Cleanliness an underestimated area when solving problems on Safety Critical Aerospace parts

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Agenda

- Prologue-Safety first
- Prologue-Manufacturing process
- The Cleanliness Problem
- General idea on improving a cleaning process
- How to solve a problem?
- Structure of a problem- A Special Cause.
- Back to the Background flourescence problem solving
- The new approach in 2019/2020 problem solving
- Conclusion and Problem resolution
- Future improvements

Prologue-Safety first

thinkS∆FE!

All engine components are rigorously handled before they are assembled on an aircraft, in order to fulfil safety criteria.

During GKN manufacturing of components, measuring of dimensions and non destructive testing of material are performed to evaluate how the component is fulfilling its specification.

Components that deviates from specification need additional rework or are scrapped.

Prologue-Manufacturing process

In this example a component is manufactured in following sequence:





In the **grey boxes** all operations that adds value in terms of features. In **blue box** the operation with measuring of all dimensions/features are done. In **green boxes** are the operations with non destructive testing of material In **yellow box** the first cleaning operation is performed. However also in **green boxes** cleaning operations are done, as part of the chemical processes.

The Cleanliness Problem, an intermittent problem

The etching process is implemented by a customer standard. However to control the etching process is not completely defined by the standard. Only very limited data exists in SPC system from the process. The existing data is followed up in certain intervals and is limited to chemical concentrations on acids and detergent.

When the **problem is detected, it is reported manually** by the operators working in the Non Destructive Testing area. When the part is not clean they can not complete their work. They have to clean the part in order to complete the inspection.

When the problem is frequent and parts are queing a TASK FORCE is started!



Not possible to find cracks in an area of Background flourescence



General idea on improving a cleaning process

Following the idea's of Sinner's circle:

-one factor can be compensated by any of the three other factors.

Cleaning is mainly controlled by:

- Number of cleaning steps.
- Detergent/dish soap (surfactants)
- Temperature
- De-ionized water
- Time
- Mechnical/manual cleaning (big components)



How to solve a problem?

- Gather a task force group- a multi disciplinary team with operators and method experts (important)
- Gather data from all observations that can be done. (challenging)
- **Map process** and its possible variations.

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- Express hypothesis and check with data which hypothesis that need to be further worked on, and which can be deleted. (difficult)
- This is to find a reasonable **root cause that can be attacked**.
- In parallel find containment actions that acts on the problem. (big focus)

	Supplier Name			Supplier Code		ened	Targeted Closure		Date Closed	
	GKN aeros	space								
5		0	1		3	4	5	6	7	8
Progress Track	Discipline	Implement Immediate containment and prep.	Form the team	Define the Problem	Develop Containment Actions	Identify and verify Root Cause	Identify Corrective Action	Implement Corrective Action	Define and plan Preventive action	Recognise the team
Closure Date										
Effectiveness check Date					- W	*	•			

AESQ - 8D REPORT Example of work process

Structure of a problem- A Special Cause.

When everything works as intended, it works at its **nominal performance**.

But if something is changing the result will also possibly change. That is a Special Cause.





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Back to the Background flourescence problem solving

There is a "lack of data" that actually is pointing out what has happened.

What is the nominal performance? How can we see that the process is deviating?

Subjective ideas are limiting how the team can find the real solution to the problem.

First Task Force was run 2006.

Extensive DoE 40 different experiments were run with different settings. 5 parameters where varied, in a full factorial way.

Hard to evaluate the result.

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Test chart according to DOE

(Design Of Experiment)

KAR nr	4398	7804	7805	2262	7806	1868	7805	2263	7807	7806	7808	7602	2263	7807	7806	7808	7602
StdOrd	Alk Cleiv	Rin	Rin	Activatir	Rint	Anodizir	Rin	Etc	in v	Rint	Rin	Hot Rin v	Remove Blu	Rinx	Rin y	Rin	Hot Rin -
1	300	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	600
2	900	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	/ 10	120
3	900	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	600
4	300	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	600
5	600	30	10	130	10	<1 amp.	10	75	10	10	10	60	75	10	10	10	360
6	600	30	10	130	10	<1 amp.	10	75	10	10	10	60	75	10	10	10	360
7	300	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	10	600
8	900	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	120
9	300	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	10	600
10	900	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	🔨 10		120	10	10	X 10	X 120
11	900	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	10	600
12	900	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	120
13	300	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	120
14	900	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	30	_10	10	10	600
15	600	30	10	130	10	<1 amp.	10	75	10	10	10	60	75	10	10	10	360
16	300	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	1(120
17	900	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	10	600
18	300	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	120	/10	10	10	120
19	300	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	120
20	300	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	/10	120
21	900	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	10	120
22	900	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	120	/10	10	10	600
23	900	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	120
24	300	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	/10	600
25	900	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	600
26	900	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	120	/ 10	10	10	600
27	300	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	120
28	900	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	10	120
29	300	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	600
30	900	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	30	K 10	10	10	600
31	300	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	10	600
32	900	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	K 10	>30	10	10	\times 10	\times 60	X X30	10	10	× 10	× 120
33	300	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	10	120
34	300	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	19	120	10	10	10	60	120	10	×10	10	600
35	600	30	10	130	10	<1 amp.	10	/5	10	10	10	60	75	10	10	10	360
36	300	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	/120	10	10	A 10	120
37	600	30	10	130	10	<1 amp.	10	75	10	10	10	60	75	10	10	10	360
38	900	30	10	210	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	30	10	/10	70	120
39	300	30	10	50	10	<1 amp.	10	30	10	10	10	60	120	10	10	19	600
40	900	30	10	210	10	Ist amp.	10	120	10	10	10	60	30	10	10	1 10	120
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More detailed understanding in physical process that affects the cleaning problem.

• Measurements on new parameters like amount of particles in bath



Figure shows enhanced particle level in a certain bath in etching process at the time period of the problem.

However there is still a measurement challenge connected to small amount of particles.



The approach in 2019/2020 problem solving

More detailed understanding in the physical process **etching** that affects the cleaning problem.

• Measurements by scanning electron microscope to detect surface roughness structure from etching.



(SEM-SE)



Figures show particles that are fixed on a test component surface from the time of the problem. The surface roughness and size of pits are similar to the particle size.

Still problem due to cleaning of material sample before entering electron microscope.

Conclusion and Problem resolution

At present:

Due to pandemic the **volume today** of the components are **significantly lower** of what we had during the period of problems. The problem of background flourescence has also not been seen as before the pandemic.

- One interpretation is that there is a correlation to the number of parts run in the process. Decreased volume of components decreased problem.
- The measurements systems has been improved in such away that it is possible to read out in the SPC system whether a problem with background flourescence has appeared or not.
- Manual measurements on amount of particles in critical bath, is done on a regular basis.

Conclusion and Problem resolution

> New SPC-reporting

- Tendency of cleanliness data
- Combination of subjective and objective data

Etchir	ng (OP 13)	FPI	(OP 14)	Final check (OP 16)				
Requirement no. Estimate		Requirement no.	Estimate	Requirement no.	Estimate			
Cleanliness before etching	*0 = Clean cloth *1 = Grey cloth	Hard to clean	*0 = Easy to clean *1 = Hard to clean	Cleanliness at final check	*0 = Clean part *1 = Runnings with particles *2 = Runnings with etching *3 = Other type of uncleanliness *4 = Uncleanliness that affects the delivery (Q4)			
Cleanliness after etching	*0 = Clean cloth *1 = Grey cloth	Sufectant rests(Blue)	*0 = No rests *1 = Rests of surfectant					
		Background flourescence (Green)	*0 = No rests *1 = Rests of BF *3 = Not possible to inspect(Q3)					

Future improvements to be explored

Particle measurements

- > SITA CleanoSpector
 - Organic pollution
 - UV-light
 - SPC-program

Concentration measurements

- > SITA
 - Measurement of <u>active</u> surfectant content
 - SPC-program
- > Choices
 - 1. Stationary Pro Line T15
 - 2. Mobile DynoTester









QUESTIONS?