Improving Maintenance Decision-Making in the Finnish Air Force through Simulation

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Simulation for maintenance decision-making

- ❑ Project initiated by the Finnish Air Force (FiAF)
 - To assess the effect of maintenance on fighter aircraft availability
 - Peacetime and conflict conditions
- ❑ Main outcome of the project
 - Successful construction and validation of a simulation model for maintenance decision-making
 - Overcoming severe scarcity of data
- Detailed description in: Mattila, Virtanen, and Raivio,

"Improving Maintenance Decision-Making...", Interfaces, 38(3),2008



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Fighter aircraft maintenance in FiAF

- □ Fleet of 62 fighter aircraft
- □ Maintenance
 - Many items including daily line maintenance, periodic maintenance, failure and damage repairs
 - Nearly 1000 people involved
 - The time of activities well exceeds the number of flight hours
 - A complex system with uncertainty
- ⇒ Difficulty of foreseeing effects of maintenance-related decisions
- \Rightarrow Need for modeling



















 \Rightarrow Aircraft availability: the fraction of mission-capable aircraft in the fleet



Example analysis of a conflict scenario

- □ Suspending periodic maintenance during a conflict
 - Releases aircraft to flight missions under heavy demand
- Phases of the conflict
 - 1. "Increased flight intensity"
 - 2. "Maintenance units decentrelized to remote air bases"
 - 3. "Engagements with enemy"
 - 4. "Decreased flight intensity"
- □ 4 alternative courses of action
 - Suspend either at the beginning of phase 1, 2 or 3 or do not suspend



Simulation results



Scarcity of data in model construction and validation

Non-existent data

- Historical data on battle damage rates

Confidential data

- Estimates of battle damage rates based on training data

Confidential subject matter expert knowledge

Experts' assessments of expected battle damage rates



Overcoming data scarcity under confidential expert knowledge

Expert-assisted construction of model components

- Components consist of
 - Fixed structure
 - Structure controlled by input data
- Construction of components based on goals of analyses and underlying assumptions on a rough level defined by experts
- Confidential knowledge not needed
- Shift from describing an actual system to defining right model functionality
- \Rightarrow Confidential knowledge could be isolated to input data
- \Rightarrow Confidential analyses performed independently by FiAF



Model validation under scarcity of data

Limited amount of 'traditional' validation

- Based on peacetime data of training aircraft
- Validation through expert training
 - Simulation methodology and model features
 - Aimed to facilitate careful assessment of presented assumptions and results
 - Aimed to assure the validity of analyses produced independently by experts



- The experts' forecasts of aircraft availability supported the validity of the model



Observations from expert involvement

Necessary to have diversity of experts

- Underlying system large and multifaceted
- Experts contributed in different ways
- Some could point out a missing detail during a very short involvement
- □ Promoted practical use of the model
 - Model targeted for many levels of FiAF: headquarters, air commands...
 - Grew understanding as well as acceptance of the model
 - Promotion made the model more likely to be actually used
- □ Facilitated conversation and innovation among experts



Conclusions

- Outcomes of the project
 - New knowledge of successful completion of simulation projects in FiAF
 - Insight into ways of dealing with scarce data
 - A simulation tool actually used in maintenance decision support
 - Feasibility of modified periodic maintenance programs
 - Resource requirements for international operations
 - Advanced application of simulation in FiAF maintenance and logistics
 - New insights for involved subject matter experts
- Current research includes a multi-objective simulationoptimization approach for scheduling of periodic maintenance

