

**ECE180DA (Winter 2026)**  
Systems Design I

Lecture 4: Design reviews, part 3  
February 10, 2026

# Design

- Fundamental questions:
  - **What** is a problem worth solving?
  - **Why** would a solution be meaningful?
  - (**NOT**: can I solve this problem)
- Design
  - **Given**: real world (universe of tools, universe of problems)
  - **Do**: identify requirements, capabilities, and dependencies of problems and tools
  - **Goal**: validate optimality of problem + tool combination

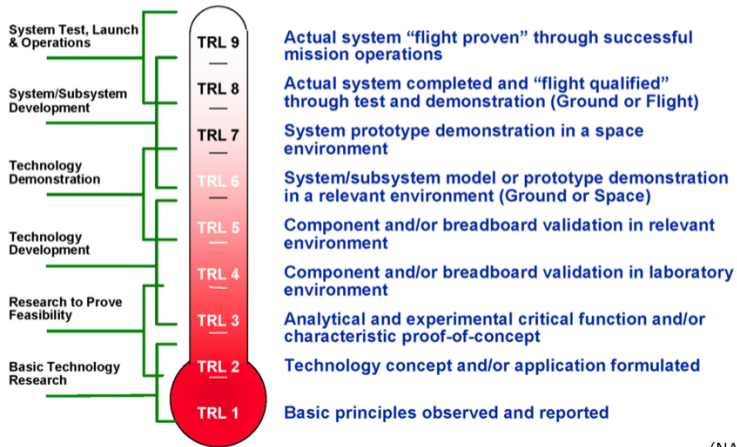
# Solving real-world problems

**technologies** → **solution** → **application** := project

The design process ensures that the **best** technologies are engineered in the **best** way to address the **best** problem.

... understanding resource constraints along the way.

# Design process metric: Technology Readiness Level (TRL)



(NASA / source unknown)

# Design risk

Top level risk: total reward (benefit) does not justify total investment (cost)

- Rewards:
  - Productivity / efficiency
  - Physical or mental health
  - Quality of life
  - Social / societal benefit
- Costs:
  - Design + development
  - Fixed / setup
  - Marginal
  - Operational

# Forward risk management

- **Risks to mitigate:** No generated value, no source of investment  
→ Concept reviews = P0-P1 ✓
- **Risks to mitigate:** Value improperly quantified, confounding factors on value, Unassessed costs, integration mismatch  
→ Requirements Review / System Design Review (RR/SDR) = P2-P4 ✓
- **Risks to mitigate:** Incomplete solution, insufficient resources  
→ Preliminary Design Review (PDR) = P5-6
- **Risks to mitigate:** Insufficient technical capabilities  
→ Critical Design Review (CDR) = P8
- **Risks to mitigate:** Real-world uncertainties, better value proposition from competitors  
→ Final Design Review (FDR) = P9
- ~~**Risks to mitigate:** Manufacturing / scaling uncertainties  
→ Production Readiness Review (PRR) = Out of scope~~

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# RR/SDR feedback

- Value quantification
  - Get total stakeholder numbers
  - Justify user-facing metrics (including thresholds)
- Costs
  - Quantify stakeholder distribution across alternatives
  - Justify available resources
- Integration (dependency diagram)
  - Hard vs. soft constraints
  - Internal vs. external constraints
  - Tradeoff analysis
    - Yes/no questions vs. Quantified relationships

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## TRL 3: Proof-of-concept → Preliminary Design Review (PDR) / P5-6

- **Risks to mitigate:** Incomplete solution, insufficient resources
- **Goal:** Design and development plan
- **Sources:** Low fidelity experiments, past experience
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  - Develop design candidates
  - Identify evaluation methods
  - Promise deliverables
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## Incremental justification

- **To whom?** “stakeholders”
- **When?** “early and often”
- **How?** “design review”:
  - Identify risks that have been mitigated
  - Thoroughly characterize risks that will be mitigated with new resources
  - Acknowledge remaining / outstanding risks
  - Break down spent and required resources
  - **Show your work**

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## Risk decomposition

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# Validation

- **Interactive** validation discussion
  - Define assumptions / preconditions / constraints
  - Describe methods / processes
  - **Live demo** > recorded video > static images > text
  - Explain results in context of high level problem
  - Highlight failures, risks, uncertainty / unknowns, concerns
  - Precisely formulate next and future **questions**
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## Next up

- This week in lab:
  - Physical evaluation of design decision
- To be done by next Monday:
  - Shark tank blurbs
- Next week in “lab”:
  - Shark tank!

# Design review format

- Agenda
  - Introduction
    - People, purpose, process (of review)
  - Background
    - Summary of + changes from previous reviews
    - Necessary underlying knowledge
  - **Interactive** validation discussion
  - Past and future resource allocation / project management
  - Wrap-up
    - Suggested conclusions
    - Action items for audience (stakeholders) and design team

## Stakeholder responsibility: judgement

- Do the data and results support the conclusions drawn?
- Are the assumptions reasonable and complete?
- Are the design methods / processes appropriate to the questions?
- Are the upcoming risks well-grounded, complete, and acceptable?
- Is this still moving towards the original problem?
- Are resources being well managed?
- “Devil’s advocate”, but **constructive feedback**

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## Keep in mind

- Show, don't tell
- Know your audience
  - Stakeholders are likely domain experts but not necessarily technical experts
- Stakeholders are allies
  - Be open and forthcoming
  - Solicit feedback; don't pitch or persuade
  - Failures identified now prevent bigger failures later
- Communicate
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## Design review reminders

- Don't assume the answer going in
  - Evaluate to **eliminate**, not justify—finding supporting evidence is not enough; only stop once you've contradicted all refuting evidence.
- **Process** is more important than product
  - Justification is the key deliverable
  - Don't build what you don't have to
- Leave any preconceived expectations at the door
- **Analyze and validate** your choice of technologies, solution, and application

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# Comparative analysis

## Isolated evaluations are not enough

- Identify candidates and alternatives
- Determine the metric / figure of merit (FOM)
- Select evaluation methods
  - Literature search
  - Analysis
  - Prototyping
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