

Engineering Jidoka: An Oxymoron?

Durward K. Sobek II

Associate Professor of Industrial Engineering
Montana State University



Fundamental Focus of Lean Production

“All we are doing is looking at the time line from the moment the customer gives us an order to the point when we collect the cash. And we are reducing that time line by removing the non-value-added wastes.”

- Taiichi Ohno



Order  \$

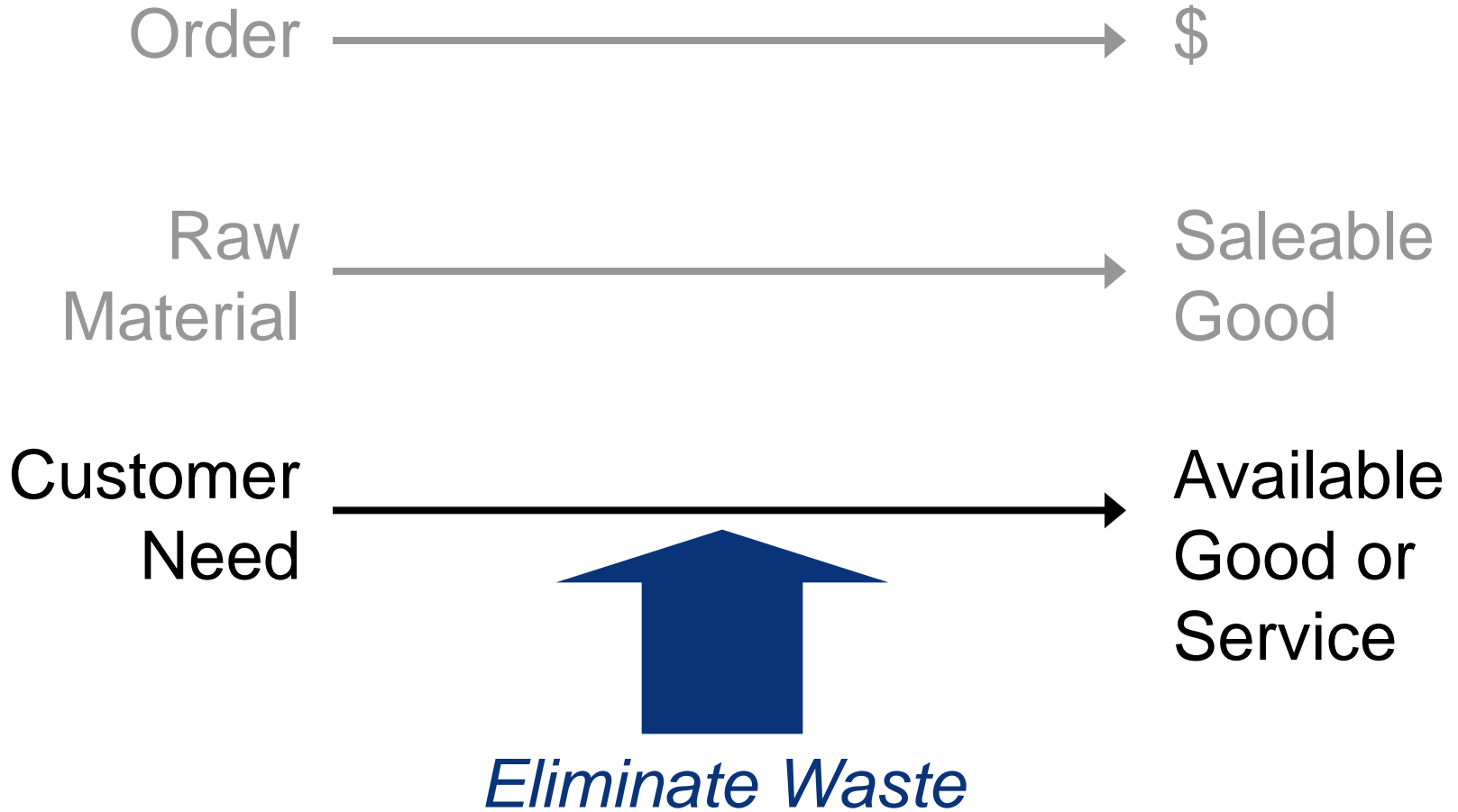


Eliminate Waste

In the Factory



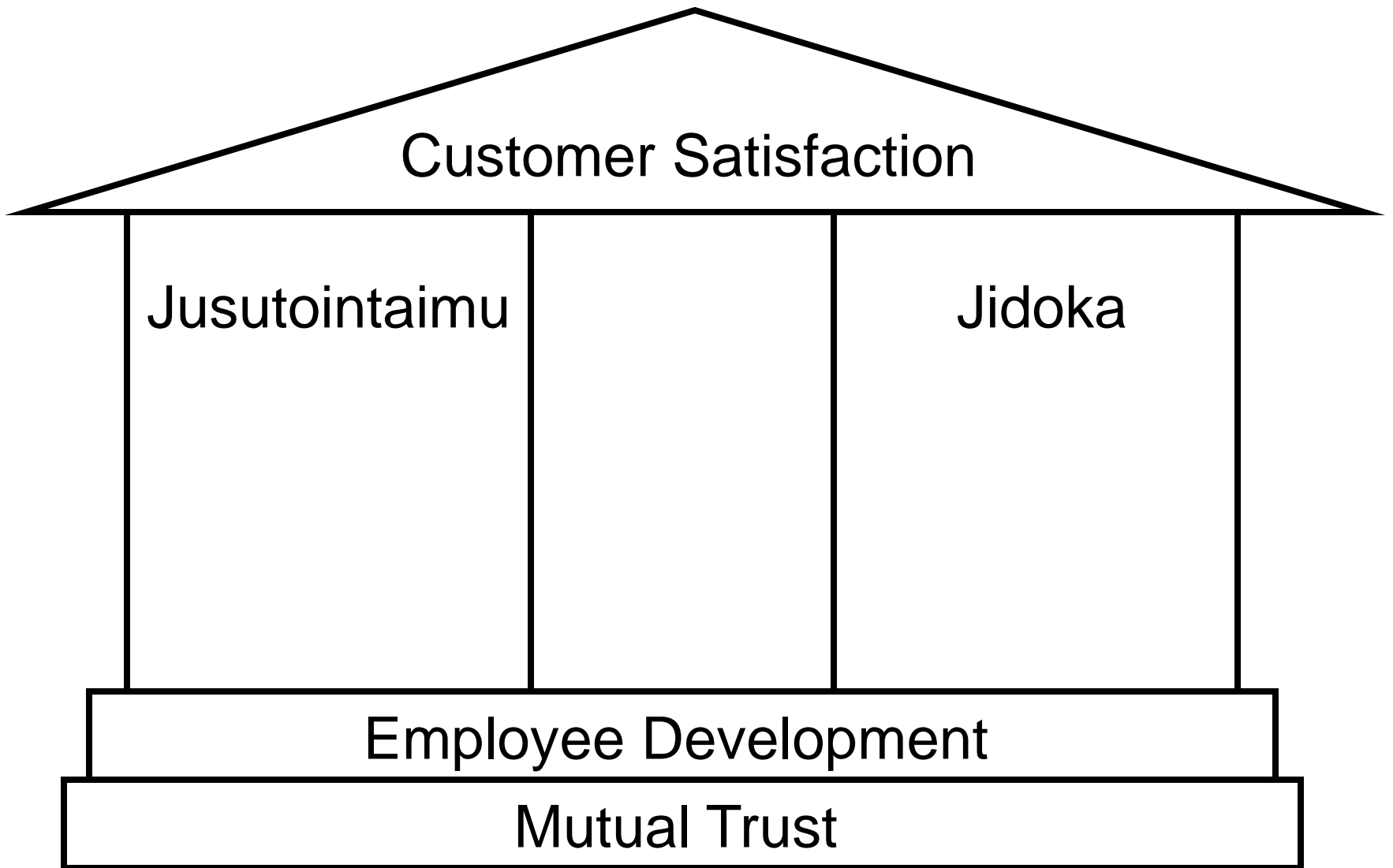
In Product Development

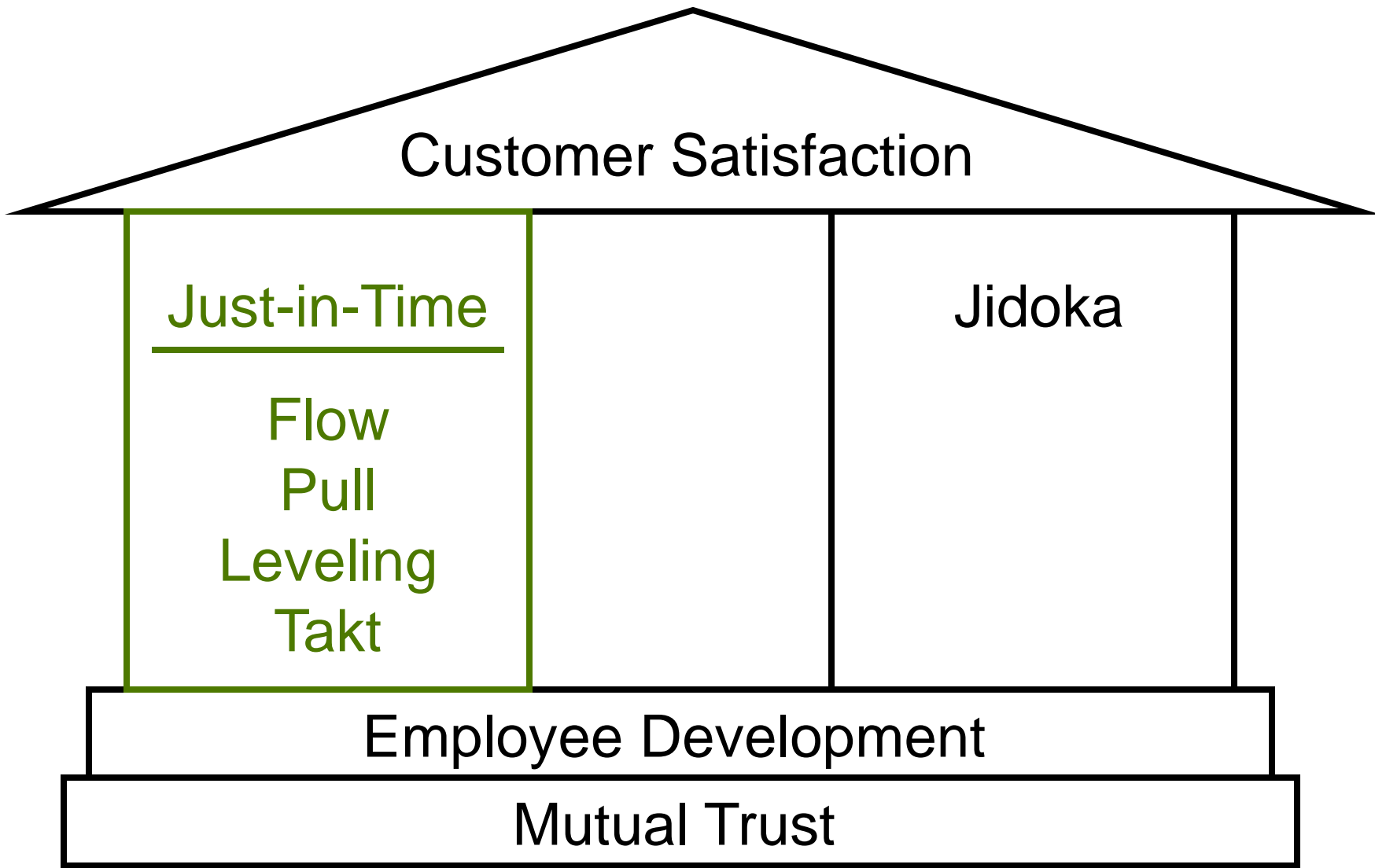


What are the fundamental elements of lean?

Let's look at the Toyota
Production System "House" ...







Customer Satisfaction

Just-in-Time

Flow
Pull
Leveling
Takt

Jidoka

Error-free
Problems
exposed

Employee Development

Mutual Trust

Customer Satisfaction

Just-in-Time

Flow
Pull
Leveling
Takt

Jidoka

Error-free
Problems
exposed

Employee Development:

- 1) Standard Work,
- 2) Kaizen mindset,
- 3) Problem-solving

Mutual Trust

Customer Satisfaction

Just-in-Time

Flow
Pull
Leveling
Takt

Jidoka

Error-free
Problems
exposed

Employee Development:

- 1) Standard Work,
- 2) Kaizen mindset,
- 3) Problem-solving

Mutual Trust

Does the Toyota Production System apply to product development?

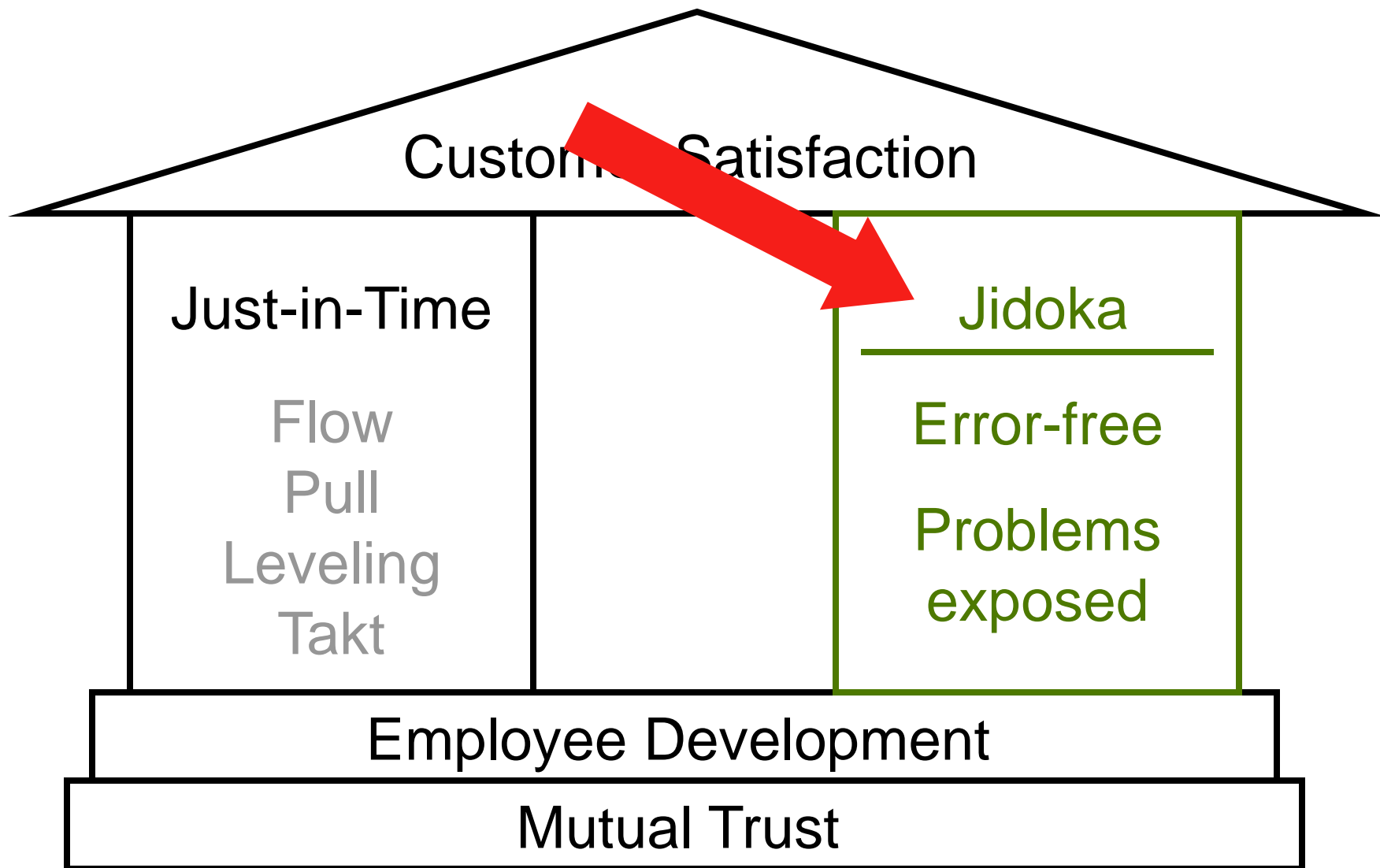


Ohno seemed to think so.

“The Toyota production system, with its two pillars advocating the absolute elimination of waste, ... represents a concept in management that will work for any type of business.”

T. Ohno, *Toyota Production System*, 1988; p.9





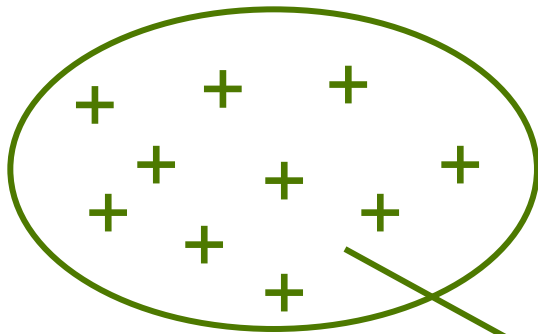
What is Jidoka?

- Goal: defect-free production
- Achieved by:
 - automatic **detection** of errors or “abnormal conditions”
 - immediate **response** to errors
 - implementation of countermeasures to **prevent recurrence** of the error

**Does it make
sense to think about
“engineering jidoka”?**

Our Basic Concept of Design

generate concepts

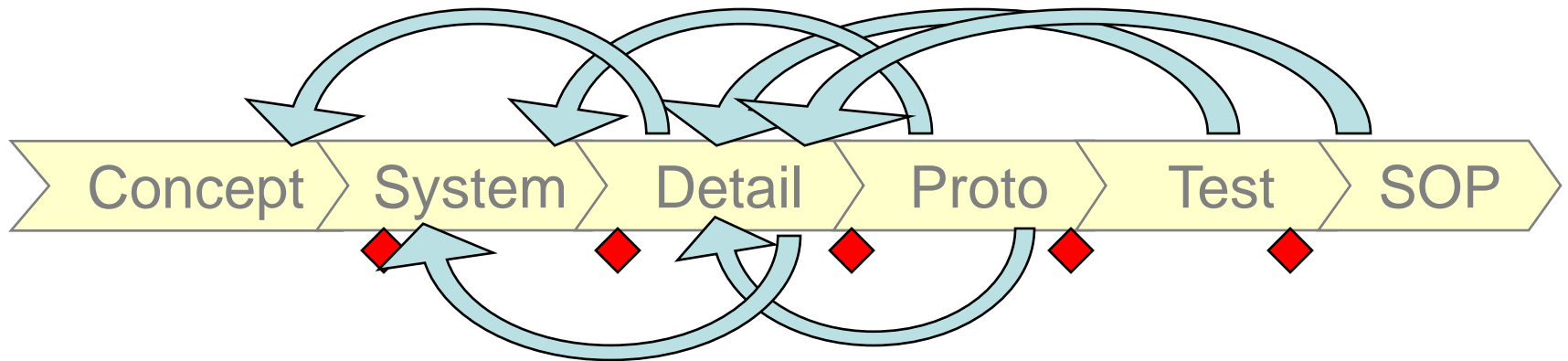


pick one

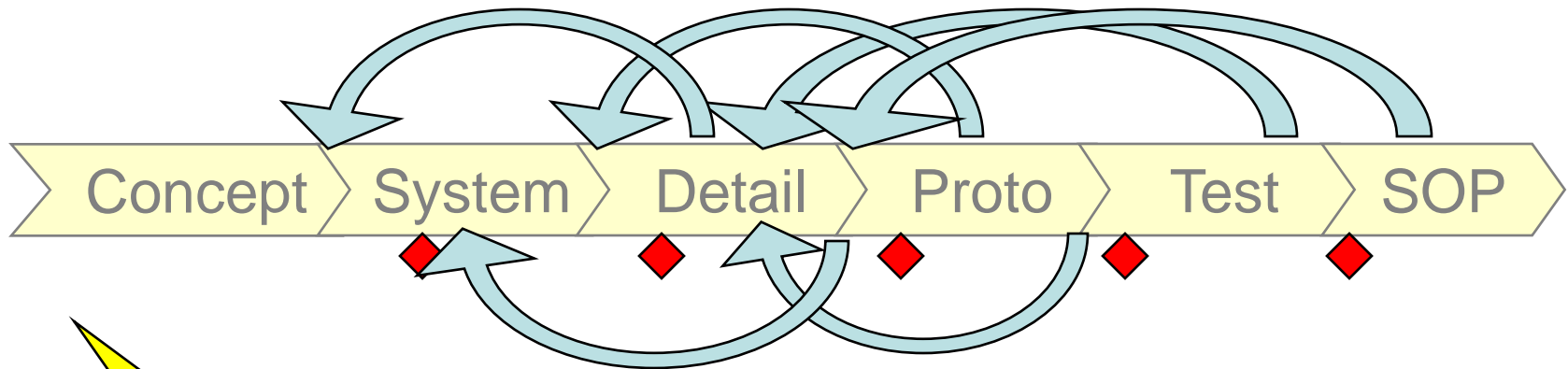
synthesize → **analyze**



Typical PD Process



Typical PD Process

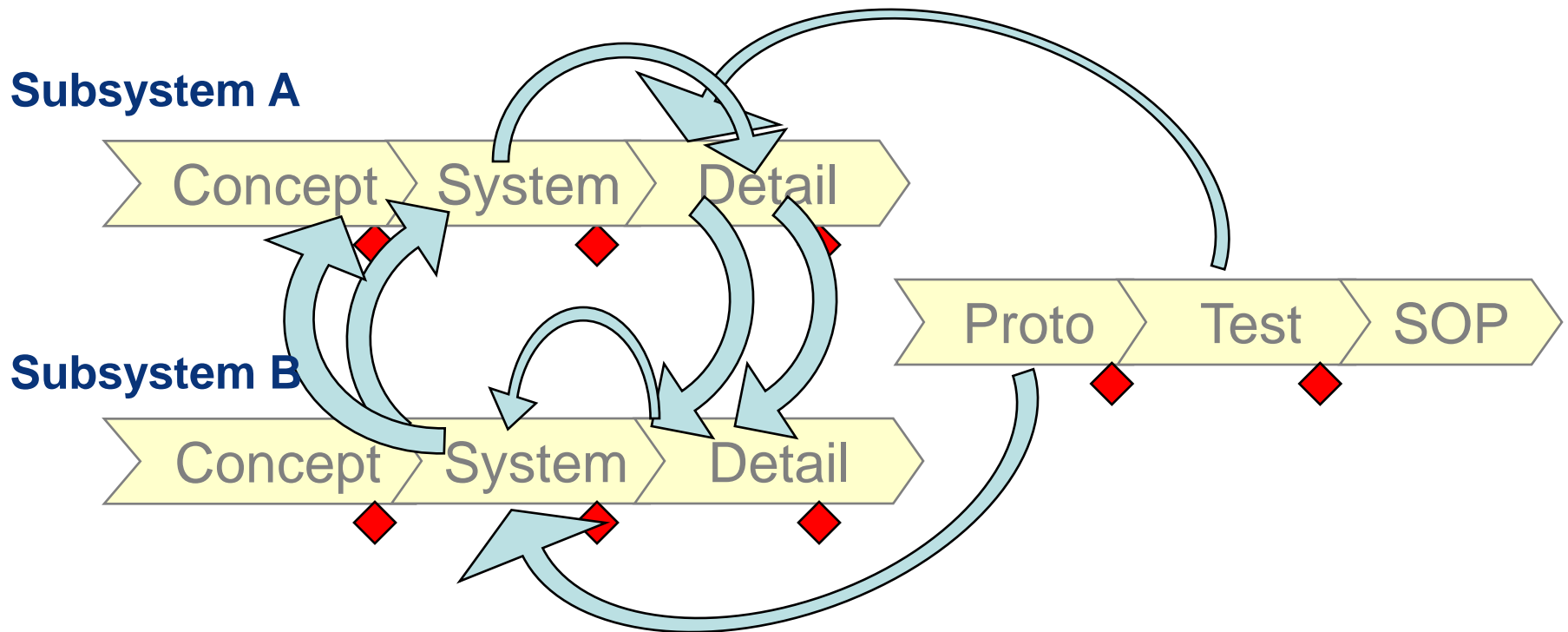


Loopbacks!



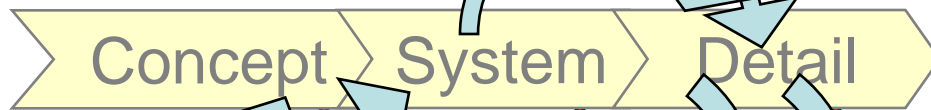
WASTE!

Typical PD Process

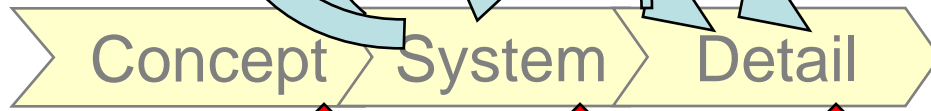


Typical PD Process

Subsystem A



Subsystem B



More Loopbacks,
More Waste

Root Cause Analysis

Let's do this as an exercise....

1. Introduce yourself to 1-2 people nearby.
2. Together, do a “5 Why’s” analysis on PD loopbacks.
Write it down.

Example

Why do we have loopbacks in PD?

A: customer changes requirements.

Why do customers need to change requirements, or
Why are requirements so volatile, or
Why don't we understand our customers better?

A: ?

Call Out!



My Root Cause Analysis

Loopbacks in PD

 Why? Make decisions with insufficient knowledge

 Why? Right knowledge does not exist or is not available

My Root Cause Analysis, cont.

Knowledge Unavailable

 Why? Knowledge from previous project disappeared

 Why? Assigned to new project

 Why? Not valued

 Why? No KM system

My Root Cause Analysis, cont.

Knowledge Unavailable

- ↳ Why? Knowledge from previous project not useful
 - ➔ Why? Incompatible reassignments
 - ➔ Why? KM system no good
 - ➔ Why? No good tools / representations

My Root Cause Analysis, cont.

Knowledge Unavailable

↳ Why? Didn't do our homework before deciding

➔ Why? Management pressure

➔ Why? Wrong design model

➔ Why? No good tools

Some Proposed Countermeasures...



Design, Then Test/Analyze

Test 1	P
Test 2	P
Test 3	F
...	

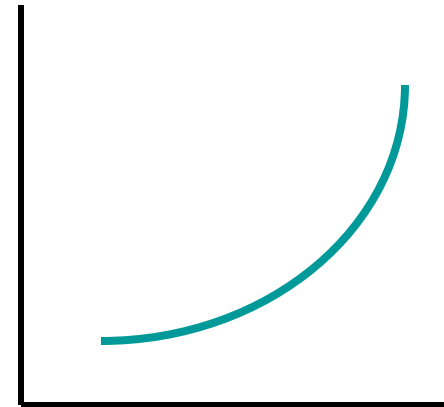
**Does not generate
useful knowledge**

Design, Then Test/Analyze

Vs.

Test/Analyze, Then Design

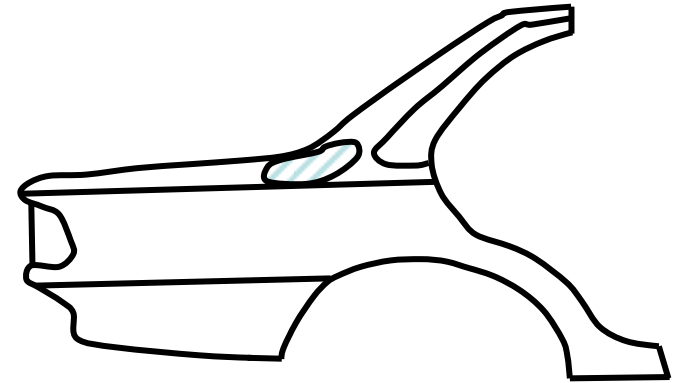
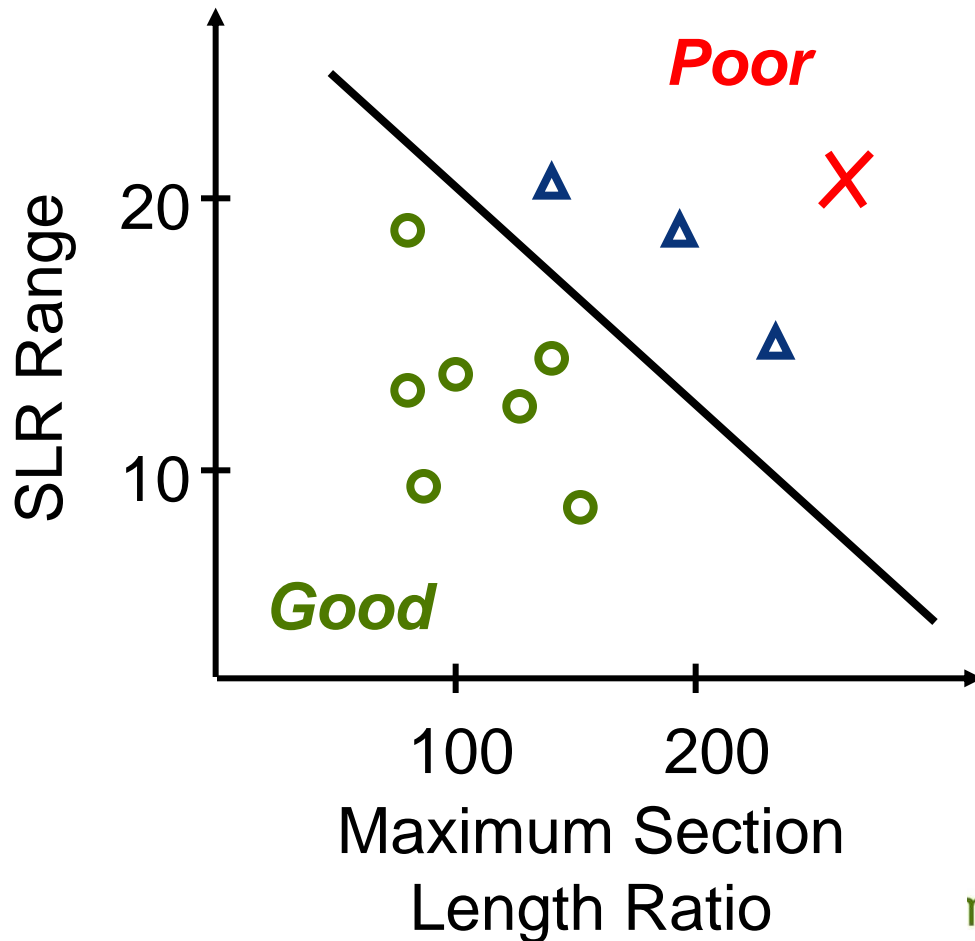
Test 1	P
Test 2	P
Test 3	F
...	



**Does not generate
useful knowledge**

**Creates knowledge useful
now and in the future**

Limit Curve Example

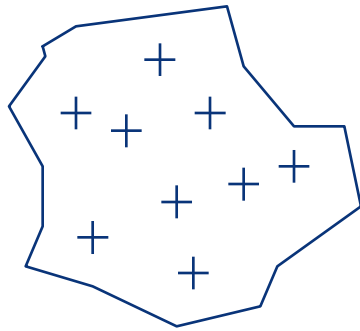


	Tryout Hours
○	500
△	900
×	1200

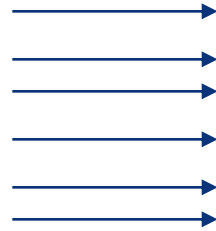
nit

Down Select with Knowledge

Ex. Styling development.

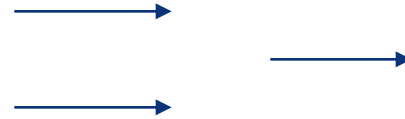


Sketches



Full-scale
renderings

1/5 Scale
Clay Models



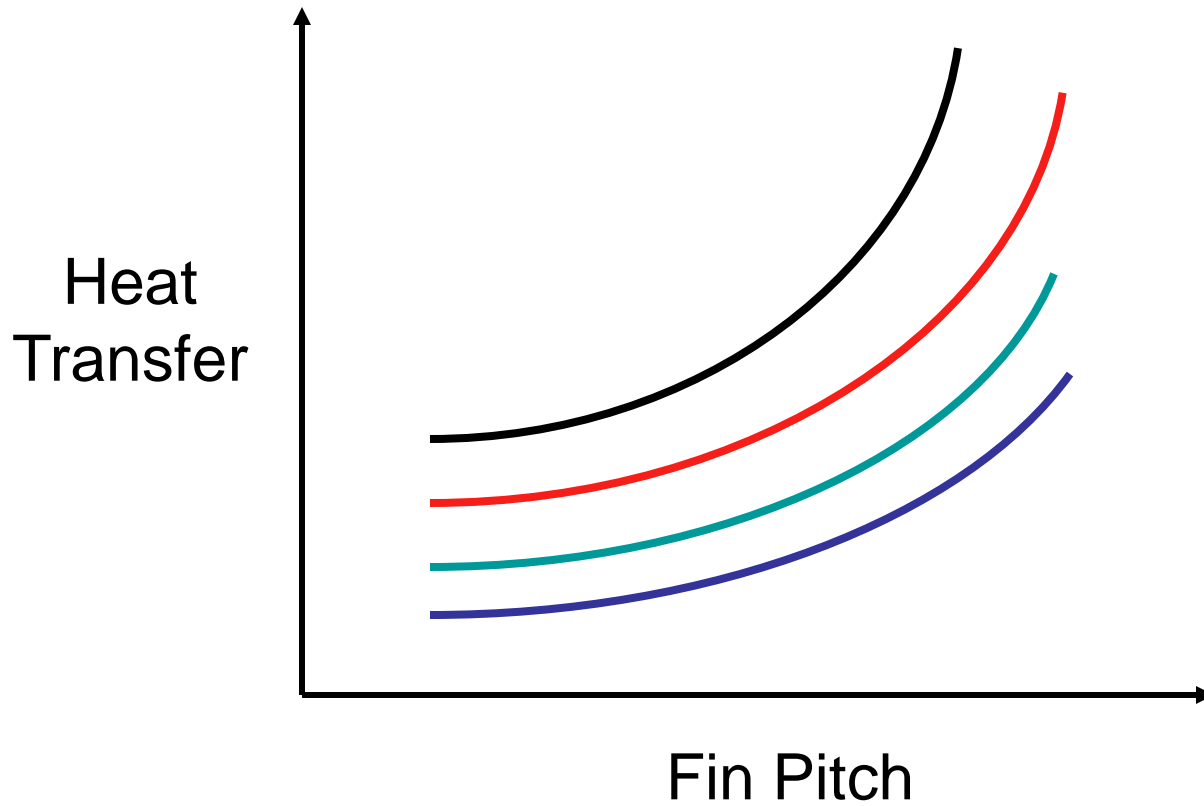
Full-scale
Clay Models



CAD
Release

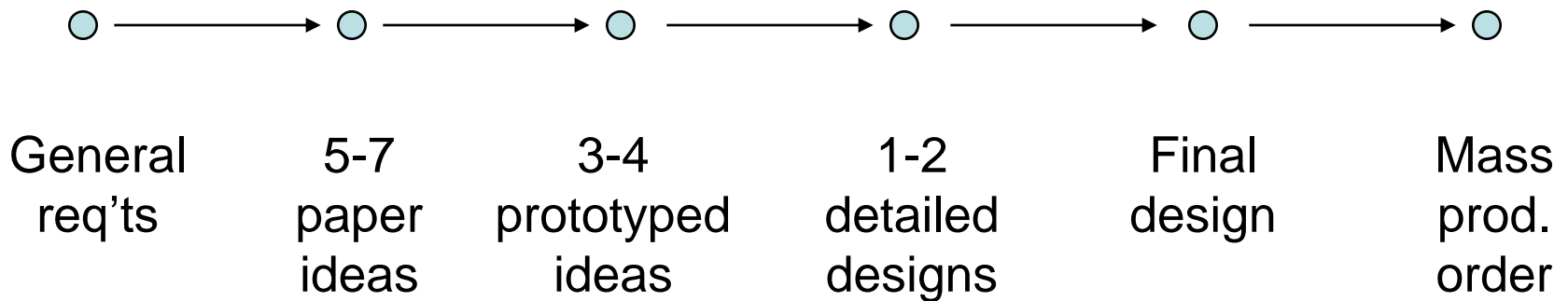
Trade-off Curves

Ex. Radiators



Allow Specifications to Emerge

Toyota A/C Example



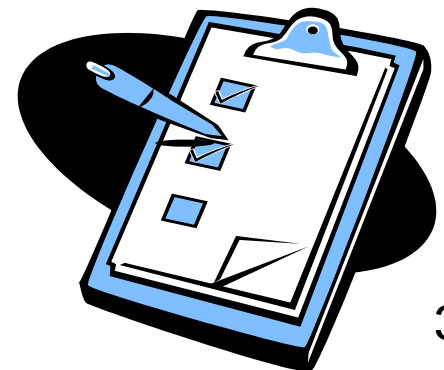
Exposing Errors Early

Expose, don't hide, problems through:

- Checklists
- Design reviews
- LAMDA

Engineering “Checklists”

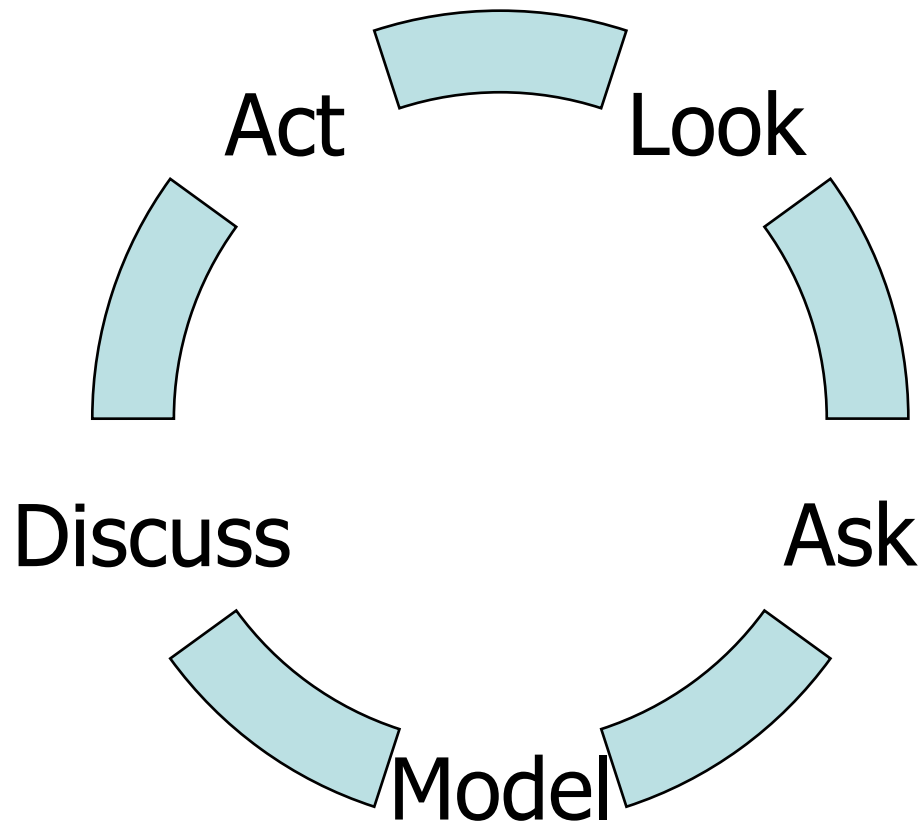
- Design standards for each part and tool.
 - Define known feasible solution space.
 - Derived from solutions to past problems.
 - Describe current manufacturing capability.
 - Working-level engineers update regularly.
 - Everyone can access them.
- Every project begins with the design standard.



Design Reviews

- True integrating events
 - Results-based, not task-based
 - Knowledge-oriented, not metrics-oriented
 - Hardware or models, not presentations
- In cadence
- Clear follow-up responsibility, with deadlines

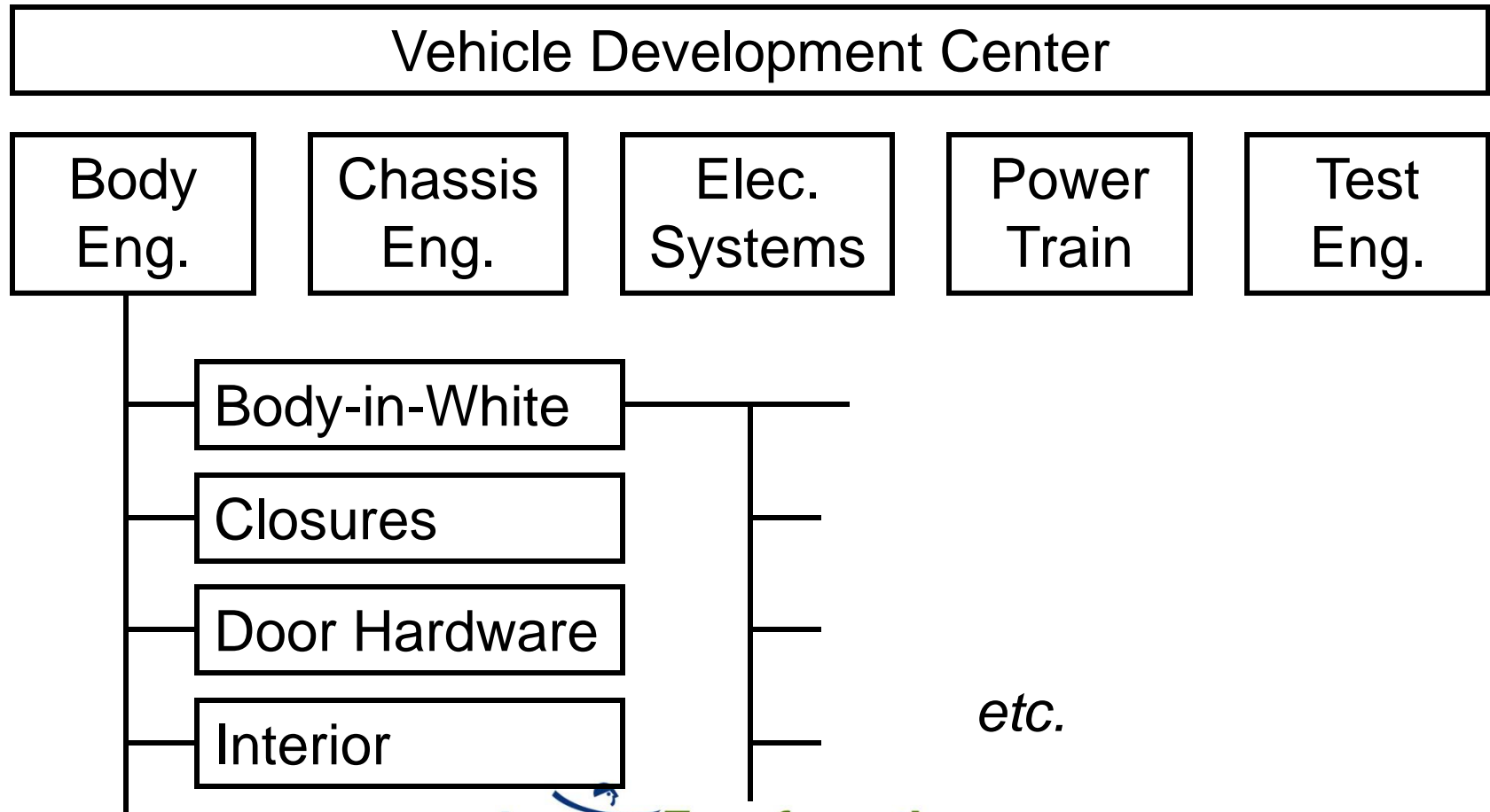
LAMDA™ : PDCA for Developers



How should we organize to best support engineering jidoka?



Organize by Knowledge Area



Why not dedicated cross-functional teams?

Strong functions organized around technologies better enable:

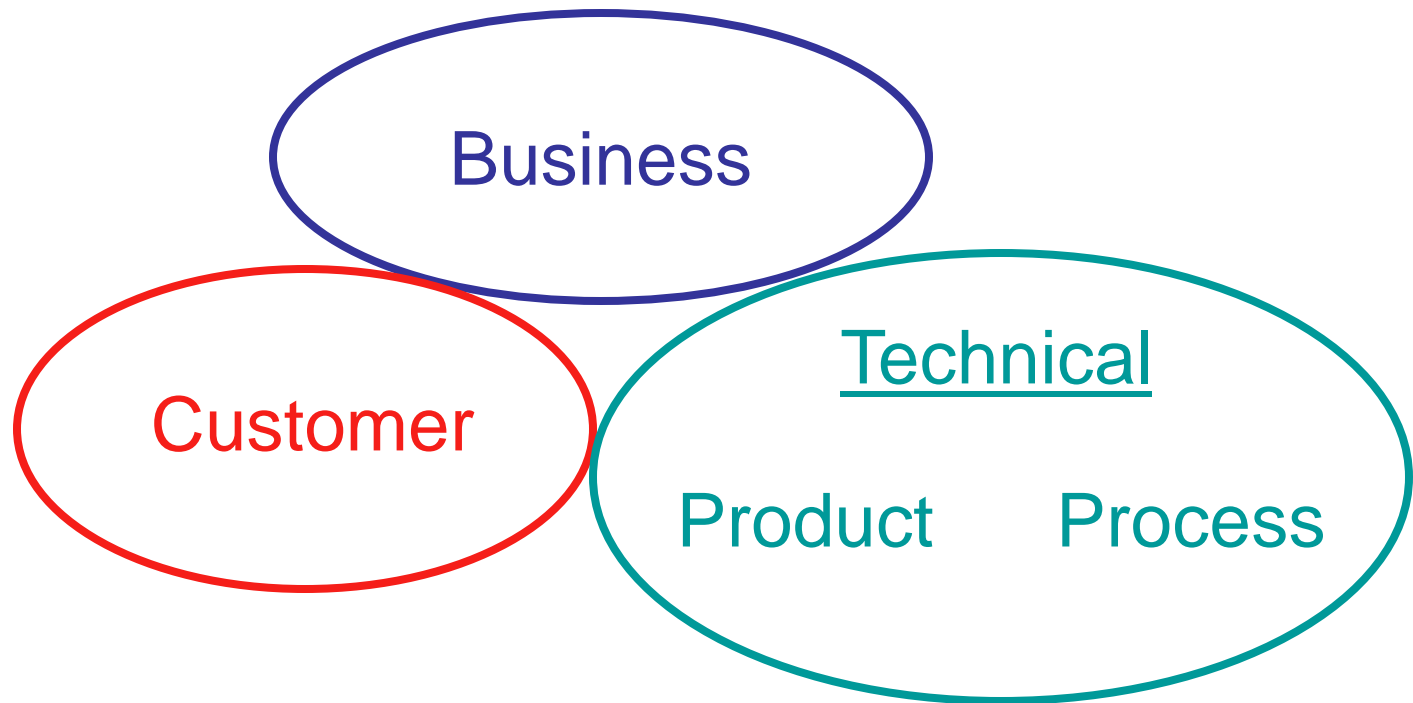
- creation of knowledge bases
- development of design standards
- development of standard procedures
- rapid learning cycles
- mentoring managers

Is deep technological know-how enough?

NO!

It must be **integrated.**

Chief Engineers responsible for product's success



Chief Engineers build integrative knowledge

	Body	Chassis	Electronics	Engine	Test
CE Camry					
CE Corolla					
CE Celica					
etc.					

“Lots of conflict makes good cars.”

- A Chief Engineer



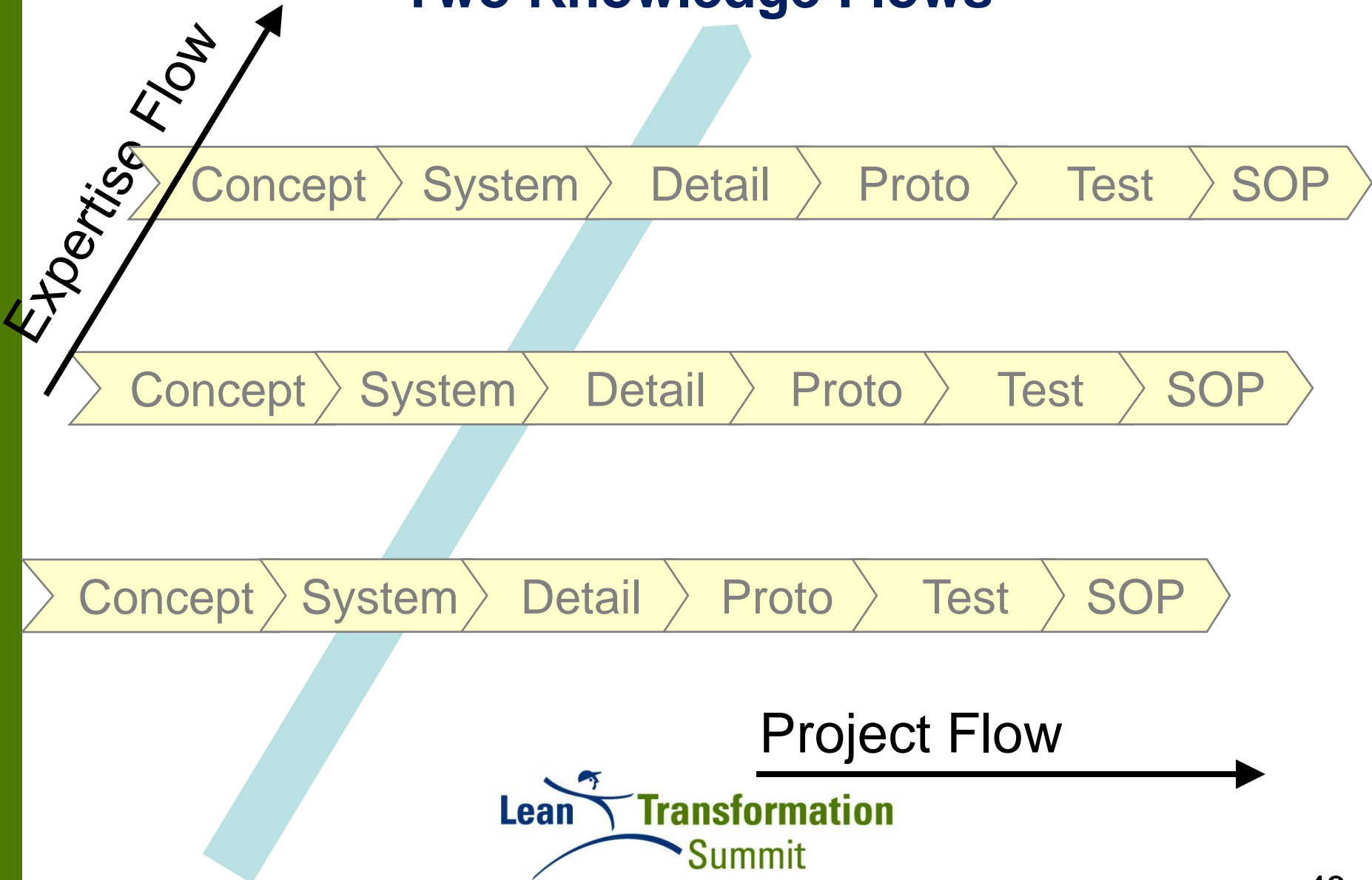
Two Knowledge Flows



Project Flow



Two Knowledge Flows



Steps towards Error-Free Development

- Organize around key knowledge areas.
- Implement a chief engineer function.
- Begin projects with targets, then converge to specifications based on learning.
- Demand knowledge curves before committing to a solution.

Steps towards Error-Free Development, cont.

- Create useable knowledge bases.
- Make knowledge and problems visible.
- Employ a basic learning process (e.g., LAMDA) to generate, validate knowledge.

Final thought

“There is no magic method. Rather, a total management system is needed that develops human ability to its fullest capacity to best enhance creativity and fruitfulness, to utilize facilities and machines well, and to eliminate all waste.”

T. Ohno, *Toyota Production System*, 1988; p.9



Thank you!

Questions?

dsobek@ie.montana.edu

