Bringing the Cloud to the 4th Industrial Revolution

Oden Technologies

Devon Peticolas

Who Am I?

Devon Peticolas

Sr. Data Engineer

My job is to prepare Oden's data and pipelines for Machine Learning and Data Science.

Who Are We?

Oden Technologies

Founded in 2014

Pre-Series A

Who Are Our Customers?

Manufacturers, people making things.

- Factories
- Multi-Factory Companies
- Focused Teams

\$1.7 - 3.2T

Projected impact on global GDP from manufacturing IoT over by 2031 ~ McKinsey, 2016

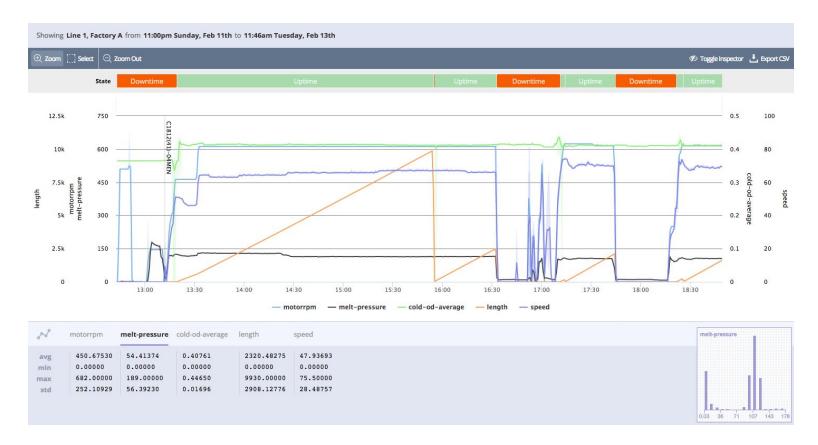
The Product

Real Time Overview

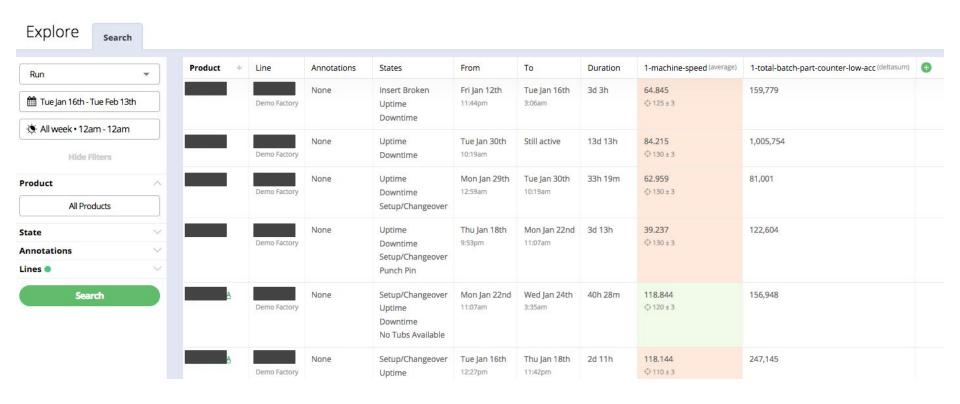
Demo Factory

Name	State	Product	Target	Actual
>	Downtime 18m 39s	V 25d	9 130 ±3 machine-speed	122 -8
>	Running 1h 32m	13d 13h	130 ±3 machine-speed	128 -2
>	Running 3h 45m	27d 7h	154 ±4 machine-speed	
>	Downtime 3h 56m	41d 15h		

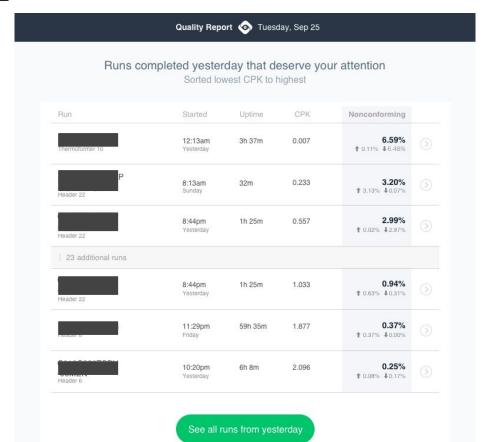
Time Series View



Spreadsheet View



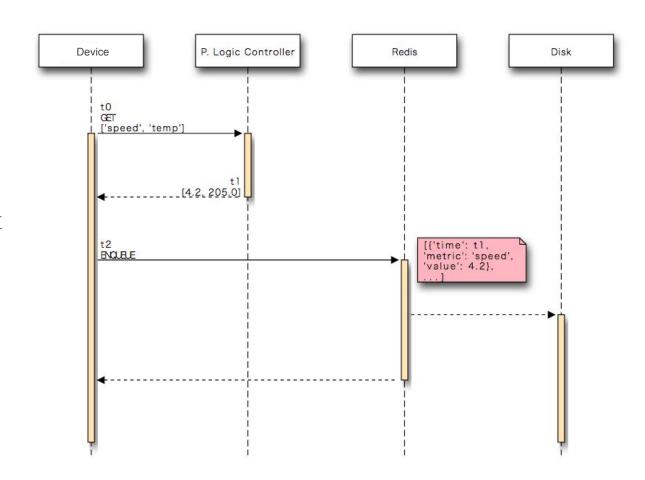
Reporting View



Data Acquisition

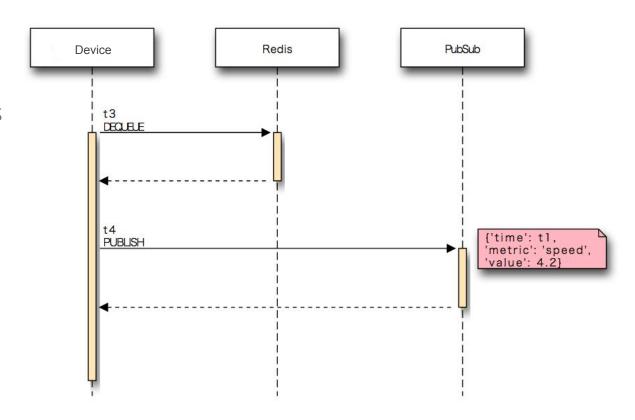
Acquisition 1

- → Requests metrics from PLC
- → PLC returns values at t1
- → Enqueues to disk-backed Redis w/ time t1



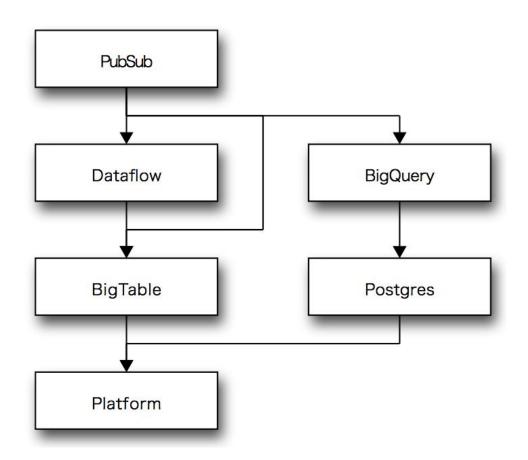
Acquisition 2

- → Dequeues from Redis
- → Publishes to PubSub



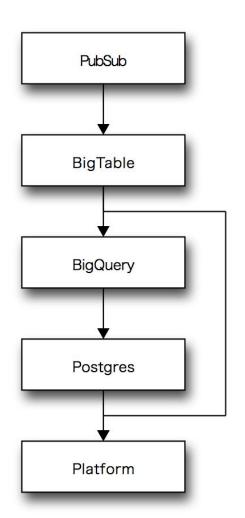
Write And Transform 1

- → PubSub fans out
 - → BT for 1s-res "hot" data
 - → BQ for "slow" data
 - → Df to BT for 60s and 600s "roll-ups"
- → ETLs run rollup BQ to PG
- → PG and BT serve Platform



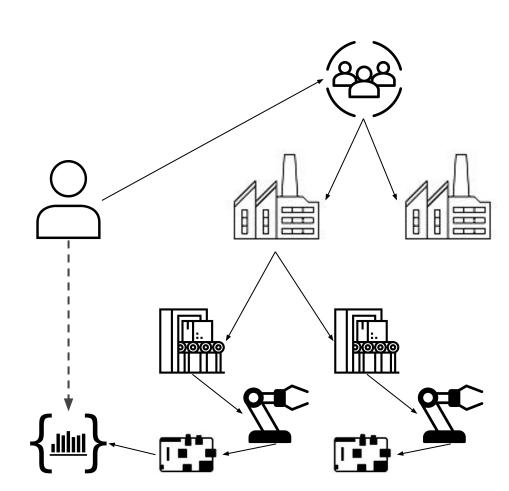
Write And Transform (future)

- → PubSub fans out
 - → BT for 1s-res "hot" data
 - → Df -> BT for 60s and 600s "roll-ups"
- → BT feeds BQ
- → ETLs run rollup BQ to PG
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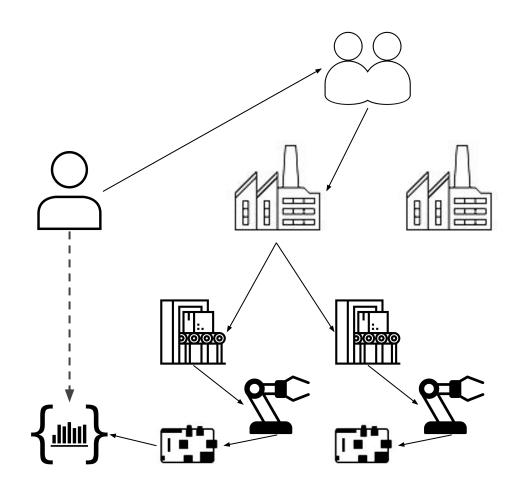


Mapping the Factory

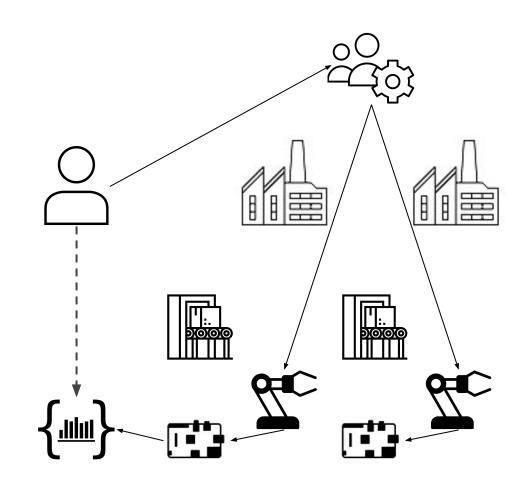
- → User belongs to an Organization
- → Organization owns factories
- → Factories have lines
- → Lines have machines.
- → Machines are connected to Oden devices
- → Oden devices collect metrics



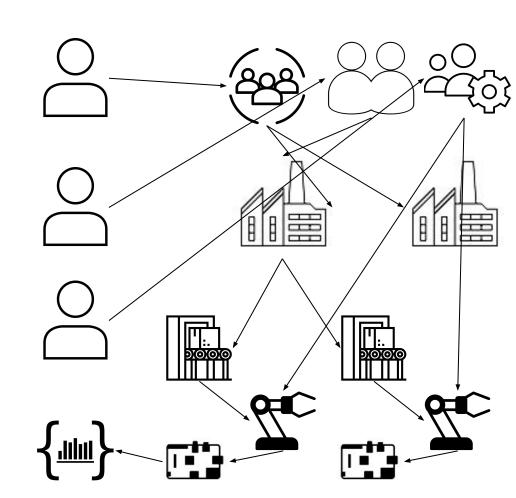
- → User belongs to a team
- → Organization can see single a factory



- → User belongs to an Organization
- → Organization maintains machines

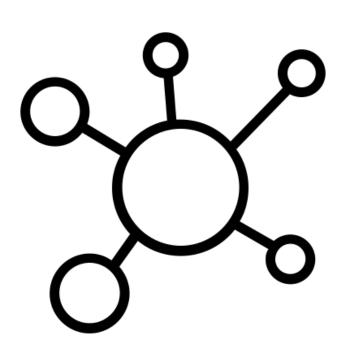


→ All of these relationships live side-by-side simultaneously



Permissions - Neo4j

- → Answers our arbitrary relationship questions quickly
- → Allows for the currently known relationships between business entities
- → Allows for the currently unknown relationships between business entities



Defining Types of Data

Metric

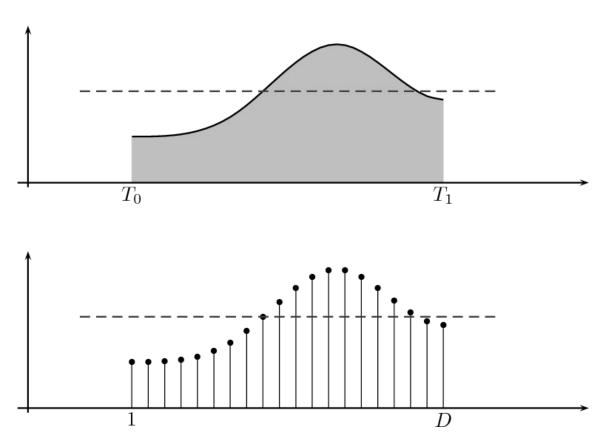
Definition

A metric is an **immutable** floating point value **uniquely** describing the behavior of part of a manufacturing process for some machine, label, and second-resolution timestamp.

Example

"The melt-temp on machine 12345 is 4.5 at 2017-12-11T13:30:45."

Metric



Interval

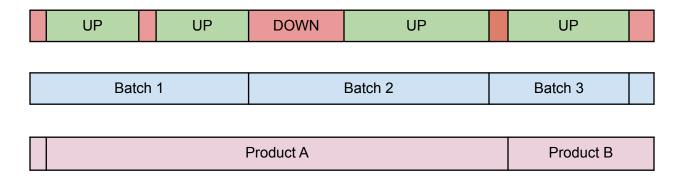
Definition

An interval of some class is a **mutable** and **non-overlapping** time-range that reflects a **business context** for the metrics produced during that time.

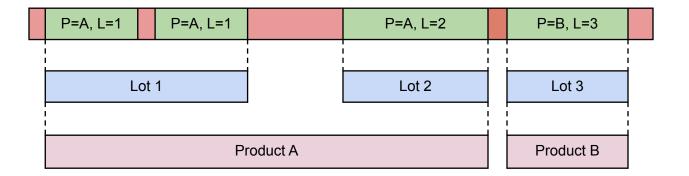
Example

"Line 13579 is producing lot 6 of product A10 during from 2017-12-11T11:00:00 until 2017-12-11T16:20:00"

Interval 2



Interval 3



Aggregate

Definition

An aggregate is a function of the metrics within an interval that summarizes behavior of the system during that business context.

Example

"When **Line 13579** produced **lot 6** of **product A10** 0.5% of the product produced was not within specification."

Associative Aggregate

Formal Definition

(x * y) * z = x * (y * z) for all x, y, z in S

Practical Definition

An aggregate function that can be reapplied to include other aggregates.

Example

"Of all lots produced on **Line 13579** today, 0.5% of the product produced was not within specification."

Associative

Non-Associative

Sum

Count

Sums of Squares

Min

Max

First

Last

Mean*

Mode

Percent*

KS-Statistic

Rate*

 $C_p C_{pk} C_{pm} C_{pmk}$

Standard Deviation*

Associative

Non-Associative

Sum

Count

Sums of Squares

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} (X - \mu)^2}{N}$$

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \left(n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_k \right)^2 \right) \qquad \mathbf{C_p} \, \mathbf{C_{pk}} \, \mathbf{C_{pm}} \, \mathbf{C_{pmk}}$$

Mean*

Mode

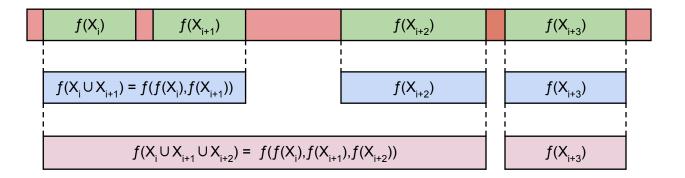
Percent*

KS-Statistic

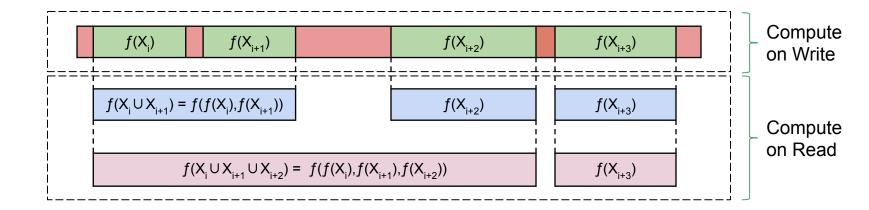
Standard Deviation*

Rate*

Associative Aggregate 2

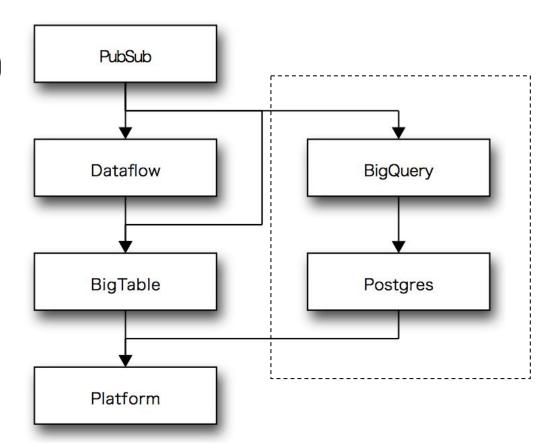


Associative Aggregate 3

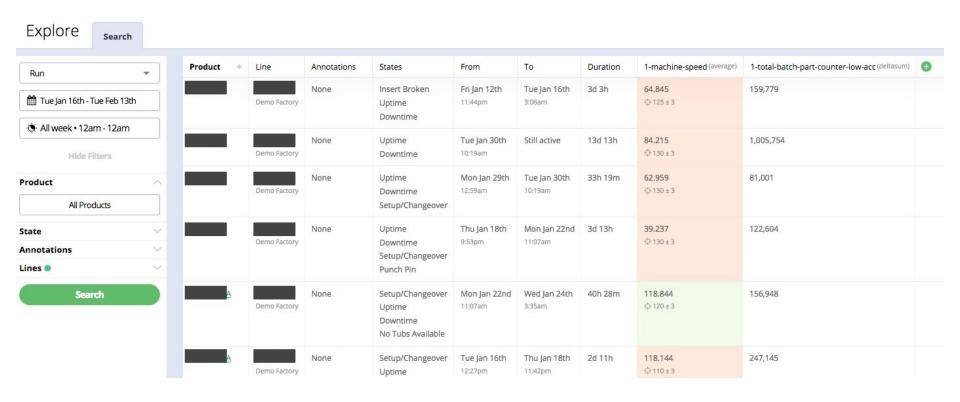


Write And Transform (Revisit)

- → Every k minutes visit the last k minutes of "changes"
- → Compute necessary
 associative aggregates and
 cache these in Postgres



Spreadsheet View (revisited)



Queries

→ "Which days did I produce the most product in January?"

SELECT SUM(rate_produced)
FROM metrics
JOIN days

→ "Which products do I produce at the highest quality in terms of being in specification?" Naively From a Traditional Time Series Database

 $O(k \times log(t1 - t0))$

With Precomputed Interval Associative Aggregates

 $O(\log(k \times (t1 - t0)))$

. . .

Manufacturing

How to be "Smart" in

Machine Learning

Formal Definition

"A computer program is said to learn from experience E with respect to some class of tasks T and performance measure P, if its performance at tasks in T, as measured by P, improves with experience E." - Tom Mitchell

Informal Definition

"A function with behavior that adapts over time."



LEARN/OPTIMIZE

AGGREGATE/LABEL

EXPLORE/TRANSFORM

MOVE/STORE

COLLECT

AI, \
DEEP
LEARNING

A/B TESTING, EXPERIMENTATION, SIMPLE ML ALGORITHMS

ANALYTICS, METRICS, SEGMENTS, AGGREGATES, FEATURES, TRAINING DATA

CLEANING, ANOMALY DETECTION, PREP

RELIABLE DATA FLOW, INFRASTRUCTURE, PIPELINES, ETL, STRUCTURED AND UNSTRUCTURED DATA STORAGE

INSTRUMENTATION, LOGGING, SENSORS, EXTERNAL DATA, USER GENERATED CONTENT

@mrogati

Where in a factory do we benefit from learning?

Probably Should Not Learn

Metric

Interval

Associative Aggregate

Could Benefit From Learning

Non-Associative Aggregate

Configuration

Attention Gating

Probably Should Not Learn

Could Benefit From Learning

Metric

Interval

Associative Aggregate

Non-Associative Aggregate

Configuration

Attention Gating

How should I, as a worker, most optimally spend my time today?

The Manufacturing Analytics Hierarchy of Trust

I can trust the system to tell me things I don't Intuitively know

My attention is brought to things that need it according to the context.

Context such as visualizations and aggregates are clearly supported by data that I can explore.

I can confirm that the data matches what I know is true.

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Time is spent on highest value work

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