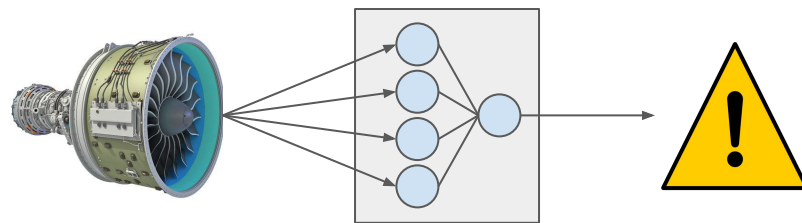


# Intelligent Turbofan Failure Warning System

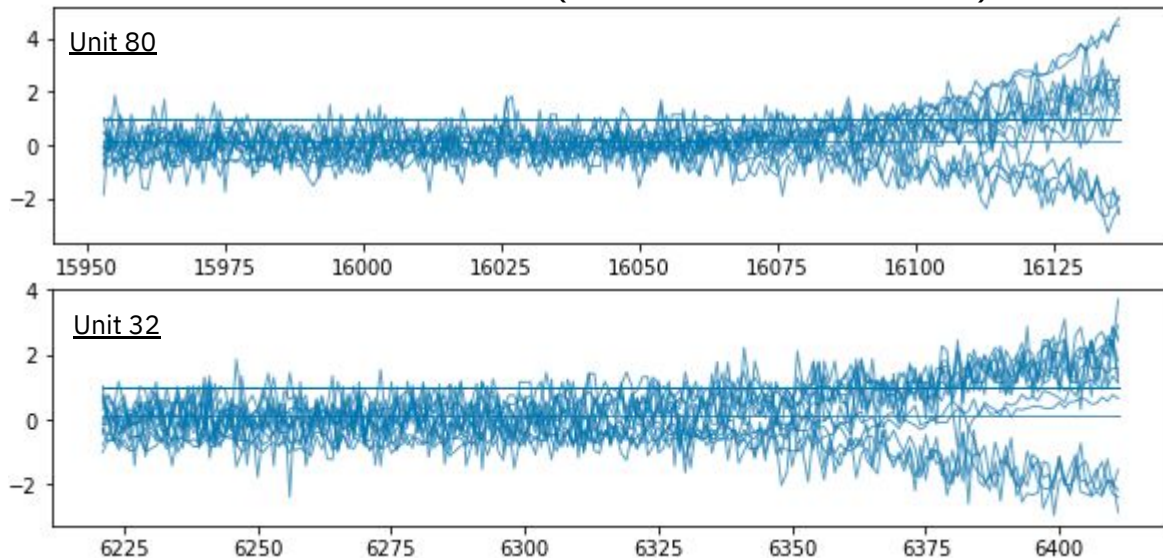
Predicting operational failure of turbofan with a deep learning classifier.



## Data Sources

- 100 simulation runs of turbofan operation done until failure
- Corresponding measurements of 21 sensors, until failure

Sensor Measurements (normalized time-series data)



## Objective

- Predict failure 15 cycles before it happens
- Minimize missed detection
- Minimize false alarm

## Methodology

- Sliding window
- Neural network classifier
  - 1 hidden layer
  - Sigmoid output

## Requirements

- Python 3.5+
  - Pandas, Torch, Numpy
- Jupyter

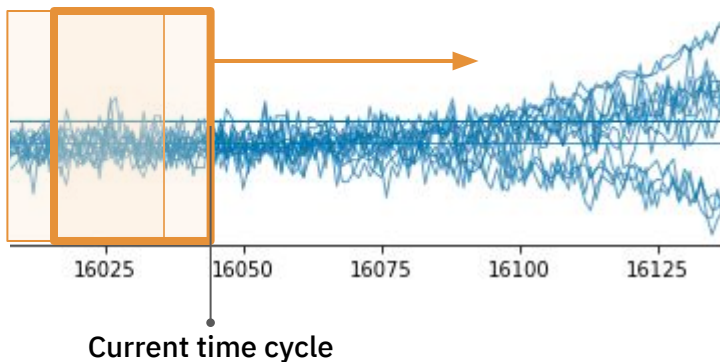
# Data Processing & Algorithm

Preparing data and developing predictor.

## Preprocessing

- Data is noisy generally acceptable
- 2 sensors with no data removed
- Sensor signals are normalized & rescaled
- **Sliding windows** of signals are created

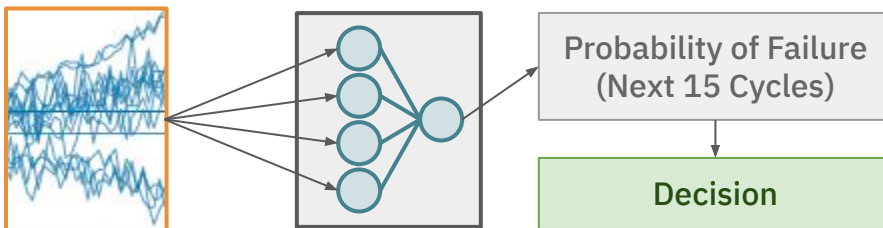
Overlapping “windows” of sensor measurements are analyzed at the current time cycle to determine the status of the turbofan throughout its operation.



## Deep Neural Network Classifier

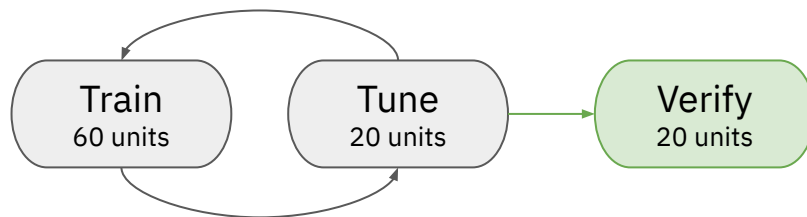
- 4 hidden neurons with non-linearity
- Final sigmoid neuron to predict probability

19 Sensors



## Development Process

- Parameters are trained/tuned with 60+20 units
- Performance is verified using 20 units
  - the algorithm has never seen these 20 units



# Verification of Results

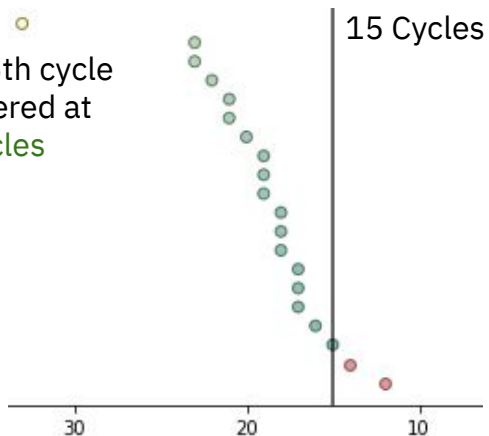
A demonstration of the classifier in deployment.

## Classifier Features

- Starts to detect probability of failure 60 cycles in advance.
- Is able to predict failure in the next 15 cycles with a high probability (close to 1)

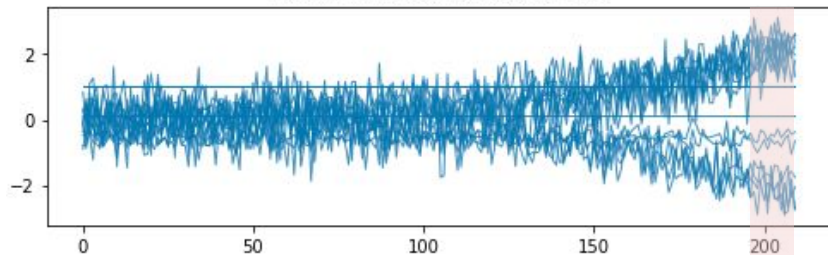
## Overall results

- 1 outlier at 35th cycle
- Warning triggered at  $19.4 \pm 4.2$  cycles

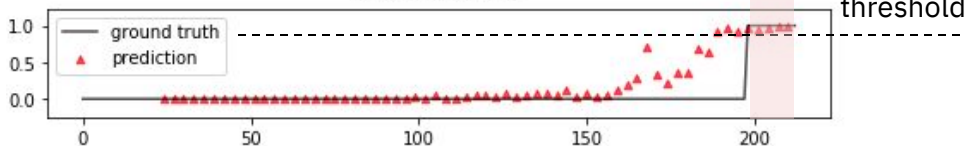


Sensor Measurements of Unit 76

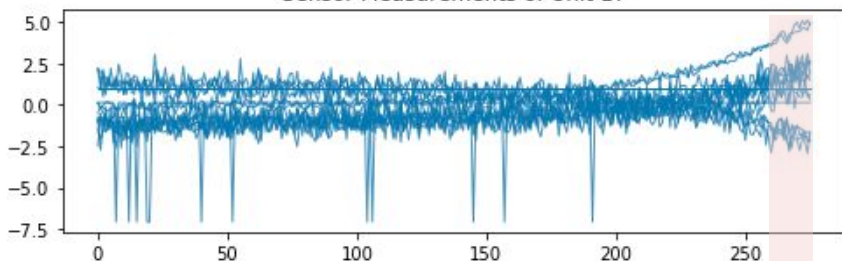
Last 15 Cycles



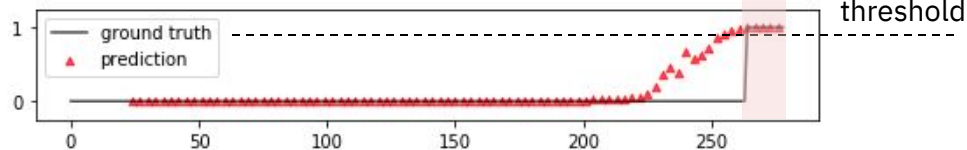
"Live" Predictions



Sensor Measurements of Unit 17



"Live" Predictions



# Customization

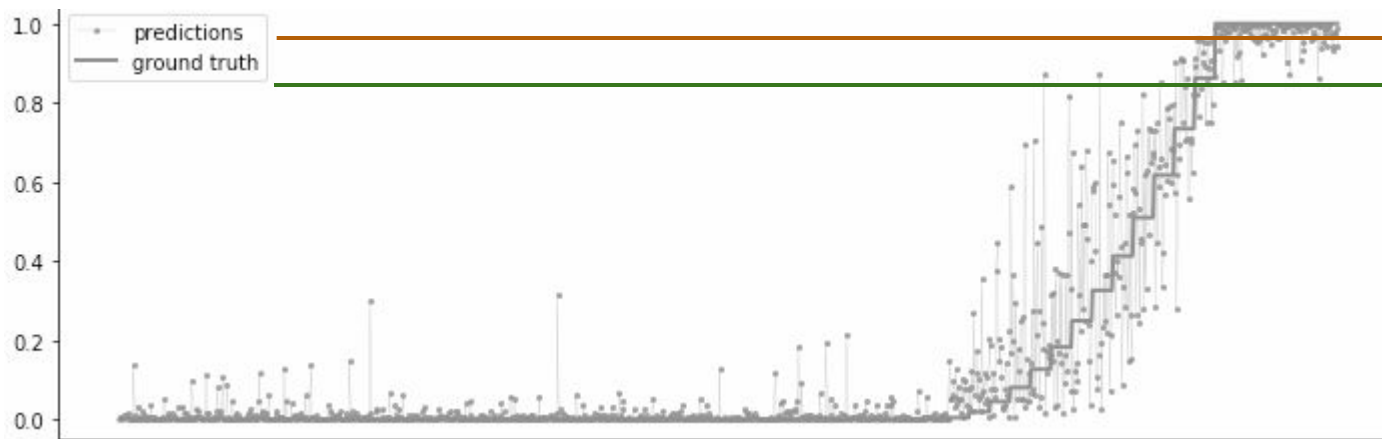
Adjustable threshold and usage on new turbofans/sensors.

## Optimal Threshold

- The threshold is tuned in order to minimize the *cost of a warning*.
- It is indirectly controlled by setting these variables:
  - *Early warning cost* - the cost incurred for every cycle the warning is early
  - *Late warning cost* - the cost incurred for every cycle the warning is late
- High relative late warning cost will push threshold lower to detect warnings less selectively, hence earlier

## Selective Threshold

- Only picks up warnings within the last 15 cycles
- More likely to warn late



## Safest Threshold

- Picks up more warnings
- More likely to warn early