

# Reliability in the Age of Big Data

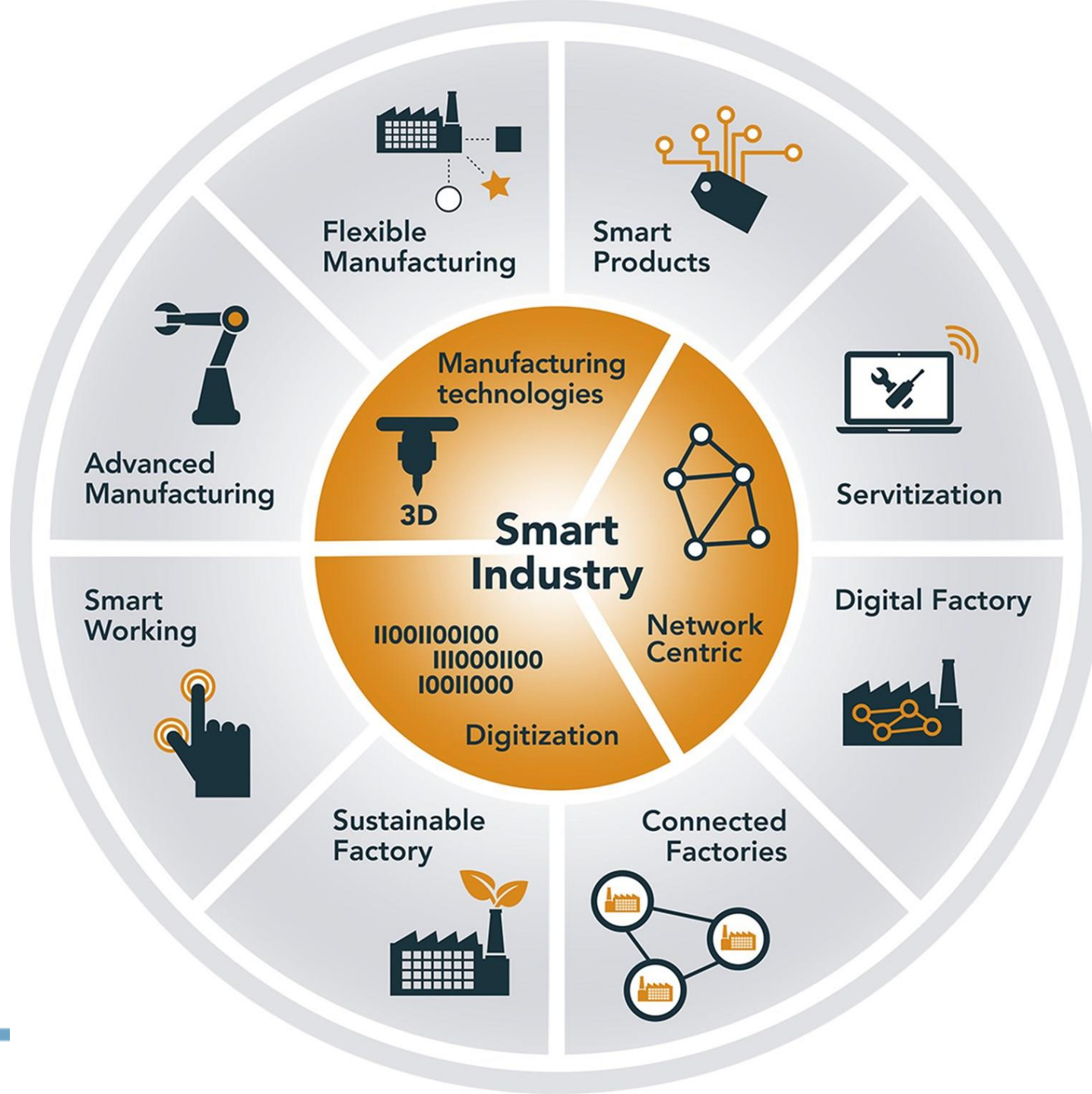
TNO - Jan Eite Bullema | ASQ CQE, ASQ CSSBB

29 NOVEMBER 2018  
TECHNIEKHUYS  
VELDHOVEN

***PLOT CONFERENTIE***  
***TOMORROW'S RELIABILITY***

**TNO** innovation  
for life





# Reliability in the Age of Big DATA

The nature of Big Data: **new types of data**

Opportunities of Big Data for Reliability: **new reliability methods**

*New degradation models and application of Digital Twins*

*New types of covariates*

*Application of Machine Learning*

Emergence of **new reliability applications**

*New propositions: use based insurance, early warning warranty*

# The nature of Big Data: Many V's

Many V's (Variety, Volume, Veracity, Velocity, Value, Variability, Visualise)  
*brontobyte ( $10^{27}$ ) = 1000 yottabyte ( $10^{24}$ ) = 1000000 zettabyte ( $10^{21}$ )*

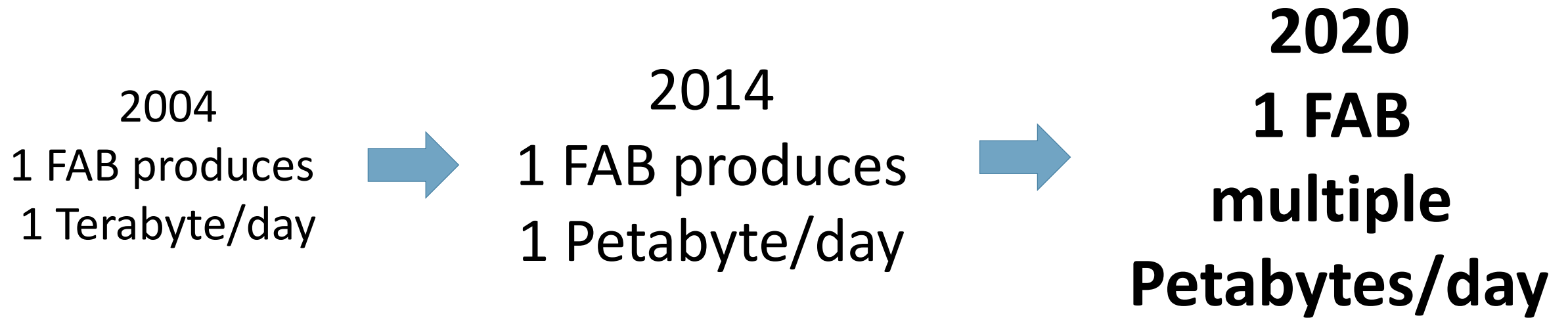
Big Data has often complex structures or is even totally unstructured  
*high speed sensor data, video, images, text, weather, environment, Email*

Emergence of (Industrial) Internet of Things

*2015: 15 billion iot sensors/devices    2025: 75 billion iot sensors/devices*

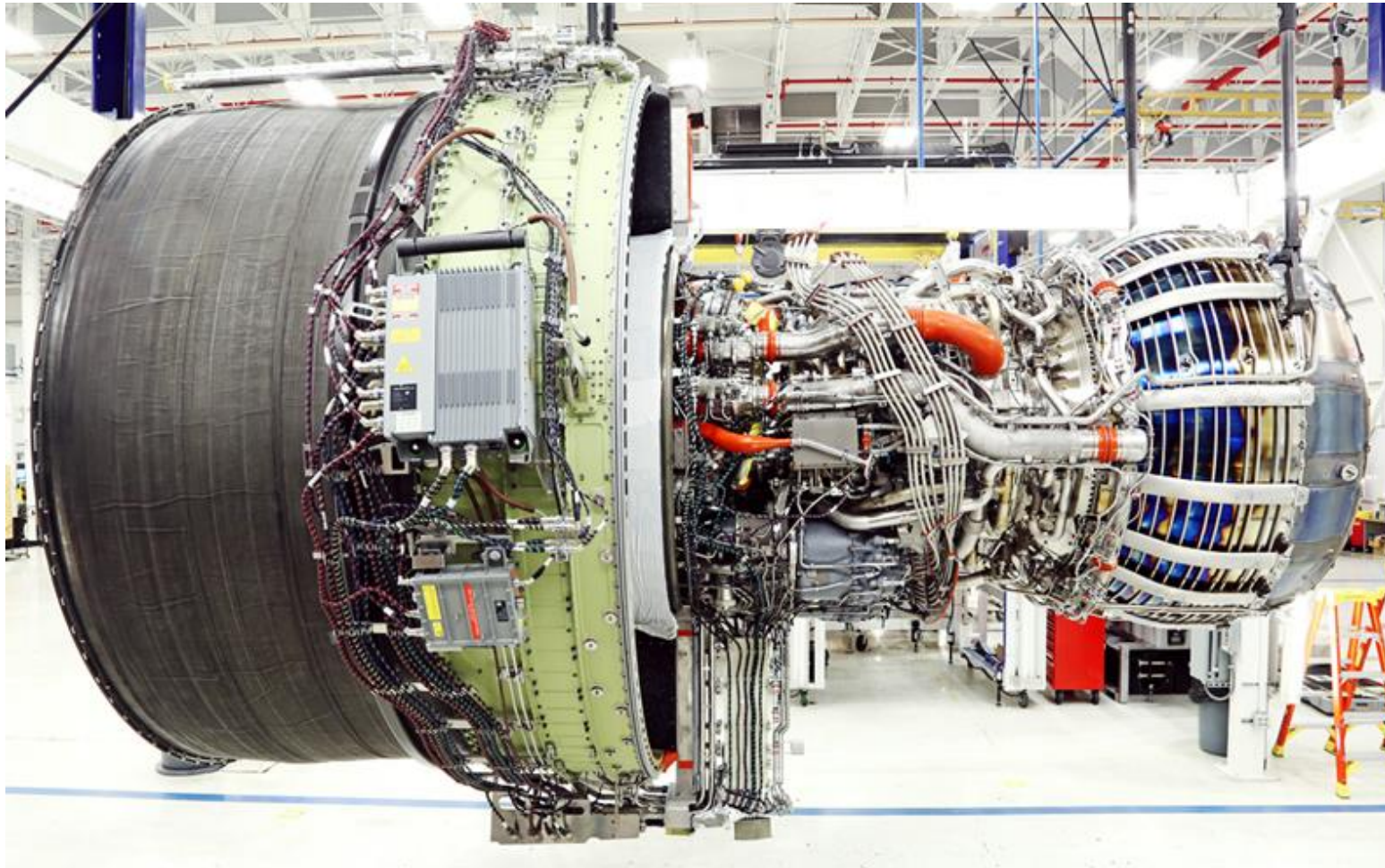
# Big data in Semicon Manufacturing

## Explosion in Generated Data





# Twin-engine aircraft with 12-hr. flight-time can produce up to 844 TB of data



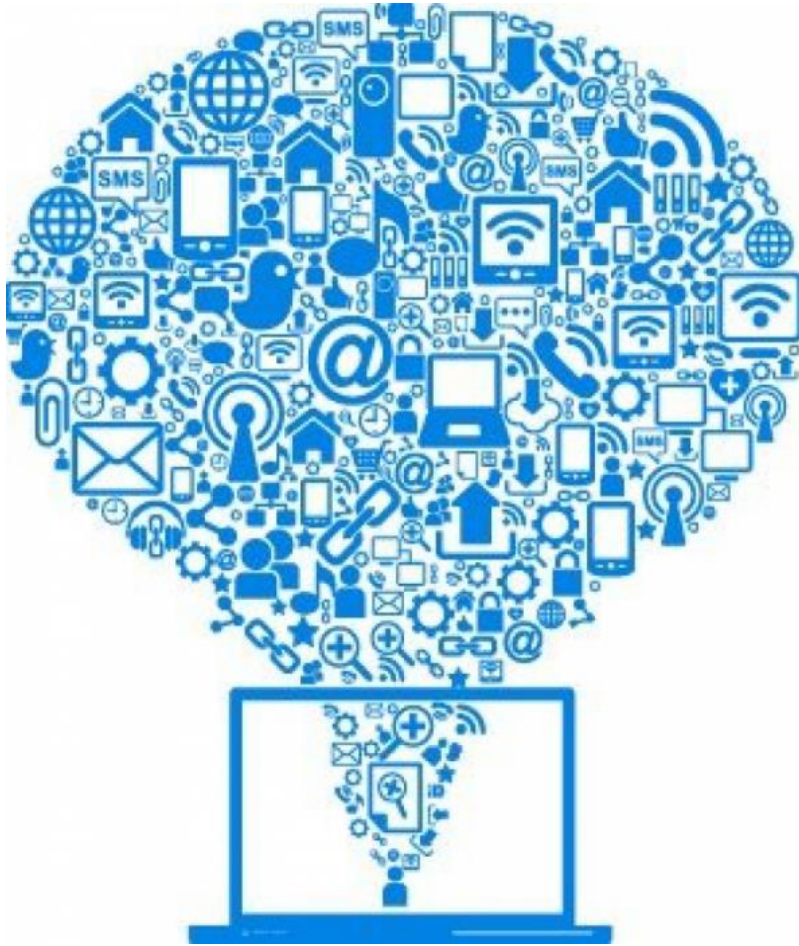
# Value Creation in Industry 4.0



Most value creation in implementation of Industry 4.0 will occur not by replacing equipment as in previous industrial revolutions, but by equipping existing equipment with sensors so that machines can be used more efficiently and productively



# The nature of Big Data: new data types



Multi variate time series data: *e.g. high speed multi-channel sensor data*

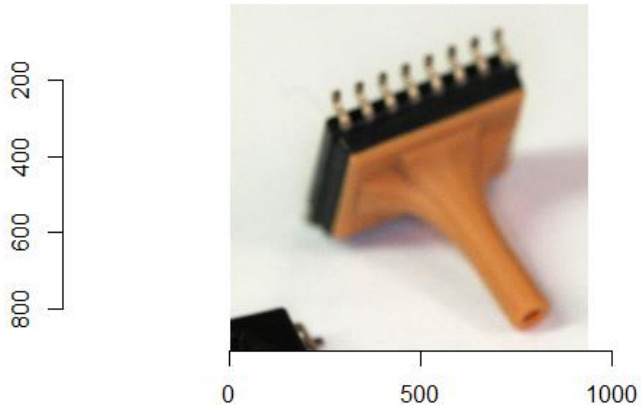
Functional Data: *e.g. functional curves, e.g. data from spectrometers*

Image Data / Video Streams: *e.g. camera image data or electron microscope image data*

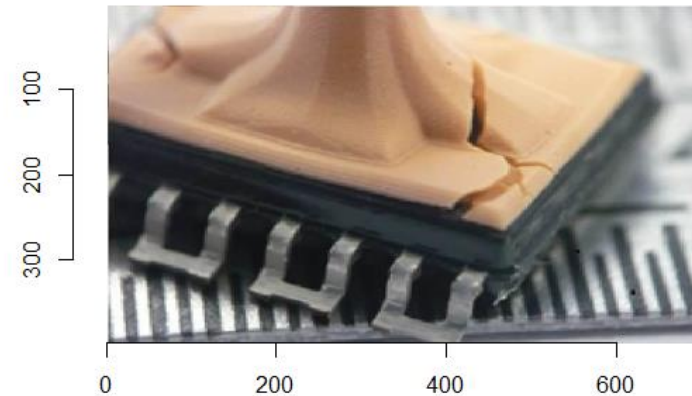
Unstructured: *e.g. text, audio*

# Example of New Data Types: images and Video Streams for defect classification

Classify as: Nozzle

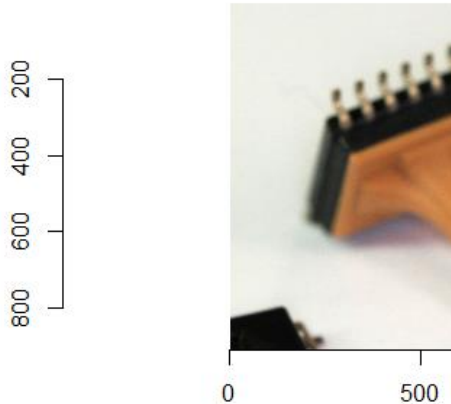


Classify as: Melexis.Nozzle.Defect



# Example of New Data Types: images and Video Streams for defect classification

Classify as:



```
## set up the deep learning model

data <- mx.symbol.Variable("data")
fc1 <- mx.symbol.FullyConnected(data, name="fc1", num_hidden=250)
act1 <- mx.symbol.Activation(fc1, name="relu1", act_type="relu")
fc2 <- mx.symbol.FullyConnected(act1, name="fc2", num_hidden=500)
act2 <- mx.symbol.Activation(fc2, name="relu2", act_type="relu")
fc3 <- mx.symbol.FullyConnected(act2, name="fc3", num_hidden=1000)
act3 <- mx.symbol.Activation(fc3, name="relu3", act_type="relu")
fc4 <- mx.symbol.FullyConnected(act3, name="fc4", num_hidden=500)
act4 <- mx.symbol.Activation(fc4, name="relu4", act_type="relu")
fc5 <- mx.symbol.FullyConnected(act4, name="fc5", num_hidden=25)
softmax <- mx.symbol.SoftmaxOutput(fc5, name="sm")
```

lexis.Nozzle.Defect

## Deep Learning Model

```
model <- mx.model.FeedForward.create(softmax,
                                     X=train.x,
                                     y=train.y,
                                     ctx=devices, num.round=rounds,
                                     array.batch.size=125,
                                     learning.rate=0.01,
                                     momentum=0.9,
                                     eval.metric=mx.metric.accuracy,
                                     initializer=mx.init.uniform(0.1),
                                     epoch.end.callback=mx.callback.log.train.metric(50))

print(proc.time() - tic)

preds <- predict(model, test.x)
dim(preds)
#preds
pred.label <- max.col(t(preds)) - 1
```

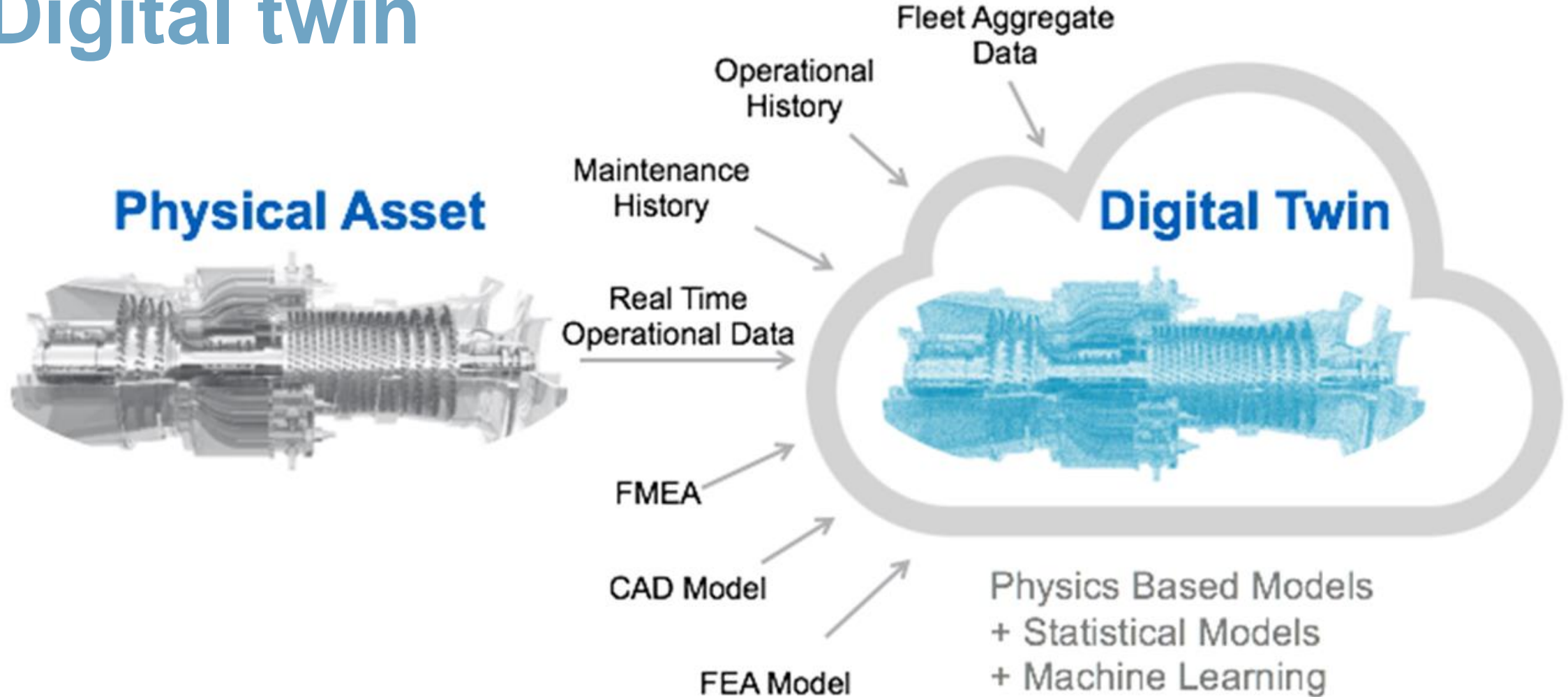


## Training the Model

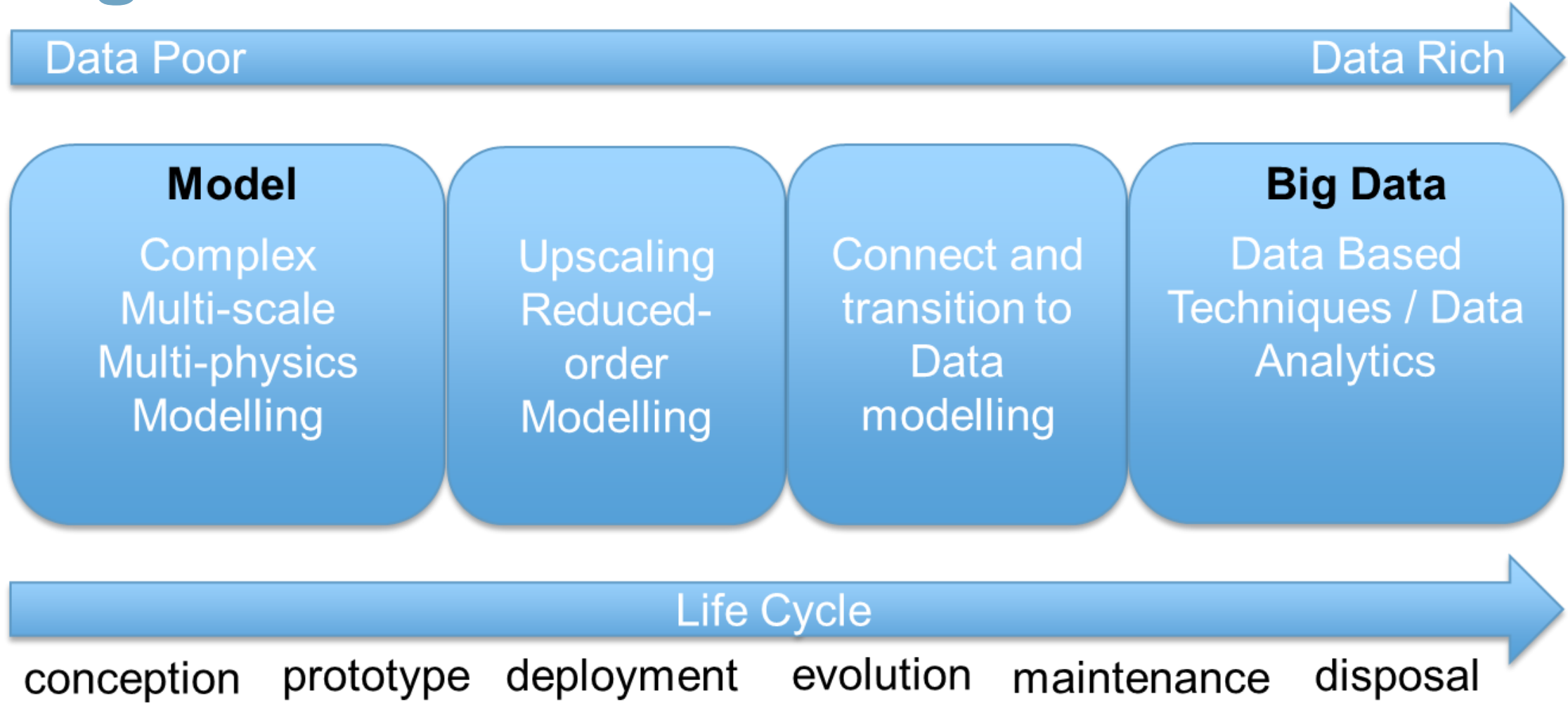




# Digital twin

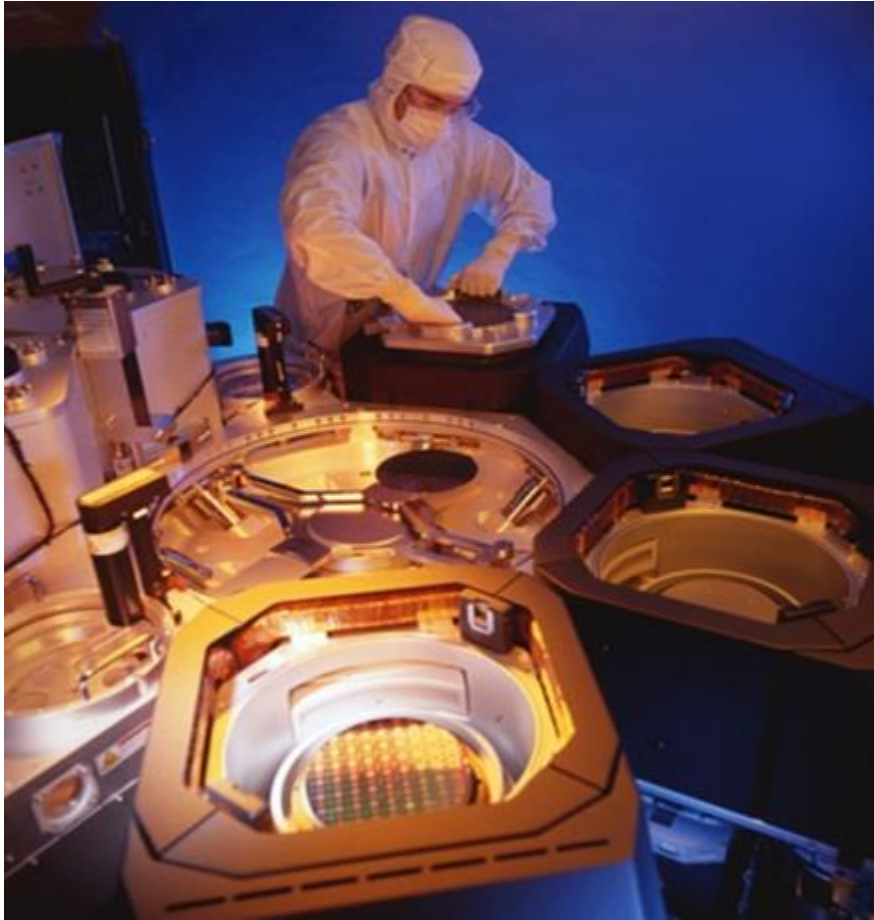


# Digital twin





# Predictive Maintenance: Improved Asset Utilization



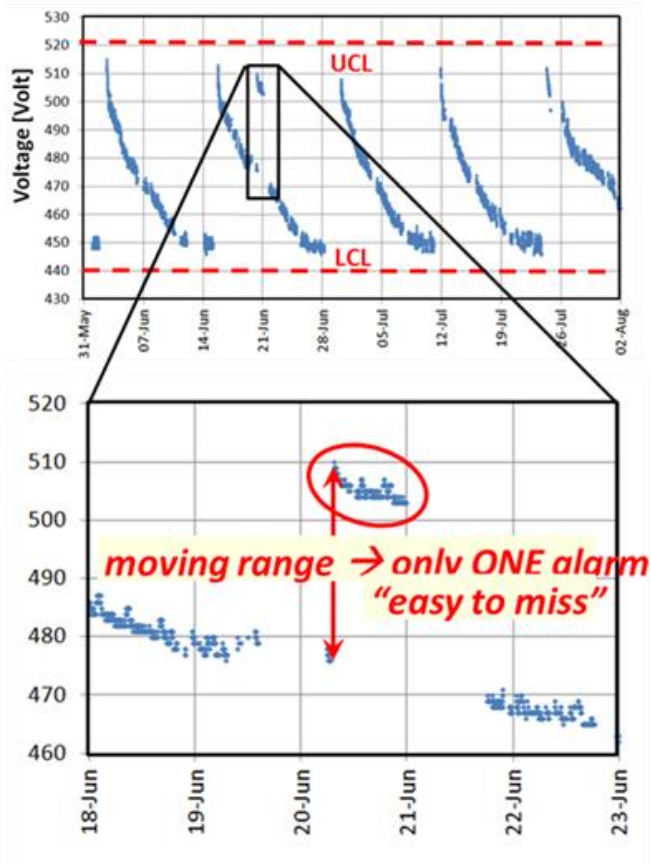
## Case: Deposition Tool

Applied Materials claims that a customer increased profits > \$100,000 per chamber, per year using predictive maintenance modelling

# Predictive Maintenance: Improved Asset Utilization

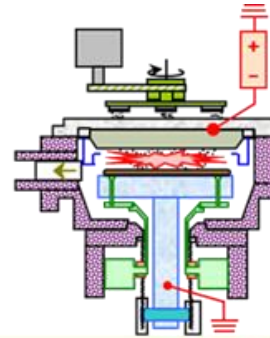


# Predictive Maintenance: Improved Asset Utilization



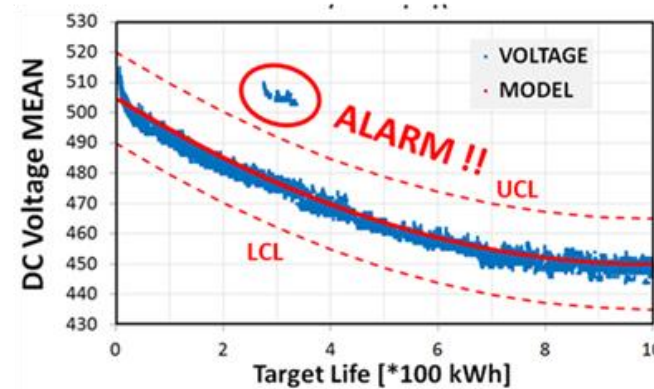
Incident 2004

- “electrical short” Alu heater
- “grounded” i.s.o. “floating”
- metal +10% too thick
- 311 wfrs affected



VISION for TOOL CONTROL

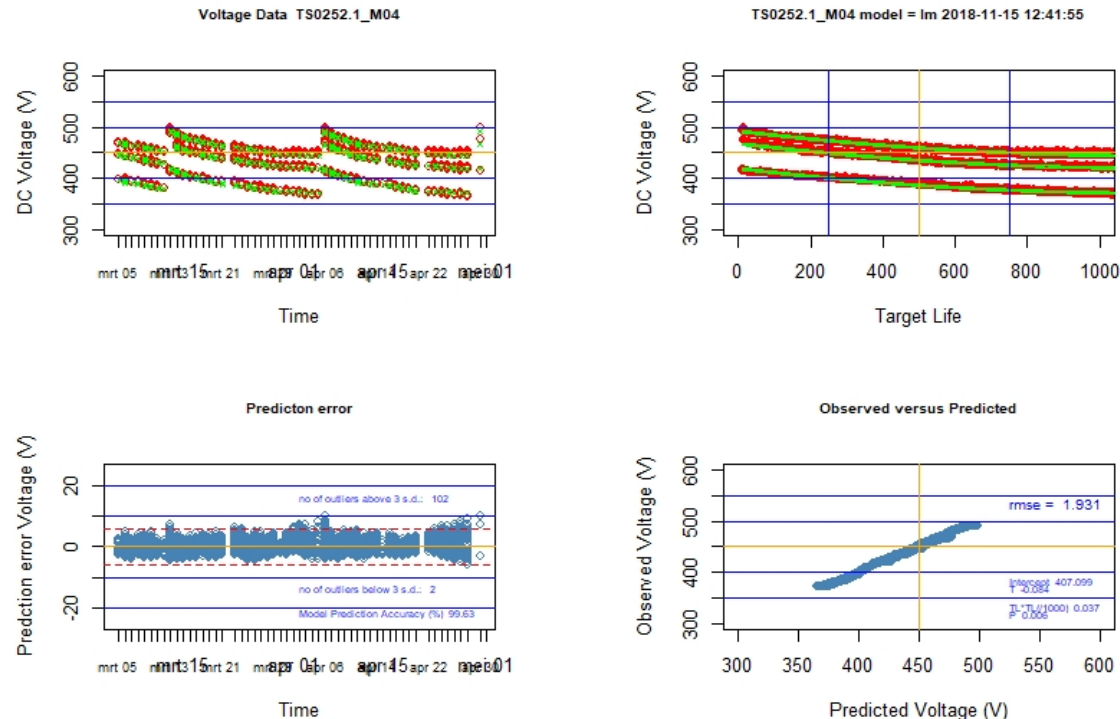
“narrow” control range around expected value



After a serious manufacturing Issue, control charts for deposition were adapted with a general model for sputtering Voltage



# Predictive Maintenance: Improved Asset Utilization

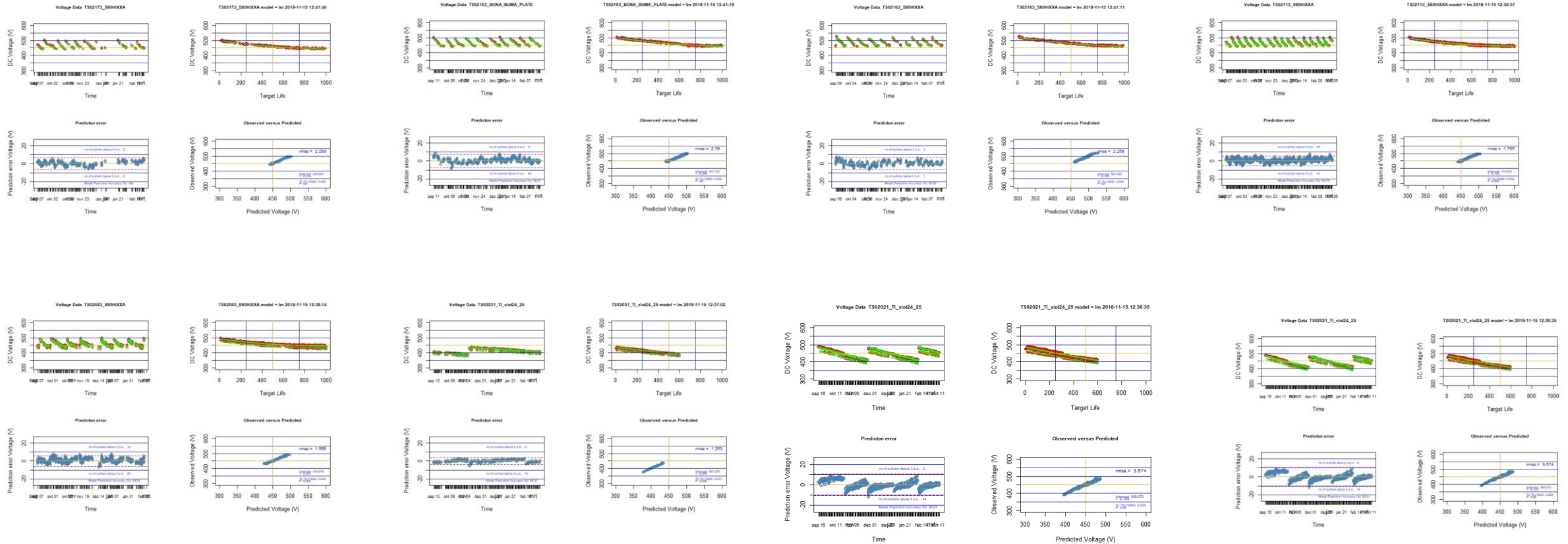


A new model was developed that predicts sputtering Voltage for 18 machines and 40 recipes

This model is 6 times better than the previous Voltage prediction model

The model gives additional information about machine status

# Predictive Maintenance: Improved Asset Utilization



# CONCLUSION

Big Data technology leads to new types of data  
*high dimensional sensor data, images, functional curves, text messages*

That lead to new statistical methods in reliability  
*functional data analysis, text mining, deep learning and image regression*

That lead to higher levels of reliability and new propositions  
*use based insurance, use based warranty*





# Thank You for your Attention

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