

Hierarchical, Statistical Approach to Model Based Development for Medical Imaging Device Development

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Lakes Regional Conference
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GE Healthcare*



imagination at work

Agenda / Abstract

Introduction to GE Healthcare

Design Challenges for GE Healthcare

What is Six Sigma? How Does Modeling Fit?

Hierarchical Modeling Example: CT Detectors

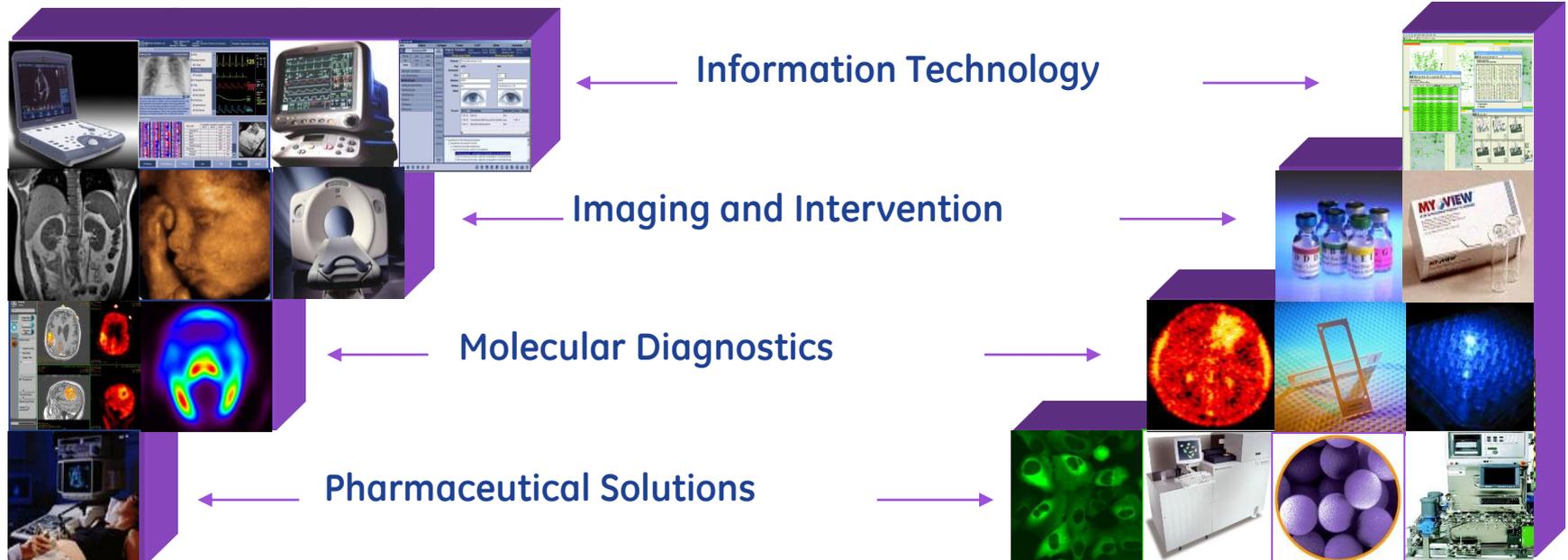
Statistical Cost Modelling: CT Detectors

Monte Carlo Example: CT Xray Source

The world's best diagnostics company

Technologies

Bio-Sciences



Our Core Competencies...

- ✓ Engineering / Physics
- ✓ Information Technology
- ✓ Chemistry
- ✓ Biology

Serves Demand...

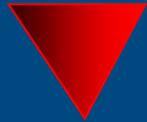
- ✓ Application/Disease Focused...
New Indications
- ✓ Customer Driven... New Products

Materials Enables Improved Imaging

1913

XR Tube

Vacuum Tube,
Ductile Tungsten



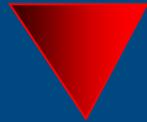
1st Medical
XR tube...

GE #1
Worldwide
XR Tube
Supplier

1970's

**CT HiLight
Detector**

Scintillator –
Lumex



1975 Intro,
1987 HiLight...

GE #1 Worldwide
CT supplier

1980's

**MR Supercon
Magnets**

Superconductivity



1983 1st 1.5T
MRI...

GE #1
Worldwide MR
supplier

1990's

**Flat Panel
XR Detector**

α -Si Panel
CsI Scintillator



1st Flat Panel
Digital

GE #1
Worldwide FPD
Supplier

*Amazing
Future!*

**Molecular
Medicine**

Chemistry,
Functional Imaging

Nanotechnology

Material Sciences

**Information
Quality**

Algorithms, CAD,
Information
Everywhere...

The Challenge... Energy Conversion & Detection

MR 3T

30 MJ



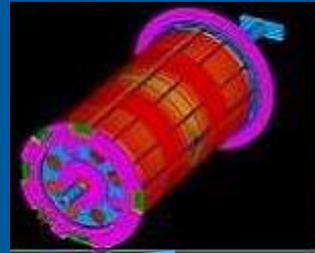
Performix Pro

40 kJ



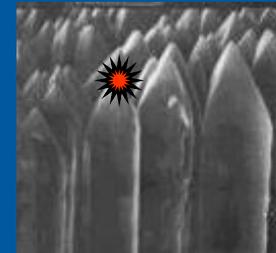
Gradient Coil

1 kJ



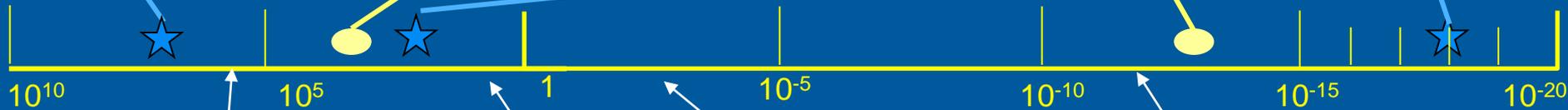
e⁻ Noise

8 fJ



MR Min Signal

10⁻¹⁸ J



1MJ



**Hummer @
50 mph**

400 J



**Climbing
1 Step**

2 mJ



Pin Dropping

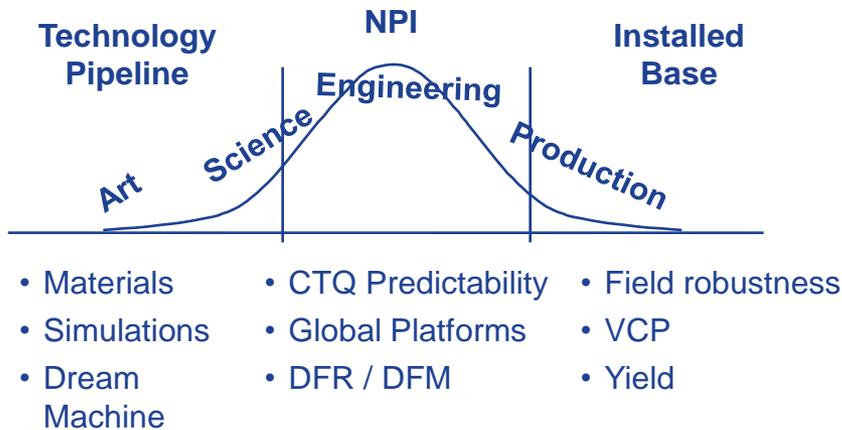
1 pJ



**Grain of Sand
Falling off Another**

T-Milestones and Technology Readiness Levels

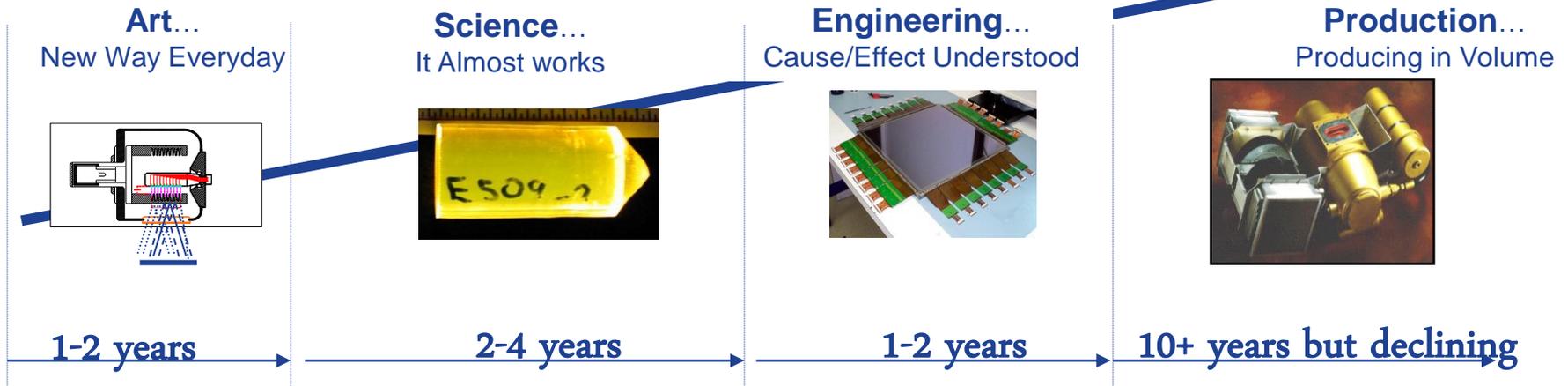
Resource Profile



Four Critical Milestones in Technology Development

- **T0:** Technology Investigation Launched
- **T1:** Technology Investigation Plan Complete
- **T2:** Technical Feasibility Demonstrated
- **T3:** Technical Feasibility Demonstrated and Transition Complete

Platform Breakthrough Lifecycle...



Technology Pipeline Keeps Platform Development Off The Critical Path

Evolution of Design Technology

Trial & Error

Empirical

Mathematical

Probabilistic

Deterministic
(Factors of Safety)

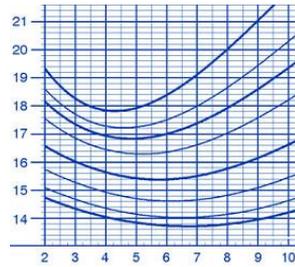


Stochastic
(Risk Quantified)



Random
Experimentation

Experience-based



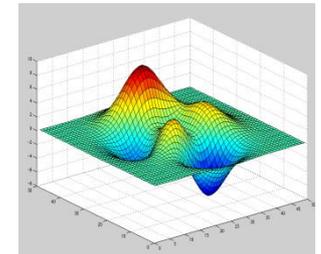
Graphical Approaches

Systematic
Experimentation



Computer simulations
based on system
physics

Point estimates

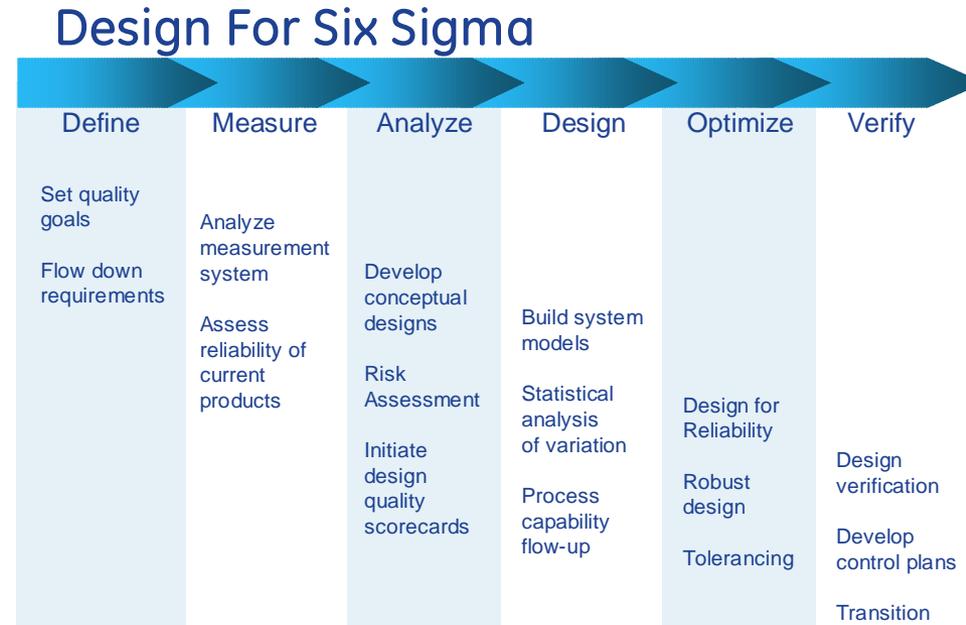


Computer simulations
based on system
physics

Robust Solutions

What is Design for Six Sigma (DFSS)?

- Tools, training & metrics
- Products that meet Customer expectations
 - Technical Requirements
 - Reliability
 - Producibility (cost)
- Predict and improve quality before building prototypes
- Verify using pilot runs, pre-production and production units



Why is DFSS Important?

Mean or Spec Shift =
Competitive Advantage

Spec Limit

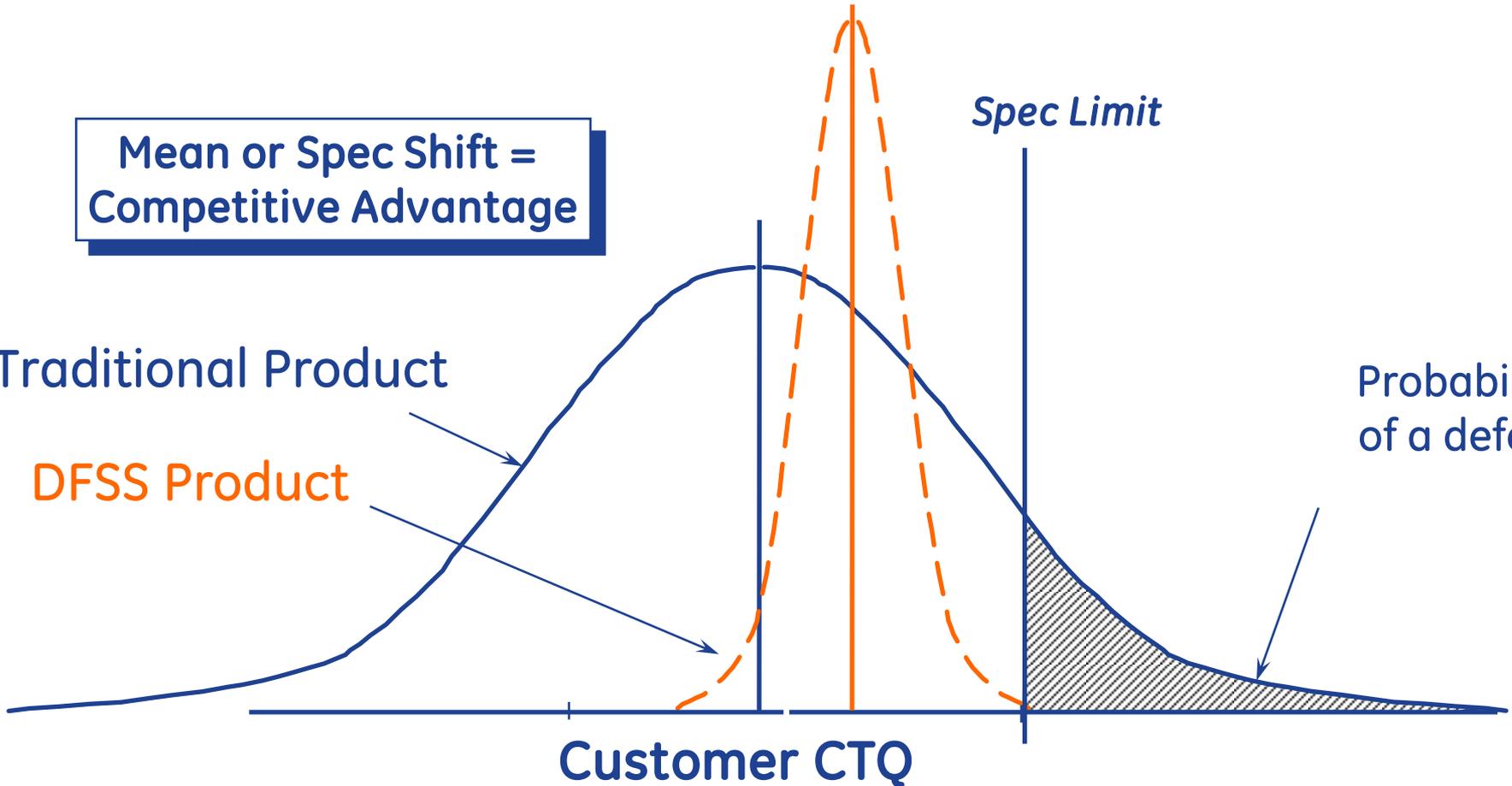
Probability
of a defect

Customer CTQ

Reduced Variation Yields Customer Benefit
and Competitive Advantage

Traditional Product

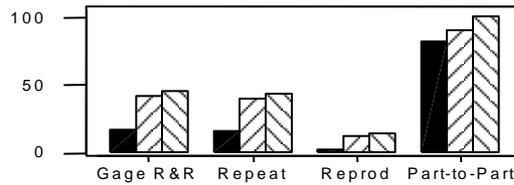
DFSS Product



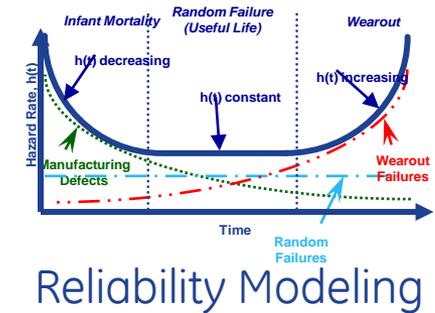
A few tools in the DFSS toolkit

Customer CTQs (Ys or WHATs)		Importance	Operational Formulation	Process Requirements	Process Environment	Process Outputs	Accuracy Formulation Targets	Accuracy Formulation Methods	Yield
Active shelf life	1	5							95%
Total contamination	2	5							95%
Manufacturable MPA yield	3	5							95%
Equivalent performance in sequencing	4	5							95%
Use of lot variability	5	5							95%
Number of batches per year (longer shelf life)	6	5							95%
Manufacturing cycle time	7	5							95%
CTQC - Storage	8	5							95%
Total			1600	475	445	445	445	445	

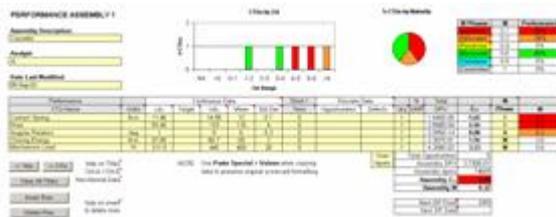
QFD: Translate Customer needs to product reqmts



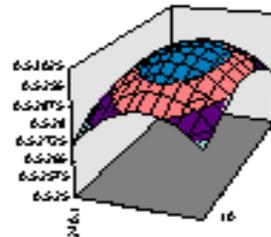
Measurement System Analysis



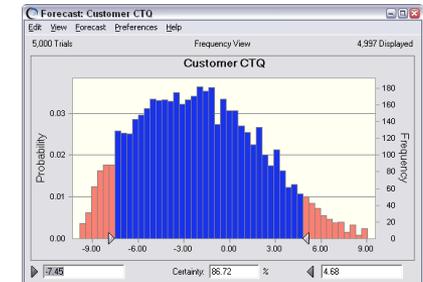
Reliability Modeling



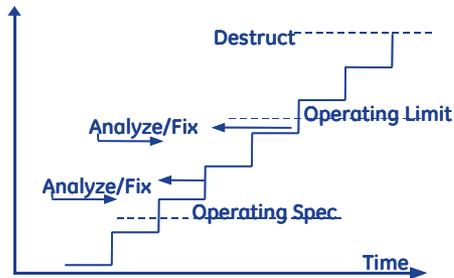
Scorecards



Design Of Experiments (DoE)



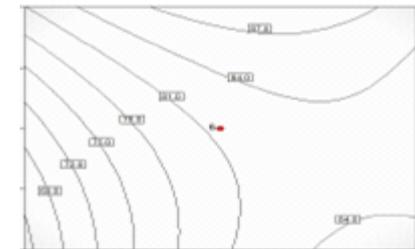
Monte Carlo Simulation (MCS)



Accelerated Life Tests

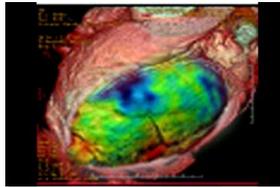
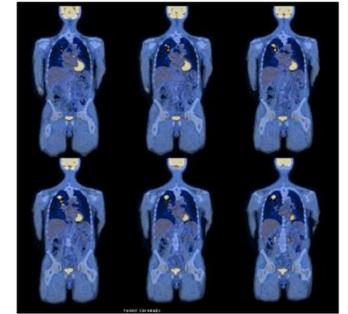
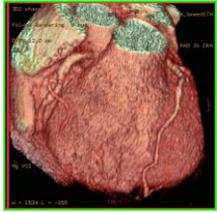
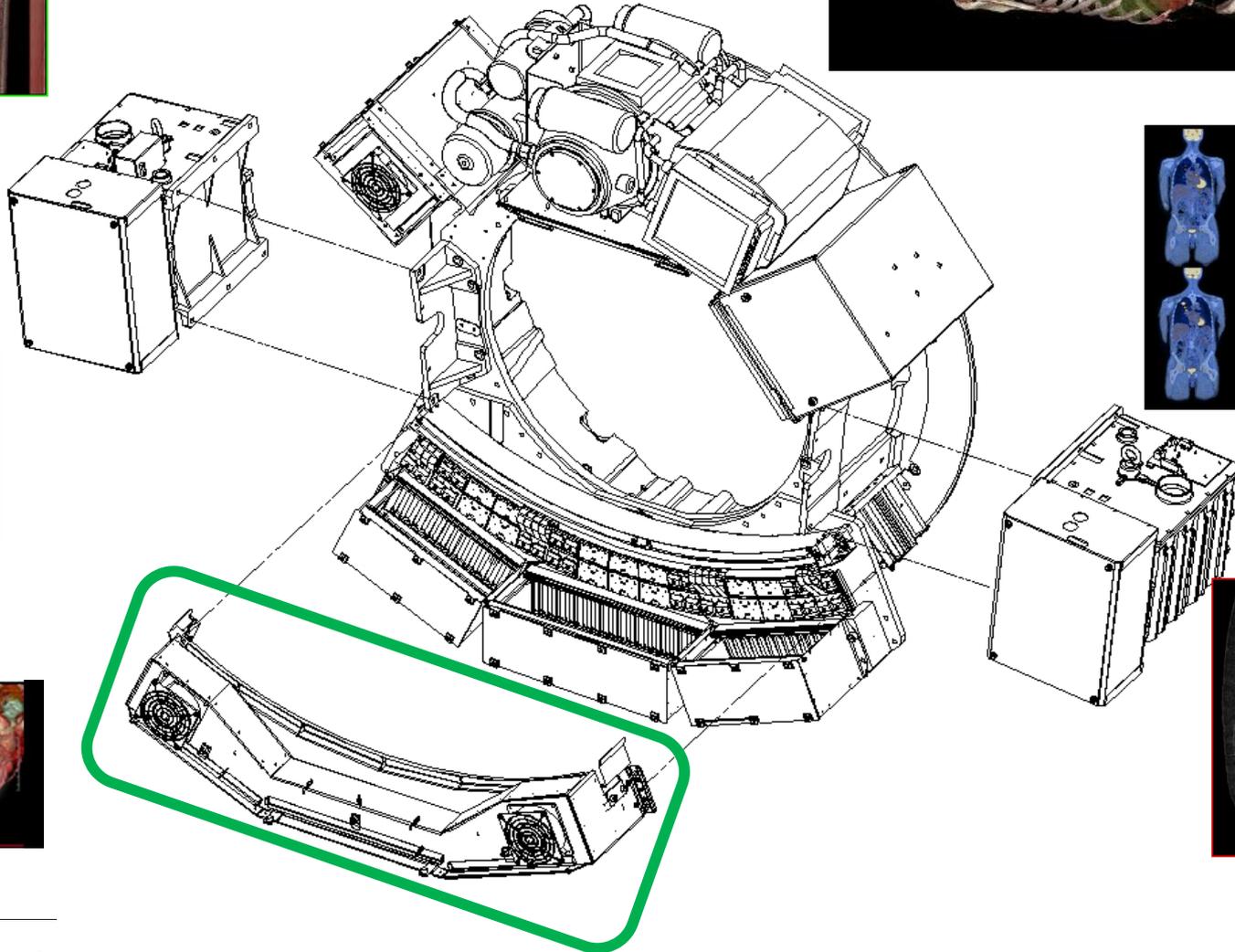
RATING	DEGREE OF SEVERITY	LIKELIHOOD OF OCCURRENCE	ABILITY TO DETECT
1	Customer will not notice the adverse effect or it is insignificant	Likelihood of occurrence is remote	Sure that the potential failure will be found or prevented before reaching the next customer
2	Customer will probably experience slight annoyance	Low failure rate with supporting documentation	Almost certain that the potential failure will be found or prevented before reaching the next customer
3	Customer will experience annoyance due to the slight degradation of performance	Low failure rate without supporting documentation	Low likelihood that the potential failure will reach the next customer undetected
4	Customer dissatisfaction due to reduced performance	Occasional failures	Controls may detect or prevent the potential failure from reaching the next customer

Failure Modes & Effects Analysis



Optimization

What is a CT Detector?



CT Detectors – Mechanical Challenges

Human Hair
0.0035 inch
0.0869 mm

Micron

Human Hair

Watson Collimator



1000 Plates - 1 meter Arc

Collimator CTQs: Microns!

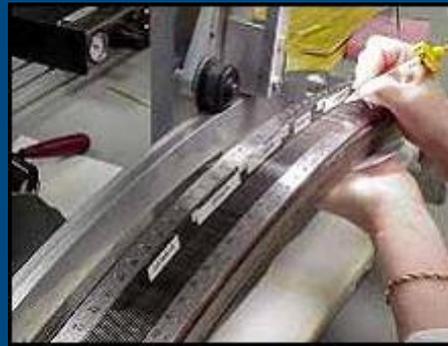
- Radial Alignment
- Cell Segmentation
- Collimator to XRay Converter Alignment

Plate Sorting & Stuffing



Painstaking Preparation
Manual Assy

Gluing

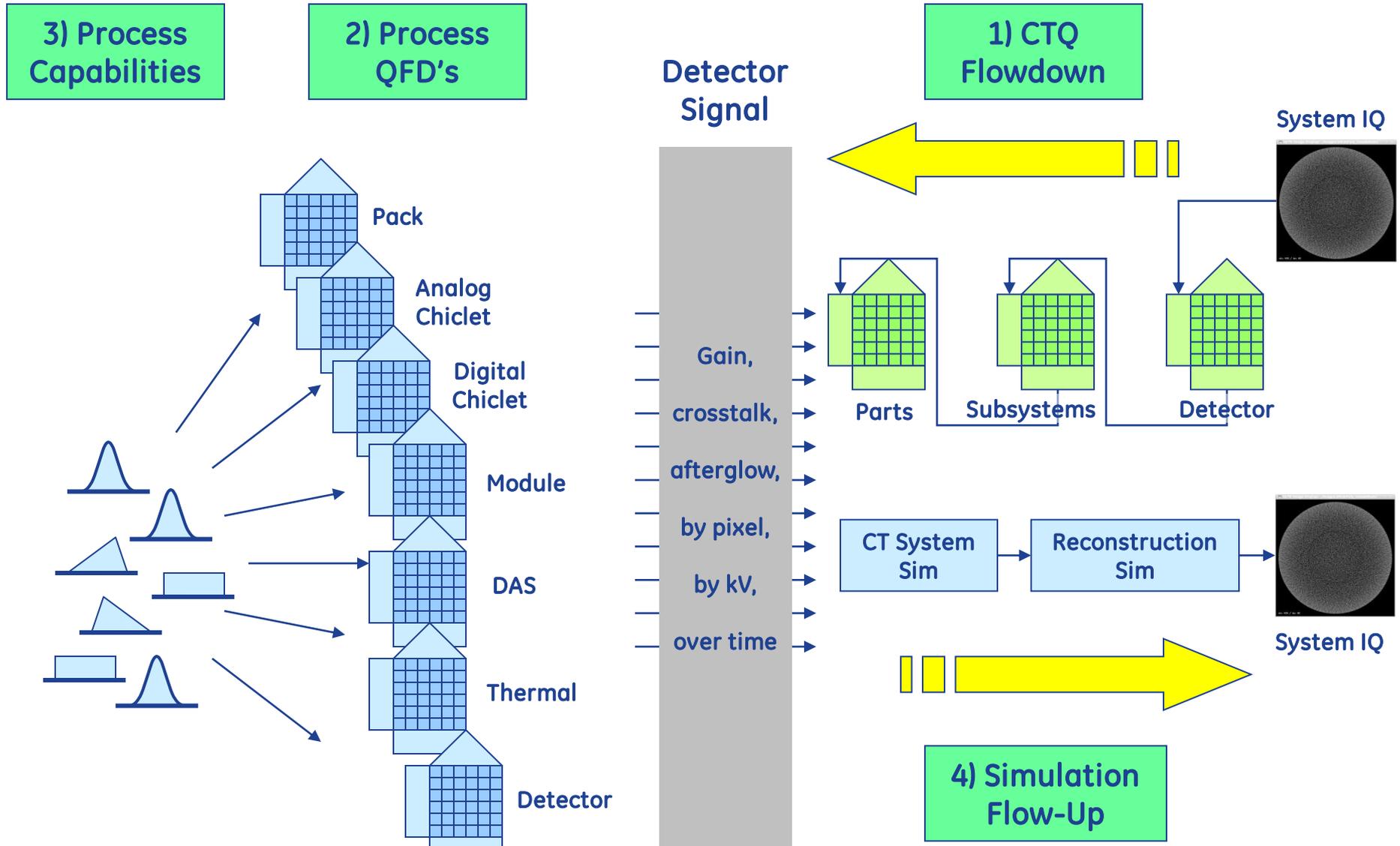


“Arthroscopic Assembly”

Stresses over 10 Year Life...

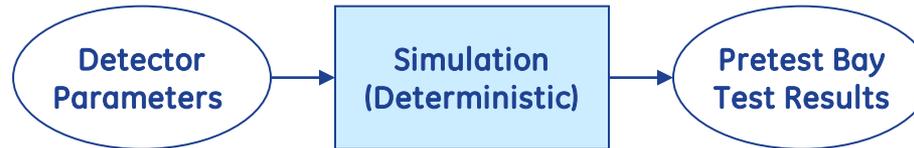
- **Rotations:** 20 million @ 0.35sec
- **Start/Stop:** 300k cycles.... 972 days
Accel./Decel. (0-20Gs)
- **Thermal Cycles:** 4,000 transitions
from 15C to 65C
- **Airflow:** 3 Billion Cubic Ft Air, 6kg of
dust

Framework for CT Detector Simulation

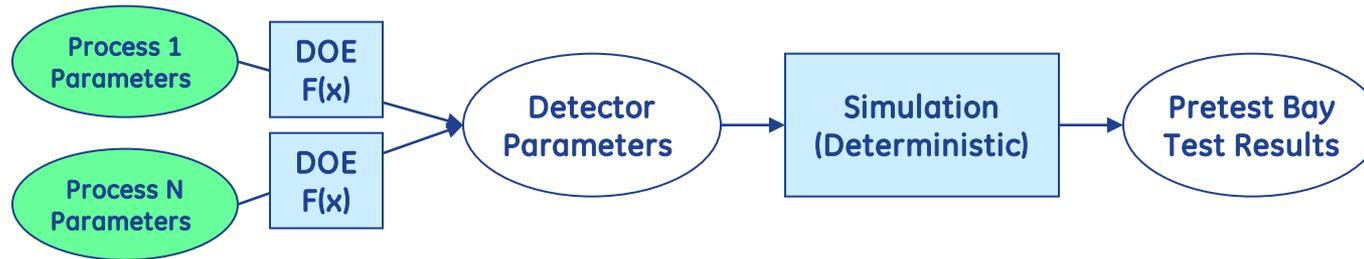


Strategy

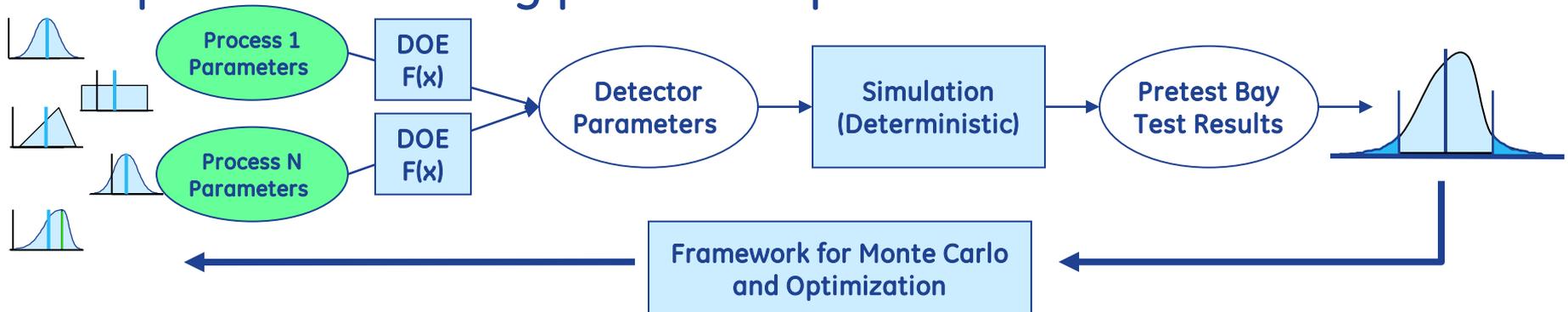
1. Assemble Detector Simulation Engine



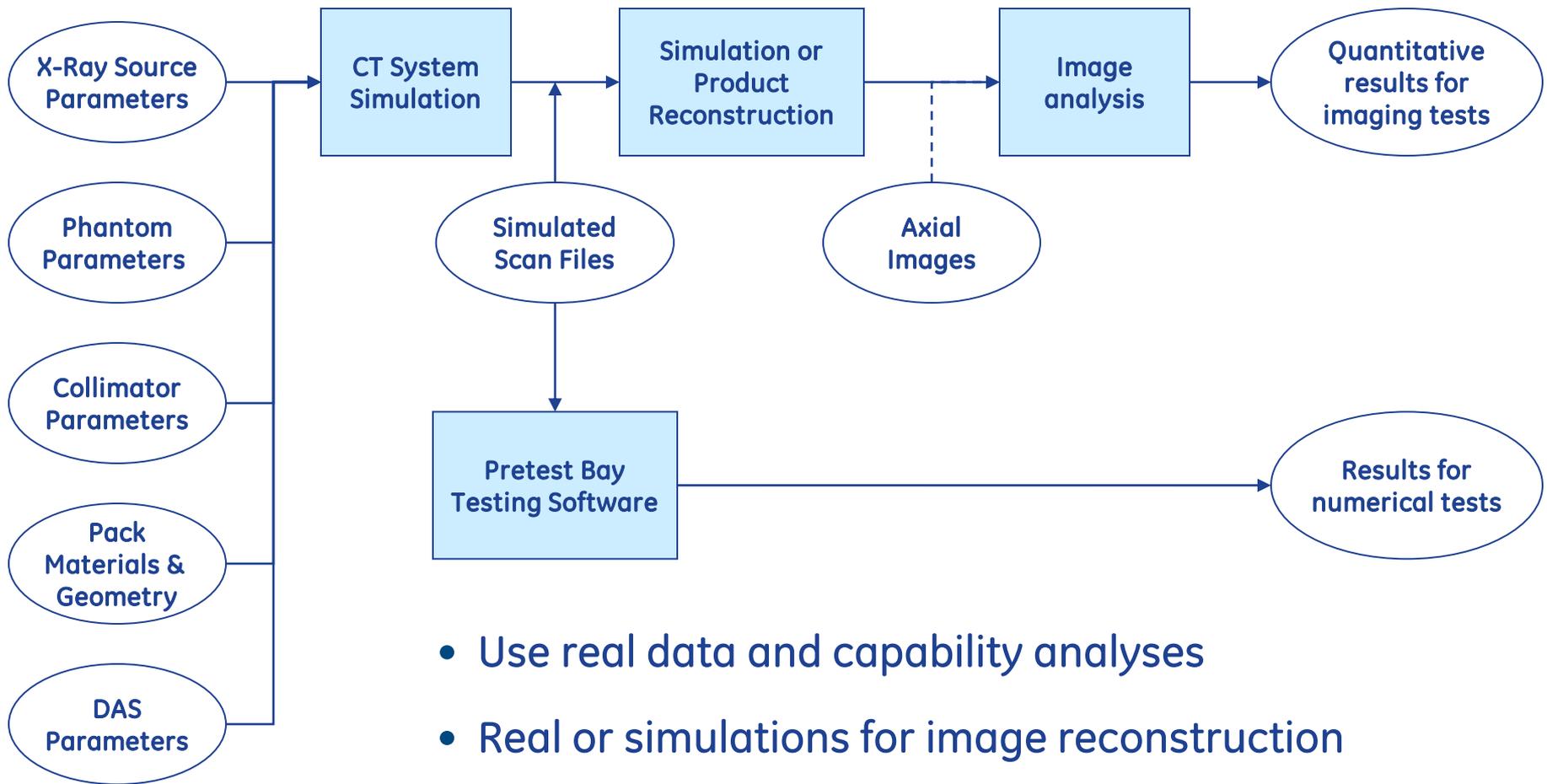
2. Pursue process DOE's on high-priority CTQ's



3. Implement Statistical Simulation: Perform yield prediction, optimization using process capabilities

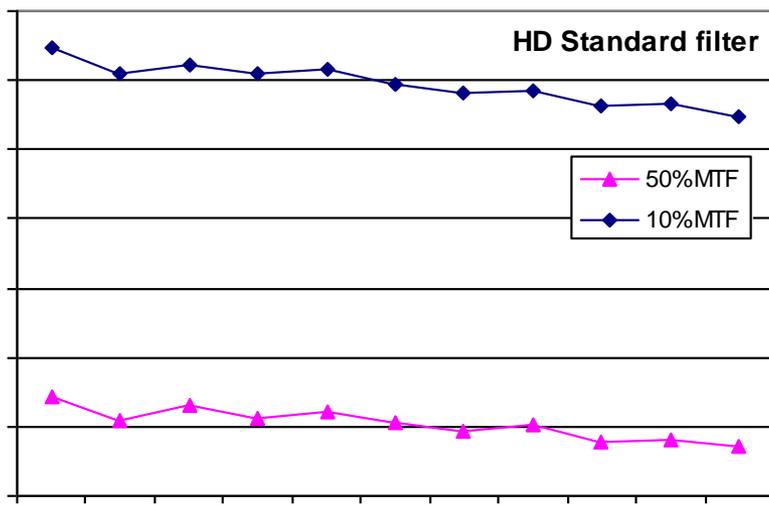
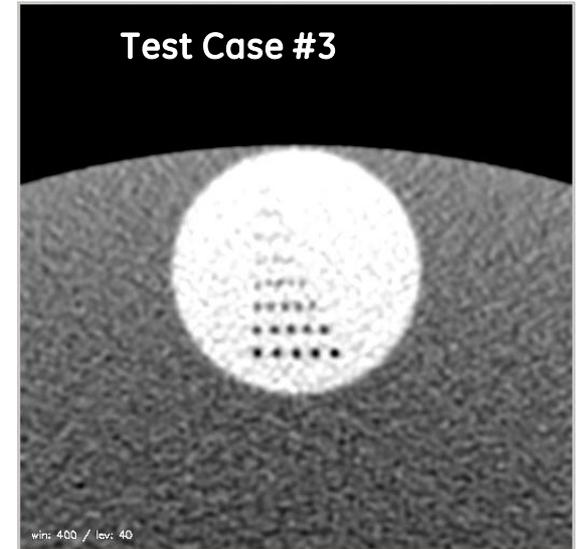
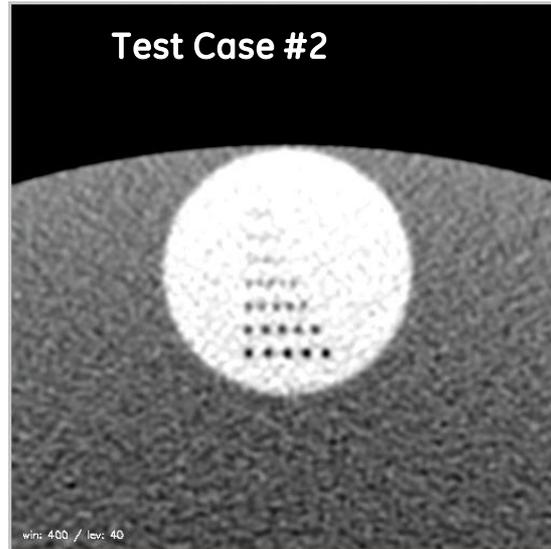
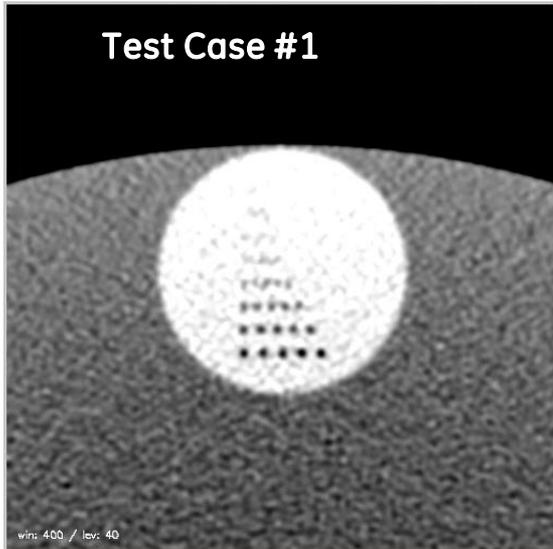


Detector Simulation Engine



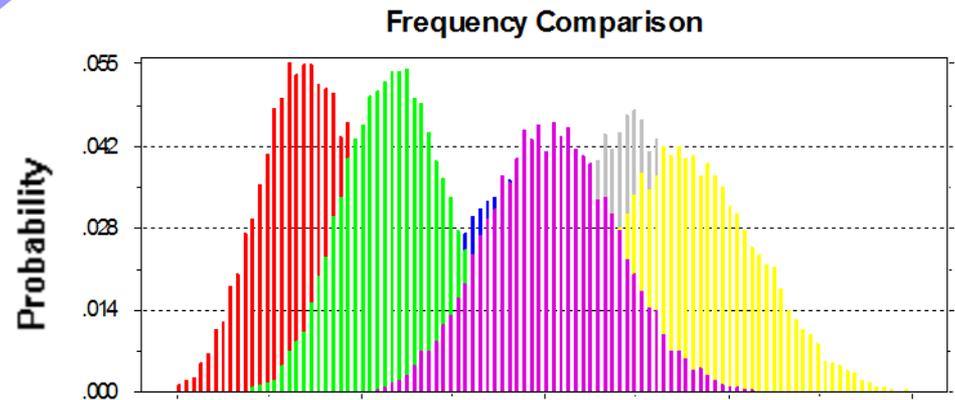
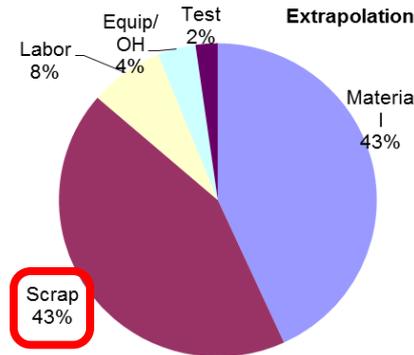
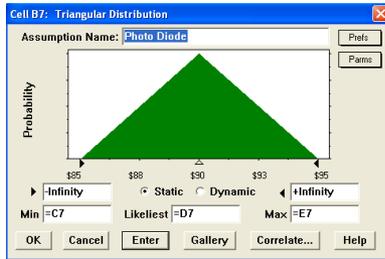
- Use real data and capability analyses
- Real or simulations for image reconstruction
- Ability to quickly compare data to test theories

Can we optimize resolution?



Use of simulations allowed us to optimize the design and manufacturing process with no noticeable impact on customers

Modeling Process Critical to Quality (CTQ) Parameters v Cost



Why Build a Cost Model Early?

Design Architecture / Early choices lock in most of cost (detailed design decisions have less impact – “80/20” rule)

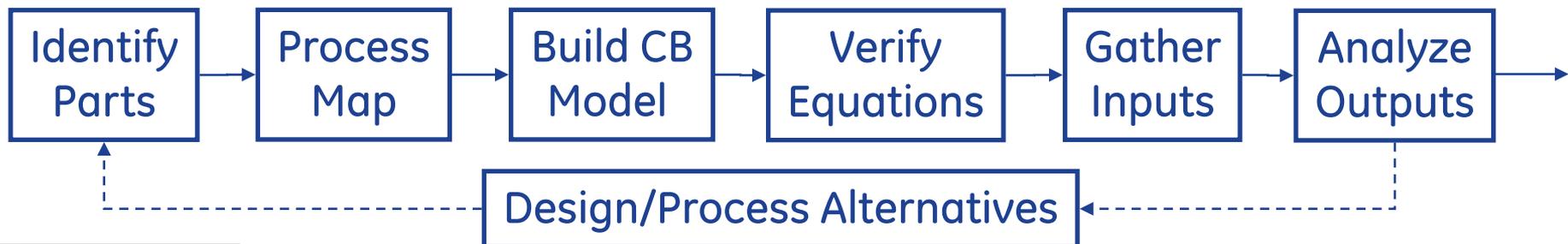
In face of early uncertainty still be able to quantify cost between design alternatives and cost impact of process alternatives

Drive “cost risk” retirement (reduce uncertainty, focus on big ticket items)

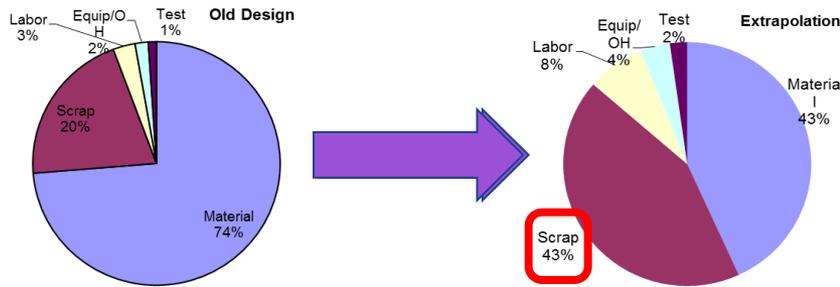
Model Development Process Steps

- 1) ID Main product components
- 2) Create process flow map
- 3) Create Empty Cost Model in Crystal Ball (CB)
- 4) Verify Model Equations
- 5) Gather Inputs
- 6) Generate & Analyze outputs

Discussion/
Brainstorm



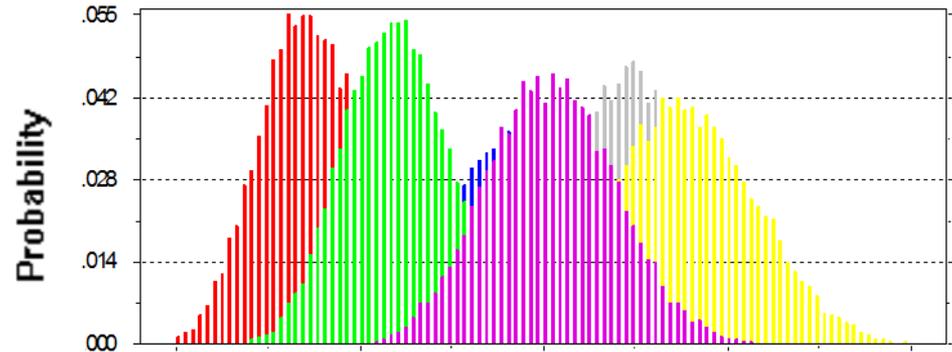
Case Study – CT Detector “Module”



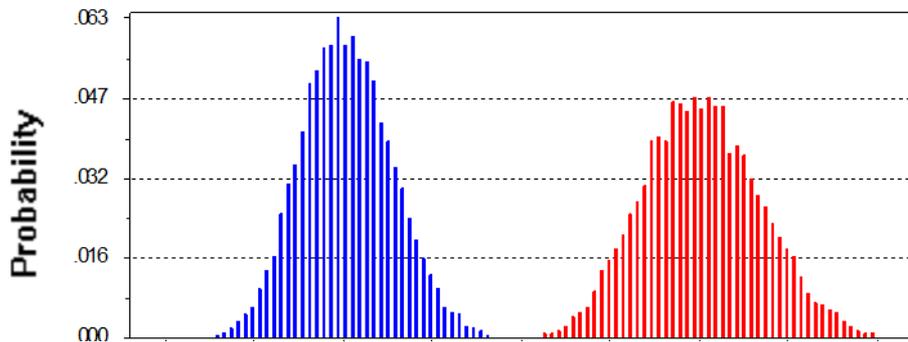
One Year Prior to Program Start (M0):
Simple scale up from prior
architecture blows up scrap cost
EMBARK ON ALTERNATE PATH

Nine Months Prior to M0:
Input into Pugh Matrix for selecting
between product architecture
alternatives

Frequency Comparison



Frequency Comparison



Seven Months Prior to M0:
Deciding factor in “detailed”
architecture decision

X-Ray Sources...

≤ 1991

24 kW

1992

48 kW

1997

60 kW

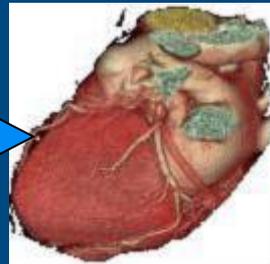
2000

100 kW

2004

2005

Enabling New Applications Through Technology



0.7G

3G

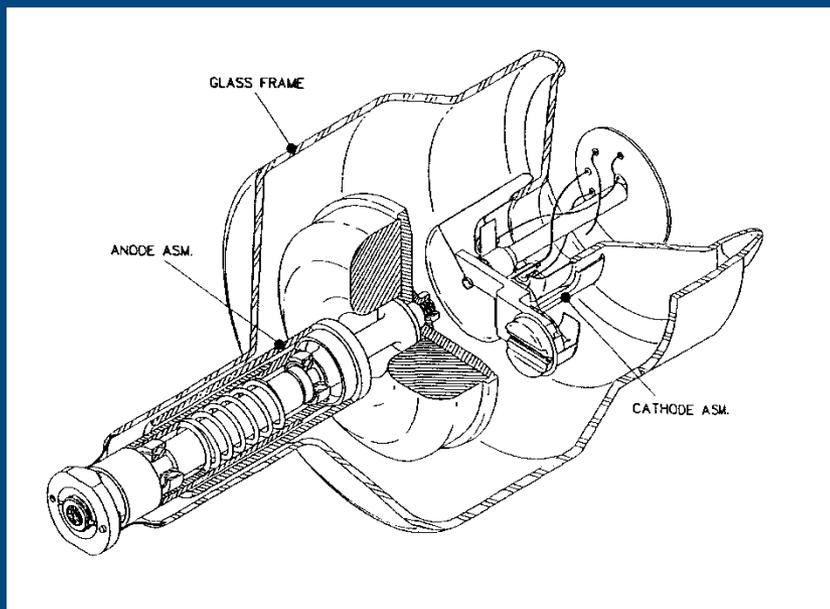
5G

15G

20G

HTD 5 sec Heart

VCT 5 sec Heart

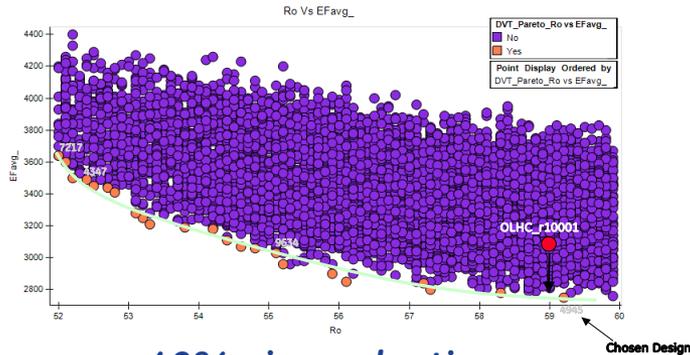


- Temp: >2500C... Steel Melts at 1500C
- Load : 20Gs... Rocket Launch <10Gs
- 60 km/hr; 2 ton force; 50 μ stability
- Voltage: 140,000 volts
- Power: 100kW – Power for 30 Houses into a 5 liter target
- 10,000 RPM... Porsche engine red-lines @ 9500

Simulation Results and Benefits

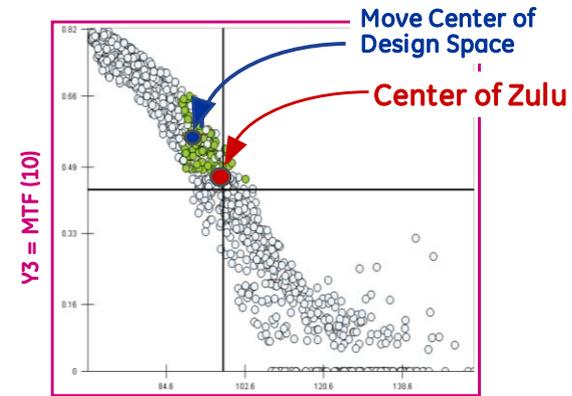
HV Insulator Optimization

10,000 pts centered around first 16 pts
Only feasible points shown



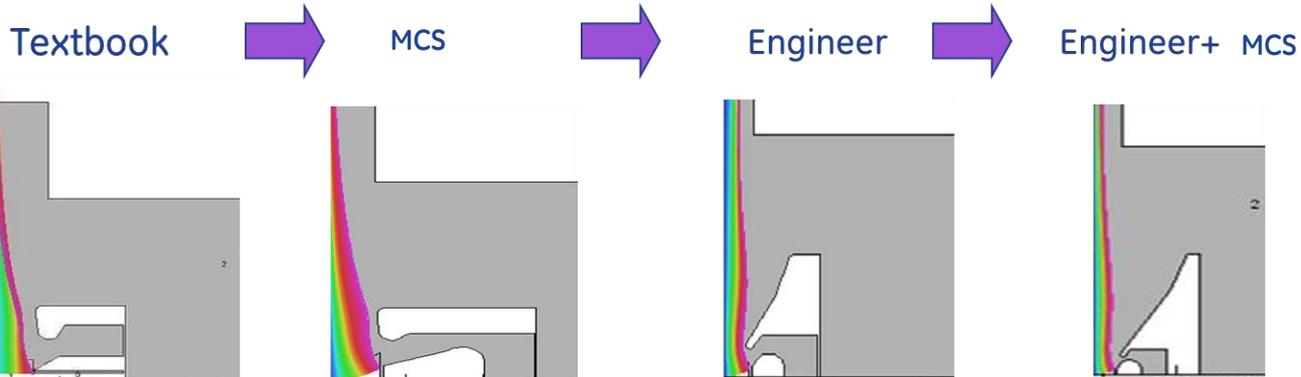
40% size reduction

Power / Resolution Optimization



Greater Robustness

Electron Optics Optimization



Engineering insight still a valuable part of the process!

Simulation Five Golden Rules

Validated models

Good engineering knowledge

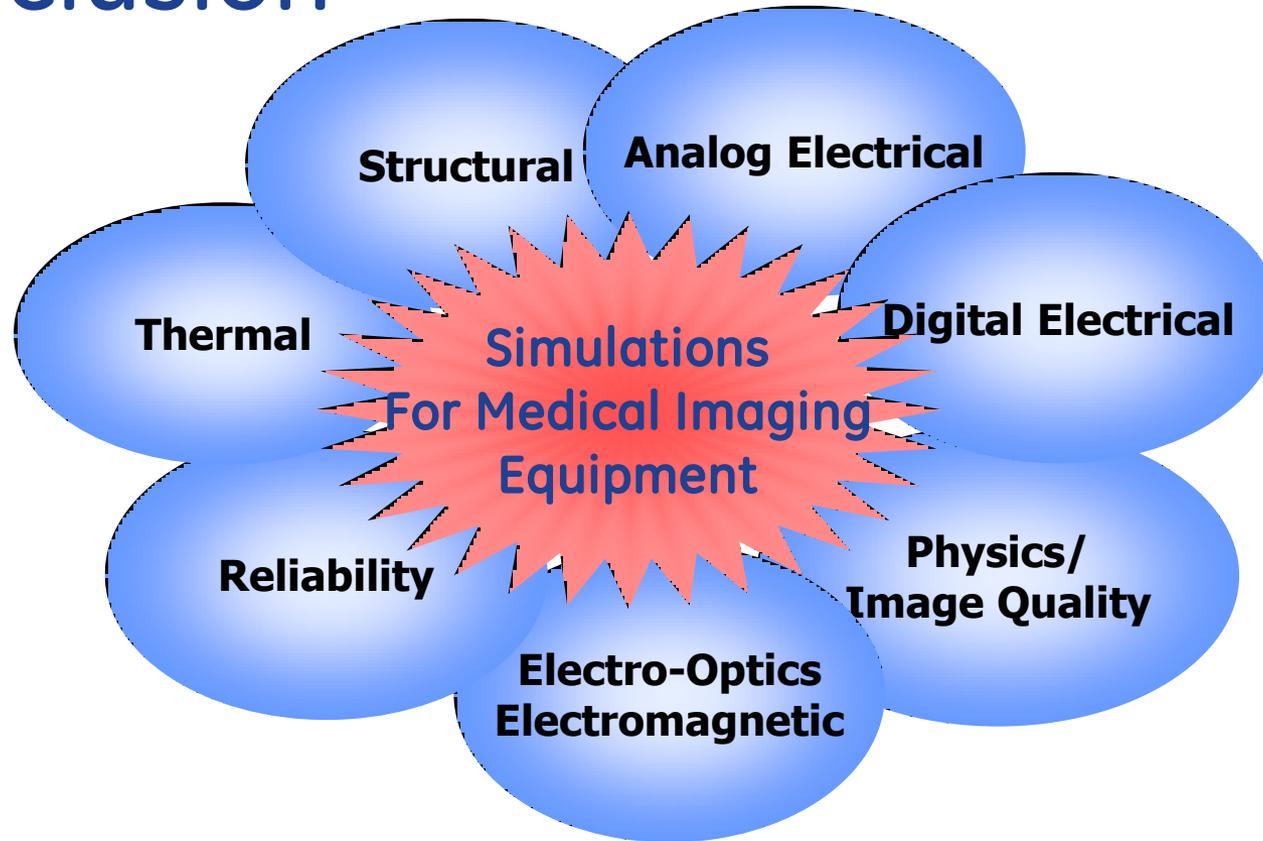
Vision

Linked Hierarchical Models

Visualization tools



Conclusion



Challenging specs: Micron Tolerance, Quantum Noise Levels, 10's of G-Forces
10²⁵ Variation in Scales (eg. Energy)
Continued Cost Containment Pressures from Governments
Worldwide Competition Drives Time to Market