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Abstract

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1 Introduction

Maintenance of devices/vehicles/systems/machines (hereinafter referred to as "units") is generally done by planned scheduling. Typically this is done when some parameter of the system reaches a threshold value. For example, car maintenance can be scheduled after 30,000 kilometres, after a year or perhaps after a certain number of operating hours. One problem with planned scheduling is the reliance on experience and statistics from many units. For a single unit, the planned scheduling will either be executed too early (could have waited longer before service) or too late (problems encountered before threshold reached).

Internet of Things (IoT) permits the streaming of continuous data from multiple units. The data is typically the state of the unit in the shape of many different variable values. A rule framework can be built incorporating the continuous data. The framework can then give an informed service alert based on the actual state and need of a unit.

Machine Learning (ML) models can be used to, for example, capture dependencies in large-scale data sets (ref needed), anomaly detection (ref), clustering (ref), image recognition (ref), and decision making (ref). Anomaly detection could be used together with continuous real-time data from a system to find unusual changes or behaviour, which could be the basis for a service alert and/or the gathering of new knowledge about a system. ML-algorithms can also be used to perform Predictive Maintenance (PdM).

1.1 Problem Description

1.2 Aim

The expected results is a study on how ML-algorithms can be used for Predictive Maintenance (PdM). The study shall compare at least two different ML-algorithms. The goal is to implement the ML-algorithms and use real-world data from an existing IoT system. The aim of the study is also to compare how well the improved DcM performs with the current solution used in the IoT system (preliminary, more info needed from company as well as ideas how to compare the solution with the practice in use today).

1.3 Research Questions

This work explicitly answers the following questions:

The RQs below are just an initial draft.

1. Which methods can be used to detect anomalies in a dynamic real-time system?
2. How can the need for maintenance be detected from real-time processing of (domain-specific) data?
3. How can predictive maintenance be achieved by processing real-time (domain-specific) data?
4. How far in advance can maintenance be predicted?

1.4 Delimitations

2 Theory

3 Related Work

Predictive Maintenance (PdM) approaches have been studied and tested for many different industries. This chapter covers some of the approaches proposed in the literature.

3.1 Multiple Classifier Approach

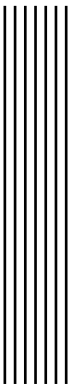
In [1], Susto et al. propose a multiple classifier approach to PdM. They use the approach to predict problems which stem from the "wear and tear" effects of equipment used for semiconductor manufacturing. Each classifier is trained on a different failure horizon m, which results in a different classification problem for each classifier. The failure horizon is the number of iterations in a maintenance cycle where the fault has taken place. In a traditional R2F (Run to Fail) environment only the last iteration would be faulty ($m = 1$). Instead, the dataset is transformed for each classifier so that the last m iterations are marked as faulty. A larger m reduces the skewness of the dataset and enables a more conservative PdM policy. The multiple classifier approach thus enables the implementation of a cost optimisation policy as well as a fault prevention policy.

Results of the Multiple Classifier approach?

Requirements in order to use it? (type of data, dimensionality, environment (R2F), supervised/unsupervised etc.

3.2 title

4 Method



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[1] G. A. Susto, A. Schirru, S. Pampuri, S. McLoone, and A. Beghi. "Machine Learning for Predictive Maintenance: A Multiple Classifier Approach". In: *IEEE Transactions on Industrial Informatics* 11.3 (June 2015), pp. 812–820. ISSN: 1551-3203. DOI: 10.1109/TII.2014.2349359.