

From Machine Learning to Machine Reasoning: A Model-Based System Engineering Perspective

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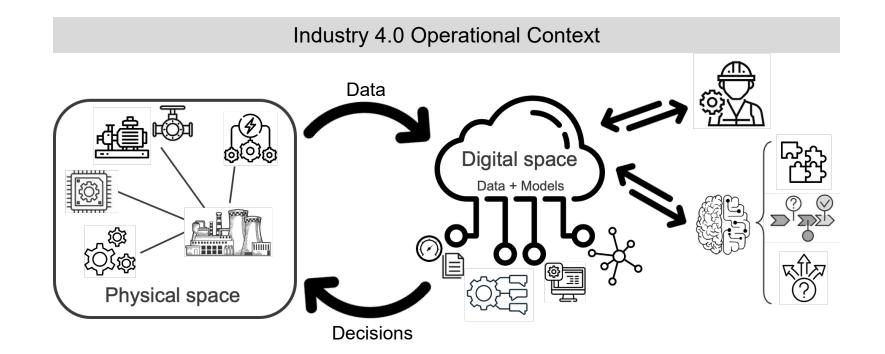


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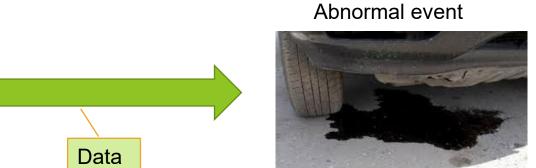
This Talk: Performance, Data, and Decisions

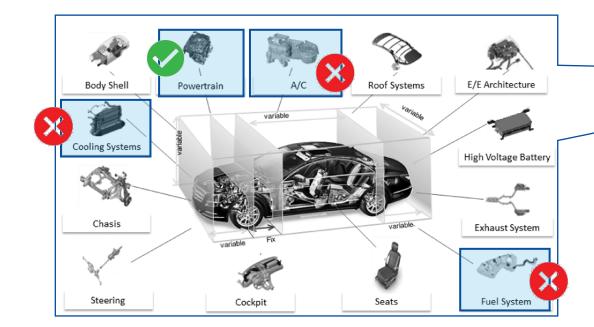
- Focus of this talk: Creating a direct link between data and decisions through data analytics methods
- Application: Nuclear power plants
- Claim: Pure data-centric methods do not support robust and resilient decisions
- Challenge: Provide context to available data
 - Machine reasoning requires such context
 - MBSE models can be a solution



An Intuitive Example













Record

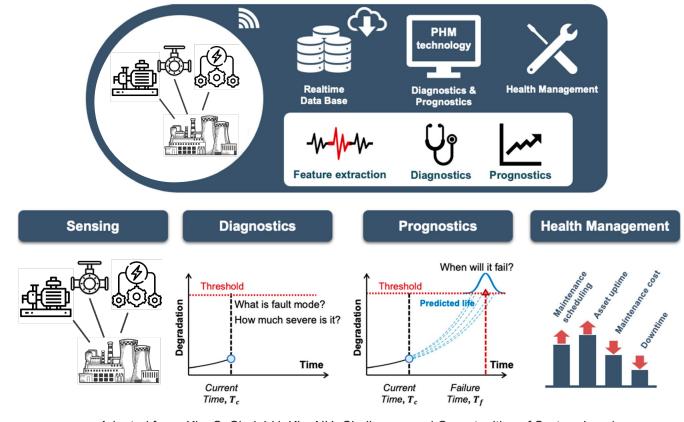






Data and Decisions

- Data: Nuclear power plants collect large amounts of data elements
 - Record health performance throughout the lifecycle of assets
 - Can provide system engineers with insights into
 - Anomalous behaviors or degradation trends
 - Possible causes and their direct consequences
 - Data formats
 - Numeric: online monitoring data (e.g., pump vibration data)
 - Textual: issue reports and maintenance reports
 - Need to integrate information contained in numeric and textual data elements
- Decisions
 - Adapt to evolving operational conditions
 - Discover and counteract abnormal behaviors
 - Automate decision process

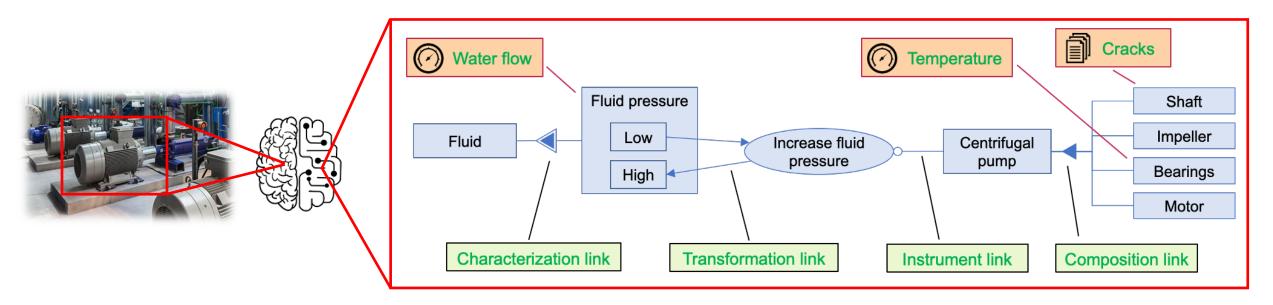


Adapted from: Kim S, Choi J-H, Kim NH. Challenges and Opportunities of System-Level Prognostics. *Sensors*. 2021; 21(22):7655. https://doi.org/10.3390/s21227655

Putting Data into Context

Data is not enough!

- Need to emulate system engineer knowledge about assets and systems
- Solution: Model-Based System Engineering (MBSE) diagram-based representation
 - Identify causal links between "Form" and "Function" elements
 - MBSE languages: Object Process Methodology (OPM), Lifecycle Modeling Language (LML)
- Link between MBSE models and data can be established
- Machining reasoning: Identify logical links between data elements through MBSE models



Analysis of Numeric Data

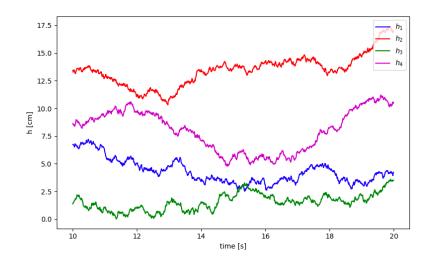
- Model centric approach to data analytics: Based on causal inference
- Goal: Extract causal information among observed variables
 - Discover and quantify causal relations among observed data
 - Data translated in graphs: Structural causal models

Def. Cause-Effect Relation (A→B). A physical phenomena such that a change in A leads to a change in B

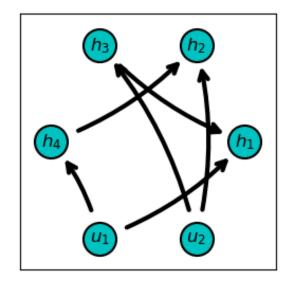
Statistical conditional independence testing

Statistical regression modeling

- Focus on the relations between variables rather rather than the variables themselves
- MBSE models are used to inform the process of causal discovery
- Applications
 - Formulate control profiles
 - Anomaly detection
 - Test hypotheses (e.g., missing edge has emerged)





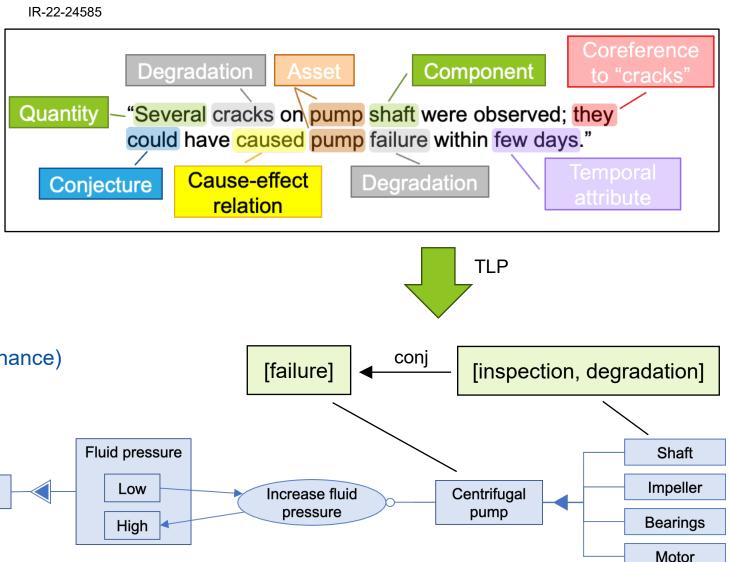


Analysis of Textual Data

- Technical Language Processing (TLP) methods
 - From text to knowledge
- Developed functionalities
 - Spell check and abbreviation handling
 - Identification
 - Nuclear related keywords
 - Temporal and location attributes
 - Measured quantities
 - Assessment reported event
 - Event nature (e.g., inspection, maintenance)

Fluid

- Component health assessment
- Cause-effect relations
- Link data to MBSE model entities

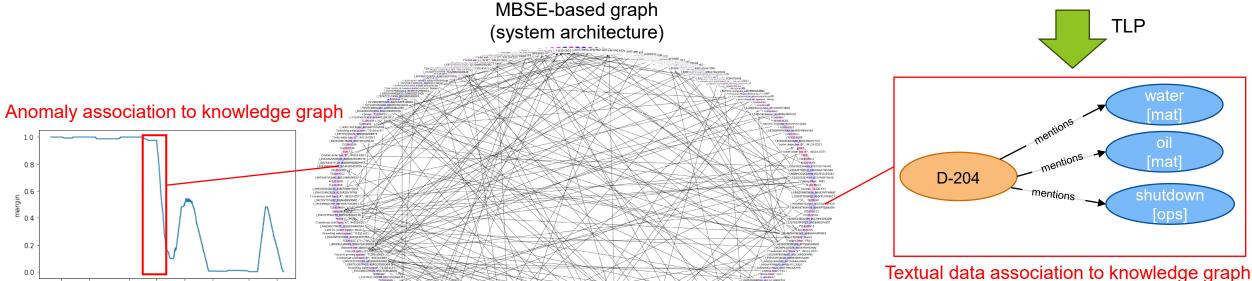


Capturing System Knowledge

- Knowledge is stored in the form of a graph (relational database): MBSE graphs are the underlying skeleton
- Data elements are associated and linked to specific MBSE entities
 - Data is put into an MBSE context
- Knowledge graph captures system architecture and data
- Machine reasoning: Identification of causal relationships between data elements
 - Requires two conditions: logical and temporal

1-20-PM1 was discovered to have water/oil mixture in sight glass. Pump was shutdown. **TLP** [mat]

SCR #: D-204



Final Considerations

- Advanced data analytics methods
 - Extracting knowledge from textual data
 - Quantifying asset behaviors through causal inference
 - Summarize system performance in an MBSE-based knowledge graph
- State of the art data analytics methods can be used to support plant operations
 - Industry 4.0 mindset
- New roles of system engineers
 - Data: Assess how data reflects known phenomena
 - Methods: Assess performance of data analytics methods
 - Decisions: Assess how decision making reflects the outcomes generated by data analytics methods