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Design for Reliability of Mechatronic Systems Supported by Knowledge-Based Systems in Design Process Early Phases

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Where are we located?



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State Santa Catarina

- One of the highest standards of living in Latin America
- 293 cities



FRIENDLY

1. Florianopolis, Brazil
2. Hobart, Tasmania
3. Thimpu, Bhutan
4. Queenstown, New Zealand
5. Charleston, SC

Conde Nast Traveler

ERIN

CHARLESTON, S.C. NAMED FRIENDLIEST U.S. CITY
Florianopolis, Brazil voted friendliest city in the world

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NIZED ► AUTOPSIES BEING PERFORMED ON THE BOYS TODAY, SGT

4:54 PM PT

Structure



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Why tackle mechatronic systems design?

Why the early stages?

What is a Knowledge-Based System?

Examples of KBS projects developed

Some decisions related to the current prototype

Conclusion and some works ahead

Why mechatronic system design?



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Faults in mechatronic systems > many causes.

Classification of sources performance variability:

- (1) manufacturing processes;
- (2) the operating environment;
- (3) product deterioration.

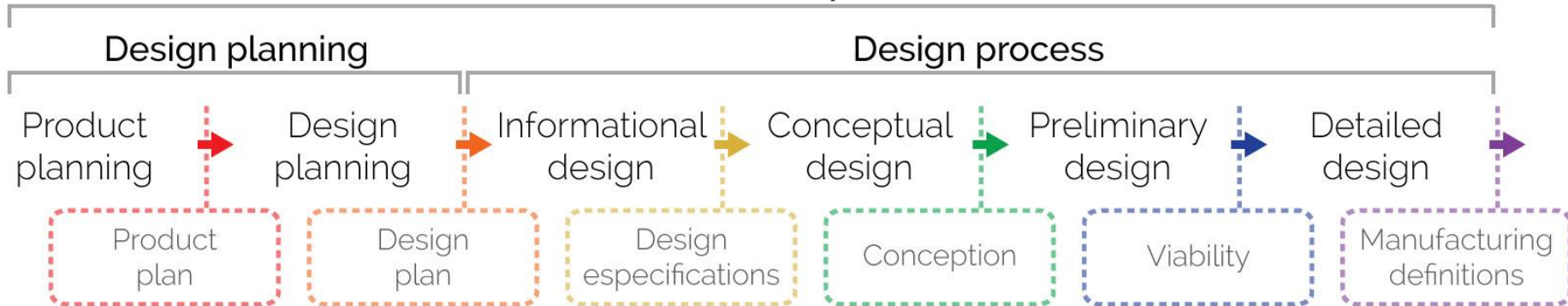
Electromagnetic may cause simple malfunction or even the physical destruction.

Typical design process



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Product development



KBS definition / development process



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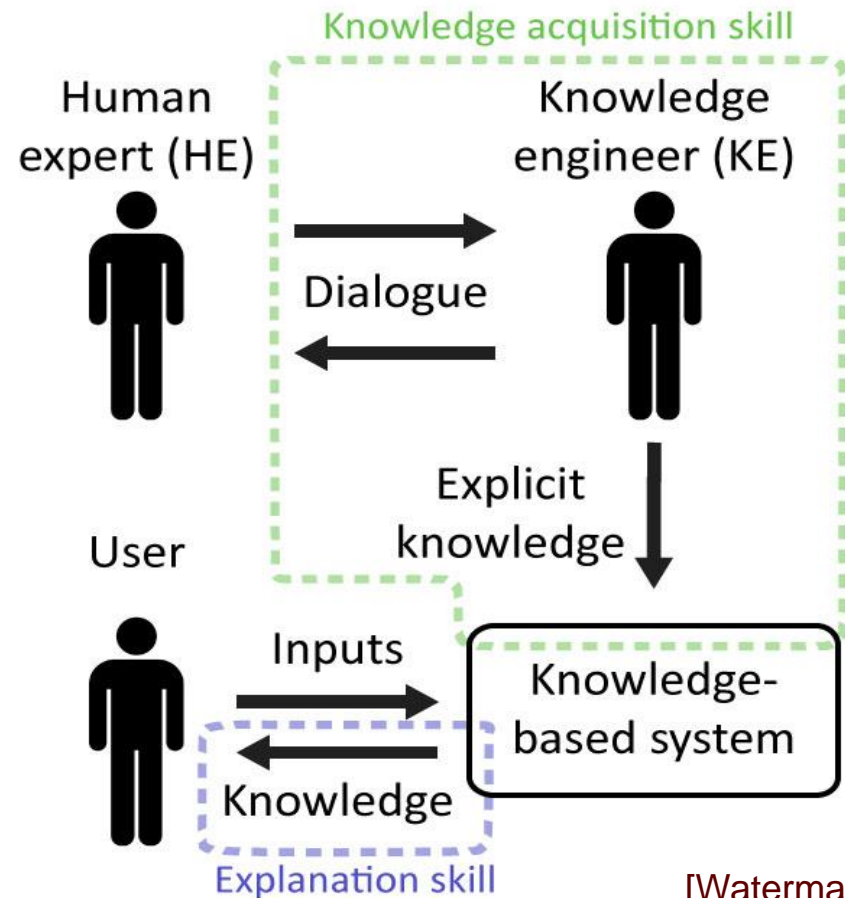
feasibility study

knowledge acquisition

knowledge representation

implementation

verification and validation



[Waterman, 1986]

"... an intelligent computer program that uses knowledge and inference procedures to solve problems that are difficult enough to require significant human expertise for their solution" Prof. Edward Feigenbaum

KBS Structure



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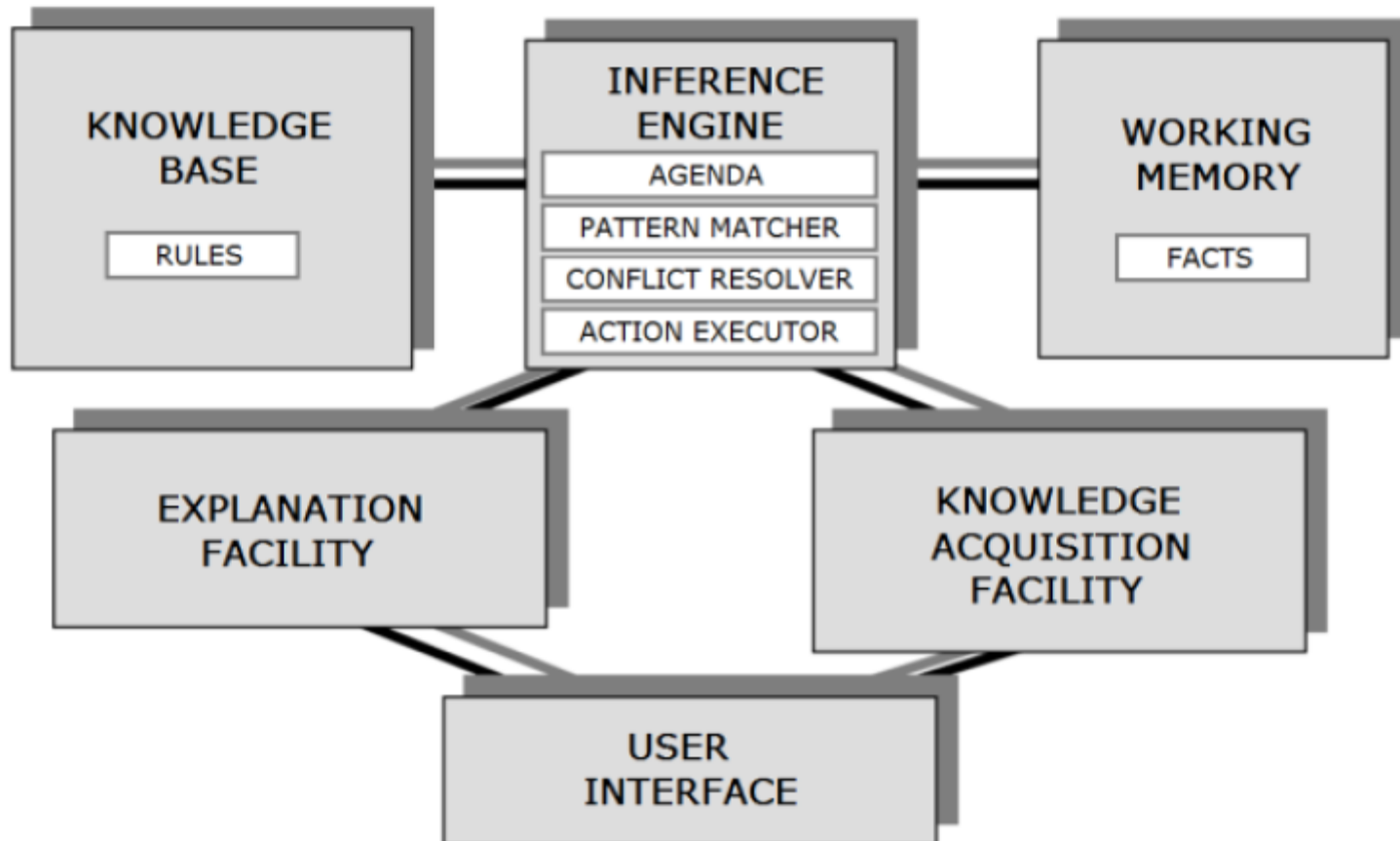


Figure 2. Knowledge-based system basic structure
(Adapted from Giarratano & Riley, 2005)

Some KBS projects developed



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fluid power system design (Silva and Back, 2000),
cogeneration power plants design (Matelli, *et al.*,
2009),

*hermetic compressors diagnosis (Pedroso and
Silva, 2014)*

detection, disambiguation and mitigation of faults
in sensors (Silva et al 2012)

Initial Project



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Expert System for design of hydraulic systems focusing on concurrent engineering perspective

Hydraulic Systems Design- Concurrent Engineering



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Netscape - [KEOHPS Hydraulic Module- HTML OUTPUT]

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Options Directory Window Help

Location: file:///C:/jonny/keohps/heads/session/test/results.html

KEOHPS Hydraulic Module Output

To check the design information and system diagrams, follow on the links.

- [Introduction](#)
- [Design Information](#)
- [system1](#)
- [system2](#)
- [system3](#)
- [Module Description](#)

This page has been automatically generated by

KEOHPS Hydraulic Module.

KEOHPS Knowledge Engineering O

Graphical Representation:

The diagram illustrates a hydraulic system with a central pump (M) and three parallel load branches. Each branch contains a valve (C) and a load (S, W). The pump is controlled by a valve (S) and a valve (C).

Automatic alternative generation

3rd International Conference on Mechanical & Aerospace Engineering

October 05-07, 2015 San Francisco, USA

Circuit representation



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Netscape - [KEOHPS-Hydraulic Module]

File Edit View Go Bookmarks Options Directory Window Help

Back Forward Home Edit Reload Images Open Print Find Stop

Location: file:///C:/keohps/keohps_hm/session/test/circuit1.html

Graphical Representation:

A schematic diagram of a hydraulic circuit. It includes a motor (M) connected to a pump, which is in turn connected to a variable displacement pressure compensated pump. The circuit also features an accumulator, a check valve, and various control valves. The diagram is rendered in a technical drawing style with lines and symbols representing hydraulic components.

Circuit Description:

(In this case, the accumulator absorbs pressure spikes and prevents shocks, improving the life of the system, circuit1 has the POWER AND SAFETY FUNCTIONS, and it is ALWAYS created. The variable displacement pressure compensated pump makes this circuit more expensive, although it can be cost effective.)

ving the life of the system, circuit1 has the PO

ProSisc- Exp. Sist. Cogeneration Power Plant Design



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1. Definition of different plant diagrams based on utilities:
 1. electricity,
 2. saturated steam,
 3. hot water
 4. chilled water
2. specification and sizing of the plant components;
3. economic feasibility and sensitivity analysis;

Interface examples input data- power demand



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New Plant Design

Electricity | Load Curve File | LCF Results | Steam | Chilled Water

Plant operation
 Base load (24 h/day; 7 days/week) On peak (3 h/day; 5 days/week)

Daily power requirements

Maximum power demand (kW)

Minimum power demand (kW)

Energy consumption (MWh)

Import power requirements from Load Curve File (LCF)

C:\Arquivos de programas\ProSisC\

== Errors ==

1: The file does not exist, verify the path.
 2: You must search for data in the LCF.

Open results in a new tab

New Plant Design

Electricity | Load Curve File | LCF Results | Steam | Chilled Water

Results

	Weekdays	Weekends
Maximum power demand (kW)	1564,80	1574,40
Minimum power demand (kW)	624,00	643,20
Energy consumption (MWh)	26,703	
Maximum power demand at peak (kW)	1200,00	1468,80
Minimum power demand at peak (kW)	1104,00	1113,60
Energy consumption at peak (MWh)	3,555	

Power demand (kW)

Weekdays Weekends

== Errors ==

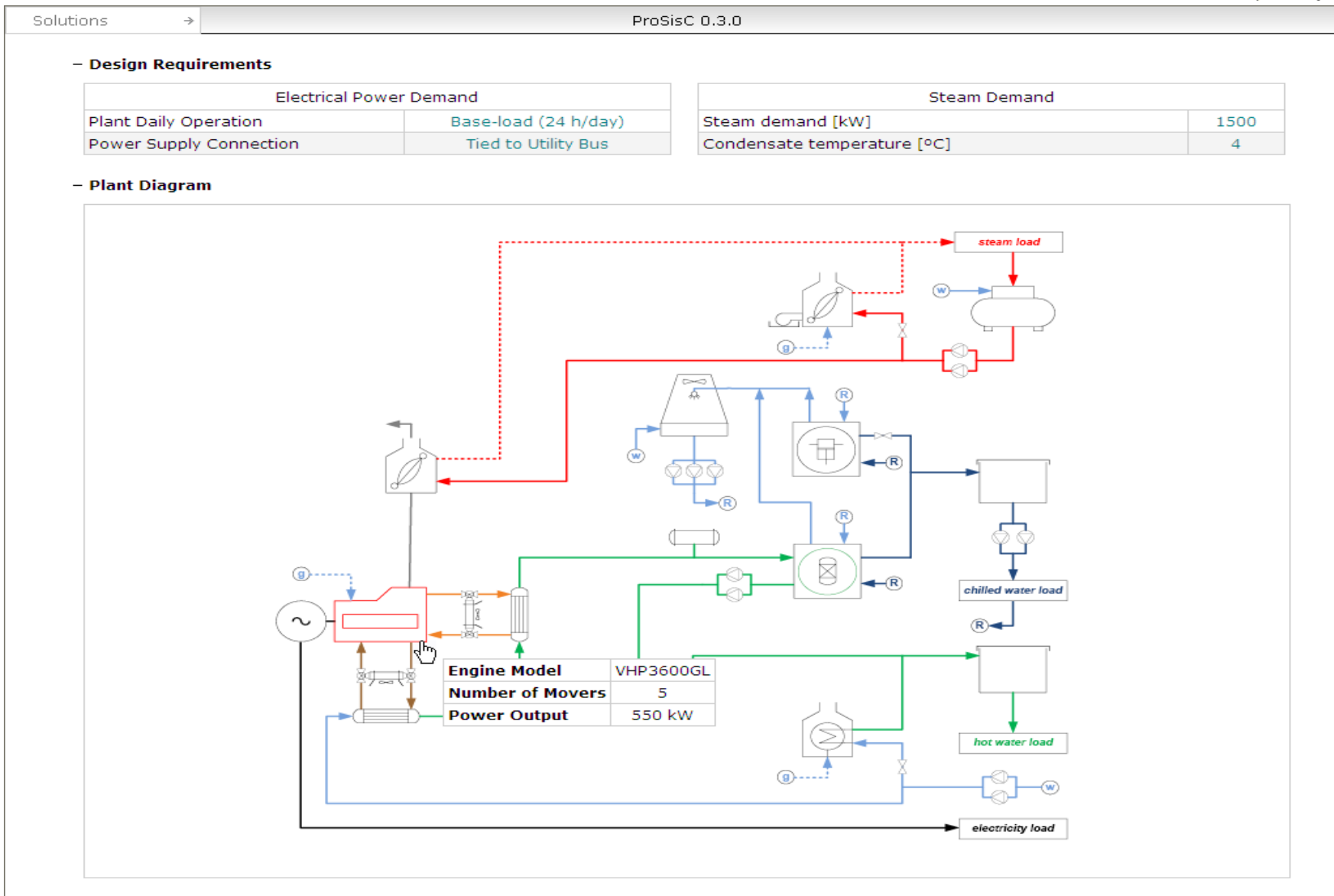
No errors found. The Inference Engine is ready to start. Click "OK" to proceed.

Open results in a new tab

Output interface- Scheme with specifications



AZIL





Expert Systems with Applications

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/eswa

A knowledge-based system approach for sensor fault modeling, detection and mitigation

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Detection
Sensor failure
Expert system
Neural Network

ABSTRACT

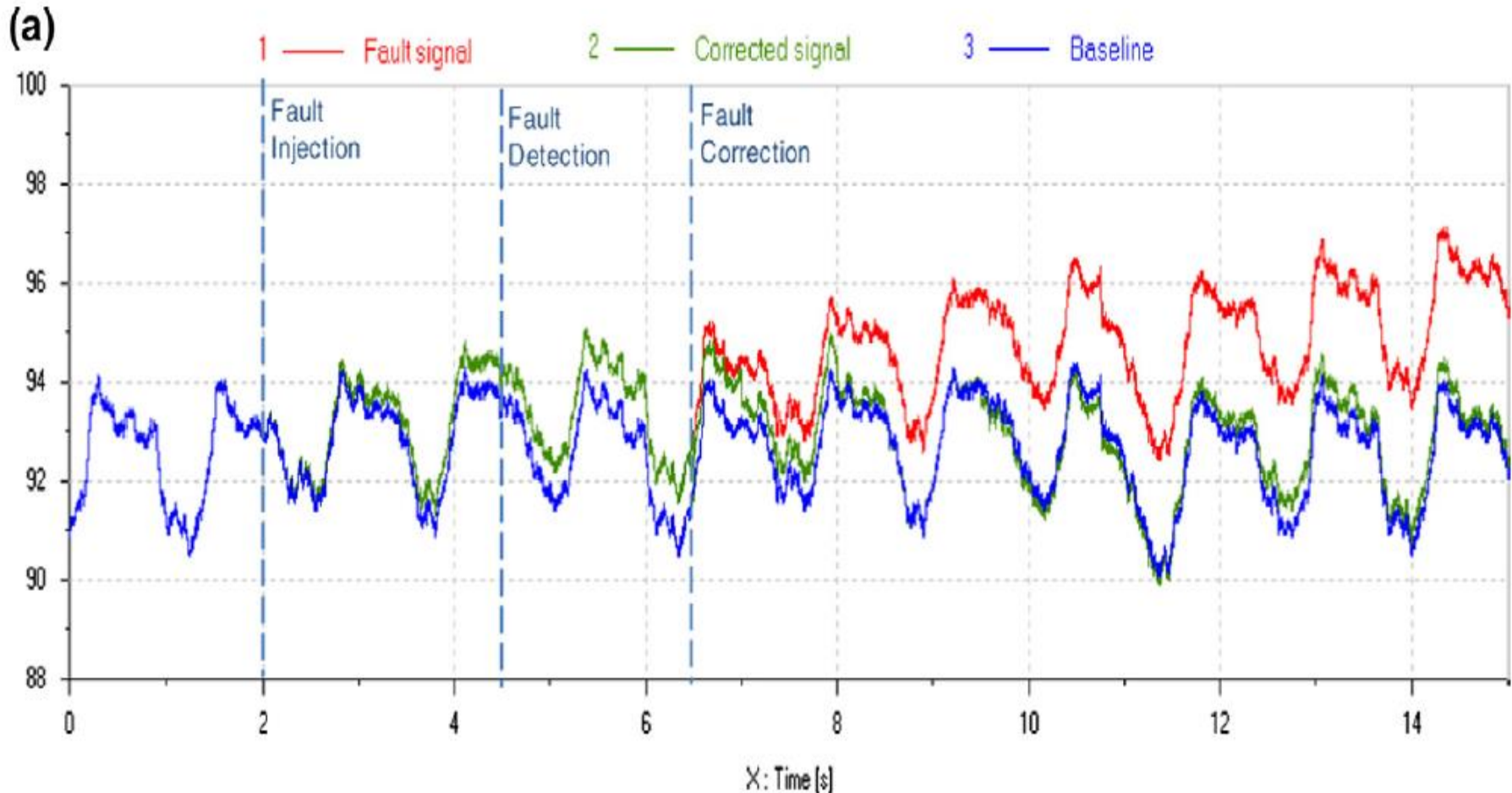
Sensors are vital components for control and advanced health management techniques. However, sensors continue to be considered the weak link in many engineering applications since often they are less reliable than the system they are observing. This is in part due to the sensors' operating principles and their susceptibility to interference from the environment. Detecting and mitigating sensor failure modes are becoming increasingly important in more complex and safety-critical applications. This paper reports on different techniques for sensor fault detection, disambiguation, and mitigation. It presents an expert system that uses a combination of object-oriented modeling, rules, and semantic networks to deal with the most common sensor faults, such as bias, drift, scaling, and dropout, as well as system faults. The paper also describes a sensor correction module that is based on fault parameters extraction (for bias, drift, and scaling fault modes) as well as utilizing partial redundancy for dropout sensor fault modes). The knowledge-based system was derived from the results obtained in a previously deployed Neural Network (NN) application for fault detection and disambiguation. Results are illustrated on an electro-mechanical actuator application where the system faults are jam and spalling. In addition to the functions implemented in the previous work, system fault detection under sensor failure was also modeled. The paper includes a sensitivity analysis that compares the results previously obtained with the NN. It concludes with a discussion of similarities and differences between the two approaches and how the knowledge based system provides additional functionality compared to the NN implementation.

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Drift fault: parameters calculation and mitigation via a KBS



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Knowledge-Based System to Support Plug Load Management



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Scott Poll
NASA Ames Research Center, USA

Introduction

Lighting and HVAC loads have been the top contributors to building energy consumption.

With the decreasing trend in lighting and HVAC energy consumption, plug and process loads are taking up an increasingly larger slice of the building energy use pie.

We describe the development of a knowledge-based system to analyze data collected from a plug load monitoring system. The KB system generates summary usage reports and alerts building personnel of malfunctioning equipment and unexpected plug load consumption. In terms of plug load energy consumption, it has been found that motivated users are **key to saving energy**.

The system is planned to be applied to Sustainability Base, a recently constructed LEED Platinum office building at NASA Ames Research Center, to identify malfunctioning loads and reduce building energy consumption. In the current phase, a testbed was designed.

Sustainability Base



List of equipment Monitored in the testbed

Equipment	No.	Equipment	No.
Desktop	6	Calculator	1
Laptop	3	Storage drive	1
Printer	7	Battery charger	1
Phone	2	Vend. machines	2
Speaker	3	Space heater	1
Scanner	3	External drive	1
Monitor	7	Coffee maker	1
Hub	2	Refrigerator	1
Copier	1	Bridge	1
Shredder	3	Microwave	1
Lamp	2	TOTAL	50

Hooey, B. L., Silva, J. C., & Foyle, D. C. (2012). A design rationale capture tool to support design verification and re-use. In Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Applied Human Factors and Ergonomics. San Francisco, July 21-25, 2012.

A Design Rationale Capture Tool to Support Design Verification and Re-use

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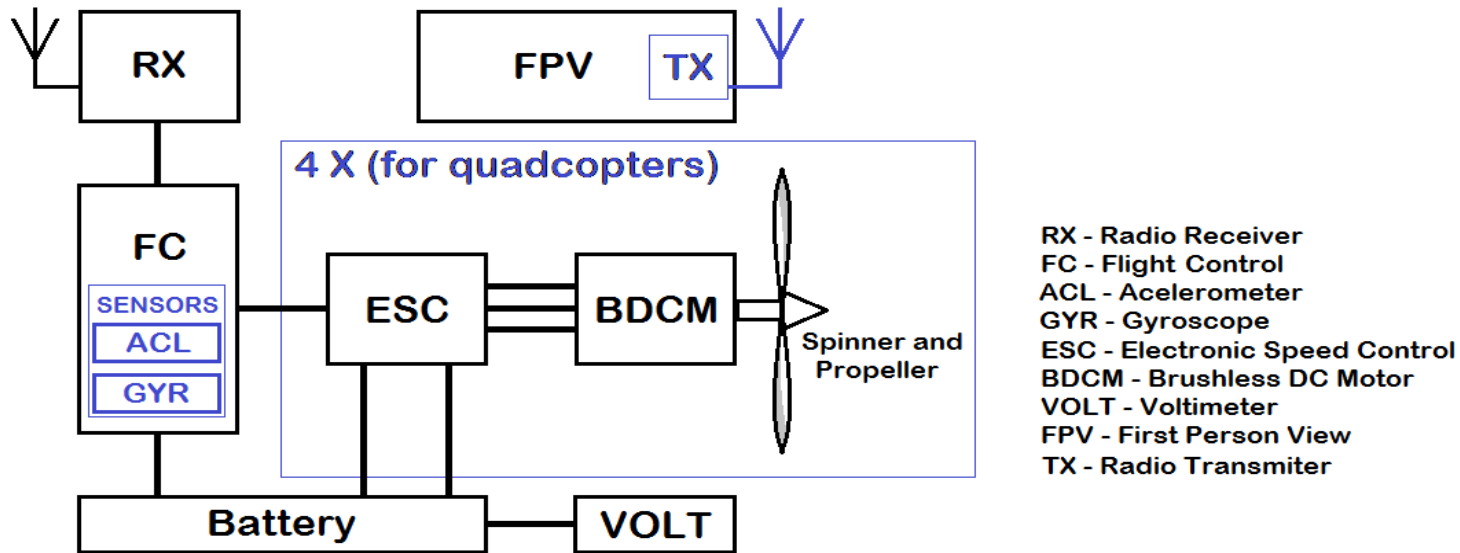
³NASA Ames Research Center, Moffett Field, CA, USA

Current Project- scope definition

Possible EMI Problems



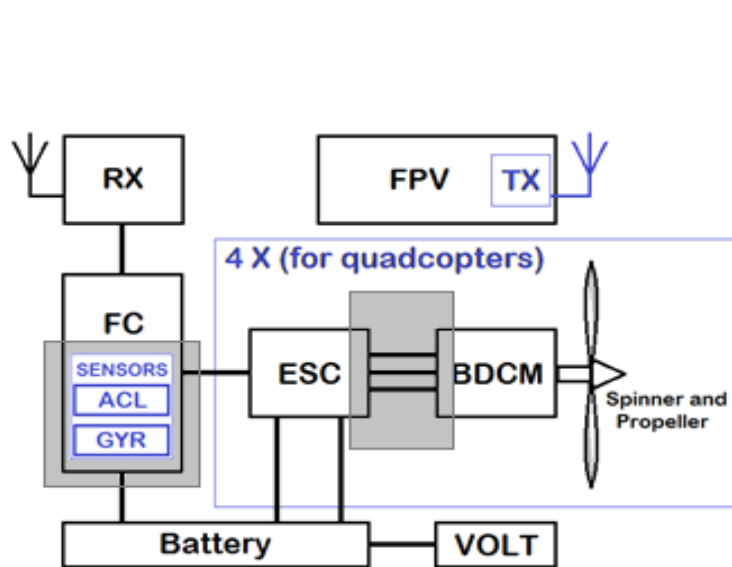
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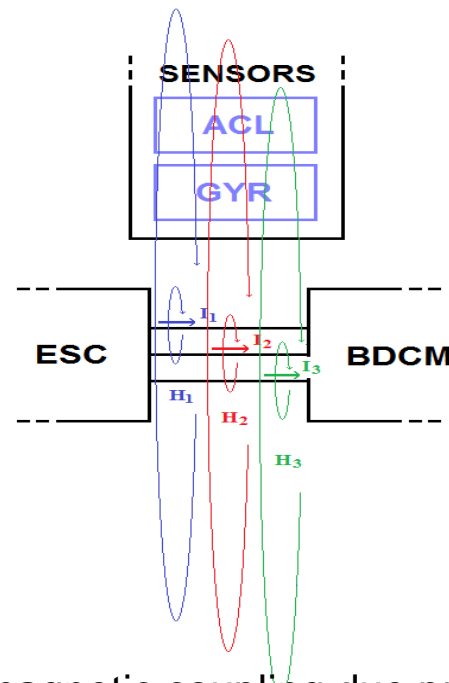
drone block diagram

- If EMI coupling ACL/GYR sensors
 - Reliability may be compromised
 - malfunction in sensors
 - noise signal to controller
- Danger to circuitry integrity
 - EMI currents can produce excessive heat

Rule example: stray inductance



a) functional diagram



b) magnetic coupling due proximity

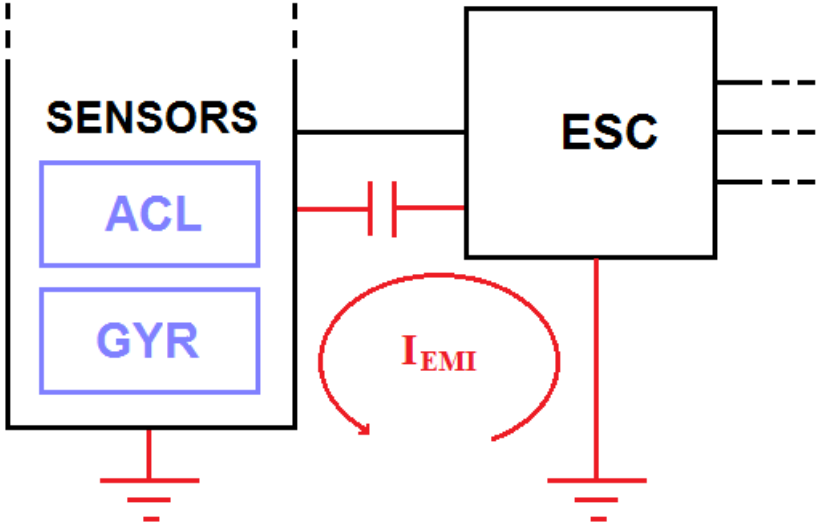
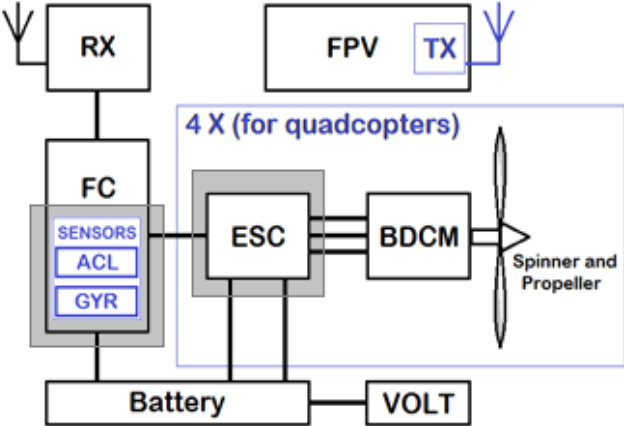
If ESC circuit drives strong switching currents to BDCM

$$f \cong 10 \text{ kHz and } I > 20\text{A}$$

Then EMI is radiated and may cause malfunction or degradation

(stray inductance)

Rule example: stray capacitance



a) functional diagram

b) electric coupling due proximity

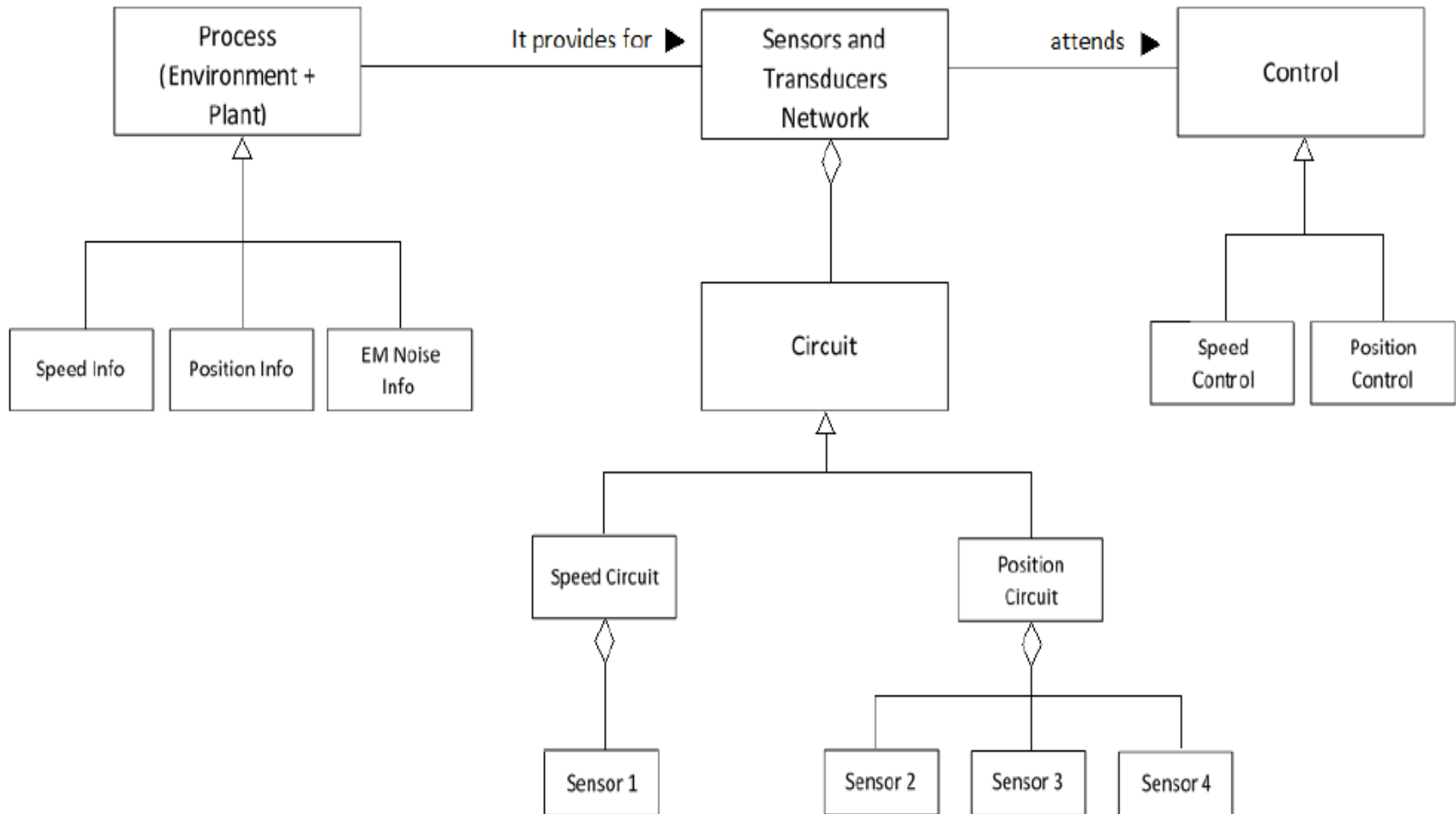
If AC voltages are present at solder pads in a PCB

Then EMI is conducted and may cause malfunction or degradation
(stray capacitance)

Classes in a drone design



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Common Points



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Incremental approach

Combination of

Rules

Oriented Modeling objects and

Semantic networks as techniques of knowledge
representation

Effective participation of experts in the
systems validation

Implementation in CLIPS (KBS shell)

Conclusion



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A rapid prototype has been implemented.

Current functionality comprises:

- evaluation of topologies and technologies applied to the drive circuits (ESC), PCB layout,

- separation between circuitry potentially interfering and victim circuits,

- modes of operation in switched circuits (described by frequency, switching times, and duty cycle)

- and the need for filters and shields to interfering circuits.

Potential to assist designers in EMC criteria for the development of mechatronic products



If knowledge is power to create KBS
is a valuable strategy!

Thank you!



coach.jonny



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