

***Idaho National Laboratory
“Defense Acquisition System”
System of Systems Engineering***

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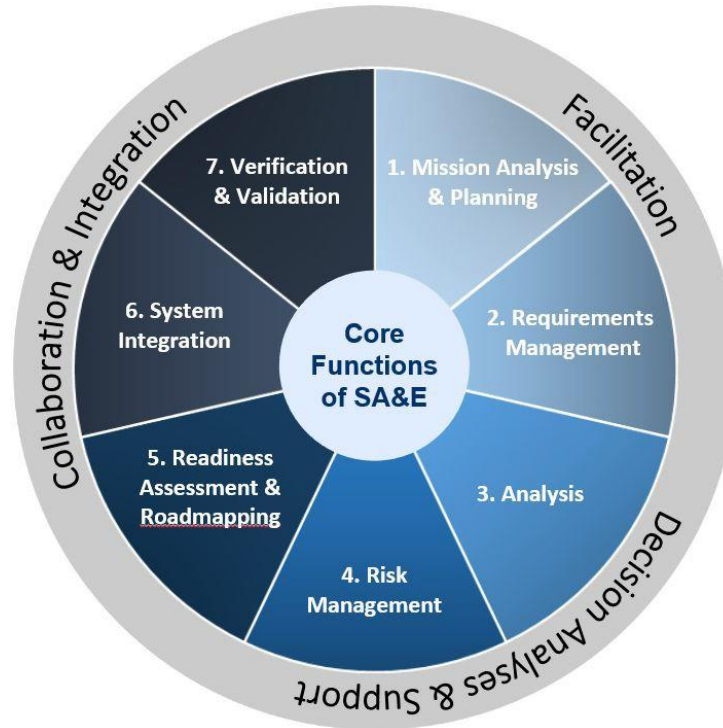
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INL Systems Analyses &
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<https://systemsengineering.inl.gov>

Core Functions – INL Systems Analyses & Engineering



7

- Verification of System Performance and Functionality
- Validation of System Specification and Design Parameters
- Test Planning and Implementation

6

- Program & Project Integration
- Laboratory-wide R&D Integration
- Laboratories/Industries/Universities Integration
- Integration of System Elements
- Systems of Systems Analyses

5

- Technology Maturity Analysis
- Technology Development Roadmap/Path Forward
- Roadblock Identification & Mitigation
- System Assessments (e.g., Energy Systems)

4

- Risk Identification and Tracking
- Justification for Funding Contingency
- Risk Handling Strategy
- Risk Reduction Plan
- Risk-informed Path Forward

1

- Concise Problem Definition
- Understanding Important Customer Needs
- Concise System/Project Boundaries
- Strategic Planning & Baselines
- “Concept” of Operations
- Stakeholder Buy-in
- Acquisition Strategy
- White Papers

2

- Technical, Functional, and Operational Analysis
- Requirements Elicitation, Clarification, Derivation, and Tracking
- Traceability, Change Control, and Impact Analysis
- Requirements Verification and Validation Planning

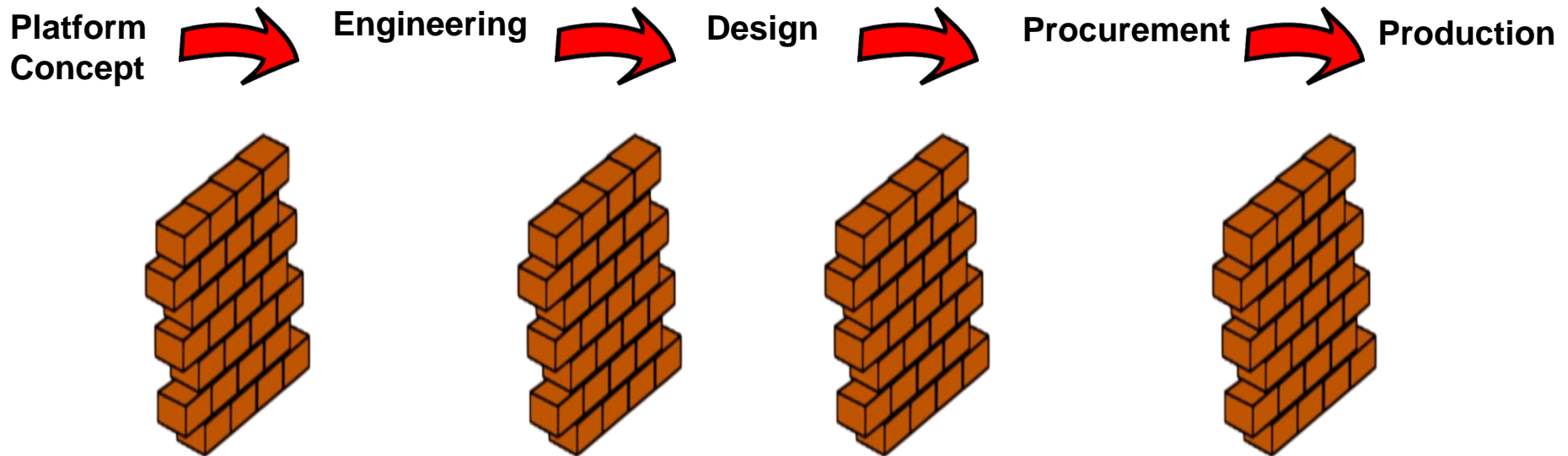
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- Analysis of Alternatives
- Decision Metrics
- Organization Analysis & Visualization of Complex and Big Data
- Uncertainty Analysis & Probabilistic Risk Assessment
- Risk-informed Decision-making
- Integration of Viable Solutions
- Chemical Process Engineering & Analysis
- Chemical Process Control
- Computational Fluid Dynamics

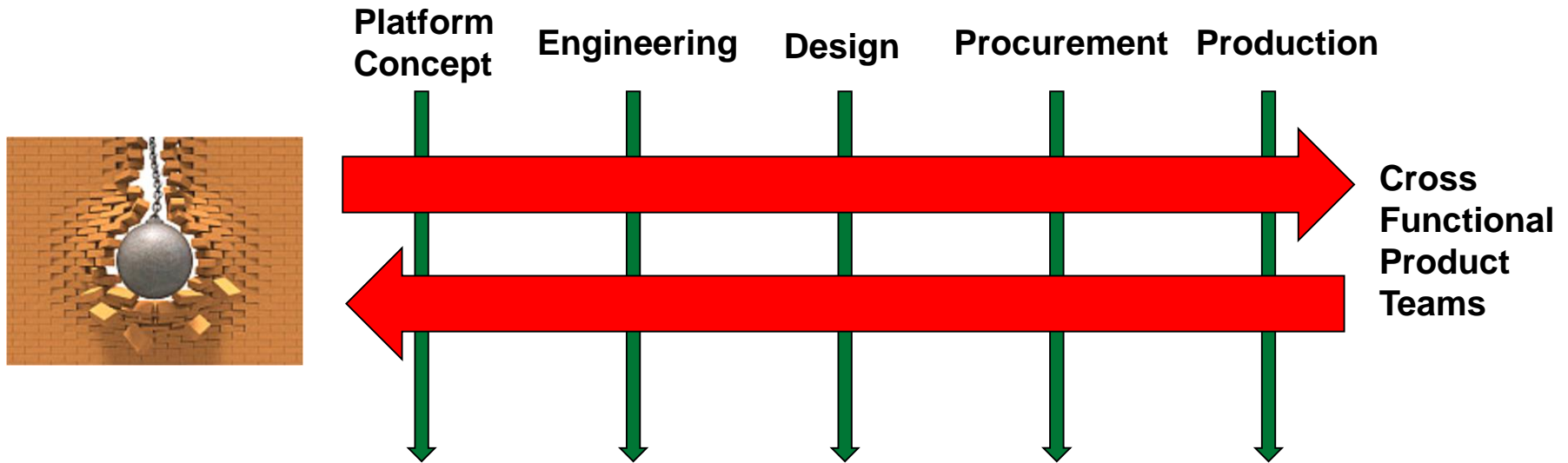
“Defense Acquisition System” System of Systems Engineering

The Defense Acquisition System is a Joint Services process with the primary function to develop and provide DoD military capabilities. Because all branches of the military use this common system, by nature it is a very complex and lengthy process. The Integrated Defense Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics Life Cycle Management System, is composed of three major lanes of authority: (1) The Defense Acquisition System; (2) Joint Capabilities Integration & Development System (JCIDS); and (3) Planning, Programming, Budgeting & Execution Process. The purpose of this presentation is to introduce the Idaho National Laboratory’s (INL) seven step process and a holistic approach of systems integration techniques directed at these three lanes of authority.

Chrysler's Mini Van Platform

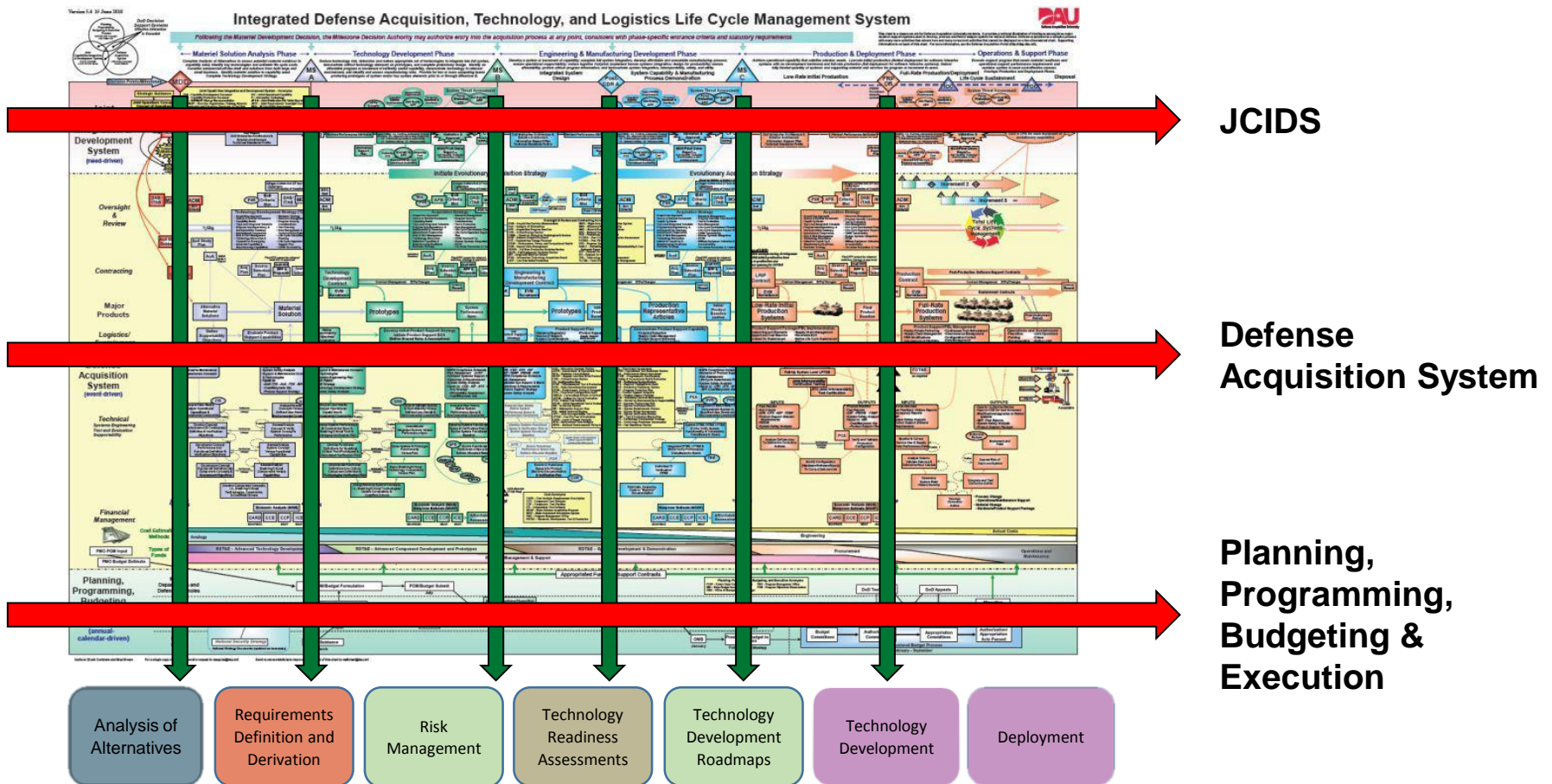


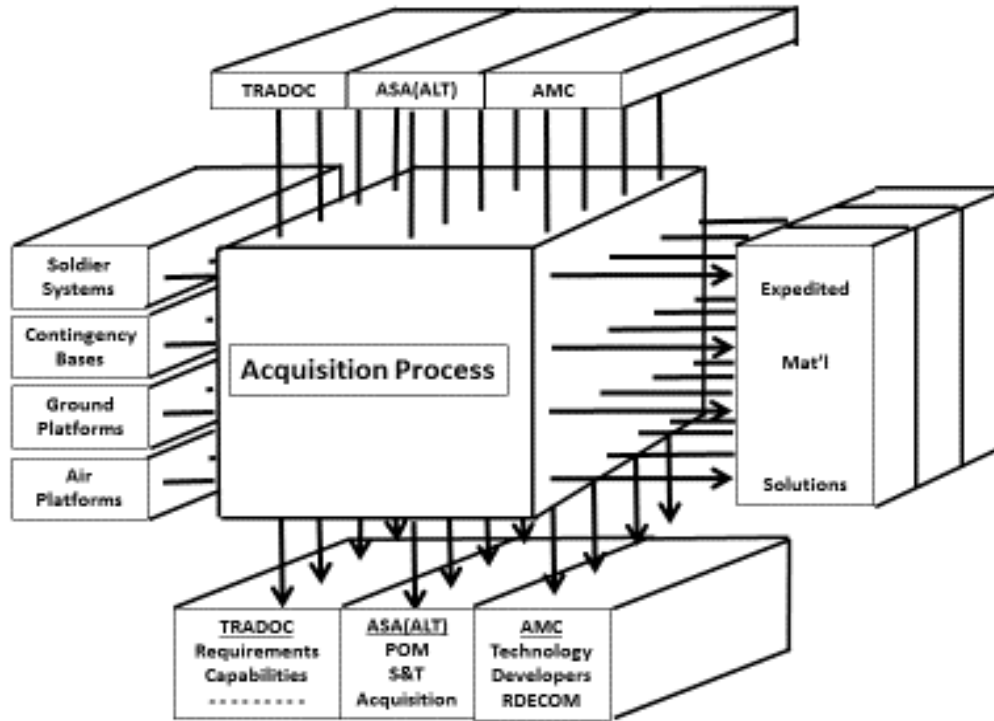
Chrysler's Mini Van Platform

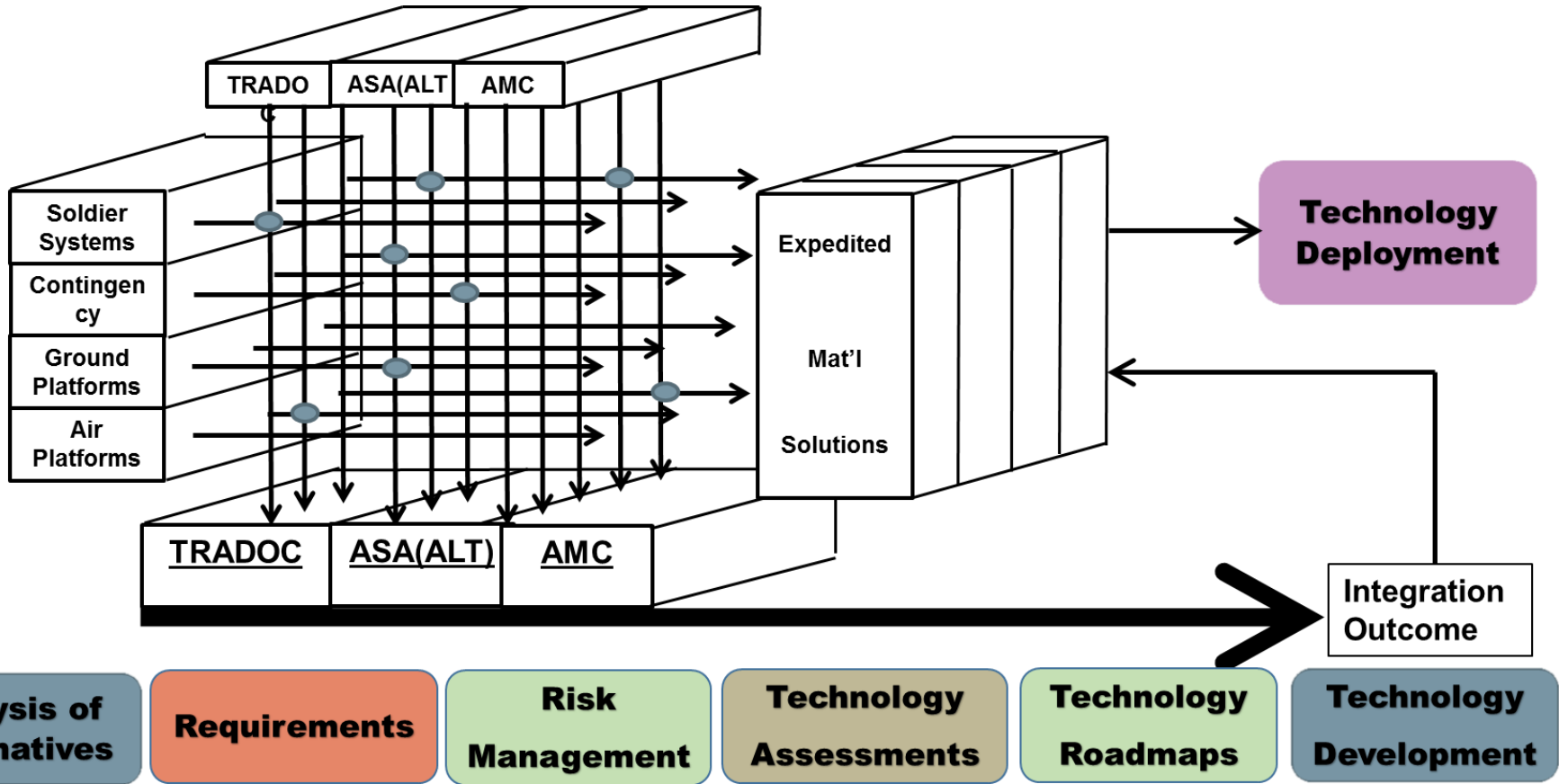


Keiretsu
Enhanced Communications and Coordination
Improve Efficiency
Applicable to Several Vehicle Platforms

INL Seven Step Integration Methods







Assess Technology Maturity

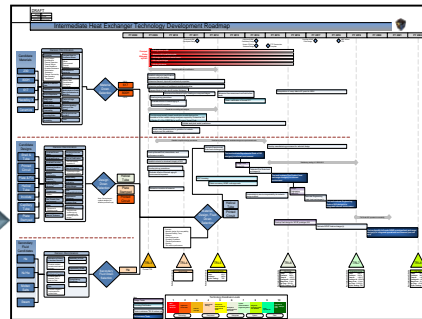
Area	System	Min TRL
NGNP	Nuclear Heat Supply System (NHSS)	3
	Reactor Pressure Vessel	4
	Reactor Vessel Internals	4
	Reactor Core and Core Structure	4
	Fuel Elements	4
	Reserve Shutdown System	5
	Reactivity Control System	4
	Core Conditioning System	4
	Reactor Cavity Cooling System	4
	Heat Transfer System (HTS)	3
Circulators	5	
Intermediate Heat Exchanger	3	
Cross Vessel Piping	4	
High Temperature Valves - Flapper	6	
High Temperature Valves - Iso. Relief	4	
Power Conversion System (PCS)	4	
Steam Generator	4	
Balance of Plant (BOP)	3	
Fuel Handling System - Prismatic	4	
Fuel Handling System - Pebble Bed	5	
Instrumentation & Control	3	

- Select Systems, Structures, Components
- Rate Technology Readiness Level

Advance TRLs & Reduce Risk

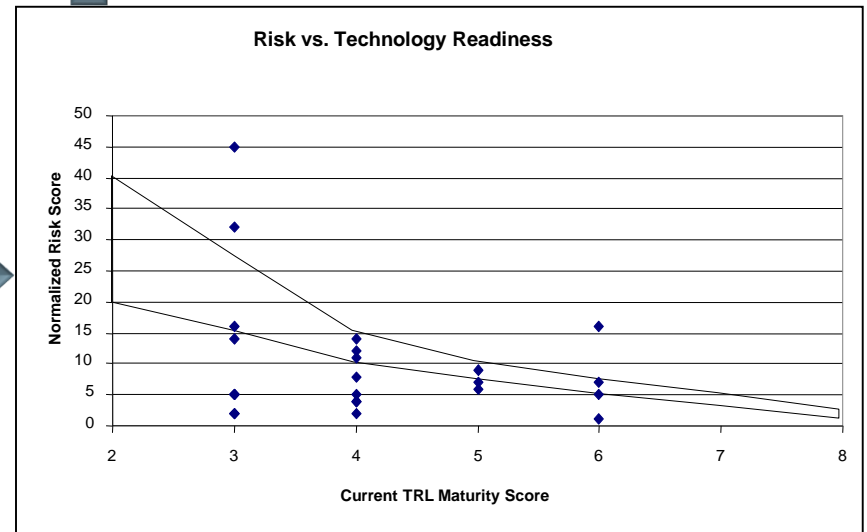
- Develop Risk Register
- Systematically Reduce Risk
- Execute to Risk – Work – off Metric

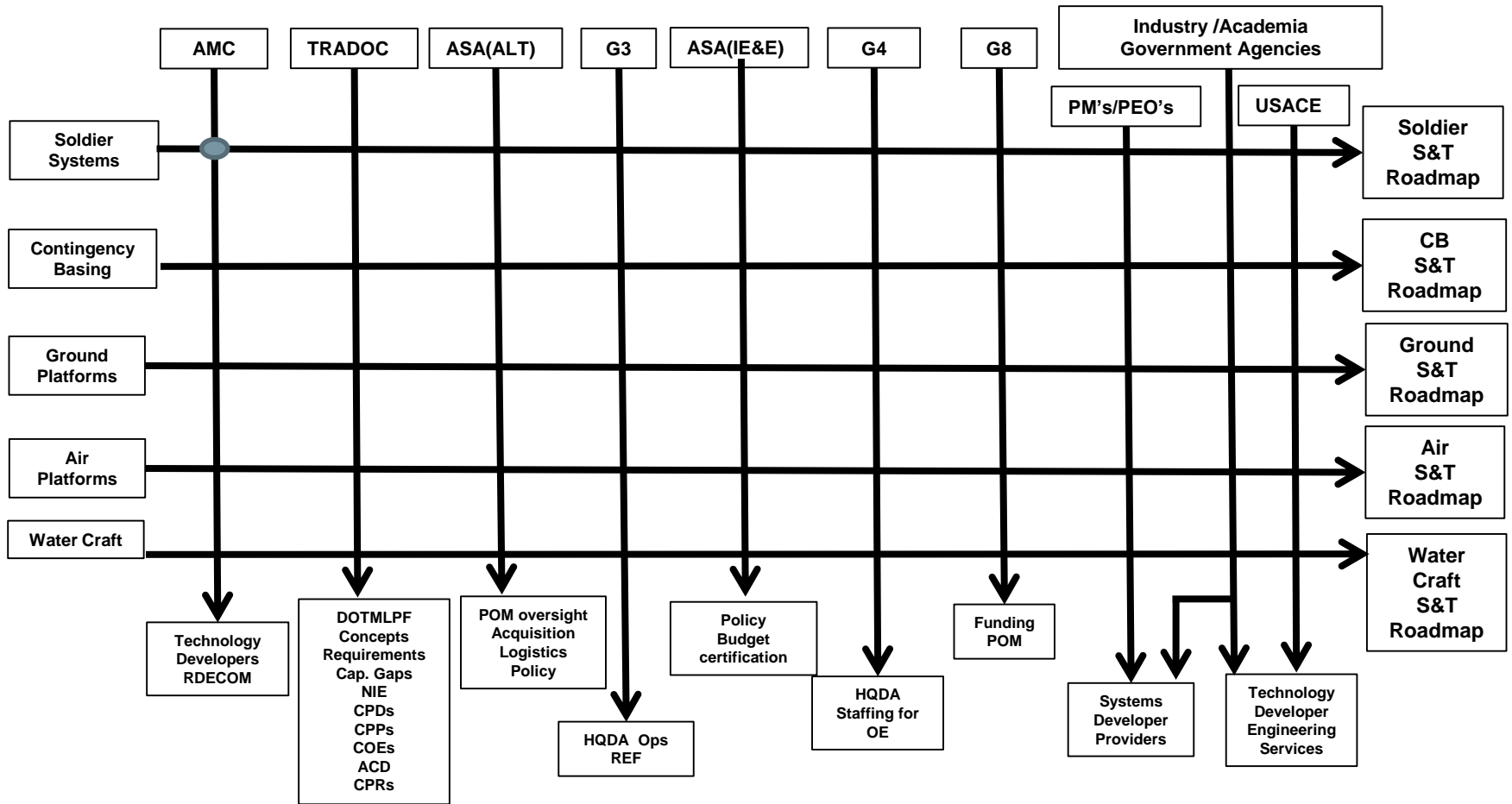
Build the Roadmap & Define Path Forward

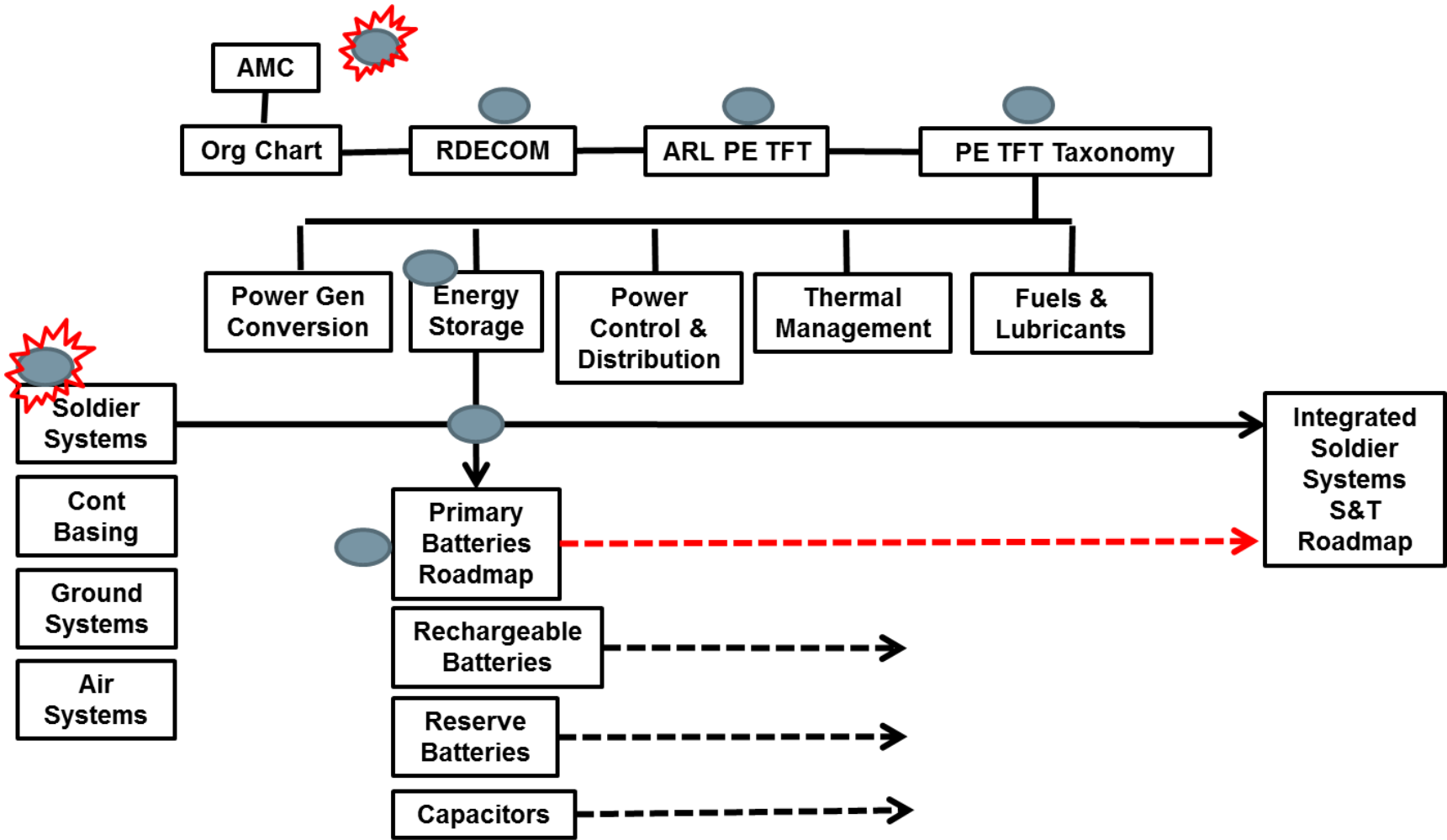


Execute the Roadmap & Refine Path Forward

- Develop Technology Maturation Steps
- Define Decision Points
- Establish Performance Metrics







“Defense Acquisition System” System of Systems Engineering

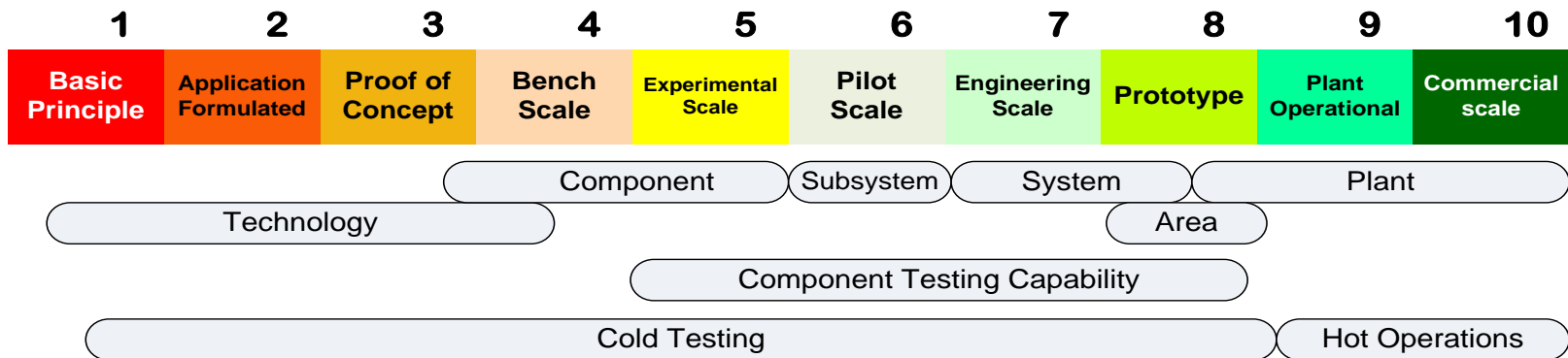
In general there are several hundred relationship nodes that are embedded in the Acquisition Process that presents numerous stopping points due to analysis, reviews, and approvals and in some cases contention due to stove pipe lines of authority and friction between organizations.

The construct provides three dimensional integration and applies the INL seven step integration methods to create technology roadmaps and expedited material solutions that could be directly applied to the Defense Acquisition Process and the JCIDS process.

- Early Development Planning
- Architecture
- Interoperability & Systems Integration
- Systems-of-Systems Systems Engineering
- Systems Engineering Effectiveness

Backup Slides

Technology Readiness Levels



Technology Readiness Assessment

The structures, systems, and components (SSC) comprising the Defense Acquisition Process are synthesized and evaluated through a Technology Readiness Assessment and assigned Technology Readiness Levels (TRL) based on technical maturity. For lower TRLs, assessments typically occur at an individual technology or component level. To mature the technology or component, integrated testing or modeling must occur at increasingly larger scales, with integrated components, and in increasingly relevant environments, thus achieving higher TRL ratings as the project progresses. A validated TRL baseline is established for the proposed physical design and is periodically reassessed throughout the project life cycle. Validated TRLs provide project management one measure of the level of technological risk encountered by the project.

Technology Development Roadmaps

With the baseline TRLs in place, technology development roadmaps (TDRMs) can then be generated to define the decision discriminators, forecast down selection timeframes, and focus project research and development and engineering tasks on increasing levels of technical maturity. TDRMs provide the required structure and are the primary means to systematically perform risk-informed decision making, quantify uncertainty, down select technologies, and mature technologies in a cost-effective and timely manner. Tasks include modeling, testing, bench-scale demonstrations, pilot-scale demonstrations, and full integrated prototype demonstrations. TDRMs for critical SSC are developed to:

- Set the project vision for technology maturation and risk resolution
- Identify the key selection discriminators and drive uncertainty reduction to inform technology and design down selection
- Ensure technology readiness is demonstrated through testing, modeling, simulations, piloting, and prototyping
- Provide early identification and resolution of technical risks
- Avoid late project technical challenges, which manifest themselves as cost overruns and schedule delays

Risk-Informed Project Readiness Assessment

The tasks needed to mature the technologies, as documented in the TDRMs, also reduce the technical project risk. Technical and programmatic risks including political decisions, social acceptance, and market demand are reviewed and risk handling strategies developed to reduce the probability of the risk event and lessen its damage should the event occur. While advancing project readiness, and engineering design. The resulting RISK-Informed Project Readiness Assessment serves to:

- Identify the tasks that provide the most efficient risk resolution
- Provide a path forward for reducing risk over the life of the project
- Link risk to project schedule and integrated priority list
- Integrate multiple stakeholders viewpoints into risk-informed path forward
- Provide a “Risk Work-off Metric” for the project to track risk to acceptable levels

Questions?

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