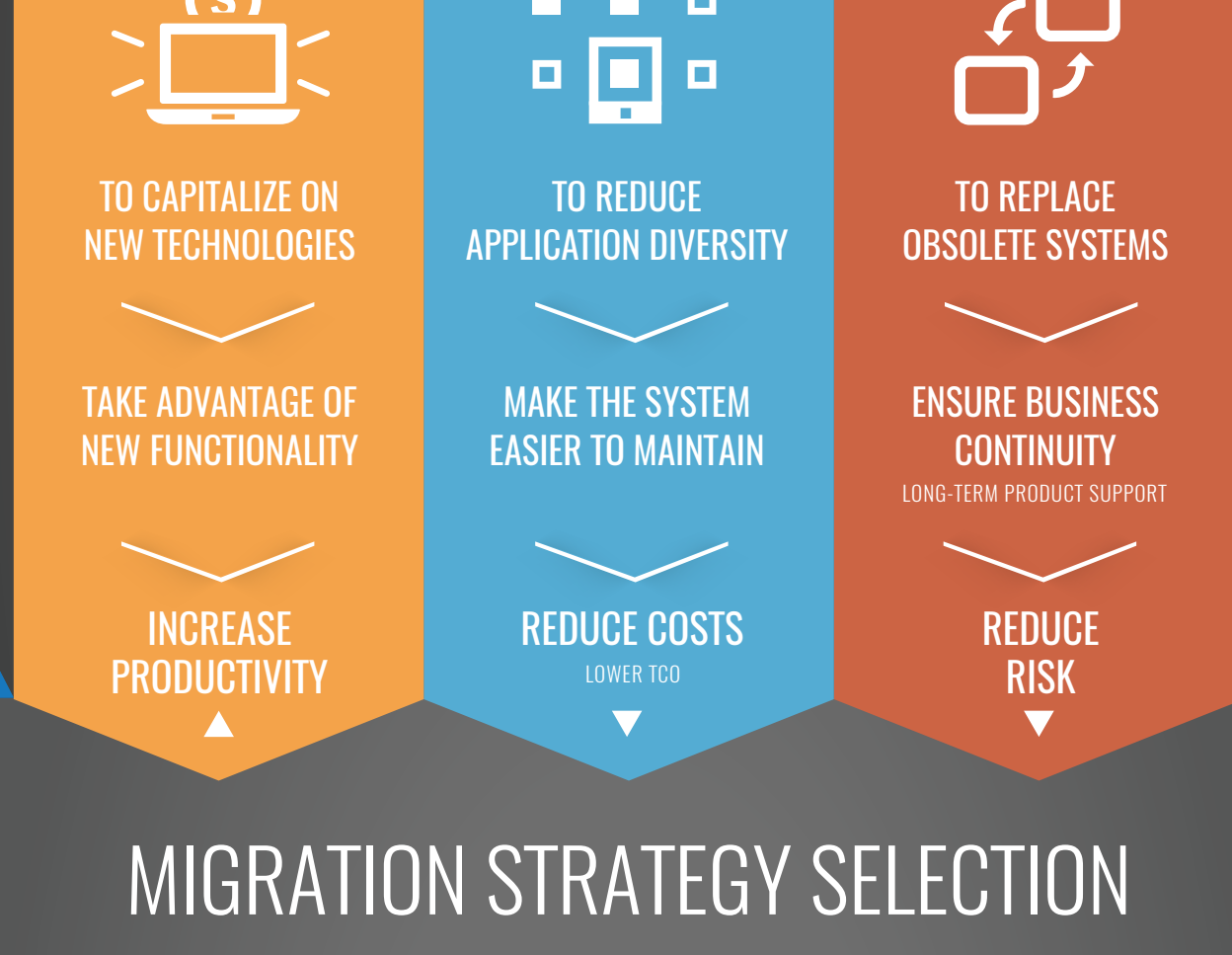


MES MIGRATION STRATEGIES

HOW TO PLAN AND EXECUTE AN MES/MOM MIGRATION PROJECT

IN PROGRESS...

1 WHY CHANGE YOUR MES?

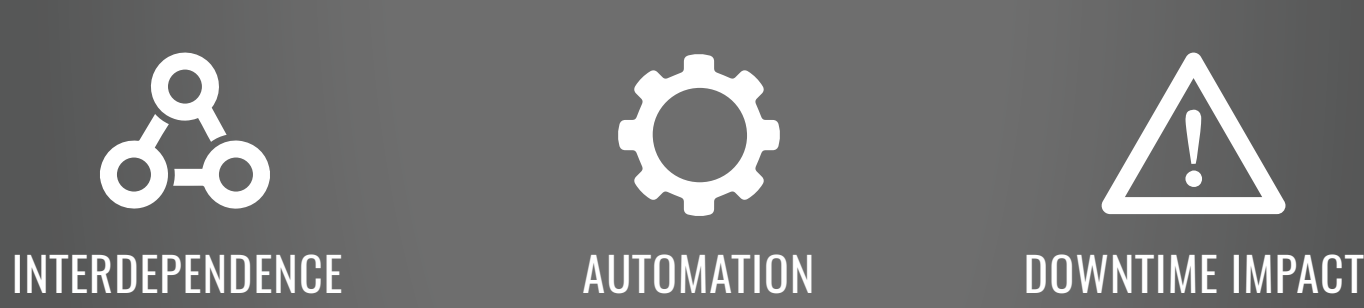


2 MIGRATION STRATEGY SELECTION

THE MIGRATION STRATEGY DECISION IS DRIVEN PRIMARILY BY THREE FACTORS:



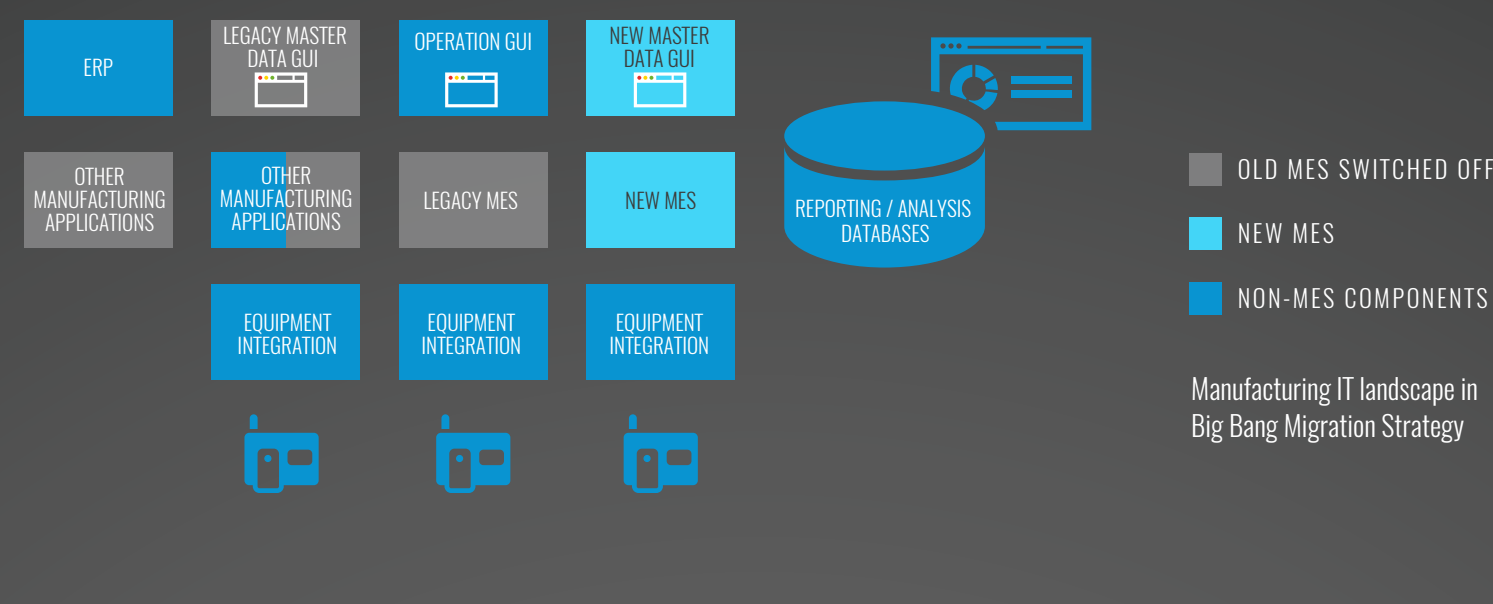
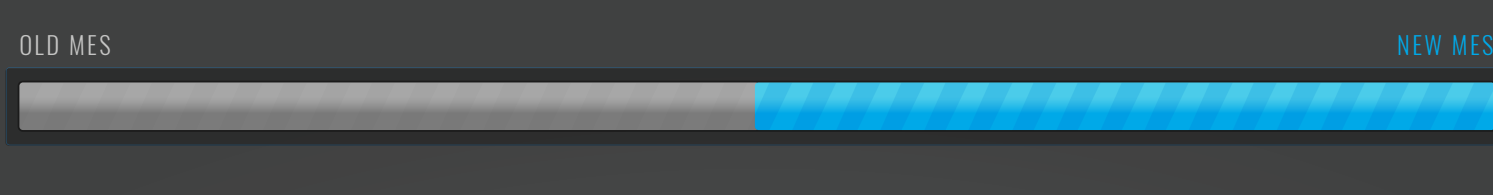
THESE CRITICAL ASPECTS ARE DETERMINED BY DIFFERENT LEVELS OF:



TYPES OF MIGRATION STRATEGIES

A BIG BANG

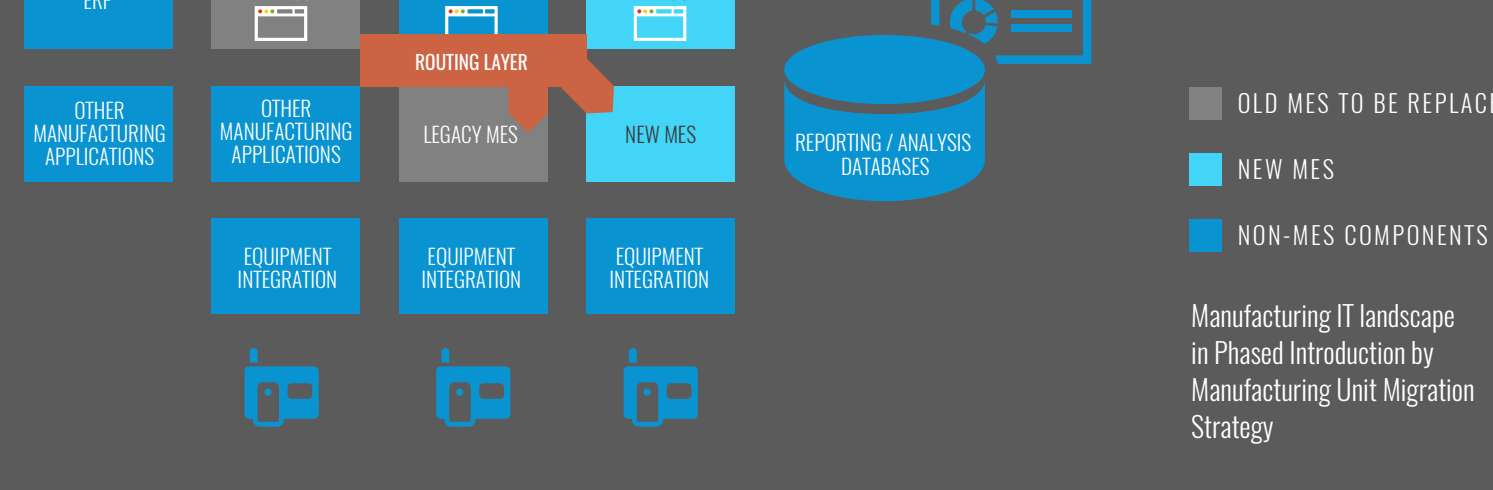
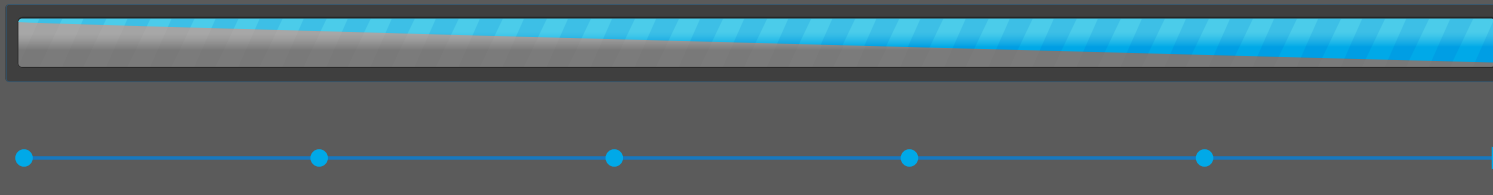
DATA WILL RESIDE IN ONE SYSTEM ONLY AT ALL TIMES



B PHASED INTRODUCTION

BY MANUFACTURING UNIT

OLD AND NEW MES SYSTEMS WILL CO-EXIST FOR SOME TIME WITH DATA SPLIT BETWEEN THE TWO SYSTEMS AND MATERIAL BEING SHIPPED FROM ONE SYSTEM TO ANOTHER



BY MES FUNCTION

PORTIONS OF THE OLD MES ARE REPLACED BY SOME PORTIONS OF THE NEW MES (RESOURCE TRACKING, RECIPE MANAGEMENT, SPC)

- Old and new MES systems will co-exist for some time, but with different functional responsibilities
- It cannot be applied to migrate Material Tracking
- Typically introduced in a Big Bang way or in a Phased Introduction By Manufacturing Unit

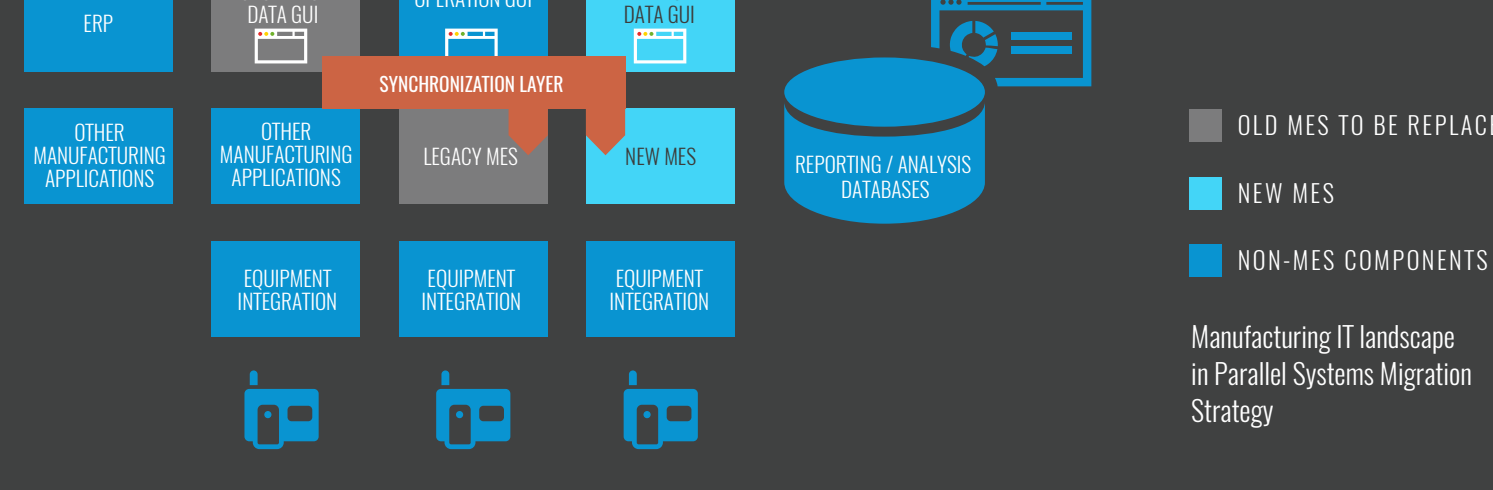
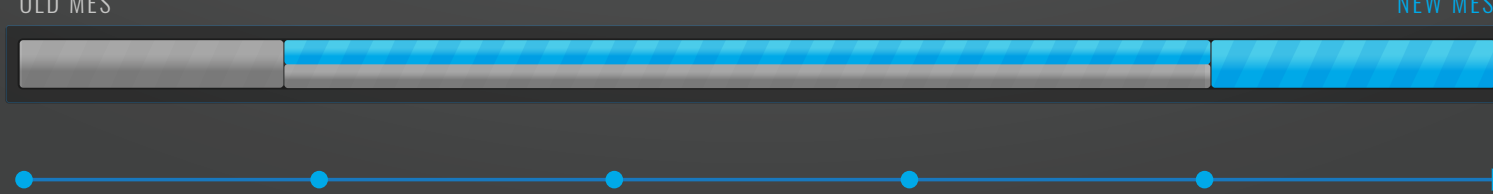
BY LOT

TWO INDEPENDENT SYSTEMS EXIST FOR THE DURATION OF MIGRATION

- Some lots are started in the new system while other lots are started in legacy system
- Common shared objects (Equipment, Containers, Reticles, ...) must be synchronized between the two systems

C PARALLEL SYSTEMS

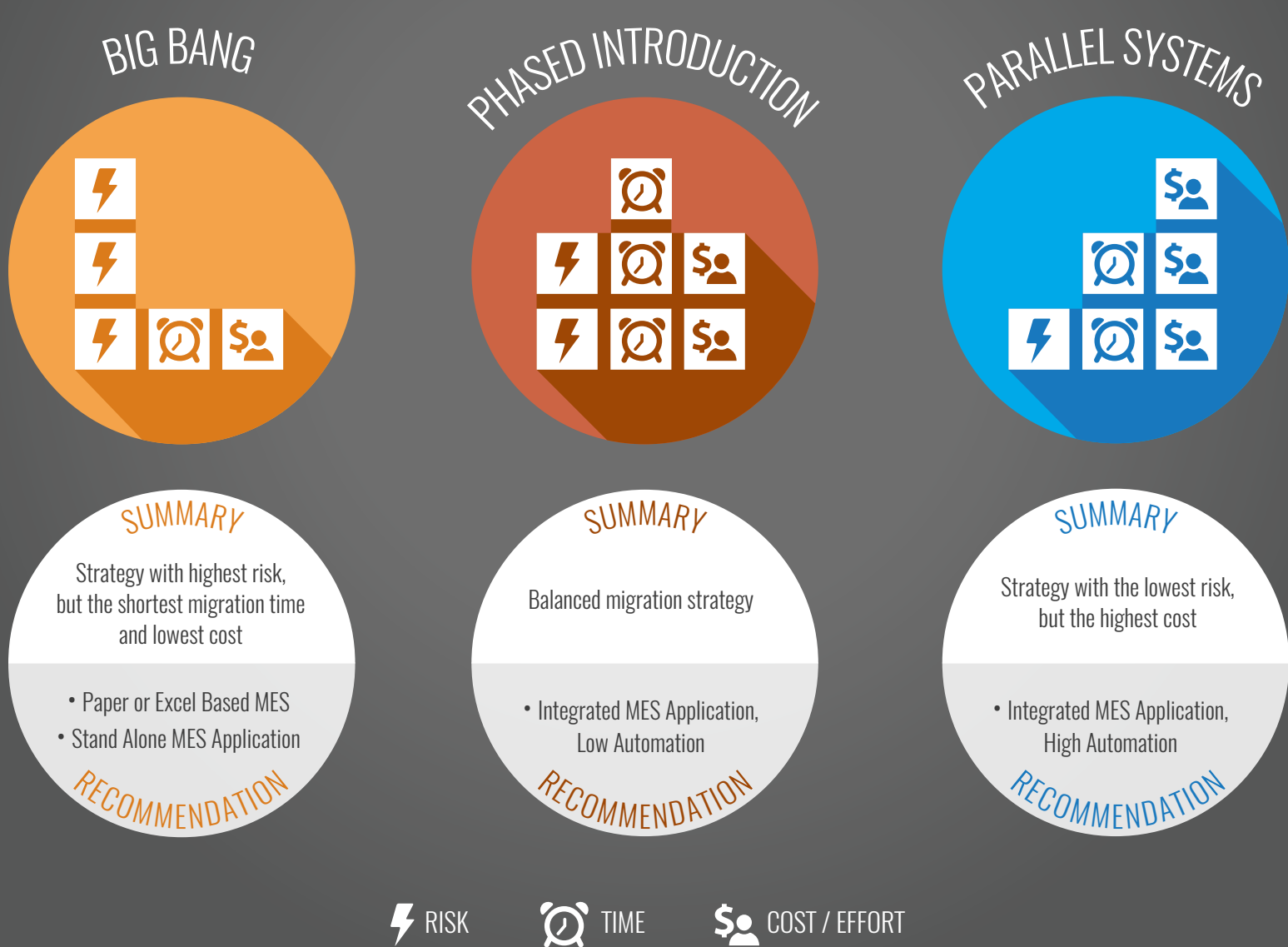
DATA WILL RESIDE IN BOTH SYSTEMS AT THE SAME TIME (ONE SYSTEM IS DESIGNATED AS THE MASTER AND ANOTHER THE SLAVE)



WHICH MIGRATION STRATEGY TO CHOOSE?

EACH MIGRATION CASE IS UNIQUE

The environment and context conditions will determine the appropriate migration strategy, taking into consideration the following differences:



3 MIGRATION PLANNING

