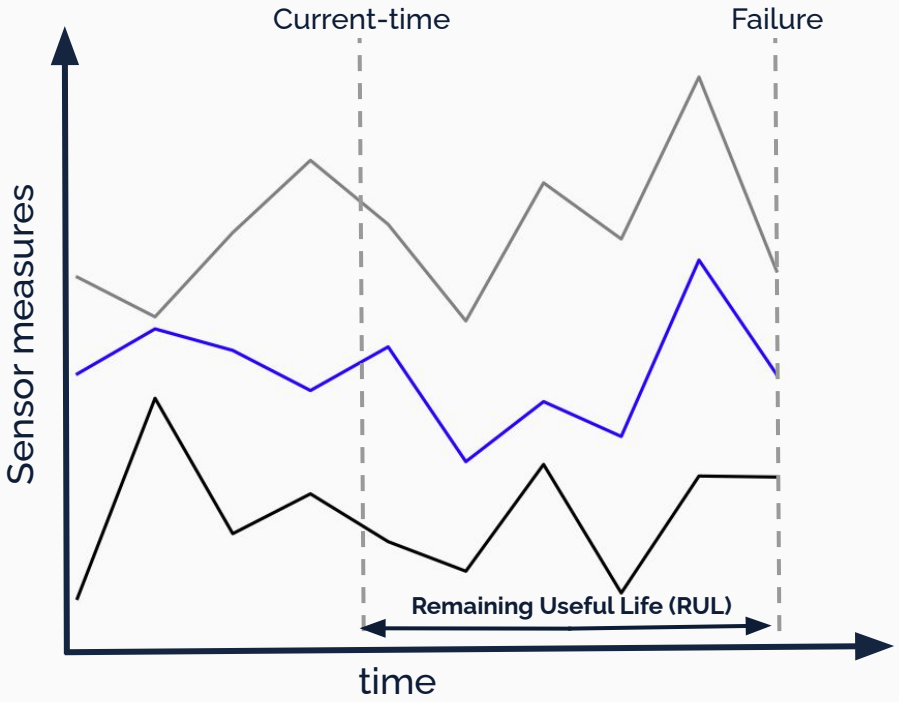
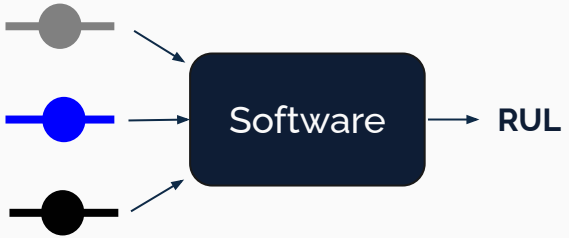
TIME-TO-FAILURE PREDICTION (TTF)

Forecasting plane engine failure with sensors data

Problem:

How to efficiently avoid significant breaks in the aircraft's engine?





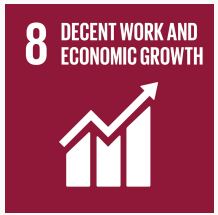
Description:

The objective of this project is to develop a comprehensive framework designed to explicitly model the relationship between time-series data and the time-to-failure event.

By focusing on this relationship, the framework aims to provide a robust tool for understanding and mitigating risks associated with time-dependent processes.

Value proposition:

A survival analysis framework for aircraft components supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals by **improving component lifespan**, **reducing waste**, and **fostering innovation**.



Objectives:

Offer continuous maintenance assistance,

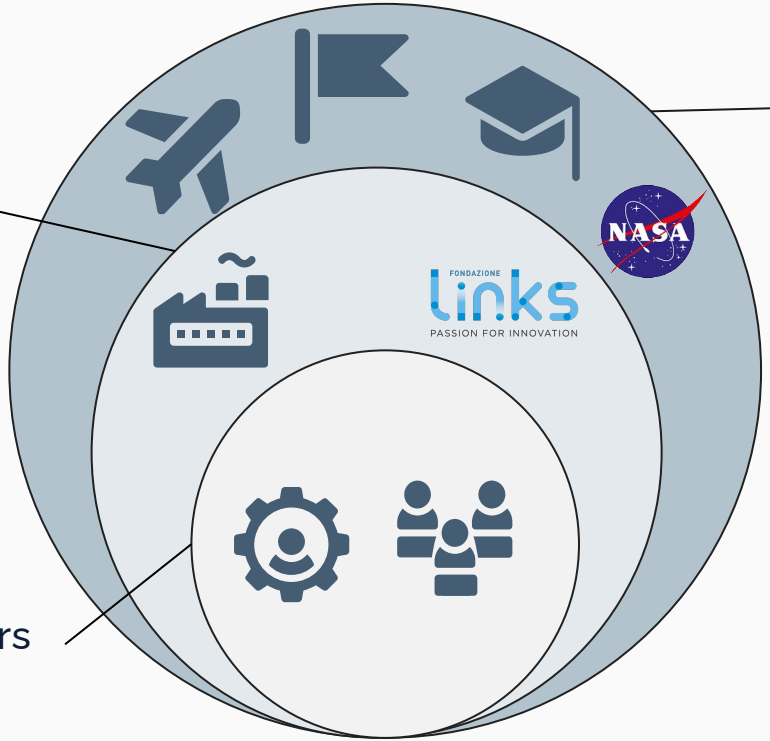
Decrease components production

Decrease maintenance time

Improve the engine efficiency

Stakeholders:

Involved:
- Links Foundation
- Airplane manufacturers



Informed:
- Airlines and armies
- Governments
- Academics
- NASA

Product users:
- Maintenance engineers
- Maintenance workers

User persona

GEORGES L. BROOK

- 41 , American
- Master of aerospace engineering at Boston University

- Maintenance Engineer at Pratt & Whitney
- In charge of a team of 12 workers and 3 engineers

GOAL:

Repairing engines as efficiently as possible.

NEED:

Forecasting the health of the engine before opening it.

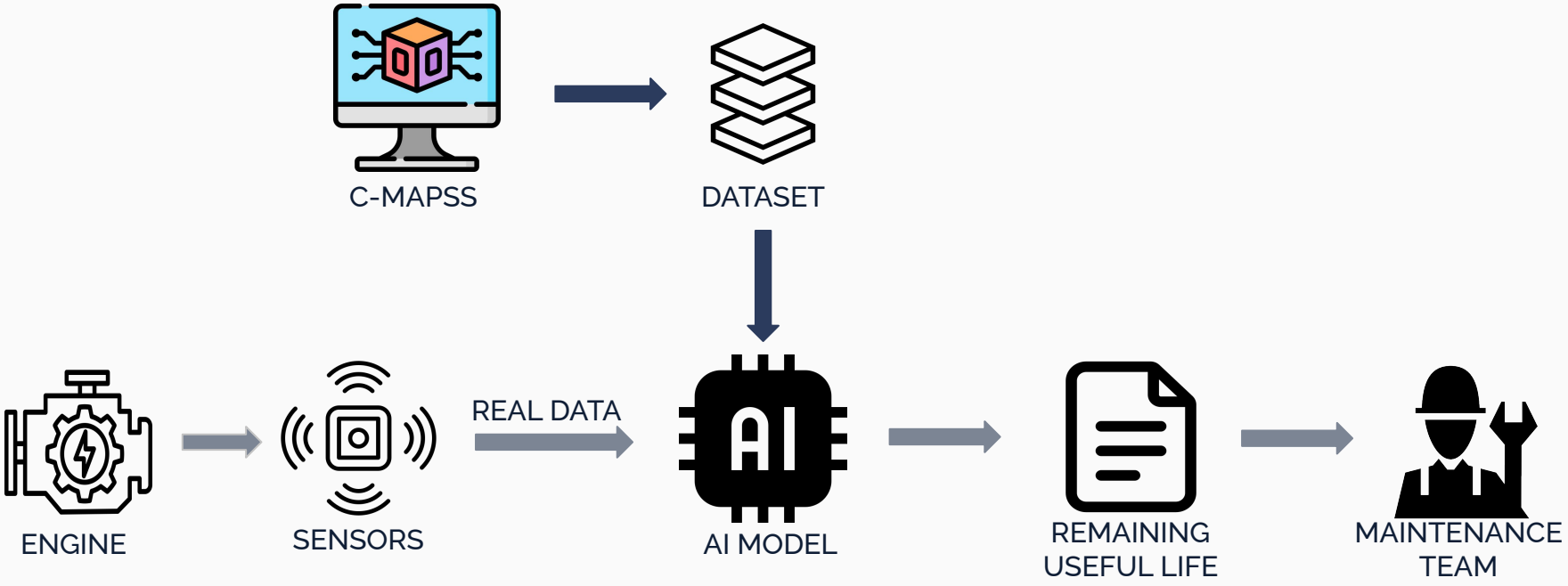
FRUSTRATION:

Not detecting actual failures. Having to test an entire engine while there is no failure.

User requirements

- Functional requirements:
  - **Predict**: The software output must represent the remaining useful lifetime of the engine.
  - **Underestimate**: The software should avoid overestimating the remaining useful lifetime.
  - **Learn**: The software should be able to learn with real-life data for fine tuning
- Non functional requirements:
  - **Accuracy**: The software should be as accurate as possible.
  - **Robustness**: The software should work in any environment.
  - **Adaptability**: The software should be easy to adapt to other plane architectures and failure types.
  - **Usability**: The software should be easy to use.

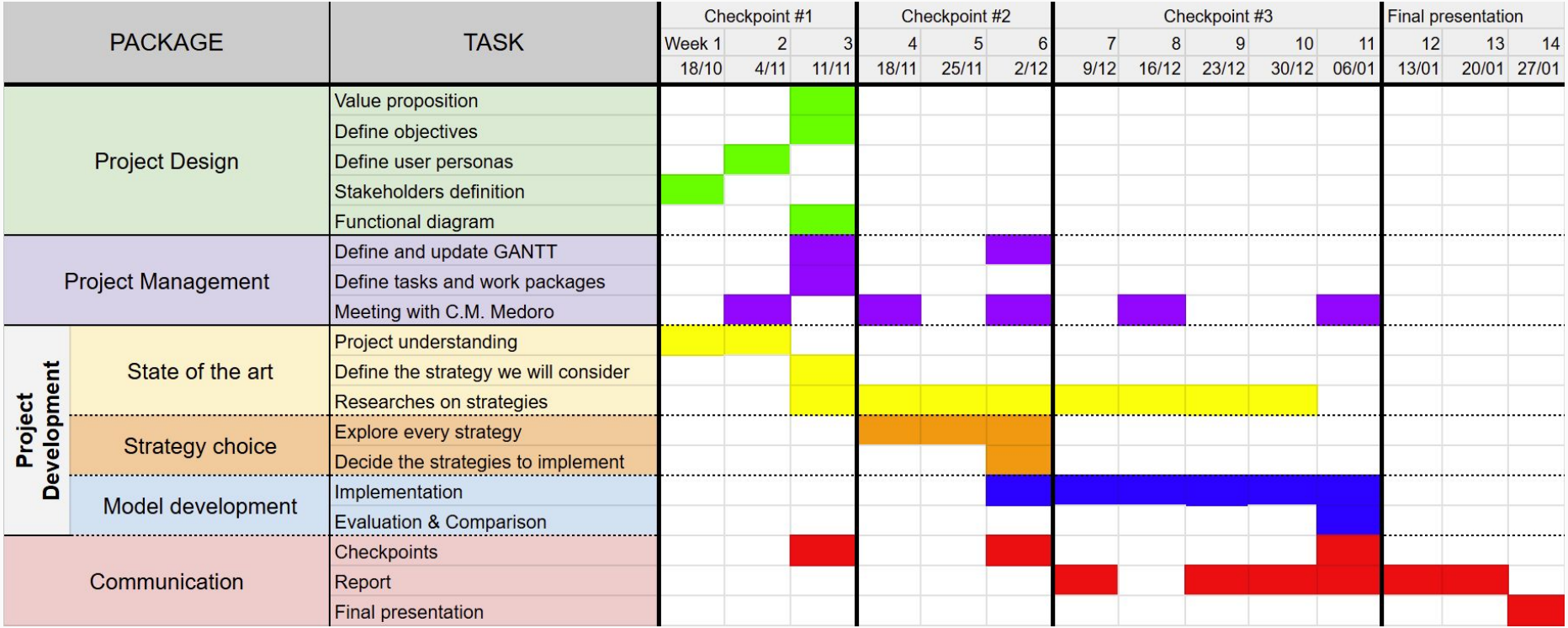
Functional diagrams:



Strategies:

- Machine Learning Models
  - Regression
  - Classification
- Deep Learning
  - Feed Forward Neural Network
  - Long Short-Term Memory
  - Transformer
- Analyses and Predictions
  - Forecasting
  - Survival Analysis
- Condition Monitoring
  - Health index
  - Trajectory Comparison

GANTT


PACKAGE
TASK
Checkpoint #1
Checkpoint #2
Checkpoint #3
Final presentation
Week 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
18/10 4/11 11/11 18/11 25/11 2/12 9/12 16/12 23/12 30/12 06/01 13/01 20/01 27/01
Project Design
Value proposition
Define objectives
Define user personas
Stakeholders definition
Functional diagram
Project Management
Define and update GANTT
Define tasks and work packages
Meeting with C.M. Medoro
Project Development
State of the art
Project understanding
Define the strategy we will consider
Researches on strategies
Strategy choice
Explore every strategy
Decide the strategies to implement
Model development
Implementation
Evaluation & Comparison
Communication
Checkpoints
Report
Final presentation

Work Breakdown Structure

WP No	Title	Leader	Output	Person. Week	Week start	Week end
1	Project Design	V	Design Elements	2,5	1	3
2	Project Management	T	GANTT/ WBS	1,5	2	11
3	State of the art	V	Knowledge	6	1	9
4	Strategy choice	L	List of strategies	3	4	6
5	Model development	V	AI Models + evaluations	21	6	7
6	Communication	T	Reports / Slides / Presentation	8	3	14
	Total			42		

Any question ?

- Tanguy Dugas du Villard
- Vito Perrucci
- Lorenzo Suppa