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PARTS REQUIREMENTS AND COST MODEL (PARCOM) SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

DAVID J. ALLTON Operations Research Analyst

February 1985

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U.S. ARMY AVIATION SYSTEMS COMMAND





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SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

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Dr. David J. Allton Operations Research Analyst

February 1985

US ARMY AVIATION SYSTEMS COMMAND DIRECTORATE FOR PLANS AND ANALYSIS OPERATIONAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS DIVISION 4300 Goodfellow Boulevard St. Louis, Missouri 63120-1798

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

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1.1 Overview/PARCOM Turnkey Project

In 1984, the Plans and Analysis Directorate of the US Army Aviation Systems Command (AVSCOM) obtained the Concepts Analysis Agency's (CAA's) versions of the Overview model and the Parts Requirement and Cost Model (PARCOM).

The Overview and PARCOM models were revised and developed as a result of the Aircraft Spare Stockage Methodology (Aircraft Spares) Study conducted by CAA. The main purpose of this study was to provide the Army with an analytical tool to provide a quickly gross estimation of spare parts requirements and costs as they relate to flying hour and availability objectives during a wartime scenario.

The Overview/PARCOM Turnkey Project resulted in an "extended PARCOM" to replace Overview. Therefore, PARCOM was considered to be a appropriate model to provide that quick reaction, gross estimation of spare parts requirements and costs as they relate to flying hour and availability objectives during a wartime scenario.

1.2 PARCOM Description

CAA developed PARCOM which generates cost-effective mixes of add-on aircraft spare parts need to achieve a specified flying program under:

- a. Various cost constraints
- b. Part replacement policies
- c. Aircraft availability objectives

PARCOM inputs consists of two data bases (parts data base and the scenario data base). The parts data base consists of several Reliability and Maintainability Logistics (RAMLOG) variables such as: unit cost; repair times; order and ship time; inventory; and failure rate per million flying hours. The scenario data base provides scenario type information such as: aircraft losses per day; maximum flying hours per aircraft per day; and add-on cost limit.

Typically, PARCOM outputs include total cost of various part replacement policies, daily aircraft availability and flying hours per aircraft per day, average aircraft availability and flying hours per aircraft per day, and fraction daily flying program achieved.

Typical questions addressed by PARCOM are, for example, using a budget limit of \$15 million:

a. What spares should be added?

b. What is associated fraction of flying program achievable?

1.3 Purpose of the Sensitivity Analysis

PARCOM is a deterministic model which means that all the parameters of the model are known constants. This implies that the variables entering the model can and are measured with a high degree of accuracy. Since these parameters are estimated from historical data, some uncertainty in their values is inevitably present. For this reason, a sensitivity analysis needs to be conducted on PARCOM. The general purpose of the sensitivity analysis is to determine which input variables are relatively sensitive (i.e., those variables that cannot be changed much without changing the solution). This will allow the analyst to know which variables need to be closely scrutinized in the data collection phase of any study that will use PARCOM.

2.0 STUDY METHODOLOGY

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2.1 Choice of Variables

In this analysis, four input variables were chosen to determine their sensitivity to the output variable "percent of flying hours accomplished" for "current stock = initial stock, only cost of added buy (= 15,000,000.) is available for reallocation." This output variable is generally the last table in the output from a PARCOM computer run. The four input variables used are as follows:

a. Failure Rate

b. Inventory

- c. Maximum Flying Hours/Aircraft/Day
- d. Cost Constraint

The first two variables are from the parts data base and the last two are from the scenario data base. The failure rates for the baseline case were obtained from the Sample Data Collection (SDC). Since the data results from a sample with an assumption that errors found in the data would be randomly distributed (positives offset negatives) it would be useful to see the effect of non random errors to the data. Further, in discussions with the AH-1 Project Manager's Office, questions were raised as to the accuracy of the SDC and whether or not the Average Monthly Demand (AMD) factor should be used in lieu of SDC. Therefore, failure rates were chosen as an input for sensitivity analysis.

The current inventory for each part was generally obtained from estimates produced by SESAME. In discussions with various individuals at AVSCOM, it was determined that the actual inventory at a specific unit was extremely difficult to determine. Further, the Prescribed Load List (PLL) and the Authorized Stockage List (ASL) is different for each unit. Therefore any

inventory would be an estimation of what actually is the current inventory and very well may have a bias in the data.

In the Maximizing Daily Helicopter Flying Hours Study conducted by CAA, the issue of maximum flying hour/aircraft/day was addressed. This variable was chosen to determine the effect of changes in the maximum flying hours/aircraft/day on the percent of flying hours accomplished.

Since PARCOM was developed to consider the effect of changing budgeted dollar constraints to a flying hour program, one would expect that for the model to be useful the variable "cost constraint" should be sensitive.

2.2 Baseline Case Description

The baseline case represents that case in which the sensitivity analysis was based upon. The values for the inputs can be found in Appendices A and B. The resultant output value for the percent of flying hours accomplished was 53.2 percent. This represents the achievable program flying hours per available aircraft per day.

The baseline case represents those values for data collected for the AH-1S in the Overview/Turnkey Project with the exception that a cost constraint of \$15 million was used in lieu of \$10 million. Thus, the results of this sensitivity analysis provides a guide to the changes in the results for the AH-1S provided by this Command in the Overview/PARCOM Turnkey Project that may be experienced.

2.3 Procedure

The basic procedure used in this study was to change the value of the specified variable for all the parts by a specific amount. For example, the failure rates for all parts were increased by 10, 25, 50, and 75 percent and were also decreased by 10, 20 and 30 percent. This was done while holding all other variables at their baseline values. At no time was more than one variable changed from its baseline value. Further, for the variables failure rates and inventory, all parts were changed by the same increment.

Thus, the results for a change of the percent in the failure rates indicates the effect of changing all the failure rates by ten percent and then running PARCOM.

3.0 FINDINGS

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3.1 Failure Rate

Figure 1 demonstrates that the output product called "Percent Flying Hours Accomplished" is highly sensitive to changes in the input variable "Failure Rate". If the "Failure Rate" is increased by 10%, then the "Percent Flying Hours Accomplished" is decreased from 53.2% to 44.9%, or a decrease of 15% from the baseline value. A decrease in failure rate of 10% results in a 25% increase in the output variable (from 53.2% to 67.2%).

This finding emphasizes the need for the analyst to scrutinize the data obtained that represents failure rate, very closely. This is because if the data does contain a bias one would expect a drastically different solution under unbias conditions (i.e., if the SDC underestimates the failure rates the resulting flying hour program accomplishment is likely to be drastically over optimistic).

3.2 Inventory

Figure 2 shows the graphical results for changes in the input variable inventory. The model is sensitive to this parameter in an almost direct proportional representation. Thus, a 10 percent change in the baseline data variable produces an almost 10 percent change (of the baseline) in percent flying hours accomplished.

This finding shows the need for the analyst to fully state what inventory was used in the data base and how any estimates were made (i.e., were war reserves used as part of the initial inventory).

3.3 Maximum Flying Hours/Aircraft/Day

The findings for the variable "Maximum Flying Hours are shown on Figure 3. The findings indicate that the model is sensitive to the variable







in the low end of the spectrum. Once the maximum flying hours per day is set at 6 hours or more, there is virtually no change in the output. However, if one can only reasonably expect 2 to 6 hours of maximum fly hours per aircraft per day then the model is sensitive to the input and one can expect to find a much different solution, for example, for 4 hours as opposed to 5 hours.

3.4 Cost Constraint

Since one of the purposes of PARCOM is to provide what are answers to various budget constraints, one would expect any model to show a sensitivity to this variable if cost is assumed to be a major driver of any flying hour program. Figure 4 demonstrates that changes in the add-on cost constraint will have an effect on the percent flying hours accomplished. Therefore, any decrease in the budget that would decrease the add-on cost constraint would significantly reduce the force capability of the fleet.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This analysis demonstrates the need for concern during the data collection phase of any study using PARCOM and the assurance that the various scenarios do reflect realistic assumptions and possibilities. Further, the need for annual updates (at least) is emphasized so that the data used is the most timely and hopefully most accurate. However, if a time trend is evident (i.e., the failure rates are getting higher every year) then special concern must be expressed as to even the gross accuracy of the results.

In order to help offset the problems highlighted in this study, it is recommended that any future PARCOM study (run) should contain a minor sensitivity analysis that shows what the effect would be if the failure rates were changed by plus or minus 10 percent and if inventory were changed by the same. This would produce a couple of ranges of the output variable "Percent Flying Hours Accomplished". It should be noted that PARCOM produces only rough estimates and these ranges should not be construed as anything other than ranges around rough estimates.



APPENDIX A

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Baseline Case Parts Data Base

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BASELINE CASE PARTS DATA BASE

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APPENDIX B

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Baseline Case Scenario Data Base

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