

Automatic Model Generation for Monitoring Process Plants

Knowledge Based Systems

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Content

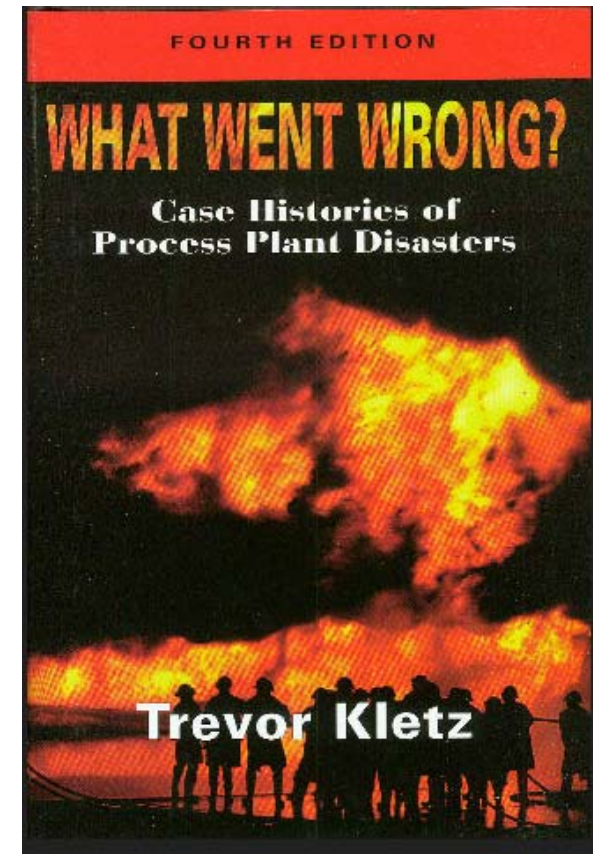
- Introduction
 - Process Plants (Motivation)
 - Sensors
 - Model Based Systems
- Technical Aspect
- Hybrid System
- HyBUTLA Algorithm
- Simple Example for HyBUTLA Alorithm
- Future Works
- Conclusion.

Process Plants

- What are process plants?
 - Process plants and production plants.
- How were they before?
- How are they now?
 - Distributed Control System (1975)
 - Discrete Control System.

Process Plants

- What went wrong?
- Issues with process plants
 - Faults
 - Disasters
- Bopal Disaster
 - December 1984
 - Methyl Isocyanate



Sensor

- What are sensor?
 - Detects or measures
 - Records
 - Indicates or responds
- 350+ Sensors
- Electrical Sensors
 - Simple example Elevator



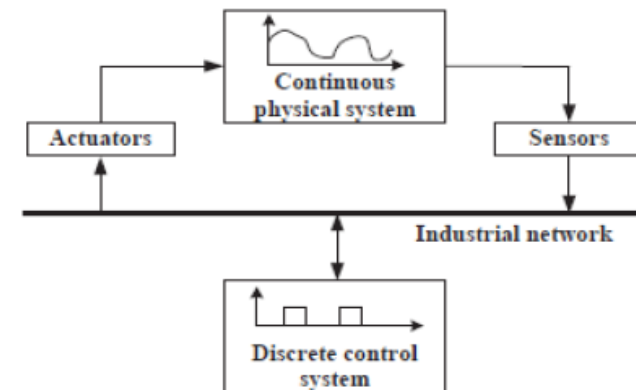
Model Based System

- What is a model?
 - An Abstract
- Model Based system
 - Requirement
 - Design
 - Analysis
 - Verification
 - Validation



Hybrid System

- Discrete and Continuous behaviour
- Combination of Digital and Analog mechanism
- Eg. Chemical Plant.



HyBUTLA

- Hybrid Bottom-Up Timing Learning Algorithm

Algorithm HyBUTLA (Σ, \mathcal{O}):

Given:

- (1) Events Σ
- (2) Observations $\mathcal{O} = \{\mathbf{O}_0, \dots, \mathbf{O}_{n-1}\}$ where $\mathbf{O}_i \in (\Sigma \times \mathbb{R})^*$,
 \mathbf{O}_i is one sequence of timed events (e.g. a system cycle)

Result: Hybrid Automaton \mathcal{A}

- (1) Compute events Σ based on \mathcal{O} .
- (2) Build prefix tree $PTA = (S, s_0, F, \Sigma, T, \Delta, Num, c, \Theta)$
based on \mathcal{O} . Let S' be all non-leaf nodes in S .
- (2.1) $\forall s \in S$ learn $\theta_s \in \Theta$ using continuous data from \mathcal{O} .
 PTA is a hybrid automaton according to definition 1.
- (3) **for all** $v, w \in S'$ in a bottom-up order **do**
- (3.1) **if** compatible(v, w) **then**
- (3.1.1) $\mathcal{A} = \text{merge}(v, w)$
- (3.1.2) determinize(\mathcal{A}) **od**
- (4) **return** \mathcal{A}

Algorithm compatible (v, w):

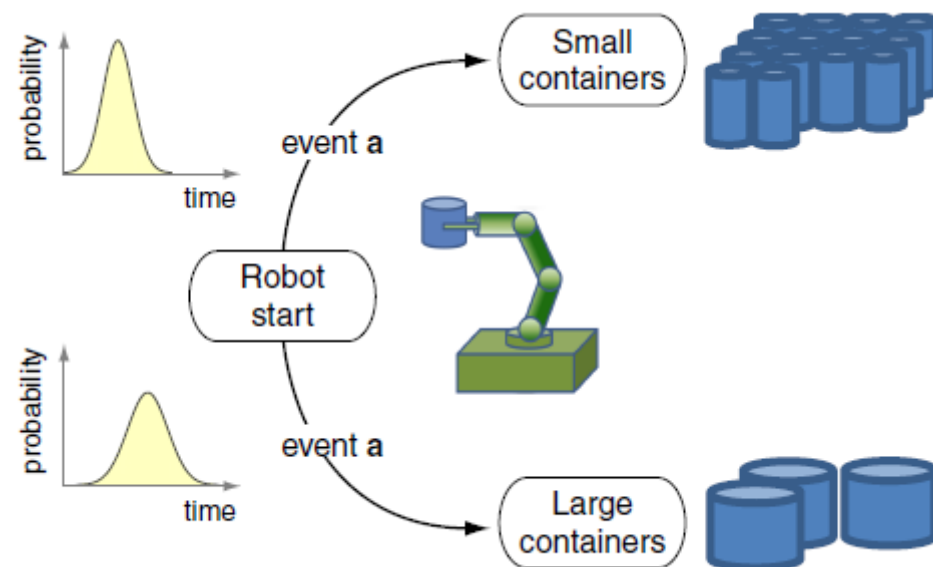
Given: $v, w \in S$

Result: decision yes or no

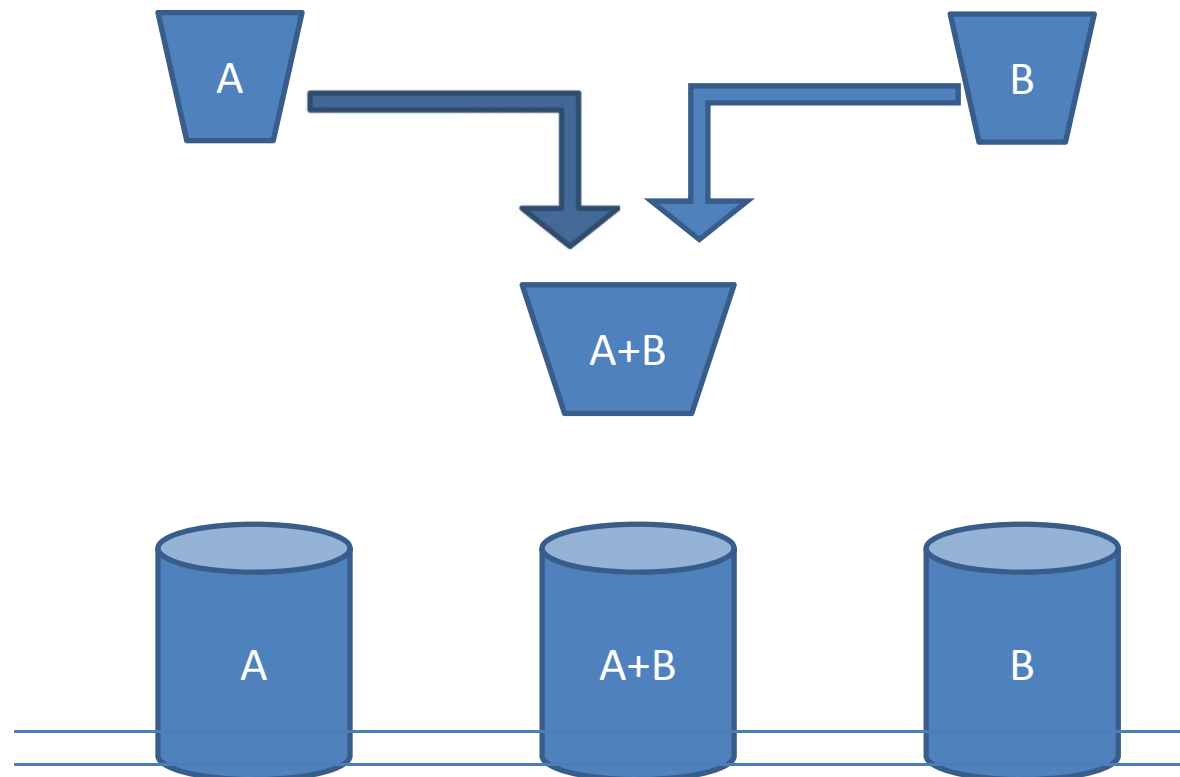
- (1) $f(v, a) := \sum_{e=(v,a,*) \in T} Num(e), v \in S, a \in \Sigma$ where
* is an arbitrary element
- (2) $f_{in}(w) := \sum_{e=(*,*,w) \in T} Num(e), w \in S$
- (3) $f_{out}(v) := \sum_{e=(v,*,*) \in T} Num(e), v \in S$
- (4) $f_{end}(v) := f_{in}(v) - f_{out}(v), v \in S$
- (5) **if** fractions-different($f_{in}(v), f_{end}(v), f_{in}(w), f_{end}(w)$)
- (5.1) **return** false
- (6) **for all** $a \in \Sigma$ **do**
- (6.1) **if** fractions-different($f_{in}(v), f(v, a), f_{in}(w), f(w, a)$)
- (6.1.1) **return** false
- (6.2) **if not** compatible(v', v'') $\forall (v, a, v'), (w, a, v'') \in T$
- (6.2.1) **return** false **od**
- (7) **return** true

HyBUTLA

- Step 0 – Signals are measured
- Step 1 – Event generated depending actuators and sensors
- Step 2 – A prefix tree acceptor(PTA) is built
- Step 3 – Compatible states are merged until a smaller automated is reached.

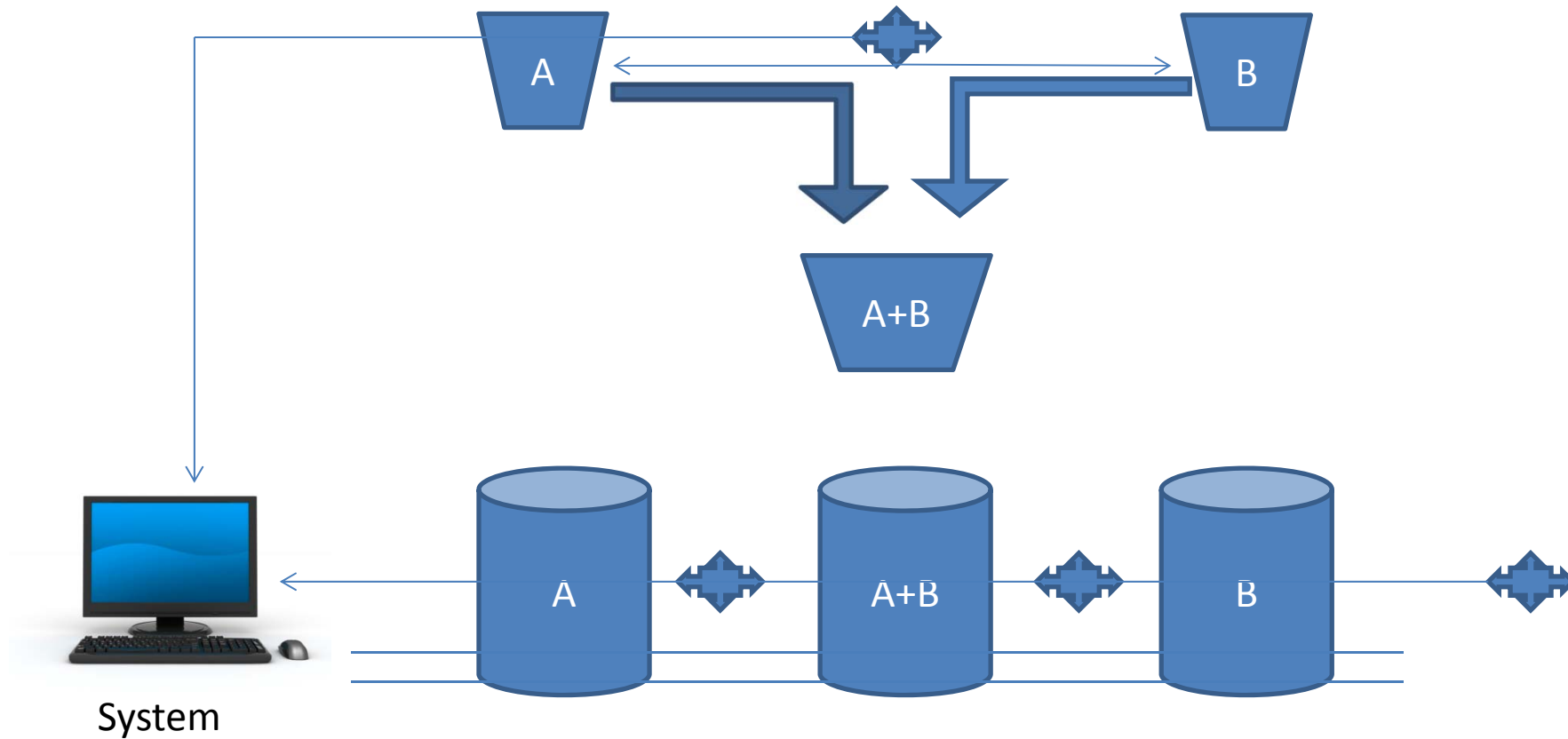


HyBUTLA



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HyBUTLA



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Conclusion and Future Works

- Reduces cost and man power.
- Modeling bottle neck has overcome.
- Implementing the presented work with real world.
- Collecting more information for improvement.
- Structuring the collected information for inhancement of present work.

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Thank you



Save planet, planet saves you.

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