

Current state of the application of artificial intelligence in reliability and maintenance



Slavko J. Pokorni 

Information Technology School, Belgrade

Received: 20/01/2021

Revised: 19/04/2021

Accepted: 21/04/2021

Published: 08/07/2021

Corresponding author:

Slavko J. Pokorni

Correspondence email:

slavko.pokorni@its.edu.rs

DOI: 10.5937/vojtehg69-30434



Abstract:

Introduction/purpose: At the end of 2019, the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence in the Republic of Serbia for the 2020-2025 period. This was a motivation for the author of this paper to try to give an overview of the current artificial intelligence (AI) applications in the field of reliability and maintenance, as well as its future applications. **Methods:** The overview is done mainly using available literature, mostly from the Science Direct database, using abstracts generally, and in some cases whole papers. **Results:** The result of this research is an overview of the artificial intelligence applications in the field of reliability and maintenance in the past thirty years. It also showed that AI systems can also be unreliable and need maintenance. **Conclusion:** Artificial intelligence is and can be applied in reliability and maintenance. The research of available literature showed that AI is more applied in maintenance than in reliability. The progress in AI is inevitable, so it is important to understand its potentials for application in reliability and maintenance as well as its possible drawbacks.

Keywords: artificial intelligence; reliability; maintainability; maintenance

INTRODUCTION

The fact that the Government of the Republic of Serbia adopted the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence in the Republic of Serbia for the 2020-2025 period ([Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2019](#)), and that the author of this paper was a coauthor of a conference paper in 2003 in which a possibility of improvement of jet engine diagnostics by applying neural networks was suggested ([Siladić et al, 2003](#)), and the fact that the author of this paper has been working in the area of reliability and maintainability as a professor and practitioner for more than thirty years was a motivation to try to give an overview of the current applications of artificial intelligence (AI) in the field of reliability and maintenance as well as its future applications.

Since there is information that AI can also fail ([Bathae, 2018](#)), how to avoid AI to fail is also discussed.

The ultimate objective of this paper is to see possibilities of AI application to achieve more effective reliability and maintenance.

The definition of artificial intelligence (AI) is given first followed by the definition of reliability and maintainability which is briefly discussed; after that, the application of AI in the area of reliability and maintenance is given in the paper, and, finally, how to avoid AI failure is discussed as well as how to maintain it, based on the available literature. The literature review was done using the Science Direct database search using the key term *artificial intelligence*, and then mostly using abstracts, and in some cases whole papers.

This paper is also based on the paper accepted and presented at the OTEH 2020 Conference ([Pokorni, 2020](#)).

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

There is no generally accepted definition of artificial intelligence ([Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2019](#)). According to the Encyclopedia Britannica dictionary ([Copeland, 1998](#)) artificial intelligence is the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings. According to the Merriam-Webster dictionary ([Merriam-Webster, 2020](#)), AI is a branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligent behavior in computers, or the capability of a machine to imitate intelligent human behavior.

In ([Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2019](#)), the accepted definition of AI is also used in ([European Commission, 2019](#)): "Artificial intelligence (AI) refers to systems that display intelligent behavior by analyzing their environment and taking actions – with some degree of autonomy – to achieve specific goals."

In ([European Commission, 2019](#)), it is also stated that "AI-based systems can be purely software-based, acting in the virtual world (e.g. voice assistants, image analysis software, search engines, speech and face recognition systems) or AI can be embedded in hardware devices (e.g. advanced robots, autonomous cars, drones or Internet of Things applications)."

Obviously, the essential word is *intelligence*. That word is also discussed in ([European Commission, 2019](#)) where it is considered as "a vague concept", studied by different research in different scientific disciplines, and that "AI researchers use mostly the notion of rationality", which "refers to the ability to choose the best action to take in order to achieve a certain goal, given certain criteria to be optimized and the available resources". In accordance with that, in ([European Commission, 2019](#)), an updated definition of AI is proposed.

Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic and scientific discipline in the middle of fifties of the last century, and since then development has gone in different directions, being divided in sub-fields. Therefore, it is not a surprise that the definition of AI has been changed during time.

In the history of AI, there have been ups and downs, starting with the logic-based approach (during the 1950s and 1960s), the knowledge-based expert systems approach (1970s and 1980s), and the data-based approach (since 2000) years onwards-with periods of disappointment and reduced investment ([Government of the Republic of Serbia, 2019](#)). In the last decades, AI is defined as a study of intelligent agents-any device that percepts its environment and takes actions (by learning or using knowledge) to achieve its goals.

The term *artificial intelligence* is frequently applied to the project of developing systems endowed with the intellectual processes characteristic of humans, such as the ability to reason, discover meaning, generalize, or learn from past experience ([Copeland, 1998](#)). That is also the case in the area of reliability prognostic and maintenance management. So the goal can be, more or less, replacing human reasoning with machine reasoning with fewer errors and faster decision making.

Essentially, the use of AI is an attempt to replace human intelligence with machine intelligence. Because of that, sometimes, AI is called machine intelligence.

Progress in AI is evident in many areas, especially in the last decade. It seems that the area of reliability and maintainability is not an exception.

RELIABILITY AND MAINTENANCE

Reliability is defined as the ability of an item to perform a required function under stated conditions for a stated period of time ([Bauer & Adams, 2012](#)).

Maintenance is usually characterized with maintainability which refers to the ability how fast and easy an item can be fixed and modified.

Quantitatively, reliability and maintainability are expressed in probability, and both are very important in reducing downtime and operational and maintenance cost of an item or a system. Reliability and maintenance are mutually connected. Higher reliability means less costly maintenance.

High reliability is very important, especially in professional equipment, and it comprises hardware reliability, software reliability, and human reliability (Pokorni, 2018).

Reliability prediction has been done for almost 60 years, mostly by MIL-HDBK-217, but about 30 years ago, it was identified that new approaches are needed (Pokorni, 2016).

Can AI help to solve these problems, or can AI solve these problems better than people can?

Reliability is built in during design, provided in production and supported in use. It is also connected with cost. More reliable equipment is more expensive, but more reliable equipment is also cheaper for maintenance.

Reliability is also connected with the process of production and use or exploitation of the equipment which is designed to be reliable.

The right maintenance can save both cost and downtime, and achieve higher availability. Different maintenance strategies are in use. The basic ones are corrective (reactive, replacing an item after it fails) and preventive (proactive, replacing an item before it fails) maintenance. More used in modern equipment are predictive maintenance or condition monitoring (just in time maintenance, optimization, the best of corrective and preventive maintenance, replacing an item which is close to failure). Also, combinations of the previously mentioned ones are used. Such a combination is, for example, reliability-centered maintenance.

As connectivity and data accessibility become cheaper and more widespread nowadays, many companies are looking at predictive maintenance, or condition-based maintenance, powered by machine learning and analytics (Uptake, 2020). Obviously, there is a place for the application of AI.

AI IN RELIABILITY AND MAINTENANCE

According to the available literature, studied for this work, the application of artificial intelligence in reliability and maintenance started about forty years ago.

At the end of the eighties of the previous century, the Rome Air Development Center (RADC) investigated a so-called Smart BIT - a program of research of development and the application of AI techniques to effect built-in test (BIT) improvement (Richards, 1989), for diagnosis and management of faults.

Twenty years ago, the author of this paper was involved in one attempt to propose applying an intelligent system for the maintenance of a jet engine. In the abstract of this work (Siladić et al, 2003), it is concluded that continuous monitoring of the jet engine working process is considered to be one of the most efficient methods for engine condition assessment, and that the integration of airplane and jet engine built-in information-displaying systems with nondestructive testing, spectral oil analysis, and total accumulating cycle into a diagnostic system has shown to be a reliable method of establishing a specific form of jet engine oncondition maintenance. However, in spite of that, such kind of a diagnostic system suffers from the absence of prognostic capability which is necessary to predict future engine components behavior; therefore, there is a need to upgrade these systems with intelli-

gent features that are able to recognize error patterns and make automatic decisions about engine work.

In (Singh & Wang, 2008), it is stated that artificial intelligence techniques have drawn much attention in dealing with complex and challenging problems in power systems, and that reliability evaluation is a type of representative applications. In that paper, some concepts on reliability evaluation based on population-based intelligent search as well as a neural network enhanced Monte Carlo simulation were presented. Also, some case studies were presented to demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed methods. According to that paper, it appears that the intelligence based methods hold promise for reliability studies and deserve to be further investigated.

In (Singh & Wang, 2008), the conceptual basis of an overall reliability evaluation process and the role of artificial intelligence methods were examined. It also provided some examples of AI application to the reliability analysis of hybrid systems involving conventional and alternative energy sources.

The author in (Kobbacy, 2012) found that relevant publications of AI applications in planning and modelling in maintenance started to appear from the mid 1980s.

In (Kobbacy, 2012), which is a good review of AI application in maintenance management, it is stated that during more than two decades (up to 2012) many attempts were made to apply AI techniques in maintenance modeling and management. The AI techniques used are numerous, ranging from classic expert systems that utilize rule based reasoning to more cumbersome optimization techniques used in Genetic Algorithms. It is stated that in the first decade of this century there was a shift towards developing hybrid intelligent management systems in operations that use more than one AI technique. The application areas of AI in maintenance extend widely from intelligent maintenance optimization models to more practical applications such as cost budgeting of maintenance projects and selecting optimal repair methods.

(Kobbacy, 2012) also presents an overview of the applications of AI techniques in maintenance, over the two decades, identifying specific applications and the extent of the use of techniques as well as near future trends. This was done by using the Science Direct database to carry out the literature search using the names of AI techniques, mostly using abstracts.

The author in (Kobbacy, 2012) classified artificial intelligence techniques in seven areas:

- Genetic Algorithms (GAs),
- Case Based Reasoning (CBR),
- Neural Networks (NNs),
- Knowledge Based Systems (KBs),
- Fuzzy Logic (FL),
- Data Mining (DM), and
- Hybrid Systems.

The review in (Kobbacy, 2012) showed that over the two decades, up to June 2012, many AI techniques were applied in maintenance management and modelling with the following conclusion:

- The most popular of the AI techniques applied in maintenance was GAs (due to its nature which offers powerful optimisation tools that can deal with complex maintenance planning problems),
- Both KBs and FL received moderate interest in maintenance applications,
- A few applications were found on CBR and NNs in maintenance but none using DM (with the expectation that DM will be used in the future).
- A few hybrid systems were developed in the maintenance area, but the number of publications with FL and hybrid systems increased.

In (Cheng et al, 2008), which is included in the review (Kobbacy, 2012), in order to improve the efficiency of the reliability-centered maintenance (RCM) analysis, case-based reasoning (CBR), as a kind of artificial intelligence (AI) technology, was successfully introduced into the RCM analysis process, and the framework for the intelligent RCM analysis (IRCMA) was studied.

As an addition to the review from (Kobbacy, 2012), we will include some examples from sources after 2012, also using the Science Direct database and the key word *artificial intelligence*.

In (Blache, 2017), it is written about the case of Lufthansa Airlines, which maintains more than 1,000 planes and uses machine learning in real-time data collection and decision making, where recommended failure-avoidance actions come as a result of error messages and sensor data, among other things.

In (Diryag et al, 2014), the study presents a novel approach to a prediction of robot execution failures based on neural networks. Real data consisting of robot forces and torques recorded immediately after the system failure are used for neural network training. The multilayer feedforward neural networks are employed in order to find an optimal solution for the failure prediction problem.

In (Otto, 2019), it is concluded that emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things (IoT), Big Data, analytics, and cloud data storage are enabling more equipment to share condition-based data with a centralized server, making fault detection easier, more practical, and more direct.

Because this paper is motivated by the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence in the Republic of Serbia, it is worth mentioning that the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering (FME), in cooperation with the Faculty of Mathematics of the University of Belgrade, Serbia, organized a master study named *Industry 4.0* in which two study subjects are dealing with artificial intelligence, and there is a possibility to apply it also in the area of reliability and maintenance, as the authors from the FME have already done in (Diryag et al, 2014).

In (Bhargava, 2019), it is stated that AI Techniques for Reliability Prediction for Electronic Components provide emerging research exploring the theoretical and practical aspects of prediction methods using artificial intelligence and machine learning in the manufacturing field.

As mentioned before, the production process is also important for reliability. A poor quality production process can degrade reliability built in during the design phase. In (Alsina et al, 2018), it is studied how machine learning models can fit the reliability estimation function in comparison with traditional approaches (e.g., Weibull distribution), having in mind that the reliability estimation of engineered components is fundamental for many optimization policies in a production process. Four diverse machine learning approaches are implemented: artificial neural networks, support vector machines, random forest, and soft computing methods.

A new method for hull structural plate corrosion damage detection and recognition based on artificial intelligence using the convolutional neural network (CNN) is proposed in (Yao et al, 2019), which makes up for the research gap of applying deep learning into corrosion damage detection in the field of naval architecture and ocean engineering.

In (Zhao et al, 2019), data driven-based and knowledge driven-based fault detection and diagnosis (FDD) methods for building energy systems are reviewed, and the strengths and shortcomings of the existing artificial intelligence-based methods are analysed.

In (Lee et al, 2019), the AI-based algorithms (data-driven modeling approach) for predictive maintenance are presented and applied to monitor two critical machine tool system elements: the cutting tool and the spindle motor.

Everyday life shows that faults of elements and systems are inevitable. But are near-zero-failure systems possible? In (Foresti et al, 2020), it is found that the results obtained in 12 international companies demonstrate a possible global standardization of operative processes, leading to the design of a near-zero-failure intelligent system that is able to learn and upgrade itself, which is exploitable in any context of Society 5.0, thus reducing the risk factors at all management levels and ensuring quality and sustainability.

RELIABILITY OF AI

Everything can fail, and AI is not an exception. If AI is an attempt to replace human intelligence with machine intelligence, and human reasoning can sometimes fail, so AI can fail in a similar way. So, is the reason of erroneous reasoning (erroneous concluding, decisioning) in wrong learning? Or can we raise the question about the reliability of AI, or how to avoid AI fails?

This is an important question which attracted the attention of ISO/IEC. In (ISO, 2020), there are surveys of topics related to the so-called trustworthiness in AI systems, including the following: (1) approaches to establish trust in AI systems through transparency, explainability, controllability, etc.; (2) engineering pitfalls and typical associated threats and risks to AI systems, along with possible mitigation techniques and methods; and (3) approaches to assess and achieve availability, resiliency, reliability, accuracy, safety, security, and privacy of AI systems. In this document, trustworthiness is defined as an ability to meet stakeholders expectations in a verifiable way, including the characteristics of trustworthiness such as reliability, availability, resilience, security, privacy, safety, accountability, transparency, integrity, authenticity, quality, and usability.

(Heaven, 2019) discussed why deep learning AI is so easy to fool. An example is in a self-driving car application in a real situation. It is, however, said that it can happen in the case of sabotage as well.

In (University of Cambridge, 2016) under the headline "Enhancing the reliability of artificial intelligence", it is stated that "Computers that learn for themselves are with us now. As they become more common in 'high-stakes' applications like robotic surgery, terrorism detection and driverless cars, researchers ask what can be done to make sure we can trust them." So, are they reliable? Or, can they fail?

There are examples of erroneous AI. Some examples can be found in (Bathae, 2018): AI failures from IBM, Microsoft, Apple, and Amazon. The example from IBM happened in 2013, when IBM partnered with the University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center which developed a new "Oncology Expert Advisor" system with the goal to cure cancer (Blair, 2020). In July 2018, StatNews reviewed internal IBM documents and found that IBM's Watson was making erroneous, downright dangerous cancer treatment advice. In (Bathae, 2018), it is concluded that, probably, the reason is because the software is trained on a small number of hypothetical cancer patients, rather than on real patient data.

There are authors who ask questions about potential risks, such as whether AI will pose an existential threat to humanity, or whether AI technology will be concentrated in the hands of the few (Bathae, 2018), but this author thinks that is not the question of AI application in the area of reliability and maintainability, at least not in the near future.

There is also a question raised whether AI can fail to function as expected, and the reason is because of the nature of the machine-learning algorithms on which modern AI techniques are commonly built. These algorithms are capable of learning from massive amounts of data, and once that data is internalized, they are capable of making decisions experientially or intuitively like humans. This means that for the first time, computers are no longer merely executing detailed pre-written instructions but are capable of arriving at dynamic solutions to problems based on patterns in data that humans may not even be able to perceive. This new approach comes at a price, because many of these algorithms can

be black boxes, even to their creators ([Bathae, 2018](#)). But in the area of maintenance, the problem is more often that we do not have enough data.

One of the important questions is whether AI can work on a small number of data, for example, the number of failures. In ([Microsoft, 2020](#)), it is concluded that model's predictive accuracy depends on the relevancy, sufficiency, and quality of the training and test data. Two questions are commonly asked with regard to failure history data: (1) How many failure events are required to train a model? And (2) How many records is considered as "enough"? ([Microsoft, 2020](#)).

As a conclusion for AI reliability, or trustworthiness (which is a broader term), let us use the statement from (Draft, 2020): "Having the capability to generate tremendous benefits for individuals and society, AI also gives rise to certain risks that should be properly managed" and "It is known that humans are biased in their decision making. Since AI systems are designed by humans, it is possible that humans inject their bias into them, even in an unintended way."

MAINTAINING OF AI

An AI system also needs maintenance, not only because AI can fail. In ([Blair, 2020](#)), AI is compared to a car engine in a way that maintaining AI can be as easy as replacing the cabin air filter, or as complicated as rebuilding the transmission, and that is considered as a reason why it is important to understand some basic AI maintenance best practices.

So, just like any other product, AI requires maintenance to remain robust and valuable, and as a car, AI can experience a sudden, catastrophic failure if it is not kept up-to-date.

To build successful AI, there is a need to be familiar with cases when AI initiatives failed in order not to make the same mistakes. Also there is a need to be familiar with data science.

CONCLUSION

Progress in AI is inevitable, so it is important to understand its potentials for the application in reliability and maintenance and also possible pitfalls of it.

The review of the available literature shows that AI is more applied in maintenance than in reliability. Kobbacy's paper gives a good review of AI application in maintenance management at the end of the last century and the beginning of this century. It shows that the most popular techniques in maintenance were Genetic Algorithms, then Knowledge Based Systems (or expert systems) and Fuzzy Logic with moderate interest, and Case Based Reasoning, Neural Networks and Hybrid Systems with only a few applications. Nowadays, there is much more interest in machine learning (as a subset of AI), deep learning (as a subset of machine learning), and intelligent agents. Machine learning and intelligent agents can be applied more in reliability and predictive maintenance in the future.

Artificial intelligence can be applied in reliability and maintenance. In both cases, a problem is data. The problem is how to cope with large amounts of data on the one hand, and with very small amounts of data on the other hand, because both can be the case in reliability and maintenance.

Everything can fail, and AI is not an exception. So, an AI system also needs maintenance. Also, an important question is how to avoid failure of AI.

REFERENCES

- Alsina, E.F., Chica, M., Trawiński, K., & Regattieri, A. (2018). On the use of machine learning methods to predict component reliability from data-driven industrial case studies. *Int J Adv Manuf Technol*, 94(5-8), 2419-2433. [[Crossref](#)] [[Google Scholar](#)]

- Bathae, Y. (2018). The artificial intelligence black box and the failure of intent and causation. *Harvard Journal of Law & Technology*, 31(2). Retrieved from <https://jolt.law.harvard.edu/assets/articlePDFs/v31/The-ArtificialIntelligence-Black-Box-and-the-Failure-of-Intent-and-Causation-YavarBathae.pdf> on 15.01.2021. [Google Scholar]
- Bauer, E., & Adams, R. (2012). *Reliability and availability of cloud computing*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. [Google Scholar]
- Bhargava, C. (2020). *AI Techniques for Reliability Prediction for Electronic Components*. Hershey, PA: IGI Global. [Crossref] [PubMed] [Google Scholar]
- Blache, K.M. (14 November, 2017). *AI and reliability: How much, how fast?*. Efficient Plant. Retrieved from <https://www.efficientplantmag.com/2017/11/ai-reliability-much-fast/> on 15.01.2021.
- Blier, N. (30 January, 2020). *Stories of AI failure and how to avoid similar AI fails*. Lexalytics. Retrieved from <https://www.lexalytics.com/lexablog/stories-ai-failure-avoid-ai-fails-2020> on 15.01.2021.
- Cheng, Z., Jia, X., Gao, P., Wu, B., & Wang, J. (2008). A framework for intelligent reliability centered maintenance analysis. *Reliability Engineering & System Safety*, 93(6), 806-814. [Crossref] [Google Scholar]
- Copeland, B.J. (1998). *Artificial intelligence*. In: *Encyclopedia Britannica*. London: Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/technology/artificial-intelligence> on 15.01.2021.
- Diryag, A., Mitić, M., & Miljković, Z. (2014). Neural networks for prediction of robot failures. *Proc Inst Mech Eng C J Mech Eng Sci*, 228(8), 1444-1458. [Crossref] [Google Scholar]
- European Commission. (2019). *A definition of AI: Main capabilities and scientific disciplines*. Brussels: European Commission Independent High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence. Retrieved from <https://ec.europa.eu/digital-single-market/en/news/definition-artificialintelligence-main-capabilities-and-scientific-disciplines> on 15.01.2021.
- Foresti, R., Rossi, S., Magnani, M., Lo, B.C.G., & Delmonte, N. (2020). Smart society and artificial intelligence: Big data scheduling and the global standard method applied to smart maintenance. *Engineering*, 6(7), 835-846. [Crossref] [Google Scholar]
- Government Of The Republic Of Serbia. (2019). *Strategy for the Development of artificial intelligence in the Republic of Serbia for the period 2020-2025*. Retrieved from <https://www.srbija.gov.rs/tekst/en/149169/strategy-for-the-development-of-artificial-intelligence-in-the-republic-of-serbia-for-the-period2020-2025.php> on 15.01.2021.
- Heaven, D. (09 October, 2019). *Why deep-learning AIs are so easy to fool*. Nature. Retrieved from <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-03013-5> on 15.01.2021.
- ISO. (2020). *ISO/IEC TR 24028:2020 information technology - artificial intelligence - overview of trustworthiness in artificial intelligence*. Retrieved from <https://www.iso.org/standard/77608.html?browse=tc> on 15.01.2021.
- Kobbacy, K.A.H. (2012). Application of artificial intelligence in maintenance modelling and management. *IFAC Proceedings Volumes*, 45(31), 54-59. [Crossref] [Google Scholar]
- Lee, W.J., Wu, H., Yun, H., Kim, H., Jun, M.B.G., & Sutherland, J.W. (2019). Predictive maintenance of machine tool systems using artificial intelligence techniques applied to machine condition data. *Procedia CIRP*, 80, 506-511. [Crossref] [Google Scholar]
- Merriam-Webster. (2020). *Artificial intelligence*. In: *Merriam-Webster.com dictionary*. Retrieved from <https://www.merriamwebster.com/dictionary/artificial%20intelligence> on 15.01.2021.
- Microsoft. (2020). *Azure AI guide for predictive maintenance solutions*. Retrieved from <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/machinelearning/team-data-science-process/predictive-maintenance-playbook> on 15.01.2021.
- Otto, S. (6 February, 2019). *Artificial intelligence for predictive maintenance*. Aerospace Manufacturing and Design. Retrieved from <https://www.aerospacemanufacturinganddesign.com/article/artificial-intelligencefor-predictive-maintenance> on 15.01.2021.
- Pokorni, S. (2016). Reliability prediction of electronic equipment: Problems and experience. In: *Defensive Technologies OTEH, 7th International Scientific Conference, October 06-07, Belgrade*. (pp. 695-700). [Google Scholar]
- Pokorni, S. (2018). Reliability of internet of things. In: *Defensive Technologies OTEH, 8th International Scientific Conference, October 11-12, Belgrade*. (pp. 567-570). Retrieved from <http://www.vti.mod.gov.rs/oteh18/elementi/rad/027.htm,ISBN978-86-81123-88-4> on 15.01.2021.
- Pokorni, S. (2020). Artificial intelligence in reliability and maintainability. In: *9th International Scientific Conference on Defensive Technologies OTEH 2020, Belgrade, 15-16 October*. Retrieved from <http://www.vti.mod.gov.rs/oteh/elementi/rad/114.pdf> on 15.01.2021.
- Richards, D.W. (1989). Smart BIT: A plan for intelligent built-in test. *IEEE Aerospace and Electronic Systems Magazine*, 4(1), 26-29. [Crossref] [Google Scholar]
- Siladić, M., Pokorni, S., & Rašuo, B. (2003). Possibility of improvement of jet engine diagnostic by applying neural networks. In: *XLVII ETRAN Conference, Herceg Novi, June 8-13, Proceeding*. [Google Scholar]

- Singh, C., & Wang, L. (2008). Role of artificial intelligence in the reliability evaluation of electric power systems. *Turkish Journal of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science*, 16(3). Retrieved from <http://journals.tubitak.gov.tr/elektrik/issues/elk-08-16-3/elk-16-3-2-0808-7.pdf> on 15.01.2021. [Google Scholar]
- University of Cambridge. (2016). Enhancing the reliability of artificial intelligence. Retrieved from <https://phys.org/news/2016-10-reliabilityartificial-intelligence.html> on 15.01.2021.
- Uptake. (2020). How AI is making predictive maintenance a reality for the industrial IoT. Retrieved from <https://www.uptake.com/blog/how-ai-ismaking-predictive-maintenance-a-reality-for-the-industrial-iot> on 15.01.2021.
- Yao, Y., Yang, Y., Wang, Y., & Zhao, X. (2019). Artificial intelligence-based hull structural plate corrosion damage detection and recognition using convolutional neural network. *Applied Ocean Research*, 90. [Crossref] [Google Scholar]
- Zhao, Y., Li, T., Zhang, X., & Zhang, C. (2019). Artificial intelligence-based fault detection and diagnosis methods for building energy systems: Advantages, challenges and the future. *Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews* (109), 85-101. [Crossref] [Google Scholar]

Pregled stanja veštačke inteligencije u pouzdanosti i održavanju

Sažetak:

Uvod/cilj: Krajem 2019. godine Vlada Republike Srbije usvojila je Strategiju razvoja veštačke inteligencije u Republici Srbiji za period 2020-2025. godine. S tim uvezi, u ovom radu je predstavljen pregled trenutnih primena aplikacija veštačke inteligencije (VI) u oblasti pouzdanosti i održavanja, kao i budućih primena. **Metode:** Istraživanje je realizovano zahvaljujući dostupnoj literaturi, uglavnom iz baze podataka Science Direct, korišćenjem apstrakta, a u nekim slučajevima i čitavih radova. **Rezultati:** Rezultat ovog istraživanja je pregled primena aplikacija veštačke inteligencije u oblasti pouzdanosti i održavanja u poslednjih trideset godina. Takođe, pokazano je da sistem VI može biti nepouzdan i da mu je potrebno održavanje. **Zaključak:** Veštačka inteligencija može se primeniti i u pouzdanosti i održavanju. Iz dostupne literature može se zaključiti da se VI češće primenjuje u održavanju nego u pouzdanosti. Napredak u VI je neizbežan, pa je važno razumeti njegove potencijale za primenu u pouzdanosti i održavanju, kao i moguće zamke.

Glavne reči: veštačka inteligencija; pouzdanost; pogodnost održavanja; održavanje

Применение искусственного интеллекта в областях надежности и обслуживания

Резюме:

Введение/цель: В конце 2019 года Правительство Республики Сербия утвердило Стратегию развития искусственного интеллекта в Республике Сербия за период 2020-2025 годов. Настоящий факт побудил автора данной статьи попытаться дать в ней обзор действующих приложений искусственного интеллекта (ИИ) в области надежности и обслуживания, а также разрабатываемых приложений. **Методы:** Обзор составлен на основании доступной литературы, в основном из базы данных Science Direct, в первую очередь использовались аннотации, а в некоторых случаях и целые статьи. **Результаты:** В результате проведенного исследования был составлен обзор приложений искусственного интеллекта в области надежности и обслуживания за последние тридцать лет. Исследование показало, что система искусственного интеллекта может оказаться ненадежной и требует обслуживания. **Выводы:** Искусственный интеллект применяется и может применяться для обеспечения надежности и в области обслуживания. Исследование доступной литературы показало, что ИИ в большей мере применяется в области обслуживания, нежели в области надежности. Прогресс в области искусственного интеллекта неизбежен, поэтому важно понимать его возможности для применения в сфере надежности и обслуживания, а также возможные препятствия, с целью их преодоления.

Ключевые слова: искусственный интеллект, надежность, ремонтпригодность, обслуживание