

AI for operator support

Challenges and Approaches

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Battery

PFB Board A0

Draad & drukknop
Wire & push button

Accu draad 220 mm
Battery wire 220 mm

Accu draad 280 mm
Battery wire 280 mm

Rubber dopje
Rubber cap

LED

Bout M4 x 60
Bolt M4 x 60

Metalen strip lang
Metal strip long

Metalen strip kort
Metal strip short

Moer M4
Nut M4

Veerring M4
Spring washer M4

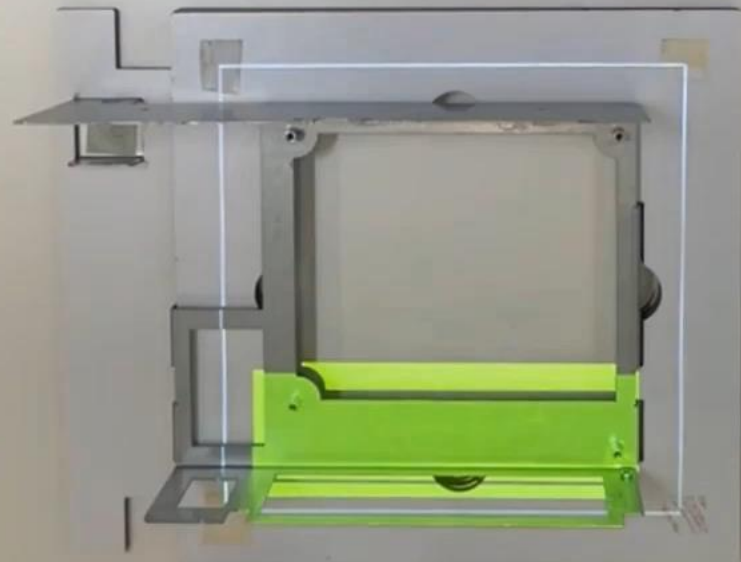
Schroef 3.5 x 16
Screw 3.5 x 16

Schroef 3.5 x 8
Screw 3.5 x 8

Type

Plaat afdekplaat in frame

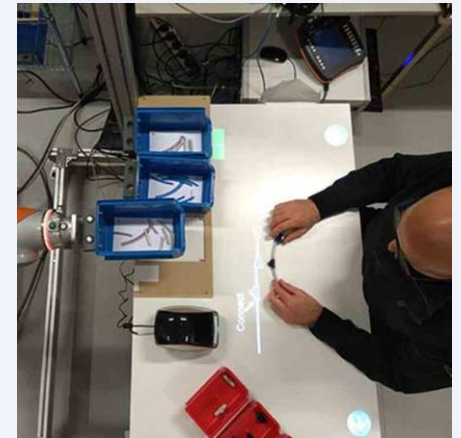
Controleer orientatie en montagerichting afdekplaat



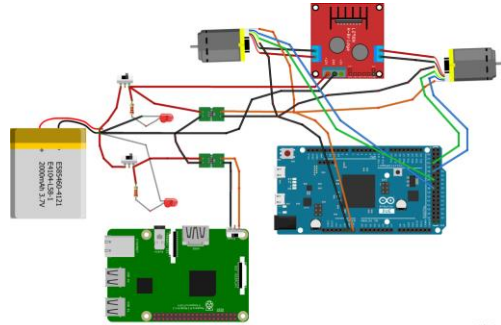
ARKITE **TNO**

Operator support systems & digital work instructions

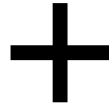
- Operator support systems provide the workers with information to improve their work
- Example: digital step-by-step instruction have proven to:
 - Reduce learning times
 - Prevent errors
 - Upskill workers
- The generation of work instructions is labour intensive and requires specialized personnel
- SME's with limited number of products. Low volume-high mix
- Adoption of digital work instructions is low



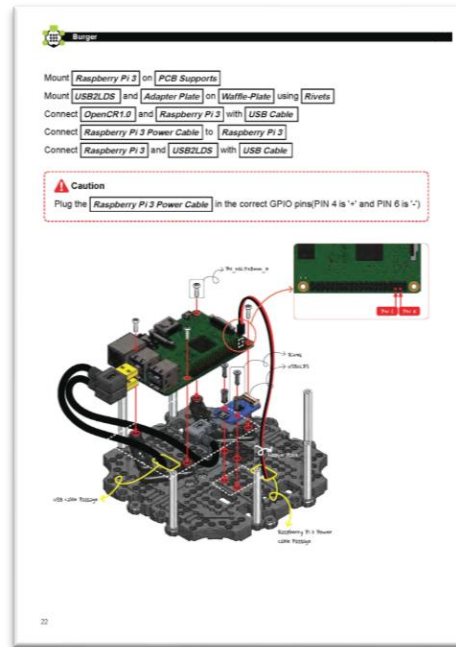
Components



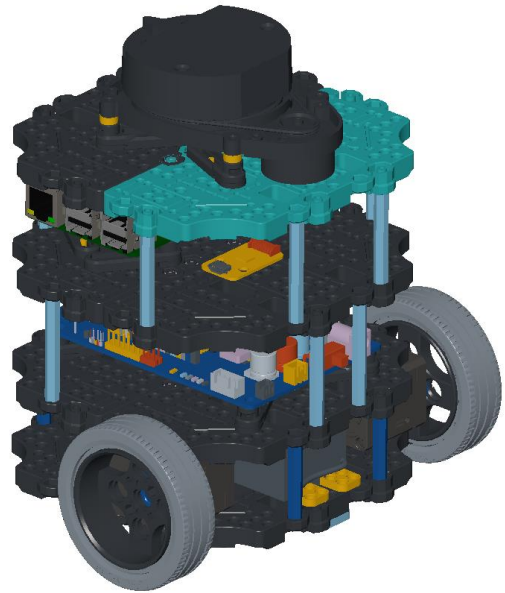
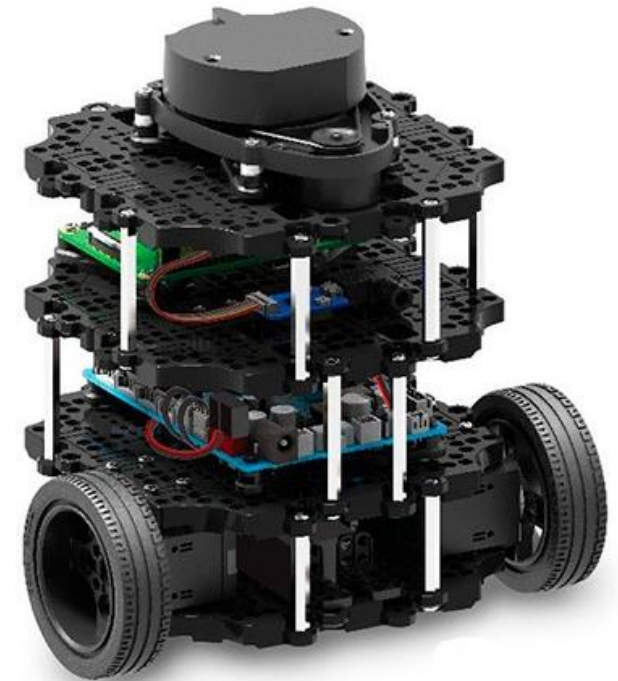
Connection diagram



Human knowledge



Building instructions

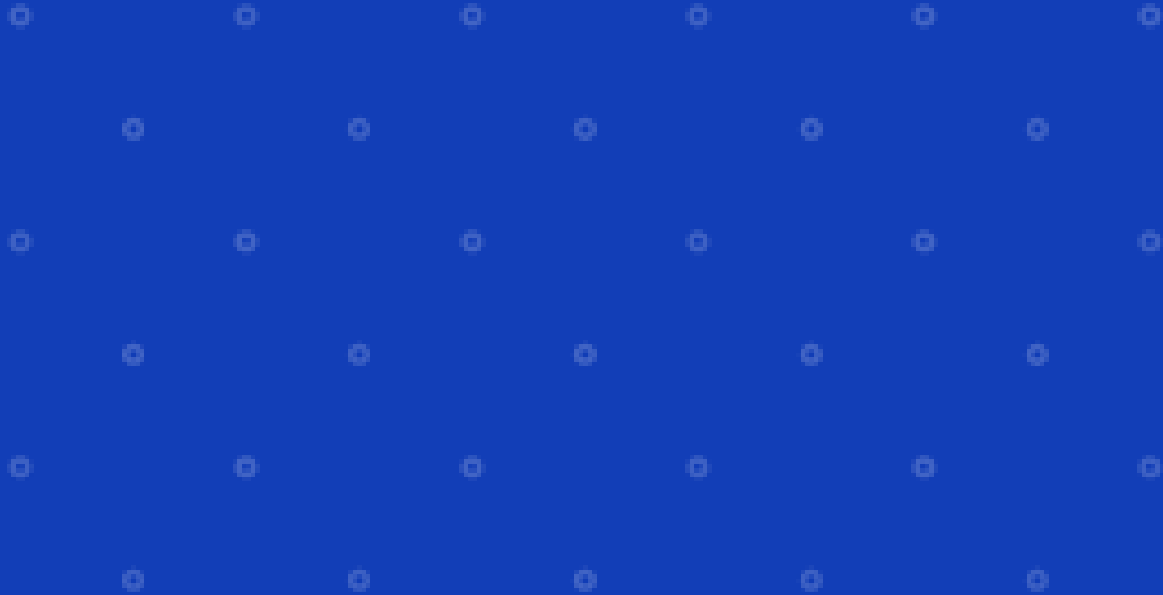


CAD model

Instructions and AI

Instruction challenge	Role of AI	AI challenge
Combining all data sources	Automated analysis of structured and unstructured data	Know your data: meaning of data sources and relating them
Adapt to changing circumstances	Incorporate real-time data and feedback from shopfloor	Interact with a human in case of missing data or ambiguities
Frequent changeovers and adjustments from small batches	Adapt, incorporate changes in reinforcement loop	Knowledge retention: capture and generalize knowledge from previous batches
Tailored instructions	Incorporate equipment availability, worker skills, resource constraints	Human-understandable instructions and adaptive operator support

Generate instructions



Top-down approach



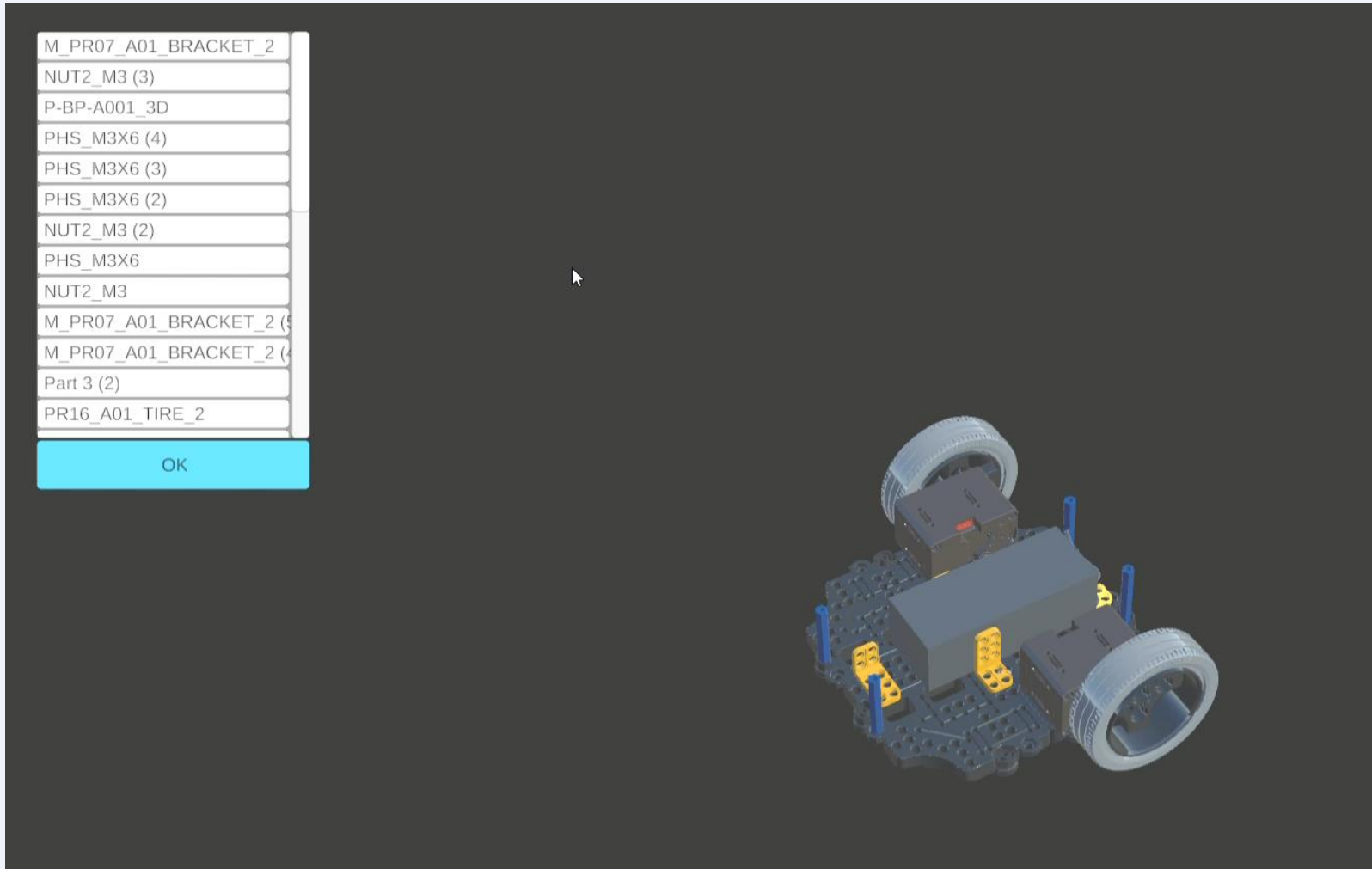
- Use CAD models to create an assembly sequence
- Geometric features and relations between individual parts are used to determine the assembly sequence order
- + Highly automated
- + In advance of assembly
- Computationally intensive
- Rework by process engineer required

Neb, A. (2019). Review on approaches to generate assembly sequences by extraction of assembly features from 3D models. *Procedia CIRP*, 81, 856-861.

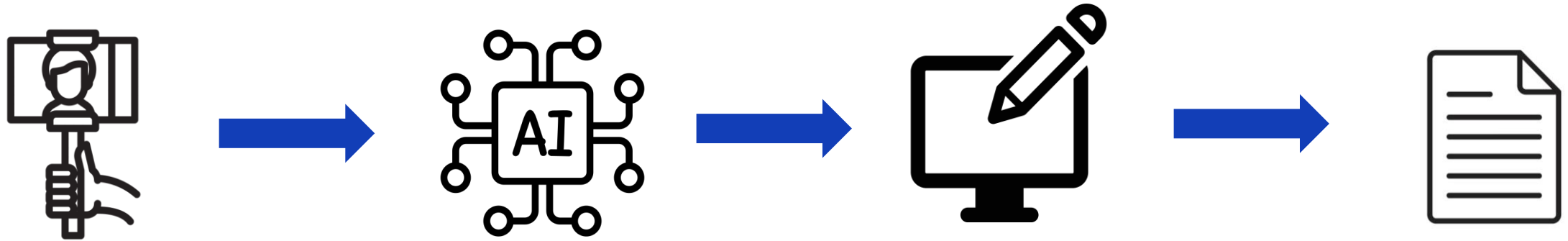
Gors, D. et al (2021). Semi-automatic extraction of digital work instructions from CAD models. *Procedia CIRP*, 97, 39-44.

Grappiolo, C. et al (2021). ViTroVo: in vitro assembly search for in vivo adaptive operator guidance. *The International Journal of Advanced Manufacturing Technology*, 117(11), 3873-3893.

Example



Bottom-up approach



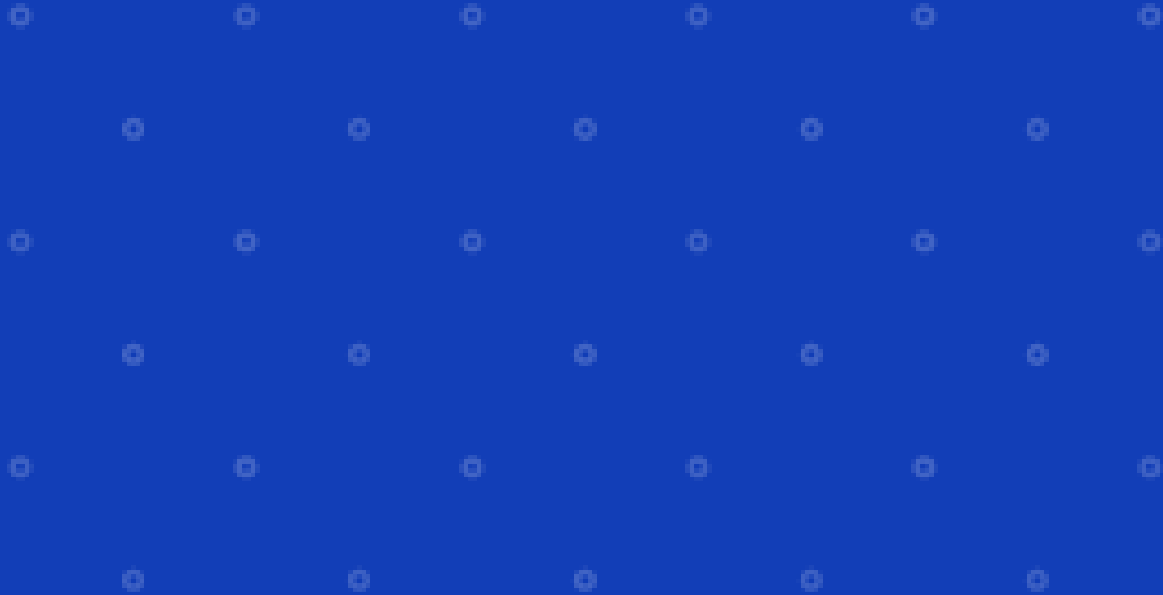
- An experienced operator provides an example
- Record a video tutorial style
- Process the video with AI to extract instruction steps

+ Work-as-done

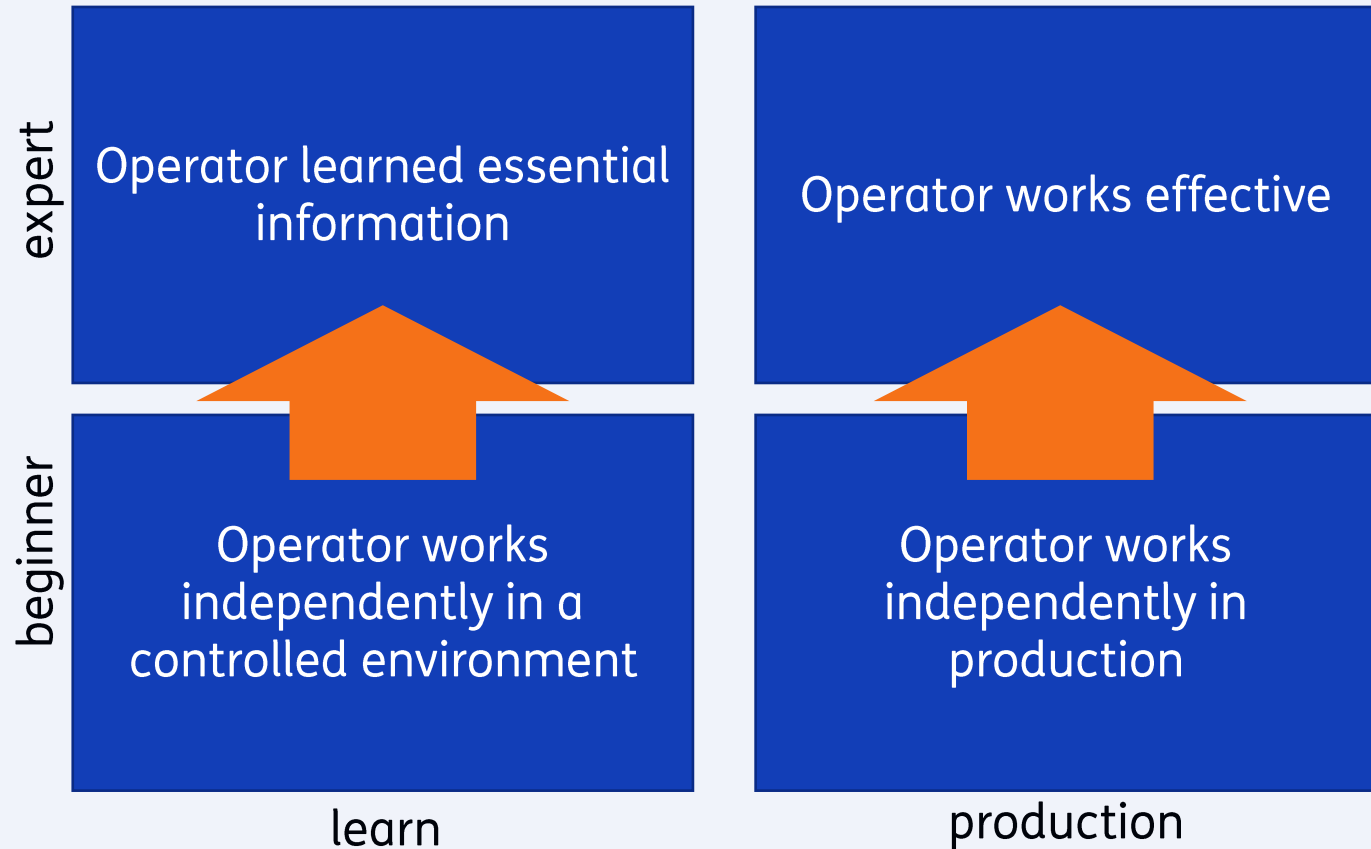
+ Use of existing skills

- Product changes and version management

Tailored instructions

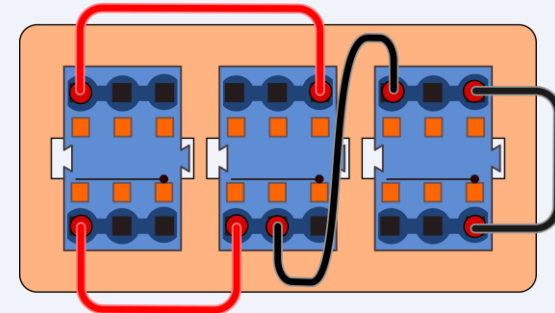
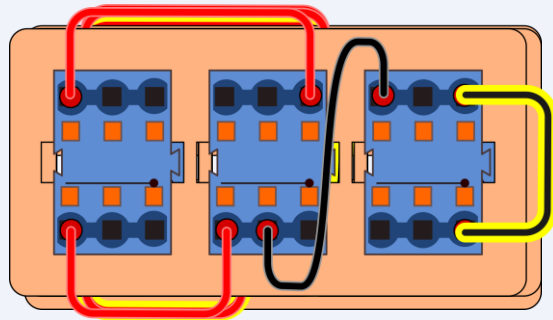
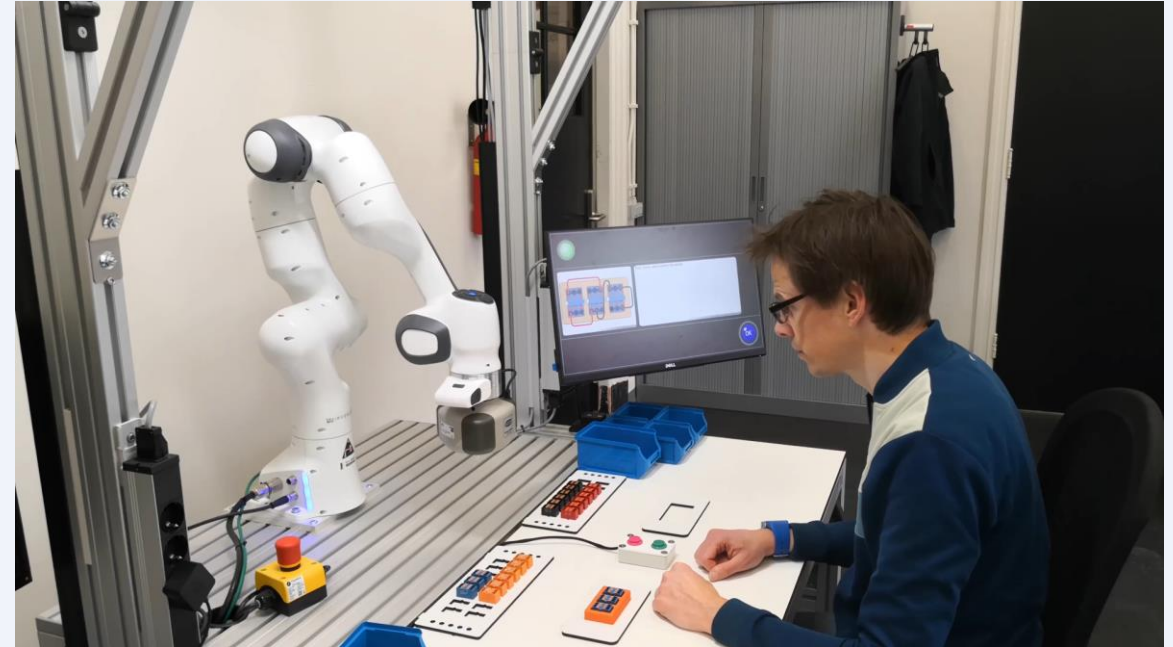
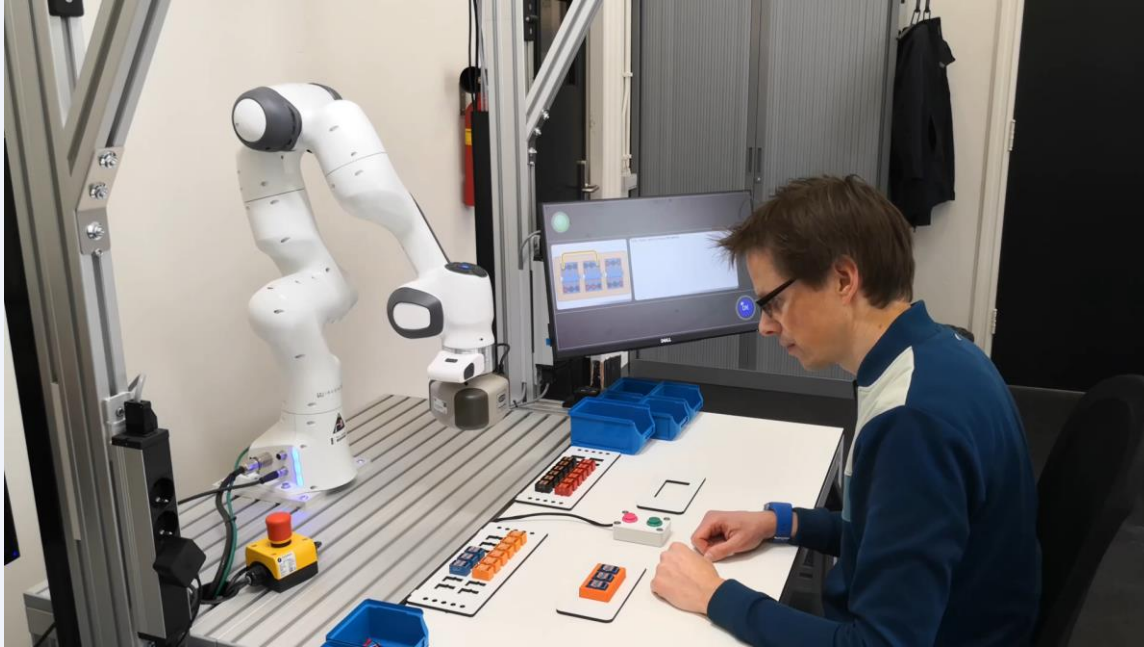


Adaptive operator support

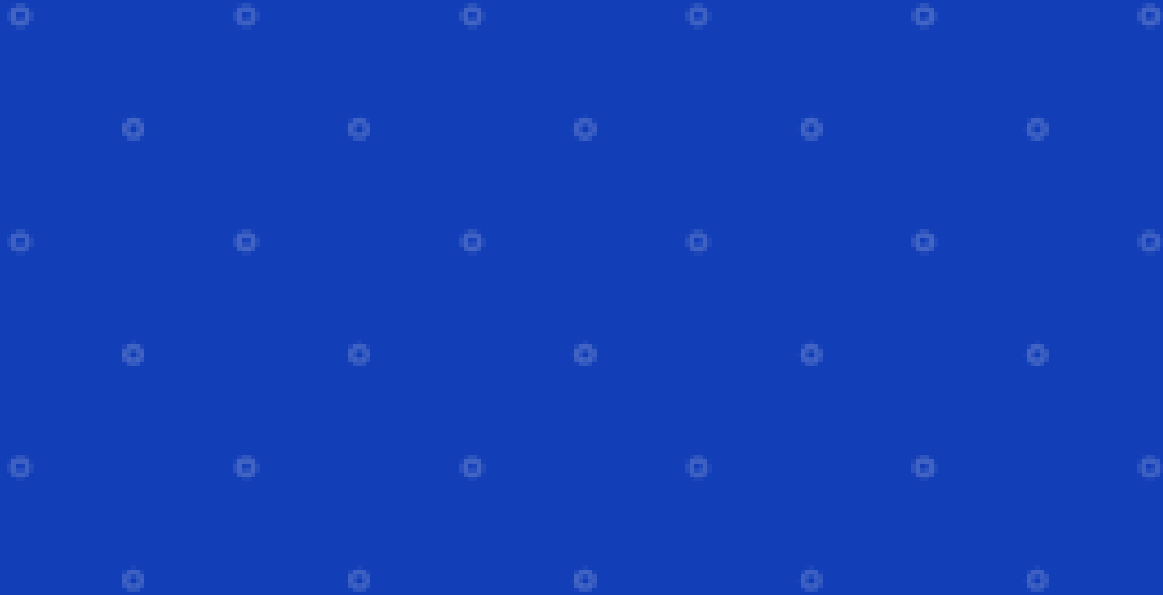


- › Processing the instructions takes up a relative large part of the work, especially when instruction steps need manual confirmation
- › Operator might become ignorant to essential (new) information

Instruction levels



Outlook



Takeaways

- Keeping the human in the loop is essential to ensure correct and easy-to-use instructions
 - AI needs to learn from human feedback
- Systems that generate instructions without use of an AI-expert is essential for bridging the gap between domain expert and AI
 - AI requires capture of tacit knowledge
- High-mix, low-volume production mandates generalization across product and processes (first time right)
 - AI needs to work with small data sets
- Tailored instructions are key to adoption by workers
 - AI requires operator models
- Combination of top down and bottom up approaches as a way forward