

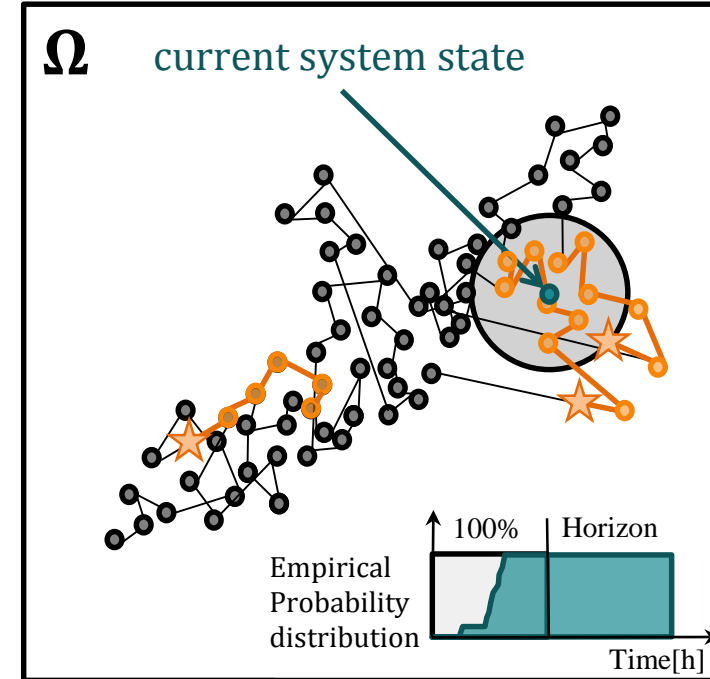
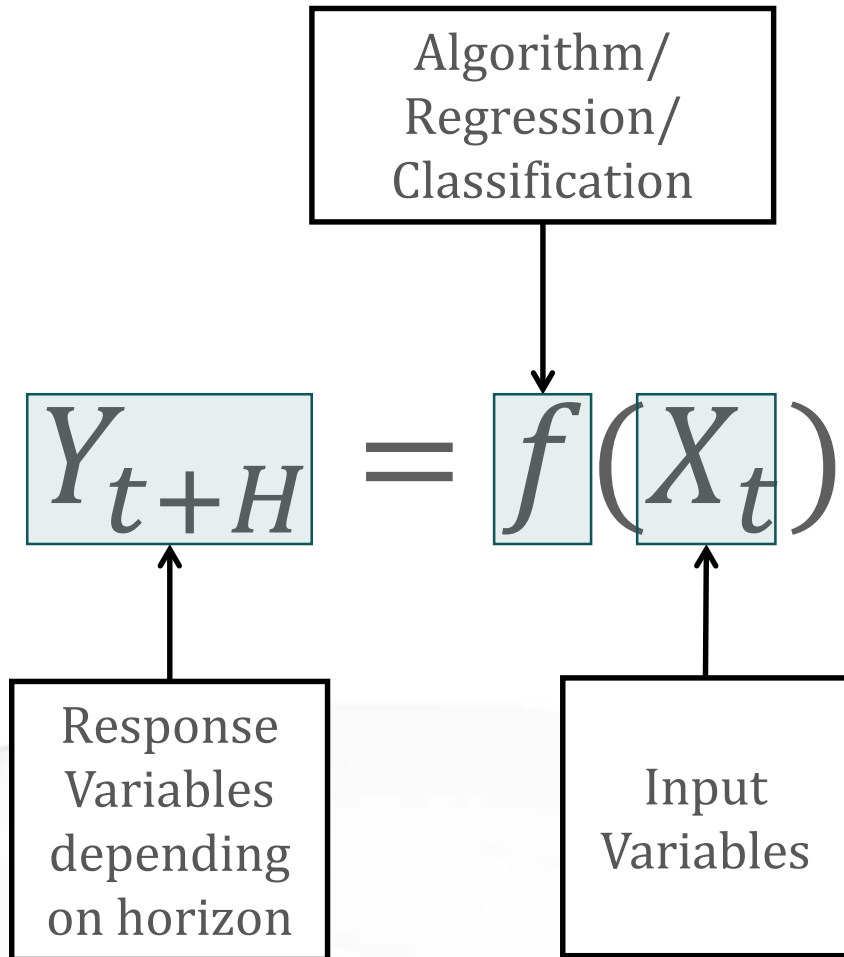
Challenges of Supervised Learning Algorithms in the Predictive Maintenance Context

Smart Maintenance Conference in ZHAW Winterthur

Daniel Jaroszewski

5th of September 2017

Principal Issue in the Supervised Learning Context



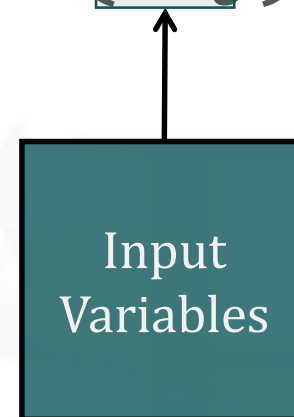
The probability that a critical event will occur within the prediction horizon H is computed based on comparable states in the training data

$$P(T_Y < t + H | X_t = x)$$
$$= P\left(\begin{array}{c|c} \text{Event } Y \text{ will occur within} \\ \text{the next } H \text{ time units} & \text{State vector of} \\ & \text{system at time } t \end{array} \right)$$

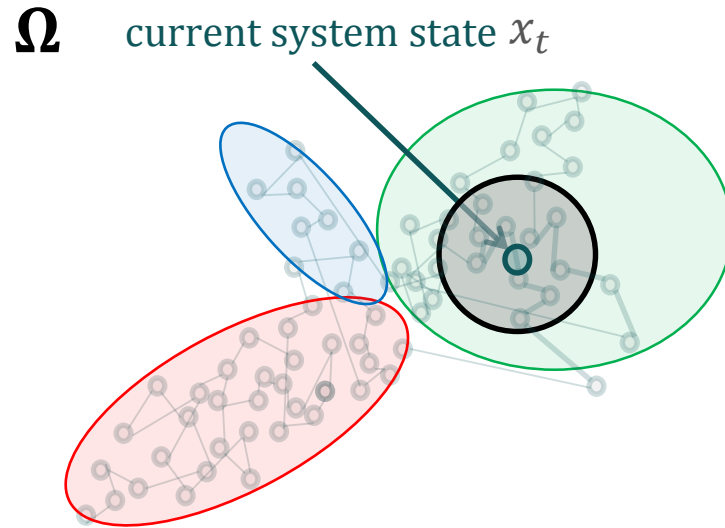
State Space Aggregation

What is the right choice of the state space?

$$Y_{t+H} = f(X_t)$$

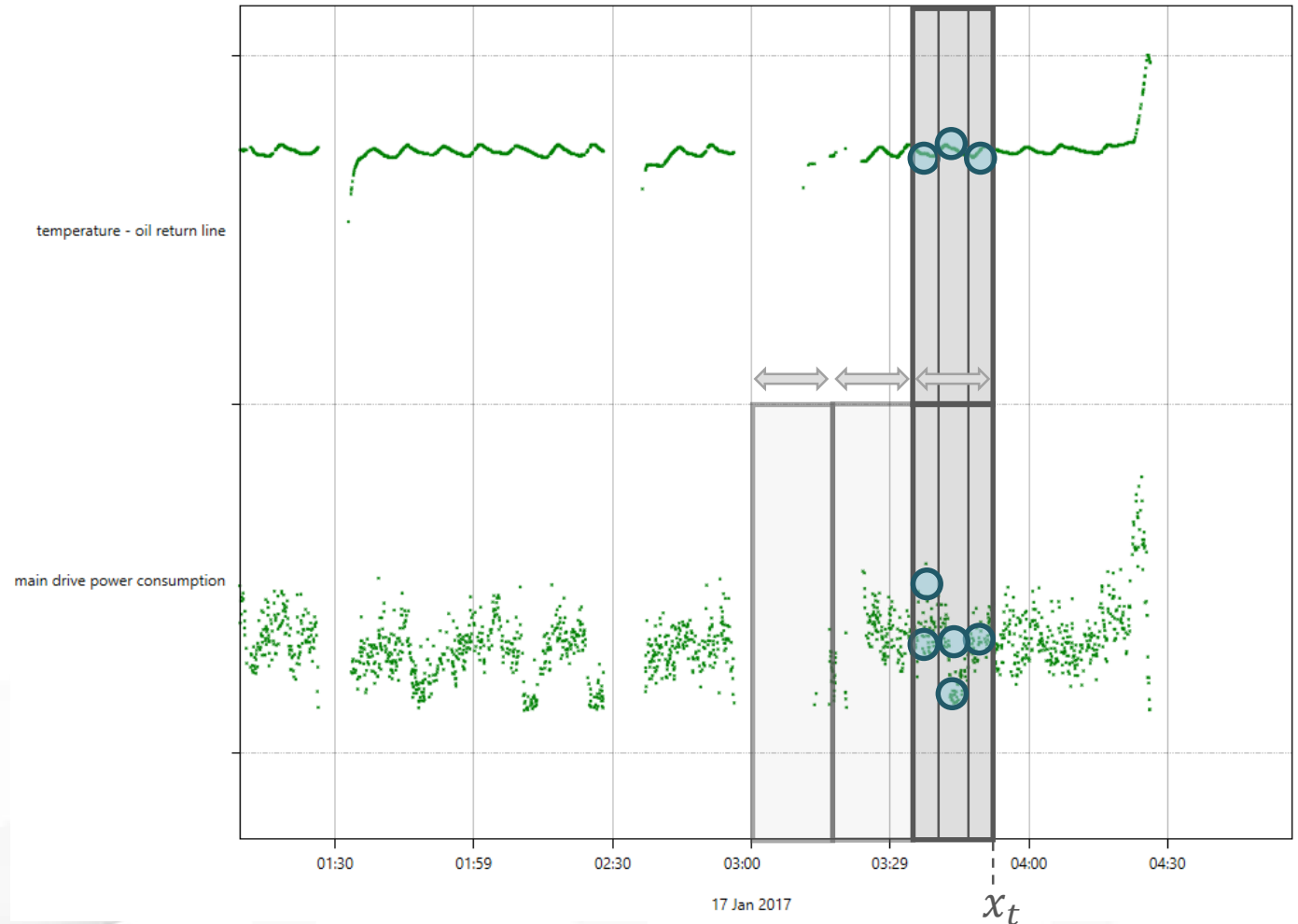


Definition of observation points (X_t)?



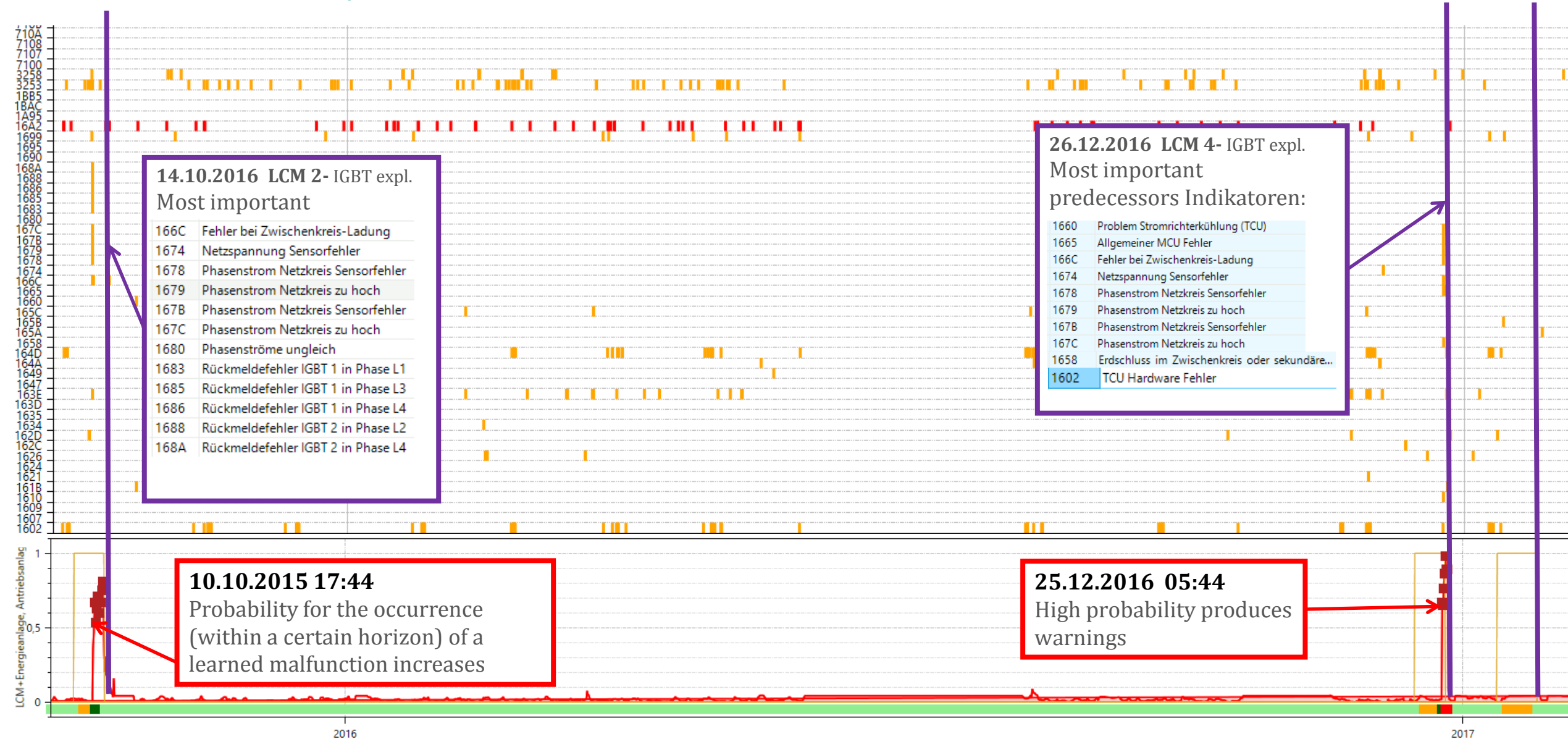
Preferences for the State Space

- Aggregation (Min, Max, Avg, Max Diff,...)
- Parameter Selection
- Step Size (Monitoring Frequency)
- Embedding Window
- Operating Modes
- Data Source (Fault memory, Sensors)



Auxiliary Power Converters (Rail)

Fault memory data



State Space Classifier

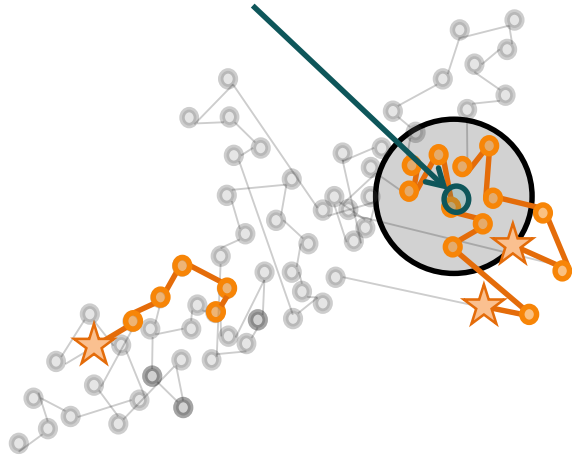
Which ingredients can I use for the definition of an appropriate output?

$$Y_{t+H} = f(X_t)$$

Response
Variables
depending
on horizon

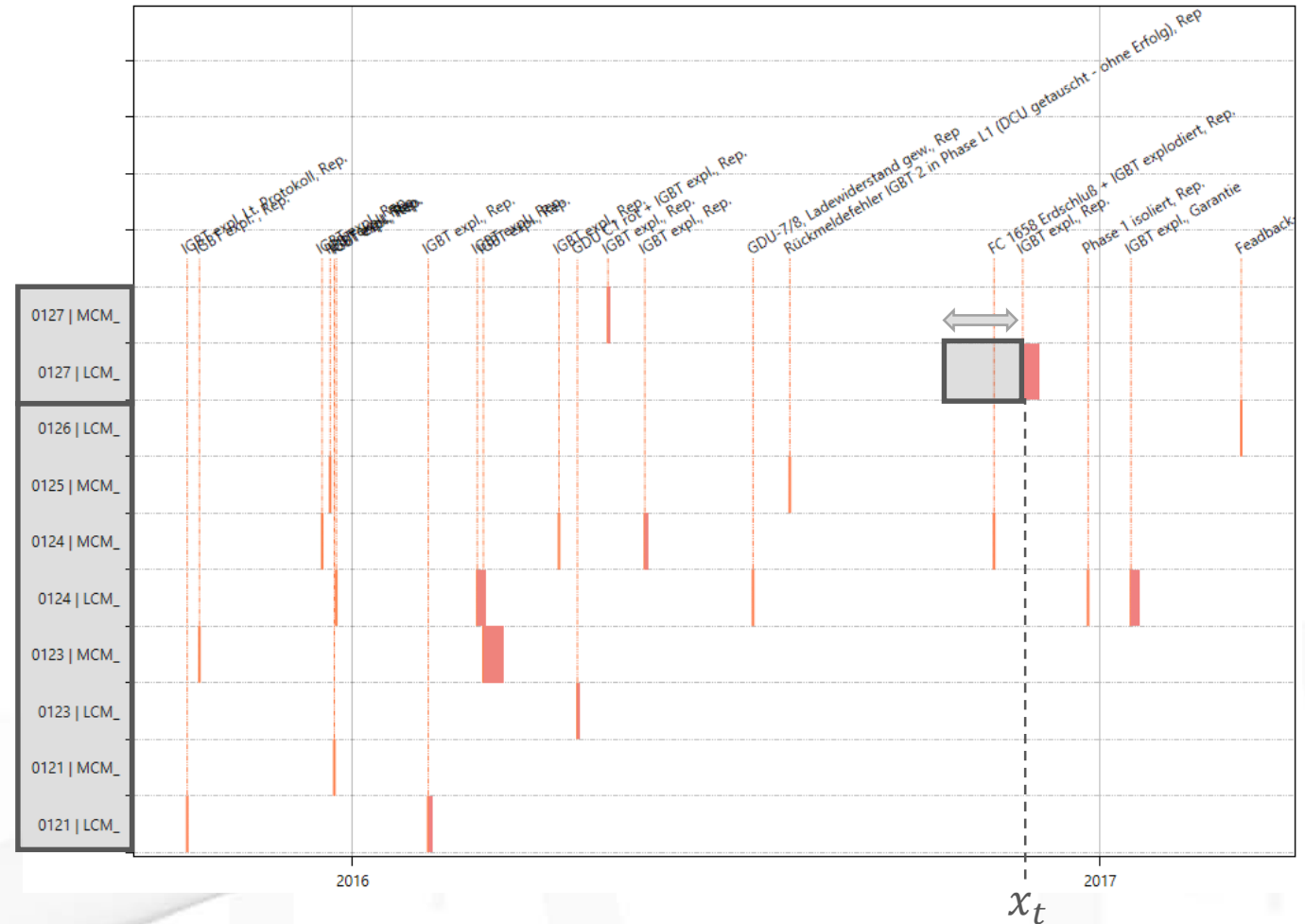
Definition of critical points (Y_{t+H})

Ω current system state



Preferences for the Output

Aggregation (Binary, Forward Time)
Horizon
Categorization (Hierarchical Structure)
Reference data (Comparable Assets)



Hierarchical Structuring of the Input Data

Assets
0119 x 0120 x 0121 x 0122 x 0123 x 0124 x 0125 x 0126 x 0127 x

Hierarchy

Group by: System x

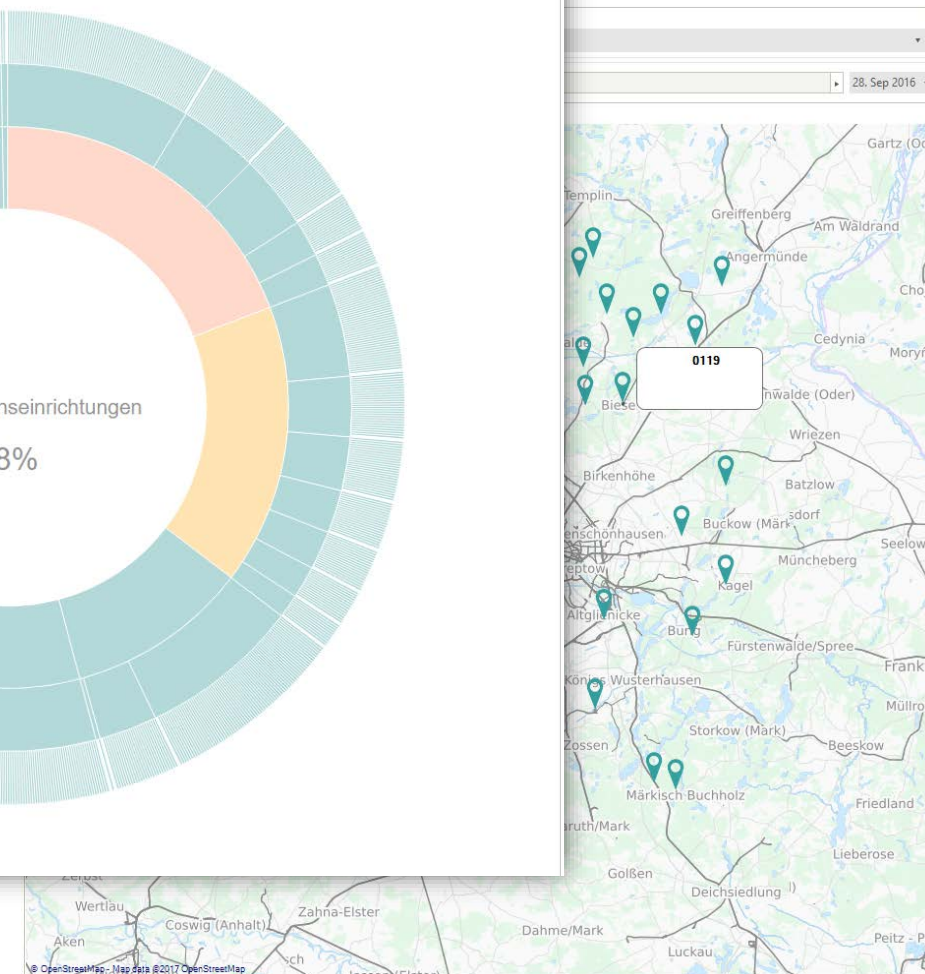
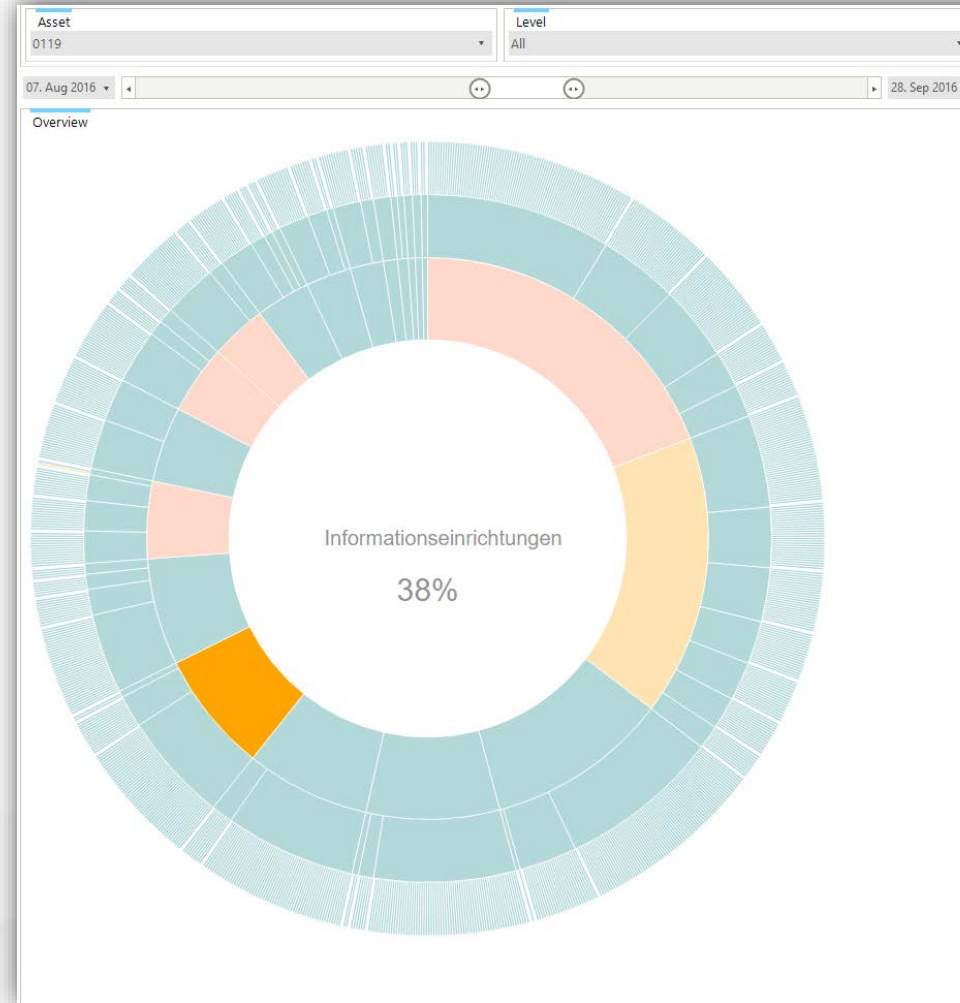
Subsystem x

Component x

Create Sensor Refresh plot

	✓	Type	Code	Text	SubComponent
System: DCU					
System: DSK					
System: DVC					
System: DVR					
System: Energieanlage, Antriebsanlage					
Subsystem: Energieumsetzung					
Component: ?-Stromrichter-Wg1					
Component: Haupttransformator-1					
Component: Haupttransformator-2					
Component: Motorstromrichter-Wg1					
Component: Netzstromrichter-Wg1					
Component: Stromrichter-1					
			1102	Stromrichter 1 Hardware Fehler	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1103	Stromrichter 1 Fehler TCU-, GDU- Spannungsvers...	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1104	Stromrichter 1 ZK-Spannungswert im PWR außer...	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1105	Stromrichter 1 Rückmeldeverzögerung IGBT V41 (OVP)	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1106	Stromrichter 1 Allgemeiner DSP-Fehler	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1107	Stromrichter 1 Überspannung im Zwischenkreis	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1109	Stromrichter 1 Rückmeldefehler IGBT 1 in Phase L3	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			110A	Stromrichter 1 Rückmeldefehler IGBT 2 in Phase L2	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1108	Stromrichter 1 Rückmeldefehler IGBT 1 in Phase L2	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			110D	Stromrichter 1 Rückmeldefehler IGBT 1 in Phase L1	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			110E	Stromrichter 1 kein Drehzahlgeber gültig	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1111	Stromrichter 1 Momentanstrom Phase L1 zu hoch	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			111B	Stromrichter 1 Traction-MVB Empfangsfehler	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1120	Stromrichter 1 Sicherheitsabschaltung	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1121	Stromrichter 1 Unterspannung im Zwischenkreis	Fahrmotorstromrichter
			1124	Stromrichter 1 Differenz Raddurchmesser über A...	Fahrmotorstromrichter

Match case



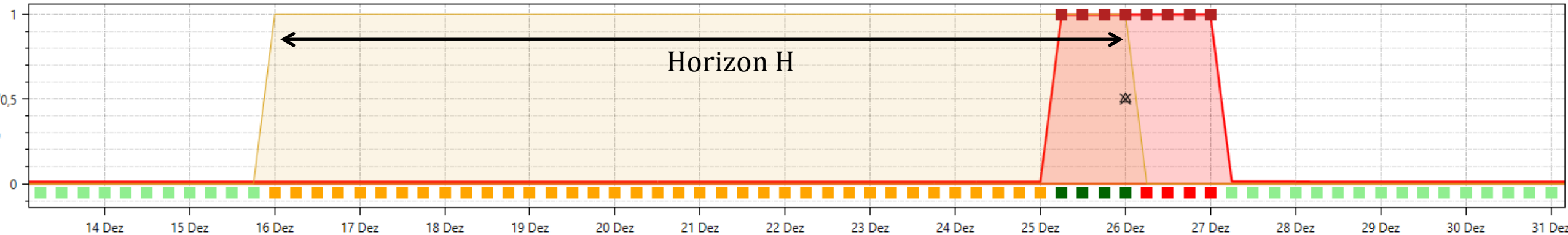
Supervised Learning Algorithms

How much impact do the algorithm on the
KPI's?

Algorithm/
Regression/
Classification

$$Y_{t+H} = f(X_t)$$

Definition of Statistical KPI's (1/2)



Classification Features

- **#TN (Number of True Negatives):** Number of Intervals, in which **no** event are predicted in the next H hours and actually **no** event occurs
- **#TP (Number of True Positives):** Number of Intervals, in which **an** event is predicted in the next H hours and actually **an** event occurs
- **#FN (Number of False Negatives):** Number of Intervals, in which **no** event is predicted in the next H hours and actually **an** event occurs
- **#FP (Number of False Positives):** Number of Intervals, in which **an** event is predicted in the next H hours and actually **no** event occurs

KPIs	Actual false	Actual true
Prediction false	#TN	#FN
Prediction true	#FP	#TP

Type 2 Error
False Negative

$$\frac{\#FN}{\#FN + \#TP}$$

Type 1 Error
False Positive

$$\frac{\#FP}{\#FP + \#TN}$$

Definition of Statistical KPI's (2/2)

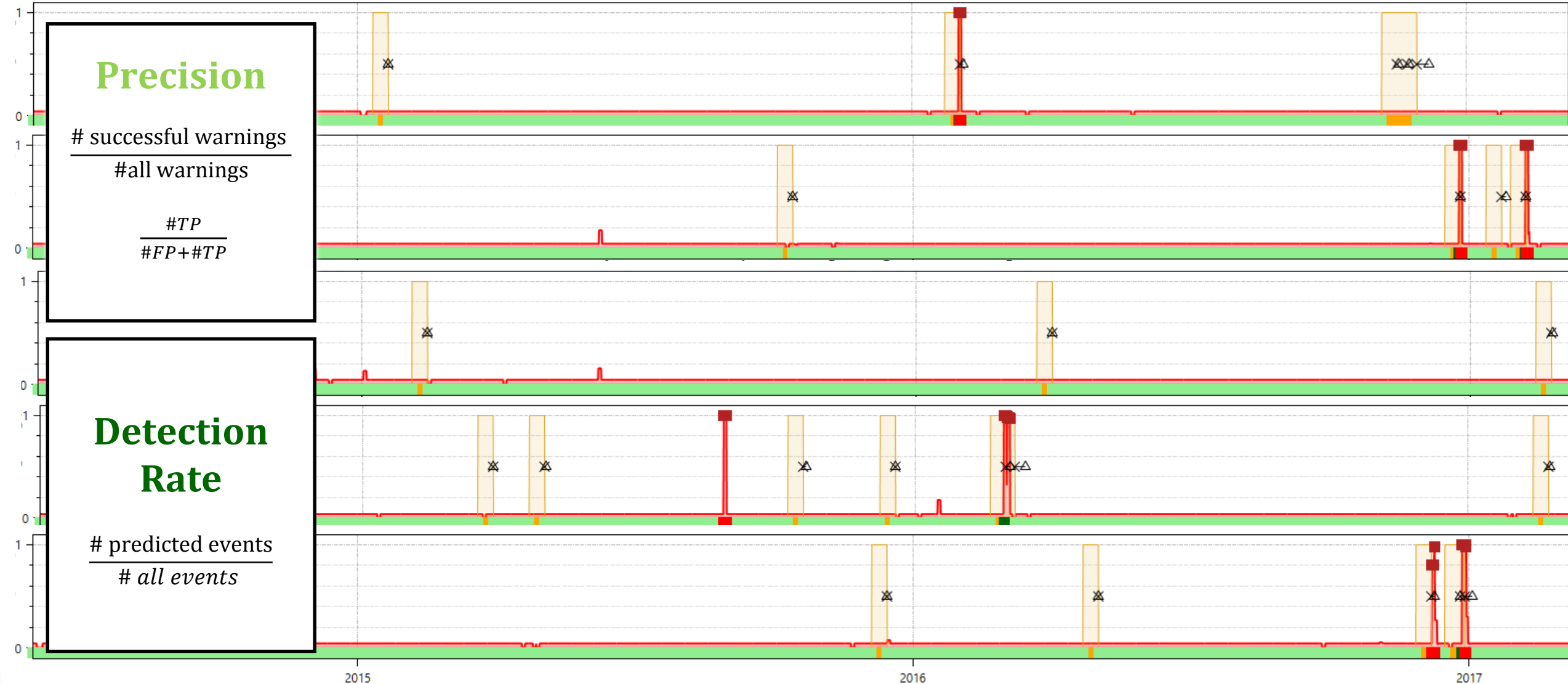
BR442 129, 131, 141, 323, 333 | LCM&MCM | 6-hour Rate

Precision

$$\frac{\text{\# successful warnings}}{\text{\#all warnings}}$$
$$\frac{\text{\#TP}}{\text{\#FP+\#TP}}$$

Detection Rate

$$\frac{\text{\# predicted events}}{\text{\# all events}}$$



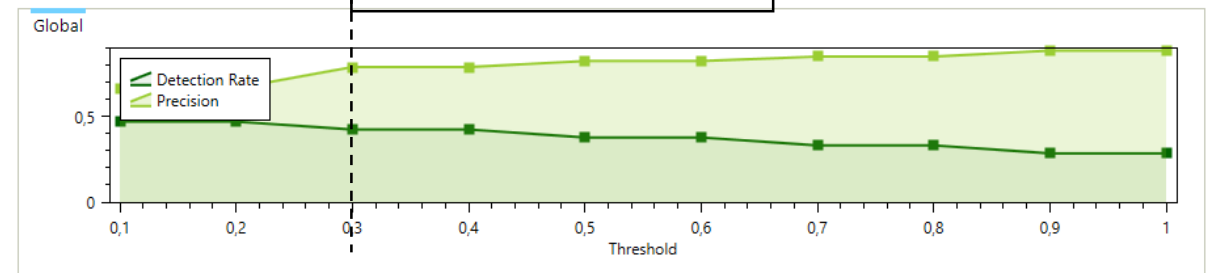
Impact of algorithms

PROGNOSIS KPI'S OF 130 MAINTENANCE ACTIONS (LCM&MCM) OVER A FLEET OF 43 VEHICLES

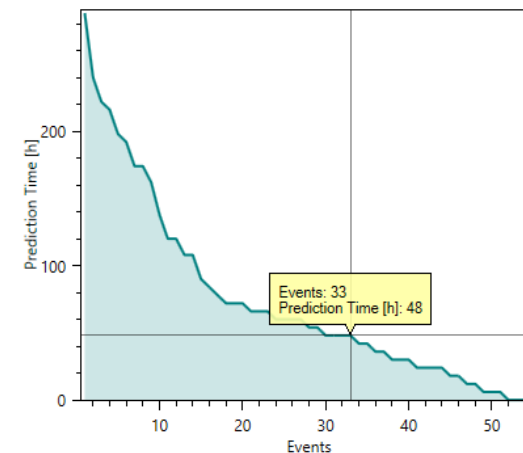


DEPENDENCIES BETWEEN THE KPI'S, THE PREDICTION TIMES AND THE WARNING THRESHOLD

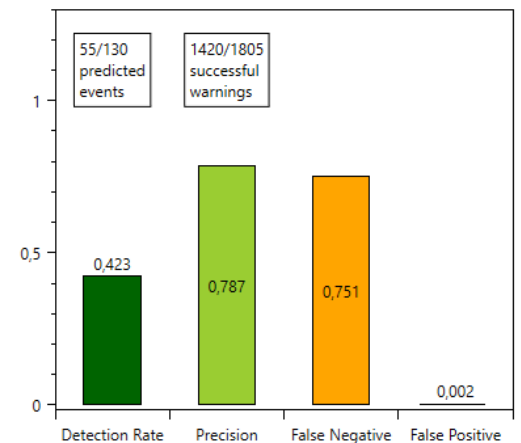
KPI Overview



Prediction Times



Statistics

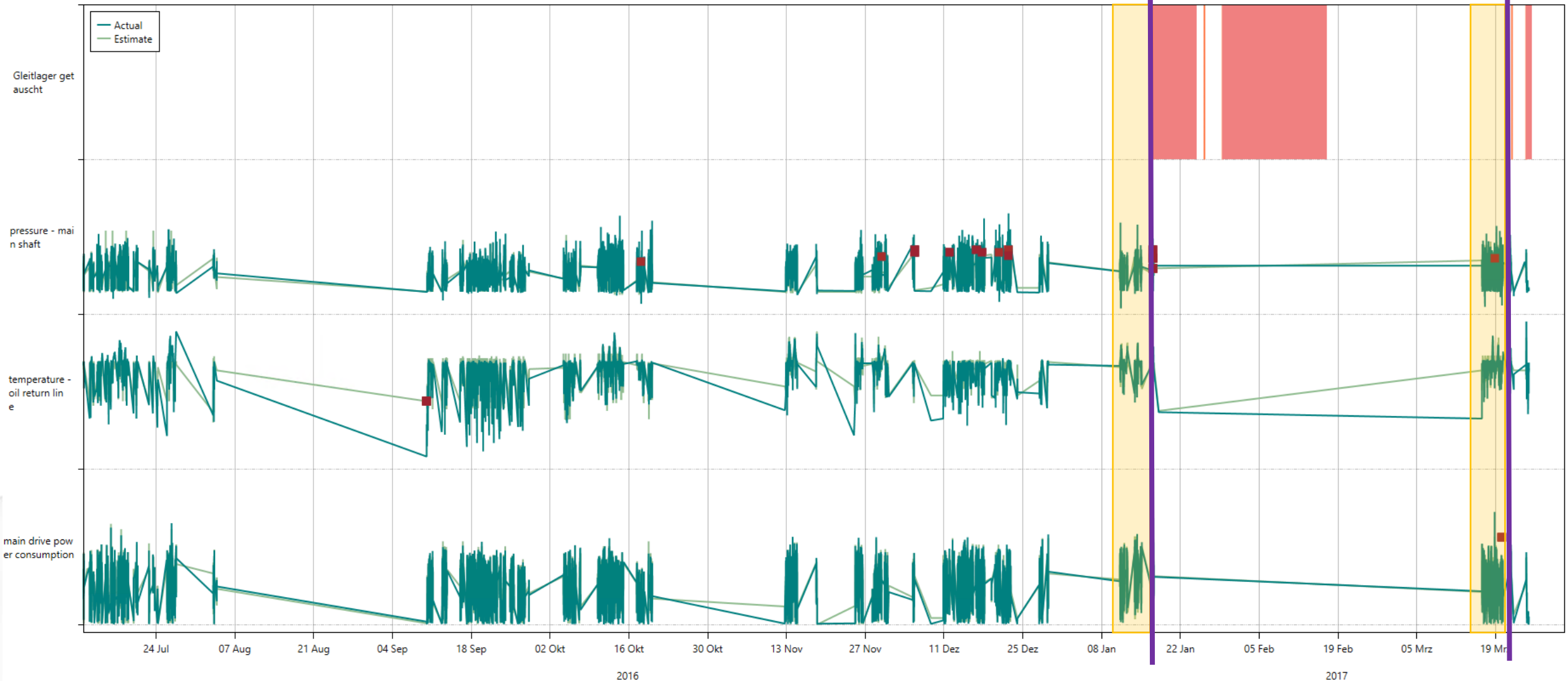


Challenges of Supervised Learning Algorithms

What are the lessons learned?

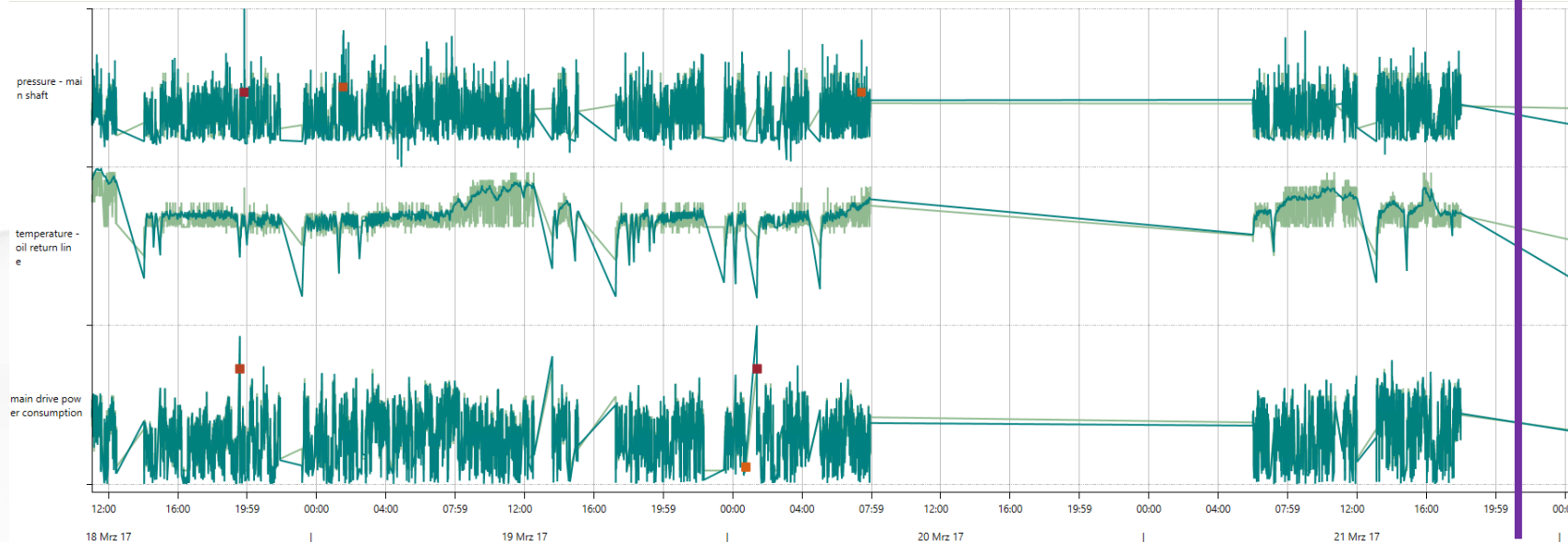
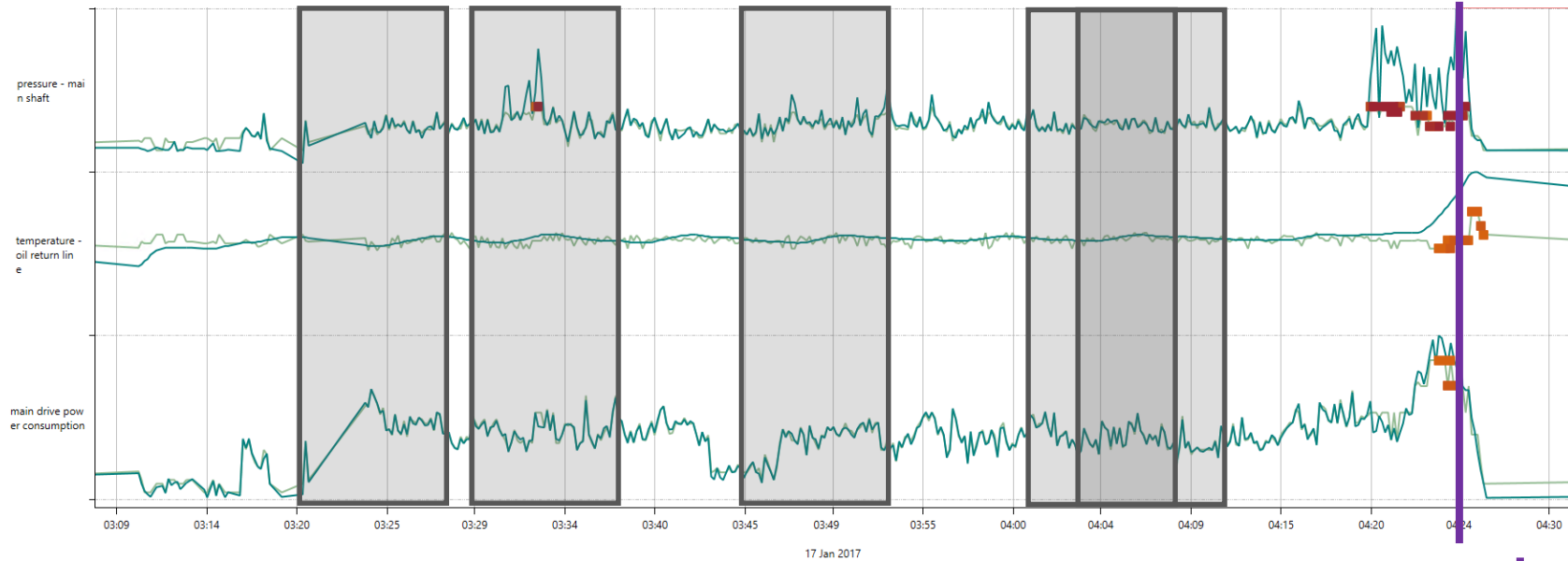
Crusher (mining industry)

From anomaly detection to supervised learning



Crusher (mining industry)

Example: Friction Bearing

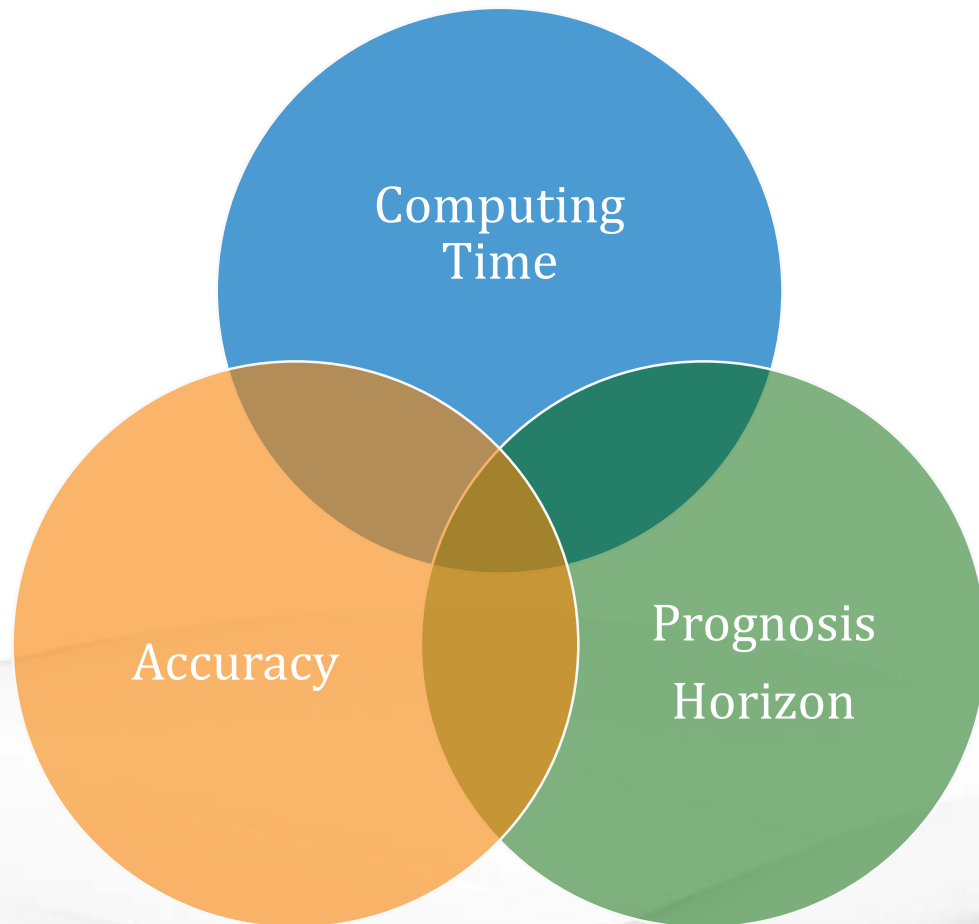


Pumpkin	98%
Carving	91%
Halloween	90%
Plant	86%
Flowering Plant	80%
Jack O Lantern	77%
Calabaza	76%
Holiday	63%

Source: <https://cloud.google.com/blog/big-data/2016/09/experience-googles-machine-learning-on-your-own-images-voice-and-text#showImage>

Impact of all preferences

Goal: Generate models with less computing time, high accuracy and large forecasting horizon



Preferences for the State Space

Aggregation (Min, Max, Avg, Max Diff,...)
Parameter Selection
Step Size (Monitoring Frequency)
Embedding Window
Operating Modes
Data Source (Fault memory, Sensors)

Preferences for the Output

Aggregation (Binary, Forward Time)
Horizon
Categorization (Hierarchical Structuring)
Reference data (Comparable Assets)

Algorithms

Approach Selection
Sensitivity (Warning Threshold)

Suggestion for the predictive maintenance community

Operators

- Exact capturing and categorization of maintenance actions
- Knowledge transfer to data scientists
 - Ambient influencing factors, which are currently not measured, should be taken in account (Usage of open data)

Data Scientists

- Algorithms has to be “fast”
 - GPU computing
 - Quantum computing
- Algorithms has to be “smart”
 - Fast filters for relevant data points
 - Development of appropriate classification techniques
- Comprehensibility of results

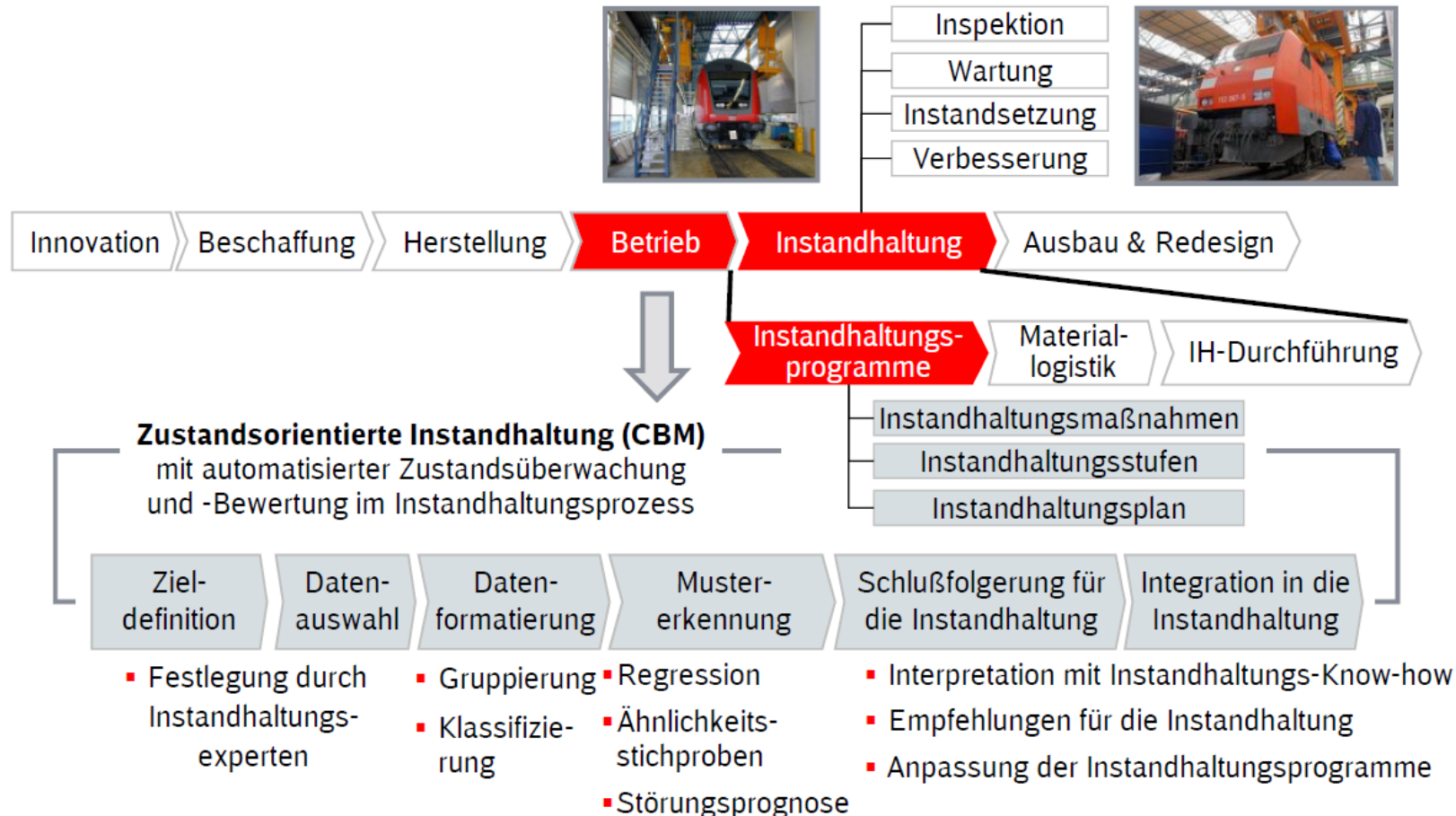
Thank You!

Appendix

IH-Generik | Predictive Maintenance Project

Einsatzbereich „Fahrzeug überwacht sich selbst“

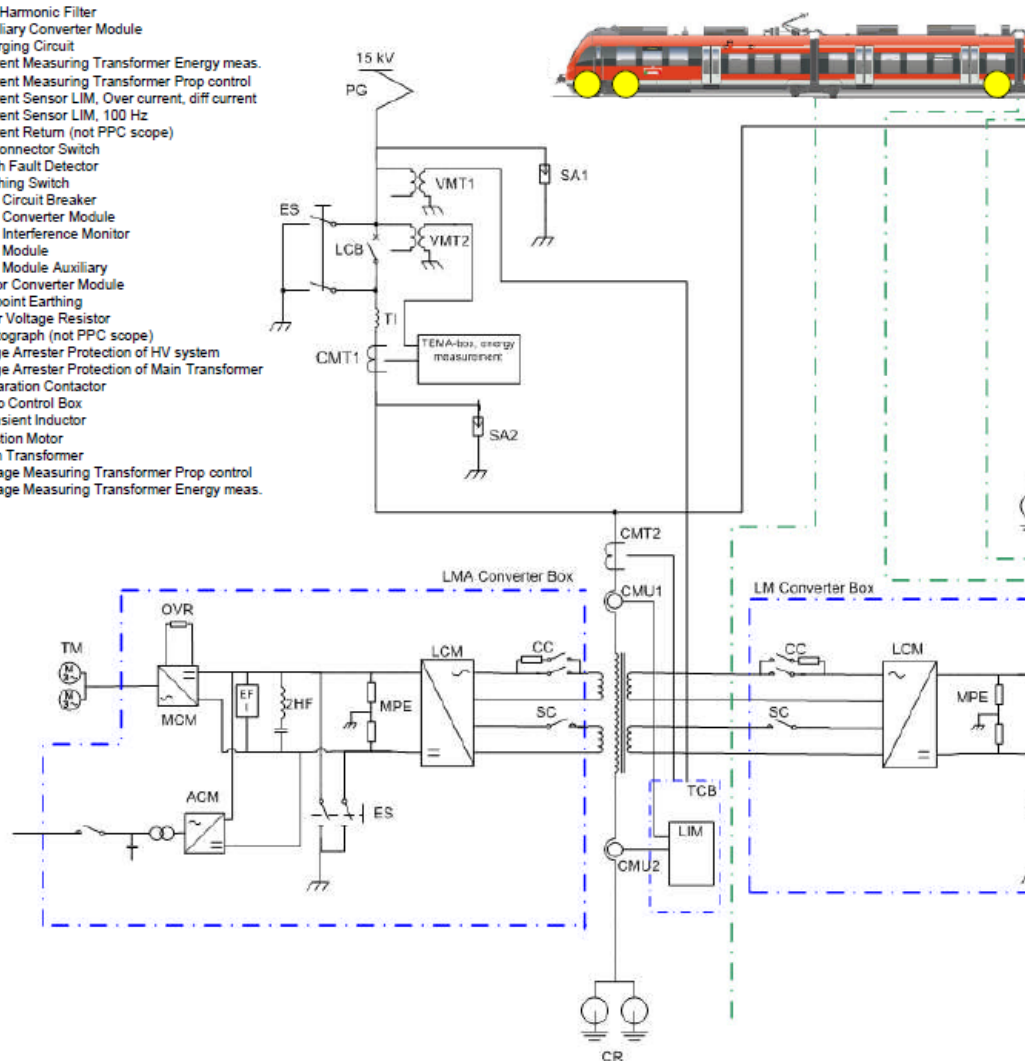
Das Projekt will ein Verfahren der automatisierten Zustandsüberwachung in den Instandhaltungsprozess integrieren.



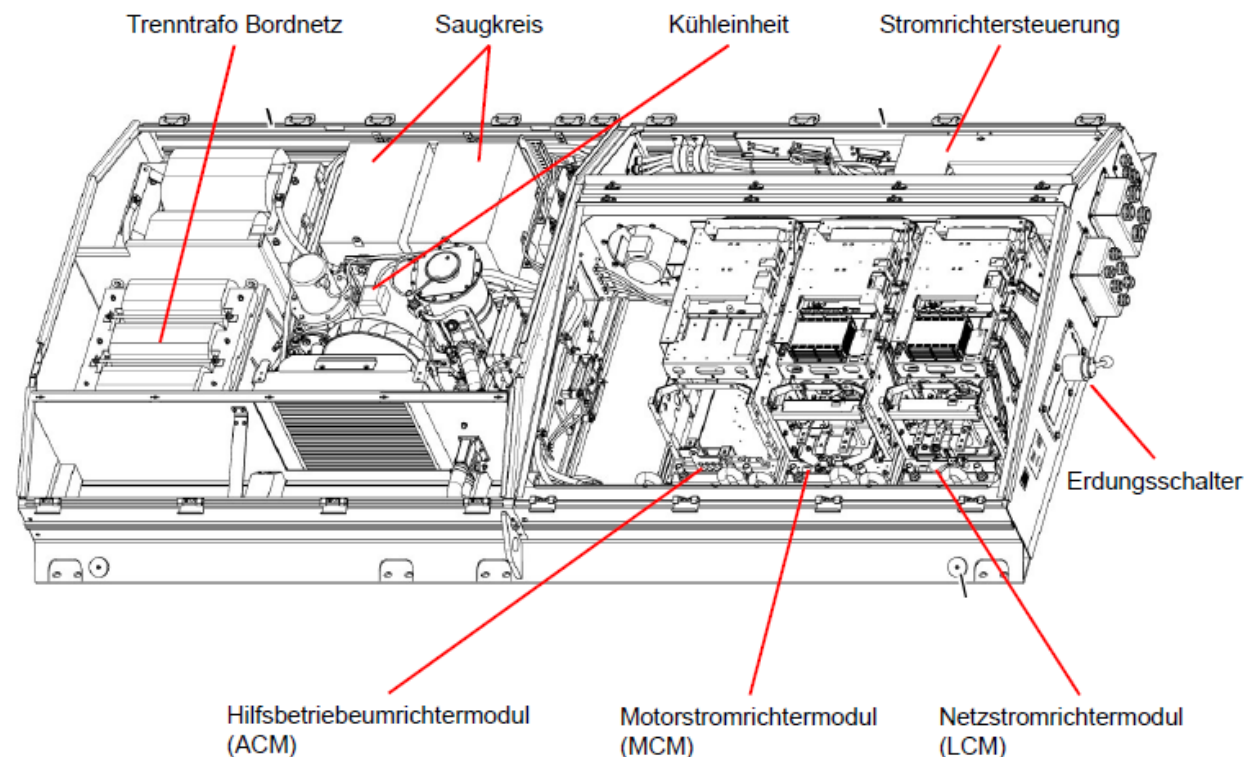
BR442 | Auxiliary Power Converter

3 ANTRIEBS- UND HILFSBETRIEBEAUSRÜSTUNG (4-TEILER)

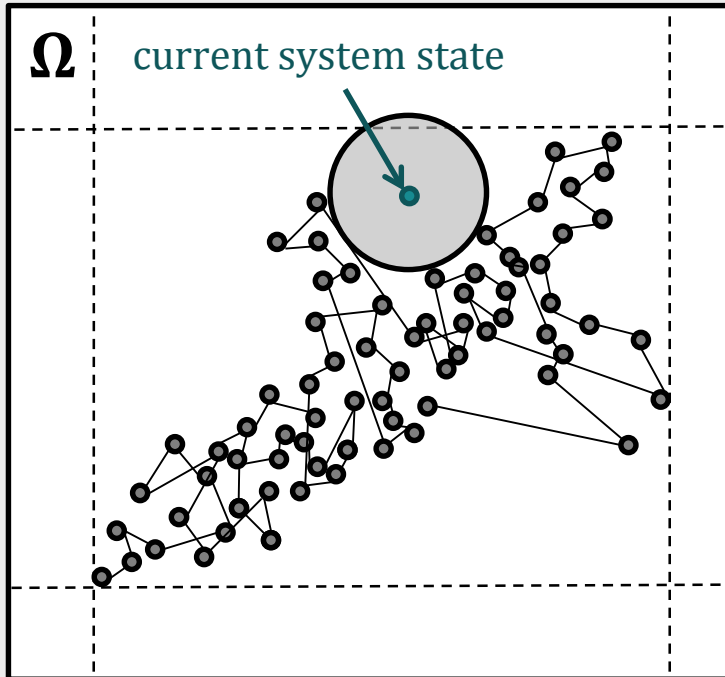
2HF 2nd Harmonic Filter
ACM Auxiliary Converter Module
CC Charging Circuit
CMT1 Current Measuring Transformer Energy meas.
CMT2 Current Measuring Transformer Prop control
CMU1 Current Sensor LIM, Over current, diff current
CMU2 Current Sensor LIM, 100 Hz
CR Current Return (not PPC scope)
DS Disconnect Switch
EF Earth Fault Detector
ES Earthing Switch
LCB Line Circuit Breaker
LCM Line Converter Module
LIM Line Interference Monitor
LM Line Module
LMA Line Module Auxiliary
MCM Motor Converter Module
MPE Midpoint Earthing
OVR Over Voltage Resistor
PG Pantograph (not PPC scope)
SA1 Surge Arrester Protection of HV system
SA2 Surge Arrester Protection of Main Transformer
SC Separation Contactor
TCB Trafo Control Box
TI Transient Inductor
TM Traction Motor
TRF Traction Motor
VMT1 Voltage Measuring Transformer Prop control
VMT2 Voltage Measuring Transformer Energy meas.



3 UMRICHTER DACHCONTAINER



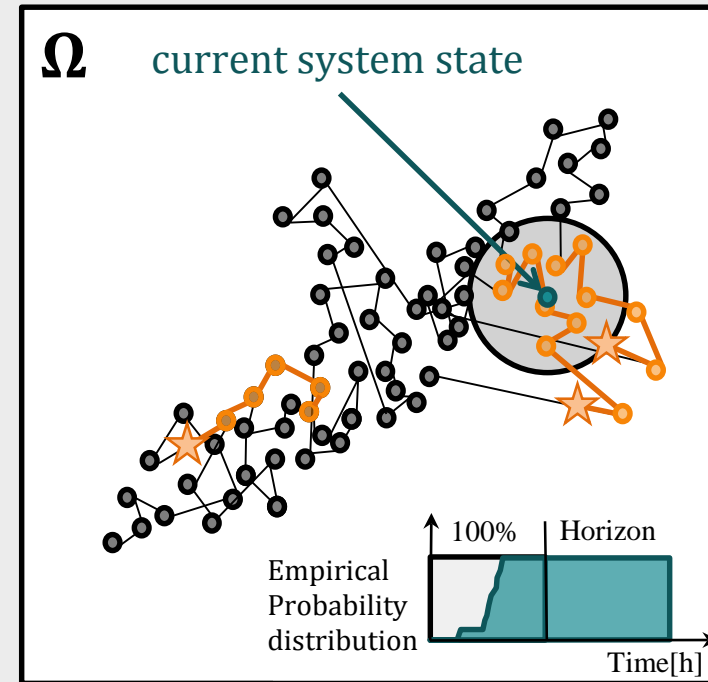
Predictive Maintenance Methodologies



Anomaly rate
based on the
distance between
actual value and
expected value
(calculated by
AAKR methods)
for given
operating mode

Anomaly Detection

$$E(X_t^N | X_t = x)$$
$$= E\left(\begin{array}{c|c} \text{Expected} & \text{Actual} \\ \text{operating point} & \text{operating point} \end{array} \right)$$



The probability that a
critical event will
occur within the
prediction horizon H
is computed based on
a sample within an
environment of
comparable states in
the training data

Supervised Learning

$$P(T_Y < t + H | X_t = x)$$
$$= P\left(\begin{array}{c|c} \text{Event Y will occur within} & \text{State vector of} \\ \text{the next H time units} & \text{system at time t} \end{array} \right)$$