Step 1 for Systems Engineering: Establish a Tangible Requirements Management Process

25 Oct 06

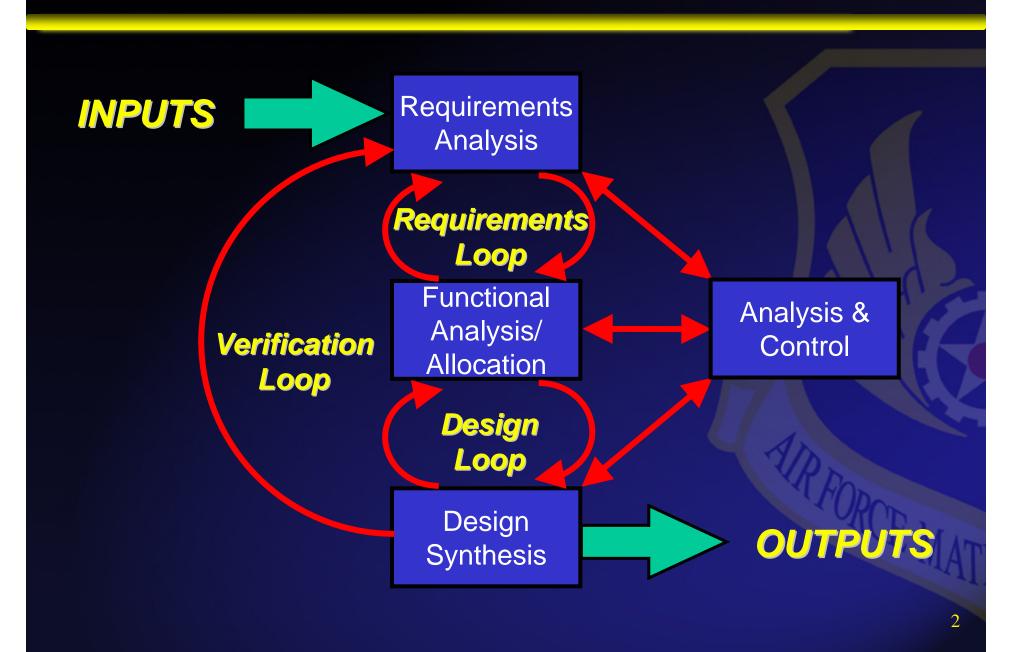
Jim Miller 727 ACSG/EN

Phone: (405) 736-5771

james.c.miller@tinker.af.mil



Basic Systems Engineering Process



Purpose

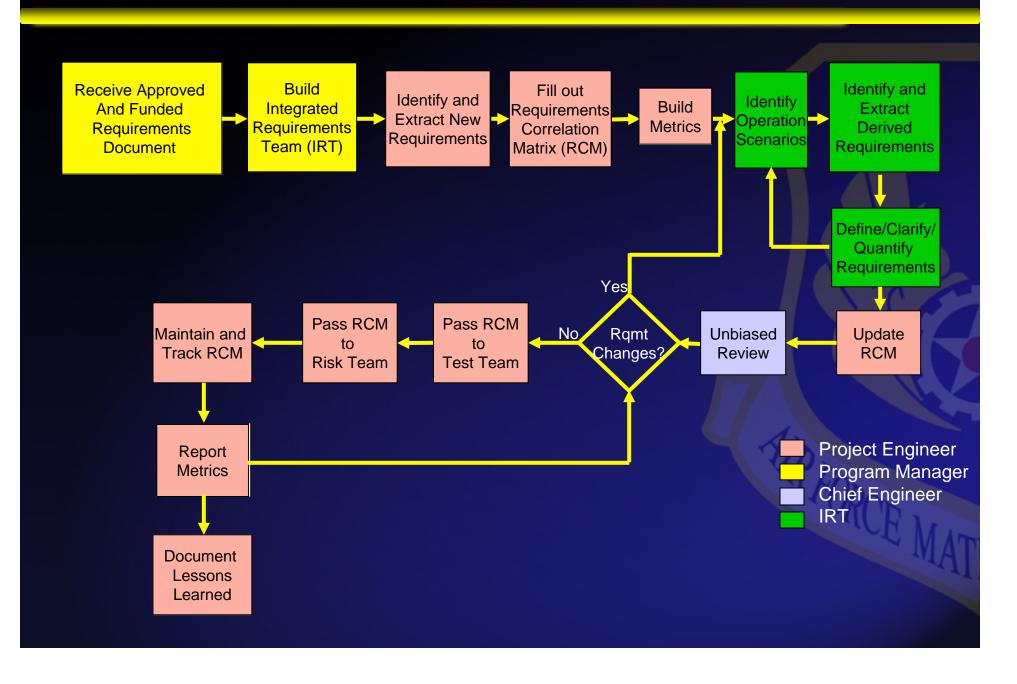
- Published Operating Instruction to provide:
 - An organization-wide process to ensure the development of concise, quantifiable, and unambiguous requirements
 - Guidance for a requirements management process including the preparation, update, and maintenance of requirements documentation to support the program office
 - Means to implement a consistent application of a disciplined systems engineering process for the management of requirements

Purpose (Cont)

- Is an iterative process
- Intended for the working level
- Orderly, team-oriented process involving:
 - Project engineers

- Contractors
- Program managers
 - Users/Customers
- Requirement process to work with contractor's processes/timelines—not duplicative
- Documented output via Requirements Correlation Matrix (RCM)

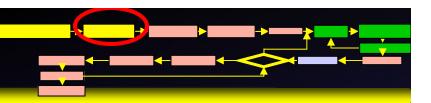
Requirements Mngt Process Flowchart



Step 1: Receive Req's

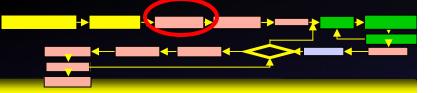
- Receive Approved and Funded Requirements Document:
 - Formally starts this process
 - Document can be anything that is recognized as "official" by the Program Manager
 - Contract
 - SOW/PWS
 - AF Form 1067
 - Email
 - OPR: Program Manager

Step 2: Build IRT



- Build Integrated Requirements Team (IRT):
 - Formally established in writing
 - Will include at a minimum:
 - Project Engineer
 - Program Manager
 - Representative(s) from the User
 - Representative(s) from the contractor
 - Each member there to ensure entire IRT:
 - Fully understands each requirement
 - Concurs with all derived requirements
 - Quantifies each requirement
 - Provides detailed operational uses/cases for each req
 - Intended to meet regularly
 - OPR: Program Manager

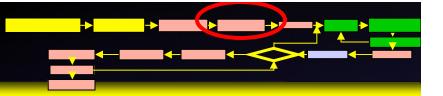
Step 3: ID New Req's



- **Identify and Extract New Requirements:**
 - Identify, extract and list all requirements from the requirements document in Step 1
 - Identify the specific reference (e.g. paragraph) and document)
 - OPR: Project Engineer



Step 4: RCM



- Fill Out Requirements Correlation Matrix (RCM):
 - Document in a software application to allow for future updates (e.g. spreadsheet)
 - Intended Fields:
 - Requirement title
 - Requirement source (specific reference, e.g. para & doc)
 - Derived Requirements (logical breakdown of req)
 - Brief requirement definition (1-3 sentences only)
 - Quantification of the requirement (this is key)
 - Operational Assessment (all scenarios and uses)
 - Initial Risk Assessment (e.g. red/yellow/green)
 - Review any lessons learned from previous teams
 - OPR: Project Engineer

Step 4: RCM (Cont)

Each IRT member is a SME

- Requirement title
- Requirement source
- Derived Requirements
- Brief requirement definition
- Quantification of the requirement
- Operational assessment
- Initial risk assessment

Program Manager

Engineer(s)

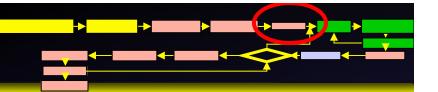
Governmen

& Contractor)

User

Engineers, contractors and Users

Step 5: Build Metrics

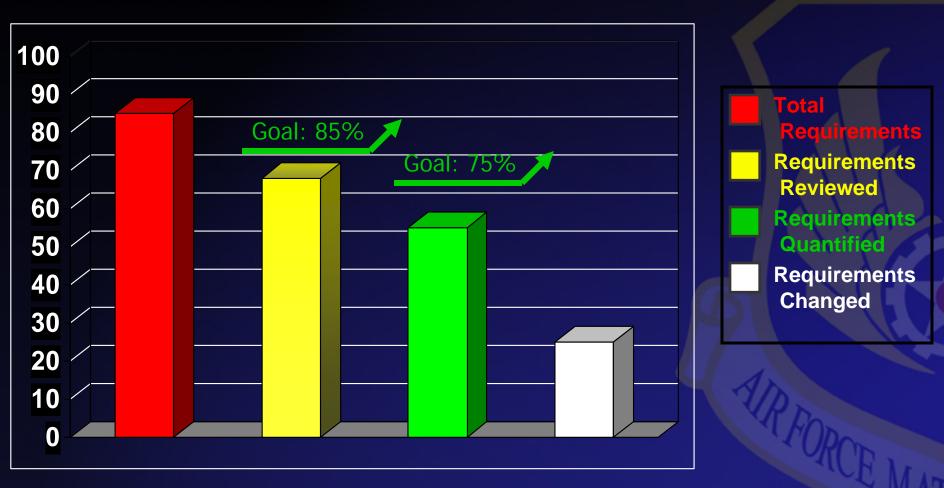


Build Metrics:

- Two Metrics:
 - Requirement Management Metric (i.e. a snapshot)
 - Requirement Growth (i.e. a trend)
- Must be updated throughout process
- Must be shown regularly to management
 - Quarterly Weapon System Review
 - Once a Month Staff Meeting
 - Any significant event (e.g. PMR, PDR, CDR, TIM, ...)
- OPR: Project Engineer

Requirement Management Metric





As of: Date 2

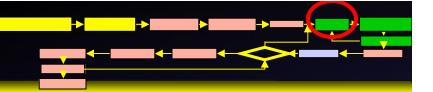
Total Requirements = Requirements + Derived Requirements

Requirement Growth

Example 2



Step 6: ID Use Cases



- Identify Operational Scenarios:
 - Clearly list all operational uses and scenarios
 - Done for each req and derived req
 - Necessary to ensure design:
 - Encompasses all user's intentions
 - Helps identify all potential special cases
 - Comprehensive list of what to test/measure
 - OPR: Integrated Requirements Team



Step 7: Derived Req's

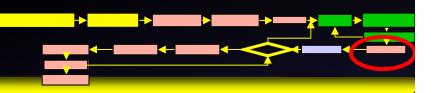
- Identify and Extract Derived Requirements:
 - This is an iterative, spiral process
 - Expect derived requirements to increase/clarify as user discusses all operational uses
 - Key is not to "assume" anything
 - OPR: Integrated Requirements Team



Step 8: Quantify

- Define/Clarify/Quantify Requirements:
 - The heart of the RCM
 - Specific, unambiguous quantification of each req
 - Key for later testing
 - Provide agreed on pass/fail criteria
 - Not open to interpretation
 - Resolve all "TBDs"
 - Document in minutes how quantification determined on requirements and indication of concurrence from all members
 - OPR: Integrated Requirements Team

Step 9: Update RCM



• Update RCM:

- Update with each spiral from the IRT
- Serves as the "common sheet of music" for the IRT
- This is the source of data for the metrics
- OPR: Project Engineer



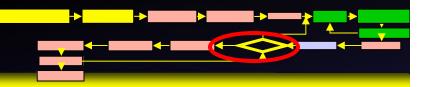
Step 10: Req Review



Unbiased Review:

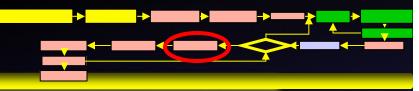
- Purpose to validate the RCM
 - Sufficient level of detail via derived requirements
 - Proper quantification of each requirement
 - Strong review of non-quantified and TBD req's
 - Comprehensive review of use cases and what-ifs
- Project Engineer presents the RCM to review board
- Chief Engineer is the Chair
- Other members are SMEs and experienced personnel
- Members from both inside and outside organization
- OPR: Chief Engineer

Step 11: Changes



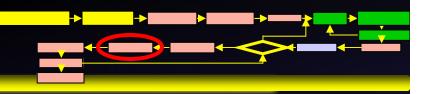
- Requirements Changes:
 - Project Engineer takes Review Board results back to IRT
 - Requests for clarification
 - Recommendations
 - Corrections
 - Can also result from IRT meetings or program events (PDR, CDR, PMRs, etc..)
 - OPR: Project Engineer

Step 12: RCM to Test



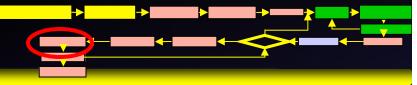
- Pass RCM to Test Team:
 - Test Team uses this a core input to build successful test program:
 - Are the quantified requirements testable
 - Determine method of testing
 - Awareness of problem, or risk, areas
 - What resources are needed
 - Ensure test plan is comprehensive
 - How handle non-quantified requirements
 - Another OI is in work to describe this process
 - OPR: Project Engineer

Step 13: RCM Risk



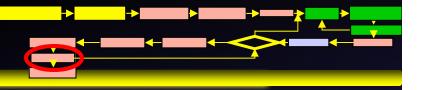
- Pass RCM to Risk Team:
 - Risk Management Team uses this a key input for risk management plan:
 - Review all requirements the IRT initially flagged as red or yellow
 - What resources are needed to mitigate
 - Ensure risk plan is comprehensive
 - Incorporate into program schedule
 - Another OI is in work to describe this process
 - OPR: Project Engineer

Step 14: Maintain RCM '



- Maintain and Track RCM:
 - Have regular IRT Meetings to continually update RCM
 - Eliminate TBDs
 - Review quantification
 - Ensure have all operational uses/scenarios
 - Ensure included all derived requirements
 - OPR: Program Manager

Step 15: Report

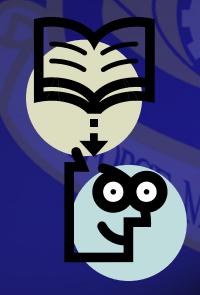


- Report Metrics:
 - Regularly update metrics
 - Ideal Goal is 100% reviewed and 100% quantified
 - OPR: Project Engineer

Step 16: Lessons Learned



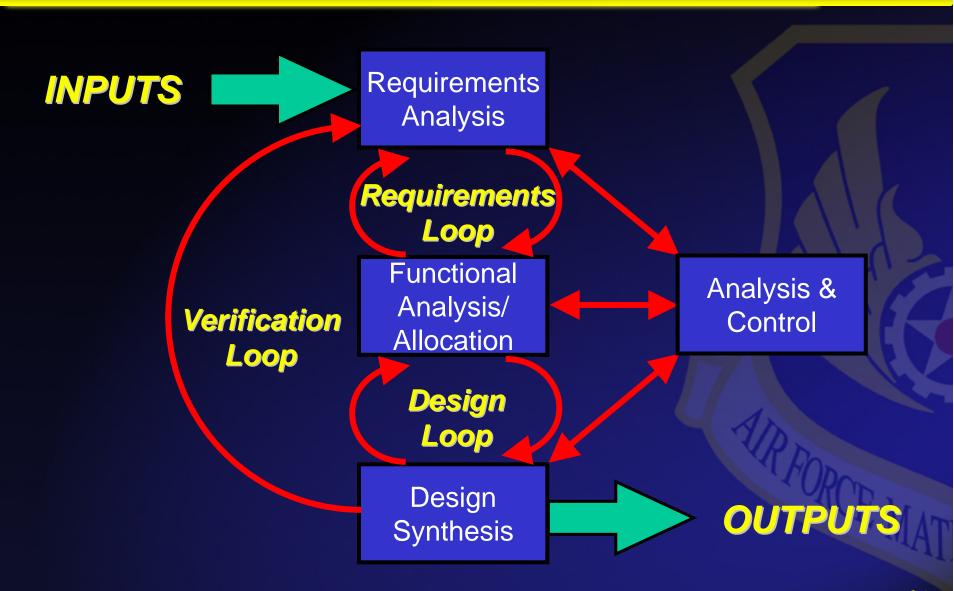
- Document Lessons Learned:
 - Develop a place for the organization to log this (if not have already)
 - Good place to start developing "standard" quantification to common requirements
 - Light brightness on aircraft
 - Noise levels on headphones
 - VTC standards
 - OPR: Project Engineer



Typical Schedule

- Show the Flow days here
 - Recommend basing on Requirement receipt plus days

Basic Systems Engineering Process



Detailed Systems Engineering Engine



Stakeholder Inputs
Mission scenarios

CONOPS

- **MOEs**
- **Environments**
- Constraints
- COTS/GOTS/BOTS
- Re-Use and
- Legacy
- Interoperability
- Supportability
- **Technology base**
- **Program decisions**
- **Previous phase**
- results
- Requirements applied through standards

Requirements analysis

Analyze missions and environments
Identify functional req's
Define/refine performance req's
Define/refine design constraint req's
Validate req's with stakeholders

Requirements Loop

System Analysis

Modeling & Simulation
Trade studies (Affordability, etc.)
Effectiveness analyses
MOEs

Functional analysis / allocation

Decompose to next lower-level functions
Allocate performance and other limiting
requirements to next functional level
Define/refine functional interfaces
(internal/external)

Define/ refine/ integrate functional architecture

Design Loop

Verification Loop

Transform each level's architecture (functional to physical)

Synthesis

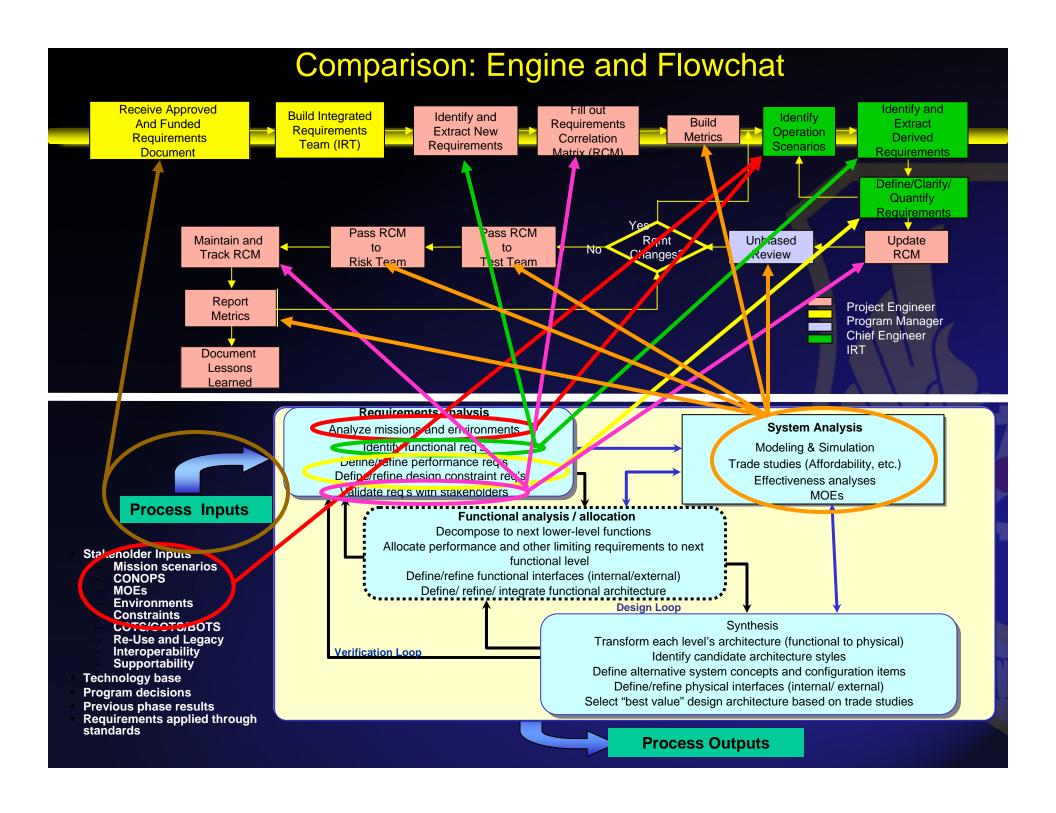
Identify candidate architecture styles

Define alternative system concepts and configuration items

Define/refine physical interfaces (internal/ external)
Select "best value" design architecture based on trade
studies



Process Outputs





Detailed Systems Engineering Functional Instructions



Launch No.

13

13

13

13

W

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7//

13

	▼400 S	ystem Desigı	ı Synthesis
	W	WH-SE-400	Perform System Design Synthesis
	19	WH-SE-400.01	BPI-3464 Develop Integrated Design
	19	WH-SE-400.02	BPI-3468 Integrate System
	W	WH-SE-402	System Design Procedure
	74	WH-SE-403	Manage Technology and Product Line Evolution
	74	WH-SE-404	Technology Management
	W.	WH-SE-405	Tailoring the Systems Engineering Process
	74	WH-SE-407	Operational Concept/Mission Analysis/Measures of Effectiveness
	W	WH-SE-408	Define System States and Modes
	7//	WH-SE-410	Technical Performance Measurement
		WH-SE-411	Technical Performance Measures Template
	▼500 P	lan System V	erification and Validation
	₩.	WH-SE-500	Plan System Verification and Validation
	▼ 600 M	lanage Interfa	ices
	W	WH-SE-600	Manage Interfaces
	19	WH-SE-600.01	BPI-3470 Manage Interfaces
l	7//	WH-SE-601	Interface Design/Control Procedure
	٨	WH-SE-603	ICP No. 208, Strategic Systems Interface Control Plan

▼700 Perform Verify and Validate Systems

WH-SE-700 Validate System

WH-SE-700.01 BPI-3475 Perform Verification

WH-SE-700.02 BPI-3474 Perform Validation

▼900 Miscellaneous

WH-SE-901 Simulation Performance Analysis Procedure

WH-SE-904 Human-System Integration Process

System Safety Program Implementation, Management and Control WH-SE-905

WH-SE-906 System Safety Process

WH-SE-907 System Safety Analysis

Joint Tasks - Safety, Health & Environmental Affairs (SHEA) Support Procedure WH-SE-908

