

**RAMS Seminar on 18<sup>th</sup> Dec. 2020**

# **Advanced data-driven and machine learning techniques for safety, reliability, and autonomy of complex systems**

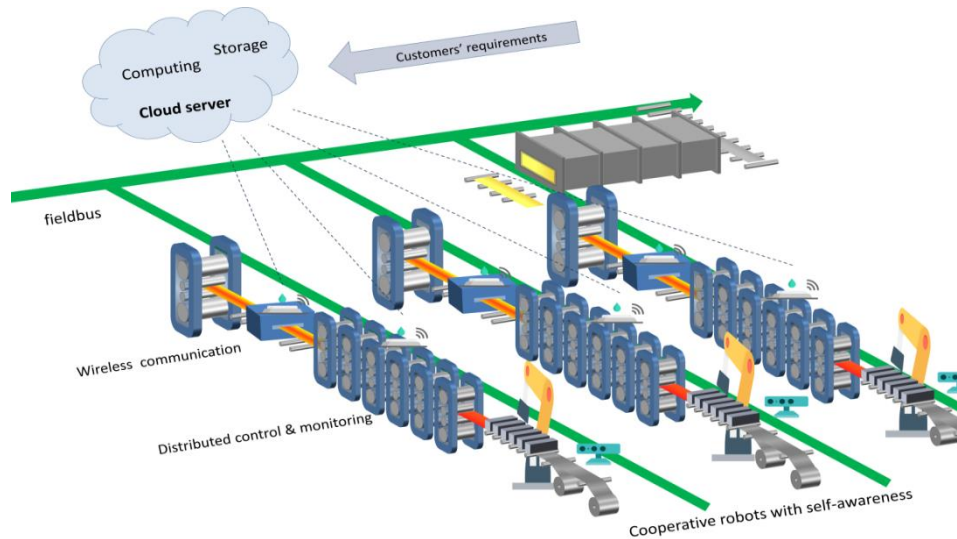
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## 1. Automation in complex industrial process



### Safety monitoring

- Detect abnormalities
- Location: Sensor, actuator, process
- Fault-tolerant strategy

- **Before fault occurrence:** Online monitoring, RUL prediction, performance optimization, predictive maintenance.
- **After fault occurrence:** To ensure safety and reliability, information from the industrial big data is used for fault diagnosis, fault-tolerant control and resilient control.

# Previous research work

## Driven by practical demand from industrial partners



- ❑ Reasonable important process measurements should be selected, which have **dominant influence to KPI** of the whole system.
- ❑ For further control, monitoring and optimization purposes from both the **efficiency and the safety/reliability** point of view.



- ❑ Developed a fault diagnosis system for automotive suspension system using a **data-driven diagnostic observer**.
- ❑ Only use available measurement to have a one-to-one relationship for key parameters of diagnostic observer for safety and reliability purposes.



- ❑ Control the KPI (steel thickness) to ensure product quality, in a condition that the mechanical model is not available, even in case of actuator fault.
- ❑ With available data from sensors, we proposed **data-driven predictive controller** to ensure KPI even after occurrence of abnormality/fault.

# Previous research work

## 2. Advanced ML and machine vision aided health diagnosis



Huge amounts  
of medical data

- **Electrocardiogram**
- **Image (X-ray, CT, etc.)**
- **Video (Ultrasonic Image)**
- **Audio (Patient's speech)**

- ❑ It is important to develop **reliable approaches for healthy monitoring and diagnosis** based on available medical data.
- ❑ Get inspired from the medical domains and **in turn benefit the industrial domains** by developing **novel learning methods and image processing methods**, for different data like images, audio, video, lidar 3D point etc.

# Previous research work

## Driven by challenge and open for methodology



- Heart disease diagnosis using PPG data with a bracelet-like device: **reliable diagnosis and long-term reliable working.**
- Propose ML based feature reduction approach, **compressed** 1000 PPG data into 12 features to be stored in the device. Comparable diagnosis results with Medical certificate.



- Deep learning approaches for the **automatic segmentation** of the fundus images.
- Propose and implement a deep neural network structure based on the U-net and with dedicatedly-designed attention modules.

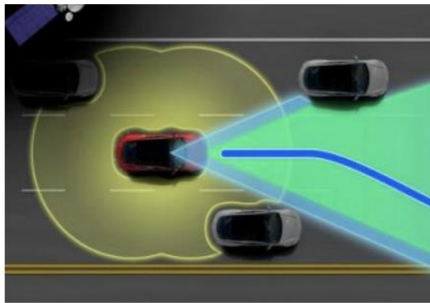


- **Intelligent diagnosis** of skeletal fluorosis and severity degree grading, using images of different parts of bones, and various sizes and orientations.
- Reduce the heavy workload of doctors and assist them to **increase the diagnosis accuracy.**



## 3. Autonomous vehicular system

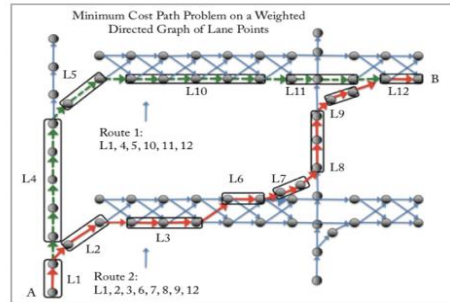
### Four "pillar technologies" for safety and reliability design



**Sensor  
technology**



**Cognitive  
technology**



**Planning  
& Control**



**Cyber-physical  
system**

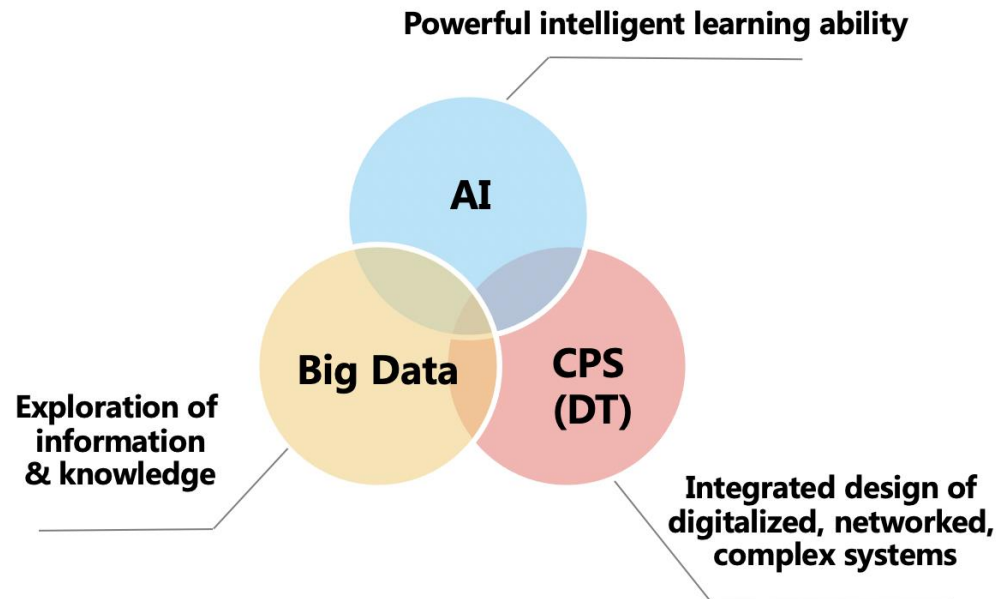
- ❑ **Reliable data fusion approaches** were proposed applicable for different working conditions and remain trustworthy in case of poor data quality.
- ❑ Cognitive and behavioral level prediction, planning and control were studied by combining **deep learning and statistical learning**.
- ❑ At the decision-making level, a cyber physical system framework for **overall safety and efficiency guarantee** was proposed.

## Safety, reliability, and risk management under the SUBPRO framework

- ❑ System risk evaluation and management
- ❑ Fault prognosis and fault diagnosis
- ❑ Prediction and forecasting problems
- ❑ Adaptive soft sensing, perception, and identification

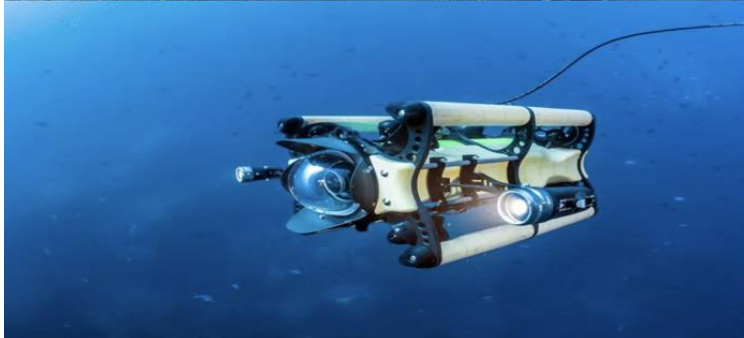
## Key technologies

- ❑ Digital twin technology
- ❑ Data-driven and signal-based realization
- ❑ AI (e.g., deep learning)



## Potential applications (with industry)

- ❑ Offshore renewable energy
- ❑ Offshore petroleum industry (e.g., Oil and gas operation)
- ❑ Autonomous and cooperative underwater robots
- ❑ Other applicable scenarios ... (Not limited to the above)





## 1. Construction of the digital twins



There are great benefits to build **DT for offshore systems**, such as wind turbines, oil drilling machines, underwater robots, to gain insights of the systems and strongly support real-time monitoring, control, and management.

## 1. Construction of the digital twins

Different types of DTs are necessary at different system levels

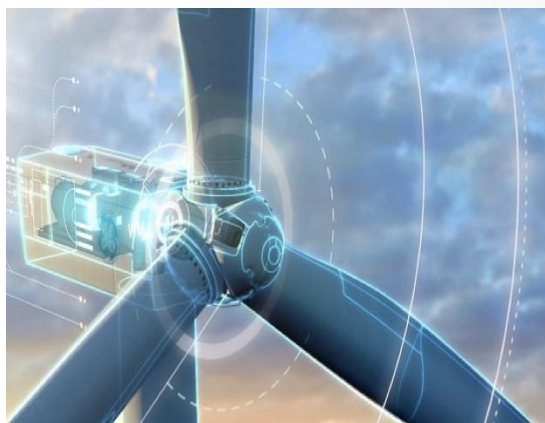
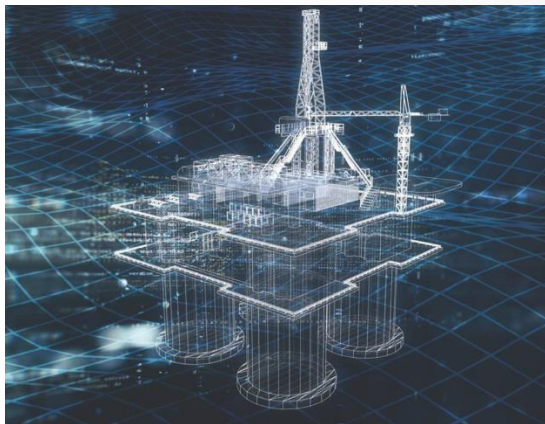
- **Component twin** Deliver an early warning about a problem and tell about the actual failure that is taking place.
- **System twin** Optimize over multiple KPIs and used to balance the key factors in the industrial practice.

### Key sub-topics

- ❑ **Data-driven modelling**
- ❑ **Model improvement using reinforcement learning**
- ❑ **Soft sensing based on deep learning**
- ❑ **How to make VERIFICATION of developed DT?!**

## 2. Research on DT-enabled services

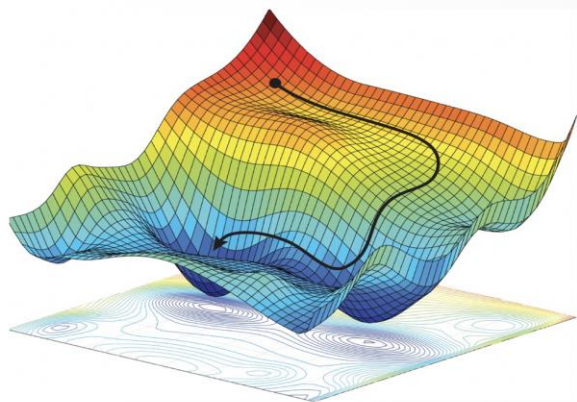
### DT as an enabler of online monitoring



- To develop information fusion approaches for **real-time performance degradation analysis**, based on heterogeneous types of data.
- To perform data-driven and signal-based **multi-level system monitoring and fault diagnosis** (identification, classification, isolation, root-cause analysis, etc.)
- To establish **risk models and propose risk management schemes**.

## 2. Research on DT-enabled services

DT as an enabler of global optimization, fault-tolerance, and predictive maintenance



- To achieve **global optimization** by balancing the revenue against the remaining life against the maintenance cost.
- To achieve **distributed implementation** of the fault-tolerant control strategies.
- To predict the **remaining useful life (RUL)** of the devices, by learning from the colossal amount of historical.

## 3. Full life-cycle management (LCM)

A comprehensive strategy that manage the system **before and after the occurrence of faults.**

### In fault-free condition:

- Big data and machine-vision based system monitoring
- Key performance indicator (KPI) prediction
- Performance optimization
- Data-driven construction of the digital twins

### In faulty condition:

- KPI-oriented fault diagnosis
- Autonomous decision-making & automatic configuration
- Resilient control/fault-tolerant control



*Thank you!*

