Innovative Design for Six Sigma (DFSS) Approaches to Test and Evaluation

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Introductions

- Name
- Job Title/Duties
  - Deployment Leader, Champion, MBB, BB, GB, manager, consultant, etc.
- Expectations

Warm-Up Exercise

- Goal: full concentration on the subject at hand
- Eliminate extraneous issues that could inhibit that
- Write down the top issue on a plain sheet of paper
- Jettison this issue by doing the following:
  - Design a paper airplane that will help you deposit this issue in the waste basket.
  - Launch your paper airplane at the waste basket from your seating area. You may stand or even move around to launch if you wish.
  - Goal is to put the issue in the waste basket, which is obviously symbolic of "putting the issue away."

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Agenda

- A Design for Six Sigma (DFSS) Primer
- Testing at 2 Levels and Gray Code Sequencing
- Testing at More Than 2 Levels (Central Composite Designs)
- Break
- Monte Carlo Simulation, Robust Design, and Tolerance Allocation
- High Throughput Testing
- Multidiscipline Design Optimization with Latin Hypercube Sampling

Six Sigma Defined

Originally: Metric Based on the Statistical Measure Called Standard Deviation

Expanded To:

WORLD CLASS QUALITY

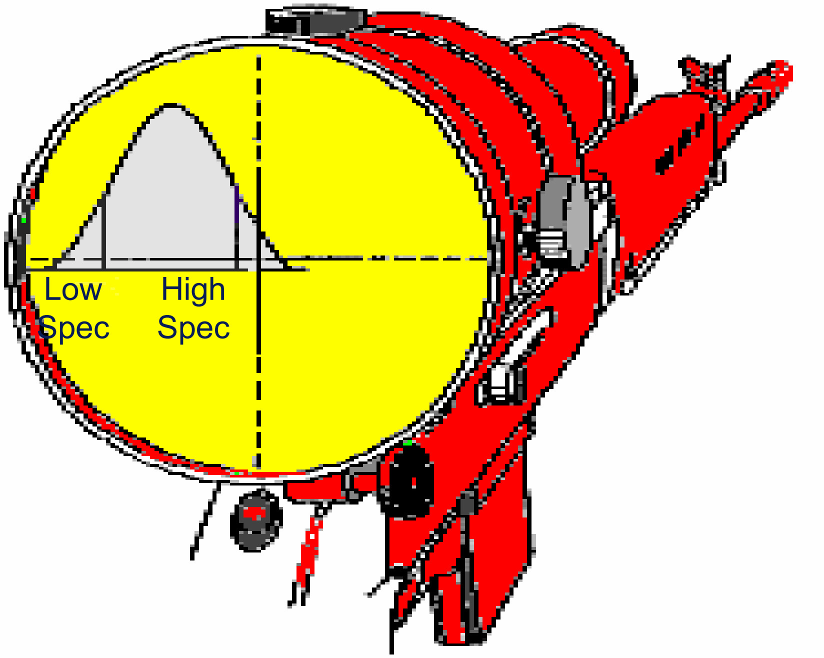
Providing a

BETTER product or service,

FASTER, and

at a **LOWER COST**

than our competition.



VARIATION is the enemy!

"*Always know the language of the enemy.*"

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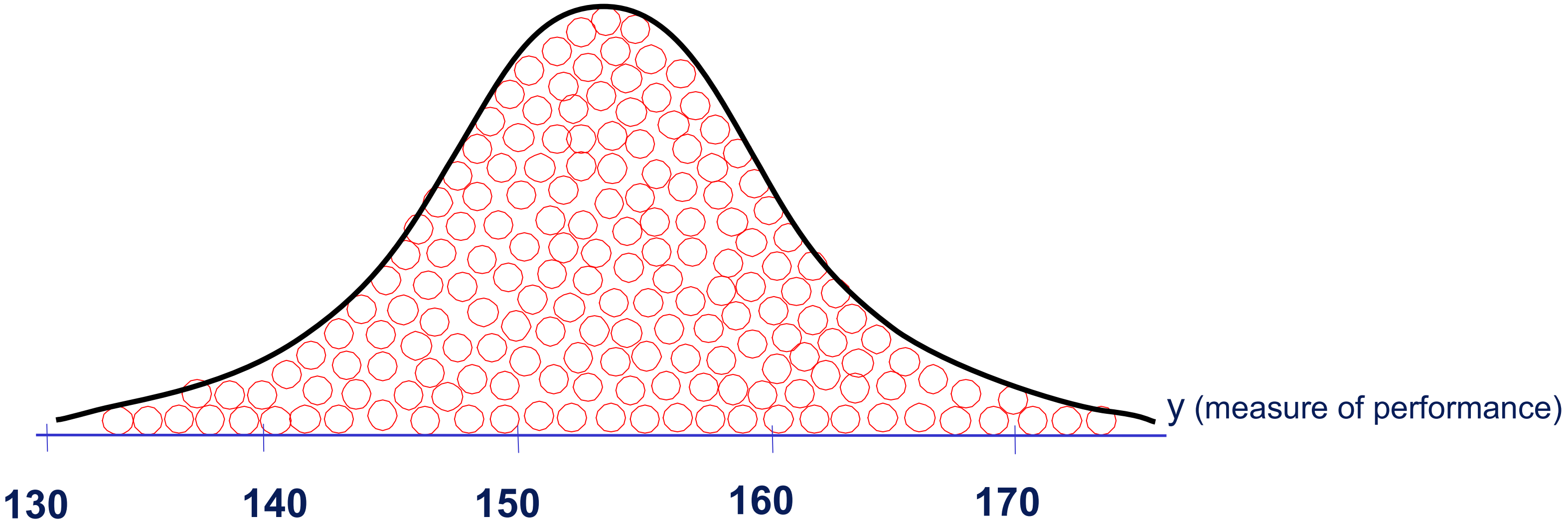
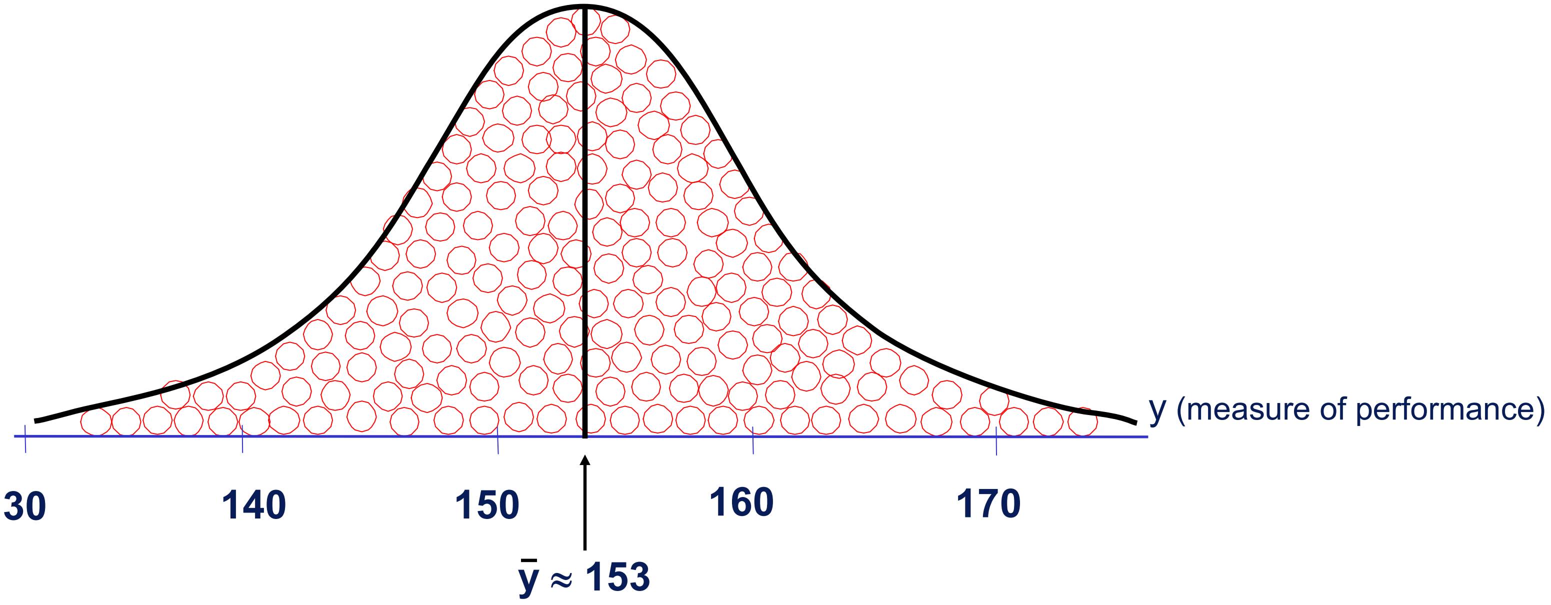
Graphical Meaning of a Distribution



Graphical Meaning of $\bar{y}$



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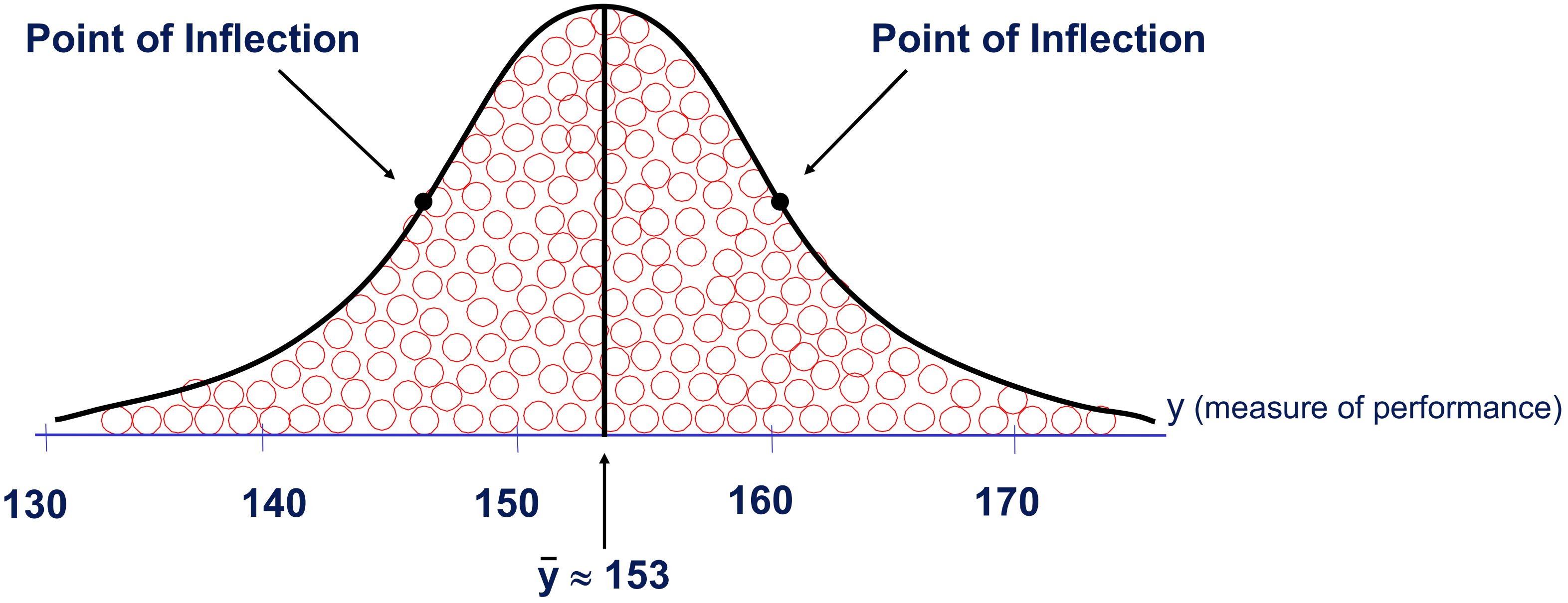
Graphical Meaning of Points of Inflection



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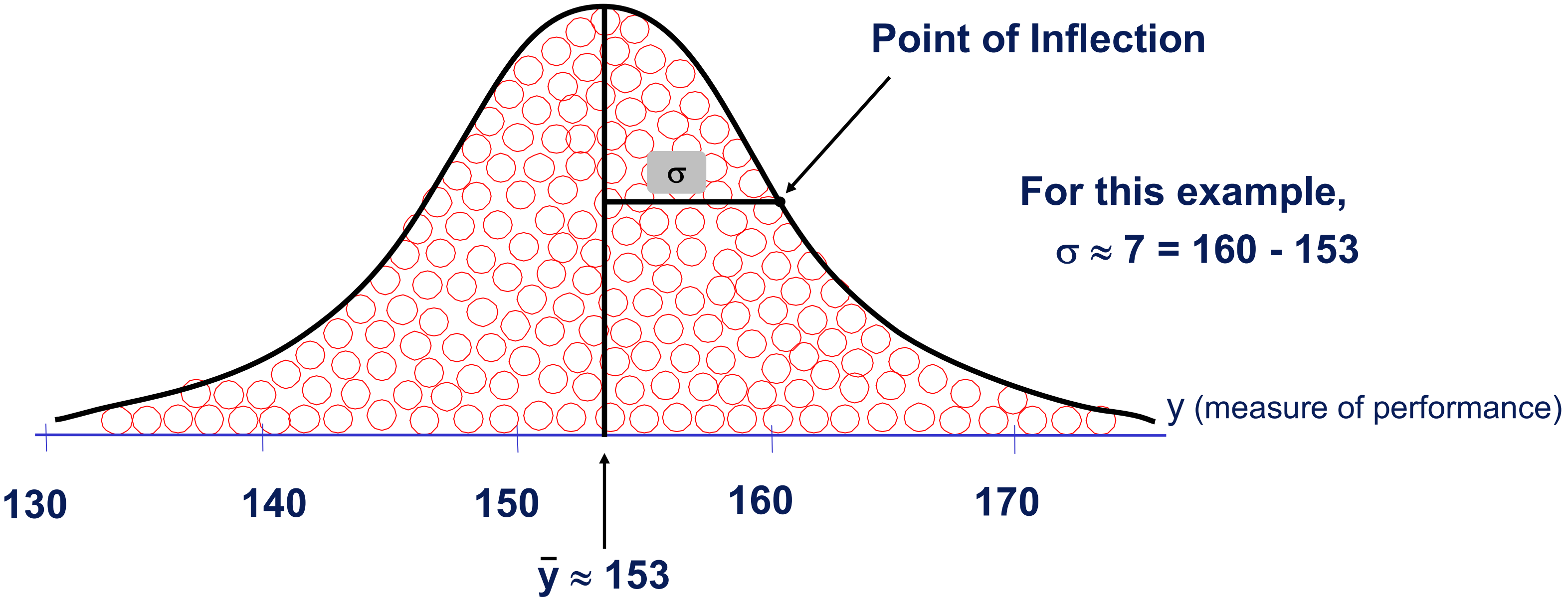
Graphical Meaning of σ

σ = distance from the center of the distribution to a point of inflection



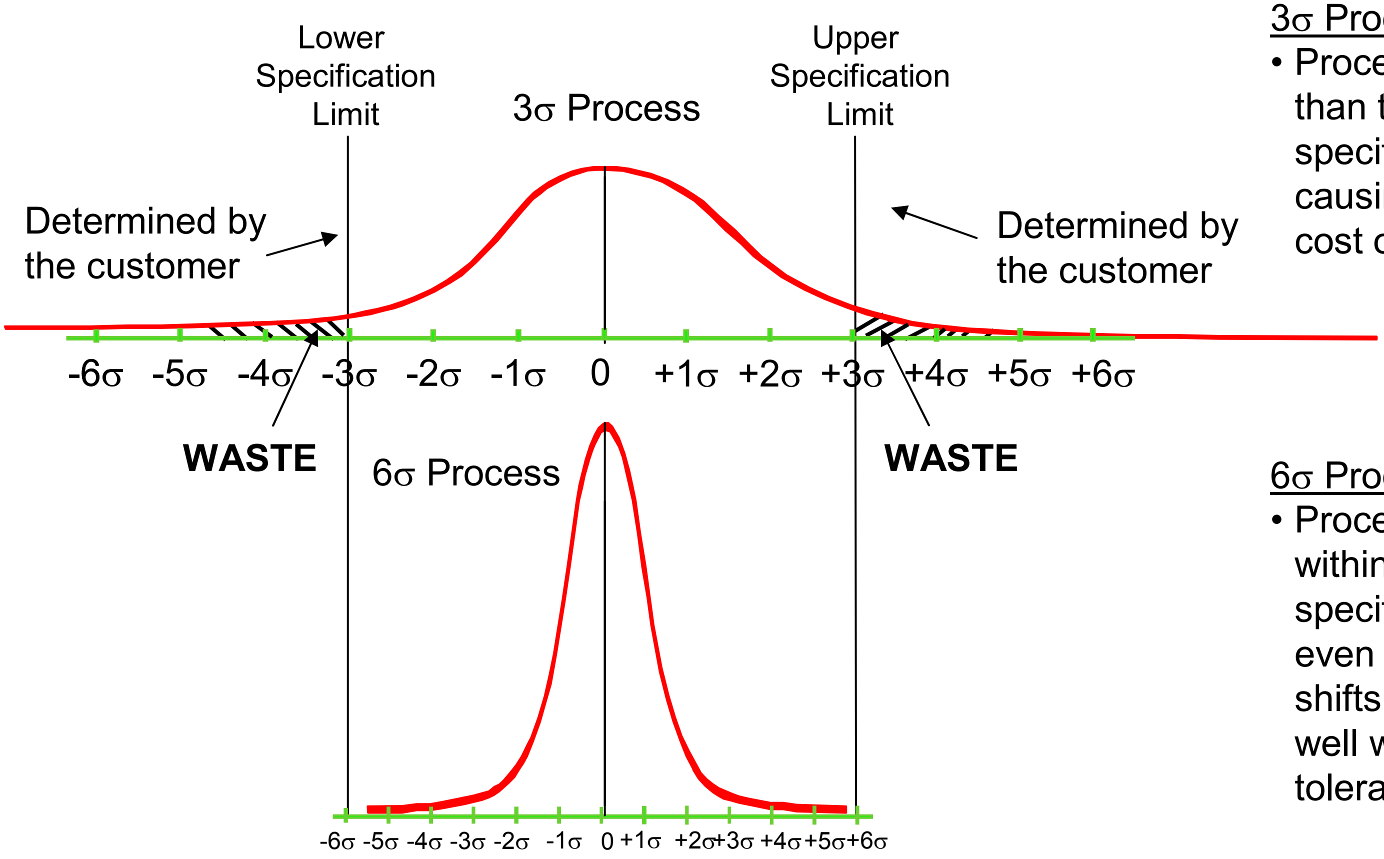
For this example,

$\sigma \approx 7 = 160 - 153$

Graphical View of Variation and Six Sigma Performance

The Sigma Capability of a process performance measure compares the Voice of the Process with the Voice of the Customer, and it is defined as follows:

The number of Sigmas between the center of a process performance measure distribution and the nearest specification limit



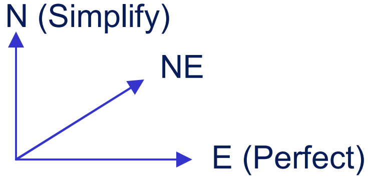
3σ Process Centered

- Process is WIDER than the specifications, causing waste and cost of poor quality

6σ Process Centered

- Process FITS well within the specifications, so even if the process shifts, the values fall well within tolerances

Why “Six” Sigma?



OVERALL YIELD vs SIGMA

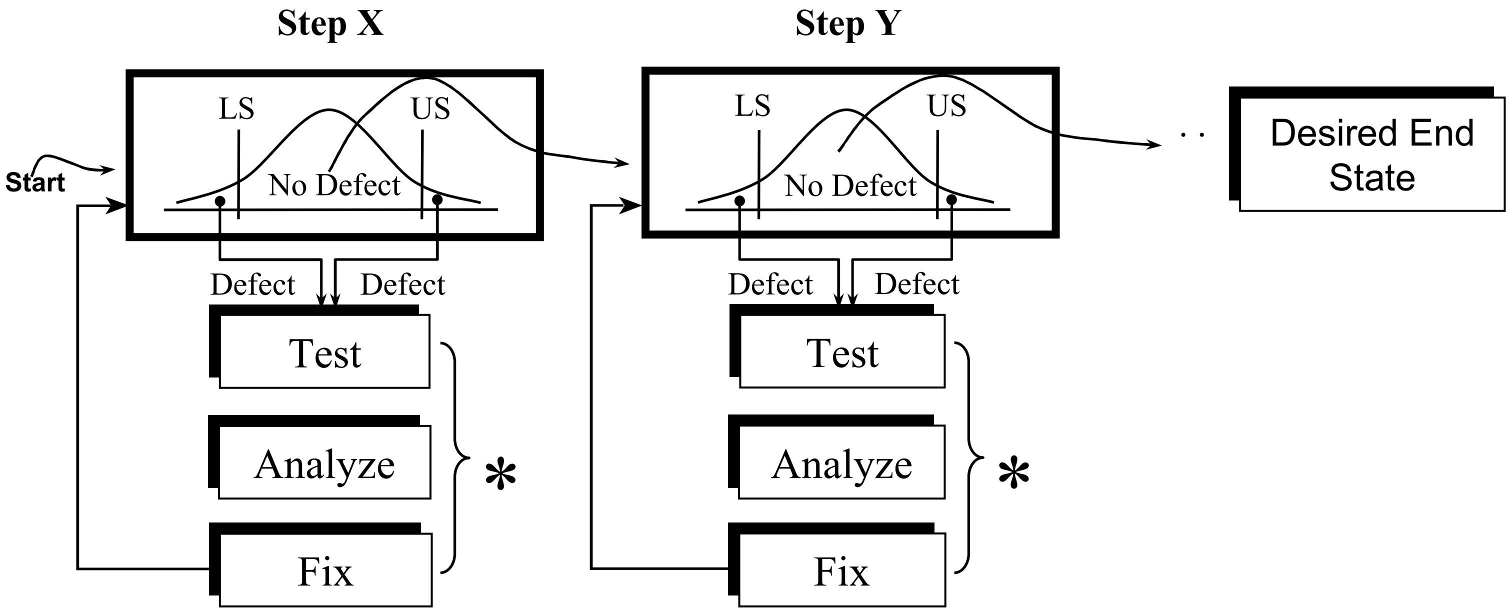
(Distribution Shifted ±1.5σ)

# of Parts (Steps)	±3σ	±4σ	±5σ	±6σ
1	93.32%	99.379%	99.9767%	99.99966%
7	61.63	95.733	99.839	99.9976
10	50.08	93.96	99.768	99.9966
20	25.08	88.29	99.536	99.9932
40	6.29	77.94	99.074	99.9864
60	1.58	68.81	98.614	99.9796
80	0.40	60.75	98.156	99.9728
100	0.10	53.64	97.70	99.966
150	- - -	39.38	96.61	99.949
200	- - -	28.77	95.45	99.932
300	- - -	15.43	93.26	99.898
400	- - -	8.28	91.11	99.864
500	- - -	4.44	89.02	99.830
600	- - -	2.38	86.97	99.796
700	- - -	1.28	84.97	99.762
800	- - -	0.69	83.02	99.729
900	- - -	0.37	81.11	99.695
1000	- - -	0.20	79.24	99.661
1200	- - -	0.06	75.88	99.593
3000	- - -	- - -	50.15	98.985
17000	- - -	- - -	1.91	94.384
38000	- - -	- - -	0.01	87.880
70000				78.820
150000				60.000

Use for Benchmarking

Source: Six Sigma RESEARCH INSTITUTE Motorola University Motorola, Inc.

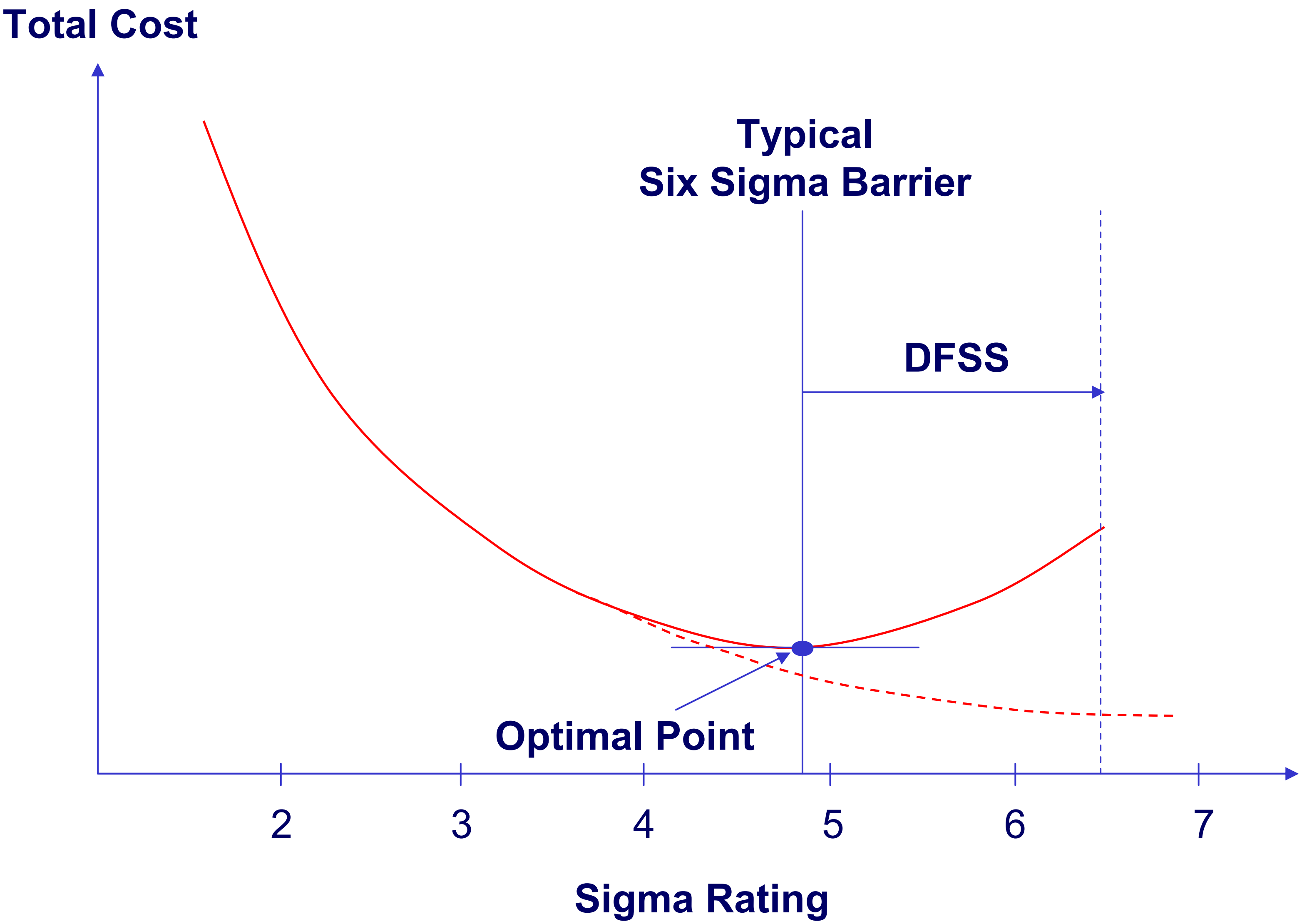
How Process Capability Impacts Cycle Time and Resource Allocation



Every Time a Defect is Created During a Process (Step), it Takes Additional Cycle Time to Test, Analyze, and Fix.

* These Non-Value Added Activities Typically Require Additional Floor Space, Capital Equipment, Material, and People.

Is it Six Sigma at All Cost?



Food for Thought...

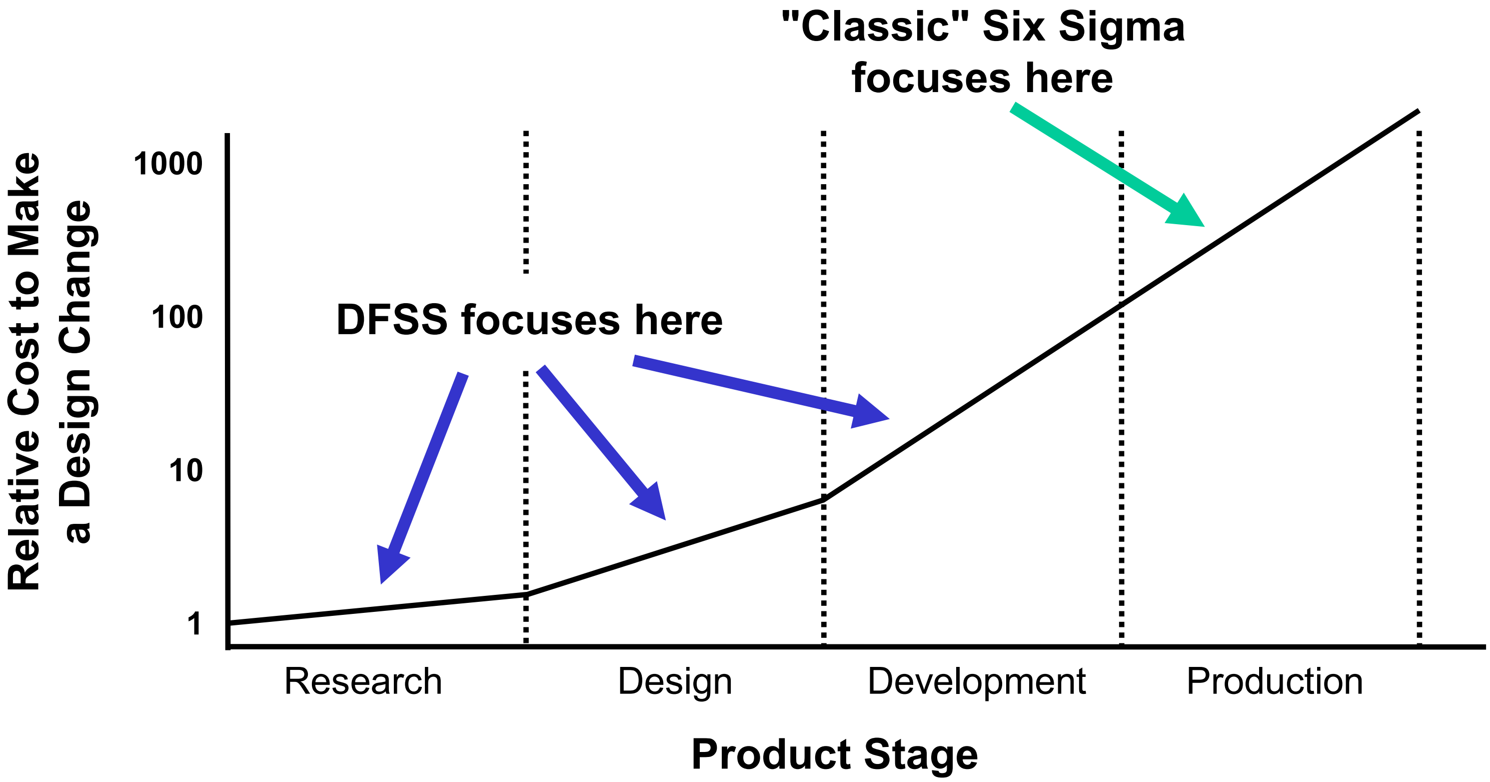
The systems and products that deliver value to our customers are perfectly designed to achieve the results we are getting today.

DFSS – What is it?

Design For Six Sigma is:

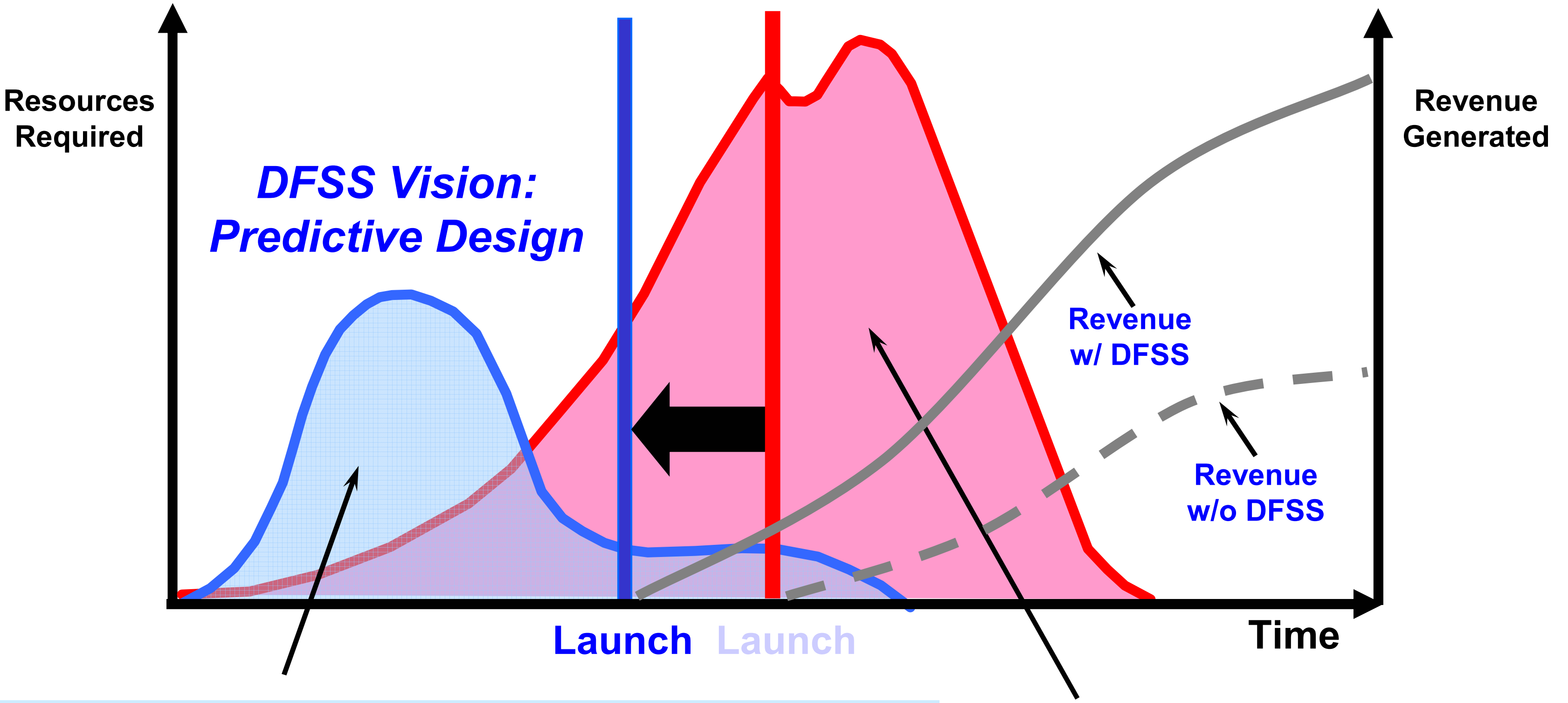
- A methodology for designing new products and/or processes.
- A methodology for re-designing existing products and/or processes.
- A way to implement the Six Sigma methodology as early in the product or service life cycle as possible.
- A way to exceed customer expectations.
- A way to gain market share.
- A strategy toward extraordinary ROI.

Why DFSS



- "Design in" quality when costs are lowest
- Show customers “Six Sigma” products right from the start

The Opportunity of DFSS



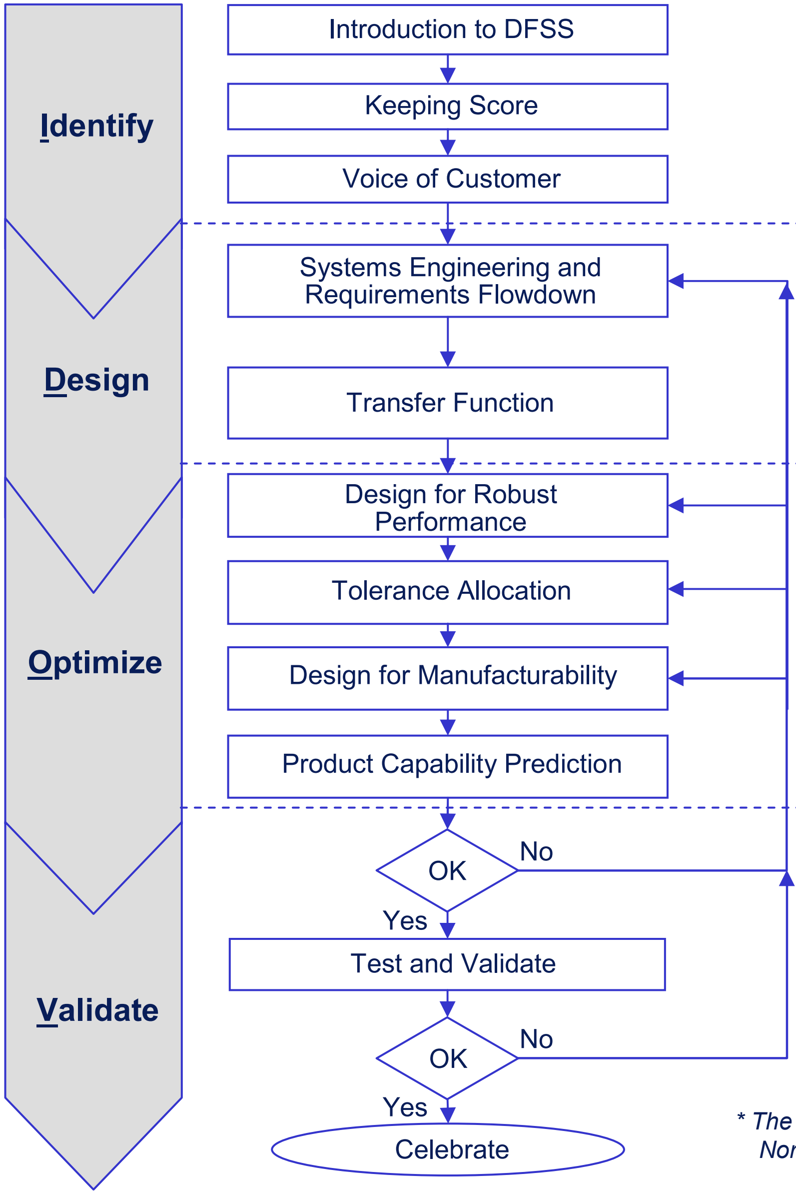
- Early problem identification; solution when costs low
- Faster market entry: earlier revenue stream, longer patent coverage
- Lower total development cost
- Robust product at market entry: delighted customers
- Resources available for next game-changer

Pre-DFSS: Reactive Design

- Unhappy customers
- Unplanned resource drain
- Skyrocketing costs
- Next product compromised

- Upfront investment is most effective and efficient
- Show customers "6σ" products right from the start

The DFSS Process: IDOV



- Market Assessment / ID New Markets
- Competitive Assessment / Benchmarking Results
- Prioritization of Ideas
- Strategic Alignment
- Prioritized Customer Requirements
- Prioritized CTC's
- House of Quality #1
- Initial Performance Scorecard
- Validate Customer Needs

- Concept Development
- Preliminary Design Risk Assessment
- Prioritized Product Design Characteristics
- House of Quality #2
- Performance/Process Scorecard
- Transfer Function(s)

- Process Development
- Assess Manufacturability
- Process Capability Studies
- Reliability Studies
- Capability Flowup
- Optimal Design
- Tolerances on X's
- Complete Scorecard
- Virtual Prototype

- Prototypes
- Process Validation
- Product Validation
- Capable Product and Process
- Sensitivity Analysis and Control Plans
- Commercialization Support

** The **IDOV** four-phase DFSS process originated with Dr. Norm Kuchar at GE CRD and is used with permission.*

DFSS Tools

Identify

- Project Charter
- Strategic Plan
- Cross-Functional Team
- Voice of the Customer
- Benchmarking
- KANO's Model
- Questionnaires
- Focus Groups
- Interviews
- Internet Search
- Historical Data Analysis
- Design of Experiments
- Quality Function Deployment
- Pairwise Comparison
- Analytical Hierarchy Process
- Performance Scorecard
- Flow Charts
- FMEA
- Visualization

Design

- Assign Specifications to CTC's
- Customer Interviews
- Formulate Design Concepts
- Pugh Concept Generation
- TRIZ or ASIT
- FMEA
- Fault Tree Analysis
- Brainstorming
- QFD
- Scorecard
- Transfer Function
- Design of Experiments
- Deterministic Simulators
- Discrete Event Simulation
- Confidence Intervals
- Hypothesis Testing
- MSA
- Computer Aided Design
- Computer Aided Engineering

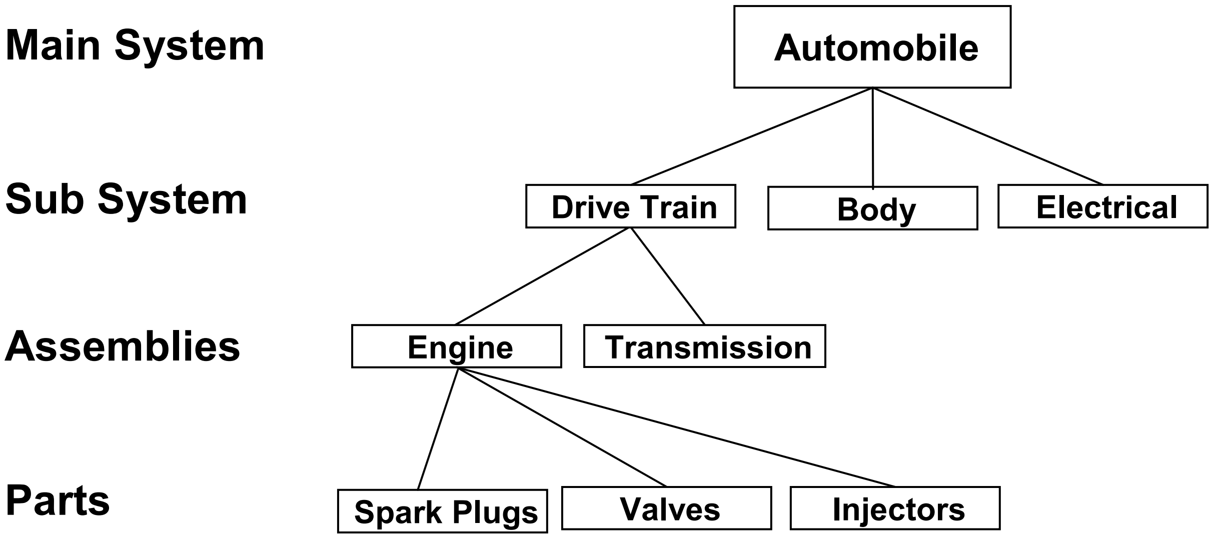
Optimize

- Histogram
- Distributional Analysis
- Empirical Data Distribution
- Expected Value Analysis (EVA)
- Adding Noise to EVA
- Non-Normal Output Distributions
- Design of Experiments
- Multiple Response Optimization
- Robust Design Development
  - Using S-hat Model
  - Using Interaction Plots
  - Using Contour Plots
- Parameter Design
- Tolerance Allocation
- Design For Manufacturability and Assembly
- Mistake Proofing
- Product Capability Prediction
- Part, Process, and SW Scorecard
- Risk Assessment
- Reliability
- Multidisciplinary Design Optimization (MDO)

Validate

- Sensitivity Analysis
- Gap Analysis
- FMEA
- Fault Tree Analysis
- Control Plan
- PF/CE/CNX/SOP
- Run/Control Charts
- Mistake Proofing
- MSA
- Reaction Plan
- High Throughput Testing

Systems Engineering



Main System
Automobile

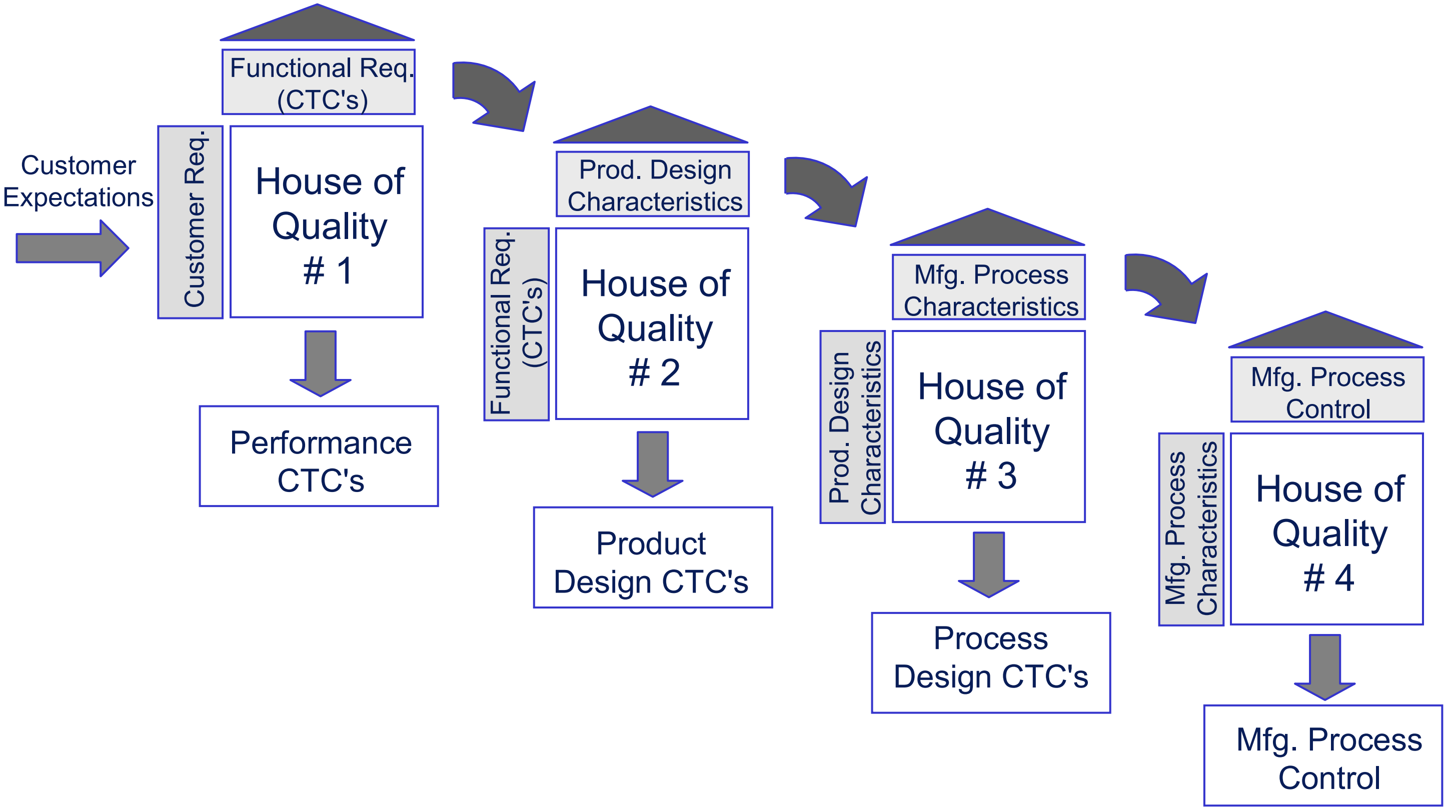
Sub System
Drive Train
Body
Electrical

Assemblies
Engine
Transmission

Parts
Spark Plugs
Valves
Injectors

- Complex products may require the "Divide and Conquer" approach.
- Flow the system requirements down and roll the capability up.
- System Engineers are the masters of the scorecard and make tradeoff decisions.

Flowing the Requirements Down



Customer Expectations

Customer Req.

Functional Req. (CTC's)

House of Quality # 1

Performance CTC's

Functional Req. (CTC's)

Prod. Design Characteristics

House of Quality # 2

Product Design CTC's

Prod. Design Characteristics

Mfg. Process Characteristics

House of Quality # 3

Process Design CTC's

Mfg. Process Characteristics

Mfg. Process Control

House of Quality # 4

Mfg. Process Control

Marketing
- Features
- Quality
- Performance
- Cost

Design Engineering
- Performance
- Reliability
- Cost

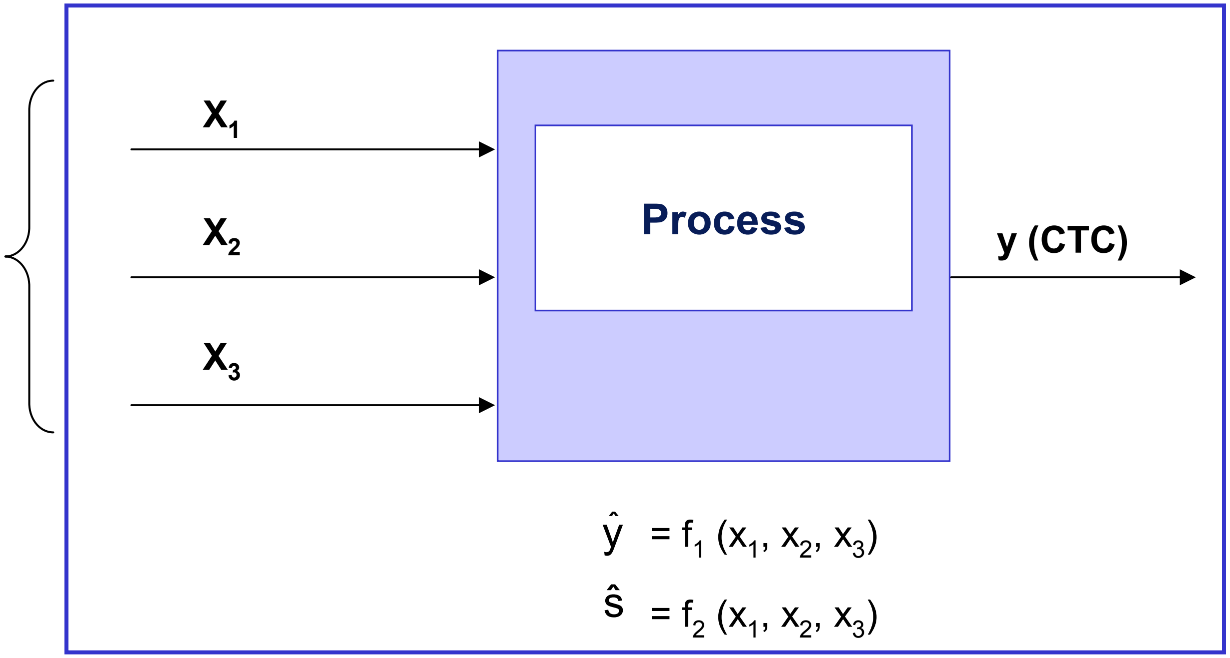
Mfg. Engineering
- Manufacturability
- Cost

Manufacturing
- SPC
- Process Capability

DFSS

Six Sigma

Transfer Functions



Parameters or Factors that Influence the CTC

x_1

x_2

x_3

Process

y (CTC)

$$\hat{y} = f_1 (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

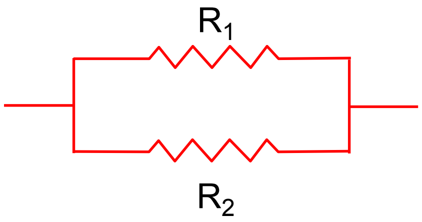
$$\hat{s} = f_2 (x_1, x_2, x_3)$$

Where does the transfer function come from?

- Exact transfer Function
- Approximations
  - DOE
  - Historical Data Analysis
  - Simulation

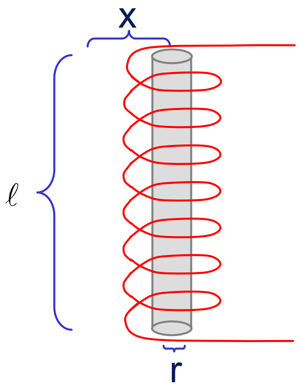
Exact Transfer Function

- Engineering Relationships
    - V = IR
    - F = ma



The equation for the impedance (Z) through this circuit is defined by:

$$Z = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$



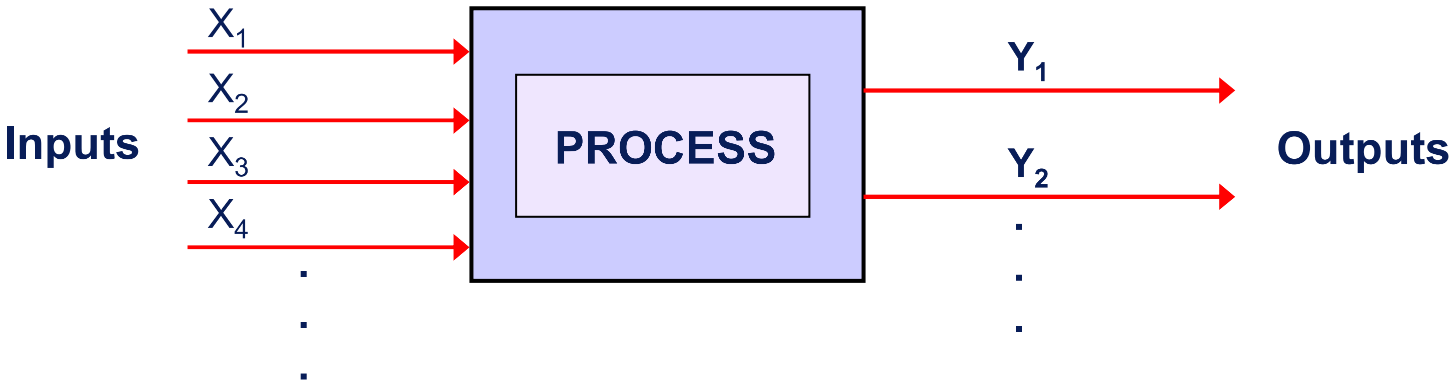
The equation for magnetic force at a distance X from the center of a solenoid is:

$$H = \frac{NI}{2\ell}\left[\frac{.5\ell + x}{\sqrt{r^2 + (.5\ell + x)^2}} + \frac{.5\ell - x}{\sqrt{r^2 + (.5\ell - x)^2}}\right]$$

Where
N : total number of turns of wire in the solenoid
I : current in the wire, in amperes
r : radius of helix (solenoid), in cm
ℓ : length of the helix (solenoid), in cm
x : distance from center of helix (solenoid), in cm
H : magnetizing force, in amperes per centimeter

What Is a Designed Experiment?

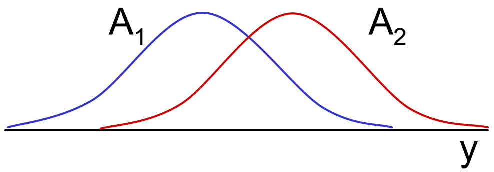
Purposeful changes of the inputs (factors) in order to observe corresponding changes in the output (response).



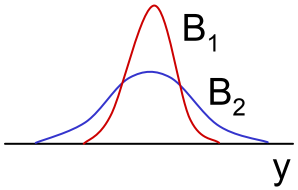
Run	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4	Y_1	Y_2	. . . . . .	$\bar{Y}$	S_Y
1									
2									
3									
.									
.									

DOE Helps Determine How Inputs Affect Outputs

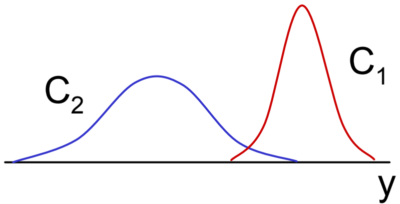
i) Factor A affects the average



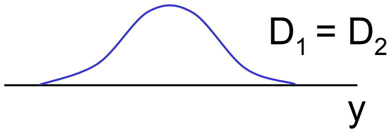
ii) Factor B affects the standard deviation



iii) Factor C affects the average and the standard deviation



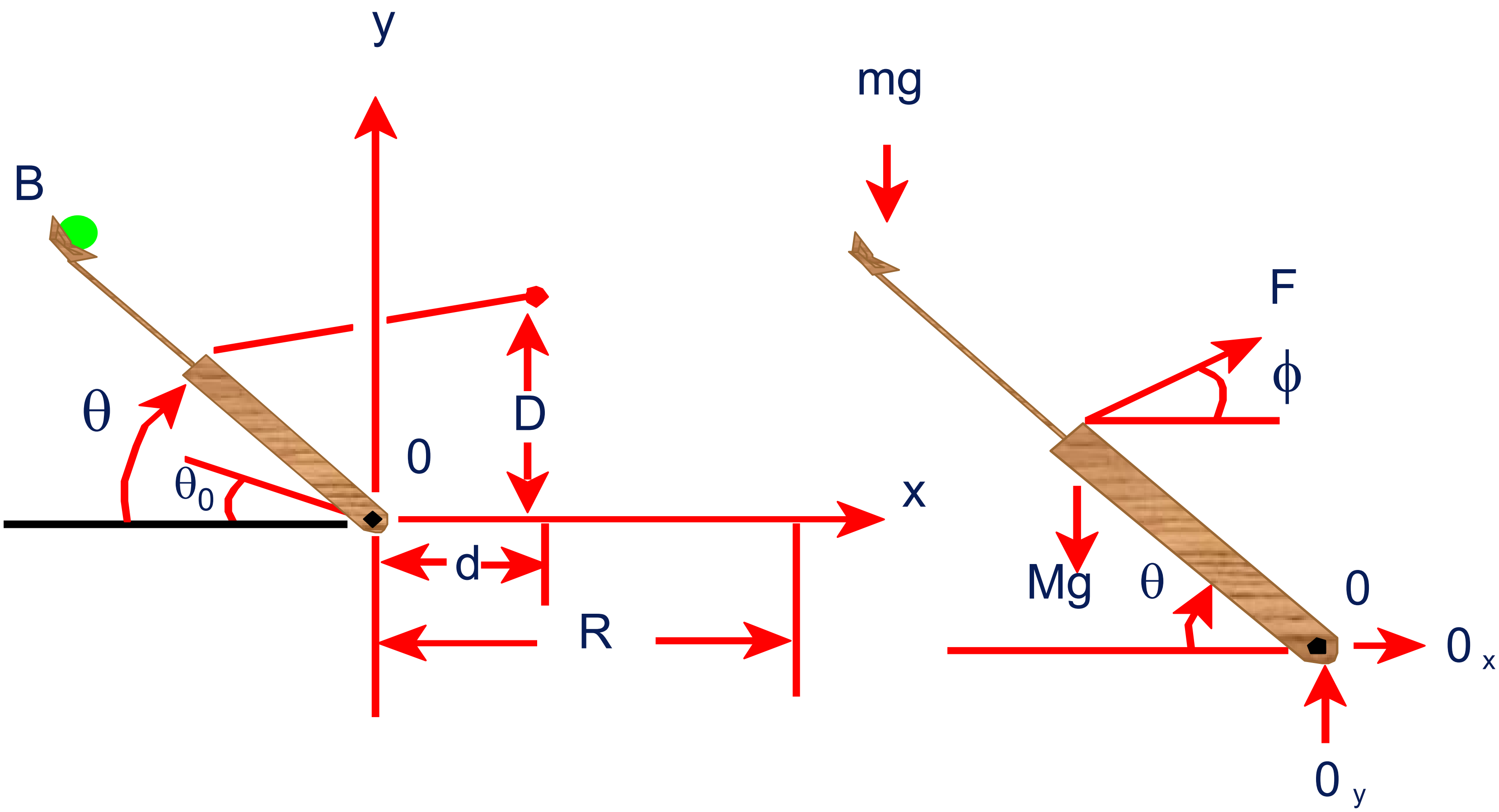
iv) Factor D has no effect



Catapulting Statistics Into Engineering Curricula

Statapult

Catapulting Statistics Into Engineering Curricula (cont.)



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Formulas

$$I_0 \ddot{\theta} = r_F F(\theta)\sin\theta\cos\phi - (Mgr_G + mgr_B)\sin\theta \qquad \tan\phi = \frac{D - r_F\sin\theta}{d + r_F\cos\theta},$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I_0 \dot{\theta}^2 = r_F \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta} F(\theta)\sin\theta\cos\phi\, d\theta - (Mgr_G + mgr_B)(\sin\theta - \sin\theta_0)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I_0 \dot{\theta}_1^2 = r_F \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta_1} F(\theta)\sin\theta\cos\phi\, d\theta - (Mgr_G + mgr_B)(\sin\theta_1 - \sin\theta_0).$$

$$x = v_B\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1\right)t - \frac{1}{2} r_B\cos\theta_1 \qquad y = r_B\sin\theta_1 + v_B\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1\right)t - \frac{1}{2}gt^2.$$

$$r_B\sin\theta_1 + (R + r_B\cos\theta_1)\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1\right) - \frac{g}{2V_B^2}\frac{(R + r_B\cos\theta_1)^2}{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1\right)} = 0.$$

$$\frac{gI_0}{4r_B}\frac{(R + r_B\cos\theta_1)^2}{\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1\right)\left[r_B\sin\theta_1 + (R + r_B\cos\theta_1)\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_1\right)\right]}$$

$$= r_F \int_{\theta_0}^{\theta_1} F(\theta)\sin\theta\cos\phi\, d\theta - (Mgr_G + mgr_B)(\sin\theta_1 - \sin\theta_0).$$

Statapult Exercise

(DOE demonstration)

	Actual Factors		Coded Factors			Response Values			
Run	A	B	A	B	AB	Y_1	Y_2	$\bar{Y}$	S
1									
2									
3									
4									
		Avg –							
		Avg +							
		Δ							

$\hat{Y} =$

Minimizing the # of Factor Changes

(GRAY CODE SEQUENCE)

Problem: If changing factor settings is time consuming and/or expensive, using a Gray Code sequence to determine the sequence of runs may be useful. A Gray Code sequence orders the runs so that only 1 factor setting changes between runs and the most difficult to change factors are changed less frequently.

16-Run Design

Run	A	B	C	D
1	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	+
3	-	-	+	-
4	-	-	+	+
5	-	+	-	-
6	-	+	-	+
7	-	+	+	-
8	-	+	+	+
9	+	-	-	-
10	+	-	-	+
11	+	-	+	-
12	+	-	+	+
13	+	+	-	-
14	+	+	-	+
15	+	+	+	-
16	+	+	+	+

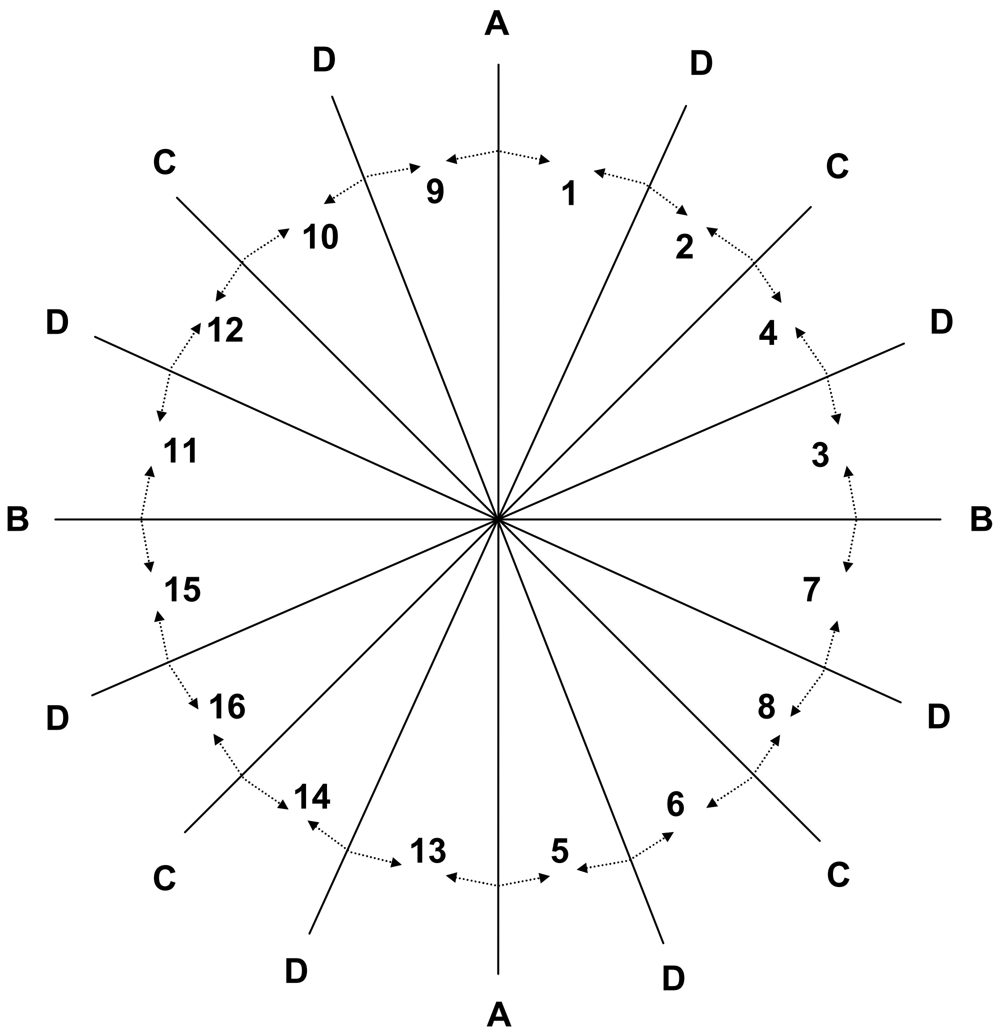
Gray Code by Run #
1
2
4
3
7
8
6
5
13
14
16
15
11
12
10
9

Cycling through the runs from top to bottom (or vice versa) will produce 15 changes:

- D will be changed 8 times.
- C will be changed 4 times.
- B will be changed 2 times.
- A will be changed 1 time.

Thus, the most difficult (or expensive) to change factors should be assigned to A, B, C, D, respectively.

Test Sequence Generator



Gray Code Sequence Generator (Wheel)
by Run Number for 16 Runs and 4 Factors

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Simple DOE Augmentation to Possibly Reduce the Number of Tests

	FACTORS OF SECONDARY INTEREST		FACTORS OF PRIMARY INTEREST	
	A	B	C	D
TRIAL 1	-	-	-	-
TRIAL 2	-	-	-	+
TRIAL 3	-	-	+	-
TRIAL 4	-	-	+	+
TRIAL 5	-	+	-	-
TRIAL 6	-	+	-	+
TRIAL 7	-	+	+	-
TRIAL 8	-	+	+	+
TRIAL 9	+	-	-	-
TRIAL 10	+	-	-	+
TRIAL 11	+	-	+	-
TRIAL 12	+	-	+	+
TRIAL 13	+	+	-	-
TRIAL 14	+	+	-	+
TRIAL 15	+	+	+	-
TRIAL 16	+	+	+	+

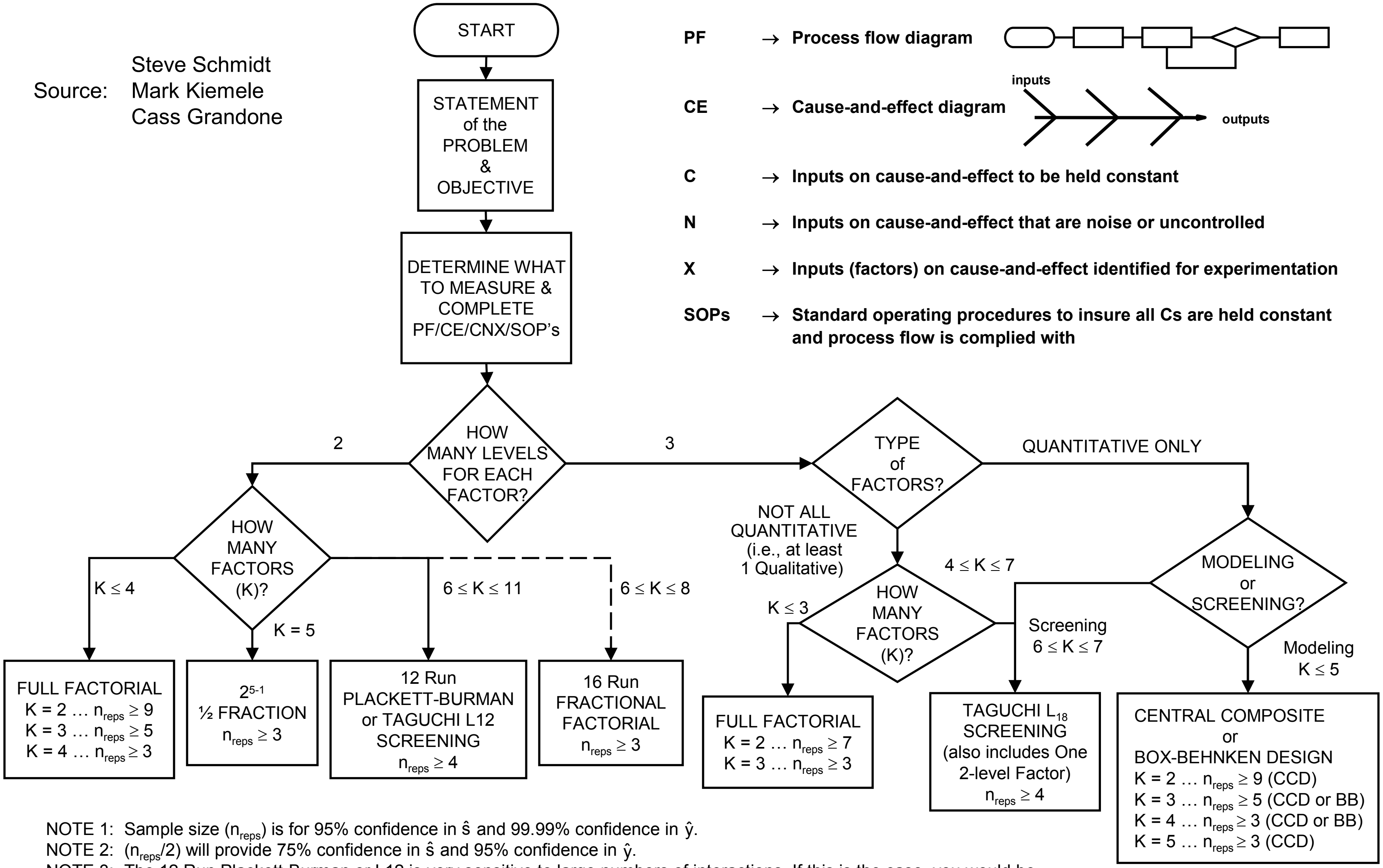
Building a Screening Design

	L_{12} Design										
Run	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
3	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+
4	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
5	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	+	-
6	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	-	-
7	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	+	-
8	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
9	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-
10	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
11	+	+	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+
12	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-

KISS Guidelines for Choosing an Experimental Design

KISS - Keep It Simple Statistically

Source: Steve Schmidt
Mark Kiemele
Cass Grandone



PF → **Process flow diagram**

CE → **Cause-and-effect diagram**

C → **Inputs on cause-and-effect to be held constant**

N → **Inputs on cause-and-effect that are noise or uncontrolled**

X → **Inputs (factors) on cause-and-effect identified for experimentation**

SOPs → **Standard operating procedures to insure all Cs are held constant and process flow is complied with**

START

STATEMENT of the PROBLEM & OBJECTIVE

DETERMINE WHAT TO MEASURE & COMPLETE PF/CE/CNX/SOP's

HOW MANY LEVELS FOR EACH FACTOR?

2

HOW MANY FACTORS (K)?

$K \leq 4$ → FULL FACTORIAL
$K = 2 \ldots n_{reps} \geq 9$
$K = 3 \ldots n_{reps} \geq 5$
$K = 4 \ldots n_{reps} \geq 3$

$K = 5$ → 2^{5-1} ½ FRACTION $n_{reps} \geq 3$

$6 \leq K \leq 11$ → 12 Run PLACKETT-BURMAN or TAGUCHI L12 SCREENING $n_{reps} \geq 4$

$6 \leq K \leq 8$ → 16 Run FRACTIONAL FACTORIAL $n_{reps} \geq 3$

3

TYPE of FACTORS?

NOT ALL QUANTITATIVE (i.e., at least 1 Qualitative)

HOW MANY FACTORS (K)?

$K \leq 3$ → FULL FACTORIAL
$K = 2 \ldots n_{reps} \geq 7$
$K = 3 \ldots n_{reps} \geq 3$

$4 \leq K \leq 7$ → TAGUCHI L_{18} SCREENING (also includes One 2-level Factor) $n_{reps} \geq 4$

QUANTITATIVE ONLY

MODELING or SCREENING?

Screening $6 \leq K \leq 7$ → TAGUCHI L_{18} SCREENING

Modeling $K \leq 5$ → CENTRAL COMPOSITE or BOX-BEHNKEN DESIGN
$K = 2 \ldots n_{reps} \geq 9$ (CCD)
$K = 3 \ldots n_{reps} \geq 5$ (CCD or BB)
$K = 4 \ldots n_{reps} \geq 3$ (CCD or BB)
$K = 5 \ldots n_{reps} \geq 3$ (CCD)

NOTE 1: Sample size (n_{reps}) is for 95% confidence in $\hat{s}$ and 99.99% confidence in $\hat{y}$.
NOTE 2: ($n_{reps}/2$) will provide 75% confidence in $\hat{s}$ and 95% confidence in $\hat{y}$.
NOTE 3: The 12 Run Plackett-Burman or L12 is very sensitive to large numbers of interactions. If this is the case, you would be better off using the 16 Run Fractional Factorial or a smaller number of variables in 2 or more full factorial experiments.
NOTE 4: For more complete 2-level design options, see next page.

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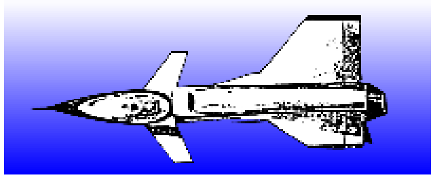
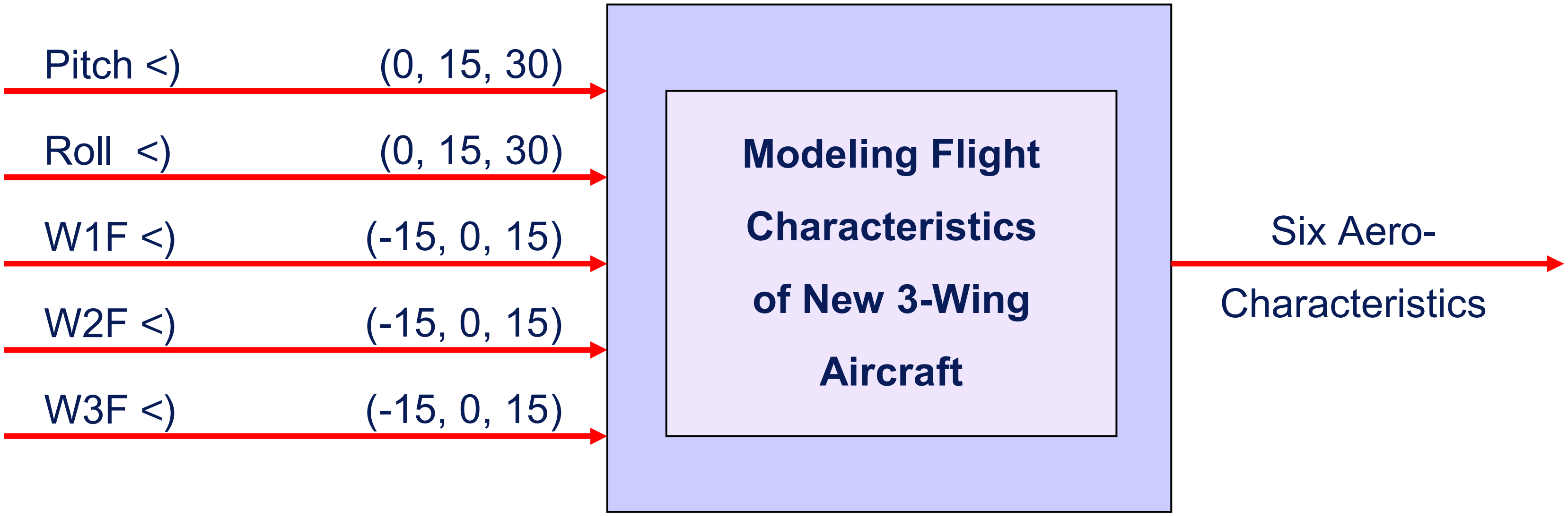
Value Delivery: Reducing Time to Market for New Technologies





INPUT

OUTPUT

Pitch <)	(0, 15, 30)
Roll <)	(0, 15, 30)
W1F <)	(-15, 0, 15)
W2F <)	(-15, 0, 15)
W3F <)	(-15, 0, 15)

Modeling Flight Characteristics of New 3-Wing Aircraft

Six Aero-Characteristics

- **Total # of Combinations = $3^5 = 243$**
- **Central Composite Design: n = 30**

Aircraft Equations

C_L = $.233 + .008(P)^2 + .255(P) + .012(R) - .043(WD1) - .117(WD2) + .185(WD3) + .010(P)(WD3) - .042(R)(WD1) + .035(R)(WD2) + .016(R)(WD3) + .010(P)(R) - .003(WD1)(WD2) - .006(WD1)(WD3)$

C_D = $.058 + .016(P)^2 + .028(P) - .004(WD1) - .013(WD2) + .013(WD3) + .002(P)(R) - .004(P)(WD1) - .009(P)(WD2) + .016(P)(WD3) - .004(R)(WD1) + .003(R)(WD2) + .020(WD1)^2 + .017(WD2)^2 + .021(WD3)^2$

C_Y = $-.006(P) - .006(R) + .169(WD1) - .121(WD2) - .063(WD3) - .004(P)(R) + .008(P)(WD1) - .006(P)(WD2) - .008(P)(WD3) - .012(R)(WD1) - .029(R)(WD2) + .048(R)(WD3) - .008(WD1)^2$

C_M = $.023 - .008(P)^2 + .004(P) - .007(R) + .024(WD1) + .066(WD2) - .099(WD3) - .006(P)(R) + .002(P)(WD2) - .005(P)(WD3) + .023(R)(WD1) - .019(R)(WD2) - .007(R)(WD3) + .007(WD1)^2 - .008(WD2)^2 + .002(WD1)(WD2) + .002(WD1)(WD3)$

C_{YM}= $.001(P) + .001(R) - .050(WD1) + .029(WD2) + .012(WD3) + .001(P)(R) - .005(P)(WD1) - .004(P)(WD2) - .004(P)(WD3) + .003(R)(WD1) + .008(R)(WD2) - .013(R)(WD3) + .004(WD1)^2 + .003(WD2)^2 - .005(WD3)^2$

C_e = $.003(P) + .035(WD1) + .048(WD2) + .051(WD3) - .003(R)(WD3) + .003(P)(R) - .005(P)(WD1) + .005(P)(WD2) + .006(P)(WD3) + .002(R)(WD1)$

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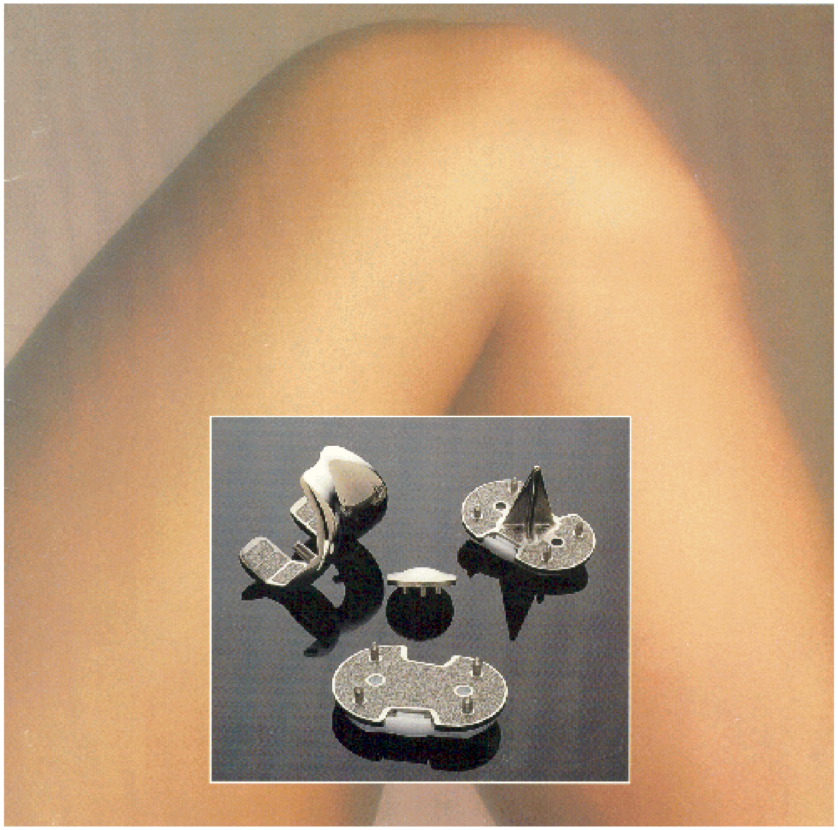
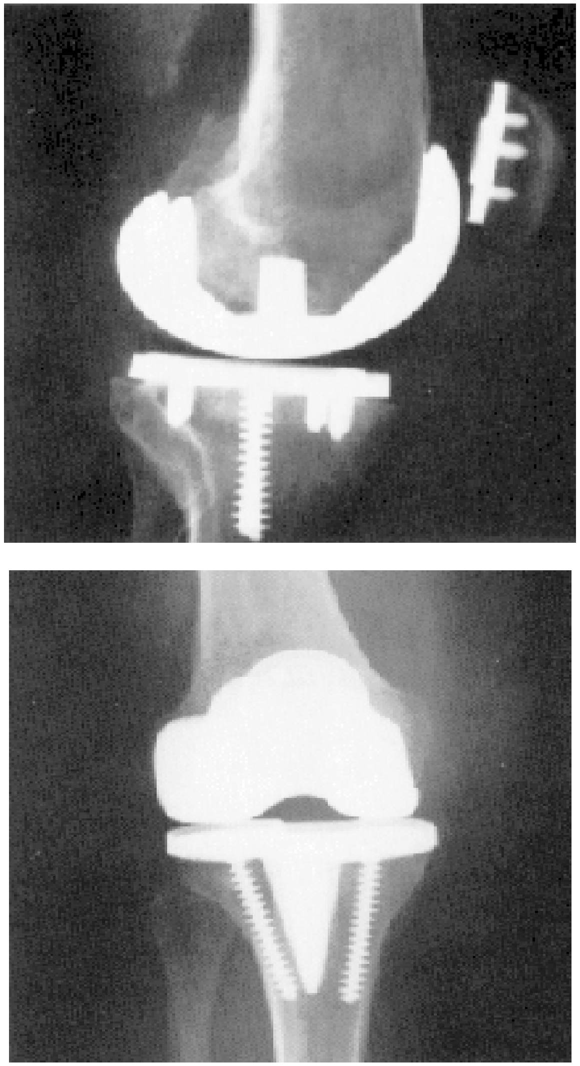
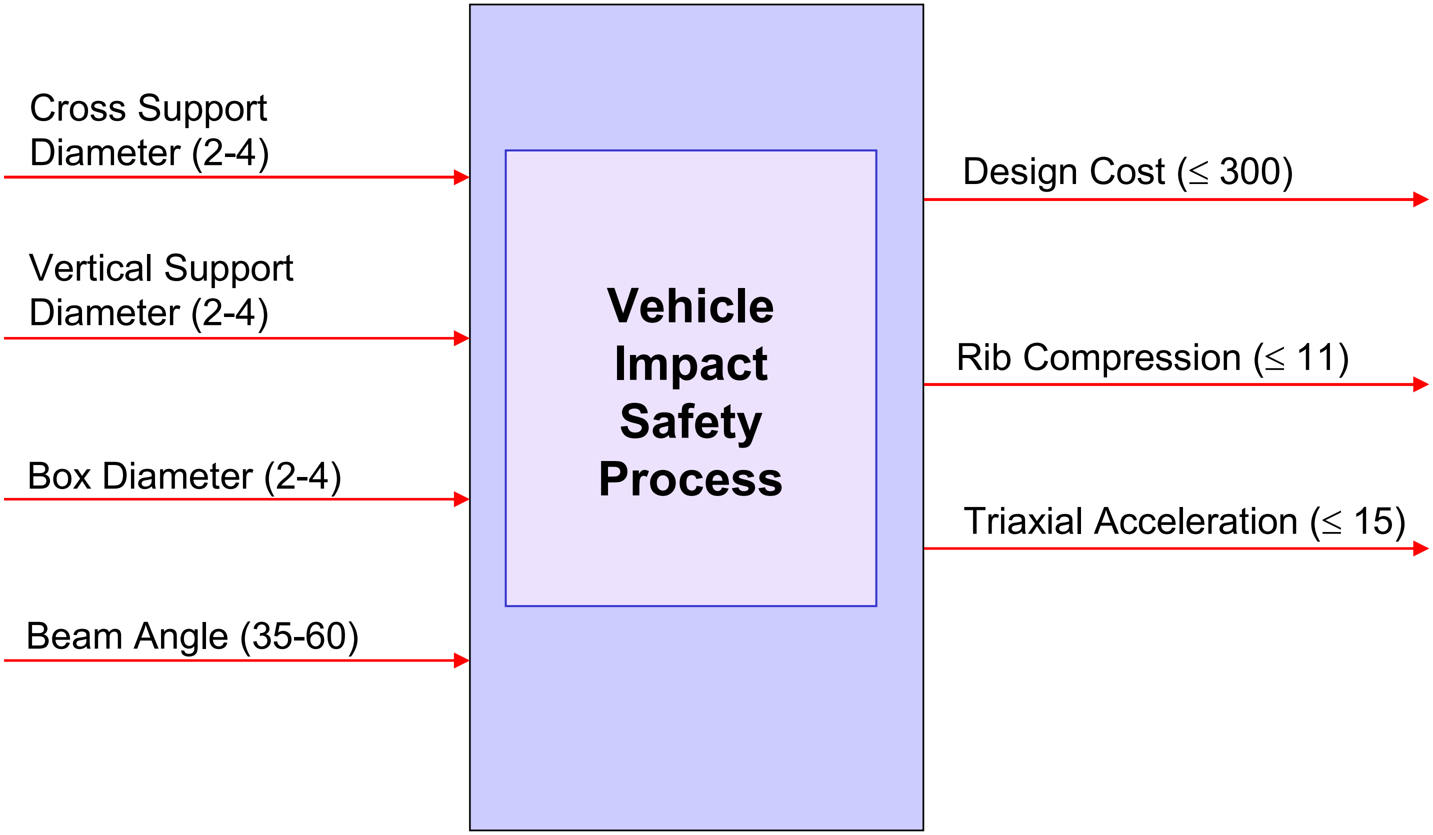
Fusing Titanium and Cobalt-Chrome



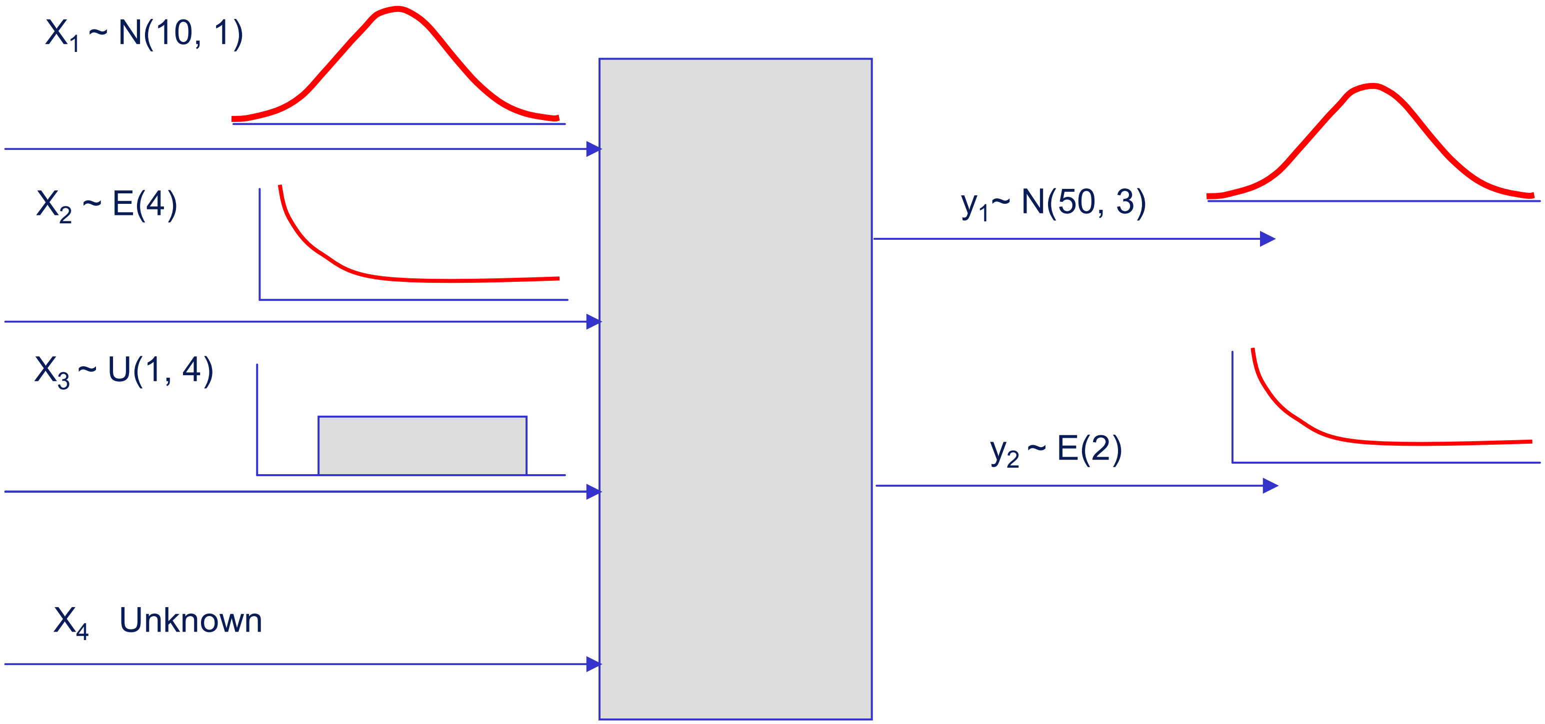


Multiple Response Optimization Simulation Example



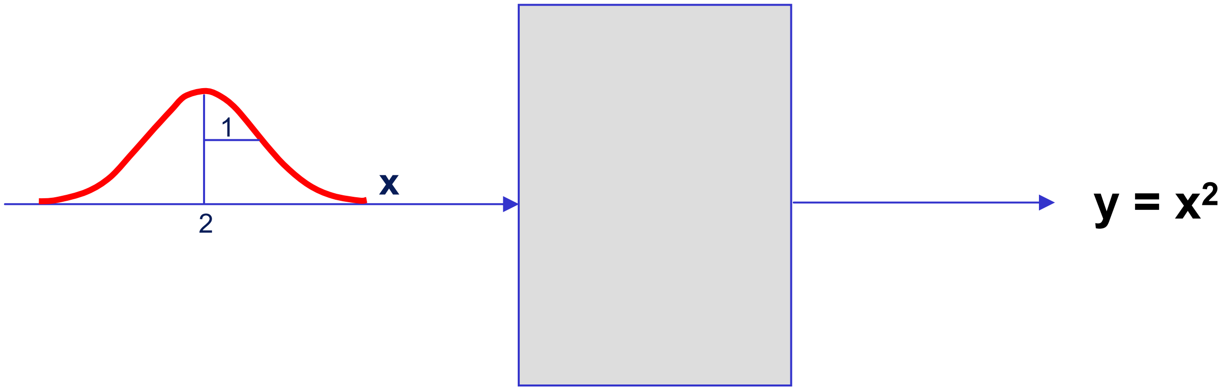
Expected Value Analysis (EVA)

Previously, we discussed variability in the outputs in great detail. However, the inputs also have variability.



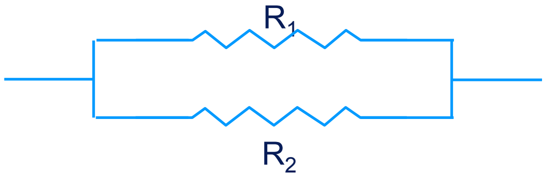
If a product has never been produced, how do we know what the distribution of the output is? What is the expected value and variance of y?

Expected Value Analysis Example



- What is the shape of the output (y) distribution?
- What is the mean or expected value of the y distribution?
- What is the standard deviation of the y distribution?

Expected Value Analysis Exercise



The equation for the impedance (Z) through this circuit is defined by:

$$Z = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

If $R_1 \sim N(50, 2^2)$

$R_2 \sim N(100, 2^2)$

The impedance (Z) must be between 31 and 35.

Determine the following:

What is the distribution of Z?

$\hat{\mu}_Z =$

$\hat{\sigma}_Z =$

dpm =

$C_{pk} =$

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Expected Value Analysis Exercise (cont.)

IPO definition in DFSS MASTER.

Process Inputs

Factor	Distrib	1st Parameter	2nd Parameter	Exper
R1	Normal	50	2	50.8530395
R2	Normal	100	2	100.376811

Cell F6

Cell F7

$R_1 \sim N(50, 2^2)$

$R_2 \sim N(100, 2^2)$

The selected input values will vary according to these distributions.

Build the equation from the "Exper" column

where:

F6 is the cell R_1 experimental value,

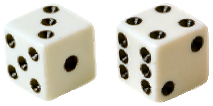
F7 is the cell R_2 experimental value

Process Outputs

Name	Function	LSL	USL
impedance	=F6*F7/(F6+F7)	31	35

Equation for impedance: $Z = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$

Expected Value Analysis Exercise (cont.)



Expected Value Analysis

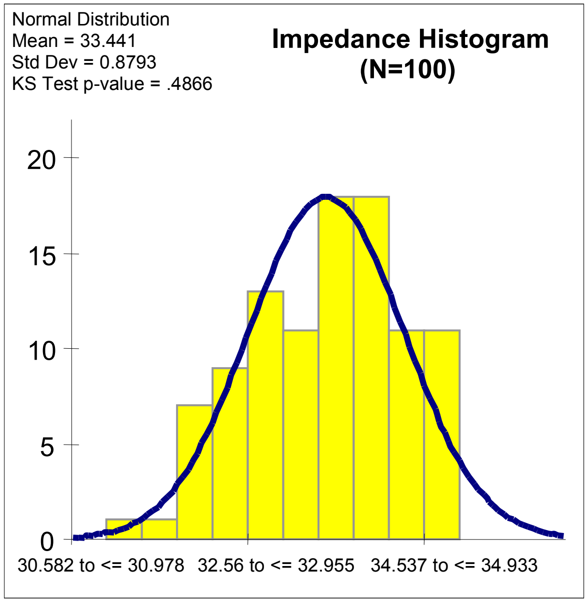
Process Inputs

Factor	Distrib	1st Parameter	2nd Parameter
R1	Normal	50	2
R2	Normal	100	2

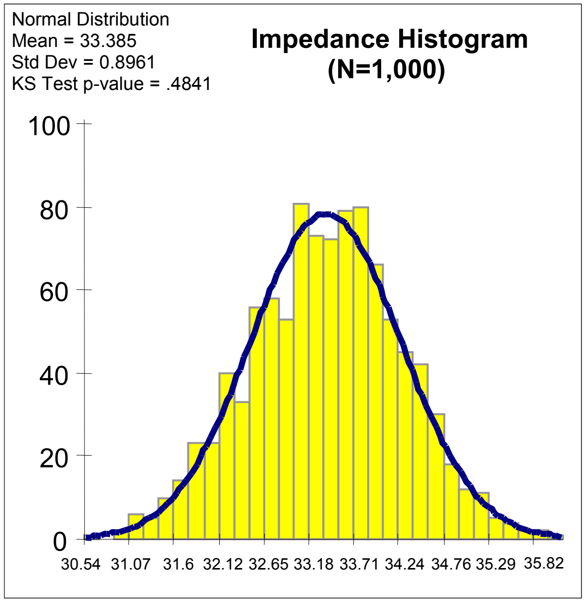
Process Outputs

Process Outputs	
# of Simulations	1,000,000
Mean	33.3189
StdDev	0.9158
LSL	31
USL	35
Normal Distro Statistics	
KS Test p-Value (Normal)	0.0
dpm	38,876.155
Cpk	0.612
Cp	0.728
Sigma Level	1.836
Sigma Capability	2.184
Observed Defect Statistics	
Actual defects	38,286
dpm	38,286.0
95% Conf. Inv Lower	37,910.748
95% Conf. Inv Upper	38,663.929

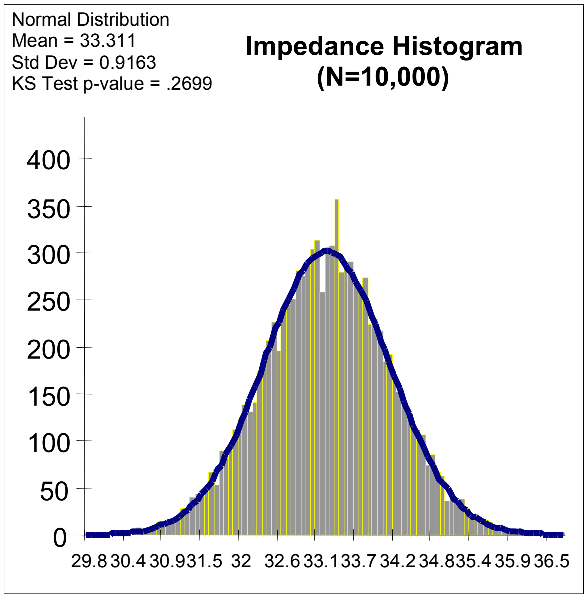
Histograms from Monte Carlo Simulation



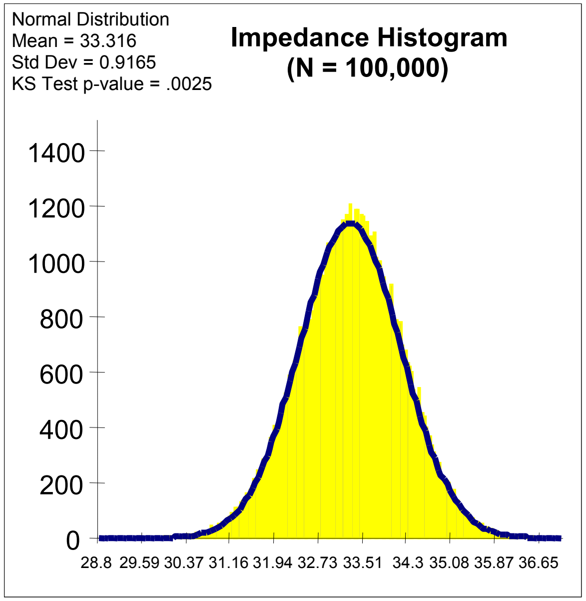
Impedance Histogram (N=100)



Impedance Histogram (N=1,000)

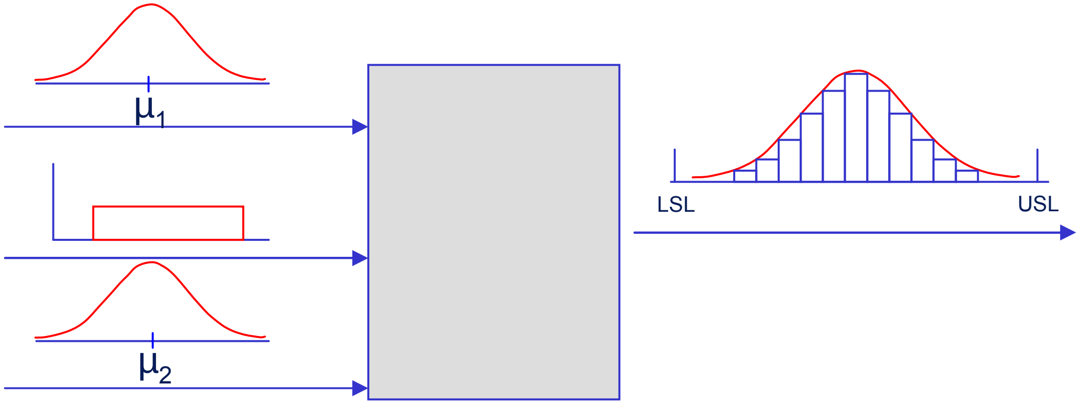


Impedance Histogram (N=10,000)

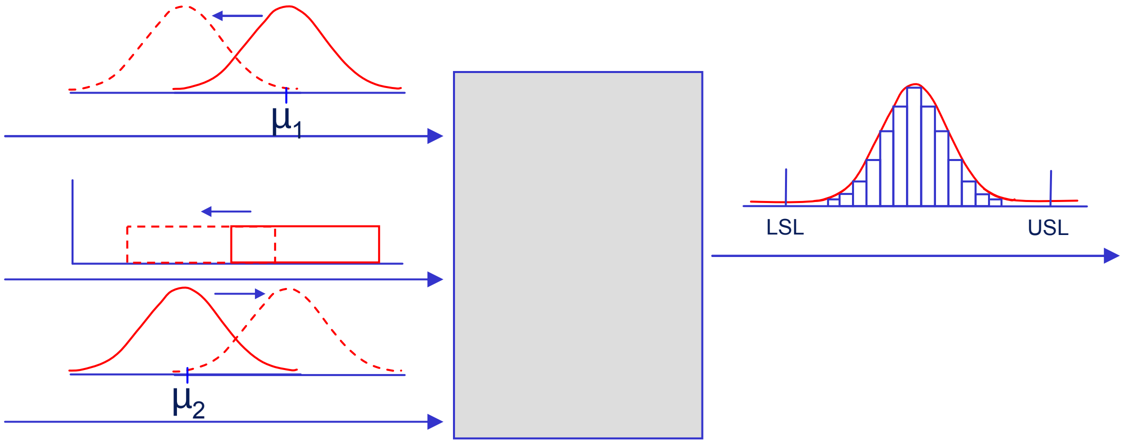


Impedance Histogram (N = 100,000)

Robust Design

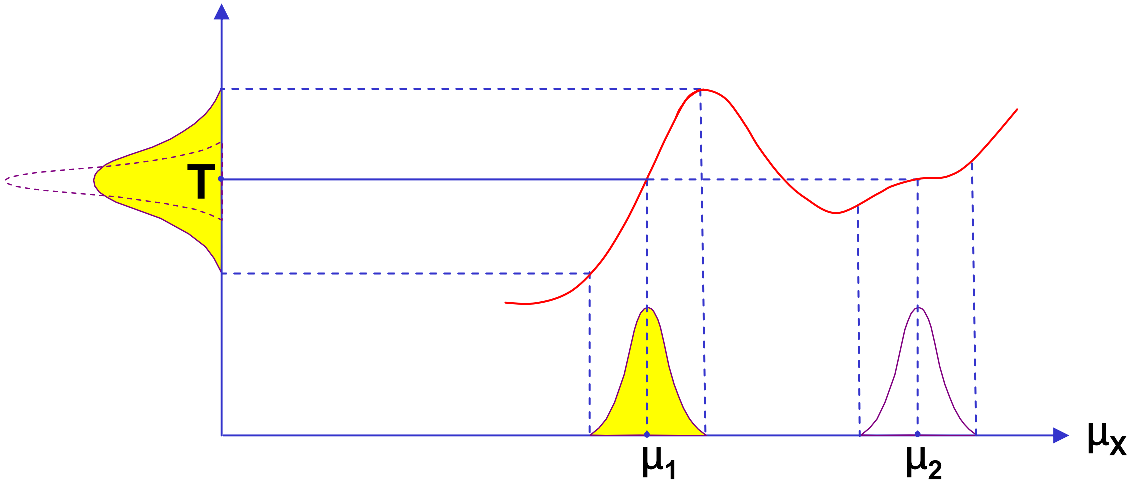


Process of finding the optimal location parameters (i.e., means) of the input variables to minimize dpm.



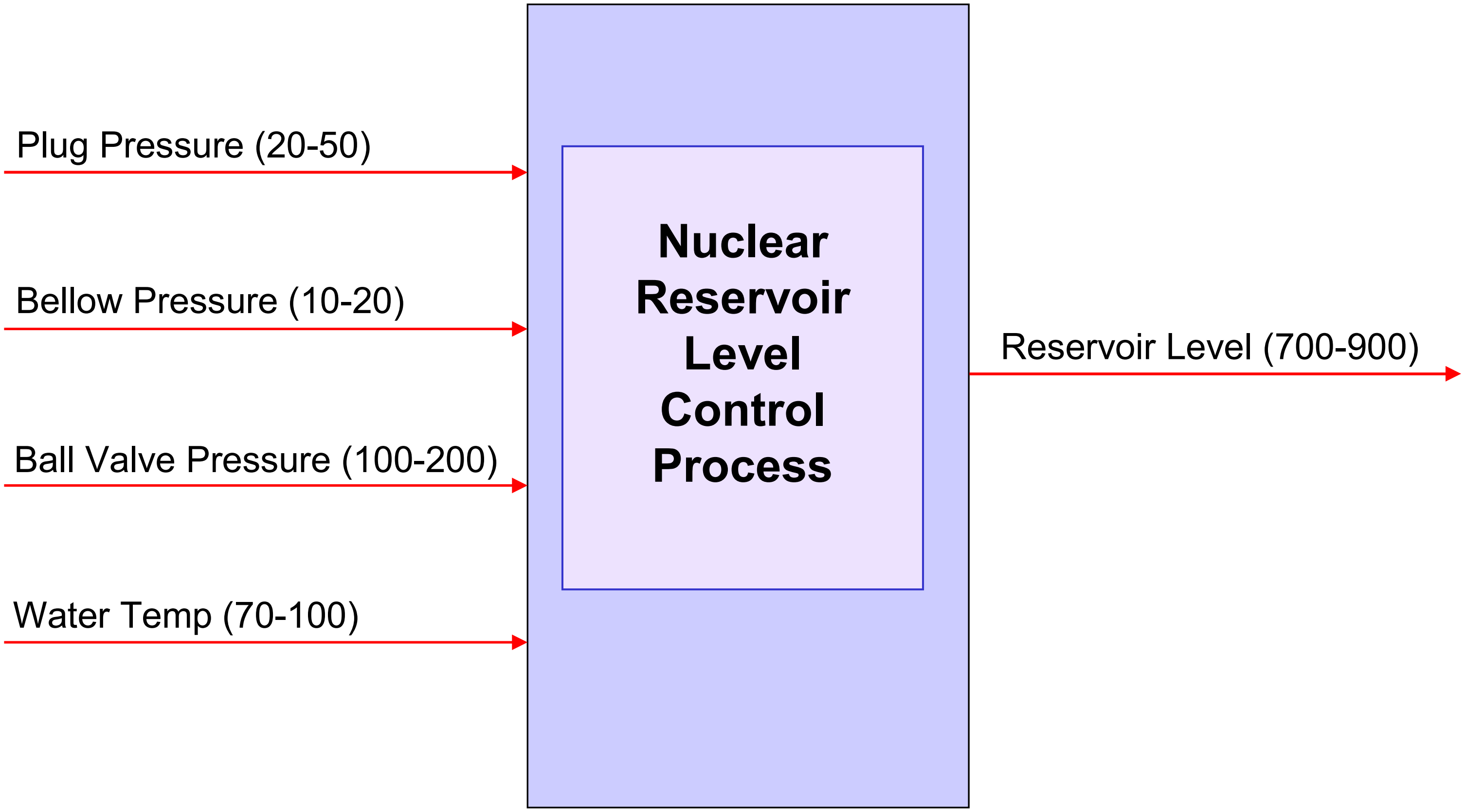
Why Robust Design?

One Input



If μ_X varies, should we select μ_1 or μ_2 to hit y = T?

Robust (Parameter) Design Simulation Example



Plug Pressure (20-50)

Bellow Pressure (10-20)

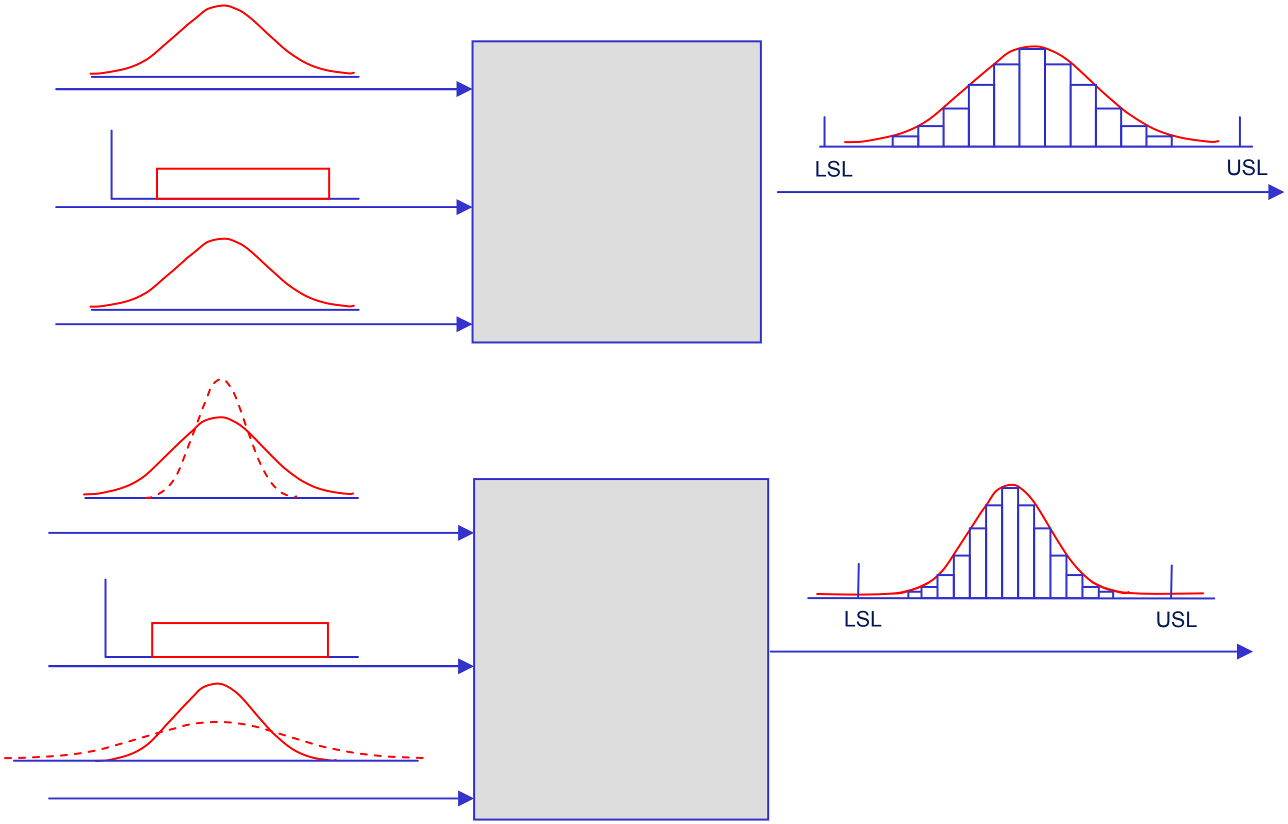
Ball Valve Pressure (100-200)

Water Temp (70-100)

Nuclear Reservoir Level Control Process

Reservoir Level (700-900)

Tolerance Allocation (TA)



The process of quantifying the sensitivity of the output (y) dpm to changes in the input variables' (X's) standard deviations. It provides the designer the ability to perform cost/benefit tradeoffs via assignment of standard deviations to the input variables.

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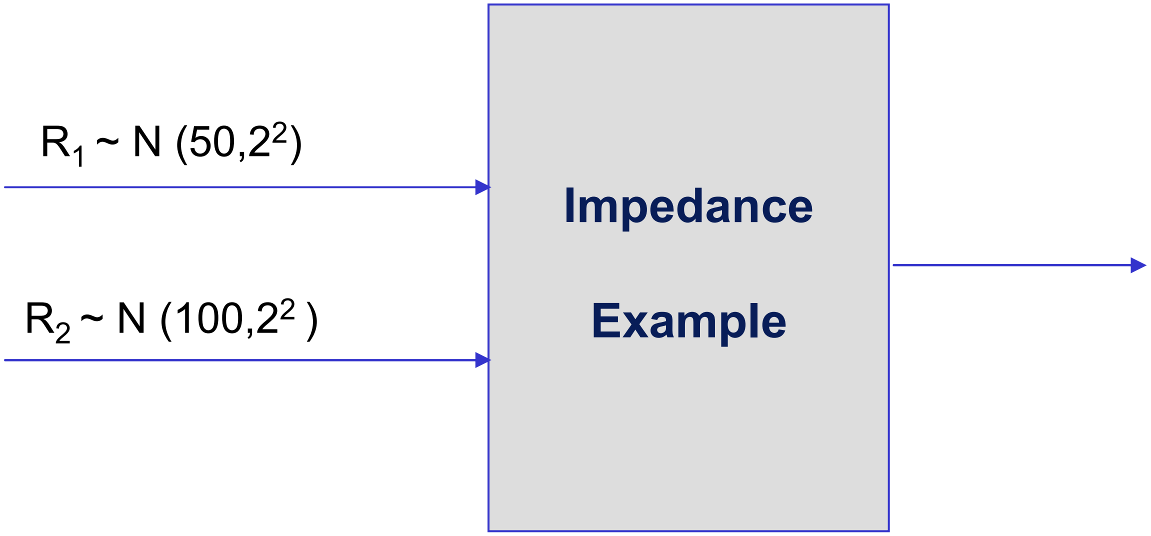
Tolerance Allocation Example



$R_1 \sim N\ (50,2^2)$

$R_2 \sim N\ (100,2^2\ )$

Impedance

Example

$$Z = \frac{R_1 \cdot R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

LSL = 31

USL = 35

If we were able to change a resistor's standard deviation, which resistor, R_1 or R_2, would have the greater impact on the dpm of Z (impedance)?

Tolerance Allocation Example (cont.)

A reduction of R_1 by 50% reduces dpm by an order of magnitude X, while R_2 has little impact.

Tolerance Allocation Table

N = 10,000 (in defects per million)

Impedance Table

	R1	**R2**
-50% Sigma	372.40	34,683
-25% Sigma	8,058	36,849
-10% Sigma	23,906	35,663
Nominal	39,220	39,657
+10% Sigma	59,508	37,556
+25% Sigma	92,398	47,317
+50% Sigma	148,113	46,801

A reduction of R_1's standard deviation by 50% combined with an increase in R_2's standard deviation by 50%

$$R_1 \sim N(50, 1^2)$$

$$R_2 \sim N(100, 3^2)$$

results in a dpm = 1,254.

Introduction to High Throughput Testing (HTT)

- A recently developed technique based on combinatorics
- Used to test myriad combinations of many factors (typically qualitative) where the factors could have many levels
- Uses a minimum number of runs or combinations to do this
- Software (e.g., ProTest) is needed to select the minimal subset of all possible combinations to be tested so that all n-way combinations are tested.
- HTT is not a DOE technique, although the terminology is similar
- A run or row in an HTT matrix is, like DOE, a combination of different factor levels which, after being tested, will result in a successful or failed run
- HTT has its origins in the pharmaceutical business where in drug discovery many chemical compounds are combined together (combinatorial chemistry) at many different strengths to try to produce a reaction.
- Other industries are now using HTT, e.g., software testing, materials discovery, IT (see IT example on next page)

HTT Example

- An IT function in a company wanted to test all 2-way combinations of a variety of computer configuration-related options or levels to see if they would function properly together.
- Here are the factors with each of their options:

  Motherboards (5) : Gateway, ASUS, Micronics, Dell, Compaq
  RAM (3) : 128 MB, 256 MB, 512 MB
  BIOS (3) : Dell, Award, Generic
  CD (3) : Generic, Teac, Sony
  Monitor (5) : Viewsonic, Sony, KDS, NEC, Generic
  Printer (3) : HP, Lexmark, Cannon
  Voltage (2) : 220, 110
  Resolution (2) : 800x600, 1024x768

- How many total combinations are there?
- What is the minimum number of these combinations we will have to test (and which ones are they) in order to determine if every 2-way combination (e.g., Dell Bios with Teac CD) will indeed work properly together?
- To answer this question, we used Pro-Test software. The answer is 25 runs and those 25 combinations are shown on the next page.

High Throughput Testing (HTT)

(for all two-way combinations)

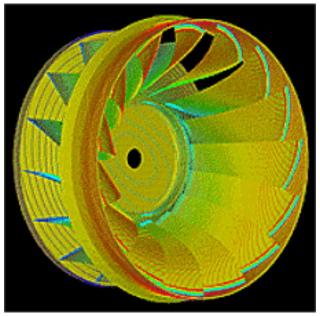
Full Factorial = 8100 runs HTT = 25 runs

	5 Levels	*3 Levels*	*3 Levels*	*3 Levels*	*5 Levels*	*3 Levels*	*2 Levels*	*2 Levels*
	Motherboard	**RAM**	**BIOS**	**CD**	**Monitor**	**Printer**	**Voltage**	**Resolution**
Case 1	ASUS	256 MB	Dell	Generic	Viewsonic	Lexmark	110 V	800 x 600
Case 2	Compaq	512 MB	Dell	Teac	Sony	HP	220 V	1024 x 768
Case 3	Gateway	128 MB	Generic	Sony	KDS	Cannon	220 V	800 x 600
Case 4	Dell	128 MB	Award	Teac	NEC	Cannon	110 V	1024 x 768
Case 5	Micronics	256 MB	Generic	Teac	Generic	Lexmark	220 V	1024 x 768
Case 6	Gateway	256 MB	Award	Sony	Sony	HP	110 V	1024 x 768
Case 7	Micronics	512 MB	Award	Generic	Viewsonic	Cannon	220 V	1024 x 768
Case 8	ASUS	512 MB	Generic	Teac	KDS	HP	220 V	1024 x 768
Case 9	Compaq	128 MB	Award	Generic	Generic	HP	110 V	800 x 600
Case 10	Micronics	512 MB	Generic	Teac	Sony	Lexmark	110 V	800 x 600
Case 11	Dell	256 MB	Award	Generic	KDS	Lexmark	110 V	1024 x 768
Case 12	Gateway	512 MB	Dell	Sony	Generic	Lexmark	110 V	1024 x 768
Case 13	Compaq	256 MB	Generic	Sony	Viewsonic	Cannon	220 V	1024 x 768
Case 14	ASUS	128 MB	Dell	Sony	NEC	Cannon	220 V	800 x 600
Case 15	Micronics	128 MB	Dell	Sony	KDS	Lexmark	220 V	800 x 600
Case 16	Gateway	128 MB	Generic	Teac	Viewsonic	HP	110 V	800 x 600
Case 17	Dell	128 MB	Dell	Sony	Sony	Cannon	110 V	1024 x 768
Case 18	ASUS	256 MB	Award	Sony	Generic	Cannon	220 V	1024 x 768
Case 19	Compaq	512 MB	Dell	Sony	NEC	Lexmark	110 V	800 x 600
Case 20	Gateway	256 MB	Generic	Generic	NEC	Cannon	220 V	800 x 600
Case 21	Micronics	512 MB	Generic	Teac	NEC	HP	220 V	800 x 600
Case 22	ASUS	256 MB	Generic	Generic	Sony	HP	110 V	800 x 600
Case 23	Dell	512 MB	Generic	Sony	Viewsonic	HP	220 V	1024 x 768
Case 24	Compaq	256 MB	Dell	Generic	KDS	Cannon	220 V	1024 x 768
Case 25	Dell	128 MB	Generic	Sony	Generic	HP	110 V	800 x 600

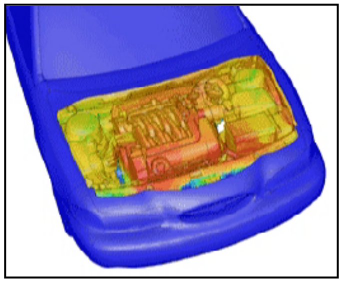
Examples of Simulation and High Performance Computing (HPC)

Power

Simulation of stress and vibrations of turbine assembly for use in nuclear power generation →



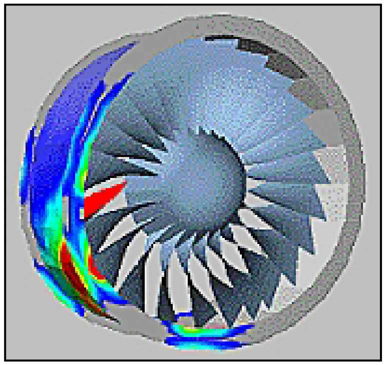
Automotive



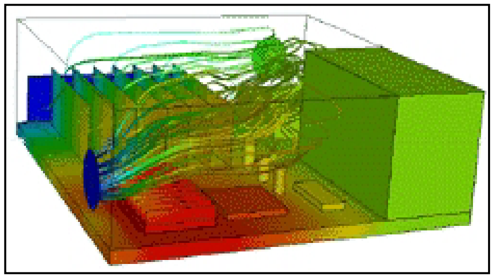
← Simulation of underhood thermal cooling for decrease in engine space and increase in cabin space and comfort

Aerospace

Evaluation of dual bird-strike on aircraft engine nacelle for turbine blade containment studies →

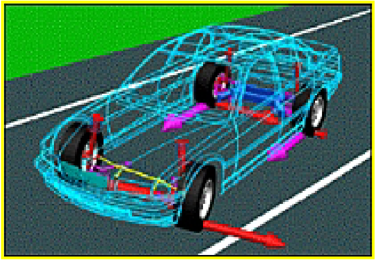


Electronics



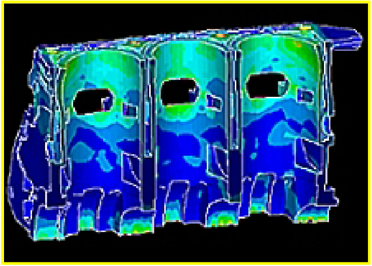
← Evaluation of cooling air flow behavior inside a computer system chassis

Examples of Computer Aided Engineering (CAE) and Simulation Software



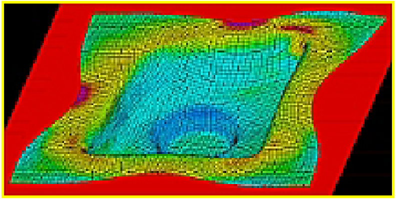
Mechanical motion: Multibody kinetics and dynamics

- ADAMS®
- DADS



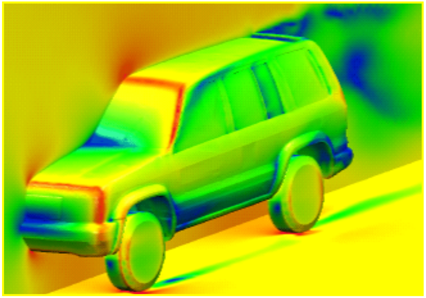
Implicit Finite Element Analysis: Linear and nonlinear statics, dynamic response

- MSC.Nastran™, MSC.Marc™
- ANSYS®
- Pro MECHANICA
- ABAQUS® Standard and Explicit
- ADINA



Explicit Finite Element Analysis : Impact simulation, metal forming

- LS-DYNA
- RADIOSS
- PAM-CRASH®, PAM-STAMP



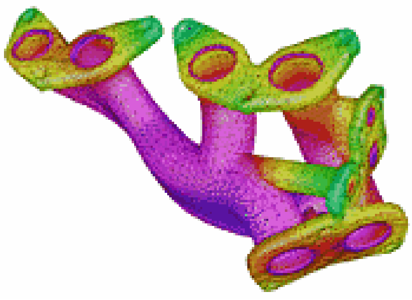
General Computational Fluid Dynamics: Internal and external flow simulation

- STAR-CD
- CFX-4, CFX-5
- FLUENT®, FIDAP™
- PowerFLOW®

Examples of Computer Aided Engineering (CAE) and Simulation Software (cont.)

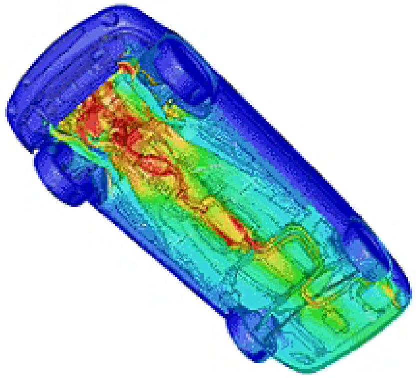
Preprocessing: Finite Element Analysis and Computational Fluid Dynamics mesh generation

- ICEM-CFD
- Gridgen
- Altair® HyperMesh®
- I-deas®
- MSC.Patran
- TrueGrid®
- GridPro
- FEMB
- ANSA

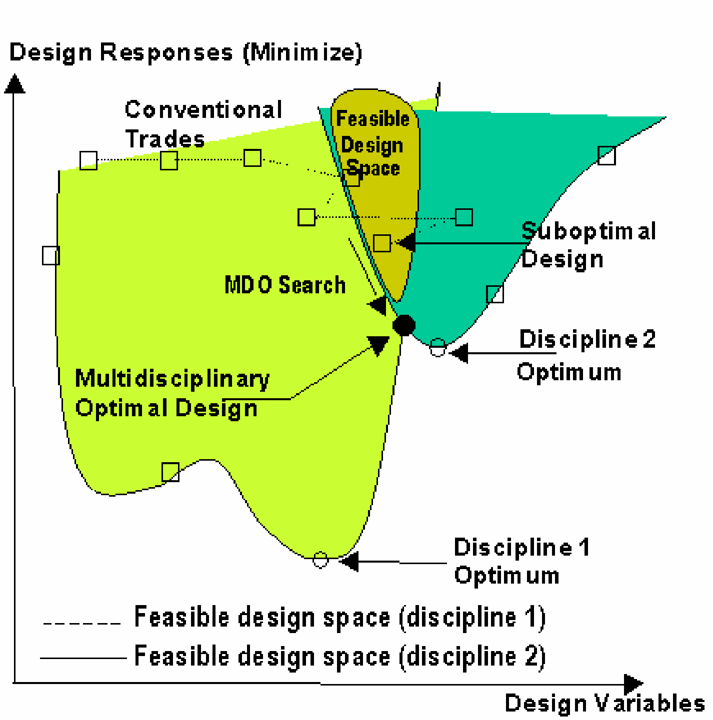


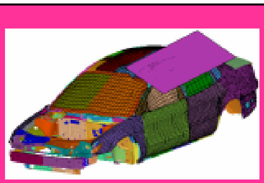
Postprocessing: Finite Element Analysis and Computational Fluid Dynamics results visualization

- Altair® HyperMesh®
- I-deas
- MSC.Patran
- FEMB
- EnSight
- FIELDVIEW
- ICEM CFD Visual3 2.0 (PVS)
- COVISE



Multidisciplinary Design Optimization (MDO): A Design Process Application





- CFD
- Structures
- Performance
- Controls
- Cost

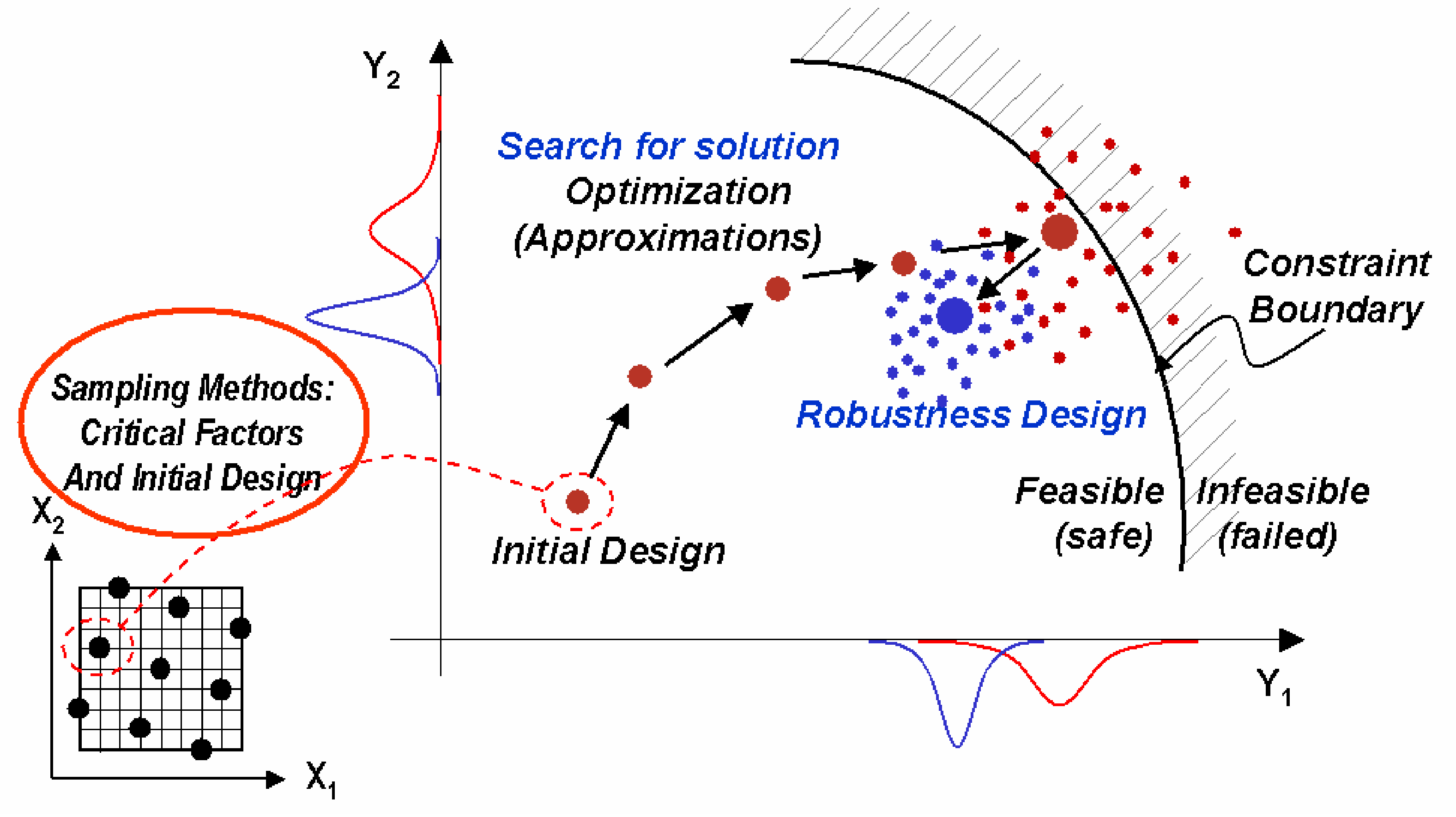
- NVH
- Safety
- Durability
- Controls Stability
- Cost

Key Elements of MDO

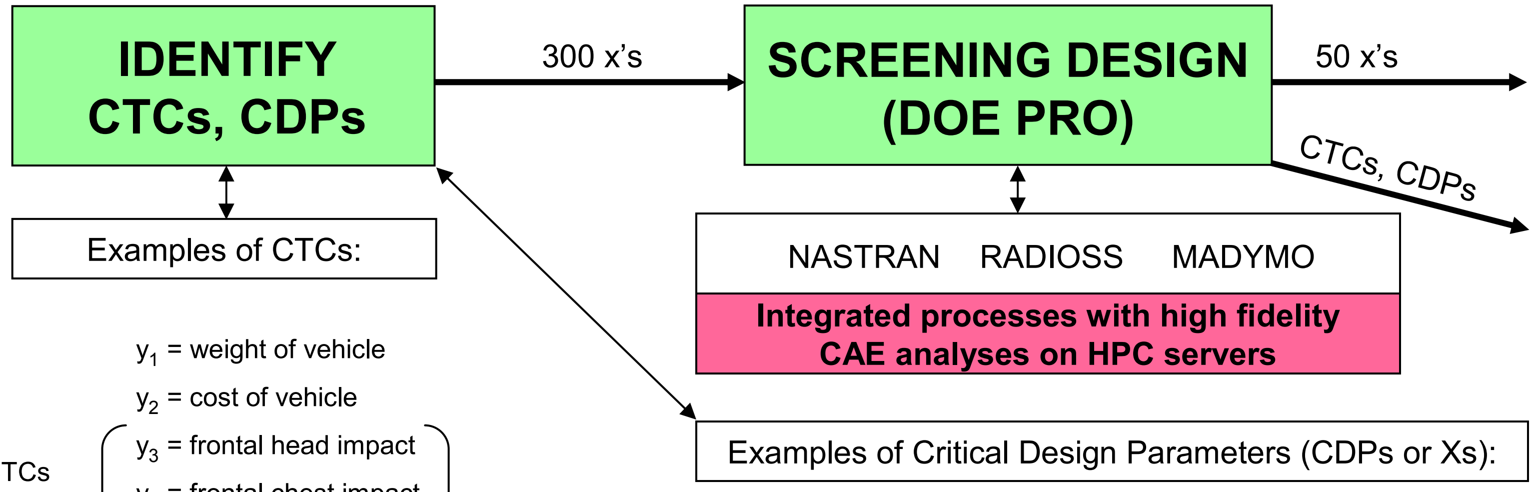
- Massive Computational Problem;
- Solution by decomposition effective for complex systems;
- Multiprocessor computing simplifies MDO solutions conceptually & enables solutions previously intractable;
- Aids in the management of the design process.

Mastery of interactions between the disciplines (or, subsystems) is as important as the methods & tools used within a single discipline

MDO: A Design Improvement Process



DFSS/MDO Process for Automotive Vehicle Design



IDENTIFY CTCs, CDPs

300 x's

SCREENING DESIGN (DOE PRO)

50 x's

CTCs, CDPs

Examples of CTCs:

NASTRAN RADIOSS MADYMO

Integrated processes with high fidelity CAE analyses on HPC servers

Examples of Critical Design Parameters (CDPs or Xs):

y_1 = weight of vehicle

y_2 = cost of vehicle

Safety CTCs with constraints specified by FMVSS (Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standards):

y_3 = frontal head impact

y_4 = frontal chest impact

y_5 = toe board intrusion

y_6 = hip deflection

y_7 = rollover impact

y_8 = side impact

(y_3–y_8: RADIOSS, DYNA, MADYMO)

no federal requirements on these CTCs:

y_9 = internal aerodynamics (airflow)

y_{10} = external aerodynamics (airflow)

(y_9–y_{10}: CFD)

y_{11} = noise

y_{12} = vibration (e.g., steering wheel)

y_{13} = harshness (e.g., over bumps, shocks)

y_{14} = durability (at 100K miles)

(y_{11}–y_{14}: NASTRAN)

x_1 = roof panel material

x_2 = roof panel thickness

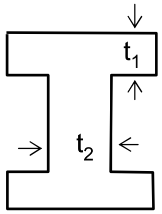
x_3 = door pillar dimensions ⇒ i beam

x_4 = shape/geometry

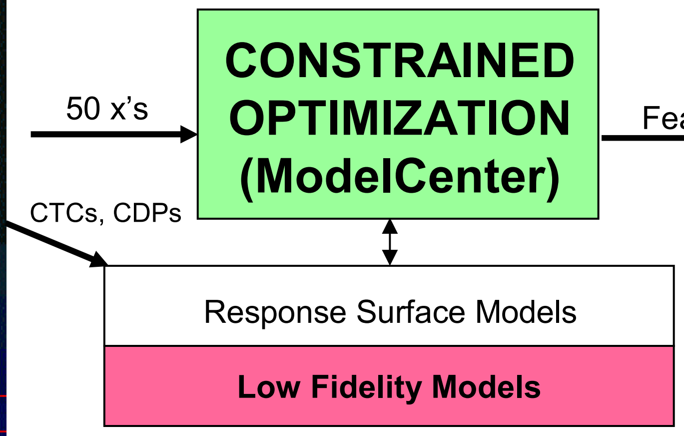
x_5 = windshield glass

x_6 = hood material, sizing and thickness

x_7 = under hood panel material, sizing and thickness



DFSS/MDO Process for Automotive Vehicle Design (cont.)



50 x's

CTCs, CDPs

CONSTRAINED OPTIMIZATION (ModelCenter)

Feasible Designs

Response Surface Models

Low Fidelity Models

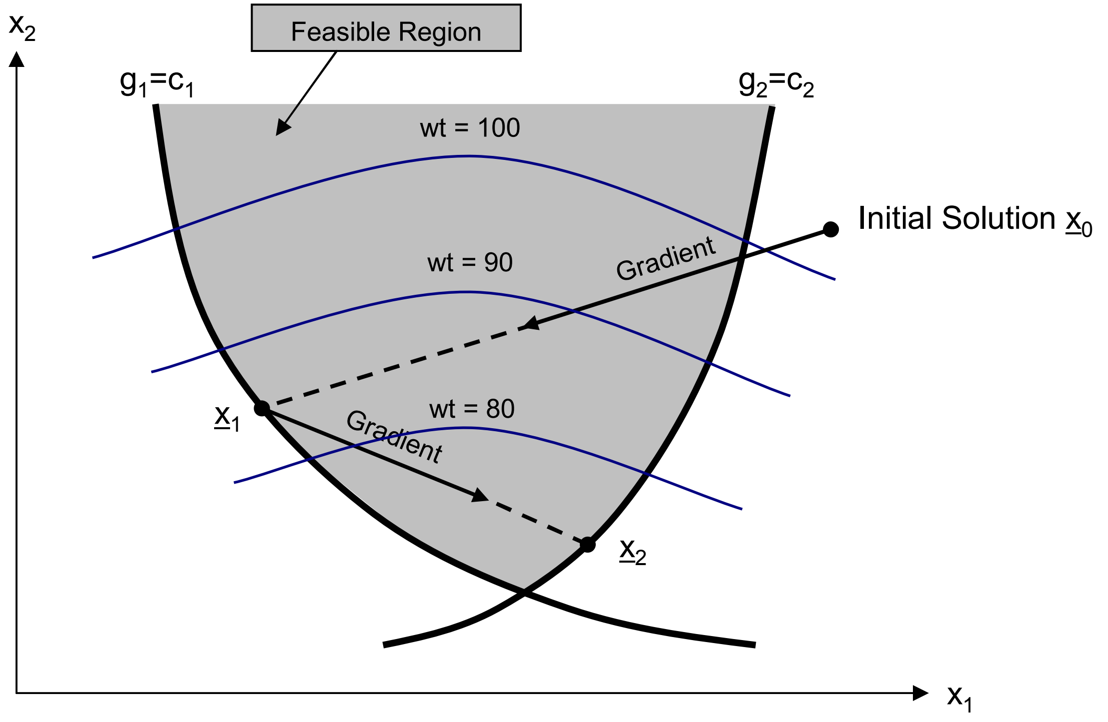
Example

y_1 = Weight (wt)

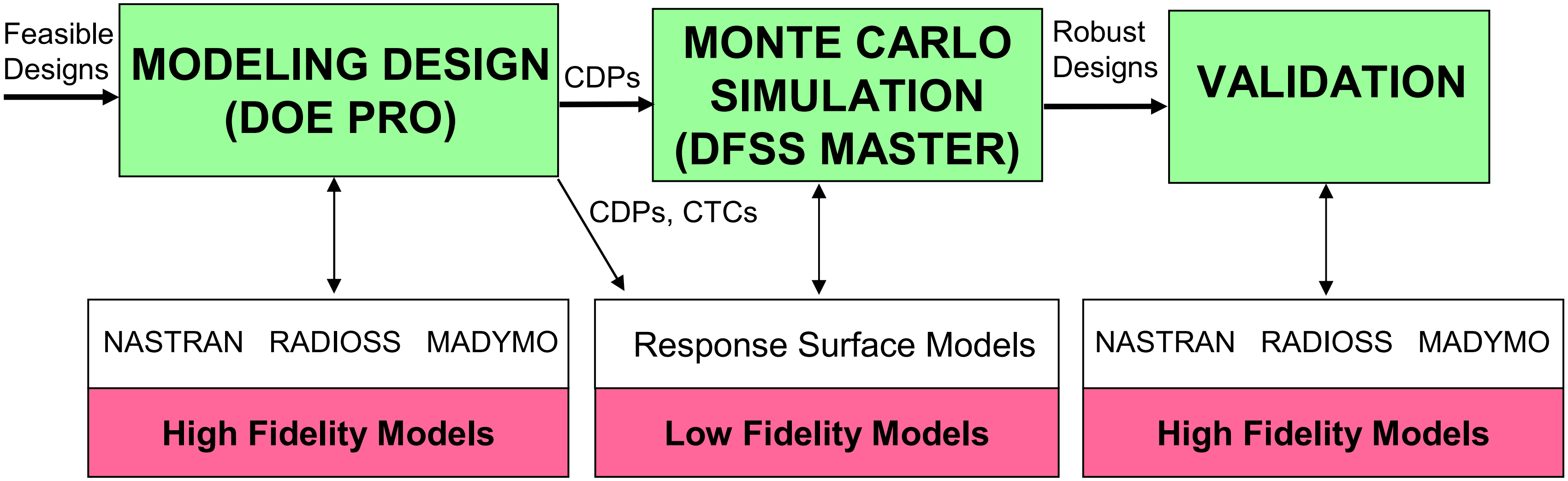
g_1 = Safety (Constraint: $g_1 \leq c_1$)

g_2 = NVH (Constraint: $g_2 \leq c_2$)

Assume y_1, g_1, and g_2 are all functions of x_1, x_2



DFSS/MDO Process for Automotive Vehicle Design (cont.)



Feasible Designs

MODELING DESIGN (DOE PRO)

CDPs

MONTE CARLO SIMULATION (DFSS MASTER)

Robust Designs

VALIDATION

CDPs, CTCs

NASTRAN RADIOSS MADYMO

High Fidelity Models

Response Surface Models

Low Fidelity Models

NASTRAN RADIOSS MADYMO

High Fidelity Models

Air Academy Associates

Environments Where MDO/HPC Is Beneficial

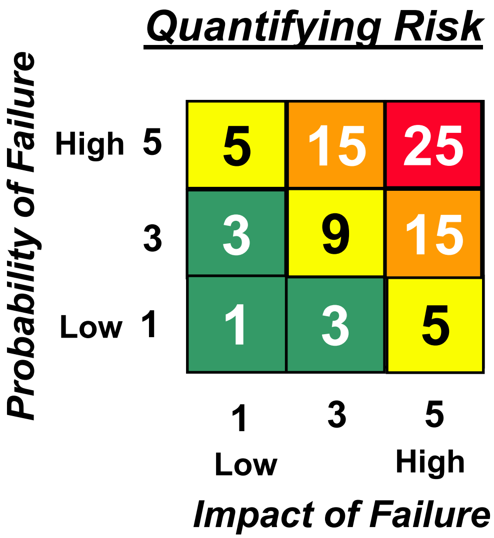
Design of complex vehicles & systems results in a simulation environment with:

- A high number of design variables
- A substantial number of design subsystems and engineering disciplines
- Interdependency and interaction between the subsystems
- High resolution, complex models across several engineering disciplines

Risk Assessment

- Assess risks of key areas: technology, cost, schedule, market, etc.
- Use formal tools: FMEA, etc.
- Quantify risks: probability of failure and impact of failure
- Formulate responsive projects to reduce high risks
- Track progress with quantitative risk “waterfall”

Quantifying Risk



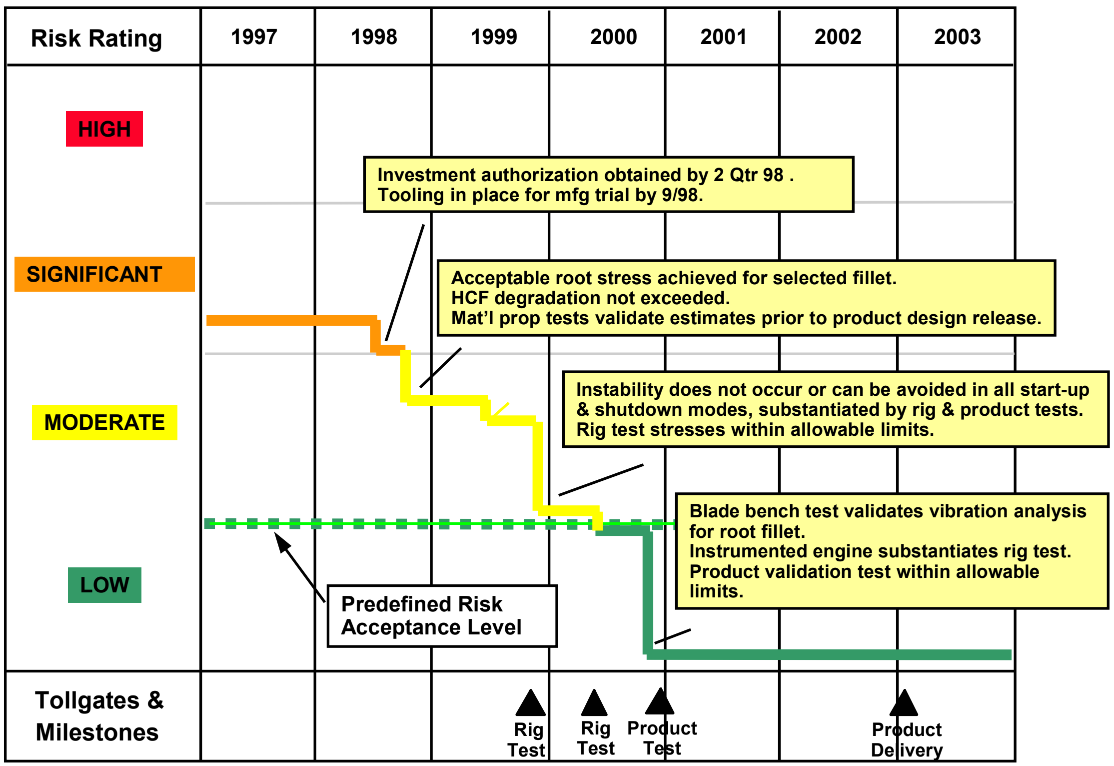
Probability of Failure

		1 Low	3	5 High
High	5	5	15	25
	3	3	9	15
Low	1	1	3	5

Impact of Failure

R	Show stopper
O	Significant risk
Y	Fix before production
G	Proceed with caution

Tracking Risk



Investment authorization obtained by 2 Qtr 98 . Tooling in place for mfg trial by 9/98.

Acceptable root stress achieved for selected fillet. HCF degradation not exceeded. Mat’l prop tests validate estimates prior to product design release.

Instability does not occur or can be avoided in all start-up & shutdown modes, substantiated by rig & product tests. Rig test stresses within allowable limits.

Blade bench test validates vibration analysis for root fillet. Instrumented engine substantiates rig test. Product validation test within allowable limits.

Predefined Risk Acceptance Level

Characteristics of a Successful DFSS Implementation

- **Commitment and leadership from the top**
- **Measurable, "stretch" goals for each project**
- **Accountability for project success**
- **Involvement and support of *everyone***
- **Training and implementing an extremely powerful, yet easy-to-use toolset for predicting quality and making tradeoffs before the product or process is even built**

- **It's very easy to focus on the last item...**
- **But, the first four – involving *leadership* and *cultural change* – are even more critical for success**

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