Test whether Data Distribution is Normal

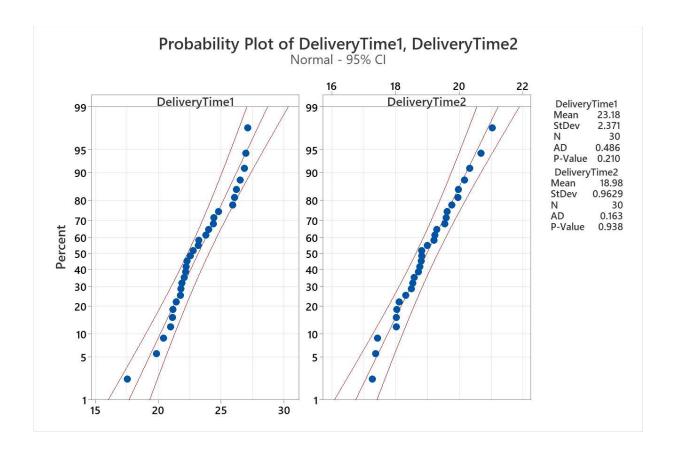
Graph -> Probability Plot -> Single

Variables: Delivery Time1, Delivery Time 2 Display on separate panels of the same graph

Distribution: Normal

RESULTS:

p-value is larger than 0.05, therefore, fail to reject the null hypothesis: data is normally distributed



Process Capability Normal

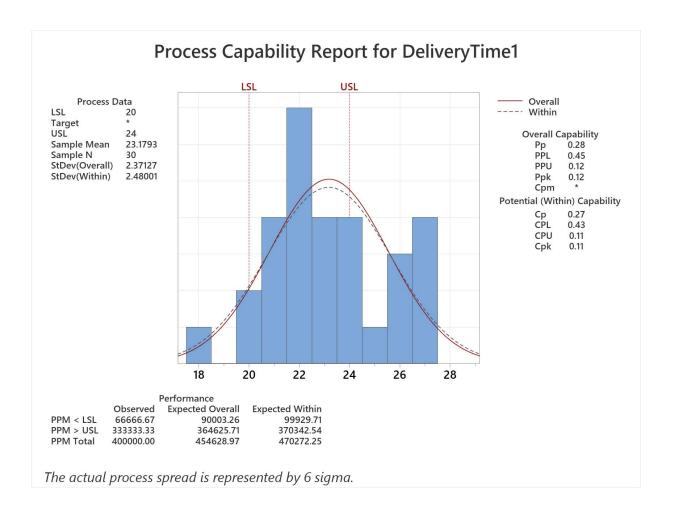
Stat-> Quality Tools -> Capability Analysis -> Normal

Single column: Delivery time1

Subgroup Size: 1 Low spec: 20

RESULTS:

About 40% of the deliveries exceed 24 hours: process is not well controlled Cpk<1 means process is capable of meeting specifications



Process Capability Between and Within

For data that was created in subgroups (for example, data collected for 5 consecutive samples for 30 runs)

Within subgroup variation is common cause variation Between subgroup variation is special-cause variation

Stat-> Quality Tools -> Capability Analysis -> Between/Within

Single column: Length Subgroup Size: Sample

Low spec: 15 Upper spec: 25

Options -> Display: Parts per Million or percent, Capability stats

RESULTS:

Potential capability Cp = 0.36

CPL and CPU are potential capabilities for lower and upper spec

Actual process capability Cpk = 0.33

ppm of defect rates range is listed in Expected B/W (divide by 1 million to get 28.3% defect rate) This is the defect rate that can be achieved if variation from systemic sources and between/within subgroup will be eliminated

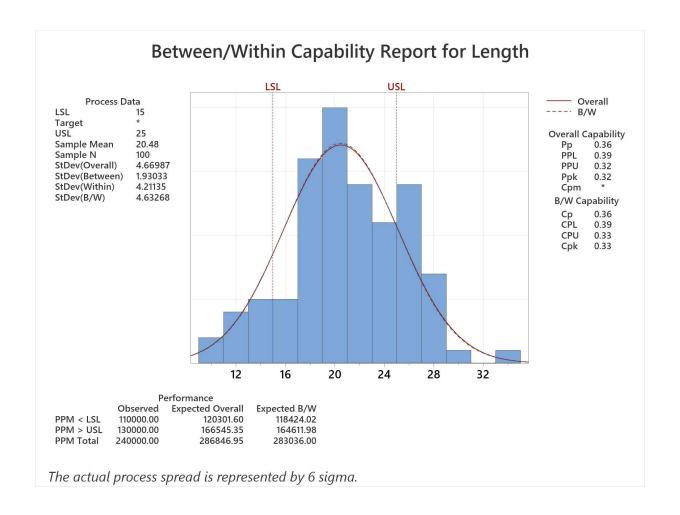
CTRL/E to edit:

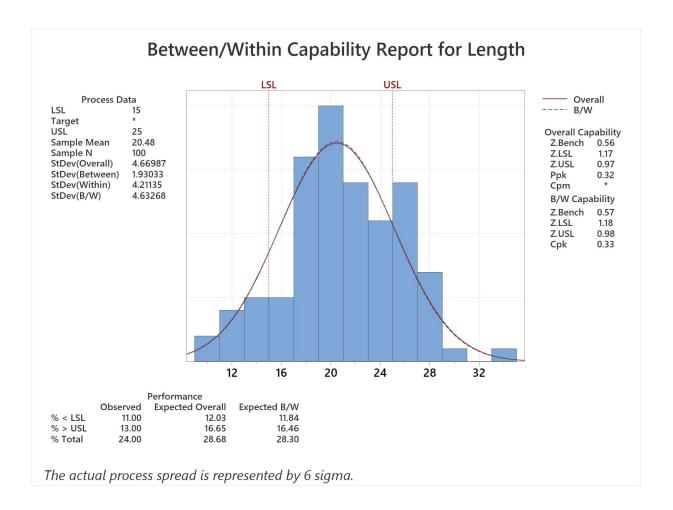
Options -> Display: Percent, Benchmark Z's

Z bench = 0.56

Sigma level = 1.5 + Z bench overall

To account for process shifts in the long run, add 1.5 to convert to Sigma levels





Test whether Data Distribution is Normal

Graph -> Probability Plot -> Single

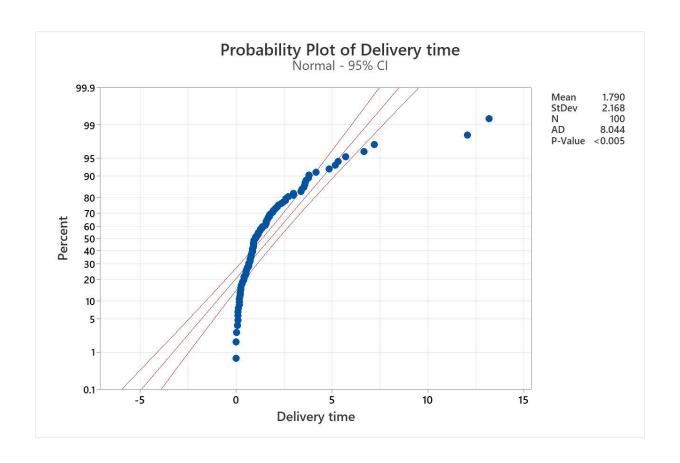
Variables: Delivery Time

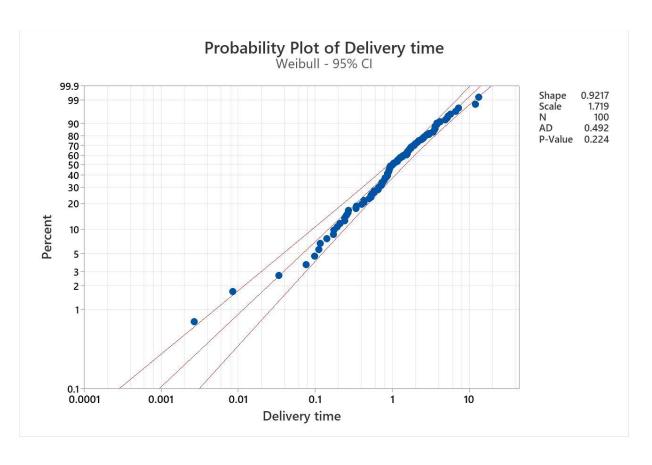
Distribution: Normal, then try CTRL/E Weibull

RESULTS:

Normal Distribution: p-value is less than 0.05, therefore, accept the null hypothesis: data is not normally

Weibull Distribution: p-value larger than 0.05, therefore this is a good fit.





Process Capability Nonnormal

Stat-> Quality Tools -> Capability Analysis -> Nonnormal

Fit Distribution: Weibull Single column: Length Subgroup Size: Sample

Low spec: 0.5 Upper spec: 2.5

Options -> Display: Percent, Capability stats

RESULTS:

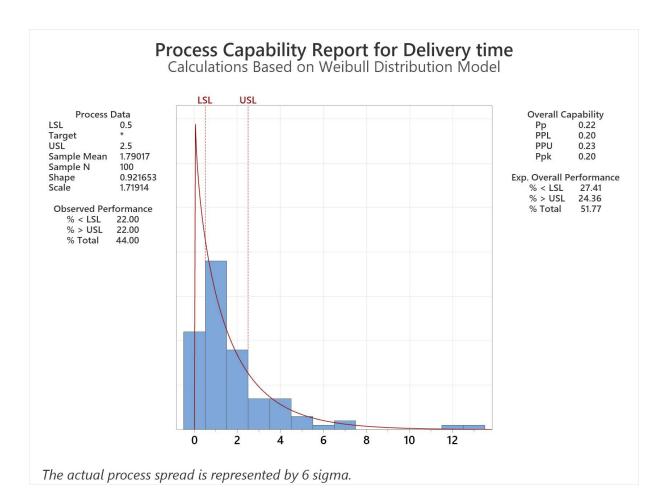
Observed performance of the defect rate is 44%The expected performance in the long run has defect rate of 51.77%Potential overall capability Pp = 0.22Actual overall capability Ppk = 0.20

CTRL/E to edit:

Options -> Display: Percent, Benchmark Z's

Z bench = -0.04

Sigma level = 1.5 + (-0.04) = 1.46



Process Capability Report for Delivery time Calculations Based on Weibull Distribution Model USL Overall Capability Z.Bench -0.04 **Process Data** Z.Bench LSL 0.5 Z.LSL 0.60 Target Z.USL 0.69 USL 2.5 Sample Mean Sample N 0.20 1.79017 Ppk 100 Shape Scale Exp. Overall Performance 0.921653 % < LSL 1.71914 27.41 % > USL 24.36 Observed Performance % Total 51.77 % < LSL % > USL 22.00 22.00 % Total 44.00 2 4 8 10 12 The actual process spread is represented by 6 sigma.

Binomial Distribution:

Examples: yes/no, pass/fail, distinct bands

Stat-> Quality Tools -> Capability Analysis -> Binomial

Defectives: Rejects
Use sizes in: Sampled

Target: 10

Tests: Perform all tests

RESULTS:

P Chart shows no out of control conditions.

This process is in control: stable and predictable.

% Defective = 17.94%

Process Z = 0.9175

To discount process shifts +1.5 = 2.4175

