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# Optimization of cost and downtime for replacement model following the expiration of warranty

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#### **Abstract**

■ 這篇paper在探討保固期終止後最佳的置換政策就兩種不同涵蓋的期間來討論: 可更新保固期(renewing warranty) 不可更新保固期(non-renewing warranty)

■ 利用全數值函數(overall value function)以期望成本率及期望故障時間來建構最佳維修期間,並以數值例子來說明此議題。



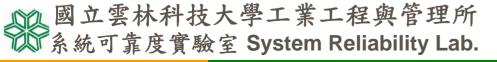
#### Introduction

- 這篇paper的研究著重在保固期終止後,利用 聯合期望停工時間與期望的成本率來建構最佳 的置換政策。
- 可更新保固期:系統在保固期內失效則可免費 更換新的零件,而保固期則重新計算,通常此 類型的保固成本由製造商負擔或比例分配給消 費者負擔。
- 不可更新保固期:製造商只在最初的保固期期間擔保一個讓消費者滿意的服務。



■ 過去的學者大多著重在最佳的維修政策下如何 讓每單位時間的期望成本率最小,但在某些情 況下,系統的故障時間是比維修成本更需要被 考量到的。

■ 在下列的情況中,對使用者而言系統的故障是 比維修成本的總花費更為重要的問題:

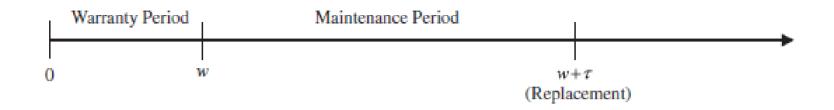


- Ex1:某些快遞公司主要的收入是來自於能安全且適時的將客戶所要求的貨物送達,若延遲送達則會被罰款,像此類的公司的所有者應該在運輸車輛的壽命期內讓它們的故障時間的長度及維修成本達到最小。
- Ex2:根據學者Pillay指出,漁船的意外有超過50%的機率是因為機械的失效和機械操作上的故障導致生產的中斷,以及因為停工時間或作業時間的減少而發生額外的成本。



### Renewing warranty

Replacement model after renewing warranty



■ 期望壽命週期長度L:

$$L = E(T|T < w)F(w) + E(w + \tau|T > w)\bar{F}(w)$$
  
=  $I(w) + (w + \tau)\bar{F}(w)$ ,

where 
$$\bar{F}(t) = 1 - F(t)$$
 and  $I(s) = \int_0^s t f(t) dt$ 



# Expected cost rate (rw)

Expected total cost during the life cycle for the replacement model following the expiration of renewing warranty:

$$C_{RW} = E(C_{w}) + E(C_{m}) + E(C_{r}) + E(C_{fw}) + E(C_{fm})$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{c_{r}}{w} I(w) + c_{fw} F(w) + \bar{F}(w)(c_{m} + c_{fm}) \int_{w}^{w+\tau} \rho(t) dt \\ + \bar{F}(w)c_{r}, & RPRW, \\ c_{fw} F(w) + \bar{F}(w)(c_{m} + c_{fm}) \int_{w}^{w+\tau} \rho(t) dt \\ + \bar{F}(w)c_{r}, & RFRW. \end{cases}$$



結合期望壽命期間長度和期望總成本可得到每 單位時間期望成本率為:

$$C_{\text{rw}}(\tau) = \frac{c_0 + (c_{\text{m}} + c_{\text{fm}})\bar{F}(w) \int_w^{w+\tau} \rho(t) dt}{I(w) + \bar{F}(w)(w+\tau)}$$

where 
$$c_0 = \begin{cases} \frac{c_{\rm r}}{w} I(w) + c_{\rm fw} F(w) + \bar{F}(w) c_{\rm r}, & \text{RPRW} \\ c_{\rm fw} F(w) + \bar{F}(w) c_{\rm r}, & \text{RFRW}. \end{cases}$$



# Expected downtime (rw)

■ 在維修期間最小維修的期望故障時間為

$$E(D_{\rm m}) = \bar{F}(w) \int_{w}^{w+\tau} d(t)\rho(t)dt.$$

m  $E(D_{\mathbf{w}}) = d_{\mathbf{w}}F(w)$  且  $E(D_{\mathbf{r}}) = d_{\mathbf{r}}\bar{F}(w)$ 

得期望總故障時間為:

$$D_{RW} = E(D_w) + E(D_m) + E(D_r)$$

$$= d_w F(w) + \bar{F}(w) \int_w^{w+\tau} d(t)\rho(t)dt + d_r \bar{F}(w).$$

■ 結合上述得每單位時間期望故障時間為

$$D_{\text{rw}}(\tau) = \frac{d_{\text{w}} F(w) + \bar{F}(w) \int_{w}^{w+\tau} d(t) \rho(t) dt + d_{\text{r}} \bar{F}(w)}{I(w) + \bar{F}(w)(w+\tau)}$$



# Optimization (rw)

■ 令 T c等於一個滿足下列式子的 T 值:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}C_{\mathrm{rw}}(\tau)}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = 0$$

則當 $\tau = \tau_c$ 時,會使單位時間期望成本率最小

■ 令 T o 等於一個滿足下列式子的 T 值:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}D_{\mathrm{rw}}(\tau)}{\mathrm{d}\tau} = 0$$

則當 $\tau = \tau_0$ 時,會使單位時間期望故障時間最小



■ 從每單位時間期望成本率的式子中得到一個最小的值  $C_{min}$ , 進而求得期望成本率的數值函數如下:

$$v_1(\tau) = \frac{C_{\min}}{C_{\text{rw}}(\tau)}$$

■ 從每單位時間期望故障時間的式子中也可得到 一個最小值  $D_{min}$ , 求得期望故障時間的數值函 數如下:

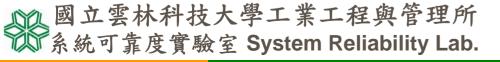
$$v_2(\tau) = \frac{D_{\min}}{D_{\text{rw}}(\tau)}$$

■ 結合上述兩個數值函數可得全數值函數為:

$$V_{\rm rw}(\tau) = w_1 v_1(\tau) + w_2 v_2(\tau)$$

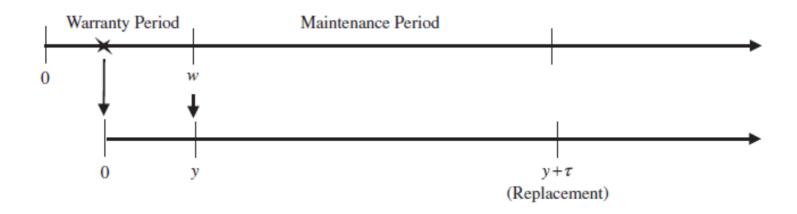
其中W<sub>1</sub>為期望成本率之權數,W<sub>2</sub>為期望故障時間之權數

權數的比率是對全數值函數考量兩者間相對的 重要性,而由全數值函數最大化則可得到最佳 的維修期間



# Non-renewing warranty

 Replacement model after non-renewing warranty when l=1



## Expected cost rate (nrw)

■ 不可更新保固期的期望總成本可用下式表示:

$$C_{\text{NW}} = E(C_{\text{w}}) + E(C_{\text{m}}) + E(C_{\text{fw}}) + E(C_{\text{fw}})$$

$$= \begin{cases} c_{\text{r}} \frac{(w - y)}{w} + lc_{\text{fw}} \\ + (c_{\text{m}} + c_{\text{fm}}) \int_{y}^{y + \tau} \rho(t) dt + c_{\text{r}}, & \text{NPRW}, \\ lc_{\text{fw}} + (c_{\text{m}} + c_{\text{fm}}) \int_{y}^{y + \tau} \rho(t) dt + c_{\text{r}}, & \text{NFRW} \end{cases}$$

由期望總成本函數可以得到每單位時間期望成本率:

$$C_{\text{nw}}(\tau) = \frac{1}{w+\tau} \left\{ c_1 + (c_m + c_{\text{fm}}) \int_y^{y+\tau} \rho(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right\}$$

where

$$c_1 = \begin{cases} c_r \frac{(w - y)}{w} + lc_{fw} + c_r, & \text{NPRW,} \\ lc_{fw} + c_r, & \text{NFRW.} \end{cases}$$



## Expected downtime (nrw)

■ 在不可更新保固期的政策下,可用下式表示各期望的故障時間:

$$E(D_{\rm w}) = ld_{\rm w}, \quad E(D_{\rm m}) = \int_{y}^{y+\tau} \mathrm{d}(t)\rho(t)\mathrm{d}t,$$
  

$$E(D_{\rm r}) = d_{\rm r},$$

■ 則每單位時間期望故障時間可用下式表示:

$$D_{\text{NW}} = ld_{\text{w}} + \int_{y}^{y+\tau} d(t)\rho(t)dt + d_{\text{r}}$$
$$D_{\text{nw}}(\tau) = \frac{D_{\text{NW}}}{w+\tau}.$$



# Optimization (nrw)

■ 結合上述兩個數值函數可得全數值函數為

$$V_{\text{nw}}(\tau) = w_3 v_3(\tau) + w_4 v_4(\tau)$$

where 
$$v_3(\tau) = \frac{C_{\min}^*}{C_{\text{nw}}(\tau)}, \quad v_4(\tau) = \frac{D_{\min}^*}{D_{\text{nw}}(\tau)}$$



# Numerical example

Optimal maintenance period under renewing warranty for various choice of  $w_1$  and  $\beta$ 

β		$w_1$										
		0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0				
1	$\tau_{\rm rw}$	3.9700	4.0100	4.1200	4.3300	00	00	00				
		(3.9700)	(4.0300)	(4.1900)	(4.5000)	$(\infty)$	$(\infty)$	$(\infty)$				
	$V_{\rm rw}( au_{\rm rw})$	1.0000	0.9192	0.7580	0.5982	0.7000	0.9000	1.0000				
		(1.0000)	(0.9360)	(0.8090)	(0.6851)	(0.7000)	(0.9000)	(1.0000)				
2	$\tau_{\rm rw}$	1.8620	1.8940	1.9765	2.1004	2.3136	2.7720	3.1784				
		(1.8620)	(1.8781)	(1.9185)	(1.9760)	(2.0656)	(2.2304)	(2.3814)				
	$V_{\rm rw}( au_{\rm rw})$	1.0000	0.9921	0.9779	0.9674	0.9642	0.9784	1.0000				
		(1.0000)	(0.9983)	(0.9954)	(0.9933)	(0.9929)	(0.9958)	(1.0000)				
3	$\tau_{\rm rw}$	1.2780	1.2783	1.2791	1.2800	1.2812	1.2829	1.2840				
		(1.2780)	(1.2704)	(1.2525)	(1.2301)	(1.2015)	(1.1653)	(1.1439)				
	$V_{\rm rw}( au_{\rm rw})$	1.0000	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	0.9999	1.0000				
		(1.0000)	(0.9995)	(0.9986)	(0.9981)	(0.9982)	(0.9991)	(1.0000)				
4	$\tau_{\rm rw}$	1.0201	1.0095	0.9854	0.9573	0.9251	0.8897	0.8712				
		(1.0201)	(1.0061)	(0.9741)	(0.9369)	(0.8953)	(0.8514)	(0.8295)				
	$V_{\rm rw}( au_{\rm rw})$	1.0000	0.9985	0.9962	0.9952	0.9957	0.9981	1.0000				
		(1.0000)	(0.9974)	(0.9936)	(0.9920)	(0.9929)	(0.9969)	(1.0000)				

The entry represents the optimal maintenance period,  $\tau_{rw}$ , and its corresponding maximum overall value,  $V_{rw}(\tau_{rw})$ , under RPRW and the parenthesized entry is for RFRW.



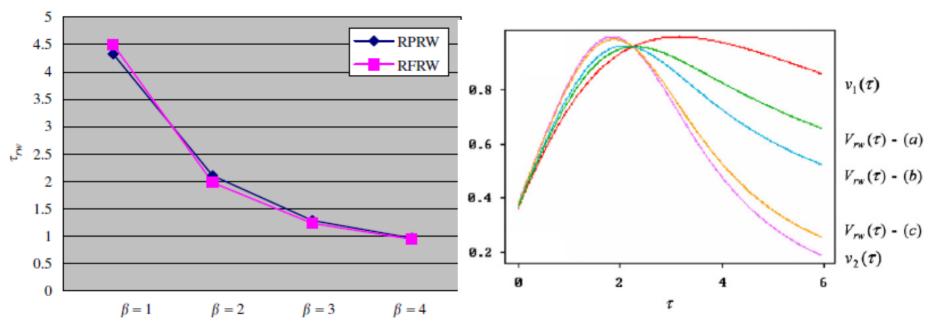


Fig. 4. Optimal maintenance period when  $w_1 = 0.5$ .

Fig. 5. Overall value function when  $\beta = 2$  and  $(w_1, w_2) = (a)$  (0.7, 0.3), (b) (0.5,0.5), and (c) (0.1, 0.9).

Optimal maintenance period,  $\tau_{rw}$ , under non-renewing warranty with l=1

$\beta$ (MTTF)	$\delta = y/\text{MTTF}$	$w_3$							
		0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.0	
1 (1)	0.1	4.8400	4.8900	5.0300	5.3000	∞	∞	00	
		(4.8400)	(4.9000)	(5.0800)	(5.4300)	(∞)	(\pi)	(∞)	
	0.3	4.7300	4.7900	4.9500	5.2600	00	00	00	
		(4.7300)	(4.8000)	(4.9800)	(5.3300)	$(\infty)$	(\omega)	(∞)	
	0.5	4.6300	4.6900	4.8800	5.2400	00	00	00	
		(4.6300)	(4.6900)	(4.8800)	(5.2400)	(∞)	(w)	$(\infty)$	
2 (0.88623)	0.1	2.5669	2.6011	2.6850	2.8107	3.0219	3.4613	3.8653	
		(2.5669)	(2.5745)	(2.5935)	(2.6200)	(2.6604)	(2.7305)	(2.7906)	
	0.3	2.4424	2.4698	2.5393	2.6401	2.8031	3.1212	3.4158	
		(2.4424)	(2.4531)	(2.4798)	(2.5173)	(2.5746)	(2.6753)	(2.7636)	
	0.5	2.3211	2.3395	2.3857	2.4511	2.5530	2.7391	2.9075	
		(2.3211)	(2.3347)	(2.3686)	(2.4164)	(2.4898)	(2.6205)	(2.7363)	
3 (0.89298)	0.1	1.8818	1.8794	1.8738	1.8667	1.8575	1.8452	1.8375	
		(1.8818)	(1.8560)	(1.7937)	(1.7149)	(1.6212)	(1.5221)	(1.4747)	
	0.3	1.7416	1.7332	1.7133	1.6884	1.6567	1.6164	1.5926	
		(1.7416)	(1.7187)	(1.6634)	(1.5934)	(1.5086)	(1.4155)	(1.3695)	
	0.5	1.6047	1.5882	1.5491	1.4996	1.4381	1.3654	1.3263	
		(1.6047)	(1.5845)	(1.5361)	(1.4747)	(1.3992)	(1.3134)	(1.2694)	
4 (0.90640)	0.1	1.5681	1.5536	1.5207	1.4827	1.4402	1.3949	1.3720	
		(1.5681)	(1.5341)	(1.4527)	(1.3594)	(1.2698)	(1.1952)	(1.1640)	
	0.3	1.4173	1.3975	1.3522	1.2997	1.2427	1.1856	1.1583	
		(1.4173)	(1.3859)	(1.3107)	(1.2232)	(1.1365)	(1.0623)	(1.0309)	
	0.5	1.2696	1.2433	1.1815	1.1088	1.0329	1.9633	1.9325	
		(1.2696)	(1.2408)	(1.1720)	(1.0909)	(1.0079)	(0.9347)	(0.9033)	

The entry represents the optimal maintenance period,  $\tau_{nw}$ , under NPRW and the parenthesized entry is for NFRW (MTTF refers to time to first failure).



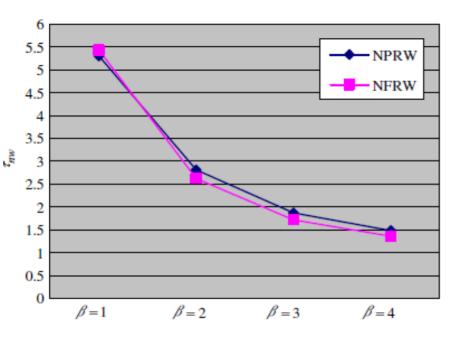


Fig. 6. Optimal maintenance period when  $w_3 = 0.5$  and  $\delta = 0.1$ .

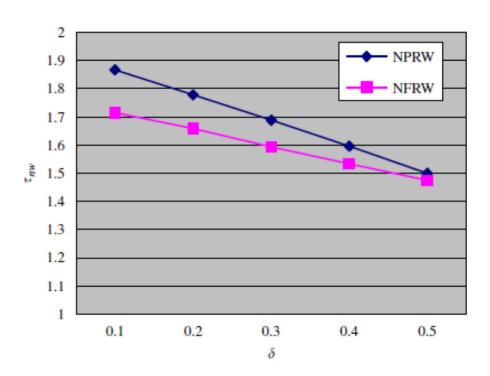


Fig. 7. Optimal maintenance period when  $\beta = 3$  and  $w_3 = 0.5$ .

#### Concluding remarks

- 不管在任何保固政策下,在保固期內應對失效的系統給予置換,若保固期終止後,對於每一次的失效則做最小的維修作業。
- 最佳的維修政策不但依賴維修成本和故障時間,而且也依賴這些屬性間的相對重要性。
- 也可對維修成本及故障時間以外會影響最佳維 修期的因素做研究。