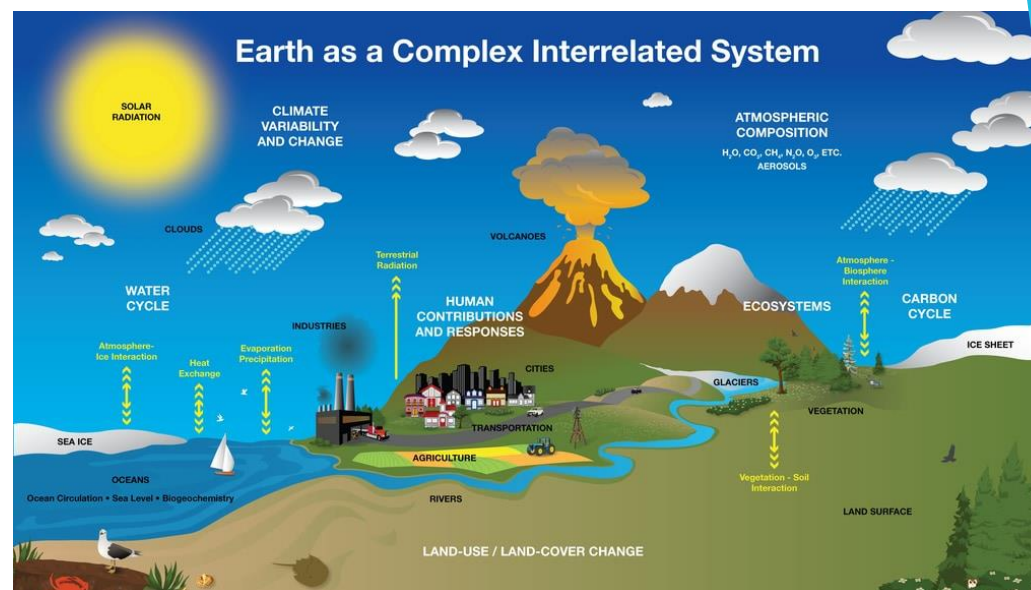
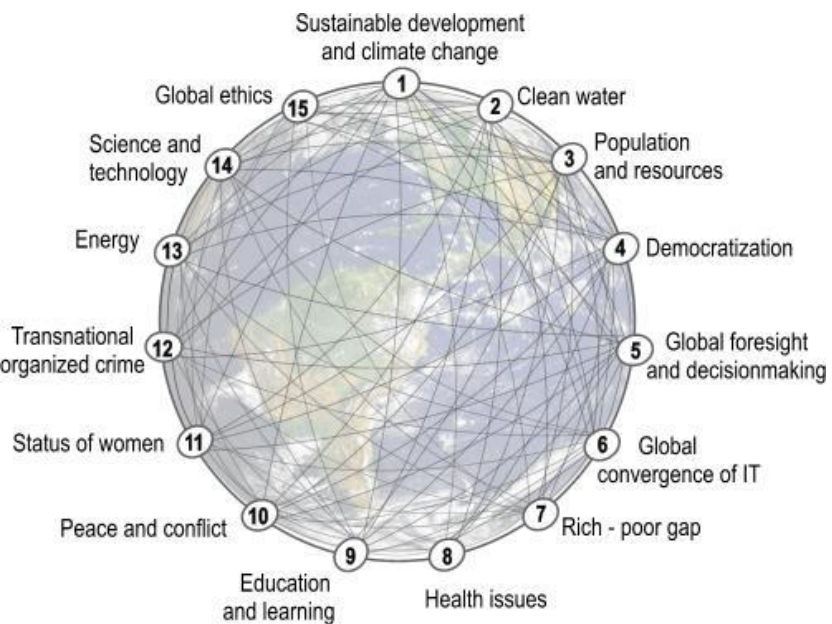


# LINK-SIC: LINKÖPING CENTER FOR SENSOR INFORMATICS AND CONTROL- CHAIR'S PERSPECTIVE



Gunnar Holmberg, Saab and LiU

# The Millenium Project: Global Challenges 1996-



# INTERACTION BETWEEN TWO DIFFERENT VALUE STREAMS

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- **Long term competence supply and innovation is key to high tech industry**
- Industry to generate ROI, University to build and spread knowledge, degree of commonality?
- Intellectual Property Rights could be an issue
- Funding is important to gain interest from Universities- but not sufficient
- Universities are driven more by motivation than by contracts- not a normal supplier relation
- Industrial relevance is key for Universities to gain Industry Interest
- **Knowledge Interaction strengthen prospects of long term success for all parties**



# LINK-SIC Organization

Strong Industry Involvement

Independent International academic QA

LINK-SIC Board



ISAB



Seniority and Succession inherent parts of organisation

Management team

Director



Coordinator

Research Leaders

Area Coordinators

PhD Students  
Senior Researchers

Industrial PhD Students  
Industrial Researchers

Industry Academia Twinning

## LINK-SIC BOARD



## INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD

## MANAGEMENT TEAM

DIRECTOR



COORDINATOR

Research Leaders & Area Coordinators

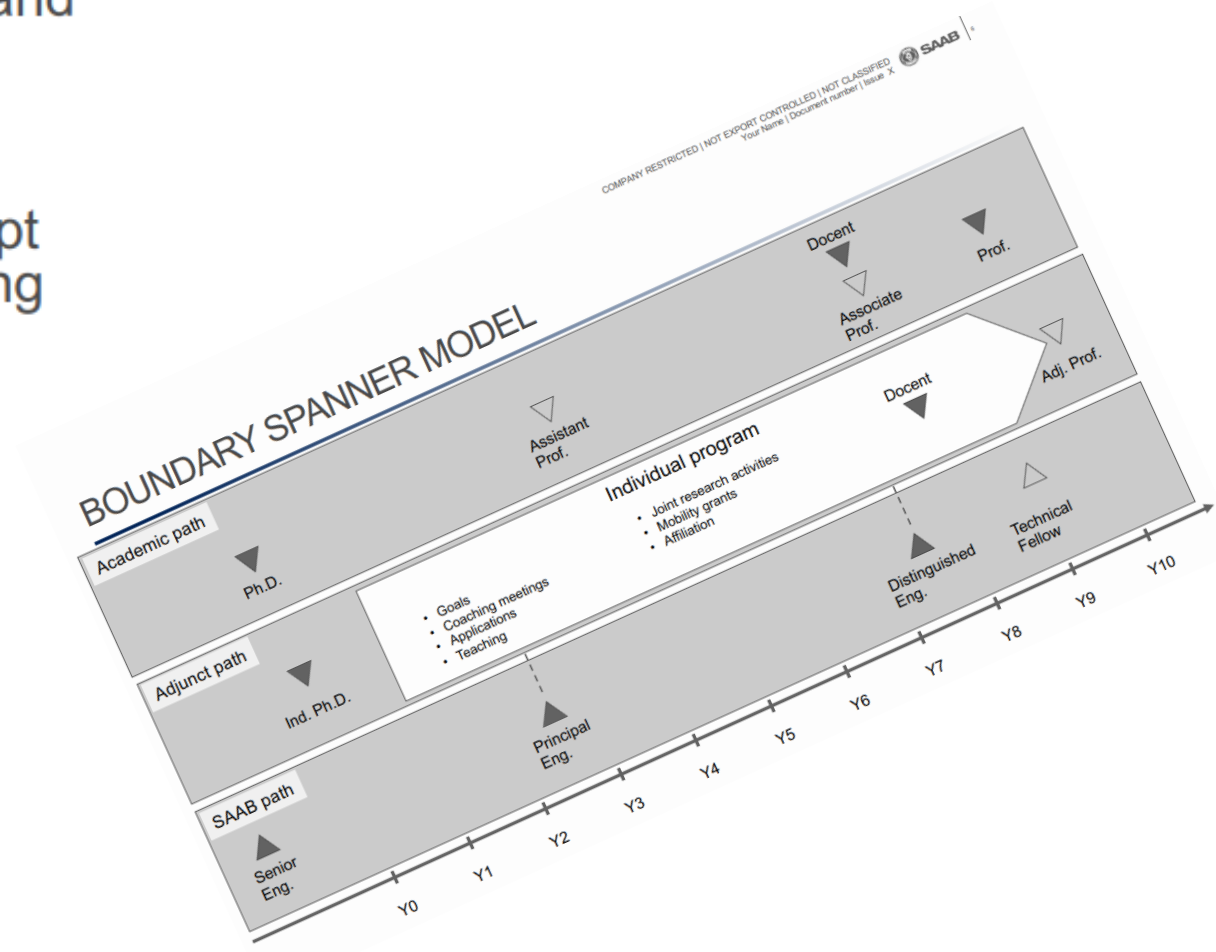
PhD Students  
Senior researchers

Industrial PhD Students/Post-docs  
Industrial Researchers



# SAAB ENGINEERS SIMPLIFIED

- Engineers and BSc
  - Typically work with a particular set of problems and tasks
- MSc
  - Typically work with more general problems, adapt and evolve throughout the career, often becoming managers at some level
- PhDs
  - Develop new strategies for problem solving
- Life long Boundary Spanners
  - Interact with ecosystem to stimulate evolution support Saabs future needs







# Center partners

Linköping University  
ABB Corporate Research

ABB Cranes

ABB Robotics

SAAB Aeronautics

Scania

Atlas Copco Industrial Technique

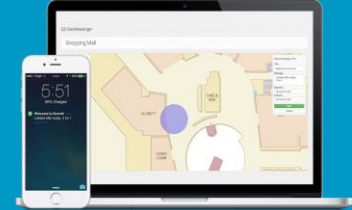
Actia Nordic

Alelion

Newton Nordic

Senion

UMS Skeldar



# System of systems

Definition: a set of systems that interact to provide a unique capability that none of its constituent systems (technical, human or organizational) can provide on its own (ISO 21841)

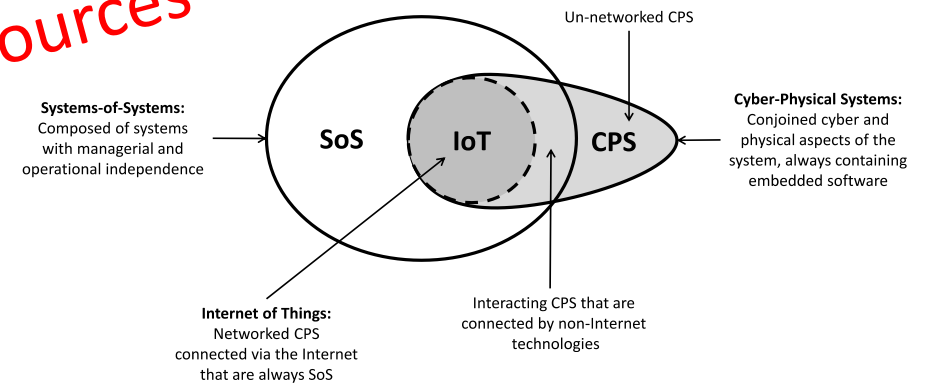
Characterisation: Operational independence, development, Emergent behaviour, any

Related to  
IoT (Henshaw)  
Complexity

"This paper compares cyber-physical systems originating from a considerable number of sources (Henshaw 2016)

**System of systems is an approach that compared to a System with the same scope Strives to allow for more rapid response to new needs and context dynamics Strives to make better use of resources**

Although the origins and perspectives, there is a convergence of the three concepts..."



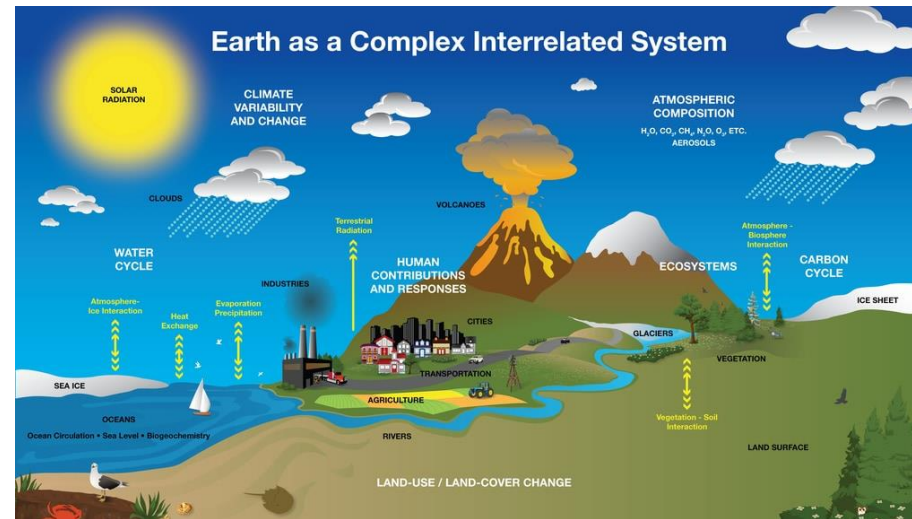
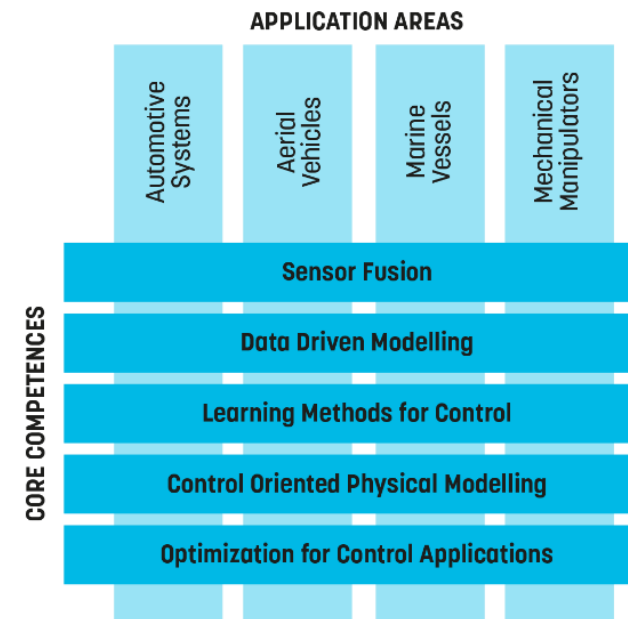
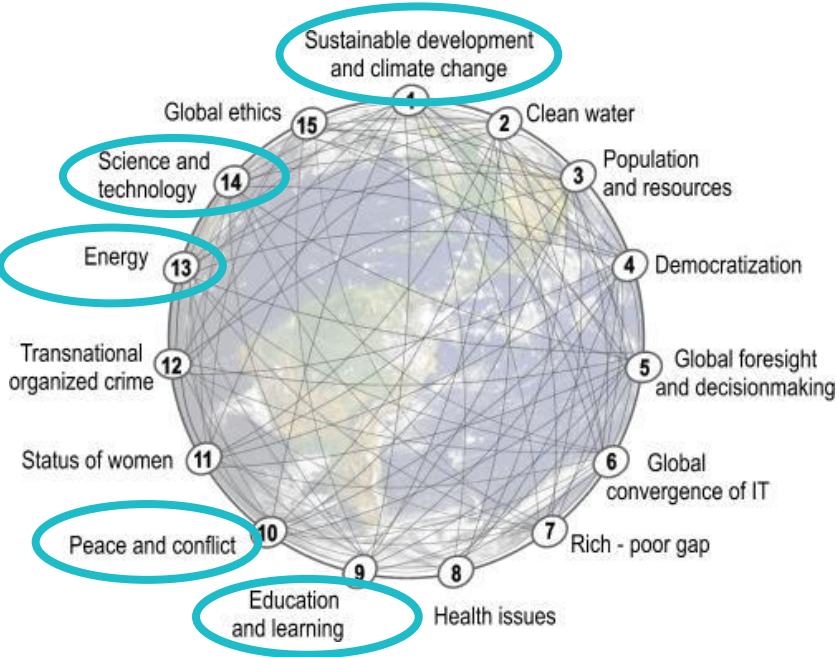


# Perrow –Normal Accidents Theory (1984)

- A sociological perspective
- Expected that the growing complexity of systems operations would generate increasing amounts of severe accidents due to growing coupling and complexity of operations leading to unforeseeable intricacies...
- Did it happen? Not yet... rather, the worries of complexity has moved from technical systems to focus on e.g. government operations
- One important explanation is the focus on simplifying operation through extensive effort in developing control systems and automation – demanding e.g. more integrated functionality



# The Millenium Project: Global Challenges 1996-



Thanks for listening