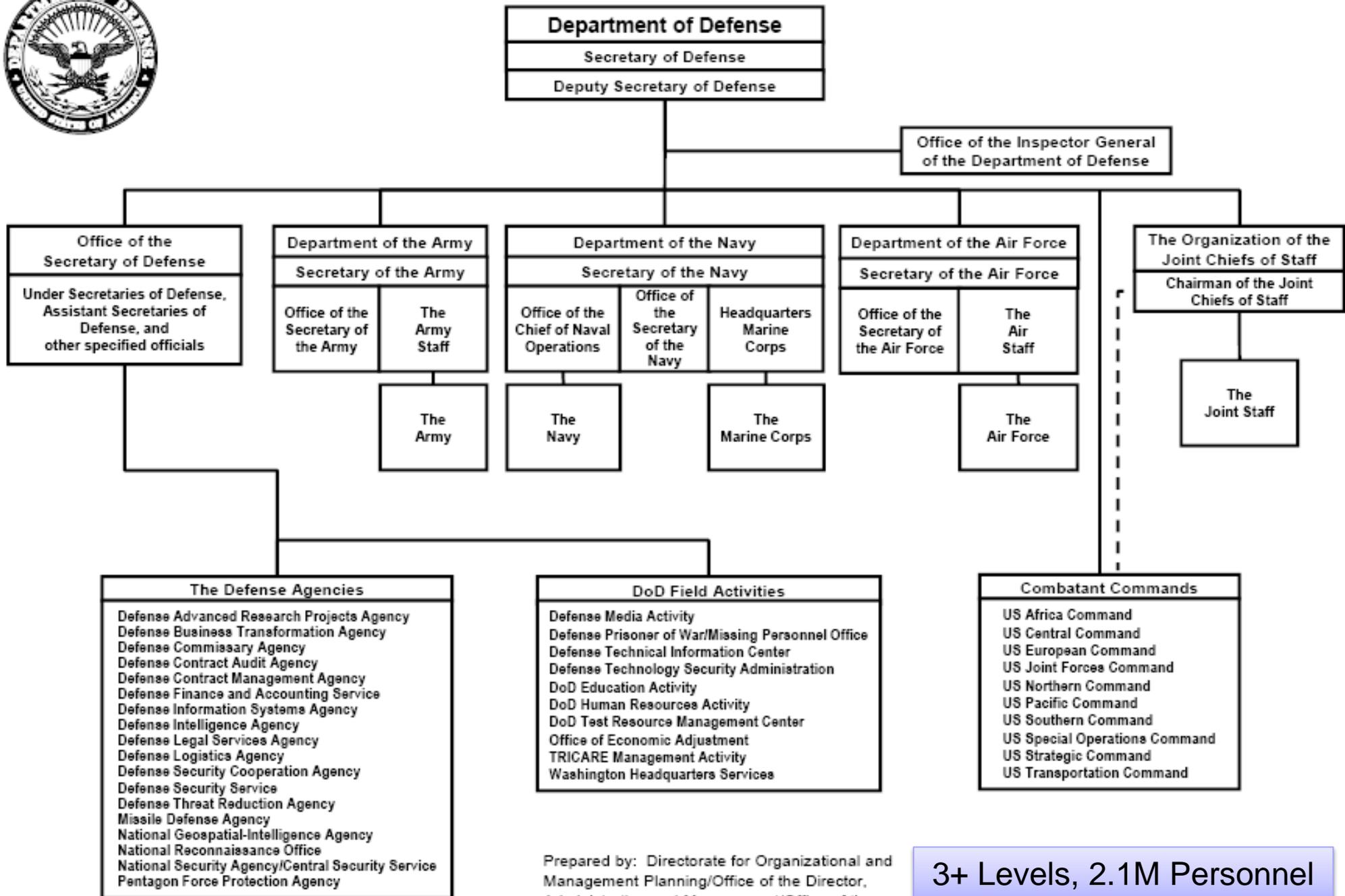
# WALMART



Source: Wikipedia



8 Levels – ~2M employees, 8500 Stores



Prepared by: Directorate for Organizational and Management Planning/Office of the Director, Administration and Management/Office of the Secretary of Defense May 2010

3+ Levels, 2.1M Personnel

# US Air Force



Source: Wikipedia

Air Force Headquarters

Major Command (10)

Numbered Air Force (24)

Wing (243)

Group

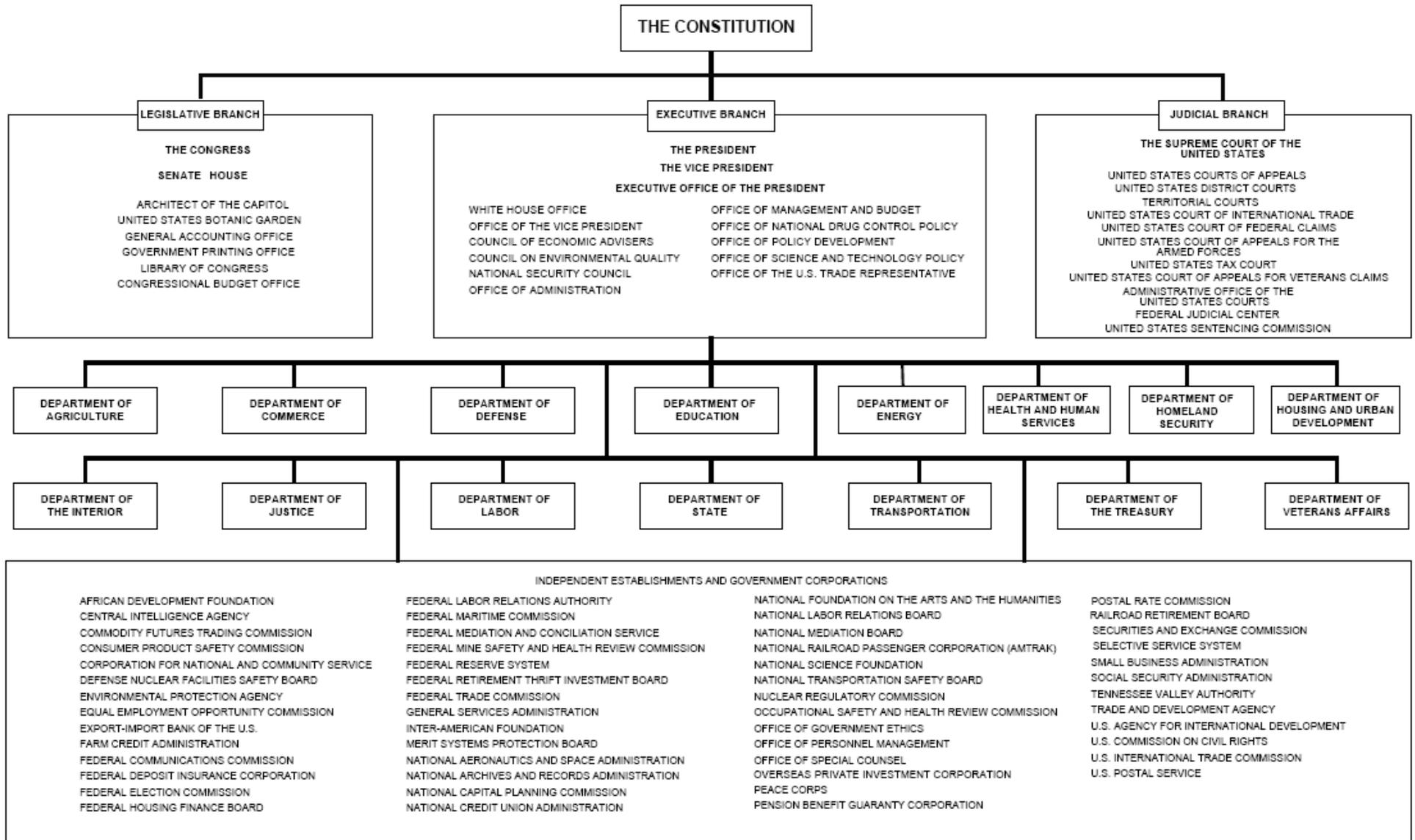
Squadron (300)

Flight

Airman

7 - 8 Levels – 330,000 personnel

# THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES



3 Levels (+ x Levels) – 21M personnel



# Summary

- ▶ Miller's Magic Number 7 leads to maximum of ~960,000 parts
  - No clear limits
- ▶ Further research needed:
  - More surveys in a variety of systems
  - Interactions between Systems of Systems (i.e. Technical vs. Social)
- ▶ Emergent systems as opposed to controlled systems?