

Concept Exploration and Development

Using Multi-Objective and Multi-Disciplinary Optimization

Unmanned Combat Air Vehicle Carrier (CUVX)

Agile Surface Combatant (ASC)

Littoral Warfare Submarine (LWSS)



Perspectives

- Research
- Education
- Application

- Process!

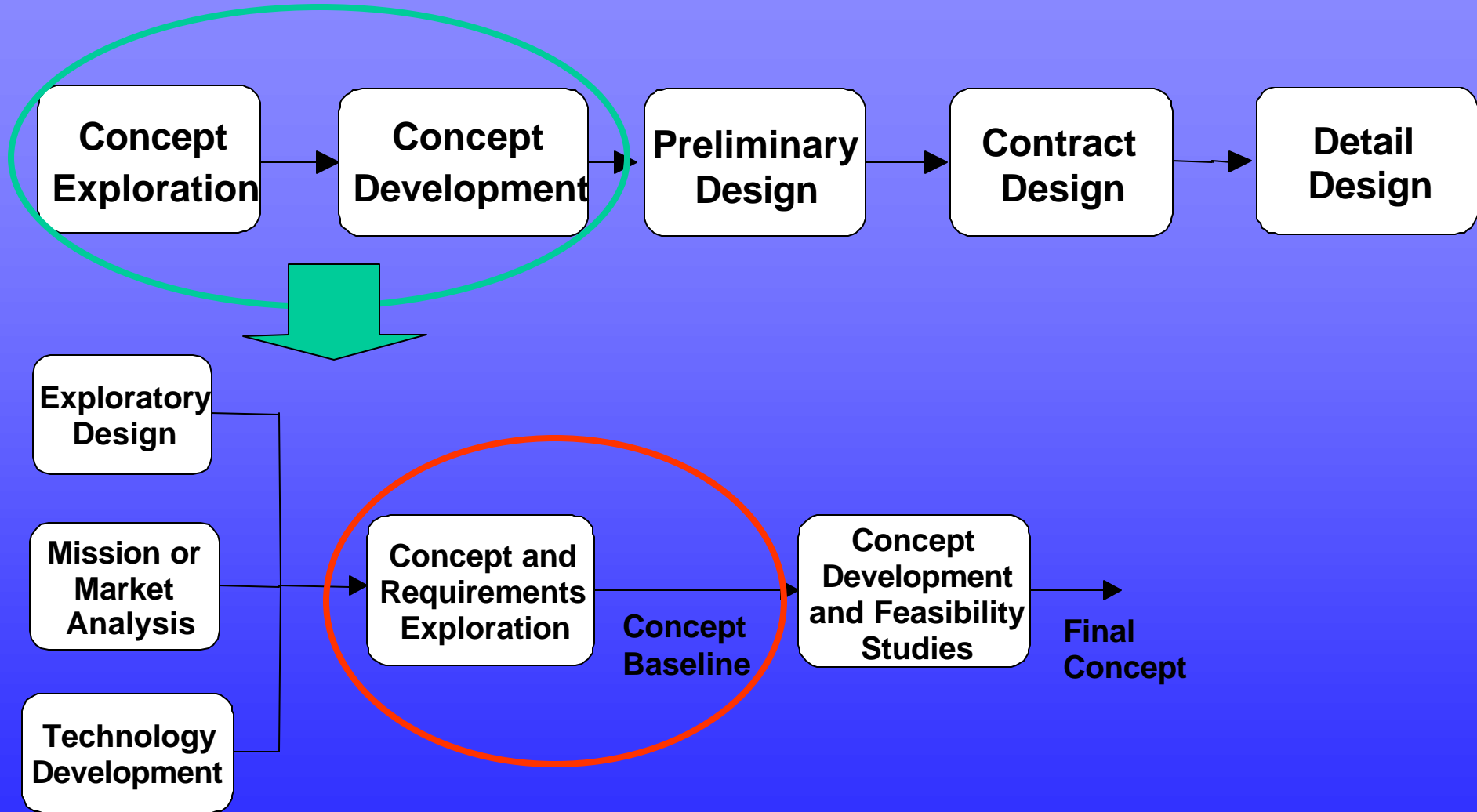


Research Objectives

- A consistent format and methodology for making affordable multi-objective (3) acquisition decisions and trade-offs in non-dominated design space
- Practical and quantitative methods for measuring mission effectiveness
- Practical and quantitative methods for measuring risk
- An efficient and robust method to search design space for optimal concepts with a range of probabilities of success - uncertainty
- An effective framework for transitioning and refining concept development in a multidisciplinary design optimization (MDO).
- Use the results of first-principle analysis codes at earlier stages of design.

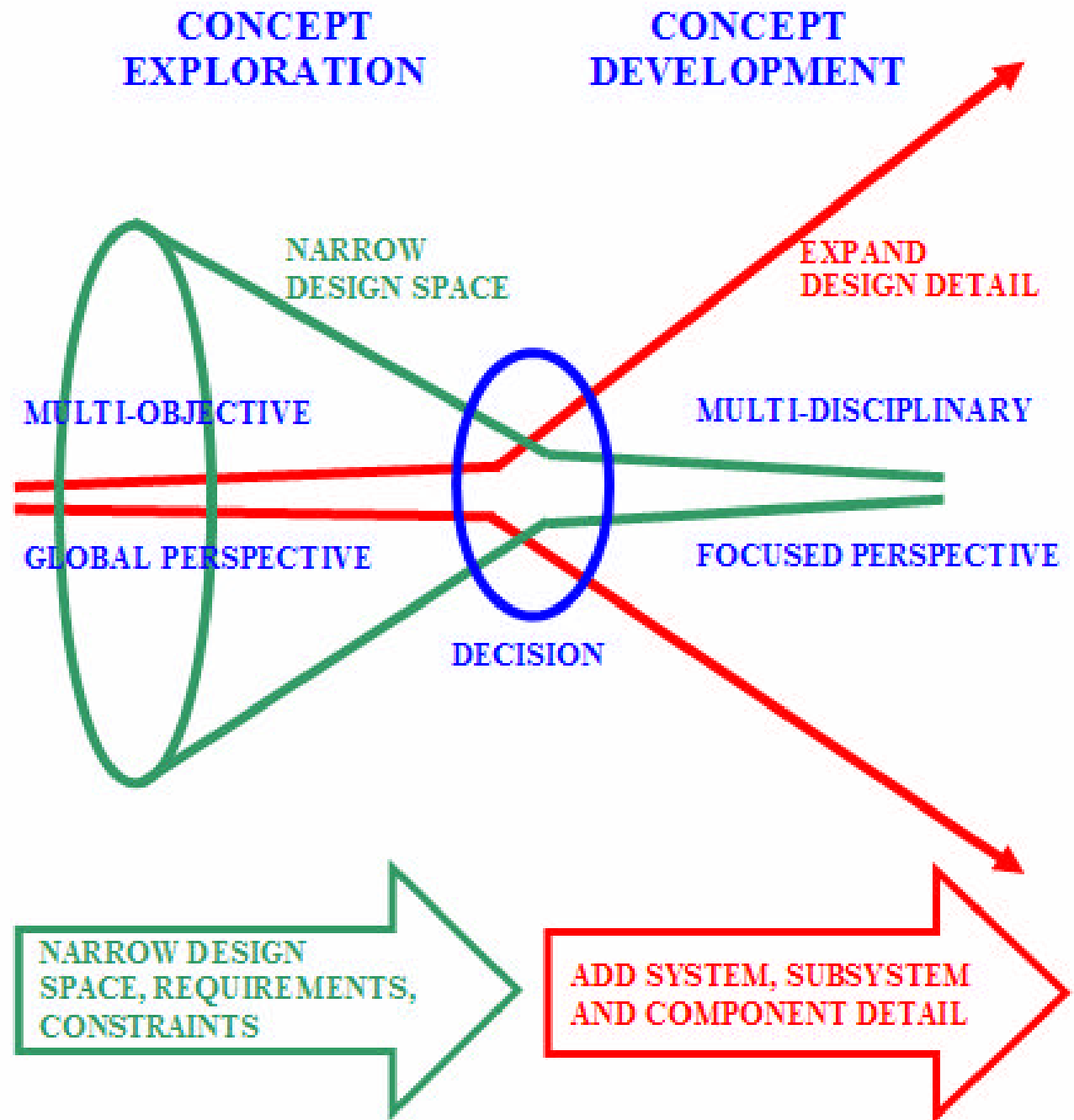


Scope





Design Strategy



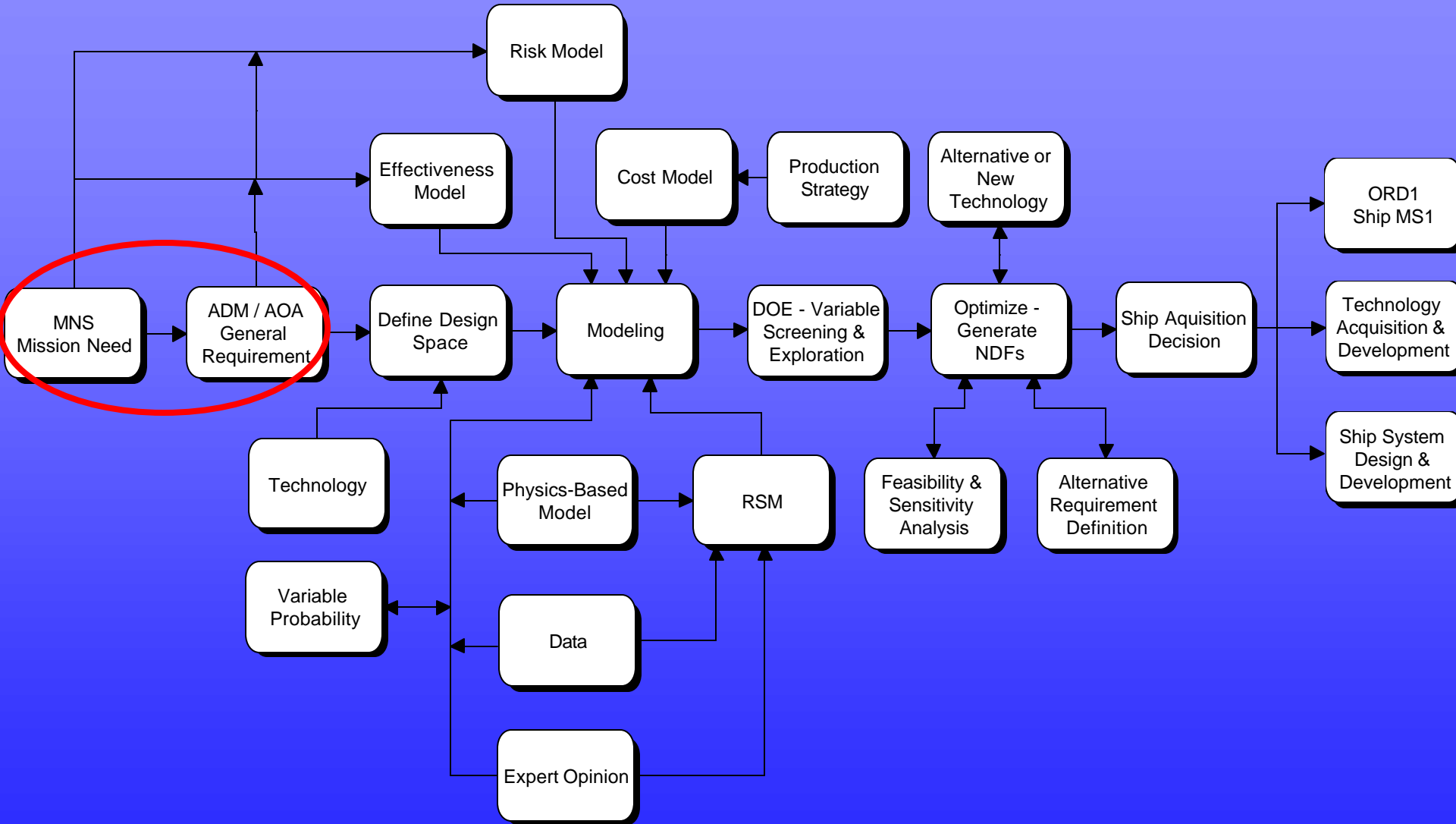


Concept Exploration Process (Preparation, Preparation, Preparation!)

- Define Mission – CONOPs, POE, ROCs, scenarios
- Technologies/Trades – hullform, power and propulsion, combat systems, automation
- Standards and Specs
- Design Space
- Metrics – Effectiveness, Cost, Risk
- Build ship synthesis model, select modules
- Multi-objective Optimization (Hands off!)
 - No magic!
 - No imagination!
 - Success depends on “Preparartion”!
- Select baseline design(s) from non-dominated frontier



Concept Exploration Process





CUVX Mission Need

- **Current assets for ISR and First Day of War time-sensitive warfighting:**
 - Land and carrier-based aircraft and UAV's
 - Cruise missiles from US submarines and surface ships
 - Space-based and long-range aircraft assets
- **These assets:**
 - Are costly
 - Put many personnel in harms way
 - Have limited numbers for seaborne positioning and rapid employment
- **The Unmanned Combat Air Vehicle (UCAV-N) is a transformational technology with the potential to address these problems**
- **UCAV-N requires a support platform. Material alternatives include:**
 - CVNs support manned and unmanned aircraft
 - Surface ship specifically designed or modified to support UAVs and UCAVs

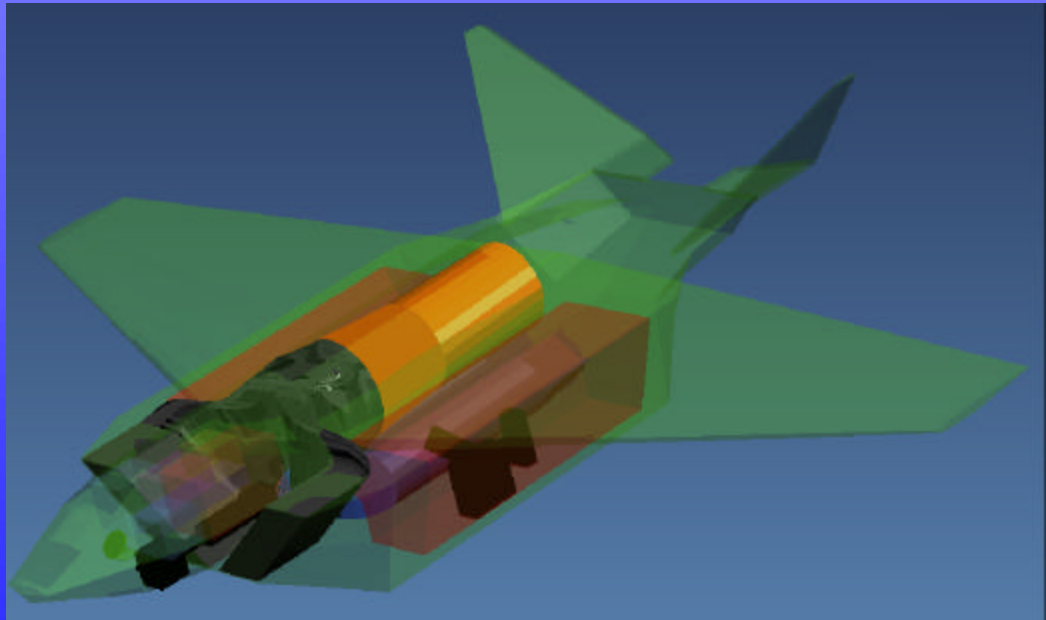
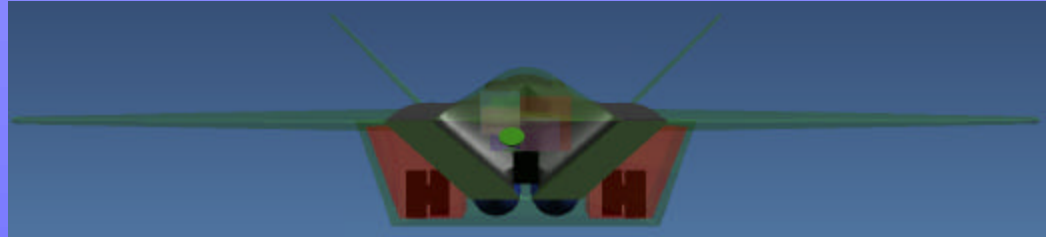
Alternatives include:

 - Convert existing LHD or LHA class ships
 - Design and build a modified-repeat LHD or LPD-17
 - Design and build an entirely new class of UCAV carrier (CUVX)



UCAV (VT UCAV-N)

- VT UCAV-N
 - ISR
 - SEAD
 - Strike
 - HARM (high-speed anti-radiation missile)
 - AIM-120 AMRAAM Slammer
 - JDAM (Joint Direct Attack Munition)
- Dimensions (folded):
 - **9.2 m wingspan x 9.7 m long x 4.4 m high**
- Dimensions (unfolded):
 - **13.7 m wingspan x 9.7 m long x 3.6 m high**
- Weight: **12 Mtons**





Acquisition Decision (ADM)

- Authorized Concept Exploration of two CUVX material alternatives
 - Modified-repeat LPD-17
 - New CUVX ship design
- Guidance
 - Support 20-30 UCAVs and UAVs, providing for takeoff and landing, fueling, maintenance, weapons load-out, planning and control
 - Provide own defense with significant dependence on passive survivability and stealth
 - Minimize life cycle cost through the application of producibility enhancements and manning reduction
 - Minimize personnel vulnerability in combat through automation
 - Average follow-ship acquisition cost shall not exceed \$500M (\$FY2005), not including aircraft.
 - 30 ships, IOC 2012
 - CUVX concepts will be explored in parallel with UCAV-N Concept Exploration and development using a Total Ship Systems Engineering approach.



CUVX CONOPS

- Operate in littoral areas, close-in, depend on stealth, with high endurance, minimum external support, and low manning
- Providing for aircraft takeoff and landing, fueling, maintenance, weapons load-out, planning and control
 - UAVs - surface, subsurface, shore, and deep inland surveillance, reconnaissance and electronic warfare\
 - LAMPS – Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) and Anti-Surface Ship Warfare (ASUW) defense
 - UCAVS - initial/early conflict Suppression of Enemy Air Defenses (SEAD), Strike and mining
- Operate independently or in conjunction with small Surface Attack Groups
- Capable of performing unobtrusive peacetime presence missions in an area of hostility, and immediately respond to escalating crisis and regional conflict
- Likely to be forward deployed in peacetime, conducting extended cruises to sensitive littoral regions
- Provide own defense with significant dependence on passive survivability and stealth
- Post-conflict - continue to monitor all threats
- First to arrive and last to leave the conflict area



CUVX Mission Types

- Pre-conflict
 - Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance (ISR)
- Conflict
 - Continue ISR
 - SEAD
 - Mining
 - Pre-position and support UCAVs for time-sensitive air and missile strikes (HARM and JDAM)
 - SPECOPS
 - ASW / ASuW / with LAMPS
- Post-conflict
 - Continue ISR



Mission Scenarios (ASC)

| Day | Mission scenario for MCM |
|------------|---|
| 1-21 | Small ASC squadron transit from CONUS |
| 21-24 | Port call, replenish and load MCM modules |
| 25-30 | Conduct mine hunting operations |
| 29 | Conduct ASuW defense against small boat threat |
| 31-38 | Repairs/Port Call |
| 39 | Engage submarine threat for self-defense |
| 41 | Engage air threat for self defense |
| 39-43 | Conduct mine hunting operations |
| 43 | Unrep |
| 44-59 | Join CSG/ESG, continue mine hunting and mapping |
| 60+ | Port call or restricted availability |

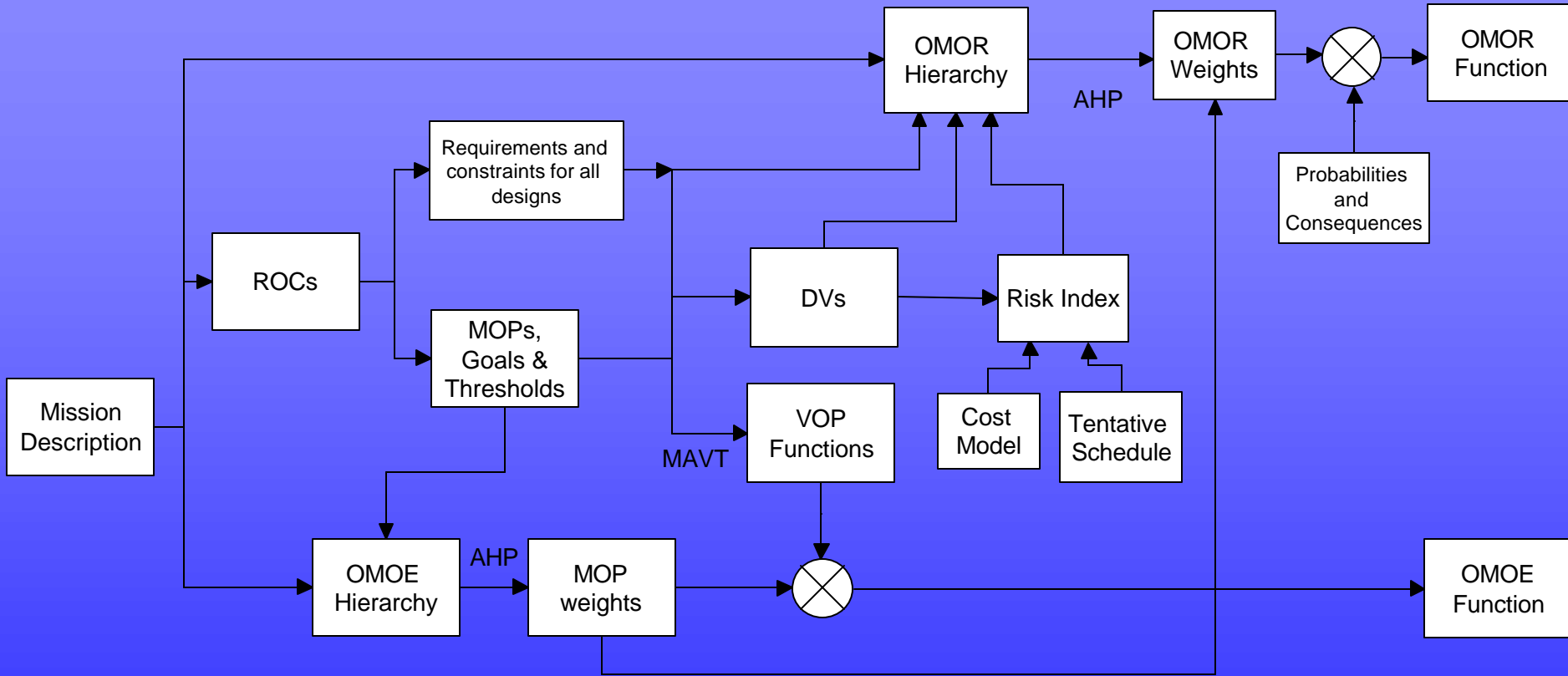


Effectiveness Metric

- Inputs affecting overall mission effectiveness metric:
 - defense policy and goals
 - threat
 - existing force structure
 - mission need
 - mission scenarios
 - modeling and simulation or war gaming results
 - expert opinion
- Master war-gaming model?
 - Many runs / regression
 - Series of probabilistic scenarios
 - Accuracy depends on modeling the detailed interactions of a complex human and physical system and its response to a broad range of quantitative and qualitative variables and conditions including ship MOPs
- This extensive modeling capability does not yet exist for practical applications! – Alternative?



OMOE and OMOR Development Process



$$OMOE = g[VOP_i(MOP_i)] = \sum_i w_i VOP_i(MOP_i)$$

Analytical Hierarchy Process (Saaty, 1996) +
 Multi-Attribute Utility Theory (Keeney and Raiffa 1976) =
 Multi-Attribute Value (MAV) function (Belton, 1986) or Weighted Utility Function



ROCs > MOPs > G & Ts > DVs

| ROC | Primary MOP or Constraint | Threshold or Constraint | Goal | Related DV |
|--|--|--|--|---|
| MOB 1 - Steam to design capacity in most fuel efficient manner | MOP10 – Sprint range MOP11 – Endurance range MOP13 – Sprint speed | 1000 nm 3500 nm 40 knots | 1500 nm 4500 nm 50 knots | DV1 – Hull form, DV2 - Displacement DV1 – Hull form, DV2 - Displacement DV 7 – Propulsion System alternative |
| MOB 3 - Prevent and control damage | MOP16 – Structural vulnerability MOP17 – Personnel vulnerability MOP18 – Damage stability MOP20 – RCS MOP21 – Acoustic signature MOP22 – IR Signature MOP23 – Magnetic signature | Aluminum hull 100 Catamaran 7000 m3 Mechanical LM2500+ Aluminum No Degaussing | Steel hull 50 Trimaran 2000 m3 IPS ICR Steel Degaussing | DV4 – Hull material type DV9 – Manning and automation factor DV1 – Hull form DV3 – Deckhouse volume DV7 – Propulsion System alternative DV7 – Propulsion System alternative DV4 – Hull material type DV8 – Degaussing system |
| MOB 3.2 - Counter and control NBC contaminants and agents | MOP19 - CBR | No CPS | Full CPS | DV6 – Collective Protection System Type |
| MOB 5 - Maneuver in formation | Required all designs | | | |
| MOB 7 - Perform seamanship, airmanship and navigation tasks (navigate, anchor, mooring, scuttle, life boat/raft capacity, tow/be-towed) | Required all designs | | | |
| MOB 10 - Replenish at sea | Required all designs | | | |
| MOB 12 - Maintain health and well being of crew | Required all designs | | | |
| MOB 13 - Operate and sustain self as a forward deployed unit for an extended period of time during peace and war without shore-based support | MOP11 – Endurance range MOP12 – Provisions | 3500 nm 14 days | 4500 nm 24 days | DV1 – Hull form DV2 – Displacement DV7 – Propulsion System alternative DV18 – Provisions Duration |



CUVX Design Space

| Description | | Metric | Range | Increments |
|-------------|--|----------------------|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | Hull form | type | General monohull, LPD-17, WPTH | 3 |
| 2 | Prismatic coefficient | ND | .6-.8 | 20 |
| 3 | Max section coefficient | ND | .9-.99 | 9 |
| 4 | Displacement to length ratio | lton/ft ² | 50-90 | 20 |
| 5 | Beam to Draft Ratio | ND | 3-5 | 20 |
| 6 | Length to Depth Ratio | ND | 6-8 | 20 |
| 7 | Aircraft launch deck? | y/n | 0,1 | 2 |
| 8 | Deckhouse volume ratio | ND | .05-.3 | 25 |
| 9 | AAW system | alternative | 1,2 | 2 |
| 10 | LAMPS helos | # | 2,4 | 2 |
| 11 | Endurance range | nm | 4000,8000,12000 | 3 |
| 12 | Stores duration | days | 60,90,120 | 3 |
| 13 | Propulsion system | alternative | 1-14 | 14 |
| 14 | Ship manning and automation factor | ND | .5-1.0 | 5 |
| 15 | Hull structure type | type | Conventional, ADH | 2 |
| 16 | CPS | extent | None, partial, full | 3 |
| 17 | UAVs | # | 5-20 | 15 |
| 18 | UCAVs | # | 10-30 | 20 |
| 19 | Aviation manning and automation factor | ND | .5-1.0 | 5 |
| 20 | Ship aircraft fuel | MT/UCAV | 30.-60. | 10 |
| 21 | Ship aircraft weapons | MT/UCAV | 5.-15. | 10 |



OMOE Hierarchy

Mission Type

MCM

Focused MCM in CSG/ESG or
ASC Squadron Operations

Mission Types

Add

Remove

Rename

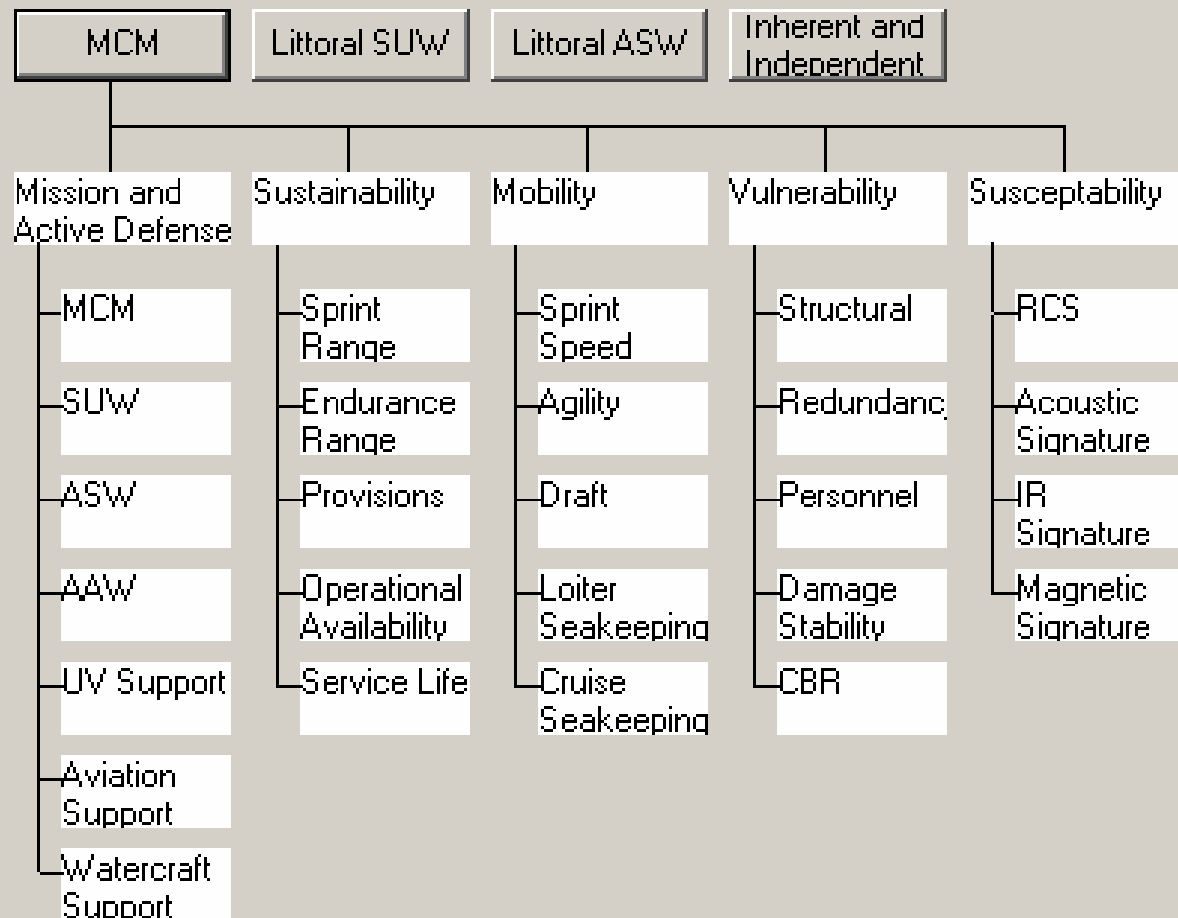
Edit

Mission Capability
Categories/Mission
Capabilities

Add

Remove

Rename





Pairwise Comparison

MOP 1 - Core MCM

Compare the relative importance with respect to: MCM Mission \ Mission and Active Defense \ MCM



MOP 2 - MCM Modules

| | MOP 1 - Co | MOP 2 - M | MOP 3 - LA | MOP 4 - Sp | MOP 5 - VT | MOP 6 - C4 |
|---------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| MOP 1 - Core MCM | | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| MOP 2 - MCM Modules | | | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| MOP 3 - LAMPS | | | | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| MOP 4 - Spartan | | | | | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| MOP 5 - VTUAV | | | | | | 1.0 |
| MOP 6 - C4I | | | | | | |

Incon: 0.04

Questionnaire

Questionnaire

How do the following Mission Types compare?

1 = equal 3 = moderate 5 = strong 7 = very strong 9 = extreme

| | | |
|------|--|------|
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| CBG | <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="6"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="6"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> | MARG |
| CBG | <input type="text" value="9"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="6"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="1"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="5"/> <input type="text" value="6"/> <input type="text" value="7"/> <input type="text" value="8"/> <input type="text" value="9"/> | MCG |
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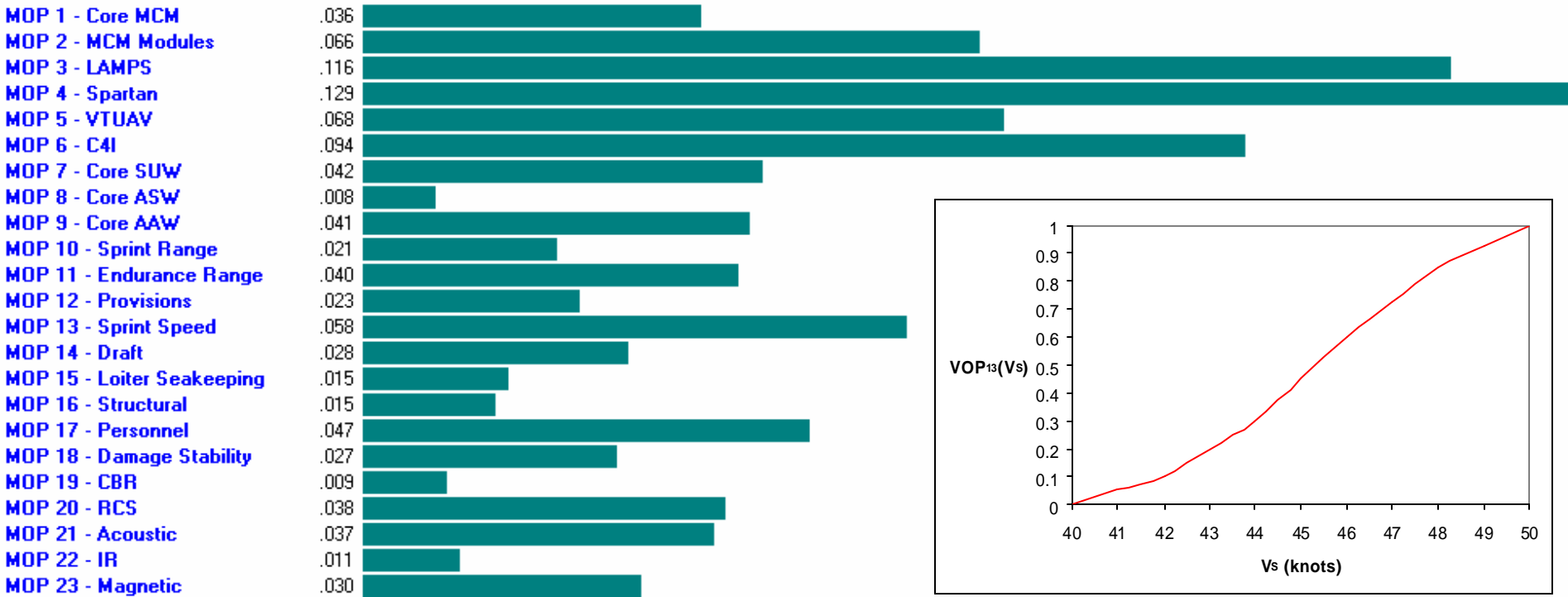


Weights and Value Functions

Synthesis with respect to:

Goal: Maximize Overall Measure of Effectiveness (OMOE)

Overall Inconsistency = .04



$$OMOE = g[VOP_i(MOP_i)] = \sum_i w_i VOP_i(MOP_i)$$



RISK OBJECTIVE ATTRIBUTE (OMOR)

- Understand technology alternatives, ship requirements, schedules and cost estimates. Set effectiveness and performance metrics, goals and thresholds
- Select ship design variables (DVs) and process variables (PVs)
- Identify potential risk areas and events associated with each design and process variable option. Build a risk register (spreadsheet)
- Assign probabilities (P) and consequences (C) to each risk event.
- Calculate a risk rating (R) for each Risk.
- Define the overall measure of risk (OMOR) function

$$OMOR = W_{perf} \sum_i \frac{w_i}{\sum_i w_i} P_i C_i + W_{cost} \sum_j P_j C_j + W_{sched} \sum_k P_k C_k$$



Critical Risk Areas (DoD 5000)

| Risk Area | Significant Risks |
|----------------------------|---|
| Threat | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncertainty in threat accuracy. • Sensitivity of design and technology to threat. • Vulnerability of system to threat and threat countmeasures. • Vulnerability of program to intelligence penetration. |
| Requirements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational requirements not properly established or vaguely stated. • Requirements are not stable. |
| Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of system development. • Requirement for increased skills. • Reliance on immature technology or "exotic" materials to achieve performance. • Status of software design, coding, and testing. |
| Test & Evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test planning not initiated early in program (Phase 0). • Testing does not address the ultimate operating environment. • Test procedures do not address all major performance and suitability specifications. • Test facilities not available to accomplish specific tests, especially system-level tests. • Insufficient time to test thoroughly. |
| Simulation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&S are not verified, validated, or accredited for the intended purpose. • Program lacks proper tools and modeling and simulation capability to assess alternatives. |
| Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Success depends on unproved technology for success. • Success depends on achieving advances in state-of-the-art technology. • Technology has not been demonstrated in required operating environment. • Technology relies on complex hardware, software, or integration design. |
| Logistics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate supportability late in development or after fielding, resulting in need for engineering changes, increased costs, and/or schedule delays. • Life-cycle costs not accurate because of poor logistics supportability analyses. |
| Production/ Facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production not sufficiently considered during design. • Inadequate planning for long lead items and vendor support. • Production processes not proven. • Prime contractors do not have adequate plans for managing subcontractors. • Sufficient facilities are not readily available for cost-effective production. • Contract offers no incentive to modernize facilities or reduce cost. |
| Concurrency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immature or unproven technologies will not be adequately developed before production. • Concurrency established without clear understanding of risks. |
| Capability of Developer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developer has limited experience in specific type of development. • Contractor has poor track record relative to costs and schedule. • Contractor has experienced loss of key personnel. • Prime contractor relies excessively on subcontractors for major development efforts. • Contractor requires significant capitalization to meet program requirements. |
| Technology Cost/Funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Realistic cost objectives not established early. • Excessive life-cycle costs due to inadequate treatment of support requirements. • Funding profile is not stable from budget cycle to budget cycle. |
| Schedule | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schedule does not reflect realistic acquisition planning. • Resources are not available to meet schedule. |
| Technology Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper mix (experience, skills) of people not assigned to PMO or to contractor team. • Effective risk assessments not performed or results not understood and acted on. |



Measure of Consequence

| Level | Given the Risk is Realized, What Is the Magnitude of the Impact? | | |
|-------|--|--|--|
| | Performance, C_i | Schedule, C_k | Cost, C_j |
| 0.1 | Minimal or no impact on specific MOP | Minimal or no impact on total ship design or production schedule | Minimal or no impact on total objective cost |
| 0.3 | Acceptable with some reduction in margin | Additional resources required; able to meet need dates | <5% increase |
| 0.5 | Acceptable with significant reduction in margin | Minor slip in key milestones; not able to meet need date | 5-7% increase |
| 0.7 | Acceptable; no remaining margin | Major slip in key milestone or critical path impacted | 7-10% increase |
| 0.9 | Unacceptable | Can't achieve key team or major program milestone | >10% increase |



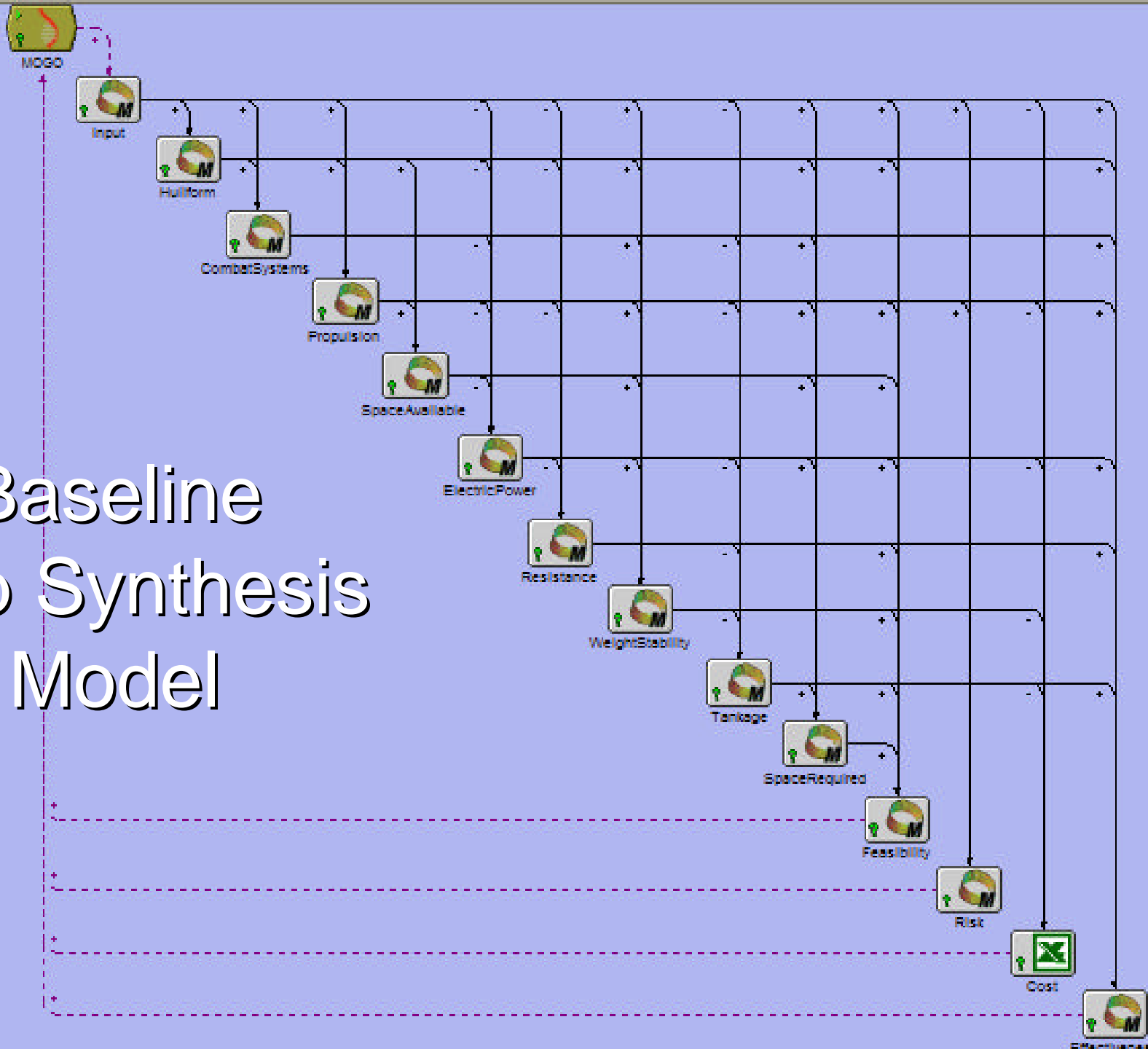
Probability of Risk Event

| Likelihood Level | Description |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 0.1 | Remote |
| 0.3 | Unlikely |
| 0.5 | Likely |
| 0.7 | Highly likely |
| 0.9 | Near Certain |



CUVX Risk Register

| SWBS | Risk Type | Risk ID | DV# | DV Description | DV Value | Risk Event E_i | Risk Description | P_i | C_i | R_i |
|------------|-------------|---------|------------------|-------------------------|----------|---|--|-------|-------|-------|
| Armament | Performance | 1 | DV ₁₀ | Peripheral VLS | 1 | Failure of PVLS EDM test | Will require use of VLS or RAM with impact on flight deck and hangar deck area and ops | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.15 |
| Hull | Performance | 2 | DV ₁ | WPTH hull form | 2 | Unable to accurately predict endurance resistance | Will over-predict endurance range. | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.06 |
| Propulsion | Performance | 3 | DV ₂₀ | Integrated power system | >5 | Development and use of new IPS system | New equipment and systems will have reduced reliability | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.16 |
| Hull | Performance | 4 | DV ₁ | WPTH hull form | 2 | Unable to accurately predict sustained speed resistance | Will over-predict sustained speed. | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 |
| Hull | Performance | 5 | DV ₁ | WPTH hull form | 2 | Unable to accurately predict WPTH seakeeping performance | Seakeeping performance will not be acceptable | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.25 |
| Hull | Performance | 6 | DV ₁ | WPTH hull form | 2 | Unable to accurately predict WPTH extreme motions and stability | Damaged stability performance will not be acceptable | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.49 |
| Hull | Performance | 7 | DV ₈ | Separate launch deck | 1 | Concept doesn't work preventing simultaneous launch and recovery for SEAD mission | Unforeseen problems with dedicated launch deck (launch, fuel, weapons) | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.32 |
| Hull | Performance | 8 | DV ₈ | Separate launch deck | 1 | Concept doesn't work preventing simultaneous launch and recovery for Strike mission | Unforeseen problems with dedicated launch deck (launch, fuel, weapons) | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.36 |
| Propulsion | Schedule | 9 | DV ₂₀ | Integrated power system | >5 | Development and integration of new IPS system will be behind schedule | Unexpected problems with new equipment and systems | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.09 |



Baseline Ship Synthesis Model



MC Design Space Visualization

- Developed using Boeing's Design Explorer Technology
- Gain a better understanding of design space
 - Increase insight into the effects of key parameters
 - Develop better designs, simplify models
- Generate dataset using one of ModelCenter's trade study tools
- Access toolset from ModelCenter's Data Explorer
 - Variable Influence Profiler
 - Variable Importance Plots
 - Main Effects Plots
 - Interaction Effects Plots
 - Prediction Profiler

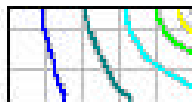
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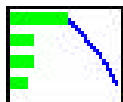

2D Polar

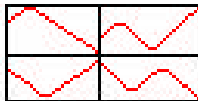

3D Surface Plot


Carpet Plot


Color Grid

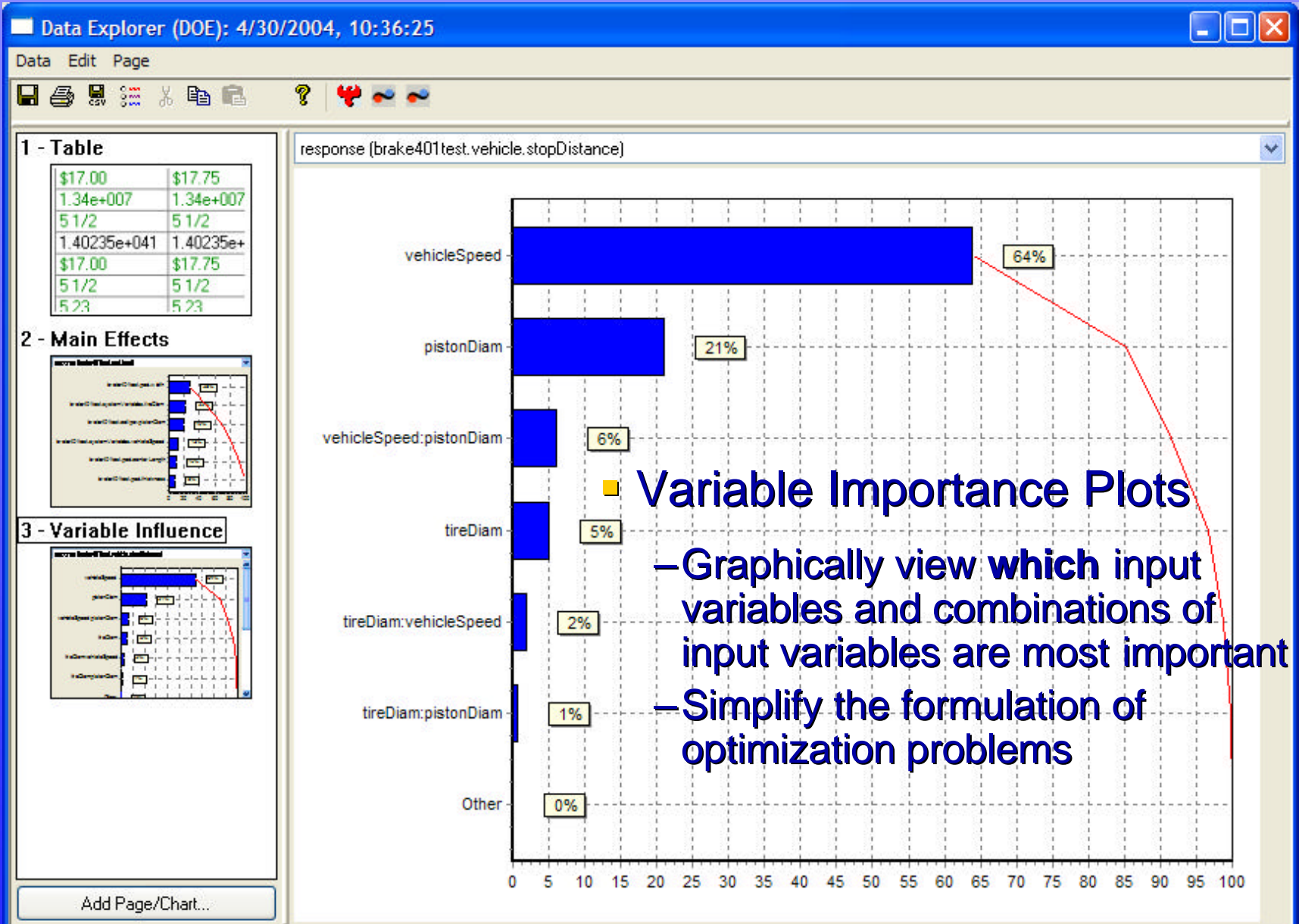

Contour Plot


Main Effects


Variable Influence
Profiler



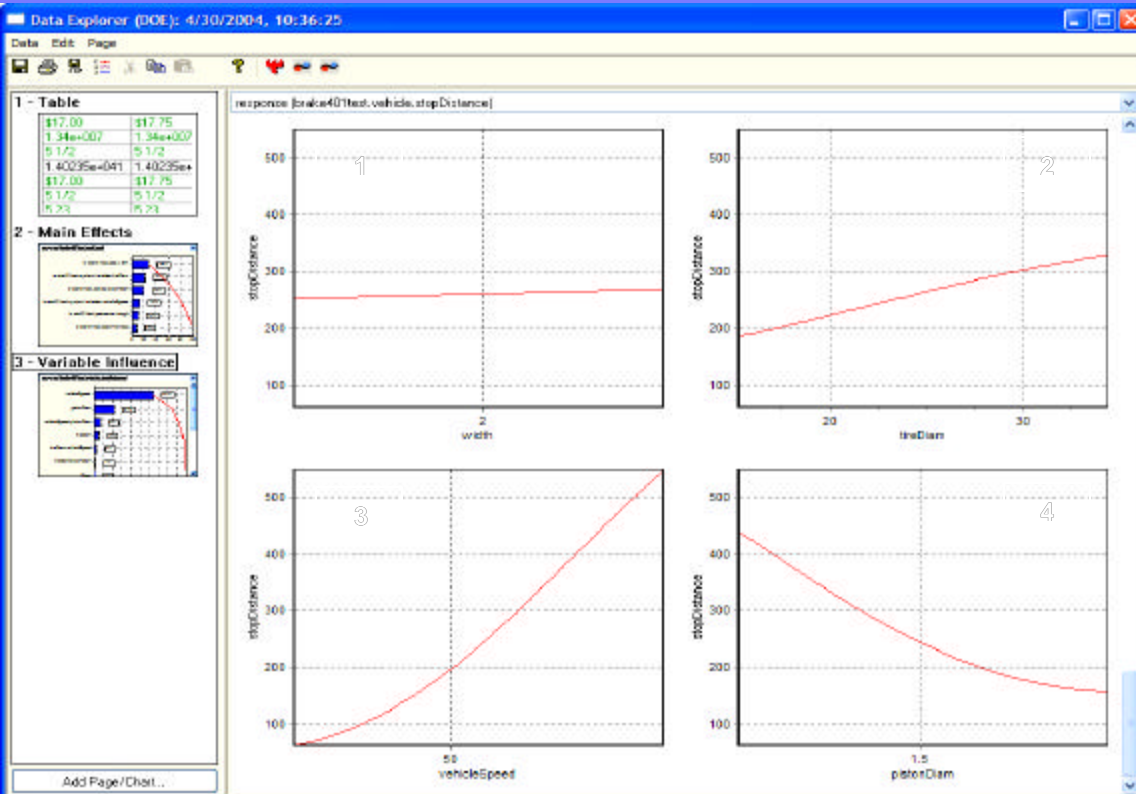
MC Design Space Visualization



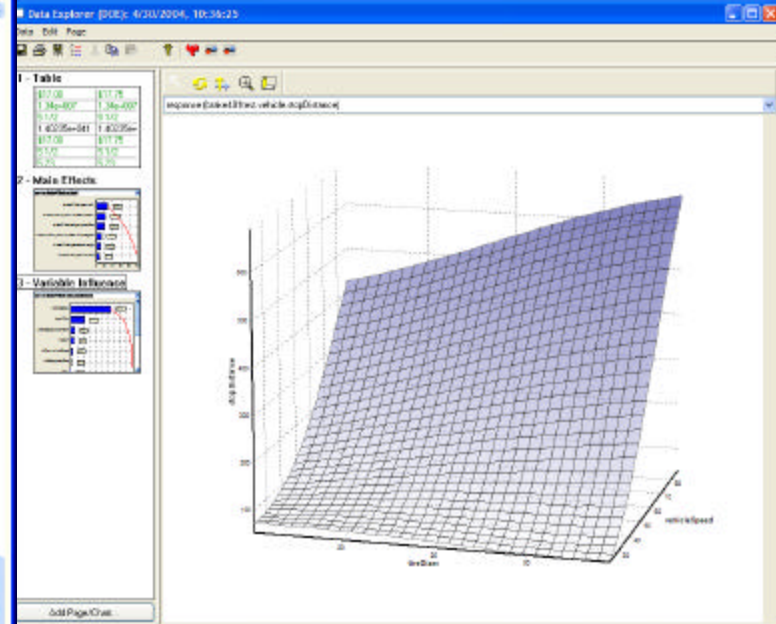


MC Design Space Visualization

- Main and Interaction Effects Plots
 - Graphically view how input variables affect a selected output variable
 - Determine design trends
 - Locate regions in the design space that contain promising solutions



Main (single variable) Effects



Interaction (combined variable) Effects



Evolutionary-Based Optimization

- Global optimization scheme
- Discrete and continuous design variables
- Single objective optimization
- Multi-objective optimization trade-off studies

Darwin Optimization Plug-In 1.1

Optimizer Help

Objective Definition

| Objective | Value | Goal |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------|
| Model Cost/Model TotalSystemCost | 376000.000000 | minimize |
| Model Scenario TotalScore | 0.5183524 | maximize |

Design Variables

| Variable | Type | Value | Start Value | Lower Bound | Upper Bound | Edit |
|--|----------|---------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|------|
| Model Specification SensorType | discrete | High Aperture | High Aperture | | | |
| Model Specification PlatformType | discrete | Track Vehicle | Track Vehicle | | | |
| Model Defense System NumberOfPlatforms | discrete | 4 | 4 | | | |

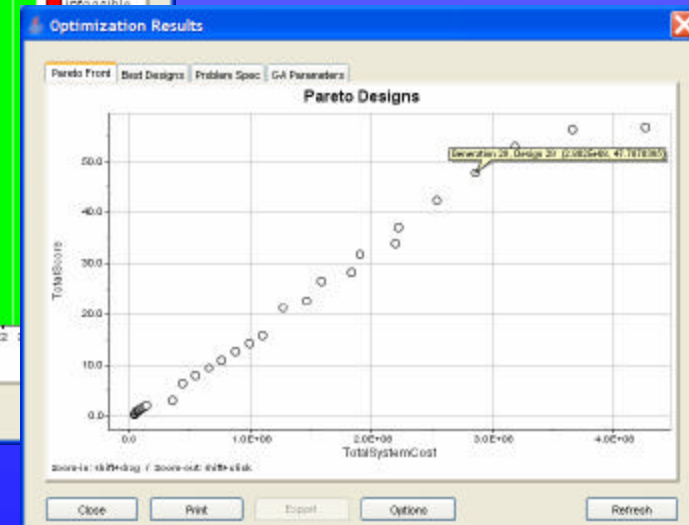
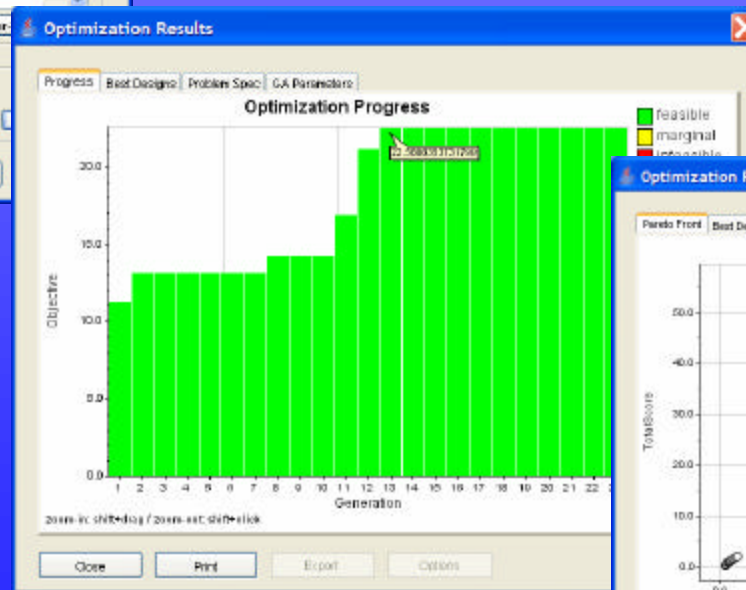
Single Analysis Create Super

Optimization Progress

Objective(s) Critical Margin Elapsed Time

Generations without Improvement = 0

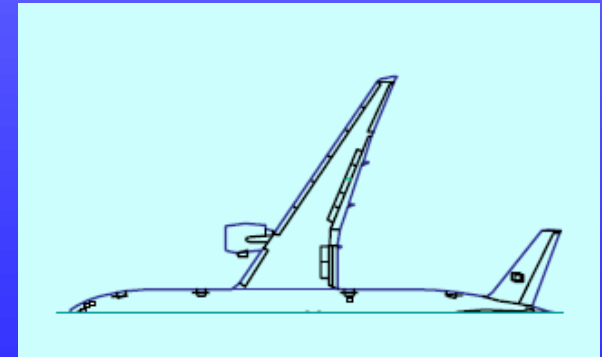
OK Options...





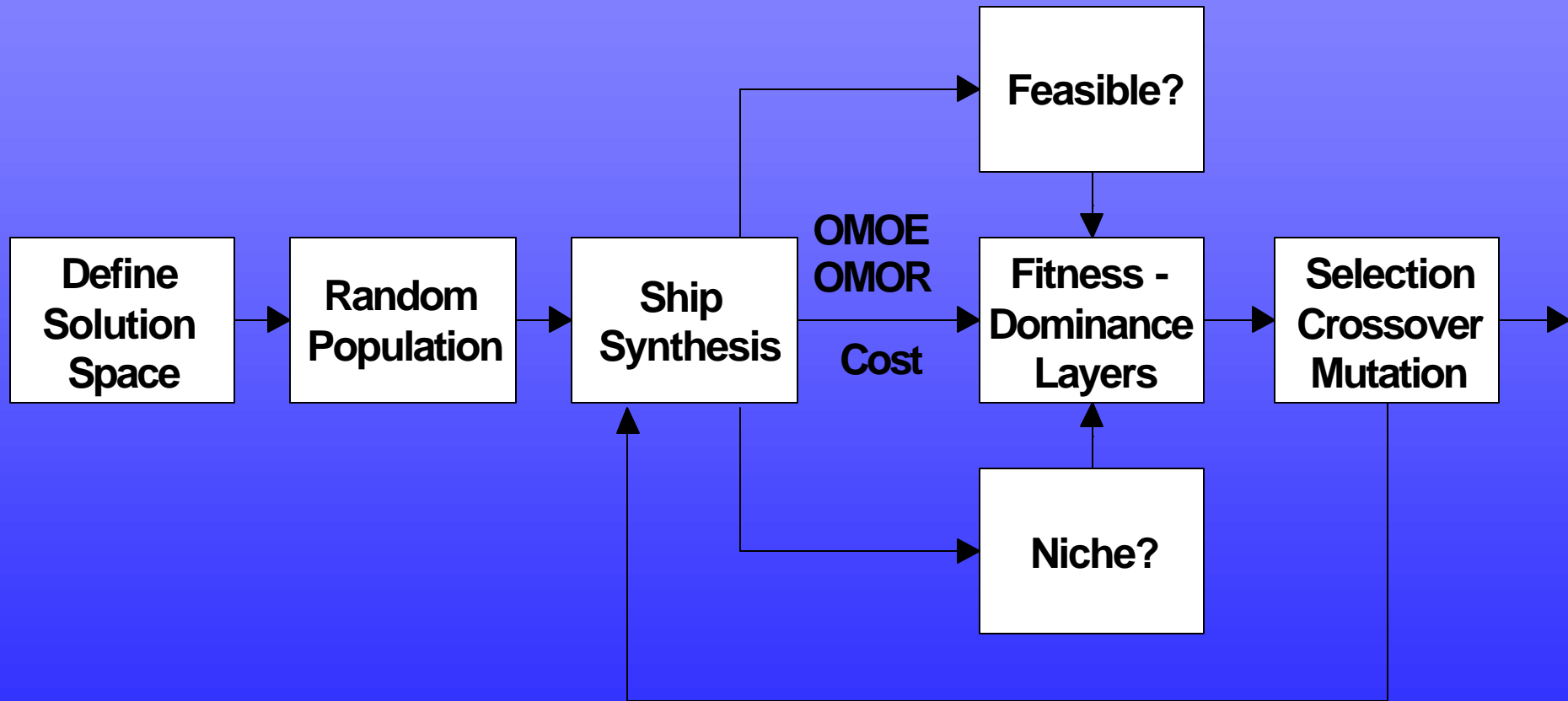
MC Design Optimization Future Releases

- **Boeing's Design Explorer Optimization Tools**
 - A unique global search optimization algorithm that intelligently uses
 - DOE, Surrogate models, Gradient-based techniques
 - Designed for computationally expensive analysis codes and noisy design spaces
 - Make critical market decisions faster
 - Evaluate numerous alternatives to identify the best design
 - Boeing evaluated 27,000 designs in the same amount of time it used to take for 25 designs





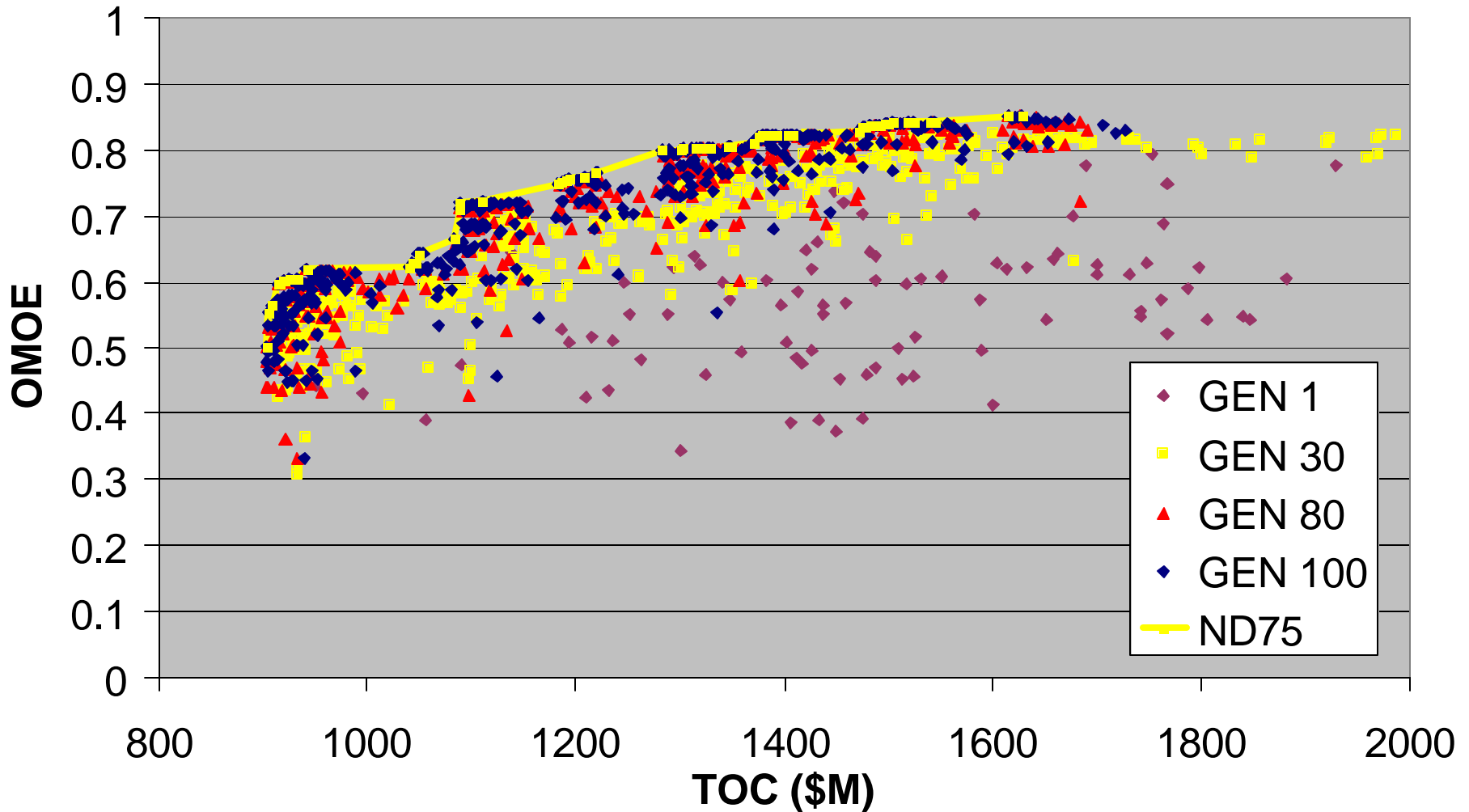
Multi-Objective Genetic Optimization (MOGO)





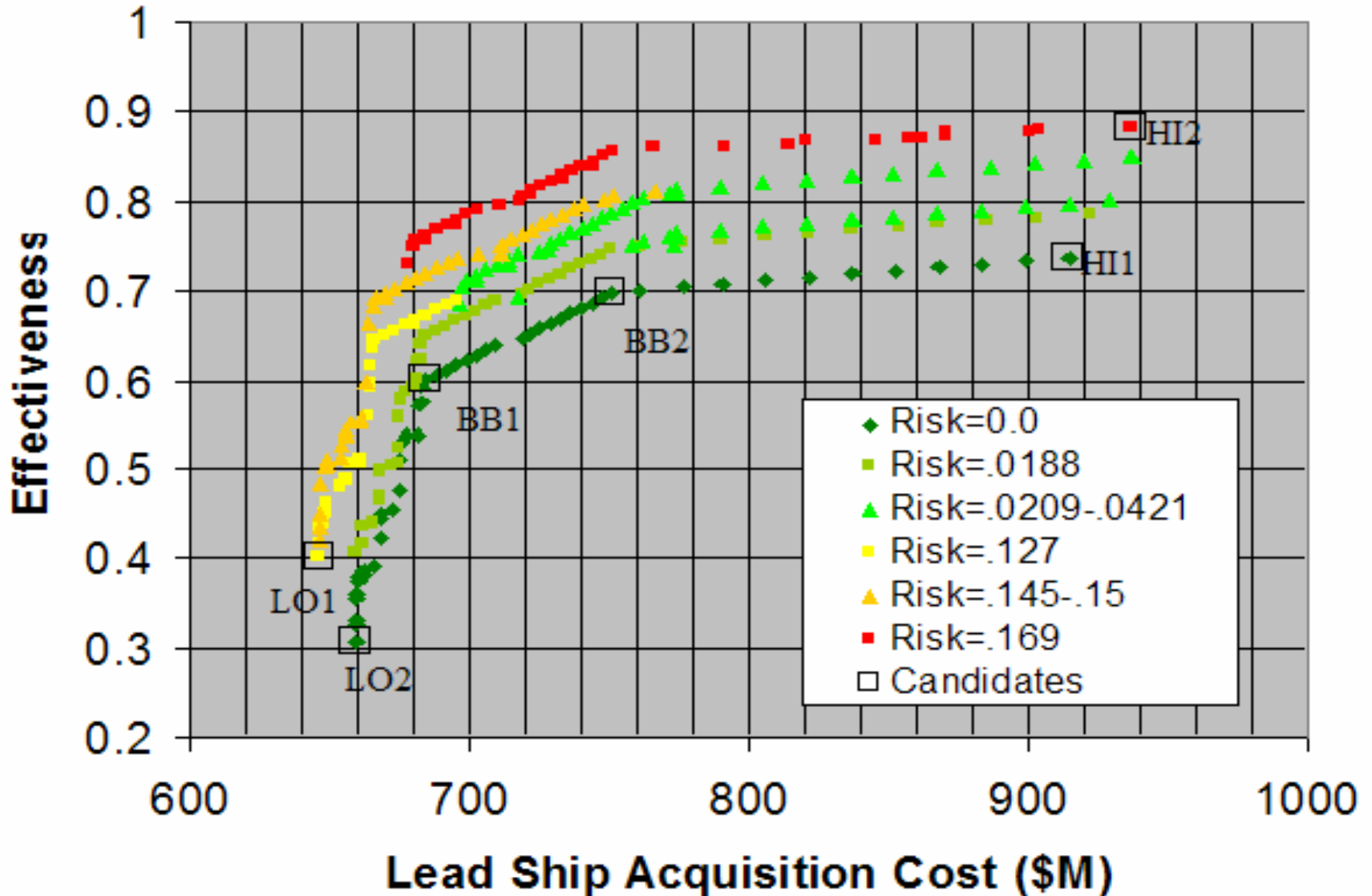
Non-Dominated Frontier (NDF)

DD21 Non-Dominated Frontier - >75% Confidence



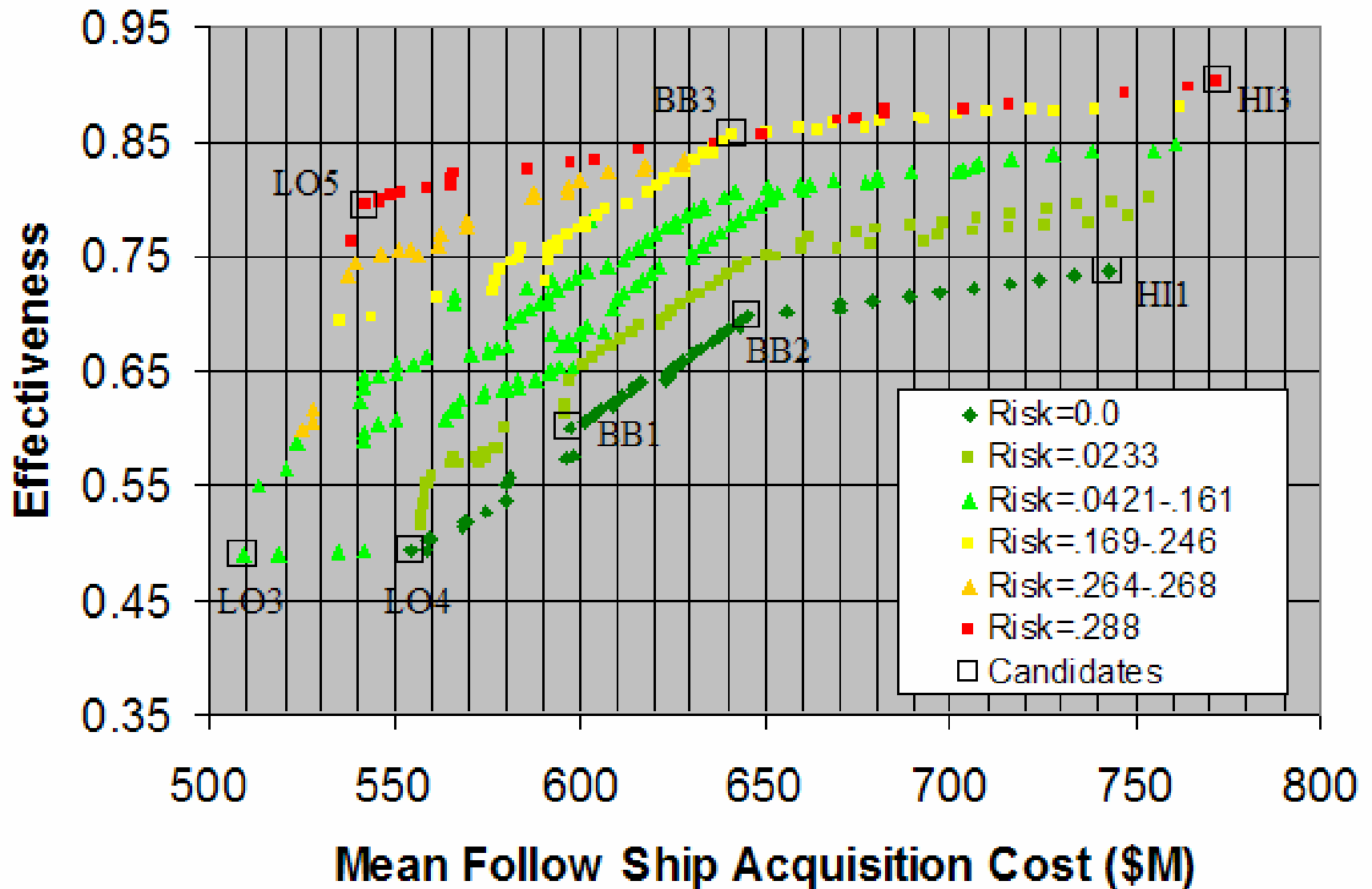


CUVX NDF 1





CUVX NDF 2



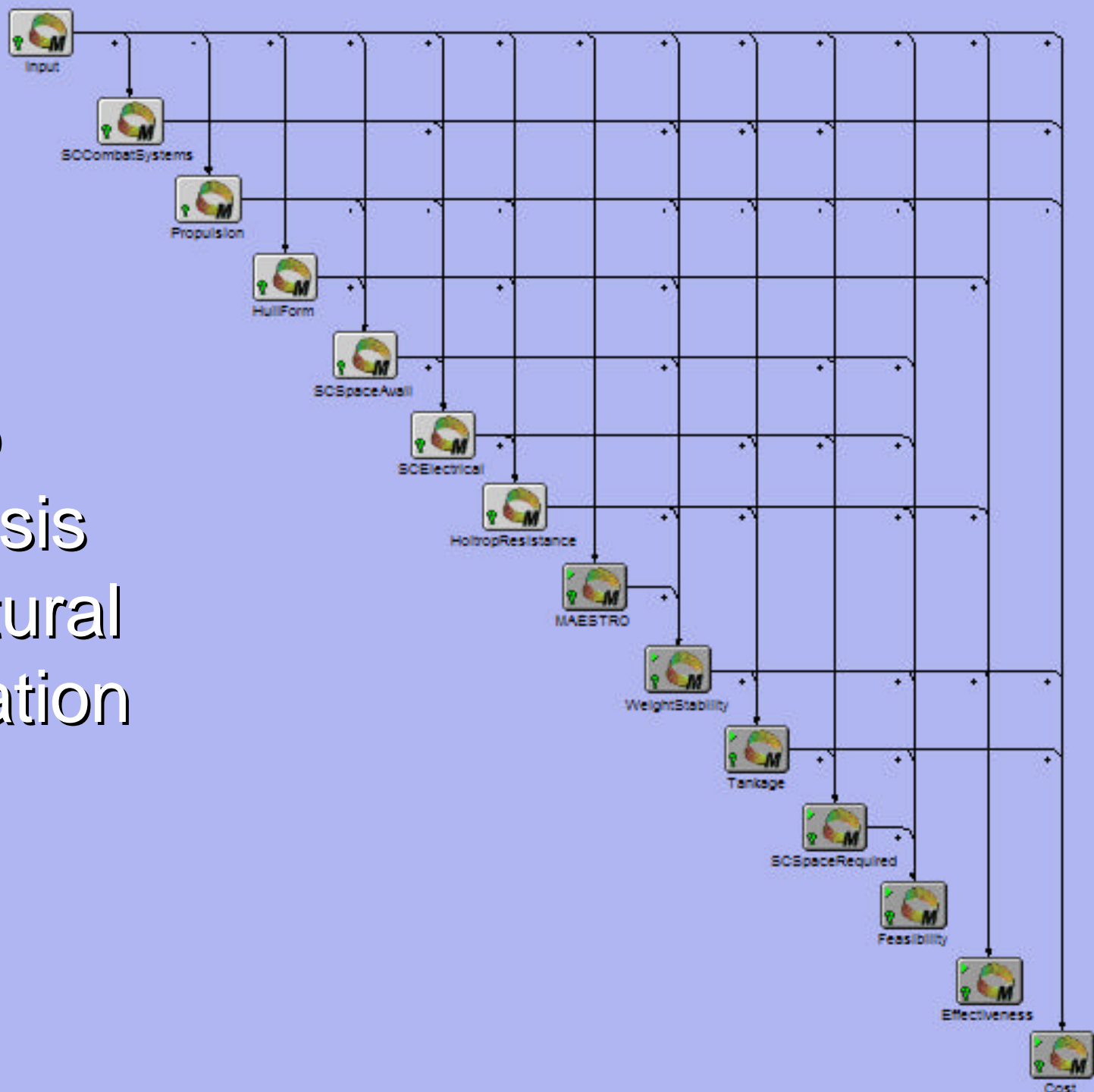


Current Projects

- Structural Optimization Module (MAESTRO)
- Vulnerability Analysis Module (LSDYNA)
- Multi-hull Resistance and Seakeeping (SWAN)
- Submarine Design
- Non-Dominated Trade-off Space
- OMOE Validation
- LHA(R) OMOE
- LHA(R) ASSET Synthesis
- Uncertainty Analysis and POS

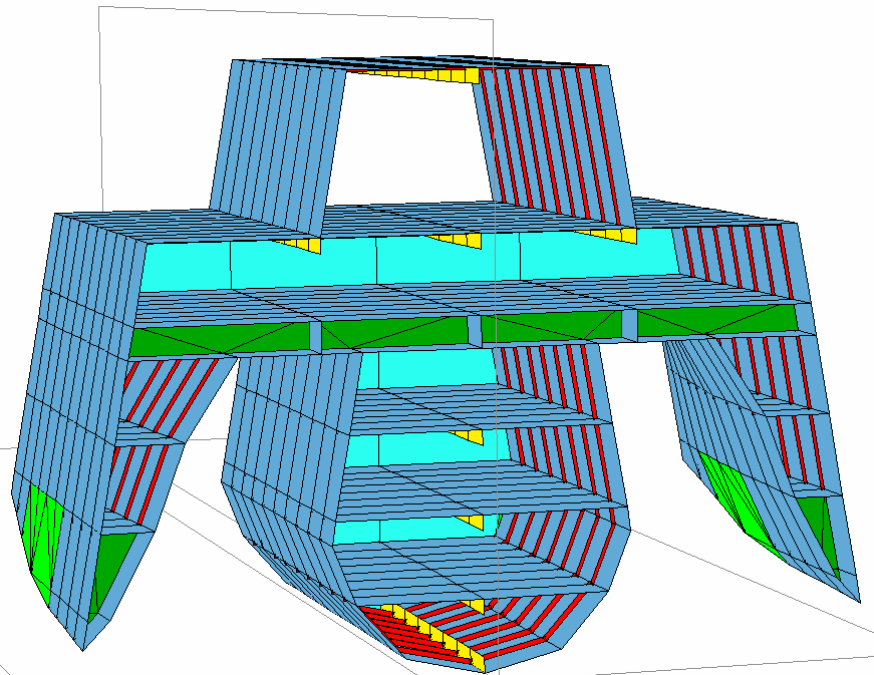
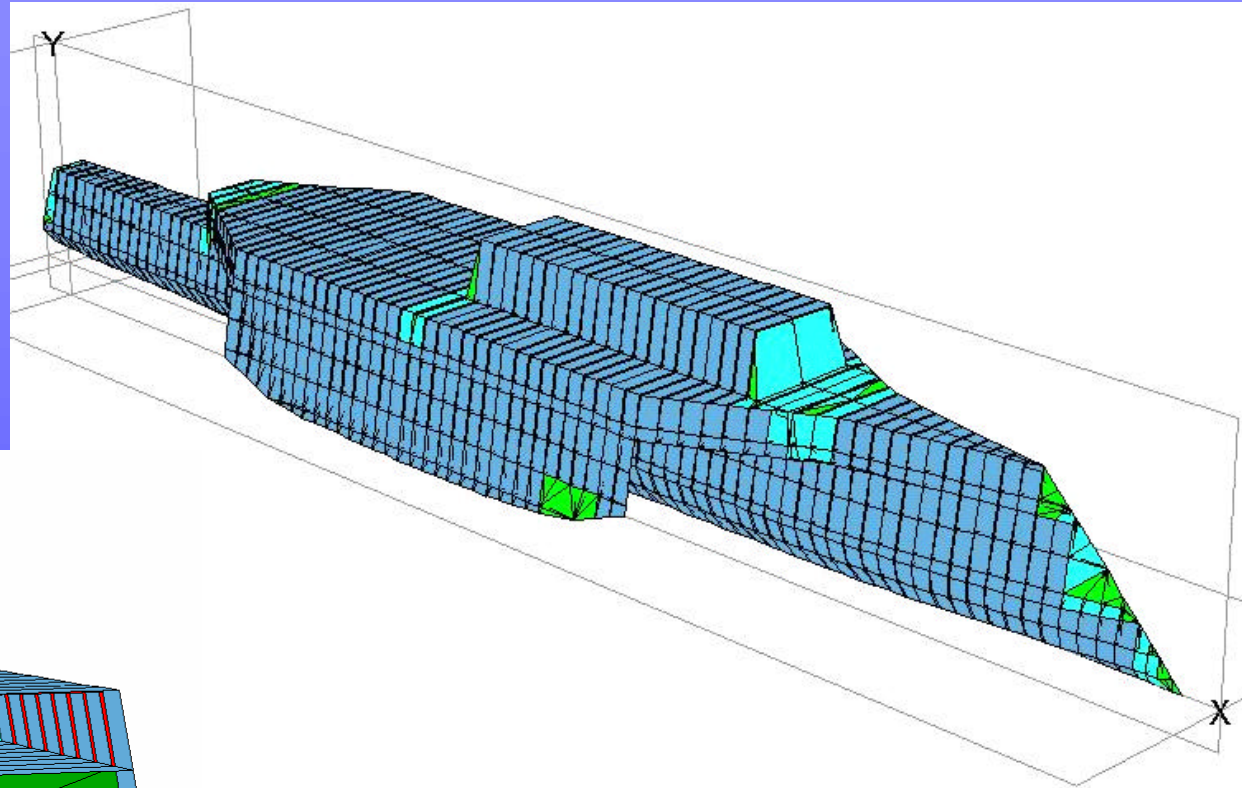


Ship Synthesis w/Structural Optimization

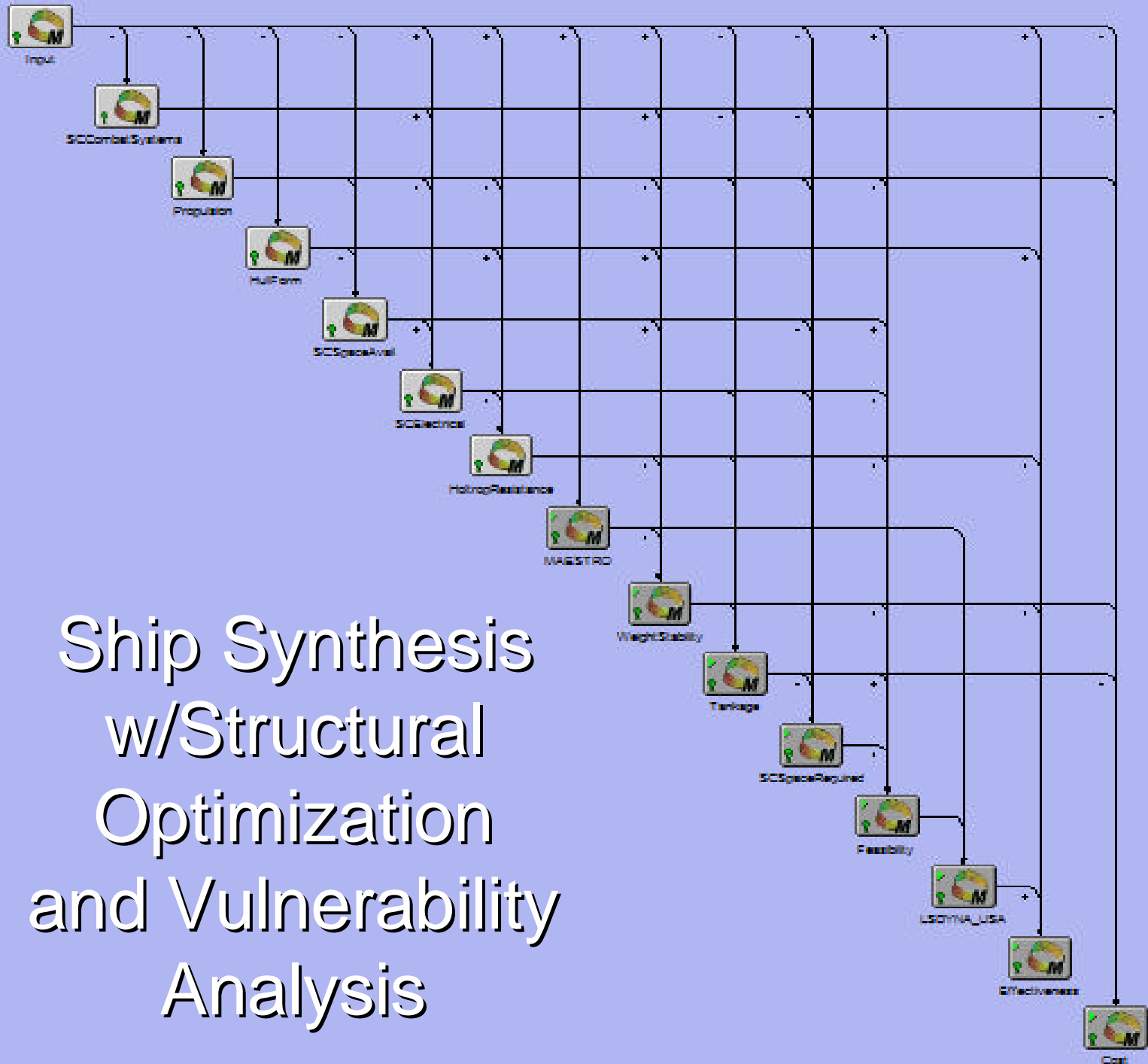




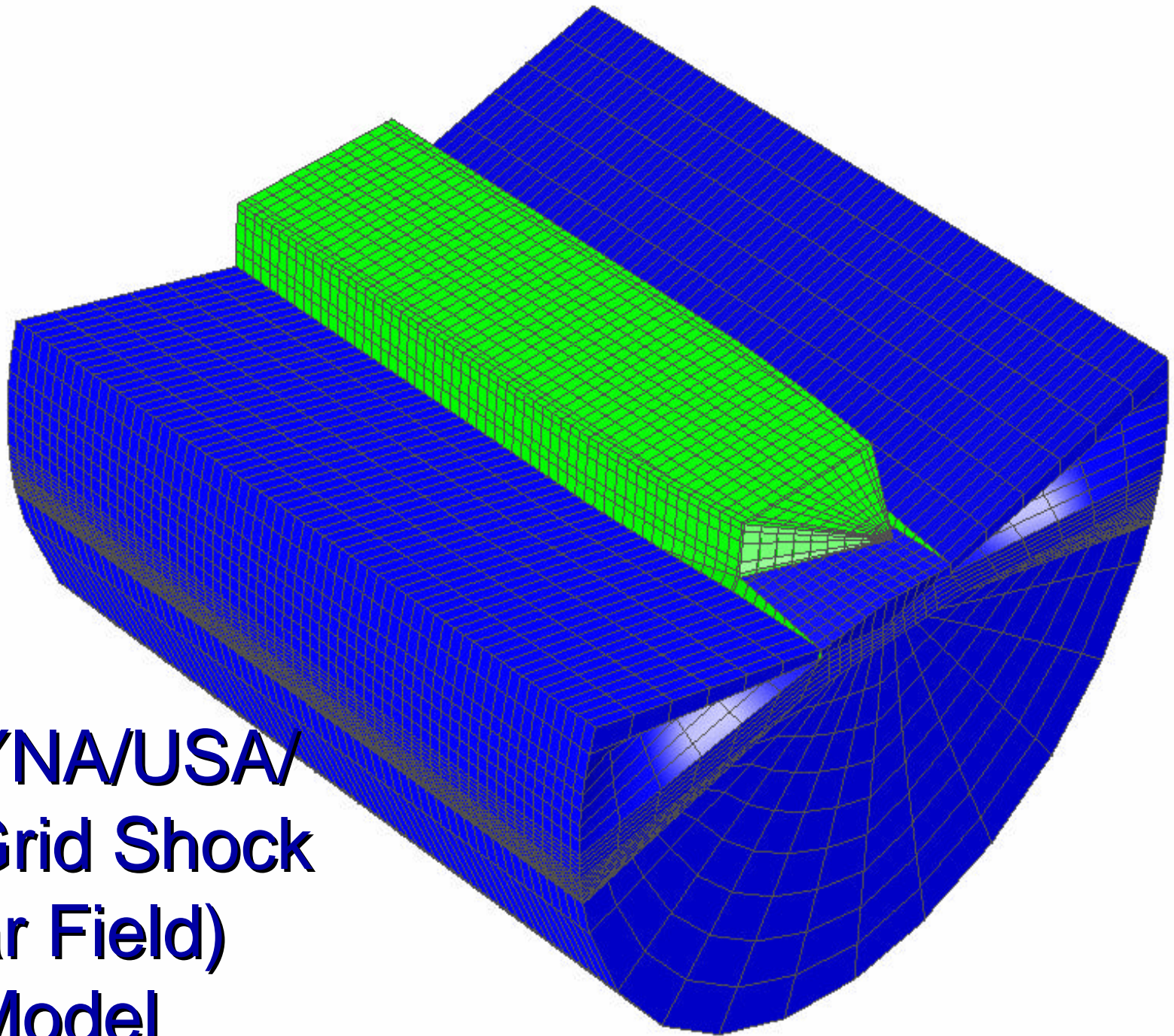
MAESTRO Structural Optimization



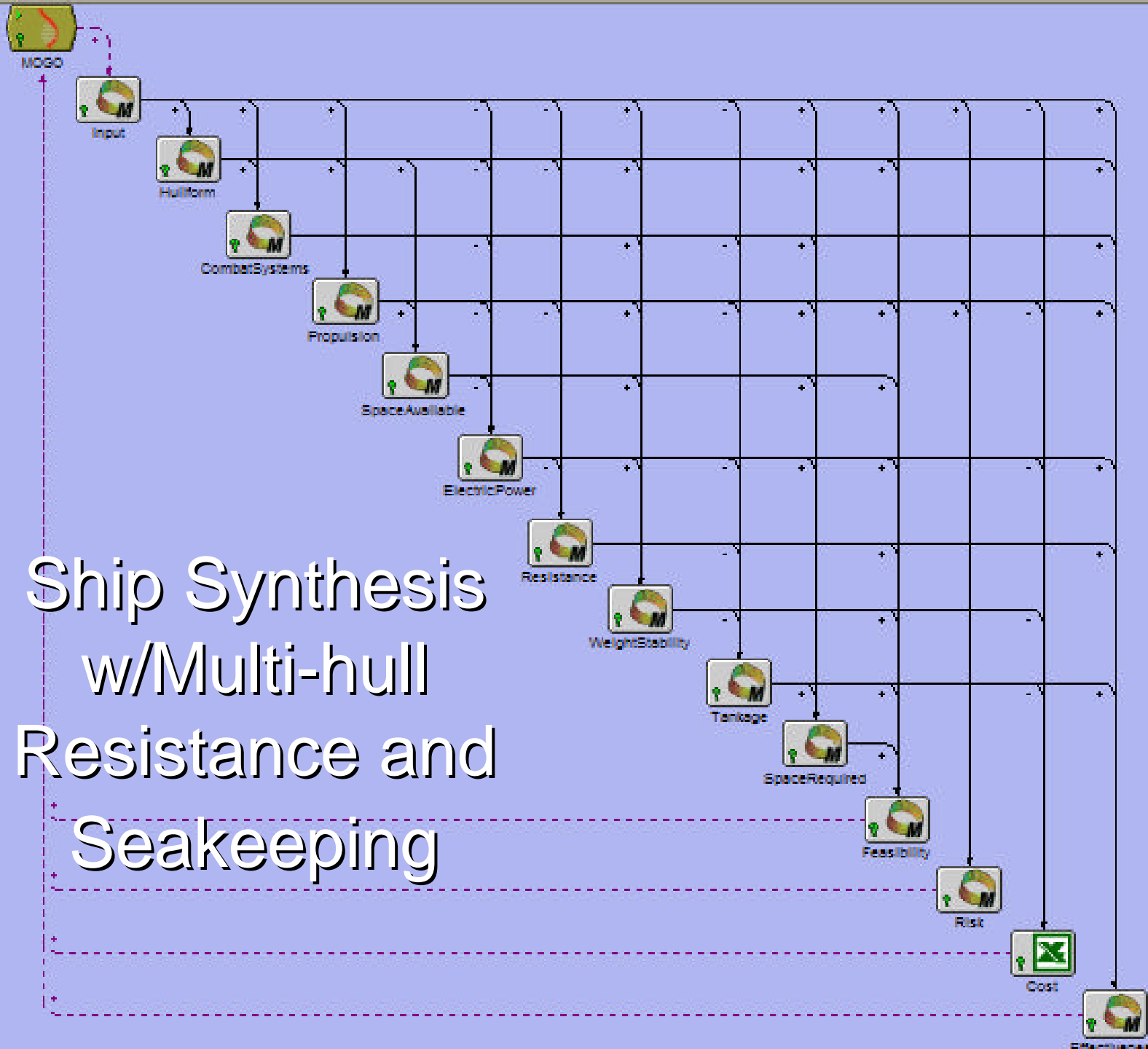
- Build baseline model using modeler
- Modify using *.dat and *.out
- Stretch y and z – move endpoints
- Stretch z - add parallel midbody
- MAESTRO optimizer
- MAESTRO weight



Ship Synthesis w/Structural Optimization and Vulnerability Analysis



**LSDYNA/USA/
TrueGrid Shock
(Far Field)
Model**

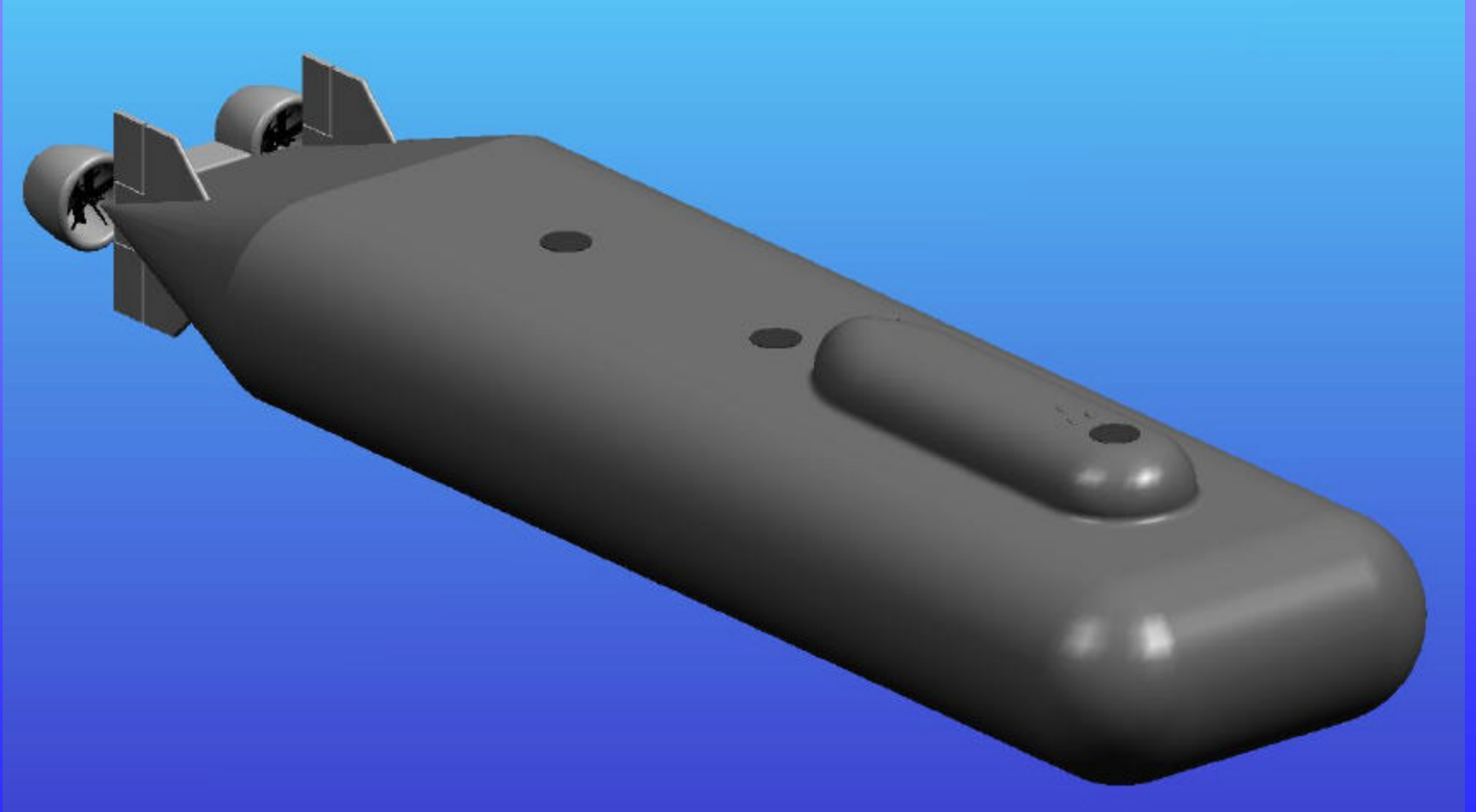


Ship Synthesis w/Multi-hull Resistance and Seakeeping



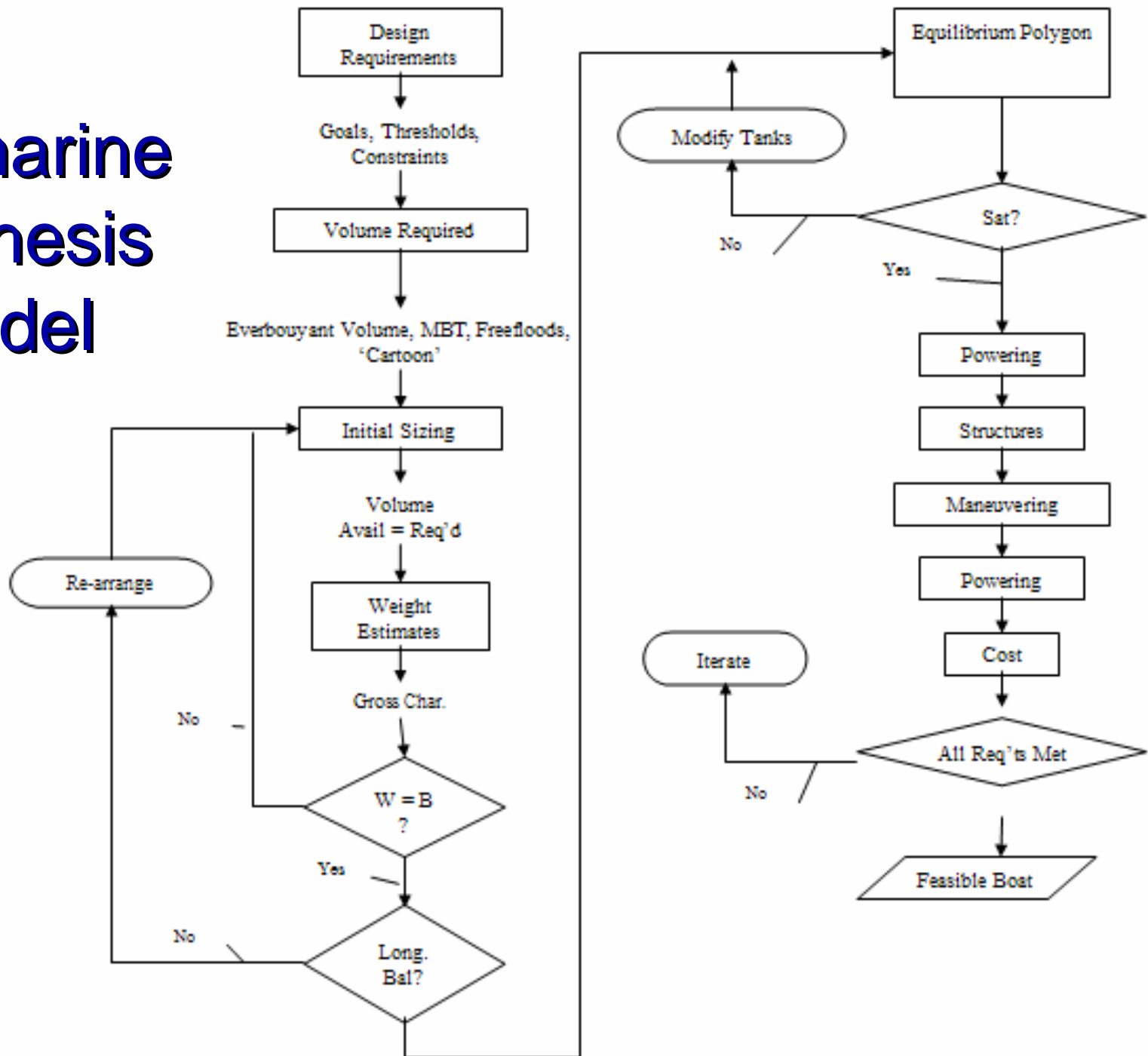
SSLW(X) – Team 3

Littoral Warfare Submarine



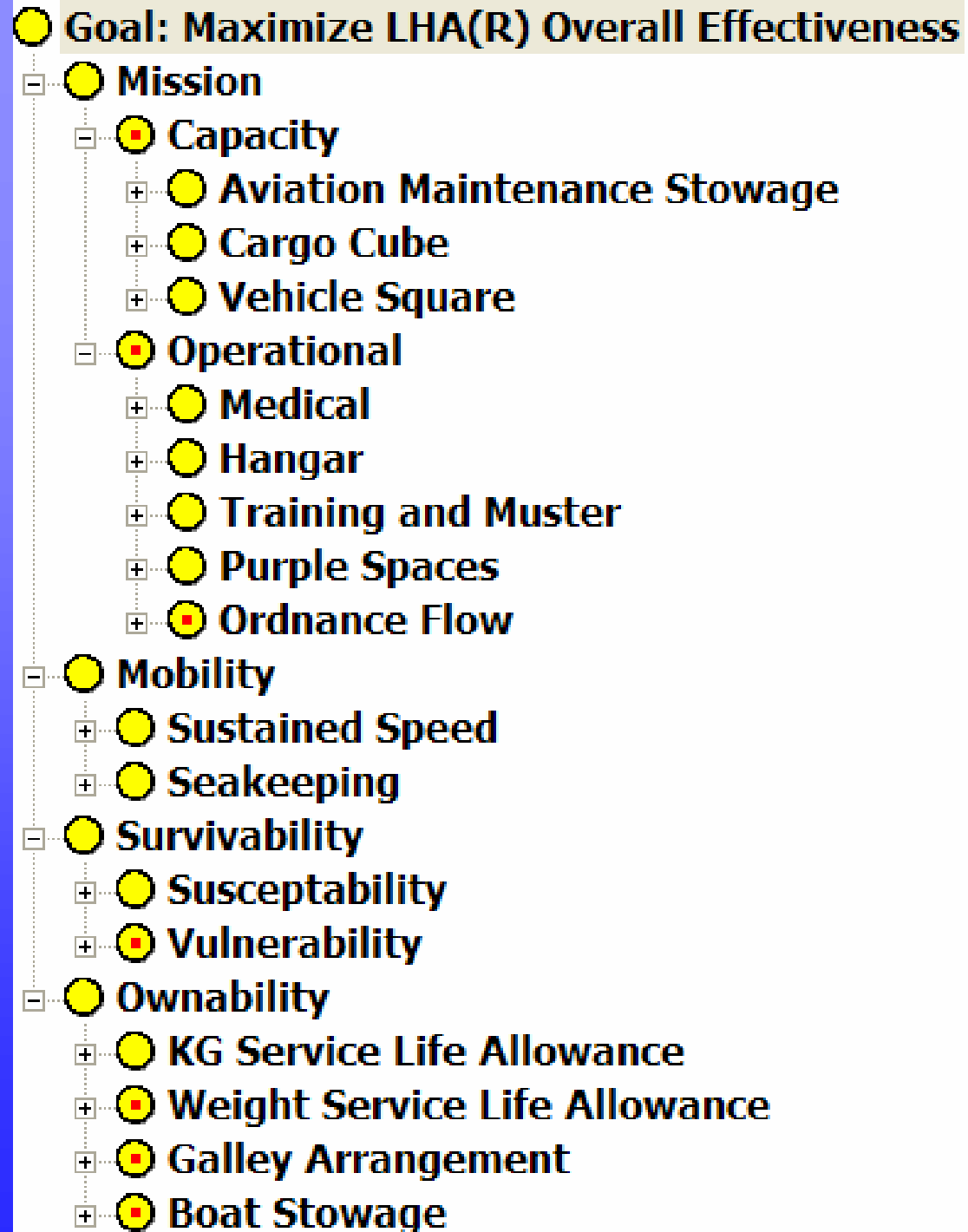


Submarine Synthesis Model



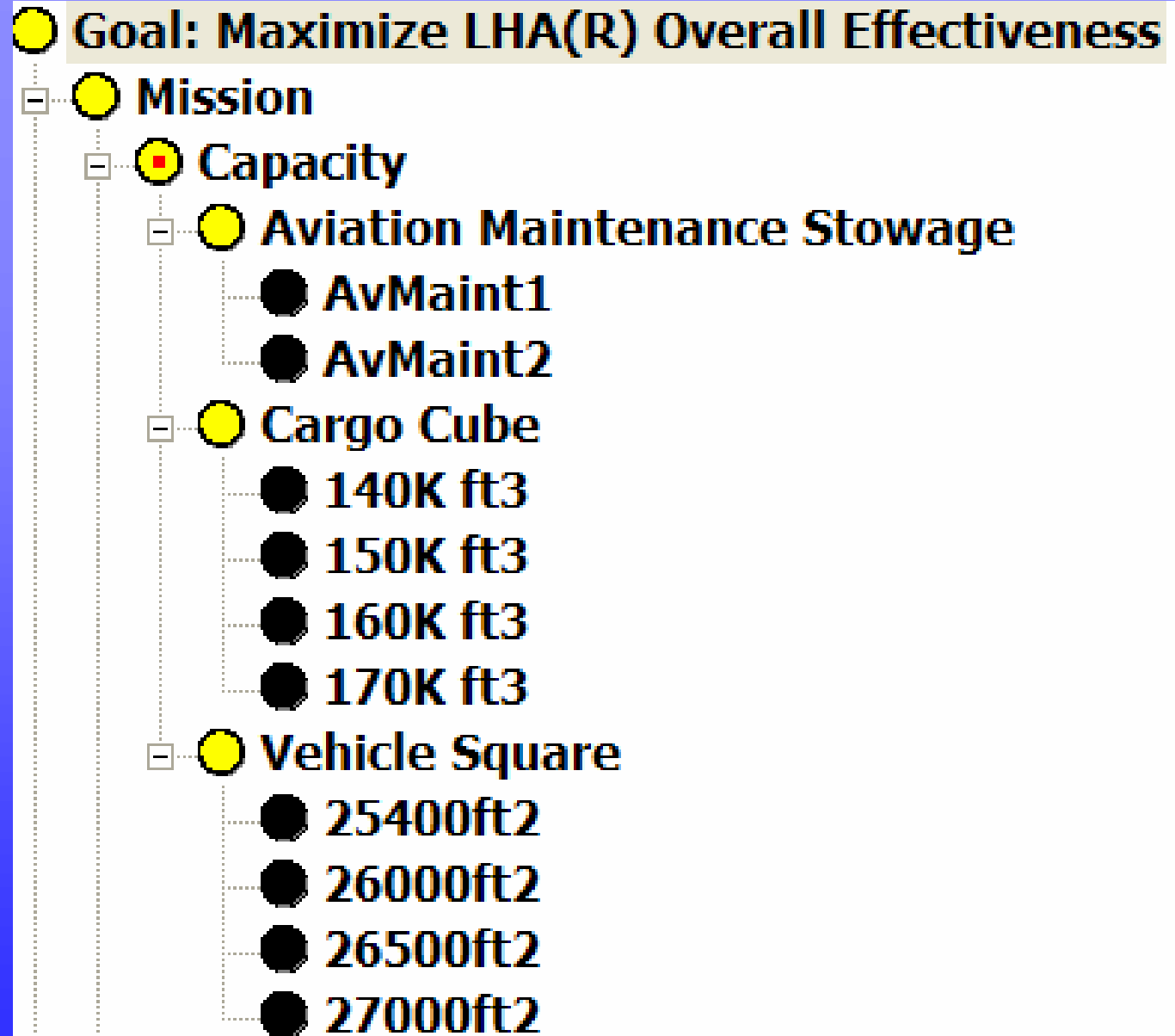


LHA(R) OMOE (Top Level)





LHA(R) Mission/ Capacity



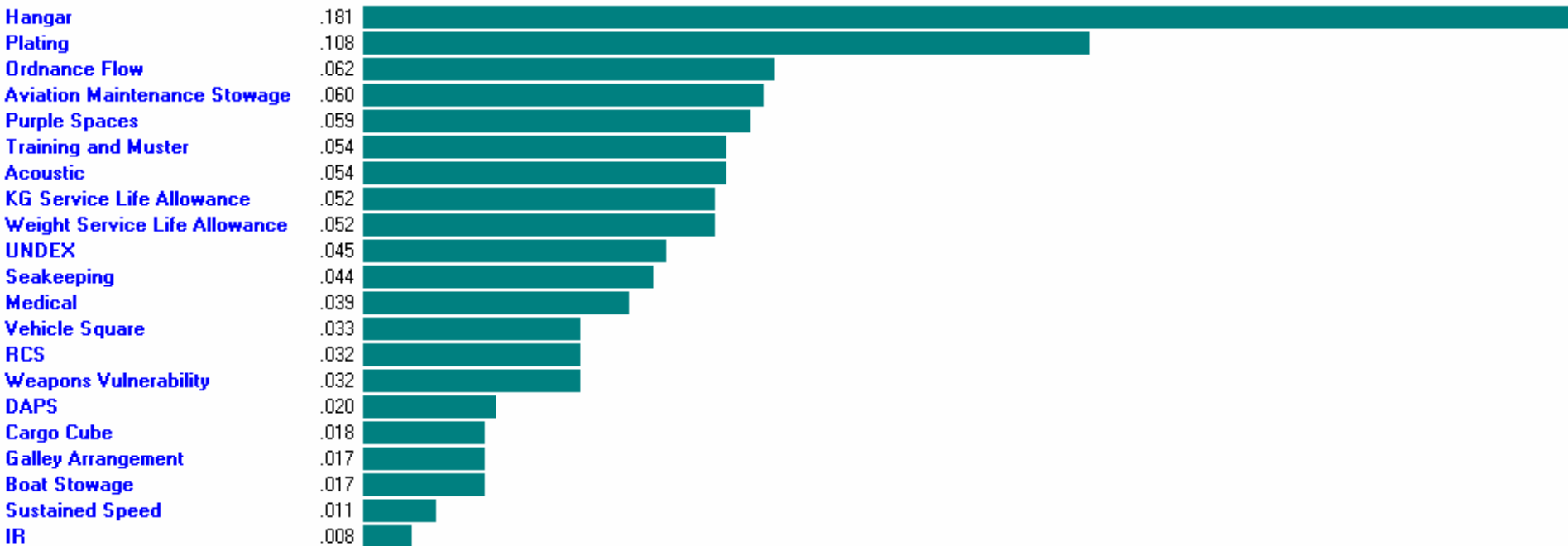


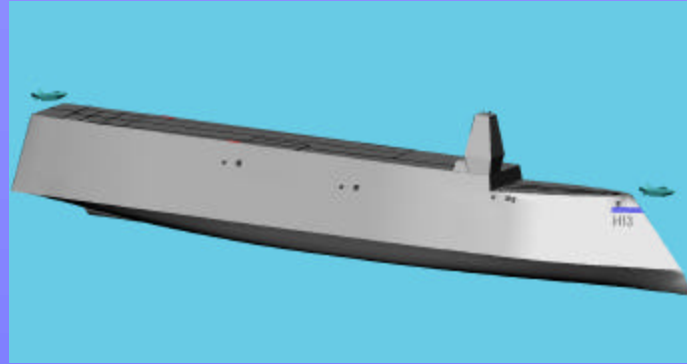
LHA(R) Results

Synthesis with respect to:

Goal: Maximize LHA(R) Overall Effectiveness

Overall Inconsistency = .01





Questions?



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Engineering
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