SE1

Integrating Systems Engineering (SE) and Program Performance Management (PPM) to Increase the Probability of Delivering Needed Capabilities for Project/Program Success

Glen B. Alleman Tuesday 20 August 2019 1:10PM — 1:50PM



PROJECT AND PROGRAM MANAGEMENT SYMPOSIUM

• Better Management • Better Projects



Quotes and References Attributed in Thursday's Workshop

Sobering Thoughts About Managing Complex Systems



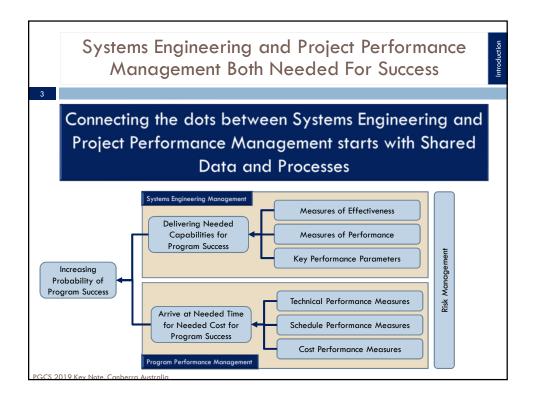
NEW SYSTEMS MEAN NEW PROBLEMS

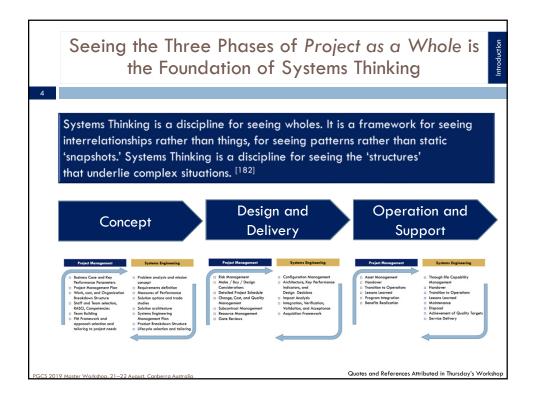
Unconstrained System — a collection of component systems, simple or complex, managed, operated, developed, funded, maintained, and sustained independently of its overarching principal system that creates a new capability.

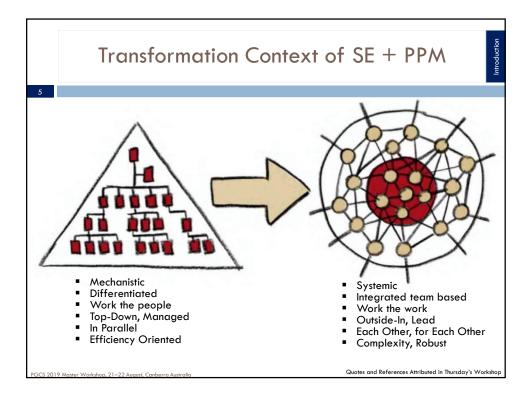
Complex System — a collection of large, multifaceted, and interrelated component systems that are dependent on the entirety of the principal system for management, operations, development, funding, maintenance, and sustainment.

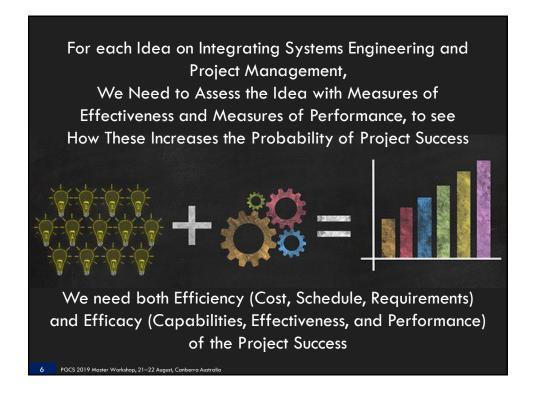
Complex systems are non-deterministic, adaptive, holistic, and with nonlinear interfaces between attributes.

IN COMPLEX SYSTEMS, MALFUNCTION AND EVEN
TOTAL NON-FUNCTION MAY NOT BE DETECTABLE
FOR LONG PERIODS, IF EVER

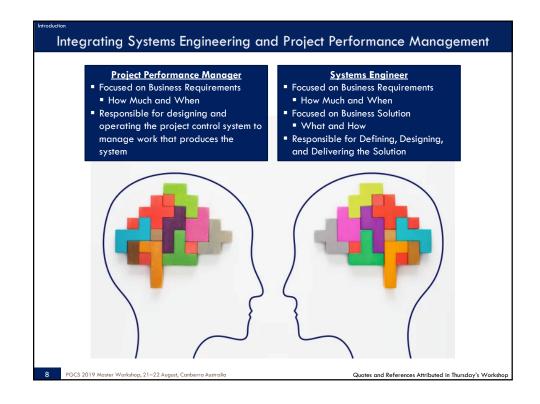


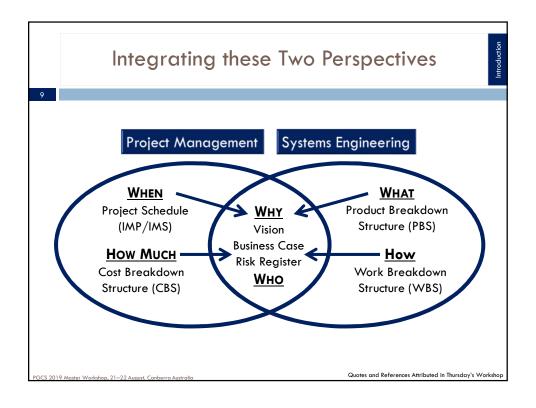


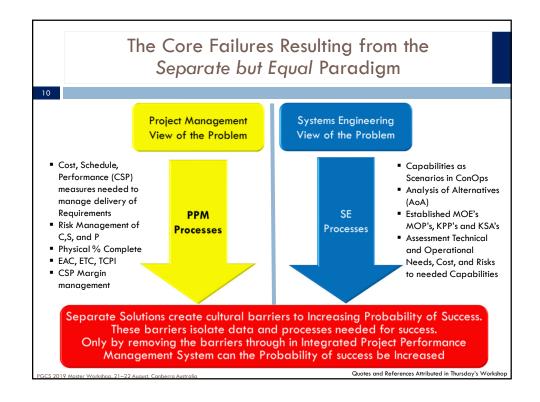


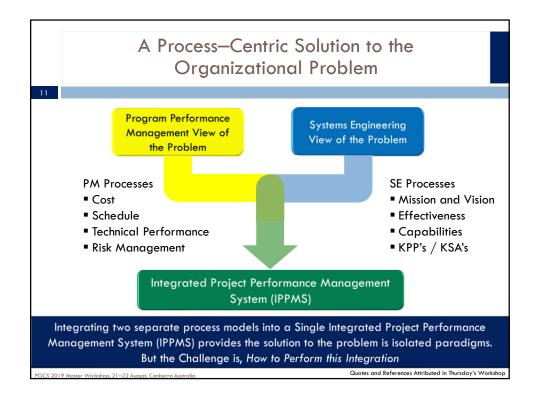


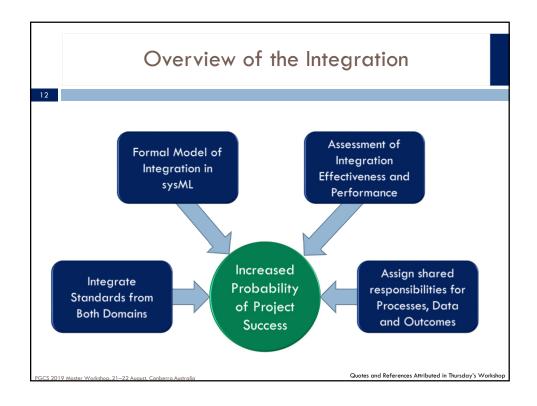
Roles of PPM and SE **Systems Engineer Project Manager** □ Focused on the Business □ Focused on the Business Solutions that deliver Requirements Capabilities ■ When are these needed? ■ What are they? ■ How much will they cost? ■ How are they assembled? Responsible for designing and Responsible for defining, operating the control system designing, and delivering this that manages the work solution that meets: associated with the solution that meets: ■ Measures of Effectiveness and Performance [105] ■ Technical Performance Measures (TPM) ■ Measures of Performance Key **Performance Parameters** Quantifiable Backup Data (QBD) ■ Key System Attributes Quotes and References Attributed in Thursday's Workshop

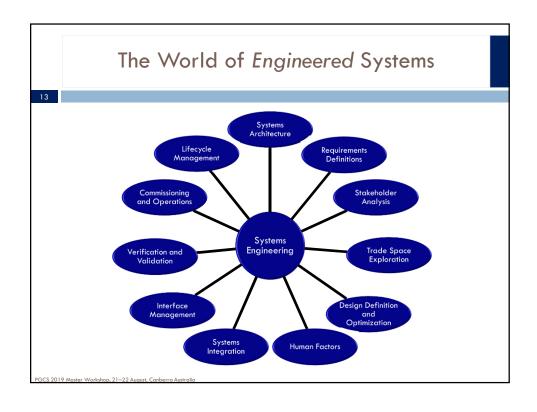


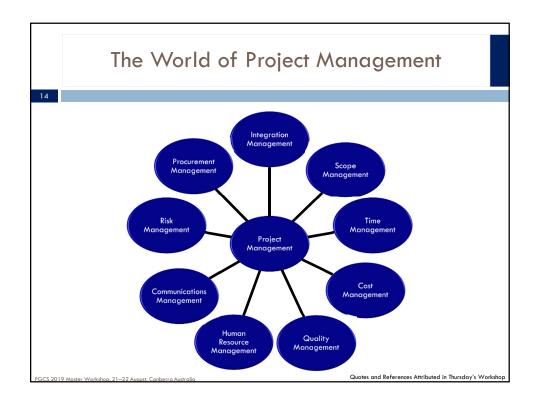


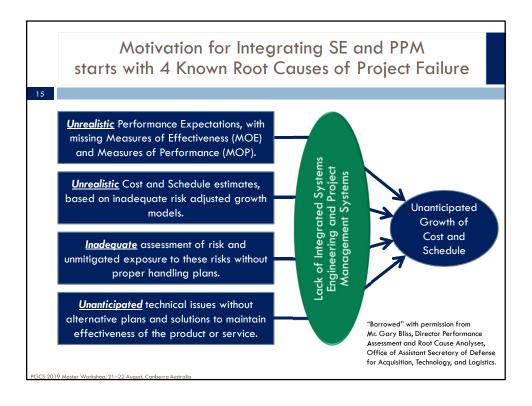


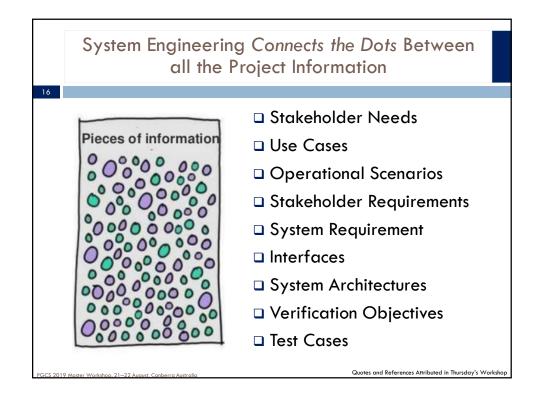


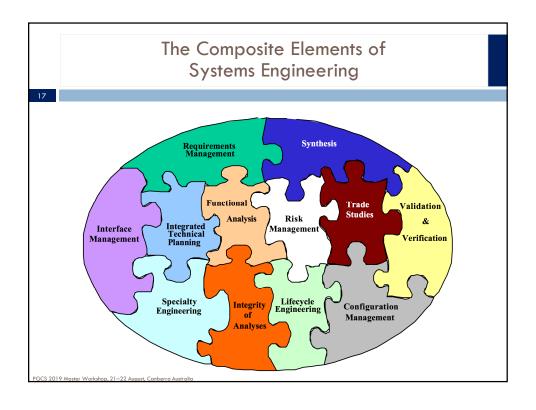


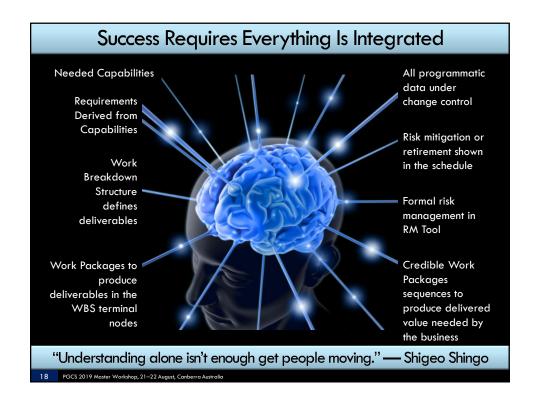


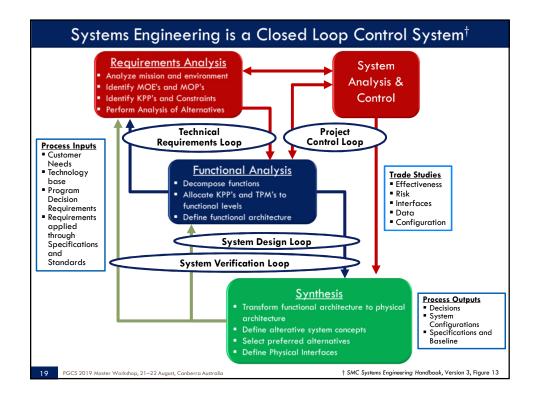


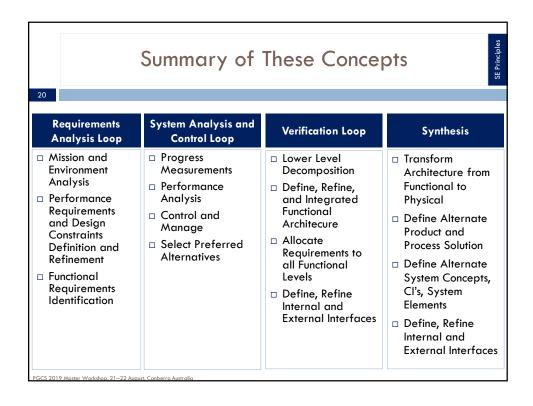












The objective of Systems Engineering is to assure the system is designed, built, and operated to accomplishes its purpose in the most cost—effective way possible, considering performance, cost, schedule and risk.

A system is a collection of different elements that together produce results not obtainable by the elements alone.

Systems Engineering is the art and science of developing an operable system capable of meeting requirements within imposed constraints.

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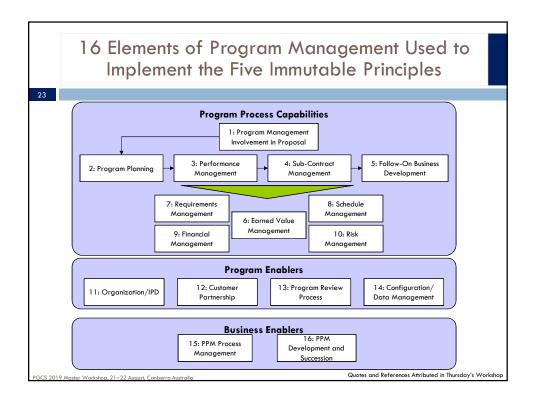
PGCS 2019 Master Workshop, 21–22 August, Canberra Australia

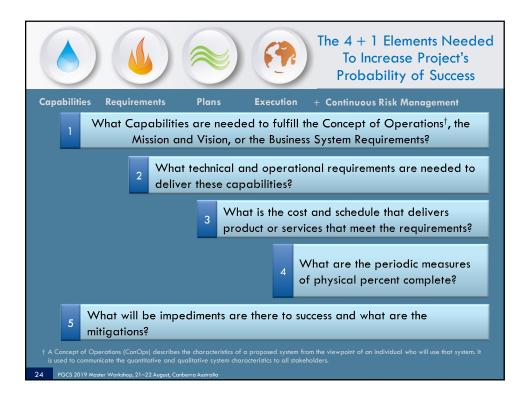
SMC Systems Engineering Handbook, Version

All Successful Projects Require Credible Answers To These 5 Immutable Principles [59] ...



- What Does **DONE** Look Like?
- 2. How Do We Get to **DONE**?
- Is There Enough Time, Money, and Resources, To Get to **DONE**?
- 4. What Impediments Will Be Encountered Along The Way to **DONE**?
- 5. What Units of Measure are used to confirm Progress To Plan Toward **DONE**?





The Notional Project

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- We work for an Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) firm entering the ranching and farming marketplace.
- We know how to build complex equipment, including flying machines, electronics, and training systems for government agencies.
- We now want to do the same for farmers and ranchers.





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