

The Continuous Engineering Experts



Agile at Scale: Incorporating Systems Engineering and Hardware Into the Mix

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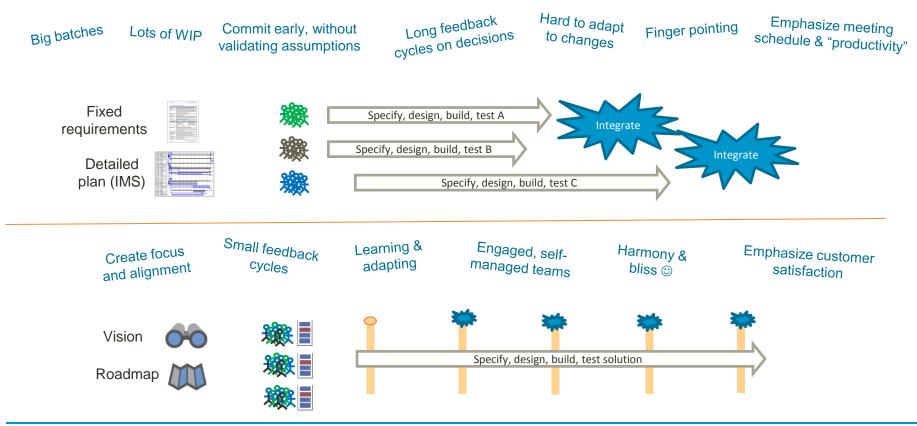
Agenda

- Specify system for agile construction
- Organize around value
- → Align on a common cadence
- → Lower hardware batch sizes



Specify system for agile constructions

We need to change our system

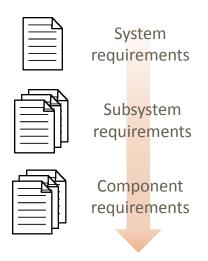




Use lean-agile approach to define and track requirements

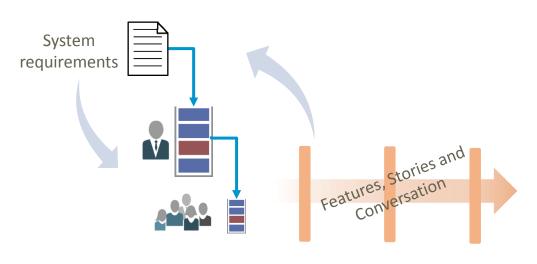
Traditional approach

- Specified and detailed early by "smart people"
- Communicated via documents
- No opportunity for feedback or learning
- Slow to adapt



Lean-agile approach

- Detailed at appropriate time, in backlogs, by producers
- Emphasis on face-to-face
- Short learning cycles all for fast feedback
- Quickly adapt to new knowledge



Workshops create alignment and shared understating

- Collaboratively create a shared understanding of system structure, behavior, and information
- Record decisions as a single source of truth using standard notation
- → Use emergent specifications to drive the agile development process

Build

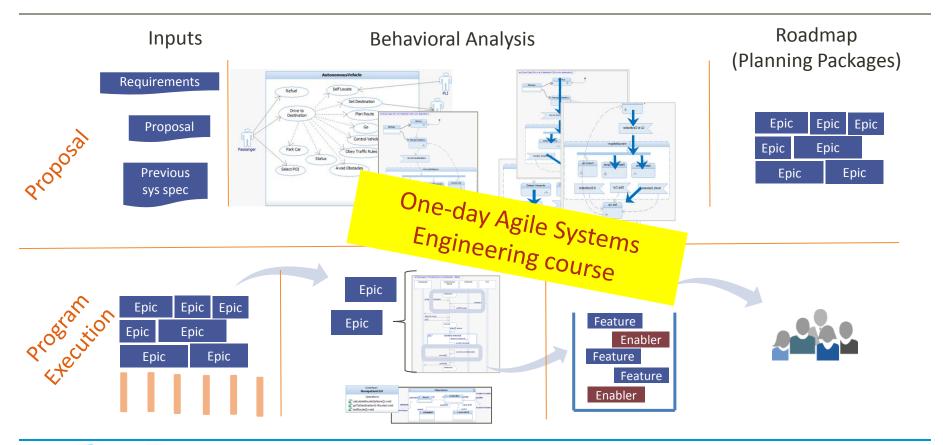
Converge on optimal solution Understand problem Execute and adapt based on learning · End users confirm solution Postulate solution · Continually refine solution and roadmap Compliance approves fitness · Create roadmap/plan to realize · Regularly align teams and integrate solution Workshop Workshop Workshop Workshop Requirements Previous system specs Domain experts Proposal



Conceive

Validate

Workshops use MBSE to evolve specifications





Validate assumptions early

Build risk mitigation into the backlog, not a registry

- → Select Epics that validate assumptions early
- → Don't assume point solutions explore alternatives through exploration activities to gain knowledge
- → Strive for early, end-to-end behavior (Alpha Thread)
- Utilize proxies for parts of the system not yet



























Organize around value

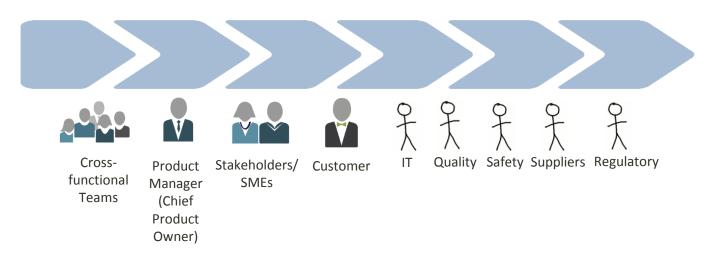
Myth

People from different engineering disciplines (Software, Firmware, Hardware, Mechanical, etc.) can't work together



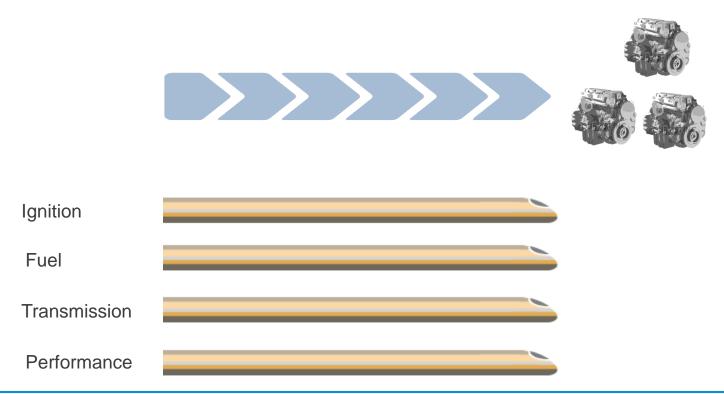
Ensure EVERYONE is on the value stream

- → Reduce waste waiting, delays, hand offs, batch sizes, WIP
- Create alignment on common goals
- → Facilitate decentralized decisions and better engagement





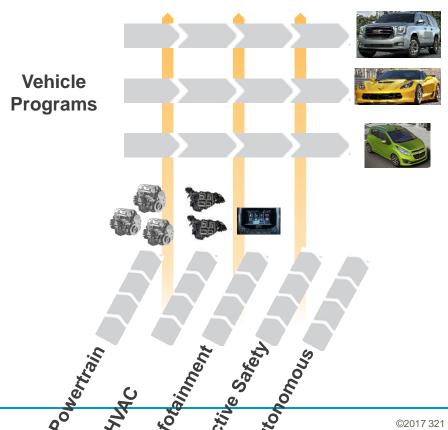
Decompose value streams into ARTs (team-of-teams)





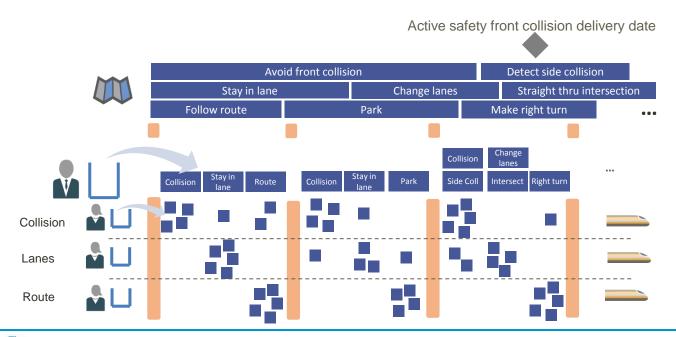
Value streams also scale up

The relationship is not always trivial "one-to-many"



Organize teams around delivering value

- Organize teams around implementing Epics
- → Minimize simultaneous Epics to reduce program WIP and focus teams







Align on a common cadence

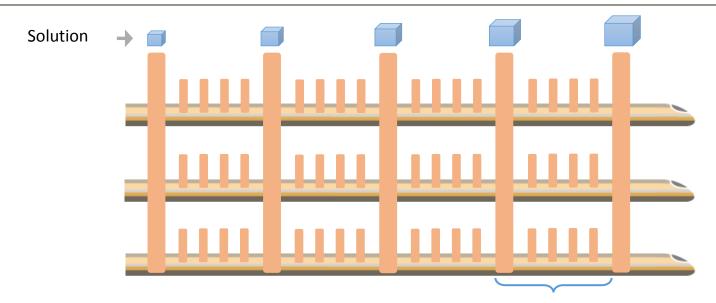
Myth

Hardware development cannot be Agile

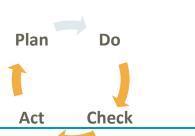




Cadence creates the vital pace for the Value Stream



- Supports natural WIP limits
- Fosters learning cycles across the Value Stream

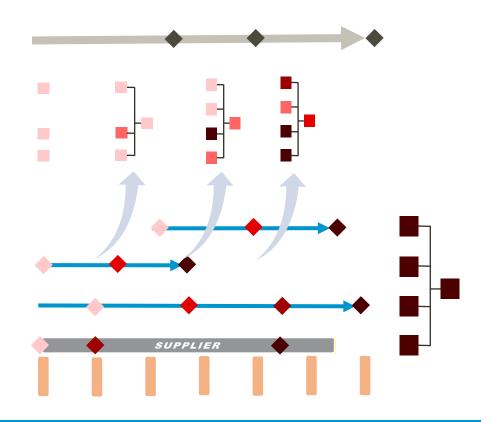




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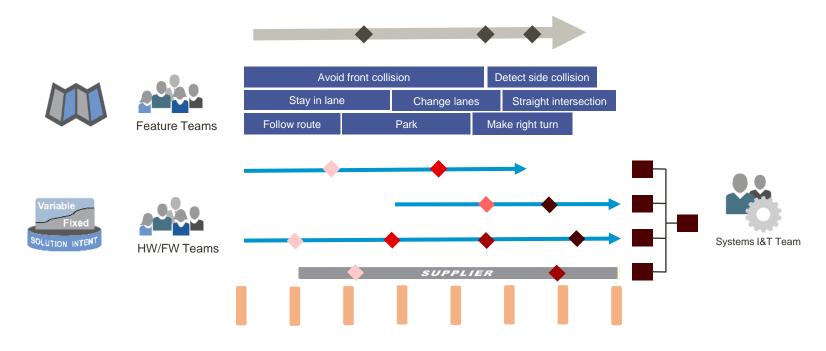
Use proxies to support early development

- → Leverage proxies incremental solutions
- Strive for end-to-end solution early for faster validation feedback
- Bring production in early to validate manufacturability
- Make sufficient testing platforms available for teams to integrate and test their parts of the solution

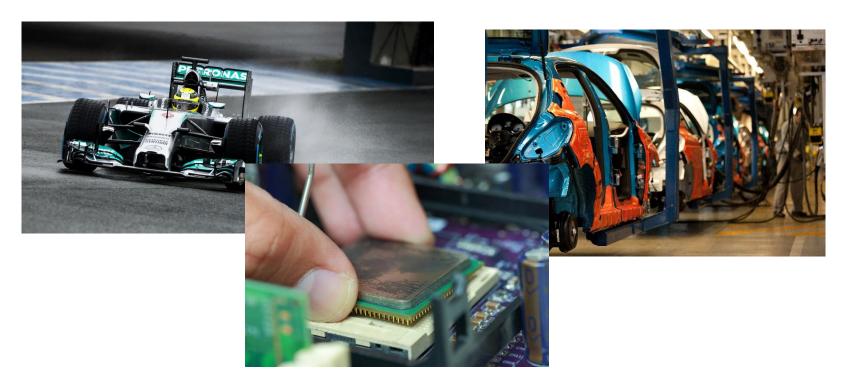


Align functional and physical roadmaps

➡ What physical assets and at what fidelity are required to validate assumptions early?



Design for flow



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IFyb-VBQfII





Lower hardware batch sizes

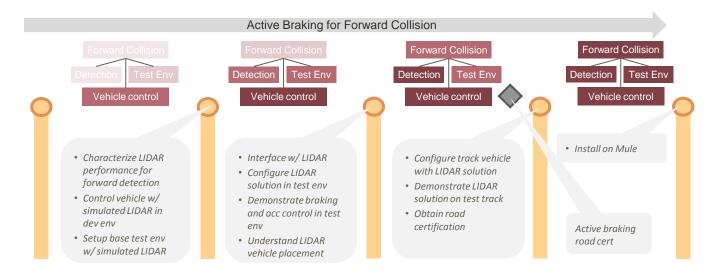
We can't deliver new hardware every increment



Learn faster with small batches

- Grow key capabilities and initiatives over incremental milestones
- → Each increment focuses on gaining knowledge and/or demonstrating parts of the solution
- → Chief engineer set vision; teams determine detailed plans





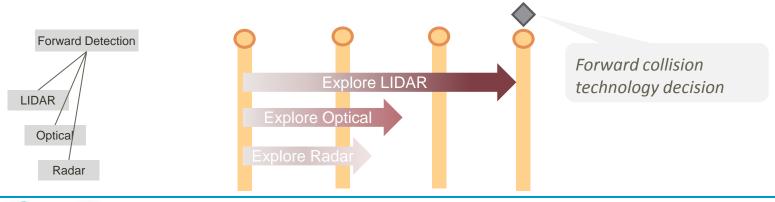


Enable late decision making with smaller batch sizes

Aggressively evaluate alternatives. Converge specifications and solution set.

—Allen Ward, Lean Product and Process Development

- → Fast PDCA cycles with small batches can quickly validate many assumptions
- → Allows teams to simultaneously explore multiple options over longer period of time
- Suboptimal options dropped as they become inferior or no longer cost effective to pursue

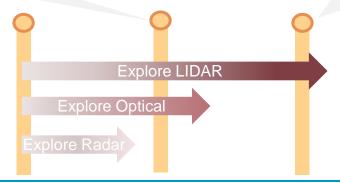




Manufacturing/deployment are part of overall value stream

- → Include manufacturing/deployment and their concerns in the development process
- → Explore concerns each increment, in flow with rest of work
- → HINT: apply same approach for other, "external" concerns (security, quality, safety, etc.)
 - Determine vehicle location options
 - Understand mounting constraints

- Understand changes to assembly process
- Know supply chain impact







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