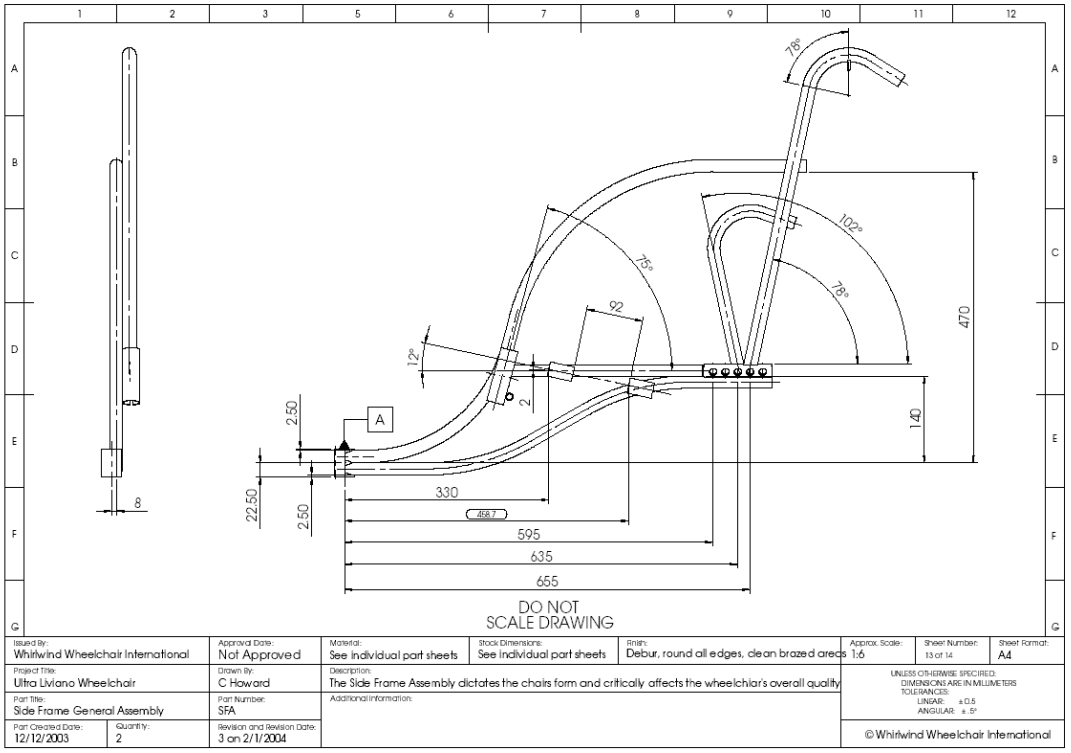
THE DESIGN PROCESS

Ralf Hotchkiss
Whirlwind

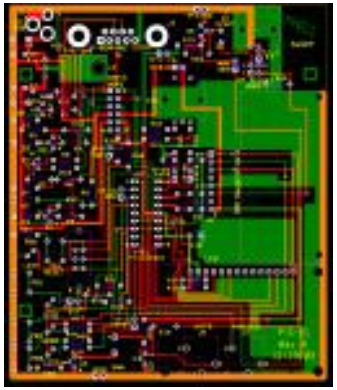


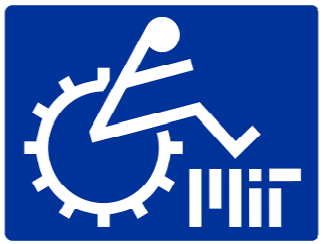
WHAT IT TAKES TO BE A SUPER ENGINEER

- **Creativity and Analytical skills**
  - Great engineers know when to use both
  - Know when to use enough
  - **Both can be improved with practice**
- **Have a passion for what you do**

POWER OF THE DESIGN PROCESS

- **Break down a complex system into manageable chunks**
- **Applicable to any system, in any area of engineering (or any other project)**



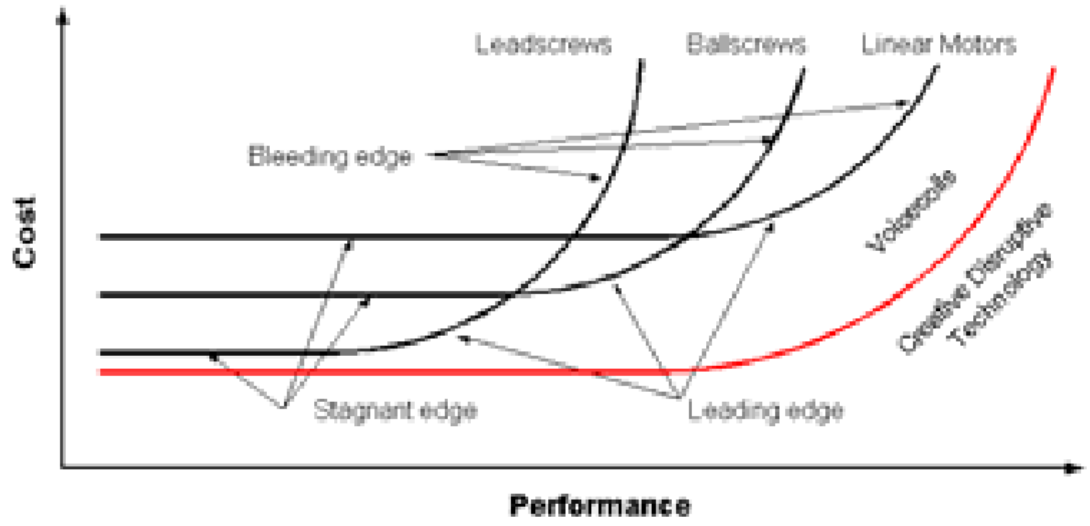


DETERMINISTIC DESIGN

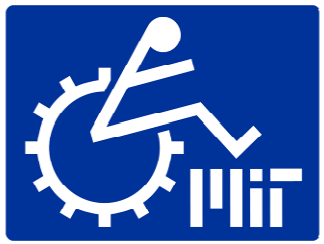
- **Make engineering choices for a reason**
  - "Determine" what best engineering decision
  - Example Factors: cost, size, time, color, etc.
- **Manage your projects effectively**
  - Time, money, performance
- **Always have a backup plan**
  - First rule of engineering – it rarely works perfectly the first time

MONITOR COST VS. PERFORMANCE

- **Use your energy effectively to achieve worthwhile performance**



  - Don’t reinvent the wheel if you are only go 1% faster
  - Cost is not just money, it is also time spent



THE DETERMINISTIC DESIGN PROCESS

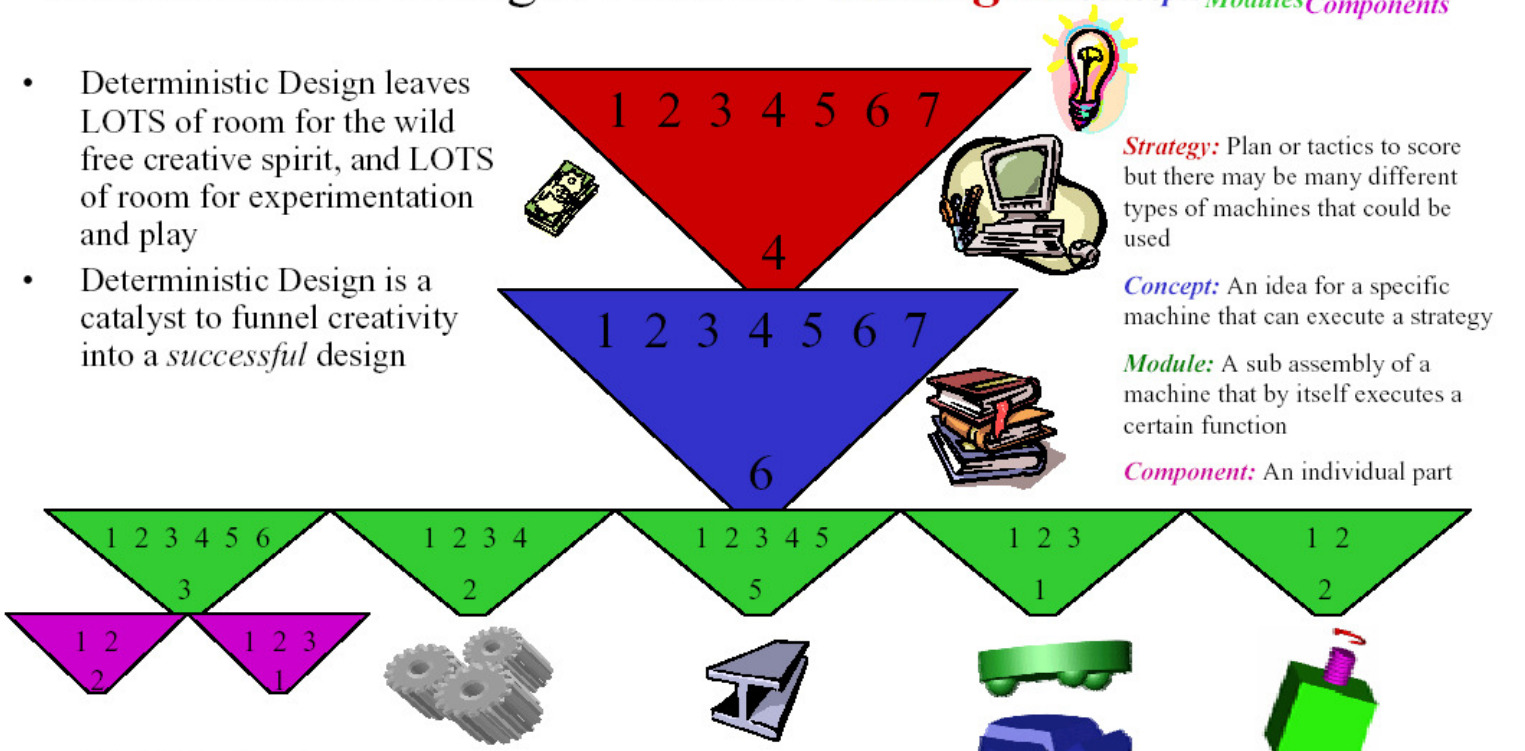
Start vague and gradually become specific

1. Strategy: A **PLAN** of how to do something (with no specific embodiment)
2. Concept: Idea for **DEVICE** to fulfill need (rough physical picture)
3. Module: Important aspect of design (ex- linkage, motor, color scheme)
4. Component: Specific part design

THE DETERMINISTIC DESIGN PROCESS

Deterministic Design: *Funnels:* ***Strategies*** *Concepts* *Modules* *Components*

- Deterministic Design leaves LOTS of room for the wild free creative spirit, and LOTS of room for experimentation and play
- Deterministic Design is a catalyst to funnel creativity into a *successful* design



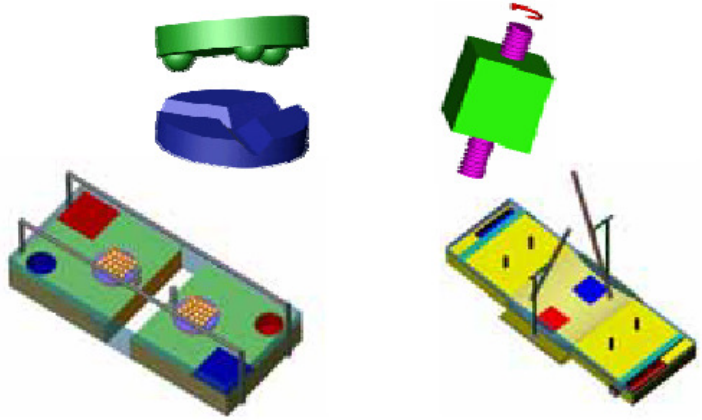
Strategy: Plan or tactics to score but there may be many different types of machines that could be used

Concept: An idea for a specific machine that can execute a strategy

Module: A sub assembly of a machine that by itself executes a certain function

Component: An individual part

- It is OK to iterate…
  - A *goal* is to never have to backtrack
    - A good engineer, however, knows when its time to let go…



BE DETERMINISTIC AT EVERY STAGE OF THE PROCESS

FRDPARRC: Your new best friend

- **FR = Functional Requirements** (**WHAT** the design has to do)
- **DP = Design Parameters** (**HOW** the design is going to meet the FR)
- **A = Analysis** (justify your decisions; can be qualitative or quantitative)
- **R = Research** (don't reinvent the wheel)
- **R = Risk** (what is going to bit you in the ass if it doesn't work?)
- **C = Countermeasure** (If S*#T hits fan, how can you maintain progress?)

Identify your Design Freedoms: What elements of the local environment or available resources can you capitalize on?

Identify your Design Constraints: What material/ processes/resources/knowledge/etc can you absolutely not use?

IT'S TIME TO DESIGN!

Example: FR – Allow a person who is disabled to have mobility

EAST AFRICAN MOBILITY AIDS
Examples of how strategy choice vary by region

Whirlwind (USA)
designed, locally made

Locally designed,
locally made

Motivation (UK)
designed, locally made

Wheelchair
Foundation
(USA)
designed,
made in
China

Free
Wheelchair
Mission
(USA)
designed,
made in
China

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CAPITALIZING ON DESIGN FREEDOMS
Treadle pump

See Movie

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CAPITALIZING ON DESIGN FREEDOMS
Bicycle component usage and hub designs

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CHOOSING PROJECT TEAMS

http://web.mit.edu/sp.784/www/projects.html#PROPOSED

HOMEWORK FOR NEXT WEEK

- **Read "Nothing about us without us"**
  - Focus on designing for specific problems and utilizing local materials
- **Read "2.007 Design Process notes"**
- **Coordinate with lab instructor and choose lab time**
  - I will email each team who their lab instructor is and make email lists
- **Email mentors and community partners**
- **Define your functional requirements and outline your project strategy**
  - Ask your community partners and mentors for input

What is expected for the strategy presentation

- Define the problem: what are you trying to solve, and why is it worth solving?
- Who are you working with and what will they add?
- What are the functional requirements of the problem?
- What design parameters (strategies for solving your problem) did you consider
- What is your chosen strategy and how will you develop it through the semester?