
Contents

Preface.....	xix
Acknowledgments	xxiii
Author.....	xxv

1	Massive Field Data Collection: Issues and Challenges	1
1.1	An Introduction to Systems.....	1
1.1.1	Evolution of Mathematical Models	3
1.1.2	Models as Approximations of Reality	4
1.1.3	Modeling Classification Based on Purpose	5
1.1.3.1	Interpretative Models	5
1.1.3.2	Predictive Models.....	5
1.1.3.3	Models for Filtering and State Estimation	6
1.1.3.4	Models for Diagnosis.....	6
1.1.3.5	Models for Simulation	6
1.1.4	Model Construction.....	6
1.1.4.1	Approaches to Model Building	7
1.1.4.2	Deducing Models from Other Models: Physical Modeling	8
1.1.4.3	Inductive Modeling and System Identification Methodology	9
1.1.5	Modeling and Simulation.....	10
1.1.6	Modeling and Simulation Process.....	13
1.1.7	Simulation Model.....	16
1.2	System Identification Problem.....	17
1.2.1	Key Features of Identification Problem	18
1.2.2	Identification Steps	20
1.2.3	Identifiability	22
1.2.4	Classes of Models for Identification	22
1.2.4.1	Oriented and Nonoriented Models	22
1.2.4.2	Static and Dynamic Models.....	23
1.2.4.3	Causal and Noncausal Models.....	23
1.2.4.4	Purely Dynamic and Nonpurely Dynamic Models	23
1.2.4.5	Lumped and Distributed Models	24
1.2.4.6	Constant and Time-Varying Models	24
1.2.4.7	Linear and Nonlinear Models.....	24
1.2.4.8	Deterministic and Stochastic Models.....	24
1.2.4.9	SISO and MIMO Models	24
1.2.4.10	Parametric and Nonparametric Models	25
1.2.4.11	Continuous and Discrete-Time Models	25

1.2.4.12	Continuous and Discrete-Event Models	25
1.2.4.13	Free and Nonfree Models	25
1.3	Introduction to the Concept of Diagnostics	26
1.3.1	Meaning and Impact of Diagnostics	26
1.3.2	Concepts, Methods, and Techniques of Diagnostics	28
1.3.2.1	Failure Modes and Effects Analysis	29
1.3.2.2	Fault Tree Analysis.....	29
1.3.2.3	Structural Health Monitoring	30
1.3.2.4	Nondestructive Evaluation	31
1.3.3	Application of Technical Diagnostics	32
1.3.4	Management of Failure Analysis.....	34
1.4	Process of Diagnosis	34
1.5	History of Diagnosis	39
1.6	Big Data in Maintenance.....	43
1.7	Maintenance Data: Different Sources and Disparate Nature	44
1.8	Required Data for Diagnosis and Prognosis.....	49
1.8.1	Existing Data in the Maintenance Function	50
1.8.2	In Search of a Comprehensive Data Format	54
1.8.3	Database Structure	55
1.8.4	CM Data and Automatic Asset Data Collection	57
	References	61
2	Condition Monitoring: Available Techniques.....	63
2.1	Role of Condition Monitoring in Condition-Based Maintenance and Predictive Maintenance.....	63
2.2	Difference between CM and Nondestructive Testing	63
2.2.1	What Is NDT?	64
2.2.2	Concerns about NDT.....	66
2.2.3	Conditions for Effective NDT	67
2.2.4	Qualification as a Main Difference	68
2.2.4.1	Commonality between NDT and CM.....	71
2.3	Oil Analysis	72
2.3.1	Looking Inside.....	74
2.3.2	Physical Tests.....	74
2.3.3	Metal Tests	74
2.3.4	Oil Analysis Benefits	75
2.4	Vibration Analysis	76
2.4.1	Machine Vibration Causes.....	77
2.4.2	How Is Machine Vibration Described?.....	79
2.4.2.1	What Is Amplitude?	80
2.4.2.2	What Is Frequency?.....	81
2.4.2.3	What Is Phase?	82
2.4.2.4	What Is a Waveform?	84
2.4.2.5	What Is a Spectrum?	85

2.4.3	Vibration Sensors–Transducers.....	86
2.4.3.1	Displacement Probe (Proximity Probe).....	87
2.4.3.2	Velocity Transducers.....	88
2.4.3.3	Accelerometers.....	89
2.4.4	Mounting Techniques	90
2.4.5	VA Applications	92
2.4.5.1	How Does the Instrument Work?	93
2.4.6	Vibration Meters.....	94
2.4.7	Vibration Analyzer	94
2.4.8	Periodic Monitoring or Online Monitoring	95
2.5	Motor Circuit Analysis.....	96
2.5.1	MCA Application.....	97
2.6	Thermography	98
2.6.1	Contact Temperature Measurement.....	99
2.6.2	Noncontact Thermal Measurement	100
2.6.2.1	Electromagnetic Spectrum.....	101
2.6.2.2	Infrared Energy	102
2.6.2.3	Infrared Thermography	102
2.6.2.4	Infrared Image	103
2.6.3	Infrared Inspection Techniques.....	105
2.6.4	IT Program	108
2.6.5	Applications.....	112
2.6.6	Image Analysis.....	112
2.6.7	Severity Criteria	116
2.7	Acoustic Technology: Sonic and Ultrasonic Monitoring	118
2.7.1	Acoustic Leak Detection	120
2.7.2	AE Crack Detection	123
2.8	Performance Monitoring Using Automation Data, Process Data, and Other Information Sources.....	128
2.8.1	Data Fusion: A Requirement in the Maintenance of Processes.....	132
2.8.2	XML: Protocol for Understanding Each Other.....	135
2.8.2.1	Common Standards for Maintenance Information Exchange	135
2.8.3	XML: Protocol to Destroy Communication Barriers	136
2.8.4	Example of Asset Data Integration Using XML	137
2.8.4.1	Cloud Computing in Asset Management: Natural Data Repository	139
2.8.4.2	Services Provided by the Asset Cloud	140
2.8.4.3	Asset Cloud as a Decision Support System	142
	References	145
3	Challenges of Condition Monitoring Using AI Techniques	149
3.1	Anomaly Detection	149
3.1.1	What Are Anomalies?	150

3.1.2	Challenges.....	151
3.1.2.1	Different Aspects of an Anomaly Detection Problem.....	152
3.2	Types of Anomaly	154
3.2.1	Point Anomalies.....	154
3.2.2	Contextual Anomalies	154
3.2.3	Collective Anomalies	155
3.2.4	Data Labels	156
3.2.4.1	Supervised Anomaly Detection.....	156
3.2.4.2	Semisupervised Anomaly Detection	157
3.2.4.3	Unsupervised Anomaly Detection.....	157
3.2.5	Anomaly Detection Output.....	157
3.2.5.1	Scores	157
3.2.5.2	Labels	158
3.2.6	Industrial Damage Detection.....	158
3.2.6.1	Fault Detection in Mechanical Units.....	158
3.2.6.2	Structural Defect Detection	158
3.2.6.3	Image Processing.....	159
3.2.6.4	Anomaly Detection in Text Data, WOs, and Other Maintenance Documents	159
3.2.6.5	Sensor Networks	159
3.3	Rare Class Mining	160
3.3.1	Why Rare Cases Are Problematic	160
3.3.2	Methods for Rare Class Problems	163
3.3.2.1	Evaluation Metrics	163
3.3.2.2	Sampling-Based Methods	164
3.3.2.3	Cost-Sensitive Learning	165
3.3.2.4	Algorithms for Rare Class Mining	165
3.3.2.5	Obtaining Additional Training Data.....	166
3.3.2.6	Employing Nongreedy Search Techniques	167
3.4	Chance Discovery	168
3.4.1	Prediction Methods for Rare Events	168
3.4.2	Chance Discoveries and Data Mining	169
3.5	Novelty Detection	170
3.5.1	Outlier Detection	171
3.5.1.1	Outlier Diagnostics	172
3.5.1.2	Recognizing Changes in the Generating Distribution	173
3.5.1.3	Extreme Value Theory	173
3.5.1.4	Principal Component Analysis	174
3.5.2	Novelty Detection Using Supervised Neural Networks...	174
3.5.2.1	Kernel Density Estimation.....	175
3.5.2.2	Extending the Training Set	176
3.5.3	Other Models of Novelty Detection	177
3.5.3.1	Hidden Markov Models	177

3.5.3.2	Support Vector Machines	178
3.5.3.3	Time to Convergence	179
3.6	Exception Mining	180
3.6.1	Confidence-Based Interestingness	180
3.6.2	Support-Based Interestingness	182
3.6.3	Comparison with Exception-Mining Model.....	182
3.6.4	Digging Out the Exceptions	183
3.7	Noise Removal.....	185
3.7.1	Distance-Based Outlier Detection Methods for Noise Removal.....	186
3.7.2	Density-Based Outlier Detection Method for Noise Removal.....	186
3.7.3	Cluster-Based Outlier Detection Methods for Noise Removal.....	187
3.8	The Black Swan.....	189
3.8.1	Combining Statistics and Events	190
3.8.2	Data	191
3.8.3	Extraction	192
3.8.3.1	Parsing	192
3.8.3.2	Schema Matching	193
3.8.3.3	Data Cleaning	193
3.8.4	Detection of Outliers	194
3.8.5	Association Rule Mining	195
3.8.5.1	Data Preparation.....	195
3.8.5.2	Rule Generation	196
	References	196
4	Input and Output Data	199
4.1	Supervised Failure Detection.....	202
4.1.1	Decision Trees.....	203
4.1.2	Bayesian Network Classifiers.....	205
4.1.2.1	Static Bayesian Network Classifiers	206
4.1.2.2	Dynamic Bayesian Network Classifiers.....	207
4.1.3	Markov Models	207
4.1.3.1	Hidden Markov Model	208
4.1.3.2	Hidden Semi-Markov Models	209
4.1.4	Conditional Random Fields.....	210
4.1.4.1	Semi-Markov CRF.....	211
4.1.5	Support Vector Machines	212
4.1.6	k -NN Algorithms.....	212
4.2	Semisupervised Failure Detection	214
4.2.1	Expectation–Maximization with Generative Mixture Models.....	214
4.2.2	Self-Training.....	214
4.2.3	Cotraining.....	214

4.2.4	Transductive SVMs.....	215
4.2.5	Graph-Based Methods.....	215
4.3	Unsupervised Failure Detection.....	216
4.3.1	Clustering.....	217
4.3.1.1	k -Means Clustering	218
4.3.1.2	DBSCAN Clustering	218
4.3.2	Self-Organizing Map.....	220
4.3.3	Adaptive Resonance Theory	221
4.3.4	Other Unsupervised Machine-Learning Algorithms.....	222
4.4	Individual Failures.....	223
4.4.1	Classification-Based Techniques.....	223
4.4.2	Nearest Neighbor-Based Techniques.....	224
4.4.3	Cluster-Based Techniques	224
4.4.4	Anomaly Detection Techniques Based on Statistical Approach.....	226
4.4.5	Other Detection Techniques.....	226
4.5	Contextual Failures.....	227
4.5.1	Computational Complexity	229
4.6	Collective Failures.....	230
4.6.1	Fault Detection in Mechanical Units.....	233
4.6.2	Structural Defect Detection	234
	References	234
5	Two-Stage Response Surface Approaches to Modeling Drug Interaction	243
5.1	Classification-Based Techniques.....	243
5.1.1	Neural Network-Based Approaches	246
5.1.1.1	Introduction to NNs.....	248
5.1.2	Supervised Networks for Classification	251
5.1.2.1	Perceptrons and Multilayer Perceptrons	252
5.1.2.2	MLP Structure and Functionality.....	253
5.1.2.3	Radial Basis Function Networks.....	261
5.1.2.4	Improving the Generalization of Feed-Forward Networks	264
5.1.3	Unsupervised Learning.....	266
5.1.3.1	k -Means Clustering Algorithm.....	267
5.1.3.2	Kohonen Networks and Learning Vector Quantizers.....	267
5.1.3.3	RAMnets.....	268
5.2	SVM-Based Approaches.....	269
5.2.1	Statistical Learning Theory	270
5.2.1.1	Learning and Generalization	270
5.2.1.2	Introduction to SVM: Why SVM?	270
5.2.2	SVM Representation.....	274
5.2.2.1	Soft Margin Classifier	275

5.2.3	Kernel Trick	275
5.2.3.1	Kernel.....	275
5.2.3.2	Kernal Trick: Dual Problem	277
5.2.3.3	Kernal Trick: Inner Product Summarization	277
5.2.3.4	Kernel Functions	277
5.2.3.5	Controlling Complexity in SVM: Trade-Offs.....	279
5.2.4	SVM for Classification.....	279
5.2.5	Strength and Weakness of SVM	280
5.3	Bayesian Networks-Based Approaches	281
5.3.1	Bayesian Decision Theory—Continuous Features	285
5.3.1.1	Two-Category Classification.....	287
5.3.2	Minimum-Error-Rate Classification.....	288
5.3.3	Bayesian Classifiers	289
5.3.4	Bayesian Estimation	290
5.3.4.1	Class-Conditional Densities	290
5.4	Liquid State Machines and Other Reservoir Computing Methods	291
	References	292
6	Nearest Neighbor-Based Techniques	295
6.1	Concept of Neighborhood	297
6.2	Distance-Based Methods	298
6.2.1	Cell-Based Methods.....	300
6.2.1.1	Cell-Based Pruning.....	301
6.2.2	Index-Based Methods.....	304
6.2.3	Reverse NN Approach	305
6.3	Density-Based Methods	306
6.3.1	Local Outlier Factor	307
6.3.1.1	Properties of Local Outliers.....	310
6.3.1.2	Connectivity Outlier Factor	315
6.4	Multigranularity Deviation Factor	319
6.5	Use of Neural Network Based in Semisupervised and Unsupervised Learning	321
6.5.1	Semisupervised Learning with Neural Networks	321
6.5.2	Unsupervised Learning with Neural Networks.....	325
6.5.2.1	Hebbian Learning	326
6.5.2.2	Competitive Learning.....	327
	References	328
7	Cluster-Based Techniques	331
7.1	Categorization versus Classification	332
7.2	Complex Data in Maintenance: Challenges or Problems?	333
7.3	Introduction	333

7.3.1	What Is Clustering?	334
7.3.2	Goal of Clustering.....	335
7.3.3	Clustering as an Unsupervised Classification.....	335
7.3.3.1	Distance Metrics.....	338
7.3.3.2	Standardization	339
7.3.3.3	Similarity Measures.....	340
7.3.4	Clustering Algorithms	340
7.3.4.1	Nearest-Neighbor Methods	342
7.3.4.2	Hierarchical Clustering Methods	343
7.3.4.3	Mixed Models	344
7.4	Categorization: Semisupervised and Unsupervised	345
7.4.1	Unsupervised Clustering.....	346
7.4.2	Supervised Clustering Algorithms	348
7.4.2.1	Vector Quantization.....	349
7.4.2.2	Fuzzy Supervised Clustering	350
7.4.2.3	ANN Clustering	353
7.4.2.4	Integration of Fuzzy Systems and NNs	356
7.5	Issues Using Cluster Analysis	358
7.5.1	Clustering Methods and Their Issues.....	360
7.5.1.1	Hierarchical Methods	361
7.5.1.2	Single Link Clustering (Nearest-Neighbor Technique)	361
7.5.1.3	Complete Linkage Clustering (Furthest-Neighbor Clustering).....	362
7.5.1.4	Group Average Clustering	363
7.5.1.5	Centroid Clustering	364
7.5.1.6	Median Clustering	364
7.5.1.7	Ward's Method.....	365
7.5.1.8	Optimization Methods	365
7.5.1.9	Mixed Models	365
7.5.1.10	Density Search Clustering Techniques.....	366
7.5.1.11	Taxmap Method	366
7.5.1.12	Mode Analysis	366
7.5.1.13	Clumping Techniques.....	367
7.5.2	Limitations of Associating Distances	367
7.6	Text Clustering and Categorization	368
7.6.1	Applications and Performance	370
7.7	Contextual Clustering	371
7.7.1	Overview of Contextual Content Analysis	373
7.7.2	Meanings in Text.....	374
7.7.3	Measuring Context	374
7.7.4	Issues of Validity and Reliability	376
	References	378

8 Statistical Techniques.....	383
8.1 Use of Stochastic Distributions to Detect Outliers.....	383
8.1.1 Taxonomy of Outlier Detection Methods.....	384
8.1.2 Univariate Statistical Methods.....	384
8.1.2.1 Single Step versus Sequential Procedures.....	384
8.1.2.2 Inward and Outward Procedures.....	385
8.1.2.3 Univariate Robust Measures	386
8.1.2.4 Statistical Process Control.....	386
8.1.3 Multivariate Outlier Detection.....	387
8.1.3.1 Statistical Methods for Multivariate Outlier Detection.....	388
8.1.3.2 Multivariate Robust Measures	389
8.1.3.3 Preprocessing Procedures.....	389
8.2 Issues Related to Data Set Size	390
8.2.1 Data Size Characteristics	390
8.2.2 Small and Big Data	391
8.2.3 Big Data	392
8.3 Parametric Techniques	395
8.3.1 Statistical Approach.....	395
8.3.2 Control Chart Technique	396
8.3.3 Deviation-Based Approach	397
8.4 Nonparametric Techniques	399
8.4.1 Linear Regression Technique.....	399
8.4.2 Manhattan Distance Technique.....	400
8.4.3 Data-Mining Methods for Outlier Detection.....	400
8.4.3.1 Methods to Manage Large Databases from High-Dimensional Spaces	401
8.4.3.2 Data-Mining Tasks	411
References	412
9 Information Theory-Based Techniques	415
9.1 Introduction	415
9.1.1 Informational Universe—Pan-Informationalism.....	415
9.1.2 Information as a Structure: Data–Information–Knowledge–Wisdom–Weaving.....	416
9.1.3 Different Schools of Information.....	416
9.1.4 Theories of Information	419
9.1.4.1 Syntactic Theories of Information	419
9.1.4.2 Algorithmic Information Theory (Kolmogorov, Chaitin)	420
9.1.4.3 Fisher Information	421
9.1.5 Semantic Theories of Information.....	421
9.1.5.1 Dretske's Information	422

9.1.5.2	Situated Information.....	423
9.1.5.3	Leyton's Information.....	423
9.1.6	What Is the Difference That Makes a Difference?	
	Syntactic versus Semantic Information	424
9.1.7	No Information without Representation!	
	Correspondence Models versus Interactive	
	Representation.....	425
9.2	Information Contained in Maintenance Data.....	427
9.2.1	Feature Selection.....	428
9.2.1.1	Need for Feature Reduction.....	428
9.2.1.2	Feature Selection Process	429
9.2.1.3	Feature Selection Methods Overview	431
9.2.1.4	Correlation-Based Feature Selection	432
9.2.2	Feature Extraction.....	434
9.2.2.1	Features from Time Domain	434
9.2.2.2	Performance of Features by Simulation	438
9.2.3	Contextual Information	440
9.2.3.1	General Process in Context-Aware Systems....	440
9.2.3.2	Acquiring Context Information	441
9.2.3.3	Storing Context Information.....	442
9.2.3.4	Controlling the Context Abstraction Level	442
9.2.3.5	Using Context Information.....	443
9.2.3.6	Design Considerations of Context-Aware	
	Systems	443
9.2.3.7	Handling Dynamicity	445
9.2.3.8	Privacy Protection	445
9.2.3.9	Performance and Scalability	445
9.2.4	Context as Complex Information Content in	
	Maintenance: An Example of Health Assessment	
	for Machine Tools	445
9.2.4.1	Fingerprint Data Use for Current	
	Signature Analysis	447
9.3	Entropy and Relative Entropy Estimation	454
9.3.1	Entropy Estimation.....	459
9.3.2	Entropy Statistics	459
9.3.2.1	Entropy Formula	459
9.3.2.2	Entropy Decomposition Theorem	461
9.3.2.3	Multidimensional Extensions.....	463
9.3.3	Applications.....	465
9.4	Detection of Alterations in Information Content	465
9.4.1	What Is the Information Content of an Object?.....	465
9.4.1.1	Is Information Physical?	466
9.4.1.2	Shannon and the Complexity of the Data	467
9.4.2	Entropy as a Measure of Information Integrity	467

9.5	Advantages of Information Theory as an Unsupervised System.....	469
9.5.1	Information and Learning Process	470
	References	470
10	Uncertainty Management	475
10.1	Classical Logic and Fuzzy Logic	475
10.1.1	Classical Logic	475
10.1.1.1	Basic Operations on Classical Truth Values.....	476
10.1.1.2	Example of Basic Classical Logical Operations	476
10.1.2	Fuzzy Logic.....	477
10.1.2.1	Historical Review	477
10.1.2.2	Fuzzy Sets and Fuzzy Logic	478
10.1.3	Fuzzy Set Concept	478
10.1.3.1	Fuzzy Logic.....	481
10.1.3.2	Control with Fuzzy Logic	481
10.1.3.3	Fuzzy Controllers.....	481
10.1.4	Fuzzy Networks.....	483
10.1.4.1	Function Approximation with Fuzzy Methods	484
10.2	Using Fuzzy Logic to Solve Diagnosis Problems	485
10.2.1	Architecture for Fault Detection and Diagnosis	487
10.2.2	A Fuzzy Filter for Residual Evaluation.....	488
10.2.2.1	Structure of the Fuzzy Filter.....	488
10.2.3	Identification by Fuzzy Clustering.....	490
10.2.3.1	Structure Identification	491
10.2.3.2	Parameter Estimation	491
10.3	Defuzzification	492
10.3.1	Lambda Cuts for Fuzzy Sets	492
10.3.2	Lambda Cuts for Fuzzy Relations	493
10.3.3	Defuzzification Methods	493
10.3.3.1	Max Criterion Method	493
10.3.3.2	Mean of Maximum Method	494
10.3.3.3	Center of Area Method.....	494
10.4	Need for Complex Relations in Contextual Decision Making	494
10.4.1	When Do We Need Fuzzy Systems?	495
10.4.2	Applying Expert-Based Fuzzy Systems	495
10.4.3	Applying Data-Based Fuzzy Systems.....	496
10.5	Bayesian Analysis versus Classical Statistical Analysis.....	497
	References	498
Index		499