

## YAYASAN WIDYA MANDALA SURABAYA UNIVERSITAS KATOLIK WIDYA MANDALA SURABAYA

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This is to certify that

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(Assoc. Prof. Dr. Duangpun Singkarin)

General co-chair Mahidol University Thailand (Prof. Dr. Nyoman Pujawan)

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### APPLICATION OF OPTIMIZATION MODELING TO DERIVE AN ENGINEERING CHARACTERISTICS IN QFD

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#### **ABSTRACT**

Quality Function Deployment (QFD) is an important tool to translate the customer requirement needs into technical specifications or engineering characteristics. Conversely, there were many difficulty of using QFD such as defining the correlations between customer needs and engineering characteristics that was very subjective. In order to overcome difficulties, we develop the mathematical model based on Askin and Dawson model to capture the customer needs and translate them into engineering characteristics. We provided a numerical example by using table as object to demonstrate the developed model. Collection of the data were using questionnaire that asking about customer needs and product competitors. Based on the data, we had a set of independent and dependent variables to make linier regression that portray the relation between customer needs and engineering characteristics. The constrained in this mathematical modeling would be the range of engineering specification, budget constraint to develop the engineering characteristic and normalization value of engineering characteristics. The weight for each customer needs were obtained from questionnaire. Result showed that the model could work well under the constrained to gain the customer satisfaction. Value of customer satisfaction is high because the model could distribute optimally for each constraint.

Keywords: mathematical modeling, QFD, customer satisfaction.

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

The development of product design needed many parties that involved as a team. To develop a new product needed an solid team to capture all needed concurrently. One of well known tool is Quality Function Deployment (QFD). QFD is a powerfull development product design to translate the voice of customers into related technical requirements, Akao (1990), Cohen (1995). Conventional QFD considered how to maximize the customer satisfaction without seeing the budget to fulfill that need. The output of solution will not sufficient since its ignore the limitation of budget constraint.

To overcome the lackness of conventional QFD, we proposed the integration QFD and mathematical model. This implementation of the integration can be seen also in Bode (1998), Rahaju (2014) and Dewi (2016). This model has already considered all the constrained to fulfill the objective function. The objective function is to maximize the overall customer satisfaction.

Also QFD have several limitations, how to translate the customer voice, lack of knowledge of using QFD, barrier in working with large teams, and subjectifity of defining the correlation between customer needs and technical requirement. Though the difficulties related to subjective perspectives in relation between the customer needs and technical requirements still open for

discussion. To overcome the lackness in this area, we proposed the linier regression model to portray the relation between customer needs and technical requirement or engineering characteristics. We assumed that the relation between customer need and engineering characteristic was linier. Model of Askin and Dawson (2000) was adopted for this model.

Numerical example will be provided to gain the better understanding to this model. Table for study was used as object, we surveyed several lead customers to identify the requirement for the table and then we selected several requirements as an input to model. We ignored some requirement such as the design and the materials. The subjective function of this model is to maximize the overall customer satisfaction under several constraints that will explain further. Result of this model gives the optimum allocation for constraint in order to fulfill the objective function.

#### 2. THE PROPOSED OPTIMIZATION MODEL

The proposed mathematical model is presented below:

```
Max (2)
安徽正安 种种水平 行物和
in the state of th
(if the improvement activity was conducted in series)
 mmcjtzc-2II
 (if the improvement activity was conducted in pararel)
 \Rightarrow = relative weight of customer need j
 = performance to fulfill need j
 g_j = minimum value of performance to fulfill need j
 =lower bound for engineering characterisic i
 aU =upper bound for engineering characteristic i
```

5-4 represent technically achieveable range

\*\* = normalized engineering characteristic value, value between -1 to 1

ff = initial value of engineering characteristic

= improvement value on engineering characteristics

= production cost per one unit of engineering characteristics improvement

€ = production limitation budget

= R&D cost for improve per unit engineering characteristic

15 = R&Dlimitation budget

= time needed for one unit improvement

= allocation time available

The objective function is to maximize the customer satisfaction. The score was in the range between lower bound and upper bound. The lower bound and upper bound were set by the expert judgment. Normalization value of the climinate bias. The value of the was set in the interval of the lower bound are set by the expert judgment. Normalization value of the climinate bias. The value of the was set in the interval of the lower bound and upper bound were set by the expert judgment. Normalization value of the climinate bias. The value of the lower bound are set by the expert judgment. This constraint enlighten of sources constraint. In this case was the source to improve the engineering characteristics.

#### 3. NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

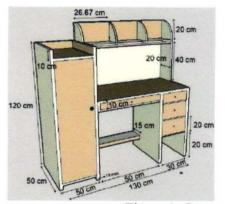
Before conducting market survey, we were survey several lead customers who uses table for study and work everday. Using interview methods we discovered several customer needs. We designed a questionnaire based on interview result and conducted survey for 300 respondents. We asked for how they felt about the need and also gave opinion for competitor products. The customer need were: sturdy table  $(CN_1)$ , there was enough space for printer  $(CN_2)$ , there was enough space for work  $(CN_3)$ , comfortable table  $(CN_4)$ , there was enough space to keep things $(CN_5)$ . Related engineering characteristics is leg cross section wide  $(EC_1)$ , printer area  $(EC_2)$ , table area  $(EC_3)$ , leg wide  $(EC_4)$ , and spacious volume  $(EC_5)$ .

Table 1. House Of Quality

	Relative	Engineering Characteristics					Benchmark	
Customer Needs	Importance Weight	EC <sub>1</sub>	EC <sub>2</sub>	EC₃	EC <sub>4</sub>	EC₅	Α	В
CN <sub>1</sub>	4.33	9					4.47	3.25
CN <sub>2</sub>	3.17		9				4.4	3.2
CN <sub>3</sub>	4.5			9			2.85	4.58
CN <sub>4</sub>	4.8				9		2.76	4.38
CN <sub>5</sub>	4.17					9	4.47	2.91

Table 2. Product specifications

Engineering Characteristics	Product A	Product B
EC <sub>1</sub> (cm)	15	18
$EC_2$ (cm <sup>2</sup> )	200	250
$EC_3$ (cm <sup>2</sup> )	4000	7000
EC <sub>4</sub> (cm)	50	60
$EC_5$ (cm <sup>3</sup> )	408.500	422.000



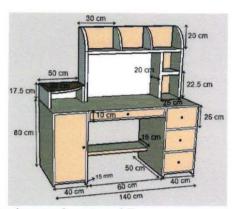


Figure 1. Concept Design product A and B

Figure 1 showed the 3D of the concept designs of product A, and B, while Table 1 contained the specifications details. The feasible range of engineering characteristics were defined as follows: 15 to 18 cm for  $EC_1$ , 200 to 250 cm² for  $EC_2$ , 4000 to 7000 cm² for  $EC_3$ , 50 to 60 cm for  $EC_4$ , 408.500 to 422.000 cm³ for  $EC_5$ . Those range showed the technically acceptable for manufacturing process. The relationship between product performances and engineering characteristics were represented by linier function. The product performances were the dependent ones and the engineering characteristics were the independent variables. The linier regression results are presented below.

```
The regression equation is
CN_1 = 3.86 + 0.610 EC_1
Predictor
               Coef SE Coef T
Constant
              3.86126 0.02893133.45 0.000
Leg cross sec 0.60995 0.0289321.08 0.000
S = 0.565520 R-Sq = 53.9%
                           R-Sq(adj) = 53.8%
The regression equation is
CN_2 = 3.80 + 0.599 EC_2
                      Coef SE Coef
Predictor
                   3.80366 0.03289 115.660.000
Constant
Printer area
                  0.59948 0.03289 18.23 0.000
S = 0.642763 R-Sq = 46.7% R-Sq(adj) = 46.5%
```

```
The regression equation is
CN_3 = 3.72 + 0.866 EC_3
                                   T
Predictor
                      Coef SE Coef
Constant
                   3.71990 0.03444 108.00 0.000
                   0.86649 0.03444 25.16 0.000
Table area
S = 0.673209 R-Sq = 62.5%
                           R-Sq(adj) = 62.4%
The regression equation is
CN_4 = 3.55 + 0.785 EC_4
                           SE Coef
Predictor
                     Coef
                                        T
                  3.54974 0.03182 111.57 0.000
Constant
Leg wide
                  0.78534 0.03182 24.68 0.000
S = 0.621867 R-Sq = 61.6% R-Sq(adj) = 61.5%
The regression equation is
CN_5 = 3.69 + 0.785 EC_5
Predictor
                    Coef
                          SE Coef
                 3.69110 0.03278
                                   112.61 0.000
Constant
Spacious vol
                 0.78534 0.03278
                                  23.96 0.000
              R-Sq = 60.2%
S = 0.640616
                            R-Sq(adj) = 60.1%
```

Using  $\alpha = 5\%$ , the significant predictors were those that P value < 0.05, all parameters are below 0.05 which are significant. In this example, the source constraint was the reachable budget for product improvement, i.e. IDR 325,000. The incremental improvement costs for engineering characteristics were IDR 0.23 per cm for  $EC_1$ , IDR 7.9 per cm for  $EC_2$ , IDR 7.9 per cm for  $EC_3$ , IDR 1066.5 per cm² for  $EC_4$ , and IDR 39.5 per cm for  $EC_5$ . The other resources, such as development time, were deliberated unbounded. The complete mathematical modeling was as follows.

K_= (23)
27 J.F. (2007)
$y_3 = \frac{5.15 \text{ for Design Per Les}}{4.00 \text{ mode}}$ (24)
<u>12-25-25</u> (25)
$V_{\xi}^{-} = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \cos \theta \cos \theta \right] \left[\frac{1}{2} \cos \theta \cos \theta}{4 \cos \theta \cos \theta} \dots $
(27)
(28)
(全部)11(29)
( 多型 ) 起(30)
( <u>*</u> * * <u>*</u> *(31)
4. — ніте
$C_1$ , $\rightarrow \mathbb{N}_2 \otimes \mathbb{Z}_2$ (33)
∡ = y- ≤150(34)
C₁ ₹₺Æ₂(35)
<b>4</b> = 4 <b>3</b> 10(36)
(-2
$Z_{\underline{\underline{}}}^{\underline{\underline{}}} = \overline{\underline{}}_{\underline{\underline{}}}^{\underline{\underline{}}} = \overline{\underline{}}_{\underline{\underline{}}}^{\underline{\underline{}}}$
(39)
4.5- 宗 宋子郭珂(40)
C/=0-7u/2(41)
(元)(42)(5-43) + (42) + (42)

Using LINGO software, the result of the model as follow,  $EC_1$  is 18 cm,  $EC_2$  is 250 cm<sup>2</sup>,  $EC_3$  is 6.972,286 cm<sup>2</sup>,  $EC_4$  is 60 cm, and  $EC_5$  is 415.863,4 cm<sup>3</sup> and it gives customer satisfaction value at 90,26%. We also conducted sensitivity analysis for the model. All engineering characteristics had the characteristics of the larger the better, that's why increasing of the parameters of engineering characteristics will increase the customer satisfactions. Since the criteria of the selection is the larger the better, meanwhile all of the resource should follow constraints, that's why the output of this model will attain product B.  $EC_3$  and  $EC_5$  didn't meet the maximal value since the constraint of the budget limit the movement.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Overcoming the weakness of QFD in general, we propose a model that has already applied in this paper. Objective function of this model is to maximize customers satisfaction and the result of this model is fulfill that criteria. We have done the validation and the result is that all constraints are not infringed and that the model can work properly.