

Basic Working Methods of a System Architect

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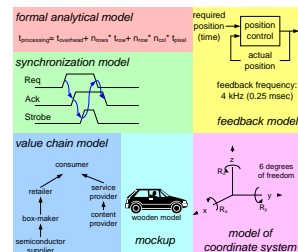
Abstract

The challenge for the architect is to cover a wide range of subjects, with many unknowns and uncertainties, while decisions are required all the time. The basic working methods, such as viewpoint hopping, modelling, handling uncertainties and WWHWWW questions are described.

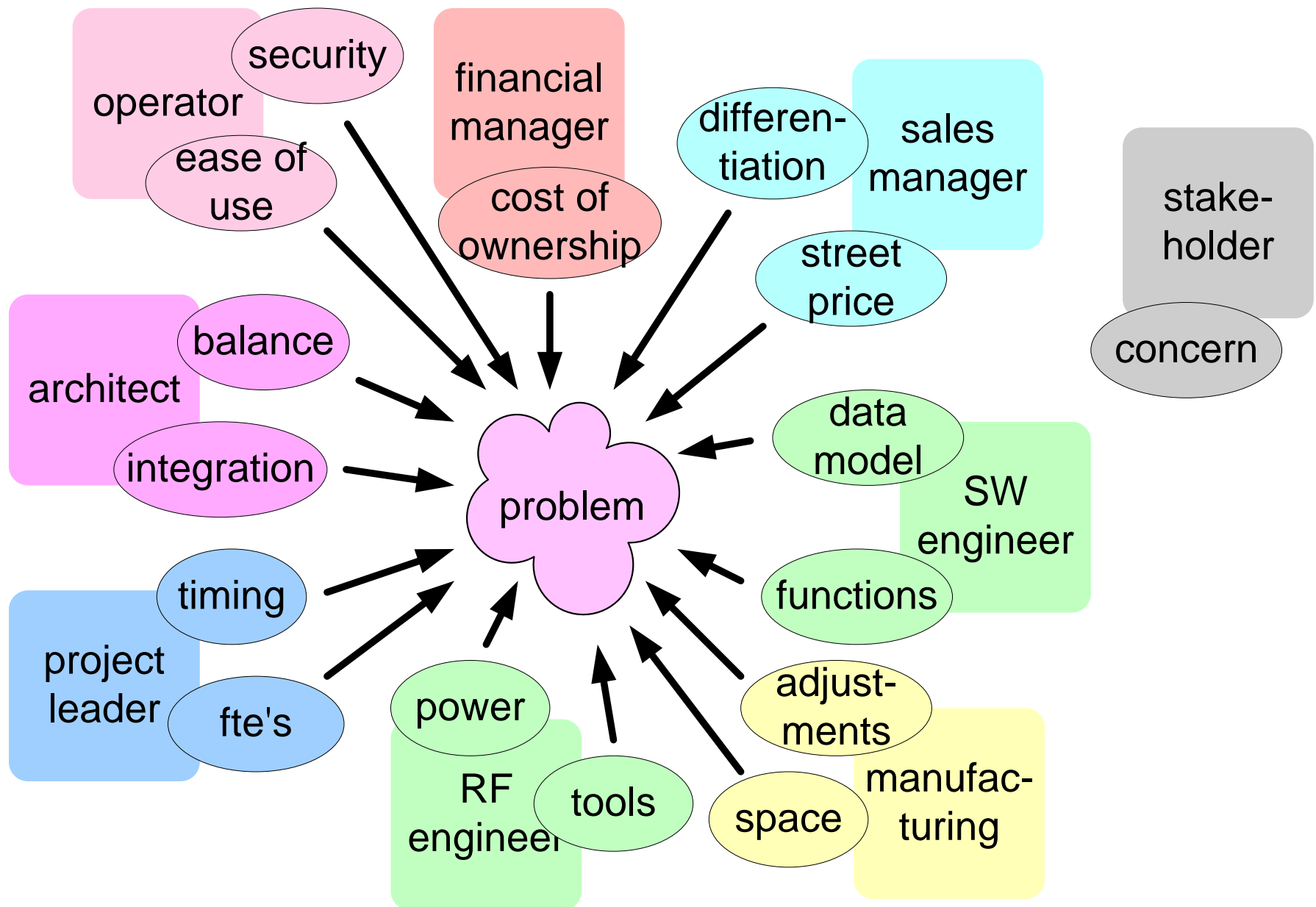
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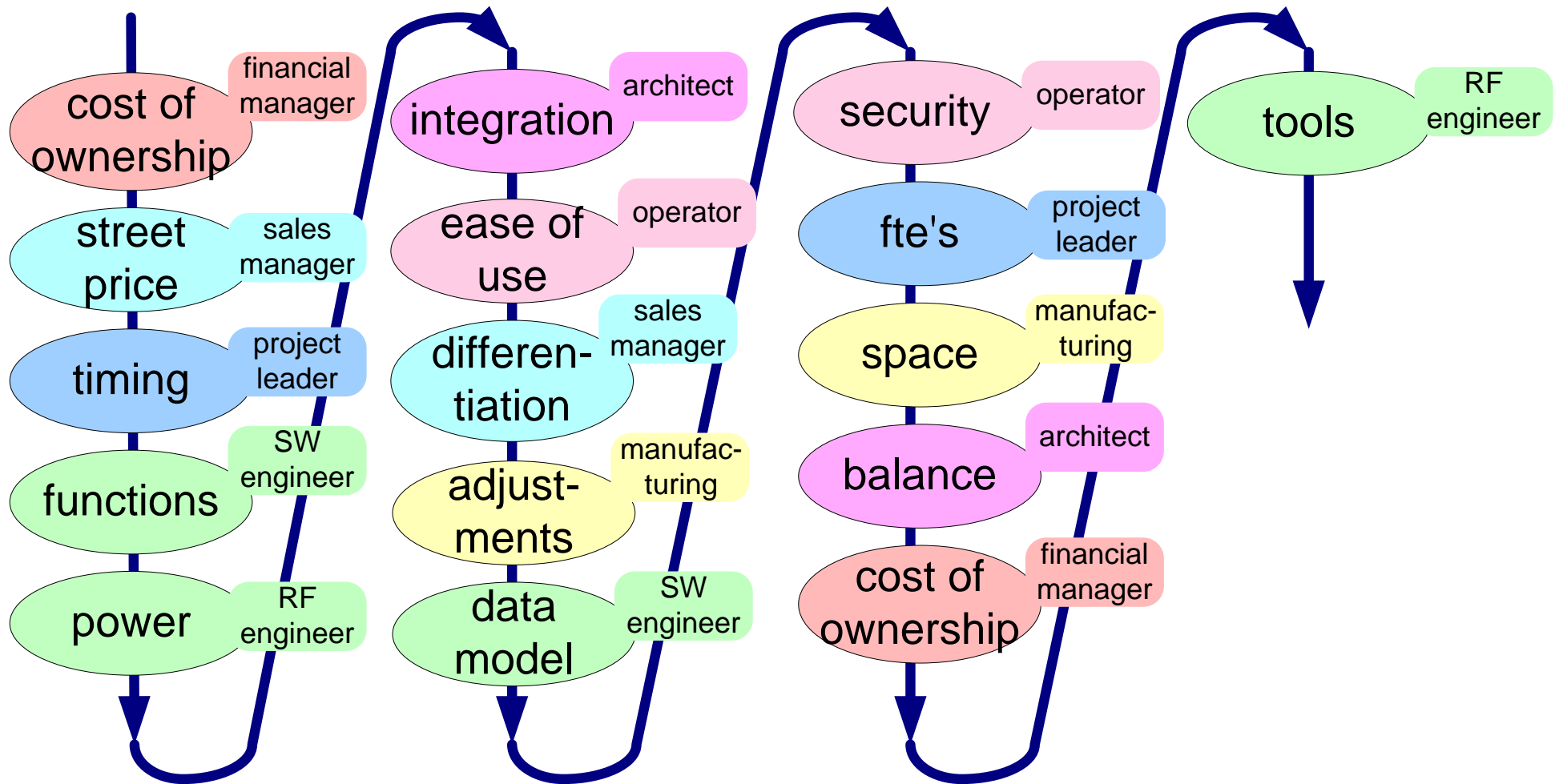
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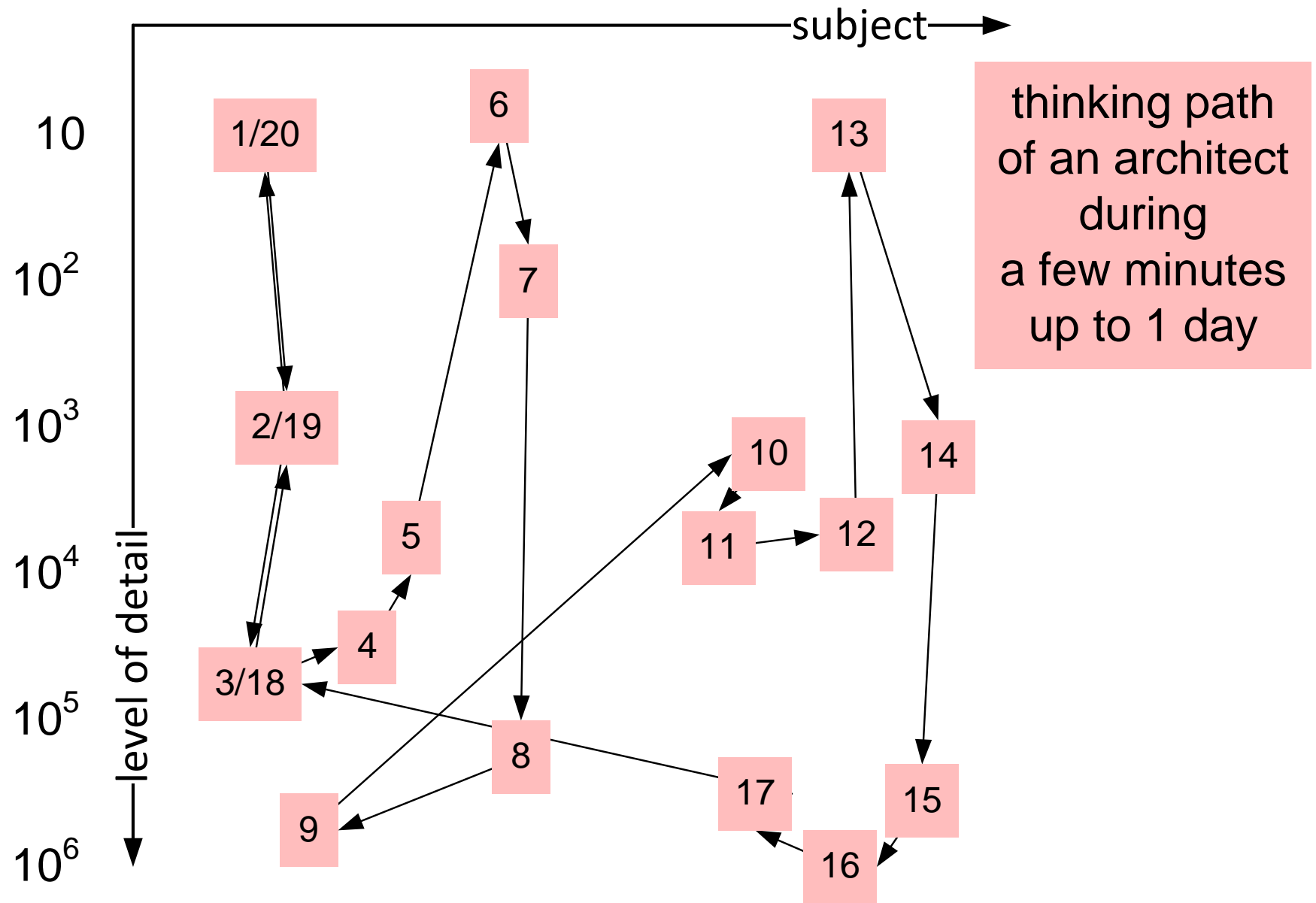
Many viewpoints



Viewpoint Hopping



The seemingly random exploration path



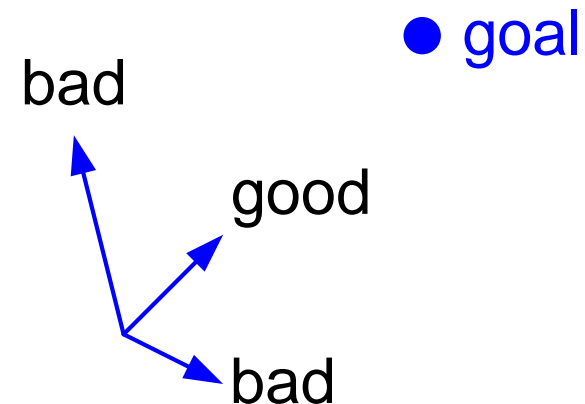
Scanning modes of the architect

open
perceptive
scanning



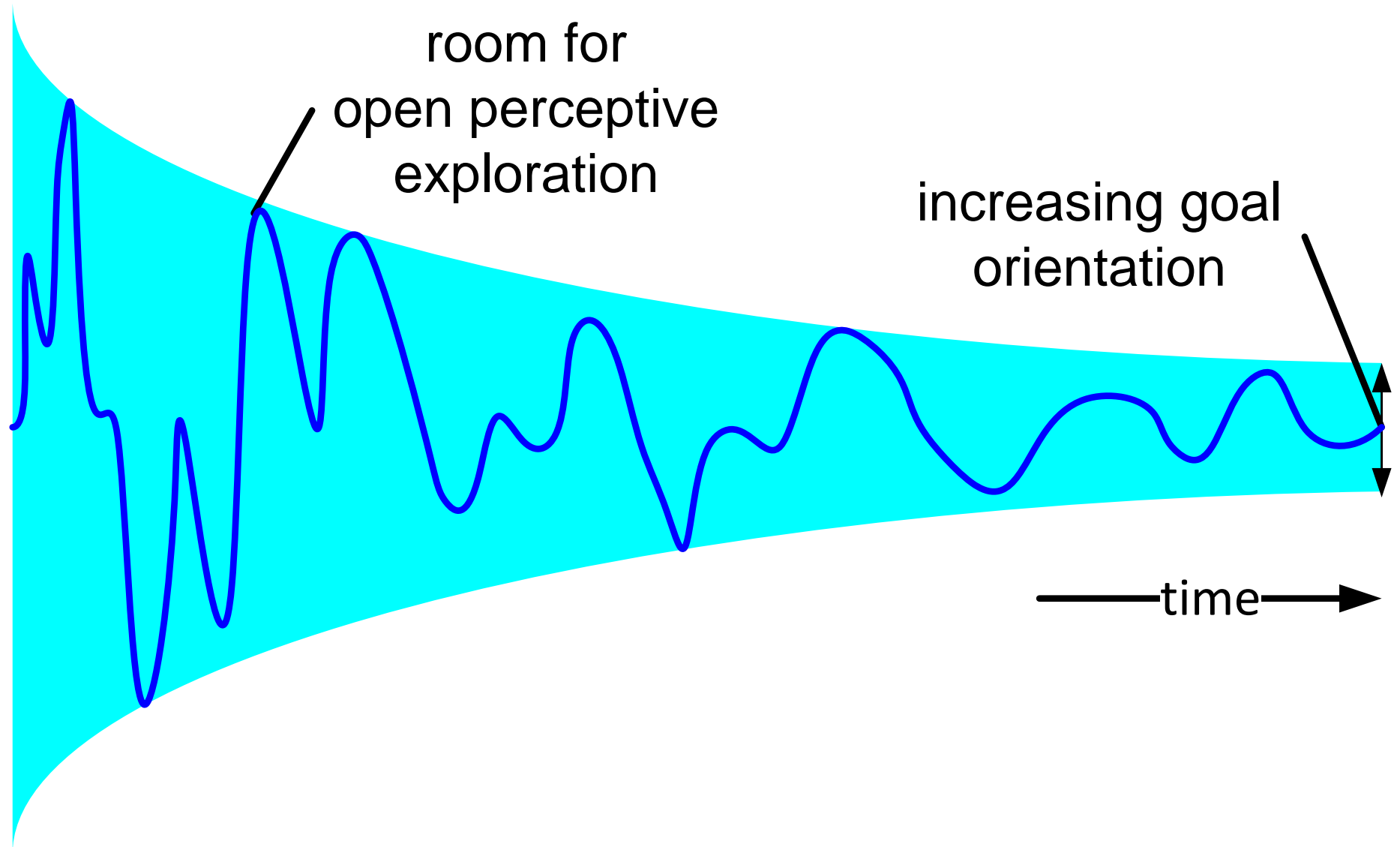
drunkard's walk
the world is full
of interesting
needs, technologies, ...

scanning
while
structuring
and judging

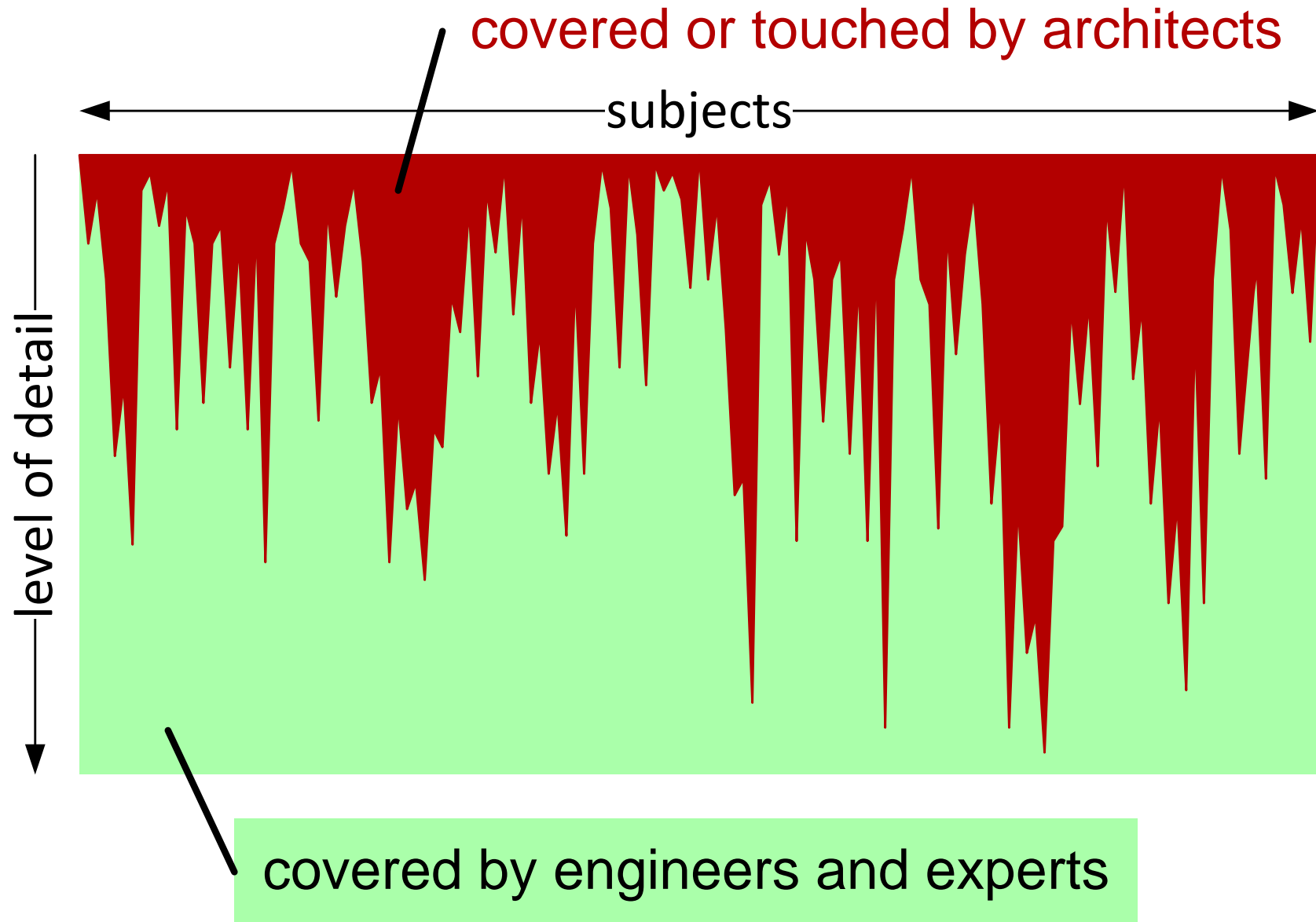


straight for the goal
ignore everything
that is not contributing
directly to the goal

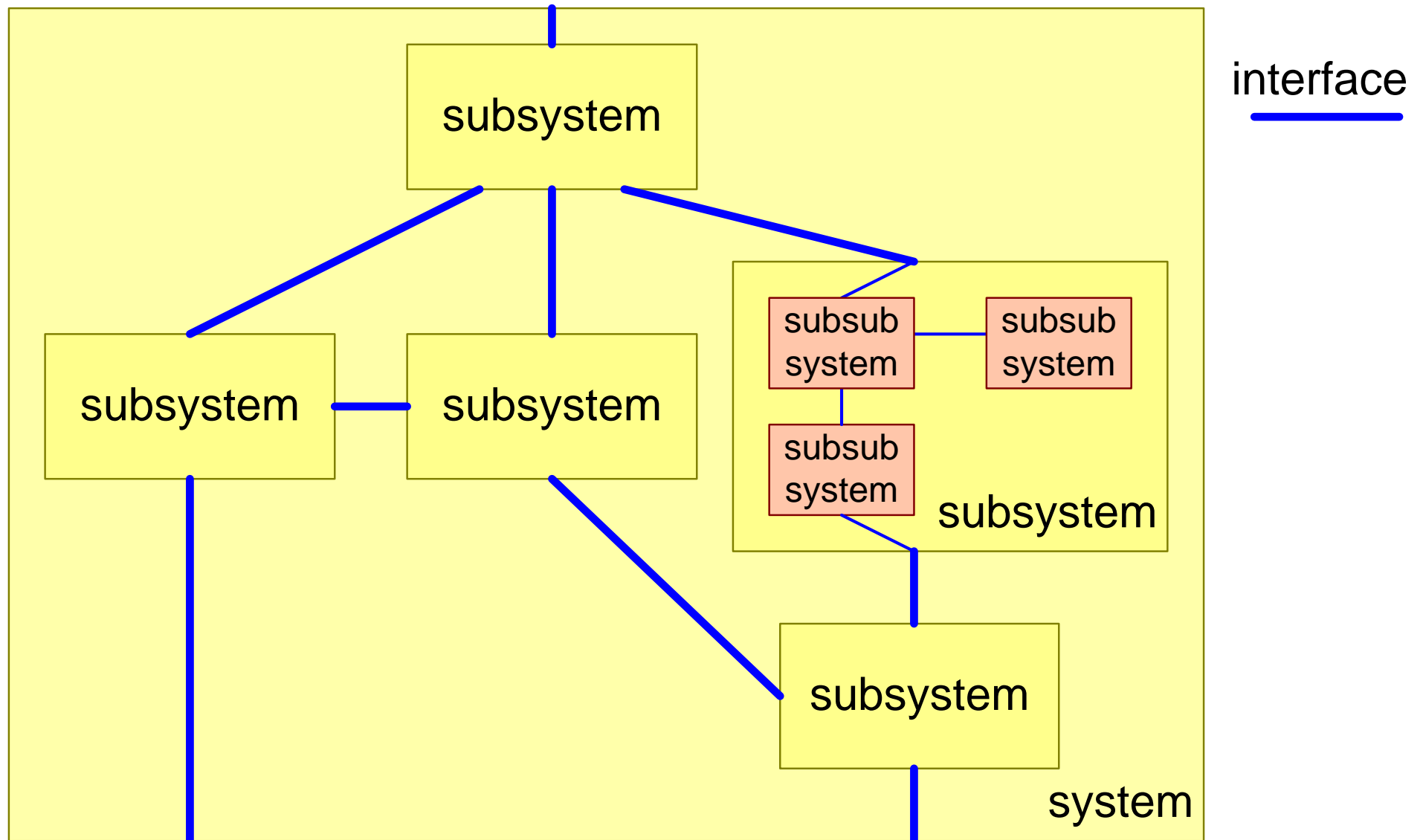
Combined open perceptive and goal oriented scanning



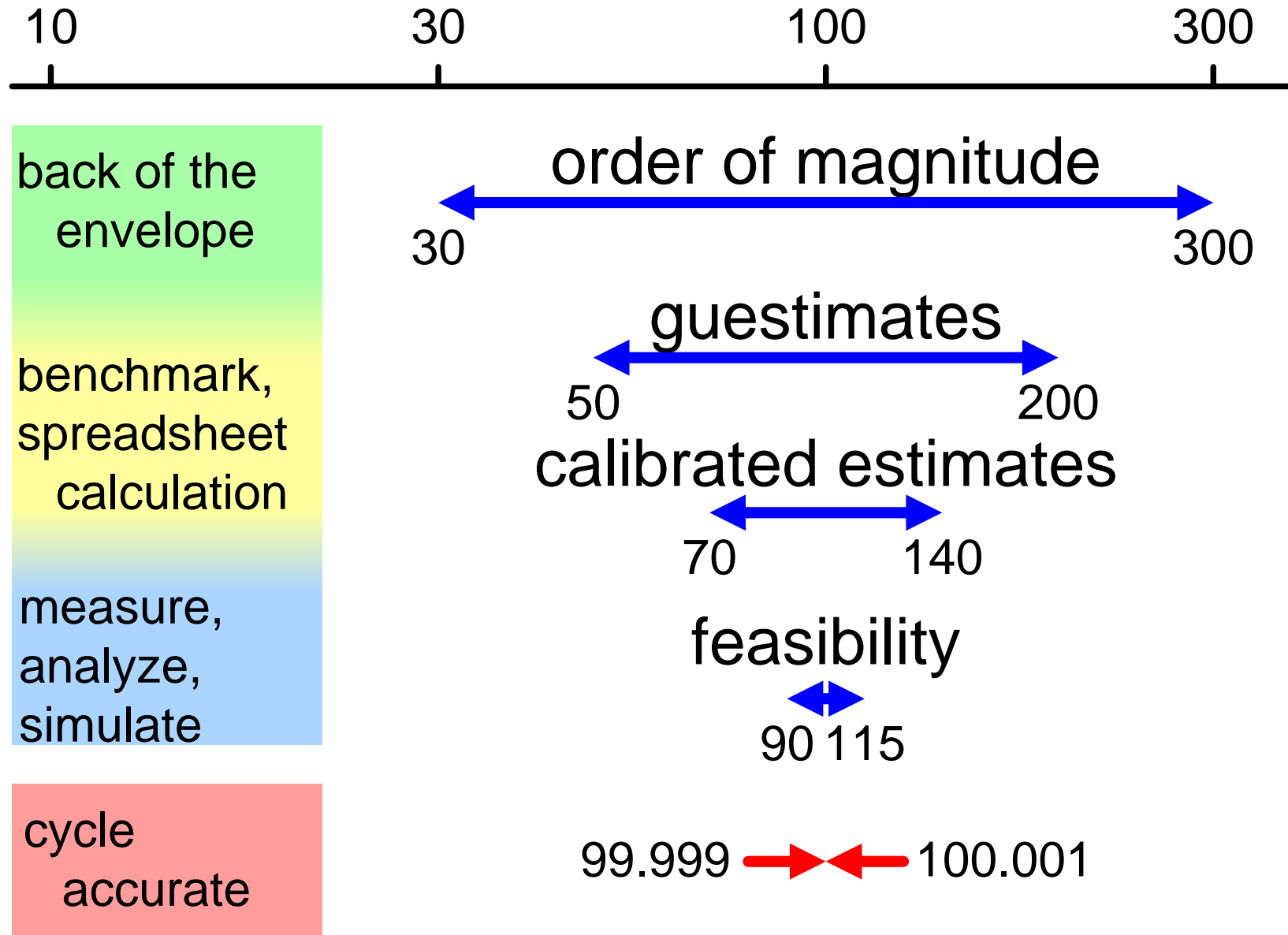
Coverage of problem and solution space



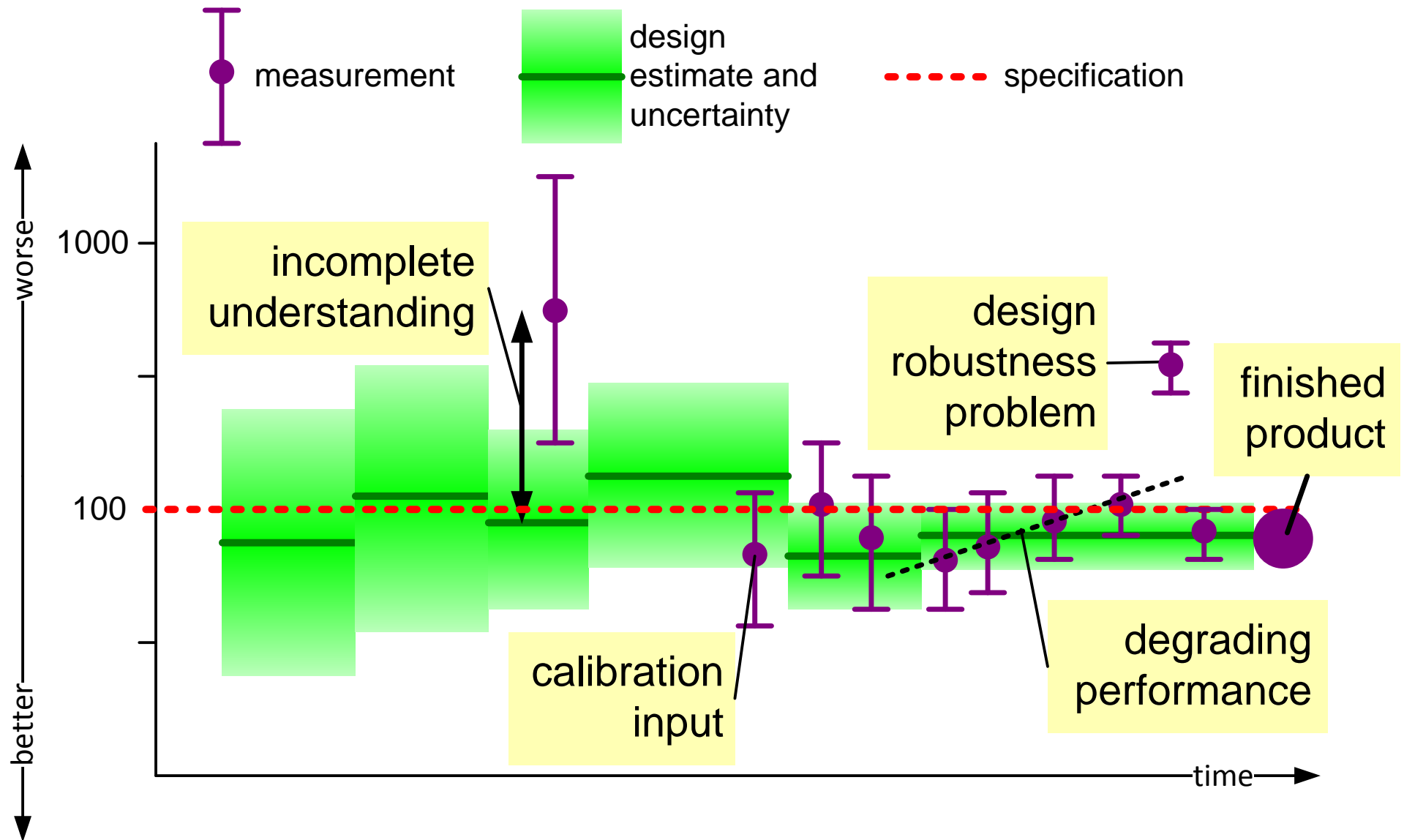
Decomposition, interfaces and integration



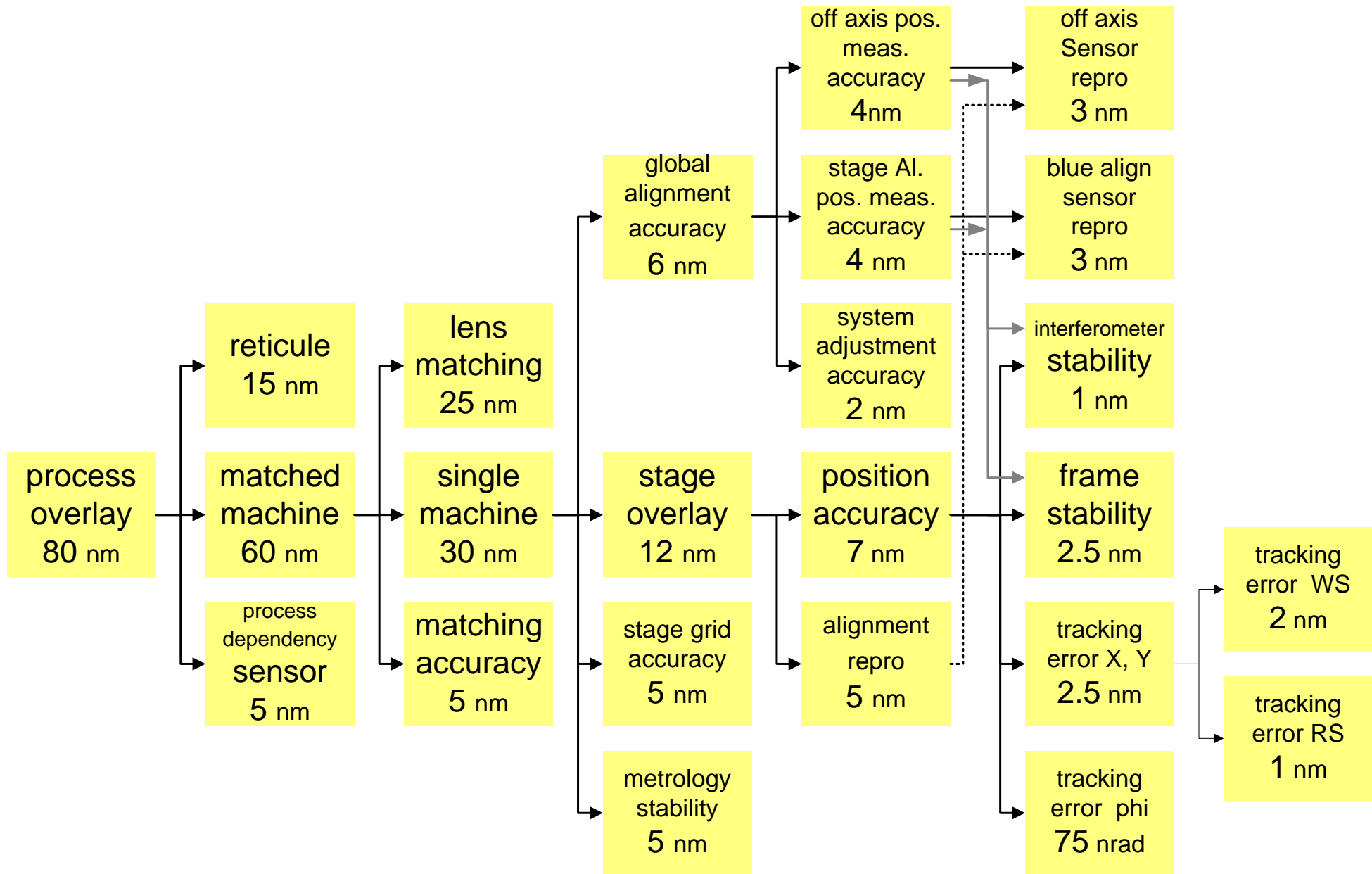
Successive quantification refinement



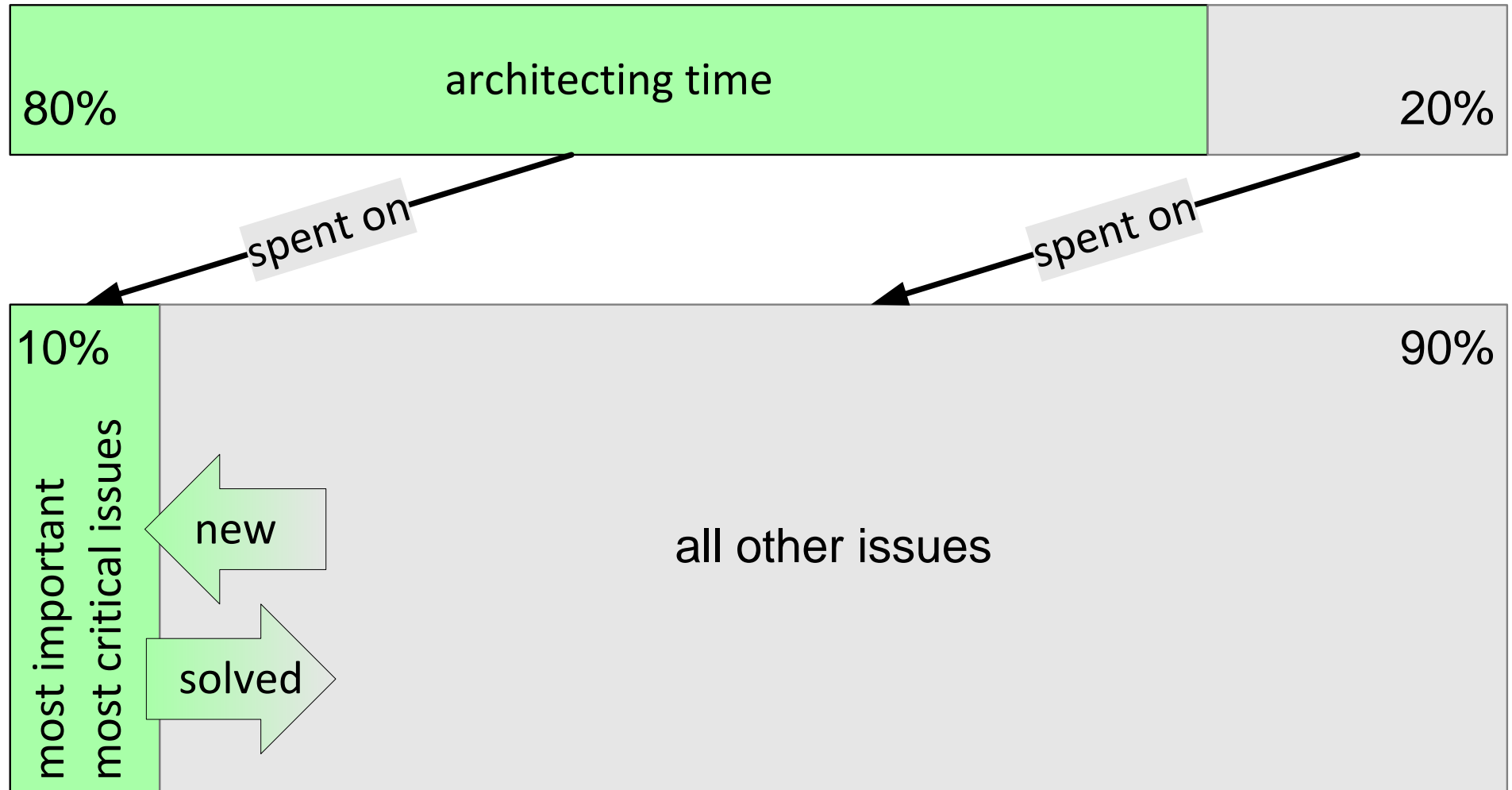
Example evolution of quantification



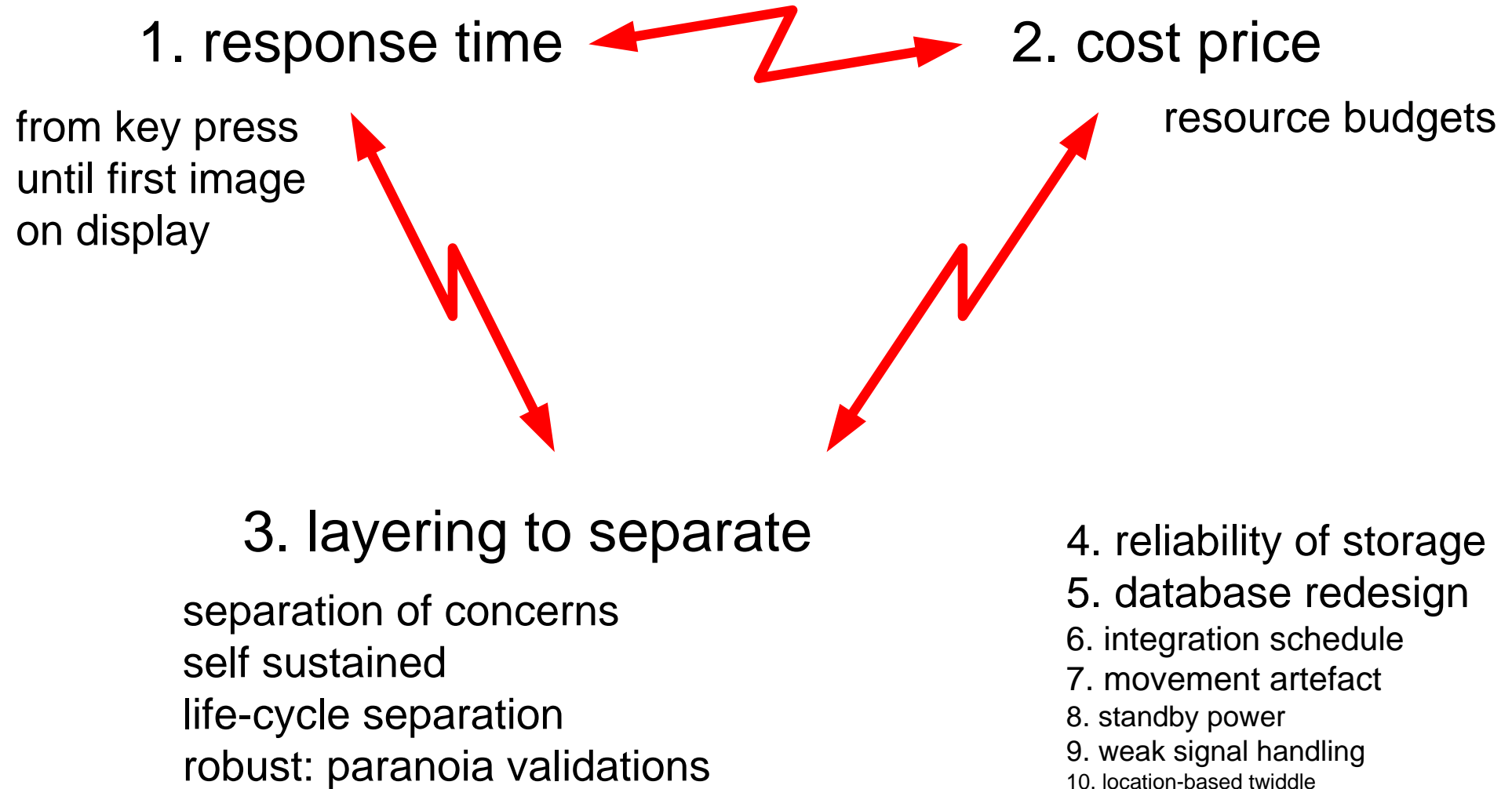
Quantified understanding of waferstepper overlay



Architect focus on important issues



Architect “worry” list



A **model** is
a **simplified** representation of
part of the **real world** used for:

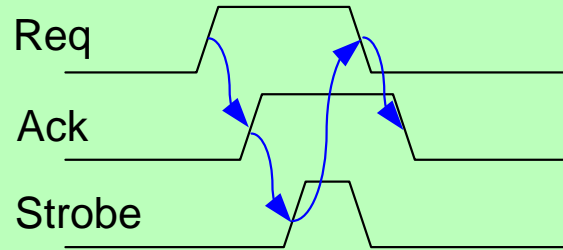
communication, documentation
analysis, simulation,
decision making, verification

Some examples of models

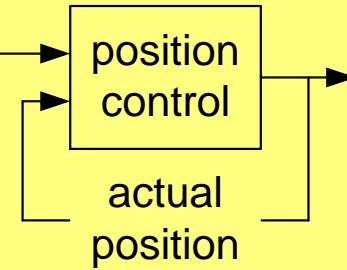
formal analytical model

$$t_{\text{processing}} = t_{\text{overhead}} + n_{\text{rows}} * t_{\text{row}} + n_{\text{row}} * n_{\text{col}} * t_{\text{pixel}}$$

synchronization model



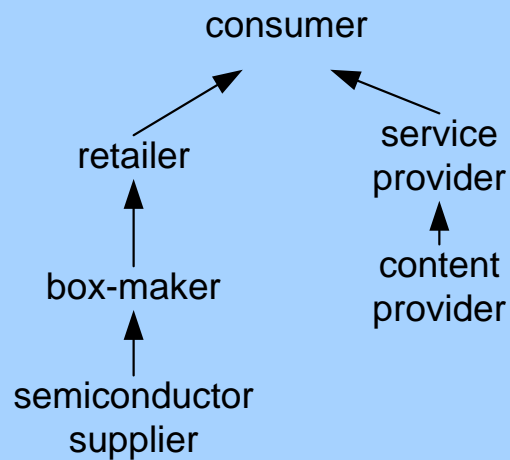
required
position
(time)



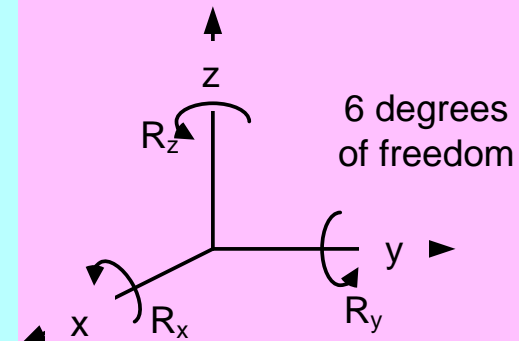
feedback frequency:
4 kHz (0.25 msec)

feedback model

value chain model

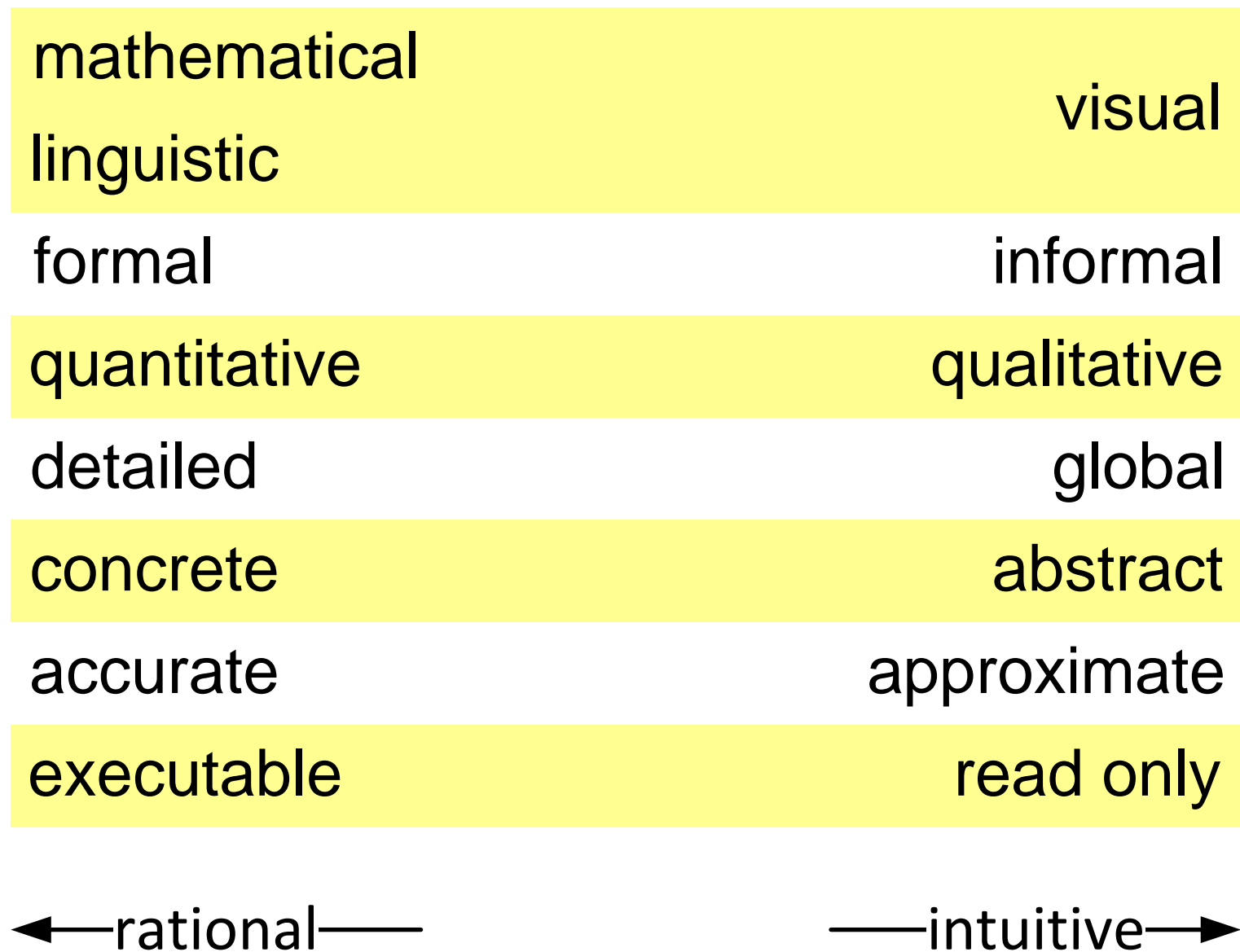


mockup



*model of
coordinate system*

Types of models



Why

Who

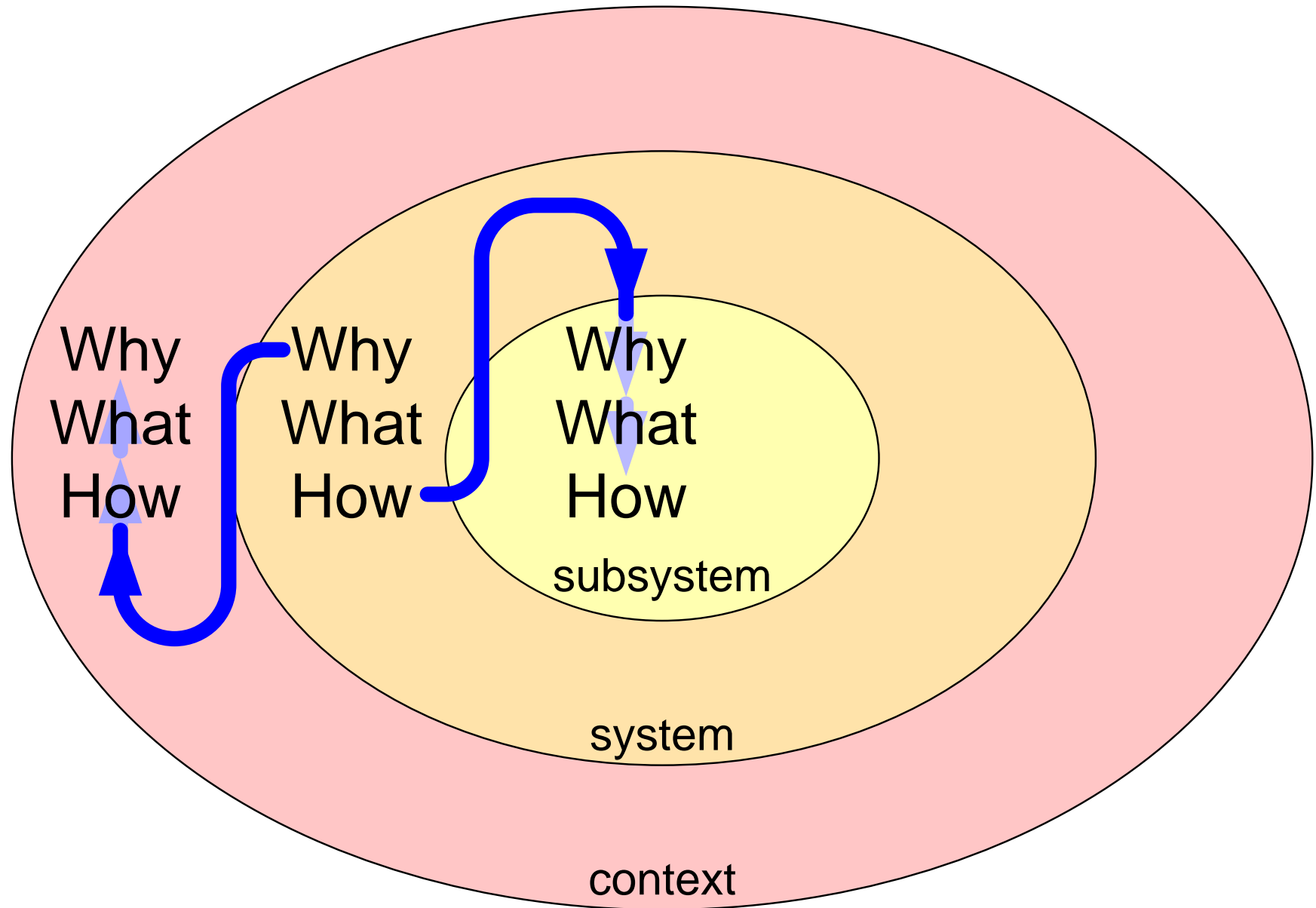
What

When

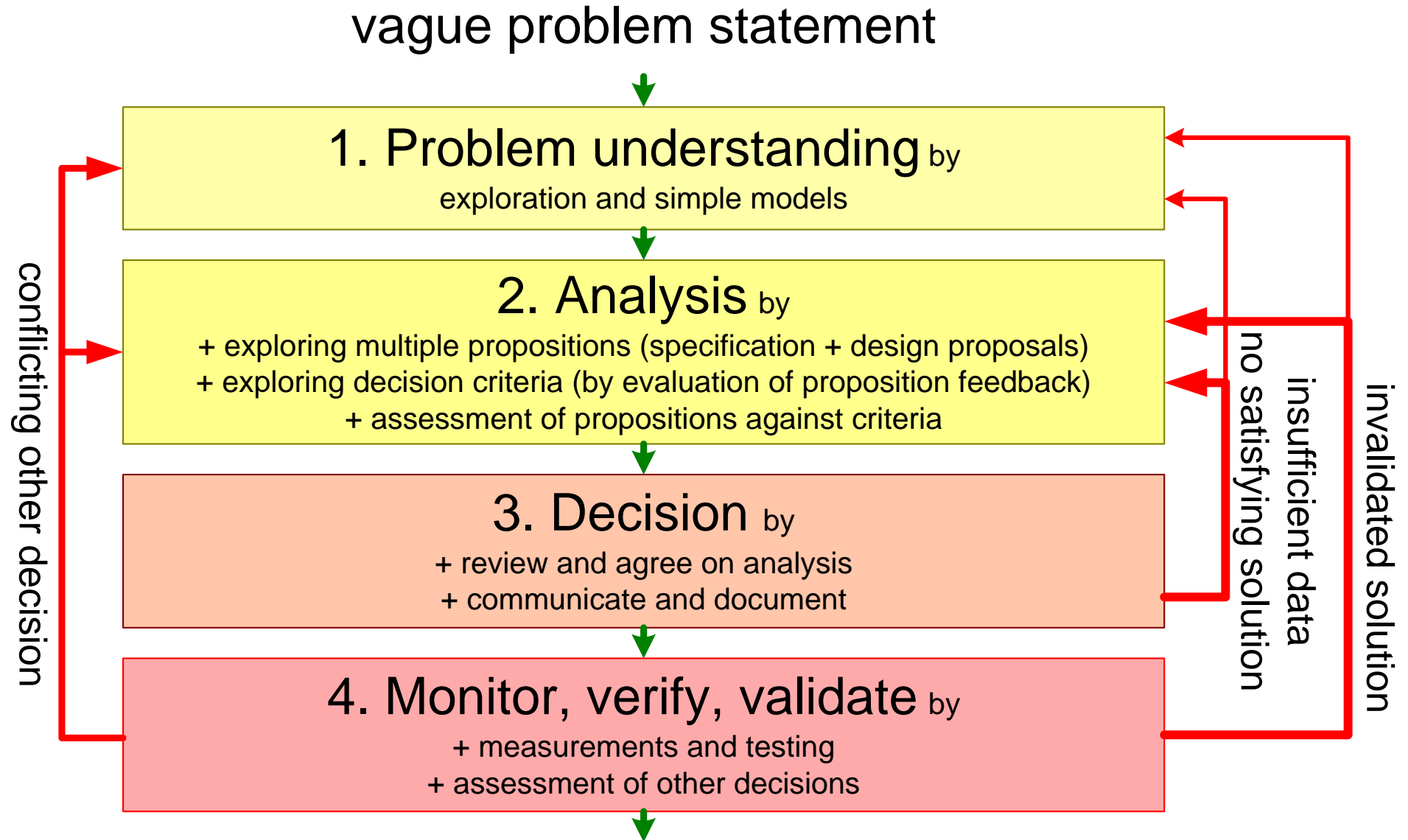
How

Where

Why broadens scope, How opens details



Flow from problem to solution



Multiple propositions

throughput	20 p/m	high-performance sensor	350 ns
cost	5 k\$	high-speed moves	9 m/s
safety		additional pipelining	

low cost and performance 1

throughput	20 p/m	high-performance sensor	300 ns
cost	5 k\$	high-speed moves	10 m/s
safety			

low cost and performance 2

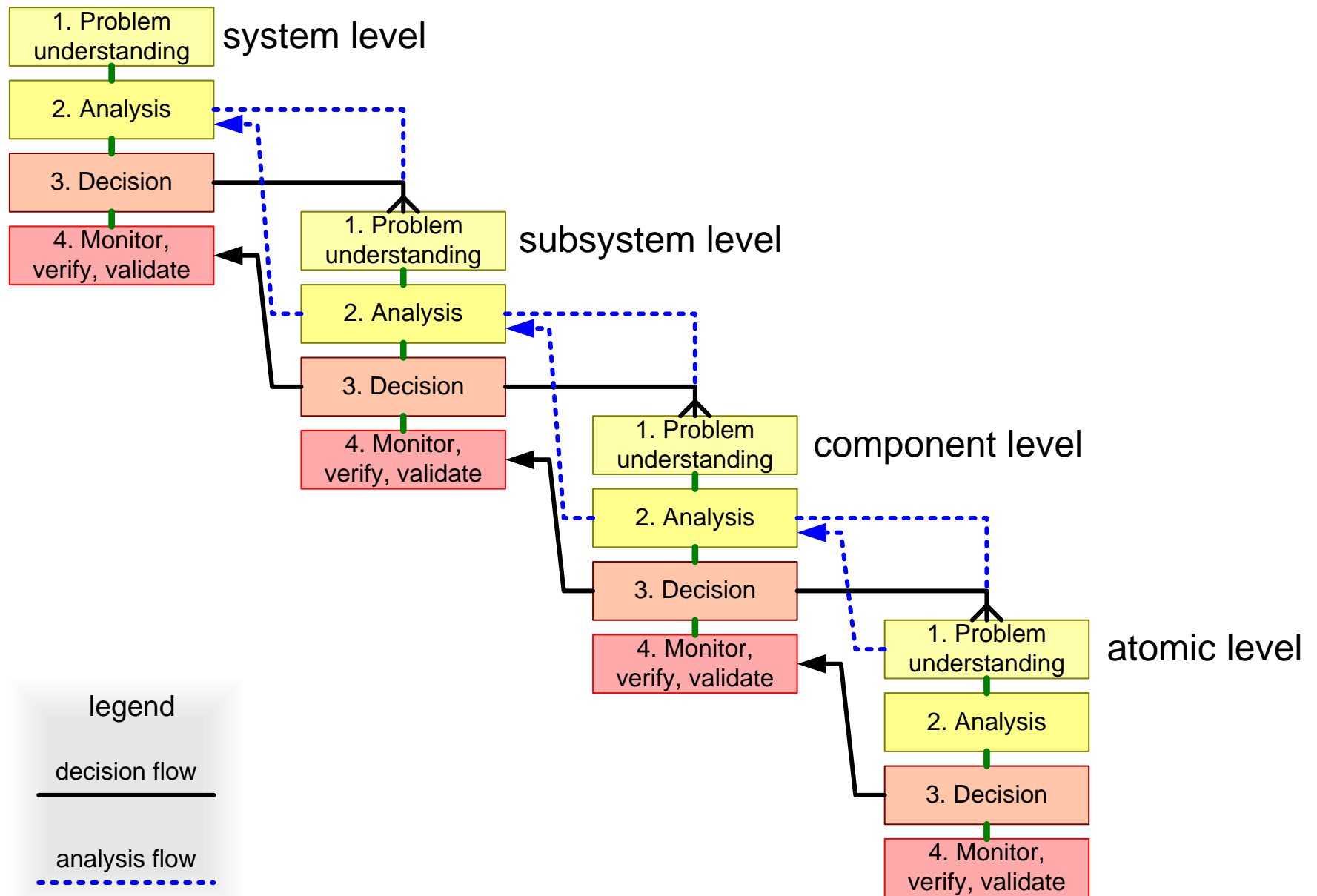
throughput	25 p/m	highperformance sensor	200 ns
cost	7 k\$	high-speed moves	12 m/s
safety		additional collision detector	

high cost and performance

Assessment of propositions

<i>criteria</i>	<i>crit erion weight</i>	<i>low cost and performance 1</i>	<i>low cost and performance 2</i>	<i>high cost and performance</i>
throughput	5	2	2	3
cost	5	3	3	2
safety	5	5	5	5
future proof	2	2	3	3
effort	4	5	4	4
dev. time	5	5	4	4
risk	4	4	3	3
maintenance	3	2	3	3

Recursive and concurrent application of flow



Exploration by rapid iteration

