

## Reliability Program Overview for Developers

**Design For Reliability - Cookbook** 

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### Agenda

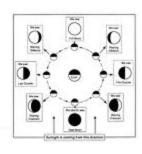


- Metrics
  - Reliability
  - Failure Rate
  - MTTF / MTBF
  - Expected Life
  - MTTR
  - Availability
  - Reliability Growth
- Toolbox
  - Design
  - Tests
  - Monitor
- Reliability Assurance Plan
- Design For Reliability Cookbook
- summary



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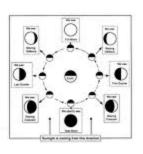




- Requirements Setting
- Design
- Tests
- Production
- Field Use
- ECO/FCO





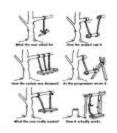


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### DFR - Requirements Setting

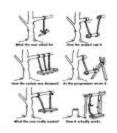


- Reliability Trustee Assign a reliability trustee person within the project
- Reliability Goals Determine reliability goals to be met
- Reliability Objectives Establish measurable reliability objectives that indicate the system has reached acceptable level of readiness for release.





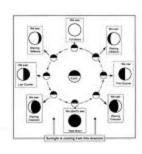
### DFR - Requirements Setting



- Environment Define operating environment for each sub-system (micro environment)
- Failures Clearly define what constitute system failures
- Expected Life Establish expected life requirements (time, cycles, etc.) for those parts that have wear-out mechanism







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- Simplicity Reduce parts count & interconnections (and their failure opportunities).
- Redundancy Provide subsystem redundancy when high reliability is a need.
- Proven Components, Materials & Methods Use proven parts, materials & methods with well characterized reliability or that have been shown to work in similar application







- Derating Use derating practice while selecting components
- Stress-Strength Design to minimized or balance stresses and thermal loads and/or reduce sensitivity to theses stresses or loads.
- FMEA Conduct an FMEA for each subsystem that is either under high stress, or there is no past experience with, or its failure might causes a safety issue.







- RBD Use Reliability Block Diagram methodology to define the logical interaction of failures within the system.
- *FTA* Use Failure Tree Analysis technique, in cases where the interaction between the system building blocks can not be displayed as a combination of serial and parallel connections.
- Reliability Allocation Allocate Reliability metrics using the ARINC method based on the system RBD.



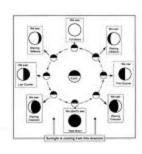




- Testability Design Testability degree to met the project Testability metrics level (FFD, FIT & FAR).
- FRACAS Set "Resolution" based on the list of FRUs







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## DFR - Tests

- ALT Conduct an ALT to find dominant failure mechanisms and/or when there is a wear-out mechanism involved.
- *HALT* Conduct an HALT for each subsystem that is either under high stress, or there is no past experience with, or its failure might causes a safety issue.

The square root of 9 is 3.

C) Who cares?



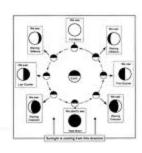


- RDT Conduct Reliability Demonstration Tests, both on sub-system as well on the system, using the SPRT method, to validate reliability goals had been achieved.
- Reliability Growth Plan Conduct Reliability Growth Plan when system is being launched before reliability goals have been achieved



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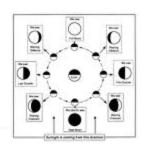
#### DFR - Production



- *HASS* Conduct HASS based on the HALT results
- Eliminating Known Causes of Failures (Fault Avoidance) This can be accomplished through screening and burn-in procedures to eliminate weak components before equipment is actually shipped to the customer.







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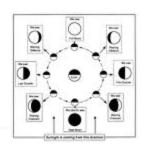
# DFR - Field Use



 FRACAS – Monitor FRACAS reports to identify anomalies in system reliability







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# DFR - ECO/FCO

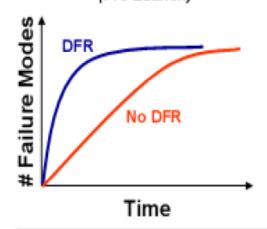


• For each *ECO/FCO*, use the same guidelines above



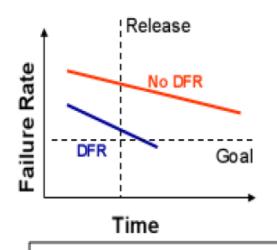
## DFR Benefits

#### Failure Mode Identification (Pre-Launch)



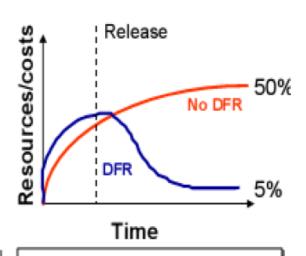
Identify & "eliminate" inherent failure modes before launch. (Minimize Excursions!)

#### Failure Rate



Start with lower "running rate", then aggressively "grow" reliability. (Reduce Warranty Costs)

#### Resources/Costs



Reduce overall costs by employing DFR from the beginning.





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