

Enhancing Engineers' Productivity Through Process Refinement

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Background

SIAEC is a subsidiary company under Singapore Airlines, specializing in aviation maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO). It serves over 80 international airlines through a global network of 26 joint ventures and subsidiaries across nine countries. Our group has worked with SIAEC for the past nine months to provide solutions to improve the productivity of the company.

Problems

SIAEC aims to stay ahead of competition in the MRO industry by improving its internal operations, in a bid to reduce redundant or inefficient work processes and thereby save time and costs.

Objectives

Trigger

Analysis

Recommendation

A defect analysis process can be divided into the above **3 stages**. They will be targeted with the ultimate aim of increasing engineering productivity through the objectives below

1. Implementing **early detection of defects** so as to reduce lead time of engineers in identifying the defects to be reflected in reliability reports.
2. **Integrating fragmented data sources** from which engineers access regularly for supporting statistics and documents
3. Introducing a **Standard Operating Procedure** for engineers to narrow down the list of remedies possibly required when encountered with technical issues

Solution 1

Advance Defect Tracking System (ADTS)

Monitors and forecasts the rates of occurrences of defect indicators in real time, allowing engineers to start work promptly. Also, this platform enables the engineers to extract available data directly to perform defect troubleshooting.

The system is designed in Excel VBA.

User Functions

Advance Defect Tracking System (ADTS)

Update/Edit Daily PIReps

Display Statistics

Add new Airline

Update/Edit PIRep Data & past Data

Update/Edit Open Issues

Delete Airline

Update/Edit Incidents, Removals or Delays

Please complete daily piprep count chapters before moving on to the chapters before moving on to the next day

Export data

User Interface

Update Component Removals

Client: Component removed (if any):

Date: Update Open Issues

ATA: Tail: Client: Section:

Removal due to (there can be more than 1 option): P/N: TSN:

☐ PIRep ☐ Delay ☐ Technical

Defect Identification: Actions Taken:

Client: S/N: Count:

New Departure:

Component removed (if any):

P/N: TSN:

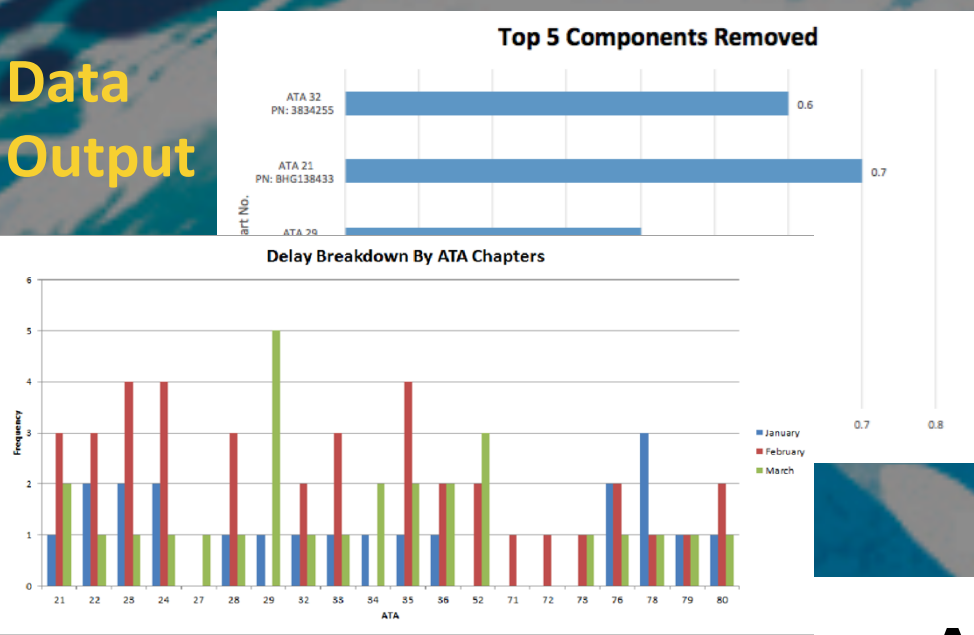
S/N: TSN:

Request date: Engineer:

Status: ☐ Open ☐ Closed

Update Clear Reset Exit

Data Output

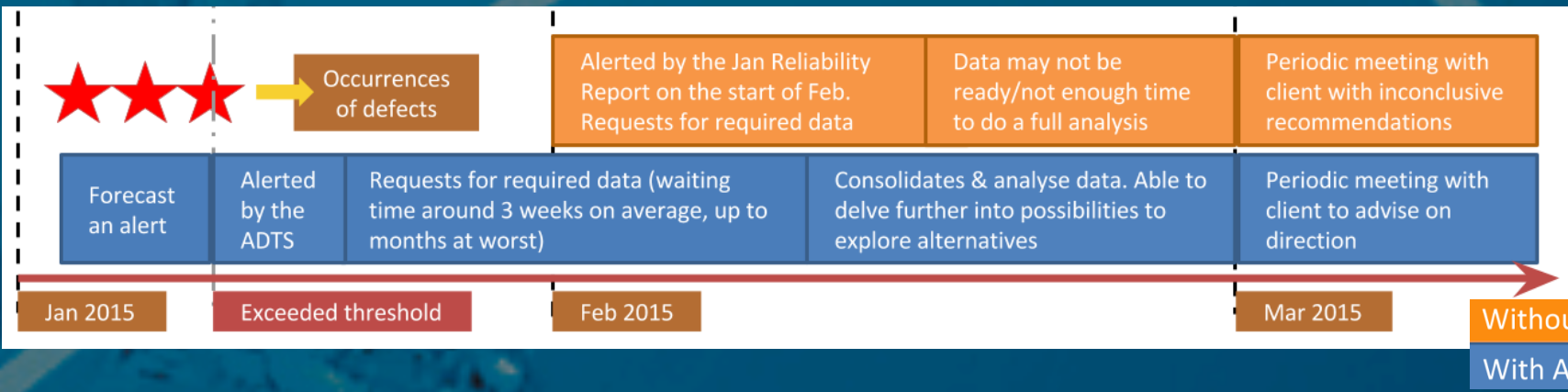


Color coding is applied on all reliability indicators to signal if they have exceeded (**red**) or are approaching (**yellow**) threshold values

Airline A

ATA	Tail	P/N	S/N	TSI	TSN	Defect / Rectification	Trigger	Status
34	MGH-999	435456787	6754224	21	VENT SKIN INLET VALVE WITH XX INDICATION ON PRESS. PAGE	T1	Open	
43	MGH-999	823547408	6966542	5	DURING PRE DEPARTURE PACK MEASUREMENT ON ECAM	T1	Closed	
21	MGH-777	679347437	2346665	35	PACK 1 REG FAULT RECURRING DURING FLT INDICATION ON THE BLEED	T1	Open	

Quantification of Results



With ADTS in place, engineers are able to begin in-depth analysis once threshold exceedance has been forecasted. This enables engineers to have more time to provide comprehensive recommendations for their clients earlier, increasing their productivity.

The decision tree streamlines the thought and analysis processes of engineers to allow for more efficient and precise decisions to be made.

Our solutions will induce cost savings through the prevention of potential flight delays. This is shown below using Airline A's ongoing history of 0.6 technical delays per 100 revenue flights and industrial figures provided by our advisors:

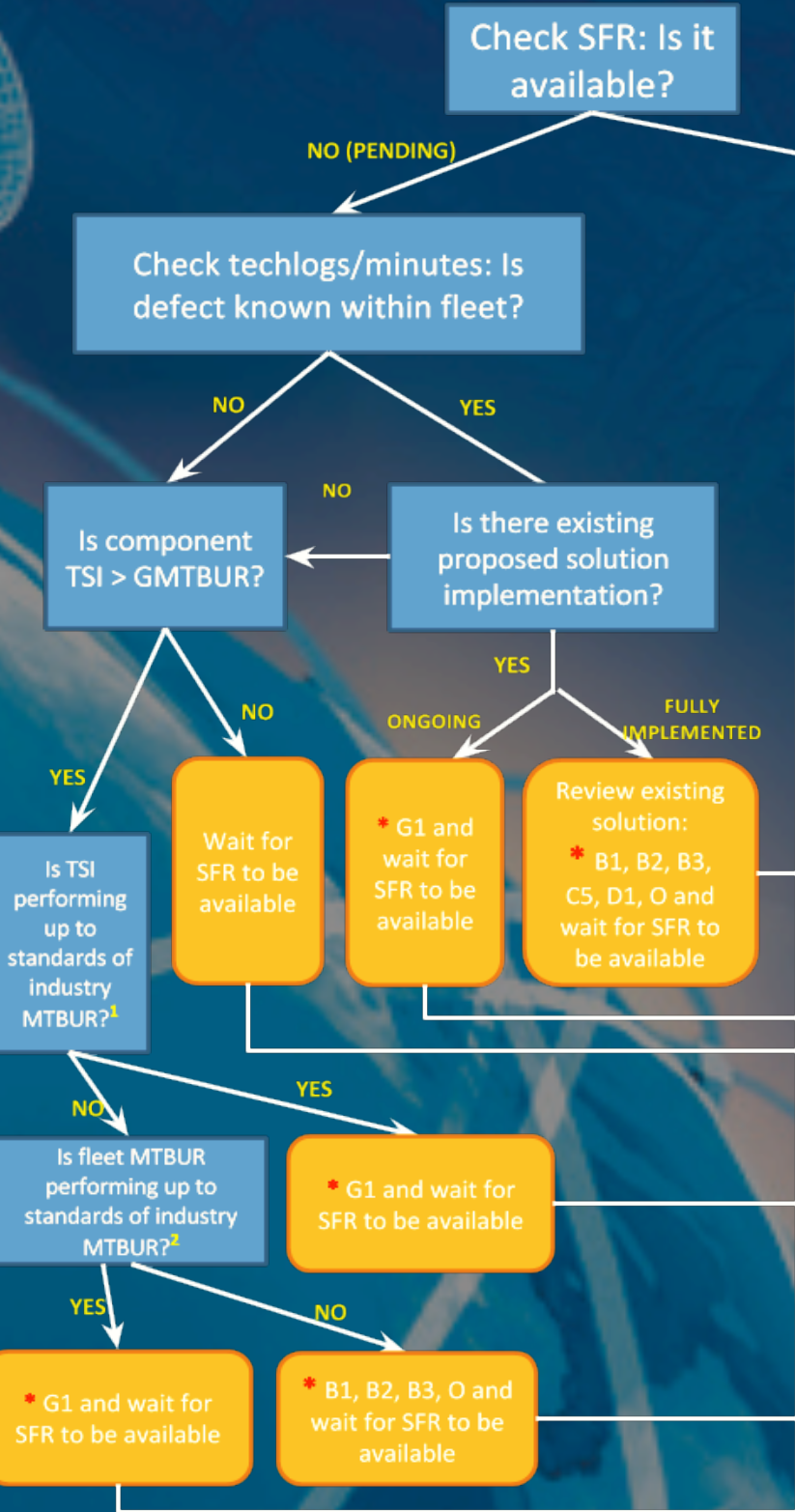
Average number of revenue flights per month	2929	
Average number of delays per month	17.574	
Proportion of delays prevented by ADTS	20%	
Delay duration	<= 90 mins	> 90 mins
Average cost of a delay	17,000	23,000
Probability of a delay	0.75	0.25
Number of delays prevented per month	0.8787	2.6361
Cost saved from delay	20210.1	44813.7
		65023.8

Solution 2

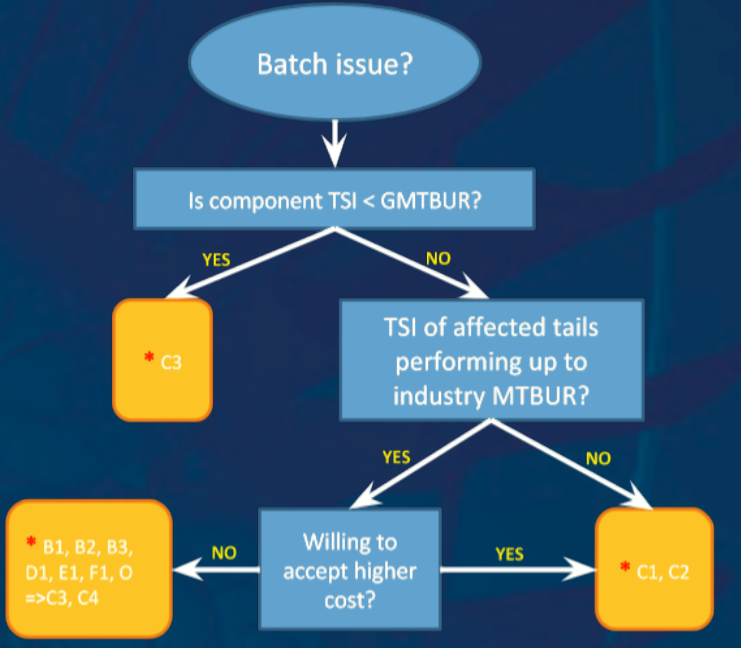
Decision Tree

Standardizes the procedure through which the engineers arrive at a predetermined set of general recommendations. Depending on the available data, the tree requests for different information and the engineer's input. The tree follows a flowchart logic of which part of it is shown below. This tree is implemented through Excel VBA to enhance the usability.

Main Tree Logic



1 of the Sub Tree Logic



List of recommendations

Classes of Recommendations
A1 Soft-life replacement
A2 Soft-life shop visit including subassy replacement
A3 Soft-life overhaul
B1 Once-off inspection
B2 Introduce repetitive inspection
B3 Change interval of existing inspection
C1 Campaign modification
C2 Modification on attrition
C3 Once-off campaign modification
C4 Once-off campaign modification on attrition
C5 Revert to previous modification
D1 Revision of manual to include notes/issues/memo
E1 Adjustment/rigging to newly specified values
F1 Change interval of existing maintenance tasks
G1 Do nothing
O Some form of appropriate analysis/test to determine new values

Digitalized Version

Please select one of the following verdict for defect after checking with OEM, and reviewing Techlogs plus Service Bulletins:

☐ Recurring Occurrences

☐ Batch Issue

☐ Isolated Case

☐ No Fault Found

☐ Pending SFR

Decision Tree SFR Unavailable

☐ Is defect known within fleet?

☐ Is there an existing recommendation?

☐ Is existing recommendation fully implemented?

☐ Is TSI > GMTBUR?

☐ Is fleet MTBUR performing up to industry MTBUR?

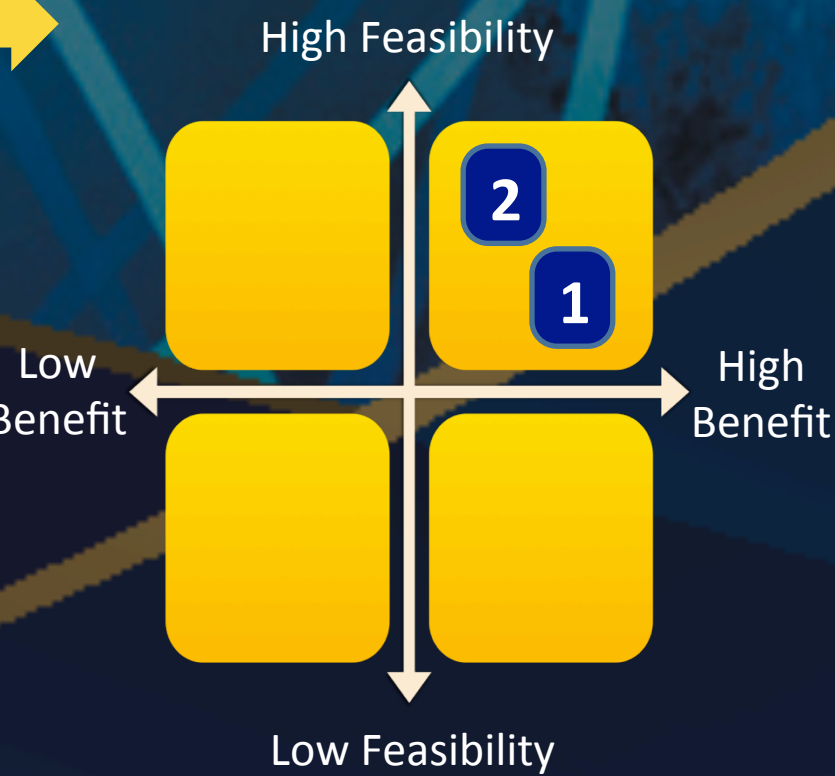
☐ Is fleet MTBUR performing up to industry MTBUR?

Enter Clear

Generate recommendation types

Exit

Conclusion



Evaluating the solutions, both solutions will yield high benefits and feasibility.

Solution 1 reaps high benefits but is difficult to fully implement as it requires a high level of integrality with the current SIAEC work process.

Solution 2 helps further increase an engineer's productivity and is easier to implement.