

# Product Planning & Development (21-423)

Advanced Manufacturing Laboratory Department of Industrial Engineering Sharif University of Technology

Session #5

# Course Description

#### Instructor

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#### Recommended prerequisite

- Manufacturing process I (21-418)
- Class time
  Sunday-Tuesday 18:00-19:30
  Course evaluation
  Mid-term (25%)
  Final exam (40%)
  Quiz (5%)
  Exercise (Manufacturing Lab.) (30%)

Manufacturing

**Computer-Based** 

Manufacturing

**Design and** 

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND DESIGN FOR MANUFACTURING A Collaborative Approach to Producibility and Reliability

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# Course Description (Continued ...)

- Mid-term session:
   Wednesday: 9th Ordibahas
- Wednesday: 9<sup>th</sup> Ordibehesht 1394, 16:30 ~ 18:30
   Final Exam:
  - Monday: 1<sup>st</sup> Tir 1394, 09:00 ~ 11:30
- Reference:
  - John Priest, Jose Sanchez; "Product Development and Design for Manufacturing: A Collaborative Approach to Producibility and Reliability, Second Edition", CRC Press, 2001
  - Mital et al., "Product Development A Structured Approach to Consumer Product Development, Design, and Manufacture", Butterworth-Heinemann, 2008
  - Benhabib, Beno; "Manufacturing: Design, Production, Automation, and Integration", 2003, Marcel Dekker Inc, New York
  - Abouel Nasr, Emad; Kamrani, Ali K.; "Computer-Based Design and Manufacturing: An Information-Based Approach", 2007, Springer, New York Advanced Manufacturing Laboratory, Department of Industrial Engineering, Sharif University of Technology

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## Course Description (Continued..)

- Contents:
- Product development in the changing Global world
- Stages of Product Development
- The Structure of the Product Design Process
- *Early design: Requirement definition and conceptual Design*
- Trade-off analyses: Optimization using cost and utility Metrics
- Detailed design: Analysis and Modeling
- Design Review: Designing to Ensure Quality
- Production System; Strategies, planning, and methodologies
- Production System Development
- Planning and Preparation for Efficient Development
- Supply chain: Logistics, packaging, supply chain, and the environment

*Early Design:* 

Customer Needs Analysis

Defining the customer's needs can be an extremely complex process resulting in many different and conflicting types of information.

There are several approaches for knowledge acquisition of customer needs.

The design team should use several of these methods to insure that the final requirements are representative of the customer.

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### The Structure of the Product Design Process

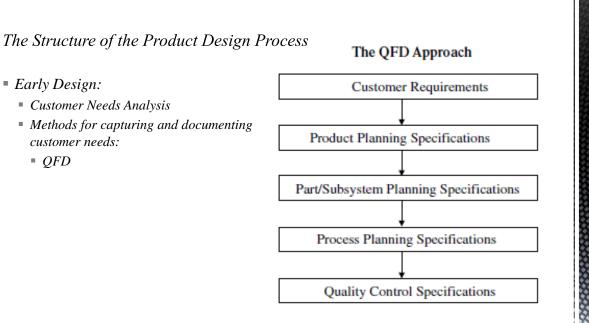
- Early Design:
  - Customer Needs Analysis
  - Methods for capturing and documenting customer needs:
    - Interviews of customers including techniques such as surveys
    - Design partnerships or alliances
    - Computer databases and data mining
    - Consultants or experts
    - Brainstorming sessions
    - Personal and company experience
    - Published information such as magazines, patents, etc.
    - *Technology capability forecasting*
    - Market and competitor benchmark analysis
    - Prototyping and virtual reality
    - House of quality or Quality Function Deployment

- Early Design:
  - Customer Needs Analysis
  - Methods for capturing and documenting customer needs:
    - QFD
      - QFD constitutes "A system for translating customer requirements into appropriate company requirements at every stage, from research through production design and development, to manufacture, distribution, installation and marketing, sales and services"

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#### The Structure of the Product Design Process

- Early Design:
  - Customer Needs Analysis
  - Methods for capturing and documenting customer needs:
    - QFD
      - The QFD process begins when we endeavor to pinpoint customer requirements (or needs), which are usually expressed in terms of qualitative characteristics.
      - During the process of product development, customer requirements are successively converted into internal company requisites, called design specifications



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The Structure of the Product Design Process

- *Early Design:* 
  - Customer Needs Analysis
  - Methods for capturing and documenting customer needs:
    - QFD
      - To effectively obtain the required quality characteristics, the identified manufacturing process specifications are translated into quality control specifications.
      - Such specifications include like:
        - Inspection plans for acquired materials,
        - Information needed to determine which activities will need monitoring with statistical process control (SPC),
        - Planned preventive maintenance on machinery
        - Instructing and training operative personnel.

#### Early Design:

- Customer Needs Analysis
- Methods for capturing and documenting customer needs:
  - *QFD*

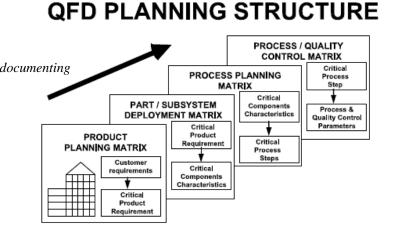
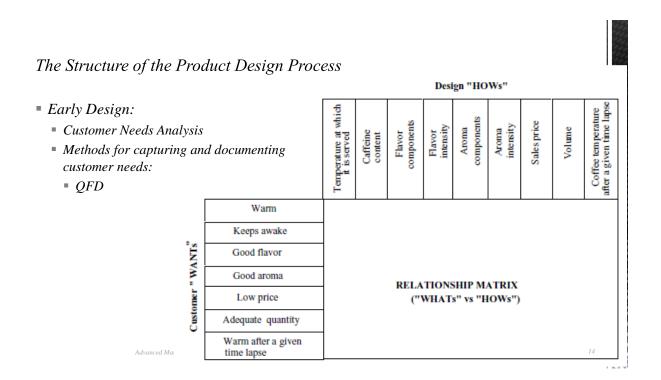


FIGURE 3.4 The logical sequence of QFD forms. The first two modules (house of quality and part characteristics) refer to product planning; the second two refer to manufacturing process planning and quality control. (From Crow, K.A. [1992], Seminar on Concurrent Engineering, DRM Associates, Rome.)

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#### The Structure of the Product Design Process

- Early Design:
  - Customer Needs Analysis
  - Methods for capturing and documenting customer needs:
    - QFD
      - The first matrix to be used in QFD is known as the house of quality (HoQ).
      - This matrix serves to describe the basic process underlying QFD: the transition (based on a strategy of input-output) from a list of customer requirements, the "what," through to a list of considerations as to "how" the requirements will be met (product characteristics).

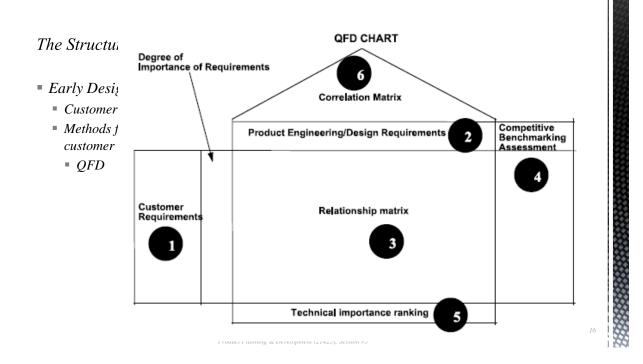


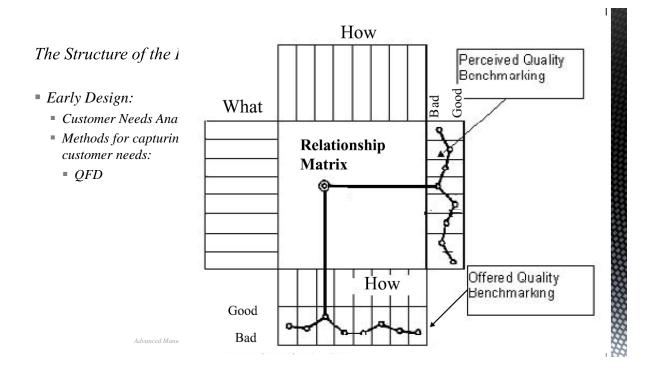
- *Early Design:* 
  - Customer Needs Analysis
  - Methods for capturing and a customer needs:

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• QFD

o une r	Design "HOWs"										
sis and a	Δ: weak relationship O: medium relationship o : strong relationship	inperature at which it is served	Caffeine content	Flavor components	Flavor	Aroma components	Aroma intensity	Sales price	Volume	Coffee temperature after a given time lapse	
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	Keeps awake	0	0								
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Customer "WHATs"	Good aroma					0	0				
mer	Low price							0	0		
Custo	Adequate quantity							o	0		
ring Labe	Warm after a given time lapse	o								٥	2022
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## The Structure of the Prod

- Early Design:
  - Customer Needs Analysis
  - Methods for capturing and customer needs:
    - QFD

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Ease of operation					۲	۲	Δ	0	Δ	С	в	ø	A
Capable of close tolerance				۲		Δ		0		в	С	b	A
Minimum operating costs			0		0		Δ	Δ	Δ	C<	в	С	A
Highly reliable	0	0	_	0	Δ	-	Δ	_	с	в	0	A	
Risk			0	0	Δ	Δ	0	0	Δ				
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Weights	Relative		108	27	15	14	6	24	3				
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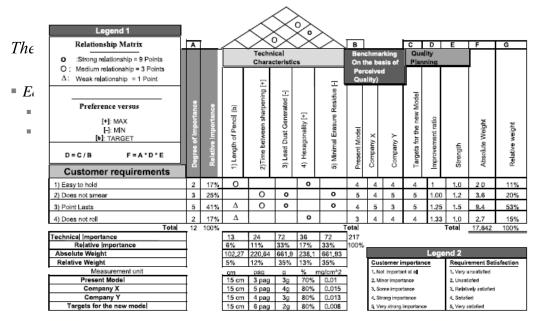


FIGURE 4.10 The house of quality for the planning of a pencil. (From Wasserman, G.S. [1993], *IIE Trans.*, 25(3), 59–65. With permission.)

