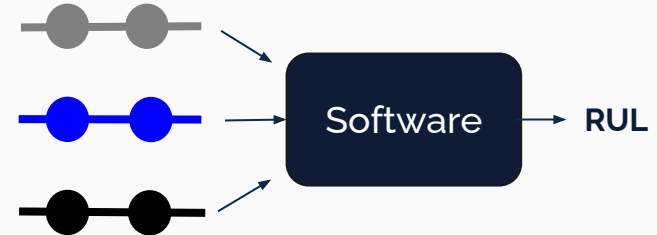
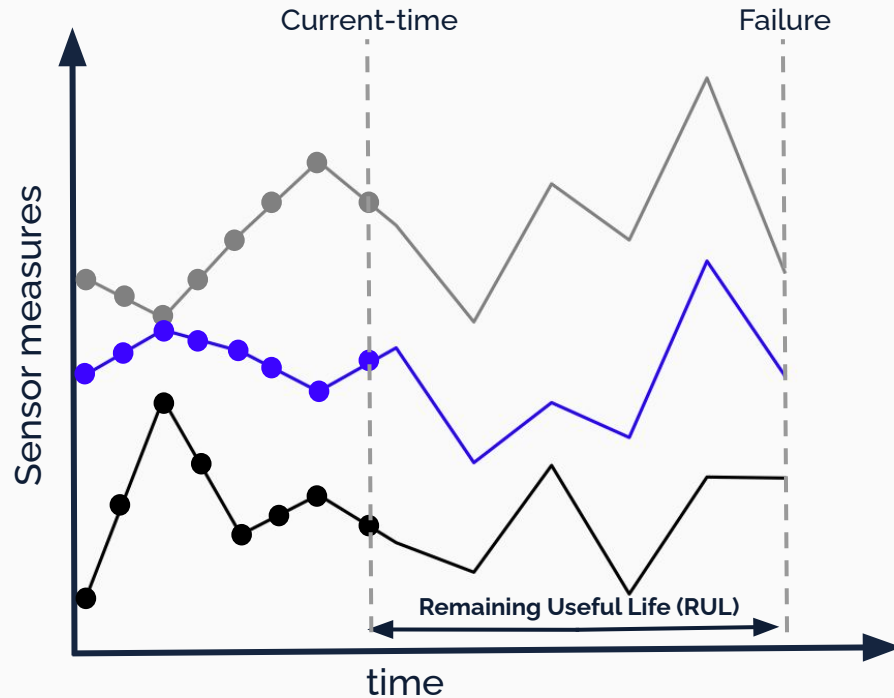


TIME-TO-FAILURE PREDICTION (TTF)

Forecasting plane engine failure with sensors data

Goal: Predicting airplane's engine failure before it happens



Objectives:



Offer continuous maintenance assistance



Decrease components production



Decrease maintenance time

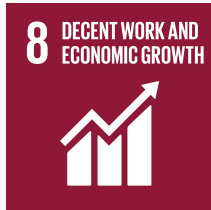


Improve the engine efficiency

Value proposition:

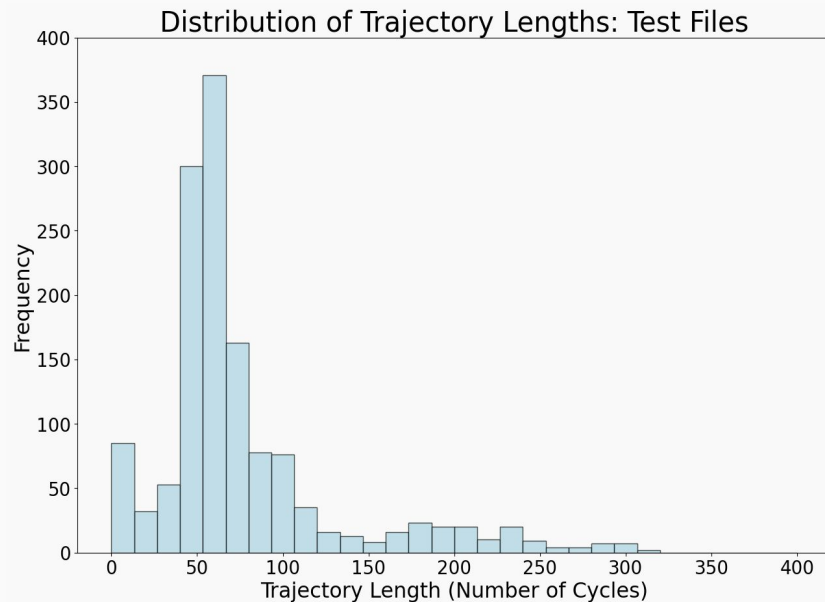
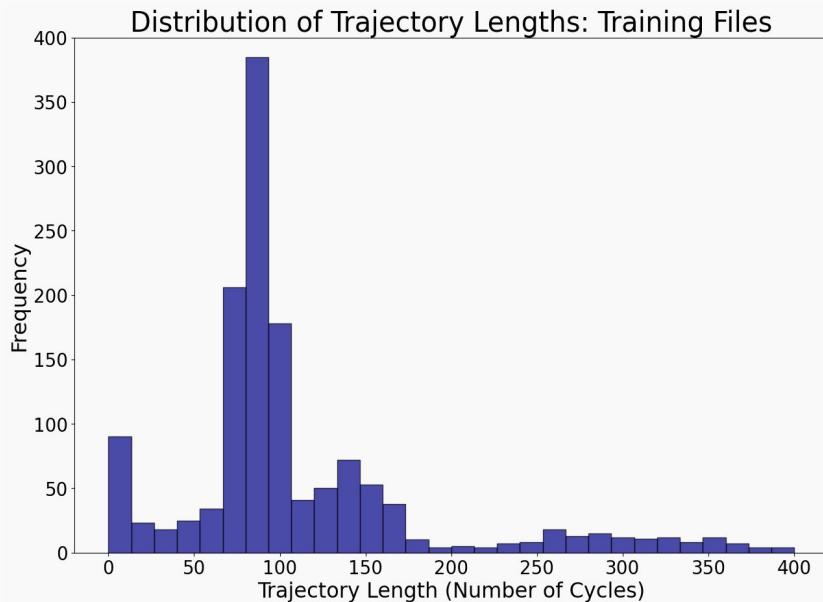


A survival analysis framework for aircraft components supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals by **improving component lifespan**, **reducing waste**, and **fostering innovation**.



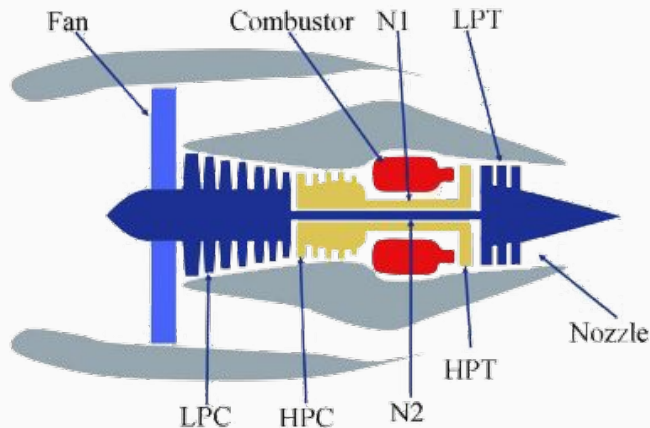
Research questions

- How can we deal with trajectories having different length ?



Research questions

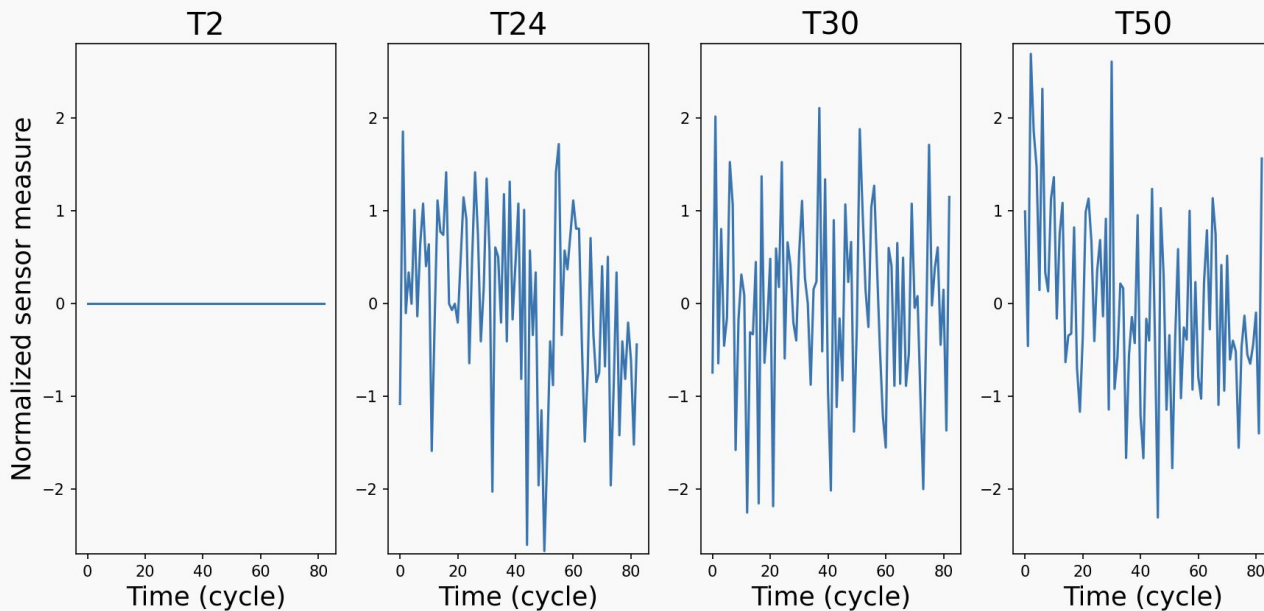
- Which are the most relevant features to collect ?



<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Units</i>
T2	Total temperature at fan inlet	°R
T24	Total temperature at LPC outlet	°R
T30	Total temperature at HPC outlet	°R
T50	Total temperature at LPT outlet	°R
P2	Pressure at fan inlet	psia
P15	Total pressure in bypass-duct	psia
P30	Total pressure at HPC outlet	psia
Nf	Physical fan speed	rpm
Nc	Physical core speed	rpm
epr	Engine pressure ratio (P50/P2)	--
Ps30	Static pressure at HPC outlet	psia
phi	Ratio of fuel flow to Ps30	pps/psi
NRf	Corrected fan speed	rpm
NRc	Corrected core speed	rpm
BPR	Bypass Ratio	--
farB	Burner fuel-air ratio	--
htBleed	Bleed Enthalpy	--
Nf_dmd	Demanded fan speed	rpm
PCNfR_dmd	Demanded corrected fan speed	rpm
W31	HPT coolant bleed	lbm/s
W32	LPT coolant bleed	lbm/s

Research questions

- Which are the most relevant features to collect ?



Research questions

- How can sensor noise in time-series data be effectively mitigated to improve the accuracy in our RUL predictions?

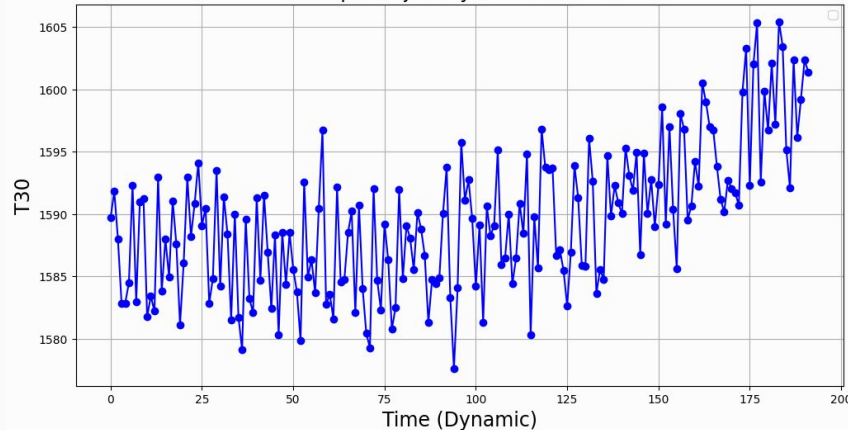
Challenge :

Sensor data often contain noise due to external factors, calibration issues, or hardware limitations

Impact :

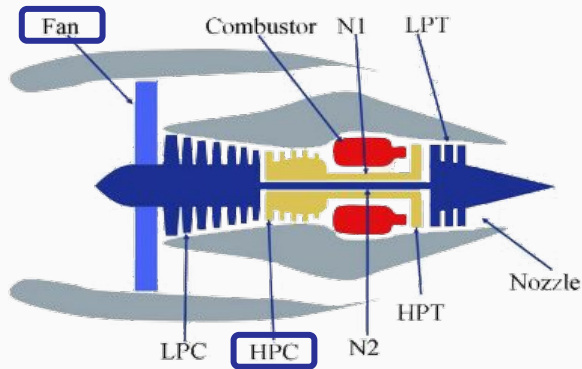
Noise reduces the accuracy and reliability of predictive models

Example trajectory of feature: 'T30'



Other challenges ?

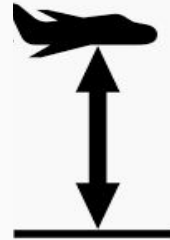
How to deal with different types of failure?



How to adapt forecasts to environment settings?



Air temperature

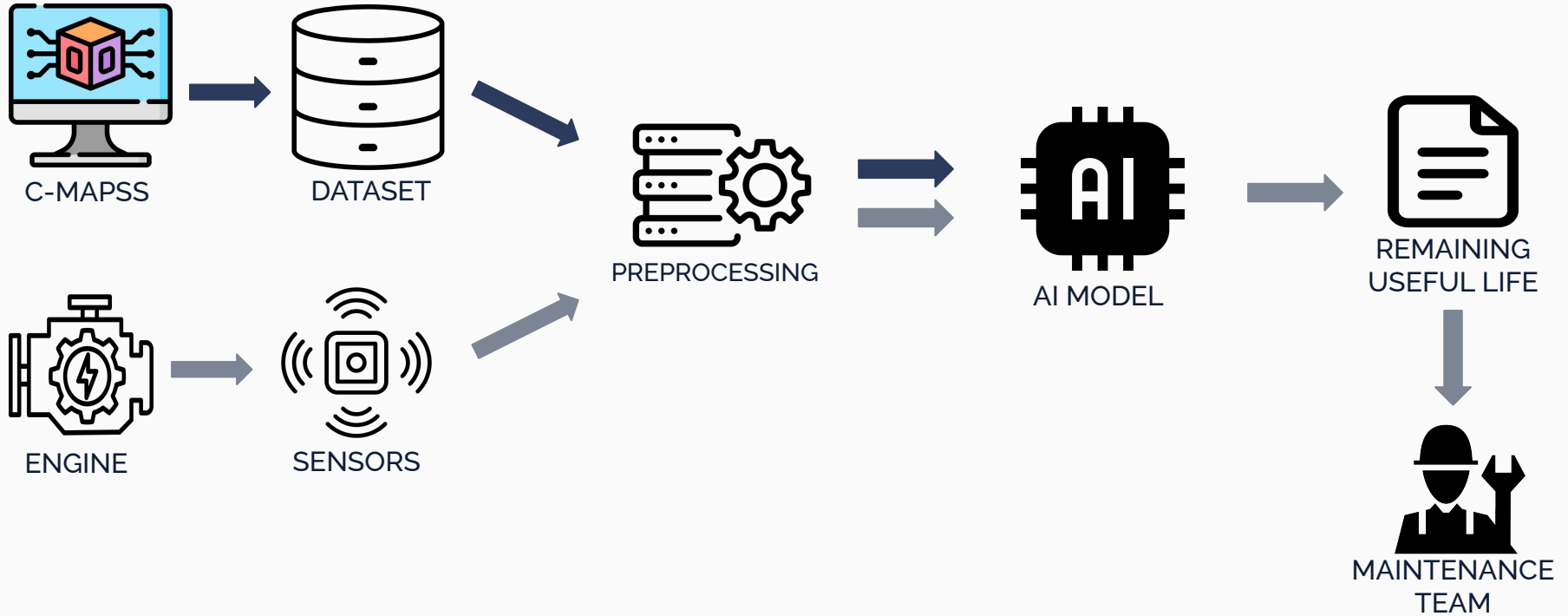


Altitude

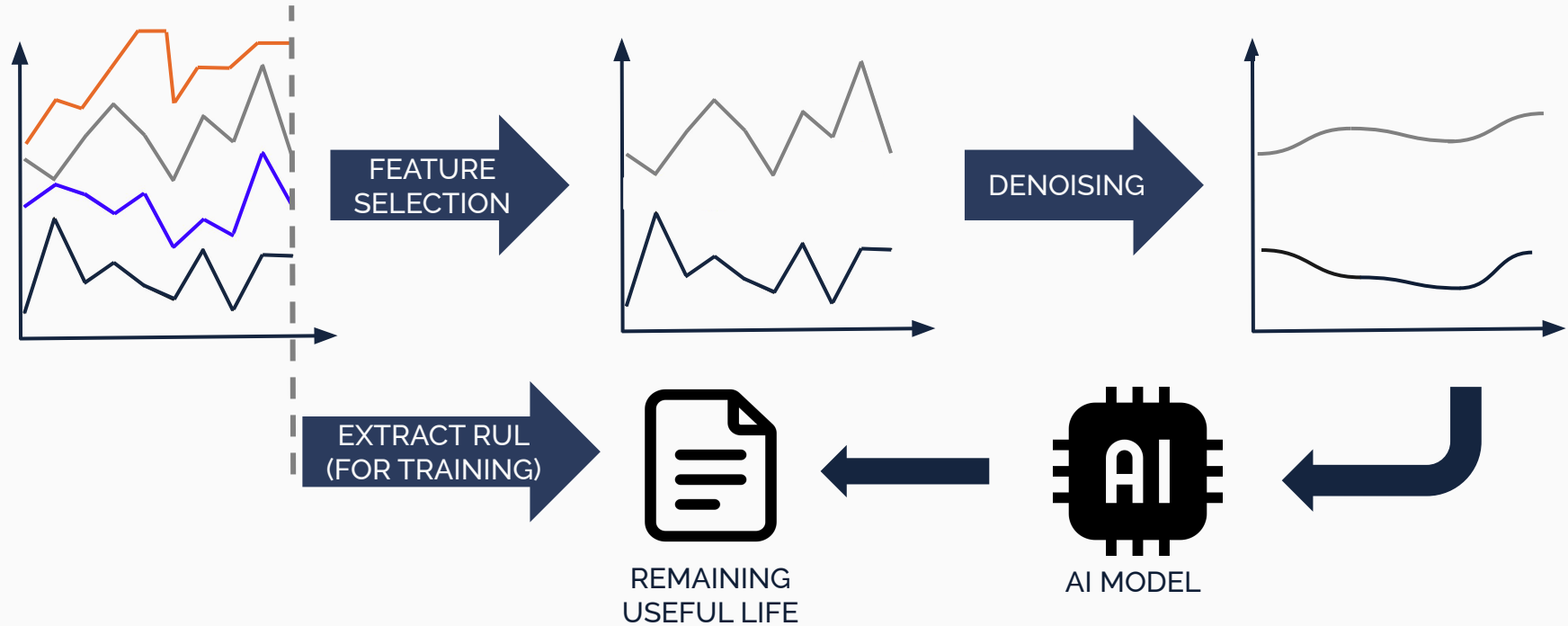


Speed

Functional diagram:




Zoom on the software:

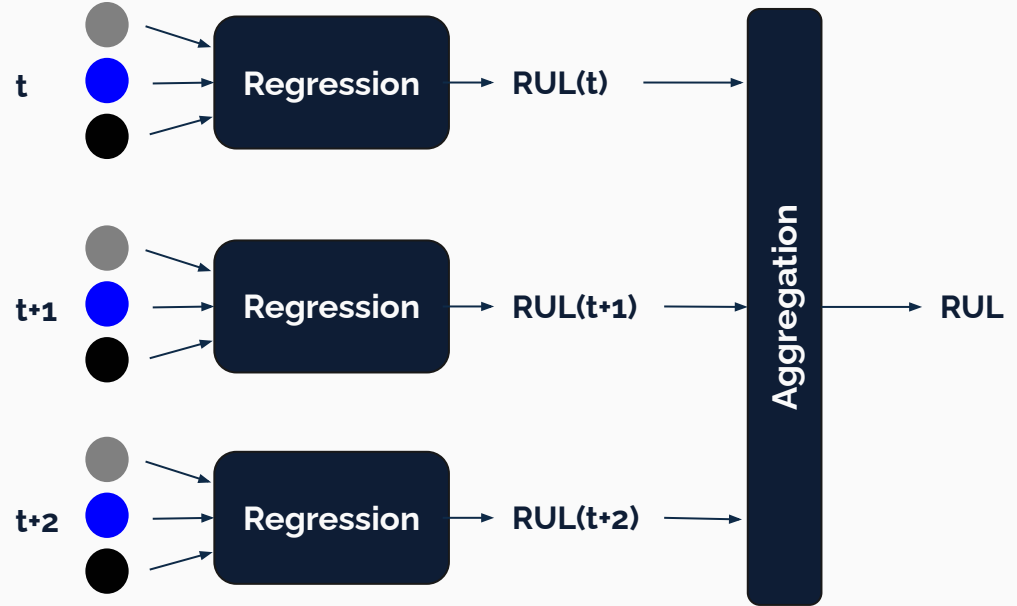
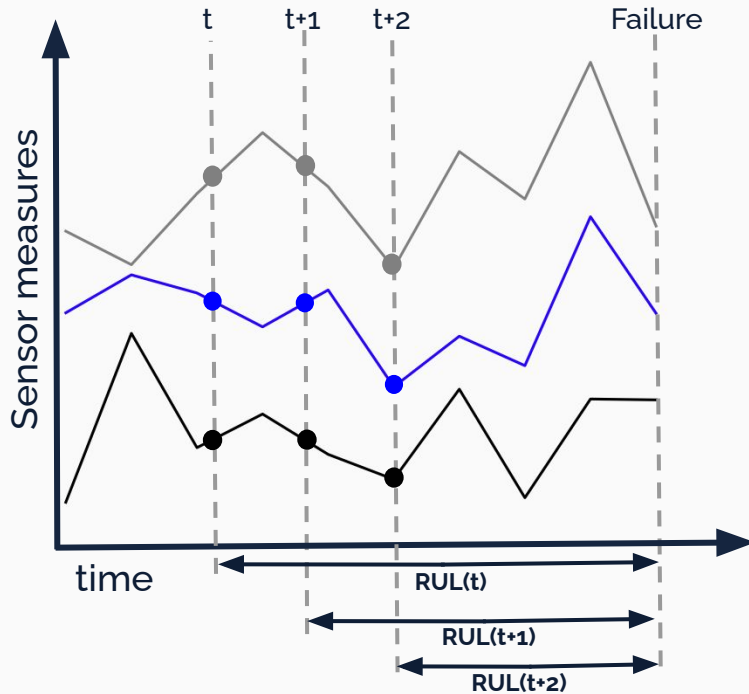




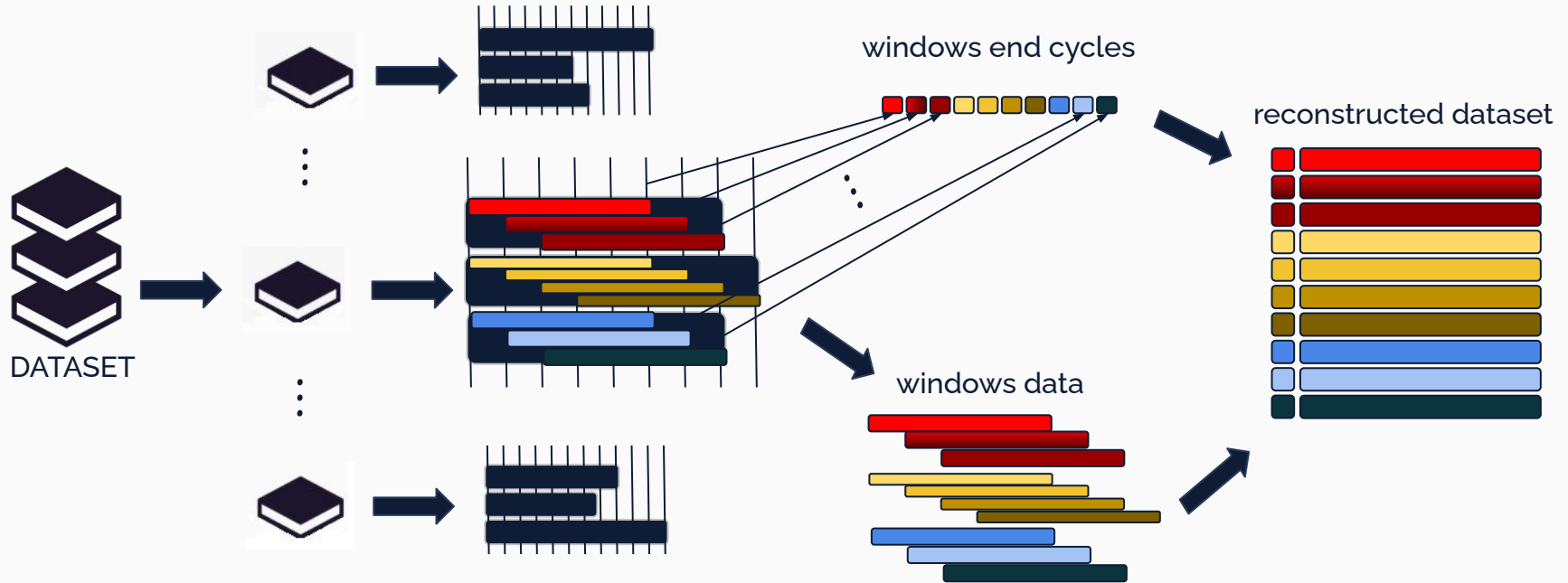
Strategies:

- Machine Learning Models
 - Long Short-Term Memory
 - Transformers
- 

Machine Learning Models

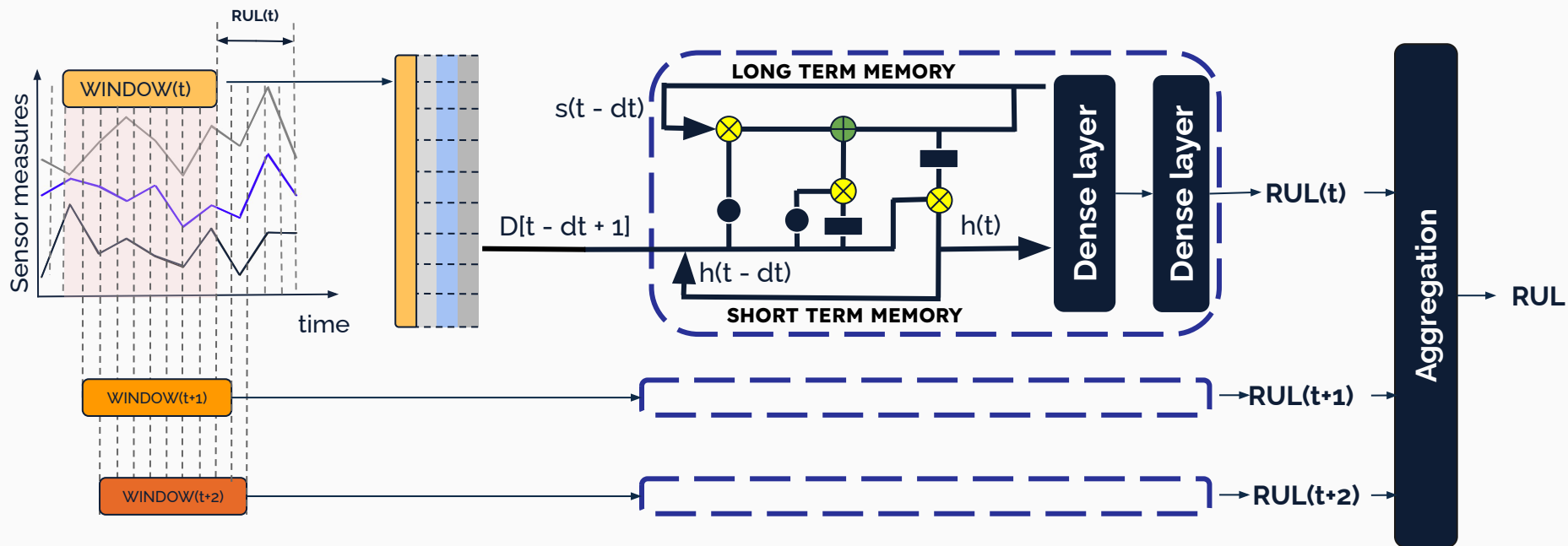


Windowing for LSTM and Transformers



Long Short-Term Memory

LSTM networks, a specialized type of RNN, that use a cell state, an input, a forget and an output gate to control the flow of information, capturing both short-term and long-term dependencies in sequential data



Transformers

- Transformers, leveraging self-attention mechanisms, excel in modeling long-term dependencies in sequential data, making them ideal for predicting Remaining Useful Life (RUL)

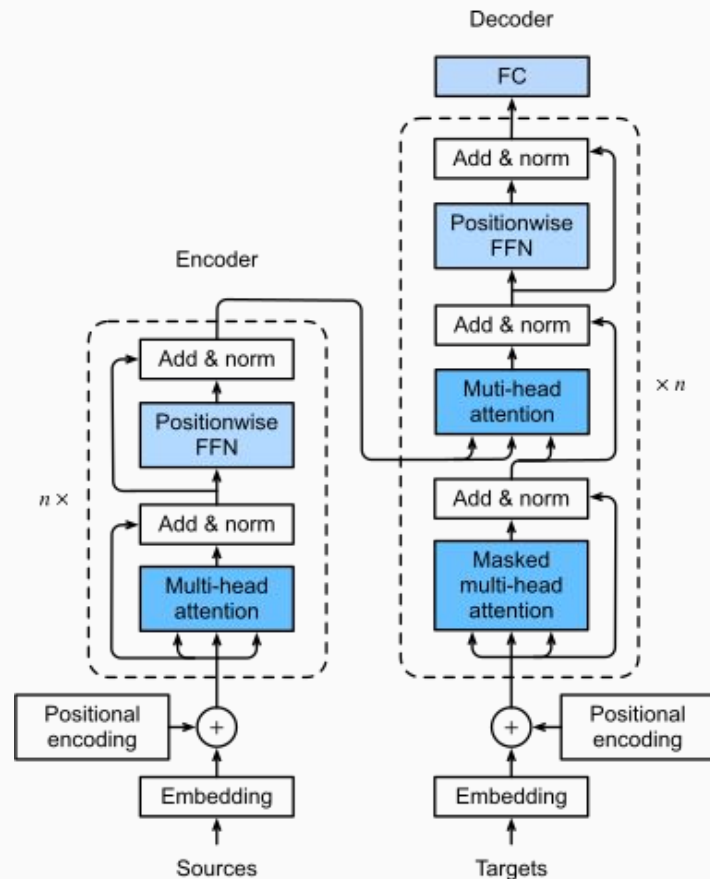
- The versatility of this powerful architecture allow us to carry on several approaches related to it.

e.g : Transformers can be pre-trained to predict the next window from sequential data, capturing global dependencies, and fine-tuned for regression to ensure accurate RUL prediction.

Unsupervised
Pre-Training

+

Self-supervised
Fine-Tuning





Any question ?

- Tanguy Dugas du Villard
- Vito Perrucci
- Lorenzo Suppa