



PANEL SESSION: RELIABILITY BASED APPROACHES FOR DESIGN AND SUSTAINMENT



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- Focus on the way ahead for institutionalizing risk based approaches for significant sustainment issues

 Evaluate the potential for pursuing reliability based designs







Panel Chair:

Charles Babish, USAF, Aeronautical Systems Center

Panel Members:

Russ Alford, USAF, Warner Robins Air Logistics

Center

Hal Burnside, Southwest Research Institute

Charles Saff, The Boeing Company

Ravinder Chona, USAF, Air Force Research Laboratory



Approach & Topics



- Approach
 - 5 to 7 minute presentations on the topics below
 - Question/answer session for the remainder of the time
- Topics
 - Chuck Babish, MIL-STD-1530C basis
 - Russ Alford, maintenance data collection, storage and analysis
 - Hal Burnside, analytical approaches
 - Charley Saff, analysis and testing needs to enable reliability based designs
 - *Ravi Chona*, future programs that may drive need for reliability based designs







MIL-STD-1530C Basis Requirements Related to Risk/Reliability



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MIL-STD-1530C Update Approach Related to Risk/Reliability



- ASIP Conference 2006
- Be consistent with MIL-STD-882D and ASC/EN Airworthiness Circular 5,
 - **"Airworthiness Certification Risk Evaluation**
 - and Acceptance"
 - Establish system level risk
 - Allocate risk to each function (e.g. aircraft structure)
 - Accept risk at the appropriate authority level
- Address both aircraft and programmatic risks





- 1.1.2 Tailoring
- 5.1.1 ASIP Master Plan
- 5.1.7.5 Risk mitigation actions
- 5.2.16 Initial risk analysis
- 5.3.4.e Durability tests
- 5.4.1.1 Risk analysis
- 5.4.3.2 Inspections
- 5.4.3.2.1.d Inspection intervals
- 5.5.6.3 Risk analysis updates



Design Related



- **1.1.2 Tailoring**Tailoring is only permitted when all of the following conditions exist: (only one listed)
 - d. The combined impact of all tailored ASIP tasks and/or elements on aircraft structural reliability is determined and achieves the allocated overall aircraft reliability requirement
- **5.1.1 ASIP Master Plan** ... The plan shall also include discussion of unique features, exceptions to this standard and the associated rationale including risk assessments, and any problems anticipated in the execution of the plan...





- 5.1.7.5 Risk mitigation actions Risk mitigation actions shall be defined and implemented in the program based on an estimate of the level of risk associated with the selection of the new materials, processes, joining methods, and/or structural concepts...
- **5.2.16 Initial risk analysis** ... A primary objective of this analysis is to demonstrate a low risk of both WFD and loss of fail-safety...
- **5.4.1.1 Risk analysis** When tailoring, as described in 1.1.2, has been accomplished, a risk analysis shall be performed and utilized in the initial airworthiness certification...



Sustainment Related



- **5.3.4.e Durability tests** ... The objectives of the fullscale durability tests are to... obtain crack growth data to validate analysis methods and EIFS distribution data to support risk analyses
- **5.4.3.2 Inspections** ... At the onset of WFD, inspections are no longer sufficient to protect safety. The risk analysis of 5.2.16 shall be used to initially establish the time to onset of WFD...
- **5.4.3.2.1.d Inspection intervals** ... The criteria for the initial and repeat inspection intervals shall be as follow: (only one listed)
 - d. The risk analysis of 5.2.16 and 5.5.6.3 should be used to determine if a reduction in the inspection intervals are required to control the safety risk to an acceptable level...





- 5.5.6.3 Risk analysis updates The risk analyses described in 5.2.16 and 5.4.1.1 shall be updated and the results shall be reported for formal acceptance using MIL-STD-882 direction...The primary reasons to update the risk analyses are to:
 - a. evaluate detected and anticipated aircraft structural damage...
 - b. Evaluate economic and/or availability impacts associated with maintenance options...
 - c. Determine the structural integrity risk associated with operating the aircraft beyond the design service life.





- Probability of failure per flight guidance provided in paragraph 5.5.6.3
 - "A probability of catastrophic failure at or below 10⁻⁷ per flight for the aircraft structure is considered adequate to ensure safety for long-term military operations. Probabilities of catastrophic failure exceeding 10⁻⁵ per flight for the aircraft structure should be considered unacceptable. When the probability of failure is between these two limits, consideration should be given to mitigation of risk through inspection, repair, operational restrictions, modification, or replacement."