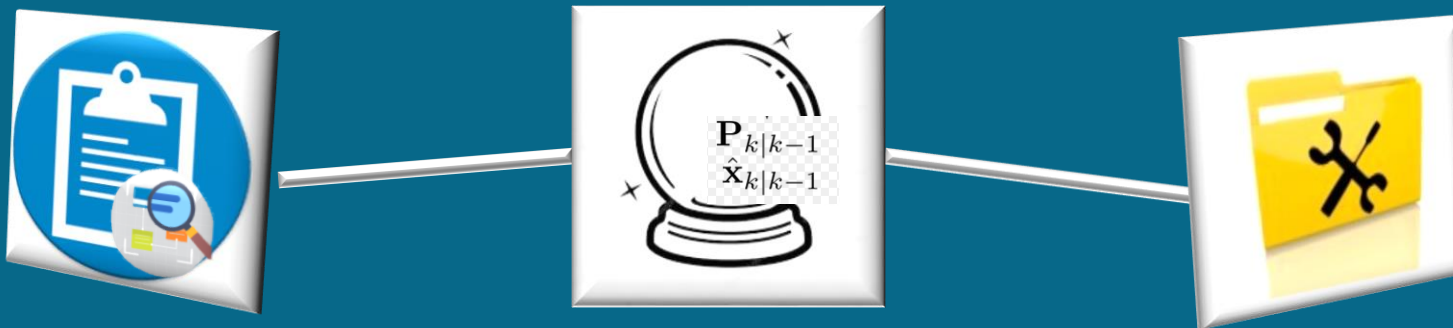




MACHINE LEARNING & IKATS PLATFORM & PREDICTIVE MAINTENANCE



December 2018, Craïova

➔ Algorithms → no major “scientific” obstacle

- › Predictive “data driven” modelling
- › Strong theoretical foundation
 - Supervised/ unsupervised training, ...
- › Many “use cases”



➔ Evaluation → toward reproducibility and validation

- › Articles with “words” more than “figures”
- › Evaluation criteria not enough specified nor standardized; criteria definition is challenging



- ➔ Dealing with time series data is a key requirement of industrial machine learning that distinguishes it from consumer applications
- ➔ Specific criteria are required to make industrial machine learning applicable
- ➔ (Industrial) Machine learning has to be deployed :
 - › In integrated software systems /solutions (as compared to hardware equipment)
 - › With on-going or recurrent upgrades
- ➔ From an industrial and operational point of view, it's a disruption





Kubernetes

Computing and analytics



python



NumPy



SciPy



User Workbench & Data Viz



Ressource
management

Data Organisation and distribution



OPENTSDDB

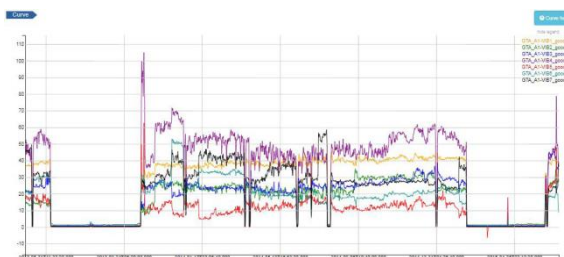
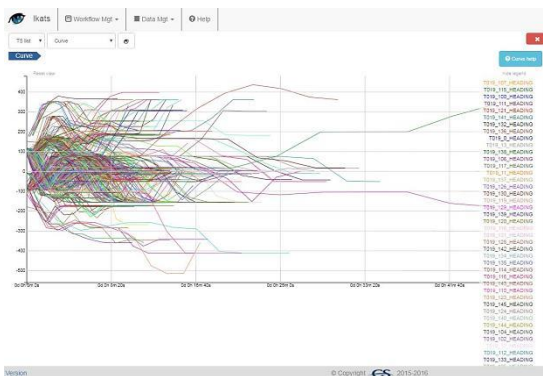
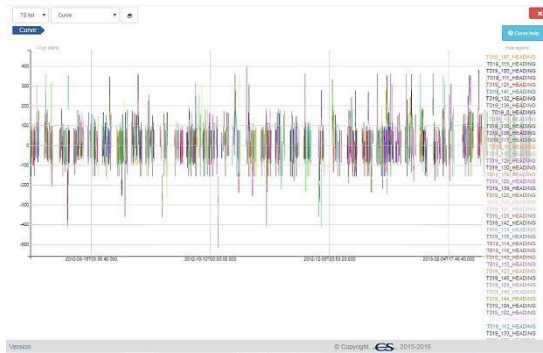


PostgreSQL

Infrastructure: storage, network



DEALING WITH TIME SERIES...



Product "3 in 1"



Dedicated Time Series



Scalable for Big Data



Data Viz & Analysis



Cloud compatible



User Friendly



Evolutivity



Open Source

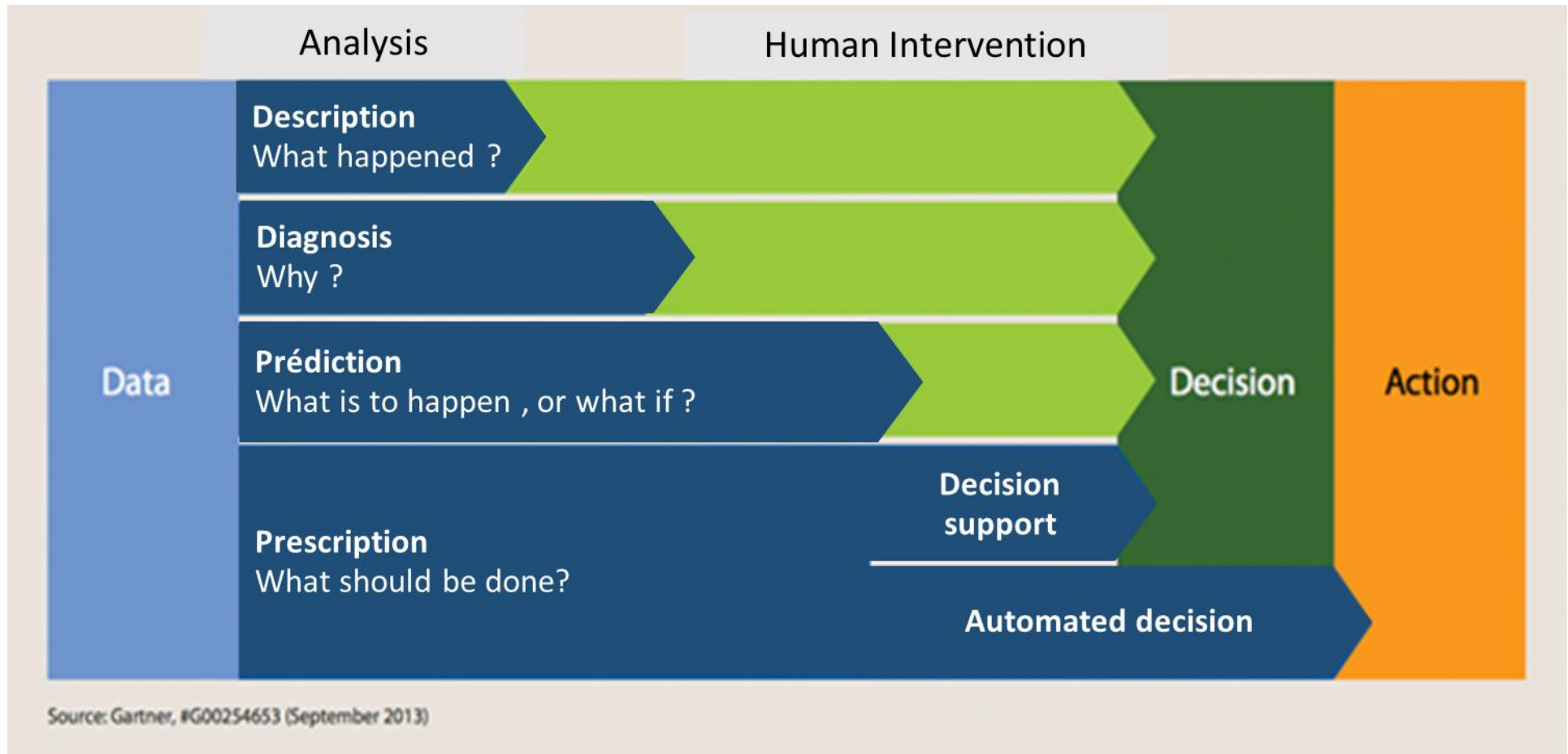
- ➔ Evaluation / comparison of algorithms

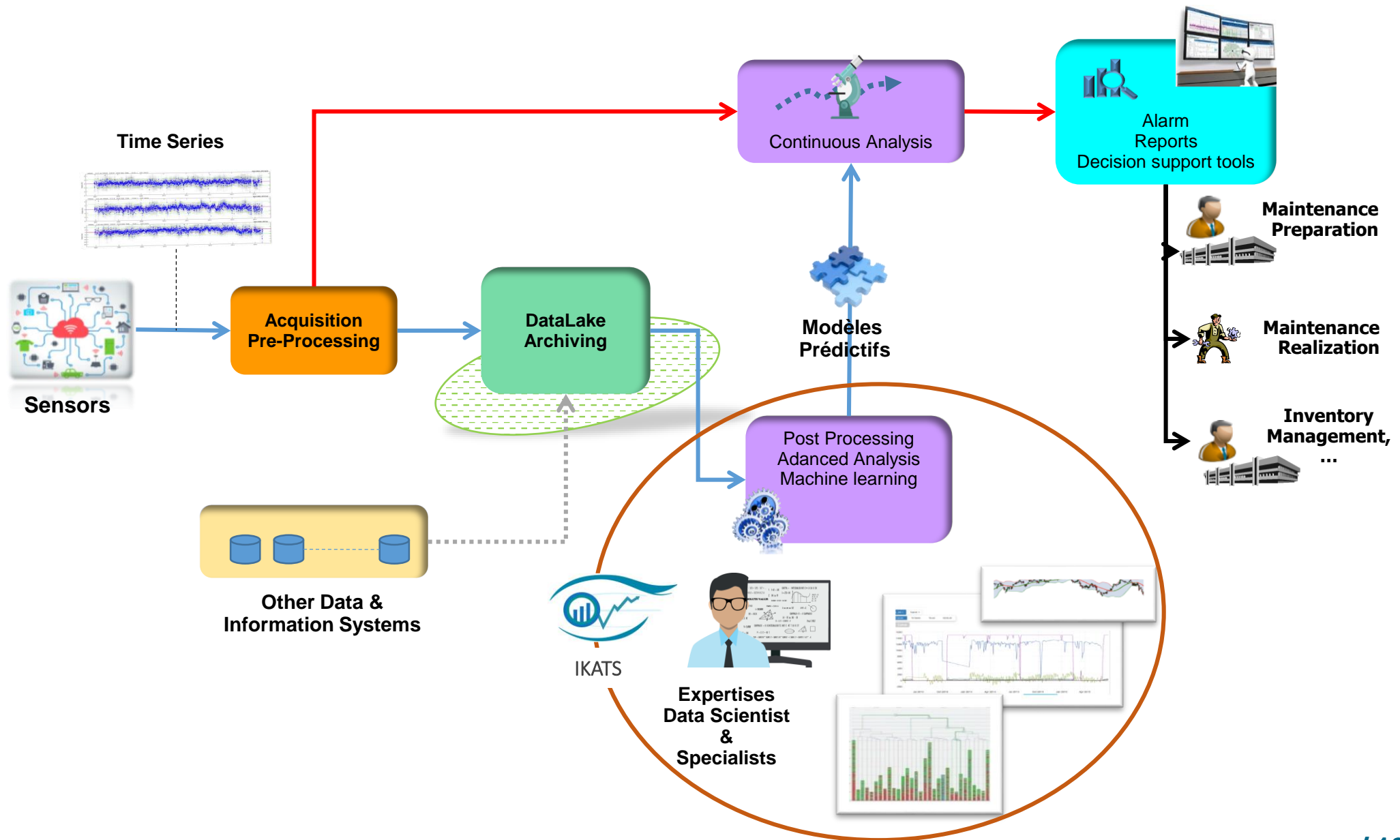
- ➔ “Reproducibility” / Reuse
 - › Archive / record of experiments
 - › Meta-parameters tuning

- ➔ Leverage “multidisciplinary approach”, between
 - › Applied mathematics and machine learning
 - › Information Technologies and big data
 - › Each respective discipline:
 - Engineering,
 - Physics
 - Medicine, e.g. physiology,
 - Biotech,
 - Sociology
 - ...

➔ IKATS

- › Is developed and leaded by CS, within an overall project associating LIG (Laboratoire Informatique de Grenoble)
- › <https://ikats.org>
- › <https://github.com/IKATS/IKATS>





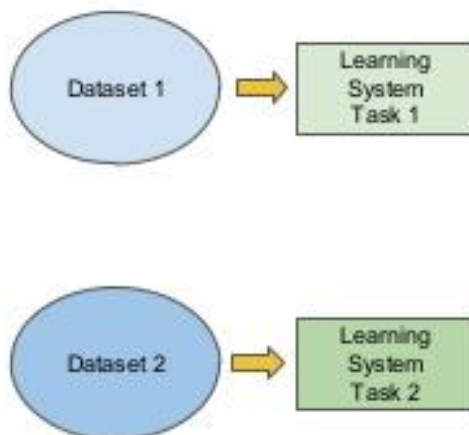
- ➔ From an industrial and operational perspective,
 - › a first tough challenge is in data collection and analysis. It's a prerequisite
 - › “Transfer learning” might be an approach to be favoured,

Traditional ML

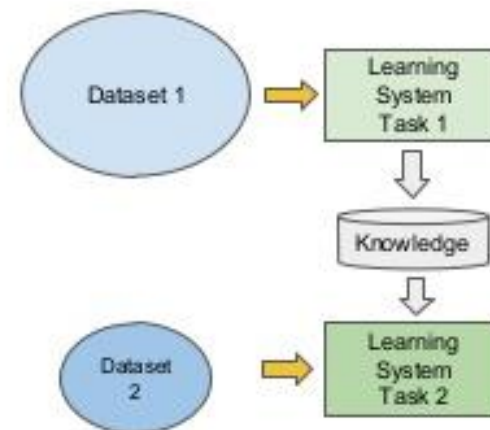
vs

Transfer Learning

- Isolated, single task learning:
 - Knowledge is not retained or accumulated. Learning is performed w.o. considering past learned knowledge in other tasks



- Learning of a new tasks relies on the previous learned tasks:
 - Learning process can be faster, more accurate and/or need less training data





THANK YOU