



A Division of ***MTC*** Technologies

CONDITION BASED MONITORING AND PROGRNOSTICS APPROACH FOR AN AGING AIRCRAFT MAINTENANCE SYSTEM USING DEEP NEURAL NETS

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OnBoard Software Inc.
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Our mission is to provide total systems solutions for the sustainment and modernization of computer based military platforms.



CBM & Prognostic Outline

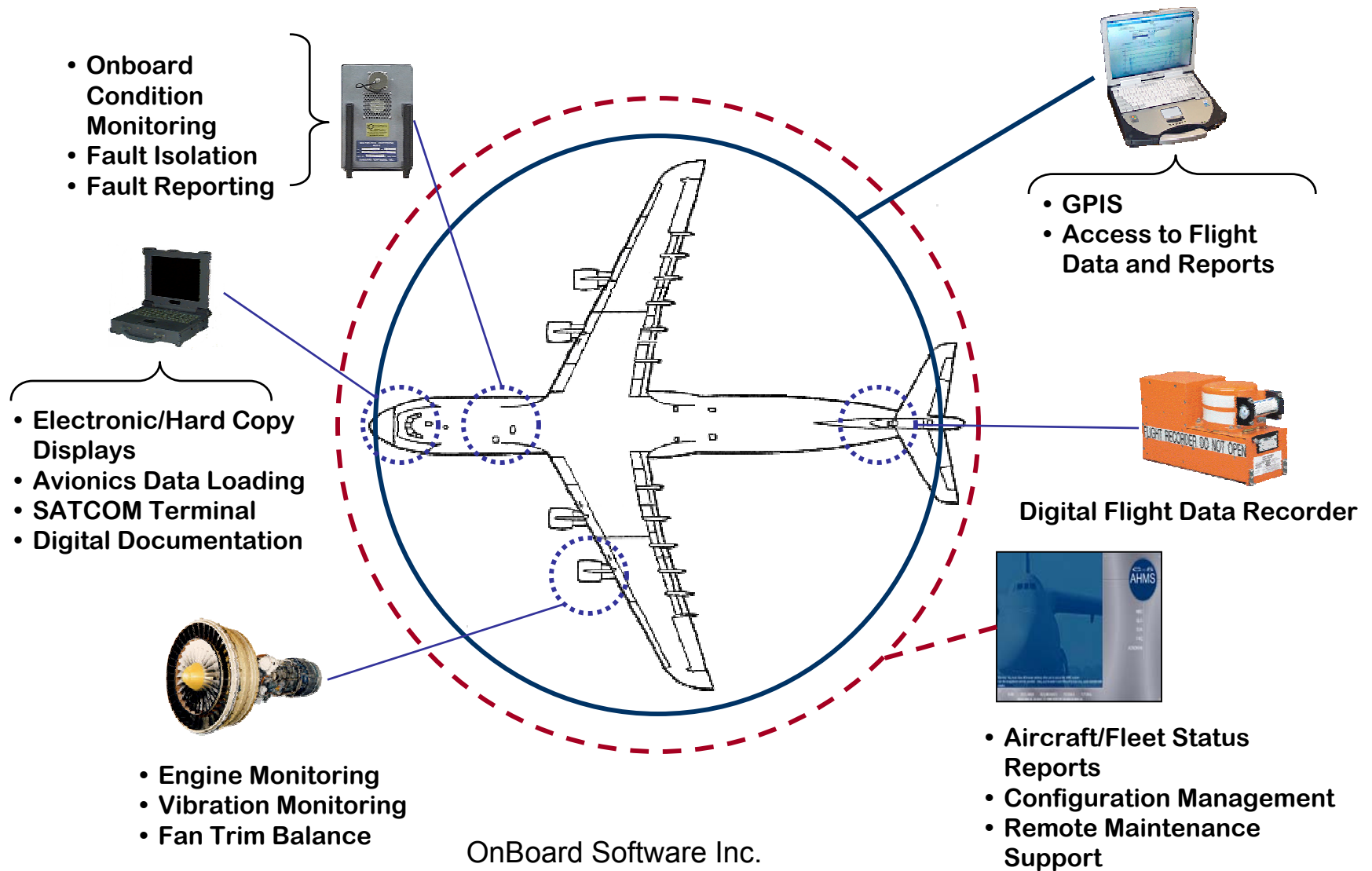
Background: the plant, current practice

Converting University research into engineering

Neural Net background

Deep NN & Long Short Term Memory NN

OBSI C-5 Modernization



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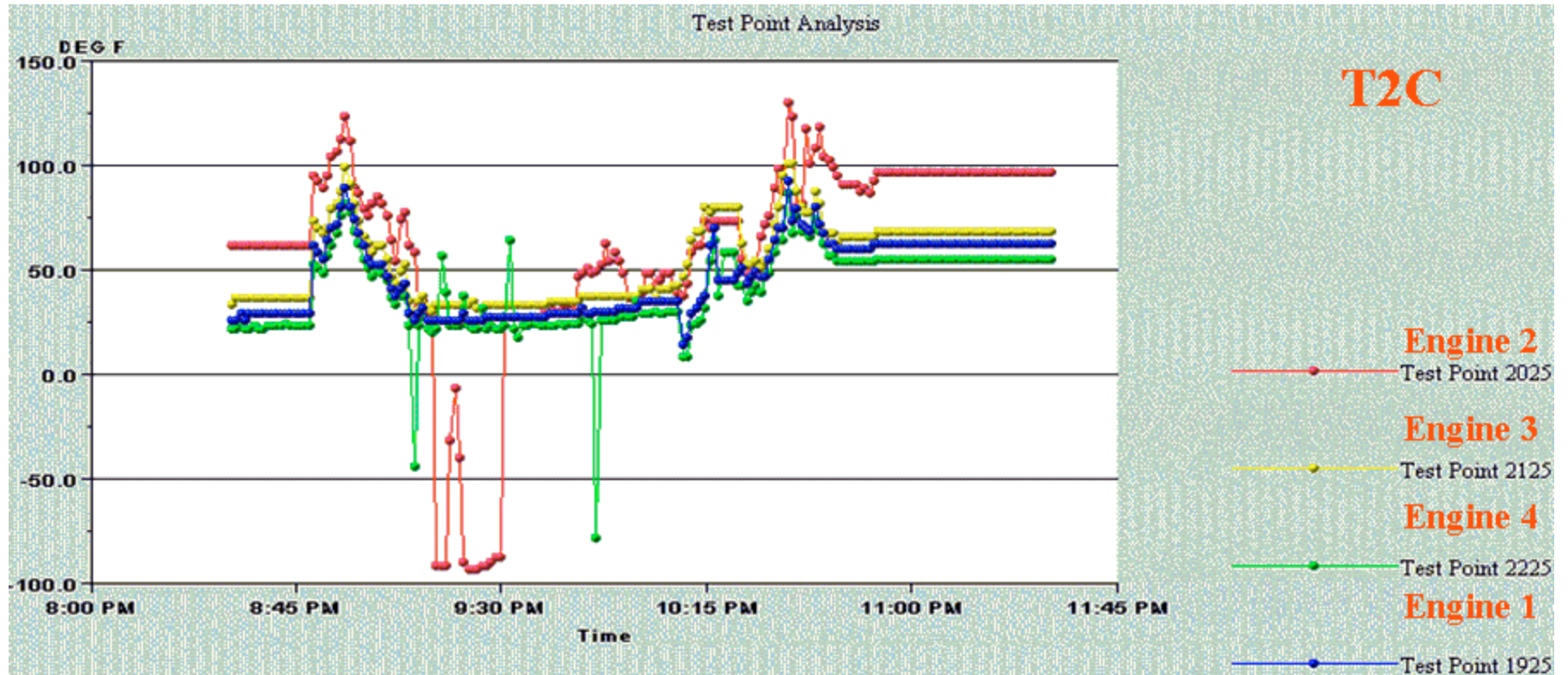
C-5 Modernization

- Replaced 1750 with PowerPC
- Replaced Jovial with C++
- Replaced Flight Engineer console with military laptop
- Replaced Tape Deck with PC-card
- Replaced printer
- Replaced Ground station with laptop
- Implemented SQL database
- Implemented interactive flight data viewer

C-5 Instrumentation Background

- C-5 Flight data recording
 - 800+ sensors
 - Most are discrete (digital)
 - Fault codes:
 - Implemented via scripting language using state & time
 - Variable recording rates
 - Typically use linear interpolation of analog signals
 - Use straight line interpolation of discrete signals

C-5 Turbine Inlet Temperature



Flight data file showing sensor problems: spikes, drop-out, offset error
From OBSI QLD briefing 2003

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CBM Algorithm Background

- Statistical Techniques
 - Extensive literature & numerous methods
 - Hot areas:
 - Bayesian Networks
 - Support Vector Machines
 - Independent Component Analysis
- Artificial Neural Net Techniques
 - Often used as a general purpose adaptive fit
 - AKA “non-linear modeling”
 - Advanced capabilities: Deep NN, LSTM

Other Applicable Technology

- Frequency Domain analysis
 - Bacharowski (2006)
 - Electronic signature analysis (ORNL)
- Accurate Modeling
 - Turso & Litt (2004)
- 3-layer Neural Net examples
 - Turso & Litt (2004)
 - Brotherton & Johnson (2001)

Implementation Perspective

- 2D map of data & computation dimensions
 - Effect of Moore's Law
- 2D map of complexity & maturity dimensions
 - Practicality
- Wetware versus software
 - The biological models give reassurance

Perspective: Data & Computation Dimensions

- Moore's law =>
 - With time, can approach problems using more memory & greater processing
- Computer Science has evolved along with hardware
 - Small Data & Efficient Computation =>
 - Exact reasoning using small data sets
 - Emphasis on efficient algorithms
 - Large Data =>
 - Statistical & Inexact Reasoning on large data sets
 - Big Computation =>
 - Genetic algorithms & gradient based learning
 - Both =>
 - Hybrids of Genetic Algorithms & Neural Nets

Perspective: Practicality

- Additional dimensions:
 - Algorithm Complexity
 - Occam's razor: Bias or prejudice against complexity
 - The world is getting more complex anyway
 - Automation (adaptive systems) is the solution
 - Algorithm Maturity
 - Engineering requires “well behaved” algorithms
 - Having a choice of algorithms so as to avoid over constraining the implementation

Biological neuron

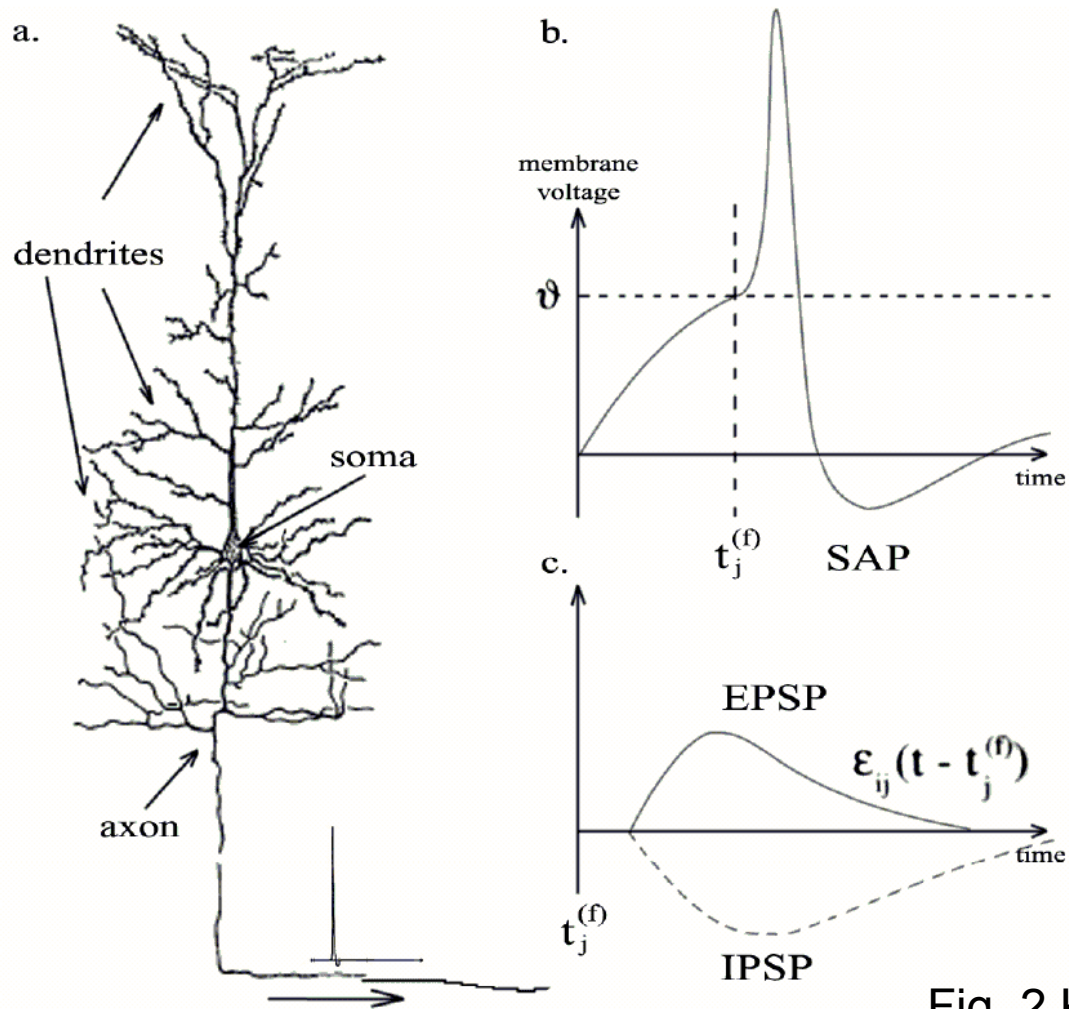


Fig. 2 Koopman (2003)

Wetware Modeling

- O'Reilly & Frank (2006)
 - LSTM versus biology
 - Training efficiency match
- Koopman et al (2003)
 - LSTM versus spiking models
 - Performance match
- Izhikevich (2004)
 - Can generate many spiking behaviors via parameter adjustment

LSTM performance comparison

SIR 2 Store, 2 Shared Items

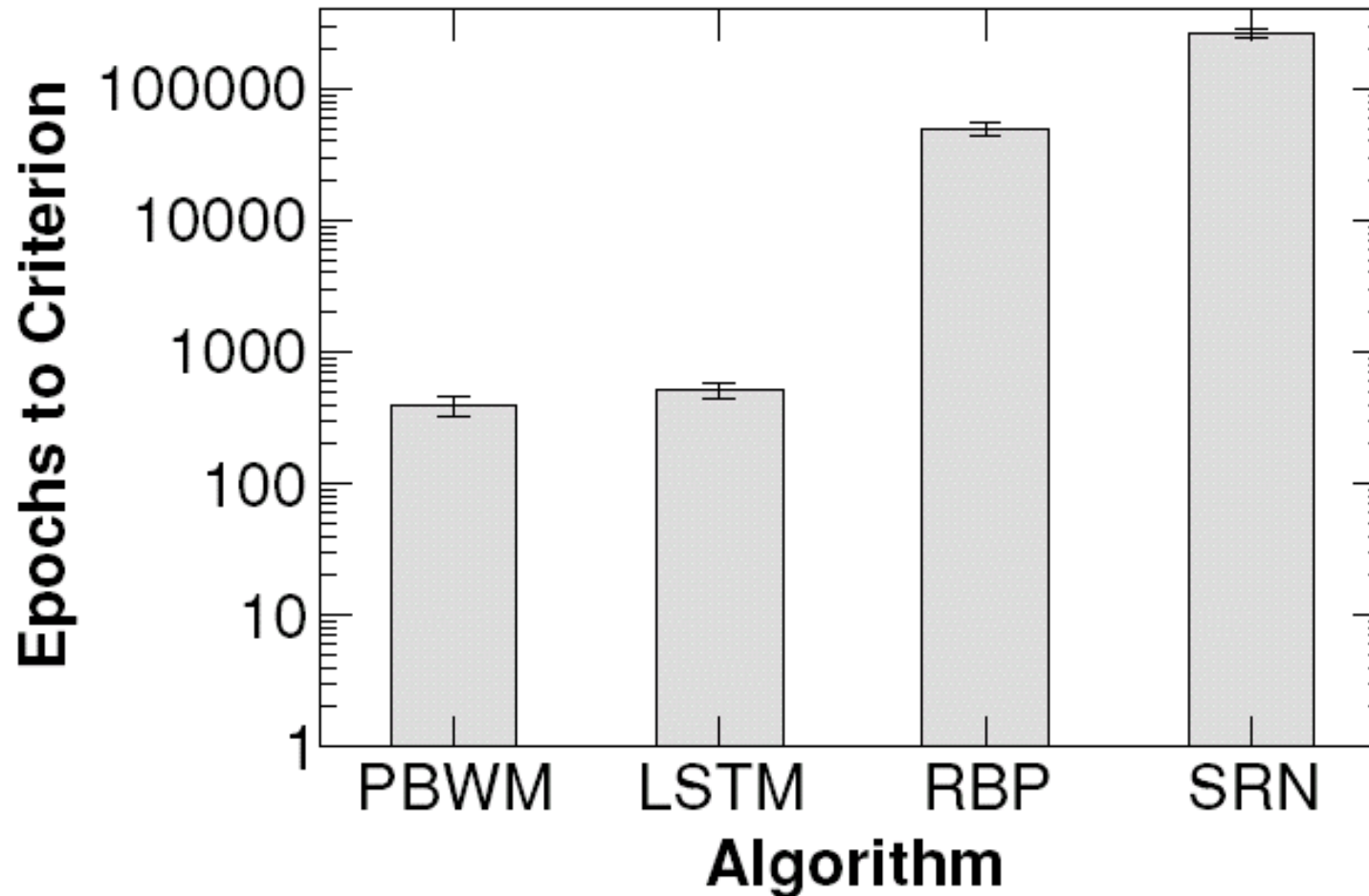


Fig 11b O'Reilly (2006)

LSTM generalization error

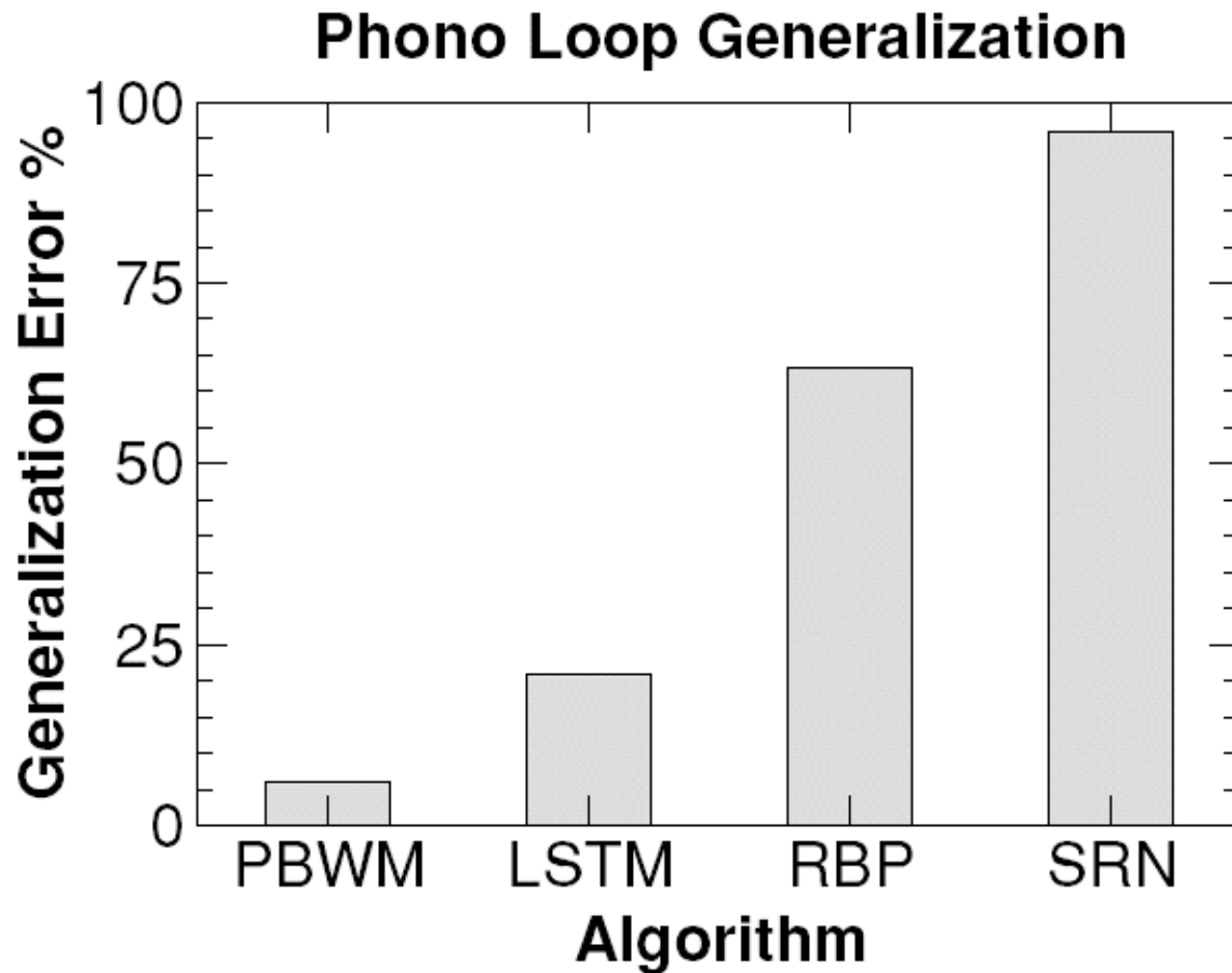
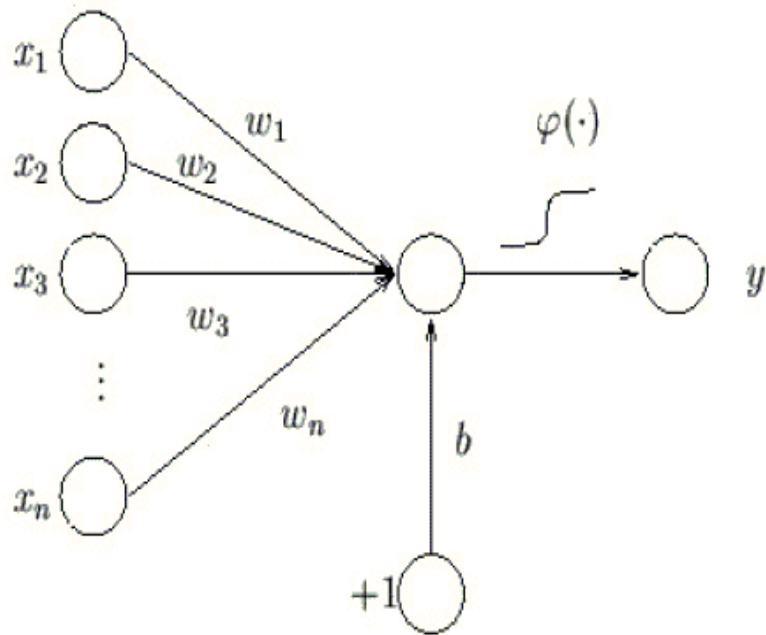


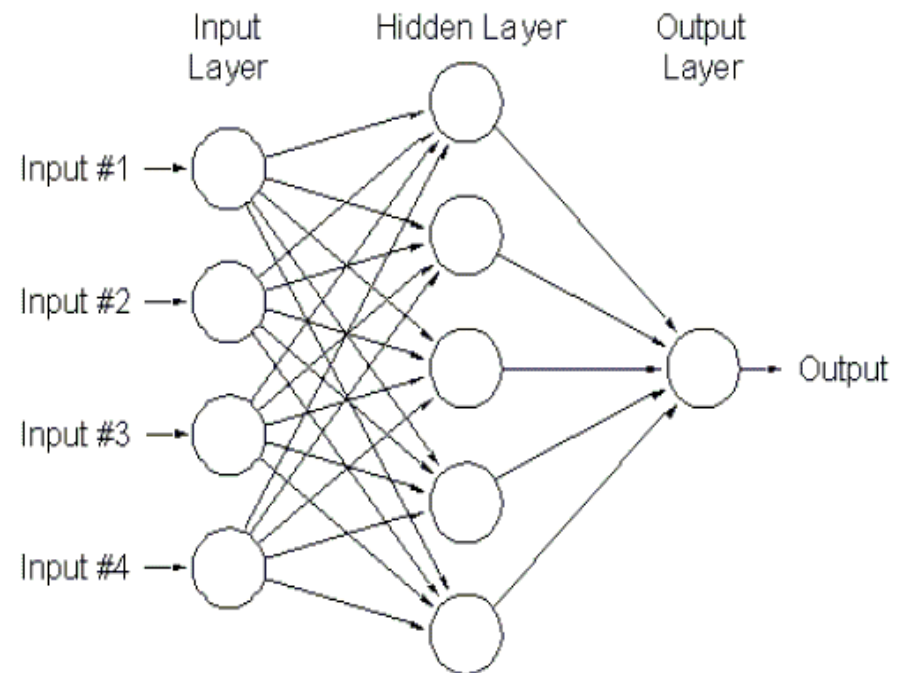
Fig. 14b O'Reilly (2006)

3-layer Neural Net

Single Neuron



Neural Network



From pg. 3 Kushal (2006)

Neural Net Technology

- Kohonen Self-Organizing Map
 - Unsupervised classification
- 3-Layer
 - Assumes feature detectors are known
 - Many variations
- Multi-Layer
 - Learns feature detectors
 - Success with Convolutional Nets
 - Not suited for time domain (IMHO)
- Recursive
 - Full generality
 - Success with LSTM
 - Can handle long & variable time patterns

Convolutional NN

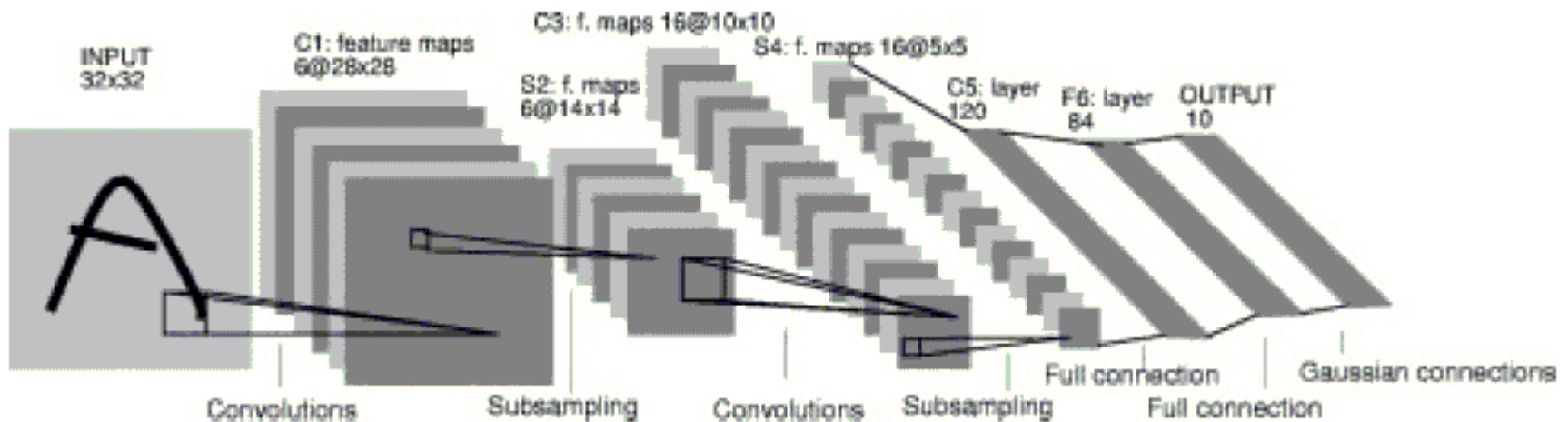
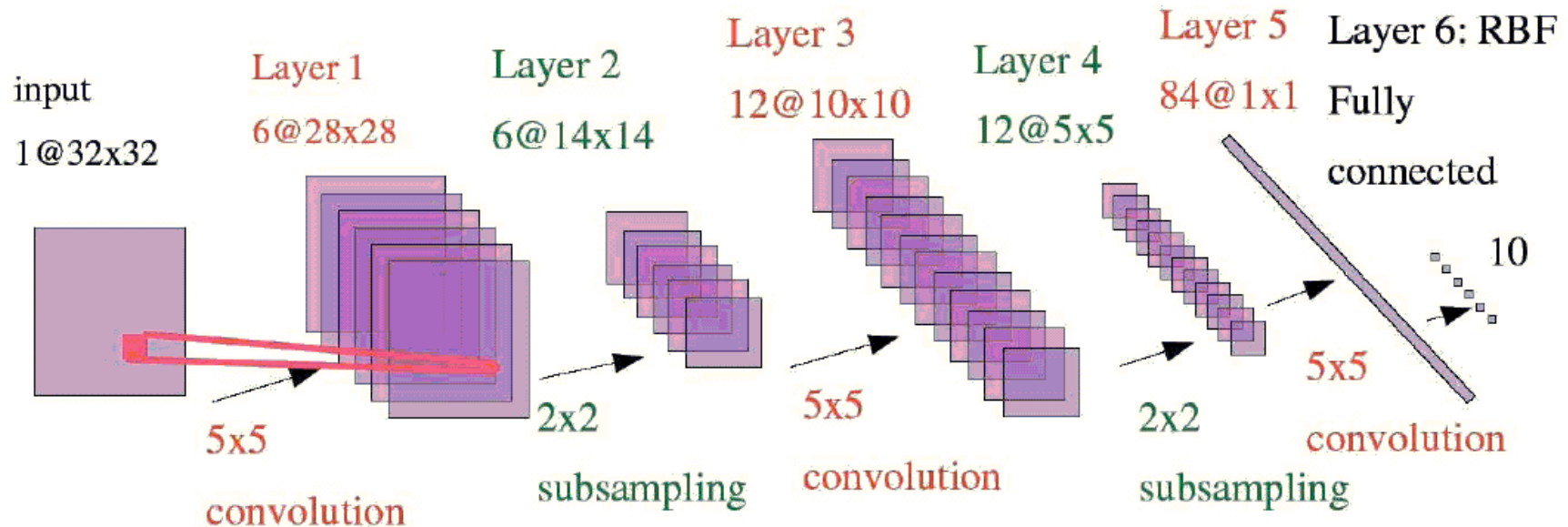


Fig. 2 LeCun 1998



LSTM “neuron”

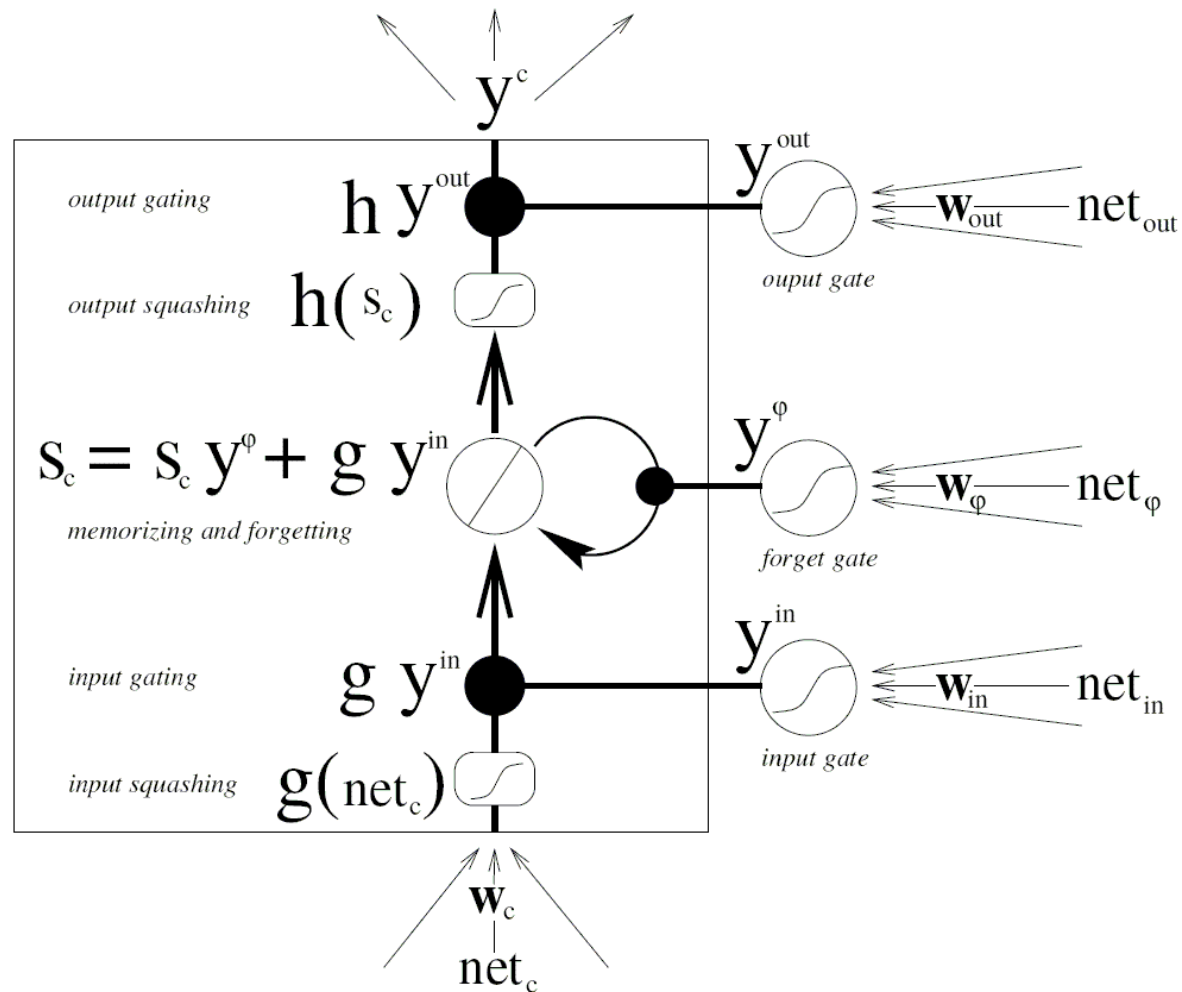


Fig. 3.1 Gers (2001)

LSTM Neural Net

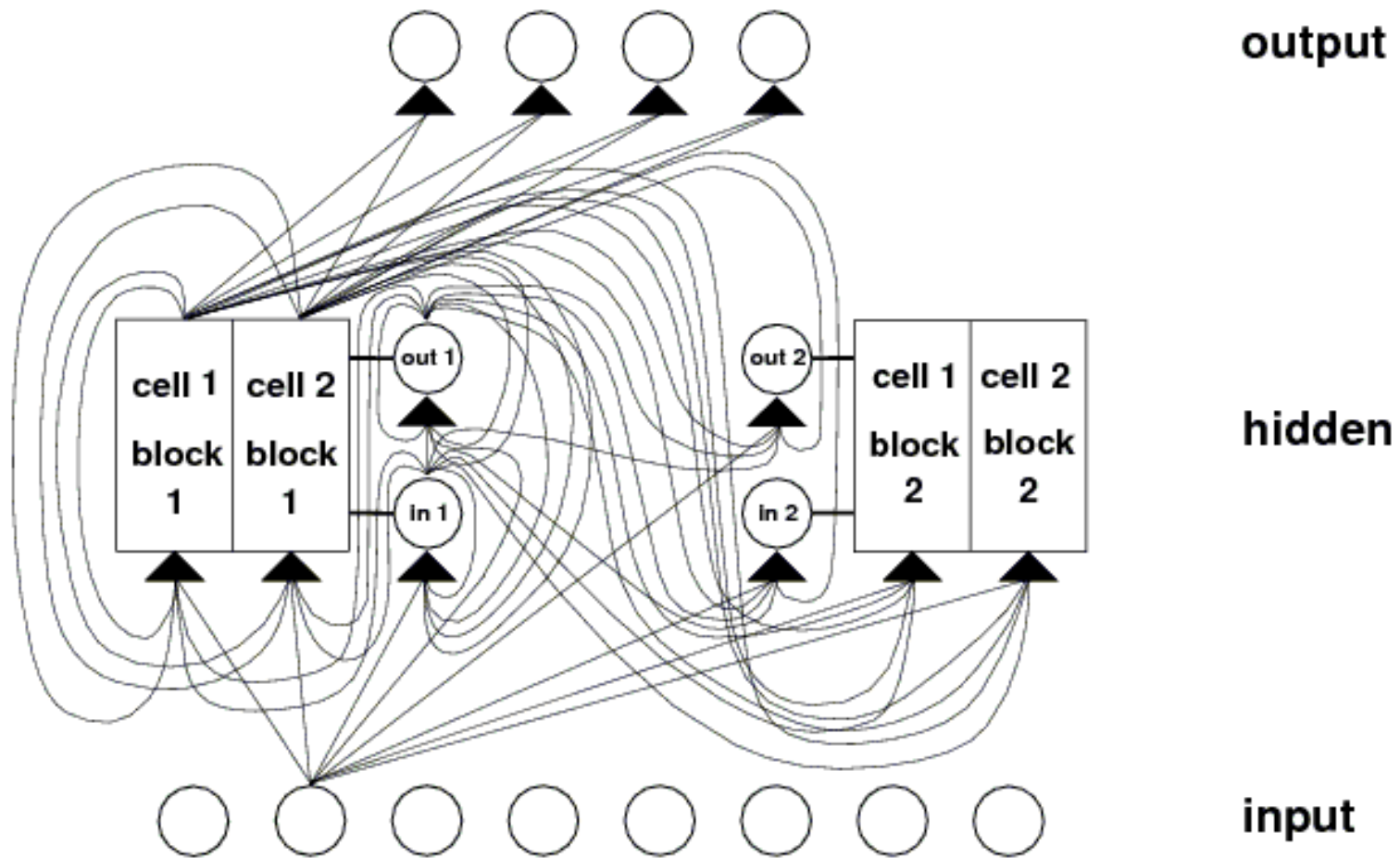


Fig. 2 Hochreiter (1997)

LSTM Applications

- Signal integrity
 - Noise spikes
 - Offset errors (drop outs, calibration error)
 - Gain errors (e.g. transducer malfunction)
- Condition codes
 - Match existing
 - Refine existing
- Anomaly detection
 - Requires trainer

Summary

- Convolutional Nets can learn feature detectors
- LSTM Nets can handle variable time delays
- LSTM Nets comparable in performance to biological models
- LSTM can learn fault conditions



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LSTM References

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- F. Gers 2001: ***Long Short-Term Memory in Recurrent Neural Networks***, Ph.D. Thesis, Ecole Polytechnique Federale De Lausanne.
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- Y. Bengio, P. Simard & P. Frasconi 1994: ***Learning long-term dependencies with gradient descent is difficult***, IEEE Trans. Neural Networks 5(2)157-166.

Deep Neural Net References

- Y. LeCun et al. 2005: ***Off-Road Obstacle Avoidance through End-to-End Learning***, NIPS 2005 & DARPA Q458.
- Y. LeCun et al. 1998: ***Gradient-Based Learning Applied to Document Recognition***, Proceedings of the IEEE vol. 86, no. 11, pp. 2278-2324.
- G. Hinton, S. Osindero & Y. Teh 2006:
A fast learning algorithm for deep belief nets, Neural Computation (to be published).
- A. Kushal: ***Gradient Based Learning***,
[courses.ece.uiuc.edu/ece598/
ffl/paper_presentations/AkashKushal_NN.pdf](http://courses.ece.uiuc.edu/ece598/ffl/paper_presentations/AkashKushal_NN.pdf)

Current Best Practice References

W. Bacharowski 2006: ***Improving Machinery Vibration Analysis***, SIGNAL PATH designer #104, National Semiconductor.

J. Turso & J. Litt 2004: ***Intelligent, Robust Control of Deteriorated Turbofan Engines via Linear Parameter Varying Quadratic Lyapunov Function Design***, First Intelligent Systems Technical Conference.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory: ***Electrical Signature Analysis (ESA) for aging aircraft and other defense applications***.

http://www.ornl.gov/sci/esa/basis_background_sub.shtml

T. Brotherton & T. Johnson 2001: ***Anomaly Detection for Advanced Military Aircraft Using Neural Networks***, Proceedings of the 2001 IEEE Aerospace Conference, Big Sky Montana.

Neurological Modeling References

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Dynamic neural networks, comparing spiking circuits and LSTM. archive.cs.uu.nl/pub/RUU/CS/techreps/CS-2003/2003-007.pdf
- R. O'Reilly & M. Frank 2006: ***Making Working Memory Work: A Computational Model of Learning in the Prefrontal Cortex and Basal Ganglia,*** Neural Computation 18:283-328.
- E. Izhikevich 2004: ***Which Model to Use for Cortical Spiking Neurons,*** IEEE Trans. Neural Networks 15:1063-1070. <http://vesicle.nsi.edu/users/izhikevich/publications/whichmod.htm>

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- C. Villarreal & I. Cicek 2004: ***Automated Troubleshooting Tools for Minimizing Downtime and Reducing the Labor and Material Costs of C-5 Aircraft***, Autotestcon-2004 pp 504-510.

Researcher's Web Sites

Jurgen Schmidhuber:

www.idsia.ch/~juergen/rnn.html

Extensive LSTM references

Sepp Hochreiter:

ni.cs.tu-berlin.de/~hochreit

Simplest LSTM software

Felix Gers:

www.felixgers.de

Ph.D. thesis on LSTM

Faustin Gomez:

<http://www.idsia.ch/~tino/>

Genetic Evolution of LSTM

Randall C. O'Reilly:

psych.colorado.edu/~oreilly

PDP++

Yann LeCun:

yann.lecun.com

Convolutional NN, tutorials & video examples

Geoffrey E. Hinton:

www.cs.toronto.edu/~hinton

Convolutional NN, ibid.

LSTM Software

- **Hochreiter:** ni.cs.tu-berlin.de/~hochreit/soft.shtml
 - Simplest LSTM code
- **LSTM Toolbox:** idelinx81.hh.se/bioinf/index.html
 - In Matlab
- **SigmaPi:** sigmapl.sourceforge.net
 - Complete package based on LSTM
- **O'Reilly:** www.cnbc.cmu.edu/Resources/PDP++
 - Extensive neural simulation package, includes LSTM
- **Gers:** C++ www.felixgers.de/SourceCode_Data.html
 - As part of his thesis