

# Commercial Systems Engineering and ROI

Nordic SE Tour 2013  
Hamburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm

Presenter: Sven-Olaf Schulze (Senior Expert)

# Our Consulting Services

We elevate innovative strength and operative excellence

## Productivity & Revenue



## Growth & Investment Security

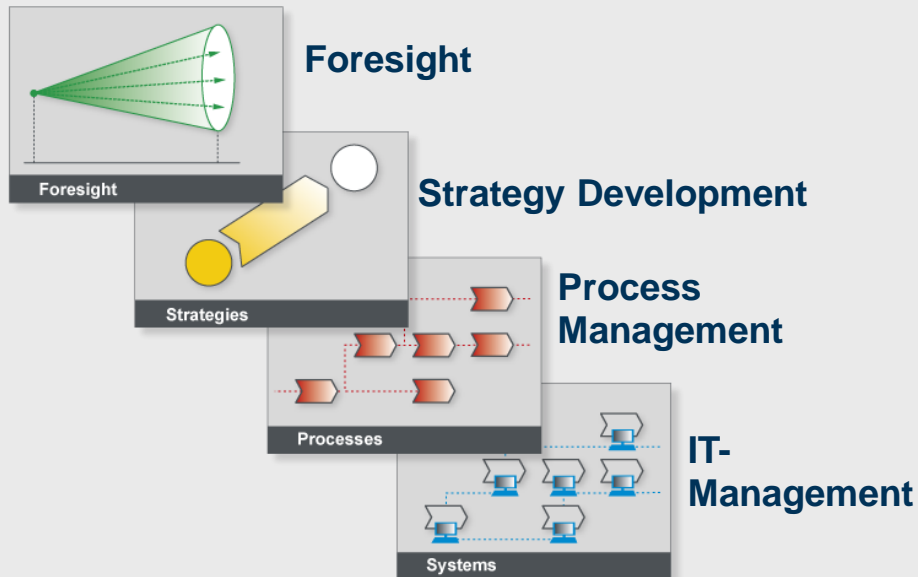


## Competitive Advantage

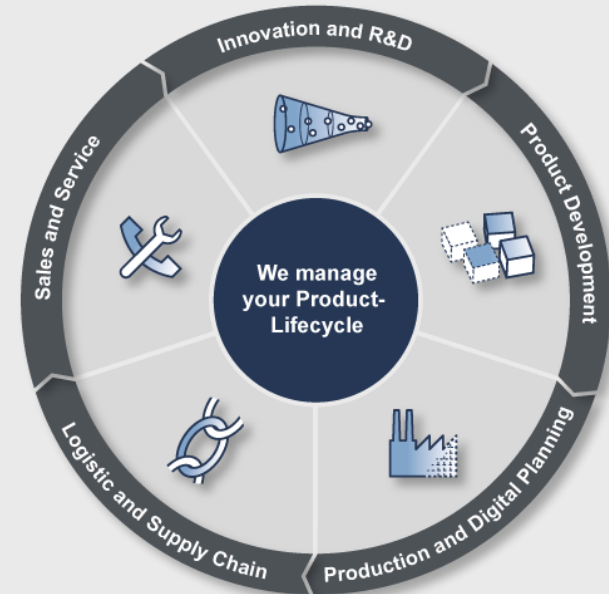


## Modern Management Knowledge

## Best-Practice-Knowledge across the product lifecycle



Our approach is based on the Four-level-model of future-oriented company structuring.



We possess best practice knowledge across the entire product lifecycles of tomorrow's markets.

# Competence through a Comprehensive Insight into the Industry



**Automotive**



**Aerospace Industry**



**Manufacturing Industry**



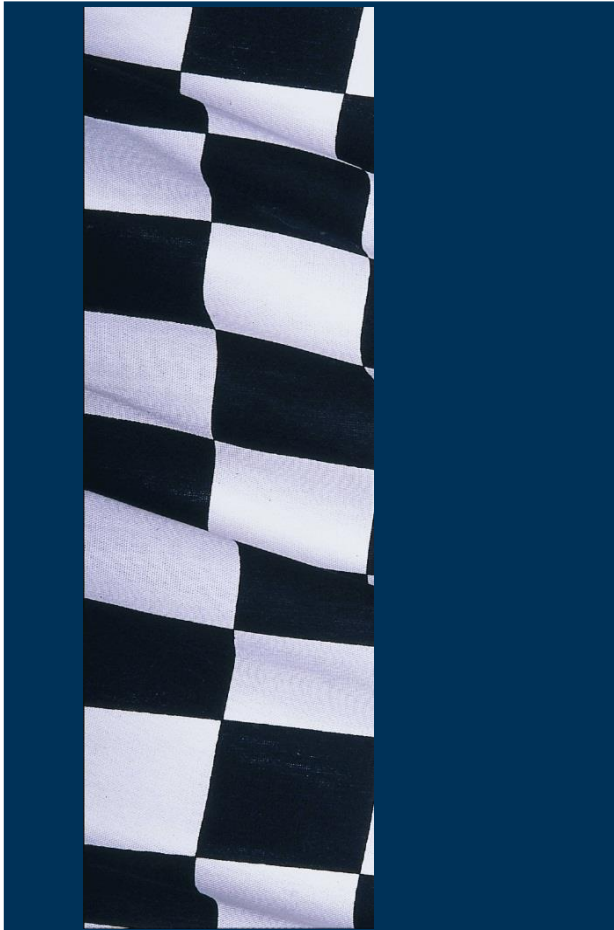
**Healthcare Management  
and Medical Engineering**



**Energy**



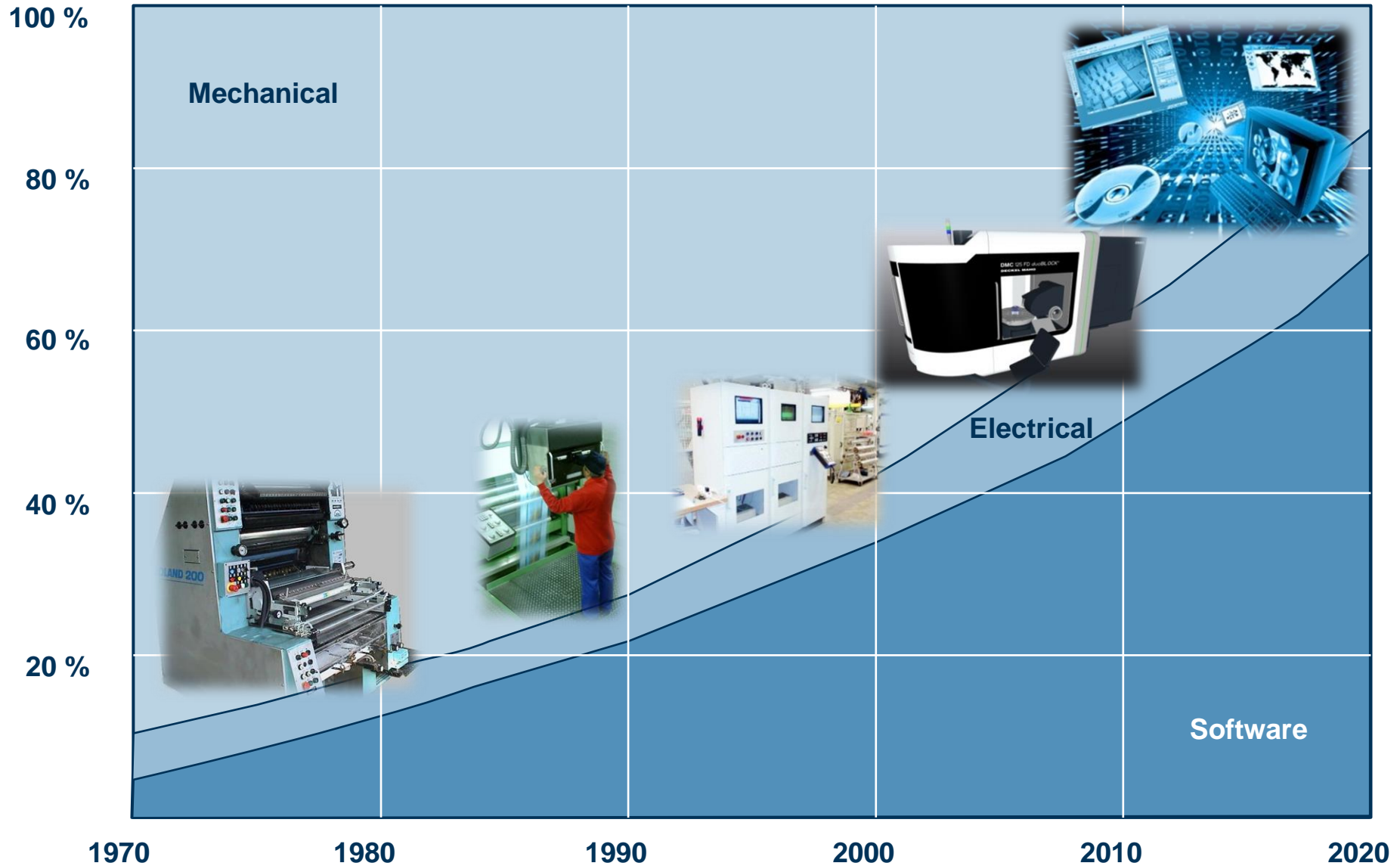
**Pharmaceuticals and  
Chemistry**



- ▶ Control complexity
- ▶ Balancing missing experience
- ▶ Avoid expensive prototypes
- ▶ Achieve development and research targets
- ▶ Minimize risks of damage
- ▶ Fulfil customer requirements

Systems Engineering aims to comply with the technical and economic interests of a project.

# Effort shift within the development of technical products



Reference to Glas, Kohen, McKinsey



## ■ Achieving balance between inherent conflicts

- ▶ System Functionality and Performance
- ▶ Cost and financial Profit (ROI)
- ▶ Development Schedule (Time to Market)
- ▶ Development Risk (Probability of Success)
- ▶ Value versus Cost (Mission Effectiveness)

## ■ System Optimization

- ▶ Elements not optimal to achieve best balance at system level
- ▶ Ultimate system purpose must prevail against conflicting considerations
- ▶ Long-term considerations may drive technical decisions

## ■ Customer Interface

- ▶ SE must think ahead to the next customer and next application
- ▶ SE must “challenge” all requirements

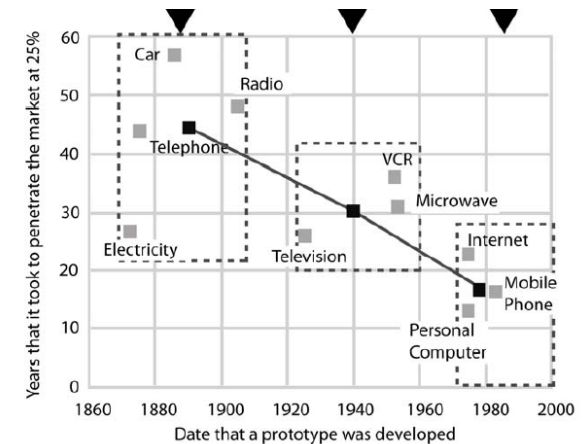
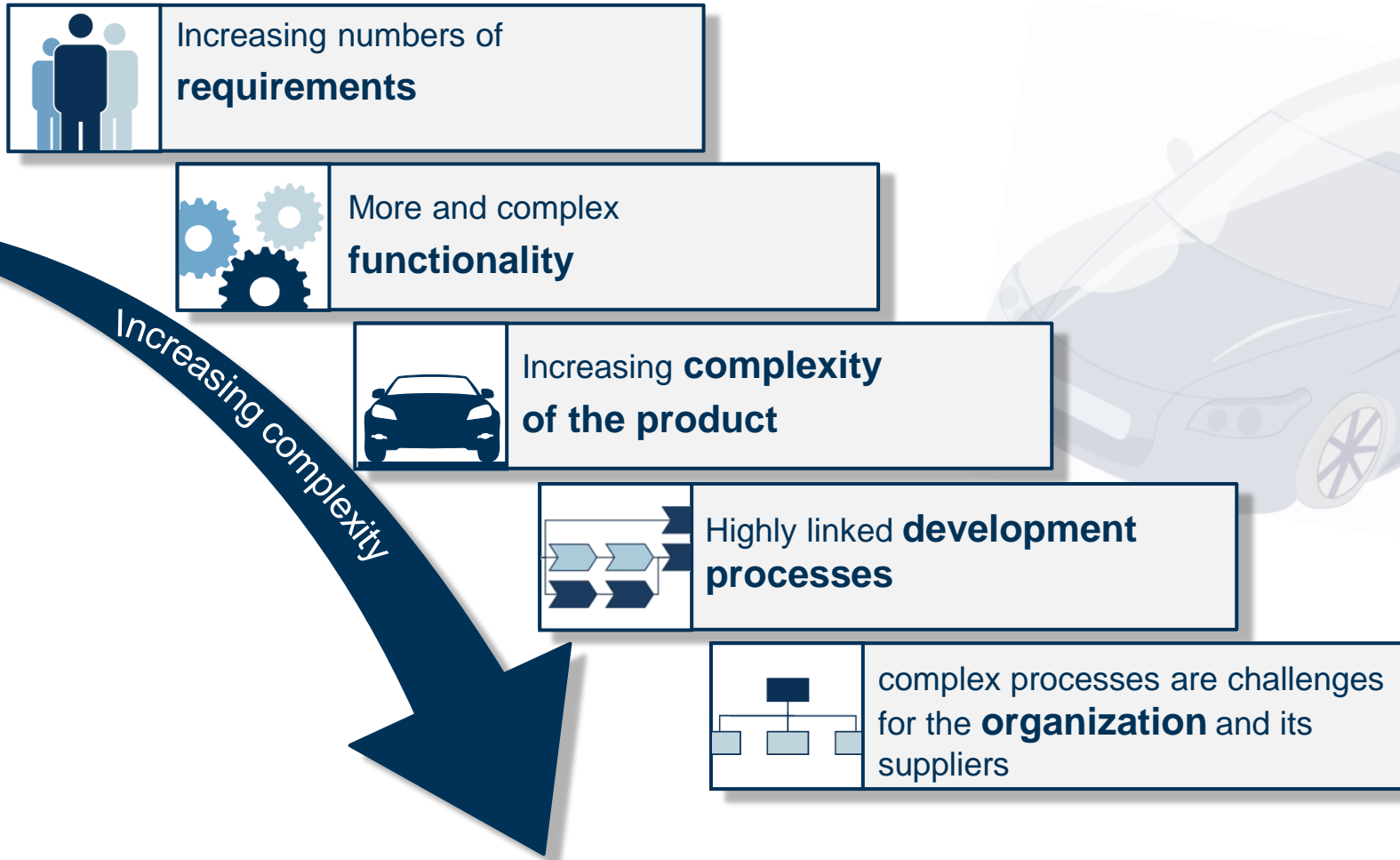


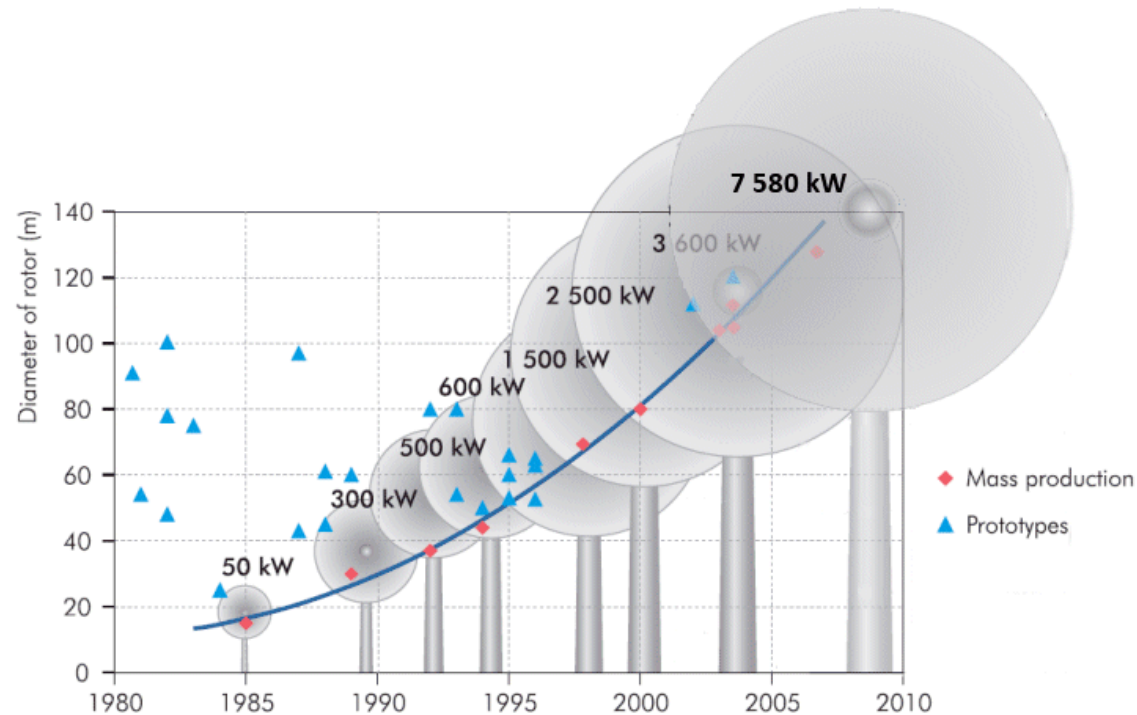
Figure 2-6 Technology acceleration over the past 140 years

Ref: INCOSE, SE Handbook

# Complexity drivers of Product Development



**Increasing requirements define complex products by highly linked functions. This requires new and cross-domain concepts of collaboration – based on highly linked development processes and organizations.**



Source: International Energy Agency (IEA)

- From 50 kW up to 7MW
- Onshore & Offshore
- From turbine to windpark projects
- Tremendous advances in
  - ▶ Performance
  - ▶ Cost efficiency
  - ▶ Reliability

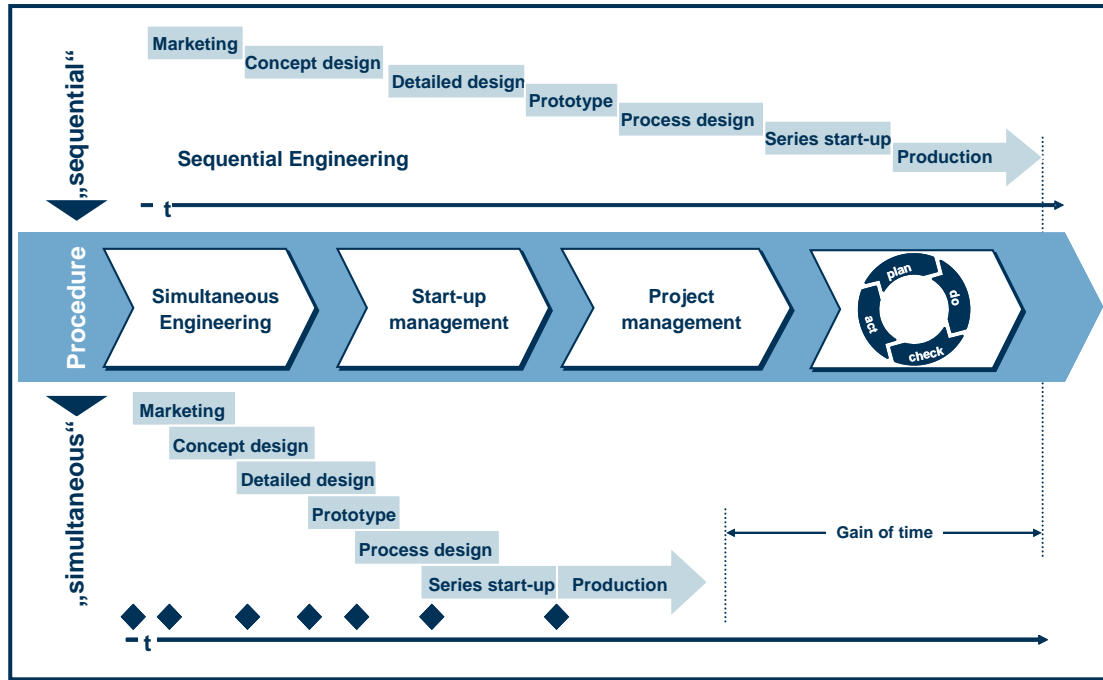


# Some comparison



Figure: REpower Systems SE/Jan Oelker

| Parameter                      | 6MW                 | A380 |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|------|
| Wing span / rotor diameter [m] | 126                 | 80   |
| Weight [ tons]                 | Nacelle approx: 330 | 260  |



By simultaneous engineering, separately acting development and production divisions had to be focused on a mutual start-up. Time, cost and quality targets had to be achieved resp. accelerated substantially.

## Client

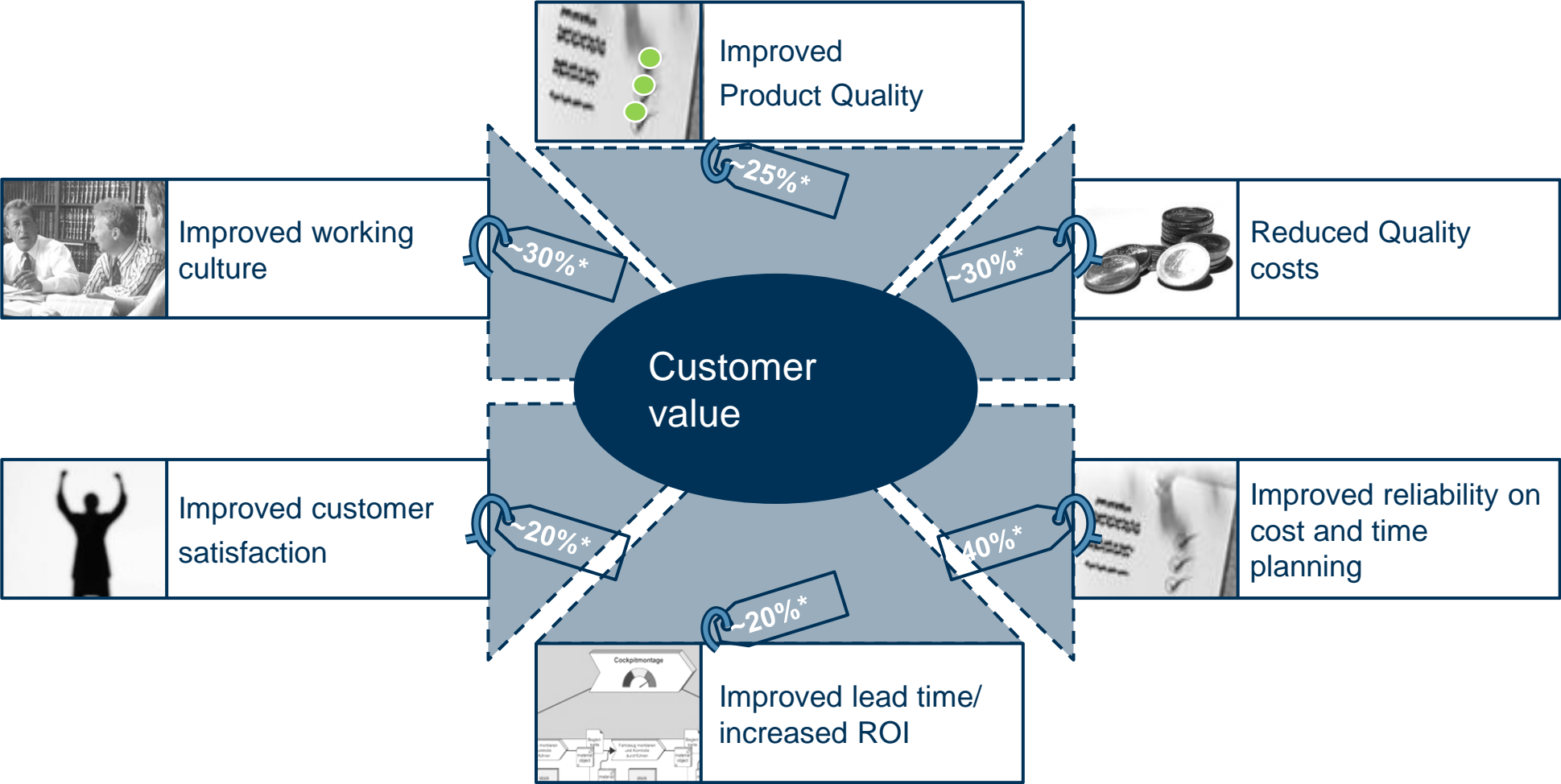
### Medical Filter Technology

## Tasks

- Feasibility study of the project
- Synchronization of development and production organizations and project teams
- Project planning of the venture
- Implementation of Simultaneous Engineering processes and milestones
- Program and project management

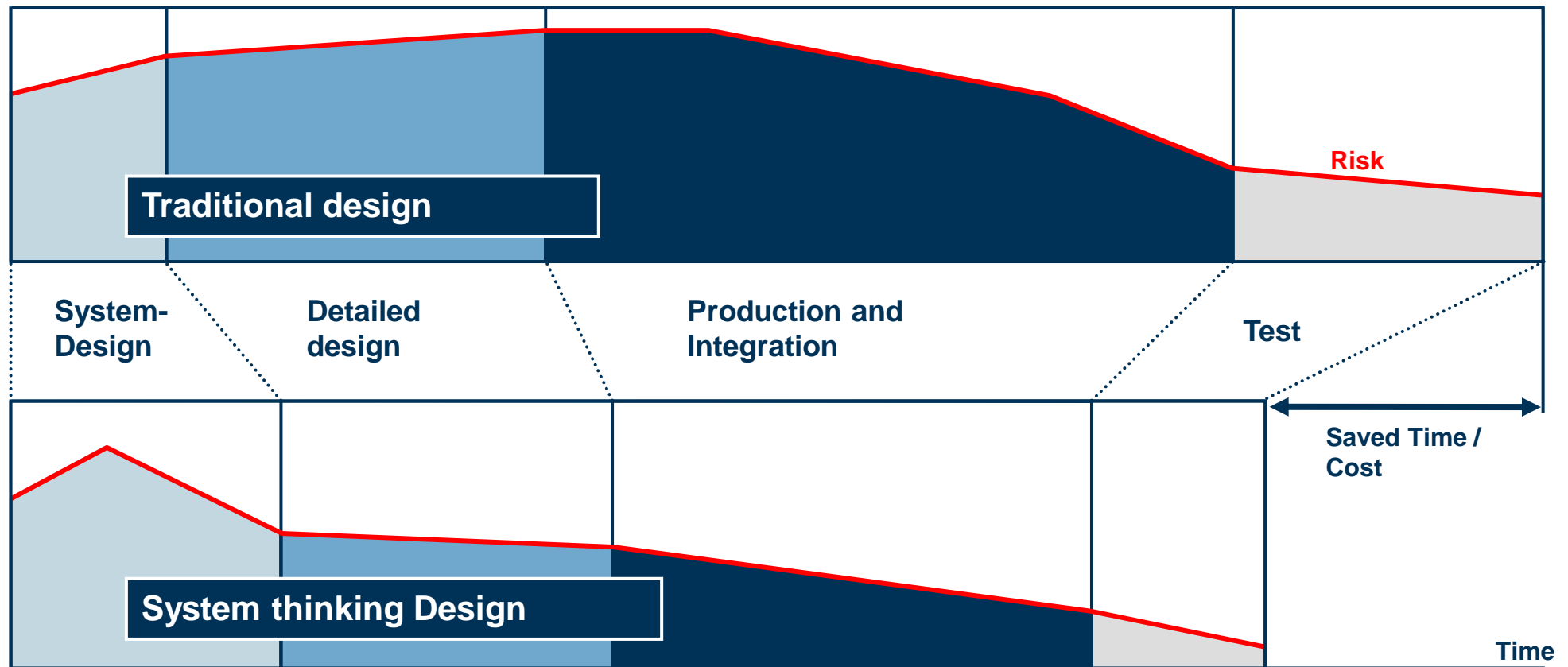
## Measurable Customer's Benefit

- Synchronized development of products and of production teams and organization
- Establishment of a sustainable organization
- Securing of time, costs and quality
- Reduction of time-to-market by 6 months (one-time savings ~ 4.7 m €)
- Reduction of project- ROI from 2,3 to 1,6 years
- Reduction of product costs (~ 9 m € p.a.)



\*Unity experience

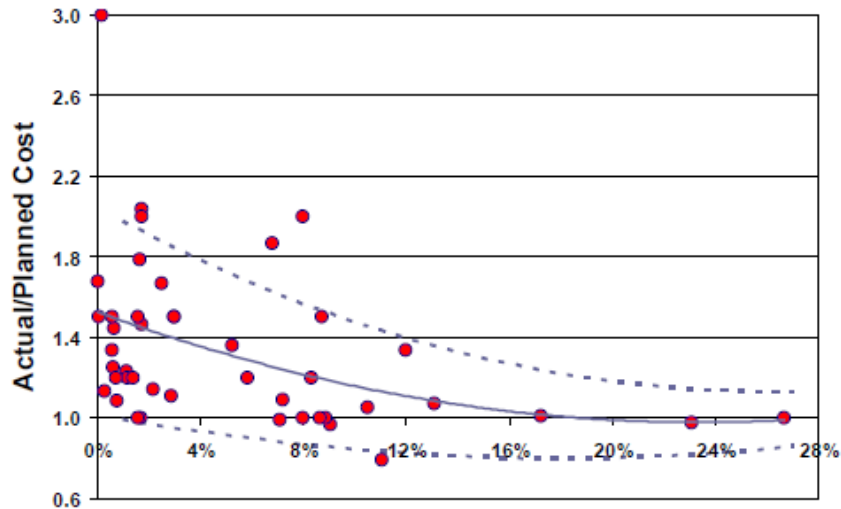
# Past studies on Value of Systems Engineering



***With Systems Engineering time, cost and risk can be reduced.***

# [BVH07]: The ROI of SE: Some Quantitative Results

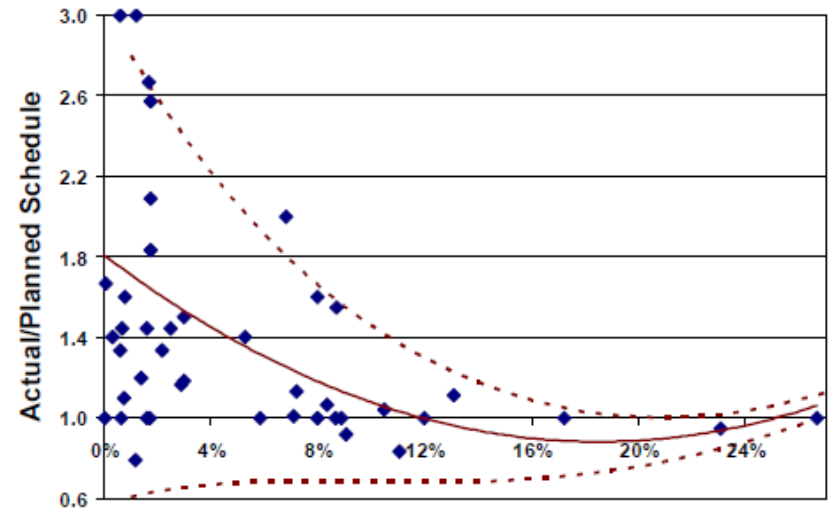
## Cost



$$\text{SE Effort} = \text{SE Quality} * \text{SE Cost/Actual Cost}$$

Figure 1. Cost Overrun as a Function of SE Effort

## Time



$$\text{SE Effort} = \text{SE Quality} * \text{SE Cost/Actual Cost}$$

Figure 2. Schedule Overrun as a Function of SE Effort

Figure 1: [BVH07]

figure 2: [BVH07]

# Definition: Systems Engineering Cost

**All costs to perform traditional SE tasks, no matter who performs them.**

**Typical costs:**

- ▶ Technical management and coordination
- ▶ Mission and / or need analysis
- ▶ System architectung
- ▶ System-level technical anlysis
- ▶ Requirements management
- ▶ Risk managment
- ▶ ...and other tasks associated with these

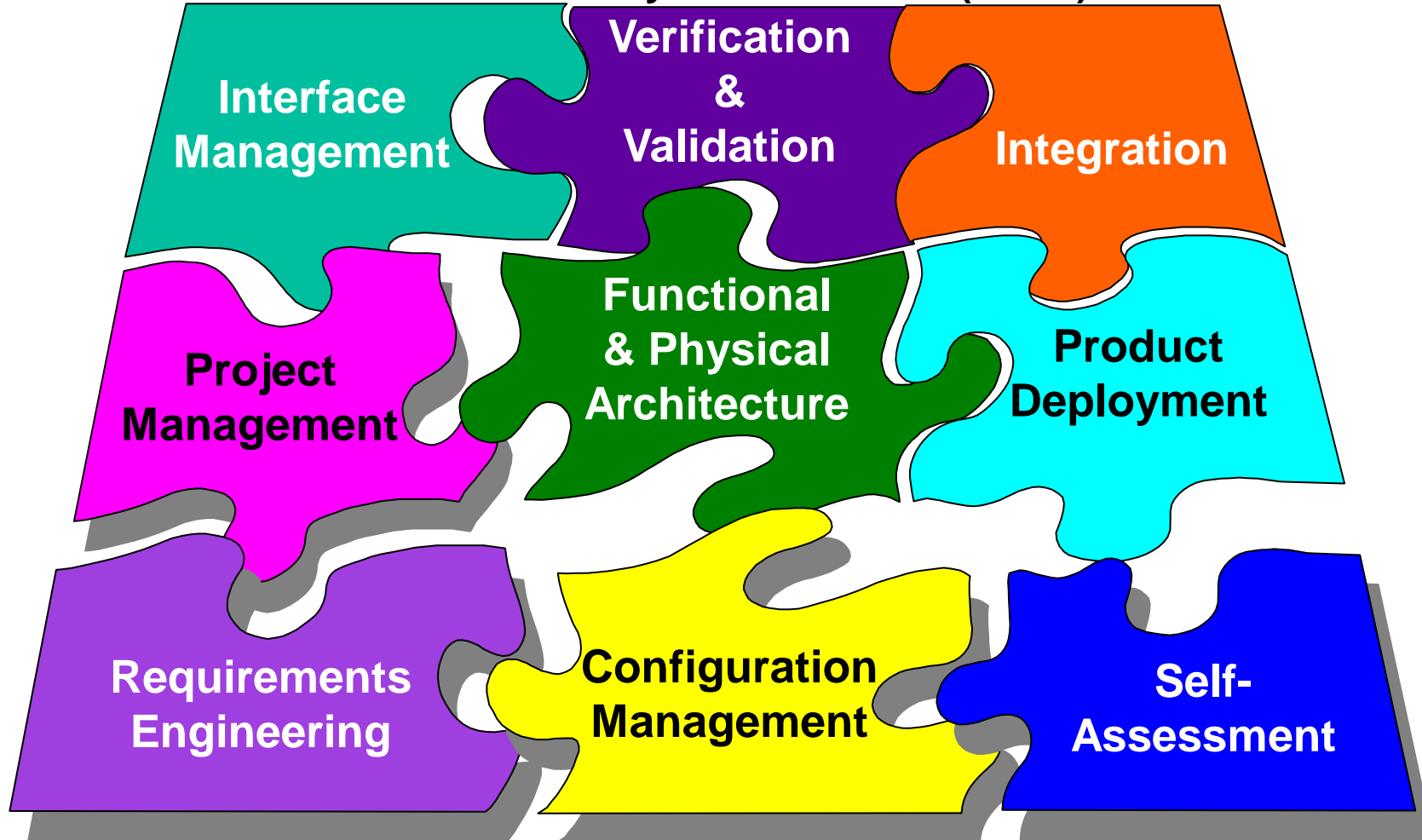
**The effort on optimum SE effort is 15-20% of the project costs.**

Quelle: Honour, E. C. 2004. Understanding the value of systems engineering. *INCOSE International Symposium, Toulouse*





## ■ ISO/IEC 29110 Standards for Very Small Entities (VSEs)



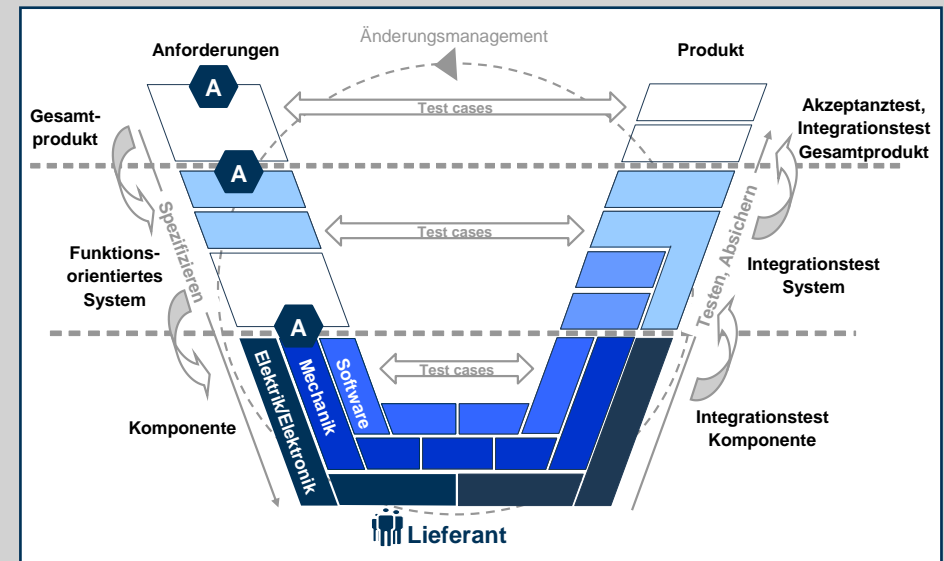
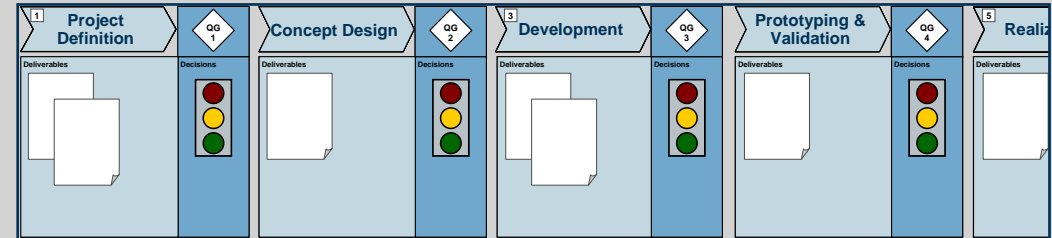
Ref: INCOSE WG / Prof. Claude Laporte

## Topics:

- Quality gates from idea creation to market introduction
- Product maturity measurement
- Synchronization of domains
- Preventive quality management
- Component- and function-based testing
- Process interfaces for collaboration with external partners

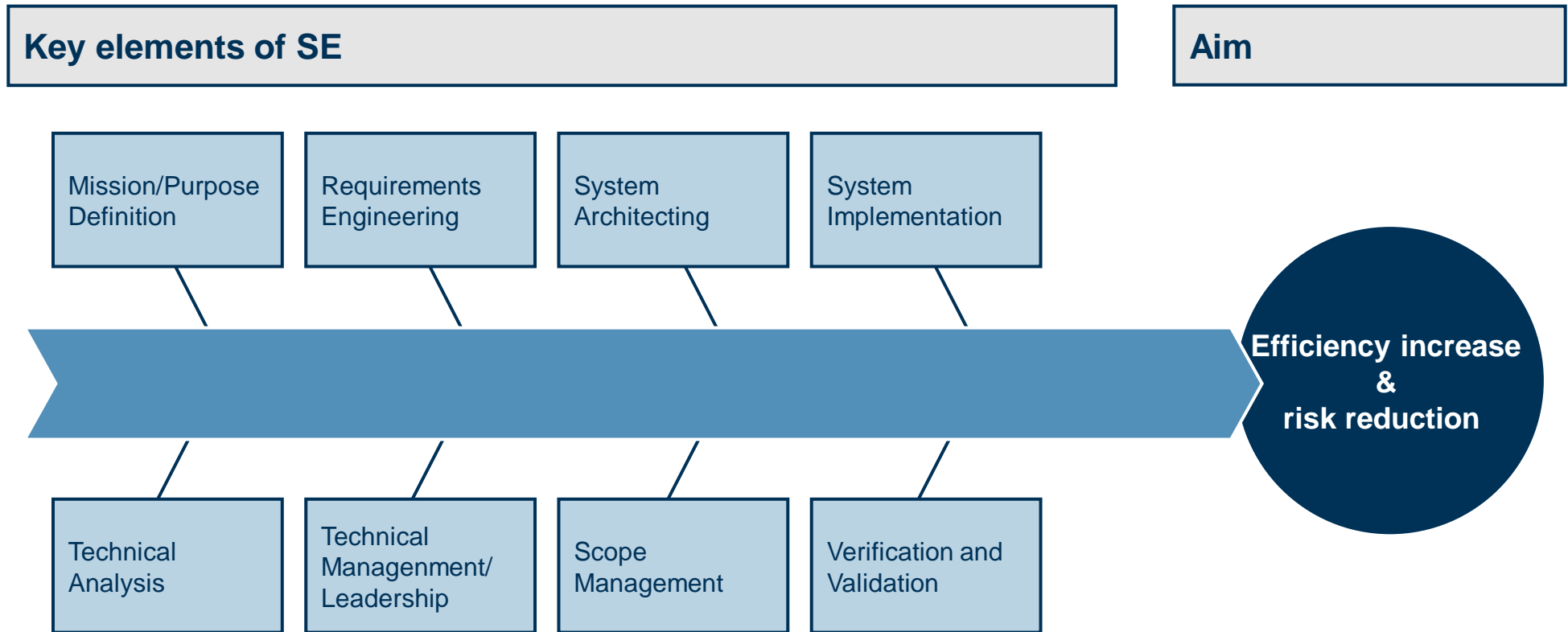
## Approaches:

- Orientation on standards
- Risk assessments
- Virtual Prototyping



**Factors for success: *Integrated process flows with defined synchronization points***

# How to measure the ROI of SE



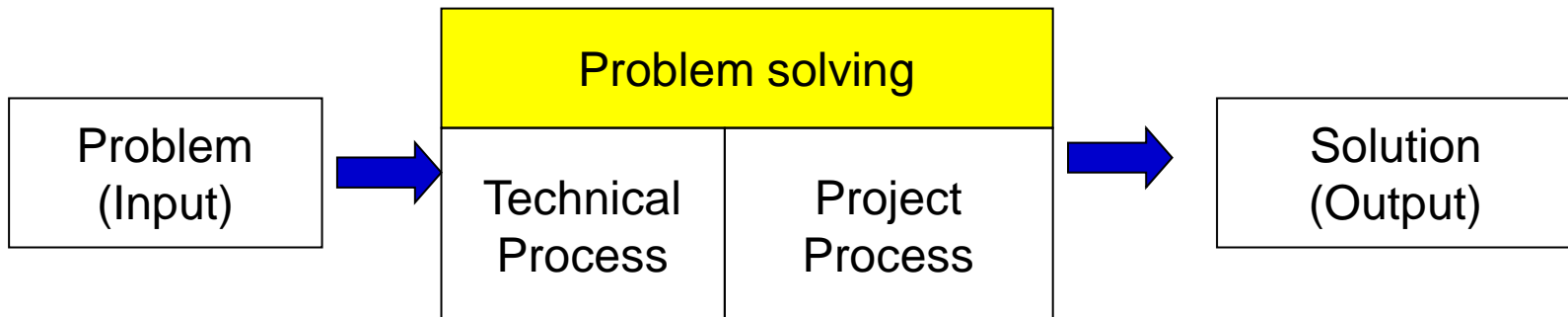
## ■ Distinguish

- ▶ Enterprise ROI using SE
- ▶ Project ROI using SE

Assumption: Sum of Project experience is the sum of Enterprise benefit

## ■ Classical discussions:

- ▶ Unclear requirements
- ▶ Insufficient skilled persons (limited resources)
- ▶ No knowledge management
- ▶ Insufficient validation of the concept
- ▶ Wrong tailoring of the enterprise process
- ▶ No re-use possible
- ▶ Wrong effort in requirements management
- ▶ Insufficient configuration management
- ▶ Unclear roles & responsibilities
- ▶ .....



Reference: GfSE Workshop 2013 (ROI project)

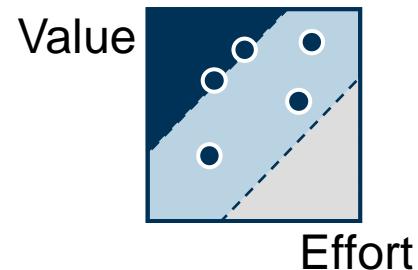
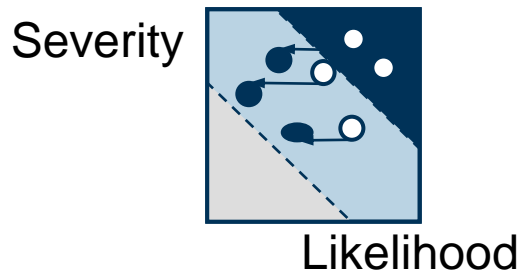
| Assumption                                     | Impact (Identification)   | Risk   | Measures / handling  |
|--|---|--|--|
| No requirements management                     | Unclear requirements  | Customer come up with new requirements over the life cycle | Workshops with customer; Definition of a requirements process and change process |
| insufficient knowledge management              | Knowledge about the problem in an early phase only by experienced persons | Poor quality, time overrun, Burn-Out                       | Mixed team and coach or moderator in an early phase                              |
| Only endproduct validation                     | No concept validation   | No customer solution                                       | Prozessbegleitende Validierung einführen   |
| Wrong tailoring                                |   |  |  |
| Relevant requirements not identified (missing) | Effort on requirements management is wrong estimated                      |  |  |
| No configuration control board                 |   |  |  |
| .....  |   |  |  |
|  |   |  |  |

# Value of risk reduction versus effort (per project)

| No | Prob.           | Severity | Like-<br>lihood | Detect-<br>tion | Meas-<br>ure        | Sever-<br>ity | Like-<br>lihood | Detect-<br>toin | Delta<br>calc.   | Effect               |
|----|-----------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|----------------------|
| 1  | Unclear<br>req. | 100%     | 20%             | 60%             | RM<br>Work-<br>shop | 100%          | 2%              | 80%             | Impact<br>*(Sum<br>Import-<br>ance) /<br>Manpo-<br>wer to<br>solve | No<br>validatio<br>n |
| 2  |                 |          |                 |                 |                     |               |                 |                 |  |                      |
| 3  |                 |          |                 |                 |                     |               |                 |                 |  |                      |

## ■ Delta calculation:

Effort = Severity\* [(likelihood w/o)-(likelihodd with correction)] / Man power



|                  | Severity | Likelihood |    |
|------------------|----------|------------|----|
| ■ No validation: | 100%     | 10%        | 10 |
| ■ Rework:        | 20%      | 50%        | 10 |



Project: 20

Effort Req. Management: 12

Reference: GfSE Workshop 2013 (ROI project)



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- [REI07] - REITZIG, R.W.; GOLDENSON, D.R.; GIBSON, D.; CAVANAUGH, M.R.: Calculating CMMI-Based ROI – Why, When, What, and How?, 19th Annual SEPG Conference March 26-29, 2007, Austin 2007 [[http://www.sei.cmu.edu/library/assets/reitzig\\_07.pdf](http://www.sei.cmu.edu/library/assets/reitzig_07.pdf)]
- GfSE Workshop 2013 results from the ROI project

# Thank You for Your Attention!

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