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**Information Agents Handling Semantic Data  
as an Extension to Process Monitoring  
Systems**

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- Process monitoring and its requirements
- Possible role of information agents and ontologies in monitoring
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# Process Monitoring

- Monitoring process is one of the most important tasks of process operators
- The amount of available measurement data has been increasing considerably
- There is a need to observe the process in a larger scope
- The large amount and low abstraction level of measurement data combined with limited human perception makes monitoring an error-prone task.
- Monitoring systems could be developed with capabilities to assist the data selection and interpretation sub-tasks of monitoring through so-called indirect management
- An essential idea in this approach is configure a part of the operator's monitoring expertise to the system and automate it

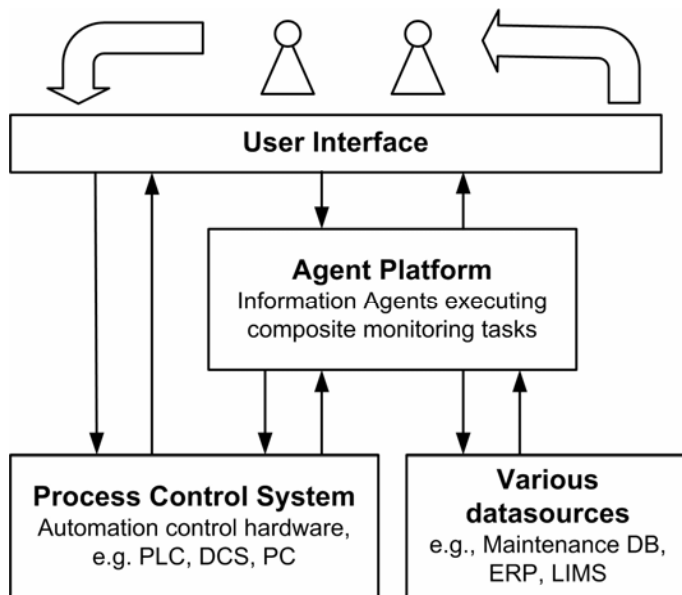
# Requirements of Process Monitoring

1. Offer integrated patterns of the total process
  2. **Raise the abstraction level of information** ⇐
  3. **Open a multitude of views to the process** ⇐
  4. Highlight exceptions
  5. **Automate monitoring (perform it for a user)** ⇐
  6. **Guide to extract relevant information** ⇐
  7. **Guide the operator to use extra information beyond the present hypothesis** ⇐
  8. Teach the operator about process interdependencies
  9. **Activate the operator to monitor** ⇐
  10. Support long-term performance analysis, reveal opportunities to improve operation.
- ⇒ Information agents might be useful for some of the requirements

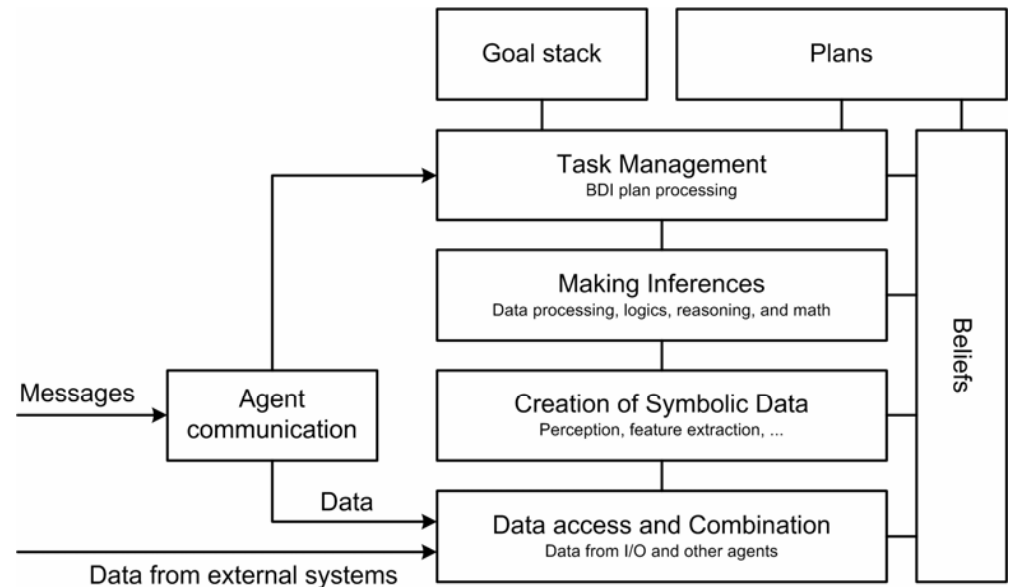
# Information Agents and Ontologies in Monitoring

- BDI-model based information agents are proposed for implementation of proactive indirect management in monitoring
  - B = what is known
  - D = what should be known
  - I = what needs to be done
- Ontologies are proposed for integration mechanism
  - Should reflect operator's concepts of the monitored process
- Information agents in monitoring are mainly for awareness, not so much for intelligence

# Information Agents in Monitoring

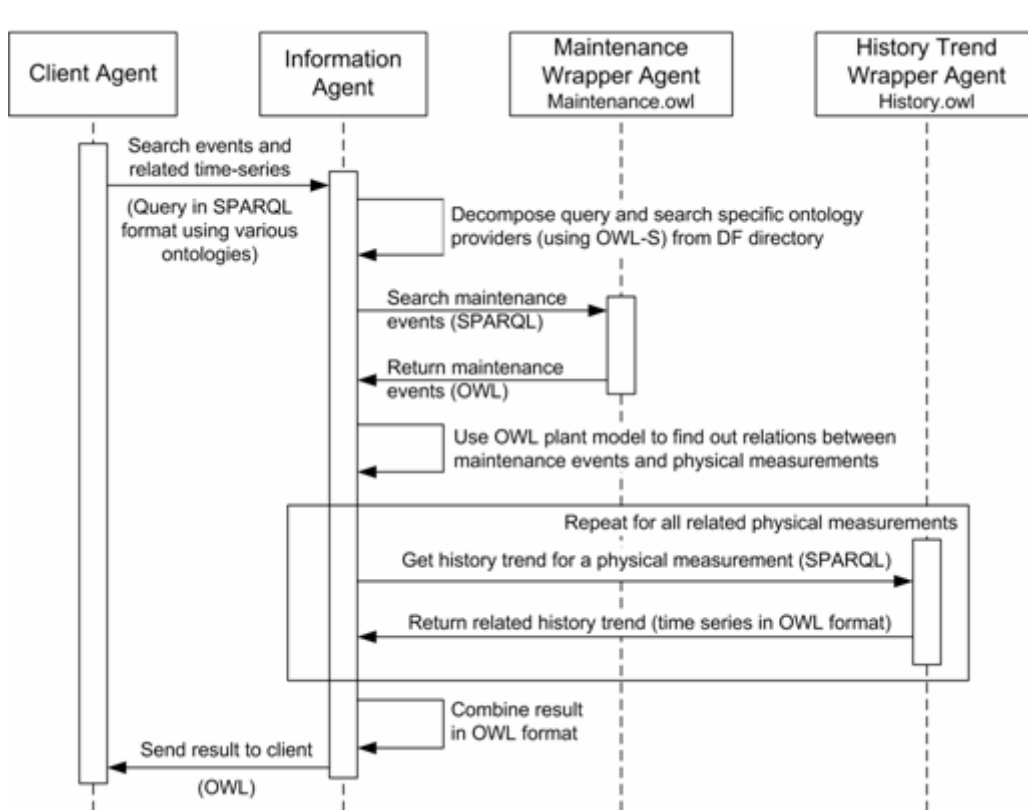


Architecture of a monitoring system extended with IAs



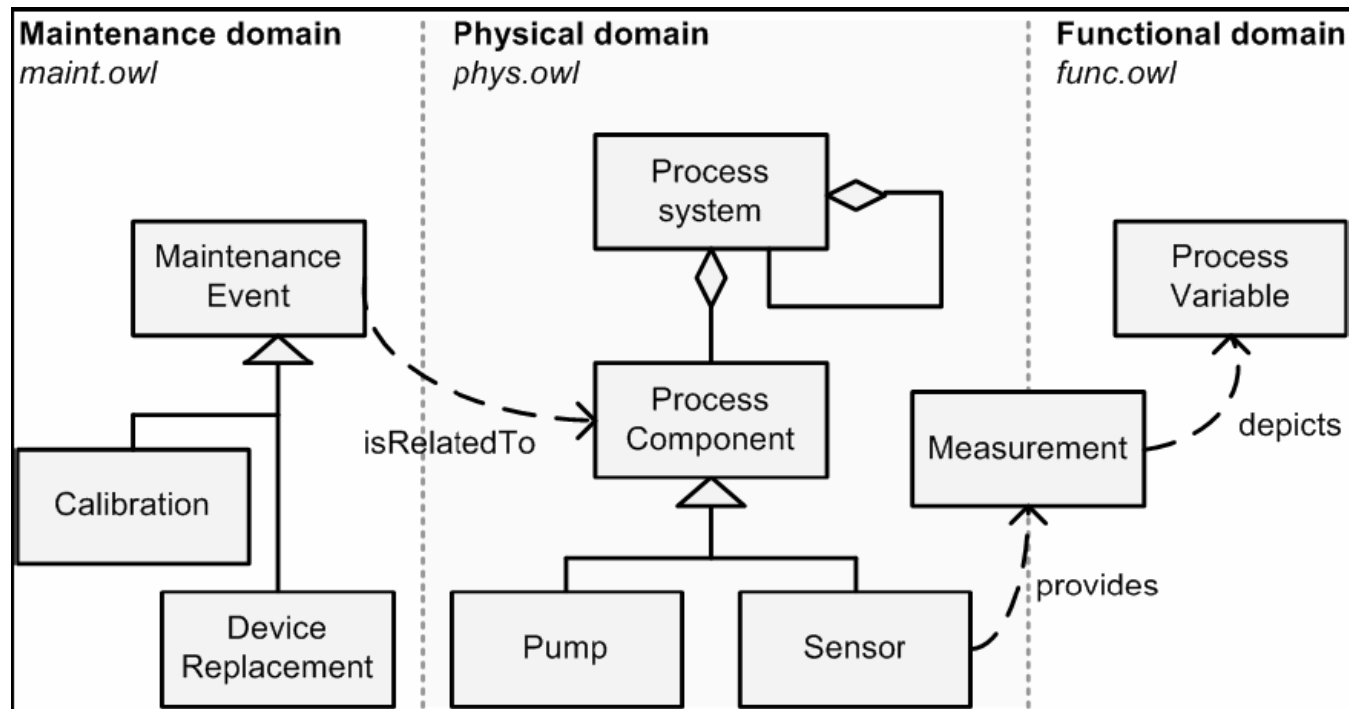
Architecture of an IA.

# Example of Data Access and Combination



- Monitoring the effects of maintenance events
- There is useful information outside of automation, e.g. in maintenance systems, that is not fully utilized
- Model the association between maintenance events and measurements in a plant model

# Ontologies Needed in the Monitoring of Maintenance Events



The concepts in different subontologies are linked via the base ontology of the physical domain



# User's view Measurements and Events

Calibration 12:58:22 28.04.2006

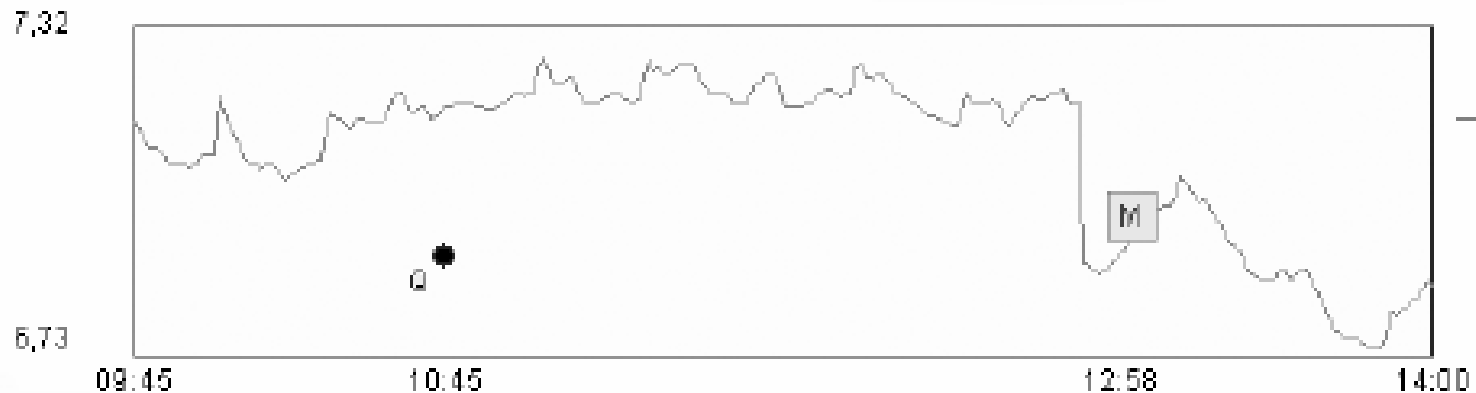
Process Component: pHOfBleachedPulpSensor2

Description:

*pH:n kalibrointia.*

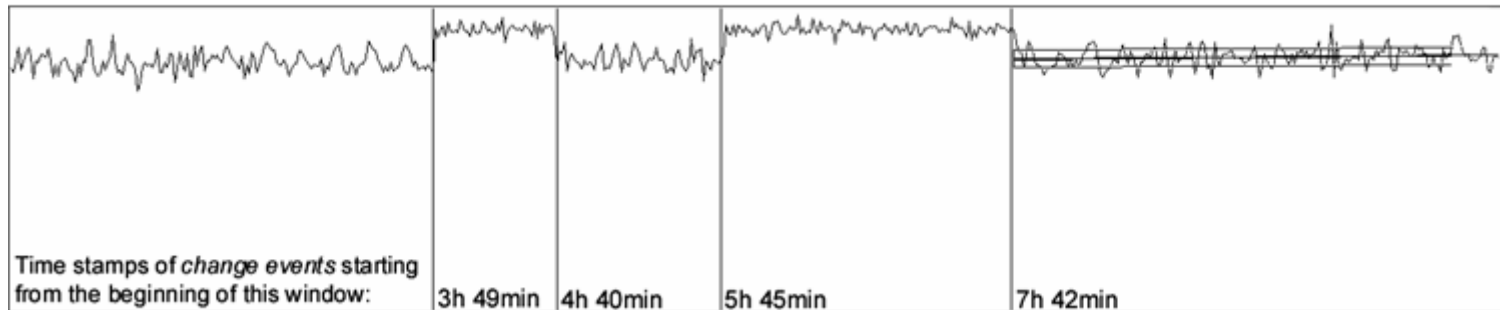
Kasinaytteen perusteella laskettu nayttoa 7.2:sta 6.9:aan.

Laboratory Measurement 10:45:22 28.04.2006

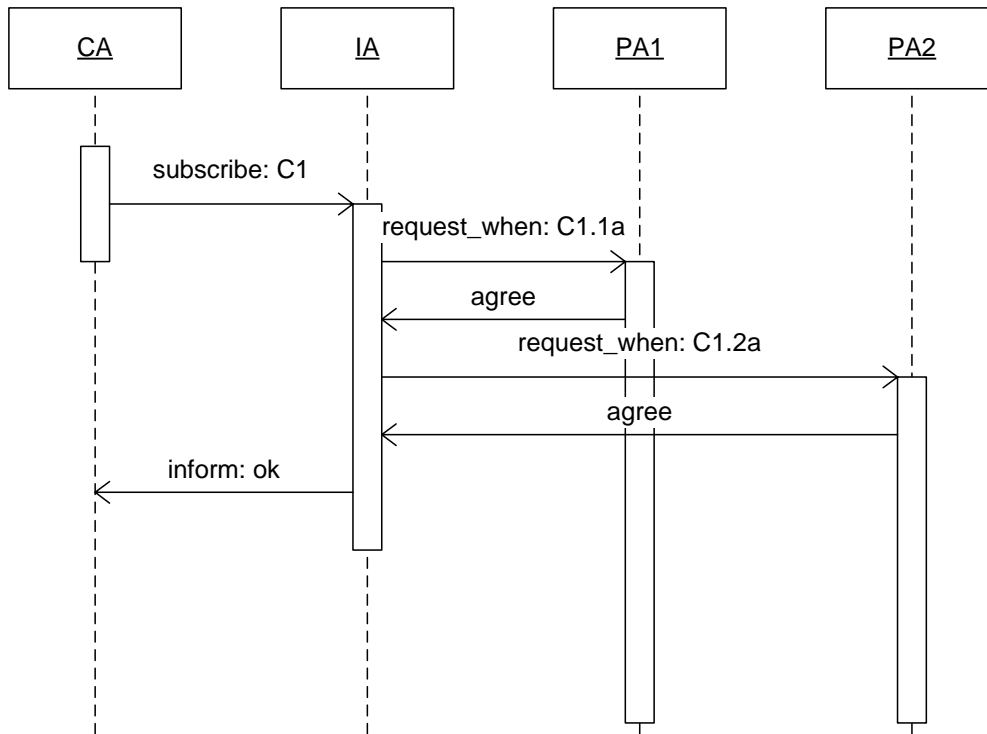


# Example of the Creation of Symbolic Data

- Monitoring of process events
- Operators have expertise to assess the condition of the process based on symbolic information about events
- Events can be recognized with numerical methods and be given to information agents as an input for inferences



# Example of Inferences with Constraint Type of Rules



- Monitoring of measurement consistency
- Monitoring relationships between separate pieces of information is difficult
- Operator's expertise about the acceptable relations among measurements in different situations
- Configurable network of constraints between measurements and symbolic information

# User's View to Rule Configuration

The image displays the Proage GUI interface for rule configuration. The main window shows a complex industrial process diagram with various components like pumps, tanks, and pipes. A 'Monitoring Task' dialog box is open, showing the configuration for a binary constraint rule.

**Monitoring Task Configuration:**

- Binary Constraint:** DosageOfSodiumHydroxideMeasurement - DosageOfSulphurDioxideMeasurement > 1
- Conditions:**
  - $\text{DosageOfSulphurDioxideMeasurement} - \text{DosageOfSodiumHydroxideMeasurement} > 0.5$
  - $\text{DosageOfSodiumHydroxideMeasurement} - \text{DosageOfSulphurDioxideMeasurement} > 1$
  - $\text{DosageOfSulphurDioxideMeasurement} > 5.0$
- Name:** SO2 dosage monitoring
- Buttons:** Add Condition, Erase Condition, Start, Stop, Close

The background diagram shows a production line with various tanks and pumps. Key components include:

- Tuotanto:** 428 adtid
- Tornin sakeus:** 31 %
- Syöttös. sakeus:** 8.5 %
- 0-Ves:** Kempu-vesi
- 144-1001:** Ruuvikuljetin 5
- 144-6112:** TWP 1,2,3 ja 4
- 144-6104:** Huihtelu
- 144-6812:** 0-VESITORNI
- 144-6101:** Täyttö
- 144-2405:** Virapuristin 5
- 144-2809:** Syöttösuppilo MC-pumppu 3
- 144-1605, 144-1604, 151-2102, 151-2101:** Various tanks with fill levels (41%, 41%, 69%, 67%)

# Conclusions and Future Work

## ■ Conclusions

- The presented approach may be seen as a platform for extended monitoring applications with indirect management functionality
- It could have been implemented without agents or ontologies
  - Basically one needs a common data model which can integrate separate data sources
  - However, the BDI-model seems to simulate operator's information access tasks

## ■ Future Work

- An essential question is if the approach can be extended to large enough set of other use cases so that is useful
- Another essential question is if the operators would accept this kind of a monitoring system so that they would actually use it
  - do not disturb unless it is necessary

**Thank You!**

**Questions?**