

Integrated Organizational Machine Learning for Aviation Flight Data

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INTEGRATED ORGANIZATIONAL MACHINE LEARNING FOR AVIATION FLIGHT DATA

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NATIONAL TRAINING AIRCRAFT SYMPOSIUM

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Aerospace
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SITUATION

Major challenges face many flight organizations:

1. Integration and automation of data collection frameworks
2. Data feature engineering, cleanup and preparation
3. Operationalizing embedded machine learning frameworks

CHALLENGES

While integration and automation of data collection efforts within many organizations is quite mature...

...there are special challenges for flight-based organizations (i.e., the automatic and efficient transmission of aircraft flight data to centralized analytical data processing systems).

OPPORTUNITY

- Constraints for implementing classical machine learning methods (i.e., clustering, classification, or prediction)
- This magnifies design challenges for novel ‘prescriptive-based’ architectures

Our research is focused on a design pattern for:

- a) The integration and automation of data collection for...
- b) ...an organizationally embedded ensemble machine learning method

APPLIED RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Identify challenges associated with the integration and automation of fleet data collection frameworks
2. Determine feature engineering, cleanup and preparation processes
3. Operationalizing embedded machine learning frameworks

BACKGROUND RESEARCH, PART I

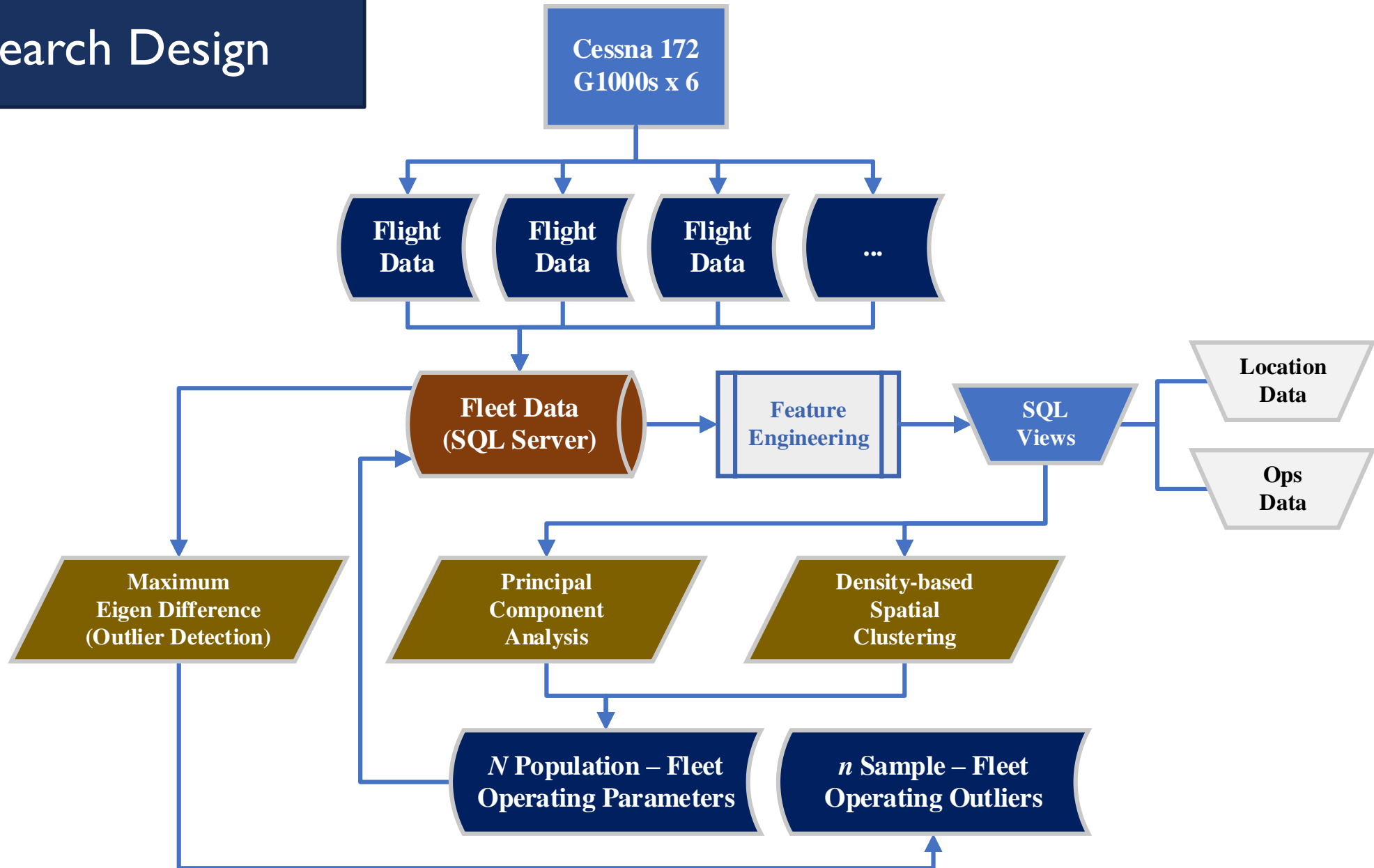
- **Airplane monitoring systems** have been around for several decades...
 - (Taylor, 1969; Milligan, Zhou, and Wilkerson, 1995).
- ...data from sensors for **location, structure, engine, and cabin environment**...
 - (Gao et al., 2018).
- ...monitoring systems are **wired** and **wireless; and are used to enhance and predict** maintenance...
 - (Zelenika et al., 2020).

BACKGROUND RESEARCH, PART II

- **Prevalence of monitoring systems** and the prompt analysis of data from collected from fleets can allow for more timely and effective maintenance activities which will **reduce aircraft downtime** while also **reducing operational costs** arising from maintenance (Dupuy, Wesely, and Jenkins, 2011).
- There has been a trend for **applying statistical techniques to data collected from fleets** of commercial aircraft **to identify aircraft anomalies** or abnormal trends (Gorinesky, Matthews, and Martin, 2012; Sumathi et al., 2017).



Research Design



Data Capture



Microsoft®
SQL Server®

$n = 65,525$ (flight log entries)

Data Framework

Flight Logs

```
SQLQuery9.sql...RS\mjp001 (64)* x SQLQuery8.sql - not connected* SQLQuery6.sql - not co
USE [FleetData]
GO

/***** Object: View [dbo].[v_flight_log]    Script Date: 10/24/2022 4:06:34

alter view [dbo].[v_flight_log]
as
select '164459_KSLN' as Location, * from [dbo].[log_170118_164459_KSLN]
union
select '130128_KSLN' as Location, * from [dbo].[log_170130_130128_KSLN]
union
select '155300_KMKC' as Location, * from [dbo].[log_170130_155300_KMKC]
union
select '155300_KMKC' as Location, * from [dbo].[log_180308_143550_KFOE]
union
select '155300_KMKC' as Location, * from [dbo].[log_180504_185459_KHSD]
union
select '155300_KMKC' as Location, * from [dbo].[log_180919_002527_KJEF]
union
select '155300_KMKC' as Location, * from [dbo].[log_190914_001545_KPYX]
union
select '155300_KMKC' as Location, * from [dbo].[log_191025_185233_KSLN]
union
```

```
SQLQuery9.sql...RS\mjp001 (64)* SQLQuery8.sql...RS\mjp001 (68)* x SQLQuery6.sql
USE [FleetData]
GO

/***** Object: View [dbo].[v_flight_log_v2]    Script Date: 10/24/2022
alter view [dbo].[v_flight_log_v2]
as
SELECT
-- isnull logic on everything
convert(int, isnull(year([Lcl_Date]), 0)) ) as target,
convert(int, isnull(day([Lcl_Date]), 0)) ) as lcl_date_day,
convert(time, isnull([Lcl_Time], 0)) ) as lcl_time,
convert(float, isnull([Latitude], 0)) ) as lat,
convert(float, isnull([Longitude], 0)) ) as long,
convert(float, isnull([AltB], 0)) ) as altb,
convert(float, isnull([BaroA], 0)) ) as baro_a,
convert(float, isnull([AltMSL], 0)) ) as alt_msl,
convert(float, isnull([OAT], 0)) ) as oat,
convert(float, isnull([IAS], 0)) ) as ias,
convert(float, isnull([GndSpd], 0)) ) as gndspd,
convert(float, isnull([TAS], 0)) ) as taspd,
convert(float, isnull([VSpd], 0)) ) as vspd,
convert(float, isnull([WndSpd], 0)) ) as wndspd,
convert(float, isnull([Pitch], 0)) ) as pitch,
convert(float, isnull([Roll], 0)) ) as roll,
convert(float, isnull([HDG], 0)) ) as hdg,
convert(float, isnull([volt1], 0)) ) as volt1,
convert(float, isnull([amp1], 0)) ) as amp1,
convert(float, isnull([E1_OilT], 0)) ) as e1_oil_t,
convert(float, isnull([E1_RPM], 0)) ) as e1_rpm,
convert(float, isnull([HCDI], 0)) ) as hcdi,
```

Centralized Data View

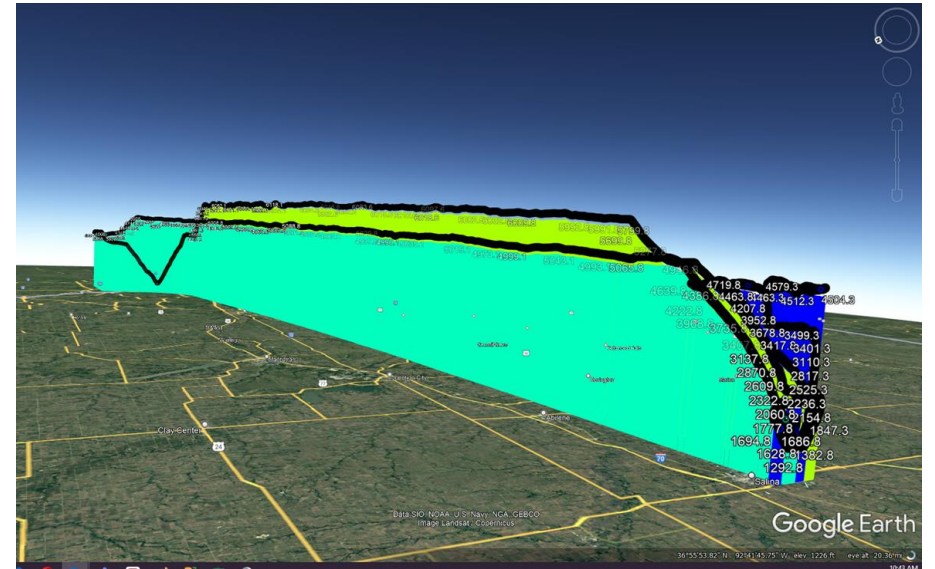
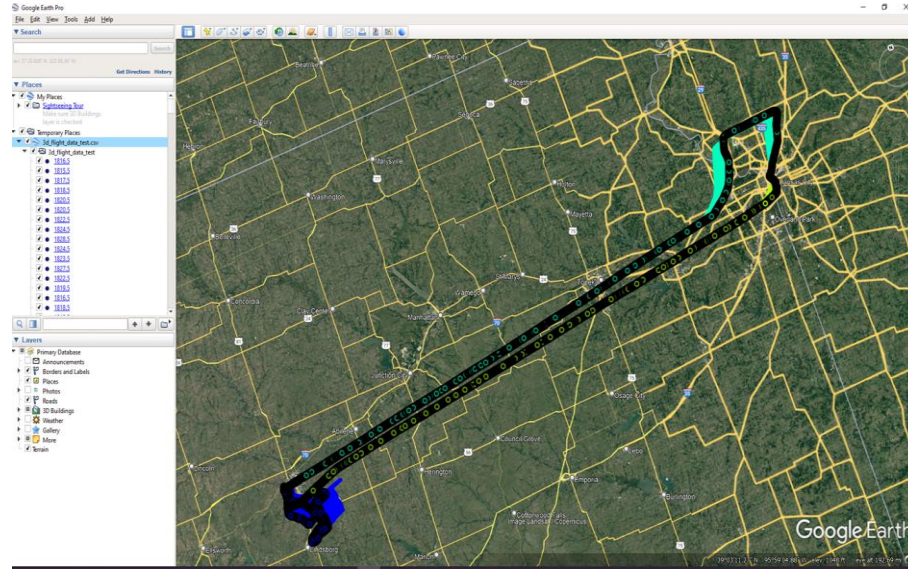
Centralized Data View

- dbo.v_flight_log
- dbo.v_flight_log_v2
- Columns
 - target (int, null)
 - lcl_date_day (int, null)
 - lcl_time (time(7), null)
 - lat (float, null)
 - long (float, null)
 - altb (float, null)
 - baro_a (float, null)
 - alt_msl (float, null)
 - oat (float, null)
 - ias (float, null)
 - gndspd (float, null)
 - taspd (float, null)
 - vspd (float, null)
 - wndspd (float, null)
 - pitch (float, null)
 - roll (float, null)
 - hdg (float, null)
 - volt1 (float, null)
 - amp1 (float, null)
 - e1_oil_t (float, null)
 - e1_rpm (float, null)
 - hcdi (float, null)
 - vcdi (float, null)
 - mag_var (float, null)
 - hal (float, null)
- Triggers

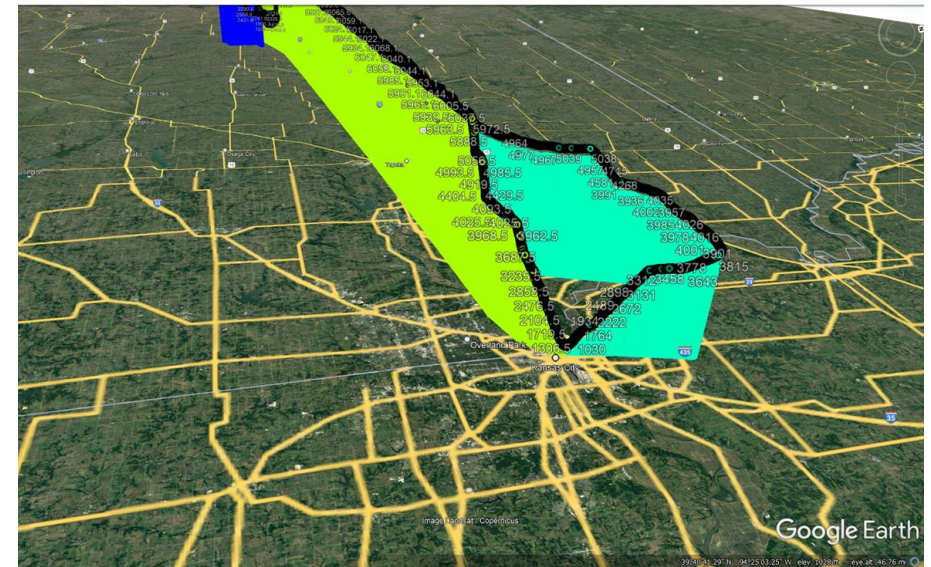
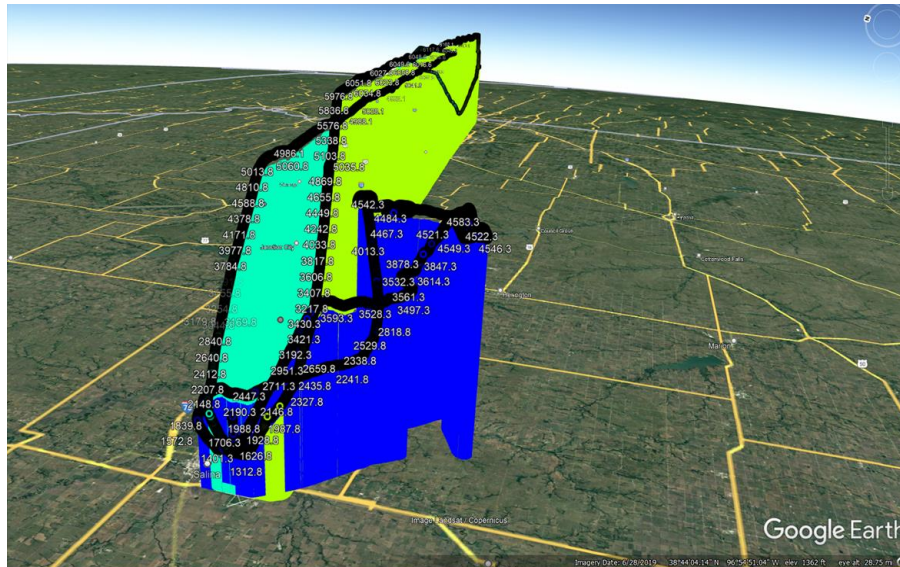
The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left displays the database structure, including the view `dbo.v_flight_log_v2`. The main window shows the results of a query executed against this view. The query is `select * from [v_flight_log_v2]`. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: `target`, `lcl_date_day`, `lcl_time`, `lat`, `long`, `altb`, `baro_a`, `alt_msl`, `oat`, `ias`, `gndspd`, `taspd`, `vspd`, `wndspd`, `pitch`, `roll`, `hdg`, `volt1`, `amp1`, `e1_oil_t`, and `e1_rpm`. The results show 65,525 rows of flight data.

G1000 Data Definitions: Fala, N. (2019). *Data-driven safety feedback as part of debrief for General Aviation pilots* (Doctoral dissertation, Purdue University Graduate School).

Flight Data Analysis: "Location Data" Verification



- Local Training (Blue)
- Solo Flight (Cyan/Lime)



Flight Data Analysis: “Ops Data” Verification

✓ AltB Positive Correlation:

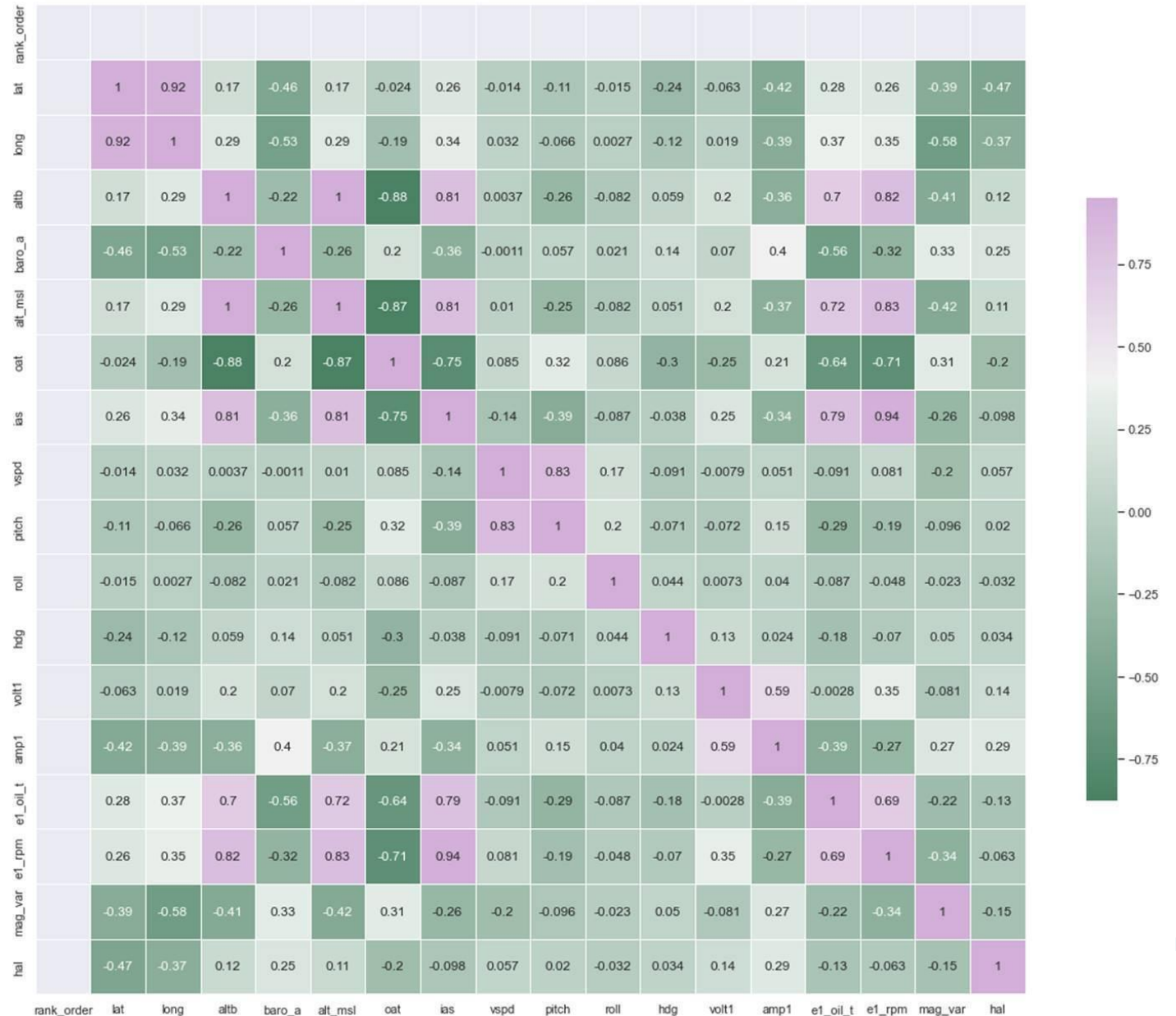
- E1_Oil_T
- E1_RPM
- IAS

✓ Alt_MSL Positive Correlation:

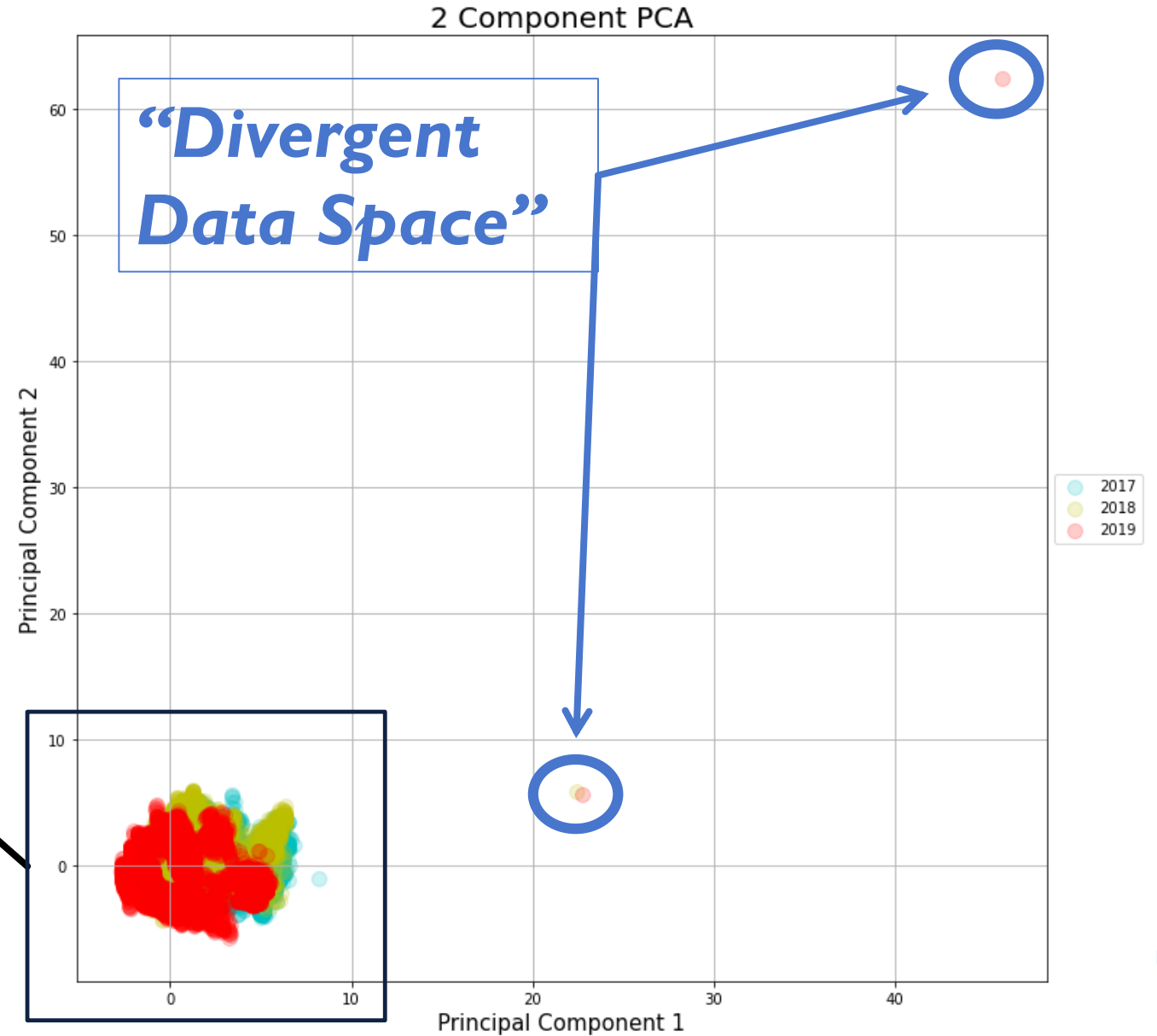
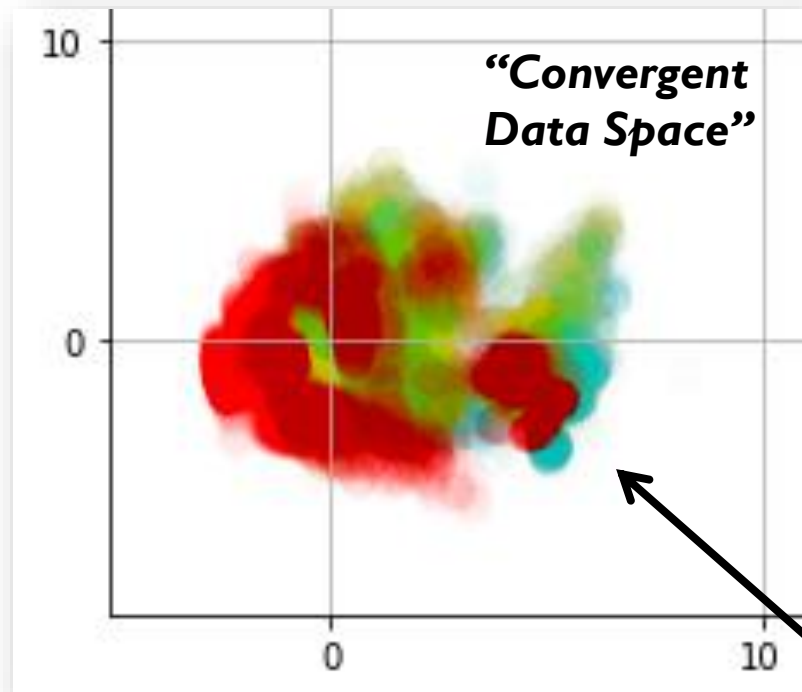
- E1_Oil_T
- E1_RPM
- IAS
- (Note: Alt_MSL is more strongly correlated than AltB)

✓ IAS Positive Correlation:

- E1_Oil_T
- E1_RPM
- AltB

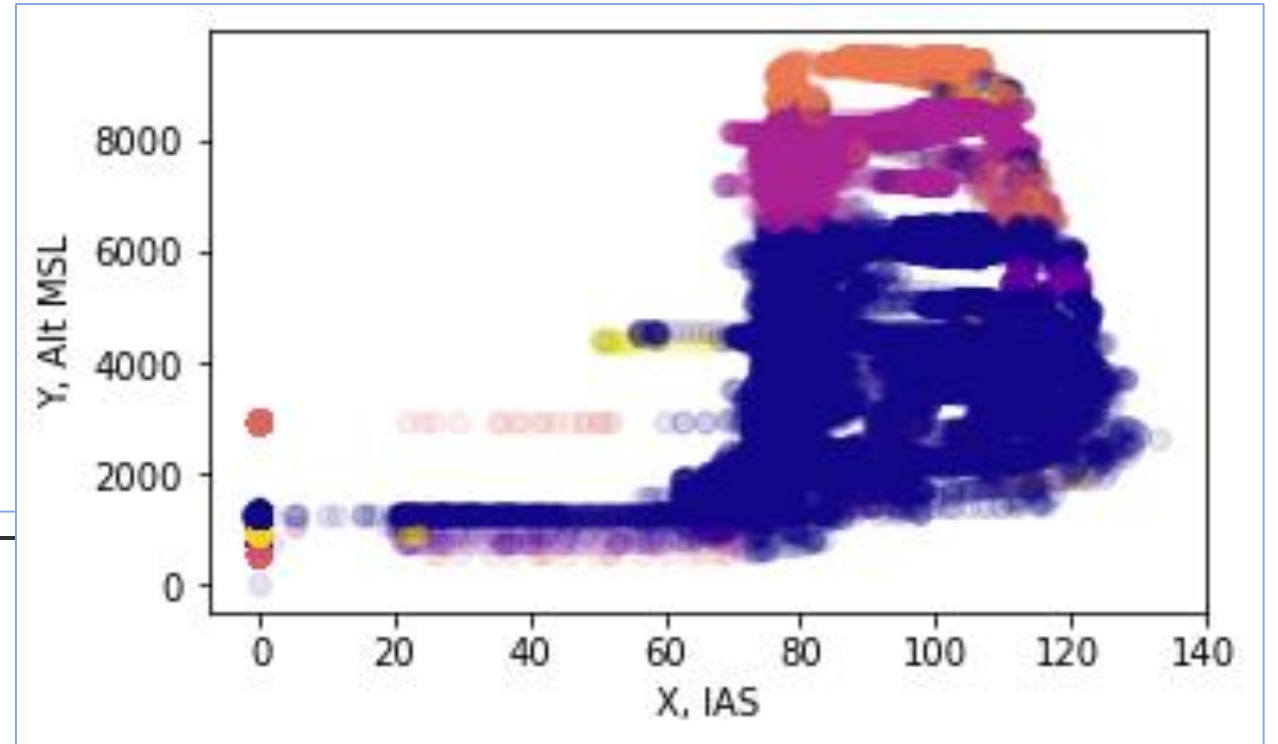
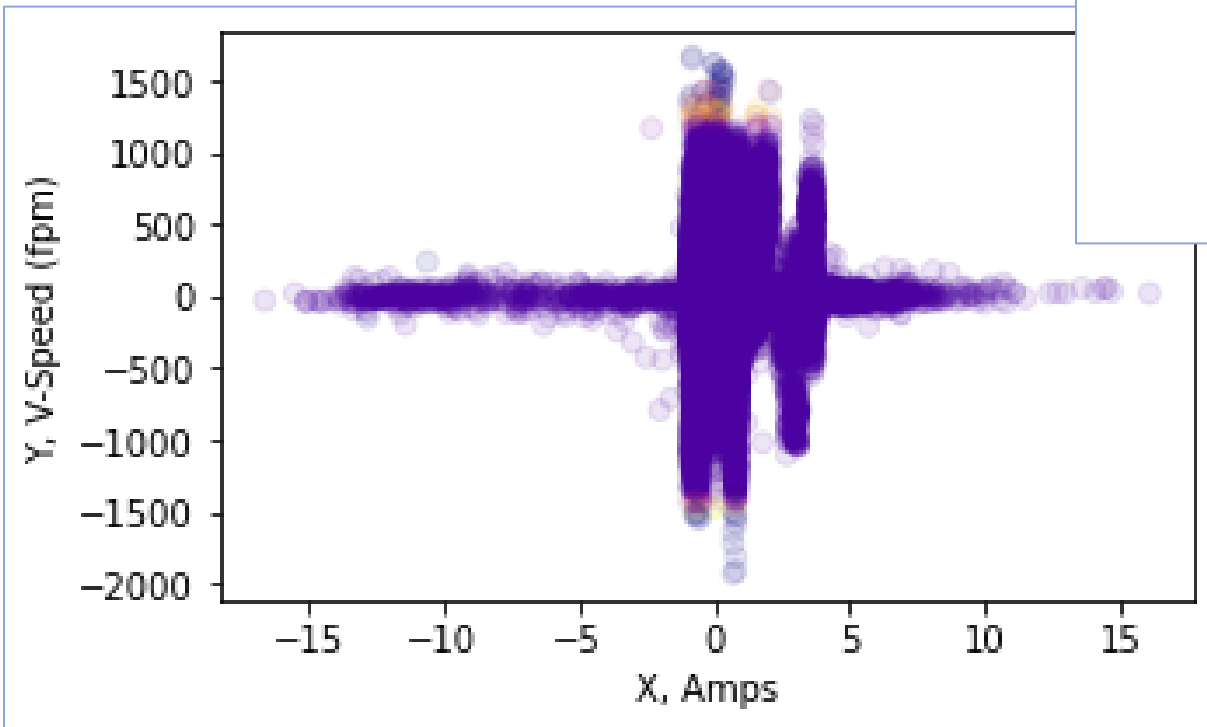


Principal Component Analysis (PCA)



Macro-Level: PCA for Many Data Features at Once

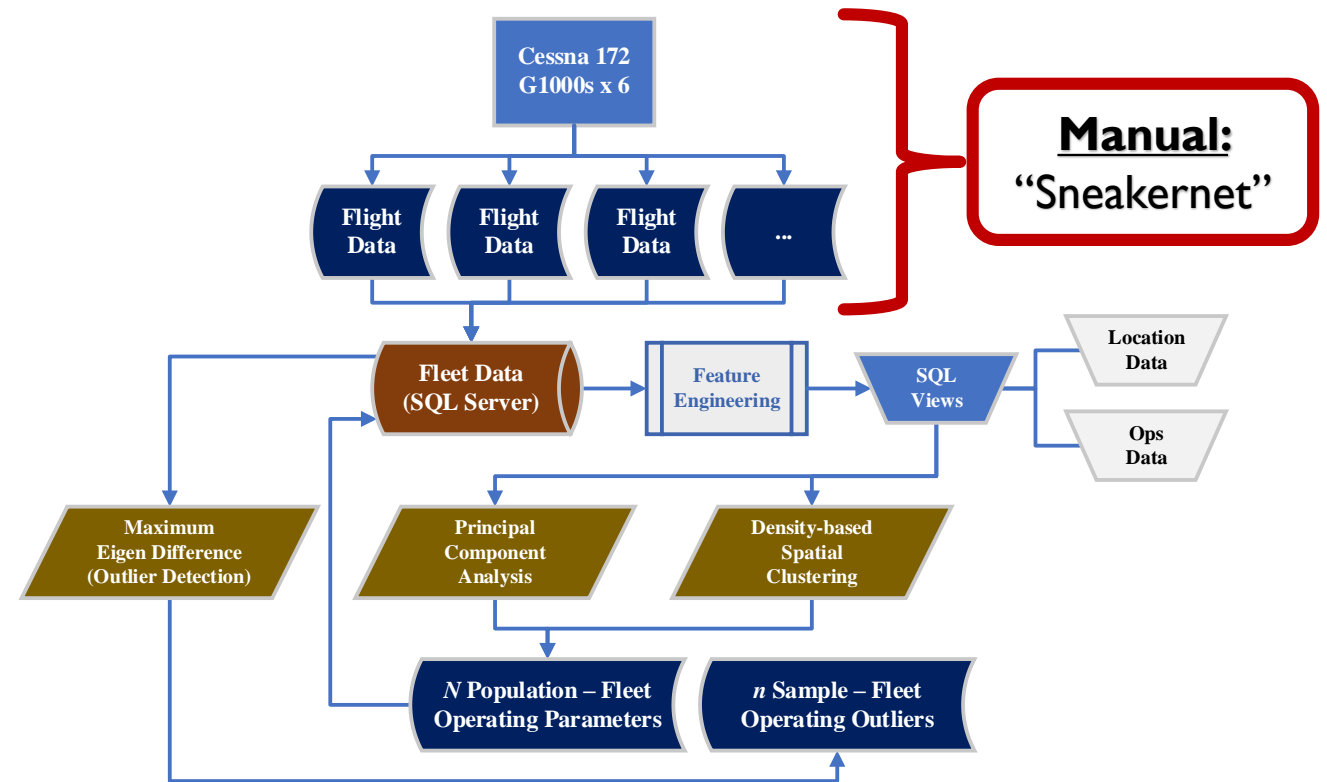
Density-based Spectral Clustering (DBSCAN)



*Micro-Level: DBSCAN
for Isolated Use Cases*

LIMITATIONS

- **Operating Parameters (Limited to Cessna 172)**
- **Aircraft within a Training Environment**
- **Portions of Data Automation Systems are Manual (Sneakernet)**
- **Scalar Eigenvalue Integration**



LESSONS LEARNED

- Use a prototype method, spread your initial data capture across a few aircraft
- Data feature engineering was the most time consuming (reworking and massaging the data)
- Leverage SQL Server Views for your Analytical Data Structure (i.e., SQL Server Views are Virtual Table structures)
- Null Logic Implementation (i.e., ISNULL() function required on all data features)
- Python made for an excellent backend system-level programming language
- PCA: High Level Feature Analysis | DBSCAN: Low Level Feature Analysis

CONCLUSIONS....AND...

■ Conclusions

- G1000 Flight Data is remarkably structured and easy to work with...
- ...organizational Machine Learning for Fleet Data is **Very Doable** 😊
- **Machine Learning Model** development was easier than...
- ...automating the upfront “**sneakernet**” system.
- For larger datasets consider using Indexed Views to improve analytical data performance.

....FUTURE DIRECTIONS

■ Areas for Future Research

- Design Science – Wireless transmission of fleet data via flight line access point system.
 - Future testing of onboard microcontroller/communication structure
 - Isolating the Scalar Eigenvalues at time interval level (not just at the day level)
- Additional Categorical Data Capture
 - Maintenance Records
 - Type of Training Flight Performed (IFR, VFR, MVFR, LIFR, etc...)
- SQL Server Engine Optimization
 - Support for Inline Data Predictions (i.e., native T-SQL)



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THANK YOU!

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