

Summary:
Product development can be seen as a **funnel** that **narrows many ideas into a launched product**, moving through **four main phases: requirements, concept, design, and testing**. Each project falls somewhere between simple support tasks and incremental derivative projects (which require a **Sequential-Waterfall** approach) or next-gen platforms and radical breakthroughs (which require an **Agile** approach). The **leader's role is to align the right team type** (functional, lightweight, heavyweight, or autonomous) and **process** (Stage-Gate, Waterfall, CPM, or Agile) with the project's **level of complexity** and uncertainty. Product Development Metrics like time-to-market, capacity, and productivity help track how well the process is working.

Key Learning:
To be strong **engineering leaders**, we must **know** how to **match the project's complexity** with the right **structure** and **process**, giving our team the **best chance to succeed** and build an impactful product.

Summary: While TRL helps us measure the maturity level of a piece of technology, it can't capture the challenges of integrating many technologies into one working system. This paper shows us how **combining TRLs with IRL** -- which allows us to see the **level of interaction, compatibility**, and communication between different tech involved -- we can get a more **complete view of the system's maturity**. Together they form SRL, which measures how ready an entire system is to function as one. The **SRL spans 5 levels**, mirroring the product development funnel stages from **concept** to **launch/operations**.

Key Learning: As engineering leaders, we need to remember that the **readiness of a product isn't** measured only by the maturity of its technologies, but by **how well those technologies integrate and function together**. The SRL framework helps us with a factual and structured model to make better informed decisions and align our teams around the readiness/maturity of a product, ensuring that risks are addressed and the product is successful.

Summary:
Prof Steve shares a real example of how two different and **mature technologies** were not able to function together as one. Before the drill into a client's well, each tool was successfully tested separately, having a TRL of 6, however, when tested together they failed. The **interface was at a low level of maturity**, IRL 2, bringing the total **SRL at level 2**. This **helped the team** clearly **identify what they had to work on** (increase TRLs by 1 level and IRL by 5). The SRL framework helped identify the main issue, which is that **integration and communication (especially in this case) are critical to ensure product success**.

Favorite moment:
Minute **6:47** after the prof has explained how the SRL framework can help us identify the gaps between our "current" and "ideal" product. In this case, due to missing **communication** (unclear requirements) there was an issue with integrating the two technologies.

Summary:
Rereading the Boeing 737 Max case after reading this week's papers helped me see the importance of **technical decisions made** especially while **keeping in mind the total SRL of a product**, and the failure that can happen once SRL is ignored. **Boeing rushed the Max through the funnel**, relying on an amended certification to avoid costly pilot retraining. Instead of **slowing down at key gates (like design and testing)**, leadership cut corners, treating a **complex project like a simple derivative one**. While the subsystems were mature on their own (high IRL), the **interfaces lacked proper integration** between them (low IRL). The weak links should have informed the leaders about the total **SRL (which was less than 2.5)**, which is below the needed **SRL for product maturity/readiness**. **The rush through the stages meant integration kept getting overlooked, which led to the systemic failure.**

Key learning:
Successful product development is dependent on data/factual informed decisions. A product/**system is mature** when it's **tech can work together**, because a simple issue with 1 interface link can cause major failure. As **engineering managers**, we have to be able to **look at the big picture (through facts, data, and SRL system)**, **align our teams** accordingly, and finally avoid risk as a result.

