Parametric Cost Estimating: A Practical Independent Method of Estimating the Manufacturing Cost of Chips to Modules in the Peoples Republic of China

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Why use the parametric cost estimating method?



- We know the Shenzhou 5 program cost 2 billon U.S dollars to build. (Tu Yun, CRI news)
- We know that we need a better estimating method for future systems and components. The accounting systems can report only past incurred costs and the historical costs often do not lend themselves to future estimates.

So what are the alternatives that we can use for cost estimating?

- Use prior system costs and extrapolate (analogy method). This is the least accurate approach.
- 2. Attempt to determine the detailed cost elements of a system or component that may not be designed (bottoms-up cost estimate). This method is time consuming and costly.
- 3. Use a parametric cost estimating system to incorporate the best of alternatives 1 and 2.

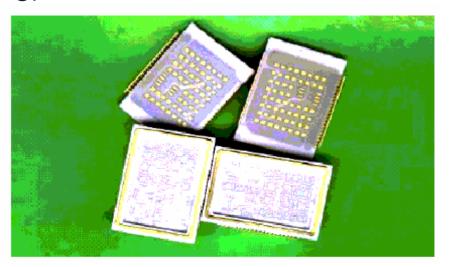
Parametric Estimating:

 The PRICE System Suite of parametric estimating systems is based upon your available engineering knowledge and your known rates and factors and proven detailed actual industry estimating relationships. PRICE M is the model used for microcircuits and modules.

The PRICE (M) Electronic Module Estimating Parametric Model can help us estimate circuits from chips to modules

- The PRICE M model is used to estimate costs, resources (labor and material) and schedules for development and production of custom microcircuit chips and /or electronic modules.
- For example, it could estimate PRC chips (Shanghai) or PRC microcircuits (Shijiazhuang):





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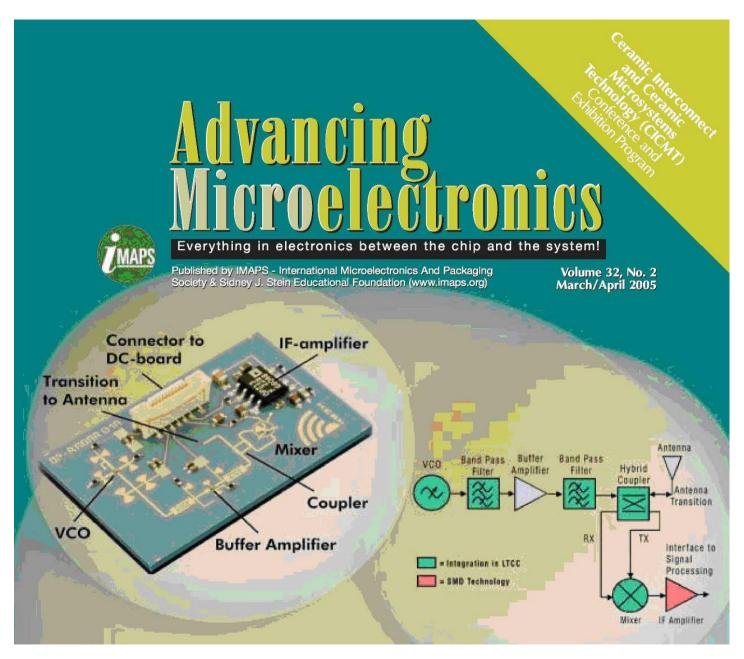
We will demonstrate the use of PRICE M to do an independent cost estimate of a recently developed commercial microcircuit (as if estimated in PR China).

Estimating a LTCC Microcircuit module:

The microcircuit we will use in this demonstration is a RADAR Sensor for Automotive Applications in LTCC using technical data obtained from the IMAPS publication Advancing Microelectronics (March/April 2005 issue) and specific IMST information used with permission by IMST GmbH (Germany).

IMST: RADAR Sensor for Automotive Applications in LTCC





24 GHz RADAR Module

RADAR Sensor for Automotive Applications in LTCC



A Joint Project of

IMST GmbH and

DuPont Microcircuit Materials



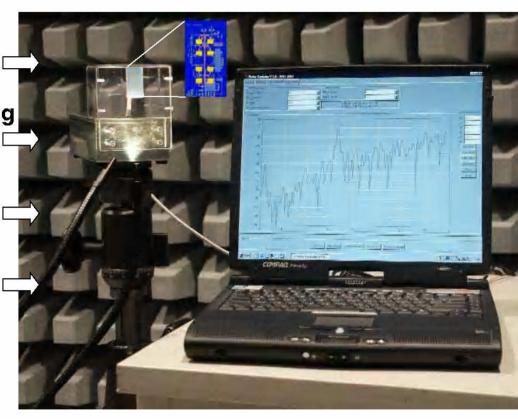
Demonstration Module with Software

FMCW RADAR Sensor

Signal Processing Unit

USB Interface

GUI and Evaluation Software



mbH, RK, LTCC RADAR

FMCW USB GUI Frequency Modulated Continues Wave Universal Serial Bus Graphical User Interface



Goal Specifications

RADAR-Method FMCW

(Frequency Modulated Continues Wave)

Distance to Obstacles 10 cm ... 30 m

Obstacle Separation ± 10 cm

Resolution ± 1 cm

Centre Frequency
 24 GHz (f_{ISM} = 24.125 GHz)

Band Width
2 GHz (b_{ISM} = 250 MHz)

Radiated Power 10 dBm (EIRP)

Antenna Characteristic ±30° Azimuth, ±15° Elevation

Dimensionse.g. 60 x 45 x 20 mm

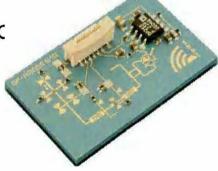
Interface USB or CAN Bus

© IMST GmbH, RK, LTCC RADAR Sensor, July 2004



Main Advantages

- Low Cost Technology due to use of
 - LTCC standard thickfilm multilayer ceramic and screen-printing process
 - Single chip diodes and transistors instead of MMIC
- Compact Size thanks to
 - Integration of antenna and frontend on one multilayer substrate
 - Compact 3D RF components and interconnects
- Robust against
 - Shock, Vibration, Temperature Extremes



DuPont 951



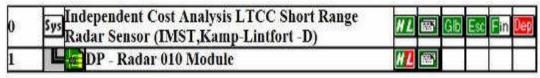


PRICE M Work Breakdown Structure (WBS)

PRICE Estimating Suite 2004(2004147)

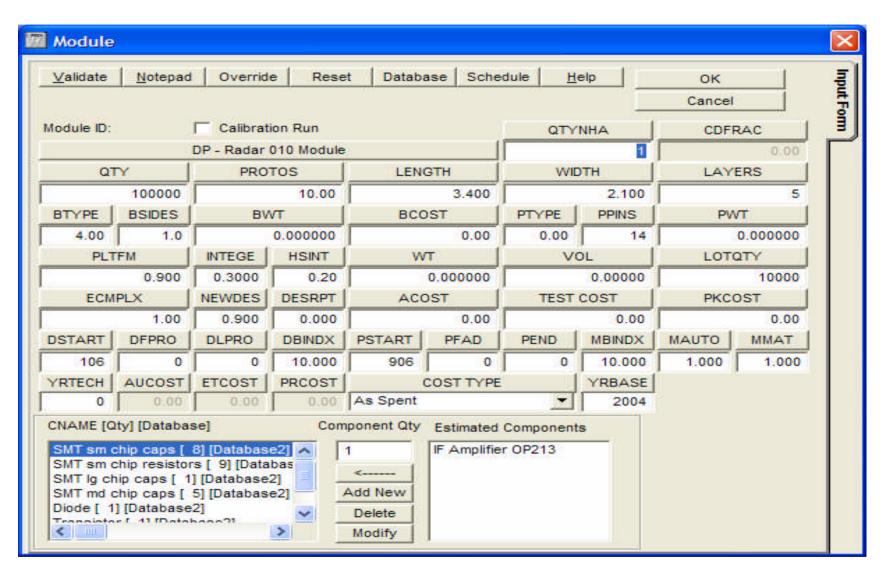
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PRICE Estimating Suite 2004 - [c:\price\24 ghz fmcw radar sensor module.hpr]



Note: Module contains PRICE M estimated IF – Amplifier OP213

DP – Radar 010 Module Input Parameters



DP 10 Radar Module Estimating Database

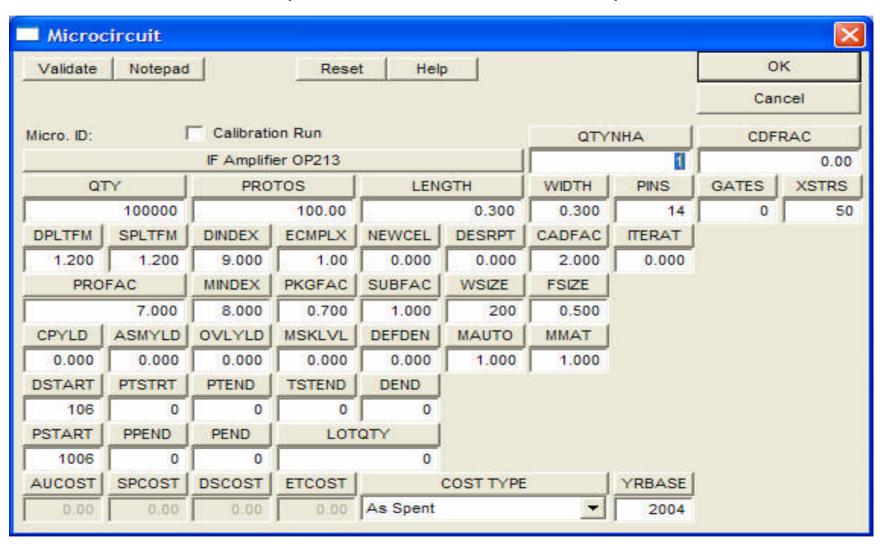
Name	Elements	Туре	Package	Pins	Weight	Cost - PRICE M	Cost	Platform	Year
CELM		СТҮРЕ	СРКС	CPINS	СМТ	ссоѕт	CPERQ	Plat	YRBA
IF Amplifier	10	9	8	8	0.00055*	82.09*	0	0.6	2004
SMT sm chip caps	0.75	0.5	0.6	2	0.00055*	2.66*	0	1.2	2004
SMT sm chip resistors	0.75	0.4	0.35	2	0.00055*	1.8*	0	1.2	2004
SMT Ig chip caps	0.75	0.5	0.6	2	0.00055*	2.66*	0	1.2	2004
SMT md chip caps	0.75	0.5	0.6	2	0.00055*	2.66*	0	1.2	2004
Diode	1	5	0	2	0.00055*	7.15*	0	0.9	2004
Transistor	1	5	0	3	0.00055*	7.15*	0	0.9	2004
Connector	1	,4	0	14	0.00055*	0.5	0	0.9	2004
			* = Esti	mate fro	m PRIC	EM			
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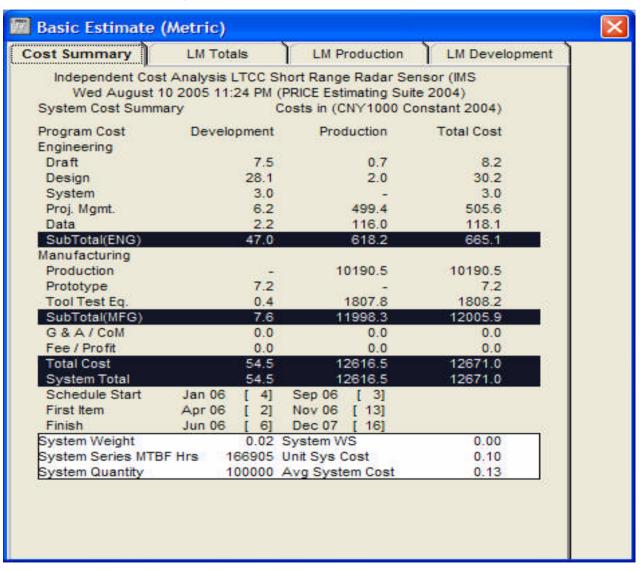
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IF Amplifier OP213 Microcircuit Inputs



Total Cost of Development and Production – all costs in K RMB

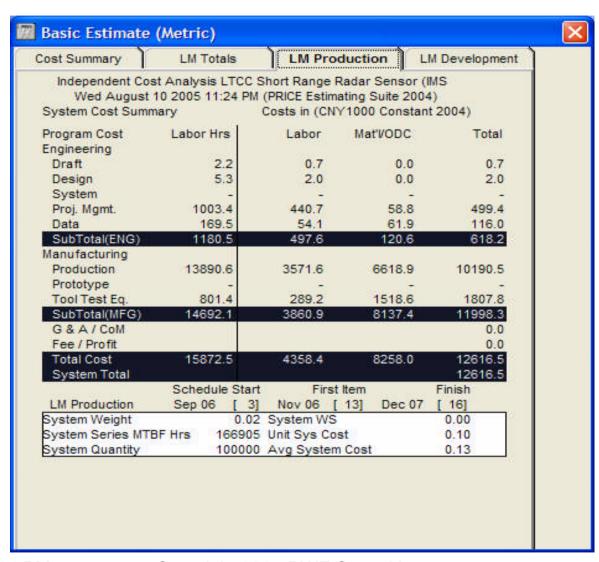


Labor and Material Totals – all costs in K RMB

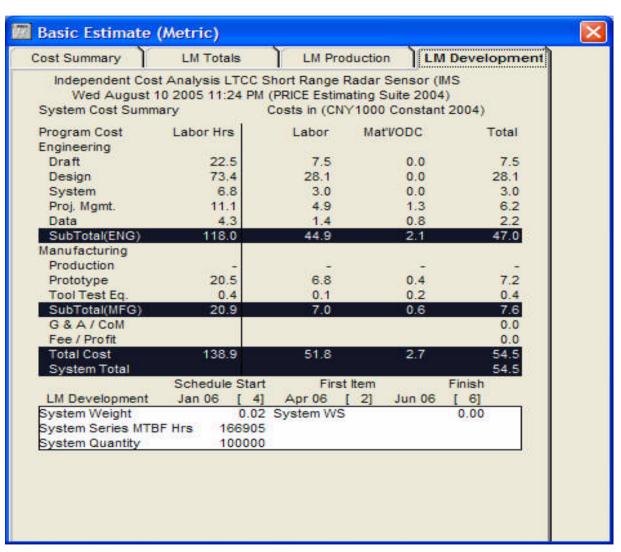
st Summary	LM Totals	LM Pro	duction L	.M Development
	t Analysis LTCC : 0 2005 11:24 PM			
System Cost Summ	ary	Costs in (CN	Y1000 Constar	nt 2004)
rogram Cost	Labor Hrs	Labor	Mat'VODC	Total
ingineering	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			
Draft	24.7	8.2	0.0	8.2
Design	78.7	30.2	0.0	30.2
System	6.8	3.0	0.0	3.0
Proj. Mgmt.	1014.4	445.5	60.1	505.6
Data	173.8	55.5	62.7	118.1
SubTotal(ENG)	1298.5	542.4	122.7	665.1
anufacturing				
Production	13890.6	3571.6	6618.9	10190.5
Prototype	20.5	6.8	0.4	7.2
Tool Test Eq.	801.8	289.4	1518.8	1808.2
SubTotal(MFG)	14713.0	3867.8	8138.0	12005.9
G & A / CoM				0.0
Fee / Profit				0.0
Total Cost	16011.5	4410.3	8260.7	12671.0
System Total				12671.0
NAME OF STREET	Schedule Start		Item	Finish
LM Development	Jan 06 [4]			
_M Production	Sep 06 [3]	The second secon		
ystem Weight		System WS		0.00
ystem Series MTE		Unit Sys Co		0.10
ystem Quantity	100000	Avg Systen	n Cost	0.13

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Labor and Material Production – all costs in K RMB



Labor And Material Development – all costs in K RMB



In summary:

- Using parametrics and the PRICE model can provide you with quick, accurate, unbiased, and repeatable tool to estimate your semiconductor chips and microelectronics modules with PRICE M.
- In our demonstration example we have seen that with limited technical information it is possible to estimate state of the art modules to be manufactured in the Peoples Republic of China.

谢谢

