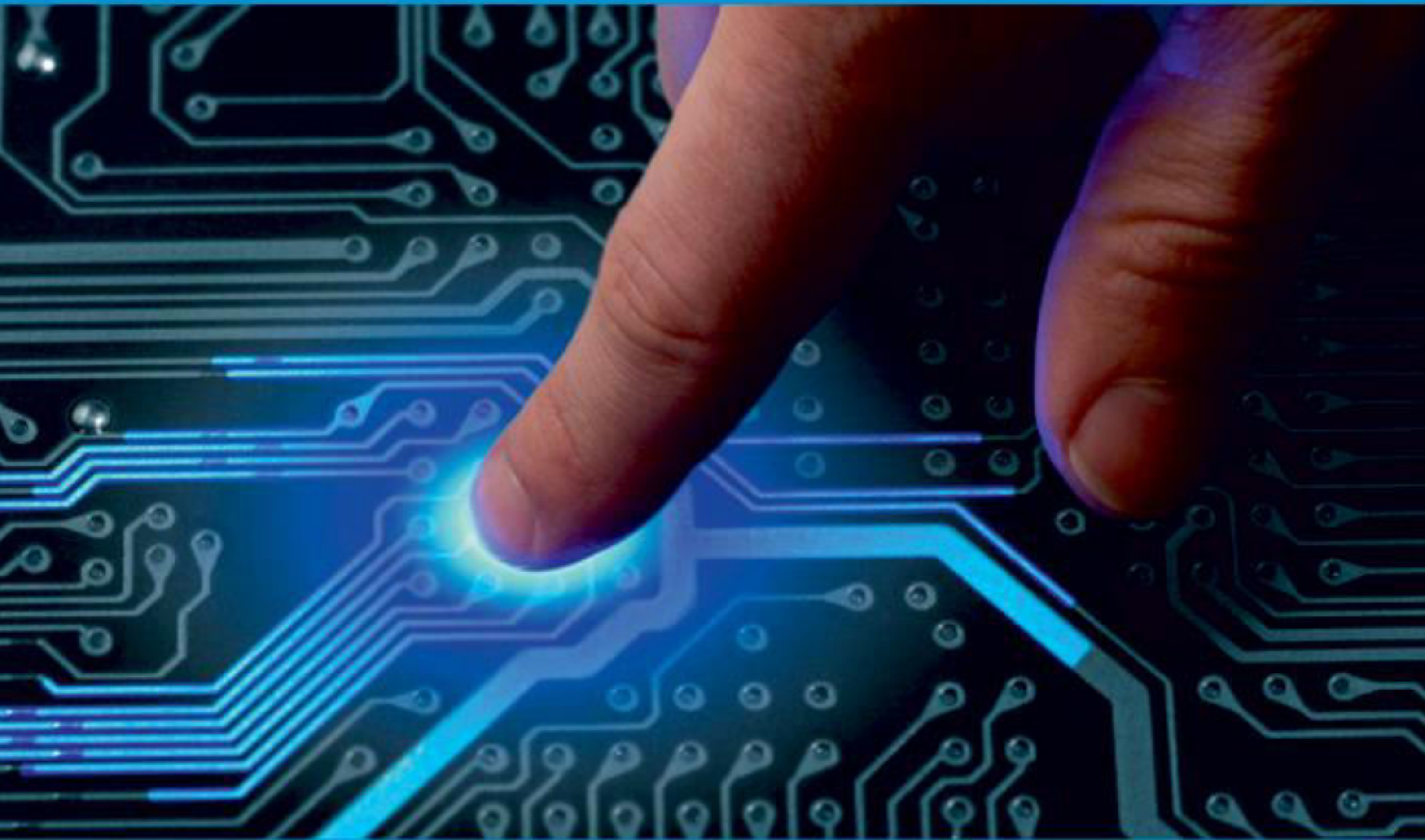
IJIRCCE

e-ISSN: 2320-9801 | p-ISSN: 2320-9798



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH

IN COMPUTER & COMMUNICATION ENGINEERING

Volume 10, Issue 7, July 2022

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER INDIA

Impact Factor: 8.165

9940 572 462 | 6381 907 438 | ijircce@gmail.com | www.ijircce.com

| e-ISSN: 2320-9801, p-ISSN: 2320-9798| www.ijircce.com | |Impact Factor: 8.165

|| Volume 10, Issue 7, July 2022 ||

| DOI: 10.15680/IJIRCCE.2022.1007034 |

Machine Learning Approach for Predictive Maintenance Aircraft Engine

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ABSTRACT: In the event of an engine failure, the recovery process is lengthy and fraught with danger. Failure to plan results in monetary and time waste. Saving time, effort, money, and even lives by foreseeing failure in advance is a win-win situation. In order to identify a malfunction, sensors must be installed and monitored for their values. It is possible to use failure detection and predictive maintenance on any device, but we will focus on the engine failure for a certain period of time. Using Machine Learning, the research attempts to forecast the breakdown of an engine, saving time and money while increasing production.
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KEYWORDS: Traffic Congestion,No Parking Zone,Traffic Police.

I. INTRODUCTION

It has become more necessary to have more efficient modes of transportation as the world has become more interconnected. The aviation business has seen tremendous growth during the last several years. More than 37,000 passengers are transported every day by 155,000 flights, including charter jets and freight aircraft [1]. The safest and quickest method of transport for people and commodities is via aircraft. The likelihood of an aircraft disaster for the greatest firms is roughly 1 in 9.2 million. Mechanical, human, airport regulatory, weather-related, and unpredictable errors are the most common causes of accidents [2]. In the long run, it costs a lot of money not to pay attention to security. As well as losing revenue and reputation, the costs of lost and replacement aircraft, human lives, property, environmental cleanup, and legal bills are considerable. When it comes to avionics maintenance expenses, paying attention to safety results in cheaper and more acceptable costs, particularly if the support time frames are adapted to the aircraft's demands [3]. This is why it is important to have a dynamic expectation of failure times that provides a support period. Accidents may be reduced as a result of avoiding unavoidable dangers. A aircraft may be helped in four ways: action to rectify, halt or prevent anything from occurring[4].

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Regression and classification issues are two common applications for machine learning techniques. It is a categorization issue, not a predictive maintenance challenge, to divide engine health into two categories: healthy and sick. However, estimating how long a component of an engine will continue to function is a regression issue [5]. The lifespan of a machine is closely related to its overall health. A high RUL indicates dependability, while a low RUL indicates unreliability. Time-based or time-dependent, a component's RUL is clearly defined. Depending on the circumstances, it may be expressed as the remaining number of cycles until failure or as a rate that begins off at maximum capacity for a good machine before decreasing to a low value, indicating that the machine is no longer functional. It was determined, via the application of a weighted system, how long something would be valuable. A

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weighted combination of two or more classifiers may perform better than a single classifier approach, according to [6]. Random Forest (RF), Support Vector Machine (SVM) and k-Nearest Neighbor (k-NN) are three machine learning techniques that NagdevAmruthnath et al. use to classify faults [7]. Random forest outperforms the other two classifiers in their testing [8]. Boosting techniques have been shown to be effective in a short period of time [6]. These newer approaches have caught the attention of researchers because they outperform older single-classifier-based methods in terms of performance. These algorithms are based on decision trees. When run with the optimised settings, LightGBM is the quickest and most accurate of the three.

III. SYSTEM DESIGN

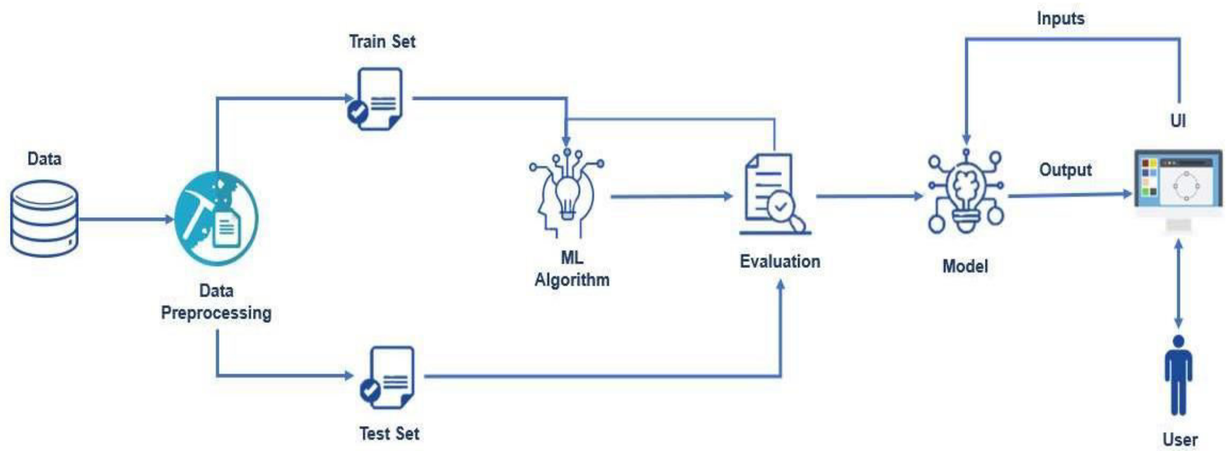

Fig: SystemArchitecture

ProjectFlow:

1. InstallRequiredLibraries.
2. DataCollection.
   - Collectthedatasetorcreatethe dataset.
3. DataPre-processing.
   - ImporttheLibraries.
   - Importingthedataset.
   - UnderstandingDataTypeand Summaryof features.
   - Takecareofmissingdata &create columns.
   - DataVisualization.
   - Dropthecolumnfromdataframe,mergethedataframes.
   - ObservingTarget, NumericalandCategoricalColumns
   - Label Encoding & Splitting the Dataset into Dependent and Independent variables.
   - Splitting Data into Train and Test.

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4. ModelBuilding

- Trainingand testingthemodel

- Evaluation ofModel

- Savingthe Model

5. ApplicationBuilding

- CreateanHTMLfile

- BuildaPythonCode

6. FinalUI

- Dashboard Oftheflask app.

Algorithms Identified

In our project, as per the requirement, we have chosen the following Classification model toobtainappropriateand accurateresults.

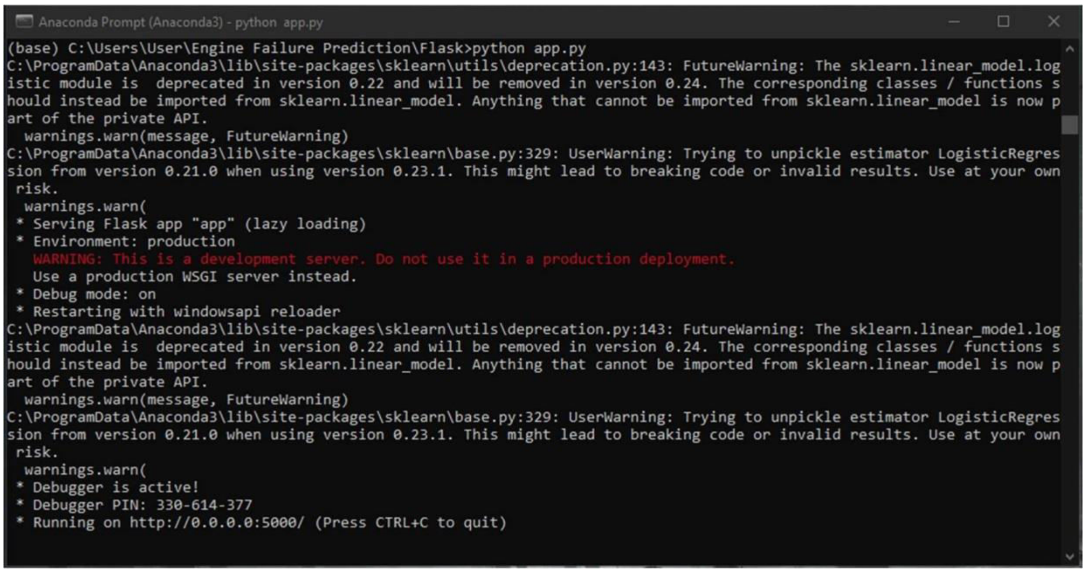
LogisticRegression

In statistics, the logistic model is used to figure out how likely it is that a certain class or event will happen, like passing or failing, winning or losing, being alive or dead, or being healthy or sick. This can be used to model many different types of events, like figuring out if an image has a cat, dog, lion, etc. Each object found in the image would be given a probability between 0 and 1, with the total probability equaling 1.

Logistic regression is a statistical model that uses a logistic function to model a two-valued dependent variable in its simplest form. There are many more complex ways to use this model. In regression analysis, logistic regression is used to estimate the parameters of a logistic model (a form of binary regression).

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Snapshots



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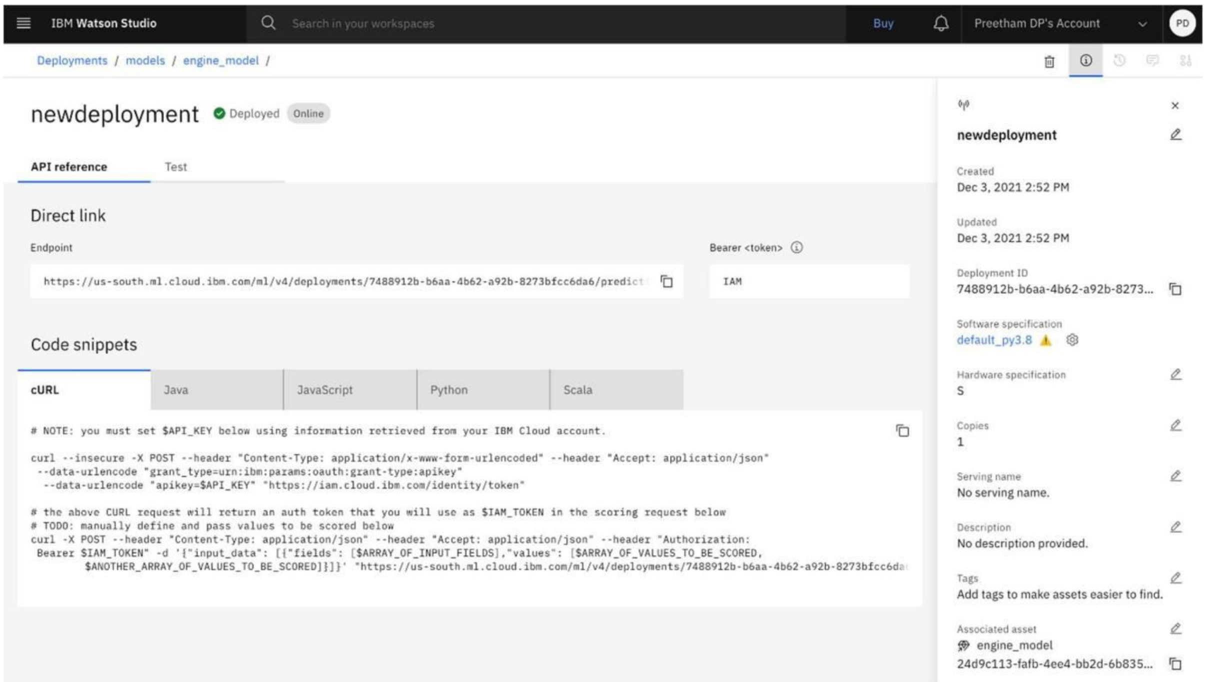

Figure: Deploying Project in IBM Cloud

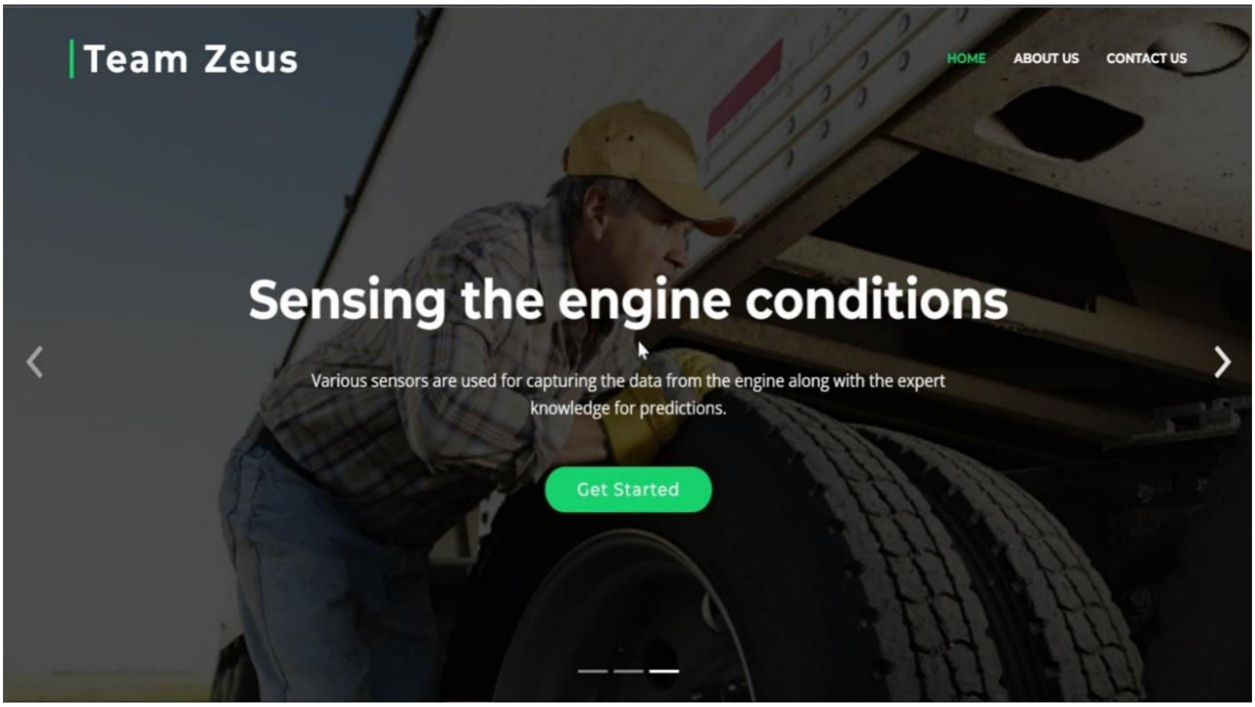

Figure: Final UI Homepage

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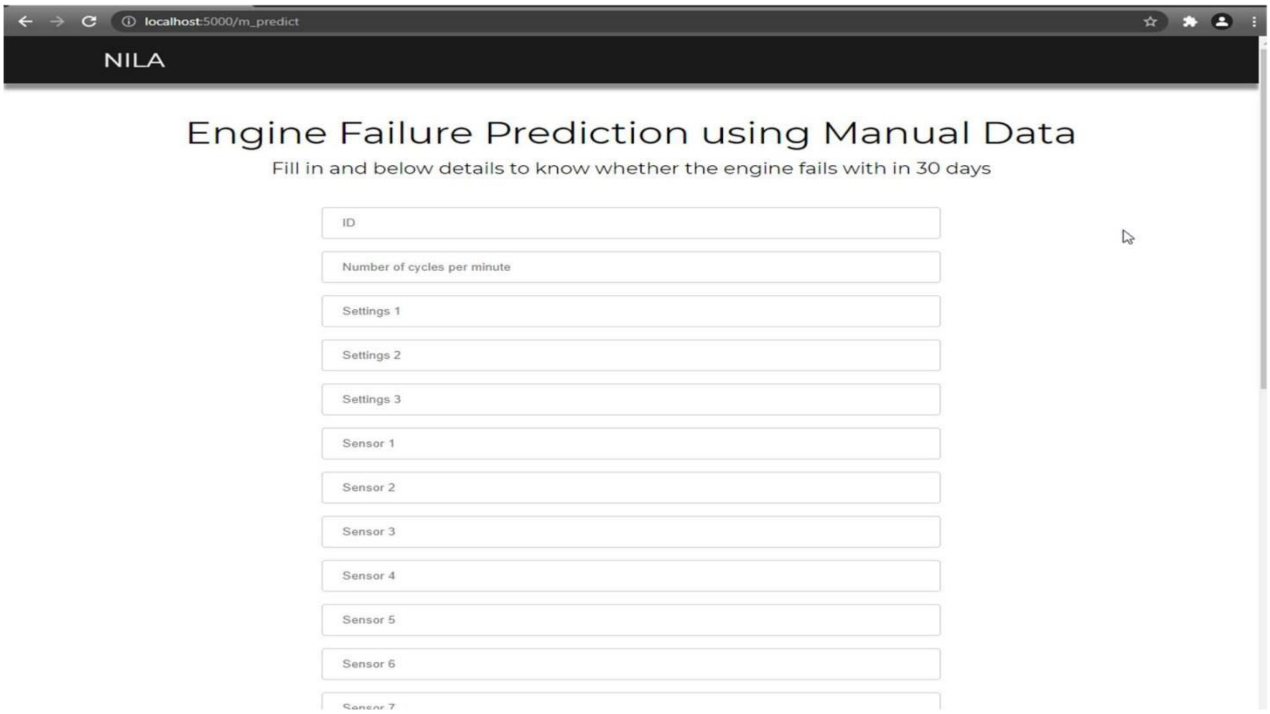

Figure:ManualPredictionPage

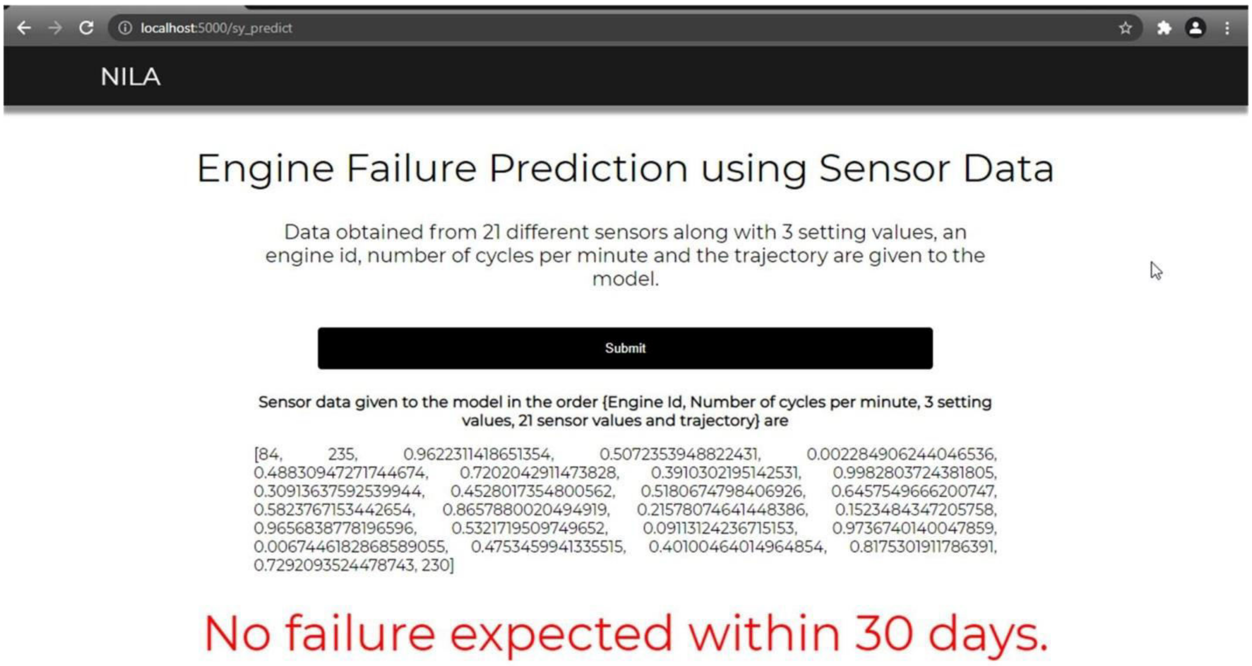

Figure: Automated Prediction page

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V. CONCLUSION

Predicting aircraft engine maintenance may be difficult since there are so many variables to take into account. When making predictions, the most important phase is gathering and pre-processing information. Predicting aviation engine maintenance using a logistic learning model with recurrent machine learning is the goal of the system under consideration. The location's demand is forecasted based on previous data.

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