

# Smart Manufacturing Machine Learning for Predictive Maintenance

Javier Díaz, Aingura IloT Dan Isaacs, Xilinx















#### Machine Learning provides increased intelligence to the Industrial Internet of Things

Image source: https://www.foghorn.io





Predictive Maintenance can provide significant savings

- 30 40 % over reactive maintenance and,
- 8 12 % over preventive maintenance programs.









#### Predictive Maintenance market expected growth: \$1,404.3 Million in 2016 to \$4,904.0 Million by 2021, Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 28.4%\*

\*Source: https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/20140814090436-13439787-the-business-case-for-predictive-plant-maintenance



- Early failure prediction can help reduce unplanned downtime reduction
   Costs \$50K+ per hour in high-productivity markets like automotive
- **Component failures signals can be measured and detected at early stage** Helps to avoid damage of other related/connected components



- Machine learning-based monitoring systems can identify system inefficiencies A single line in production CN codes with slightly different parameters 2% loss in cycle time Detection using machine learning techniques identified process anomalies.



- New machine learning-based solutions for efficient manufacturing:

Machine learning-based tools used to increase detection rate and reduce occurrence value of High Risk Priority Numbers (RPN) for critical parts identified by machine tool's FMEA. This helps to reduce RPN increasing machine availability

#### - Support early failure prediction

Cross-multivariable/multicomponent degradation monitoring supported through real-time machine learning solutions. These solutions can run diagnostics tasks that can evolve to prognostic detection to reduce random failure

Note: 85% of failures are considered random lack of understanding the failure mechanism(s).









#### **Predictive Maintenance Potential**

 Increase system availability through 8% reduction in unexpected downtimes.

#### Automotive:

World motor vehicle production

- 91.5 million motor vehicles were produced globally in 2015.
- ~ 250,000 motor vehicles produced per day.
- High-productivity machining of powertrain: >1,000 systems/day















 Achieve increased uptime & improved energy efficiency utilizing Machine Learning techniques for advanced detection of system anomalies and fault conditions prior to failure.

#### CHALLENGE:

where Predictive Maintenance

with Machine Learning would have avoided significant

financial and production line

delay in a high volume

manufacturing system. Shortly

after experiencing initial

problems, an unknown

degradation in system

Today's methodology of Preventative Maintenance, taking machines offline on a regularly scheduled timeline is not cost efficient and does not necessarily ensure addressing the actual problems leading to system failure. Gaining accurate, actionable insight from the tremendous amount of data acquired in real-time, to understand key component anomalies during operation before system failure, for Predictive Maintenance is a daunting challenge. Furthermore, the root cause of over 80% of failures is not understood.



#### Goals

- Evaluate & validate Machine Learning (ML) techniques for Predictive Maintenance (PM) on high volume production machinery to deliver optimized system operation
- Achieve increased uptime & improved energy efficiency utilizing ML techniques for advanced detection of system anomalies and fault conditions prior to failure

#### Participants

Sponsors: Plethora IIoT: R&D of ML IP, Oberon system & applications with visualization
 Xilinx: All Programmable Technology, Connectivity IP, Security, Machine Learning framework and related IP

#### Phases

- 1) Lab Development and Test: Utilizes simulated data and degradation/fault conditions for ML exploration Spain
  - Development / Exploratory phase: understand, implement & validate requirements for CNC Manufacturing system and preparation for pilot factory deployment
- 2) Pilot Factory: Initial Deployment in limited production facility Spain Etx-Tar CNC Manufacturing Facility
  - Field test in controlled facility emphasis on PM and ML deployment on production manufacturing machines
- 3) Production Facility: Deployment of ML and real-time analytics in Automotive OEM facility Confirmed -TBA
  - Deployment, validation of ML techniques on production CNC systems for optimized operation and energy efficiency







































- Business (ERP, CRM, etc.)
  - Company name, address, etc
    - 20 variables
- Machine
  - $\odot$  PLC, CNC, sensors, actuators
    - 110.000 variables
- Sensors working on different domains

   Different sampling times
  - Temperature:
  - Angular velocity:
  - Power consumption:
  - Vibration+:

- 0,01 samples/second 10 samples/second
- 4.000 samples/second
- 32.000 samples/second







### • Intelligent Gateway:

Zynq Programmable SOC (Xilinx)

 Integrated ARM Processing System w/Programmable Logic

 $\circ$  Tasks:

- Sensor fusion:
  - ➢ Data acquisition from sensors, PLC and CNC.
  - Fuse data from multiple sensor domains
  - > To impute data when different sampling rates
- Feature subset selection:
  - Perform multivariate variable selection
- Pre-processing
  - $\succ$  Filtering , FFT, etc
- Processing
  - Perform on-line machine learning analytics



**Enabling Secure, Safe, Synchronized, Autonomous Operation** 







- Different approaches for data analysis
  - $\odot$  Visual Analytics
  - $\odot$  Traditional statistical tools
  - $\odot$  Artificial intelligence-based tools
    - Automatic learning
    - Deep Learning
    - Evolution of neural networks

### Method is transparent

Reduce adverse effects of noise
Illogical relationships
Control over system variations



Platform Tier - Machine Learning Analysis





- Goal: Identify structural patterns in the data
  - $\circ \text{Classify}$
  - $\circ$  Predict
  - $\circ$  Extract new knowledge
- Three types
  - Exploratory analysis
    Descriptive modeling
    Predictive modeling



5.000e-3







Motor X-axis Fingerprint

Cluster 0

- Exploratory analysis
  - Explore in the data without clear idea

○ For small amounts of data, conventional visualization methods ○ For large amounts of data,

dimensional reduction

### • Example

- Real Application on machine tool • Performance analysis of 3 servomotors
- $\circ$  13 variables per servo









### • Remaining useful life:

#### $\circ$ Machine Learning

Data stream analysis

### $\odot$ There are not enough bad cases

- Extremely unbalanced data  $\rightarrow$  Novelty Detection
- ML algorithm is measuring abnormal changes of the behavior pattern.
- $\odot$  Detects early degradation that can affect the expected useful life.
  - Degradation can affect the expected service time.
  - It take data coming from the second stage to monitor anomalies.
  - Added value: early degradation measured using a multivariate approach.







### • Microsoft-Azure

- $\circ$  MQTT-based communication
- $\odot$  USD 10 per 52 MB/h
- $\odot$  Analytics & Business oriented
- $\odot$  Transmission speed dependent

### • GE Digital – Predix/APM

- $\odot$  Communication based on OPC-UA
- $\circ$  Industry-oriented
- $\odot$  KPI developed for maintenance
- Ability to integrate

 $\odot$  ERP, MES and other business services













XMPRO

# **Extensible Integration Connectors**







### Predictive Maintenance & Machine Learning

Machine-tool System

#### Manufacturing Cell

**Production Line** 

#### **Factory Production**



Identify Degradation Behavior Pattern Measurement



Automation Interaction Behavior M2M Energy Consumption Patterns



Energy Consumption Behavior Production Line Characterization



**Overall Data Aggregation Availability Optimization** 











- Machine-tool for powertrain manufacturing
  - Cycle time 60 seconds
  - Utilization over 95%
- Spindle head Key critical component
  - Power 10 kW
  - Primary function: Material removal
- Failure cost :
  - Costs USD 30,000 up to 250,000
  - Repair time: 5 working shifts
  - Impact: 200 direct jobs







### • Data acquisition and pre-processing

- $\circ$  PLC variables: timestamp, in-cycle, dry-cycle
- CNC variables: power, angular velocity, torque, temperature
- $\odot$  Sampling rate: 10 Hz
- o 10 machining cycles (20 crankshafts)
- $\circ$  More than 90.000 instances







#### **SPINDLES**



- ¿Vibration levels on the ballbearings?
- ¿Temperature level on the ball-bearing?
- ¿Temperature level on the windings?
- ¿Tool engagement time?
- ¿General behavior of the spindle?

### • Descriptive analytics

### $\circ$ 8 variables at the same time

 $\circ$  During as many cycles as possible

- $\odot$  Looking for a behavior pattern
  - Given by "not obivous" variable correlations
- Objetive?
  - Define a behavior reference for a healthy spindle
     Use the reference to detect deviations
    - Early degradation
- How?

Using clustering techniques







- Understand Cluster Evolution:
  - $\circ$  Cluster shapes
  - (how the identified machining characteristics change over time)
  - Number of clusters (identify new machining characteristics).
- Gaussian mixtures
  - Provides new information about different states of the spindle
- Real-time operation:
  - Focus on upgrading CPS embedded electronics
     Enable the algorithm acceleration using the Zynq Programmable SOC / FPGA







## **Community. Collaboration. Convergence.**

Things are coming together.

www.iiconsortium.org

