# PRACTICAL USE OF STRESS-STRENGTH MODELS TO DEVELOP SPECIFICATIONS

ROB SCHUBERT, SSBB, CRE

#### AGENDA

<ul> <li>Introduction</li> </ul>	5	min

<ul> <li>Target setting/predicted failure rate</li> </ul> 5 mi	<ul><li>Target setting;</li></ul>	predicted failure rate	5 mir
----------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	------------------------	-------

- Stress Strength basics5 min
- Nozzle attachment strength with single comparator

<ul> <li>With Excel</li> </ul>	10 min
--------------------------------	--------

- With Reliasoft 5 min
- Brush attachment strength with 8 comparators
   15 min
- Cable pull both ends 3 comparators
   10 min
- Questions 5 min

#### INPUTS FOR RELIABILITY TARGET SETTING

Overall return rate target percentage for specific time frame

Company warranty requirements, warranty financial targets, achievable Example: 3% for 2 year warranty period

List of potential failure modes

- DFMEA
  - Percentage return expectations
- Previous shipping products
  - Percentage return actuals (historical data)

Failure modes and %

Overall return rate target %

Not an exact science!

#### TARGET CASCADE EXAMPLE

Failure modes and %

Specific failure mode target %

Target %

• If 3% is set for the overall:

#### Blanket reduction

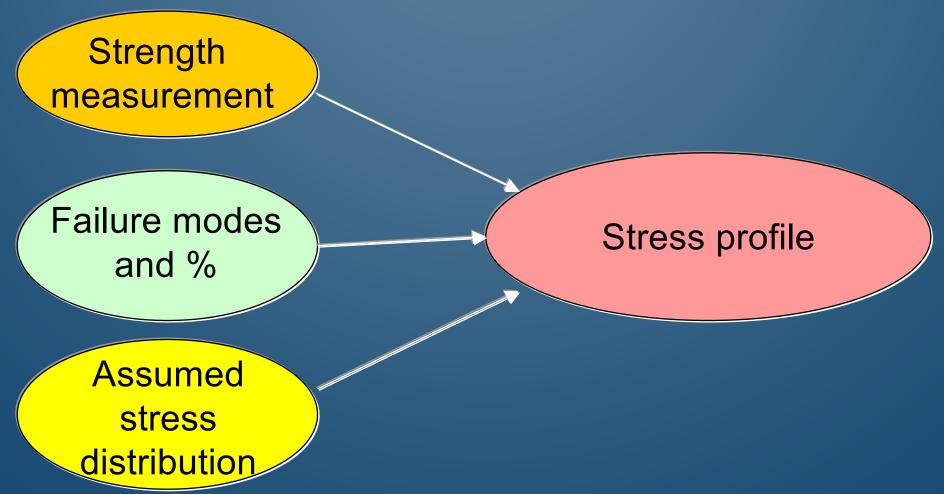
	Current	Target
Failure mode	percent	percent
Clip Break	3.13%	1.10%
Brush Break	2.23%	0.79%
Battery Failure	1.94%	0.68%
Failure 4	1.10%	0.39%
A⊮else	0.11%	0.04%
TOTAL	8.51%	3.00%

#### Specific actions

	Current	Target	
Failure mode	percent	percent	Action
Clip Break	3.13%	0.30%	Improve clip strength
Brush Break	2.23%	0.30%	Improve Brush strength
Battery failure	1.94%	1.94%	
Failure 4	1.10%	0.35%	Action
All else	0.11%	0.11%	
TOTAL	8.51%	3.00%	

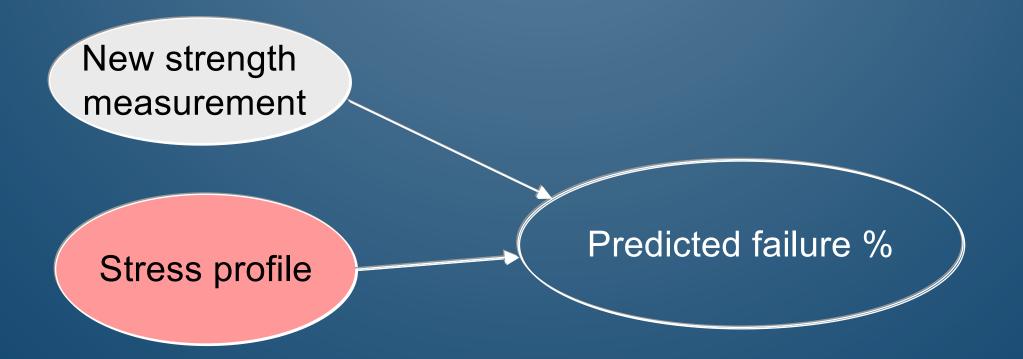
#### CONVERTING TARGET % TO STRESS PROFILE

- Choose a comparator (or several) with a similar or identical use case
- Measure strength of the comparator
- Choose an assumed stress distribution



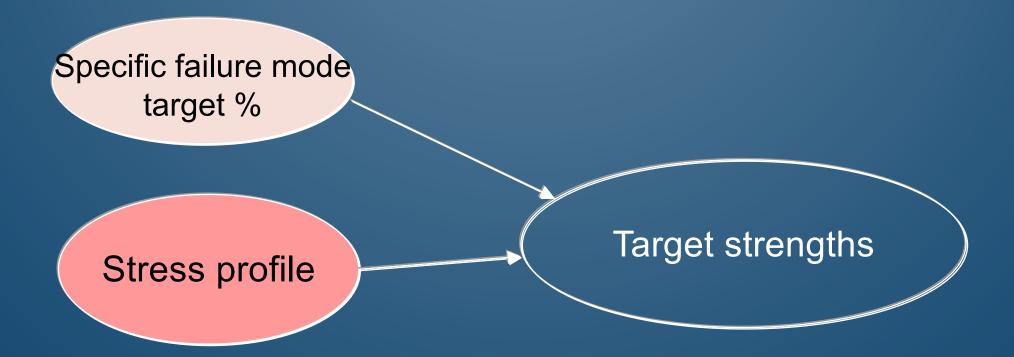
#### CALCULATE PREDICTED FAILURE RATE

- Use stress profile
- Use new product's strength measurement
- Calculate predicted failure rate



#### OR...CALCULATE TARGET STRENGTHS

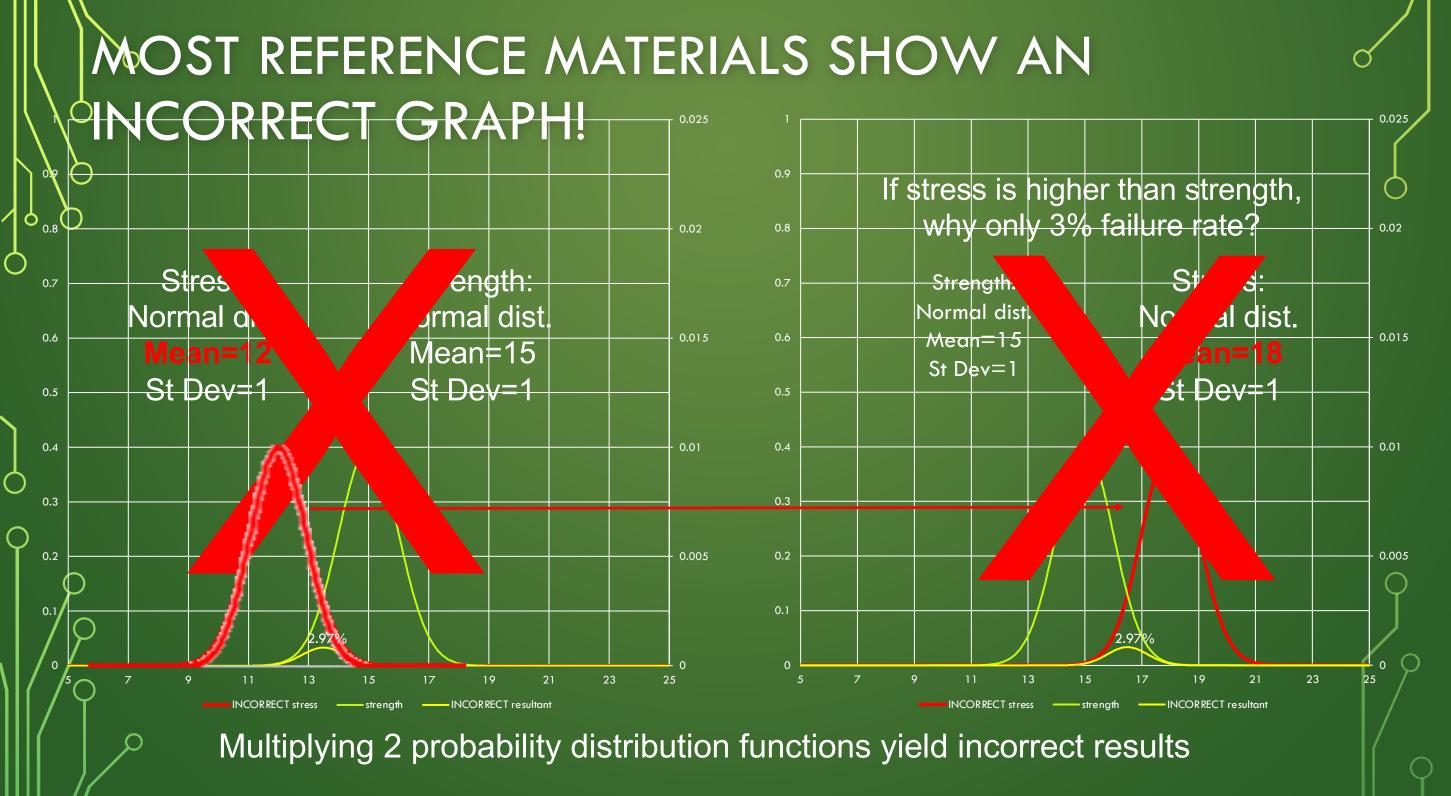
- Use stress profile
- Use specific failure mode target
- Calculate target strengths



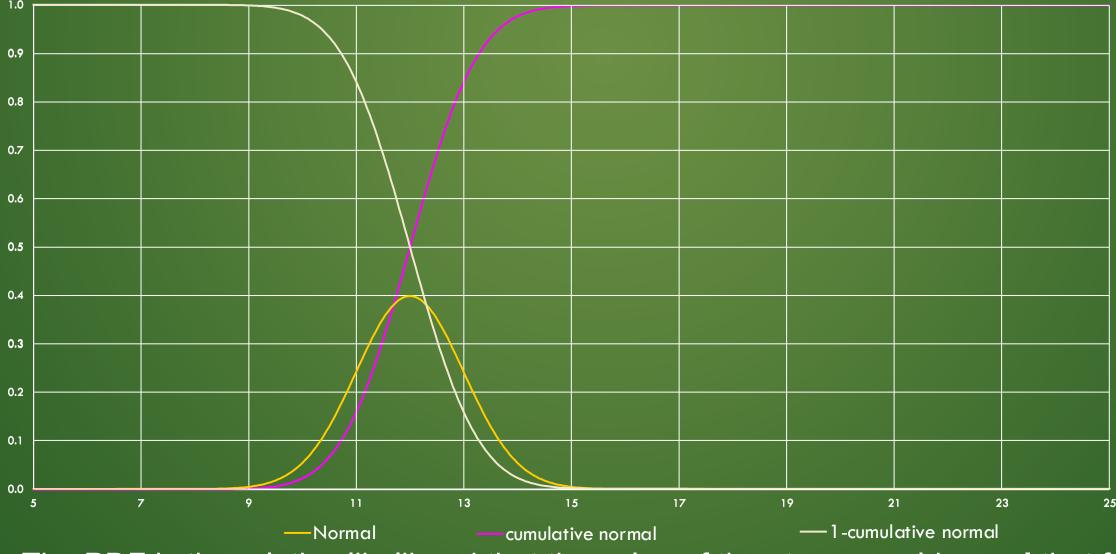
#### STRESS-STRENGTH BASICS

- Stress\* is the (generic) forces applied in the field
- Strength is the (similar) forces the product can withstand
- When stress exceeds strength, failure occurs

\*This is a generic stress, not the engineering stress [force/area]

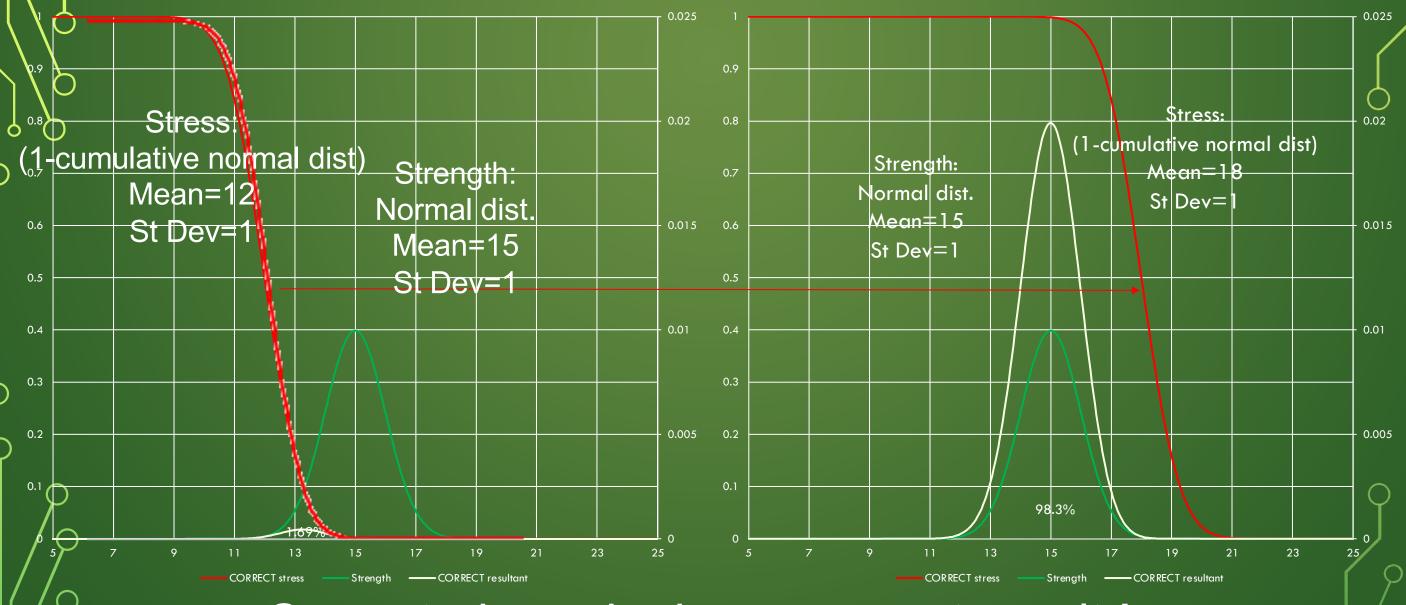


#### THEN WHAT IS THE CORRECT GRAPH?



The PDF is the relative likelihood that the value of the stress would **equal** that force The CDF is the likelihood that the value of the stress would **be less than** that force The 1-CDF is the likelihood that the value of the stress would **be greater than** that force

## Correcting the Paradigm



Corrected graph shows correct result!

#### CALCULATE ON AN EXCEL SPREADSHEET

STRESS(x) \* Strgth(x)dx

100%-NORM.DIST(stress level,Stress Mean,Stress StDev,TRUE)

=NORM.DIST(Stress level, Strgth Mean, Strgth StDey, FALSE)

Enter force in Lbs

Mean	12	1 <i>5</i>	Sum
st dev	1		1.695%
Stress level	7	<b>≠</b>	
(Force)	stress (%)	Strength(%)	Resultant(%)
1.0	100%	1.09661E-43	1.09661E-43
2.0	100%	7.99883E-38	7.99883E-38
3.0	100%	2.14638E-32	2.14638E-32
4.0	100%	2.11882E-27	2.11882E-27
5.0	100%	7.6946E-23	7.6946E-23
6.0	100%	1.02798E-18	1.02798E-18
7.0	100%	5.05227E-15	5.05227E-15
8.0	100%	9.13472E-12	9.13443E-13
8.1	100%	1.83033E-11	1.83024E-12
8.2	99.99%	3.63096E-11	3.6307E-12
8.3	99.99%	7.13133E-11	7.13056E-12
8.4	99.98%	1.38668E-10	1.38646E-11
8.5	99.98%	2.66956E-10	2.66894E-11
8.6	99.97%	5.08814E-10	5.08643E-11
8.7	99.95%	9.60143E-10	9.59679E-11
8.8	99.93%	1.79378E-09	1.79255E-10
8.9	99.90%	3.31788E-09	3.31467E-10
9.0	99.87%	6.07588E-09	6.06768E-10

=Stress%\*Strength%\*(Change in stress level)

=SUM(entire column)

Any distributions can be used:

Gamma

Exponential

Lognormal

Weibull

Etc

Practically every function is in Excel

#### NOZZLE ATTACHMENT STRENGTH EXAMPLE

The goal was to find a specification for the Nozzle attachment Strength

Units would be returned with broken Nozzles (no explanation)





## NOZZLE ATTACHMENT STRENGTH EXAMPLE (SINGLE PRODUCT COMPARATOR)

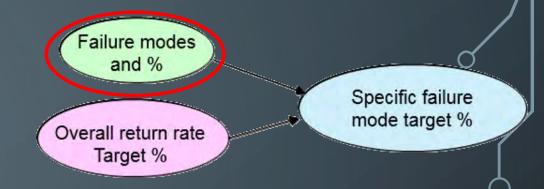


Test Method – fixture and pull up until failure



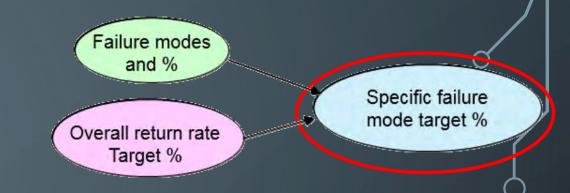
Stress doesn't have to be identical to the field stress, but should be related

#### CALCULATE SPECIFIC RETURN RATE



- In lieu of better measures, a simple return rate vs manufacture date can make for decent estimates.
  - = Returns/Total Manufactured
- Be sure to use mature data
  - 2 year warranty data w/ corresponding manufactured quantities
- For this example, this calculates to 0.78% for 2 year warranty period

#### CREATE SPECIFIC TARGET



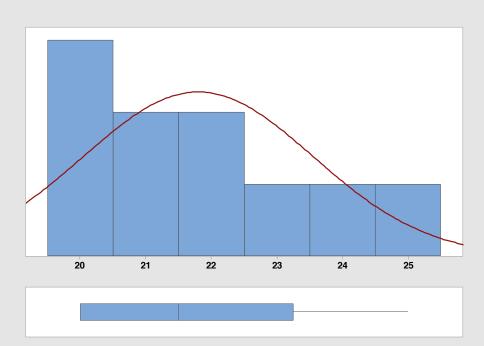
- What percentage is this failure mode? Or what is it expected to have?
- Example:

	Failure Mode Percentage
Good	<0.75%
Borderline	0.75%-1.00%
Unacceptable	>1.00%

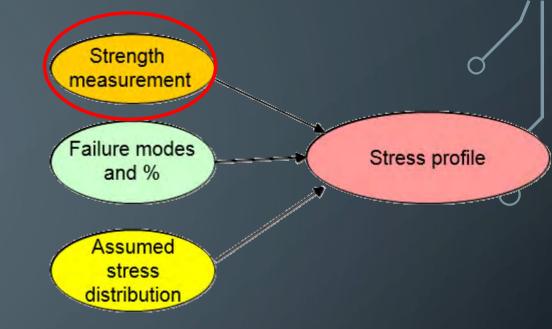
• With 1 comparator, this is pretty rough

## MEASURE NOZZLE STRENGTH OF CURRENT COMPARATOR

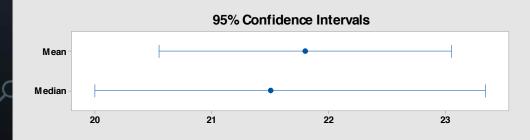
#### Summary Report for nozzle strength



Anderson-Darling	Normality Test
A-Squared	0.39
P-Value	0.312
Mean	21.800
StDev	1.751
Variance	3.067
Skewness	0.688972
Kurtosis	-0.564070
N	10
Minimum	20.000
1st Quartile	20.000
Median	21.500
3rd Quartile	23.250
Maximum	25.000
95% Confidence In	nterval for Mean
20.547	23.053
95% Confidence Int	terval for Median
20.000	23.342
95% Confidence In	terval for StDev
1.205	3.197

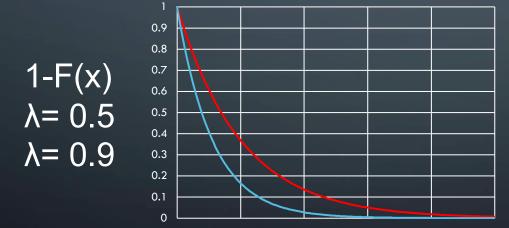


Use Mean and Standard Deviation from the actual measurement



#### WHAT DISTRIBUTION TO USE FOR STRESS?

- •Random forces/stresses applied to product in the field
  - Small force (<1lb) is much more often than large forces (>10lbs)
    - For instance, many products will see multiple 1 lb forces, few will see 10 lb forces, less will see 20 lb forces, etc
    - Forces generally occur continuously and independently at constant average rate
- This equals a Exponential Distribution

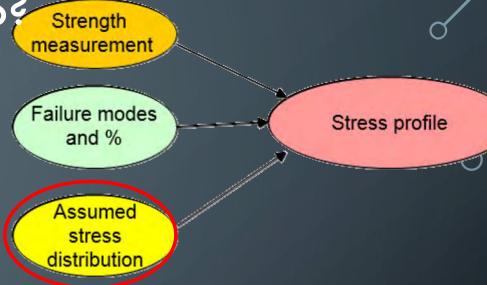


$$f(x;\lambda) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0, \ 0 & x < 0. \end{array} 
ight.$$

$$F(x;\lambda) = egin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0, \ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Mean:  $\lambda^{-1}$  (=  $\theta$ )

Same forces to each product in each use case



## USE A SIMPLE "GOAL SEEK" TO CALCULATE LAMBDA

OR THE STRESS PROFILE

STRESS(x) \* Strgth(x)dx

=EXP (-Lambda \* stress level)

=NORM.DIST(Stress level, Strgth Mean, Strgth StDev, FALSE)

Enter force in Lbs

Lambda/		/		
Mean	0.22	1 <i>5</i>	Sum	
st dev		<b>1</b>	1.695%	
Stress level				
(Force)	stress (%)	Strength(%)	resultant	
1.0	100%	1.09661E-43	1.09661E-43	4
2.0	100%	7.99883E-38	7.99883E-38	
3.0	100%	2.14638E-32	2.14638E-32	
4.0	100%	2.11882E-27	2.11882E-27	
5.0	100%	7.6946E-23	7.6946E-23	
6.0	100%	1.02798E-18	1.02798E-18	
<i>7</i> .0	100%	5.05227E-15	5.05227E-15	
8.0	100%	9.13472E-12	9.13443E-13	
8.1	100%	1. DATA	DEMENT	•
8.2	99.99%	3 DATA	REVIEW	1
8.3	99.99%	7.	7000	

99.98%

99.98%

99.97%

99.95%

99.93%

8.4

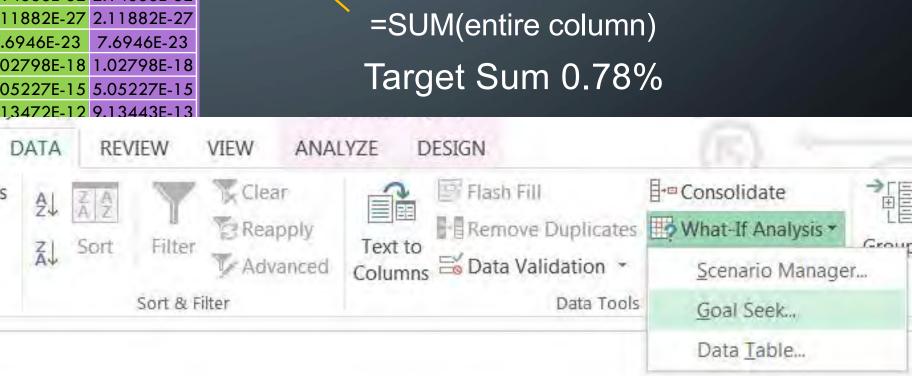
8.5

8.6

8.7

8.8

=Stress%\*Strength%\*(Change in stress level)



### USE A SIMPLE "GOAL SEEK" TO CALCULATE LAMBDA

OR THE STRESS PROFILE

 $\int STRESS(x) * Strgth(x)dx$ 

=EXP (-Lambda \* stress level)

=NORM.DIST(Stress level, Strgth Mean, Strgth StDev, FALSE)

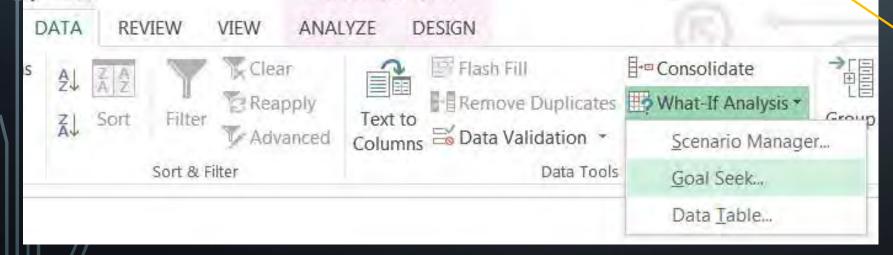
Enter force in Lbs

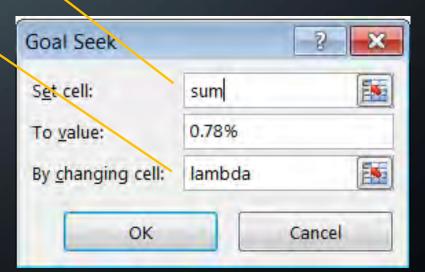
Lambda/			
Mean	0.22	15	Sum
st dev		1	1.695%
Stress level			
(Force)	stress (%)	Strength(%)	resultant
1.0	100%	1.09661E-43	1.09661E-43
2.0	100%	7.99883E-38	7.99883E-38
3.0	100%	2.14638E-32	2.14638E-32
4.0	100%	2.11882E-27	2.11882E-27
5.0	100%	7.6946E-23	7.6946E-23
6.0	100%	1.02798E-18	1.02798E-18
7.0	100%	5.05227E-15	5.05227E-15
8.0	100%	9.13472E-12	9.13443E-13
^ 1	1000/	1 000005 11	1 0000 (5 10

=Stress%\*Strength%\*(Change in stress level)

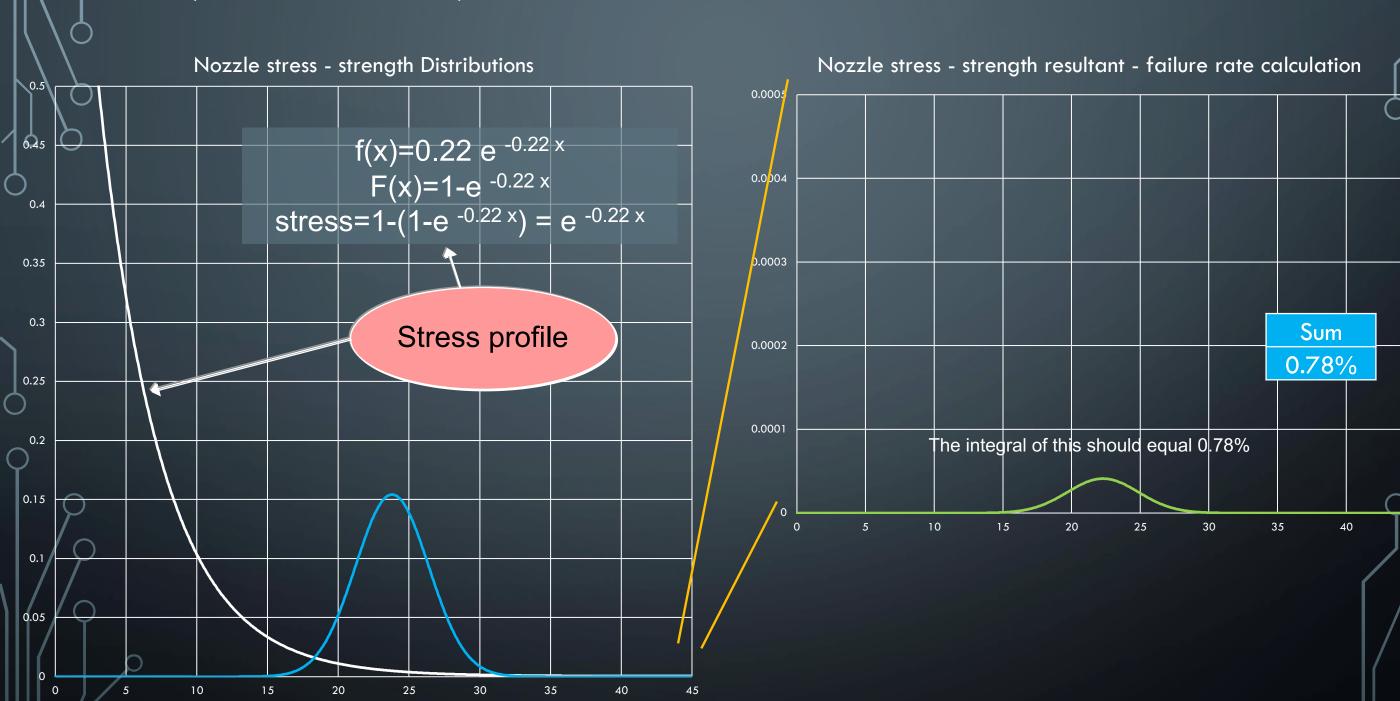
=SUM(entire column)

Target Sum 0.78%



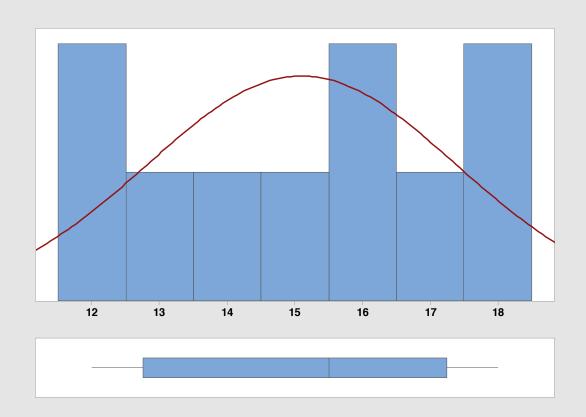


#### STRESS, STRENGTH, AND RESULTANT

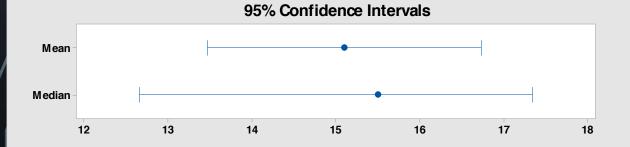


### MEASURE NEW PRODUCT

#### **Summary Report for new model**



y Test
)
3
)
3
3
)
)
)
)
)
)
Mean
3
Median
2
StDev
,

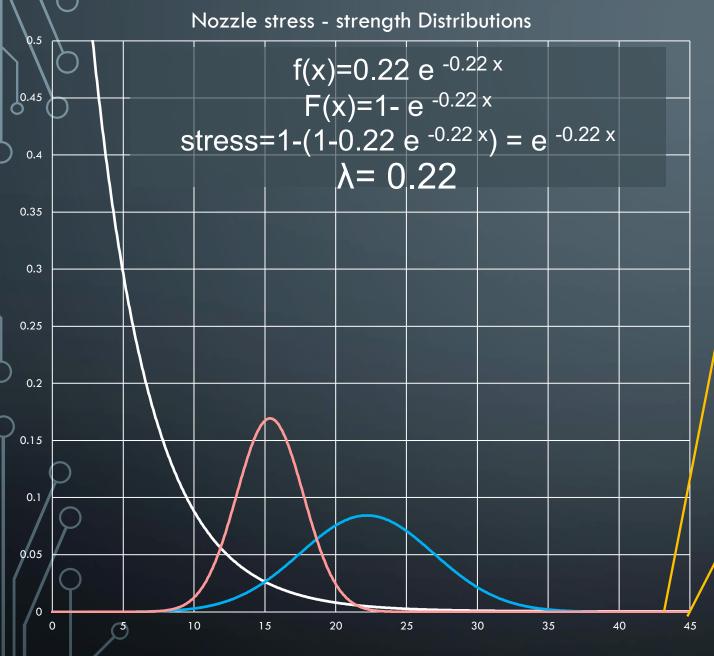


New Strength measurement

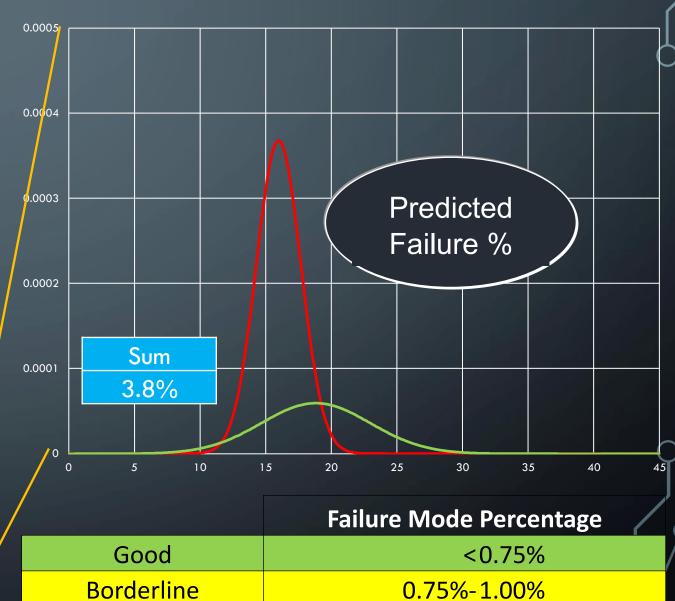
Stress Profile

Predicted Failure %

## CALCULATE RESULTANT



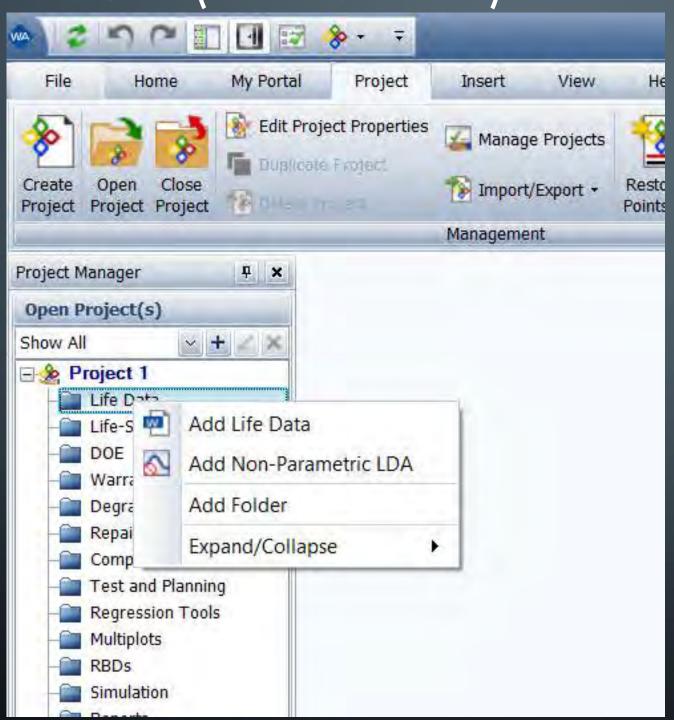


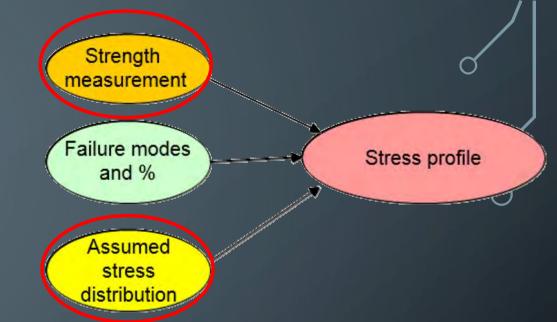


>1.00%

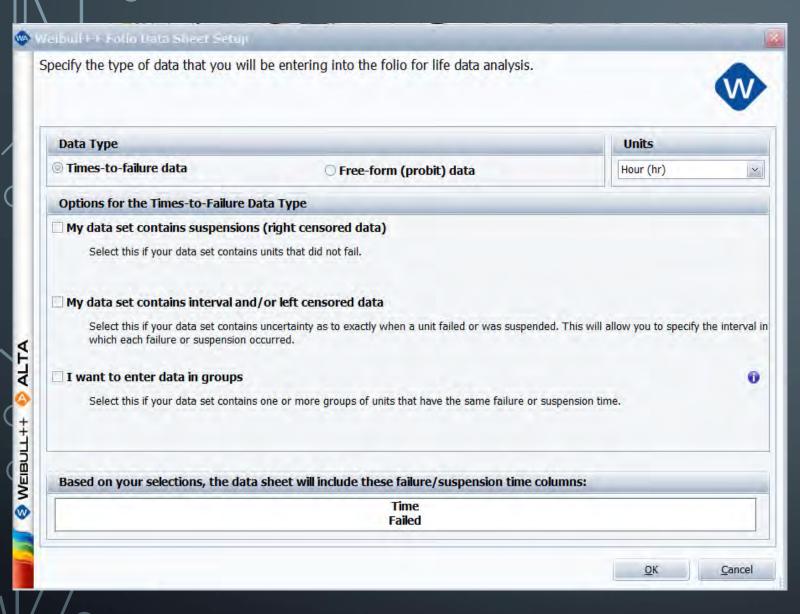
Unacceptable

#### IN RELIASOFT (WEIBULL ++)



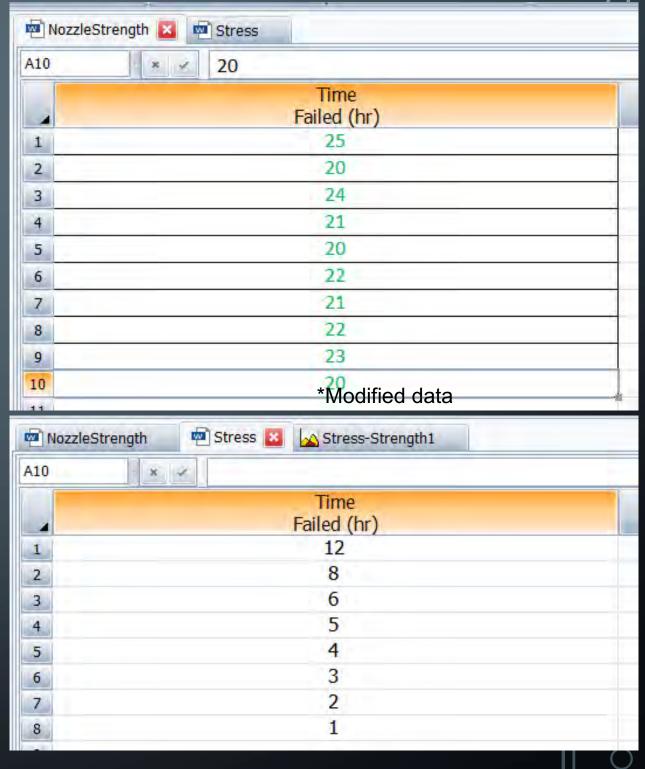


#### ADD STRESS AND STRENGTH

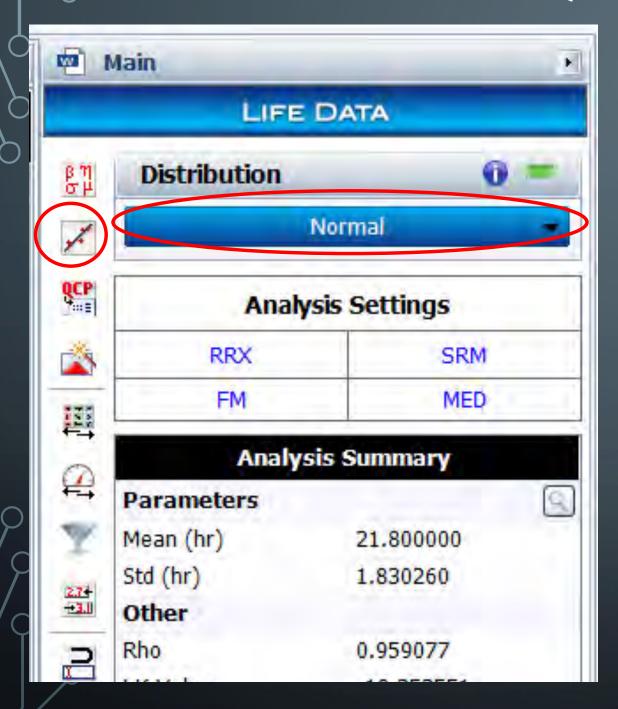


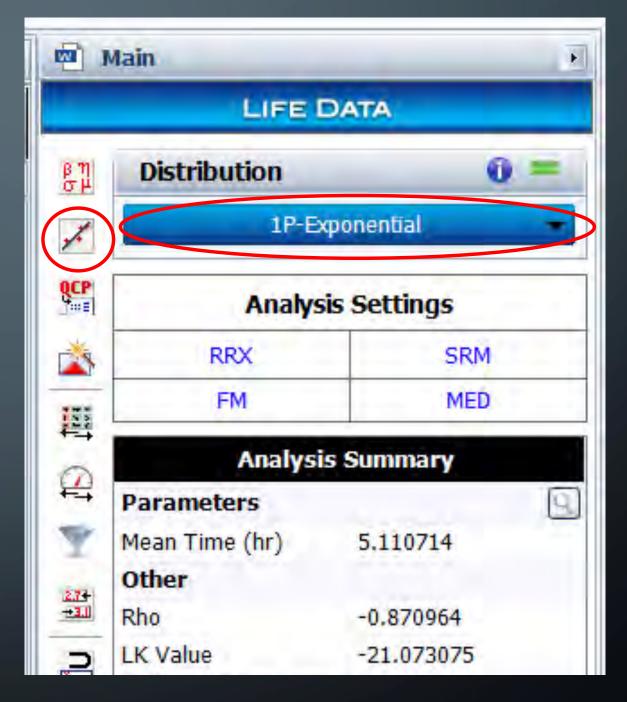
#### Stress:

Random data, starting with about ½ of mean of strength, doesn't matter too much as you'll see soon.

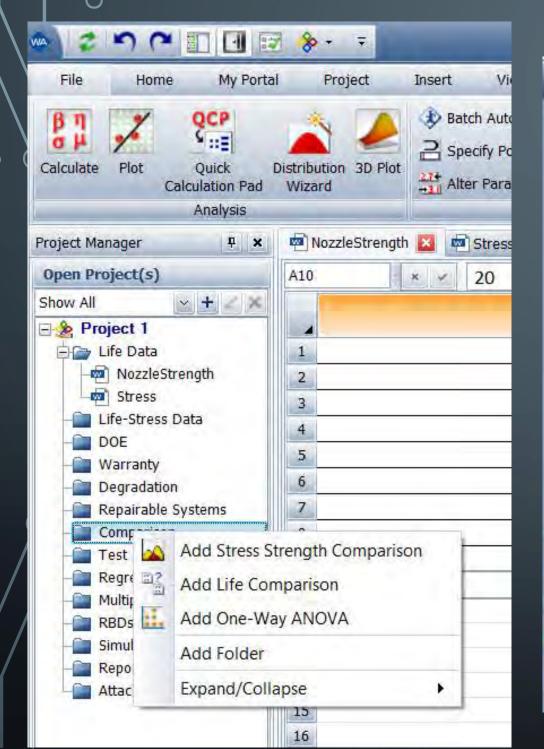


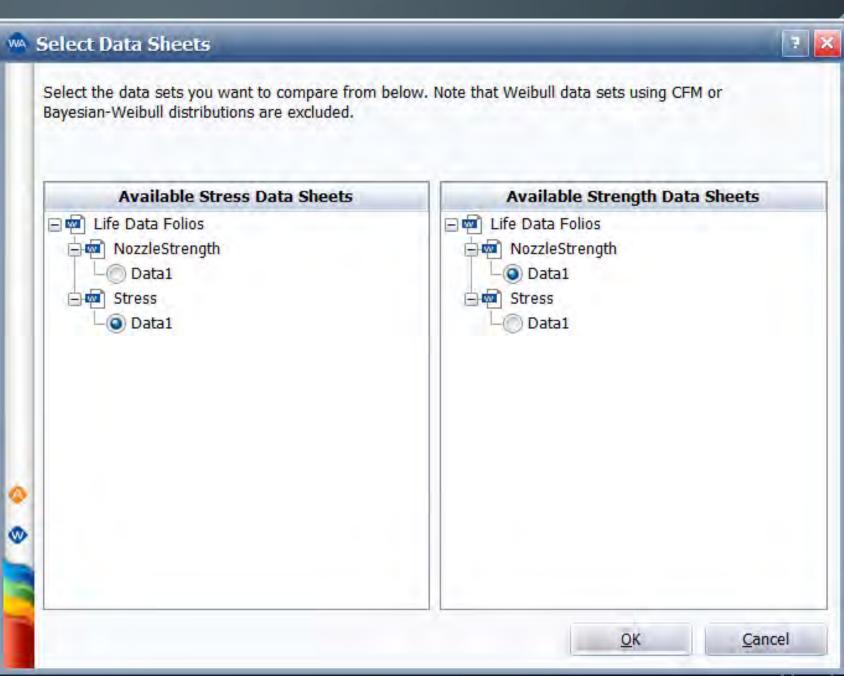
#### CHANGE DISTRIBUTIONS, GRAPH



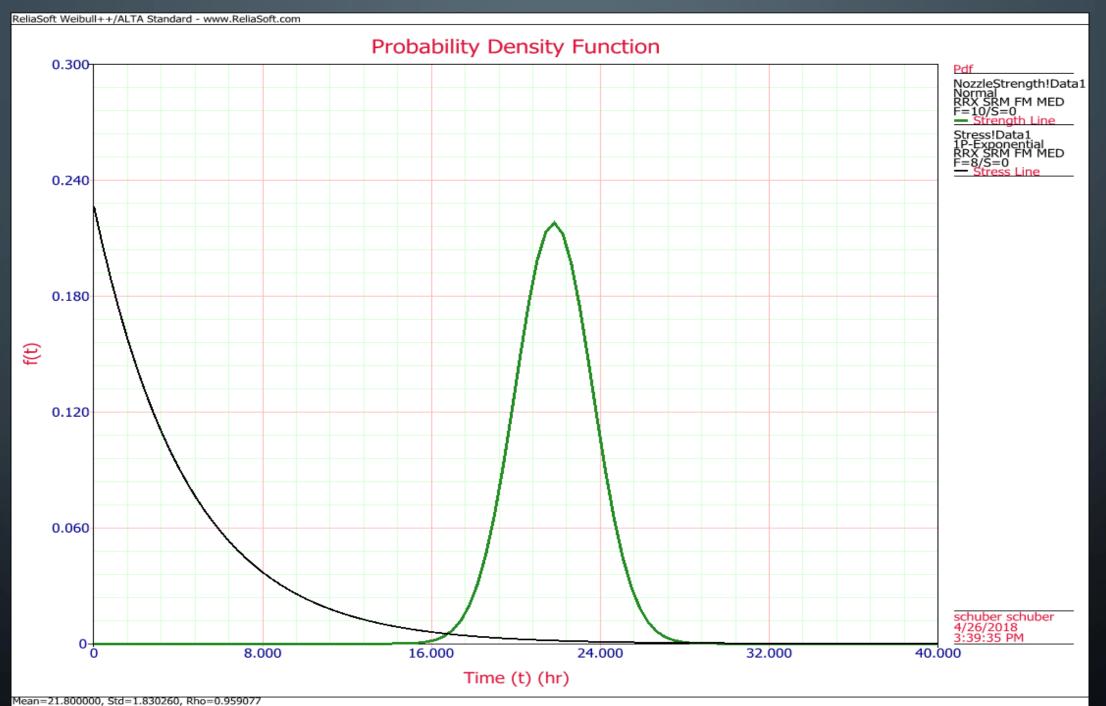


#### ADD STRESS-STRENGTH COMPARISON





### GRAPH PLOTTED... "TRADITIONALLY"



Mean=21.800000, Std=1.830260, Rho=0.959077 Mean Time=4.413121, Rho=-0.870964, User Modified Results

#### USE THE TARGET RELIABILITY PARAMETER

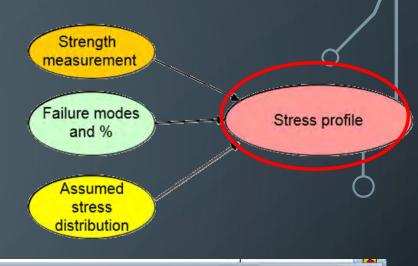
Distribution

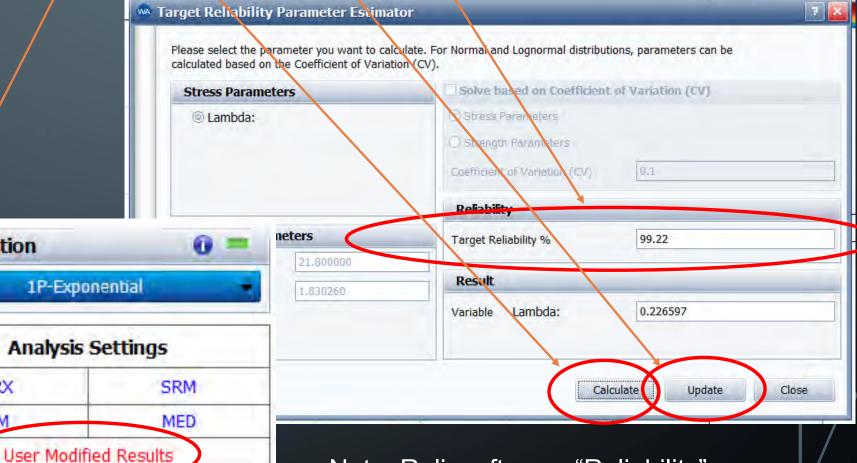
RRX

FM



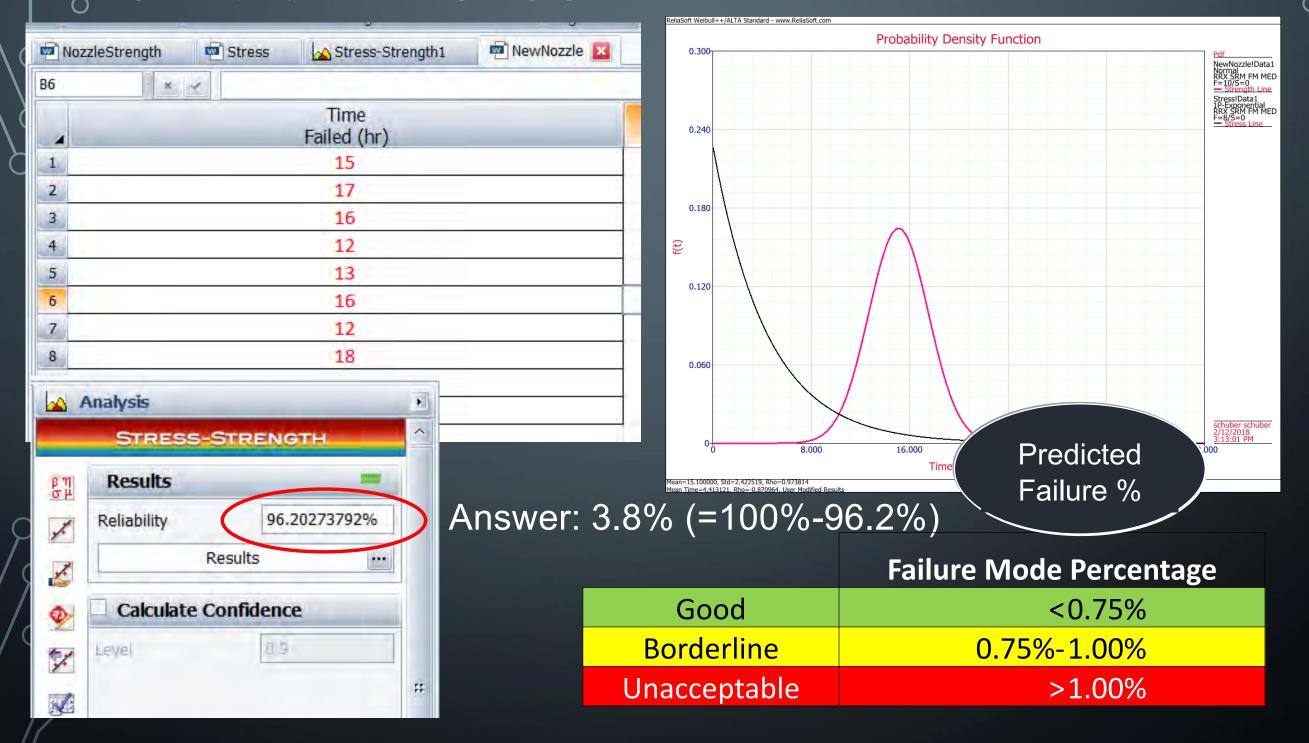
Start the Target Reliability
Parameter estimator
Enter the Target Reliability %
Click Calculate, Update, then
Transfer Parameters





Note: Reliasoft uses "Reliability" which is 1-Failure rate

#### PUT IN NEW PRODUCT DATA



## WHAT ARE THE SOME OF THE SOURCES OF ERROR?

- Even with the best data, sales spikes, return delays, people who don't return can all cause percentages to be "out of whack". Even then, what is returned is likely a sample of the overall totals.
- And, Force data is a distribution based on a sample

Let's Improve the accuracy of profile!

#### IMPROVED FAILURE MODE TARGET

- All current shipping products and their comparable return rates
  - Is there an overall target?
  - What percentage is this failure mode? Or what is it expected to have?
    - Base these on ALL currently manufactured product

	Return percentage (nozzle Strength only)
Vac1	0.39%
Vac2	0.43%
Vac3	0.78%
Vac4	1.85%
Vac5	3.78%
Vac6	3.06%
Vac7	4.25%
Vac8	0.29%

Failure modes and %	
Overall return rate Target %	Specific failure mode target %

	Failure mode percentage			
BIC	0.10%-	0.25%		
Good	0.25%-	0.50%		
Borderline	0.50%-	1.00%		
Unacceptable	>	1.00%		

#### STRESS PROFILE IMPROVEMENT

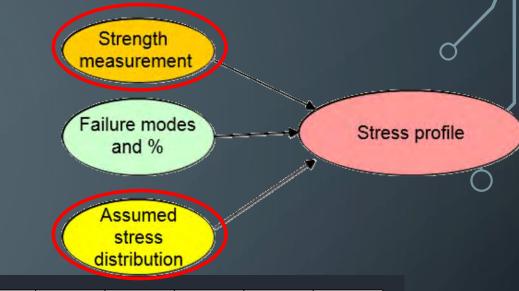
- Calculate 90% confidence bounds
  - Return percentages
  - Force data
    - Mean
    - Standard Deviation

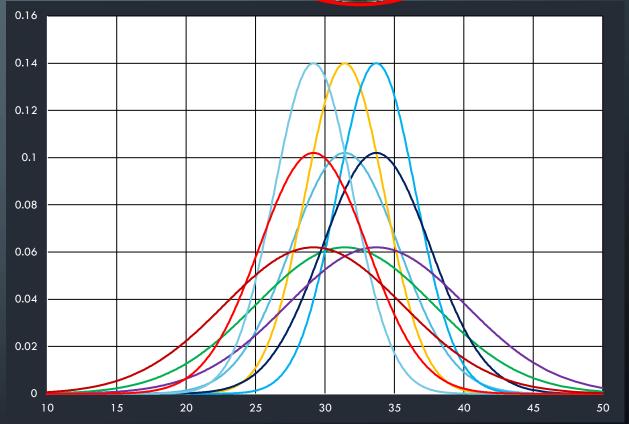
Lower limit (P<sub>L</sub>) = 
$$\frac{v_1 * F}{v_2 + v_1 * F}$$

Upper limit (P<sub>U</sub>) = 
$$\frac{v_1 * F}{v_2 + v_1 * F}$$

$$\overline{x} \pm z \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}}$$





Note that the point estimate for standard deviation is not centered in the bounds

#### STRESS PROFILE IMPROVEMENT

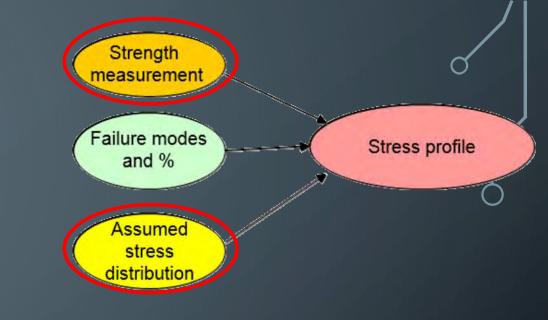
- Calculate 90% confidence bounds
  - Return percentages
  - Force data
    - Mean
    - Standard Deviation

#### In Excel:

Lower limit  $(P_L) =$ 

Upper limit (P<sub>U</sub>) =

=((2\*(ret+1))\*F.INV.RT(0.05,(2\*(ret+1)),(2\*(mfg-ret)))) / ((2\*(mfg-ret))+(2\*(ret+1))\*F.INV.RT(0.05,(2\*(ret+1)),(2\*(mfg-ret))))



$$\overline{x}\pm zrac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

=avg ± CONFIDENCE.NORM(0.10,avg,COUNT(tested))

$$\frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{\alpha/2}} < \sigma^2 < \frac{(n-1)s^2}{\chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}}$$

=SQRT(((COUNT(tested)-1)\*stdev^2) / CHISQ.INV(0.05,(COUNT(tested)-1)))

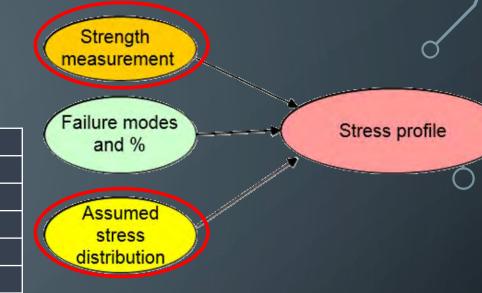
#### FOR NOZZLE STRENGTH EXAMPLE

Calculate 90% confidence bounds

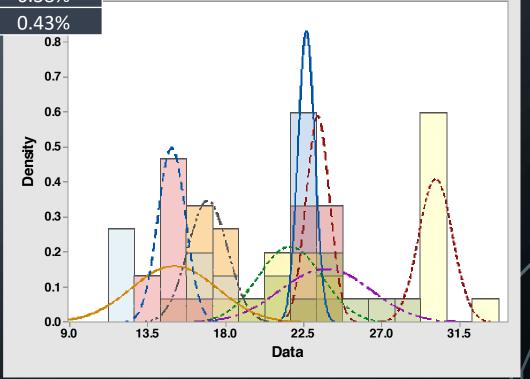
- Return percentages
- Force data
  - Mean
  - Standard Deviation

	Nozzle Strength field failure			
Product	percent	% Low	% Up	
Vac1	0.39%	0.30%	0.48%	
Vac2	0.43%	0.32%	0.54%	
Vac3	0.78%	0.28%	1.40%	
Vac4	1.85%	1.18%	2.52%	
Vac5	3.78%	2.46%	5.10%	
Vac6	3.06%	1.58%	4.54%	
Vac7	4.25%	2.12%	6.38%	
Vac8	0.29%	0.15%	0.43%	
			∩ Q _	

		Upper	Lower				
		bound	Bound		Upper	Lower	
Produc	t Mean	Mean	Mean	St Dev	<b>Bound StDev</b>	<b>Bound StDev</b>	N
Vac1	23	35.0	11.0	0.5	0.36	0.82	10
Vac2	23	35.0	11.0	0.7	0.51	1.15	10
Vac3	22	33.4	10.6	1.8	1.31	2.96	10
Vac4	24	36.5	11.5	2.6	1.90	4.28	10
Vac5	17	25.8	8.2	1.1	0.80	1.81	10
Vac6	15	22.8	7.2	2.5	1.82	4.11	10
Vac7	15	22.8	7.2	0.8	0.58	1.32	10
Vac8	30	45.6	14.4	1	0.73	1.65	10

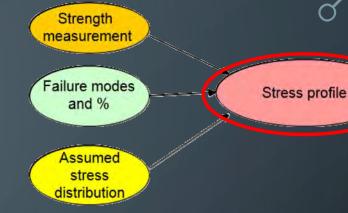


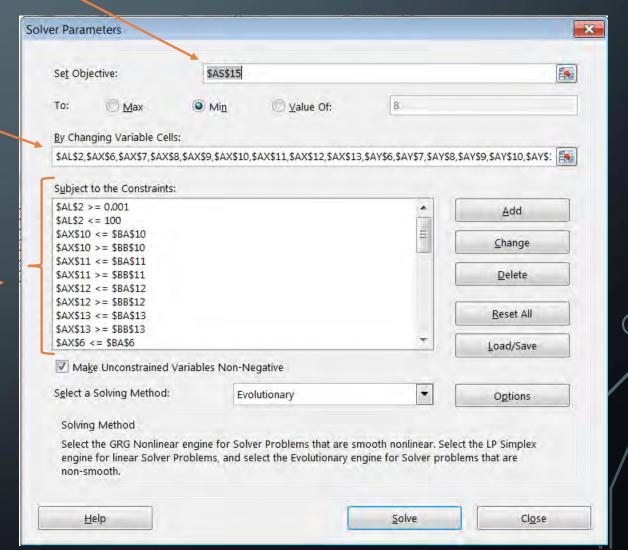
Normal



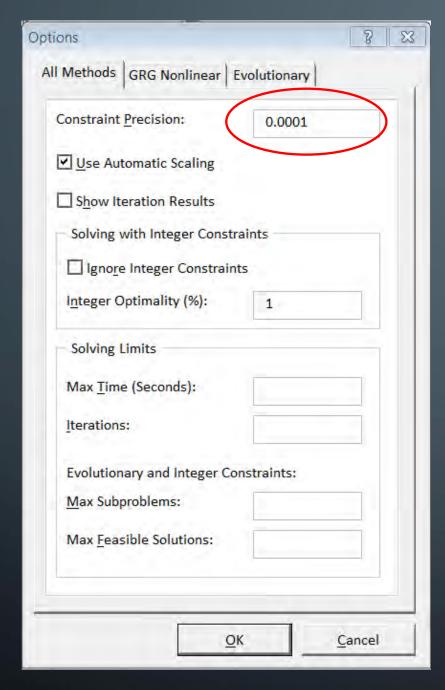
#### USE THE EXCEL SOLVER TO CREATE THE STRESS PROFILE

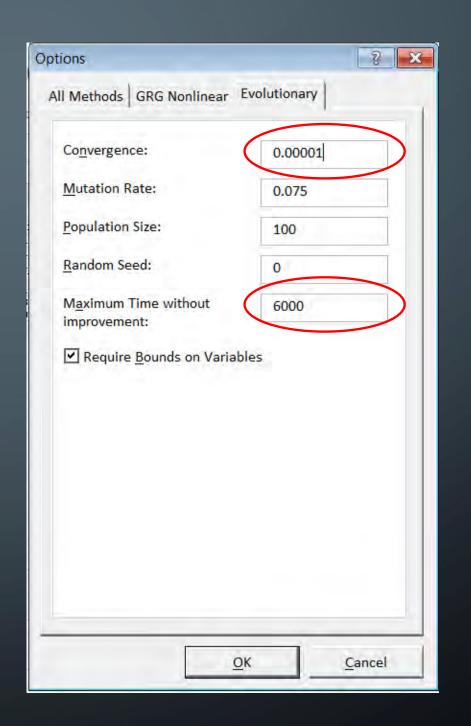
- What will you minimize?
  - Error
  - The 1 comparator model provided 1 answer, but 8 products have 8 answers, what is best?
- What will you change?
  - Lambda
  - Force
    - Averages
    - Standard Deviations
  - What are the limits?
    - 90% confidence intervals
    - Reasonable Lambda?
      - Greater than zero
      - Less than ??





### SOLVER OPTIONS





### TO MINIMIZE ERROR, IT FIRST SHOULD BE NORMALIZED

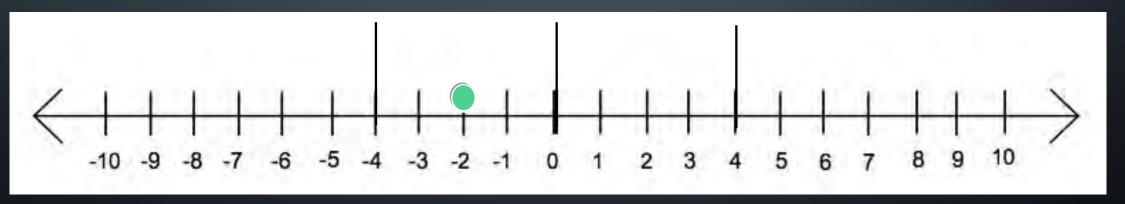
There are 3 parameters being adjusted:

- Averages
- Standard Deviations
- Total Failure Rate %

These need to be "Normalized" so the solver reduces the error of each equally. (or you can set the weighting)

Error can be measured as a "Distance" from center point (AKA Point estimate)

ABS((Solver Estimate-Center)/(Boundupper/Lower-Center))

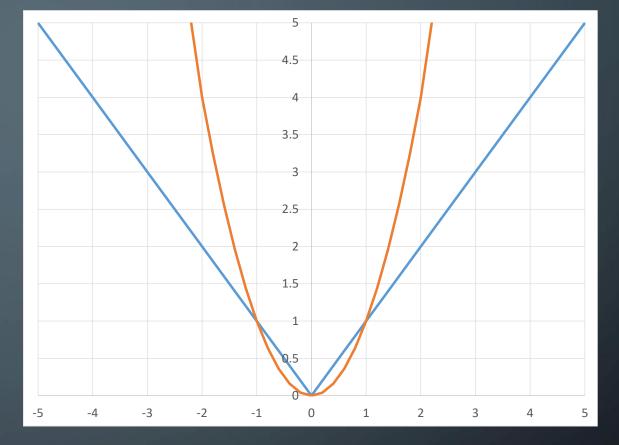


Example: Abs((-2-0)/(-4-0))=50%

# THEN, IS HOW IS CENTERING DETERMINED?

### Adding up all the Errors

- Linear (abs value)
  - Simple addition
- Least squares
  - Squaring the error
- Combination?

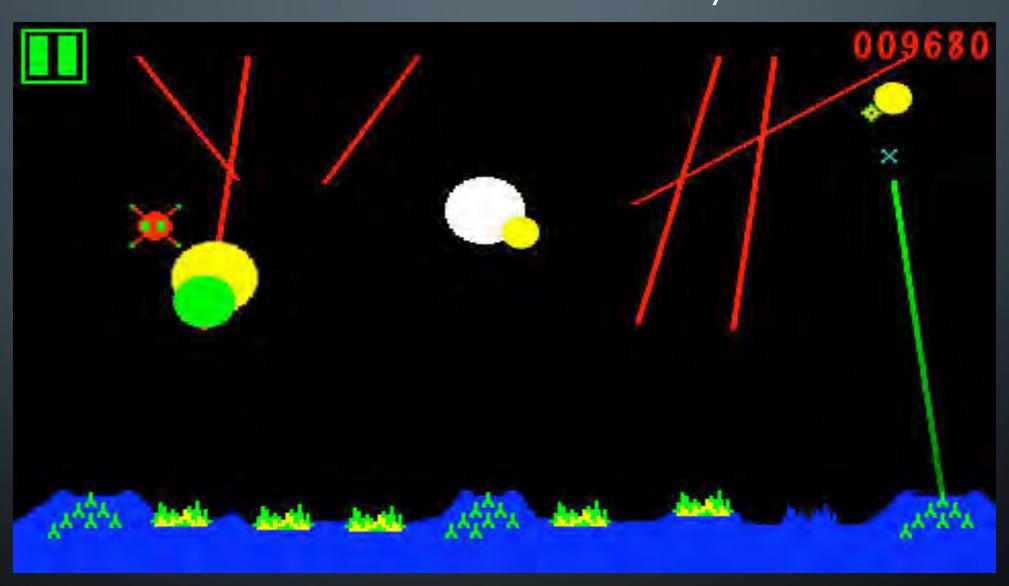


If ABS((Solver Estimate-Center)/(Bound-Center))>100% ABS((Solver Estimate-Center)/(Bound-Center))^2 else

ABS((Solver Estimate-Center)/(Bound-Center))

# RUNNING THE SOLVER

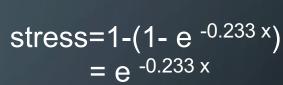
After its all entered sit back and wait for your results!

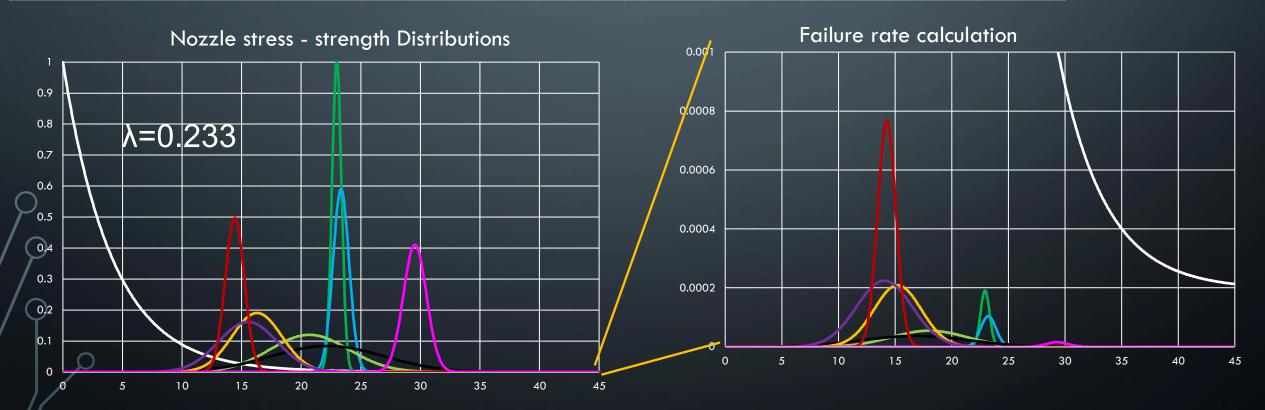


### NOZZLE STRENGTH EXAMPLE

$\setminus$		Return Percentage				Nozzle Strength Average			Nozzle Strength Standard Dev			
1			Model		Model	Measured		Model	Measured			
		Point Est	% Lower	% Upper	Estimate	Error	Avg	Avg	Error	StDev	StDev	Error
\	Vac1	0.39%	0.30%	0.48%	0.48%	98.0%	23.0	23	0.0%	0.50	0.5	1.3%
	Vac2	0.43%	0.32%	0.54%	0.48%	46.4%	23.0	23	0.2%	0.70	0.7	0.0%
	Vac3	0.78%	0.28%	1.40%	0.66%	69.2%	22.0	22	0.8%	1.80	1.8	0.0%
	Vac4	1.85%	1.18%	2.52%	1.01%	125.8%	22.4	24	99.9%	4.74	2.6	100.0%
	Vac5	3.78%	2.46%	5.10%	2.32%	110.5%	16.3	17	99.8%	1.10	1.1	0.1%
	Vac6	3.06%	1.58%	4.54%	3.61%	37.4%	15.0	15	0.0%	2.50	2.5	0.0%
	Vac7	4.25%	2.12%	6.38%	3.11%	53.6%	15.0	15	0.0%	0.80	0.8	0.0%
	Vac8	0.29%	0.15%	0.43%	0.10%	132.2%	29.6	30	62.6%	1.00	1	0.0%

$$f(x)=0.233 e^{-0.233 x}$$
 $F(x)=1-e^{-0.233 x}$ 





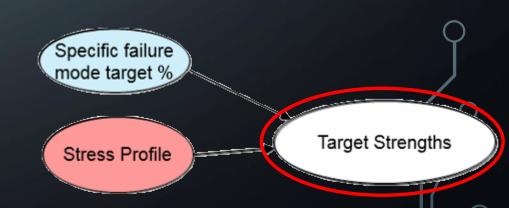
### NOZZLE STRENGTH TARGETS: PLUG AND CHUG

$\setminus$		Return Percentage					Nozzle Strength Average			Nozzle Strength Standard Dev		
Ì					Model			Measured		Model	Measured	
		Point Est	% Lower	% Upper	Estimate	Error	Avg	Avg	Error	StDev	StDev	Error
	Vac1	0.39%	0.30%	0.48%	0.48%	98.0%	23.0	23	0.0%	0.50	0.5	1.3%
	Vac2	0.43%	0.32%	0.54%	0.48%	46.4%	23.0	23	0.2%	0.70	0.7	0.0%
)	Vac3	0.78%	0.28%	1.40%	0.66%	69.2%	22.0	22	0.8%	1.80	1.8	0.0%
	Vac4	1.85%	1.18%	2.52%	1.01%	125.8%	22.4	24	99.9%	4.74	2.6	100.0%
	Vac5	3.78%	2.46%	5.10%	2.32%	110.5%	16.3	17	99.8%	1.10	1.1	0.1%
	Vac6	3.06%	1.58%	4.54%	3.61%	37.4%	15.0	15	0.0%	2.50	2.5	0.0%
	Vac7	4.25%	2.12%	6.38%	3.11%	53.6%	15.0	15	0.0%	0.80	0.8	0.0%
	Vac8	0.29%	0.15%	0.43%	0.10%	132.2%	29.6	30	62.6%	1.00	1	0.0%

f(x)=0.233 e 
$$^{-0.233 \text{ x}}$$
  
F(x)=1- e  $^{-0.233 \text{ x}}$   
stress=1-(1- e  $^{-0.233 \text{ x}}$ )  
= e  $^{-0.233 \text{ x}}$ 

Since there are 2 parameters, average and standard deviation, one will have to be selected. Looking at the measured standard deviation, 1.0 lbs seemed reasonable. Targets became:

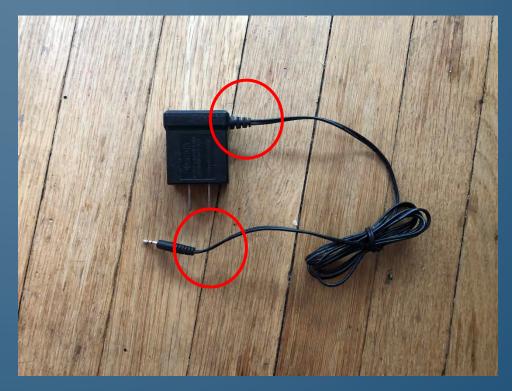
	Total percentage (estimate)	Average (lbs)	St Dev (lbs)
BIC	0.10% -0.25%	26.0	1.0
Good	0.25% -0.50%	23.0	1.0
Borderline	0.50% -1.00%	20.0	1.0
Unacceptable	>1.00%		



### EVEN MORE COMPLEX MODEL — CABLE PULL

The goal was to find a pull force specification for a power supply

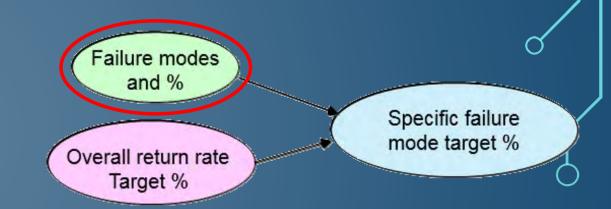




- Cable failures can happen on either end (Wall or Connector)
- Mostly binned by "broken cable", limited information as to which end
- 3 power supplies had significant field data

### RETURN RATE FOR BROKEN CABLE

- PS 1 0.45%
- Lav 2 0.07%
- Lav 3 0.13%



Additionally, from the verbatims, the Wall end fails

(at a minimum)

- PS 1 0.01%
- PS 2 0.00%
- PS 3 0.02%





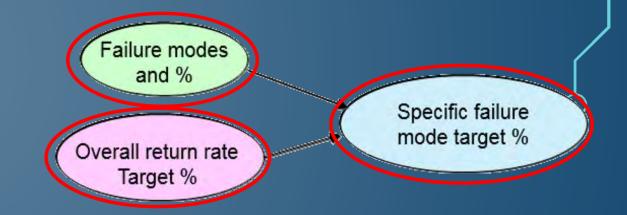
- Since we don't have good data on the wall end, we will set the limits as:
- Upper limit = mic estimate minus total upper limit
- ✓ Lower limit = the above data

## CREATE A SPECIFIC FAILURE MODE TARGET

Estimate what returns are

due to cable ( $\sim 10\%$ ):

Product	cable returns % of total returns
PS 1	15%
PS 2	8%
PS 3	7%



Using Overall return rate Target at less than 1%, Total cable failure rate should be

0.1%:

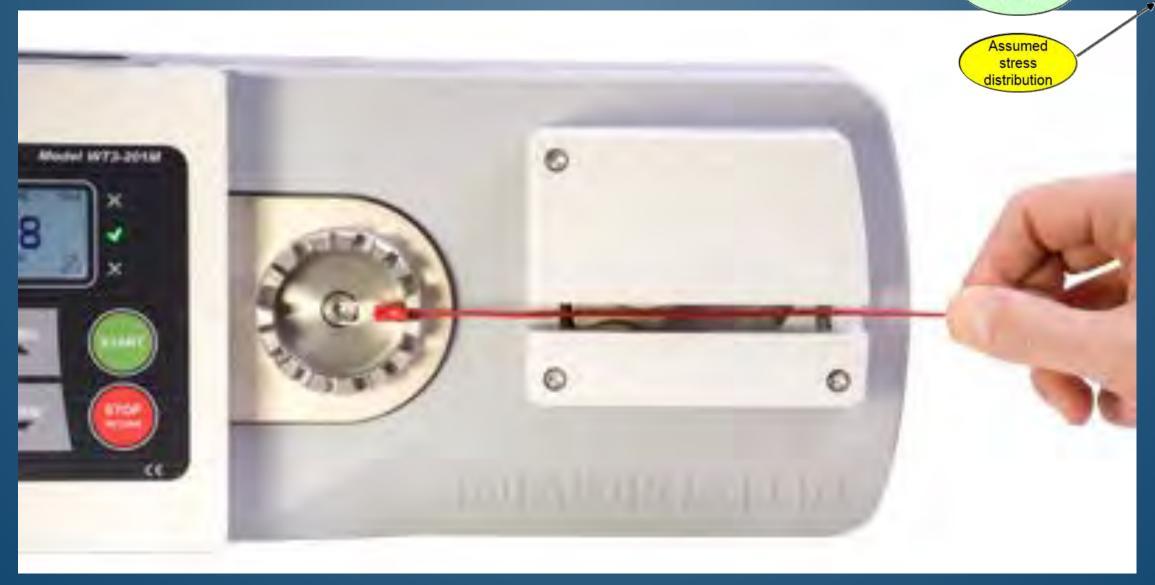
	Total cable pull failure rate
Best in class	<0.05%
good	<0.10%
borderline	0.10%-0.20%
unacceptable	>0.20%

# MEASURE THE STRENGTH OF EACH PRODUCT

Strength measurement

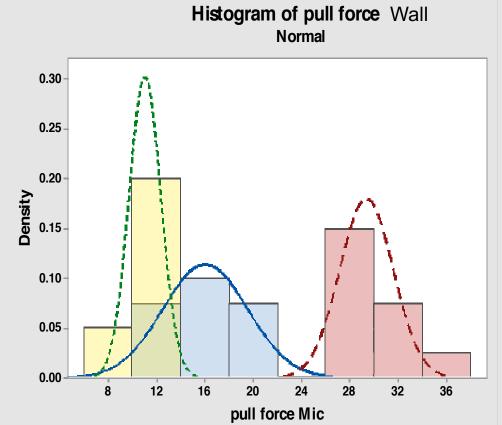
Failure modes and %

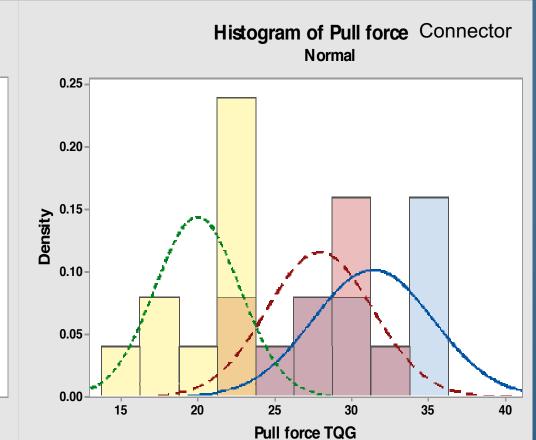
Stress profile



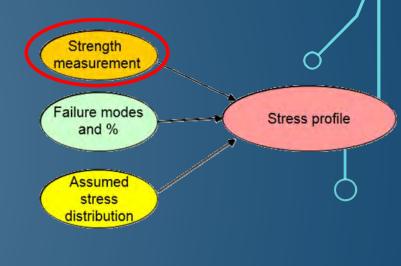
Pull Each End to Failure

## CALCULATE LIMITS





				Wall Side		connector			
						PS1	PS2	PS3	
			PS1 Wall	PS2 Wall	PS3 Wall	connector	connector	connector	
		point est	28	16	11	27	31	20	
	mean	lower bound	26	14	10	25	29	18	
/		upper bound	30	18	12	29	33	22	
		point est	2.2	3.5	1.3	3.4	3.9	2.7	
	st dev	lower bound	1.6	2.5	0.9	2.5	2.9	2	
		upper bound	3.6	5.5	2.1	5.6	6.4	4.5	



// // //	Total		
	Failure		
	mode	Upper	Lower
77777	(Actuals)	Bound	Bound
PS1	0.47%	0.62%	0.35%
PS2	0.07%	0.10%	0.04%
Lav 3	0.13%	0.17%	0.10%

# NOTE: ULTIMATE STRENGTH IS PROPORTIONAL TO CYCLIC STRENGTH S-N CURVES SHOW STRENGTH VS CYCLES

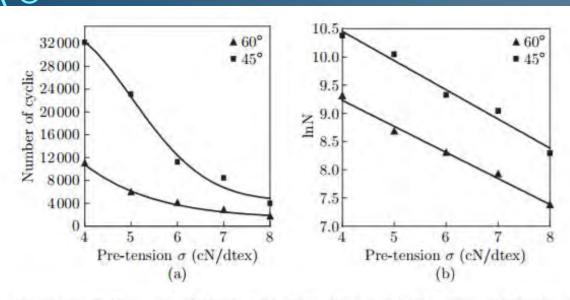


Fig. 8: (a) is the S-N curve of Kevlar 49 fiber; (b) is S-lnN curve of Kevlar 49 fiber

Study on the Bending Fatigue Behavior of Single Aramid Fibers by a Novel Bending Fatigue Test Method

Journal of Fiber Bioengineering and Informatics 7:1 (2014) 13–22

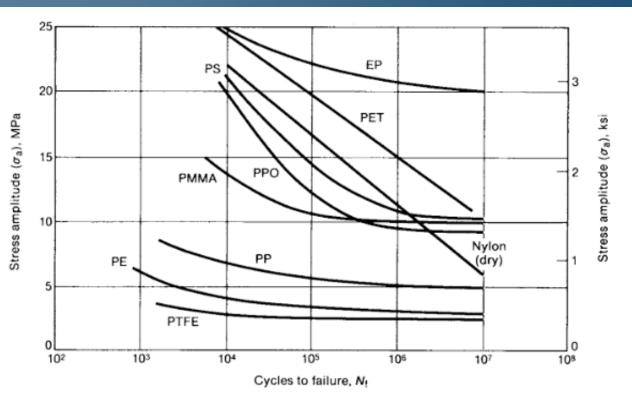


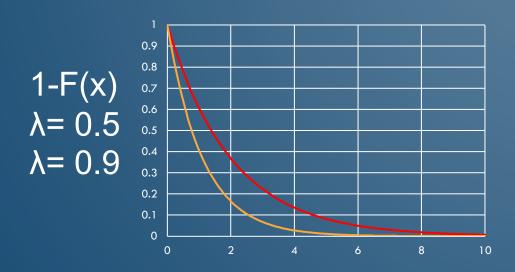
Fig. 1 Stress amplitude versus cycles-to-failure curves for several polymers tested at a frequency of 30 Hz. PS, polystyrene; EP, epoxy; PET, polyethylene terephthalate; PMMA, polymethyl methacrylate; PPO, polyphenylene oxide; PE, polyethylene; PP, polypropylene; PTFE, polytetrafluoroethylene. Source: Ref 5

\*Characterization and Failure Analysis of Plastics By ASM International, Steve Lampman, Pg 250

(note: strength is referred to as stress [force/area] in engineering texts, this is a different stress than the generic stress referenced previously)

### ASSUMED DISTRIBUTION

- Random forces/stresses applied to product in the field
  - Forces generally occur continuously and independently at constant average rate
- Exponential Distribution

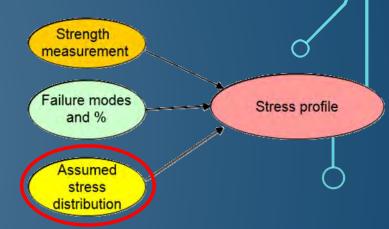


$$f(x;\lambda) = \left\{ egin{array}{ll} \lambda e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0, \ 0 & x < 0. \end{array} 
ight.$$

$$F(x;\lambda) = egin{cases} 1 - e^{-\lambda x} & x \geq 0, \ 0 & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

Mean:  $\lambda^{-1} (= \theta)$ 

- Same forces to each product in each use case
- BUT! Wall end is different than Connector end
  - Connector end is attached to gaming consoles, phones, etc.
  - Wall end attached to ... the Wall
  - Ævident in the data



# STRESS PROFILE

Use excel solver to best fit:

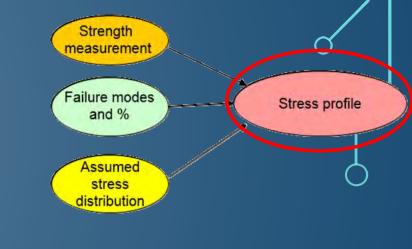
Wall Stress Profile: e<sup>-λ</sup>wall

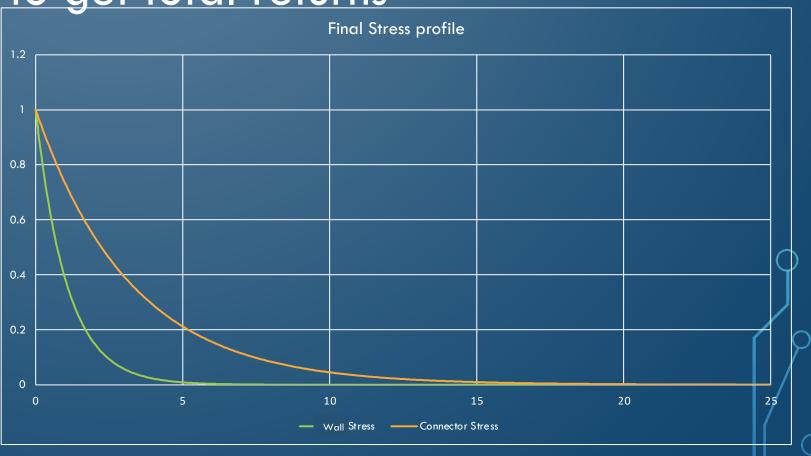
Connector Stress Profile: e<sup>-\(\lambda\_{\conn}\)</sup>

Add both together to get total returns

(1-Wall cumulative stress force)\*(Wall strength) + (1-Conn. cumulative stress force)\*(Conn. strength) = total failure rate

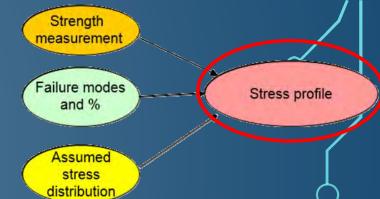
$$\lambda_{\text{Wall}} = 0.950$$
  
 $\lambda_{\text{Conn}} = 0.310$ 



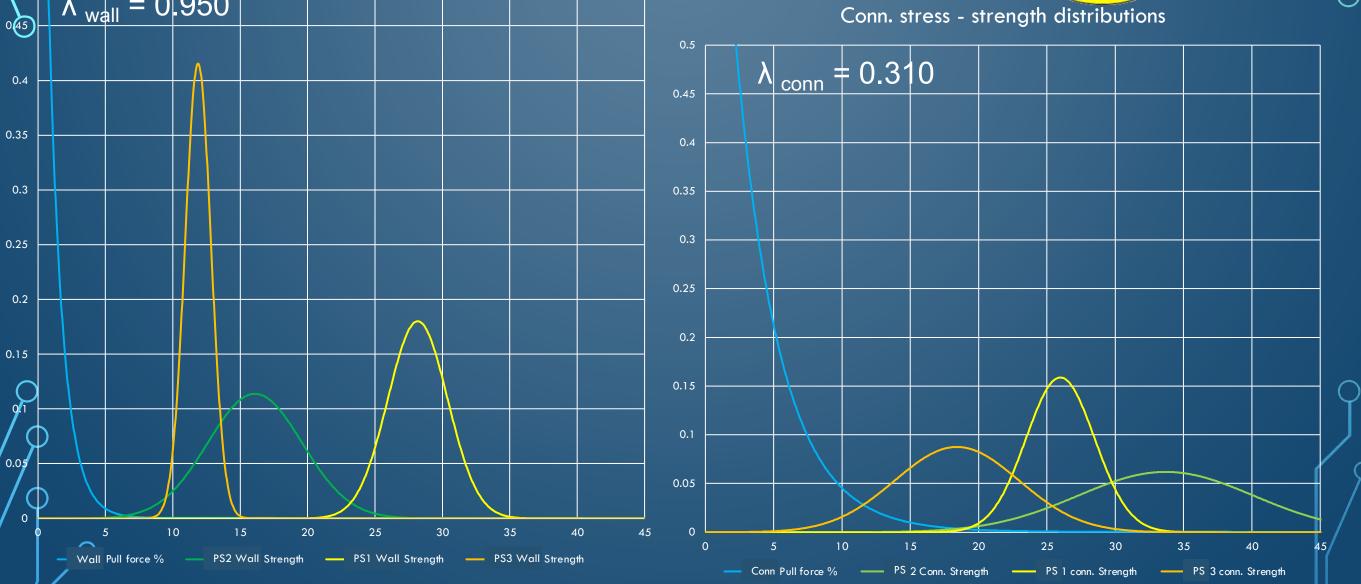


# COMPARE TO STRESS PROFILE

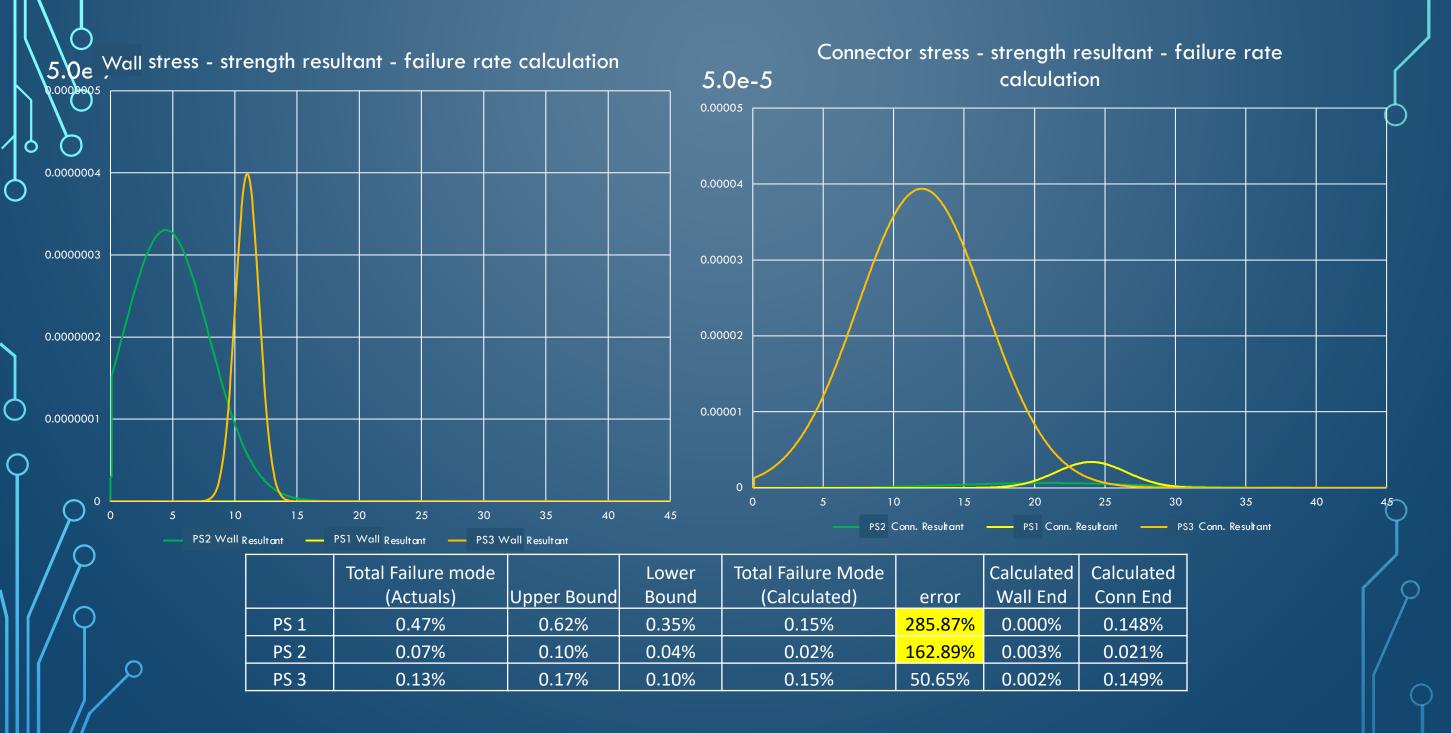
Wall stress - strength Distributions





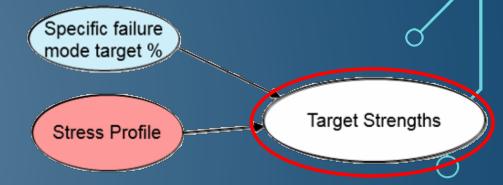


# CALCULATE FAILURE RATE DISTRIBUTIONS



## COMPARE TO FAILURE RATE TARGETS

	Total cable pull failure rate			
Best in class	<0.05%			
good	0.05%-0.10%			
borderline	0.10%-0.20%			
unacceptable	>0.20%			



More inputs required – 4 unknowns:

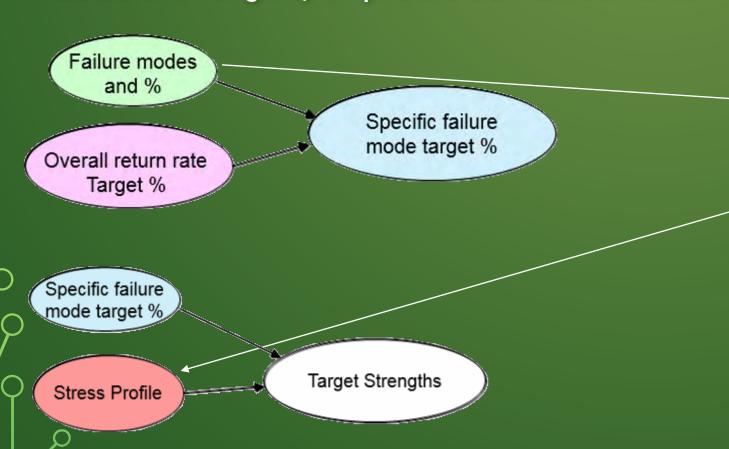
- 1. Standard deviation once again, a standard deviation needs to be selected (both mic/connector)
- Mic or connector average needs to be selected, or a relationship established:
   Mic is usually approximately 50% strength of connector

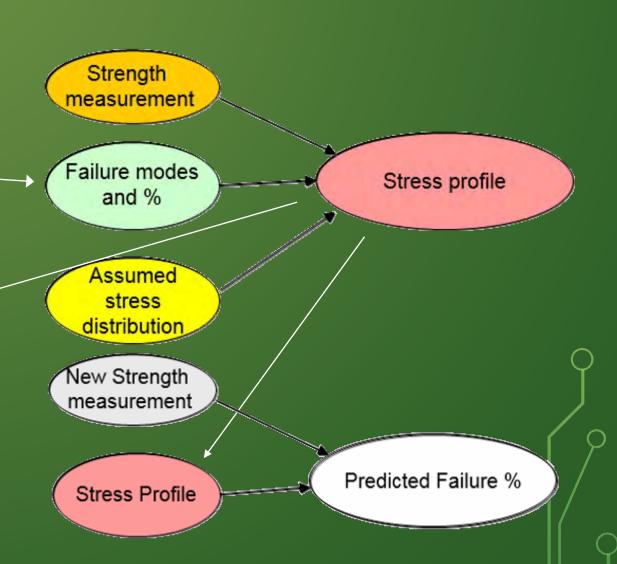
	Avg (lbs)	max Stdev(lbs)		Predicted FR	total
Wall	12.5+	3	BIC	<0.035%	<0.05%
connector	24.5+	3	BIC	<0.016%	<0.05%
Wall	12 to 12.5	3	good	Max 0.054%	0.05% -
connector	22.5 to 24.5	3	good	Max 0.045%	0.10%
Wall	11 to 12	3	borderline		
connector	19.5 to 22.5	3	borderline		
Wall	<11	3	unacceptable	>0.97%	>0.20%
connector	<19.5	3	unacceptable	>0.103%	<b>&gt;0.20</b> /₀

Use the model with actual results of products to find the failure rate and final "Rating"

### SUMMARY

- Pull comparator product Failure modes and rates
  - Set specific failure mode targets
  - Choose assumed stress distribution
  - Measure strength of comparators
  - Calculate targets, or predicted failure rates





### AUTHOR

#### Rob Schubert - Robert.J.Schubert@gmail.com

Certified Reliability Engineer (ASQ), Ford Certified Six Sigma Black Belt

Bachelor's in Mechanical Engineering, Purdue

Master's in Acoustical Engineering, Penn State

Thesis: Use of Multiple-Input Single-Output Methods to Increase Repeatability of Measurements of Road Noise in Automobiles

Previous work experience:

Quality/Reliability Engineer, Shure Inc — 13 years

Quality/Reliability Engineer, 6 Sigma Black belt, Noise & Vibration Engineer, Ford Motor Company - 13 years

Previous presentations:

2 Parameter vs. 3 Parameter Weibull with a Cable Flex Test – ARS 2015

Overview of Reliability Functions for Life Testing in Minitab – Minitab Insights 2016

Practical Use of Stress-Strength Models to Develop Specifications – ARDC 2018

## QUESTIONS

Thank you for your attention.

Let me know your questions