

## Optimal Design of Partially Accelerated Life Testing for Multi-Component Mixed Systems

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### Abstract

In this paper we consider optimal designs of partially accelerated life testing which is devised for multi-component mixed systems with the considerably long lifetime. Test items are run at both use condition and accelerated condition until a specified censoring time. The optimal criterion for the sample-proportion allocated to accelerated condition is to minimize asymptotic variance of the maximum likelihood estimators of the acceleration factor and hazard rates.

**Key words :** , 가

### 1.

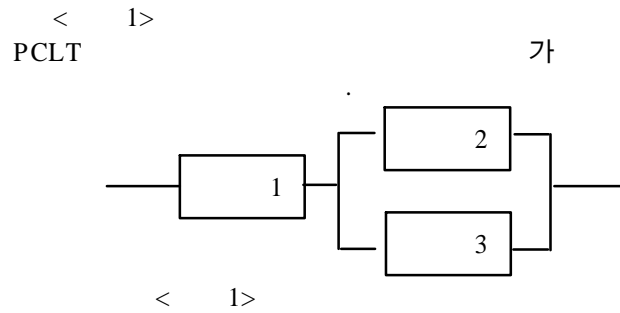
가 (partially accelerated life testing : PALT) 가  
가 . PALT 가  
PCLT) (partially constant-stress life testing :  
(partially step-stress life testing : PSLT)  
PCLT DeGroot Goel(1979) 가  
(1995)

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PSLT (1996) 가 Bai Chung(1992) 가 가  
 PSLT (1995) PSLT Bai (1993) 가  
 ( + ) 가 2 PCLT  
 , 3 가 가 4  
 가 가

## 2. PCLT

### 2.1. PCLT



PCLT

< 1>

가 가

< 1>

1	2	3	1
2	1	3	2
3	1	2	3
4	3	2가	1
5	2	3	1

가 . < 2> 가

< 2>			
1	1, 2, 3		
2	1	3	2가
3	1	2	3

2.2

PCLT

- $n$  :
- $n_{ui}$  :  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$ )
- $n_{uci}$  :  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ )
- $n_{ai}$  : 가  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, 5$ )
- $n_{aci}$  : 가  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ )
- $\tau$  :
- $t_{uj}$  :  $i$   $j$  ( $j = 1, 2, \dots, n_{ui}$ )
- $t_{aim}$  : 가  $i$   $m$  ( $m = 1, 2, \dots, n_{ai}$ )
- $\rho$  : 가
- $\bar{\rho}$  : ( $\bar{\rho} = 1 - \rho$ )
- $\lambda_i$  :  $i$  ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ )
- $\beta_i$  :  $i$  가 ( $\beta_i \geq 1$ ) ( $i = 1, 2, 3$ )
- $t$  :

2.3 가

PCLT

[가 1]

[가 2]

$\lambda_i$

$$f_i(t) = \lambda_i \exp[-\lambda_i t]$$

[가 3] 가  $\beta_i \lambda_i$   $i$

$$g_i(t) = \beta_i \lambda_i \exp[-\beta_i \lambda_i t]$$

[가 4] 가

## 2.4

[1]  $n\rho$  가  $n\bar{\rho}$

[2]  $\tau$

$$t$$

$n_{uci}$   $n_{aci}$  가  $n_{ui}$   $n_{ai}$

## 2.5

$$t_{uj}, t_{aj}, n_{ui}, n_{ai}, n_{uci}, n_{aci}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 LL = & (n_{u1} + n_{u4} + n_{u5} + n_{a1} + n_{a4} + n_{a5}) \ln \lambda_1 + (n_{u2} + n_{a2}) \ln \lambda_2 + (n_{u3} + n_{a3}) \ln \lambda_3 \\
 & + (n_{a1} + n_{a4} + n_{a5}) \ln \beta_1 + n_{a2} \ln \beta_2 + n_{a3} \ln \beta_3 \\
 & - \lambda \cdot T_{u1} - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(T_{u2} + T_{u4}) - (\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)(T_{u3} + T_{u5}) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_{u2}} \ln(1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t_{uj}}) \\
 & + \sum_{j=1}^{n_{u3}} \ln(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t_{uj}}) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_{u4}} \ln(1 - e^{-\lambda_3 t_{uj}}) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_{u5}} \ln(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t_{uj}}) - n_{uc1} \lambda \cdot \tau \\
 & - n_{uc2}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\tau + n_{uc2} \ln(1 - e^{-\lambda_3 \tau}) - n_{uc3}(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3)\tau + n_{uc3} \ln(1 - e^{-\lambda_2 \tau}) \\
 & - (\beta \lambda) \cdot T_{a1} - (\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_2 \lambda_2)(T_{a2} + T_{a4}) + \sum_{m=1}^{n_{a2}} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta_3 \lambda_3 t_{a2m}}) \\
 & - (\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_3 \lambda_3)(T_{a3} + T_{a5}) + \sum_{m=1}^{n_{a3}} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta_2 \lambda_2 t_{a3m}}) + \sum_{m=1}^{n_{a4}} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta_3 \lambda_3 t_{a4m}}) \\
 & + \sum_{m=1}^{n_{a5}} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta_2 \lambda_2 t_{a5m}}) - n_{ac1}(\beta \lambda) \cdot \tau - n_{ac2}(\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_2 \lambda_2)\tau + n_{ac2} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta_3 \lambda_3 \tau}) \\
 & - n_{ac3}(\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_3 \lambda_3)\tau + n_{ac3} \ln(1 - e^{-\beta_2 \lambda_2 \tau}) \tag{2.1}
 \end{aligned}$$

,  $\lambda \cdot = \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3$  ,  $\beta \cdot = \beta_1 + \beta_2 + \beta_3$  ,  $(\beta \lambda) \cdot = \beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_2 \lambda_2 + \beta_3 \lambda_3$  .

## 3.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\lambda}_i \text{ 가 } \hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\lambda}_i \\
 & \text{(Information matrix)} \quad , \quad (2.1)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E \left[ - \frac{\partial^2 LL}{\partial \lambda_i^2} \right] = \frac{n \bar{\rho}}{\lambda_i^2} B_i + \frac{n \rho}{\lambda_i^2} A_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (3.1)$$

$$E \left[ - \frac{\partial^2 LL}{\partial \beta_i^2} \right] = \frac{n \rho}{\beta_i^2} A_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (3.2)$$

$$E \left[ - \frac{\partial^2 LL}{\partial \beta_i \partial \lambda_i} \right] = \frac{n \rho}{\beta_i \lambda_i} A_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3) \quad (3.3)$$

$$A_i, B_i \quad (i = 1, 2, 3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 A_1 &= \frac{\beta_1 \lambda_1}{\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_2 \lambda_2} \{1 - e^{-(\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_2 \lambda_2) \tau}\} + \frac{\beta_1 \lambda_1}{\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_3 \lambda_3} \{1 - e^{-(\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_3 \lambda_3) \tau}\} \\
 &\quad - \frac{\beta_1 \lambda_1}{(\beta \lambda)} (1 - e^{-(\beta \lambda) \cdot \tau}) \\
 B_1 &= \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \{1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \tau}\} + \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_3} \{1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3) \tau}\} - \frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda} (1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot \tau}) \\
 A_2 &= \frac{\beta_2 \lambda_2}{\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_2 \lambda_2} \{1 - e^{-(\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_2 \lambda_2) \tau}\} - \frac{\beta_2 \lambda_2}{(\beta \lambda)} \{1 - e^{-(\beta \lambda) \cdot \tau}\} \\
 &\quad + \beta_2^2 \lambda_2^2 \left\{ (\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_3 \lambda_3) G_{a2} + \frac{\tau^2 e^{-(\beta \lambda) \cdot \tau}}{1 - e^{-\beta_2 \lambda_2 \tau}} \right\} \\
 B_2 &= \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \{1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \tau}\} - \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda} \{1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot \tau}\} + \lambda_2^2 (\lambda_1 + \lambda_3) G_{u2} + \frac{\lambda_2^2 \tau^2 e^{-\lambda \cdot \tau}}{1 - e^{-\lambda_2 \tau}} \\
 A_3 &= \frac{\beta_3 \lambda_3}{\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_3 \lambda_3} \{1 - e^{-(\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_3 \lambda_3) \tau}\} - \frac{\beta_3 \lambda_3}{(\beta \lambda)} \{1 - e^{-(\beta \lambda) \cdot \tau}\} \\
 &\quad + \beta_3^2 \lambda_3^2 \left\{ (\beta_1 \lambda_1 + \beta_2 \lambda_2) G_{a3} + \frac{\tau^2 e^{-(\beta \lambda) \cdot \tau}}{1 - e^{-\beta_3 \lambda_3 \tau}} \right\} \\
 B_3 &= \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda_1 + \lambda_3} \{1 - e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_3) \tau}\} - \frac{\lambda_3}{\lambda} \{1 - e^{-\lambda \cdot \tau}\} + \lambda_3^2 (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) G_{u3} + \frac{\lambda_3^2 \tau^2 e^{-\lambda \cdot \tau}}{1 - e^{-\lambda_3 \tau}} \\
 G_{u2} &= \int_0^\tau \frac{t^2 e^{-\lambda \cdot t}}{1 - e^{-\lambda_2 t}} dt \quad , \quad G_{a2} = \int_0^\tau \frac{t^2 e^{-(\beta \lambda) \cdot t}}{1 - e^{-\beta_2 \lambda_2 t}} dt
 \end{aligned}$$

$$G_{u3} = \int_0^\tau \frac{t^2 e^{-\lambda_i t}}{1 - e^{-\lambda_i t}} dt, \quad G_{a3} = \int_0^\tau \frac{t^2 e^{-(\beta\lambda)_i t}}{1 - e^{-\beta\lambda_i t}} dt$$

$$(3.1) \quad (3.3) \quad \beta_i \quad \lambda_i$$

$$F_i(\beta_i, \lambda_i) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{n\rho A_i}{\beta_i^2} & \frac{n\rho A_i}{\beta_i \lambda_i} \\ \frac{n\rho A_i}{\beta_i \lambda_i} & \frac{n\bar{\rho} B_i + n\rho A_i}{\lambda_i^2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.4)$$

$$(3.4)$$

$$|F_i| = \frac{n\rho A_i}{\beta_i^2} \cdot \frac{n\bar{\rho} B_i + n\rho A_i}{\lambda_i^2} - \frac{(n\rho A_i)^2}{\beta_i^2 \lambda_i^2} = \frac{n^2 A_i B_i}{\beta_i^2 \lambda_i^2} \rho(1 - \rho) \quad (3.5)$$

$$(3.5) \quad \hat{\beta}_i \quad \hat{\lambda}_i$$

$$V_g, \hat{\beta}_i \quad V_\beta, \hat{\lambda}_i \quad V_\lambda$$

$$V_g = \sum_{i=1}^3 GeA \operatorname{svar}(\hat{\beta}_i, \hat{\lambda}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{|F_i|} = \frac{1}{n^2 \rho(1 - \rho)} \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{(\beta_i \lambda_i)^2}{A_i B_i}$$

$$V_\beta = \sum_{i=1}^3 A \operatorname{svar}(\hat{\beta}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{|F_i|} E \left[ -\frac{\partial^2 LL}{\partial \lambda_i^2} \right] = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^3 \beta_i^2 \left\{ \frac{1}{A_i \rho} + \frac{1}{B_i(1 - \rho)} \right\}$$

$$V_\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^3 A \operatorname{svar}(\hat{\lambda}_i) = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{1}{|F_i|} E \left[ -\frac{\partial^2 LL}{\partial \beta_i^2} \right] = \frac{1}{n(1 - \rho)} \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\lambda_i^2}{B_i}$$

$$V_g \quad \rho \quad 0.5 \quad (\text{trivial solution})$$

$$V_\lambda \quad \rho \quad 0.0 \quad (\text{trivial solution})$$

$$V_\beta \quad \rho \quad 0 \quad \rho_\beta$$

$$\rho_1 = \frac{-a_1 + \sqrt{a_1 a_0}}{a_0 - a_1}, \quad \rho_2 = \frac{-a_1 - \sqrt{a_1 a_0}}{a_0 - a_1}$$

$$a_0 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\beta_i^2}{B_i}, \quad a_1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\beta_i^2}{A_i} \quad \rho_\beta$$

$$0 \quad \rho_\beta \quad 1 \quad \rho_1, \rho_2 \quad \rho_2 \quad 1$$

$$\rho_1 \quad \rho_\beta$$

$$\rho_\beta = \frac{-a_1 + \sqrt{a_1 a_0}}{a_0 - a_1} \quad (3.6)$$

4.

< 1 >

30

가  
 $\lambda_i$

$\tau$

< 2 >

0.01,  $\beta_1 = 2$

$\beta_2$

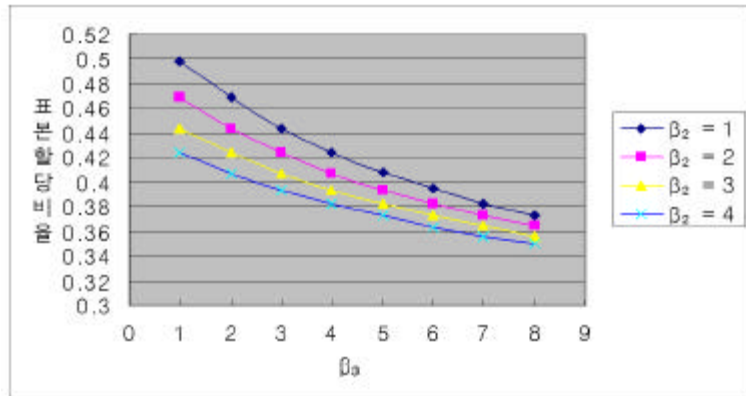
1, 2, 3, 4

$\beta_3$

가

$\beta_3$

,  $\beta_2$



< 2 > 가

< 3 >  
0.03, 0.04

가

2,  $\lambda_1 = 0.01$

$\lambda_2$

0.01, 0.02,

$\lambda_3$

$\lambda_2$





가 .  
PSLT 가 .

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