

Quality control

LECTURER 3

Quality Characteristics

Quality characteristics divided into two parts

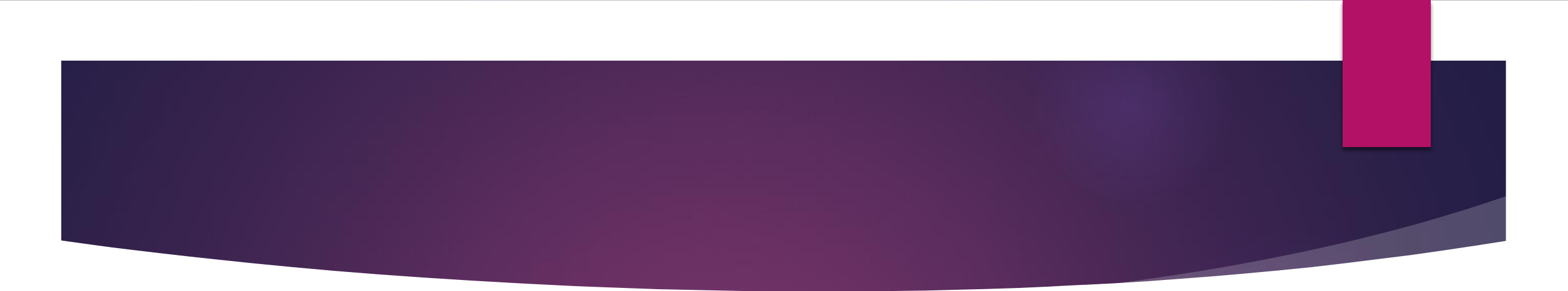
- ▶ **Measurable Characteristics** The characteristics that can be quantified (measurable) also called structural characteristics such as (length, weight, temperature, size, etc).
- ▶ **Immeasurable Characteristics** The characteristics that can not be measured in units of measurement also called sensory characteristics such as (color, taste, smell, etc).

Control Charts Errors

Type one Error: (out of control / in control)

Type Two Error: (in control / out of control)

Actual Condition of Process	Conclusion Based on Control Chart	
	Process In Control	Process Not In Control
In Control	Correct	Type I Error
Out of Control	Type II Error	Correct

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- ▶ **Process is OUT of control if: One or multiple points outside the control limits**
 - ▶ **Process is IN control if: The sample points fall between the control limit**

Types of control charts

- ▶ **There are many types of control charts. The control charts that you or your team decides to use should be determined by the type of data that you have.**
- ▶ **Variable Control Charts**
- ▶ **Attribute Control Charts**

1- Variable Control Charts

- ▶ **Variable quality Control Charts** These charts are used in the process of controlling and monitoring the quality of products. If the characteristics of the produced product is measurable.

Type of Variable Quality Control Chart

- a. Individual values – Chart.
- b. Average – Chart.
- c. Range - Chart .
- d. Standard Deviation- Chart

Individual Values - Chart

- ▶ This chart is used to control the quality of the product. The target line for this chart represents the over all average ($\bar{\mathbf{T}} = \bar{\mathbf{x}}$) for all observations of the same process . The (upper and lower) control limits are put at ($\pm 3\sigma$) from the target line, as shown by the following formulas:

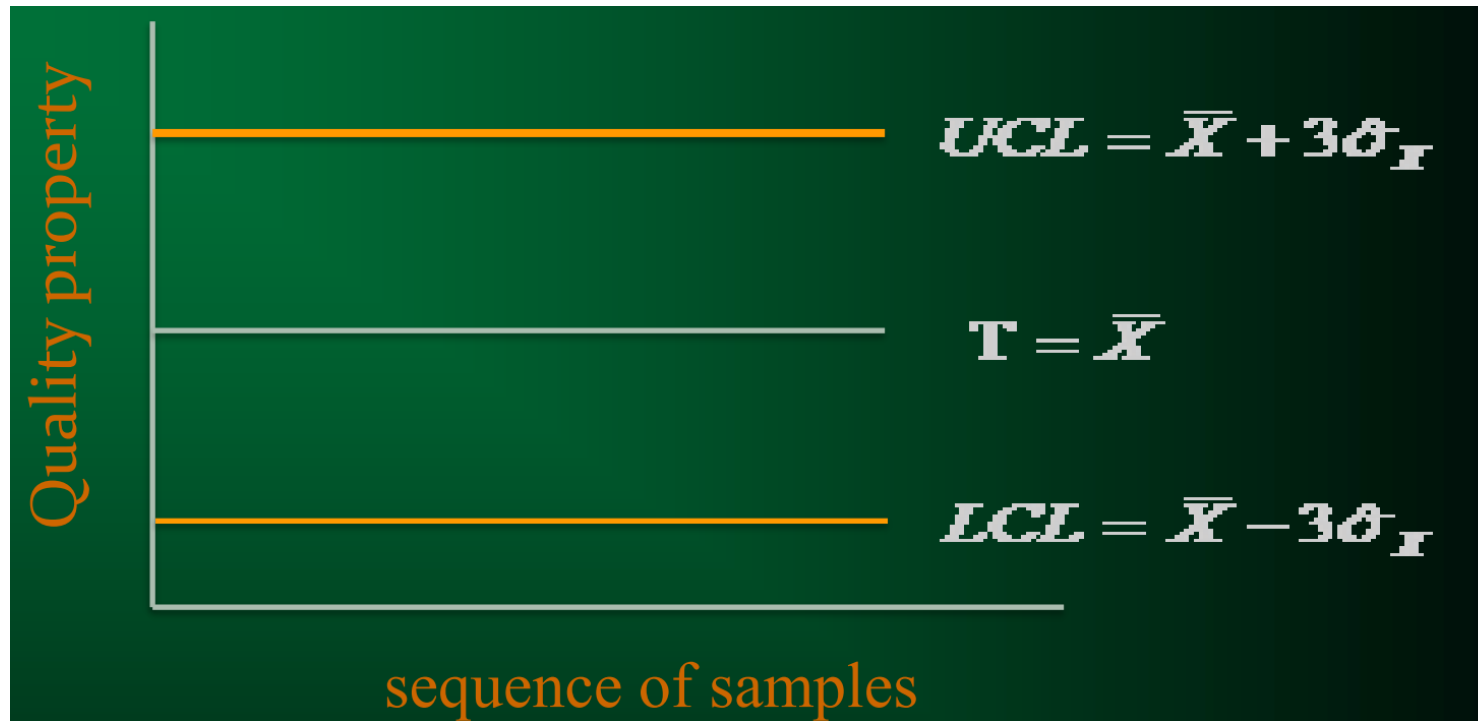
$$\begin{aligned} UCL &= \bar{x} + 3\hat{\sigma}_x \\ LCL &= \bar{x} - 3\hat{\sigma}_x \end{aligned}$$

where

$(\hat{\sigma}_x)$ represents the standard division for all observations and calculated by the following formula:

$$\hat{\sigma}_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n \bar{x}^2}{(n - 1)}}$$

(individual values-chart)



(individual values-chart)

ex1:

15 random observation of cigarettes was taken and the percentage of nicotine was :

$x_i = 18, 16, 20, 19, 18, 19, 18, 18, 17, 17.3, 18.6, 20.3, 21, 19.7, 16.4$

Draw **individual values- chart**

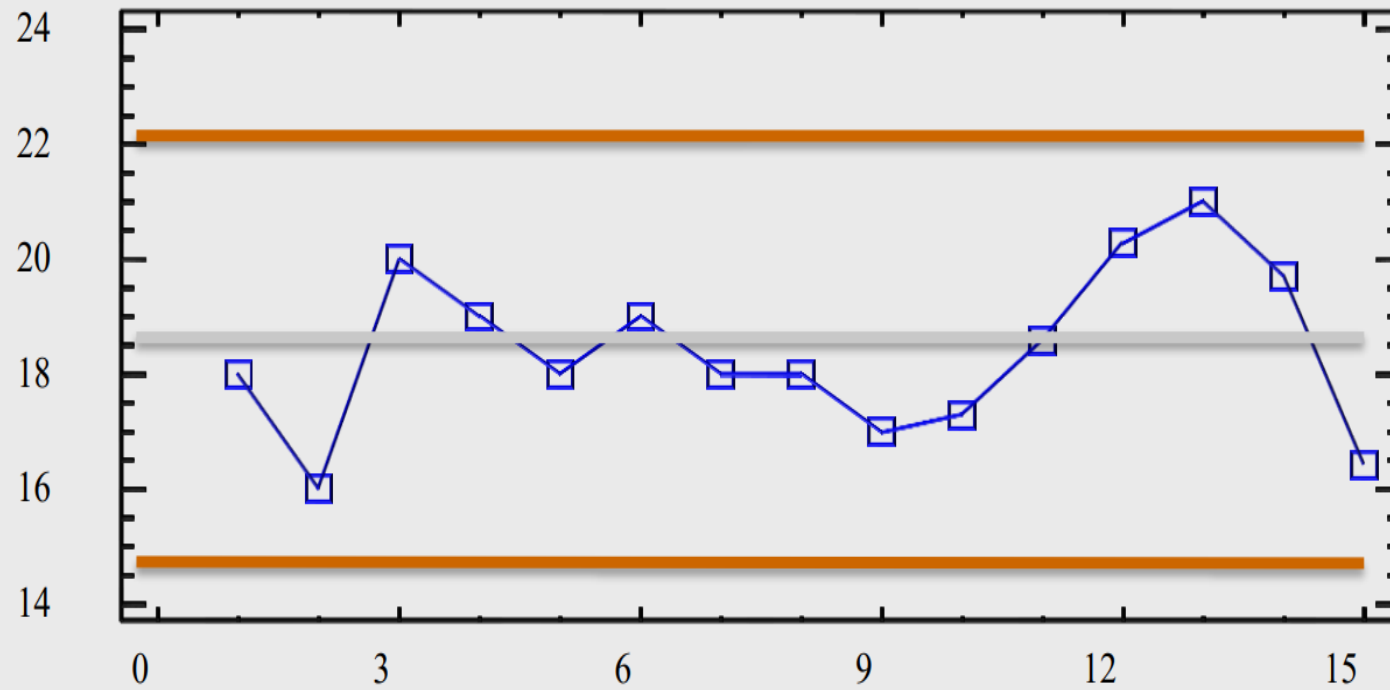
solution

$$\bar{x} = T = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} = \frac{18 + 16 + 20 \dots + 19.7 + 16.4}{15} = 18.42$$

$$\hat{\sigma}_x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - n\bar{x}^2}{n-1}} = \sqrt{\frac{((18^2 + 16^2 + \dots + 16.4^2) - (15 * 18.42^2))}{14}}$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{(5118.39 - 15 * (18.42)^2)}{14}} = 1.44$$

$$LCL = \bar{x} - 3\hat{\sigma}_x = 18.42 - 3 * 1.44 = 14.70$$

$$UCL = \bar{x} + 3\hat{\sigma}_x = 18.42 + 3 * 1.44 = 22.14$$



UCL = 22.14

T = 18.42

LCL = 14.70