Prediction of in-process quality

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Objective of Proof of Concept

Main tasks

Deliverables



Prediction of in-process quality; Otmar Janke







Henkel at a glance 2017

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Who we are Henkel at a glance 2017

More than 53,000 employees worldwide from 120 nations

More than €20 bn sales, +3.1% organic sales growth

€3.5 bn adjusted¹ operating profit (EBIT)

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¹ Adjusted for one-time charges/gains and restructuring charges.

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40% of our sales generated in emerging markets

188 manufacturing and 22 major R&D sites around the world

More than 141 years of success



General information on Proof of Concept



Objective Description & Targets

- The use case focus on one reaction phase (exothermic) within a multiphase production process
- In scope is one recipe
- The phase ends, when quality parameter (NCO) is in specification, measured by manual sampling



Target:

(1) Countdown to reach the upper limit of NCO

- Improved scheduling of sampling
- Efficiency improvement, due to sampling at earliest point
- (2) Prediction of NCO content at sample result
- Real time development of NCO
- Detection of anomalies



Main Tasks Infrastructure, Architecture



pmOne

Analytics

RCIP data science partner of OSIsoft

- 1. Pl Integrator cleanses, contextualizes, and aligns data, and then publishes data to the SQL Database for training the model
- 2. Pl Integrator streams the model's features to Azure Event Hub for live predictions
- 3. Store predictions into PI System

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4. Visualize process overview with predictions and measurements in PI Vision

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Main Tasks – Learnings (I) Data sources & data model

- Detailed look in production process (here dosing & sampling) and human influence
 - Accuracy of time stamps and data entries
 - Impact on events (start or stop) or anomalies
- Machine learning is able to investigate "features importance"
 - Make use of "all" available data
 - Development of "simple" chemical equations was not a purposeful approach









Main Tasks – Learnings (II) Data sources & data model

- Consider seasonal impact on production process
- Create awareness of unknown influences, not considered in the model
 - Slow development: transition coefficient due to fouling
 - Abrupt changes: change of raw material supplier
- After cleaning, 1/3 of data from the last 2 years has been used for modeling and training





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Deliverables Results, justification of PoC





- **1.** 15 min in advance the prediction stabilizes
- 2. \approx 5% time saving

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3. \approx -10% sampling possible (samples above upper limits)



Deliverables Summary

- After cleansing, only 1/3 of data from the last 2 years could be used for modeling and training
- Reaction process can be computed in the Machine Learning model
- Continued training with new/more data did not improve the model's accuracy
- Model provides the operator with a standardized and readable format (minutes) indicating when the reaction's transition will occur
- Data accuracy needs to be improved
- Experts are needed to interpret results

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Deliverables Outlook, Next steps

- Use Case: Reactor
 - Make data acquisition more stable
 - Deploy to the whole process, all recipes and other reactors
 - Long term goal would be the replacement of manual sampling
 - Anomaly detection along the exothermic reaction process (alarm system)
- Machine Learning Methodology
 - Infrastructure design to "control" a production process needs to be validated
 - Possible alternative for sophisticated sensors
 - Look for further use cases in the area of "In-process quality control"



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