ELE 491 Senior Design Project Proposal

These slides are loosely based on the book Design for Electrical and Computer Engineers by Ford and Coulston. I have used the sources referenced in the book freely and without re-attribution. Please see the book for full source attribution

ELE 491 Senior Design Project Proposal

Class 4 – Project Identification

Overview

- Project Flow
 - Identify problems
 - Create requirements
 - Generate/evaluate conceptual solutions
 - Decomposition
 - Modeling and Design
 - Validation
 - Delivery

Project Types

- Types of Designs?
 - Routine designs
 - Most common
 - Create a specific version of an existing well understood design
 - e.g.
 - Butterworth LPF at 10,500 Hz
 - Voltage supply with 50mv of ripple
 - Gain stage with a gain of 750
 - u-Controller design with external interrupt
 - Variant designs
 - Common
 - Modify or improve an existing design
 - e.g.
 - Add Bluetooth to existing GPS unit
 - Add foot activated tailgate to Ford F150
 - Integrate regulator onto wireless modem chip

Project Types

- Types of Designs?
 - Creative Designs
 - Un-common
 - Create a new product that is not closely related to any other existing product implementation (may have the same end use)
 - e.g.
 - Touch Screen
 - · Virtual keyboard
 - Quadra-Copter
 - Electric bicycle shifter

Project Types

Types of Projects?

- Component / Block
 - Development of a specific component or block within a larger block, subsystem or system
 - e.g.
 - Op amp design within an analog filter chip
 - Regulator within the power management subsystem of an automobile infotainment system
 - Antenna within the RF subsystem of a cellular phone
- Subsystem
 - Development of a system composed of various blocks and other subsystems intended to be integrated into a larger system
 - e.g.
 - · Power management system within an aircraft avionics system
 - Audio subsystem within a cell phone
 - · Flight control system for a drone

Project Types

- Types of Projects?
 - System / System Integration
 - Integration of all subsystems to create the complete solution
 - Typically includes hardware, software, test, and manufacturability
 - e.g.
 - Cell phone
 - Cable set-top box
 - Aircraft Carrier
 - NOTE: One persons system may be another persons subsystem and vice-a-versa
 - Avionics package on an airplane
 - Drive train in an automobile
 - "cell" in a wireless communications system

Project Types

Types of Projects?

- Analysis
 - Look for weaknesses in existing solutions to find opportunities to improve performance, cost, ...
 - e.g.
 - Analyze customer returns for common failure modes and suggest design modifications
 - Regular reviews of existing products to evaluate component / design changes to leverage newer or cheaper components
- Technology Evaluation
 - Review new technologies to determine their applicability to current or future products
 - e.g.
 - LED technology for automobile headlights
 - 18nm CMOS for next generation processor design
 - Solar cells for garden pathway lighting

Project Types

- Types of Projects?
 - Applied Research
 - Developing new systems based on existing fundamental physical concepts
 - e.g.
 - LTE development based on RF and CDMA concepts
 - 3D integrated circuits based on existing processing concepts
 - Multi-beam antennas based on established RF concepts
 - Fundamental Research
 - Discovery of new scientific principles
 - e.g.
 - Quantum computing devices

Project Sources

- How are projects identified?
 - Someone else Most engineering projects are identified by:
 - Marketing
 - Business management
 - Manufacturing
 - Customers
 - You or a friend / colleague
 - Some problem you identify based on your interactions
 - Blinding flash of inspiration
 - In rare cases you need to force identification (e.g. Sr. Project)
 - Poll for ideas
 - Brainstorm based on interests

Project Sources

- How are projects identified?
 - In our case you will choose your project
 - Existing idea you have thought of
 - External sources
 - Brainstorm
 - Brainstorm problems to solve not project ideas
 - Projects must be approved
 - Complexity
 - Team make-up
 - Usefulness
 - Achievability

- Typical Project Characteristics
 - Match the goals and objectives of the organization
 - Match the expertise and capabilities of the organization
 - Have some sort of ROI
 - Financial
 - General knowledge
 - Entrepreneurial
 - Philanthropic
 - Time bounded

- Project Selection
 - Selection criteria are determined
 - ROI
 - Match to organizations goals
 - Resource match
 - Probability of success
 - Time to market
 - Each criteria is weighted (AHP process)
 - Each project is scored (AHP process)
 - Leading project is selected

- Project Selection Example Real World
 - Your design team will be completing their current assignment in the next 6 weeks. You must recommend to your management which of the potential projects currently in the queue you would like to take on.
 - What's at stake
 - You and your team members reputation
 - · The well being of the company
 - Potential raises
 - Future freedom of action
 - Your position as team leader
 - You want to pick a project that balances technical, market, and schedule risk.

- Project Selection Example Real World
 - 3 potential projects
 - A. Simple modification of a previous design low risk low reward
 - B. New to the company design moderate risk moderate reward
 - C. New to the world design high risk high reward
 - Selection criteria
 - Match to team skills
 - Overall project timeline
 - Technical complexity Risk of success
 - Technical complexity Prestige
 - ROI

- Project Selection Example Real World
 - Pairwise criteria comparison

					Geometric		
Criteria	Match	Time	Risk	Prestige	ROI	Mean	Weight
Match	1	5	1/5	1/5	1/5	0.53	0.08
Time	1/5	1	1/3	1/5	1/5	0.31	0.05
Risk	5	3	1	1	1	1.72	0.27
Prestige	5	5	1	1	1	1.90	0.30
ROI	5	5	1	1	1	1.90	0.30

Project Selection

- Project Selection Example Real World
 - Solution Rating

MATCH				Geometric	Match
WATCH	Α	В	С	Mean	α
А	1	2	3	1.82	0.54
В	1/2	1	2	1.00	0.30
С	1/3	1/2	1	0.55	0.16

1 = Equal Relative Match, 5 = Very Good Relative Match

TIME	А	В	С	
Weeks	Weeks 10		40	
Time α	0.43	0.36	0.21	

Project Selection

- Project Selection Example Real World
 - Solution Rating

RISK				Geometric	Risk
KISK	Α	В	С	Mean	α
А	1	2	5	2.15	0.58
В	1/2	1	3	1.14	0.31
С	1/5	1/3	1	0.41	0.11

1 = Equal Relative Risk, 5 = Low Relative Risk

PRESTIGE	А	В	С	Geometric Mean	Prestige α
А	1	1/2	1/5	0.46	0.12
В	2	1	1/3	0.87	0.23
С	5	3	1	2.47	0.65

1 = Equal Relative Prestige, 5 = High Relative Prestige

- Project Selection Example Real World
 - Solution Rating

ROI	А	В	С	
\$M	\$M 10		60	
ROI α	0.11	0.22	0.67	

- Project Selection Example Real World
 - Selection Matrix

Criteria	Weights	Alternatives				
Criteria	vveigitts	Α	В	С		
Match	0.08	0.54	0.30	0.16		
Time	0.05	0.43	0.36	0.21		
Risk	0.27	0.58	0.31	0.11		
Prestige	0.30	0.12	0.23	0.65		
ROI	0.30	0.11	0.22	0.67		
Score		0.29	0.26	0.45		

- Elements of a Project Definition
 - Problem Definition
 - Objective
 - Needs Hierarchy
 - Background Analysis
 - Marketing Requirements

- Elements of a Project Definition
 - Problem Definition
 - What problem is being solved
 - "There is a need for ..."
 - Objectives
 - What conceptual solutions are suggested to solve the problem
 - Must meet the needs identified
 - Should NOT include potential implementations
 - Needs Hierarchy
 - Weighted hierarchy of the "needs" of the project
 - These are the parameters against which possible detailed solutions will be measured
 - These are the parameters against which success will be measured

- Elements of a Project Definition
 - Background Analysis
 - More detail on the problem
 - Existing alternate solutions (and why they are not good enough)
 - Market direction and trends
 - · Provides a sense of value
 - Can identify time limitations
 - Marketing Requirements
 - Bullet points identifying user needs
 - Subset of the needs hierarchy targeted at the customer

- Problem Identification
 - Someone identifies a problem
 - Need to be careful when capturing the problem definition
 - Very easy to include too much in the definition
 - Very easy to pre-suppose a solution
 - Attempt to abstract the discussion
 - What is it used for?
 - What higher level system/process is it used in?
 - What would you do if you could not have it?
 - · Who is impacted
 - Users, clients, operators, customers, sales people, manufacturing, maintenance, ...

- Needs Hierarchy
 - Create a hierarchy of what the product needs to do
 - Voice of the Customer
 - Review the problem with each of the stakeholders
 - Identify prioritized needs and wants (must have vs nice to have)
 - Interviews, focus groups, surveys
 - Organize the requirements
 - Identify key high level requirements across stakeholders
 - Refine the requirements into marketing statements
 - Simple single bullet statement
 - More qualitative than quantitative
 - Where "numbers matter", they should be included

Project Definition

Needs Hierarchy

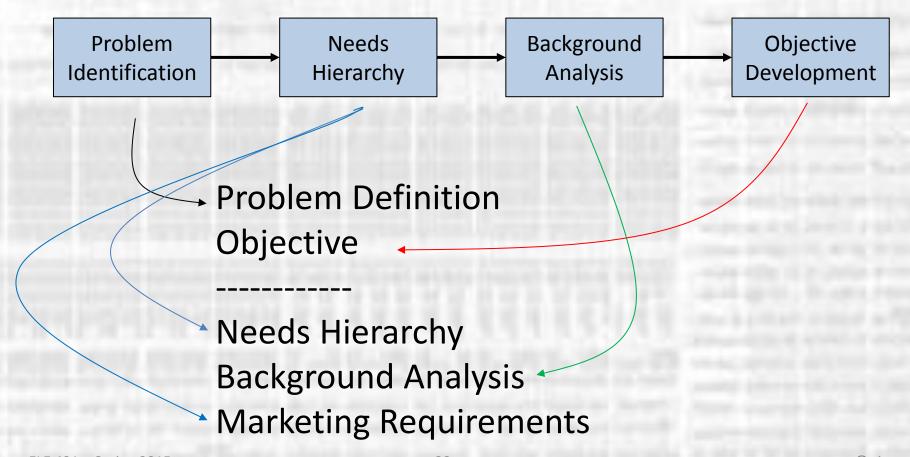
- Create a hierarchy of needs
 - Collect all requirements into a small number of high level groups
 - Subdivide as necessary to complete the hierarchy
- Prioritize the requirements
 - Use a process to prioritize the requirements
 - Assign weights to each need (AHP)
- Review
 - Does the final weighted needs hierarchy make sense
 - Review with stakeholders
 - Can some requirements be removed
 - Are some requirements missing

- Background Analysis
 - More detail on the problem
 - · Research on the basic problem
 - Identify technical, business, and operational aspects of the problem
 - Examine existing alternate solutions
 - What is good
 - What is bad
 - Patent search
 - Technological trends
 - Market direction and trends
 - Who is involved
 - Levels of investment
 - Existing and potential markets and market values
 - Identify time limitations

- Objective
 - Conceptual proposal to solve the problem
 - Simple statement of the proposed solution
 - Does not provide details on any particular implementation
 - Addresses the top level issues in the needs hierarchy

Project Definition

Project Definition Flow



Project Identification Project Definition

- Project Definition Example
 - Appendix E section 1.x

In Class Activity