

Simulating System Reliability using Monte Carlo Simulation

Presented by:

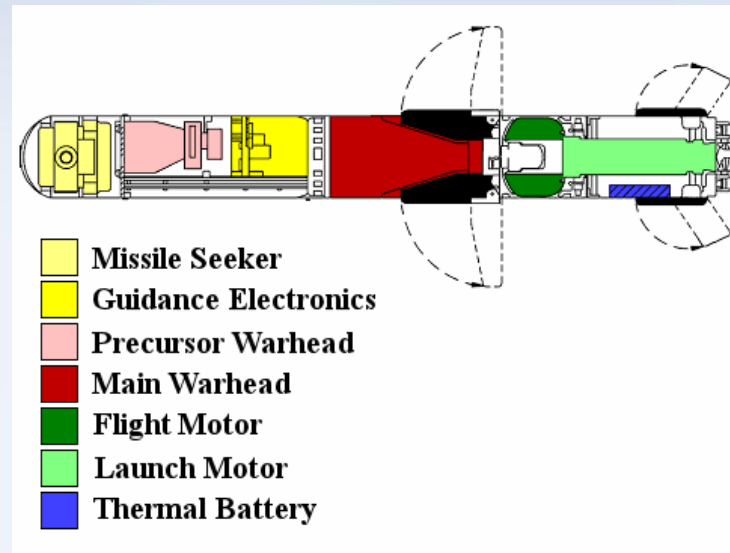
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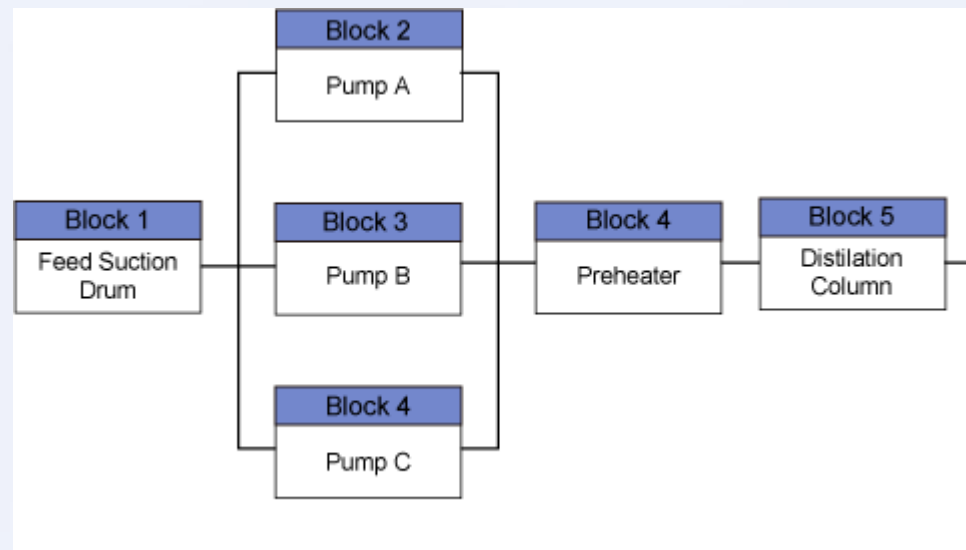
System Reliability



- Systems are comprised of multiple components specifically arranged for a design.
- If component reliabilities are known, or reasonably estimated, the reliability of the system can be estimated with certain confidence.
- This estimate is based on the component configuration, laws of probability, and key assumptions.

Reliability Block Diagrams

- The first step in estimating the system reliability is to create a Reliability Block Diagram (RBD)
- A RBD is a graphical representation of the components of a system and how they are related to each other in the system



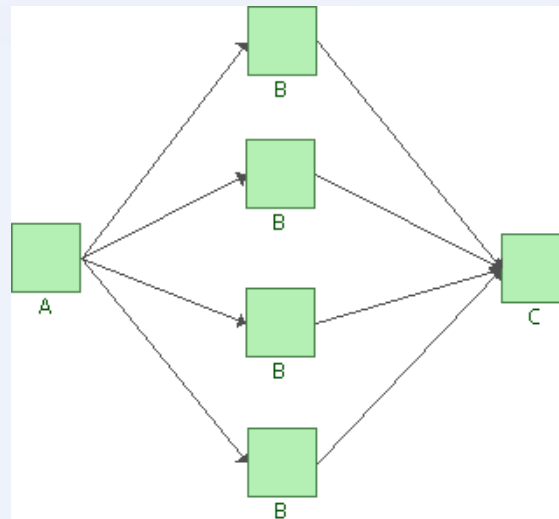
Reliability Block Diagrams

- Each complete RBD is unique to its design
- RBD's can be in several different arrangements

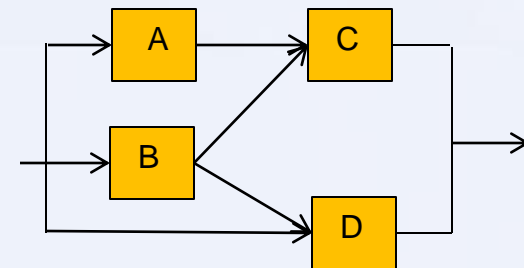
- Series



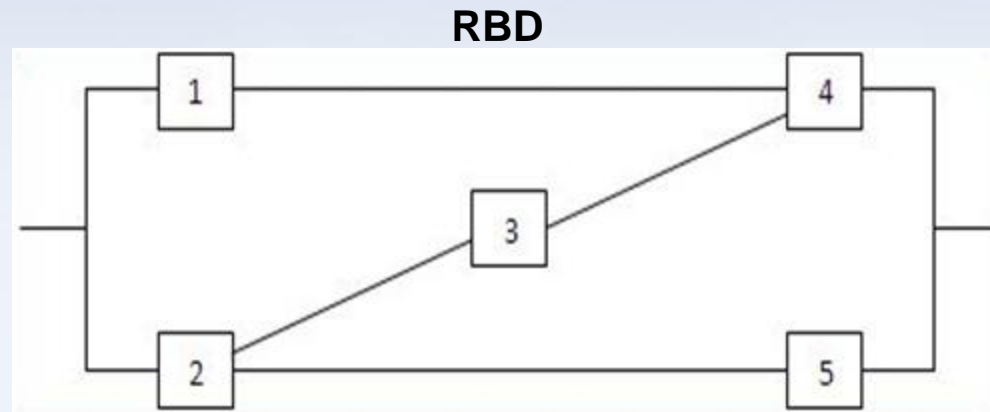
- Parallel



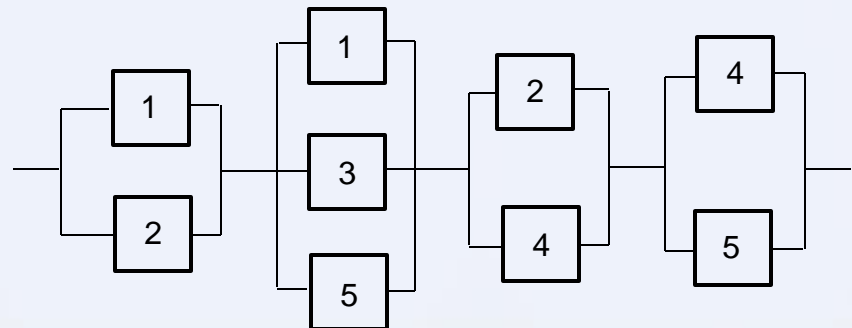
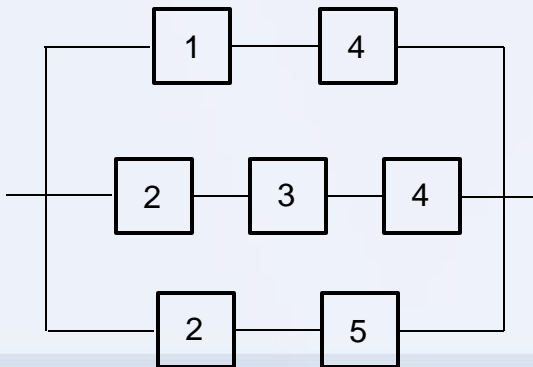
-Complex



Simplifying RBD's



- Reduce the RBD into:
 - a parallel arrangement of series subsystems OR
 - a series arrangement of parallel subsystems



Structure Function

- Assumptions:
 - A component can only exist in 2 states – Functioning or Failed
 - Component failures are statistically independent
- Definition:
 - The state of component i , denoted by x_i , is:

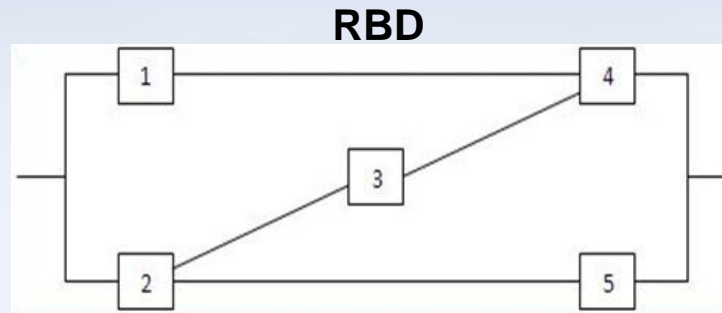
$$x_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if component } i \text{ has failed} \\ 1 & \text{if component } i \text{ is functioning} \end{cases}$$

for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$

- The structure function, $\varphi(\underline{x})$, relates the state of the system to the states of its individual components

$$\Phi(x_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if the system has failed when the state vector is } \underline{x} \\ 1 & \text{if the system is functioning when the state vector is } \underline{x} \end{cases}$$

Calculating the structure function



Minimal Path Set: $\Phi(x_i) = 1 - \prod_{j=1}^s (1 - \prod_{i \in P_j} x_i)$ Where s is the number of minimal path sets

$$\Phi(x_i) = 1 - (1 - x_1 x_4)(1 - x_2 x_3 x_4)(1 - x_2 x_5)$$

Minimal Cut Set: $\Phi(x_i) = \prod_{j=1}^k \left[1 - \prod_{i \in C_j} (1 - x_i) \right]$ Where k is the number of minimal cut sets

$$\Phi(x_i) = (1 - \overline{x_1 x_2})(1 - \overline{x_4 x_5})(1 - \overline{x_1 x_3 x_5})(1 - \overline{x_2 x_4})$$

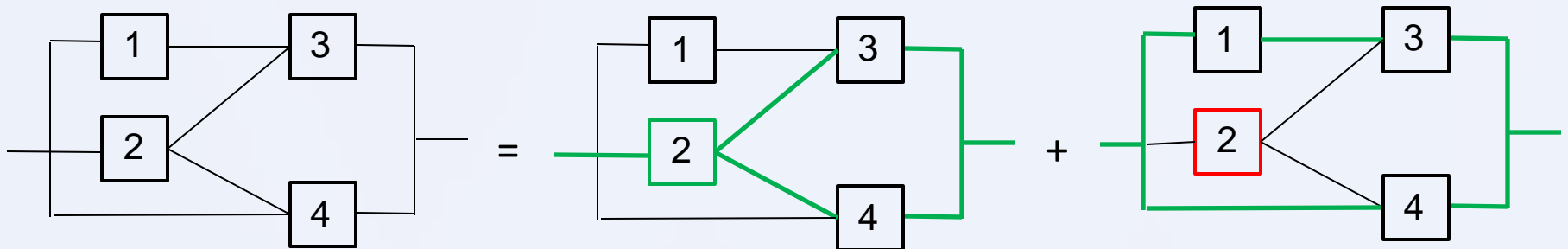
Calculating the System Reliability

- Using the structure function:

Cut Method \leq Actual Reliability \leq Path Method

$$\prod_{j=1}^k \left[1 - \prod_{i \in C_j} (1 - p_i) \right] \leq R(S) \leq 1 - \prod_{j=1}^s \left(1 - \prod_{i \in P_j} p_i \right)$$

- Calculating the actual reliability
 - Decomposition also known as the Keystone Method



Simulating System Reliability

- Software
 - Standard Microsoft Excel
 - VBA programming within Excel
 - Reliasoft
 - Raptor

Simulating System Reliability

- Benefits of using VBA code
 - Reuse
 - More precise calculations
 - Less likelihood of errors
 - Simple interface with user
 - Ability to run a set number of iterations
 - Ability to lock cells from the user
 - Faster simulations
 - Can run on any computer with Microsoft Office

Simulating System Reliability

- Information needed for simulation using VBA programming
 - Reliability Block Diagram
 - Failure rate of each component (λ)
 - Operating time of the system (t)

$$\text{Reliability} = e^{-\lambda t}$$

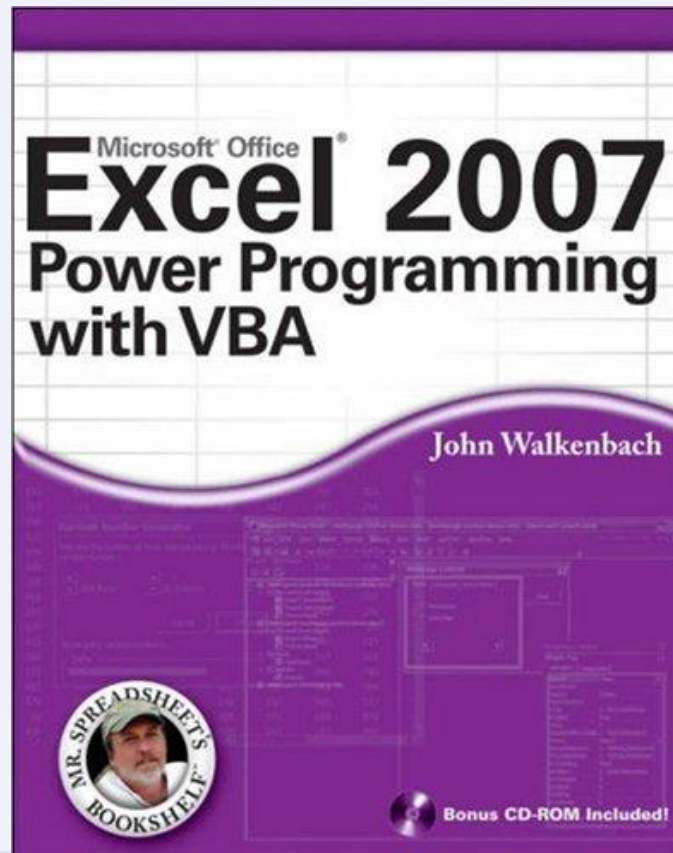
- Number of iterations to run

Simulating System Reliability

Simulation demonstration in Excel

Helpful Reference

- VBA Programming reference

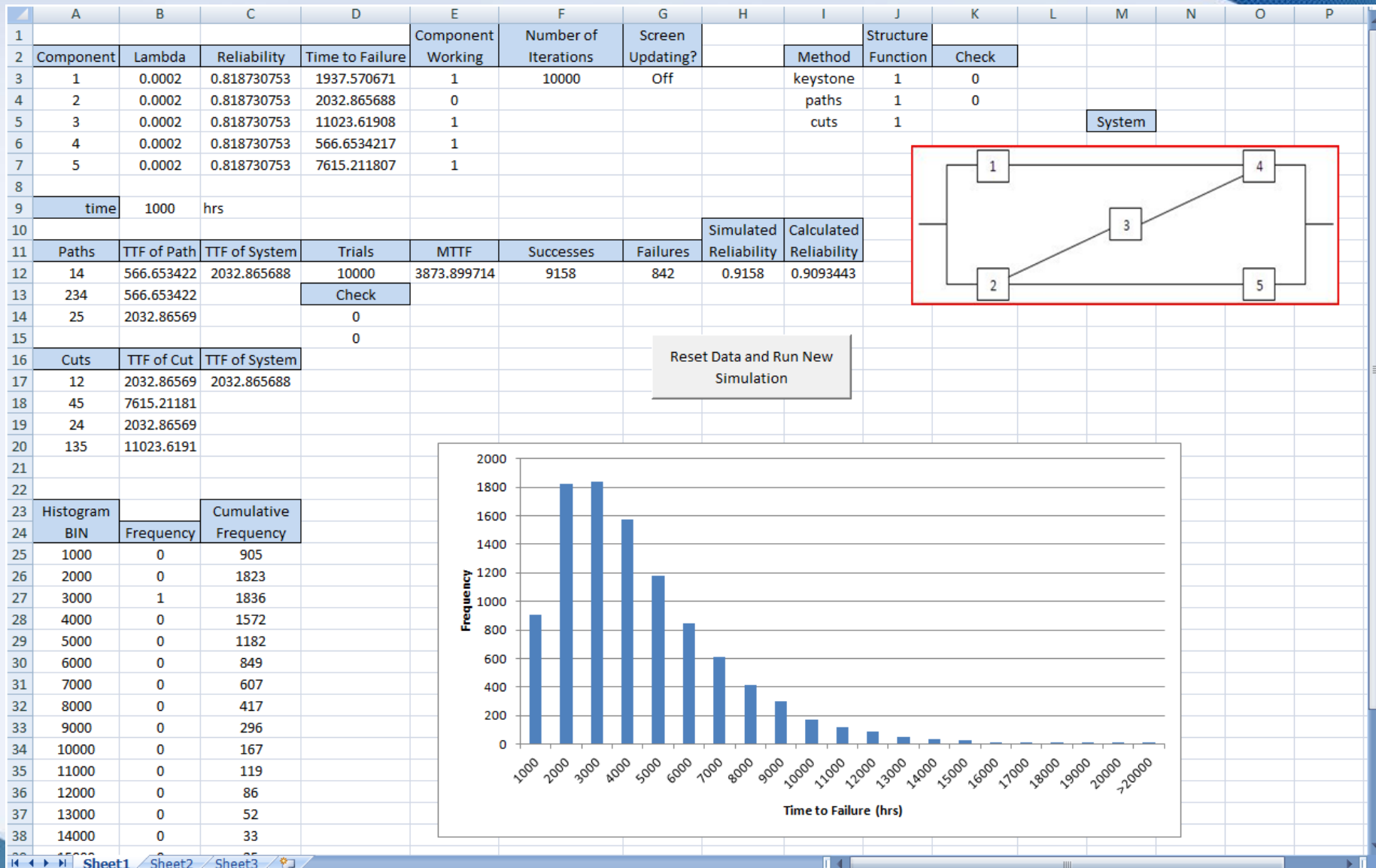


Conclusion

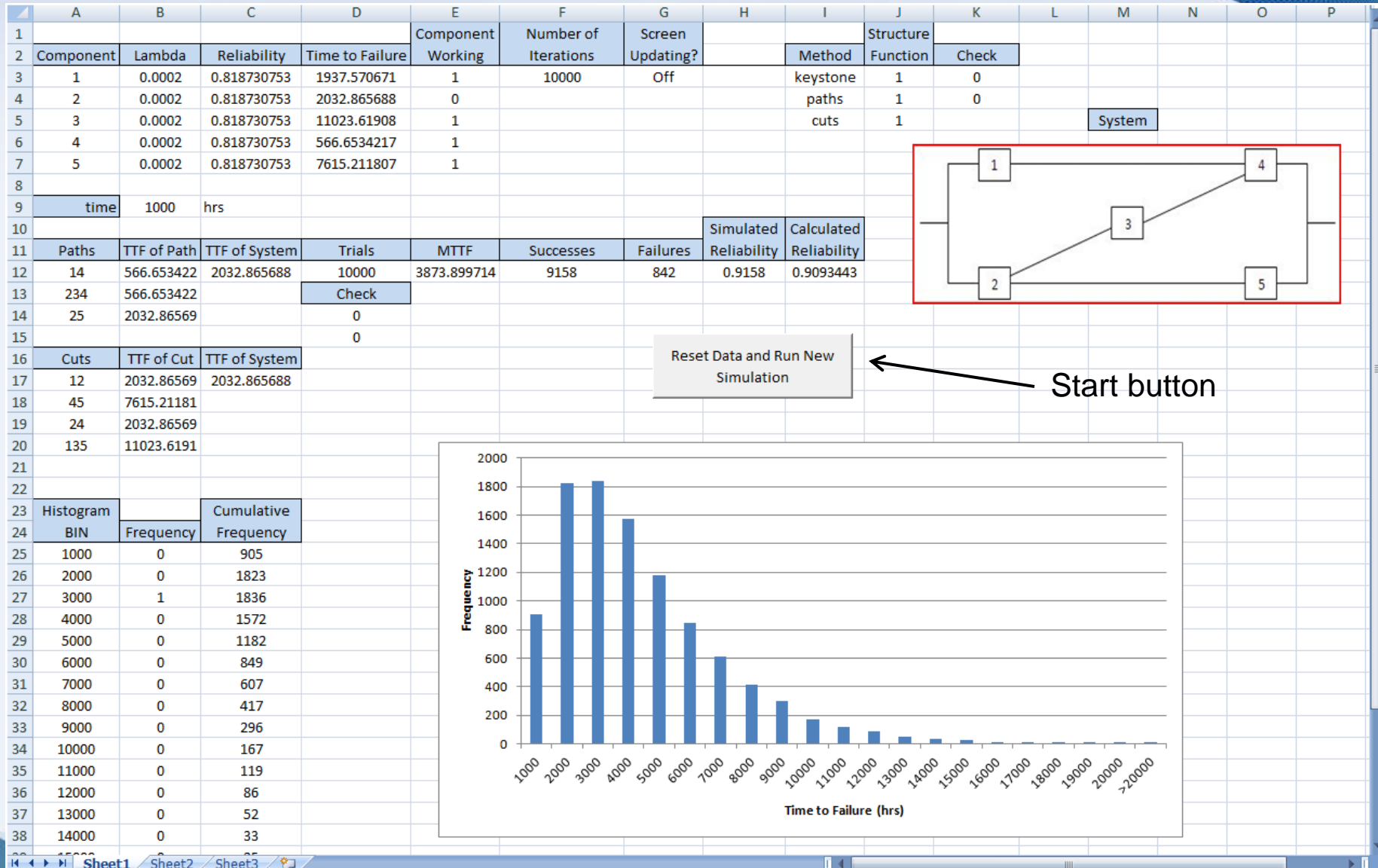
- Simulating reliability of a system is preferred to demonstrating reliability by testing
- Reliability Block Diagrams are specific to each system and must be considered in order to produce accurate reliability simulations
- Reliability estimates are based on the component configuration, laws of probability, and key assumptions
- Monte Carlo simulation in Excel is one way to predict a reasonable estimate of the system reliability
- Using VBA Code is an effective way to run simulations in Excel

Back-up Slides

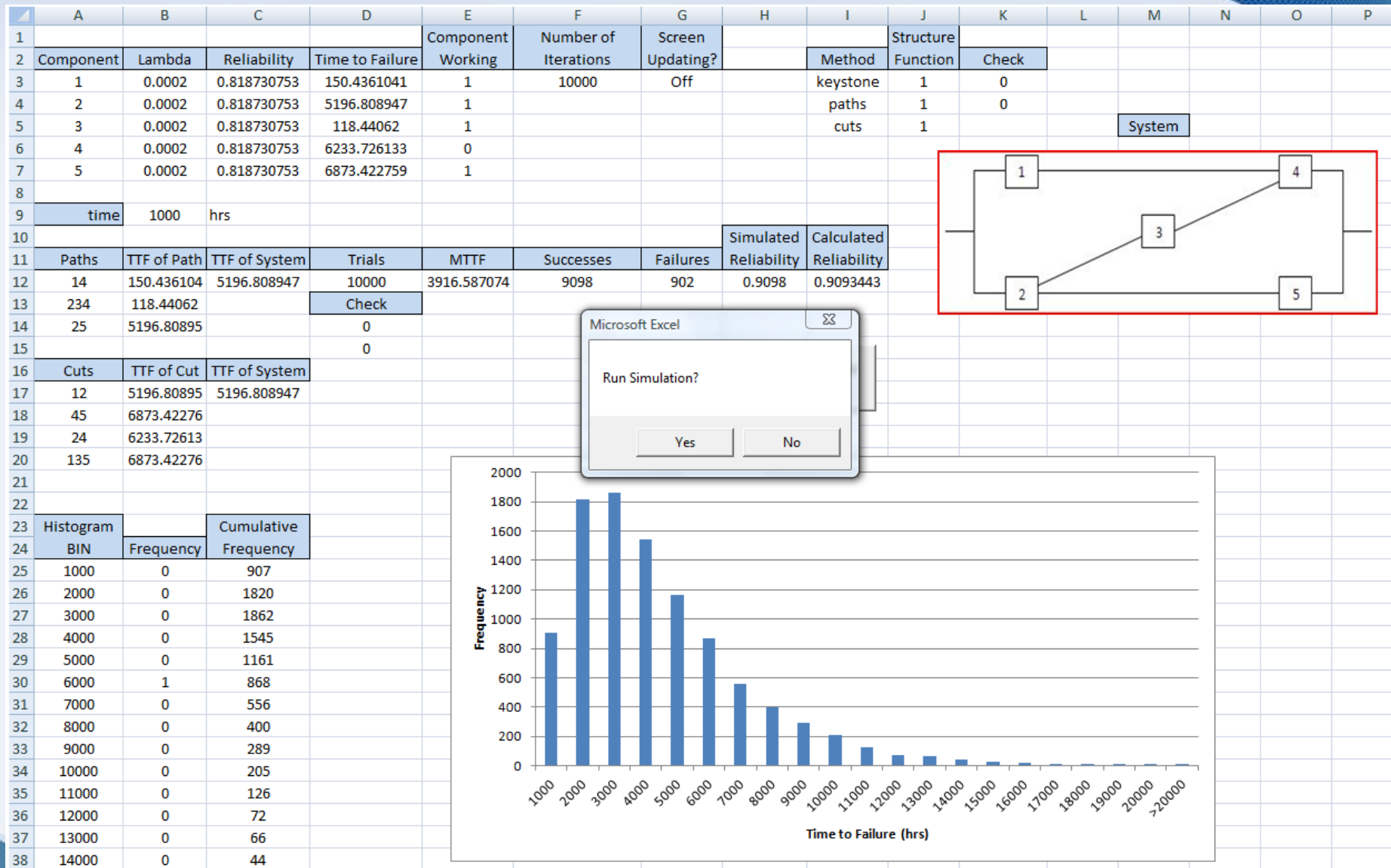
Simulating System Reliability



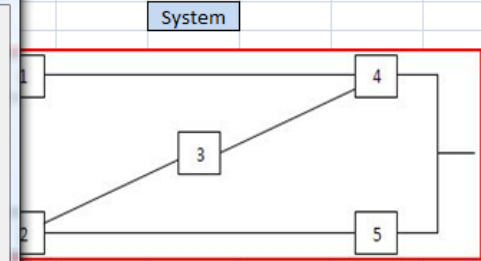
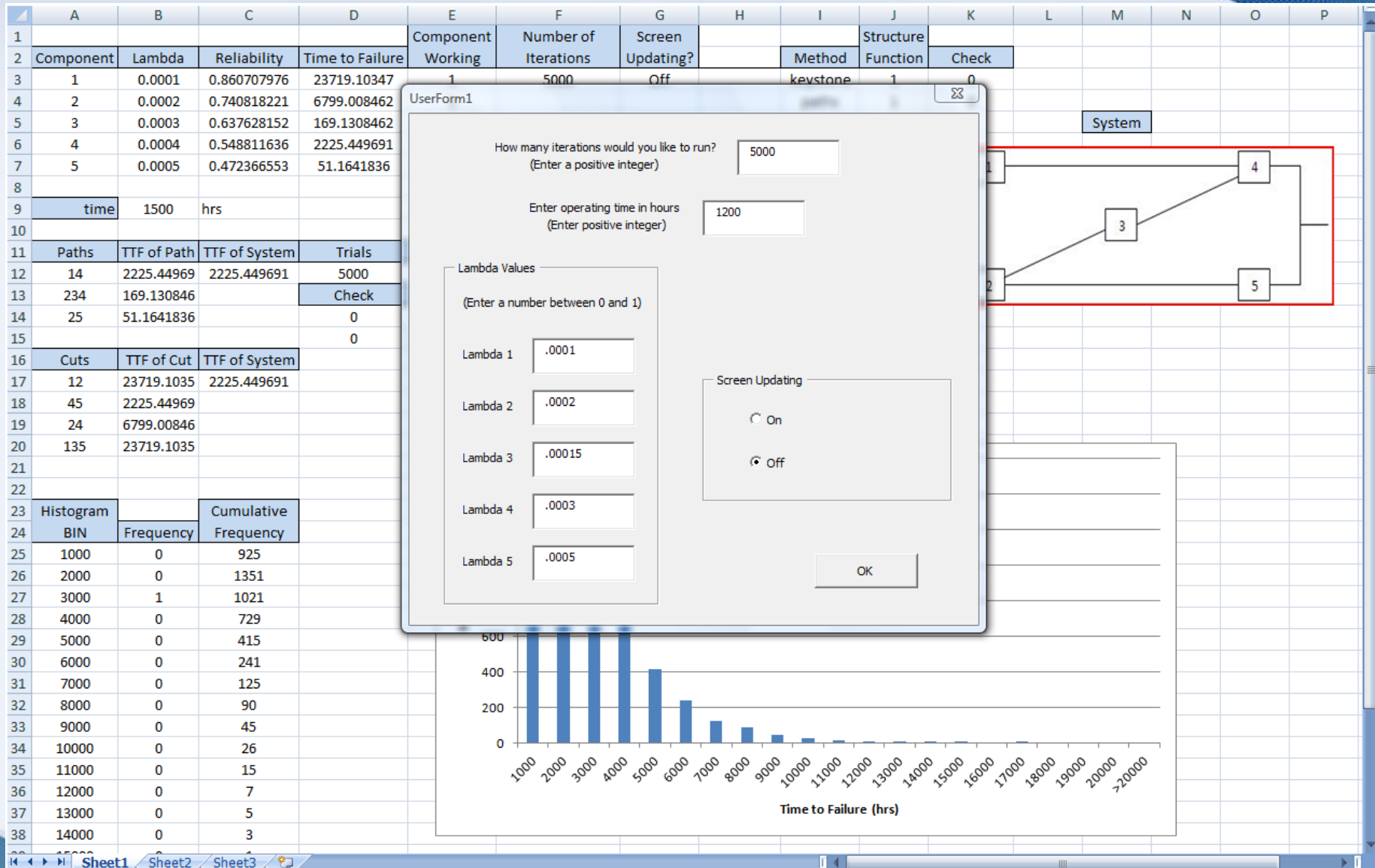
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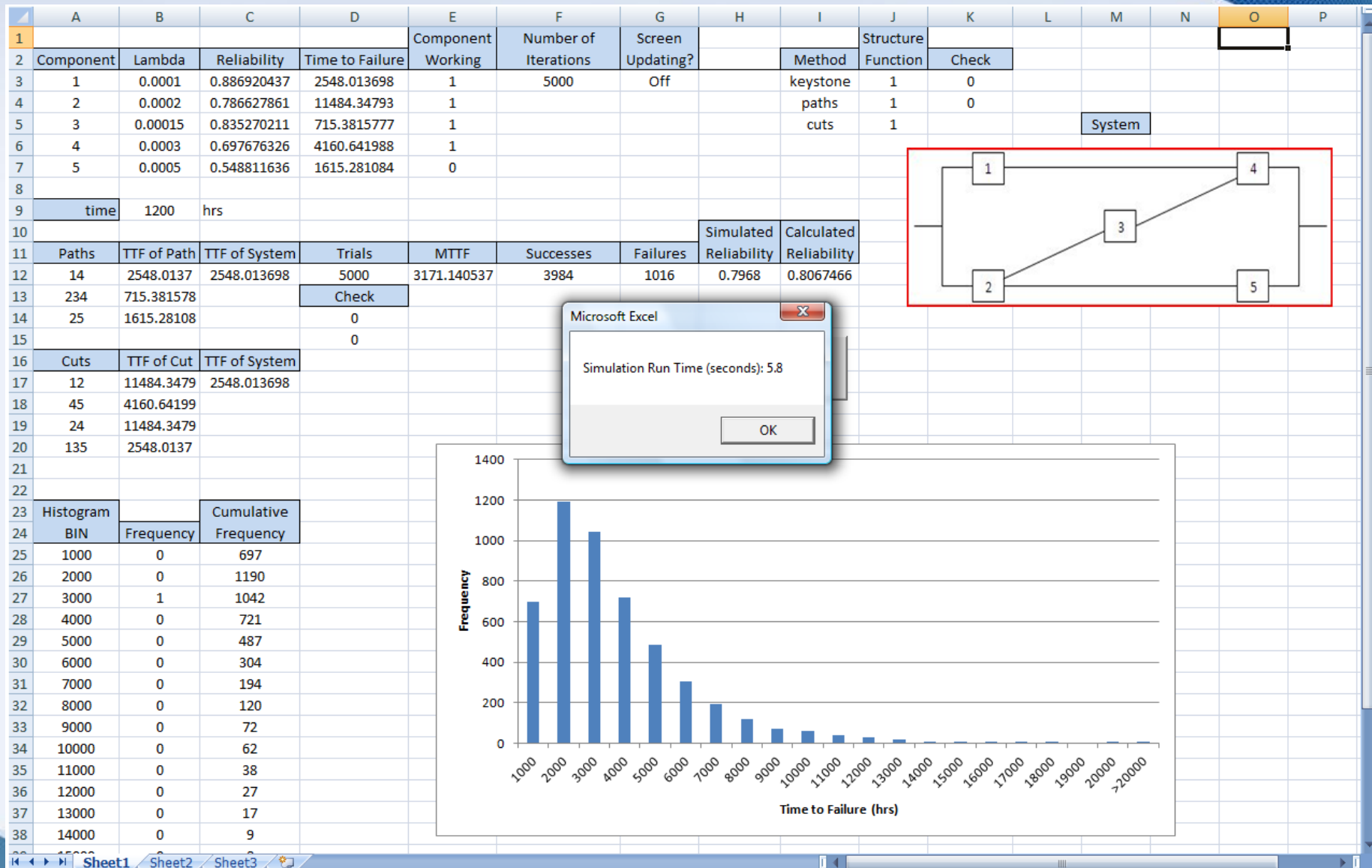
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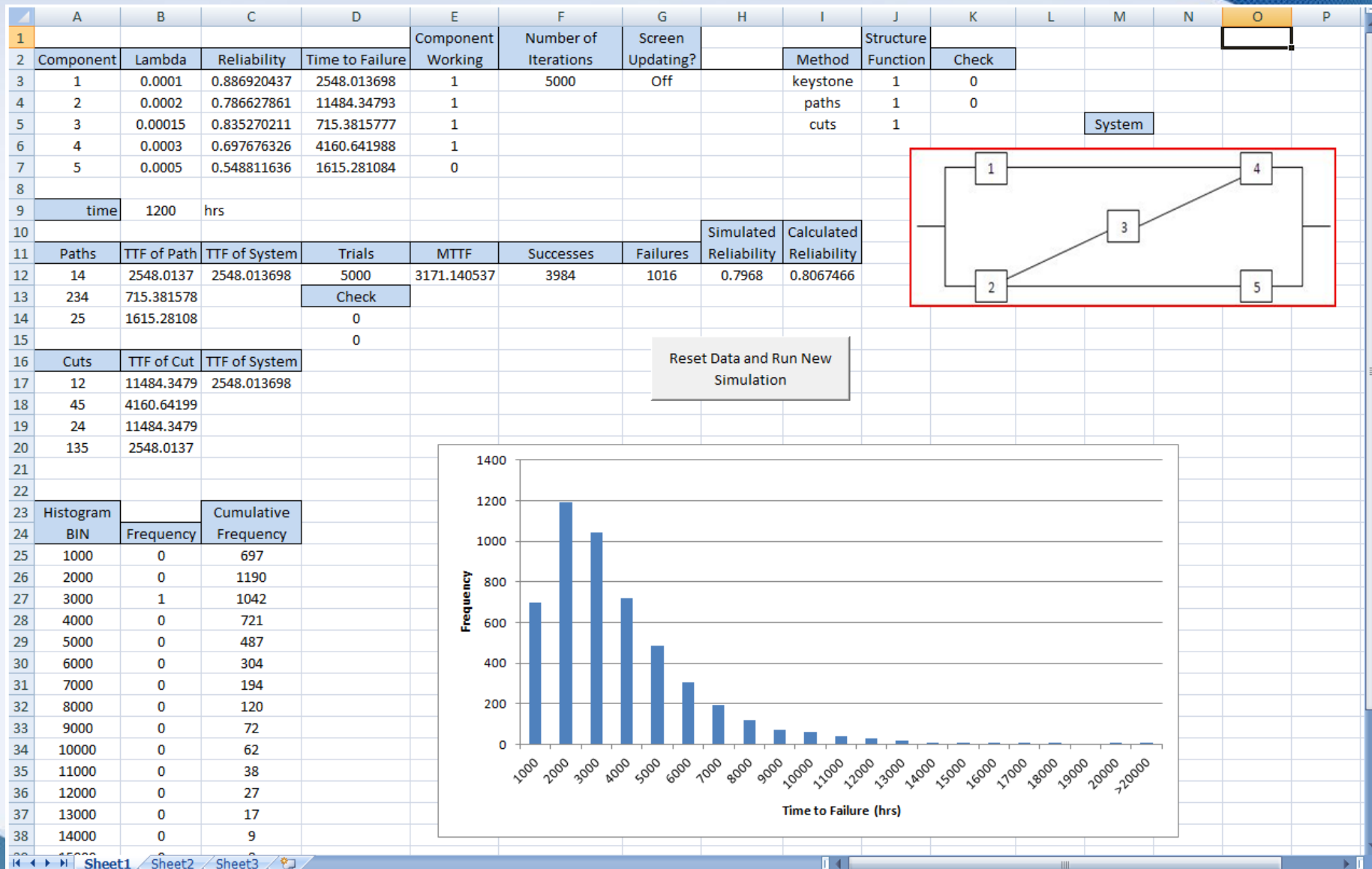
Simulating System Reliability



Simulating System Reliability



Simulating System Reliability



VBA Code

Microsoft Visual Basic - Willette Project 3 final.xlsm - [Module1 (Code)]

File Edit View Insert Format Debug Run Tools Add-Ins Window Help

Project - VBAProject

VBAProject (Willette_Pr)

- Microsoft Excel Objects
 - Sheet1 (Sheet1)
 - Sheet2 (Sheet2)
 - Sheet3 (Sheet3)
 - ThisWorkbook
- Forms
 - UserForm1
- Modules
 - Module1
 - Module2

Properties - Module1

Module1 Module

Alphabetic Categorized

(Name) Module1

```

Select Case ans 'reuse

    Case vbYes 'reuse

        UserForm1.Show

'*****for updating variables cells in excel put in from userform*****
Application.ScreenUpdating = False
Calculate
Application.ScreenUpdating = True

'****setting the variable to check for screen updating*****
Screenup = Range("g4")

'*****Update screen YES!!!!*****
If Screenup = 1 Then

    'set # of iterations*****
    Iterations = Range("f3")

    'start timer *****
    StartTime = Timer 'reuse

    'beginning of loop*****
    For i = 1 To Iterations 'reuse
        Calculate

        'update variables thru loop*****
        trials = trials + 1
        check = check + Range("d14").Value
        cumITF = cumITF + Range("c12").Value
        MTTF = cumITF / trials
        checkStrucFunc = checkStrucFunc + Range("k3").Value

'*****frequency count*****
If Range("J3").Value = 1 Then
    Successes = Successes + 1
ElseIf Range("J3").Value = 0 Then
    Failures = Failures + 1
End If
CF1 = CF1 + Range("b25").Value
CF2 = CF2 + Range("b26").Value
CF3 = CF3 + Range("b27").Value
CF4 = CF4 + Range("b28").Value
CF5 = CF5 + Range("b29").Value
CF6 = CF6 + Range("b30").Value
CF7 = CF7 + Range("b31").Value
CF8 = CF8 + Range("b32").Value
CF9 = CF9 + Range("b33").Value
CF10 = CF10 + Range("b34").Value
CF11 = CF11 + Range("b35").Value
CF12 = CF12 + Range("b36").Value
      
```