ISSN: 2321-2152

IJMECE

International Journal of modern electronics and communication engineering

E-Mail
editor.ijmece@gmail.com
editor@ijmece.com

www.ijmece.com

ISSN: 2321-2152www.ijmece .com
Vol 6, Issue.3Aug 2018

Comparing the amount of power used by mechanical additions of varying dynamism is a reliable way to evaluate their reliability. Courses of Decline

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Abstract:

It is difficult to pinpoint the specific location of energy loss in mechanical systems. Ignoring the relationship between residual energy at each load application along an electrical degradation path may also lead to inaccurate reliability calculations. These problems might be addressed with the use of a dynamic reliability model for mechanical additives, which is outlined below in terms of the distribution of material characteristics and load. Statistical fabric properties like failure rate and dependability may be analyzed with the help of the provided models. Consultants may use simulated explosive bolts to ensure their spacecraft launches safely and successfully. It has also been shown that when energy distribution software is utilized at each load, significant errors in reliability estimation occur. A material's unique features determine both its dynamic dependability and its mechanical additive failure rate.

INTRODUCTION

Mechanical parts should include a buffer zone to provide for variations in temperature, pressure, humidity, and other factors. To guarantee the security of mechanical components, they depend on their years of experience and knowledge in the field. Mechanical design uncertainty and risk are not taken into consideration by empirical safety factors. Mechanical product reliability analysis has grown as a result of this development [1-3]. The dependability of a product is measured by how well it continues to carry out its intended tasks over time. When analyzing the dependability of mechanical parts, the LSI model is often used. Models having a single, predetermined stability level are used in conventional LSI modeling. In practical settings, mechanical parts wear down and fail for a variety of causes. According to Martin, more work has to be done on developing generalized ways to analyzing the dynamic dependability of mechanical components.

The limitations of classical LSI models have prompted the exploration of stochastic process theory reliability models. There are two stochastic processes utilized to manage the force and weight. Lewis[5] used both LSI and Markov models to analyze time-dependent behaviors, but you can only use one of them. investigating G redundant architectures. In order to assess dependability, Geidl and Saunders[6] included time-dependent variables into the reliability equation. Somasundaram and Dhas's [7] generalized formula allows for the evaluation of a dynamic parallel system with an evenly distributed load. Noortwijk and Weide [8] designed a model taking stress and resistance into consideration to guarantee durability.

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The laboratory and its partners created a reliable dynamic platform [9]. Zhang et al. [10] used Monte Carlo simulations and dynamic event trees to determine the nuclear power plant's dynamic dependability. His studies included analytical tools, material flow, and manufacturing potential. [12] Production margins were determined using a statistical process planning model created by Barkallah and his team.

Stochastic process models, like the Markov and time-dependent models, fall under this category. Markov models may be used to investigate the dynamic dependability of electrical components and multi-state systems. As states of components and systems evolve over time, Markov models' state transition matrices may be used to assess a model's dynamic dependability. In contrast, mechanical parts are notoriously hard to properly characterize and diagnose. The structural integrity of mechanical parts is affected when they are subjected to external forces. State-based reliability models are limited in their capacity to analyze mechanical parts since they do not take into account stress and material quality. Over the last several years, there has also been a surge of interest in dynamic reliability analysis of time-dependent models. In time-dependent stochastic process theory models, stress and strength degradation are believed to be continuous processes. Dynamic reliability analysis for mechanical components that fail due to fatigue is possible using these reliability models, although they have significant caveats. Mechanical parts that have been subjected to fatigue wear and tear are given a discontinuous treatment. There's no use in wasting time attempting to assess the current reliability of anything. Please refer to Section 1 for further information. A dynamic reliability study has to be done after a particular amount of time has passed under stress. Models of dependability that adapt to changing loads at regular intervals are often less complicated to create than time-based models. In this setting, load and strength loss-based reliability models are seldom used. Stochastic processes are used to mimic the weakening of time-dependent models without providing a full physical interpretation of the parameters involved in the strength processes. However, these proposed dynamic reliability models do not allow for the examination of the impact of statistical parameters on dependability. It's not easy to measure the strength loss since the force exerted fluctuates over time. Since the strength distribution changes with time and load, reliability estimations are always subject to change. If the correlation between residual strength and each load application is ignored, reliability estimates might be severely flawed. Including this in the current body of literature might provide misleading conclusions. Statistical fluctuations in material qualities may be analyzed statistically, and dynamic reliability models that account for mechanical component degradation may be utilized to solve these issues. The proposed models all include an element of chance when it comes to stress, strength, and the duration of applying loads. Rather of focusing on strength distribution, the proposed dependability models instead focus on the pathway through which strength is lost.

The dependability models for random loads and their application periods are the subject of this section.

Consequently, the load process is distinct from corrosion failure mode when fatigue failure mode is just taken into account. An infinitesimal time period t has an infinite number of occurrences of load application because of the assumption that statistical properties of load are time-dependent. In this regard, the duration and amplitude of the imposed load should be considered major factors. As can be seen in Fig. 1, the strength does not decrease with time as may be expected from a nonlinear failure mechanism.

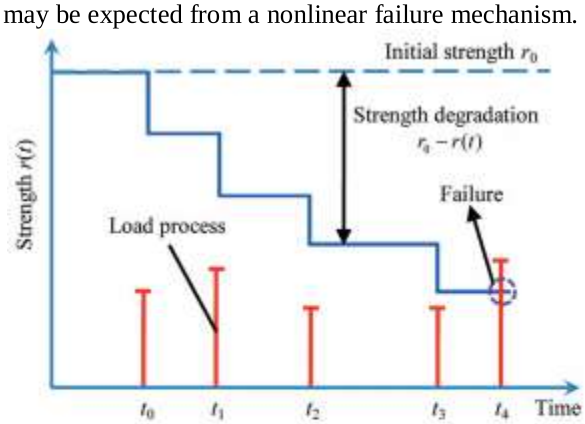

Figure 1 depicts a loss of power.

Reliability between two load applications is shown in Figure 1 to be equal to one, which is different from reliability at any given time period. Testing for dependability at a single point in time is useless for mechanical parts that fail due to fatigue. The link between strength and load application intervals is preferred over that of time because it is simpler and easier to grasp. Models of dynamic dependability that account for the weakening of a material over time and the cumulative effect of repeated loading are still rather uncommon. Here, we lay the groundwork for time-based dynamic reliability analysis by creating models of mechanical component dynamic reliability. The influence of the load and the material on the rate of failure is also taken into account.

Software loading times and reliability models Since the stress produced in different applications varies greatly, estimating the loss in strength is challenging. When evaluating dynamic reliability, a stochastic process of strength deterioration is used in conjunction with the strength distribution at each load application. Taking into account the strength distribution at each load application may improve dependability estimations, but it can also lead to some implausible degradation paths for strength. Several distinct decay curves are shown in Fig. 2. Uncertainty in the rate of strength deterioration is caused in part by the random distribution of load magnitudes in each load application. The area in the middle of Fig. 2 represents a possible variation in strength as a result of loading. As a consequence, transition points may be used to characterize the weakening path. The data in Table 1 summarizes all of the connections in Fig. 2.

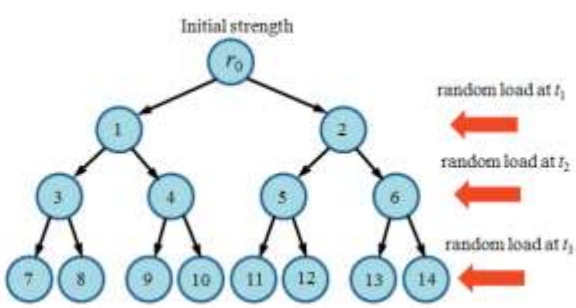

Fig. 2. Strength degradation path

Table 1. Strength degradation path

Strength degradation path	Changing point		
	t_1	t_2	t_3
r_0-1-3-7	1	3	7
r_0-1-3-8	1	3	8
r_0-1-4-9	1	4	9
r_0-1-4-10	1	4	10
r_0-2-5-11	2	5	11
r_0-2-5-12	2	5	12
r_0-2-6-13	2	6	13
r_0-2-6-14	2	6	14

On the first three time points, we see that there are two, four, and eight different places where strength may be altered (see Table 1). Including unlikely pathways like r0-1-6-10 and r0-2-4-12 in the strength distribution is taken into account when determining the dependability of each load application. As a result, a system's dependability might be misconstrued depending on the strength distribution at various load applications. Monte Carlo simulation may be used for dynamic reliability analysis. Based on their probability distributions, random loads are created and a deterioration process for mechanical components is simulated using this technique. Monte Carlo simulations take longer to execute as load application times grow. This has minimal practical use for the Monte Carlo simulation. The statistical aspects of material parameters on the dependability and failure rate of mechanical components cannot be adequately analysed using Monte Carlo simulation. In this part, we created dynamic reliability models that may be used to quantify mechanical component dependability under random load application over varied lengths of time. It is well-known how a thing loses strength. To sum up, the remaining mechanical components have a total strength of

$$r(n) = r_0[1 - D(n)]^a, \qquad (1)$$

A is the material parameter, while n and an are the time and beginning strength values, respectively. There are two factors that define D(n): the number of times a load is applied and its magnitude. In accordance with the Miner linear damage accumulation rule [14], a load with a magnitude of one causes:

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$$D_i(n_i) = \frac{1}{N_i}, \qquad (2)$$

Simultaneously, the component's life expectancy is measured in terms of Ni. the harm a load of magnitude s0 may do once is:

$$D_0(1) = 1 / N_0, \qquad (3)$$

Under the load of s0, the lifespan of a component is defined as N0. A component's connection to load si and associated lifespan Ni may be represented mathematically using the S-N Curve theory, which states that the relationship is as follows:

$$s_i^{\,m} N_i = C, \qquad (4)$$

Dispersion of the parameter C represents the dispersion of longevity. In the same way, the connection between and N0 may be expressed as follows:

$$s_0^{\,m} N_0 = C. \qquad (5)$$

From Eq. (4) and Eq. (5), it can be derived that:

$$D_i(1) = \frac{1}{N_i} = \frac{s_i^{\,m}}{C}, \qquad (6)$$

And

$$D_0(1) = \frac{1}{N_0} = \frac{s_0^{\,m}}{C}. \qquad (7)$$

From Equation (6), it can be deduced that a load of magnitude si once results in the same damage as that produced by the same load of magnitude si for ni0 times.

$$n_{i0} = \left(\frac{s_i}{s_0}\right)^m. \qquad (8)$$

If a random load with a fs(s) probability density function (pdf) is applied once, the damage it causes may be approximated by the damage produced by the same load applied n0 times, according to the total probability theorem.

$$n_0 = \frac{1}{s_0^{\,m}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s. \qquad (9)$$

The remaining strength along an analogous strength degradation route may thus be defined as follows according to Eq. (1) for a deterministic starting strength:

$$r(n) = r_0[1 - D(n)]^a = r_0\left(1 - \frac{n_0 n}{N_0}\right)^a = $$
$$= r_0\left(1 - \frac{n\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^a. \qquad (10)$$

Given an initial strength R0 and a material parameter C, the component's reliability under n random loads may be calculated as follows:

$$R(n) = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1 - \frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^a} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]. \qquad (11)$$

Our starting strength and material parameter C are referred to as fC and fr0, respectively, in order to represent their unpredictability. Reliability with regard to load application times and strength degradation may be described as follows using Bayes' rule for continuous variables:

$$R(n) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_C(C)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1 - \frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^a} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\} dC\,dr_0. \qquad (12)$$

The failure rate of components with regard to load application periods may be stated as follows according to the definition of failure rate:

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$$h(n)=\frac{F(n+1)-F(n)}{R(n)}=$$
$$=\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_C(C)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)ds}{C}\right)^{r}} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}dC dr_0 -\right.$$
$$\left.-\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_C(C)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)ds}{C}\right)^{r}} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}dC dr_0\right\}/$$
$$/\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_C(C)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)ds}{C}\right)^{r}} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}dC dr_0\right\}. \quad (13)$$

This equation degenerates into the following form in the absence of strength degradation:

$$R(n)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0} f_s(s)ds\right]^n dr_0. \qquad (14)$$

When n is equal to 1, Eq. (14) may be simplified to the standard LSI model.

This section uses experiments with explosives to demonstrate the suggested reliability models. Explosive bolts are required for successful satellite launches as a pyrotechnic attachment and separation mechanism. Figure 3 [15] depicts the explosive bolt's structure. An explosive bolt is used to connect the payload adapter to the satellite's interface ring. It is possible to break an explosive bolt with the use of a power source provided by an explosive charge during the departure procedure for satellites and launch vehicles.. Satellite failure might occur if the bolt's strength decreases during launch. Dynamic dependability of explosive bolts that are utilised for satellite launches will be examined here.

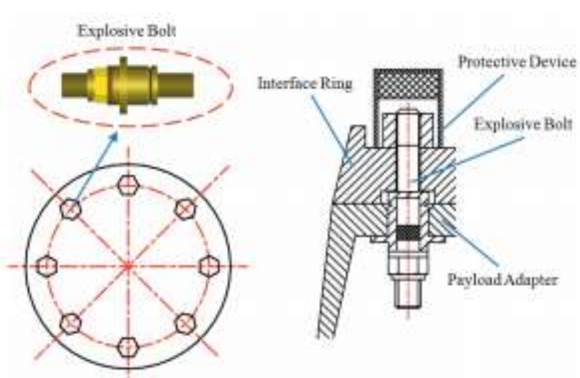

Figure 3 shows the explosive bolt's structure.

There is a considerable degree of uncertainty in the ambient load during satellite launch, and this uncertainty is increased by the manufacturing process of explosive bolts." Mechanical components are employed to endure shear pressures, whilst explosive bolts are utilised to launch satellites [11]. [10, 12]. Figure 4 demonstrates how a finite element analysis (FEA) may be used to determine the distribution of explosive bolt stress. Experiments may be conducted to determine the distribution of initial strength. Please refer to [16] for additional information on constructing a finite element model of bolted joints. Crocombe[17] also created an energy estimate approach. In order to analyse the behaviour of stainless steel linked connections, Nethercot employed finite element models. According to Oskouei [19], he utilised the finite-element technique to investigate an aircraft structural double-lapbolted joint. When threaded fasteners spin in contact with one other, Nassar's technique may be used to compute the frictional forces that arise. Explosive bolts are put to the test in this study to discover how differences in material factors impact their overall dependability and failure rate.

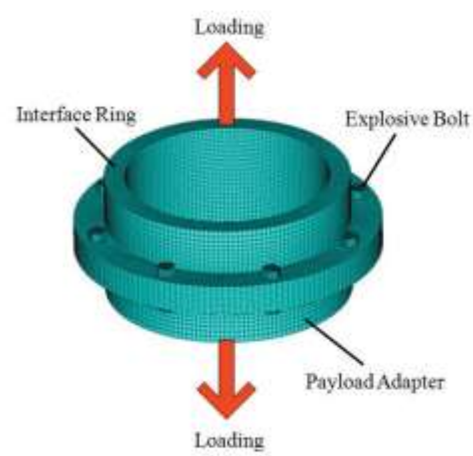

Fig. 4 depicts a finite element model of a blasting device.

The two parameters for the explosive bolts are m = 2, = 1, and C = 109 MPa2 for the material. The normal distribution is used to characterise the initial explosive bolt strength (r0) and its standard deviation (sd) (r0). Each time a certain load is applied, a normal distribution with an average value of and a standard deviation of is observed (s). Using Table 2,

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you can see the average and standard deviation of the initial strength and stress levels.

Table 2 shows the results for stress and starting strength.

$\mu(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\mu(s)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(s)$ [MPa]
600	20	500	20

In order to verify the accuracy of the reliability model presented in Section 1.1, we run a Monte Carlo simulation to test the explosive bolts' dynamic dependability. The flowchart for the Monte Carlo simulation may be seen in Figure 5. A Monte Carlo simulation is used to model the strength degradation of an explosive bolt sample in relation to the degradation process and the stress created throughout the strength degradation pathway. Bolt strength loss may be accurately modelled using Monte Carlo simulation. Equation may also be used to determine the strength distribution for each load application (10). Figure 6 displays probable errors in the reliability calculation, showing how these elements combine to cause biases, based on a Monte Carlo simulation and the strength distribution for each load application.

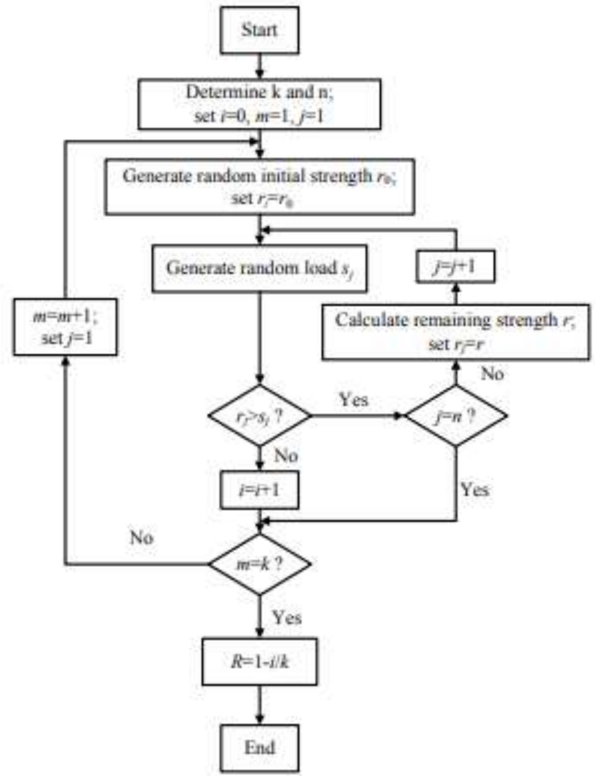

Fig. 5. Flowchart of Monte Carlo simulation

In Fig. 6, we can clearly see that the proposed method's reliability estimates are in great agreement with Monte Carlo simulation results. Reliability may be incorrectly calculated if the distribution of strength at each load application does not take into account any possible channels of deterioration, and instead takes into account just those that are known to exist.

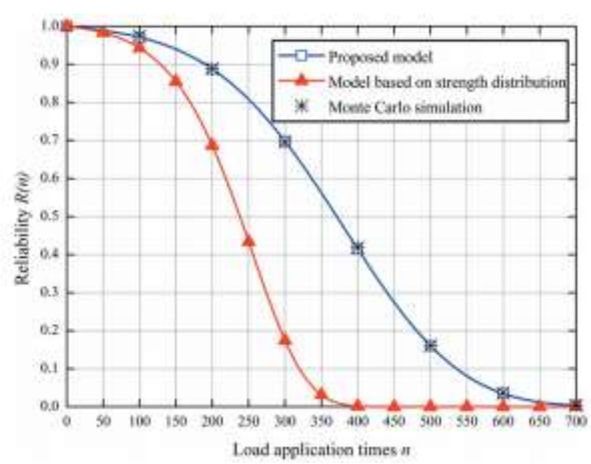

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Figure 6 illustrates the Monte Carlo simulation against the proposed method.

Explosive bolts' reliability and failure rate may be better understood by examining the following four situations. m = 2 and r0 = 600 MPa are the characteristics of the explosive bolts in case 1. Table 3 gives the statistical characteristics for stress and C. Various mean values of C are used to test the explosive bolts' dependability and failure rates, which are shown in figures 7 and 8.

Explosive bolt C stress and material parameters C are summarised in Table 3.

	$\mu(s)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(s)$ [MPa]	$\mu(C)$ [MPa^2]	$\sigma(C)$ [MPa^2]
1	500	20	10^9	10^6
2	500	20	1.5×10^9	10^6
3	500	20	2×10^9	10^6

If m = 2, = 1, and r0 is 600 MPa, then the material properties of the explosive bolts are as follows: Table 4 lists the statistical characteristics of stress and C. Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the dependability and failure rates of the explosive bolts with various standard deviations of C.

The fourth table. Explosive bolts' stress and material C characteristics, as measured statistically

	$\mu(s)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(s)$ [MPa]	$\mu(C)$ [MPa^2]	$\sigma(C)$ [MPa^2]
1	500	20	10^9	10^6
2	500	20	10^9	5×10^6
3	500	20	10^9	10^7

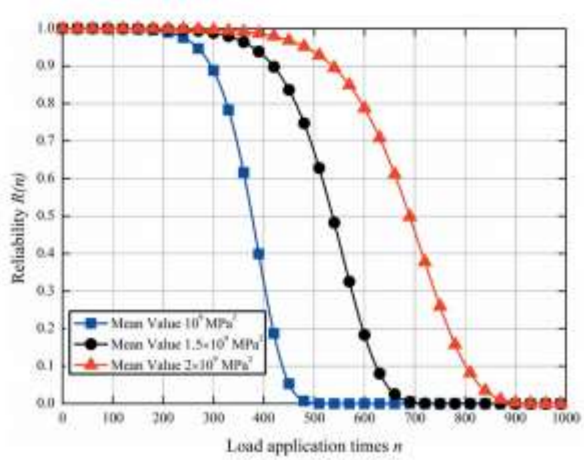


Fig. 7. Reliability of explosive bolts with different mean values of C

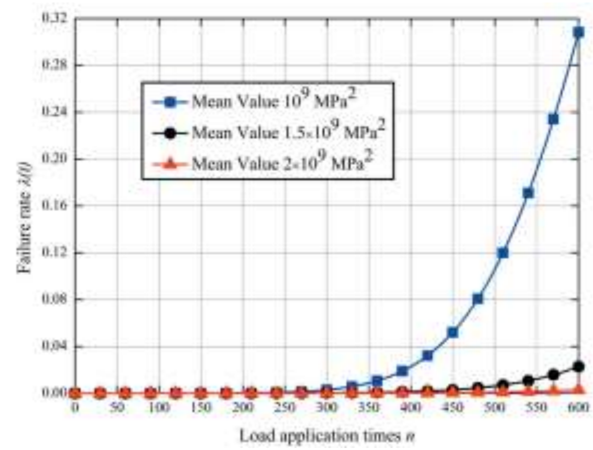


Fig. 8. Failure rate of explosive bolts with different mean values of C

At m=2, =1 and C=109 MPa2 are provided as the material properties of the explosive bolts. Table 5 presents the statistical data for both stress and beginning strength. Figures 11 and 12 illustrate the dependability and failure rate of the explosive bolts with varying mean beginning strengths.

Data on stress and initial strength of explosive bolts are shown in Table 5.

	$\mu(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\mu(s)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(s)$ [MPa]
1	550	30	500	20
2	600	30	500	20
3	650	30	500	20

Assume that m = 2, = 1, and C=109 MPa2 are the material characteristics of the explosive bolts. Table 6 summarises the statistical data on stress and beginning strength. Reliability and failure rate

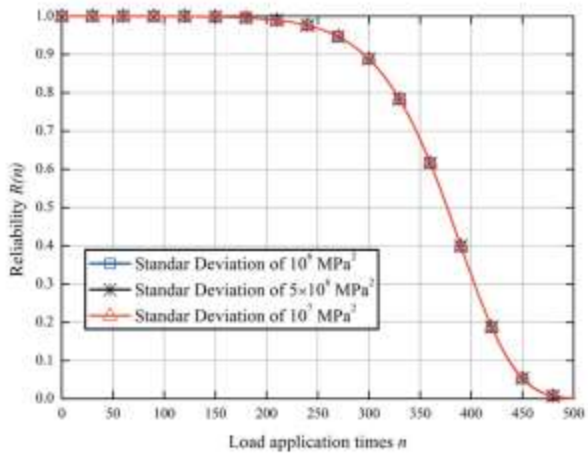
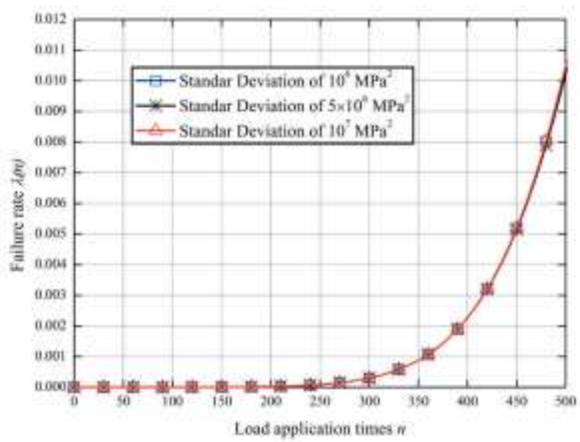


Fig. 9. Reliability of explosive bolts with different dispersions of C



Figures 13 and 14 demonstrate the failure rate of explosive bolts with various dispersions of the C rate of the explosive bolts with different standard deviations of starting strength.

Data on stress and initial strength of explosive bolts are shown in Table 6.

	$\mu(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\mu(s)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(s)$ [MPa]
1	600	20	500	20
2	600	30	500	20
3	600	40	500	20

Case 5: The explosive bolts' material characteristics are m=2, =1, and C=109 MPa2. Table 7 lists the stress and r0 statistical characteristics. Figure 15 depicts the explosive bolts' dependability under various stress dispersions.

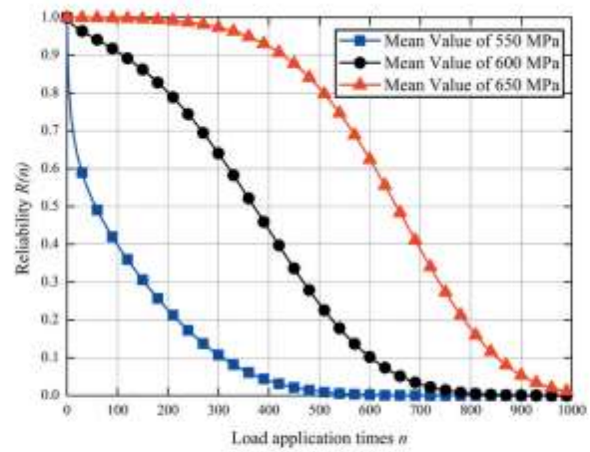


Fig. 11. Reliability of explosive bolts with different mean values of initial strength

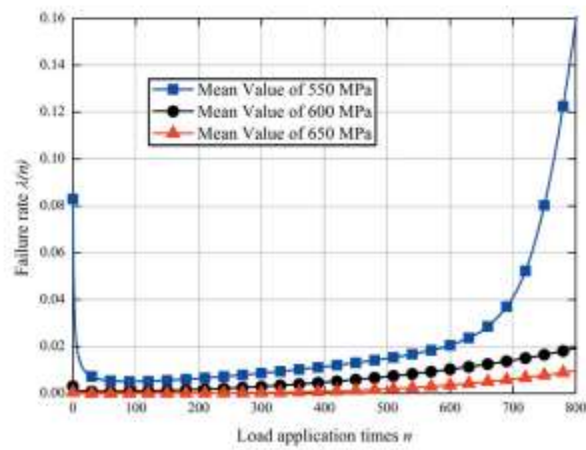


Fig. 12. Failure rate of explosive bolts with different mean values of initial strength

Table 7. Statistical parameters of stress and material parameters C of explosive bolts

	$\mu(s)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(s)$ [MPa]	$\mu(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(r_0)$ [MPa]
1	500	10	600	30
2	500	20	600	30
3	500	30	600	30

Figures 7 to 12 show that the dependability and failure rate of explosive bolts are strongly influenced by the mean starting strength and C. As the mean

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starting strength and C rise, so does the dependability, and the failure rate follows suit. Additional to this, C's spread does not affect the dependability or failure rate of explosive bolts, therefore it may be ignored in the examination of explosive bolts' failure rates. The following is a rewrite of Eqs. (12) and (13):

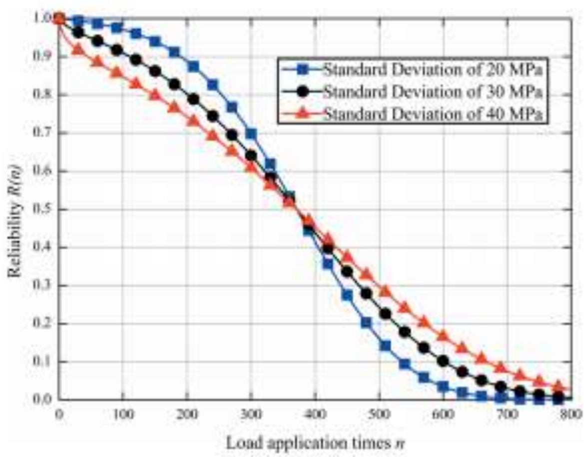

Fig. 13. Reliability of explosive bolts with different dispersions of initial strength

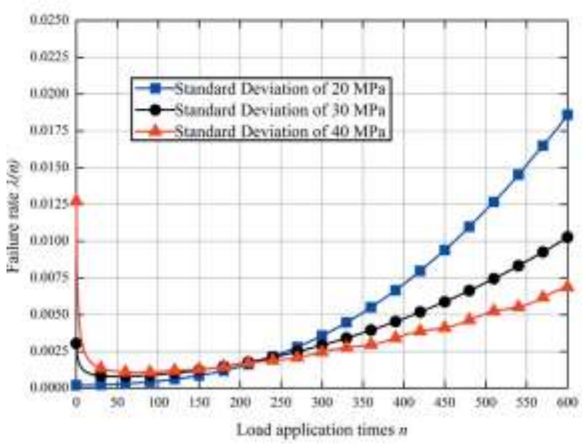

Fig. 14. Failure rate of explosive bolts with different dispersions of initial strength

$$R(n)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^{1/m}} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}dr_0,$$

$$h(n)=\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^{1/m}} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}dr_0-\right.$$

$$\left.-\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^{1/m}} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}dr\right\}/$$

$$/\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^{1/m}} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}dr_0\right\}.$$

A big dispersion is also associated with decreased dependability, according to conventional wisdom. Figures 13 and 14 show that the dispersion of starting strength effects the dependability and failure rate of explosive bolts at various points in their lifespan. To put it another way, a significant dispersion in starting strength increases the likelihood that the remaining strength will have a low value, which results in poor dependability over the early period of life. A broad dispersion of starting strength improves the likelihood that the remaining strength has a significant value, which leads to a high level of dependability at the beginning of its existence.

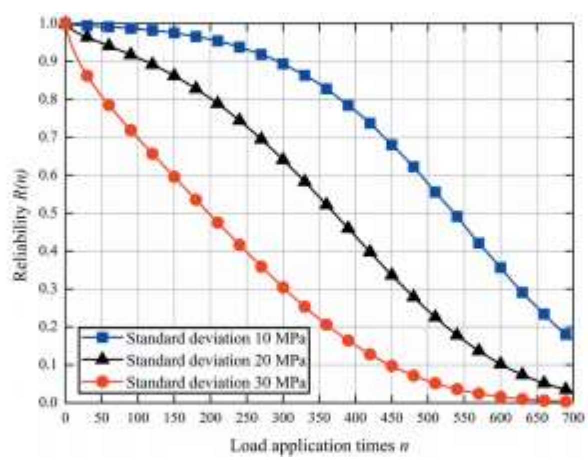

Figure 15 shows that the standard deviation of the dependability of explosive bolts under stress is shown to change with the stress.

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The stress distribution has a significant impact on the dynamic dependability of explosive bolts, as shown in Fig. 15. Stress dispersion has a detrimental impact on system dependability. In other words, if the stress is distributed too widely during the load application process, it is more likely to surpass its residual strength.

Dynamic Reliability Analysis of Mechanical Components

The failure mechanism and the stochastic strength degradation pathway have been taken into consideration in the development of dynamic reliability models for time. The dynamic dependability and failure rates of mechanical components are also examined using numerical examples of beginning strength statistics.

Dynamic Reliability Models Consider Time as a Factor

Because mechanical components with fatigue failure modes cannot have continuous load statistics with reference to time, this implies, as previously noted, a limited number of load repetitions in an infinitesimal time period t. In order to accurately assess loading, it is necessary to consider both the amount of time and weight involved. Section 1.1 provides a framework for building time-based dependability models, so these models may be used. As load application periods are linked to time, the dynamic dependability of components with regard to time may be further enhanced. Calculating dynamic mechanical component dependability using the following equation is possible if load application times are known for an interval of that length.

$$R(t)=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_{r_0}(r_0)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{f_r(t)-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r_0\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^m} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}dr_0. \quad (15)$$

Nonetheless, stochastic process theory can only be used to analyse random load occurrences. Using the Poisson process to represent the random occurrence times of random load in an interval has been shown to be an effective stochastic process. There are n times that the random load will emerge during the specified period of time, according to the theory of the Poisson process [6].

$$\Pr[n(t)-n(0)=n]=\frac{\left(\int_0^t \lambda(t)dt\right)^n}{n!}\exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right), \quad (16)$$

where (t) is the Poisson process's intensity. A mechanical component's dependability over a time period of t may be described as follows using the total probability theorem for an initial strength of determination (r):

$$\begin{aligned}R(t)&=\sum_{k=0}^{\infty}P(n(t)=k)R(k)=\\&=\exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\left(\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^n}{n!}\times\\&\times\exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^m} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}.\end{aligned}$$

When considering the distribution of initial strength characterised by its pdf of fr(r), the reliability can be obtained by using the Bayes law for continuous variables as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}R(t)&=\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_r(r)\exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\left(\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^n}{n!}\times\\&\times\exp\left(-\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^m} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}dr. \quad (17)\end{aligned}$$

Correspondingly, the failure rate of the component can be written as:

$$\begin{aligned}h(t)=&\left\{\lambda(t)\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_r(r)\left\{1-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\left(\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{n-1}}{n!}\left[n-\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right]\times\right.\right.\\&\left.\left.\times\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^m} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}\right\}dr\right\}/\\&/\left\{\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f_r(r)\left\{1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\left(\int_0^t \lambda(t)\mathrm{d}t\right)^n}{n!}\times\right.\right.\\&\left.\left.\times\left\{\prod_{i=0}^{n-1}\left[\int_{-\infty}^{r\left(1-\frac{i\int_{-\infty}^{\infty}s^m f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s}{C}\right)^m} f_s(s)\mathrm{d}s\right]\right\}\right\}dr\right\}. \quad (18)\end{aligned}$$

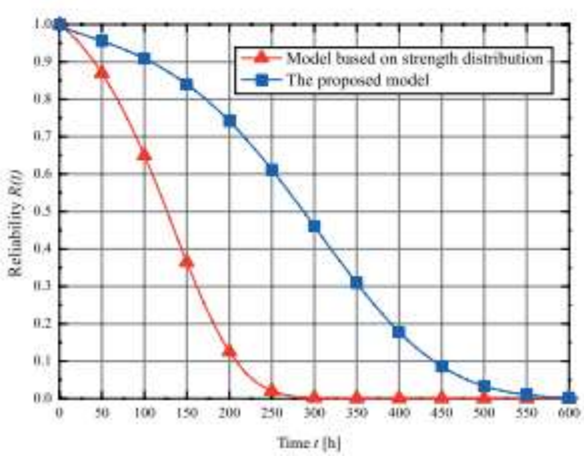
ISSN: 2321-2152www.ijmece .com
Vol 6, Issue.3Aug 2018

However, the time-based reliability model in Section 2.1.1 is based on the theory of Poisson processes, but the model is readily adaptable to other dynamic models if the statistical properties of load application times are known. Eqs. 17 and 18 show that mechanical components' stochastic strength degradation trend is taken into account in the proposed dynamic reliability model. There will be an example of the inaccuracy of using each load application to determine reliability in the next section.

There are mathematical explanations of 2.2. Take into account the explosive bolts' random loads and Poisson-like occurrence times. Stress and starting strength are distributed in a typical manner. The explosive bolts have material characteristics of m = 2, = 1, and C = 108 MPa2. Information on stress and starting strength is included in Table 8. As shown in Fig. 16, the system's dependability is shown in various conditions using the models proposed in this research and the distribution of strength in each load application.

These experiments have given some intriguing findings.

$\mu(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\mu(s)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(s)$ [MPa]
400	30	300	20



The suggested method's reliability in contrast to that estimated using the strength distribution shown in Fig. 16.

In Fig. 16, the recommended reliability models may be applied to depict how dependability evolves over time. Using a dispersion of strength at each load application diminishes the overall reliability of the system. The difficulty originates from the notion that strength degradation mechanisms that do not exist exist. Consider the strength degradation path rather than the amount of load delivered at any one moment when creating dynamic reliability models. Consider the following two circumstances to get a better grasp of how initial strength effects explosive bolt reliability and failure rates: If the explosive bolts have material characteristics m = 2, = 1, and C equal to 108 MPa2, then this is the first scenario. Both stress and starting strength are evaluated in Table 9. Experiments with explosive bolts of different initial strength revealed similar results (Figures 17 and 18). (Figures 17 and 18). m=2, = 1, and C=108 MPa2 are some examples of material specifications for the explosive bolts.

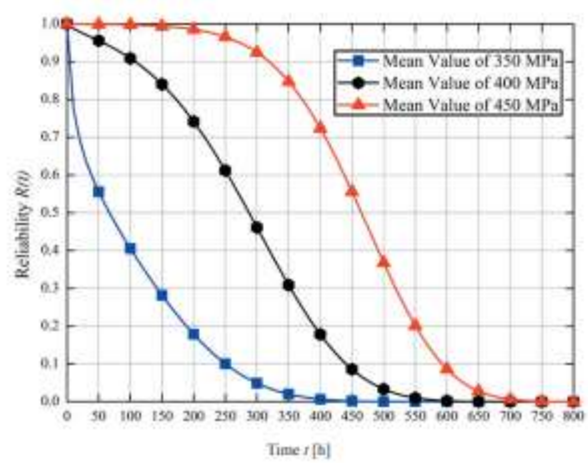


Fig. 17. Reliability of explosive bolts with different mean values of initial strength

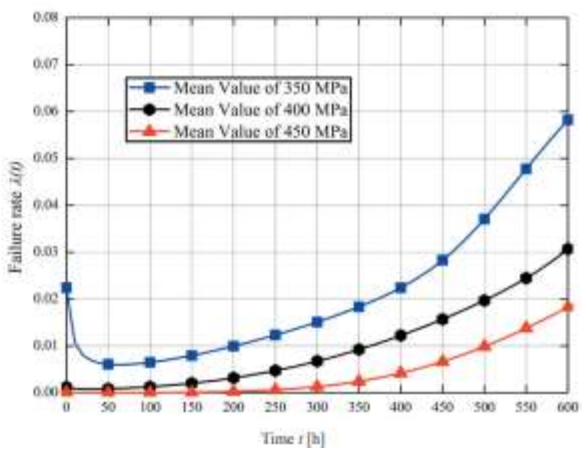


Figure 18 shows the failure rate of explosive bolts when the starting strength is varied by a mean.

Table 10 displays the statistical properties of stress and beginning strength. Figures 19 and 20 illustrate the dependability and failure rate of explosive bolts with various standard deviations of starting strength.

Statistics of stress and initial strength in explosive bolts are summarised in Table 9.

	$\mu(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\mu(s)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(s)$ [MPa]
1	350	30	300	20
2	400	30	300	20
3	450	30	300	20

As shown in Figs. 17 to 20, the suggested dynamic reliability models may be utilised to analyse the dynamic features of reliability as well as quantitatively analyse the effect of environmental conditions on reliability and failure rate, as shown

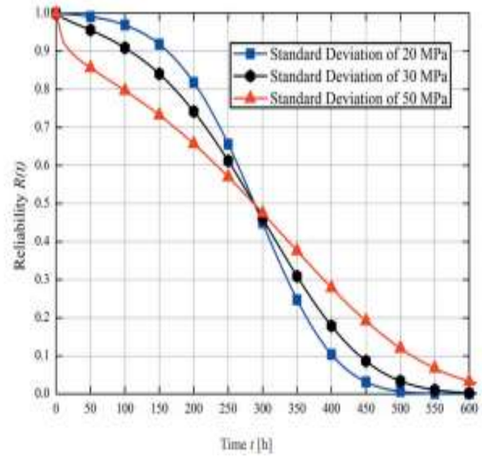
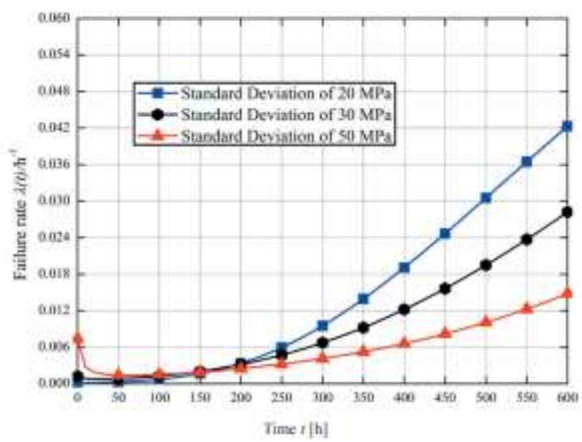
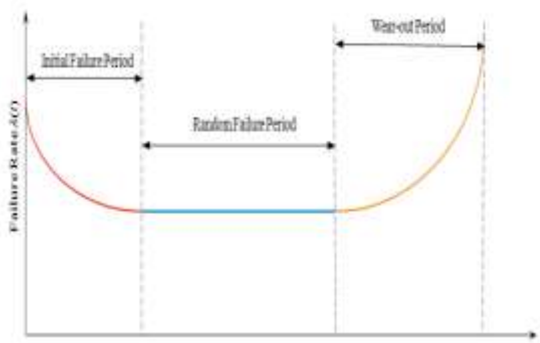


Fig. 19. Reliability of explosive bolts with different dispersions of initial strength



Material statistical characteristics have a significant impact on the dependability and failure rate of explosive bolts with varying dispersion of initial strength. As the mean starting strength rises, both dependability and failure rate go down. Furthermore, the dependability and failure rate of explosive bolts are affected by the dispersion of starting strength in diverse ways throughout the course of their lifespan. This curve is also used to depict how mechanical component failure rates change over time, as seen in Fig. 21. Item 10. Stress and initial strength measurements of explosive bolts

	$\mu(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(r_0)$ [MPa]	$\mu(s)$ [MPa]	$\sigma(s)$ [MPa]
1	400	20	300	20
2	400	30	300	20
3	400	50	300	20



The bathtub curve of mechanical components is seen in Fig. 21.

To show that our suggested model is compatible with bathtub curve theory, Figs. 18 and 20 are used to demonstrate it. Increasing the mean strength and dispersion tends to lower the random failure rate curve's slope in the random failure phase.

CONCLUSION

Future projections and closing reflection In this research, we provide strength-degradation-based reliability models. When evaluating the dynamic dependability of mechanical components, the strength distribution at each load application is often used since it is difficult to quantitatively describe the direction of strength fall. Predictions of dependability may suffer if the connection between residual strength at each load application along a strength degradation route is ignored. You may use the suggested reliability models to conduct a statistical analysis of how various elements of dynamic reliability affect the failure rates of mechanical components. It is now understood that a product's reliability does not automatically increase with its initial strength. The consequences of strength degradation for mechanical parts might vary based on the original distribution of the parts' strength. There is a strong correlation between the initial statistical properties of a mechanical component and the rate at which that component fails. The slope of the random failure rate curve decreases as the mean strength and dispersion of mechanical components increase. In an effort to improve their precision, reliability models are being supplemented with new data points. Academics are also interested in reliability-based design optimization.

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To cite this entry: Barkallah, M., J. Louati, and M. Haddar (2012). Statistical Analysis and Experimental Testing for Assessing Manufacturing Tolerance. 11(1), pages 5-16, DOI:10.2507/IJSIMM11(1)1.194, International Journal of Simulation Modelling.