

Improving Manufacturing Plants Through Big Data Analytics

SDS2019

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Prof. Dr. Kurt Stockinger



Martin Weber



Marc Schöni



Agenda

- Use Case
- Goals
- Architecture Blueprint
- Experiment
- Conclusions
- Evaluation
- Q&A / Discussion

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About Midor

- Founded in 1928
- Located in Meilen ZH
- 600 Employees
- Part of M-Industry
- Produce 250'000 items daily for Migros und others
- 32 production lines, 940 different products (different biscuits, ice cream, snacks, dessert powder, etc.)

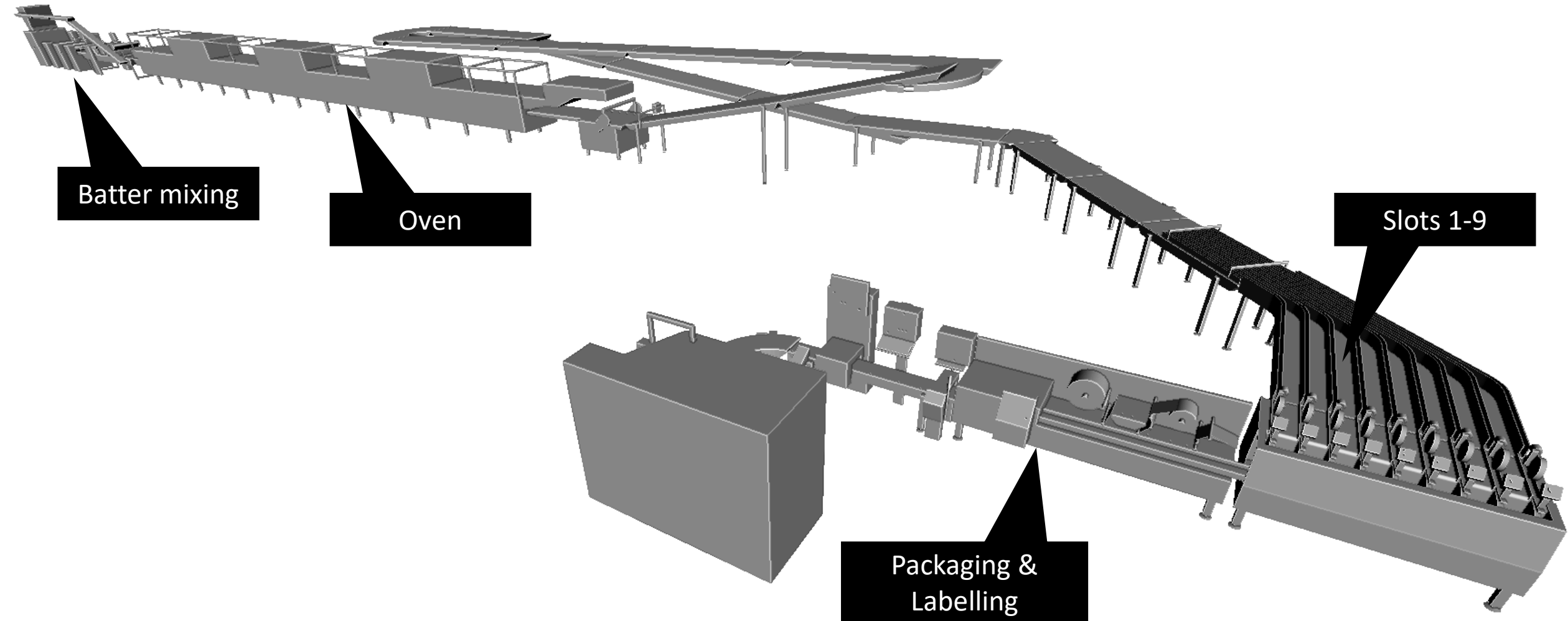


Introduction

- Production line 16 produces the Blévita, one of Midors sales hits
- Short production stops are reducing the output
- What causes these disturbances?
- Can they be predicted?



Line 16



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Goals

Qualitative Goals

1. Improve efficiency
2. Flexible and scalable architecture
3. Allows processing of various data formats

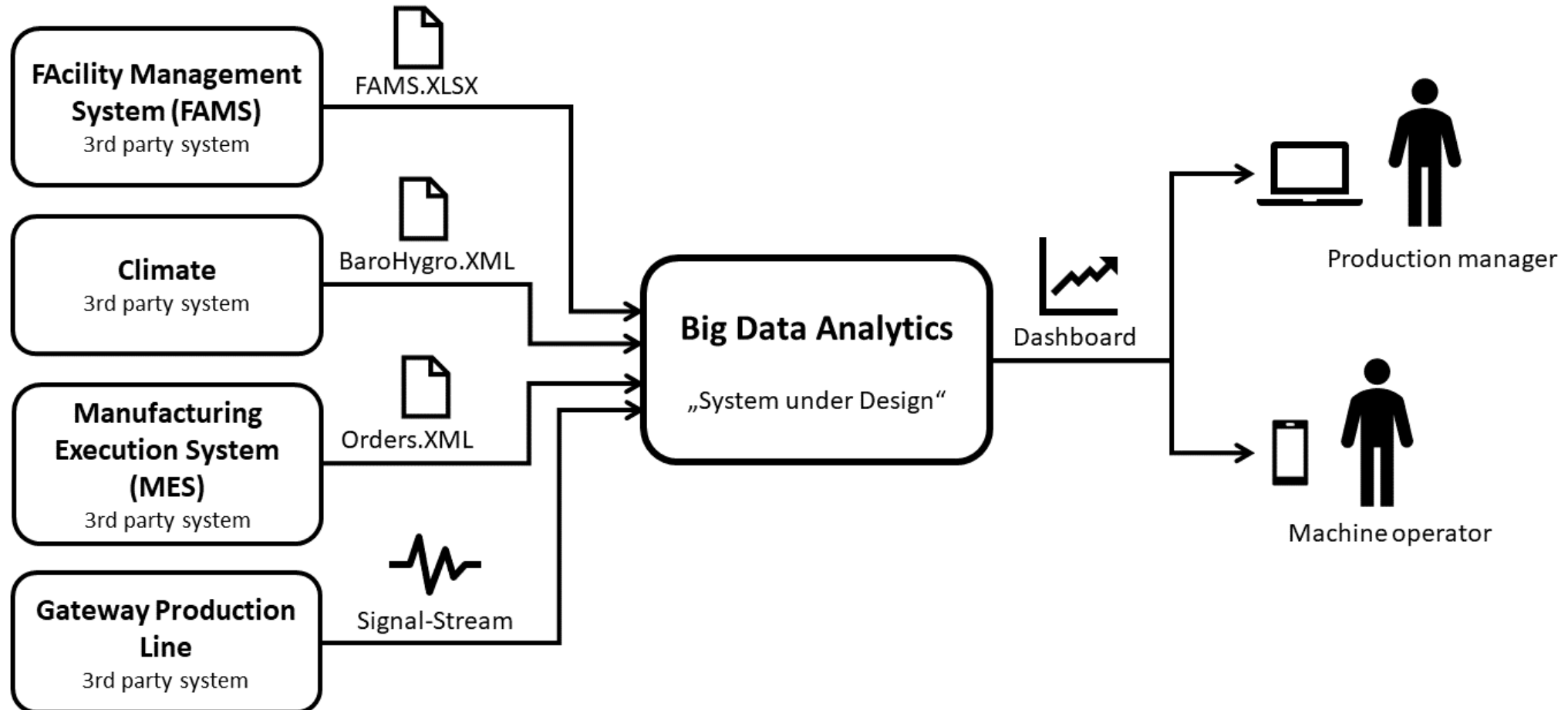
Quantitative Goals

1. Find the most relevant features causing the disturbances
2. Latency for Inference of < 5 seconds
3. Cost should be at worst proportional to amount of processed data

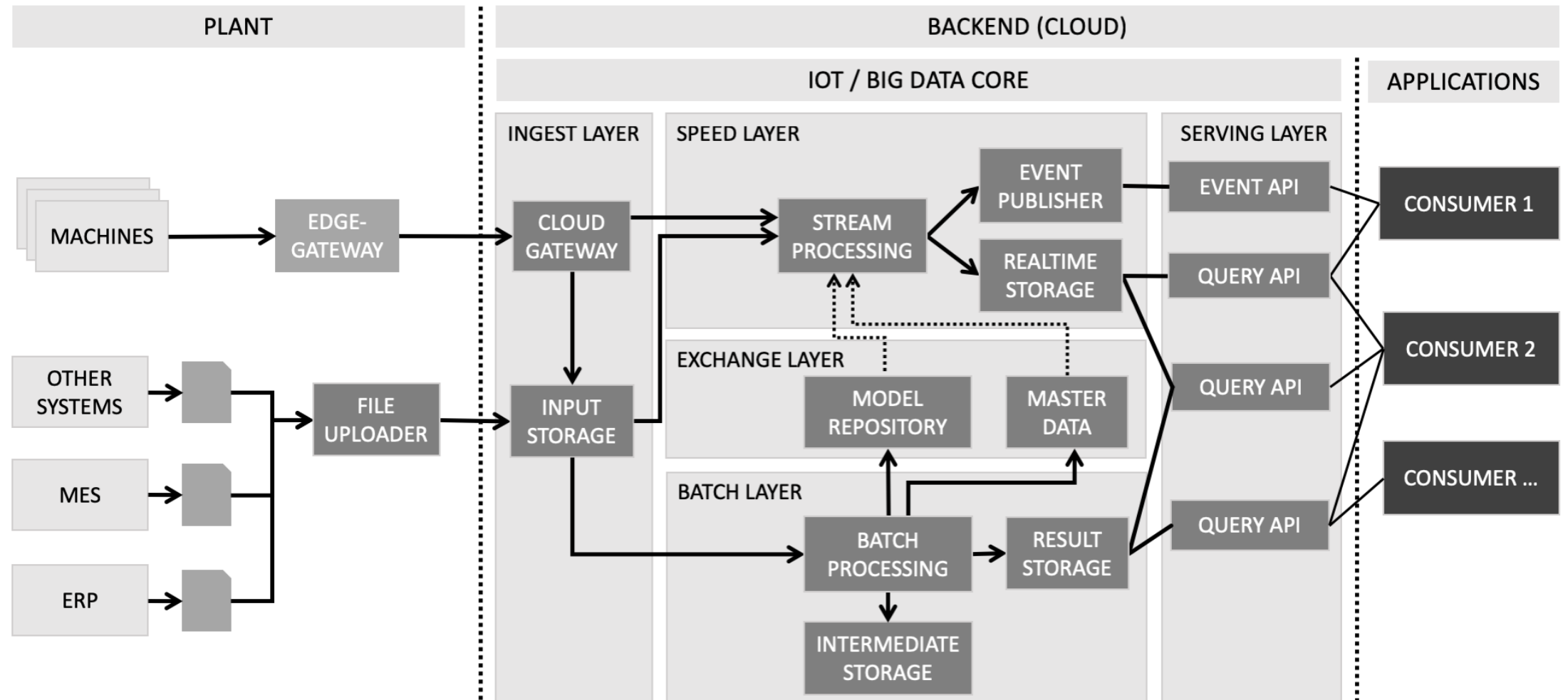
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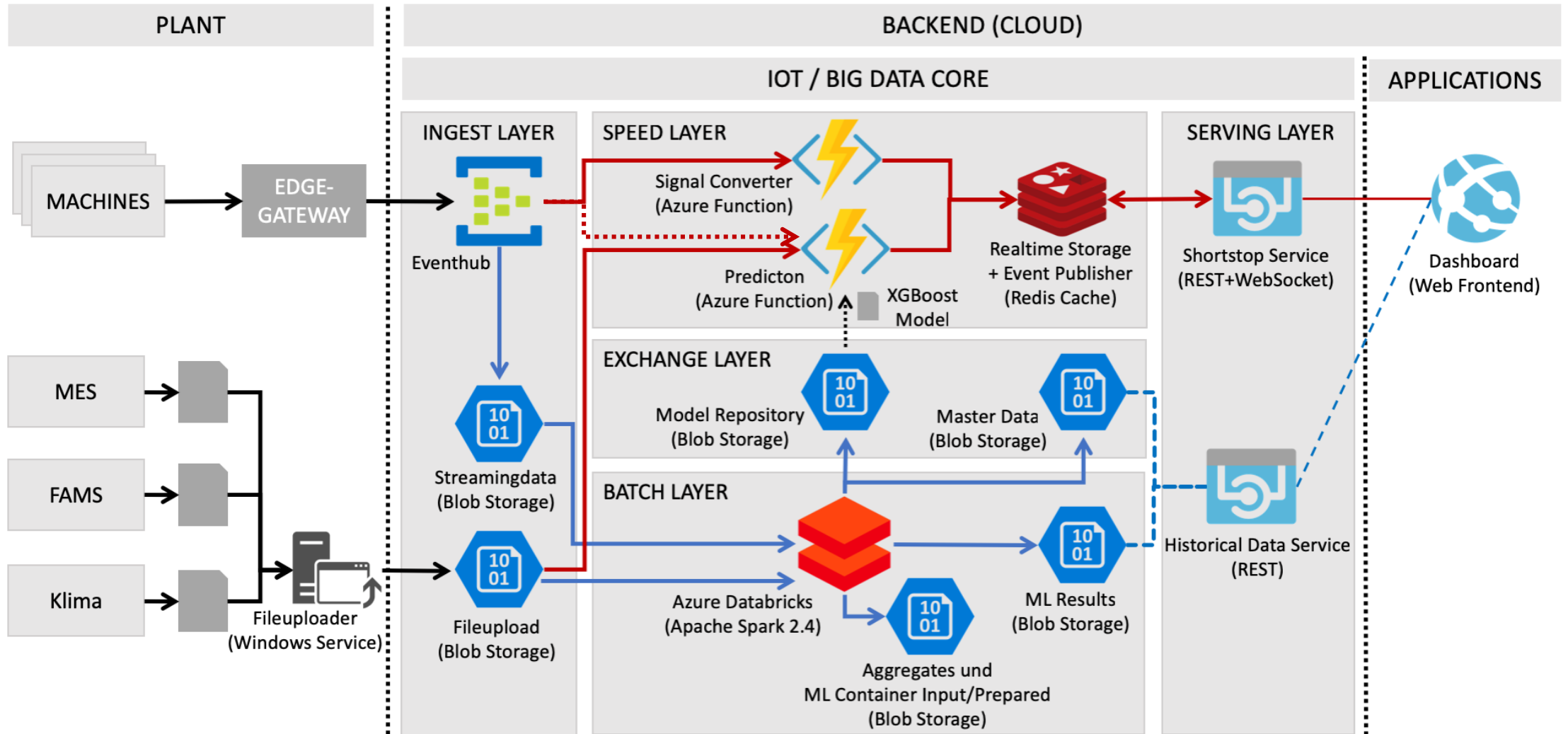
System Context



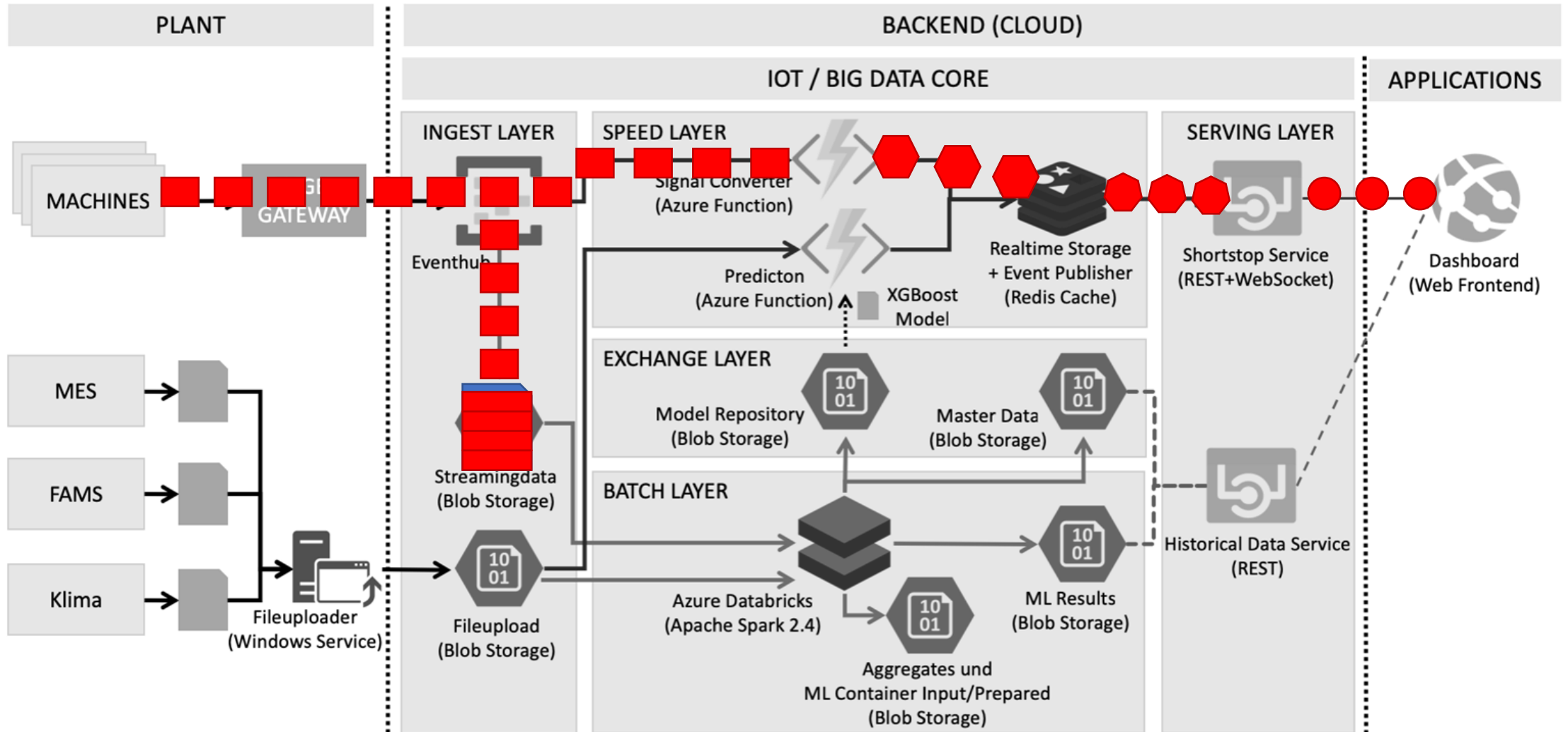
Conceptual Architecture



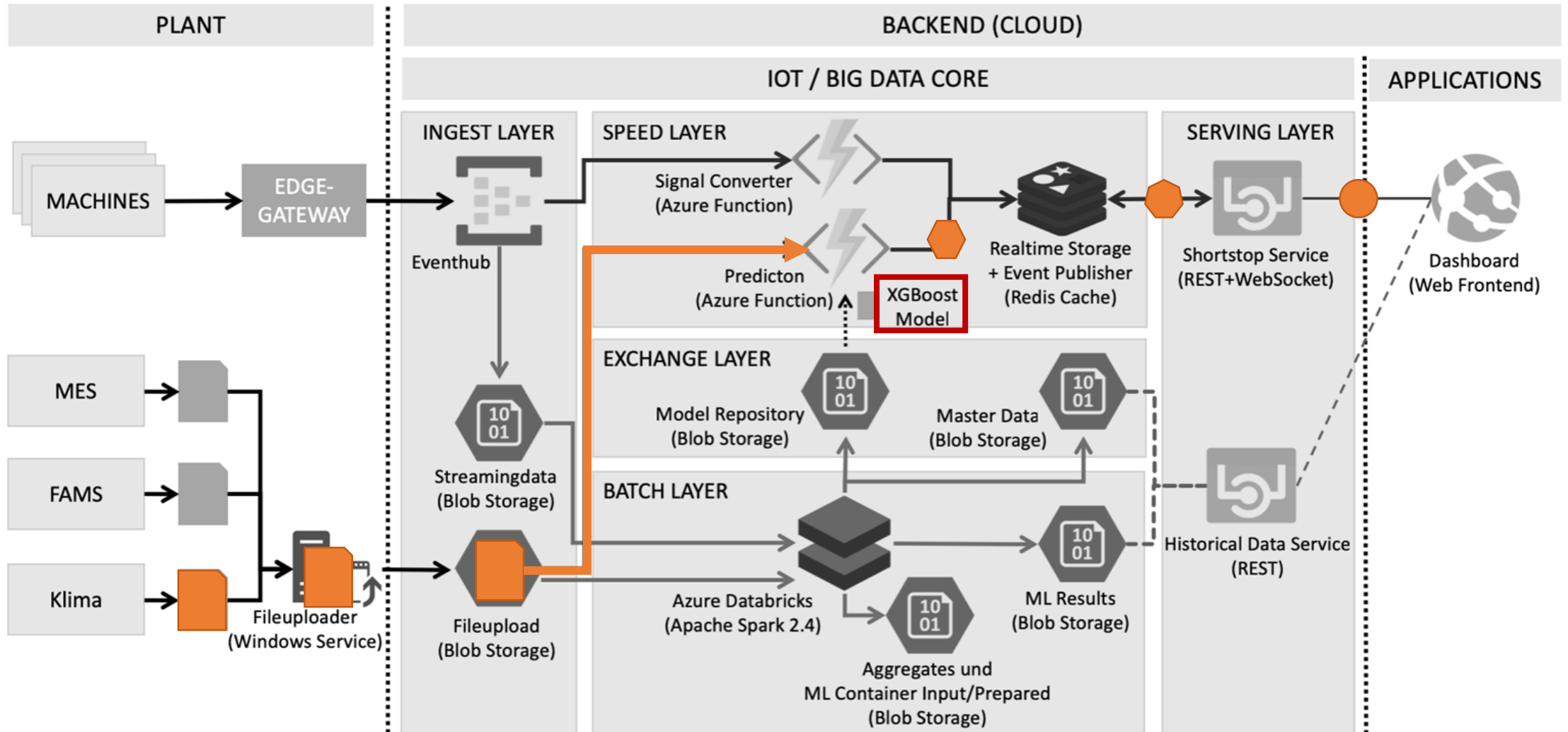
Solution Architecture



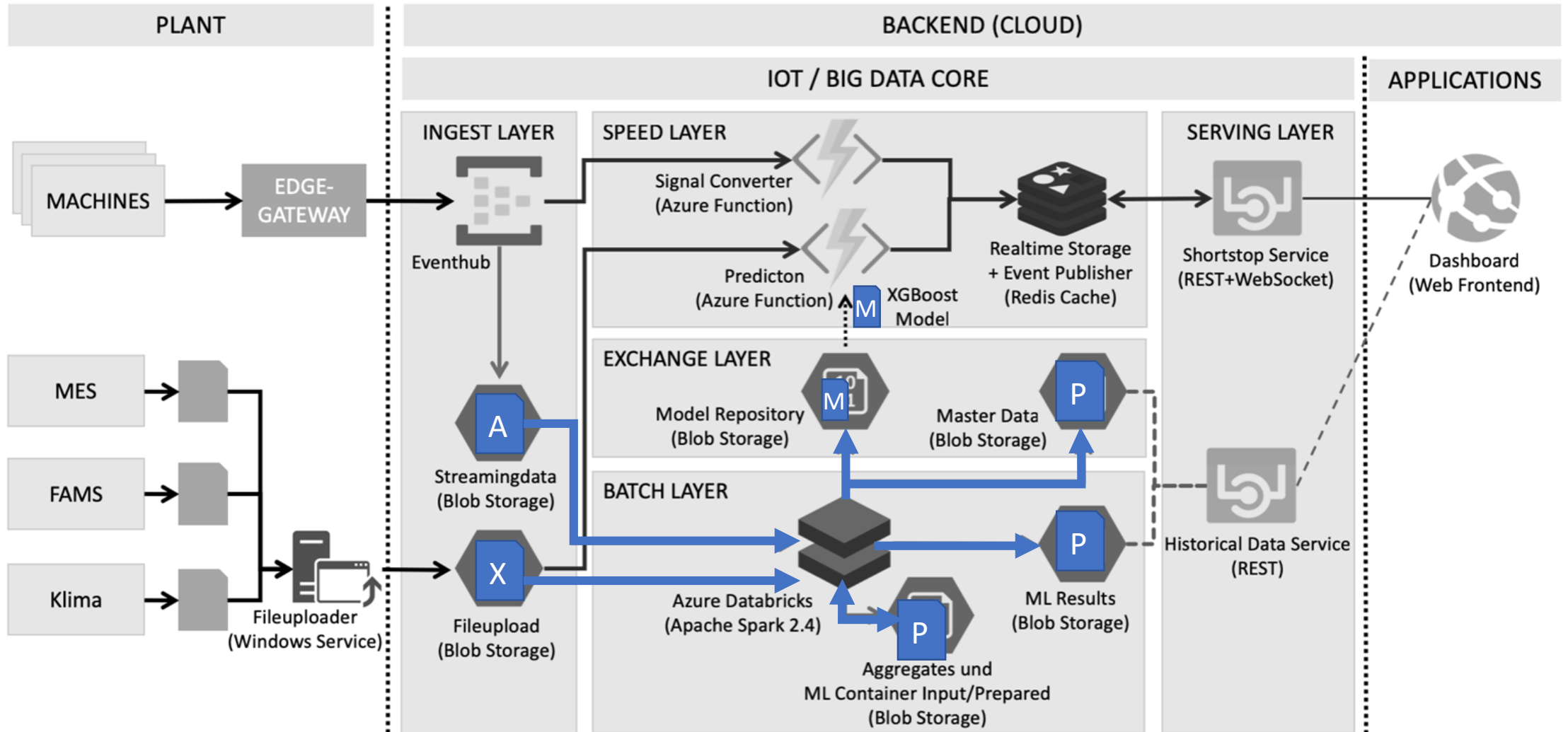
Solution Architecture



Solution Architecture



Solution Architecture



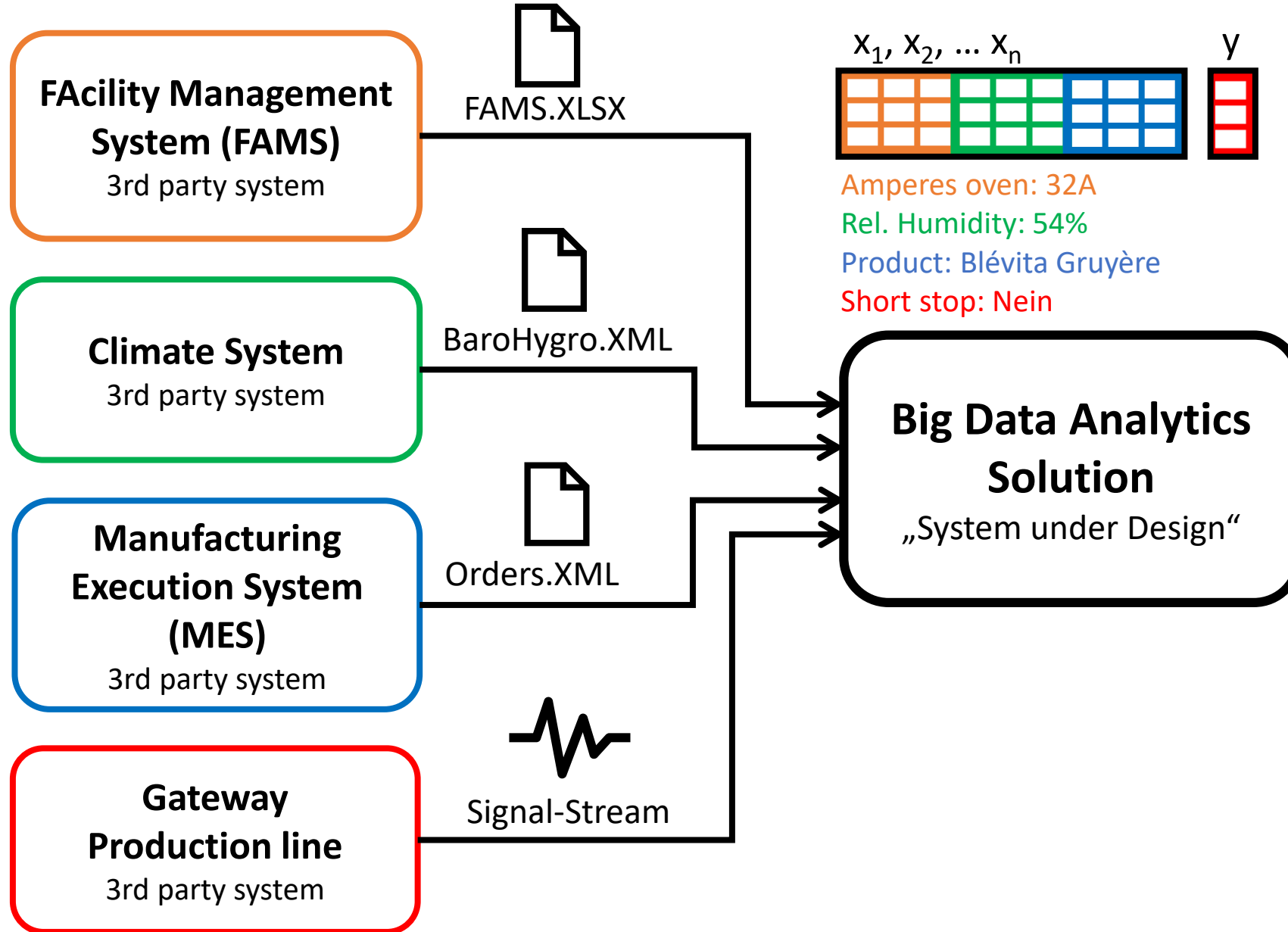
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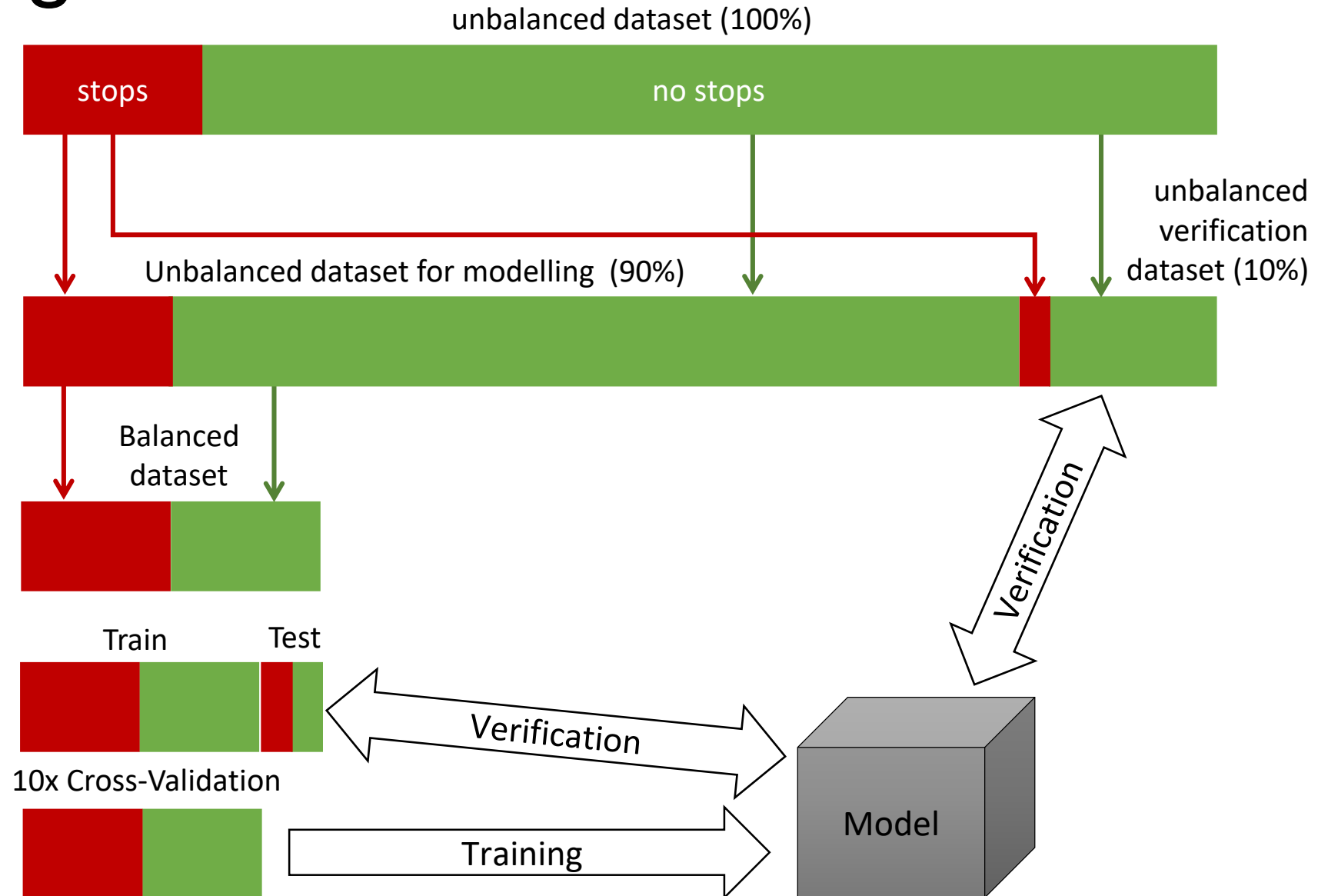
Objective

- Over a period of ~1 year data about short production stoppages was collected (→ Label)
- Over the same period additional data about orders, climate conditions etc. were captured (→ Features)
- Is it possible to find a pattern in these datasets regarding the occurrence of short stops?

Building the dataset

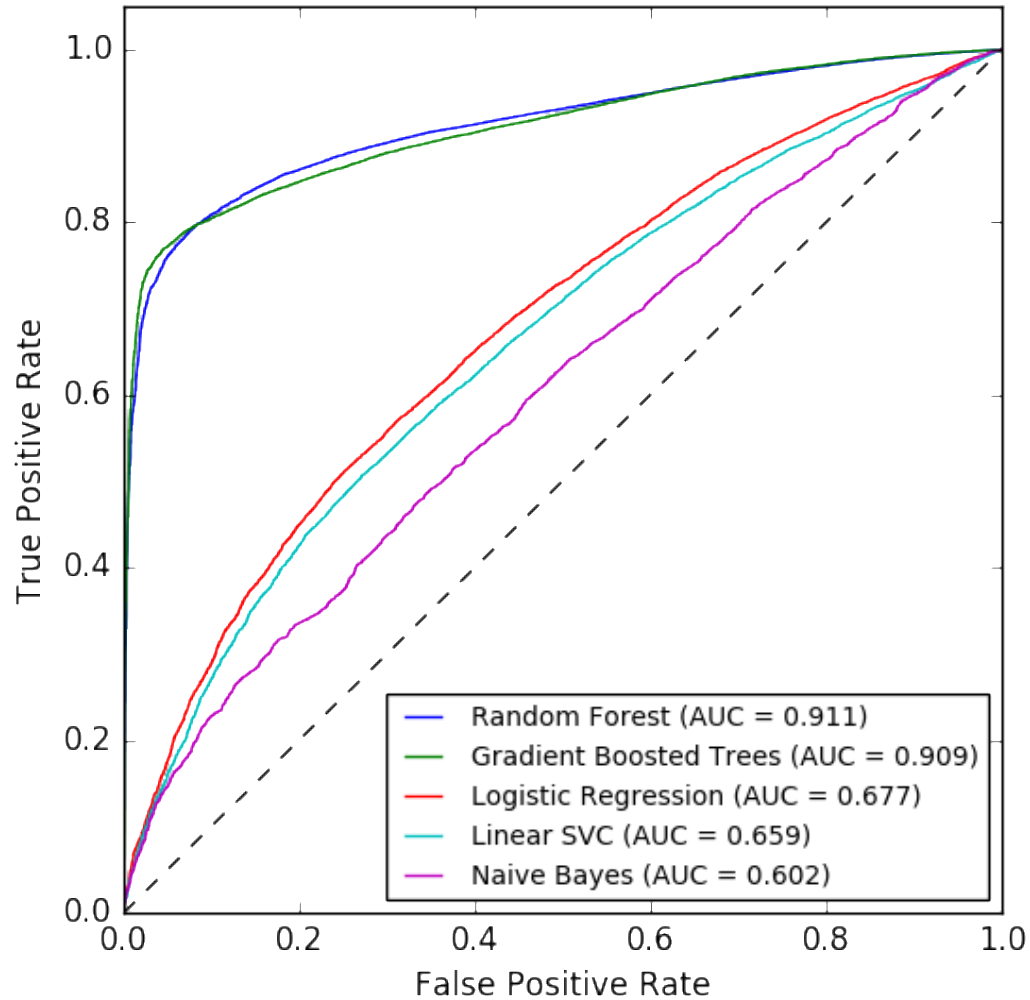


Splitting the dataset



Modelquality

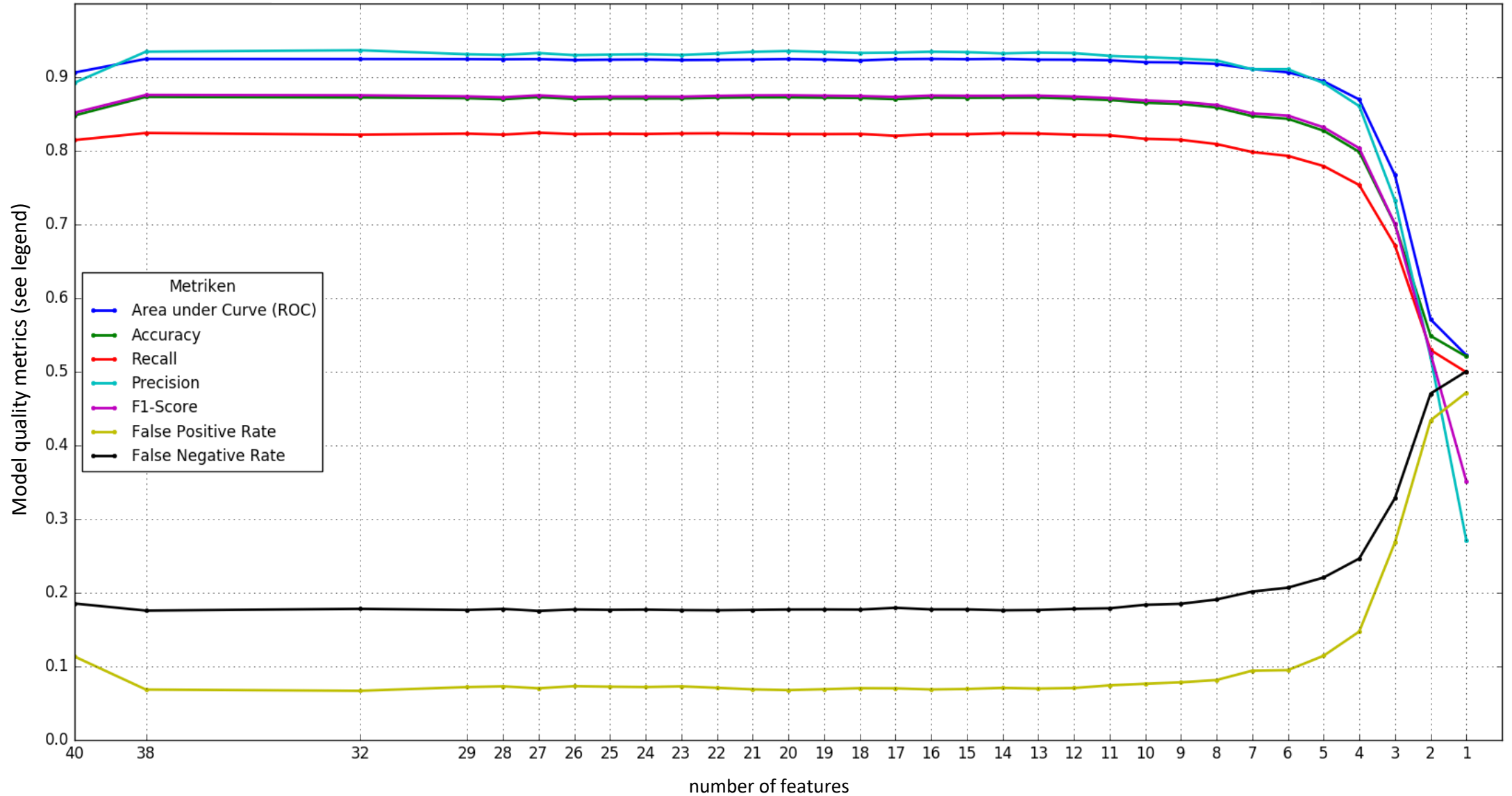
Receiver operating characteristic (ROC)
nach Grid-Searches



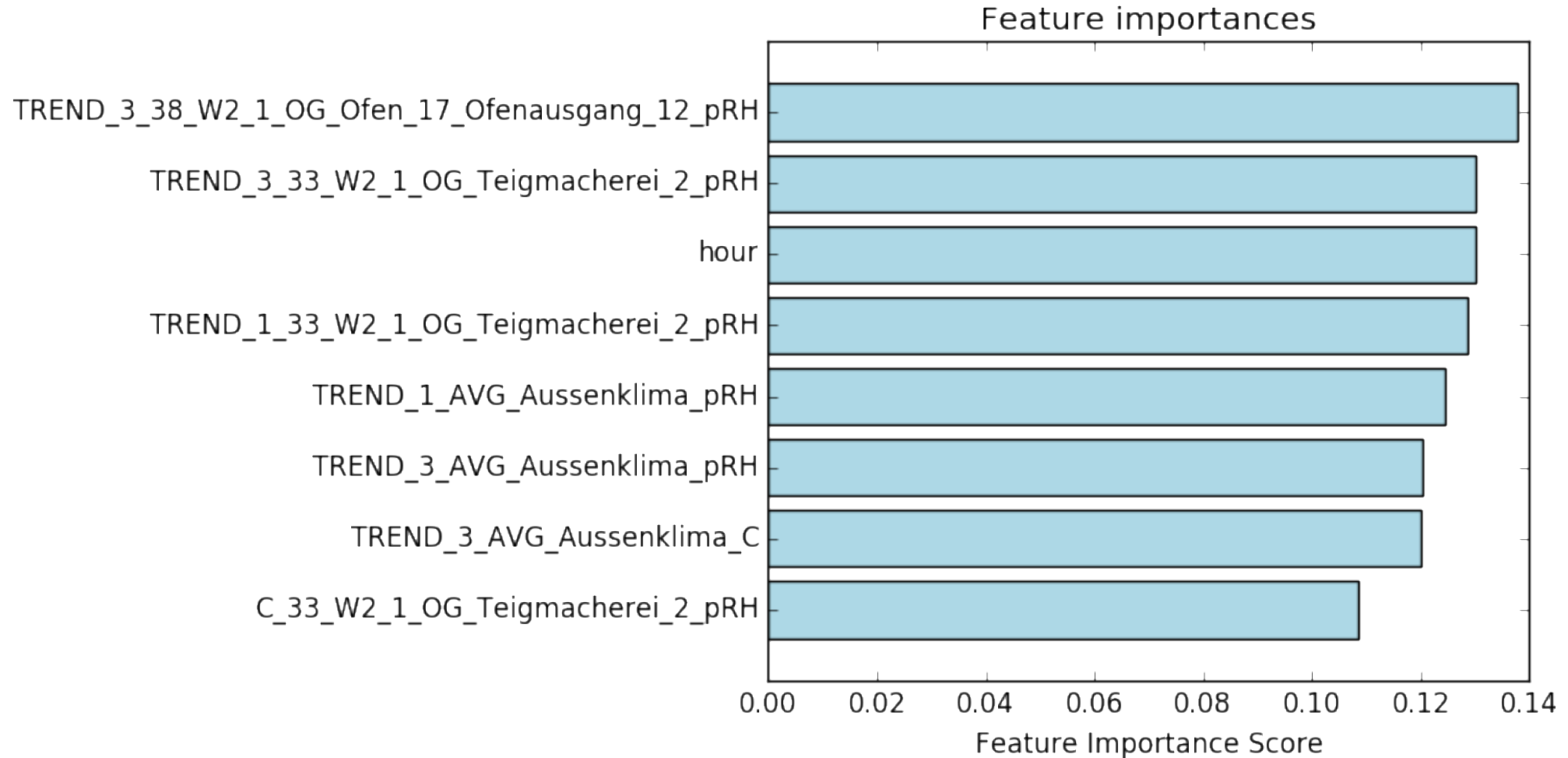
	Accuracy	Precision	Recall	F1 Score	AUC
Random Forest	.852	.818	.897	.856	.911
Gradient Boosted Tree	.847	.814	.892	.852	.909
Logistic Regression	.629	.616	.644	.630	.677
Support Vector Machine	.612	.692	.588	.636	.659
Naïve Bayes	.572	.680	.552	.610	.602

Feature Reduction

Comparison of model quality metrics depending on number of features



Important Features



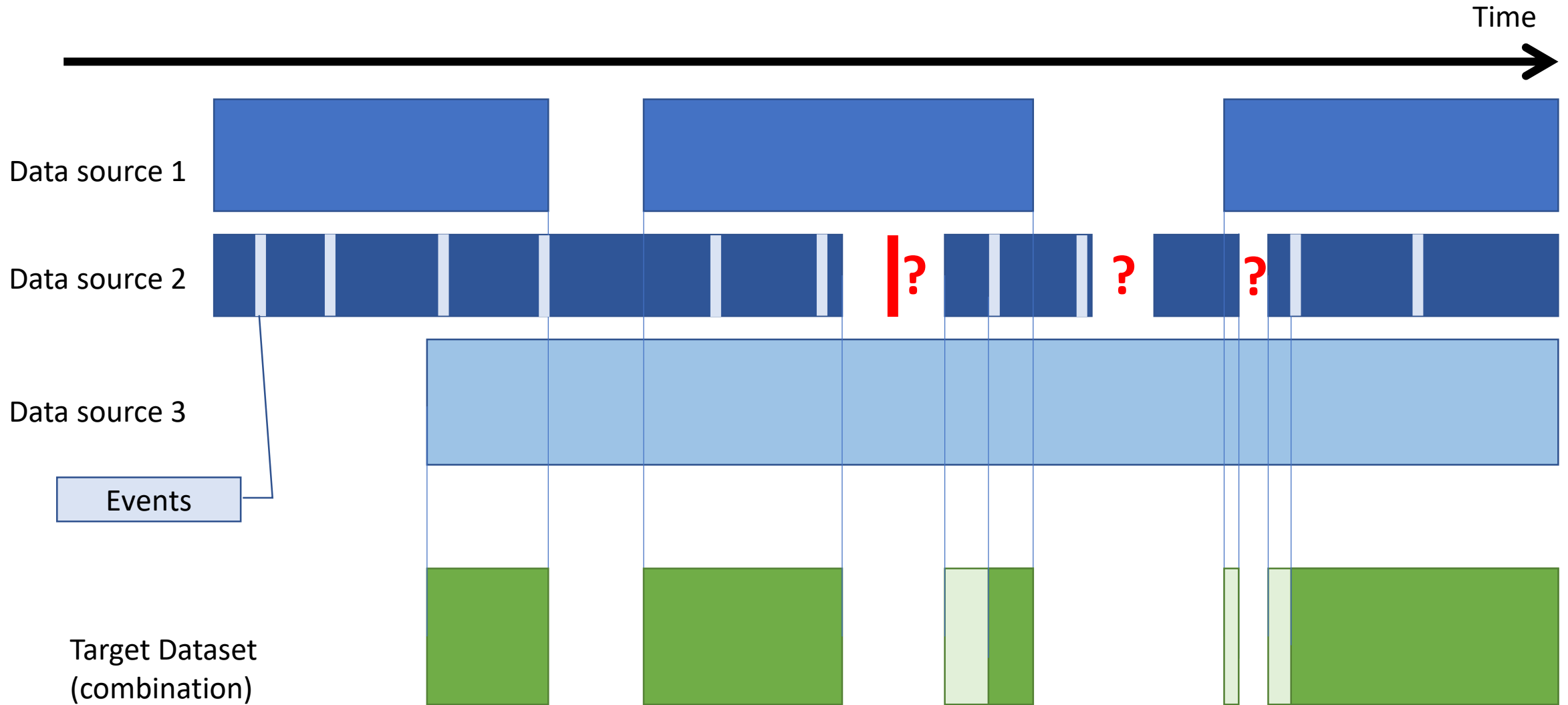
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Findings: Machine Learning

- We can predict shorts stops with a F1-Score of about 85%
- The integration of different data sources took the most time
- It is not possible to a priori estimate the importance of predictors/features per data source → Integrate all data sources
- The prediction itself does not provide a business value without additional steps (operationalization)

Conclusion: Data import



Conclusions: Architecture




- Findings from modelling provide new boundary conditions for the big data architecture:
 - Number and kind of data sources
 - Amount of data
 - Requirements for inference service (Compute, Memory)
- Principles of Lambda-Architecture have proven their effectiveness
- Benefits of Kapa architecture (single code base) using libraries
- Tools for ML-Pipeline export & operationalization are in early stages
- Monitoring of data quality is a crucial success factor

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Evaluation

Quality Goals

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Quantity Goals

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