

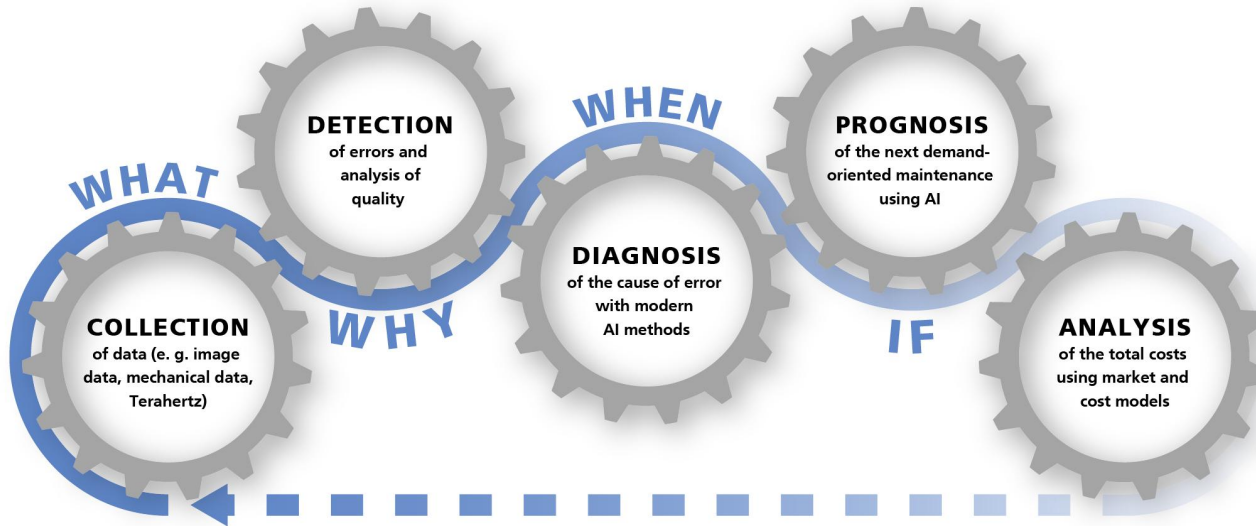
# Predictive maintenance for heavy duty vehicles



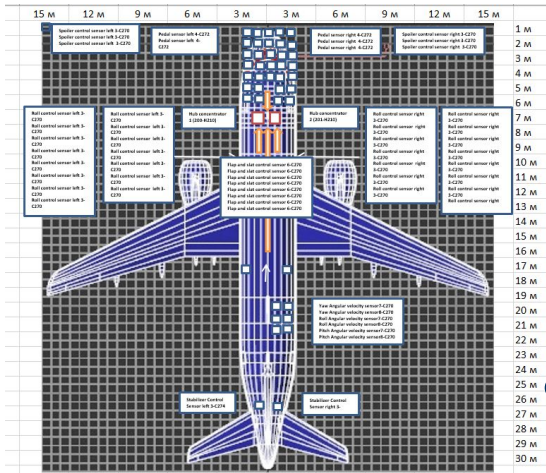
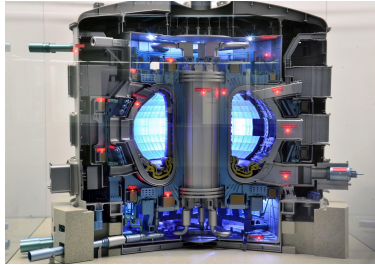
Sepideh Pashami,  
Associate Professor, Halmstad University  
Senior Researcher, RISE Research Institutes of Sweden  
[sepideh.pashami@{hh.se, ri.se}](mailto:sepideh.pashami@{hh.se, ri.se})

# Predictive maintenance

Identifying imminent failures and intervening sufficiently early to prevent them from happening.



# Success stories

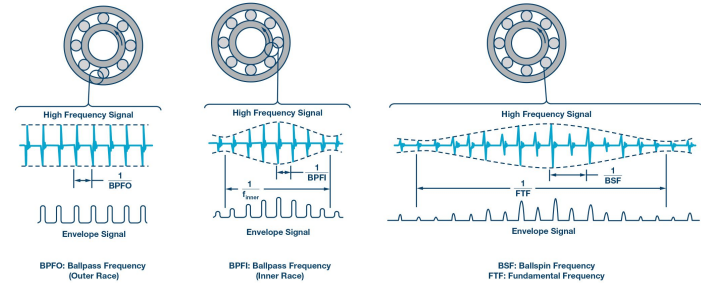


An airplane generates over 20TB of data per flight!

## Critical & expensive equipment

e.g., nuclear power plants & aircrafts

the trick is lots of high-quality data

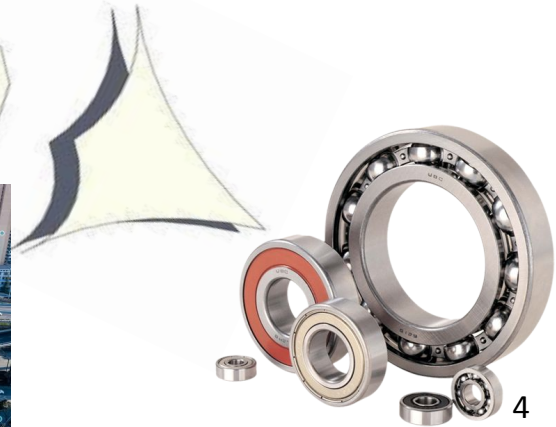
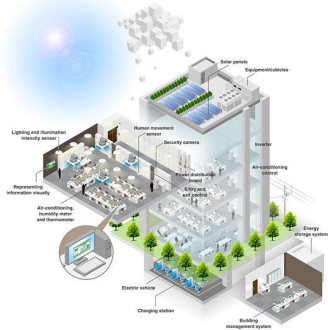
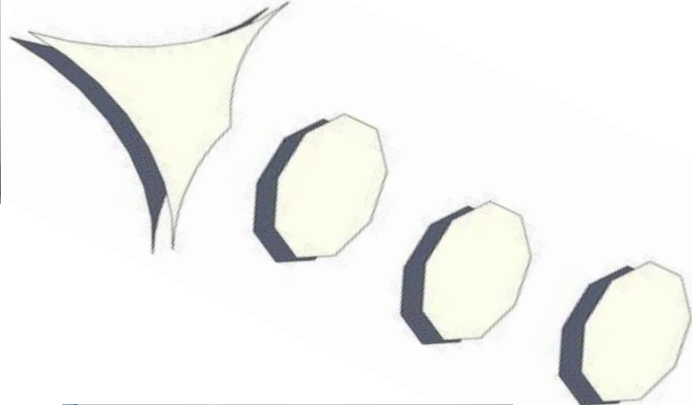
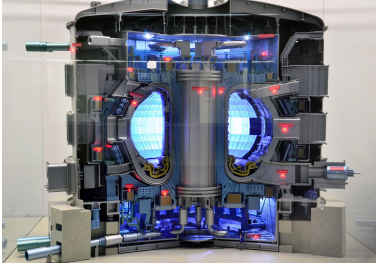


## Simple equipment (physics-based)

e.g., wheel bearings with vibrations sensors

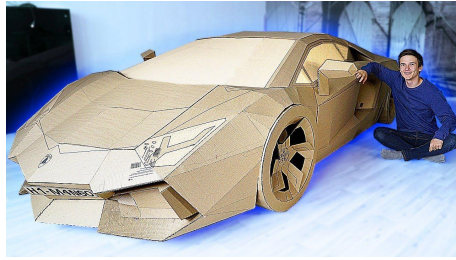
the trick is well-understood failures

# Complexity spectrum



# Two main challenges

- Make predictions from low-quality data
  - tangential to the relevant processes
  - low measurement accuracy & frequency



- Equipment context is unknown
  - external conditions & usage
  - mixed with fault symptoms

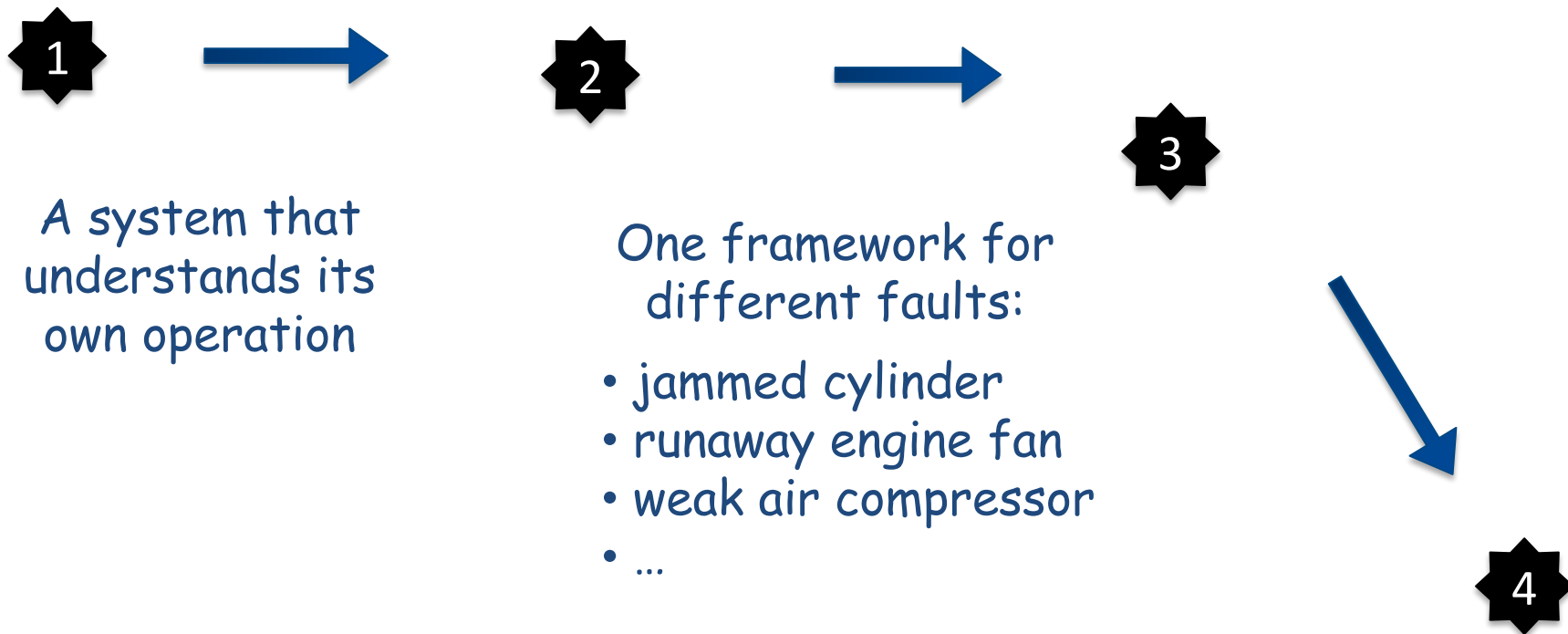


# Goal: Self-Aware Systems



- Build models describing reality
  - from available data
- Which ones are “interesting”?
  - based on unsupervised heuristics
- Discern abnormal from unusual
  - the real world is full of changes
- Open-ended PdM for vehicles
  - not limited to anticipated faults
  - resilient to context changes
- Not knowing what can go wrong
  - FMEA analysis showed only a 23% overlap between anticipated and really encountered faults

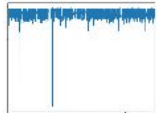
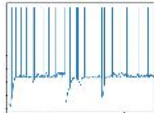
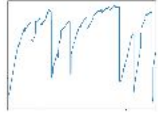
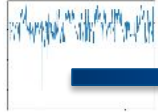
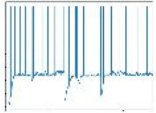
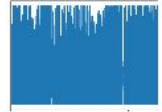
# COSMO: Consensus Self-organizing Models



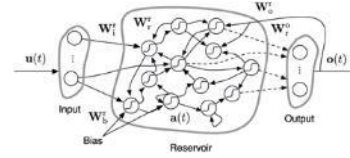
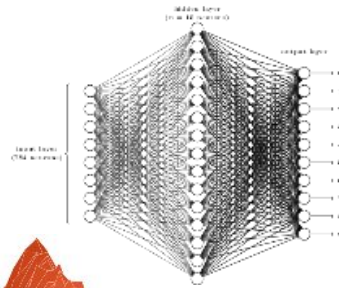
Reference Group



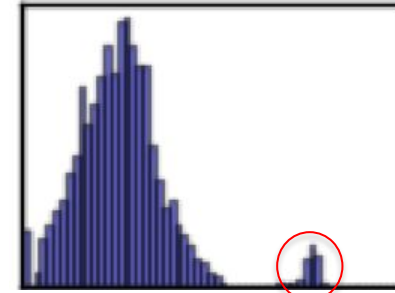
# COSMO: Consensus Self-organizing Models



Models of  
Typical Behaviour



Expected Variability  
of Model Parameters  
within a Peer Group



Deviation Level  
over Time





Likely a mistake!

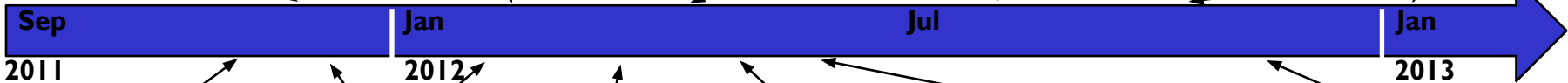
Tampering with EBS system ("sabotage")  
Volvo Action Service  
(Feb 10)

Complaints that engine „runs strangely”  
Probable cause:  
CAC leak  
(Apr 12)

Problems with alternator belt tension (Jul 30)

Service  
(Oct 8)

Coolant system  
leak (Dec 5)



Gearbox problems  
(Nov 28)

Problems with Strocchio heater (Dec 9 & Jan 30)

Oil pressure problems  
(Mar 2)

Service before  
annual inspection  
(Apr 24)

Also, not a good sign...

Engine "knocks".  
Cylinder I jams during annual inspection  
(Repair May 4)

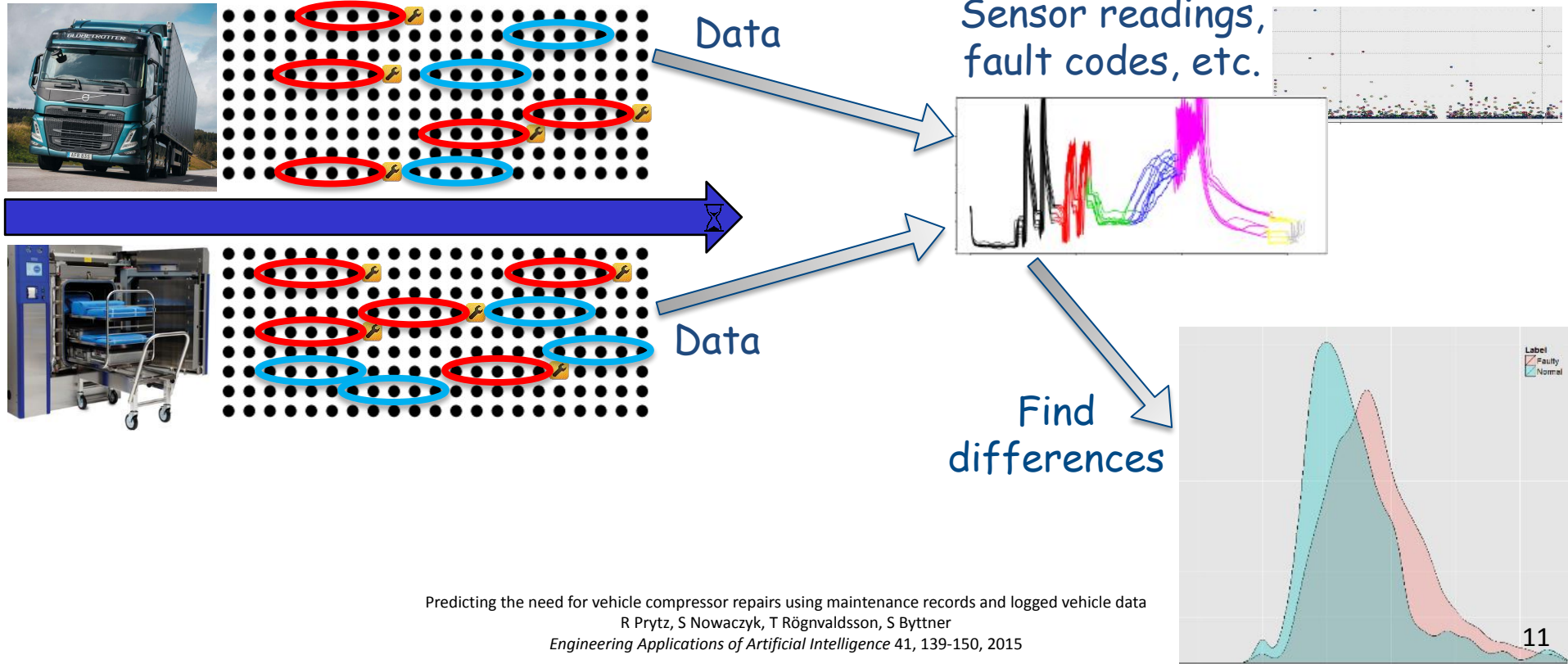
Gear box not working, replaced or repaired  
(Nov 26)

# Goal: Production-Ready PdM System

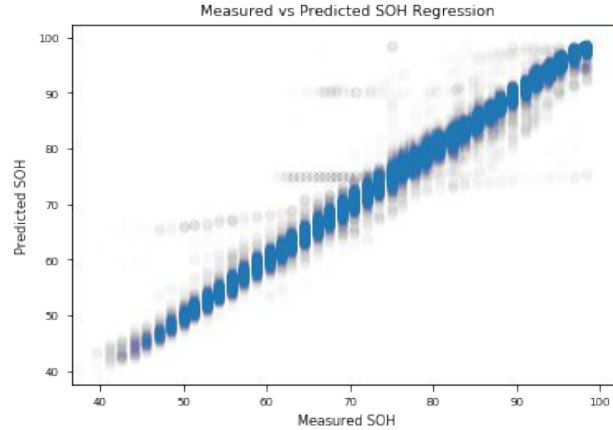
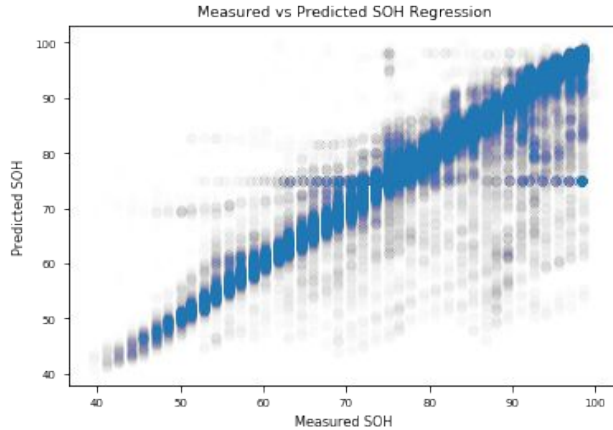


- Problem formulation
  - RUL regression vs binary classification
- Evaluation criteria
  - beyond accuracy & f-score
  - estimate financial gains
- A ready-to-deploy system
  - limited number of components
  - automated decision making
- Work within current limitations
  - low quality & frequency of data
  - unreliable & noisy label

# Automate Today's Decisions



# Estimating and predicting the State of Health (SOH) for batteries for hybrid buses



Metric	All (3212 Buses)	Monotonic-decreasing Function (2049 Buses)
<b>MAE</b>	2.60	1.04
<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	0.81	0.98
<b>Correlation</b>	0.90	0.99

# Goal: Real-World Generalisations



- Find sets of invariant features
  - those invariant across all source domains are likely to remain invariant also in unseen targets
- Estimate battery State of Health
  - different ML models
  - for different vehicles
- Simple and easy to understand
  - many TL methods are too complex

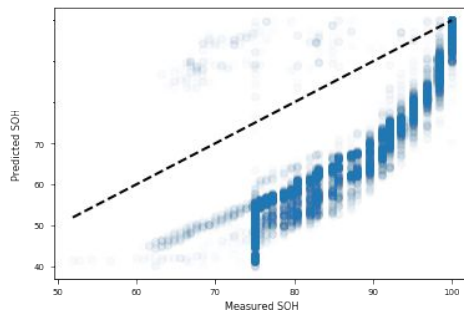
# Genetic Algorithm



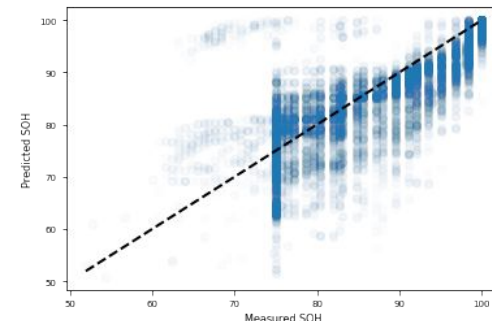
	Single-decker	Double-decker	Articulated
GA*	$2.05 \pm 0.00$	$1.53 \pm 0.01$	$1.48 \pm 0.01$
GADIF	$2.27 \pm 0.03$	<b><math>1.53 \pm 0.01</math></b>	<b><math>1.67 \pm 0.03</math></b>
Pearson	<b><math>2.16 \pm 0.12</math></b>	$1.54 \pm 0.03$	$2.08 \pm 0.16$
RF	$2.19 \pm 0.14$	$1.54 \pm 0.03$	$1.78 \pm 0.10$
LR	$2.29 \pm 0.09$	$1.67 \pm 0.01$	$2.07 \pm 0.41$
SFS	$2.19 \pm 0.12$	$1.60 \pm 0.03$	$2.10 \pm 0.15$
XGB	$2.16 \pm 0.12$	$1.57 \pm 0.02$	$2.08 \pm 0.16$
All Features	$2.19 \pm 0.21$	$1.68 \pm 0.05$	$2.07 \pm 0.18$

	Slow	Moderate	Fast
GA*	$1.50 \pm 0.01$	$1.59 \pm 0.01$	$1.88 \pm 0.01$
GADIF	$1.54 \pm 0.02$	<b><math>1.65 \pm 0.01</math></b>	<b><math>1.96 \pm 0.02</math></b>
Pearson	$1.54 \pm 0.06$	$1.74 \pm 0.05$	$2.02 \pm 0.01$
RF	$1.62 \pm 0.07$	$1.72 \pm 0.07$	$1.99 \pm 0.04$
LR	$1.75 \pm 0.06$	$1.81 \pm 0.07$	$2.12 \pm 0.02$
SFS	$1.54 \pm 0.07$	$1.73 \pm 0.07$	$2.03 \pm 0.09$
XGB	$1.54 \pm 0.07$	$1.74 \pm 0.05$	$1.99 \pm 0.11$
All Features	<b><math>1.53 \pm 0.07</math></b>	$1.72 \pm 0.09$	$2.06 \pm 0.14$

## Battery Generation:



Non-invariant, MAE 19%



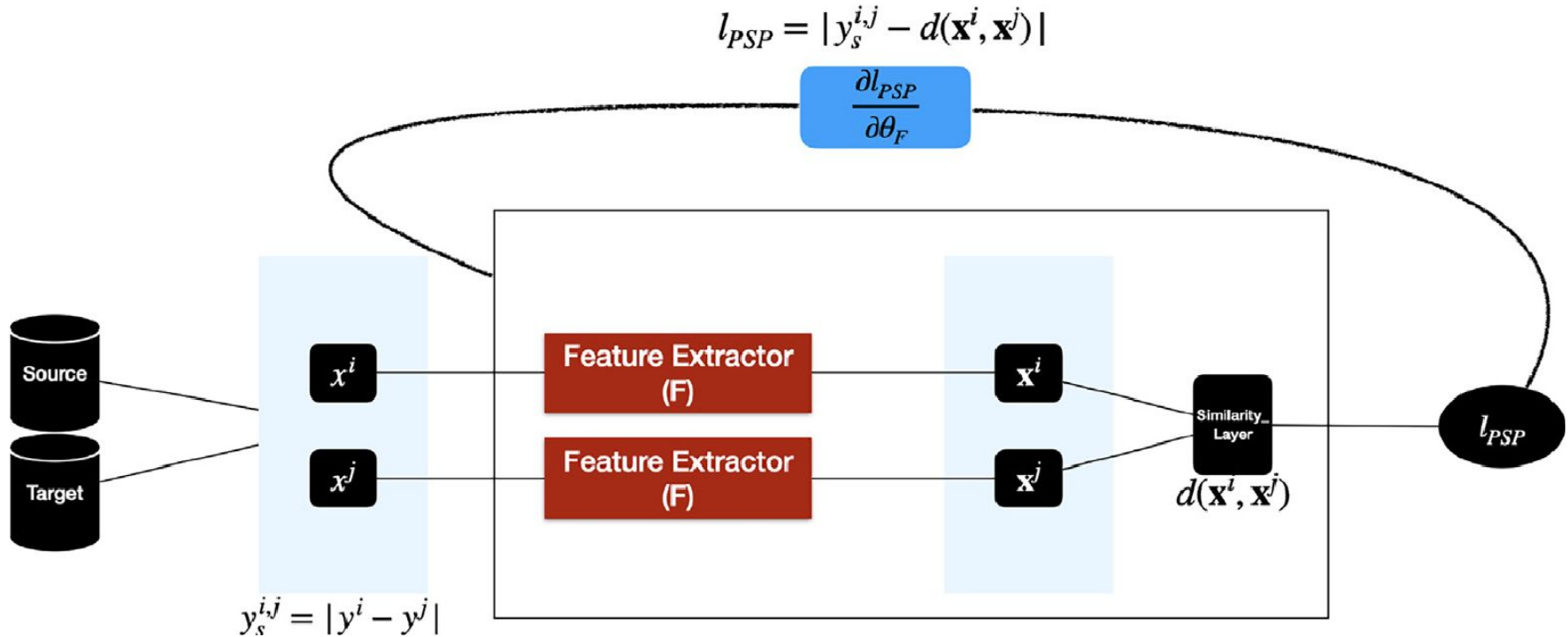
Invariant, MAE 5%

# Goal: Domain Adaptation Regression

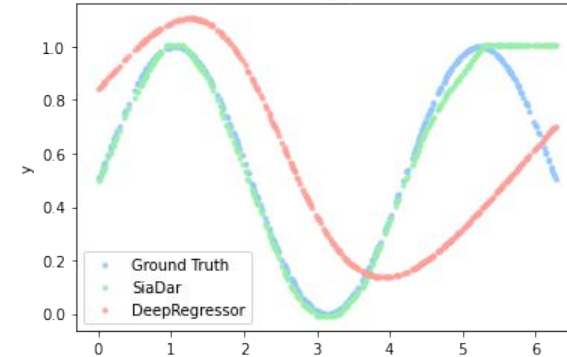
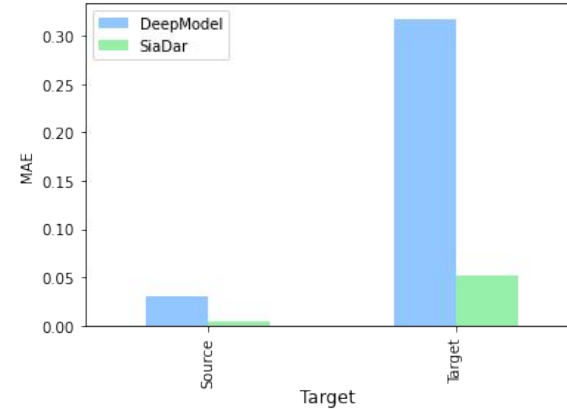
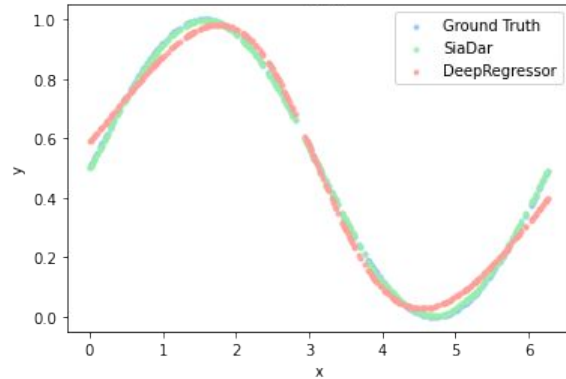
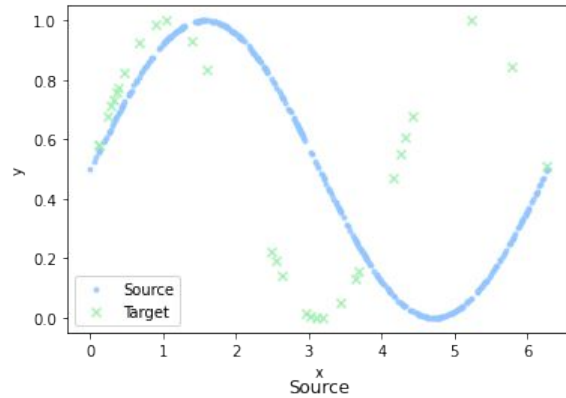


- Concept shift for regression
  - Pairwise Similarity Preserver loss
- Two-domain setting
  - source with sufficient data size
- Multi-domain setting
  - several equivalent domains
  - neither contains sufficient data
- Predict battery State of Health
  - a single model is not very good
- Country-specific seems to work
  - but some countries lack data

# Pairwise Similarity Preserver



# Domain Adaptation for Regression



Multi-domain adaptation for regression under conditional distribution shift

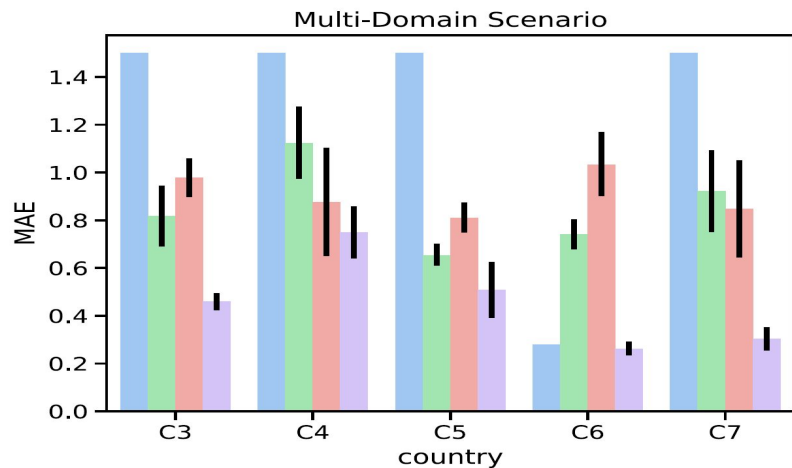
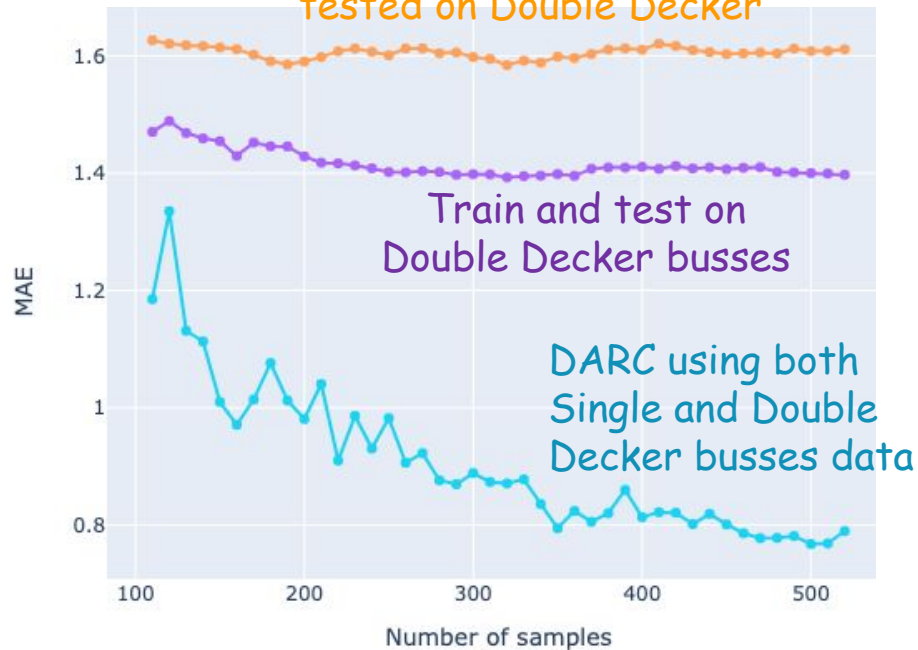
Z Taghiyarrenani, S Nowaczyk, S Pashami, MR Bouguelia

Expert Systems with Applications 224, 119907, 2023

# Real-World Data



Trained on Single and Double Decker samples (merged), tested on Double Decker



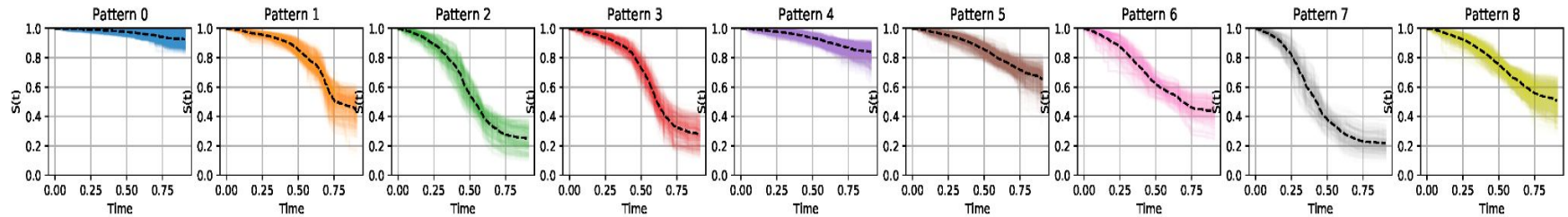
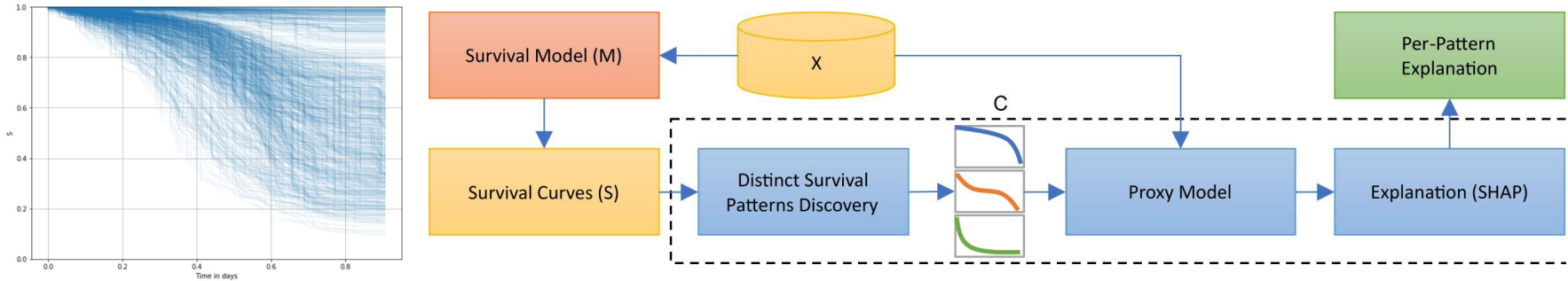
# Goal: Explaining Survival Patterns



- Survival analysis is promising
  - able to exploit censored data
- Outputs are functions
  - typically, survival curves
  - XAI assumes point predictions

- Figure out battery replacements
  - in hybrid buses
- Characterise the differences
  - affecting the survival rate
- Provide actionable insights
  - describe diverse sub-groups

# Diverse Survival Patterns

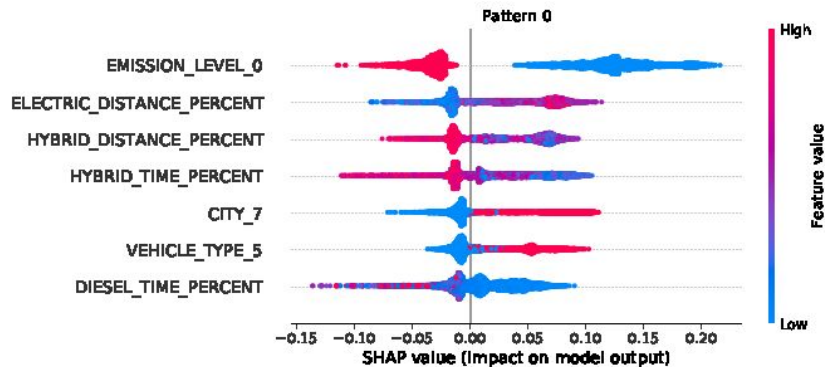
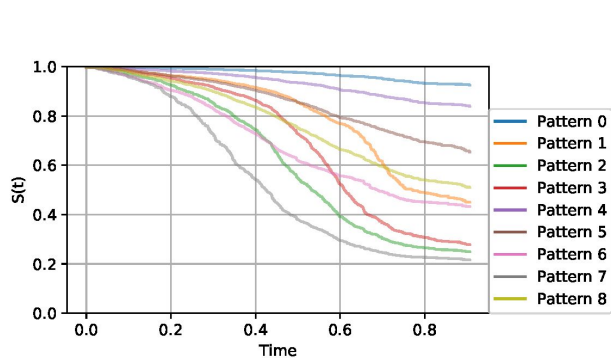
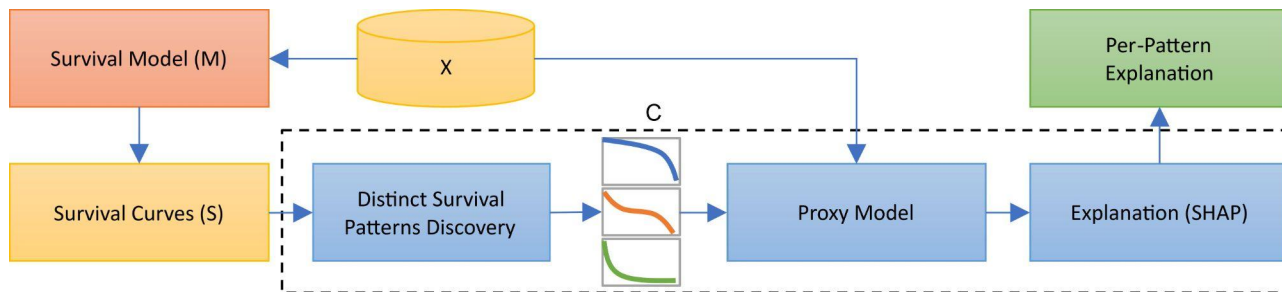


SurvSHAP: A Proxy-Based Algorithm for Explaining Survival Models with SHAP

A Alabdallah, S Pashami, T Rögnvaldsson, M Ohlsson

IEEE 9th International Conference on Data Science and Advanced Analytics (DSAA), pp. 1-10, 2022

# Explaining Survival Patterns (SurvSHAP)



SurvSHAP: A Proxy-Based Algorithm for Explaining Survival Models with SHAP

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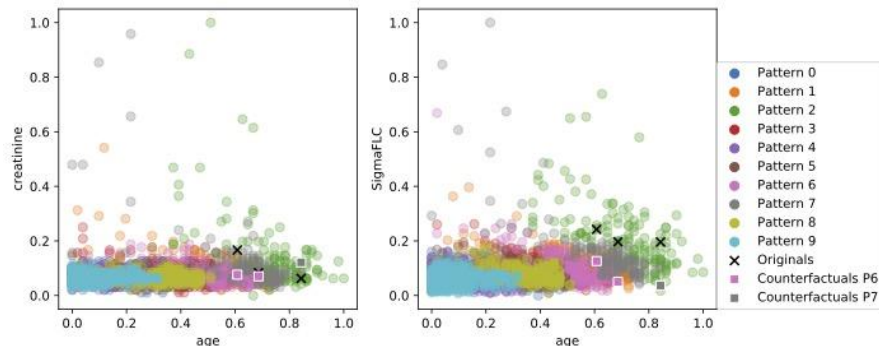
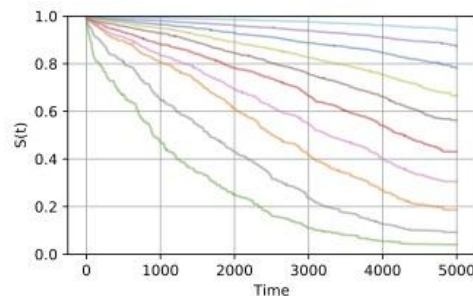
# Counterfactual Explanation of Survival Patterns

Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm to optimize the following objectives:

- Achieve the desired change in the target output
- Minimal change to the input
- Plausibility of the counterfactual example
- Actionability of the counterfactual example

Actionability of Counterfactual Explanations

- Flchain dataset
- RSF
- Survival pattern
- Pattern 2 to 9
- When Age is masked or not



# Predictive Maintenance

Dream Solution: **When a system can explain**

Almost Perfect Solution: **Wisdom of the Crowd**

Today's Practical Solution: **Supervised Learning**

Generalizable Solution: **Domain Adaptation**

Understandable Solution: **Explainability methods**



*"Does your car have any idea why my car pulled it over?"*

PAUL  
NORTH

A blue Volvo truck is driving through a misty forest. The truck is positioned in the center of the frame, moving towards the viewer. The forest is dense with tall, thin trees, and the ground is covered in fallen leaves and branches. The overall atmosphere is misty and ethereal, with soft lighting filtering through the trees. The word "Questions?" is overlaid in the center of the image.

# Questions?