

# SNECMA

## Health Monitoring Algorithms

**Jérôme Lacaille**

*Expert Emérite Safran*

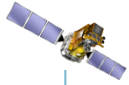
**SNECMA**

[jerome.lacaille@sneema.fr](mailto:jerome.lacaille@sneema.fr)

+33 1 60 59 70 24

# A SAFRAN Company

# PROPULSION: FROM 9 GRAMS TO 135 TONS OF THRUST



Satellites  
PPS® 1350  
90 mN



Ariane 5  
HM7B  
64.8 kN



Ariane 5  
Vinci  
180kN



Ariane 5  
Vulcain® 2  
1340 kN (main stage)

(1) PowerJet (50-50 Snecma/NPO Saturn)  
(2) CFM International (50-50 Snecma/GE)  
(3) EPI (ITP, MTU, Rolls-Royce, Snecma)  
(4) In cooperation with GE



Alpha Jet  
Larzac®  
14kN



Mirage F1  
Atar  
49kN



Rafale  
M88  
75kN



Mirage 2000  
M53  
95kN



A400M  
TP400 (3)  
11 000 hp



Citation Longitude  
Silvercrest  
9,500 to  
12,000 lb



SSJ100  
SaM146(1)  
13,500 to  
17,800 lb



737  
CFM56-7B(2)  
19,500 to  
27,300 lb



A320  
CFM56-5B(2)  
21,600 to  
33,000 lb



A320neo  
LEAP-1A(2)  
21,500 to  
33,000 lb



737 MAX  
LEAP-1B(2)  
21,500 to  
28,000 lb



C919  
LEAP-1C(2)  
21,500 to  
30,000 lb



A340  
CFM56-5C(2)  
31,200 to  
34,000 lb



747  
CF6(4)  
52,500 to  
72,000 lb



A380  
GP7200(4)  
70,000 to  
85,100 lb



777  
GE90(4)  
93,700 to  
115,300 lb



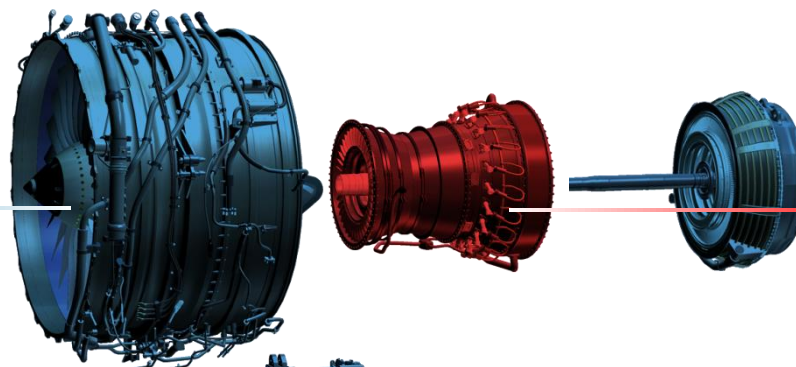
Design, development, production, sale and support of commercial aircraft engines  
in the 18,000 to 50,000 lb thrust range



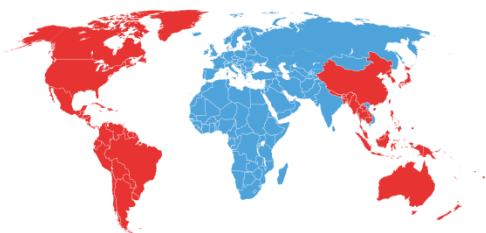
Fan  
Accessory gearbox  
Low-pressure turbine



Core engine



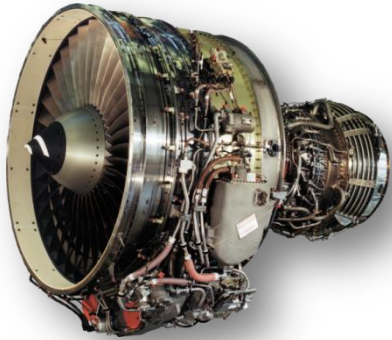
Sales zones



CFM is an equally-owned subsidiary of Snecma (Safran), France and GE, United States.



# CFM56, the world's best selling commercial engine



## CFM56-5B

Over 95 million flight-hours to date\*  
5,500\* engines in service with 130 operators  
Thrust range: 21,600 to 32,000 lb  
Applications: Airbus A318, A319, A320, A321

*\* As of December 31, 2012*



A320



## CFM56-7B

More than 176 million flight-hours to date\*  
9,180\* engines in service with 190 operators  
Thrust range: 19,500 to 27,300 lb  
Applications: Boeing 737-600, 737-700, 737-800, 737-900

*\* As of December 31, 2012*



Boeing 737-800

CFM is an equally-owned subsidiary of Snecma (Safran group, France) and GE (United States).



# LEAP, CFM'S NEW-GENERATION ENGINE



Featuring innovative technologies that have been proven effective (new materials, 3D aero, etc.), the LEAP engine combines performance, reliability, environmental-friendliness and reduced operating costs.

Fuel consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions: 15% lower than CFM56 TI engines

NOx: 50% margin versus the CAEP/6 standard

Noise: Compliant with anticipated Chapter 5 regulations

Same reliability as CFM56 with equivalent maintenance costs

Thrust range: 20,000 to 33,000 lb

More than 4,350 orders and commitments as of December 2012



Airbus A320neo



Boeing 737 MAX



Comac C919

Selected to power the Airbus A320neo,  
Boeing 737 MAX and Comac C919  
*Service entry in 2016*

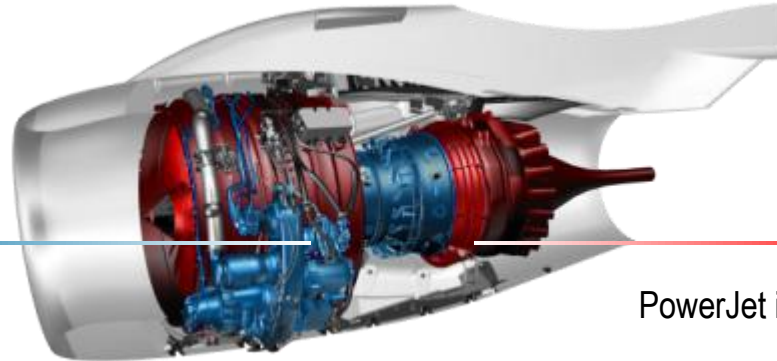
CFM is an equally-owned subsidiary of Snecma (Safran group, France) and GE (United States).



## SaM146 engine design, production, sale and support



Core engine  
Accessory gearbox  
Control system  
Sneema is responsible for  
propulsion system integration and  
flight tests



## **SATURN**

Fan  
Low-pressure compressor  
Low-pressure turbine

NPO Saturn is responsible for final  
engine assembly and ground tests

PowerJet is an equally-owned subsidiary of Sneema  
(Safran), France and  
NPO Saturn, Russia



SSJ100-75



SSJ100-95

### SaM146 1S18

EASA certification: January 17th, 2012

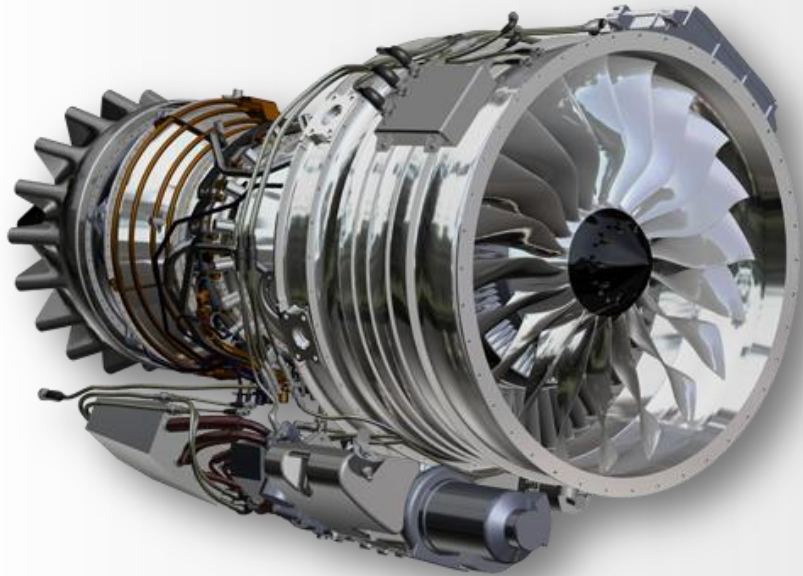
Thrust range: 16,100 to 17,800 lb

Applications: SSSJ100-95LR, SBJ (EASA certified on  
February 3th, 2012)



# SILVERCREST, THE NEW-GENERATION BUSINESS JET ENGINE

## **SILVERCREST** THE NEW GENERATION BUSINESS JET ENGINE



Designed to power super mid-size and large business jets

Innovative solutions to simplify engine architecture and reduce the parts count, for significant benefits:

Specific fuel consumption 15% lower than current engines

50% reduction in NOx (nitrogen oxides) in compliance with CAEP/6

Noise: Up to 20 EPNdb margin vs. Stage 4 requirements

Thrust range: 9,500 to 12,000 lb



Super midsize business jets



Large business jets



Long-range business jets

*Selected to power the Cessna  
Citation Longitude  
Service entry in 2017*





# COMBAT AIRCRAFT ENGINES



## M88

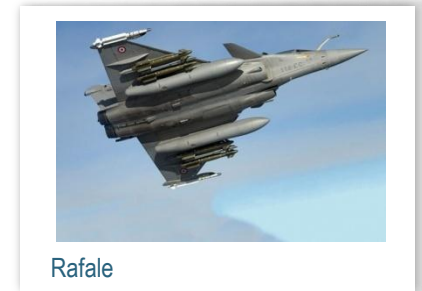
Over 310 engines in service

Over 230,000 flight-hours

Thrust: 75 kN

Applications: Dassault Rafale air force (C/B) and naval (M) versions

*\* As of December 31 2012*



Rafale



## M53

Over 580 engines produced for 9 air forces

Nearly 1.8 million flight-hours

Thrust: 95 kN

Applications: Dassault Mirage 2000 C/B, Mirage 2000 N/B  
Mirage 2000-5/-9

*\* As of December 31 2012*



Mirage 2000 N/B



# TP400, A European engine for the A400M

## Europrop International

European consortium grouping ITP (Spain), MTU Aero Engines (Germany), Rolls-Royce (UK) and Snecma Safran (France).

Europrop International is responsible for engine integration and program management



Combustor  
High-pressure turbine  
Accessory gearbox  
Workshare: 32%



Intermediate-pressure turbine  
Intermediate-pressure compressor  
Workshare: 22%



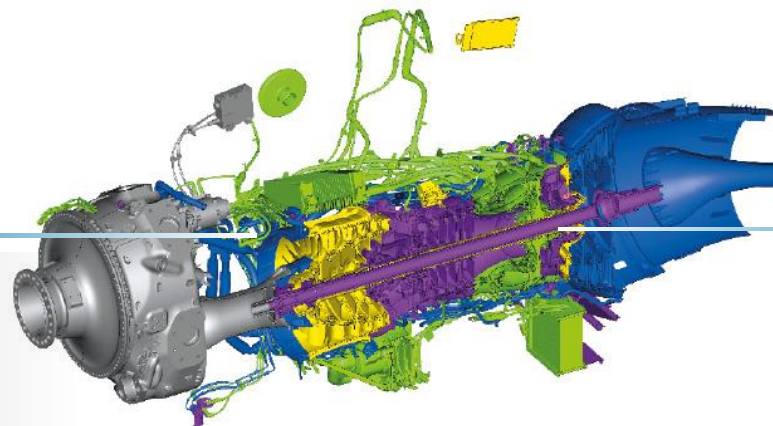
Rolls-Royce

Intermediate casing  
High-pressure compressor  
Inter-turbine casing  
Workshare: 25%



GRUPO  
Industria de Turbo Propulsores, S.A.

Inlet casing  
Low-pressure turbine  
Exhaust casing  
Workshare: 21%



A400M



# Liquid Propulsion for Launchers

Over 60 years of experience in liquid rocket propulsion, including 30 years on the Ariane 1 to 5 launchers

More than 1,200 engines launched.

European cryogenic propulsion prime contractor: Vulcain®2 and HM7B™ for Ariane 5, the world's leading commercial launch vehicle.

Prime contractor for development of the propulsion system on a new restartable upper stage for Ariane 5, powered by the new Vinci engine.



HM7B™  
Thrust: 14,300 lb  
(64.8 kN)



Vinci®  
(restartable)  
Thrust: 39,600 lb  
(180 kN)  
(Under development)



Vulcain®2  
Thrust: 297,000 lb  
(1,340 kN)



Ariane 5 ECA



## 3 Support services spanning the entire life cycle

- Engine life operating support
- In-shop engine maintenance **8 engine overhaul centers**
- Component repair **12 parts repair centers of excellence**

## Global MRO market positions

- CFM56 **No. 2** worldwide for shop visits
- GE90 **No. 1** worldwide for high-pressure and low-pressure compressors
- GP7200 **No. 1** shop to provide HPC servicing

More than **24,000** engines & subassemblies repaired to date



**WE LOVE OUR ENGINES.  
THAT'S WHY WE LOOK  
AFTER THEM FOR LIFE.**

**Introducing our new, comprehensive customer care service.**

We love the engines we make and we're very passionate about being given the opportunity to maintain them for you. No other supplier knows our engines as well as we do. Our services are competitively priced and you can be sure of quick turnaround, 24/7 support and reduced cost of ownership over the life of your engines. Contact your local snecma representative today for further details. Snecma, The Enginologists<sup>®</sup>. [www.snecma.com](http://www.snecma.com)

**SAFRAN**  
Snecma

EngineLife\_107 2017 EN L103 1

280802 1737



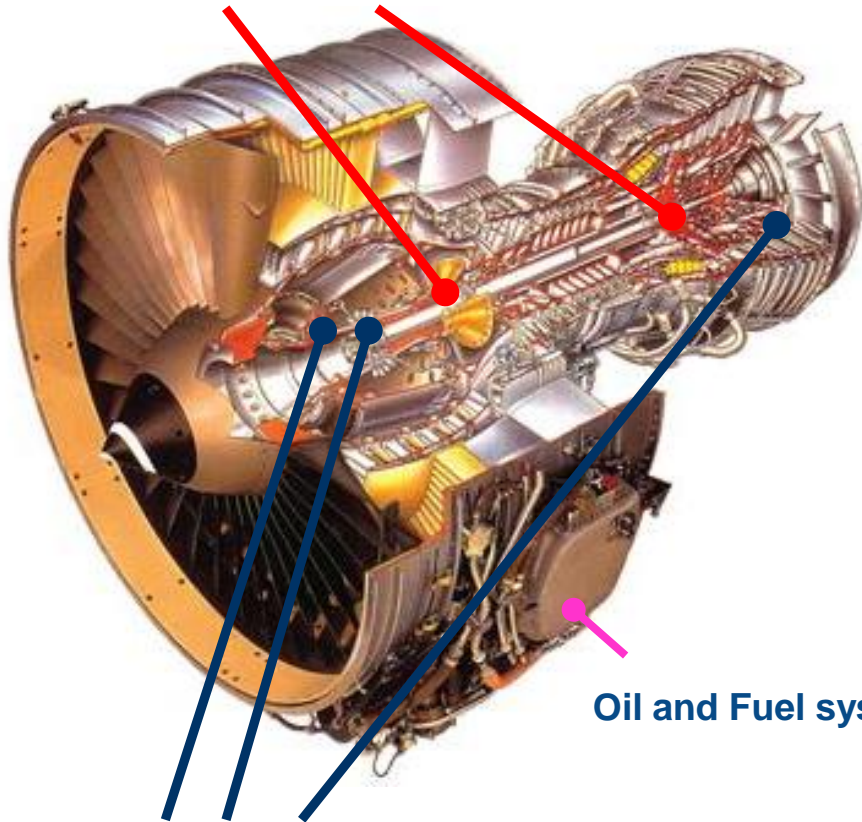
# Prognostic & Health Monitoring

# Safran Aircraft Systems



# On Board Sensors

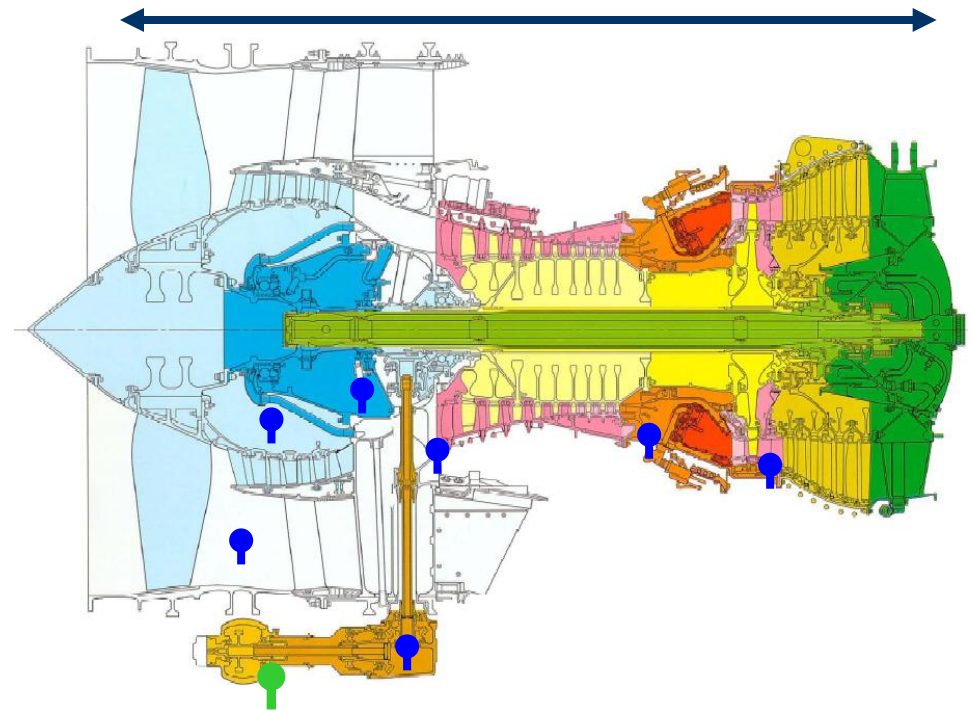
HP shaft  
2 bearings (15000 to 22000 rpm)



Oil and Fuel systems

LP shaft  
3 bearings (5000 to 8000 rpm)

Around 20 disks with 20 to 80 blades each



Equipments assembled on an  
Accessory Gear Box (AGB).

Sensors:   
accelerometers, tachometers, pressures, temperatures,  
flows ...



# Condition Monitoring Process

## → On board

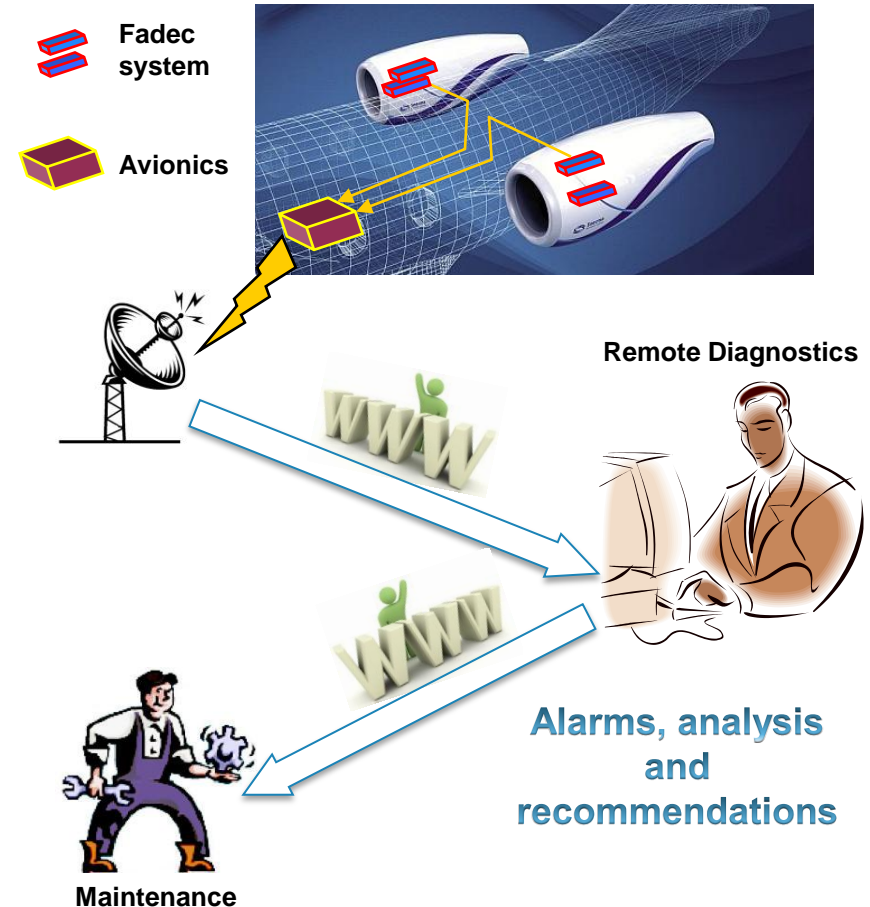
- Monitoring function located in the engine control system
- Data transfer using aircraft system (ACMS)

## → Transfer to the ground

- 3 possibilities (depending on the application)
  - During the flight (ACARS or SATCOM)
  - End of the flight (GSM or WiFi or manual)
  - Scheduled time

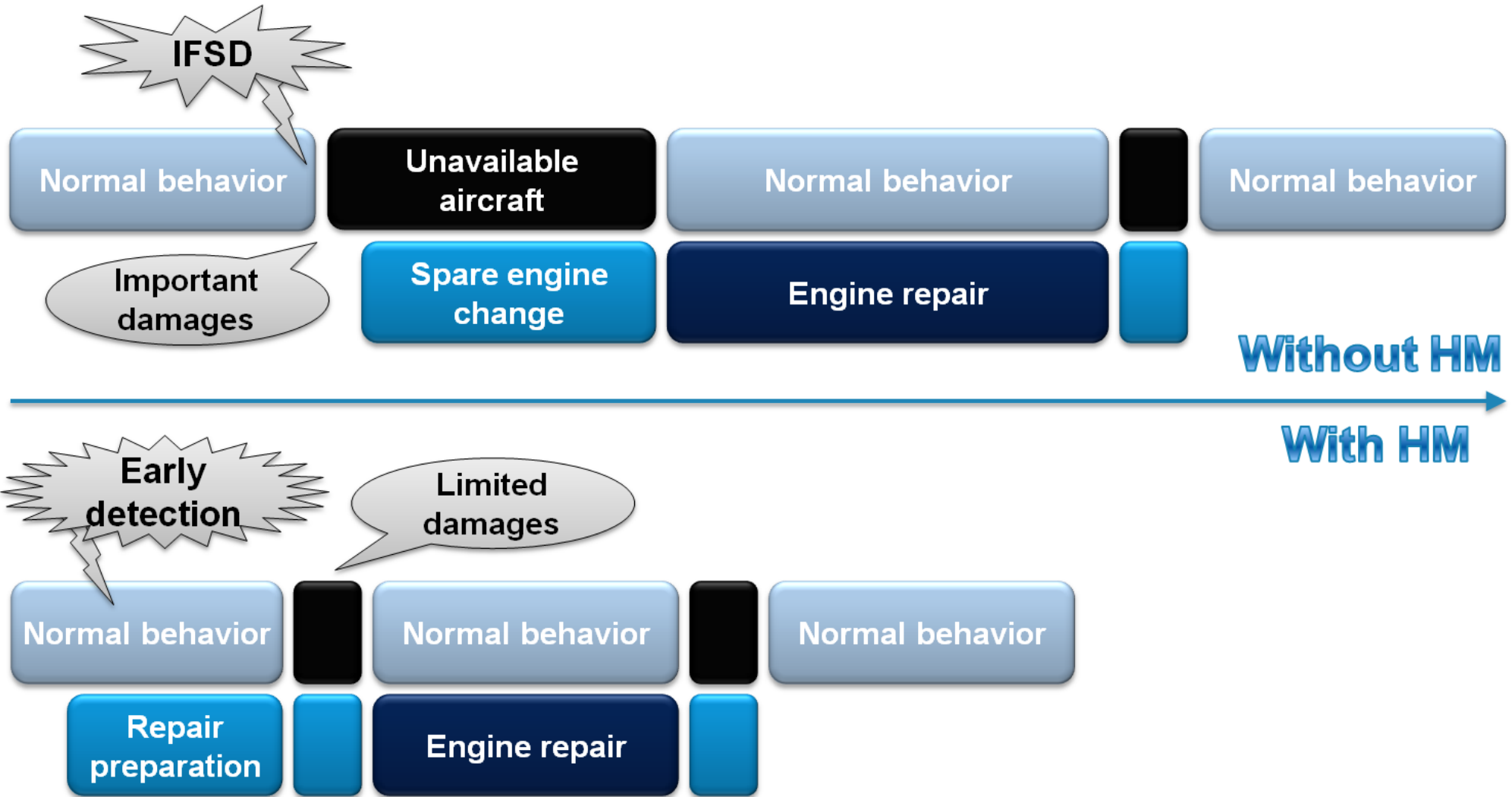
## → On ground

- Ground Monitoring System (GMS) with Web portal
- Client Support Center (CSC)



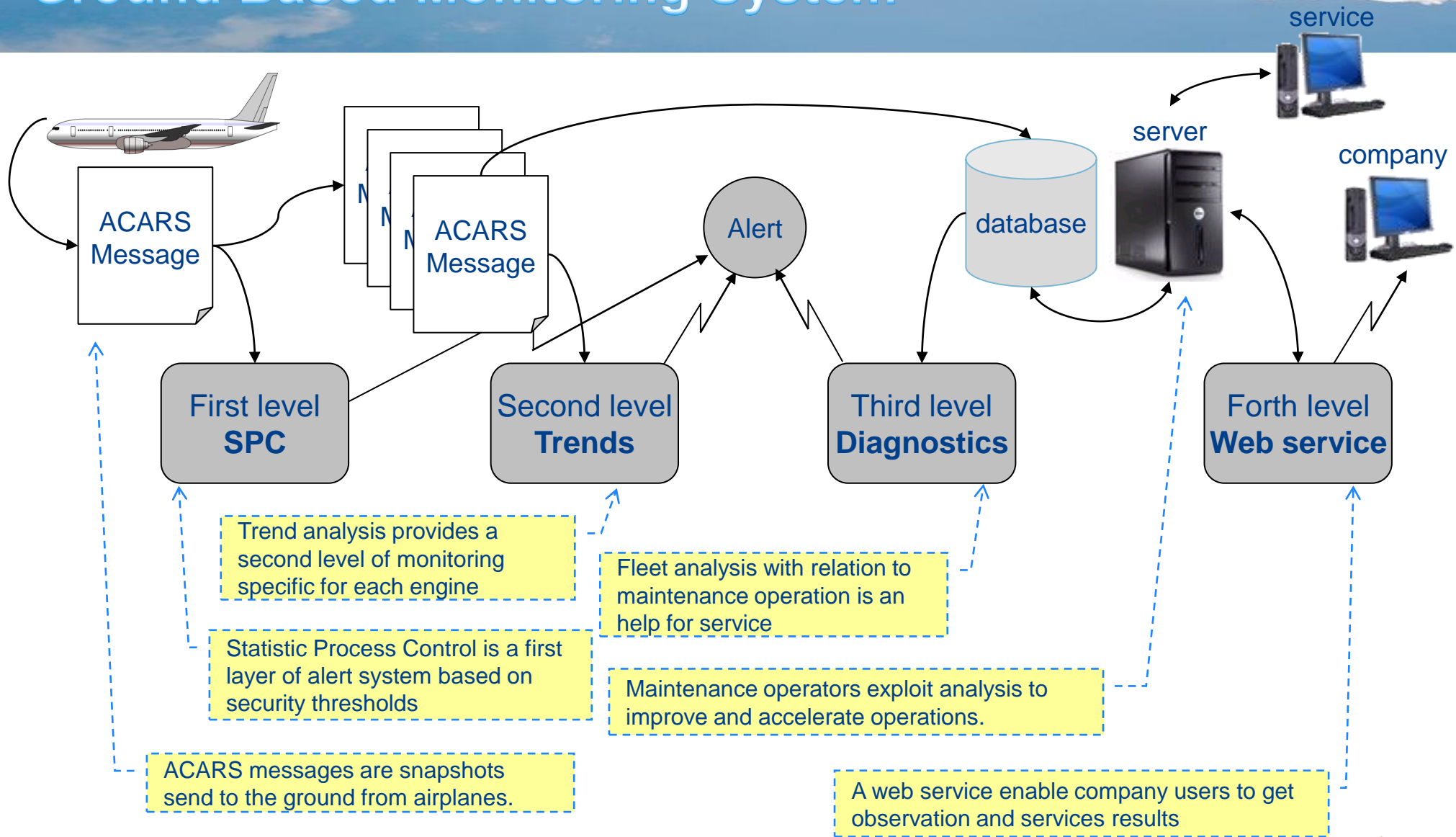


# Storyboard of Damage Repair

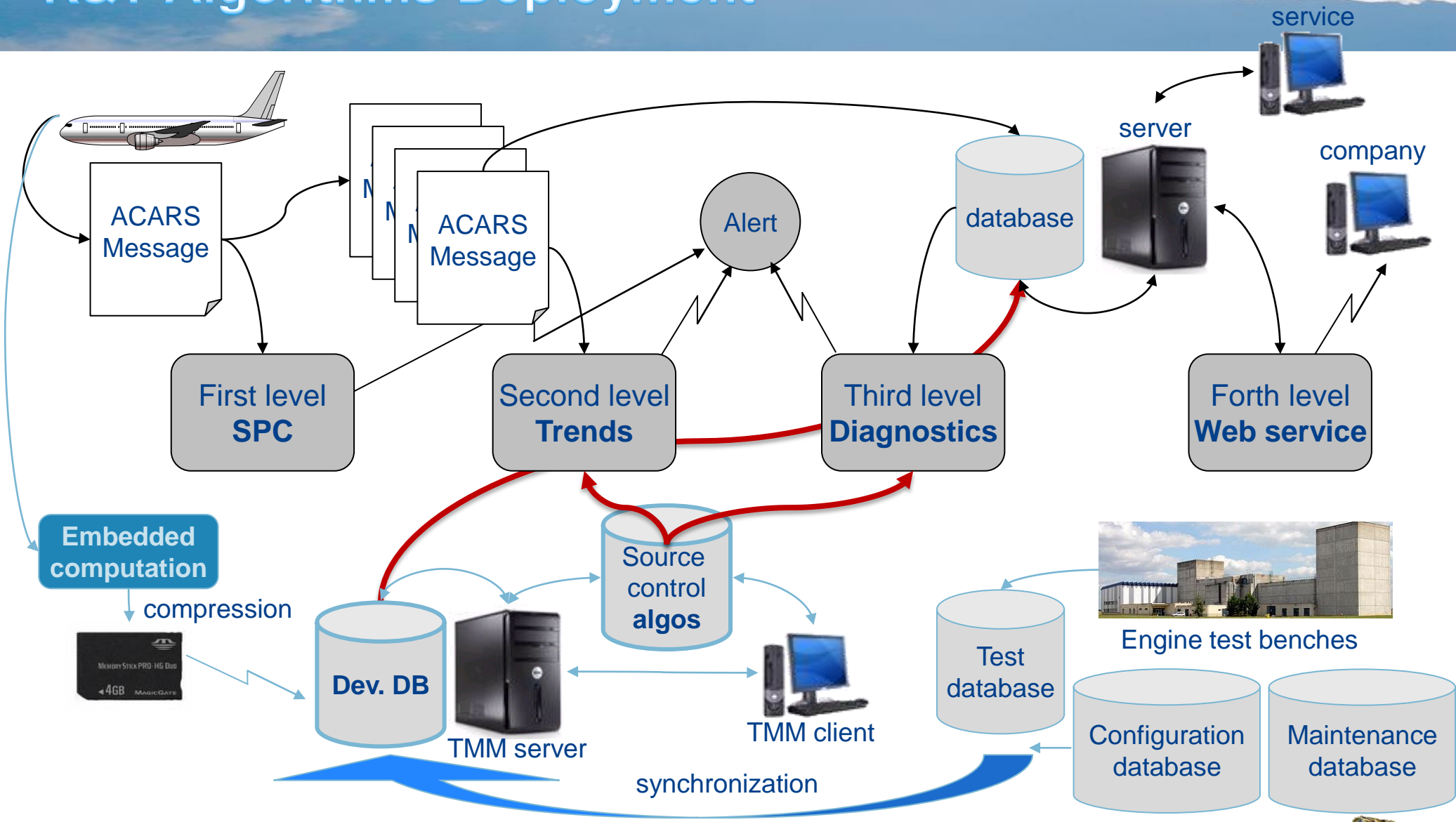


# Methodology and Algorithms

# Ground Based Monitoring System



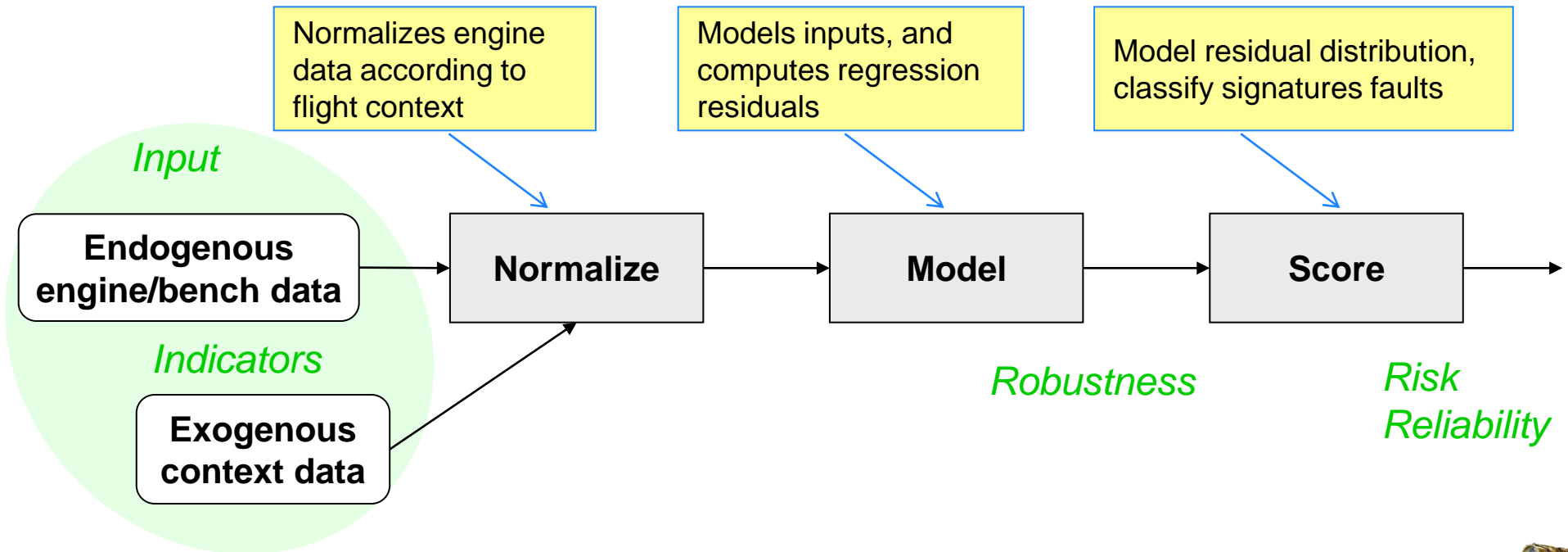
# R&T Algorithms Deployment



# Diagnostic Algorithm

*Once endogenous and exogenous sets of inputs defined*

- The diagnostic is the computation of a likelihood according to a conditional data model
- The quality of the model depends on the calibration dataset
  - A robustness (capacity of generalization) may be computed by cross validation



# Prognostic Algorithm

## → The prognostic is the result of

- A detection
  - High risk and good quality
- A confirmation of the detection
  - Successive detections
- An anticipation
  - By estimation of the increasing rate of scores

*The confirmation methodology helps adjust PFA (false alarm rate) and POD (probability of detection) performance indicators according to the specs.*

A detection is the crossing of risk and quality thresholds

Uses successive observations to validate a detection

Estimates a potential trend and computes the probability to cross a threshold in the future

*Diagnostic signatures*

Risk

Reliability

Fault identification

Confirmation

Trends computation

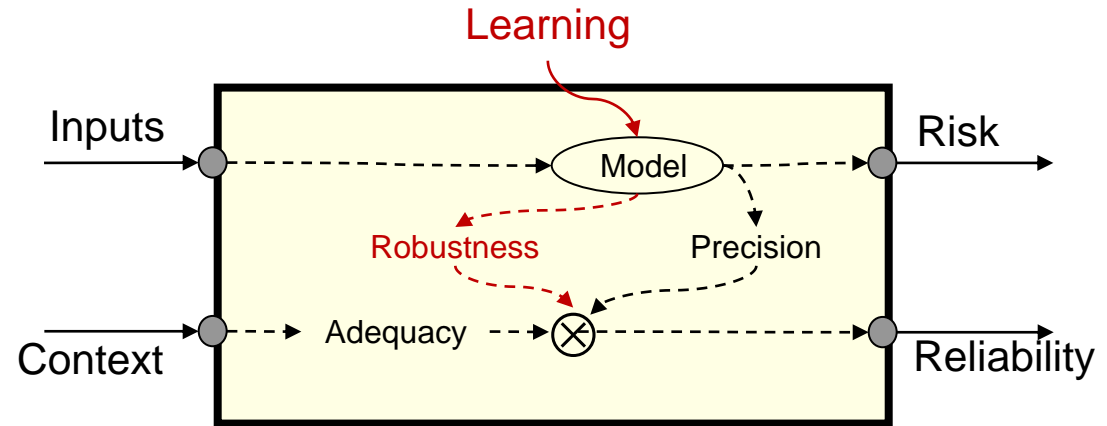
*Messages*



# Risk and Reliability

## → Each diagnostic algorithm produces three outputs

- The risk
  - Is the probability to be unusual
- The precision
  - The variance of the risk (reliability information)
- The adequacy
  - The probability that the computation is done in a context that corresponds to the calibration dataset
- The robustness
  - Is the generalization error computed by cross-validation



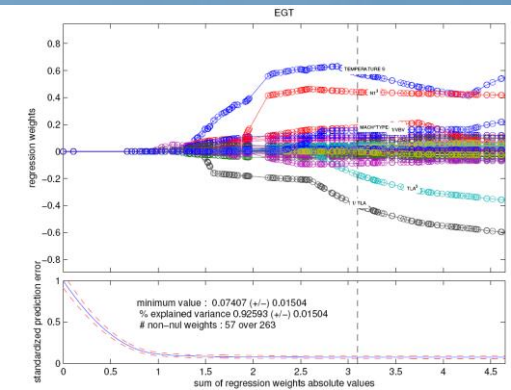
$$\begin{cases}
 \text{Risk}(t) & = & 1 - \text{P}(X = x_t | U \approx u_t) \\
 \text{Precision}(t) & = & \text{tr}[\text{var}(X | U \approx u_t)] \\
 \text{Adequacy}(t) & = & \text{P}(U \approx u_t)
 \end{cases}
 \begin{cases}
 U \text{ is the exogenous data} \\
 X \text{ is the endogenous data} \\
 (u_t, x_t) \text{ is the current observation}
 \end{cases}$$



# Mathematic Methods

## → Identification & selection of important parameters

- Vibration (HF) analysis, features extraction
- Variable selection, mutual information,

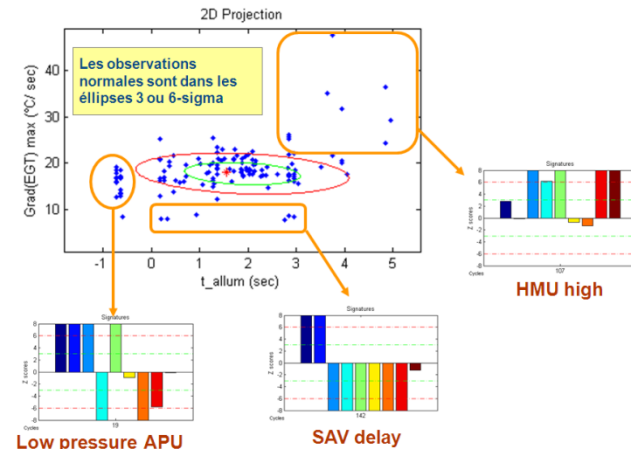


## → Learning of normal behavior

- Likelihood scores, extreme values, statistic tests

## → Abnormality signature classification

- Auto-organizing maps, outliers detection
- Auto adaptive classification

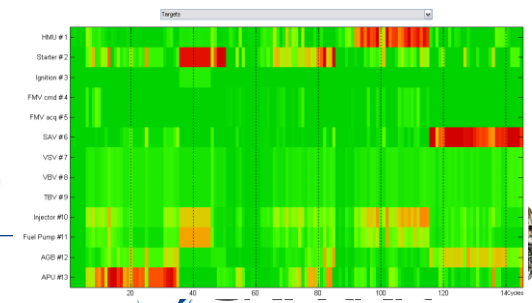


## → Trends detection and failure anticipation

- Regressions, filters (\*KF), importance sampling (PF)

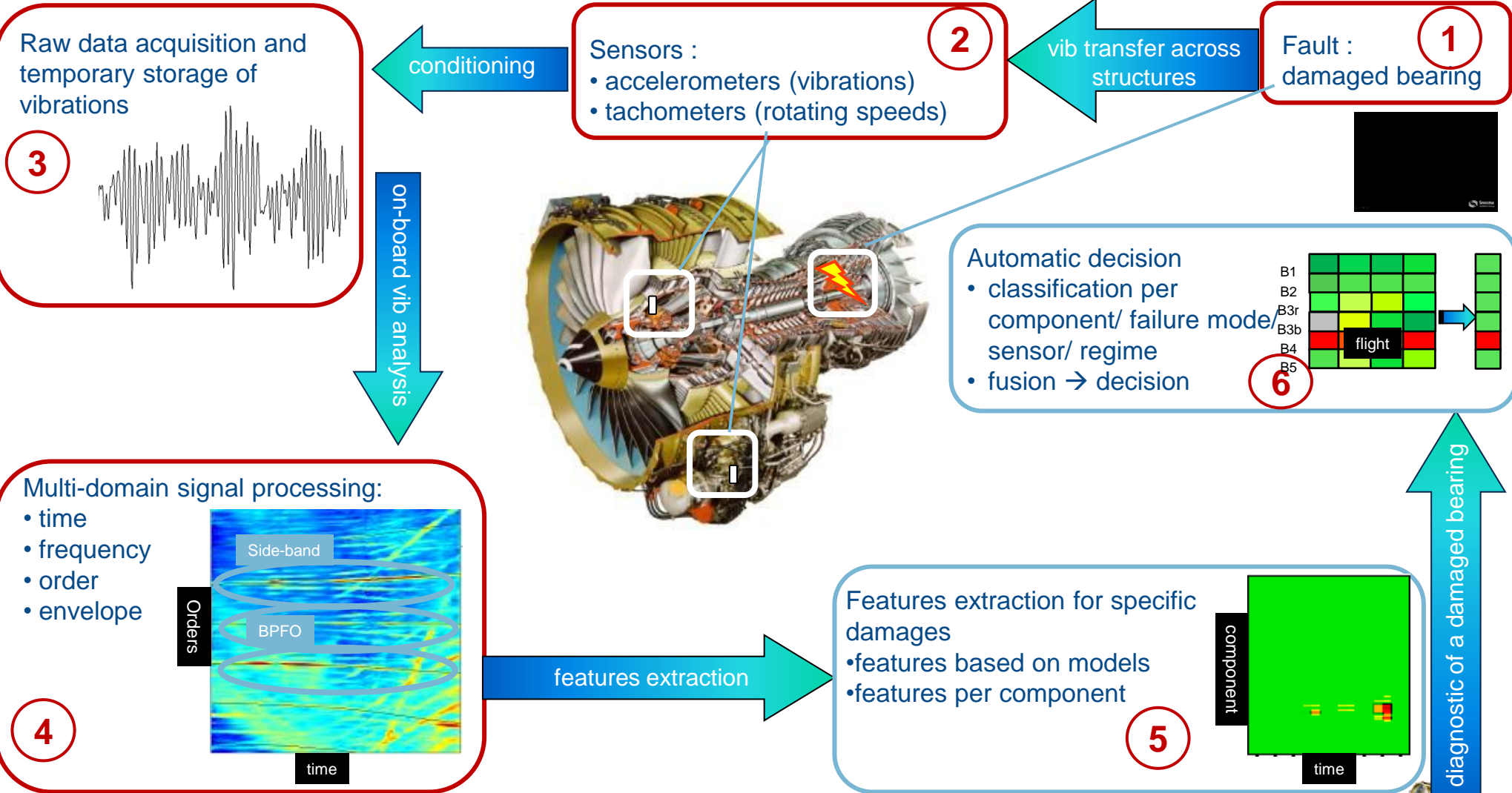
## → Reliability management and diagnosis fusion

- Bayesian models, statistics, logical inference (Fuzzy)

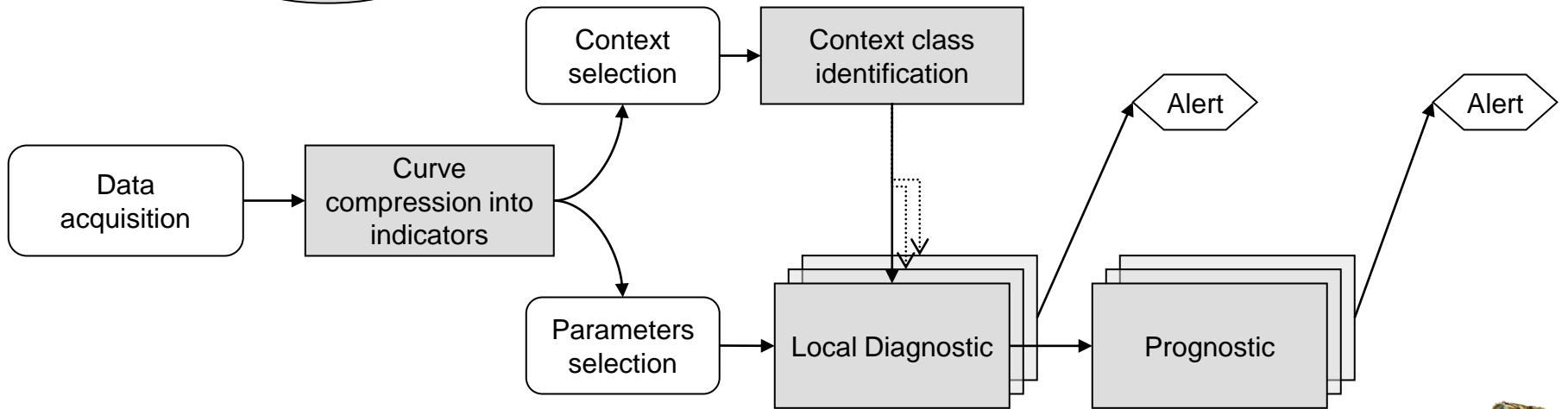
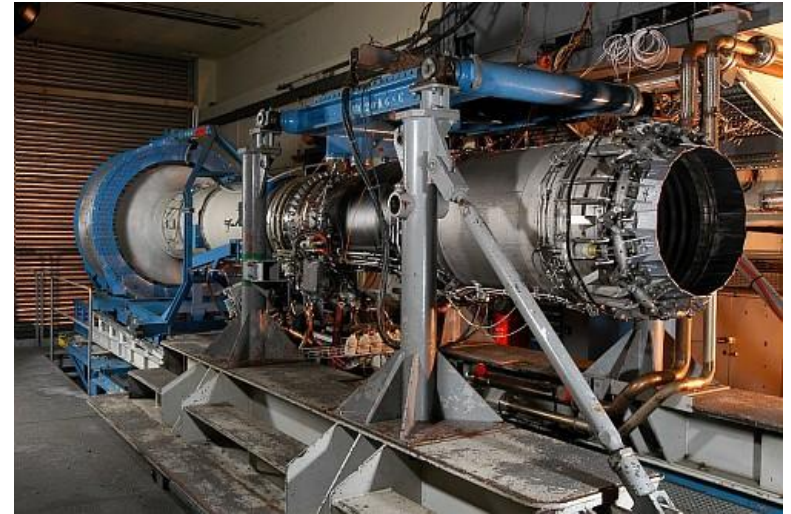
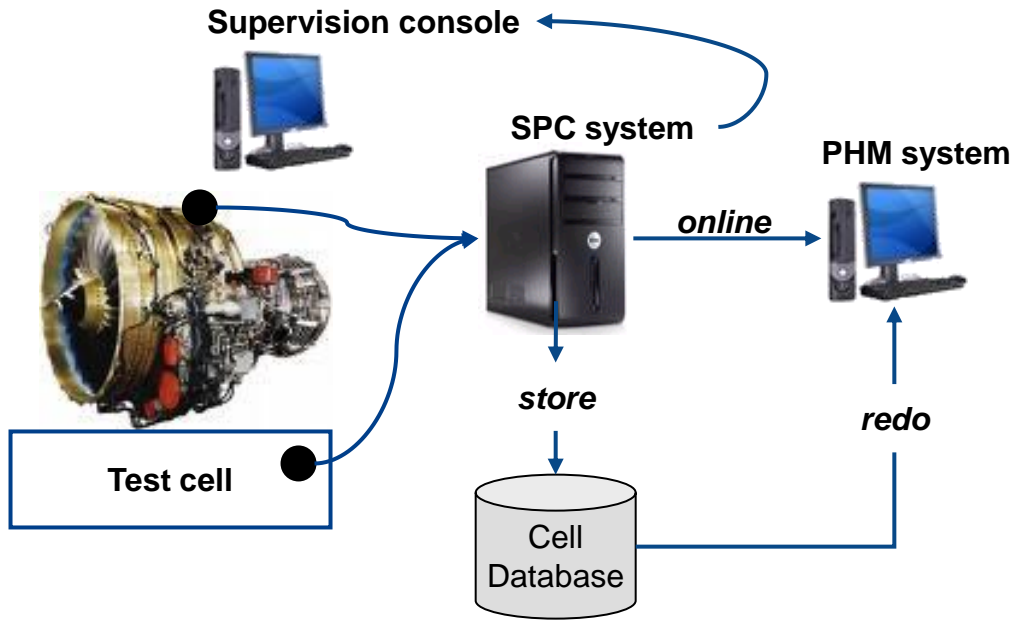




# Bearing Monitoring Process Overview

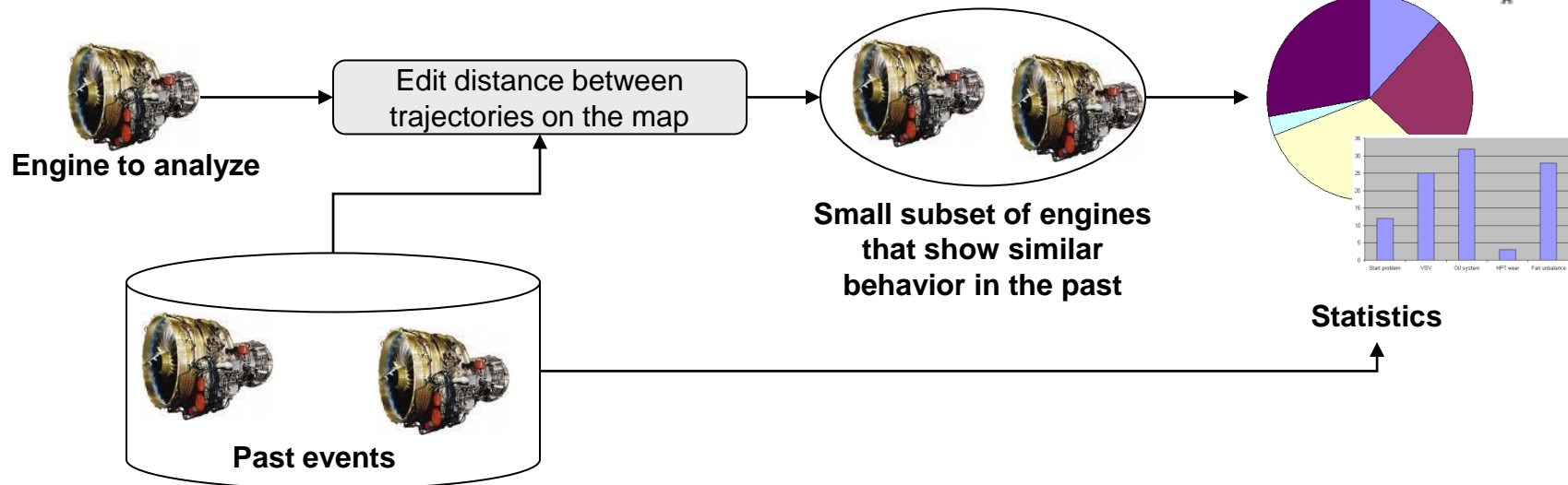
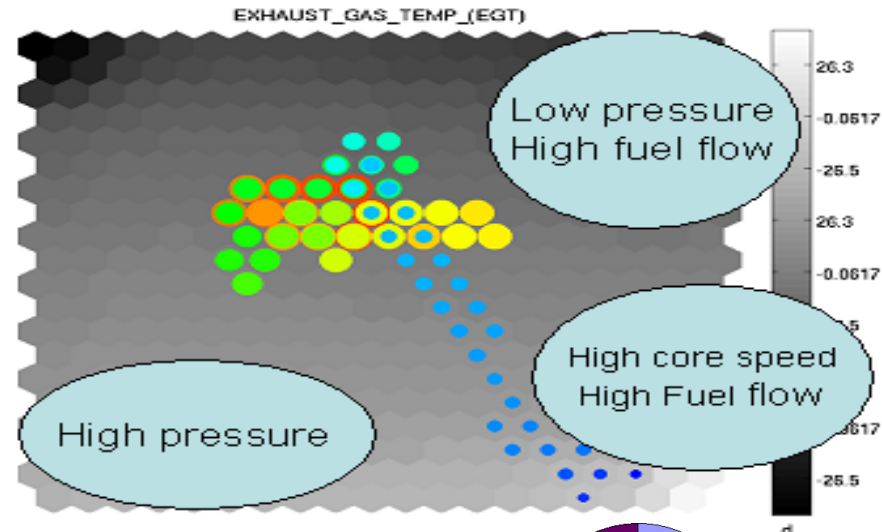


# Bench Test Anomaly Detections



# Fleet Mapping

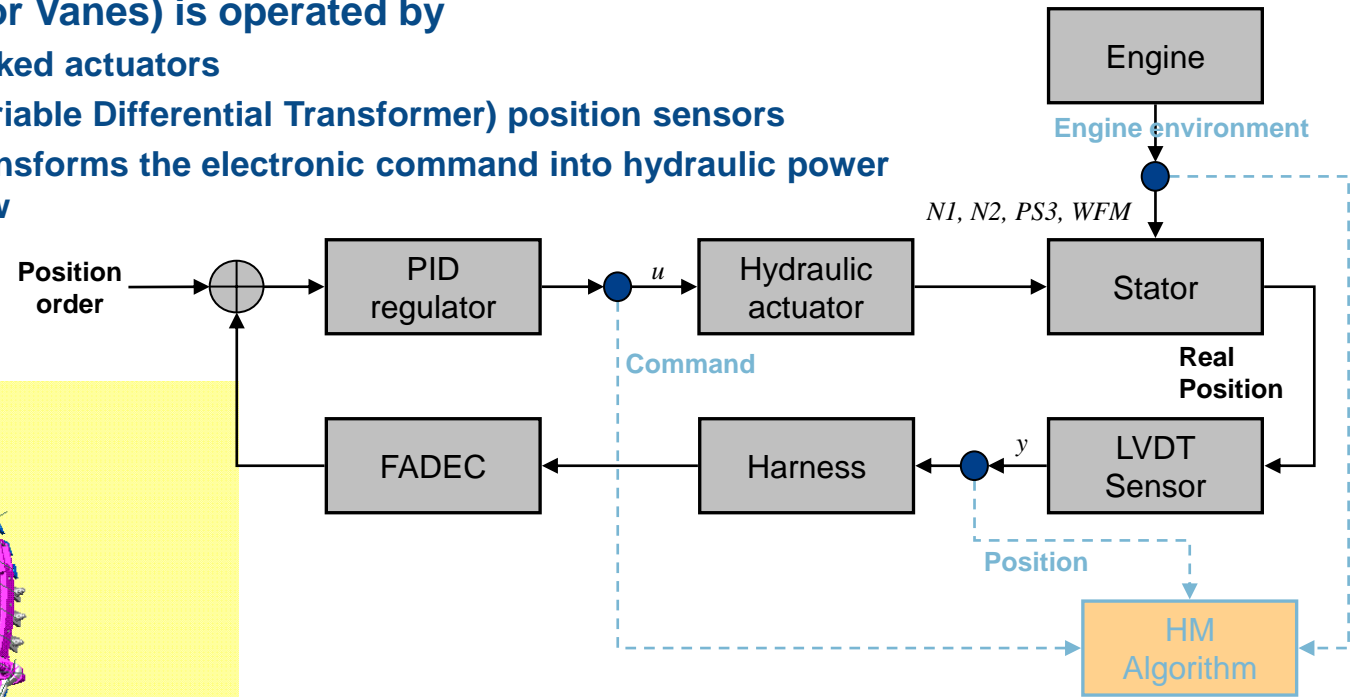
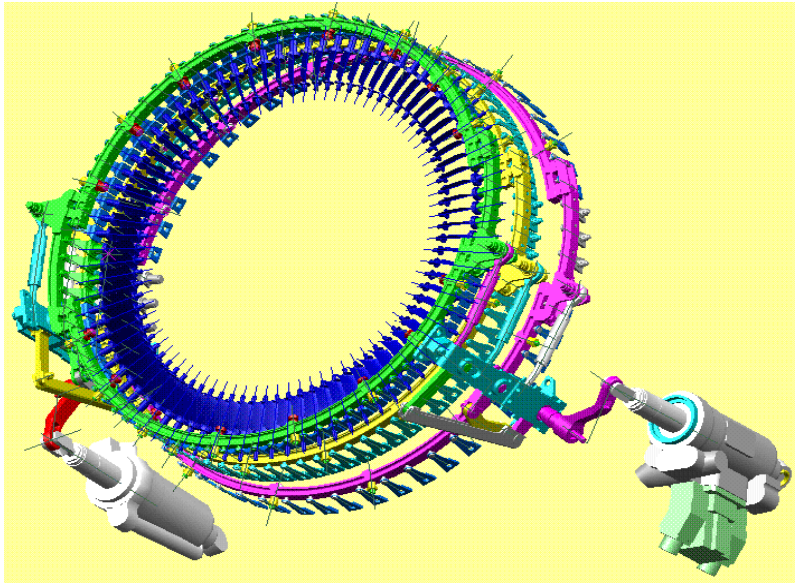
- Using a fleet of engines and a historic database, the state of each engine is compressed in a 2D space that conserve distance order.
  - Each engine trajectory may be drawn on the map.
- Trajectories comparisons allow the computation of statistics.



# Control Loop Monitoring

► The VSV (Variable Stator Vanes) is operated by

- two mechanically linked actuators
- two LVDT (Linear Variable Differential Transformer) position sensors
- a servovalve that transforms the electronic command into hydraulic power by means of fuel flow



► The algorithm analyzes the behavior of the control loop

- The normal behavior is modeled on ground, producing a reference
- The algorithm automatically compute a local model on line
- Then it compares the new behavior to the reference



Thank you ...