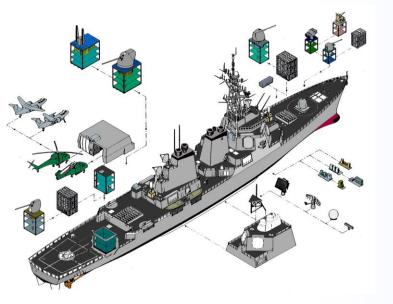
# Flexible Warships – An Update





ASNE Tysons Corner Chapter, September 30, 2014









## **1. Modularity Background**

- Definitions, Types, Levels
- Historical Review

# **2. Flexible Warship Initiative**

- Op 96 90 Day War Room Effort
- Future Surface Combatant (FSC) Ship Concept Study
- PEO LCS Ships Roadmap







• **Module:** A structurally independent building block of a larger system with well-defined interfaces.

• **Modularity:** A design approach in which a system component acts as an independently operable unit, subject to periodic change.

• **Open System:** A system that employs modular design and uses consensus-based standards for key interfaces.





- Partitioned into discrete scalable and reusable modules consisting of isolated, self-contained functional elements
- A detailed systems engineering process that emphasizes a functional analysis and the identification of key interfaces
- Makes use of commonly used industry standards for key interfaces to the largest extent possible



# **Types of Modularity**



- Mission Modularity
  - Systems are made up of multiple Mission Modules
  - Installation of alternate Mission Systems
  - Mission System Technology Insertion

### Production Modularity

- Equipment procurement using standard interfaces
- Maximizing early staging for equipment assembly (modules)
- Off-ship testing of modules
- Module installation in completed zones/compartments

### Component Sharing

- Common parts or systems
- Common standards and interfaces
- Software Modularity
  - Open Architecture Computing Environment (OACE)
- Maintenance Modularity
  - Standard interfaces for subassemblies vice vendor unique



## **Levels of Modularity**



- Component Level (Physical, Digital Interfaces)
  - Focused more on component interchangeability vice system interchangeability

### • System Level (Equipment and Module Stations)

 Multiple ship systems are modularized or have open system standards defined for their key interfaces

### Total Ship Architecture Level (F/E Zones)

- The concepts of modularity and open systems architectures are applied to the entire ship
- Can include the development of special innovative hulls that facilitate the installation of modules/open systems



### Levels of Modularity vs. Standardization

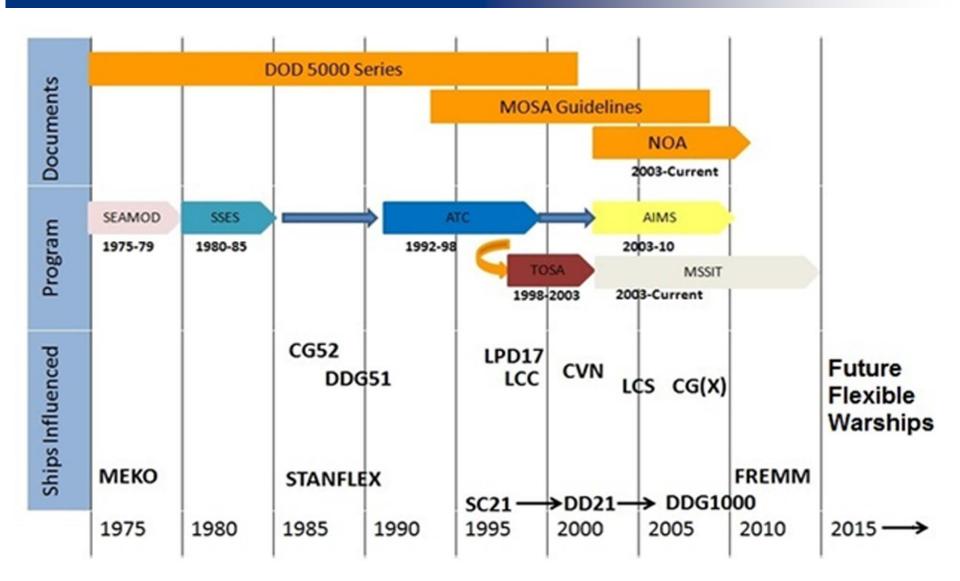


Level	Parameters	Applicable to
SHIP ARCHTECTURE (ZONES) LEVEL	SPACE AND WEIGHT	SHIP CLASS (DESTROYER)
EQUIPMENT AND MODULE STATION LEVEL	SIZE, STRUCTURE, SERVICES	SHIP TYPE (COMBATANTS)
COMPONENT LEVEL		
Physical Connections (Electrical, Fluids)	CONNECTOR PINS, FLANGES	FLEET
Digital Connections	API'S, MESSAGES	FLEET
Communications	LINKS	FLEET



## **Historical Background**





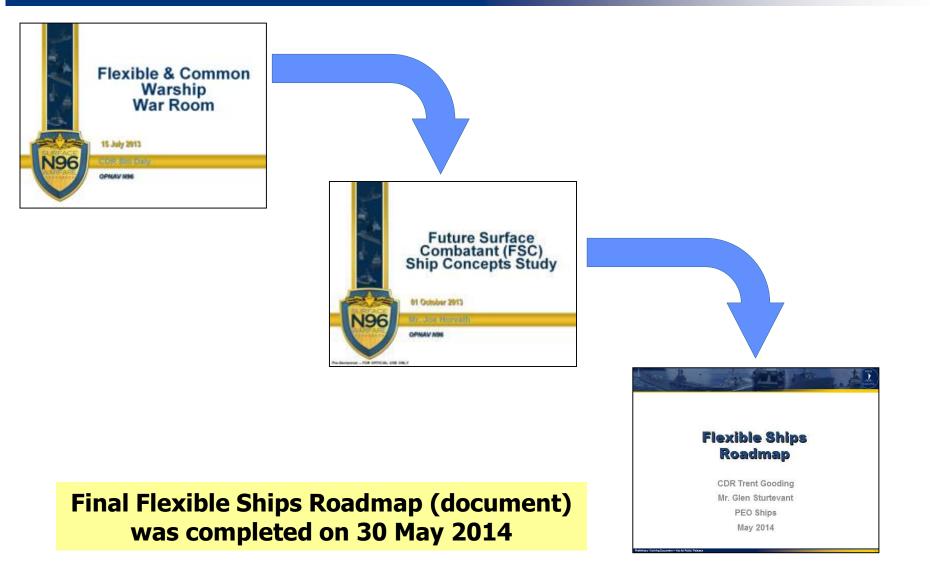




- SEAMOD & SSES (1975 1985)
  - Weapons systems payloads and platform independence
  - Variable Payload Ships
- MEKO (1975 Current)
  - Multi-purpose combination ships with modular weapons and electronics systems built for Germany and 10 other countries
- STANFLEX (1985 Current)
  - Royal Danish Navy's modular ships which can change ship configuration for various mission capabilities
- DDG 51 (1985 Current)
  - Modular Weapon Stations for VLS (SSES A and B Module Size)
- LCS (2003 Current)
  - Modular Mission Packages (SUW, MCM, ASW)
- Flexible Warship Initiative (2013 Current )



# Flexible Warships Initiative AOC







# Flexible and Common Warship War Room Efforts (April 15, 2013 – July 15, 2013)



# Future Surface Force: FLEXIBLE WARSHIPS

### A Platform

- Scalable
- Modular
- Open Architecture
- Integrated Power

Interface Standards

Combat and Ship Systems

# A Relevant Payload

- Combat/Weapons System
   Capability Insertion
- Objective Architecture
- Scalable

- SLA
  - Space
  - -Weight/KG
  - Power
  - Cooling

## Small, Medium and Large ships executing as appropriate, in all phases of warfare



Flexible Warship Vision



### Top-level Objective: Affordable Relevance over the Life Cycle

### **Goals:**

- More efficient and frequent capability insertion
- More efficient technology refresh to overcome obsolescence
- Greater mission flexibility and adaptability
- Increased efficiencies in acquisition, ship design, construction, and logistics

### Strategy:

- Decouple the design where it makes sense
  - Target systems that change rapidly
  - Lower the bar for future technology insertion and adaptability
  - Design to interfaces and allocations
- Set program requirements to meet force-level objectives
  - Reduce variation and customization
  - Drive both acquisition and O&S cost reduction



**Design & Acquisition Process** 





Pace of Change



### **SLOWER**



#### Hull<sup>1</sup> / Arrangement



Messing & **Berthing** 



**Propulsion** 



**Electrical** Generation



**Distributed Systems**<sup>2</sup>



Aircraft



**FASTER** 





Sensors, **Antennas &** Arrays



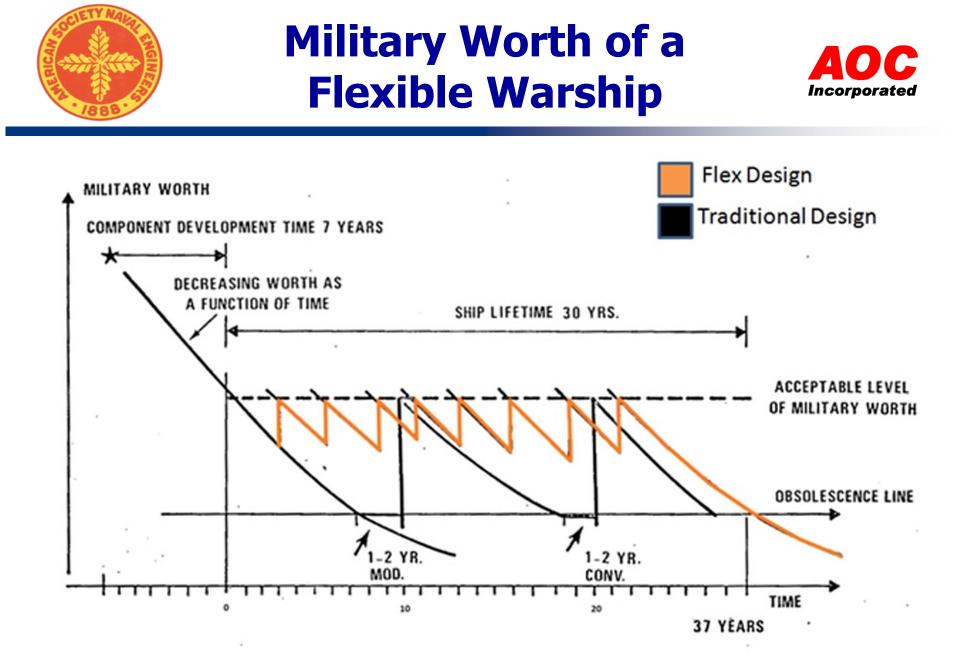
Ship & **Machinery Control Systems** 



Unmanned **Vehicles** 



**Combat Systems & C4ISR** 





# Warships Decommissioned Early









DD 963	DDG 993	CG 47
Spruance Class	Kidd Class	Ticonderoga Class
<ul> <li>Commissioned 1975-83 with 35 year service life</li> <li>All 31 ships decommissioned 1998- 2005, 11.5 years early</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Commissioned 1981-82 with 35 year service life</li> <li>All 4 ships decommissioned 1998-99, 18 years early</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Commissioned 1983-87 with 35 year service life</li> <li>First 5 ships decommissioned 2004-05, 15.5 years early</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Non Aegis; Cost to remain</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Non Aegis; Cost to remain</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Cost to remain relevant</li> <li>Bias for new ships within</li></ul>
relevant <li>DDG 51 coming on line</li> <li>Shipbuilding industrial</li>	relevant <li>DDG 51 coming on line</li> <li>Shipbuilding industrial</li>	industrial base, the
base pressures	base pressures	congress & Navy <li>CGX coming on line</li>



Based on January 2014 Proceedings article, Building The Surface Fleet Of Tomorrow, by RADM Rowden

### **Flexibility**

- Ships built with the ability to accept mission systems/equipment that can be removed and replaced pier-side, in a short period, to adapt a ship's capabilities to a specific mission
- Flexibility features, such as easily reconfigurable spaces and modular payloads, enable continuous modernization and adaptability while increasing operational availability through reducing time spent in overhaul

### **Modularity**

- Ships built with common design interfaces and modular components that reduce the complexity of adding, adapting, and modernizing capabilities
- Common modular hull sections allow the creation of ship variants during new construction by selecting hull modules to meet different requirements



Based on January 2014 Proceedings article, Building The Surface Fleet Of Tomorrow, by RADM Rowden

### **Scalability**

- Ability of hardware/software combinations to be increased or decreased in size to match the capability requirements of different sized ship platforms without sacrificing performance
- Example: Air and Missile Defense Radar (AMDR). Scalability is being designed into this radar so that it can be fitted on future small combatants, big deck amphibs, and next generation carriers, providing commonality savings in logistics, maintenance, and training.

### Commonality

- Capabilities developed independently of ships using standardized design specifications which allow the same systems, at various scales, to be applied across multiple ship platforms
- This attribute commoditizes capability, reducing costs associated with logistics, maintenance, and training





# Future Surface Combatant (FSC) Ship Concept Study (October 2013 – April 2014)



# **Flexible Warship Design Enablers**





Standard Interfaces. Common Computing

#### **Module Stations** (Warfare Systems Superset)



Flexible Infrastructure

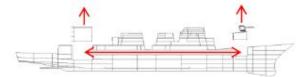


#### **Pre-Engineered** Elements (PrEE)



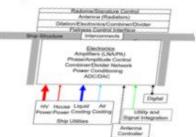
#### **Distributed Systems Ways**

### Functional Element Zones (FEZ)



Module Access Routes

#### **Aperture Stations**



### Mission Bay



#### Energy Magazine



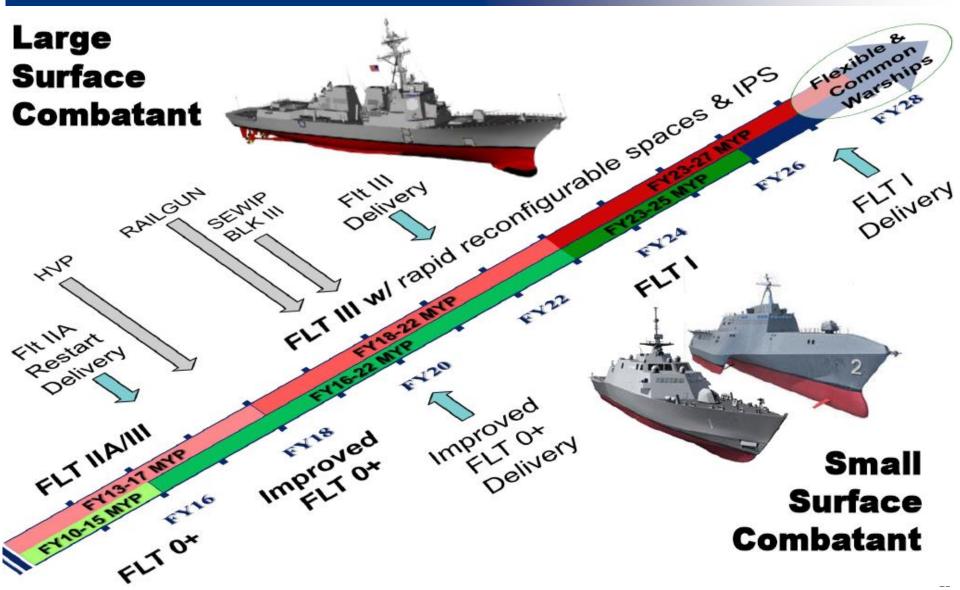
#### Integrated Power System (IPS)





# Surface Combatant Options









# Flexible Ships Roadmap (October 2013 – May 2014)







### **Roadmap purpose:**

To identify plans and opportunities to insert flexible architectures and technologies in surface ship programs while considering benefits, programmatic risk, and fiscal climate.

- Show key steps toward greater levels of flexibility and cost-efficiency over the life cycle
- Promote wider integration of flexible architectures and technologies
- Align ship and systems development efforts
- Prioritize opportunities based on assessment value, cost, decision points, technology readiness, and risk
- > Guide investment for future ship acquisitions and modernizations
- Build an information repository to aid programs in making cost-effective acquisition and systems engineering decisions
- Influence other flexible & common warship enablers such as interface definition and management, business case efforts, requirements and specifications development, acquisition strategy, funding alignment, and organization alignment



# **Enabling the Vision**



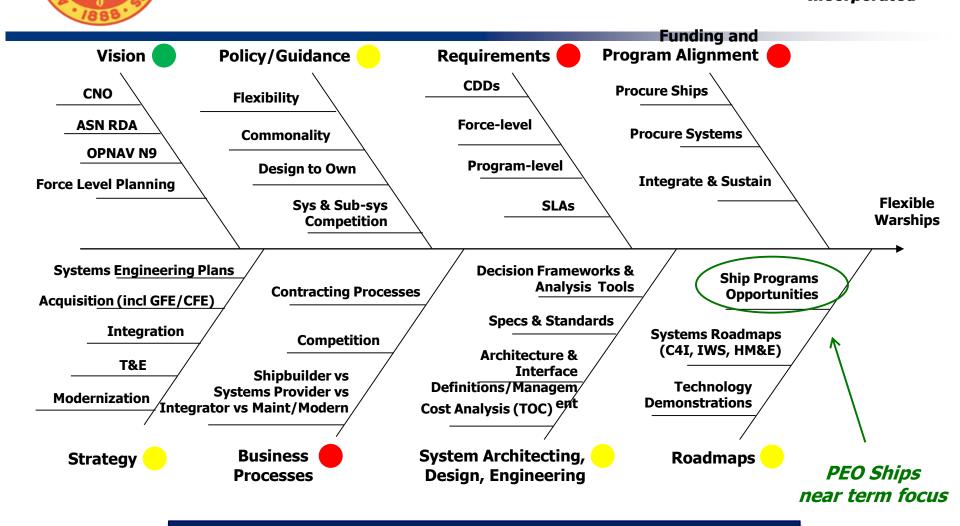
### **Strategic Enablers:**

- Flag Officers, Program Mgrs
- PEOs, SYSCOMs
- OPNAV, FLTCOMs, TYCOMs

OPNAV, PEOs, SYSCOMs, Industry, Academia

- Ensure strong central leadership, form a powerful coalition, and communicate the vision
  - **Roadmap** our existing plans and future opportunities
  - Provide warfighting requirements that will drive flexible, common, and open architectures into our ship designs and acquisitions
  - Establish a **business model** that supports flexible warships
  - Define, standardize, and manage **modular interfaces** and **technical architectures**
  - Invest in **technology advancements** that support flexibility
  - Conduct design and production risk reduction prototyping, at-sea tests, and demos

# Flexible Ships - Lines of Effort AOC



**Recent leadership focus has created momentum Significant challenges exist along the road ahead** 



# Flexible Ships Roadmap Participants



Group	Organization
Roadmap Working Group	PEO Ships SEA 05 SEA 21 PEO C4I PEO IWS PEO LCS DASN RDT&E NSWC Carderock NSWC Dahlgren NSWC Headquarters OPNAV N96
Other Engagement	OPNAV N95 OPNAV N2/6 DASN Ships PEO Carriers PEO Subs Industry



# Flexible Ships Roadmap (Table of Contents)



- **1. Executive Summary**
- 2. Introduction
- **3.** Roadmap Charter
- 4. Flexibility in Ships to Date
- 5. Payload-Platform Decoupling
- 6. Flexible Payloads
- 7. Flexible Ship Technologies and Architectures
- 8. Acquisition Strategies
- 9. Ship Platforms Forward Fit Opportunities
- **10.** Summary of Flexibility Insertion Plans and Opportunities
- 11. Enablers
- **12.** Life Cycle Management Opportunities
- 13. Way Ahead
- **14.** Appendix 1 Charter
- 15. Appendix 2– Modular Adaptable Surface Combatant
- **16.** Appendix 3 Assessment Report on Using LCS Modularity



### Top Ten "Take Aways" on Using LCS Modularity for Future Flexible Warships Incorporated

•LCS Modularity provides the ability to adapt to changing conditions (operational demand, technology and threat) through mission re-configuration and upgrade of the modular Mission Package.

•LCS Modularity provides improvements to the legacy fleet that is equivalent to various ship predecessors (e.g. FFGs, MCMs, PCs, etc.) through the ability to change focused missions using modularity.

•LCS Modularity provides the ability to achieve evolutionary acquisition with incremental developments through Mission Package upgrades.

•Experience in the organizational approach (e.g. MSSIT and PEO LCS structures) will be of great value to future Flexible Warship acquisition programs.

•LCS Modularity successfully met technical challenges to implementation thorough excellent systems engineering discipline.



### Top Ten "Take Aways" on Using LCS Modularity for Future Flexible Warships Incorporated

- •The process used to define and manage the LCS Technical Architecture can be transferred to future Flexible Warship developments (e.g. ICD Development, IV&V Development, ICM Development)
- •LCS Modularity could be expanded on future Flexible Warship applications to include: Mission Modularity (total Combat System), Production Modularity, Component Sharing and Maintenance Modularity.
- •The LCS ICD could be expanded to cover additional forms/types of modularity.
- •LCS Mission Package modules could be installed on other ship platforms besides LCS.
- •Modularity could be expanded on the LCS given time and money.







Acquisition Strategy	Description
Just-in-Time Payload Installation	Designated systems/equipment installed at the optimal point during the ship construction period
After-Delivery Payload Installation	Ships are delivered as platforms or "sea frames" and payloads are installed after contractual ship delivery at a designated outfitting location
Modular Design and Construction	Ships designed and constructed using modules or unit packaging schemes with standardized interfaces defined by a common fleet architecture
Family of Ships / Shared Payloads	Modular design and construction approach extended to a family of ships (e.g., medium and large surface combatants) wherein the platforms use mostly common hull modules, and the payloads are common and usable/re-usable across ships in the family

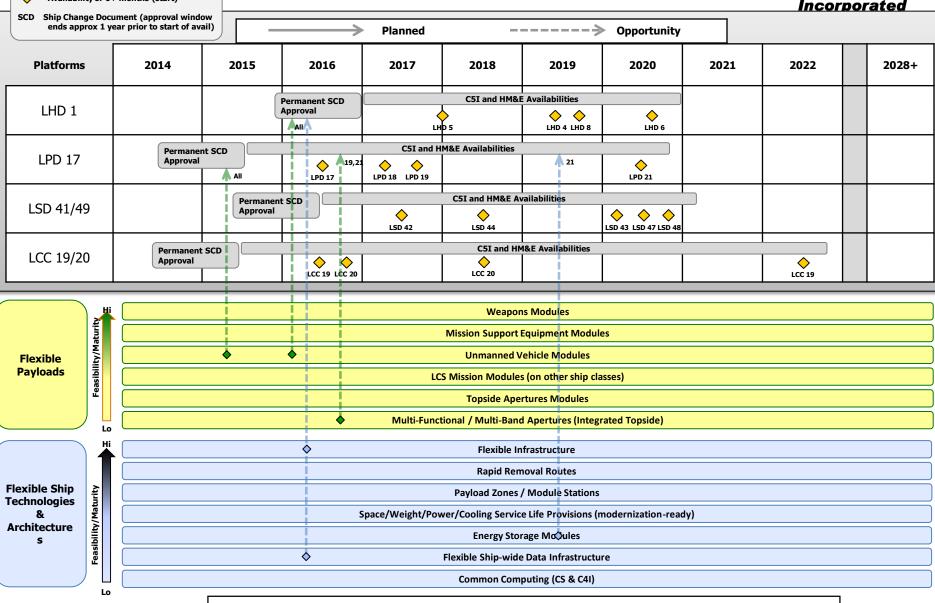




# **Example of Flexibility Insertion Plans and Opportunities**

# Flexible Ships Back Fit: Amphibs

#### Availability of 6+ months (start)



Ship availability information based on NDE dated 14 March 2014







- The *flexible warships* vision resides at the force level, demanding technical and business approaches that serve capability and cost objectives beyond the boundaries of individual systems or ships classes
- Sustained, coordinated leadership is crucial to enabling the implementation of the vision within and across programs
- The *Flexible Ships Roadmap* is intended to guide decision-makers in investigating and seizing opportunities to drive flexibility into the Surface Fleet