



The use of AI for improved moisture measurement

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The EMPIR initiative is co-funded by the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme and the EMPIR Participating States

Stakeholder workshop
2.-3. June 2022

MI WP3 – Industrial validation

- Task 3.1: Solid biofuels
- Task 3.2: Liquid biofuels
- Task 3.3: Data mining and data-science techniques

The aim of this work package is therefore to **validate** the methods and devices developed in WP1 and WP2.

- **uncertainty propagation** models for industrial use will be prepared
- methods and devices will be tested in **real industrial applications** for solid and liquid biofuels measurement
- analyses will be refined by **applying data science methods** such as machine (deep) learnings and artificial intelligence on the now fully digitalised measurements (correlations arising from the industrial environment - *temperature, reflections, humidity, dust, vibrations* etc.)



MI WP3 – Industrial validation

- Task 3.1: Solid biofuels
- Task 3.2: Liquid biofuels
- **Task 3.3: Data mining and data-science techniques**

The aim of this task is to exploit **advanced data-science techniques** to improve reproducibility and repeatability of moisture content measurements. In addition, an **uncertainty model of real application** will be developed, and a **good practise guide** will be compiled.

- Development of a method for the analysis of results of moisture content (machine learning, artificial intelligence, deep learning), tested on data from the measurements campaign



- Data mining = process to crunch huge amount of data to extract new patterns, trends, correlations, making predictions etc.:
 - Classification
 - Segmentation
 - Prediction
 - Regression
 - Making associations
 - Text Mining
- How?
 - -> Understanding of the data -> Understanding of the goals of the project -> Cleaning and processing of the data -> Modelling of data (may result to reassess the processing of data) -> Select best suited model to our case (ROC, Gains,... - **evaluation criteria**) -> Deployment

Statistical x probabilistic approach, etc

| |
|---|
| $RSS = \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{e} = \sum_{k=1}^N (y(k) - y_M(k))^2 \sigma$ |
| $AIC = N(1 + \ln(2\pi) + 2 \ln(RSS)) + 2m_p \sigma$ |
| $BIC = N \cdot \ln(RSS) + m_p \cdot \ln(N) \sigma$ |
| $AICFPE = \frac{1 + \frac{N}{m_p} \frac{RSS}{2}}{1 - \frac{N}{m_p}} \sigma$ |

- Heuristic approach
 - Artificial Neural networks / Neural networks:
 - collection of units collected together making network, similar to neuron cells in (human) brain
 - decision trees, k-nearest neighbor, support vector machine
 - Fuzzy systems
 - Expert system
 - Evolution and genetic algorithms
 - data – 50/25/25 (training/testing/validation)

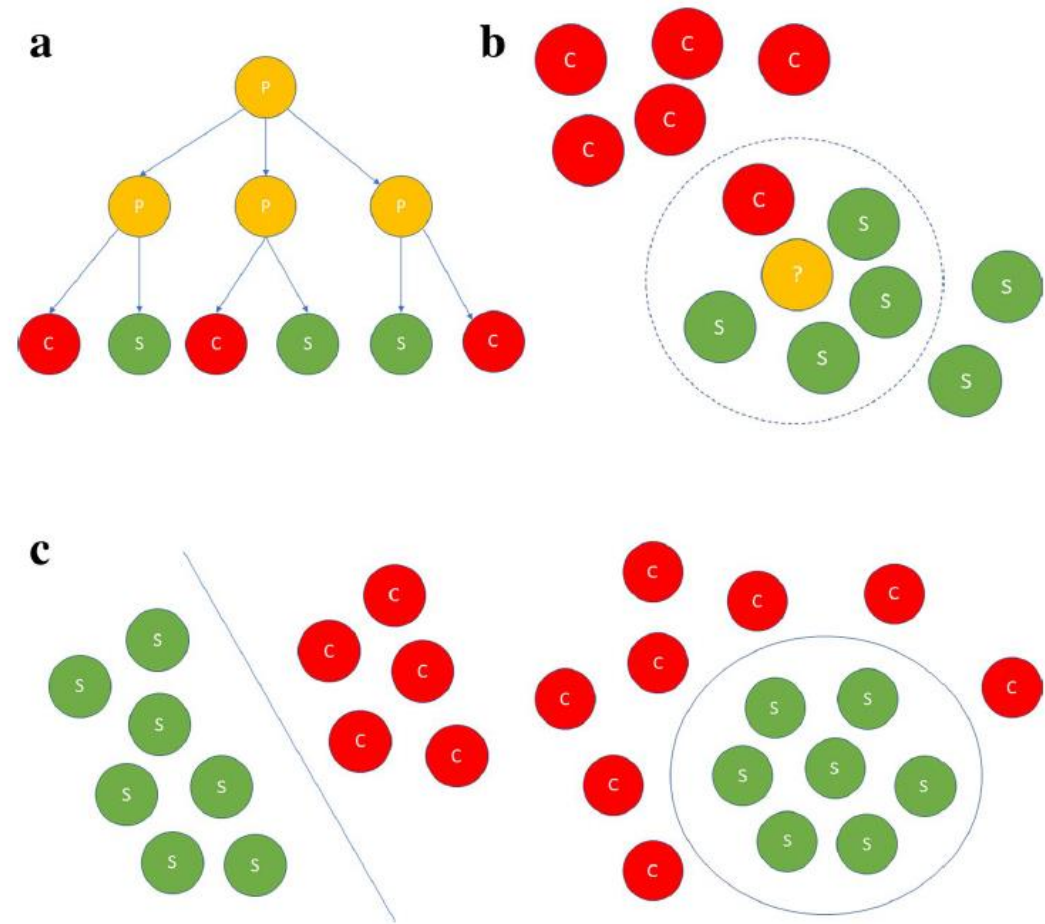


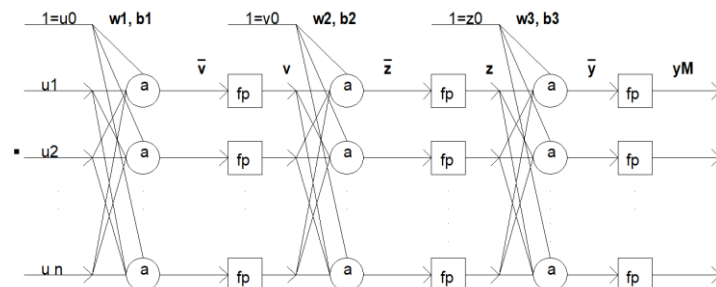
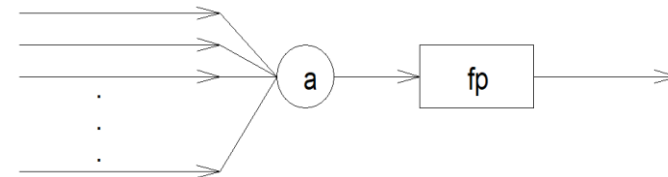
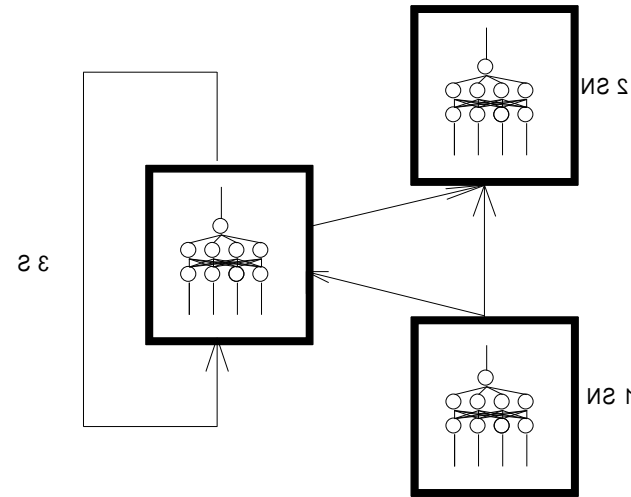
Fig. 2 Principle of the classifiers: **a** decision trees, **b** *k*-nearest neighbor, **c** support vector machine

Picture: M. Tiitta et al. „Air-coupled ultrasound detection of natural defects in wood using ferroelectret and piezoelectric sensors,” *Wood Sci. and Tech.*, sv. 54, no. 4, pp. 1-14, 2020.

MI Data mining and data-science techniques

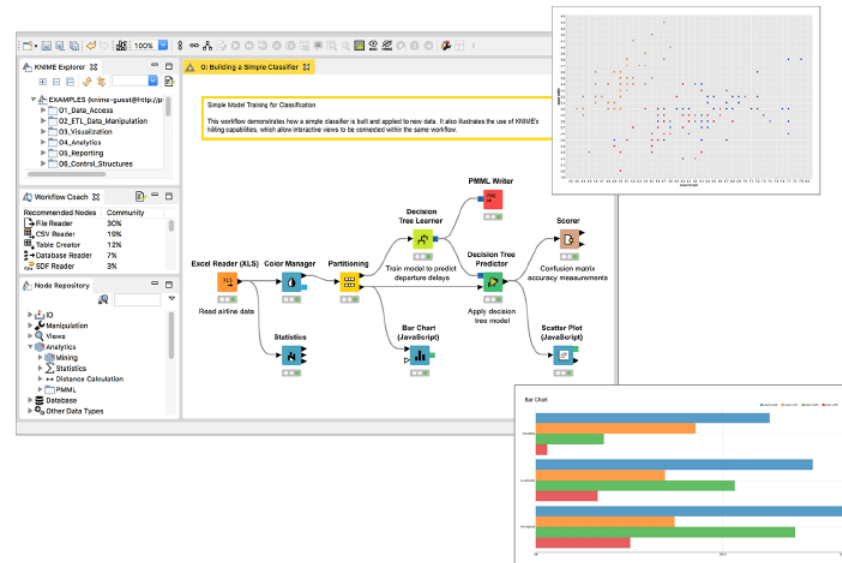
Decide what we would like to receive

- Calibration curves
 - Regression
 - Structure identification
 - Nonparametric model
- Neural networks
 - Standard
 - Recursive
 - type of perceptron model
- Influence factors
- Structure of the data
 - Who
 - When
 - What

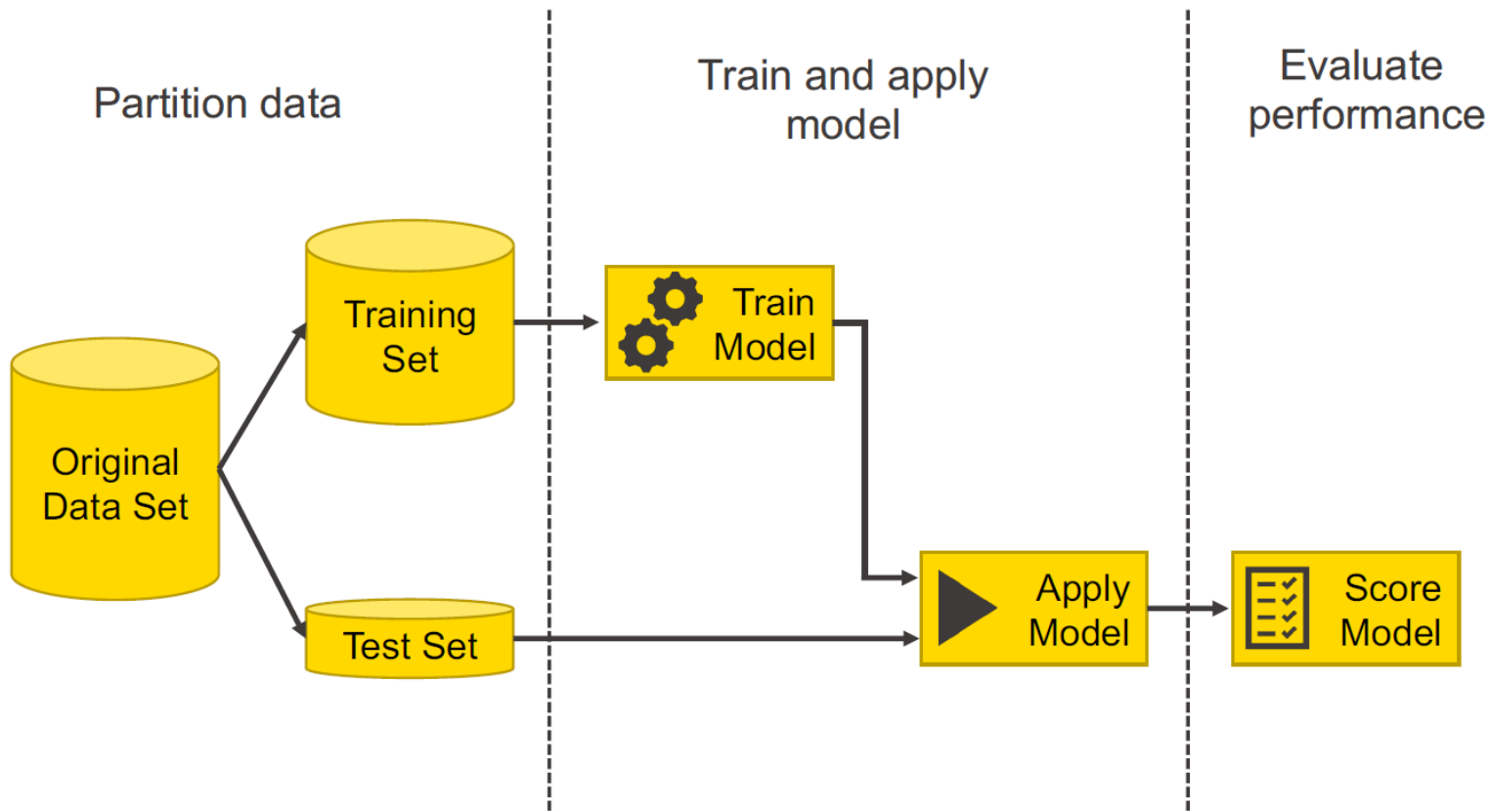


What is KNIME Analytics Platform?

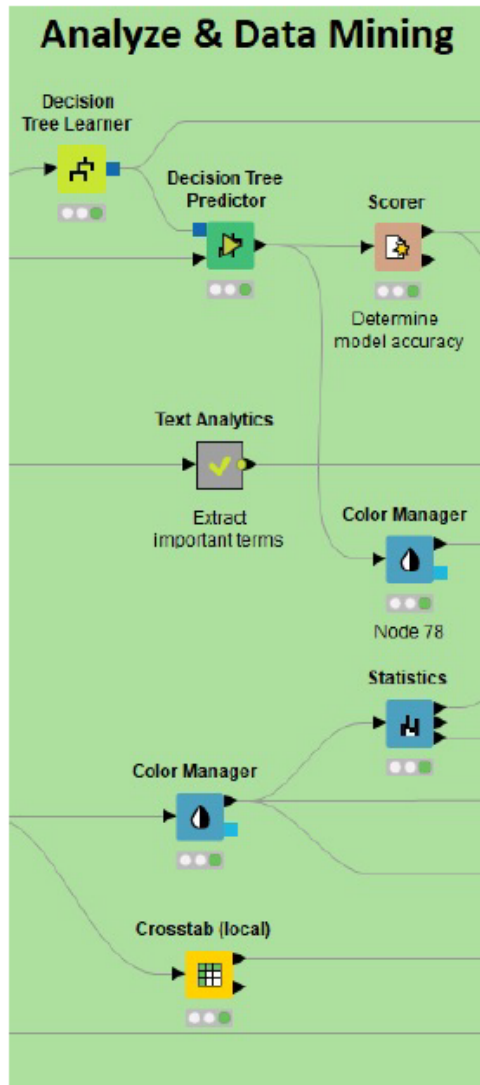
- A tool for data analysis, manipulation, visualization, and reporting
- Based on the graphical programming paradigm
- Provides a diverse array of extensions:
 - Text Mining
 - Network Mining
 - Cheminformatics
 - Many integrations, such as Java, R, Python, Weka, Keras, Plotly, H2O, etc.



Data Mining: Process Overview



MI Data science tool for advance AI/ML models



- **Regression**
 - Linear, logistic
- **Classification**
 - Decision tree, ensembles, SVM, MLP, Naïve Bayes
- **Clustering**
 - k-means, DBSCAN, hierarchical
- **Validation**
 - Cross-validation, scoring, ROC
- **Deep Learning**
 - Keras, DL4J
- **External**
 - R, Python, Weka, H2O, Keras

MI Some examples

- Preprocessing
- Data manipulation
- Cleaning
- Visualisation
- Statistic

One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA)

Descriptive Statistics

Confidence Interval (CI) Probability: 95.0%

| | Group | N | Missing | Missing Group | Mean | Std. Deviation | Std. Error | CI (Lower Bound) | CI (Upper Bound) | Minimum | Maximum |
|--------------|-----------|----|---------|---------------|--------|----------------|------------|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Universe_0_0 | Cluster_0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0,3555 | 0,0933 | 0,0233 | 0,3058 | 0,4052 | 0,1537 | 0,4756 |
| Universe_0_0 | Cluster_1 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0,7063 | 0,0807 | 0,0202 | 0,6633 | 0,7493 | 0,5827 | 0,8436 |
| Universe_0_0 | Cluster_2 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0,8518 | 0,0985 | 0,0246 | 0,7993 | 0,9043 | 0,6899 | 0,9793 |
| Universe_0_0 | Total | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0,6379 | 0,2286 | 0,033 | 0,5715 | 0,7043 | 0,1537 | 0,9793 |

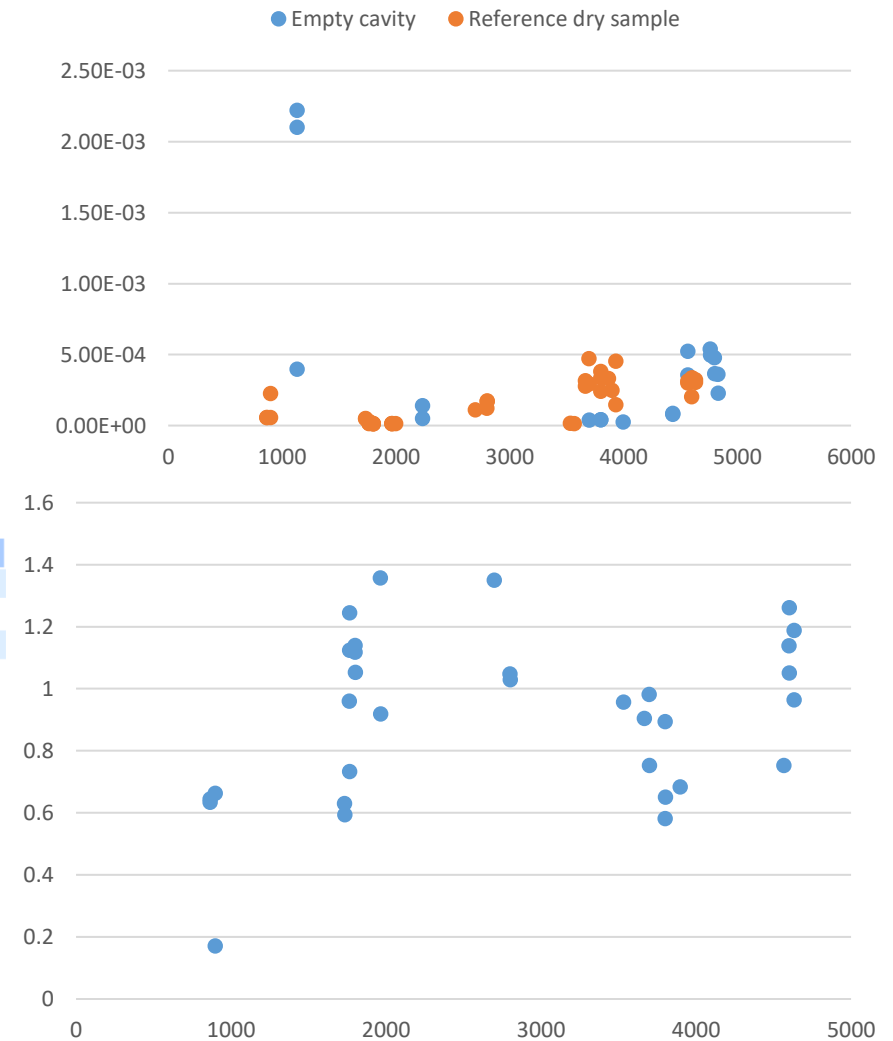
Levene Test

The Levene Test is used to test for the equality of variances.

| | F | df 1 | df 2 | p-Value |
|--------------|--------|------|------|---------|
| Universe_0_0 | 0,3366 | 2 | 45 | 0,7159 |

ANOVA

| | Source | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | p-value |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----|-------------|----------|---------|
| Universe_0_0 | Between Groups | 2,0826 | 2 | 1,0413 | 125,3747 | 0.0 |
| Universe_0_0 | Within Groups | 0,3738 | 45 | 0,0083 | | |
| Universe_0_0 | Total | 2,4564 | 47 | | | |

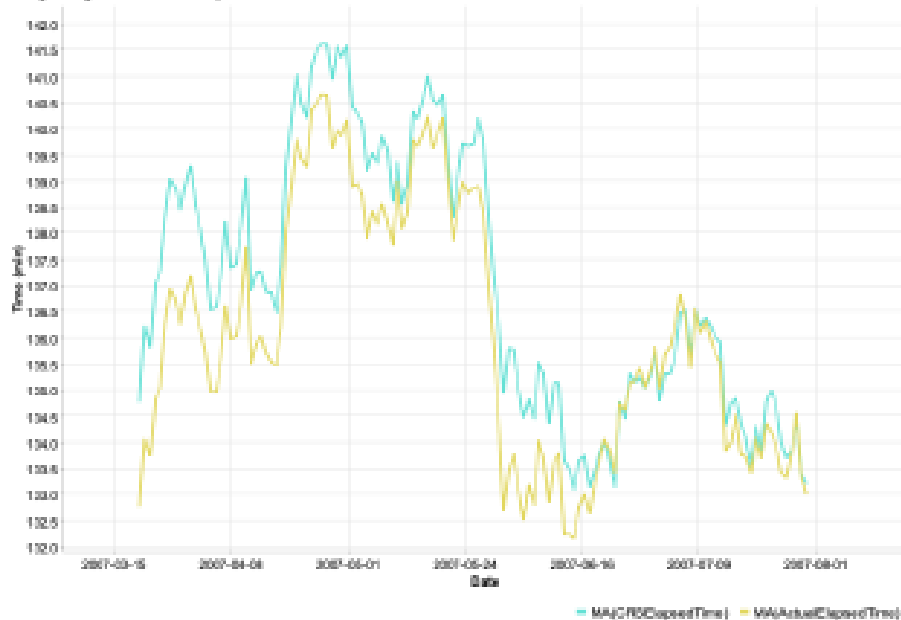


MI Some examples

- Finding model
- Method
- Learning
- Showing results

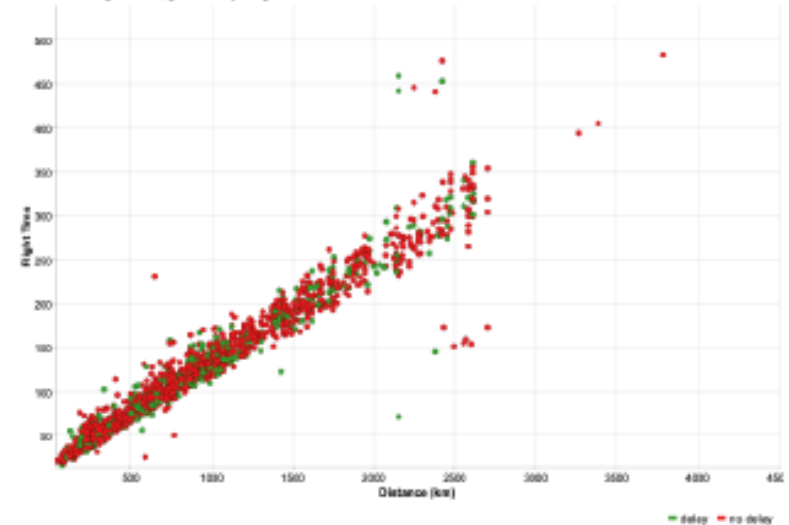
Actual Elapsed Time vs CRS Elapsed Time

Moving average over the last 20 days



Correlation between Distance and Flight Time

Red indicates a flight on time, green a delayed flight



Some examples

- First human brain is needed
 - Create structure
 - Computer AI/ML could be applied
 - Using on the data
-
- Finding of the thinks people do not even dream
 - Consolidate of the data
 - Making traceability propagation to the ON-SITE measurements



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