



# **Engineering Methods for Decision-Making**

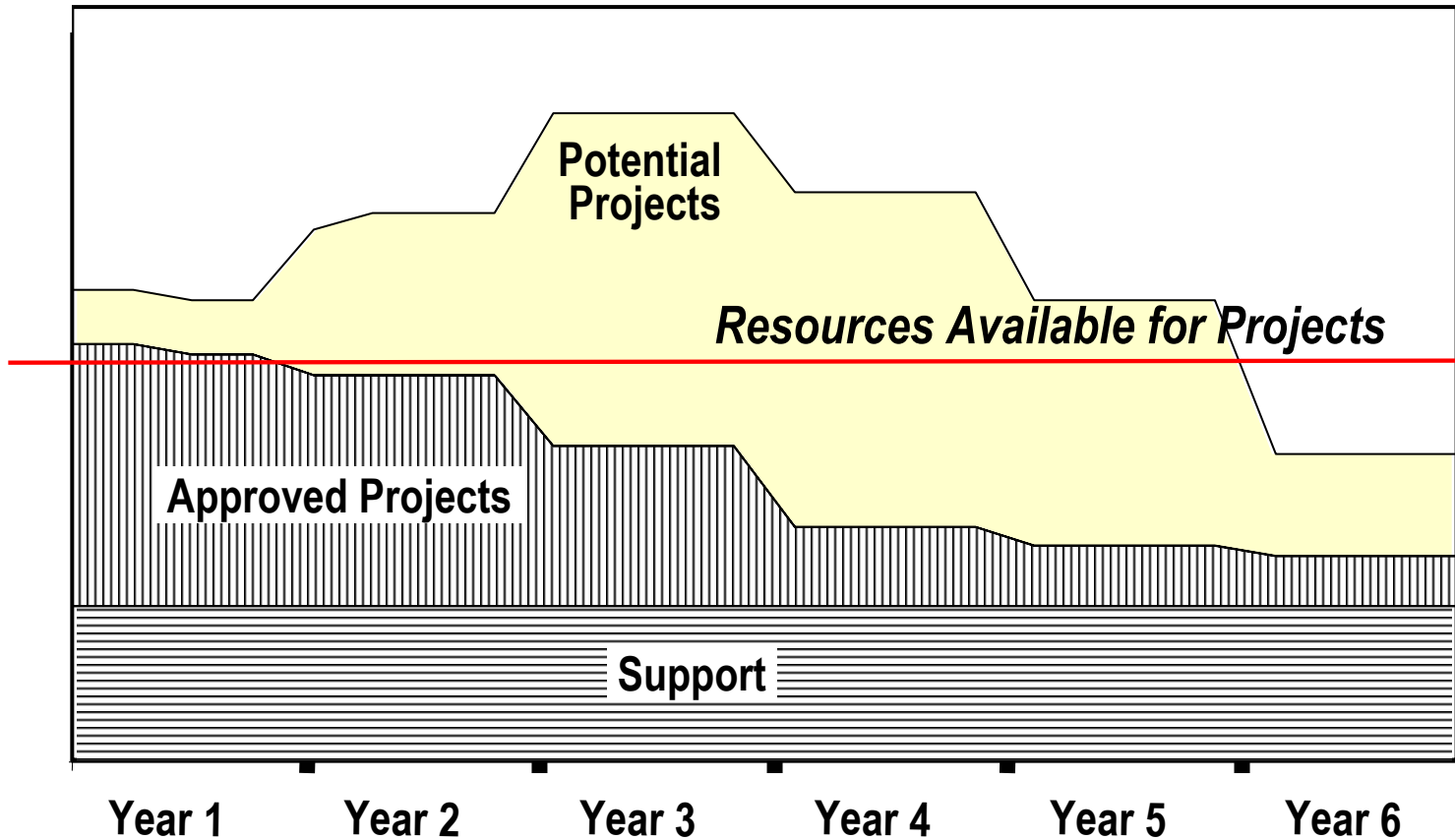
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# The Dilemma

## Resource Demand by Year



Source: V. Chacon SDM Thesis MIT and NASA Dryden

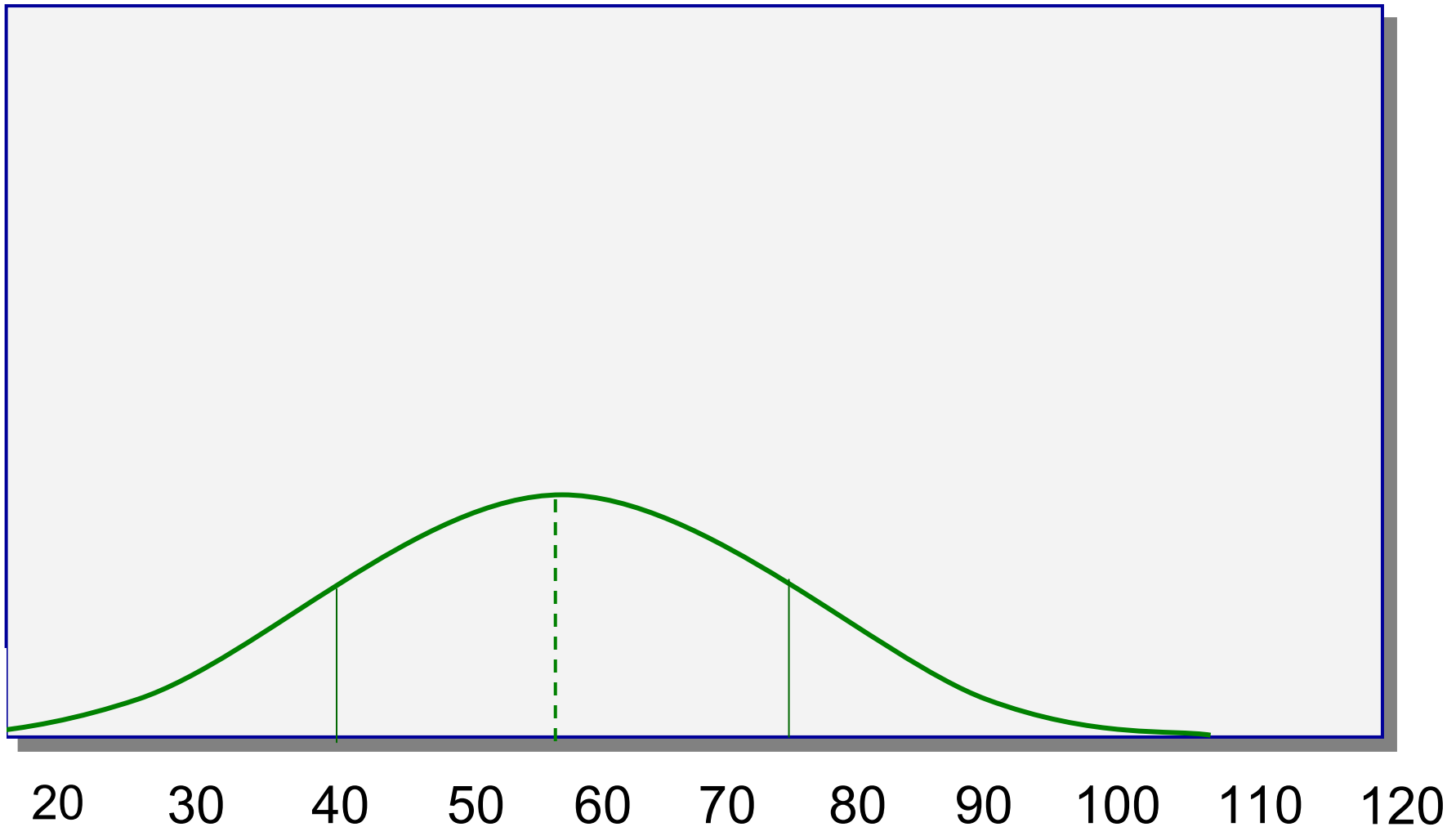
# Objective Function

**Objective:** 3 to 5 year demand created by each project.

Measured by averaging the length of a project, the amount of staff used, and the stability of the demand created by the project; desired project length is 4 years, desired staff quantity is 50 people assigned.

<b>Length</b>	$(\text{Length of the project} / 4 \text{ years}) * 100$
<b>Staff</b>	$(\# \text{ of the staff on the project} / 50 \text{ staff}) * 100$
<b>Stability</b>	A measure of the changes or challenges experienced by a project (100 equates to no changes; 0 equates to major changes)
<b>Demand</b>	$(\text{Length} + \text{Staff} + \text{Stability}) / 3$

# Historical Performance

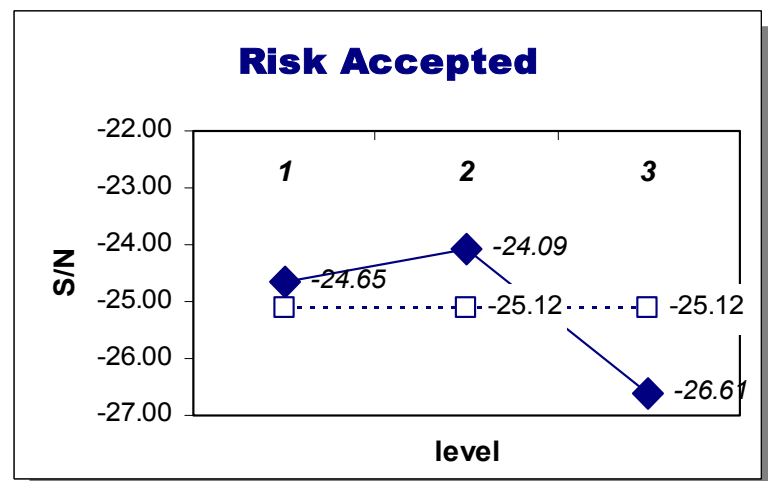
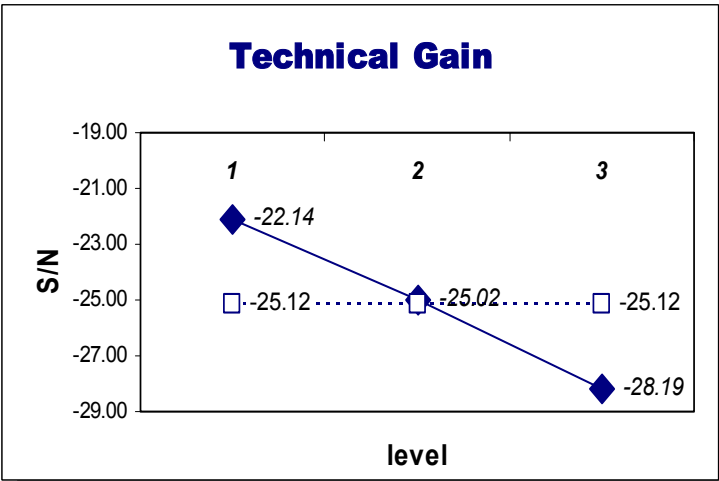
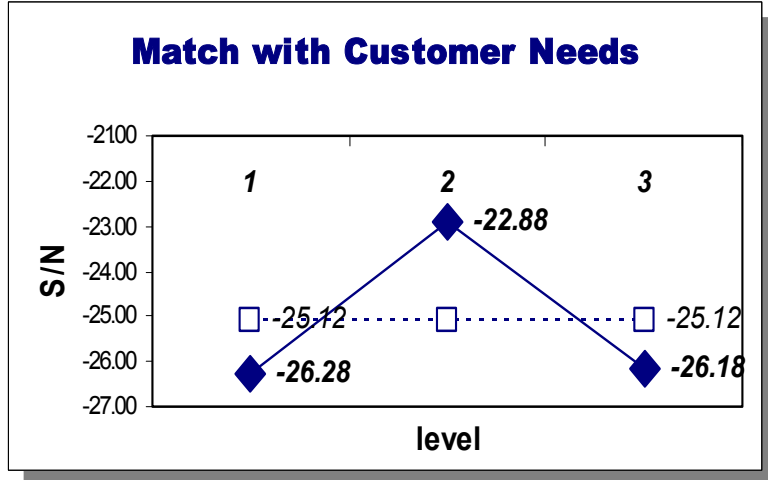
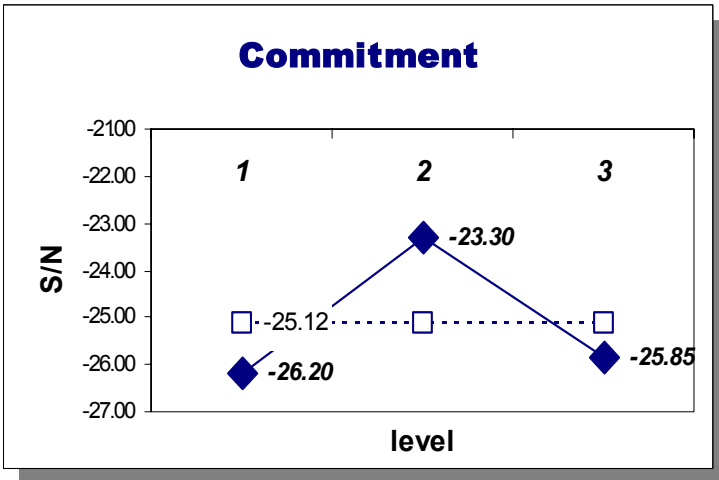


# Controllable Factors

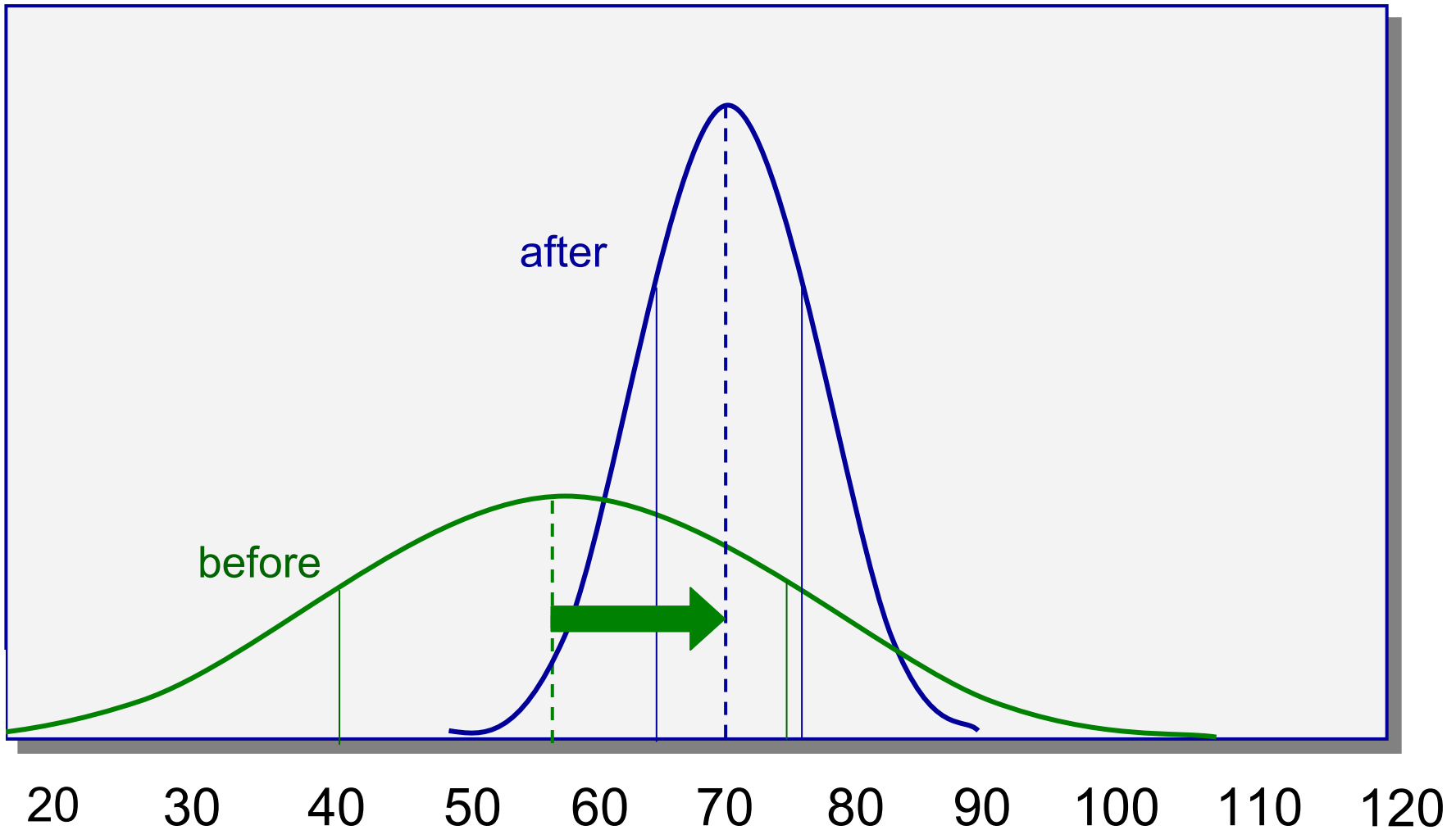
## elements

<b>Budget</b>	[Planned/actual]*100
<b>Budget stability</b>	100=no changes —————▶ 0=major changes
<b>Core capabilities</b>	[core capabilities used/17]*100 17 total core capabilities available
<b>Core capability need</b>	Role of core capabilities in the project 100=leading, 65=assisting, 30=consulting
<b>Customer dependency</b>	Customer dependency on core capability 100=total dependency —————▶ 0=no dependency
<b>In-house/contract mix</b>	100=desired mix —————▶ 0=all in-house or all contract
<b>Safety risk</b>	Required risk mitigation level 100=high, 65=average, 30=low
<b>Staff skill</b>	Skill level of assigned staff 100=expert, 65=average, 30=trainee
<b>Staff</b>	[Planned/actual]*100
<b>Staff stability</b>	100=no changes —————▶ 0=major changes
<b>Technical gain</b>	Technical knowledge gained from project 100=high, 65=average, 30=low
<b>Technical risk</b>	Required risk mitigation level 100=high, 65=average, 30=low

# Factor Effect on S/N



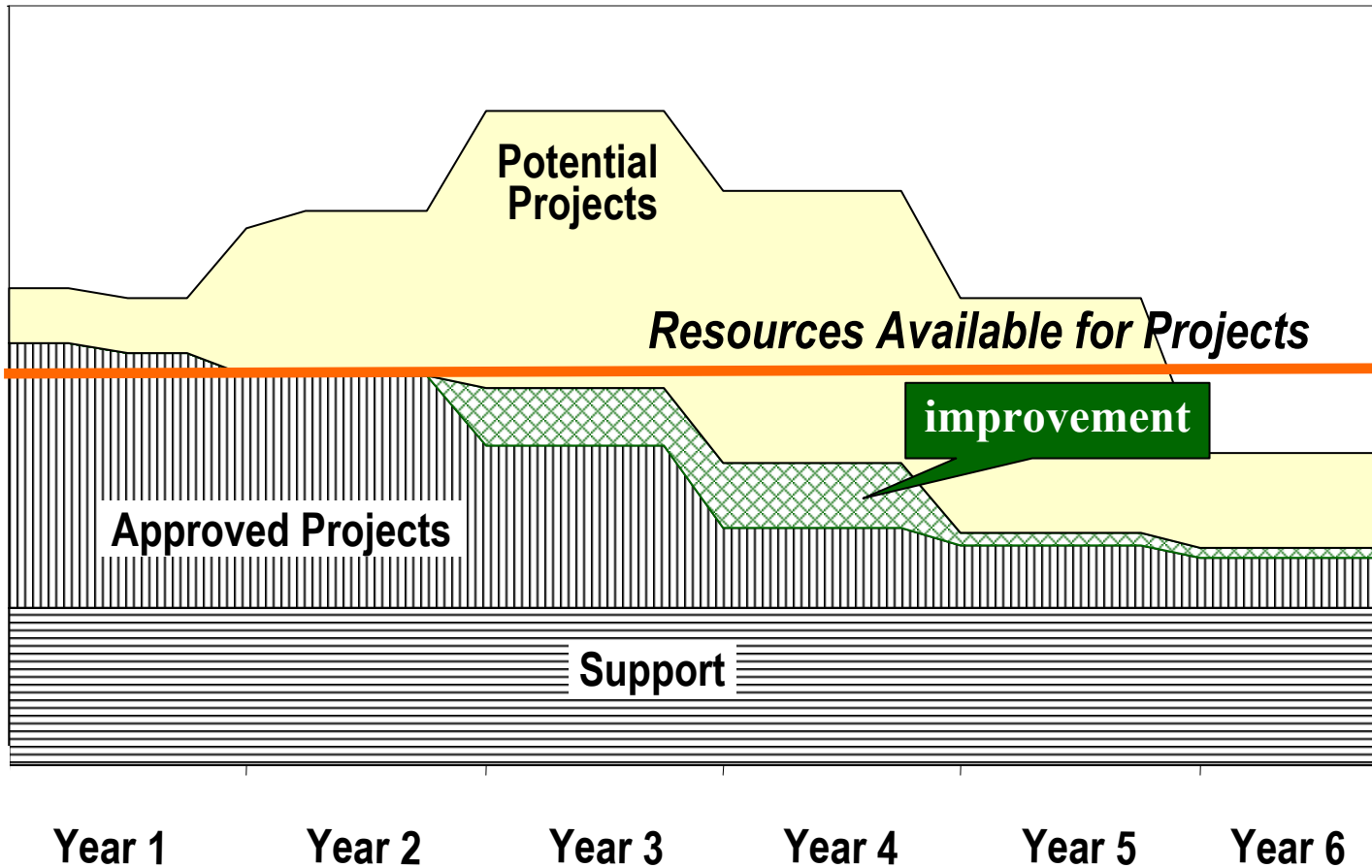
# Predicted Improvements





# Improvement

## Resource Demand by Year



# Benefits

- **Reduce volatility of decision outcomes as a way for managing risk.**
- **A fresh approach to decision-making and the analysis and optimization of decision performance.**
- **A method that makes decisions' outcomes more immune to uncontrollable factors.**
- **Repeatable processes based on proven analytic engineering methods.**