

Verification & Validation an inconvenient truth

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Topics

1. Subjective V&V; a blessing in disguise?
2. V&V incentives; a core problem in (infrastructural) projects
3. Poor system Integrity & Coherence; a recipe for disaster



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1. Subjective V&V; a blessing in disguise?
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Accepted level of transparency



ambition	++++	++	+
mobility	++++	++++	++
costs	0,2 bio €	1,5 bio €	3,1 bio €
Cost/benefits	++	+	-
environment	+/-	+/-	-
risks	◆◆	◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆

Subjective V&V

PLAN STADSSPOOR

Stadhuis
Centraal Stationweg 29

Fietsen, auto's, trams en bussen lopen vast in spitsdrukte

**VERKEER TUSSEN HUIS EN WERK
EIST
NIEUWE VORM
VAN VERVOER**

Het 'waarom' van de metro

Het is nog niet zo lang geleden dat de Amsterdamer op betrekkelijk korte afstand van zijn werk kon wonen. De lasser van de NDSM zocht een woning in Tuindorp-Oostzaan, de bankwerker van Werkspoor ging wonen op de Eilanden en duizenden die hun werkterrein in de binnenstad hadden, vestigden zich in de 19de-eeuwse wijken rond die binnenstad, die ook nu nog het dichtstbevolkte stadsgebied van Europa vormen. Het woon-werk-verkeer (het verkeer van huis naar werk en terug) bestond voor velen uit een wandeling, voor vele anderen uit een kwartiertje fietsen en de rest maakte gebruik van tram en bus en behoefde niet langer dan een half uurtje te reizen.

Het Amsterdam van 1968 is in oppervlakte verdubbeld vergeleken bij het Amsterdam van 1939. De werken van de binnenstad kan geen woning meer vinden in de naaste omgeving, maar woont wellicht in Nieuwendam-Noord of Osdorp en menige winkelier, die vroeger achter of boven zijn winkel woonde, heeft nu een flatje in de verre buitenwijken. Er zijn tuinsteden verrezen en er zijn buiten de binnenstad nieuwe werkcentra ontstaan. De afstanden, die de Amsterdamer moet afleggen, zijn belangrijk vergroot, zelfs in eigen wijk.

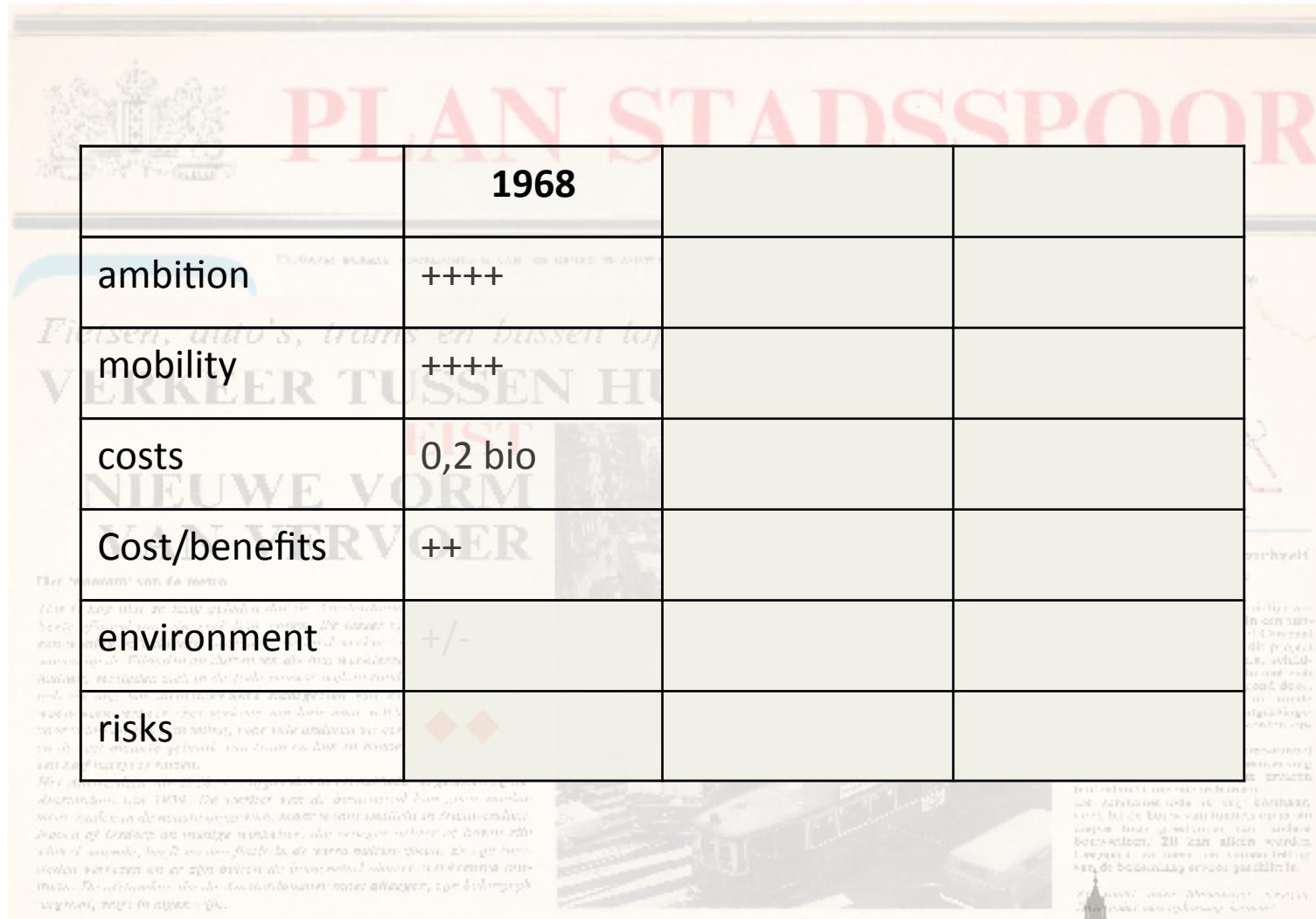
Schema Stadsspoor

Metrotunnel graaft zichzelf onder IJ door

**Zó raakt onze binnenstad verstopt.
Hier moet een oplossing komen!**



Accepted level of transparency



PLAN STADSSPOOR

1968

ambition	++++		
mobility	++++		
costs	0,2 bio		
Cost/benefits	++		
environment	+/-		
risks	◆◆		

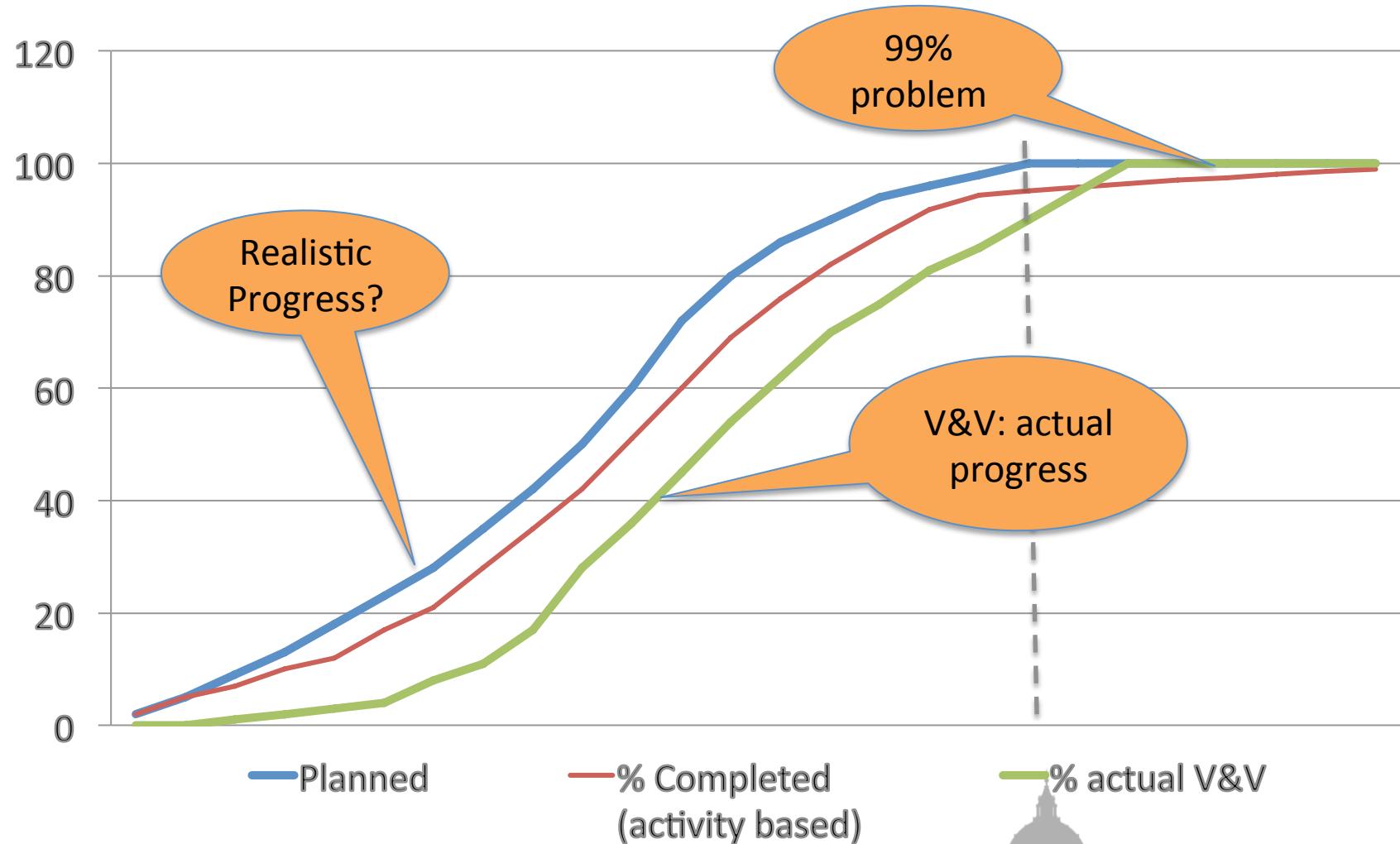
Accepted level of transparency

	1968	2002	
ambition	++++	+++	
mobility	++++	++++	
Costs	0,2 bio €	1,5 bio €	
Cost/benefits	++	+	
environment	+/-	+/-	
risks	◆◆	◆◆◆	

Accepted level of transparency

	1968	2002	2017
ambition	++++	++	+
mobility	++++	++++	++
costs	0,2 bio €	1,5 bio €	3,1 bio €
Cost/benefits	++	+	-
environment	+/-	+/-	-
risks	◆◆	◆◆◆	◆◆◆◆

Transparent progress



Transparency

Reveals inconvenience:

- Hidden interests
- Early failures
- Lack of progress
- Value trade-offs
- Risk profiles
- Feasibility
- Subjectivity



Subjective V&V recommendations

- Real independent V&V (a.o. business case)
- Explicit sign-off/denial all stakeholders
- Dedicated V&V capacity in all phases
- Certified & acknowledged craftsmanship
- Reveal non-accepted level of transparency, by means of risks

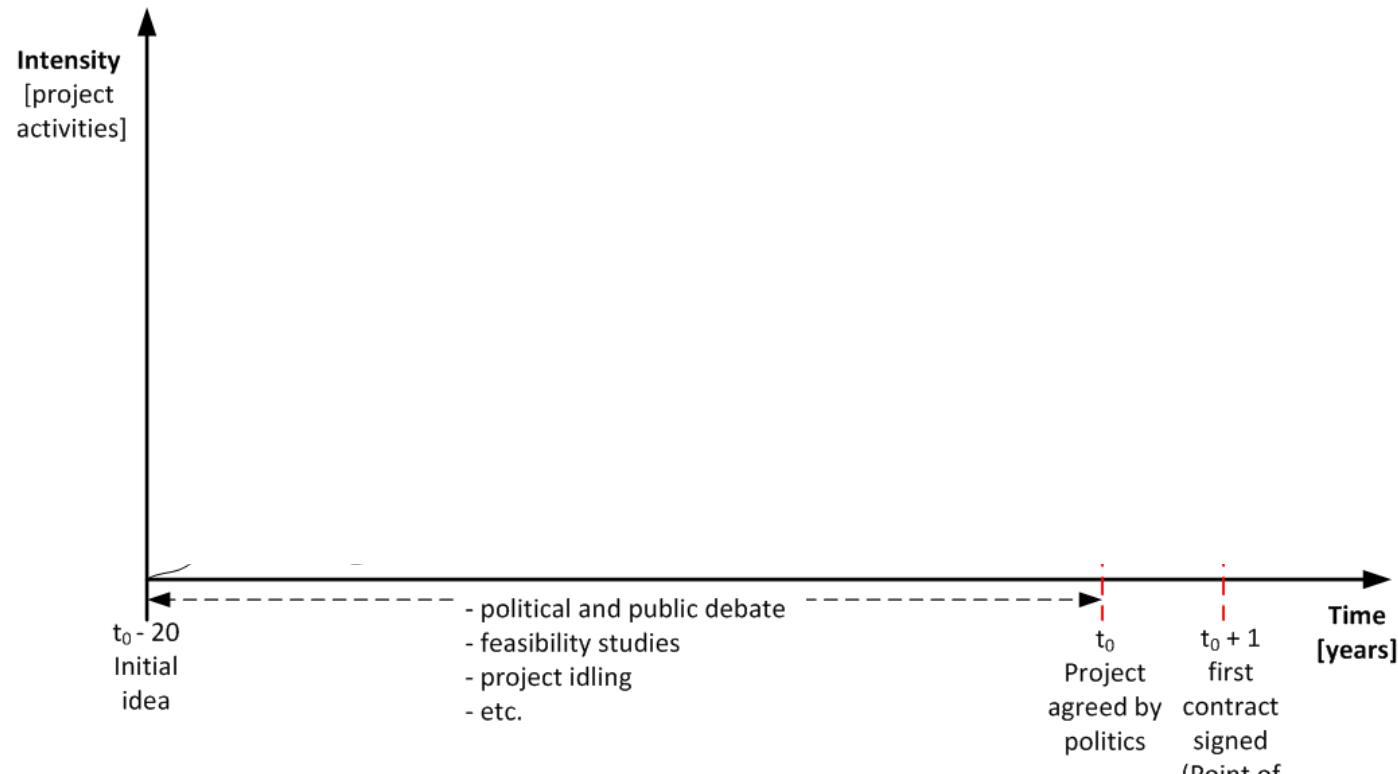
TRUST

Topics

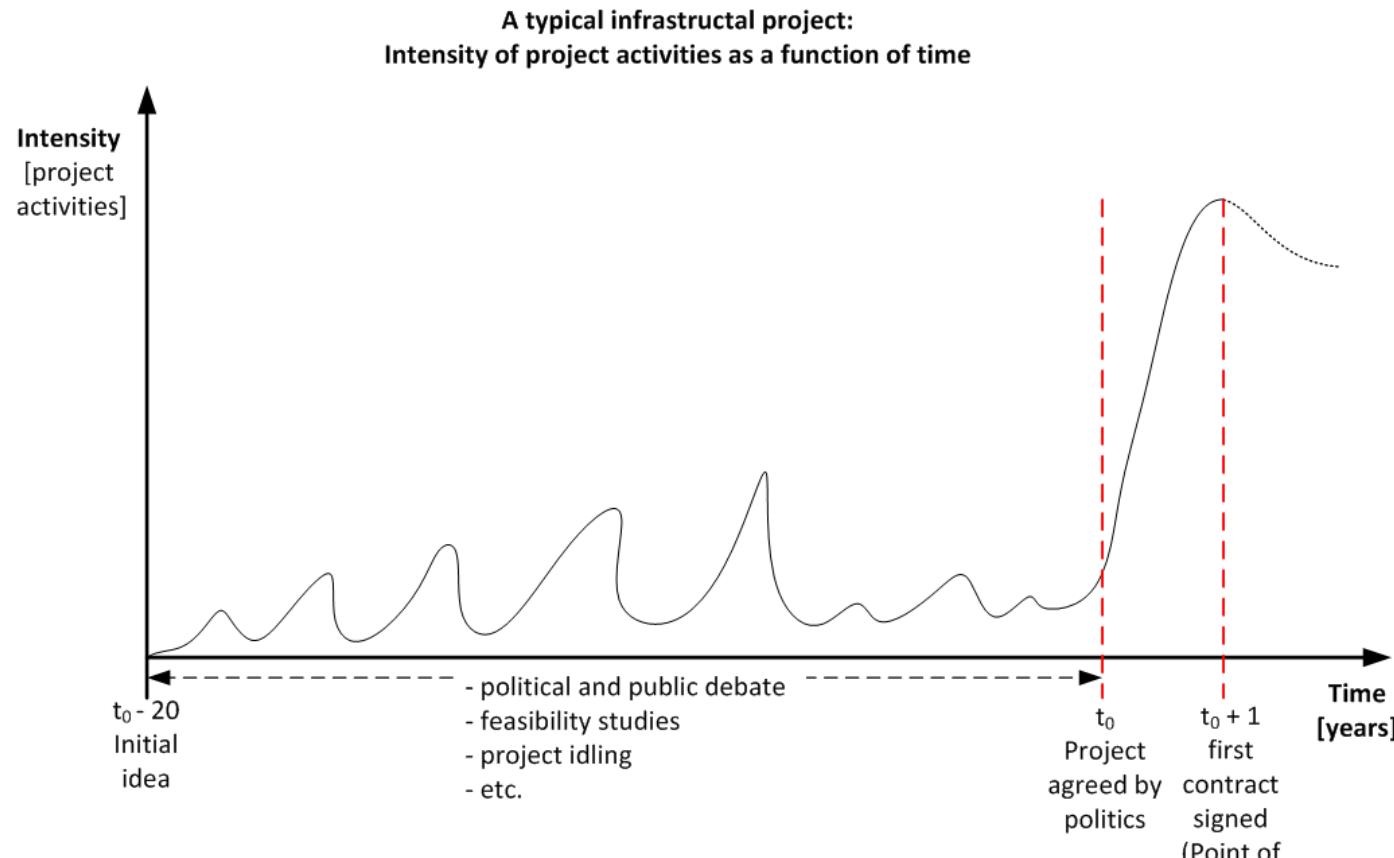
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A typical infrastructural project:
Intensity of project activities as a function of time



The Next Phase Problem



Penny wise, pound foolish

- No overall incentive to deliver a complete and operating system; e.g.:
 - Verification is for the (sub)contractor
 - Validation is for the principal only
- Granting a contract is often purely based on the lowest price against fixed requirements
 - Hidden risks and mixed interpretations
 - Biased incentives to deal with uncertainties in a dynamic environment

V&V incentives recommendations



- Good V&V starts with elicitation of requirements and clear stakeholders / users expectations at the beginning of each phase
- V&V shall have a central role to manage project delivery and planning
- Ensure consistent and balanced incentives between parties to deal with uncertainties in a dynamic environment (e.g. mutual risk budgets)

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System integrity and V&V

- Limited (or scattered) knowledge of the integral system
- Lack of management and responsibility w.r.t. system architecture
- Scope of V&V often doesn't include N⁻¹
 - N⁻¹ is often associated with the user's needs (that's not the contract)
 - Validation of the “contractual system” in the N⁻¹ context implies a risk resulting in a (non)acceptance

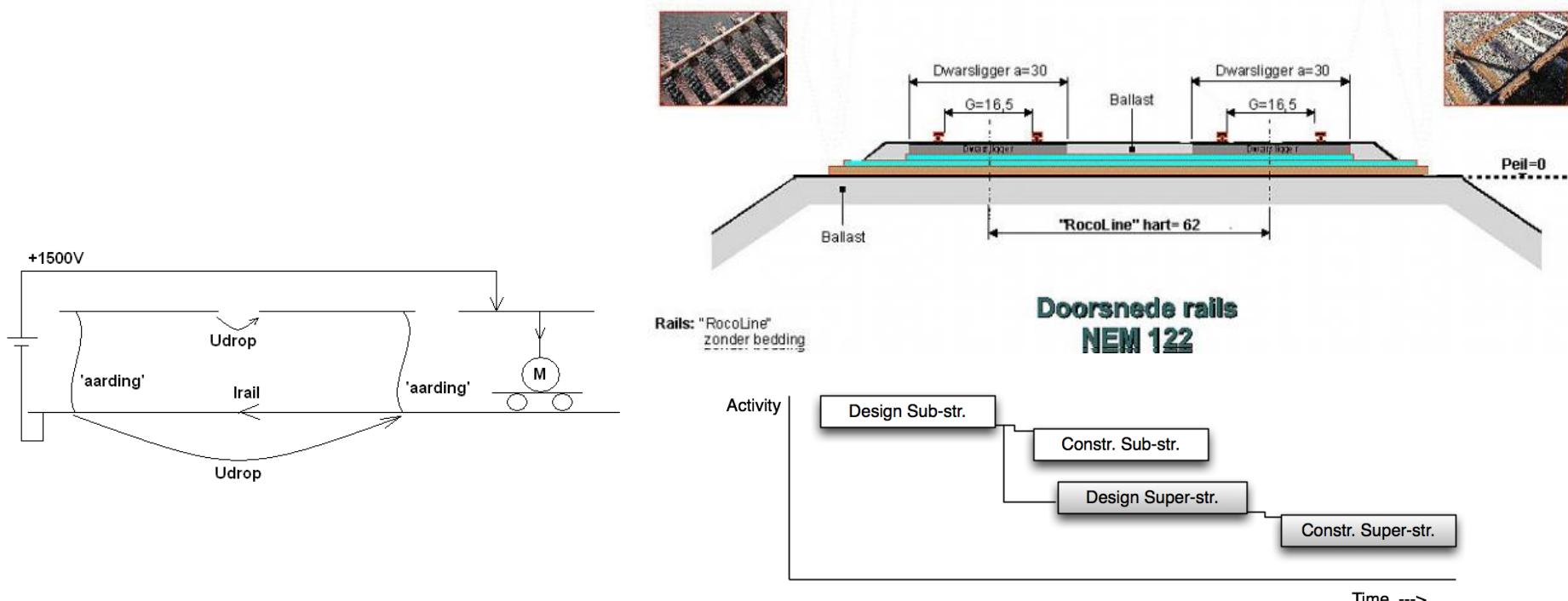
Results in:

- Multiple separate plans and reports (bureaucracy)
- Scattered V&V approach with lack of coherence

Railway example: sub-structure vs super-structure

Contractual division of a system is often used as system architecture during development

→ Effect of the grounding concept on Sub-structure?



Built acc. to requirements?!



Do we like trees!!!???

Yes, but

1. Trees are often too simple to reflect reality
2. V&V by contractors tend to limit to the bottom-line, which does not ensure an integrated operating system according to the specific required needs



Derived requirements

Integrity & Coherence recommendations

- Principal needs to assure that all required V&V activities are covered by all parties involved
- During all phases; consider 'your' V&V activities wrt 'your' Sol and its context (N⁻¹)
- Validation needs to be done under responsibility of the party that makes the design choices (incl. the contractor)



Inconvenient questions?

