



Program Executive Office Littoral Combat Ships (PEO LCS) Science & Technology Overview



31 August 2011

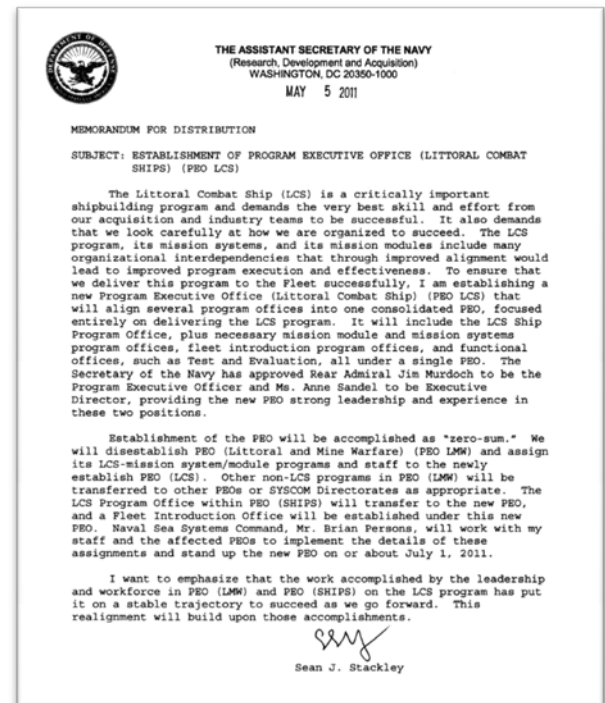
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Purpose

- **Introduce PEO LCS**
 - Stood up on 11 July 2011 at the direction of ASN RDA
 - Focused on delivery of the LCS Program
 - Sea Frames
 - Mission Packages
 - Fleet Introduction
- **Present PEO Science & Technology Initiatives**
 - Rapid Technology Insertion Process
 - Open Architecture
 - Advanced Modeling
- **Benefits**
 - Enhanced capabilities
 - Close Gaps
 - Reduce Costs





Littoral Combat Ships

- **Modular open systems architecture**
 - Flexible system for dynamic battle space
 - Advanced unmanned air, surface, and underwater vehicles
 - Onboard sensors, weapons, command & control
 - Mission modules interchangeable
 - Maximizing interchangeable components within modules
- **Optimized for warfighting in the littoral**
 - Unique designs for unique environment
 - Fast, maneuverable, shallow draft
- **Targeted at critical capability gaps**
 - Reconfigurable single mission focus
 - Mines, small fast surface craft, diesel submarines
- **Joint Force multiplier**
 - Fully netted with battle force



USS Freedom (LCS 1) has participated in counter-drug operations and RIMPAC Fleet Exercise



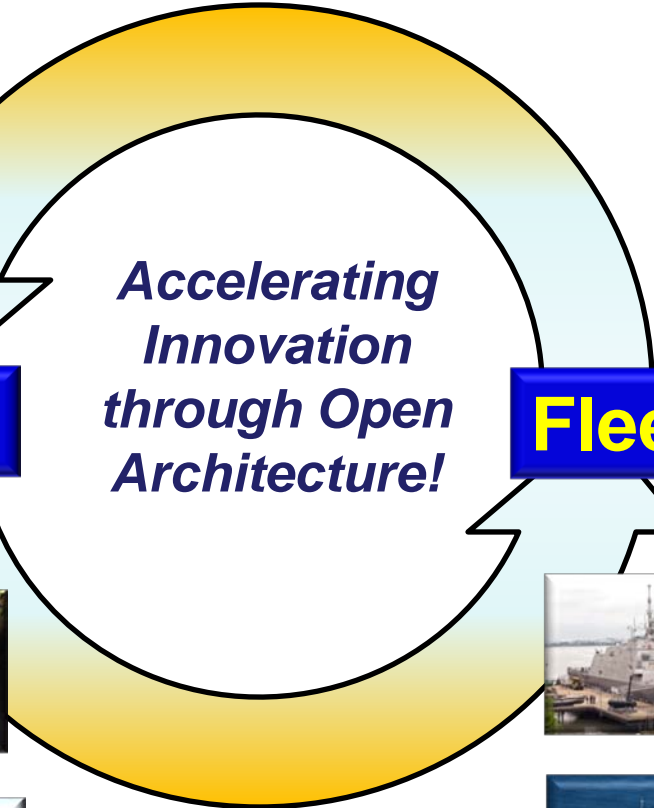
The Business of PEO LCS



LCS Seaframes



Mission Modules



Fleet Introduction



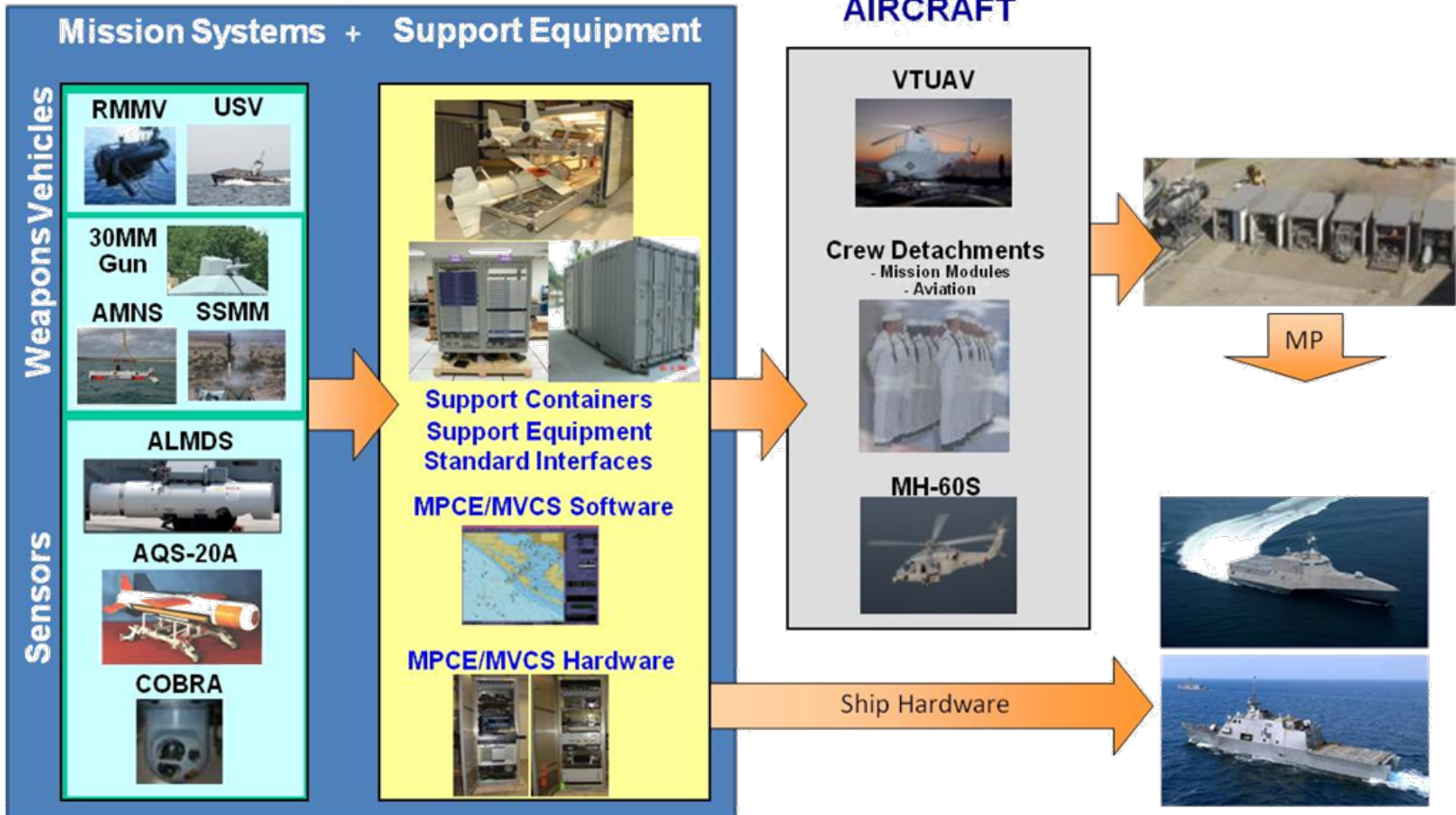


LCS Mission Packages

MISSION MODULE
LCS MM Program - PMS 420

+ CREW & SUPPORT AIRCRAFT

= MISSION PACKAGE



Open Architecture concepts enable delivery of right components LCS based on the mission



LCS Seaframe Status

- **USS FREEDOM (LCS 1) (LM)**
 - Undergoing Post Shakedown Availability
 - Completed maiden deployment and arrival to homeport of San Diego on 23 Apr 10
- **USS INDEPENDENCE (LCS 2) (GD)**
 - Undergoing post delivery, test and trials
 - Successfully launched, towed and recovered the RMMV
- **FORT WORTH (LCS 3) (LM)**
 - Launched December 4, 2010
 - Projected delivery in February 2012
- **CORONADO (LCS 4) (GD)**
 - Projected launch fall 2011
 - Projected delivery in fall 2012
- **MILWAUKEE (LCS 5) and JACKSON (LCS 6) awarded on 29 Dec 10**
 - In various stages of preparation for “start of fabrication” (design reviews, production readiness reviews)
- **DETROIT (LCS 7) and MONTGOMERY (LCS 8) awarded on 17 Mar 11**
- **Options for 8 additional hulls at each shipyard available on the FY10 ship contract**





LCS Mission Modules Status

- **Surface Warfare (SUW)**

- Mission Package (MP) #1 Deployed to SOUTHCOM on USS Freedom (LCS-1)
 - Mk 50 Gun Weapon System demonstrated high reliability during firing events
 - Maritime Security Module directly supported 4 major drug seizures

- **Mine Warfare (MIW)**

- MCM MP Support Containers and Watercraft (USV, RMV) successfully embarked on USS Independence (LCS-2) for Shipbuilder ICD Checks
- MCM MP End to End Phase 3 Integration & at-sea operations on SEA FIGHTER (FSF-1) successfully completed

- **Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW)**

- Increment 1 MP Deferred in favor of alternative systems
- Jointly Testing CAS-VDS Sonar with PEO-IWS

Mission module concept helps provide the capabilities of multiple ship classes (frigates, patrol combatants, and mine countermeasures ships) in one LCS class



Fleet Introduction Status

- **Newly established PMS 505**
 - Dedicated **Fleet Introduction** program office
 - Responsible to coordinate
 - logistics
 - training
 - mission package support
 - lifecycle support & ship maintenance
- **Mission Package Support Facility (MPSF)**
 - Operational
 - Mission Module lifecycle support
- **Innovative Concepts**
 - Traditional O-level maintenance pushed ashore
 - Corrective Maintenance using
 - Distance Support (DS)
 - Fly-Away Teams (FATs)
- **Future Initiatives**
 - Establish Fleet users group in San Diego to evaluate new technologies and provide input to next generation Mission Modules





PEO LCS S&T Vision

*Accelerate Technology to
Meet the Fleet Needs with
Improved Capability at
Reduced Cost*

OA + TECHNOLOGY = MISSION MODULES

**ACCELERATE
TECHNOLOGY**

**IMPROVED
CAPABILITY**

**REDUCED
COSTS**

**MEET
CUSTOMERS
NEEDS**



PEO LCS S&T Elements

**Future
Acquisition
Planning**

**Transition
Funding**



**Enabling Technology
Transition**



Open Architecture

Commonality

**Open
Business**



**Advanced
Modeling**

Small Business

**S&T Community
Liaison**



Rapid Technology Insertion Process



ENABLING TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION



PEO LCS Technology Focus Areas

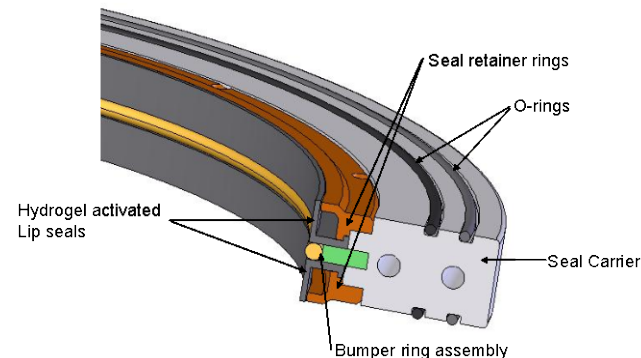
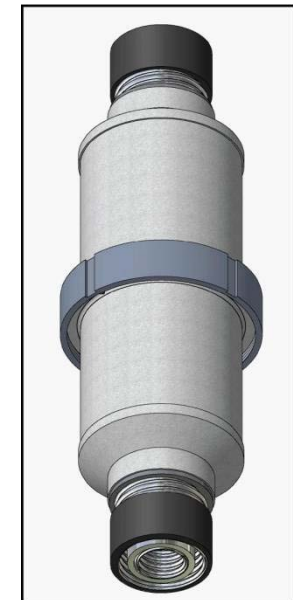
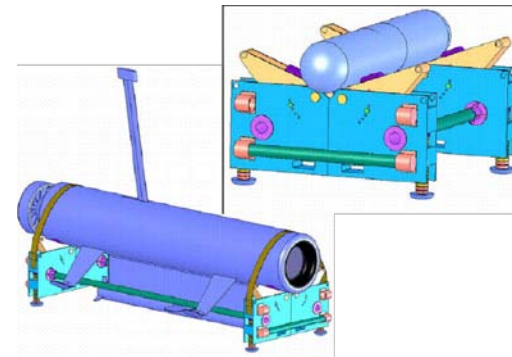




Enabling Seaframe Technology Transition

PEO LCS – consistently leverage Small Businesses to help address technology gaps within the Seaframe

- Common Cradle for Mission Module Vehicles
 - Reduces weight
 - Reduces cost
- Autonomous Shipboard Cleaning
 - Significant reduction in cleaning time
- High Temperature Superconducting Degaussing
 - Reduce weight
 - Reduce number of copper cables
- Autonomous Hull Inspection
 - Provides inspection while in port or at sea
- Bulkhead Seals
 - Prevent excessive flooding





Enabling Mission Module Technology Transition

PEO LCS is actively seeking solutions to Mission Module technology gaps

- Reduced sensor to shooter timeline
 - Streamline detect-to-engage
 - Net-centric Sensor Analysis for MIW (NSAM)
 - Reduce false alarm rates
 - Multi-sensor data correlation
 - Improve contact confidence
- Very Shallow Water (VSW)
 - Assault Breaching System of Systems, including JABS, COBRA BLK II
- Migration towards unmanned vehicles
 - Improved Automatic Target Recognition (ATR) algorithms
 - Increased Autonomy





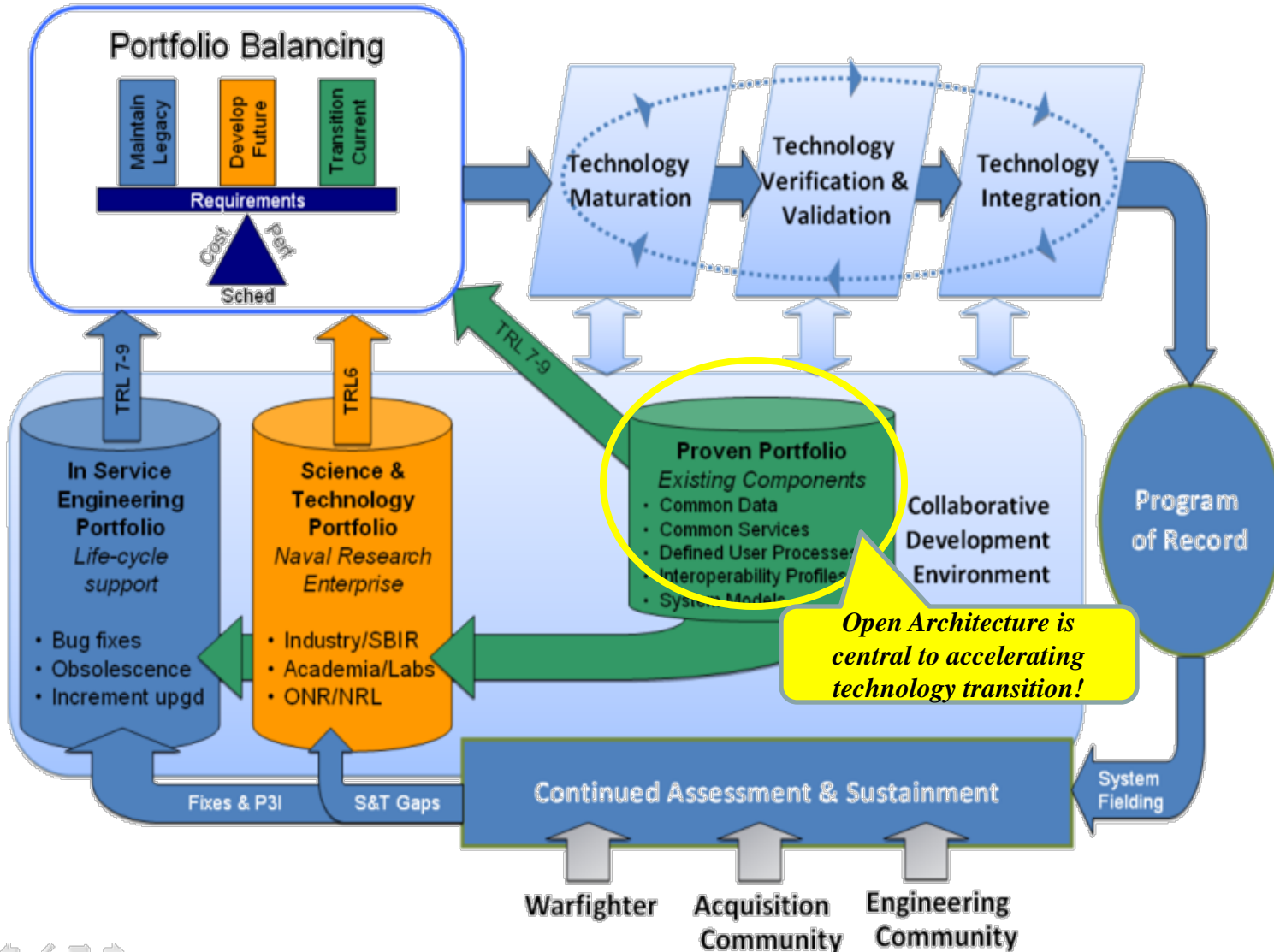
PEO LCS Long Term Technology Needs

- Improved hull survivability
- Corrosion mitigation
- Distance training and support
- Enhanced operations at night
- Real-time processing
- Efficient management and transmission of large data sets
- Decreased impact of wave motion on sonar performance
- OTH secure communications for USVs
- Improved detection and classification through the water column
- Improved Automatic Target Recognition (ATR)
- Intuitive human/robotic systems interface
- Increased endurance solutions for unmanned vehicles
- Rapid Launch and Handling → off-board refueling, weight saving, autonomy
- Space-based ISR
- Self-healing structural materials
- Information security





Technology Process





OPEN ARCHITECTURE



Benefits of Open Architecture

- Naval Open Architecture is the confluence of business and technical practices yielding modular, interoperable systems that adhere to open standards with published interfaces.
 - Increases opportunities for innovation
 - Facilitates rapid technology insertion
 - Reduces maintenance constraints
- Current constrained budget environment requires move to OA in order to provide rapid capability to the warfighter



OA enables Better Buying Power!



How PEO LCS Evaluates OA

➤ Methodology:

- Analysis at subcomponent and sub-function level to look for opportunities for openness within systems, focusing on:

(1) Level of documentation

(2) Widespread use of a standard /architecture/technology/interface

(3) Ease of making a change

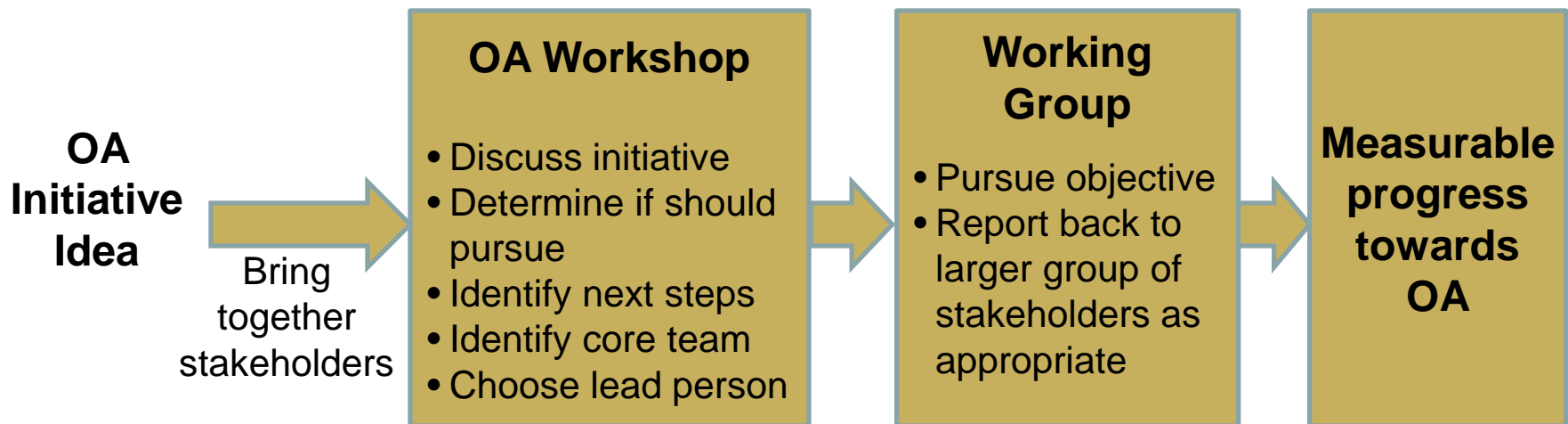
(4) Ownership to support upgrades

Open Architecture (OA Levels)	
OA Level	Definition
1	A closed system is a design-specific system that does not support affecting change to the system.
2	A partially closed system is a system with limited use of documented interfaces, which inhibits the ability to affect change.
3	A system at this level has a partial ability to enable change due to supported interfaces .
4	A system with open interfaces uses standards that are considered well-defined, governed, and supported to enable third party development.
5	A partially open system has a combination of both open and closed system characteristics and partially supports third party development.
6	An open architecture system employs open standards for key interfaces within a system to effect change with minimal development.
7	A system at this level enables integration-focused development in order to facilitate third party efforts.
8	System reconfigurable to support a change with minimal integration effort.
9	An open system fully supports change to enable rapid technology insertion through widespread third party development.



OA Workshop Overview

Typical Process involving PEO LCS OA Workshops



- PEO LCS OA Workshops conducted:
 - ✓ Unmanned Systems Common Control
 - ✓ MIW Software Repository
 - ✓ User Interface Style Guide
 - ✓ Data Services Discovery
 - ☐ More workshops upcoming, including Standard Sensor Payload Interface



OA in PEO LCS

PEO LCS

PEO LCS OA Initiatives

- Unmanned Systems Common Control
- Mine Warfare (MIW) Data Model Working Group
- MIW Software Repository on Forge.mil
- User Interface Style Guide and others

Deep Dive #1

Deep Dive #2

PMS 403
RMS

PMS 406
Unmanned
Systems

PMS 420
Mission
Modules

PMS 495
Mine
Warfare

PMS 501
Seaframe

PMS 505
Fleet
Introduction

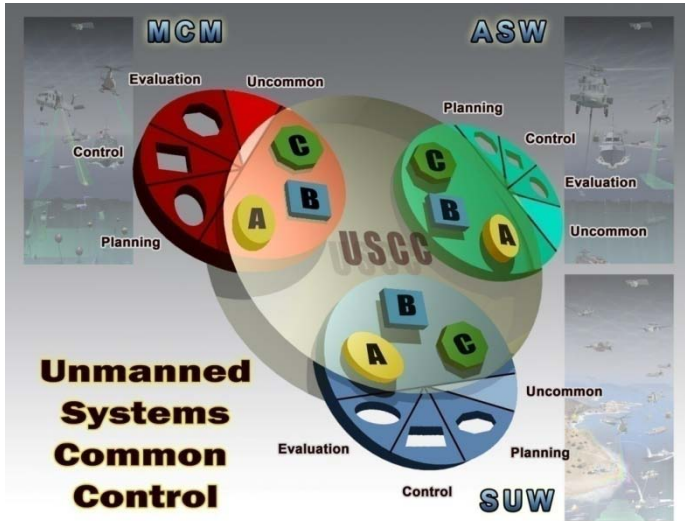
Sampling of OA Initiatives

- Mission Module Open Architecture Strategy
- Open Architecture Levels measuring amount of OA within systems & subsystems
- UUV Open Architecture specification
- Development of Mine Warfare and Environmental Decision Aids Library (MEDAL) Enterprise Architecture (EA)
- Developing Network-Centric Sensor Analysis for Mine Warfare (NSAM) OA prototype to conduct Post Mission Analysis (PMA)

OA permeates all levels of PEO LCS



Unmanned Systems Common Control



Description:

- Unmanned Systems Common Control Working Group stood up under the PEO-LCS S&T Working Group to evaluate the current state of the PEO effort to achieve a standard software architecture for unmanned system's C2 and identifying the path forward to gain consensus among all stakeholders on finalization and implementation.
- Stood up in June 2011 bringing together representatives from across the community of interest
- Will deliver a Gap Analysis on the current effort and a White Paper on way forward and recommended transition milestones

Operational Relevance:

- A standard set of software components and interface specifications for communication between components will reduce overall cost and schedule for integration of new unmanned systems and enhancement of existing systems

PEO Objectives:

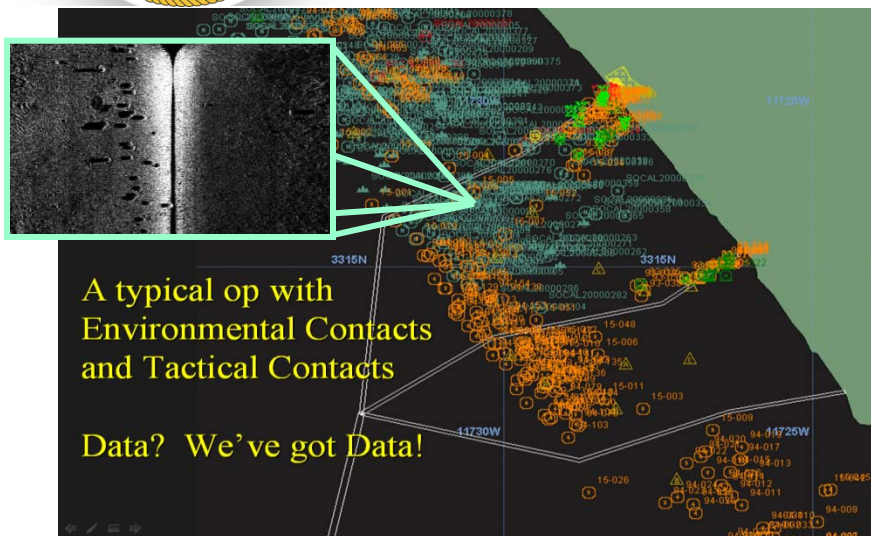
- Lead the working group, conduct a requirements and solution survey, deliver the gap analysis, and recommendations on way ahead.

Major Accomplishments, Products, Deliverables, Future Milestones:

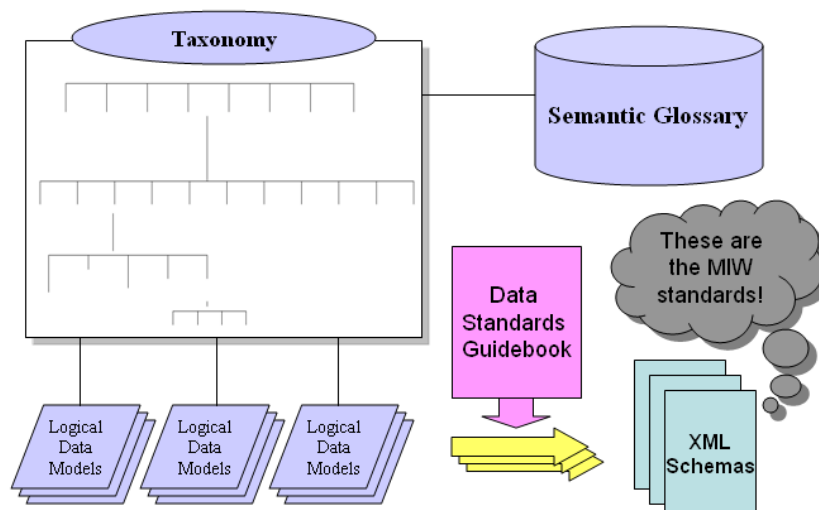
- JUN 2011 – Conducted WG Kickoff meeting in Panama City during ONR Demo event with representation from multiple PEO program/projects and industry partners
- AUG 2011 – Begin requirements and solution survey
- FEB 2012 – Deliver Requirements Gap Analysis
- APR 2012 – Deliver Way Ahead White Paper



MIW Data Standards Effort



MIW Data Model Working Group (DMWG) Process



Group Purpose:

- Mechanism for oversight of published MIW data standards and semantics development
- Forum for discussion of program and cross-program data-related questions

Group Objectives:

- Develop data standards for MIW
- Develop and manage process to publish MIW data standards
- Reach out to communities to ensure alignment and interoperability

MIW Data Standards Products:

- MIW Taxonomy Version 1
- MIW Glossary
- “Data Standards Guidebook” & associated tool
- Data Standards for MIW Contacts, MIW Tasks, MIW Areas
- Data Standards for MIW Environmental Data
- Data Standard for Sensor Data

MIW DMWG is driven by industry participation!

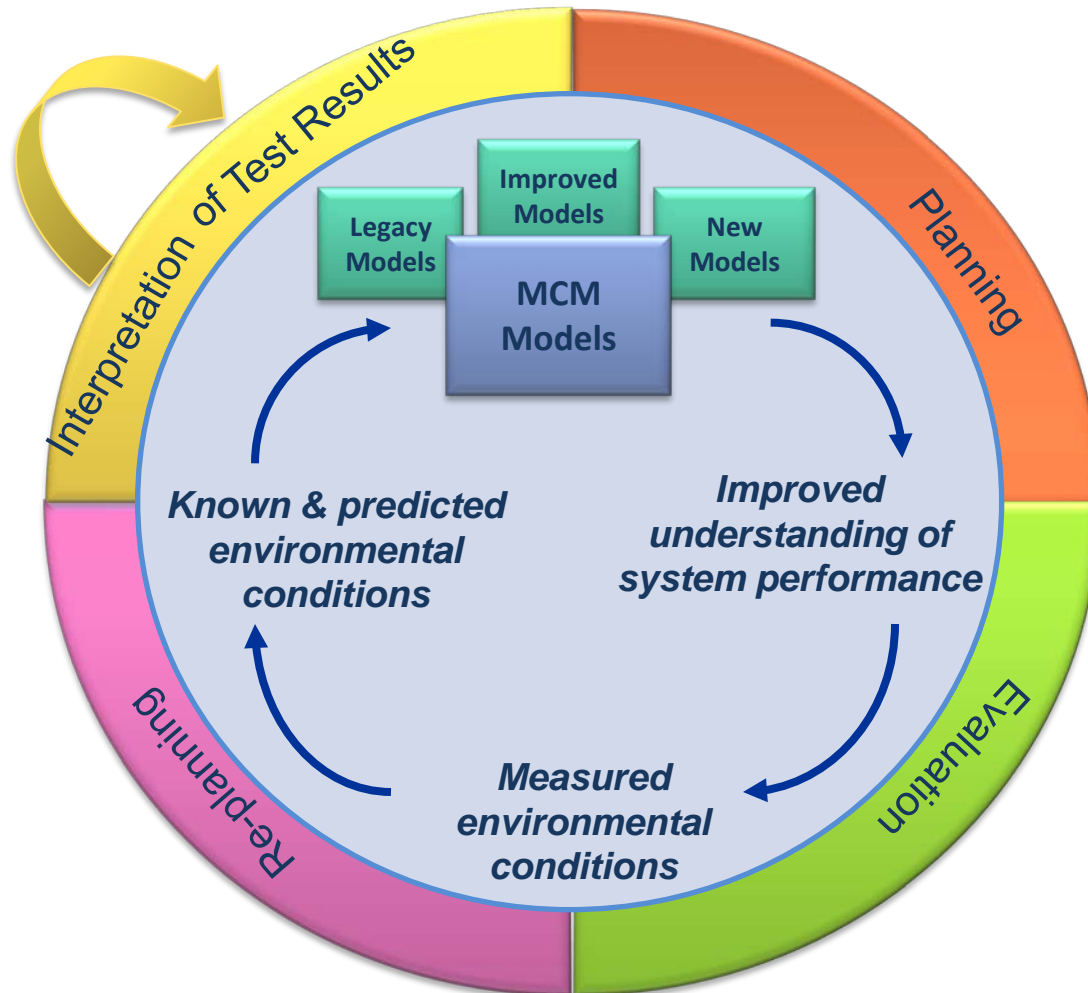


ADVANCED MODELING



MCM Model Project Vision

Incorporating the complexity of the environment through a model based approach





MCM Model Project Overview

◆ **Problem Description:**

- Current set of MCM system performance estimation processes result in unsatisfactory initial performance estimates and expend valuable acquisition testing resources inefficiently.
- Performance estimates too often result in inefficient, ineffective, and inappropriate test outcomes from associated initial test plans and scenarios.
- Almost no predictive information is available for use in projecting MCM system performance in test beyond the prescribed environmental and threat context.

◆ **Effort Description:**

- Provide advanced MCM system performance models to support improved test evaluation and performance prediction.
 - » Performance estimates more predictive of actual test results



Examining Advanced Modeling

Operational/Tactical Employment

- Planning
- In-situ updates
- System performance Evaluation
- Users: MEDAL operator, NSAM operator (PMA/EPMA)

Resource Sponsors (RDT&E)

- Trade-off analysis
- Predicted System Perf. Evaluation
- System/process improvements
- Users: Program Managers

Assessment

Training

- Fleet (NMAWC)

Testing and Evaluation (T&E)

- System Performance Prediction
- System Performance Evaluation
- Users: OPTEVFOR for OT, Acquisition for DT

Goals

- Deliver enhanced operational capability
- Insight into events and system performance during planning and evaluation
- Migration to Fleet Tools
- Faster reporting and reduction of live T&E



MCM Model Project BAA Opportunity

Advanced Mine Warfare System/Sensor Performance Estimation and Prediction in Test

Topic	Topic Description
<p>(X) MIW Performance Estimation and Prediction Technologies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) Physics-based algorithms and system performance models related to MIW sensors/systems(b) Environmental algorithms and data collection techniques(c) Human-system interaction algorithms(d) Multi-system performance aggregation methods(e) Services-based architecture for performance algorithms(f) Prototype modular system estimation and prediction technologies(g) Automation of test design, monitoring, and reporting(h) Techniques for system performance representation in complex environments	<p><i>The focus of this topic area will be to provide advanced MIW system performance capability to support improved test evaluation and performance estimation and prediction. A result will be that performance estimates for MCM system testing are more predictive of actual test results.</i></p> <p>The Broad Agency Announcement (BAA) for Net-Centric Systems Test Science and Technology is now accepting proposals for the MCM Model Project.</p> <p>https://acquisition.army.mil/asfi/solicitation_view.cfm?psolicitationnbr=W900KK08R0018 <i>Unrestricted Procurement</i></p>



RAPID TECHNOLOGY INSERTION PROCESS



Benefits of Rapid Technology Insertion Process

- **Deliver Improved Warfighting Capability**
 - Accelerated Responsiveness to Fleet Needs
 - Flexible and agile as our operational environment and threats change
- **Continuous Coordination with Stakeholders**
 - Proactively Shape and Leverage S&T Technology Investments by ONR, DARPA, & others
 - Provide Technical Information to S&T Organizations and Industry
- **Facilitate PEO LCS Technology Pull**
 - Coordinated Approach to Technology Integration with an emphasis on Technology Transition Exit Criteria
 - Single Oversight Infrastructure & Streamlined Contracting Approach Between S&T and Acquisition



LCS2 - USS INDEPENDENCE

LCS1 - USS FREEDOM

*Accelerate Technology
to the Fleet by Leveraging
Open Architecture for
Enhanced LCS Capabilities!*



Technology Acceleration Challenge

Challenges

- Mission Module Equipment Transition to Production
- Weight Reduction
- Common Support Equipment
- Open Architecture Migration
- Rapid Software Qualification & Certification
- Launch, Handling, & Recovery (LH&R) & off board refueling of Unmanned Off-board Vehicles (USV, RMV)
- Remote Vehicle Communications
- Off Board Systems Autonomy with Reliable Real Time Exploitation

Legacy Solution Process

- RFPs: 3+ years to testable solutions.
- ONR FNCs: Appropriate to long term R&D problems.
- SBIRs/STTRs: Exclude large corporations with in-depth solution experience. Good for smaller well defined problems.

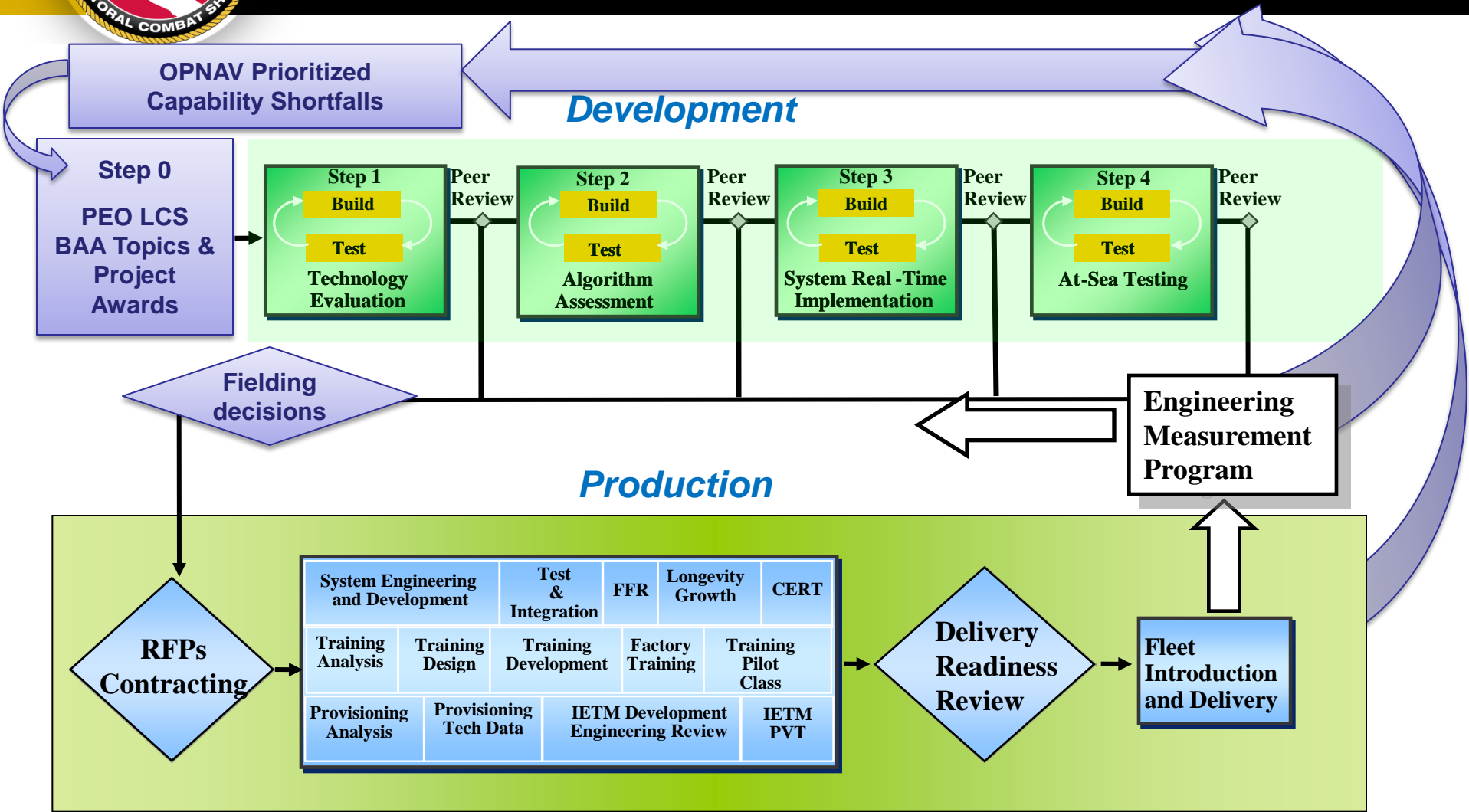
Program Managers need a faster solution

Need becomes more pronounced given a dynamic threat

Open Architecture coupled with Rapid Technology Insertion Process will enable Better Buying Power!



Rapid Tech Insertion Process



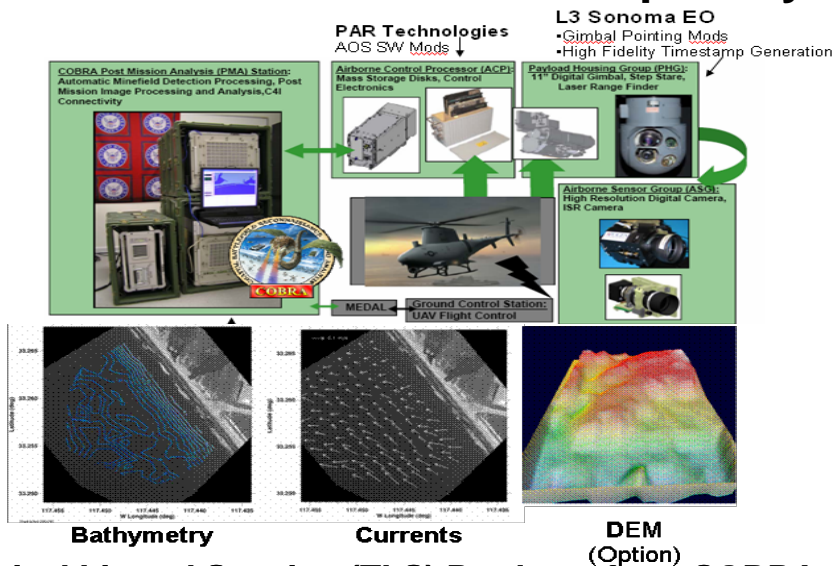
Moving Technology from the lab to the Fleet



Rapid Tech Insertion Process

Example: COBRA

Coastal Battlefield Reconnaissance and Analysis (COBRA) Capability Enhancement



Tactical Littoral Sensing (TLS) Products from COBRA

Navy/Prog Requirement: Information on bathymetry & currents of the Surf Zone and Very Shallow Water region required for Assault Breaching are acquired with manned assets. Addition of the TLS capability utilizing the COBRA imagery and Post Mission Analysis (PMA) will provide this information without putting divers in harms way. Digital Elevation Data & targeting solutions can also be provided with this asset.

Technology Objective: Fully transition the major Tactical Littoral Sensor (TLS) capability into the Coastal Battlefield Reconnaissance and Analysis (COBRA) Post Mission Analysis (PMA) station and provide a field demonstration of the integrated COBRA capabilities which include imagery of underwater depth contours and surface currents.

Benefit/Payoff: Estimates of depth contours and current are required for a landing craft diver to approach the beach and make manual corrections. The estimates can be made from data collected by the existing COBRA system.

Deliverables: PMA station documentation; updated PMA Station software COBRA airborne; Payload Subsystem (CAPS) documentation; updated CAPS software



Open Business Portal

- Concept of portal for R&D Contributors will enable Better Buying Power
- Increases throughput of technology, increasing competition and accelerating innovation
- Provides information on systems architecture to innovators, facilitating integration and enabling streamlined technology

Examples of a mechanism to cost effectively manage technical information exchange and the transition process

Sonar challenges

1. Assessment: Situation awareness

2. Automated Target Recognition (ATR)

Resources & more info

PEO LCS Innovation Management System

Challenges Technology Transition Events Administration Help

Automated Target Recognition (ATR)

Automated Target Recognition (ATR)

Currently, the best performance is obtained in good conditions by combining the output of multiple independently developed algorithms in a process referred to as "algorithm fusion." The fused contact list, when properly processed, provides better performance (i.e., higher Probability of Detection [Pd] and lower false alarm rate) than any of the individual algorithms. This process is potentially providing a useful aid to the operator. Additional improvements in probability of detection and a lower false alarm rate are needed.

Constraints

- Use of compiled MATLAB or other high level language (C#, JAVA)
- Focus ATR development for AN/AQS-20A sonar (all modes)

Exit Criteria

- Pcmm = total # of mines classified as mine-link/ total number of opportunities
- Total number of opportunities is defined as those targets detected by an alert operator
- Threshold: 100% of AN/AQS-20A ORD threshold for an operator
- Objective: 110% of AN/AQS-20A ORD threshold for an operator
- False Alarm Rate = # of non-mines classified as mine-like / total number of opportunities
- Threshold: Large targets - 50 false alarms per nm²; Medium targets - 100 false alarms per nm²
- Objective: Large targets - 25 false alarms per nm²; Medium targets - 50 false alarms per nm²
- Assumptions with exit criteria
 - Bottom mines
 - Large Target = 72" by 18" diameter cylinder
 - Medium Target = 36" long by 18" diameter cylinder

Innovators in-process

TRL-6 & Below	4
Demo & Validation	1
Integration	
Fielding & Deployment	2
Sustainment	

Submit Proposal

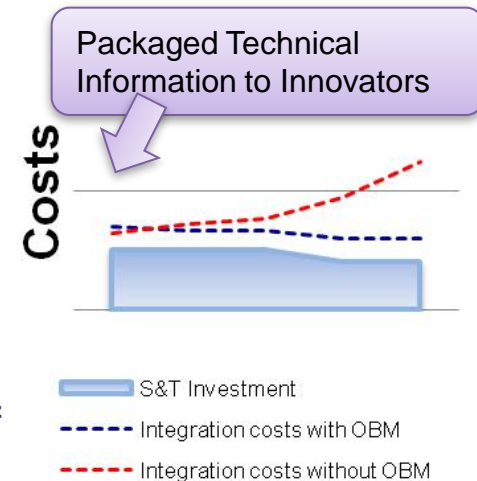
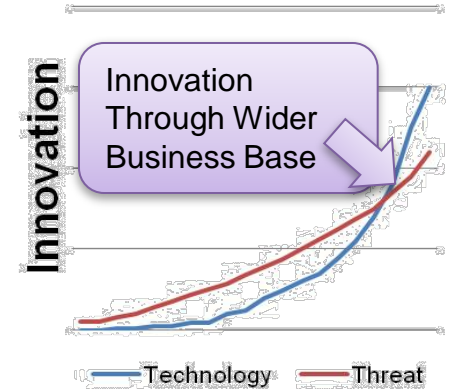
Examples of Open Business Portals in Industry:





Projected Benefits of Open Business Model

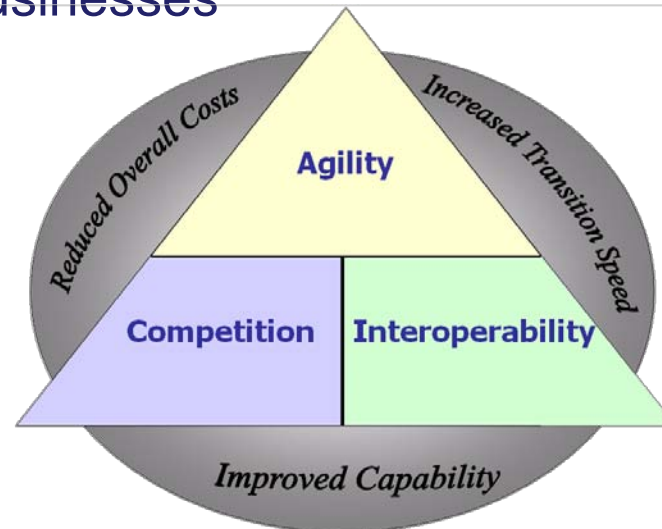
- Increase industry players in systems innovation base
 - Lower barriers for entry to contributing towards innovation
- Reduce integration costs by approximately 7%, not factoring in improved capability
 - Estimate based upon analysis of literature review
- Leverage more S&T dollars
 - Lower integration costs enable more technologies to be inserted
 - Larger pool of prospective R&D efforts enables improved quality of R&D efforts to be selected
- Enable more revolutionary breakthroughs
 - “Empirical evidence shows that revolutionary breakthroughs are launched mainly by new entrants, while established firms tend to develop marginal changes to existing technologies” from *Radical Innovation and R&D Competition* by Battagion and Grieco
 - “Because ‘second rank’ contractors were seldom able to compete successfully against the industry leaders on the basis of their depth of experience in existing technologies, they routinely tried to compete on the basis of their innovative designs” from RAND brief on Innovation and Technological Leadership





Summary

- PEO LCS is developing processes and tools to facilitate technology delivery to the fleet utilizing the powerful mission package concept
 - Acceleration of capability delivery to the warfighter with mission modules
 - Better Buying Power with Open Architecture
- Future efforts include the implementation of mechanisms to make common process and information accessible to stakeholders, particularly small businesses





THEY *FIGHT* for US



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