Consider a set of elements containing three systems. System A starts operating at time t=0 h, system B at time t=220 h, and system C at time t=400 h. After time t=600 h six failures have been recorded. What is the failure rate, mean time between failures, and the probability that the failure is not going to occur within the next 100 h of operation?

- System A worked in total t₁ = 600 h,
- System B worked in total t₂ = 380 h,
- System C worked in total time t₃ = 200 h,
- The total time of operation of all the systems is T = 1180 h.

Failure rate is:

$$\lambda = \frac{number\ of\ failures}{total\ time} = \frac{6}{1180} = 0.0051\ h^{-1}$$

Mean time to failure is:

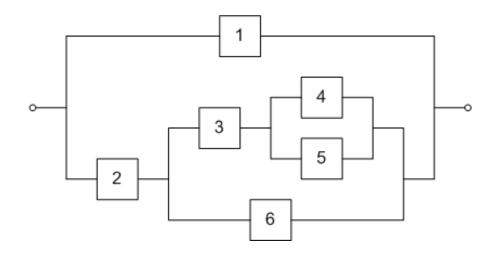
$$MTTF = T_0 = \frac{1}{\lambda} = \frac{1}{0.0051} = 197 \ h$$

The probability that in the next 100 h there will be no failures is:

$$R(t, t + \Delta t) = \frac{R(t + \Delta t)}{R(t)} = \frac{e^{-\lambda(t + \Delta t)}}{e^{-\lambda t}} = e^{-\lambda \Delta t}$$

$$R(600,700) = e^{-\lambda \cdot 100} = e^{-0.0051 \cdot 100} = 0.6$$

Calculate the reliability of the system shown in the figure after one year of operation.



Given the values of MTTF:

Comp. 1, 6: 20000 h Comp. 2, 3: 30000 h

Comp. 4: 50000 h Comp. 5: 60000 h

First we calculate the reliability of each component using the expression:

$$R(t) = e^{-\lambda t} = e^{-\frac{t}{T_0}}$$

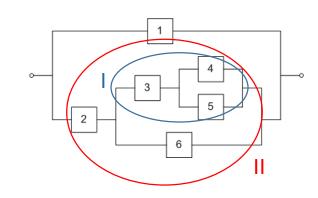
t = 8760 h

$$R_1 = R_6 = 0.6453$$

$$R_2 = R_3 = 0.7468$$

$$R_{4}$$
=0.8393

$$R_5 = 0.8642$$

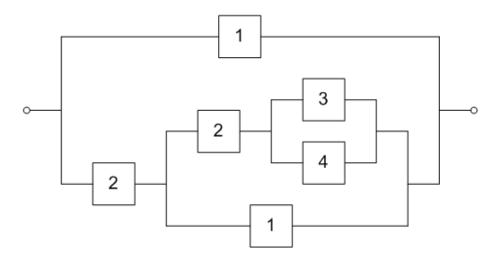


$$R_1 = R_3 \cdot [1 - (1 - R_4) \cdot (1 - R_5)] = 0.7468 \cdot 0.9782 = 0.7305$$

$$R_{II} = R_2 \cdot [1 - (1 - R_I) \cdot (1 - R_6)] = 0.7468 \cdot 0.9044 = 0.6754$$

$$R_{tot} = 1 - (1 - R_1) \cdot (1 - R_{||}) = 0.885$$

Calculate the reliability of the system shown in the figure after one year of operation.



Given the values of MTTF:

Comp. 1: 20.000 h Comp. 2: 30.000 h

Comp. 3: 50.000 h Comp. 4: 60.000 h

First, we calculate the reliabilities of each component

using the expression:

$$R(t) = e^{-\lambda t} = e^{-\frac{t}{T_0}}$$

t = 8760 h

 $R_1 = 0.6453$

 $R_2 = 0.7468$

 $R_3 = 0.8393$

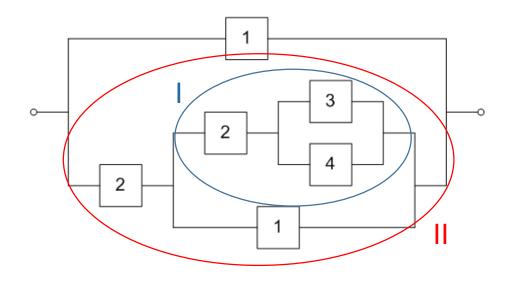
 $R_{4} = 0.8642$

In this case, to derive the expression for system reliability we have to use Boolean algebra because some components can be found in more than one path.

For some event A:

- $A \cdot A = A \neq A^2$ (the intersection of an event with itself is still the same event)

 $P(A \cdot A) = P(A) \neq P(A)^2$, P(A) = R (reliability of the component)



$$\begin{split} R_1 &= R_2 \cdot [1 - (1 - R_3) \cdot (1 - R_4)] = R_2 R_3 + R_2 R_4 - R_2 R_3 R_4 \\ R_{II} &= R_2 \cdot [1 - (1 - R_I) \cdot (1 - R_1)] = \\ &= R_1 R_2 + R_2 R_3 + R_2 R_4 - R_1 R_2 R_3 - R_1 R_2 R_4 - R_2 R_3 R_4 + R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4 \\ R_{tot} &= 1 - (1 - R_1) \cdot (1 - R_{II}) = \\ &= R_1 + R_2 R_3 + R_2 R_4 - R_1 R_2 R_3 - R_1 R_2 R_4 - R_2 R_3 R_4 + R_1 R_2 R_3 R_4 = 0.9044 \end{split}$$

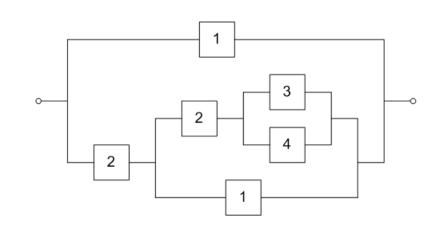
$$R_{\text{tot}} = P(x_1 + x_2(x_1 + x_2(x_3 + x_4))) =$$

$$= P(x_1 + x_2x_1 + x_2(x_3 + x_4)) =$$

$$= P(x_1 + x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_2x_4) =$$

$$= (2^4 - 1 \text{ terms}) =$$

$$= P(x_1) + P(x_1x_2) + P(x_2x_3) + P(x_2x_4) -$$



-
$$P(x_1x_2)$$
 - $P(x_1x_2x_3)$ - $P(x_1x_2x_4)$ - $P(x_1x_2x_3)$ - $P(x_1x_2x_4)$ - $P(x_2x_3x_4)$ + $P(x_1x_2x_3)$ + $P(x_1x_2x_3)$ + $P(x_1x_2x_4)$ + $P(x_1x_2x_3x_4)$ + $P(x_1x_2x_3x_4)$ - $P(x_1x_2x_3x_4)$ = $P(x_1x_2x_3x_4)$ = $P(x_1x_2x_3x_4)$ =

 $= R_1 + R_2R_3 + R_2R_4 - R_1R_2R_3 - R_1R_2R_4 - R_2R_3R_4 + R_1R_2R_3R_4 = 0.9044$

Calculate the reliability of the system with a **parallel** reliability model consisting of three **dependent** components. The probability that component 1 fails is 0.1; the probability that component 2 fails given the component 1 failed is 0.3; and the probability that component 3 fails given both component 1 and 2 failed is 0.5.

$$R_{p}(t) = 1 - Q_{p}(t) = 1 - P(\overline{x}_{1}\overline{x}_{2}\overline{x}_{3})$$

$$R_{p}(t) = 1 - Q_{p}(t) = 1 - P(\overline{x}_{1})P(\overline{x}_{2}|\overline{x}_{1})P(\overline{x}_{3}|\overline{x}_{1}\overline{x}_{2})$$

$$R_{p}(t) = 1 - Q_{p}(t) = 1 - 0.1 \cdot 0.3 \cdot 0.5 = 0.985$$

What is the reliability of aircraft installations used for startup of the commands during a 1.5 h flight given the exponential distribution. Input data:

Tank: $\lambda_1 = 66.67 \cdot 10^{-6} \, h^{-1}$

Hydraulic pump: $\lambda_2 = 9.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \, h^{-1}$

Filter: $\lambda_{4} = 666.7 \cdot 10^{-6} \, h^{-1}$

Overflow valve: $\lambda_5 = 5.7 \cdot 10^{-6} \, h^{-1}$

Switch: $\lambda_6 = 0.12 \cdot 10^{-6} \, h^{-1}$, $Q_6' = 0.0000015$

Pressure reg.: $\lambda_7 = 0.054 \cdot 10^{-6} \, h^{-1}$

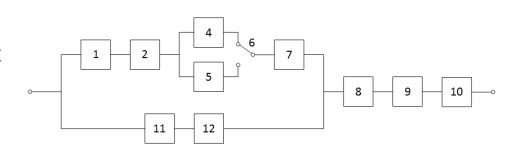
Pipe: $R_8 = 0.99935$

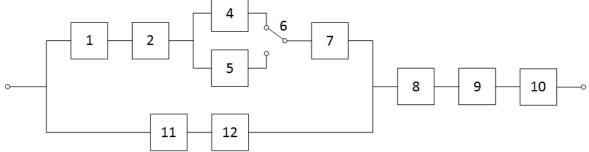
Connectors: $\lambda_q = 100.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \, h^{-1}$

Servo device: $\lambda_{10} = 100.0 \cdot 10^{-6} \, h^{-1}$

Gas reg.: $\lambda_{11} = 0.001 \ h^{-1}$

Accumulator: $\lambda_{12} = 8.3 \cdot 10^{-5} \, h^{-1}$





$$R_1 = e^{-\lambda 1t} = 0.9999$$

 $R_2 = e^{-\lambda 2t} = 0.99998650$

$$R_{\Delta} = e^{-\lambda 4t} = 0.99900045$$

$$R_5 = e^{-\lambda 5t} = 0.99999145$$

$$R_6 = e^{-\lambda 6t} = 0.999999982$$
 (Switch activated on a demand)

$$R_6' = 1 - Q_6' = 0.9999985$$
 (Switch not activated too early)

$$R_7 = e^{-\lambda 7t} = 0.999999992$$

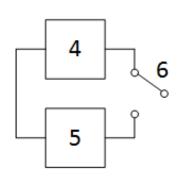
$$R_8 = 0.99935$$

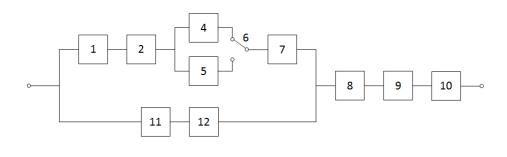
$$R_{g} = e^{-\lambda 9t} = 0.99985001$$

$$R_{10} = e^{-\lambda 10t} = 0.99985001$$

$$R_{11} = e^{-\lambda 11t} = 0.99850112$$

$$R_{12} = e^{-\lambda 12t} = 0.99987551$$





$$R_{456} = R_4 R_6' + (1 - R_4) R_6 R_5 + R_4 (1 - R_6') R_5 =$$

= 0.99900045 · 0.9999985 +

= 0.99999999

Upper row: $R_G = R_1 R_2 R_{456} R_7 = 0.999886411$

Lower row: $R_D = R_{11} R_{12} = 0.998376816$

Parallel: $R_{DG} = R_D + R_G - R_D R_G = 0.999999815$

Total: $R = R_{DG} R_8 R_9 R_{10} = 0.999$