

Machine learning

Lecture 10

Quality Assurance Legostones



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FH·W-S



The course objectives

#	Date	Topic	Lecturer
1	17.03.2021	Introduction	All
2	24.03.2021	Data visualization and preprocessing (Titanic)	Prof. Schmitt
3	31.03.2021	Getting to know Machine Learning	Prof. Schmitt
4	07.04.2021	Linear / Multiple Regression	Prof. Ceballos-Cancino
5	14.04.2021	Logistic Regression	Prof. Engelmann
6	21.04.2021	Decision Trees	Prof. Ceballos-Cancino
7	28.04.2021	Neural Networks	Prof. Engelmann
8	05.05.2021	Time Series Forecasting	Prof. Batres
9	12.05.2021	Time Series Forecasting	Prof. Ceballos-Cancino
10	19.05.2021	Quality Assurance Legostones	Prof. Schmitt
11	26.05.2021	Changeover Prediction	Prof. Schmitt / Engelmann
12	02.06.2021	Poster Session	All

We meet via ZOOM – the link is permanently the same and posted in the eLearning announcement

It's a Machine Learning Tour



1. Our virtual onboarding



FHWS

FHWS



2. The tour starts



3. The possibility to survive

FHWS



4. To be ill on tour is never a good idea

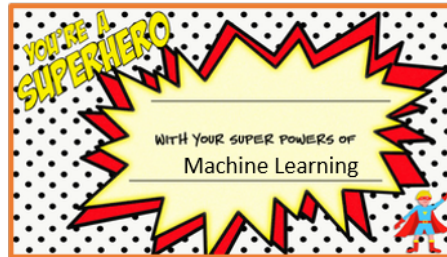
FHWS



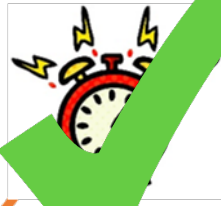
5. Will you pass the portfolio examination ?



11. Let's go to the machine room



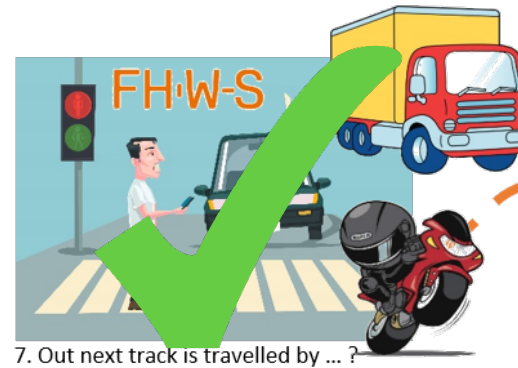
12. International Machine Learning Expert !



9. Time of our cruise is running out !



8. Time is ticking away !



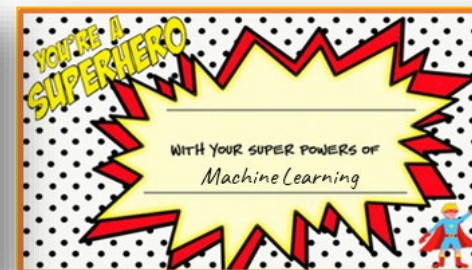
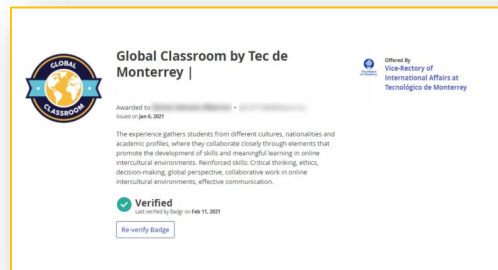
7. Our next track is travelled by ... ?



6. Oh no, an illness again



10. We have to build bridges not walls !



	Digital badge	Course grading
Ice breaker	20	
Quiz 1 – Fundamental understanding		25
Paper – COVID19	30	12,5
Quiz 2 – Deeper understanding		25
Paper – Akahappa	30	12,5
Poster session	20	25
Total	100	100



Agenda

- General course evaluation / vLab performance evaluation
- The CRISP-DM Model again
- Use-Case
 - Fundamentals of production KPIs
 - Interpretation of dataset
- ML-Model
- Practical session
- Results & Discussion

General course evaluation

Link: <https://cloud6.evasys.de/fhws/online/>


Password: WKRAF

– Fill it, please

– 10 min. 



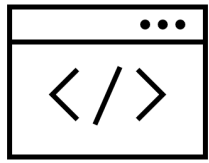
vLab performance evaluation

- Please find in CANVAS – Module 10 the vLab performance evaluation
- Fill it, please !
- 5 min. 

Learning objectives

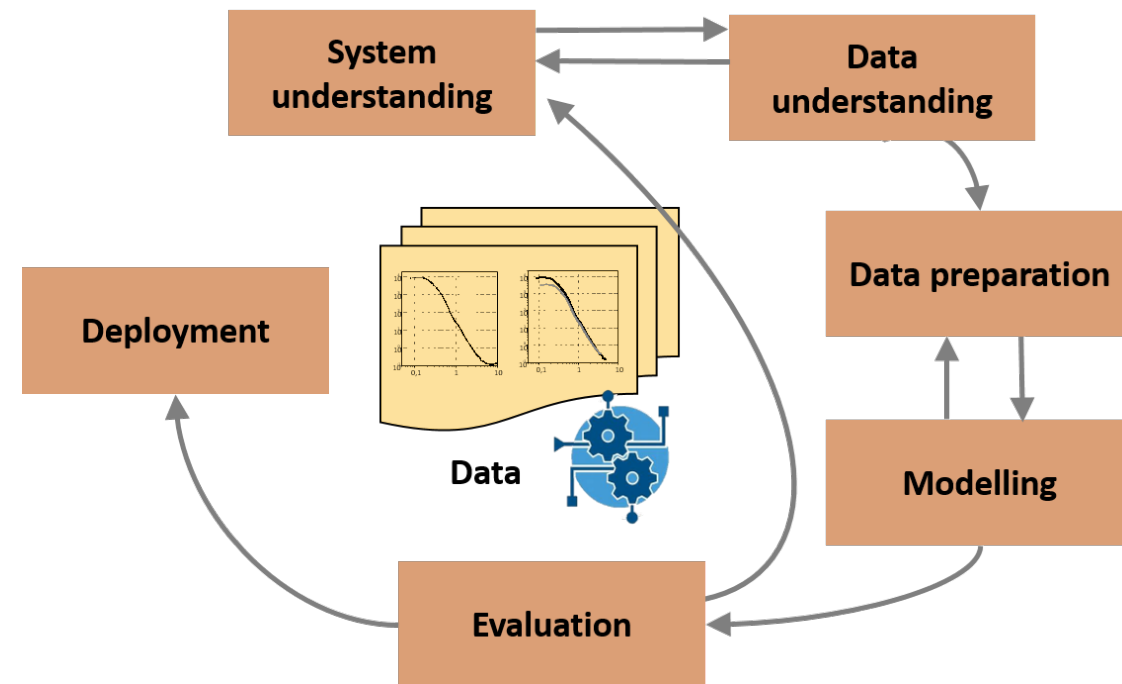
- In the previous lectures you learn primarily
 - Handling data
 - Single ML techniques and apply them to a dataset
- In the remaining 2 lectures we try to solve an Industry 4.0 issue with real production data
 - Using the CRISP-DM model and discover the task step by step
 - Discuss the relevance of ML in Industry 4.0

The CRISP-DM Model

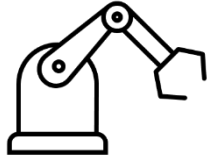


Cross Industry Standard Process for Data Mining CRISP-DM

- Standard model for with six different process phases for DM problems
- CRISP-DM is application-neutral and can be used in any areas
- Established worldwide
- One of the most frequently used models in this (data) environment



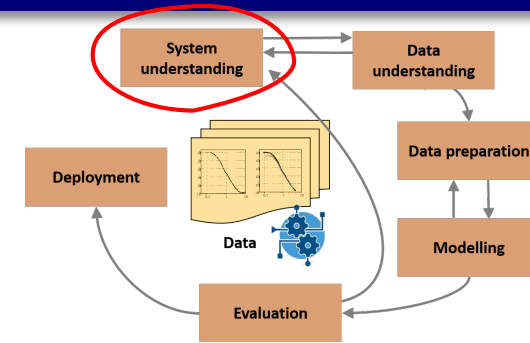
Our Use Case



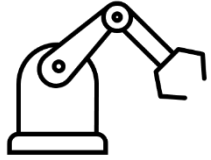
The product - Lego Brickstone



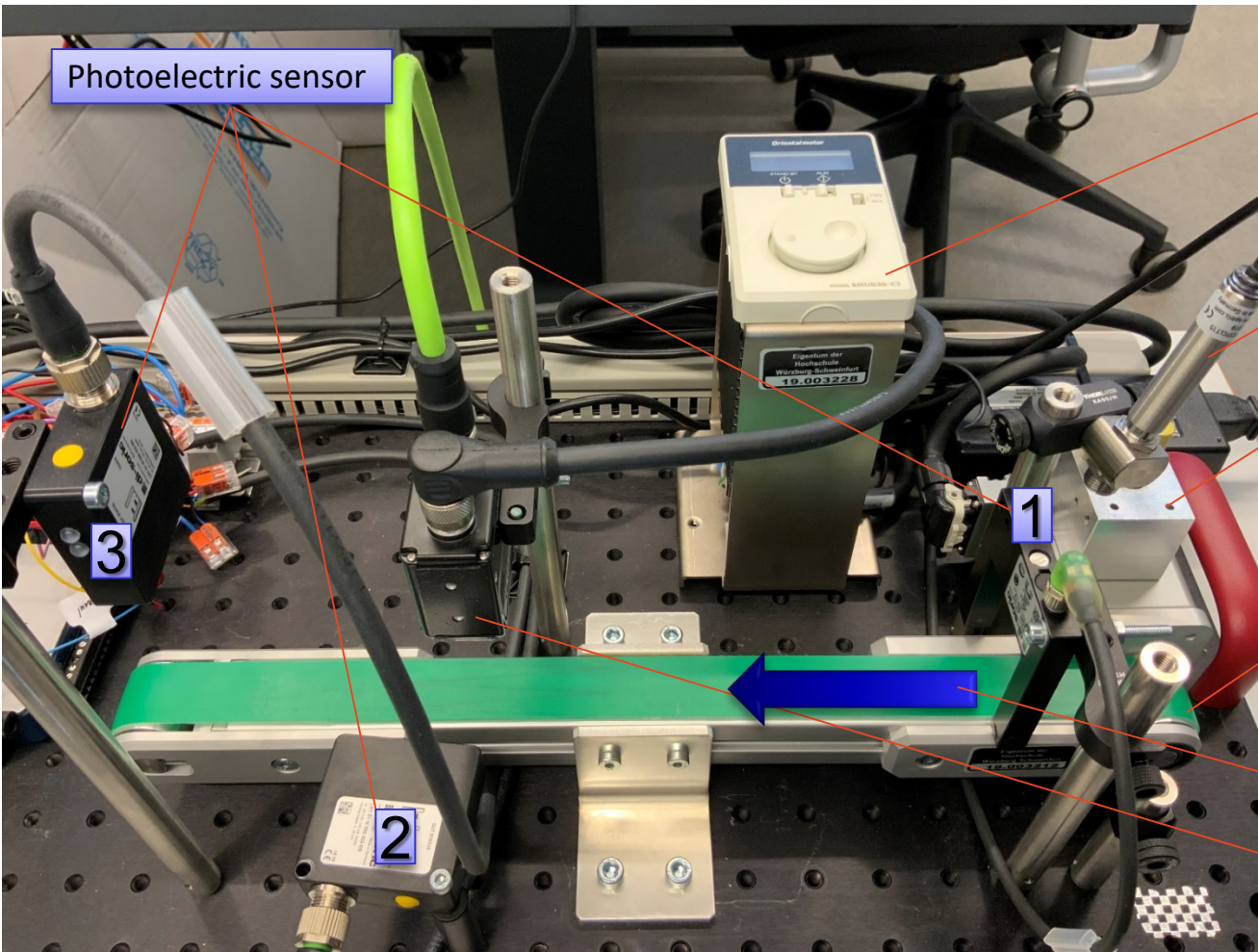
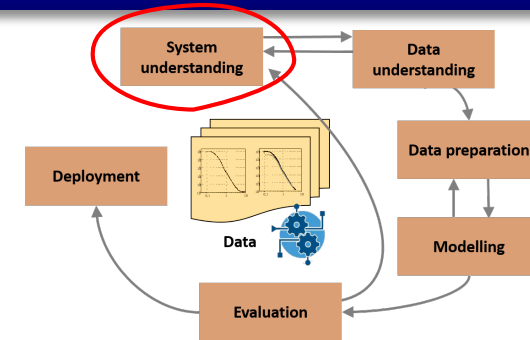
- Product features (name some in the chat !)
- Production features (name some in the chat !)



Our Use Case



QA as a part of the production system



Frequency converter

Infrared temperature sensor

Acceleration sensor

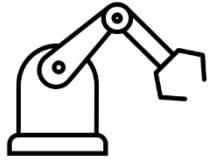
Conveyor belt

Direction of motion

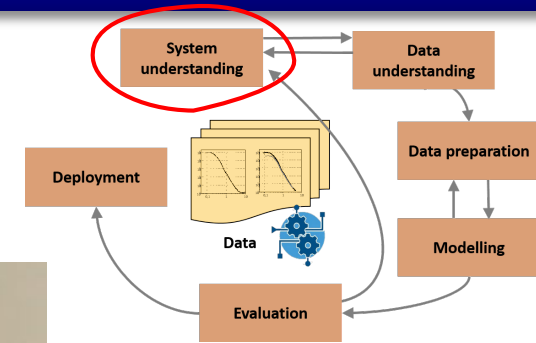
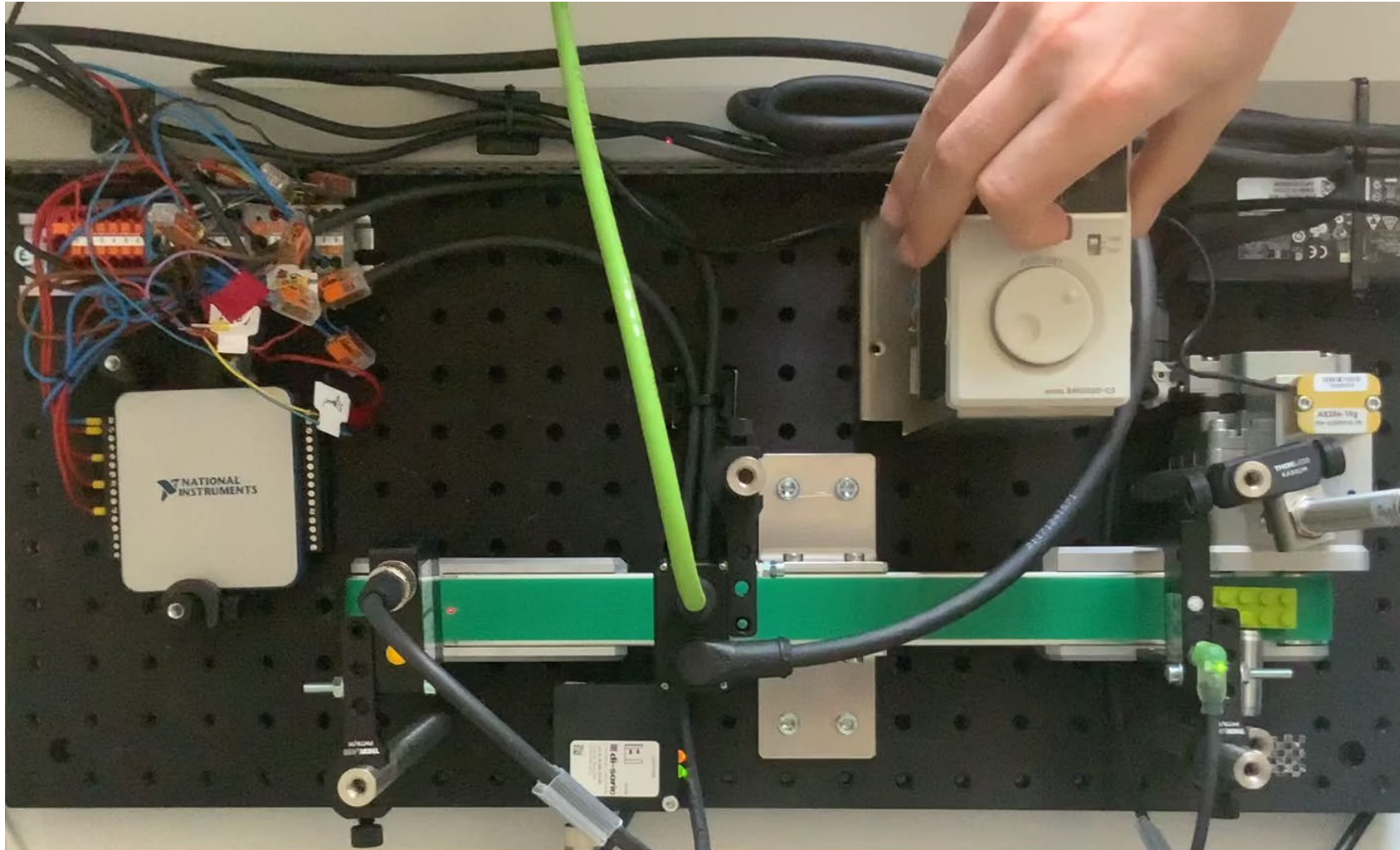
Industrial camera

Purpose:
Quality Assurance
of Lego stones


Our Use Case




The test bench



Our Use Case

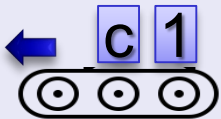
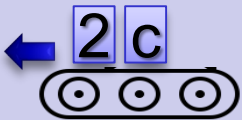
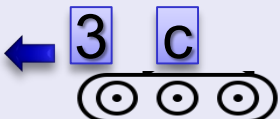
 **tweedback**

 Moderator

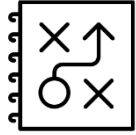
Session-ID 58dm

The functions of the production system components

Tweedback

Component	Function	Remarks
Conveyor belt		
Frequency converter		
Infrared temperature sensor		
Acceleration sensor		
Industrial camera		
Photoelectric sensor 1 = fork light barrier 		
Photoelectric sensor 2 		
Photoelectric sensor 3 		

Our use case



The scenario

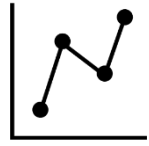
Prof. Engelmann: Plant manager

- We have a lot of trouble with our automated quality assurance line
- The OEE KPI is a catastrophe!
- We have a lot of downtime
- Solve the problem, **Now** !
- We need to know what is our major issue.



You: data scientist

- OE... KP...What...?



Fundamentals of production control

- The OEE – Overall Equipment Effectiveness

$$OEE = Availability \cdot Effectiveness \cdot Quality\ rate$$

- Availability:

$$Availability = \frac{APT}{PBT}$$

- Effectiveness

$$Effectiveness = \frac{PRI \cdot PQ}{APT}$$

- Quality rate

$$Quality\ Rate = \frac{GQ}{PQ}$$

Our Use Case - Excursion



Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE) factors combined with loss types and possible causes of loss

<i>OEE Factor</i>	<i>Loss type</i>	<i>Cause of loss</i>
– Availability:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Equipment failure– Setup & adjustment	
– Effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Idling & minor stoppages– Reduced speed	
– Quality rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none">– Quality deviations– Deviations from product changeover	

Our use case



The scenario

Prof. Engelmann: Plant manager

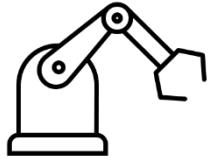
- We have a lot of trouble with our automated quality assurance line
- The OEE is a catastrophe!
- We have a lot of downtime
- Solve the problem, **Now** !
- We need to know what is our major issue/failure class.



You: data scientist

- OK, I know the system and OEE
- Let me have a look at the data

Our Use Case



The dataset

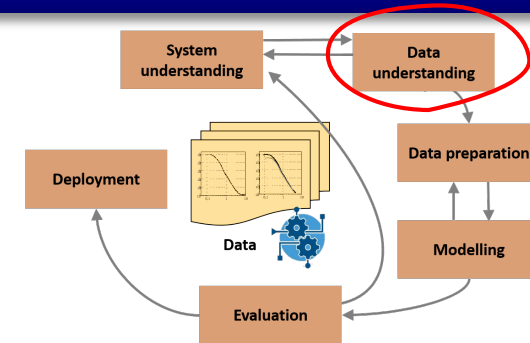
Row: Dataset for each product *P1* with many features (*cycle_time*, *duration_cam...*)

	cycle_time	duration_cam	duration_end	wait	fork_light_barrier	acc_sensor	motor_temp	Lego_check	width_Lego	length_Lego	horizontal_distance	vertical_distance
1	00:00:02	00:00:02	00:00:00	00:05:39	1	2.6416	28.5206	1	164.23	246.44	-0.032533	-0.389930
2	00:00:02	00:00:01	00:00:01	00:00:03	1	2.6487	24.1249	1	163.53	246.42	-0.038323	-0.366120
3	00:00:07	00:00:07	00:00:00	00:00:03	1	2.6484	28.7740	1	163.35	246.28	0.025371	-0.016770
4	00:00:02	00:00:01	00:00:01	00:00:03	1	2.6513	27.0664	1	163.36	246.68	0.021510	-0.024169

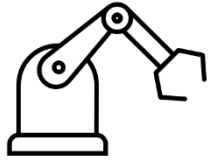
n = 7757 datasets



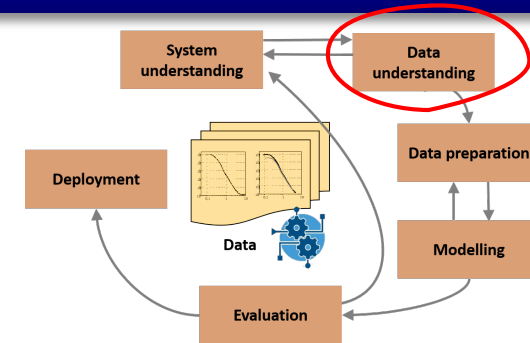
Maybe we can train a Machine Learning model, which is feasible to evaluate the major issues in our production line automatically?



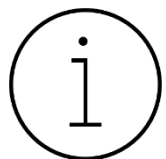
Our Use Case



The dataset + label



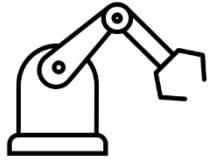
	cycle_time	duration_cam	duration_end	wait	fork_light_barrier	acc_sensor	motor_temp	Lego_check	width_Lego	length_Lego	horizontal_distance	vertical_distance
0	00:00:02	00:00:02	00:00:00	00:05:39	1	2.6416	28.5206	1	164.23	246.44	-0.032533	-0.389930
1	00:00:02	00:00:02	00:00:00	00:07:05	1	2.6519	26.7138	1	163.77	246.32	-0.033498	-0.367090
2	00:00:02	00:00:01	00:00:01	00:00:03	1	2.6487	24.1249	1	163.53	246.42	-0.038323	-0.366120
3	00:00:07	00:00:07	00:00:00	00:00:03	1	2.6484	28.7740	1	163.35	246.28	0.025371	-0.016770
4	00:00:02	00:00:01	00:00:01	00:00:03	1	2.6513	27.0664	1	163.36	246.68	0.021510	-0.024169
....												



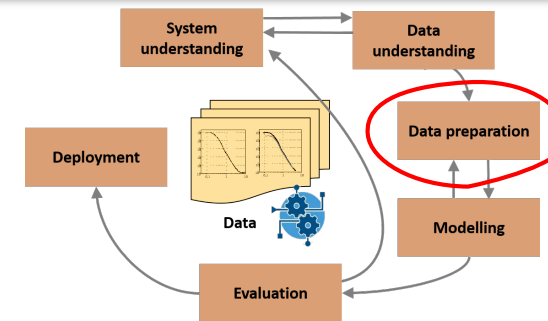
Maybe we can label each dataset with a failure mode or normal production mode

Failure mode XX

Our Use Case

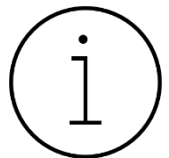


The dataset



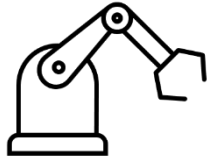
Our maintenance department label failure classes (1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8) and the normal production mode (5) in the data set

- 'Blocked_Lego': 1
- 'Fallen_Lego': 2
- 'Machine_Downtime_Long': 3
- 'Machine_Downtime_Short': 4
- 'Normalfall': 5
- 'Reduced_Motorspeed': 6
- 'Unplanned_Maintenance': 7
- 'Waiting_Time': 8

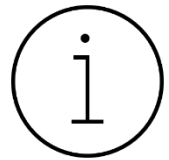
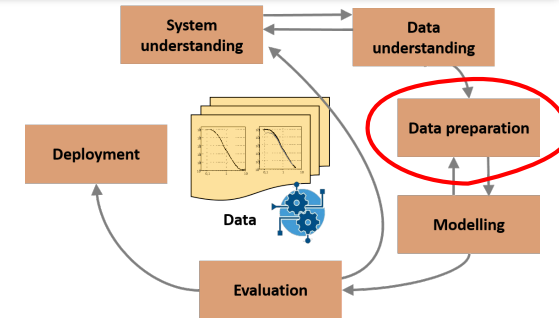


Now, we can train a model with common failure classes & in the future we are able to identify the most relevant failures automatically.

Our Use Case



The dataset



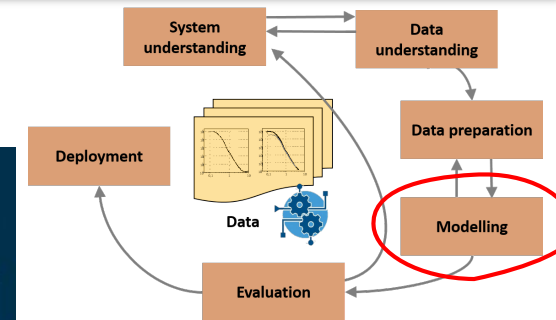
We can train a model with common failure classes & in the future we are able to identify the most relevant failures automatically

	cycle_time	duration_cam	duration_end	wait	fork_light_barrier	acc_sensor	motor_temp	Lego_check	width_Lego	length_Lego	horizontal_distance	vertical_distance	failure_class
0	00:00:02	00:00:02	00:00:00	00:05:39	1	2.6416	28.5206	1	164.23	246.44	-0.032533	-0.389930	7
1	00:00:02	00:00:02	00:00:00	00:07:05	1	2.6519	26.7138	1	163.77	246.32	-0.033498	-0.367090	7
2	00:00:02	00:00:01	00:00:01	00:00:03	1	2.6487	24.1249	1	163.53	246.42	-0.038323	-0.366120	5
3	00:00:07	00:00:07	00:00:00	00:00:03	1	2.6484	28.7740	1	163.35	246.28	0.025371	-0.016770	1
4	00:00:02	00:00:01	00:00:01	00:00:03	1	2.6513	27.0664	1	163.36	246.68	0.021510	-0.024169	5

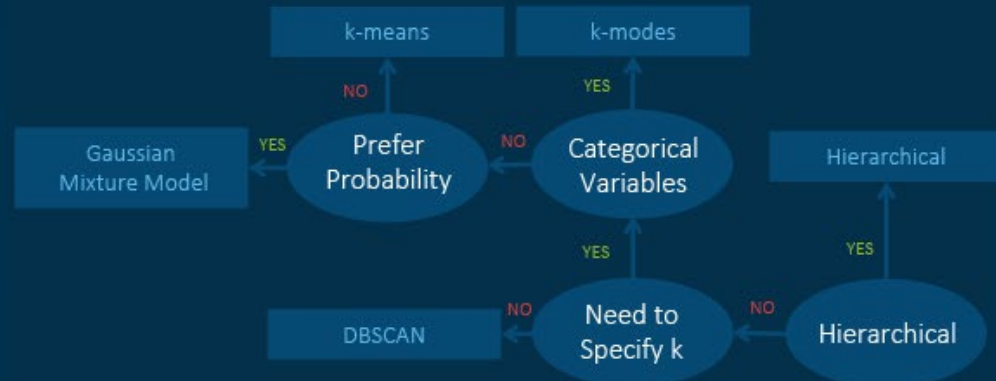


Which model can be used ?

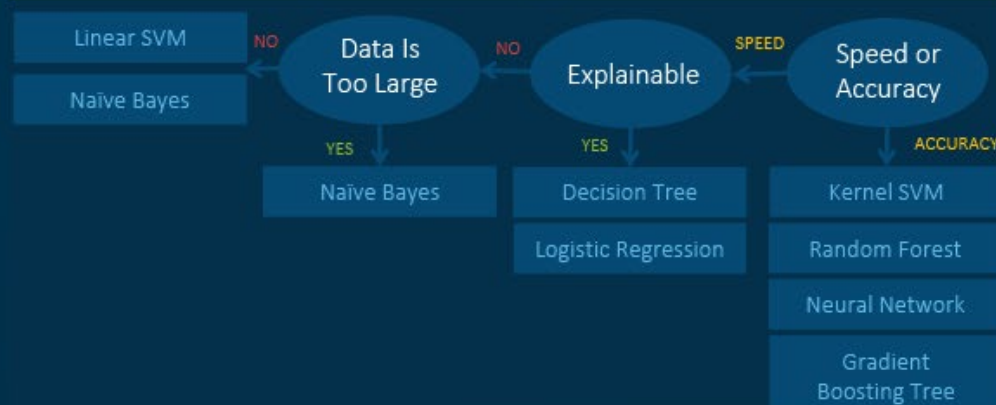
Our Use Case – cheat sheet



Machine Learning Algorithms Cheat Sheet

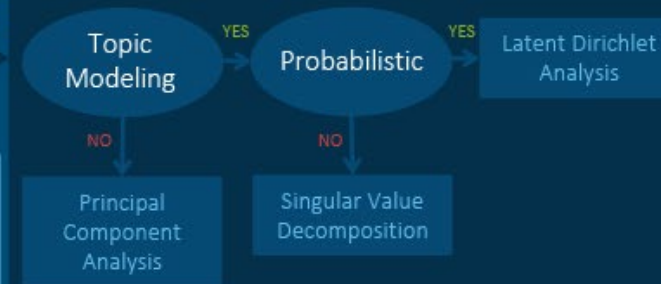


Supervised Learning: Classification



START

Unsupervised Learning: Dimension Reduction



Supervised Learning: Regression



Our Use Case – Hands On



Data: converted_data_eng.xlsx

Jupyter Notebook: SV_lego_with_converted_data.ipynb

Minute Paper

