

# *Introduction to Diagnostic Quality Problem Solving*

## **Six Sigma Europe GmbH**

Passion for Excellence

Theodor-Heuss-Ring 23

50668 Cologne

Tel. +49.221.77109.560

Fax +49.221.77109.31

## Table of Contents



▪ <b>Company Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
▪ <b>Quality Problem Solving History and Status Quo</b>	<b>4</b>
▪ <b>A Typical Industrial Problem Case</b>	<b>5</b>
▪ <b>A Conceptual Framework</b>	<b>10</b>
▪ <b>Diagnostic Strategies</b>	<b>13</b>
▪ <b>Take Quality Problem Solving To The Next Level</b>	<b>23</b>

## Company Introduction

- Six Sigma Europe, founded in 2007, is committed to the competitiveness, profitability and enterprise value of its client companies. Together with management, we initiate changes in the value creation areas of the company, mobilize the necessary forces and accelerate the implementation process.
- Our clients can count on three outstanding qualities:
  1. Consulting teams with personalities who help to tackle the entrepreneurial challenges of growth, efficiency and turnaround
  2. Function specialists who implement pragmatic solutions with proven know-how in the important operational functions
  3. Data-factual related consulting approaches, so that the result of our consulting services is measurable
- Our team consists exclusively of highly experienced consultants who have worked in international consulting projects for at least 10 years. The project managers we employ also have experience in management positions in industry. By interlinking experienced consultants with technical and integrative skills, we can guarantee an optimal staffing of the project teams for every project requirement.

References:













Mercedes-Benz



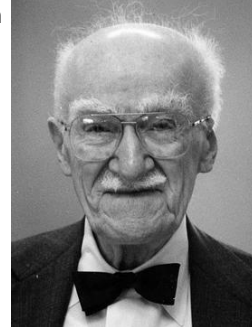


Quality Problem Solving History and Status Quo

**Quality Gurus**

- **Joseph M. Juran (1904-2008):**
  - ❖ “Pareto applied to business”, “diagnostic journey from symptoms to causes” & “remedial journey from causes to remedy”
- **Dorian Shainin (1914-2000):**
  - ❖ Red X® “branch-and-prune strategy” (somewhat weak foundation in science, treat critical tools as proprietary)
- **Charles Kepner (1922-2016) & Benjamin Tregoe (1927-2005):**
  - ❖ “branch-and-prune strategy” (somewhat weak foundation in science)
- **Bill Smith (1929-1993):**
  - ❖ Six Sigma (Motorola 1987) – DMAIC framework, collection of (brainstorm) tools, frequentist statistics (assume uncertainty due to randomness), only a rudimentary strategic structure

Juran



Shainin



**Scientific literature:**

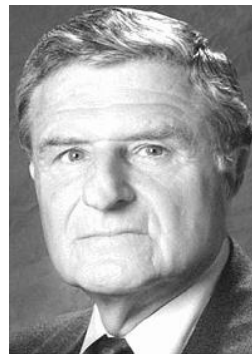
- Troubleshooting of devices
- Medical diagnosis
- Bayesian statistics (uncertainty due to ignorance)
- Causal Networks
- Artificial Intelligence



Smith



Kepner



Tregoe

# A Typical Industrial Problem Case

## Electrical Instabilities

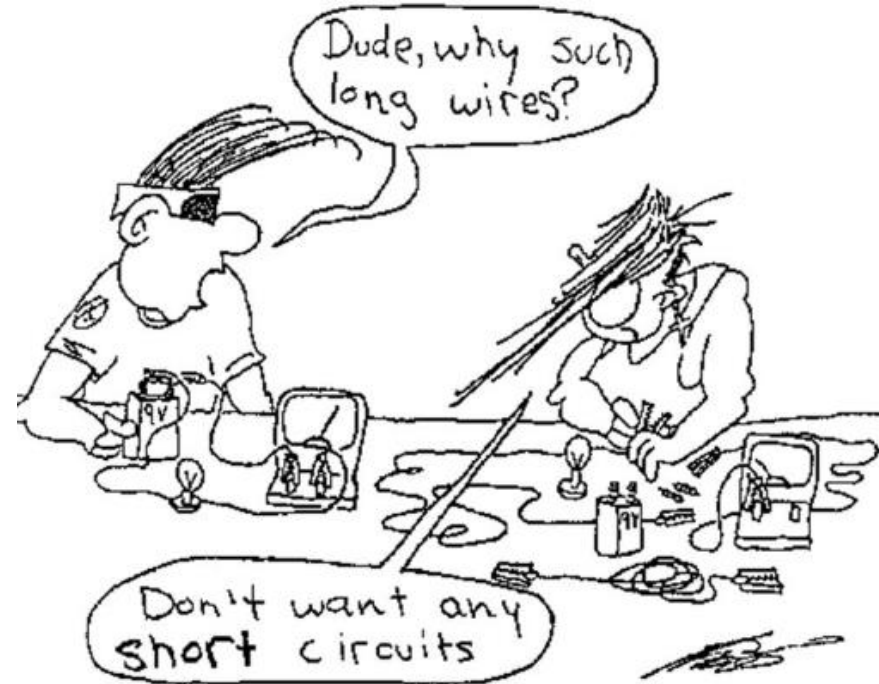


Power Supply

Connector



High Power Electrical Device



Credit to Ehren Stillman

A Typical Industrial Problem Case

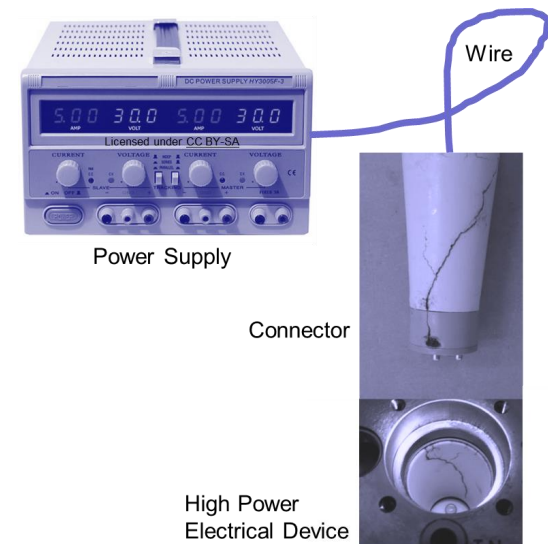
**Electrical Instabilities**

**Problem Definition (symptom)**

- Device and Connector damaged when connected to Power Supply.

**Focused Problem Definition on System Level (Kepner & Tregoe)**

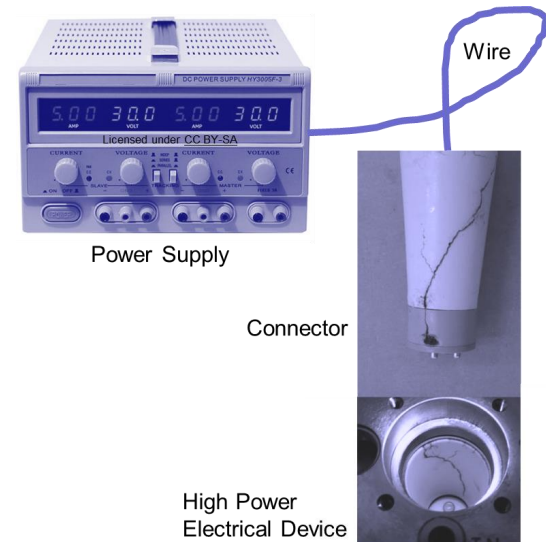
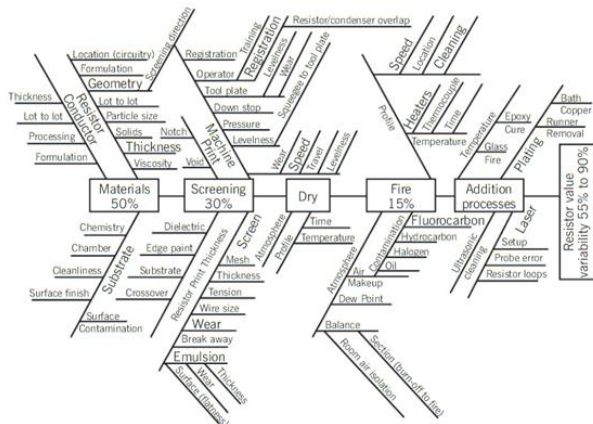
- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| • Is: Device A                 | Is Not: Device B                              |
| • Is: End of Line Check        | Is Not: field                                 |
| • Is: from wk. 1, 2019 onwards | Is Not: before wk. 1, 2019                    |
| • Is: avg. 10% of devices      | Is Not: increasing or decreasing failure rate |



A Typical Industrial Problem Case  
**Electrical Instabilities**

**Typical Root Cause Investigations:**

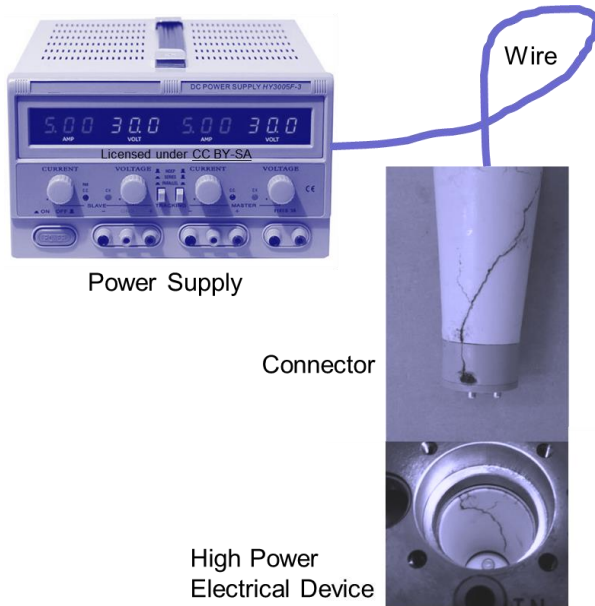
- Check for production process deviations:
  - Connector dimensions, compare with tolerances
  - Color differences
  - Tool contamination
- Brainstorming: > 80 potential causes
  - Main suspect is the connector





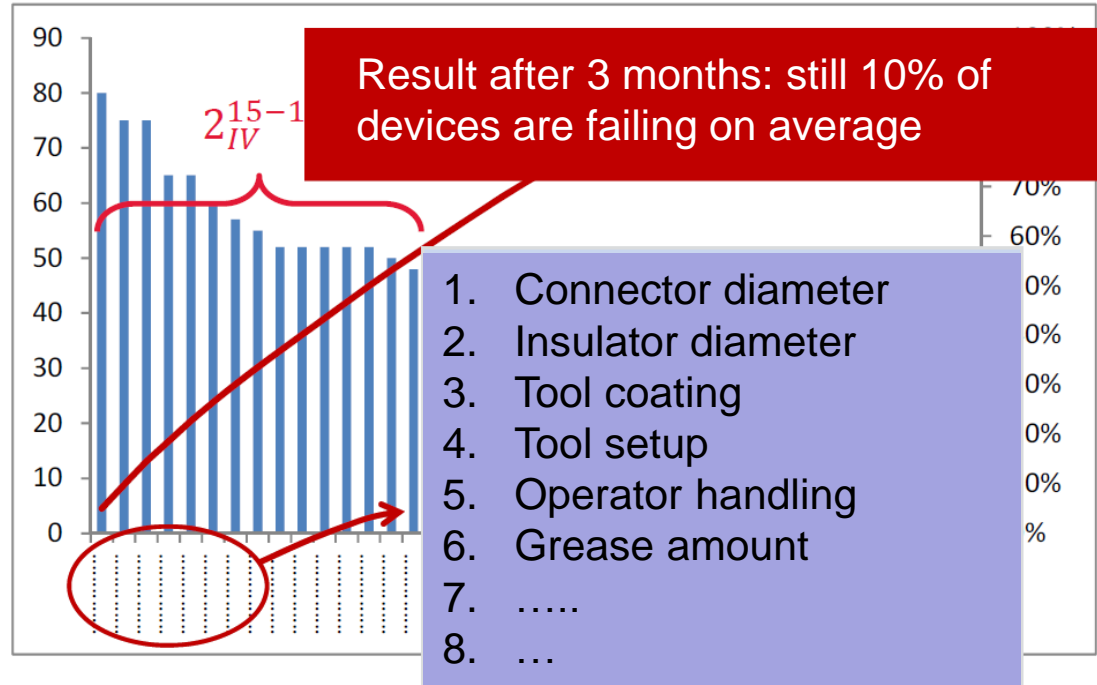
## A Typical Industrial Problem Case

### Electrical Instabilities



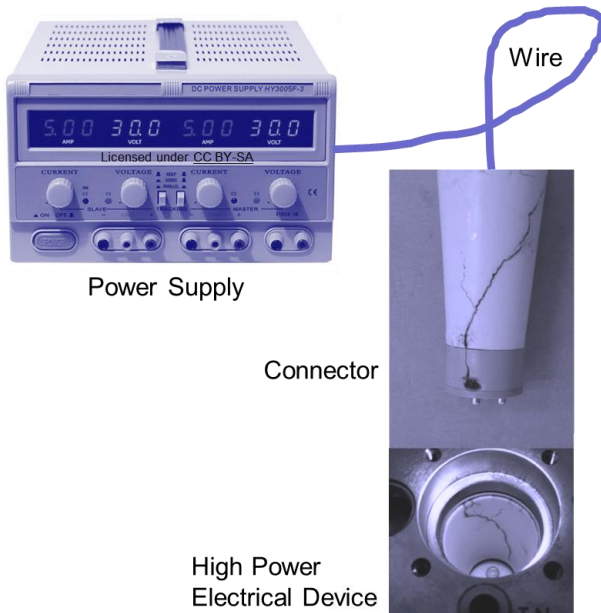
### Typical Root Cause Investigations (cont'd):

- Sort 80 potential causes by multi-voting
- Design fractional factorial experiment for top 15





A Typical Industrial Problem Case  
**Electrical Instabilities**



**Conclusions for this problem case using Brainstorming & Design of Experiments:**

- 💡 Difficult and time-consuming due to initial divergent thinking about numerous, non-countable causes. This results in an extensive search space.
- 💡 The problem solver can get stuck in the wrong part of the search area, especially if the dominant cause is not in the list.
- 💡 The chosen suspects are not specific enough to effectively experiment with them.

**What is required to overcome these difficulties?**

- **Diagnostic strategies that enable us to focus** (= narrow the search area in a fact-based way)

A Conceptual Framework

**Prof. Dr. J. De Mast proposed a Conceptual Framework, which resulted from the interaction between academic research and the application to real problems.**

---

# Diagnostic Quality Problem Solving: A Conceptual Framework and Six Strategies

---

JEROEN DE MAST

INSTITUTE FOR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF AMSTERDAM

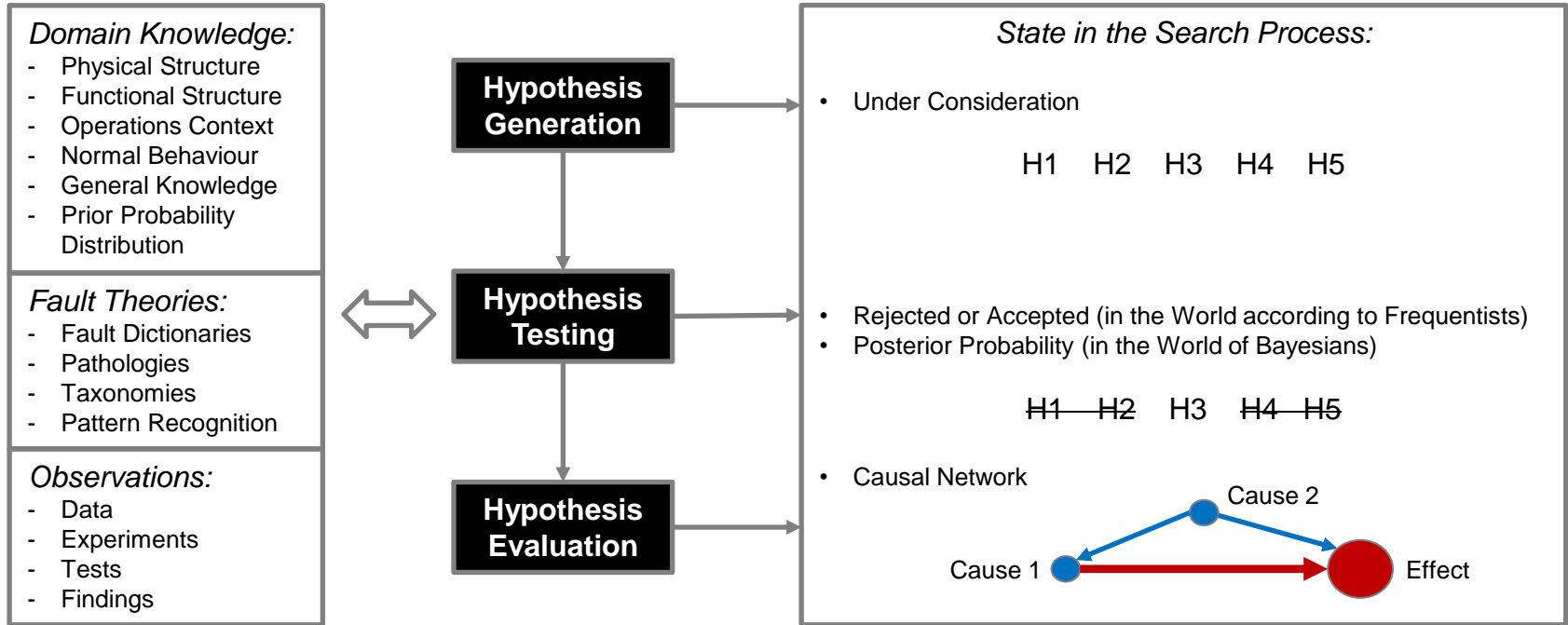
---

© 2013, ASQ

**We build on this framework...**

A Conceptual Framework

**De Mast: “Diagnosis is a search through a state space of hypotheses until a goal state is reached”**



A hypothesis ( $H_i$ ) is a potential explanation for a quality problem

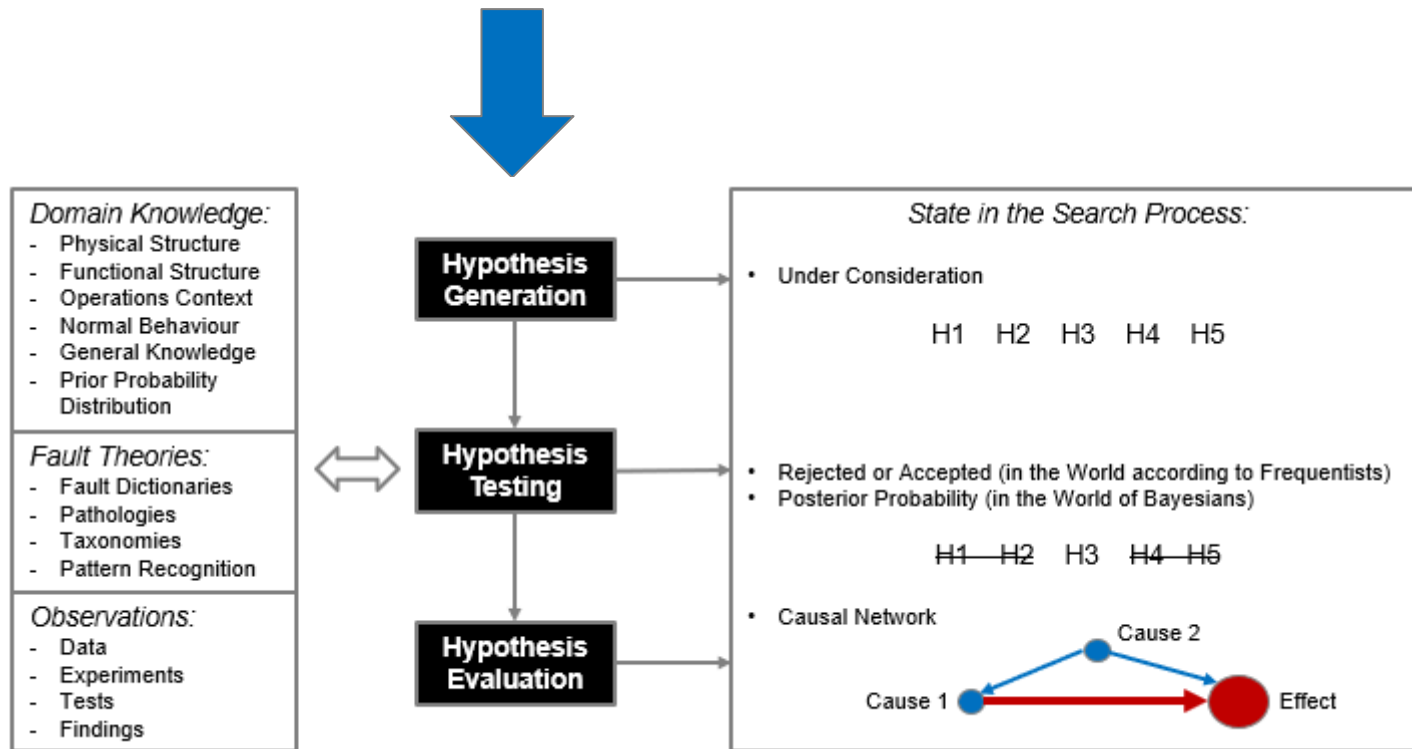
Common approach:

1. *Generation* by Brainstorming
2. *Testing* by Experiments (DoE)
3. *Evaluation* by
  - a. Statistical Inference, i.e. the process of inversion required to go from an effect (the data) back to a cause (the process or parameters)
  - b. Counterfactual Analysis, resulting in a causal network. This breakthrough method will be introduced in 2019!

A Conceptual Framework

## Diagnostic Strategies make the search process more efficient

**Diagnostic strategies  
that enable us to focus:  
how, when, in what order?**



Diagnostic Strategies

## A powerful Six Pack based on human thinking patterns

### De Mast's Six Strategies

1. **Blind Trial & Error**
2. **Branch & Prune Tactics**
3. **Known Problem**
4. **Proximate Cause Strategy**
5. **Syndrome-Based Search**
6. **Funneling Strategy**

This sequence of strategies or one single strategy is not followed rigidly. At each stage in the search, the situation and its tactical consequences are reassessed. Think like a detective...



NEED  
HELP?

Click here for our  
**SEARCH TIPS**

## Diagnostic Strategies

**Strategy 1: Blind Trial & Error**

- Randomly try out candidate causes until the root cause is found
- Finite number of causes =  $n \rightarrow$  average number of trials =  $(n+1)/2$
- Works for simple problems
- Effectively the least efficient search strategy for complex problems



Credit to Zachary Kanin

Diagnostic Strategies

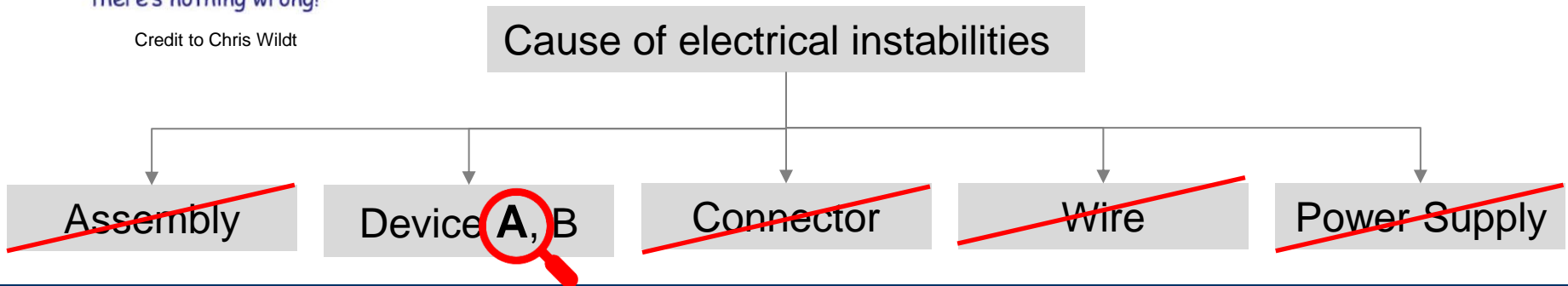
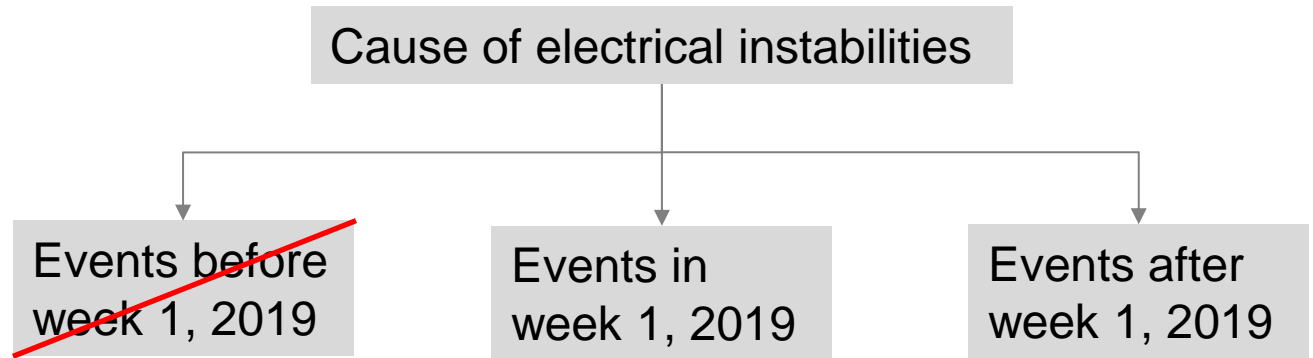
**Strategy 2: Branch and Prune**

- Divide the space of all possible causes in high-level sub-classes (“branching”)
- Next, by observation and testing try to rule out whole branches at once (“pruning”)



“I don't like the looks of this at all — there's nothing wrong!”

Credit to Chris Wildt





# Diagnostic Strategies

## Strategy 3: Known Problem

Google search for "soldering process" showing search results, a "People also ask" section, and a Wikipedia snippet.

**Soldering** is a **process** in which two or more metal items are joined together by melting and then flowing a filler metal into the joint—the filler metal having a relatively low melting point. **Soldering** is used to form a permanent connection between electronic components.

**Electronics Primer: How to Solder Electronic Components**  
<https://www.sciencebuddies.org/science-fair-projects/references/how-to-solder>

People also ask

- How does the soldering process work?
- How many types of soldering are there?
- Why does my solder not stick?
- How do I start soldering?

**Soldering - Wikipedia**  
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soldering>

Jump to **Processes - Soldering** (AmE: /ˈsɒdərtɪŋ/, BrE: /ˈsouldərtɪŋ/) is a **process** in which two or more items are joined together by melting and putting a filler metal (**solder**) into the joint, the filler metal having a lower melting point than the adjoining metal. Unlike welding, **soldering** does not

**Symptoms**

(for Device A the causal chain included the soldering process)

**Possible Explanations**

**Consult experts...**



Credit to Chris Wildt

Diagnostic Strategies

**Strategy 3: Known Problem (cont'd – electrical instabilities case)**



Power Supply

Connector

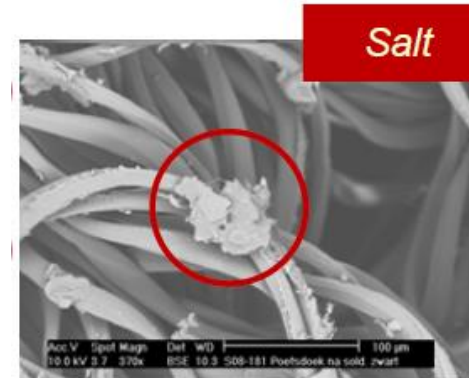
**High Power  
Electrical Device**



Wire

**Literature search** for known issues with similar electrical devices:

- Enclosures of air bubbles
- Contamination with dust
- Contamination with metal particles
- Contamination with salts



Diagnostic Strategies

**Strategy 4: Proximate Cause Strategy**

- Reason backwards from the observed symptoms to the immediate (“proximate”) causes. Technique: ask “why?” five times.
- This gives a more focused problem definition.

Electrical instabilities

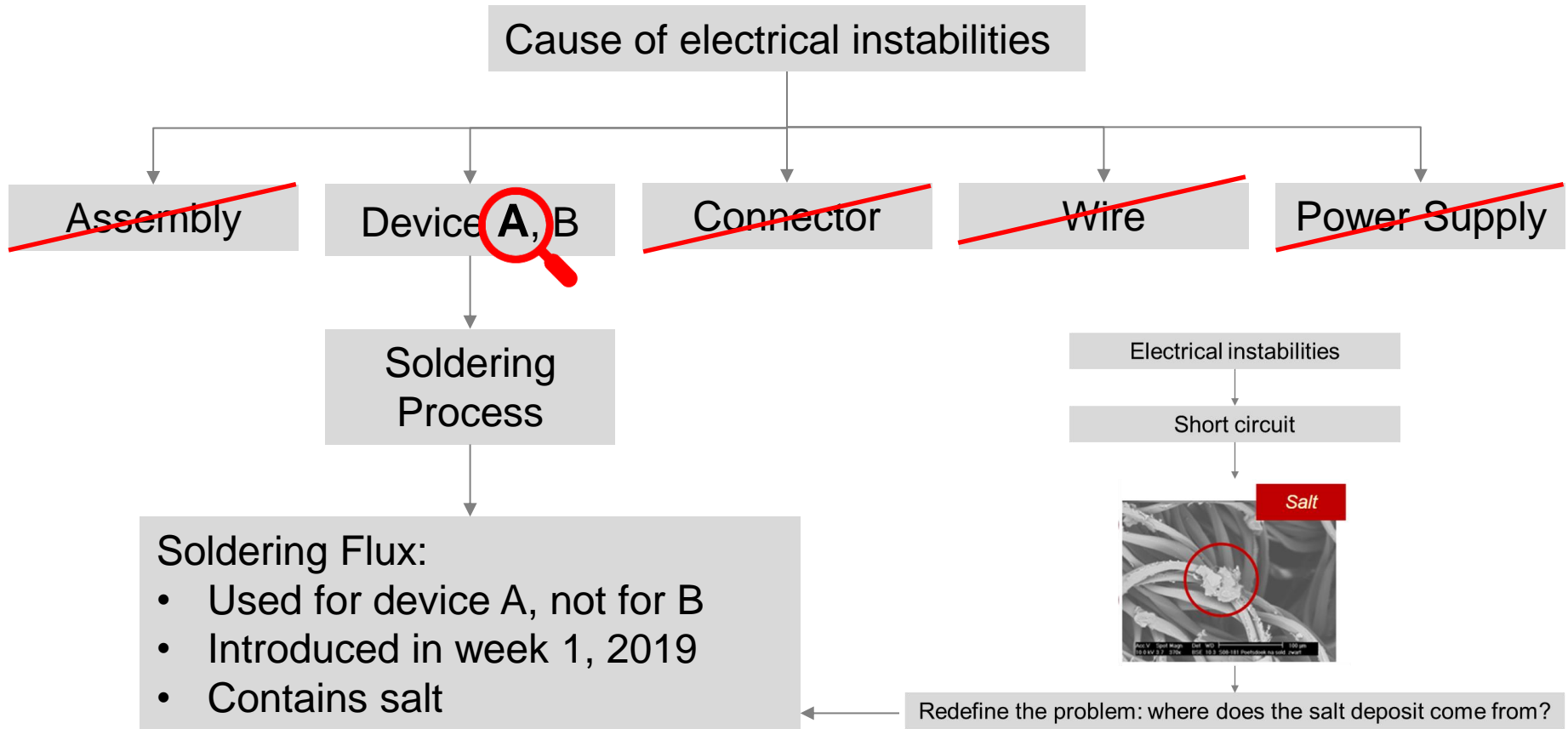


Short circuit



Redefine the problem: where does the salt deposit come from?

Diagnostic Strategies  
**Combining Clues**

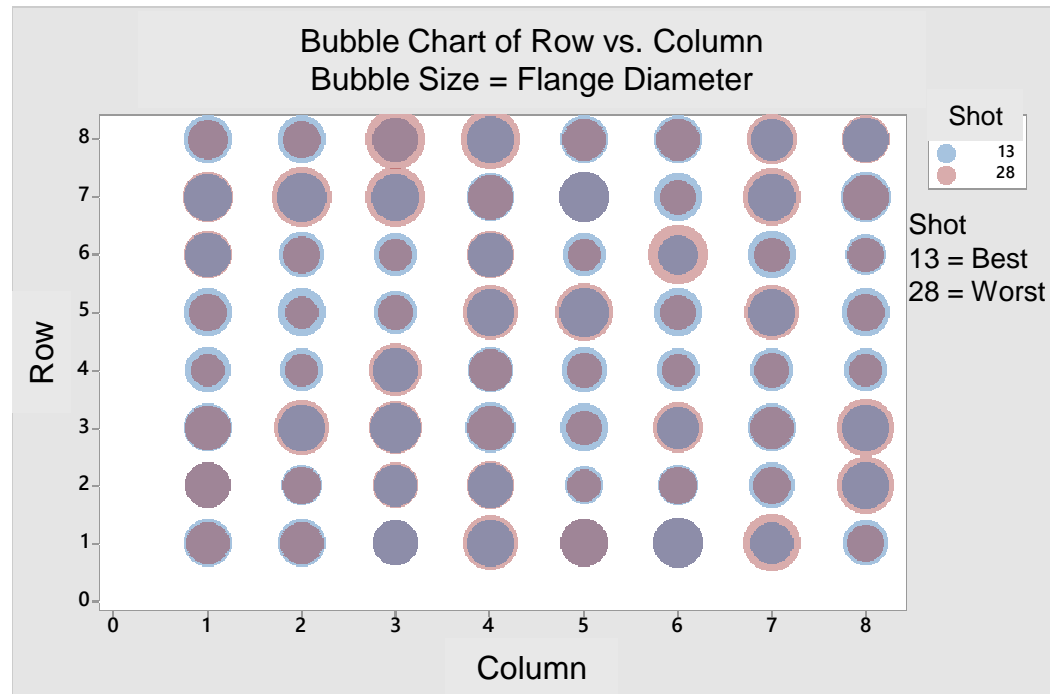


- **Solution:** soldering flux discontinued → 0 electrical instabilities → problem solved!
- **Prevent recurrence** by updating PFMEA, standards and verification tests

Diagnostic Strategies

**Strategy 5: Syndrome-Based Search**

- Observe several occurrences of the problem and compare them to normal behavior. Capture the total variation, good vs. bad comparison.
- Try to find a pattern of accompanying symptoms and characteristics that occur along with the problem. This pattern is the syndrome and can reveal characteristics of the causal mechanism and help exclude other options.
- Example: injection molding (high cavity-to-cavity variation)

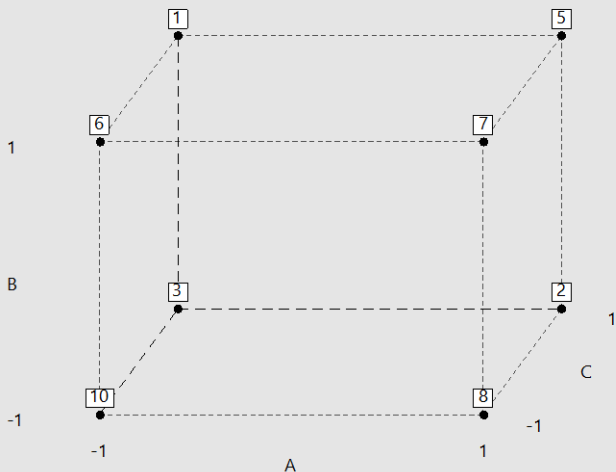


Diagnostic Strategies

**Strategy 6: Funneling Strategy**

- *After* the search space has been narrowed down (focus):
  - Generate a list of specific and detailed hypotheses (by brainstorming)
  - Design an efficient test strategy (for example: Design of Experiments) and/or use a *hypothesis-free* and *model-free* algorithm (MondoBrain AI) to *extract the drivers and the ranges* that have the strongest impact on a key performance indicator

DoE with 3 factors A, B, C and a Response



DoE = predictive modeling

MondoBrain AI: explore alternatives, move ranges, and iterate until you find the best solution



MondoBrain AI = prescriptive decision making



Diagnostic Strategies

**Think strategically like a detective...**

- ***Use pruning principles to focus the search***
- ***At each stage in the search, reassess the situation and its tactical consequences***

**1. Known Problem?**

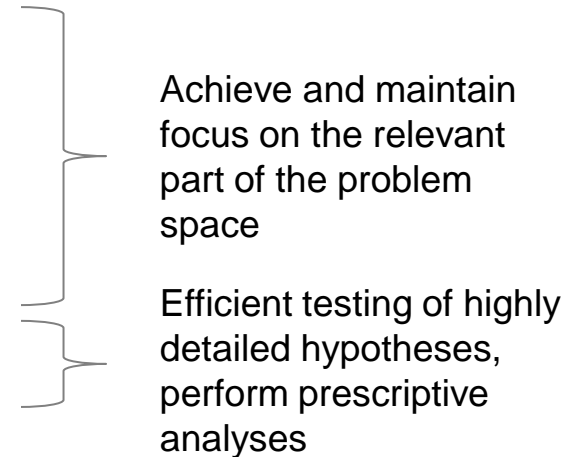
**2. Blind Trial & Error (avoid for complex problems)**

**3. Proximate Cause Strategy (reason backwards)**

**4. Branch & Prune Tactics**

**5. Syndrome-Based Search (contrasting)**

**6. Funneling Strategy**





Take Quality Problem Solving To The Next Level

## Discover the new quality of our problem solving approach!

- Six Sigma Europe GmbH organizes tools in a strategic structure (grounded in science provided by Prof. Dr. J. De Mast) and closes the deficits of the classic Six Sigma DMAIC framework.

- **Download our training program**  
<http://six-sigma-europe.com/dqps>

- Six Sigma Europe GmbH cooperates with MondoBrain AI to offer you an unprecedented problem solving power for the most complex tasks.

- Stay in touch with us so that you are the first to benefit from a real breakthrough technology: our introduction of Causal Discovery & Analysis in 2019!



**SIXSIGMA** Europe www.six-sigma-europe.com

---

### Diagnostic Quality Problem Solving (DQPS)

Strategien, Suchtaktiken und einfache Tools zur Lösung von technischen Qualitätsproblemen

**Ihre Situation**  
Die Reduzierung der Fehlerkosten, insbesondere in den Bereichen Qualitätskontrolle, Prozessdiagnose und Produktionsüberwachung, zahlt sich direkt und oft erheblich auf den Gewinn aus. Dieses Potenzial wird nur selten genutzt. Dies ist oft auf den Ressourcen- und Zeitaufwand traditioneller, Blindversuch & Irrtum Methoden zurückzuführen. Ist Ihnen diese Problematik schon mal aufgefallen?

Was passiert, wenn Sie diesen Ist-Zustand bei der Qualitätsproblemlösung akzeptieren? Besteht die Gefahr, dass die Profite im Laufe der Zeit weiter sinken? Was würden Sie gewinnen, wenn Sie die Problemlösungszeit um den Faktor vier verkürzen und 90-100% der Ursachen statt der üblichen 20-50% beseitigen könnten?

Dieser Gewinn ist zu erwarten, wenn Sie Diagnosestrategien und Suchtaktiken in Ihr Portfolio von Problemlösungswerkzeuge und -methoden aufnehmen.

**Unser Ziel für Sie**  
Sie sind in der Lage, komplexe Qualitätsprobleme strukturiert anzugehen, so dass Sie alle beobachteten Symptome aus einer Kausaldiagnose mit Hilfe einer effektiven technischen Diagnostik erklären können.

**Was Sie aus diesem Seminar mitnehmen**  
Sie werden lernen, das Symptom zu beobachten, das Problem zu kategorisieren und kristallklar zu definieren, strategisch zu denken, Schnittprinzipien anzuwenden, um die Suche zu fokussieren. In jeder Phase der Suche lernen sie, die Situation und ihre taktischen Konsequenzen neu zu bewerten. Mit Hilfe einfacher, meist grafischer Werkzeuge können Sie die Ursache(n) eines komplexen Qualitätsproblems schnell nachweisen.

Jede Strategie und Methode wird ausführlich beschrieben. Die konkrete Umsetzung wird Ihnen anhand von Praxisbeispielen erläutert. Für jedes Tool werden die Einsatzmöglichkeiten im eigenen Unternehmen diskutiert.

**Zielgruppe:**  
Führungskräfte und Mitarbeiter, die sich mit der Weiterentwicklung und Qualitätsverbesserung der Produkte und Prozesse im Unternehmen beschäftigen.

**Inhalt**

- Idee und grundlegender Ansatz der DQPS-Methode
- Sechs Diagnosestrategien
- Fokussierte Problemdefinition
- Problemtypen
- Ist / Ist Nicht Beschreibung
- Strategisch konvergierende Fragen
- DQPS-Roadmap
- Prüfung des Messsystems
  - Grafische Methode
- Multi-Vari-Bild
- Variationsfamilien erkennen durch grafische Analyse
- Konzentrationsdiagramm
- Identifizierung von Mustern oder Fehleranhäufungen innerhalb von Einheiten / Teilen
- Paarweiser Vergleich
- Identifizierung des maßgeblichen Faktors ohne Demontage der Produkte
- Komponententausch
- Identifikation fehlerhafter Komponenten
- Prozessparametersuche
- Abtrennung wichtiger von unwichtigen Prozessparametern
- Variablen-tausch
- Effektives Ausortieren einer großen Anzahl von Ursachen
- Quantifizierung von Haupt- und Interaktionseffekten
- Voll-faktorierter Versuchsplan
- Optimierung und Toieranzuweisung
- A zu B Analyse
- Bestätigung der optimalen Parametereinstellungen
- Anwendung im eigenen Unternehmensumfeld

**Dauer:** 2 Tage  
**Termine:** siehe Homepage  
**Preis:** 1.995,00 EUR, inkl. Unterlagen und Verpflegung  
**Frühbucherrabat:** 10% (bis 8 Wochen vor Beginn)  
**Anmeldeformular** auf Seite 2 oder  
**Online anmelden** unter [www.six-sigma-europe.com](http://www.six-sigma-europe.com)  
Auch als Inhouse-Training möglich.  
Preis für Inhouse-Training auf Anfrage.

SIX SIGMA Europe GmbH | Theodor-Haus-Ring 23 | 50668 Köln | Tel. +49.221.77109.560 | Fax +49.221.77109.31 Seite 1

Take Six Sigma To The Next Level

## Enhanced Service

- ***Do you have products that fail at the customer, whether in the field or on a test bench?***
- ***Do you have difficulty explaining what is really happening?***
- ***Do you need a quick response?***

***Contact us directly at +49.221.77109.560***

- ***We will help you to solve the problem in a targeted manner.***
- ***We only need minimal resources and time.***
- ***We make sure that a sustainable, cost-effective solution is implemented.***



Take Six Sigma To The Next Level

## Enhanced Service: **a 3-hour on-site workshop free of charge**

Our **free offer** includes a **3-hour on-site workshop** in which we help our client to better **focus on a quality issue** so that converging strategies and search tactics can be applied in the next step.

Our motto is: "A well formulated problem is half solved".

Content of the workshop:

1. Problem presentation by the task force
2. Identification of the problem type
3. First run of an IS / IS NOT problem description

From this workshop our client receives:

1. A clear problem definition. Answers the questions:
  - a. Which strategic category does the problem belong to?
  - b. What makes this problem real and current?
  - c. Whose problem is it?
  - d. What does success look like and when is it achieved?
  - e. Where are the limits of the solution space (e.g. resources, time frame and context)?
  - f. Who has a say in solving this problem, and what do these people want?
2. First possible elements of the causal chain, which logically result from the IS / IS NOT analysis
3. Action points for further fact-finding
4. A solid basis for subsequent strategies and search tactics