



Systems Engineering Value Stream Modelling

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Content



- Introduction
- The Precedence of the Value Stream Approach
- The Role of Configuration Management
- Definition of a Work Product Generation Sequence
- Conclusions



Content

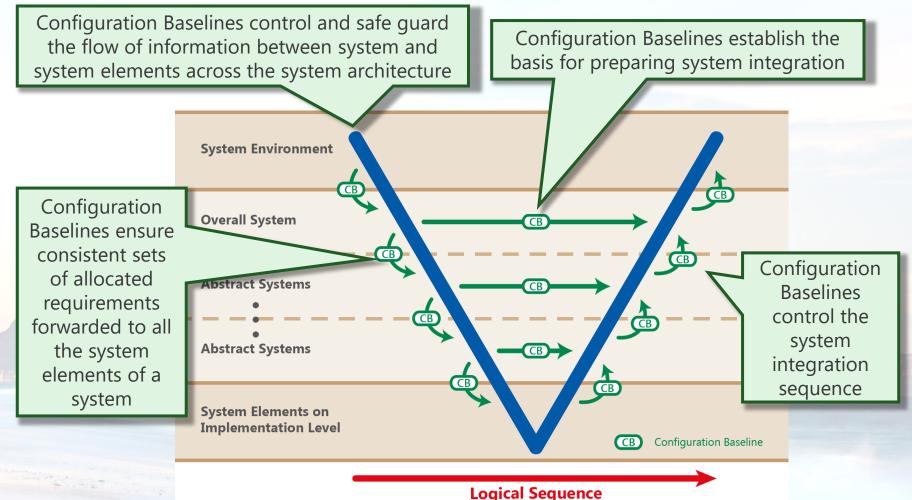


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The Flow of Configuration Baselines in the Overall Systems Engineering Value Stream







Work Product Generation Sequences



- Work Product Generation Sequences model the value streams for the development of each system or system element in a system architecture
- For ensuring consistent high-quality configuration baselines, it is important to focus the systems engineering management on the evolving configuration baselines of all systems and system elements up from project start
- A value stream based approach outperforms other systems engineering management techniques, especially
 - document centred approaches, and
 - process oriented approaches



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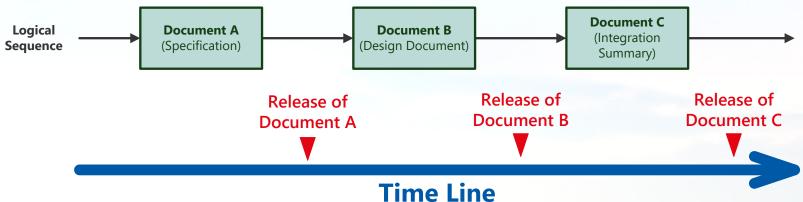
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A Non-Practical Theory



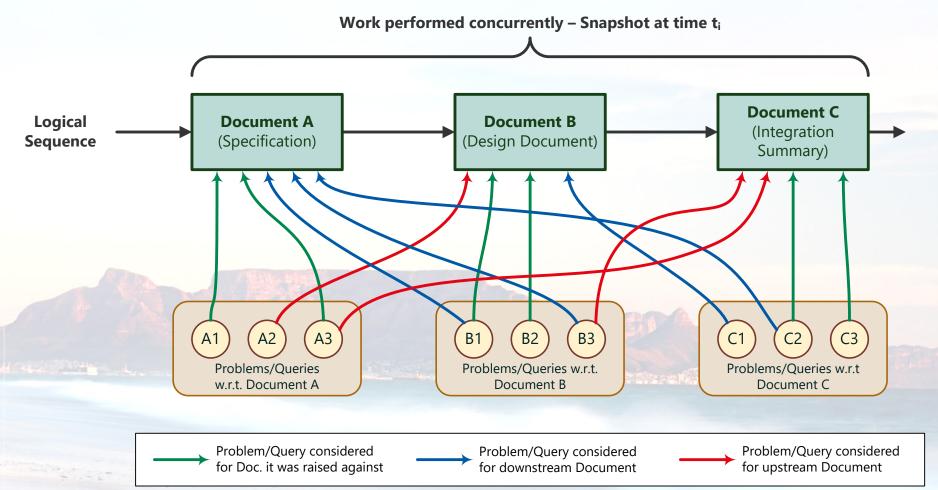


- A Work Breakdown Structure defines tasks to write documents A, B and C
- Responsible authors for compiling each document are appointed
- Due the expected content the documents have to be generated according to a logical sequence
- The tasks from the Work Breakdown Structure are directly translated into a Gant Chart defining delivery milestones for each document
- Project managers control adherence to the milestones



The Document Centred Approach

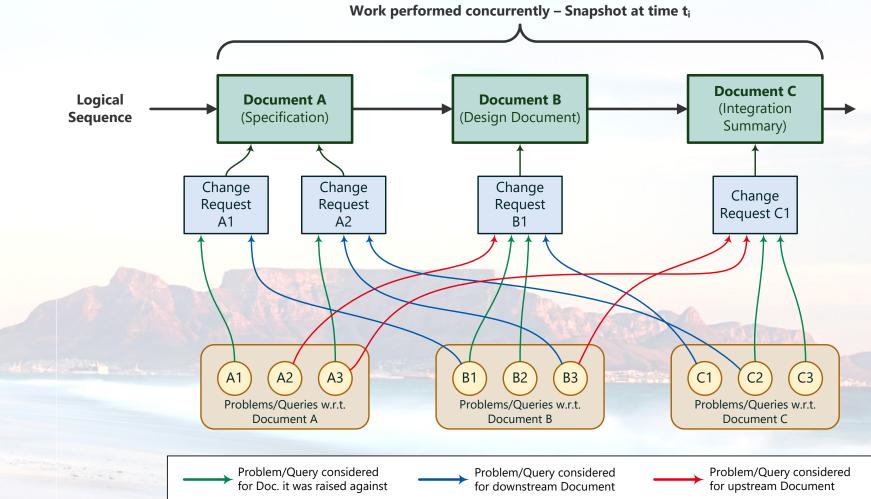






The Process Oriented Approach

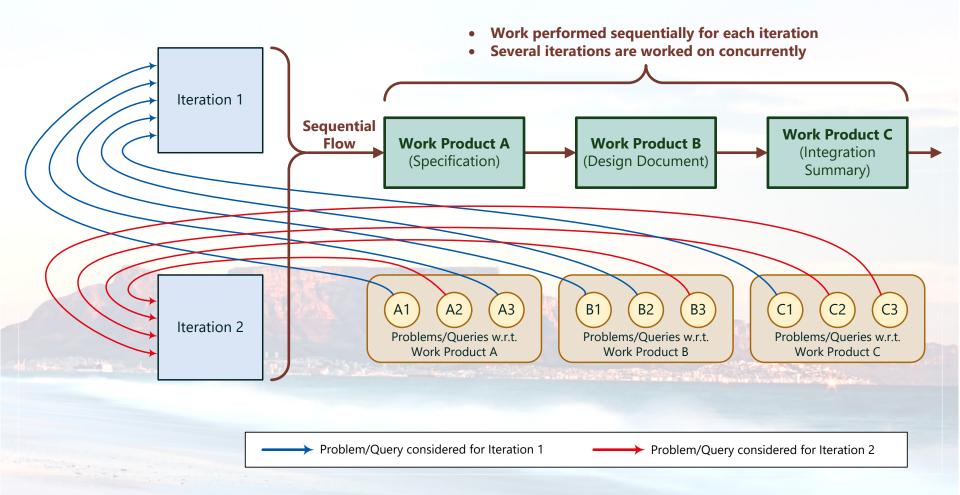






The Value Stream Based Approach







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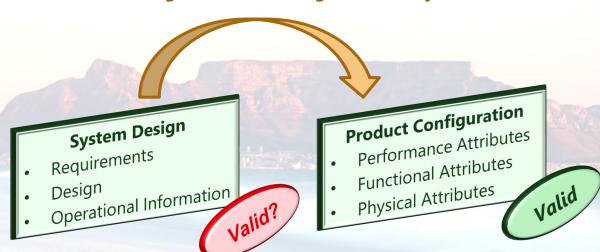
The Role of Configuration Management



Configuration Management

A technical and management process for establishing and maintaining consistency of a product's functional and physical attributes with its requirements, design and operational information throughout its life *EIA-649-B, 2011.*

Establishing and Maintaining Consistency



What happens to configuration management, if requirements, design and operational information themselves are inconsistent





The Scope of Systems Engineering



Applying the Systems Engineering Process

- Development Sub-Processes
- Assurance Sub-Processes
- Technical Management Sub-Processes

Systems engineering needs configuration management in order to conclude in high-quality and consistent technical solutions



- Systems engineering needs the full range of configuration management support beyond just Configuration Identification of final results, e.g.
 - Change control
 - > Configuration Status Accounting
 - Configuration Verification



Terminology



Configuration Baselines

- describe the overall content and status of a system or system element,
- > refer to Work Products containing the actual information, and
- > are released along the system life cycle

Work Products

- contain information needed downstream the system life cycle,
- describe what the system is, and
- > represent the value generated

Supporting Data

- contain information explaining why a system has evolved as is, and
- provide important evidence for ensuring appropriate process quality





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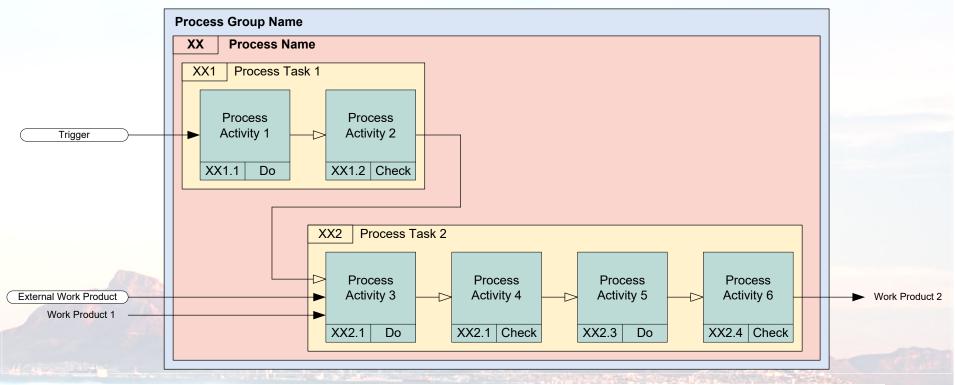


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Process Definition Model





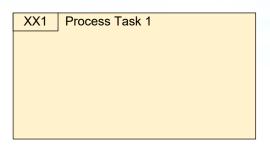
- Four distinct architectural levels
- Each level featuring specific semantics
- Supporting a well balanced process definition





Process Tasks





XX2 Process Task 2

- Process Tasks are concerned with generating and maintaining an individual work product or a group of work products with the same input dependencies and output usages
- Process Tasks are also used to cover some evaluation and conceptual work that are not associated with a specific work product







Elementary Process



XX Process	Name		
XX1 Process	Task 1	7	
	XX2 Process T	ask 2	
	AAZ FIOCESS I	ask Z	

- Elementary Processes group Process Tasks that have a close relationship with manifold dependencies
- Only released versions of Work Products are allowed to cross Elementary Process boundaries





Process Group



Process Group Name						
XX Process Name						
XX1						
	XX2 Process Task 2					

- Process Groups group Elementary Processes due to organisational considerations
- Process Groups may be nested in arbitrary depth, if this adds value to the process definition





Process Activity



Process Group Name								
XX Process Name								
XX1 Process Task 1								
Process Activity 1 XX1.1 Do	Process Activity 2 (X1.2 Check							
XX2 Process Task 2								
	Process Activity 3	Process Activity 4	Process Activity 5	Process Activity 6				
X	(X2.1 Do	XX2.1 Check	XX2.3 Do	XX2.4 Check				

- Process Activities are exclusively either concerned with do or check activities
- Process Activities provide important low level process definitions, but are not contributing to the definition of the Work Product Generation Sequence itself

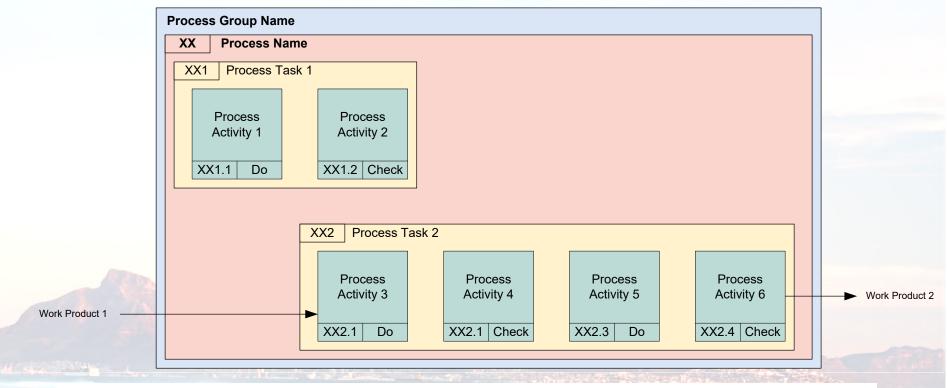






Work Product Flows



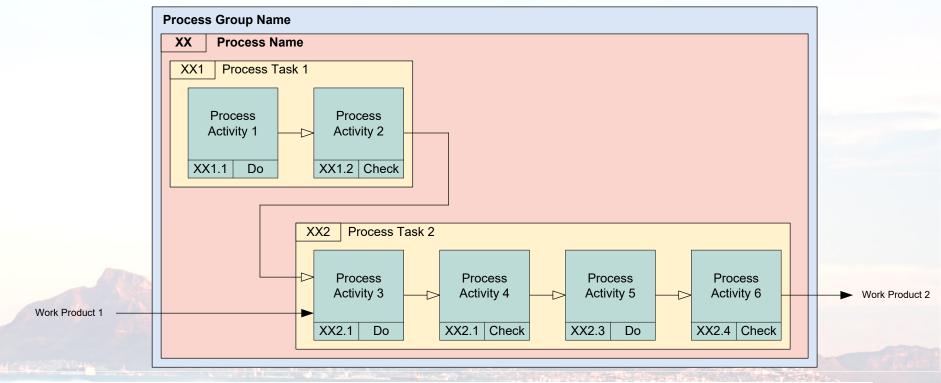


- Work Product Flows represent released versions of Work Products
- Work Product Flows connect Process Tasks hosted by different Elementary Processes



Dependencies





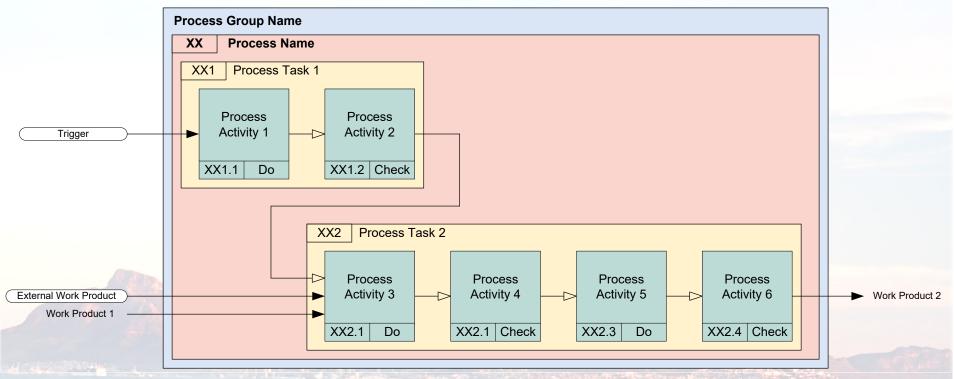
- Dependencies define the release sequence of Work Products
- Dependencies connect Process Tasks within an Elementary Process and Process Activities within a Process Task





External Inputs





- External inputs represent either Work Products from other Work Product Generation Sequences, or
- Feedback information triggering further iterations





Process Task Attributes



XX1

Process Task

Standard Attributes

- Identifier
- Name
- Responsible
- Description
 - Content of Work Product

- Work Product
 - Prepared By
 - Approved By
 - Released By
 - Authorised By
 - Agreed By





Elementary Process Attributes



XX

Process

Standard Attributes

- Identifier
- Name
- Responsible
- Description

- Objectives
- Input
 - Work Products or
 - External Inputs
- Output
 - Work Products





Process Group Attributes



Process Group

Standard Attributes

- Identifier
- Name
- Responsible
- Description

- Change Control Board
 - Description
 - Triggers
 - Chairman
 - Change Controller
 - Members





Process Activity Attributes



Process Activity

XX1.1

Do

Standard Attributes

- Identifier
- Name
- Responsible
- Description

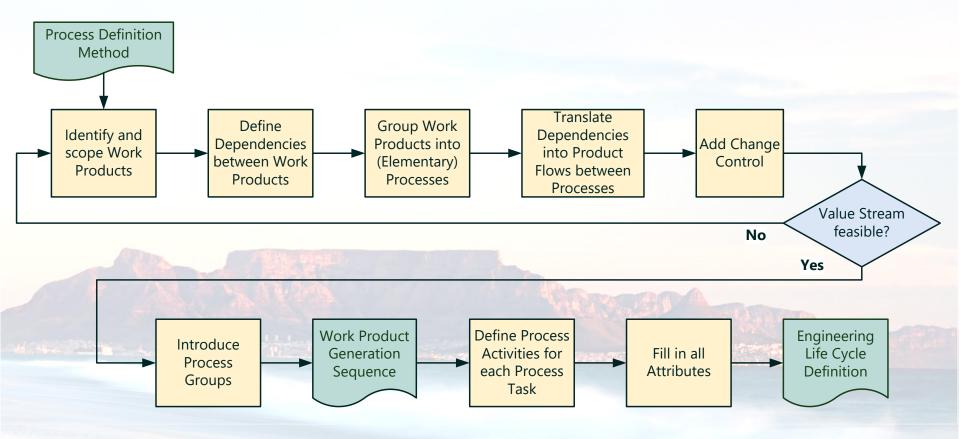
- Participants
- Inputs
- Outputs
- Applied Standards
- Applied Tools





Establishing a Work Product Generation Sequence







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Conclusions



- A complete and consistent value stream approach to systems engineering demands
 - > controlling the flow of configuration baselines according to the Overall Systems Engineering Value Stream, and
 - controlling the evolution of consistent high-quality configuration baselines for each system and system element according to appropriate Work Product Generation Sequences
- Configuration Management is demanded for controlling the flow according to Work Product Generation Sequences beyond the traditional scope of Configuration Management
- The proposed process definition model with distinct description levels leads to a well balanced process definition







END

Systems Engineering • Training • Coaching • Consulting



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