

Role and figure of the Quantitative Systems Engineer

A fairy tale

about engineering statistics applications
within system life-cycle

in order to extract its value.

freely inspired by Peter and the Wolf



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Quantitative

Drives the “good enough” trade-offs in an un-certain environment by

Engineering statistics alias the integration of statistical and engineering analysis concepts to

Systems

Holystic view with passion and skill for key elements and interfaces

Engineer

Design and manage complexity

Table 1. Systems Engineering Roles

Role	Abbr.	Short Name
1	RO	Requirements Owner
2	SD	System Designer
3	SA	System Analyst
4	VV	Validation/Verification Engr.
5	LO	Logistics/Ops Engineer
6	G	Glue Among Subsystems
7	CI	Customer Interface
8	TM	Technical Manager
9	IM	Information Manager
10	PE	Process Engineer
11	CO	Coordinator
12	CA	Classified Ads SE

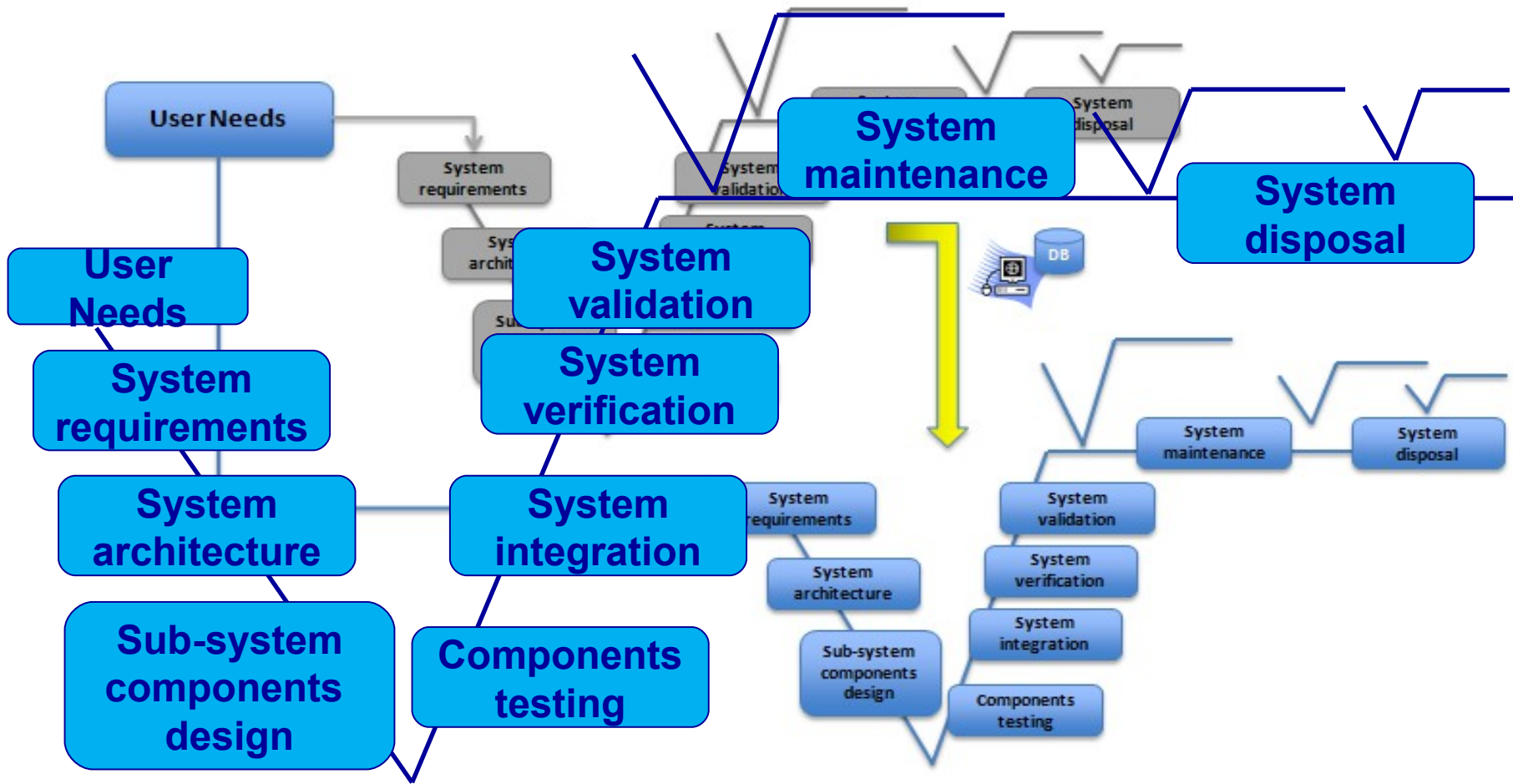
The Quantitative Systems Engineer is an
engineer
with **specific skills** and an **holistic view**
that fosters
the system **value**
through the **key decision points**
of the overall system life-cycle
by applying:
the **engineering statistics skills**
and **experience**

Uncertainty & Variability

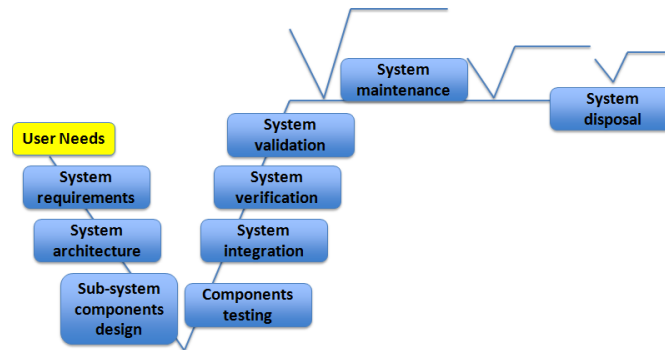
Holistic & detailed mindset

Good enough & Value

Tasks overview: *a development process walkthrough*

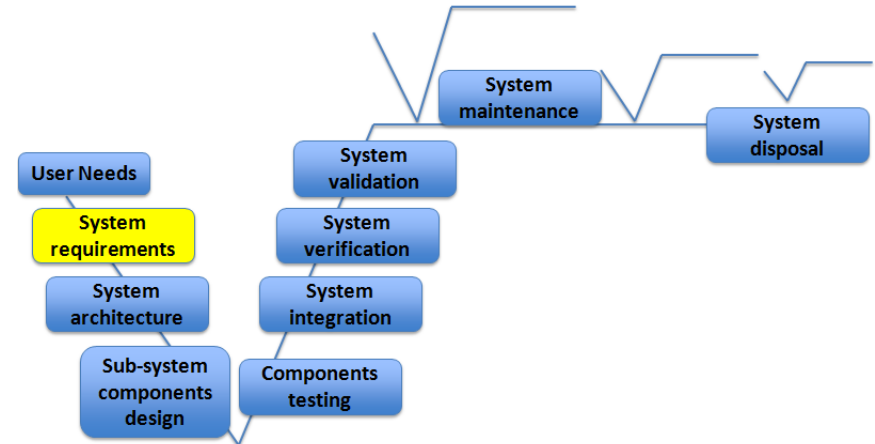


Collect, identify and refine the **user needs**, understand **project challenges**, identify **usage scenario**, **characterize human factors**:



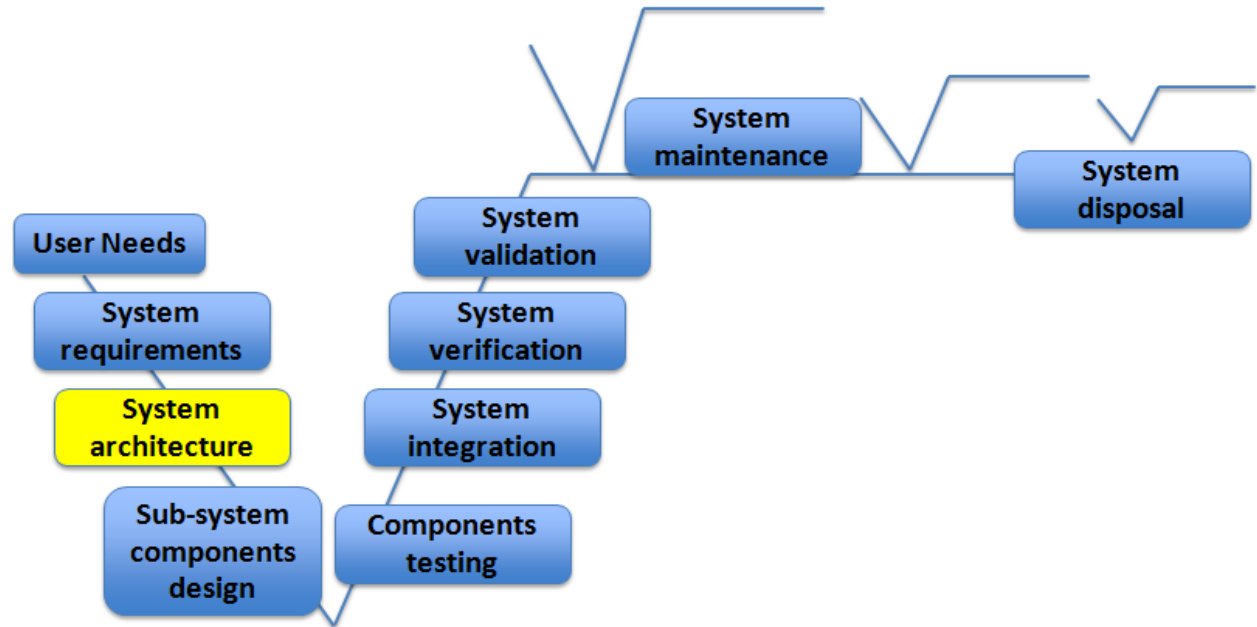
- Market trends analysis and customers appraisals: *qualitative/quantitative analysis, Kano models, QFD*
- *KPIs target definition: e.g. Cost targets, Ppk, OEE*
- User needs quality assessment: *testable targets*
- Usage scenario: *Multivariate Data Analysis*
- *Set-up Validation strategy and plan*

Define and qualitatively assess the System Requirements:



- Targets definition: *Inferential statistics, TPMs: TBF, TTR, binomial, poisson, and normal*
- Evaluate the technical opportunities: *ANoVA, inference*
- Verification strategy: *Combine practical statistical methodologies with technical and project challenges to determine: **what, how much and how to test.***

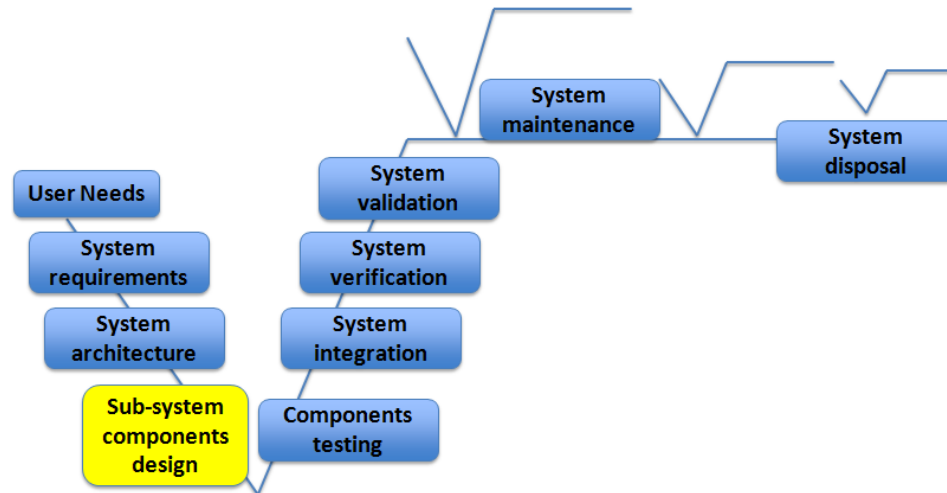
System modelling and understanding:



- System modelling: *Simulation, Sysml*
- Risk assessment: *FMECA, Fault Tree Analysis*
- Evaluate the technical opportunities: *Simulation and inference.*

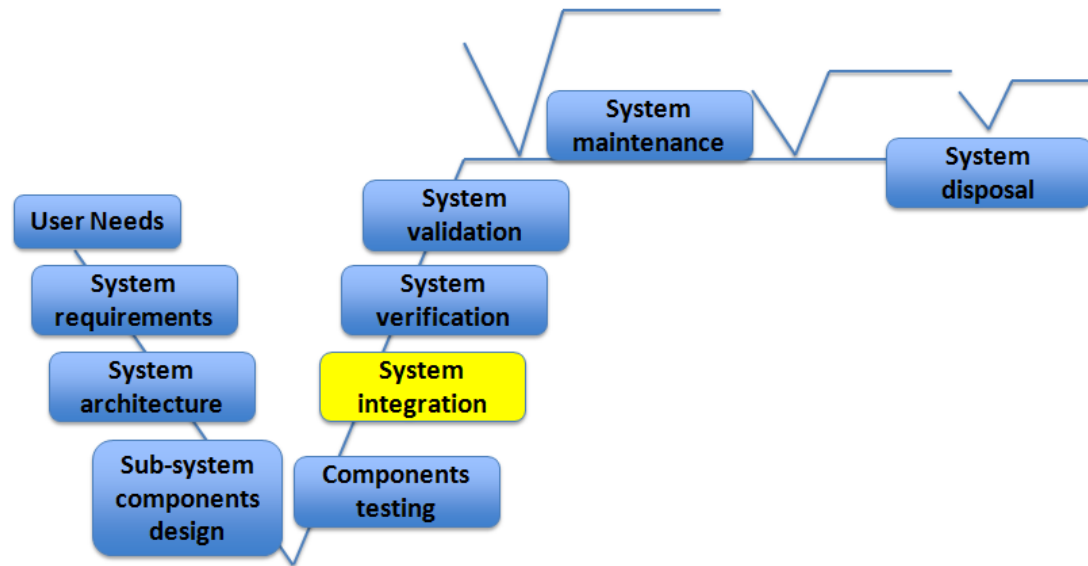
Tasks overview: Sub-systems/component design

Integration of traditional engineering and statistical analysis:



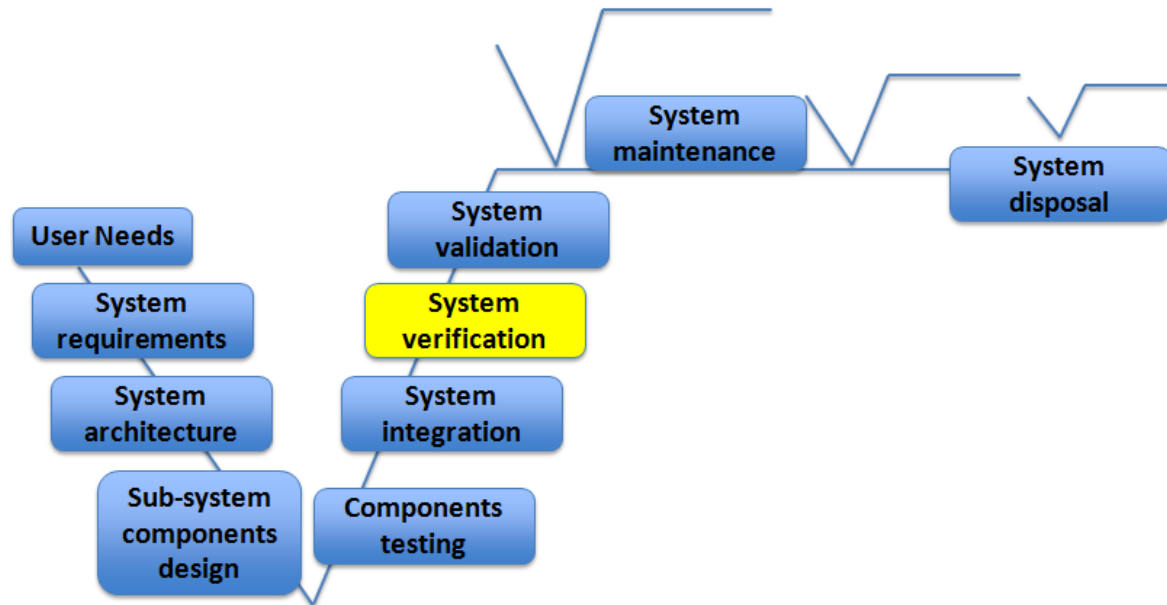
- Alternatives selection: ANOVA, *Design of Experiments*, *non-parametric statistics*
- Sub-systems pre-assessment: **Simulation**, *preliminary testing*.
- **Robust Design**: *DoE*, *noises*, *loss functions*
- Components reliability: *ALT*, *stress tests*

Integrate the system components/sub-systems:



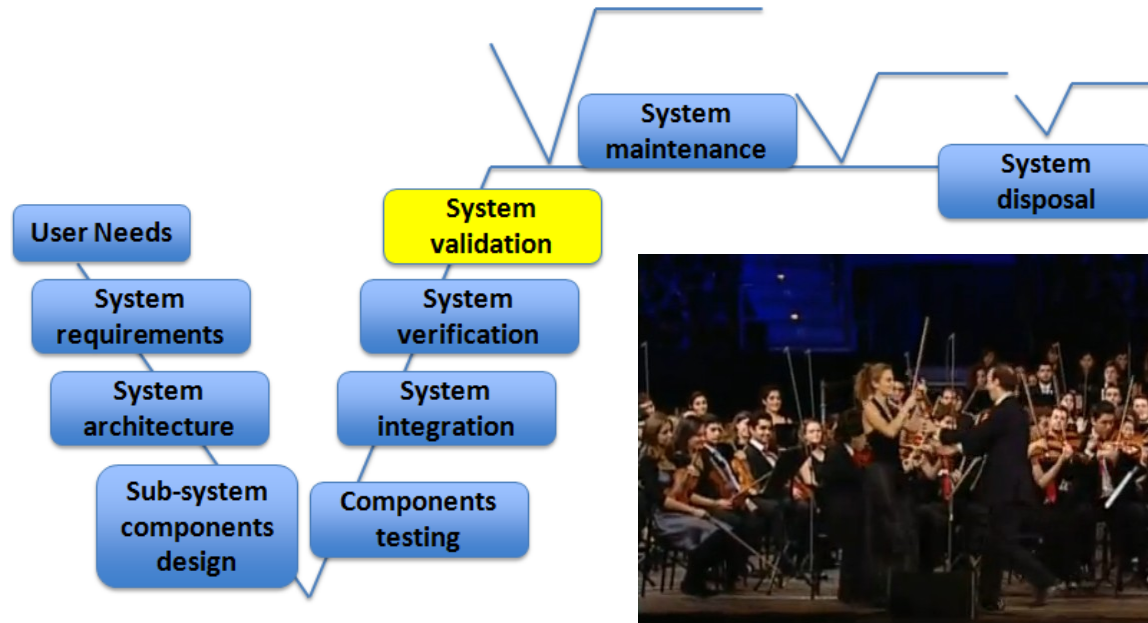
- **Interface** assessment: *Comparative tests, Statistical inference.*
- Technical Measures assessment: *preliminary testing, SPC, inferential and non-parametric statistics.*
- **Issue** resolution: *PDCA cycles, root cause analysis.*

Is the system right?



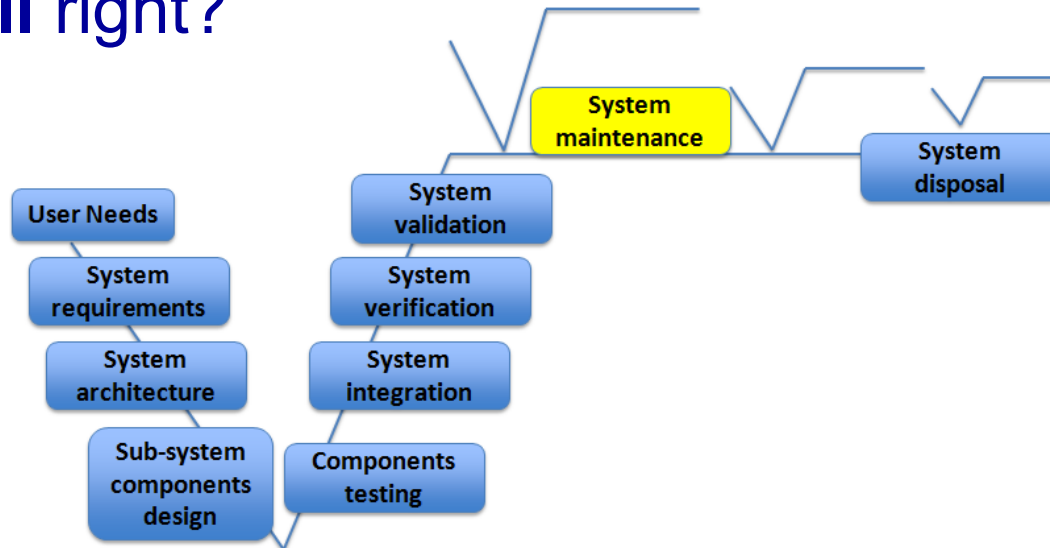
- Update and deploy verification plans: *Inferential statistic*
- **Un-expected events:** *risk assessment update, risk analysis, bayesian statistic*
- *FMECA re-evaluation*

Is the right system?



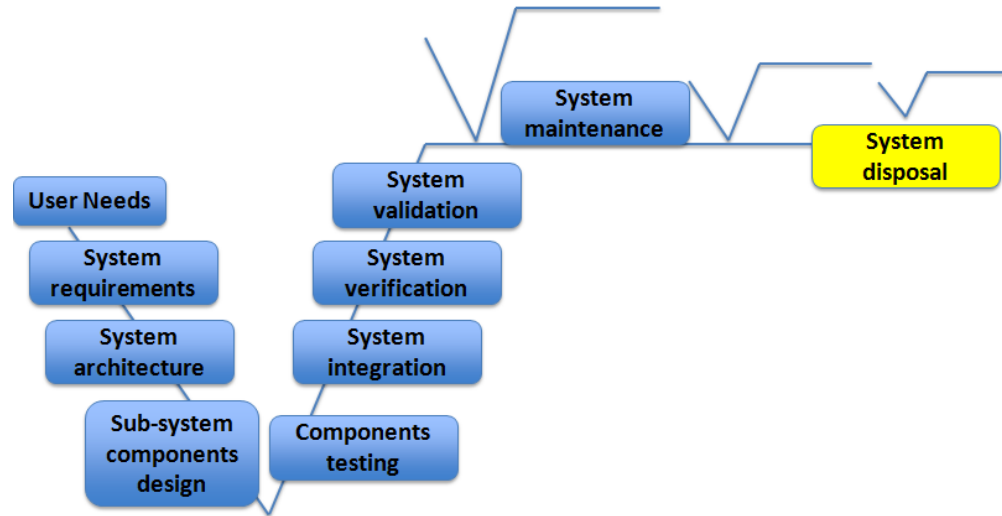
- Update and deploy validation plans: *Inferential statistic, risk assessment and risk analysis*
- *Un-expected events: root cause analysis, risk assessment and risk analysis, bayesian statistic.*
- ***Value analysis update***

Is the system **still** right?



- Quality checks: *SPC, reliability data analysis*
- Issues/problems/crisis: *Root cause analysis, Design of Experiments, risk re-assessment and analysis*
- Continuous improvement: *Value analysis update*

Was the system valuable? What can we learn?



- Historical data analysis: SPC, Multivariate Data Analysis, data mining.
- Value analysis: Qualitative/quantitative analysis
- ***Lessons learned: track product success/failures history***

- ❖ A relevant part of system knowledge and value is enclosed into data.
- ❖ There are methodologies, tools and capabilities to consolidate and to extract it.
- ❖ The Quantitative System Engineer can deal this task during and after the overall system life-cycle.