# Live Steam Prediction: Process, methods, data and Issues

G.Prokhorskii\*<sup>1</sup>, E.Eder<sup>1</sup>, M.Netzer<sup>2</sup>, S.Rudra<sup>3</sup>, M.Preißinger<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> FHV Vorarlberg University of Applied Sciences, Hochschulstrasse 1, 6850 Dornbirn, Austria
<sup>2</sup> Bertsch Energy GmbH & Co KG Vorarlberg, 6700 Bludenz, Austria
<sup>3</sup> University of Agder, Universitetsveien 25, 4630 Kristiansand, Norway

#### **Motivation**



### State of the Art

Based on Supervised Learning algorithms identification of KPIs such as live steam flow, power output, COP etc.





### **Brief Results of prediction**



#### Fig. 5. Live steam prediction with 4 sensors

KNN and RFR suffer because they are not able to extrapolate, while MLP and Lasso work fine with sufficient quality

Fig. 2. Prediction maintenance schemes

The main challenges of applying prediction techniques on power plants:

- Lack/Excess of the data
- Difficult dependencies among indicators
- Big number of different prediction techniques with different internal parameters
- Selection of an appropriate training dataset



#### **Correlation of sensors**



## Methodology

Methodology contains

- The introduction of conducted algorithms
  - K-Nearest Neighbor (KNN)
  - Random Forest Regressor (RFR)
  - Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP)
  - Least Absolute Shrinkage and Selection Operator (Lasso)
- Training data optimization
- Comparison of the prediction quality based on input fuel flow and more complex analysis which includes more sensors
- Investigation of the procedure of identification of anomalies



Algorithm	Calculation time(sec)	The best result training / overall times (sec)	Coefficient of performance R <sup>2</sup>	Mean Absolute Error (t/h)	Improvement
KNN	8	0.002 / 0.114	0.269	6.91	-1 %
RFR	11	0.03 / 0.125	0.419	5.96	13 %
MLP	30	8 / 23	0.878	2.86	10 %
Lasso	9	0.003 / 0.095	0.980	1.08	63 %







Contact: Gleb Prokhorskii Phone: +43 67763445301 Mail: gleb.prokhorskii@fhv.at <u>www.fhv.at/forschung/FZ</u>