

Example 2

Compare two processes, the specification for both is 100 ± 1 .

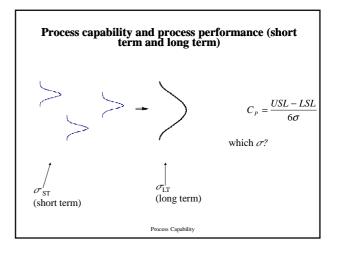
I. s = 0.2, m = 99.5, that is the center of fluctuation deviates from the nominal value

II. s = 0.4, m = 100, that is the center of fluctuation is the nominal value, but the fluctuation is larger

Example 3

The specification is 100 ± 1 , s=0.2. Calculate the capability indices and the proportion beyond specs (above *USL* or below *LSL*), if *m* is 100, 99.5 and 100.5!

Process Capability



Estimating variance from the within-samples (short term) changes refers the internal, random fluctuation C_p (potential capability)

Combining both within-samples and between-samples changes the long term fluctuation is considered P_P (process performance)

 $P_{P} \leq C_{P}$

Process Capability

The process capability study is to be interpreted for in-control processes only.

Two parts of the task:

1. Stabilize the process for an acceptable time span, eliminating potential sources of fluctuation (e.g. operator, lot of raw material)

2. Compare the long term process performance with that expected

How to check stability?

Process Capability