



uOttawa

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GNG 1103 - Deliverable E: Project Schedule and Cost

Group F5

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Introduction

A project can be streamlined through the use of organizational tools such as tables, spreadsheets, and charts in order to set goals that help the group progress efficiently, as well as ensuring that the project yields optimal results. Through the formulation of a table, we create a cost analysis in the form of a BOM (Bill Of Materials) to create a budget that is both functioning, and under the \$100 contingency. Finally, a spreadsheet of tasks and a Gantt chart are used to help the team organizationally by assigning dates and group members to specific tasks in order to ensure that deadlines are met.

Risks and Contingency

The risks taken during the development process is the speakers and sensors does not work as our design concept. This is the first time for this team to design a product. A major concern for this project is programming and wiring for the sensors and speakers. The team does not have the much experiences, skills and knowledge on programming and wiring. It has no surprise that the final project deliverable may not compete effectively if the team does not have any improvement on the engineering knowledge and skill.

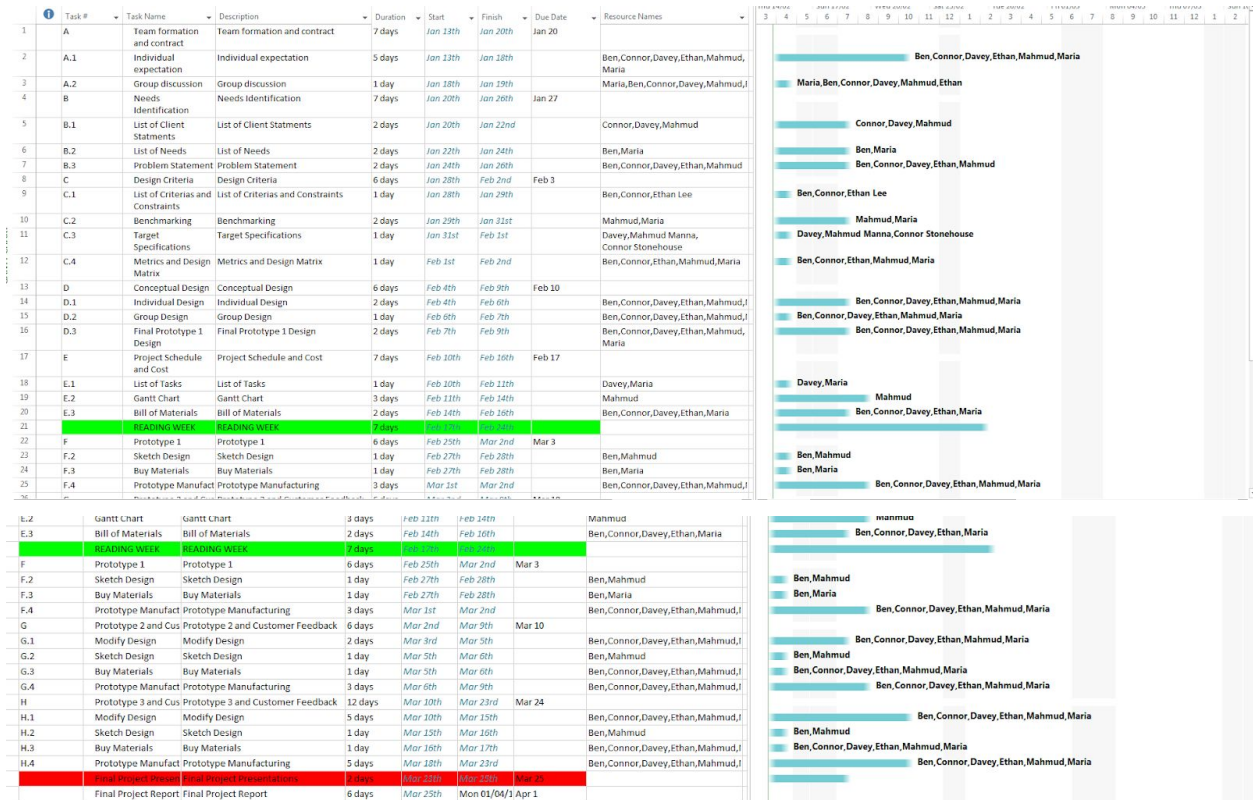
The following plan is discussed as a team to prevent or reduce the risks. The team will start on building the product/prototype earlier. Therefore, the team will have time to seek for help if the programming or wiring does not work. The team will start to learn and ask questions about programing and wiring from the TAs and fourth year engineering students.

Another potential risk when developing our prototype is the possibility of it getting damaged or destroyed. Accidents can occur at any time so to ensure we have a working prototype on design day a contingency plan needs to be put in place. Our prototype contains many parts, but the portion that is most likely to be damaged is the cardboard stairs. An effective contingency to have is a second model of just the stairs. If an incident were to occur and the main prototype was damaged, the smaller components like the speakers and the sensors could simply be placed onto the “backup” stair model, quickly resolving the issue and giving us a working prototype by design day. The cardboard and other materials required to build the stair portion of our prototype is essentially free, therefore building a second model will not drastically affect the cost.

Cost Analysis

The following table examines each component needed in the implementation of the proximity sensor design chosen in the last deliverable. The cost being considered includes shipping and taxes. Some items in the table such as the PVC pipe, pegboard and wire kit may not have to be purchased and could be obtained for free, lowering the total cost.

Part Number	Part Name	Description	Quantity	Cost/unit (\$)	Total Cost(\$)
1	Arduino Nano	Main control unit of the prototype	1	30	30
2	Cardboard boxes	Main material for building the stairs	6	Free	Free
3	Peg Board	Attached to stair, holds railing and speakers	1	12	12
4	Peg Board Hooks	Hold railing on peg board	2	3	6
5	PVC Pipe	Forms the main railing	1	5	5
6	Hot Glue	To assemble the cardboard stairs	N/A	Free	Free
7	Range Detector	Senses people on the stairs	3	5	15
8	Wire kit	For wiring up all the components	1	12	12
9	Speakers	For outputting the sound	3	6	18
Total Cost			\$98		



The project generally followed the dates outlined in the Gantt chart. For a vast majority of the deliverables, the group met up early on the day before the deliverable was due to work, and completed the task. Since the deliverables were mostly due at 11:59 pm the next day, these due dates served as “buffer days” in case the group ran into issues that would require a second day for the task to be worked on. Notably, there were difficulties with staying on schedule with the manufacturing of prototypes, such as issues with solder connections, or code, but despite this, the deliverables were steadily meeting deadlines and consistently on-time.

Conclusion

This document examines both the monetary, and time/human resources of the project in depth through a series of charts and other organizational methods in order to create a definite path for the project to follow.

Task list (attached)

Gantt chart (attached)