

AFRL

DIP-IT: Digital Improvement of Propeller Inspection Throughput

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Fluorescent Dye Penetration Process

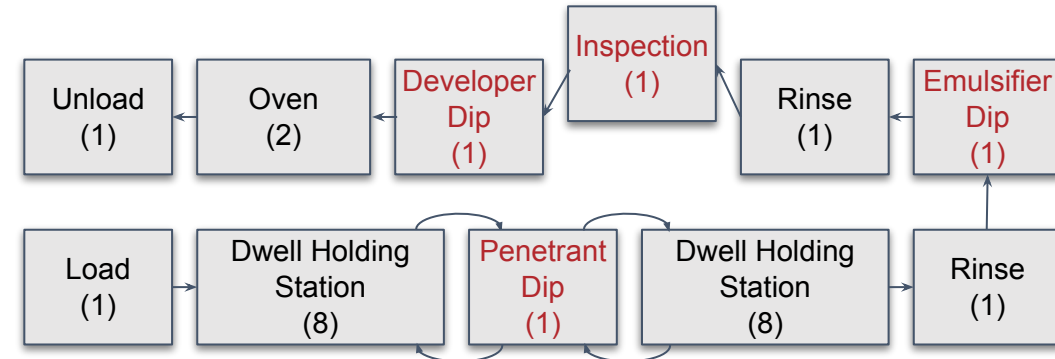
Robins AFB

FPI Robot



TODAY

FPI Process Flow



A single robot arm (above) applies fluorescent dye to C-130 blades for inspection at a rate of **3 blades per day (avg.)**.

CHALLENGES

- A pre-programmed methodology **cannot** adapt to new inputs on-the-fly.
- **High non-recurring engineering cost to adapt** to changes in process requirements.
- **No process model** to determine future investment ROI (e.g., add robot, dwell station)

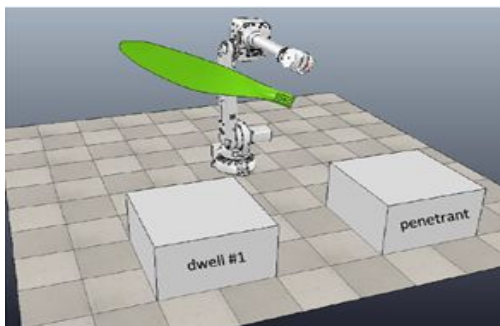
GOALS

- **Provide agility and model-based guidance** on future process improvement
- Enhance C-130 propeller blade throughput **to >8 blades in single day**
- Create FPI processing data stream for **linking process to outcome**

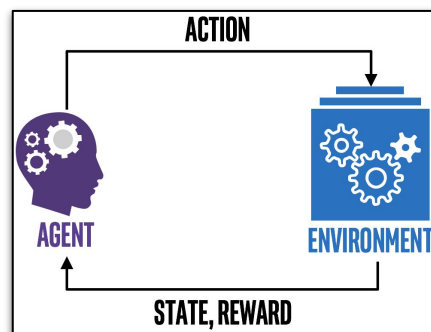
Where We Were - June 2020

Algorithm Development

Built digital twin of process



Developed RL Approach
(Q Learning)



Visualization model for validation



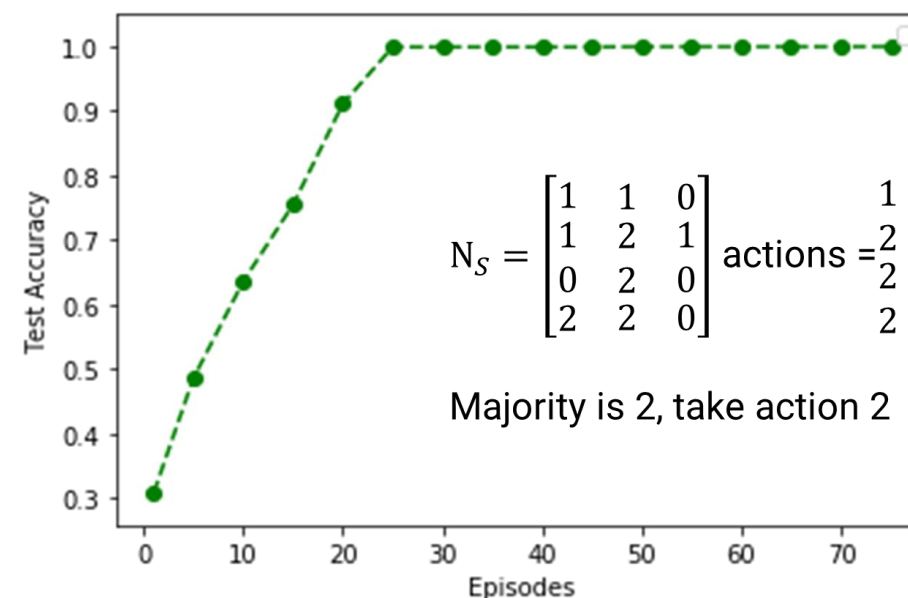
Model-based integration of process timing

- General design for integration of process req's
- Tailored reward structure for timings violated
- Enables tractable dimensionality of state space

Definition of state vector:

$$S_i = \underbrace{[s_1, s_2, s_3, s_4, s_5, s_6, s_7, s_8, s_9, s_{10}]}_{\text{Station information}} \underbrace{[s_{11}, s_{12}, s_{13}]}_{\substack{\text{0-empty station} \\ \text{1-blades in station} \\ \text{2-station full}}} \underbrace{[s_{14}, s_{15}, s_{16}, s_{17}, s_{18}, s_{19}, s_{20}, s_{21}, s_{22}, s_{23}, s_{24}, s_{25}, s_{26}, s_{27}, s_{28}, s_{29}, s_{30}, s_{31}, s_{32}, s_{33}, s_{34}, s_{35}, s_{36}, s_{37}, s_{38}, s_{39}, s_{40}, s_{41}, s_{42}, s_{43}, s_{44}, s_{45}, s_{46}, s_{47}, s_{48}, s_{49}, s_{50}, s_{51}, s_{52}, s_{53}, s_{54}, s_{55}, s_{56}, s_{57}, s_{58}, s_{59}, s_{60}, s_{61}, s_{62}, s_{63}, s_{64}, s_{65}, s_{66}, s_{67}, s_{68}, s_{69}, s_{70}, s_{71}, s_{72}, s_{73}, s_{74}, s_{75}, s_{76}, s_{77}, s_{78}, s_{79}, s_{80}, s_{81}, s_{82}, s_{83}, s_{84}, s_{85}, s_{86}, s_{87}, s_{88}, s_{89}, s_{90}, s_{91}, s_{92}, s_{93}, s_{94}, s_{95}, s_{96}, s_{97}, s_{98}, s_{99}, s_{100}]}_{\text{Timing Indicators}}$$

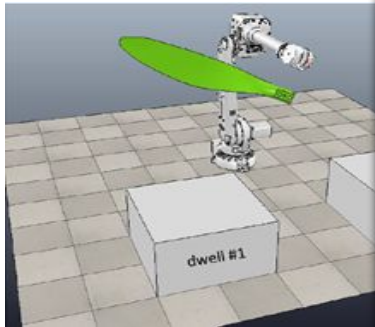
State estimation strategy to improve learning rate



Where We Were - June 2020

Algorithm Development

Built digital twin of process



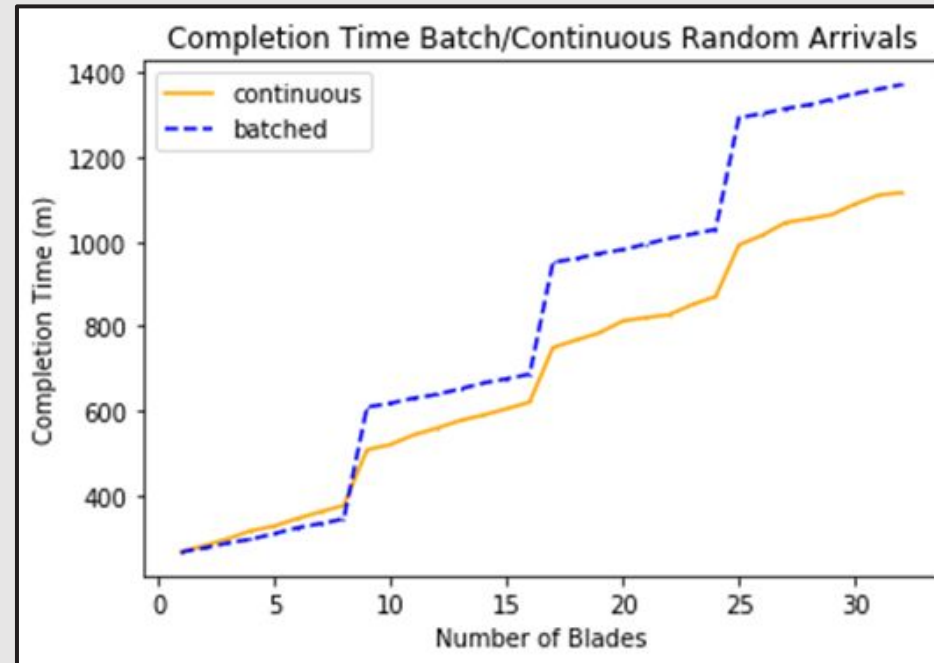
Visualization model for



Model-based integration of process timing

- General design for integration of process req's
- Timing violations
- Quality of state space

Resulting Improvement

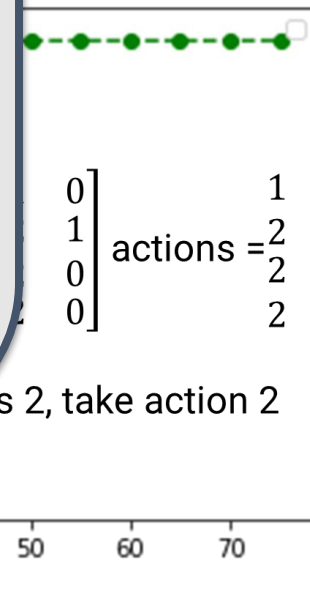


Note: Separate training for each pt. on x-axis.

$s_{10}, s_{11}, s_{12}, s_{13}$

Timing Indicators

learning rate

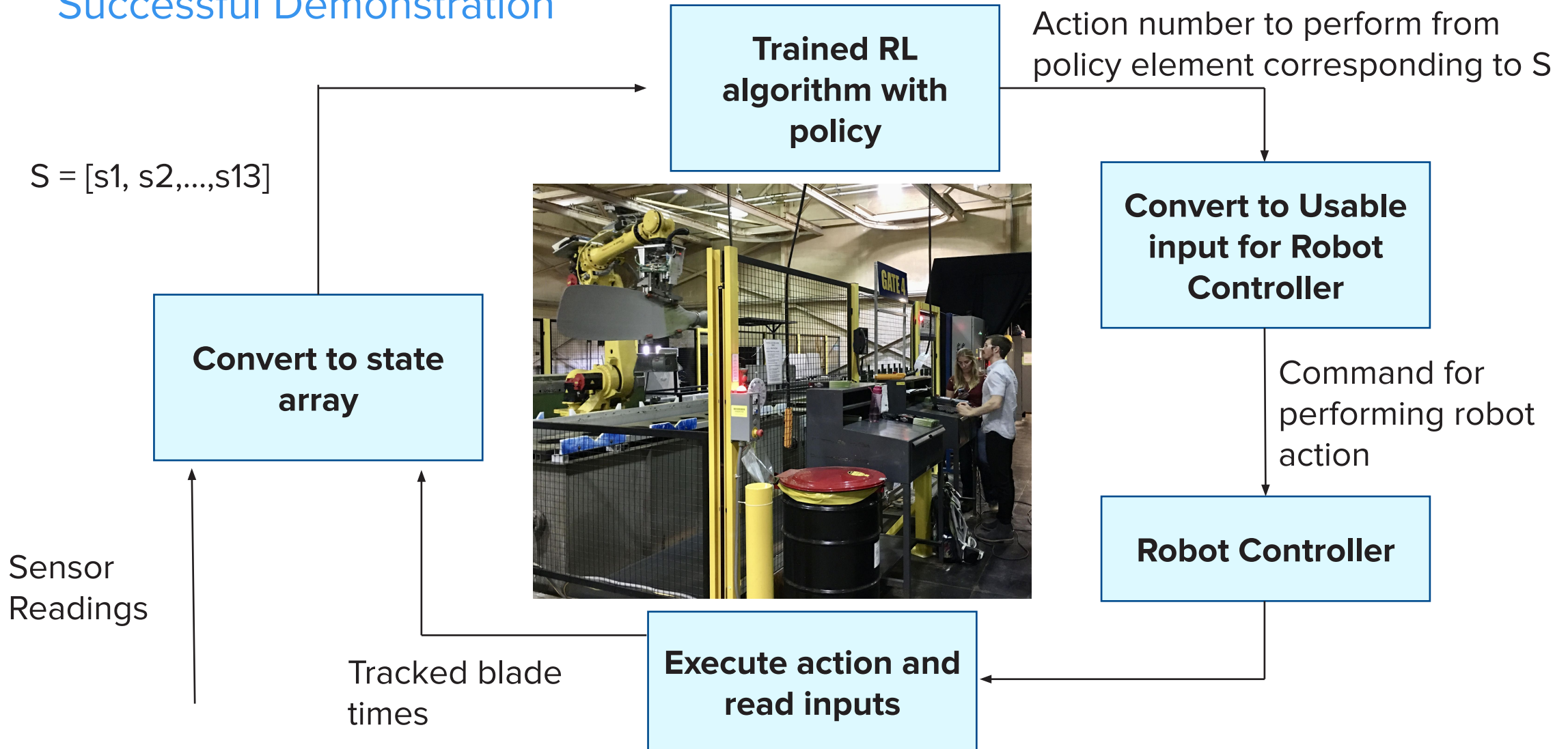


actions = $\begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$

is 2, take action 2

Where We Were - June 2020

Successful Demonstration





Summary of Key Updates

Main Goals: Generalizing Policy & Abstracting Code

Code Generalization & Clean-up (Rafael & Manasa)

- Pulled out constants and hyperparameters with first pass at generalizing input process
 - Single input file (json)
 - Updated Documentation
- Link to Google Cloud Storage

```
☆ input.json
1 {
2   "stations": {
3     "0": {
4       "name": "load"
5     },
6     "1": {
7       "name": "penetrant",
8       "time": 50,
9       "time_equality": "EQUAL TO",
10      "capacity": 1,
11      "initial_time": -1,
12      "input_flag": 3
13    },
14    "2": {
15      "name": "dwell",
16      "time": 60,
17      "time_equality": "LESS THAN",
18      "capacity": 8,
19      "capacity_flag": true
20    },
21    "3": {
22      "name": "pre_rinse",
23      "time": 61,
24      "time_equality": "EQUAL TO",
25      "capacity": 1,
26    }
27  }
28 }
```

```
☆ input.json
109 "constants": {
110   "MAX_DWELL_TIME": 3600,
111   "MIN_COOK_TIME": 900,
112   "REQUIRED_DIP_TIME": 14400,
113   "PASS_RATE": 0.95,
114   "MOVEMENT_TIME": 10,
115   "BUFFER": 240,
116   "FLAG_COUNT": 2,
117   "RANDOM_SEED": 0
118 },
119 "hyperparameters": {
120   "discount": 0.2,
121   "learning_rate": 0.2,
122   "exploration_rate": 0.1,
123   "decay_factor": 0
124 },
125 "configuration": {
126   "blades": 9,
127   "random_arrivals": false,
128   "rate": 20,
129   "is_test": false,
130   "episodes": 2,
131   "estimate-unvisited": false,
132   "save_to_bucket": true,
133   "bucket_name": "rafael-test-bucket",
134   "storage_client_auth_path": "./bucket-auth.json"
135 }
136 }
```

The screenshot shows a web interface for a repository. On the left, a file explorer shows the repository root with folders like .idea, documentation, random_arrivals, and a refactored-dipit-fpi-qlearning folder. The README.md file is selected. On the right, the README preview is shown, titled 'AFRL DIPIT'. It lists links for Scripts, Customizing the Model (with sub-links for Stations, Actions, and Model Construction), Constants, Hyperparameters, and Configurations. Below this is a 'Usage' section with instructions on how to run the model using python3 main.py and a list of command-line arguments.

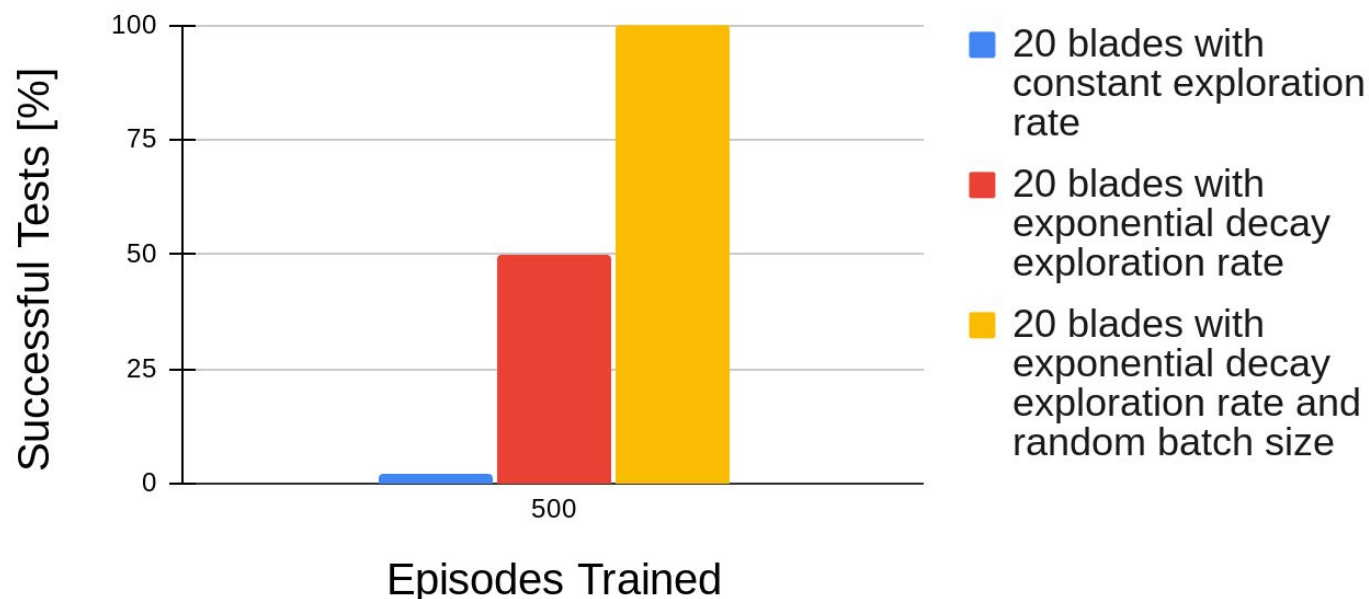


Summary of Key Updates

Main Goals: Generalizing Policy & Abstracting Code

Returning a General Policy (Manasa)

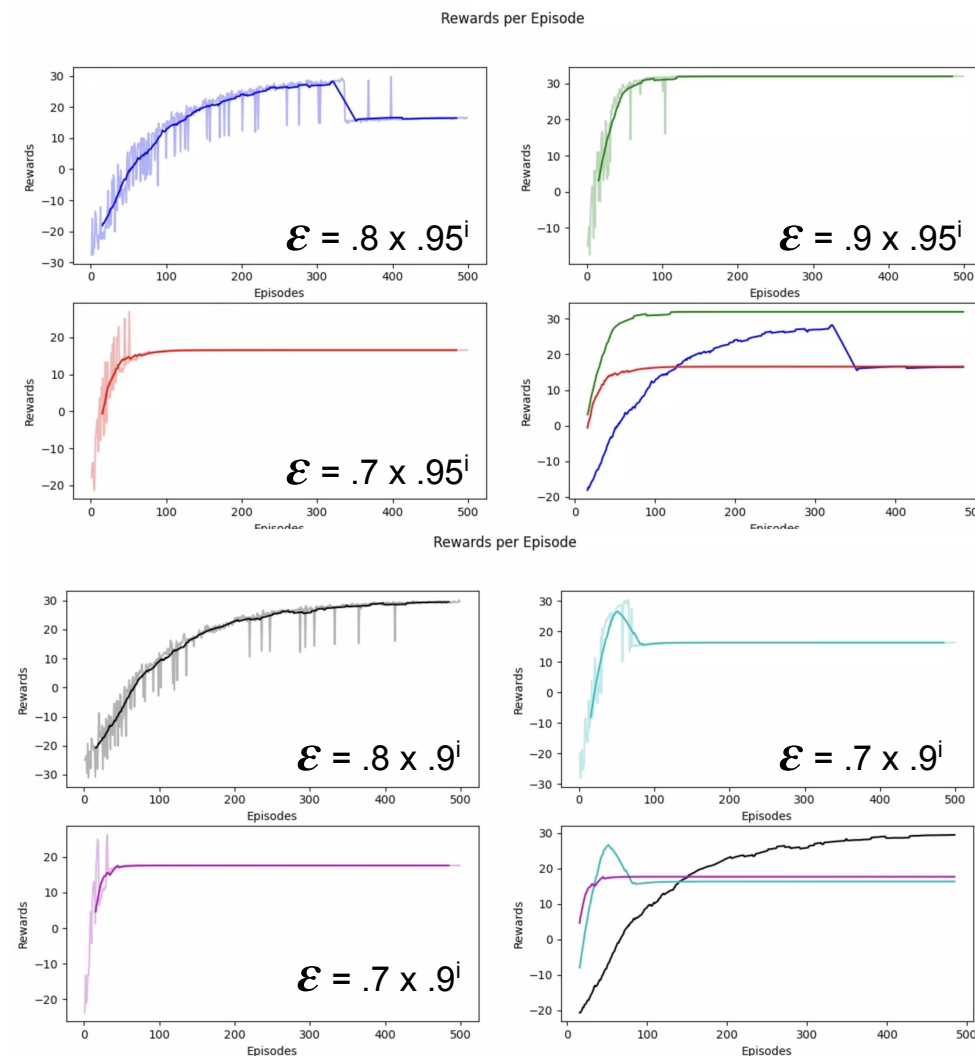
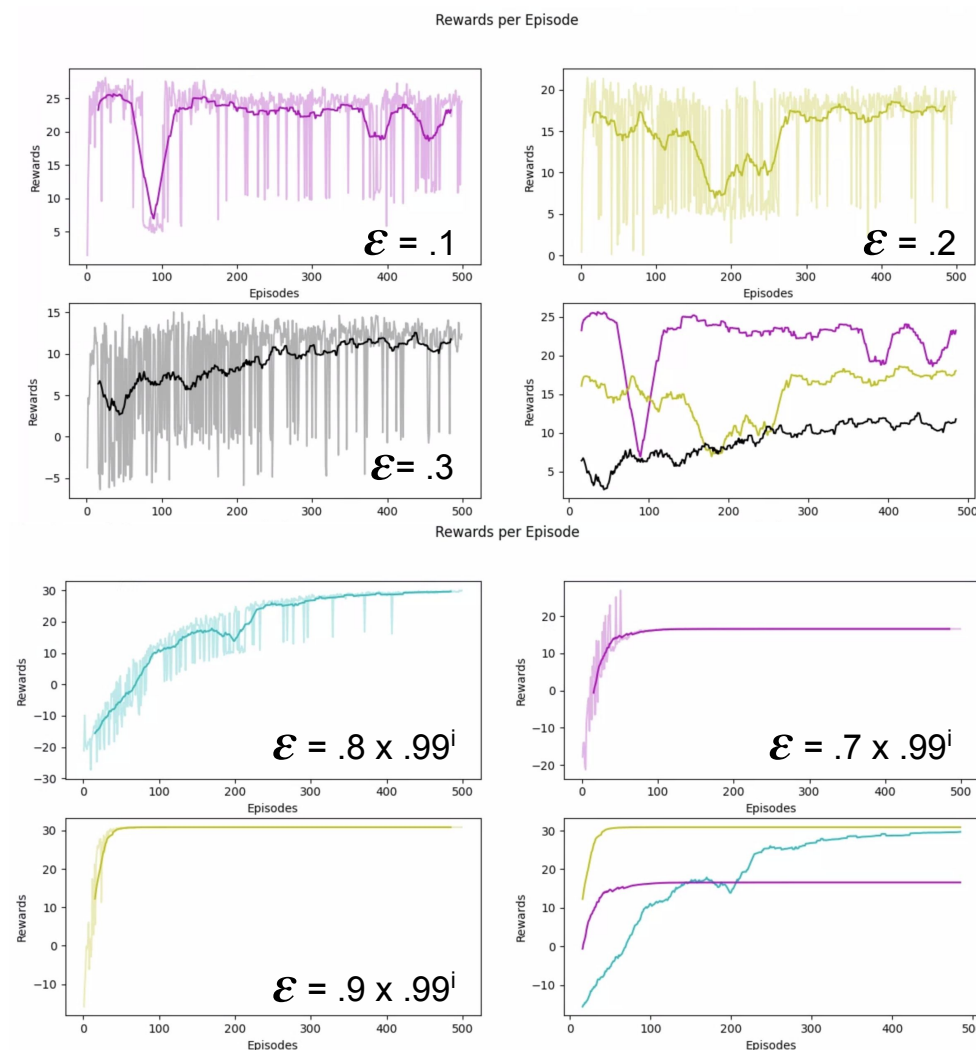
- Moved from *single* number of blades considered in each episode during training to *range*
 - Signs of improving agility of policy
- Explored constant and variable exploration rates
- Generalized to random arrivals as well but tabled this for now until we understand agile batch arrival
- Remaining Question: How would traditional infinite supply scheduling optimization formulation compare?





Recent Results

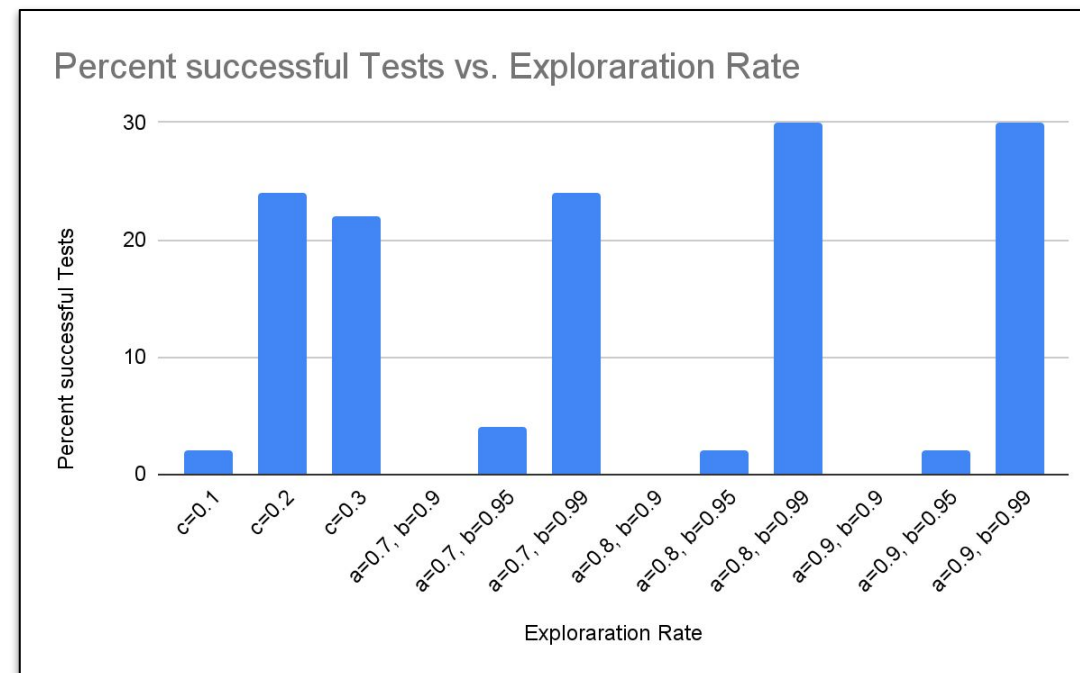
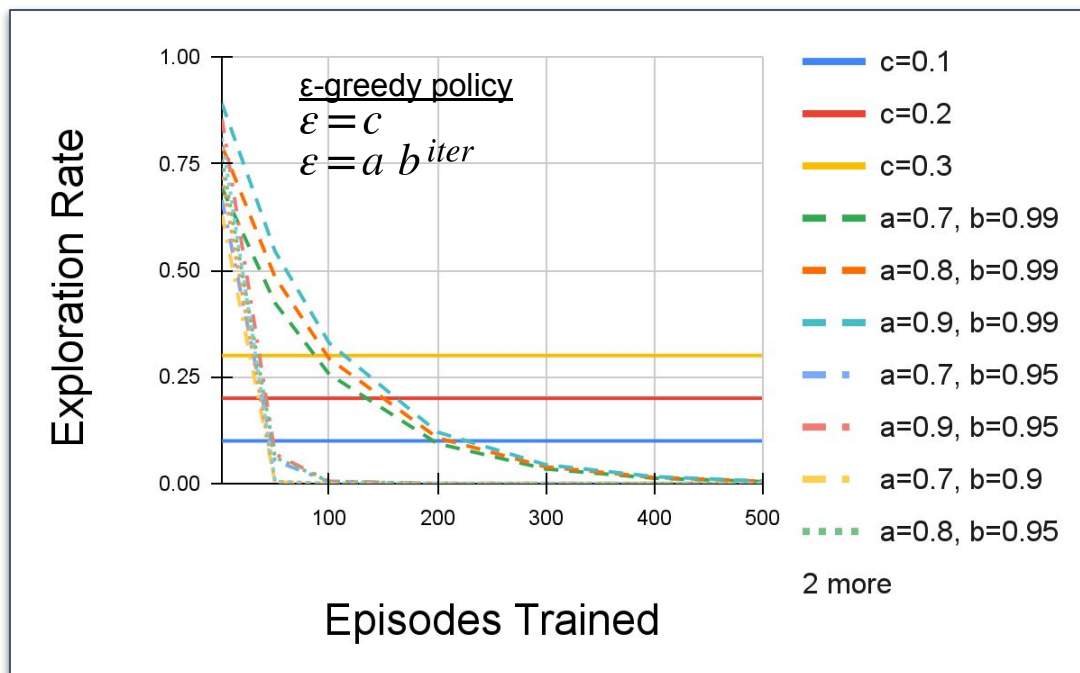
Systematic study of *exploitation v. exploration* and *sources of uncertainty* on RL training



Recent Results

Systematic study of *exploitation v. exploration*
and *sources of uncertainty* on RL training

Note: Need to study plot on right a little further given how we define a successful run

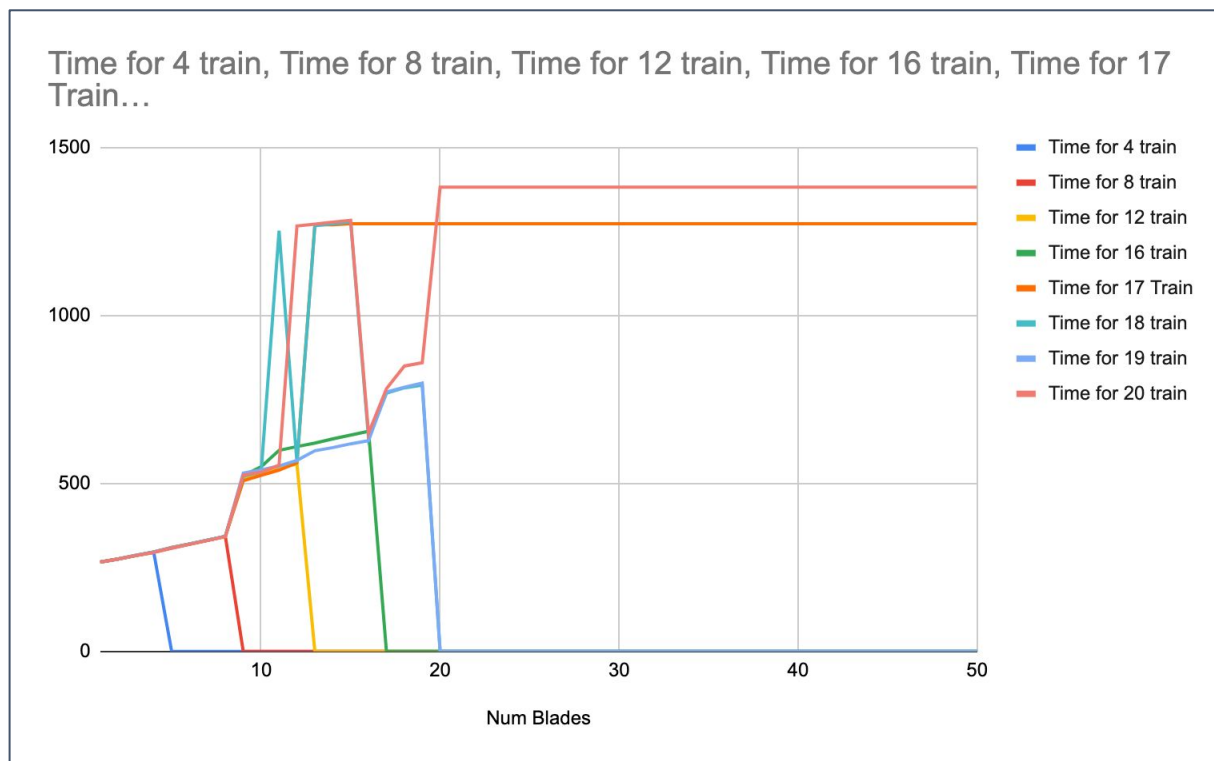




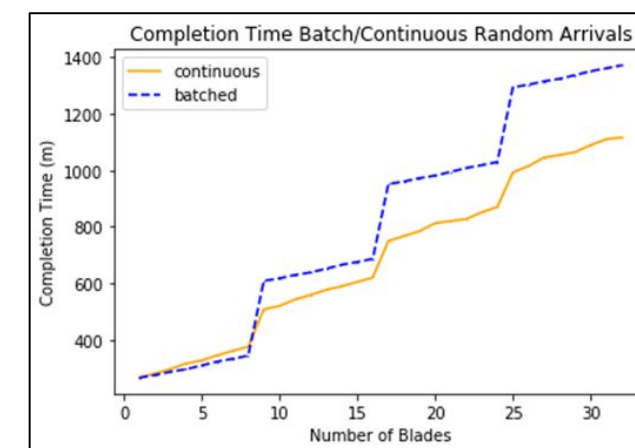
Recent Results

Agile policy for up to 16 blades achieved

Need for studying more carefully not just cycling all blades through or ending an episode without a negative reward



Num Blades	Time for 4 train	Time for 8 train	Time for 12 train	Time for 16 train	Time for 17 Train	Time for 18 train	Time for 19 train	Time for 20 train
1	265.95	265.95	265.95	265.95	265.95	265.95	265.95	265.95
2	275.25	275.25	275.25	275.25	275.25	275.25	275.25	275.25
3	285.5333333	285.5333333	285.5333333	286.5166667	285.5333333	285.5333333	286.5166667	285.53333
4	294.8333333	295.8166667	295.8166667	295.8166667	295.8166667	295.8166667	295.8166667	294.8333333
5	0	309.4166667	309.4166667	308.25	308.25	308.25	308.25	307.2666667
6	0	319.7	319.7	319.7	319.7	319.7	319.7	318.7166667
7	0	331.15	331.15	331.15	331.15	331.15	331.15	330.1666667
8	0	342.6	342.6	342.6	342.6	342.6	342.6	341.6166667
9	0	0	517.1	523.1833333	508.25	522.0166667	531.05	524.9666667
10	0	0	532.9666667	550	524.4333333	534.0166667	540.35	533.65
11	0	0	547.1833333	598.6333333	539.8166667	1252.416667	551.8	554.3166667
12	0	0	557.4666667	609.9	561.7166667	562.0166667	568.9	1266.266667
13	0	0	0	620.1833333	1270.083333	1267.25	597.5	1271.933333
14	0	0	0	632.6166667	1270.266667	1272.916667	606.8	1277.616667
15	0	0	0	644.0666667	1272.916667	1278.6	618.0666667	1283.3
16	0	0	0	655.5166667	1272.916667	634.25	627.3666667	649.6166667
17	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	768.6166667	772.3666667	781.8333333
18	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	784.6166667	786.5833333	849.5166667
19	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	792.65	799.0166667	859.3666667
20	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
21	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
22	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
23	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
24	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
25	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
26	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
27	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
28	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
29	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333
30	0	0	0	0	1272.916667	0	0	1382.133333



Future Goals

Key Generalization Problems:

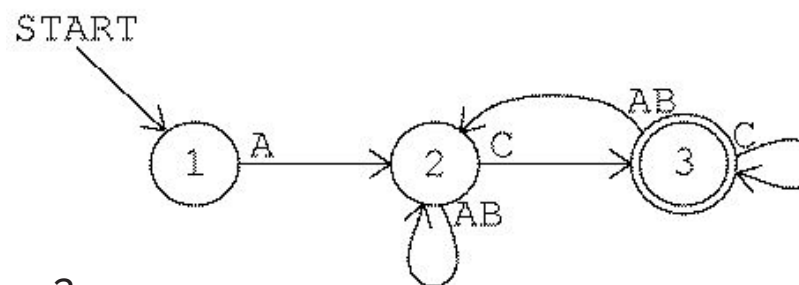
- Fundamental problem within the decision making process leading to the majority of tests being loops of positive or negative reward
- Revisit random arrivals

Potential Solutions:

- Retrain and retest the collected data using new method of determining a successful test
- Analyze reward structure
- Analyze timing rules and how they are implemented

Scalability & Abstraction

- Abstract model creation for policy training and testing
- Visually create dynamic models based on a user created directed-graph and specified rules (Automata)



User Interface Design

- Appetite for cloud interface? Web app?
- Determining relevant visual tools for user interaction