# Multi Criteria Measurement and Decision Model

By

Peter Y.T Sun



A Thesis submitted for the Degree of Universimaster of Philosophy anka.
Electronic Theses & Dissertations
www.lib.mrt.ac.lk
The University of Moratuwa

1994

PERMANENT BEFORENCE REMOVED FROM THE LIBRARY.

62457

UM Thesis call.

65.012.40

#### **Abstract**

This thesis presents the development of a Productivity measurement model and the use of the Productivity measurement model as an optimisation tool. The project could therefore be divided into two stages and these are:

- Stage 1 Development of a Productivity measurement model.
- Stage 2 Optimisation of the Productivity measurement model in order to generate technical parameters.

The current Productivity measurement models could be broadly categorised as Quantitative and Qualitative. Each category of the current Productivity measurement models suffer from inherent limitations. The approach suggested is to effectively combine the strengths of Quantitative and Qualitative models and evolve a hybrid technique.

University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.

The intangible criteria of "Effectiveness" and "Efficiencys" was defined using several relevant tangible variables and was finally correlated to Productivity using Principal Component Analysis (PCA). The Productivity measurement model derived, is immensely useful in the following areas:

- (a). Measurement tool to observe trend in Productivity.
- (b). Any adverse/favourable change in Productivity could be analysed in depth and the exact cause for the change identified. It could be thus utilised for **Productivity Audit**.
- (c). Identification of the "top five" tangible variables creating the greatest impact on Productivity. This enables Organisations to set priorities in their Productivity improvement programmes.

Title: Multi Criteria Measurement

and Decision model

no: I-A Author: Peter YT Sun

In the final stage, the Productivity measurement model is optimised (using Non Linear programming) in order to generate future target figures for machine failure rates and Effective utilisation of Plant and machinery. An assumption of no capital infusion is maintained throughout the Optimisation exercise. These targets are for the years 1994 and 1995 and their achievement ensures that the objective of the business is optimised.



Copyright <sup>©</sup> 1994 by Peter Y.T Sun

The copyright of this thesis rests with the author. No quotation from it should be published without Peter's prior written consent and information derived from it should be acknowledged.

Title : Multi Criteria Measurement

and Decision model no: I-B

Author: Peter YT Sun

### Acknowledgements

This research project was carried out on a part time basis and involved the contribution and assistance of many who deserve acknowledgement. Although all names cannot be mentioned, the author would like to express his heartfelt gratitude to all those who added to the success of this project.

The clear direction, constructive criticism and limitless attention of the supervisor of this project, Dr L.D.J.F. Nanayakkara, laid the foundation to this project work. Towards this, the author would like to express his sincerest gratitude. The author appreciates the assistance provided by Dr W.K. Wimalsiri and Dr Indralingham. Gratitude is due to Prof. P.A. De Silva, Head of Department of Mechanical Engineering, for making available the resources of the CAD/CAM Centre.

The author would like to thank the Board of directors of his place of work, especially Dr S.A.K. Abayawardana for his support and releasing the necessary Company data to validate the model.

The typing of this thesis was done by Mrs Al Jayasinghe who did a tremendous job at such short notice. The completion of the thesis in time is largely due to her effort.

Electronic Theses & Dissertations

My heartfelt gratitude goes to my darling wife and my family for their patience and understanding on my road to completing the thesis. There had been many instances where they have been inconvenienced and their positive response on these occasions had been of tremendous encouragement. Finally, praise and honour goes to the one who deserves it all:

"For by Him were all things created, that are in heaven, and that are in earth, visible and invisible, whether they be thrones, or dominions, or principalities, or powers: all things were created by Him, and for Him." - Bible

### CONTENTS

	Abstract		]
	Acknowle	dgement	[]
1.0	Introdu	ction	,1
	1.1	The development of the Productivity Measurement	
	0	model - Stage 1	4
	1.2	The use of Productivity Measurement model as an	
			1 1
	1.3	The case study undertaken	13
2.0	Total f	actor, Profit linked, Productivity	
	Measure	ement model	ŝ
	2.1	Definition and measurement of Productivity .	1
	2.1.1	The "Effectiveness" criteria	1 8
	2.1.2	The "Efficiency" criteria	2
	2.2	The "Profit linked Total factor model" for	
		Productivity evaluation University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.	2 8
	2.2.1	The choice of a model Dissertations	3 (
	2.2.2	The mathematics behind the model	3 (
	2.2.3	The items constituting the "APC" model	32
	2.3	Utility function curves	3 :
	2.3.2.1	Questionnaire	3 6
	2.3.2.2	Rank Correlation Technique (RCT)	3 9
	2.3.3	Fitting of Utility function curves using	
		Orthogonal Polynomials	15
	2.3.3.1	Mathematical preliminaries of Orthogonal	
		polynomials	15
	2.3.3.2	Lotus spread sheet model for computing	
		Orthogonal Polynomials	5(
	2.3.3.3	Results of the UTCURVES.wk3 spread sheet 5	52
	2.4	Calculation of the Productivity Measurement	
		model narameters	5 0

	2.4.1	Mathematical preliminaries	57
	2.4.1.1	Derivation of Principal components	57
	2.4.1.2	The Power method	65
	2.4.1.3	Regression analysis using Principal	
		components	72
	2.4.2	The historical data utilised and the results	
		obtained	76
	2.4.2.1	Derivation of the Regression Equation	78
	2.4.2.2	Derivation of weights for the tangible	
		variables and the "Effectiveness" and "Efficience	у"
		criteria	84
	2.4.2.3	The usefulness of the results obtained	87
3.0	The use	of the Productivity Measurement model	
	as a De	cision support system	97
	3.1	Introduction	97
	3.2	Failure distribution of machines and estimation	
		of waiting time in the system	102
	3.2.1	Failuneiverstribut/Aomtuwa, Sri-Lanka.	102
	56	Types of Failure distributions on PDF's	102
		Mathematical preliminaries	105
	3.2.1.3	Testing for Exponential distribution	108
	3.2.1.4	The Reliability System	120
	3.2.2	Probability Density function of repair time .	124
	3.2.3	The average waiting time in the system	125
	3.2.3.1	The usefulness of spread sheet application of	
		Simulation	126
	3.2.3.2	Failure combination of the Case study	
•		configuration	126
	3.2.3.3	Construction of the simulation model	129
	3.2.3.4	The simulation exercises and the results	138
	3.2.3.5	The Lotus spread sheet for simulation	144
	3.3	Formula for stock accumulation or Cumulative	
		production	145

	3.4	Determination of Failure rates (MTBF) and	
		Effective utilisation targets for the next two	
		years	57
	3.4.1	Model formulation	57
	3.4.1.1	The Objective function (Z) 1	57
	3.4.1.2	Constraints	61
	3.4.2	The solution	64
	3.4.2.1	Step 1	65
	3.4.2.1.	Data	65
	3.4.2.1.	Simulation using Lotus spread sheet 1	66
	3.4.2.2	Step 2	69
	3.4.2.2.	Mathematical Preliminaries	69
	3.4.2.2.	2 SLP using Lotus macros 1	7:
	3.4.2.2.	3 The solution derived from SLP 1	7 5
.0	Conclud	ing Remarks 1	7
	4.1	Utility function curves and Productivity	
		measurement model	77
	4.1.1	Significance and Advantages Lanka 1	77
	5 /4	Weaknessesnic Theses & Dissertations · · · · · · 1	8 (
	4.2	The use of the Productivity Measurement model	
		as an Optimisation model	3 1
	4.2.1	Significance and advantages	3 1
	4.2.2	Weaknesses	32
	4.3	Future work	32
	Referen	ces	5
	Appendi		~

## LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 1.0	-	Two key needs of the business	01
Fig 1.1	-	The productivity cycle	02
Fig 1.2	-	A two stage approach to the research exercise	03
Fig 1.3	_	Causal relationships amongst sub-systems	07
Fig 1.4	-	The departmental plant configuration	15
Fig 2.1	-	% production target fulfilled	22
Fig 2.2	-	Hierarchy of objectives	28
Fig 2.4	-	Flow chart of procedures to develop utility function curves	36
Fig 2.5	-	Flow chart depicting logical flow process of  Ranktech.wk3 University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.	42
Fig 2.6	-	Flow chart depicting the logical flow process of UTCURVES in 13 int. ac. lk	52
Fig 2.7a	-	Model is valid	53
Fig 2.7b	-	Diverging error showing that model is not valid	53
Fig 2.7c	_	Unsatisfactory behaviour caused by error in analysis	53
Fig 2.7d	-	Model is inadequate and needs extra terms	53
Fig 2.8	-	Logical flow diagram for computing principle component values	71
Fig 2.9	-	`Bottom Up' approach control chart	90
Fig 2.10	-	Trend of productivity, effectiveness and efficiency	92

Fig 2.11	-	Effectiveness and contribution of its relevant tangible variables	95
Fig 2.12	**	Efficiency criteria and contribution of its relevant tangible variants	96
Fig 3.0	-	Summary diagram of machine time analysis	98
Fig 3.1	-	Diagrammatic representation of the target setting approach	101
Fig 3.2	-	Exponential failure distribution	103
Fig 3.3	-	Bath tub distributions hazard curve	105
Fig 3.4	-	Sub-division of the Bath tub curve	108
Fig 3.5	-	Failure density curve	113
Fig 3.6	-	Failure rate	114
Fig 3.7	-	Flow chart of Exponent wk3 University of Moratuwa, Sri Lanka.	119
Fig 3.8	- (	Plagrammatic Theses & Dissertations www.lib.mrt.ac.lk	120
Fig 3.9	-	Diagrammatic representation of a parallel network	120
Fig 3.10	-	Diagrammatic representation of k-out of-m system	121
Fig 3.11	-	Simplified case study configuration	123
Fig 3.12	-	Probability density function of repair time	125
Fig 3.13	-	Series configuration for ARINC method	139
Fig 3.14	-	Graphical representation of simulated average waiting time	143
Fig 3.15	-	Broad outline of the simulation spreadsheet	145
Fig 3.16	_	Cumulative production for the ith series	146

Fig 3.17	-	Cumulative production for the ith series with rotated axes	147
Fig 3.18	-	Local and global optimisation	. 165
Fig 3.19	-	Logical flow processes of SLP using Lotus macros	174
Fig 4.0	-	A complete manufacturing chain	184



## LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.a	-	Items (both input and output) constituting the `APC' model	33
Table 2.0	-	Summary of variables contained in the questionnaire	3°
Table 2.1	-	Iterations performed	39
Table 2.2	-	Results of the Rank correlation technique	44
Table 2.3	-	ANOVA table for Orthogonal Polynomials	49
Table 2.4	-	Summary of utility function curves equations	54
Table 2.5	-	Weights used to combine common variables to one representative variable	77
Table 2.6	<del>-</del>	Tangible variables and productivity in unitless scores	778
Table 2.7		Weights derived from productivity measurement model	86
Table 2.8	-	Changes in criteria and tangible variables  www.lib.mrt.ac.lk	94
Table 3.0	-	Summary of Bartlets test results	111
Table 3.1	-	Historical failure distribution of machine M1	113
Table 3.2	-	Failure combinations of the case study configuration	127
Table 3.3	-	An example of simulating discrete random variable	130
Table 3.4	-	Application of the Inverse transformation method	133
Table 3.5	-	Summary of results of the 7 simulation runs	136
Table 3.6	-	Results of simulation run	168
Table 3.7	-	Results of the Sequential linear program	176