

PROGNOSIS SYSTEM Martlet - Optimus

Resources

Fleet:

- 100 heavy trucks (50% are 20 to 10 years old)
- 200 four wheeles (3-3.5 ton) including 10 mobile repair units (60% are 20 to 10 years old)
- 100 light SUV (service and emergency) (Less than 5 years old)

Operators:

- 1200 600 drivers (with level 1 repair capability)
- 50 Repairers level (2-3)
- 100 security operators.
- The rest is stoking area and logistic activity.



Common Process

- 1. Monitor and track relief operation lifecycle (Convoy preparation, tracking, delivery, return)
- 2. Monitor and track mission operation
- 3. Monitor Hostile and critical conditions and provide warning and alternatives
- 4. Manage criticality and accidents involving the mission
- 5. Generate activity reports
- 6. Define operators schedules and turnover
- 7. Monitor and reporting on stocking areas
- 8. Prognostic based logistic ?????



What we need

8. Prognostic based logistic ?????



plan-check-act-monitor-check-assess -prognostic data input -prognostic data output

- -Plan and define mission parameters
 - -Check current vehicles conditions, identify how to reduce variations for current missions vehicles
 - -Act sending resources for the mission
 - -Monitor current condition
 - -Check current vehicles conditions
 - -Asses results and resources by the end of the mission, identify critical damage vehicles

PROGNOSIS

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Data-driven applications span a large number of techniques, from probabilistic ones to neural networks.



Model-based approaches are useful to obtain more precise results, but of course their design requires a deep knowledge of the system.

Uncertainty is fundamental in Remaining Useful Life (RUL) estimation

Based on Diagnosis and Prognosis of Automotive Systems: motivations, history and some results by Giorgio Rizzoni , Simona Onori , Matteo Rubagotti

PROGNOSIS



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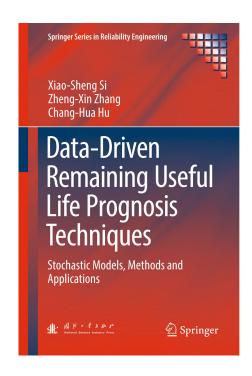
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Data-driven Prognosis for fleet-military maintenance

The main aim is to reduce costs and the impact on the environment as well as improving resource productivity, efficiency and asset management.



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AIC	Akaike information criterion	KF	Kalman filter
BM	Brownian motion	ME	Measurement error
CBM	Condition-based maintenance	MLE	Maximum likelihood estimation
CDF	Cumulative distribution function	MSE	Mean squared error
CM	Condition monitoring	MTTF	Mean time to failure
CTMC	Continuous-time Markov chain	PDF	Probability density function
EKF	Extended Kalman filter	PHM	Prognostics and health management
EKS	Extended Kalman smoother	PMS	Phased-mission system
FHT	First hitting time	RE	Relative error
FPK	Fokker–Planck–Kolmogorov	RSL	Residual storage life
FPT	First passage time	RTS	Rauch-Tung-Striebel
HMM	Hidden Markov model	RUL	Remaining useful life
HSMM	Hidden semi-Markov model	STF	Strong tracking filter
INS	Inertial navigation system	TMSE	Total MSE