



Reliability Measurement



Agenda

- **Presenter**

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- **Reliability Measurement**

- A Little About Reliability
- Design Phase
- Testing Phase
- Operational Phase





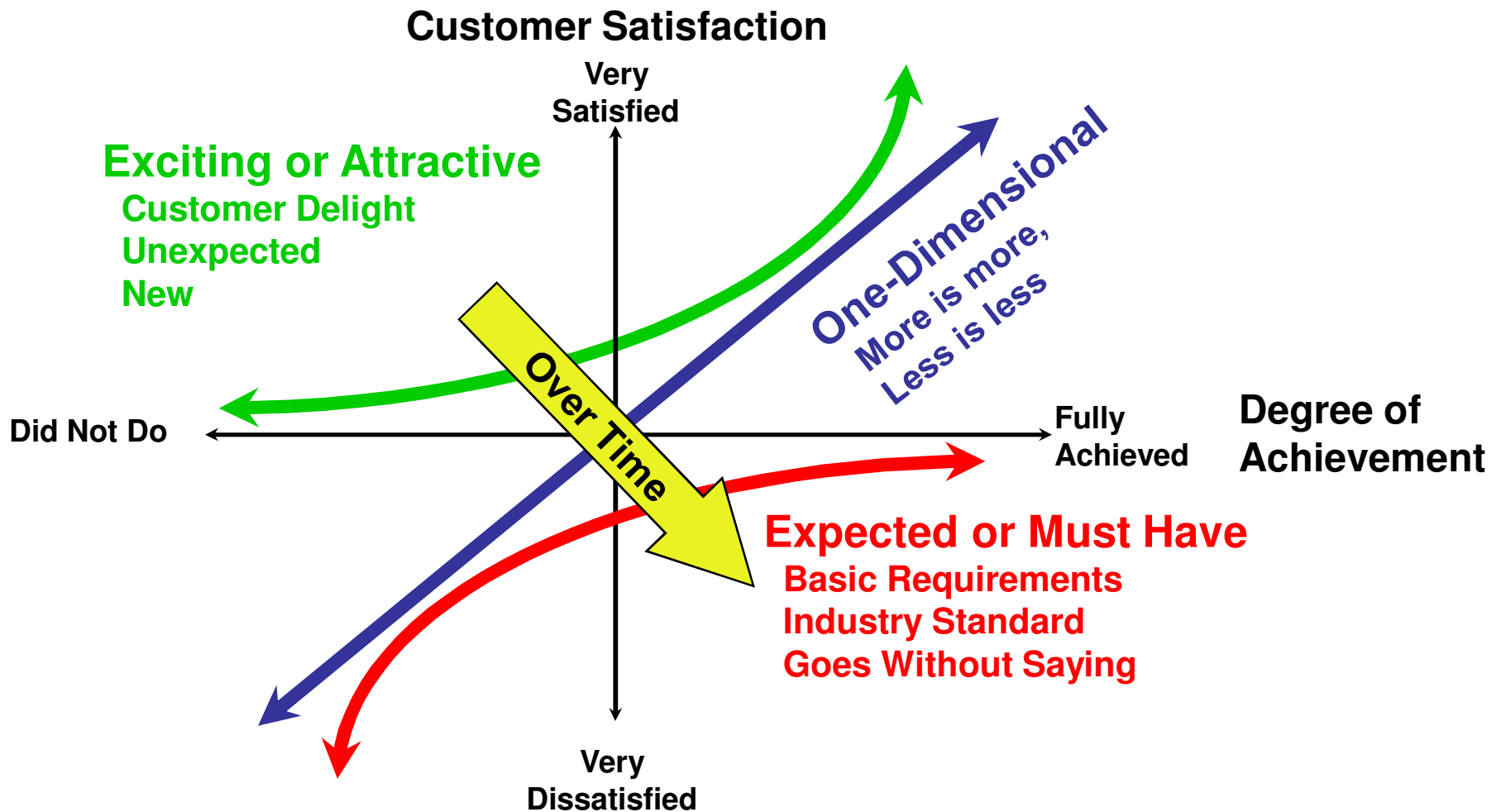
Definition of Excellence



10 Jan 2006 ASQ Chicago - Reliability Measurement



Kano Model – Where Is Reliability?





Definition vs. the “Real World”

- **Reliability** is the probability that an item can perform its intended function for a specified interval under stated conditions following prescribed procedures
- ***There are “Real World” conflicts with this textbook definition that we need to keep in mind...***
 - **Probability** – Customers expect a probability of 1, “It Works”
 - **Intended Function** – The product may be used in unintended ways and still be expected to work
 - **Under Stated Conditions** – The product may be operated outside of the stated conditions and still be expected to work
 - **Prescribed Procedures** – Customers may not have the required tools or skill level and may not follow procedures and still expect the product to work

→ *Customers are looking for Quality over Time*



The Right Tool at the Right Time Throughout the Development Cycle

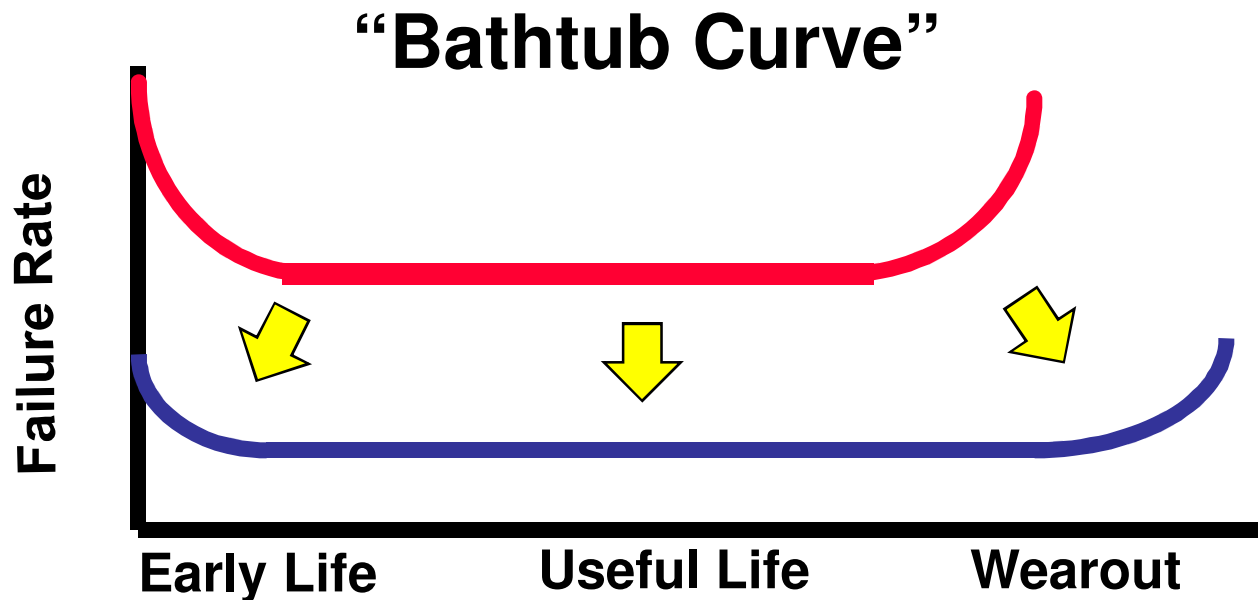
STAGE GATE PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT					
New Business Opportunity	Preliminary Investigation	Concept Generation	Business Case Development	Product Design	Product Release
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Field Data Collection and Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Field Data Collection and Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reliability Analysis •Failure Mode and Effects Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reliability Plan •Reliability Analysis •Failure Mode and Effects Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Reliability Analysis •Failure Mode and Effects Analysis •Reliability Test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Failure Mode and Effects Analysis •Reliability Test •Field Data Collection and Analysis



Managing Reliability

- **Reliability Engineering**

A systems approach to planning for, designing in, verifying, and tracking the reliability of products throughout their life to achieve reliability goals.



In Unison



“Drain the bathtub.”





Design Measurement – Reliability Predictions

Using Telcordia/Bellcore SR-332 prediction techniques...

Part	Qty	Base Failure Rate Per 10⁹ hours	Qual Factor	Env Factor	Temp Factor	Elec Stress Factor	Total Device Failure Rate Per 10⁹ hours
IC, Bipolar	17	26	1.0	1.0	1.0		442
IC, NMOS	14	58	1.0	1.0	1.0		812
Transistor	5	6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	30
Capacitor	5	2	2.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	25
LED	1	4	3.0	1.0	1.0		12
Total Design							1321

Design Measurement – FMEA Risk

Function / Item / Process	Potential Failure Mode	Potential Effect(s) of Failure	Severity Class	Potential Cause(s) of Failure	Occurrence	Current Controls Prevention	Current Controls Detection	Detection	RPN	Recommended Action	Responsibility and Target Completion Date	Action Taken	Severity	Occurrence	Detection	RPN
<p>The flowchart illustrates the FMEA Risk Assessment process. It begins with a yellow circle asking 'What are the Functions, Item, or Process?'. This leads to a yellow box 'What can go wrong?'. From 'What can go wrong?', three arrows point to 'What are the Effect(s)?', 'What are the Cause(s)?', and 'How is it Prevented or Detected?'. 'What are the Effect(s)?' leads to 'How bad is it?'. 'What are the Cause(s)?' leads to 'How often does it happen?'. 'How is it Prevented or Detected?' leads to 'How good is this at preventing or detecting?'. 'How bad is it?' and 'How often does it happen?' both lead to 'What is the Risk?'. 'How good is this at preventing or detecting?' also leads to 'What is the Risk?'. 'What is the Risk?' leads to a large yellow box asking 'Does something need to be changed?' with a list: '- Design', '- Process', '- Control', '- Procedure'. This box leads to a yellow circle asking 'Did the action taken lower the risk?'.</p>																
<p>RPN = SEV x OCC x DET</p>																



Test Measurement – Reliability Probability

Reliability Demonstration

Number of Units	30	Enter
Number of Failures	2	Enter
Confidence Level Desired	0.95	Enter
<i>Reliability</i>	0.810	<i>Look up from Table</i>

Beta Table

Sample Size	Successes	Failures	Confidence Level Columns			
			0.75	0.90	0.95	0.99
5	3	2	0.447	0.333	0.271	0.173
	4	1	0.610	0.490	0.418	0.294
	5	0	0.794	0.681	0.607	0.464
10	7	3	0.580	0.489	0.436	0.340
	8	2	0.674	0.585	0.530	0.428
	9	1	0.773	0.690	0.636	0.530
	10	0	0.882	0.811	0.762	0.658
15	12	3	0.702	0.629	0.583	0.497
	13	2	0.769	0.700	0.656	0.570
	14	1	0.840	0.778	0.736	0.651
	15	0	0.917	0.866	0.829	0.750
20	17	3	0.769	0.709	0.671	0.596
	18	2	0.822	0.766	0.729	0.656
	19	1	0.877	0.827	0.793	0.723
	20	0	0.936	0.896	0.867	0.803
25	22	3	0.811	0.761	0.728	0.663
	23	2	0.855	0.808	0.777	0.714
	24	1	0.900	0.858	0.830	0.771
	25	0	0.948	0.915	0.891	0.838
30	27	3	0.841	0.797	0.768	0.711
	28	2	0.877	0.837	0.810	0.755
	29	1	0.916	0.880	0.856	0.804
	30	0	0.956	0.928	0.908	0.862



Test Measurement – MTTF or Failure Rate

MTTF and Failure Rate Demonstration

Failure Free

			MTTF	Failure Rate
Time per Unit	100	Enter	5000	0.000200000
Number of Units	50	Enter	Confidence Intervals	
Confidence Level Desired	0.90	Enter	One-Sided Lower	2171 0.000460517
			Two-Sided Lower	1669 0.000599146
			Two-Sided Upper	97479 0.000010259
MTTF Desired to be Demonstrated	2000	Enter	Required Time per Unit	92
Number of Units	50	Enter		
Confidence Level Desired	0.90	Enter		
MTTF Desired to be Demonstrated	2000	Enter	Required Number of Units	46
Time per Unit	100	Enter		
Confidence Level Desired	0.90	Enter		

Failures Occur

			MTTF	Failure Rate
Total Time on All Units	5000	Enter	1250	0.000800000
Total Number of Failures	4	Enter	Confidence Intervals	
Confidence Level Desired	0.90	Enter	Stop after Predetermined # of Failures	
			One-Sided Lower	748 0.001336156
			Two-Sided Lower	645 0.001550731
			Two-Sided Upper	3659 0.000273263
			Stop after a Predetermined Time	
			One-Sided Lower	626 0.001598717
			Two-Sided Lower	546 0.001830703
			Two-Sided Upper	3659 0.000273263



Production System Measurement – System Effectiveness

System Effectiveness = Availability x Efficiency x Yield
 $90\% \times 95\% \times 99\% = 85\%$

➤ *How is the total system performing?*

Availability = Uptime / (Uptime + Downtime)
 $432 \text{ min} / (432 \text{ min} + 48 \text{ min}) = 90\%$

➤ *Is it running?*

Efficiency = Design Cycle Time / Actual Cycle Time
 $(4 \text{ min/cycle} \times 103 \text{ cycles}) / 432 \text{ min} = 95\%$

➤ *At design rate?*

Yield = Good Parts / Total Parts
 $102 / 103 = 99\%$

➤ *Are the parts good?*



System Effectiveness – What Would You Try To Improve?

System Effectiveness	Availability	Efficiency	Yield
85% =	90%	95%	98%
70% =	75%	95%	98%
66% =	90%	75%	98%
64% =	90%	95%	75%



Operational Measurement – Usage and Calendar Time

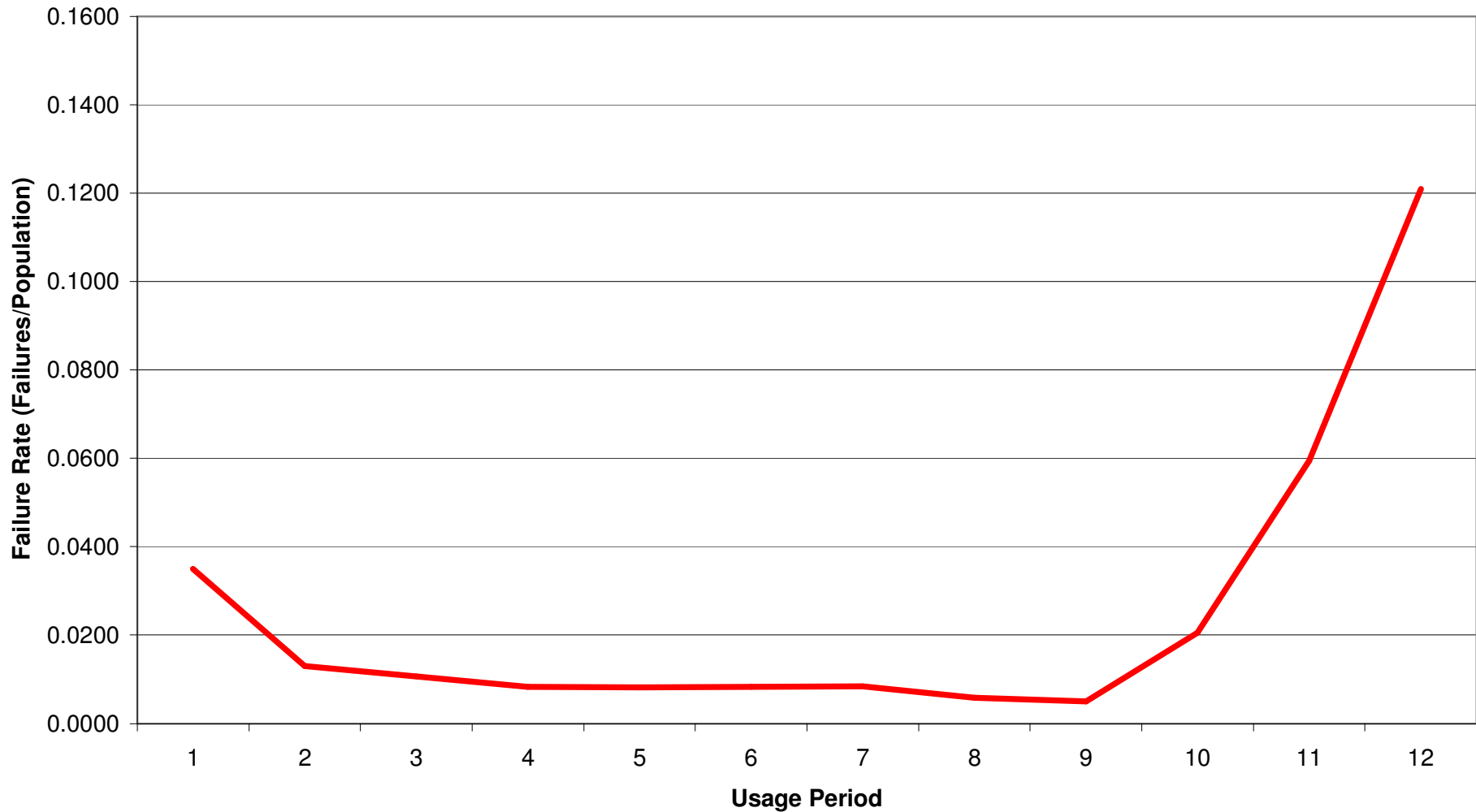
- Usage Time Pattern?
- Calendar Time Pattern?

Ship Period	Ship Qty	Total Quantity Failed or Recalled During Period											
		Jan-03	Feb-03	Mar-03	Apr-03	May-03	Jun-03	Jul-03	Aug-03	Sep-03	Oct-03	Nov-03	Dec-03
Jan-03	500	75	20	10		5	10	30	25	10	15	30	55
Feb-03	1000		125	25	10		10	25	30		5	30	55
Mar-03	1500			75	20		25	50	45			5	15
Apr-03	2000				70	15	30	45	30		10	5	5
May-03	2000					75	25	55	35			5	10
Jun-03	2000						65	45	50		5	5	
Jul-03	2000							55	45	5			5
Aug-03	2000								40	10	5	10	5
Sep-03	1500									25	5		5
Oct-03	1500										10	5	5
Nov-03	1000											10	5
Dec-03	1000												5



Usage Time Analysis

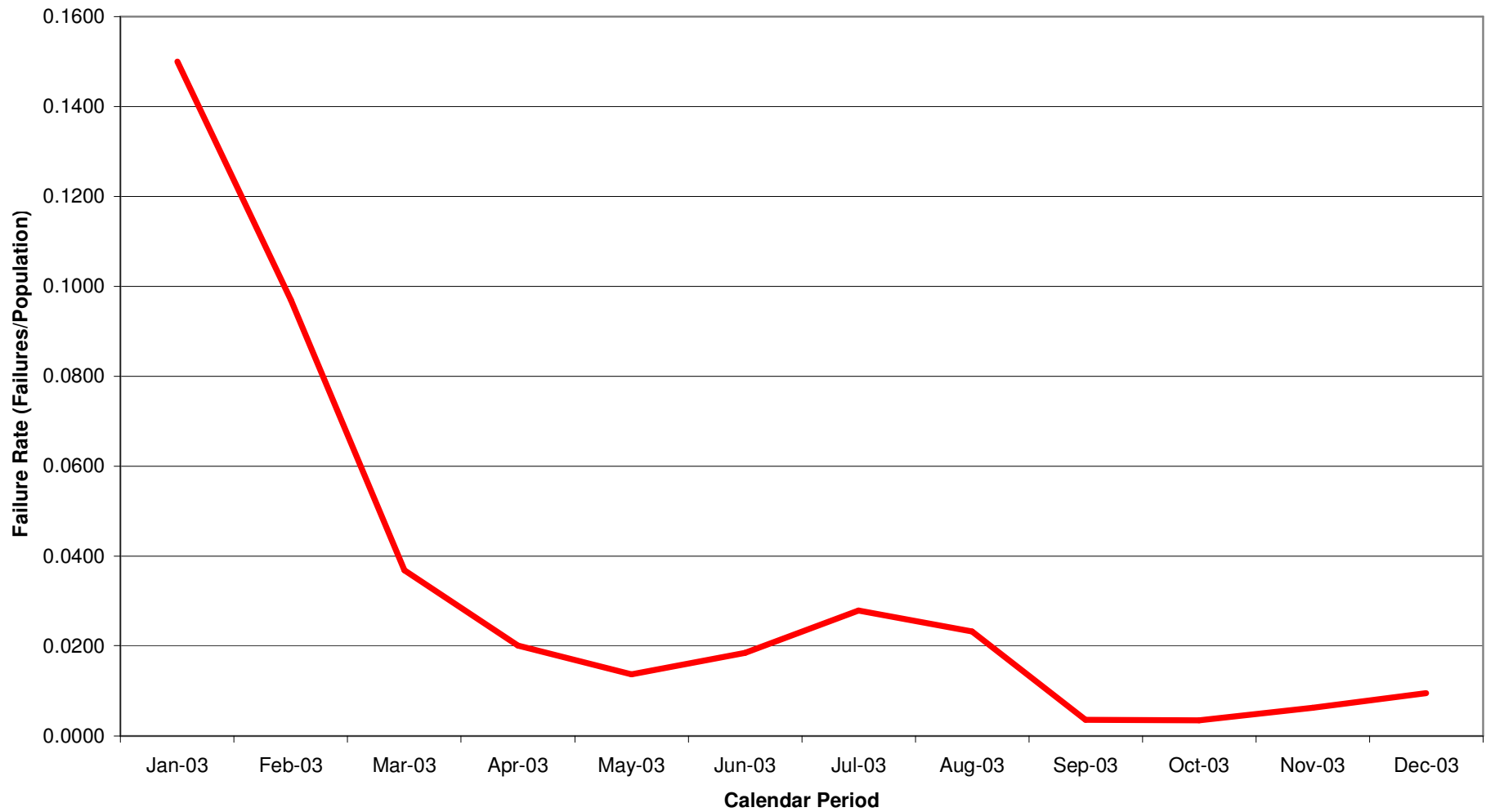
Failure Rate versus Accumulated Usage (Repairs Included)





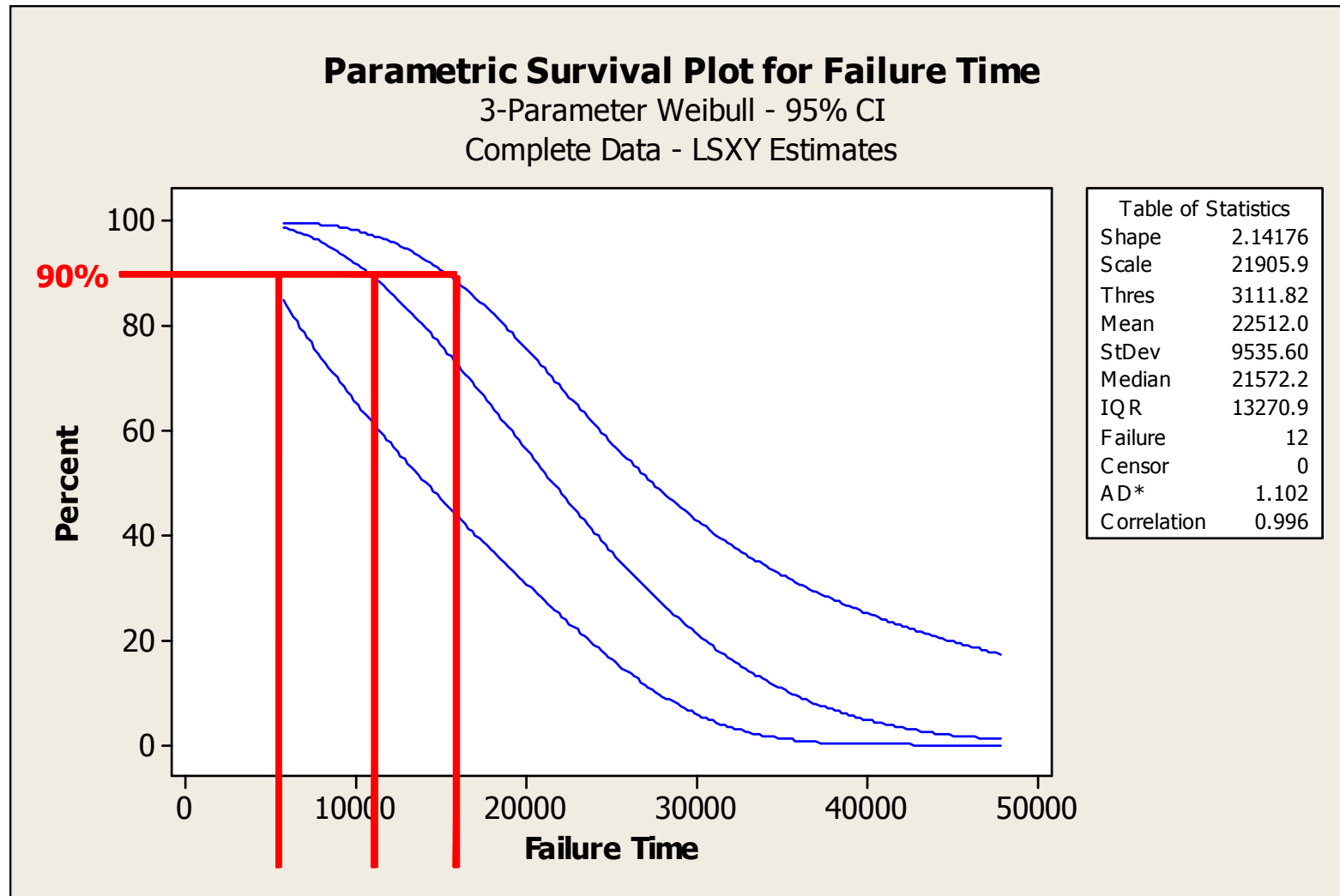
Calendar Time Analysis

Failure Rate versus Calendar Period





Statistical Measurement – Distribution Analysis Survival Plot



One Last Time...



“Drain the bathtub.”





Wrap-Up

- **Questions / Comments**
- **Thanks**