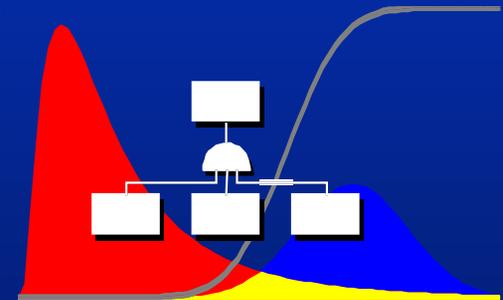


Empowering Engineers to Generate Six-Sigma Quality Designs

by

Dr. Andreas Vlahinos, Advanced Engineering Solutions LLC

Kenneth Kelly, Ahmad Pesaran & Terry Penney, NREL



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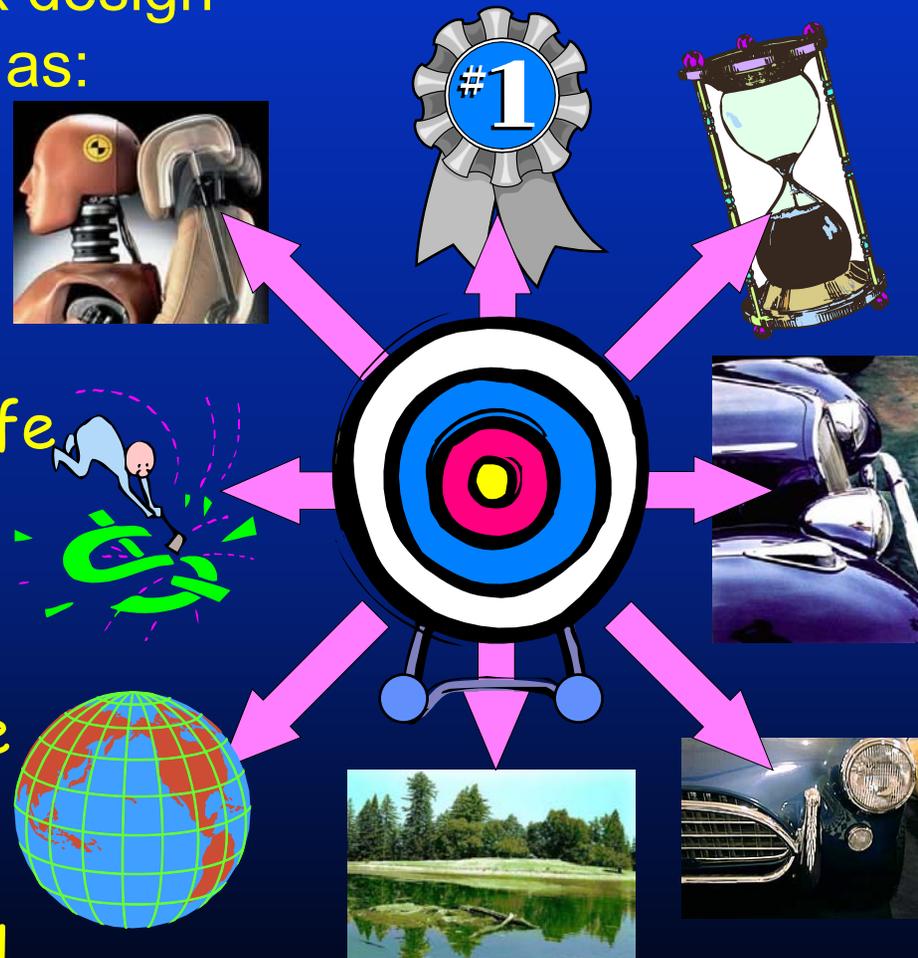


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Contradicting Design Requirements

The need for innovative tools is apparent now more than ever as more complex design requirements are surfacing such as:

- Cost
- Performance & safety
- Quality
- Time to market & short life cycle
- Environmental impacts
- Aesthetics (wow, lust for the product, I got to have it ...)
- Major Changes in Industry's Business Model



Quality - Robust Design

- **Definition of Robust Design:**
Deliver customer expectations at profitable cost regardless of:
 - customer usage
 - variation in manufacturing
 - variation in supplier
 - variation in distribution, delivery & installation
 - degradation over product life
- **Goals of Robust Design (shift and squeeze)**
 - Shift performance mean to the target value
 - Reduce product's performance variability



Statistical Design Performance Simulation?

“ You ‘ve got to be passionate lunatics about the quality issue ...”

Jack Welch

“U.S. autos fight poor quality reputation ...”

Joe Miller / The Detroit News

“ Product quality requires managerial, technological and statistical concepts throughout all the major functions of the organization ...”

Josheph M. Juran

Variation (thickness, properties, surface finish, loads, etc.) is ... ***THE ENEMY***

DOE, Six Sigma, Statistical FEA, Behavioral Modeling ... ***THE DEFENCE***

Improved Quality reduced Total Cost

Cost of Defect or Failure

- Lost Customers
- Liability (R&D)
- Recalls (production)
- Rework

Examples:

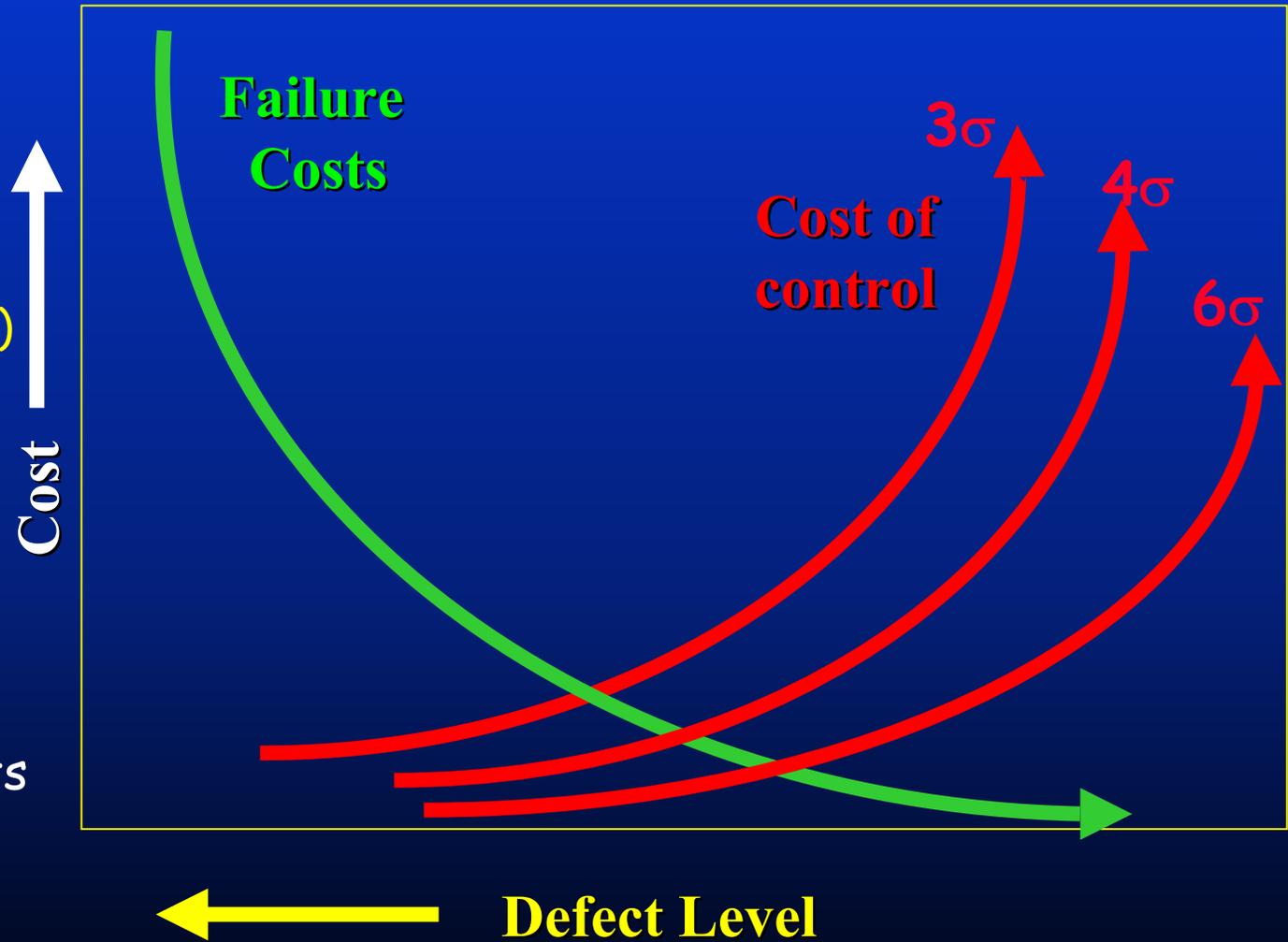
Titanic

Asbestos

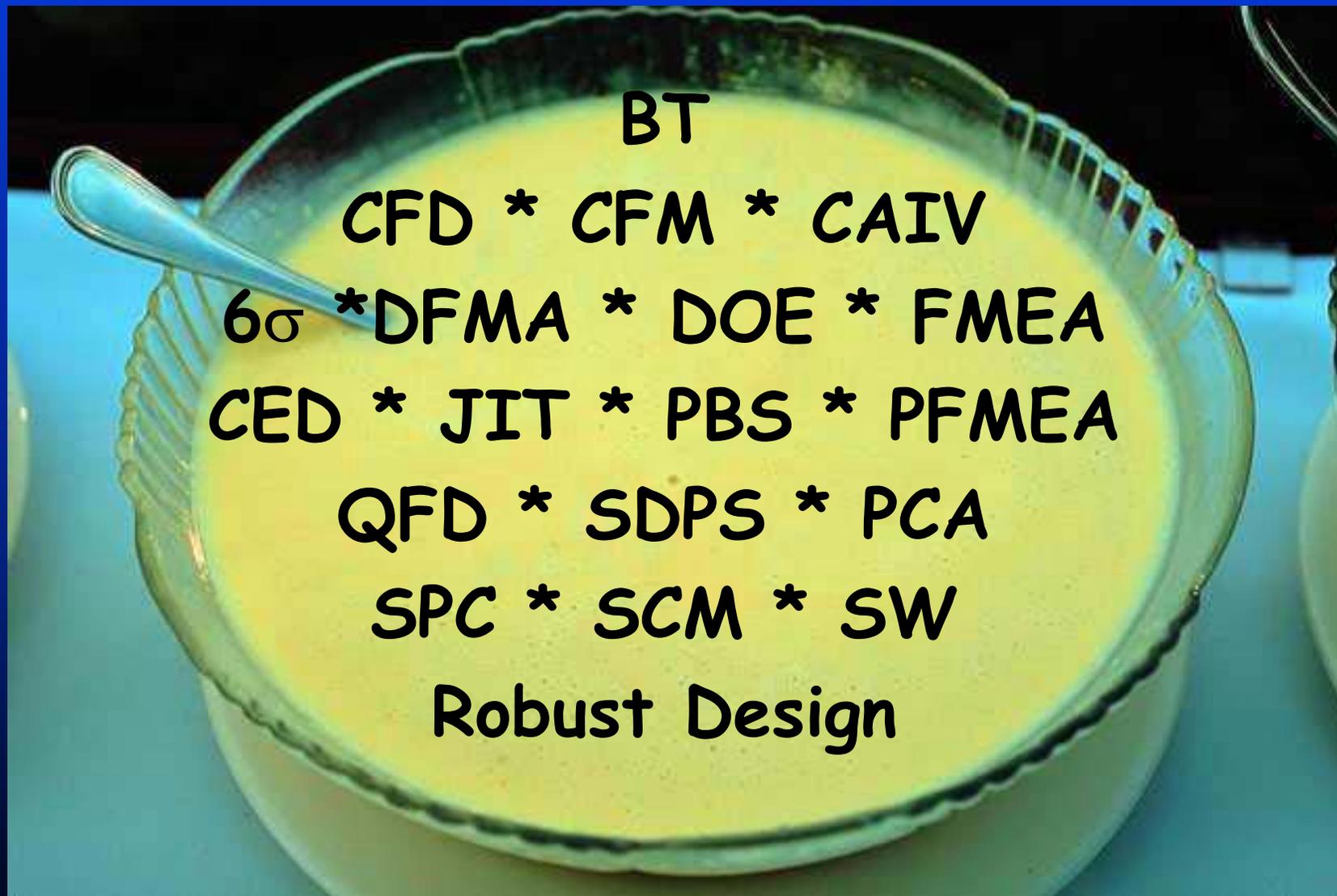
Breast Implants

Bhopal, India

...



Elements of Quality Process: The alphabet soup



Elements of Quality Management Process

- Agile Improvement Process
- Axiomatic Design *
- Benchmarking & Bench-trending
- Catch-ball
- Cellular Manufacturing
- Continuous Flow Development
- Continuous Flow Manufacturing
- Cycle Time Management
- Defect Reduction
- Design for Manufacturing and Assembly
- Design of Experiments
- Failure Modes effects Analysis
- Cause and Effect Diagrams
- Just In Time
- Performance Based Specifications Process
- Failure Mode Effects Analysis
- Quality Function Deployment
- Robust Design
- Self-Directed Work Teams
- Statistical Design Performance Simulation
- Process Capability Analysis
- Statistical Process Control
- Supply Chain Management
- Synchronous Workshops
- Theory of Constraints *
- Thinking Process Reality Trees
- Total Productive Maintenance

Elements of Quality Management Process

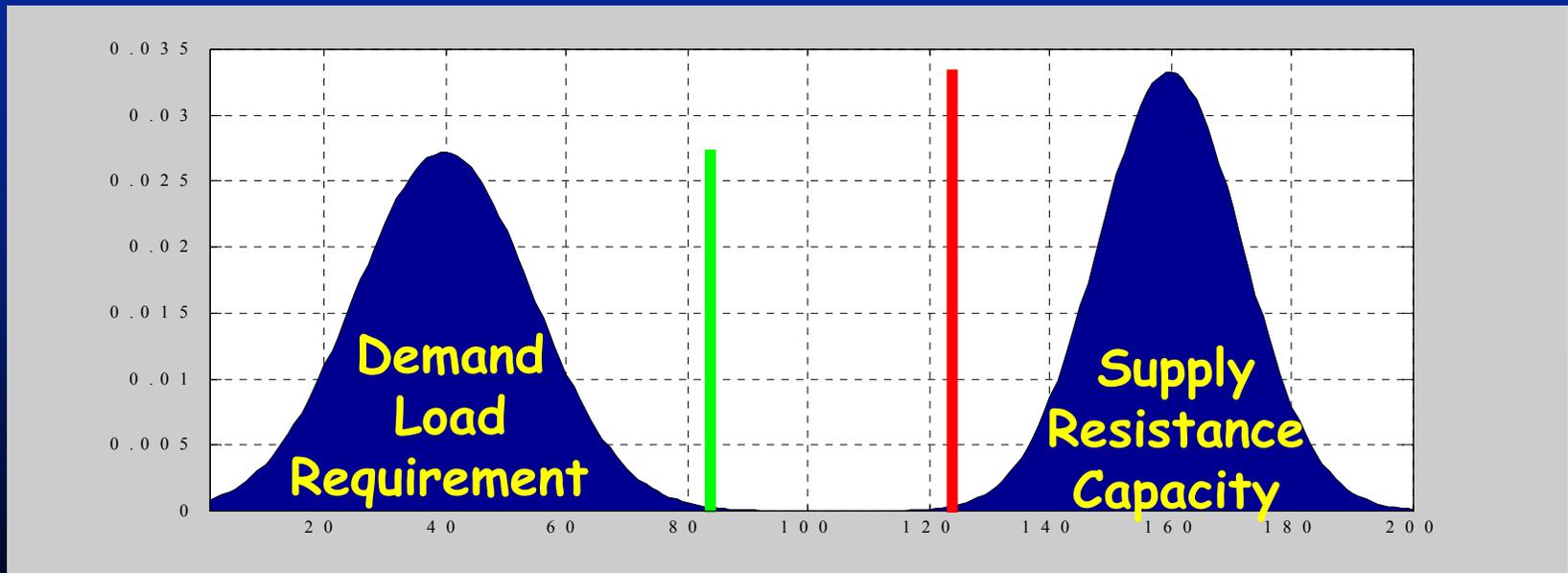


- Although all the elements of quality management process are closely connected they remain apart because they have been developed independently from each other
- Integration of these tools is critical to the organization and necessary for successful federation and robust optimization efforts



Traditional Deterministic Approach

- Accounts for uncertainties through the use of empirical Safety factors:
 - Are derived based on past experience
 - Do not guarantee safety or satisfactory performance
 - Do not provide sufficient information to achieve optimal use of available resources



- **Noise parameters:**
Factors that are beyond the control of the designer or too expensive to control or change
 - material property variability
 - manufacturing process limitations
 - environment temperature & humidity
 - component degradation with time
 - ...
- **Control Parameters:**
Factors that the designer can control
 - geometric design variables
 - material selections
 - design configurations
 - manufacturing process settings
 - ...

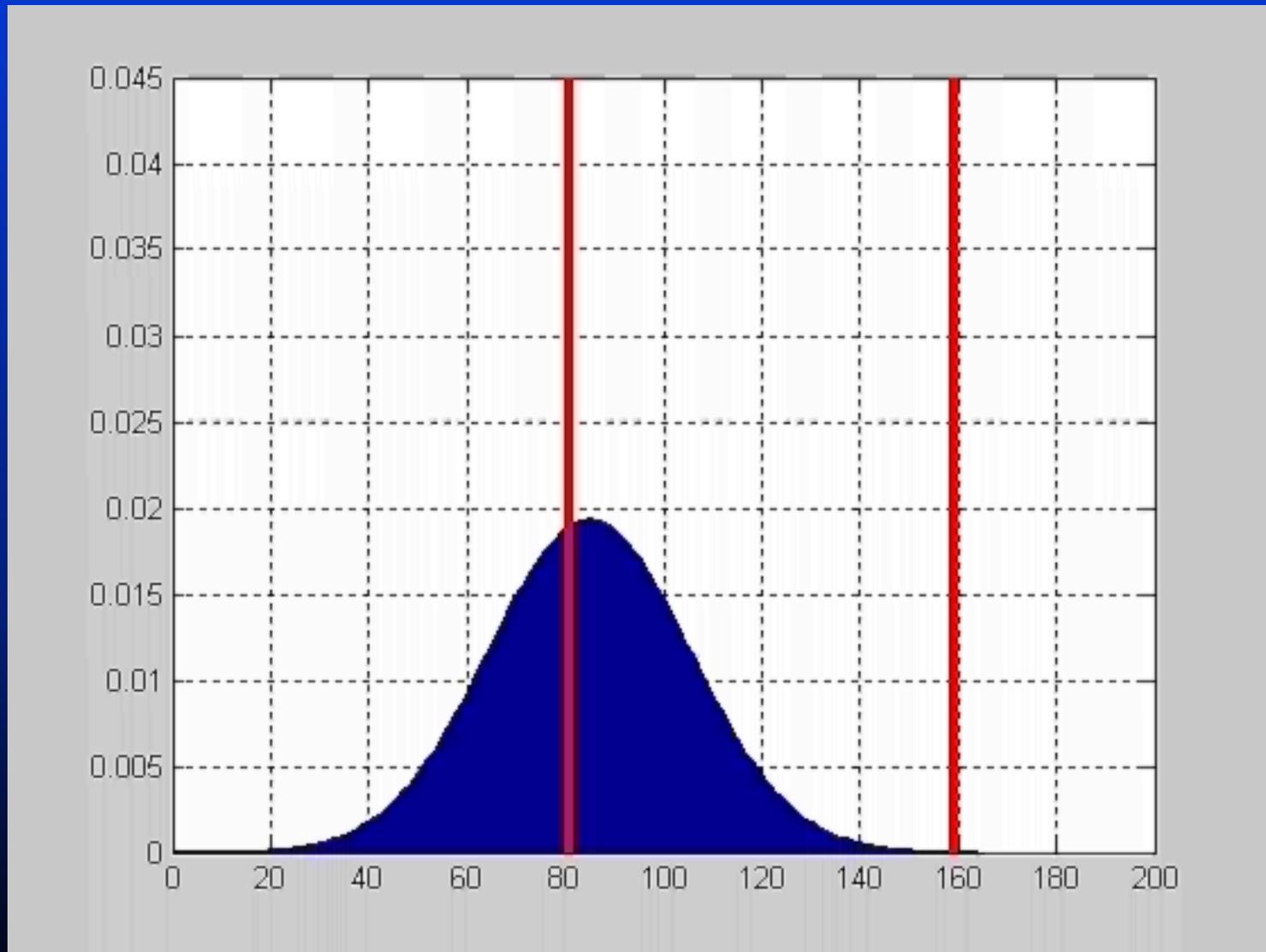


Tools for Robust Design

- Design Of Experiments
 - Exploits nonlinearities and interactions between noise & control parameters to reduce product performance variability
 - full factorial, fractional factorial, Monte-Carlo, LHC
- Response Surface Methods
 - Central Composite Design
 - Box-Behnken Design
- 6-sigma design
 - Identifying & qualifying causes of variation
 - Centering performance on specification target
 - Achieving Six Sigma level robustness on the key product performance characteristics with respect to the quantified variation



Shift and Squeeze



Sources of Assembly Variation: Part Dimensions

Size variations in parts result in location variations in assembled features



CETOL 6 σ

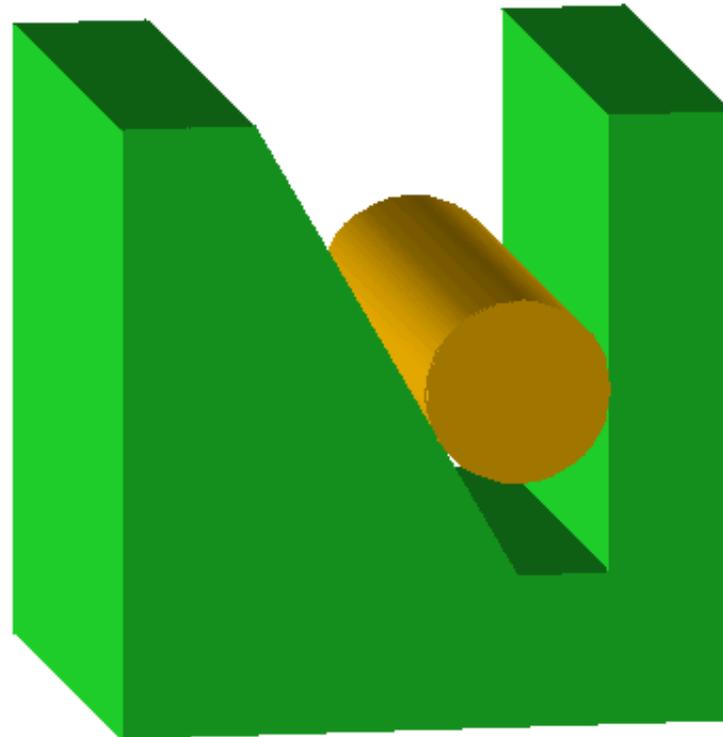
Mechanical Variation
Management System

3D Tolerance Analysis /
Allocation Software

Sensitivity and Statistical
Analysis

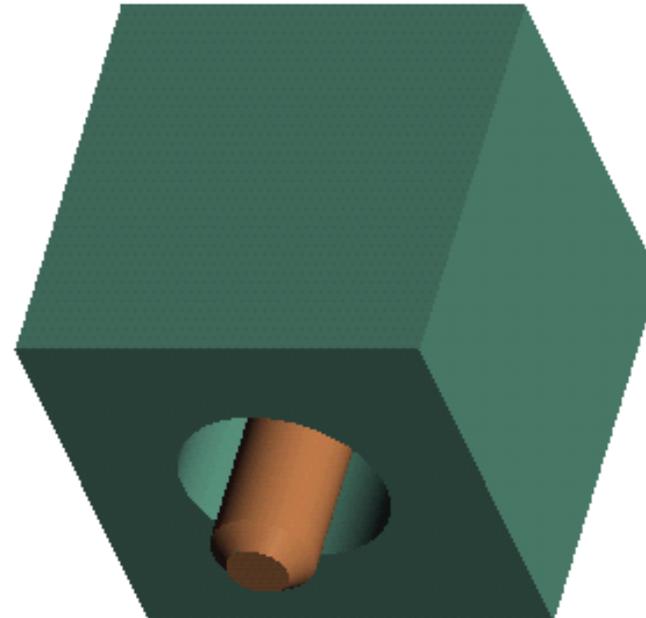
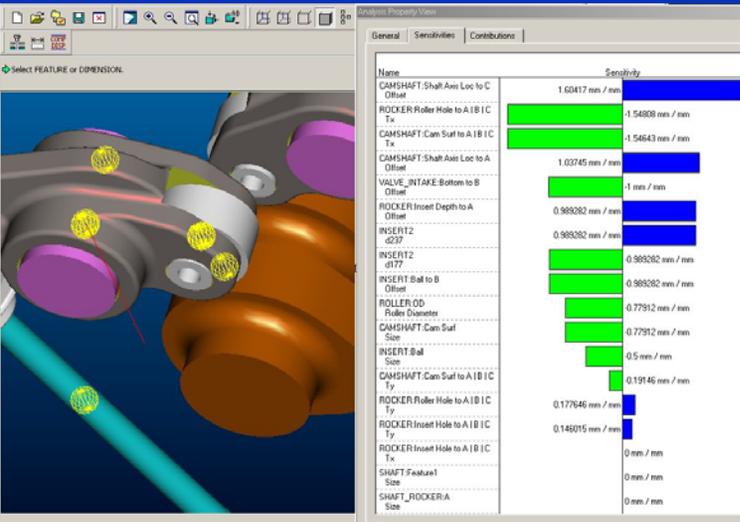
Leverages Mfg Process
Capability Data

Optimized for DFSS Experts
and Pro/E Users



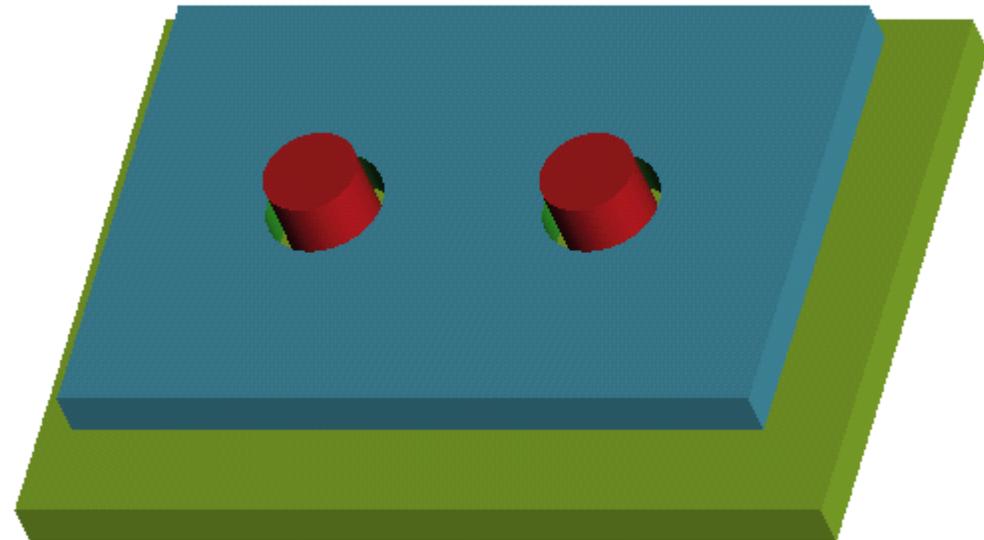
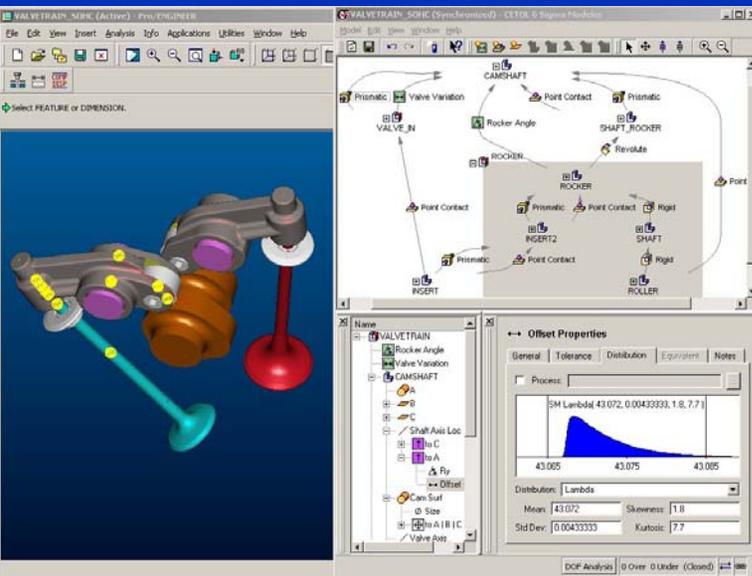
Sources of Assembly Variation: Multiple Configurations of Assembly

Tools like CE/TOL addresses the issue that one assembly constraint in Pro/E can have many configurations affecting variation

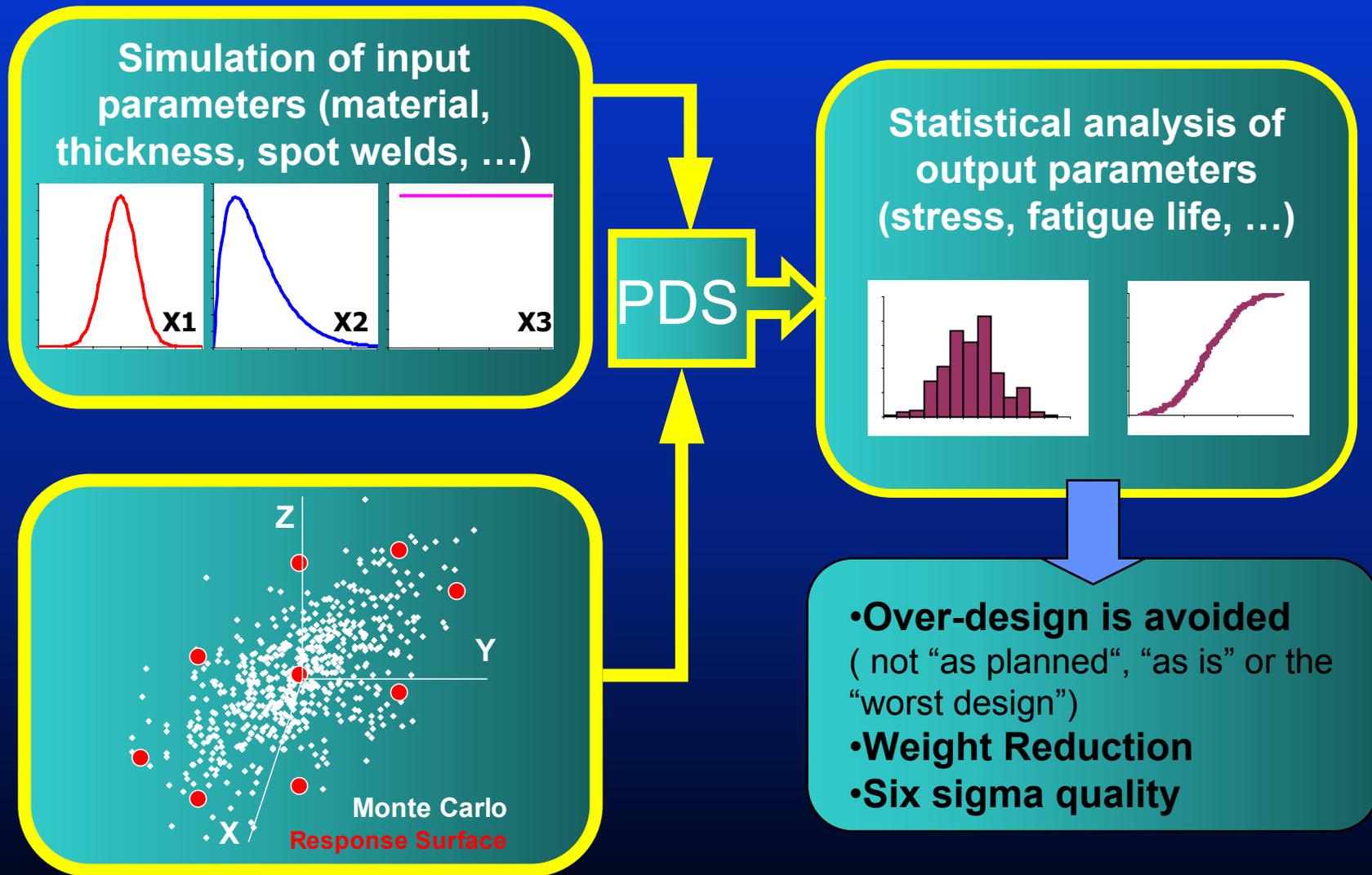


Sources of Assembly Variation: Fastened Interface Variation

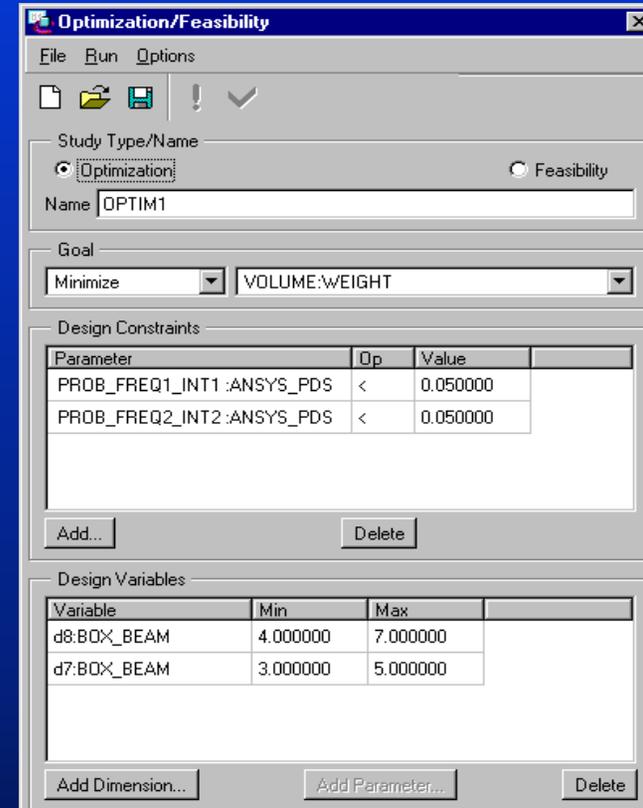
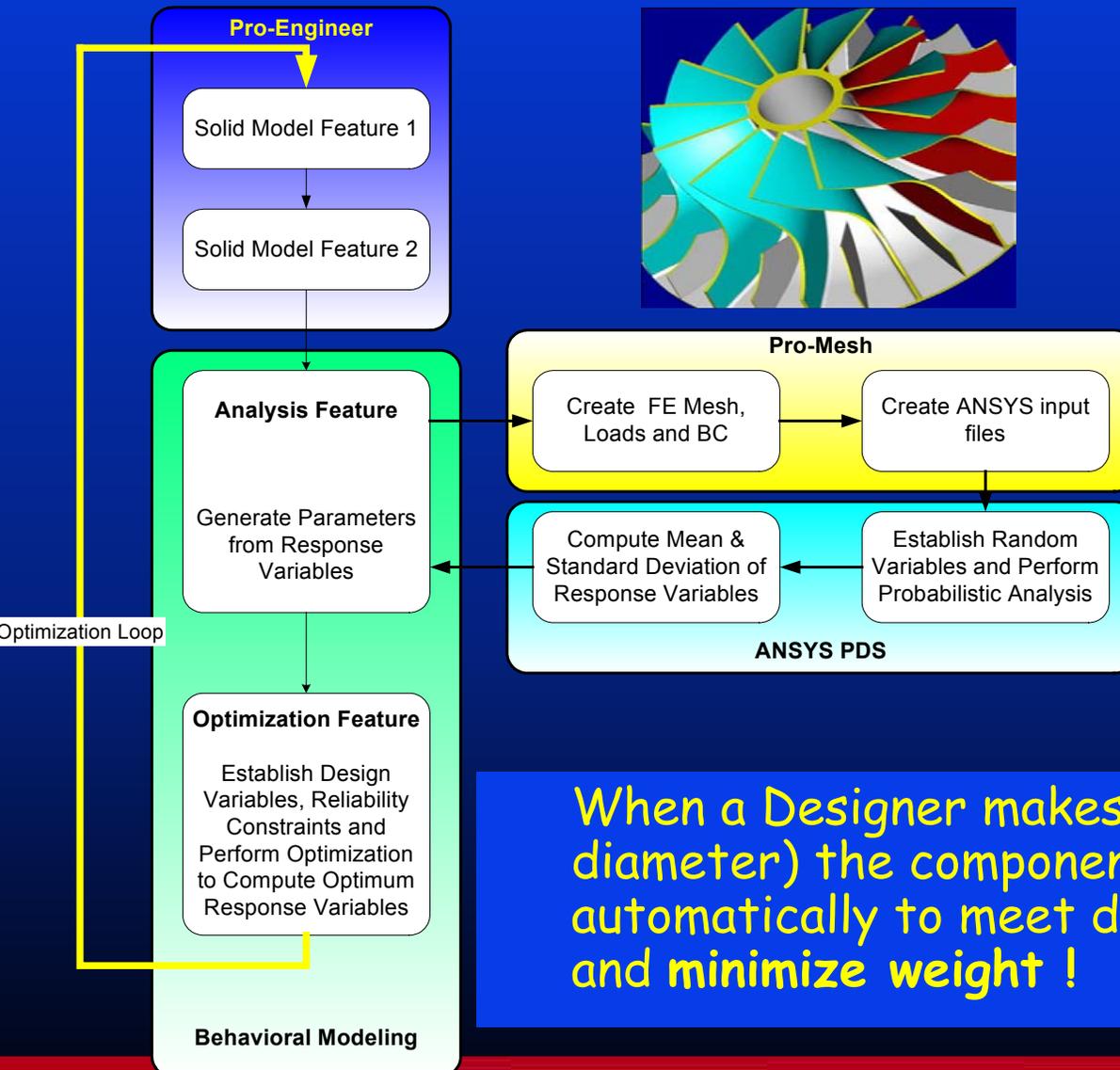
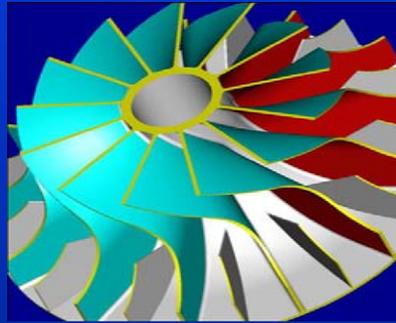
- Higher level assembly constraints require unique representation
- CETOL recognizes full range of configurations



Statistical Design Performance Simulation



Reliability Based Optimization within CAD



When a Designer makes a change (i.e. hole diameter) the component thickness updates automatically to meet desired quality criteria and minimize weight !

Reusable Workflow

Optimization Loop

Sampling Technique:
LHS, CCM or D-Optimal
Regression analysis technique:
Forward-stepwise-regression
Optimization Method:
Sequential Unconstrained

no

Are σ
Quality
Levels
Acceptable?

PDS Loop

$\mu_{t_{gap}}$ $\sigma_{t_{gap}}$
 μ_R σ_R
 $\mu_{F_{rate}}$ $\sigma_{F_{rate}}$

Sampling Technique:
Box-Behnken Matrix design

Regression analysis technique:
Forward-stepwise-regression

$\mu_{T_{max}}$,
 $\sigma_{T_{max}}$
 μ_{dT}
 σ_{dT}

σ Level for T_{max} target
 σ Level for dT target
 σ Level for dP target

PDM

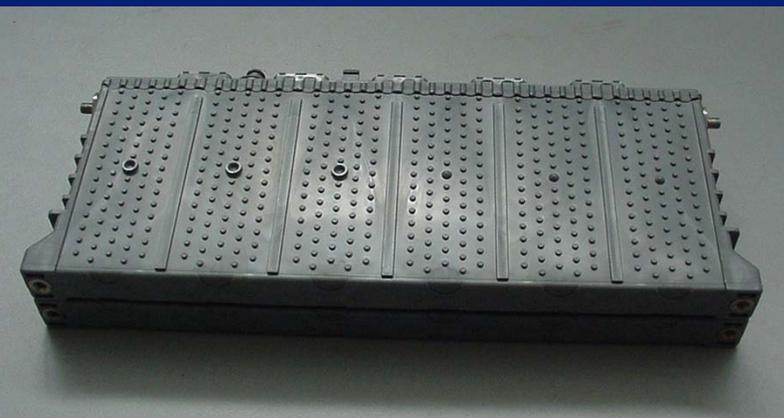
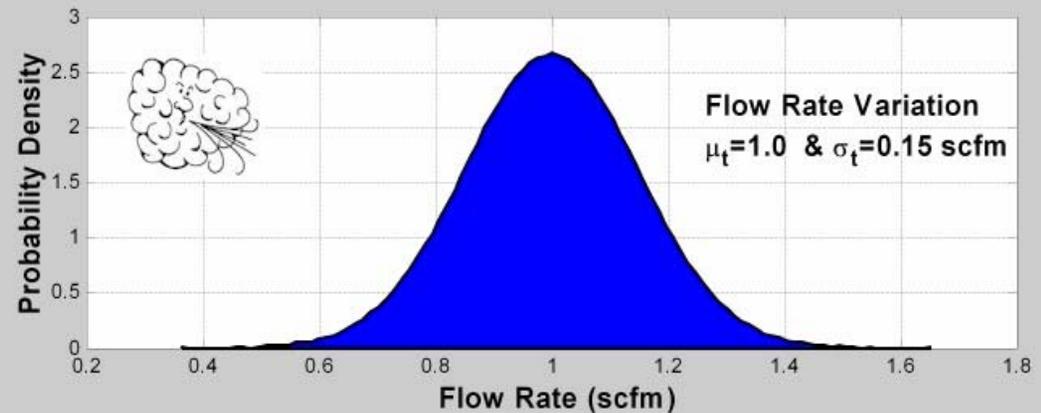
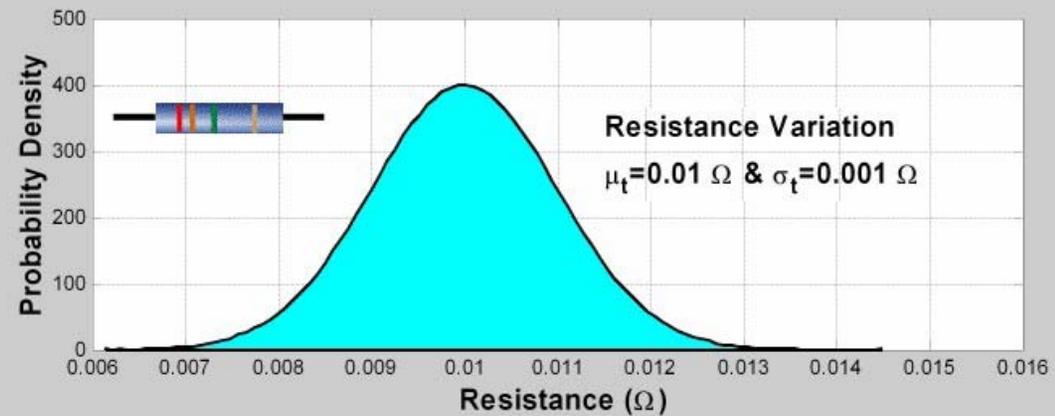
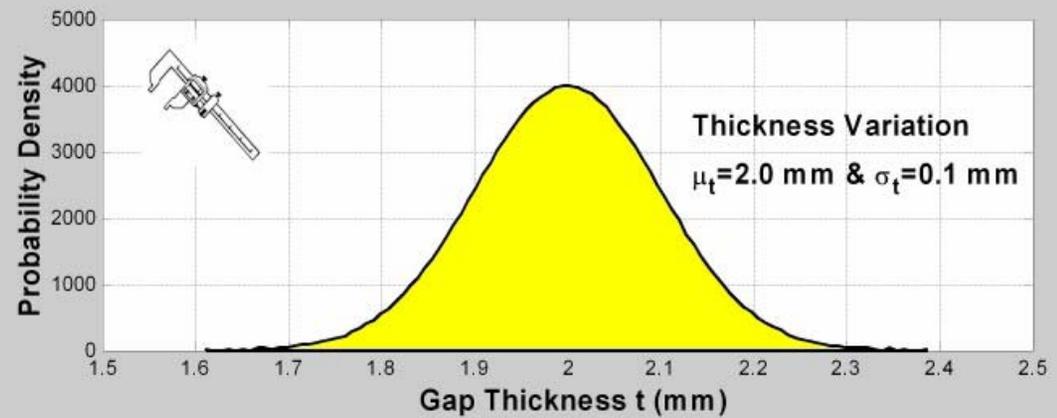
t_{gap}
R
 F_{rate}

Parametric
Deterministic
CAD/FEA Model

T_{max}
 dT
 dP

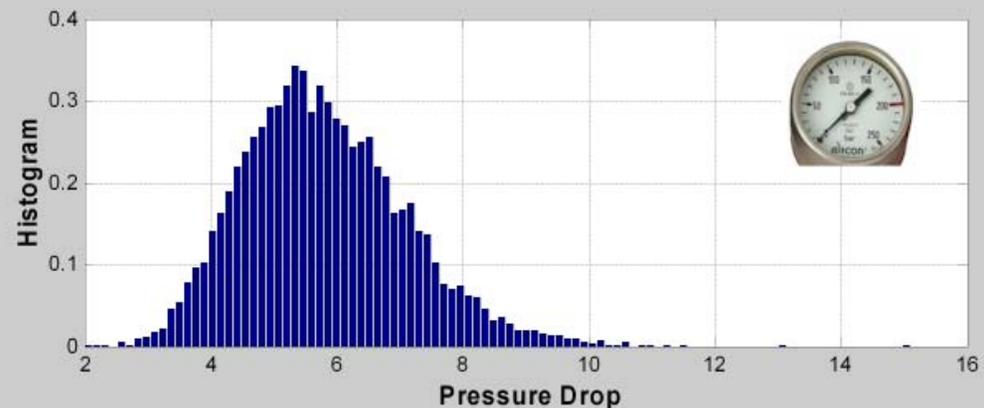
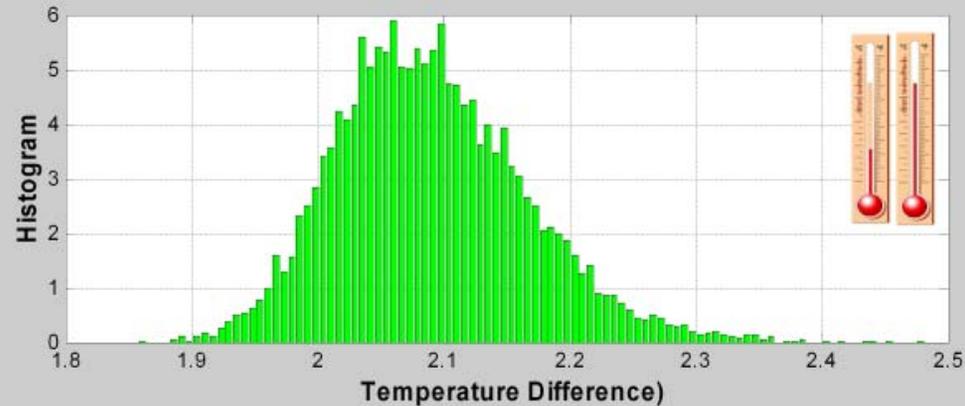
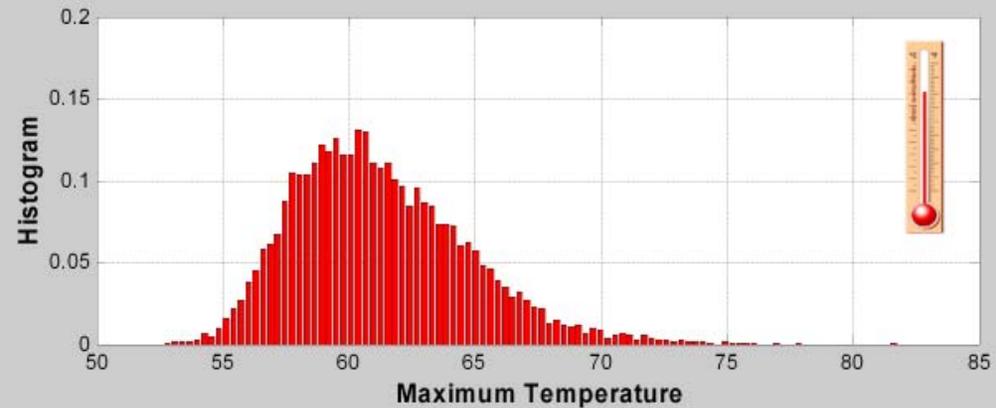
Inputs with Variation

- Gap Thickness
- Cell Resistance
- Flow Rate
- Six input parameters:
 1. $\mu_{t_{\text{gap}}}$
 2. $\sigma_{t_{\text{gap}}}$
 3. μ_R
 4. σ_R
 5. μ_{Frate}
 6. σ_{Frate}



Outputs

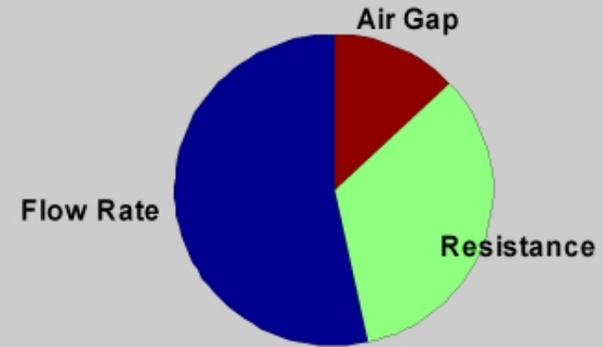
- SMART Attributes
 - Simple
 - Measurable
 - Agree to
 - Reasonable
 - Time-based
- Outputs - variation
 - max temperature
 - differential temperature
 - pressure drop
- Six input parameters:
 - $\mu_{T_{max}}$, μ_{dT} , μ_{dP}
 - $\sigma_{T_{max}}$, σ_{dT} , σ_{dP}



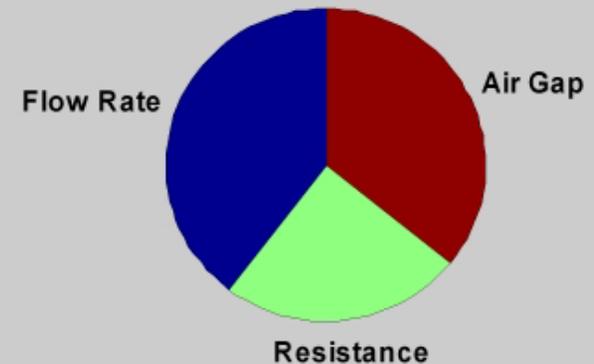
Sensitivity Analysis

- Sensitivity of the design variables on the response attributes
 - The flow rate has the most impact on the maximum temperature
 - All three input design variables have about equal effect on the temperature differential
 - The internal battery resistance has no effect on the pressure drop.

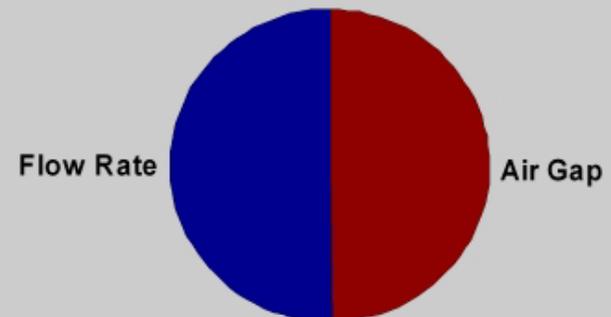
Sensitivity of Design Variables on Max Temperature



Sensitivity of Design Variables on dT

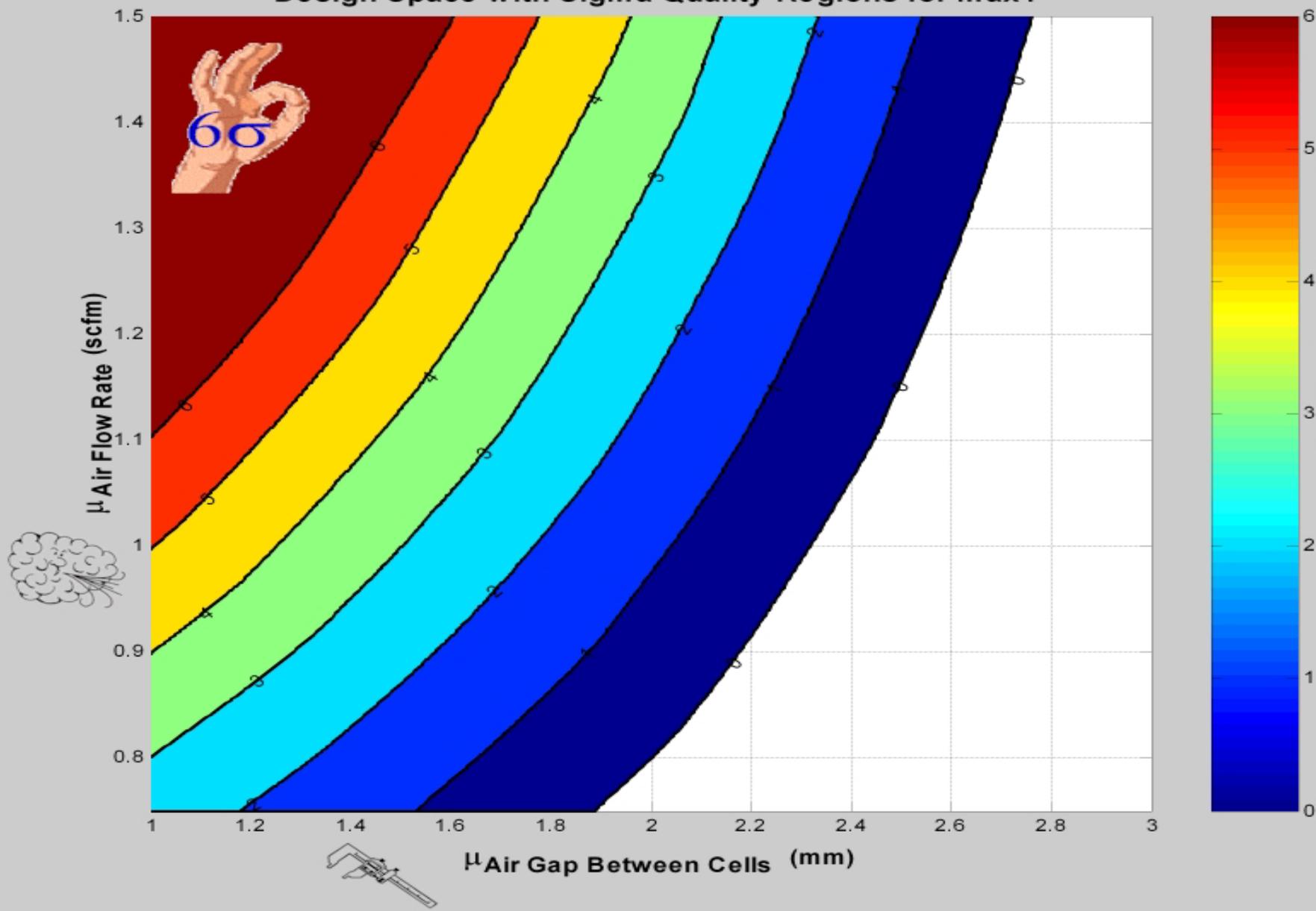


Sensitivity of Design Variables on Pressure Drop



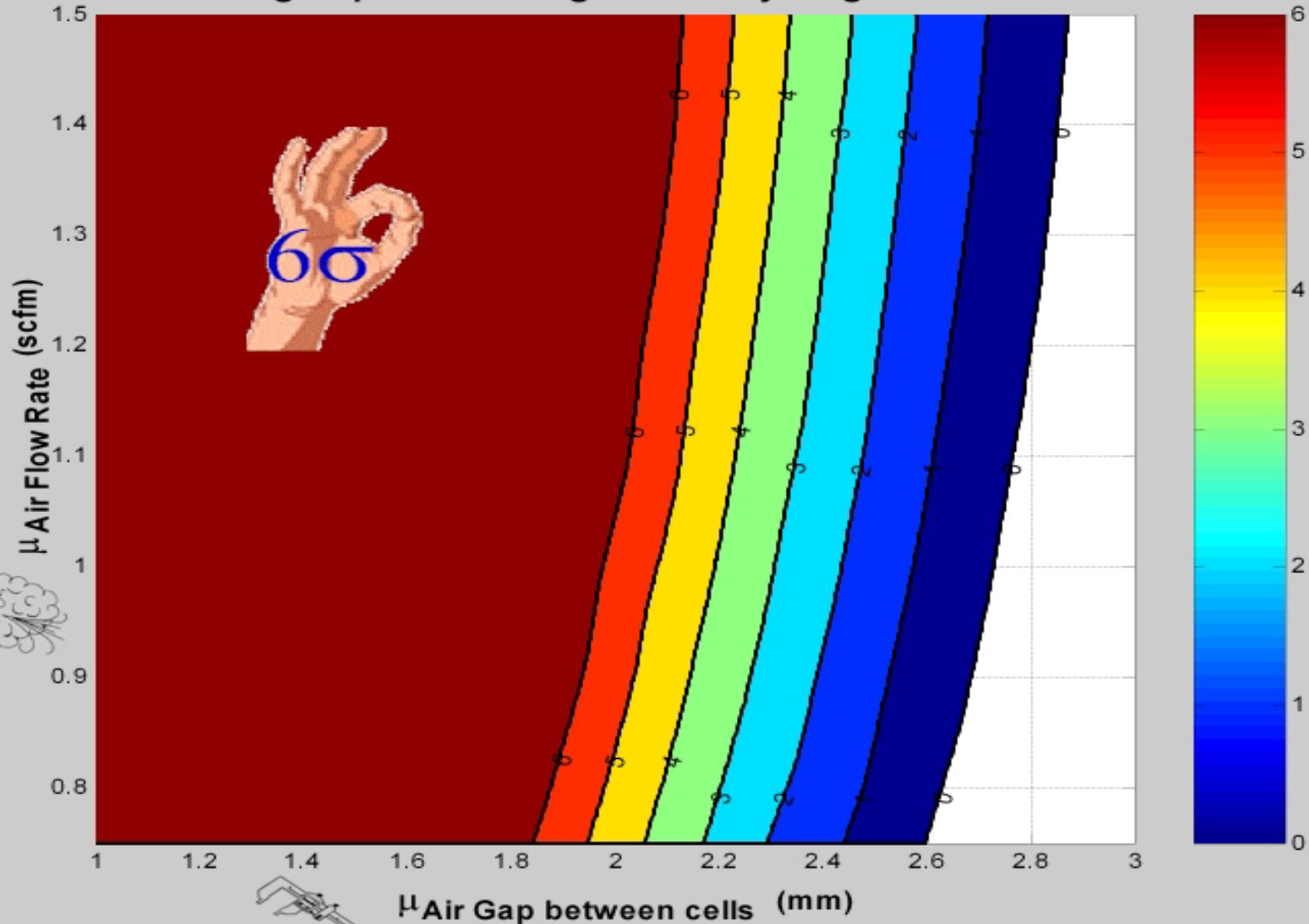
Design Space with σ Quality Regions T_{max}

Design Space with Sigma Quality Regions for maxT



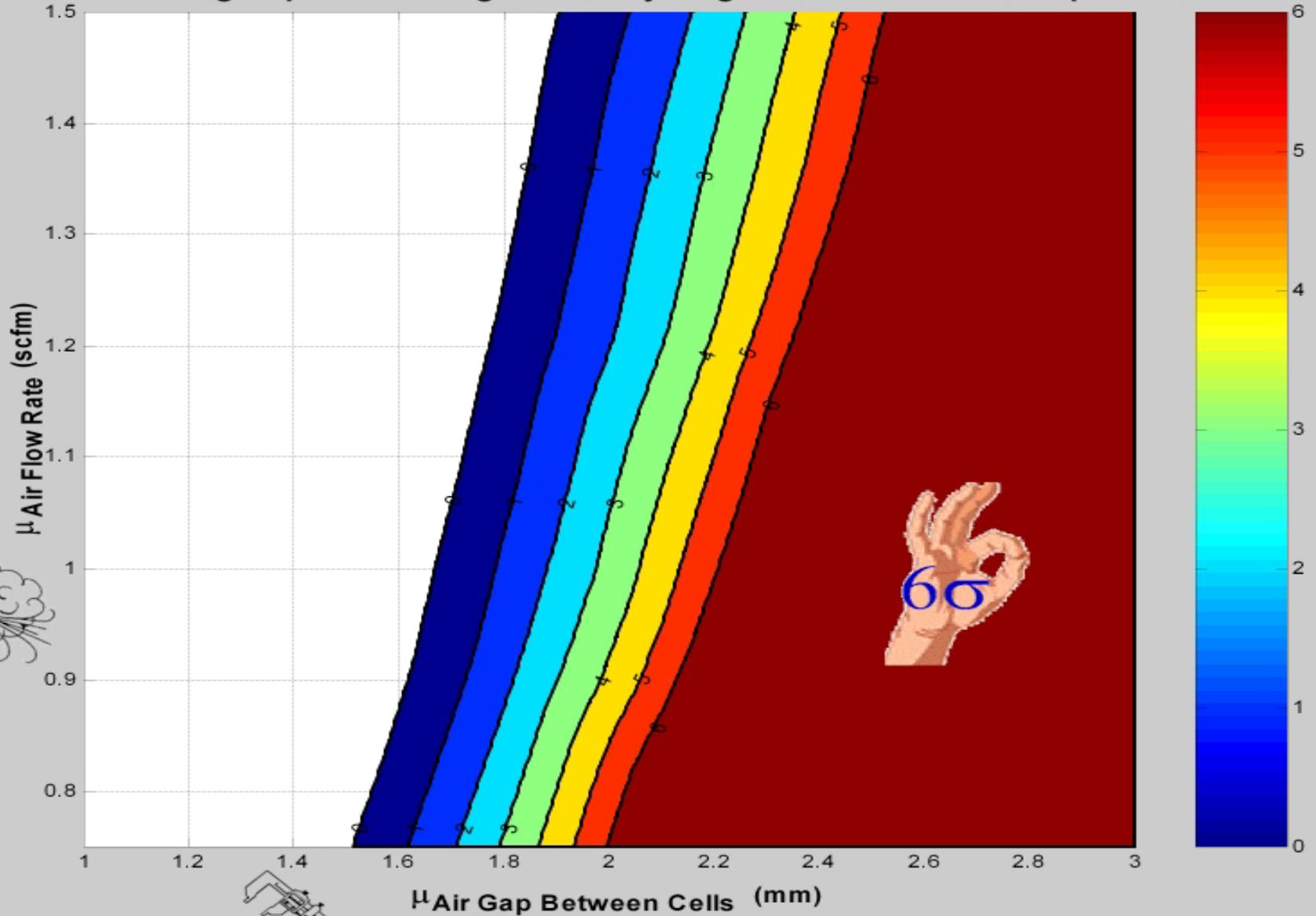
Design Space with σ Quality Regions dT

Design Space with Sigma Quality Regions for δT



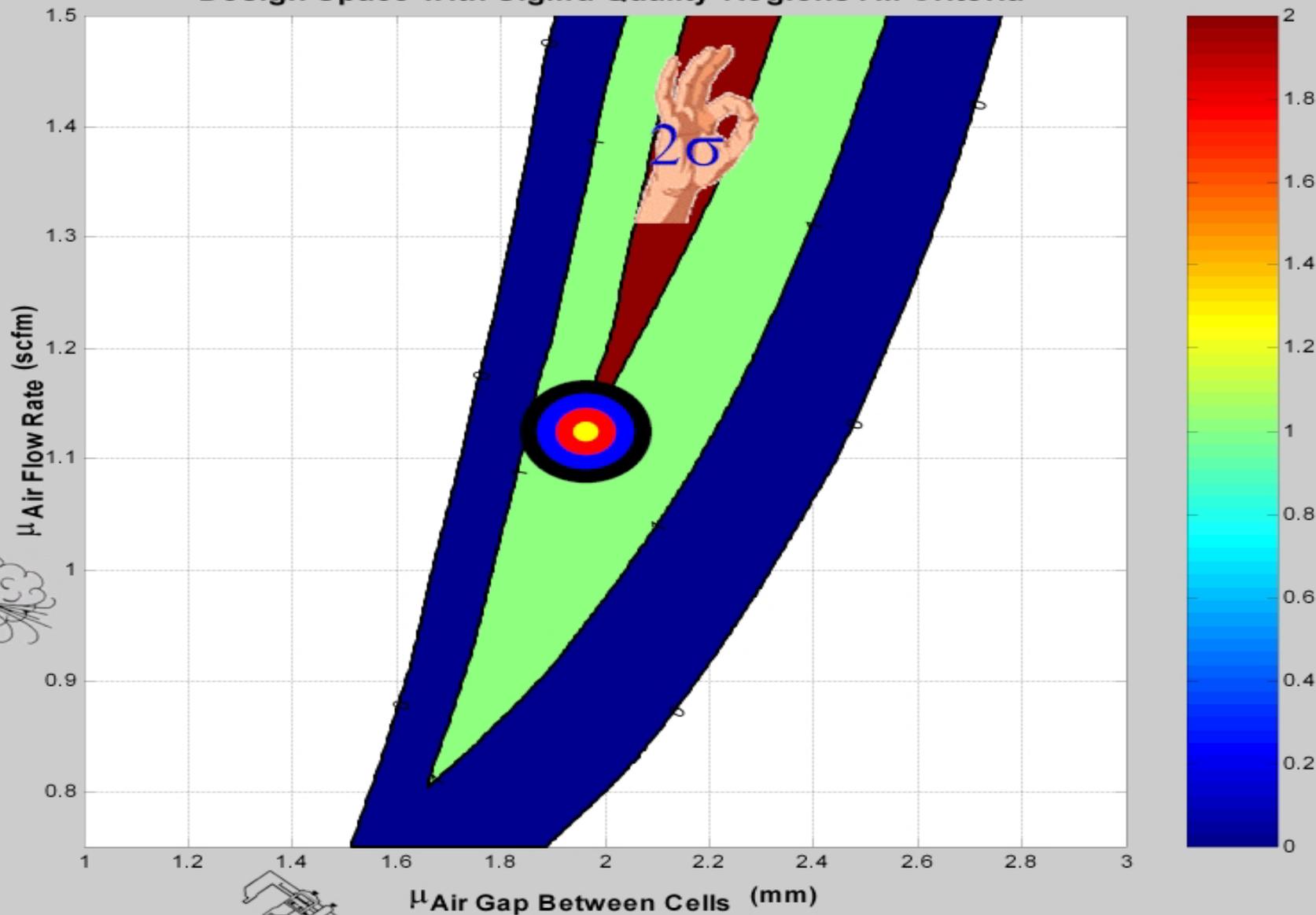
Design Space with σ Quality Regions dP

Design Space with Sigma Quality Regions for Pressure Drop



Design Space with σ Quality Regions All

Design Space with Sigma Quality Regions All Criteria



- Technical challenges
 - Design process remains unstructured or unplanned
 - Insufficient number of experts for product design & attribute prediction
 - Product attributes have not been formalized and managed early enough
 - CAD / CAE toolset is not tailored to design environment
 - Data not readily available to feed analysis

- Organizational challenges
 - Lack of clear metrics and success stories
 - Achieving consensus on methods to be used and on integration of product development environment with PDM software
 - Developing and implementing custom capabilities with commercially available software
 - BMX
 - Visual DOC
 - iSIGHT,
 - AI*workbench
 - CO,...)
 - Organization's commitment to product development excellence

1. Identify the right organization
 - Committed to product development
 - Willing to change
 - Able to make decisions
 - Willing to bypass consensus where needed
2. Identify the right project
 - Repetitive and measurable
 - High value added
 - Bottle neck, short duration (3-6 months)
 - Non trivial, expertise required
 - Mainly with objective requirements

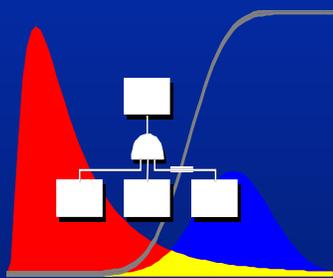
Overcoming Challenges

3. Implement the following Solution Strategies

- Clarify and document the desired design decision process
- Establish the cost & time of the current state
- Create a design environment tailored to the desired design process; workflow management
- Develop a repository of design & manufacturing rules to govern the design process
- Augment the experts by automating large portions of the design process (BMX)
- Simplify and automate tool usage for standard analyses
- Improve attribute prediction as knowledge increases
- Automate data integration and allow for new methods

Conclusions

- This Design Process enables engineers to quantify uncertainty and improve quality
- The Information Architecture and the Design Process can provide productivity improvements up to 90% but must be crystal clear so you always know:



- Where you are
- How you got there
- How to get home
- Where you can go
- How to get help

- Greater Utilization of Engineering Talent
 - Drudgery of multiple simulation runs passed onto computer
 - Greater portion of the engineer's time spent on fundamental engineering
 - More time to understand customer requirements and focus on design constraint definition



**Create a Vision,
Adopt it,
Adapt to Achieve it**

