The background of the slide is a photograph of a massive landfill of industrial and manufacturing waste. A yellow bulldozer is visible on the right side, working on the pile of trash. The sky is blue with some clouds. The text is overlaid on the top half of the image.

**52.5 %**

**Manufacturing Waste is Landfilled**

Information retrieved from: <https://www.epa.gov/facts-and-figures-about-materials-waste-and-recycling/national-overview-facts-and-figures-materials>



# Quality Predictions In The Mining Process

ML 3253 – Group # 21 - University Of Toronto – August 2019



# THE TEAM

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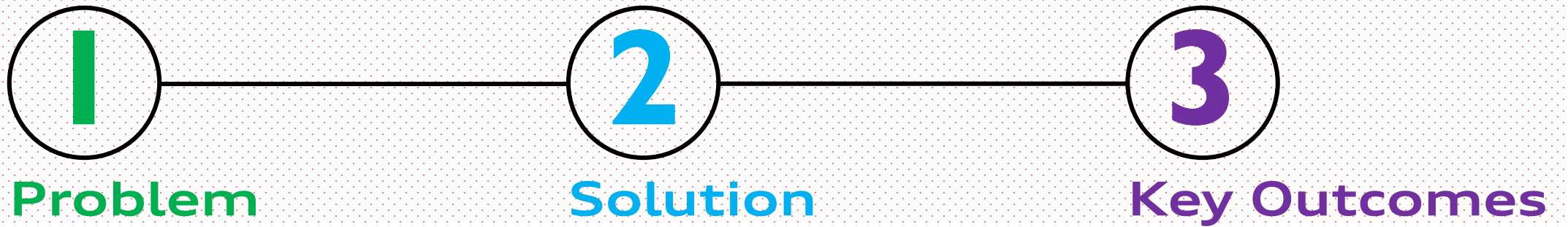


**Khurram Shafiq**

Computer Eng.  
University Of Ottawa

# AGENDA

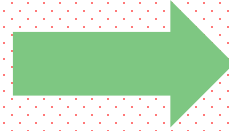
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# PROBLEM STATEMENT

Predicting % **Silica (Impurity)** present in the Iron Ore concentrate



# BACKGROUND PROCESS



Flotation Plant  
[Physical Separation]

Iron Ore

% Silica

Other

# DATASET

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<b># of Instances</b>	737,453
# of columns	24
Target Variable	% Silica Concentrate
Data Collection Period	20 seconds
Output Update Period	2 hours
<b>Range</b>	6 months
Missing Values	None
<b>Problem Type</b>	Supervised - Regression

Dataset retrieved from: <https://www.kaggle.com/edumagalhaes/quality-prediction-in-a-mining-process>

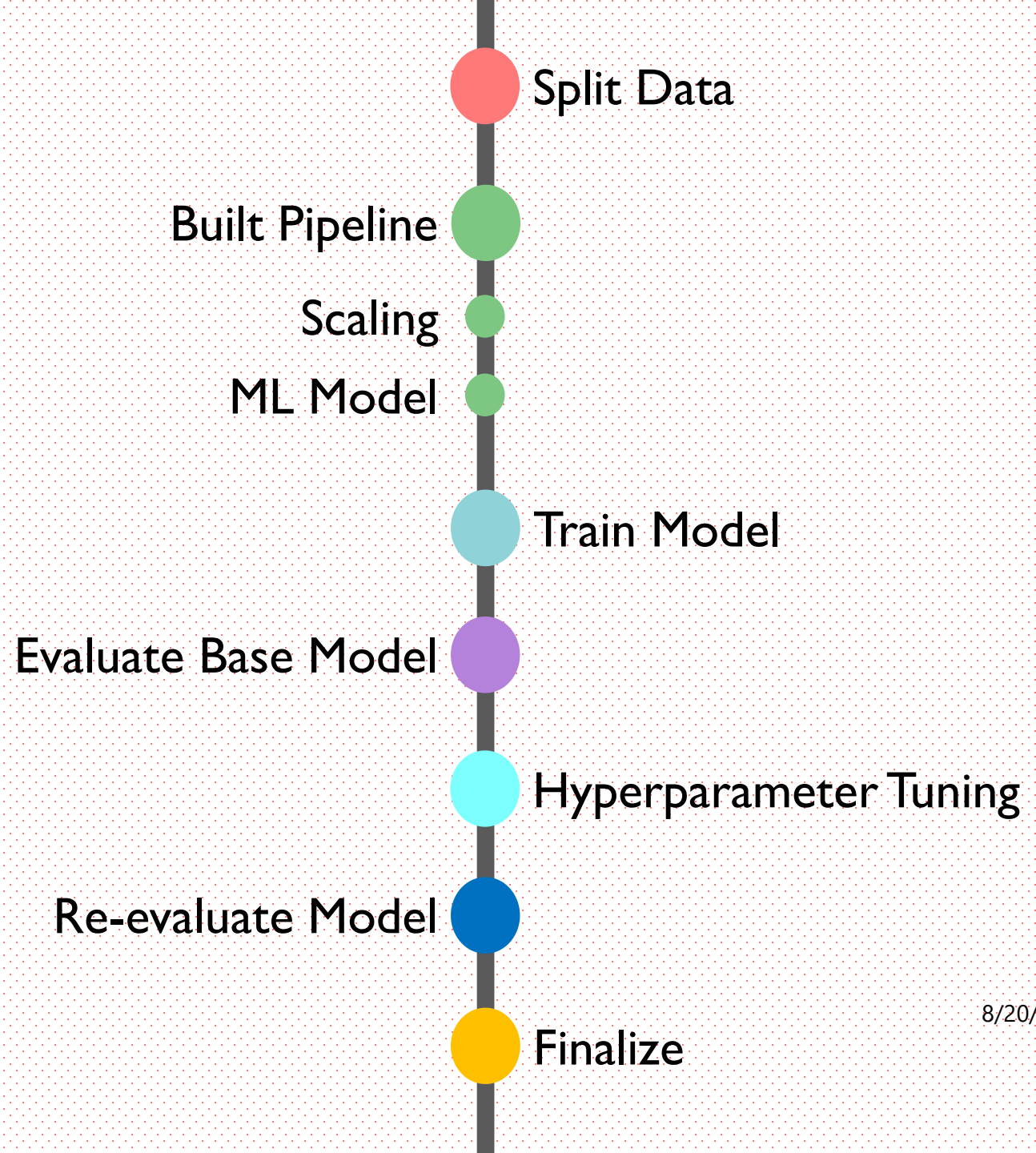
# DATA PREPARATION

Item	Approach # 1	Approach # 2
Sampling Period	20 seconds	1 hour
Outlier Detection & Removal	Z Score	Box-plots & IQR Score
Feature Selection	Manual	Semi-automatic
-----Output-----		
Total Features	6 (2 – engineered)	8 (2 – engineered)
Target Variable	1	1
# of Instances	346,000	1,817



# ML MODELLING JOURNEY

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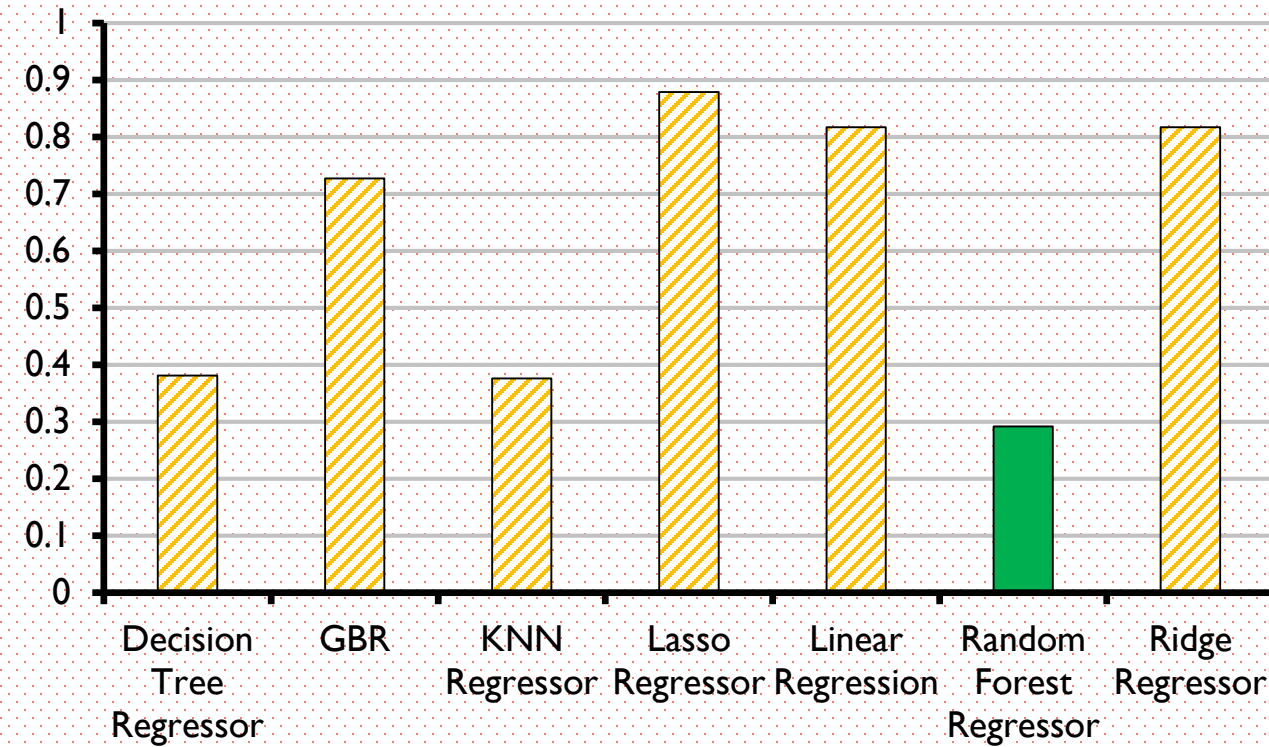


# ML MODELLING

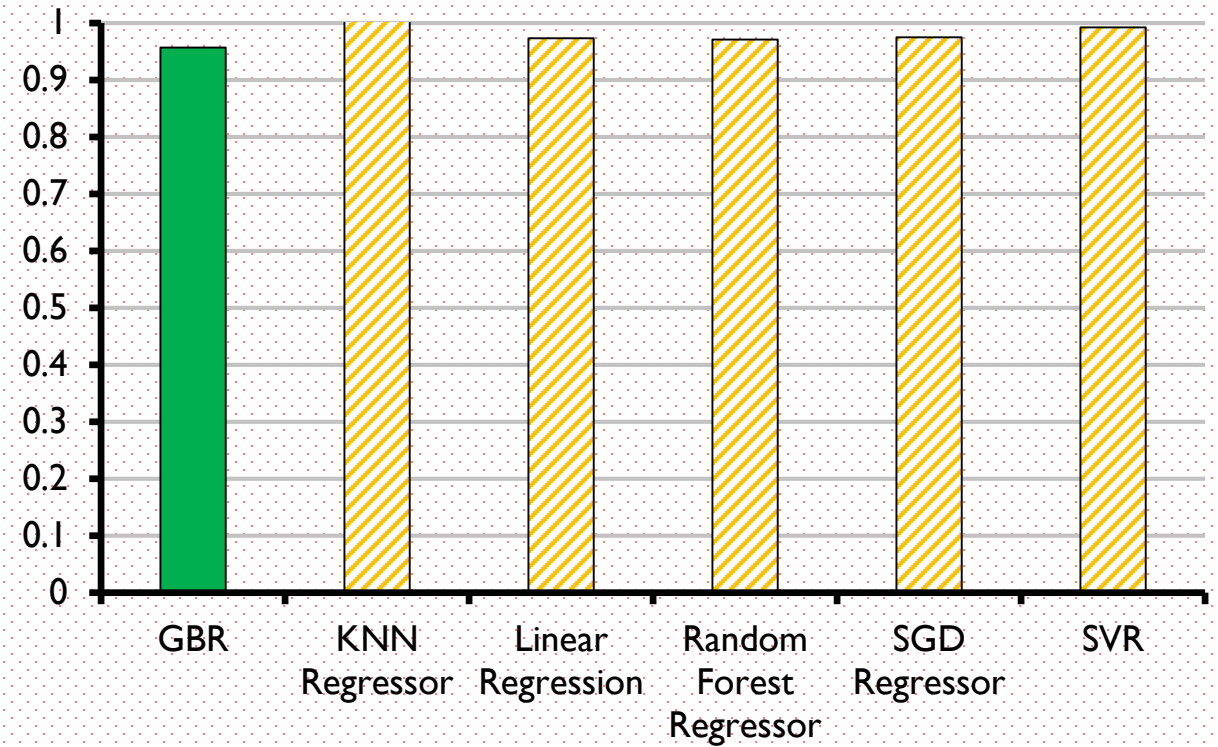
Item	Model # 1	Model # 2
Base Algorithms Used	LinearRegression,, KNeighborsRegressor, RandomForestRegressor, GradientBoostingRegressor, SGDRegressor	
Other Algorithms Used	Decision Tree Regressor, Ridge, Lasso	SVR
Scaling Data	Min_Max Scaler	Standard Scaler
Test Train Split	75% (train) - 25% (test)	70% (train) - 30% (test)
Cross Validation	K-folds 10 split	
Hyperparameter Tuning	Grid Search	
Scoring Methods	RMSE, R^2, Accuracy	

# RESULTS

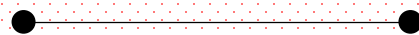
**Model # 1: RMSE Score**



**Model # 2: RMSE Score**



# RESULTS



Before Tuning		
Scoring	Model # 1 – Random Forest Regressor	Model # 2 – Gradient Boosting Regressor
RMSE	0.282	0.913
R^2	0.897	0.221
Accuracy	93.64 %	62.24 %
After Tuning		
RMSE	0.282	0.907
R^2	0.908	0.232
Accuracy	93.80 %	62.89 %

# KEY OUTCOMES

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Produced a generalized model that **predicts % Silica** (Impurity) present in the Iron Ore concentration with **accuracy** of:

**93.80 %**

**Full** Dataset

**62.90 %**

**Resampled** Dataset



# NEXT STEPS

Revisit and align on sampling period

Consult with business to enhance the understanding of the data

Perform in-depth hyper-parameter tuning on cloud computer (GCP, AWS, Azure)

Experiment with different ML Packages / Libraries (Spark Mllib, TensorFlow)

Use time series forecast to Predict Features (X) at a given time to Predict % Silica (Y)

# THANK **You**

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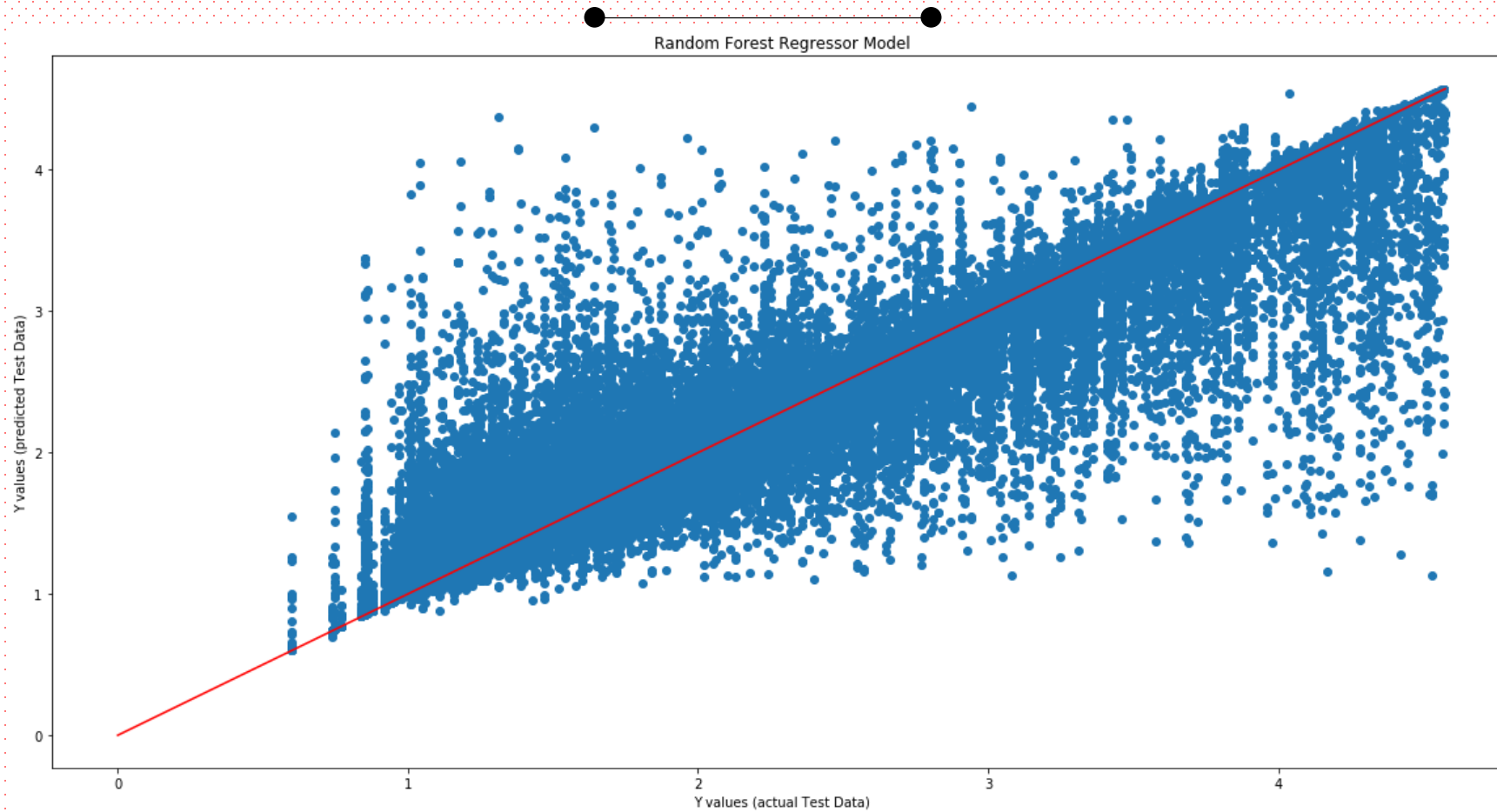


Scan me

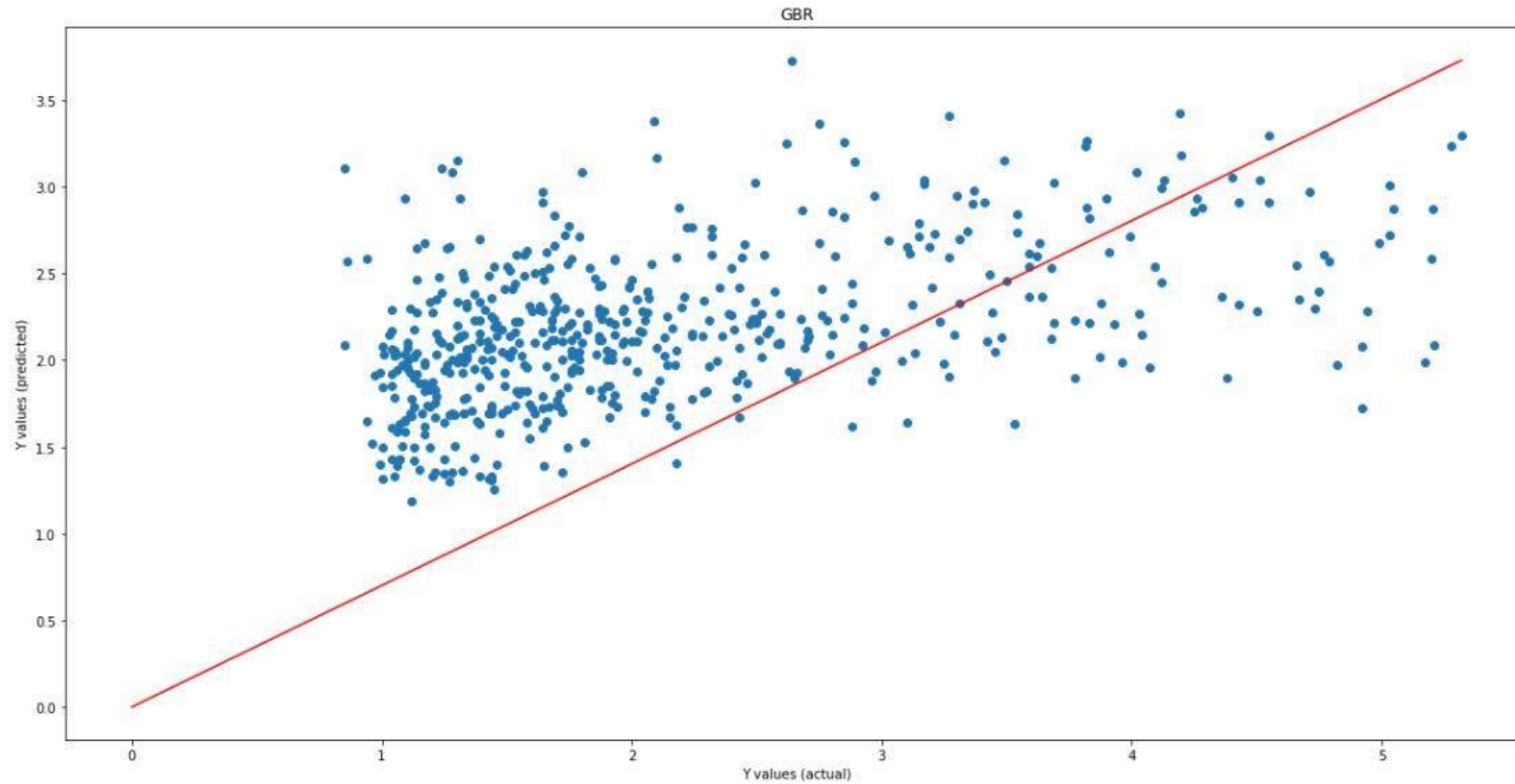


<https://github.com/nishp763/SCS-ML-3253---Final-Project.git>

# APPENDIX: MODEL # 1



# APPENDIX: MODEL # 2



# APPENDIX: ACCURACY FUNCTION

```
: def evaluate(predictions, test_data):  
    errors = abs(predictions - test_data)  
    mape = 100 * np.mean(errors / test_data)  
    accuracy = 100 - mape  
    print('Model Performance')  
    print('Average Error: {:.4f}'.format(np.mean(errors)))  
    print('Accuracy = {:.2f}%'.format(accuracy))  
    |  
    return accuracy
```

```
: base_accuracy = evaluate(y_pred, y_test)
```

```
Model Performance  
Average Error: 0.1234  
Accuracy = 93.64%
```