An Improved Control Chart for Monitoring Linear Profiles and Its Application in Thermal Conductivity

MUHAMMAD RIAZ1, USMAN SAEED1, TAHIR MAHMOOD2, NASIR ABBAS1, AND SADDAM AKBER ABBASI3

1Department of Mathematics and Statistics, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran 31261, Saudi Arabia
2Department of Systems Engineering and Engineering Management, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
3Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Physics, Qatar University, Doha 2713, Qatar

Corresponding author: Muhammad Riaz (riazm@kfupm.edu.sa)

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ABSTRACT: In most of the manufacturing processes, we encounter different quality characteristics of a product and process. These characteristics can be categorized into two kinds; study variables (variable of interest) and the supporting/explanatory variables. Sometime, a linear relationship might exist between the study and supporting variable, which is called simple linear profiles. This study focuses on the simple linear profiles under assorted control charting approach to detect the large, moderate and small disturbances in the process parameters. The evaluation of the proposed assorted method is assessed by using numerous performance measures, for instance, average run length, relative average run length, extra and sequential extra quadratic losses. A comparative analysis of the proposal is also carried out with some existing linear profile methods including Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA_3, EWMA/R and CUSUM_3 charts. Finally, a real-life application of the proposed assorted chart is presented to monitor thermal management of diamond-copper composite.

INDEX TERMS: Control chart, cumulative sum, exponentially weight moving average, Shewhart, thermal conductivity monitoring

I. INTRODUCTION

Control charts are magnificently applied in many industrial processes and assist the specialists in improving the performance of a process by decreasing the process variation. In some manufacturing processes, the variable of interest is associated (linearly or non-linearly) with one or more auxiliary variable(s). Monitoring the variable of interest along with the linear association of one auxiliary variable is referred to simple linear profiles. The usual practice in statistical process control (SPC) is to monitor the mean and/or variance of the process. On the contrary, in simple linear profiles, one models the slope, intercept and error deviation of the linear model.

Many monitoring structures for the simple linear profiles are developed in the literature: control chart for the monitoring of group adjusted variables was discussed in [1]–[5].

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The well-known control charting structures such as multivariate Hotelling’s $T^2$ and EWMA/R charts were suggested by Kang and Albin [6], while Gupta, et al. [7] suggested a Shewhart based linear profile monitoring method known as Shewhart_3 chart. Further, for simple linear profiles, Mahmoud and Woodall [8] and Yeh and Zerehsaz [9] have proposed Phase I monitoring approach while the cumulative sum (CUSUM) structure in multivariate setup was proposed by Noorossana, et al. [10]. Noorossana, et al. [11] have provided a study to resolve the issue of normality, and the change point methods were discussed by Zou, et al. [12] and Mahmoud, et al. [13]. A well-known EWMA_3 chart was proposed by Kim, et al. [14], and the similar CUSUM structure (CUSUM_3 chart) was introduced by Saghaei, et al. [15]. Noorossana and Amiri [16] proposed integrated MCUSUM and $\chi^2$ structures while a review on linear profile methods was presented by Woodall [17]. Linear profile monitoring based on the recursive residuals was proposed...
by Zou, et al. [18] and based on the mixed model was studied by Jensen, et al. [19]. Soleimani, et al. [20] covered the effect of within autocorrelation, and a likelihood ratio based method was discussed by Zhang, et al. [21]. Most of the above-mentioned studies were examined under the fixed effect model while under a random effect model, a Phase II method was suggested by Noorossana, et al. [22]. The max and sum of square based linear profile monitoring methods were discussed by Mahmood, et al. [23], and a progressive approach for simple linear profile was suggested by Saeed, et al. [24]. Most of the linear profile studies were designed under simple random sampling but under different sampling environments such as ranked set and modified successive samplings were examined in [25]–[30]. The simple linear profile methods under the Bayesian approach were discussed in [31]–[34].

The Shewart based structures are useful to detect a large amount of shift in the process parameter while for the detection of small to moderate changes, EWMA and CUSUM charts were used (cf. Faisal, et al. [35]). Instead of these charts, Abbas, et al. [36] proposed a method, which is compatible for all type of shifts (i.e., small, moderate and large) and referred to the assorted 3 chart. This study is intended to propose an assorted 3 approach under the simple linear profile setup. The rest of the article is outlined as follow: simple linear profile model is discussed in section 2; structure of the existing and proposed linear profile methods were given in section 3; a brief discussion on the performance evaluation is reported in section 4; comparative analysis of the proposed with the existing control charting methods were discussed in section 5; the implementation of proposed assorted 3 chart with real-life dataset is demonstrated in section 6, and the concluding remarks are reported in section 7.

II. PRELIMINARIES TO SIMPLE LINEAR PROFILES

Let a study variable $Y$ with the explanatory variable $X$ is observed in a paired form such as $(Y_{ij}, X_i)$ for the $j$th random sample, collected with respect to time $j$, then the simple linear regression model, is described as follows:

$$Y_{ij} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_i + \epsilon_{ij}; \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, n; \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots$$

where $\beta_0$, $\beta_1$ and $\epsilon_{ij}$ represents intercept, slope and error term, respectively. It is assumed that the $\epsilon_{ij}$ follows a normal distribution with mean ($\mu = 0$) and variance ($\sigma^2 = 1$). The ordinary least square (OLS) estimates of the parameters are described as follows:

$$\hat{\beta}_{1j} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \bar{X}) Y_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - \bar{X})^2}; \quad \hat{\beta}_{0j} = \bar{Y}_j - \hat{\beta}_{1j} \bar{X},$$

where $\bar{Y}_j = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Y_{ij}$ and $\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i$. The expected values, variances and co-variance term of $\hat{\beta}_{0j}$ and $\hat{\beta}_{1j}$ are defined as follows:

$$E \left( \hat{\beta}_{1j} | X \right) = \beta_1; \quad E \left( \hat{\beta}_{0j} | X \right) = \beta_0,$$

$$\text{Var} \left( \hat{\beta}_{1j} | X \right) = \frac{\sigma^2}{S_{XX}}; \quad \text{Var} \left( \hat{\beta}_{0j} | X \right) = \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{X}^2}{S_{XX}} \right],$$

$$\text{Cov} \left( \hat{\beta}_{1j}, \hat{\beta}_{0j} | X \right) = -\frac{\sigma^2 \bar{X}}{S_{XX}}.$$

In most of the studies, mean square error (MSE) is used to provides an unbiased estimate of the error variance $\sigma^2$ and computed by

$$\text{MSE}_j = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (Y_{ij} - \hat{Y}_j)^2}{n - 2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \epsilon_{ij}^2}{n - 2},$$

where $\hat{Y}_{ij}$ is the $j$th predicted value for the $j$th random sample. Generally, when we are interested in the monitoring of two or more process parameters than it is necessary to make them independent from each other. In simple linear profiles, slope and intercept have a covariance, and in order to meet zero covariance, the coded model is a productive approach. To obtain the coded model, we transformed the $X_i$ values such as $X'_i = X_i - \bar{X}$ and the obtained model named by the transformed model can be represented as follows:

$$Y_{ij} = B_0 + B_1 X'_i + \epsilon_{ij}; \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, n; \quad j = 1, 2, \ldots$$

where intercept of the transformed model ($B_0$) is equals $\beta_0 + \beta_1 \bar{X} + \beta \sigma \bar{X}$, and slope of the transformed model ($B_1$) is equals to $(\beta_1 + \beta \sigma) X'_i$. It is noted that $\beta$ represents a shift in terms of $\sigma$, in the slope of the original model (given in Eq. (1)). Similarly, one may obtain OLS estimates (i.e., $b_{0j}, b_{1j}$ and $mse_j$) and other properties for the parameters of transformed model. Several studies on monitoring linear profile parameters are accessible in the latest literature, some of which are shorty outlined below.

III. METHODS OF SIMPLE LINEAR PROFILES

This section is designed to formulate the monitoring methods based on the preliminaries reported in section 2. Further, the section is divided into existing and the proposed simple linear profile methods, which are discussed into following subsections.

A. EXISTING SIMPLE LINEAR PROFILE METHODS

In this subsection, we will provide the structure of all existing simple linear profile methods, which will further be used as the counterparts of the stated proposal.

1) THE HOTELLING’S $T^2$ CHART

In simple linear profiles literature, the Hotelling’s $T^2$ chart for the monitoring of intercept and slope was proposed by Kang and Albin [6]. The $j$th statistic of the Hotelling’s $T^2$ chart is expressed as follows:

$$T^2_j = (V_j - U)^T \Sigma^{-1} (V_j - U),$$

where $V_j = (\bar{Y}_j - \bar{X} + \bar{X} \beta_1)$, $\Sigma = \text{Var} \left( \hat{\beta}_{1j} \right)$, $U = (\beta_1 \bar{X} + \beta_0) \beta_1$, and $\Sigma^{-1}$ is the inverse of $\Sigma$. The $T^2$ statistic is sensitive to the slope and intercept, and it can be used to detect the change in the $X$ parameter.
where $V_j = (\hat{\beta}_0, \hat{\beta}_1)^T$, $U = (\beta_0, \beta_1)^T$, and
\[
\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\bar{X}^2}{SSX} \right] & -\sigma^2 \bar{X} \\ \frac{\sigma^2 \bar{X}}{SSX} & \frac{\sigma^2}{SSX} \end{bmatrix}.
\]
The upper control limit of the Hotelling’s $T^2$ statistic is obtained as $UCL_H = \lambda_{2,\alpha}$. When the process is stable, the Hotelling’s $T^2$ statistic follows a non-central $\chi^2$ distribution with non-centrality parameter $\tau$, which is obtained as follows:

Further, the variance of the model given in Eq. (1), and (ii) addressing variance of the transformed model provided in Eq. (2) and the three separate parameters. The structure of EWMA control chart relies on the EWMA control chart and referred to the EWMA control chart in [37].

3) THE SHEWHART_3 CHART
A Shewhart based simple linear profile method, which is referred to the Shewhart_3 chart was suggested by Gupta, et al. [7]. The intercept, slope and mean square error were used as the plotting statistics, which were plotted against the following control limits.

For the intercept:
\[
\begin{align*}
LCL_{SI} &= B_0 - Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}} \\
UCL_{SI} &= B_0 + Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{n}}.
\end{align*}
\]
For the slope:
\[
\begin{align*}
LCL_{SS} &= B_1 - Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{SSX}} \\
UCL_{SS} &= B_1 + Z_{\alpha/2} \sqrt{\frac{\sigma^2}{SSX}}.
\end{align*}
\]

For the error variance:
\[
\begin{align*}
LCL_{EE} &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n-2} \chi^2_{(1-\alpha/2),(n-2)} \\
UCL_{EE} &= \frac{\sigma^2}{n-2} \chi^2_{(\alpha/2),(n-2)},
\end{align*}
\]
where $Z_{\alpha/2}$ is the $(\alpha/2)^{th}$ quantile point of the standard normal distribution while $\chi^2_{(1-\alpha/2),(n-2)}$ and $\chi^2_{(\alpha/2),(n-2)}$ are the lower and upper quantile points of the $\chi^2$ distribution with $(n-2)$ degrees of freedom, respectively.

4) THE EWMA_3 CHART
Kim, et al. [14] developed a memory type structure centered on the EWMA control chart and referred to the EWMA_3 chart. The EWMA_3 chart has the ability to detect small to moderate amount of shifts in the linear profile parameters. The structure of EWMA_3 chart relies on the transformed model provided in Eq. (2) and the three separate EWMA statistics based on intercept, slope and error variance are described as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
EWMA_{(Ij)} &= \lambda b_0j + (1-\lambda) EWMA_{(Ij-1)} \\
EWMA_{(Sj)} &= \lambda b_1j + (1-\lambda) EWMA_{(Sj-1)} \\
EWMA_{(Ej)} &= \max \left\{ \lambda \ln (mse_j) + (1-\lambda) EWMA_{(Ej-1)}, \ln (\theta_0^2) \right\},
\end{align*}
\]
where $\lambda \in (0, 1]$ is the weighting parameter, and the control limits for each statistic are described below:

For intercept:
\[
\begin{align*}
LCL_{EI} &= B_0 - L_{EI} \sigma \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{(2-\lambda)n}} \\
UCL_{EI} &= B_0 + L_{EI} \sigma \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{(2-\lambda)n}}.
\end{align*}
\]

For slope:
\[
\begin{align*}
LCL_{ES} &= B_1 - L_{ES} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda \sigma^2}{(2-\lambda) SSX}} \\
UCL_{ES} &= B_1 + L_{ES} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda \sigma^2}{(2-\lambda) SSX}}.
\end{align*}
\]

For error variance:
\[
\begin{align*}
LCL_{EE} &= 0 \\
UCL_{EE} &= L_{EE} \sqrt{\frac{\lambda}{(2-\lambda) Var[\ln (MSE_j)]}},
\end{align*}
\]
where $L_{EI}$, $L_{ES}$, $L_{EE}$ are the charting constants, which are fixed against the IC average run length and the asymptotic variance of the $MSE_j$ (cf. Crowder and Hamilton [38]) can be obtained as follows:

\[
Var[\ln (MSE_j)] \approx \frac{2}{n-2} + \frac{2}{(n-2)^2} + \frac{3(n-2)^2}{15(n-2)^5}.
\]

5) THE CUSUM_3 CHART
Saghaei, et al. [15] proposed a cumulative sum (CUSUM) control charting structure based on three distinct CUSUM statistics (referred as CUSUM_3 control chart) to monitor simple linear profile parameters. The statistics of
CUSUM_3 control chart was given as below:

For intercept:
\[
\begin{align*}
CUM_3^{+(I)}(y_j) &= \max[0, b_0j - (B_0 + K_I^+)] + CUM_3^{+(I)}(y_{j-1}) \\
CUM_3^{-(I)}(y_j) &= \max[0, (B_0 + K_I^-) - b_0j - CUM_3^{-(I)}(y_{j-1})]
\end{align*}
\]

For slope:
\[
\begin{align*}
CUM_3^{+(S)}(y_j) &= \max[0, b_1j - (B_1 + K_S^+)] + CUM_3^{+(S)}(y_{j-1}) \\
CUM_3^{-(S)}(y_j) &= \max[0, (B_1 + K_S^-) - b_1j + CUM_3^{-(S)}(y_{j-1})]
\end{align*}
\]

For error variance:
\[
\begin{align*}
CUM_3^{+(E)}(y_j) &= \max[0, mse_j - K_E^+ + CUM_3^{+(E)}(y_{j-1})] \\
CUM_3^{-(E)}(y_j) &= \min[0, m0se_j - K_E^- - CUM_3^{-(E)}(y_{j-1})]
\end{align*}
\]

where the initial value of each CUSUM statistic is considered as zero while the \(K_I, K_S,\) and \(K_E\) are the reference values, which are equal to \(\Delta/2\). Where \(\Delta\) is the difference between the targeted value and the OOC value of the parameters. Further, the CUSUM statistics for intercept are plotted against the \(H_I^{(+)}\) and the CUSUM statistics for slope and error variance are plotted against the \(H_S^{(+)}\) and \(H_E^{(+)}\), respectively.

It is noted that the control charting constants and the limits of existing simple linear profile methods are reported in Table 1 to achieve an overall \(ARL_0 = 200\) (by setting an individual \(ARL_0 = 584.5\)).

### B. THE PROPOSED ASSORTED_3 CHART

The simple linear profile methods under Shewhart structure were used to detect a large shift in the linear profile parameters while for the detection of small to moderate shifts, EWMA and CUSUM charts were used. Beyond these charts, Abbas, et al. [36] proposed a mechanism, which is compatible with all type of shifts and referred to the assorted_3 chart. Similarly, the assorted_3 chart for the linear profile setup is discussed below:

The plotting statistic \((T_{(Ij)})\) of the assorted_3 chart for the intercept parameter is described as follows:
\[
T_{(Ij)} = \max \left[ T_{1(Ij)}, T_{2(Ij)}^+, T_{2(Ij)}^-, T_{3(Ij)} \right],
\]

where the Shewhart statistic \((T_{1(Ij)})\), CUSUM statistics \((T_{2(Ij)}^+, T_{2(Ij)}^-)\), and EWMA statistic \((T_{3(Ij)})\) are defined as follows:
\[
T_{1(Ij)} = \frac{1}{c_S} \left| \frac{b_0j - B_0}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX}}} \right|
\]
\[
T_{2(Ij)}^+ = \frac{1}{K_E} \left( \frac{C_{(Ij)}^+}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX}}} \right), \quad T_{2(Ij)}^- = \frac{1}{K_E} \left( \frac{C_{(Ij)}^-}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX}}} \right)
\]
\[
T_{3(Ij)} = \frac{1}{L_E} \left| \frac{EWMA_{(Ij)} - B_0}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX}}} \right|
\]

where \(C_{(Ij)}^+\) and \(C_{(Ij)}^-\) with reference value \(k\) defined as follows:
\[
C_{(Ij)}^+ = \max \left[ 0, b_0j - B_0 - k\sigma \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX} \right] + C_{(Ij)-1} \right],
\]
\[
C_{(Ij)}^- = \max \left[ 0, -(b_0j - B_0) - k\sigma \left[ \frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX} \right] + C_{(Ij)-1} \right]
\]

The plotting statistic \((T_{(Sj)})\) of the Assorted_3 chart for the slope parameter is defined as follows:
\[
T_{(Sj)} = \max \left[ T_{1(Sj)}, T_{2(Sj)}^+, T_{2(Sj)}^-, T_{3(Sj)} \right],
\]

where the Shewhart statistic \((T_{1(Sj)})\), CUSUM statistics \((T_{2(Sj)}^+, T_{2(Sj)}^-)\), and EWMA statistic \((T_{3(Sj)})\) are represented as follows:
\[
T_{1(Sj)} = \frac{1}{c_S} \left| \frac{b_0j - B_1}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX}}} \right|
\]
\[
T_{2(Sj)}^+ = \frac{1}{K_E} \left( \frac{C_{(Sj)}^+}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX}}} \right), \quad T_{2(Sj)}^- = \frac{1}{K_E} \left( \frac{C_{(Sj)}^-}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX}}} \right)
\]
\[
T_{3(Sj)} = \frac{1}{L_E} \left| \frac{EWMA_{(Sj)} - B_1}{\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} + \frac{X^2}{SSX}}} \right|
\]
where $C_{(Sj)^+}$ and $C_{(Sj)^-}$ with reference value $k$ are defined as follows:

$$C_{(Sj)^+} = \max \left[ 0, b_{ij} - B_1 - k\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{S_{XX}}} + C_{(Sj)^-1} \right],$$

$$C_{(Sj)^-} = \max \left[ 0, -(b_{ij} - B_1) - k\sigma \sqrt{\frac{1}{S_{XX}}} + C_{(Sj)^+1} \right].$$

The plotting statistic $(T_{(Ej)})$ of the Assorted_3 chart for the error variance is defined as follows:

$$T_{(Ej)} = \max \left[ T_{1(Ej)}, T_{2(Ej)^+}, T_{2(Ej)^-}, T_{3(Ej)} \right],$$

where the Shewhart statistic $(T_{1(Ej)})$, CUSUM statistics $(T_{2(Ej)^+}, T_{2(Ej)^-})$, and EWMA statistic $(T_{3(Ej)})$ are represented as follows:

$$T_{1(Ej)} = \frac{1}{c_e}(\frac{T \cdot MSE_j}{\sigma}),$$

$$T_{2(Ej)^+} = \frac{1}{h_c}(\frac{C_{(Ej)^+}}{\sigma}),$$

$$T_{2(Ej)^-} = \frac{1}{h_c}(\frac{C_{(Ej)^-}}{\sigma}),$$

$$T_{3(Ej)} = \frac{1}{L_e} \frac{\text{EWMA}_j}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 - \frac{1}{\Delta} \right]}},$$

where $T \cdot MSE_j$ is the transformed mean square error, which equals to $-0.7882 + 2.1089 \times \log_e \left( \frac{\text{mse}_j}{\pi 

X^2} + 0.6261 \right)$ and CUSUM statistics are given below:

$$C_{(Ej)^+} = \max \left[ 0, MSE - k\sigma + C_{(Ej)^+1} \right],$$

$$C_{(Ej)^-} = \max \left[ 0, -MSE - k\sigma + C_{(Ej)^-1} \right].$$

In the above-mentioned expressions, the $c_e$, $h_c$ and $L_e$ are the charting constants and $k$ is the reference value, which are equal to $\Delta/2$. Where $\Delta$ is the difference between the targeted value and the OOC value of the simple linear profile parameters. Hence, the final plotting statistic for the assorted_3 control chart is given below:

$$T_j = \max \left[ T_{ij}, T_{Sj}, T_{Ej} \right].$$

The plotting statistic $T_j$ has only an upper control limit which is defined as follow:

$$UCL = 1.$$  

When $T_j > 1$ then an OOC signal is observed in the process intercept and/or slope and/or error variance. The rationale for selecting the UCL equal to is outlined as follow:

$$\lambda = 0.03 \text{ to } 0.20$$

$$k = 0.1 \text{ to } 0.75$$

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensitivity Parameter</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Large</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\lambda$</td>
<td>0.03 to 0.20</td>
<td>0.21 to 0.50</td>
<td>0.51 to 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$k$</td>
<td>0.1 to 0.75</td>
<td>0.76 to 1.50</td>
<td>more than 1.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The $T_j > 1$ implies the following:

(i) either $T_{1(Ej)} > 1$, and/or $T_{1(Sj)} > 1$ and/or $T_{1(Ej)} > 1$ (cf. Eq. (3), (4) and (5)),

⇒ the Shewhart statistic exceeds its corresponding control limit $c_s$ for linear profile parameters;

(ii) and/or $T_{2(Ej)^+} > 1$, and/or $T_{2(Sj)^+} > 1$ and/or $T_{2(Ej)^-} > 1$ (cf. (3), (4) and (5)),

⇒ the CUSUM statistic exceeds its corresponding control limit $h_c$ for linear profile parameters;

(iii) and/or $T_{3(Ej)} > 1$, and/or $T_{3(Sj)} > 1$ and/or $T_{3(Ej)} > 1$ (cf. (3), (4) and (5)),

⇒ the EWMA statistics exceeds its respective control limit $L_e$ for linear profile parameters.

IV. PERFORMANCE EVALUATIONS

This section consists of the discussion on the performance evaluation of proposed Assorted_3 chart and comparative analysis with Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s T², CUSUM_3, EWMA/R, and EWMA_3 charts.

A. IC SIMPLE LINEAR PROFILE MODEL

In the simulation study, we considered IC simple linear profile model with $\beta_0 = 3$ and $\beta_1 = 2$ (following Kang and Albin [6]) and the original model is given in Eq. (1) can be written as:

$$Y_{ij} = 3 + 2X_i + \epsilon_{ij}; \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, 4$$

where $X_i$ are chosen as 2, 4, 6 and 8 while $\epsilon_{ij}$ follows a standard normal distribution. Furthermore, the coded (transformed) model presented in Eq. (2) can be expressed as:

$$Y_{ij} = B_0 + B_1X'_i + \epsilon_{ij},$$

where $B_0 = 13 + 5 (\beta \sigma)$, $B_1 = (2 + \beta \sigma)X'_i$ and $X'_i$ are equals to $-3, -1, 1$ and 3.

B. SHIFTS FOR SIMPLE LINEAR PROFILE MODEL

For evaluating the performance of simple linear profile methods, we have considered several amounts of shifts in simple linear profile parameters which are given as follows:

- Shifts in intercept parameter ($B_0$ to $B_0 + \varphi (\sigma / \sqrt{n})$),

- Shifts in slope parameter ($\beta_1$ to $\beta_1 + \beta (\sigma / \sqrt{S_{XX}})$),

- Shifts in slope parameter ($B_1$ to $B_1 + \delta (\sigma / \sqrt{S_{XX}})$),

- Shifts in error variance ($\sigma^2$ to $\gamma \sigma$),
TABLE 3. Charting constants of the assorted_3 chart at fixed $ARL_0 = 200$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>$k$</th>
<th>$\lambda$</th>
<th>$h_e$</th>
<th>$L_e$</th>
<th>$c_s$</th>
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<td>1</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>11.57075</td>
<td>3.461273</td>
<td>3.518018</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0.38</td>
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<td>3.511677</td>
<td>3.518018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.25</td>
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</tr>
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</tr>
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<td>6.431839</td>
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<td>3.476706</td>
</tr>
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<td>7</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>4.370697</td>
<td>3.383178</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.38</td>
<td>4.370697</td>
<td>3.419843</td>
<td>3.444825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>0.38</td>
<td>4.380133</td>
<td>3.441441</td>
<td>3.448658</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.00</td>
<td>3.446544</td>
<td>3.189418</td>
<td>3.529296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>3.367723</td>
<td>3.338557</td>
<td>3.487365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
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<td>3.281446</td>
<td>3.379014</td>
<td>3.440934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.722548</td>
<td>3.188036</td>
<td>3.528191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.65931</td>
<td>3.336629</td>
<td>3.485664</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>2.594751</td>
<td>3.379852</td>
<td>3.441717</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where the size of shifts are quantified as: for intercept parameter: $\lambda = 0.2 - 2.0$ with jump of 0.2; for slope parameter: $\beta = 0.025 - 0.25$ with jump of 0.025; for slope parameter: $\delta = 0.2 - 1.0$ with jump of 0.1, and for error variance: $\gamma = 1.2 - 3.0$ with jump of 0.2. It is to be noted that $\phi = \beta = \delta = 0$ and $\gamma = 1$ corresponds to an in-control (IC) situation; whereas $\phi = \beta = \delta \neq 0$ and $\gamma \neq 1$ refers to an OOC situation.

C. PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Control charts performance is provided by using some useful performance measures which are briefly outlined as follows:

Average Run Length ($ARL$): The number of points until an OOC signal appeared is called run length (RL) and the average number of points until an OOC signal indicated is known by average run length ($ARL$). Further, $ARL$ is observed under two known states, namely IC state and OOC state. The $ARL$ under IC state is represented by $ARL_0$ while under the OOC state, it is referred to $ARL_1$. The objective of the maximized $ARL_0$ is to delay the false alarms as far as feasible while $ARL_1$ is required to be minimized to detect the signal at the earliest for OOC process.

Extra Quadratic Loss (EQL): The EQL is the weighted average $RL$ with respect to a range of shifts ($\delta_{\text{min}}$ to $\delta_{\text{max}}$). In this measure, a square of shift ($\delta^2$) is considered as a weight. Mathematically, $EQL$ is described as:

$$EQL = \frac{1}{\delta_{\text{max}} - \delta_{\text{min}}} \int_{\delta_{\text{min}}}^{\delta_{\text{max}}} \delta^2 ARL(\delta) \, d\delta.$$  

Sequential extra quadratic loss (SEQL): The SEQL is the extended form of the EQL up to a particular shift ($\delta_i$) and defined as follow:

$$SEQL_i = \frac{1}{\delta_i - \delta_{\text{min}}} \int_{\delta_{\text{min}}}^{\delta_i} \delta^2 ARL(\delta) \, d\delta;$$  

$i = 2, 3, \ldots, \delta_{\text{max}}$.

Relative Average Run Length $RARL$: The $RARL$ measure is used to address the efficency of the control chart comparative to a benchmark control chart (cf. Wu, et al. [39]). The mathematical expression of the $RARL$ is defined as follow:

$$RARL = \frac{1}{\delta_{\text{max}} - \delta_{\text{min}}} \int_{\delta_{\text{min}}}^{\delta_{\text{max}}} \frac{ARL(\delta)}{ARL_{\text{benchmark}}(\delta)} \, d\delta,$$

where $ARL(\delta)$ and $ARL_{\text{benchmark}}(\delta)$ denotes the $ARL$ at shift $\delta$ for a specific chart and benchmark chart, respectively. A chart with a least $EQL$ is generally regarded as a benchmark.
The choice of design parameters $k$ and $\lambda$ plays a vital role in the sensitivity of the proposed chart. To examine the sensitivity of the proposed method, we have considered 17 different cases of parameters against all type of shifts. The setting of parameters with respect to different type of shifts is reported in Table 2.

After the selection of different choices of sensitivity parameters, the next step is to find an optimal combination of the control limit coefficients $(h_c, L_e, c_s)$. The adopted optimality criteria is discussed below:

**Objective function:** $\min (EQL)$

Subject to: $ARL_0 = \tau$, where $\tau$ is the pre-specified $ARL_0$. such that $ARL_s = ARL_e = ARL_c$

where $ARL_s$, $ARL_e$ and $ARL_c$ refers to the $ARL$ of the Shewhart, EWMA and CUSUM charts, respectively.

On the fixed overall $ARL_0 = 200$, control limit coefficients of the twelve individual charts are selected in such a way that all posses same individual ARL. The assumption of similar individual ARL is considered to avoid the redundancy of any single chart. Further, the resulting control charting constants $(h_c, L_e, c_s)$ are provided in Table 3.

### E. PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF ASSORTED_3 CONTROL CHART

The efficiency of the assorted_3 chart is assessed by using the $ARL$ and $EQL$ for different combinations of $k$, $\lambda$ and $\phi$. The outcomes are provided in Table 4 at fixed $ARL_0 = 200$. The result reveals the following findings:

- The assorted_3 chart is sensitive to the small, moderate and large shifts.
- Case 15 with sensitivity parameters such as $k = 1.25$ and $\lambda = 0.05$ and the charting constants $(h_c = 2.722548, L_e = 3.188036, c_s = 3.528191)$ is an optimal choice, because it has minimum $EQL$ equals to 3.340.
TABLE 5. Performance comparison under the shifts in intercept ($B_0$ to $B_0 + \phi\sigma$).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>( \varphi )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assorted_3</td>
<td>ARL</td>
<td>48.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEQL</td>
<td>0.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shewhart_3</td>
<td>ARL</td>
<td>151.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEQL</td>
<td>3.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotelling’s $T^2$</td>
<td>ARL</td>
<td>137.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEQL</td>
<td>2.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>1.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWMA/R</td>
<td>ARL</td>
<td>66.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEQL</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSUM_3</td>
<td>ARL</td>
<td>72.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEQL</td>
<td>1.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The sensitivity of assorted_3 chart rises with a reduction in \( \lambda \) at a specific choice of \( k \), and it is valid for all \( k \) values.
- The sensitivity of assorted_3 chart upturns with a decline in \( k \) at a particular selection of \( \lambda \) and it is correct for all \( \lambda \) values.

V. COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

In addition to \( ARL \) (used as performance measurement at a specific shift), other significant measures such as \( EQL \), \( SEQL \) and \( RARL \) are also used to assess the general performance of the chart. The performance of all charts under consideration are discussed in the following subsections.

A. A SHIFT IN INTERCEPT OF TRANSFORMED MODEL

When the shift occurs in the intercept of the transformed model, the outcomes of distinct efficiency assessments are shown in Table 5. The findings show that:

- The assorted_3 chart is chosen as a benchmark chart due to minimum \( EQL \) (i.e., 3.11). The \( EQL \)'s for Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA_3 and CUSUM_3 charts are 7.19, 6.38, 4.23, 4.09 and 3.35, respectively.
- The \( RARL \) of the assorted_3 chart is equaled to 1 while the \( RARL \) for Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA_3 and CUSUM_3 charts are 2.54, 2.24, 1.32, 1.27 and 1.11, respectively. These results indicate that the assorted_3 chart’s detection ability is greater than all other charts listed in this research.

- \( SEQL \) values also demonstrate that the performance of assorted_3 chart is greater than others competing charts, over different amounts of shifts (cf. Table 5 and Figure 1(a)). For example, at \( \varphi = 1.20 \), the \( SEQL \) values for the assorted_3, Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA_3 and CUSUM_3 charts are 2.45, 8.57, 7.33, 3.03, 2.85 and 2.81 respectively.

B. A SHIFT IN SLOPE OF ORIGINAL MODEL

When shifts are introduced in the slope of the model given in Eq. (1). The findings of the assorted_3 chart and competing are provided in Table 6. The main results are as follows:

- The assorted_3 chart is selected as a benchmark chart due to minimum \( EQL \) (i.e., 0.096) while \( EQL \)'s are
TABLE 6. Performance comparison under the shifts in the slope of the original model ($\beta_1$ to $\beta_1 + \beta_2$).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>$\beta$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assort.3</td>
<td>90.84</td>
<td>31.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shewhart.3</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotelling's $T^2$</td>
<td>178.3</td>
<td>125.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.056</td>
<td>0.134</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 7. Performance comparison under the shifts in the slope of the transformed model ($B_1$ to $B_1 + \delta$).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart</th>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>$\delta$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assort.3</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>6.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shewhart.3</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotelling's $T^2$</td>
<td>64.29</td>
<td>25.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.28</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>3.15</td>
<td>3.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWMA/R</td>
<td>52.2</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
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<td>RARL</td>
<td>2.66</td>
<td>3.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWMA.3</td>
<td>76.7</td>
<td>33.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>3.67</td>
<td>4.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CUSUM.3</td>
<td>13.1</td>
<td>6.6</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
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<td>RARL</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>1.01</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

reported as 0.314, 0.236, 0.123, 0.114 and 0.104 for the Shewhart.3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA.3 and CUSUM.3 charts, respectively.
TABLE 8. Performance comparison under the shifts in error variance (σ to γσ).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart</th>
<th>Measure</th>
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<th>1.40</th>
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<th>1.80</th>
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<th>2.20</th>
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<tr>
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<td>ARL</td>
<td>26.90</td>
<td>8.84</td>
<td>4.70</td>
<td>3.11</td>
<td>2.37</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>1.69</td>
<td>1.52</td>
<td>1.39</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SEQL</td>
<td>119.37</td>
<td>73.69</td>
<td>54.02</td>
<td>43.28</td>
<td>36.58</td>
<td>32.06</td>
<td>28.85</td>
<td>26.49</td>
<td>24.72</td>
<td><strong>23.38</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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</tr>
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<td>6.50</td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>2.80</td>
<td>2.20</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>1.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>SEQL</td>
<td>128.87</td>
<td>85.49</td>
<td>64.17</td>
<td>51.83</td>
<td>43.88</td>
<td>38.39</td>
<td>34.41</td>
<td>31.43</td>
<td>29.19</td>
<td>27.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RARL</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>1.40</td>
<td>1.39</td>
<td>1.36</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>1.29</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotelling’s $T^2$</td>
<td>ARL</td>
<td>39.60</td>
<td>14.90</td>
<td>7.90</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>3.80</td>
<td>3.00</td>
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<td></td>
<td>SEQL</td>
<td>128.51</td>
<td>85.81</td>
<td>65.45</td>
<td>53.68</td>
<td>46.12</td>
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<td>1.56</td>
<td>1.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>EWMA/R</td>
<td>ARL</td>
<td>33.50</td>
<td>12.70</td>
<td>7.20</td>
<td>5.10</td>
<td>3.90</td>
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<td>41.39</td>
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<td>26.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.23</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.26</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.22</td>
<td>1.21</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWMA_3</td>
<td>ARL</td>
<td>31.20</td>
<td>9.40</td>
<td>4.80</td>
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<td>2.40</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SEQL</td>
<td>122.46</td>
<td>77.07</td>
<td>56.49</td>
<td>45.20</td>
<td>38.16</td>
<td>33.40</td>
<td>30.02</td>
<td>27.51</td>
<td>25.63</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RARL</td>
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<td>1.10</td>
<td>1.08</td>
<td>1.07</td>
<td>1.06</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>1.04</td>
<td>1.03</td>
<td>1.03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.16 and 1.078), which shows the superiority of assorted_3 chart.

- The assorted_3 chart performed well for the detection of moderate to large shifts. For instance, at $\beta = 0.125$, the $ARL_1$ of assorted_3 and competing charts namely Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA_3 and CUSUM_3 charts are 6.552, 27.90, 20.1, 7.7, 7.2 and 7.2, respectively. Moreover, $SEQL$ are presented in Figure 1(b), which reveals that the assorted_3 chart has superior performance as compared to all other charts.

C. A SHIFT IN SLOPE OF TRANSFORMED MODEL

For the evaluation of simple linear profile methods, shifts are introduced in the slope of the transformed model given in Eq. (2). The findings are reported in Table 7, and the main results reveal:

- The detection ability of the assorted_3 chart at small, moderate and large shifts is better than Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA_3 and CUSUM_3 charts. The assorted_3 chart has the lowest $EQL$, which equals to 0.65. The $EQL$s of the Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA_3 and CUSUM_3 charts are reported as 1.38, 1.23, 1.76, 0.87 and 1.17, respectively.

- The assorted_3 chart is considered a benchmark chart, so it’s $RARL$ is equals to 1. All other charts (i.e., Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA_3 and CUSUM_3 charts) have $RARL$ greater than 1 (i.e., 2.34, 2.05, 2.96, 1.27, 1.64 and 1.21), which shows their inferiority to detect shifts in the slope of the transformed model.

- The graphical representation of $SEQL$ measure is plotted in Figure 1(c), and results reveal that the assorted_3 chart has superior performance as compared to all other charts.

D. A SHIFT IN ERROR VARIANCE OF ORIGINAL MODEL

The findings of the shifts in the error variance parameter are reported in Table 8. The notable outcomes are:

- The detection ability of assorted_3 chart at small and moderate shifts is significantly better among all other charts. For instance, at $\gamma = 1.40$, the $ARL$ values of assorted_3, Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA_3 and CUSUM_3 charts were 8.84, 13.50, 14.90, 12.00, 12.70 and 9.40, respectively.

- Since assorted_3 chart has lowest $EQL$, which equals to 23.38. Therefore, it is considered as a benchmark chart. The $EQL$’s of the Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA/R, EWMA_3 and CUSUM_3 chart are reported as 27.49, 30.57, 26.44, 29.97 and 24.94.

- The $RARL$ of the assorted_3 chart is equaled to 1 while other competing charts have $RARL$ greater than 1. The second-best chart is the CUSUM_3 with $RARL = 1.03$.

- The $SEQL$ values of all charts against shifts in error variance are drawn in Figure 1(d). The assorted_3 chart
showed superior performance as compared to all other charts at small, moderate and large shifts in the error variance of the original model.

VI. MONITORING THERMAL MANAGEMENT OF DIAMOND-COPPER COMPOSITES

Thermal management of high-performance electronic devices is the key to their efficient and continued working. The average size of electronic devices is decreasing day by day with the decreasing size of the transistor. Each electronic process produces waste heat in the component.

High thermal conductivity metals like copper, silver or aluminum (for copper $\sim 400$ W/mK) seems a good solution for the substrate material. The thermal expansion coefficient of electronic devices has low value (for silicon $\sim 5$ m/mK) while that of the mentioned metals is very high in comparison (for copper $\sim 16$ m/mK). Ceramic materials are generally very low in their thermal expansion coefficient; for example, diamond has a very high thermal conductivity of 2000 W/mK with a thermal expansion coefficient of only $\sim 2$ m/mK. A composite of diamond particles and copper metal may produce a combination of high thermal conductivity and a thermal expansion coefficient comparable to that of electronic devices. The effective thermal conductivity and thermal expansion coefficients are mainly affected by the volume fraction of diamond and the densification of the composite. Densification is the ratio of actual density to the theoretical density of the composite sample.

A. DATA DESCRIPTION

In this study, diamond-copper composites were produced by conventional sintering route. The pressure of cold compaction (PCC) is an important parameter which affects the final properties of the composite. The composite samples were sintered following the same sintering cycle. The volume fraction of diamond particles was 10%, and the sintering was carried out at 900 °C for 2 hours in a vacuum environment. The only independent variable was PCC. The composite samples were cold compacted at five different levels of pressure, i.e. 425, 450, 475, 500 and 525 MPa. The dependent variable was the densification of the diamond-copper composite. The densification was measured 24 times by an apparatus based on Archimedes’ principle.

B. IMPLEMENTATION OF ASSORTED_3 CHART

In this study, we have considered the explanatory variable (PCC) and its values are fixed as ($X = 425, 450, 475, 500$ and $525$) while the densification ($Y$) is
considered as a predictor variable. The implementation of the assorted\_3 chart needs the following steps:

Step 1: We have a complete set of 120 observations (i.e., 24 profiles). The IC regression model centered on 24 profiles is expressed as:

\[ Y = 77.999 + 0.0297X + \varepsilon. \]  
(original model)

Step 2: In addition, to obtain the coded model, we converted \( X \) into \( X' \) by using \( X' = X - \bar{X} \),

\[ X' = -50, -25, 0, 25, 50 \]

and the transformed model is represented as,

\[ Y = 91.518 + 0.0297X' + \varepsilon. \]  
(transformed model)

Step 3: The charting constants are chosen for the Assorted\_3, Shewhart\_3, EWMA\_3 and CUSUM\_3 charts were provided below:

For Assorted\_3:
\[
\begin{align*}
    k &= 1.25, \quad \lambda = 0.05 \\
    L_c &= 3.1880 \\
    c_s &= 3.5281 \\
    UCL &= 3.215
\end{align*}
\]

For Shewhart\_3:
\[
\begin{align*}
    c_s &= 3.215 \\
    UCL &= 3.215
\end{align*}
\]

Step 4: The proposed statistics for intercept, slope and error variance are plotted against their upper control limit.

Step 5: A shift is noted in the densification of the diamond-copper composite due to raising in the PCC after 16\(^{th}\) sample profile. We will evaluate the performance of our proposed assorted\_3 chart versus CUSUM\_3, EWMA\_3 and Shewhart\_3 charts in Figures 2-4, respectively. The summary of the detection ability of these charts is presented in Table 9. The results reveal that the assorted\_3 chart has superior detection ability to monitor simple linear profile parameters.

It is obvious from the detection ability that the Shewhart\_3 and EWMA\_3 charts are the lowest effective charts. The detection ability of Assorted\_3 chart is best among the other counterpart charts. This order of superiority refers in terms of shift amount in the process. Since the purpose of the assorted\_3 chart is to detect any amount of shift (small, moderate and large) in the process, the detection of OOC situations requires precedence over other charts.
The diamond-copper composite is portrayed in Figure 5; (a) at 500 PCC while when PCC is increased, we can observe a blister on the diamond-copper composite in Figure 5 (b). Further, this blister is investigated by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (cf. Figure 5 (c and d)) (cf. [38]).
VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS
Monitoring methods based on simple linear profiles is an emerging area within SPC. Many control charting structures are available in the literature to monitor slope, intercept and error variance such as the Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA_3, EWMA/R and CUSUM_3 charts. We have proposed a new assorted_3 approach for the monitoring of simple linear profile parameters in a single control charting setup. Using the performance measures such as $ARL$, $EQL$, $SEQL$ and $RARL$, we have assessed and compared the efficiency of the proposed assorted_3 chart with some current equivalent existing counterpart charts.

Thorough performance analysis showed that the proposed assorted_3 chart is sensitive to monitor simple linear profile parameters at varying shift amounts. The performance of assorted_3 chart at $k = 1.25$ and $\lambda = 0.05$ is ideal in aspects of distinct run length properties. The $RARL$ of the competing charts are greater than 1 which shows that the assorted_3 chart has better detection ability as compared to the Shewhart_3, Hotelling’s $T^2$, EWMA_3, EWMA/R and CUSUM_3 charts. Furthermore, the $SEQL$ is calculated to explore the efficiency of said charts at different amounts of shifts, and it also supports that the assorted_3 chart has outperformed all other charts. For thermal conductivity process, real implementation of the proposed assorted_3 technique to monitor simple linear profile parameters. It is noted that the scope of this research may be extended, using assorted approach, to monitor all kinds of shifts in non-linear and multivariate profiles.


<table>
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<tr>
<th>Control Charts</th>
<th>Intercept</th>
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<th>Error Variance</th>
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<td>False Alarms</td>
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<td>CUSUM_3</td>
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REFERENCES


**MUHAMMAD RIAZ** is currently a Professor of statistics with the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. His current research interests include statistical process control, non-parametric techniques, mathematical statistics, and experimental design.

**USMAN SAEED** received the M.S. degree in applied statistics from the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. He is serving as an Analyst with Hala Supply Chain Services Company, Damman, Saudi Arabia. His research interests include quality control, supply chain management, and profile monitoring.

**TAHIR MAHMOOD** received the B.S. degree (Hons.) in statistics from the Department of Statistics, University of Sargodha, Sargodha, Pakistan, in 2012, and the M.S. degree in applied statistics from the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, KFUOMP, in April 2017. He is currently pursuing the Ph.D. degree with the Department of System Engineering and Engineering Management, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong. He was a Teaching Assistant with the Department of Statistics, University of Sargodha, from 2012 to 2015. His current research interests include statistical process control and linear profile monitoring.

**NASIR ABBAS** received the Ph.D. degree in industrial statistics from the Institute for Business and Industrial Statistics, University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, in 2012. He is currently serving as an Assistant Professor with the Department of Mathematics and Statistics, King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. His current research interests include mathematical statistics and process control particularly control charting methodologies under parametric and nonparametric environments.

**SADDAM AKBER ABBASI** received the Ph.D. degree in statistics from The University of Auckland, New Zealand, in 2013. He has served as an Assistant Professor with the King Fahd University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, for three years. He is currently an Assistant Professor with the Department of Mathematics, Statistics and Physics, Qatar University, Doha, Qatar. His research interests include SPC, time series analysis, profile monitoring, and non-parametric statistics. *** * * **