

Preface

With the increasing demands on product quality and process operating safety, process monitoring and fault detection (PM-FD) has become an important area of research in recent decades. Numerous methods were developed in this area for different types of processes and applied to various industrial sectors. However, there is little work focusing on comparing and assessing their performance using a unified framework, and thus few suggestions and guidance for choosing an appropriate method can be provided to the practitioners. Therefore, the performance assessment study for PM-FD methods has become an area of interest in both academia and industry.

The first objective of this thesis is to assess the performance of basic FD statistics. The commonly used two statistics, namely, T^2 and Q are first examined. With the aid of χ^2 distribution, their differences to detect additive and multiplicative faults are revealed and compared under the statistical framework. Due to their low detectability to multiplicative faults, some alternative statistics are investigated.

Based on the basic FD statistics, different PM-FD methods have been proposed to monitor the key performance indicators (KPIs) of static processes, steady-state dynamic processes and dynamic processes including transient states. Thus, the second objective of this thesis is to assess the three classes of KPI-based PM-FD methods. Firstly, existing static methods are sorted into three categories based on the way to partition the KPI-correlated part from the KPI-uncorrelated part. A new EDD index is proposed to assess their performance to detect offsetting, drift and multiplicative faults. Secondly, two dynamic partial least squares (DPLS)-based methods for steady-state dynamic processes are compared, and their performance is assessed using EDD. Furthermore, the KPI-based PM-FD methods for general dynamic processes are introduced, some new developments are given.

Finally, to validate the theoretical developments, a case study on the Tennessee Eastman benchmark process that can be considered as a

steady-state dynamic process is performed to assess the two DPLS-based methods. In addition, a real large-scale hot strip rolling mill process is applied to assess the dynamic KPI-based PM-FD methods.

This work was done while I was with the Institute for Automatic Control and Complex Systems (AKS) at the University of Duisburg-Essen, Duisburg, Germany. I would like to express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. Dr.-Ing. Steven X. Ding, for all the inspiration and help he provided during the course of the last three and a half years. I am sincerely grateful for his guidance and influence on my scientific research work. I would also like to thank Prof. Peng for his interest in my work. Without his valuable discussions and constructive comments, the thesis cannot have reached the current level.

Furthermore, I would like to express my appreciation to my colleagues, Zhiwen, Dr. Hao, Dr. Shardt, and Prof. Ge for all the impressive discussions and cooperations on my research topic as well as for their patience to go over the draft for this thesis. My special thanks should once again go to Dr. Shardt, who has shared his rich and valuable experiences on academic research and scientific writing.

In addition, I would like to thank Linlin, Changchen, Hao, Minjia, Sihan, Dongmei, Ying, and Yong for their support during my stay in AKS. My thanks also go to all my other AKS colleagues, Tim K., Chris, Shane, Tim D., Sabine, Dr. Köppen-Seliger, Klaus, Ulrich, Dr. Qiu, Dr. Li, and Dr. Jiang as well as my former colleagues, Prof. Lei, Prof. Shen, Prof. Dong, and Prof. Yang for their valuable discussions and helpful suggestions. Without them the completion of this thesis would not have been possible.

Finally, I would like to thank the China Scholar Council (CSC) for funding my stay in Germany.

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Performance Assessment for Process Monitoring and
Fault Detection Methods

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2016, XXI, 153 p. 55 illus., Softcover

ISBN: 978-3-658-15970-2