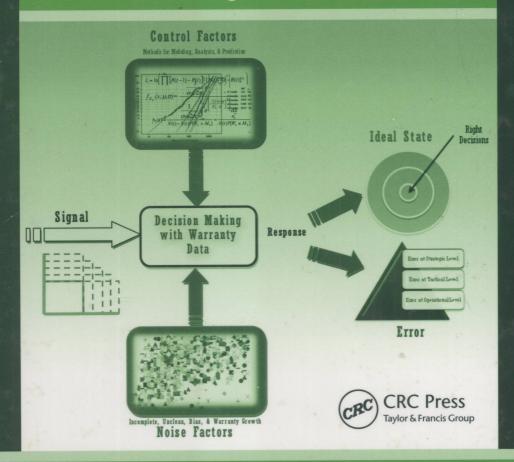
RELIABILITY ANALYSIS and PREDICTION with WARRANTY DATA

Issues, Strategies, and Methods



BHARATENDRA K. RAI NANUA SINGH TB114.3

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CRC Press is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an **informa** business

CRC Press Taylor & Francis Group 6000 Broken Sound Parkway NW, Suite 300 Boca Raton, FL 33487-2742

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International Standard Book Number-13: 978-1-4398-0325-7 (Hardcover)

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Notation

M_1	Warranty mileage limit
M_2	Warranty time limit
t	Months in service $(t = 1, 2,, M_2)$
N	Total number of vehicles in the field
V_{t}	Number of vehicles in the field up to t MIS
N(t)	Number of vehicles in the field without any claim at the beginning of $MIS = t$
а	Mileage value below which warranty data is artificially truncated
M_1 – b	Mileage value above which warranty data is artificially truncated
n_t	Number of first claims in the mileage interval (a, M_1-b) miles at MIS = t with $0 < a < b < M_1$
n_t^{\star}	Number of first warranty claims at t
c_t	Number of left censored first claims at $MIS = t$
r_t	Number of vehicles that have not yet completed t MIS
W_{t}	Random variable denoting miles driven by a vehicle at $MIS = t$
R(t)	Reliability function at MIS = t
h(t)	Hazard function
H(t)	Cumulative hazard function

Acronyms

ANOVA Analysis of variance

CCPR Cumulative cost per repairCdf Cumulative density function

CFR Constant failure rate

CPU Cost per unit

CRC Customer reported concern
DFR Decreasing failure rate
ICPR Incremental cost per repair

IFR Increasing failure rate

LN Lognormal

MIS Month(s) in service

MLE Maximum likelihood estimator

MLP Multilayer perceptron

OEM Original equipment manufacturer

Pdf Probability density function

R/1000 Repairs per thousand RBF Radial basis function

SND Standard normal distribution

Preface

"What goes up, must come down" is an age-old saying. An exception to this seems to be warranty spending in the North American automotive industry. Warranty spending has reached close to double digits in billions of dollars per year, and all efforts to apply the brakes appear to be failing, time and again. In addition, there are market pressures from competitors to provide increased warranty coverage, leading to higher warranty costs and reduced profit margins.

Warranty costs affect companies financially, and are also a massive loss to society. Assuming a \$50,000-a-year job, a loss of \$8 billion implies an equivalent of 160,000 jobs lost. It also implies millions of dissatisfied customers. Why is this happening? Are engineers too busy looking in their rear mirrors to fix problems, with very little or no time left for looking forward?

It is time we ask where the problem lies. Are we doing our engineering right? Are we designing right, manufacturing right, and assembling right? Where did we lose a handle on such massive waste? The time has come to strike at the roots of the problem. Stephen Covey observes that from the same roots you will get the same fruits. If you want to change the fruits, you need to change the roots.

We believe that a major root cause, among others, is not utilizing a wealth of information hidden in the warranty data to make appropriate design-, manufacturing-, assembly-, or service-related improvements. It would not be an overstatement to say that every company strives to provide the best-quality products to their customers. For complex products such as an automobile, the majority of such efforts are directed at the R&D stage. At the development stage, activities such as concept/design failure mode and effects analysis, design verification planning and reporting, robust design experiments, etc., are performed to develop confidence that highly reliable and robust products have been developed and delivered. Various systems, subsystems, and components undergo prototype testing, life testing, and accelerated life testing for design verification and validation. In spite of employing the best quality and reliability practices, unexpected failures during the warranty period do occur and cost automobile companies billions of dollars annually in warranty alone.

Engineers seeking reliability/robustness improvements extensively use warranty data for feedback as they capture vehicle failures in true field conditions. In general, warranty data provide a rich source of information for modeling, analysis, and prediction to support strategic, tactical, and operational levels of decision making in automobile companies. However, the very nature of the warranty data makes such a task challenging on four counts: (1) availability of vehicle failure information is restricted to failures inside warranty limits (incompleteness), (2) failure reporting and diagnosis are not always accurate ("unclean"), (3) customer-rush leads to higher claims near warranty expiration limit (biased), and (4) increase in the warranty performance numbers when more data become available (warranty growth). Thus, to obtain valid and meaningful information/feedback from warranty data and to

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reduce errors at strategic, tactical, and operational levels of decision making, methods addressing such issues are useful.

This book aims to provide such methods and strategies for reliability analysis and prediction with warranty data that can help Six Sigma black belts and engineers to move in the right direction. It provides simple and practical approaches to address the issues identified. The book will be useful to engineers and Six Sigma black belts who extensively use warranty data to define and analyze field problems and seek guidelines for zeroing in on the root causes for warranty cost reduction. The book will also help quality and reliability engineers and professionals to be aware of the issues associated with warranty data and approaches to overcome them.

To achieve the stated goals, the book is divided into three parts. Part 1 provides background and introduction to reliability analysis and prediction using warranty data and highlights the issues involved. Part 2 gives the strategies and methods to obtain component-level nonparametric hazard rate estimates that provide important clues toward probable root causes and help reduce warranty costs. Part 3 of the book deals with prediction of the warranty performance. The methodologies covered help assess the impact of changes in warranty limits and forecast warranty performance.

Bharatendra K. Rai Nanua Singh

Acknowledgments

We are thankful to John Koszewnik (Director, NA Diesel) and Katherine Franz (Diesel Quarterback Manager) of Ford Motor Company for taking interest in our work and supporting the research position in the company. We are grateful to Bob Knecht (Manager, Warranty Analysis and Administration) for allowing the use of the previous model-year warranty data for research purposes by masking information such as model year, vehicle line, repair type, subsystem, part name/number, etc. We would also like to acknowledge the thought-provoking ideas of Tim Davis and Vasiliy Krivtsov of Ford Motor Company during their reliability and robustness seminars, which motivated the authors' interest in this field of research.

We thank Kurt Schieding of Bank of America (formerly with Ford Motor Company) for continuous encouragement and support during the research work. We also like to thank section supervisors Lisa Fullerton, Dianna Ball, Gary Mazzella, and Ramana Divakaruni of Ford Motor Company for providing opportunities to work on research-related problems and for taking interest in the research work.

We are also very thankful to Cindy Renee Carelli, Jim McGovern, Jennifer Ahringer, and Ashley Gasque of the Taylor & Francis Group for their continued support throughout this book project.

BKR NS

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