

Complexity Considerations for Systems Engineering

Sarah A. Sheard

Dr. Ali Mostashari

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Questions

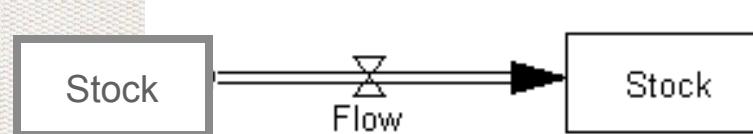
Balance • Growth • Connections

- ◆ 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?

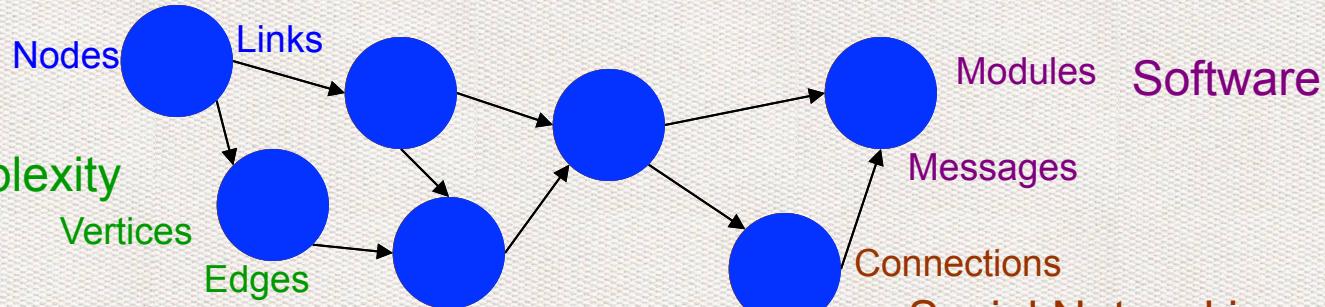
“Atomic Pieces” of Complexity Representation

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System Dynamics



Networks



McCabe Complexity

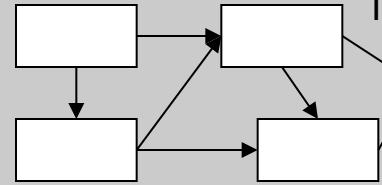
Vertices

Edges

Subsystems or Elements

Interfaces

Systems Engineering



System Analysis

Entities

Relationships



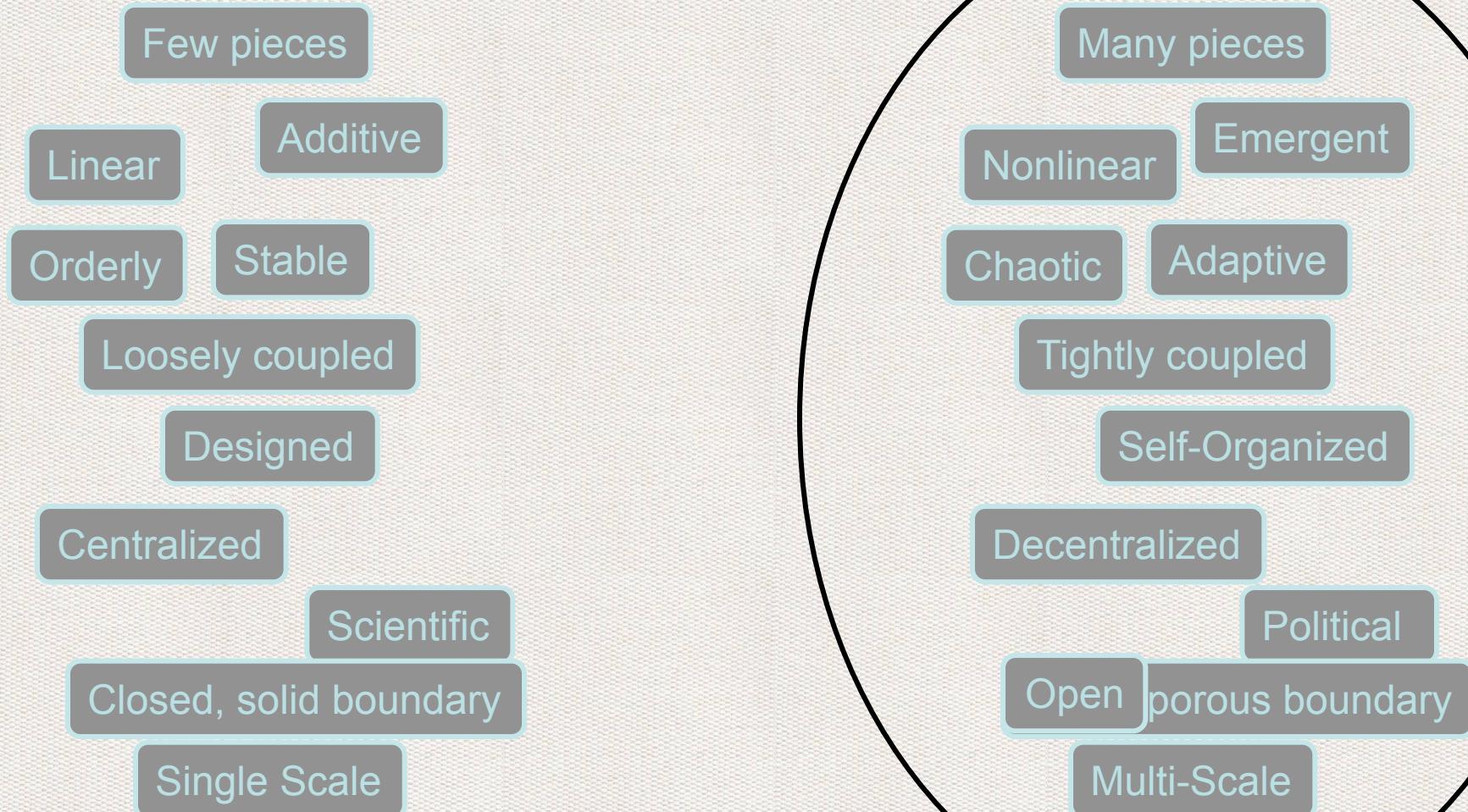
Complexity Spectra I

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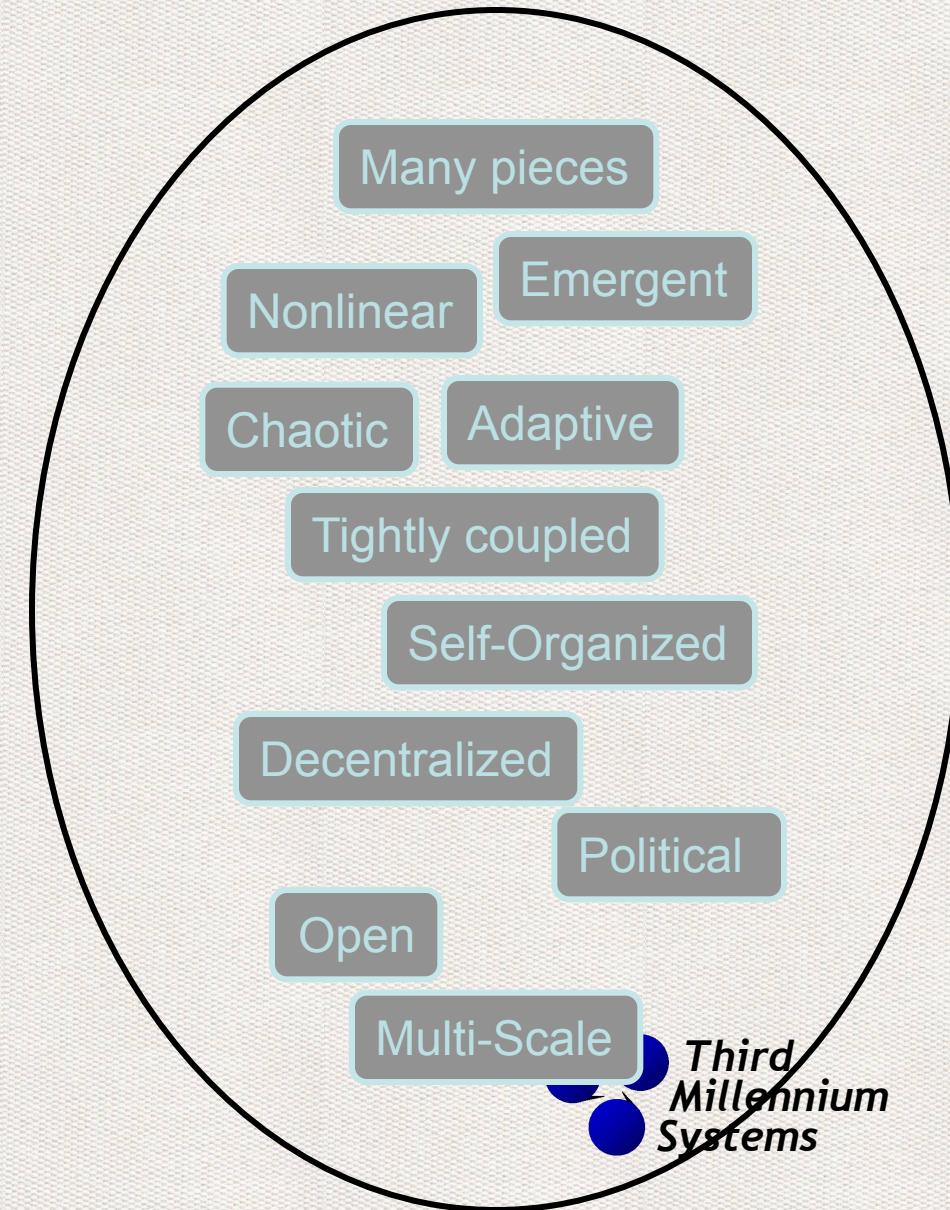
Complexity Spectra II

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Complexity Spectra II

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Complexity Spectra III

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Uncertain

Difficult to understand

Unclear cause and effect

Unpredictable

Unstable

Uncontrollable

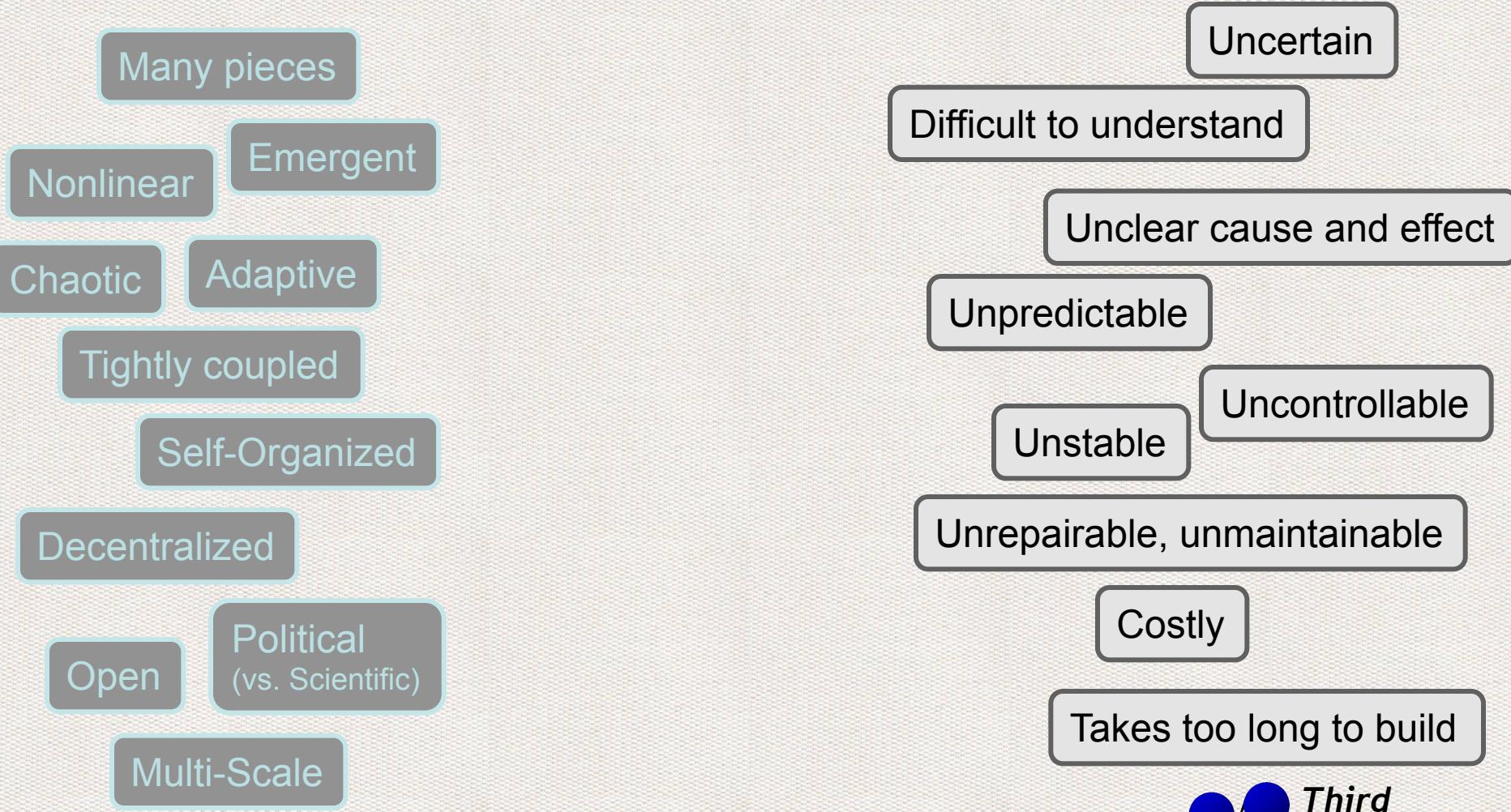
Unrepairable, unmaintainable

Costly

Takes too long to build

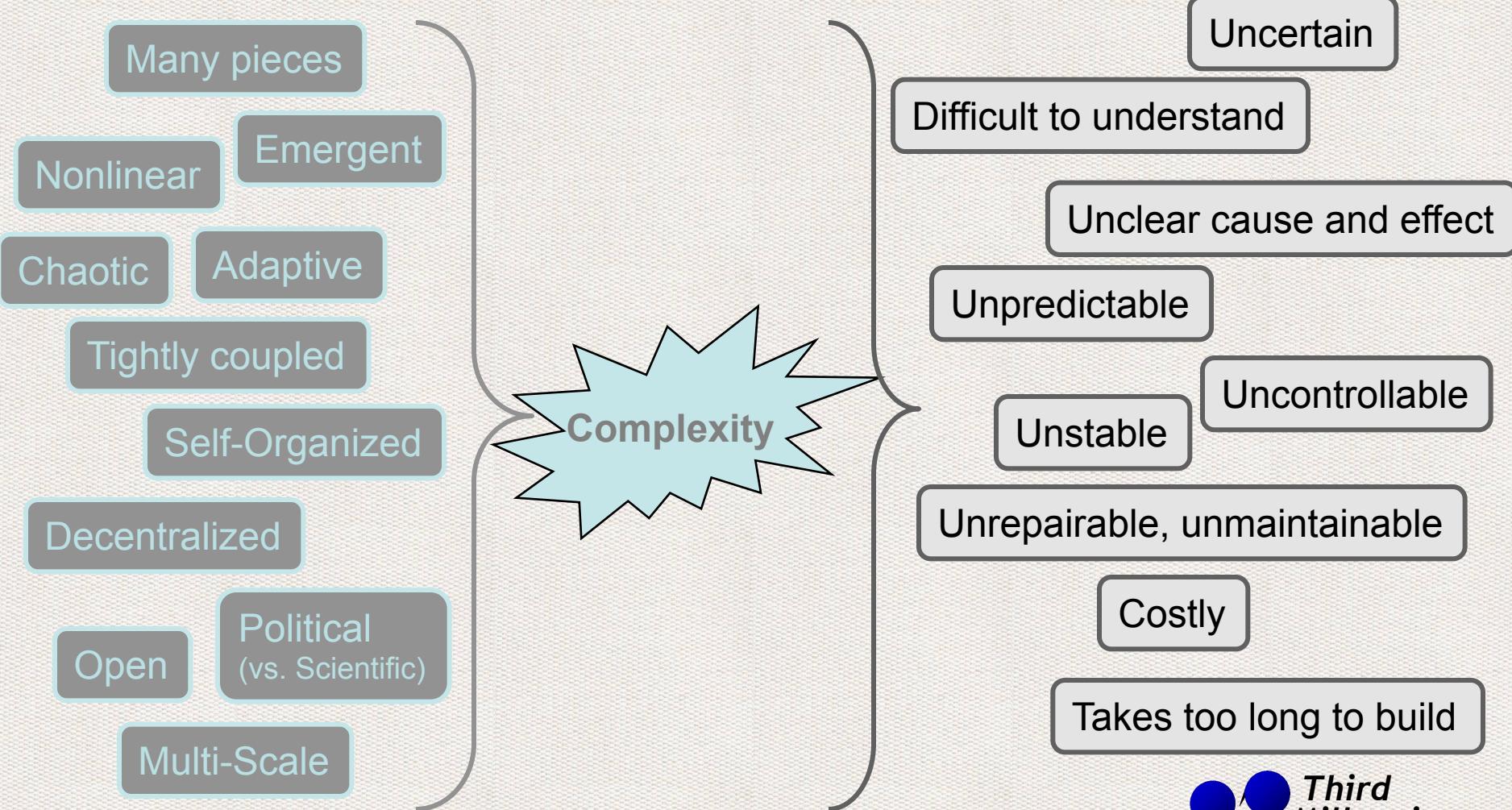
Complexity

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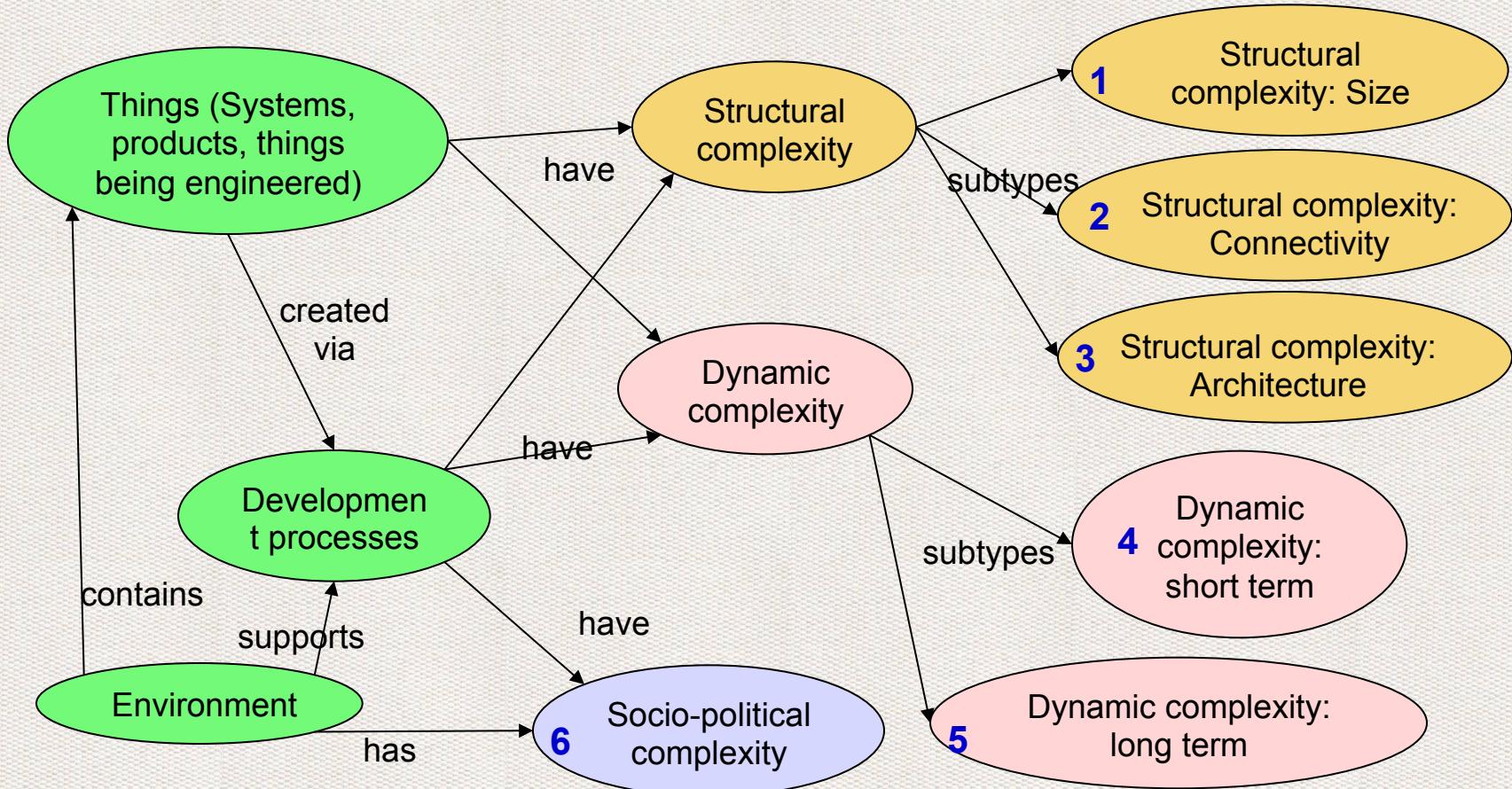
Complexity Contributors and Results

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Types of complexity

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Types and Examples

Principles of System Dynamics

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, environmental sustainability, economics -“Coop-eration,” supplier chain depth, distributed development

What does SE literature say?

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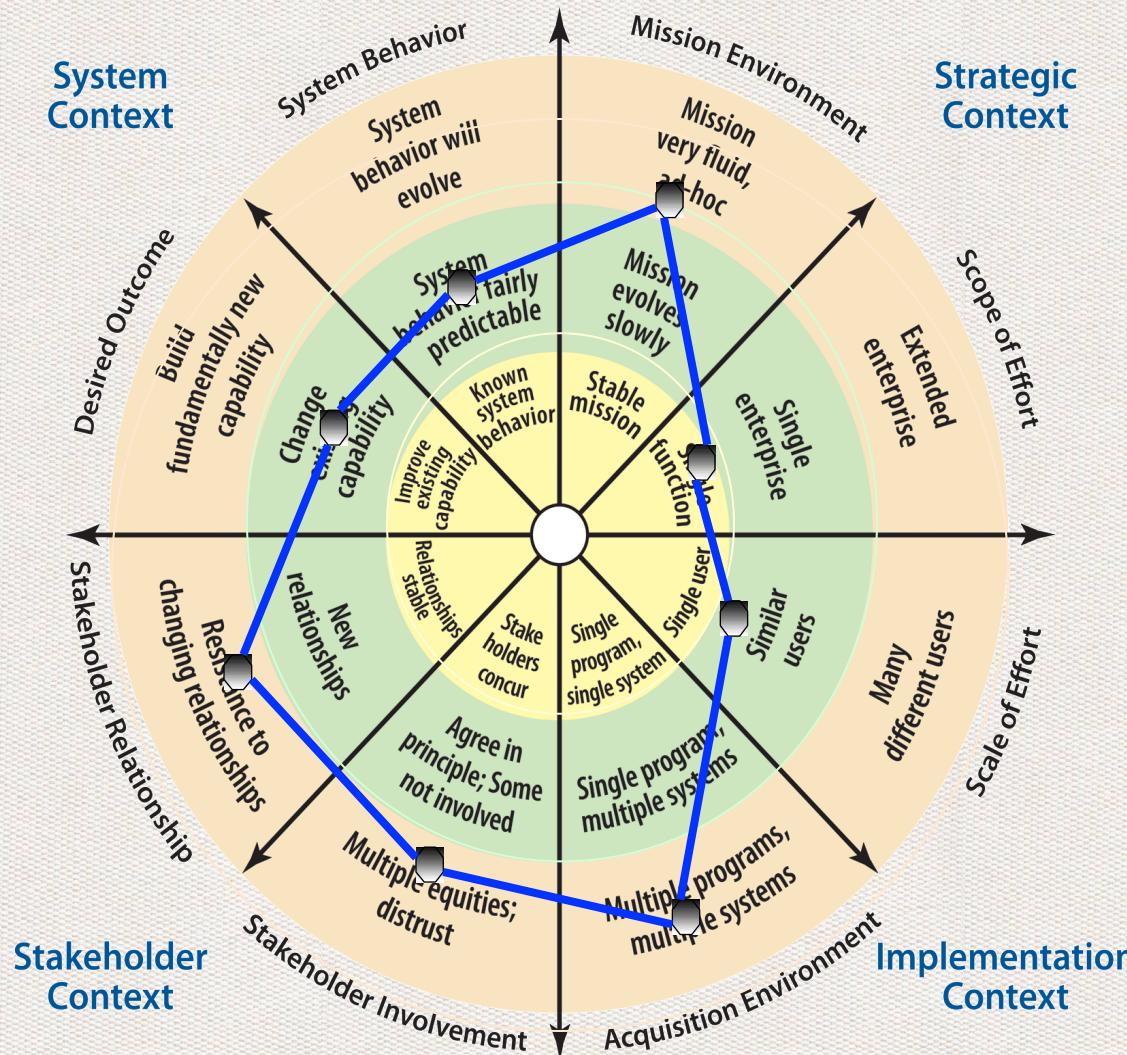
- ◆ Does not categorize;
assumes complexity = risk
 - PSM and COSYSMO: input;
Architecture “relative difficulty”
 - ESE Profiler (MITRE, Renee Stevens)
 - Maier, Dimensions of Complexity
 - Case studies: AAS, other failures
 - Entropy calculations , # connections
- ◆ Extracted potentially usable measures

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

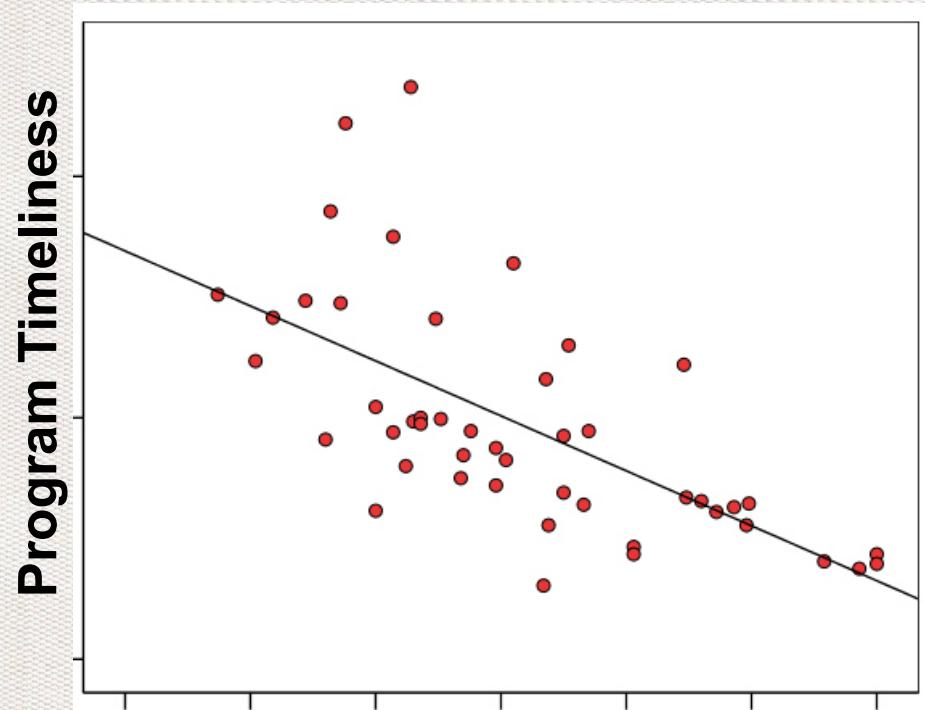
◆ Socio-Political subcategories

- 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!



Complexity Measure #13

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

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- ◆ 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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◆ Sarah Sheard

sarah.sheard@gmail.com (703) 757-7644
(Washington DC area)

◆ Ali Mostashari

ali.mostashari@gmail.com (Hoboken area)

Acronyms and Abbreviations

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- ◆ TRLs Technology Readiness Levels
- ◆ SS, SC, SA, DS, DL, SP