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SERVICING STRATEGY INVOLVING PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE FOR PRODUCTS SOLD WITH LONGER WARRANTY PERIOD

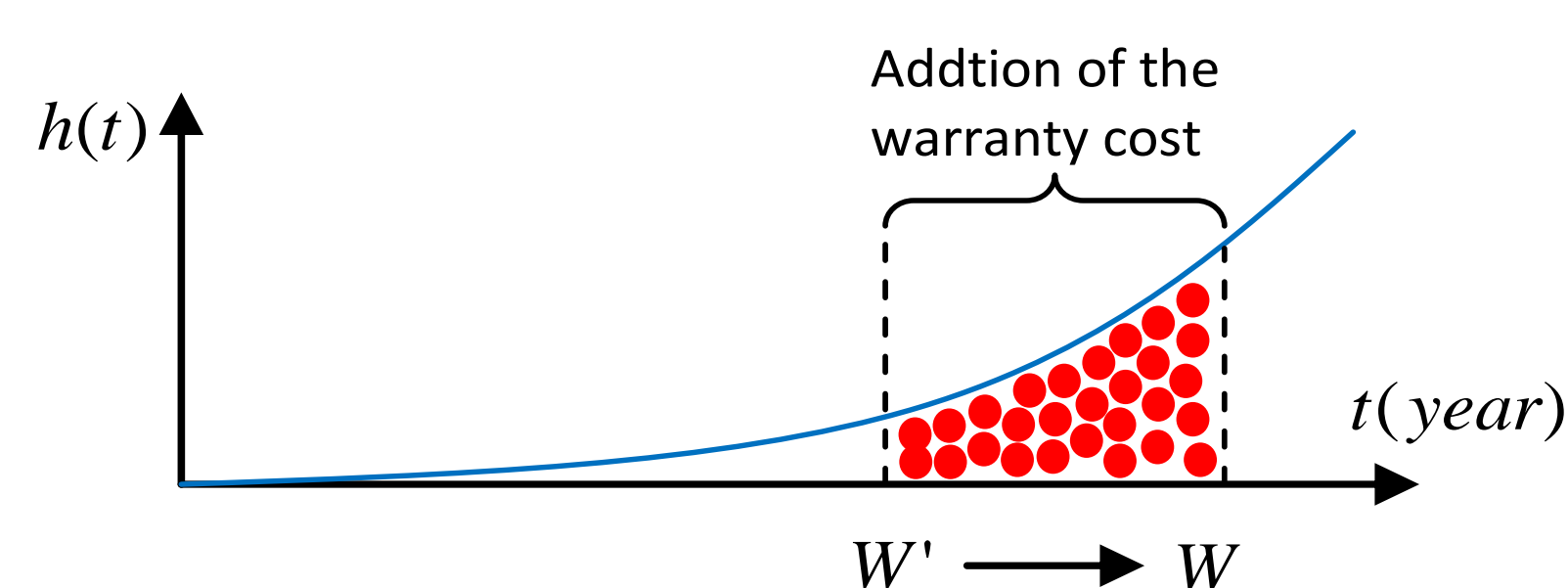
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Context:

- Repairable products sold with longer warranty period in ⁵ dimensional warranty.
- Servicing strategy involving imperfect repair and preventive maintenance to minimize the warranty cost

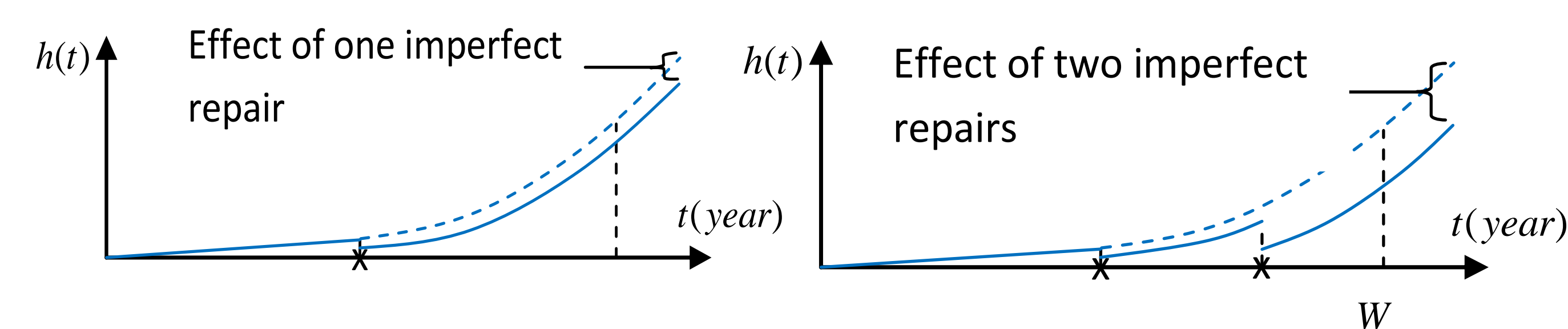
1. Introduction

- Nowadays, a lot of manufacturers tend to offer longer warranty period in order to increase their product competitiveness.
- Lengthening the warranty period would increase the warranty cost.
- Effect of the longer warranty period from W' to W :



¹ Various servicing strategies have been proposed in the literature. The best servicing strategy is a ¹ servicing strategy involving imperfect repair and this is proposed by Yun et al. (2009). This strategy only allows ¹ imperfect repair over the warranty period. ¹ For a longer warranty period, more imperfect repair would be needed in order to reduce ¹ the number of failures over the warranty period.

- Effect of imperfect repairs more than one :



- The servicing strategies which allow more than one imperfect repairs have been proposed by Varnosafaderani and Chukova (2012) for two-dimensional and Makmoen et al. (2012) for one-dimensional but they ¹ involve preventive maintenance
- This research proposes ¹ servicing strategy ¹ allows more than imperfect repair with incorporates imperfect preventive maintenance (PM) ¹ number of imperfect maintenances during the warranty period is at most N times, where $N \geq 2$.

2. Three servicing strategies for $N=2$

Strategy 1 (Makmoen et. al., 2012)	Strategy 2 (Strategy proposed)	Strategy 3 (Strategy of Varnosafaderani and Chukova (2012) for one-dimensional case)
<p>Imperfect repair with improvement level δ is done at failure (at time $t, 0 < t \leq W' \leq W$) the elapsed time since the imperfect repair (or the beginning of the operation, $t=0$) is greater than τ (a threshold value). All other failures are fixed by minimal repair. As a result, this servicing strategy allows more than one imperfect repair.</p> <p>Total Cost</p> $J_1(\delta) = c_m H(W) + c_{ip} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt$	<p>The warranty period is divided by five intervals i.e. $(0, S_1], (S_1, W_1], (W_1, S_2], (S_2, W_2]$ and $(W_2, W]$. Each first failure in $(S_1, W_1]$ or $(S_2, W_2]$ is imperfectly repaired with improvement level δ and all other failures are minimally repaired. When there is no failure in interval $(S_1, W_1]$ ($(S_2, W_2]$) then PM improvement level δ is done at W_1 (W_2).</p> <p>Total Cost</p> $J_2(\delta, S_1, S_2, W_1, W_2) = c_m H(W) + c_{ip} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt$	<p>The warranty period is divided by four intervals i.e. $(0, W_1], (W_1, W_2], (W_2, W_3]$ and $(W_3, W]$. Each first failure in interval is imperfectly repaired with improvement level δ and other failures are minimally repaired.</p> <p>Total Cost</p> $J_3(\delta, W_1, W_2, W_3) = c_m H(W) + c_{ip} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt + c_{im} \int_0^{W'} (H(W) - H(t)) h(t) dt$

3. Numerical Example

- The failure distribution following Weibull distribution with two parameters - α and β
- The nominal parameter values : $\alpha=1$ (year), $\beta=2$, $c_m=1$ and $W=7$ years
- The cost of imperfect repair : $c_{ip}(\delta) = c_m + (c_p - c_m)\delta^4$ (Yun et. al., 2008)

Results

- Effect of the value of $r = c_{ip}(\delta)/c_{im}(\delta)$ to the optimal solutions for Strategy 2

TABLE 1. THE OPTIMAL SOLUTIONS FOR STRATEGY 2, $r = \{0.9, 0.7, 0.5\}$

r	$c_{ip}(\delta^*)$	$c_{im}(\delta^*)$	δ^*	S_1^*	W_1^*	S_2^*	W_2^*	J_2^*
0.9	3.18	3.53	0.84	2.27	3.48	4.35	5.54	25.111
0.7	3.36	4.80	0.93	2.39	2.39	4.61	4.61	24.530
0.5	3.00	6.00	1.00	2.33	2.33	4.67	4.67	22.333

$$J_2^* = J_2^*(\delta^*, S_1^*, S_2^*, W_1^*, W_2^*)$$

Remarks:

J_2^* decreases as r decreases. Decreasing r shows the cost of imperfect PM is getting smaller. $S_1^*(S_2^*)$ approaches $W_1^*(W_2^*)$ when r decreases. This is so as imperfect PM cost is cheaper than that of imperfect repair.

- We compare the performances of all servicing strategies for a various of α (= representing the reliability of product) at $r=0.5$

TABLE 2. RESULTS OF STRATEGY 1, 2 AND 3

α	MTTF	J_1^*	J_2^*	J_3^*
1.0	0.89	25.176	22.333	25.111
2.0	1.77	8.201	8.055	8.147
3.0	2.66	4.175	4.189	4.205
4.0	3.54	2.559	2.752	2.596

$$J_1^* = J_1^*(\delta^*, \tau^*, W^*), J_3^* = J_3^*(\delta^*, W_1^*, W_2^*, W_3^*)$$

Remarks :

- $\alpha=1$ and $\alpha=4$ represents the lowest and highest product reliability, respectively.
- Strategy 1 is the best for the high reliability ($\alpha=3$ and $\alpha=4$)
- Strategy 2 (proposed strategy) is the best strategy for the product with low reliability ($\alpha=1$ and $\alpha=2$) This strategy becomes the best strategy if the cost of PM is relatively small and the reliability of the product is low.
- When PM has not been considered, Strategy 3 is the best strategy for products with low reliability.

4. Conclusion

- We have studied a servicing strategy which incorporates PM for products sold with a long warranty period.
- The servicing strategy proposed is suitable to be used if the cost of PM is relatively small and the reliability of the product is low.
- The strategy can be extend to two dimensional warranty case and this topic is currently under investigation.

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