



Multi-state Systems

The output of the system is has a maximum in of three situationsstates. In one situationstate, 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 significane-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 -at 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 ...

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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.

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 grown increase. Accordingly, This the cost increase is depended on the output level, and for the lower level output, it this is rise is smaller for the higher output.

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

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.

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

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

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

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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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machine (configuration 2). ~~and the its 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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