Predictive analysis for aviation systems configuration

Return on experience – focus on Design Office domain

29-09-2017



The Design Office of main aerospace industrials are facing the following challenges

 Challenge to retain knowledge while there is no longer development programme and people/experts are moving to other activities

Configuration Management is at the heart of those concerns

 Market is pushing industrials to decrease their development leadtimes to improve product time to market

 By integrating new technologies and sticking to demanding customers, configuration management is getting more and more complex over the time

 Internal customers (manufacturing, customer service) are relying on DO data to perform their activities

Few words on Configuration Management in aviation industry

Assumptions:

- Each time there is a need to modify the design of the product, a demand for change is created
- Design Office experts must identify all the functional and physical parts of the product impacted by the demand of change
- For each impacted part, the Design Office being in charge will have to propose a new design
- The lead-time to identify all the parts being impacted can be very long for complex modifications



Can Analytics be a game changer and help Design Office experts?



Proof of Value objectives

▶ This company aims at delivering state of the art tools to their Design Office expert so they can:



Reduce the lead-time between the demand for change and the end of the investigations



Improve the quality of the information contained in the Engineering documents, which are used by internal customers



Provide Design Office with a support to identify impacts of the related change



Our conviction: Analytics is a game changer for Configuration Management



Our experience on a similar projects demonstrated the following improvements:

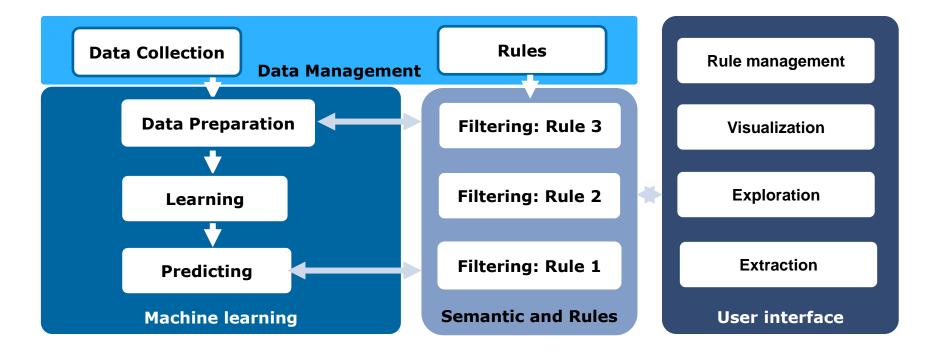
Reduction of the necessary loops to validate a technical subject

Technical investigations do not only rely on current experts but on the history of all previous subjects

Workload reduction for experts, focusing on complex topics

Use of correlated data (gathered from other processes) brings added value to users

The modules implement the complete set of functional requirements





Data Science approach: Data exploration

▶ Basic Intuition

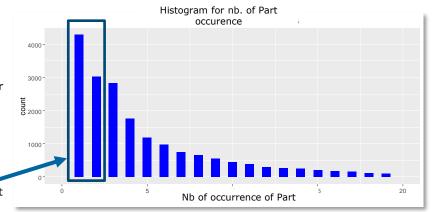
- Parts mentioned together in a same DO document in the past are somehow correlated and may appear again together
- The more frequently they appear together, the more probably they will appear again together
- No clear order relation : Part1 => Part2 or Part2 => Part1

▶ Focus on the file of Part attachments to DO Document

- 21% of Part s occur just once in data set => prediction is not possible
- 14% of Part s occur twice => prediction is possible in some cases, but without strong confidence
- => Max sensitivity is limited by the data set ~ 75%
- Prediction space has the size of Part space = 22.531 items, which is too big to use some "natural" approaches

Text fields

- Simple text mining is possible, on some variable
- Harvesting full information needs a more complete semantic framework in order to understand correctly the concepts and relationships
- => Max sensitivity might be limited by the data set ~ 75%



Data approaches: Mathematical models

▶ We used a number of various strategies

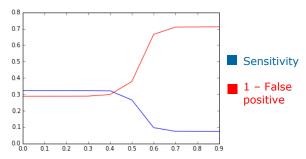
- Recommendations: direct use of correlations between Parts
- Regressions: modelling one Part as an expression of the others
- Bayesian networks: modelling probability of one Part given the appearance of another Part
- Forests / decision trees: modelling more complex structures in the Parts representing choices or rules
- <u>Clustering</u>: finding groups of Parts easier to model in a homogeneous manner
- Text mining: as an extension to another approach, based on text fields

And found hurdles and some discoveries

- Confirmed Partorder independence intuition through Bayesian network model
- We obtained contrasted results : good sensitivity with very bad false positive or reverse
- Trying to solve, we identified that large DO Document might contain false correlations between Parts (eg when DO Document title mentions MISCELL.)
- We improved false positives by :
 - ⇒ Removing DO Document larger than 65 Parts from learning set
 - ⇒ Adding a negative bias on DO Document size, i.e. when Part1 appears with Part2 in a document, the strength of the signal between Part1 and Part2 decreases with DO Document size

	Part 1	Part 2	Part 3						Part n
DO Doc1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
DO Doc2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
DO Doc3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DO Doc6797	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

The central object is the large matrix that links Parts together through the DO Document



Example of the compromise between sensitivity (green) and false positive (red) for regression models



Results of machine learning activities and improvement proposals

Results

The best compromises sensitivity / false positive are obtained with 2 algorithms:

- Success:

 The sensitivity is in line with what can be expected considering the intrinsic limitations of data used and problem complexity

RESULTS	Sensitivity	False positive		
Classification model	40%	78%		
Direct custom correlation	45-65%	75%		

– Limitations :

- The false positive remain high and needs to be improved
- A significant ratio of DO Document return no predictions, due to the high number of low rate Parts

▶ To solve limitations

1. Expert review

- Review with experts the cases of bad prediction
- Identify root causes and model workarounds: add rules, filter out data, ...

2. Using additional data

 Using other data about Parts (e.g. Product structure elements) to improve the knowledge of the structures uniting the Parts

3. Semantic analysis

- Extract Named Entities from DO Document titles and Parts description files
- Add the **Named Entities** as additional features for machine learning

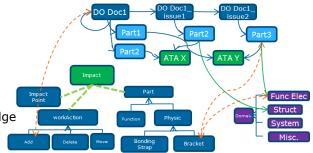
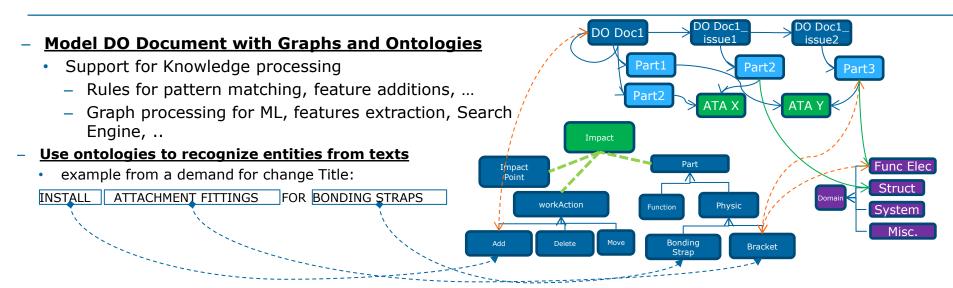


Illustration of a simple semantic graph to model concepts used in Parts and DO Document



About Semantic Analysis

Understand DO Document with Ontologies and Text Mining



- Add extracted entities into semantic graph
 - New features for ML; Better clustering

- Machine Learning on Semantic Graphs

example algorithm: Tensor Factorization [Nickel 2015]



Benefits of the Proof of Value approach implemented

- Increase business value (cost & lead-time reduction, quality improvement) using analytics
- 2 Demonstration of the added-value of analytics and data visualisation in this specific perimeter
- Get a prototype (in weeks), that will be used by DO experts (for months) on a real data set

4 Prepare the next steps for further deployment



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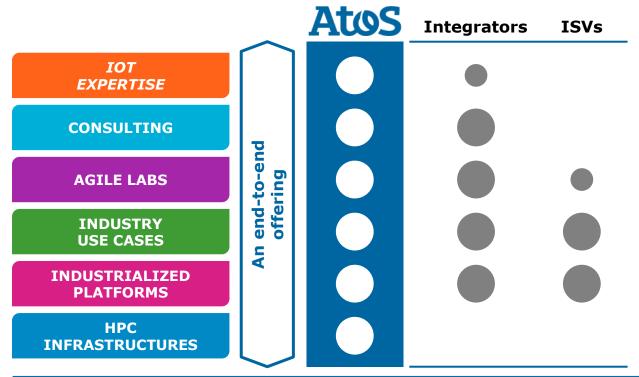
Industrial Big Data

- Data Management & Knowledge Integration
- Secured platforms for massive IoT management and Analytics
- ▶ Business models (aaS, BPO, ...)



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Thanks

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