

Condition Monitoring Using Statistical & Machine Learning Models in PI AF

Ionut Buse



TC Energy

One of North America's Largest Natural Gas Pipeline Networks

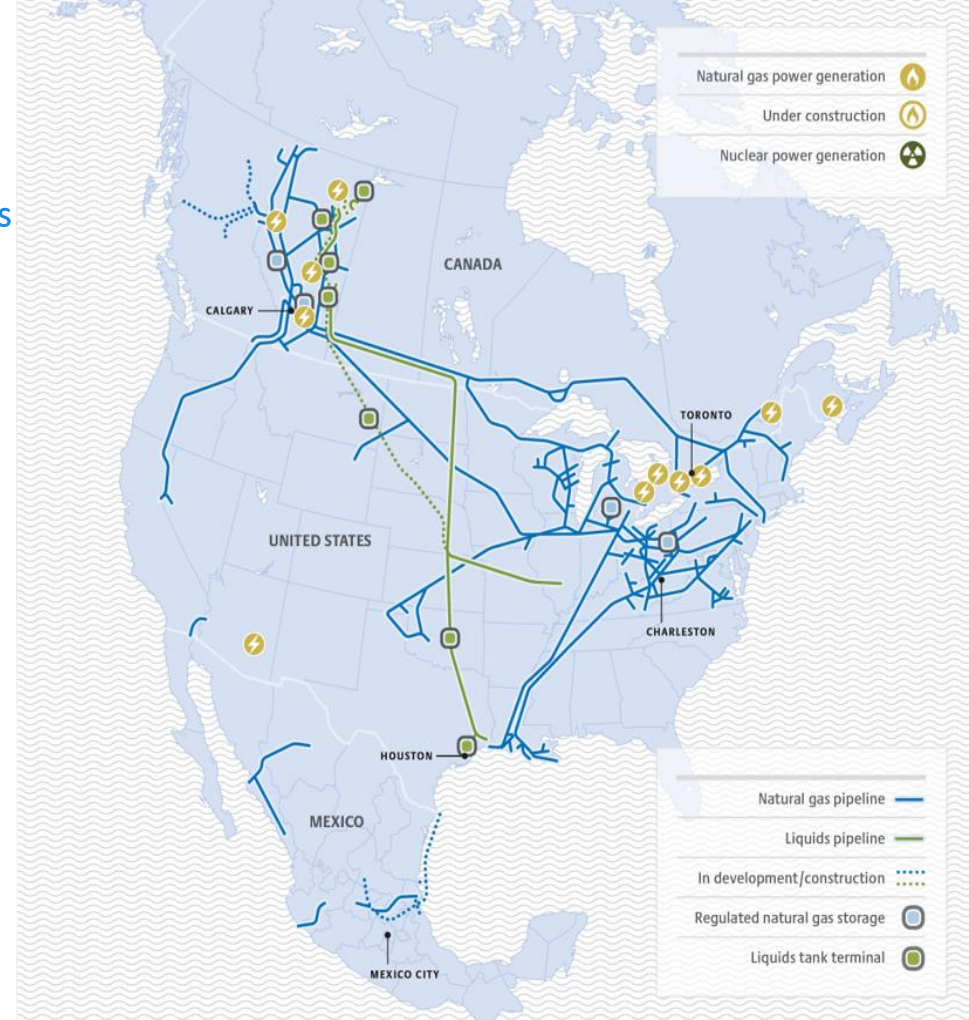
- Operate 91,900 km (57,100 mi.) of pipelines
- Transport ~25 per cent of continental demand
- Over 650 BCF of gas storage capacity

One of Canada's Largest Private Sector Power Generators

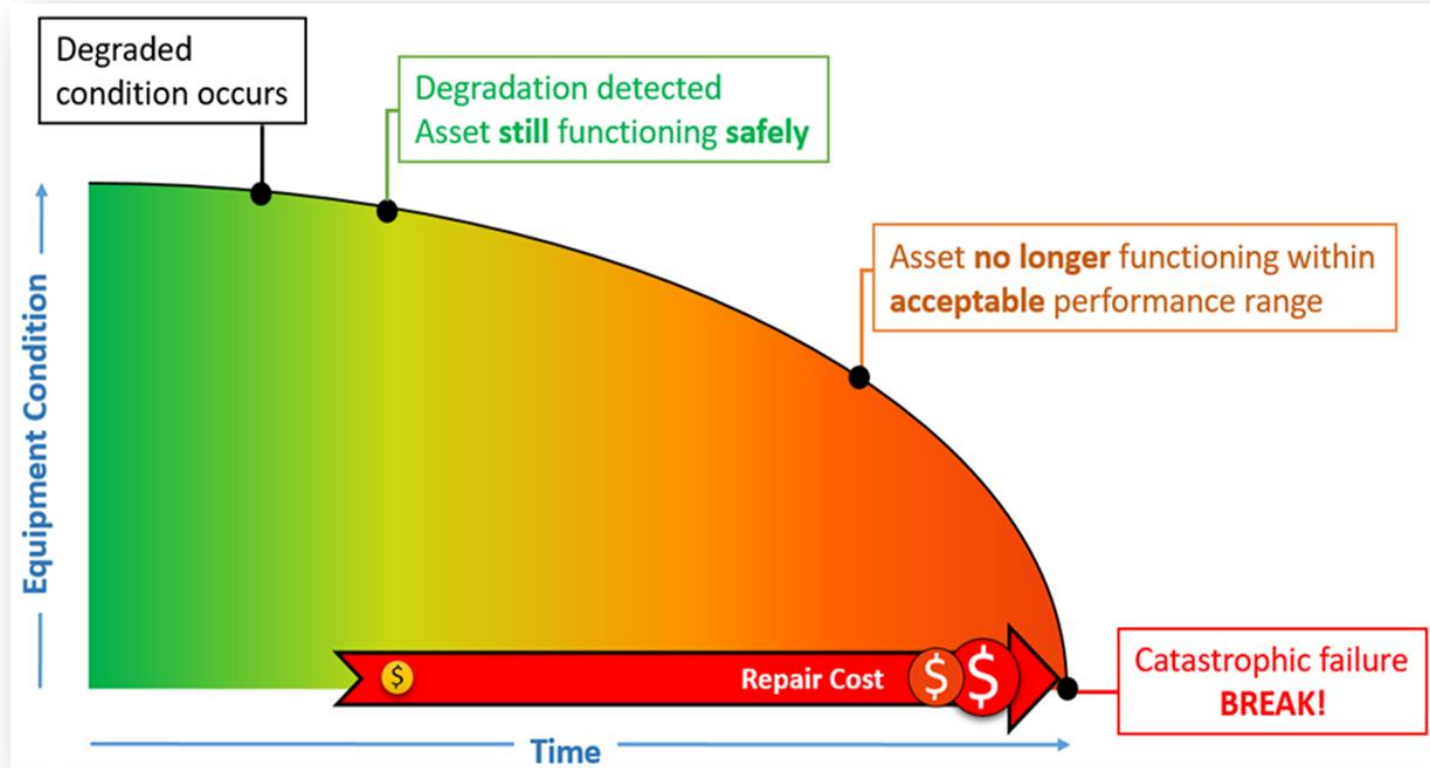
- 11 power facilities, approximately 6,600 MW
- Low-emissions portfolio includes nuclear and natural gas generation

Premier Liquids Pipeline System

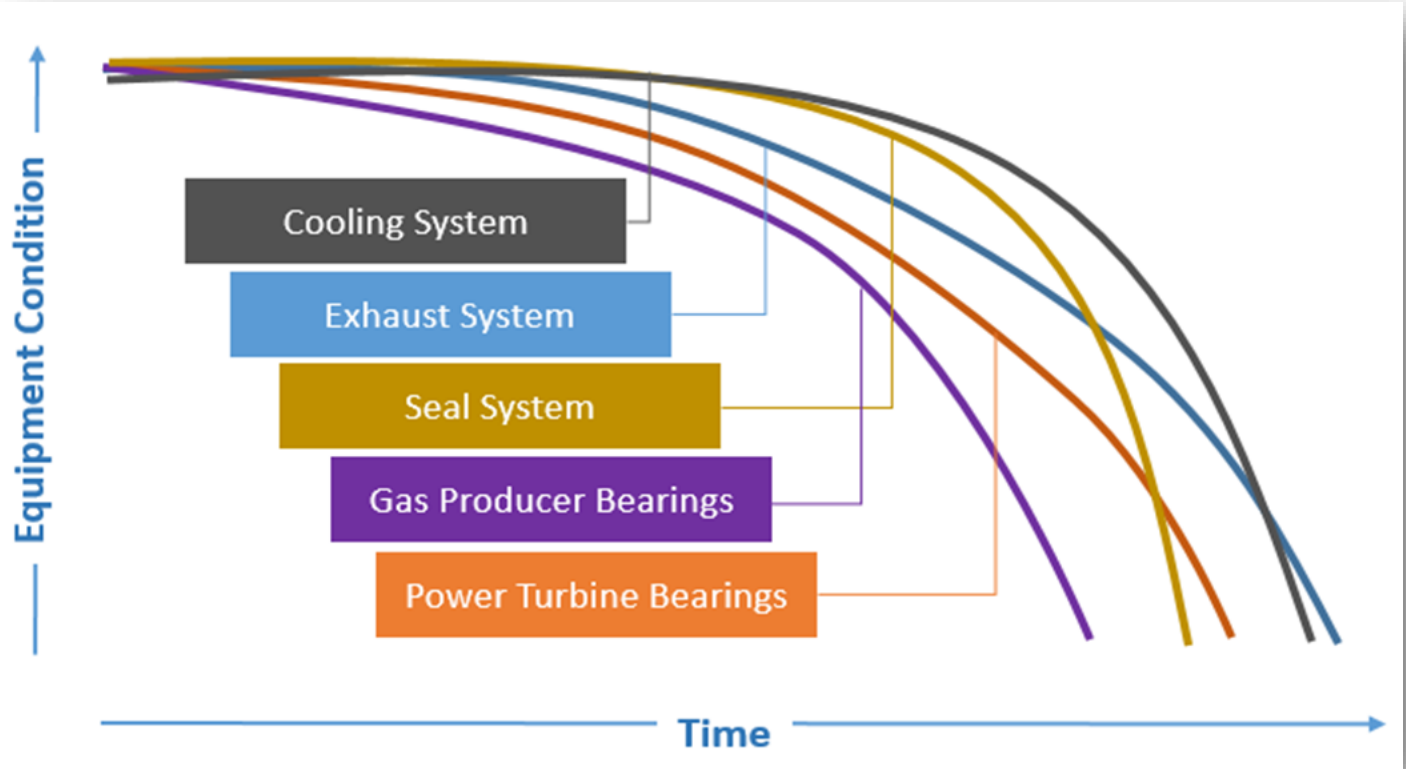
- 4,900 km (3,000 mi.) of pipelines
- Keystone System transports ~20 per cent of Western Canadian exports
- Safely delivered more than 2 billion barrels of Canadian oil to U.S. markets



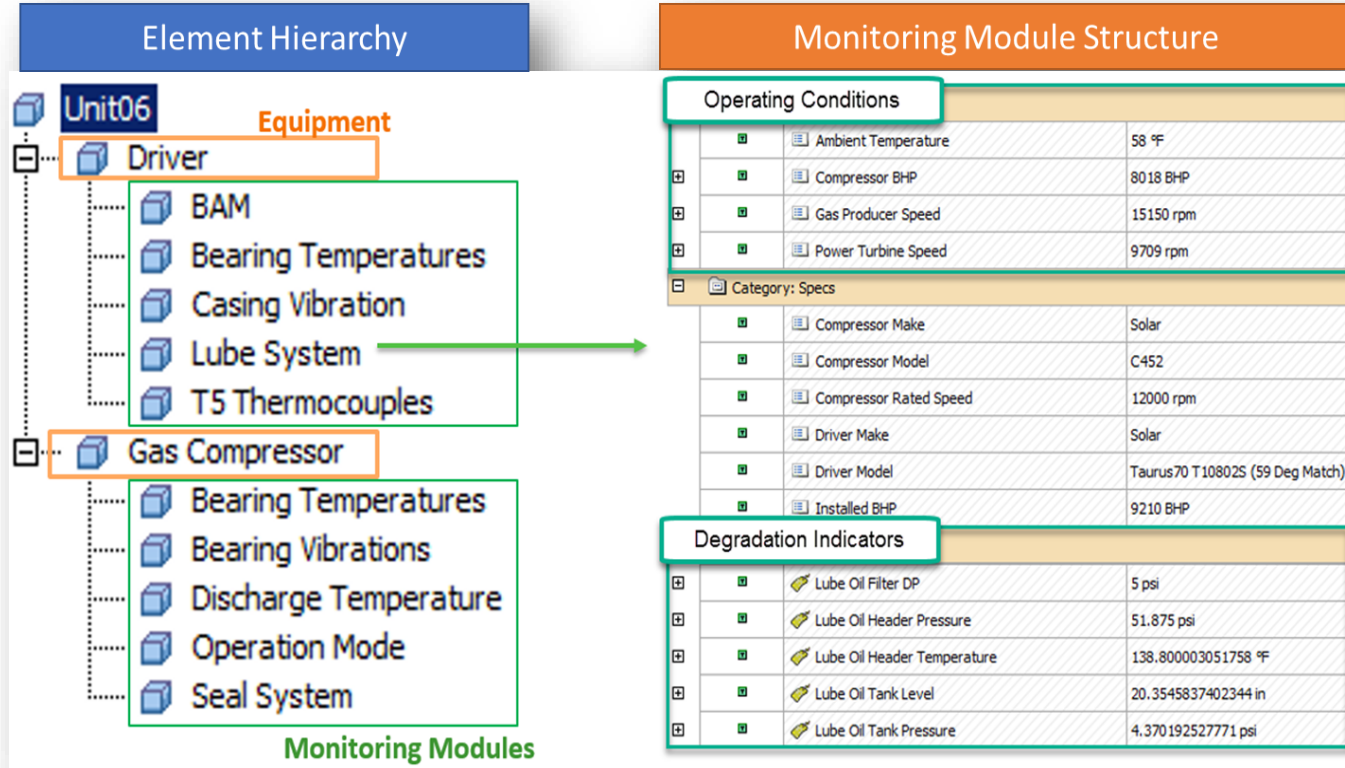
Realtime Condition Monitoring



Realtime Condition Monitoring | In Practice

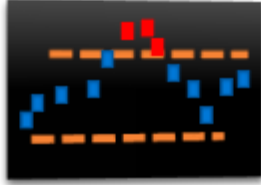


Asset Digital Transformation



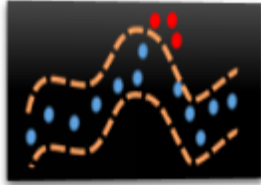
Anomaly Detection Methodology

Statistical & Machine Learning Algorithms



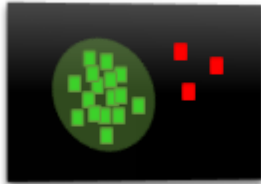
Statistical Quality Control (SQC)

Highly scalable anomaly detection technique that uses descriptive statistics to compute static thresholds. Given the historical mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) for a sensor, anomalies can be flagged when new readings fall outside $[\mu-3\sigma, \mu+3\sigma]$



Regression

Regression models can be used to predict a sensor reading (predicted variable), given one or more variables (predictors). Dynamic thresholds can be set up around the prediction, providing a more accurate anomaly detection approach



Clustering

Clustering models can discover and learn subtle relations between many variables and group similar data into clusters. New sensor data that is significantly different from the existing clusters can be flagged as abnormal

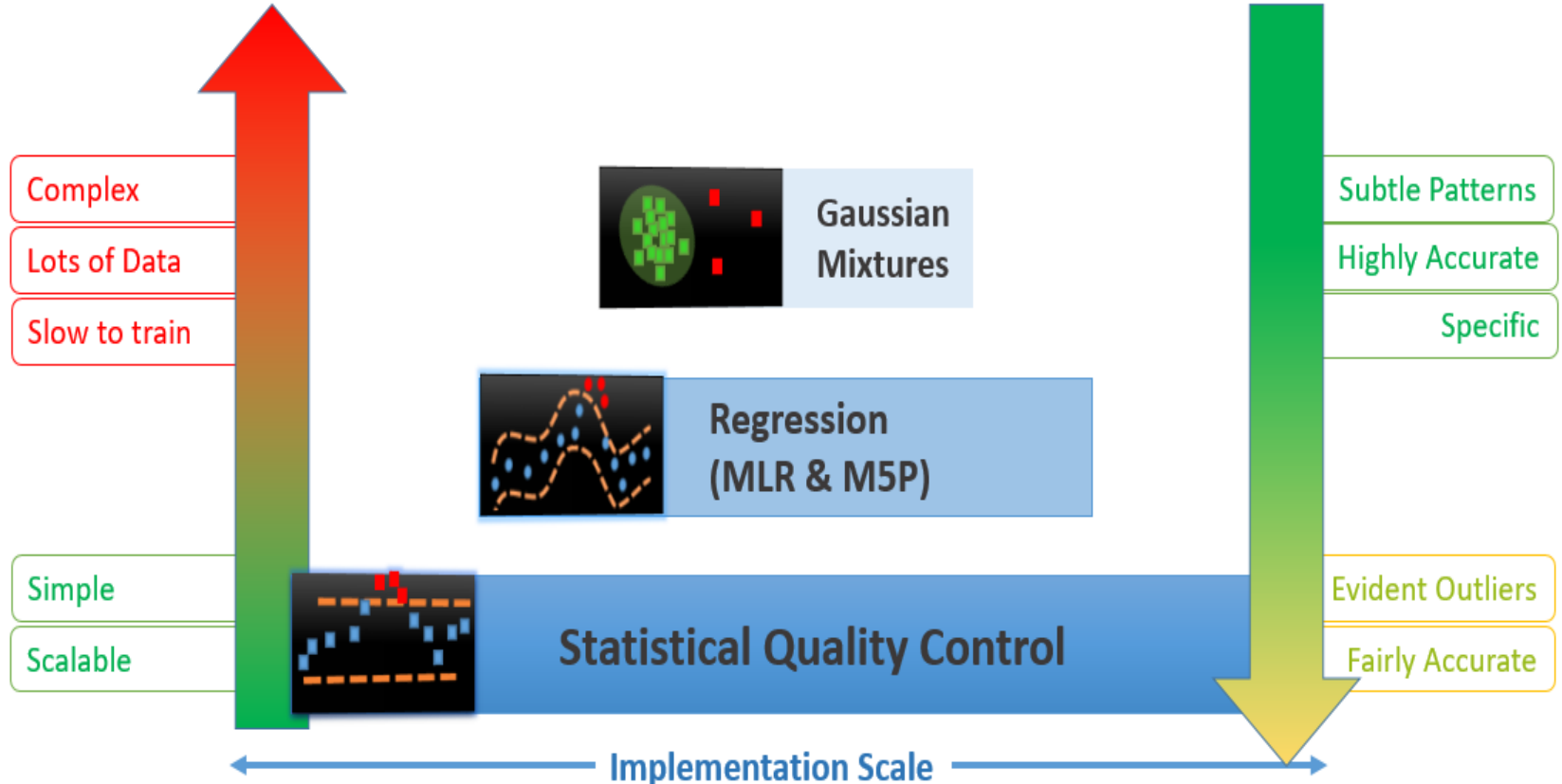
Anomaly Detection Methodology

Statistical & Machine Learning Algorithms

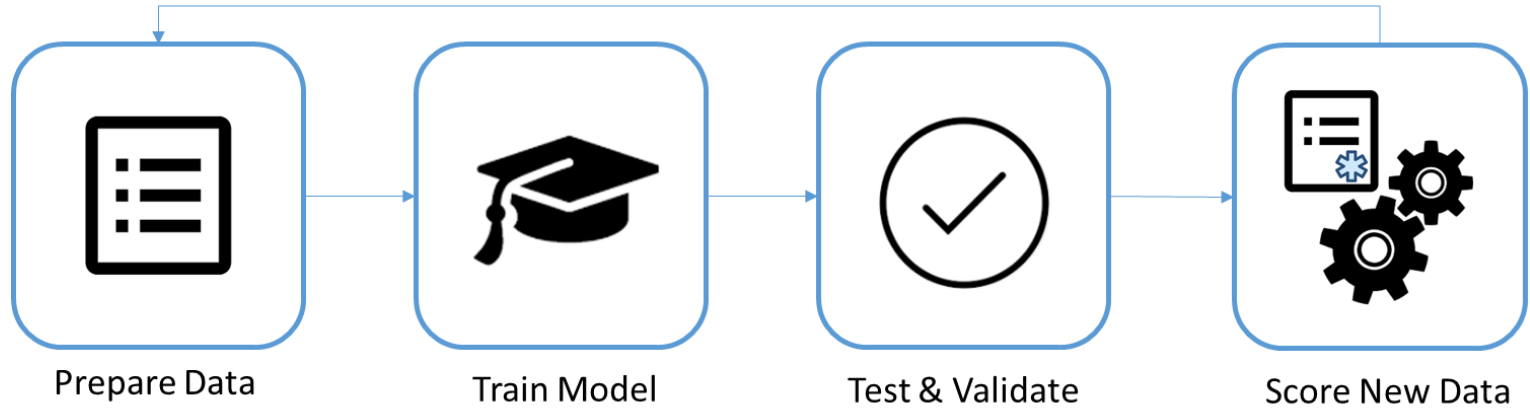
	Class	Multivariable	Training Speed	Dataset Size	Complexity	Accuracy
SQC	Process Control	No	Fast	Small	Simple	OK in most cases
MLR	Regression	Yes	Fast	Medium	Fairly Simple	Accurate w/ linear relations
MSP	Regression	Yes	Medium	Medium	Complex	Accurate w/ linear & non-linear relations
Gaussian Mixture	Clustering	Yes	Slow	Large	Very Complex	Highly accurate

Anomaly Detection Methodology

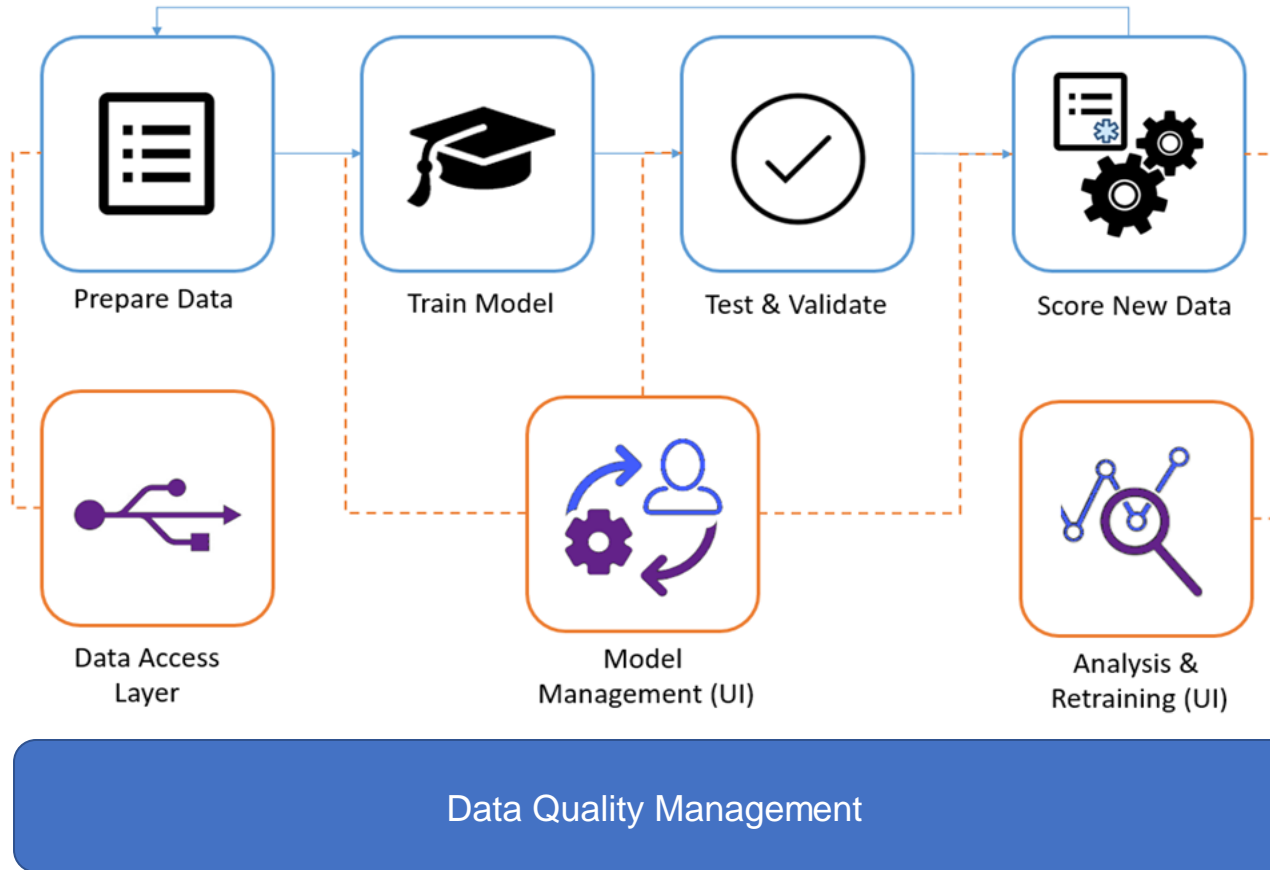
Stacked Complexity Approach



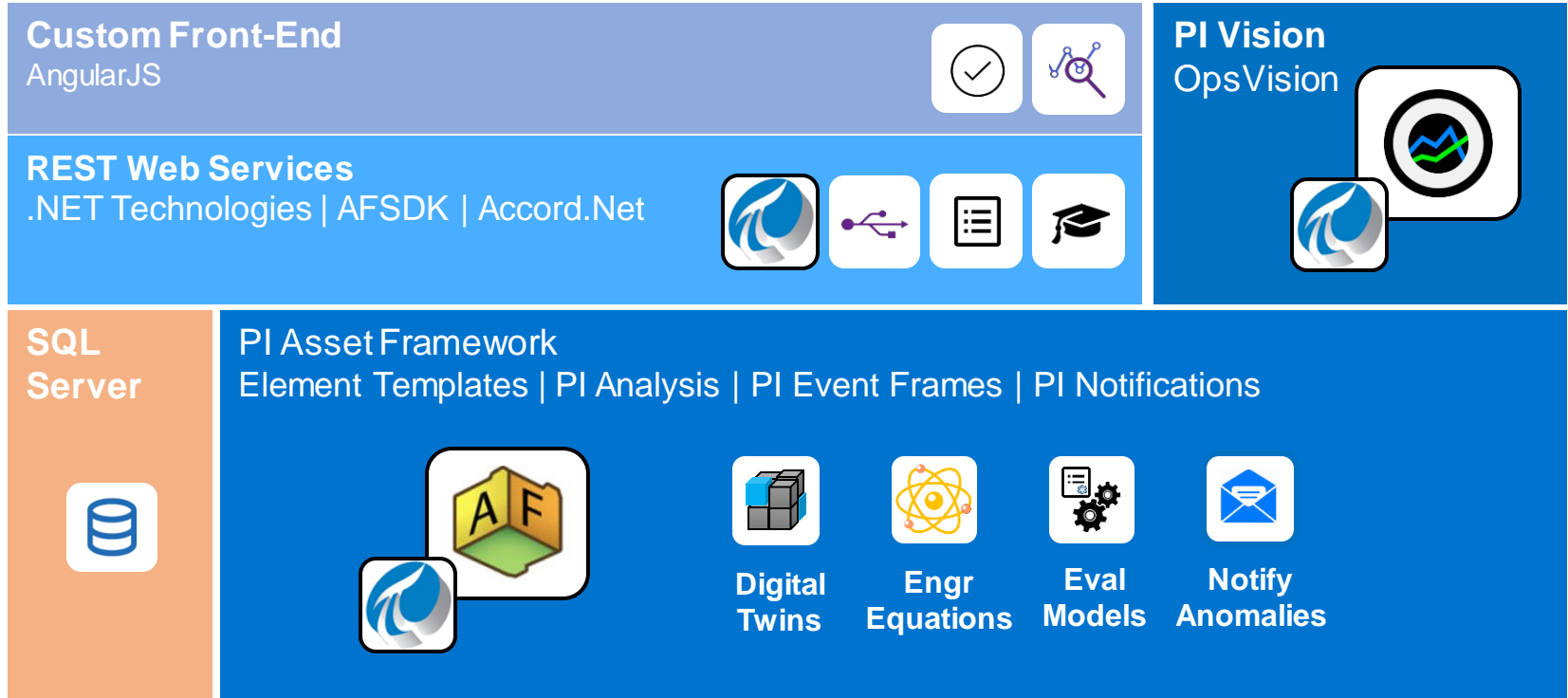
Traditional Anomaly Detection Methodology



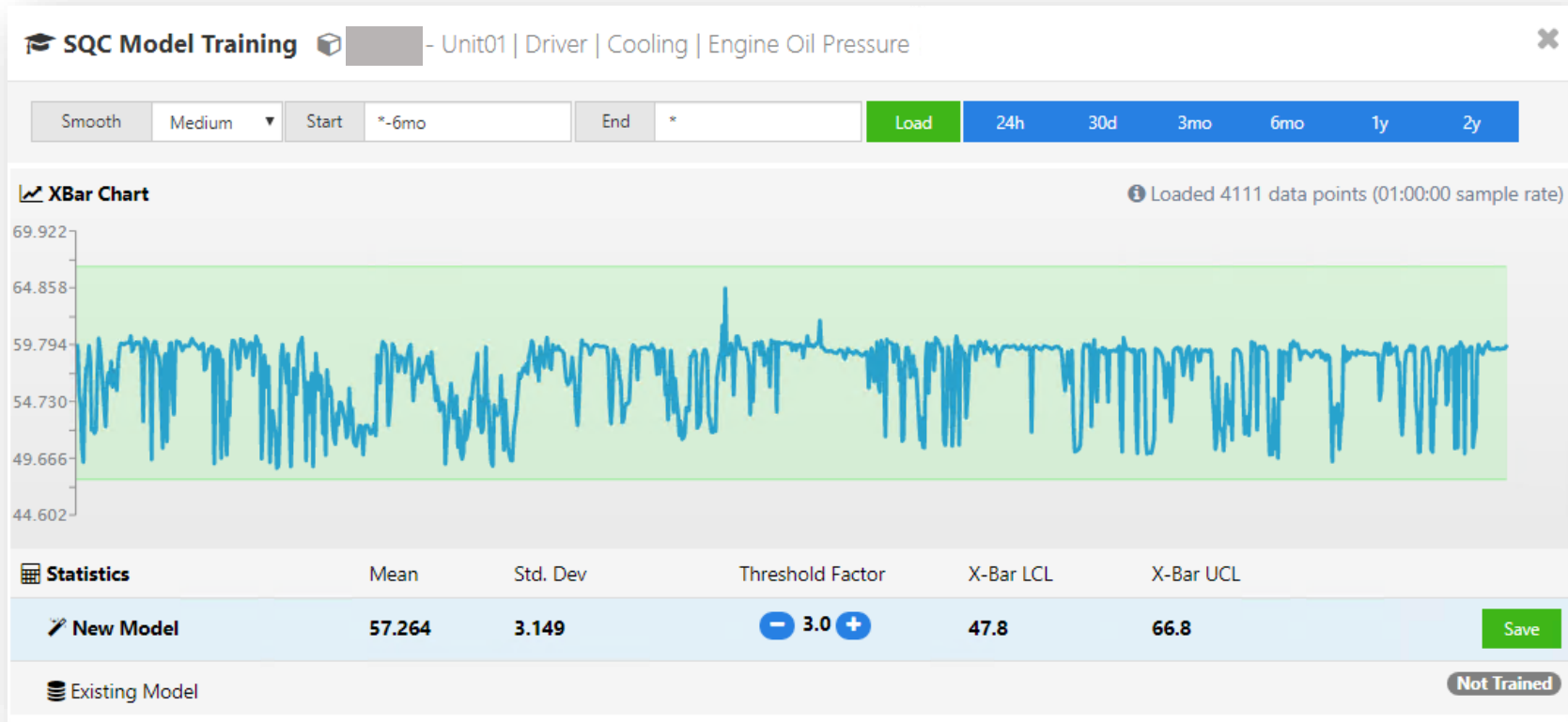
Our Approach to Anomaly Detection



Technology Layers | PI AF is Foundational



Statistical Quality Control (SQC) | Model Training



Anomaly Detection Implementation

Statistical Quality Control (SQC) | PI AF Attribute Construct

Driver | Cooling Monitoring Module

Category: Degradation Indicators			
+	Engine Oil Inlet Temperature		0 °F
+	Engine Oil Pressure		0 psi
+	✖ SQC Config	Unique identifier for the trigger input	11
+	✖ Panel Config		
+	✖ Precision	Significant digits for presentation purpose	3
+	✖ Rounded Value		0
+	✖ SQC Config		
+	✖ _modelId	-1 if model is not trained	0
+	✖ Analysis Result	Result of the SQC Pattern Test	
+	✖ LCL	Lower Control Limit	0
+	✖ Mean	Historical average at steady state	0
+	✖ Model Info		
+	✖ Source	Applies defaults and statistical precision to the raw input	0
+	✖ State	Instantaneous state	
+	✖ Statistical Precision	Significant digits for Anomaly Detection	1
+	✖ StdDev	Historical standard deviation at steady state	0
+	✖ Threshold Adjustment Factor	StdDev multiplier to adjust thresholds	0
+	✖ UCL	Upper Control Limit	0
+	Oil Filter DP		0 psi

Anomaly Detection Implementation

Statistical Quality Control (SQC) | PI AF Analysis – Standard Functionality

Driver | Cooling Monitoring Module

Name

- EFG MonitoringModule_CompressionUnit_Cooling_ReciprocatingEngine
- SQC Engine Oil Pressure**
- SQC Engine Oil Temperature
- SQC Oil Filter DP

Description:

Categories: MonitoringModule_Cooling_ReciprocatingEngine

Analysis Type: ☐ Expression ☐ Rollup ☐ Event Frame Generation ☒ SQC

☐ Enable analyses when created from template

Example Element: [Select an example element](#)

Inputs

Source: Engine Oil Pressure|SQC Config|Source

Upper Control Limit: Engine Oil Pressure|SQC Config|UCL

Center Line: Engine Oil Pressure|SQC Config|Mean

Lower Control Limit: Engine Oil Pressure|SQC Config|LCL

Output

☐ Event Frame

☒ AF Attribute: Engine Oil Pressure|SQC Config|Analysis Result

Pattern Tests

☒ Clear on Control Limit Change

	Pattern	X of Y	Limit	Value At Eval	Value At Last
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Outside Control	3 of 4	Both		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outside 2 Sigma	2 of 3	Both		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Outside 1 Sigma	4 of 5	Both		
<input type="checkbox"/>	One Side Of Center Line	8 of 8	Both		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Stratification	15 of 15	NA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixture	8 of 8	NA		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Trend	8	NA		

Anomaly Detection Implementation

Multivariate Linear Regression (MLR) | Model Training



Anomaly Detection Implementation

Multivariate Linear Regression (MLR) | PI AF Attribute Construct

Driver | Cooling Monitoring Module

Engine Oil Pressure		0 psi
_triggerId	Unique identifier for the trigger input	11
Panel Config		
Precision	Significant digits for presentation purpose	3
Regression Config	Special construct that enables Regression Anomaly Detection	
_enforced	If enforced it will trigger anomalies if model is not trained	False
_linear		True
_modelId	-1 if model is not trained	0
Model Coefficients	Lookup coefficients for linear regression models. Names need to match attributes in this module template.	
_intercept		0
Ambient Temperature		0
Engine Oil Inlet Temperature		0
Engine Speed		0
Model Info		
Prediction		0
Predictors	Attribute names to be used as predictors. Must be exact match to attributes in this module template	String Array
RMSE	Root Mean Squared Error on training dataset	0
Source	Applies defaults and statistical precision to the raw input	0
State	Instantaneous state	
Statistical Precision	Significant digits for anomaly detection	1
Threshold Adjustment Factor	RMSE multiplier to adjust thresholds	0

Anomaly Detection Implementation

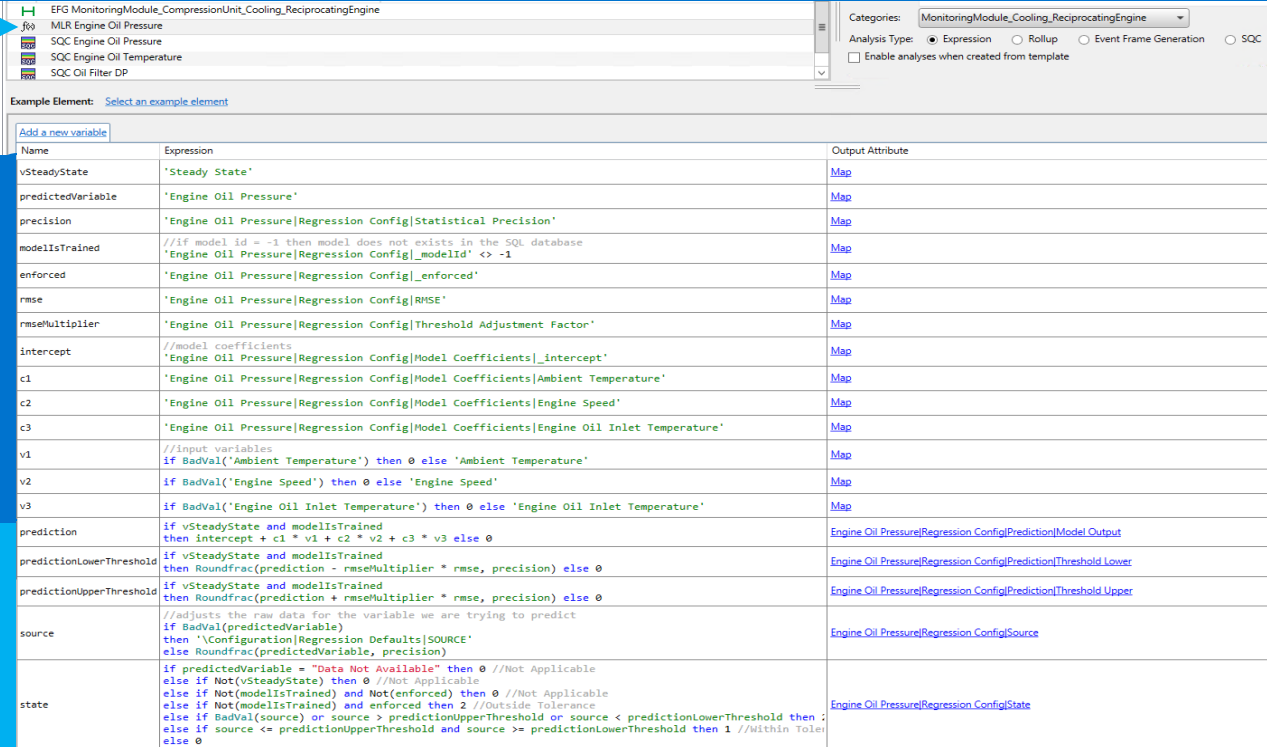
Multivariate Linear Regression (MLR) | PI AF Analysis

Driver | Cooling Monitoring Module

MLR Engine Oil Pressure Analysis

Leverage Attribute Construct to evaluate linear regression model

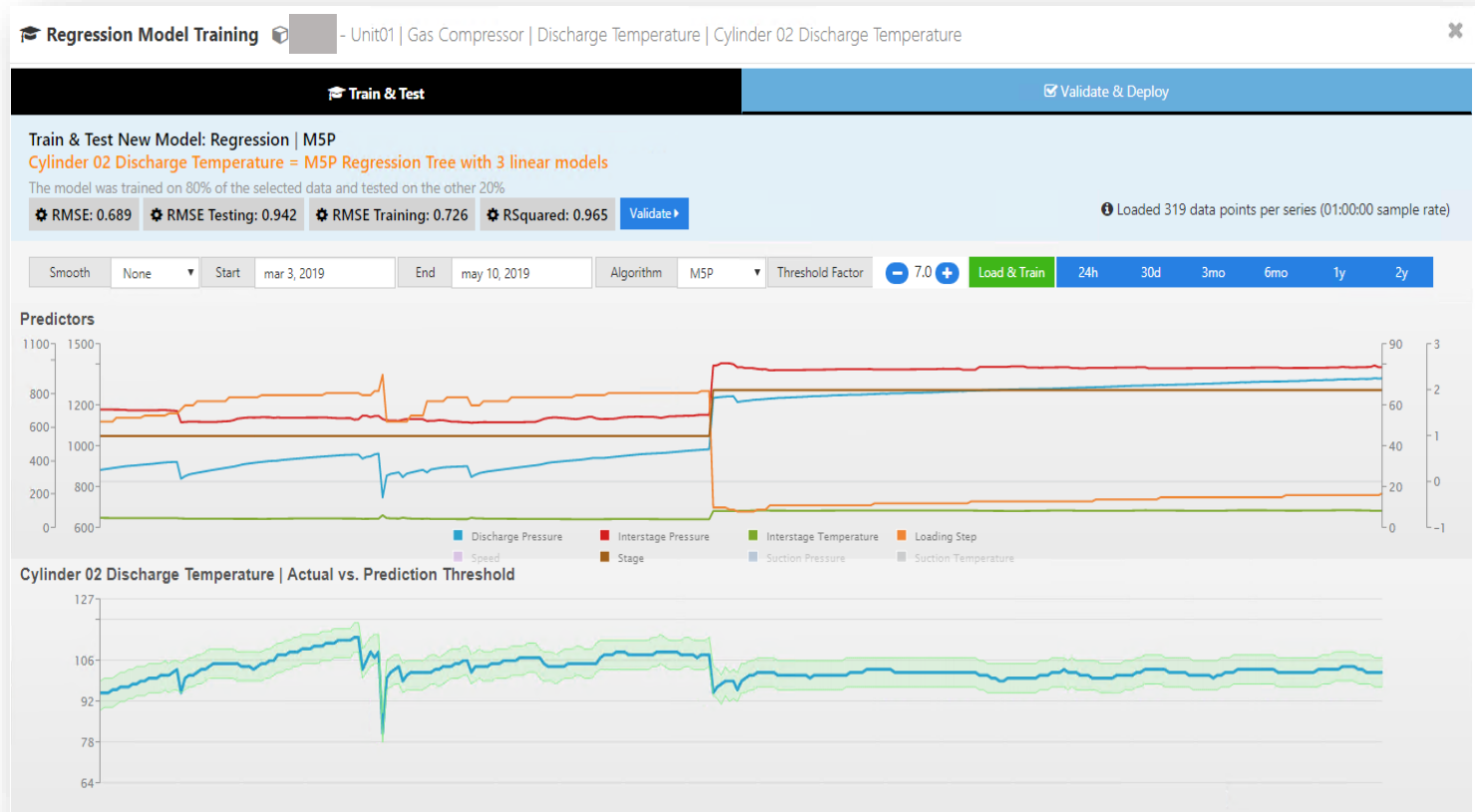
Write Prediction back to Attribute Construct



Name	Expression	Output Attribute
vSteadyState	'Steady State'	Map
predictedVariable	'Engine Oil Pressure'	Map
precision	'Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Statistical Precision'	Map
modelsTrained	//if model id = -1 then model does not exists in the SQL database 'Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config _modelid' <> -1	Map
enforced	'Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config _enforced'	Map
rmse	'Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config RMSE'	Map
rmseMultiplier	'Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Threshold Adjustment Factor'	Map
intercept	//model coefficients 'Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Model Coefficients _intercept'	Map
c1	'Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Model Coefficients Ambient Temperature'	Map
c2	'Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Model Coefficients Engine Speed'	Map
c3	'Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Model Coefficients Engine Oil Inlet Temperature'	Map
v1	//input variables if BadVal('Ambient Temperature') then 0 else 'Ambient Temperature'	Map
v2	if BadVal('Engine Speed') then 0 else 'Engine Speed'	Map
v3	if BadVal('Engine Oil Inlet Temperature') then 0 else 'Engine Oil Inlet Temperature'	Map
prediction	if vSteadyState and modelsTrained then intercept + c1 * v1 + c2 * v2 + c3 * v3 else 0	Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Prediction Model Output
predictionLowerThreshold	if vSteadyState and modelsTrained then RoundFrac(prediction - rmseMultiplier * rmse, precision) else 0	Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Prediction Threshold Lower
predictionUpperThreshold	if vSteadyState and modelsTrained then RoundFrac(prediction + rmseMultiplier * rmse, precision) else 0	Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Prediction Threshold Upper
source	//adjusts the raw data for the variable we are trying to predict if BadVal(predictedVariable) then '(Configuration Regression Defaults SOURCE' else RoundFrac(predictedVariable, precision)	Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config Source
state	if predictedVariable = "Data Not Available" then 0 //Not Applicable else if Not(vSteadyState) then 0 //Not Applicable else if Not(modelsTrained) and Not(enforced) then 0 //Not Applicable else if Not(modelsTrained) and enforced then 2 //Outside Tolerance else if BadVal(source) or source > predictionUpperThreshold or source < predictionLowerThreshold then 1 else if source <= predictionUpperThreshold and source >= predictionLowerThreshold then 1 //Within Toler else 0	Engine Oil Pressure Regression Config State

Anomaly Detection Implementation

Non-Linear Regression | Model Training



Anomaly Detection Implementation

Non-Linear Regression | AF Attribute Construct

Gas Compressor | Discharge Temperature Monitoring Module

[-]	Cylinder 02 Discharge Temperature		0 °
[+]	[-] _triggerId	Unique identifier for the trigger input	14
	[-] Precision	Significant digits for presentation purpose	0
[+]	[-] Regression Config	Special construct that enables Regression Anomaly Detection	
	[-] _enforced	If enforced it will trigger anomalies if model is not trained	False
	[-] _linear		False
	[-] _modelId	-1 if model is not trained	0
[+]	[-] Model Info		
[+]	[-] Prediction		0
[+]	[-] Evaluation Request	Uses custom data reference to evaluate the model through REST call to ML Server	0
	[-] Model Output	If linear regression, evaluate natively in AF. If nonlinear, use custom data reference.	0
	[-] Threshold Lower		0
	[-] Threshold Upper		0
	[-] Predictors	Attribute names to be used as predictors. Must be exact match to attributes in this module template	String Array
	[-] RMSE	Root Mean Squared Error on training dataset	0
	[-] Source	Applies defaults and statistical precision to the raw input	0
	[-] State	Instantaneous state	NA
	[-] Statistical Precision	Significant digits for anomaly detection	1
	[-] Threshold Adjustment Factor	RMSE multiplier to adjust thresholds	0
	[-] Rounded Value		0

REST Web Services



POST

api /ml/eval/regr?modelId=71
body: list of predictor names and values

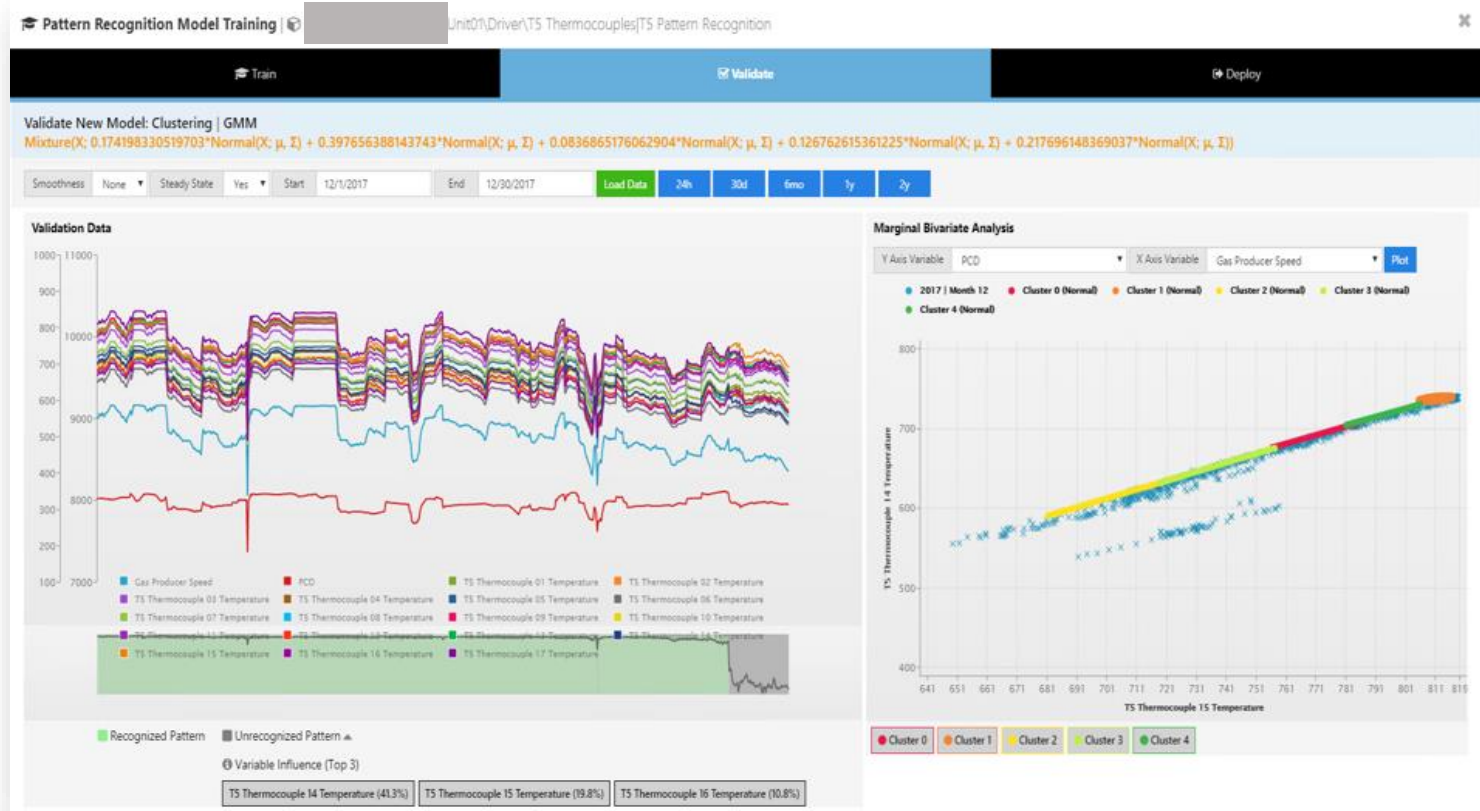
RESPONSE

67.5 deg F

AF CDR

Anomaly Detection Implementation

Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) | Model Training



Anomaly Detection Implementation

Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) | Attribute Construct

Driver T5 Temperature Monitoring Module			
Category: Pattern Recognition			
T5 Thermocouples Pattern			
_triggerId	15		Unique identifier for the trigger input
Clustering Config			
_modelId	-1		-1 if model is not trained
Features	String Array		Attribute names to be used as features. Must be exact match to attributes in this module template
Model Info			
Prediction			
Evaluation Request	0		Uses custom data reference to evaluate the model through REST call to ML Server
Overall LogLikelihood	0		
Predicted Cluster Index	0		
Predicted Cluster Label			
Predicted Cluster Type	0		0 = Normal, 1 = Abnormal
State	NA		Instantaneous state

REST Web Services

POST

api/ml/eval/clust?modelId=12
body: list of feature names and values

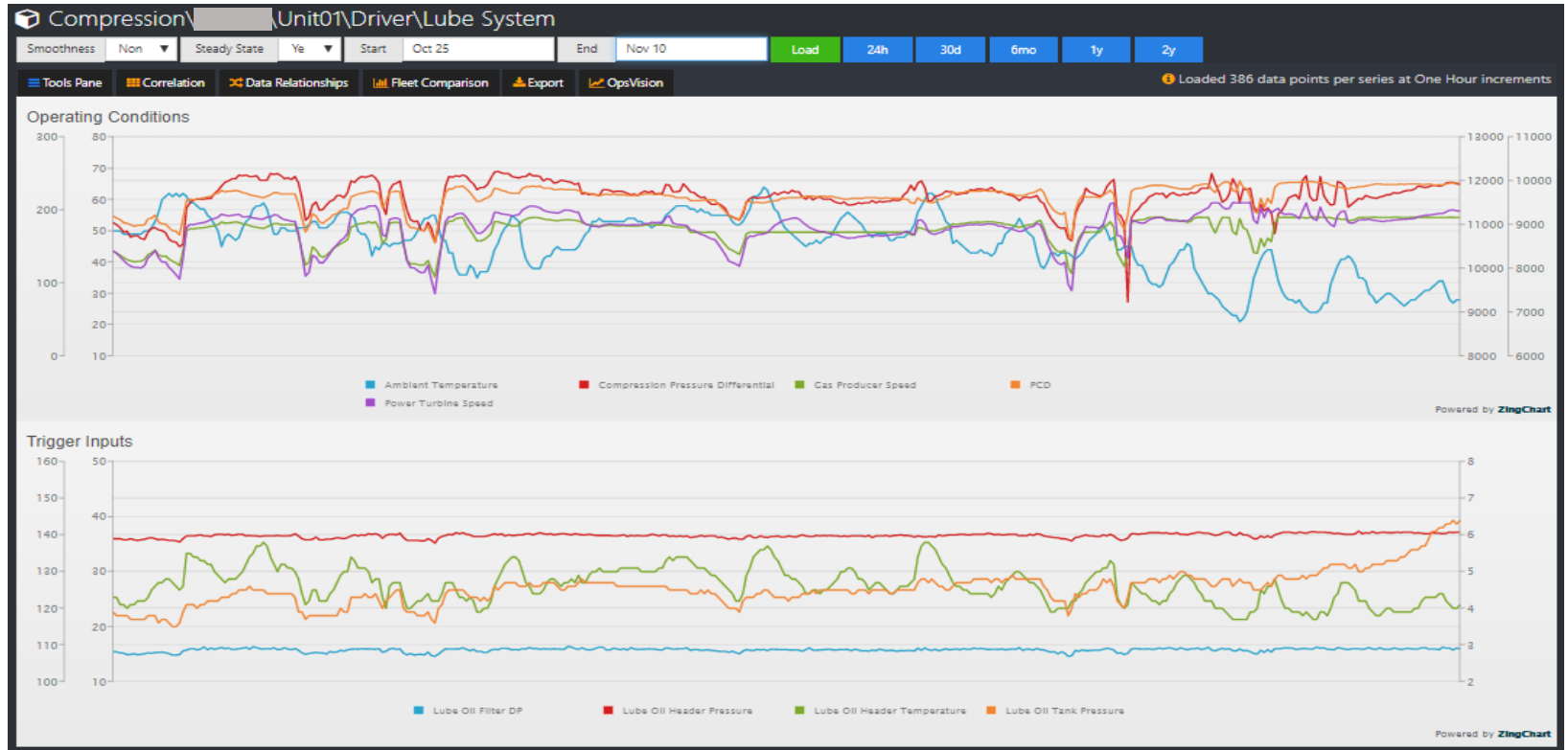
AF CDR

RESPONSE

```
{  
  overall_LL: -286,  
  clust_indx: 3,  
  clust_label: clust03,  
  clust_type: 0  
}
```

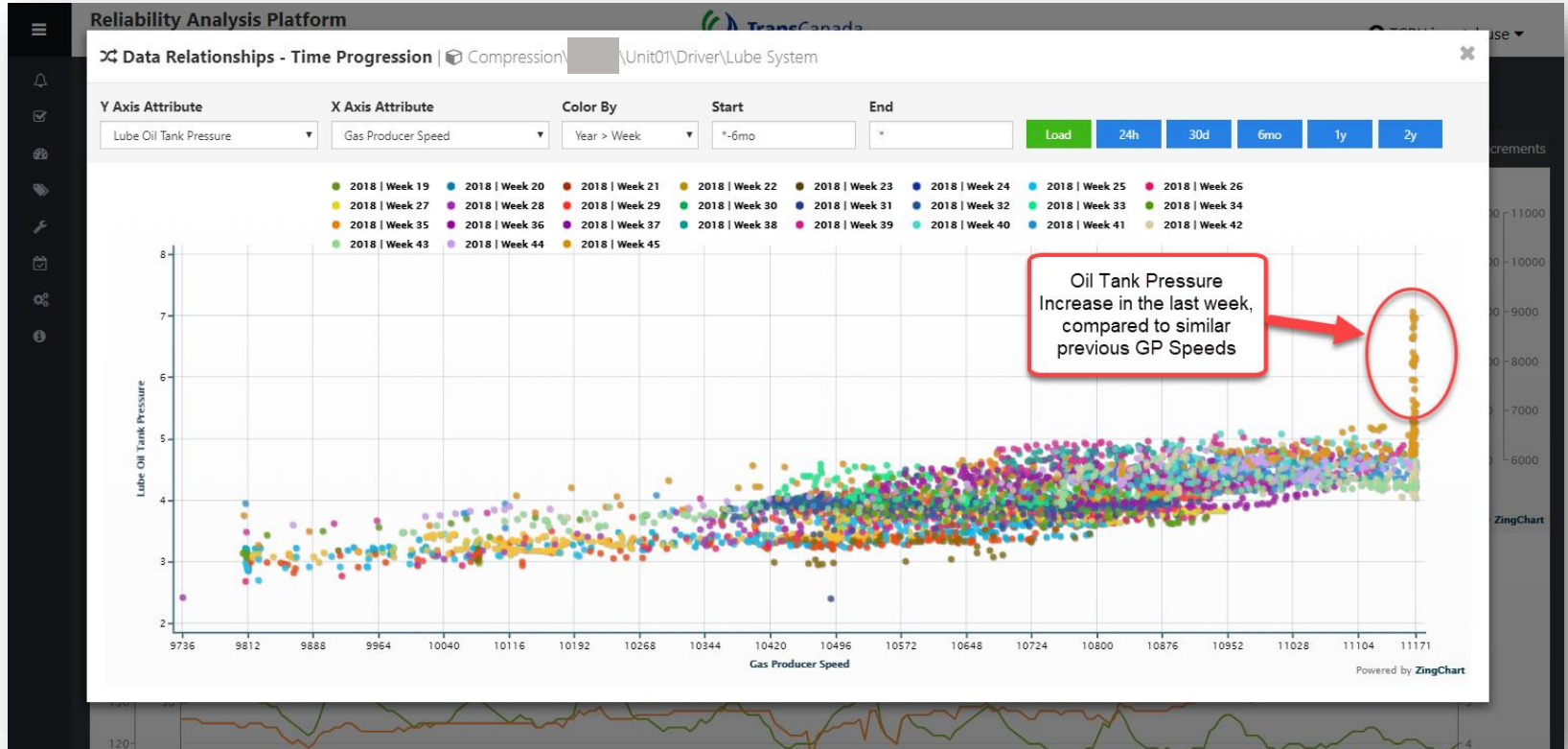
Data Exploration Tools

Conditional Trending



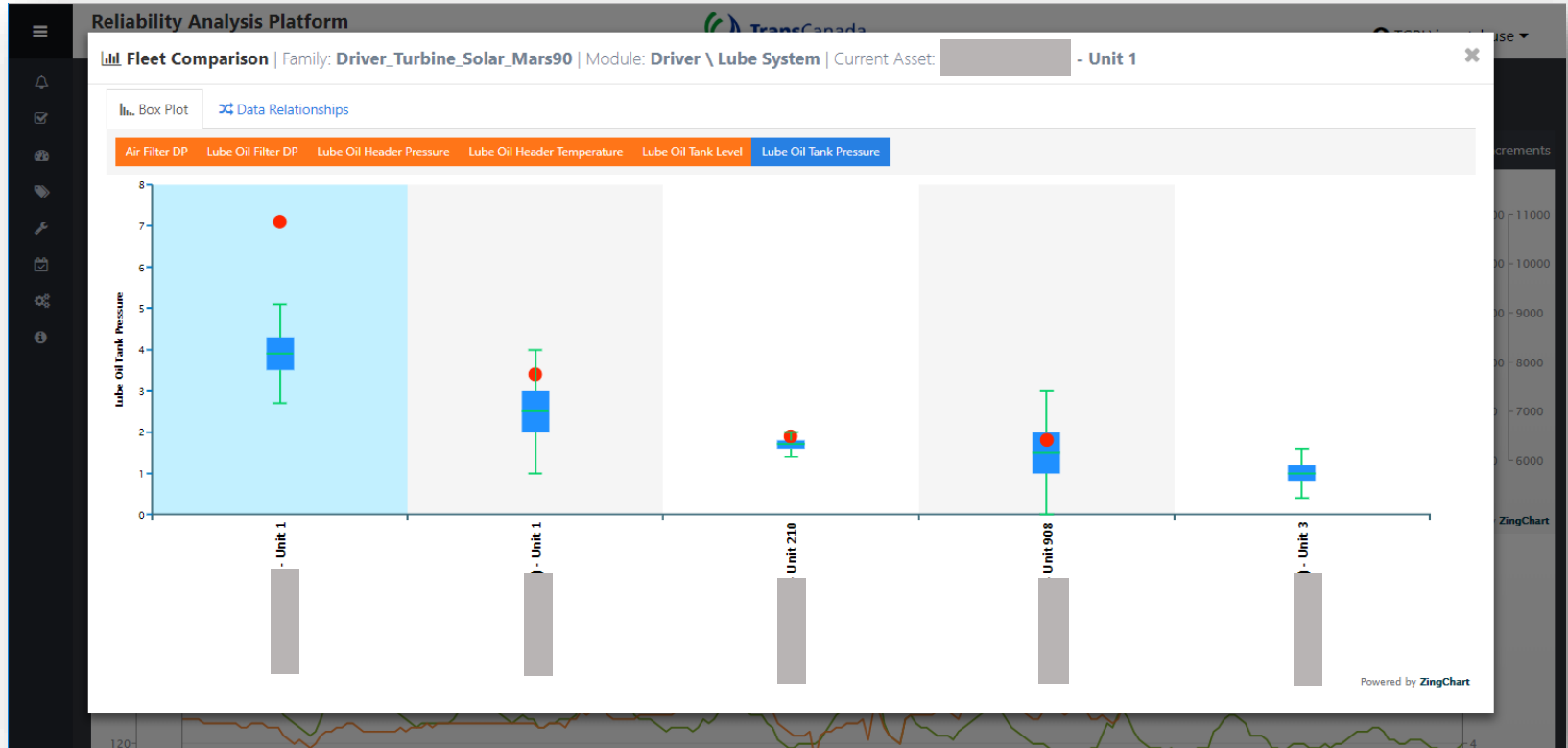
Data Exploration Tools

Bivariate Analysis & Time Progression



Data Exploration Tools

Fleet Comparison



OpsVision

Unit Overview

Driver

- 63 °F Ambient Temp
- 11,000 rpm Driver Speed
- 98 % Driver Speed
- 12,542 BHP Horsepower
- 7,549 BTU/lb-hr Heat Rate
- 100 MCFH Fuel Rate

Gas Compressor

- 7,957 rpm Compr Speed
- 84 % Compr Speed
- 1.34 Compr Ratio
- 100 % Recycle Valve

Monitoring Modules

- Driver | BAM
- Driver | Bearing Temperatures
- Gas Compressor | Bearing Temperatures
- Gas Compressor | Bearing Vibrations
- Gas Compressor | Discharge Temperature
- Gas Compressor | Discharge Vibration
- Driver | GPP Bearing Vibrations

Drive Trend

Runtime Tracking/Fuel Rate
100,495,000 MCFH

Runtime Tracking/Engine Speed
11,000 rpm

Runtime Tracking/Heat Rate
7,549 BTU/lb-hr

Ambient Temperature
62.60000 °F

Runtime Tracking/Engine Status
Run

2/21/2019 11:47:44 AM 31d 3/24/2019 12:47:44 PM

Unit: Run

Engine Run Status: Run

Since Start: 23 h

Horsepower: 95

Torque: 89

Speed: 109

Solar: Mars100 T16000S (59 Deg Match) Rated HP: 15,900

Gas Compressor | Seal System

20.77 psi Seal Gas DP

469.71 psi Balance Piston Pressure

1.15 MSCF Discharge Secondary Vent Flow

1.95 MSCF Suction Secondary Vent Flow

0.24 psi Suction Primary Vent Pressure

0.10 psi Discharge Primary Vent Pressure

1.26 MSCF Discharge Separation Seal Flow

716.00 psi Discharge Pressure

470.00 psi Suction Pressure

0.03 psi Buffer Air Filter DP

0.95 psi Suction Seal Flow

14000 900

Conditions

Unit

Run
Engine Run Status

23.0 h
Since Start

95

Horsepower %

15,266 BHP

89

Torque %

93

Speed %

10,351 rpm

Solar

Mars100 T160000s (59 Deg Mach)

Rated HP: 15,900

Driver | T5 Thermocouples

57 °F

Ambient Temperature

231 psi

PCD

120 MACFH

Fuel Rate

9,475 rpm

Power Turbine Speed

1,368 °F

1,364 °F

1,347 °F

1,393 °F

1,376 °F

1,359 °F

1,321 °F

1,357 °F

1,366 °F

1,376 °F

1,353 °F

1,336 °F

1,321 °F

1,370 °F

1,365 °F

1,397 °F

77 delta °F
Temperature Spread

Operating Conditions

Ambient Temperature

Compressor BHP

Horsepower

Fuel Rate

Gas Producer Speed

PCD

Power Turbine Speed

Temperature Spread

2/13/2019 10:59:54 AM

30d

3/15/2019 11:59:54 AM

2/13/2019 10:59:54 AM

30d

Now

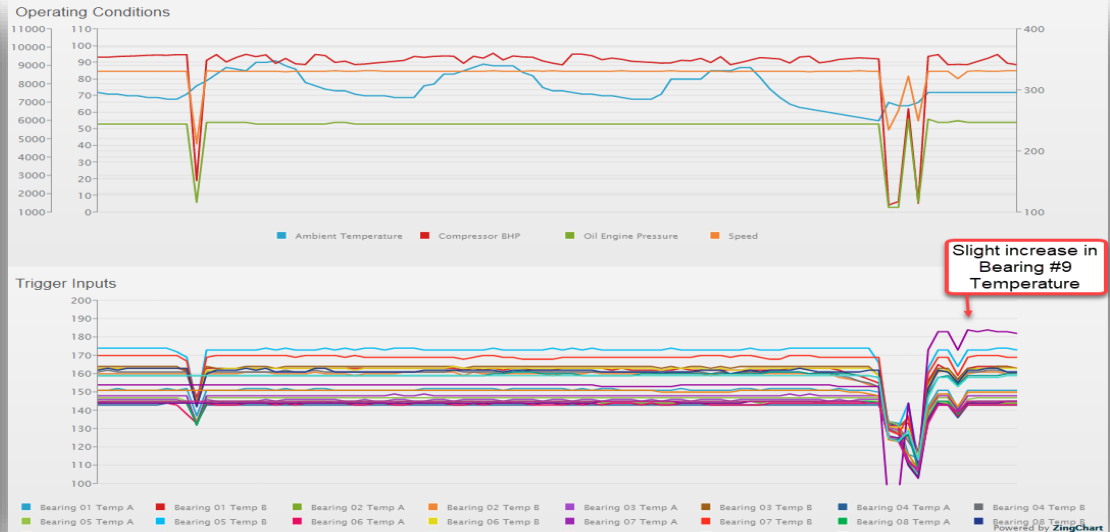
3/15/2019

Findings Examples

Engine Bearing Damage



Use SQC to detect abnormal increase in bearing temperature

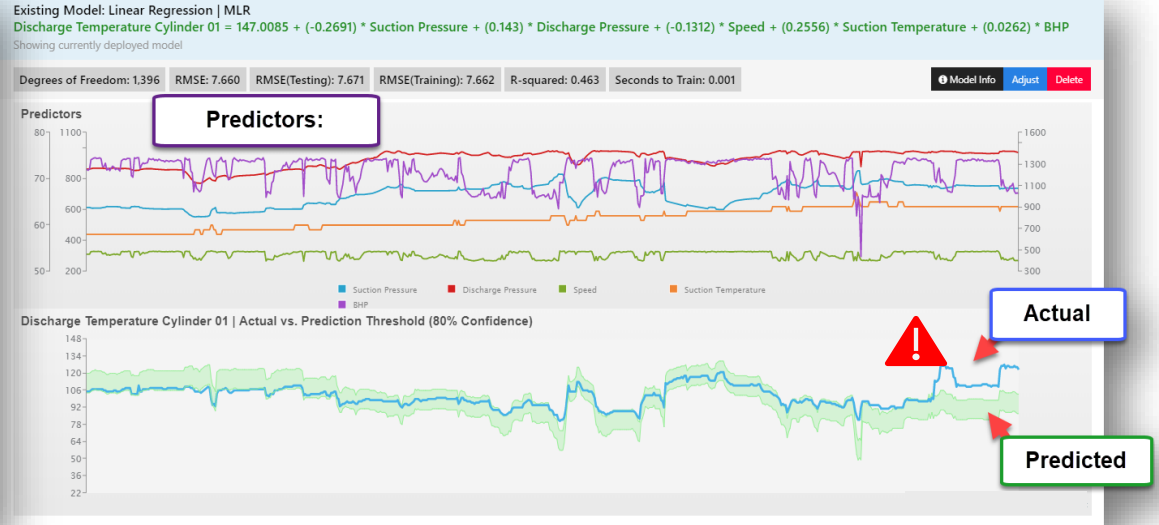


Findings Examples

Damaged Compressor Valves



Use MLR to detect abnormal increase in discharge temperature





Lessons Learned



Best Practices

Spend time upfront to understand the physical assets and key monitoring areas

Work closely with subject matter experts to understand the asset fleet, key variations, sensor coverage, etc.

No “wrong way” to design AF structure, but some ways work better than others

Use of AF Template Inheritance. Keep size of templates small and avoid tight coupling

More simplistic algorithms deployed at scale are powerful and provide tremendous value

Focus on scalability. Choose simple anomaly detection models first and only increase complexity if accuracy requirements are not met

Data Quality is foundational

Dedicated Tools, Resources and Processes for identifying and managing data quality issues

Detecting anomalies is not enough. Taking corrective actions is the end goal

Accountability centric processes driven by leadership to ensure corrective actions are taken and documented

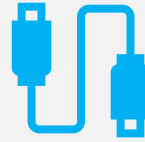
Future Work



Specific Failure
Patterns



Model
Management



AWS
Integration



Autonomous
Retraining

Realtime Condition Monitoring

CHALLENGES

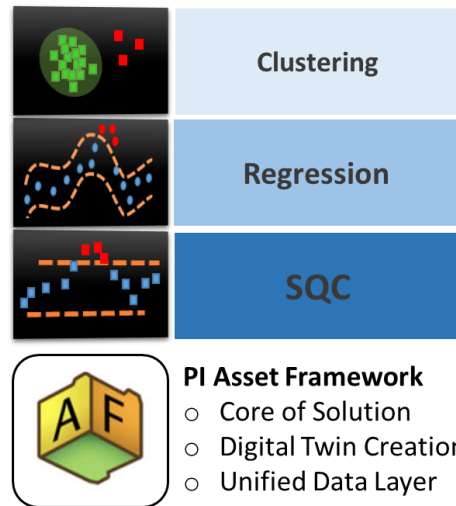
- Realtime Condition Monitoring at large scale
- Diverse Equipment Fleet
- Dynamic Environment

SOLUTION

- Asset Framework: Core of the solution to create digital twins and unify data layer
- Implemented SQC, Regression & Pattern Recognition algorithms
- Minimal custom .NET development for model training, evaluation & data exploration

BENEFITS

- 250+ corrective actions taken in 2019 that mitigated potential significant failures
- Digital asset structure that enables advanced analytics at large scale



“

The PI System in tandem with scalable Machine Learning algorithms has allowed for significant advancement in predicting potential failures, reducing operations and maintenance cost through planned work, while minimizing customer/shipper impacts.

Keary Rogers, Manager, Core Reliability, TC Energy USGO

”

Pattern Recognition & Linear Regression



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Questions?

Please wait for
the **microphone**

State your
name & company



Save the Date...



AMSTERDAM
October 26-29, 2020



