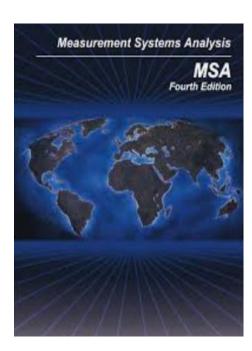
110年年會GUM與MSA於標準之 演化(量測與不確定度及工業4.0)

1101106 黃祖猶

Leitfaden zum "Fähigkeitsnachweis von Messsystemen"

"Measurement System Capability" Reference Manual





INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO 22514-7

> Second edition 2021-0

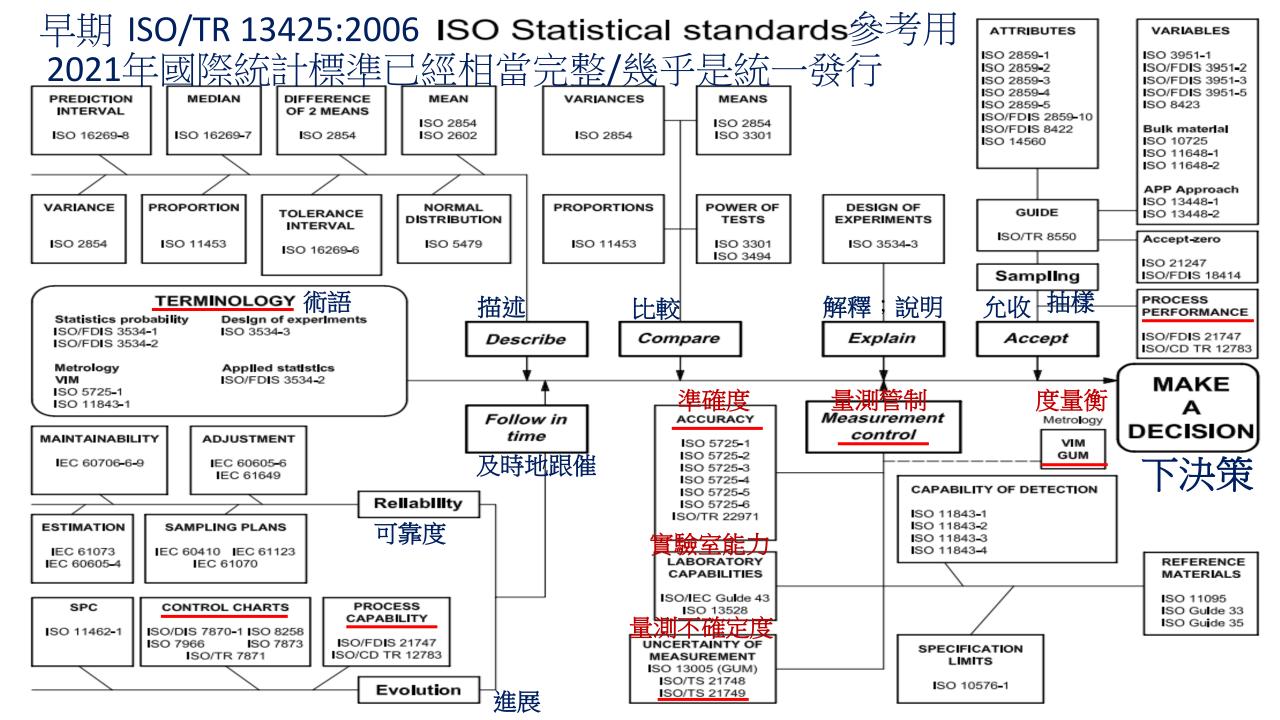
Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance —

Part 7: Capability of measurement processes

Méthodes statistiques dans la gestion de processus — Aptitude et performance — Partie 7: Aptitude des processus de mesure

IŜO

Reference number ISO 22514-7:2021(E)



ISO 9000族系對MSA與量測不確定度的要求

- ISO 9000、9001:2015、9004 無 MSA與量測不確定度的要求條文;不確定性僅出現在風險的條文自我要求上;(1994年4.11.1有)
- •一般產業不會在其測量過程或儀器校正過程論及MSA與量測不確定度;<u>汽車/航空</u>…/申請ISO 17025 TAF認證的合格實驗室有需求。
- ISO 10012:2003 Measurement management systems Requirements for measurement processes and measuring equipment, 7.3 Measurement uncertainty and traceability;
- ISO **10017:2021** Quality management Guidance on statistical techniques for ISO 9001:2015, **7.4** Measurement system analysis;
- ISO 17025:2017 General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories, 7.6 Evaluation of measurement uncertainty; (ISO 17025不屬於ISO 9000族系) 通常組織未取得實驗室認證合格,較少了解量測不確定度。

ISO9001稽核實踐小組工作指導文件-監視與量測資源(ISO 9001稽核員多數不甚了解不確定度)

- ISO 9001 Auditing Practices Group Guidance on: Monitoring and measuring resources.....In the extent needed, auditors should confirm that, in addition to providing the necessary calibration records and assuring the related measurement uncertainty and traceability, the organization is aware of and has implemented, as appropriate, a metrological confirmation system as described in ISO 10012 adequate to the extent and types of the measurements performed.
- 在所需的範圍內,稽核員須確證:除了所提供必需的校正紀錄與確保相關的量測不確定度與追溯性外,當適用時,組織要知道與已經實施如 ISO 10012所描述的度量衡確認系統,此系統對所實施的測量範圍與類型是充分足夠的。(通常ISO 9001稽核員對不確定度/MSA認知有限、且APG與ISO 10012並非ISO 9001的強制性要求)

ISO 10017:2021(ISO 9001的統計技術)對MSA的說明 (1)

- 7.4 測量系統分析(參考用) MSA (Measurement system analysis)
- 7.4.1 一般描述 測量系統分析亦稱為"測量不確定度分析",是系統在作業的條件範圍下,評估測量系統不確定度的一套步驟/方法。無論什麼情況下所收集的數據,須考慮量測不確定度。在指定的信賴水準,MSA評鑑量測系統是否適合預期的目的。MSA包含量化各種來源的變異,諸如:來自測量人員的變異(即是人員執行量測產生的變異),來自量測過程的變異(從量測過程產生的變異)、或來自測量儀器本身的變異(從測量儀器本身產生的變異)。
- 預期的目的(非10017內容):訓練合格的檢驗人員使用校正合格的 儀器,以正確的測量方法量測指定零組件與/或過程的關鍵或特殊 特性的真正數值,其測量的變異量遠小於規格值與/或過程的變異, 以達成降低變異/持續改進/缺點與不符合預防/減少浪費的目標。

ISO 10017(ISO 9001的統計技術)對MSA的說明 (2)

- 7.4.2 益處(好處/效益):歸納起來,測量系統分析(MSA)能賦予能力或幫助組織評估和改進其測量設備、方法與過程;和因此幫助維持和改進產品與過程品質,且給予組織的顧客提供保證。
- 7.4.3 (使用)限制與注意事項:即由受過良好訓練的專業人員實施 測量系統分析。在進行量測時,宜小心謹慎操作並具有儀器/產品 等的專業知識 (否則,測量分析結果可導致在測量結果和產品的 可接受性雙方面的虛假結論和潛在代價較高的過分樂觀(即將不符 合判定為允收,產生不必要的外部失敗成本)。反之,過分悲觀 會導致對適宜的測量系統(儀器)作不必要的更換)。
- 7.4.4 應用範例:在工業(如汽車、航空)、醫療、製藥、服務和其他領域的行業中,產品與服務上需要特別高水準的量測一致性與準確性時,測量系統分析(MSA)是有用(幫助)的應用(方法)。

ISO/IEC/CNS 17025:2017 Requirements(非HLS)

- 1. Scope 適用範圍
- 2. Normative References 引用標準
- 3. Terms and Definitions 用語及定義
- 4. General Requirements 一般要求
- 4.1 Impartiality 公正性
- 4.2 Confidentiality 保密
- 5. Structural Requirements 架構要求

- 6. Resource Requirements 資源要求
- 6.1 General 概述 (一般)
- 6.2 Personnel 人員
- 6.3 Facilities and environmental conditions 設施 與環境條件
- 6.4 Equipment 設備
- 6.5 Metrological traceability 計量追溯性
- 6.6 Externally provided products and services外部提供的產品與服務

7. Process Requirements 過程要求

7.1 Review of requests, tenders and contracts 需求、標單及合約之審查)

7.2 Selection,
verification and
validation of
methods 方法的選用、查證與確認 x2

7.3 Sampling 抽樣

7.4 Handling of test or calibration items 測試件或校正件的處理

7.5 Technical records 技術紀錄

7.6 Evaluation of measurement uncertainty 量測 不確定度的評估

7.7 Ensuring the validity of results 確保結果的效力 7.8 Reporting of results 結果報告 x8則

- 7.9 Complaints 抱怨
- 7.10 Nonconforming work 不符合工作
- 7.11 Control of data and information management 數據 管制與資訊管理

8. Management System Requirements 管理系統要求

8.1 Options (A or B)選項 x3

8.2 Management system documentation (Option A) 管理 系統文件化

8.3 Control of management system documents (Option A) 管理系 統的文件管制

8.4 Control of records (Option A) 紀錄的管制

- 8.5 Actions to address risks and opportunities (Option A)處理風險與機會之措施
- 8.6 Improvement (Option A)改進
- 8.7 Corrective action (Option A) 矯正措施
- 8.8 Internal audits (Option A)内部稽 核
- 8.9 Management reviews (Option A)管理階層審查

ISO 3534 統計學詞彙族系(參考標準)

Technical Committee ISO/TC 69 Applications of statistical methods, Subcommittee SC 1, Terminology and symbols.

- ISO 3534-1:2006* Statistics Vocabulary and symbols Part 1: General statistical terms and terms used in probability (CNS 16139-1)/*;統計學 – 詞彙與符號 – 第 1 部:一般統計及機率用語
- ISO 3534-2:2006* Statistics Vocabulary and symbols Part 2: Applied statistics (CNS 16139-2)/*;第 2 部:應用統計學
- ISO 3534-3:2013 統計學 詞彙與符號 第3部*:實驗設計 (*);
- ISO 3534-4:2014 Statistics Vocabulary and symbols Part 4: Survey sampling (*);第4部:抽樣調查(-3/-4繁體中文版制定中)
- ISO/AWI 3534-5 2018 統計學 詞彙與符號 第5部:Terms used in big data (predictive analytics) 大數據用語(預測分析) ISO制定中;
- AWI=approved work item;*有英文版; *有簡體中文版;CNS有繁體中文版;

ISO 7870管制圖族系(具有新統計學概念)

- ISO 7870族系由下列標準組成,並以通用的主題名稱『管制圖』 作標題:先詢問顧客,採用何種標準(SPC-2)/與判定準則?
- Part 1: General guidelines 通用指導綱要(2019發行)*; CNS15962(是2014年版)
- Part 2: Shewhart control charts修華特管制圖(2013發行)*CNS 15962-2(2021修正)
- Part 3: Acceptance control charts 驗收(允收)管制圖(2020發行)*;
- Part 4: Cumulative sum charts 累積和管制圖(2021修正發行)*;
- Part 5: Specialized control charts 特殊管制圖(2014發行); 2019年審查續用
- Part 6: EWMA control charts指數加權移動平均值管制圖(2016發行) 2021審查
- Part 7: Multivariate control charts 多變量管制圖 (2020發行);
- Part 8: Charting techniques for short runs and small mixed batches 短製程與小混合批管制圖繪圖技術 (2017發行);國人可能誤解/與標準化管制圖混用/判讀?
- Part 9: Control charts Part 9: Control charts for stationary processes穩定過程管制圖 (2020發行)。 *20200306大陸發行簡體中文版(-1, -3與-4非最新國際標準)

ISO 22514過程能力與績效指標標準族系

Old reference	New reference	Title
ISO 22514-1:	ISO 22514-1:2014	Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance —
2009	ISO延用 (Cg / Cgk)	Part 1: General principles and concepts; 一般過程能力與績效指標原理與概念
ISO 21747:2006	ISO 22514-2:2017	Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance —
ISO 22514-2: '13	(熟知的Cpk/Ppk)	Part 2: Process capability and performance of time-dependent process models
ISO 22514-3:	ISO 22514-3:2020	Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance —
2008	(常態/非常態/單邊)	Part 3: Machine performance studies;機器性能指標Cmk (參考圖解計算範例)
ISO/TR 22514-4	ISO 22514-4:2016	Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance —
2007		Part 4: Process capability estimates and performance measures (非常態分配)
	ISO 22514-5:2019	Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance —
		Part 5: Process capability estimates and performance for attributive
		characteristics (計數值的過程能力估計與績效指標)
	ISO 22514-6:2013	Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance —
	ISO加註延用	Part 6: Process capability statistics for characteristics following a multivariate
		normal distribution
ISO 22514-7:	ISO 22514-7:2021	Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance —
2012(≒VDA 5 '11)	(VDA 5:2021德文)	Part 7: Capability of measurement processes (MSA與不確定度) 與VDA5相近
	ISO 22514-8:2014	Statistical methods in process management — Capability and performance —
	ISO加註延用	Part 8: Machine performance of a multi-state production process
	ISO/WD TR 22514-9:	Part 9: Process capability statistics for characteristics defined by geometrical
	2019 (尚未發行)	specifications

目前新失效模式與效應分析手冊整理(參考)

- 1. AIAG FMEA 4手冊(2008)(汽車行業使用);停留在第2版
- 2. VDA 4 FMEA手册(2012)→ 4. FMEA AV-1手册;
- 3. IEC 60812 FMEA & FMECA 手册(2018) (電工/電子業通用);
- 4. AIAG-VDA FMEA AV-1手册(含MSR)(2019年6月發行);
- 5. SAE J1739 FMEA & MSR手冊(2021年1月)(汽車行業使用);
- 6. SAE ARP 5580 FMEA for non-automobile application (2020)
- (非汽車行業使用);針對sc顧客可能對MSA有額外的要求
- 7. AS13004 PFMEA and Control Plans (2017)航空:
- 8.各車廠發行的CR FMEA手冊;(Ford, Volvo...
- 9. MIL-STD-1629A 1980;(老舊)
- 10. Software FMEA: ISO 26262-6+VDA+AIAG-\
- 11. AIAG MFMEA-2機器設備(2012); ··· safe

Design FMEA

Process FMEA

PFMEA

FMEA Service FMEA

...FMEA

SFMEA

Component FMEA

System FMEA
Subsystem FMEA

MFMEA Machinery FMEA

汽車業測量系統分析標準手冊 (參考用)(1)

- IATF 16949:2016 附錄B:参考資料-汽車行業補充(CR/CSR指定後為強制性要求);(如需使用時,組織應使用最新的版本/或顧客指定的手冊與版本/或顧客CR的規定):
- AIAG 測量系統分析(MSA-4:2010)手册;(美國三大車廠發行)
- ANFIA AQ 024 測量系統分析(MSA)手册;(法國)
- VDA 5:2021量測系統能力"Capability of Measuring System"手册 (含不確定度);計數值(比AIAG MSA-4)多一項"Bowker's Test of symmetry對稱性檢定";(德文版)英文版尚未出版(與MSA-4調和)
- 國際標準組織 ISO 22514-7:2021 Statistical methods in process management Capability and performance Part 7: Capability of measurement processes;與ISO/TR 12888(計量)、ISO/TR 14468(計數)...等一齊使用。

測量系統分析MSA標準手冊(參考用)(2)

- "Measurement System Capability Reference Manual 2002" (德系車廠編輯的MSA手冊); 有些允收準則與AIAG MSA-4 不一致;可參考附錄的範例演算—確證MSA軟體正確性;
- VDA 5:2020黄皮書英文草案版/VDA 5:2021德文版已發行; 與ISO 22514-7:2021修訂正版內容相近;
- AS13003 Measurement Systems Analysis Requirements for the Aero Engine Supply Chain; 整合多本AS手册成為 AS13100:2021;
- ASTM E2782, Standard Guide for Measurement Systems Analysis;
- •(學會教科書-官生平著-簡易SPC-持續改善-第七篇)確證軟體。

不確定度國際標準與TAF參考資料

- TAF RO6(7)有關量測不確定度之政策2019/TAF RO6(8)有關量測不確定度之政策2021草案;
- •國際標準ISO/IEC 17025要求定量之量測結果應有隨附量測不確定之表示才算完整。為配合國際實驗室發展之趨勢、培訓和關量測不確定度評估人才,從量測不確定度之為過過一次,與誤差概念之差異、各種量、制不確定度專有名詞之定義及隱含概念,最後聯結到統計分析手法,再透過簡單之案例說明量測不確定度評估之場域。使得學員能瞭解TAF對量測不確定之要求。評估之領域。使得學員能瞭解TAF對量測不確定之要求。
- 進一步的資訊請 參照 ISO/IEC Guide 98-3、ISO 21748 及 ISO 5725 系列。(ISO/CNS 17025 7.6 備考3)

TAF量測不確定度參考文件 (請參照TAF網站)

- 校正領域量測不確定度評估指引;
- 校正領域塊規校正不確定 度評估指引;
- 校正領域砝碼校正不確定 度評估指引;
- 校正領域天平校正不確定 度評估指引;
- 校正領域卡尺校正不確定 度評估指引;

- 校正領域玻璃溫度計校正量測不確定度評估指引;
- 校正領域熱電偶溫度計校正不確定度評估指引;
- 生物技術方法量測不確定 度指引;
- · 醫學實驗室定量量測不確 定度評估案例;
- TAF認證合格實驗室可下載 使用。

不確定度國際標準與TAF參考資料 (CNS?)

- ISO/IEC Guide 98-1:2009, Uncertainty of measurement Part 1: Introduction to the expression of uncertainty in measurement; → ISO/IEC AWI GUIDE 98-1:2021(修改中);
- ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008, Uncertainty of measurement Part 3: Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement (GUM:1995);
- ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008 Supplement 1: Propagation of distributions using a Monte Carlo method; ; ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008 /Suppl 1:2008/ Cor1:2009-05;
- ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2011 Supplement 2: Extension to any number of output quantities;
- ISO/IEC Guide 98-4 2012 Uncertainty of measurement part 4: Role of measurement uncertainty in conformity assessment;
- ISO/IEC Guide 98-6:2021, Uncertainty of measurement Part 6: Developing and using measurement models;

不確定度國際標準與大陸不確定度標準清單

- CNS 10895:2020 International Vocabulary of metrology Basic and general concepts and associated terms (ISO/IEC Guide 99:2007 VIM 3) 計量學詞彙 基本與一般概念及相關用語;(VIM 2 1993)
- ISO 5725 Accuracy 系列;….
- ISO 21748:2017 Guidance for the use of repeatability, reproducibility and trueness estimates in measurement uncertainty evaluation;
- ISO/TS 21749:2005 Measurement uncertainty for metrological applications Repeated measurements and nested experiments;延用
- •大陸不確定度標準清單-約90種(見清單),如:
- GB/T 27418 2017 测量不确定度评定和表示*;ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008;
- GB/T 27419 2018 测量不确定度评定与表示 补充文件 1:基于蒙特卡洛方法的分布传播)*; ISO/IEC Guide 98-3:2008 Supplement 1;

計量指引聯席委員會(JCGM, Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology) 1

- JCGM Charter (2009)憲章
- JCGM 100:2008 Evaluation of measurement data Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement; (GUM)
- JCGM 101:2008 Evaluation of measurement data Supplement 1 to the "Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement" – Propagation of distributions using a Monte Carlo method;
- JCGM 102:2011 Evaluation of measurement data Supplement 2 to the "Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement" Extension to any number of output quantities;
- JCGM 104:2009 Evaluation of measurement data An introduction to the "Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement" and related documents;

計量指引聯席委員會(JCGM, Joint Committee for Guides in Metrology) 2

- JCGM 106:2012 Evaluation of measurement data The role of measurement uncertainty in conformity assessment;
- JCGM 200:2012 International vocabulary of metrology Basic and general concepts and associated terms; (VIM ed 3)
- JCGM GUM-6:2020 Guide to the expression of uncertainty in measurement – Part 6: Developing and using measurement models;
- JCGM 的任務是維護和促進量測不確定度表示法指引(簡稱 GUM)和國際計量學詞彙(簡稱 VIM)的使用。JCGM 已經從 ISO TAG 4 接管了這兩個文件的責任,他們最初是在 BIPM、IEC、IFCC、ISO、IUPAC、IUPAP 和 OIML 的贊助下發佈。
- JCGM 透過兩個工作小組運作:負責 GUM 的 JCGM-WG1 和負責 VIM 的 JCGM-WG2。

(使用者疏忽了...) ISO 7870-1:2019與ISO 22514-1:2014的MSA/不確定度要求

- 汽車/航空業以外,2000年以後新發行的國際統計標準:如**管制圖** (ISO 7870/ CNS 15962系列)與**能力與績效指標**(ISO 22514系列)...等,均在第1部 一般指導綱要或原理與概念中再三強調,要了解、考慮與量化過程"不確定度與量測系統分析",甚至在標準中予以強制規定不確定度與解析度規格(如ISO 22514-3:2020機器性能指標第5.4節量測系統)。在顧客查驗工廠時詢及數據來源和MSA與不確定度,組織人員若支吾以對,很可能喪失機會。
- ISO 7870-1第 5.6.3 節Measurement process evaluation 量測過程評估、第5.6.4節 Subgroup selection 樣組的選擇、第7.1節過程穩定性管制圖 General 一般 (CNS發行後2019年ISO有發行修正版)。
- ISO 22514-1第5.3節研究使用的材料、第6.2節Measurement uncertainty量測不確定度,**參照ISO 22514-7標準**。

ISO 22514-3:2020 機器設備性能研究Pmk

- 5.4 Measurement system 第5.4節 測量系統:
- 理想地測量系統須(should)有組合標準不確定度ums (combined standard uncertainty)是小於機器研究調查特性的標準差10%。此分析須滿足偏倚、校正、線性和分辨力。
- (量測儀器的)解析度應(shall)小於規格公差範圍的5%。
- 計算測量過程的**擴充不確定度** U_{MP} (expanded uncertainty)與表示已知的公差範圍百分比內(允收的)結果是合適的。端視應用的場合而定,如果擴充不確定度 U_{MP} 小於等於公差範圍的15%,認為是允收;如果超過15%,須(should)認為測量過程不適用。
- 偏倚/偏差(bias)、線性(linearity)研究可參照**AIAG MSA-4手冊或德 系車廠編輯的MSA手冊"Measurement System Capability Reference** Manual 2002"。

各種過程能力/性能指數之區別依照顧客要求公式計算/判定允收

能力指數	Cgk (VDA 5 5.)/德車MSA)	Cmk (ISO 22514-3/ VDA 6.3 <u>6.2.3</u>)	Ppk過程性能指數 (未知過程是否穩定)	Cpk穩定過程能力 指數
適用範圍	檢測儀器	生產機器設備	製造過程	製造過程
評估時間	初期或定期	採購後驗收期	少量試生產	大量生產
評估目的	評估公差匹配性(可依顧客公式)	評估機器穩 定性(3.1 overhaul)	普通/特殊原因	普通原因(穩定製程)
樣本數量	至少25/-50次	連續50-100件	100-300件	25組 4-5件
標準差公式	$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$	$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \overline{x})^2}{n-1}}$	$S = \sqrt{\frac{\sum (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}}$	$\sigma = \frac{\overline{R}}{d_2} \overrightarrow{\square} \qquad \sigma = \frac{\overline{s}}{c_4}$
計算公式	見次頁投影片	見次頁投影片	見次頁投影片	見次頁投影片
規格值	≧1.33	≧1.67(或2.0)	≧1.67	≧1.33
偵測作用	反應過程的過去	反應過程的過去	反應過程的過去	預測過程的未來

Cgk = (0.1 x 被測產品的公差範圍 - 平均偏移值的絕對值) / (2 x標準差) = { 0.1xT - | μ - M | } /(2xs) (参考VDA 5的計算公式)

Ppk, Cmk; Cpk傳統計算公式: (Cmk=Pmk:參考VDA 5的計算公式)

$$\min\left(\frac{USL-\overline{X}}{3s},\frac{\overline{X}-LSL}{3s}\right) s = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(x_i-\overline{x})^2}{n-1}}; \min\left(\frac{USL-\overline{X}}{3\sigma},\frac{\overline{X}-LSL}{3\sigma}\right) \sigma = \frac{\overline{R}}{d_2}, \sigma = \frac{\overline{s}}{c_4}$$

AIAG SPC-2 2005 page 142-143, $Ppk = min \left(\frac{USL - \bar{X}}{Q_{0.99865} - \bar{X}}, \frac{\bar{X} - LSL}{\bar{X} - Q_{0.00135}} \right)$

Cpk, Ppk ISO 21747:2006計算公式:(單邊規格亦可使用)

min (
$$P_{pkL}$$
, $C_{pkL} = \frac{X_{50\%} - LSL}{X_{50\%} - X_{0.135\%}}$; P_{pkU} , $C_{pkU} = \frac{USL - X_{50\%}}{X_{99.865\%} - X_{50\%}}$)

Cpk, Ppk, ISO 22514-2:2017計算公式:(單邊規格亦可使用)

$$\min (P_{pk_L}, C_{pk_L}, P_{mk_L} = \frac{X_{mid} - LSL}{X_{mid} - X_{0.135\%}}; P_{pk_U}, C_{pk_U}, P_{mk_U} = \frac{USL - X_{mid}}{X_{99.865\%} - X_{mid}})$$

其他計算公式MC(machine centering) $MC_T = \frac{X_{50\%} - T}{USL - LSL} \sim 0$, 或% 23

AIAG MSA-4:2010 Measurement System Analysis Reference Manual

- Section F, Measurement Uncertainty: The major difference between uncertainty and the MSA is that the MSA focus is on understanding the measurement process, determining the amount of error in the process, and assessing the adequacy of the measurement system for product and process control. MSA promotes understanding and improvement (variation reduction). Uncertainty is the range of measurement values, defined by a confidence interval, associated with a measurement result and expected to include the true value of measurement. F節 量測不確定度:
- •不確定度和測量系統分析主要差異點:MSA專注於理解量測過程、確定過程中誤差的大小,並評鑑量測系統對於產品和過程的管制是否充分完整;MSA提昇理解和持續改進過程(降低變異)。
- •不確定度是量測值的範圍、透過信賴區間 (confidence interval)界定、與量測結果連結,並預期包括量測的真(參考)值。

各種MSA研究分析之允收準則比較

或依照顧客要求公式計算/準則判定允收拒收 (VDA 5:2021會與MSA-4更為調和)

	Influence quantities		MSA 4	Company guidelines		
分辨力/	Resolution / data		ndc ≥ 5	%RE ≤ 5% TOL		
解析度	category	10	比1比例 p5	4.1.1 p16		
參考零件	/		*) 最小化 p11	U ≤ 5% TOL		
不確定度	reference part			Ca > 1.22		
參考零件 重複性	Linearity		small 未使用	Cg ≥ 1.33		
偏倚/偏差			t-test	Cgk ≥ 1.33		
線性			t-test	%LIN ≤ 5% TOL		
測試零件重複性	Repeatability on test part		EV (ANOVA) ARM			
測試零件 再現性 測試零件			ARM AV (ANOVA)			
			Repeated measurements at the same position			
不確定度	Temperature		*)			
穩定性	穩定性 Uncertainty from other influences		Quality control chart			
其他影響 不確定度			*)			

ndc = 1.41(PV/GRR);德系車廠將分辨力納入判讀; 簡體中文翻譯ndc計算不正確/採4捨5入vs無條件捨去法;

Type 1 study,
$$C_g = \frac{0.2 \cdot T}{4 \cdot s_g}$$
 $C_{gk} = \frac{0.1 \cdot T - Bi}{2 \cdot s_g}$

MSA 3/4標準差(ob p85)計算公式不同(過程未知是否穩定)

MSA 2僅要求線性斜率最小; MSA 3/4是0-bias p101; Type 1 study/8.4 p34, 5種測試零件公差範圍最大者的5%

MSA 3/4是人員與零件有交互作用使用ANOVA; P值小於 0.25, 判定有交互作用; 無交互作用合併計算%GRR/ndc. 使用管制圖法(或其他圖解法)可確定解析度、離群值、交 互作用、一致性方可使用平均值全距法(ARM); 持續改進. VDA 5:2011 4.4.2推薦優先使用ANOVA/評估交互作用。

Type 1/2/3 study, 個別值限制不超過公差的±10%; 修華特管制圖使用SPC-2判讀8準則或ISO 7870-2 4/8準則;

*) No precise details or is not considered for %GRR

GRR研究之允收準則比較

或依照顧客要求公式計算/準則判定允收拒收

	以 以 似 照 假 各 安 水 公 八 計 昇 /	华只1于17年714又124又	
	MSA 4 / company guidelines	VDA 5 or ISO/CD 22514-7	
Capability index 能力 指標	%GRR = $\frac{\sqrt{EV^2 + AV^2}}{RF} \cdot 100\%$ where RF = total variation TV, process variation σ , P_p , P_{pk} or tolerance TOL, the latter is often applied in company guidelines MSA 4 Chapter III Section C, p 131-144	$\%Q_{MS} = \frac{2 \cdot U_{MS}}{TOL} \cdot 100\%$ $\%Q_{MP} = \frac{2 \cdot U_{MP}}{TOL} \cdot 100\%$ where TOL = tolerance $U_{MS} \text{ or } U_{MP} = 2 \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n u_i^{-2}} \text{ i} = 1, 2, 3, \dots$ u_i standard uncertainty of the i-th influence component of measuring system or measurement process	
Limits 界限	%GRR ≤ 10% acceptable & ndc≥5 10 < %GRR < 30% acceptable for some applications & 4>ndc≥3 30 ≤ %GRR unacceptable & ndc<3	Measurement result y = x \pm U_{MP} $\%Q_{MS} \leq$ 15% capable SO 22514-7: 2021, 9. Capa 9.1 Performance ratios $\%Q_{MP} \leq$ 30% capable 9.1.1 General	ability
Evaluation in graphics 圖形 評估	GRR RF = TOL	- U _{MD} + U _{MD}	
	Measured values close to specification limits (U or L) might lead to wrong decisions.	Measurement result y has to be within the tolerance TOL (see ISO 14253).	26

計數值量測系統分析評價準則(Kappa)

VDA 5:2021一致性是一項簡式Bowker檢定/κ計算公式比MSA-4簡單易懂/其他的比2011年版增加/與MSA-4相近的準則(尚未發行英文版)

決定測量系統	一致性	有效性	錯誤率	錯誤警報率	%GRR
檢驗員的可接受性	>75%	≥ 90%	≦ 2%	≦ 5%	≦10%
可接受邊緣的檢驗員一可能需要改進(訓練)	≥ 40%	≥ 80%	≤ 5%	≦ 10%	≦ 30%
不可接受的檢驗員- 需要改進(訓練+資 格符合再鑑定)	<40%	<80%	>5%	>10%	>30%

錯誤率2%:不合格品判成合格品,與IATF 16949第8.6.6節ZD牴觸?

Defect? 有法律瑕疵的缺點;Nonconformity?指不合格品;沒有牴觸

Relationship between ndc and GRR

ndc and GRR% are not independent.

Moreover, there is an exact relation among them.

	J										
NDC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	14
%GR&R	68.61	49.24	37.47	29.99	24.91	21.26	18.53	16.42	14.73	13.35	9.71
	1		1								
	94.28	68.60	49.23	37.46	29.98	24.90	21.25	18.52	16.41	14.72	10.41

 $ndc = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{PV}{GRR}$

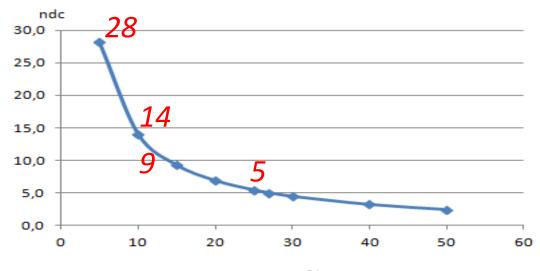
$$%GRR = \frac{GRR}{TV} \cdot 100\%$$

$$TV^2 = PV^2 + GRR^2$$

$$ndc = \sqrt{2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\%GRR^2} - 1\right)}$$

Table 2. GRR% and ndc values

_				
GRR%	ndc			
5	28,2			
10	14,0			
15	9,3			
20	6,9			
25	5,5			
27	5,0			
30	4,5			
40	3,2			
50	2,4			



極端值/離群值的副作用:只有90(10x3x3)組數據,但ndc大得不合理28

"Measurement System Capability" Reference Manual, Stand/Status: 17. September 2002, Version 2.1 D/E

- 4.1.2 Type-1 Study This type of study is usually carried out at the organization's plant to evaluate new or modified measurement systems prior to their first use. A capability index is calculated to determine the suitability of the system.
- 4.1.3 Type-2 Study The Type-2 study is carried out at the customer's plant at the system's intended point of use, in order to evaluate new and existing measurement systems prior to final acceptance. The method can also be used at the organization's plant. This requires the presence of both parts and operators at the supplier's site. This method is also used for routine audits or intermediate test purposes. The assessment is carried out under conditions which mirror the actual conditions of use as far as possible, i.e., at the point of use, with real measuring objects and the actual operators who will perform the measurements. The evaluation is based on a statistic called %R&R.

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(同前德文)Leitfaden zum "Fähigkeitsnachweis von Messsystemen", Version 2.1. Weinheim, 2002.

• 4.1.4 Type-3 Study The Type-3 study is a special case of the Type-2 study. It is used for measurement systems without appraiser influence, i.e., automated measurement systems (e.g., post-process or inprocess measuring equipment and automated or mechanized gaging machines) in transfer lines, or semi-automated measuring systems (three-coordinate measuring equipment, cam profile gaging equipment, and multi-position measuring devices). The evaluation of this measurement procedure is likewise based on the %R&R statistic. By analogy to the type-2 study the same abbreviation is used, even though reproducibility equals zero.

(同前德文)Leitfaden zum "Fähigkeitsnachweis von Messsystemen", Version 2.1. Weinheim, 2002.

- Note on Type-2 and Type-3 studies
- The evaluation of measurement systems using the type-2 and type-3 studies is carried out through the so-called ARM (Average-Range-Method) or through the ANOVA method (Analysis of Variance). The ANOVA method is recommended, as it is statistically more precise. However, it does require the use of statistics software.
- The procedure for the taking of measurement values and the interpretation of results remain as described here for both studies. Based on the different calculation methods (ANOVA or ARM) the results may be different. Comparability is thus possible only within the same procedure.
- For simplicity's sake, the ARM method was used for description of the procedures. The ANOVA method is detailed in the appendix.

ISO 22514-7:2021有關不確定度章節

- •組合標準不確定度ums (combined standard uncertainty):
- combined standard uncertainty (參照ISO 22514-7:2021) 3.7 standard measurement uncertainty (3.6) that is obtained using the individual standard measurement uncertainties associated with the input quantities in a measurement model. 組合標準不確定度 u_{MS} (公式=?)
- 來自量測模式之相關輸入量的個別**標準量測不確定度(量測不確定度以標準差表示者)**所得的整體標準量測不確定度。(TAF-CNLA-R06(8))
- CNS 10895 3.31
- 參照ISO 22514-7:2021 8 Calculation of combined uncertainty/TAF"測試結果量測不確定度評估指引" TAF-CNLA-G03(1)第8章

ISO 22514-7:2021

- 擴充不確定度 U_{MP} (expanded uncertainty)
- expanded uncertainty (參照ISO 22514-7:2021) 3.8 product of a combined standard measurement uncertainty (3.7) and a factor larger than the number one. 擴充不確定度 U_{MP} (公式=kuc??)
- •組合標準量測不確定度與大於 1 的因子(涵蓋因子 k (coverage factor))之乘積。(TAF-CNLA-R06(8))
- CNS 10895 3.35
- 參照ISO 22514-7:2021 8 Calculation of combined uncertainty/ TAF "測試結果量測不確定度評估指引"