

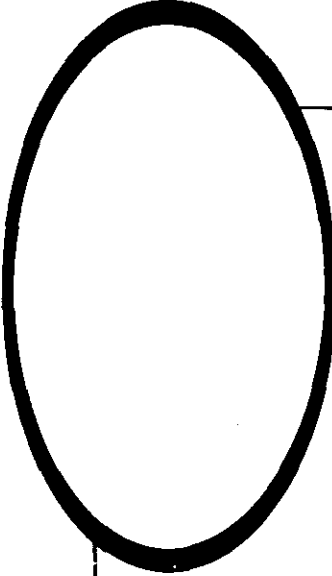
DEPT. OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY
CHULALONGKORN UNIVERSITY

Presentation - 5

“QUALITY in DESIGN”

George Wieckowski
Operations Quality Corp.

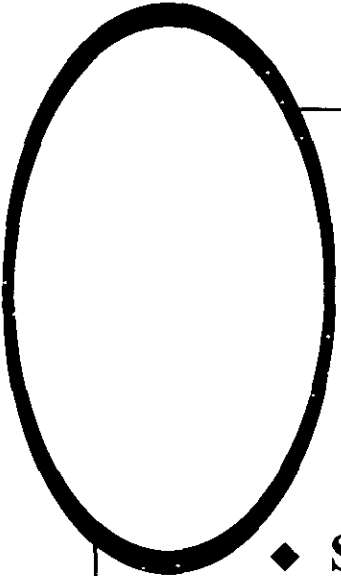
Nov. 1996



OBJECTIVES of PRESENTATION

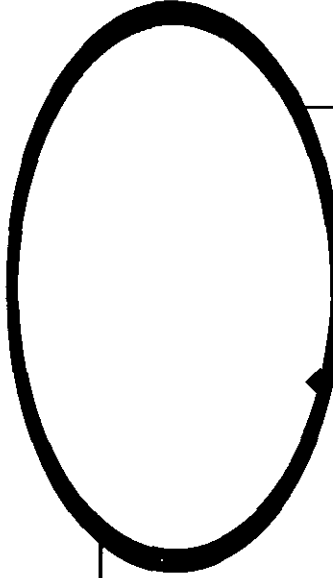
**This presentation will discuss
the following topics :**

- ◆ **Product development**
- ◆ **Fitness for use**
 - **reliability**
 - **maintainability**
 - **safety**
 - **ergonomics**
 - **cost effectiveness**
- ◆ **Review and validation of design**
- ◆ **Quality program as applied to
design**



PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT - **KEY MANAGEMENT DECISIONS**

- ◆ **Scope of product development process**
- ◆ **Desired level of Quality vs competition**
- ◆ **Intended use vs actual use**
- ◆ **Relative priorities of reliability and maintainability**
- ◆ **Quantification of “fitness for use” parameters**
- ◆ **Who controls product specification ?**
 - **marketing**
 - **designers**
 - **manufacturing**
 - **a team**



PHASE CONCEPT of DESIGN

Concept and feasibility phase

- marketing specification

◆ Detailed design phase

- product requirement specification

◆ Prototype phase

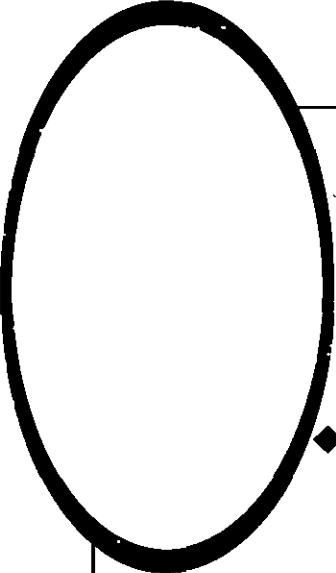
- confirming basic capability

◆ Demonstration phase

- performance
- manufacturing (productability)

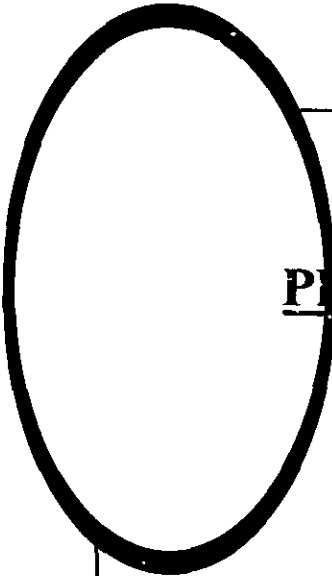
◆ Production and operation phase

- performance improvement
- minimize failures



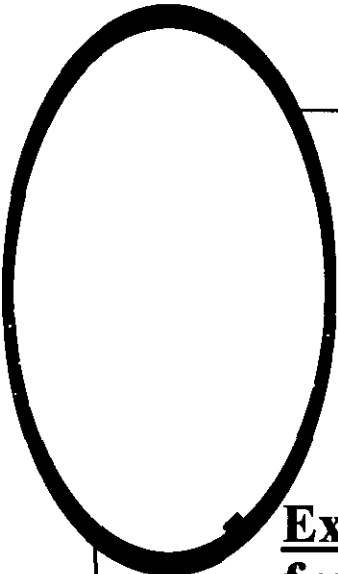
PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT - **TYPICAL DESIGN INPUTS**

- ◆ **Performance requirements**
- ◆ **Codes, standards and regulatory requirements**
- ◆ **Design conditions and loads**
- ◆ **Material requirements**
- ◆ **Operational requirements**
- ◆ **Engineering requirements and limits**
- ◆ **Instrumentation and control**
- ◆ **Fitness for use considerations**
- ◆ **Transportability limitations**



PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT - TESTING

- ◆ **Problems in testing arise from :**
- ◆ **Intended use versus actual use**
- ◆ **Prototype construction versus production model**
- ◆ **Variability due to small numbers**
- ◆ **Validity of test conditions**
- ◆ **Evaluation and interpretation of results**



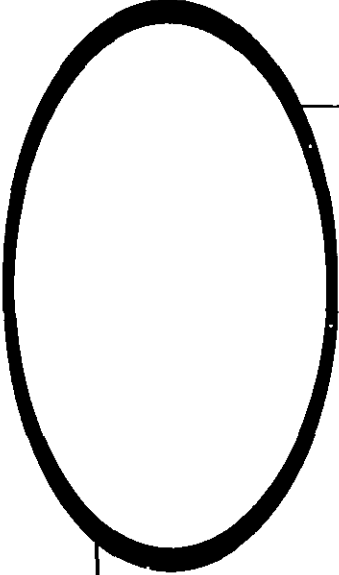
PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT - **CANADIAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM**

- ◆ **Experimental Reactors at Chalk River, from late 40's :**
 - exploring feasibility

- ◆ **Nuclear Power Demonstration Reactor (20 MW), from early 60's :**
 - validate fuel channels, heavy water, fuelling and safety concepts

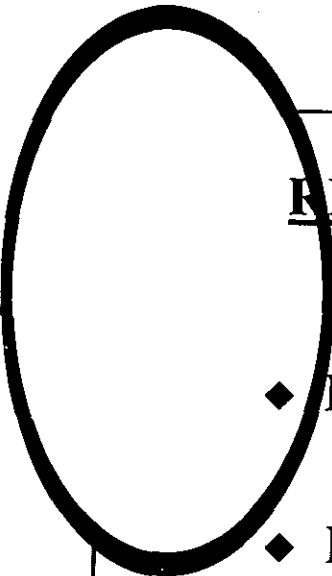
- ◆ **Douglas Point prototype Reactor (200 MW) from late 60's :**
 - develop and advance design concepts

- ◆ **Pickering commercial production Reactors, (540 MW), from early 70's**
 - produce economical, environmentally friendly , commercial electrical power



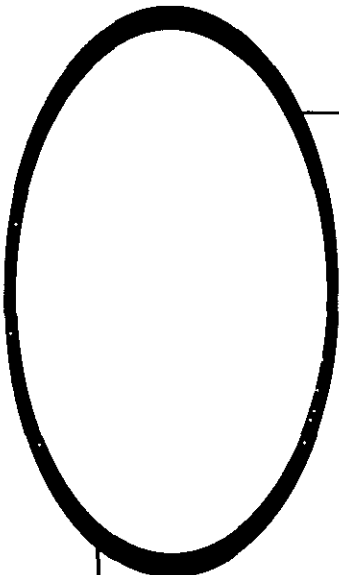
FITNESS for USE CONSIDERATIONS :

- ◆ **Reliability**
- ◆ **Maintainability**
- ◆ **Safety**
- ◆ **Human factors**
- ◆ **Manufacturing (productability)**
- ◆ **Cost effectiveness**



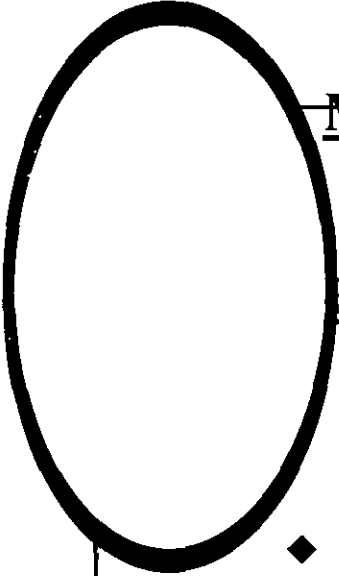
RELIABILITY DEFINITIONS of MERIT

- ◆ **Mean time between failures (MTBF)**
- ◆ **Failure rate**
- ◆ **Mean time to failure (MTTF)**
- ◆ **Mean time to first failure (MTFF)**
- ◆ **Mean time between maintenance (MTBM)**
- ◆ **Longevity**
- ◆ **Availability**
- ◆ **System effectiveness**
- ◆ **Probability of success**



MAINTAINABILITY - **DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

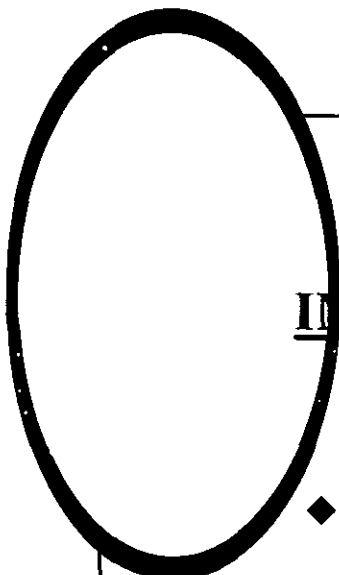
- ◆ **The need to balance following criteria**
- ◆ **Reliability versus maintainability**
- ◆ **Modular versus non-modular construction**
- ◆ **Repair versus throw-away**
- ◆ **Person versus machine**



MAINTAINABILITY-

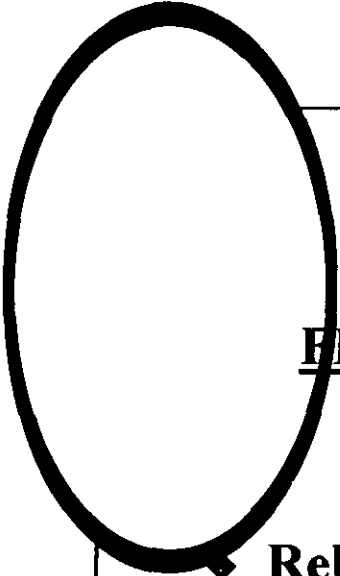
EXAMPLES of IMPROVEMENTS

- ◆ **Aluminium siding**
- ◆ **Maintenance - free batteries**
- ◆ **Self-lubricating and sealed bearings**
- ◆ **Fewer hours to change aircraft engines**
- ◆ **Fiberglass boats and dacron sails**
- ◆ **Introduction of “on condition” maintenance**



IMPROVING SAFETY through DESIGN

- ◆ **Elimination of hazards and minimizing risk**
- ◆ **Limiting the level of hazard**
- ◆ **Lock-outs, lock-ins and interlocks**
- ◆ **Fail-safe design**
- ◆ **Monitors and warnings**
- ◆ **Escape, rescue and survival**
- ◆ **Isolation of hazards**



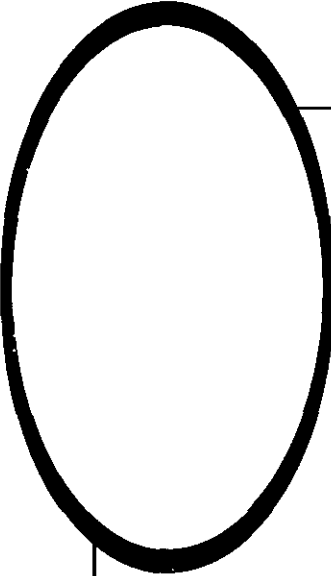
FITNESS for USE - MANUFACTURING

- ◆ **Relationship of process variables to product results (minimize rejects)**

- ◆ **Value and cost of precision :**
 - **tolerancing**
 - + standardization
 - + by precedent
 - **interchangeability**
 - + interfacing dimensions
 - + position tolerance
 - + tolerance build-up

- ◆ **Non-quantifiable characteristics**

- ◆ **Rating of designs for ease of manufacture**



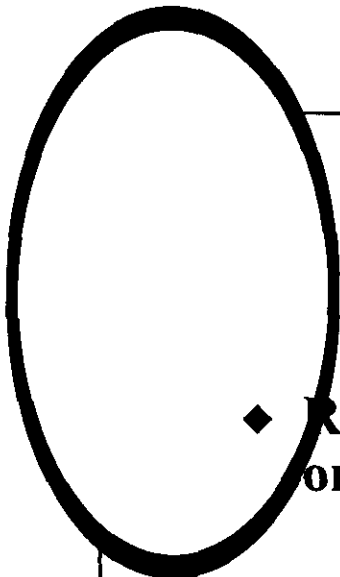
FITNESS for USE -

LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS

- ◆ **Identify life - cycle phases**
- ◆ **Identify cost structure**
- ◆ **Acquire cost data**
- ◆ **Analyze relationships**
- ◆ **Formulate criteria for decision making**

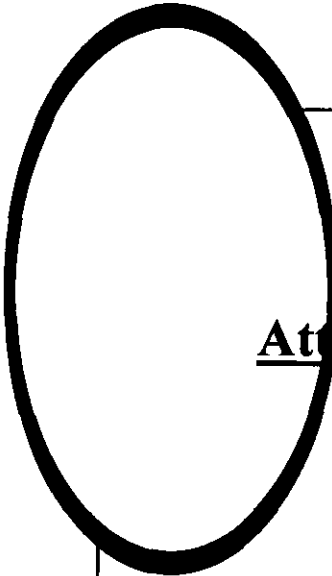
SUCCESS FACTORS for DESIGN REVIEWS

- ◆ **Management support, structure and directive**
- ◆ **Emphasis on constructive input to designers, rather than criticism**
- ◆ **Elimination of perception that others are trying to design the product**
- ◆ **Realistic schedules and resources**
- ◆ **Adequate planning for Design Reviews**
- ◆ **Focusing on unproven and untried features of design**
- ◆ **Resolution mechanism for inter-departmental conflicts, if any**



QUALITY PROGRAM - **TYPICAL PROCEDURES**

- ◆ **Responsibilities and interfaces between organizations**
- ◆ **Organization and responsibilities within Design**
- ◆ **Technical information exchange**
- ◆ **Maintenance and retention of documents**
- ◆ **Design input requirements**
- ◆ **Verification methods**
- ◆ **Control of computer software**
- ◆ **Control of design changes**
- ◆ **Implementation of corrective actions**



SOFTWARE CONFIGURATION - QUALITY MANAGEMENT ISSUE

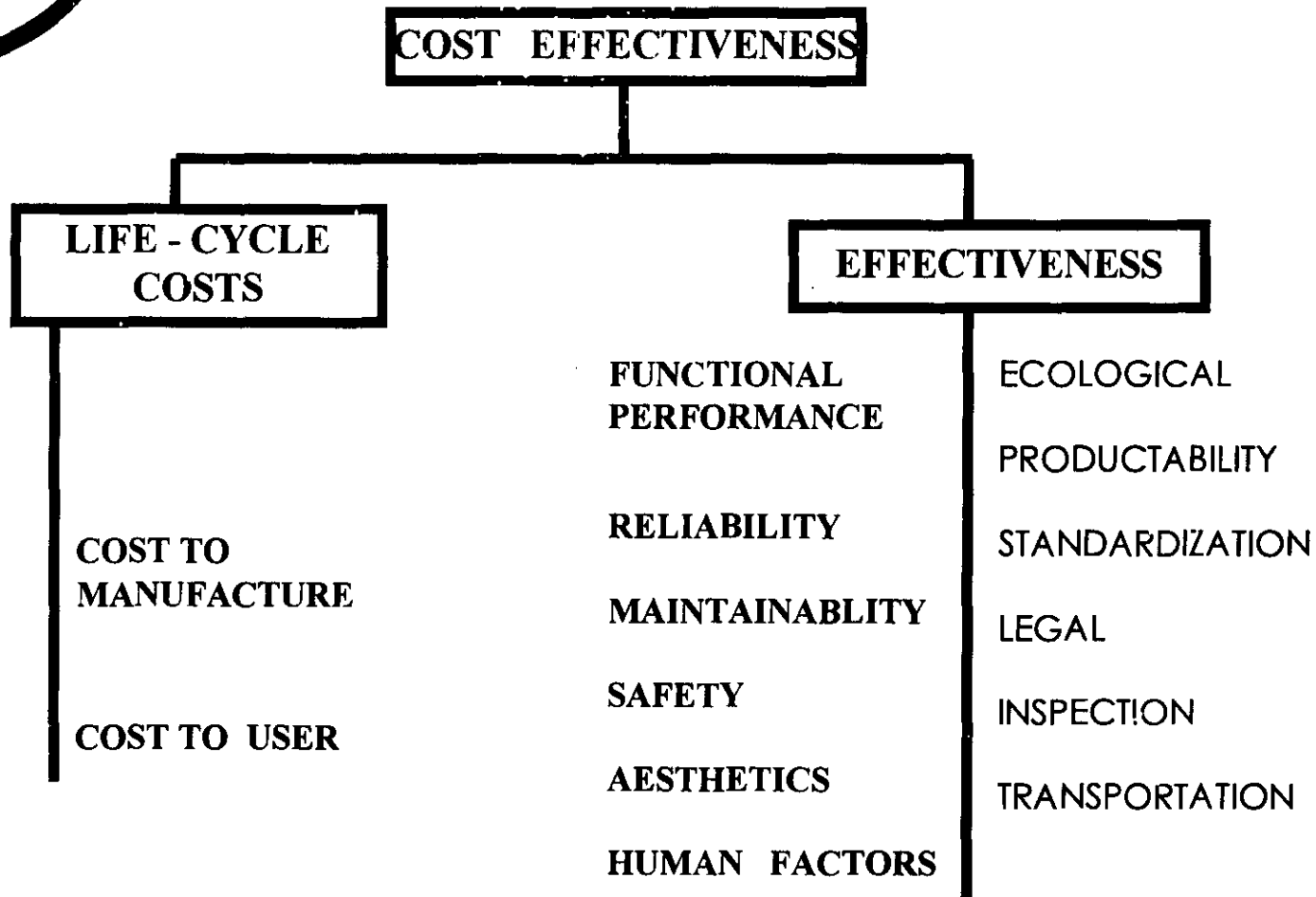
Attributes :

**Correctness
Performance
Traceability**

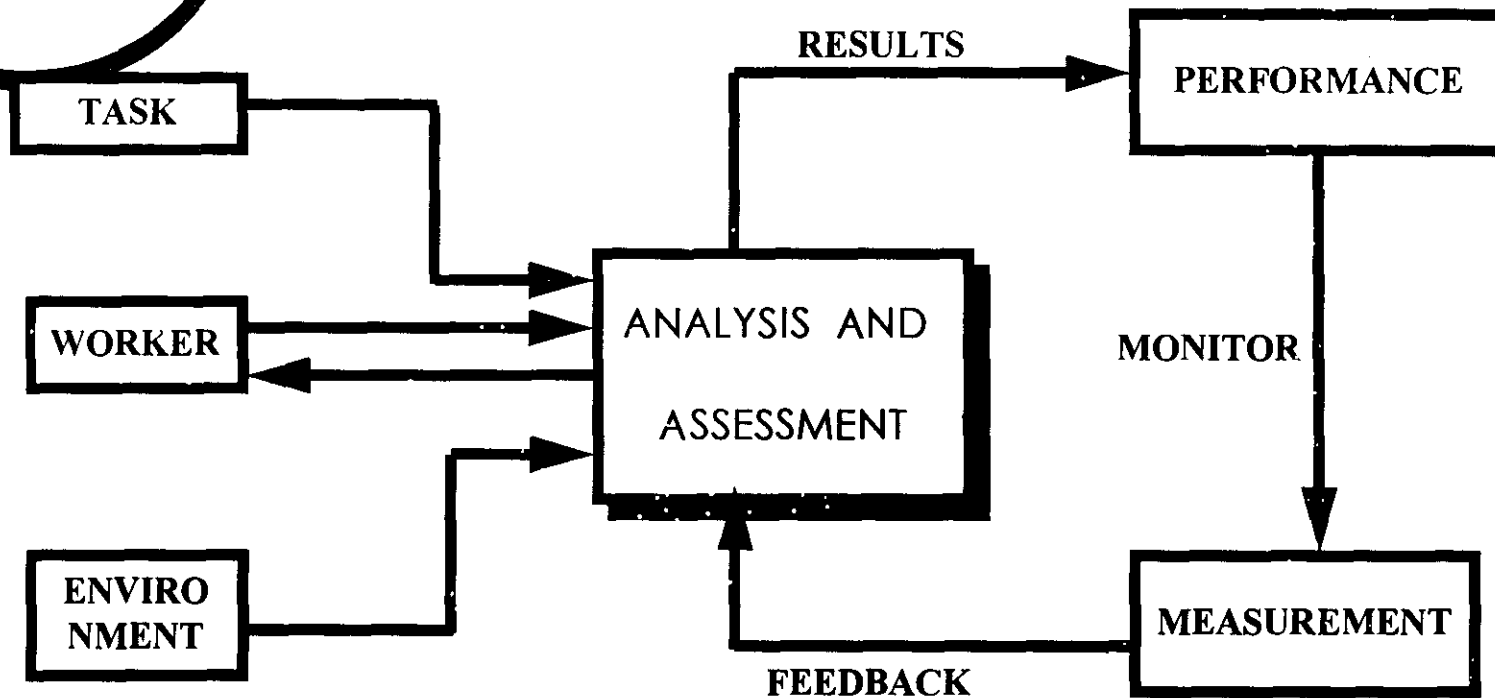
System configuration management plan:

- ◆ **Change management :**
 - control procedure
 - software library
 - classification and certification
 - routine validation
- ◆ **Change procedure :**
 - proposal
 - development
 - validation/testing/approval
 - installation
- ◆ **Documentation**
 - clear definition of programs
 - user manuals
 - details of code changes

FITNESS FOR USE - COST EFFECTIVENESS



FITNESS for USE - ANALYSIS of HUMAN FACTORS



ADDRESS the CAUSE, not SYMPTOMS