

Determining optimal levels of engineering characteristics in quality function deployment under multi-segment market

X.G. Luo^{a,b,*}, C.K. Kwong^b, J.F. Tang^a

^a Department of System Engineering, School of Information Science and Engineering, Key Laboratory of Integrated Automation of Process Industry, Ministry of Education, Northeastern University, Shenyang, PR China

^b Department of Industrial and Systems Engineering, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hung Hom, Kowloon, Hong Kong, PR China

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received 3 September 2009
Received in revised form 3 March 2010
Accepted 25 March 2010
Available online 31 March 2010

Keywords:

Quality function deployment
New product design
Customer requirements
Engineering characteristics
Fuzzy optimization

ABSTRACT

Customers often have various requirements and preferences on a product. A product market can be partitioned into several market segments, each of which contains a number of customers with homogeneous preferences. In this paper, a methodology which mainly involves a market survey, fuzzy clustering, quality function deployment (QFD) and fuzzy optimization, is proposed to achieve the optimal target settings of engineering characteristics (ECs) of a new product under a multi-segment market. An integrated optimization model for partitioned market segments based on QFD technology is established to maximize the overall customer satisfaction (OCS) for the market considering the weights of importance of different segments. The weights of importance of market segments and development costs in the model are expressed as triangular fuzzy numbers in order to describe the imprecision caused by human subjective judgement. The solving approach for the fuzzy optimization model is provided. Finally, a case study is provided for illustrating the proposed methodology.

© 2010 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Quality function deployment (QFD) is a widely adopted customer-oriented methodology in order to assist product design and development by analyzing customer requirements (CRs) (Akao, 1990). QFD provides a systematic method for translating the voice of the customer (VoC) into the complete specifications of a product, and thus lays a strong emphasis on satisfying the needs of customers. In QFD, customer's satisfaction to a new product is described by the degree of overall customer satisfaction (OCS), a percent-type number, to express how much the customer is satisfied. Determination of the target levels of the engineering characteristics (ECs) of a new product with a view to achieving a high level of OCS is an important activity in product design and development (Tang, Fung, & Xu, 2002).

The basic concept of QFD is to utilize a set of charts called the houses of quality (HoQ) (Hauser & Clausing, 1988) to translate CRs into engineering characteristics (ECs), and subsequently into parts characteristics, process plans, and manufacture operations. A HoQ typically contains information on “what to do” (*whats*), “how to do it” (*hows*), the integration of this information (relation-

ship between CRs and ECs, and among ECs) and benchmarking data (Kim, Moskowitz, & Dhingra, 2000). Based upon the information contained in a HoQ, the target values for the ECs of a product can be determined to achieve a high level of OCS.

Although the amount of literature on QFD is vast, there are only a few research papers on the development of systematic procedures for setting the target EC values. The first prescriptive modelling approach to this subject was given by Wasserman (1993), who formulated the QFD planning process as a linear programming model to select the mix of design features and to obtain the highest level of customer satisfaction. Moskowitz and Kim (1997) proposed a decision support prototype for optimizing product designs based upon an integrated mathematical programming formulation and solution approach. Fung, Popplewell, and Xie (1998) suggested a fuzzy inference model to facilitate the design decision on target values for ECs with the use of a fuzzy rule base. Park and Kim (1998) presented an integrated decision model for selecting an optimal set of ECs using a modified HoQ model. Kim et al. (2000) proposed a fuzzy multicriteria modelling approach for QFD planning using fuzzy linear models with symmetric triangular fuzzy number coefficients. Tang et al. (2002) considered a fuzzy formulation combined with a genetic-based interactive approach to QFD planning and developed fuzzy optimization models for determining target values of ECs with financial consideration. Bai and Kwong (2003) proposed an optimization model with fuzzy equations and developed an inexact genetic algorithm approach to

* Corresponding author at: Department of System Engineering, School of Information Science and Engineering, Northeastern University, Shenyang 110004, Liaoning, PR China. Tel.: +86 24 83682292; fax: +86 24 83673926.

E-mail address: luoxinggang@ise.neu.edu.cn (X.G. Luo).

Nomenclature

CR	customer requirement	c_j	the development cost committed for the full attainment of the j th EC under the condition that no other costs are allocated to other ECs
EC	engineering characteristics	B	the budget for the development of new product
OCS	overall customer satisfaction	$\xi_k^p, \xi_k^m, \xi_k^o$	the most pessimistic, most likely and most optimistic values of ξ_k , respectively
CR_i	the i th CR	q_k^p, q_k^m, q_k^o	the most pessimistic, most likely and most optimistic values of q_k , respectively
EC_j	the j th EC	c_j^p, c_j^m, c_j^o	the most pessimistic, most likely and most optimistic values of c_j , respectively
MS_k	the k th market segment	β	the minimal acceptable possibility given by decision maker
l_j	the target value of EC_j	$z1, z2, z3$	the three objectives of the established multi-objective model
l_j^{\max}, l_j^{\min}	the maximum and minimum value of EC_j	S^p, S^m, S^o	the most pessimistic, most likely and most optimistic values of S , respectively
x_j	the target level of attainment of EC_j	$\mu_{z1}, \mu_{z2}, \mu_{z3}$	the membership functions of $z1, z2$ and $z3$, respectively
$w_{i,k}$	the weight of importance of the CR_i for MS_k	γ	the degree of possibility for realizing the three objectives
$y_{i,k}$	the customer perception of the degree of achievement of the CR_i for MS_k	α	the degree of membership of fuzzy numbers
$y_{i,k}^{\max}, y_{i,k}^{\min}$	the maximum and minimum value of $y_{i,k}$, respectively		
S_k	the OCS for MS_k		
S	the OCS for the product market		
$\xi_k, \tilde{\xi}_k$	the crisp and fuzzy normalized weight of importance of MS_k , respectively		
q_k, \tilde{q}_k	the crisp and fuzzy number of customers in MS_k		
$f_{i,k}$	an individual value function for describing the relationship between $y_{i,k}$ and ECs		
g_j	an individual value function for describing the relationship between the j th EC and other ECs		

solve the model that takes the mutation along the weighted gradient direction as a genetic operator. Chen, Fung, and Tang (2005) utilized the fuzzy expected value operator to model the QFD process in a fuzzy environment, and further proposed a modelling approach to determine the target value settings of ECs with the help of two fuzzy expected value models.

In the abovementioned research, one of the assumptions with regard to the QFD optimization problem is that, the requirements of heterogeneous customers in a market can be generalized. For example, in a HoQ, a set of weights of importance of CRs (left of the house) are given to express the preferences of all customers towards a new product; the competition benchmarking scores (right of the house) are regarded as the perceptions of all customer's satisfaction on the existing products. In other words, in these optimization models, the diversified CRs are simplified as shown in Fig. 1.

However, customers who have different beliefs with respect to social issues (e.g., religion, politics, work, drugs, women's right) or personal interests (e.g., family, home, job, food, self-achievement, health, clubs, friends, shopping) may have different purchasing behaviour or preferences (Urban & Hauser, 1993). Consequently, customers in a product market may have different responses towards a new product. Therefore, heterogeneity of customers should be introduced into QFD optimization models to describe the relationship between CRs and ECs and to model the OCS towards a product. Eventually, the maximum OCS for homogeneous customers in a market can be achieved in a more reasonable way.

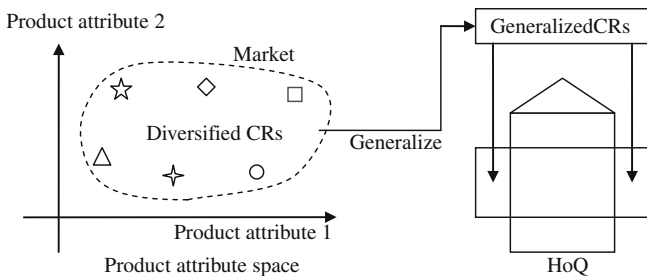


Fig. 1. The diversified CRs in market and the CRs in HoQ.

In this research, we propose a new methodology for determining the optimal levels of ECs in QFD under a product market with heterogeneous customers. The basic idea of this methodology is described as follows: (1) a market survey towards the product is performed; (2) the market is partitioned into several segments based on the survey data by using fuzzy C-means clustering analysis; (3) a fuzzy optimization model for all market segments is established to obtain the optimal value settings of ECs. The objective of the model is to maximize the OCS of the whole market considering the weights of importance of the market segments; (4) the fuzzy optimization model is transformed into a linear programming model and eventually solved by simplex methods.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 proposes a QFD-based methodology for determining optimal levels of ECs in QFD under a multi-segment market. In Section 3, a mathematical model using QFD optimization technology is derived to maximize the OCS for the market. Imprecision of parameters in the model is also considered and the solving approach of the fuzzy linear programming model is described. Section 4 provides a case study to illustrate the proposed methodology. Finally, conclusions are drawn in Section 5.

2. A methodology for determining the optimal levels of ECs in QFD under a multi-segment market

The proposed methodology for determining the optimal levels of ECs in QFD under a multi-segment market consists of six steps as shown in Fig. 2. The detailed procedures of these steps are described as follows:

Step 1: Market survey. First of all, the key CRs and ECs of a product are elicited and some customers from product market are invited as respondents. Then market survey is carried out to investigate customers' preferences. By applying techniques such as scale rating or analytic hierarchy process, the weights of importance of CRs towards a new product and the competition benchmarking scores towards the existing products are determined for each respondent.

Step 2: Market segmentation. Based on the collected survey data, fuzzy C-means clustering analysis (Miyamoto, Ichihashi,

متن کامل مقاله

دریافت فوری ←

ISIArticles

مرجع مقالات تخصصی ایران

- ✓ امکان دانلود نسخه تمام متن مقالات انگلیسی
- ✓ امکان دانلود نسخه ترجمه شده مقالات
- ✓ پذیرش سفارش ترجمه تخصصی
- ✓ امکان جستجو در آرشیو جامعی از صدها موضوع و هزاران مقاله
- ✓ امکان دانلود رایگان ۲ صفحه اول هر مقاله
- ✓ امکان پرداخت اینترنتی با کلیه کارت های عضو شتاب
- ✓ دانلود فوری مقاله پس از پرداخت آنلاین
- ✓ پشتیبانی کامل خرید با بهره مندی از سیستم هوشمند رهگیری سفارشات