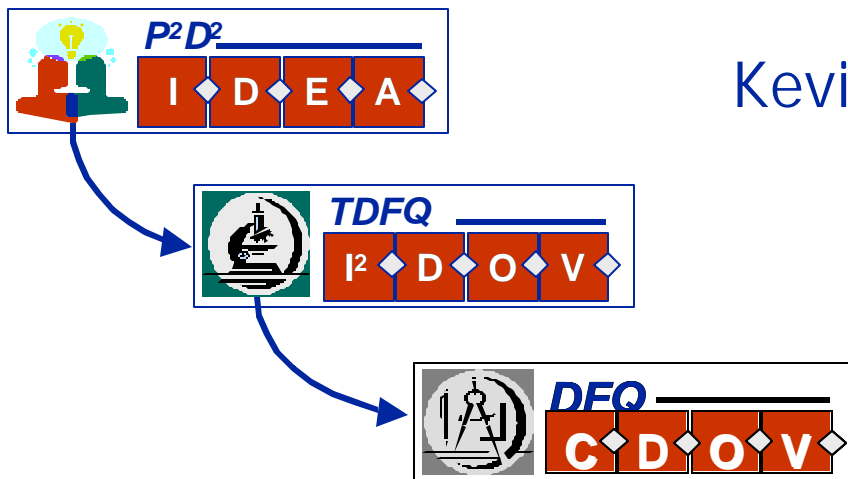
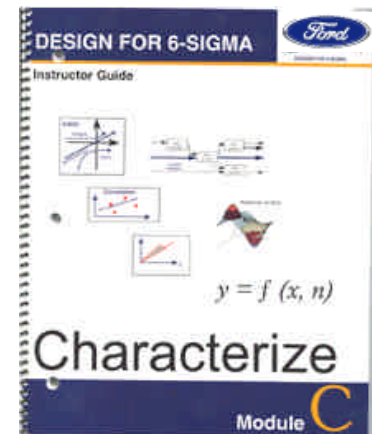

How to Use Tools to Enable Lean Product Development

Kevin Otto



Kevin Otto

- ❖ Product Genesis Inc. (www.productgenesis.com)
 - Complete outsourced R&D
 - Vice President, Leveraged Development
- ❖ Product Development Systems and Solutions Inc. (www.pdssinc.com)
 - Focus on R&D improvement
 - Principle Consultant
 - TDFSS, DFSS Master Black Belt
- ❖ Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 - Previously Associate Professor of Mech. Eng.
 - Center for Innovation in Product Development



My Perspective...

- ❖ What does “lean” mean for product development?
 - Value stream mapping – right data
 - Flow – flow of correct decisions
 - No rework – stop undoing made decisions
- ❖ Great. How do I do it?
 - All the process mapping, restructuring, teaming
 - Start enabling your engineers to provide options
 - **Stop your engineers from providing simply single-point designs, requirements,**

Part of the Value

The cost of fixing a single defect:

- ❖ \$35 during the design phase
- ❖ \$177 before procurement
- ❖ \$368 before production
- ❖ \$17,000 before shipment
- ❖ \$690,000 on customer site

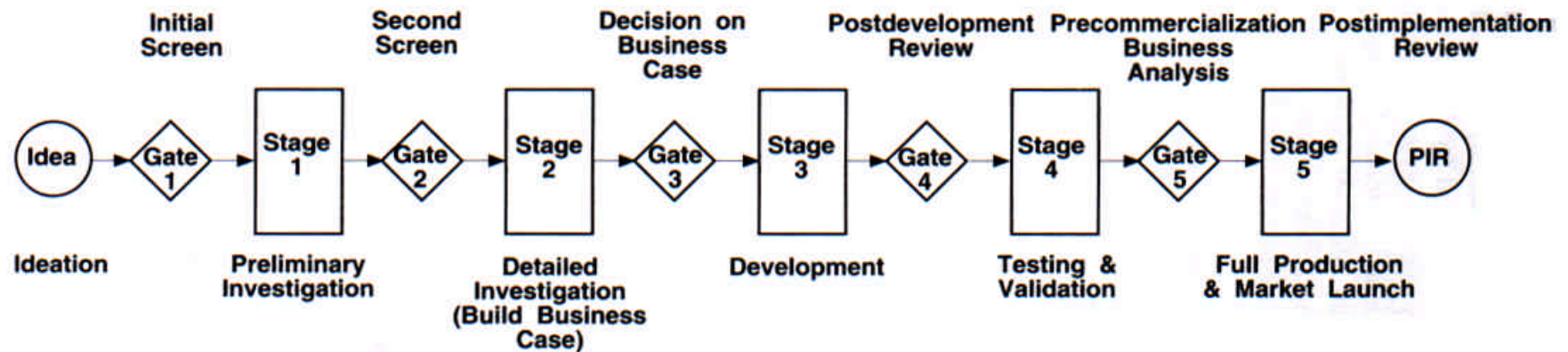


Mr. Hiroshi Hamada, President of Ricoh

Source: *European Community Quarterly Review*, Third Quarter 1996

R&D - Typical Phase Gate Development

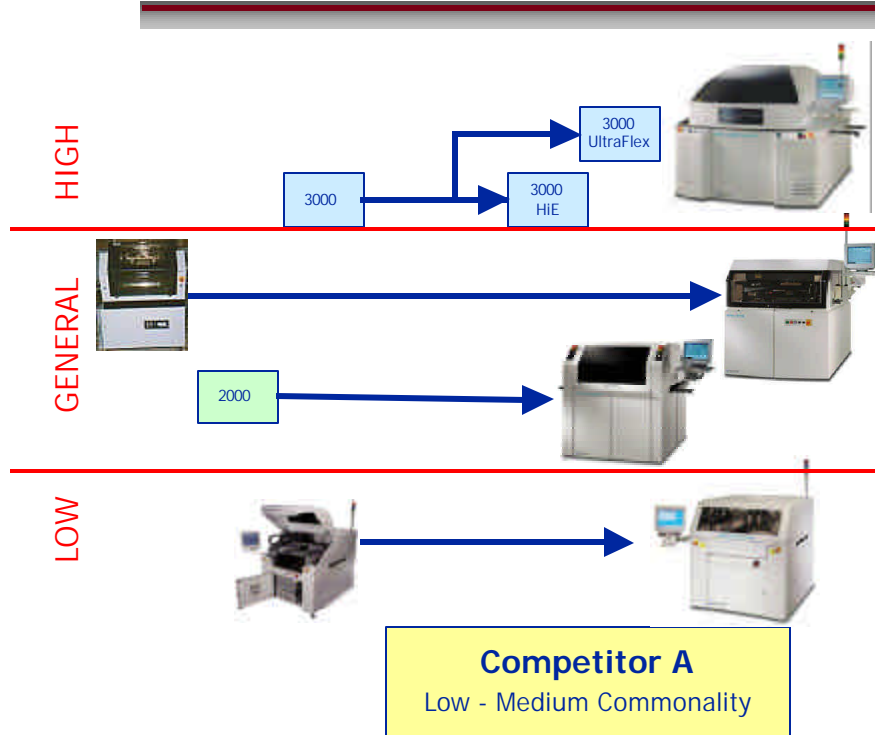
Figure 5.4: A Generic Stage-Gate New Product Process (Cooper)



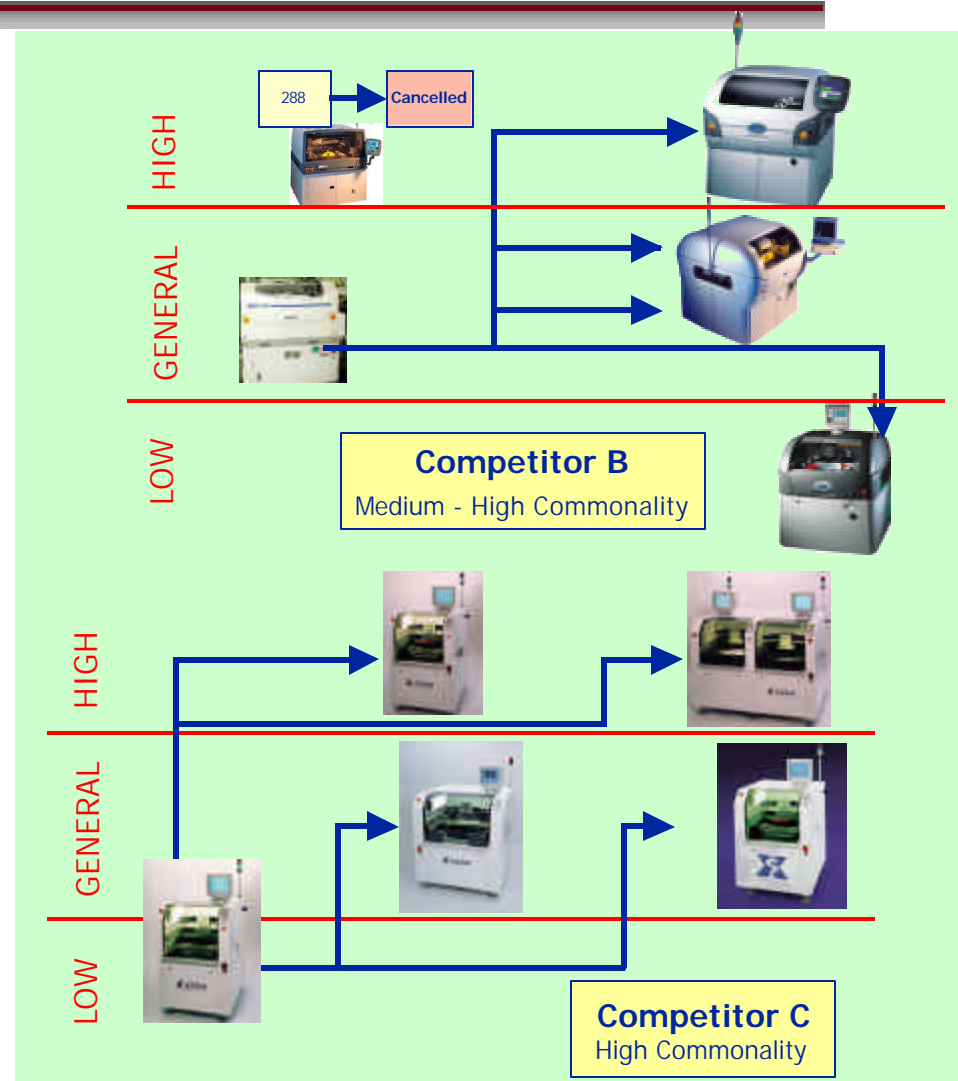
But really, there are three distinct activities happening

1. Product Portfolio Definition and Launch Planning
2. Technology Development
3. Product Commercialization

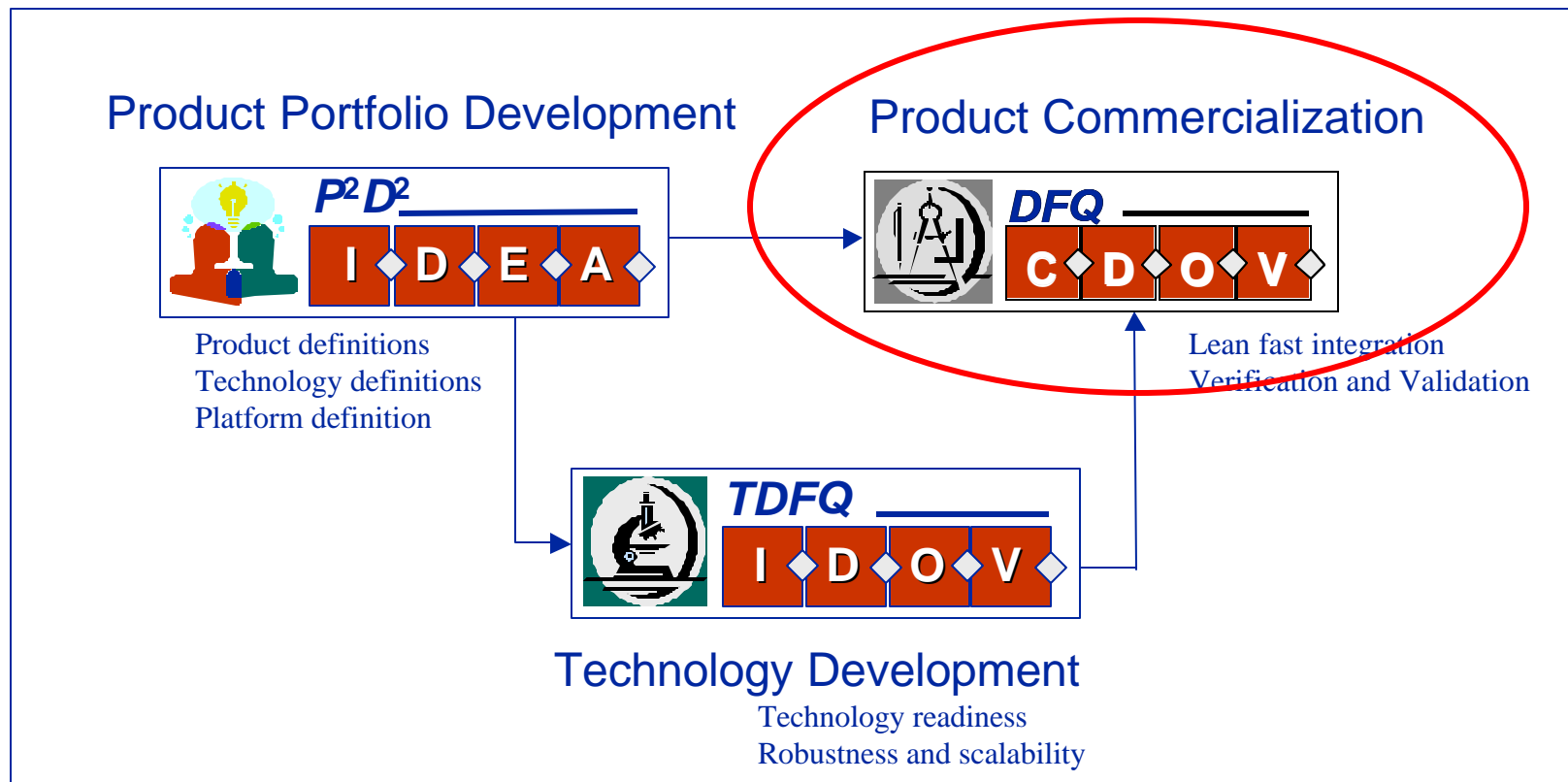
Screen Printer Industry



Portfolio configuration impacts cost, not just product configuration.



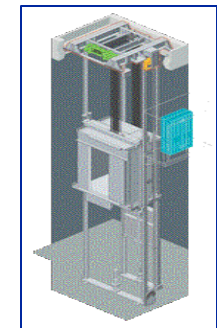
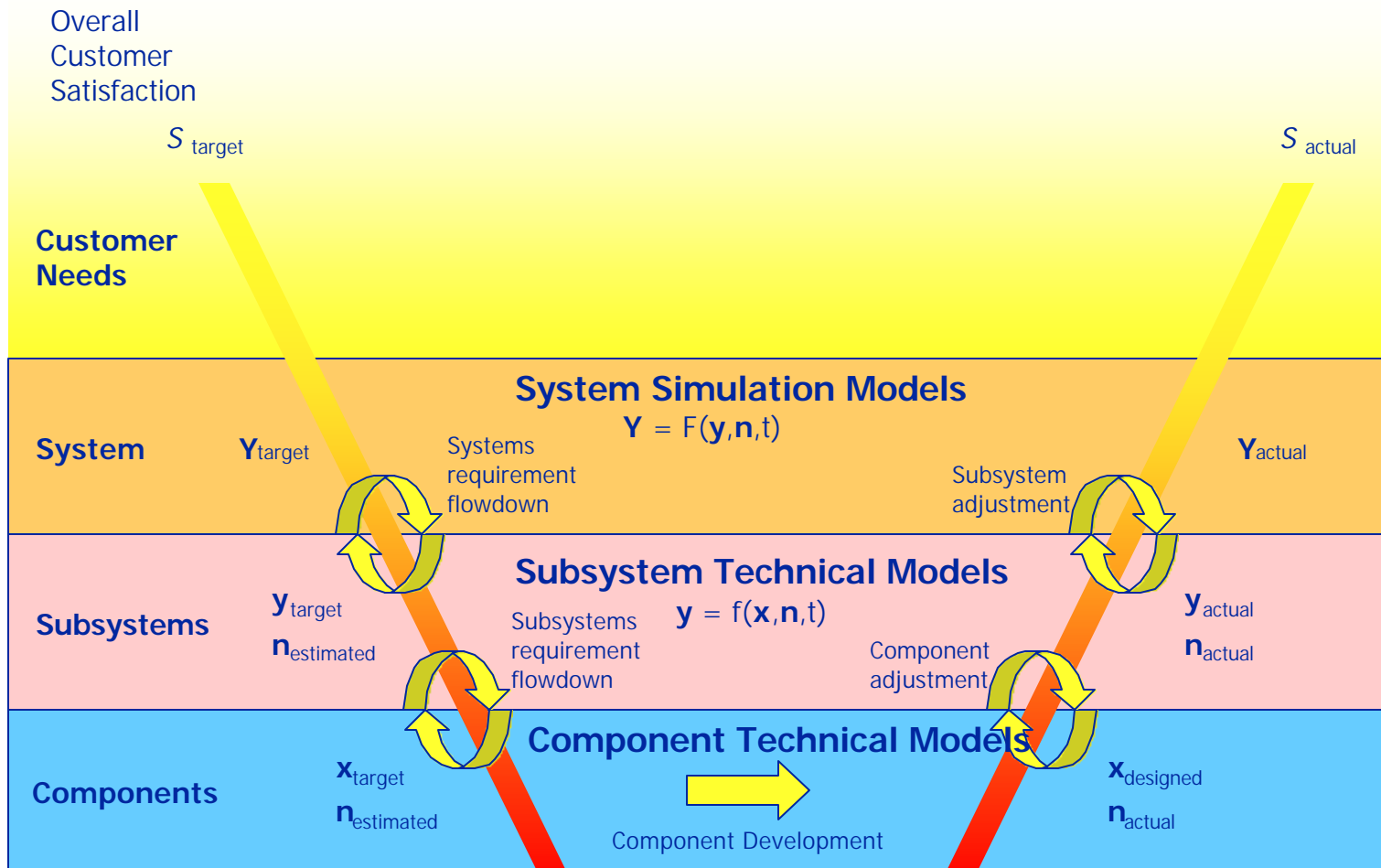
Effective Research & Development



Tools & Best Practices

- ❖ You generate increased value through a unique set of design & statistical tools...
- ❖ Tools that are focused on developing...
 - the **right DATA** within each Phase of Product Development!
 - the **right DATA** to enable clarity in decision making
 - the **right DATA** to reduce risk through identification & management during Gate Reviews

Working the Systems Vee



CTF Metrics - Scorecards

CTF Output (Y)

CTF Output Variability

Estimates Based on Mean Condition of x's and n's Listed Below														
Performance		Transfer Function			Specification			Predicted Performance Capability				6 σ Score		
Characteristic	Units	Y/N	Formula (enter below)		Target	USL	LSL	mean: μ	s.d.: σ	Short/Long	Confidence	z	σ -shift	DPM
Voltage	V	Y	2		2	2.1	1.9	2	0.008654			11.55	0.00	0.0

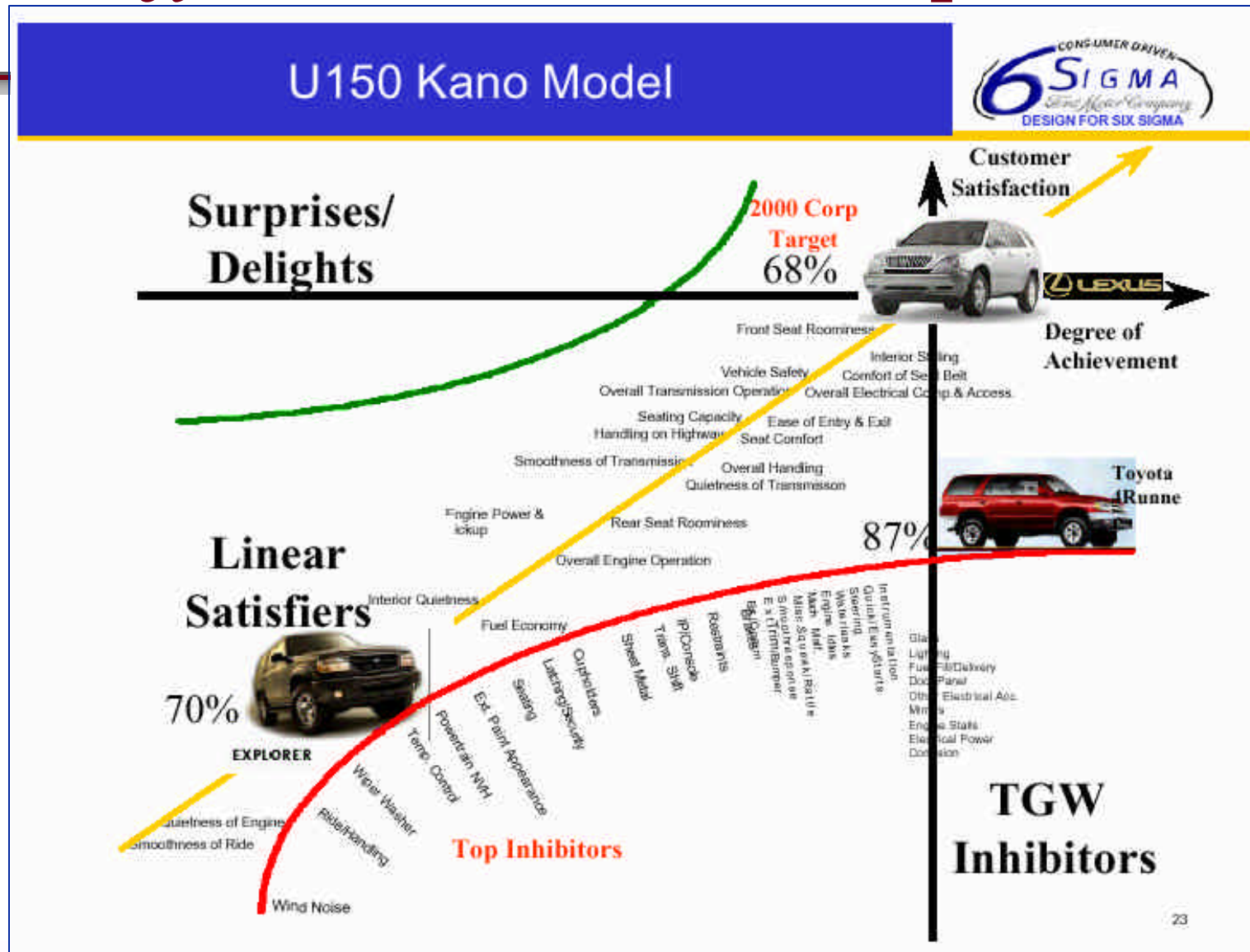
x's, Input Control Factors

Variables		Range		Contribution to Variability		Specification		Sample/Database Statistics				6 σ Score			
No.	Characteristic	Units	Min	Max	Sensitivity	%	USL	LSL	mean: μ	s.d.: σ	Short/Long	Confidence	z	σ -shift	DPM
1	X1	ohms	20	500	0	0.00%			20	0.04899			-408.25		1000000.0
2	X2	ohms	2	50	-0.3108194	32.03%			6.433029	0.015758			-408.25		1000000.0
3	X3	ohms	2	50	0.4176437	32.04%			4.788771	0.01173			-408.25		1000000.0
4	X4	volts	1.2	30	0	0.00%			30	0.03873			-774.60		1000000.0
5	X5	ohms	2	50	0	0.00%			2	0.004899			-408.25		1000000.0
6	X6	ohms			0.7444038	32.04%			2.686714	0.006581			-408.25		1000000.0
7	I	amp			-10.449776	3.89%			0	0.000163			0.00		933192.8
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															

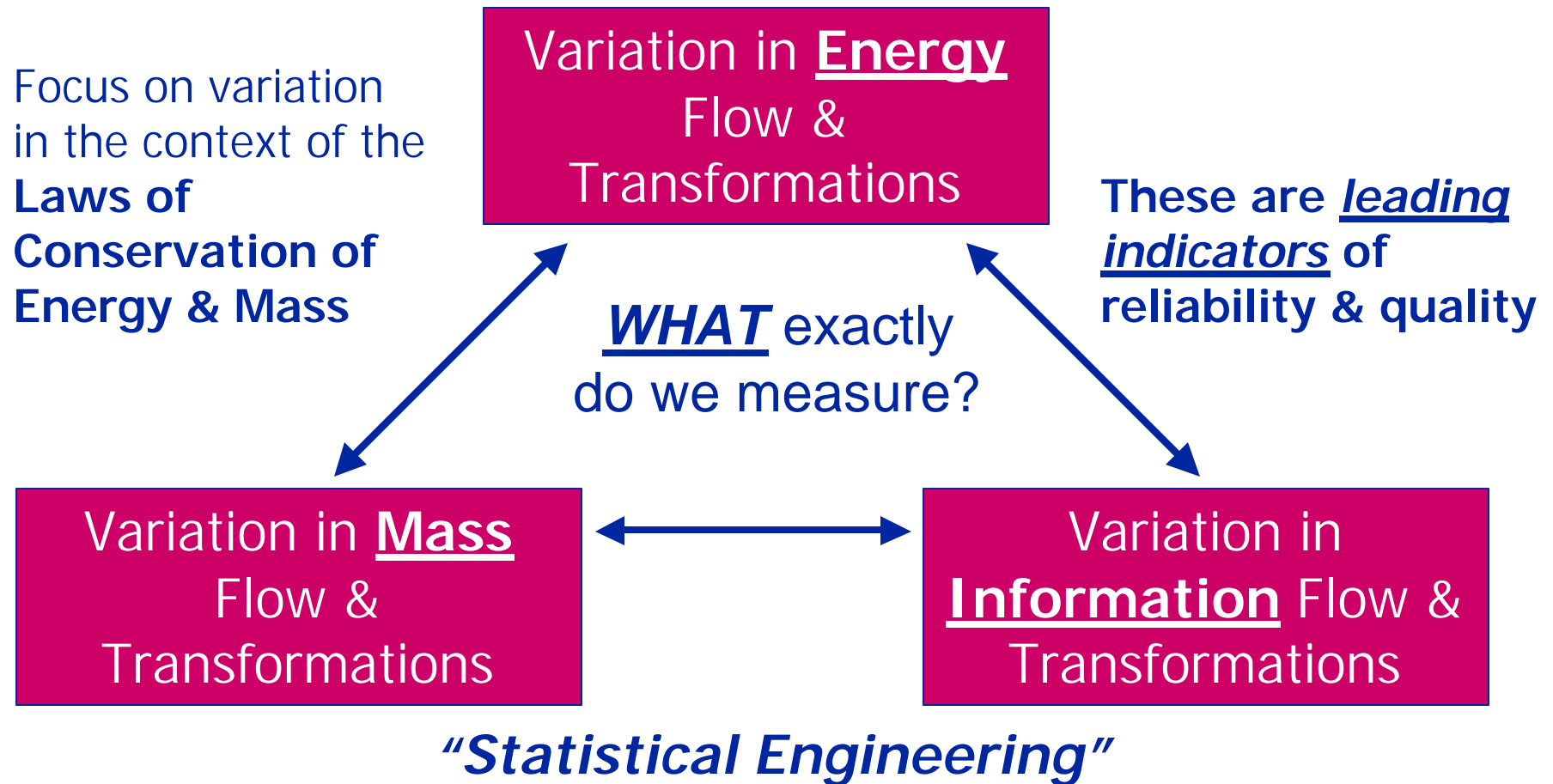
Control factors (x)

Control factor Variability

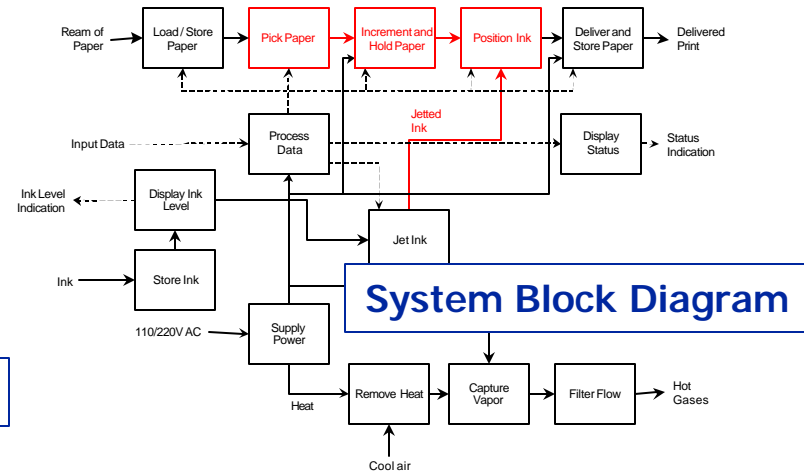
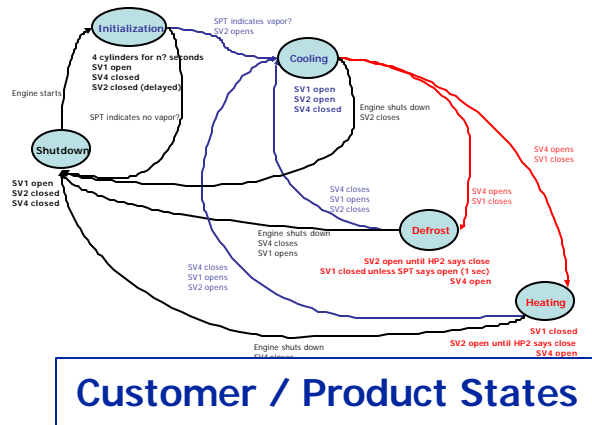
Identify Critical Customer Requirements



Develop Quality & Predictability through the Identification & Measurement of Critical Functions...



Potential FMEA and RCA



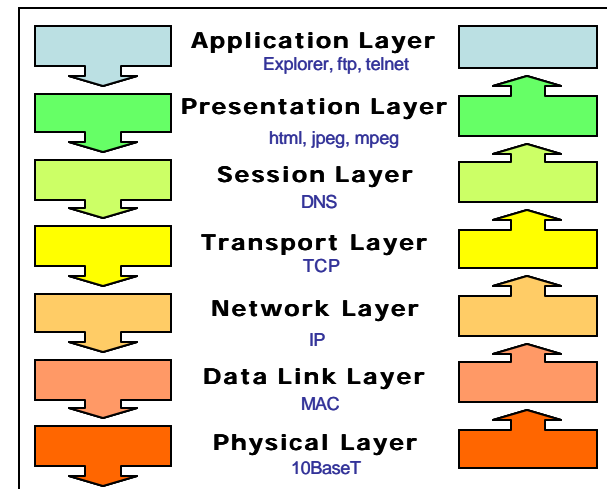
Item Function	Potential Failure Mode	Potential Effect(s) of Failure	Severity	Class	Potential Cause(s) of Failure	Occur	Current Design Controls	Detect	RPN	Recommended Action(s)	Responsibility and Target Completion Date	Action Results			
												Actions Taken	Severity	Detect	RPN
									0						0

FMEA everything: business plan, requirements, concept, schedule, ... This generates requirements to metrics to models to ...

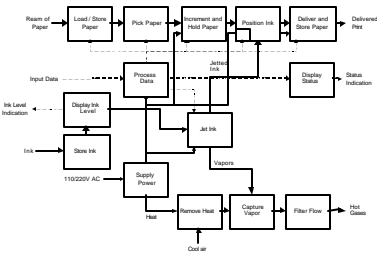
Interface Definition

- ❖ Each module has
 - Flows at boundary
 - Attachments
- ❖ These require definition
 - Fixed standards
 - Exchange standards
- ❖ Incorporate robustness at the interface!
 - Scalable parameters
 - Robustness parameters

	Paper Handling	Cartridge	Print Handling	Electronics	Air Handling
Paper Handling	X	Aligned paper	Paper advance	Paper position	
Cartridge		X	Jetted Ink	Cartridge position	Ink heat
Print Handling			X	Paper position	Ink heat
Electronics	Paper advance	Ink commands		X	12 V
Air Handling		Cool air	Cool air	Cool air	X

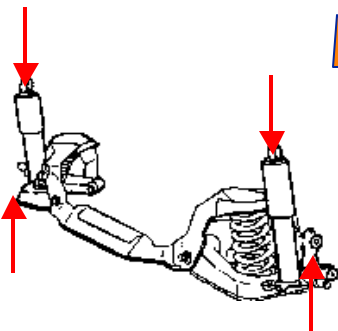


Generate $y=f(x)$ Relationships



Function	y	WT	Flow (M, E, or I)	Element (Part)
Insulate air	Cooling Time	5	Heat (E)	Sidewall, Mouth, Lid
Contain Coffee	% Volume Lost	5	Coffee (M)	Side, Lid
Contain Coffee	Delta Height	5	Coffee (M)	Sidewall
Import surface	Base Width	5	Surface (M)	Base
Stabilize Forces	Moment about Base	5	Forces (E)	Base
Insulate hand	Boundary Temp.	4	Heat (E)	Sidewall
Hold Coffee	Cup Volume	3	Coffee (M)	Sidewall
Hold Coffee	Cup Diameter	3	Coffee (M)	Sidewall
Insulate air	Coffee Temp	2	Heat (E)	Sidewall, Mouth, Lid

Y flows



Function	y	WT	Flow (M, E, or I)	x,n					
Insulate air	Cooling Time	5	Heat (E)	A_{out}	A_{in}	r_{out}	r_{in}	k_{cup}	h_{in}
				h_{out}	T_{coff}	T_{air}	m_{coff}	$C_{p,coff}$	
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮					

Y x's and n's

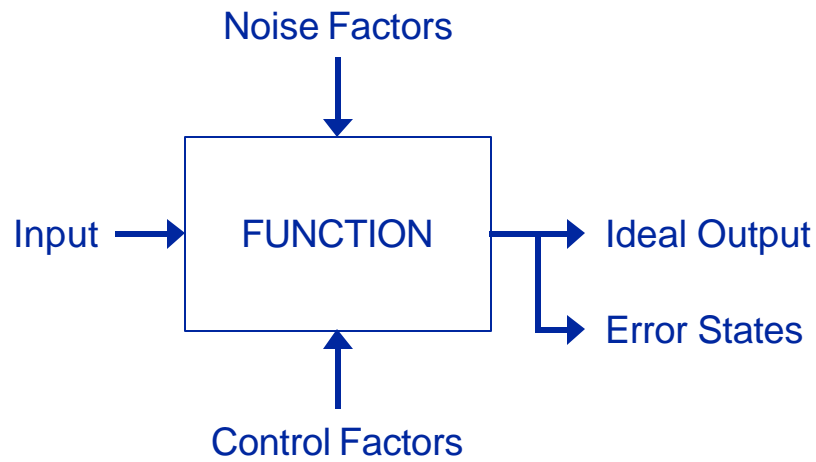


Now go model or experiment

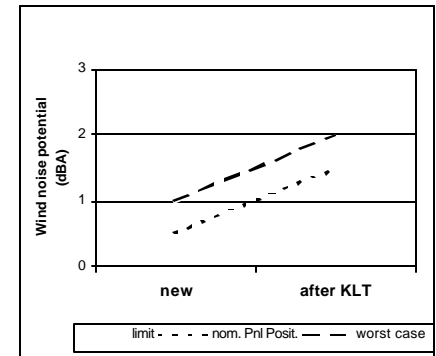
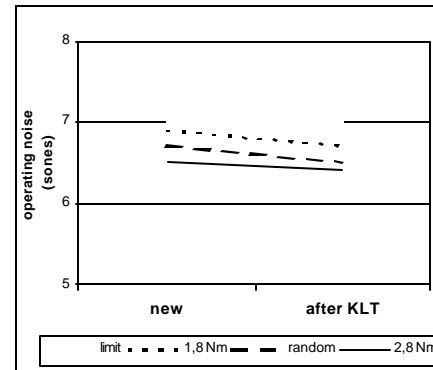
Robust Design on Subsystems

Function	y	WT	Flow (M, E, or I)	x,n					
Insulate air	Cooling Time	5	Heat (E)	A_{out}	A_{in}	r_{out}	r_{in}	k_{cup}	h_{in}
				h_{out}	T_{coff}	T_{air}	m_{coff}	$C_{p,coff}$	
⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮					

L12	NA	NB	NC	ND	NE	NF	NG	NH	NI	NJ	NK	Y1	Y2	...	Yn
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2				
3	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2				
4	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2				
5	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1				
6	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	1				
7	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1				
8	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2				
9	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1				
10	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2				
11	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2				
12	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1				

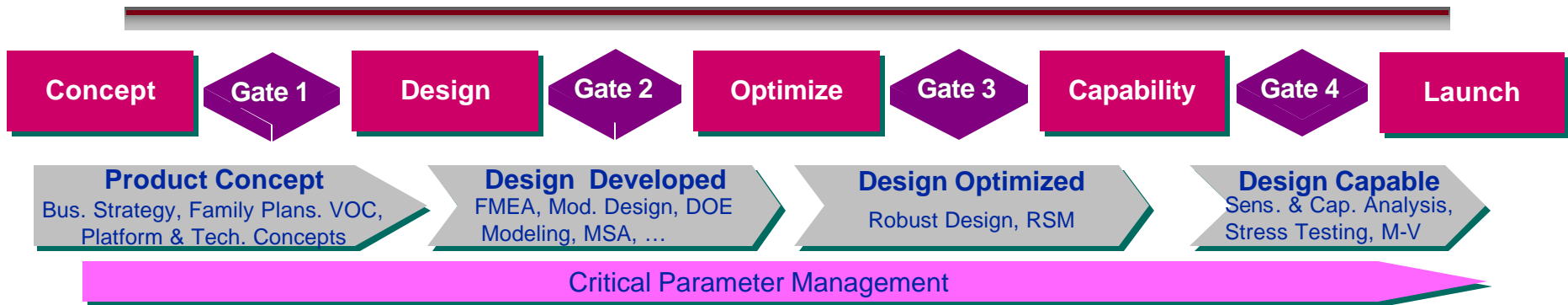


$$y = f(x)$$



... only then do reliability tests at the system level

Reinforce Data Based Gate Progression



Scorecards help determine Phase advancement (Rank & Risk Assessment)

Gate 1			Gate 2			Gate 3			Gate 4		
Item	Rank	Risk	Item	Rank	Risk	Item	Rank	Risk	Item	Rank	Risk
Strategy	95		FMEA	95		Noise Char.	95		System Stress Testing	95	
Bus. Case	88		DOE & Models	88		Robust Design	88		Reliability Assessment	88	
Concept Engineering	91		System Arch	91		Integration Plan	91		Capability Analysis	91	
CPM	91		Flexibility	91		Analytical & Exp. Sensitivity	91		Process CPM	91	
DFQ Score	91.2		DFQ Score	91.2		DFQ Score	91.2		DFQ Score	91.2	

Areas to become Proficient

A	Overview & Exercise	Lean Development Process & Project Mgt.	VOC Gathering & KJ Methods	System Architecting	QFD & Reqs Document Methods	Planning Systems Integration: Design Flexibility and Risk	Pugh Process: Concept Evaluation & Selection
B	FMEA & Top-down functional RCA	DFMA Design for Lean Production	Critical Parameter Mgt.	Hypothesis Testing & Confidence Intervals	ANOVA Measurement System Analysis	Model Maturity Assessment	Monte Carlo Simulation
C	Regression	Basic DOE	Advanced DOE	Robust Design & Dynamic Methods	Tolerance Optimization	RSM & Multiple Y Optimization	Technology & Process Capability
D	Reliability Modeling	System Variation Stress Tests	HALT Tests	ALT tests & Warrantee Guarantee	Production & Supply Chain CPM	Statistical Process Control	DMAIC & Lean Production Methods Overview

This Generates Results

- ❖ ROI's conservatively $> 10X$ are typical
- ❖ Shorter time to market
- ❖ Improved Gate Decision Making
- ❖ Quality improvements
- ❖ Clarity of process