



# Rethinking the Role of Department of Defense Architecture Framework in System-of-Systems Architecture Design

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## Author's Bio Info

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**Zhemei Fang** is an **Associate Professor** in the School of Artificial Intelligence and Automation in **Huazhong University of Science and Technology** in Wuhan, China. She received her Ph.D. degree from the School of Aeronautics and Astronautics Engineering at **Purdue University** in 2017.

Her primary research interests center on developing theories and methods for **System-of-Systems (SoS) architecture design and evolution**. She is currently exploring artificial intelligence approaches, like large language models, knowledge graphs, and reinforcement learning, for supporting **AI-driven, iterative SoS architecture design** (encompassing architecture representation, decision-making, and evaluation).



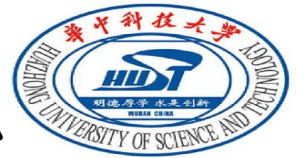
# Outline

International Conference of Modern Systems Engineering Solutions  
**MODERN SYSTEMS 2025**  
October 26, 2025 to October 30, 2025 - Barcelona, Spain



- **1** Motivation & Research Objectives
- **2** Challenges of DoDAF in SoS Architecture Design
- **3** Opportunities for Improvement
- **4** Conclusion & Future Work

# Motivation & Research Objectives

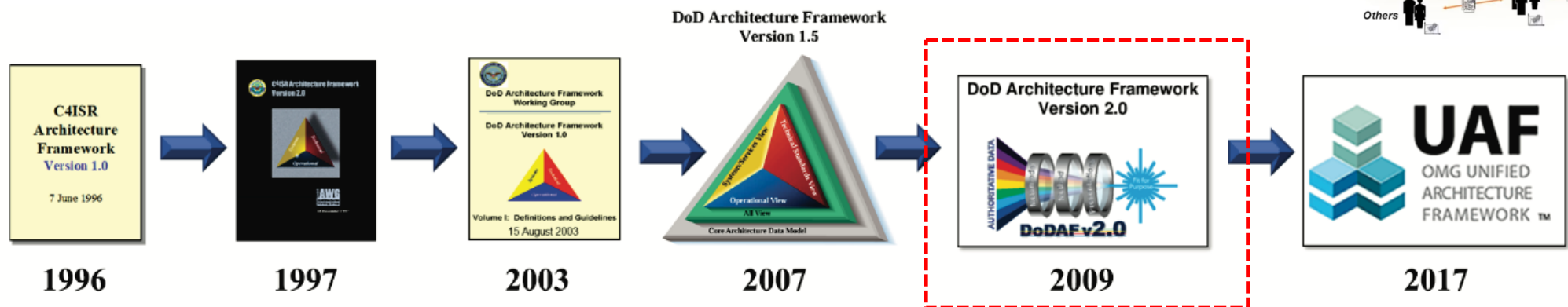
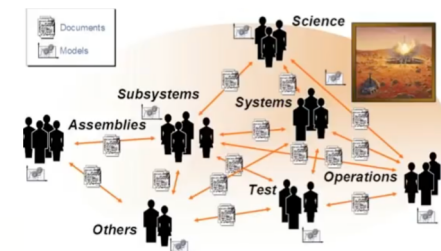


## □ Architecture & Architecture Description Framework (ADF)

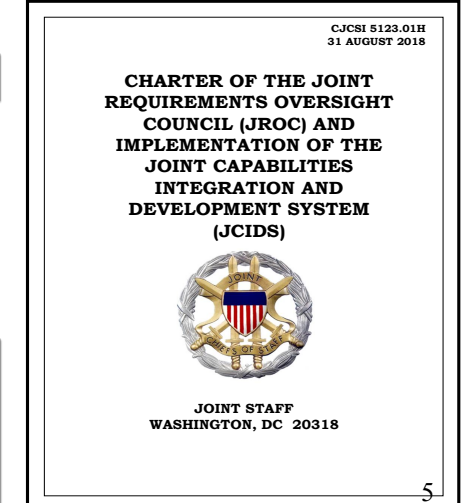
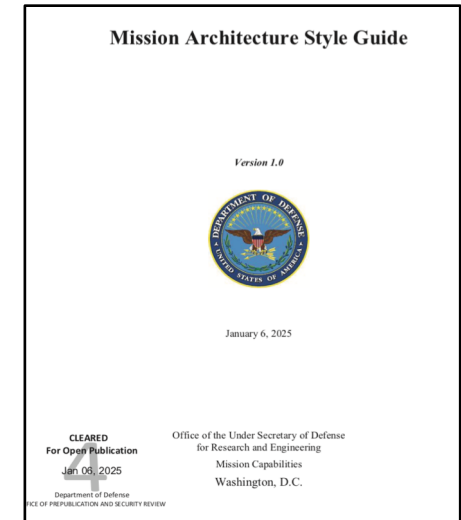
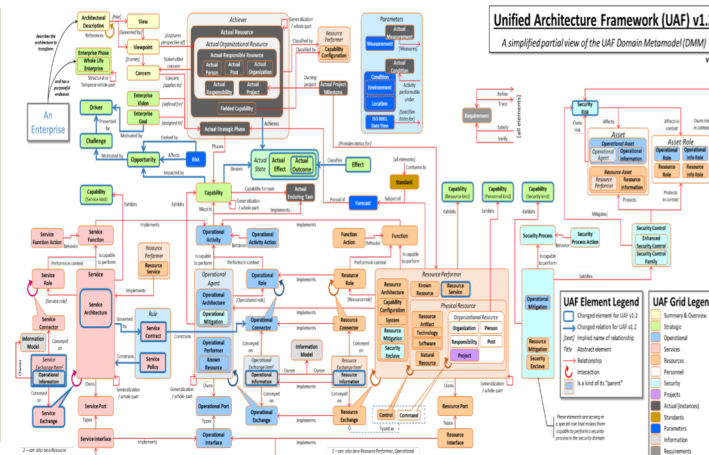
**Architecture:** Fundamental concepts or properties of an entity in its environment and governing principles for the realization and evolution of this entity and its related life cycle processes

**ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2022 standard (Software, systems and enterprise - architecture description)**

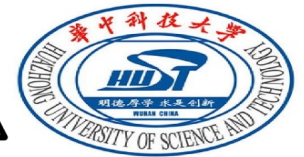
**ADF:** Formalize the conventions and common practices of architecture description - a tangible work product that communicates the otherwise intangible and abstract concept of architecture



|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                                       |
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| <p><b>Project Viewpoint</b><br/>Describes the relationships between operational and capability requirements and the various projects being implemented; Details dependencies between capability management and the Defense Acquisition System process.</p> | <p><b>Capability Viewpoint</b><br/>Articulate the capability requirement, delivery timing, and deployed capability</p> <p><b>Operational Viewpoint</b><br/>Articulate operational scenarios, processes, activities &amp; requirements</p> <p><b>Services Viewpoint</b><br/>Articulate the performers, activities, services, and their exchanges providing for, or supporting, DoD functions</p> <p><b>Systems Viewpoint</b><br/>Articulate the legacy systems or independent systems, their composition, interconnectivity, and context providing for, or supporting, DoD functions</p> | <p><b>Standards Viewpoint</b><br/>Articulate applicable Operational, Business, Technical, and Industry policy, standards, guidance, constraints, and forecasts</p> | <p><b>Data and Information Viewpoint</b><br/>Articulate the data relationships and alignment structures in the architecture content</p> | <p><b>All Viewpoint</b><br/>Overarching aspects of architecture context that relate to all models</p> |
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# Motivation & Research Objectives



## ❑ Complaints from Practitioners

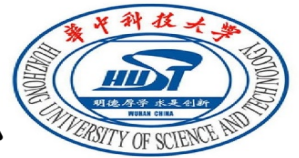
<https://federalnewsnetwork.com/reporters-notebook-jason-miller/2022/09/you-dont-speak-dodaf-the-navy-feels-your-pain-with-its-new-plain-language-design-concept/>

We work in this obscure language that nobody speaks, called the Defense Department Architecture Framework (DoDAF). It's great language, there's nothing wrong with it. We have **extra people** come on board to a project or program and those people go and **bother** the people who are **the engineers, the testers, the developers**, the people turning wrenches, and they say, 'Hey, I need information. So I can **fill out this DoDAF** view because we got to go back to the Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) and **get it approved**, or we got to go back to the program officer to the **milestone decision authority**, the chief engineer has to approve these things in order for us to field this thing we're working on.

I have to **steal some of your time to go create this product**, so that it can be **checked by** guess who? **Another architect** whose whole job is to check the homework of the first architect. They will argue, believe me; they will go back and forth with one another because if the second guy doesn't reject the first guy's work, once or twice, he's not doing his job. In the meantime, what's actually happening? Everybody else is out there, like building stuff, actually testing things and delivering things, hopefully, to the end user who actually needs them. And the architecture really served as a gating function. It really **served as a thing that would slow you down**, and that would **prevent you from eventually delivering that capability**. So I hate architects, because that's what we do.

**Don Yeske (architect for the Department of Navy's chief information officer's office)**

# Motivation & Research Objectives



## □ Research Objectives

**DoDAF/UAF**

**MBSE**

**A persistent tension between the theoretical promise of ADFs  
and their real-world implementation barriers  
(issues are commonly acknowledged in informal exchanges)**



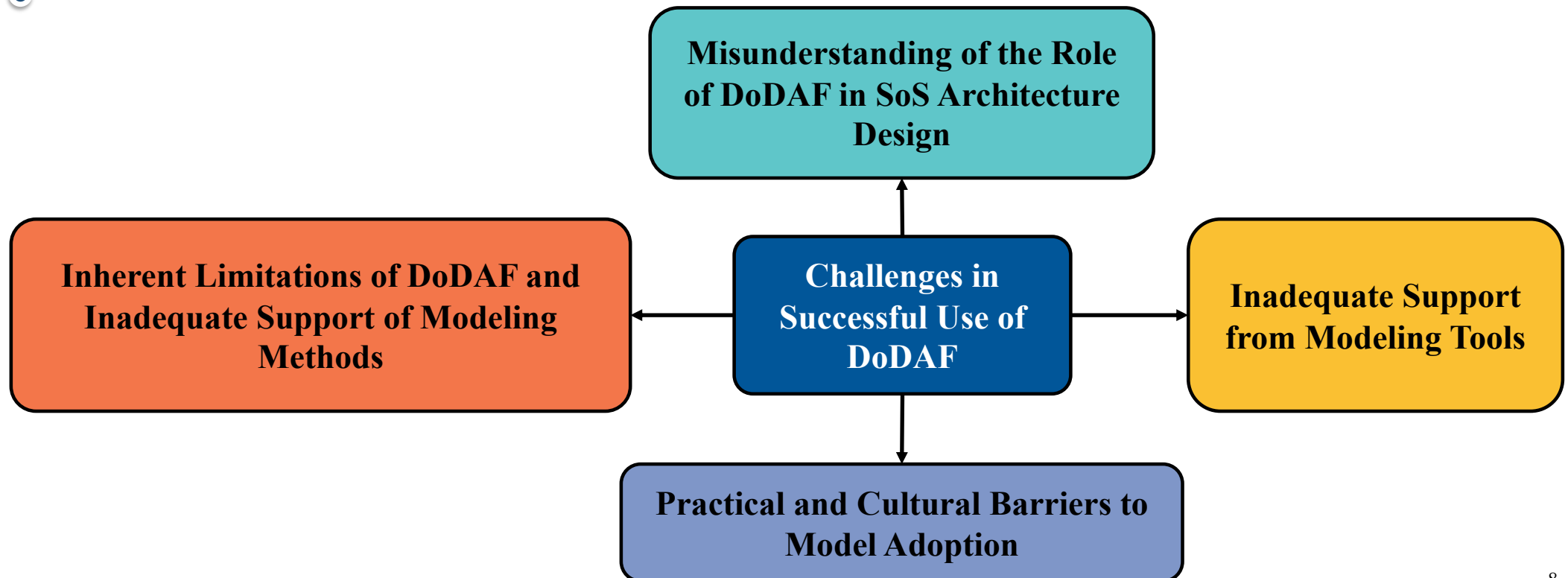
 **Research objective:**

**Systematically investigate the practical barriers that hinder the effective application of ADFs in complex SoS contexts and propose potential strategies for enhancing its practical utility**

# Challenges of DoDAF in SoS Architecture Design



**Architecture Design =  $f$ (Architecture Representation, Architecture Decision-making, Architecture Evaluation, Human-in-the-Loop)**



# Challenges of DoDAF in SoS Architecture Design



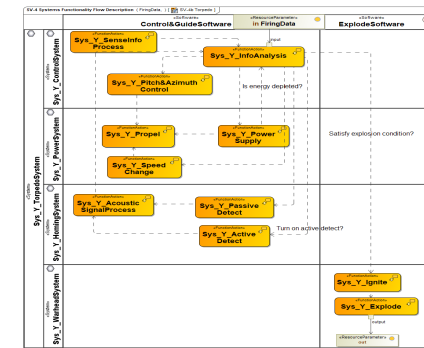
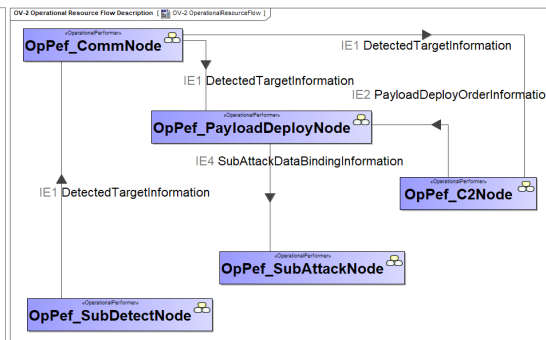
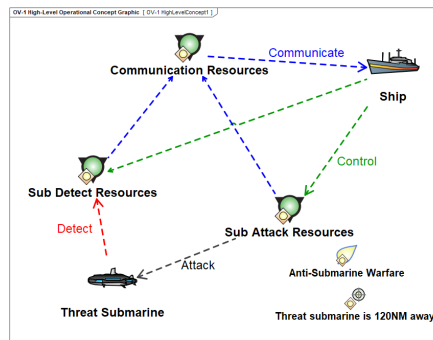
## ❑ Misunderstanding of the Role of DoDAF in SoS Architecture Design

**New to DoDAF**

**DoDAF Modeling =  
SoS Architecture Design**

**Some experience with DoDAF**

**DoDAF Modeling =  
Microsoft Visio Modeling**



**DoDAF is Only for  
Documentation, Not for Analysis**

**DoDAF Models Are Static and  
Do Not Evolve**

**Products for passing milestone review only**

# Challenges of DoDAF in SoS Architecture Design



## ❑ Inadequate Support from Modeling Tools



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**Steep Learning Curves for New Users**

**Language (e.g., SysML); tool itself**

**Insufficient Support for Iterative and Agile Modeling**

**Model modularity; version control**

**Difficulty in Managing Large-Scale SoS Complexity**

**UI response; dependency traceability**

**Insufficient Support for Model Reuse**

**Model modularity; model repository**

**Limited Support for Modeling Dynamic Behavior**

**Behaviors in architecture level**

**Poor Interoperability with Other Tools**

**Tool relationships; techniques**

**Lack of Intelligent Support**

**AI methods (e.g., LLM) may help mitigate some of the issues above**

# Challenges of DoDAF in SoS Architecture Design



## ❑ Inherent Limitations of DoDAF and Inadequate Support of Modeling Methods

### **Over-Simplification of SoS Complexity**

**ADFs may oversimplify the complexity of SoS**

### **Inadequate Modeling and Verification Methods**

**Inherent subjectivity of the modeling process**

### **Lack of Methodological Guidance for SoS Analysis**

### **Underestimation of Evolutionary Nature of SoS**

**Requires iterative validation and continuous adaptation**

### **Unclear Boundary Between Representation and Decision-making**

**Ambiguity creates confusion**

**Users have different interpretations**

# Challenges of DoDAF in SoS Architecture Design



## ❑ Practical and Cultural Barriers to Model Adoption

**Models Focus on Compliance, Not Practical Use**

**Deliverables are created to pass reviews but rarely maintained or reused afterward**

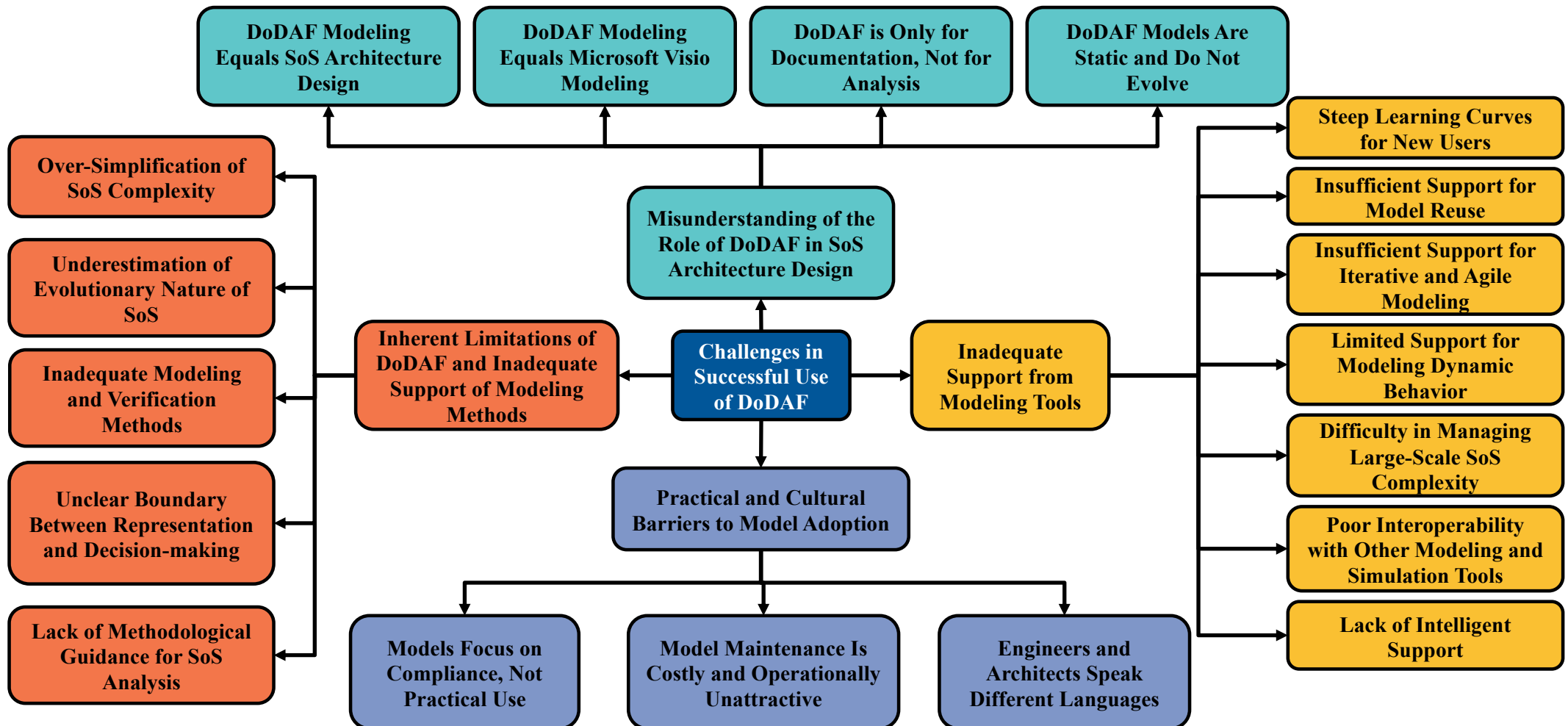
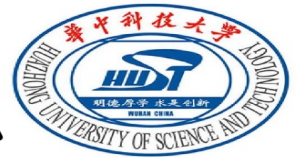
**Engineers and Architects Speak Different Languages**

**This disconnect hampers collaboration and leaves the architecture models isolated from actual system implementation**

**Model Maintenance is Costly and Operationally Unattractive**

**Teams may prefer to directly update prototypes or source code, bypassing architecture layer entirely**

# Challenges of DoDAF in SoS Architecture Design



# Opportunities for Improvement

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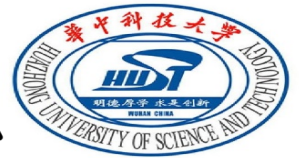
## ❑ UAF's Capability to Address the Issues

- ☀ UAF establishes an integrated meta-model that enhances the semantic consistency and structural rigor of architecture representations
- ☀ UAF aligns more closely with MBSE principles and SysML
- ☀ UAF still faces practical adoption challenges—particularly in terms of modeling methodology, tool maturity, and organizational constraints

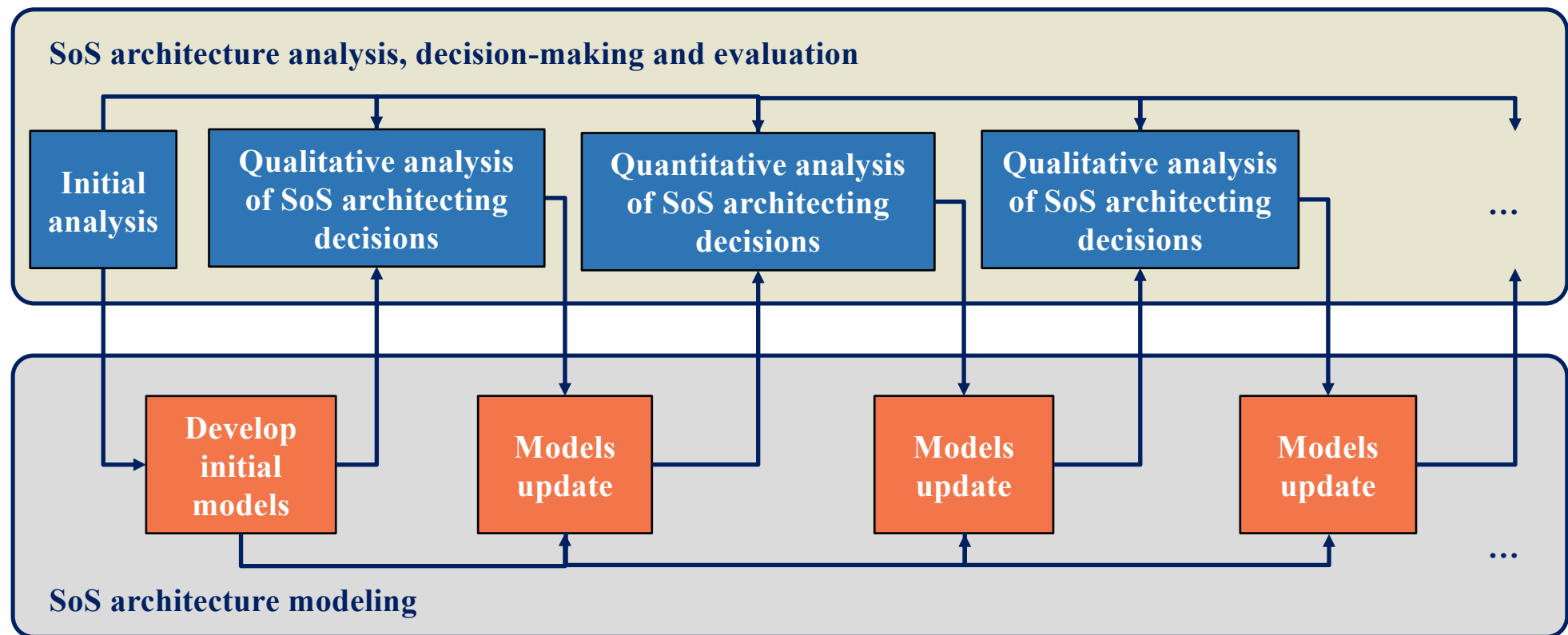
## ❑ SysML 2.0's Capability to Address the Issues

- ☀ Integrates graphical and textual modeling approaches, bridging the language gap between system architects and domain engineers
- ☀ Defines APIs that enable seamless integration with simulation engines and verification tools
- ☀ Supporting a formal textual syntax makes it naturally compatible with LLMs
- ☀ Most of these anticipated benefits have yet to be validated in practice, and realizing them would require significant retooling of existing tools and workflows

# Opportunities for Improvement



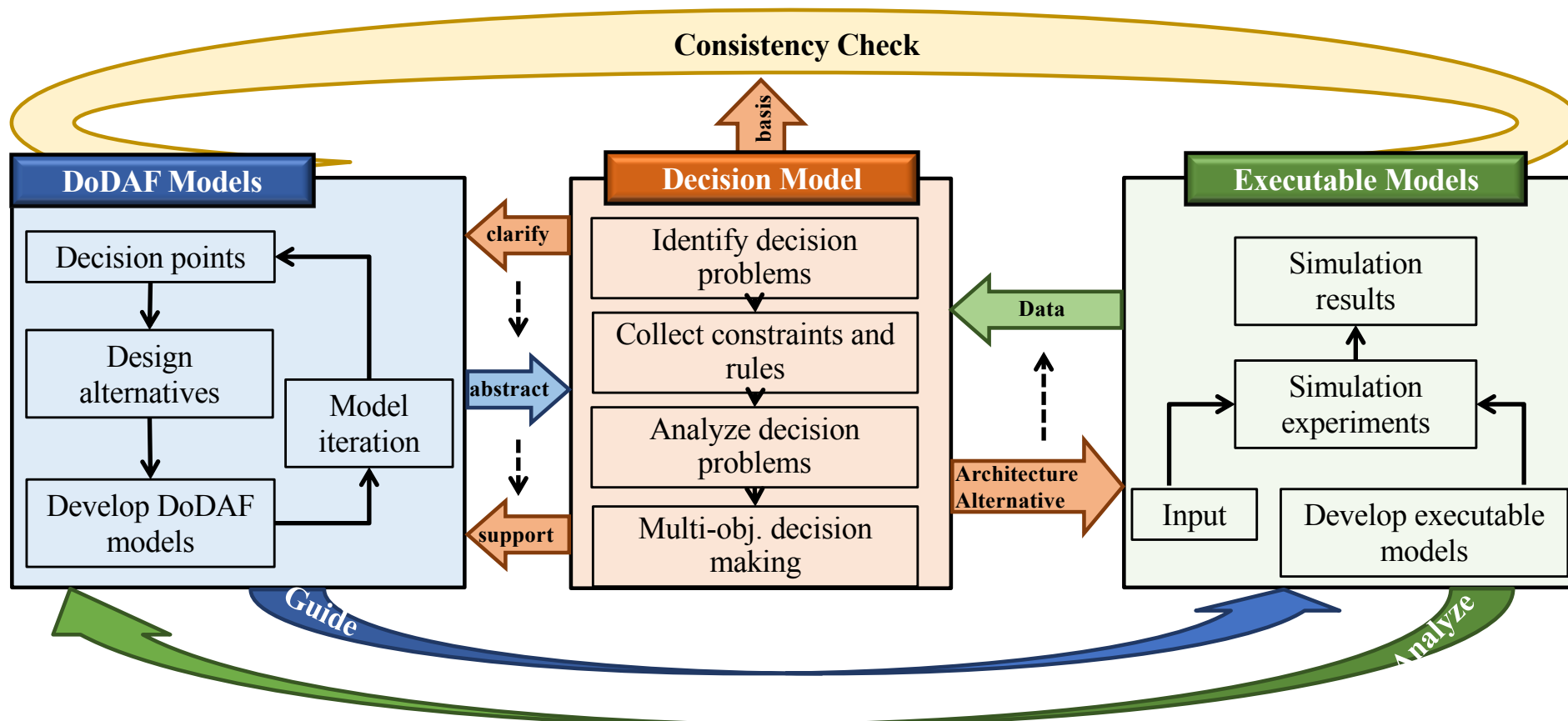
- ❑ **Architecture Description Models Reflect Architecting Process more than Architecture Outcomes**



# Opportunities for Improvement



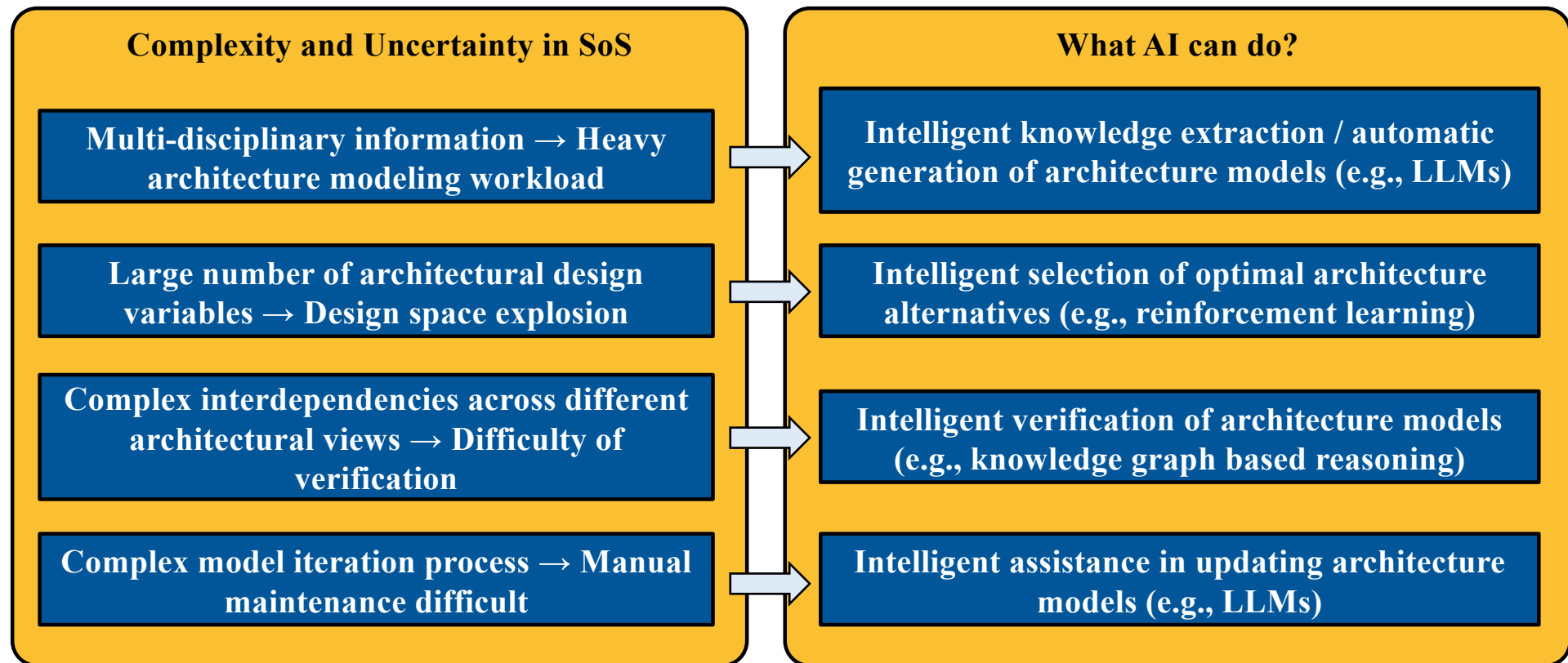
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# Opportunities for Improvement



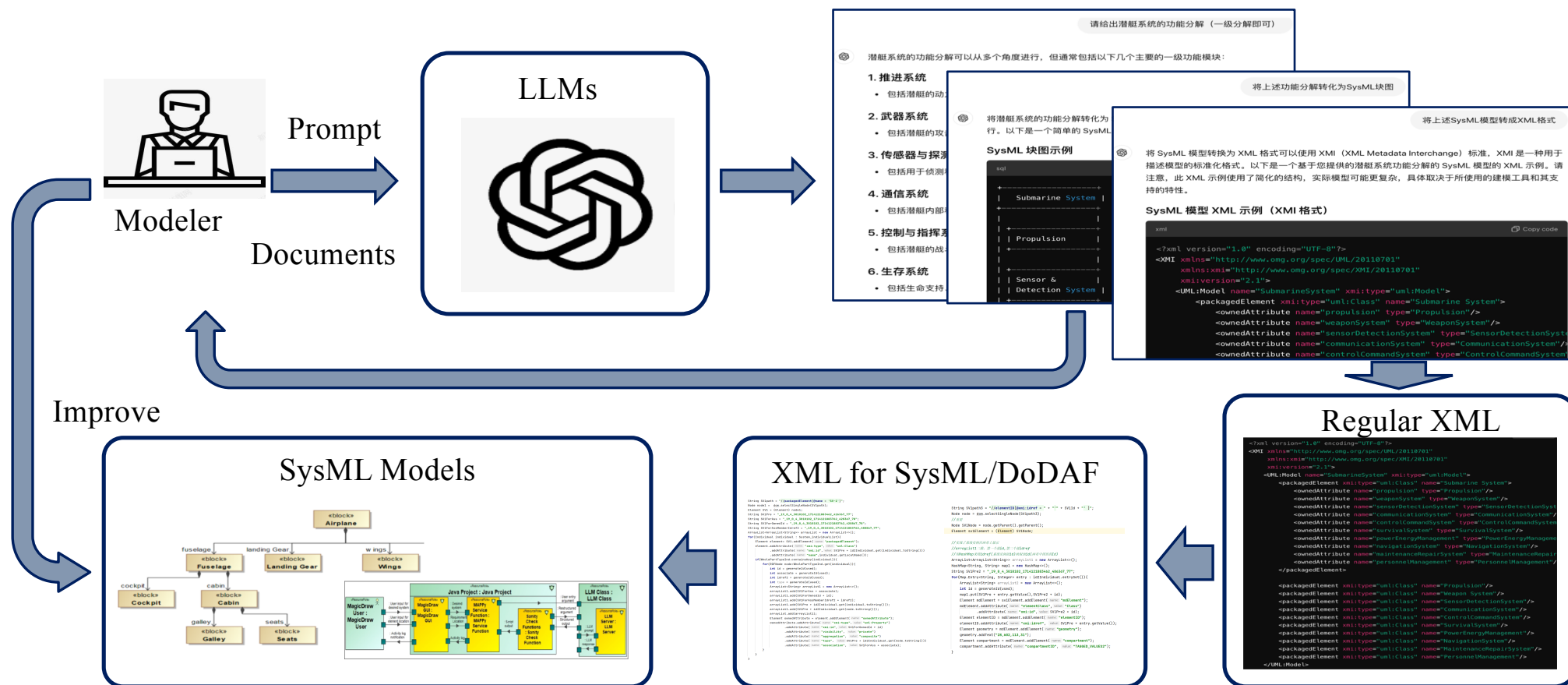
## □ AI-Assisted Architecture Modeling and Design



# Opportunities for Improvement



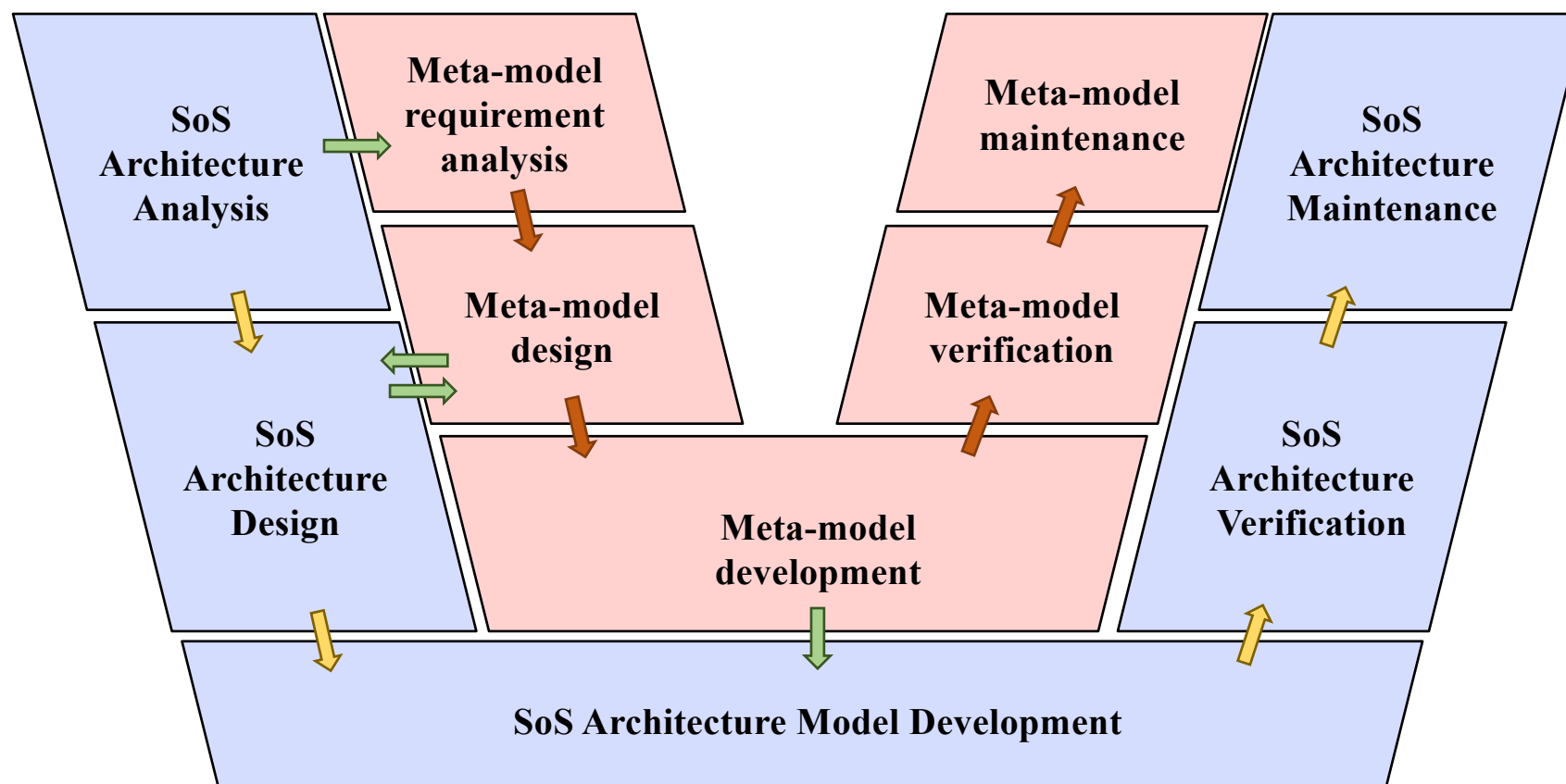
## AI-Assisted Architecture Modeling and Design



# Opportunities for Improvement



## ❑ Customized Metamodel Development and Underlying Consistency Assurance



# Conclusion & Future Work

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## □ Conclusion

- ☀ **Analyzed the key challenges facing DoDAF in the SoS architecture design**
  - **Misconceptions**
  - **Inadequate tool support**
  - **Method limitations**
  - **Organizational barriers**
- ☀ **Proposed some improvement suggestions**

## □ Future Work

- ☀ **Developing a lightweight iterative modeling plugin to integrate architectural models with decision-support tools**
- ☀ **Creating a specialized prompt engineering framework for LLMs tailored to SoS architecture tasks**
- ☀ **Transforming DoDAF from a documentation exercise into an evolving intelligent decision-support process**

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