



Multi-state State Systems

The output of ~~the a~~ system ~~is has~~ a maximum ~~in of~~ three ~~situations~~states. In one ~~situation~~state, the output is zero, and in ~~other two others, the~~ output depends on ~~both the~~ load-sharing and stressful condition. Thus, the ~~precise determination estimation of this the~~ system availability and cost ~~are is~~ ~~the very prerequisite related to of~~ the desired output. Figure 12 demonstrates ~~the~~ different operation states of the ~~system~~. At the first state, the production rate is similar to the parallel structure, and at the fourth state, the system output is 100% ~~percent~~. ~~At parallel state, the output is at the lowest level, and 50 percent is acceptable; thus, availability is at the highest level, and the cost is at the lowest level because of the minimum stressful condition.~~

Figure 12. The cost and availability of the ~~MSLSS~~.

This result shows that when the acceptable performance level for an MSLSS is reduced, the system cost ~~is also reduced decreases and while the~~ availability ~~is increased~~. In the rest of the section, the ~~impact of significanes~~significant parameters ~~influence~~ on an MSLSS ~~are is~~ considered.

The Impact of Ordering Time Effect

In the previous sections, the influence of ordering time on the load-sharing system was investigated. If the system is applied as MSLSS, ~~this the ordering time effect influence~~ is similar to ~~its counterpart effect in~~ the load-sharing system, and only when the desired level of the system performance is reduced, this influence ~~is may~~ decreased. Figure 13 shows ~~that~~ for a system with 66.6% ~~percent~~ output, ~~the availability is not changed with ordering time variation has no impact on the availability of the system. The ordering time ends up a crucial factor. Only only~~ when it is closed ~~to the~~ replacement time ($F \geq 0.95$), ~~this influence is important~~. For a system with 80% ~~percent~~ output, ~~when F is greater than 0.7 this impact is important in case F is higher than 0.7~~. Eventually, if 100% output is ~~required expected, it is suggested that~~ the ordering is ~~recommended to be~~ carried out ~~when provided that~~ F is smaller than 0.5. ~~This behavior~~It demonstrates ~~when that~~ after ~~the reduction of~~ the stressful condition ~~is reduced~~, the failure probability is ~~also expected to~~ decreased; therefore, spare parts can be ~~ordered later, i.e., when than a the system with attains the~~ 100% output.

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Commented [A1]: When the output is zero, it simply means that the challenges, stressful condition, load-sharing failures, etc. result in the ultimate failure of a system, so, for sure in zero-output state, the output also highly depends on stressful condition and load-sharing. Either explain something in details in order to sufficiently clarify yourself or, if you believe brevity is an asset, be accurate, because precision is highly important to briefly express what you mean.

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Commented [A2]: Which system? When you say "this system", the reader should know which system are you talking about. It was changed to "the system" by the editor, but if you are talking about a specific system (for example, multi-state system), use adjective instead of "this".

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Commented [A3]: "The output is at the lowest, 50% is ...

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Commented [A4]: It is assumed that MSLSS stands for ...

Commented [A5]: You are saying that acceptable ...

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Figure 13. ~~The impact of o~~Ordering time ~~influence~~ on the system availability for ~~the~~ different levels of the MSLSS output.

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Figure 14 illustrates the influence of the ordering time on the system cost. It is obvious that with the reduction of the system stressful condition, the system cost subsequently decrease ~~too~~. For all states, when ordering time is near to the failure time, the spare ~~cost~~ and repair costs is are likely to increased, and so consequently, the total cost starts to is grow ~~increaset~~. Accordingly, This the cost increase is depend ~~sed~~ on the output level, and for the lower level output, it this is rise is smaller for the higher output.

Commented [A6]: It seems to be the correct sentence, doesn't it?

Figure- 14. ~~Ordering~~The impact of ordering time ~~influence~~ on the system cost.

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The Impact of Supplier Selection effect

In the previous section, the influence of the supplier selection on the ~~load sharing system~~ cost and availability of the load-sharing system is was investigated. In this section, two configurations are studied to describe this influence on an MSLSS. ~~These~~ The two selected systems produce equal outputs, but their production rate is different. The spare parts of these systems are selected from two suppliers. Figure 15 shows the system cost and availability for these cases. The impact of the supplier ~~influence~~ on all the systems are is similar, and only when the share of supplier B ~~portion~~ is increased, there is a decrease in the total cost ~~is decreased and and an increase in the~~ availability is increased.

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Figure 15. The impact of the Supplier-supplier influence on the system.

Commented [A7]: Earlier, you mentioned that "Figure 15 shows the system cost and availability for these cases," which one is correct, your previous saying or this one?

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The influence of the supplier on the cost and availability is depend ~~eds~~ on the system structure. For example, when the production rate of the first machine is four times higher than that of the second



machine (configuration 2). ~~and their~~ desired value for output is ~~80~~ also expected to be four times higher than the output in the ~~latter~~ percent of normal condition output. The supplier effect on this system is different from ~~its counterpart in~~ the previous system. At this situation, ~~the relation between~~ cost and supplier selection follow a non-linear ~~equation relationship~~ (Figure 16), because supplier B provides two spare parts with ~~the~~ different quality ~~but similar costs~~, i.e., ~~so that the~~ first spare part ~~cost is had a~~ lower quality compared with the second spare part ~~is more reliable~~, but ~~its the~~ costs ~~is were~~ constant. This interaction between ~~the~~ quality and cost of the spare part ~~impress overshadows~~ the system behavior ~~as well~~. When ~~the~~ identical spare parts are applied, ~~there is not this such a~~ variation ~~isn't being seen~~.

Figure 16. The impact of ~~Supplier-supplier~~ selection ~~influence on a the~~ MSLSS.

Commented [A8]: Is this what you mean? "latter" here refers to 'second machine'.

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