

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 8 – Functional
Decomposition

Functional Decomposition

Overview

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

Functional Decomposition

Descriptive Design Process

- Design
 - Hierarchical system design
 - Up/Down sub-system design
 - Detailed block, module, circuit, and software design
 - Heavy reliance on models and simulation tools
 - Tight feedback with prototyping phase

Functional Decomposition

Definition

- Functional Decomposition
 - Recursive process that iteratively describes the functionality of all the systems components
 - Breaks the system into manageable pieces
 - Allows for multiple design teams to work independently
 - Crosses HW/SW boundaries
 - Utilizes a wide range of descriptive systems
 - Hierarchical
 - Top level – level 0
 - Bottom level – detail level – level N

Functional Decomposition

Definition

- Functional Decomposition
 - Three primary elements describe each block/module within the functional decomposition
 - Inputs
 - Outputs
 - Function (transformation, transfer function, operation performed)
 - Inputs/Outputs can be described by:
 - Voltages, currents, impedances, logic levels, ...
 - Complex signals, data items, parameters, ...
 - Function can be described by:
 - Words, block diagrams, flow charts, state diagrams, circuits, ...

Functional Decomposition

Implementation

- Implementation
 - Quality module definitions can make or break a project
 - Reduce work due to clear specifications and targets
 - Reduce rework due to misunderstandings
 - Between modules
 - Between teams
 - Allow the system to be developed independent of any physical or logical constraints
 - Reduces time wasted waiting
 - Maximizes use of resources

Functional Decomposition

Implementation

- Implementation
 - Iterative
 - Up \rightarrow Down and Down \rightarrow Up
 - Takes time
 - Right sized – not too much detail
 - Look for innovation at every level
 - Maximize Cohesion to minimize Coupling

Functional Decomposition

Application

Audio Power Amplifier

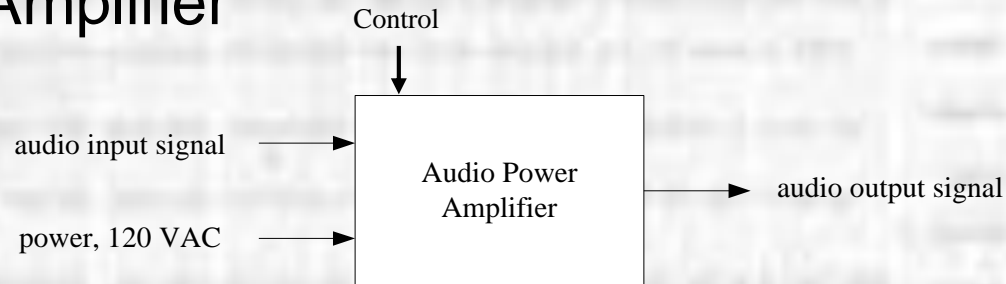
- System Requirements
 - Accept an audio input signal source with a maximum input voltage of 0.5V peak
 - Have adjustable volume control between zero volume and the maximum volume level
 - Deliver a maximum of 50W to an 8 Ω speaker
 - Be powered by a standard 120V 60Hz AC outlet

Functional Decomposition

Application

Audio Power Amplifier

- Level 0



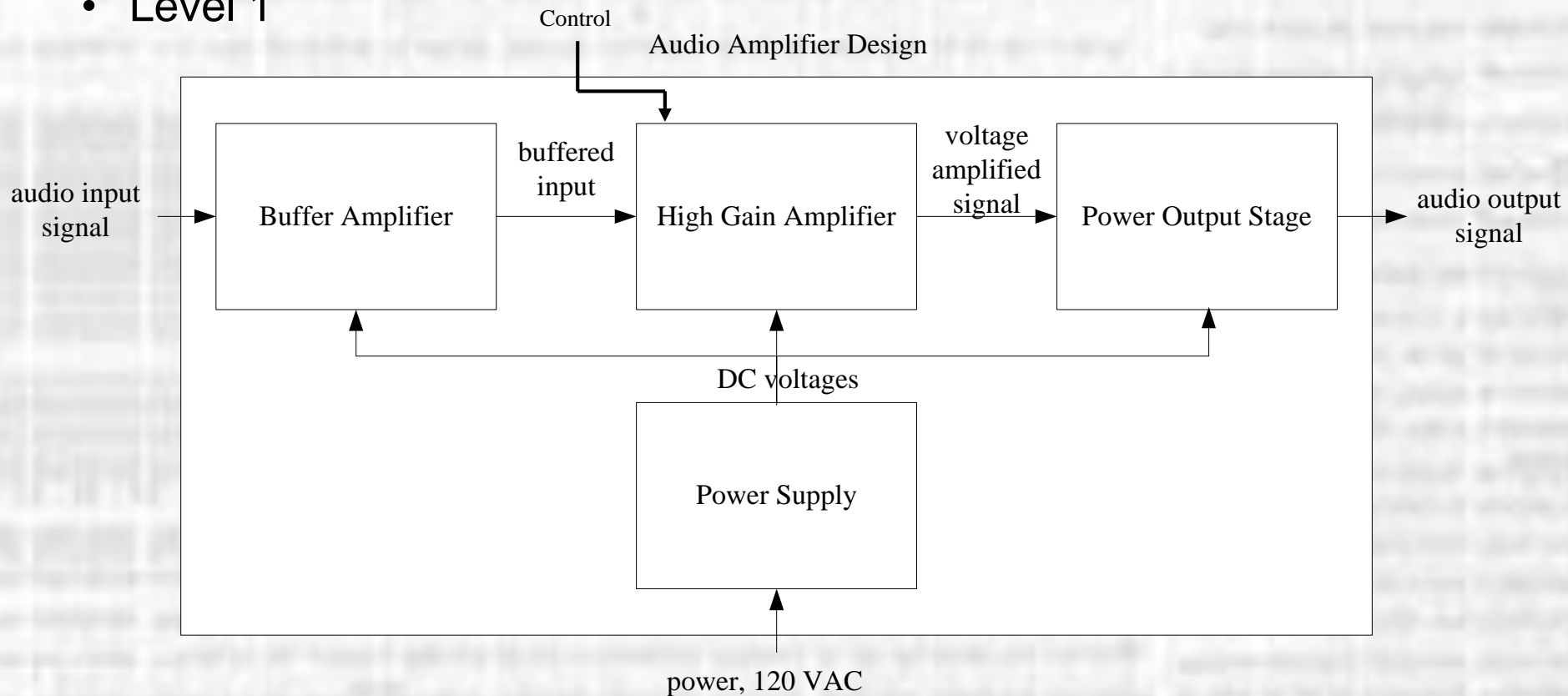
Module	Audio Power Amplifier
Inputs	Audio input signal: 0.5V peak. Power: 120 volts AC rms, 60Hz. User volume control: variable control.
Outputs	Audio output signal: ?V peak value.
Functionality	Amplify the input signal to produce a 50W maximum output signal. The amplification should have variable user control. The output volume should be variable between no volume and a maximum volume level.

Functional Decomposition

Application

Audio Power Amplifier

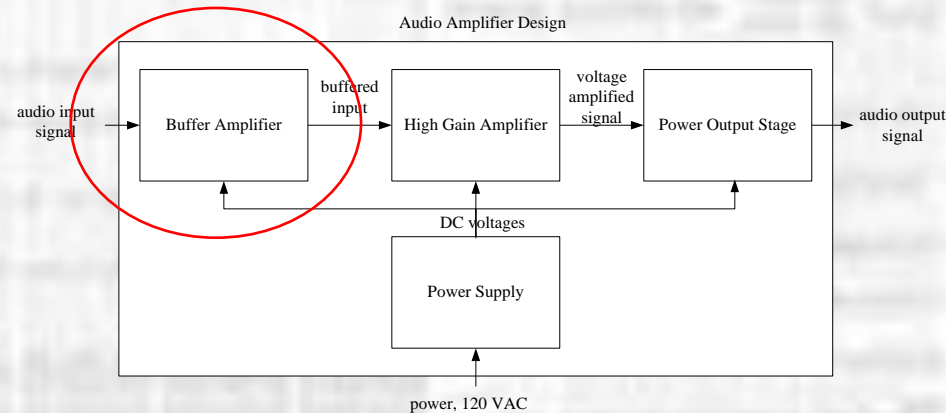
- Level 1



Functional Decomposition

Application

- Audio Amplifier
 - Level 1 – Buffer amp

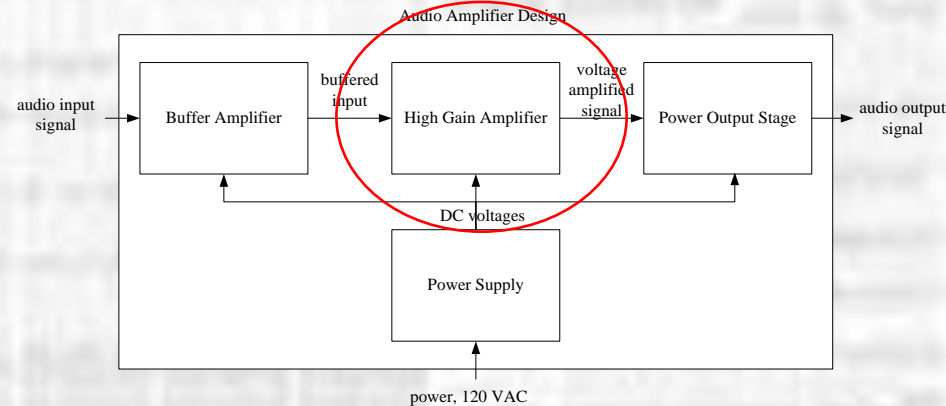


Module	Buffer Amplifier
Inputs	- Audio input signal: 0.5V peak. - Power: ± 25 V DC.
Outputs	- Audio signal: 0.5V peak.
Functionality	Buffer the input signal and provide unity voltage gain. It should have an input resistance $> 1\text{M}\Omega$ and an output resistance $< 100\Omega$.

Functional Decomposition

Application

- Audio Amplifier
 - Level 1 – High gain amp

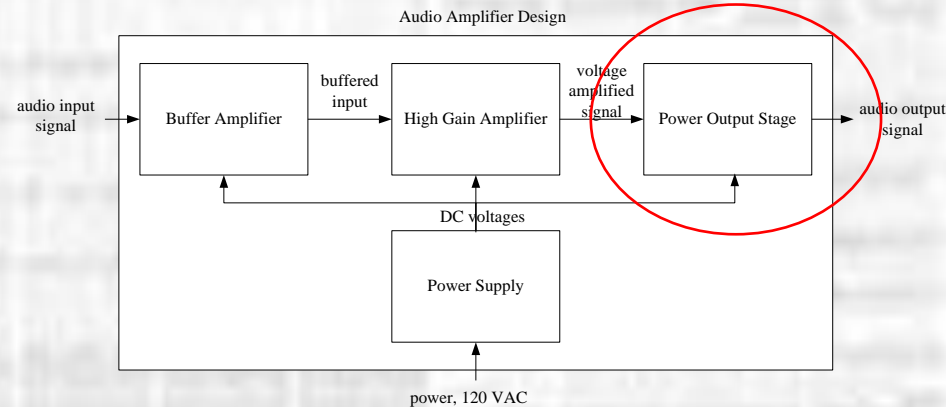


<i>Module</i>	High Gain Amplifier
<i>Inputs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Audio input signal: 0.5V peak.- User volume control: variable control.- Power: ± 25V DC
<i>Outputs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Audio signal: <u>20</u>V peak.
<i>Functionality</i>	Provide an adjustable voltage gain, between <u>1</u> and <u>40</u> . It should have an input resistance $>100\text{k}\Omega$ and an output resistance $<100\Omega$.

Functional Decomposition

Application

- Audio Amplifier
 - Level 1 – Power Output Stage

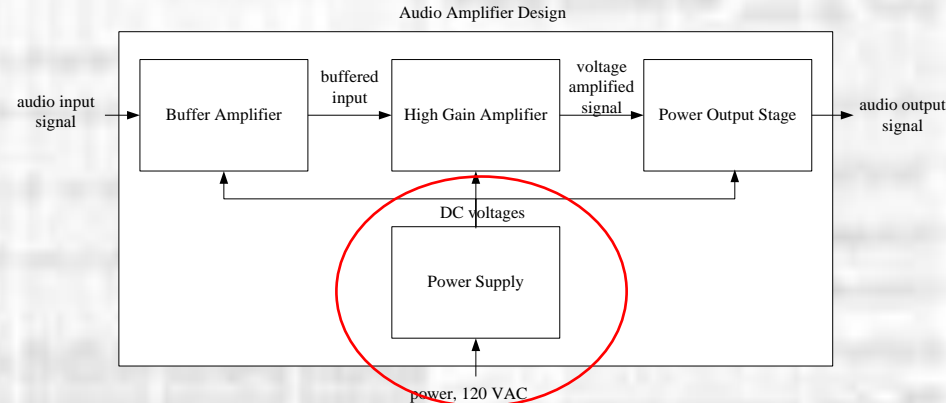


<i>Module</i>	Power Output Stage
<i>Inputs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Audio input signal: <u>20V</u> peak.- Power: \pm <u>25V</u> DC
<i>Outputs</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Audio signal: <u>20V</u> peak at up to <u>2.5A</u>
<i>Functionality</i>	Provide unity voltage gain with output current as required by a resistive load of up to <u>2.5A</u> . It should have an input resistance $>$ <u>1MΩ</u> and an output resistance $<$ <u>1Ω</u> .

Functional Decomposition

Application

- Audio Amplifier
 - Level 1 – Power Supply

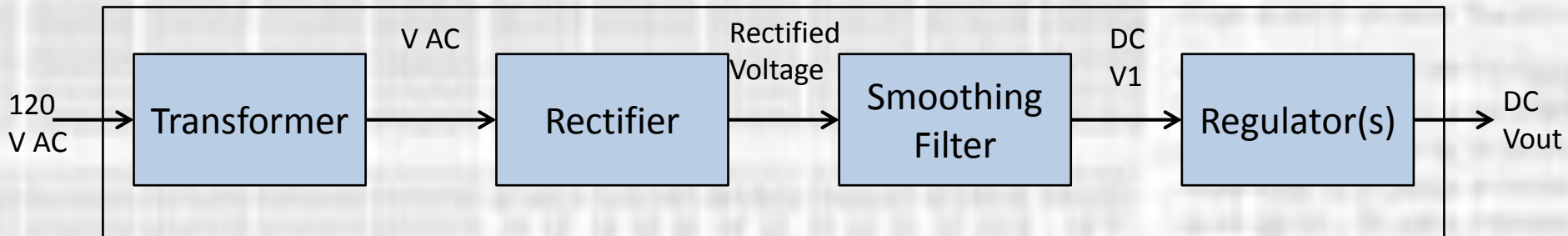
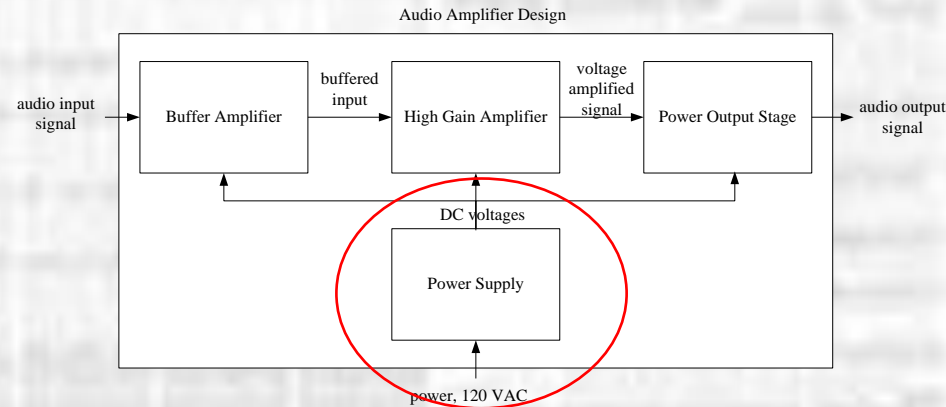


<i>Module</i>	Power Output Stage
<i>Inputs</i>	- 120V AC rms
<i>Outputs</i>	- Power +/- <u>25</u> V DC with up to <u>3.0</u> A of current with a regulation of <u>1%
<i>Functionality</i>	Convert AC wall outlet voltage to positive and negative DC output voltages, and provide enough current to drive all amplifiers

Functional Decomposition

Application

- Audio Amplifier
 - Level 2 – Power Supply



In Class Activity