

# AI on the machine level in industrial automation

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# Many major breakthroughs in Artificial Intelligence (AI) have occurred since 2011, and will have significant impact on our business

## Definition of AI

Creating machines that perform functions that require intelligence when performed by people (Kurzweil, 1990)

### Before 2011



**1946:** Zuse's Z3, first programmable electronic computer



**1997:** IBM Deep Blue defeats world's chess champion Kasparov



**2005:** Honda's humanoid robot Asimo comes to life

### 2011 – 2017



**2011:** Watson wins *Jeopardy!* against most successful contestants



**2014:** Alexa, Amazon's intelligent assistant debuts

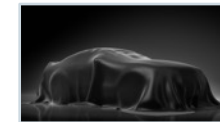


**2016:** AlphaGo beats Lee Sedol in a Go match

### Expected by 2030+



**~2020:** All-over virtual personal assistants as interface for consumers



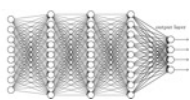
**~2030:** Fully autonomously driving cars become market-ready



**20xx:** Robots may build robot "children" on their own

## Significant activities

Technological breakthroughs, esp. **deep learning and NLP**



**Competitors invest strategically into AI**



IT players start to **move into industrial areas**



**Open platforms and data bases**



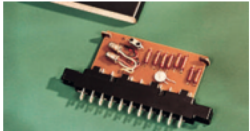


# Industrial automation and how it changes towards enabling AI

## Definition of Industrial Automation

Industrial automation is the use of control systems, for handling different processes and machineries in an industry to replace a human being

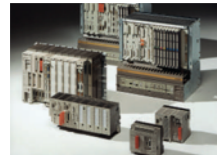
### History



**1958:** SIEMENS replaces simple switches and relays by transistors



**1973:** SPS S3 Programming device, punched tape



**1979:** Programming with screens and graphical programming

### Current



**2017:** Freely programmable cores



**2018:** release of TM NPU

### Expected by 2018+



**~2025:** Robots which do not need to be programmed

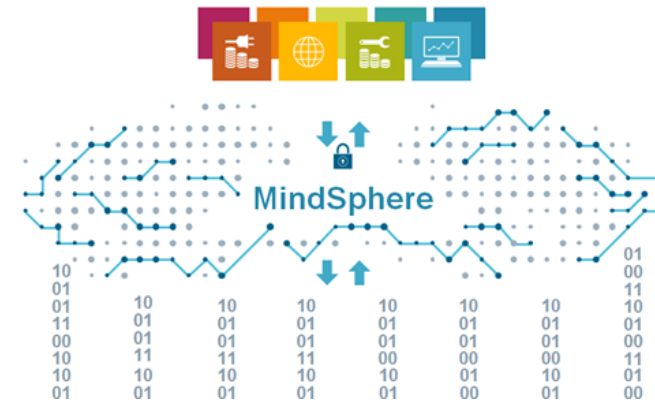
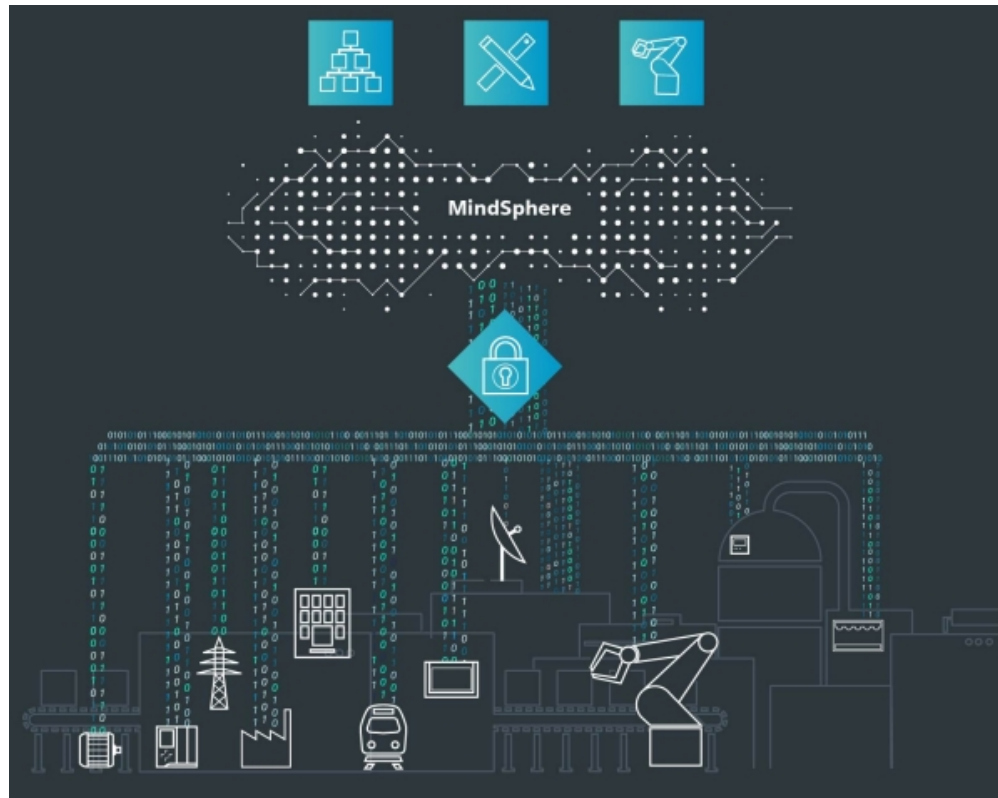


**~ 2025:** Flexible lot size one production



# Internet of Things – Today

Today's IoT approaches largely offload compute-intensive work to the cloud, which is hardly feasible for intelligent things.

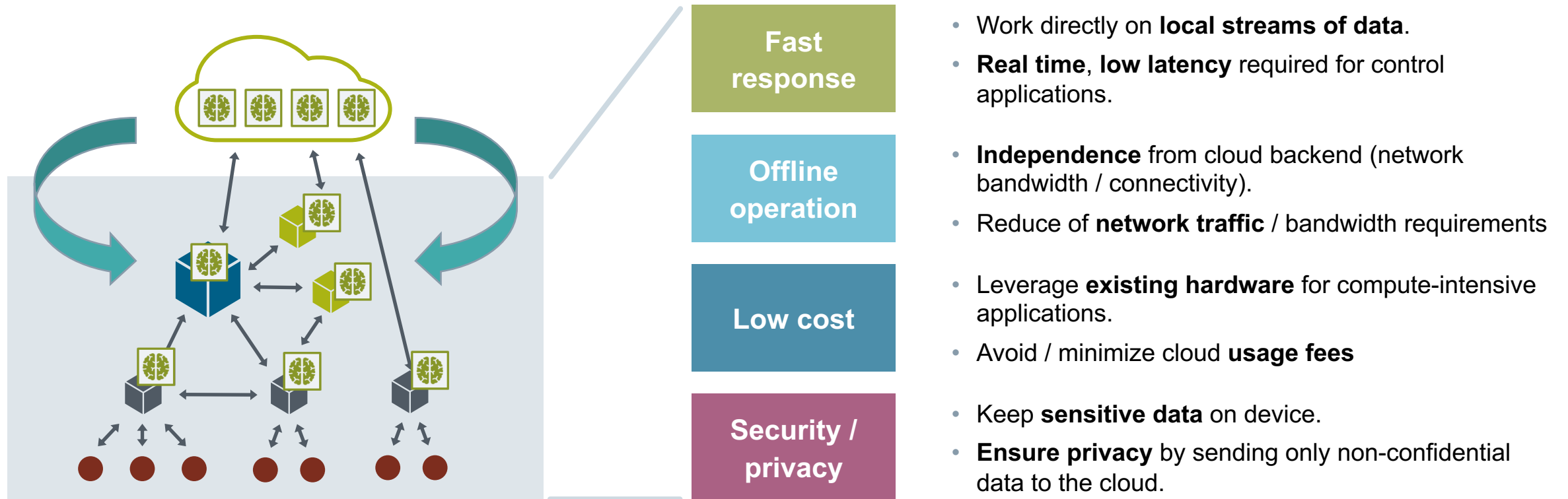


NanoBox can only send data with approx. 1Hz frequency  
⇒ High roundtrip latencies, not suitable for control or safety-critical applications



# Data and Services Move from the Cloud to the Edge






The large amount of data generated by intelligent things requires to process the data at the edge (devices, gateways, etc.).

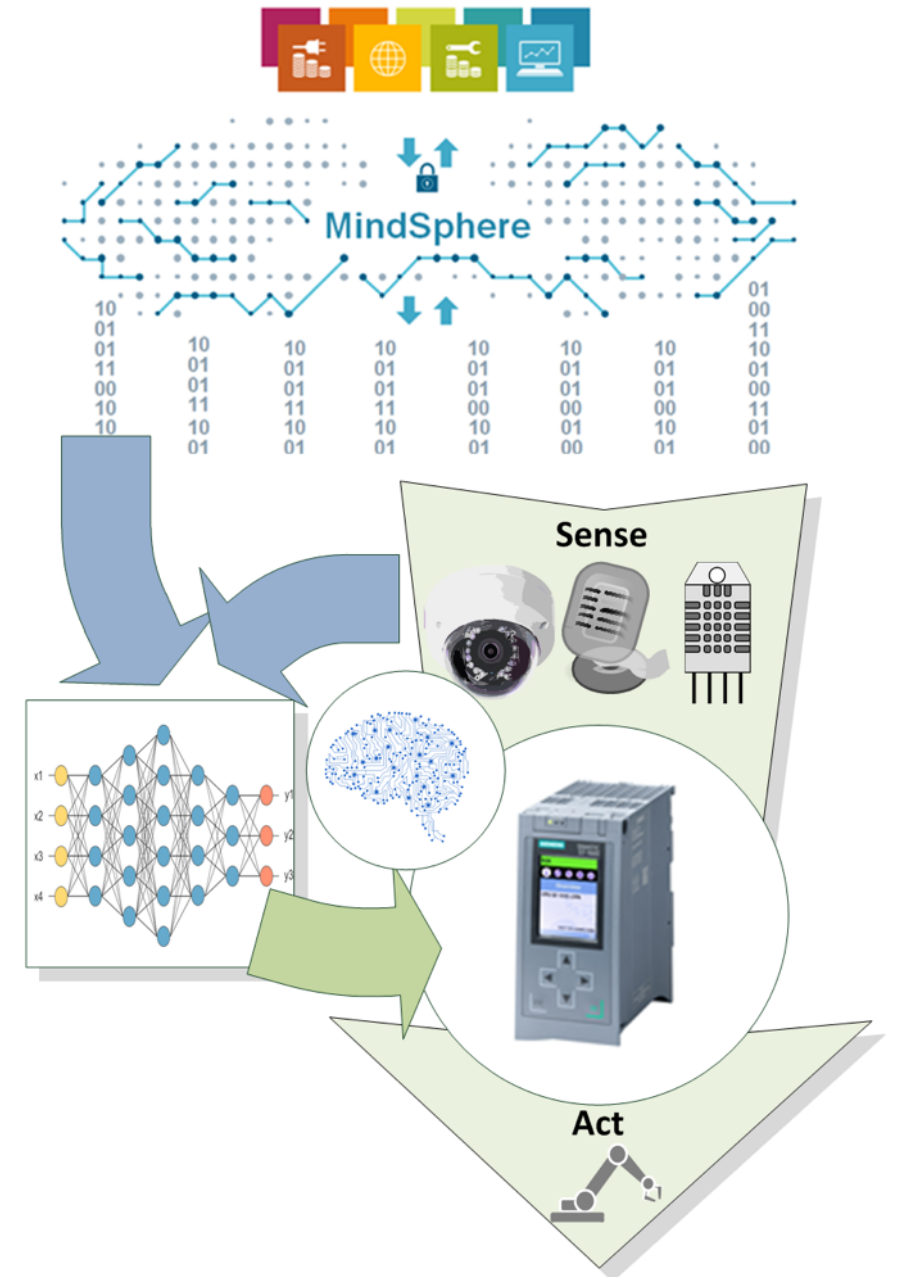


# AI on the Edge and Distributed AI Motivation

Enabling Industrial Edge & Field Devices with Artificial Intelligence and Data Analytics Capabilities

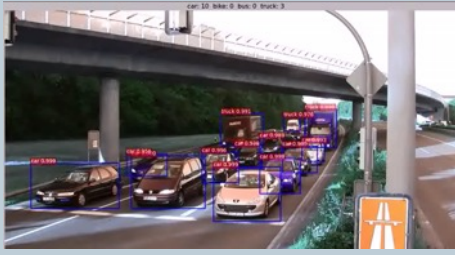
## The need for local Intelligence on Devices

-  **Responsiveness**  
Work on local data, perform low-latency decision making.
-  **Contextualized Intelligence**  
Learn from the local environment and adapt to it in real-time.
-  **Security and Privacy**  
No need to extract sensitive data from the field, or expose IP.
-  **Autonomy and efficiency**  
No dependency on cloud, no transfer of large amounts of raw data.
-  **Reduced costs**  
Resource sharing, leverage existing computing devices and platforms.



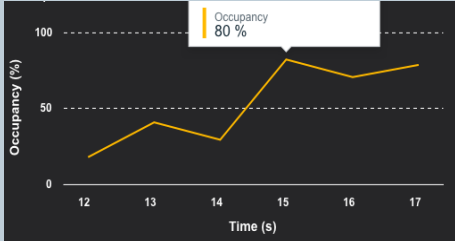
**Use Case 1** **Vehicle detection, Tracking & Counting** [July'18]

- Detect vehicles and pedestrians in the field of view of the camera
- Track vehicles for accurate counting and speed estimation
- Improve turning movement count based on type



**Use Case 2** **Density Estimation & Statistics** [July'18]

- Real-time estimation of road occupancy (density)
- Statistical reports with time graphs of hourly, daily, weekly and monthly variation of traffic density



**Use Case 3** **Anomaly detection** [Sept'18]

- Detection of traffic violation (e.g: helmet detection)
- Accident detection & localization. Notify medical and law-enforcement authorities



BYDESIGN DEMO-CAM



6 1 3 4 3 2





# Deployment of Machine Learning models to Protection Relays

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Siemens Innovation

## Machine learning & distributed analytics – intelligent grid controllers

### Challenge

- Reliably classifying and locating faults in power grids
- Conventional methods at ~80% reliability

### Solution

- Machine learning applied to ~70,000 fault events
- Resulting optimized algorithms embedded in SIPROTEC™ protection relays
- Real-time streaming and interpretation of grid data

### Outcome

- Considerably improved reliability of locating faults
- Faster recovery times, reduced maintenance cost
- Enabling large-scale integration of solar & wind

### Benefit for Siemens

- Enhancing the electrification & automation portfolio – expanding leadership

# Artificial Intelligence in Factory Automation

## Machine Learning on PLCs

### Motivation

- Today's control code on PLCs does not adapt during run time.

### Key questions

- Can control programs adapt to changes in the environment automatically?
- Can Machine Learning algorithms run on PLCs?



### Proof of concept

AI Approach:

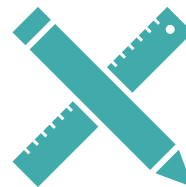
- Online Learning on the PLC to auto-calibrate a robot-camera system

AI Training:

- Constantly updating the parameters of a control program on PLCs

AI Execution:

- Run the program on a PLC

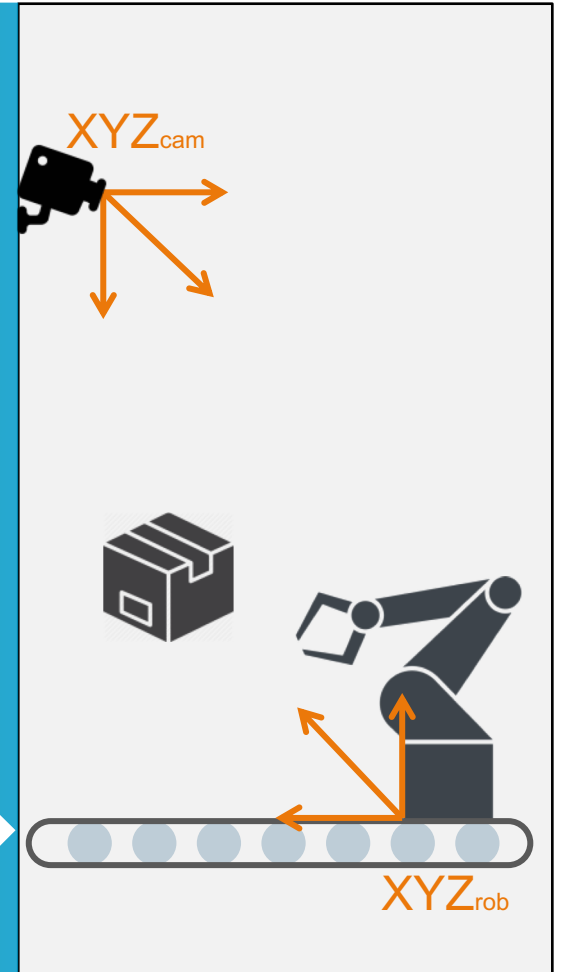


### Results

- Yes it worked!
- PLC code can adapt, for example, to camera position changes

### Future Potential

- Reducing programming efforts and making control logic more robust towards changes in the environment



# Artificial Intelligence in Factory Automation

## Executing AI on PLCs

### Motivation

- Today control code on automation controllers is programmed manually

### Key questions

Is it possible to:

- Generate control logic w/o human input just via high end Machine Learning?
- Deploy that on a standard PLC?



### Proof of concept

AI Approach:

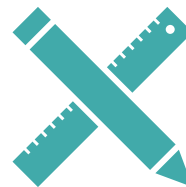
- Learn from simulation (Pong computer game)

AI Training:

- Developing of Deep Learning Network w/o any pre-knowledge or engineering

AI Execution:

- Deploy Deep Learning model to a S7-1518



### Results

- Yes it worked!
- PLC Code created from observations w/o any programming
- Two S7 PLCs play against each other

### Future Potential

- Reducing programming efforts towards zero engineering

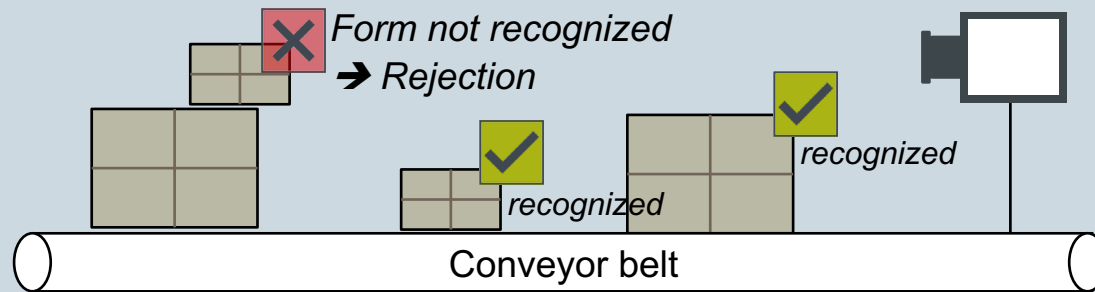




# Artificial Intelligence in SIMATIC

## Benefits of AI using an example

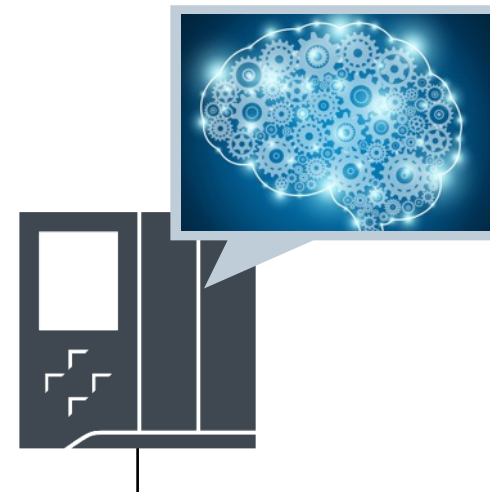
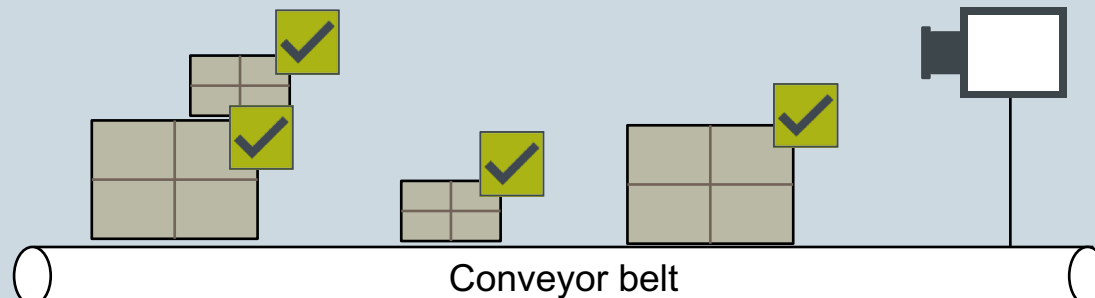
### Conventional object recognition



### Properties

- Processing of data via programmed image capture system
- Each object to be recognized has to be precisely defined (deviations = rejection)
- Time-consuming programming for new objects

### In the future (with Artificial Intelligence)

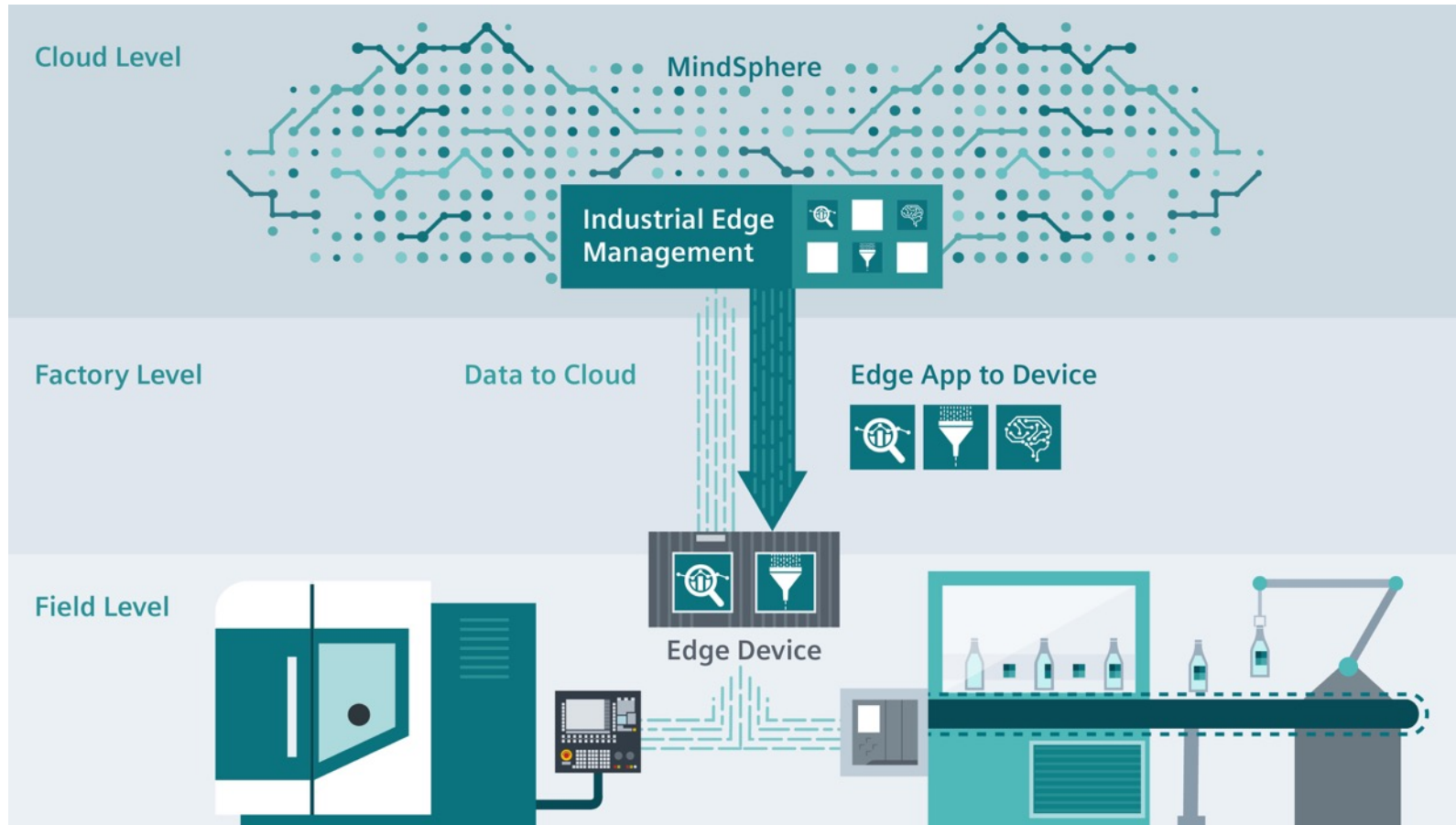


### Properties

- Processing of input data via neural networks
- Higher availability through detection of **complex patterns**
- Easier handling also of unknown objects

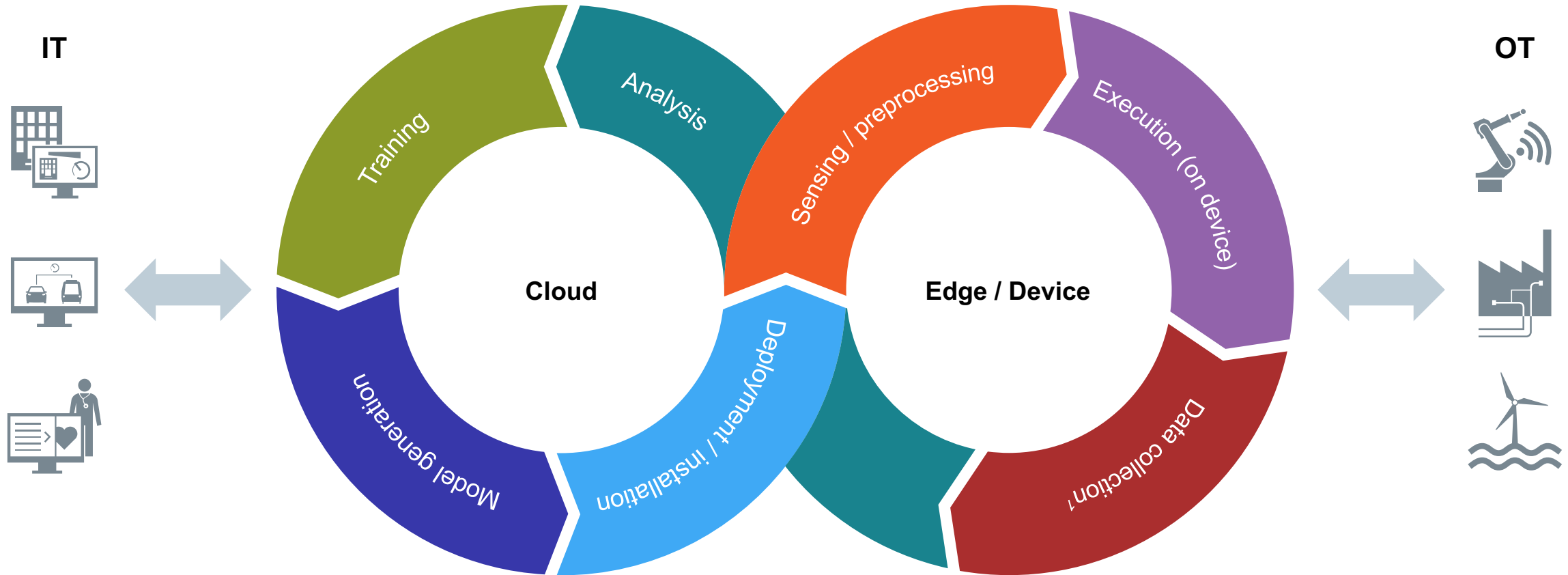
# Industrial Edge

Industrial Edge combines local and high-performance data processing directly within the automation system



# Machine Learning Lifecycle

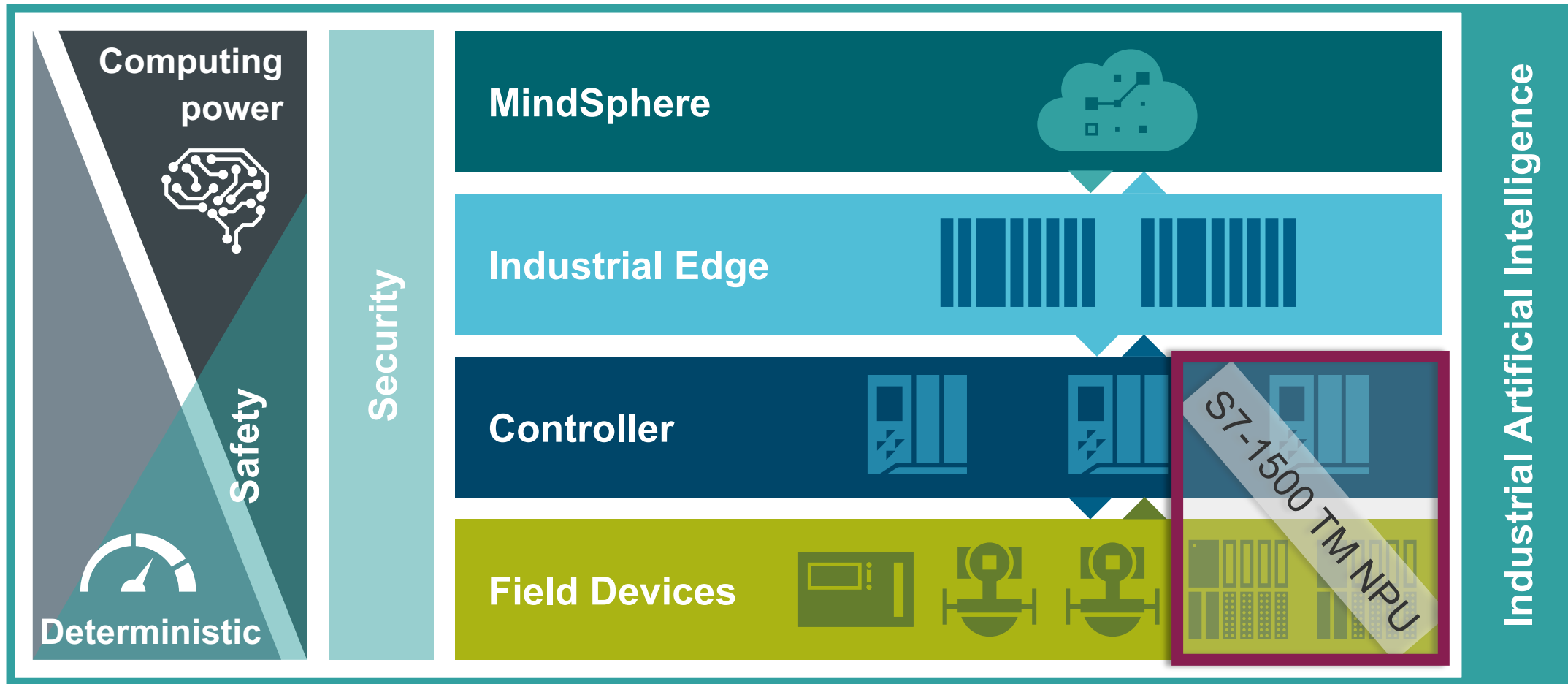
Feedback loop allows model deployment on the devices and continuous refinement to bridge the gap between IT and OT.





# Our future portfolio will enable AI across all levels of Totally Integrated Automation - Best fit to customers needs

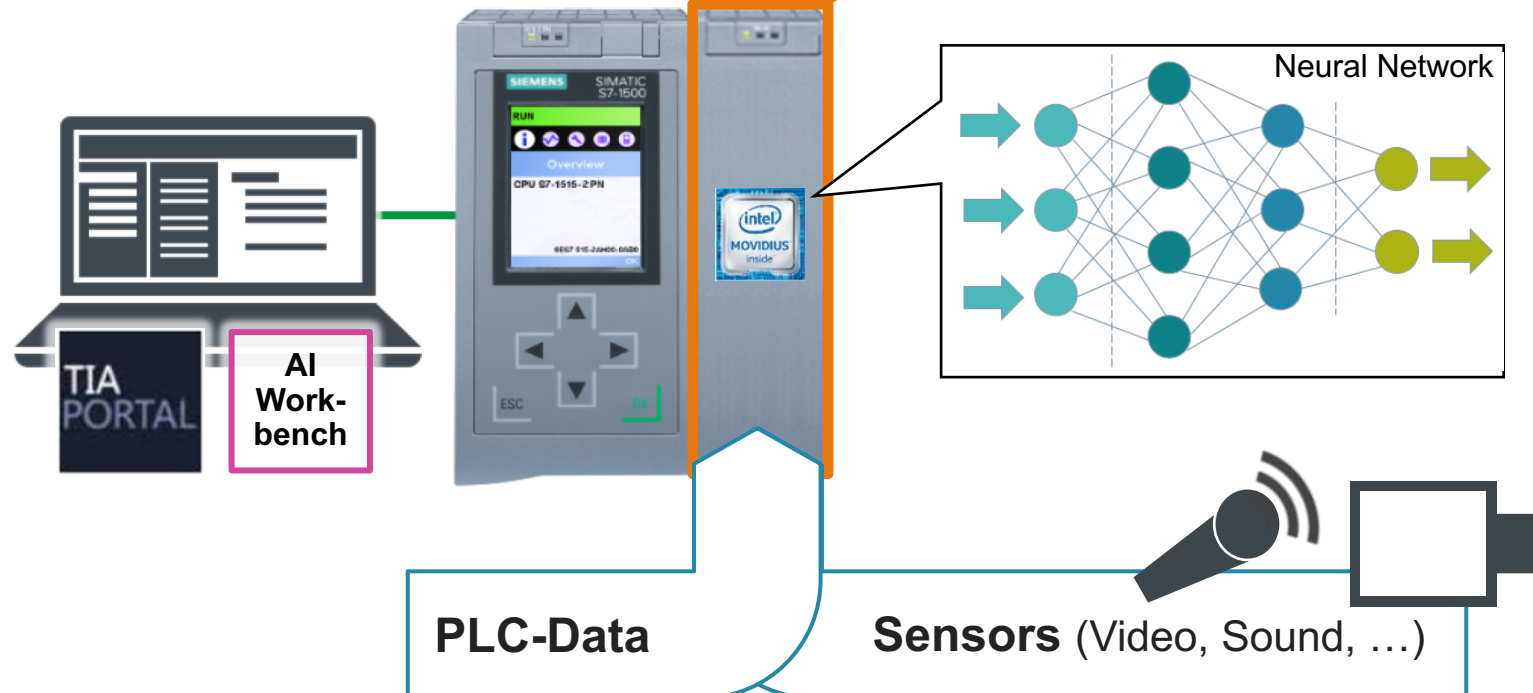
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# Artificial Intelligence in SIMATIC...

... realized via a new module for the S7-1500 / ET 200MP

## S7-1500 TM **NPU** (**Neural Processing Unit**)



### Features / Functions

- Integrated high performance AI-Chip
- Processing of input data (camera, sound, CPU) via trained neural networks
- Connection of sensors via USB and Ethernet interface
- Engineering and handling via TIA Portal and AI Workbench

# Artificial Intelligence in SIMATIC S7-1500/ET 200MP

## Application examples

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### Robotics:

Handling of **arbitrary and unknown** workpieces/  
objects recorded via camera



### (Visual) quality control:

Application of **human “expert knowledge”** about the  
perfect consistence, color, texture etc.

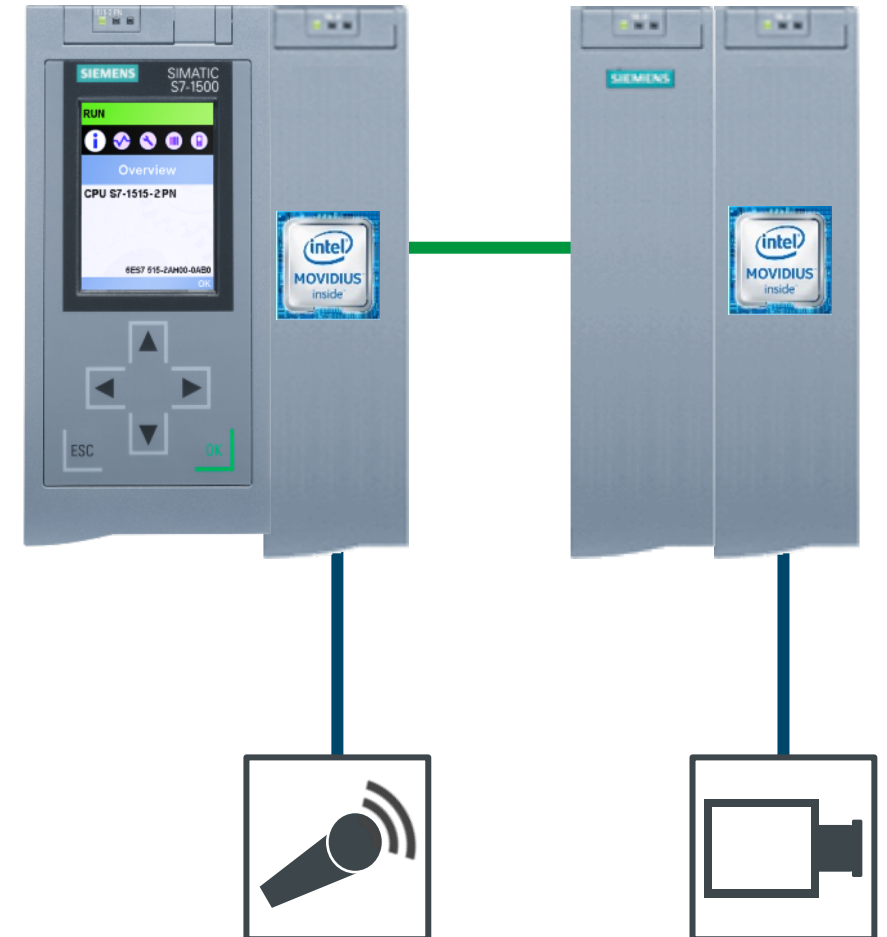
- of a product (chocolate mass, metal, ...)
- a process (flame color in a furnace)



### Detection of process anomalies

### Condition monitoring

(e.g. recording the sound profiles in paper plants)

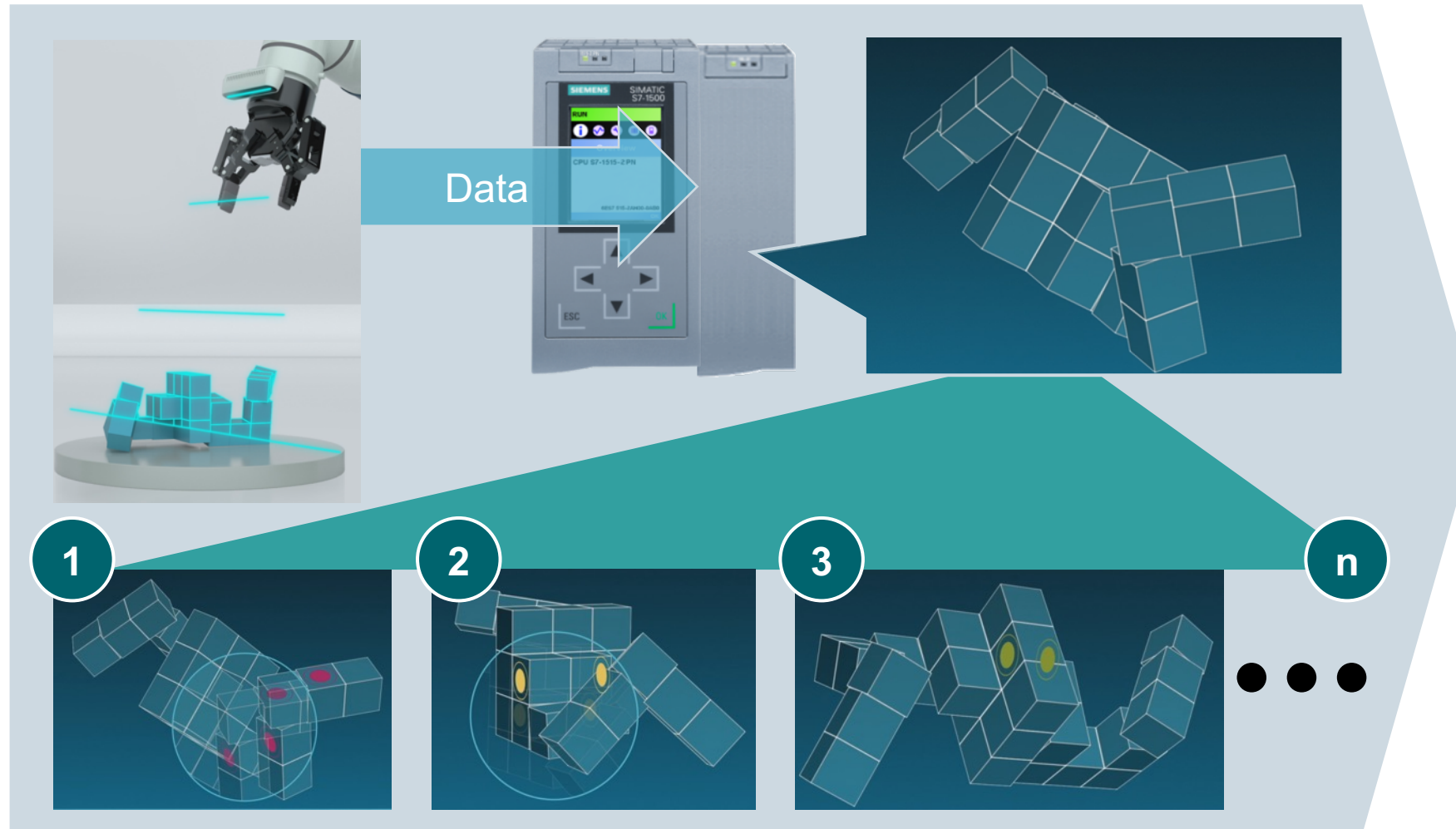


# Functionality using the example of the SPS fair model

## Step 1: Object recognition & determination of possible grip points

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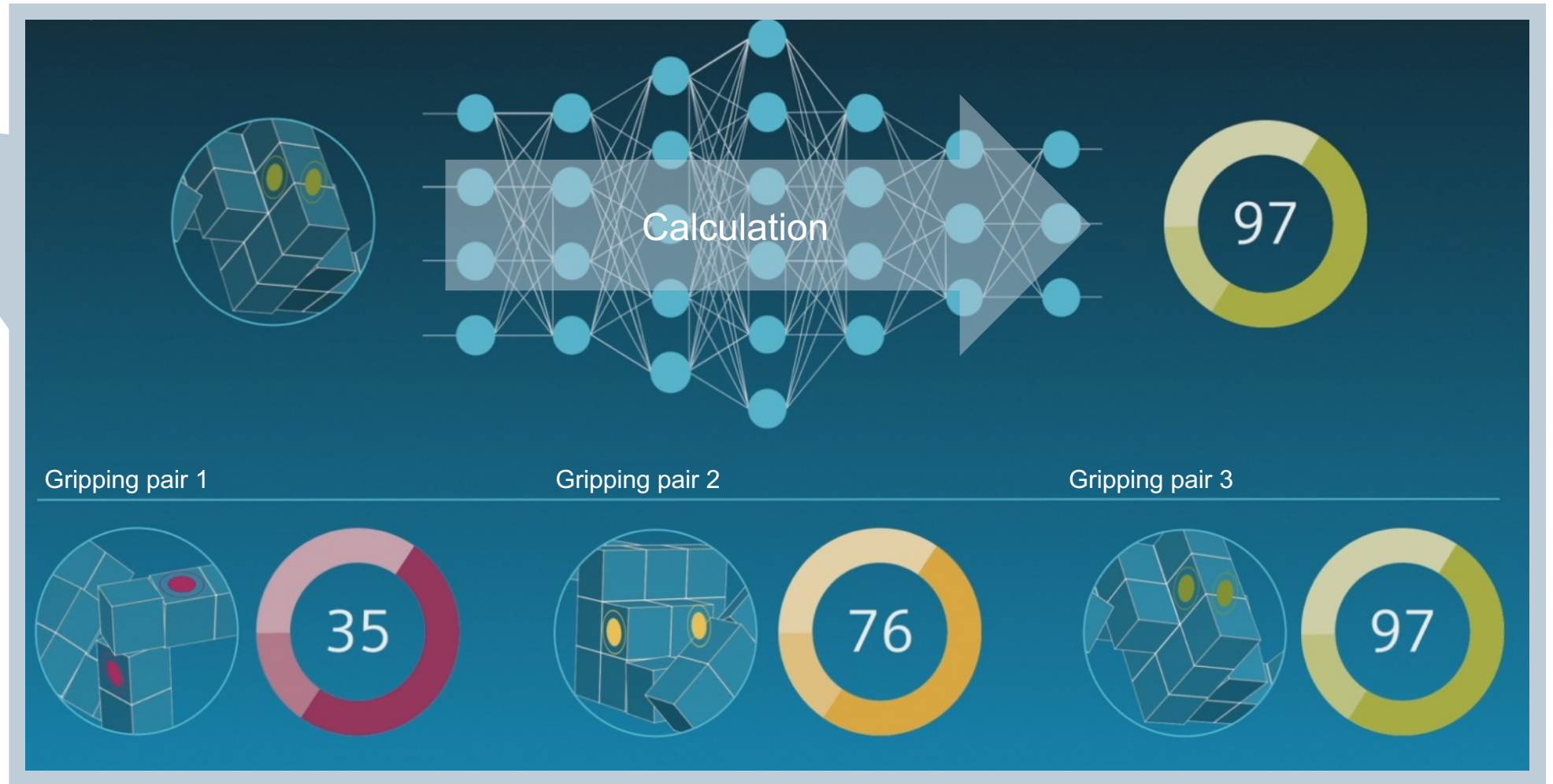
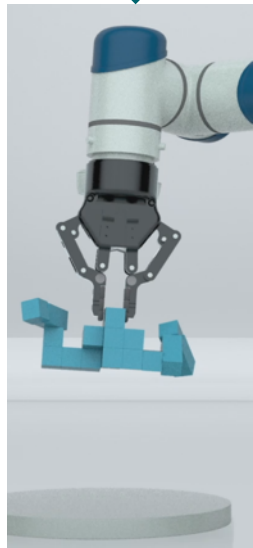


**Fair model  
SPS IPC & Drives 2018**



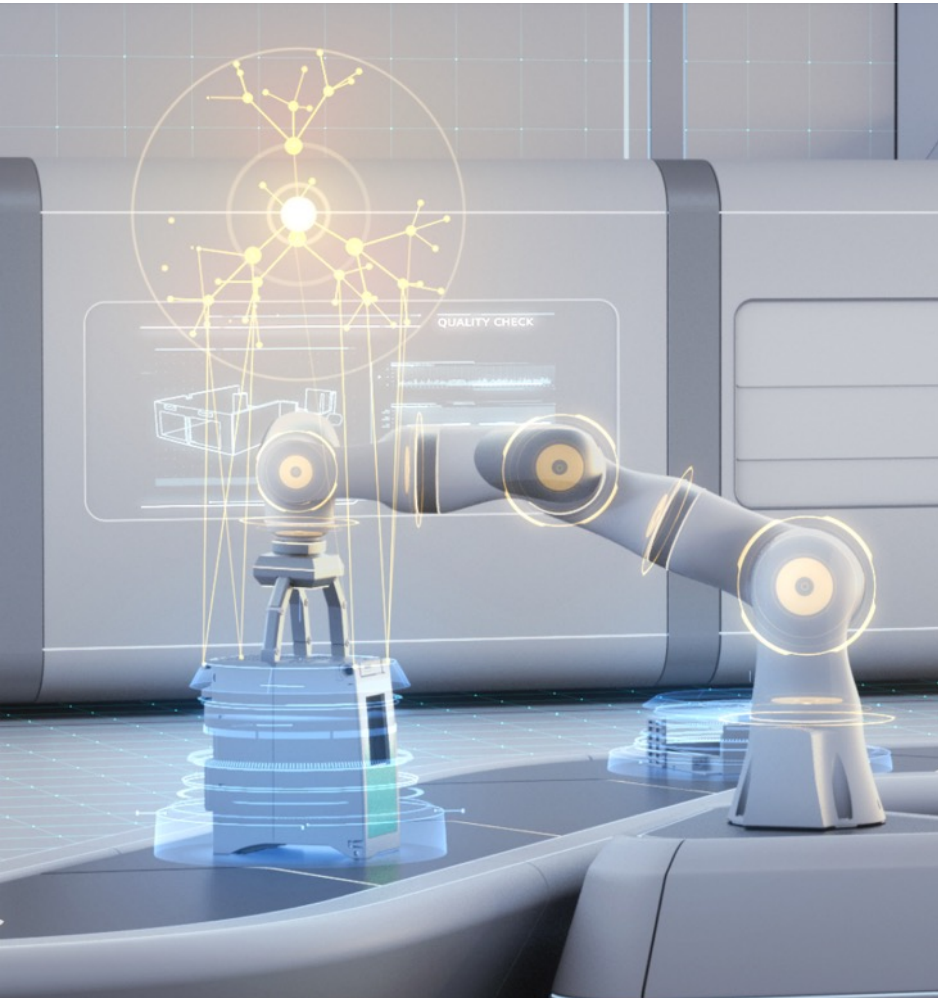
# Functionality using the example of the SPS fair model

## Step 2: Calculation of the best grip variant



# Thank you for your attention

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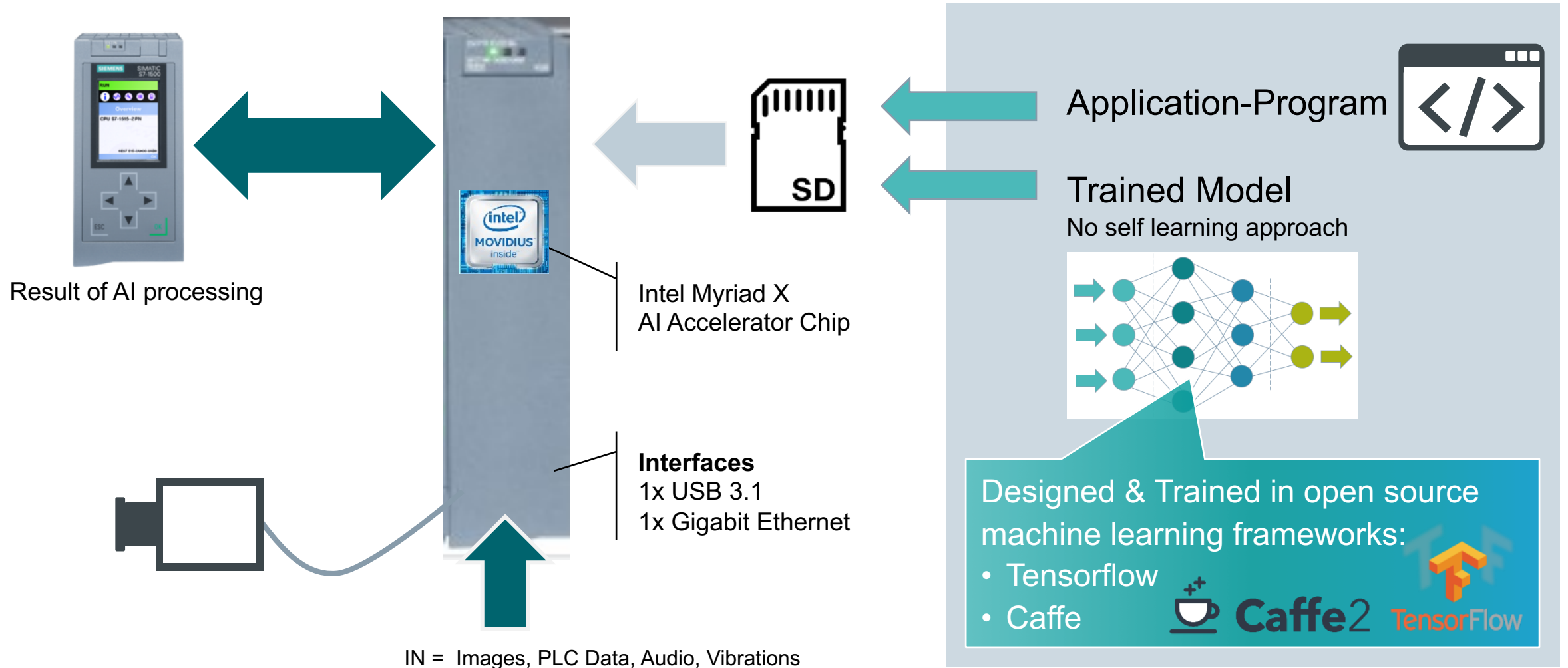
Senior Key Expert Machine Learning

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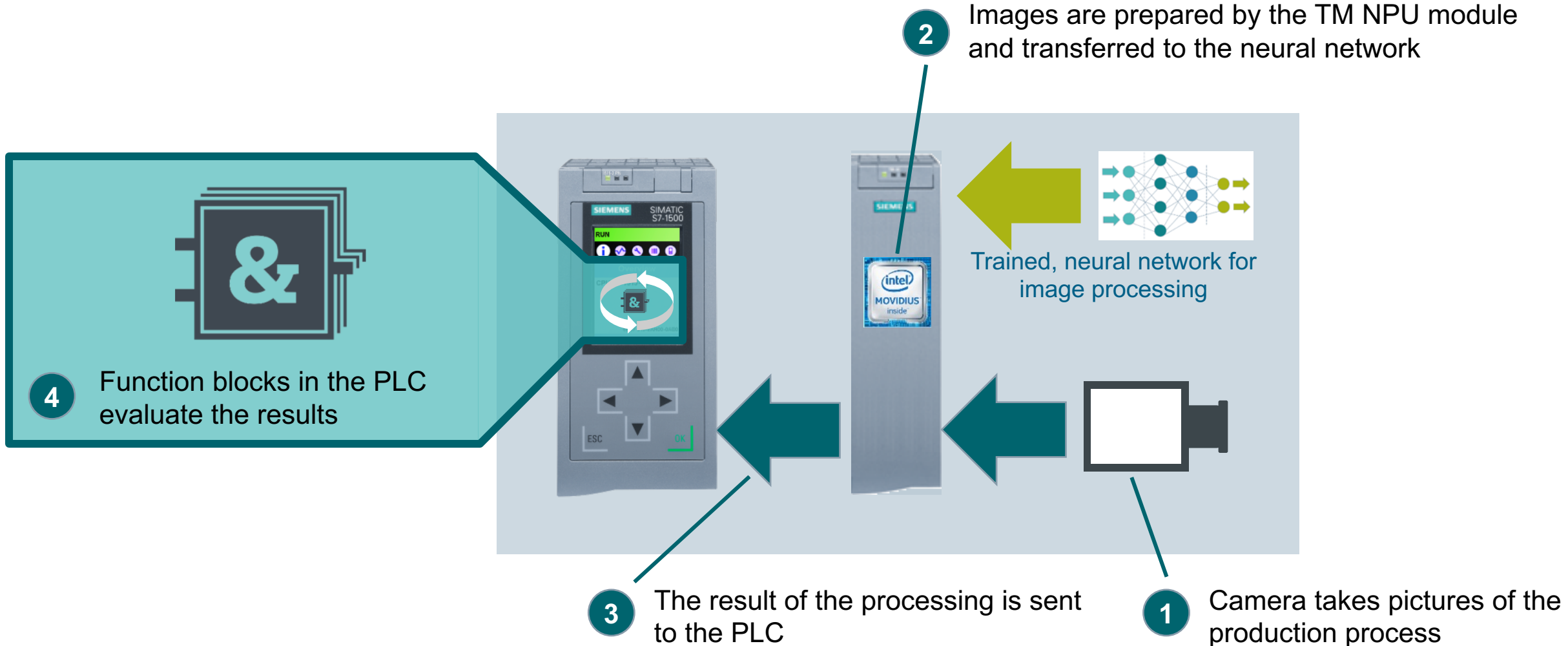
# Artificial Intelligence in SIMATIC

## Technical concept



# Artificial Intelligence in SIMATIC

## Applicability: Image processing





# Artificial Intelligence in SIMATIC

## Applicability: PLC data analysis

