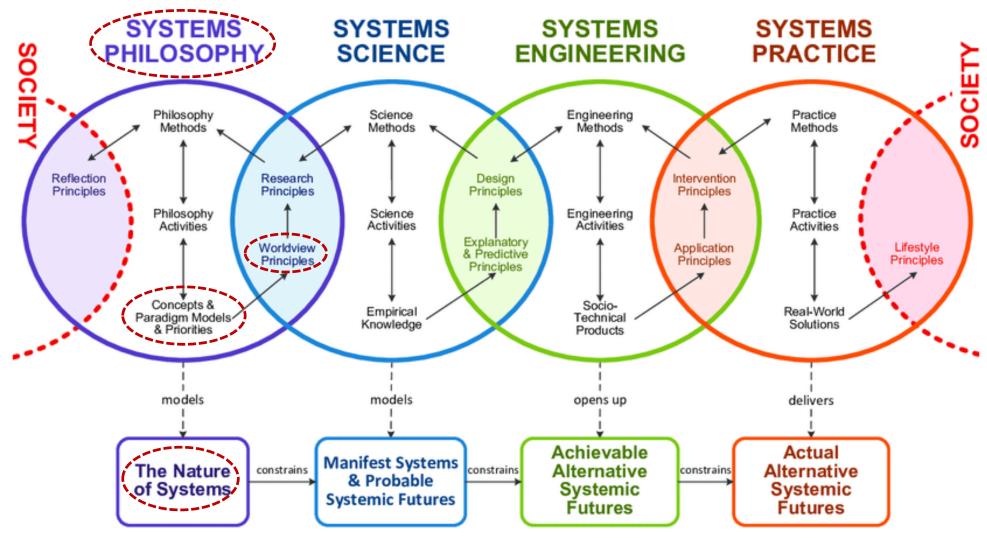


Systems Engineering the Conditions of the Possibility

Dr. Keith D. Willett (Keith.Willett@incose.org)



David Rousseau's Systemology Architecture





Immanuel Kant's Philosophy

Conditions of the Possibility

 A necessary framework for the possible appearance of a given list of entities

Necessary... gotta have the framework to get the results.

Possible appearance... framework does not cause a result.

Entities... abstract reference to schtuff or people.



Immanuel Kant's Philosophy

Conditions of the Possibility Example

- Space is a condition for the existence of cubes



- Space does not cause cubes
- Space is *distinct* from cubes
- Space does not define cubes
- Cubes depend on the existence of space

Systems Engineering Focus and Need

- Focus
- coηcept Complex adaptive socio-technical systems of systems
 - System itself (combinations of people, technology)
 - Environment (current order, containing whole)
 - Need
- paradigm Continual dynamic adaptability



SE Conditions of the Possibility

- A design *framework* for the *possible* <u>appearance</u> and <u>variation</u> of predictable and unpredictable:
 - **Structures**: organization of parts, states
 - Behaviors: functions, functional exchanges
 - Resources: inputs (raw material, energy/fuel)
 - Content: virtual (data), real (people, cargo)
 - Results: outputs; impact, effect, consequence
 - Environments: current order, containing whole
 - Value-delivery: customer/beneficiary needs



SE CoP Philosophy

- Design for continual dynamic adaptability
 - Goal 1: provide value-delivery under nominal conditions
 - Goal 2: sustain value-delivery under adverse conditions



SE CoP Philosophy

Design for expected and unexpected

— deterministic

non-deterministic



... we design for the possibility of cubes (expected)



... we get spheres instead (unexpected); however, our engineered conditions are successful



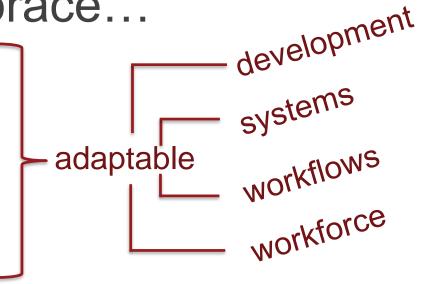
Current – Traditional SE (or SE v1.0)

- Cause-Effect
- Rules-Based
- Deterministic
- Well-bounded
- Finite
- Predominantly static
- Deviation from expected
 - Simple systemic structures
 - Simple rules
- Humans provide intelligence & intervention for dynamic adjustment



SE CoP (SE v2.0) Intent

- Transcend cause-effect to embrace...
 - Non-deterministic
 - Flexibly defined
 - Blurred boundaries
 - Highly combinatorial, if not infinite
 - Adaptable
- Produce complex adaptive socio-technicalphysical systems of systems
 - Facilitate continual dynamic adaptation





System of Interest (SoI)

- Social
 - Individual, couple, group, organization, nation, coalitions, ...
- Technical
 - Manufacturing equipment, computer, car, airplane, naval ship, ...
- Process
 - E.g., systems engineering...
- Natural
 - Non-human made
- Engineered
 - Human made
- Intangible
 - E.g., system of mathematics
- Coupling of the Sol and its:
 - Containing whole: system of systems (SoS)
 - Environment: that within which the Sol or SoS resides
 - Context: that which facilitates the expression of meaning and value

SE CoP Context Framework sol Characteristics

Workflow Taxonomy

Goals Strategies Socio-Cultura (who

results... value why

What

Workflow

Objectives

Methods

Behavior Technical Spatial Temporal Continuous Environment Function Technology Continual (periodic) Geography • Functional exchange Industrial Infrastructure Interval: fixed interval. Process... method.. event interval System of Interest (SoI) Characteristics (CH Structure what! Environment Value-Delivery ,_constraints State Function Current Order Functional Containing Workflow Taxonomy (W)
within Trigger Event entity People Process how Results Desired Results Consumption Goals (G Subjective Ends Sustain Value Delivery Value Delivery Strategies (ST Subjective Means Function-Opportunity-Driven Objectives (O) Objective Ends Effective Elegant Efficient Sustainability Reliability (compatible w/ (renewable) (consistent) Methods (M) Objective Means Function-Driven Loss-Driven System Opportunity-Driven Systems Engineering Engineering Systems Engineering (seek gain, explore/ (produce desired (avoid, withstand, exploit) future results) recover) Risk Management (probability of loss and severity tactics, techniques, procedures; processes Resistant (retain status) (regain status) Proactive Reactive (dynamic, (passive, (preemptive) (responsive) playbooks) Solutions / Tools (SO) Safeguards constraints System of resources (Products & Services) Interest

Context (CN)

(accidental loss)

(malicious loss

Solutions / Tools



Context [Ontology]

- Socio-Culture (who)
 - People... desired results, value-delivery (why)
 - Economic, institutional (political, religious, education)...
- Technical (what)
 - Technology, industrial...
- Spatial (where)
 - Environment, geography, infrastructure, facilities...
- Temporal (when)
 - Continuous, continual (periodic), interval...
- Behavior (how)
 - Function, functional exchange; process, TTPs...
- Expected Value (why)
- Extensible
 - Ethics... others...



Context ←→ Sol

Context provides for:

- Expression of Sol role, fit, function, impact
- Expression of Sol meaning and value



Sol Characteristics

- Structure (what)
 - Organization of parts
 - State
- Behavior (how)
 - Function
 - Functional exchange
- Content (what, who)
 - That which the Sol contains, bears, or conveys
 - Virtual (data); real (cargo, people)
- Resources (what)
 - Inputs: raw materials
 - Energy: fuel
- Environment (where)
 - Current order: that to which the system must conform to remain viable and relevant
 - Containing whole: the system of systems of which the Sol is a part
- Value-Delivery (why)
 - Provide desired results under nominal and adverse conditions
 - Sustain value-delivery



Sol ←→ Workflow Taxonomy

Sol is a subset of:

- People, process, technology, environment
 - Constituent parts within the dynamic that produces desired results
- Sol may be a complex adaptive sociotechnical system of systems



Workflow Taxonomy

- Trigger event (when)
- people (who)
- processes (how)
- technology (what)
- environment (where)
- results
- consumption
- desired outcome (why).

prompts

to perform

using

within an

to produce

for

to bring about a



Workflow Taxonomy ←→ Goals

Goals provide:

- A reason for the workflow
- That which the workflow seeks to accomplish
 - ... ambition... aim... desire...
 - ... incognizant need satisfaction...
 - ... provision of an incognizant benefit...





- Value-Delivery
 - Under nominal and adverse conditions
- Sustain Value-Delivery
 - Viable: capable of producing results
 - Relevant: compatible with current order



Goals←→ Strategies

Strategies:

- Support goals
 - Strategies to provide value-delivery
 - Strategies to sustain value-delivery
 - Strategies for viability
 - Strategies for relevance



Strategies

Function-Driven

Traditional SE focus

Loss-Driven

- Collective consideration of all loss-oriented functions (viability)
 - Reliability, sustainability, survivability
 - Risk management (negative side): resistance, resilience
 - Safety, security

Opportunity-Driven

- Collective consideration of all gain-oriented functions (relevance)
 - TBD... area mostly unexplored
 - Continuity, compatibility, contingency, preempt, proactive, TBD
 - Risk management (positive side): revisit, revise



Strategies ←→ Objectives

Objectives:

Measurable steps within strategies



Objectives

- Effective: produce desired results
- Efficient: produce desired results within specified performance parameters
- Elegant: produce desired results with minimal resource expenditure
- Reliability: consistent, dependable
- Sustainability: renewable
- Survivability: compatible with current order
- Et al... TBD



Objectives ←→ Methods

Methods:

 Tactics, techniques, procedures (TTP's), and processes to achieve objectives

Methods



- Function-Driven
- Loss-Driven
 - Risk Management
 - Resistance: retain status
 - Resilience: regain status
- Opportunity-Driven
 - Risk Management
 - Revisit: continual optimization; contingencies
 - Revise: adapt
- Agile: dynamic, adaptable, composable
- Static: passive, playbooks
- Proactive: preemptive
- Reactive: responsive



Methods ←→ Solutions

- Methods:
 - Invoke solutions



Solutions

- System of Interest (Sol)
 - Person, people
 - Technology
 - Socio-technical
 - A thing (solution) or process (systems engineering)
 - Natural or engineered
 - Tangible or intangible (e.g., system of mathematics)
- Operations
 - Workflow
- Enablers
- Constraints
- Safeguards
 - Safety: accidental loss
 - Security: malicious loss



Solution Design: Modular Perspective

- Develop system modules
 - Compose systems
 - Adapt systems via dynamic composition
- Develop operational modules
 - Compose workflows
 - Adapt workflows via dynamic composition



SE v2.0 Patterns (Towards Modules)

- System Archetypes
- Architecture Patterns
- Design Patterns
- Decision Patterns
- Ecosystem Patterns
- Anti-Patterns

System Archetypes



• Recurrent motifs in system dynamics

```
Fixes that Fail
    Shifting the Burden
                 Growth and Underinvestment
           Limits to Success
                         Success to the Successful
                                          Escalation
                                  Tragedy of the Commons
```



Architecture Patterns

- Capture and reuse system modules to compose systems
- Capture and reuse operational modules to compose workflows



Design Patterns

Capture and reuse development knowledge



Decision Patterns

Capture and reuse operational knowledge



Ecosystem Patterns

- Capture and reuse knowledge of a community of entities existing within a physical or logical boundary interacting as a system
 - Structure (organization of entities), states (to be), and behaviors (to do)
 - Triggers for action
 - Triggers for change



Anti-Patterns

Capture ways known not to work



Next Steps

- Dozens of areas open for research
- Algorithmic design research for continual dynamic adaptation
 - Set-Based Design (enumerated options readily available)
 - Category Theory (set relationships)
 - Compositionality Theory (compose vs. develop)
 - Combinatorics (manage compositional options/variations)
 - Quantum cognition (modeling human decisions; socio-)
 - Al and machine learning (adaptable systems; techno-)
 - Distributed ledger technology (techno-social contracts)
 - Bayesian Belief Networks (quantifying dependency & causality)
 - Uncertainty Quantification (quantifying degrees of accuracy)
 - Portfolio Theory (maximize return for given level of risk)
 - Network Theory (safeguarding against weaponizing interconnectedness)
 - Viable Systems Theory (evolution of dynamic systems)
- Axiomatic influence research
 - Design and operate to principles for when algorithms fail or are unprepared
 - E.g., do no harm vs. minimize unintentional harm vs. minimize intentional harm
 - Culturally adaptive systems







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