
Systems Thinking Development and Capability Building in Established and Emerging Space Programs

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MIT Lean Advancement Initiative (LAI) Knowledge Exchange Event

Systems Thinking and Social Capabilities:

Toward a More Inclusive View of Engineering Competencies for High Performance in Sociotechnical Enterprises

Presentation Overview

- Highlight the impact of three factors that influence the development of systems thinking and early capability building in space organizations
 - Environment
 - Experiential Learning
 - Personal Characteristics
- **Two Motivating Examples**
 - Systems Thinking Development at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center
 - Capability Building in Emerging Satellite Programs in Africa and Asia

Systems Thinking Development at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center

Project Overview

- Building on doctoral study by Dr. Heidi Davidz (2006)
- Applying Davidz' definitions, data collection methods and analysis
 - *Definition of Systems Thinking*: Analysis, synthesis, and understanding of interconnections, interactions, and interdependencies that are technical, social, temporal, and multi-level
 - Sought to identify enablers to Systems Thinking Development
- Results aligned with Davidz' original findings that enablers of systems thinking development are in three categories
 - Experiential Learning, Enabling Environment, Personal Characteristics

Project Setting

- **NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC)**
 - Large government laboratory with focus on earth science, astronomy and space science satellite missions
- **GSFC Engineer Development Approach**
 - Engineers start with narrow assignments within focused discipline of satellite engineering
 - As engineers develop, they can choose between various paths
 - Rotate among technical disciplines and prepare for systems level work
 - Develop deep technical knowledge in one discipline
 - Move into management
- **Interview Subjects: 37 NASA engineers**
 - 4 Expert Panelists; 17 Senior Systems Engineers; 10 Junior Systems Engineers; 6 Senior Technical Specialists

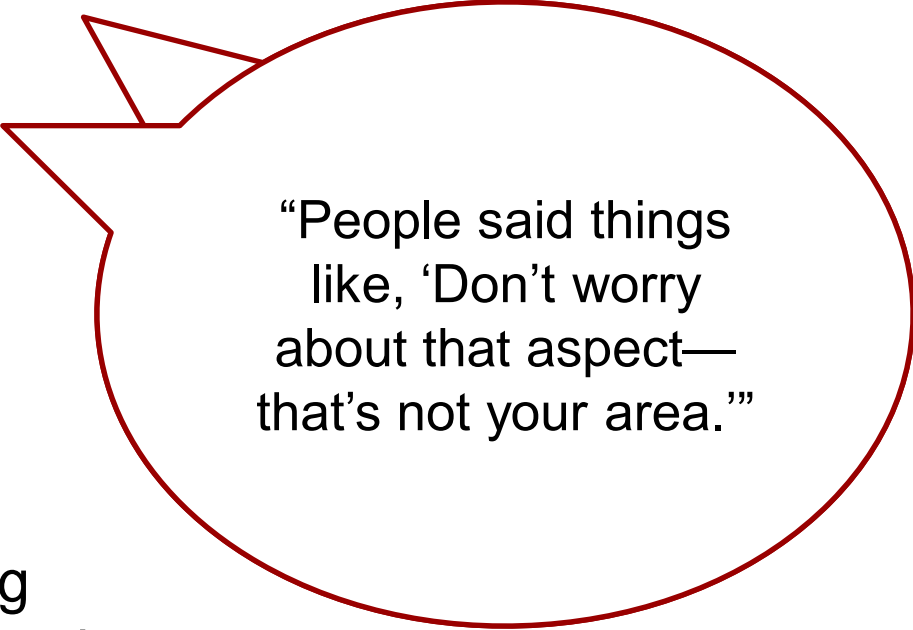
Environment as an Enabler of Systems Thinking Development

- **Enabling Factors**

- Encouraging Relationships and Mentors
- Organizational Definition of Engineer's Role
- Community Level of Systems Understanding

- **Organizational approaches to fostering systems thinking**

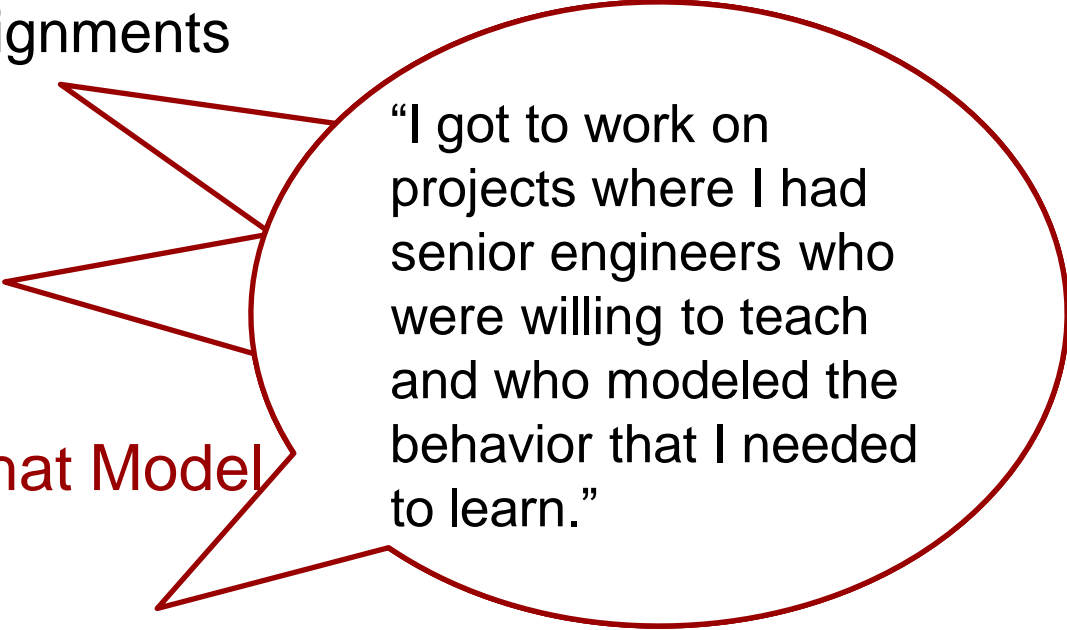
- Encouraging risk taking, giving awards for systems thinking, and providing funding for exploring new ideas



“People said things like, ‘Don’t worry about that aspect—that’s not your area.’”

Experiential Learning as an Enabler of Systems Thinking Development

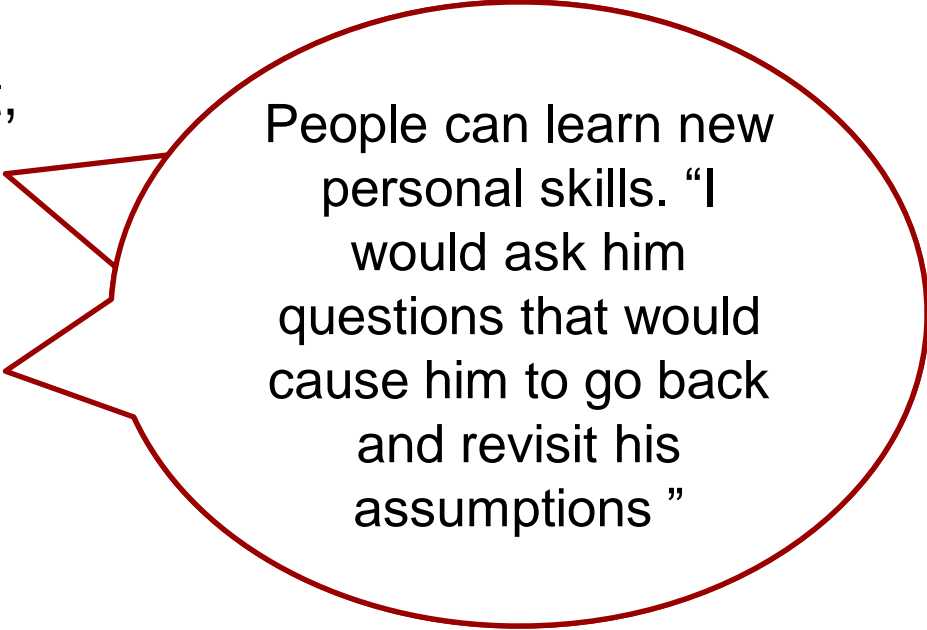
- Formal Training
 - Reflective Courses
 - On the Job training assignments under a mentor
- Diversity of Experience
- Working under leaders that Model Systems Thinking



“I got to work on projects where I had senior engineers who were willing to teach and who modeled the behavior that I needed to learn.”

Personal Characteristics as an Enabler of Systems Thinking Development

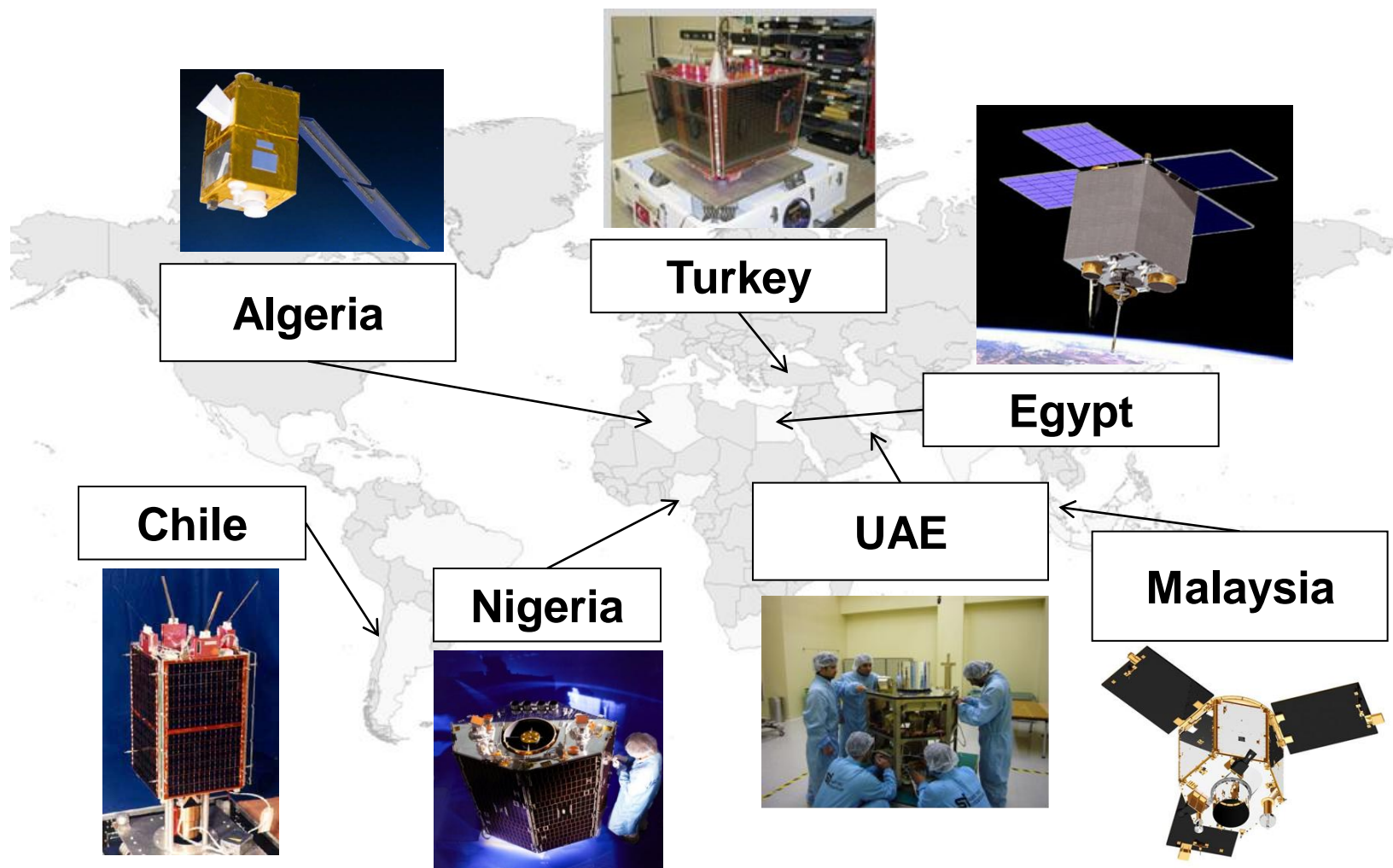
- Natural Tendency Toward Thinking at Systems Level
 - A desire to understand how the parts of a system interact, a desire to experience new things periodically, a natural tendency toward big-picture thinking, sense of curiosity
- Strong Social Skills
 - Comfortable interacting with people, effective at communication, open to new ideas, humble, willing to ask questions



People can learn new personal skills. “I would ask him questions that would cause him to go back and revisit his assumptions ”

Capability Building in Emerging Satellite Programs in Africa and Asia

Over 15 countries have implemented the Collaborative Satellite Development Project model



These countries seek to establish local capability to design and manufacture satellites.

Potential Features of Collaborative Satellite Development Projects

- The benefits may include...
 - Opportunities to learn about satellite technology from experts
 - A combination of hands on and theoretical training
 - Exposure to the satellite lifecycle
- The challenges may include...
 - Misaligned incentives between partners (Sappington 1991)
 - Differences in culture and language (Kedia and Bhagat 1988, Hofstede 1983)
 - Tension between training and project execution (Hobday and Rush 1999)

The challenges of the projects require both technical and non-technical capabilities to overcome.

What is the impact of environment?

Explore the environment by defining the satellite project as a system with an architecture

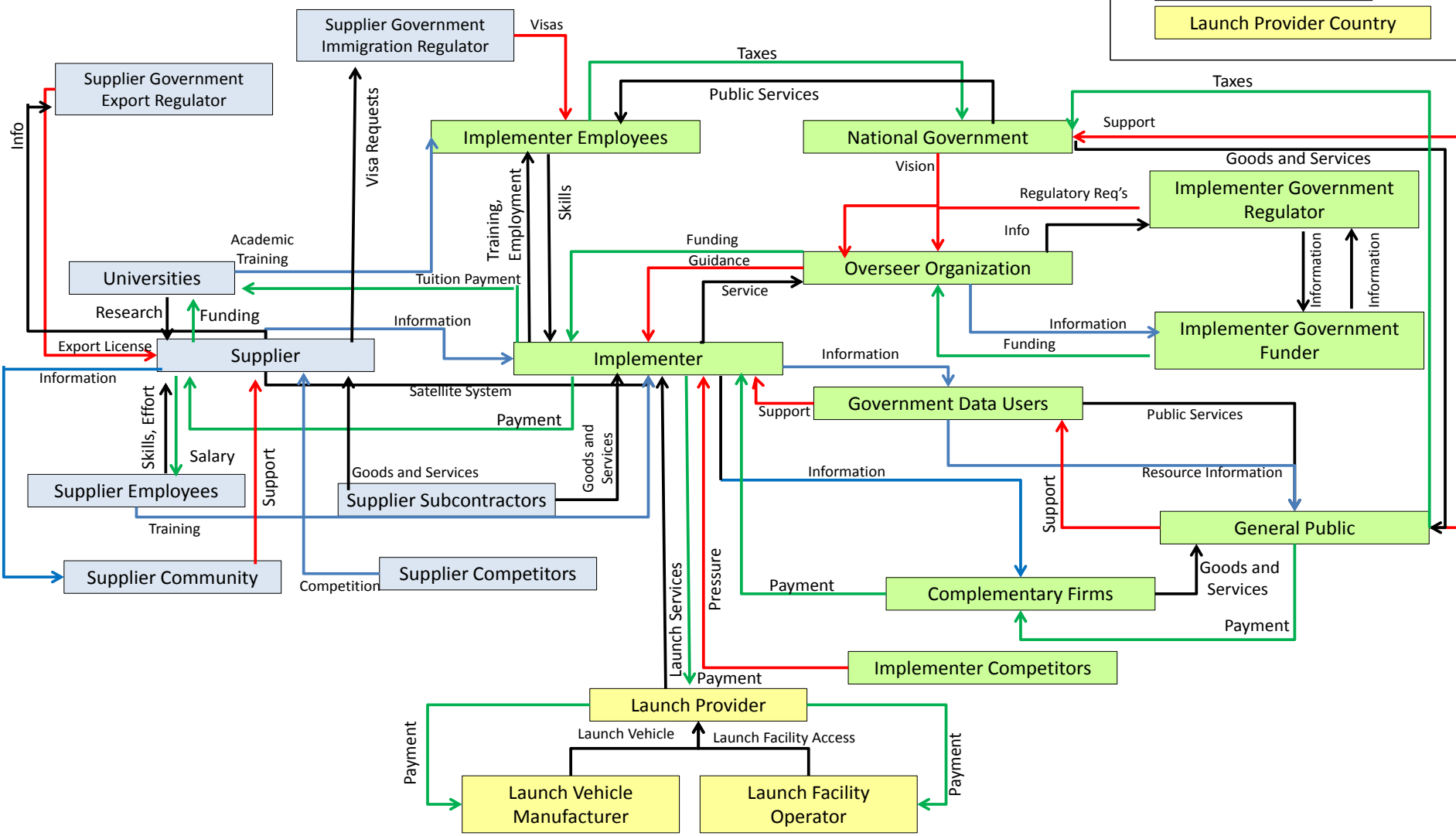
Analyzing the Environment using “Project Architecture”

1. Who are the primary **stakeholders**?
2. What is the **context**, including constraints, opportunities, requirements and objectives of the stakeholders?
3. What **functions** does the project achieve?
4. What **organizations, individuals, objects and personnel** execute those functions?

Key:

- Political (Red line)
- Information (Blue line)
- Goods/Service (Black line)
- Financial (Green line)

Implementer Country
Supplier Country
Launch Provider Country



What are the Architectures of Collaborative Satellite Projects?

<i>Generic Forms</i>	<i>Function</i>	<i>Alternative Forms</i>				
Organizational View						
Project Initiation and Approval View						
Personnel Management View						
Supplier Selection View						
Facility View						
Supplier Facility Status	<i>Defining Supplier Facility State</i>	Temporary	Transitional	Purpose-Built		
Implementer Facility Status	<i>Defining Implementer Facility State</i>	Temporary	Transitional	Purpose-Built		
Implementer Facility Type	<i>Enabling Implementer Activity</i>	Data Reception	Satellite Operations	Satellite Integration and Test	Optical Laboratory	
Satellite Control System Operator	<i>Controlling Satellite</i>	Implementing Organization	Overseer Organization	Satellite Supplier		
Satellite Reception System Operator	<i>Receiving Satellite Data</i>	Implementing Organization	National Remote Sensing Center (non-implementer)	Satellite Supplier	Commercial Antenna Farm	
Satellite Environmental Test Facilities	<i>Hosting Satellite Environmental Tests</i>	Satellite Supplier	Government Research Organization	Commercial Firm		

How does architecture vary across satellite projects?

This set of Implementation Issues leads to definition of Archetypal Project Architectures

Project Initiation and Approval

High effort vs **Low effort** fundraising process

Supplier Selection

Formal vs **Informal** Selection Process

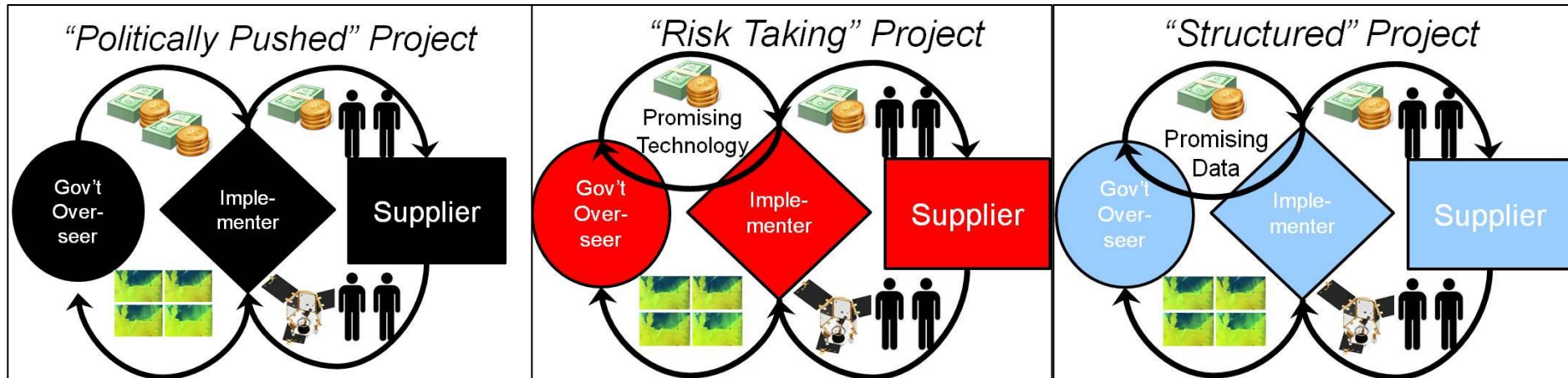
Satellite Technology Product View

More or Less Complex Satellites

Training

Three categories of training based on **mentoring style**, types of **training activities** and project lifecycle **phases**

Archetypal Project Architectures



- The “Politically Pushed,” “Structured,” and “Risk Taking Project” are **archetypes** that capture key features of case studies.
- The case studies show that nations can blend archetypes and transition between them.
- The archetypes link context, implementation and capability building outcomes

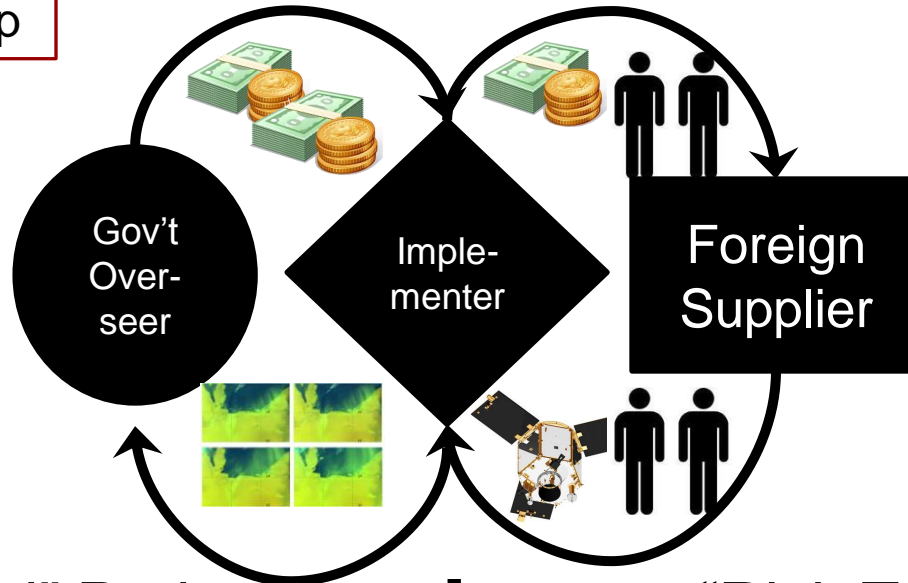
Archetypal Project Context

"Politically Pushed" Project

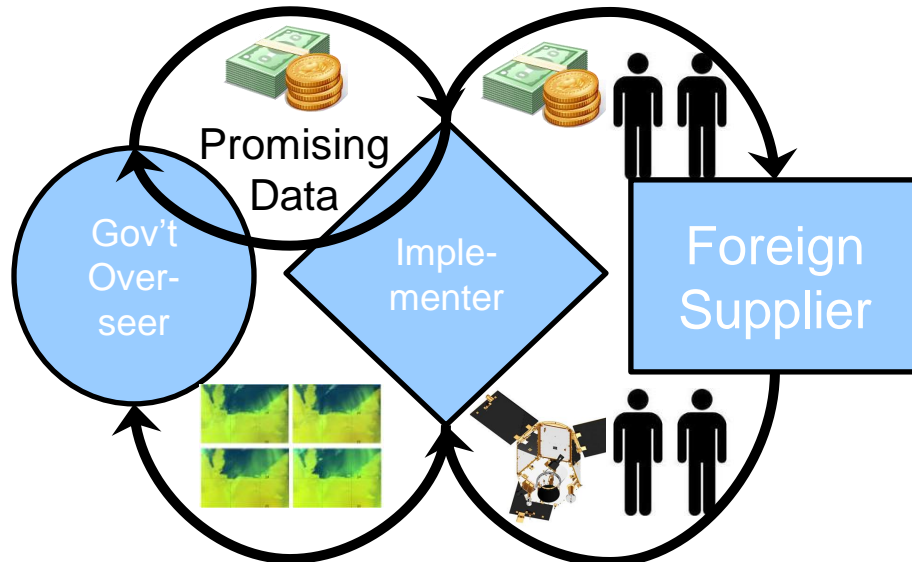
Strong, Supportive
National Leadership

Bureaucratically
Savvy
Implementer
Leadership

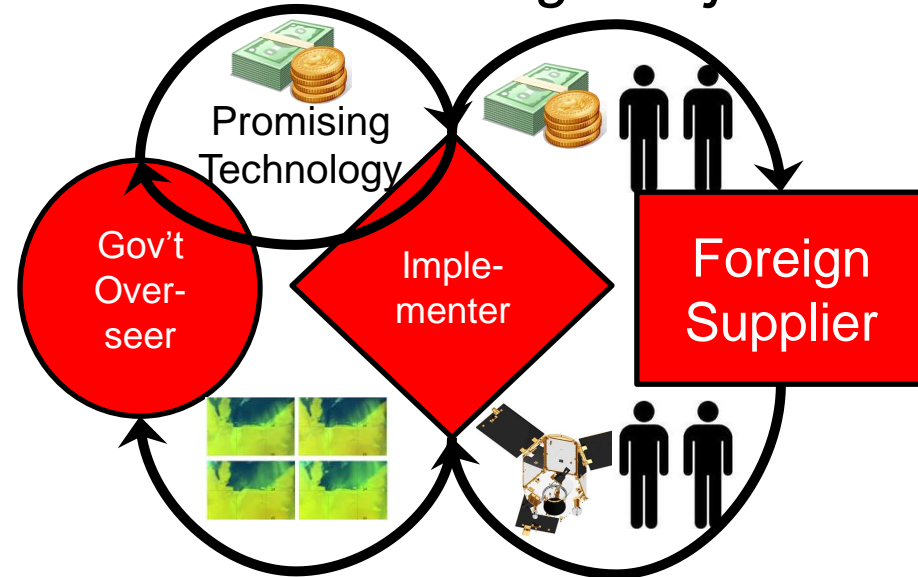
Technically Savvy
Implementer
Leadership



"Structured" Project



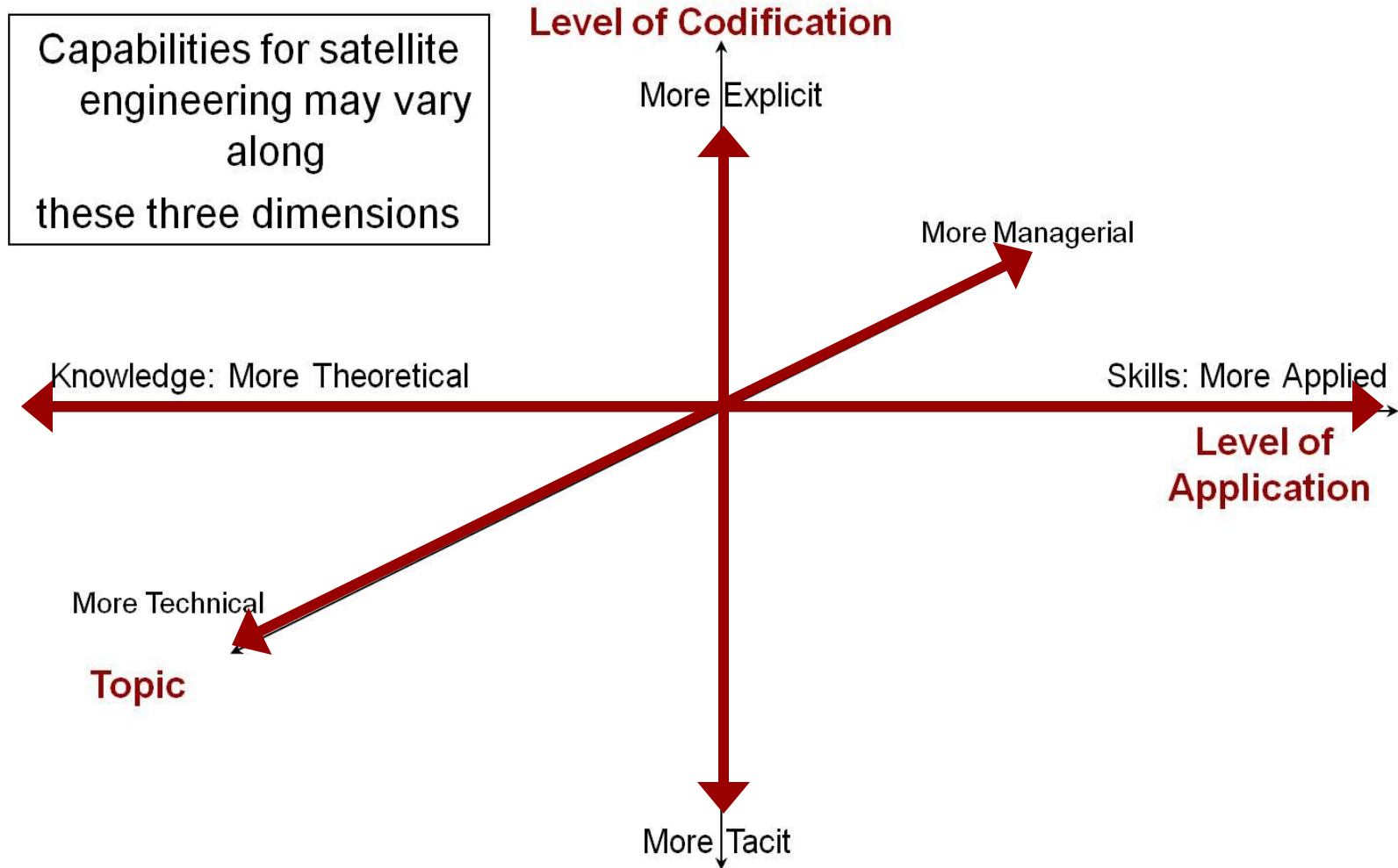
"Risk Taking" Project



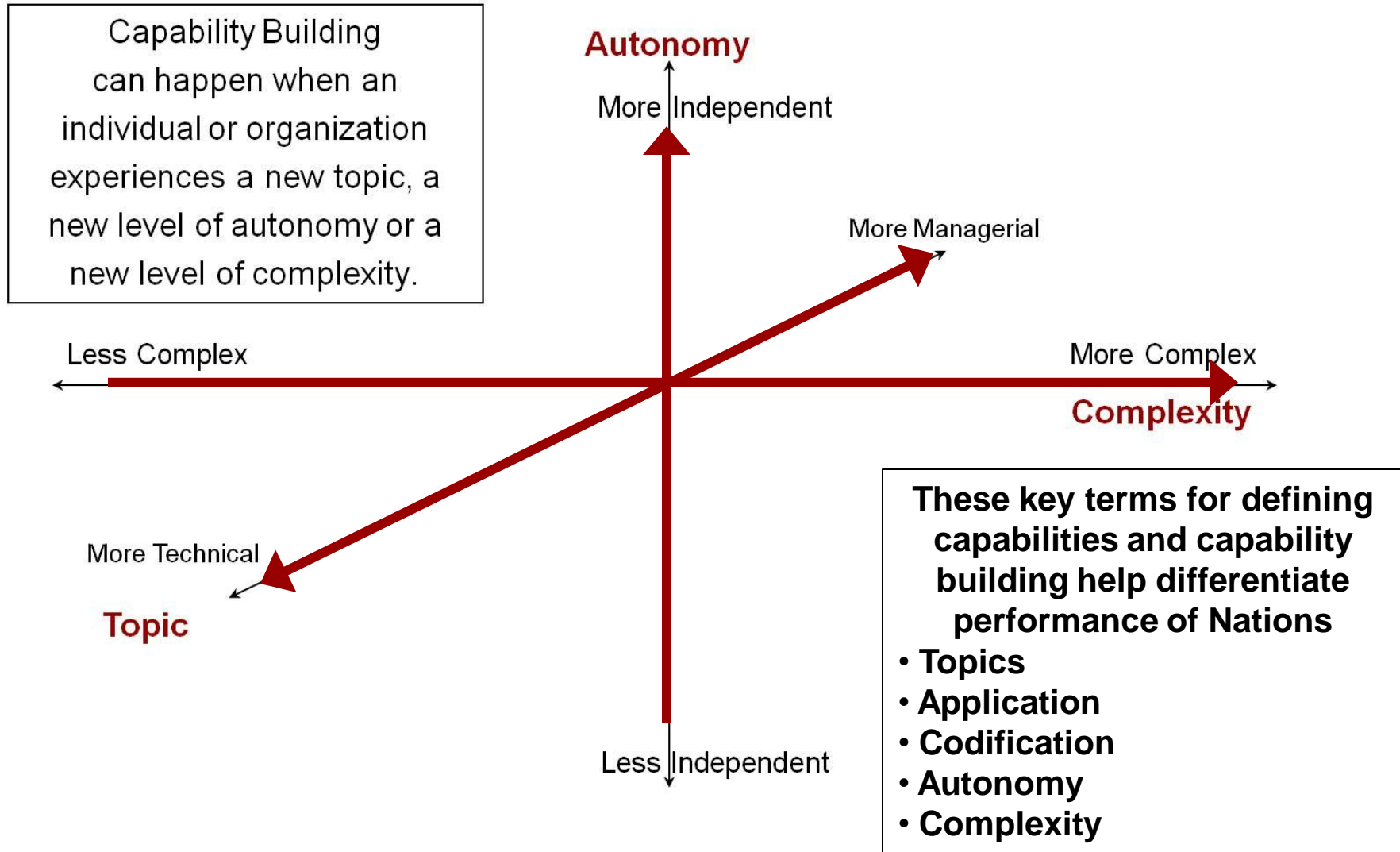
What is the nature of experiential learning?

Define capability building framework

Individual capabilities for satellite engineering



Capability building means...



Scale of Opportunities for Individual Capability Building



Color Key
Red = Before Training
Yellow = During Training
Green = After Training

Long Term Individual Capability Building Profiles

Early Project Activities



Later Project Activities

Increasing
Autonomy and
Application

	Project Definition	Req's	Soft-ware	Design	Procurement , Assembly, Integration	Testing, Verification and Validation	Manage-ment	Launch	Ops
Independent Implementation									
Supervised On the Job Experience									
Practical Training									
Related Practical Experience									
Theoretical Training									
Related Theoretical Training									

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Long Term Capability Building Profile For One Engineer

Early Project Activities



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Independent Implementation									
Supervised On the Job Experience			Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow		
Practical Training	Red		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red			Red
Related Practical Experience									
Theoretical Training	Red			Yellow					
Related Theoretical Training				Red					

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Long Term Capability Building Profile For One Engineer

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Later Project Activities

Increasing
Autonomy and
Application



	Project Definition	Req's	Soft-ware	Design	Procurement , Assembly, Integration	Testing, Verification and Validation	Manage-ment	Launch	Ops
Independent Implementation	Green					Green	Green	Green	
Supervised On the Job Experience			Yellow	Yellow/Red	Green/Yellow	Green/Yellow	Green/Red		
Practical Training	Red		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow/Red			Red
Related Practical Experience									
Theoretical Training	Red			Yellow					
Related Theoretical Training				Green/Red					

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Later Project Activities

Increasing
Autonomy and
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Independent Implementation	Green					Green	Green	Green	
Supervised On the Job Experience			Yellow	Yellow/Red	Green/Yellow	Green/Yellow	Green/Yellow/Red		
Practical Training	Red		Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow/Red			Red
Related Practical Experience									
Theoretical Training	Red			Yellow					
Related Theoretical Training				Green/Red					

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The patterns for all profiles shows how engineers moved toward **increasing application and autonomy** over time

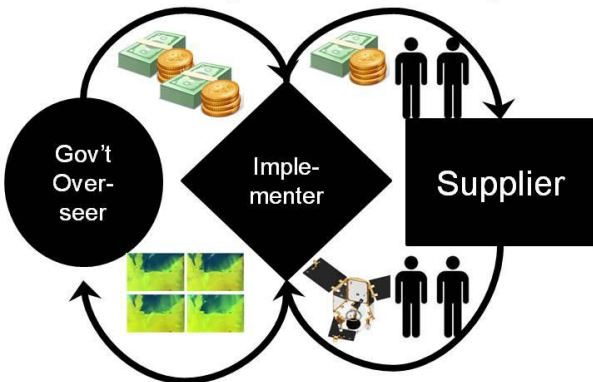
**How does the enabling environment
relate to experiential learning?**

During Project

Capability Building for
Individuals

Capability Building for
Organizations

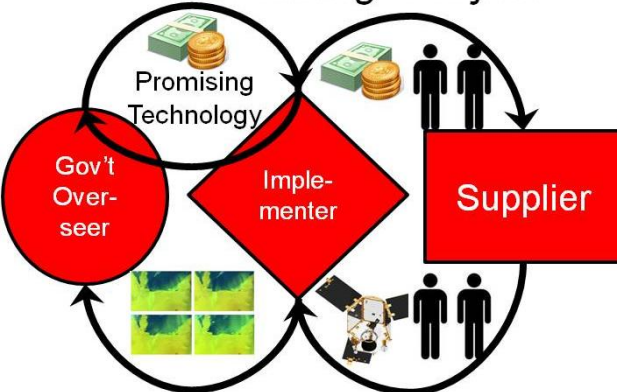
"Politically Pushed" Project



Groups access
practical training

Achievement in
new topics

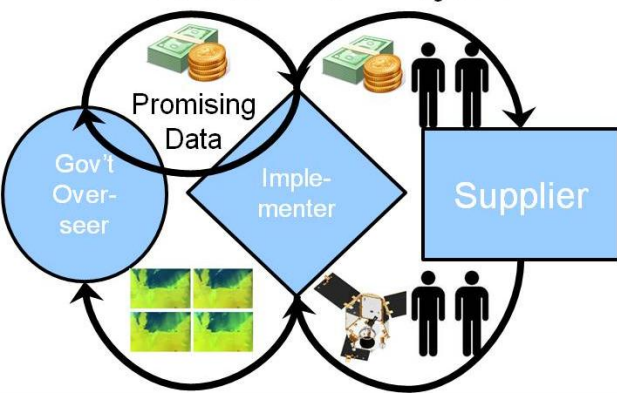
"Risk Taking" Project



Individuals access
on the job training

Achievements in
new levels of
autonomy

"Structured" Project



Individuals access
theoretical training

Achievement in
new levels of
complexity

Long term Capability Building Achievements by Organizations

- Technical Learning literature defines long term progress as
 - Mastery, Adaptation, Diffusion, Innovation
- All four Nations focused on Mastery during satellite projects
- Two countries stand out for working toward adaptation and diffusion
 - Nation Alpha and Gamma brought models of their satellites to local facilities in order to test and operate them
 - Nation Alpha set up local assembly, integration and test facilities and manufactured some satellite components locally
- These countries had a stronger enabling environment for further capability building

**How do personal characteristics
impact experiential learning?**

Individual Capability Building Profiles during Training

Early Project Activities



Later Project Activities

Increasing Application	Project Def.	Req.	Soft-ware	Design	Procure-ment, Assembly, Integra-tion	Testing, Verification and Validation	Manage-ment	Launch	Ops
Supervised On the Job Experience									
Practical Training									
Theoretical Training									

Individual Capability Building Profiles during Training

Subsystem Focused

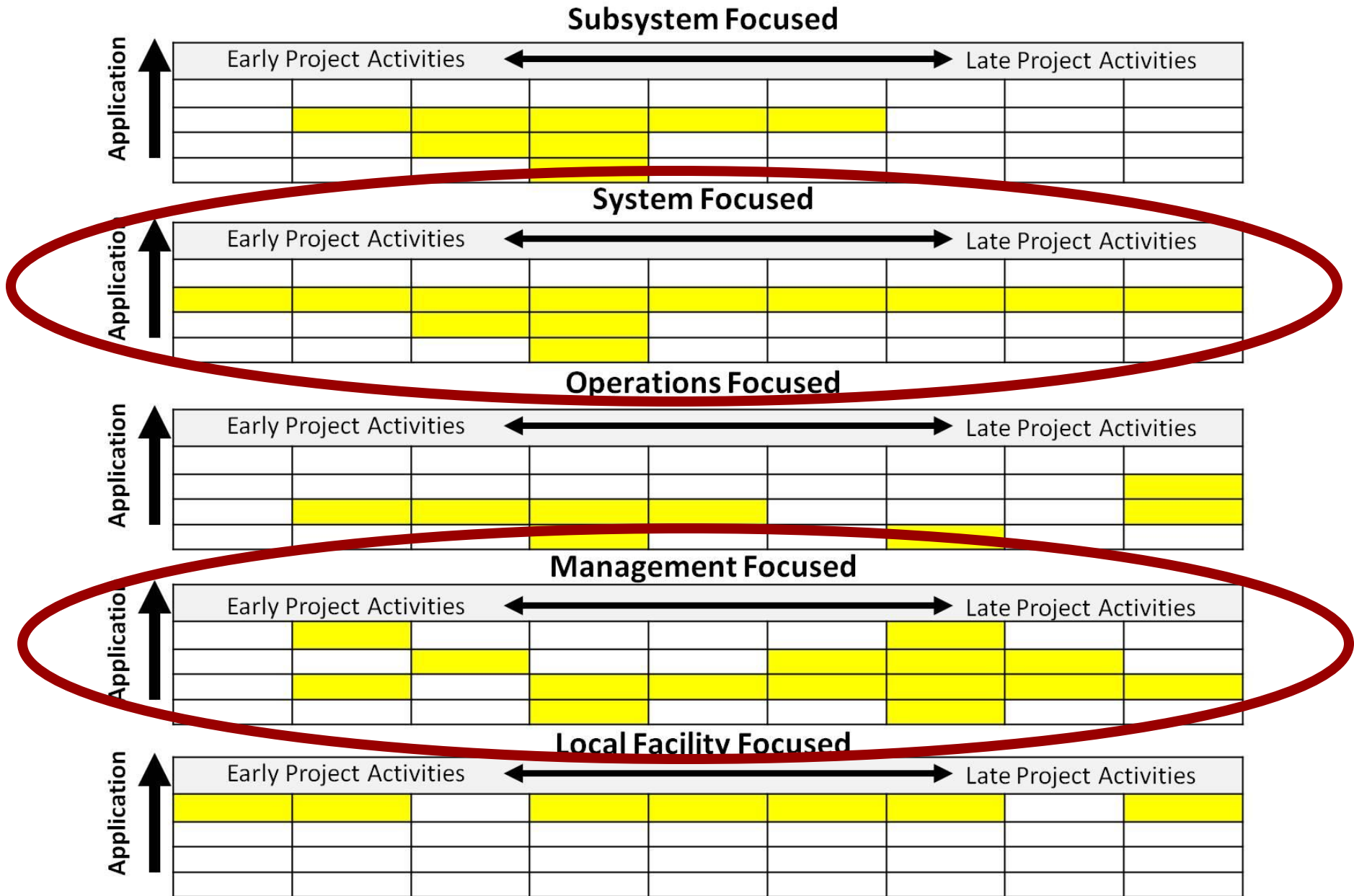
Early Project Activities



Later Project Activities

Increasing Application	Project Def.	Req.	Software	Design	Procurement, Assembly, Integration	Testing, Verification and Validation	Management	Launch	Ops
Supervised On the Job Experience									
Practical Training									
Theoretical Training						Subsystem Focused			

The Individual Capability Building Profiles during Training can be categorized according to the **range of topics** covered



Role of Personal Characteristics

Examples of Engineers Overcoming Obstacles during Capability Building Projects

<i>Obstacle</i>	<i>Example of Resolution</i>
Schedule Delay	Some engineers used the unexpected delay to practice new skills, review previous work by their organization and learn from more experienced engineers.

Role of Personal Characteristics

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Overwhelming work load	One engineer made a difficult decision to forgo some theoretical training in order to focus on his responsibilities

Role of Personal Characteristics

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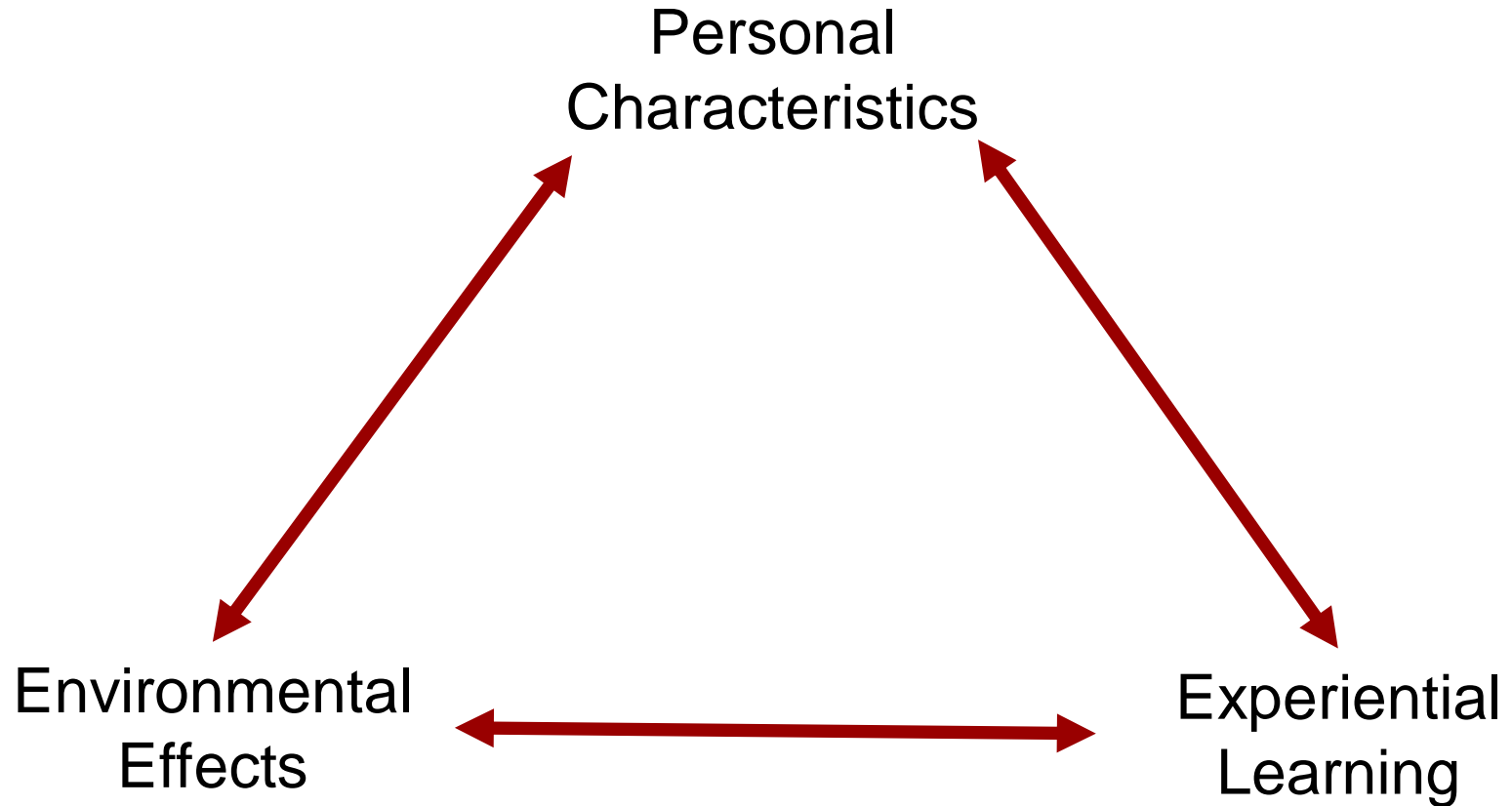
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Cultural Differences	One engineer worked closely with their mentor during the early part of their visit to get assistance with practical tasks in the community.

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Overwhelming work load	One engineer made a difficult decision to forgo some theoretical training in order to focus on his responsibilities
Cultural Differences	One engineer worked closely with their mentor during the early part of their visit to get assistance with practical tasks in the community.
Inadequate Educational Background	One engineer found that he was able to be more successful at hands on work than theoretical work. He and his mentor re-defined his responsibilities to focus more on implementation rather than design.

Exploring Interconnections between Factors



Thank you!

Questions and Comments?
