# Systems Engineering: At the Crossroads of Complexity

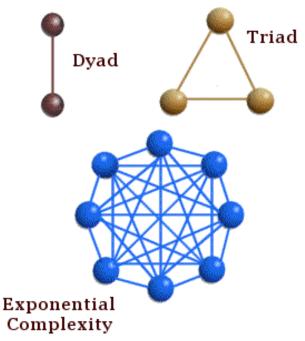
#### Kongsberg Systems Engineering Event

#### June 10, 2011

Jon Wade Associate Dean of Research Stevens Institute of Technology

# Objectives

#### Communication: Complexity in numbers



Provide Context



### **Provoke Thought**

# "I think that the next century (21st) will be the century of complexity"

- Stephen Hawking

#### Networking **Software** 100110011010100<sup>-</sup> 101001101011010<sup>-</sup> 1110111101010010 1000101100100100 001001000010001 COMPLEXITY

Computation

People

### **Complexity and Uncertainty**

Increasing complexity, cumulative ambiguity, "lack of control"

Enterprise, Organizational, Governance (decentralized)

**Network Intensive** 

Software Intensive

Electronic, isolated islands of So<u>ft</u>ware

Mechanical and Electrical Elements Classical Systems Engineering has this heritage. Much of the SE toolkit in use today has roots in such systems, and is best applicable to such systems

Uncertainty: Change in mission and environment With adaptive Co-opetition

### **Evolution & Change**

Development takes too long. Change takes too long. Replacement takes too long.

The environment is highly uncertain and complex.

System complexity is growing.

Renewed focus on the notion of a "system of systems" with heterogeneous elements, asynchronous clock-speeds, decentralized governance, and emergent characteristics. Electronics: 1-5 Years Mobile Weapons: 5-20+ Years

IEDs & Software: days to months

Infrastructure: 10-25+ Years

Platforms: 20-50+ Years

Rate of Change

The battle of devices has now become a war of ecosystems, where ecosystems include not only the hardware and software of the device, but developers, applications, ecommerce, advertising, search, social applications, location-based services, unified communications and many other things.

Our competitors aren't taking our market share with devices; they are taking our market share with an entire ecosystem. This means we're going to have to decide how we either build, catalyse or join an ecosystem.

- Stephen Elop, CEO Nokia

The Challenges are Accelerating! How to adapt classical systems engineering to address complexity, evolution and change?

### Complicated vs. Complex

Q: How does this system work?

A1: "It's very technical, you might not understand it." (I know some people who might understand it)

A2: "I have some theories on how it might work." (I don't have a clue on how this thing works)

# It's more than just numbers...

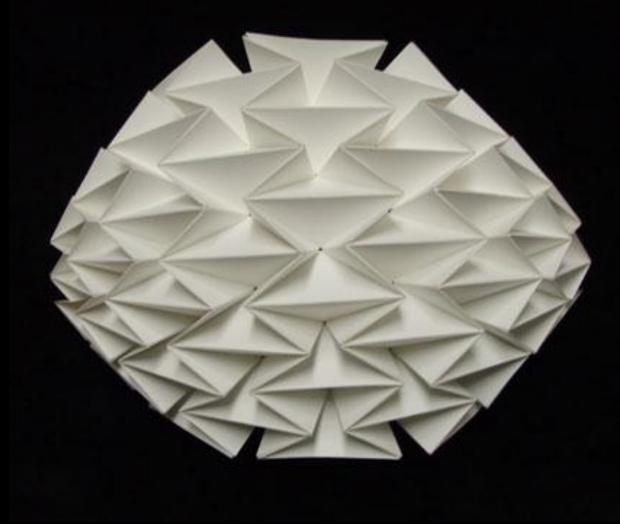
- 25K protein coding genes:
- 45K protein coding genes:
- 7M lines of code:
- 30M lines of code:
- 100M lines of code:
- 2,000M transistors:
- 10<sup>27</sup> molecules:

humans rice fighter plane cell phone automobile PC CPU chip gas in room

### It's about structure.

### Decomposition will not help

# Complicated

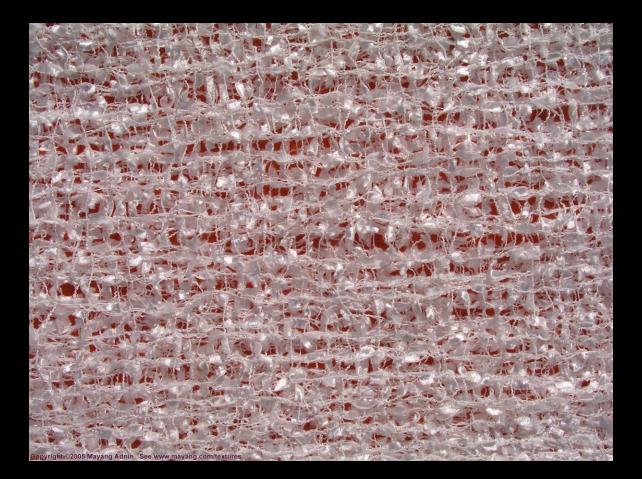


from Latin com: together plicare: to fold

The adj meaning "difficult to unravel" 1656

Source: DeRosa et al, "A Research Agenda for the Engineering of Complex Systems, SysCon 2008.

# Complexity

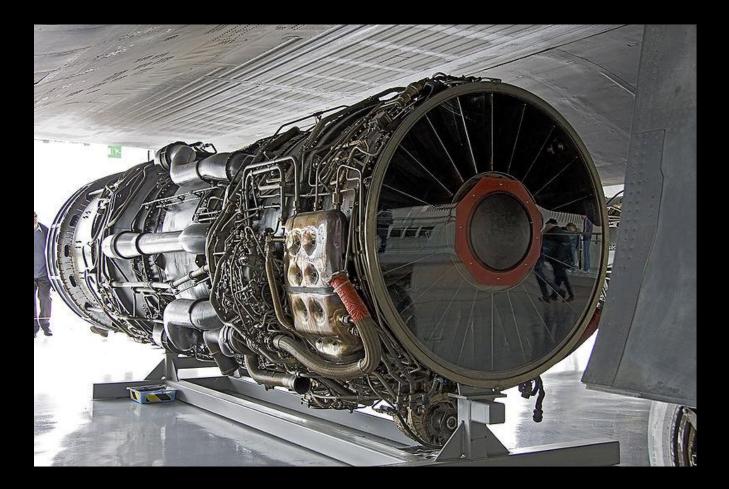


from Latin com: together plectere: to weave, braid, twine

The adj meaning "not easily analyzed" first recorded in 1715

Source: DeRosa et al, "A Research Agenda for the Engineering of Complex Systems, SysCon 2008.

# This is complicated!



# This is Complex!



### Where is SE?



Low

Complication

High

### **Embracing Complexity**

#### How a systems works deterministically

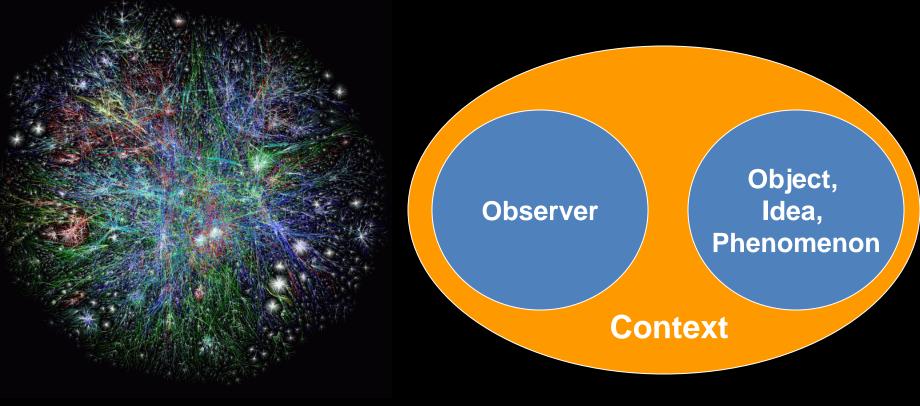
#### How a systems behaves stochastically



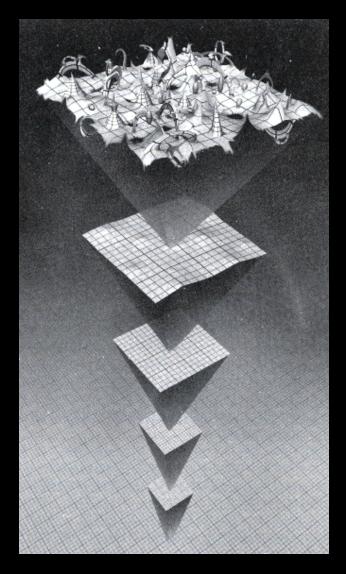


### What is Complexity?

### "the degree of difficulty in accurately predicting behavior over time"



# Taxonomy of Complexity



#### **Prediction Quality:**

- Precision
- Time scale
- Context

#### **Prediction Difficulty:**

- Relationships
- Current state
- Computation

# **Complexity Reduction**

- Abstraction
- Transformation
- Reduction
- Homogenization

### Abstraction

**Applications – Software Engineering** 

**Binary Code – Computer Science** 

**Architecture – Computer Science** 

Logic – Computer Science

**Circuits – Electrical Eng** 

**Device Models – Electrical Eng** 

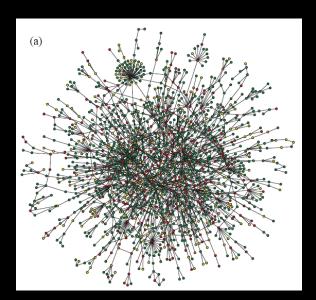
**Device Properties – Device Physics** 

**Material Properties - Material Science** 

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The Power of Abstraction For VLSI - 1980

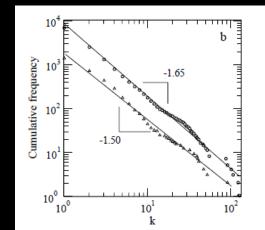
### Transformation



**Protein Interactions** 

In Yeast

Java Code Network



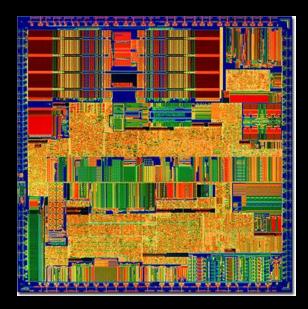
Internet

### Reduction

#### Elements

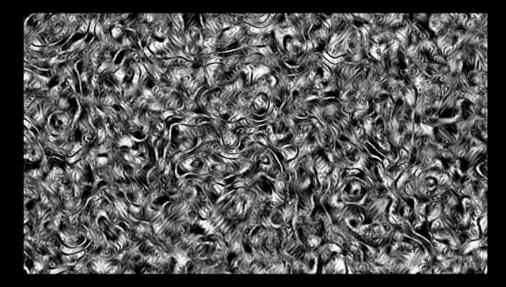


#### Context



0degC < T < 125degC 2.1V < V < 2.4V 2.0GHz < f < 2.3GHz

### Homogenization





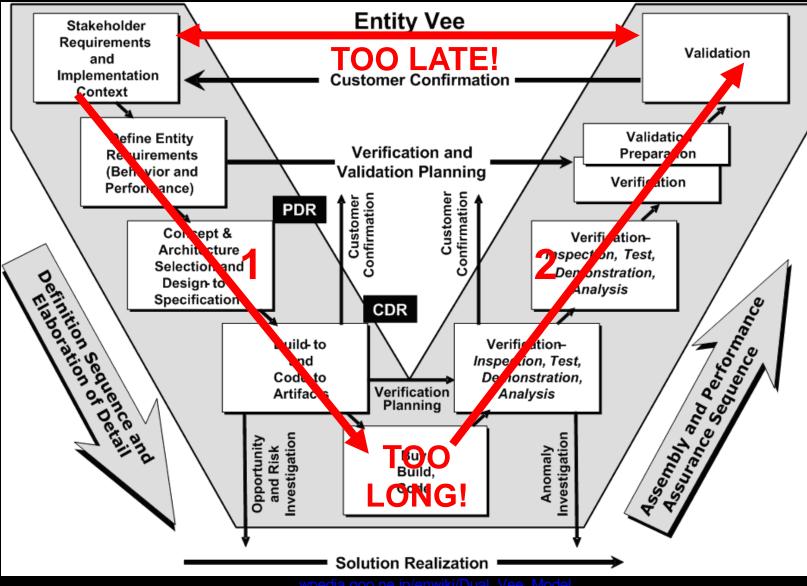
Gas Molecules

Q: At what temperature does pure water in isolation @ 1atm become a solid?

A: -42degC, -108degC if cooled sufficiently quickly

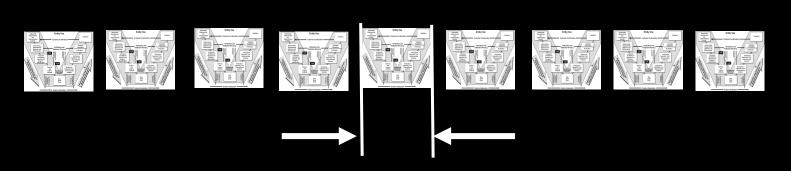
As simple as possible, but no simpler!

# **Traditional SE**



### The Disappearance of the Vee

#### **Continuous Coherent Development**



#### Leveraging Computation, Visualization, Communication & Information Technologies

#### Validate and Verify, early and often!



Subtle



#### Not So Subtle



# **Thank You!**