



AI/ML for Reliability and Supply Chain Using Spec2000 Data

Dimitry Gorinevsky
dimitry@mitekan.com

Peeter Kivestu
peeter@mitekan.com

Vitali Volovoi
vitali@mitekan.com

Mitek Analytics, Palo Alto, CA

www.mitekan.com



Spec2000 Enablers for Aircraft Maintenance

ATA e-Biz Topics of Interest Related to this Talk:

- Provisioning, procurement and materiel management

- Repair process management

- Aircraft and component reliability

- Maintenance repair effectiveness

- Part identification

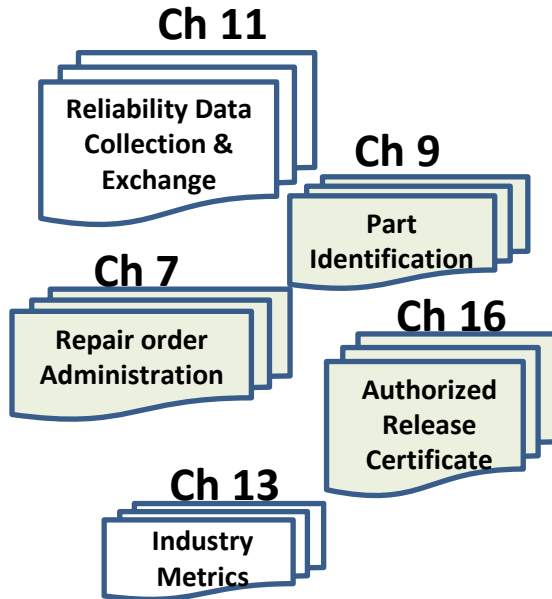
- Electronic logbook and Work Package

- Operational metrics

- And many more...

Maintenance Analysis Data Ecosystem

Spec2000 Messages



Business Objectives

- Standardized data
- Required elements
- Enables sharing
- Performance metrics
- ***Improvement!***

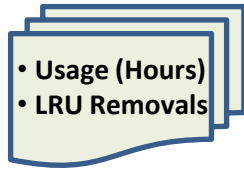
This is much harder to do than one might think!

A Good Place to Start

Spec2000

Data Management

Data Analytics



Ch 11 Data exchange

- Relevant Removals History
- Aircraft Usage

Spreadsheet analysis

- MTBUR metrics etc

Detail investigations

- Root cause, etc

A Highly Desirable Goal!

Spec2000

Ch 11

- Usage (by tail #)
- Configuration
- LRU Removals

Expanded
Spec2000 Data
exchange

Ch 11

- Shop findings

Ch 9

- Unique Part Identification

Data Management

- Removals History
- Aircraft Usage
- Part identification
- Shop Findings



Spec2000
Data

Data Analytics

Spreadsheet analysis

- MTBF metrics etc

Detail investigations

- Root cause, etc

Reliability AI

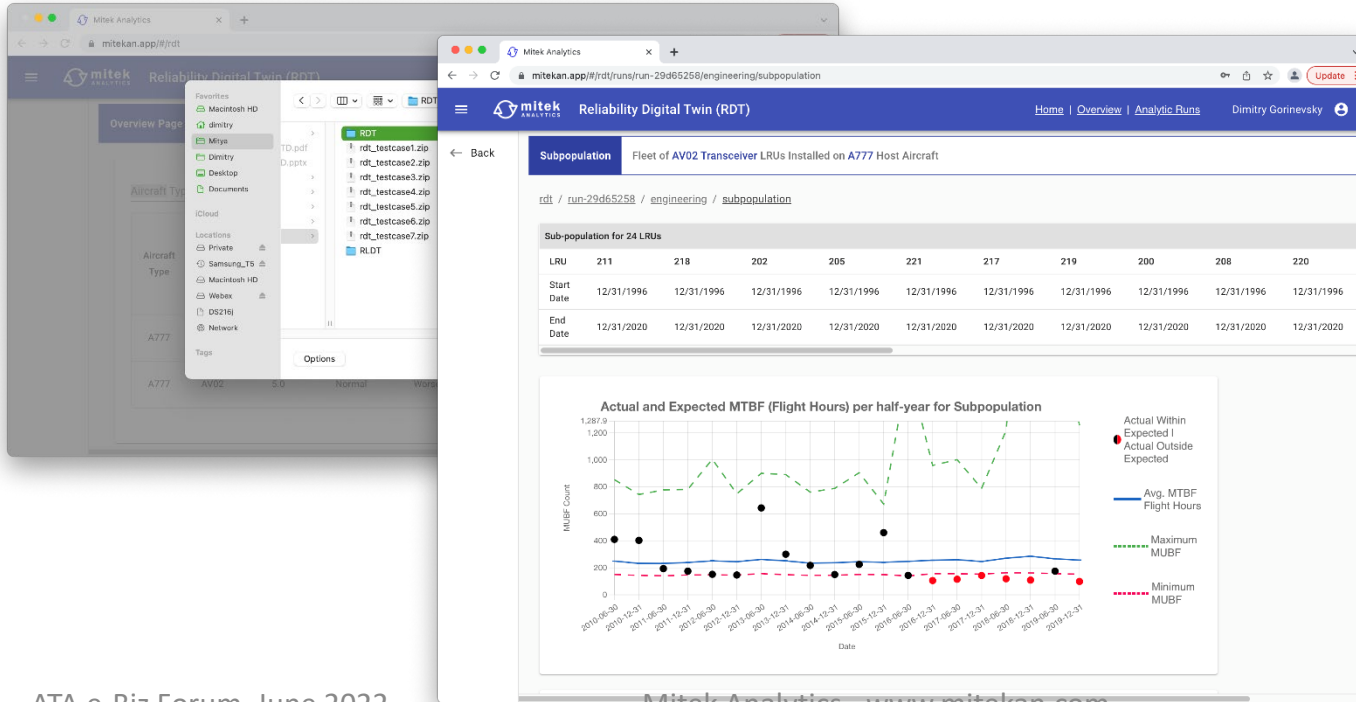
- Reliability performance and serial # exceptions

Reliability Digital Twin (RDT)



Reliability Digital Twin Example

Do parts that went through special procedure have better reliability?



Airline Benefits from RDT

Idea

Address both part reliability issues and “demand for maintenance”

- Automatically
- Month over month

Benefits

Detect reliability changes and trends early

Account for several types of “no fault found” events

Capture performance of line maintenance troubleshooting

Find bad actors and evaluate subpopulations

AI for Maintenance Supply Chain



RDT (Reliability Digital Twin): maintenance & reliability
RLDT (Reverse Logistics Digital Twin): supply chain

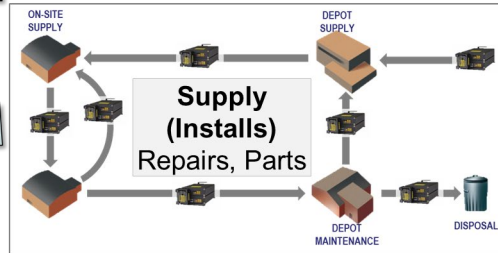


Reliability

RDT AI:
MX Demand

RLDT AI:
Supply Chain

Reverse Logistics



Reverse Logistics Digital Twin (RLDT)



Extended Analysis of Supply Chain

Spec2000

Ch 11

- Usage (fleet)
- LRU Removals
- Aircraft Events (delays, AOGs)

Ch 7

- Ship dates
- Receive dates
- TAT

Ch 16

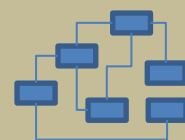
- Authorized Release dates

Ch 13

- Reliability metrics
- Repair metrics

Data Management

- Removals History
- Aircraft Usage
- Part identification
- Repair Process
- Shop Findings



Spec2000 Data

Data Analytics

Spreadsheet analysis

- MTBF metrics etc

Detail investigations

- Root cause, etc

Supply Chain AI

- Logistics and repair cycle performance

Reverse Logistics Digital Twin Example

Can actually observed spares allocation be improved?

RLDT Engineering Observability for B688 Radar • ABC123

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Content

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bottom Line of RLDT Findings

Reverse Logistics Digital Twin At

AI for RCM and Supply Chain Effectiveness

1 INTRODUCTION

2 FINDINGS SUMMARY

2.1 Stocks and Flows Model

2.2 Allocated Spares Model

2.3 AI Summary

3 AVAILABILITY PERFORMANCE

3.1 Part Availability Performance Trends

3.2 MICAP Across Stations

3.3 Worst Performing Stations

3.3.1 Station 22 Detail

3.3.2 Station 23 Detail

3.3.3 Station 24 Detail

4 IMPACT OF STATION REALLOCATION

4.1 Optimized Reallocation

4.2 Reallocated Station Spares

5 DEMAND PREDICTION

5.1 Usage Prediction

5.2 MURR Prediction and Demand

5.3 Demand Across Stations

6 SUPPLY CHAIN PERFORMANCE

6.1 Performance Summary

6.2 Performance Trends

7 DEMAND-SUPPLY PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

7.1 Demand-Supply Performance Modeling

7.2 Demand-Supply Trends

8 AVAILABILITY TARGET

8.1 Target Allocation Across Stations

8.2 Target Base Stock

9 AVAILABILITY IMPACT OF PROCESS CHANGES

9.1 Impact Analysis Concept

RLDT Engineering Observability for B688 Radar

4 IMPACT OF STATION REALLOCATION

4.1 Optimized Reallocation

Total (two-week) MICAP rate may be reduced by reallocating the existing stock between Stations.

is a convex optimization problem, meaning that there exists one optimal allocation that minimizes the total MICAP rate for each time sample.

The number of spares at each station for every month in the range is given by the corresponding MICAP and Demand rates, see Appendix B. Computing the Spares as described in Section 2.2 can be expressed as

$$\text{Station Spares} = \text{RBS}(\text{MICAP Rate, Demand Rate})$$

The following optimization problem is solved given Demand at each Station number (the sum of Effectively Used Spares)

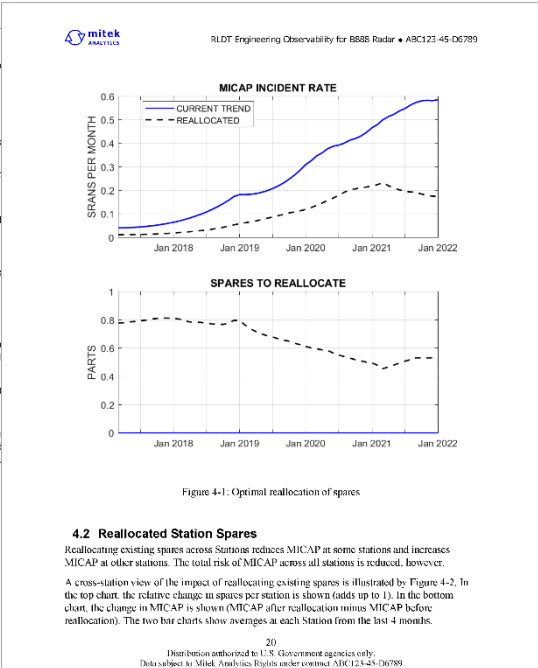
minimize Total MICAP Rate Across the Stations

subject to Allocated Spares add up to the Total

This is a convex optimization problem and can be efficiently solved numerically. There exists one optimal allocation of spares that minimizes the total each time sample. The solution yields, at each time sample (month),

- Reallocated Spares at each Station that add up to the same Total as actual
- Predicted MICAP Rates at each Station that add up to improved Total

The top plot of Figure 4-1 shows predicted impact if the stock of spares were computed solution MICAP (for the optimal allocation (dashed line) is compared MICAP trend (solid line). The bottom plot of Figure 4-1 shows the total number of spares that must be reallocated to different Stations for the optimal allocation.



Airline Benefits from RLDT

Idea

Manage performance of supply chain across stations for ever-changing supply and demand dynamics

- Automatically
- Month over month

Benefits

One-stop insight into root cause of maintenance delays/ AOGs

Prediction of AOGs caused by emerging demand-supply imbalances, by station

Operational adjustment of strategic parts allocation, based on execution results