

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

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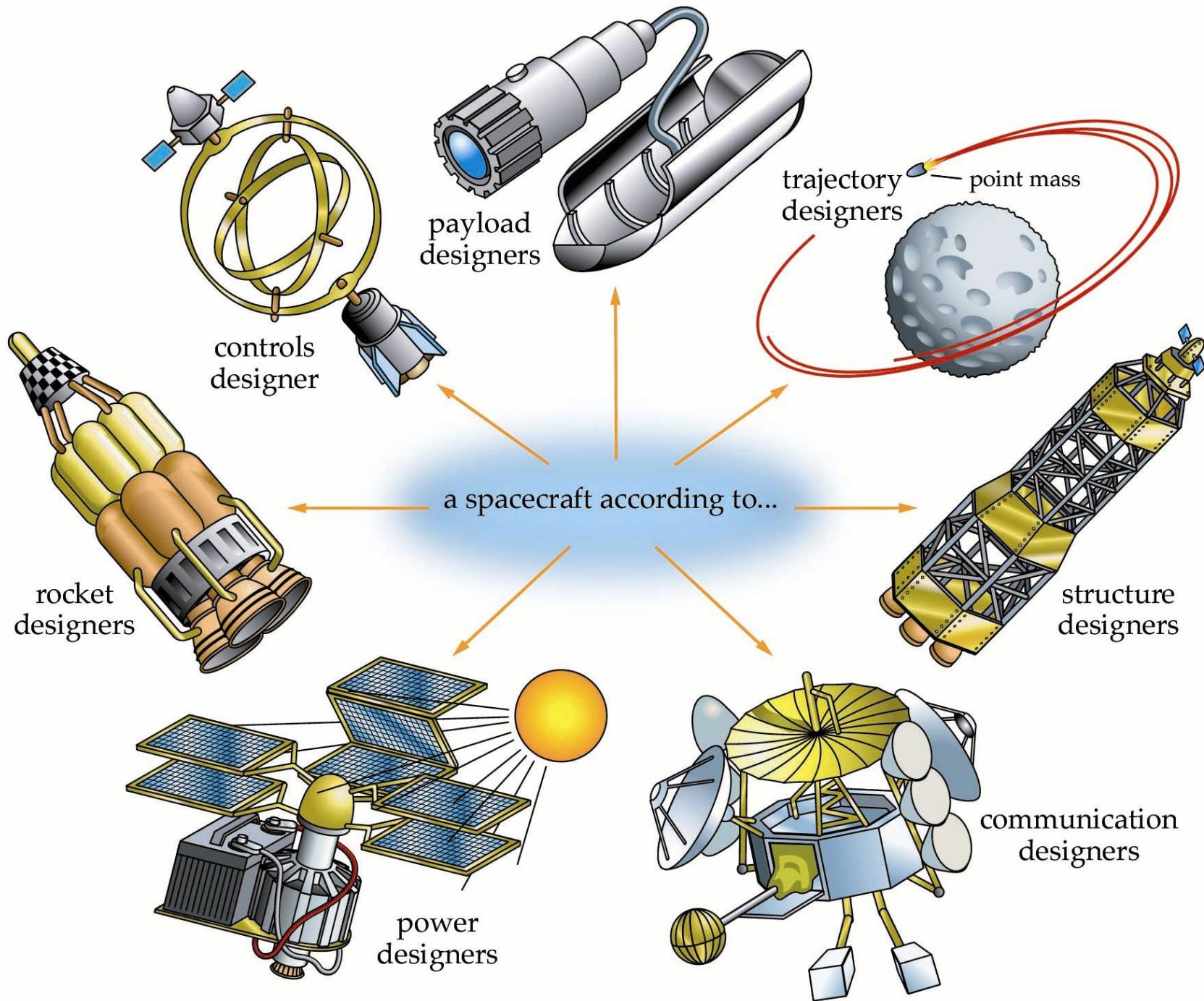
Structure of the Presentation

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



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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

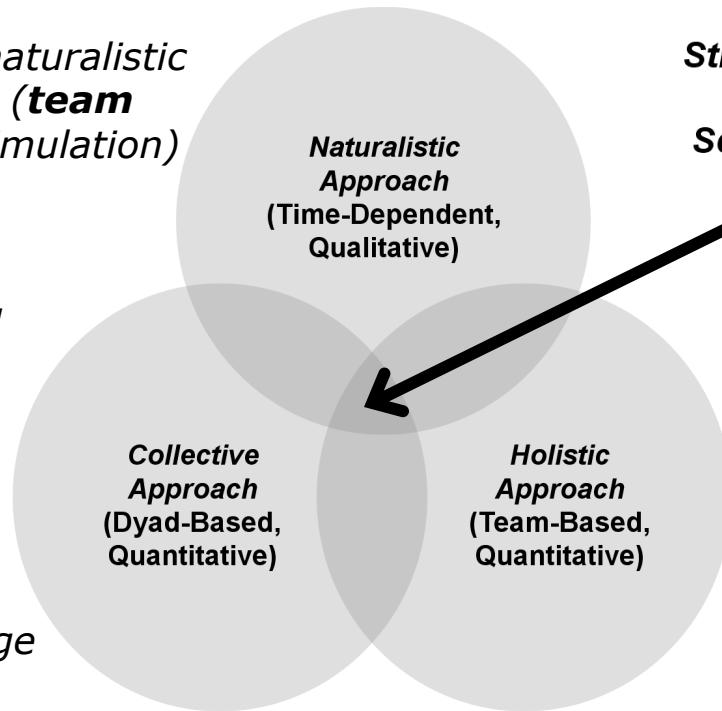
Avnet and Weigel (2010) – first application to the design of a full space mission

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

Structure of the Presentation

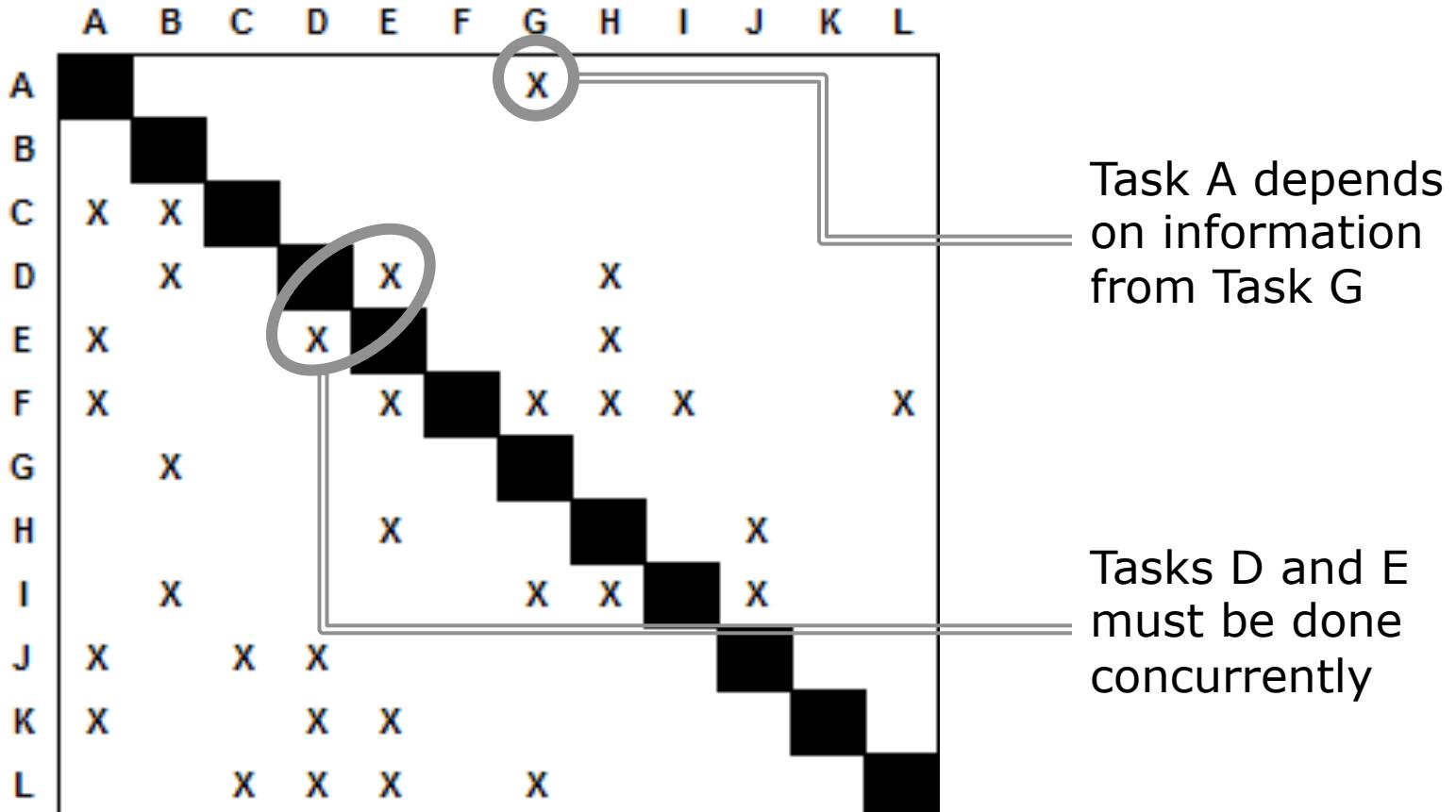
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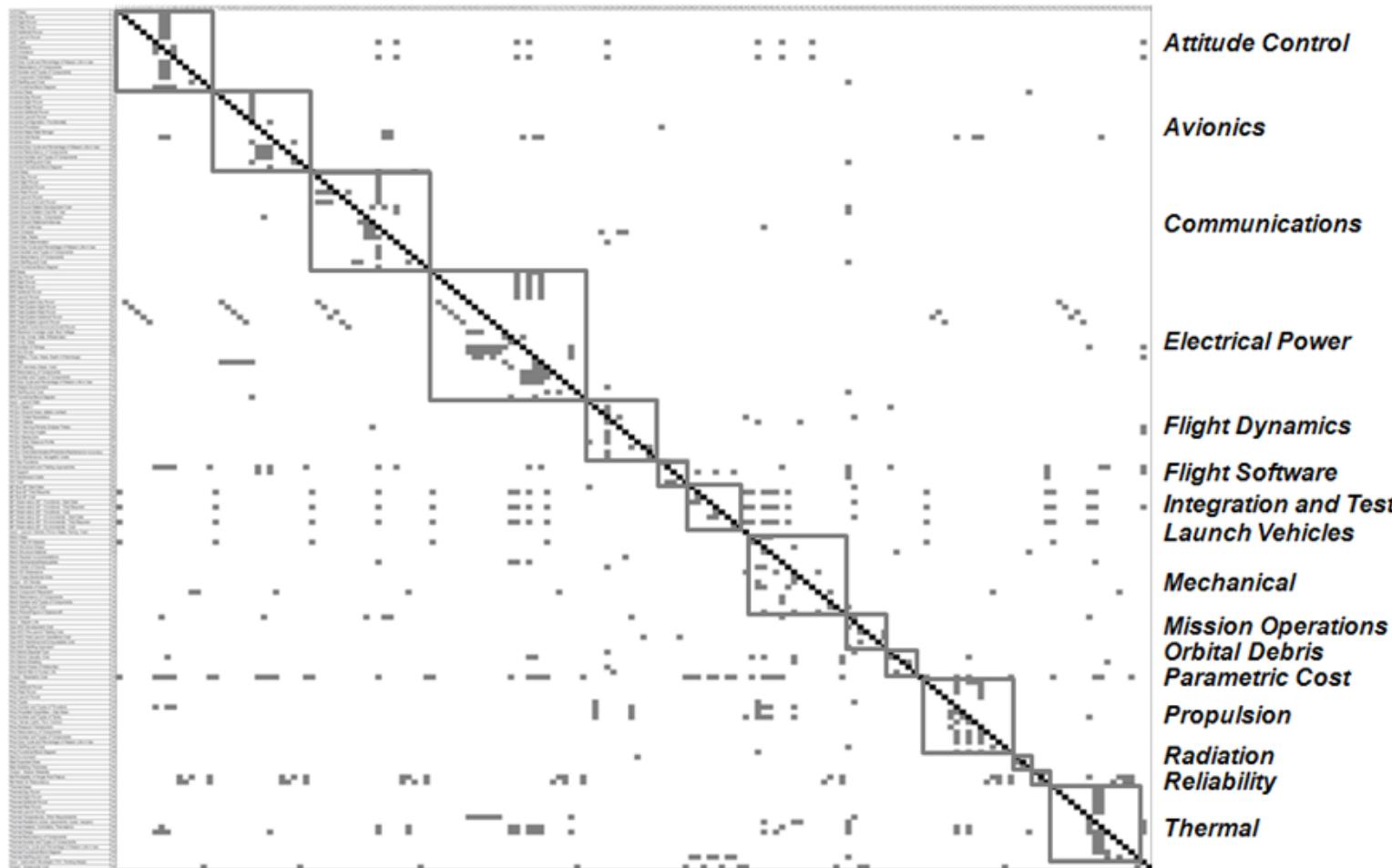
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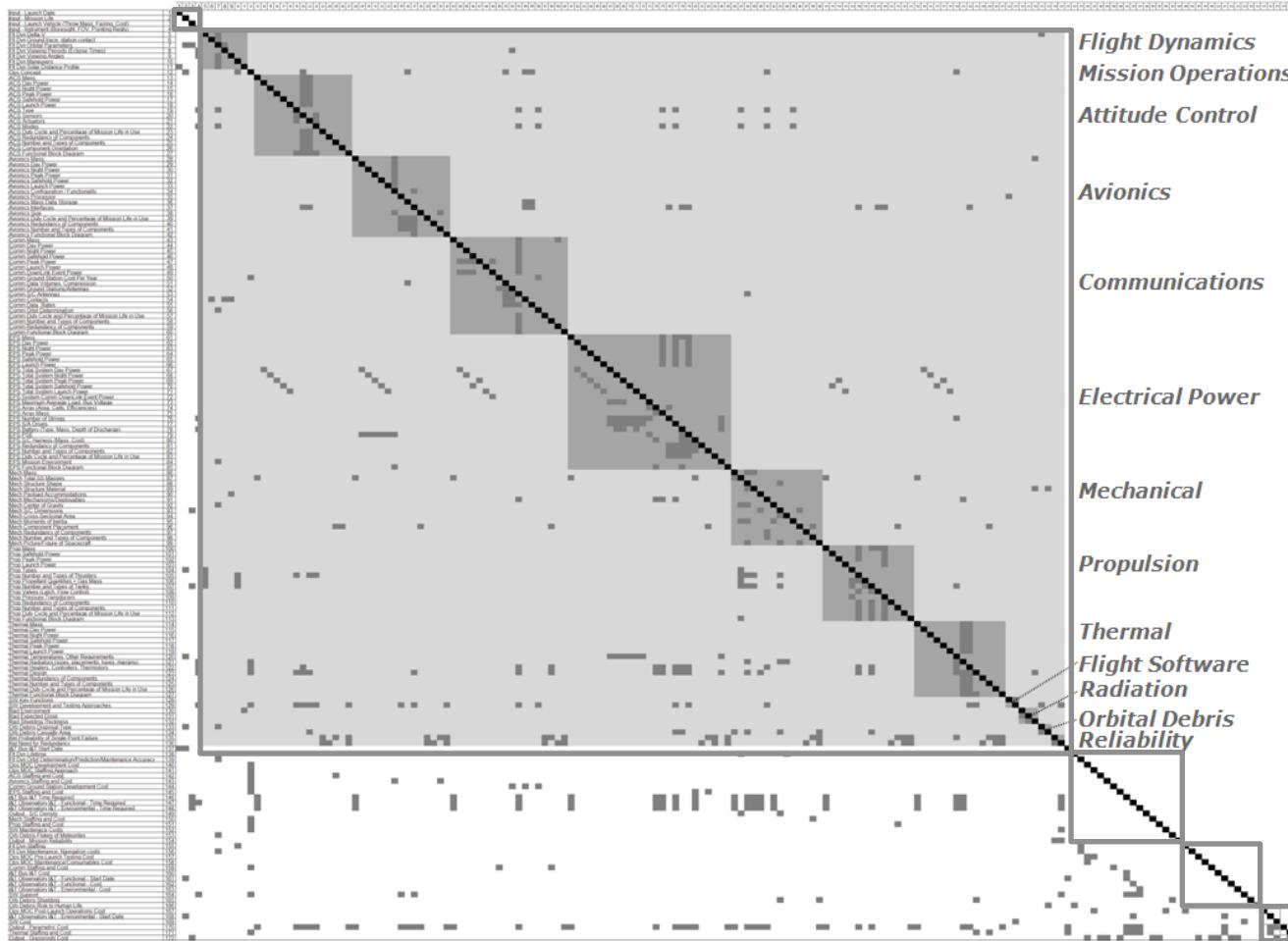
Review of the Design Structure Matrix



Modeling the ICE Design Process: 172 Parameters and 682 Dependencies



Partitioning the DSM: The Conceptual Design Life Cycle



**Requirements
Definition Phase**

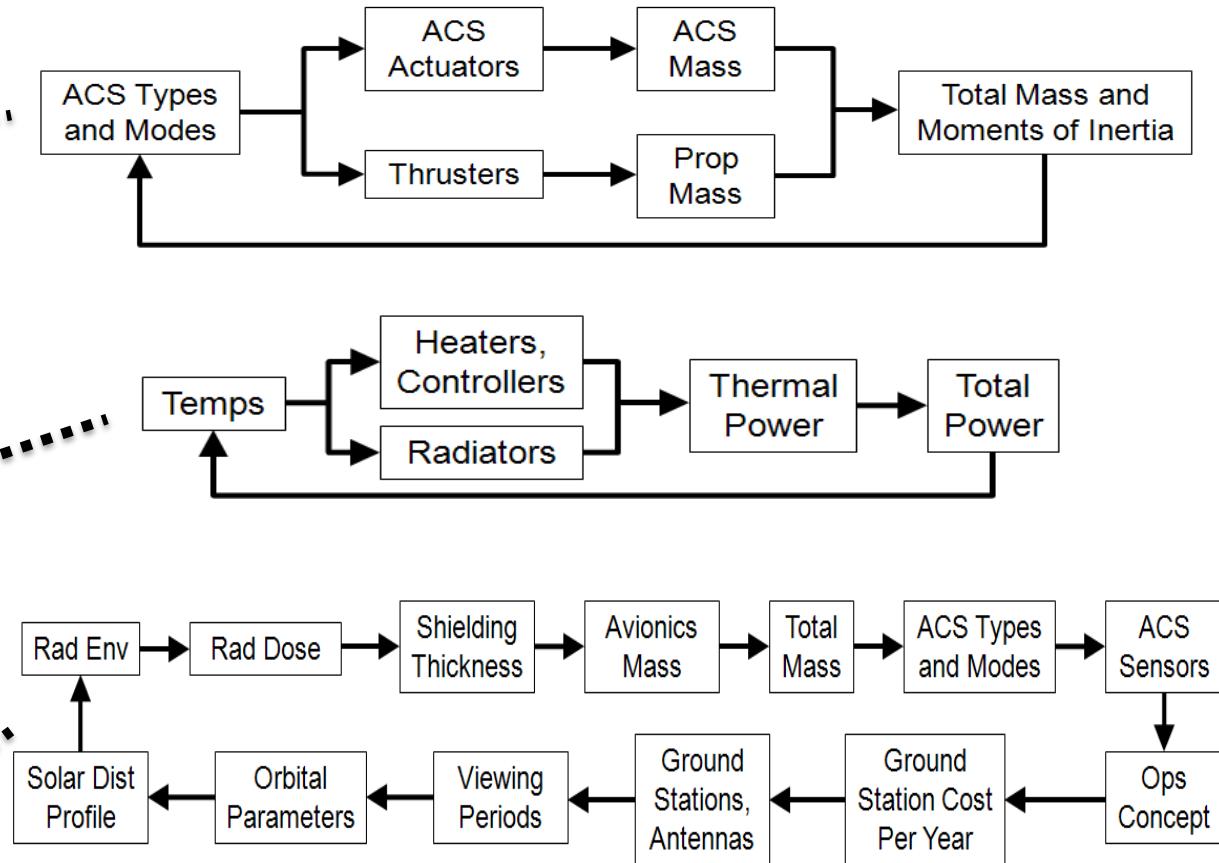
**Engineering
Design Phase**

Integration Phase

**Maintenance and
Support Phase**
Costing Phase

Loop Analysis to Determine Critical Design Trades

13 Primary Loop Types
Spacecraft Bus Loop
Propulsion Sizing Loop
Stabilization Loop
Ground Segment Loop
Data Loop
Power System Electronics Loop
Power Loop
Electrical Heating Loop
Propulsion Thermal Control Loop
Radiator Operation Loop
Reentry Loop
Computing Reliability Loop
Radiation Shielding Loop



Measuring Team Coordination

	AC	AV	CM	EP	FD	SW	MC	OP	OD	PR	RD	RL	TM
AC		O		O	O	O	#			O			
AV			#	#		#				O	#		#
CM		#		O	#		O	#		O			
EP	O	#	O		O	O	O	O					#
FD	O		X	O						O			
SW	O	#	O								X	O	
MC	#	#	O	O					X	#			#
OP	X	O	#		O	O	X						
OD	O			O			#				#		
PR	#				O		#		O				
RD		O				X							
RL	O	#	O	O	O					O			O
TM	O	O	O	#	O	O	#	#		#			O
<hr/>													
Formalism Developed by Sosa et al. (2003)													
Thermal													
Mechanical													
Mission Operations													
Orbital Debris													
Propulsion													
Radiation													
Reliability													
Thermal													
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Radiation													
Reliability													
Thermal													
Mechanical													
Mission Operations													
Orbital Debris													
Propulsion													
Radiation													
Reliability													
Thermal													

Expected Congruence 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

$$C_{S-T} = \frac{\chi^2}{N}$$

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

N_c = number of # cells

N_b = number of blank cells

N = total number of cells

Structure of the Presentation

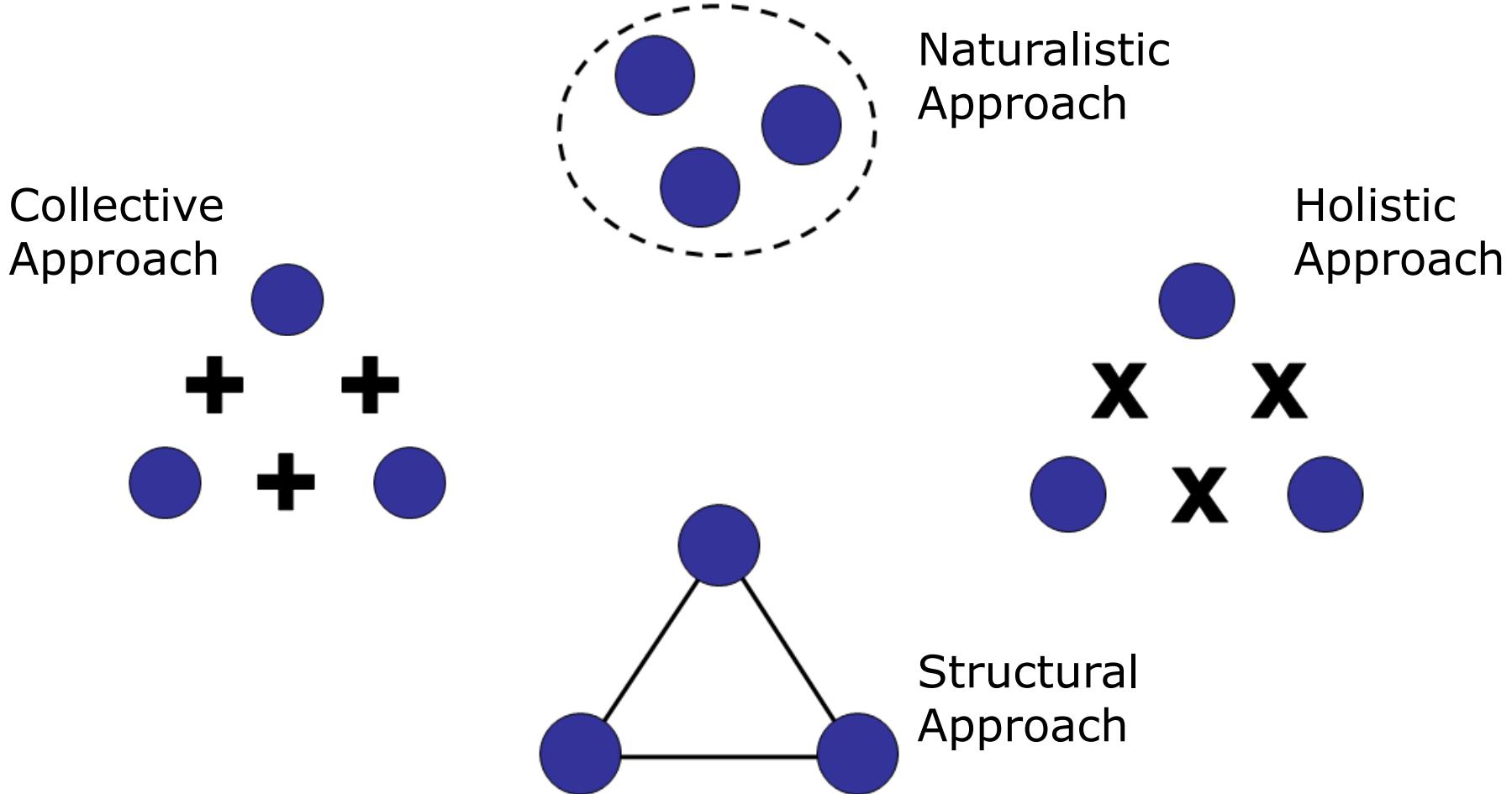
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Approaches to Shared Knowledge



Mental Models of the System

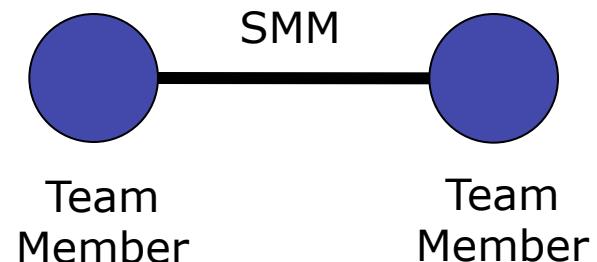
Mental Models

“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.

- Attitude Control
- Avionics
- Communications
- Contamination
- Cost
- Electrical Power
- Flight Dynamics

- Flight Software
- Instrument(s)
- Integration and Test
- Launch Vehicles
- Management
- Mechanical
- Mission Operations

- Orbital Debris
- Propulsion
- Radiation
- Reliability
- Schedule
- Thermal
- Other (please specify)

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

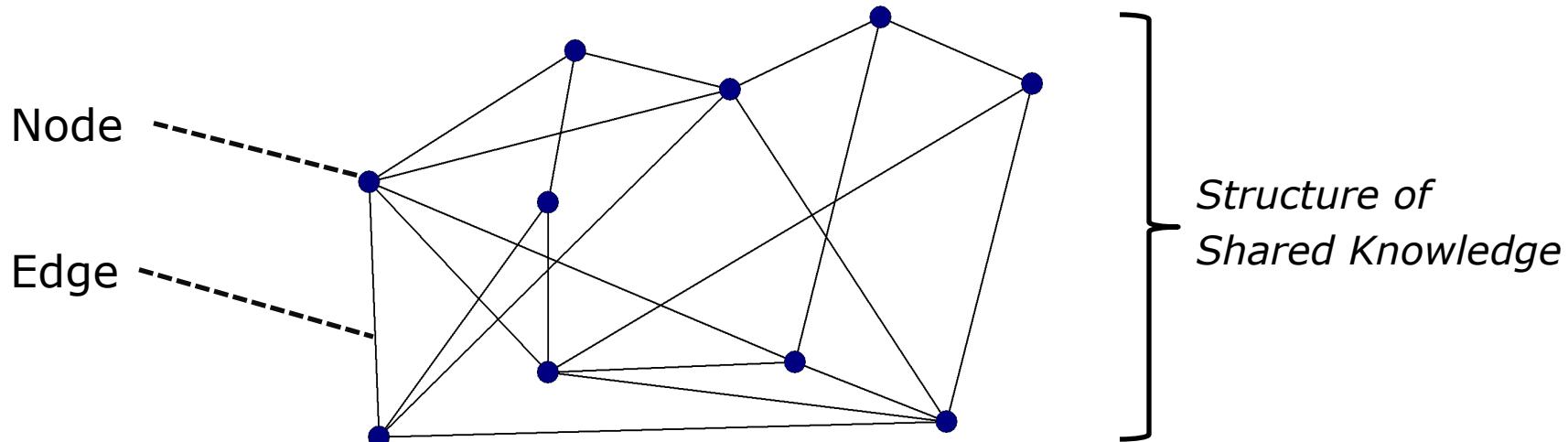
D_y = # of drivers selected by person y

$D_{x,y}$ = # 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)

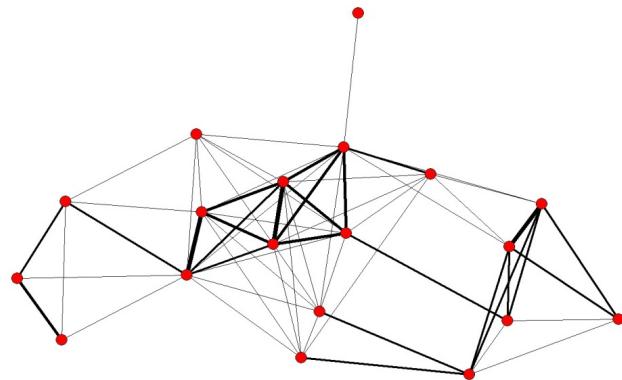


Node = Design Team Member x or y

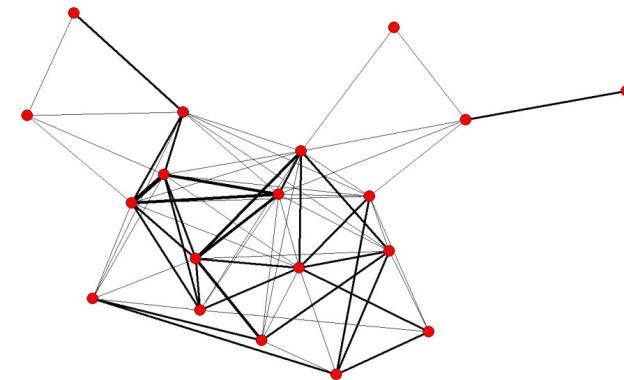
Edge = Shared Knowledge between x and y

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

Dynamics of Shared Knowledge



Pre-Session



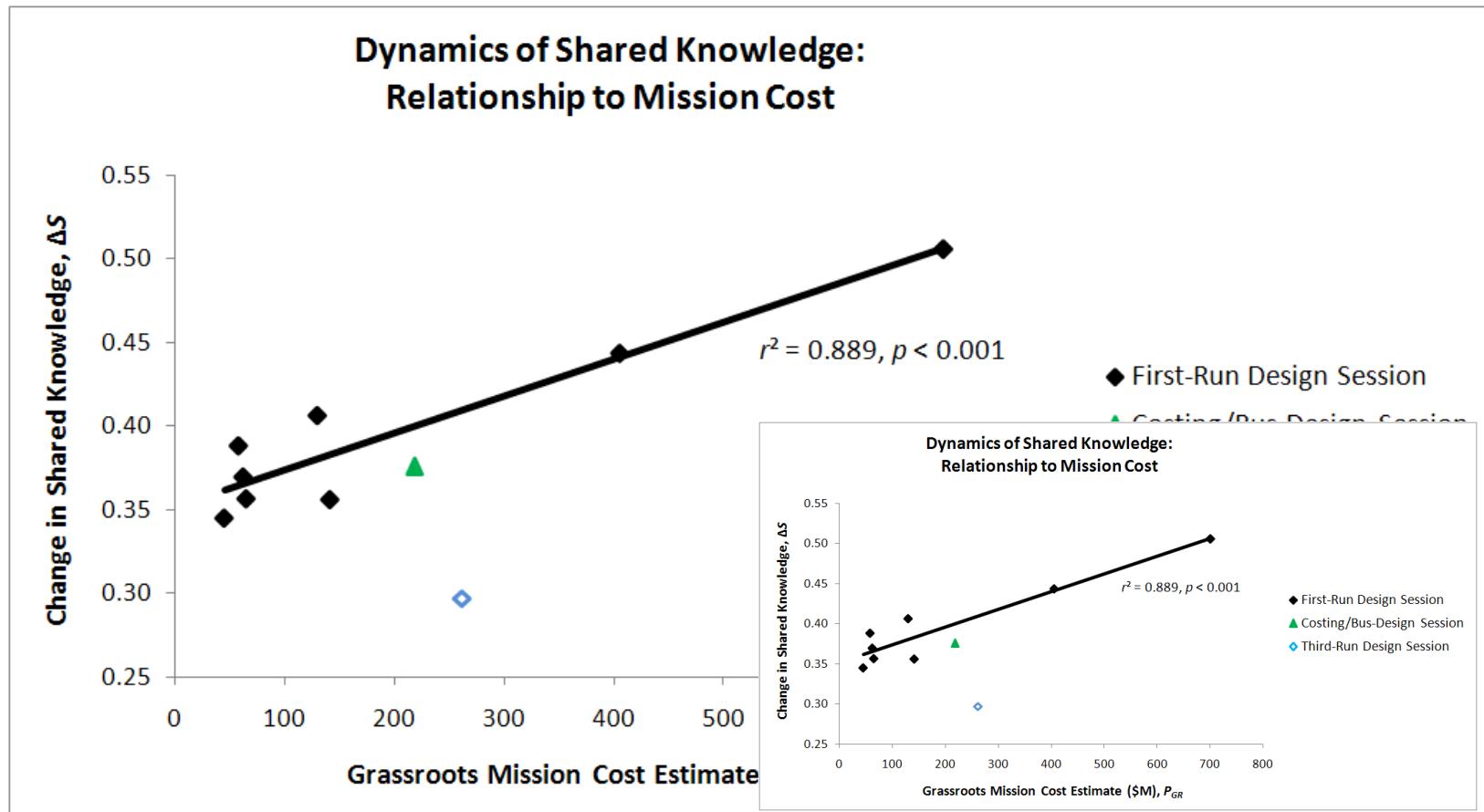
Post-Session

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

Change in Shared Knowledge →

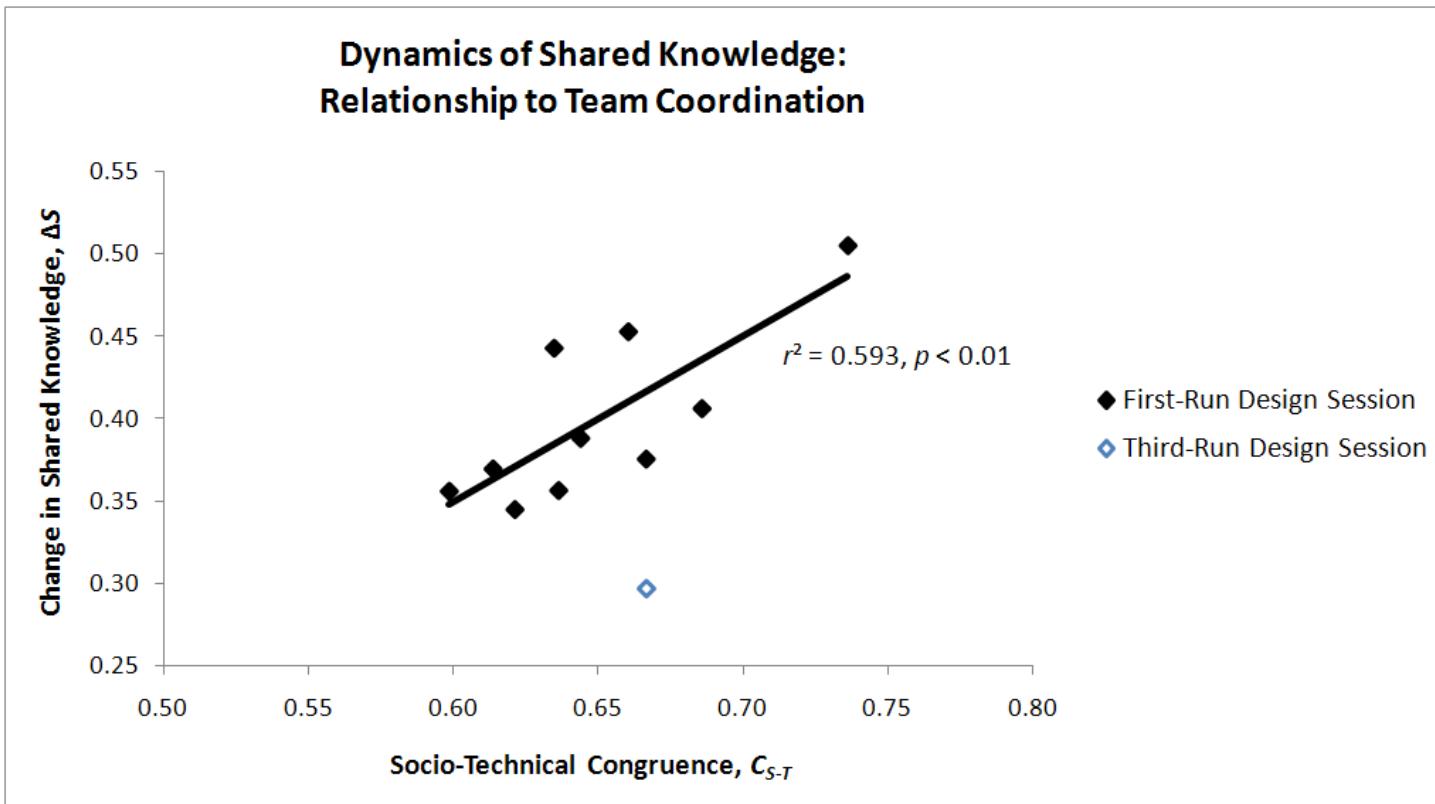
$$\Delta S = \frac{1 - C_{SMM}}{2}$$

Dynamics of Shared Knowledge: Relationship to the Design Product



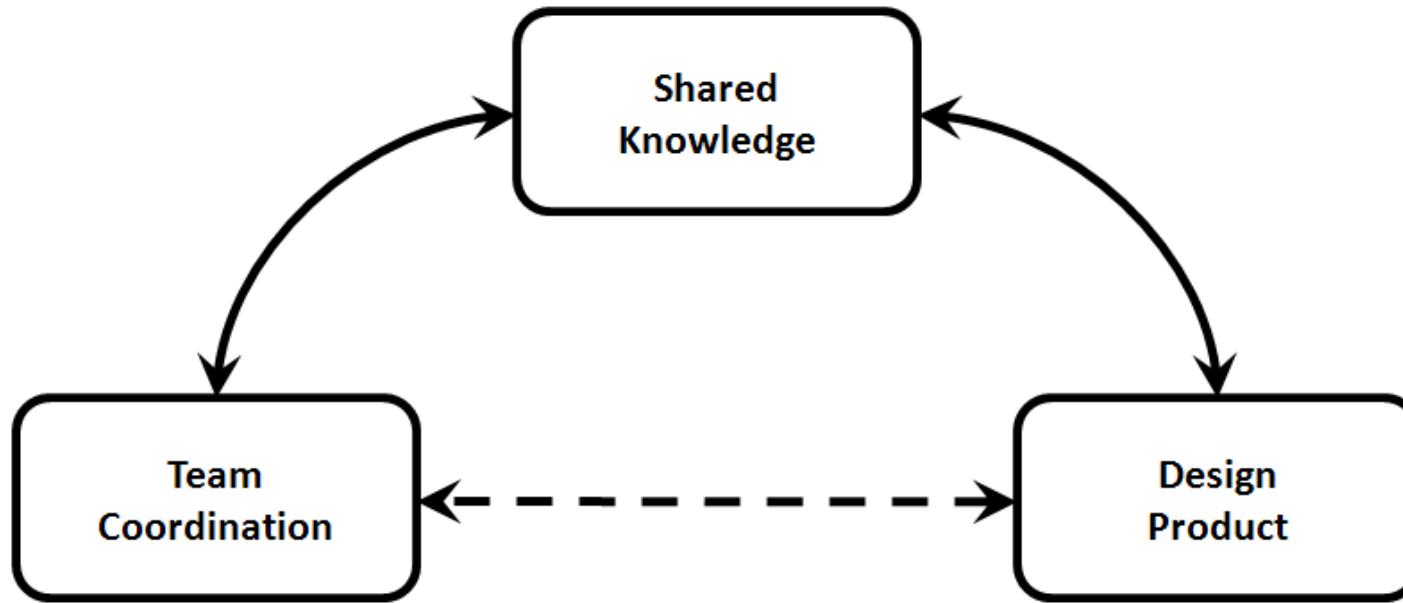
See Avnet and Weigel (2013) for further detail

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
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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

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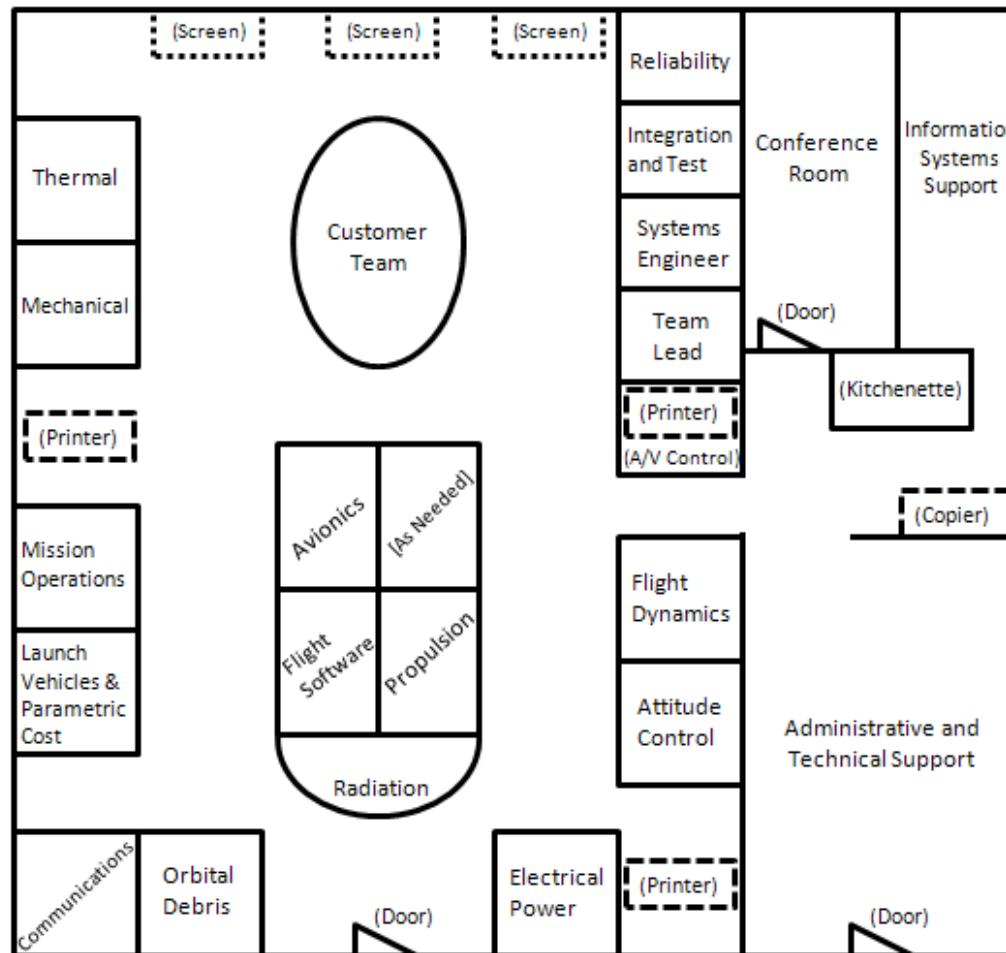
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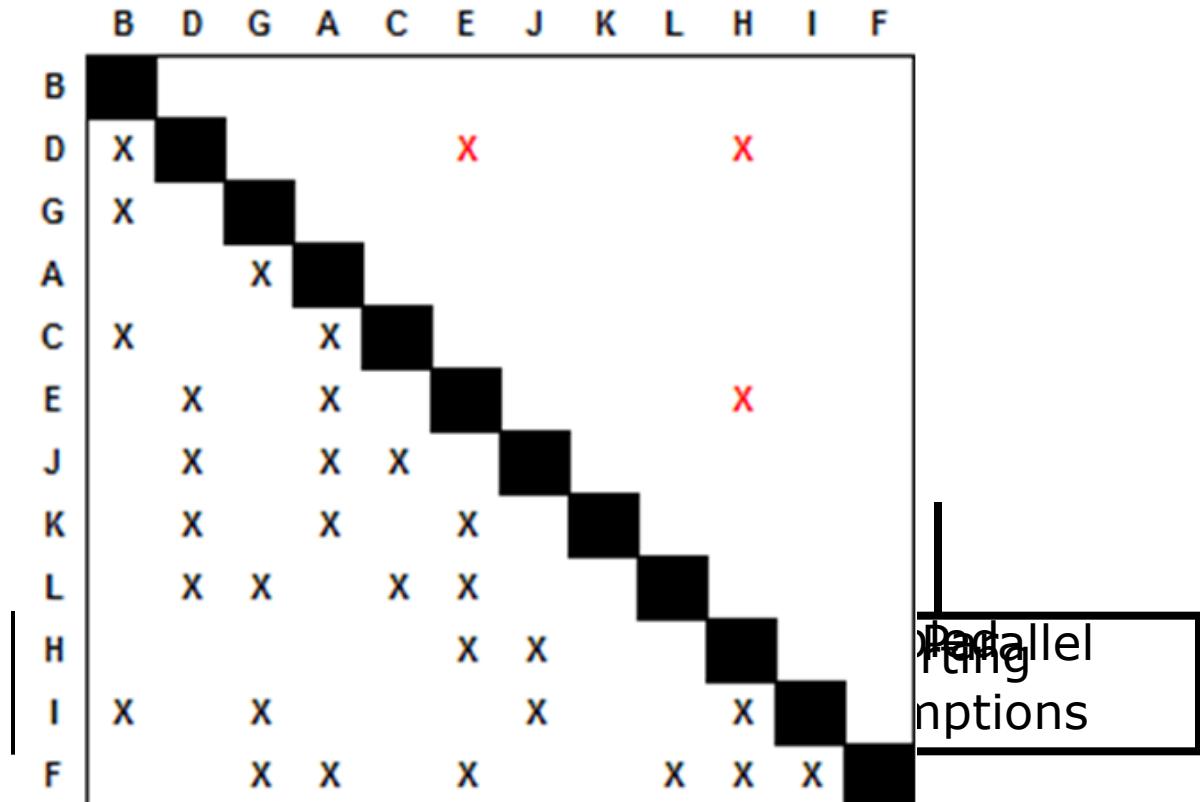
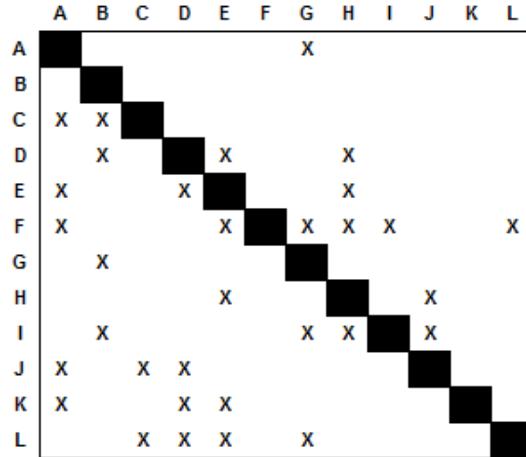
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Backup

Layout of the MDL Facility



Overview of DSM Process Analysis



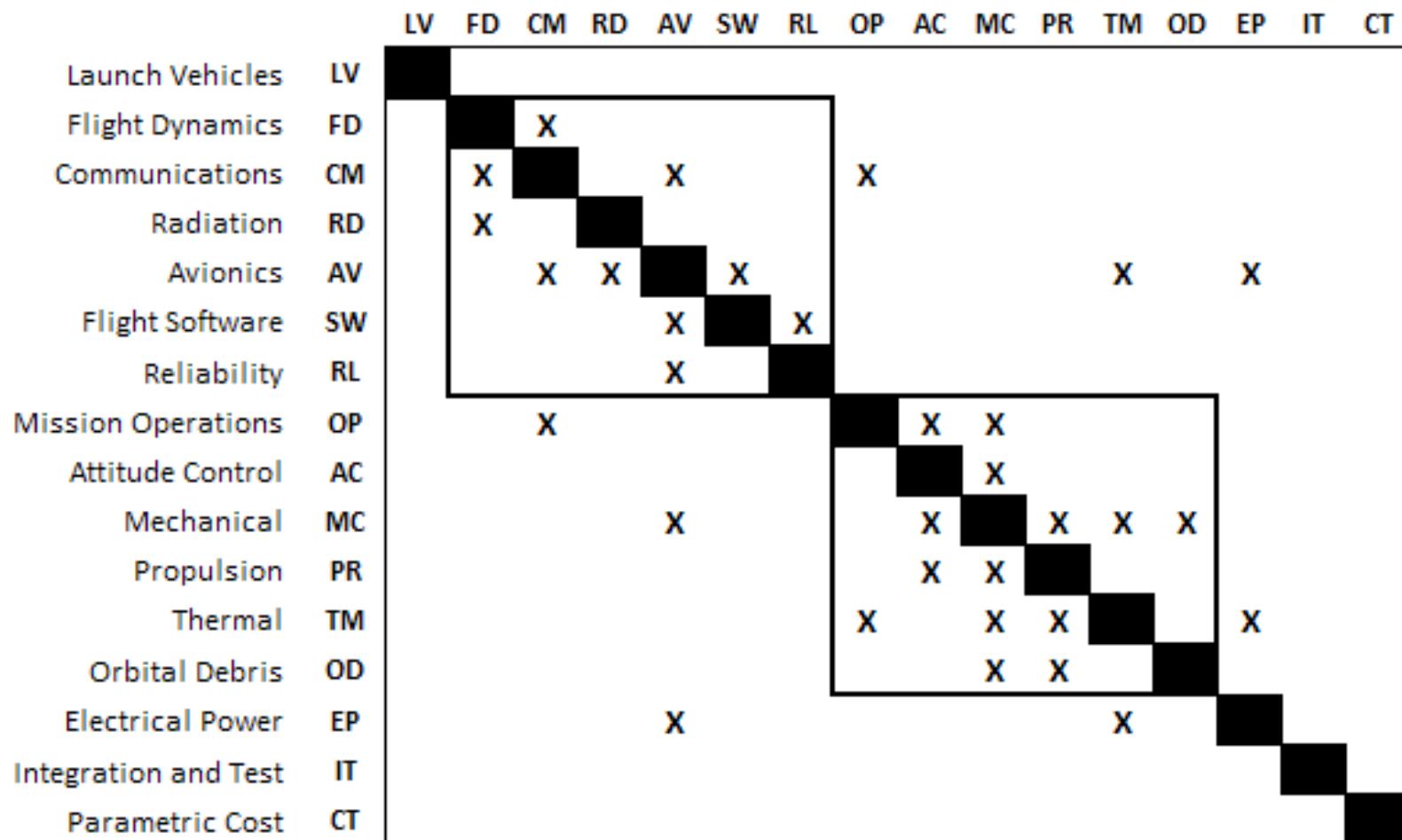
Tearing

Building the DSM for ICE

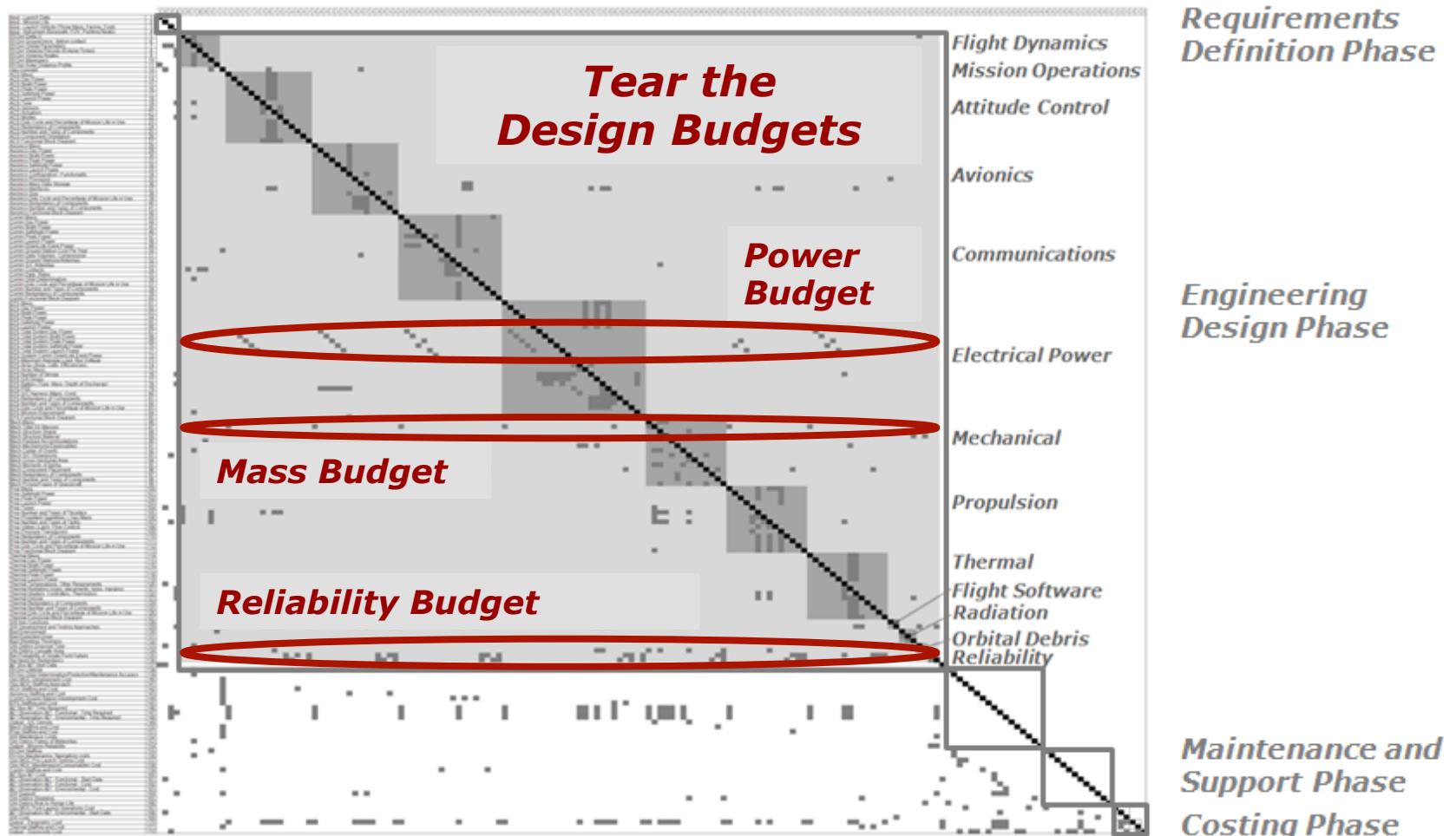
Although collocation accelerates the pace of design activity, it also presents an obstacle to formal analysis and process improvement. DSM construction must account for this.

- 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

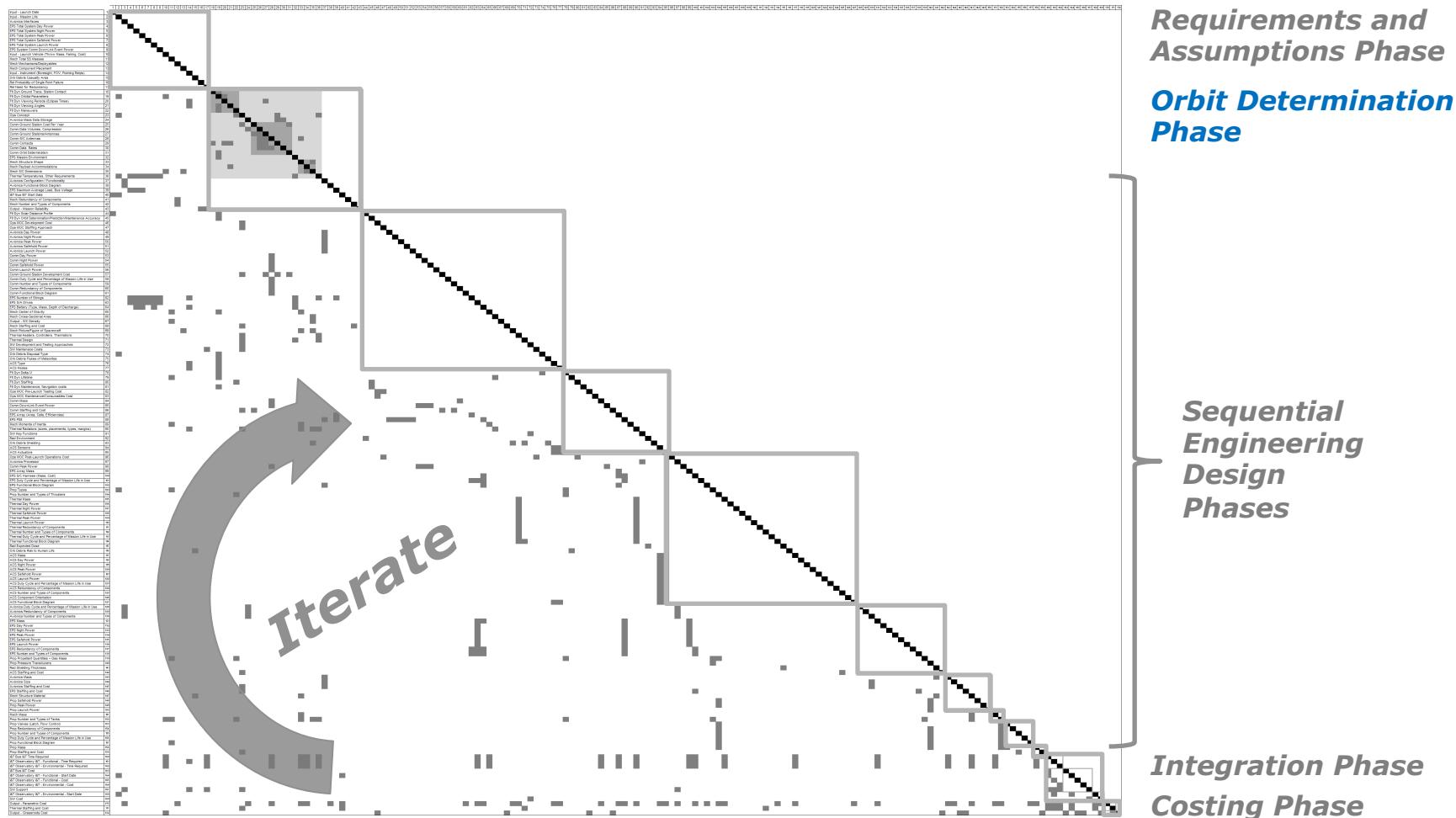
Interdependent Disciplines



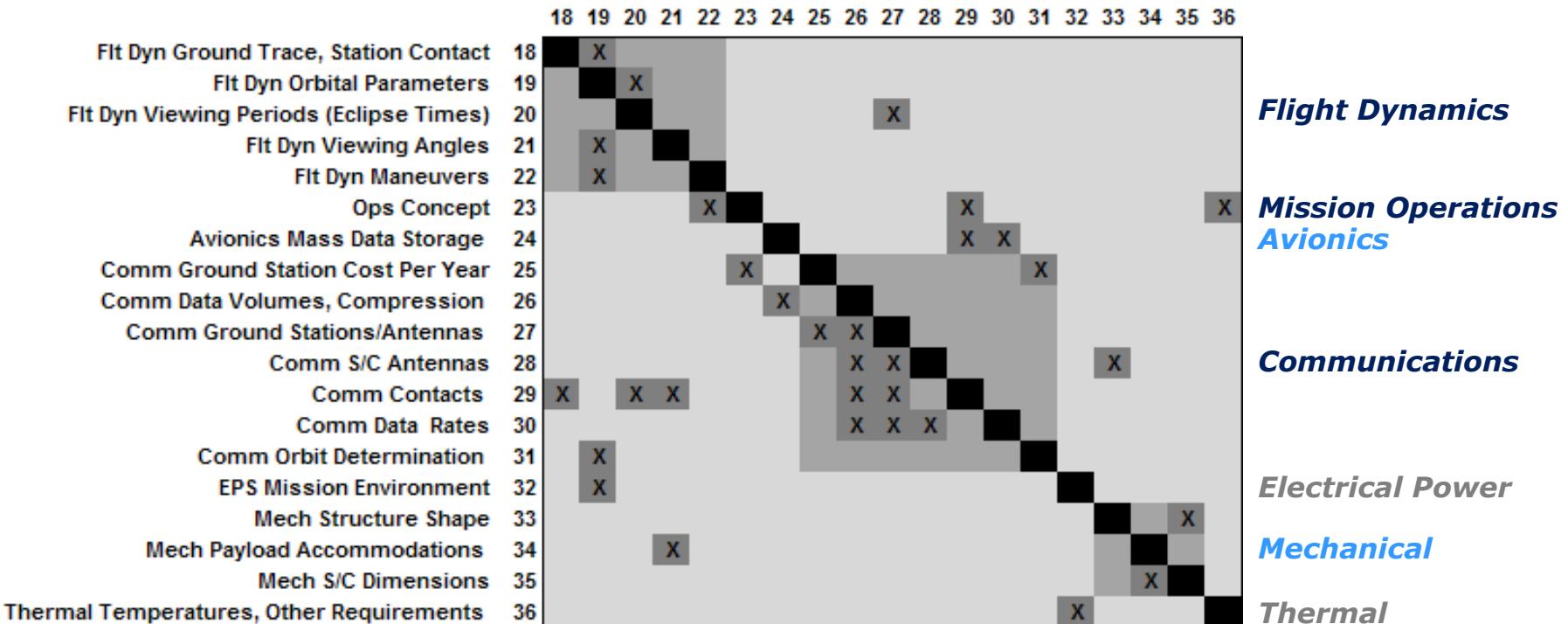
Tearing the DSM: Identification of Starting Assumptions



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

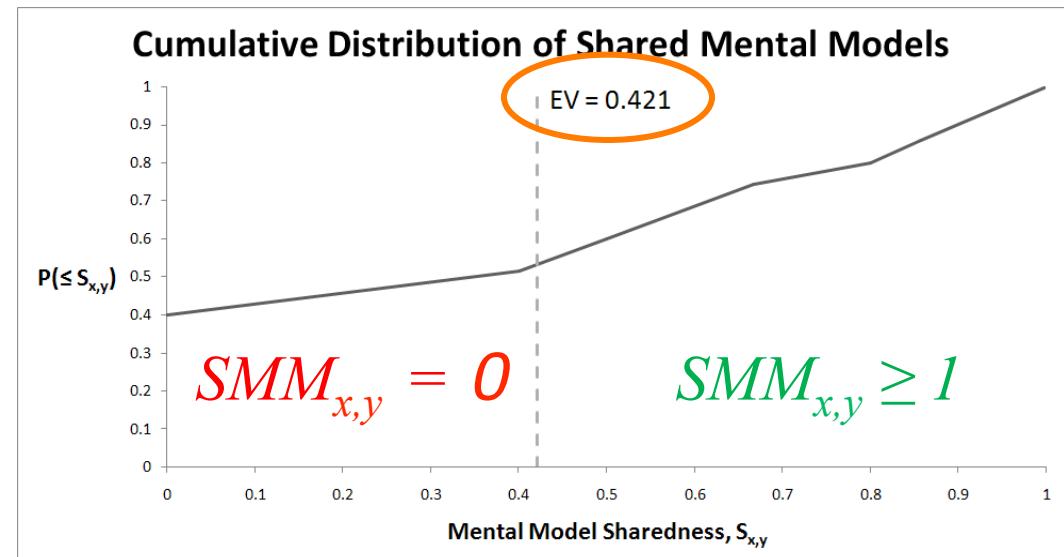
$2^4 = 16$ Possible Mental Models

	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

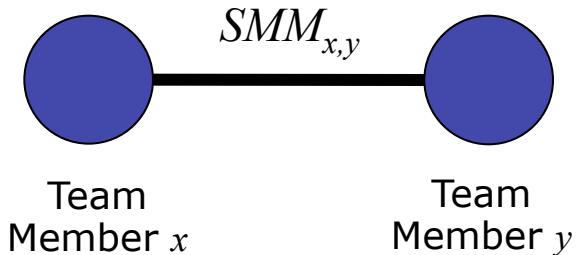
$SMM_{x,y} = 0 : S_{x,y} \leq EV$

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

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

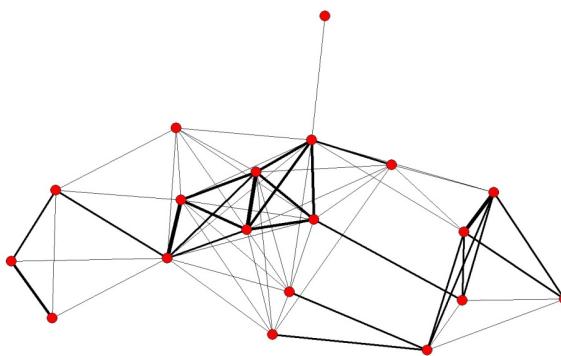
$SMM_{x,y} = 3 : EV + 1.5\sigma \geq S_{x,y} > EV + \sigma$

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

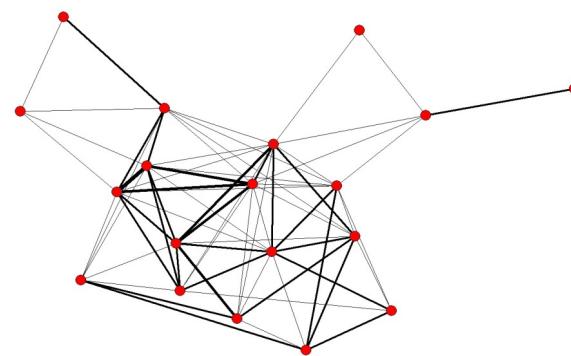


Sensitivity analysis conducted to show independence of results to cutoff values

Direction of Change in Shared Knowledge



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



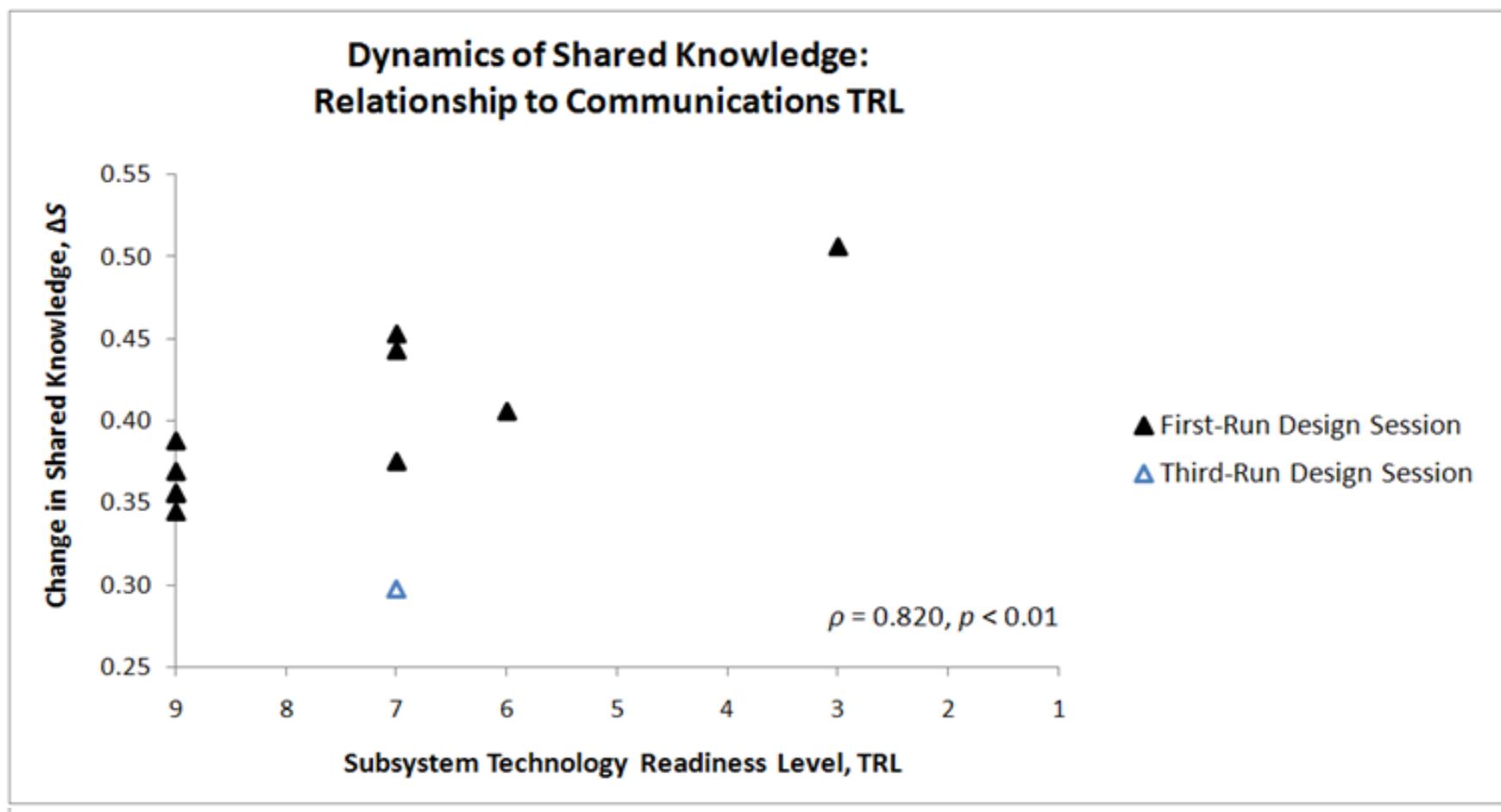
\leq
 S_{Post}
(Average $S_{x,y}$)

ΔS = Increase in Shared Knowledge

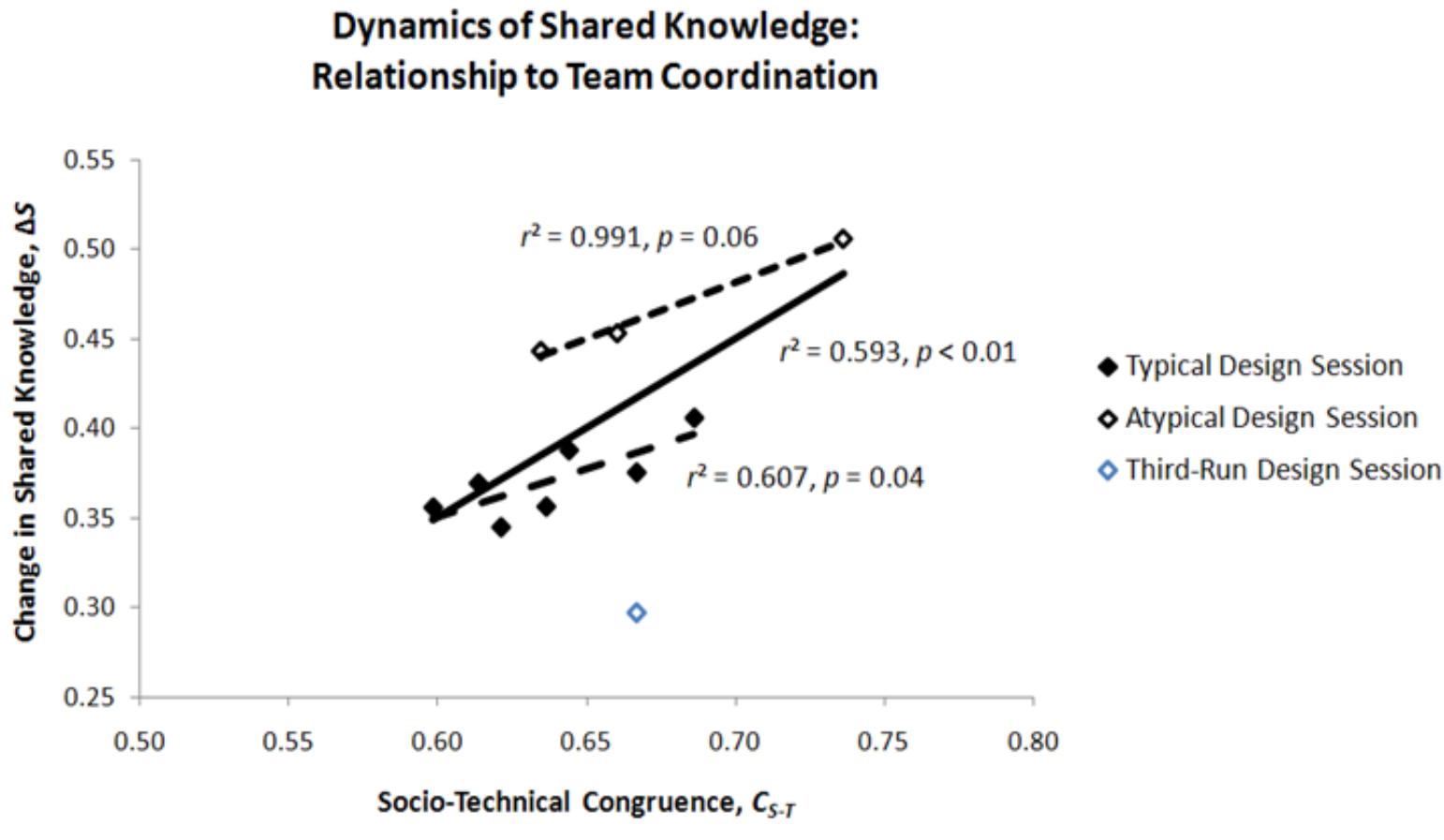
Relationship Among System Attributes

	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

