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## RS-based method for estimating statistical moments and its application to reliability analysis

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**Key Words :** Reliability analysis( ), Design of Experiments( ), Response surface( ), Pearson System( )

### Abstract

A new and efficient method for estimating the statistical moments of a system performance function has been developed. The method consists of two steps: (1) An approximate response surface is generated by a quadratic regression model, and (2) the statistical moments of the regression model are then calculated by experimental design techniques proposed by Seo and Kwak<sup>(4)</sup>. In this approach, the size of experimental region affects the accuracy of the statistical moments. Therefore, the region size should be selected suitably. The D-optimal design and the central composite design are adopted over the selected experimental region for the regression model. Finally, the Pearson system is adopted to decide the distribution type of the system performance function and to analyze structural reliability.

$x$  :  
 $f$  :  
 $\bar{y}, \hat{y}$  :  
 $\mu$  : 가  
 $\sigma$  :  
 $\sqrt{\beta_1}$  : (skewness) , , 가  
 $\beta_2$  : (kurtosis) , , 가

1.

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가

(least square method)

$\beta$

FORM(first-order reliability method)

SORM(second-order reliability method)

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(Johnson system)

(Pearson system)<sup>(1)</sup>

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Taguchi<sup>(2)</sup>

D' Erico  
Kwak<sup>(4)</sup>

Zaino<sup>(3)</sup>

Seo

$$E\{f^k\} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} [f(x)]^k \phi(x) dx \quad (2.1)$$

2.2

가

1

$f(\mathbf{x})$  2

(interpolating polynomial)  $\hat{y}(x)$

1

$x$

$k_1\sigma$

$k_2\sigma$

(structural reliability analysis)

$f(\mathbf{x})$ 가 1

2

(l)

$\hat{y}(x)$

$f(\mathbf{x})$

2.

가

2.1

(implicit function)

$f(\mathbf{x})$

(2.1)

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$\bar{y}(x)$

(explicit function)

$\bar{y}(x)$

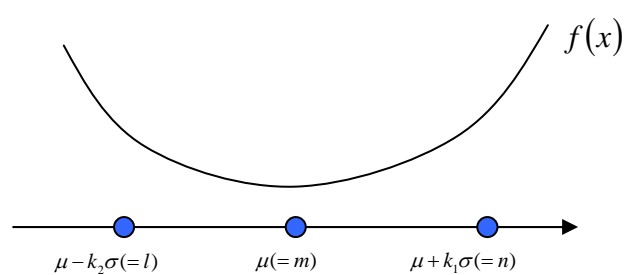


Fig. 1 Experimental region expressed by  $k_1$  &  $k_2$

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$f(\mathbf{x})$

$\bar{y}(x)$

(5)

$\hat{y}(x)$

(l, m, n)

(2.2)

(2.3)

2

$f(\mathbf{x})$

D-Optimal

(Central Composite Design, CCD)

$$f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d \tag{2.2}$$

$$\hat{y}(x) = (b + al + am + an)x^2 + (c - a(lm + ln + mn))x + (d + almn) \tag{2.3}$$

$$f(x) - \hat{y}(x) \tag{2.4}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} (f(x) - \hat{y}(x))^2 \phi(x) dx \tag{2.5}$$

$$\mu_{\varepsilon} = \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(x) \phi(x) dx \tag{2.6}$$

$$\varepsilon = |f(x) - \hat{y}(x)| \tag{2.4}$$

$$\int_{\Omega} f(x) \phi(x) dx = \int_{\Omega} \hat{y}(x) \phi(x) dx \tag{2.5}$$

$$\text{Minimize } E = \frac{\mu_{\varepsilon} + s_{\varepsilon}}{2} \tag{2.6}$$

$$\text{where } \mu_{\varepsilon} = \int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(x) \phi(x) dx, s_{\varepsilon} = \sqrt{\int_{\Omega} \varepsilon(x)^2 \phi(x) dx} \tag{2.6}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -k_2, 0, k_1 \end{pmatrix} \tag{2.7}$$

$$\hat{y}(x) = (b + al + an)x^2 + (c - alm)x + d \tag{2.7}$$

$$(2.5) \tag{2.8}$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = k$$

$$b + d = b + d + a(l + n) \tag{2.8}$$

$$(2.6)$$

$$\mu_{\varepsilon} \tag{2.9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu_{\varepsilon} &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f - \hat{y}| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\ &= 2|a| \left( -\frac{2e^{-k^2/2} + (2 - k^2)}{\sqrt{2\pi}} + e^{-k^2/2} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \right) \end{aligned} \tag{2.9}$$

$$\begin{aligned} s_{\varepsilon}^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |f - \hat{y}|^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \\ &= |a| \cdot (k^4 - 6k^2 + 15) \end{aligned} \tag{2.10}$$

$$(2.9) \quad k = 1.17741 \tag{2.10}$$

$$(2.10) \quad k = 1.7321 \tag{2.6}$$

$$(2.11) \tag{2.6}$$

$$E \tag{2.6}$$

$$k = 1.38184$$

$$k_1 = k_2 = k = 1.38184$$

$$\text{Minimize } E = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{|a|} \left( \frac{\mu_{\varepsilon}}{1.1061} + \frac{s_{\varepsilon}}{\sqrt{6}} \right) \tag{2.11}$$

$$(2.5) \tag{2.6}$$

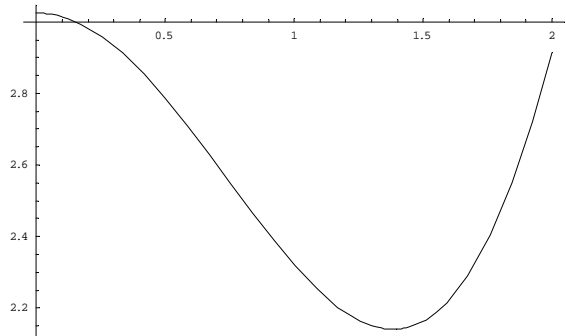


Fig. 2 Graph of E in Equation (2.11)

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D-Optimal  
D-Optimal  
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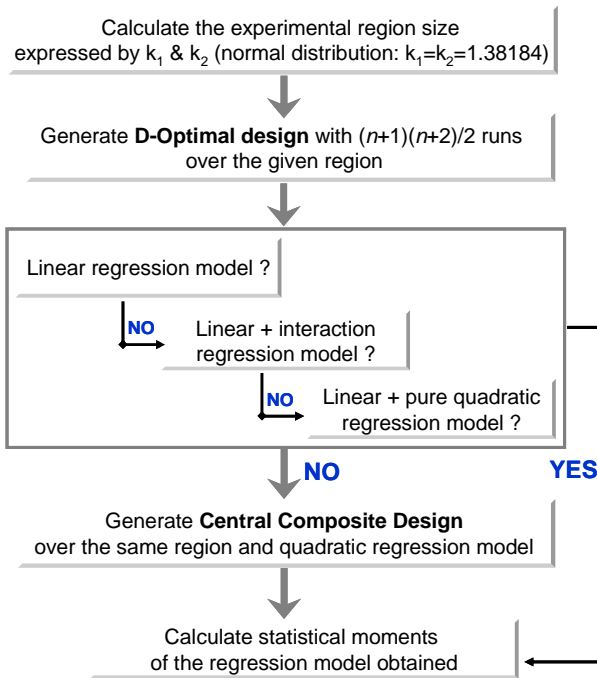


Fig. 3 Flow chart of the proposed approach

Table 1 Parameters for random variables

Random variables	Mean	Standard deviation
$P$	4 kN	1 kN
$E$	$2 \cdot 10^7$ kN/m <sup>2</sup>	$0.5 \cdot 10^7$ kN/m <sup>2</sup>
$I$	$10^{-4}$ m <sup>4</sup>	$0.2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ m <sup>4</sup>

Table 2 Estimated statistical moments

Parameter	Proposed	Exact
$\mu_g$	1687.50	1687.50
$\sigma_g$	652.76	652.77
$\sqrt{\beta_{1g}}$	0.4314	0.4314
$\beta_{2g}$	3.2743	3.2743

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$$g(P, E, I) = EI - 78.125P \leq 0 \quad (2.12)$$

(2.12)

$$g(P, E, I) = EI - 78.125P \leq 0 \quad (2.12)$$



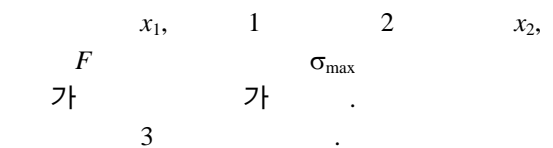
Fig. 4 Statically indeterminate beam

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$$g = \frac{F}{2\sqrt{65}\sigma_{\max}} \sqrt{1+x_1^2} \left( \frac{8}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \right) - 1 \leq 0 \quad (2.13)$$



$$g = \frac{F}{2\sqrt{65}\sigma_{\max}} \sqrt{1+x_1^2} \left( \frac{8}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \right) - 1 \leq 0 \quad (2.13)$$

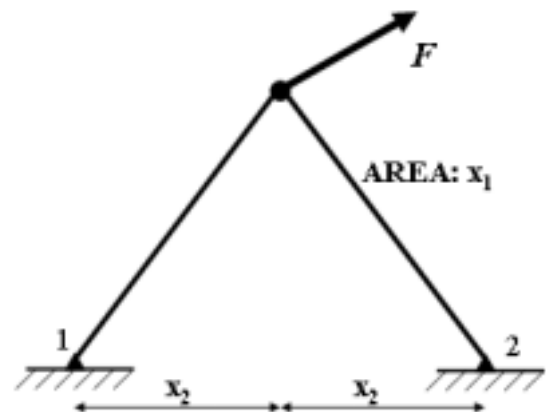


Fig. 5 Two bar truss problem

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(MCS)

4

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FORM 42

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**Table 3** Parameters for random variables

Random variables	Mean	Standard deviation
$x_1$	1.5 cm <sup>2</sup>	6.83×10 <sup>-3</sup> cm <sup>2</sup>
$x_2$	0.40 m	4.09×10 <sup>-3</sup> m
$F$	200 kN	3.33 kN
$\sigma_{max}$	1000 MPa	16.6 MPa

**Table 4** Estimated statistical moments

Parameter	Proposed	MCS
$\mu_g$	-6.45703×10 <sup>-2</sup>	-6.45470×10 <sup>-2</sup>
$\sigma_g$	2.24332×10 <sup>-2</sup>	2.23918×10 <sup>-2</sup>
$\sqrt{\beta_{1g}}$	7.18039×10 <sup>-2</sup>	6.80368×10 <sup>-2</sup>
$\beta_{2g}$	3.00841	3.01488

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, Cornish-Fisher

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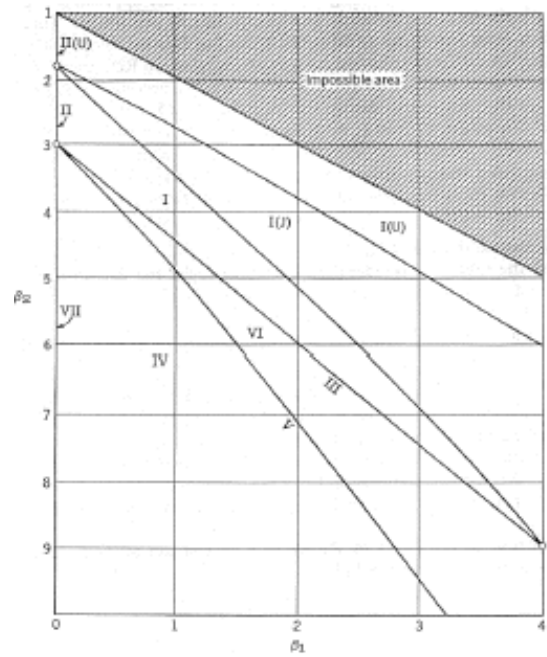
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2.4



**Fig. 6** A chart relating the type of Pearson frequency curve to the values of  $\beta_1, \beta_2$

**Table 5** Satisfaction probabilities of the statically indeterminate beam

Method	$\Pr[g(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0]$
	$g(P, E, I) = EI - 78.125P \leq 0$
FORM	0.999507
Proposed	0.999447
MCS	0.999337

**Table 6** Satisfaction probabilities of the two truss problem

Method	$\Pr[g(\mathbf{x}) \leq 0]$
	$g = \frac{F}{2\sqrt{65}\sigma_{\max}} \sqrt{1+x_x^2} \left( \frac{8}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_1 x_2} \right) - 1 \leq 0$
FORM	0.997413
Proposed	0.997415
MCS	0.997407

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