

Lecture 81, -

where $R_i(t) = \text{Prob! that the } i\text{th failure mode does not occur before time } t.$

$R(t) = \text{Product of these probabilities}$

$$\therefore R(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n R_i(t) \quad \text{--- **}$$

The system hazard function derived from equation **

دالة الخطورة للنظام مع اشتقاقها من المعادلات

Let $\lambda_i(t)$ is the failure rate for the $i\text{th failure mode}$

$$\therefore R_i(t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda_i(t') dt'\right)$$

$$\therefore R(t) = \prod_{i=1}^n \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda_i(t') dt'\right)$$

$$= \exp\left(-\int_0^t \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(t') dt'\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow R(t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(t') dt'\right) \longrightarrow$$

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where $\lambda(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i(t)$

Note! The hazard function of the system is determined by the hazard rate function of n independent failure modes

حالة المخاطر للنظام يتم حسابها خلال ذلك المخاطر
 n تُدرج مثل مقتل أي شخص عند حدوث الموت
 شخص ما (مثل مريض) فهو مقتل أي نوع
 ظل الأمر.

2.6 Failure modes with CFR

التيب التل والتوزيع الآتي

if a system consist of n independent serially related components (system fail if the first component fail) having constant failure rate λ

إذا تتكون النظام من n مركبة (مركبة أو جزر) مستقلة
 مرتبطة (النظام يفشل عند فشل أول مركبة)

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$$\lambda(t) = \lambda = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i$$

$$\text{and } R(t) = \exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda dt'\right) = \exp(-\lambda t)$$

$$MTTF = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i}$$

$$\lambda(t) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n 1/\lambda_i}$$

The system will have exponential failure time (CFR model) if the component are also identical

(i.e. $\lambda_i = \lambda$ for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$)

then $\lambda = n\lambda$ and $MTTF = \frac{1}{n\lambda}$

ex! An aircraft engine consists of

three modules have (CFR) $\lambda_1 = 0.002$

$\lambda_2 = 0.015$, $\lambda_3 = 0.0025$ failure per

operating hour. The reliability

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Function For engine is computed by:

$$①. R(t) = \exp\left(-\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i(t)\right)$$

$$R(t) = \exp(-(0.002 + 0.0015 + 0.0025)t)$$

$$\Rightarrow R(t) = e^{-0.0055t}$$

$$②. MTTF = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i}$$

$$MTTF = \frac{1}{0.0055} = 51.28 \text{ operation hour}$$

2.7 Redundancy and the CFR

ربط التوازي والتوزيع الإحصائي

Consider the case of independent and Redundant (parallel) components each

having the same constant failure rate

1. In this case a system ~~will~~ Failure

will occur only when both components have failed

لأن لدينا مركبتين مرتبطتين بالتوازي كل منهما

let E_1 : event that component 1 does not fail

E_2 : event that component 2 does not fail

Fail
 $P(E_1) = R_1$; $P(E_2) = R_2$

R_1 : The reliability of component 1

R_2 $\hookrightarrow$ 95-100V

$R_s = P_1(E_1 \cap E_2) = P(E_1)P(E_2)$ in series

$R_s = R_1 R_2$

assuming the two component are independent (i.e. the failure or non-failure of one component does not change the reliability of other component)

إذا كانت المركبات مقلّبة فإن مثل أو عدم مثل الإبراهيم

$$P_s = P(E_1 \cup E_2) = 1 - P(E_1^c \cap E_2^c)$$

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$$R_s = 1 - P(E_1^c) P(E_2^c)$$

$$R_s = 1 - (1 - R_1)(1 - R_2)$$

معدل النظام التوازي
مكون من مركبتين

اذا كان النظام يتوزع توزيعاً طبيعياً فان معدل هذا النظام
المربوط بالتوازي يكون

$$R_s = 1 - (1 - R_1)(1 - R_2)$$

$$R_s = 1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda_1 t})(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t})$$

$$\text{if } \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \lambda$$

$$R_s = 1 - (1 - e^{-\lambda t})^2$$

$$= 1 - (1 - 2e^{-\lambda t} + e^{-2\lambda t})$$

$$R_s = 2e^{-\lambda t} - e^{-2\lambda t}$$

معدل نظام مكون
مركبتين متطابقتين

التوازي وتوزيع أسيا دالهرجات (d.d)