

Systems Engineering, Test and Evaluation Conference 17-19 May 2016, Melbourne, VIC, Australia

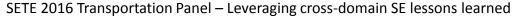
Leveraging lessons learned from cross-domain SE implementation for transportation applications

Transportation Panel Session

SHOAL

Panellist: Shaun Wilson Chief Executive Officer, Shoal Engineering Pty Ltd





A little about Shoal ...

- A systems engineering firm based in Australia and the United States
- We focus on early-stage design
- We help our clients -
 - Articulate strategic aims and business goals
 - Understand and document operational needs, constraints and priorities
 - Capture and translate the problem space into basis for generating alternative solutions
 - Validating proposed solutions address the problem / strategic & operational needs
- We apply systems modeling tools & techniques
 - Using well-known systems engineering techniques and concepts in a fully-traceable, iterative process







What various industry domains have in common from an engineering perspective

COMPLEXITY AND CHANGE





Needed Capabilities

Process Architecture

Concepts and Specifications

Architecture Verification Traceability Validation Standard **Risks** Performance. Decisions **Reviews** Trade Studies Change Constraints Interfaces MOES COIS Management Adapted from Vitech Corp. source

Complexity in relationships are often hidden. Inconsistencies result in problems.

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Change

Common to all

- Pervasiveness of software-intensive systems
- Faster technology refresh cycles
- Population growth

Common to some

- Population shift back into cities
- Decay of infrastructure in many Western countries
- Move back to public infrastructure





What lessons are applicable? No surprises, really ...

LESSONS (BEING) LEARNED



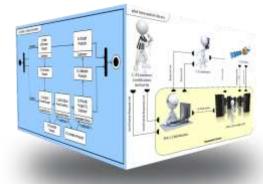


Primary lessons from our work

- Identify the system boundary at the highest useful level
- 2. Apply lifecycle concepts at the highest *useful* level
- Use systems modelling to help understand complexity and communicate issues







Universal design questions

- Why does it do it?
 - goal and objectives => mission
- Who uses it? Who is impacted by it?
 - organization elements and relationships
- Where is it used?
 - locations, logical and / or physical
- When is it used?
 - time, sequence, major events, cycles
- How is it used?
 - processes and procedures, behavior
- What is in it & what does it do?
- How is this achieved?

Problem Definition

Operational Analysis

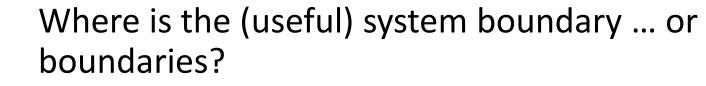
"Black Box" context analysis

Solution Concept

Solution Design









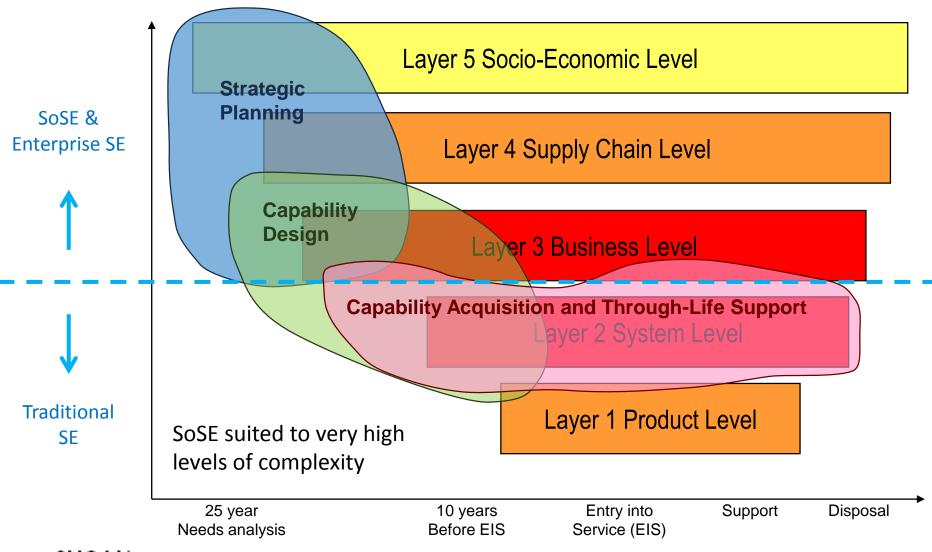
1. THINK HOLISTICALLY





Hitchins' five-layer model

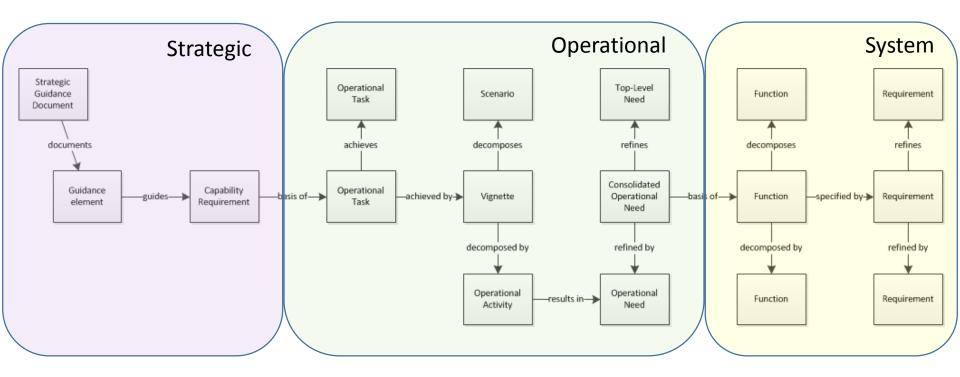
(Cook, 2003; incorporating Hitchins, 2007)

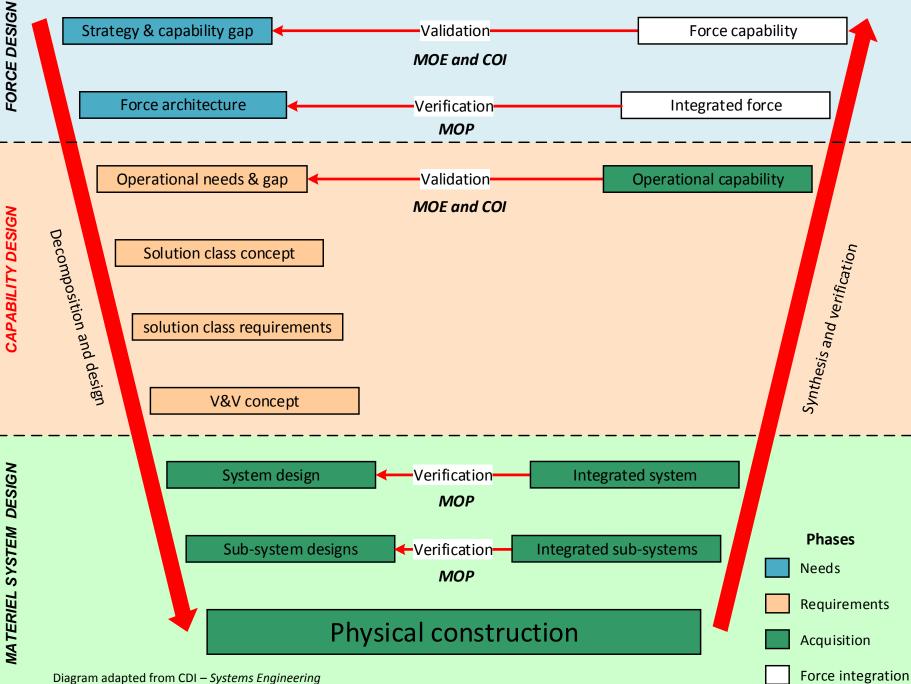


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From strategy to system

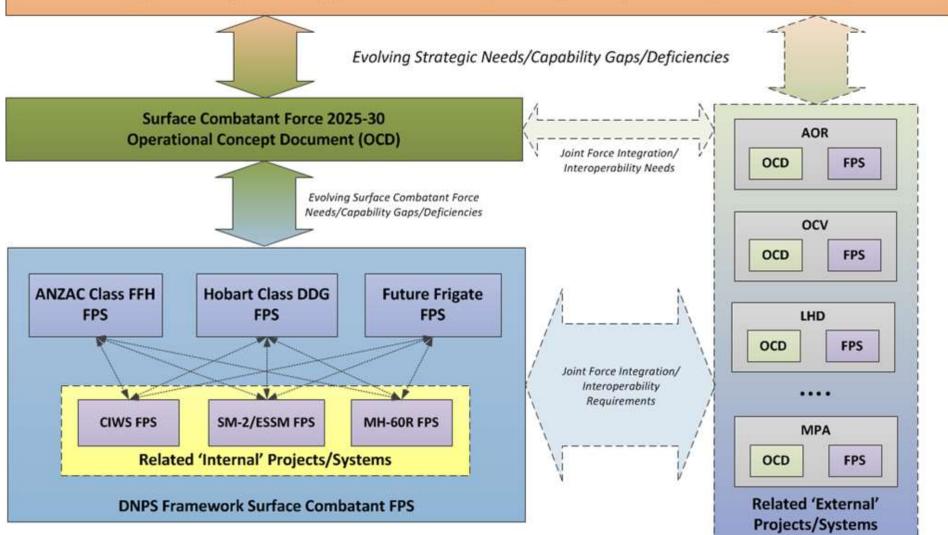
Take 'corporate' guidance (Defence White Paper, Govt direction on shipbuilding, etc.) and translate to concept then to acquisition specifications





Applied to Navy surface fleet

High Level/Strategic Guidance (DWP, DPG, FMOC, IOCD etc.)





Very Fast Train

How would our lifestyles, population distribution, energy use and economy evolve if we had a fast rail link on the eastern seaboard?

Where is the *useful* system boundary?







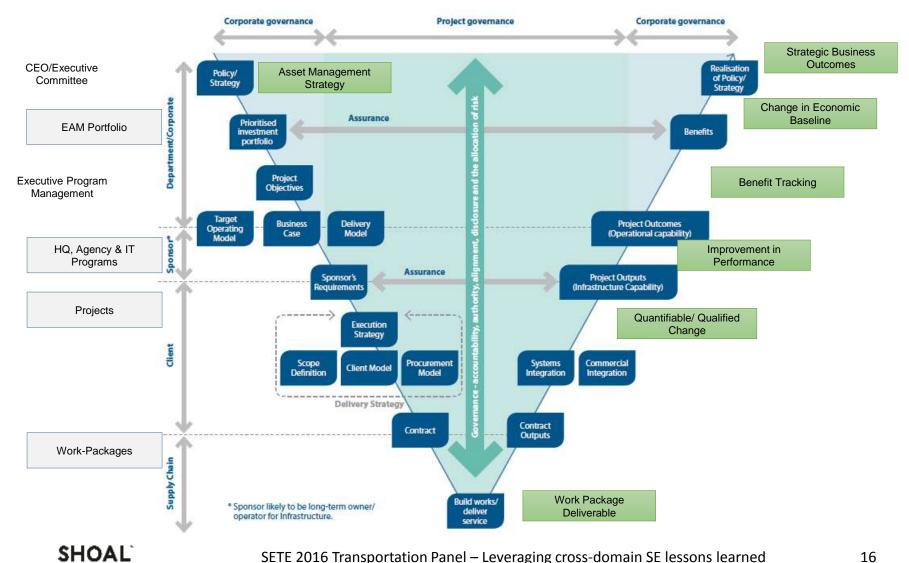
The role of Systems Engineering in Enterprise Asset Management

2. APPLY LIFECYCLE CONCEPTS

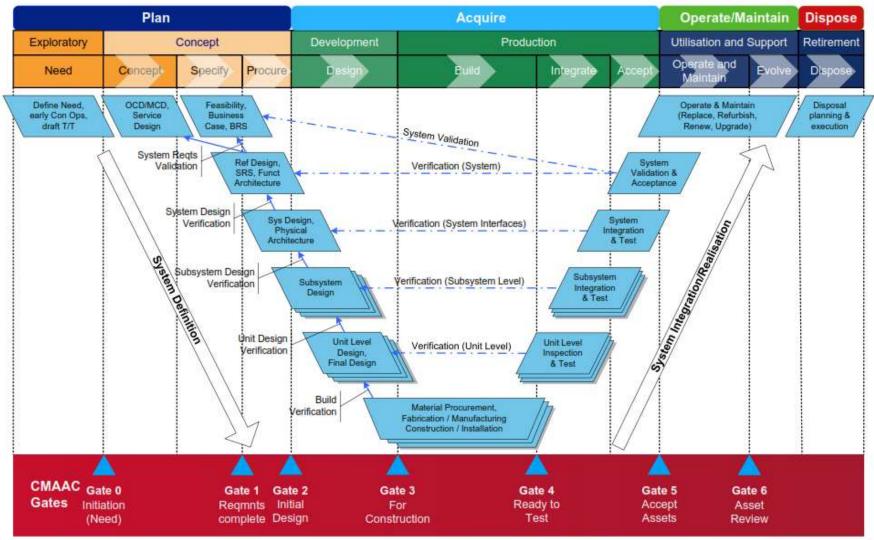




New York MTA's EAM Program follows SE governance approach for complex programs

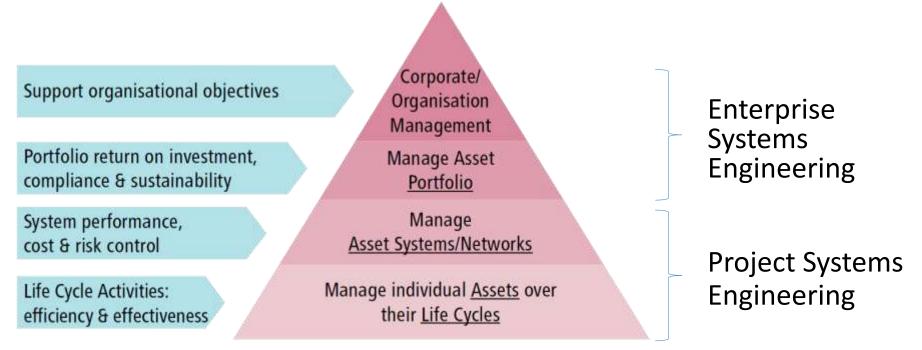


TfNSW's systems lifecycle approach



Adapted from Transport for NSW AM Framework Overview V1.0

Where can systems approaches be applied in an Asset Management context?



>At all levels, especially at early stages of the lifecycle





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Use systems modelling to help understand complexity and communicate issues

3. SYSTEMS MODELLING



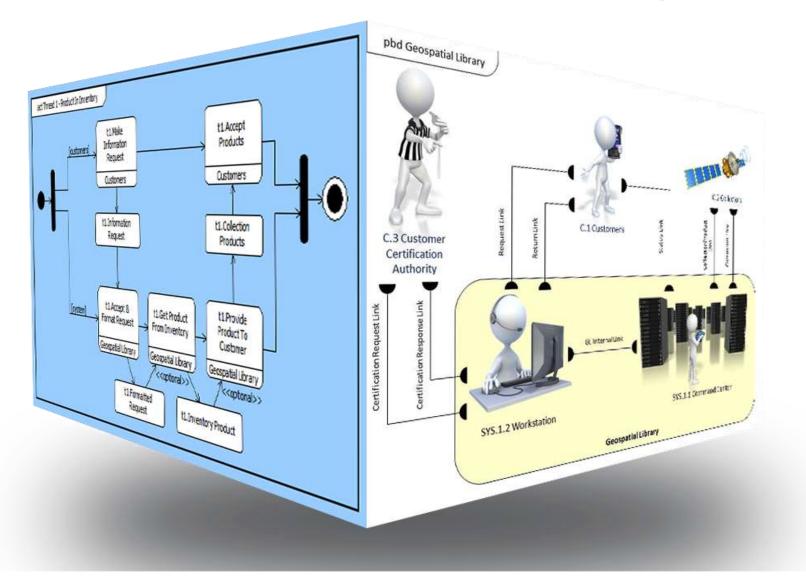
Systems modeling enables understanding

- Provide data organization and structure
- Depict relationships
- Highlight and prioritize key data
- Various views provide perspective, synthesis

Generates collective meaning



One model – many views



Benefits of systems modelling

- Coherency and consistency
 - Inter-relations inherent
 - Completeness and consistency

- Traceability & defensibility
 - Where did this come from?
 - What does it impact?



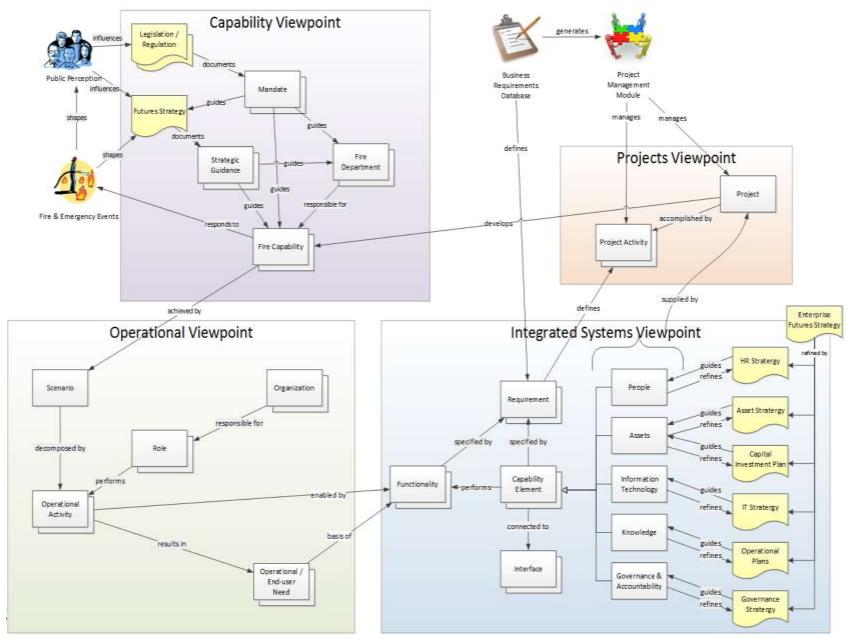
Benefits of systems modelling

- Adaptability and sharing
 - Common understanding
 - Customize views as necessary



- Model re-use
 - Reduce early-stage cost & schedule
 - Understand changing context
 - Recognise similarities and differences across enterprise

Example agency Capability Design model. Links agency strategy, operations, and integrated agency systems to the delivery of enhanced capability via capital projects



Discussion







The End

www.shoalgroup.com



