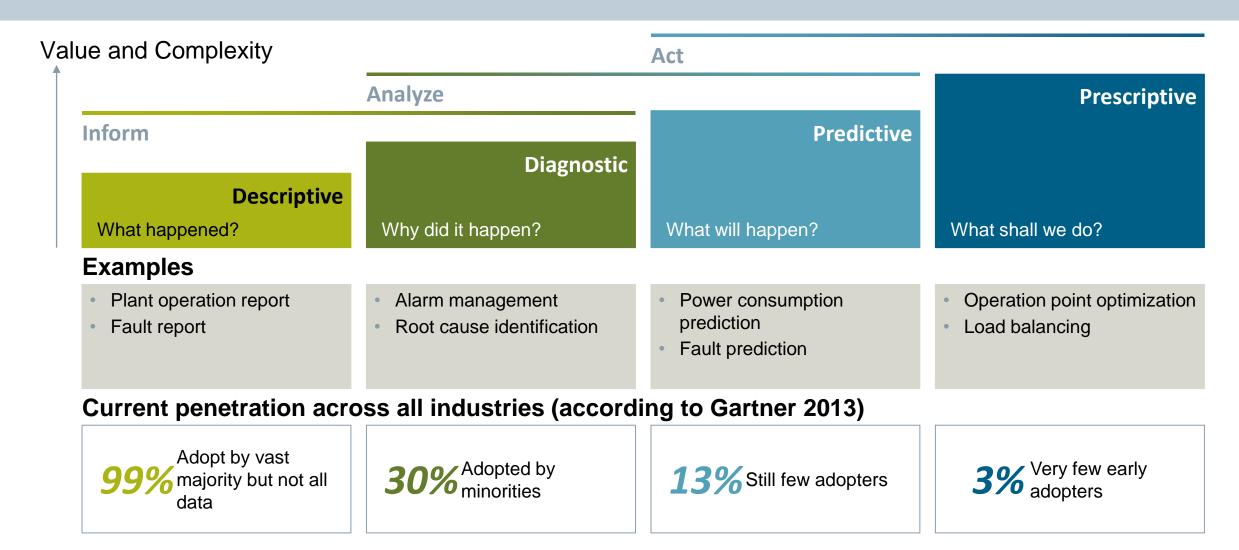


Predictive Analytics in Power Plants

Dr. Arindam Dasgupta & Dr. Amit Chakraborty Siemens Corporate Technology, Princeton, NJ



Smart data – from Descriptive to Prescriptive Analytics



Predictive Analytics for Decision Support in Energy Engineering



Physics Data Data Analytics Business Business Innovation

Data

Structured

Sensors Schedules Transactions Configurations

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Unstructured Multistructured

Logs Reports Specifications

Image

Technologies

Data presentation

Visual analytics, dashboards, reports

Data modeling and analysis

Optimization

Reasoning / Semantics

Natural Language Processing / Search

Data Mining / Machine Learning (incl. Neural Networks)

Data management

Data warehouse, NoSQL(inc. Hadoop), Stream processors (parts of Lambda Architecture)

Data integration

Physical-, Virtual-, Semantic-, integration, ETL, Quality-, Metadata- management

Applications

Prescriptive analytics

Customer Value

Operation planning, Operation and control optimization, Product configuration

Predictive analytics

Fault-, Production-, Demand- prediction, Price forecasting

Diagnostic analytics

Monitoring, Alarm management, Root cause analysis, Diagnostic advice

Descriptive analytics

Performance and cost reports, Fault reports, Operation dashboards

Siemens Digital Services Powered by AI – Example: Optimization of Gas Turbine Operations





Energy System

- Market drivers
- Customer needs
- Product cycles

Gas Turbines

- Mechanical Engineering
- Thermodynamics
- Combustion chemistry
- Sensor properties

Autonomous Learning

- Neural Networks
- Smart Data Architecture processes data from 5,000 sensors per second

Results

Reduced NOx Emissions

Extension of service intervals

Improved Performance

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Domain know-how



Context know-how



Analytics know-how

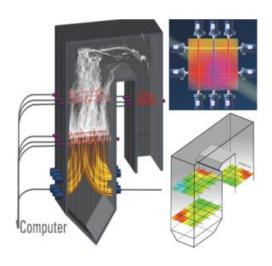


Customer value

Siemens

A Coal-Fired Plant Use Case: Gas Concentration Reconstruction for Coal-Fired Boilers Using Gaussian Process

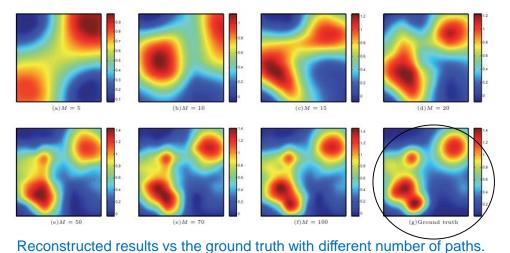




Gas concentration reconstruction. The left plot shows the geometry of an operating coal-fired boiler. 2D cross section gas concentration images (bottom right). TDLAS paths are installed on the wall of a boiler. Each path reads the average value along the path (top right)

Ref:

Yuan, C. et al, KDD '15 Proceedings of the 21th ACM SIGKDD International Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining, Pages 2247-2256



0.2

Optimized+TR
Optimized+TR
Optimized+GP

0.18

0.16

0.14

0.12

0.1

Comparing optimized path arrangement with best random path arrangement

- > Combustion optimization of a coal-fired boiler: improve its operating efficiency while reducing emissions
- Take measurements for key combustion ingredients, such as O2, CO, H2O for the feedback.
- ➤ Use Tunable Diode Laser Absorption Spectroscopy (TDLAS) to measure the average value of gas concentration along a laser beam path to reconstruct gas concentration images based on these path averages.
- ➤ Number of paths is usually very limited, leading to an extremely under-constrained estimation problem.
- > How to arrange paths such that the reconstructed image is more accurate
- > Bayesian approach based on Gaussian process (GP) to address both image reconstruction and path arrangement problems
- > GP posterior mean as the reconstructed image, and average posterior pixel variance as objective function to optimize the path arrangement.
- > Algorithms implemented in **Siemens SPPA-P3000** control system for real-time combustion optimization of boilers