SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN IEC 61123:2020

01-maj-2020

Preskušanje zanesljivosti - Načrti za preverjanje skladnosti z določeno stopnjo uspešnosti (IEC 61123:2019)

Reliability testing - Compliance test plans for success ratio (IEC 61123:2019)

Prüfung der Zuverlässigkeit - Konformitätsprüfpläne für den Erfolgsquotienten (IEC 61123:2019)

Essai de fiabilité - Plans d'essai de conformité pour une proportion de succès (IEC 61123:2019)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN IEC 61123:2020**

ICS:

03.120.01	Kakovost na splošno	Quality in general
21.020	Značilnosti in načrtovanje strojev, aparatov, opreme	Characteristics and design of machines, apparatus, equipment

SIST EN IEC 61123:2020 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN IEC 61123

February 2020

ICS 03.120.01; 03.120.30; 21.020

English Version

Reliability testing - Compliance test plans for success ratio (IEC 61123:2019)

Essais de fiabilité - Plans d'essai de conformité pour une proportion de succès (IEC 61123:2019)

Prüfung der Zuverlässigkeit - Konformitätsprüfpläne für den Erfolgsquotienten (IEC 61123:2019)

This European Standard was approved by CENELEC on 2019-12-27. CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CENELEC members are the national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

The text of document 56/1852/FDIS, future edition 2 of IEC 61123, prepared by IEC/TC 56 "Dependability" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61123:2020.

The following dates are fixed:

• latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2020-09-27
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2022-12-27

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CENELEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 61123:2019 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

In the official version, for Bibliography, the following note has to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 61124	NOTE	Harmonized as EN 61124

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC 60050-192	2015	International electrotechnical vocabulary - Part 192: Dependability	-	-
IEC 60300-3-5	2001	Dependability management - Part 3-5: Application guide - Reliability test conditions and statistical test principles	-	-

IEC 61123

Edition 2.0 2019-11

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

Reliability testing – Compliance test plans for success ratio

Essais de fiabilité – Plans d'essai de conformité pour une proportion de succès

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

COMMISSION ELECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

ICS 03.120.01; 03.120.30; 21.020

ISBN 978-2-8322-7647-1

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

_____

RELIABILITY TESTING – COMPLIANCE TEST PLANS FOR SUCCESS RATIO

FOREWORD

1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
5) IEC itself does not provide any attestation of conformity. Independent certification bodies provide conformity assessment services and, in some areas, access to IEC marks of conformity. IEC is not responsible for any services carried out by independent certification bodies.
6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61123 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 56, Dependability.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 1991. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

a) The sequential probability ratio test (SPRT) [1, 2][1] has been significantly developed in recent years [3, 4, 5]. This edition contains shorter and accurate tests, a wide range of test plans, and significant additional characteristic data, as follows:
   – the tests are significantly truncated (the maximum trial numbers are low) without substantially increasing the expected number of trials to decision (ENT);
   – the true producer's and consumer's risks (α', β') are given and very close to the nominal (α, β);

[1] Numbers in square brackets refer to the bibliography.

- the range of the test parameters is wide (failure ratio, risks and discrimination ratio);
- the test plans include various risk ratios (not restricted to equal risks only);
- the values of ENT are accurate and given in the relevant region (for practical use);
- guidelines for extension of the test sets (interpolation and extrapolation) are included.

b) In Annex C, the use of the cumulative binomial distribution function of Excel that simplifies the procedure of designing has been added (Clause C.3).

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
56/1852/FDIS	56/1873/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

INTRODUCTION

A compliance test is an essential part of the reliability assurance system. Reliability is affected by many random factors, so its prediction is not accurate. The direct way to check if the item/system meets its reliability specifications is to perform a compliance test.

The test serves to verify the compliance with the specified probability that an item will perform as required. The outcome of each trial of the test is either success or failure.

The probability of making the correct decision in the test depends on the sample size (number of trials). The tests require a large sample size and, accordingly, a large consumption of funds and time. The consumptions are especially high for reliability testing. For this reason, sampling plans of the tests must be carefully planned in order to reduce the sample size.

This document is dedicated to sampling plans for the tests.

The procedures are based on the assumption that trials of the test are statistically independent and the probability of success, q in them is constant. This document also applies the probability of failure $p = 1 - q$.

The tests are characterized by operating characteristic (OC) and number of trials to decision.

OC is the probability of accepting an item as meeting the requirements. In this document, the OC is represented by the coordinates of its two points (see ISO 3534-2):

– $(p_0, 1 - \alpha)$ are the coordinates of the producer's risk point (PRP);

– (p_1, β) are the coordinates of the consumer's risk point (CRP).

The number of trials to reaching a decision regarding the test is a random value and in this document is usually characterized by its expected (ENT) and maximum (MaxNT) values.

This document contains two types of tests:

– truncated sequential probability ratio test (SPRT);

– fixed trial/failure terminated test (FTFT).

The FTFT is characterized by decision rules for accepting or rejecting compliance when the termination trials number n_f (MaxNT) has been reached, or the acceptable number of failures c has been exceeded. This test has the smallest n_f among all tests with specified PRP and CRP. When testing objects with $p \leq p_0$, ENT is close to n_f, and for $p > p_0$, ENT decreases significantly. Another advantage of the FTFT is the ability to conduct all trials simultaneously, but ENT increases and becomes equal to n_f.

In the SPRT, the decision is made after each trial: accept or reject compliance, or continue testing. This document contains a truncated SPRT with MaxNT = n_t. This n_t is 1,1 to 1,2 times greater than n_f of the FTFT with the same PRP and CRP. However, the ENT of the SPRT is significantly smaller than that of the corresponding FTFT, and for $p \leq p_0$ it can be 1,4 to 1,8 times smaller. This is a great advantage of the SPRT. If it is necessary to shorten the calendar time of the SPRT, it is possible to run the trials by small portions of n_t, while the OC and ENT will not change significantly.

The planning of the SPRT is quite complicated so this document contains extensive tables with ready-to-use test plans and their characteristics. Tests are listed for $\alpha = \beta$ as well as for $\alpha \neq \beta$. The tables also allow the design of additional tests by simple interpolation and, for small p_0, by extrapolation.

Some of the tests have a very large sample size, which will probably be used rarely. However, the data allow the user of this document to assess the economic benefit of the OC test requirements and, in general, to assess the advisability of performing the test.

The test is used for reliability testing; for example, to check compliance of the reliability of a non-repairable item for a given time interval (warranty period or designed lifetime). The test makes no assumption on whether the failure rate is constant or non-constant. IEC 61124 assumes a constant failure rate and is more statistically efficient since it takes the accumulated operating time into account.

Clause 4 presents the types of tests and recommendations for their selection. It also discusses the ability to reuse items during the test. Clause 5 explains the parameters of the stopping boundaries and the characteristics of the SPRT (their values are given in Annex D). Clause 6 is devoted to the FTFT, a table with parameters of stopping boundaries and characteristics is given. Annex A is devoted to the SPRT and provides examples of choosing a test by cost-benefit considerations, extension of the test set of Clause 5 by extra- and interpolation.

RELIABILITY TESTING – COMPLIANCE TEST PLANS FOR SUCCESS RATIO

1 Scope

This international standard is intended to define a procedure to verify if a reliability of an item/system complies with the stated requirements. The requirement is assumed to be specified as the percentage of success (success ratio) or the percentage of failures (failure ratio).

This document can be used where a number of items are tested (number of trials performed) and classified as passed or failed. It can also be used where one or a number of items are tested repeatedly. The procedures are based on the assumption that the probability of success or failure is the same from trial to trial (statistically independent events). Plans for fixed trial/failure terminated tests as well as truncated sequential probability ratio tests (SPRTs) are included. This document contains extensive tables with ready-to-use SPRT plans and their characteristics for equal and non-equal risks for supplier and customer.

In the case of the reliability compliance tests for constant failure rate/intensity, IEC 61124 applies.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 60050-192:2015, *International Electrotechnical Vocabulary – Part 192: Dependability* (available at http://www.electropedia.org)

IEC 60300-3-5:2001, *Dependability management – Part 3-5: Application guide – Reliability test conditions and statistical test principles*

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at http://www.iso.org/obp

3.1.1
success ratio
probability that an item will perform as required or that a trial will be successful under stated conditions

Note 1 to entry: An observed success ratio is the ratio of the number of non-faulty items or of successful trials at the completion of testing, to the total number of test items or number of trials.

3.1.2
failure ratio
probability that an item will fail or that a trial will be unsuccessful under stated conditions

Note 1 to entry: An observed failure ratio is the ratio of the number of faulty items or of unsuccessful trials at the completion of testing, to the total number of test items or number of trials.

3.2 Abbreviated terms and symbols

3.2.1 Abbreviated terms

AQL	acceptable quality level
CRP	consumer's risk point
ENT	expected number of trials to decision
FTFT	fixed trial/failure terminated test
LQ	limiting quality
MaxNT	maximal number of trials to decision
OC	operating characteristic
PRP	producer's risk point
SPRT	(truncated) sequential probability ratio test (in some literature called probability ratio sequential test (PRST))

3.2.2 Symbols

α	nominal producer's risk (type I risk)
α'	true producer's risk (type I risk)
β	nominal consumer's risk (type II risk)
β'	true consumer's risk (type II risk)
c	acceptable number of failures or unsuccessful events during the test
D	nominal discrimination ratio, $D = p_1 / p_0 = (1 - q_1) / (1 - q_0)$
D'	true discrimination ratio
h_a	intercept value of the accept line on the vertical axis of the SPRT diagram (Figure 2)
h_r	intercept value of the reject line on the vertical axis of the SPRT diagram (Figure 2)
n	number of items, number of trials, number of events, sample size
n_e	ENT
$n_{e,j}$	indexed n_e , where j = L, 0, M, 1, H (which are related to five values of p as in Figure 4)
n_f	number of items, number of trials, number of events, sample size required for acceptance in an FTFT
n_s	accumulated number of trials in a sequential test plan
n_t	number of items, number of trials, number of events, sample size at truncation in an SPRT
p	true failure ratio, $p = 1 - q$
p_0	specified acceptable failure ratio, corresponding to acceptable quality level (AQL)
p_1	unacceptable failure ratio, corresponding to limiting quality (LQ), $p_1 = p_0 D$
P_a	probability of acceptance
q	true success ratio, $q = 1 - p$
q_0	specified acceptable success ratio, $q_0 = 1 - p_0$
q_1	unacceptable success ratio, $q_1 = 1 - p_1$