MEASUREMENT SYSTEM ANALYSIS

MSA

R&R study

The purpose is to check if the error in measurement system is small enough to get reliable data from the process studied.

Variables data

(interval and proportional scale: ⁰C, kg, N)

Attribute data

(nominal and ordinal scale: good/bad, stage, rank)

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Variables data

bias (accuracy)

precision (R&R)

- repeatability
- reproducibility by different operators
- ratio of precision (measurement error) to the variation between parts
- estimation of variance components

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Accuracy (bias)

$$E(x) = x_{ref}$$

 x_{ref} : standard

$$\mathbf{H}_0: E(x) = x_{ref}$$

one-sample t test

$$t_0 = \frac{\overline{x} - \mu_0}{s / \sqrt{n}}$$

 H_0 (no bias) is accepted at lpha significance level if

$$P\left(-t_{a/2} < \frac{\overline{x} - \mu_0}{s/\sqrt{n}} \le t_{a/2}\right) = 1 - \alpha$$

A.

Example

 $H_0: E(x) = x_{ref}$ $x_{ref} = 6.0$ (standard)

<i>t</i> -	$\bar{x}-\mu$	0
ι_0 -	$-\frac{1}{s\sqrt{\sqrt{n}}}$	

ı	x_i	$x_i - x_{ref}$
1	5.8	-0.2
2	5.7	-0.3
3	5.9	-0.1
4	5.9	-0.1
5	6.0	0.0
6	6.1	0.1
7	6.0	0.0
8	6.1	0.0
9	6.4	0.4
10	6.3	0.3
11	6.0	0.0
12	6.1	0.1
13	6.2	0.2
14	5.6	-0.4
15	6.0	0.0

	Test of means against reference constant (value) (gagebias)								
	Mean	Std.Dv.	Ν	Std.Err.	Reference	t-value	df	р	
Variable					Constant				
x	6.006667	0.212020	15	0.054743	6.000000	0.121781	14	0.904804	

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Splitting the differences into components

Difference between measured values

Differences between parts

Differences caused by the measurement

Repeatability

Reproducibility

Operators

Interaction between operators and parts

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Total variance of measurement data:

$$\sigma_{\text{total}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{parts}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{R\&R}}^2$$

Fluctuation attributable to the measurement (precision):

$$\sigma_{\text{R\&R}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{reprod}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{repeat}}^2$$

Reproducibility:

$$\sigma_{\text{reprod}}^2 = \sigma_{\text{oper}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{part*oper}}^2$$

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Design of experiments for the study

A certain number (e.g. 10) is selected randomly from among the parts produced by the process to be investigated, all of them measured several (e.g. 3) times by each of the selected operators (e.g. 4).

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operator	A			В			С		
part	rept 1	rept 2	rept 3	rept 1	rept 2	rept 3	rept 1	rept 2	rept 3
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

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Results:

- The variance components are related to the total variance.
- Analogously to the C_P process capability index the ranges attributed to the variance components is related to the width of the spec. range (P/T precision to tolerance) . Actually the 99% (5.15 σ width) interval is in the numerator:

$$\frac{P}{T} = \frac{5.15 \cdot \hat{\sigma}_{\text{R\&R}}}{USL - LSL} \cdot$$

6.0 may stand for 5.15, expressing the $\pm 3\sigma$ limit (99.73% instead of 99%)

Number of distinguishable categories (discrimination index)

$$rac{\hat{\sigma}_{
m part}}{\hat{\sigma}_{
m R\&R}}\sqrt{2}$$
 rounded down to integer

A 1

Variance estimation: Range method

Variances are estimated from ranges, e.g.

$$\hat{\sigma}_{
m repeat} = rac{\overline{R}_{
m repeat}}{d_2}$$
 $\overline{R}_{
m repeat}$ is the average range of repetitions

 d_2 is taken from a Table for the # of repetitions

Similarly for
$$\hat{\sigma}_{ ext{reprod}}$$
 $\hat{\sigma}_{ ext{part}}$

for small sample sizes different d₂ values apply

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Variance estimation: ANOVA method

The model (two-way cross-classification with random factors, repeated measurements)

$$x_{ijk} = \mu + P_i + O_j + PO_{ij} + \varepsilon_{k(ij)}$$

P is for parts O is for operators ε experimental error

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Example

The width of the specification for the inner diameter 1.52 mm.

10 parts are taken randomly from the manufacturing, each of them are measured 3 times by 2 operators.

Perform a Gauge R&R study!

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