

Selling Systems Engineering by Searching for the “Sweet Spot”



Richard Beasley
Rolls-Royce plc



Anne O'Neil, P.E., CSEP
Anne O'Neil Consulting



Contents



- Overall “sweet spot” proposition
- Specifics of problem
- Definition of the “sweet spot”
- Anecdotes / lessons learnt from implementation journeys
- Organizational maturity in Systems Engineering
- Journey, not a “big bang”
- Conclusion / recommendation



1 Overall proposition



- Systems Engineering has the potential to be a ubiquitous discipline, adding value to many domains
- Systems Engineering can appear rigid, process heavy with a strange language and a significant investment burden, preventing the realisation of value
- We suggest there is a “sweet spot” for System Engineering application – balancing the Systems Engineering response appropriate to problem **and** Systems Engineering capability level in the organisation

Organizational guidance needed – to establish appropriate capability to realise the value of Systems Engineering



2 Specifics of problem



- 1. Systems Engineering is a team sport**
 - Solo practitioners cannot deliver benefits of SE alone
- 2. Organizational “brown field” challenge**
 - A SE advocate implementing SE needs to blend in with, leverage existing established responsibilities and culture
- 3. SE reputation for adding overhead, not value**
 - Poses barrier to obtaining resource support from PMs, cultivating executive sponsors
- 4. Terminology barrier**
 - “It’s difficult to sell something if you do not use language intelligible to prospective customers”

Elliot, O’Neil, Roberts, Schmid and Shannon, 2011,
Syst.Engin., 15, 203-212

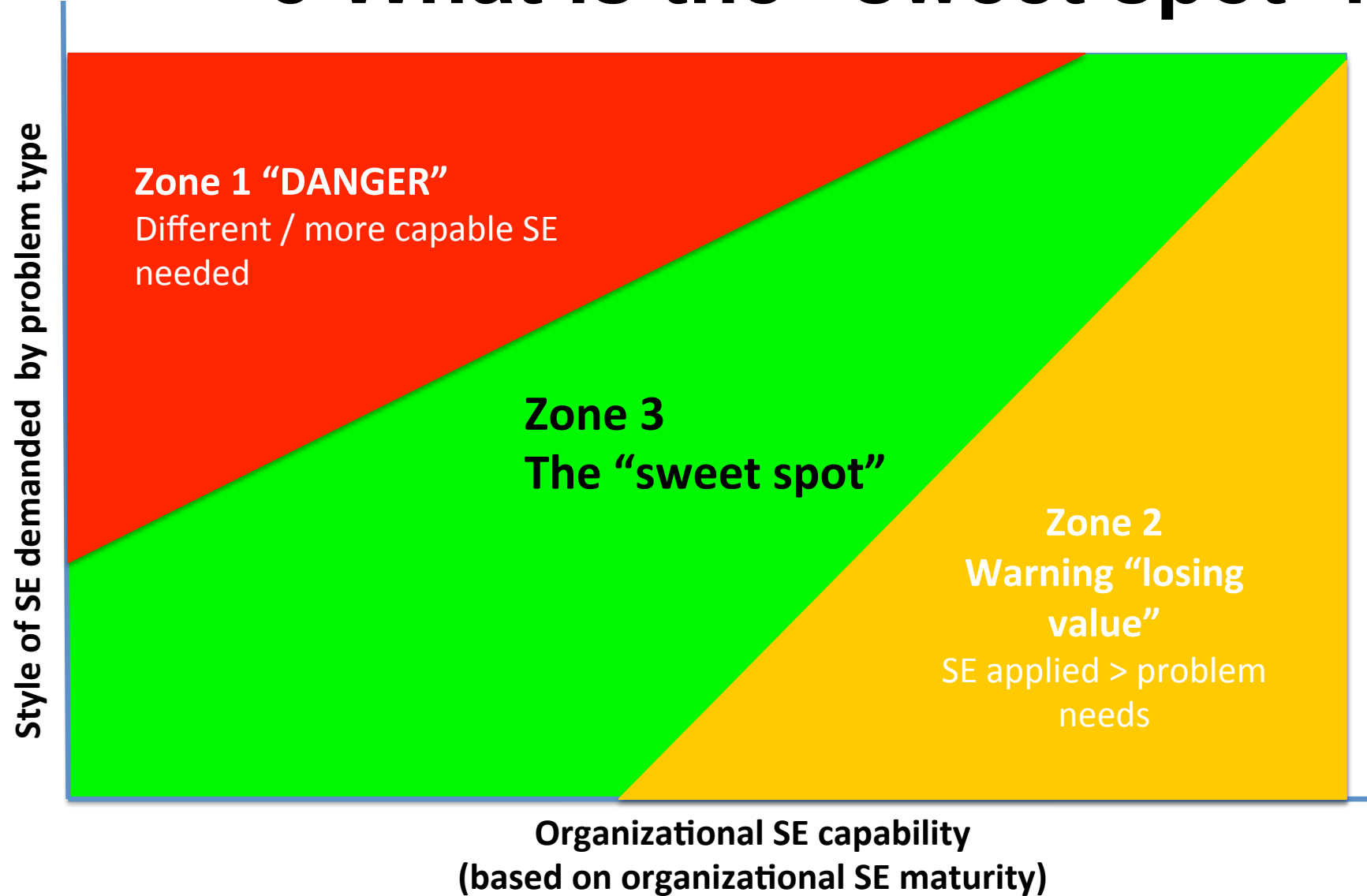


2 Specifics of problem – cont'd

- 5. Over-emphasizing process versus delivered value**
 - Can make process replacement for Systems Thinking, rather than enabler/ context for the powerful approach
- 6. Inappropriate dependency on tools / methods**
 - Avoid “pursuit for perfection”
- 7. Danger of creating another silo**
 - Do not perform SE for sake of “doing SE”



3 What is the “sweet spot”?



IMPORTANT note

- The axes are not linear; it's a conceptual model
- Y axis is not simply "tailoring" – it's the "style" of SE required



3 Explanation of zones



Zone 1 – Situation demands certain rigour and style

- Typical of heavily regulated domain, and large / multi-layered complicated systems
- Failure to use right style, or deliver leads to significant project failure

Zone 2 Doing too much

- carrying on with SE when insights achieved
- Just takes too long to do SE
- “tick box” – doing SE that tells you nothing
- Too much rigour / detail

Zone 3 – the sweet spot

- “Just right” – not too much/ not too little, and the right style for situation



3 – “Sweet spot” key takeaways



- Size of organisation must not be excuse for not adopting the SE approach and principles the situation demands
- Don't jump to a standard approach or methodology solution!

Systems Engineer the appropriate SE approach to situation



4 Anecdotes / lessons learned from implementation journeys #1 – Establishing SE capability at MTA NYCT



- **Created sense of Need**

- **Understanding and communicating the need: capital project delivery issues**
- **Then developed business case**
Leveraged benchmarking data from industry peers





Charting the implementation journey for MTA NYCT



Incremental, non-linear journey...

....flexibly aligned to agency, executive needs

- Didn't start at the beginning of lifecycle process
- Tailored activities, SE application to need – where we would demonstrate value.





Observing the problem space at MTA NYCT : Generating organizational buy-in and awareness



- Grew awareness for “systems issues”
- Allies generated, momentum and interest in other SE activities – to improve requirements definition, improve engagement with Operations stakeholders



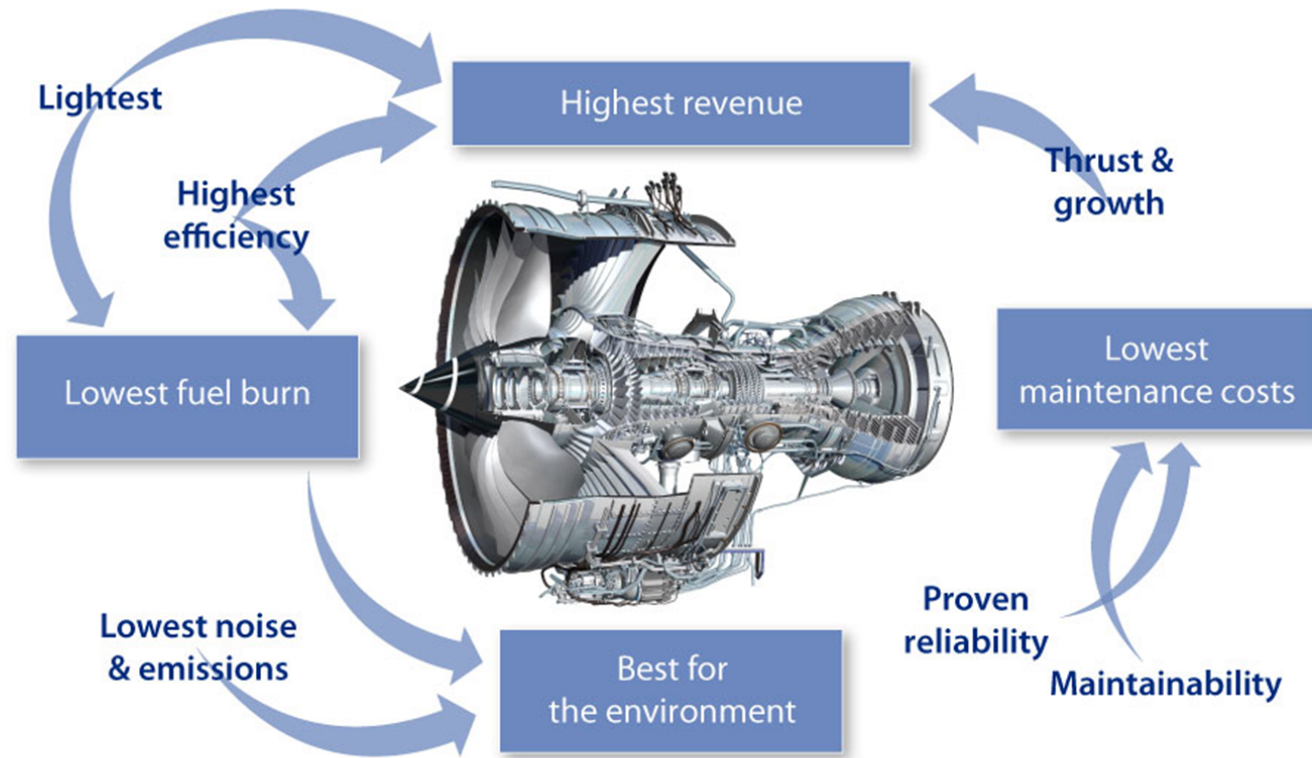
**At each incremental step
to introduce further SE
activities, emphasis
remained on delivering
value!**





4 Anecdotes / lessons learnt from implementation journeys #2 – Making SE the way Rolls-Royce does engineering

Multiple, challenging engine requirements



**Complicated product – obvious for Systems Engineering
as part of pre-work not re-work**



4.2 How do you react to this introduction to Systems Engineering?



“Basically Systems Engineering is good engineering with special areas of emphasis”

Blanchard and Fabrycky Systems Engineering and Analysis, 4 edition 2006

Positive

“OK, its common sense, and not too great a stretch from what I do now”

Curious / interested

Negative

“Are you saying I’m not a good engineer?”

*#\$%&** off”*

Disengaged / negative



4.2 Anecdotal experience: “It’s a journey” Rolls Royce Experience



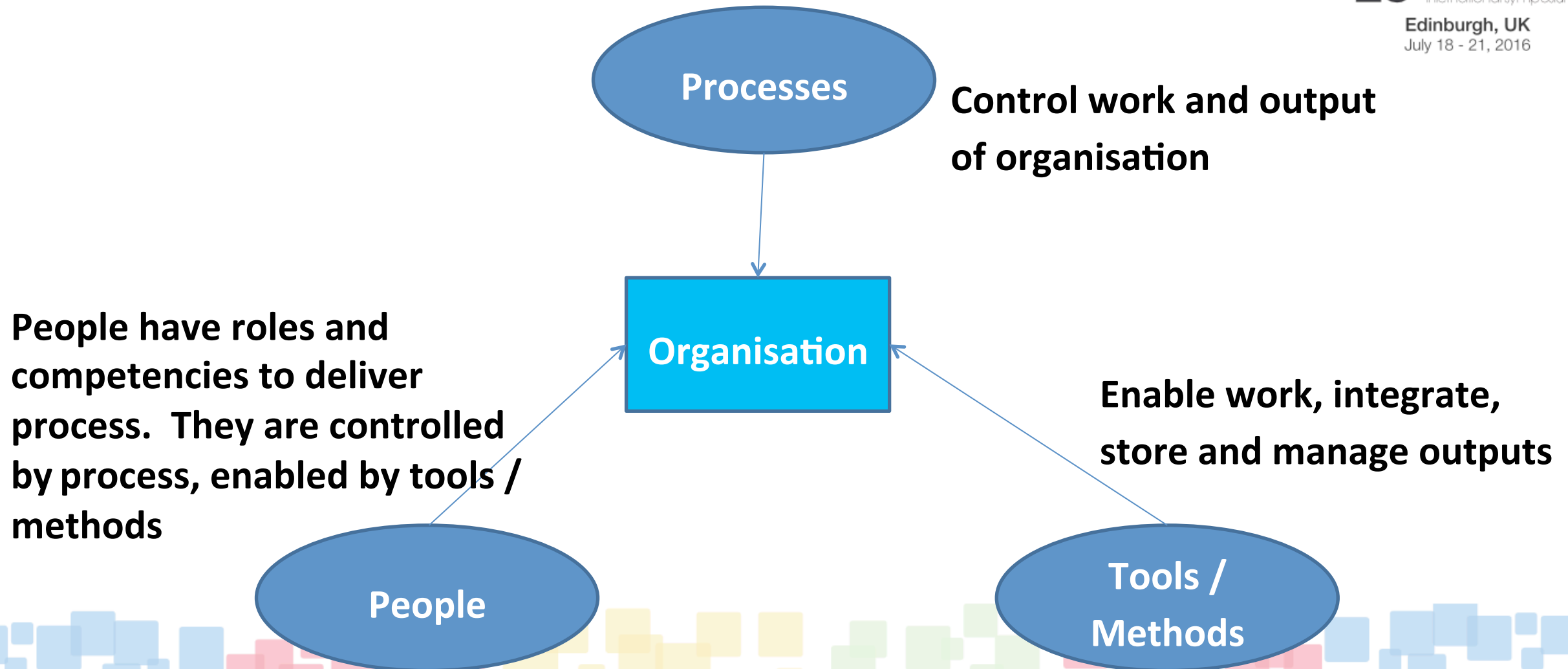
- Phase 1
 - Recognition that some practice is “implicitly” Systems Engineering, and that it is not a revolution but evolution
- Phase 2
 - “What and Why” of Systems Engineering
 - Barrier – “that’s just good Engineering / common sense”
- Phase 3
 - Who does SE and how is it done
 - Challenge is keeping its application “standard”, and build on good practice (don’t keep reinventing)
- Phase 4 – Continuous Improvement
 - This will include moving to more Model Based
 - But could not move to full-on MBSE initially, until there was sufficient basic maturity of SE

Note – need to always be preparing for next phase while implementing current



5 Organizational maturity:

How to organize & How implement





5 Organizational maturity to exploit SE

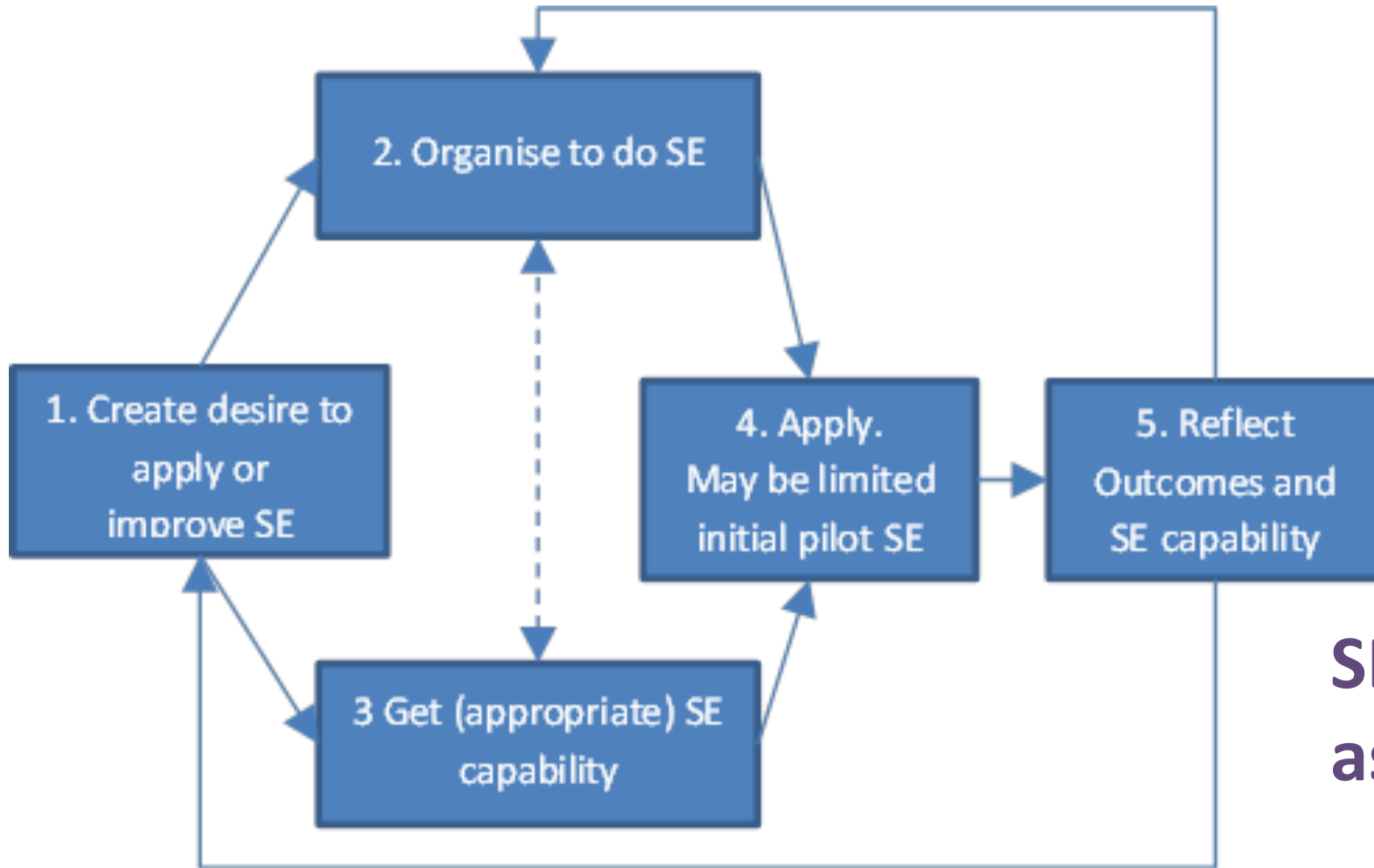
Key issues for integrated SE capability



- SE as “glue” role
- SE **IS** a discipline
- Scope expands beyond Engineering to Executives, Operations and Project Management
- SE must make its business case



6 Recognize it's a journey, and plan the route



SE must be seen
as a capability



6 Organizational maturity

Consider your organization when planning journey



Step 1: Establish need for change or improvement

Steps 2, 3 :

- Determine what type of SE required – driven by problems the organization solves
- Appropriate leadership style and change approach
- Recognize existing organizational SE aptitude (strengths and weaknesses)
- Recognize existing culture of organization



Recognize it's a journey, plan the route

Roles of SE Champion and Advocate

- Roles that define the Journey
- Core team guiding “Organizing to do SE”

Champion

- Accepts and pulls for SE application as business benefit

Advocate

- Responsible for planning the journey
- Ties SE capability needed to their understanding of 1) organization, 2) domain situation

Along journey approach must vary from “Prophet, to Pragmatist, to Perfectionist”

Kemp and Elphick, 2012





Conclusions:

Making SE truly universally applicable



- a) Create the desire for SE
- b) Sustain desire: cultivate Advocates & Champions
- c) Watch your language
- d) More than tools & process, it's *Systems Thinking*!
- e) SE seen as distinct discipline that is **additive** to the other engineering disciplines (as it integrates)
- f) Tailor SE to specific needs of problem AND to existing capability of organization

Recommend: INCOSE produce “Guidance for Development of Organizational SE Capability”

Contact details:

Richard Beasley,
Rolls Royce, plc
[@richbsys](#)

richard.beasley@rolls-royce.com

Anne O'Neil, P.E., CSEP
Anne O'Neil Consulting
[@systemscatalyst](#)

systems.oneil@gmail.com