Best Machine Ever

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Business Problem

How can we reduce the frequency of factory machine failures by identifying and addressing the most impactful failure causes?

- Reducing the frequency of factory machine failures is crucial for the efficiency and reliability of machines
- Identifying the most impactful failures is important for productivity, optimizing costs, and better allocation of resources
- By addressing machine failures we can help find ways to reduce downtime and ensure safer and better quality machines

Background

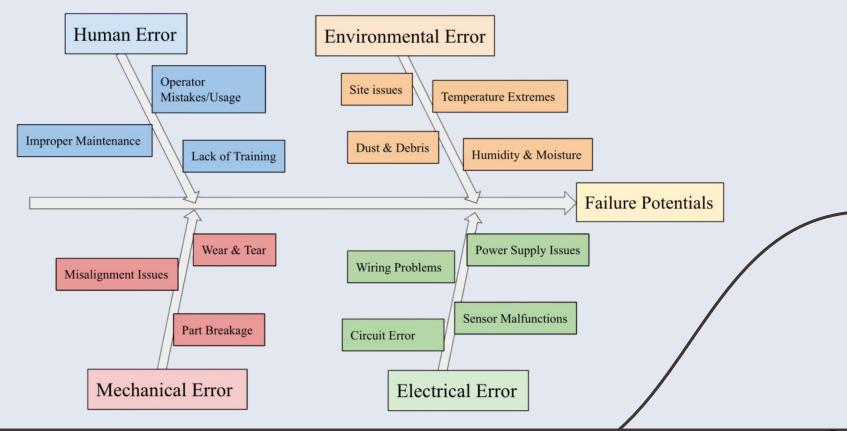
- On average, large manufacturing plants lose
 323 production hours per year
- Average downtime cost is \$532,000 per hour
- In the automotive sector, downtime cost can be as much as 20% of revenue
- This increases costs of products and reduces profit margins

Who this affects

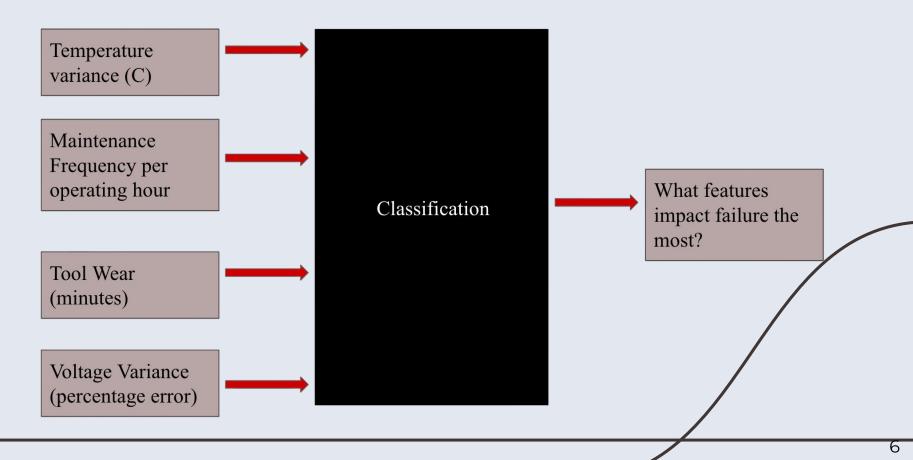
- Manufacturers through increased costs
- People who buy manufactured goods through higher prices for the same goods
- People who use services that rely on factory manufactured goods

So.... Everyone!

Analytic



Black Box



Data Summary

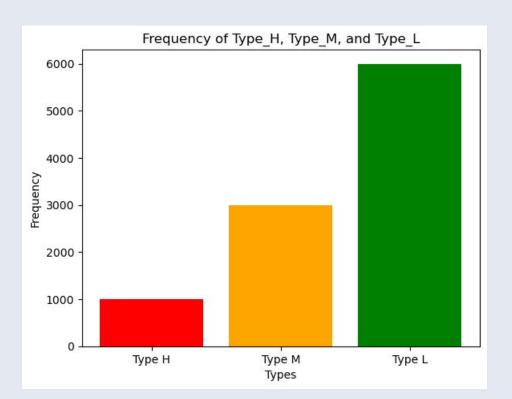
- Name: AI4I 2020 Predictive Maintenance Dataset
- Original Data Set: Matzka, Stephan. "Explainable Artificial Intelligence for Predictive Maintenance Applications." 2020 Third International Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Industries (AI4I) (2020): 69-74. (MLA)
- **Data File:** Excel Spreadsheet (2D Array)
- Structure: Tabular
- **Rows:** 10,000 rows
- **Features:** 15
- **Target:** possible feature(s) that caused failures

Data Features

	Feature Name	Data Type	Missing Values	Sample/Unique Values	Description
0	UDI	int64	0	5190	Unique identifier for each data point
1	Product ID	object	0	[H35323, L47249, M16184, L48676, L50791, L5103	ID representing the product being manufactured
2	Туре	object	0	[H, L, M]	Category of the product (H, L, M)
3	Air temperature [K]	float64	0	298.5	Temperature of the air in Kelvin
4	Process temperature [K]	float64	0	311.1	Temperature of the process in Kelvin
5	Rotational speed [rpm]	int64	0	1596	Speed of the machine in rotations per minute
6	Torque [Nm]	float64	0	72.0	Torque applied during operation in Newton-meters
7	Tool wear [min]	int64	0	210	Time of tool usage before wear in minutes
8	Machine failure	int64	0	0	Binary indicator of machine failure
9	TWF	int64	0	0	Tool wear failure indicator
10	HDF	int64	0	0	Heat dissipation failure indicator
11	PWF	int64	0	0	Power failure indicator
12	OSF	int64	0	0	Overstrain failure indicator
13	RNF	int64	0	0	Random failure indicator
14	diff	int64	0	0	Difference between computed values?

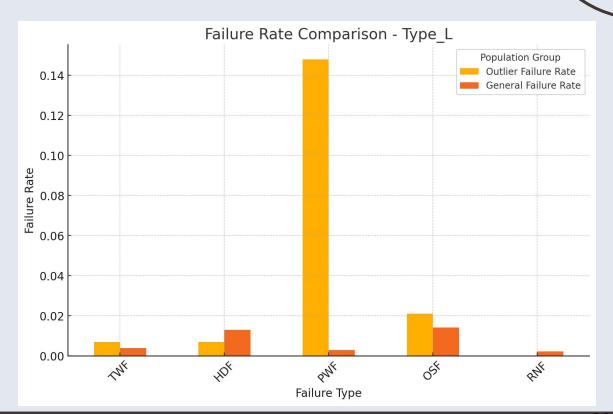
One-hot Encoding

- Processed machine type column (H/M/L) using one-hot encoding
- Updated failures to boolean

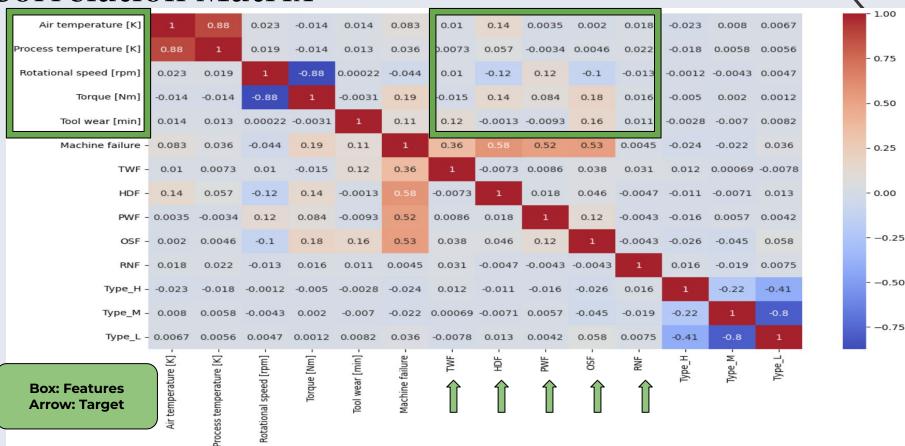


Outliers

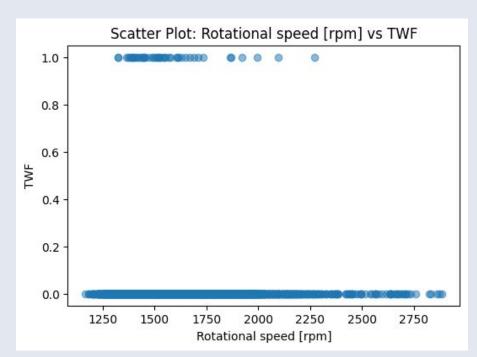
- 1. Torque [NM] 25
- 2. Rotational speed 136
- 3. remove/not remove
- 4. Relevant/Correlate with failure type.
- 5. Important predicts outcome.
- 6. Decision / effect # failure type.



Correlation Matrix

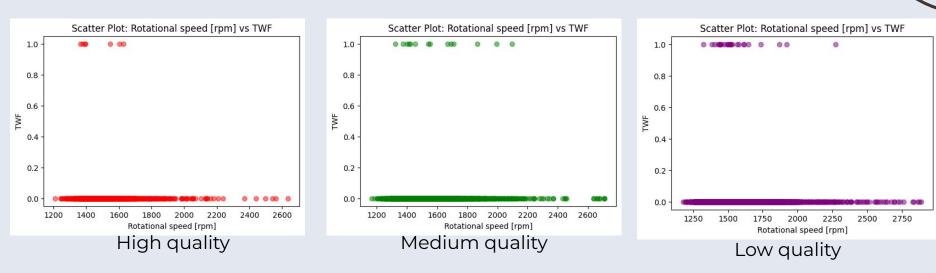


Assumption by Type_X feature (H, M, L)



Range in 1250 to 1750 of RPM may cause Tool Wear Failure.

Assumption by Type_X feature (H, M, L)

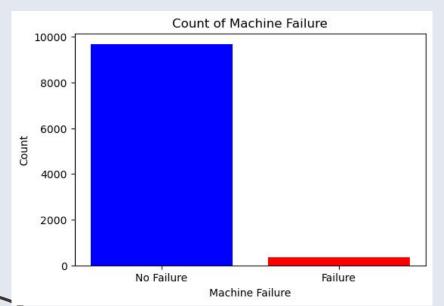


Lower the cost of the part causes more failures.

Answer to assumption: For the RPM part, we use high quality of parts to reduce the chance to be failed by Tool Wear Failure.

Future Work

Imbalance



No Failure 96.61%

Failure 3.39%

Scaling

	Air temperature [K]	Process temperature [K]	Rotational speed [rpm]	Torque [Nm]	Tool wear [min]
count	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000	10000.000000
mean	300.004930	310.005560	1538.776100	39.986910	107.951000
std	2.000259	1.483734	179.284096	9.968934	63.654147
min	295.300000	305.700000	1168.000000	3.800000	0.000000
25%	298.300000	308.800000	1423.000000	33.200000	53.000000
50%	300.100000	310.100000	1503.000000	40.100000	108.000000
75%	301.500000	311.100000	1612.000000	46.800000	162.000000
max	304.500000	313.800000	2886.000000	76.600000	253.000000

Feature Selection

- Type_X (H, M, L)
- Air temp (K)
- Process temp (K)

- Rotational speed (rpm)
- Torque (Nm)
- Tool wear (min)

tool wear failure (TWF): the tool will be replaced of fail at a randomly selected **tool** wear time between 200 mins to 240 mins

heat dissipation failure (HDF): heat dissipation causes a process failure, if the difference between **air- and process temperature** is below 8.6 K and the tool's **rotational speed** is below 1380 rpm.

power failure (PWF): the product of **torque** and **rotational speed** (in rad/s) equals the power required for the process.

overstrain failure (OSF): if the product of tool wear and torque exceeds 11,000 minNm for the L product variant (12,000 M, 13,000 H), the process fails due to overstrain. random failures (RNF): each process has a chance of 0,1 % to fail regardless of its process parameters. (19/339 = 5.6% of all) TBA

Citations

We also used Professor Holly Russo's CDS 303-001 slide deck

Matzka, Stephan. "Explainable Artificial Intelligence for Predictive Maintenance Applications." 2020 Third International Conference on Artificial Intelligence for Industries (Al4I) (2020): 69-74.

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https://eworkorders.com/cmms-industry-articles-eworkorders/dust-threat/

Questions