

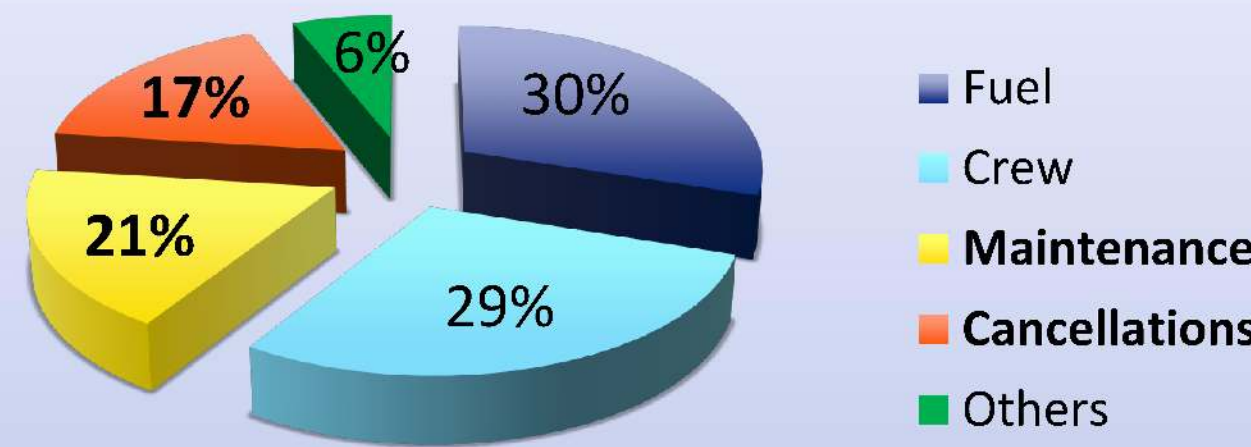
GENERAL BACKGROUND

→ Prognostic and Health Management

- What?** Detection, Diagnostics and Prognostics of a system health status by the monitoring of relevant variables named Health Indicators
- Why?** To perform a continuous assessment of the system and increase its availability
- How?** By using PHM to implement advanced maintenance strategies such as Conditioned Based Maintenance (CBM)



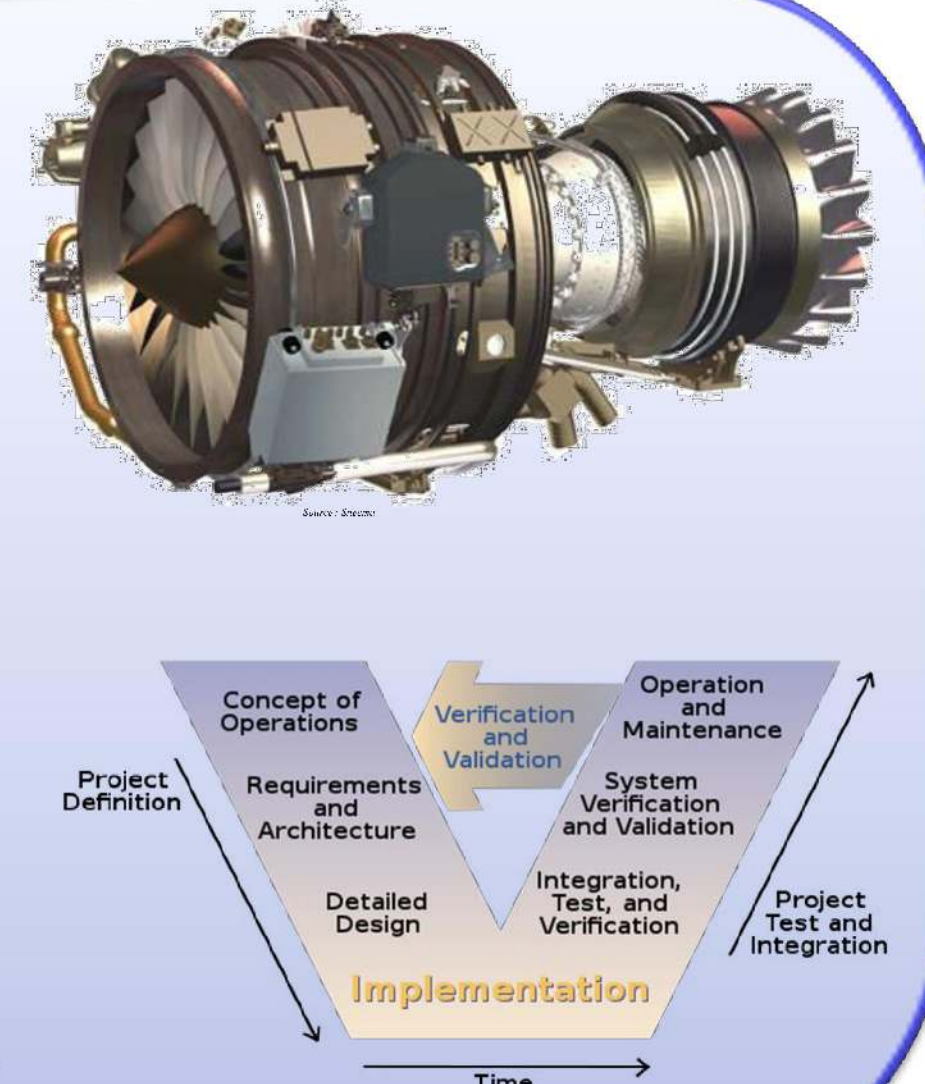
Main Purpose : Reduction of maintenance-related costs



Tool: Prognostic and Health Management

→ Main Issues:

1. PHM System Development Framework
2. PHM System Design
3. PHM System Validation
4. Health Indicators Construction
5. Health Indicators Validation
6. Mathematical Methods and Tools

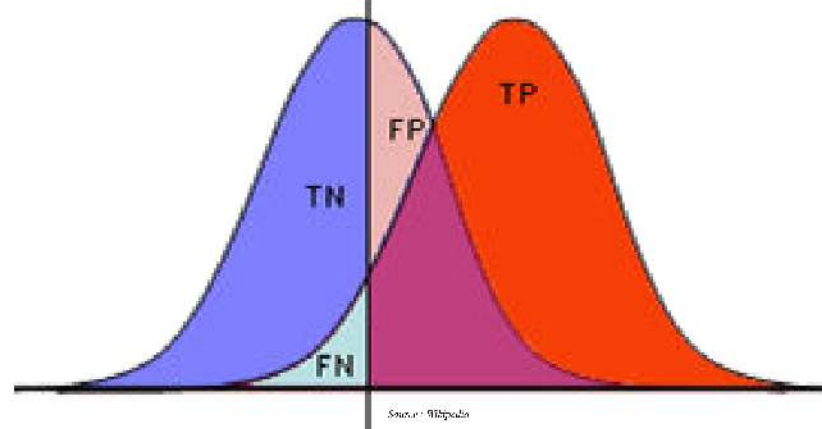


INTEGRATED PHM

1/ Extraction Part – Upstream Stage

- When?** Before the system implementation
- What?** - Health Indicators Definition and Validation
- Extraction Algorithms Coding
- How?** By using Numerical KPI for validation

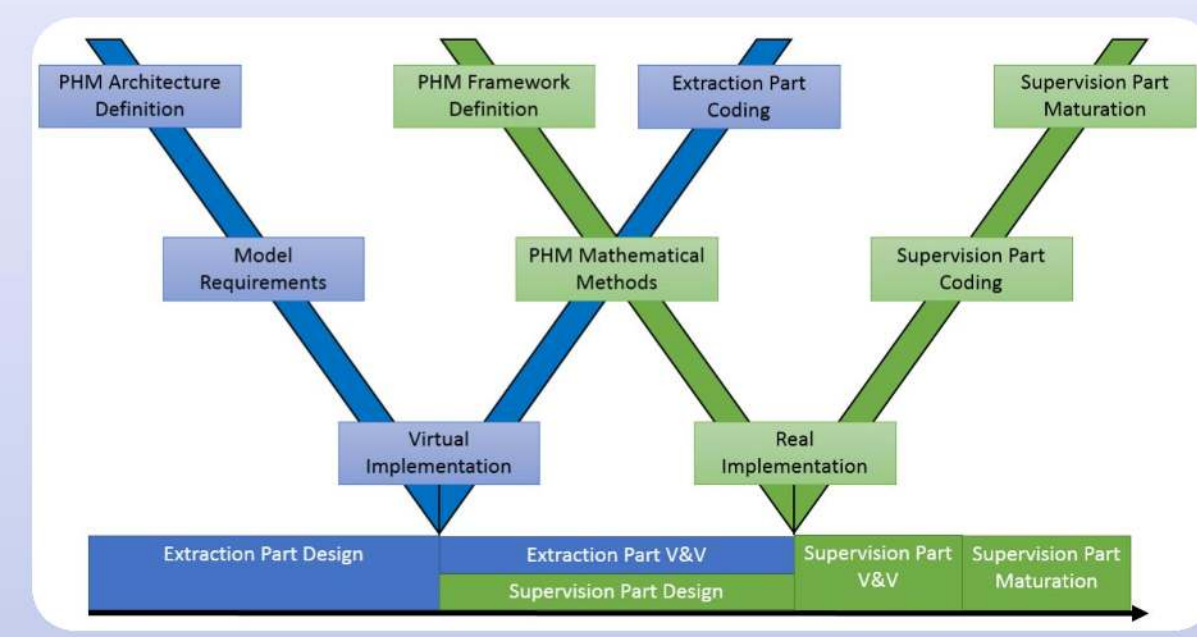
→ Detection Theory:



Name	Definition
TN: True Negative	The system is healthy and there is no detection → Good Result
FN: False Negative	The system is faulty and there is no detection → Bad Result: no detection
TP: True Positive	The system is faulty and there is detection → Good Result
FP: False Positive	The system is Healthy and there is detection → Bad Result: false alarm

→ NO DATA FOR THE VALIDATION

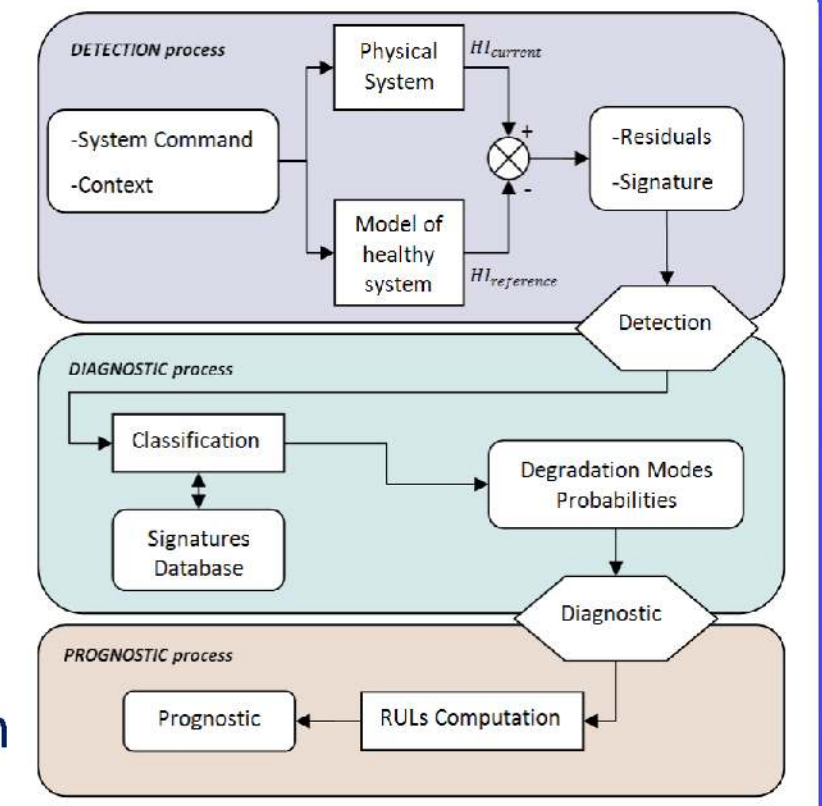
New Proposal: Integrated PHM
To optimize PHM system capabilities at each stage of the development process



Central Concept: W-model

2/ Supervision Part – Downstream Stage

- When?** After the system entry into service
- What?** - PHM system Definition and Validation
- Supervision Framework Coding
- PHM Maturation
- How?** - By using advanced mathematical tools for detection and identification and Operational KPI for validation



→ LACK OF DEGRADED DATA FOR VALIDATION

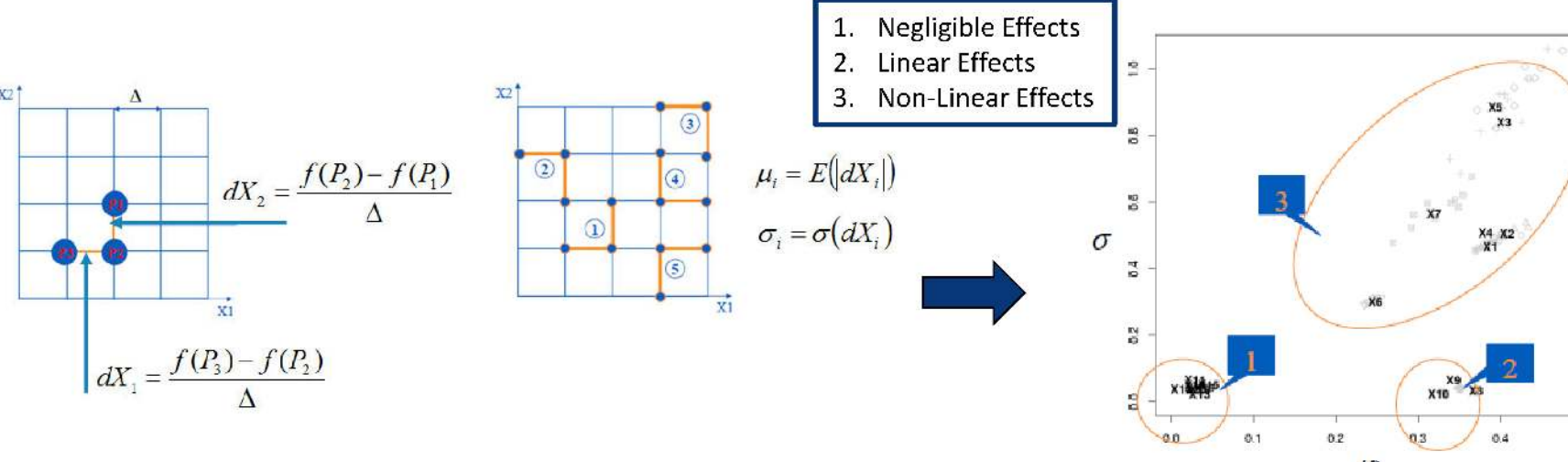
MODELING

Difficulty 1 : managing multiple parameters

→ Sensitivity Analysis for parameters prioritization

A. Morris Method

→ One at the time method



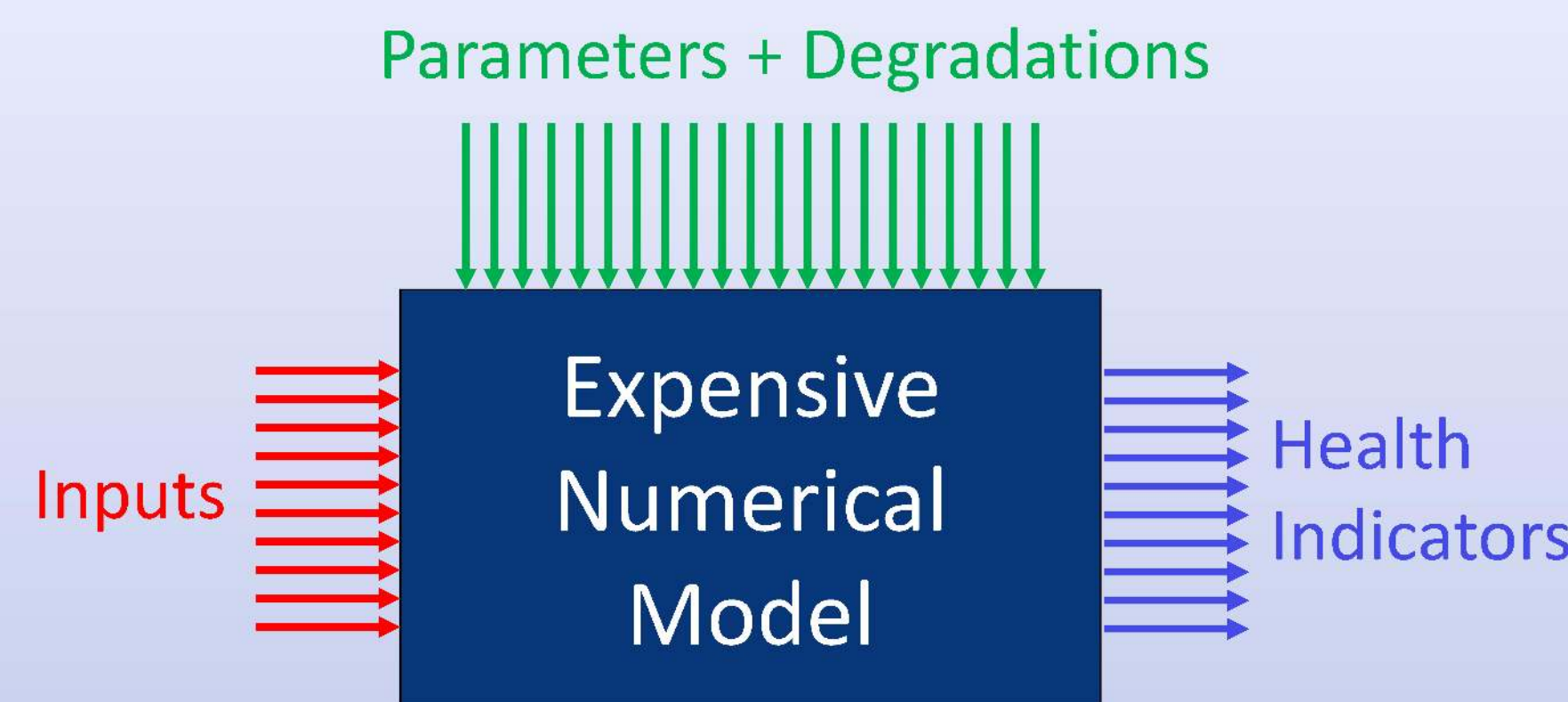
B. Sobol Indices

→ Based on Variance Decomposition

→ More precision but more simulations needed

$$S_i = \frac{\text{Var}[\mathbb{E}[Y|X_i]]}{\text{Var}(Y)} = \frac{V_i(Y)}{\text{Var}(Y)}, \quad S_{ij} = \frac{V_{ij}(Y)}{\text{Var}(Y)}, \quad S_{ijk} = \frac{V_{ijk}(Y)}{\text{Var}(Y)}$$

Solution: Numerical Modeling
To create the data needed for the validation of the PHM Framework



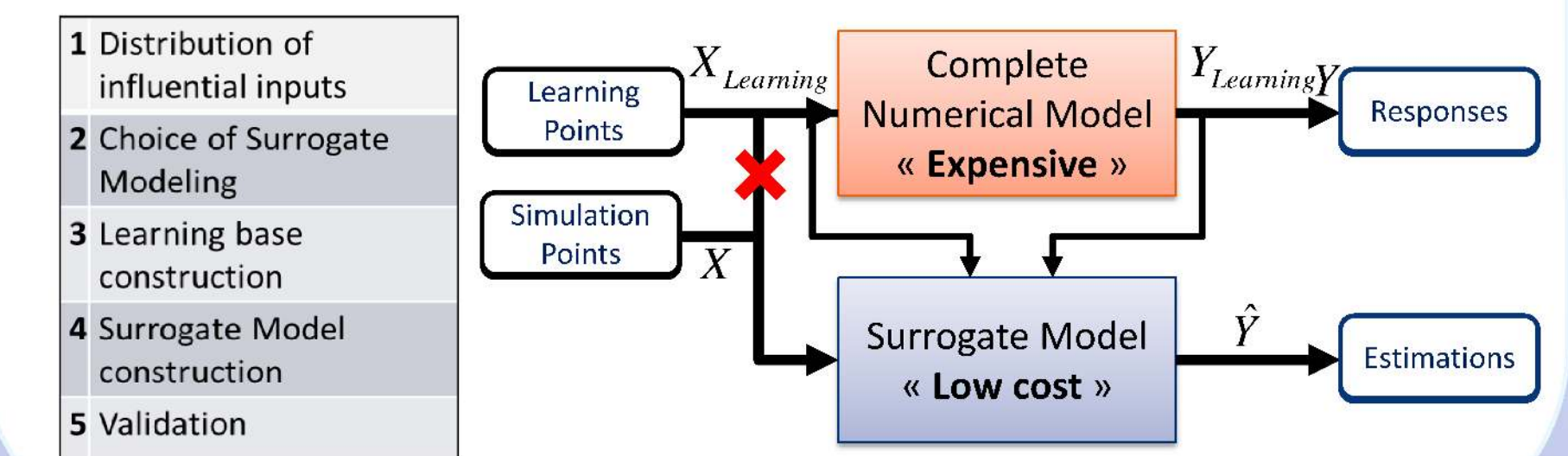
Purpose: To simulate Health Indicators distributions with variations of Parameters and Degradations

Difficulty 2 : managing uncertainties

→ Uncertainties Quantification by expertise and experience feedback

→ Uncertainties Propagation to introduces parameters variability into the model

- A. Monte-Carlo Algorithm → too many simulations
- B. Less expensive Method : Surrogate Modeling



APPLICATIONS

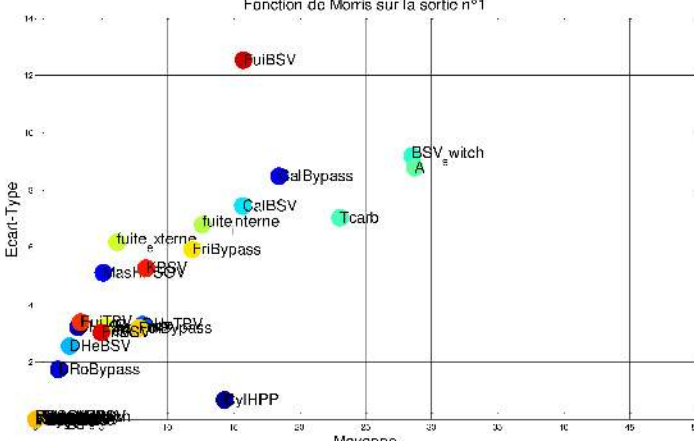
Surrogate Modeling

Sensitivity analysis: Morris Method

Surrogate Modeling: Latin Hypercube + Kriging

A. Sensitivity Analysis

- Morris Method
- 220 simulations
- Originally 43 parameters
- Reduction to 20



B. Kriging

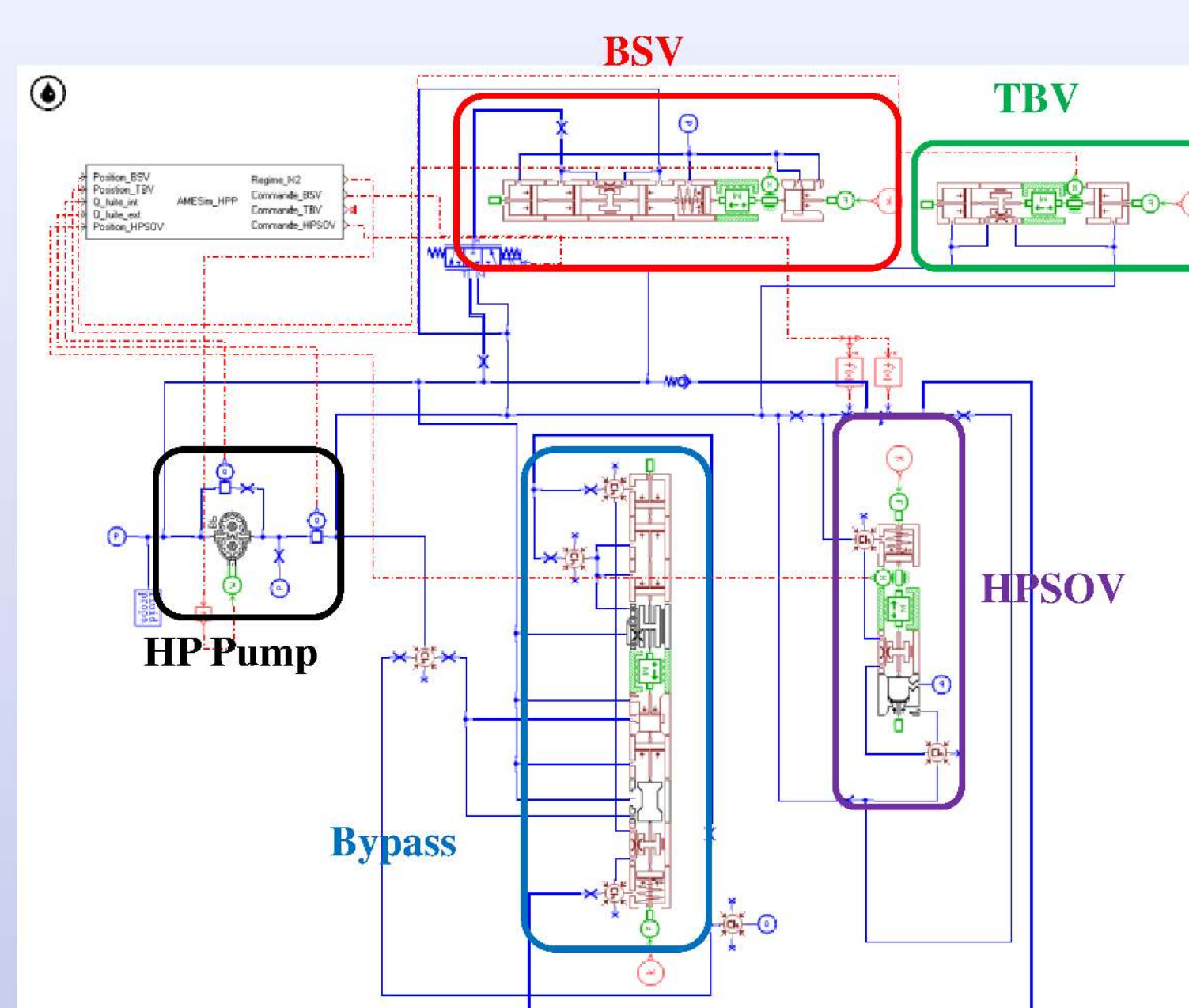
- Kriging Model : $Y(x) = f^T(x) \cdot b + Z(x)$
- $f^T(x) \cdot b$ regression model
- Z Gaussian process :
 - > of mean zero
 - > of covariance $\sigma^2 R(\theta, w, x)$
 - > with R correlation function:

$$R(\theta, w, x) = \prod_{j=1}^n R_j(\theta, w_j - x_j)$$

Exponential correlation: $R_j(\theta, w_j - x_j) = \exp(-\theta_j \cdot |w_j - x_j|)$

- Advantages of Kriging**
- 1 Best Unbiased Linear Predictor
 - 2 Estimation of his own prediction error
 - 3 Exact Interpolator on learning points

High Pressure Fuel Pump PHM



Software: Co-simulation AMESim/Matlab-Simulink

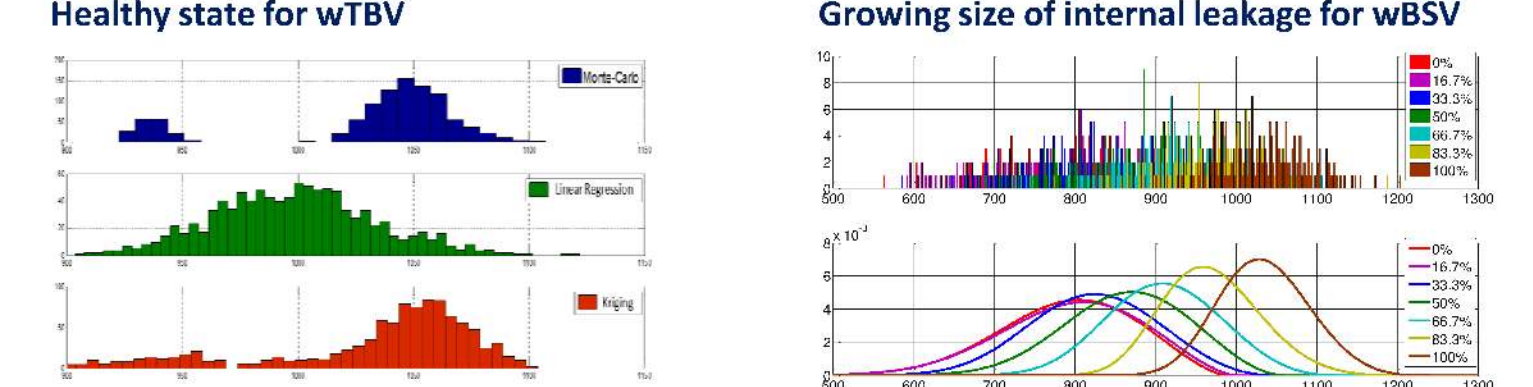
Numerical Key Performance Indicators

Health Indicator : Engine Rotation speed at BSV, TBV and HPSOV Opening → wBSV, wTBV and wHPSOV

Degradations : HP Pump Internal Leakage

A. Health Indicators distributions

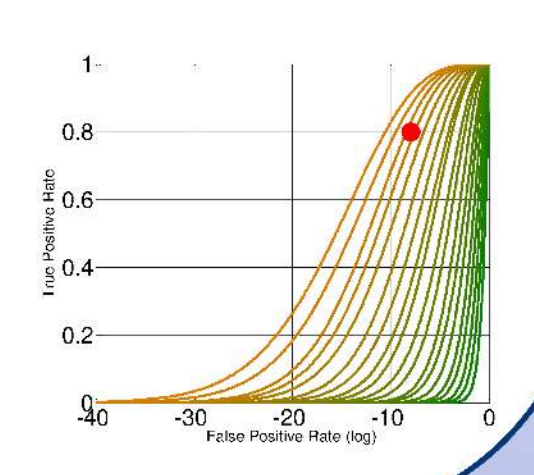
→ Surrogate model + Monte-Carlo simulations



B. Numerical KPI:

- Based on semi-logarithmic ROC curves
- Common Criteria : $TP > 0,8$ & $FP < 1e-8$
- Compliance Point (CPT) : (FP;TP)

• **NKPI :** Compliant Detectability $CDet = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if the curve is above the CP} \\ 0 & \text{if the curve is under the CP} \end{cases}$



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