

Quality Function Deployment(QFD) in Product Development

Development of QFD

- QFD was developed in Japan in the late 1960s by Professors Yoji Akao and Dr. Shigeru Mizuno
- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries
 - Kobe Shipyards in 1972
- Toyota Minivans – considering 1977 as Base
 - 1979 - 20% Reduction In Start-Up Costs
 - 1982 - 38%
 - 1984 - 61%
- Dr. Clausing, Xerox, 1984
-Later in other Manufacturing and Service Industry

Quality Function Deployment(QFD) is a method for translating Customer Needs/Wants into the design and manufacturing of a product

A definition for QFD:

A system for translating customer requirements into appropriate company requirements at each stage from research and product development to engineering and manufacturing to marketing/sales and distribution

QFD deploys 'Voice of the Customer' through out the organisation

QFDs House of Quality

An analogy for illustrating the QFD structure is a house of Quality (HOQ)

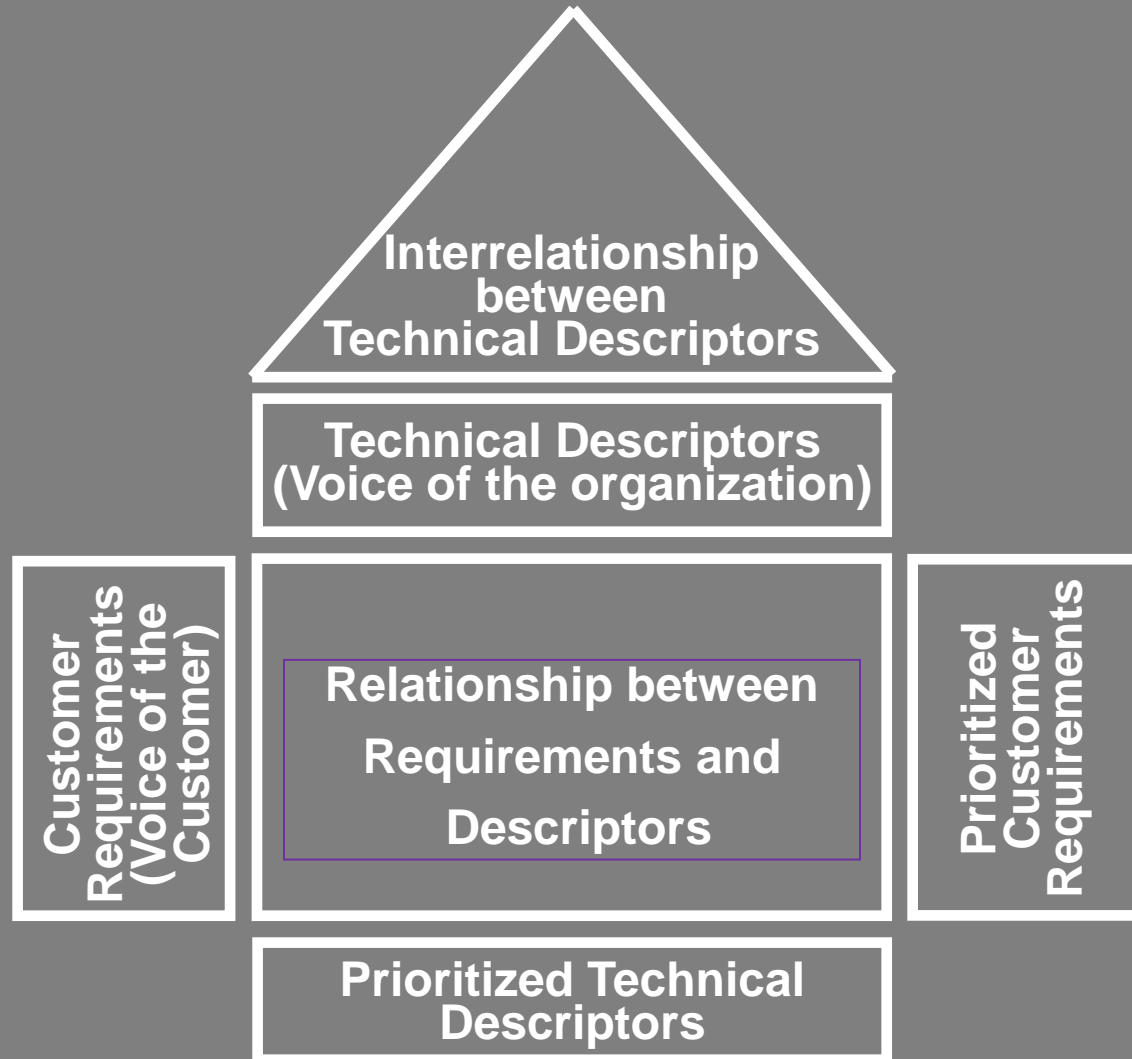
The HoQ depends on a multifunctional team for the inputs from the customer and translate the information into a set of customer needs/ wants known as the Voice of the Customer (VOC).

The VOC and benchmarking with select competing products determines the prioritized features of the new or improved product that will respond to the VOC.

Why use QFD in Product Development

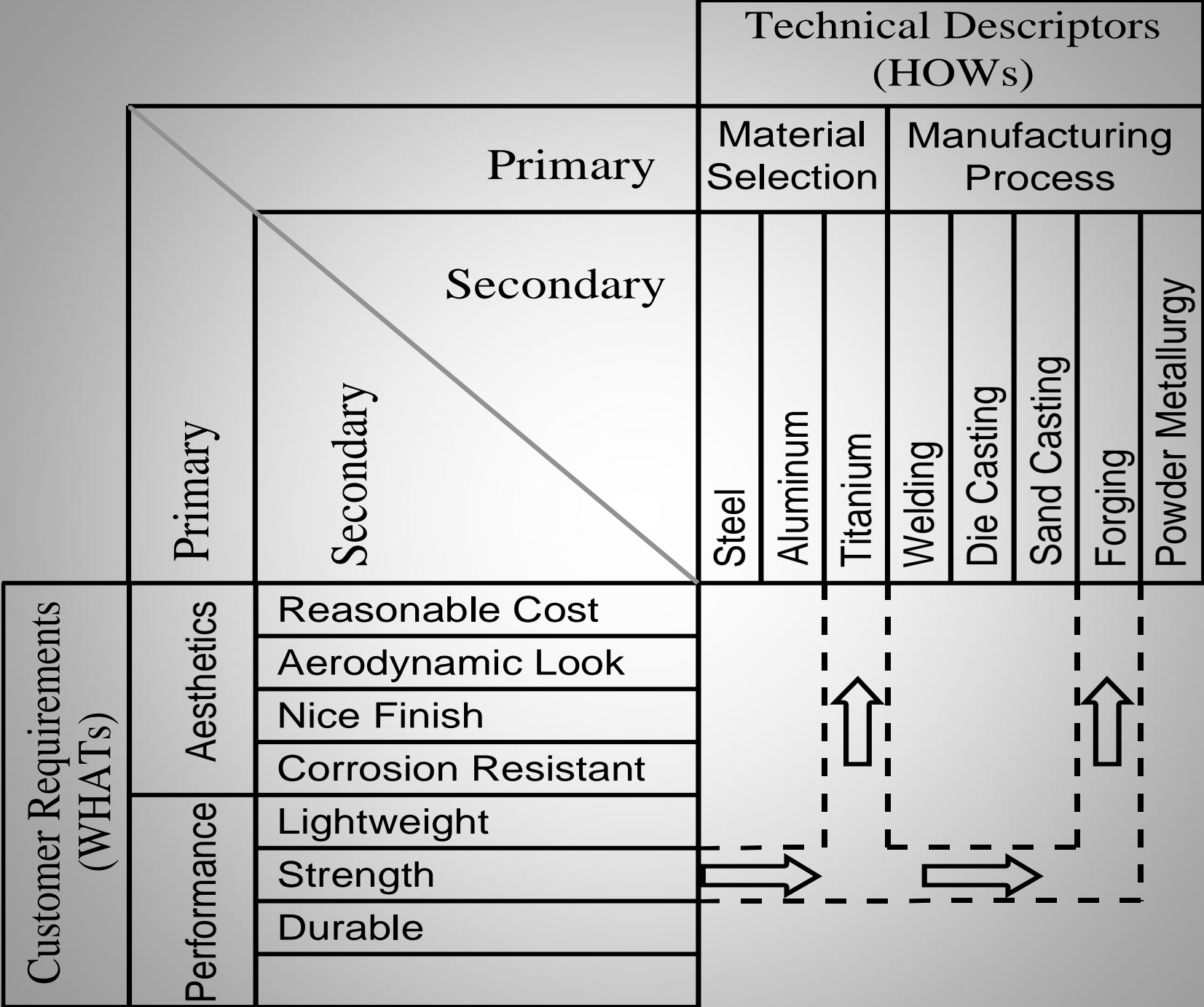
- Structured method of obtaining information and presenting it
- Preserves everything as documented and written
- Reduced chance of oversights during design process
- Shorter Product Development Cycle Time
- Reduced Start-Up Costs
- Fewer Engineering Changes and Modifications and 'Revisions'
- Creates environment conducive to Teamwork
- Consensus Decisions
- Surfaces Missing Assumptions
- Reduces post introduction problems
- Projects future application opportunities

House Of Quality in QFD



Constructing a House Of Quality

- List down Customer Requirements (What's)
- List down Technical Descriptors (How's)
- Determine Relationship (What's & How's)
- Determine Interrelationship (How's)
- Competitive Assessments
- Prioritise Customer Requirements
- Prioritise Technical Descriptors



			Technical Descriptors (HOWs)							
Customer Requirements (WHATs)	Primary	Primary	Material Selection			Manufacturing Process				
		Secondary	Steel	Aluminum	Titanium	Welding	Die Casting	Sand Casting	Forging	Powder Metallurgy
	Aesthetics	Reasonable Cost	⊙	⊙	▲	⊙	○	⊙	○	▲
		Aerodynamic Look		▲	▲	▲	⊙	○	○	⊙
		Nice Finish	○	⊙	⊙	▲	⊙	▲	○	⊙
		Corrosion Resistant	▲	⊙	⊙	▲	○	○	○	○
	Performance	Lightweight	▲	⊙	⊙					▲
		Strength	⊙	○	⊙	▲	○	○	⊙	▲
		Durable	⊙	○	○	▲	⊙	○	⊙	○

Relationship between
Customer Requirements and
Technical Descriptors
WHATs vs. HOWs

+9	⊙	Strong
+3	○	Medium
+1	▲	Weak

			Technical Descriptors (HOWs)								
			Primary	Material Selection			Manufacturing Process				
			Secondary	Steel	Aluminum	Titanium	Welding	Die Casting	Sand Casting	Forging	Powder Metallurgy
Customer Requirements (WHATs)	Aesthetics	Reasonable Cost		⊙	⊙	△	⊙	○	⊙	○	△
		Aerodynamic Look			△	△	△	⊙	○	○	⊙
		Nice Finish		○	⊙	⊙	△	⊙	△	○	⊙
		Corrosion Resistant		△	⊙	⊙	△	○	○	○	○
	Performance	Lightweight		△	⊙	⊙					△
		Strength		⊙	○	⊙	△	○	○	⊙	△
		Durable		⊙	○	○	△	⊙	○	⊙	○

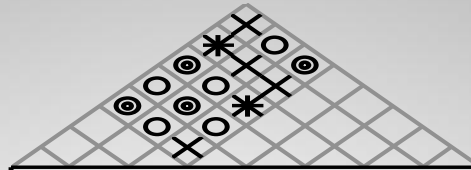
Interrelationship between Technical Descriptors (correlation matrix)
HOWs vs. HOWs

+9	⊙	Strong Positive
+3	○	Positive
-3	×	Negative
-9	✱	Strong Negative

Relationship between Customer Requirements and Technical Descriptors
WHATs vs. HOWs

+9	⊙	Strong
+3	○	Medium
+1	△	Weak

+9	☉	Strong Positive
+3	◯	Positive
-3	✕	Negative
-9	✱	Strong Negative

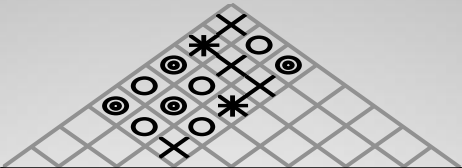


Relationship between Customer Requirements and Technical Descriptors WHATs vs. HOWs

+9	☉	Strong
+3	◯	Medium
+1	▲	Weak

Interrelationship between Technical Descriptors (correlation matrix) HOWs vs. HOWs

+9	⊙	Strong Positive
+3	○	Positive
-3	×	Negative
-9	✱	Strong Negative



Technical Descriptors (HOWs)

Primary	Primary	Material Selection			Manufacturing Process			
	Secondary	Steel	Aluminum	Titanium	Welding	Die Casting	Sand Casting	Forging

+9	⊙	Strong Positive
+3	◯	Positive
-3	✕	Negative
-9	✱	Strong Negative

			-9 * Strong Negative		Technical Descriptors (HOWs)						Relationship between Customer Requirements and Technical Descriptors WHATs vs. HOWs <div><div>+9 ● Strong</div><div>+3 ○ Medium</div><div>+1 ▲ Weak</div></div>									
			Primary		Secondary		Material Selection			Manufacturing Process										
Steel	Aluminum	Titanium					Welding	Die Casting	Sand Casting	Forging	Powder Metallurgy									
Customer Requirements (WHATs)	Aesthetics	Reasonable Cost		●	●	▲	●	○	●	○	▲	3	4	2	8	4	1.3	1.5	16	Prioritized Customer Requirements
		Aerodynamic Look			▲	▲	▲	●	○	○	●	4	5	3	5	4	1	1.5	8	
		Nice Finish		○	●	●	▲	●	▲	○	●	4	5	3	5	4	1	1	5	
		Corrosion Resistant		▲	●	●	▲	○	○	○	○	4	4	2	2	4	1	1	2	
	Performance	Lightweight		▲	●	●					▲	3	4	2	7	4	1.3	2	18	
		Strength		●	○	●	▲	○	○	●	▲	3	3	4	5	3	1	1	5	
		Durable		●	○	○	▲	●	○	●	○	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	3	
Technical Competitive Assessment		Our Product		0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	Our Product	A's Product	B's Product	Importance to Customer	Target Value	Scale-up Factor	Sales Point	Absolute Weight and Percent	
		A's Product		0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0									
		B's Product		5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0									
Degree of Technical Difficulty				1	6	9	4	7	3	6	9	Customer Competitive Assessment	Importance to Customer	Target Value	Scale-up Factor	Sales Point	Absolute Weight and Percent			
Target Value				5	5	5	4	5	0	0	0									
Absolute Weight and Percent				168	227	193	92	162	122	132	125									
Relative Weight and Percent				251	401	303	167	213	203	165	171									
				Prioritized Technical Descriptors																

Prioritized Technical Descriptors

Absolute Weight & Percent

$$a_j = \sum_{i=1}^n R_{ij} c_i$$

R is Relationship Matrix
c is Customer Importance

- Relative Weight & Percent

$$b_j = \sum_{i=1}^n R_{ij} d_i$$

R is Relationship Matrix
c is Customer Absolute Weights

A Four-Phase QFD

