

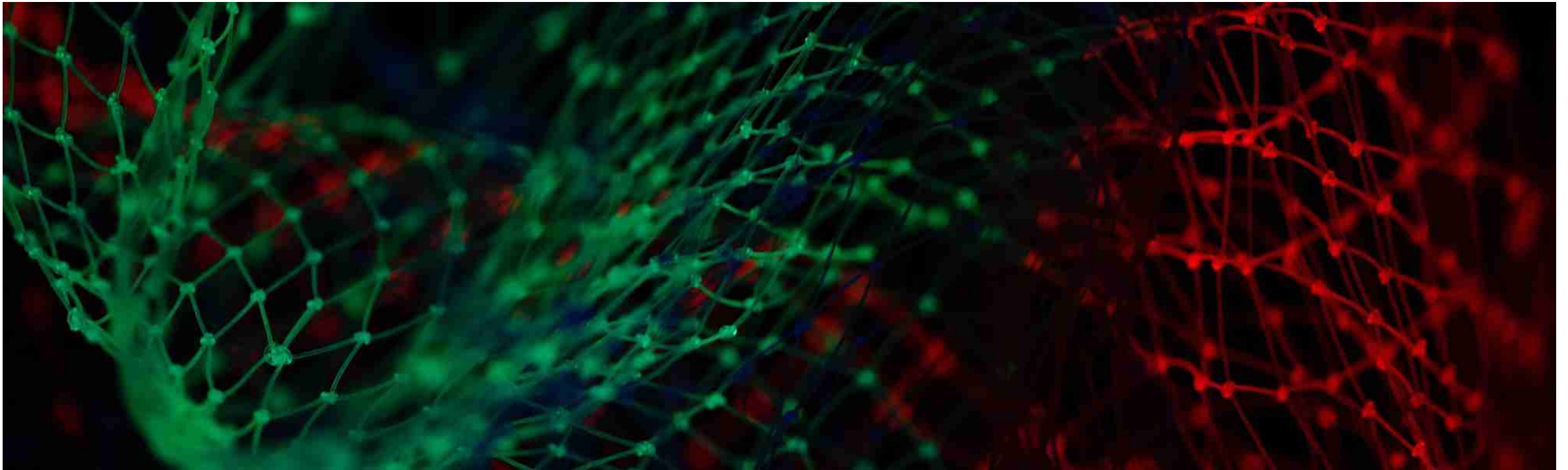
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# MACHINE LEARNING APPLICATIONS IN PRODUCTION ENVIRONMENTS

Christian Blobner, Uwe Knauer

Seoul, November 8, 2018

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# TAKE AWAY MESSAGE

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- Manufacturing and process industries can massively benefit from tailor-made data analytics using machine learning and artificial intelligence
- Depending on the starting position, there are different options to make machine learning work
- It is getting easier to collect data in various manufacturing processes and production stages
- Access to data analytics for AI through cloud based services, such as Fraunhofer's Virtual Fort Knox, helps companies in developing on algorithms
- Experience-knowledge can provide value-adding information to support to conventional machine learning methods

The Fraunhofer IFF as a production oriented institute has the experience and skills to address your needs in the field of machine learning applications in production environments

# The Fraunhofer Institute for Factory Operation and Automation IFF

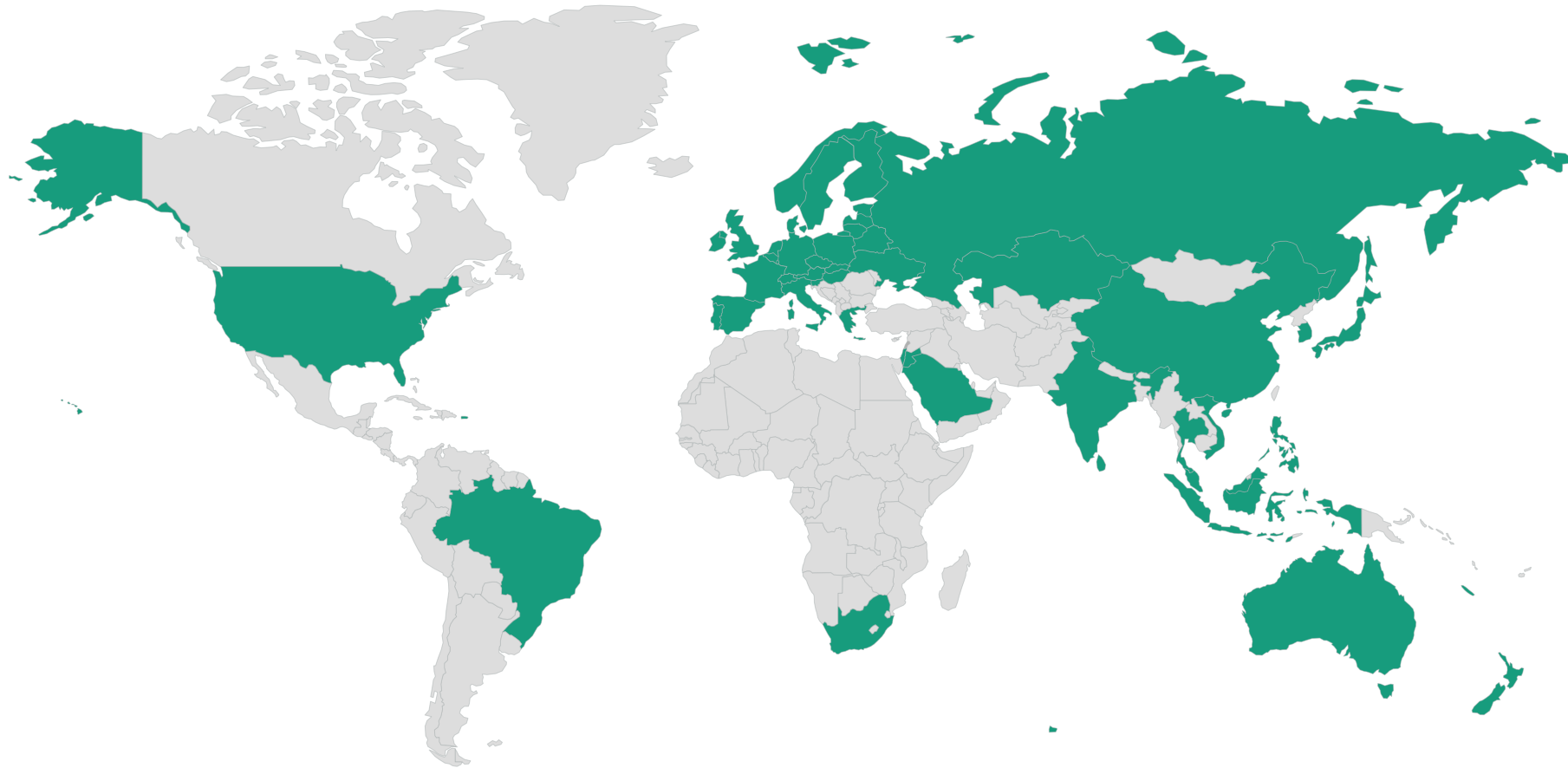
## Where do we come from



### Fraunhofer Institute for Factory Operation and Automation IFF

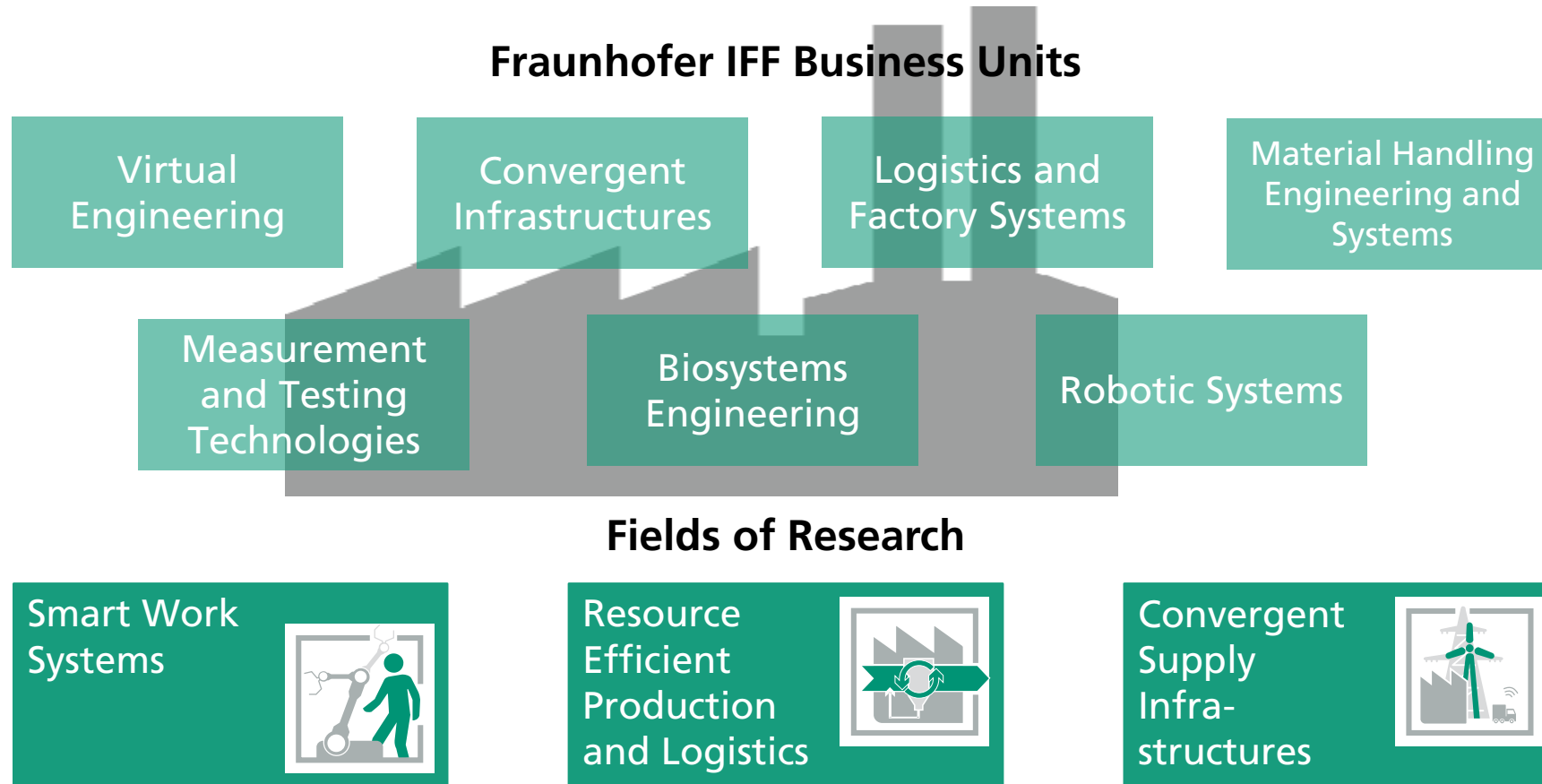
- Located in Magdeburg, Germany
- 200 Researchers
- €20Mio Research budget p.a.
- International experience on six continents

**The Fraunhofer Institute for Factory Operation and Automation IFF**  
**Active world wide**



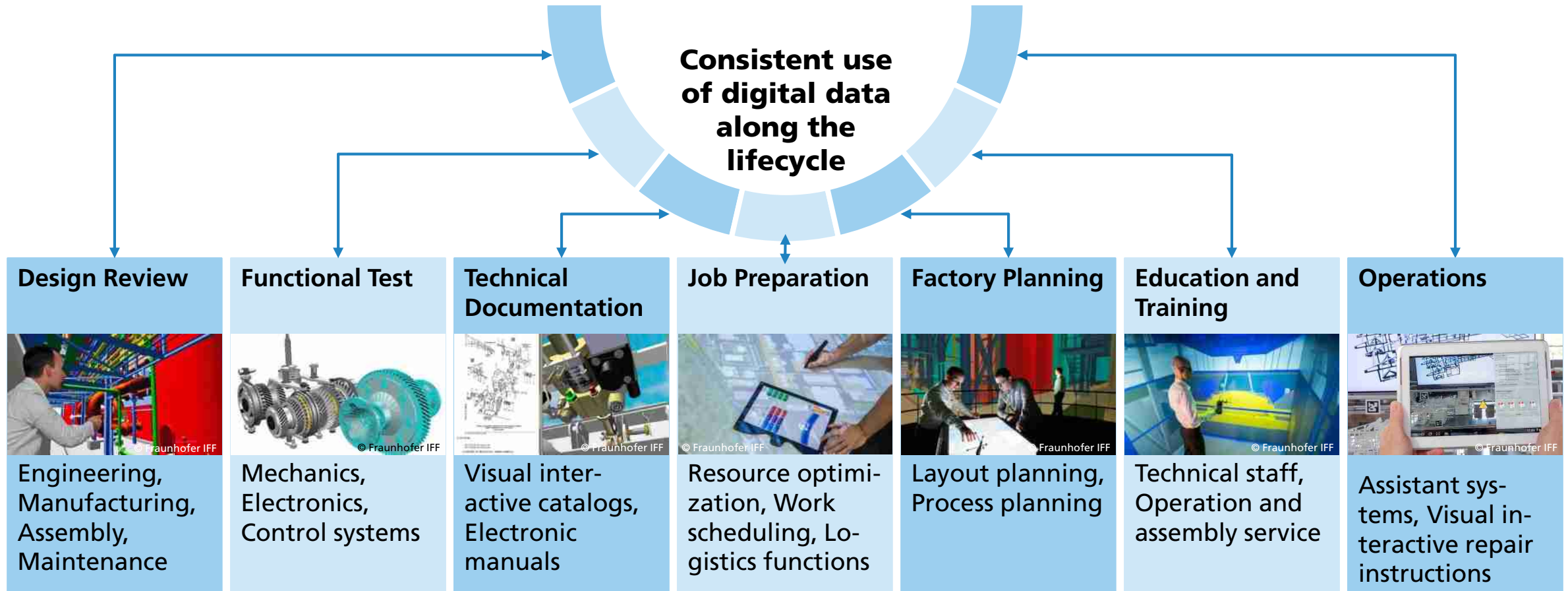
# The Fraunhofer Institute for Factory Operation and Automation IFF

## Providing a system perspective on the factory



# Digital Engineering and Operation

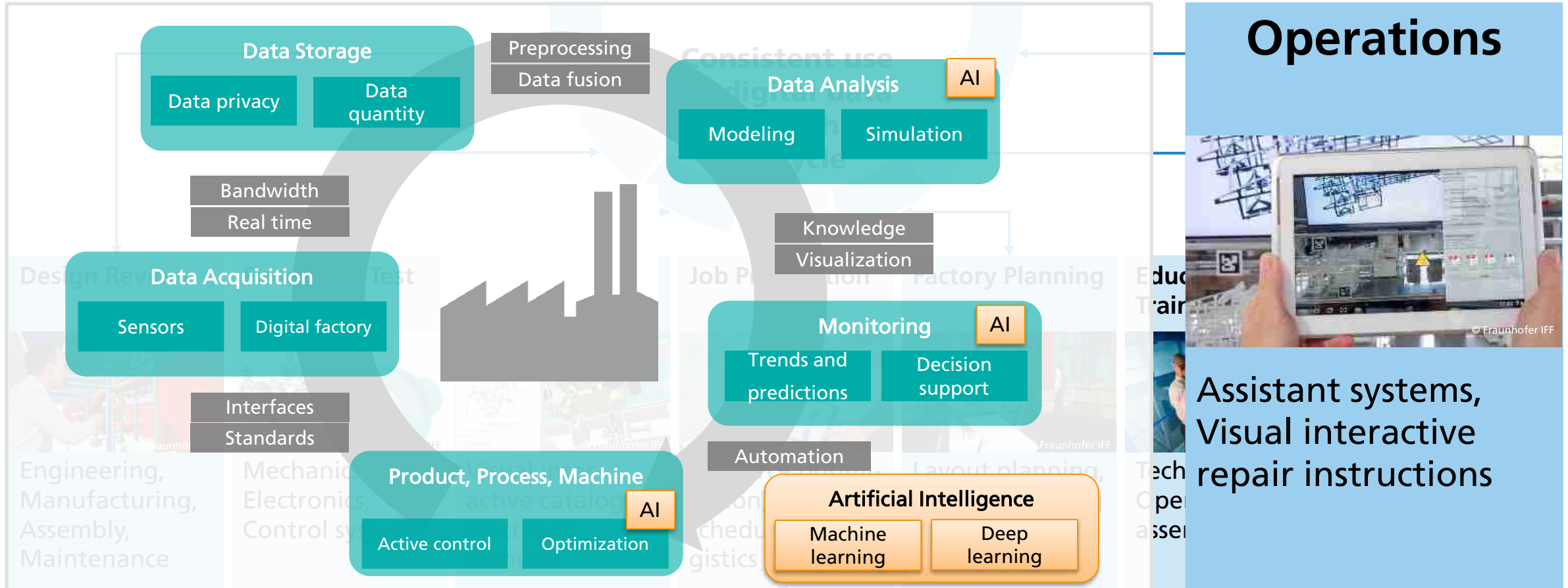
## Consistent use of digital data as basis for machine learning applications





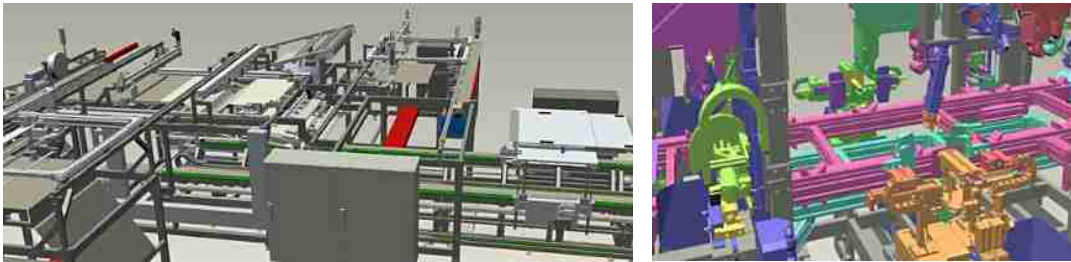
# Digital Engineering and Operation

## Consistent use of digital data as basis for machine learning applications



# Digital Twin – Cyber-Physical Systems

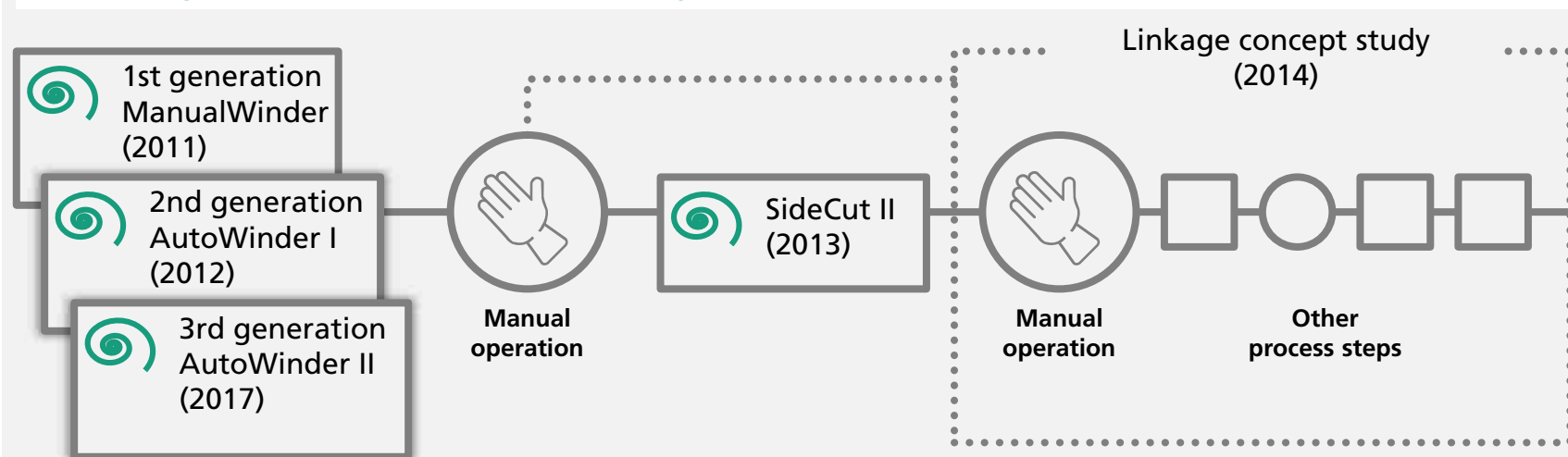
## Integrated and Parallel Product and Manufacturing System Design for LANXESS AG



- Use of virtual models and digital tools to plan, develop and prototype the manufacturing system for innovative water filters in parallel to the product development process

Planning and development of several (semi) automated manufacturing systems

**Goal: Fully automated production facility (2020)**



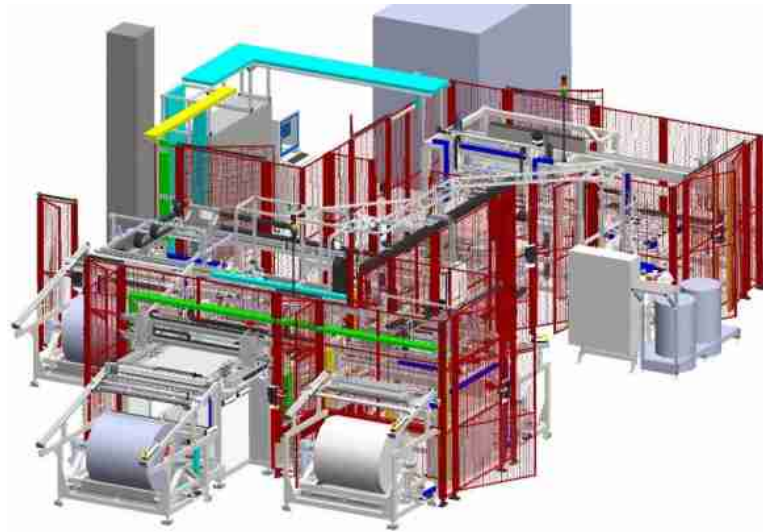
- Manufacturing system is in productive use at customer
- Manufacturing system is equipped with intelligent components (sensors, actuators, electrical drives), which provide data
- Data can be used for production run simulations, predictive maintenance, machine learning
- Workers can use data through assistance systems

**Fully functioning Cyber-Physical System**



# Digital Twin – Cyber-Physical Systems

## Working digital twin system in operation



- Real system in operation at customer site

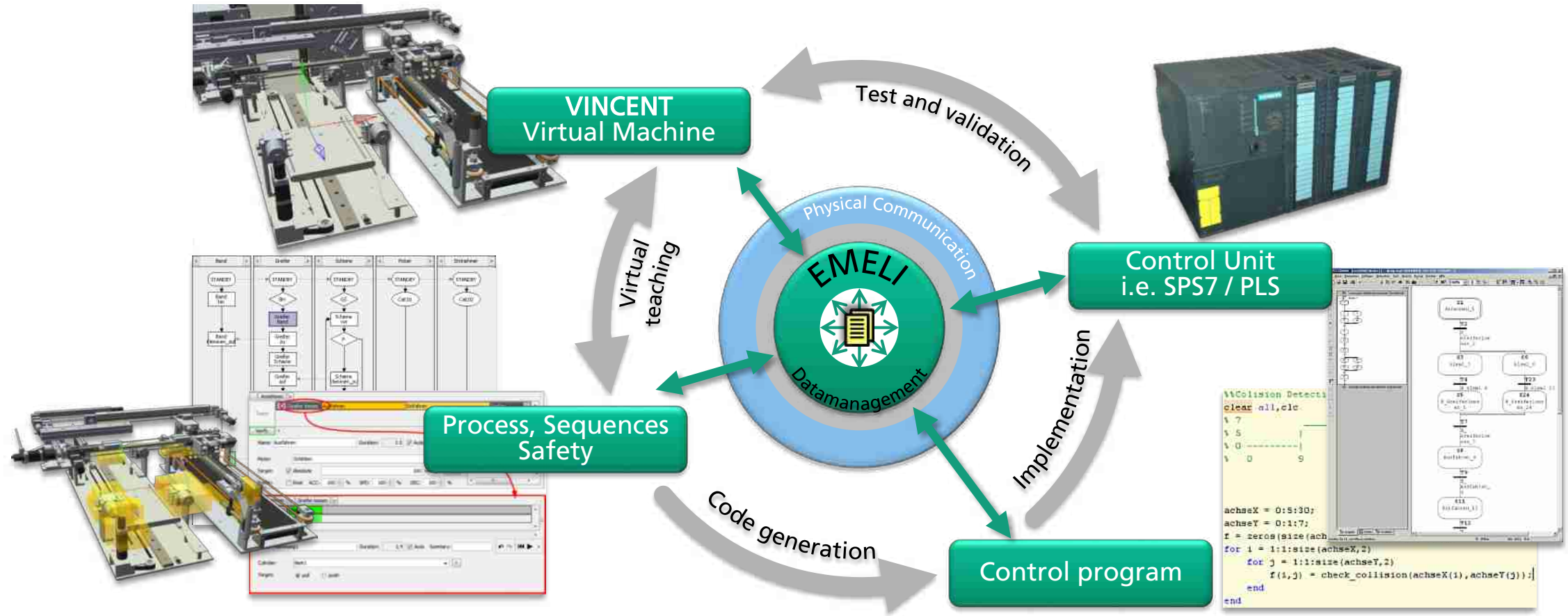
- Virtual system with parallel control visualization



# Digital Twin – Cyber-Physical Systems

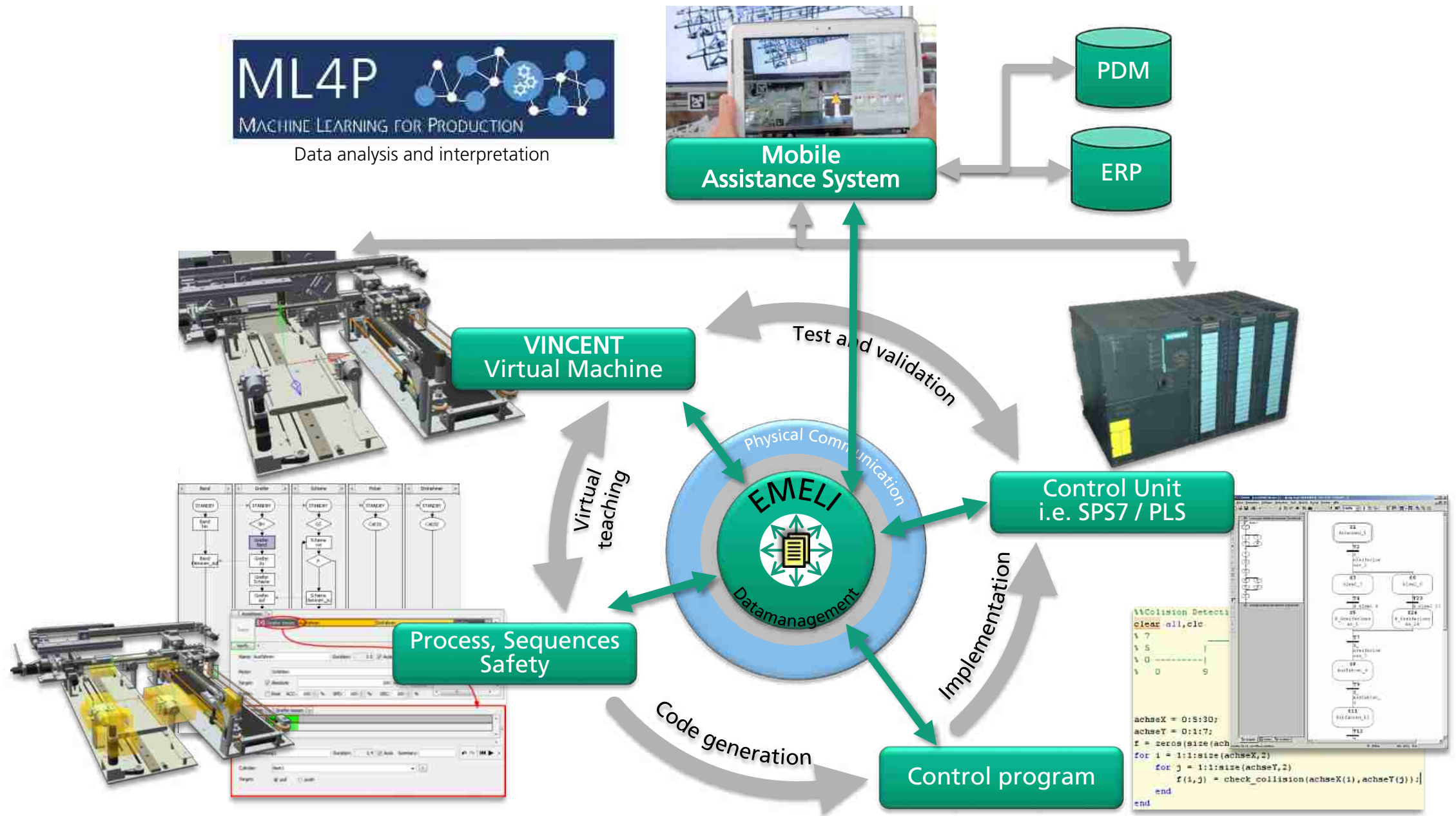
## Digital workflow for virtual prototyping

Machine Vendor



Operator

Machine Vendor



# Digital Twin – Cyber-Physical Systems

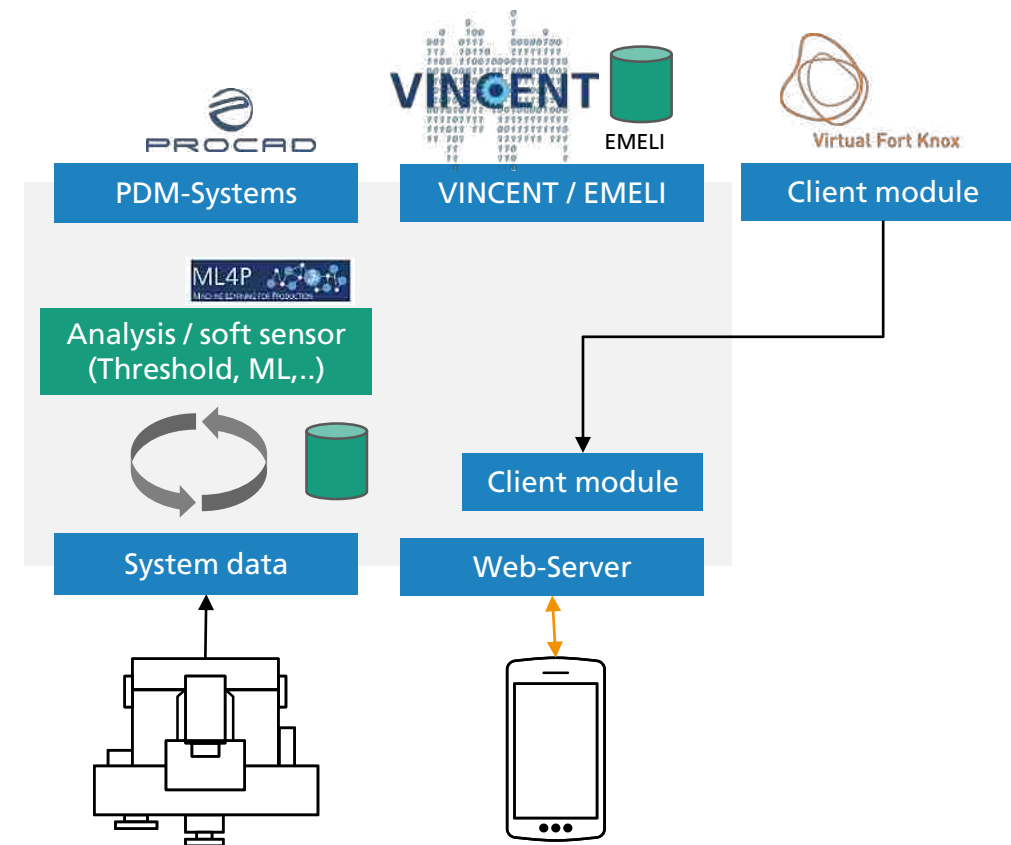
## Assistance systems supported by machine learning

Use case: Considering machine learning applications already in the engineering stage

- Administering and updating of machine learning models in maintenance
- Planning for data interfaces and necessary sensors during the planning stage

Implementation: Scalable, modular framework for assistance systems

- Agent-based method
  - Exchangeable server services for knowledge systems
  - Client modules for customizable information presentation
- No compulsory cloud use, esp. for data and know-how
- Working with system condition states
  - Recording directly in system vicinity
  - Analysis via simple rules-based analysis (similar to Excel, threshold values, etc.)
  - Analysis via online-machine-learning applications





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# WHAT IF YOU DO NOT HAVE A DIGITAL TWIN LYING AROUND?

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# Sensor networks & machine learning

## Fraunhofer IFF AirBox

Fraunhofer IFF AirBox to generate process data

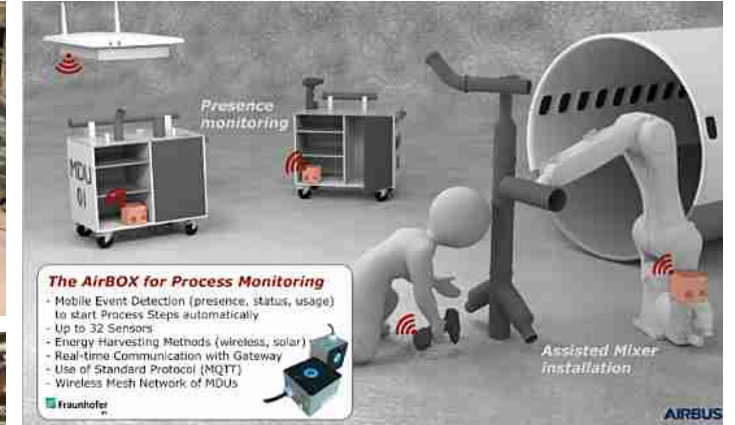
- Easy set-up of distributed sensor networks
  - Equipped with six standard industry interfaces
  - Fraunhofer IFF AirBrick also to house sensors
- Already included smart components and logic for mobile event detection (presence, status, usage)
  - Supporting intelligent and hierarchical process monitoring
  - Threshold activation, definition of working bandwidth
  - Autonomous initiation of process steps
- Energy harvesting methods (wireless, solar)
- Wireless real-time provision of process data for machine learning services



# Sensor networks & machine learning

## Upgrading of existing processes

- Objective: real-time progress monitoring of manual tasks
  - Current state and forecasting for production planner
  - Assembly tips for workers
- Indirect activity monitoring based on machine learning
  - Presence, taking, assembly of parts
  - Use of tools
  - Sensor types: infrared, ultrasound, optical, pressure, temperature, ...
- Prototype-Hardware Development: IFF-AirBox
  - Wi-Fi-Sensor Network in production
  - Cloud-based visualization (Partners: e.g. Siemens, T-Systems)



# Sensor networks & machine learning

## Use case – Installing doors in aircraft fuselage

### Problem

- Time-consuming process (1d)
- Installation depends on “micro-properties” of the door and the frame
- Manual logistics
- No progress control

### Objective

- Reduction in process time (2h)
- Partial automation
- 3D assistance functionality
- Sensory, digital monitoring
- Real-time progress control

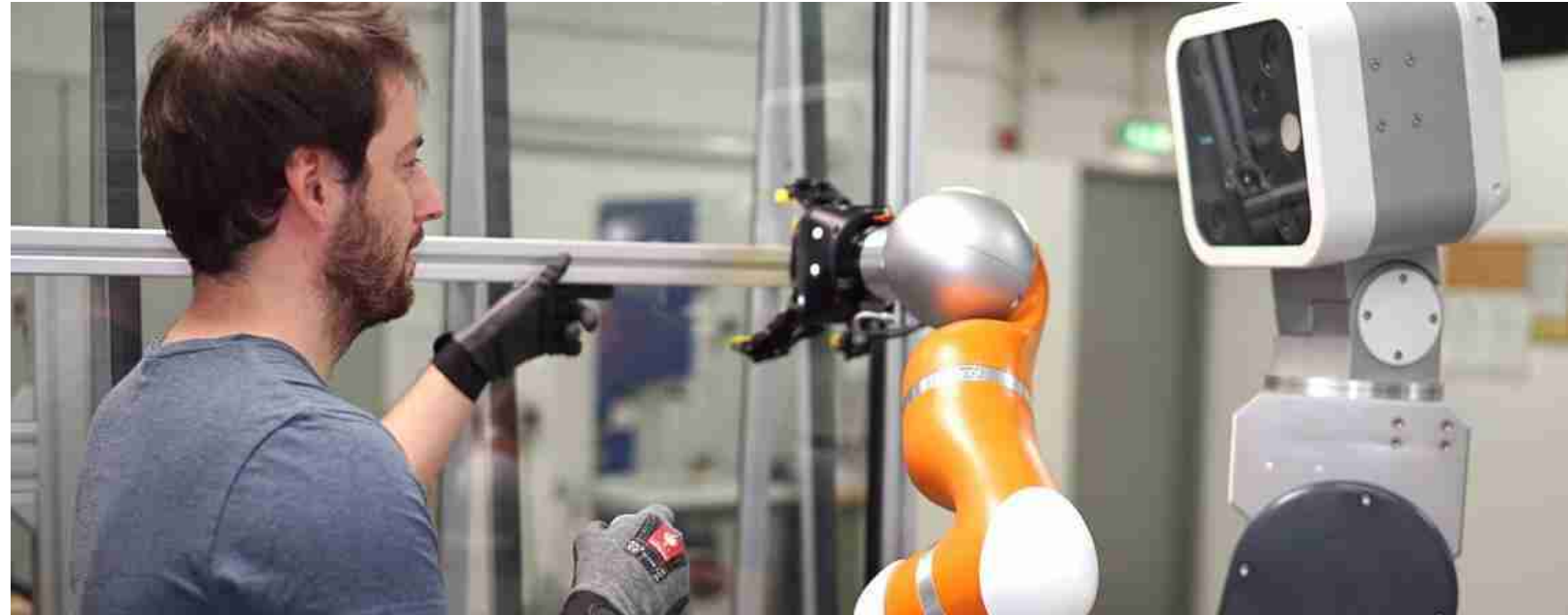


# Machine vision & machine learning

## Safe human robot collaboration

Objective: Safe collaborative workspaces with interactions between humans and robots

- Mobile robot platform
- Collaboration on joint project
- (in-)direct contact between human and robot
- Robot working following the intention of human
- Safe working environment needs to be ensured





# Machine vision & machine learning

## Safe human robot collaboration

Objective: Safe collaborative workspaces with interactions between humans and robots

- Supporting machine vision through machine learning
- Algorithms for detection of humans
- Algorithms for detection of individual body parts





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# WHAT IF YOU DO NOT HAVE FANCY EQUIPMENT?

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# Consumer technology supported by machine learning

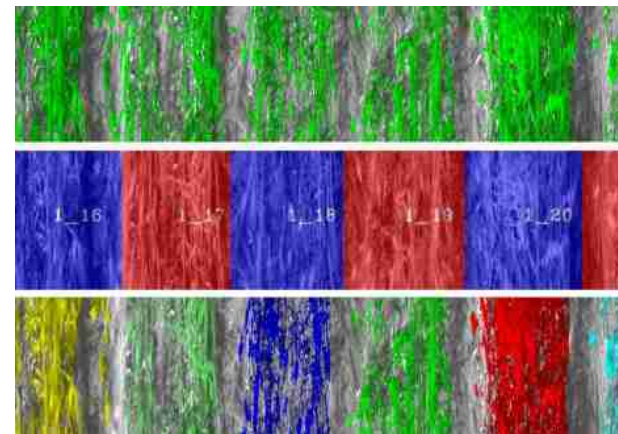
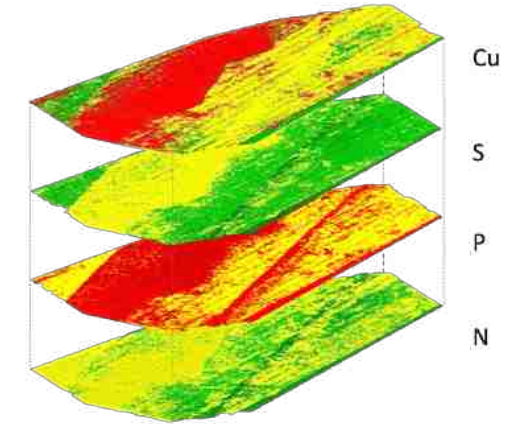
## Hyperspectral imaging – where we are coming from

Developing novel applications for hyperspectral imaging, soft sensors and visual analytics for precision farming

- Quantitative monitoring of crop plant *nutrition* beyond nitrogen
- Early (pre-symptomatic) detection of *pathogen* infection and *pest* infestation (biotic stress)
- Quality control of *harvested produce* on-field and during storage
- Assessment of *seed* properties during breeding and quality control in seed production

### Fraunhofer IFF Unique Selling Point:

Dedicated mathematical modelling linked to hyperspectral data acquisition





# Consumer technology supported by machine learning

## Using smartphones as spectral sensor

Objective: Making spectroscopy available for wider applications

- HawkSpex Mobile App uses adjustable illumination of mobile display and front camera to record spectral image
- Using purpose built machine learning models to analyze properties
- Application area:
  - Agriculture and food processing
  - Cosmetics and fashion retail
  - Quality control and product authentication
- New value adding business models



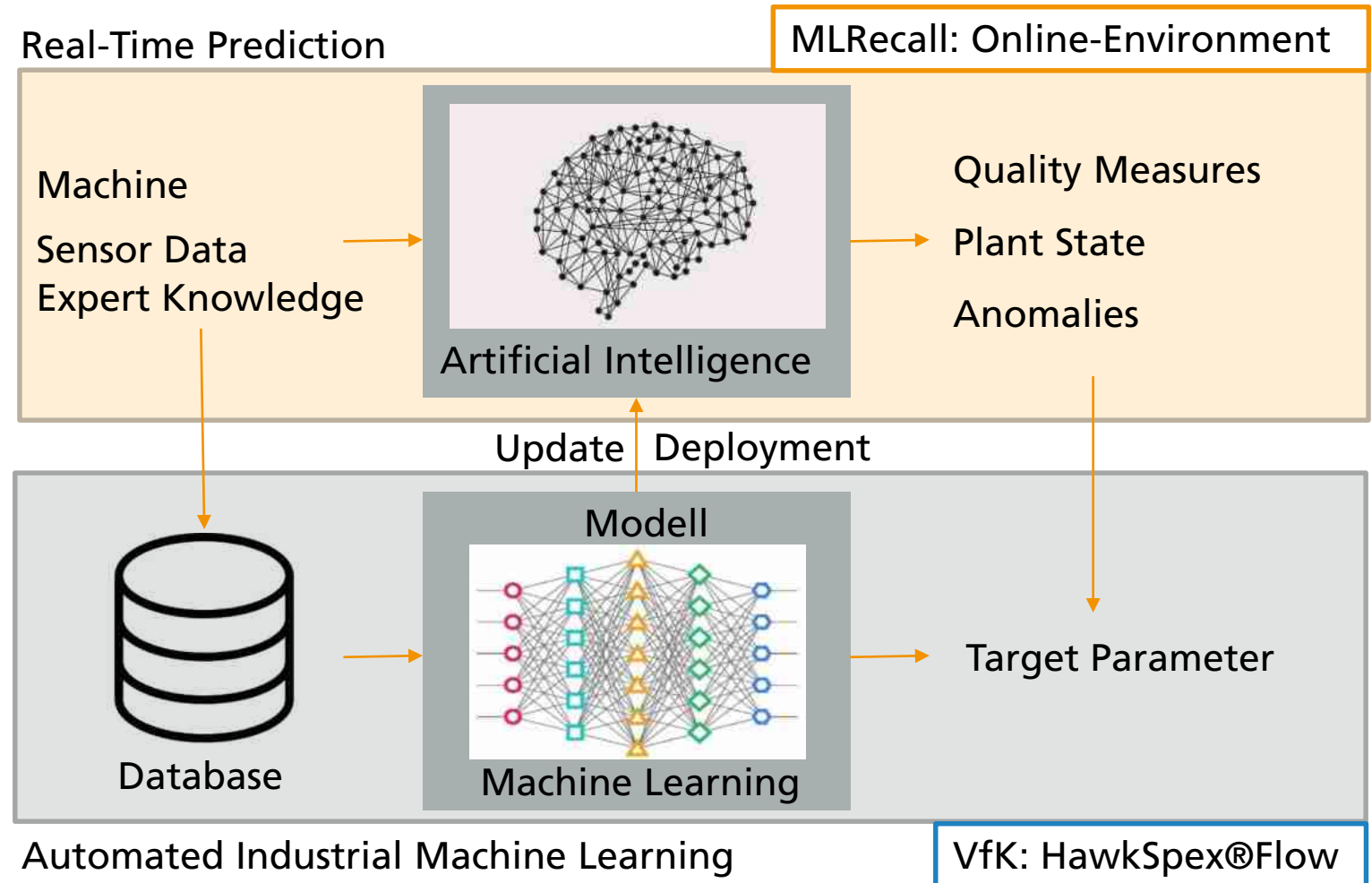
# Online machine learning analytics

## Cloud-based algorithm development

### Objective:

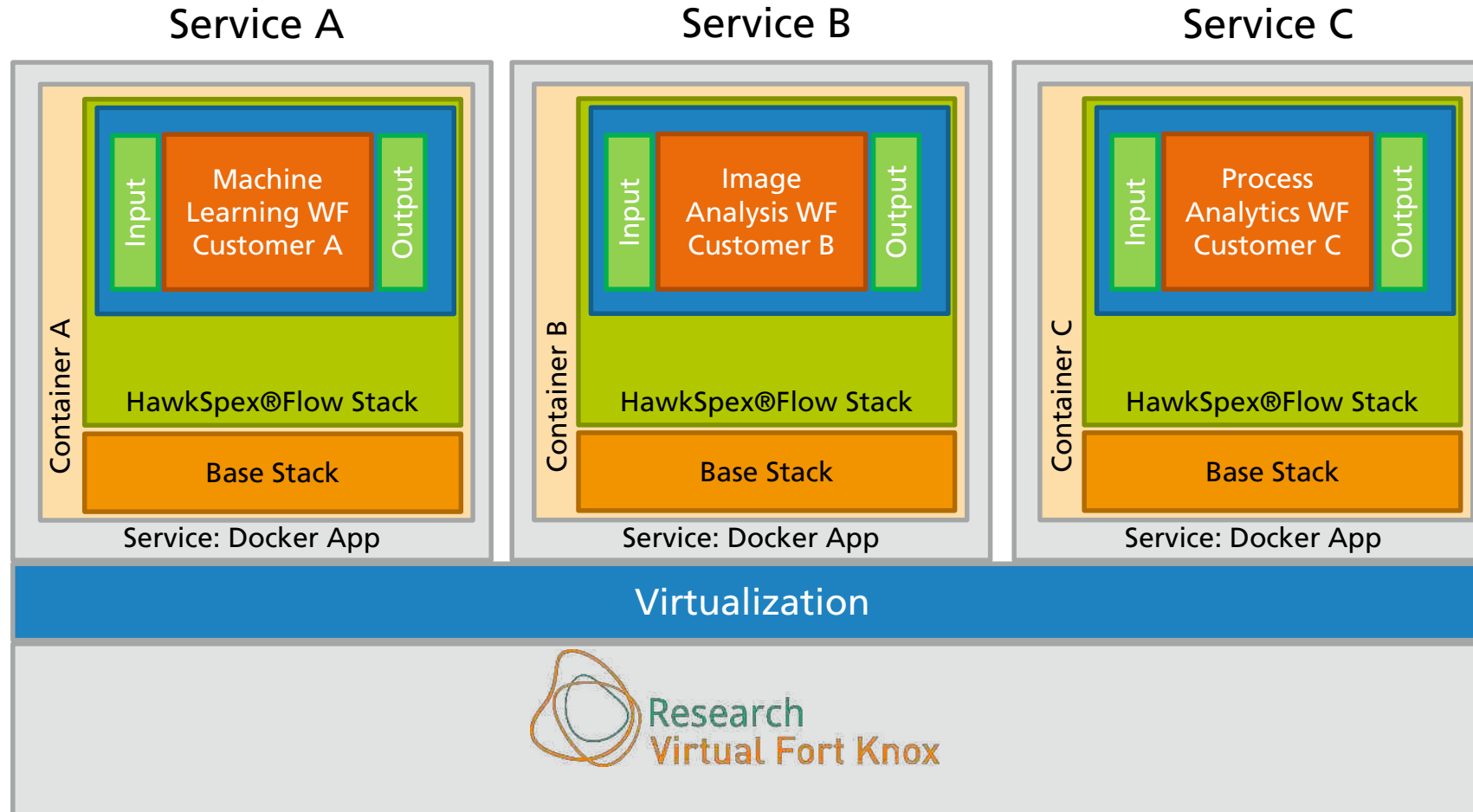
Providing a distributed machine learning environment using cloud-based services on Fraunhofer's Virtual Fort Knox (VFK) research environment

- MLRecall online environment used as client to provide real-time prediction capabilities
- AI in MLRecall based on machine learning models established on VFK cloud environment running HawkSpex®Flow



# Online machine learning analytics

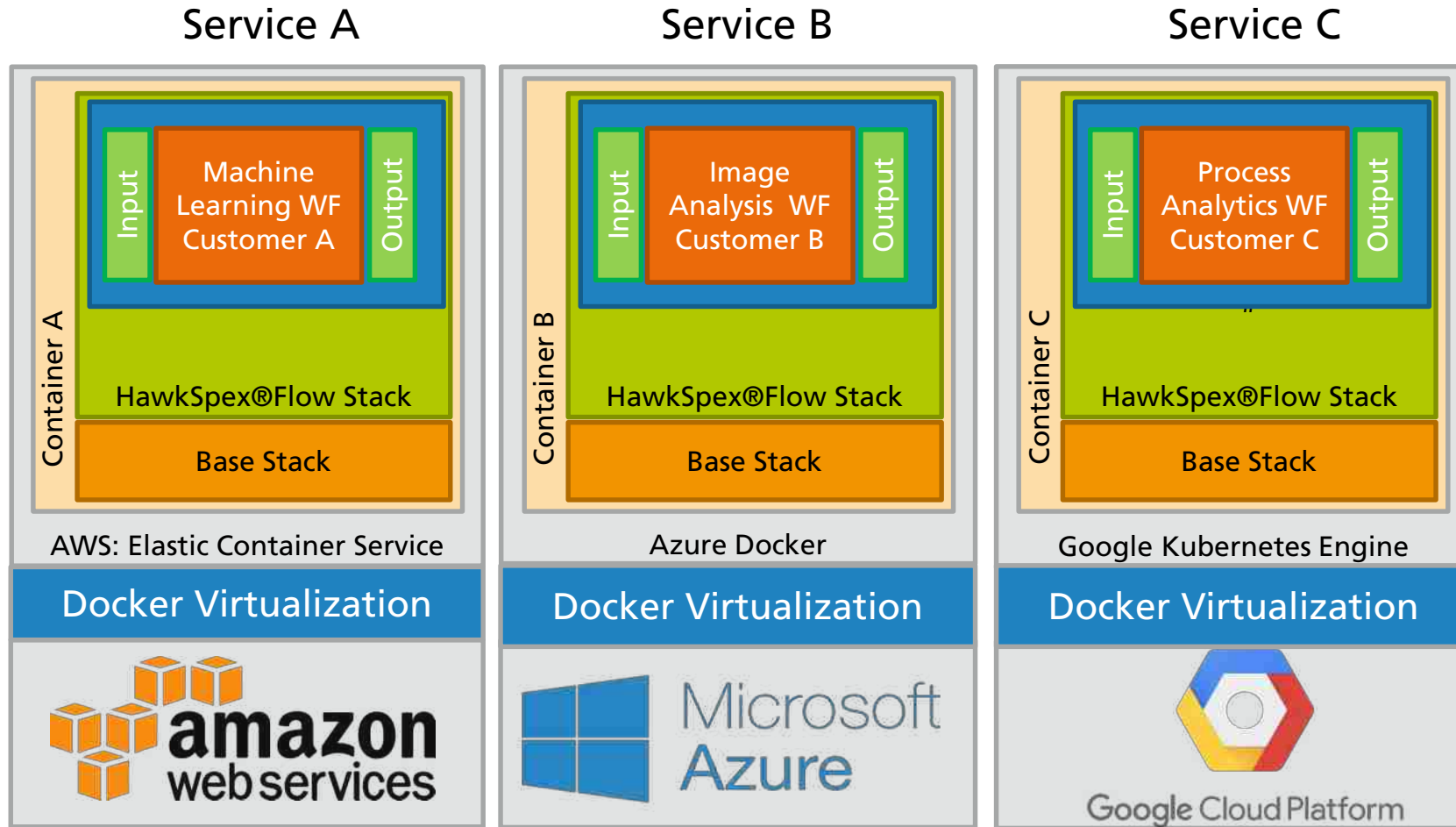
## HawkSpex®Flow – Development on Virtual Fort Knox





# Online machine learning analytics

## HawkSpex®Flow – Develop with us, Run Anywhere



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# WHAT IF I DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH DATA?

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# Machine learning & insufficient data

## Combining hard and soft information

Framework conditions:

- Process industries with continuous production
- Relative small numbers of incidents

Objective:

- Prediction of clogging of a two-fluid injection nozzle

Data:

- 14 instances of clogging
- 1 Hz data acquisition rate
- Pressures und flow rates of compressed air and liquid

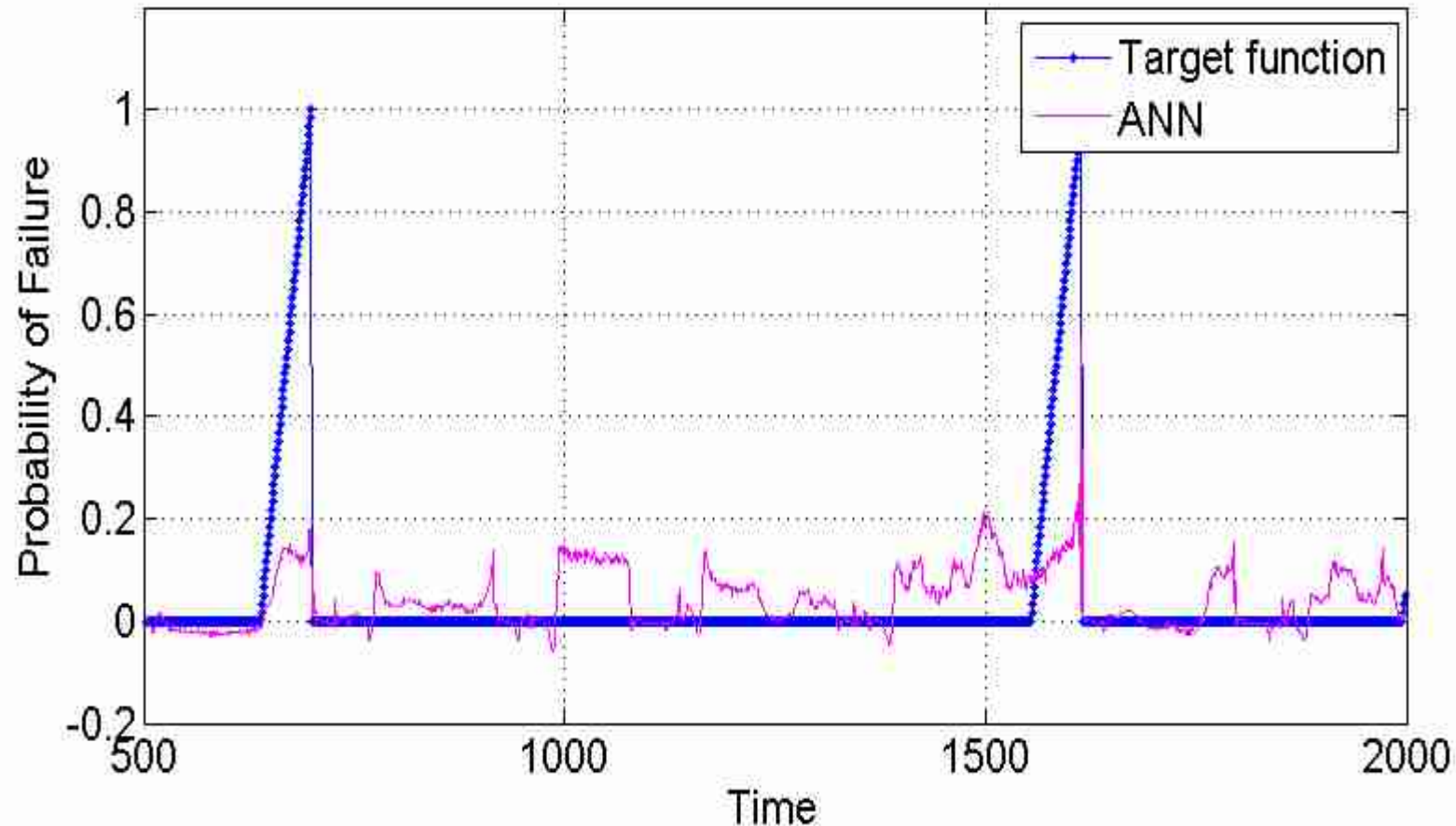


# Machine learning & insufficient data

## Putting machine learning to use on small data sets

Using historical/available data to train an artificial neural network (ANN) to predict failure events

- Insufficient data on failures did not result in high enough predictive power for the AI
- Clogging events could be identified in the data but could not be distinguished from noise
- A model purely trained on historical data was not feasible





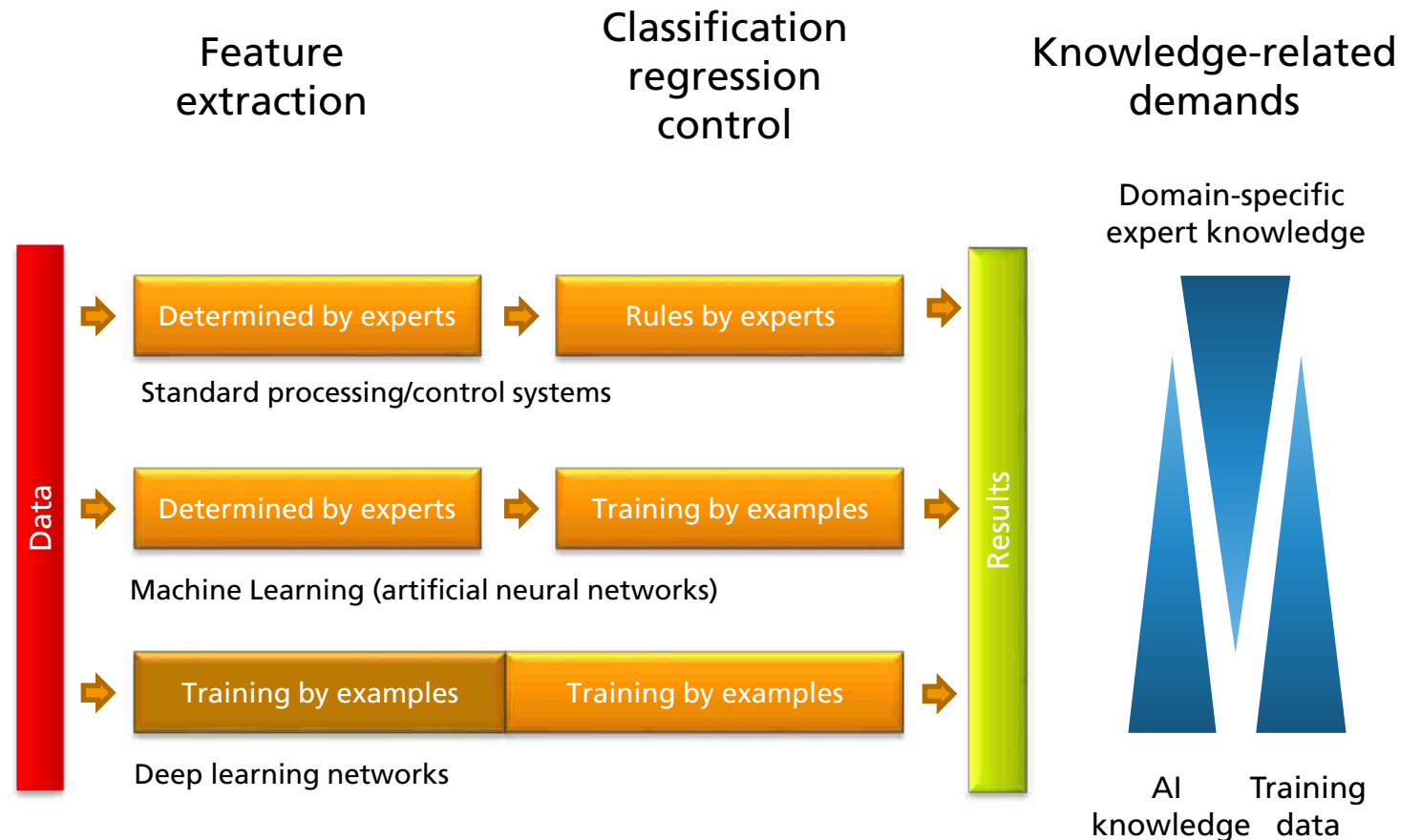
# Machine learning & insufficient data

## Combining hard and soft information

You have to know when machine learning is a viable way forward

Data is key but expert knowledge should not be underestimated

- Expertise in special fields turns into knowledge in AI
- AI / machine learning: Higher dimensional and complex data
- Deep learning needs masses of data,





# Machine learning & insufficient data

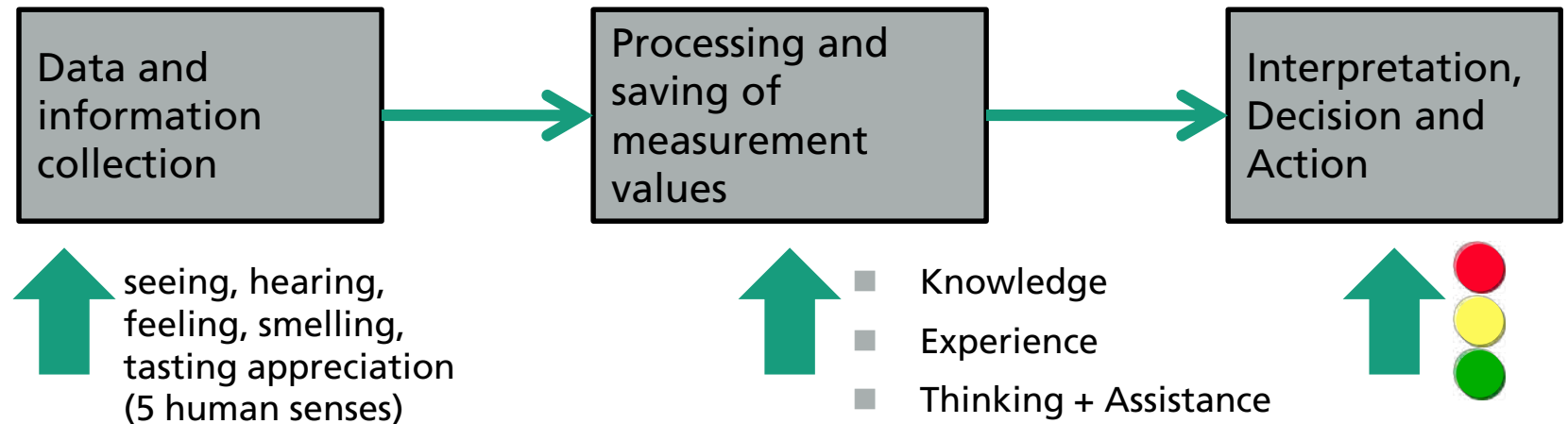
## Predictive maintenance with humans in the loop



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- Fraunhofer IFF has long history of predictive maintenance projects
- Challenge “before Industrie 4.0” was how to generate the necessary data
- Maintenance staff has first-hand knowledge of and experience with a system, its operational- failure characteristics
- Exploiting expert-knowledge to define maintenance rules



# Machine learning & insufficient data

## Predictive maintenance with humans in the loop

### ■ Examples for experience knowledge

- "The machine should run for at least eight hours a week."
- "We have to change the motor approximately every five years."
- "We need to quickly exchange the bearing when the motor gets loud."

### ■ Challenge

- Quantification of values such as "at least", "approximately", "loud", "quickly", etc.
- Subjective assessments of different people with own/different experiences

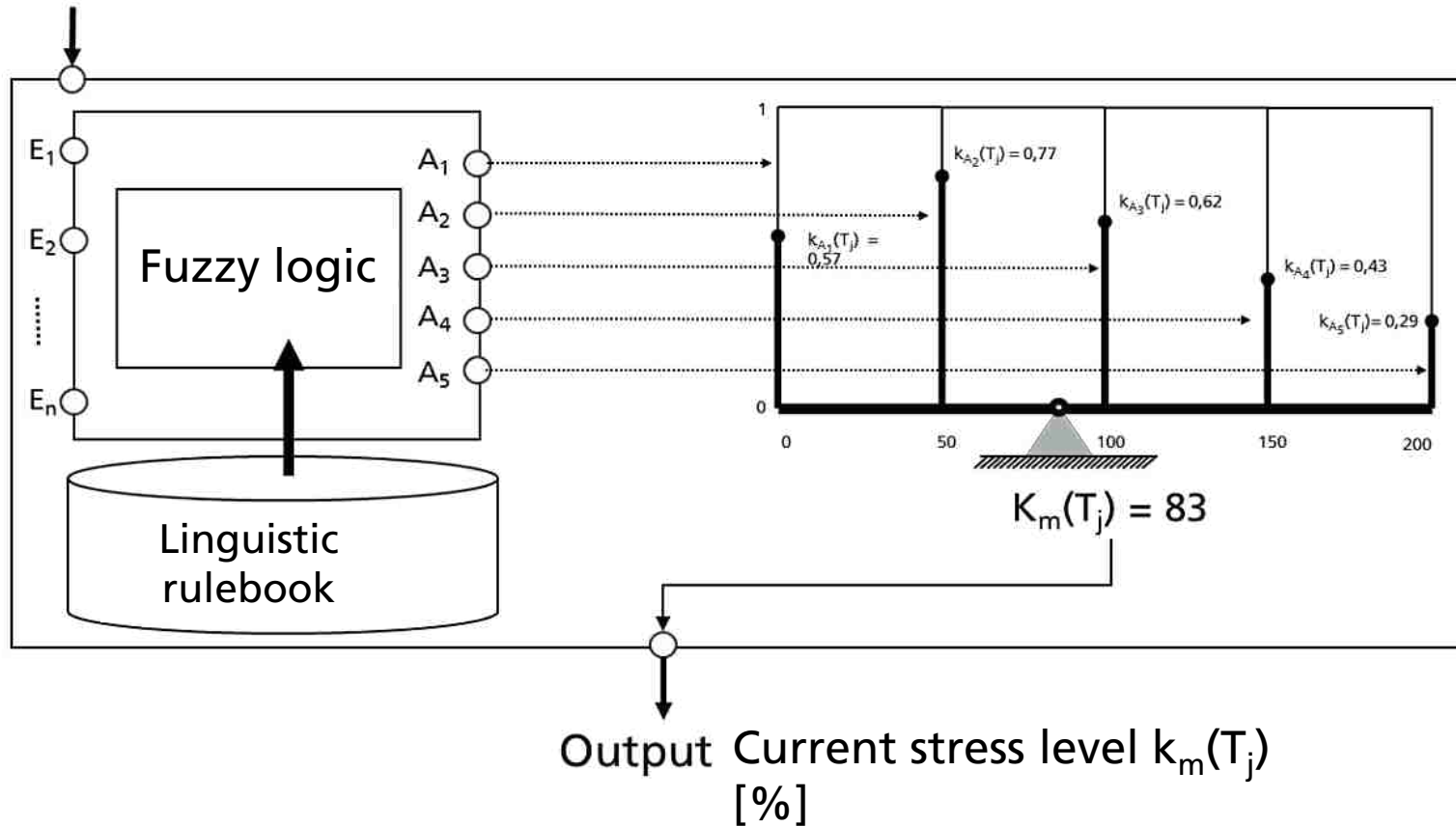
### ■ Fraunhofer IFF approach: Fuzzy-Logic

- Linguistic rules IF (*Sound* = loud) THEN (*Stress* = *high*)
- Calculations for deductions and collecting multiples rules for a combined assessment

# Machine learning & insufficient data

## Predictive maintenance with humans in the loop

Input: Operational-, diagnosis, product-, maintenance parameters

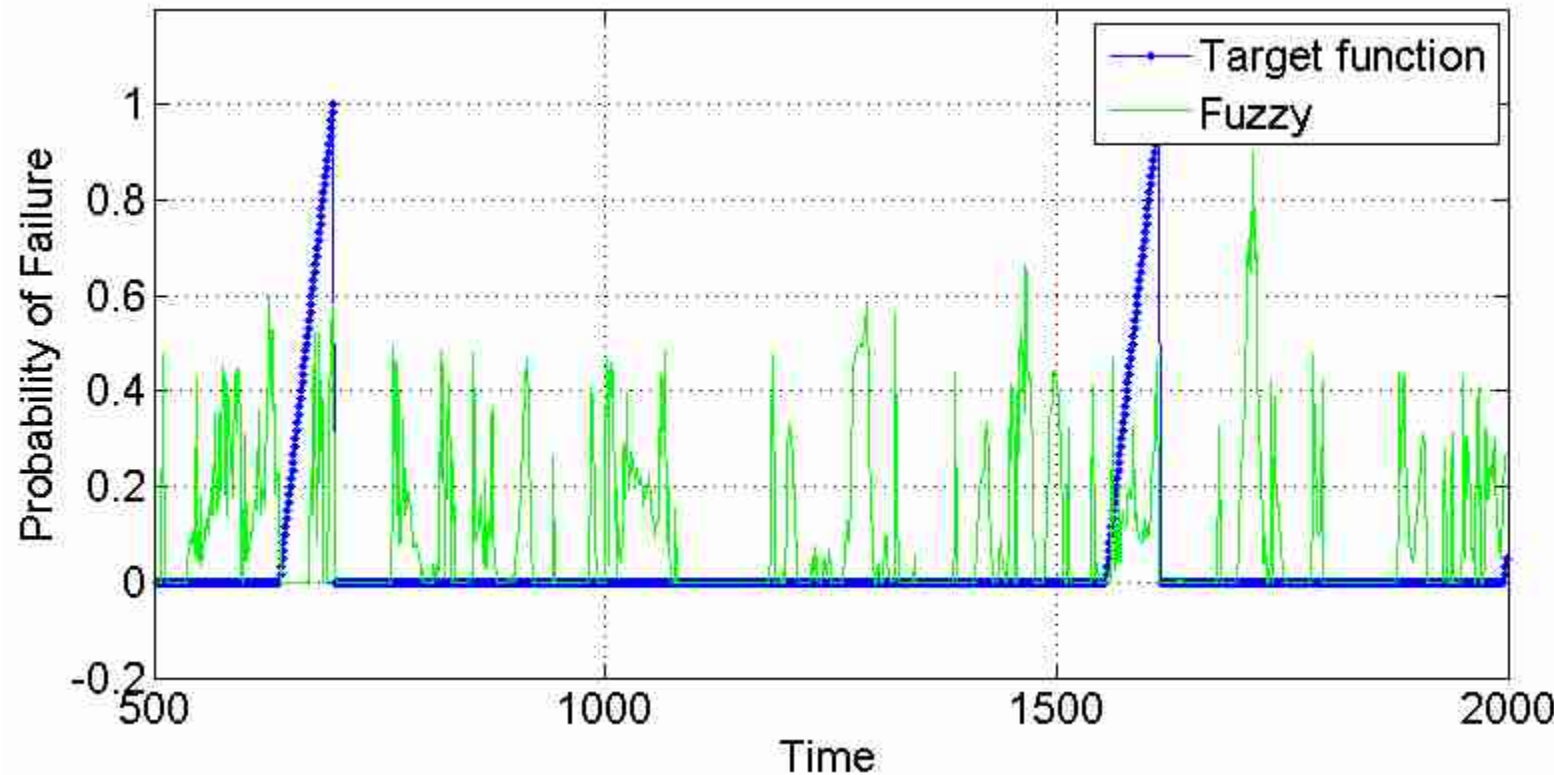


# Machine learning & insufficient data

## Putting the Fuzzy logic to use

Using the operator's experience knowledge and a fuzzy logic approach to predict failure events

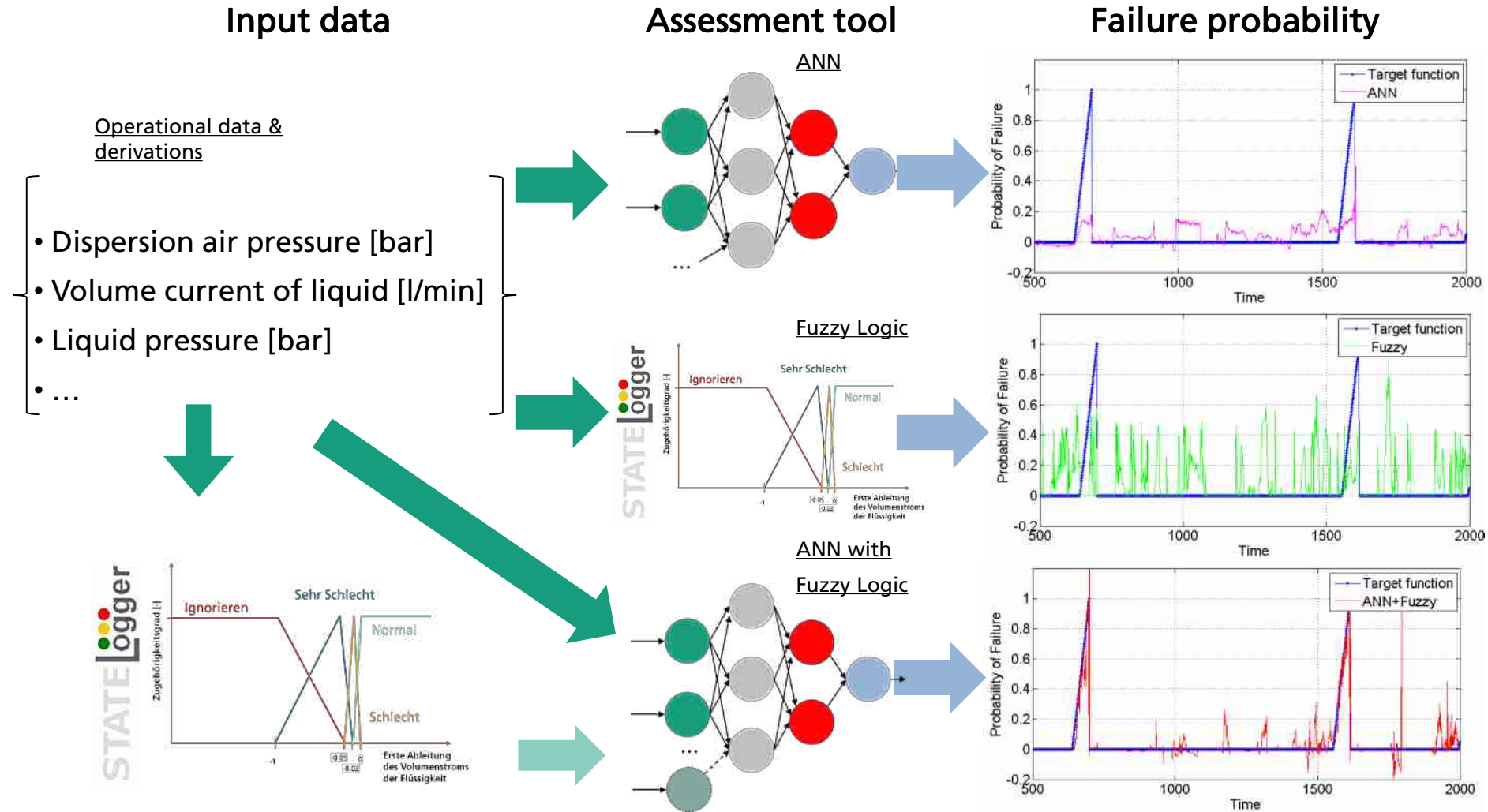
- Fuzzy logic created to many failure predictions / too much noise to allow for any predictive power





# Machine learning & insufficient data

## Combining machine learning and fuzzy logic

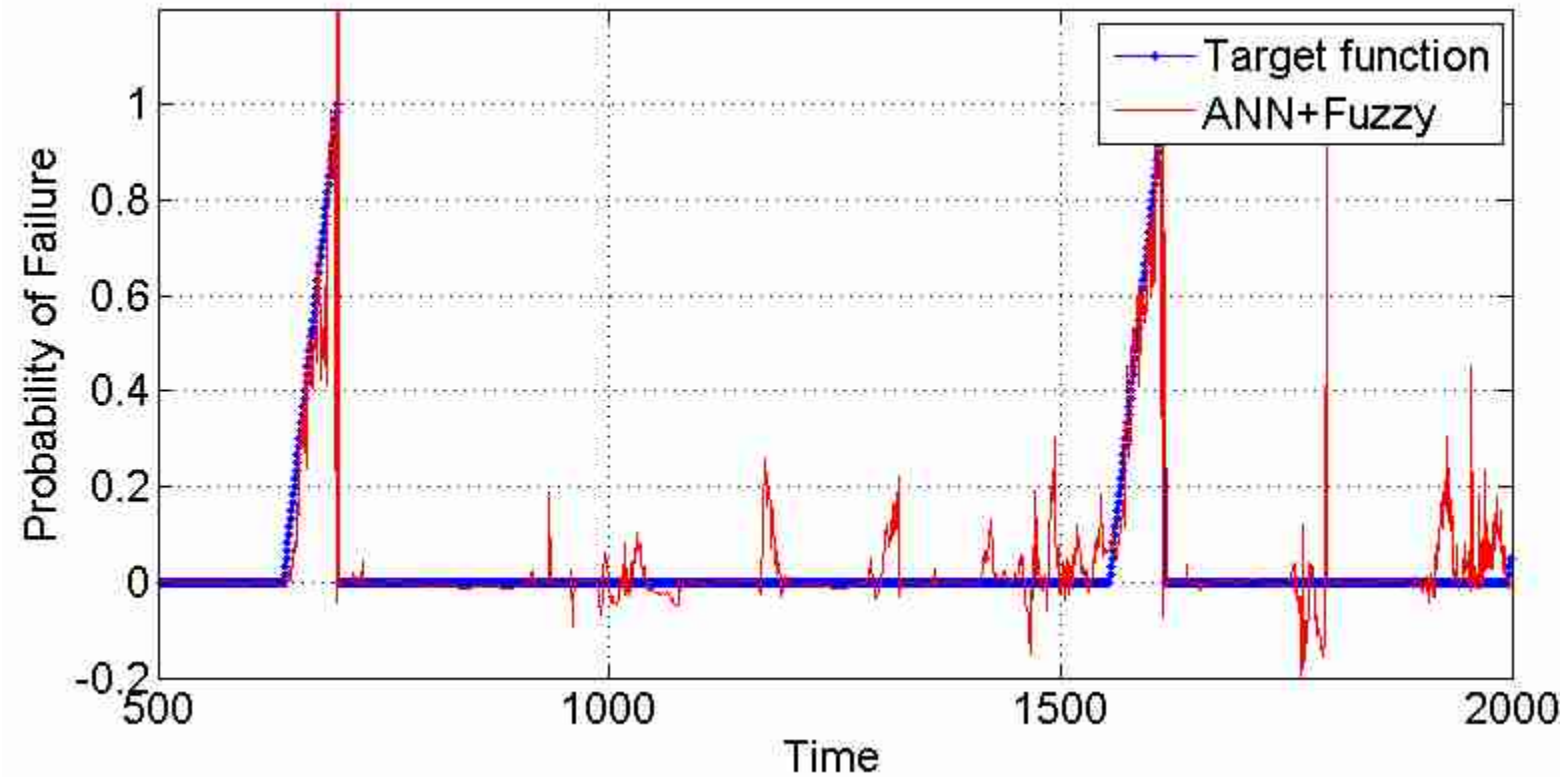


# Machine learning & insufficient data

## Fuzzy logic supported machine learning

Using a combination of the fuzzy logic approach and historical data in an artificial neural network (ANN) to predict failure events

- Prediction algorithm provides a nearly perfect fit to the data
- Failure events are clearly identifiable
- Additional spikes can be discounted as non-relevant as rise-pattern does not correspond to data



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# TAKE AWAY MESSAGE

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- Manufacturing and process industries can massively benefit from tailor-made data analytics using machine learning and artificial intelligence
- Depending on the starting position, there are different options to make machine learning work
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- Access to data analytics for AI through cloud based services, such as Fraunhofer's Virtual Fort Knox, helps companies in developing on algorithms
- Experience-knowledge can provide value-adding information to support to conventional machine learning methods

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