

Complexity Considerations for Systems Engineering

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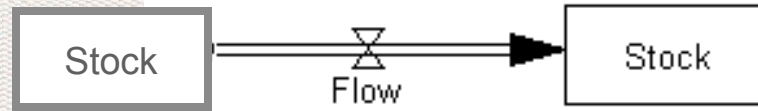
Questions

- ◆ What is complexity, in the context of engineering complex systems
- ◆ What are the “atomic pieces” of complex systems?
- ◆ What makes a system more or less complex?
- ◆ What flavors of complexity are there?

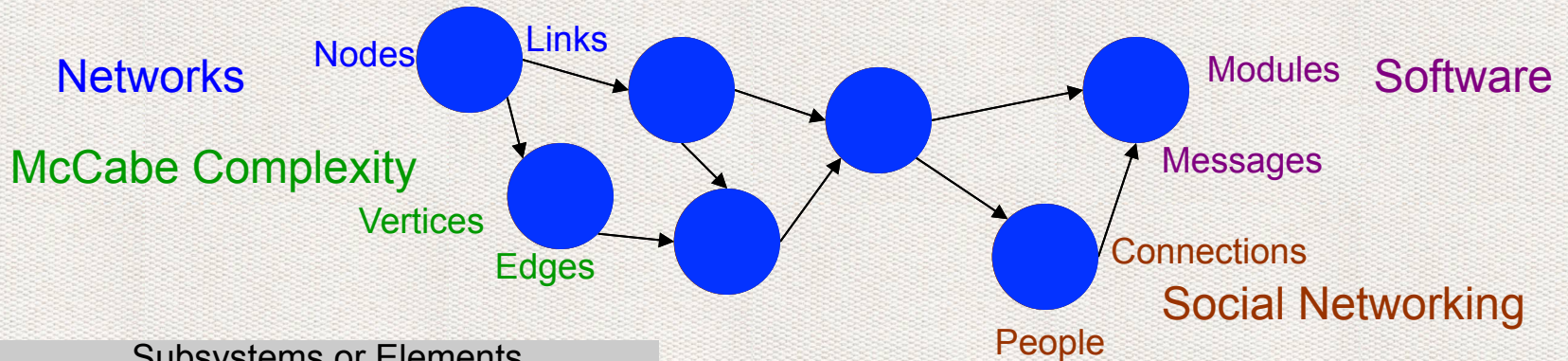
“Atomic Pieces” of Complexity Representation

Balance • Growth • Connections

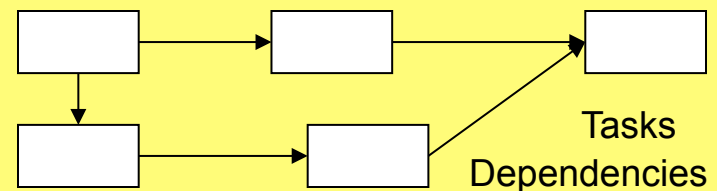
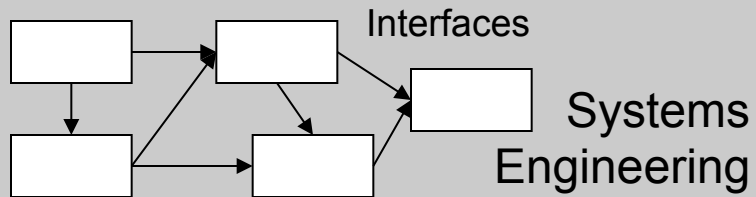
System Dynamics



Networks



Subsystems or Elements



System Analysis

Entities

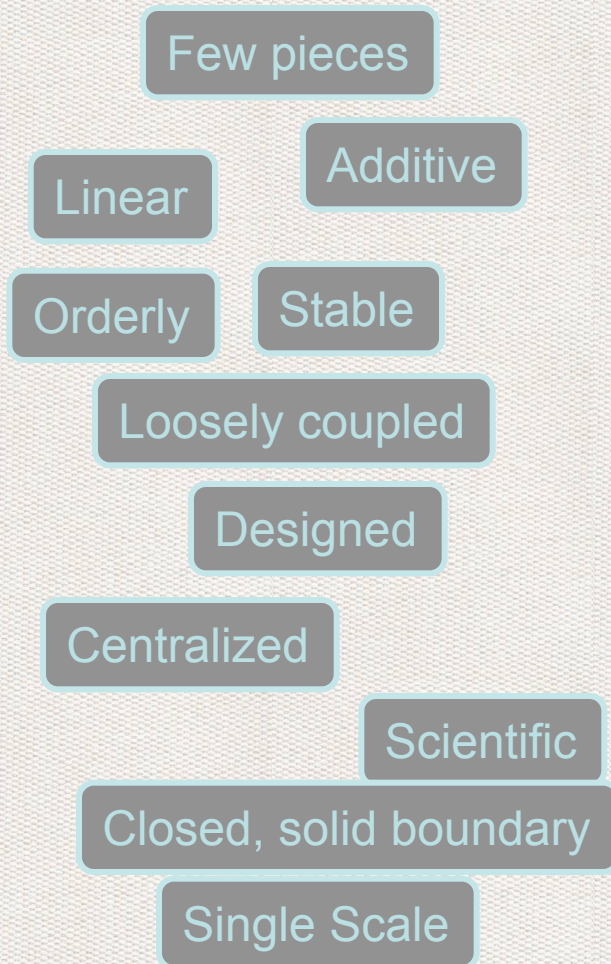
Relationships



Model = Things + Relationships

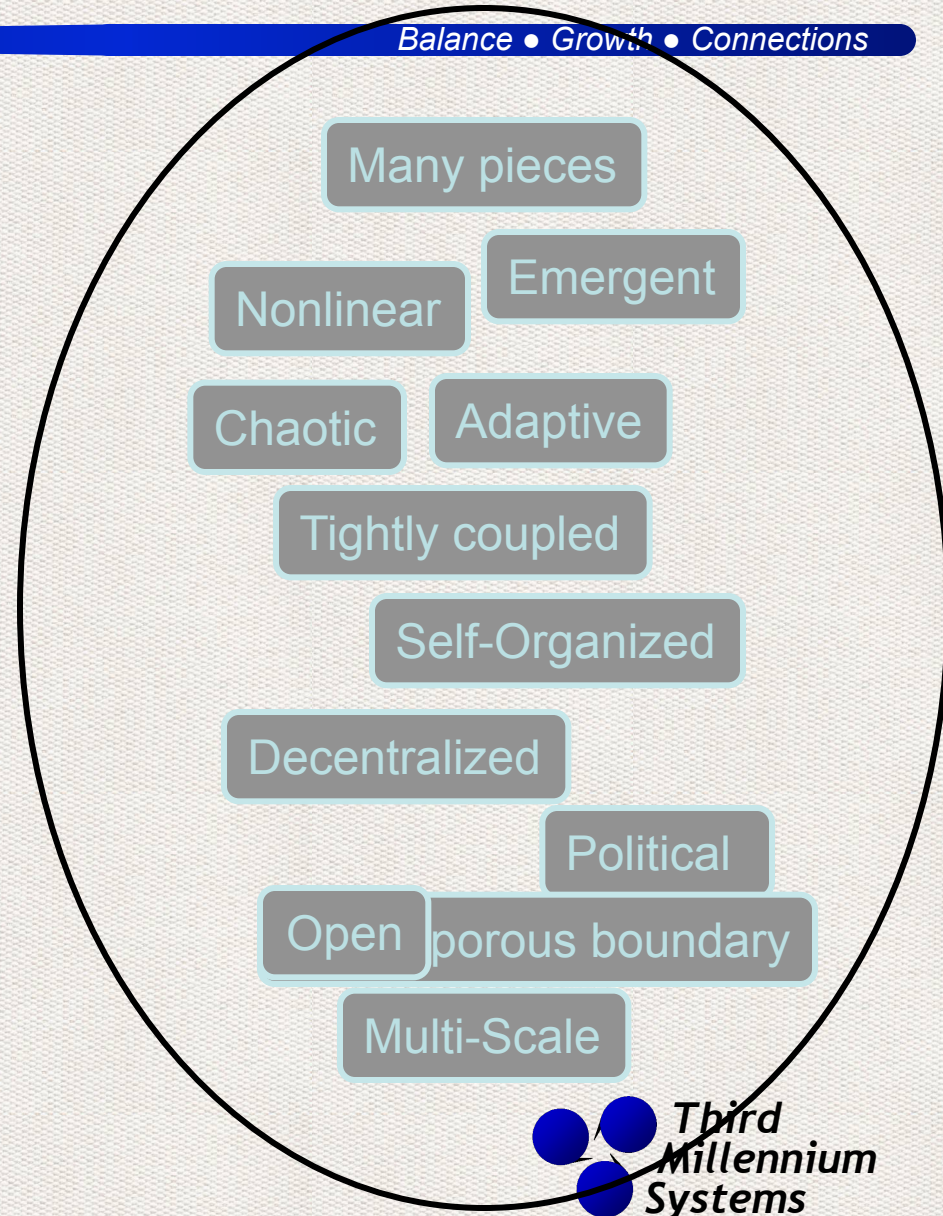
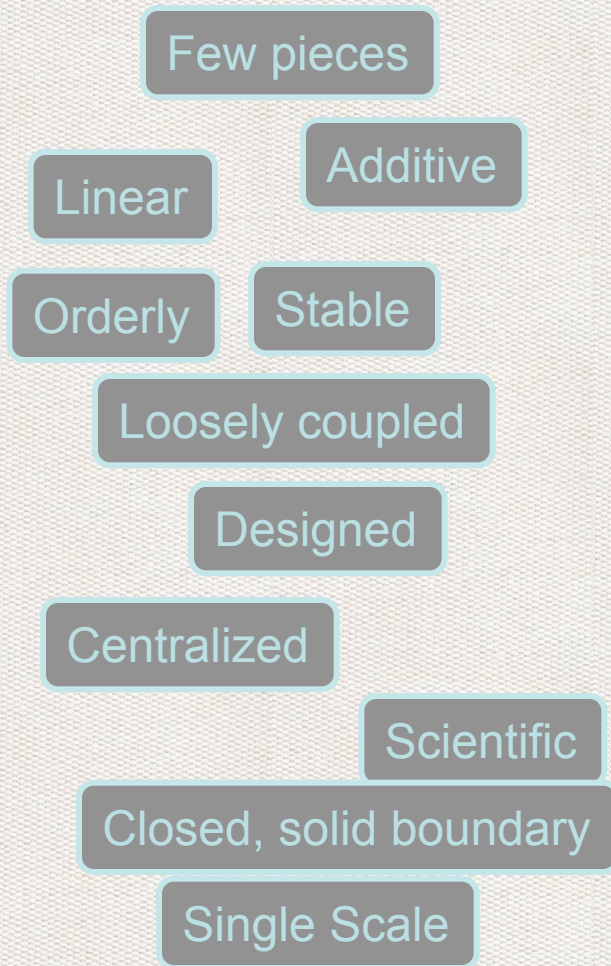
Complexity Spectra I

Balance • Growth • Connections



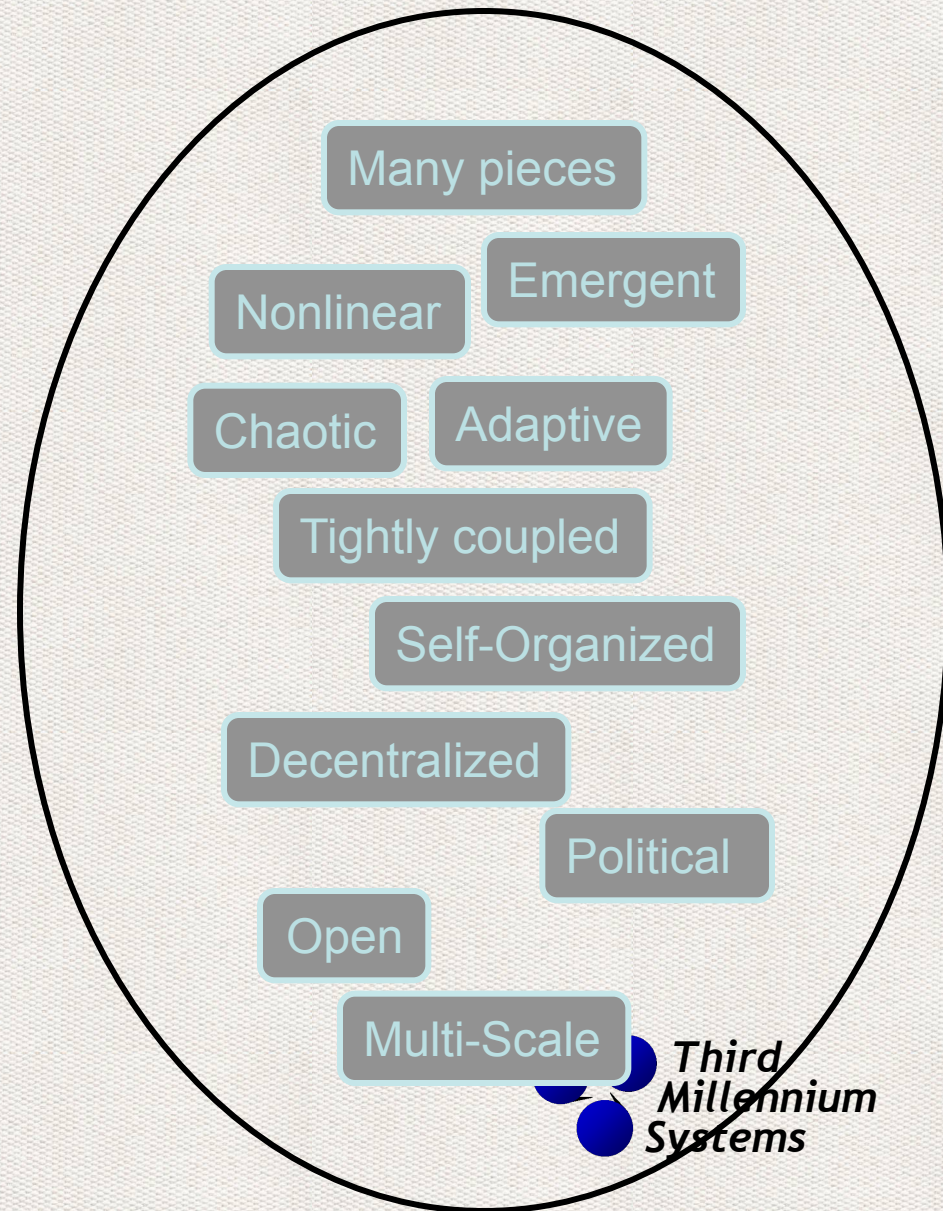
Complexity Spectra II

Balance • Growth • Connections



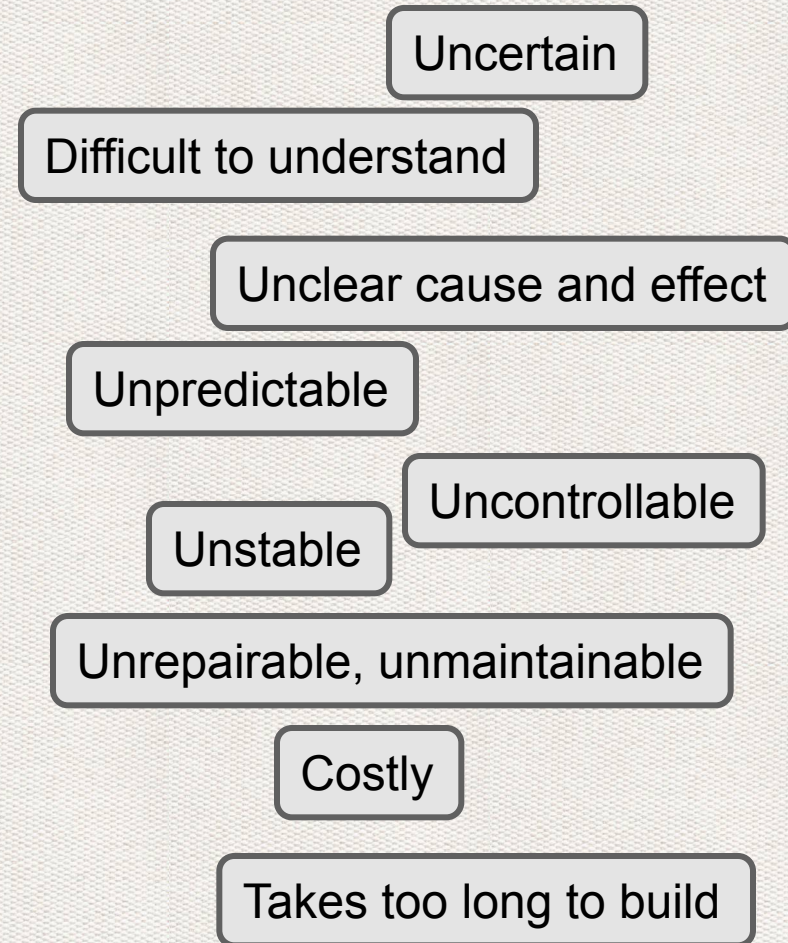
Complexity Spectra II

Balance • Growth • Connections



Complexity Spectra III

Balance • Growth • Connections



Complexity

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Many pieces

Nonlinear

Emergent

Chaotic

Adaptive

Tightly coupled

Self-Organized

Decentralized

Open

Political
(vs. Scientific)

Multi-Scale

Uncertain

Difficult to understand

Unclear cause and effect

Unpredictable

Unstable

Uncontrollable

Unrepairable, unmaintainable

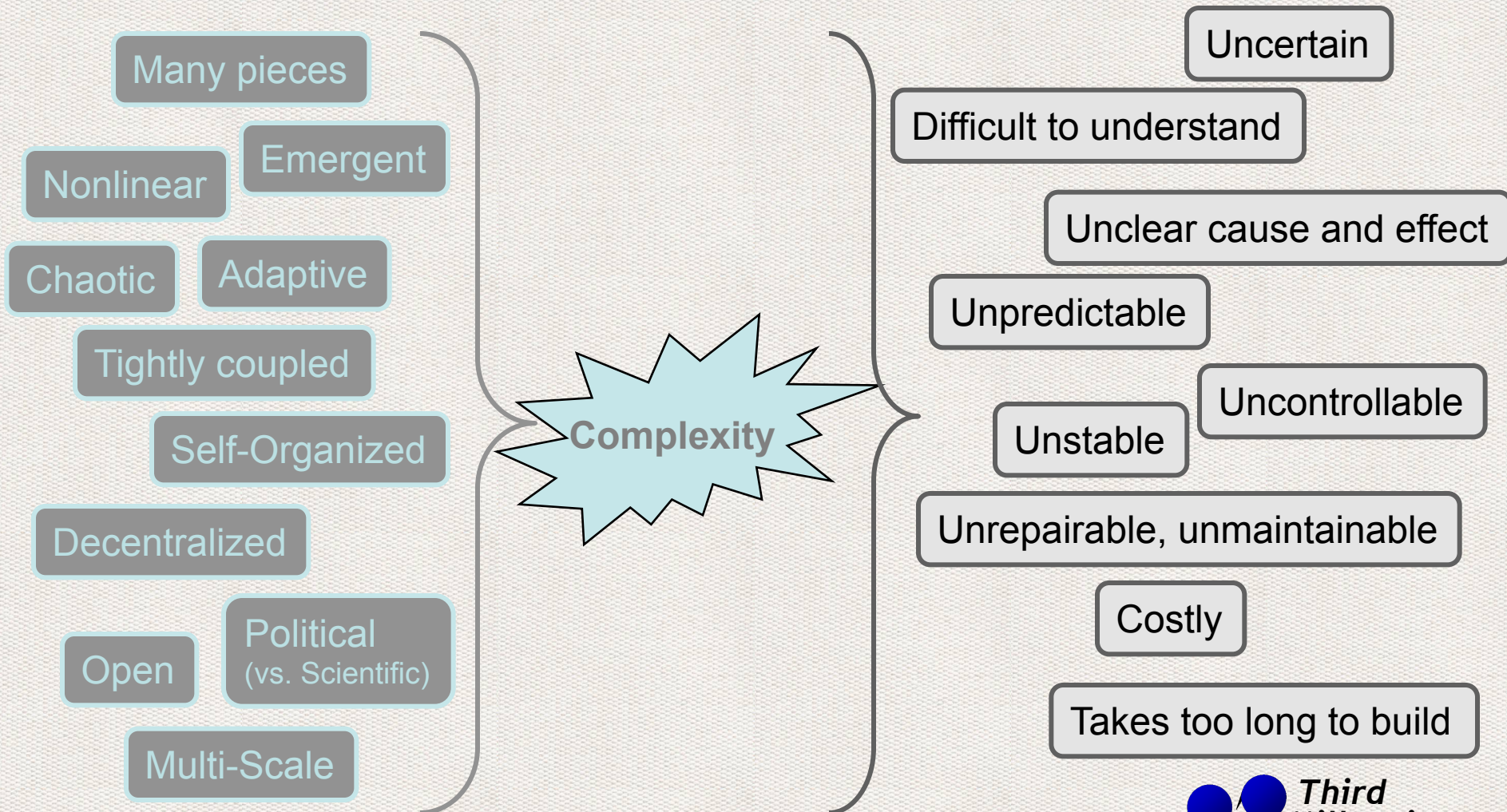
Costly

Takes too long to build

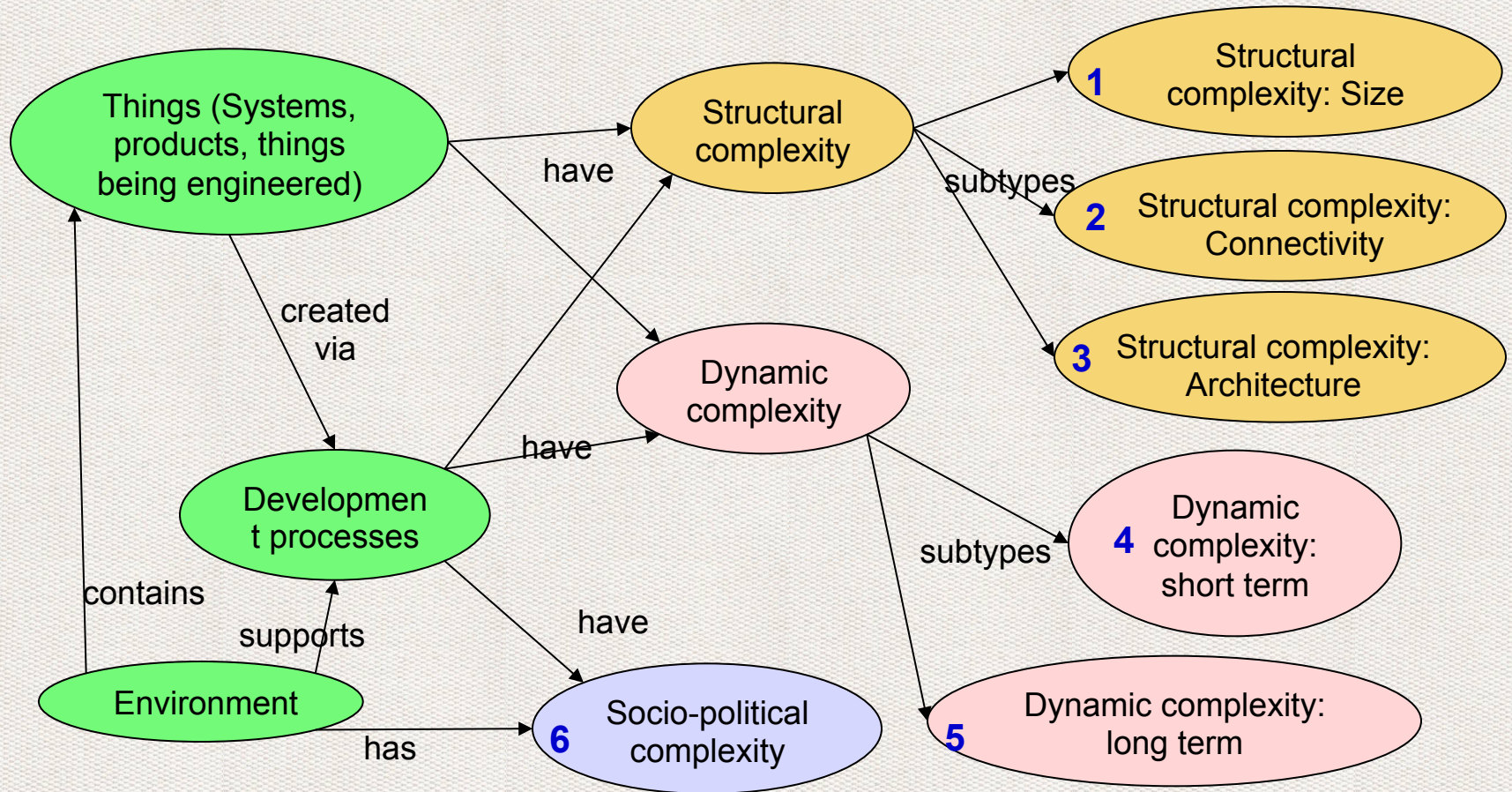


Complexity Contributors and Results

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Types of complexity



Types and Examples

1 Structural Complexity: Size	# elements, # instances, # types of elements -of development process
2 Structural complexity: Connectivity	# connections, types, strength of connections -of development process
3 Structural complexity: Architecture	Patterns, chunkiness of connections, inhomogeneity, boundaries
4 Dynamic complexity: Short Term	Nonlinearity, dynamic emergence, sudden rapid change in system behavior —butterfly effect -development system behavior
5 Dynamic complexity: Long Term	Changes in # and types of things and relationships
6 Socio-political complexity	Human cognitive limitations, multiple stakeholders, global context, environmen-tal sustainability, economics -“Coop-etition,” supplier chain depth, distributed development

What does SE literature say?

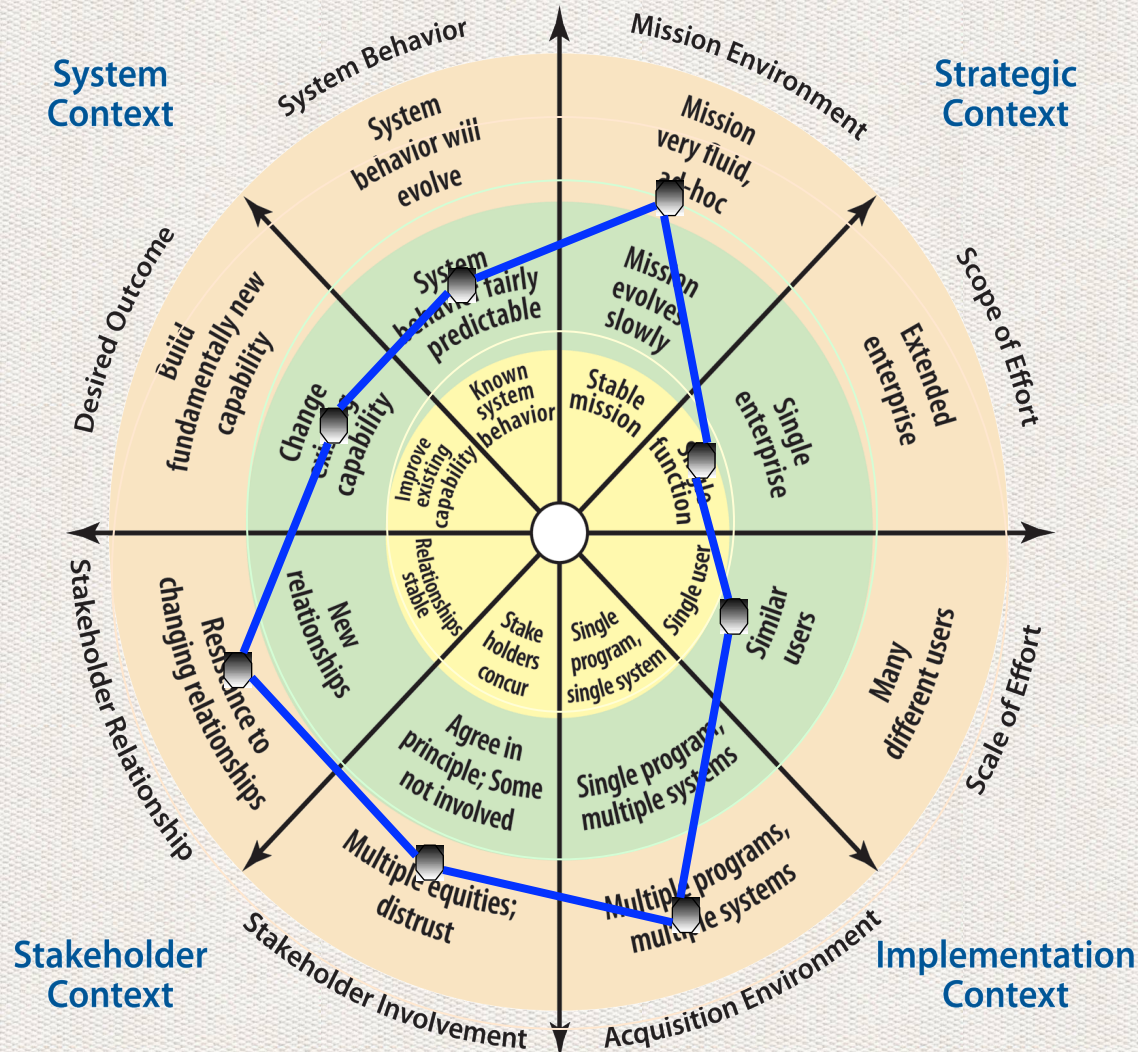
- ◆ Does not categorize;
assumes complexity = risk
 - PSM and COSYSMO: input;
Architecture “relative difficulty”
 - ESE Profiler (MITRE, Renee Stevens)
 - Maier, Dimensions of Complexity
 - Case studies: AAS, other failures
 - Entropy calculations , # connections
- ◆ Extracted potentially usable measures

Maier: Factors Associated with Complexity

	Simple			Complex
Sponsors	One, w/ \$	Several, w/ \$	One, w/o \$	Many, w/o \$
Users	Same as sponsors	Aligned with sponsor	Distinct from sponsor	Unknown
Technology	Low	Medium	High	Super-high
Feasibility	Easy	Barely		No
Control	Centralized	Distributed		Virtual
Situation-Objectives	Tame	Discoverable	Ill-structured	Wicked
Quality	Measurable	Semi-measurable		One-shot and unstable
Program Scope	<\$ 1 Million	\$10' s of Millions	\$100' s of Millions	>\$ 1 billion
Org' l Maturity	High	Inside low, outside high		First of kind
Technical Scope	Discrete product	Product + Delivery Enterprise	Products or Product-line + Del' y Enterprise	Assemblage of products, enterprises
Operational Adaptation	Stable	User Adaptive	Competitor Adaptive	Full Scope Adaptation

Enterprise Systems Engineering Profiler™ (MITRE)

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◆ Traditional program domain

- **Well-bounded problem**
- **Predictable behavior**
- **Stable environment**

◆ Transitional domain

- **Systems engineering across boundaries**
- **Influence vs. authority**

◆ Messy frontier

- **Political engineering (power, control...)**
- **High risk, potentially high reward**
- **Foster cooperative behavior**



Complexity Types from SE Literature I

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◆ Requirements and problem space

- Conflict
- How many people would you have to get into a room to understand the whole problem?

◆ Technical feasibility

- Match of needs to plan

◆ Skills

- Domain knowledge
- Gap between know and need to know
- How long to come up to speed?

Complexity Types from SE Literature II

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◆ Technology Maturity

- Technology and interfaces
- TRLs
- Computer and language

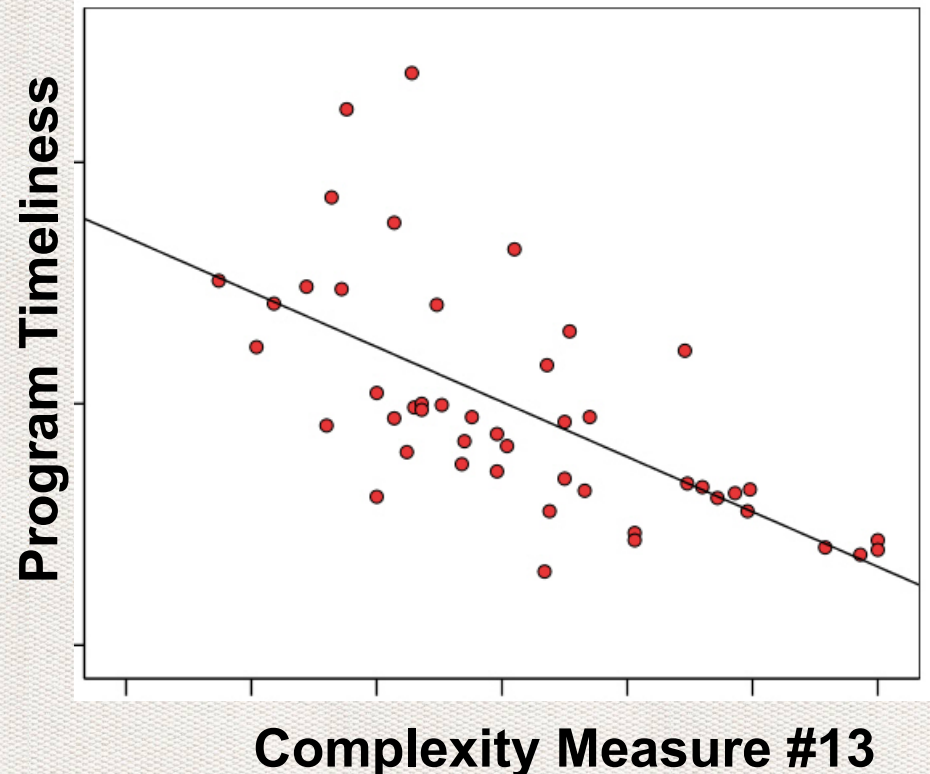
◆ Socio-Political subcategories

- Organizational instability
- Organizational structure
- Stakeholder cohesion
- Management task
- Testing

Complexity Measures

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- ◆ Winnowing down measures to a surveyable set
- ◆ Seek correlation →
- ◆ Looking for historical programs to interview
- ◆ Need both successful and unsuccessful programs (late, very overrun, cancelled)
- ◆ Need your help!



Survey Questions

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- ◆ How complex was a program you worked on?
(20-30 measures, probably bins)
- ◆ How successful was it? (cost, schedule, performance/quality)
- ◆ Your program information
- ◆ Your role and contact information

Future Work

- ◆ Identify complexity measures related to complex (acquisition-related) systems
 - Physical system
 - Institutional part of Complex, Large-scale, Interconnected, Open, Sociotechnical (CLIOS) system
- ◆ Correlate complexity to program success at completion
- ◆ Identify means of predicting program success based on these measures
- ◆ Potentially, identify methods for assessing and reducing system complexity early in program

Contact Information

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Balance • Growth • Connections

◆ TRLs Technology Readiness Levels

◆ SS, SC, SA, DS, DL, SP