#### GloSIC'2018

**2018 IEEE Global Smart Industry Conference** 

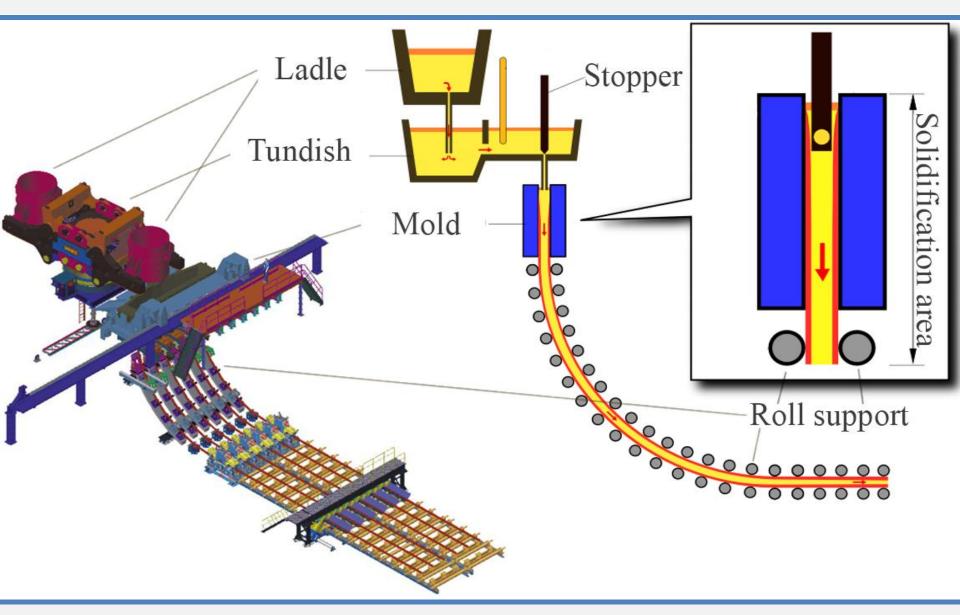
Chelyabinsk, Russia, November 13–15, 2018

# The Use of Deep Learning for Sticker Detection During Continuous Casting

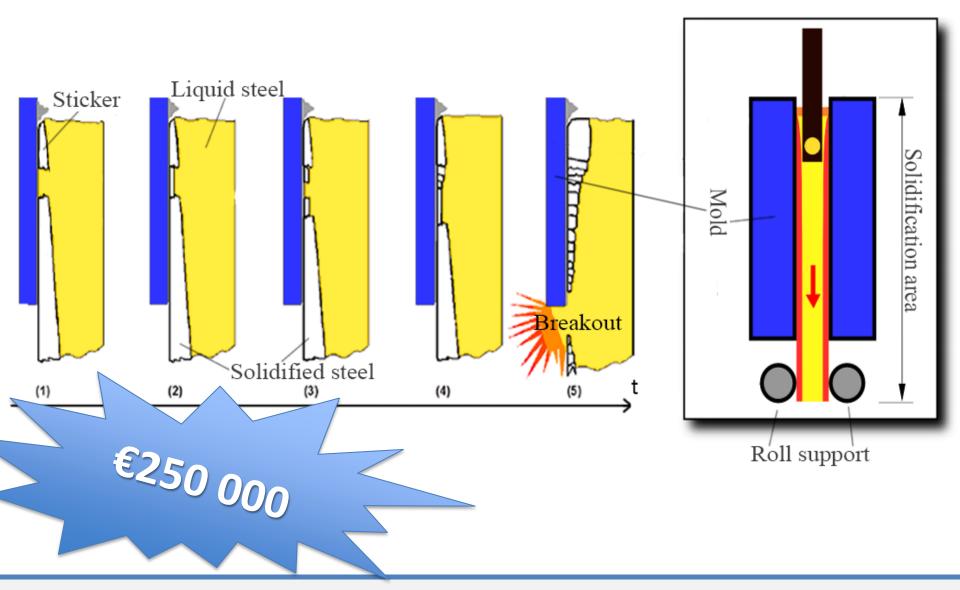
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This work was financially supported by SMS group GmbH (Germany), by Act 211 of the Government of the Russian Federation (contract No. 02.A03.21.0011), and by the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (government order 2.7905.2017/8.9).

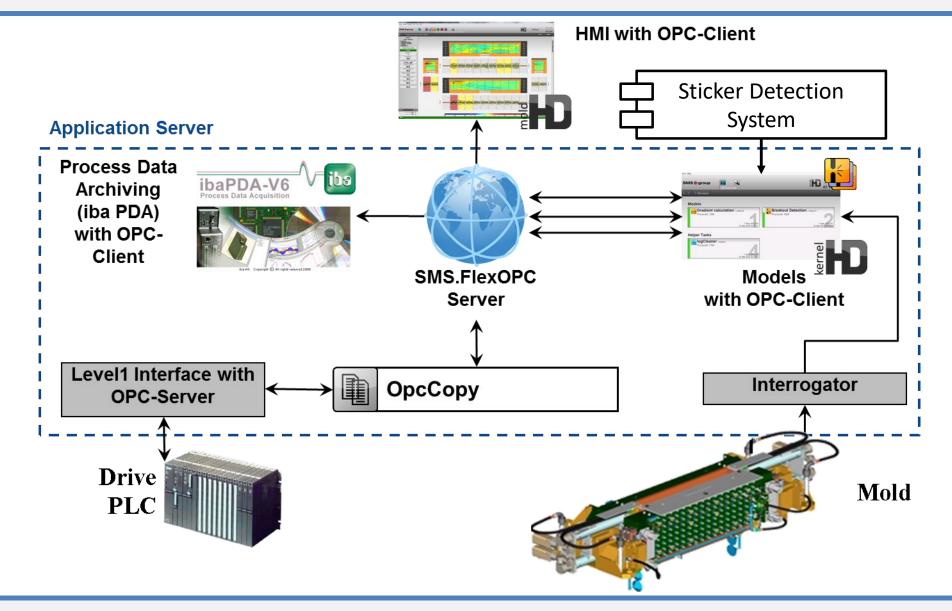
### Continuous casting



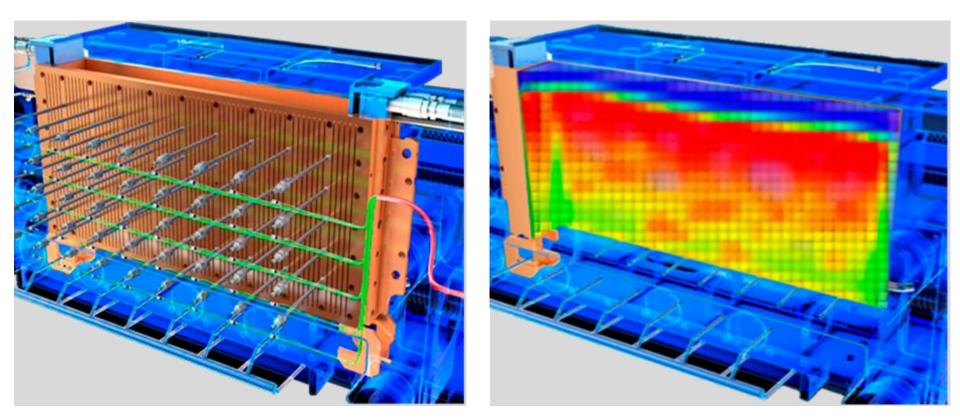
#### Breakout



## The HD mold monitoring system



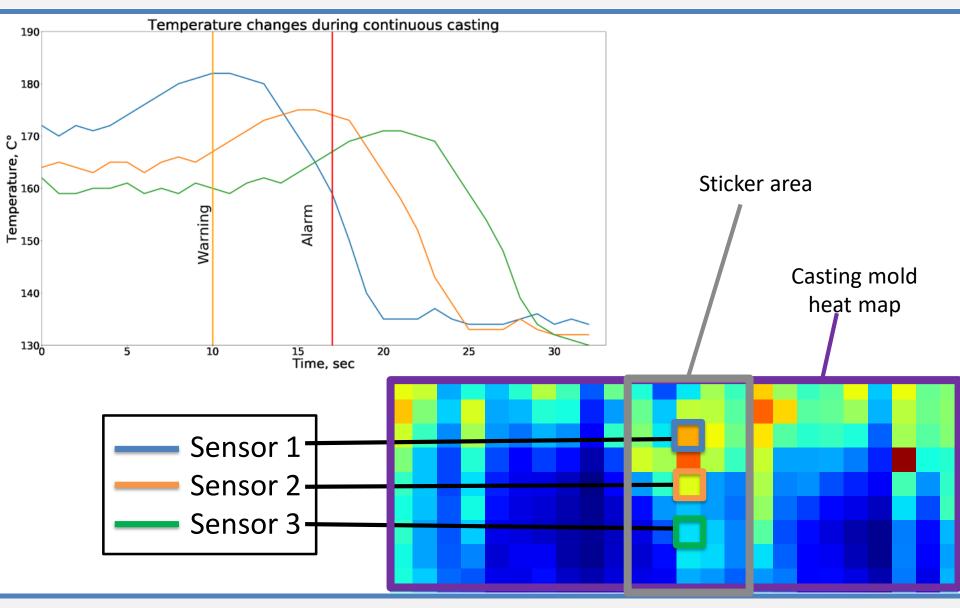
## Casting mold



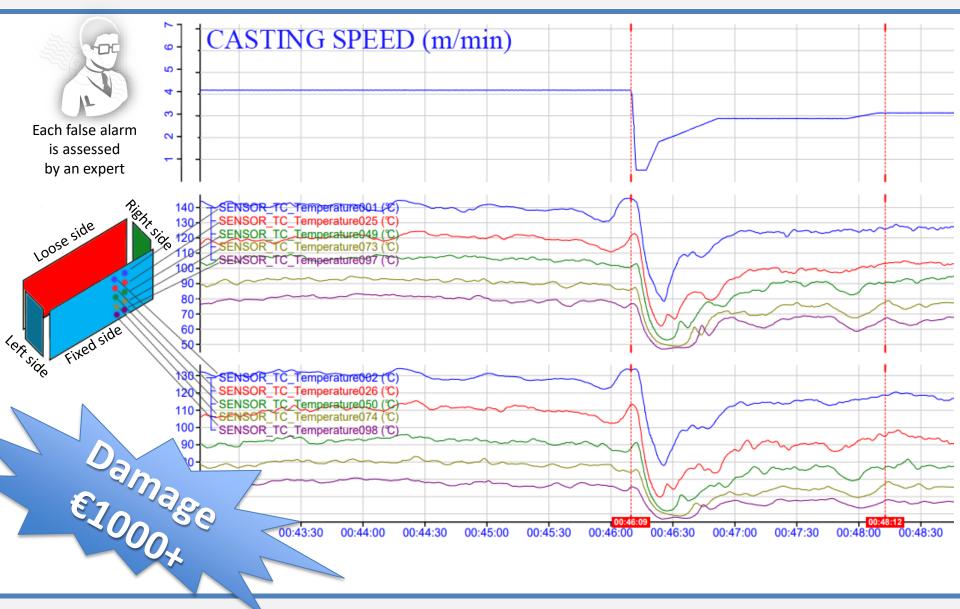
#### 576 fiber optic sensors

Heat map

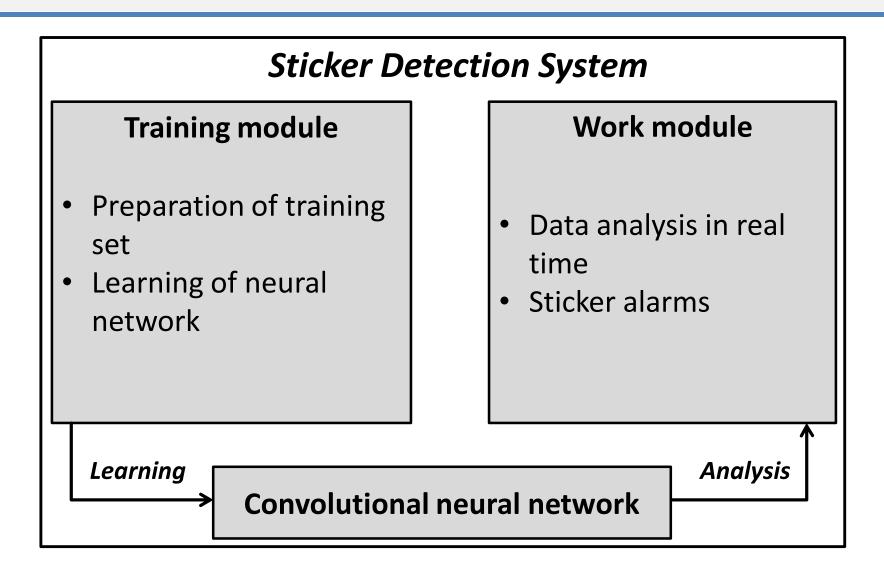
#### Sticker



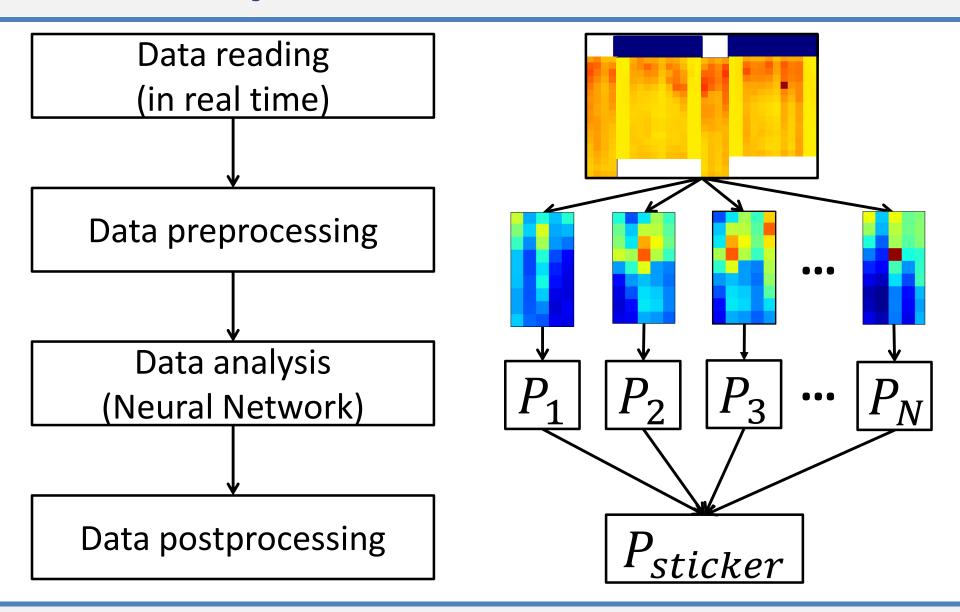
### An example of false alarm



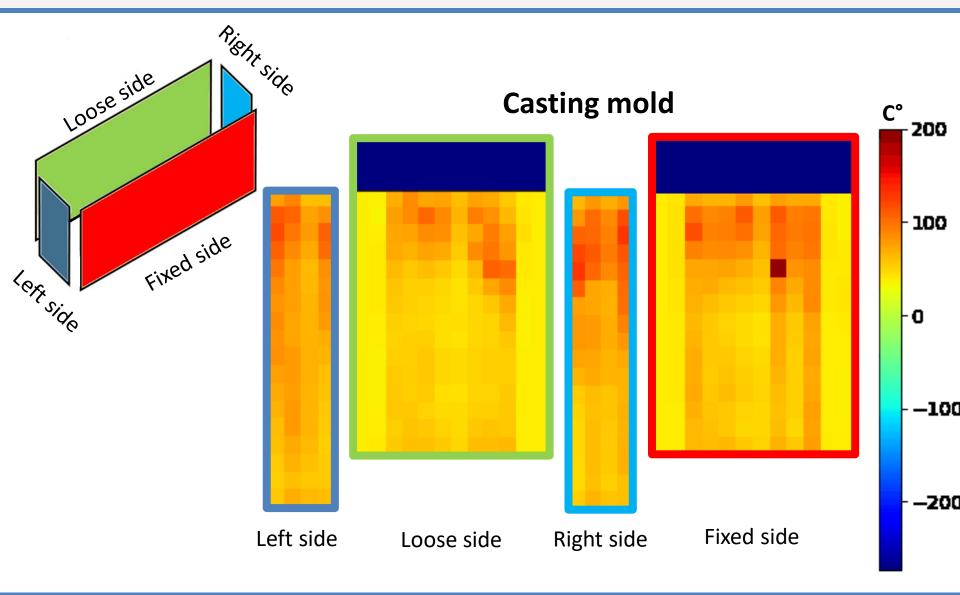
#### Sticker detection system



#### Data analysis



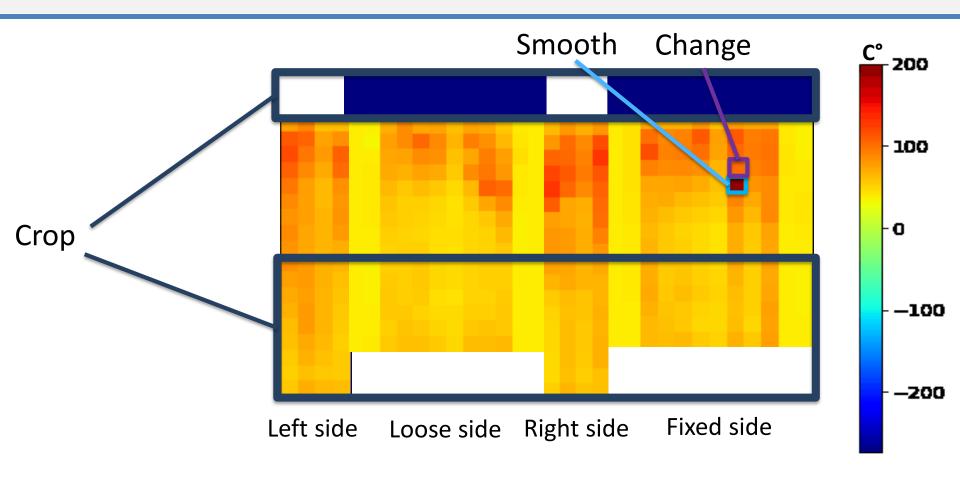
### Data reading (in real time)



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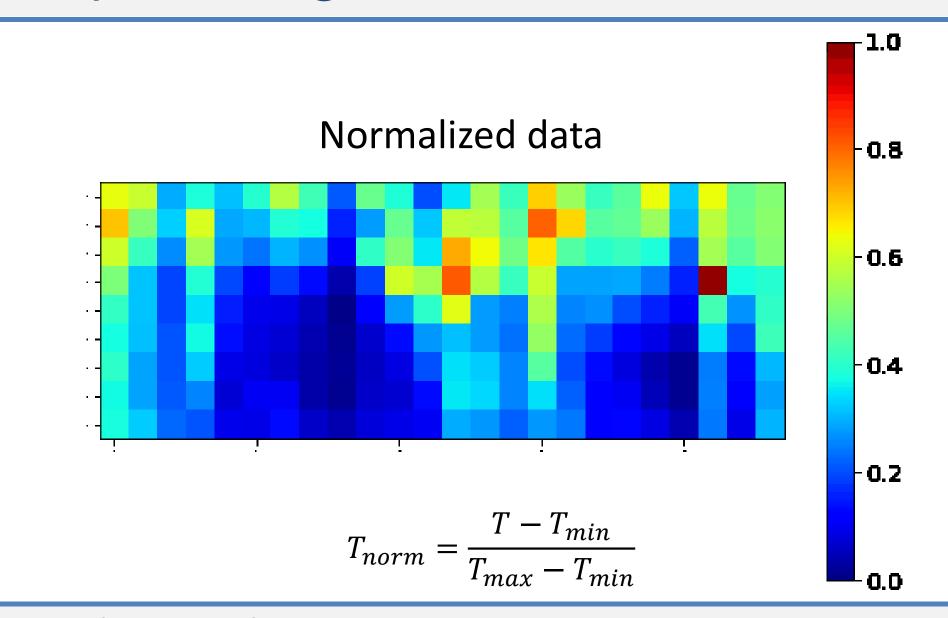
#### Preprocessing: data cleaning



#### Smooth:

$$T = min(max(T, T_{avg} - \delta), T_{avg} + \delta)$$

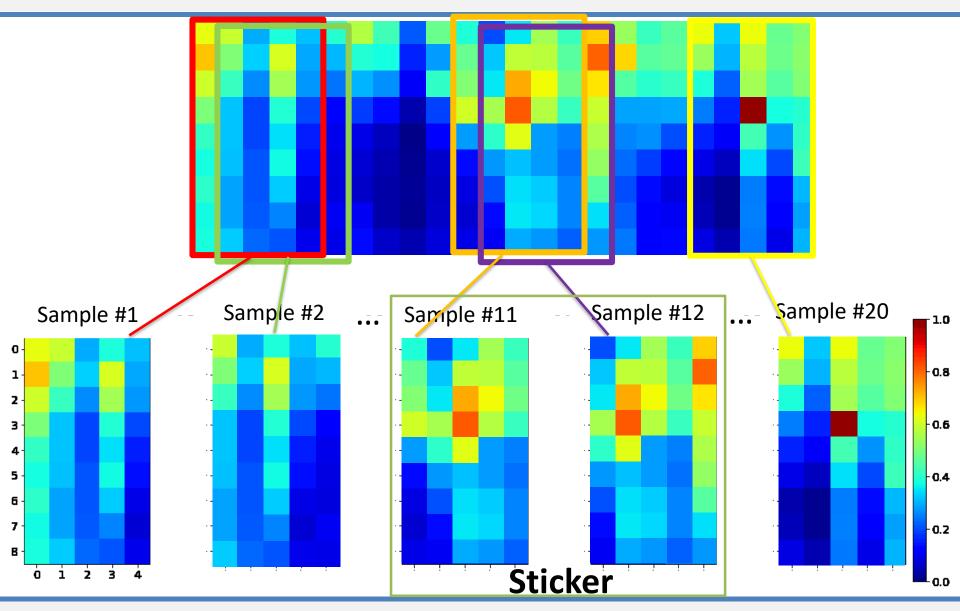
#### Preprocessing: normalization



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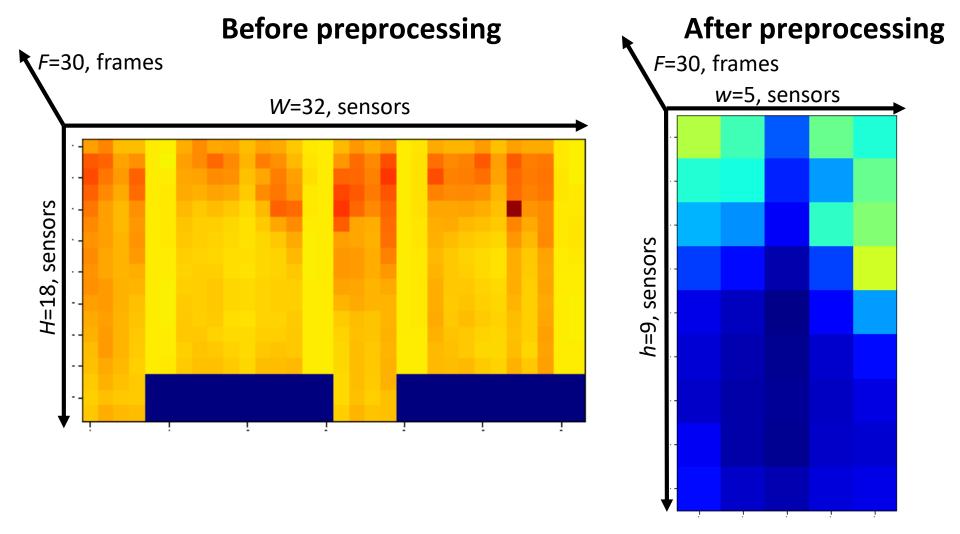
#### Preprocessing: slicing



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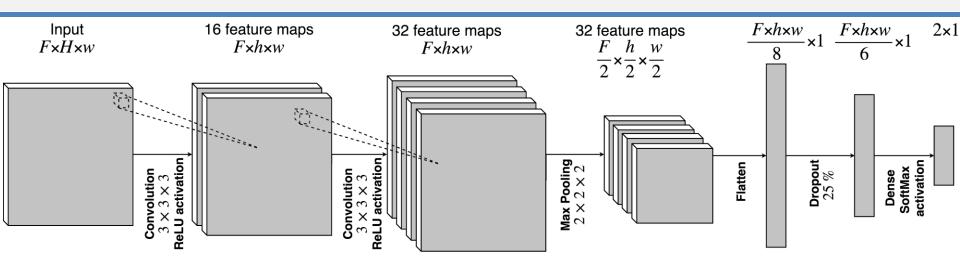
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#### Data sample as an input for CNN



*F*=30 – number of frames where gap between frames is 0.25 sec

## Structure of CNN



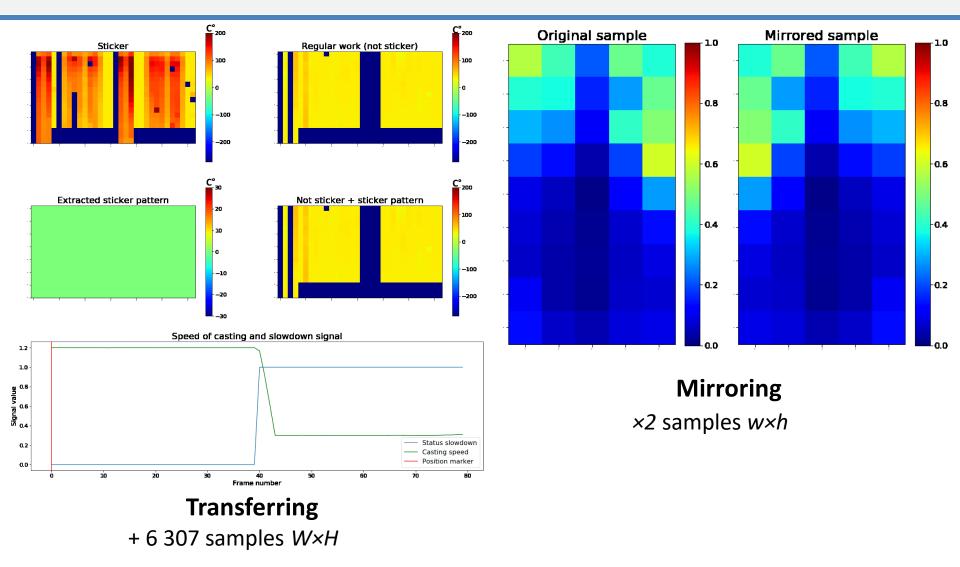
- Input data are preprocessed samples of 7.5 sec
- **Output data** are probabilities of "sticker" and "not sticker" events

#### Training set (Archive of SMS group)

#### **14** sticker cases

- **103** false alarm cases
- regular work cases

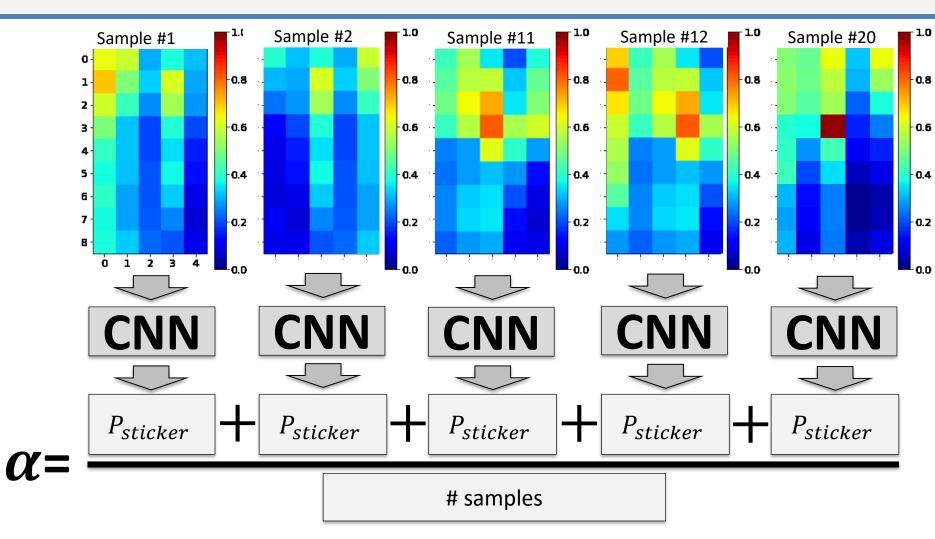
#### Data augmentation



### Augmented training set

Case	Cases		Samples	Class
	Real	Synthetic	for CNN	Class
Sticker	11	6,307	~25,000	Sticker
False alarm	88	2,384	~7,000	Not sticker
Regular work	11,701	0	~30,000	Not sticker

#### Data postprocessing



If  $\alpha$  is greater than (empirically found) threshold then sticker is detected

#### Results

<ul> <li>Test set:</li> <li>3 real sticker cases</li> <li>15 false alarm cases</li> <li>9,567 regular work cases</li> </ul>	€50	aving 0,000+ r year	
Characteristics	BPS	BPS+SDS	
Stickers detected	3	3	
Stickers missed	0	0	
False alarms signaled	15	8	