

ALIGNING TECHNICAL AND PROJECT MANAGEMENT THROUGH PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES: *AN INDUSTRIAL CASE STUDY*

Authors:

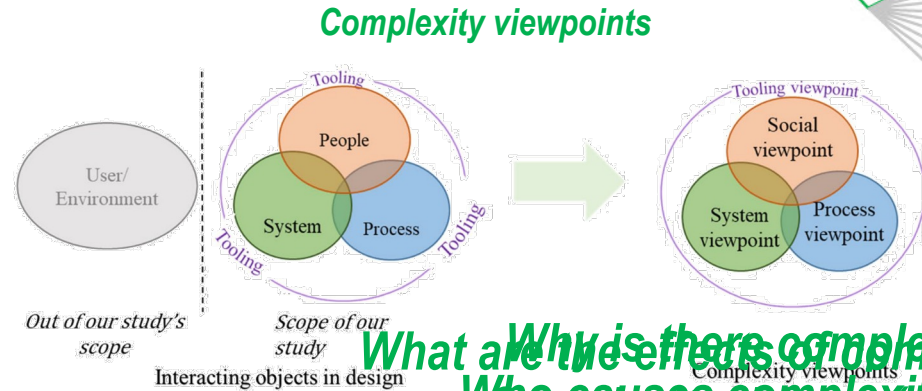
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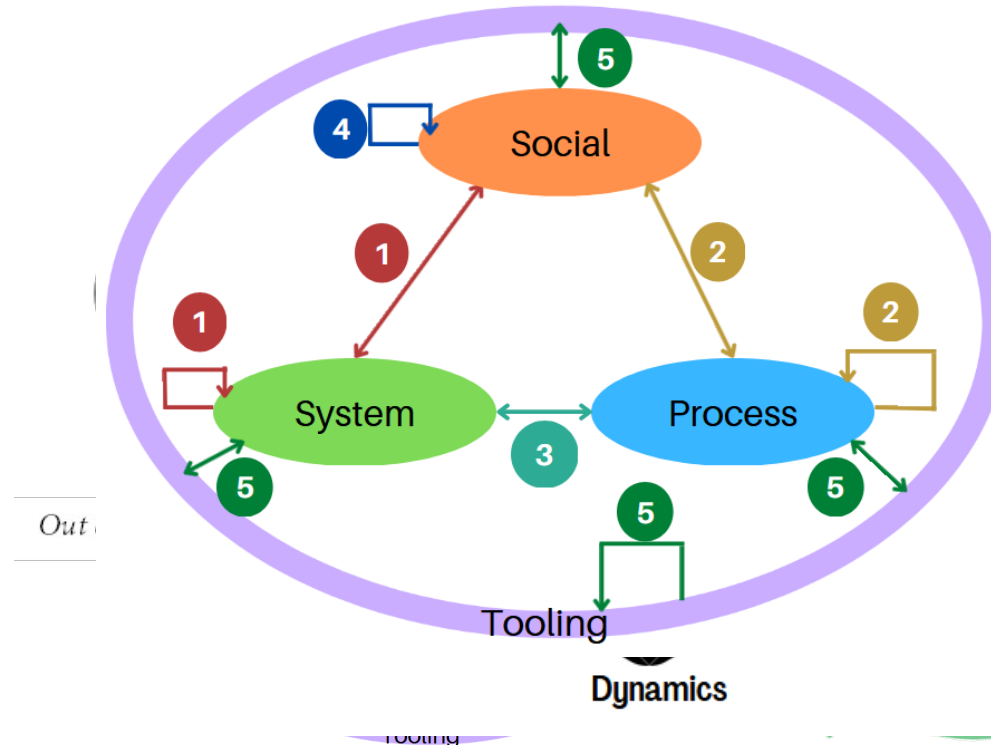


BACKGROUND

- In previous works, we proposed a multifaceted framework to characterize complexity in engineering design, called **System-Social-Process-Tool (SSPT) Framework**.



What are the effects of complexity?
Who causes complexity?
Generalized complexity challenges

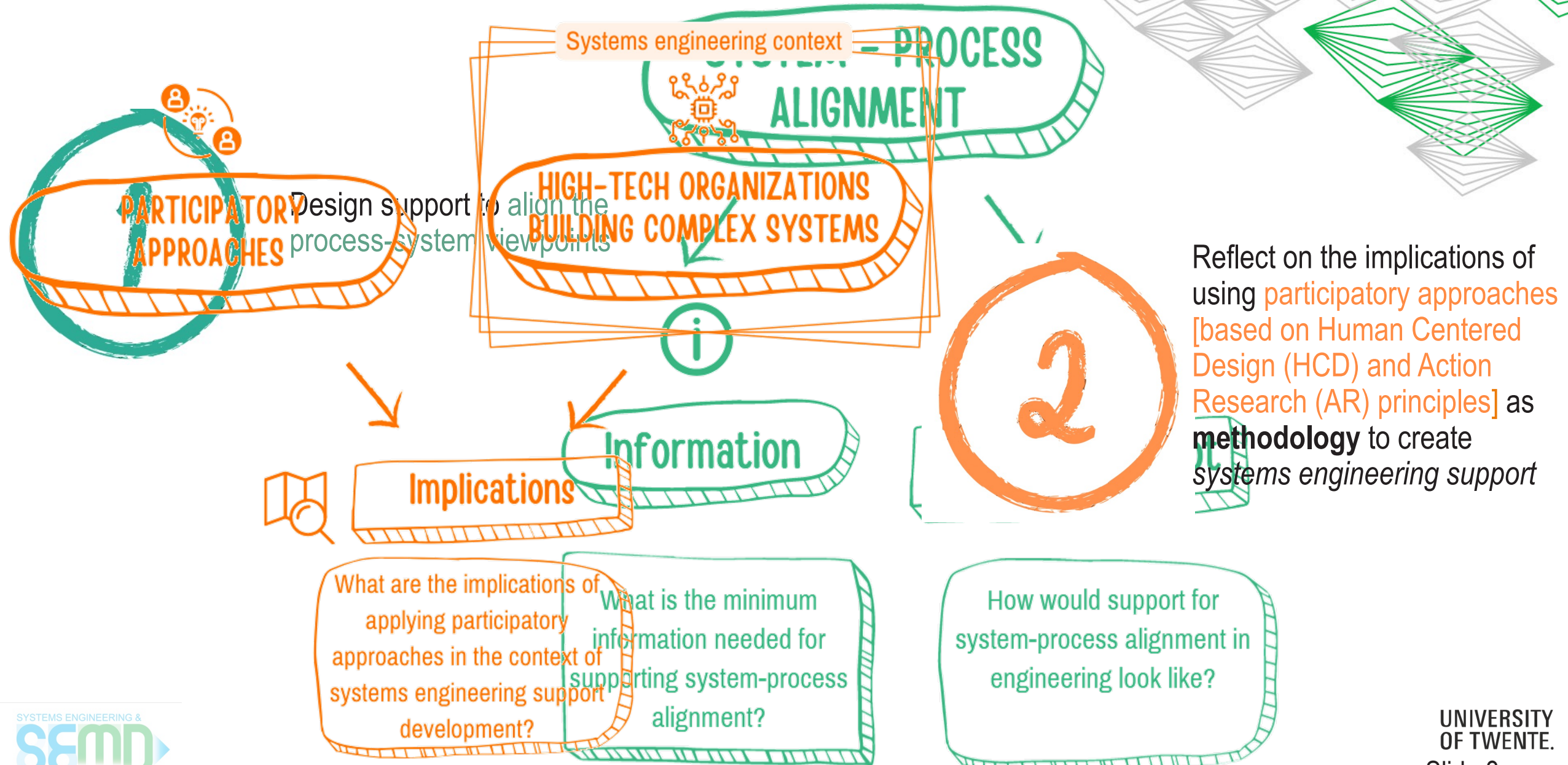


3 Alignment of the system and the process viewpoints

After mapping the literature using the framework, we found that the System-Process relationship was understudied.

(Generalized) Complexity challenges

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

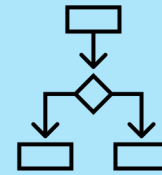
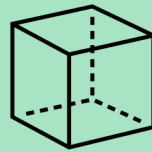


THE SYSTEM AND THE PROCESS VIEWPOINTS

We focus on these two complexity viewpoints:

THE SYSTEM

- Object to be created and operated to satisfy the stakeholder needs
- Continuant
- Has both an enduring cyber/physical presence and a functionality; it is something and can do something.
- **What** needs to be developed, tested, and delivered?

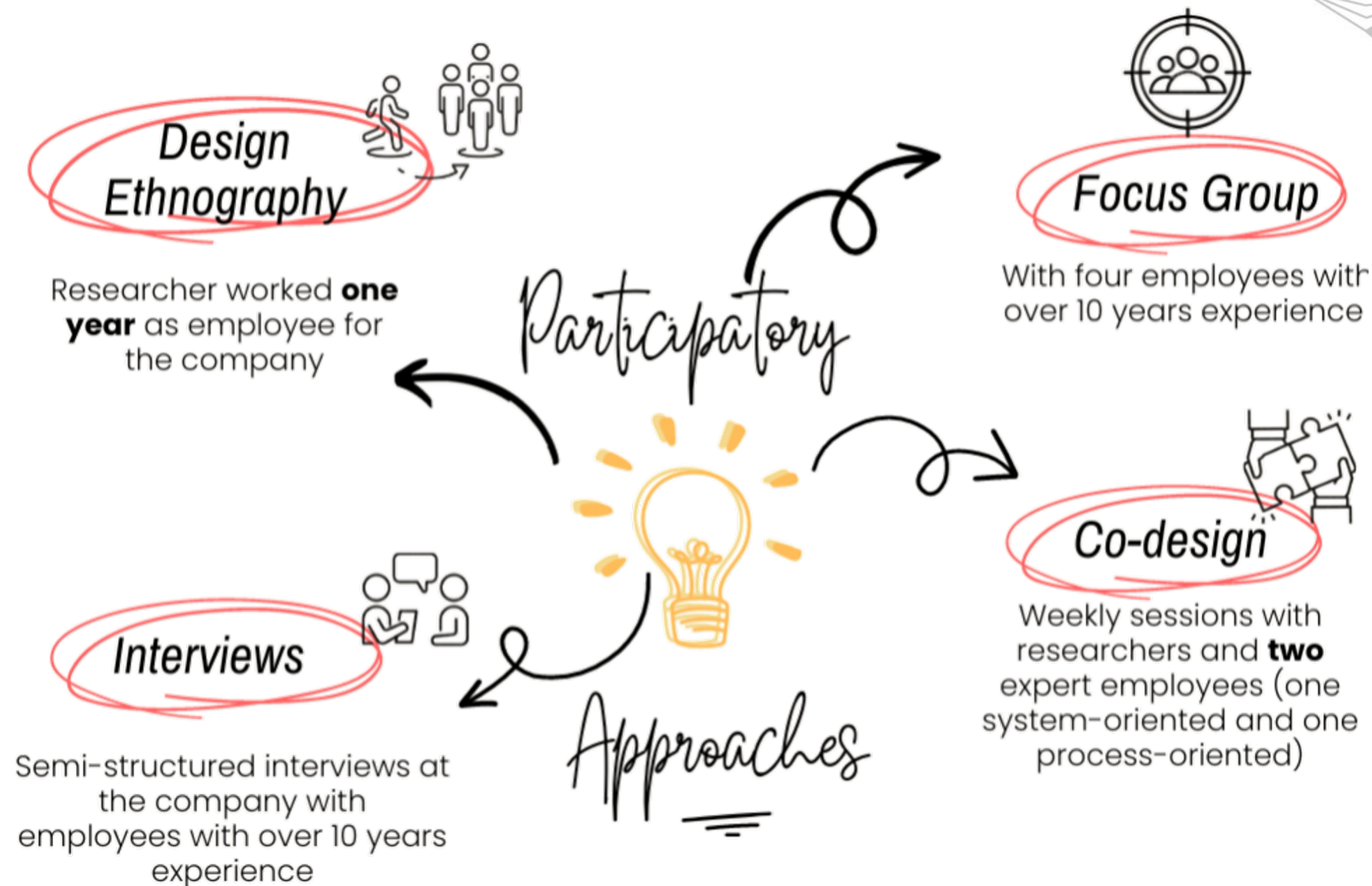


THE PROCESS

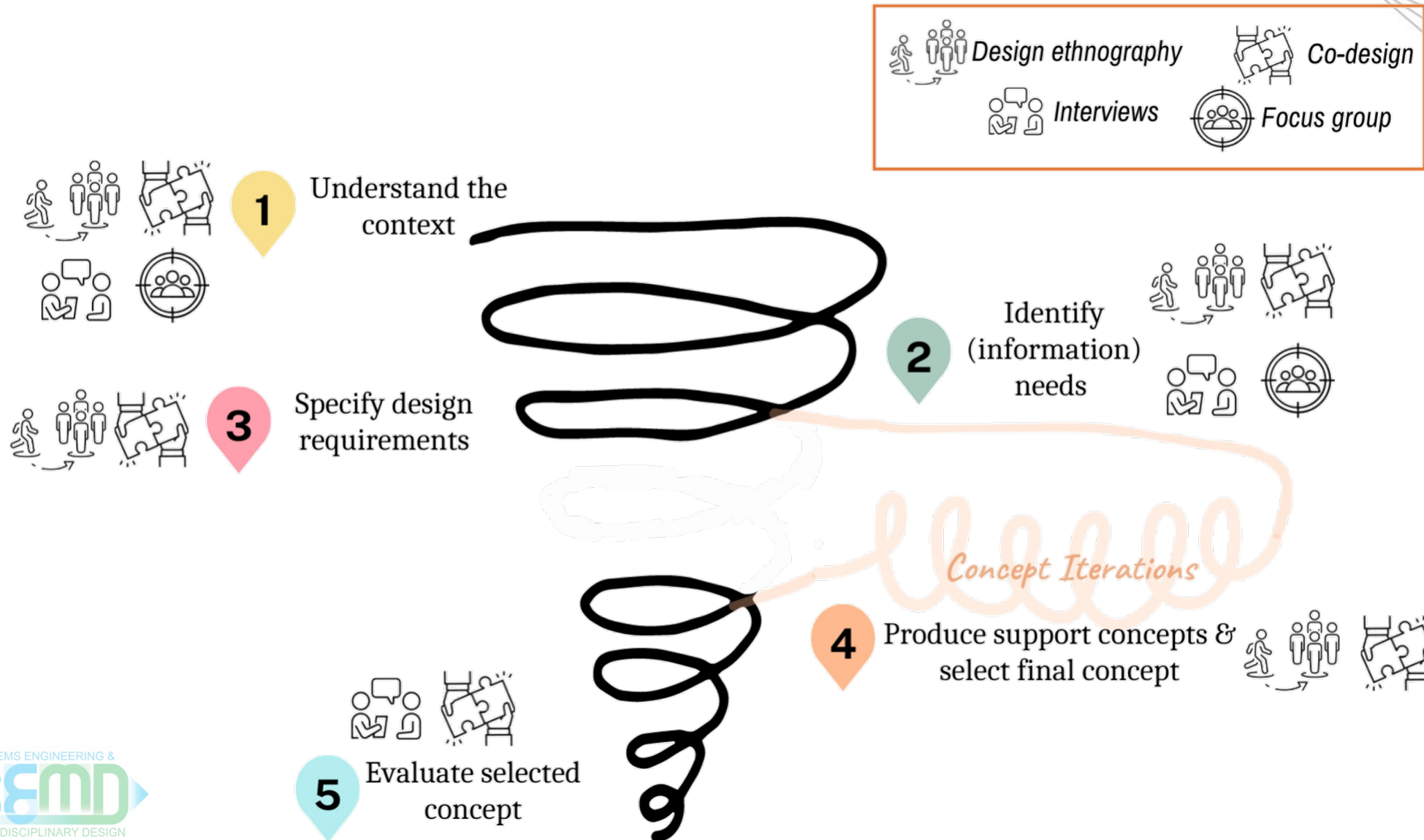
- The body of work required to create the object
- Occurrent
- Defined in terms of what it does (no substance, nothing exists when no work is being done).
- **When** each component, subsystem, and the final system should and can be developed and tested?



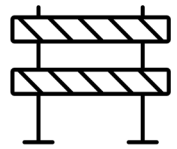
SELECTED PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES



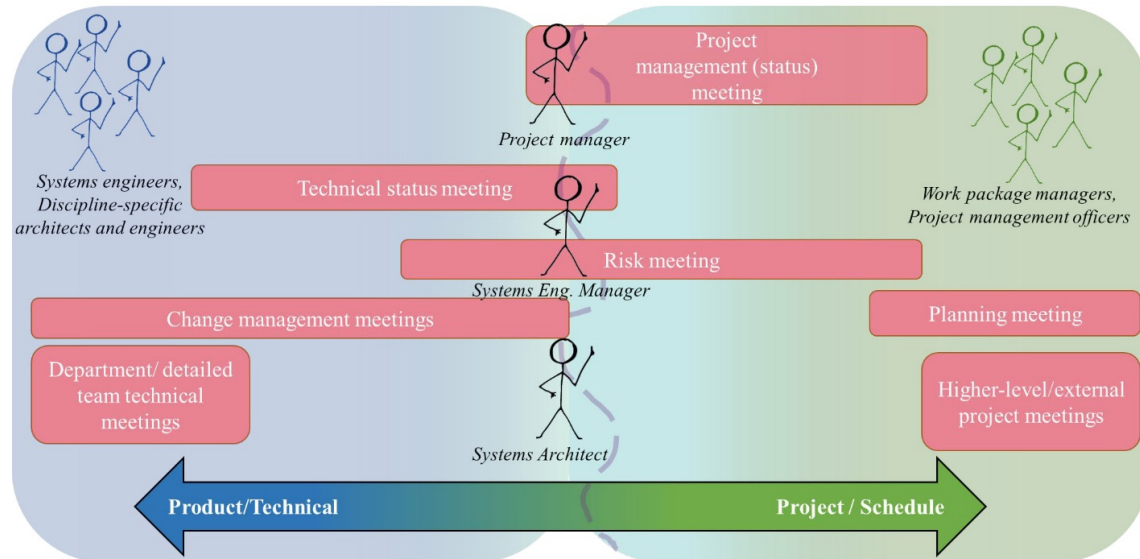
STEPS AND APPROACHES APPLIED IN OUR METHODOLOGY



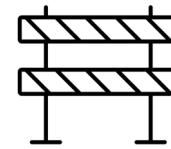
1 Understand the context



Barrier 1: Separation between technical- and process-oriented information flows.



The observed meeting landscape indicated that the technical and process meetings were sharply divided

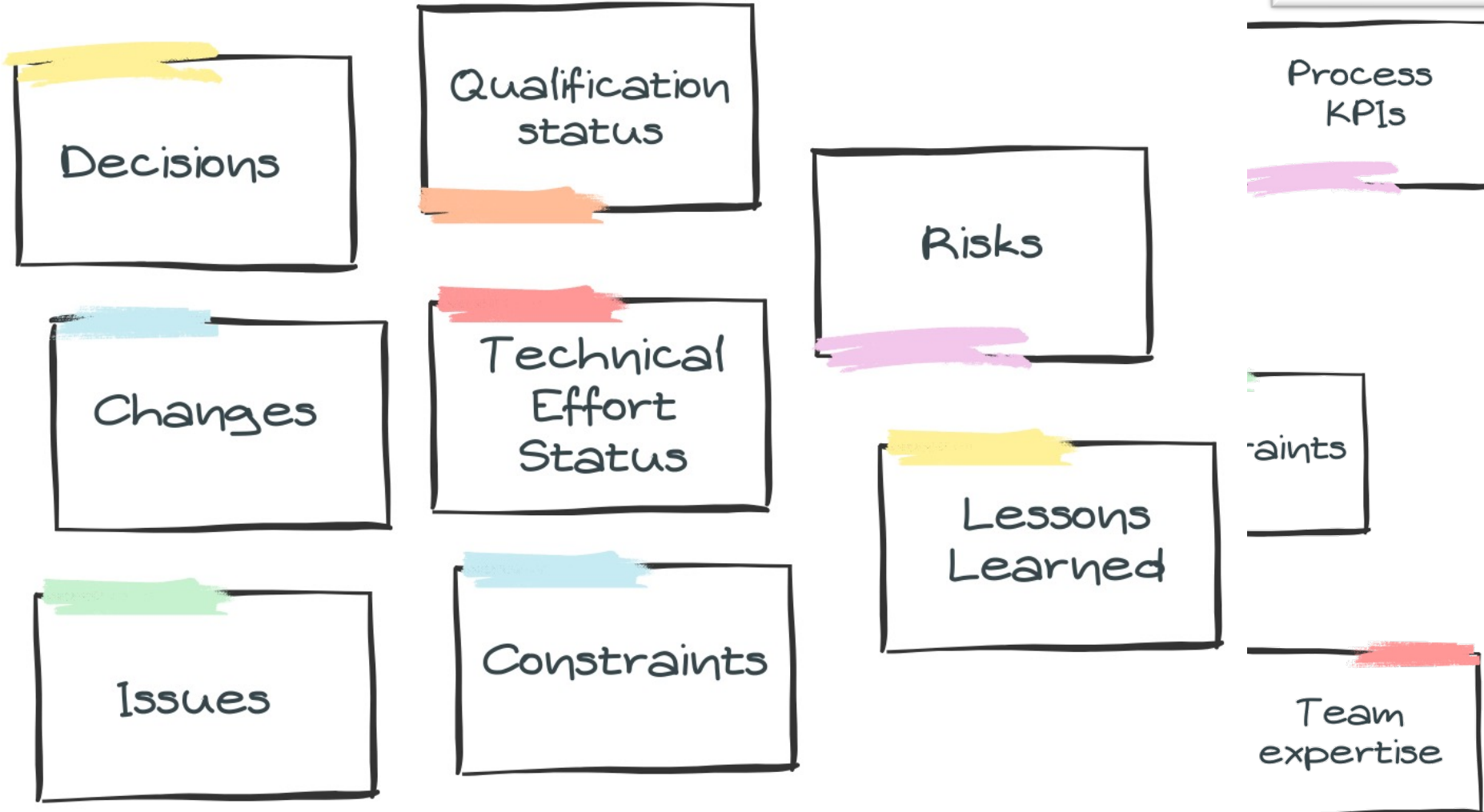


Barrier 2: Instability and dynamics of the project environment



2 Identify (information) needs

PRIORITIZED LIST FOR THE SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT



Applied participatory approaches



Design ethnography



Co-design

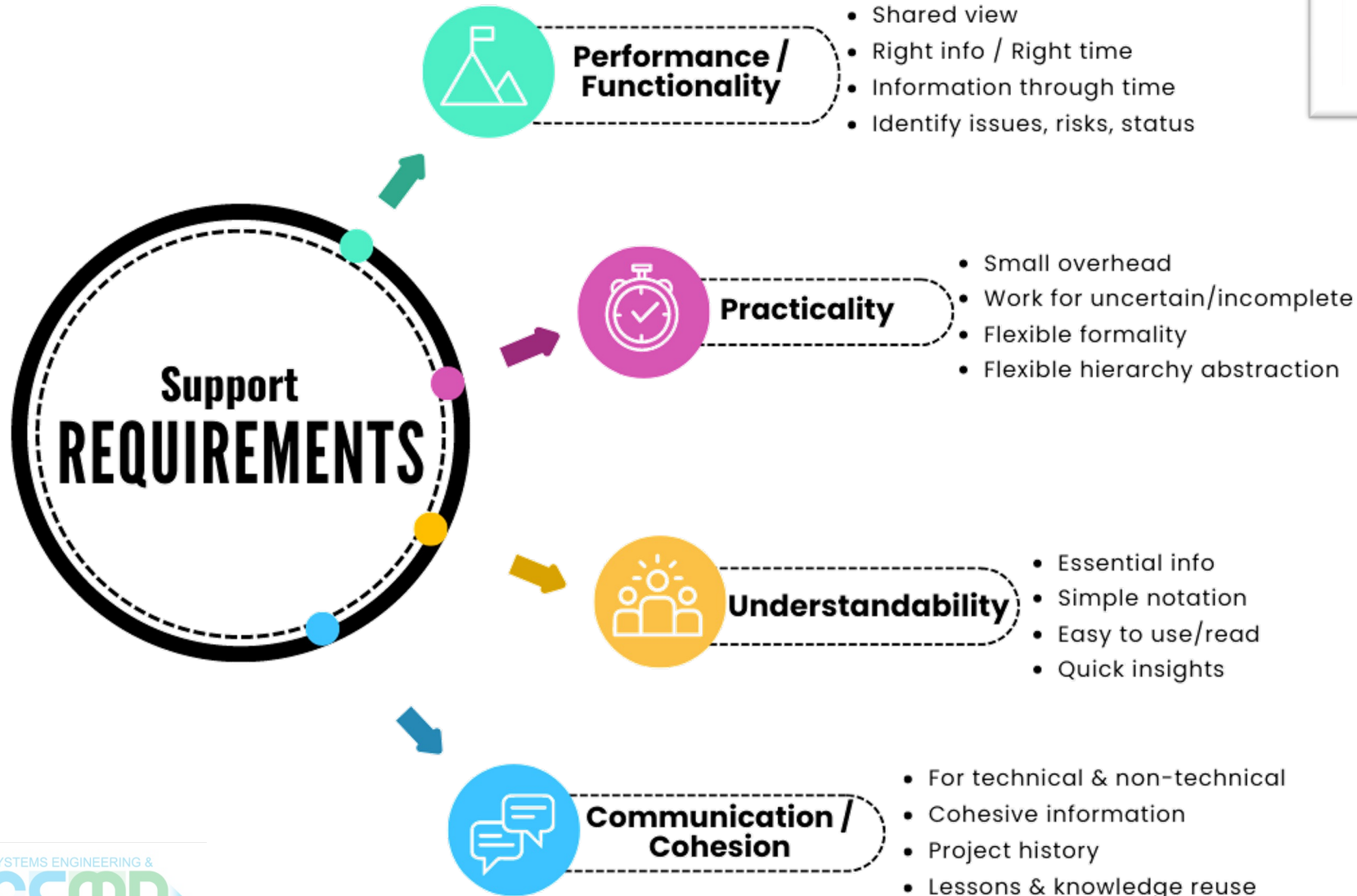


Interviews



Focus group

3 Specify design requirements



Applied participatory approaches



Design ethnography



Co-design



Interviews



Focus group

4 Produce support concepts & select final concept

GENERAL DRIVING CONCEPT

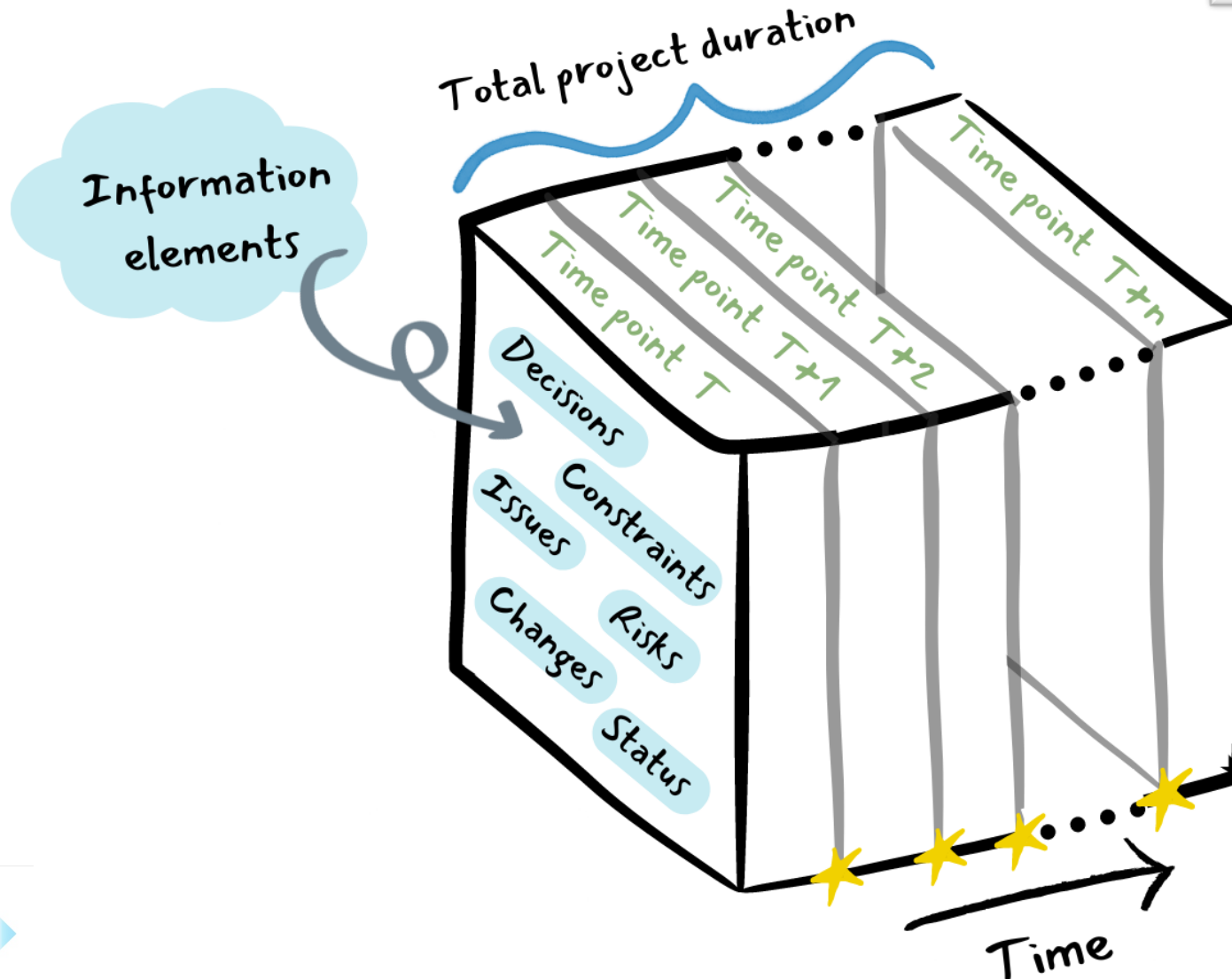
Applied participatory approaches



Design ethnography



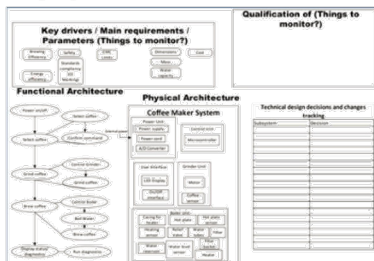
Co-design



4



Co-design



Key drivers / Main requirements / Parameters (Things to monitor?)

- Brewing instruction
- Customer
- Time limits
- Convenience
- Energy efficiency
- Standard compliance
- Environmental friendliness
- Human factors
- Cost

Functional Architecture

Physical Architecture

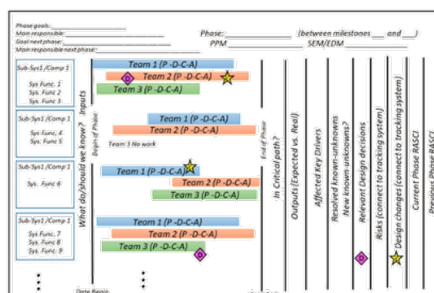
Coffee Maker System

Legend:

- Done
- To do - on time
- To do - delayed
- Decision made
- Decision to be made
- Task identified
- Deliverable status
- Key parameter: not yet identified
- Work in completion
- Not started

[illegible]

Concept Iterations



The main screen of the System is divided into four quadrants:

- Physical architecture:** A hierarchical tree structure showing the system's components. The root is 'System' (yellow), which branches into 'Subsystem A' (orange), 'Subsystem B' (red), and 'Subsystem C' (green).
- Functional Architecture:** A hierarchical tree structure showing the system's functions. The root is 'Function 1' (yellow), which branches into 'Function 2' (orange), 'Function 3' (red), and 'Function 4' (green).
- Key drivers:** A bar chart showing the key drivers of the system. The x-axis is labeled 'Key drivers' and the y-axis is labeled 'Cost' and 'Safety'. The bars are colored orange for 'Cost' and green for 'Safety'.
- Graph view:** A line graph showing the system's availability over time. The x-axis is labeled 'Time' and the y-axis is labeled 'Graph view: System availability (%)'. The graph shows a blue line representing the system's availability, which starts at 100% and decreases over time.

(4) *Perceived uncertainty*

4 Produce support concepts & select final concept

CONCEPT # 5 (FINAL ITERATION)

Applied participatory approaches



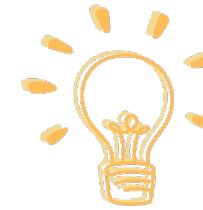
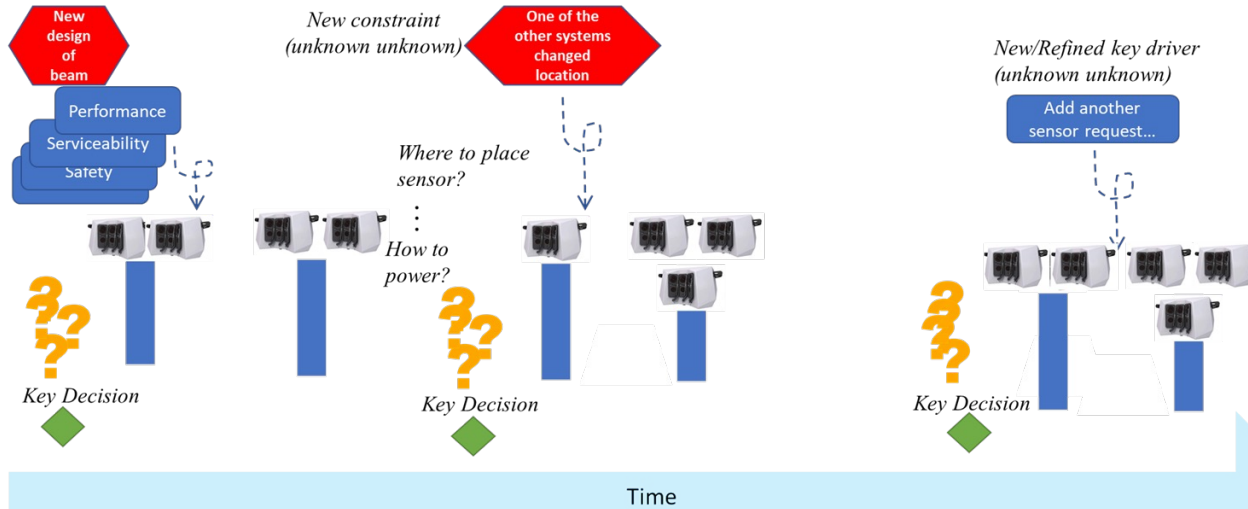
Design ethnography



Co-design



Product under design



Measures of effectiveness (MOEs)

Technical Performance Measures (TPMs)

Key drivers



Quick "big picture" + linking

Documenting & indexing project history

Irregularities & solutions quickly findable
→ lessons learned



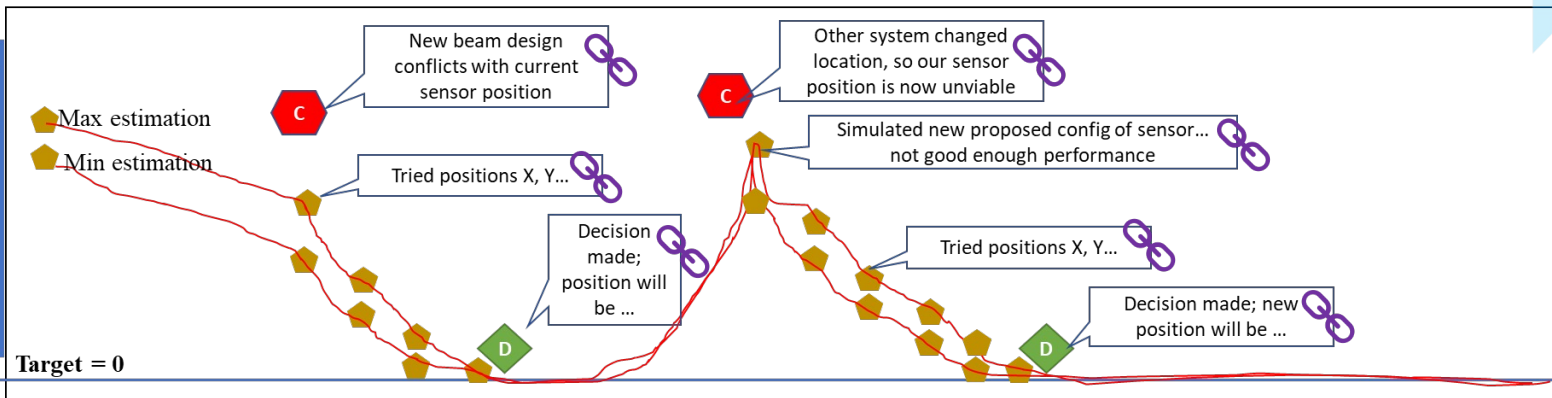
Dependency on identifying key drivers

Many indicators might be needed

Effort to quantify, capture and link info

Key driver indicator

Uncovered area (m2?)



4 Produce support concepts & select final concept

Applied participatory approaches



Design ethnography



Co-design

CONCEPT COMPARISON

	FUNCTIONALITY/ PERFORMANCE	PRACTICALITY	UNDERSTANDABILITY	COMMUNICATION/ COHESION
1	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
2	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
3	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
4	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●
5	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●	● ● ●

Difficult to assure right info/ right time

Sufficiently integrated?
Easy identification?

All cause a bit of overhead
Uncertainty? Formality?

Essential info?
Notation simplicity & insights?

5

Evaluate selected concept

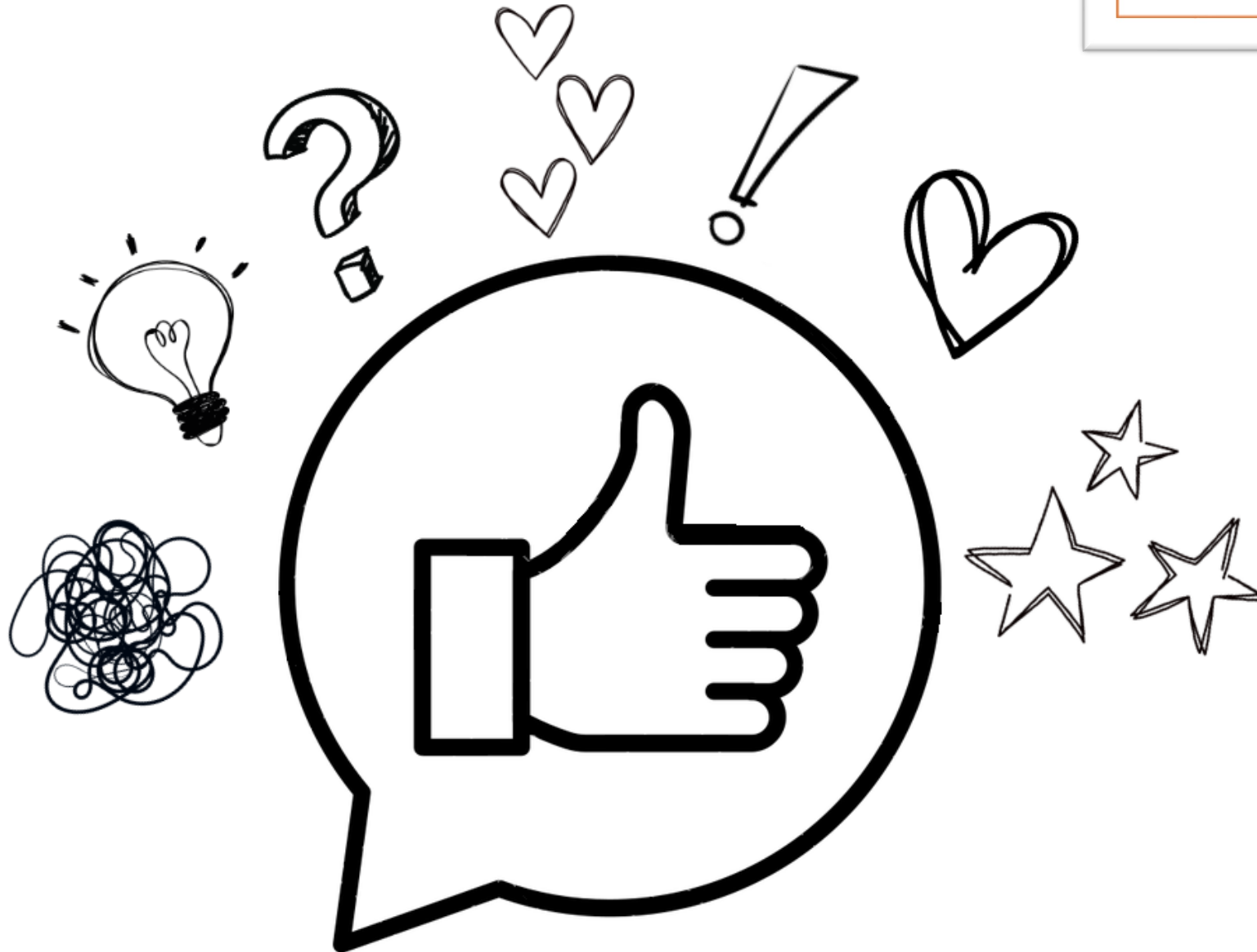
Applied participatory approaches



Interviews



Co-design



DISCUSSION

ALIGNMENT OF PROCESS AND SYSTEM VIEWPOINTS

Value



Effort /
overhead

Information
overload



Sharing
format

Human
aspects

Abstraction



Sharing
medium



Us vs.
Them

DISCUSSION

ALIGNMENT OF PROCESS AND SYSTEM VIEWPOINTS

Complexity demands a new relationship between systems engineers and project managers.



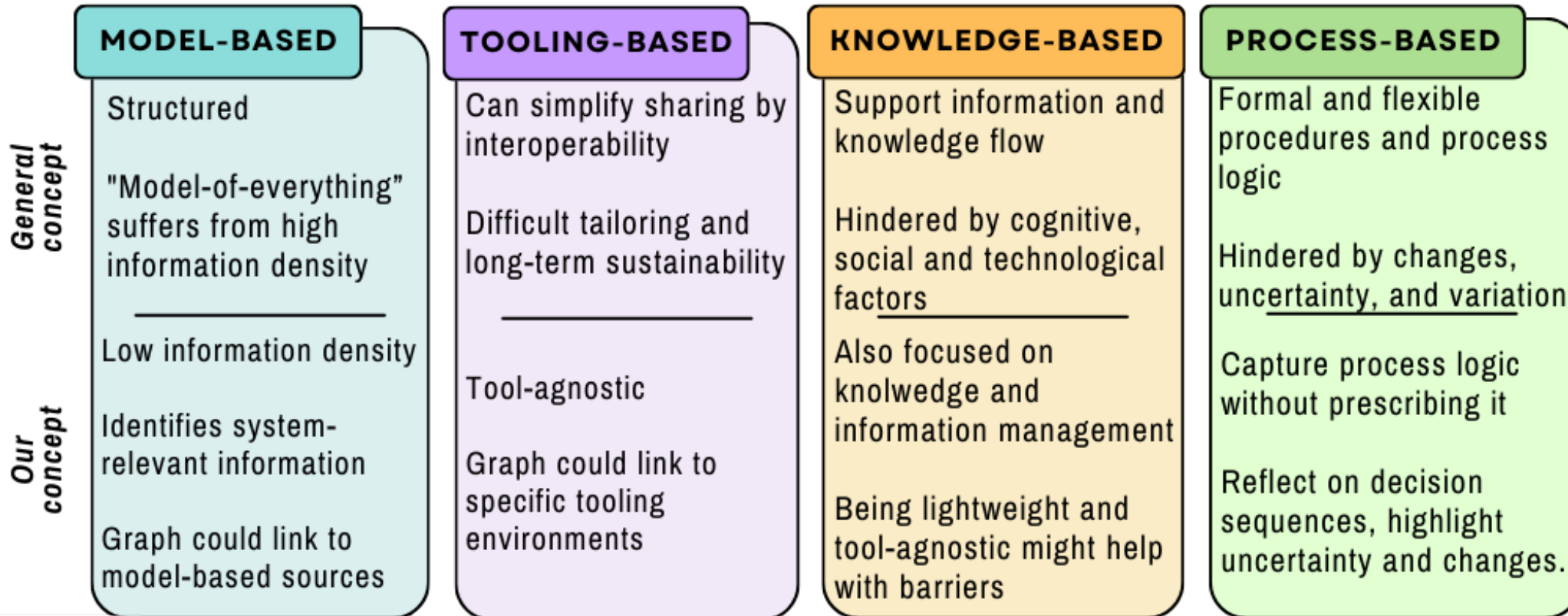
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DISCUSSION

ALIGNMENT OF PROCESS AND SYSTEM VIEWPOINTS

Relationship to other integrative efforts in systems engineering



DISCUSSION

IMPLICATIONS OF PARTICIPATORY APPROACHES

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

Win-win Industrial collaboration setup

Stakeholders own the problem too

Stepping in the shoes of the team

Early investment pays off later

Shared knowledge through
collective learning

Democratic representation at interface

ATTENTION POINTS

Time, money, and effort investment

Participant commitment and willingness

Relationship building

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

