

Using Designed Computer Experiments to Identify Important Factors in the Design of a Turbine Engine

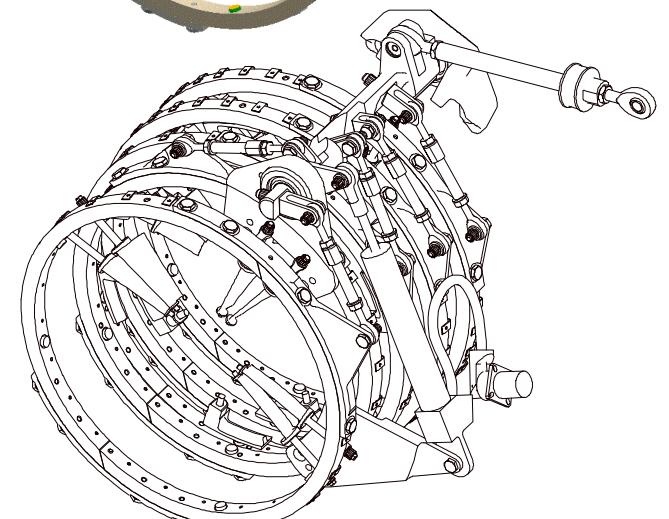
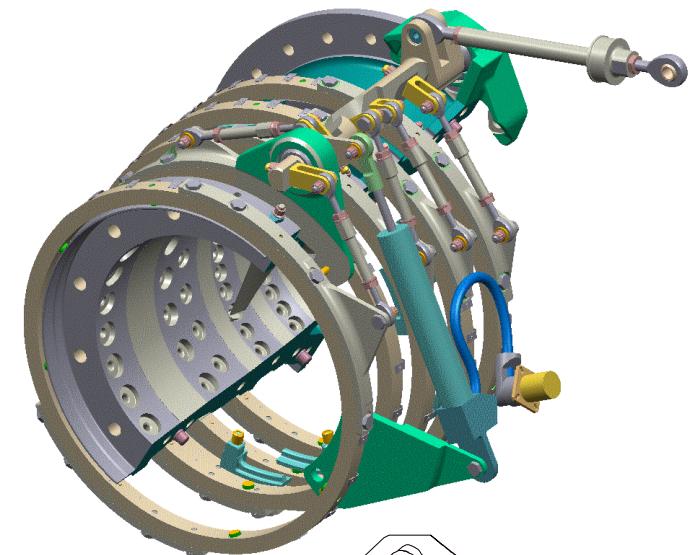
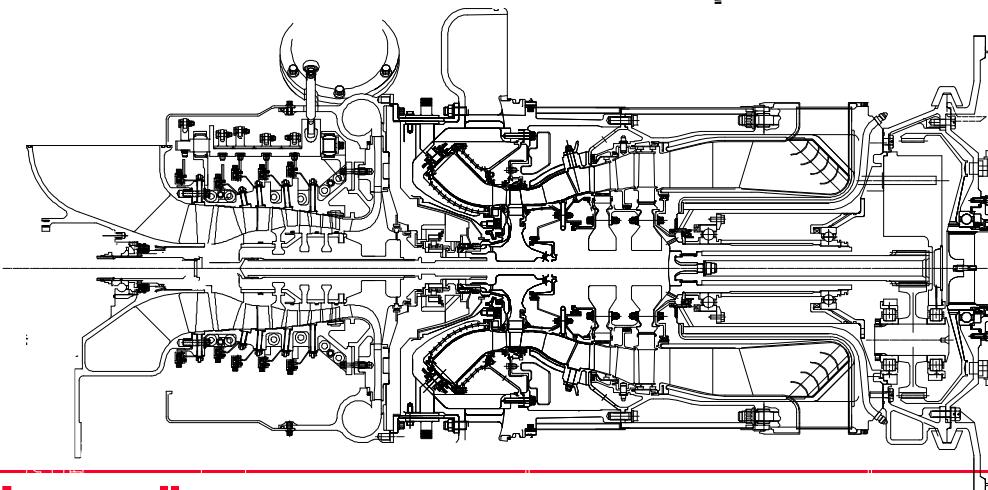
By: Don Holcomb

Agenda for the Talk

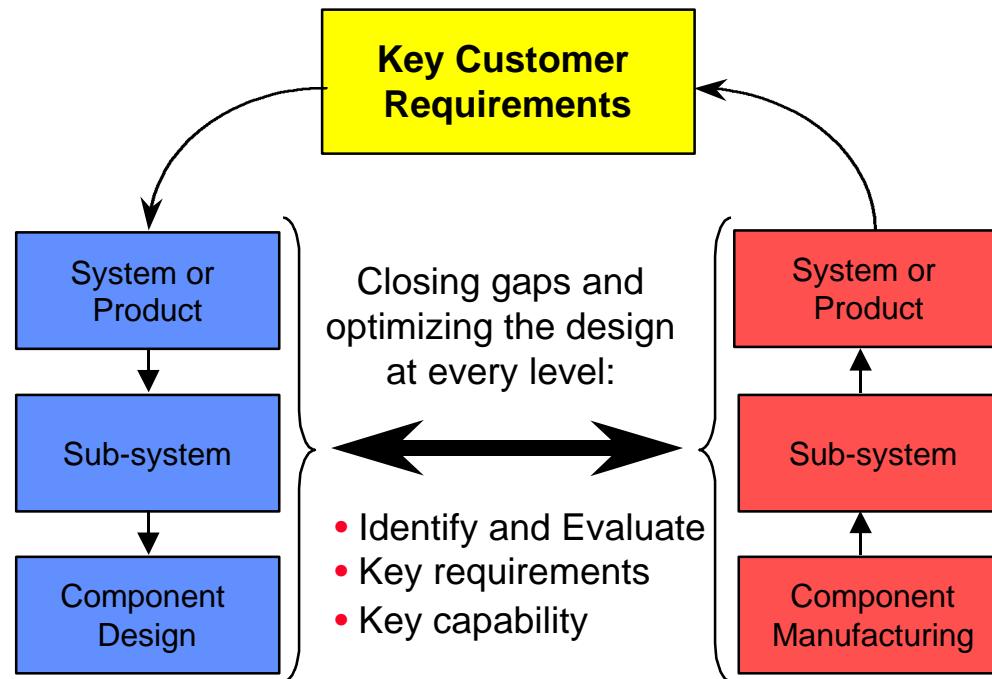
- An application of Design for Six Sigma (DFSS)
- Review of the DFSS process and goals
- Methods of DFSS
- DFSS use on a turbine engine compressor
- Large highly fractionated computer experiment
 - generation
 - analysis
- Results
- Conclusions

The LV100-5 Compressor Design

- The LV100-5 is the new turbine engine
 - for tank and mobile howitzer
- The requirements are clearly defined by the customer
- Customer requirements were flowed down to the module and component level
- Used large highly fractionated designed computer experiments
 - understand feature importance to module requirements
 - determine variation in module performance



DFSS Provides the Tools and Methods for Appropriate Design Trade-offs



Requirement Allocation

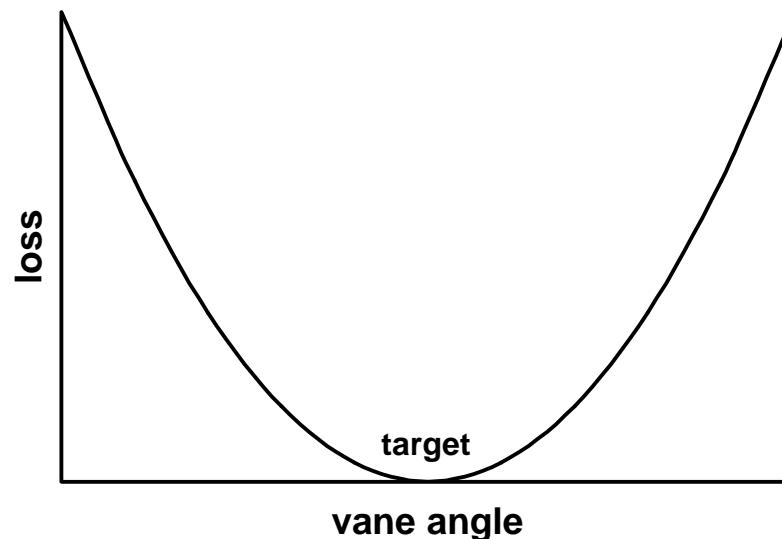
- Mean targets
- Variance targets
- Failure rate targets

Capability Assessment

- Process capabilities
 - Mean
 - Variance
 - Failure rates

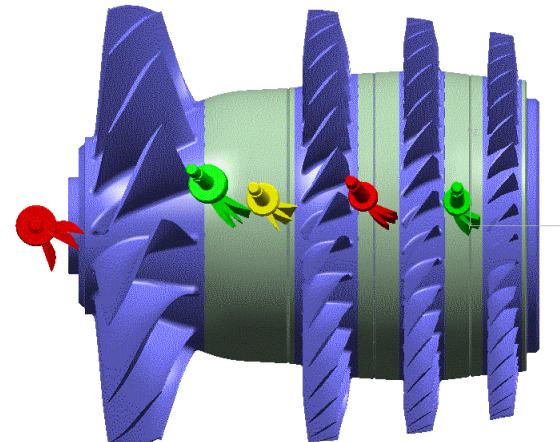
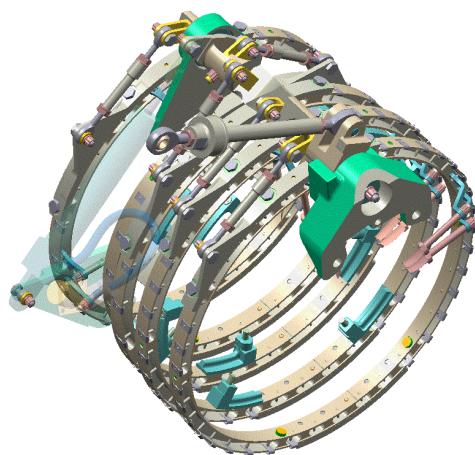
Reduced Vane Angle Variation was the Key

- The key requirement was compressor was vane angle variation
 - flowed down from customer
- The complex linkage and small dimensions made tolerancing challenging
- To keep cost low judicious allocation of tolerances was critical



Analytical Models were used to Determine Important Factors

- 32 factors were initially identified as potentially important
- Interactions between factors might exist
- A kinematic model was created to evaluate the effect of tolerances
 - model was validated with CAD package



factor
1 pos_vn_hl
2 sz_case_hl
3 sz_bush_od
4 sz_bush_id
5 sz_vn_stm
6 ang_lev_arm
7 vane_profile
8 len_sph_brg
9 lat_pos
10 sz_hol_brg
11 sz_uni_pin
12 sz_uni_hol
13 pos_uni_hol
14 uni_rad
15 case_uni_gap
16 pos_clevis
17 sz_clv_hol
18 pos_clv_hol
19 sz_clv_pin
20 sz_uni_rod
21 len_rod
22 sz_crnk_rod
23 con_pin
24 sz_crnk_arm_hol
25 pos_crnk_arm_hol
26 srf_bel_crnk
27 fwd_mnt
28 pos_act_stp
29 pos_mnt_stp
30 pos_aft_mnt_cas
31 pos_mnt_bell
32 lvdt

A Computer Experiment Evaluated the Factors

- To analyze 32 factors with possible interaction a resolution IV experiment was constructed
- A 2^{32-25} resolution III (128 run) was initially created
 - create a basic 2^7 design
 - assign factors to the first seven columns
 - assign remaining factors to 2 and 3 way interaction
- A full fold-over was used to create a res IV design
 - a second fraction was added to the first
 - the signs of each factor in the basic design was reversed
- The second fraction breaks the alias of two-way interactions with main effects
- Does not necessarily produce a minimum aberration design

The Process is Illustrated with Seven Factors

- Create a 2^{7-4} res III design - principal fraction

run	Basic Design						
	A	B	C	D = AB	E = AC	F = CB	G = ABC
1	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
2	+	-	-	-	-	+	+
3	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
4	+	+	-	+	+	-	-
5	-	-	+	+	+	-	+
6	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
7	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

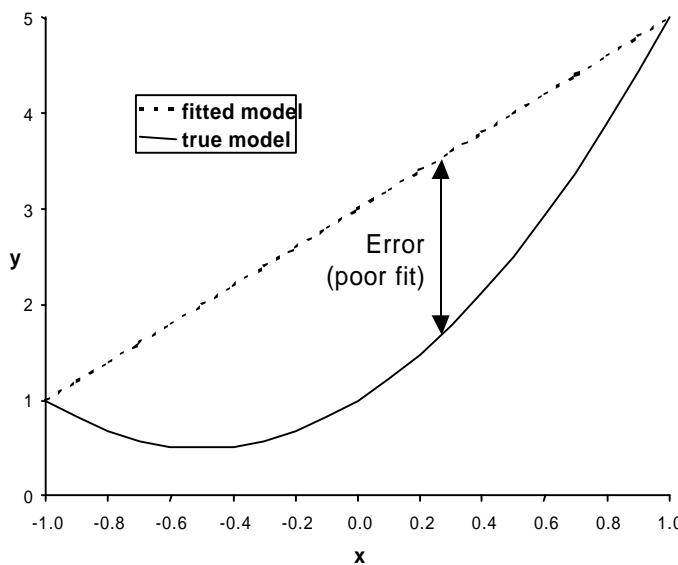
- Add the alternative fraction reversing signs on generators with an odd number of letters

run	Basic Design						
	A	B	C	D = -AB	E = -AC	F = -CB	G = ABC
9	+	+	+	-	-	-	+
10	-	+	+	+	+	-	-
11	+	-	+	+	+	+	-
12	-	-	+	-	-	+	+
13	+	+	-	-	-	+	-
14	-	+	-	+	+	+	+
15	+	-	-	+	+	-	+
16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

- Generators of the first fraction $I=ABC$, $I=ACE$, $I=BCF$, and $I=ABCG$
- Generators of the second fraction $I=-ABC$, $I=-ACE$, $I=-BCF$, and $I=ABCG$
- See Montgomery and Runger (1996) JQT v24 for more detail

The Analysis of the Results

- The analysis of computer experiment do not have statistical significance
 - the error is bias error not random error
- Engineering judgement is used to determine important effects
- Taylor series approximation justifies simple model



$$y = \mathbf{b}_0 + \mathbf{b}_1 x_1 + \mathbf{b}_2 x_2 + \dots + \mathbf{b}_{12} x_1 x_2 + \dots$$

$$y = f(0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} x_1 + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2} x_2 + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_2} x_1 x_2 + \dots$$

The Design is Large

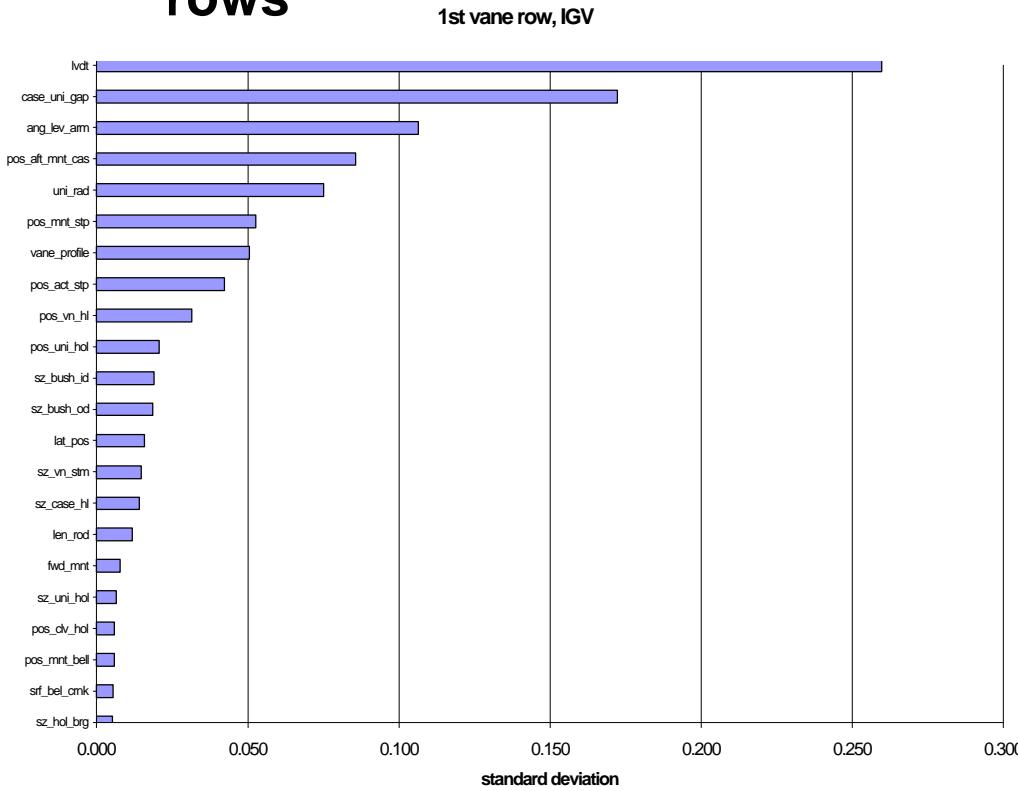
The Design is Large - the Second Portion

Honeywell

Quality and Productivity Research Conference
June 7, 2002

Analysis Used Standard Techniques

- The study identified influential factors affecting CVG performance
- Factors with large influence were consistent across all vane rows

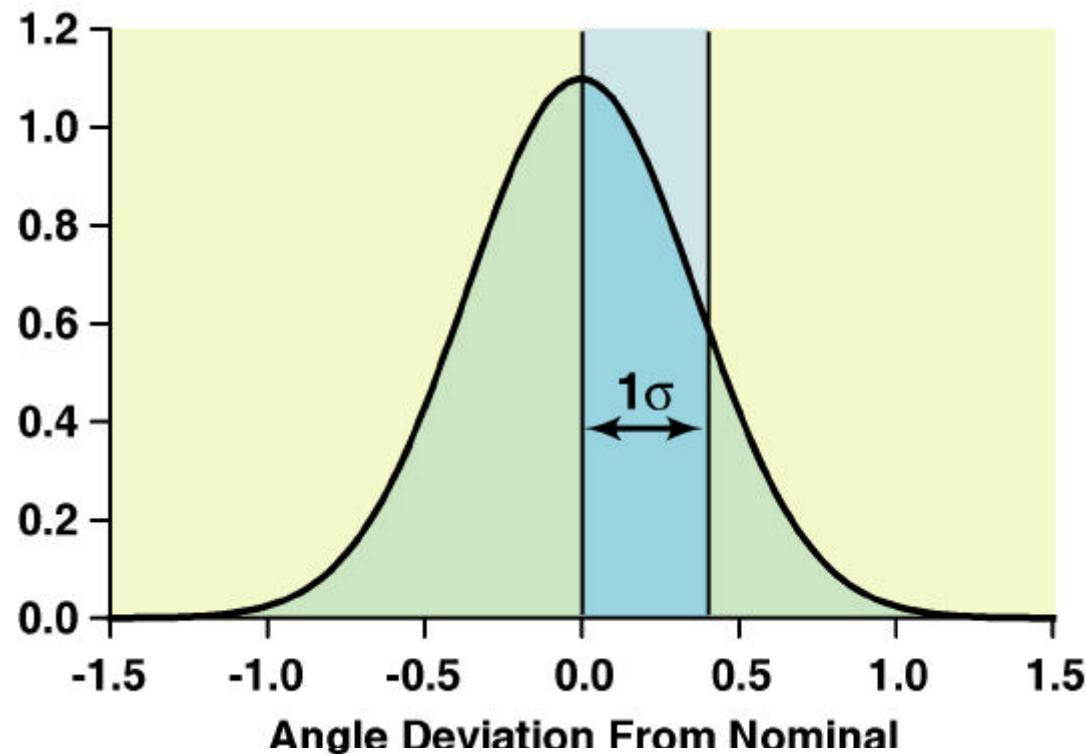


factor	value	effect1	effect2	effect3	effect4	effect5
32 lvdt	0.014	-0.771	-0.307	-0.432	-0.203	-0.227
15 case_uni_gap	0.01	-0.512	-0.505	-0.504	-0.513	-0.513
6 ang_lev_arm	0.342	-0.316	-0.347	-0.351	-0.347	-0.351
30 pos_aft_mnt_cas	0.002	-0.254	-0.096	-0.133	-0.060	-0.063
14 uni_rad	0.004	-0.223	-0.206	-0.196	-0.203	-0.198
29 pos_mnt_stp	0.0025	-0.156	-0.057	-0.090	-0.038	-0.044
7 vane_profile	0.003	-0.150	-0.159	-0.156	-0.147	-0.149
28 pos_act_stp	0.0025	-0.125	-0.064	-0.086	-0.038	-0.046
1 pos_vn_hl	0.002	-0.093	-0.098	-0.108	-0.100	-0.098
13 pos_uni_hol	0.001	-0.062	-0.050	-0.044	-0.054	-0.049
4 sz_bush_id	0.001	-0.056	-0.050	-0.052	-0.051	-0.053
3 sz_bush_od	0.001	-0.055	-0.058	-0.053	-0.052	-0.051
9 lat_pos	0.0005	-0.047	-0.025	-0.020	-0.025	-0.022
5 sz_vn_stm	0.001	-0.044	-0.058	-0.041	-0.051	-0.051
2 sz_case_hl	0.0005	-0.042	-0.021	-0.017	-0.025	-0.026
21 len_rod	0.004	-0.035	0.004	0.000	0.008	0.006
27 fwd_mnt	0.001	-0.023	0.006	-0.001	0.001	-0.002
12 sz_uni_hol	0.00025	-0.020	-0.012	-0.004	-0.019	-0.013
31 pos_mnt_bell	0.005	-0.017	-0.010	-0.006	-0.008	-0.011
10 sz_hol_brg	0.00025	-0.015	-0.013	-0.020	-0.007	-0.008
11 sz_uni_pin	0.00025	-0.013	-0.010	-0.019	-0.010	-0.008
22 sz_crnk_rod	0.00025	-0.012	0.005	0.011	-0.001	-0.003
17 sz_clv_hol	0.00025	-0.011	0.008	-0.003	0.000	0.002
24 sz_crnk_arm_hol	0.00025	-0.010	0.010	-0.001	-0.003	-0.003
23 con_pin	0.00025	-0.009	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.002
20 sz_uni_rod	0.00025	-0.008	-0.001	-0.002	-0.002	-0.007
16 pos_clevis	0.001	-0.005	0.016	0.027	0.013	0.019
19 sz_clv_pin	0.00025	-0.004	-0.001	0.010	0.002	0.000
25 pos_crnk_arm_hol	0.001	0.007	-0.008	-0.004	0.002	0.003
8 len_sph_brg	0.01	0.009	0.000	0.008	0.000	-0.002
26 srf_bel_crnk	0.004	0.016	-0.005	-0.002	0.001	-0.001
18 pos_clv_hol	0.002	0.018	-0.009	-0.001	-0.001	0.001

Interactions were not important.

Monte Carlo Study Determined the Total Vane Angle Variation

- Assumed each feature is produced with a 3σ process

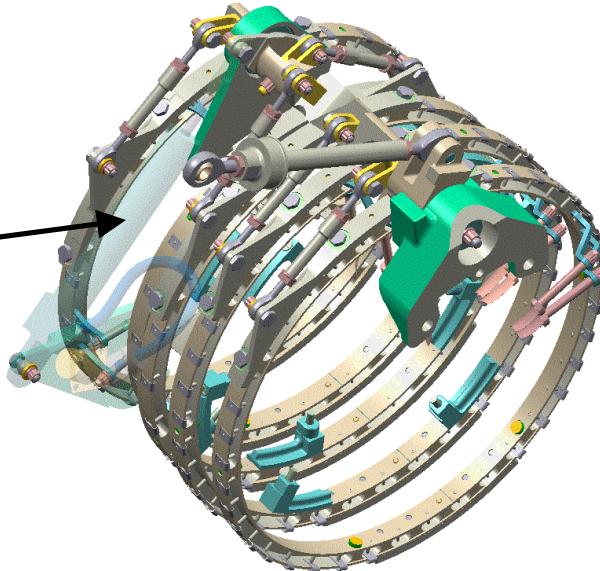


- 95% are within ± 0.72 degrees

DFSS Resulted in an Improved Design

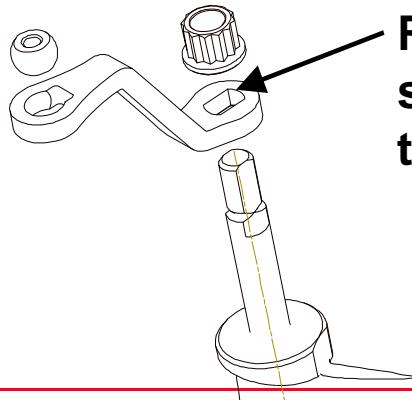
- LVDT was repositioned to increase sensitivity
 - forward cooler location

New cooler LVDT location
increased position sensitivity



- Vane lever arm kept close tolerance at critical location

Required tighter tolerances at the slot end and accepted looser tolerances at the bearing end



DFSS resulted in an improved design

- DFSS resulted in an improved design
- Computer experiments can provide design guidance
- Highly fractionated factorial experiments are a useful way to determine important factors in a design
- DFSS produced a relation

DFSS provides provides a straight forward process to produce.