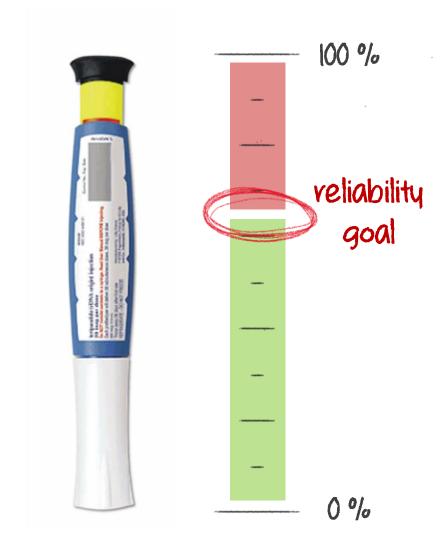
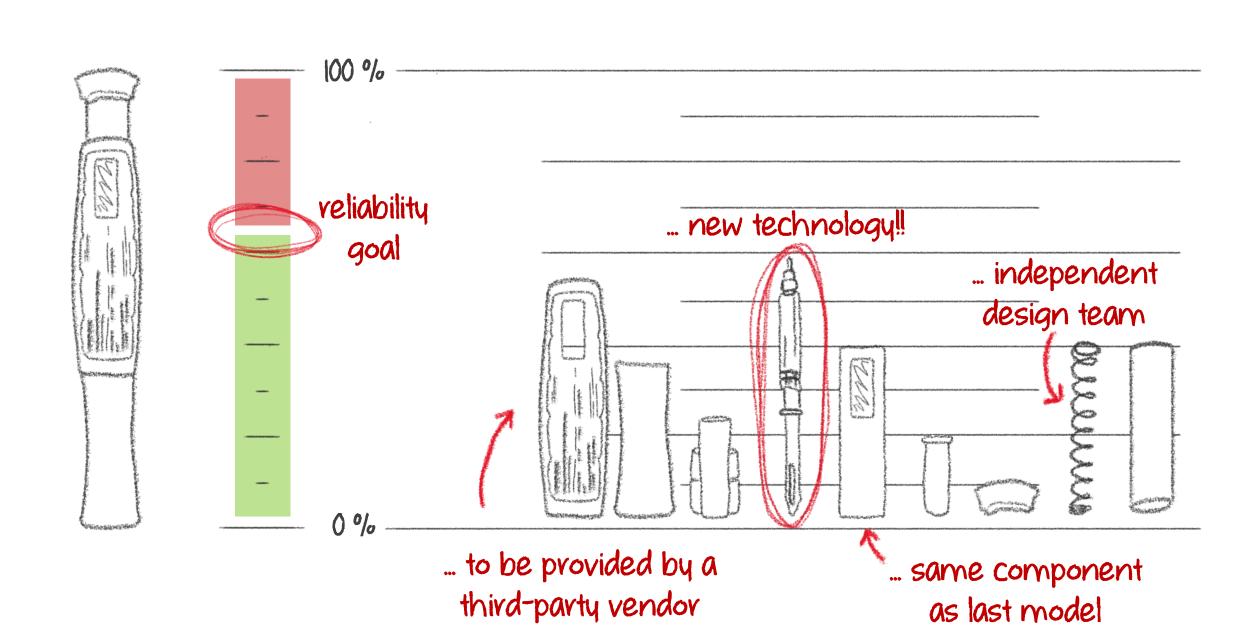
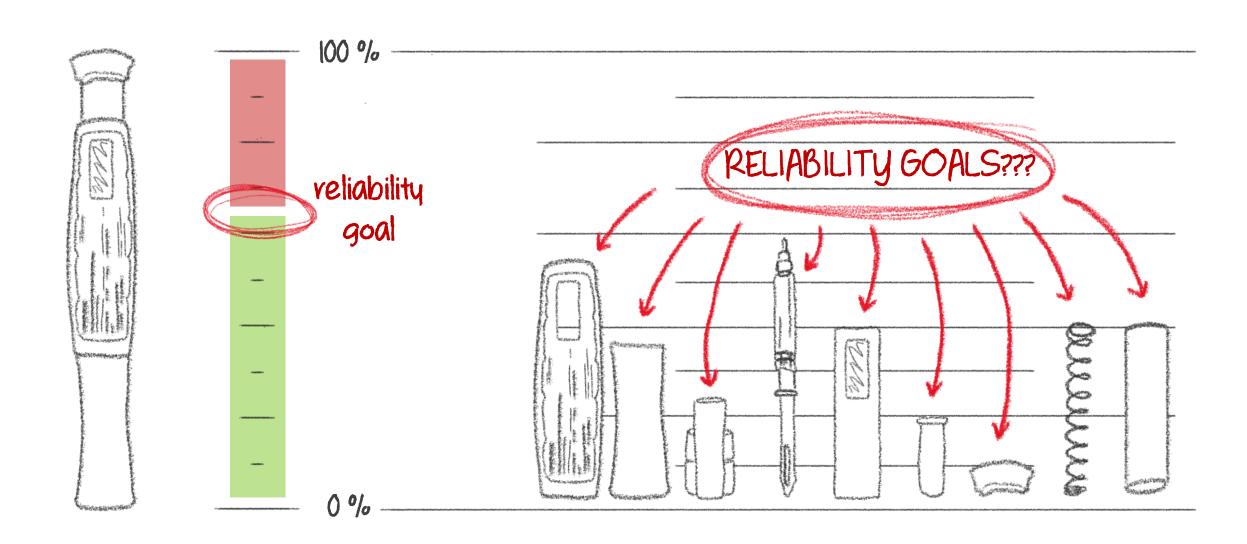
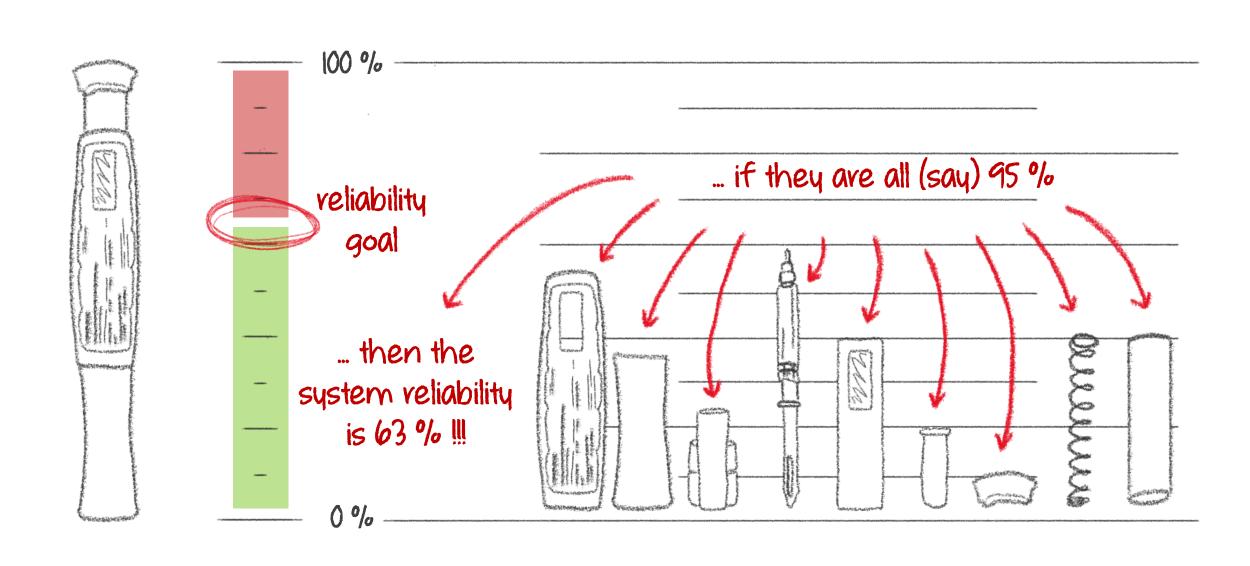
reliability allocation









reliability allocation

... is the assigning of numerical reliability goals to subsystems and components in support of system level reliability performance characteristics.

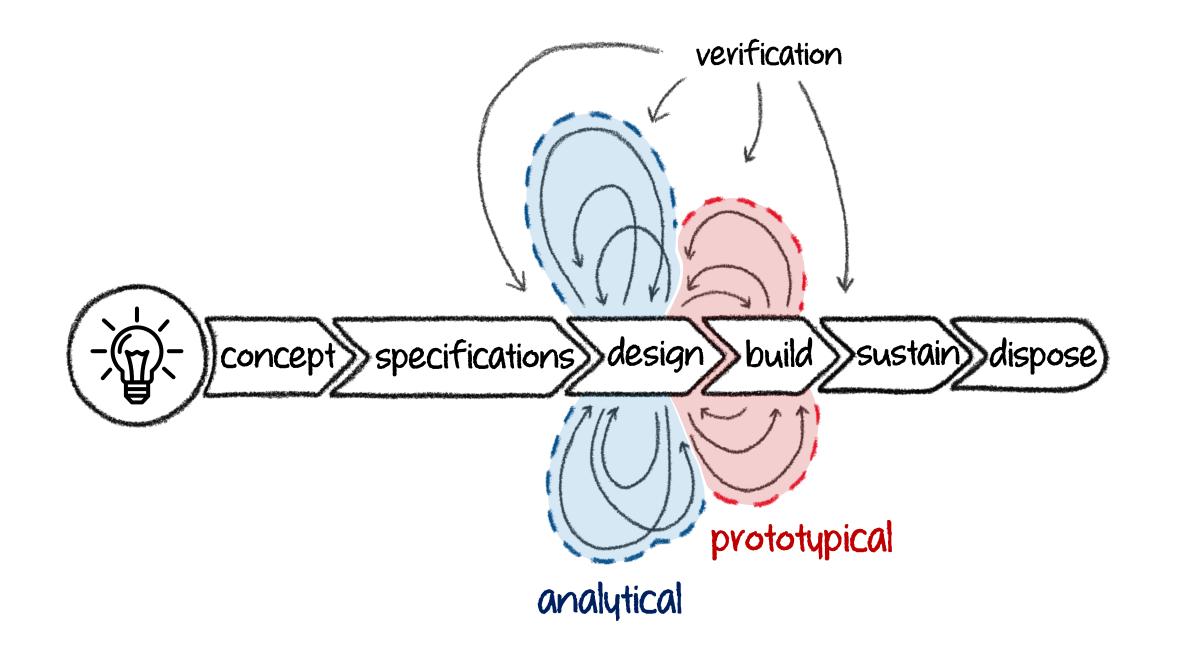
allow smaller design teams to independently work on specific elements of the system with their own reliability goals and targets

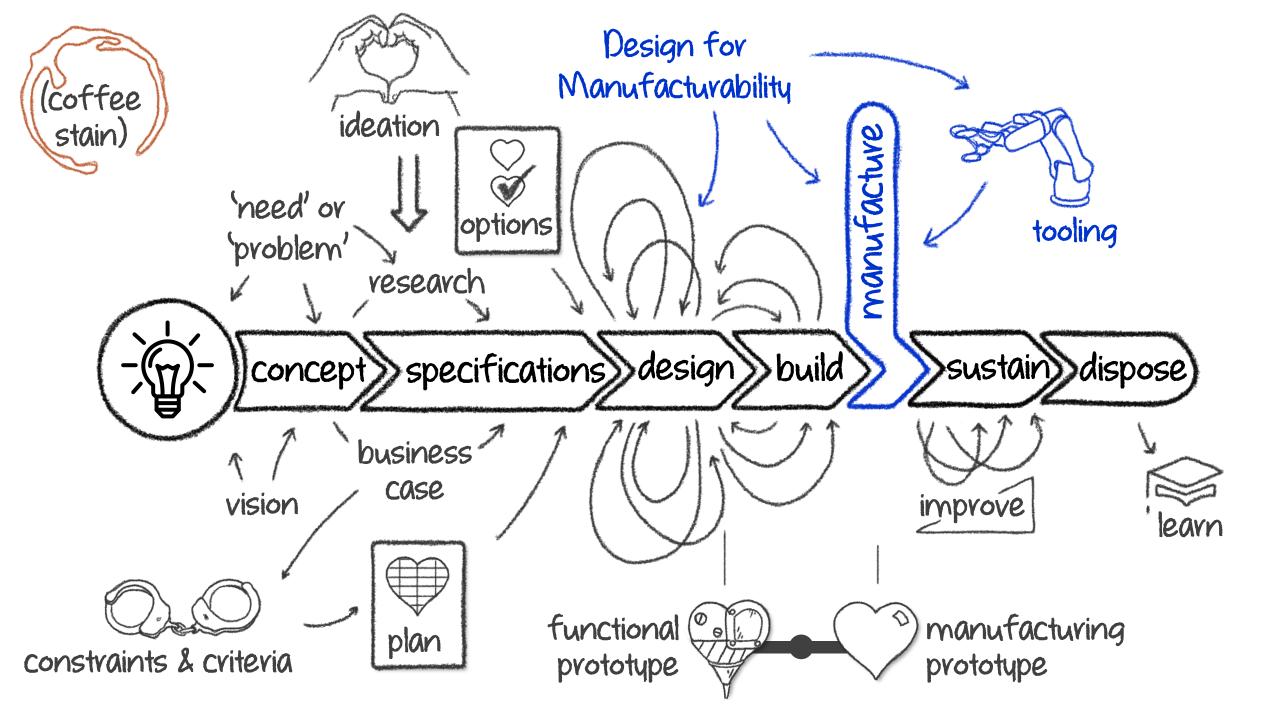
reliability allocation

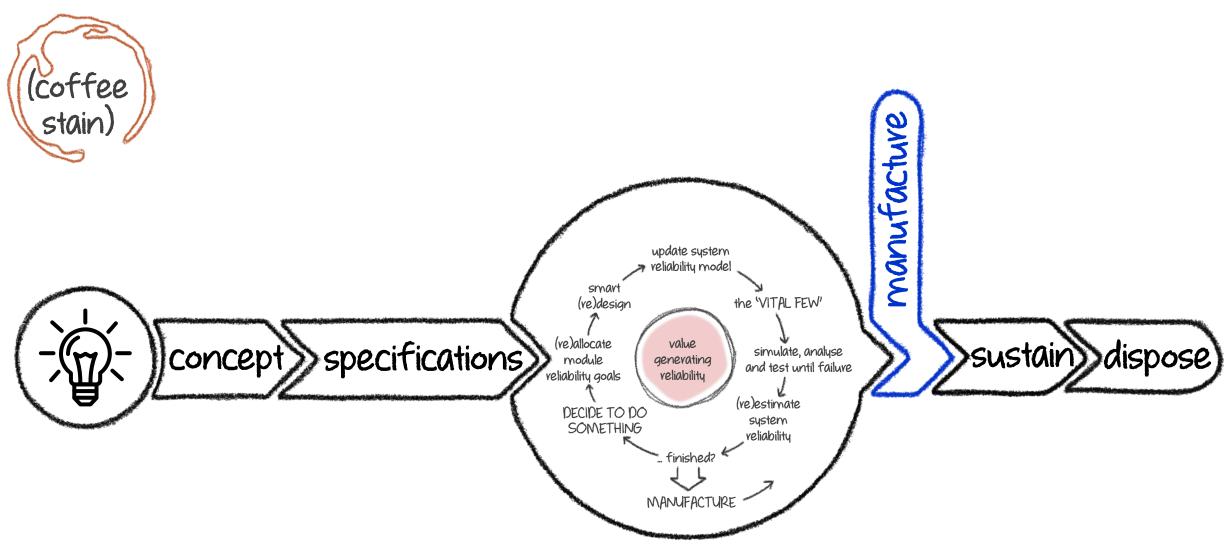
helps allocate money to meet reliability goals

allows trade-offs and other design element feasibility to be investigated

informs the overall design process as it relates to reliability

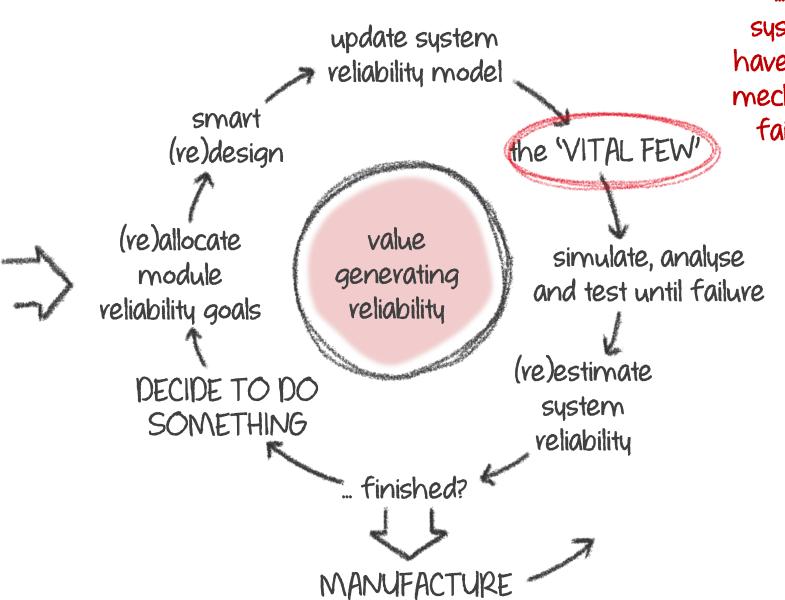




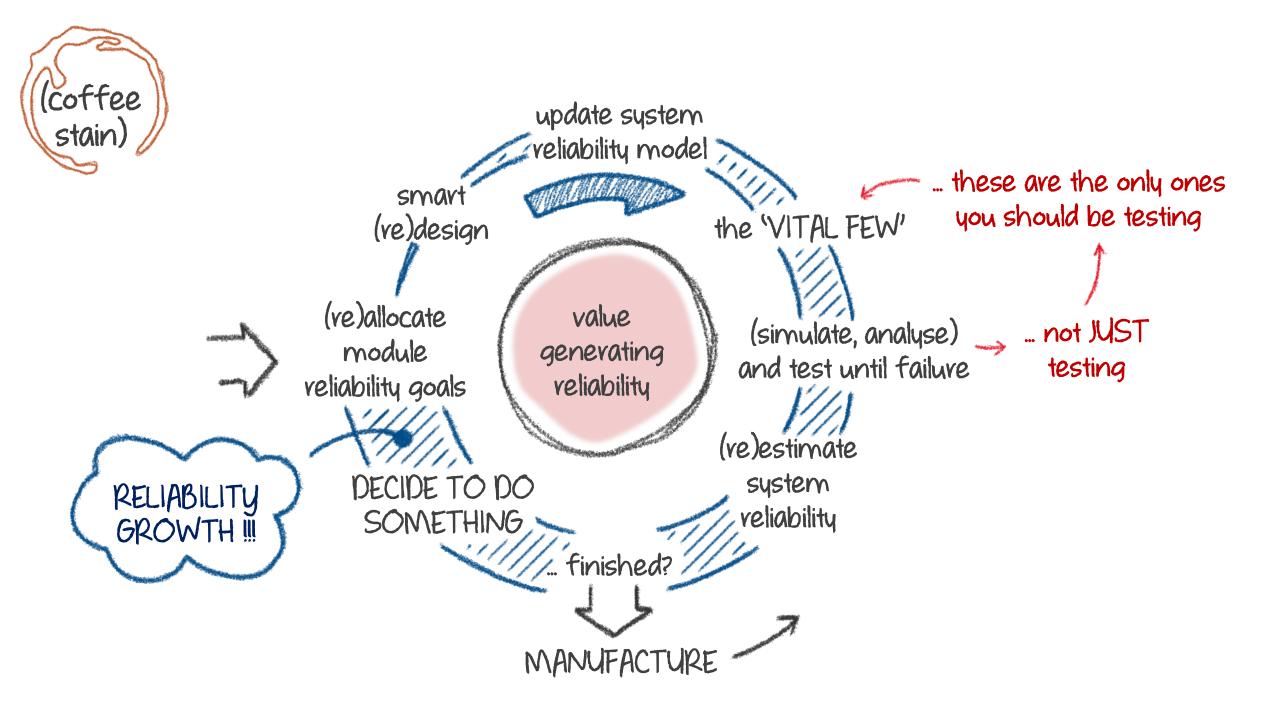


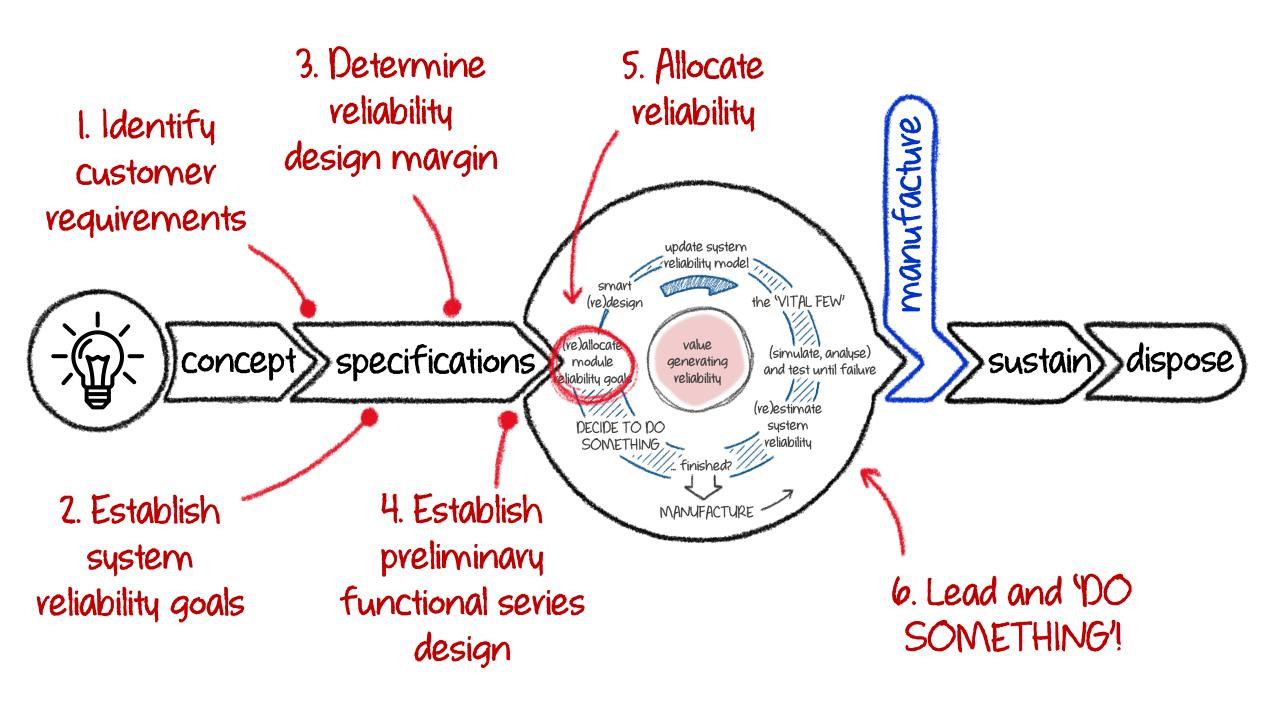
design leadership (& strategy)





... your product or system will likely only have a couple of failure mechanisms that cause failure WAY MORE than all others





EXAMPLE

Step 1: Customer requirements

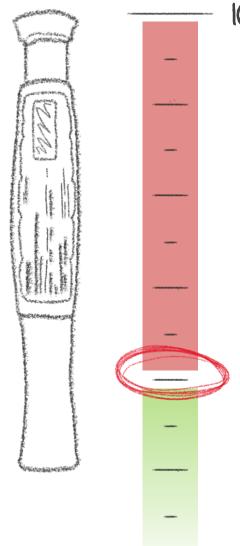
... go through the FULL (and thoughtful) process of specifying *customer* reliability requirements

... and we define FAILURE

The MEDICAL DEVICE shall have a reliability of no less than 95 per cent after a 3-year service life when used in accordance with specified use cases)





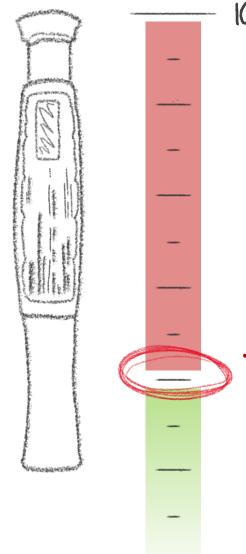


100 %

... what we believe the customer 'wants'



... this doesn't mean our product can afford to be this (un)reliable

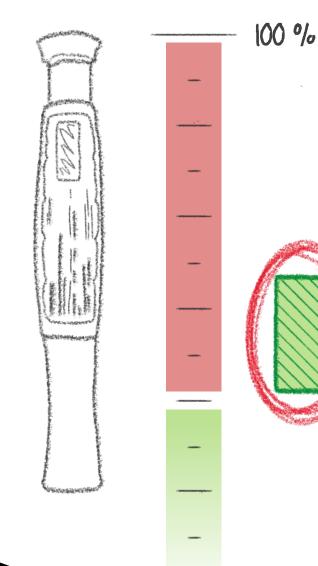


100 %

... what we believe the customer 'wants'



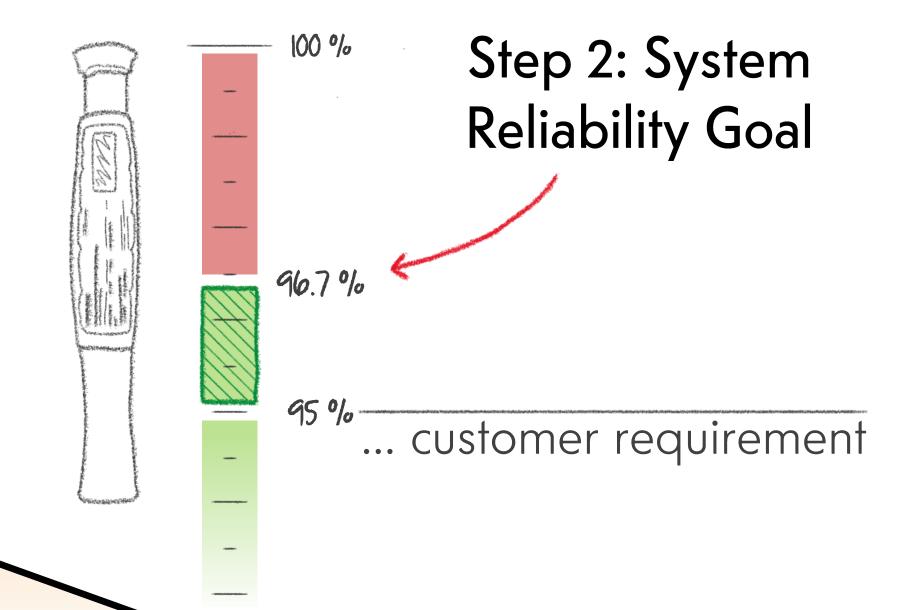
EXAMPLE



... if we have a RELIABILITY
DEMONSTRATION TEST (RDT) then
the actual reliability needs to have a
higher reliability to have a reasonable
chance of passing ...
... so we introduce a
DISCRIMINATION RATIO

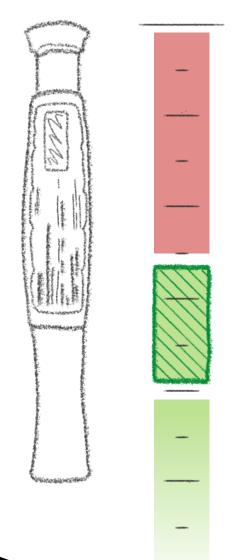
... and users will almost certainly use our product in unintended ways — so the APPARENT fielded reliability may not meet expectations ...

... so we should account for this





... but we still have nothing to 'play' with

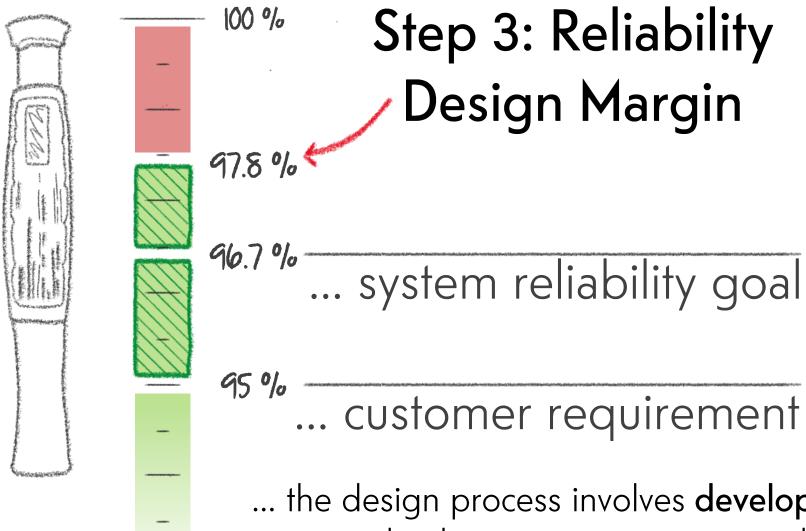


100 %

... this represents the RELIABIITY DESIGN MARGIN our lead engineer Keeps up his or her sleeve to reallocate during the RELIABILITY DESIGN CYCLE

... in this case this is one third of the remaining UNRELIABILITY ...
... but you choose what works for you (more design uncertainty should mean bigger margin)

SAMPLE F

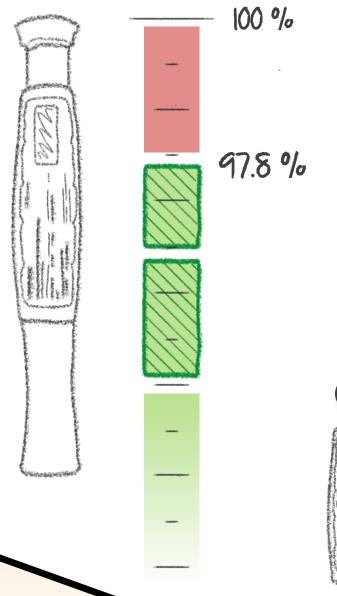


... the design process involves **developmental systems** with inherent uncertainty regarding actual sub-system and component reliability performance

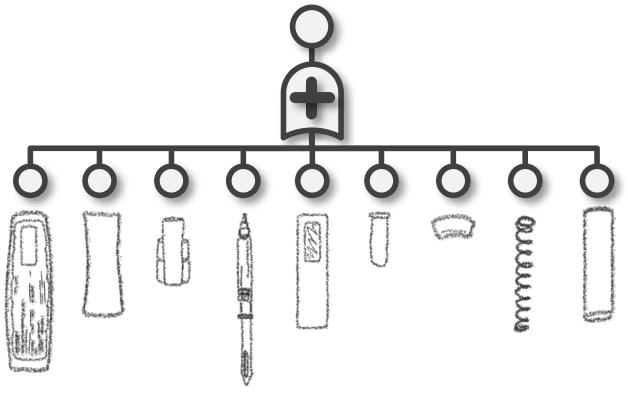




fault tree Top Event ... system (device) 'OR' gate ... Basic Event ... sevies system failure component failure



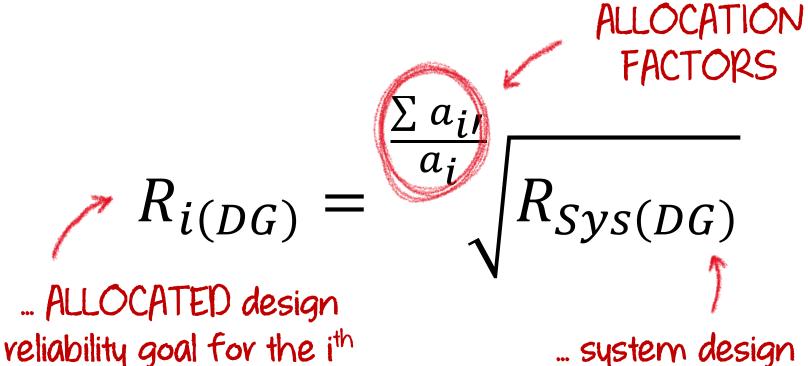
Step 4: Create a preliminary functional series design



... so the next thing to do is to allocate

SAMPLE F

Step 5: Allocate Reliability



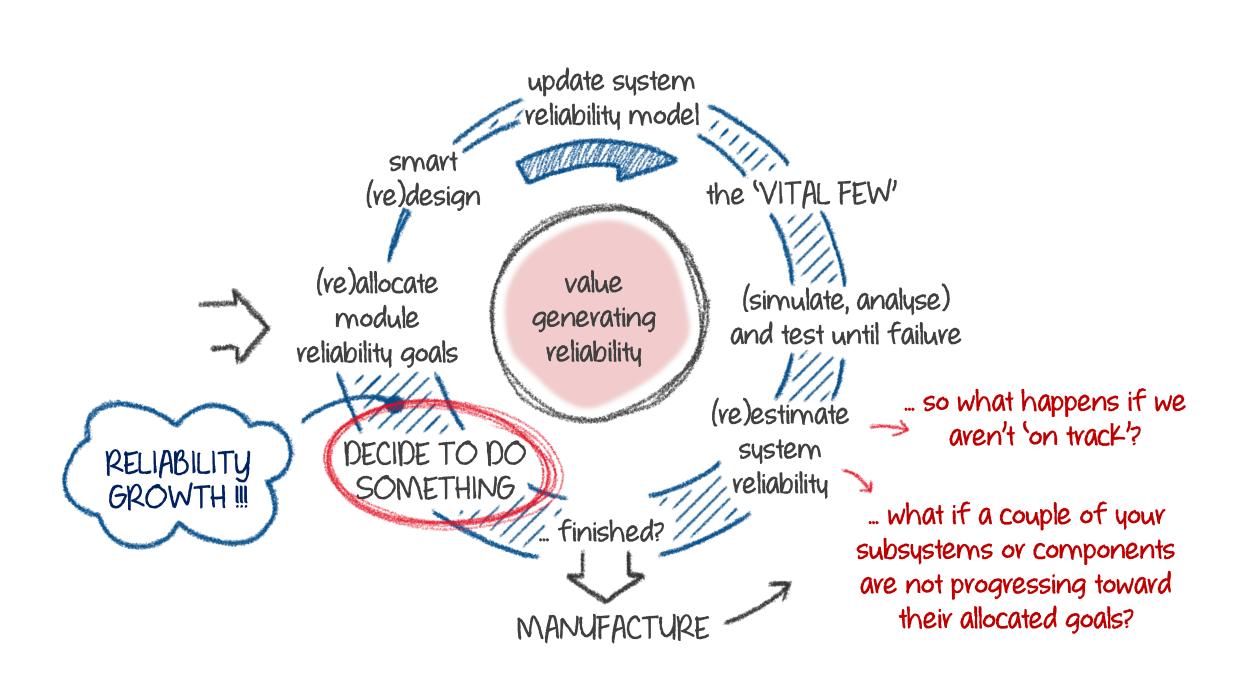
component, module or

subsystem

veliability goal (97.8 %)



... but this is simply the first allocation effort as part of a bigger design process



EXAMPLE

Step 6: Lead and 'do something'

... (ve)allocate reliability from a component, subsystem or module that is 'DOING WELL'

... allocate reliability from your 'DESIGN MARGIN'

... update the BUSINESS CASE, warranty period, service life and so on.

DECIDE TO DO

SOMETHING

... invest more time and money into your struggling component, subsystem or module

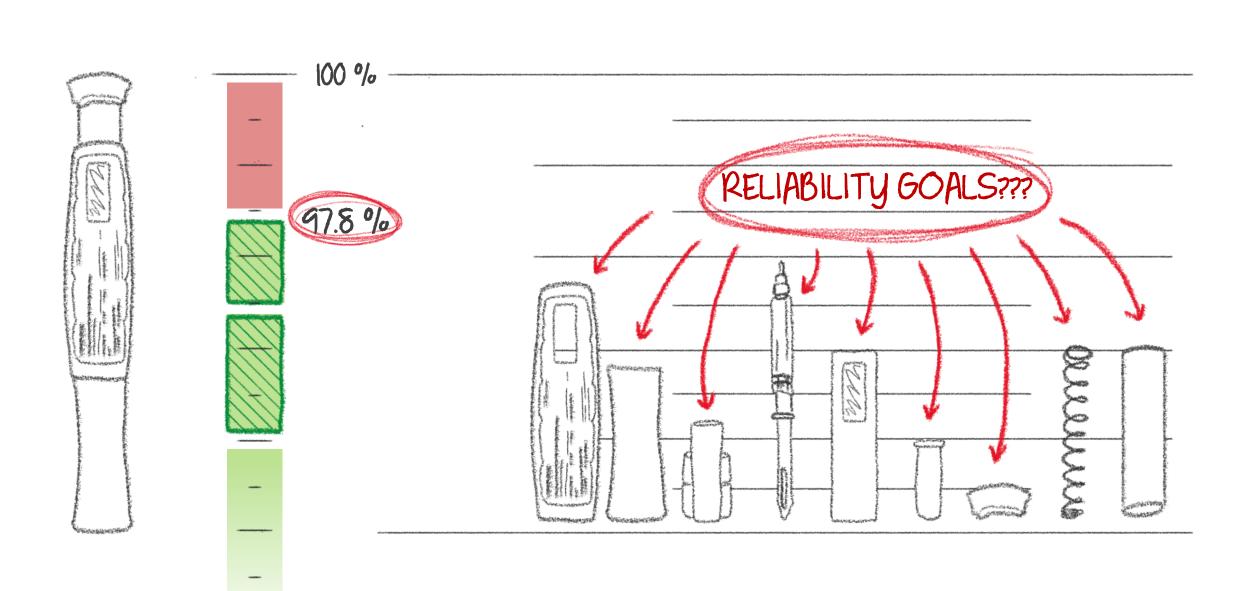
... consider redesign (for example ... including REDUNDANCY)

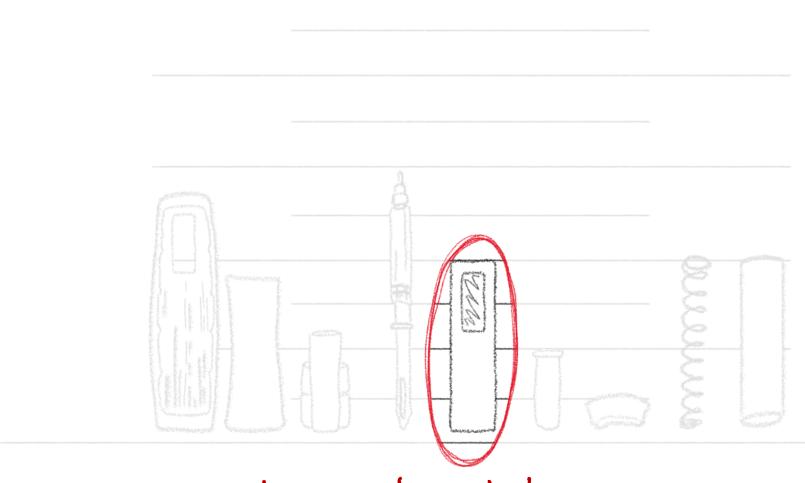
... consider outsourcing that component, subsystem or module to an 'EXPERT SUPPLIER'



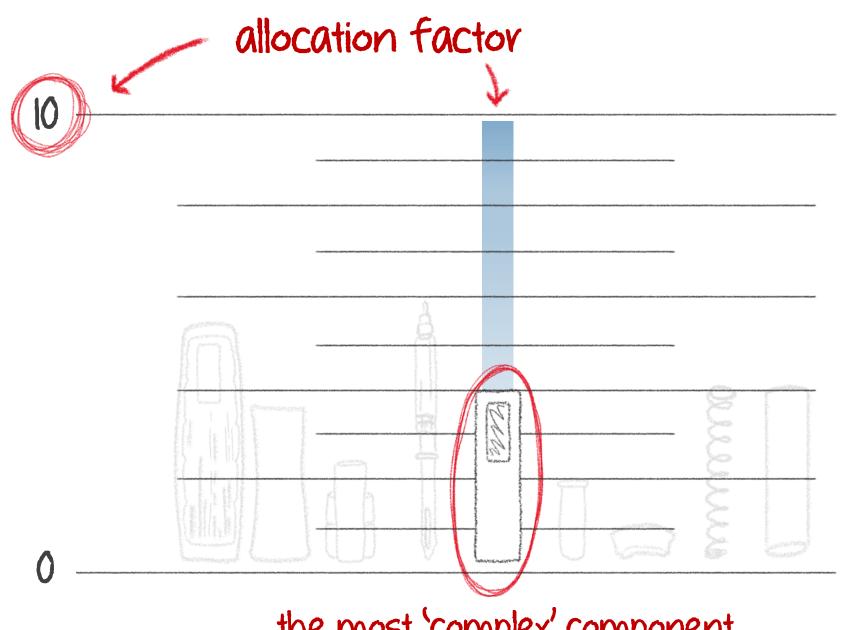
... so far

... so what about those allocation factors?

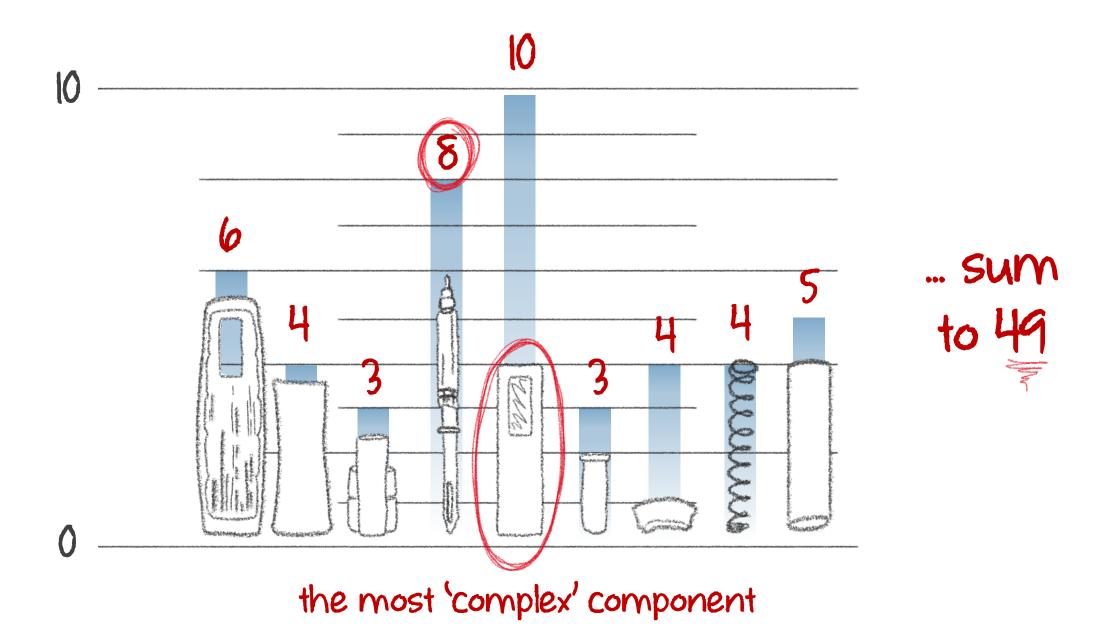




the most 'complex' component



the most 'complex' component



allocation factor for the ith subsystem or component

sum of all allocation factors

$$R_{i(DG)} = \sqrt{R_{Sys(DG)}}$$

reliability design goal for the ith subsystem or component

system reliability design goal

$$R_{i(DG)} = \sqrt[49]{67.8}$$

= 99.55 %

$$R_{i(DG)} = \frac{49}{3} \sqrt{47.8} \%$$

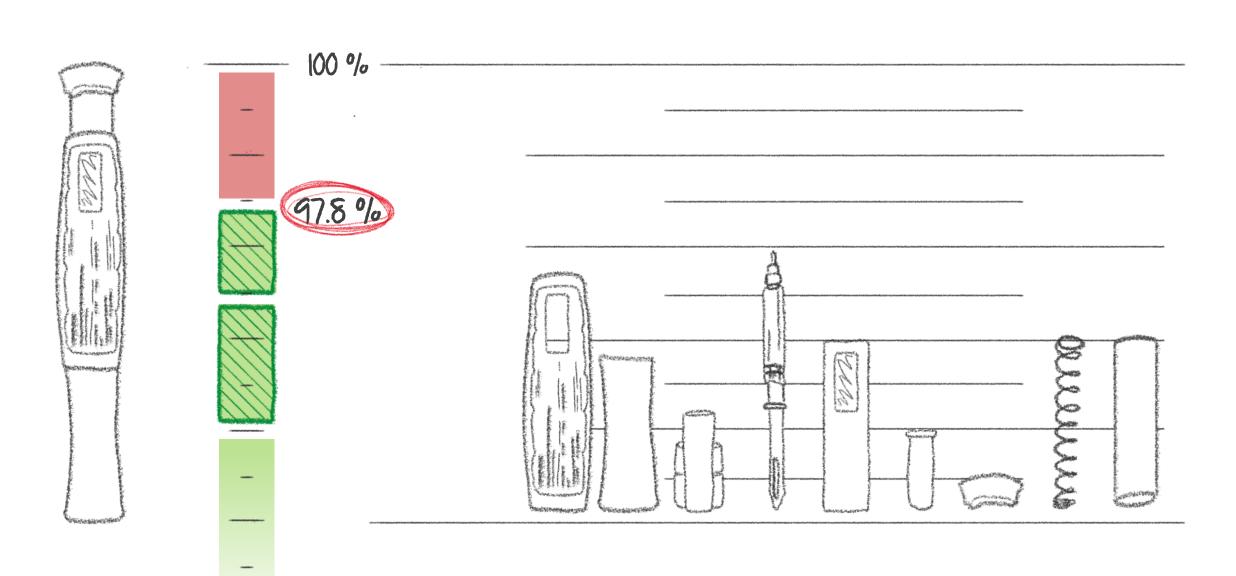
= 99.86 %

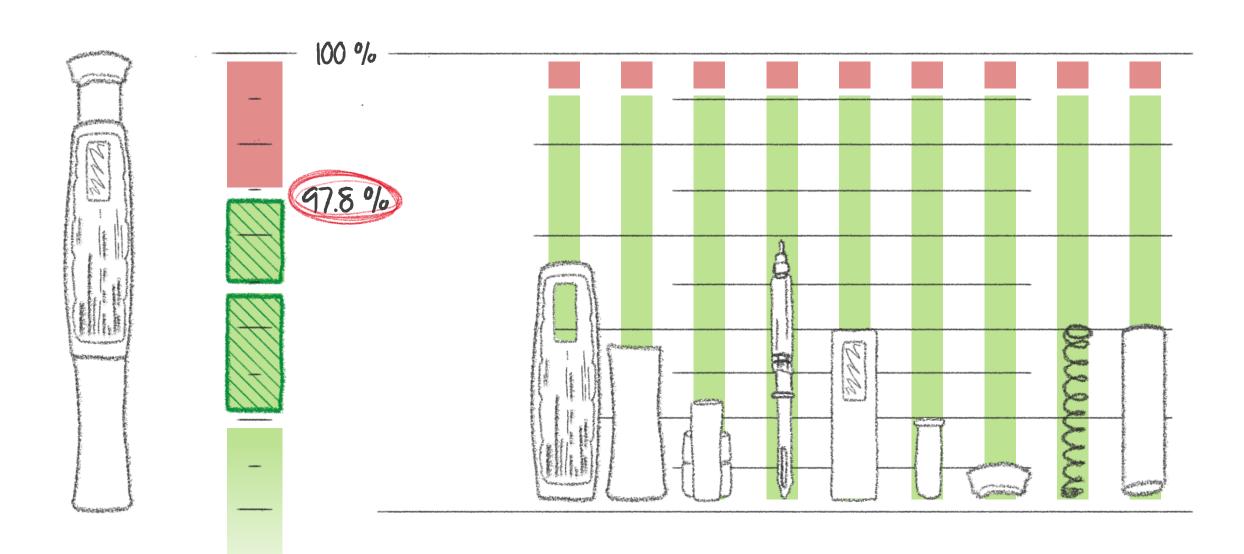
system reliability goal = 97.8 %

allocation factor = 10 ... 99.55 %

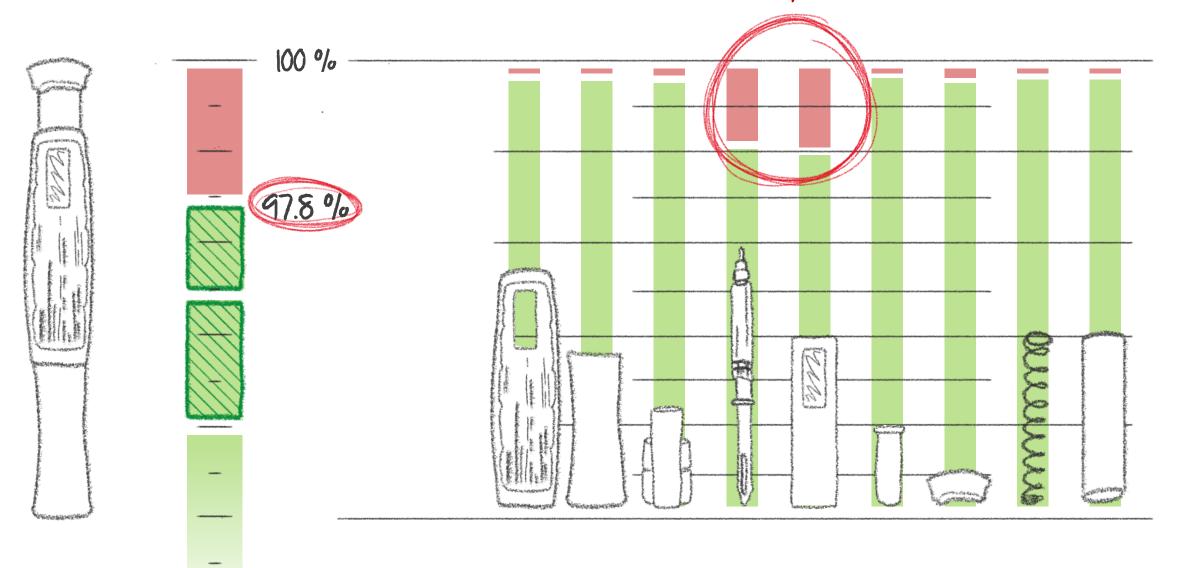
allocation factor = 3 ... 99.86 %

get used to 'high' subsystem and component reliability design goals!!!





more 'COMPLEX' subsystems

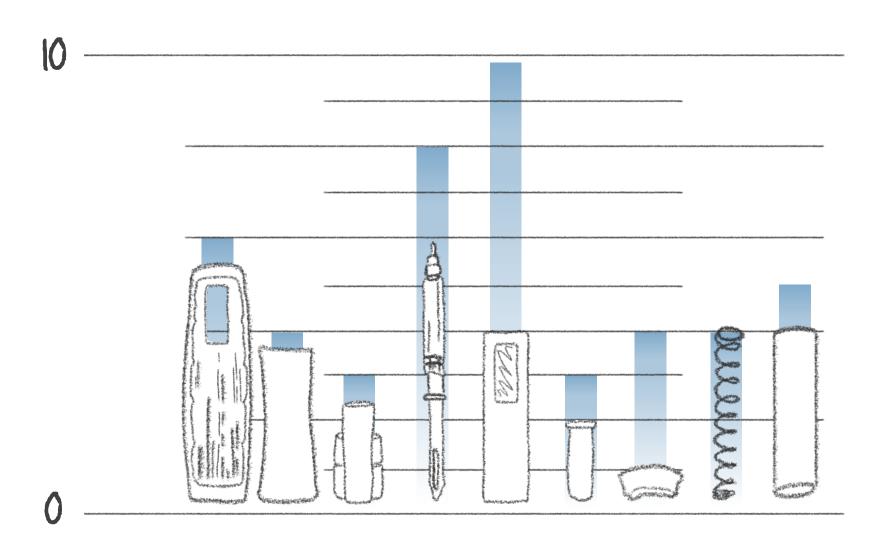


... so far

... so what are the ways to do reliability allocation?

... based on complexity complexity

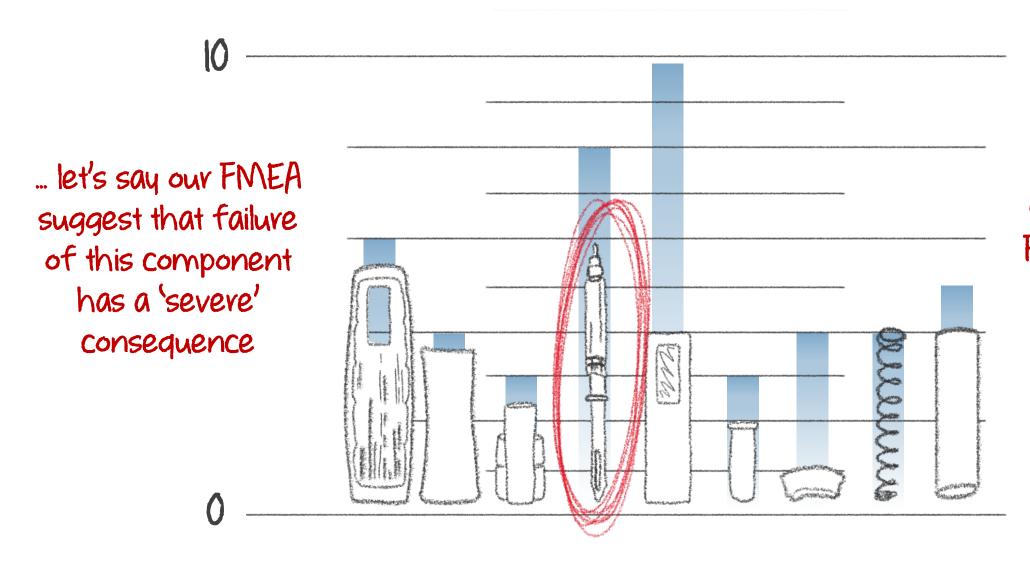
#1 ... based on complexity



... the approach we just looked at

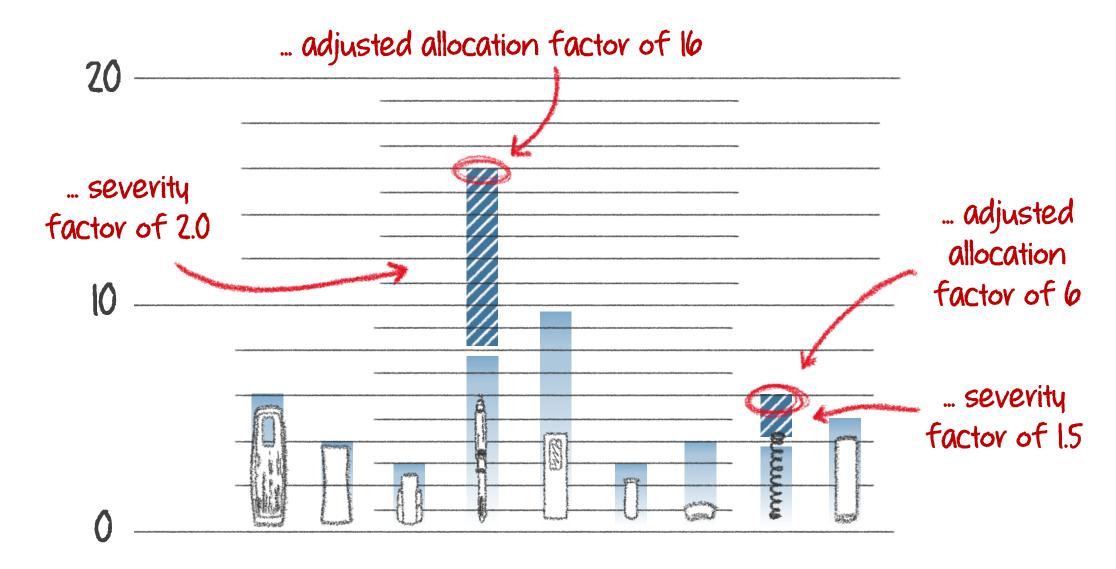
... based on complexity & risk

#2 ... based on complexity & risk



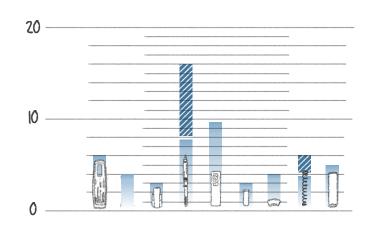
... and we introduce a CONSEQUENCE FACTOR such as 2 (most severe) down to 1 (least severe)

#2 ... based on complexity & risk

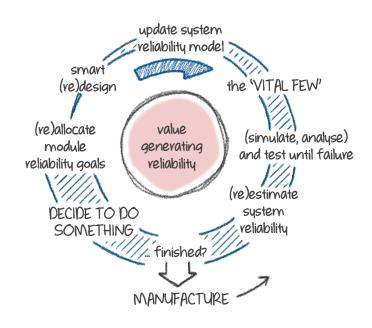


3 ... any way you want

#3 ... any way you want



... remembering that your first, allocated goals are GUIDES only



... that are not as important as this

#3

... any way you want

$$R_{i(DG)} = \frac{w_i - 1 + \frac{\sum a_{ii}}{a_i} \sqrt{R_{Sys(DG)}}}{R_{Sys(DG)}}$$

... the probability of product or system failure if the ith subsystem, component or module fails

... or equal allocation

 w_i

Advisory Group on Reliability of Electronic Equipment (AGREE) approach

(AGREE) approach

The aim is to find the set of component reliability improvements (x_i) to minimise total cost $C = \sum c_i(x_i)$



 $C_i\left(x_i\right)$... cost of reliability improvement in the i^{th} subsystem

$$R_{Sys(DG)} \le \prod \left(R_{i(DG)} + \chi_i \right)$$

... reliability improvement in the ith subsystem

technical
readiness level
state of
the art'
risk
your own
complexity
importance

... component, subsystem or module reliability estimate based on historical data

 $\widehat{R}_{i}^{\text{Aeronautical Radio}}$ Incorporated (ARING approach

... which is almost impossible to 'meet system goals' — so you may as well go straight to allocation factors

$$R_{Sys(DG)} = \prod_{i(DG)} R_{i(DG)}$$

... simple expert judgment

... so far

```
single so how far supplier? So how far pcb? down should lassembly? allocate?
```

... (typically) a single person who is accountable

... allocate based on what makes sense from a human accountability

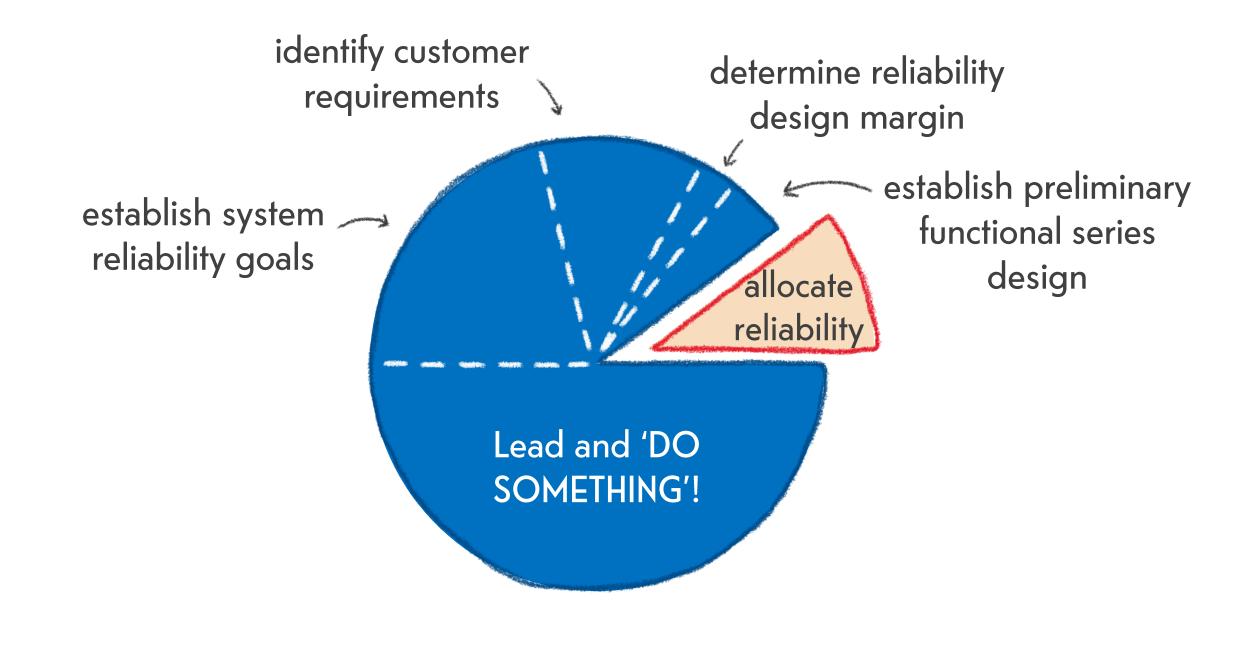
... not spread across disciplines (such as electrical and hydraulic)

perspective

... what 'makes sense' to the design lead

... so far

how much effort do l invest in getting the first allocations *right*?



not ...

... allocation should be a guide

everything else

allocate reliability

... don't obsess
over verifying and
validating it
endlessly

... and your organization only has a certain 'reliability engineering' capacity – SO DON'T WASTE IT!!!

... ALWAYS remember that there is UNCERTAINTY involved



