Hierarchically structured product design process



Life-cycle processes - marketing /development

- collection / demolishment

- sales / distribution

IDEF0

Process

- manufacturing / testing / packaging

- installation / use / service / maintenance

- design

- No risk propagartion during design

- Design is top-down, showstoppers appear bottom-up: "The devil is in the details!'

Products

Many physical products are built from sub assemblies and parts. Each of those are **objects** that need to be specified, designed, manufactured, tested, etc.

Initial requirements for an object are selected from those of the stakeholders of the relevant product life-cycle processes.

During the design of the poduct, data required for all relevant life-cycle processes needs to be generated.

The review of design data and documents at project milestones, assures the quality of the design process itself.

Product life-cycle processes



Object Performance Specification

A document that describes the requirements for the object to be designed.

The basic design sequence has one object performance specification as input and a collection of object performance specifications for sub-objects as output.

Operational requirements

Functional requirements

The functions that should be performed by the product Performance requirements

Engineering characteristics that describe the quality of operation

Environmental specification

- Characteristics of the operational environment, such as
- temperature
- humidity
- air pressure and flow
- FMI
- shock and vibration
- illumination
- radiation

Cost factors specification

The price one is willing to pay in terms of all kinds of resources, such as

- technology
- Product of performance measures
- materials
- FOM= Product of cost factors
- weight - dimensions
- power consumption
- money

Environment and cost factor specifications for other life-cycle process

- See: life-cycle processes
 - environmental specification
 - cost factor specification

object (initial performance specification)

- Interpretation:
- Define measurable characteristics for the
- object's performance, environment and costs

engineering characteristics

- Functional decomposition: Define the functions that have to be performed by this object

functions

Physical assignment:

Assign collection(s) of objects that

can perform the defined functions

collection(s) of sub-objects

Error budgetting:

For each collection, distribute the error budget for each performance aspect over all sub-objects

collection(s) of engineering characteristics

- Performance analysis:
- For each collection, determine the performance-tocost ratio
- performance-to-cost ratios

Selection:

- Select the collection of objects with the best
- performance-to-cost ratio for further engineering

sub-objects (initial performance specifications)

control Process: input output collection of activities Modeling method / mechanism

Object Test Specification

Test methods, conditions and pass and fail criteria for all requirements listed in the Object Performance Specification.

Object Design Specification

A document that describes the way in which the object has been designed so that it will perform in compliance with all its requirements.

- Design considerations
- Motivation of design choices
- Description of test benches
- Simulation results
- Description of experiments
- Measurement results

Object Design Data

Data, usually in digital fomat (files) required as input for the product life-cycle processes:

- IC manufacturing data: GDSII files
- PCB manufacturing data: Gerber and drill files
- part lists
- mechanical drawings
- simulation results
- prototype test results
- data for operating, maintenance and service manuals
- data for sales
- etc.

Object Design Process

