

Using machine learning to classify LE erosion

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lecturer & researcher

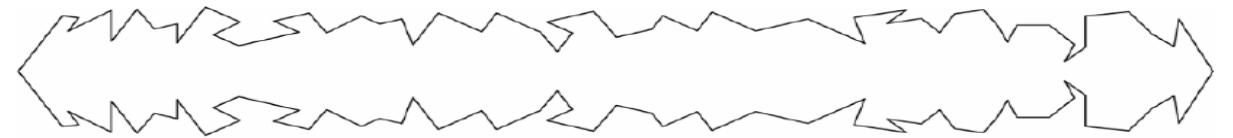
manager Data Science lab @ Joint Research Centre Zeeland

WHERE STUDENTS MATTER

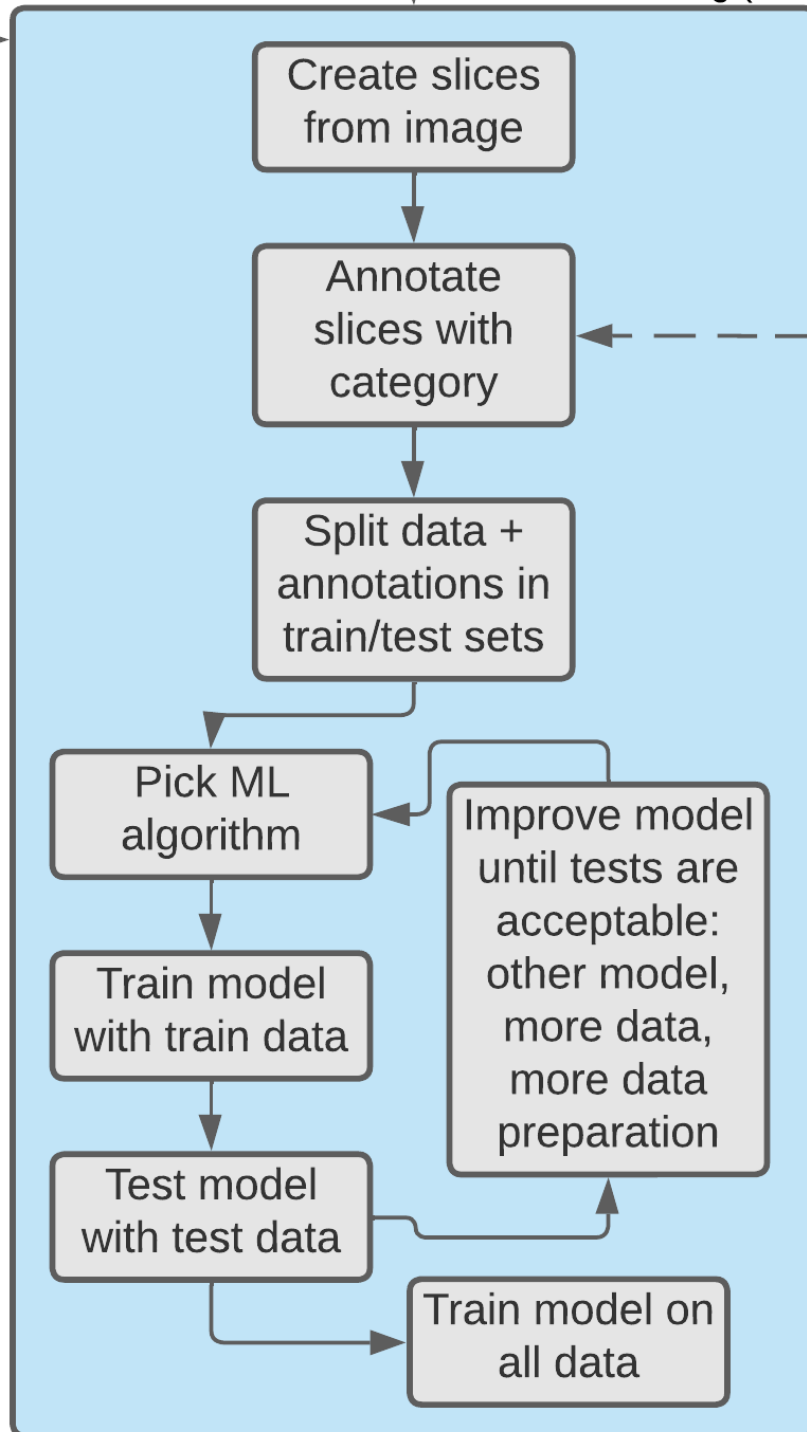
Work Package 6.2 – Classification of arbitrary data into categories

Class	Name	Depth (mm)	Area (mm)
1	Small pits	< 0.2	< 2
2	Pits	< 0.2	2 - 5
3	Small gouges	0.3 – 0.5	5 - 20
4	Gouges	0.5 – 0.8	20 - 50
5	Delamination	> 0.8	> 50

Images from
Gaudern, A practical study of the aerodynamic impact of wind turbine blade leading edge erosion.
Doi: 10.1088/1742-6596/524/1/012031







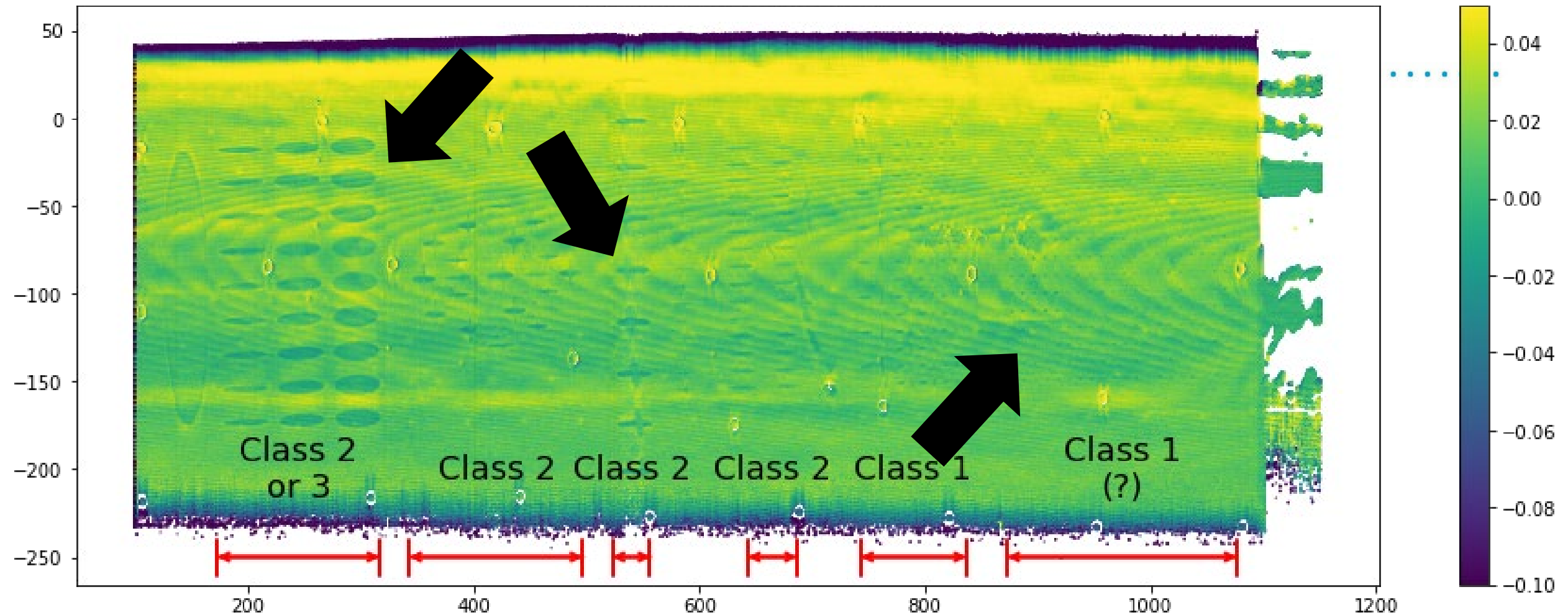
Approach

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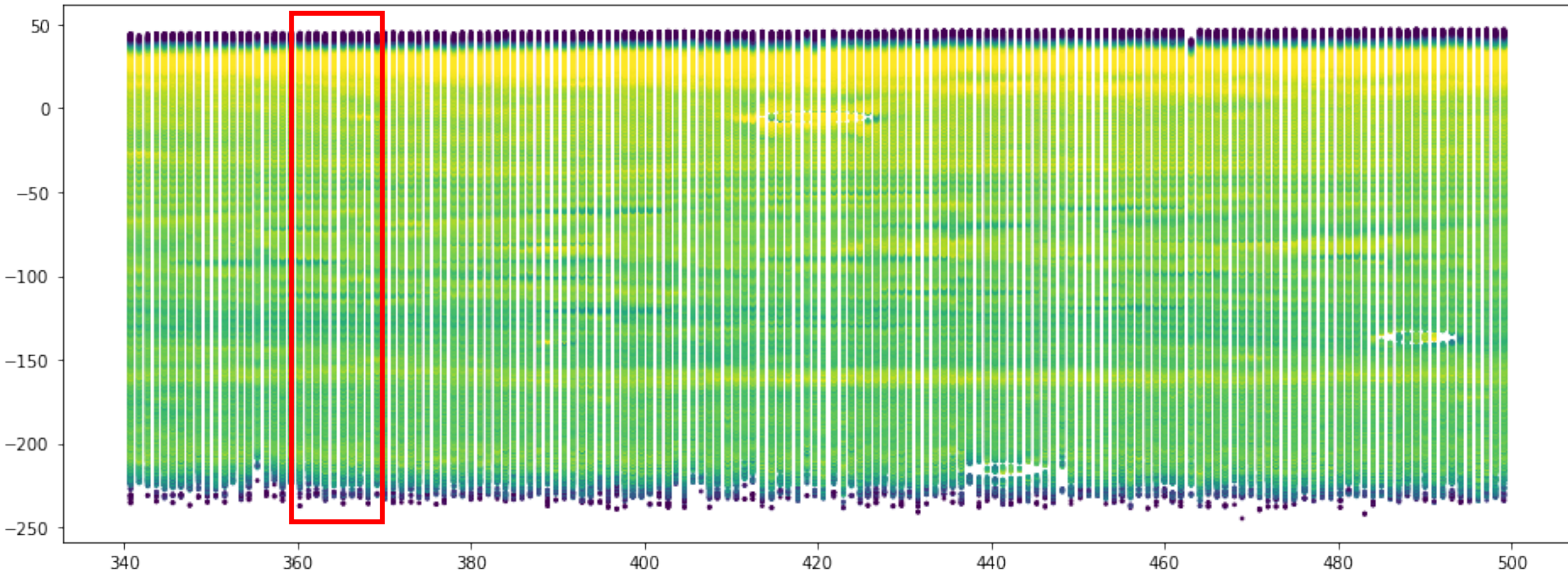
- Slices of 10 laser lines
+/- 10 millimeter
- Three machine learning models:

1. Logistic regression
2. Support Vector Machine
3. Random Forest

Annotated erosion on blade



Class 2 erosion



Results – Support Vector Machine

Sample size: 33 slices

Accuracy: 63.6% ▲

Precision: 64.1% ▲

Recall: 69.1% ▲

Accuracy: how many correct?

Precision: how many predicted classes are actually of that class?

Recall: how many actual classes did we find?

		Class 0	Class 1	Class 2
ACTUAL ↑	Class 0	13	0	1
	Class 1	4	0	0
	Class 2	7	0	8
		→ PREDICTED		

Conclusions

Machine learning

- Support Vector Machine works best*
- Results aren't stellar but better than expected
- More data = (very very probably) better results

* Technical questions? Please find me and I'll share code!

Conclusions

Process

- Able to classify 5 different categories of erosion
- Able to prove workflow leads to usable results
- Able to prove that machine learning can detect small patches of erosion
- Online processing seems difficult given processing times + energy consumption
- Offline/offloaded processing might be good enough

Any questions? Find me here or get in touch!

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Want to do a project with us and our students? Let us know!
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