

LEONARD G. JOHNSON
EDITOR

WANG H. YEE
DIRECTOR

Volume 6
Bulletin 4

August, 1976
Page 1

RANKING THEORY AND EVIDENCE
IN
COMPLIANCE RELIABILITY

THE LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC CONFIDENCE FORMULA FOR UPPER
STANDARD TESTS

Let $b =$ Weibull Slope

Let $P_N = \left(\frac{X_N}{X_0} \right)^b$ ($X_0 =$ Standard)
($X_N =$ largest of N observations)

THEN:

$$1 - (1 - C) \text{ Rank of } X_N = 1 - R(X_N) = \left[1 - R(X_0) \right]^{P_N^b}$$

The parametric $(1 - C)$ Rank of the N th in N is

$$1 - \left(1 - \frac{N - .3}{N + .4} \right) e^{-\frac{t_{1-C}}{\sqrt{N}}}$$

$$\therefore \left(1 - \frac{N - .3}{N + .4} \right) e^{-\frac{t_{1-C}}{\sqrt{N}}} = \left[1 - R(X_0) \right]^{P_N^b}$$

OR $\left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right) e^{-\frac{t_{1-C}}{\sqrt{N}}} = \left[1 - R(X_0) \right]^{P_N^b}$

LEONARD G. JOHNSON
EDITOR

WANG H. YEE
DIRECTOR

Volume 6
Bulletin 4

August, 1976

Page 2

$$e^{\frac{t_{1-C}}{\sqrt{N}}} \ln \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right) = p_N^b \ln [1 - R(X_0)]$$

$$e^{\frac{t_{1-C}}{\sqrt{N} C}} = \frac{p_N^b \ln [1 - R(X_0)]}{\ln \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right)}$$

$$\frac{t_{1-C}}{\sqrt{N}} = b \ln p_N + \ln \ln [1 - R(X_0)] - \ln \ln \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right)$$

$$t_{1-C} = \sqrt{N} \left\{ b \ln p_N + \ln \ln [1 - R(X_0)] - \ln \ln \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \sqrt{N} \left\{ b \ln p_N + \ln \ln \left[\frac{1}{1 - R(X_0)} \right] - \ln \ln \left(\frac{N + .4}{.7} \right) \right\}$$

$$C = \frac{1}{1 + e^{+1.8138 t_{1-C}}}$$

FOR THE SEVEN VEHICLE CASE IN VOL. 6, BULLETIN 3:

$$N = 7 ; \quad b = 6.76 ; \quad p_N = .80667$$

$$R(X_0) = .999 \text{ (DESIRED RELIABILITY)}$$

HENCE,

$$t_{1-C} = \sqrt{7} \left\{ 6.76 \ln .80667 + \ln \ln \left(\frac{1}{.001} \right) - \ln \ln \left(\frac{7.4}{.7} \right) \right\}$$

$$= -.99892$$

$$C = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-1.81185}} = .8596$$

Published 8 times a year by the Detroit Research Institute. Subscription Rate: One year \$40. Quantity rates on request.

Address subscription orders and editorial correspondence to:

Detroit Research Institute, 21900 Greenfield Road, Oak Park, Michigan 48237

LEONARD G. JOHNSON
 EDITOR

WANG H. YEE
 DIRECTOR

Volume 6

August, 1976

Bulletin 4

Page 3

$$e^{\frac{t}{\sqrt{N}}(1-C)} = \frac{e_N^b \ln [1 - R(X_0)]}{\ln \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right)}$$

$$e^{1.8138 t (1-C)} = \left[\frac{e_N^b \ln [1 - R(X_0)]}{\ln \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right)} \right]^{1.8138 \sqrt{N}}$$

$$\therefore C = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{e_N^b \ln [1 - R(X_0)]}{\ln \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right)} \right]^{1.8138 \sqrt{N}}}$$

FOR THE SEVEN VEHICLE EXAMPLE :

$$e_N^b = .23402 \quad \ln [1 - R(X_0)] = -6.90776$$

$$N = 7 \quad \ln \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right) = -2.35815$$

$$C = \frac{1}{1 + \left[\frac{.23402 (-6.90776)}{-2.35815} \right]^{1.8138 \sqrt{7}}} = \underline{\underline{.8596}}$$

LOWER LIMIT ASSURANCE TESTING

X_o = Standard (Which must be exceeded)

X_1 = Smallest of N observations

$$p_1 = \left(\frac{X_1}{X_o} \right) > 1$$

b = Weibull Slope

$R(X_o)$ = Desired Reliability to Standard.

NON-PARAMETRIC CONFIDENCE

$$C = 1 - [R(X_o)]^{N p_1^b}$$

LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC CONFIDENCE

$$C = 1 \div \left\{ 1 + \frac{\ln \left(\frac{N - .3}{N + .4} \right)^{1.8138 \sqrt{N}}}{p_1^b \ln R(X_o)} \right\}$$

FORMULA FOR LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC EVIDENCE

UPPER LIMIT ASSURANCE TESTING

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

with $R(X_N) = 1 - [1 - R(X_o)]^{p_N^b}$; X_o = Standard

X_N = Largest of N ; b = Weibull Slope ; $p_N = \left(\frac{X_N}{X_o} \right) < 1$

$R(X_o)$ = Desired Reliability to Standard X_o .

LOWER LIMIT ASSURANCE TESTING

$$E = 1.8138 \sqrt{N} \left\{ \ln \ln \frac{1}{R(X_1)} - \ln \ln \left(\frac{N + .4}{N - .3} \right) \right\}$$

with $R(X_1) = [R(X_0)]^{p_1^b}$; $p_1 = \left(\frac{X_1}{X_0} \right) > 1$

X_0 = Standard ; X_1 = Smallest of N ; b = Weibull Slope
 $R(X_0)$ = Desired Reliability to Standard X_0 .

THREE TYPES OF RANKS

CONSIDER THE FIRST OF N (i.e., the lowest value in a sample of N)

NON-PARAMETRIC RANK

Non-Parametric C-Rank of First of $N = 1 - (1 - C)^{1/N}$

ARITHMETIC PARAMETRIC RANK

Arithmetic Parametric C-Rank of First of $N = 1 - \left(\frac{N - .3}{N + .4} \right)^{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{N}}}}$

where Z_c = Normal Z-Score for cumulative area c .

LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC RANK

Logarithmic Parametric C-Rank of First of $N = 1 - \left(\frac{N - .3}{N + .4} \right)^{e^{\frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{N}}}}$

where Z_c = Normal Z-Score for cumulative area c .

THREE TYPES OF RANKS

CONSIDER THE LAST OF N : (i. e., The largest value in a sample of N)

NON-PARAMETRIC C-RANK

Non-Parametric C-Rank of the last of $N = C^{1/N}$

ARITHMETIC PARAMETRIC C-RANK

Arithmetic Parametric C-Rank of last of $N = 1 - \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right)^{\frac{1}{1 - \frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{N}}}}$

Z_c = Normal Z-Score for cumulative area c .

LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC C-RANK

Logarithmic Parametric C-Rank of Last of $N = 1 - \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right)^{\frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{N}}}$

RELIABILITY

LOWER LIMIT ASSURANCE TESTING

NON-PARAMETRIC RELIABILITY WITH CONF. C :

$$R_C(X_0) = (1 - C)^{\frac{1}{N} p_1^b}$$

where

N = Sample Size ; b = Weibull Slope ; $p_1 = \left(\frac{X_1}{X_0} \right) > 1$

ARITHMETIC PARAMETRIC RELIABILITY WITH CONF. C

$$R_C(X_o) = \left(\frac{N - .3}{N + .4} \right) p_1^b \left(1 - \frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{N}} \right)^1$$

where Z_c = Normal Z-Score to cumulative area c .

LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC RELIABILITY WITH CONF. C

$$R_C(X_o) = \left(\frac{N - .3}{N + .4} \right) p_1^b e^{\frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{N}}}$$

RELIABILITY

UPPER LIMIT ASSURANCE TESTING

NON-PARAMETRIC RELIABILITY WITH CONF. C

$$R_C(X_o) = 1 - \left[1 - (1 - C)^{1/N} \right]^{1/p_N^b}$$

where N = Sample Size (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N) all less than X_o .

$$p_N = \left(\frac{X_N}{X_o} \right) < 1 ; \quad b = \text{Weibull Slope}$$

ARITHMETIC PARAMETRIC RELIABILITY WITH CONF. C

$$R_C(X_o) = 1 - \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right) p_N^b \left(1 + \frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{N}} \right)^1$$

where Z_c = Normal Z-Score for cumulative area c .

LEONARD G. JOHNSON
EDITOR

WANG H. YEE
DIRECTOR

Volume 6
Bulletin 4

August, 1976
Page 8

LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC RELIABILITY WITH CONF. C

$$R_C(X_0) = 1 - \left(\frac{.7}{N + .4} \right)^{\left(\frac{1}{p_1} \right)^b} e^{-\frac{Z_c}{\sqrt{N}}}$$

EVIDENCE

LOWER LIMIT ASSURANCE TESTING

NON-PARAMETRIC EVIDENCE :

$$E = \ln (R^{-N} p_1^b - 1)$$

where

R = Desired Reliability to X_0 ; b = Weibull Slope
 N = Sample Size ; $p_1 = \left(\frac{X_1}{X_0} \right) > 1$
 (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N) all above X_0

ARITHMETIC PARAMETRIC EVIDENCE :

$$E = 1.8138 \sqrt{N} \left[1 - \frac{\ln \left(\frac{N - .3}{N + .4} \right)}{p_1^b \ln R} \right]$$

LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC EVIDENCE :

$$E = 1.8138 \sqrt{N} \left\{ \ln \ln \frac{1}{R} + b \ln p_1 - \ln \ln \left(\frac{N + .4}{N - .3} \right) \right\}$$

EVIDENCE

UPPER LIMIT ASSURANCE TESTING

NON-PARAMETRIC EVIDENCE :

$$E \cong \ln \left\{ \left[1 - (1 - R) p_N^b \right]^{-N} - 1 \right\}$$

where

R = Desired Reliability to Upper Specification X_o .

b = Weibull Slope ; N = Sample Size ; (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_N) all below X_o

$$p_N = \left(\frac{X_N}{X_o} \right) < 1$$

ARITHMETIC PARAMETRIC EVIDENCE :

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

LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC EVIDENCE :

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

EVIDENCE REQUIRED IN COMPLIANCE TESTING

FOR A BREAK-EVEN POLICY :

$$E_{REQ.} = \ln \left(\frac{\text{DOLLAR LOSS DUE TO NON-COMPLIANCE}}{\text{NET PROFIT WHEN IN COMPLIANCE}} \right)$$

FOR A (K TO 1) ODDS AGAINST DOLLAR LOSSES :

$$E_{REQ.} = \ln \left(\frac{K \times \text{DOLLAR LOSS DUE TO NON-COMPLIANCE}}{\text{NET PROFIT WHEN IN COMPLIANCE}} \right)$$

LEONARD G. JOHNSON
EDITOR

WANG H. YEE
DIRECTOR

Volume 6
Bulletin 4

August, 1976
Page 10

EXAMPLE OF LOWER LIMIT COMPLIANCE

A certain manufacturer's machine is required to be guaranteed to operate failure free for 1000 hours. Five such machines are tested under service conditions with the following hours to failure :

MACHINE NUMBER	HOURS TO FAILURE
1	3405 hours
2	4002 hours
3	2576 hours
4	3040 hours
5	3695 hours

The predicted net profit when in compliance is \$11,000,000 from 1000 such machines to be produced and sold, while the estimated dollar loss in case of non-compliance is \$20,000,000.

If 10 to 1 odds are desired for long term gains, does the above data set on five machines constitute sufficient evidence of compliance to the 1000 hour failure-free warranty ?

SOLUTION

From the data

2576 hrs.
3040 hrs.
3405 hrs.
3695 hrs.
4002 hrs.

plotted at
Median ranks

.129
.315
.500
.685
.871

we obtain

$(X_0 = 1000 \text{ hrs.})$

Weibull Parameters $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} b = 6.02245 \\ \theta = 3586 \text{ hrs.} \end{array} \right.$

$$P_1 = \frac{X_1}{X_0} = \frac{2576}{1000} = 2.576$$

For 1000 machines to be produced and sold, the Required Reliability is

$$\frac{1000}{1001} = .999$$

(USE LOGARITHMIC PARAMETRIC EVIDENCE)

The Accumulated Logarithmic Parametric Evidence is

$$E_{\log \text{ par.}} = 1.8138\sqrt{5} \left[\ln \ln \left(\frac{1}{.999} \right) + 6.02245 \ln 2.576 - \ln \ln \left(\frac{5.4}{9.7} \right) \right] = 3.106 \text{ Units of Evidence}$$

FROM THE DOLLAR FIGURES AND 10 TO 1 ODDS :

$$E_{\text{req.}} = \ln \left(\frac{10 \times 20,000,000}{11,000,000} \right) = 2.900 \text{ Units of Evidence}$$

CONCLUSION : The test on 5 machines provided sufficient evidence of compliance .