

PARADIGM CHANGE IN SYSTEMS ENGINEERING

**Richard de Neufville
Professor of Engineering Systems**

Where this talk is going

- **You – system designers and managers – can greatly increase expected value of your products**
- **You need to:**
 - **“think outside the systems engineering box”,**
 - **rethink process of system design and management.**
- **You can then**
 - **make system flexible – (use “real options”) to enable**
 - **efficient response to inevitable uncertainties**

INCREASE EXPECTED VALUE

Serendipity in Design???

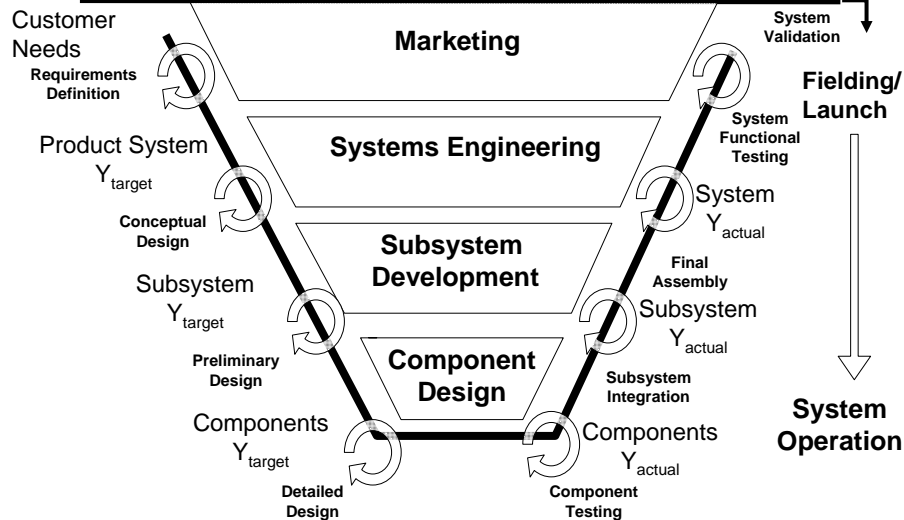
- This talk is not about being lucky...
- It is about “making your luck”
 - ... About thoughtful engineering design
 - ... About creating the conditions that enable you, the system managers, to
- Take advantage of upside opportunities
- Avoid downside eventualities

Part 1 – Rethinking Systems Engineering

- Engineering design has been linear:
 - Define “Requirements” -- These come from outside of engineering -- demand forecasts, customer survey, etc
 - “Optimize” Design for these conditions; Define, Analyze, Choose Modules, Components, etc.
 - Assemble Components, Module, System
 - Job done
- More formally...

Slide by O. de Weck 07

Traditional (Systems) Engineering



Paradigm Change
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Richard de Neufville ©
Slide 5 of 14

Slide adapted from O. de Weck 07

Implicit Assumptions of TSE

- **Customers know what their needs are**
- **The requirements are known and time-invariant**
- **The system or product can be designed as one coherent whole and is built and deployed in one step**
- **Only one system or product designed at a time**
- **The system will operate in a stable environment as far as regulations, technologies, demographics and usage patterns are concerned**

Paradigm Change
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Richard de Neufville ©
Slide 6 of 14

Slide adapted from O. de Weck 07

Assumptions of TSE – not Realistic!

- **Customers know their needs?** **New ones emerge!**
- **The requirements are known?**
These change with needs and new regs, etc, etc.
- **The system can be designed as a coherent whole and built and deployed in one step?** **Often not**
- **Only one system being designed?** **Families likely**
- **The system will operate in a stable environment as far as regulations, technologies, demographics and usage patterns are concerned?** **We wish...**

Traditional (Systems) Engineering

- **Has been very successful, delivering highly complex systems of all sorts**
- **However, it can now do better...**
- **If we step outside its “box” of assumptions**
- **... which are unrealistic!**
- **“Optimal” design not optimal over range of possibilities – often will perform poorly or inefficiently. “Optimization” can be illusory.**

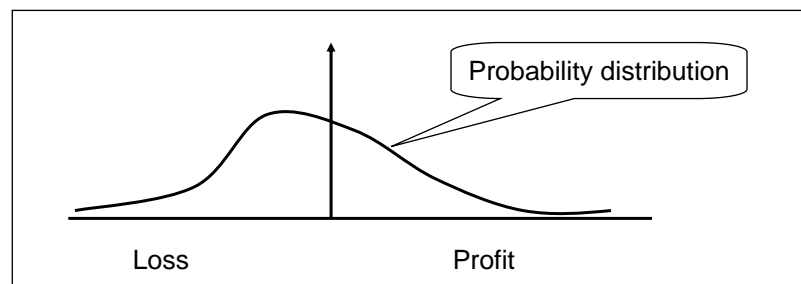
The Reality Is

- Our systems are in the middle of uncertainties
 - Technological change ... IT, Supply-Chain, ...
 - Economic Financial conditions ... Boom and Bust
 - Regulatory... Environmental, trade...
 - Shape of Industry and Competition ... Telecoms...
 - Political... NAFTA, European Union, embargoes...
 - Other ... strikes, fires, hurricanes ...

Bottom Line: Outcomes only known probabilistically

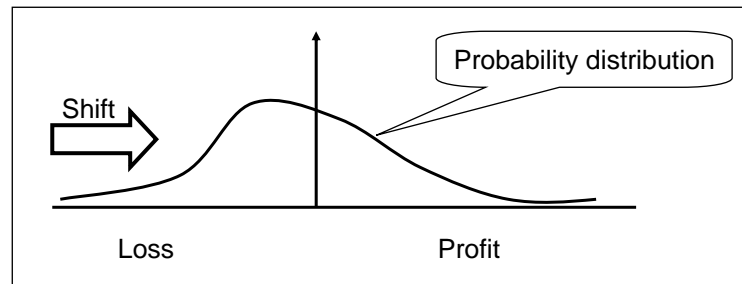
Design involves a distribution of risk

- Outcomes vary in probability
- Consequences of outcomes \times probability \Rightarrow pdf (probability distribution function)
- Example: communications satellite system:



Part 2 – Opportunity for Greater Value

- Change the distribution of outcome; increase value
- Key: flexibility to adapt design to actual circumstances
 - Avoid downside risks
 - Exploit Upside Opportunities



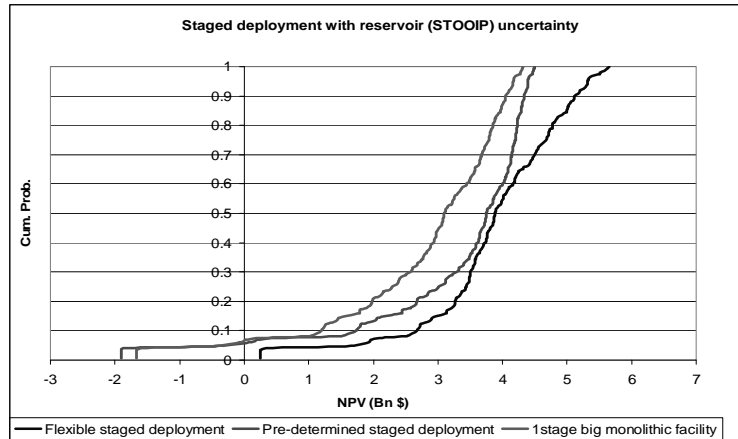
Opportunity Results from

- Recognition of Uncertainty
- ... Leading to Analysis of Possible Outcomes
- ... And Motivation to Improve Performance
- ... Measured in Expected Value

20 to 30 % Increases in Value Routine!

Slide adapted from Jijun Lin

Example: Design for Major Oil Company



About 30% Increase in Value from 2.7 to 3.5 Billion \$

Paradigm Change
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Richard de Neufville ©
Slide 13 of 14

Take-away

Standard Process of Systems Design can be improved

- It unrealistically assumes that we can predict future requirements, situation
- It then seeks to deliver an “optimal” design for this possible future – ignoring the other possibilities
- On average, this “optimal” design misses opportunities

New approach recognizes uncertainties

- Develops designs to perform well for possible outcomes
- **Delivers 20 to 30 % Increases in Value!**

Paradigm Change
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Richard de Neufville ©
Slide 14 of 14