

Information Flow, Team Coordination, and Shared Knowledge in Integrated Concurrent Engineering

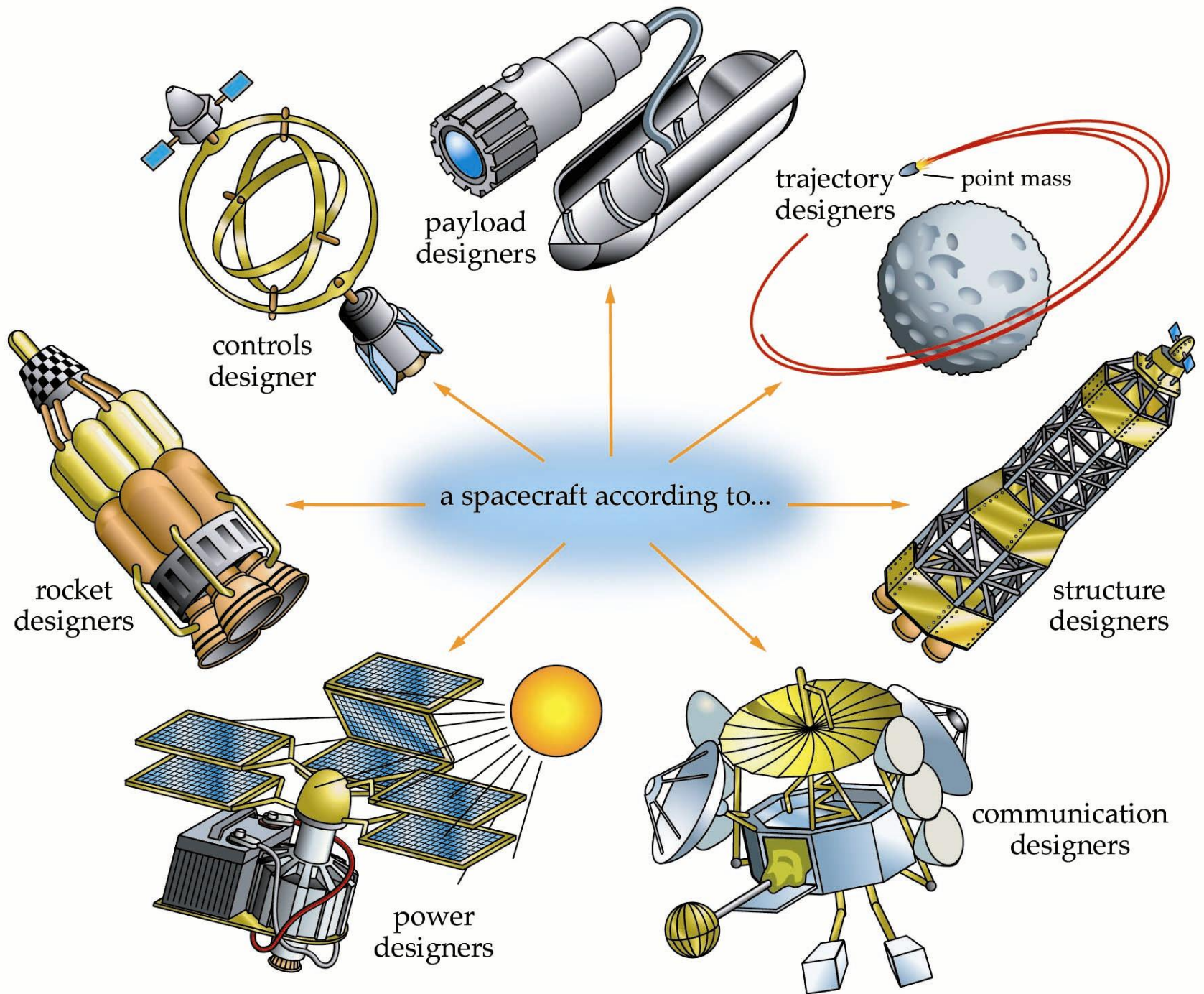
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Structure of the Presentation

- Motivation and Research Setting
- Information Flow and Team Coordination
- Shared Knowledge in Systems Engineering
- Research Contributions and Ongoing Work



Literature Review: Design Process Analysis

Design Structure Matrix

Steward (1981a, 1981b) – proposal

Eppinger et al. (1990), Gebala and Eppinger (1991) – reintroduction and algorithm development

Eppinger et al. (1992), Eppinger et al. (1994) – DSM for automobile parts and semiconductors

DSM in Space Systems Design

Rogers (1999) – application of the DSM to conceptual aircraft design

Padula et al. (1989) – early space system model similar to the DSM

Ahmadi et al. (2001) – detailed DSM of the Space Shuttle Main Engine

Organizational Structure and Product Architecture

Baldwin and Clark (2000) – effect of IBM's System/360 on industry structure

McCord and Eppinger (1993) – integration problem in concurrent engineering

Sosa et al. (2003) – design team interactions and product architecture

Cataldo et al. (2008) – socio-technical congruence (STC)

Application of the DSM to Rapid Concurrent Engineering

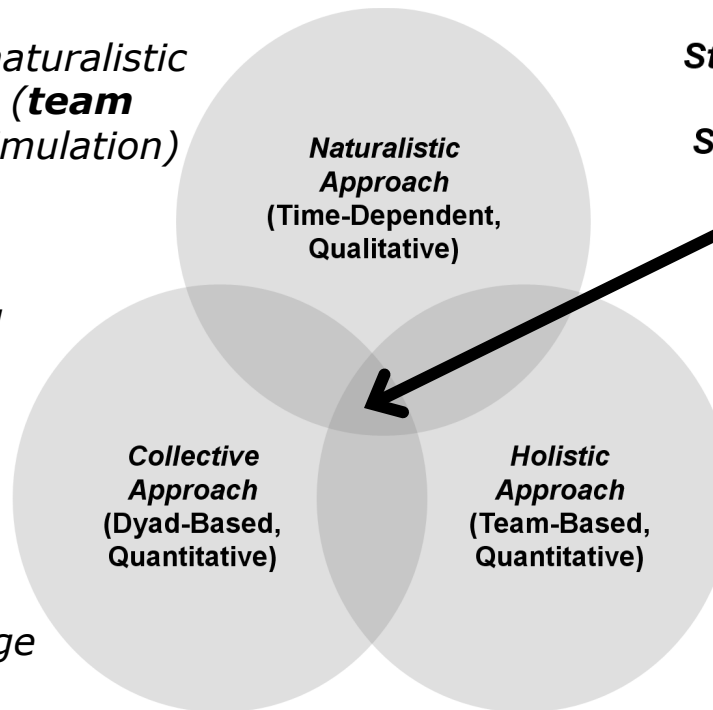
Avnet and Weigel (2010) – first application to the design of a full space mission

Literature Review: Shared Knowledge in Teams

*Klein (1998) – naturalistic decision making (**team mind**, mental simulation)*

*Mathieu et al. (2000) – **shared mental models** in dyads (pairs)*

*Lim and Klein (2006) – **team mental model** defined as average among all dyads in a larger team*



Structural Approach
(Quantitative,
Scalable, Dynamic)

Avnet and Weigel (2013)

*Cooke and Gorman (2006) – **team cognition** inferred from team behavior*

Badke-Schaub et al. (2007) – an exploration of the applicability of shared mental models to design teams

Research Setting: Integrated Concurrent Engineering (ICE)



Mission Design Laboratory (MDL)
NASA Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC)

Design Team:

Team Lead
Systems Engineer
Attitude Control
Avionics
Communications
Electrical Power
Flight Dynamics
Flight Software
Integration and Test

Launch Vehicles
Mechanical
Mission Operations
Orbital Debris
Parametric Cost
Propulsion
Radiation
Reliability
Thermal

Customer Team:

Scientists
Program Managers

Systems Engineers
Discipline Engineers

MDL Design Study Observations

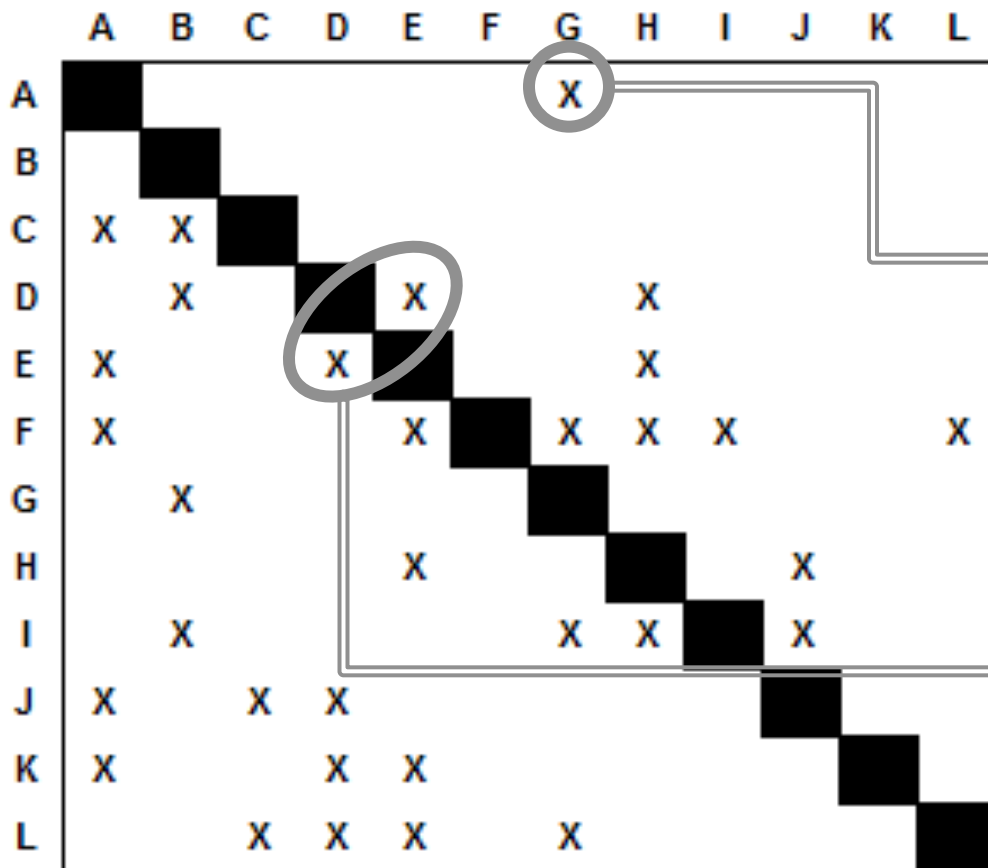
Study	Scientific Objectives	Mission Architecture	Mission Dynamics
1	Planetary	Multiple Spacecraft	Interplanetary
2	Space	Single Spacecraft	Earth Orbit
3	Earth	Single Spacecraft	Earth Orbit
4	Space	Single Spacecraft	Earth Orbit
5	Earth	Single Spacecraft	Earth Orbit
6	Space	Single Spacecraft	Earth Orbit
7	Space	Single Spacecraft	Earth Orbit
8	Space	Costing/Bus Design	Sun-Earth L2
9	Space	Surface Operations	Lunar Surface
10	Planetary	Multiple Spacecraft	Interplanetary
11	Space	Multiple Spacecraft	Heliocentric Orbit
12	Planetary	Single Spacecraft	Interplanetary

"Typical"
Studies

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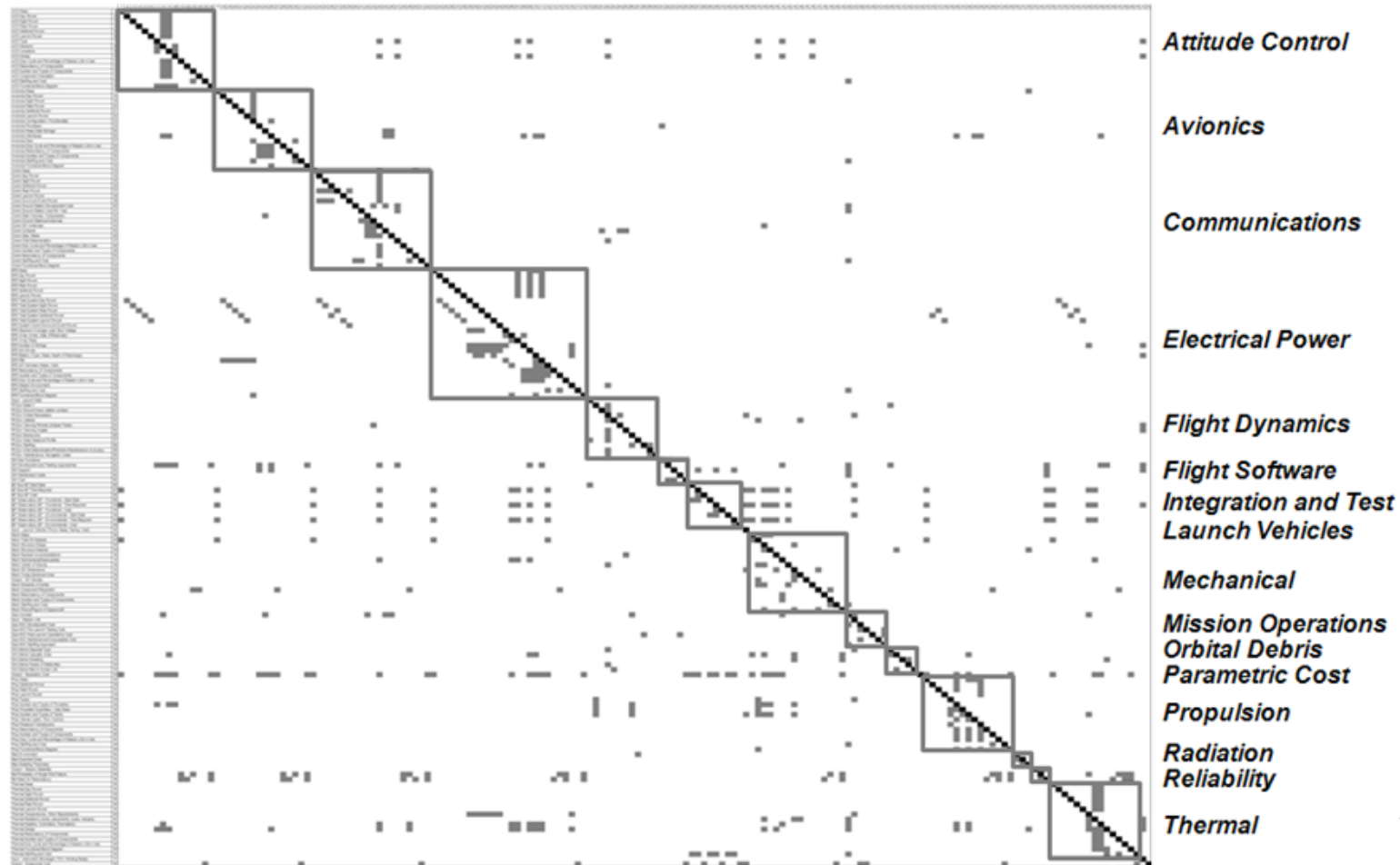
Review of the Design Structure Matrix



Task A depends
on information
from Task G

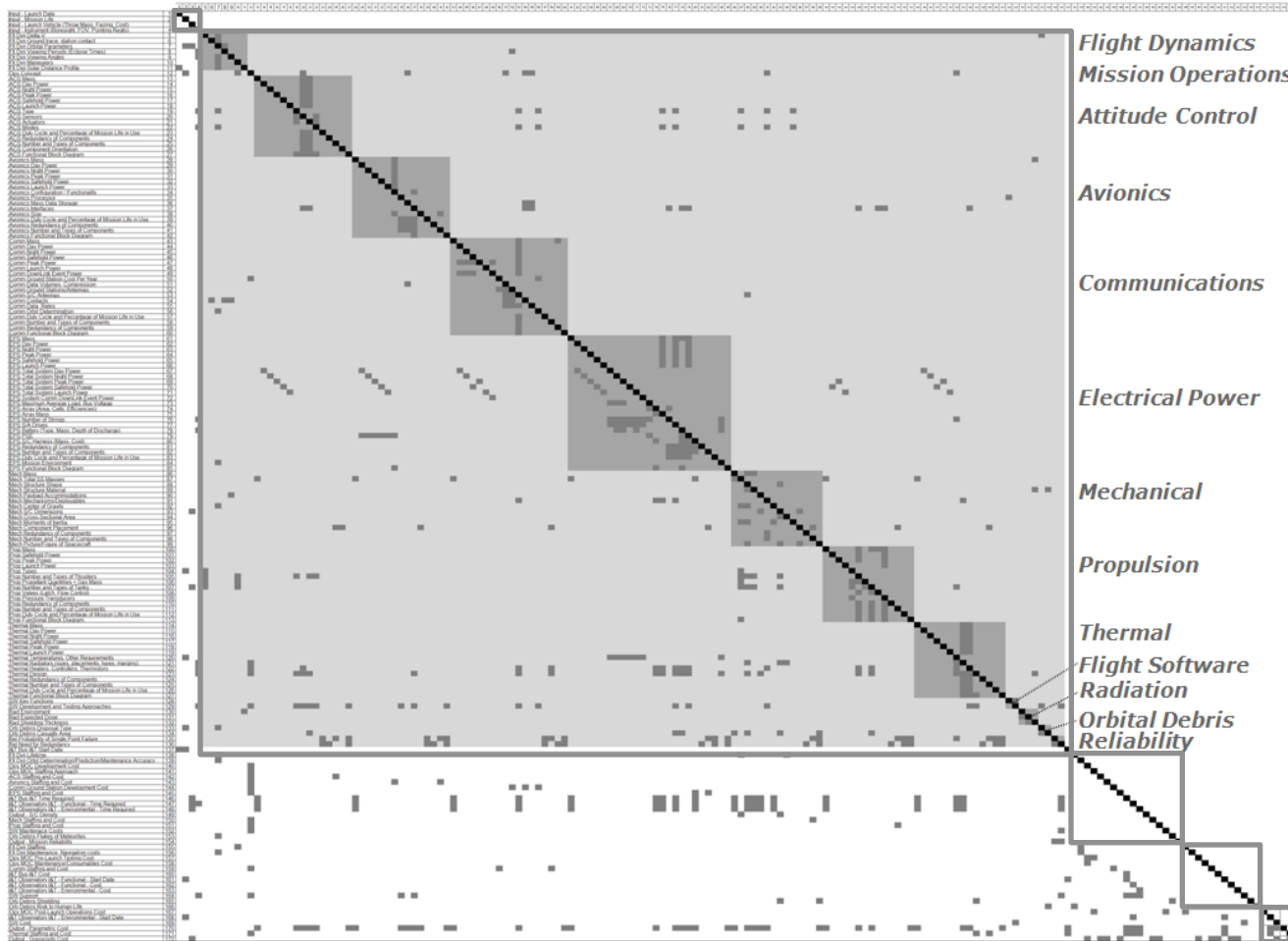
Tasks D and E
must be done
concurrently

Modeling the ICE Design Process: 172 Parameters and 682 Dependencies

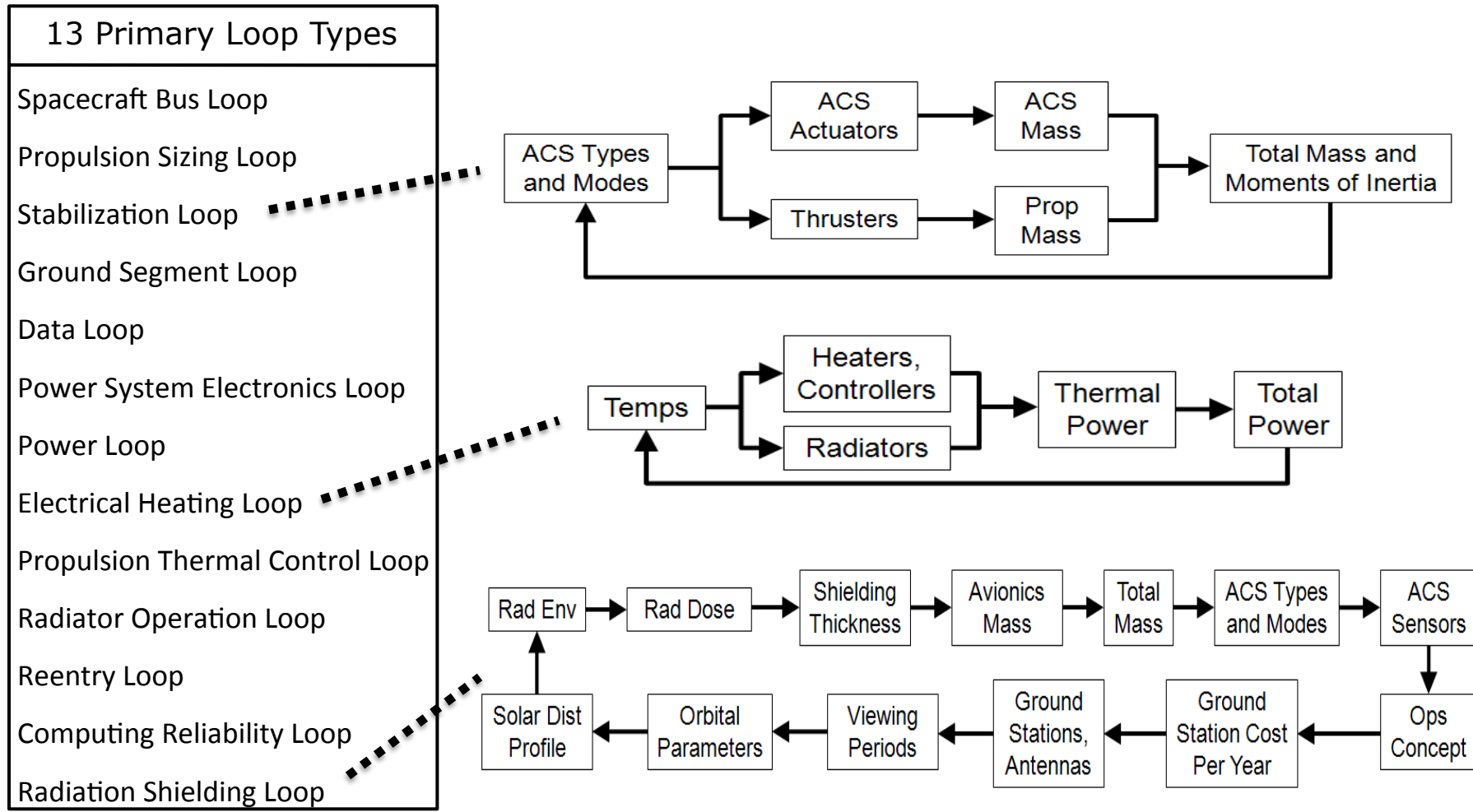


See Avnet and Weigel (2010) for further detail

Partitioning the DSM: The Conceptual Design Life Cycle



Loop Analysis to Determine Critical Design Trades



Measuring Team Coordination

	AC	AV	CM	EP	FD	SW	MC	OP	OD	PR	RD	RL	TM
Attitude Control	AC		O		O	O	#			O			
Avionics	AV			#	#		#			O	#		#
Communications	CM		#		O	#	O	#			O		
Electrical Power	EP	O	#	O		O	O	O					#
Flight Dynamics	FD	O		X	O					O			
Flight Software	SW	O	#	O								X	O
Mechanical	MC	#	#	O	O				X	#			#
Mission Operations	OP	X	O	#		O	O	X					
Orbital Debris	OD	O			O			#			#		
Propulsion	PR	#				O		#		O			
Radiation	RD		O			X							
Reliability	RL	O	#	O	O	O				O			O
Thermal	TM	O	O	O	#	O	O	#	#		#	O	

Expected Interaction Matrix

Overlay of Expected and Reported Interactions based on Primary Loop Types the Partitioned DSM

Socio-Technical Congruence
(Adapted from Cataldo et al. 2008)

Reported Interaction Matrix

$$C_{S-T} = \frac{N_{\#} N_o}{N}$$

Based on Survey Data of Interactions for Each Study (Study 3 Shown Here)

$N_{\#}$ = number of # cells
 N_o = number of blank cells
 N = total number of cells

Formalism Developed by Sosa et al. (2003)

	RD	RL	TM	MC	OP	OD	PR	RD	RL	TM
Radiation	RD		O			X				
Reliability	RL	O	#							
Thermal	TM	O	O							
Mechanical	MC	O	O							
Mission Operations	OP		O							
Orbital Debris	OD	O								
Propulsion	PR	O								
Radiation	RD		O							
Reliability	RL	O	O	O	O	O				O
Thermal	TM	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	

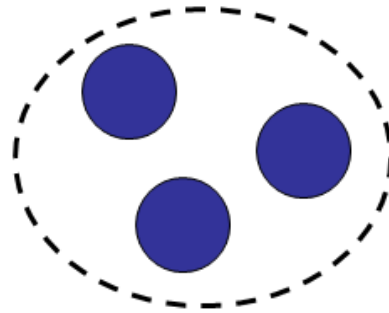
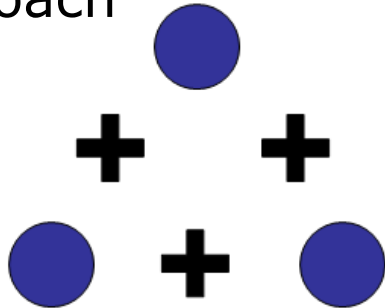
	NO	X
Actual Interactions	(87)	(6)
YES	#	O
	(69)	(26)
Expected Interactions	YES (32)	NO (124)

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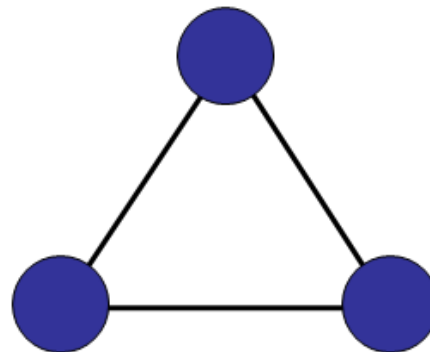
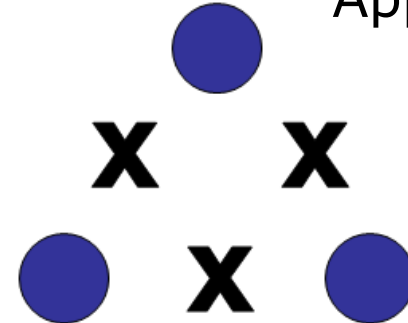
Approaches to Shared Knowledge

Collective
Approach



Naturalistic
Approach

Holistic
Approach



Structural
Approach

Mental Models of the System

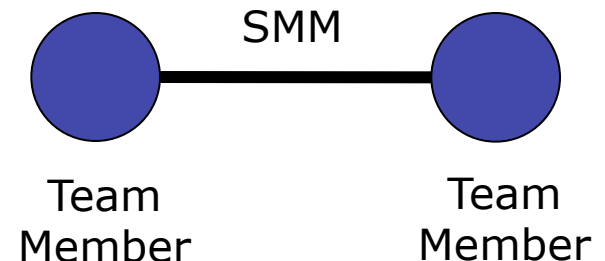
Mental Models

“Mechanisms whereby humans are able to generate descriptions of system purpose and form, explanations of system functioning and observed system states, and predictions of future system states”*

* Rouse, W.B. and N.M. Morris (1986)

Shared Mental Model (SMM)

Condition in which two people utilize mechanisms that lead to similar descriptions, explanations, and predictions



Measuring Mental Models

Survey Question on Major Design Drivers

For the current study only, please check all subsystems or disciplines that are major design drivers for the entire mission.

<input type="checkbox"/> Attitude Control	<input type="checkbox"/> Flight Software	<input type="checkbox"/> Orbital Debris
<input type="checkbox"/> Avionics	<input type="checkbox"/> Instrument(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Propulsion
<input type="checkbox"/> Communications	<input type="checkbox"/> Integration and Test	<input type="checkbox"/> Radiation
<input type="checkbox"/> Contamination	<input type="checkbox"/> Launch Vehicles	<input type="checkbox"/> Reliability
<input type="checkbox"/> Cost	<input type="checkbox"/> Management	<input type="checkbox"/> Schedule
<input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Power	<input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical	<input type="checkbox"/> Thermal
<input type="checkbox"/> Flight Dynamics	<input type="checkbox"/> Mission Operations	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)
		<input type="text"/>

A Metric for Shared Mental Models

Mental Model Sharedness, $S_{x,y}$, is defined as:

$$S_{x,y} = 2 \times \left(\frac{D_{x,y}}{D_x + D_y} \right)$$

D_x = # of drivers selected by person x

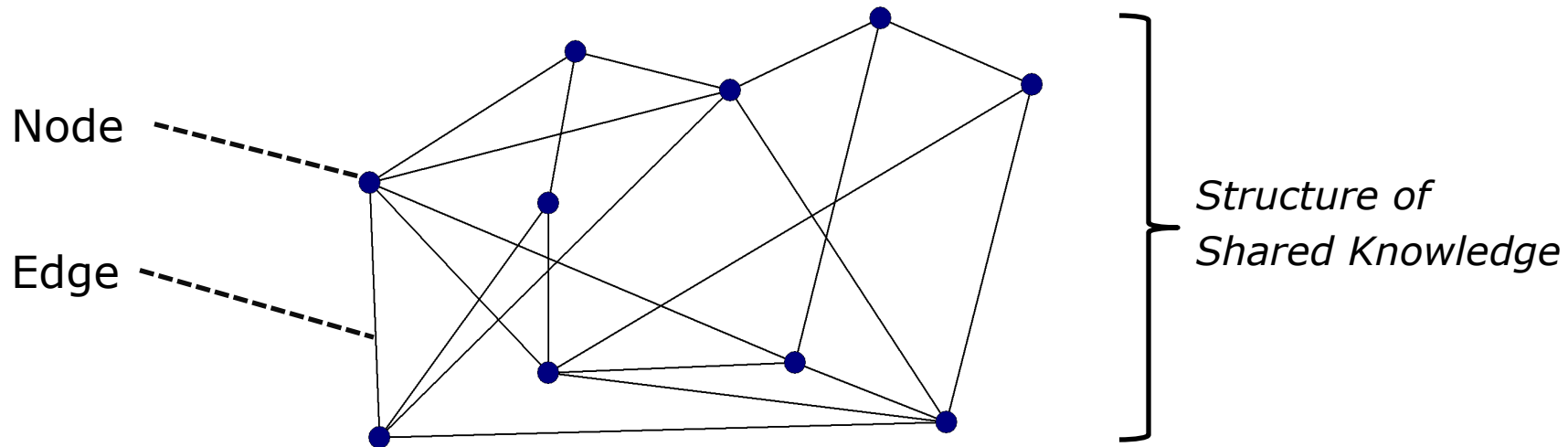
D_y = # of drivers selected by person y

$D_{x,y}$ = # of drivers selected by both x and y

- Ratio of common choices to total choices
- To filter out randomness, values of $S_{x,y}$ converted to $SMM_{x,y}$, a 0-to-4 scale based on the expected value
- Sensitivity analysis conducted to show independence of results to cutoff values in the scale

Social Network Analysis

A set of tools and techniques for analyzing a large group of entities (nodes) and the structure of interactions and/or relationships among them (edges)

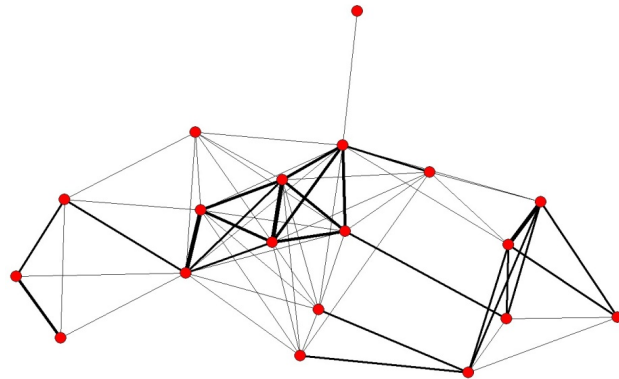


Node = Design Team Member x or y

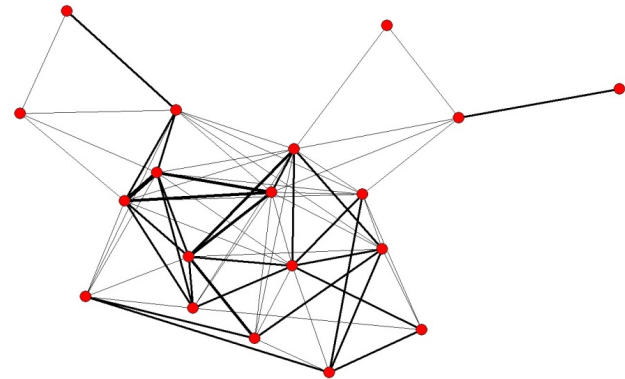
Edge = Shared Knowledge between x and y

Edge Weight = Shared Mental Model, $SMM_{x,y}$

Dynamics of Shared Knowledge



Pre-Session



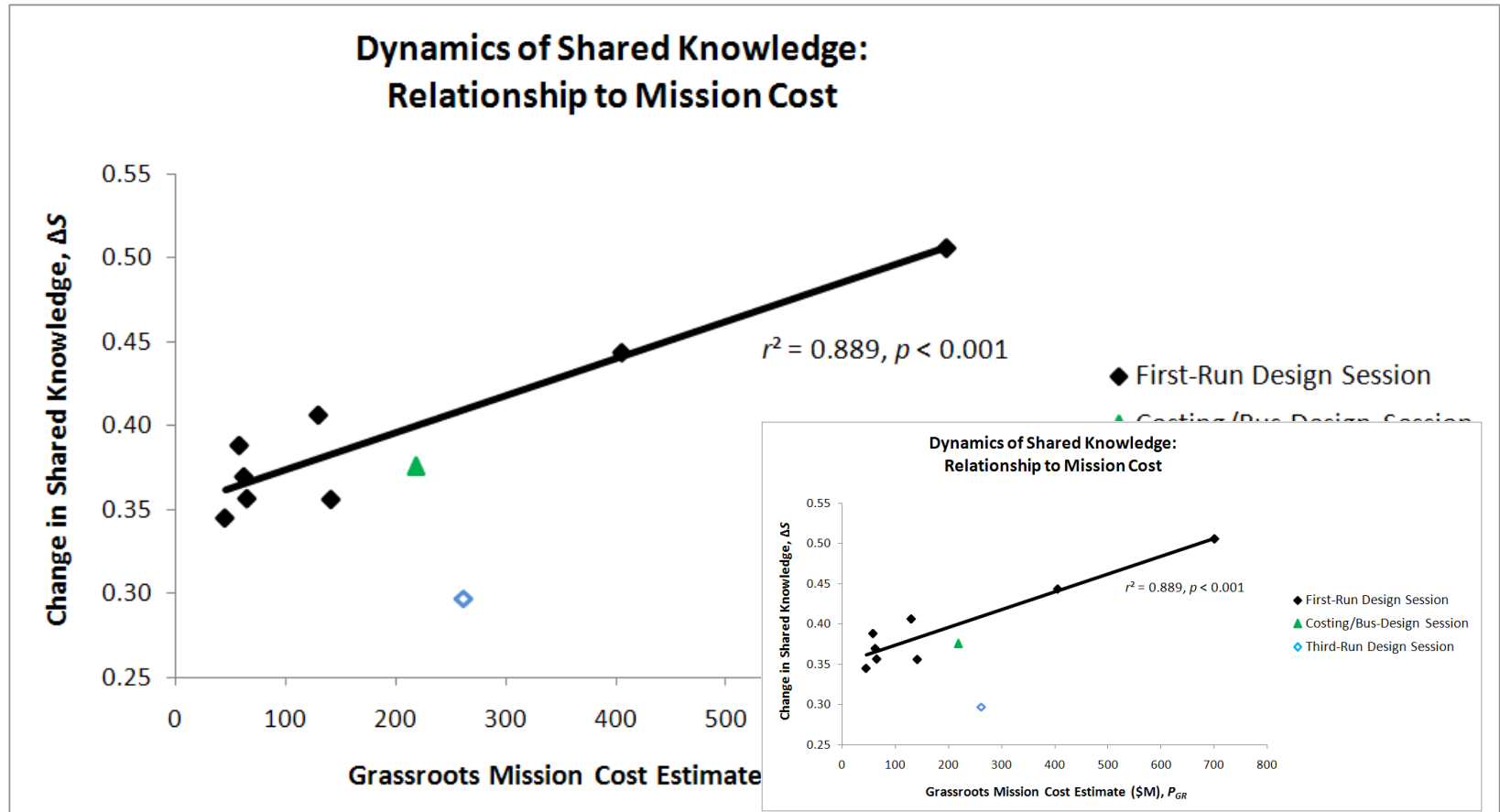
Post-Session

C_{SMM} = structural similarity (edge-by-edge correlation)

Change in Shared Knowledge →

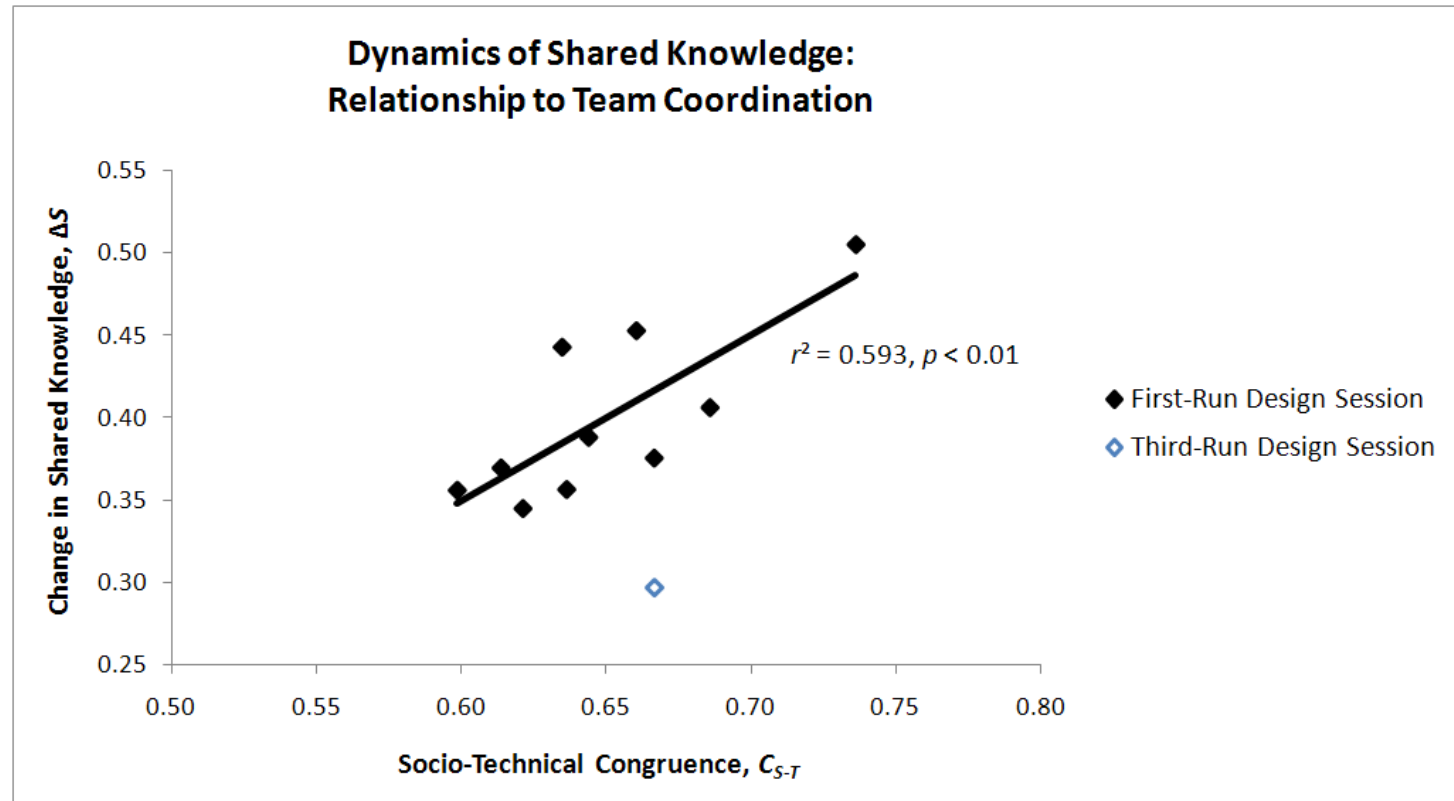
$$\Delta S = \frac{1 - C_{SMM}}{2}$$

Dynamics of Shared Knowledge: Relationship to the Design Product



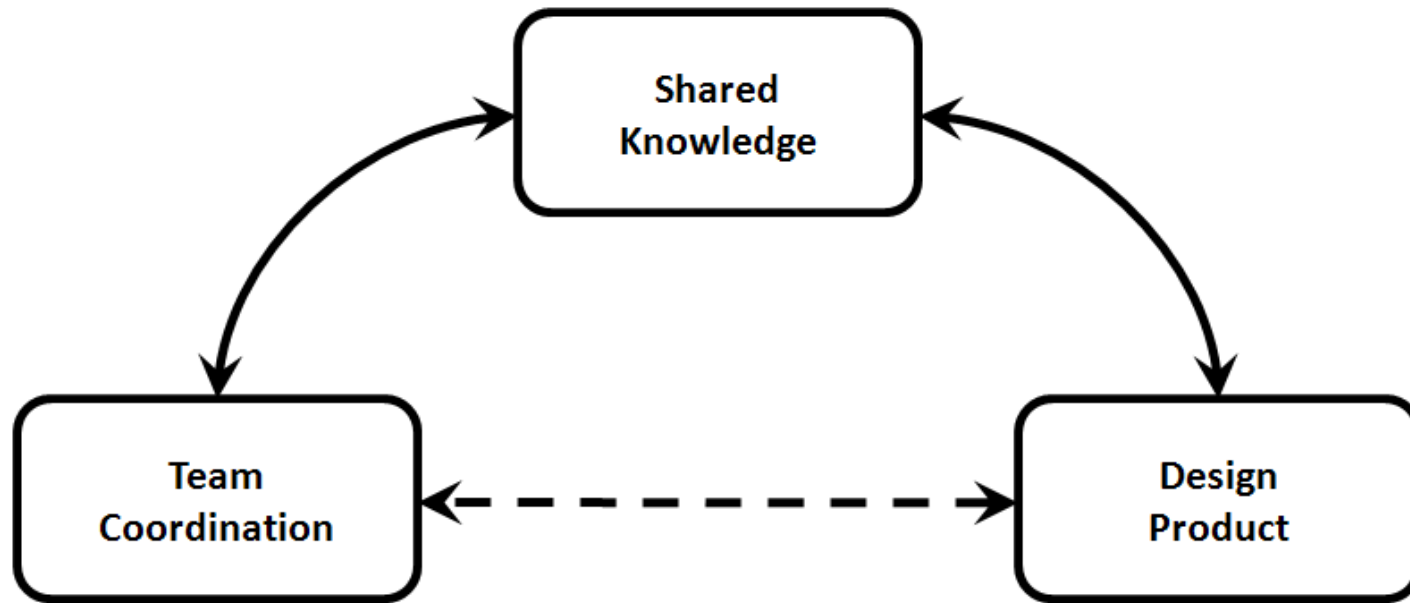
See Avnet and Weigel (2013) for further detail

Dynamics of Shared Knowledge: Relationship to Team Coordination



Change in shared knowledge and team coordination are positively correlated.

The Role of Team Coordination and Shared Knowledge in Engineering Systems Design



Team coordination and the design product are related to change in shared knowledge but are not necessarily related to each other.

Structure of the Presentation

- Motivation and Research Setting
- Information Flow and Team Coordination
- Shared Knowledge in Systems Engineering
- Research Contributions and Ongoing Work

Research Contributions

- Application of the DSM Methodology to Integrated Concurrent Engineering
- Structural Approach to Shared Knowledge
 - Quantitative, Scalable, and Dynamic
 - Integrates the Advantages of Existing Approaches
- Relationship among Shared Knowledge, Team Coordination, and the Design Product
- Explicit Connection between Organizational/Social Psychology and Systems Engineering
- Framing of an Area for Further Research:
Socio-Cognitive Analysis of Engineering Systems Design

Ongoing Research on Team Coordination and Shared Knowledge in Other Settings

- **Information Flow in Supply Chain Organizations**
 - Organization(s): Dow Chemical Company
 - Objective: To examine the relationship of socio-technical congruence to supply chain KPIs (e.g., inventory turns, working capital, forecast accuracy, customer lead time, days of sales in inventory, safety stock)
- **Safety Culture and Organizational Learning in the Oil and Gas Industry**
 - Organization(s): A major oil and gas company; a consulting firm; the Mary Kay O'Connor Process Safety Center (MKOPSC) at Texas A&M
 - Objective: To assess the effectiveness of safety initiatives in driving the culture change needed for improved safety practices and outcomes
- **Communication and Cognition in Healthcare Delivery**
 - Organization(s): St. Joseph Regional Health Center, Bryan, TX; Texas A&M University's Center for Health Systems and Design (CHSD)
 - Objective: To study the role of shared knowledge and communication networks among nurses in a critical care unit

Thank You

Mark S. Avnet
INCOSE Symposium
June 30, 2014

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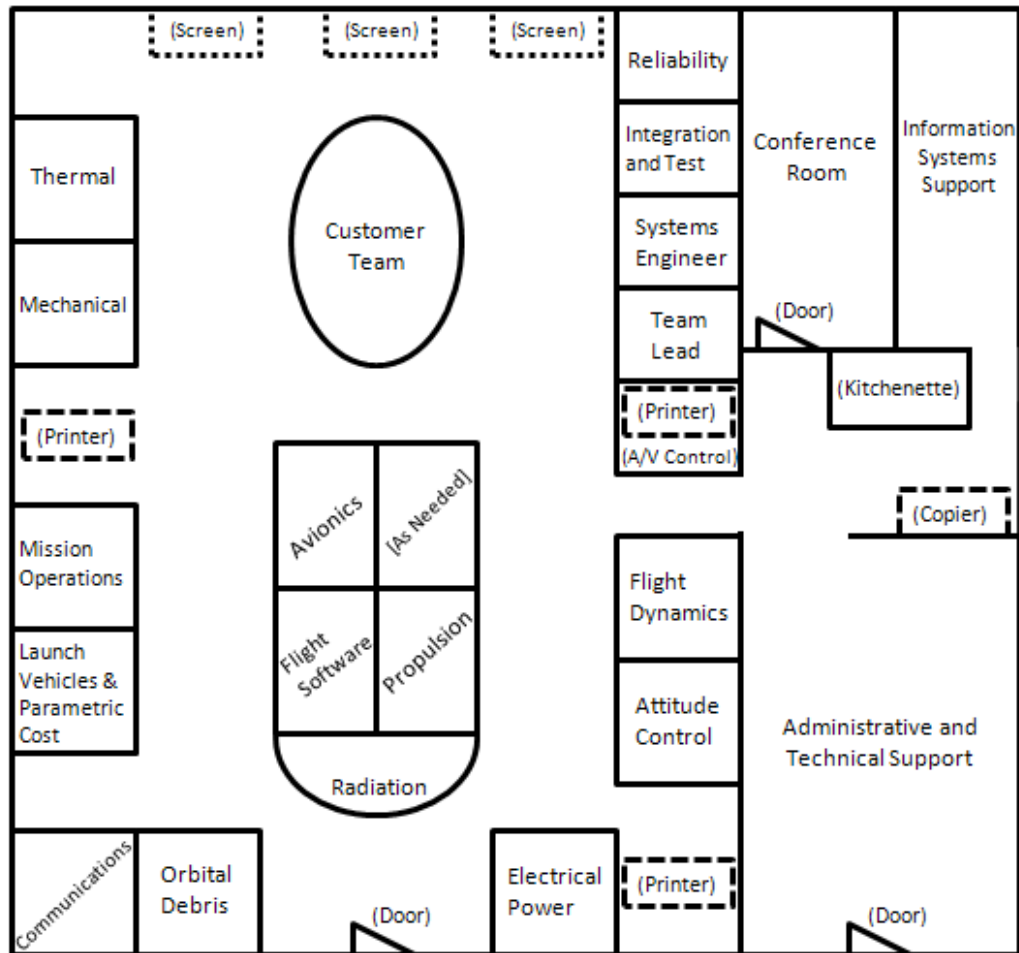
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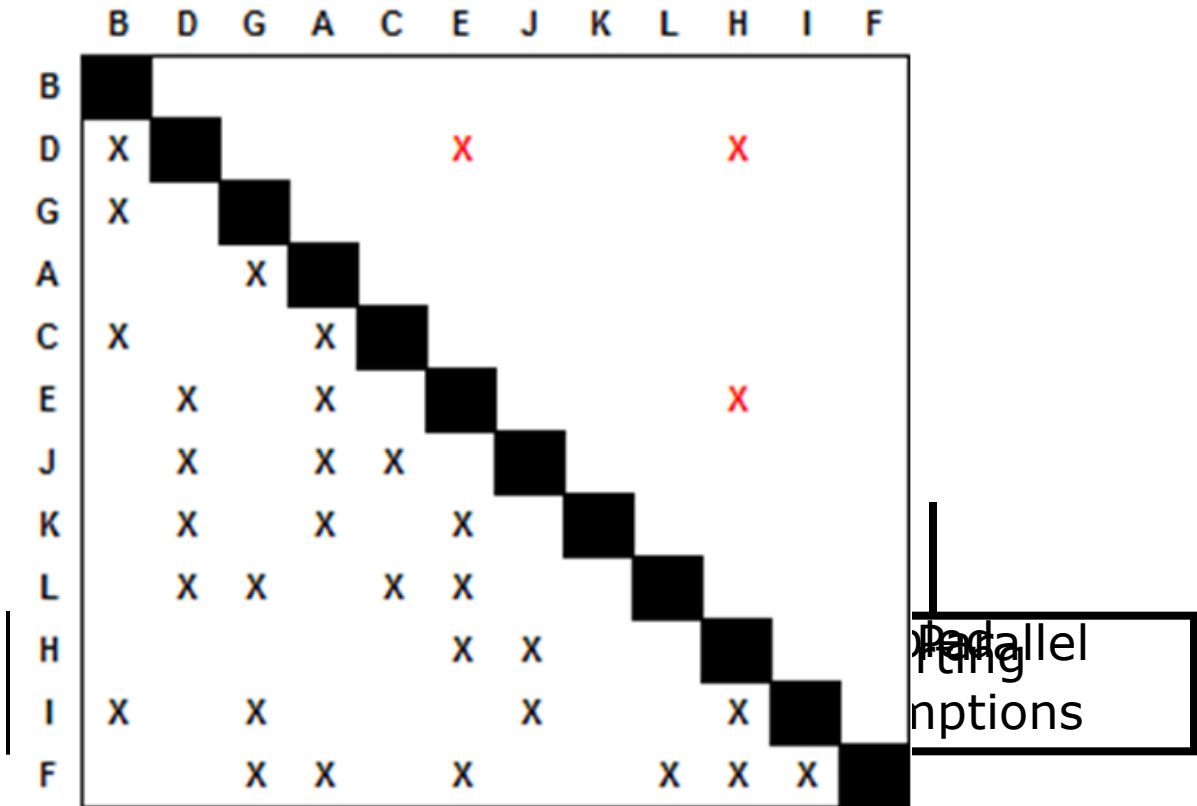
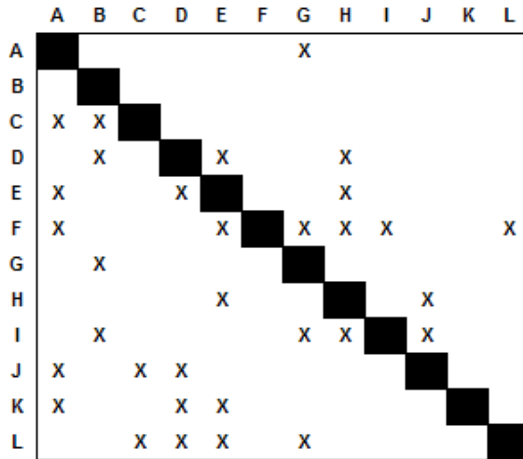
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Backup

Layout of the MDL Facility



Overview of DSM Process Analysis



Tearing

Parallel
options

Building the DSM for ICE

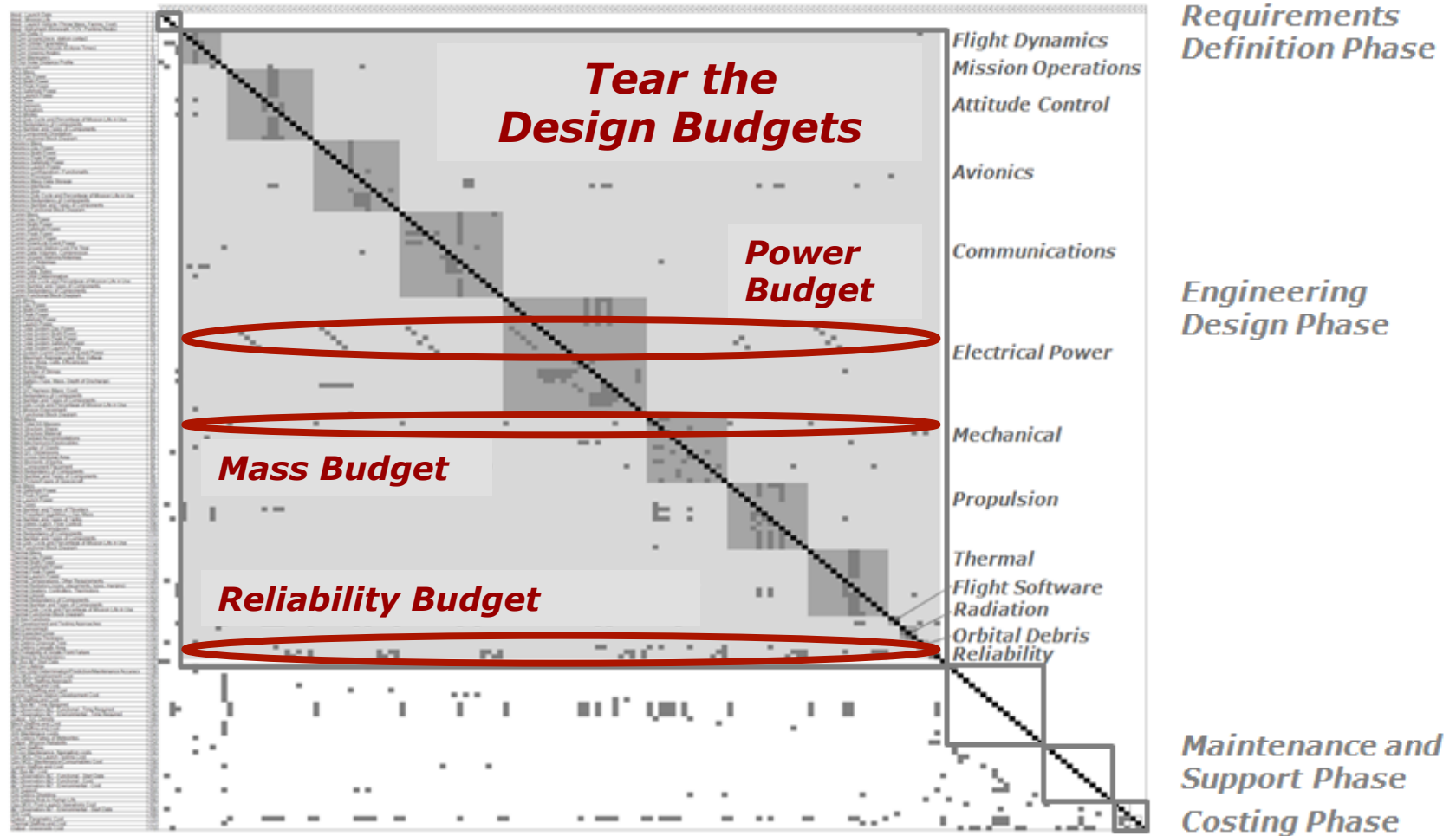
Although collocation accelerates the pace of design activity, it also presents an obstacle to formal analysis and process improvement. DSM construction must account for this.

- Parameter-Based DSM for Conceptual Design
- Steps of DSM Construction in the MDL
 - 1) Review of Existing Documentation
 - 2) Surveys on Design Sessions
 - 3) Structured Interviews
 - 4) Verification and Validation
- Guiding Principles for DSM Construction in the MDL
 - Document *maximal* flow for a *typical* design session
 - Include only *deliberate* and *purposeful* information flow
 - Abstract two-way *negotiation-type interactions*

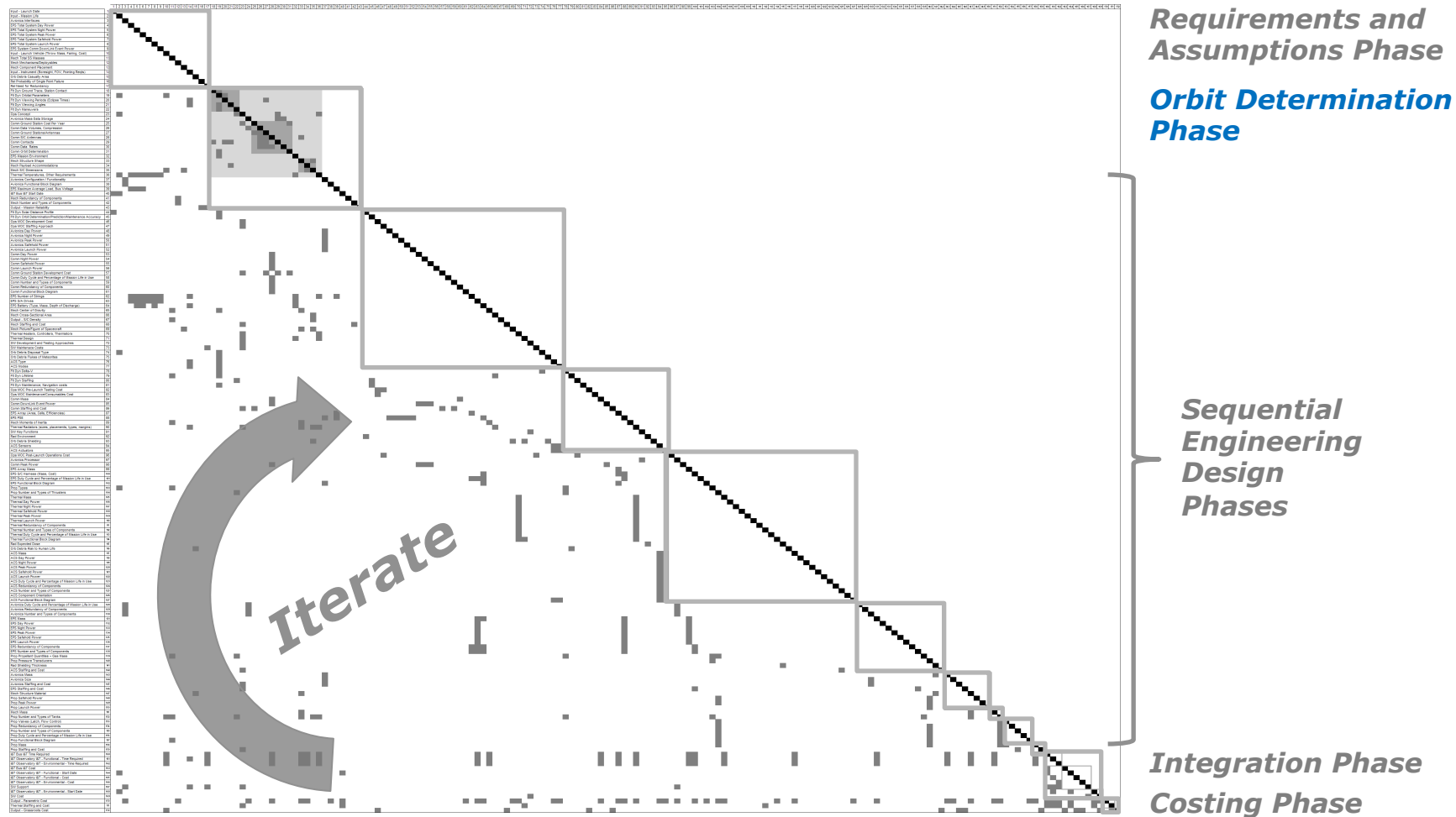
Interdependent Disciplines

		LV	FD	CM	RD	AV	SW	RL	OP	AC	MC	PR	TM	OD	EP	IT	CT
Launch Vehicles	LV	■															
Flight Dynamics	FD		■	X													
Communications	CM		X	■		X			X								
Radiation	RD		X		■												
Avionics	AV			X	X	■	X						X		X		
Flight Software	SW					X	■	X									
Reliability	RL					X		■									
Mission Operations	OP			X					■	X	X						
Attitude Control	AC									■	X						
Mechanical	MC					X				X	■	X	X	X			
Propulsion	PR									X	X	■					
Thermal	TM								X		X	X	■		X		
Orbital Debris	OD										X	X		■			
Electrical Power	EP					X							X		■		
Integration and Test	IT															■	
Parametric Cost	CT																■

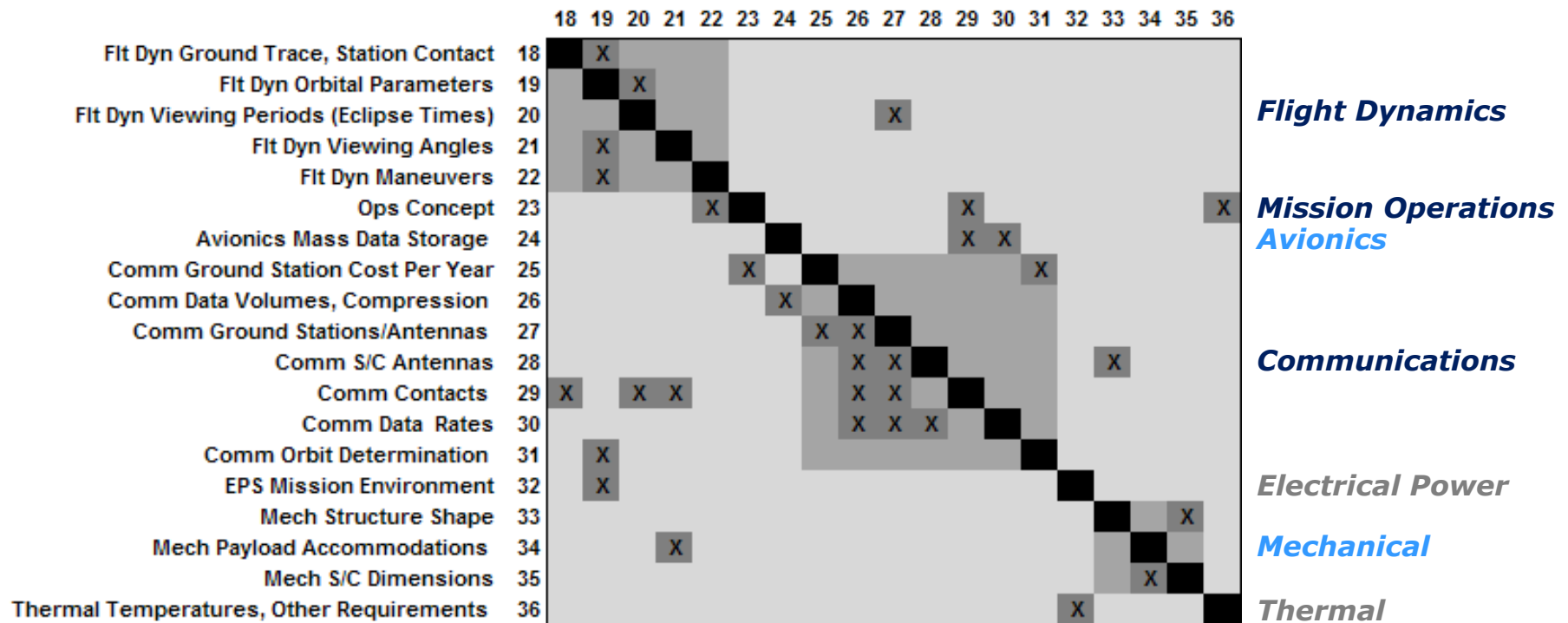
Tearing the DSM: Identification of Starting Assumptions



The Torn DSM: ICE Process with Starting Assumptions Made



The Core of Interdependent Disciplines



Data Collection on Mental Models

- Survey Data on Major Design Drivers
 - Team members indicate whether each of a set of issues drives the ultimate design.
- Simple Example with Only Four Possible Drivers
 - Cost
 - Schedule
 - Performance
 - Science

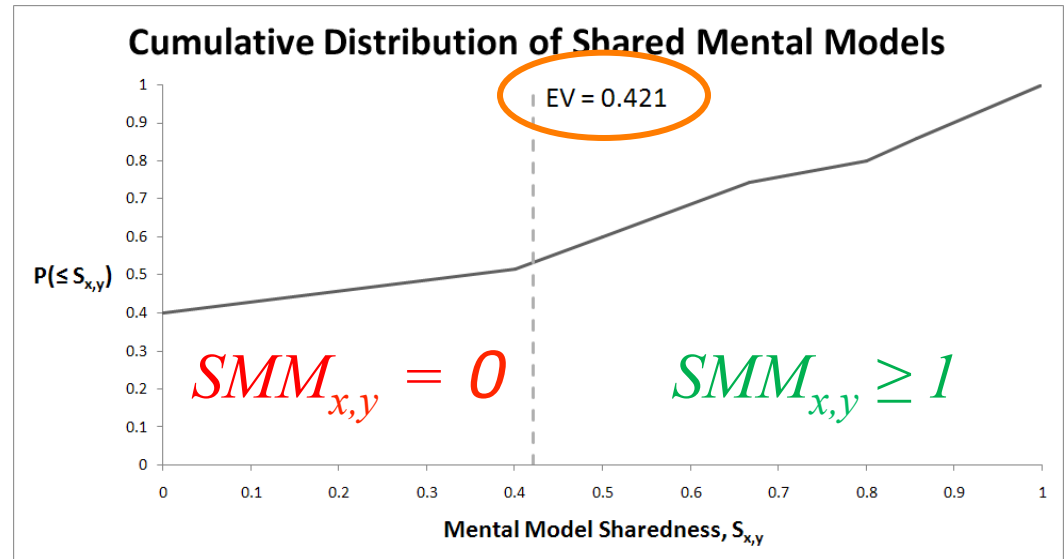
$2^4 = 16$ Possible
Mental Models

	Cost	Schedule	Performance	Science
0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	1	1
4	0	1	0	0
5	0	1	0	1
6	0	1	1	0
7	0	1	1	1
8	1	0	0	0
9	1	0	0	1
10	1	0	1	0
11	1	0	1	1
12	1	1	0	0
13	1	1	0	1
14	1	1	1	0
15	1	1	1	1

Filtering Out Random Responses: A Cutoff For Shared Mental Models

D_x	D_y	$D_{x,y}$	$S_{x,y}$
0	0	0	1.000
0	1	0	0.000
0	2	0	0.000
0	3	0	0.000
0	4	0	0.000
1	0	0	0.000
1	1	0	0.000
1	1	1	1.000
1	2	0	0.000
1	2	1	0.667
1	3	0	0.000
1	3	1	0.500
1	4	1	0.400
2	0	0	0.000
2	1	0	0.000
2	1	1	0.667
2	2	0	0.000
2	2	1	0.500
2	2	2	1.000
2	3	1	0.400
2	3	2	0.800
2	4	2	0.667
3	0	0	0.000
3	1	0	0.000
3	1	1	0.500
3	2	1	0.400
3	2	2	0.800
3	3	2	0.667
3	3	3	1.000
3	4	3	0.857
4	0	0	0.000
4	1	1	0.400
4	2	2	0.667
4	3	3	0.857
4	4	4	1.000

35 Possible SMMs



$$S_{x,y} \leq EV$$

x and y do not share mental models to any greater extent than two people with no prior knowledge of the task answering at random

A Filtered Scale of Shared Mental Models

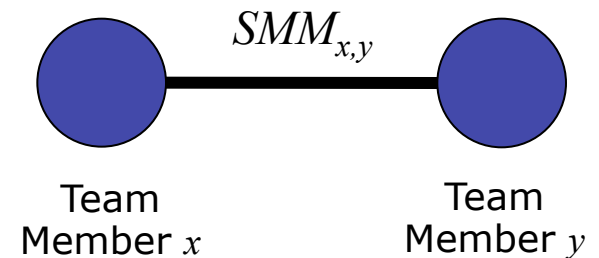
$$SMM_{x,y} = 0: S_{x,y} \leq EV$$

$$SMM_{x,y} = 1: EV + 0.5\sigma \geq S_{x,y} > EV$$

$$SMM_{x,y} = 2: EV + \sigma \geq S_{x,y} > EV + 0.5\sigma$$

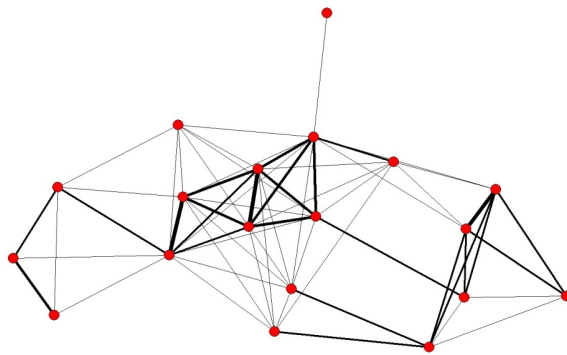
$$SMM_{x,y} = 3: EV + 1.5\sigma \geq S_{x,y} > EV + \sigma$$

$$SMM_{x,y} = 4: S_{x,y} > EV + 1.5\sigma$$



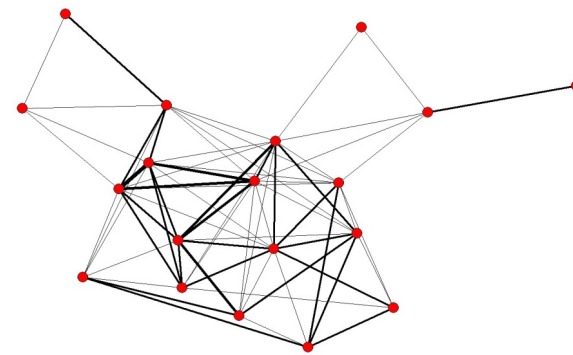
Sensitivity analysis conducted to show independence of results to cutoff values

Direction of Change in Shared Knowledge



S_{Pre}
(Average $S_{x,y}$)

\leq



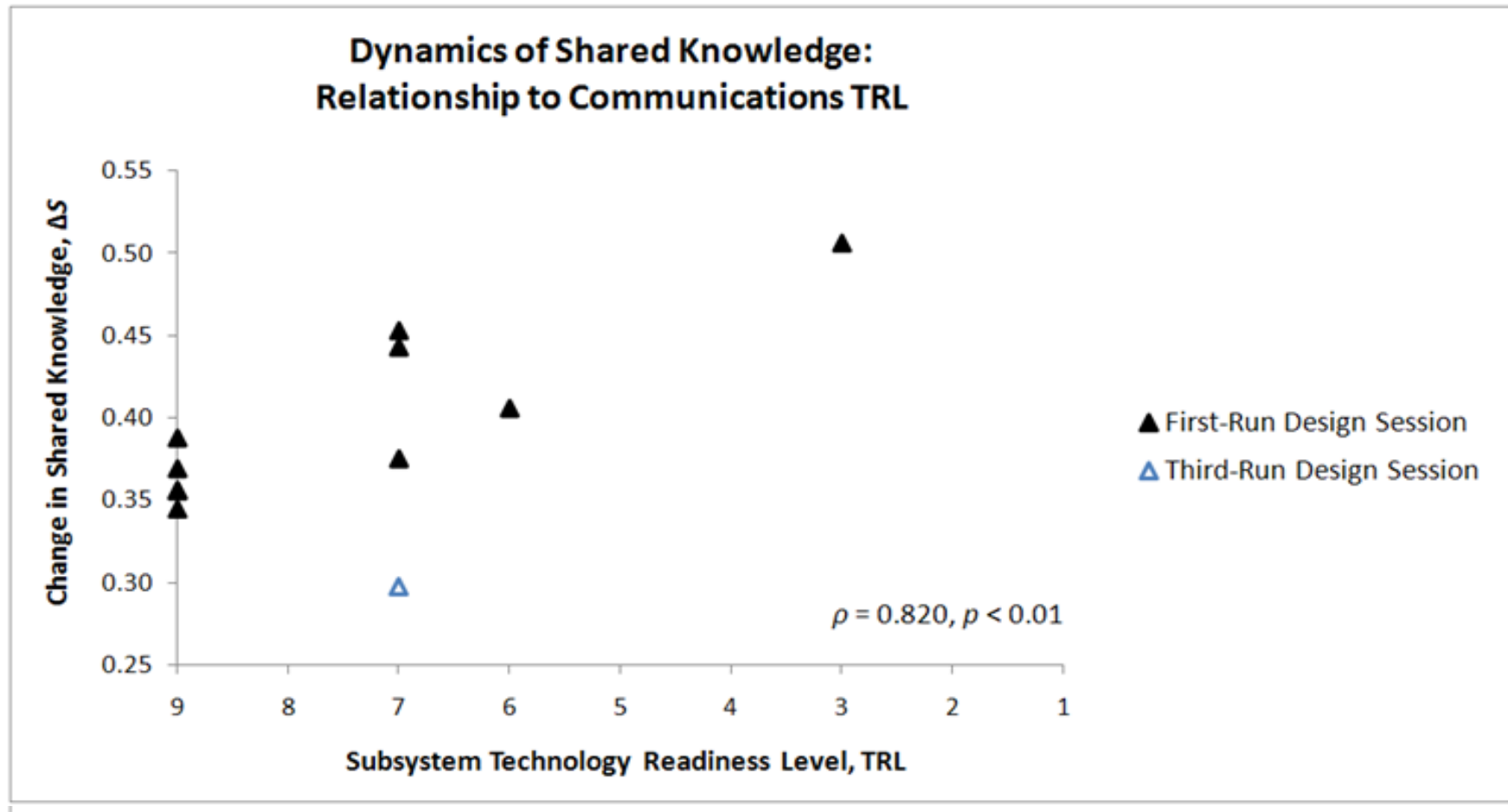
S_{Post}
(Average $S_{x,y}$)

ΔS = Increase in Shared Knowledge

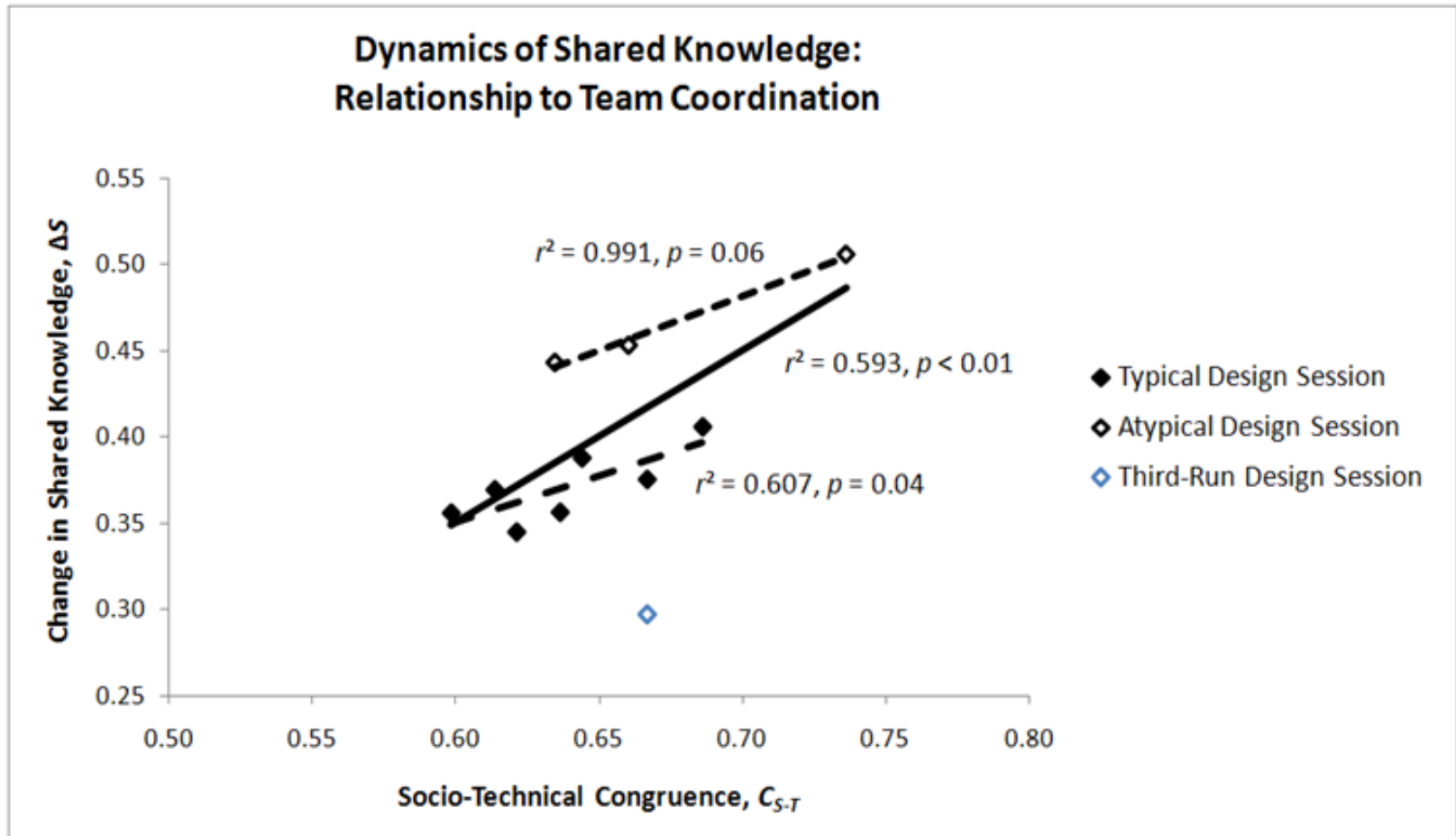
Relationship Among System Attributes

	MTRL		T_L		M_L	
	ρ	p	r	p	r	p
T_L	0.691	0.01	-	-	-	-
M_L	0.728	< 0.01	0.883	< 0.001	-	-
P_{GR}	0.673	0.02	0.649	0.03	0.527	0.10

The Communications Subsystem As an Indicator of Shared Knowledge



Team Coordination and Shared Knowledge in the Team



Recommendations to the MDL

People

**Period of learning
and consensus
building**

**Sub-teams based on
interdependent
disciplines**

Process

**Resolve orbit
determination
trades**

**Determine starting
assumptions**

**Design
sequentially...
then iterate**

Tools

**DSM-based process
automation software**

Facility

**Lab layout based
on interdependent
disciplines**

Standard Design Process Model for an ICE Laboratory

