

Development of Optimal Accelerated Life Test Plans for Weibull Distribution Under Intermittent Inspection⁺

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ABSTRACT

For Weibull distributed lifetimes, this paper presents asymptotically optimal accelerated life test plans for practical applications under intermittent inspection and type-I censoring. Computational results show that the asymptotic variance of a low quantile at the design stress as optimal criterion is insensitive to the number of inspections at overstress levels.

Sensitivity analyses indicate that optimal plans are robust enough to moderate departures of estimated failure probabilities at the design and high stresses as input parameters to plan accelerated life tests from their true values.

Monte Carlo simulation for small sample study on optimal accelerated life test plans developed by the asymptotic maximum likelihood theory is conducted. Simulation results suggest that optimal plans are satisfactory for sample size in practice.

1. Introduction

This paper considers an optimal design of accelerated life test(ALT) plans for Weibull distributed lifetimes on the assumption of intermittent inspection and type-I censoring.

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· 이 논문은 1988년도 문교부 지원 한국학술진흥재단의 자유공모과제 학술연구조성비에 의하여 연구되었음.

During the three preceding decades, Weibull distribution is probably the most popular model in the statistical analysis of failure time data (e.g., see Lawless(1983)). This model provides a good description of many types of lifetimes, since its hazard function could be monotone decreasing, increasing or constant on the proper choice of the parameter values.

Accelerated life tests quickly furnish information about the life distribution at the design (use or normal) stress of high reliable products and materials. But further reduction in testing efforts and administrative advantages may be achieved by periodic inspection (a regular interval) or intermittent inspection in which test items are examined at certain points in time rather than continuous inspection.

Also, some failure data may be obtained only by repeated inspections of the products. For example, when an unit can not be monitored continuously such a cracked part inside machine as turbin wheel, the exact failure times can not be observed.

The resulting information called "grouped" or "interval" data by above inspection scheme consists of the number of failures in each interval and the number of units that survive until the censoring time.

Much works on the optimal ALT plans have been carried out under the assumption of continuous inspection and have chosen levels of some stresses and allocations to satisfy specified optimality criterion.

Developments in this area were contributed by Chernoff(1962), Little and Jebe(1969), Mann (1972), Meeker and Nelson(1976), Nelson and Keilpinski(1975), Nelson and Meeker(1978), Meeker(1984) and Meeker and Hahn(1985).

On the other hand, studies on statistical analysis of grouped data or design of the inspection scheme have been largely concerned with univariate sample from a single lifetime distribution by Kulldorff(1961), Ehrenfeld(1962), Nelson(1977), Archer(1982) and Meeker(1986).

As exception, Choi(1987) presented optimal ALT plans for exponential life distribution under equally spaced inspection scheme.

This paper provides ALT plans designed for widely applicable Weibull distribution by combining these interesting and important aspects of life tests, namely acceleration and intermittent inspection.

For type-I censoring, the method of maximum likelihood estimation in its asymptotic setting is the most universal and perhaps the only work instrument in hands of any applied statistician and engineer.

The optimality criterion adopted to develop optimal ALT plans is the asymptotic minimum variance of maximum likelihood estimator of a low quantile of the lifetime distribution at the design stress.

The decision variables, i.e., the low stress level, the proportion of test units to be allocated to the low and high stress are derived and computed with respect to parameters involved.

Sensitivity analyses are performed to asses the effect of misspecifying the unknown parameters on the optimal plans.

When dealing field data, there is a doubt whether sample size is large enough to provide a

reasonable accuracy of the asymptotic maximum likelihood theory and optimality of ALT plans.

A Monte Carlo study on the small and moderate sample properties of maximum likelihood estimators for optimal ALT Plans is conducted and discussed.

2. The Model and Maximum Likelihood Estimation

The results in this article are based on the following assumption :

1) The lifetimes of test units are independently and identically distributed as Weibull, that is, the probability density function of lifetime T is given by

$$f(t) = \beta/\Theta (t/\Theta)^{\beta-1} \exp \{(-t/\Theta)^{\beta}\} \text{ for } t \geq 0, \beta, \theta > 0 \quad (2, 1)$$

2) The scale parameter is

$$\Theta = \exp(B_0 + B_1 x) \quad (2, 2)$$

where x is the (transformed) stress level.

3) The shape parameter β does not depend on the level of stress.

4) The design stress level x_0 and high stress level x_2 are prespecified, while low stress level x_1 is to be optimally determined.

5) n_1, n_2 units are tested independent of stress levels at the low and high stress simultaneously until some censoring time (Type-I censoring).

6) Inspections are conducted only at specified points $t_{i1}, t_{i2}, \dots, t_{iK_i}, i=1, 2, K_i \geq 2$ and let $t_{i0}=0$ and $t_{i,K_i+1}=\infty$.

Eq. (2.2) is well known simple linear regression model such as the power rule model or Arrhenius model at life stress relationship in ALT (see e.g., Lawless(1982), Chapter 6 and Mann et al, (1974), Chapter 9).

If product life T has a Weibull distribution, $Y = \ln T$ has a smallest extreme value distribution that the distribution function is written as

$$F(y) = 1 - \exp \left[-\exp\{(y-\mu)/\sigma\} \right], \quad -\infty < y < \infty \quad (2, 3)$$

where $\sigma > 0, -\infty < \mu < \infty, \sigma = 1/\beta, \mu = \ln \Theta$

The number of test units allocated to x_1 and x_2 are respectively given by

$$n_1 = \pi N, \quad n_2 = (1 - \pi) N = N - n \quad (2, 4)$$

where N is total number of test units preassigned, and π is to be optimally determined.

Define m_{ij} = the number of units (at stress level x_i) failed
in $[t_{i,j-1}, t_{ij})$, $j=1, 2, \dots, K_i+1$
 P_{ij} = the probability of failure at stress level x_i
in $[t_{i,j-1}, t_{ij})$, $j=1, 2, \dots, K_i+1$

Then the resulting grouped data $\{m_{ij}, i=1, 2, j=1, 2, \dots, K_i+1\}$ are used to estimate B_0, B_1 and σ and grouped data structure of intermittent inspection can be described as in Figure 1.

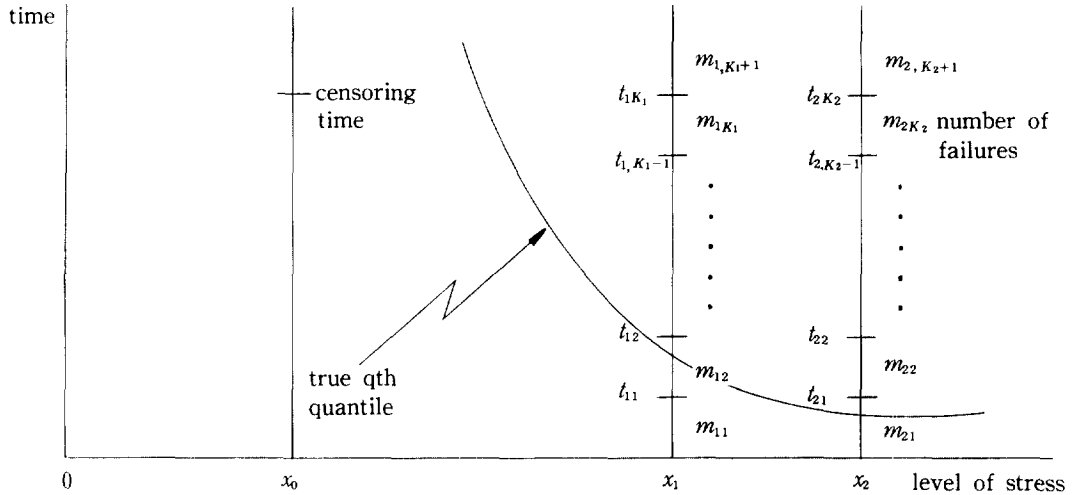


Figure 1. Grouped Data structure

A primary concern is to estimate the low q th quantile, y_q of extreme value distribution at the design stress as follow.

$$y_q = \ln t_q = B_0 + B_1 x + \sigma \ln \{-\ln(1-q)\} \quad (2.5)$$

Let \hat{B}_0, \hat{B}_1 and $\hat{\sigma}$ are maximum likelihood estimates of B_0, B_1 and σ respectively, then estimate of $y_q(\hat{y}_q)$ is

$$\hat{y}_q = \hat{B}_0 + \hat{B}_1 x_0 + \sigma \ln \{-\ln(1-q)\} \quad (2.6)$$

The problem of designing the optimal ALT plan under intermittent inspection can be stated as given N, x_0, x_2 , inspection schemes at x_1 and x_2 to determine π and x_1 such that large sample variance of \hat{y}_q is minimized.

At each stress, the grouped data $\{m_{ij}, j=1, 2, \dots, K_i+1\}$ are multinomially distributed with parameters n_i and $\{P_{ij}, j=1, 2, \dots, K_i+1\}$.

The likelihood function is given by

$$L = \prod_{i=1}^2 L_i = \prod_{i=1}^2 \prod_{j=1}^{K_i+1} n_i P_{ij}^{m_{ij}} (m_{ij})^{-1} \quad (2.7)$$

Then the log-likelihood function is

$$\begin{aligned} l(B_0, B_1, \sigma) &= \sum_{i=1}^2 \ln L_i \\ &= C + \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^{K_i+1} m_{ij} \ln P_{ij} \end{aligned} \quad (2.8)$$

where C is constant and

$$P_{ij} = \exp \{ -\exp(z_{i, j-1}) \} - \exp \{ -\exp(z_{ij}) \}, \quad (2.9)$$

$$z_{ij} = (y_{ij} - B_0 - B_1 x_i) / \sigma \quad \text{for } i=1, 2 \text{ and } j=0, 1, \dots, K_i+1 \quad (2.10)$$

The three partial derivatives of log-likelihood function are

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial l}{\partial B_0} &= \sigma^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^{K_i+1} m_{ij} (A_{i, j-1} - A_{ij}) / P_{ij} \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial B_1} &= \sigma^{-1} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^{K_i+1} x_i m_{ij} (A_{i, j-1} - A_{ij}) / P_{ij} \\ \frac{\partial l}{\partial \sigma} &= \sigma^{-2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^{K_i+1} m_{ij} (D_{i, j-1} - D_{ij}) / P_{ij} \end{aligned} \quad (2.11)$$

$$\text{where } A_{ij} = \begin{cases} \exp \{ z_{ij} - \exp(z_{ij}) \}, & j=2, \dots, K_i \\ 0, & j=0, K_i+1 \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

$$D_{ij} = z_{ij} A_{ij} \quad (2.13)$$

when define $B_2 = \sigma$ temporarily, then the Fisher information matrix for the grouped data at each stress level has the following form (See Rao(1973)).

$$\begin{aligned} F_i &= n_i \left(f_{gh}^{(i)} \right)_g, \quad h=0, 1, 2 \quad i=1, 2 \\ f_{gh}^{(i)} &= \sum_{j=1}^{K_i+1} \frac{\left(\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial B_g} \right) \left(\frac{\partial P_{ij}}{\partial B_h} \right)}{P_{ij}} \end{aligned} \quad (2.14)$$

After some algebraic manipulation, I obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{00}^{(i)} &= \sigma^{-2} \sum_{j=1}^{K_i+1} (A_{i,j-1} - A_{ij})^2 / P_{ij} \\
 f_{01}^{(i)} &= x_i f_{00}^{(i)} \\
 f_{11}^{(i)} &= x_i^2 f_{00}^{(i)} \\
 f_{02}^{(i)} &= \sigma^{-2} \sum_{j=1}^{K_i+1} (A_{i,j-1} - A_{ij}) (D_{i,j-1} - D_{ij}) / P_{ij} \\
 f_{12}^{(i)} &= x_i f_{02}^{(i)} \\
 f_{22}^{(i)} &= \sigma^{-2} \sum_{j=1}^{K_i+1} (D_{i,j-1} - D_{ij}) / P_{ij}
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.15}$$

The total Fisher information matrix for any plan with a sample of N independent observations is given by

$$F = \sum_{i=1}^2 F_i = N \left(\pi f_{gh}^{(1)} + (1 - \pi) f_{gh}^{(2)} \right) g, \quad h = 0, 1, 2 \tag{2.16}$$

By taking inverse of F , the asymptotic covariance matrix is obtained by

$$V = F^{-1} \tag{2.17}$$

Newton–Raphson method or scoring method may be appropriate and convenient for deriving maximum likelihood estimates of B_0 , B_1 , and σ . Burrige (1980) discussed conditions for regression model with grouped data that log–likelihood is concave. Also, the existence and uniqueness of maximum likelihood estimates for Weibull grouped data at the design stress was given by Cheng and Chen (1988).

Further, the asymptotic variance of the estimator of the given q th quantile at x_0 is

$$\text{Avar} \{ \hat{y}_q(x_0) \} = [1 \ x_0 \ Uq] F^{-1} [1 \ x_0 \ Uq]' \text{ where } Uq = \ln\{-\ln(1-q)\} \tag{2.18}$$

where Avar denotes the asymptotic variance, and is a function of σ , B_0 , B_1 , q , π , N and x_i , $i = 0, 1, 2$.

3. Optimal Plans and Computational Results

An optimal ALT plan provides the asymptotic best estimate of the quantile at the design stress,

As a consequence in section 2, the optimal plan is to be determine optimal x_1 and $\pi(x_1^*, \pi^*)$ for the given values of B_0, B_1, q and prespecified inspection scheme to minimize standardized asymptotic variance as the follow,

$$\text{Min}_{x_1, \pi} \left[\frac{N}{\sigma^2} \text{Avar}\{\hat{y}_q(x_0)\} \right] = V_{q, k} \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{subject to } 0 < \pi < 1, \quad x_0 \leq x_1 < x_2$$

The constrained optimization problem can be avoided by simple transformation of variables to unconstrained problem, i. e., $v_1 = \ln\{(x_1 - x_0)/(x_2 - x_1)\}$ and $v_2 = \ln\{\pi/(1 - \pi)\}$ and solved by the Powell's conjugate direction method(1964).

To develop optimal ALT plans, we set $t_{k1} = t_{k2} = t_c, K_1 = K_2 = k$. Further, the parameters are standardized such that let $t_c = 1$ and let range of new parameters for stress level $[0, 1]$.

Under the above reparameterization, adjusted parameters(s, b_0, b_1) can be easily calculated by orginal parameters(x, B_0, B_1)

$$s = (x - x_0)/(x_2 - x_0)$$

$$b_1 = (x_2 - x_0) B_1$$

$$b_0 = B_0 + B_1 x - \ln t_c \quad (3.2)$$

However, no generality is lost under the above standardization,

It is important that experimenters choose the inspection scheme for ALT plan. Though equally spaced inspection times are common at the high and low stress and are widely accepted by the ease of implementation, it is statistically inefficient in case of decreasing and constant failure rate and additional estimation of σ to design ALT plans must be needed.

Therefore, I take a choice the equal probability inspection scheme that is reasonably statistically efficient (Meeker(1986) gave guidelines for choosing statistically efficient inspection times and discussed the inspection scheme and Hassanein(1972) gave optimum inspection times with type-I censoring for a particular criterion from Weibull data).

Inputs required to develop an optimal plan are "guess" values for b_0, b_1 and σ .

In actual experiments, the following defined quantities can be used instead of b_0, b_1 and σ by information of product design, or engineering judgement of preliminary test because of the convenience of estimation,

$$P_d = \text{probability that an unit fails in } [0, t_c) \text{ at the design stress}$$

P_h = probability that an unit fails in $[0, t_c)$ at the high stress

Then the corresponding standardized intercept and standardized slope can be determined as follows,

$$b_0/\sigma = -\ln\{-\ln(1-P_d)\} + \ln t_c/\sigma \quad (3.3)$$

$$b_1/\sigma = -\ln\{-\ln(1-P_h)\} - b_0/\sigma + \ln t_c/\sigma \quad (3.4)$$

Accordingly to P_d and P_h , the probability that an unit will fail at s_1 is given by

$$P_l = 1 - \exp[-\exp\{z_{0k}(1-s_1) + s_1 z_{2k}\}] \quad (3.5)$$

where $z_{ik} = \{\ln t_c - (b_0 + b_1 s_i)\} / \sigma$ for $i=0,2$ can be determined by Eqs. (3.3) and (3.4).

Hence inspection times $\{t_{i1}, \dots, t_{ik}; i=1,2\}$ can be calculated by Eqs. (3.5) and (3.6).

$$y_{ij}/\sigma = \ln t_{ij}/\sigma = (b_0 + b_1 s_i)/\sigma + \ln\{-\ln(1-jP_i/k)\} \quad (3.6)$$

where $P_1 = P_l$ and $P_2 = P_h$

While inputs to design optimal ALT plans are only P_d and P_h under equal probability inspection scheme, additional estimate of σ or β is needed to determine inspection times at each stress level.

Partial listings of optimal ALT plans that are summarized by Tables 1-2 and these tables provide for the combinations of

$$k = 2, 3, 5, 10, \infty$$

$$P_d = 0.0001, 0.001, 0.01, 0.05, 0.1$$

$$P_h = 0.1, 0.25, 0.05, 0.7, 0.9, 0.99$$

$$q = 0.01, 0.1$$

$$\text{subject to } P_d \leq q < P_h \quad (3.7)$$

To limit the derived extrapolation incurred in implementation of ALT plans, Eq. (3.7) is assigned.

The tabulations show standardized intercept and slope of location parameter (b_0/σ and b_1/σ), optimal level of low stress (s_1^*), optimal proportion allocated to low stress (π^*), standardized asymptotic minimum variance ($V_{q,k}$) ratio of $V_{q,k}$ to continuous inspection ($V_{q,k}/V_{q,\infty}$), and probability of failure until t_c at $s_1 (P_l)$.

Table 1. Optimal ALT Plans for Weibull Grouped Data Under Equal Probability Inspection Scheme ($q = 0, 01$)

P_d	P_h	b_0/σ	b_1/σ	k	s_1^*	π^*	$V_{q, k}$	ratio [§]	P_t	P_d	P_h	b_0/σ	b_1/σ	k	s_1^*	π^*	$V_{q, k}$	ratio	P_t
.0001	.9900	9.2103	-10.7375	2	.7248	.6948	130.7717	1.1219	.2133	.0010	.5000	6.9073	-6.5407	2	.6430	.7425	234.7117	1.1351	.0649
.0001	.9900	9.2103	-10.7375	3	.7250	.7150	123.2560	1.0574	.2137	.0010	.5000	6.9073	-6.5407	3	.6352	.7636	220.5429	1.0666	.0618
.0001	.9900	9.2103	-10.7375	5	.7260	.7254	119.4980	1.0252	.2157	.0010	.5000	6.9073	-6.5407	5	.6305	.7752	213.4583	1.0323	.0600
.0001	.9900	9.2103	-10.7375	10	.7267	.7309	117.6098	1.0090	.2172	.0010	.5000	6.9073	-6.5407	10	.6276	.7818	209.6367	1.0158	.0589
.0001	.9900	9.2103	-10.7375	∞	.7268	.7344	116.5619	1.0000	.2172	.0010	.5000	6.9073	-6.5407	∞	.6251	.7870	206.7750	1.0000	.0580
.0001	.9000	9.2103	-10.8443	2	.7505	.6878	210.8054	1.1452	.1712	.0010	.2500	6.9073	-5.6614	2	.6096	.7267	435.8113	1.1638	.0311
.0001	.9000	9.2103	-10.8443	3	.7449	.7114	196.1589	1.0695	.1627	.0010	.2500	6.9073	-5.6614	3	.6004	.7512	404.8491	1.0867	.0295
.0001	.9000	9.2103	-10.8443	5	.7417	.7228	189.2252	1.0316	.1580	.0010	.2500	6.9073	-5.6614	5	.5949	.7651	388.7536	1.0425	.0286
.0001	.9000	9.2103	-10.8443	10	.7397	.7306	185.7367	1.0126	.1552	.0010	.2500	6.9073	-5.6614	10	.5914	.7734	379.7031	1.0192	.0281
.0001	.9000	9.2103	-10.8443	∞	.7389	.7354	183.4289	1.0000	.1528	.0010	.2500	6.9073	-5.6614	∞	.5884	.7802	372.5376	1.0000	.0276
.0001	.7000	9.2103	-9.3959	2	.7528	.6775	348.0181	1.1976	.1113	.0010	.1000	6.9073	-4.6569	2	.5501	.7000	872.2240	1.2188	.0123
.0001	.7000	9.2103	-9.3959	3	.7467	.7036	319.5347	1.0906	.1054	.0010	.1000	6.9073	-4.6569	3	.5400	.7288	797.0359	1.1137	.0123
.0001	.7000	9.2103	-9.3959	5	.7427	.7181	305.6709	1.0431	.1018	.0010	.1000	6.9073	-4.6569	5	.5332	.7459	757.1734	1.0580	.0119
.0001	.7000	9.2103	-9.3959	10	.7403	.7264	298.3375	1.0180	.0996	.0010	.1000	6.9073	-4.6569	10	.5289	.7561	734.2798	1.0260	.0117
.0001	.7000	9.2103	-9.3959	∞	.7384	.7326	293.0518	1.0000	.0990	.0010	.1000	6.9073	-4.6569	∞	.5251	.7651	715.6390	1.0000	.0115
.0001	.5000	9.2103	-8.8438	2	.7486	.6679	538.6126	1.2101	.0723	.0100	.9900	4.6001	-6.1273	2	.4237	.7976	39.5213	1.2023	.1261
.0001	.5000	9.2103	-8.8438	3	.7415	.6956	491.5312	1.1043	.0680	.0100	.9900	4.6001	-6.1273	3	.4454	.8065	36.5945	1.1138	.1427
.0001	.5000	9.2103	-8.8438	5	.7375	.7113	467.7861	1.0510	.0657	.0100	.9900	4.6001	-6.1273	5	.4595	.8136	34.6938	1.0559	.1546
.0001	.5000	9.2103	-8.8438	10	.7349	.7206	454.8605	1.0220	.0643	.0100	.9900	4.6001	-6.1273	10	.4679	.8184	33.5639	1.0215	.1620
.0001	.5000	9.2103	-8.8438	∞	.7329	.7279	445.0875	1.0000	.0632	.0100	.9900	4.6001	-6.1273	∞	.4731	.8216	32.8552	1.0000	.1667
.0001	.2500	9.2103	-7.9644	2	.7520	.6508	1090.1309	1.2390	.0335	.0100	.9000	4.6001	-5.4342	2	.4519	.8488	42.2730	1.0288	.1105
.0001	.2500	9.2103	-7.9644	3	.7250	.6803	987.2476	1.1221	.0317	.0100	.9000	4.6001	-5.4342	3	.4560	.8512	41.7554	1.0161	.1129
.0001	.2500	9.2103	-7.9644	5	.7208	.6975	933.7790	1.0613	.0306	.0100	.9000	4.6001	-5.4342	5	.4588	.8528	41.4027	1.0075	.1145
.0001	.2500	9.2103	-7.9644	10	.7182	.7081	903.6893	1.0271	.0300	.0100	.9000	4.6001	-5.4342	10	.4602	.8536	41.2063	1.0027	.1153
.0001	.2500	9.2103	-7.9644	∞	.7159	.7169	879.8471	1.0000	.0295	.0100	.9000	4.6001	-5.4342	∞	.4609	.8541	41.0549	1.0000	.1157
.0001	.1000	9.2103	-6.3599	2	.7033	.6259	2451.6696	1.2754	.0133	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	2	.4212	.8770	53.4733	1.0050	.0727
.0001	.1000	9.2103	-6.3599	3	.6970	.6583	2196.4671	1.1426	.0127	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	3	.4221	.8775	53.3540	1.0028	.0730
.0001	.1000	9.2103	-6.3599	5	.6921	.6772	2061.8967	1.0726	.0123	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	5	.4227	.8778	53.2772	1.0013	.0732
.0001	.1000	9.2103	-6.3599	10	.6892	.6890	1984.8728	1.0325	.0120	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	10	.4230	.8779	53.2344	1.0005	.0733
.0001	.1000	9.2103	-6.3599	∞	.6866	.6991	1922.3297	1.0000	.0118	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	∞	.4232	.8780	53.2061	1.0000	.0734
.0010	.9900	6.9073	-8.4344	2	.6192	.7571	71.2079	1.0996	.1694	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	2	.3672	.8986	66.6149	1.0012	.0464
.0010	.9900	6.9073	-8.4344	3	.6251	.7692	68.0275	1.0505	.1771	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	3	.3675	.8987	66.5786	1.0007	.0465
.0010	.9900	6.9073	-8.4344	5	.6301	.7752	66.2282	1.0227	.1840	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	5	.3677	.8988	66.5557	1.0003	.0465
.0010	.9900	6.9073	-8.4344	10	.6333	.7784	65.2604	1.0078	.1886	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	10	.3678	.8988	66.5429	1.0001	.0466
.0010	.9900	6.9073	-8.4344	∞	.6350	.7802	64.7585	1.0000	.1910	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	∞	.3678	.8988	66.5340	1.0000	.0466
.0010	.9000	6.9073	-7.7413	2	.6548	.7557	103.0296	1.0824	.1471	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	2	.2225	.9394	89.3754	1.0001	.0210
.0010	.9000	6.9073	-7.7413	3	.6499	.7718	98.7240	1.0371	.1420	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	3	.2226	.9394	89.3702	1.0001	.0210
.0010	.9000	6.9073	-7.7413	5	.6473	.7799	96.7250	1.0161	.1394	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	5	.2226	.9394	89.3672	1.0000	.0210
.0010	.9000	6.9073	-7.7413	10	.6458	.7840	95.7637	1.0060	.1379	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	10	.2227	.9394	89.3658	1.0000	.0210
.0010	.9000	6.9073	-7.7413	∞	.6444	.7868	95.1885	1.0000	.1366	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	∞	.2227	.9394	89.3649	1.0000	.0210
.0010	.7000	6.9073	-7.0929	2	.6548	.7497	159.4616	1.1121	.0989	.0100	.1000	4.6001	-2.3498	2	.0000	1.0000	100.0537	1.0000	.0100
.0010	.7000	6.9073	-7.0929	3	.6477	.7688	151.0123	1.0532	.0942	.0100	.1000	4.6001	-2.3498	3	.0000	1.0000	100.0537	1.0000	.0100
.0010	.7000	6.9073	-7.0929	5	.6435	.7788	146.9501	1.0249	.0916	.0100	.1000	4.6001	-2.3498	5	.0000	1.0000	100.0537	1.0000	.0100
.0010	.7000	6.9073	-7.0929	10	.6410	.7843	144.8545	1.0103	.0900	.0100	.1000	4.6001	-2.3498	10	.0000	1.0000	100.0536	1.0000	.0100
.0010	.7000	6.9073	-7.0929	∞	.6390	.7885	143.3829	1.0000	.0888	.0100	.1000	4.6001	-2.3498	∞	.0000	1.0000	100.0535	1.0000	.0100

§) ratio = $V_{s, k} / V_{q, k}$

Table 2. Optimal ALT Plans for Weibull Grouped Data Under Equal Probability Inspection Scheme ($q = 0, 1$)

P_a	P_n	b_0/σ	b_1/σ	k	s_1^*	π^*	$V_{e,s}$	ratio	P_t	P_a	P_n	b_0/σ	b_1/σ	k	s_1^*	π^*	$V_{e,s}$	ratio	P_t
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.7375	2	.7620	.6246	163.8684	1.1937	.3016	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	2	.5412	.6967	86.7363	1.2187	.1254
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.7375	3	.7372	.6514	149.6620	1.0915	.2879	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	3	.5288	.7282	78.3948	1.1084	.1166
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.7375	5	.7541	.6660	142.8650	1.0419	.2739	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	5	.5216	.7448	74.3724	1.0527	.1145
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.7375	10	.7522	.6741	139.4949	1.0167	.2752	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	10	.5160	.7546	72.8238	1.0225	.1120
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.7375	∞	.7502	.6799	137.1146	1.0000	.2703	.0100	.7000	4.6001	-4.7858	∞	.5118	.7624	71.2179	1.0000	.1099
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.0443	2	.7737	.6104	278.7334	1.2565	.2111	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	2	.5079	.6796	123.2949	1.2576	.0827
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.0443	3	.7670	.6407	249.1907	1.1233	.1988	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	3	.4962	.7116	110.8267	1.1305	.0798
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.0443	5	.7627	.6578	234.7208	1.0581	.1912	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	5	.4889	.7299	104.3942	1.0648	.0763
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.0443	10	.7599	.6676	227.1637	1.0240	.1866	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	10	.4827	.7411	100.8141	1.0283	.0746
.0001	.9900	9.2100	-10.0443	∞	.7576	.6751	221.8282	1.0000	.1827	.0100	.5000	4.6001	-4.2336	∞	.4777	.7507	98.0369	1.0000	.0721
.0001	.7000	9.2100	-9.3369	2	.7719	.5938	498.3490	1.3016	.1316	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	2	.4248	.6355	213.3770	1.3248	.0409
.0001	.7000	9.2100	-9.3369	3	.7654	.6274	433.3650	1.1481	.1242	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	3	.4125	.6723	198.1398	1.1679	.0392
.0001	.7000	9.2100	-9.3369	5	.7611	.6469	396.3668	1.0715	.1198	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	5	.4043	.6948	174.7893	1.0852	.0383
.0001	.7000	9.2100	-9.3369	10	.7584	.6583	371.5387	1.0504	.1170	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	10	.3992	.7091	167.1865	1.0380	.0375
.0001	.7000	9.2100	-9.3369	∞	.7561	.6675	360.5839	1.0000	.1146	.0100	.2500	4.6001	-3.3542	∞	.3944	.7211	161.0681	1.0000	.0370
.0001	.5000	9.2100	-8.8438	2	.7650	.5807	735.6878	1.3252	.0831	.0500	.9900	2.9702	-4.4974	2	.3098	.8540	15.5244	1.0571	.1864
.0001	.5000	9.2100	-8.8438	3	.7589	.6156	645.5491	1.1628	.0789	.0500	.9900	2.9702	-4.4974	3	.3147	.8628	15.1038	1.0295	.1806
.0001	.5000	9.2100	-8.8438	5	.7548	.6361	589.6564	1.0802	.0762	.0500	.9900	2.9702	-4.4974	5	.3195	.8671	14.8747	1.0126	.1842
.0001	.5000	9.2100	-8.8438	10	.7522	.6486	574.4751	1.0346	.0745	.0500	.9900	2.9702	-4.4974	10	.3230	.8692	14.7524	1.0045	.1869
.0001	.5000	9.2100	-8.8438	∞	.7494	.6591	555.1706	1.0000	.0728	.0500	.9900	2.9702	-4.4974	∞	.3241	.8709	14.6858	1.0000	.1877
.0001	.2500	9.2100	-7.9644	2	.7491	.5588	1522.7026	1.3547	.0280	.0500	.9000	2.9702	-3.8042	2	.3162	.8645	19.4684	1.0656	.1570
.0001	.2500	9.2100	-7.9644	3	.7422	.5945	1328.0102	1.1814	.0262	.0500	.9000	2.9702	-3.8042	3	.3063	.8682	18.8325	1.0319	.1517
.0001	.2500	9.2100	-7.9644	5	.7382	.6134	1226.7136	1.0913	.0251	.0500	.9000	2.9702	-3.8042	5	.3004	.8754	18.5218	1.0149	.1465
.0001	.2500	9.2100	-7.9644	10	.7355	.6299	1169.5452	1.0405	.0244	.0500	.9000	2.9702	-3.8042	10	.2964	.8794	18.3511	1.0061	.1456
.0001	.2500	9.2100	-7.9644	∞	.7333	.6415	1124.0587	1.0000	.0239	.0500	.9000	2.9702	-3.8042	∞	.2928	.8825	18.2500	1.0000	.1447
.0010	.9900	6.9070	-8.4344	2	.6882	.6596	89.5749	1.1566	.2825	.0500	.7000	2.9702	-3.1558	2	.2652	.8542	24.6959	1.1076	.1120
.0010	.9900	6.9070	-8.4344	3	.6829	.6851	82.8130	1.0786	.2721	.0500	.7000	2.9702	-3.1558	3	.2515	.8724	23.0271	1.0541	.1072
.0010	.9900	6.9070	-8.4344	5	.6800	.6989	79.5338	1.0258	.2664	.0500	.7000	2.9702	-3.1558	5	.2419	.8825	22.8660	1.0289	.1042
.0010	.9900	6.9070	-8.4344	10	.6782	.7065	77.8674	1.0141	.2629	.0500	.7000	2.9702	-3.1558	10	.2358	.8893	22.5878	1.0117	.1023
.0010	.9900	6.9070	-8.4344	∞	.6761	.7119	76.7930	1.0000	.2591	.0500	.7000	2.9702	-3.1558	∞	.2303	.8933	22.2873	1.0000	.1007
.0010	.9000	6.9070	-7.7413	2	.7019	.6445	147.1947	1.2271	.2047	.0500	.5000	2.9702	-2.6037	2	.1951	.8504	29.5923	1.1505	.0817
.0010	.9000	6.9070	-7.7413	3	.6934	.6735	133.0561	1.1093	.1930	.0500	.5000	2.9702	-2.6037	3	.1786	.8736	27.7353	1.0783	.0784
.0010	.9000	6.9070	-7.7413	5	.6881	.6889	126.1297	1.0615	.1860	.0500	.5000	2.9702	-2.6037	5	.1677	.8869	26.7454	1.0393	.0763
.0010	.9000	6.9070	-7.7413	10	.6848	.6991	122.5065	1.0213	.1818	.0500	.5000	2.9702	-2.6037	10	.1609	.8940	26.1775	1.0173	.0736
.0010	.9000	6.9070	-7.7413	∞	.6821	.7061	119.2507	1.0000	.1784	.0500	.5000	2.9702	-2.6037	∞	.1545	.9015	25.7205	1.0000	.0728
.0010	.7000	6.9070	-7.0929	2	.6959	.6257	240.0574	1.2758	.1300	.0500	.2500	2.9702	-1.7243	2	.0609	.8196	35.7526	1.2405	.0500
.0010	.7000	6.9070	-7.0929	3	.6871	.6582	213.7027	1.1357	.1226	.0500	.2500	2.9702	-1.7243	3	.0609	.8592	33.4040	1.1277	.0500
.0010	.7000	6.9070	-7.0929	5	.6810	.6773	200.5231	1.0657	.1178	.0500	.2500	2.9702	-1.7243	5	.0609	.8834	31.5821	1.0658	.0500
.0010	.7000	6.9070	-7.0929	10	.6774	.6883	193.4246	1.0280	.1150	.0500	.2500	2.9702	-1.7243	10	.0600	.8898	30.5147	1.0200	.0500
.0010	.7000	6.9070	-7.0929	∞	.6751	.6968	188.1619	1.0000	.1133	.0500	.2500	2.9702	-1.7243	∞	.0600	.9124	29.6223	1.0000	.0500
.0010	.5000	6.9070	-6.5407	2	.6824	.6089	365.5027	1.3050	.0832	.1000	.9900	2.2504	-3.7775	2	.0871	.9599	9.5556	1.0391	.1382
.0010	.5000	6.9070	-6.5407	3	.6741	.6436	323.0586	1.1532	.0789	.1000	.9900	2.2504	-3.7775	3	.1125	.9613	9.5141	1.0229	.1463
.0010	.5000	6.9070	-6.5407	5	.6679	.6640	301.2474	1.0757	.0759	.1000	.9900	2.2504	-3.7775	5	.1107	.9458	9.4067	1.0123	.1585
.0010	.5000	6.9070	-6.5407	10	.6650	.6759	289.2592	1.0329	.0746	.1000	.9900	2.2504	-3.7775	10	.1119	.9427	9.3306	1.0048	.1648
.0010	.5000	6.9070	-6.5407	∞	.6619	.6869	280.1508	1.0000	.0731	.1000	.9900	2.2504	-3.7775	∞	.1189	.9408	9.2821	1.0000	.1688
.0010	.2500	6.9070	-5.9614	2	.6435	.5796	719.2328	1.3469	.0388	.1000	.9000	2.2504	-3.0844	2	.0462	.9827	9.9615	1.0628	.1144
.0010	.2500	6.9070	-5.9614	3	.6348	.6156	625.0112	1.1779	.0369	.1000	.9000	2.2504	-3.0844	3	.0520	.9811	9.3979	1.0014	.1184
.0010	.2500	6.9070	-5.9614	5	.6259	.6378	581.3170	1.0897	.0359	.1000	.9000	2.2504	-3.0844	5	.0554	.9601	9.3255	1.0006	.1175
.0010	.2500	6.9070	-5.9614	10	.6218	.6513	556.2590	1.0359	.0352	.1000	.9000	2.2504	-3.0844	10	.0579	.9797	9.3255	1.0001	.1181
.0010	.2500	6.9070	-5.9614	∞	.6282	.6629	535.3942	1.0000	.0345	.1000	.9000	2.2504	-3.0844	∞	.0576	.9795	9.3240	1.0000	.1183
.0100	.9900	4.6001	-6.1273	2	.5435	.7024	38.0512	1.1177	.2448	.1000	.7000	2.2504	-2.4350	2	.0090	1.0300	10.0100	1.0002	.1000
.0100	.9900	4.6001	-6.1273	3	.5435	.7530	35.9359	1.0556	.2416	.1000	.7000	2.2504	-2.4350	3	.0090	1.0300	10.0098	1.0002	.1000
.0100	.9900	4.6001	-6.1273	5	.5391	.7844	34.8659	1.0250	.2392	.1000	.7000	2.2504	-2.4350	5	.0090	1.0000	10.0098	1.0001	.1000
.0100	.9900	4.6001	-6.1273	10	.5383	.7734	34.3895	1.0096	.2382	.1000	.7000	2.2504	-2.4350	10	.0090	1.0000	10.0093	1.0001	.1000
.0100	.9																		

Optimal ALT plans under continuous inspection are determined by results of Meeker and Nelson(1976), Nelson and Meeker(1978) and Escobar and Meeker(1986).

General conclusions may be drawn from the tables.

(1) One of main conclusion is that $V_{q,k}$ is not sensitive to k and this insensitivity becomes more apparent as q decreases and $k \geq 3$.

This implies that in designing ALT plans under intermittent inspection for estimating a low quantile at the design stress, the large number of inspections must be not necessarily, which is a reason that experimenters choose intermittent inspection rather than continuous inspection by reducing inspection cost and testing efforts.

(2) A striking phenomenon is that the optimal stress level(s_1^*) and the optimal proportion of test units allocated to the low stress(π^*) are rather stable over $k \geq 3$ for all cases considered.

(3) Incidentally as quantile is close to P_d and $P_h \leq 0.9$, π^* is more stable. As P_d increase and/or P_h decreases, s_1^* gets close to the design stress level and π^* increases for all quantiles. In particular, when $q \approx P_d$ and $P_h \leq 10 \cdot P_d$, $s_1^* \approx 0$ and $\pi^* \approx 1$, which almost no need for an ALT.

(4) As number of inspections increase, π^* doesn't decrease and s_1^* almost nondecreases so that information of test results at the low stress can be gained a little more when $q > P_d$.

EXAMPLE

Meeker and Hahn(1985) gave data for an adhesive—bonded power element in an ALT that estimated the relationship between failure time and temperature.

In this example, 300 items were available for testing between 50°C and 120°C. Censoring time was 6 months and it was anticipated that probability of failure at 50°C and 120°C would be about 0.1% and 90%.

Tenth percentile at the design stress(50°C) need to be estimated with three inspections. For example, $s_1^* = 0.6868$ and $\pi^* = 0.6715$ from Table 2. Thus,

$$x_1^* = (120 - 50)s_1^* + 50 = 98^\circ\text{C}$$

$$B_1/\sigma = \frac{-7.7413}{(120 - 50)} = -0.1106$$

$$B_0/\sigma = (6.9073 - 0.1106) + \ln 180 = 25.499$$

$$n_1 = 300 \cdot 0.6715 \approx 201$$

$$n_2 = 99$$

Inspection times at the high and low stresses can be determined by P_h , P_l , in Table 2, Eqs.

(3.5) and (3.6) and σ which may be estimated by graphical methods such as hazard or probability plots or techniques described in Mann et al. (1974), chapter 5 using preliminary test at any overstress as the high stress etc. and historical data.

4. Sensitivity Analysis and Small Sample Study

To determine an optimal ALT plan, required inputs are guessed values for failure probability P_d and P_h until censoring time at the design and high stresses on behalf of unknown b_0 , b_1 and σ .

Chernoff(1962) called this situation “locally optimal” and recommended sensitivity analysis. Let \tilde{P}_d and \tilde{P}_h be the guessed values of P_d and P_h respectively. For \tilde{P}_d and \tilde{P}_h , false optimal \tilde{s}_1^* and $\tilde{\pi}^*$ can be determined as s_1^* , π^* .

In Table 3–5, $V_{q, k}(\tilde{s}_1^*, \tilde{\pi}^*)/V_{q, k}(s_1^*, \pi^*)$ to asses the sensitivity of the test plans are listed for various cases of true P_d , P_h with $k=3$, $q=0.01$, 0.1 and $k=10$, $q=0.1$. This sensitivity means the relative amount of increase in $V_{q, k}$ due to uncertainties involved in P_d and P_h .

From Table 3–5, I make an observation that moderate deviations from P_d and P_h (approximately $-70 \sim +200\%$ from P_d and $-10 \sim +30\%$ from P_h) are appreciably tolerable in terms of the asymptotic variance of a quantile at the design stress in sense that results of sensitivity is mostly not greater than 15%, although the detailed tabulations are not given here by limitation of space.

Table 4 and 5 show that the sensitivity values are fairly stable over number of inspection for given P_d and P_h .

Values of ratio less than 1 in Tables can be occurred because inspection times at two stress levels determined by P_d and P_h are different from them by \tilde{P}_d and \tilde{P}_h and these times by true P_d and P_h are not optimal inspection times to minimize $V_{q, k}$ in the design of ALT plans.

It is a matter of great practical interest to asses the property of optimal ALT plans obtained using the method of maximum likelihood and asymptotic variance of the estimator.

Table 3. Sensitivities of $V_{q, k}$ when false $P_d=0.01$, false $P_h=0.9$, $k=3$ and $q=0.01$

<div style="display: inline-block; transform: rotate(-45deg);">true P_h</div> true P_d	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95	0.99
0.003	1.0843	1.1112	1.1374	1.1436	1.1027
0.005	1.0209	1.0341	1.0446	1.0416	0.9964
0.01	1.0075	1.0027	1.0000	0.9962	0.9700
0.02	1.0448	1.0352	1.0352	1.0373	1.0462
0.03	1.0824	1.0774	1.0896	1.1091	1.1253

Table 4. Sensitivities of $V_{q, k}$ when false $P_d=0.01$, false $P_h=0.9$, $k=3$ and $q=0.1$

true P_h \ true P_d	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95	0.99
0.003	1.0191	1.0437	1.0843	1.1229	1.2031
0.005	0.9868	1.0035	1.0316	1.0576	1.1058
0.01	0.9803	0.9864	1.0000	1.0131	1.0340
0.02	1.0556	1.0481	1.0483	1.0539	1.0689
0.03	1.1770	1.1554	1.1469	1.1446	1.1671

Table 5. Sensitivities of $V_{q, k}$ when false $P_d=0.01$, false $P_h=0.9$, $k=10$ and $q=0.1$

true P_h \ true P_d	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.95	0.99
0.003	1.0476	1.0631	1.0842	1.0997	1.1193
0.005	1.0100	1.0187	1.0311	1.0399	1.0489
0.01	0.9989	0.9980	1.0000	1.0023	1.0048
0.02	1.0712	1.0566	1.0469	1.0447	1.0493
0.03	1.1892	1.1594	1.1378	1.1316	1.1387

Especially, when deal with field data, size of sample is often small or moderate. Thus whether small or moderate size of sample is applied to optimal ALT plans by large sample criterion, Monte Carlo study has been conducted.

The sample and parameter values included in this study is outlined in Table 6.

Analyses are based on 1000 replications for each of configurations. All data generation, parameter estimation and analyses are carry out using FORTRAN program and it is available from the author.

Table 6. Monte Carlo Configuration

P_d	P_h	k	quantile	sample size
0.01	0.9	3	0.01, 0.1	40, 100, 200
0.01	0.9	5, ∞	0.1	40, 100, 200
0.01*	0.9	3	0.1	40, 100, 200

*) a standard plan of the mid-low stress level, equal sample size at two stresses under equally spaced inspection scheme.

The quality of maximum likelihood estimates by optimal design of ALT has been measured by sample average, sample standard deviation, T -statistic, mean squared error (MSE) for b_0 , b_1 , σ and quantiles at the design stress.

The corresponding formulas related to b_0 are :

$$\bar{b}_0 = \sum_{j=1}^r \hat{b}_0^{(j)} / r,$$

$$sd(b_0) = \sum_{j=1}^r (\hat{b}_0^{(j)} - \bar{b}_0)^2 / r$$

$$T(b_0) = \sqrt{r} (\bar{b}_0 - b_0) / sd(b_0)$$

$$MSE(b_0) = (\bar{b}_0 - b_0)^2 + \{sd(b_0)\}^2 \quad (4, 1)$$

r : number of replications that converge by scoring method

$\hat{b}_0^{(j)}$: estimate of b_0 at j th replication,

In similar way, those values for other parameters can be computed. Monte Carlo results are summarized in Table 7 for estimates of b_0 , b_1 , σ and some quantiles at the design stress.

I draw some conclusions on properties of optimal ALT plans developed by large sample criterion for small and moderate size of sample.

(1) For moderate sample size ($N=100, 200$), optimal ALT plans produce overall satisfactory estimation of parameters. However, for small sample size ($N=40$), the estimates produce the substantially large biases and mean squared errors.

(2) Results show that estimates of b_0 and quantiles at the design stress are almost positively biased and estimates of b_1 and σ are almost negatively biased.

(3) The increase of a sample size has a strong favorable effect on the quality of estimates.

(4) Finally, simulation results show that major contribution of the mean squared error is due to the sample variance.

Table 8 contains results from comparison of estimates of 0.1th quantile at the design stress by optimal ALT plans ($k=3, 5, \infty$) and a standard plan ($k=3$), assuming that $\sigma=1$, with mid-low stress level ($\tau_1=0.5$) and equal sample size at two stress levels under equally spaced inspection scheme.

Inspection of Table 8 indicates that large sample criterion can be applied to moderate size of sample and estimates of 0.1th quantile at the design stress are a little positively skewed for all plans. The usefulness of large sample approximation can be checked by comparing sample standard deviation with asymptotic values, i.e., differences are 10% low under optimal ALT plans with $k=3, 5$.

It appears that scoring method is quite satisfactory for censored data, but it may be necessary to replace it Newton-Raphson method with concave reparameterization by Burrige(1980) for grouped data owing to lower proportion of convergence by scoring method when number of

inspections are small.

Also, optimal ALT plans are better than a standard plan and plans with small number of inspections can be comparable with plans under continuous inspection. But for small sample size, optimal ALT plans with $k=3, 5, \infty$ are resulted in a poor quality of estimates.

5. Conclusion

In this paper, asymptotically optimal accelerated life test plans for Weibull distributed lifetimes under type-I censoring and intermittent inspection whose advantages lie in the simplicity obtained in the collection and handling of the data are developed for various cases to be applied practically in field.

Table 7. Monte Carlo Results by Optimal ALT Plans with $P_d=0.01, P_h=0.9$ and $k=3$

para- meter	* quan- tile	true para- meter/ σ	sample size	sample mean / σ	sample std. deviation / σ	T - statistic	MSE / σ^2	para- quan- tile	true para- meter/ σ	sample size	sample mean / σ	sample std. deviation / σ	T - statistic	MSE / σ^2
b_0	0.01	4.6001	40	4.8897	2.5736	3.1897	6.7073	σ	1	40	1.0197	0.5369	1.6495	0.2570
			100	4.6394	1.3145	0.9457	1.4765			100	0.9898	0.2448	- 1.2195	0.0606
			200	4.6453	0.8571	1.5184	0.7367			200	0.9952	0.1724	- 0.7993	0.0298
	0.1	4.6001	40	4.2530	1.3689	2.6555	3.4406		40	1.0196	0.5764	1.4384	0.1421	
			100	4.6500	0.9960	1.4213	- 0.9545		100	0.9938	0.1834	- 0.9558	0.0327	
			200	4.6449	0.7257	1.7694	0.5286		200	0.9987	0.1246	- 0.6593	0.0155	
b_1	0.01	-5.4342	40	- 5.7973	2.7695	- 3.7293	7.7524	y_q	0	40	0.2037	1.2295	4.7209	1.5382
			100	- 5.5133	1.4032	- 1.6509	1.9751			100	0.0861	0.7077	3.5621	0.5082
			200	- 5.4962	0.9656	- 1.8500	0.9363			200	0.0671	0.5119	3.7807	0.2666
	0.1	-5.4342	40	- 5.7306	2.1070	- 4.0044	4.5273		40	2.5593	1.4080	4.2465	2.0265	
			100	- 5.4999	1.1394	- 1.6832	1.2952		100	2.4135	0.7559	2.3947	0.5754	
			200	- 5.4774	0.8004	- 1.5501	0.6426		200	2.3951	0.5650	2.3020	0.3213	

*) the quantile at the design stress level estimated by an optimal ALT plan

Table 8. Comparison of the Estimates of 0.1th Quantile at the Design Stress by Some ALT Plans with $P_d=0.01$, $P_h=0.9$ and True Parameter= 2.3498σ

plan	sample size	sample mean / σ	sample std. deviation / σ	T – statistic / σ	MSE / σ^2	asymptotic standard deviation / σ
optimal ALT plan under equal probability inspection ($k = 3$)	40	2.5599	1.4680	4.2465	2.0265	1.1529
	100	2.4135	0.7559	2.3947	0.5754	0.7291
	200	2.2951	0.5650	2.3020	0.3219	0.5155
optimal ALT plan under equal probability inspection ($k = 5$)	40	2.6558	1.4694	6.0674	2.2525	1.1209
	100	2.4647	0.7795	4.3172	0.6209	0.7146
	200	2.4087	0.5130	2.3654	0.2721	0.5052
optimal ALT plan under continuous inspection	40	2.4726	1.5672	2.4465	2.4712	1.1032
	100	2.4287	0.7511	2.3621	0.5408	0.7015
	200	2.3902	0.4908	1.9379	0.2418	0.4060
*a standard plan under equally spaced inspection ($k = 3$)	40	2.6414	1.7474	4.4188	3.1385	1.3261
	100	2.4718	0.9494	2.4693	0.9162	0.3450
	200	2.3844	0.5753	1.6153	0.3329	0.5375

*) an ALT plan tested at a mid–low stress and high stress levels with equal sample sizes assuming that $\sigma = 1$

Computational results indicate that the large number of inspections at overstress levels are not necessary and effect of guess estimates for parameters would expect to be fairly tolerable for range of parameter values considered.

Results for small sample study on optimal plans using large sample criterion show that the effect of large sample approximation is not substantial for moderate size of sample, but is considerable for small size of sample.

Finally, future research in this area will extend more complicated problems in which other probability models, inspection schemes and censoring types as type – II or progressively will be considered.

Also, because optimal plan is less robust to deviations from assumed model (see Meeker (1984) and Meeker and Hahn (1985)), compromise accelerated life test plans with subexperiments more than two stress levels may be recommended.

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