

The Engaporean Air- Defence Upgrade: A Framework for a Case Study development project

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Topics

- The undesirable situation
- Prior work and lessons learned
- The Engaporian Air Defence System
- Student exercises in each phase of the system development lifecycle (SDLC)
- Summary
- Questions and comments



Undesirable situation

- Case studies make excellent learning tools
- Lack of good case studies
 - Documentation
 - Role-playing
- Learning curve “wastes” time
- Need for case studies
 - Study what happened and why
 - Students make decisions and deal with the consequences



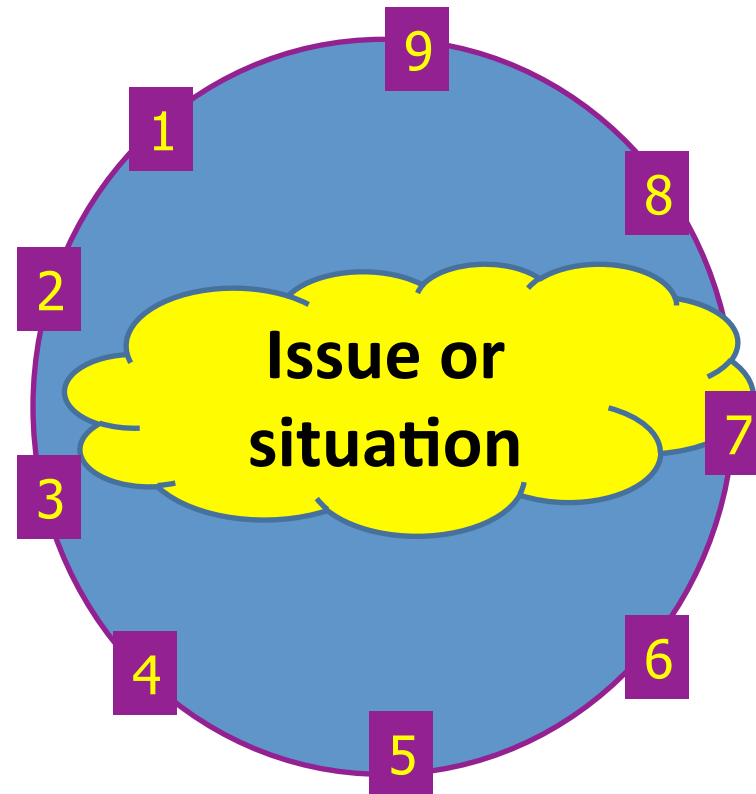
Lessons learned

- SECTS at UMUC cut down on the learning curve
- Existing case studies are unsuitable
 - AFIT
 - Transportation WG
- Need template
 - Similar to templates in MIL-STDs
- SETE and APSEC templates make a good start
- Need to only document external and internal perspectives
 - ABL case in SETE 2013 took off in an unforeseen direction
 - Progressive perspectives provide scope for student exercises



Perspectives perimeter

1. Big picture
2. Operational
3. Functional
4. Structural
5. Generic
6. Continuum
7. Temporal
8. Quantitative
9. Scientific



Engaporian Air Defence System

- Fictitious
- Flexible
- Documentation and role-playing
- Written around the perspectives perimeter
- Covers several areas in the HKMF including Operations and Maintenance
- Outline timeline with scope for elaboration and sharing scenarios



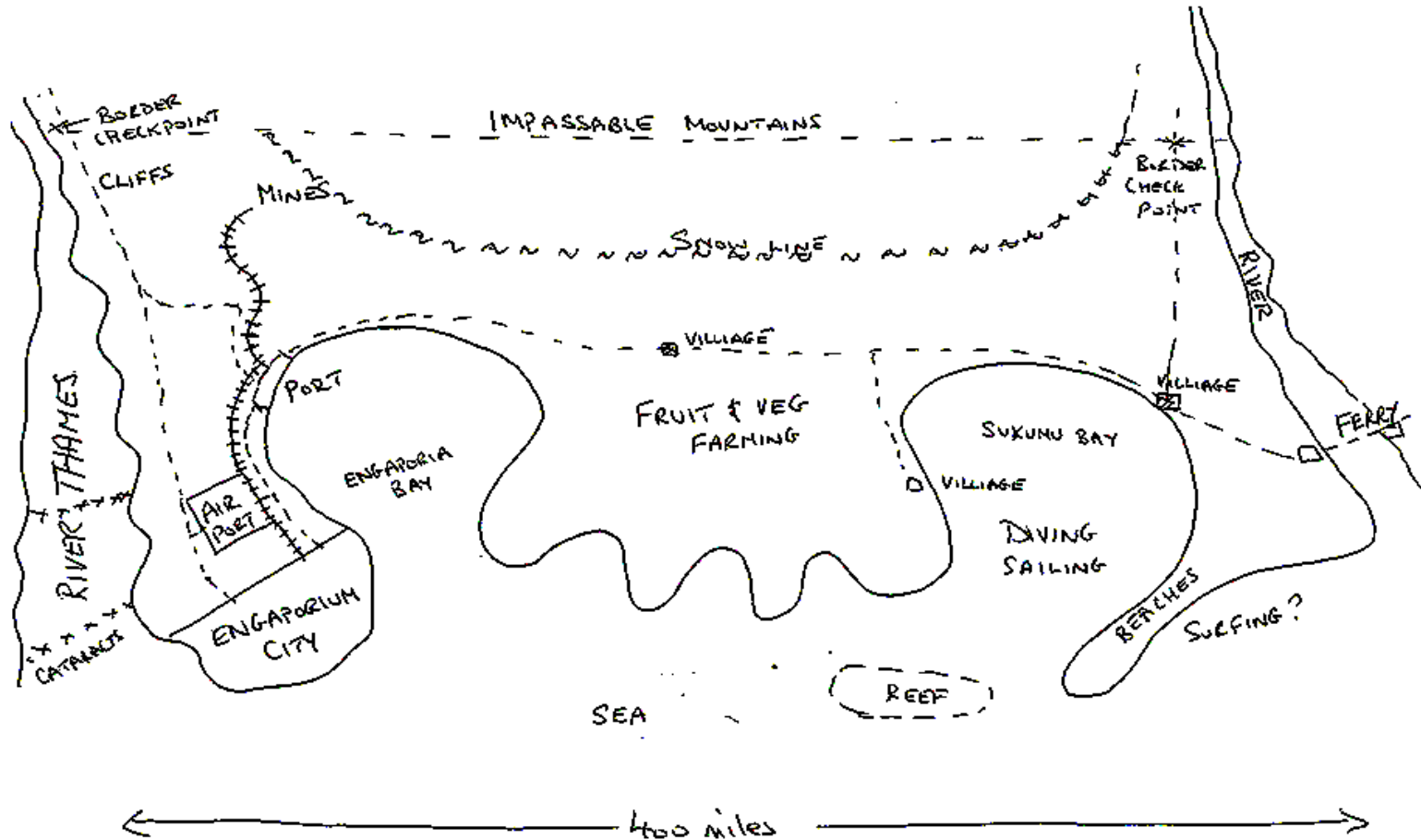
The Hitchins-Kasser-Massie Framework (HKMF) for understanding systems engineering*

<div> <div>Phase in the Life Cycle</div> <div>Layer of Systems Engineering</div> </div>		Needs identification	Requirements	Design	Construction	Unit testing	Integration & testing	O&M, upgrading	Disposal
		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
Socio-economic	5								
Supply Chain	4								
Business	3								
System	2								
Product	1								

* Kasser and Massie, 2001



Engaporia



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Early stage systems engineering

- Undesirable situation
 - do not know if the air-defence system needs upgrading
- Problem
 - determine if the air-defence system needs upgrading, and if so,
 - initiate a project to perform the upgrade.

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Feasibility study (student exercise)

- Summarised the need for defence against the known and estimated threats.
- Produced a number of scenarios of what threats the upgraded air-defence system would have to counter (Operational perspective).
- Identified the operational capability and any additional upcoming capability being acquired or developed.
- Performed a gap analysis between the capability needed to counter anticipated threats and the then-current operational and upcoming capability.
- Showed that:
 - While parts of the current system were state-of-the-art, in general, the air-defence system did need upgrading.
 - There were at least three viable affordable alternative ways to provide the necessary upgrade.



A paradigm (student exercises)

- Identify conceptual solution options
 1. Lighter than air missile platforms (LAMP).
 2. Long range surface to air interception functions (missiles).
 3. Manned fighter interceptor function similar to that used in the RAFBADS.
 4. Short range surface to air interception functions (anti-aircraft guns, missiles).
 5. A combination of the above.
- Develop preliminary CONOPS for the Holistic Engaporean Air Defence System (HEADS)

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A paradigm (student exercises)

- Determine selection criteria for selecting optimal solution
- SSM and other people intensive problem solving processes
- Weight/prioritize the criteria
- Make decision
- Create detailed functional CONOPS for
 - HEADS mission and support functions
- Prepare and present OCR

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OCR (Student exercise)

- In the product or system domain
 - The technical, cost and schedule feasibility.
 - Each of the scenarios.
 - The solution selection criteria and their importance.
 - The trade-offs and selection of the optimal solution.
- In the process domain:
 - The acquisition and development strategy.
 - The type of contract (and the reason for the choice) for the realization phases.



Planning activities (student exercises)

- Produce SEP
 - what current capability would be integrated into HEADS in each stage,
 - when that integration would take place,
 - how HEADS would be realized in a phased manner,
 - the type of contracts to be used,
 - where the government-contractor interfaces would be and
 - what resources would be needed.

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Planning activities (student exercises)

- The basic realization strategy using the Cataract Methodology:
 - Build 0** would create the HEADS architecture, set up the management and engineering processes and disseminate the detailed transition plan.
 - Build 1** would incorporate some elements of the then-current air-defence system into skeleton HEAD architecture.
 - Build 2** would put flesh into the skeleton with the priority of bridging any gaps.
 - Build 3** would complete the HEADS.

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Requirements phase activities (student exercises)

- The project plan (PP).
- A matched set of specifications for the system and its top-level subsystems based on the optimal architectural solution, namely the System Requirements Document (SRD) and the Subsystem Requirements Document).
- The Systems Engineering Management Plan (SEMP).
- The Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP).
- The risk and opportunity management plan
 - identifying process and product risk and opportunities.
- The logistics support plan.
- System Requirements Review

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Design phase activities (student exercises)

- Two independent preliminary functional/physical HEADS architecture designs incorporating appropriate existing EDF physical elements using the Functional and Structural perspectives.
- The selection criteria for selecting the preliminary and detailed designs.
- Updated versions of previously produced documents.
- Preliminary Design Review.
- Critical Design Review.

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Construction and unit testing phase activities (student exercises)

- Troubleshooting at the system level
- System level trade-offs
- Change management

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System integration and testing phase activities (student exercises)

- Troubleshooting at the system level
- Developing integration concepts
- Developing test concepts
- Planning integration and testing

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Holistic thinking activities-1 (student exercises)

1. Discuss the “why’s”, namely the reasons for the “what’s” discussed in this case.
2. Design the conceptual alternatives including the LAMP approach.
3. Reverse engineer the importance of the solution selection criteria to identify the contents of the appropriate Engaporean government policies to show the things the government is concerned about and the things it is not?
 - One example is the importance of technology transfer to local industry.



Holistic thinking activities-2 (student exercises)

4. Discuss the SDLC described in this case and map it into those discussed in the systems engineering literature.
5. Identify and display the changes from functional to physical, or “what’s” and “how’s” through the SDLC?
6. Discuss the differences between the SDLC and the “system engineering process”?
7. Develop the CONOPS for the conceptual solution
8. Define the architecture for HEADS.
9. Develop the DODAF for the HEADS.
10. Develop sub-cases based on sensors, C4ISR and other elements of the system.



Holistic thinking activities-3 (student exercises)

11. Develop and discuss aspects of survivability and robustness of the HEADS.
12. Develop and discuss aspects of risks and opportunities in the HEADS SDLC.
13. Discuss the impact the fifth Build on the project.
14. Identify the roles of systems engineers and project managers and discuss where and why they overlap.



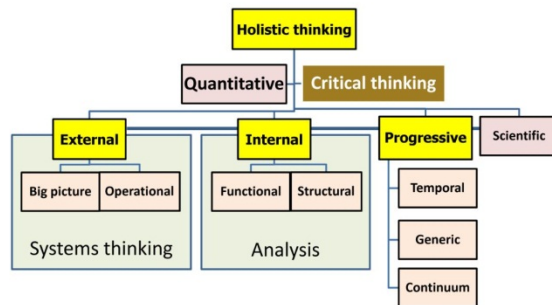
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Questions or comments?

HOLISTIC THINKING



CREATING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS
TO COMPLEX PROBLEMS

DR JOSEPH
KASSER

A FRAMEWORK FOR UNDERSTANDING SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

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REVISED AND
UPDATED

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