Individuals and Moving Range Charts – Known Mathematical Model

Data Science for Quality Management: X and Moving Range Charts for Non-Normally Distributed Data with Wendy Martin

Learning objectives:

Calculate Control Limits for data that is distributed exponentially

Generate the X and MR chart using R software for exponential data

 The difficulty associated with mathematical distributions as skewed as the Exponential function relates not so much to the X chart, but to the control limits to be employed for the Moving Ranges.

 The constants associated with the Moving Range chart simply do not accommodate the expected distribution of Moving Ranges at n=2 that one would anticipate from an Exponential function.

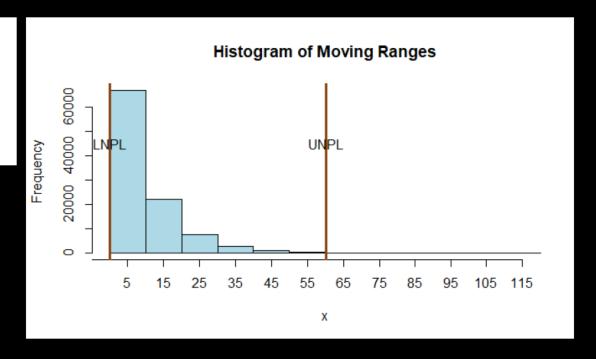
 Review the following distribution of Moving Ranges generated from a Monte Carlo simulation of values anticipated from a standard exponential function with an Omicron of 6.76 and a mean of 15.84:

```
rexp.low(n = 100000, low = 6.76, mean =
mean(RFP_Response_Time$Time))
mr.exp.low<- c(abs(diff(mc)))</pre>
```

Shape Test indicates the data are distributed exponentially

X and MR Charts - Expected Moving Range Values

```
nqtr(natural.tolerance.exp(x =
mr.exp.low),5)
natural.tolerance 60.2142
lower.limit 0.01231
upper.limit 60.22655
lower.area 0.00135
upper.area 0.00135
```



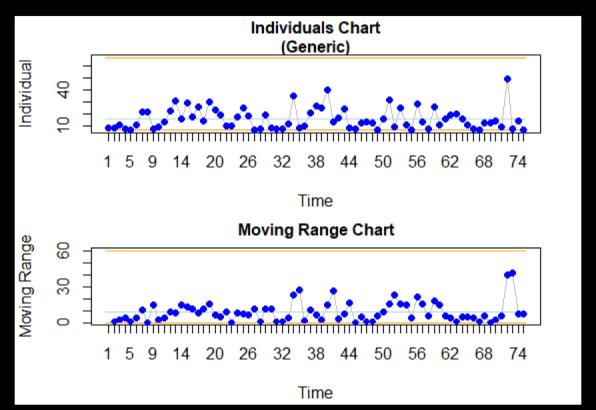
X and MR Charts

Standard Exponential Formula-Based MR Chart

• Using the estimates of control limits generated for the X chart from the Exponential distribution, but with the standard exponential Moving Range values, we would obtain:

X and MR Charts

Standard Exponential Formula-Based MR Chart



- What would you use as a centerline?
 - Mean?
 - Gives you real information from all points
 - Need to recalculate the run rules
 - How would you do this?

- $0.6321^x = 0.0027$ below the mean
 - The lowest value is the mode you expect to see it a lot!
 - Run below = $\frac{\ln .0027}{\ln .6321}$ = 12.894 and
- $0.3679^x = 0.0027$ above the mean
 - Run above= $\frac{\ln .0027}{\ln .3679} = 5.914$

Define new rules
Changing rules
rules <spc.rulesets.nelson.1984.test.1.2.3.4()</pre>

Turn off the lower control limit rule
rules\$outside.limits <spc.controlviolation.nelson.1984.test1.outsid
e.zone.a.upper</pre>

Define new rules

```
# If using the mean for the X chart, adjust the run
rules
rules$runs <- NULL
rules$runs.above <-
spc.controlviolation.nelson.1984.test2.runs.above.creat
e(point.count = 6)
rules$runs.below <-
spc.controlviolation.nelson.1984.test2.runs.below.creat
e(point.count = 13)
```

Define new rules

```
# Test for run rules
runs.overall <-
unique(exp.chart$chart1.is.control.violation$
rule.results$runs.above |
exp.chart$chart1.is.control.violation$rule.re
sults$runs.below)</pre>
```

- Median?
 - Allows you to use the traditional run rules of 8 above or below
 - Less precise estimate of the location

Sources

The material used in the PowerPoint presentations associated with this course was drawn from a number of sources. Specifically, much of the content included was adopted or adapted from the following previously-published material:

- Luftig, J. An Introduction to Statistical Process Control & Capability. Luftig & Associates, Inc. Farmington Hills, MI, 1982
- Luftig, J. Advanced Statistical Process Control & Capability. Luftig & Associates, Inc. Farmington Hills, MI, 1984.
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- Luftig, J. Guidelines for Reporting the Capability of Critical Product Characteristics. Anheuser-Busch Companies, St. Louis, MO. 1994
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- Luftig, J. and Petrovich, M. Quality with Confidence in Manufacturing. SPSS, Inc. Chicago, IL 1997
- Littlejohn, R., Ouellette, S., & Petrovich, M. Black Belt Business Improvement Specialist Training, Luftig & Warren International, 2000
- Ouellette, S. Six Sigma Champion Training, ROI Alliance, LLC & Luftig & Warren, International, Southfield, MI 2005