

Intelligent Information Management System for Decision Support: Application in a lift manufacturer's shop floor

International Symposium on INnovations in Intelligent SysTems and Applications (INISTA)
Sofia, Bulgaria
July 3-5, 2019

Theofilos Mastos
KLEEMANN HELLAS S.A.

Authors and affiliations:

T. Vafeiadis¹, A. Nizamis¹, K. Apostolou², V. Charisi², I.N. Metaxa²,
T. Mastos³, D. Ioannidis¹, A. Papadopoulos³, D. Tzovaras¹

¹Information Technologies Institute (ITI), CERTH

²ATLANTIS Engineering SA

³KLEEMANN HELLAS SA



Co-funded by the
European Union





Agenda

- Introduction
- Relevant work
- Data sources & IoT sensors
- Analysis of data
- Exploitation of data
- Maintenance decision support & fill level monitoring
- Conclusions



Introduction

- **Lift manufacturer application**
- **Full shop floor cycle**
 - Production -> Scrap Metal Transportation
- **Data analysis**
 - Failure predictions
 - Scrap metal collection optimization
 - Bin fill level real – time notifications
 - Optimal routes suggestions
- **End to end process in one tool**



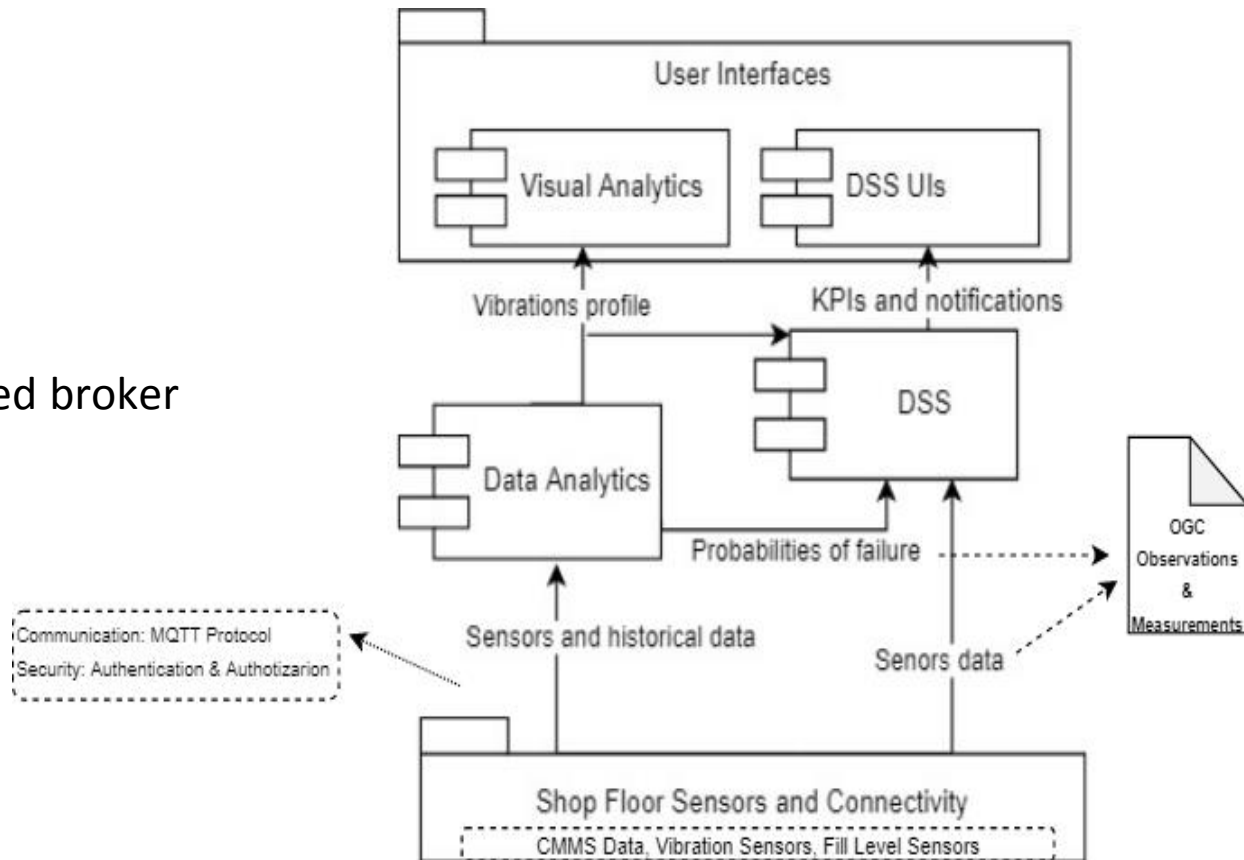
Relevant work

- **5Vs analysis** – Volume, Variety, Velocity, Validity, Value
- **Model optimization** in the **rule engine**
- **AI & ML algorithms for decision – making process**
 - automation
 - High complexity split by smaller autonomous agents.
- **Manufacturing DSS parameters represent:**
 - inputs
 - outputs



System Architecture

- **CMMS data**
- **Live data by deployed sensors for**
 - Polishing machine
 - Scrap metal
- **Data transmission protocols:**
 - MQTT protocol & a corresponded broker
 - HTTP
- **Data format**
 - OGC Observations and Measurements (O&M))
- **Security**
 - **authentication & authorization** services of the message broker





Data sources & IoT sensors

Predictive Maintenance

- **Vibration** sensors
- **Analytics and DSS connection *for monitoring and rule creation***
- Machine's **power supply / micro – USB wires**
- **Wi-Fi** communication

Smart transportation of scrap metals

- **Fill level sensors** deployed in scrap metal bins
- **Light sensors prototypes** used to enable the **fill level measurement**, enclosed in a **plastic case** & the complete sensor modules enclosed in **3d printed cases**
- DSS connection for **notifications** to empty bins
- **Batteries**
- **LoRa wireless network.**

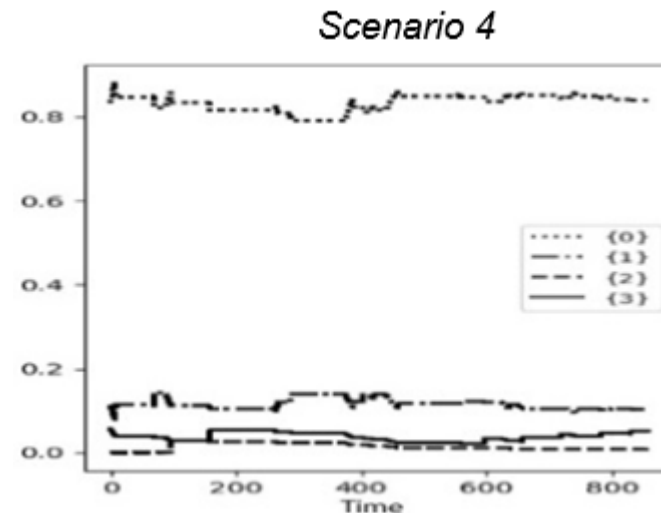
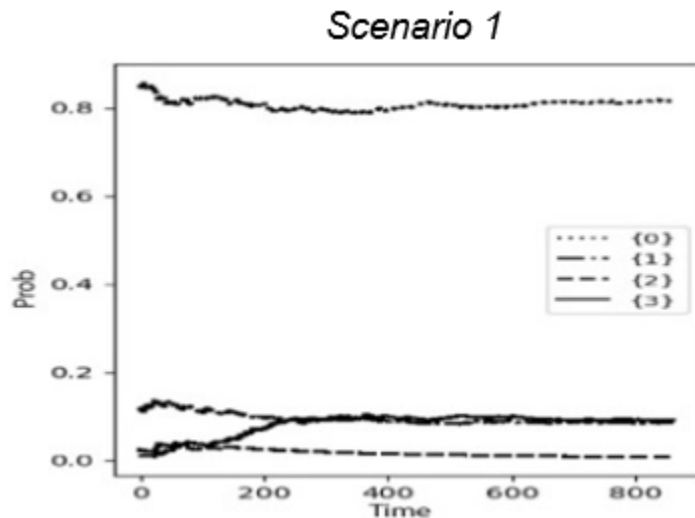




Analysis of data (1/3)

Probabilities model for machine predictive maintenance

- PDM based on the calculation of probabilities of an upcoming event based on no-fault scenarios prior to that event. 3 types of machine faults (labeled as: {1} → electrical, {2} → hydraulic, {3} → mechanical, {0} → no fault)
- **10 years range**
- 4 scenarios that point to **time ranges prior to that fault** where **no fault** was happened
 - Scenario 1 (no-fault = 0.81, electrical = 0.09, hydraulic = 0.01 and mechanical = 0.09)
 - Scenario 4 (no-fault = 0.84, electrical = 0.1, hydraulic = 0.01 and mechanical = 0.05)





Analysis of data (2/3)

Machine Vibrations Profile and Visual Analytics

- Dynamic solution based on **real-time data**
- **Real-time detection of abnormal vibrations** (Machine Vibration Diagnosis Profile, MVDP)
- Detect the **time point(s)** when abnormal vibrations occur from the **profile of the eigenvalues sums**, where is the time of the recording, and the **calculated variance** in a sliding window of fixed size and step one, calculated from the vibration sensor recordings from the **three axis (x, y, z)**
- The basic assumption of MVDP is that **significant eigenvalue sums with simultaneous significant variations** could point out to **abnormal vibrations**
- Maintenance manager visually informed via the **Visual Analytics** when the machine's activity surpasses the abnormal vibration threshold.



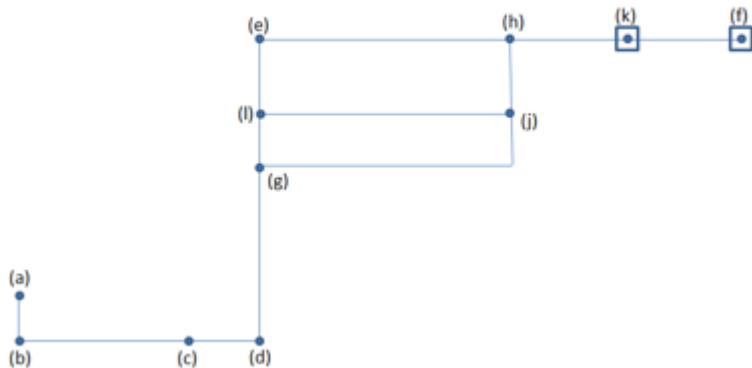


Analysis of data (3/3)

Optimal route for scrap metal bins' transportation

- **Dijkstra's algorithm** - > optimal/shortest path
- **Triggered** -> bins' fill level > 80%
- **Graph theory** -> shortest path problem -> **finding a path between two nodes** in a graph where the **sum of the weights of its constituent edges is minimized**
- **Dijkstra's algorithm** → finds a shortest path tree from a single source node, by building a set of nodes that have the **minimum distance from the source**
- **Scrap metal bins** placed on **(a), (c), (g), (j)**, **open top containers** placed in nodes **(k), (f)**
- The **distance matrix** is the main input. After the application of proposed algorithm on distance matrix, the **optimal paths from scrap metal bins to scrap metal open top containers** are given.

Source node of pilot plant site



Optimal path (A to B)

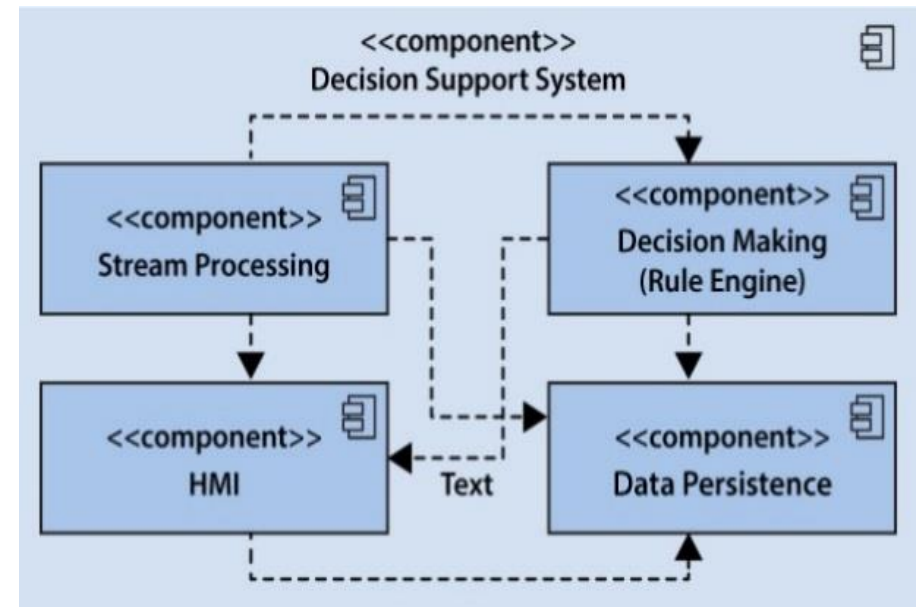
Point A	Point B	Route
(a)	(f)	(a) → (b) → (d) → (e) → (f)
(c)	(f)	(c) → (d) → (e) → (f)
(g)	(k)	(g) → (e) → (k)
(j)	(k)	(j) → (h) → (k)



Exploitation of data (1/3)

Decision Support System

- **Model-driven and data-driven DSS -> consists of 4 main sub-components**
 - Rule engine
 - Stream processing
 - Data persistence
 - HMI



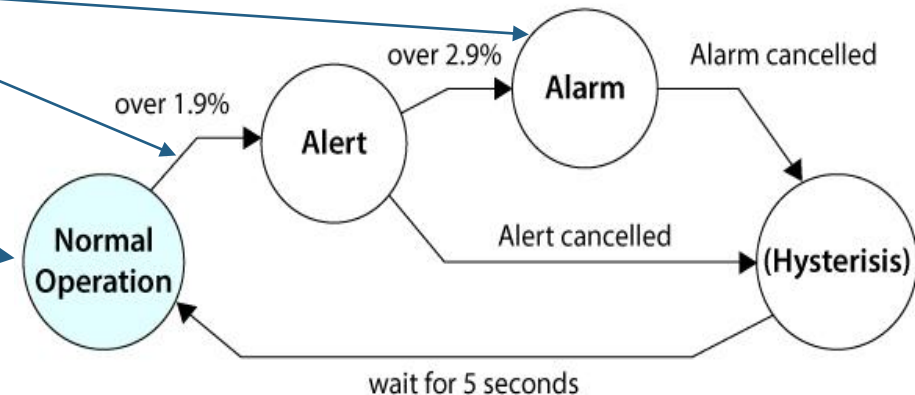
The Analytics tools provide the input data to the DSS in OGC O&M format via either HTTP or MQTT communication protocols.



Exploitation of data (2/3)

Finite state machine in the DSS

- Focused on **real – time** shop floor data training based on **computational models**
- Based on a tuple $D(Q, \Sigma, \delta, q_0, F)$ and the derived language
- **Vertices** are the states
- **Labelled arcs** are the **transitions** of the system
 - The arcs are made from **words** derived by the finite state machine alphabet
- The **initial state** is always the normal operation



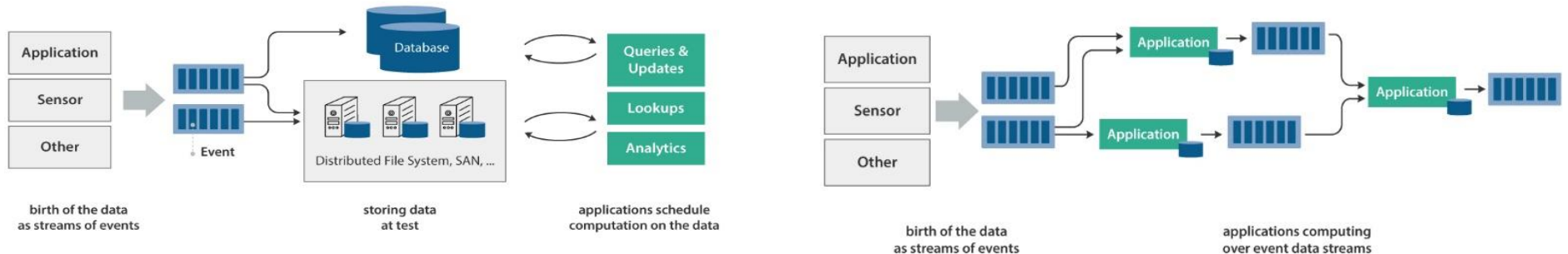
- **The alphabet** is the **conditions** for each state



Exploitation of data (3/3)

Data Streaming Process for the DSS

- **Stream processing** includes **continuous streams of data**. Suitable for mathematical analysis and simulations
- **Batch processing** provides data in batch format in **certain time intervals**
- Both processing techniques **timestamp** data at the **source**
- Timestamp is carried through data **acquisition, transformation and exploitation**



- The DSS uses:
 - **Stream processing** (used in **storage, analysis and training**)
 - **Batch processing** (used in the **data acquisition** from other components, based on MQTT and HTTP protocols)



Predictive maintenance

- Piston production line -> **polishing machine** -> most **critical** -> requires **effective maintenance** to improve **availability**
 - **Probabilities** for the prediction electrical, hydraulic, mechanical failures and the **outcomes** of the **MVDP & VA** are **fed into the DSS**
 - Maintenance Manager sets **specific rules** in the **Rule Engine & prescribes** actions to be taken
 - Personnel at the shop floor receive **notifications & guidelines** for actions **via the DSS**

Scrap metal collection

- **Handling scrap metal** produced on shop floor. Collected in bins and its **removal is critical**
- **Early & automated detection** of scrap metal **fill levels** to **empty the bins before they get full**
- Forklift drivers pick up tens of scrap metal bins, transport the collected material to the open top containers to dispose the scrap metal. **Congestion** within the factory or **delays in other tasks**
- A **shortest path proposition** & a **timely notification** is needed. The scenario ends in the suggestion of **optimal routes** within the shop-floor.



Conclusions

Major contribution

- IIMS is applied, validated and demonstrated a **real-world setting**

Benefits

- **Real time condition monitoring & failure predictions estimation**
- **Real time notification to empty the bins along with fill level monitoring & optimal path calculation**
- Combination of **heterogeneous data** sources & **multiple data analysis** methods
- Development of the DSS **data streaming process** subcomponent
- Robust solution to support real-life situations

Advantages

- **General nature & transferability to other shop-floors and industrial use-cases**

Future Work

- Investigation of the **transfer & application** of the developed solutions to **other production processes & plants**



Thanks for your attention

All rights reserved.

All copyright for this presentation are owned in full by the COMPOSITION Project.

Permission is granted to print material published in this presentation for personal use only. Its use for any other purpose, and in particular its commercial use or distribution, is strictly forbidden in the absence of prior written approval.

COMPOSITION has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Framework Programme for Research and Innovation under Grant Agreement No 723145.

Possible inaccuracies of information are under the responsibility of the project. This presentation reflects solely the views of its authors. The European Commission is not liable for any use that may be made of the information contained therein.

