

# Sales pitch

Martin Tveten & Per August Moen

08/03/2022

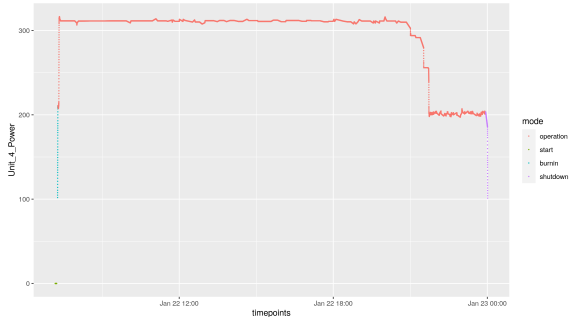
# Overview

## Data findings

- ▶ High correlation
- ▶ Jump in strain after burnin
- ▶ Strain on bolt increase with time, at least for variables near the crack
- ▶ Apparent non-stationarity (tried to remedy this by splitting into test data set with consecutive blocks of test/error of 200 seconds each)

# Augmentations

## ► Burn-in and shutdown modes.



## ► Seconds since end of burn-in.

## Model considerations

We have used a simple linear regression model for each bolt separately, with features being all possible interactions between the following variables: - timepoints

- Unit\_4\_Power - Turbine\_Guide\_Vane\_Opening
- Turbine\_Pressure\_Drafttube - Turbine\_Pressure\_Spiral\_Casing - Turbine\_Rotational\_Speed - mode - length since last startup

We have also included two additional “modes” as a pre-processing step: “burnin” and “shutdown”.

## Model considerations

The linear model is simple, with its only flexibility coming from the vast number of interactions

- ▶ Crossplots reveal that many relationships are linear or near-linear, and adding transformations of features has not improved prediction

## Putting it into production

- ▶ Mention re-training?
- ▶ Very fast prediction of new data points (only a linear combination)

# Scalability and transferability

- ▶ Scalability: yes, this is scalable. However, a problem is that the model is not re-trained on new data points.
- ▶ Could consider re-training the model with robust regression



## Other things to do

- ▶ Possible smoothing of signal
- ▶ Fit robust models
- ▶ Anomaly detection