A Bayesian Regularization Approach to Predict the Quality of Injection-Moulded Components by statistical SVM for Online Monitoring system

Dinesh Kumar Anguraj

Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Koneru Lakshmaiah (KL) University, Vaddeswaram, India

E-mail: adinesh@kluniversity.in

Abstract

To evaluate the quality of injection-molded components, conventional approaches are costly, time-consuming, or based on statistical process control characteristics that are not always accurate. Machine learning might be used to categorise components based on their quality. In order to accurately estimate the quality of injection moulded components, this study uses a SVM classifier. In addition, the form of the spare components after the working method product in simulation is classified as "qualified" or "unqualified". The quality indicators have an excellent association with data recordings from the original database of various sensors such as pressure and temperature used in the proposed network model for online prediction. The outliers are removed from the input original data to minimize the deviation of precision or prediction accuracy of the model performance metrics. Data points in the "to-be-confirmed" region (which is in the fit line area) may be misjudged by this statistical SVM model since it is placed between the "qualified" and "unqualified" areas. This statistical procedure in the proposed SVM model also uses Bayesian regularisation to classify final components into distinct quality levels.

Keywords: Bayesian regularization, SVM, injection moulded components, deep learning, quality control

1. Introduction

Injection mould has been widely used in the automotive, construction, electronics, home appliances, medical equipment, and optical sectors to produce vast number of items.

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There must be a quick injection moulding technique that can produce high-quality components. The raw data from the recording of various injection moulding devices for quality prediction through various setting up of flow rate and pressure through learning approach's performance, have an impact on the injection-moulded features' quality [1, 2]. With today's industry, approaching techniques prefer high precision prediction accuracy in an online monitoring sector.

In industrial operations, quality control refers to the various control application such as manual observation of output unit. Statistical process control toolkits are commonly used in the industry to address the above said issues [3]. These toolkits include various procedures for Bayesian probability and sampling sensors which are associated through lower and fewer dimension boundary of the associated sensor specification [3-5]. Products with sample size of more than the maximum or less than the minimum, indicate a greater risk that they may fail quality control inspections.

Companies, particularly those involved in Industry 4.0, must now focus on long-term development. Industry 4.0 is all about integrating physical and digital manufacturing systems [6]. Continuous communication between all of these elements is possible because of Industry 4.0. Machine Learning (ML) and the Internet of Things (IoT) that have a strong connection of various data recording for learning procedure, are the best options [7-12].

In particular, Industry 4.0 is driven by the automation of data gathering from machines and the application of ML model through problem identification and prediction. The systems should be monitored for the good output in the production unit after recording the data [13-15].

2. Preliminaries

Wang et al., presented a multi model that captured the time series correlation between original production unit and data driven production unit [16, 17]. Aumi et al., provided a model for prediction unit for the quality control of various sensor devices [18]. Data-driven approaches such as partial least squares-based techniques that may be utilized to monitor and diagnose industrial processes as shown by Yu et al., uses modern regression methodology for online quality checking for the nonlinear model procedure in the chemical industries [19].

By using an autoencoder model, Zhou et al., were able to automatically identify and analyze the physical link between cavity pressure and component quality [20]. For instance, Taguchi orthogonal arrays were utilized by Oliaei et al., to create trials to vary mechanical conditions such as mould injection-based devices in the various chemical industries that are employed by neural network for injection moulded components. Unfortunately, in order to acquire a high-accuracy training model, their research requires a lengthy training period [21].

Outliers were removed from the input data by Ke, K.C. et al., before the measured quality was translated from the manual observation checking through recorded output data. It was possible to classify completed components according to their quality using the machine learning model, which enhanced the model's prediction accuracy. Among other things, the model categorized items into one of the three categories: qualified, unqualified, and to be qualified (intermediate between qualified and unqualified) and it only contributed feature evaluations to those products that are needed to be verified [22].

2.1 Research Gap

Using recent deep learning methods, this study sought to apply them to the injection moulding industry. In particular, this suggested framework demonstrates that statistical SVM models are acceptable for such an industry, whereas previous frameworks have failed to concentrate on the quality prediction problem. By conducting this study, researchers have made a significant contribution to literature and the injection moulding industry's long-term sustainability. In addition, it adds to the body of knowledge by demonstrating the excellent explanatory power of statistical-based Bayesian regularization models in explaining injection mould quality. It is believed that this is the first time contemporary deep learning algorithms are used for plastic injection moulding and for the performance of horserace models. SVM-based models outperformed other deep learning models in a large comparison among pre-trained models.

3. Proposed Method

3.1 Proposed procedures for Pre-processing

Step 1:

The initial pre-processing approach is done by several sections, such as collecting recorded data from the injection mould machine components with specifications for quality indices matching, and the quality indices will then be derived from various sensors connected with it.

Step 2:

Using a high-precision coordinate measuring equipment, the part's breadth can be measured.

Step 3:

Standard scores of 1.5, 2.0, and 2.5 are used to determine if the database created using the experimental design technique is abnormal.

Step 4:

As soon as an outlier is detected in a dataset, it is removed from further consideration.

Step 5:

A technique known as data normalisation is used in this experiment to lessen the impact of differing data dimensions on convergence.

Step 6:

Statistical training is integrated into proper training, such as the use of proper technology, which is equally critical. This proposed technique may be important at a given level, whereas another technology is needed for another group or sector industries.

Step 7:

Using the Levenberg-Marquardt optimization, Bayesian regularization corrects the weight and refraction values of an artificial neural network [9]. Using a combination of error squares and weights, this technique aims to construct a good network with the least number of errors.

3.2 Proposed procedures for Neural Network Construction

Step 8:

In order to categorise the quality, the width values are transformed into several grades. Both training and testing datasets may be used for this SVM classification.

Step 9:

The constrained data points are separated into two sections: choosing inputs (data acquisition) and data normalization process with the remaining data points being used for training and testing.

Step 10:

The Python modules are used to create the SVM model in this experiment. The model are constructed with hidden layers with 125 nodes to perform by SVM classifier model's input layer. Several classes may consist of many nodes. Figure 1 indicates the workflow of the proposed technique.

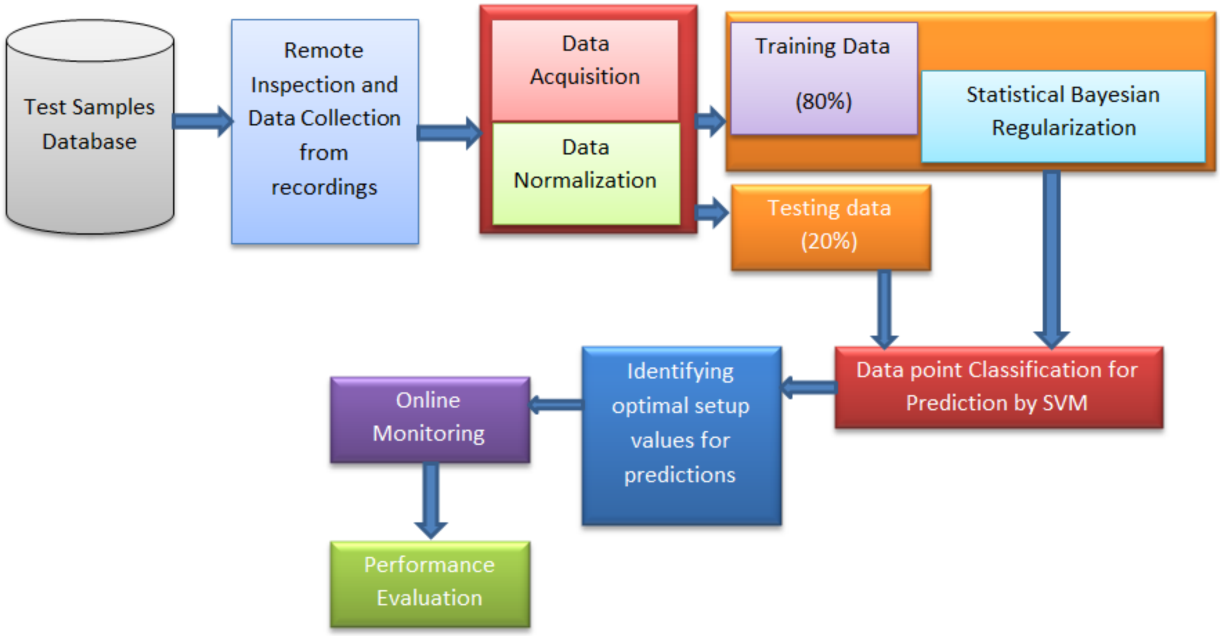

Figure 1. Overall framework of proposed statistical SVM classification technique

3.3 Proposed procedures for Data point classification

Hyperparameters for an experimental Statistical SVM model may be defined by a data point's categorization. Iterations (epochs), neurons and layers are present in the constructed neural network are the examples of hyperparameters in a statistical SVM model [23, 24]. Hyperparameters reflect the feature settings in a training model. To ensure that the loss function has a value lower than 1, a hyperparameter learning rate is used to govern the optimization processing technique as well as the shortest loss time function. Training and testing are completed in less than 15 minutes, with the latter taking only 0.012 seconds.

3.4 Proposed procedures for online monitoring

It is necessary to make prior feature choices. Thermal interactions between molten plastic and a conductive metal mould produce useful signals. The Earth's Moving Distance comparison, on the other hand, might provide useful data as an energy description. Breast thermographic images through recorded data and material subsurface defect detection [25 – 29] are examples of thermal imaging feature extraction work. Texture models adjusted with hyper-parameter features might be used to fill in the thermal image descriptors.

3.4.1 Time Complexity for Model Evaluation

The more data available, the more difficult it is to analyse. Real-time schedules in Industry 4.0 need checking for complexity since they use resources while consuming less time. So, if the model outcomes are identical, a simpler model should be used in reality since it is more effective for the online monitoring system with time observation. There are many similarities between this connection and the one between humans and robots. While the lack of parameters is a benefit in this kind of linear regression, it also means that the model's complexity cannot be controlled [30-32].

4. Results and Discussion

Analog signals from the machine or sensors are used in this study. Due to the nature of industrial recording, signals are produced at varying durations. Since dynamic networks are not used in this study, signals are resampled to 3000 data points. No filtering procedure was done once the dataset was standardized for training. More than 30 variables are involved in the plastic injection process, all of which are time-dependent. Injection mould components are used as a common benchmark dataset for the simulations. The injected portion may be completed within a small capability window during the injection procedure. Thus, the process capability window is altered in order to maximize variance. Sensors for pressure and flow rate are installed in the mould.

Hydraulic injection pressure and the machine's screw position are also measured and shown in figure 2. In figure 2 a and b, the flow rate values, and power of the device are set up for the cold process of injection mould components respectively. In Figure 2 c, the pressure is set up for simulating complex nonlinear regression procedure.

Table 1 contains the obtained results by the proposed framework. Intense correlations exist among the elements of the dataset. Now it can simulate complicated relationships using non-linear or repeated regressions. Images and gradient descent boosting regressors provide the best results. When it comes to geometrical prediction, thermographic recording data of heated components immediately after manufacturing, provides more data than in-mould sensor inputs. However, when employing signals and data descriptors for regression, the results are dismal because the features are excessively linked. Figure 3 shows the overall performance measures graph for accurate prediction.

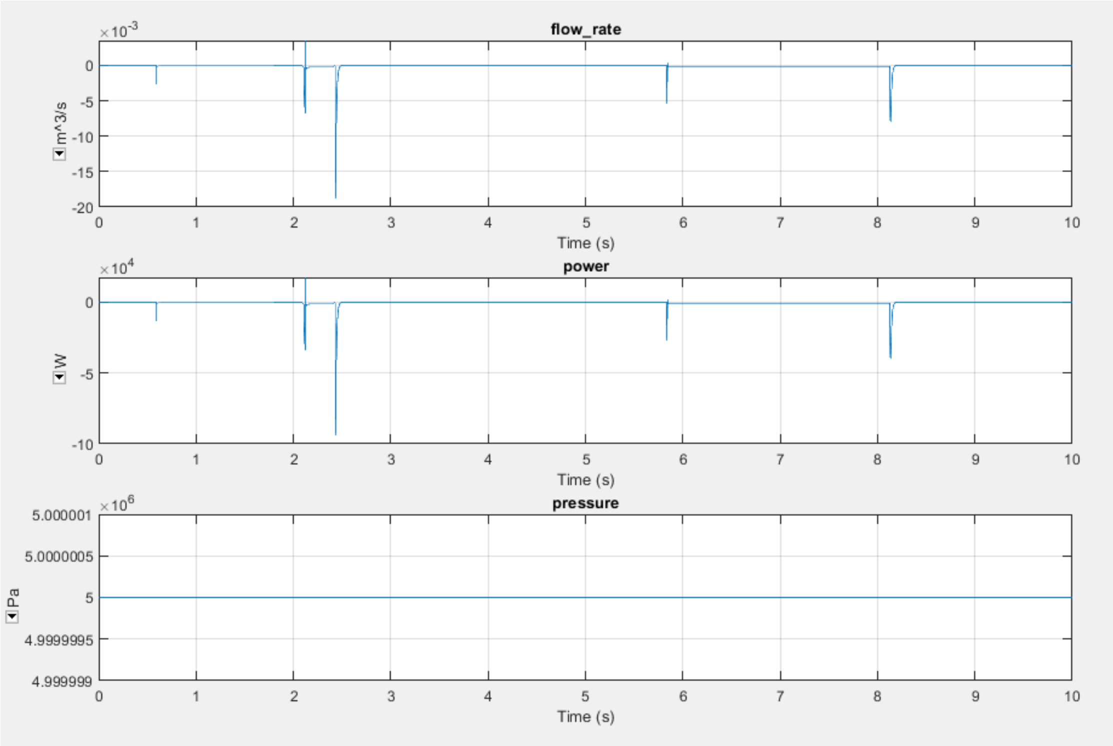

Figure 2. Value settings of Injection moulding components metrics

Table 1. Results obtained by the proposed architecture

S.No	Methods	Prediction Accuracy	Precision	Prediction Error (%)	Execution time (Online Monitoring)
1	CNN	86.87%	81.04%	7.45	NA
2	Pre – Trained SVM classifier	87.08%	87.49%	4.95	NA
3	Proposed SVM Method	91.23%	90.01%	2.12	More than 10minutes

The findings reveal that the unique SVM-based feature layer design performs better than other architectures. Due to the limited training dataset, overfitting may likely be a concerning factor. In addition, the design of recurrent networks is complicated. Preprocessing of certain datasets is thus required for minimizing the entire execution time. This proposed algorithm performs within 10 > t < 15minutes for an online monitoring system. This new method outperforms all other previously examined methods mentioned in the literature.

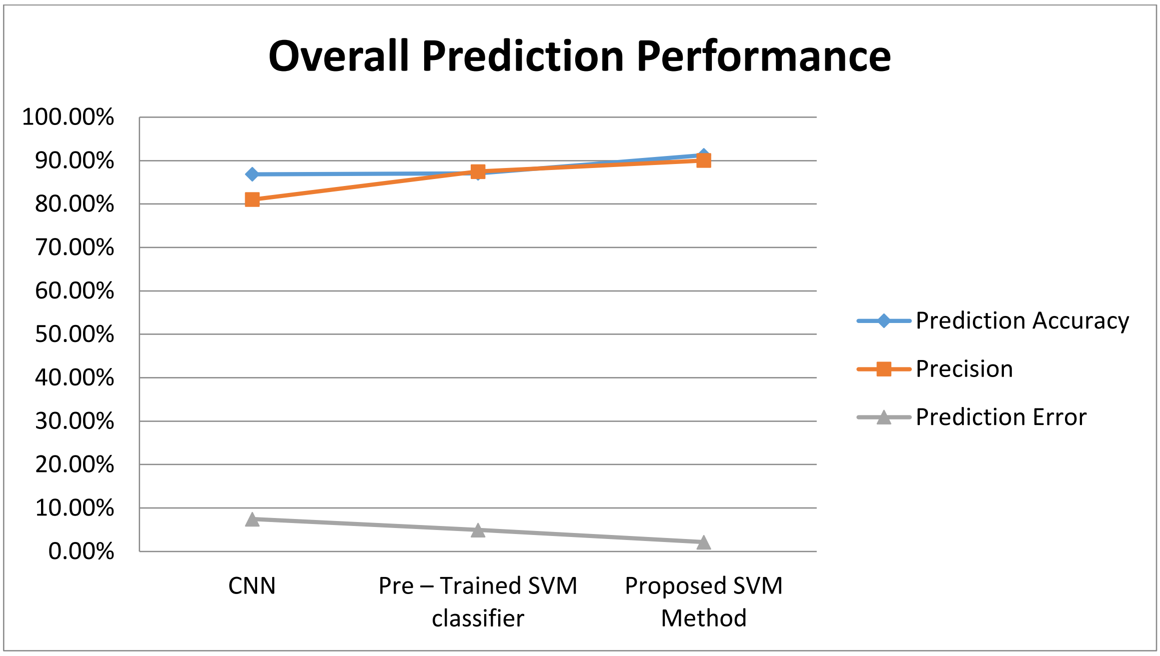

Figure 3. Overall performance measures graph for accurate prediction

For the assessment of the testing procedure, this study's findings are favorable. Network optimization for this particular industrial application will be the focus of this workshop.

5. Conclusion

Injection-moulded product quality may be predicted statistically using Support Vector Machines (SVMs). The measurement of neural network consisting of learning period with time duration of the process in the networks have been presented as solutions to the problems of manual feature extraction and noise in the area of machine learning. By anticipating product state based on coded inputs, the suggested technique may address these challenges even with a restricted injection moulding application. The timing of the response to the application is a bit late though. For an online monitoring system, execution time is a primary objective. In the future, this system will be improved to process many product quality attributes concurrently rather than just one. Another goal is to develop a technological foundation for using the statistical SVM approach across several industries.

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Author's biography

Dinesh Kumar Anguraj is currently working as Associate Professor in the Department of Computer Science and Engineering at Koneru Lakshmaiah Education Foundation, Andhra Pradesh, India. He received his Doctor of Philosophy in Information and Communication

Engineering from Anna University, Tamil Nadu in 2018 and received his Master of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering from Karpagam University, Tamil Nadu in 2013. His research interest includes Wireless Sensor Network, Body Area Network and Network Security. He is served as a reviewer for various International Journals. He has published many research articles in refereed journals and IEEE & Springer associated conferences.