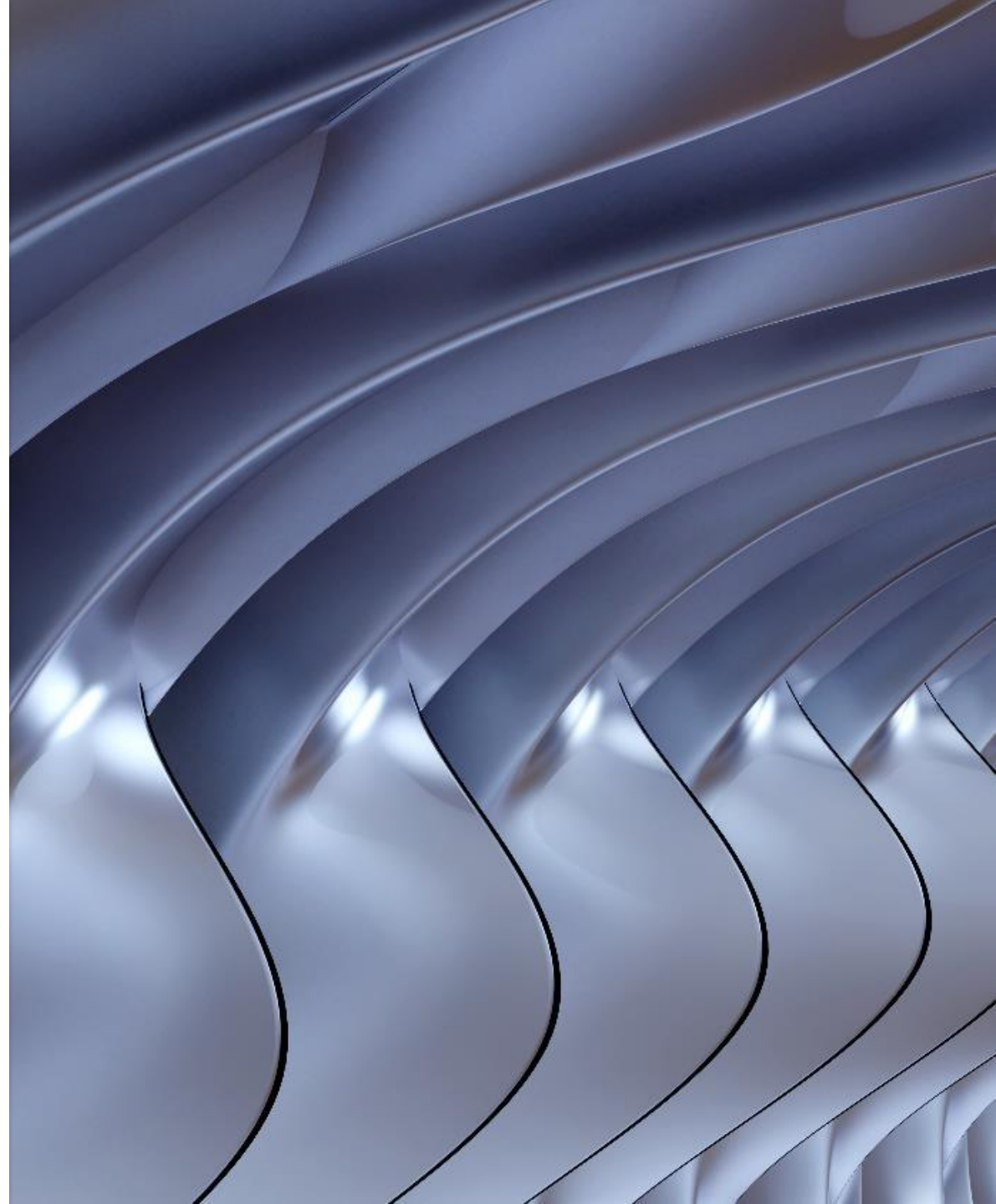




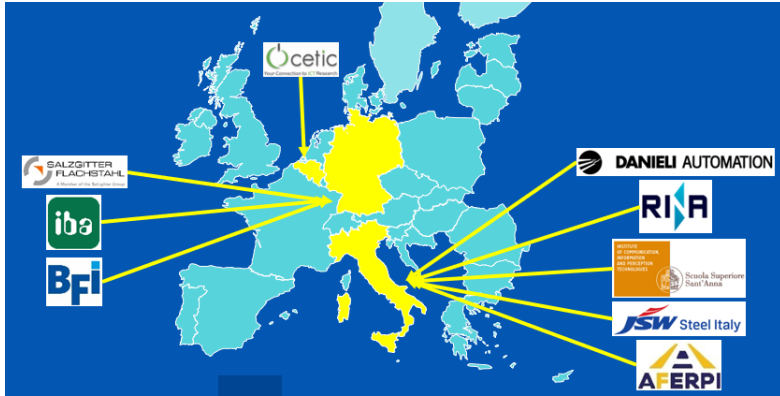
**CONTROL<sup>IN</sup>STEEL**

## **AI and Big Data in Control**

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*[raffaella.grieco@rina.org](mailto:raffaella.grieco@rina.org)*



## NewTech4Steel European RFCS project



**Cloud** and **Big Data** concepts (approaches, architectures and methods) applied in steel industry in particular at the fast-rolling processes (Lambda Architecture)

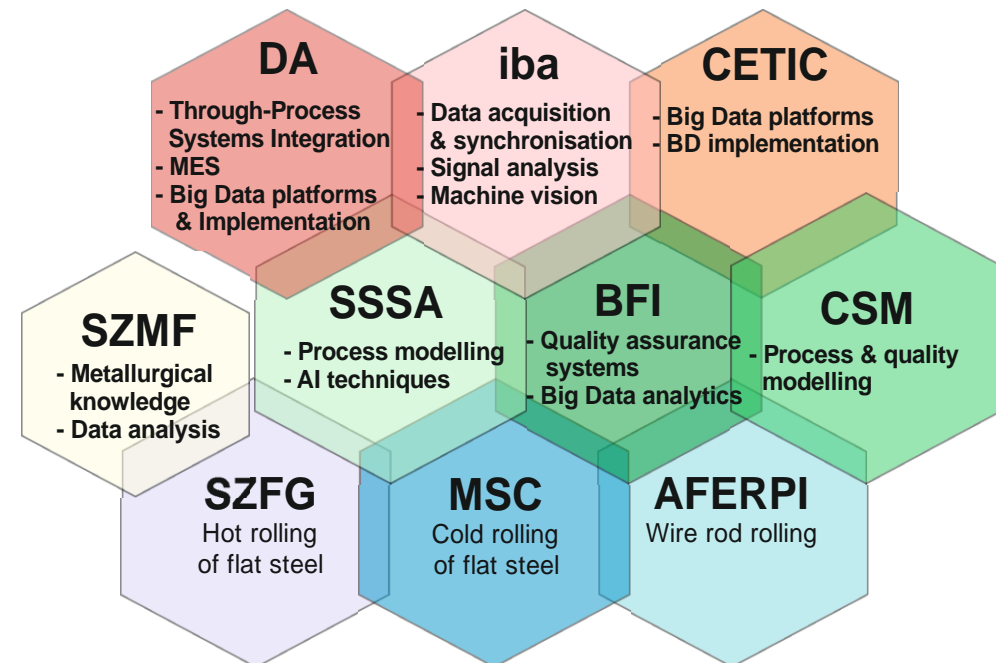
**Project duration:** 01.06.2018 – 31.05.2022

Providing and adapting infrastructures and architectures

Application of knowledge, methodologies and techniques to use cases

Industrial use cases

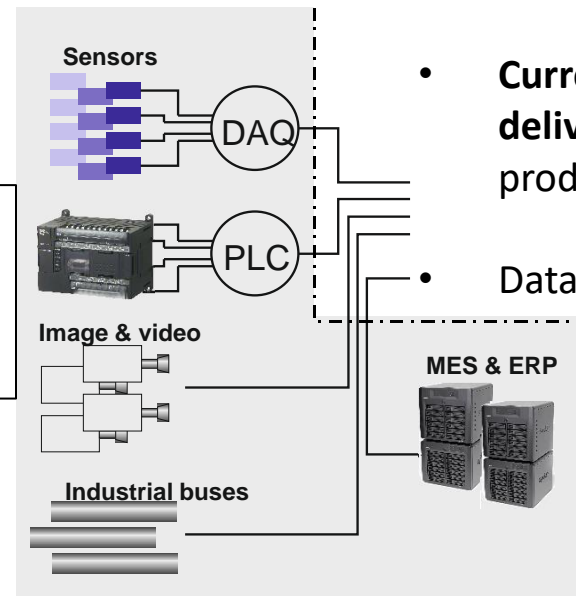
- **Hot-rolled wide strip**
- **Cold rolling area**
- **Wire rod rolling**



## Motivation

There is the demand to **increase the stability of production processes** and **the quality of the products** in the production of rolled steel.

- 1D/2D geometry (sensor, PLC) event – 10Hz
- Surface inspection (image)
- Process data (PLC, sensor, bus) event – 500Hz
- ...

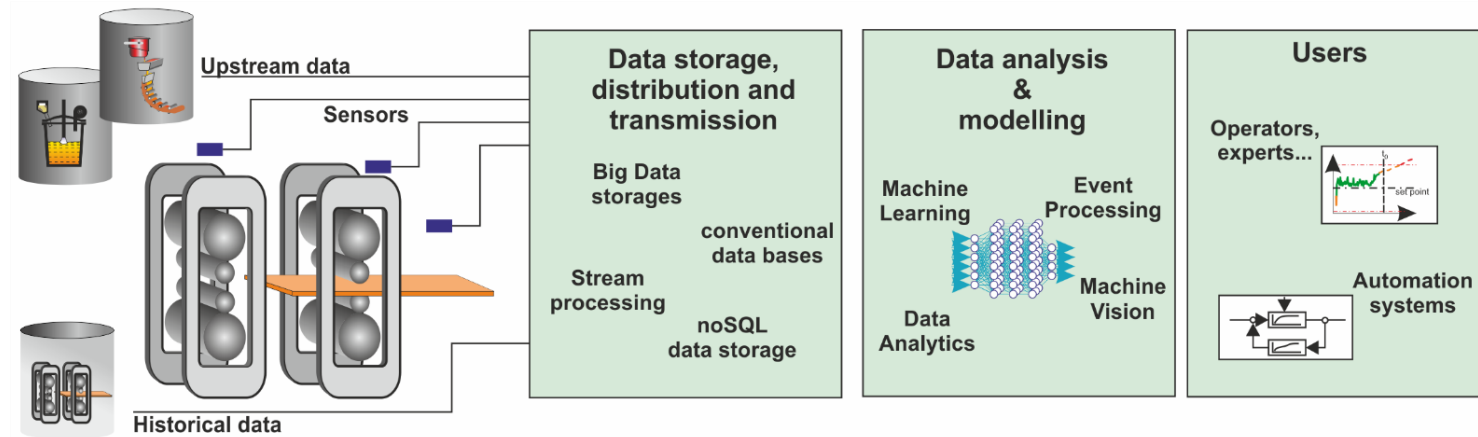


- **Current sensor equipment** at rolling facilities in steel production **delivers masses of data and information** about the process, the product and its quality
- Data are supplied **at high sample rates** and **high spatial resolutions**

**Problem:** process supervision **lacks an online or near-online exploitation** of the available data

## Idea and Objective

**Applicable methodologies** to meet the requirements of online/near-online supervision of processes can be found in knowledge domains like **Data Analytics**, **Machine Vision** and in **Big Data techniques**.

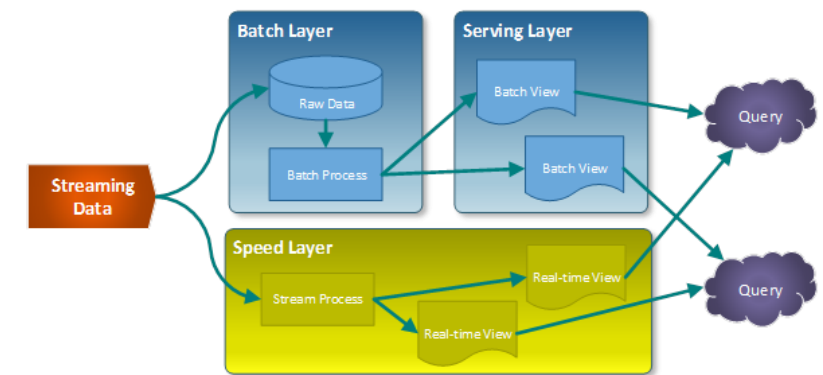
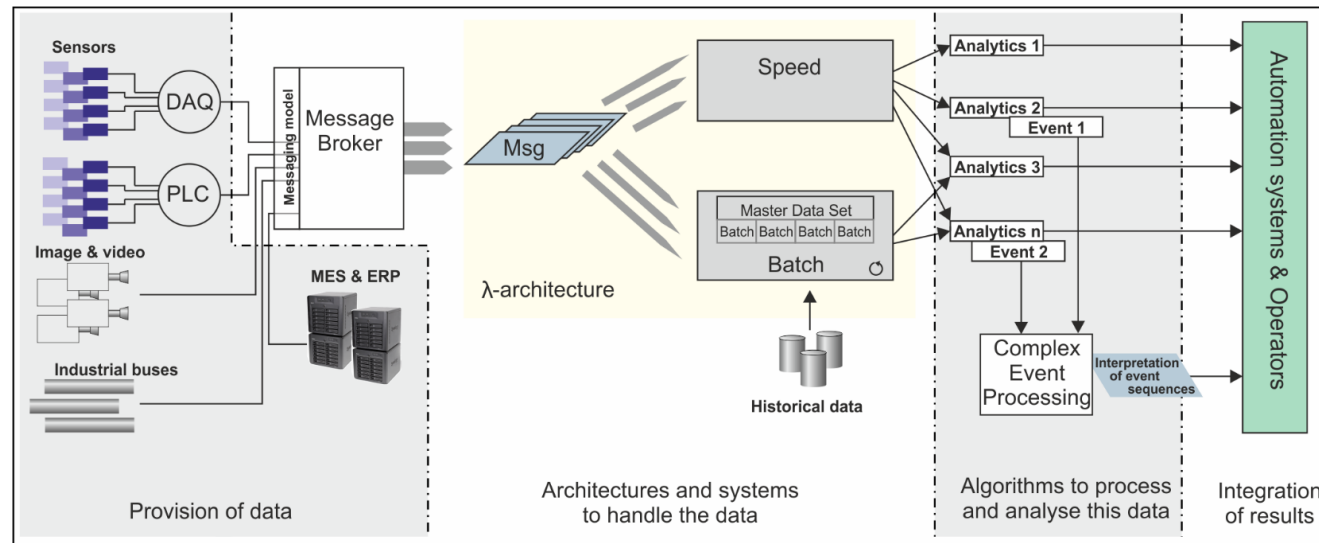


- The implementation of methodologies for data ingestion, storage and transmission to achieve **highest possible data throughput rates**, because this becomes necessary for the aimed **online or near online processing** into operational practice at steel production.
- The application of **newest technologies of Data Analytics** for analysis and modelling, because the existing data acquisition systems supply masses of data of various structures and contents, which have to be **analysed and processed together**.

# Technical approach

The technical solutions based on

- the state-of-the-art equipment of the investigated production facilities (**brown-field implementation**),
- the experts' knowledge about the underlying processes and their physical relations (**model definition**),
- the application of innovative methodologies of modern data processing (**Big Data methodologies**).



Lambda Architecture – Databricks

## Aim:

Development of a platform software solution based on Lambda Architecture to strengthen and optimize the processes of coils galvanization

- a. **Forecast of top defects at HDG line due to flatness problem**
- b. **Prediction of specific setup parameters to avoid or limit process problems and product defects during the galvanization**

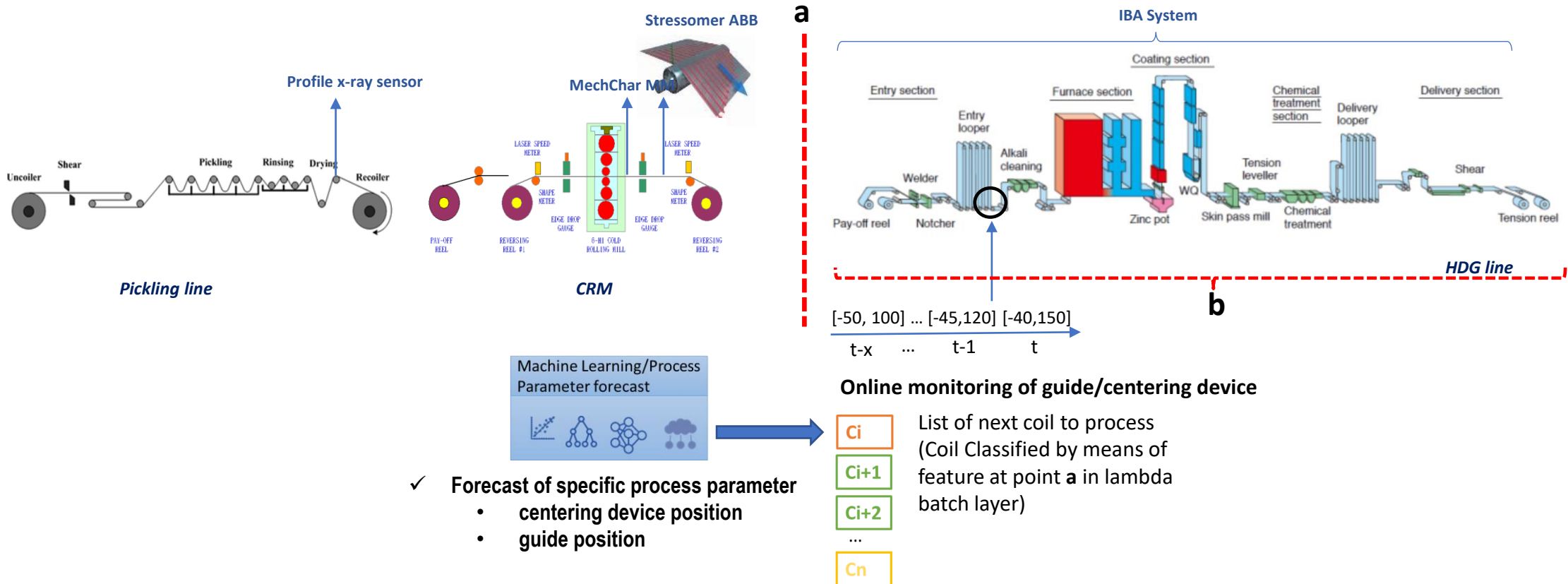
## Platform solution requirement:

- **Ingestion** and elaboration of high frequency variables (process parameters at Galvanizing line)
- **Storing** of length-based data (coil profile, mechanical characteristics, stressometer matrix at CRM for each pass, Zinc profile top/bottom), time series and large data per coil (images) in datalake
- Heavy **data processing** for data preparation in the training cycle of ML
- Implementation, deployment and update of **ML models**
- Storage of results on relational-db
- HMI accessible via web

## Methodological approach

Development of a platform to strengthen and optimize the processes of coils galvanization

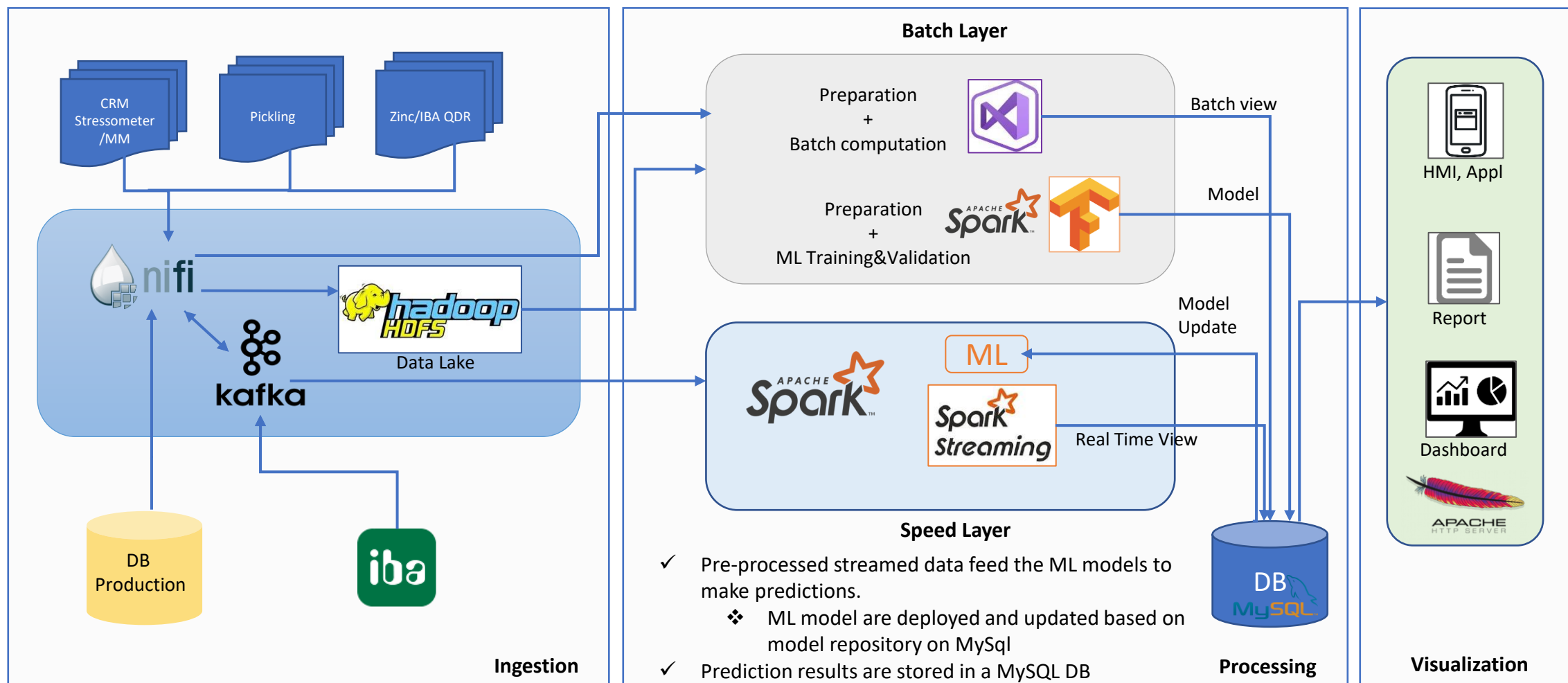
- Prediction of top defects at HDG line due to flatness problem
- Prediction of specific parameters setup to avoid or limit problems during the galvanization





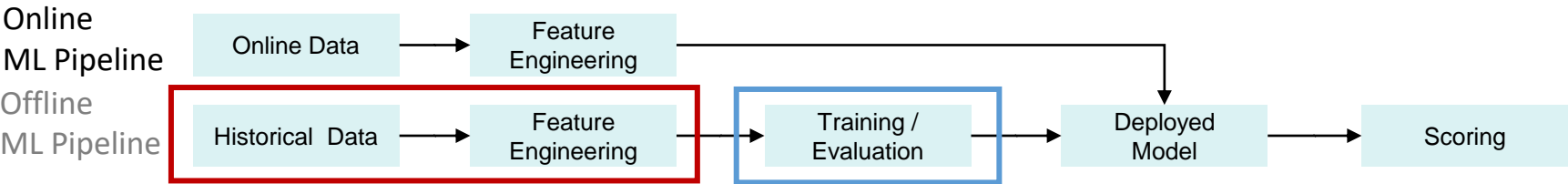
## Project Lambda Architecture Schema

- ✓ Model are created and retrained
  - ❖ The result (as code format or parameters values is stored in the dedicated MySQL server)
- ✓ Batch view on current production are loaded on MySQL server





# Data preparation, analysis and modelling

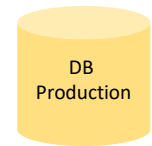


## Preparation of dataset based on historical data for the training/test of Machine Learning models involves:

- Rescale/Transform
  - Stressometer tension to IUnit values
- Data Alignment
  - Interpolation on length/width
  - Realignment to the correct position with the IBA QDR and Zinc profile data based on two reported data:
    - the elongation at pickling line
    - the weight of the cut material at HDG line
- Missing values handling & Filter on noise
- Outliers detection and treatment

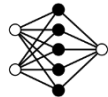
## Analysis for feature/variable extraction:

- Feature engineering & Dimensionality reduction
  - Correlations, PCA



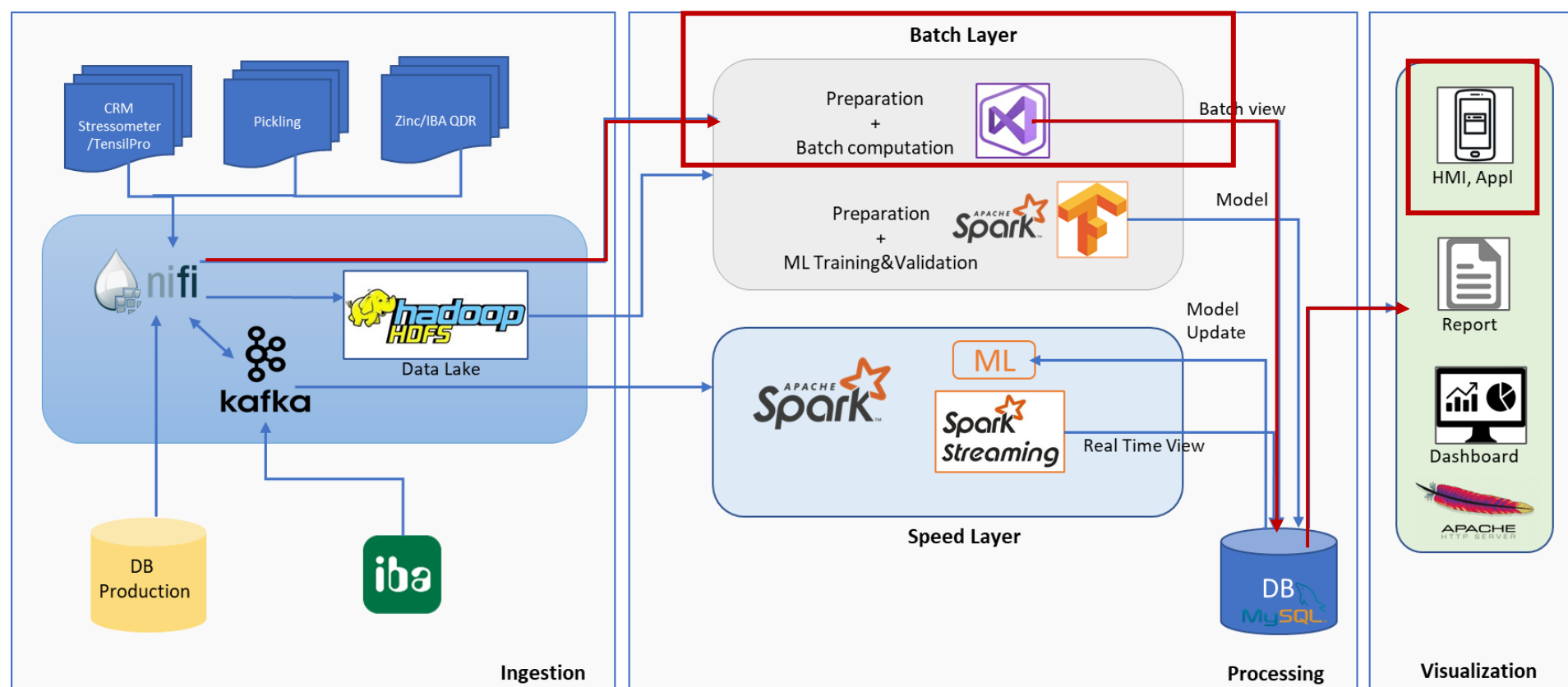
## Modelling

- Data Segregation
  - Split subsets of data to train the model and further validate how it performs against new data
- Training
  - Different schemes of Back Propagation Neural Network

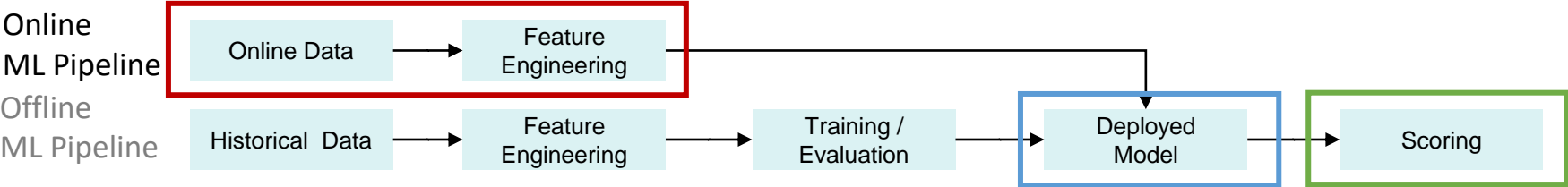


	R2-Guida	R2-Centr.	INPUT							OUTPUT					
TF-ANN-0	0.750	0.012	SM	YS e UTS	Iba					Guida1	Centr.1				
TF-ANN-1	0.816	0.079	SM	YS e UTS	Iba	Guida1	Centr.1					Guida2	Centr.2		
TF-ANN-2	0.884	0.781	SM	YS e UTS	Iba	Guida1	Centr.1	Guida2	Centr.2					Guida3	Centr.3
TF-ANN-3	0.824	0.678	SM	YS e UTS	Iba	Guida1	Centr.1							Guida3	Centr.3
TF-ANN-3_0	0.81	0.663	SM	YS e UTS	Iba									Guida3	Centr.3
ANN-2 Cond-1	0.946	0.071	SM	YS e UTS	Iba	Guida1	Centr.1	Guida2	Centr.2					Guida3	Centr.3
ANN-2 Cond-2	0.902	0.035	SM	YS e UTS	Iba	Guida1	Centr.1	Guida2	Centr.2					Guida3	Centr.3
ANN-2 Cond-3	0.958	0.863	SM	YS e UTS	Iba	Guida1	Centr.1	Guida2	Centr.2					Guida3	Centr.3
ANN-2 Cond-4	0.944	0.905	SM	YS e UTS	Iba	Guida1	Centr.1	Guida2	Centr.2					Guida3	Centr.3

## Batch Layer Deploy



# ML flow of batch process (a)



- **Rescale/Transform**
  - Stressometer tension to IUnit values
- **Data Alignment**
  - Interpolation on length/width

→Profile

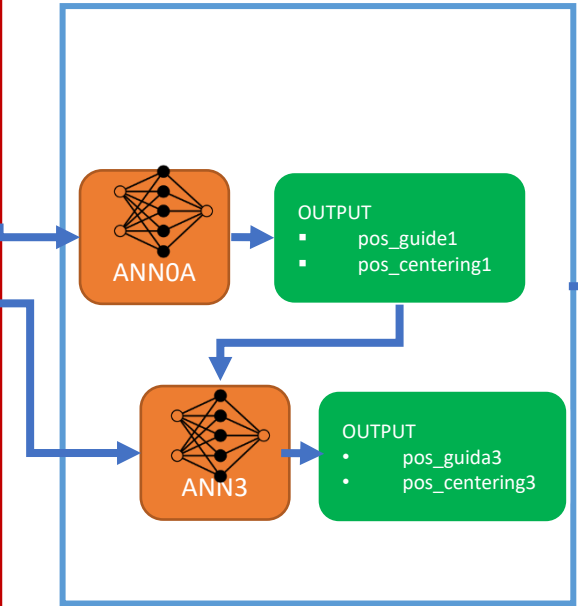
- Crown
- Wedge
- Build\_up
- Thickness

→Line, Coil\_Qlt\_In, Coil\_Supplier

- Vel\_Process\_Before\_Acc Min/Max
- Vel\_Process\_HF\_After\_Acc\_Min/Max
- Perc\_Acc\_Min/Max
- Vel\_Process\_Before\_Acc\_SET/Vel\_Process\_HF\_After\_Acc\_SET/Perc\_Acc\_SET

**List of configuration for setup parameters**

50_150_170
63_150_170
77_150_170
90_150_170
80_150_170



❖ Calculation of index on each position of coil length based on the value of guide and centering device predicted by ML model

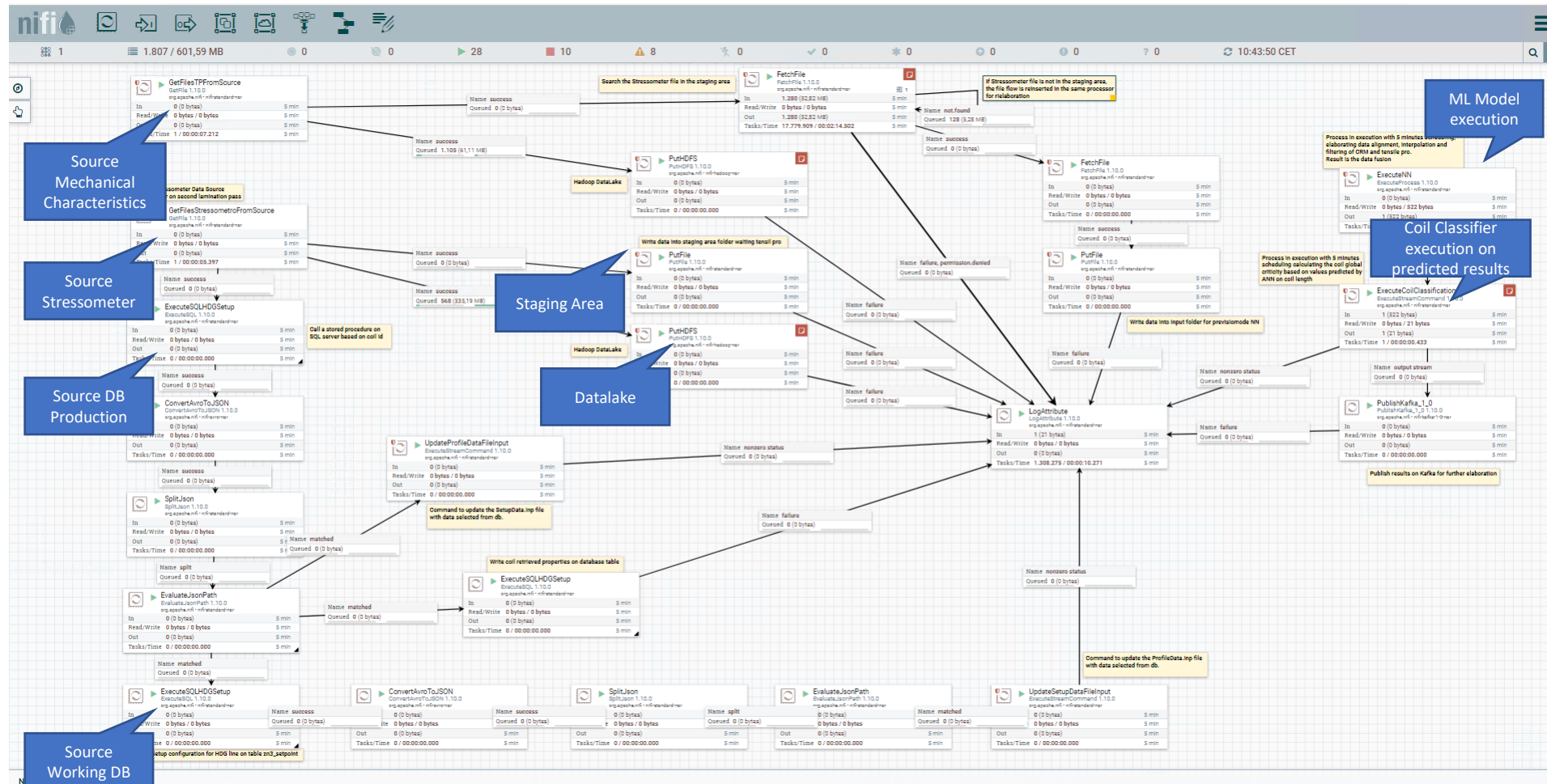
Ind ex	Position	Guide	Note
1	>=-20 <=20	>=-80 <=80	<b>Position:</b> Centered <b>Guide:</b> Low Correction
2	>=-20 <=20	>-200 <-80; >80 <200	<b>Position:</b> Centered <b>Guide:</b> Medium Correction
3	>=-50 <-20; >20 <=50	<=-80 >=80	<b>Position:</b> Slight Heel <b>Guide:</b> Low Correction
4	>=-50 <-20; >20 <=50	>-200 <-80; >80 <200	<b>Position:</b> Slight Heel <b>Guide:</b> Medium Correction
5	>=-180 <-50; >50 <=180	<=-200 >=200	<b>Position:</b> Severe Heel <b>Guide:</b> Max Correction

❖ Calculation of global coil criticality (red, yellow, green) based on the percentages of positional indexes

Index	Criticality classification logic		
	% Coil Length		
1	0-100		
2	0-100		
3	80 -100	50 - 79.9	0-49.9
4	15 -100	2 -14.9	0-1.9
5	5 -100	1 - 4.9	0-0.9
0	0-100		

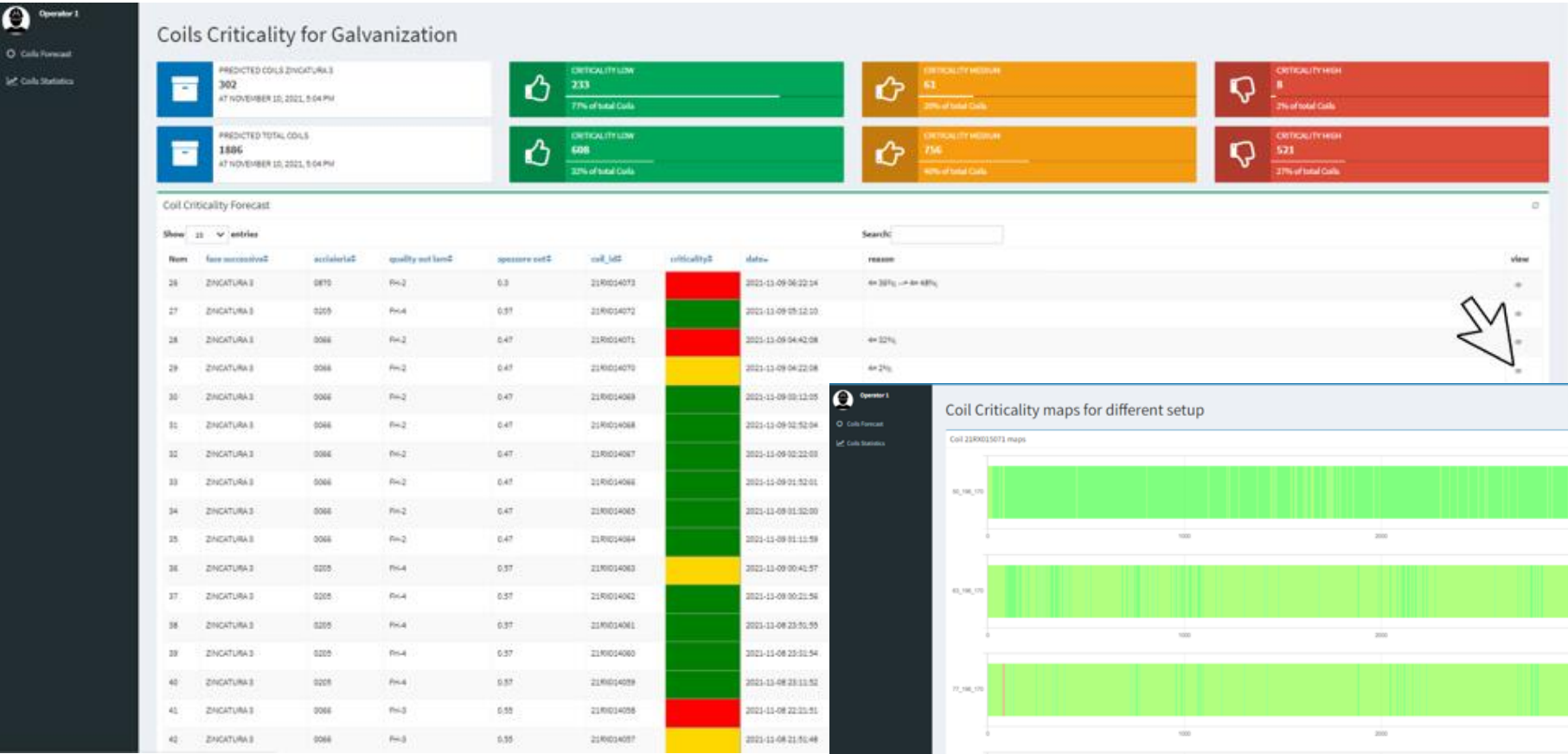
# Flow implementation of batch process (a)

Nifi execution flow with processors interactions starting from data sources until the ML model execution

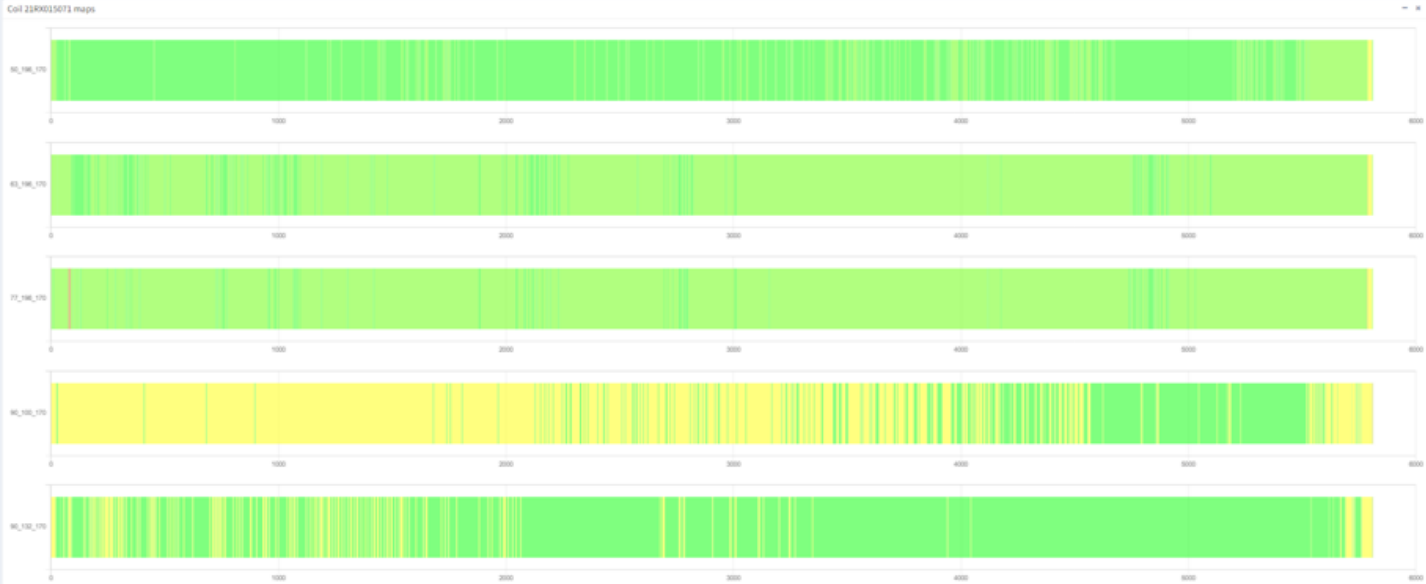


# Visualization of batch process (a)

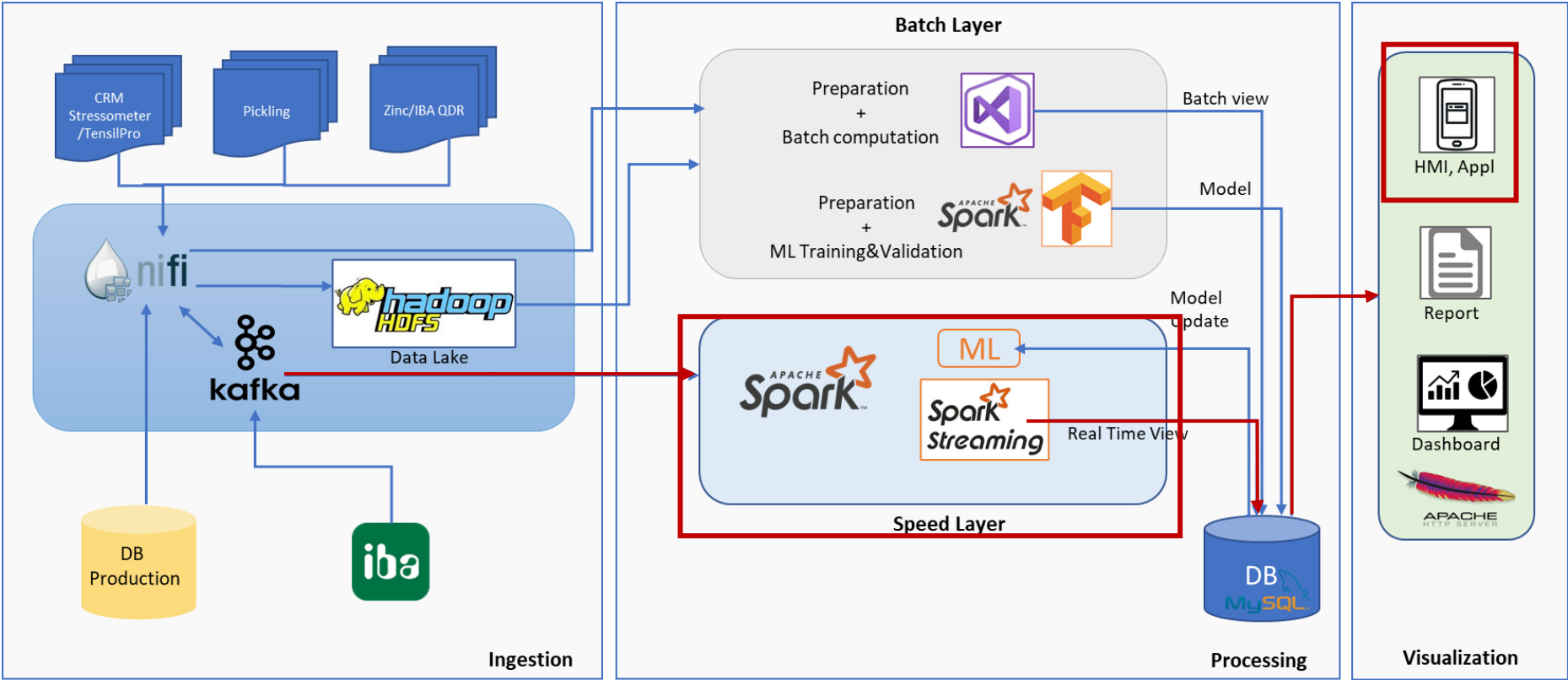
Web Interface based on Apache Http Server



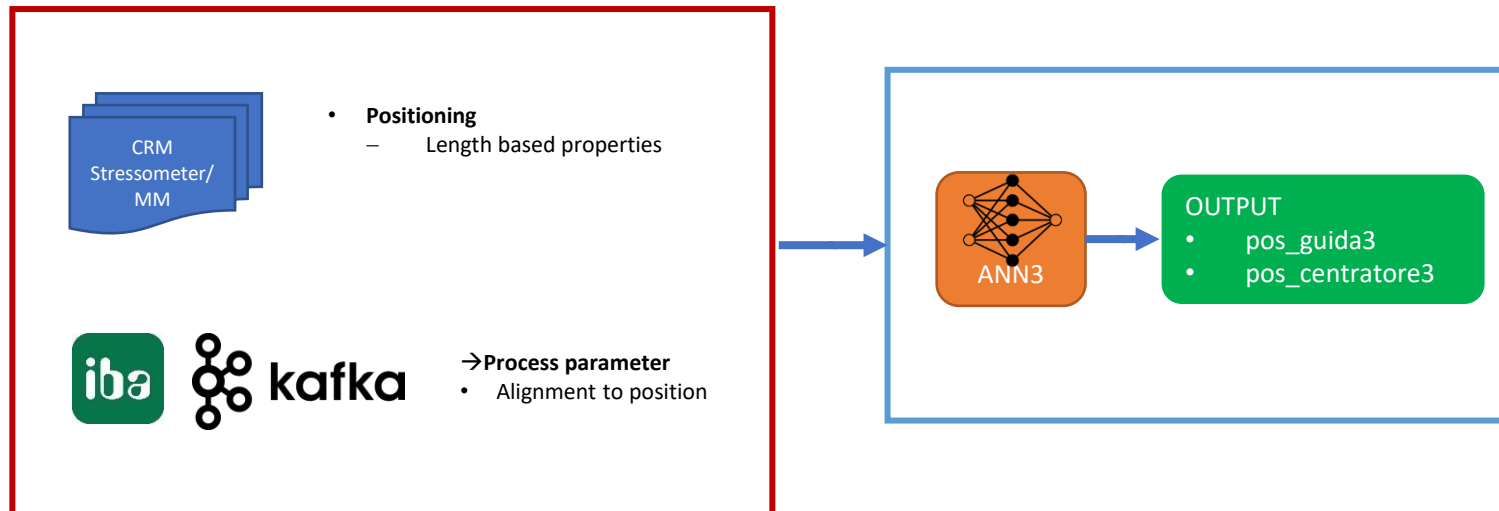
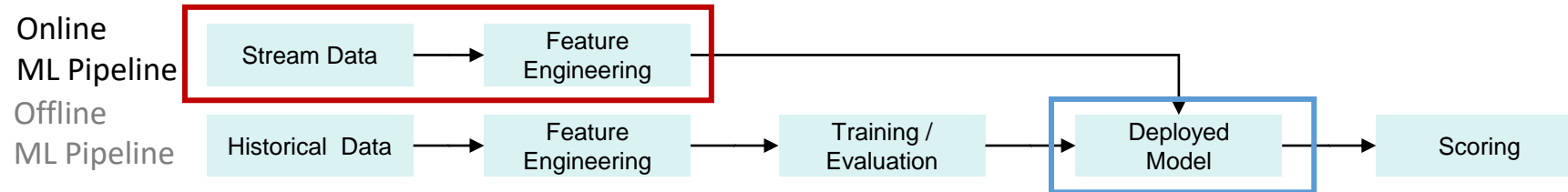
Coil Criticality maps for different setup



# Speed Layer Deploy



## ML Flow of real time process (b)





## Solutions and main achieved results

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- Online data acquisition systems for high resolution process and quality data, by means of innovative tools from Big Data technology.
- Development of models for the monitoring and control of the quality of products depending on process parameters, using advanced Data Analytics and Machine Learning techniques.



- ✓ A better exploitation of available process and product data through innovative methods and tools for data handling improves the insight into the steel making processes and the enables the early identification of disturbing behaviour.
- ✓ A better production process supervision and an early detection of anomalies and instabilities corresponds to a reduction of downgraded products, a higher plant availability and a more sustainable production.

Thank you for  
your attention!