



Mastering AVI

Part8: Visual inspection life-cycle and control strategy

- Integration of visual inspection into overall manufacturing process
- Elements of lifecycle
- Particle identification/characterization
- Defect libraries as dynamic database
- AQL and control charting



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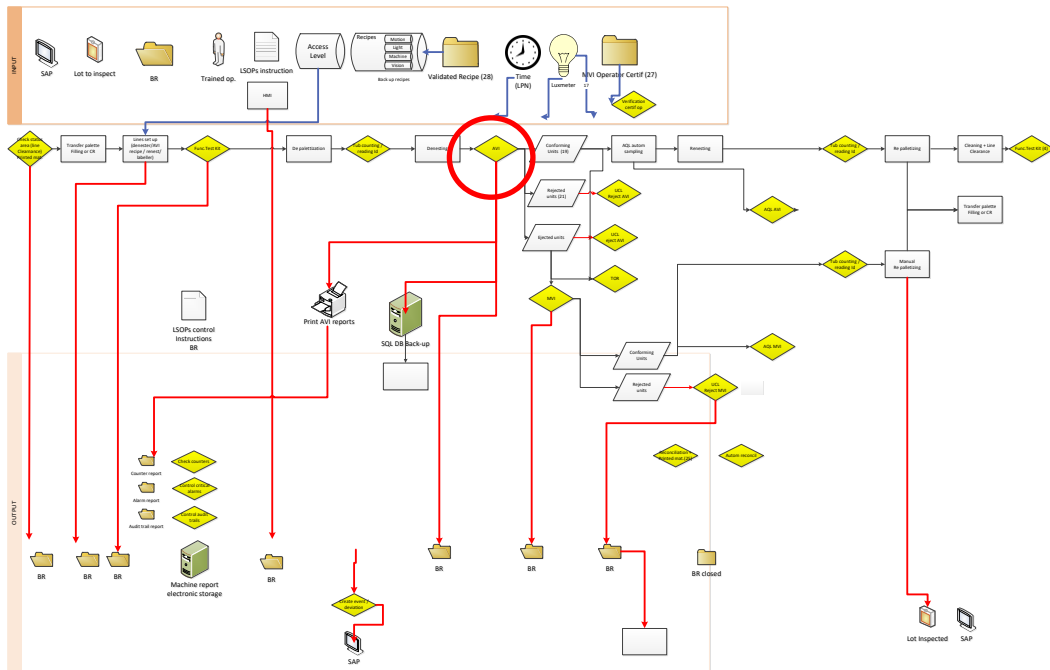


Mastering Automated Visual Inspection

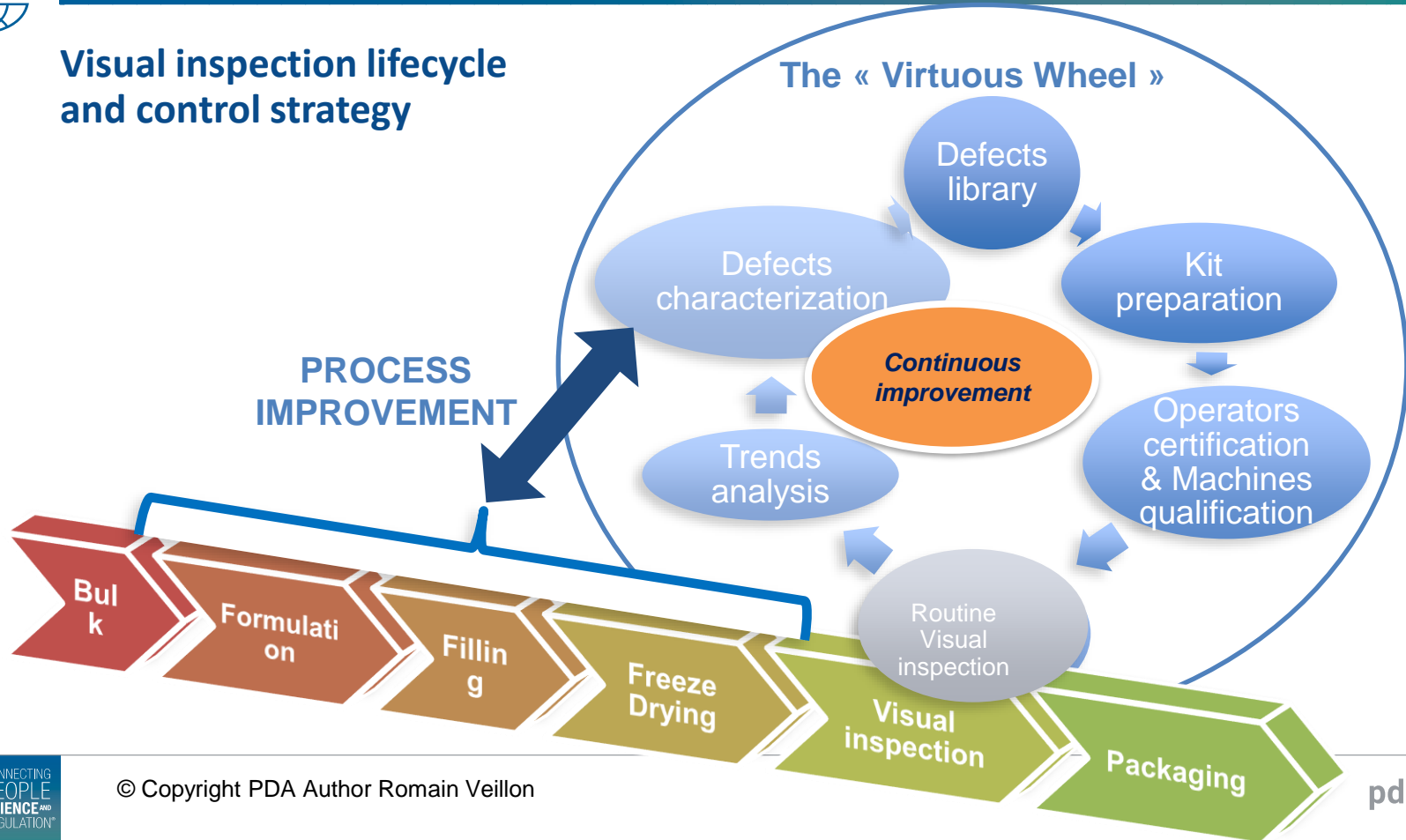
.....control strategy is key



AVI Equipment is part of an overall VI process

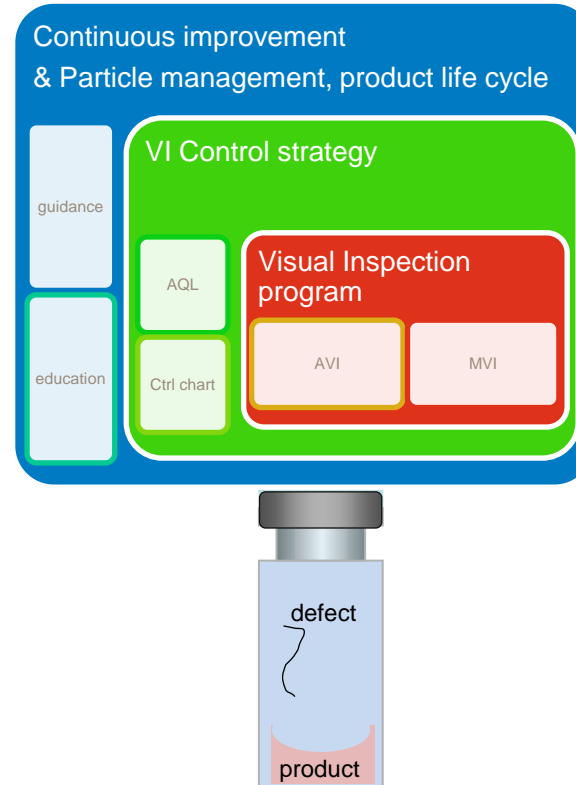


Visual inspection lifecycle and control strategy

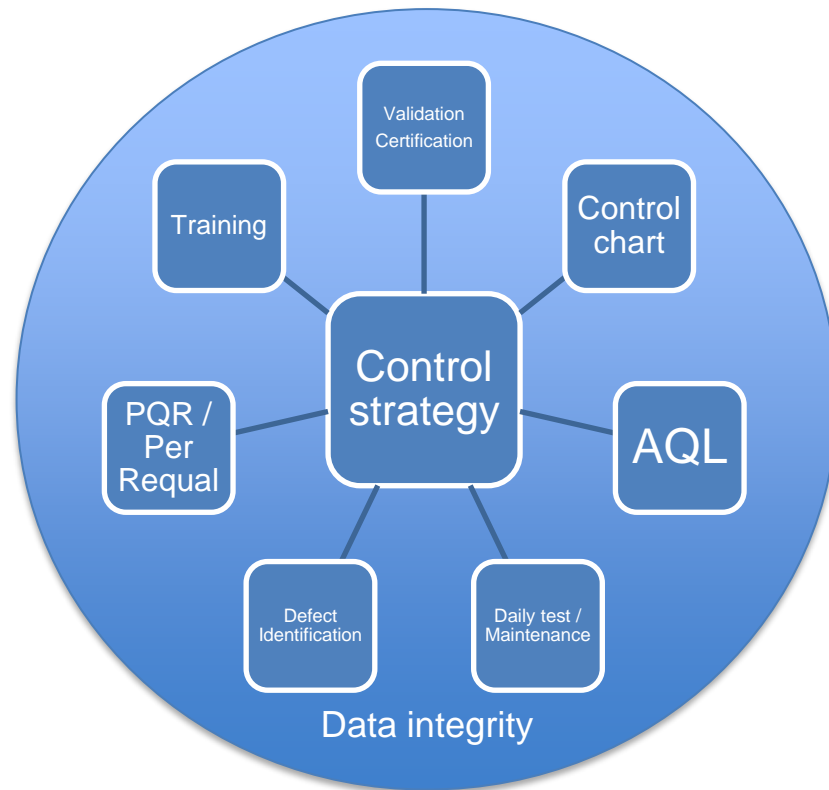


Visual inspection program in 3 layers:

- ❑ -The Core is AVI/MVI program, with strategy for DML / standard work / certification / validation
- ❑ -The control strategy with ctrl chart and AQL guarantees that VI is kept under control
- ❑ -Continuous improvement is the goal of all VI activities with CAPA mngt. The Particle management is a key to success with particle control and associated WOW & education, product life cycle approach

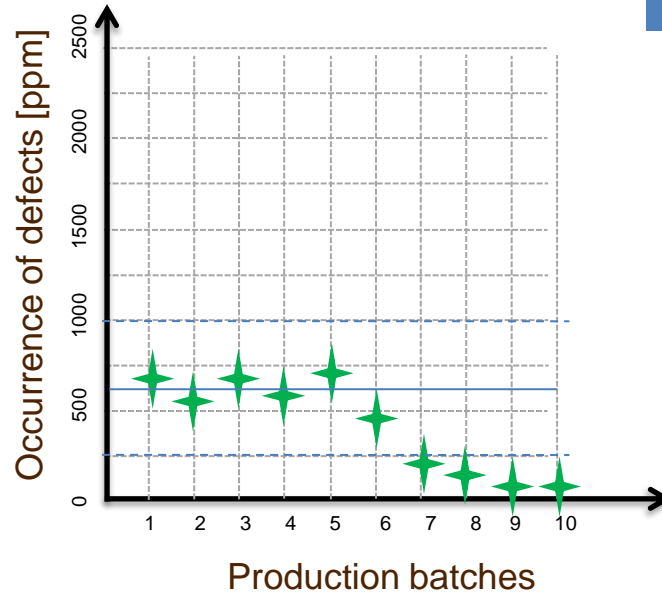
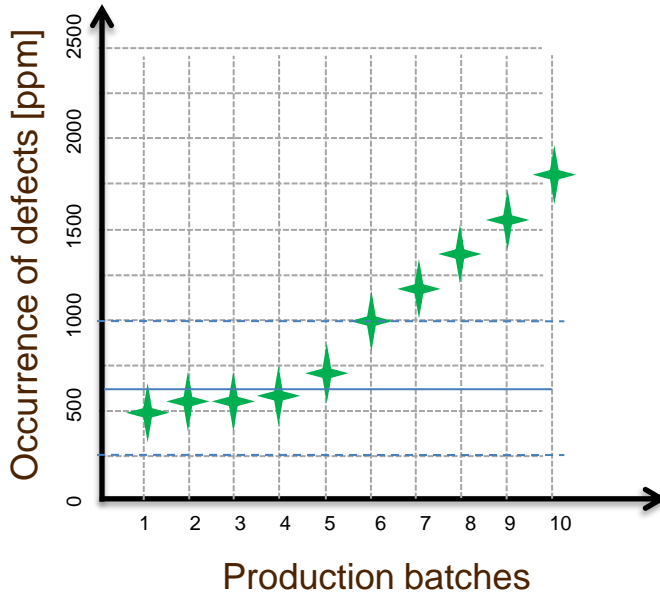


Control strategy



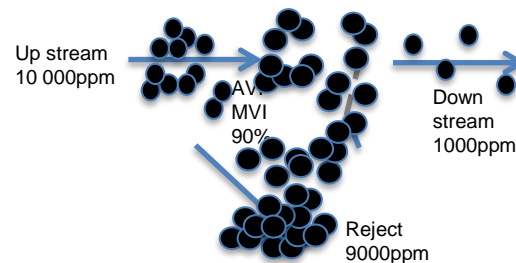
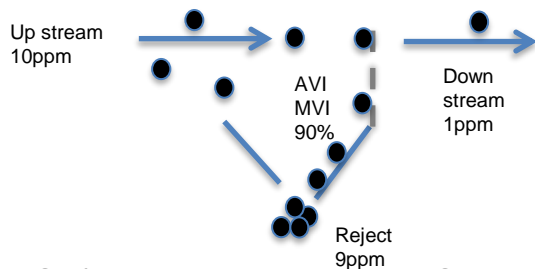
Why defect trending is key ?

Key take-away:
SPC trend chart
is a way to control
absence of drift of
VI process

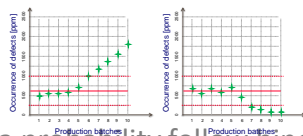


Why a robust SPC is key for VI ?

- Use of ctrl chart necessary because VI is a Markov like process (probabilistic)



- Use of P' ctrl chart very powerful to track any drift or atypical lot



$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 \sqrt{\frac{\bar{p}(1-\bar{p})}{n_i}}$$

$$UCL = \bar{p} + 3 s_i s_z$$

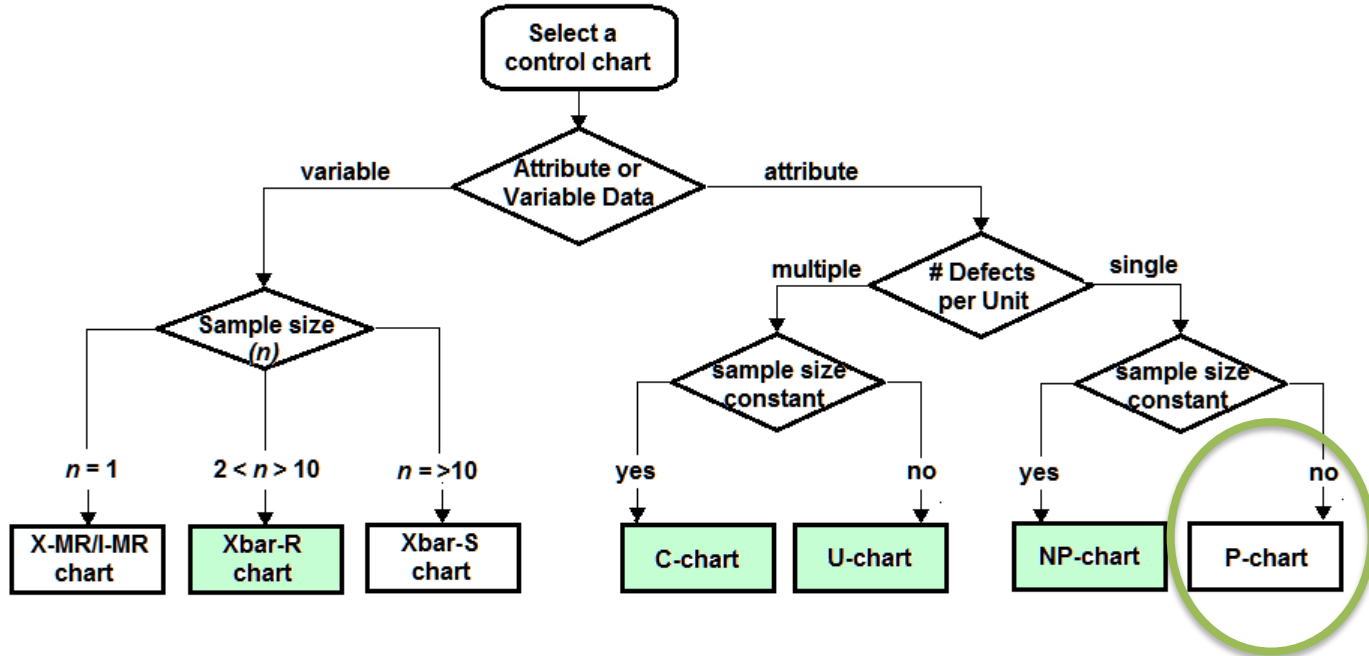
- 3 sigma probability follow binomial law with 99,7% proportion of defective units

Key take-away:

AVI is probabilistic
So it is key to control source contamination upstream even if AVI is validated



Type of control charting

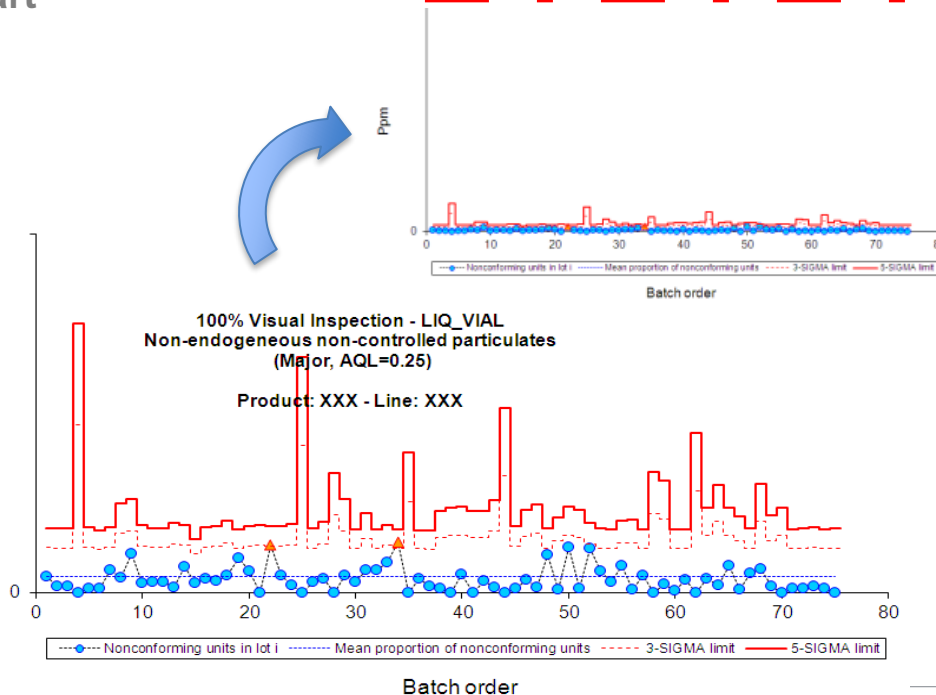


- Control Strategy- Ctrl chart

Take AWAY: Even with a low probability of detection (non NULL!!) the UCL limit is the strength of the control strategy, it has the ability to discard atypical lots in term of occurrences. It has a far lower detection than AQL. Even with probabilistic detection ctrl chart can detect atypical lots

- Reject rate below ULC
- ▲ Reject rate above ULC
- 3σ-UCL
- 5σ-UCL

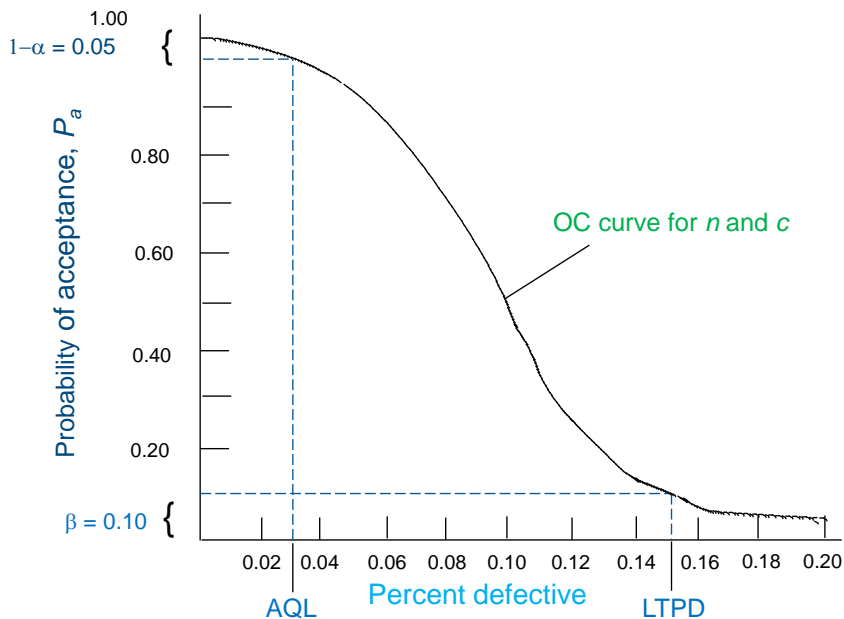
AQL Limit



AQL Sampling

- AQL done in MVI
- AVI qualification is compared to MVI reference
- Use ISO tables
- AQL is a quality decision test
- AQL is under quality unit responsibility

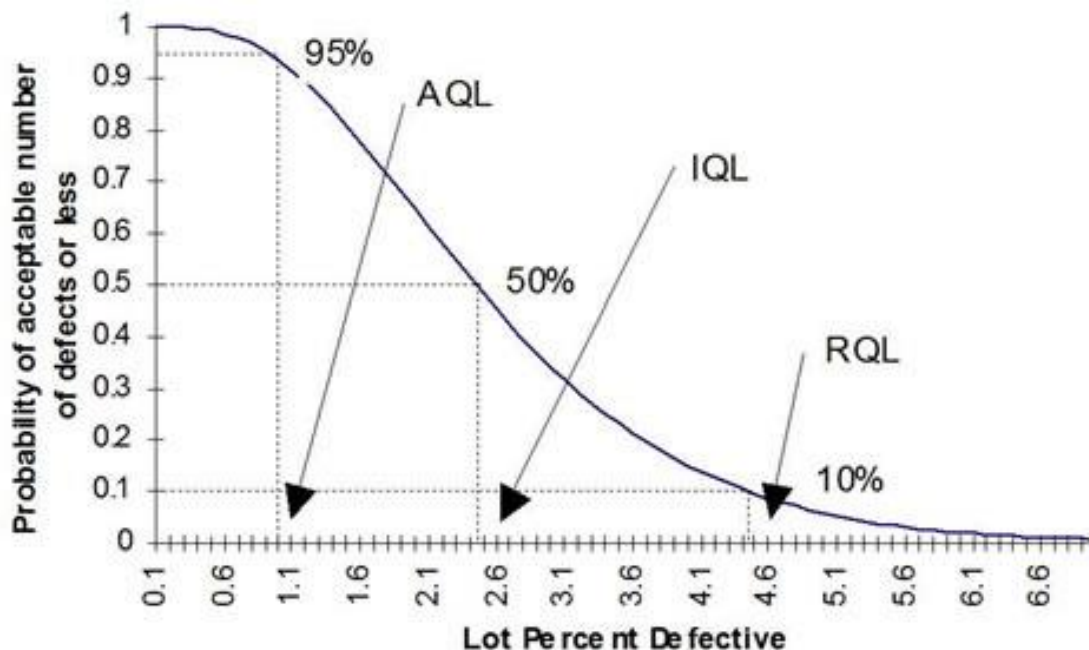
AQL Sampling and OC curve



- **Acceptable quality level (AQL)**
Acceptable fraction defective in a lot
- **Lot tolerance percent defective (LTPD or RQL)**
Maximum fraction defective accepted in a lot
- **Producer's risk, α**
Type I error = $P(\text{reject a lot} | \text{probability (defective)} = \text{AQL})$
- **Consumer's risk, β**
Type II error = $P(\text{accept a lot} | \text{probability (defective)} = \text{LTPD or RQL})$

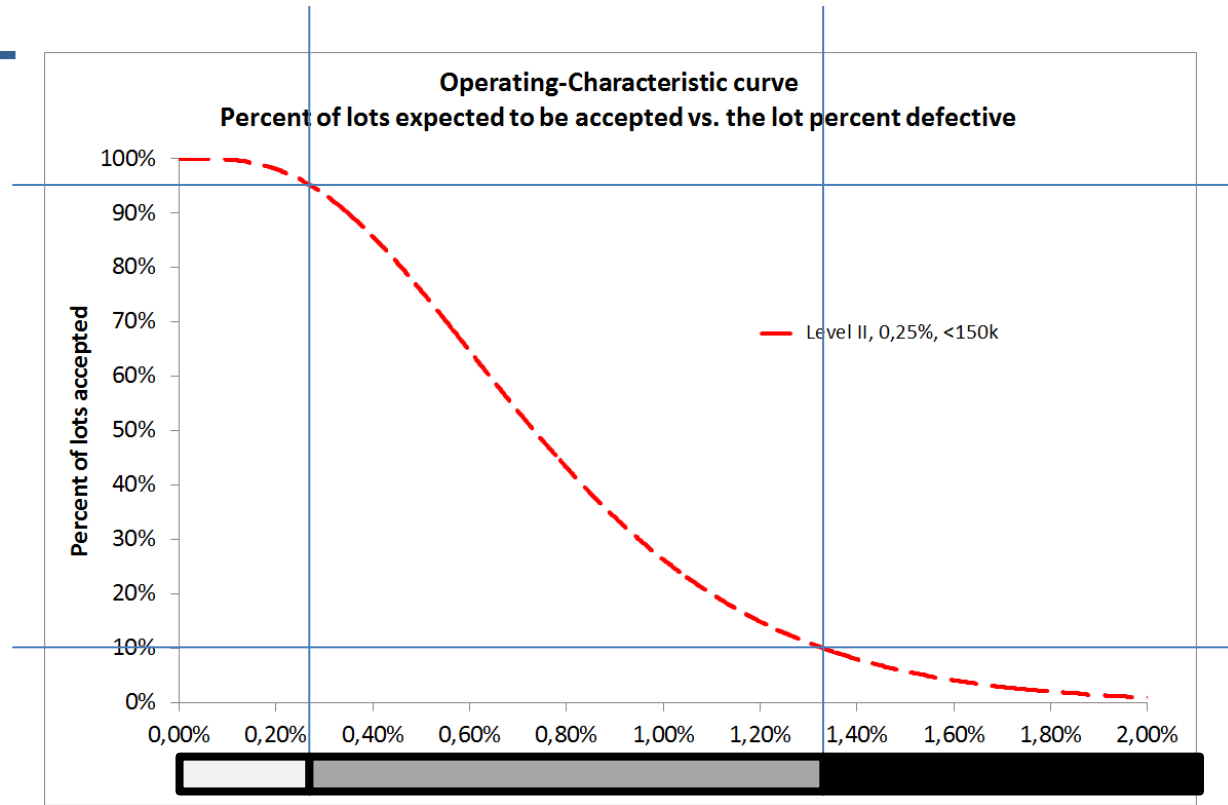
Key learning: AQL are always associated to RQL in an OC curve, this is the patient risk

AQL

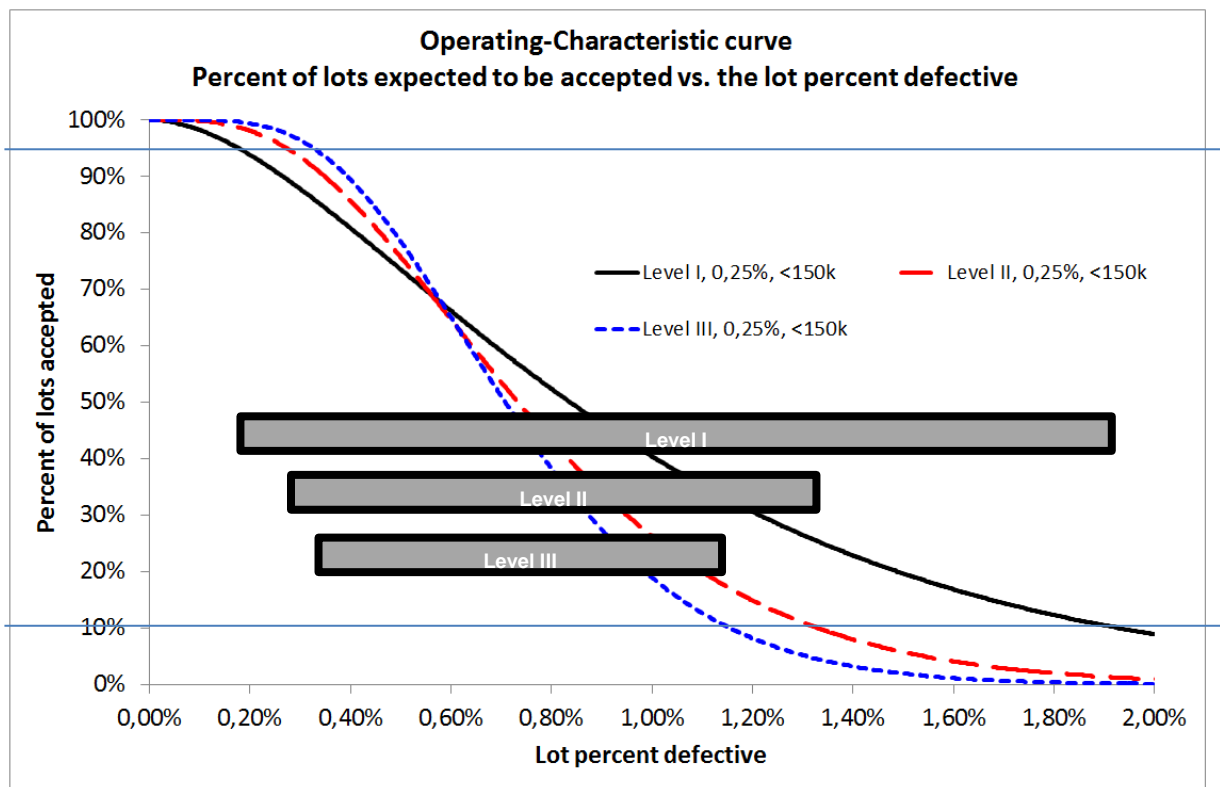


From Figure 21.4, *Integrated Enterprise Excellence Volume III - Improvement Project Execution: A Management and Black Belt Guide for Going Beyond Lean Six Sigma and the Balanced Scorecard*, Forrest W. Breyfogle III, Bridgeway Books/Citius Publishing, Austin, TX, 2008.

AQL



Level ?



AQL Sampling and ISO tables

Table 2-A — Single sampling plans for normal inspection (Master table)

Sample size code letter	Sample size	Acceptance quality limit, AQL, in percent nonconforming items and nonconformities per 100 items (normal inspection)																											
		0,010	0,015	0,025	0,040	0,065	0,10	0,15	0,25	0,40	0,65	1,0	1,5	2,5	4,0	6,5	10	15	25	40	65	100	150	250	400	650	1000		
		Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	Ac Re	
A	2																												
B	3																												
C	5																												
D	8																												
E	13																												
F	20																												
G	32																												
H	50																												
J	80																												
K	125																												
L	200																												
M	315																												
N	500																												
P	800																												
Q	1250																												
R	2000																												

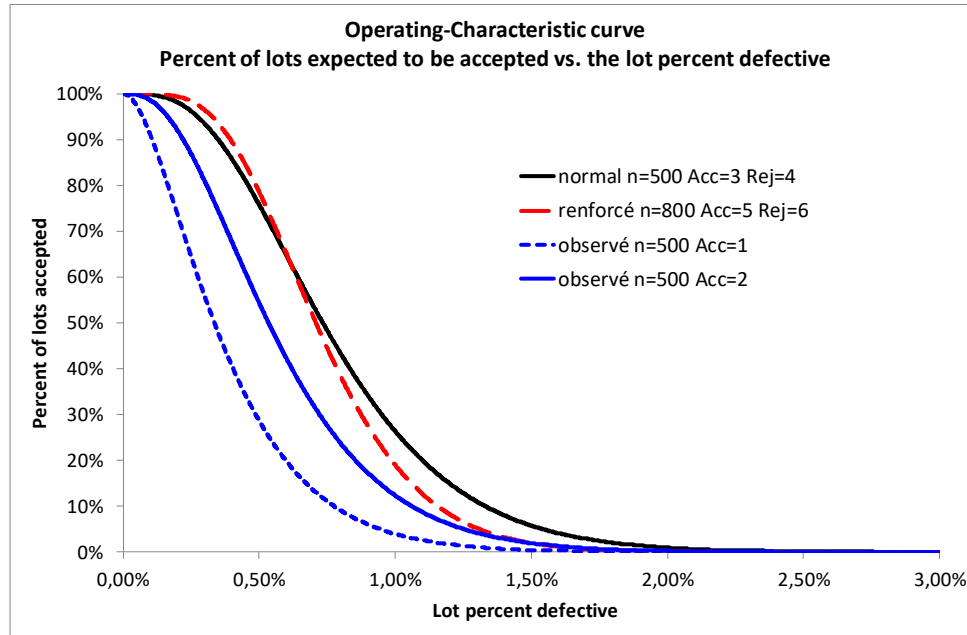
↕ = Use the first sampling plan below the arrow. If sample size equals, or exceeds, lot size, carry out 100 % inspection.

↕ = Use the first sampling plan above the arrow.

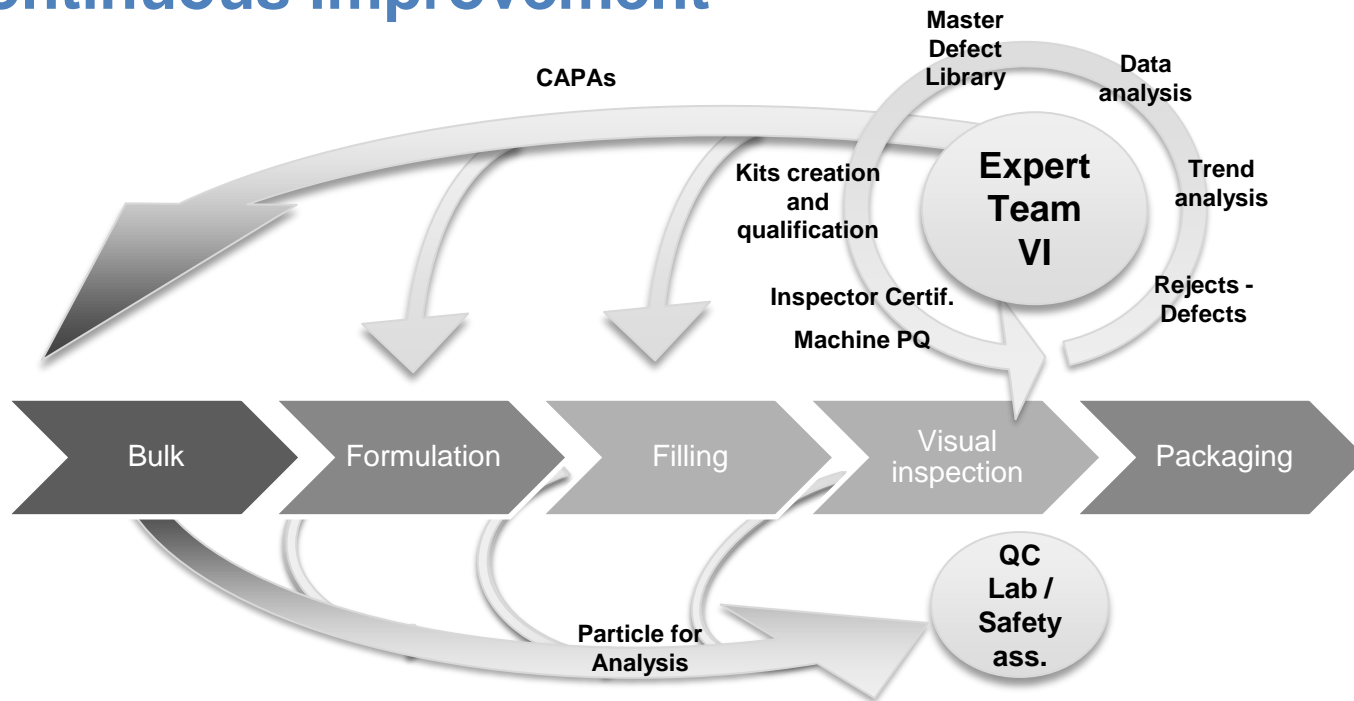
Ac = Acceptance number

Re = Rejection number

Why do we need to perform Tightened AQL in special cases ?



Continuous improvement



In this section you have learnt:

Ctrl strat.

Integration of visual inspection into overall manufacturing process

Elements of lifecycle

Particle identification/ characterization

Defect libraries as dynamic database

AQL and control charting
