### PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE FOR A

### **MULTI-TASK SYSTEM**

### Lori Welte Seward

Dissertation submitted to the Faculty of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Industrial and Systems Engineering

Joel A. Nachlas, Chair John E. Kobza George Ioannou Terry R. Rakes Joseph W. Schmidt

April 2, 1998 Blacksburg, Virginia

Keywords: Preventive Maintenance, Renewal Theory, Availability

Copyright 1998, Lori Welte Seward

#### PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE PLANNING FOR A

#### MULTI-TASK SYSTEM

Lori Welte Seward

Joel A. Nachlas, Chairman Industrial and Systems Engineering

### (ABSTRACT)

This research models the behavior of a multi-task system with respect to time. The type of multi-task system considered here is one in which not all system components are required to perform each task. Each component may, however, be used for more than one task. Also, it is possible that some of the components may be required for every task that the system performs.

The components that are required for a subset of the tasks are considered to be intermittently demanded components and those components required for every task are continuously demanded components. This modeling approach assumes that the system is subject to a Modified Age Replacement Policy (MARP.) With a MARP the intermittently demanded components are maintained during their idle periods and the continuously demanded components are replaced according to their age replacement times.

A renewal theory approach is used to develop an availability expression for the multi-task sytem. Past research has focused on systems consisting of continuously demanded components and typically does not distinguish between elapsed clock time and elapsed operating time in the renewal density function expressions. This research recognizes that the operational age of an intermittently demanded component is different than the chronological age of the component. The renewal density function and availability measures are modeled using joint density functions defined on both clock time and operating time.

The expressions are evaluated numerically using a multidimensional numerical integration routine. The results show logical behavior of the joint density functions used to define the availability measure. The availability measure also displays behavior consistent with the definition of a multi-task system. This model is an important development in the need for stochastic models of highly complex systems. The model is also a first step in defining performance measures for systems composed of both intermittently demanded components and continuously demanded components.

### Acknowledgements

I would like to acknowledge the people without whose help this dissertation would never have been completed. My advisor, Dr. Joel Nachlas, has been everything an advisor is supposed to be: encouraging without coddling, questioning without harassing, guilty of keeping me to a higher standard than I would have thought I was capable, and most of all, my friend. My peers throughout my long career as a graduate student were also an inspiration and ultimately gave me the motivation to finish. I would also like to thank those students whom I have had the privilege to teach during the last 15 years. They provide the incentive to continuously learn and share my knowledge. Finally, I will say thank you to my parents, Roger and Barbara Welte. They wanted this as much as I did and supported me in every way possible.

## Dedication

I dedicate this work to my sons: William Samuel and Eric Michael. They gave the greatest sacrifice of living without their mother for a year. I hope this work will inspire in them the same perseverance and quest for knowlege that my parents have inspired in me.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Tables List of Figures	
Chapters:	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Maintenance Planning Overview	2
1.2 Multi-task Systems	3
1.3 Research Objectives	4
2. LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Maintenance Planning	7
2.3 Research Relevant to a Multi-task System	8
2.3.1 Intermittently Demanded Single-Unit Systems	9
2.3.2 Multi-task Systems	10
2.4 Recent Renewal Theory Applications to Maintenance Planning	12
3. PROBLEM STATEMENT	14
3.1 Introduction	14
3.2 System Description	15
3.3 Problem Discussion	18
4. MODEL DEVELOPMENT	22
4.1 Introduction	22
4.2 Component 3 Renewal Model	23
4.3 Notation	26
4.4 Renewal Period Sample Paths	28
4.5 Failure Model	32
4.6 Preventive Maintenance Model	45
4.7 Summary	54
5. AVAILABILITY MODEL	55
5.1 Introduction	55
5.2 Model Development	56
5.3 System Availability	76
6. ANALYSIS AND NUMERICAL RESULTS	78
6.1 Introduction	78
6.2 Numerical Integration of Multidimensional Integrals	79

6.3 Weibull-Exponential Model	80
6.3.1 Algebraic Forms Used	82
6.3.2 Behavior of $\nu_i$ and $\rho_i$	83
6.4 Renewal Density Function and Availability Function	86
6.5 System Availability	91
7. CONCLUSION	93
7.1 Significant Results	93
7.2 Further Research	94
Bibliography	96
Appendix 1	99

Vita

# LIST OF TABLES

6.1	Component failure time and repair time density function parameters.	81
6.2	Mean failure and repair times for system components.	81
6.3	System Availability values for $t \in (0, 16]$ .	92

# LIST OF FIGURES

3.1	Operating Scenario of a Two Task, Three Component Multi-task System	16
4.1	Example of a Multi-task System Production Cycle	24
4.2	Renewal period for component 3	25
4.3	Renewal period sample path 1	30
4.4	Renewal period sample path 2	31
4.5	Renewal period sample path 3	31
5.1	Renewal period sample path 1	59
5.2	Renewal period sample path 2	61
5.3	Renewal period sample path 3	64
6.1	Density function on time between renewals: $h_1(t)$	87
6.2	Density function on time between renewals: $h_2(t)$	88
6.3	Renewal density function: $m_{h_1}(t)$	89
6.4	Renewal density function: $m_{h_2}(t)$	90
6.5	Component 3 Availability: $A_1(t)$	90
6.6	Component 3 Availability: $A_2(t)$	91