

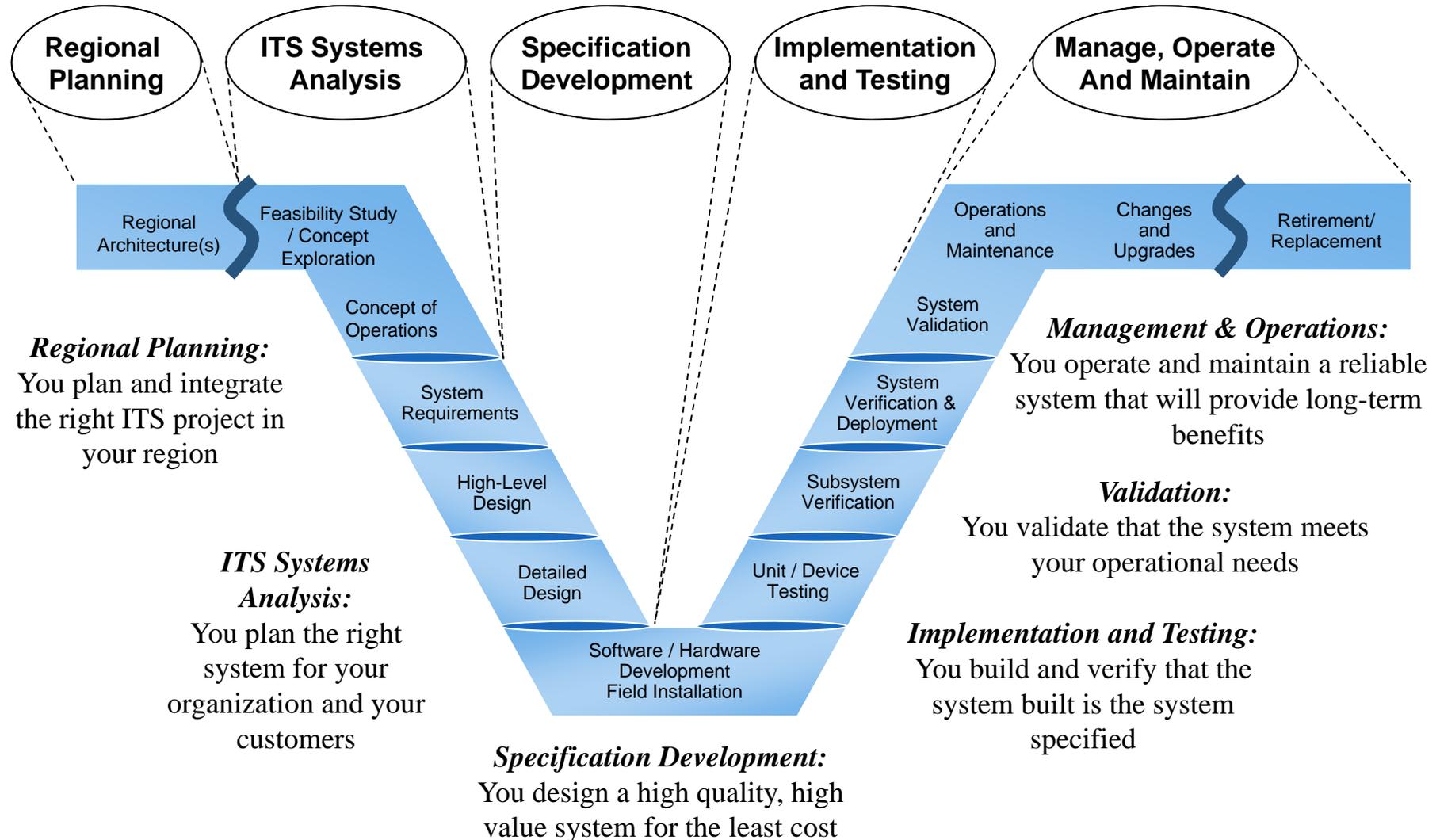
# Managing ITS Technology Deployment Using Systems Engineering

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# Systems Engineering Process / ITS System Life Cycle



## Probably Already Doing Some SE

<b>Systems Engineering</b>	<b>Project Development</b>
<b>Regional ITS Architecture</b>	<b>Transportation Planning</b>
<b>Feasibility</b>	<b>Project Scoping</b>
<b>Risk Management</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Concept of Operations</b>	<b>Project Scoping / Design Report</b>
<b>System Requirements</b>	<b>Design Report</b>
<b>High-Level Design</b>	<b>Advanced Detail Plans</b>
<b>Detailed Design</b>	<b>100% Plans, Specifications</b>
<b>Software/Hardware Development</b>	<b>Construction</b>
<b>Unit / Device Testing</b>	<b>Factory / Installation Testing</b>
<b>Subsystem Verification</b>	<b>Integration Tests</b>
<b>System Verification &amp; Deployment</b>	<b>Burn-In Tests</b>
<b>System Validation</b>	<b>Evaluation</b>

## **Systems Engineering Today**

- **Used in the Military and Space Programs and Commercial Systems to manage complex systems**
- **Transportation**
  - **Requirement for FHWA Rule 940/FTA Policy**
  - **ITS Standards**
    - **NTCIP 1203, 1204**
    - **TMDD Version 3, IEEE 1512 Implementation Guide**
    - **NTCIP 1202, NTCIP 1210, NTCIP 1211 (Planned)**

# Project Critical Success Factors

*From a Standish Group Report*

<b>Project Success Factors</b>	<b>Success Points</b>
<b>1. User Involvement</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>2. Executive Management Support</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3. Clear Statement of Requirements</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>4. Proper Planning</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>5. Realistic Expectations</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>6. Smaller Project Milestones</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>7. Competent Staff</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>8. Ownership</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>9. Clear Vision &amp; Objectives</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>10. Hard-Working, Focused Staff</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

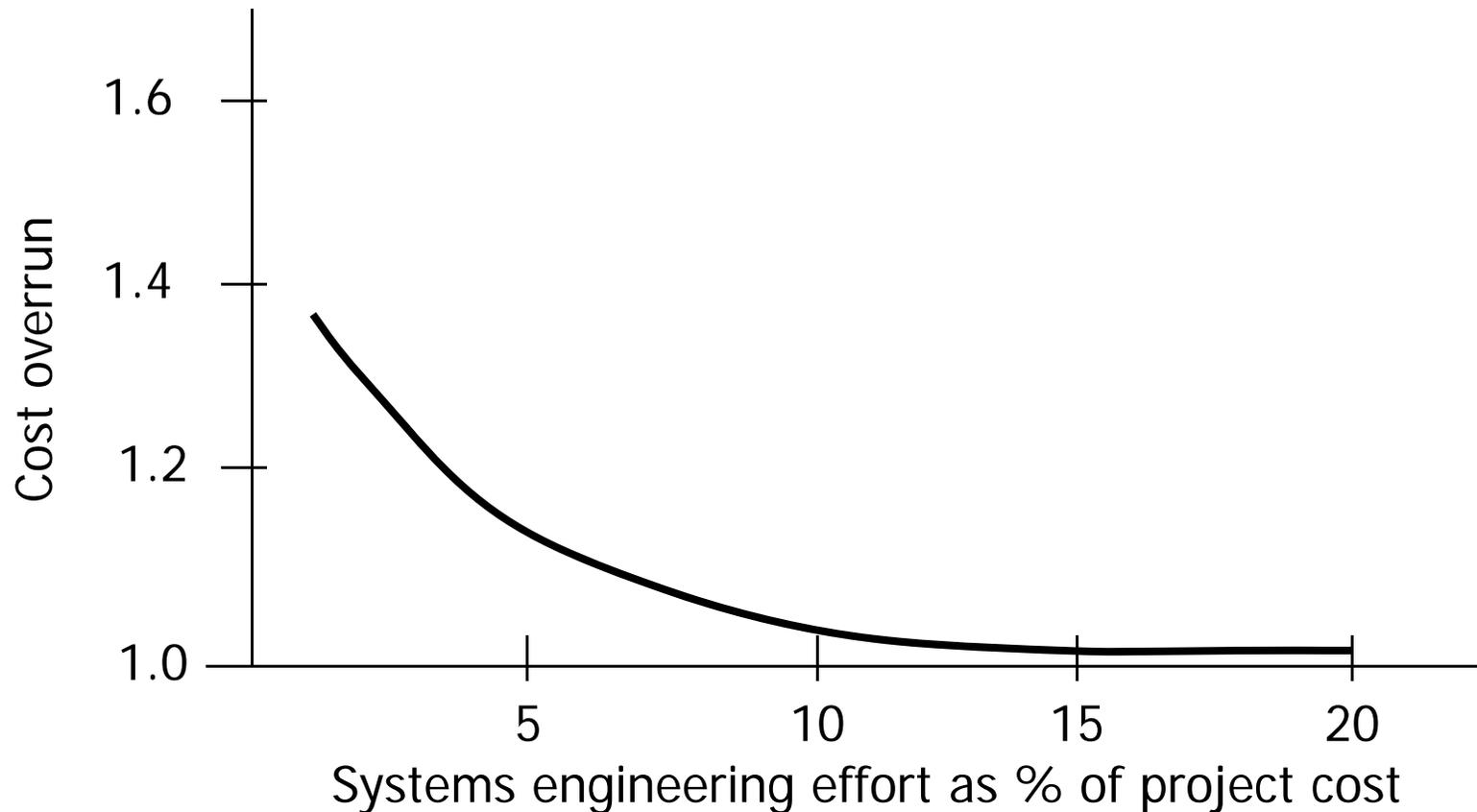
## User Involvement

- **Get all the stakeholders involved**
  - **Consider the project life-cycle**
    - **Who provides the information**
    - **Who controls the system**
    - **Who uses the system**
    - **Who maintains the system**
    - **Who receives the benefits**
- **Bound the system**

## **Executive Management Support**

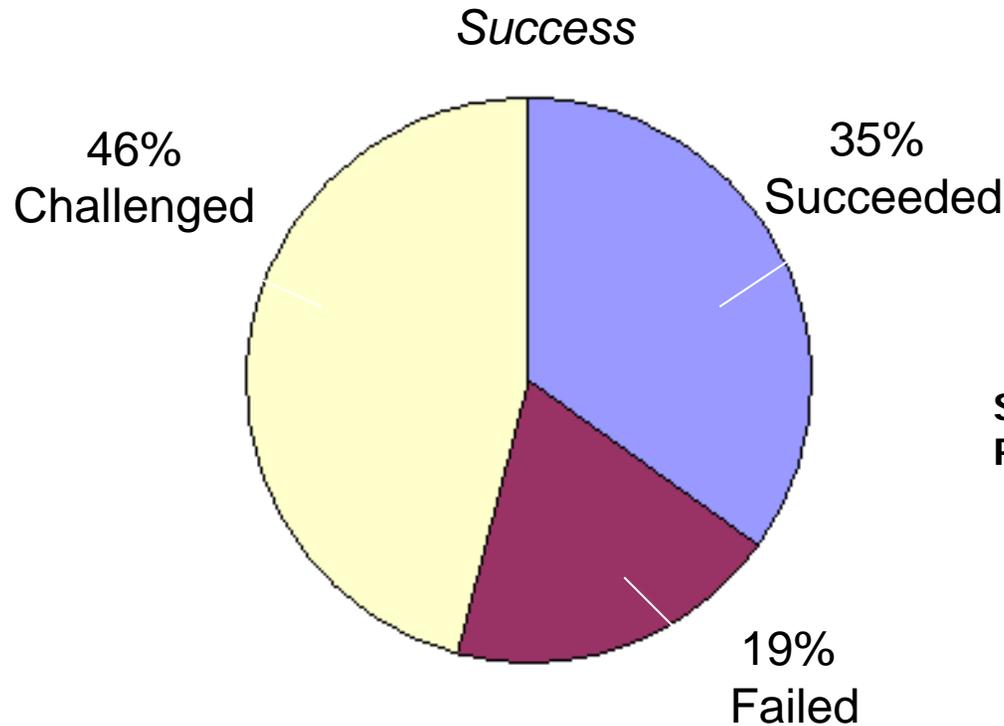
- **Need to get their approval**
- **Build Systems Engineering knowledge**
- **But, how do I prove that SE works?**

## SE Helps Reduce Project Costs



Source: Honour, et al., 2004, *Value of Systems Engineering*, Honourcode, Inc., Pensacola, FL

# SE Helps Avoid Problems of the Past



Standish Group Chaos Report 2006

Success Rate	2006	2001	1994
Succeeded	35%	23%	16%
Challenged	46%	49%	31%
Failed	19%	28%	53%

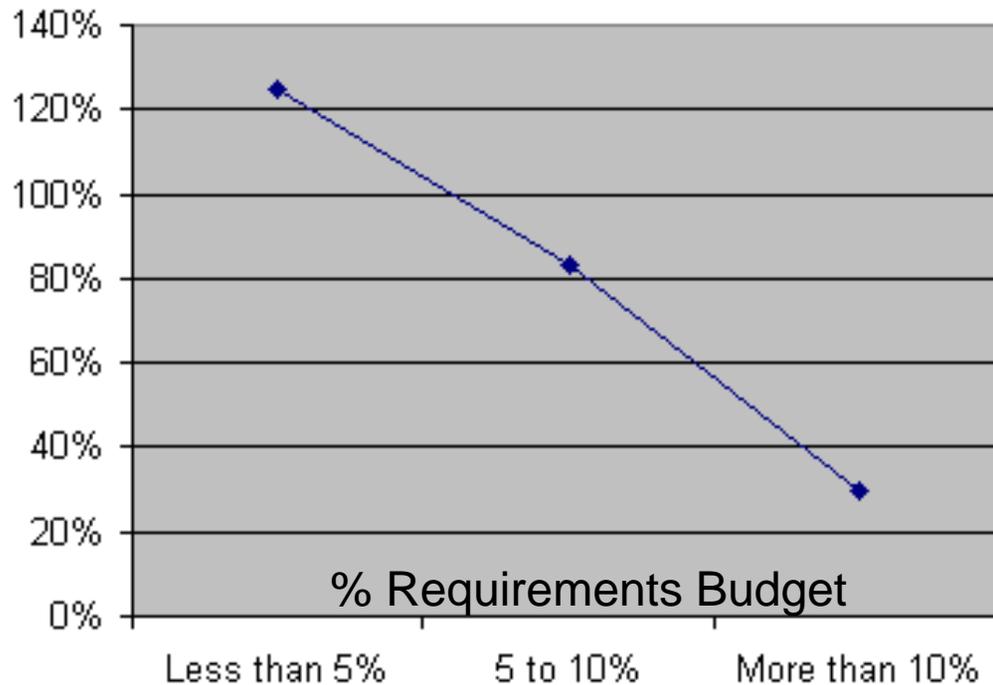
*Systems engineering is a contributing factor to project success rates.*

## **Clear Statement of Requirements**

- **“Something that governs what, how well, and under what conditions a product will achieve a given purpose”**
- **Provides**
  - **Shared understanding of the problem**
  - **Firm basis for managing project scope**
  - **Connect between user needs and system design**
  - **Foundation for system verification/testing**
- **But, don't forget to include what happens when the system fails!**

# Requirements Management Reduces Risk to Budget

- *NASA Comptroller's Office,  
as reported by Hooks and Farry, 2001*



*Spending time on requirements up-front reduces project cost overruns.*

# Requirements Management Reduces Risk to Budget

- *Global Survey of Software Developers*  
*IEEE Transactions on Software Engineering, 1996*

Later Project Phases: Design, Implementation, Test	Effort = Man-Hours Devoted to Requirements	Time = Schedule Devoted to Requirements
Project Completed Faster >>	14%	17%
Project Completed Slower >>	7%	9%

*Requirements management results in projects completed with less effort and in less time!*

## Proper Planning

- **Have a formal process**
  - **Be proactive**
  - **Monitor quality**
  - **Manage risk**

# Contribution of ITS Architecture and Systems Engineering to Project Success

Project Success Factors	Points	Success Potential of Your Project Yes = Add Points Value; No = 0
1. User Involvement	19	ITS Architecture: Involves all stakeholders
2. Executive Management Support	16	ITS Architecture: Involves Executive Mgmt. & Policy Makers
3. Clear Statement of Requirements	15	Systems Engineering: Requirements Mgmt.
4. Proper Planning	11	ITS Architecture & Systems Engineering: Planning throughout Project Life-Cycle
5. Realistic Expectations	0	<i>Project Specific</i>
6. Smaller Project Milestones	0	<i>Project Specific</i>
7. Competent Staff	0	<i>Project Specific</i>
8. Ownership	0	<i>Project Specific</i>
9. Clear Vision & Objectives	0	<i>Project Specific</i>
10. Hard-Working, Focused Staff	0	<i>Project Specific</i>
<b>Total</b>	61%	

## Conclusions

- **Systems Engineering can help manage your projects to be on-schedule, on-budget and without sacrificing functionality.**
- **Get Executive Management Support.**
- **Involve all stakeholders**
- **Spend the time to manage requirements**
- **Formalize your project development process.**
- **The Regional ITS Architecture supports systems engineering.**

## Resources

- **Systems Engineering Handbook**

<http://ops.fhwa.dot.gov/publications/seitsguide/index.htm>

- **California Systems Engineering Guidebook**

<http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/cadiv/segb/>

- **Systems Engineering Web Page (FHWA)**

[http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/int\\_its\\_deployment  
/sys\\_eng.htm](http://www.ops.fhwa.dot.gov/int_its_deployment/sys_eng.htm)

**THANK YOU**

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