CONDITION BASED MAINTENANCE (CBM) IN DOD: ARE WE THERE YET?

Industry Forum: Monitoring, Diagnostics, and Prognostics for Manufacturing Operations May 8-11, 2018, NIST, Gaithersburg, MD Luis Hernandez, Global Strategic Solutions LLC, Vienna, VA



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DoD Case Study Overview





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Best Practice in Commercial Aviation



- Standards-based centralized systems gather health and status data from several subsystems and perform fault consolidation and root-cause analysis, directing the mechanic to the offending subsystem that requires repair or replacement.
- ✓ Data collected; BIT, FOQA, aircraft performance, (e.g., hard landings, engine, performance, tail strikes, etc.).
- Some OEMs offer health monitoring/advisory services for their equipment as part of their product support package.



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Best Practice in the Automotive Industry





SAE IVHM Capability Levels (JA6268)



SURFACE VEHICLE AND AEROSPACE RECOMMENDED PRACTICE

JA6268: DESIGN & RUN-TIME INFORMATION EXCHANGE FOR HEALTH-READY COMPONENTS





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Where we are today...



SAE IVHM Capability Level



SAE JA6268 Health-Ready Levels (Tailored for manufacturing assets)

Level 0: Limited On-Asset Warning Indicators : Asset maintenance actions are prompted by either scheduled maintenance intervals or when the asset operator is alerted by indicator lights, simple gauges or observes a performance issue.

Level 1: Enhanced Diagnostics using Portable Maintenance Aids: Asset is equipped with on-asset diagnostic software. Maintenance technician gains added diagnostic insight using portable maintenance aids or scan tools to extract operating parameters and/or diagnostic codes that were calculated and retained specifically to enhance the diagnostic process.

Level 2: Remote Health Monitoring : Asset is equipped with data link to transmit diagnostic health indicators and operating parameters to maintenance technicians or to a central support center. Maintenance technician gains added diagnostic insight (in advance) without having to physically be there. In addition, the data can be used to monitor real-time performance or to capture performance history over time for subsequent analysis.

Level 3: Component Level Proactive Alerts : Asset operator and maintenance technician are provided with component Proactive Alert Identifiers (PAI) as alerts of impending problems, possibly listing severity (Red/Yellow/Green), along with estimated component Performance Life Remaining (PLR) or Remaining Useful Life (RUL) and recommended remediation actions.

Level 4: Asset Level Health Management: Operator and maintenance technician are provided with cross-system or asset-level health indictors before problems occur, along with estimated critical function Performance Life Remaining (PLR) or Remaining Useful Life (RUL) and recommended remediation actions.

Level 5: Self-adaptive Health Management: Health Management capability is integrated with asset control functions to provide autonomous, real-time, self-adaptive control and optimization to extend asset operation and enhance production lot completion and/or safety, in the presence of component or system degradation.



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Manufacturing System View



• **Note**: the system architecture encompasses the asset health monitoring/PHM function inherent within the health-ready subsystems; the asset context functions ; the data acquisition, integration, connectivity and exchange framework; and the tools and processes used to manage and restore the asset's health.



Common Challenges/Opportunities

• Data Ownership:

- Equipment OEM dependence & data ownership issues.
- Maintenance and Logistics organizations limit access to their data.
- "Perceived value" and "classification" of raw asset data and maintenance information limit rapid dissemination across the enterprise.

Connectivity:

- Non-integrated data supply chain.
- At/off-platform test and maintenance information is still captured into paper records or within isolated databases.
- Maintenance and logistics information systems may limit the ability of users to extract relevant data in a form that can be communicated to other such system.

Data Quality:

- Inconsistent/non-continuous data collection
- Dissimilar preservation of data source context (Values, Meta Data)
- The data collected across operations and maintenance activities is in numerous non-standard formats.







What we have learned to date...

- Delivering on the promise of Condition/Predictive Based Maintenance requires a systematic maturity model of Capability Levels (SAE JA6268)...there is no silver bullet!
- **Use of Standards** (OMS, OBD) has enabled advances in PHM capability in the commercial aviation/automotive industries.
- "Health-Ready Assets" and use of Standards are the Key to unlocking the potential of PHM in any domain.
- **PHM system implementations** should be based on specific stakeholder operational use cases; asset maintenance, manufacturing operations planning, etc.
- Investments in IT infrastructure/analytics/Al tools without having a consistent collection, transformation, exchange and quality of asset data deliver limited value to stakeholders.
- Collection of the "right data" and derivation of the right asset health indicators are essential to supporting reliable analytics.
- Without completed fields, properly modeled or validated data, reliable and efficient analysis is not possible.



Discussion





Condition Based Maintenance (CBM) in DoD: Are we there yet? **Not yet!**

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