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## A Simulation-Based Approach to Assess Multiple Courses of Action for Diminishing **Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS)**

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#### **Abstract**



The constantly evolving nature of warfare and advancing technology of DoD systems has led to ever-increasing obsolescence and Diminishing Manufacturing Sources and Material Shortages (DMSMS) challenges for logisticians. "Without a proactive process to resolve DMSMS issues, mission readiness is severely degraded and operations costs skyrocket (Jethon & Barger, 2017)." Traditional mitigation approaches tend to focus primarily on lower-level solutions without sufficient analysis to inform decision makers of longer term weapon system readiness impacts. A common approach is to focus on suboptimal solutions to satisfy cost or schedule constraints without fully exploring alternatives that could potentially ensue in reliability and maintainability enhancements that result in greater availability and cost improvements over the life cycle. Decision makers charged with ensuring continued readiness of DoD systems need an approach that holistically examines impacts on weapon system operational availability (Ao) and operating and support (O&S) costs over the life cycle. The purpose of this study is to provide an approach to assess these mitigation solutions, compare their benefits holistically across the logistics elements, and to analyze their potential impact on weapon system availability and O&S cost. This approach could be tailored for use on similar problems where impacts of weapon system modification efforts over the life cycle of a system need to be assessed.

#### Reference

Jethon, R. G., & Barger, J. (2017). An Approach to Resolving DMSMS: How a NAVSUP WSS Program Saved over \$100M. DSP JOURNAL, 8-12.

## Agenda



- Tool Overview
- Scenario
- Results
- Conclusions

Note: Reliability, Maintainability, Supportability and Cost Data Used To Illustrate the Methodology is Notional Data



## Tool Overview: Model for Aircraft Availability Forecasting (MAAF)

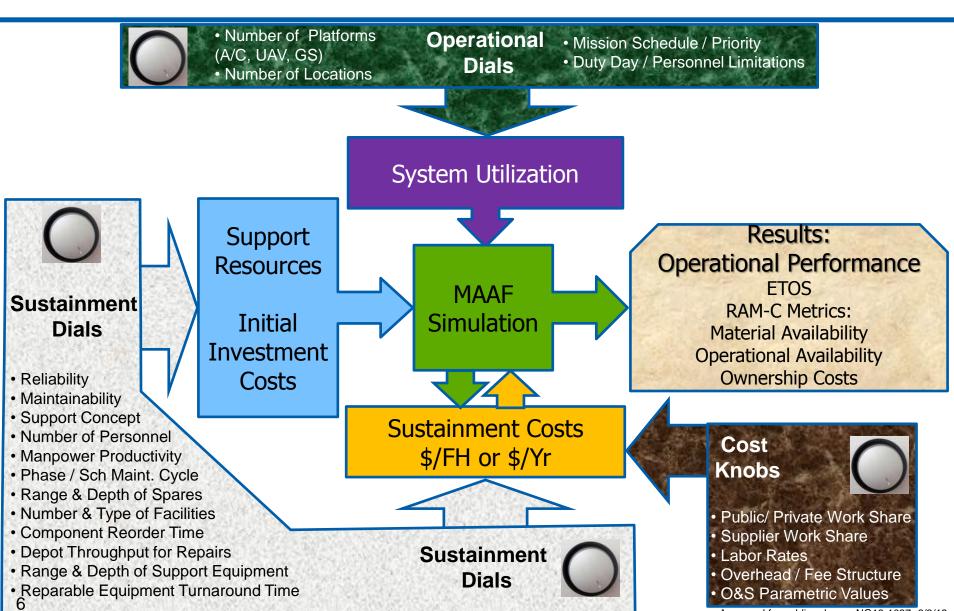
## Model For Asset Availability Forecasting (MAAF)



- An Object-oriented, Simulation Modeling Application Intended To Help Designers, Analysts And Planners Conduct Rapid Analyses Of A Variety Of Logistics Problems, Including:
  - Predicting Weapon System Availability Under Various Operational Scenarios
  - Allocating Logistics Resources Based On Mission Requirements
  - Impact Of Maintenance And Operational Policies On Aircraft Availability And Resources
  - Assessment Of Reliability and Maintainability (R&M) Improvements On Weapon System Availability And Logistics Resource Requirements
  - Sizing Units, Readiness Spares Packages (RSPs), Etc.
  - Analyzing The Impact Of Force Structure Changes
  - Impact of Primary Aircraft Inventory vs. Backup Aircraft Inventory

## Modeling and Simulation Trade Space



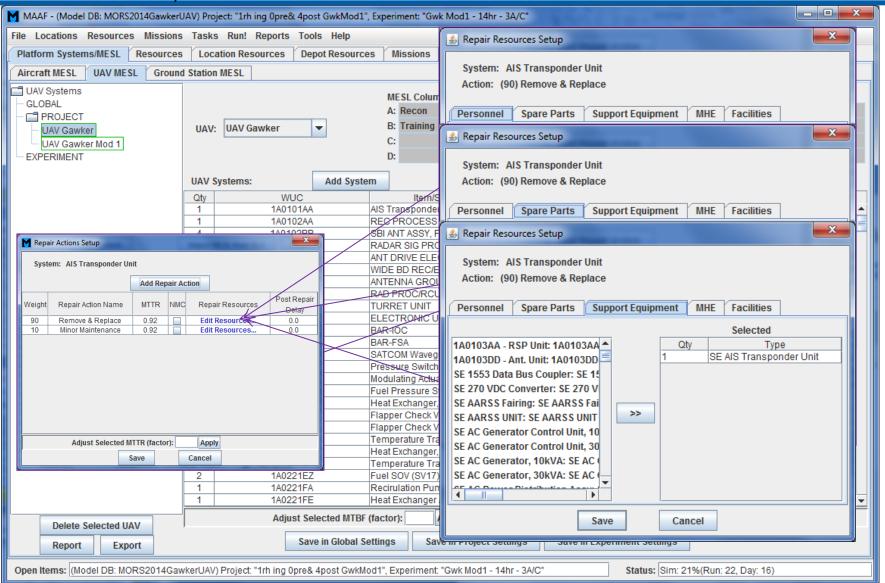


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## Typical Platform MESL – Repair Actions Data

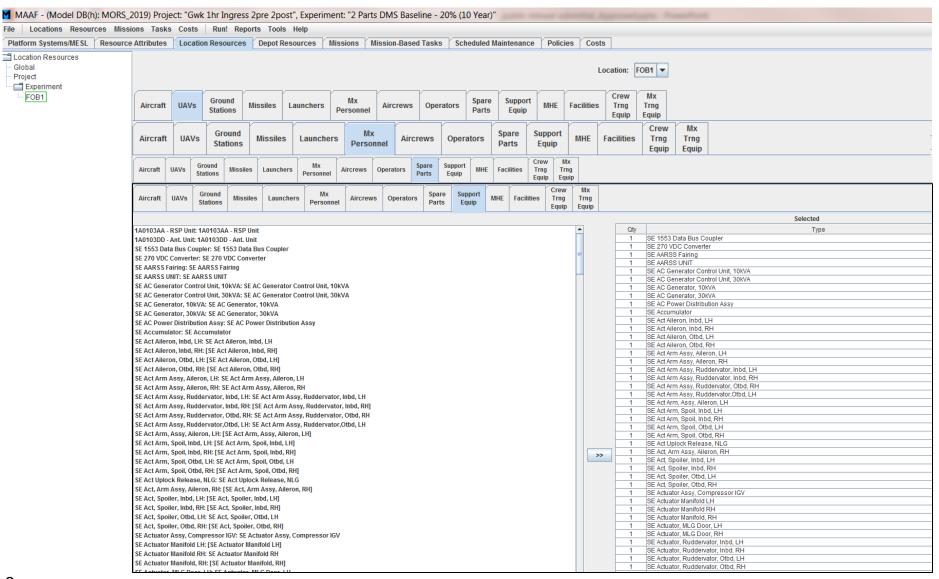
(All data is notional)





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(All data is notional)



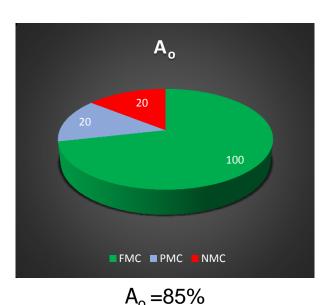
### What is *Availability*?

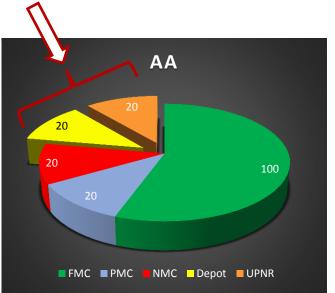


- Availability is a measurement of fleet readiness; how available your fleet is to perform missions
- There are two types of Availability we measure:

Operational Availability 
$$(A_o) = \frac{\text{FMC} + \text{PMC}}{\text{FMC} + \text{PMC} + \text{NMC}} = \frac{\text{Uptime}}{\text{Uptime} + \text{Downtime}} \rightarrow \text{Possessed}$$

Materiel Availability 
$$(A_m) = \frac{\text{Uptime}}{\text{Possessed} + \text{UPNR} + \text{Depot}} \longrightarrow \text{Non-Possessed}$$



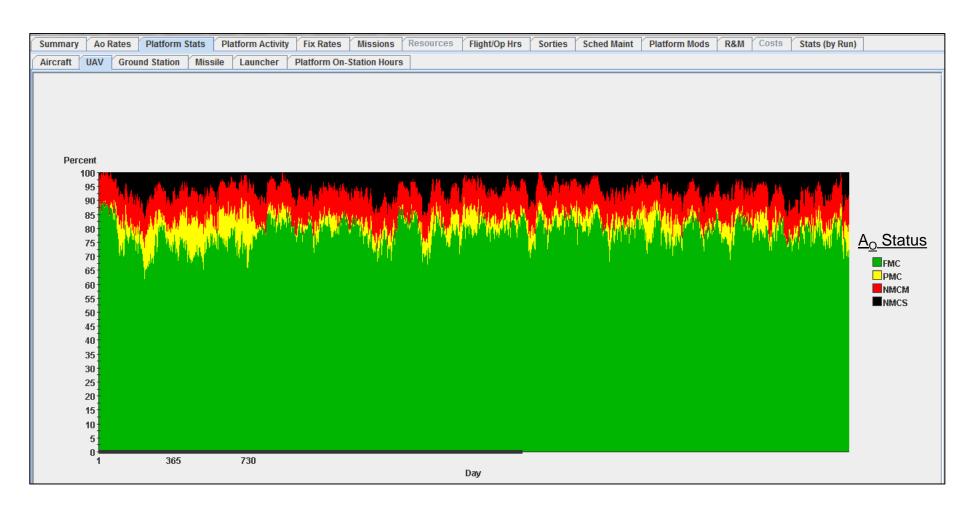


FMC - Full Mission Capable PMC - Partial Mission Capable NMC - Not mission Capable

UPNR - Unit Possessed Not Reported

## UAV Daily Ao Status





MAAF Calculates Availability By Tail Number On A Minute by Minute / Day by Day Basis

## Output Example: Summary Page

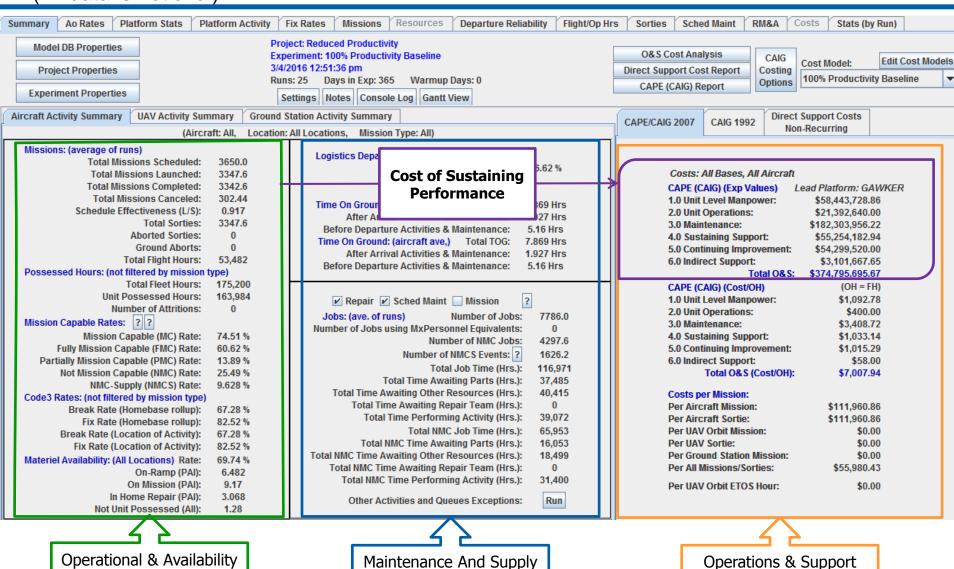
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Costs

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(All data is notional)



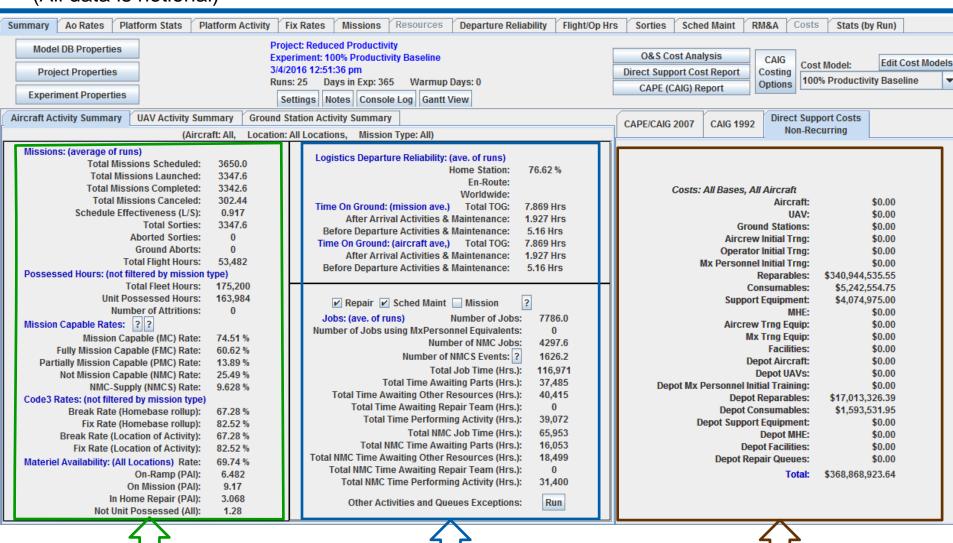
Job Summary

Performance

## Output Example: Summary Page (Continued)



(All data is notional)



12

Operational & Availability
Performance

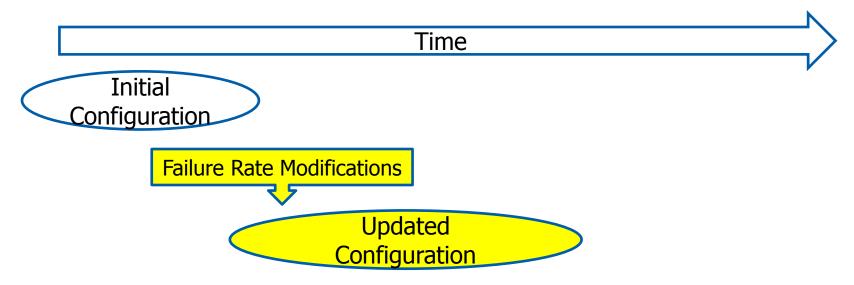
Maintenance And Supply Job Summary

Non-Recurring Support Costs

## Reliability Mod Effects



 MAAF Reliability Mod Effects can time phase expected reliability improvements at desired date to create more holistic model

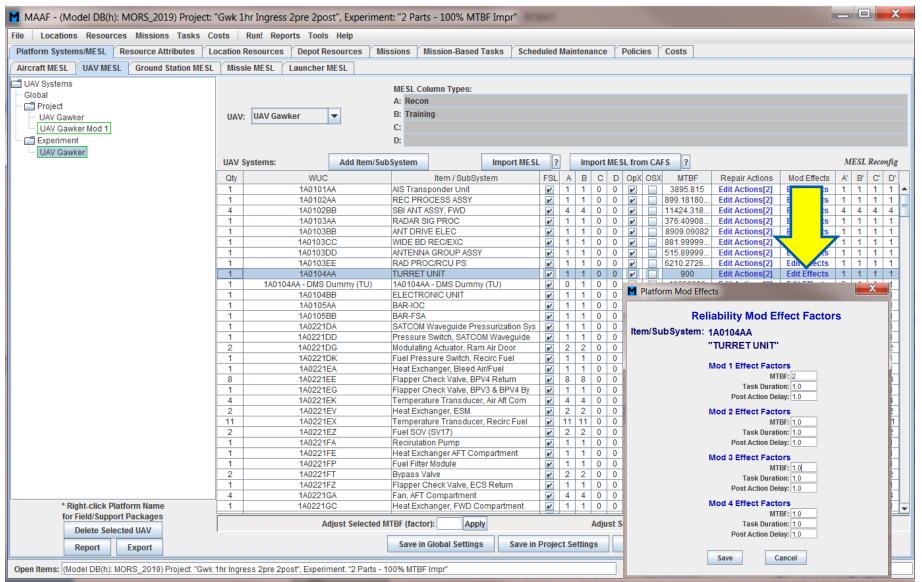


This is the specific functionality in MAAF that allows us to compare and quantify the benefits of the different DMS solutions

### Reliability Mod Effect Defined Per Part

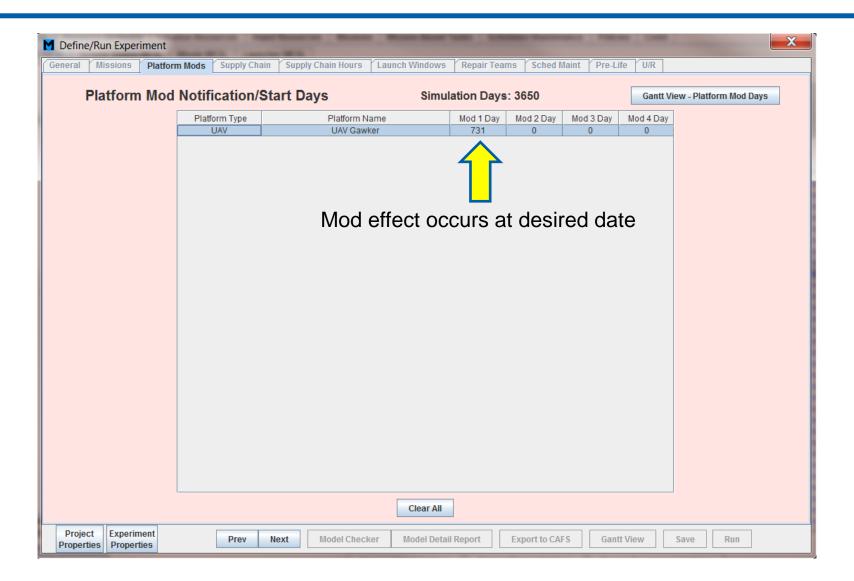


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## Time Phase Reliability Mod Effect





## Modeling using Reliability Mod Effects



- Reliability Mod Effects allows the user to implement known reliability improvements at the desired date to more accurately represent reality
  - In general, the failure rate is constant throughout the entire scenario
- Example Analysis that can be performed
  - Incorporating known future reliability improvements based on when they will be implemented
  - Assess how much the Reliability Growth of certain parts improve overall fleet Operational Availability
  - Assess different options of solving DMS based on when they are projected to start impacting the system
    - · Cheaper solution with no Reliability improvement vs. solutions with Reliability improvement

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## **Scenario**

#### **Problem Statement**



- A UAV component will become unrepairable in two years due to DMS.
   What DMS solution should be pursued?
  - 1) Do Nothing
  - 2) Life Time Buy of DMS Circuit Card Assembly (CCA) Part
  - 3) Full Redesign of the DMS CCA Part
  - 4) Full Redesign of the Higher Assembly

Example Higher Level Assy / Part Structure								
Indenture	Part	<b>Example Part Description</b>						
1	Higher Level Assy 1	Computer						
2	Part 1A	Circuit Board (DMS)						
2	Part 1B	Hard Drive						
2	Part 1C	Power Supply						

### **Description of Mitigation Solutions**



#### 1) Do Nothing

a. If there is no solution in place, fleet performance will slowly degrade as these units cause the UAV to be Not Mission Capably (NMC)

#### 2) Last Time Buy of DMS CCA Part

- a. A sufficient quantity of the DMS part is purchased to sustain the product for the next 10 years
- b. No Failure Rate improvement as this continues to use the same part
- c. This option is not always available if the OEM has stopped all manufacturing of the part
- d. This is a "Band-Aid" fix not truly solving the DMS issue

#### 3) Full Redesign of DMS CCA Part

- a. Estimated 50% Failure Rate Improvement
  - This is a good opportunity to improve the failure rate of the part and improve overall performance of the system

#### 4) Full Redesign of Higher Assembly

- a. High Non Recurring Engineering (NRE) Cost
- b. 100% Failure Rate Improvement
  - This is a good opportunity to drastically improve the failure rate of the part and improve performance of the system

#### **GR&A** for Scenario



Note: Notional UAV Reliability, Maintainability, Supportability and Cost Data Used To Illustrate the Methodology

#### Flight Ops:

 Single Forward Operating Location (FOL) with 3 UAVs in the fleet to provide continuous On Mission coverage for a 10 Year Life Cycle

A<sub>O</sub> Goal: 75%

- Flight Hours Goal: 90,000

Mission Details

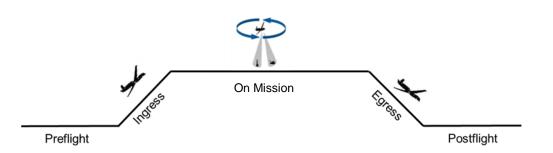
• Preflight: 2 Hrs

• Ingress: 1 Hr

· On Mission: 24 Hrs

• Egress: 1 Hr

Postflight: 2Hr



DMS Part's Metrics									
	NATOE	New MTBF at 2 Year Mark	Unit Cont						
	MTBF	(Full Redesign of DMS Part)	(Full Redesign of DMS Higher Assy)	Unit Cost	Repair Cost				
X KA Ant Assy	900	1,350	1,800	\$ 822,000	\$ 82,200				
Turret Unit	1,000	1,500	2,000	\$ 801,791	\$ 80,179				

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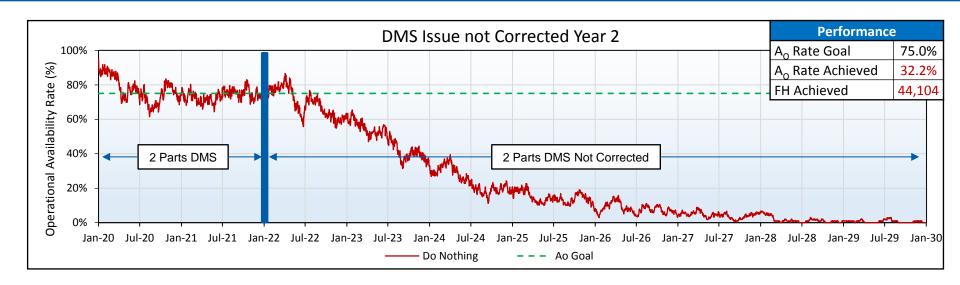
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## **Results**

## 1) Results (Notional) - Do Nothing

**No MTBF Improvement** 





Cost: \$15.4M

• NRE: \$0

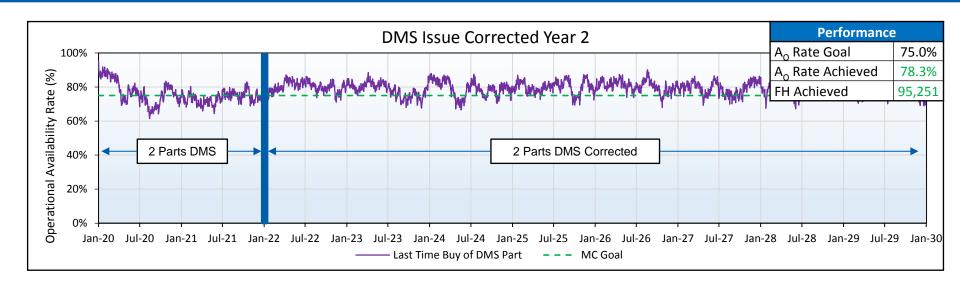
10 Year Sustainment Cost: \$15.4M

Cost Per Flight Hour (CPFH): \$349/ FH

	Repair Cost per Repair	# Repairs	<b>Total Repair Cost</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	# Condemned	<b>Total Condemnation Cost</b>	<b>Total Repair and Condemnation Cost</b>
X KA Ant Assy	\$ 82,200	34.3	\$ 2,819,460	\$ 822,000	5.4	\$ 4,465,926	\$ 7,285,386
Turret Unit	\$ 80,179	37.9	\$ 3,041,193	\$ 801,791	6.3	\$ 5,078,544	\$ 8,119,737
Total	\$ 5,8		\$ 5,860,653			\$ 9,544,470	\$ 15,405,123

## 2) Results (Notional) - Last Time Buy of DMS Part NORTHROP GRUMMAN

**No MTBF Improvement** 



Cost: \$25.5M

NRE: \$6.6M

Last Time Buy of DMS part to sustain 10 years: \$5M

2 additional spares: \$1.6M

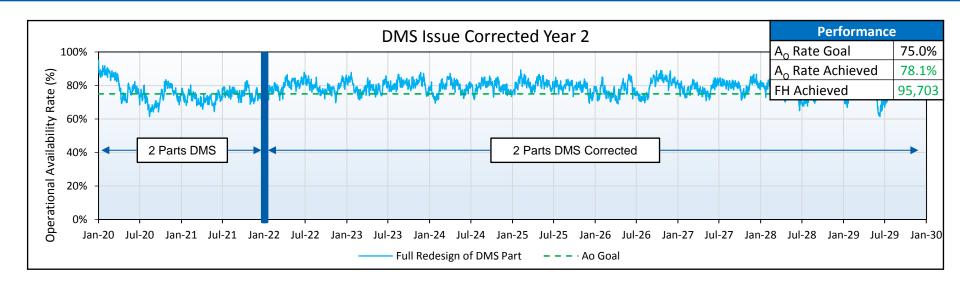
10 Year Sustainment Cost: \$18.9M

CPFH: \$268/FH

	Repair Cost per Repair	# Repairs	<b>Total Repair Cost</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	# Condemned	<b>Total Condemnation Cost</b>	<b>Total Repair and Condemnation Cost</b>
X KA Ant Assy	\$ 82,200	80.6	\$ 6,627,786	\$ 822,000	3.2	\$ 2,603,274	\$ 9,231,060
Turret Unit	\$ 80,179	93.6	\$ 7,507.169	\$ 801,791	2.7	\$ 2,164,836	\$ 9,672,005
Total			\$ 14,134,955			\$ 4,768,110	\$18,903,065

## 3) Results (Notional) – Full Redesign of DMS Part

**50% MTBF Improvement** 



Cost: \$23.9M

NRE: \$10M

• \$5M for Redesign

\$5M for new initial spares and to stock UAVs

10 Year Sustainment Cost: \$13.9M

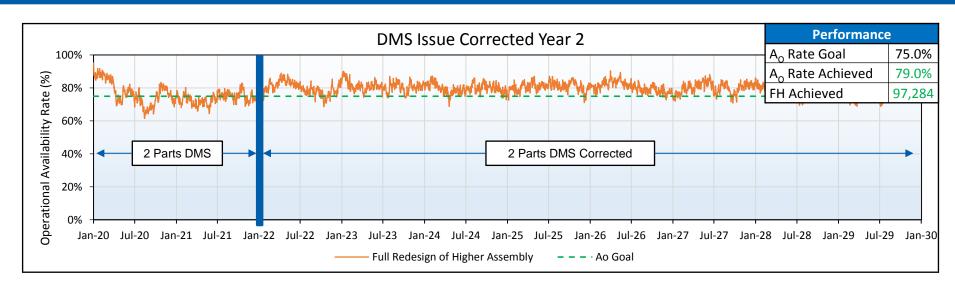
<u>CPFH:</u> \$250/ FH

	Repair Cost per Repair	# Repairs	<b>Total Repair Cost</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	# Condemned	<b>Total Condemnation Cost</b>	<b>Total Repair and Condemnation Cost</b>
X KA Ant Assy	\$ 82,200	60.0	\$ 4,934,466	\$ 822,000	1.9	\$ 1,534,674	\$ 6,469,140
Turret Unit	\$ 80,179	69.0	\$ 5,534,763	\$ 801,791	2.4	\$ 1,924,298	\$ 7,459,062
Total			\$ 10,469,229			\$3,458,972	\$ 13,928,202

## 4) Results (Notional) – Full Redesign of Higher Assembly



100% MTBF Improvement: MTBF



Cost: \$41.7M

NRE: \$30M

\$20M for Redesign

\$10M for new initial spares and to stock UAVs

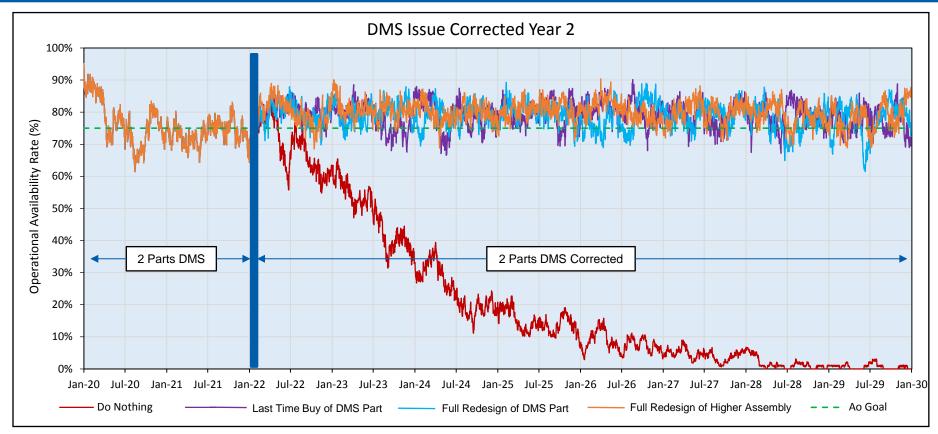
10 Year Sustainment Cost: \$11.7M

CPFH: \$429/ FH

	Repair Cost per Repair	# Repairs	<b>Total Repair Cost</b>	<b>Unit Cost</b>	# Condemned	<b>Total Condemnation Cost</b>	<b>Total Repair and Condemnation Cost</b>
X KA Ant Assy	\$ 82,200	50.8	\$ 4,178,226	\$ 822,000	1.6	\$ 1,315,200	\$ 5,493,426
Turret Unit	\$ 80,179	57.3	\$ 4,591,055	\$ 801,791	2.1	\$ 1,657,302	\$ 6,248,357
Total			\$ 8,769,281			\$ 2,972,502	\$ 11,741,783

# Summary – Operational Availability Impact (Notional)



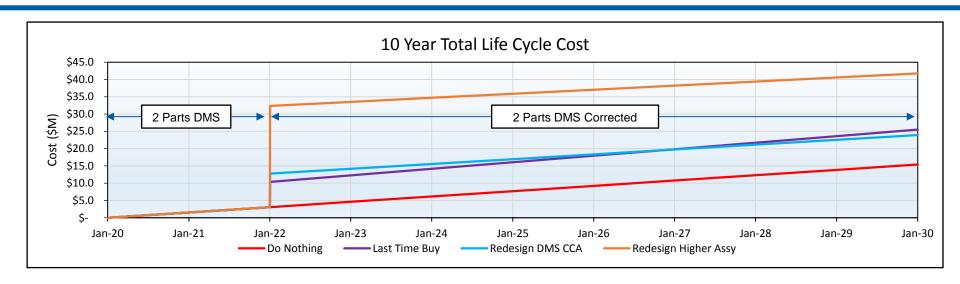


Legend	Modeled Scenario	A <sub>o</sub> Rate (%)
	Do Nothing	32.2
	Last Time Buy of DMS Part	78.3
	Full Redesign of DMS Part	78.1
	Full Redesign of Higher Assembly	79.0
	Operational Availability Goal	75.0

All three DMS Solutions Sufficient to Achieve an Operational Availability Goal of 75%

## Summary – 10 Year Life Cycle Cost (Notional)





DMS Mitigation Solution	NRE Cost	10 Year Repair Cost	10 Year Condemnation Cost	10 Year Life Cycle Cost	СРЕН
Do Nothing	\$ -	\$ 5,860,653	\$ 9,544,470	\$ 15,405,123	\$349
Last Time Buy of DMS CCA Part	\$ 6,600,000	\$ 14,134,955	\$ 4,768,110	\$ 25,503,065	\$268
Full Redesign of DMS CCA Part	\$ 10,000,000	\$ 10,469,229	\$ 3,458,972	\$ 23,928,201	\$250
Full Redesign of Higher Assy	\$ 30,000,000	\$ 8,769,281	\$ 2,972,505	\$ 41,741,786	\$429

 Although this mitigation solution is initially more expensive than the Last Time Buy solution, the 10 year sustainment costs are much lower

In This Case, Investment in the Full Redesign of the DMS Part Provides Significant Increase in A<sub>O</sub> Rate with Similar Life Cycle Cost

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## **Conclusions**

#### Conclusions



(Data is notional)

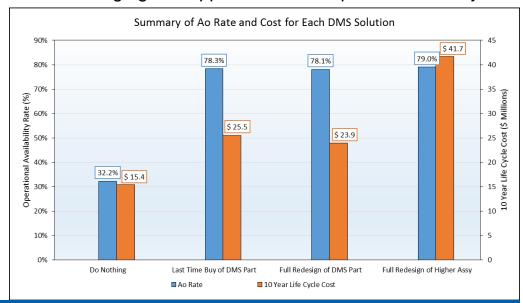
- The cheapest option may not be the right DMS solution
  - Critical to understand cost over the entire lifecycle of the program (this case, 10 years)
    - · Bigger investment up front can result in significant cost savings of the entire life cycle
- The greatest Operational Availability improvement may not be the right DMS solution
  - Redesigning out of DMS gives the potential for Reliability Improvements to be incorporated to help the overall performance of the fleet

Programs can take advantage of these low hanging fruit opportunities to improve historically bad

performing parts

 There is no "one right answer" to mitigate all DMS issues

> Too many variables to make a decision purely off initial cost savings



Gives Decision Makers More Flexibility and Options to Choose the Best Solution

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## **Questions?**

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