

COMPLIANCE RELIABILITY  
QUESTIONS AND CRITERIA

TYPES OF COMPLIANCE QUESTIONS

TYPE 1

GIVEN THE RELIABILITY DESIRED TO THE STANDARD WHAT CONFIDENCE FOR THIS DESIRED RELIABILITY DOES A SET OF TEST DATA YIELD ?

TYPE 2

GIVEN THE CONFIDENCE DESIRED FOR A RELIABILITY STATEMENT TO THE STANDARD, WHAT RELIABILITY LEVEL WILL HAVE THIS DESIRED CONFIDENCE ACCORDING TO THE TEST DATA ?

TYPE 3

GIVEN THE RELIABILITY DESIRED TO THE STANDARD WHAT EVIDENCE OF THIS DESIRED RELIABILITY IS PROVIDED BY THE TEST DATA ?

TYPE 4

GIVEN THE DESIRED AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE WE WANT FOR A RELIABILITY STATEMENT TO THE STANDARD, WHAT RELIABILITY LEVEL WILL HAVE THIS DESIRED AMOUNT OF EVIDENCE ACCORDING TO THE TEST DATA ?

ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF LOWER LIMIT ASSURANCE TESTING

SAMPLE SIZE = 9

1500 hrs.

3101 hrs.

4752 hrs.

6206 hrs.

8103 hrs.

( $X_0$  = Standard = 500 hrs.)

10,400 hrs.

12,850 hrs.

16,020 hrs.

21,509 hrs.

Compliance will net a \$28 million profit ; Non-compliance will cause a \$7.5 million loss .

Do the above data provide sufficient evidence to assure at least 10 to 1 odds in favor of monetary gain from the sale of fifty of these items ?

SOLUTION :  $E_{req.} = \ln \left( 10 \times \frac{7,500,000}{28,000,000} \right) = \underline{.98528}$

$r_1 = \left( \frac{X_1}{X_0} \right) = 1500/500 = 3$  ; Weibull Slope = 1.32

R = Required Reliability = 50/51 = .98039 ; N = 9

$$E_{accum. (log. par.)} = 1.8138 \sqrt{N} \left\{ \ln \ln \frac{1}{R} + b \ln r_1 - \ln \ln \left( \frac{N + .4}{N - .3} \right) \right\}$$

$$= 1.8138 \sqrt{9} \left[ \ln \ln \frac{1}{.98039} + 1.32 \ln 3 - \ln \ln \frac{9.4}{8.7} \right]$$

$$= \underline{.47492}$$

CONCLUSION : Since  $E_{accum.} < E_{req.}$  we conclude that there is still insufficient evidence of compliance to the required 500 hrs. of life.

[Only 62% Conf. (actual) when 73% Conf. is required.]

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Page 3

AN UPPER LIMIT COMPLIANCE PROBLEM

The deceleration of an occupant's forehead against a motor vehicle's dash padding must not exceed 80 g's in a 30 mph barrier crash test. The

8 vehicles with dummies were given such a barrier crash test. The measured decelerations were (in numerical order) :

53.2 g's  
56.0 g's  
57.5 g's  
59.5 g's  
61.3 g's  
62.1 g's  
63.4 g's  
64.9 g's

The desired reliability of not exceeding 80 g's is .999999. Find the log parametric confidence that this desired reliability will be realized.

<u>SOLUTION:</u>	<u>Vehicle</u>		<u>Median Rank</u>	
	53.2		.083	
	56.0		.202	
	57.5		.321	
	59.5		.440	
The data	61.3	plotted at median	.560	ranks yields
	62.1		.679	
	63.4		.798	
	64.9		.917	

We data  
Weibull Parameters  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 16.23 \\ \theta = 61.5467 \end{array} \right\}$ . (intcp. = -66.8643)  
 $N = 8$ ;  $R = .999999$  (desired);  $b = 16.23$ ;  $P_N = \left( \frac{X_8}{X_0} \right) = \frac{64.9}{80} = .81125$

Hence, the Log Parametric Evidence is

$$E = 1.8138\sqrt{8} \left\{ \ln \ln \frac{8.4}{.7} - \ln \ln \frac{1}{1 - .999999} - 16.23 \ln (.81125) \right\}$$

$$= 8.61575.$$

Therefore, the Log Parametric Confidence is

$$C = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-E}} = \underline{\underline{.9998}} \text{ (ans.)}$$

NOTE: The Non-Parametric Confidence is .9996.

CALCULATING THE ACCUMULATED EVIDENCE FROM  
A DATA SET IN TERMS OF THE MEAN, STANDARD DEVIATION, & SKEWNESS

LOWER LIMIT TESTING

Let  $N$  = Sample Size ;  $\bar{X}$  = Sample Mean  
 $S$  = Sample Standard Deviation ;  $\alpha_3$  = Sample Skewness

$t_{1-R}^{\alpha_3}$  = t-Score to  $(1 - R)$  level in a distribution of skewness  $\alpha_3$

Then, the Evidence in favor of  $R$  (Standard) is

$$E = 1.8138 \sqrt{N} \left[ t_{1-R}^{\alpha_3} + \left( \frac{\bar{X} - \text{STD.}}{S} \right) \right]$$

UPPER LIMIT TESTING

The formula for Evidence in favor of  $R$ (STD.) is

$$E = 1.8138 \sqrt{N} \left[ \left( \frac{\text{STD.} - \bar{X}}{S} \right) - t_R^{\alpha_3} \right]$$

where  $t_R^{\alpha_3}$  = t-Score to  $R$  Level in a distribution of skewness  $\alpha_3$  .  
 (  $R$  = Desired Reliability)

LOWER LIMIT COMPLIANCE EXAMPLE USING MEAN, STANDARD DEV.,  
AND SKEWNESS

PROBLEM

Suppose a guaranteed minimum life is 1200 hours (STD.), and suppose we run 6 items and find the following hrs. to failure :

1970 hrs. , 2350 hrs. , 2700 hrs. , 3040 hrs. , 3210 hrs. , and 3490 hrs.

How much Evidence (and Confidence) does this sample provide for the hypothesis that  $R(1200 \text{ hrs.}) \geq .99$  ?

SOLUTION

From the data we find

$$\bar{X} = 2793.33 \text{ hrs.} ; S = 566.20 \text{ hrs.}$$

$$\alpha_3 = -0.25 \text{ (estimated from a Weibull slope of 5)}$$

$$-.25 t_{.01} = -2.14$$

$$E = 1.8138 \sqrt{6} \left( -2.14 + \frac{2793.33 - 1200}{566.20} \right) = 2.995$$

$$\text{CONFIDENCE} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-E}} = .952$$

UPPER

UPPER LIMIT COMPLIANCE EXAMPLE USING MEAN, STANDARD DEV.  
& SKEWNESS

PROBLEM

Suppose the emission standard for  $\text{NO}_x$  is 2.0 grams per mile. A dozen vehicles of a certain model yield the following  $\text{NO}_x$  emission levels :

.87 g/mi , .93 g/mi , .97 g/mi , .99 g/mi , 1.02 g/mi , 1.11 g/mi ,

1.21 g/mi , 1.27 g/mi , 1.29 g/mi , 1.35 g/mi , 1.47 g/mi , 1.61 g/mi

How much confidence does this data provide for the hypothesis  $R(2.0) \geq .999$  ?

SOLUTION

From the data we find

$$\bar{X} = 1.17417 ; S = .23118 ; \alpha_3 = -.28 \text{ (from } b=5.6)$$

$$-.28 t_{.999} = +2.7$$

$$\therefore E = 1.8138 \sqrt{12} \left( \frac{2 - 1.17417}{.23118} - 2.7 \right) = 5.48 \quad \text{CONF.} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-E}} = .995$$

SPECIAL PROBLEM I

AN UPPER LIMIT COMPLIANCE PROBLEM WITH NOISE

Fourteen trucks were checked for noise level as they were driven past a measuring station. The noise levels in numerical order of decibels were as follows :

<u>TRUCK NO.</u>	<u>NOISE LEVEL (db)</u>
1	61 db
2	63 db
3	65 db
4	66 db
5	67 db
6	68 db
7	68.5 db
8	69 db
9	70 db
10	70.5 db
11	71 db
12	71.5 db
13	72 db
14	74 db

If the maximum allowable noise level is 80 db , how confident can the manufacturer be that at least 99.99% of this truck population will comply ?

SOLUTION

By plotting the 14 noise measurements at their median ranks on Weibull paper, we find that the Weibull parameters are  $b = 21.22967$  ;  $\theta = 69.97283$  .

(using ( Use the Logarithmic Parametric Confidence)

( $X_o = 80$  db) ;  $R = .9999$  (Desired) ;  $N = 14$  ;  $I(\text{INTCP} = -90.18591)$

$$P_N = \left( \frac{X_N}{X_o} \right) = \frac{74}{80} = .925$$

Hence, The Logarithmic Parametric Evidence is

$$\begin{aligned} E &= 1.8138 \sqrt{N} \left\{ \ln \ln \left( \frac{N + .4}{.7} \right) - \ln \ln \frac{1}{1 - R} - b \ln P_N \right\} \\ &= 1.8138 \sqrt{14} \left\{ \ln \ln \frac{14.4}{.7} - \ln \ln 10000 - 21.22967 \ln (.925) \right\} \\ &= 3.67373 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the Logarithmic Parametric Confidence is  $C = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-E}} = .97525$

SPECIAL PROBLEM 2

AN UPPER LIMIT PROBLEM IN BRAKING

A sample of six vehicles was tested for stopping distance at a specified speed at start of braking. The result were as follows: (arranged in numerical order)

<u>VEHICLE NO.</u>	<u>STOPPING DISTANCE (ft)</u>
1	23.5 ft.
2	25.0 ft.
3	25.8 ft.
4	26.3 ft.
5	27.0 ft.
6	27.8 ft.

For what stopping distance  $X_0$  can we guarantee that  $R_{.95}(X_0) \geq .9999$  ?  
(Use the formula for logarithmic parametric evidence)

SOLUTION

$$C = .95 \quad ; \quad N = 6 \quad ; \quad R(\text{DESIRED}) = .9999$$

$$E = \ln\left(\frac{C}{1-C}\right) = \ln\left(\frac{.95}{.05}\right) = \ln 19 = 2.94444$$

From the Data :  $b =$  Weibull slope  $= 17.82103$  ; (INTCP = -58.46874)  
 $\theta =$  Characteristic Value  $= 26.59929$  ft.

The formula for logarithmic parametric evidence is

$$E = 1.8138 \sqrt{N} \left\{ \ln \ln \left( \frac{N + .4}{.7} \right) - \ln \ln \left( \frac{1}{1-R} \right) - b \ln p_N \right\}$$

From this :

$$\begin{aligned} \ln p_N &= \frac{1}{b} \left[ \ln \ln \left( \frac{N + .4}{.7} \right) - \ln \ln \left( \frac{1}{1-R} \right) - \frac{E}{1.8138 \sqrt{N}} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{17.82103} \left[ \ln \ln \left( \frac{6.4}{.7} \right) - \ln \ln 10,000 - \frac{2.94444}{1.8138 \sqrt{6}} \right] = -.117205 \end{aligned}$$

$$p_N = e^{-.117205} = .889403 = \frac{X_N}{X_0} = \frac{27.8}{X_0} \therefore X_0 = \frac{227.8}{.889403} = \underline{\underline{31.257 \text{ ft.}}}$$

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 Page 8

COMPLIANCE DECISION CRITERIA

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Odds Required} \\ \text{in Favor of} \\ \text{Compliance} \end{array} \right) = \left( \frac{\text{Dollar Loss Due to Non-Compliance}}{\text{Dollar Gain When in Compliance}} \right) \times \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Odds Desired} \\ \text{for Long -} \\ \text{Term Gains} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Odds in Favor} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{Long Term Gains} \end{array} \right) = \frac{(\text{Odds in Favor of Compliance}) \times (\text{Dollar Gain When in Compliance})}{\text{Dollar Losses Due to Non-Compliance}}$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Evidence} \\ \text{Required} \\ \text{in Favor} \\ \text{of} \\ \text{Compliance} \end{array} \right] = \ln \left( \frac{\text{Dollar Loss Due to Non-Compliance}}{\text{Dollar Gain When in Compliance}} \right) + \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{Evidence} \\ \text{Desired} \\ \text{for} \\ \text{Long Term} \\ \text{Gains} \end{array} \right]$$