

# Model based diagnosis: a research agenda

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Synchron 2021



# Diagnosis, health monitoring, and maintenance, are becoming more and more important

The case of aeronautic sector

Albert Benveniste Synchron 202

### Business model of aeronautic sector

#### **Past: selling products**

- Aircraft
- Engine
  - Selling with low margin,
  - Revenues from parts
- Landing system

### Tomorrow: pay-on-use, services

- Airbus' Skywise Health
  Monitoring Platform
- Boeing: same
- Air France Industries: same
- Services from data analytics



#### **ENGINE HEALTH FUNCTIONS**





### Status of research

#### **Academics**

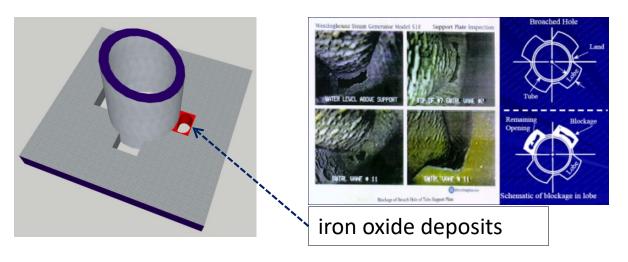
- Deep learning, data-based
- Indicator based diagnosis
  - Indicators from physical and system knowledge (manual)
  - Statistical analysis
- Model based diagnosis
  - OK for small systems

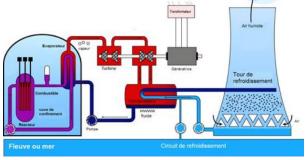
#### **Industry**

- Diagnosis and HM developed after system design (separately, different team)
- Indicator based diagnosis most commonly used
- Getting indicators is costly
  ⇒ Data analytics preferred

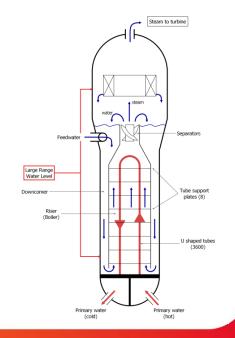


# Clogging of steam generators (EDF) beyond local diagnosis?





- Needed: method to assess the SG clogging rate, better than current methods based on inspection at shutdowns
- **Success**: solved using physical modeling based diagnosis
- Problem: this was possible because diagnosis problem kept local to the SG; for most problems, global effects exist





#### Research needs

#### **Academics**

- Diagnosis Models from Design Models?
- Indicator from Design Models ?
  - Indicators from design models (automatically)
  - Statistical analysis, machine learning

#### **Systems Industry**

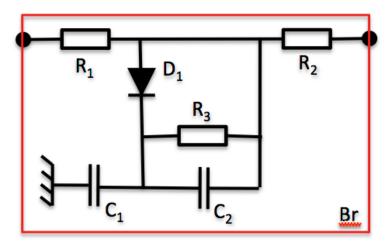
- {Data+Model}-based diagnosis:
  - OEM knowns his system: making a competitive advantage of this
  - Ex: Air France Industries / Safran
- Getting models?
- Improving statistics and machine learning by using models?

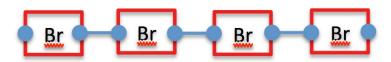




# DAE based modeling & System wide Diagnosis

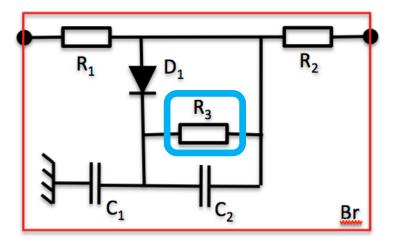
Automatic generation of fault indicators from design model

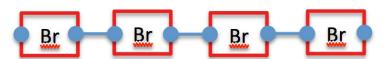






- Westinghouse braking system;
  control: pressure at the head of the train
- Each wagon induces two modes: valve  $D_1$  open / closed
  - $2^n$  modes for a n wagons train
- Resistor  $R_3$  captures possible leakage
  - Nominal / Leak :  $R_3 = \infty / R_3 < \infty$

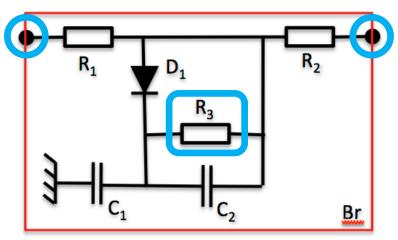


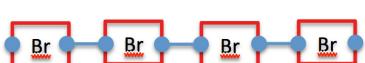




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- Goal: monitoring for a possible leakage
  - What should we measure?
  - Where to put sensors?
- Getting all of this from model, automatically







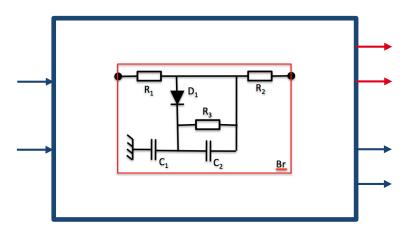




- Failure non detectable when  $D_1$  open (no breaking mode)
  - (no flow traverses  $R_3$  in this case)
  - Diagnosticability is mode-dependent

- How to generate parity checks
  - To monitor all possible leaks
  - By measuring (some or all of) the flows?



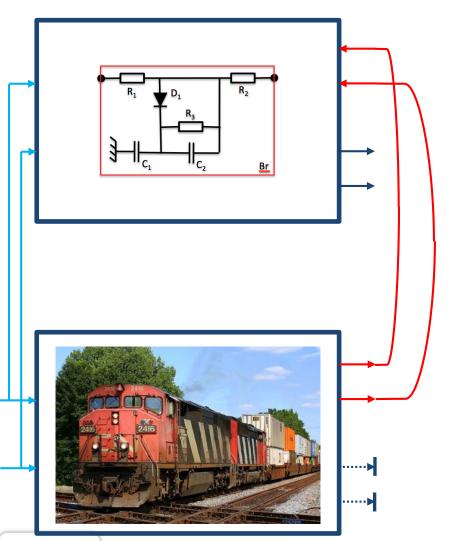


We have our simulation model



- And the actual system for monitoring
- Some (but not all) states or outputs are measured



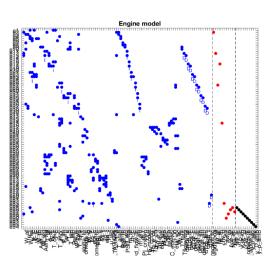


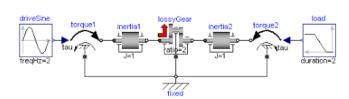
- Feed the model with measured data
- Yields an over-constrained (multimode)
  DAE model
- Generate automatically (via structural analysis) parity checks: minimal structurally singular subsystems (MSSS)
- Each parity check yields a residual, serving as fault indicator
- Collect measurement data from the system in operation

### Frisk & Krysander, Linköping, Sweden



Incidence graph generated from Simulink or Modelica

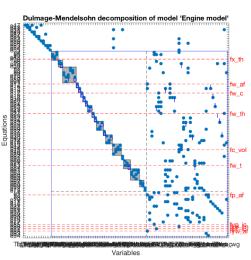




https://faultdiagnosistoolbox.github.io/usecase/

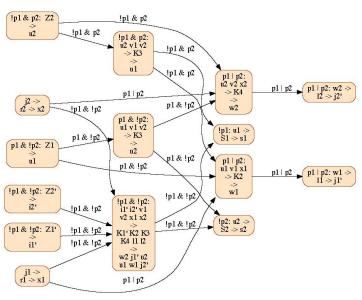
Parity checks

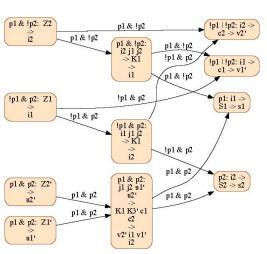
Clustering faults that cannot be distinguished given sensor setup





### **Using IsamDAE** [Caillaud, Malandain]

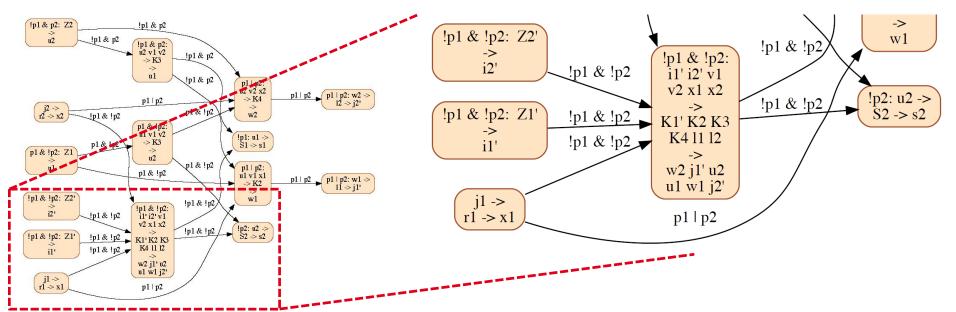


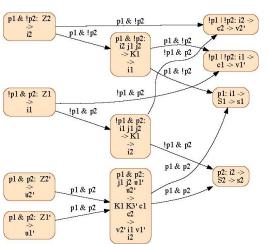


Conditional dependency graph between blocks



### **Using IsamDAE** [Caillaud, Malandain]





- Zooming on a block
  - Measuring "s2" turns it into an "input" ⇒
     (mode dependent) Over-Constrained Subsystem
  - Minimal OCS: mode dependent parity check



### Putting statistics and machine learning on top of this

**Probabilistic programming?** 

### Sketch

If P then 
$$\begin{cases} f_1(\dot{x}_1,x_1,\ldots,\dot{x}_n,x_n)=0\\ &\ldots\\ f_m(\dot{x}_1,x_1,\ldots,\dot{x}_n,x_n)=0 \end{cases}$$
 satisfied/violated?

 Parity check: DAE based overconstrained model used as test case: testing for equality is non robust



### Sketch

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 Parity check: DAE based overconstrained model used as test case: testing for equality is non robust

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{If P then} \begin{cases} |f_1(\dot{x}_1,x_1,\dots,\dot{x}_n,x_n)| \leq \varepsilon \\ & \dots \\ |f_m(\dot{x}_1,x_1,\dots,\dot{x}_n,x_n)| \leq \varepsilon \end{cases} & \text{satisfied/violated?} \end{aligned}$$

• Tuning threshold  $\epsilon$  using Machine Learning, based on statistics in nominal status



### Sketch

If P then 
$$\begin{cases} f_1(\dot{x}_1,x_1,\ldots,\dot{x}_n,x_n)=0\\ &\ldots\\ f_m(\dot{x}_1,x_1,\ldots,\dot{x}_n,x_n)=0 \end{cases}$$
 satisfied/violated?

- Difficulty: some of the (differentiated) variables are unknown
- How to compute them, particularly when the model is violated?
- In control: **observers**; but difficult to design in general (KF, EKF, non-linear...); worse if multimode
- Alternative approach needed



### Conclusion

- Model based diagnosis needed, data based not enough
- "Model based": getting the model manually is too costly
- DAE models ⇒ fault indicators automatically: test cases
- Making this robust: model uncertainties and noises, statistical analysis

Go for {DAE models} + {probabilistic programming}?



### Thanks

