

# Concept Review: Example

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## Design Configuration Downselect Process

- Generate sufficiently detailed sketches of potential configurations to permit reasonably accurate assessment
- Develop assessment matrix categories that include accounting for all appropriate system requirements
- Define the meaning of the categories
- Weigh the importance of the categories
- Perform all analyses needed for the categories
- Rate each candidate configuration in each category
- Calculate the composite rating
- Check to make sure it makes sense!

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## Some Rating Categories

- Mechanics: Minimum natural frequency, load capacity, weight
- Performance: Size, speed
- Risk: Technological familiarity, Schedule risk
- ilities: Reliability, Repairability, Maintainability
- Manufacturability: Parts count, Cost, Assembly
- Marketability: Ease of Growth, Design Uniqueness

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## Some Rating Category Descriptions

- Technological familiarity: Are the materials and components similar to your experience base or are they new to you (or new to other industries)?
- Schedule risk: Is the vendor a known quantity? Can you purchase a component or system rather than design and build your own?
- Reliability: Are the components reliable? Are there a lot of them?
- Repairability/Maintainability: How easy is access, diagnosis, adjustment, alignment, etc?
- Parts count: Multiple parts, similar parts, existing parts can be a plus.
- Ease of Growth: Are there clear ways to increase the product's capacity or features in the future?

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## Sample Rating System

<u>Rating</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
4	Very Good in this category
3	Good in this category
2	Average
1	Below Average
0	Bad at this category

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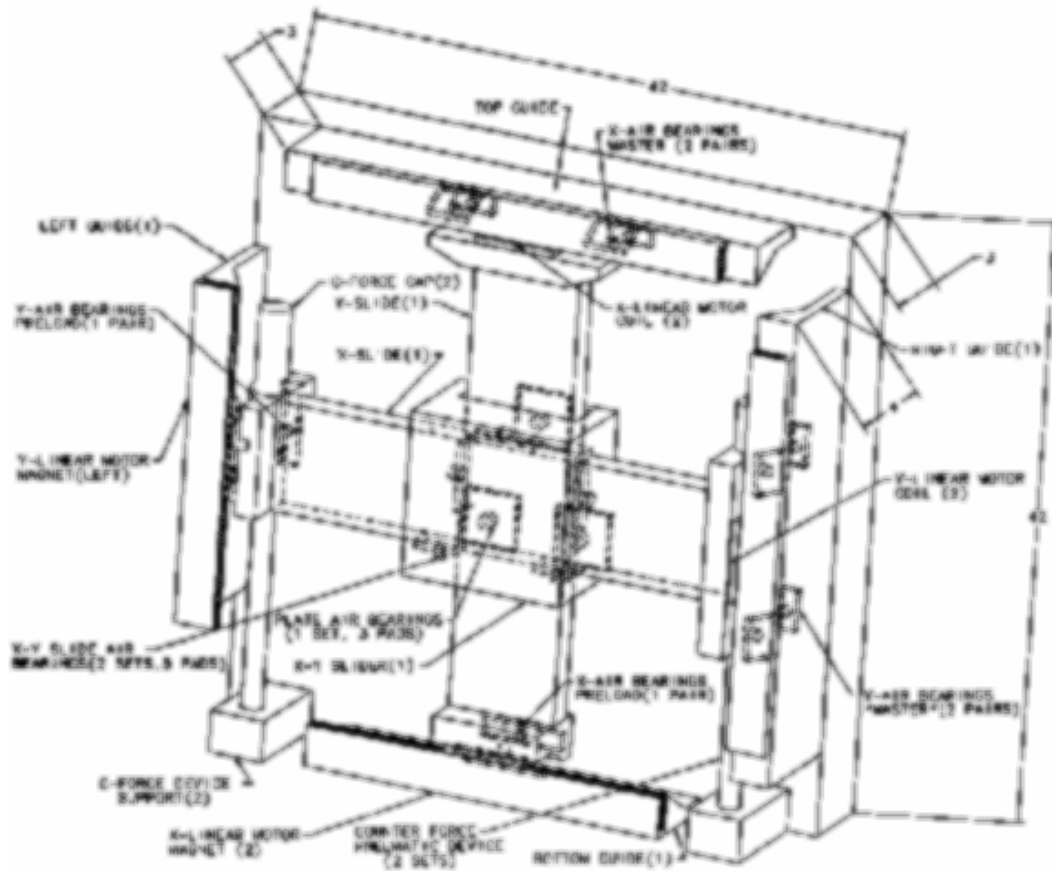
## Sample Decision Matrix

		Wafer SubStages				
			(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
		Weight	V	+	H	I
Category		0-4	Initial Concept	Etch-a-Scan	Horizontal Motor	Vertical Motor
<b>Mechanics</b>	Fundamental Frequency >100 Hz	4	3	2	2	2
	Alignment Deviation (for Trav. Mirror)	2	2	3	3	4
	Moving Stage Weight (Re Accel)	3	2	2	4	3
	Order of Stages (C'Bal,PropF,Accel)	1	3	4	3	2
<b>Performance</b>	Footprint < 43 in wide	2	3	2	2	3
	300/450	2	2	2	3	3
<b>Risk</b>	Technology Familiarity	3	3	3	3	3
	Low Schedule Risk	3	2	2	2	2
<b>Ilities</b>	Reliability	4	2	1	2	2
	Repair/Maintainability	3	2	2	3	3
<b>Manufacturability</b>	Parts Count	1	2	0	2	2
	Cost	2	2	1	3	3
	Assembly	3	2	1	3	3
<b>Marketability</b>	Ease of Growth	1	2	3	2	2
<b>Total (W*R)</b>			78	65	90	90

- The “H” and “I” Configurations score highest.

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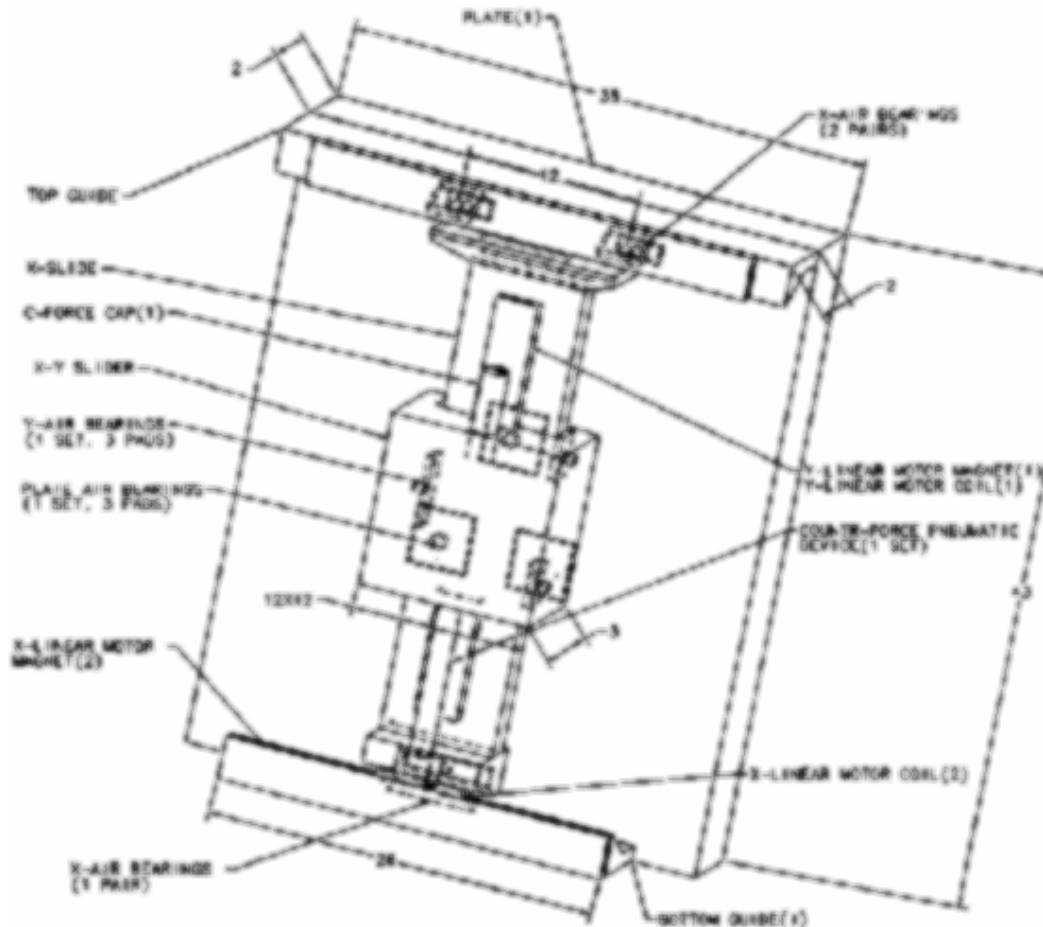
## SubStage Concept B: “Etch-a-Scan” or “+”



- + Lowest weight XY Slider
- + Dual X & Y-drive motors
- + Stationary Counterforces
- Many bearings needed
- Wide footprint
- Four linear motors required
- Two Counterforces required

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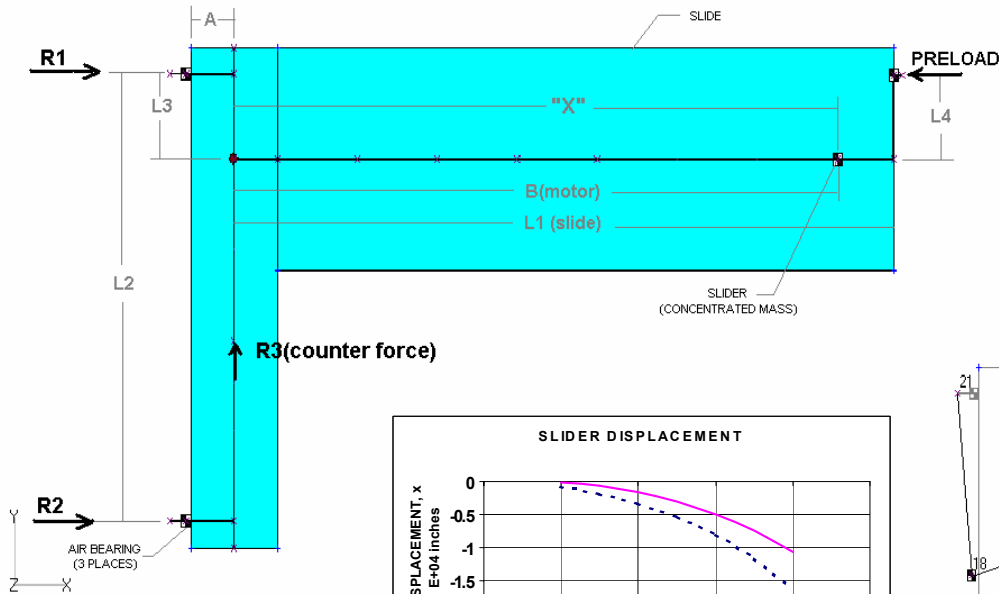
## SubStage Concept D: "I" Configuration



- + Narrow footprint
- + No X-Guide deflection due to X Slider traverse
- + Dual X-drive motors
- + Single Counterforce
- + Low Y mass
- Moving Counterforce
- Awkward cable drop

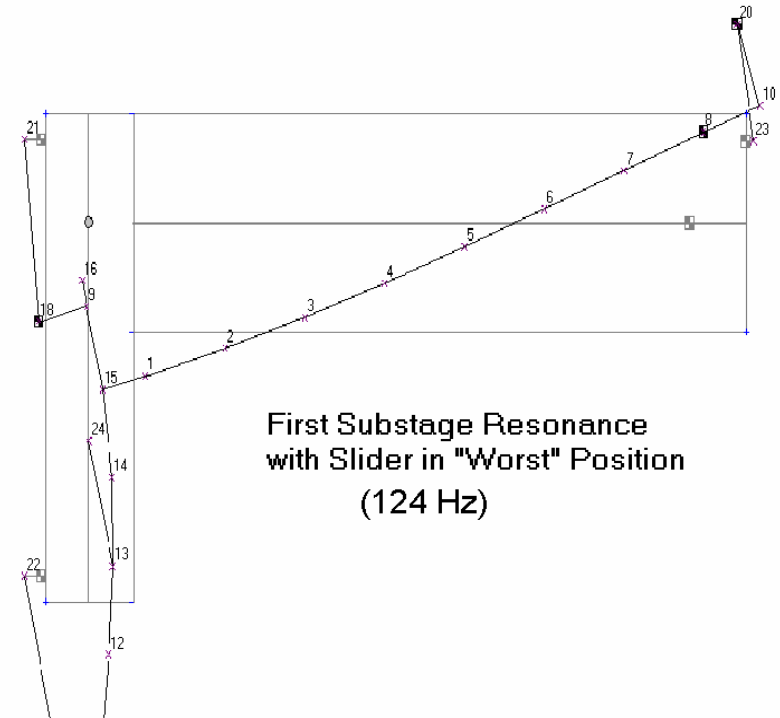
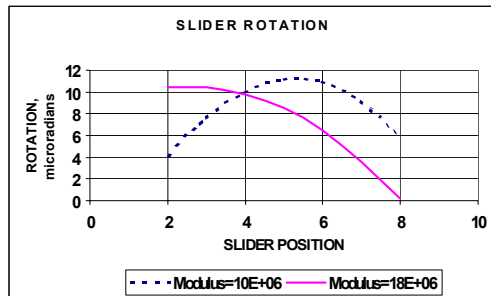
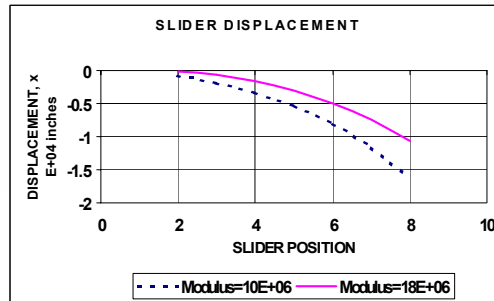
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## Sample Structural Analysis



X	R1	R2	R3
inches	lbs	lbs	lbs
5.70	128.16	71.84	73.90
28.00	72.41	127.59	73.90

**TABLE II  
BEARING FORCE REACTIONS**



First Substage Resonance  
with Slider in "Worst" Position  
(124 Hz)

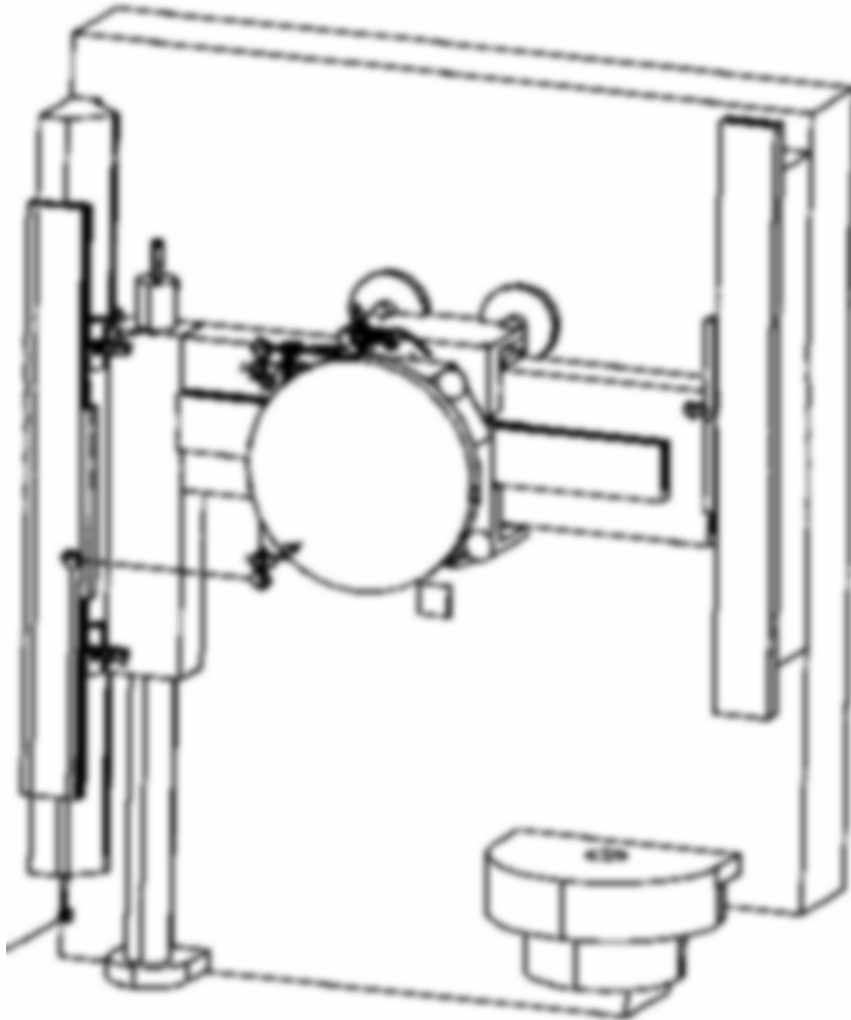


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## Selected Approach

## Major Features



- Dual Y-drive linear motors for proportional drive
- Single, stationary counterforce
- High stiffness and resonant frequency
- Lightweight moving stage
- Stiff, light chuck
- Access pivot