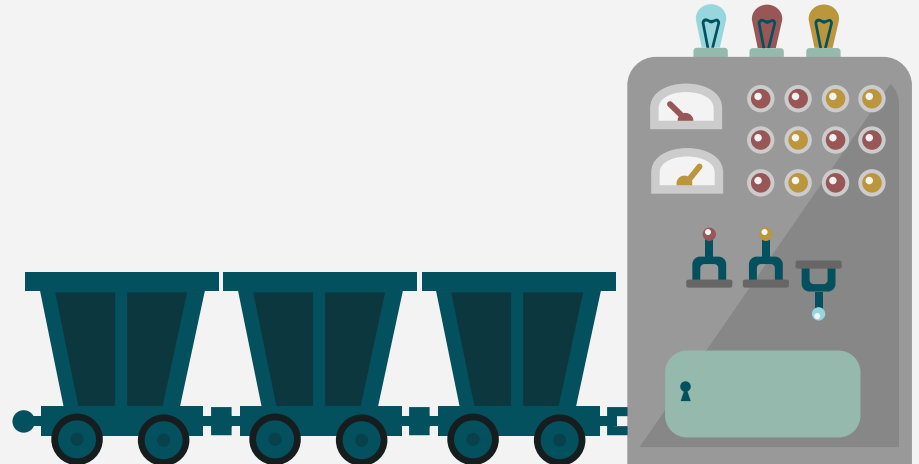
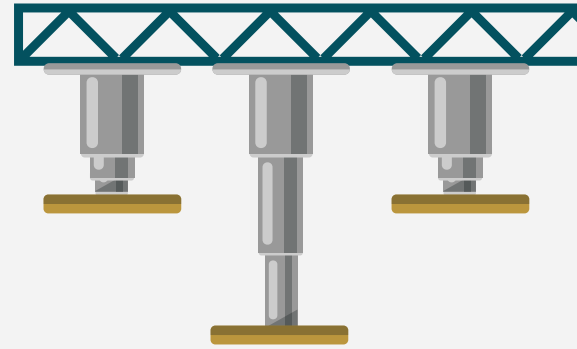


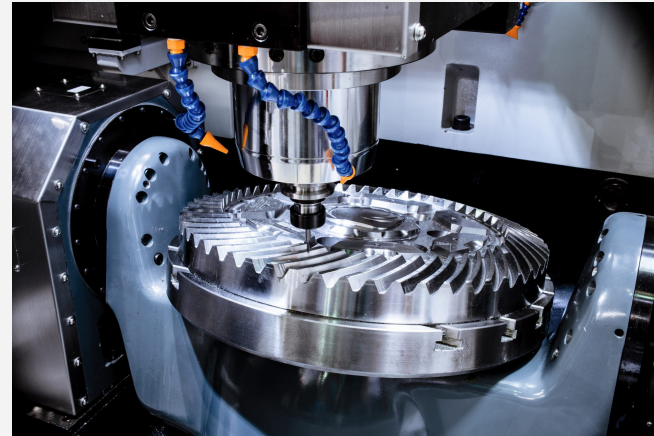
# Drill Machine Failure Analysis

December 6, 2024

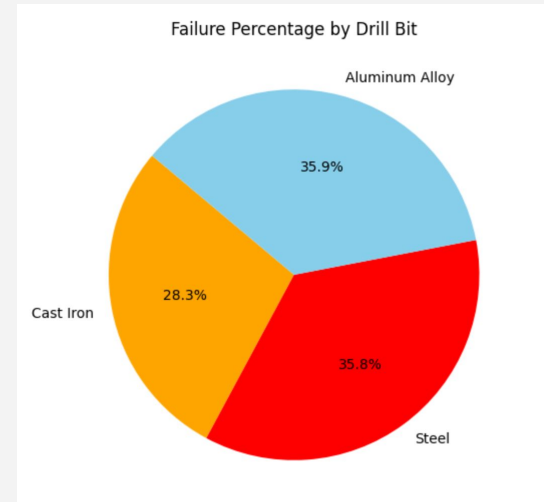
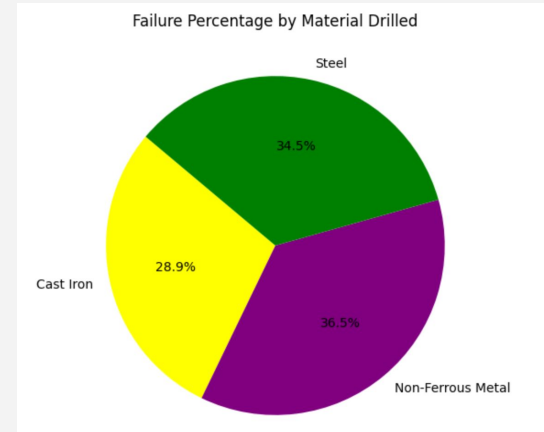
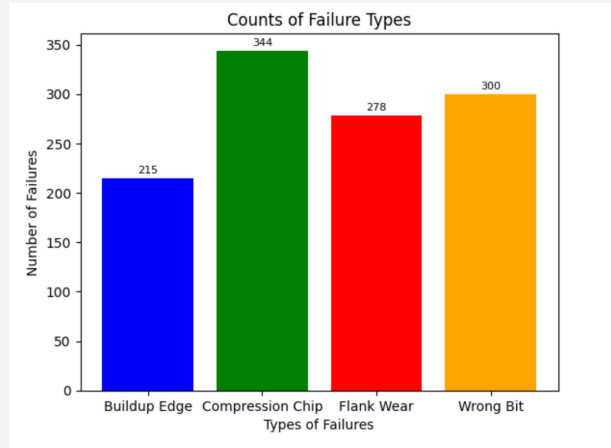


# Data Understanding

- CNC machines
- Data consists of 20,000 drilling operations
- Each with 10 features consisting of thing like
  - Process duration
  - Cutting speed
  - Power consumption
  - Drill bit type
  - Material being drilled
  - ★ Main failure
    - Subgroup failures



# Basic Analysis

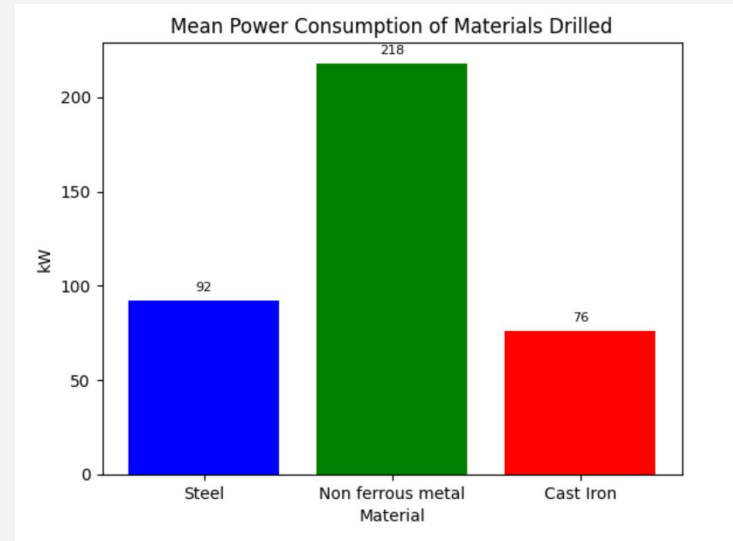
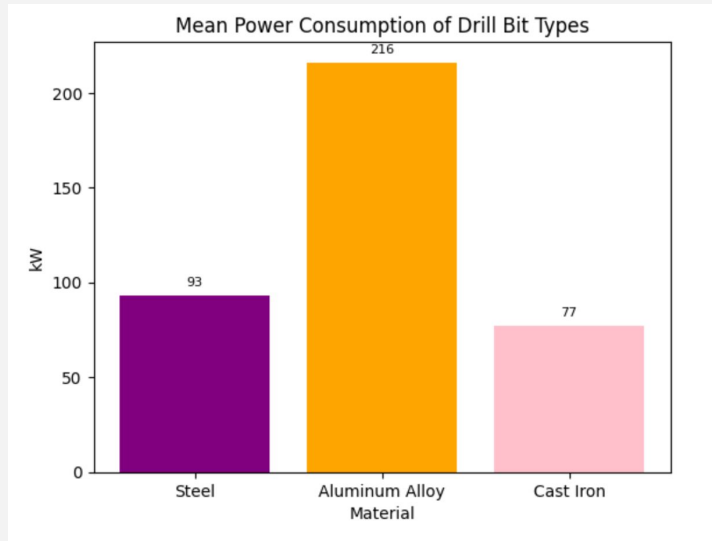


Material and drill bit type needed more analysis...

# Hypothesis: Does power consumption differ across drill bits and materials?

Hypothesis testing showed that that it did differ.

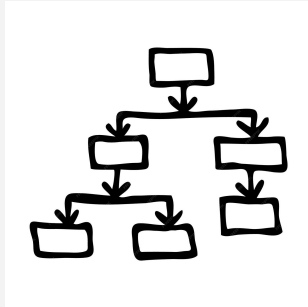
Further exploration showed it differed A LOT.



# Classic ML

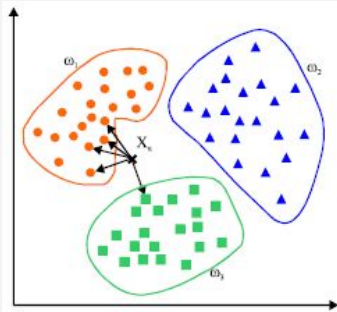
Predicting Machine failures

Decision Tree



Accuracy=99.5

KNN



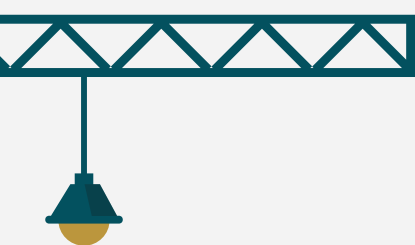
Accuracy = 97.5

Random Forest



Accuracy = 99.7

All performed extremely well. Grid search on the random forest dropped accuracy to 99.6



# Deep Learning

## Custom ANN

Further tuning (smaller and with different activation function)

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 64)	640
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 32)	2,080
dense_2 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33

Total params: 2,753 (10.75 KB)  
Trainable params: 2,753 (10.75 KB)  
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

Training Accuracy: 0.9829  
Testing Accuracy: 0.9907

Model: "sequential"

Layer (type)	Output Shape	Param #
dense (Dense)	(None, 32)	320
dense_1 (Dense)	(None, 1)	33

Total params: 353 (1.38 KB)  
Trainable params: 353 (1.38 KB)  
Non-trainable params: 0 (0.00 B)

Training Accuracy: 0.9441  
Testing Accuracy: 0.9678



# Results/Takeaways

- Best performing model was the baseline random forest.
- This analysis used synthetic data. Real data could present much more noise and complexity that would be able to better showcase the power of deep learning.

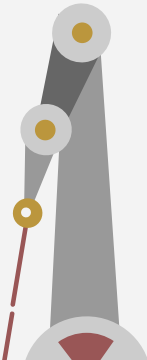


## Intended uses:

Help technicians....

- Prevent operations that strain drilling machines.
- Identify which operations in which to take precautions.
- Prevent catastrophic failures (multiple failure types at once).
- Create more effective scheduled maintenance schedules.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."



# Thank You!



<https://github.com/JoeyBarlia>

—Joey Barlia

**CREDITS:** This presentation template was created by **Slidesgo**, and includes icons by **Flaticon**, and infographics & images by **Freepik**

