

# Factory Yield Ramp-up Approach through Process Performance Metrics Guided Improvement Activities

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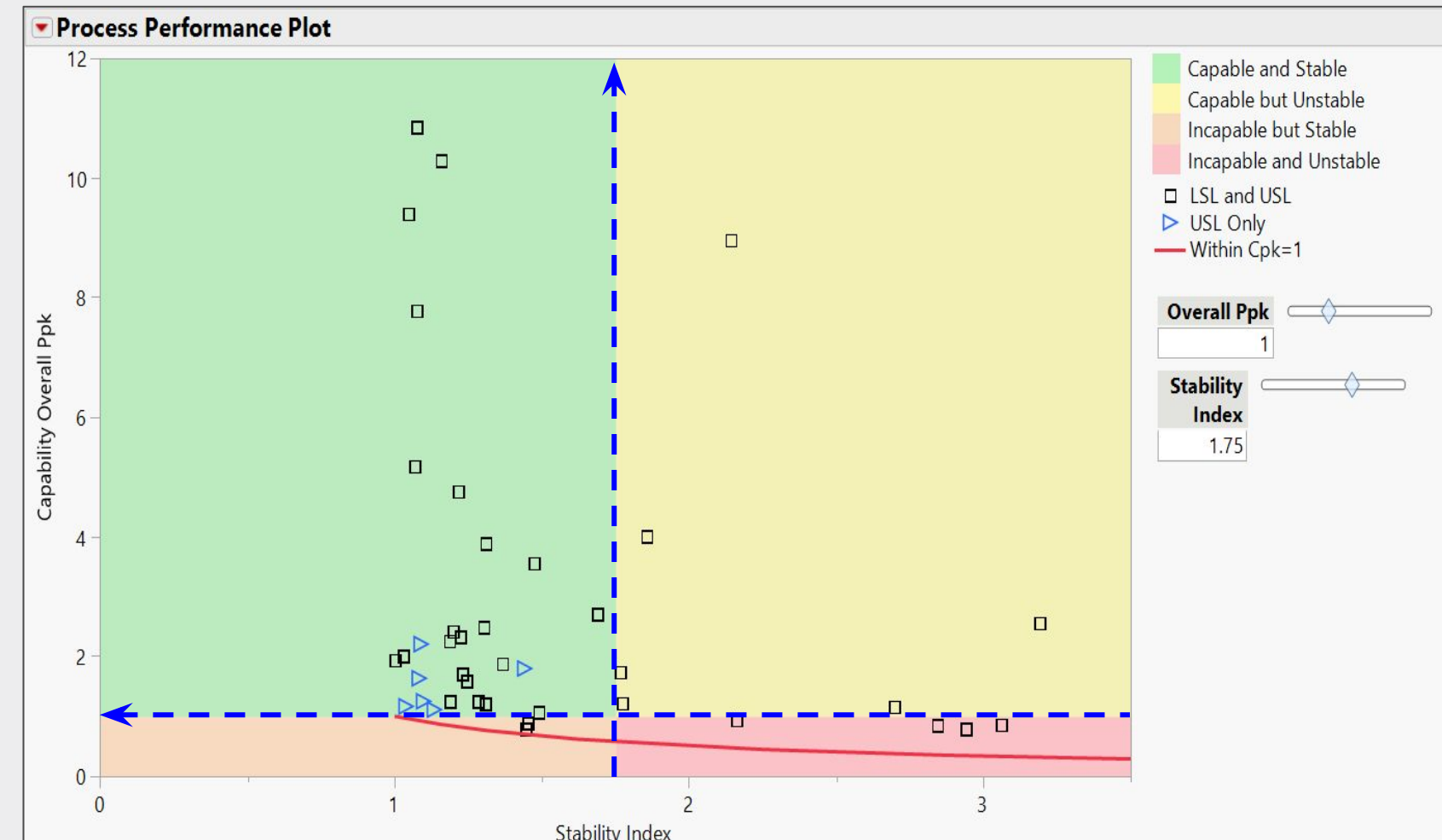
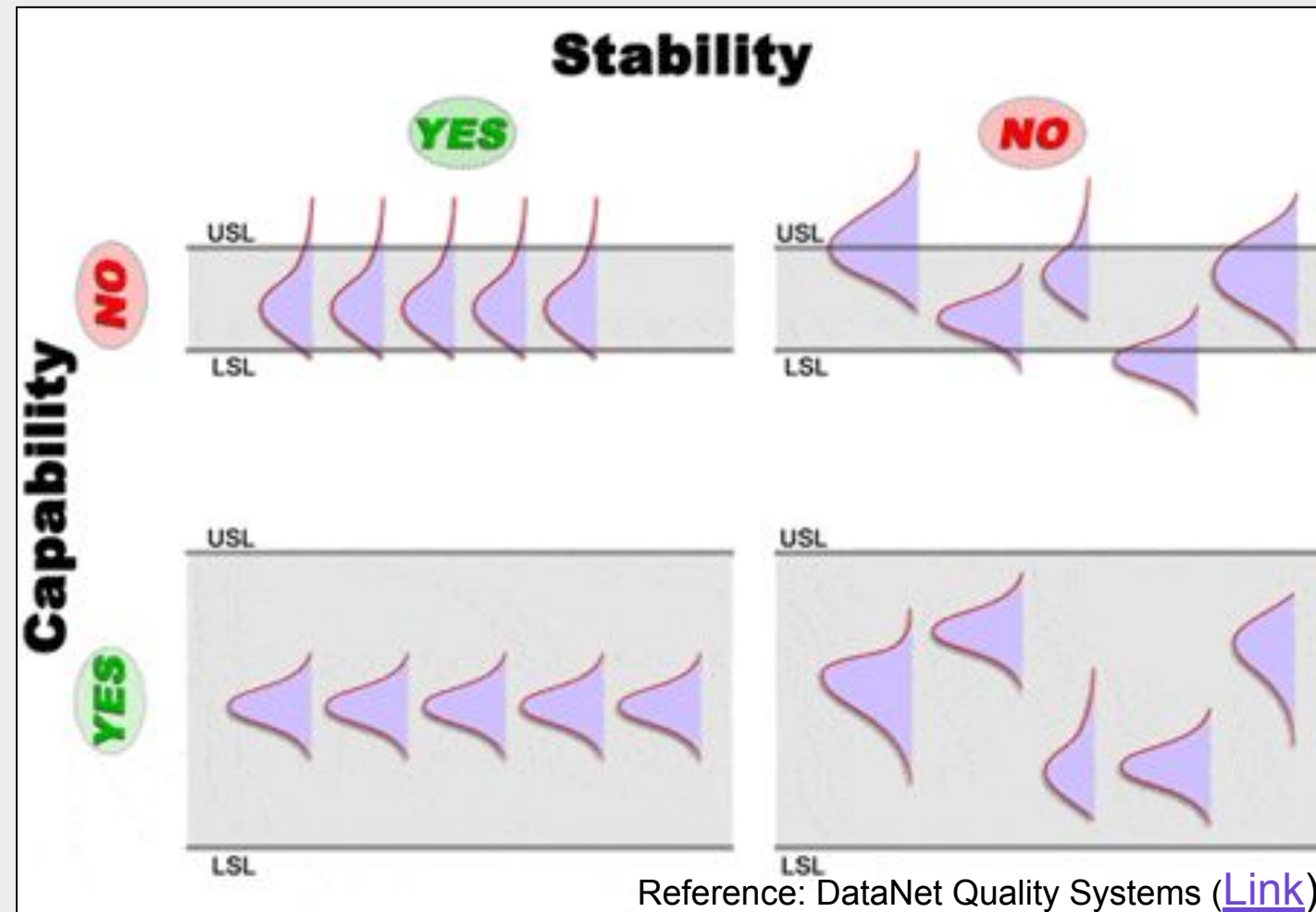
# Agenda

- 1. Factory Process Performance Overview**
- 2. Process Screening Tool and Control Chart**
- 3. JMP Scripting for Automating Process Capability Analysis**
- 4. Conclusions**

# Factory Process Performance Overview (Capability vs. Stability)

- ❖ Process Capability & Stability are both extremely important aspects of any manufacturing process
  - Process capability is a measure of the ability of the process to meet specifications
  - Process stability refers to the consistency of KPIs over time
  - There is **no inherent relationship** between process stability and process capability
- ❖ Proposal:

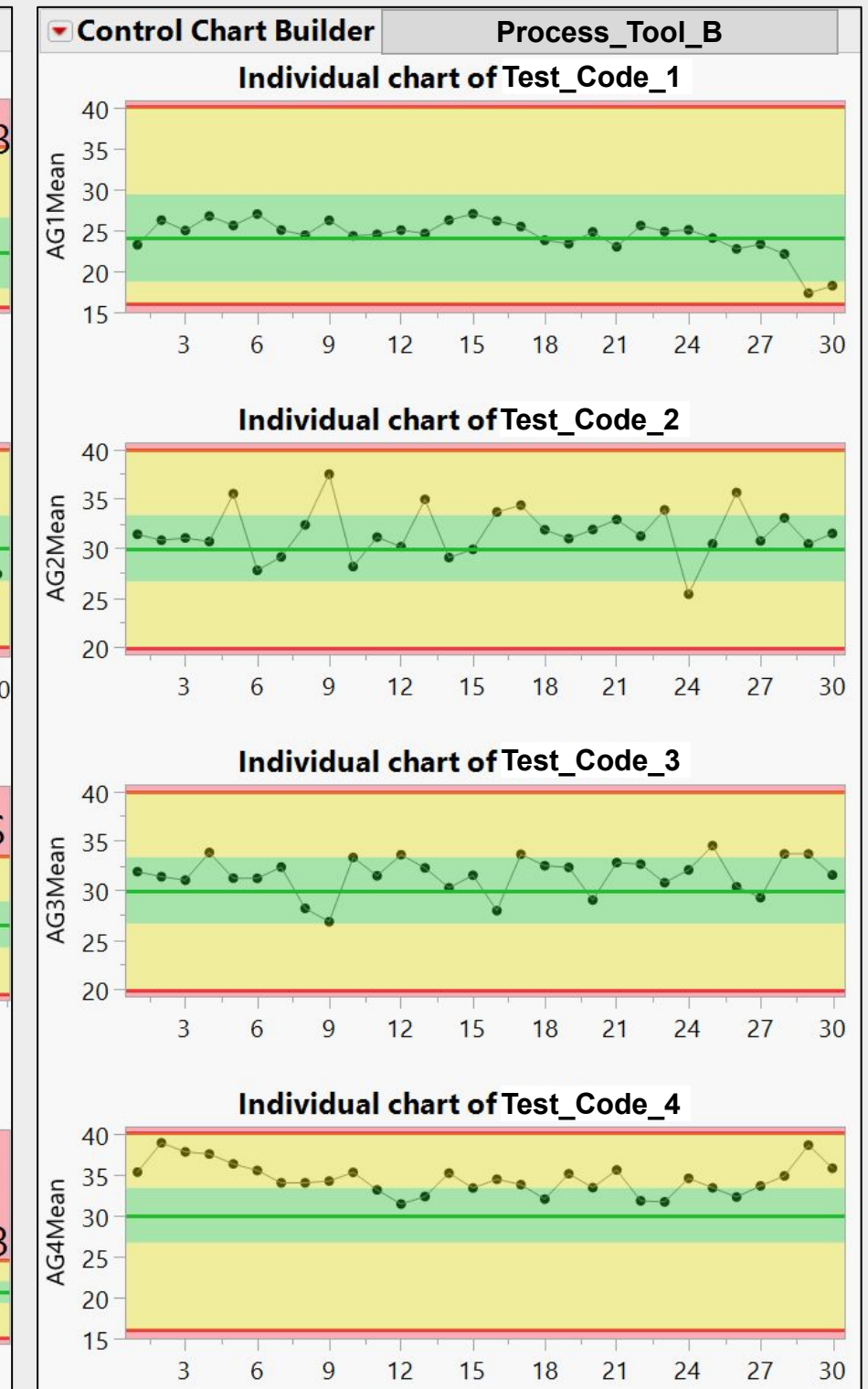
Monitoring factory processes using **process performance plot** (capability and stability)



# Process Screening for Process Capability/Stability Improvement

- ❖ Utilizing process screening tool to identify unstable processes
- ❖ Deploy control charts to monitor and improve process capability and stability

Process Screening								
Indiv and MR								
Process Name	Variability			Control Chart Alarms			Capability	
	Stability Index	Within Sigma	Overall Sigma	Alarm Rate	Test1	Latest Alarm	Ppk	Cpk
Process_1	2.57	0.00118	0.00303	0.02616	69	2334	1.073	2.759
Process_2	2.17	0.01147	0.02487	0.02654	70	2010	1.742	3.776
Process_3	1.81	0.00755	0.01369	0.01820	48	1972	10.062	18.233
Process_4	1.77	0.10269	0.18215	0.01744	46	1972	0.788	1.398
Process_5	1.77	0.08989	0.15918	0.01820	48	1972	0.931	1.648
Process_6	1.56	2.16837	3.38591	0.05684	150	4	0.857	1.338
Process_7	1.56	0.0105	0.01638	0.00986	26	1989	1.762	2.750
Process_8	1.51	2.90484	4.3897	0.00644	17	2014	1.389	2.099
Process_9	1.51	1.56135	2.35708	0.00834	22	2036	1.663	2.511
Process_10	1.43	0.0064	0.00912	0.01251	33	1971	4.529	6.455
Process_11	1.32	0.06009	0.07924	0.00644	17	1980	0.656	0.866
Process_12	1.20	28.3978	34.1432	0.00644	17	1980	2.875	3.456
Process_13	1.20	1.94939	2.33951	0.00531	14	2060	2.591	3.109
Process_14	1.16	0.0107	0.01239	0.00114	3	2272	1.238	1.434
Process_15	1.14	0.01335	0.0152	0.00341	9	2251	2.171	2.472
Process_16	1.11	2.26699	2.51921	0.00455	12	2059	2.356	2.618
Process_17	1.11	0.00366	0.00405	0.00455	12	1968	1.484	1.643
Process_18	1.10	0.00306	0.00337	0.00569	15	1969	1.946	2.143
Process_19	1.07	0.00338	0.00362	0.00493	13	1969	1.723	1.841
Process_20	1.07	0.00372	0.00396	0.00341	9	1969	1.437	1.531
Process_21	1.05	0.01589	0.01664	0.00076	2	2233	0.978	1.025
Process_22	1.02	0.0952	0.09752	0.00152	4	2255	1.706	1.748
Process_23	1.02	0.00251	0.00257	0.00227	6	2329	12.949	13.258
Process_24	0.92	0.01573	0.01452	0.00000	0	2231	1.146	1.058



# Process Capability Analysis Outlier Removal Method

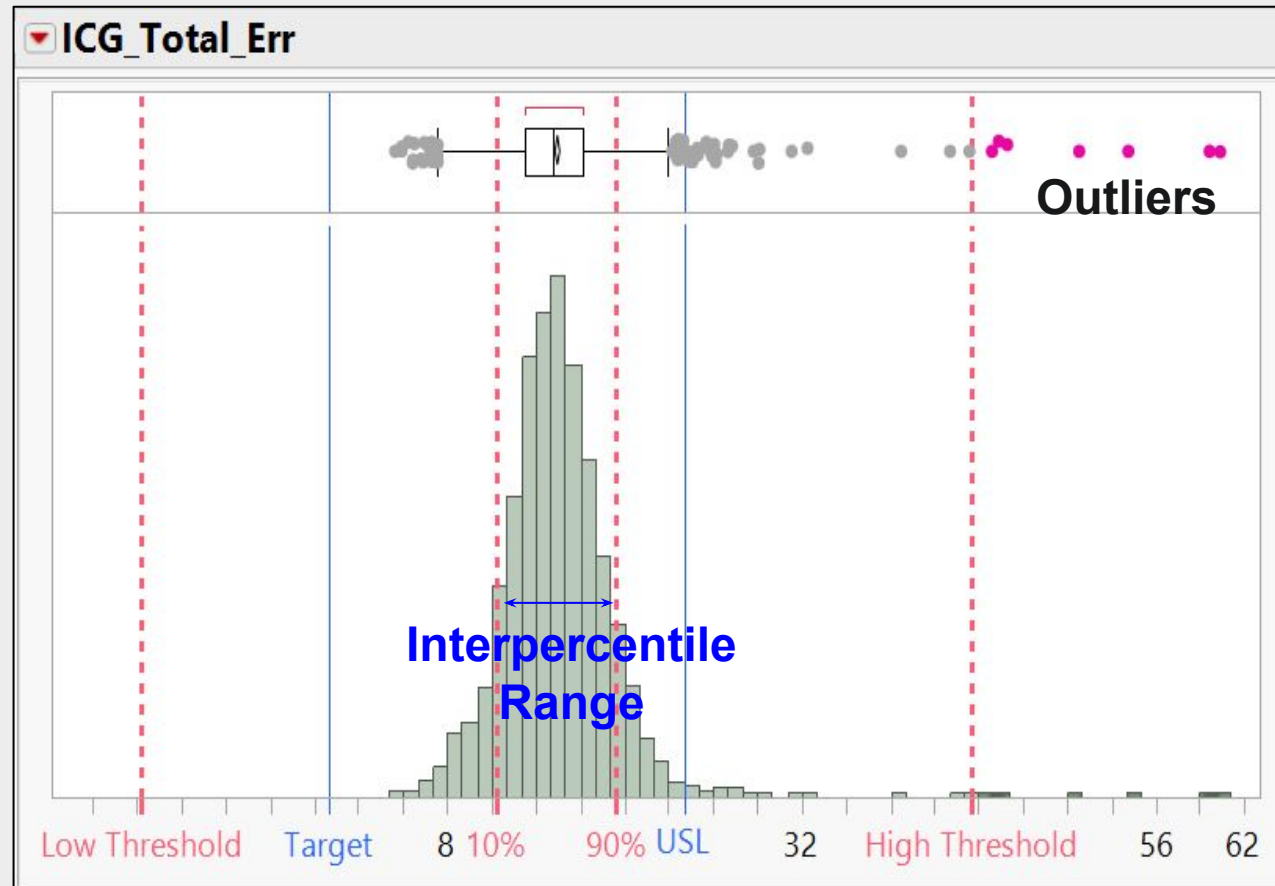
[Link](#)

- ❖ Cpk calculation changes dramatically due to outliers especially when sample size is small
  - Outliers (special cause) can add bias to process capability analysis
  - Apply [outlier removal method](#) to remove outliers
- ❖ Options in JMP “Analyze/Screening/Explore Outliers” to exclude the extreme values

Quantile Range Outliers	Identifies outliers using the quantile distribution of the values in each column.	Tail Quantile <input type="text" value="0.1"/> Q <input type="text" value="3"/>
Robust Fit Outliers	Identifies outliers as values far from the center with respect to scale, using robust center and scale estimates.	K Sigma <input type="text" value="4"/> <input type="text" value="Huber"/>
Multivariate		
Robust PCA Outliers	Identifies outliers in the residuals of a robust decomposition of the data into a low-rank matrix and a sparse matrix of residuals. This approach can also impute missing values.	Lambda <input type="text" value="0.02"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Center
K Nearest Neighbor Outliers	Identifies outliers based on distance to each observation's nearest neighbor.	K <input type="text" value="8"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Impute Missing

# Process Capability Analysis Outlier Removal Method - cont'd

❖ Quantile Range Outliers method uses the quantile distribution to exclude the extreme values



**Explore Outliers**

**Commands**

**Quantile Range Outliers**

Outliers are values Q times the interquantile range past the lower and upper quantiles.

Tail Quantile: 0.1  
Q: 3

Restrict search to integers  
 Show only columns with outliers

Rescan  
Close

Select columns and choose an action.

Identify Outliers in Table  
Select Rows, Color Cells, Exclude Rows, Color Rows

Clear Outliers in Table  
Add to Missing Value Codes, Fo, Change to Missing

	Process_1	Process_2	Process_3	Process_4
9938	68.516342163		113.29117584	
9939		110.0870285		130.67753601
9940	68.693778992		110.98538208	
9941		115.31910706		129.37670898
9942	69.33688354		111.8952179	
9943		114.633255		125.37799072
9944	67.856422424		113.7098465	
9945		117.04827118		126.09773254
9946	70.844116211		112.56289673	
9947		114.21700287		135.29371643
9948	72.851211548		110.96072388	
9949		110.86323		130.71270752
9950	71.351644939			
9951		110.88562012		134.98188782
9952	70.243919373		111.01216125	
9953		113.9529953		128.0657959

Interpercentile Range = 90% Percentile - 10% Percentile

Low Threshold = 10% Percentile - 3\*Interpercentile Range

High Threshold = 90% Percentile + 3\*Interpercentile Range

Process Name	10% Quantile	90% Quantile	Low Threshold	High Threshold	Number of Outliers	Outliers (Count)
Process_1	28	34	10	52	2	0(2)
Process_2	26	33	5	54	2	0(2)
Process_3	25	31	7	49	2	0(2)
Process_4	0.00233	0.01571	-0.0378	0.05585	1	0.4190693
Process_5	0.0018	0.01144	-0.0271	0.04034	1	0.2792772
Process_6	0.00213	0.01344	-0.0318	0.04739	1	0.3885222
Process_7	0.00509	0.01799	-0.0336	0.05671	2	0.0685486 0.414672
Process_8	-0.0547	0.06414	-0.4111	0.4206	1	0.4538
Process_9	2.582	2.616	2.48	2.718	1	32.589

# Factory Process Capability Comparison (pre vs. post outlier removal)

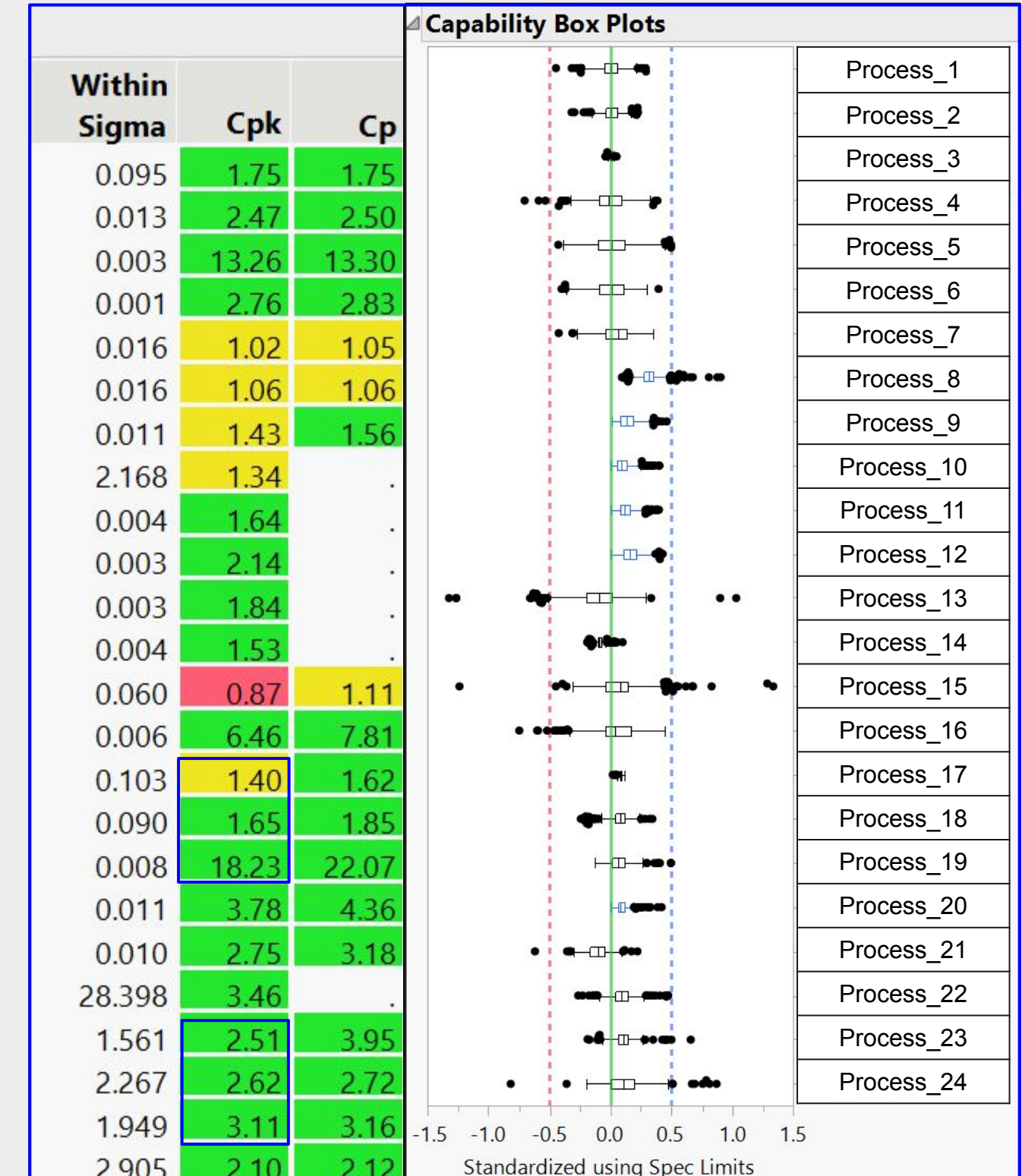
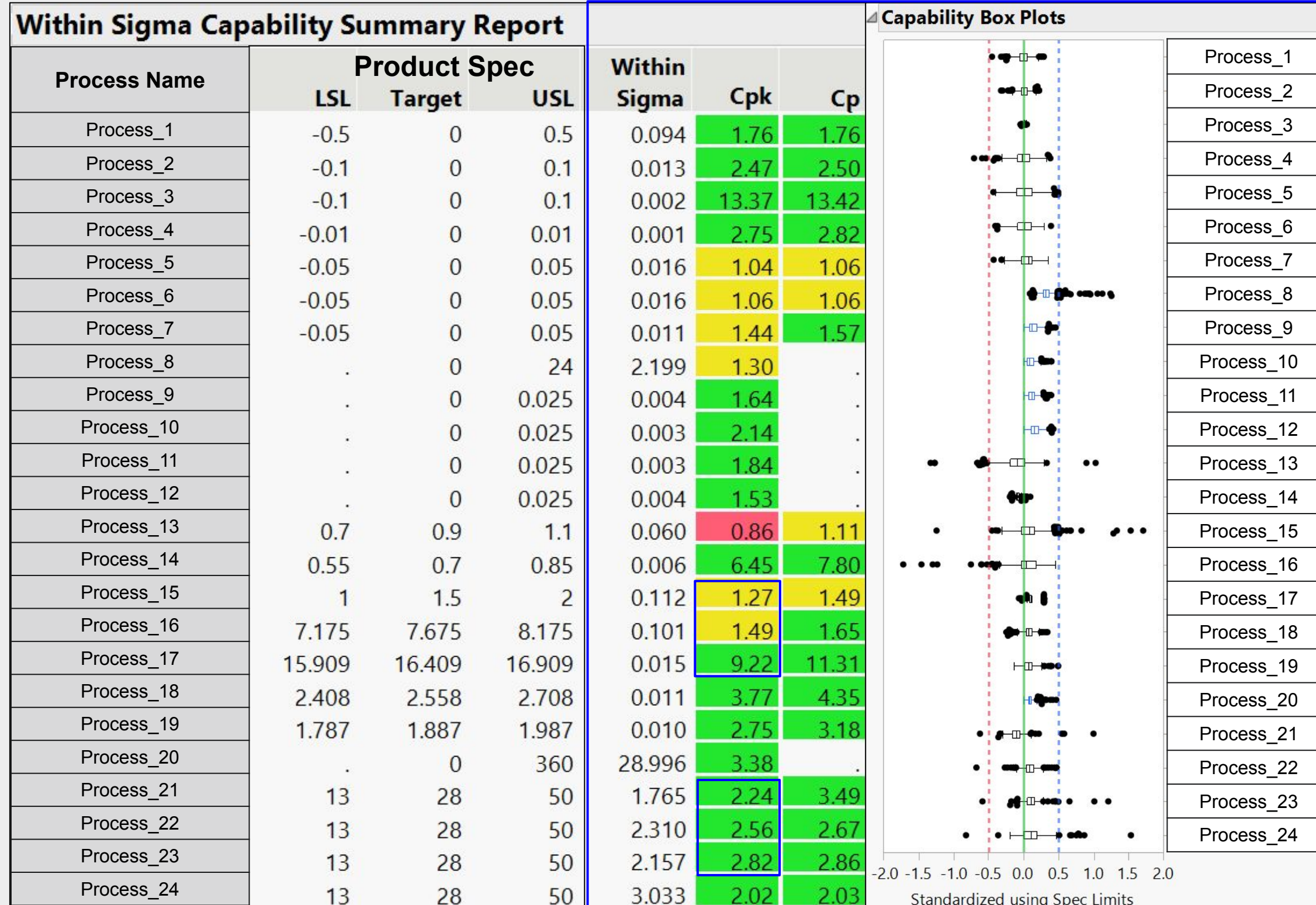
- ❖ Cpk values remain equal or better post outlier removal
- ❖ Quantile range outliers parameters can be tuned if necessary

**CpK**

- Green Cpk > 1.5
- Yellow 1.0 < Cpk < 1.5
- Red Cpk < 1.0

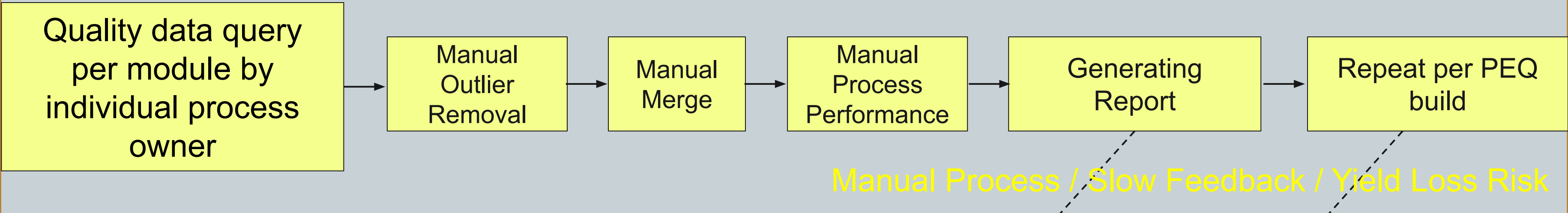
*With Outliers*

*Without Outliers*

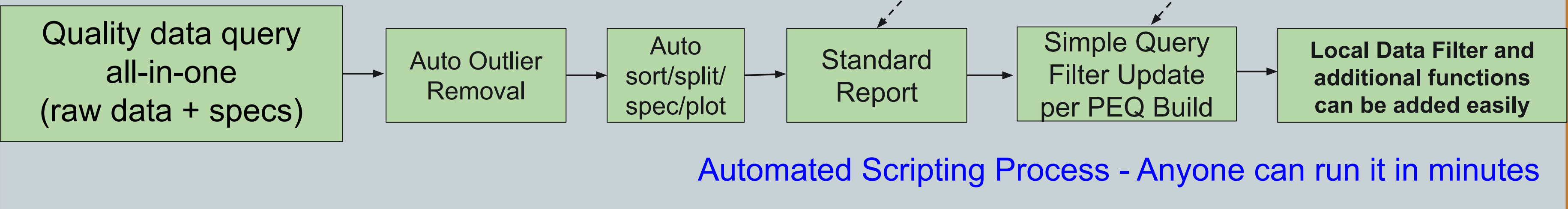


# Process Performance Monitoring Process Flow

## Manual Process Flow:



## Automated Process Flow:





# Key Scripting Components for Process Capability Analysis

## Split raw data table for process performance plot

```
// Split data table
// → Data Table( "ML_Process_Split" )
dt_ML_Process_Capability_Split = dt_ML_Process_Capability << Split(
  Split By( :Process, :TestLabel ),
  Split( :TestValue ),
  Group( :SerialNumber, :DateTime ),
  Output Table( "ML_Process_Specs_Split" ),
  Remaining Columns( Drop All ),
  Sort by Column Property
);
```

## Launch Process Capability Analysis

```
// Add Process Capability to dt_ML_Process_Capability_Split
dt_ML_Process_Capability_Split << New Script(
  "Process Capability",
  Process Capability(
    Process Variables(
      // Hidden due to ML policy
    ),
    Spec Limits(
  Import Spec Limits(
    dt_ML_Process_Specs
  )),
  Moving Range Method( Average of Moving Ranges ),
  Within Sigma Summary Report( 1 ),
  Overall Sigma Summary Report( 1 ),
  Process Performance Plot( 1 ),
  Goal Plot( 0, Show Overall Sigma Points( 0 ) ),
  Capability Index Plot( 1 ),
  Process Performance Plot( 1 ),
```

## Outlier Removal using Quantile Range Outliers Method

```
// Get column names from dt_ML_Process_Capability_Split
colsToScreen = dt_ML_Process_Capability_Split << Get Column Names(Numeric, "Continuous");

// Screen for outliers using Quantile Range Outliers method
OL_Platform = dt_ML_Process_Capability_Split << Explore Outliers(Y(Eval(colsToScreen)),
  Quantile Range Outliers( 1 ), Show Only Columns With Outliers(1), Invisible);

// Using the report to find the columns that have outliers
OL_Rep = Report(OL_Platform);
dt_OL_Rep = OL_Rep[TableBox(1)];
colList = OL_Rep[StringColBox(1)];
// Loop over the columns with outliers
nCols = NItems(colList << get);
for(i=1, i<=nCols, i++,
  // Select this column (described by a row in outlier screening report)
  CMD = Expr( dt_OL_Rep << setSelectedRows({colTBD}) );
  SubstituteInto(CMD, Expr(colTBD), Eval(i));
  CMD;
  // Cells that were considered outliers are changed to missing
  OL_Platform << ChangeToMissing(1);
  //OL_Platform << ColorCells(1);
);
OL_Rep << closeWindow;
```

## Conclusions

- ❖ Analyzing process performance data using JMP is super critical to drive yield improvements in modern factories with many process and metrology steps to ensure healthy product lines and high quality products
- ❖ Analysis of performance data, including long-term and short-term process capability, stability and statistical process control is particularly useful when monitoring hundreds of process KPIs retrospectively
- ❖ During the production ramp-up phase, identifying the processes of most concern is highly challenging and using JMP scripting and quality data analysis, Magic Leap's Eyepiece Manufacturing factory implemented an automated process which can pull, analyze, visualize, correlate, predict and verify factory yield improvement based on a variety of performance metrics
- ❖ Magic Leap's Eyepiece Manufacturing Factory demonstrated >90% RTY 6 month ahead of ML2 product launch driven by continuous process improvement activities guided by automated process performance analysis using JMP scripting and quality platform tools

# Thank you