

# Hierarchical Anomaly Detection and Model Update Framework for Steel Manufacturing

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## ABSTRACT

In an integrated steelmaking process, equipment failures can significantly impact overall operations. Therefore, predictive detection and prevention of failures are critical. In this study, A three-layer hierarchical predictive detection system has been developed in order to utilize large-scale, multivariate operational data. This system is designed to identify overall trends by leveraging big data, detect correlation breakdowns through domain knowledge, and detect shifts in single-signal levels. The effectiveness of the proposed system has been confirmed through its application to actual operational data from the steel manufacturing process. In addition, general anomaly detection models, including our system, rely on quantifying deviations from a normal state as an anomaly score. In manufacturing settings, data drift often occurs due to factors such as equipment part replacements or changes in operational conditions. When data drift occurs, it becomes necessary to redefine the normal state. However, in manufacturing environments, temporary runs or experimental operations mean that the data following a drift is not necessarily guaranteed to normal data. Therefore, it is necessary to evaluate whether the data distribution is normal before and after the drift on a case-by-case basis. Current approaches do not provide a quantitative means to make this decision, leading to the issue that model updates depend on the judgment of experts. To address this, we propose a method that utilizes similar equipment conditions to guide the timing and procedure for model updates. By applying Jensen–Shannon divergence to measure differences among

four data distributions—derived from two machines and two distinct periods—we provide appropriate guidance for model construction based on a table of potential anomalies. Through validation using real data from two adjacent continuous casters, we confirmed that identifying abnormal equipment and time periods enables us to propose appropriate normal operating windows. These validation results indicate that the proposed system allows for comprehensive predictive maintenance, integrating domain knowledge and thereby contributing to stable operations in steelmaking facilities.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Data-driven approaches have become increasingly important in steel manufacturing, enabled by the availability of large-scale process data. Among these, predictive maintenance is a major application. Monitoring techniques for steelmaking have particularly focused on detecting breakout events—failures in which molten steel leaks from the mold—and various approaches have been proposed to address this issue (Zhang & Dudzic, 2006; Ansari et al., 2022). In the hot rolling process, a variety of anomaly detection methods have been proposed, targeting specific equipment such as the rolling drive systems (Naruse, Midorikawa, and Tanaka, 2012; Akechi, Midorikawa, & Kobayashi, 2012), hydraulic servo systems (Kitamura et al., 1991; Nozaki, 2010), and motor current monitoring for table rolls used in steel transport (Naruse et al., 2017; Hirata, Hachiya, & Suzuki, 2021). While these methods are effective for individual equipment units, the large number of units in steel plants makes comprehensive monitoring and management across all equipment increasingly complex. Consequently, recent years have seen the introduction of systems capable of monitoring multiple signals in the steelmaking process using general or

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integrated approaches (Kato, Hangai, & Fukami, 2023; Inoue, 2024; Sarda et al., 2021; Jakubowski et al., 2021). In this study, we developed and implemented a hierarchical anomaly sign detection system, which leverages large-scale data to monitor multiple equipment units in a layered monitoring framework (Hirata, Matsushita, Iizuka, & Suzuki, 2021). The system integrates multiple complementary monitoring approaches, including an entire monitoring of large data sets, domain-informed analysis and basic statistical methods.

On the other hand, when operating many anomaly detection models, a new problem of model management arises. This is because normal data frequently drifts due to equipment upgrades, component replacements, and changes in operating conditions, rendering the predefined normal range invalid. The most common approach to this data drift issue is to detect distribution changes using statistical measures, followed by model updates (Lai, 1995; Chu, Stinchcombe & White, 1996). More recently, sequential model update methods based on online learning have been proposed (Watte & Heinrichs, 2024). As a specific application, a model update method utilizing a dedicated drift detector has been proposed for collaborative robots (Kermonov, Nabissi, Longhi & Bonci, 2023). However, in the steelmaking process, parts are frequently repaired and reused, and components following routine maintenance are not necessarily in optimal condition. Although drift may be detected, a unique challenge lies in determining what truly constitutes a normal state. As an example of an approach to a similar issue, a method that switches between historical models has been proposed (Agate, Drago, Ferraro, & Re, 2022). However, when numerous models exist, their number may increase further, complicating management. To address this issue, this study proposes a method that compares similar equipment and provides a detailed explanation of the approach. While Harada, Hirata, Matsushita, Eto & Sato (2023) provided only an overview of the proposed method, this paper offers a comprehensive description of its technical details, specific application results, and a discussion.

## 2. HIERARCHICAL ANOMALY DETECTION SYSTEM

Figure 1 illustrates the structure of the developed hierarchical anomaly sign detection system. The steelmaking process is characterized by a diverse array of machinery and equipment organized in a hierarchical configuration. Accordingly, monitoring is conducted at three levels: the entire process, the equipment, and the instruments. At each level, appropriate methods are applied to ensure effective anomaly detection. This multi-layered approach enables comprehensive and precise monitoring from multiple perspectives. Furthermore, the adoption of flexible and broadly applicable monitoring techniques facilitates rapid and seamless deployment across various processes and plants. Another key feature of the system is its ability to visualize anomaly scores for each monitoring item using a heat map, thereby enabling efficient and comprehensive oversight of many monitored points.

Figure 2 presents the system configuration and user interface. The interface displays the monitoring targets along the y-axis and time along the x-axis, with colors indicating computed anomaly levels for each cell. When the user clicks any cell, a pop-up window appears, providing detailed information. An additional function automatically generates a report that summarizes anomaly detection trends. This screen is accessible via the web from control rooms or office environments, contributing to the rapid diagnosis of anomalies.

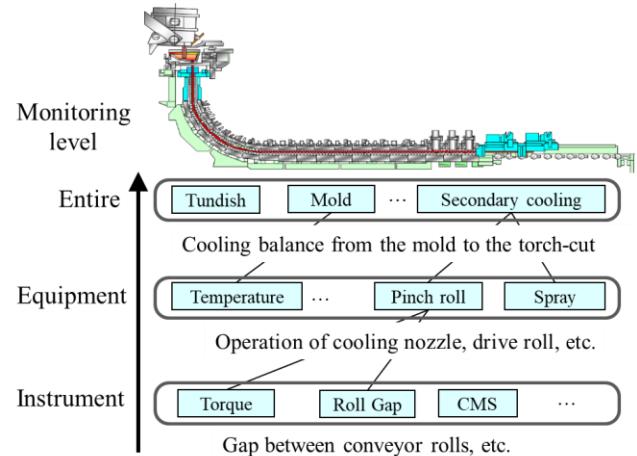


Figure 1. Outline of hierarchical anomaly detection system using a continuous casting machine.

Adapted from: Harada et al. (2023), Fig.1.

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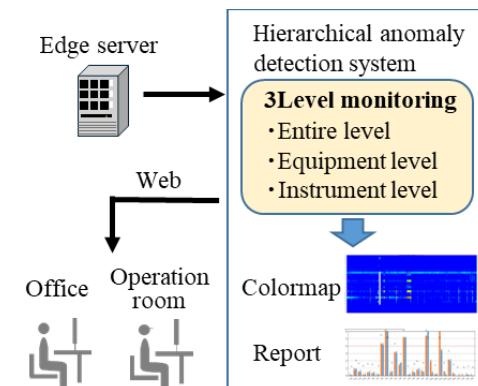


Figure 2. System configuration of hierarchical anomaly detection system

### 2.1. Monitoring methods at each level

At the highest Entire level, where the number of variables considered exceeds several hundred, Lasso regression (Tibshirani, 1996) is utilized, as shown in Figure 3(a). Lasso regression sets the coefficients of less influential variables to zero, thereby providing a significant reduction in unnecessary explanatory variables from a large set. At the intermediate

Equipment level, as shown in Figure 3(b), the primary method introduced is to monitor inter-variable correlations using data-driven models (DBM: Data-Based Models). This method targets systems where multiple data points change simultaneously. When a new measurement is obtained, it computes the distance to the previously registered normal data. This distance is regarded as the degree of deviation from the normal state. If it exceeds a threshold, the system is judged to be anomalous. Regardless of whether the relationships among variables are linear or nonlinear, if equipment exhibits a definable correlation, it becomes a candidate for this monitoring approach. In continuous casting machines, the focus is on flowmeters in the cooling system and on drive rolls. At the lower Instrument level, as shown in Figure 3(c), statistical methods or predefined thresholds are employed for upper and lower limit control. The data handled at this level consists of relatively simple indicators, such as motor vibration values, temperature, and roll gap.

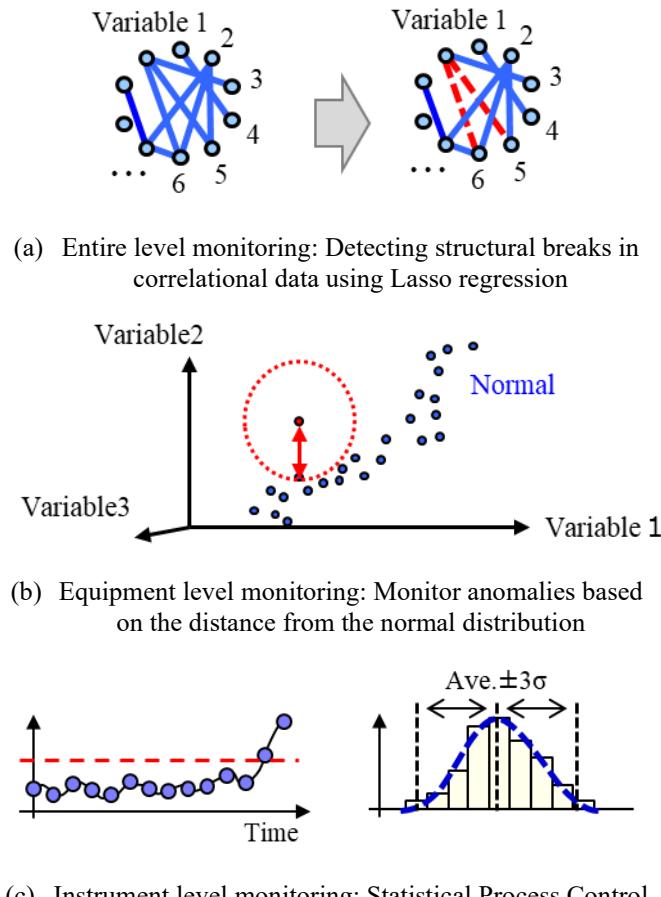


Figure 3. Overview of monitoring methods at each hierarchical level

## 2.2. Detection example

As an example of mid-level equipment monitoring, we focus on the secondary cooling spray in a continuous casting machine. In this process, molten steel is continuously cast and cooled to form steel slabs, while the secondary cooling zone utilizes water sprays for slab cooling. It is well established that the relationship between the spray's flow rate and pressure can be modeled using a quadratic function. Figure 4 presents a time-series chart of anomaly scores for the secondary cooling zone, indicating that the scores gradually increased over several days and decreased following pipe cleaning. Figure 5 presents a scatter plot comparing the model data (representing the normal distribution) with the actual data from three days before and after the cleaning. During the period immediately preceding the cleaning, when anomaly scores were elevated, the distribution shifted upward and to the left relative to the model data. This suggests that higher pressure was required to achieve the same flow rate, indicating possible clogging of the spray nozzles. Following the cleaning, the distribution returned to a state closely matching the model, indicating that normal operating conditions had been restored.

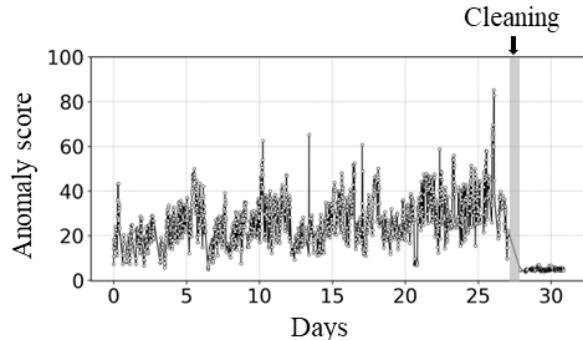


Figure 4. Time-series chart of anomaly scores for the secondary cooling zone spray.

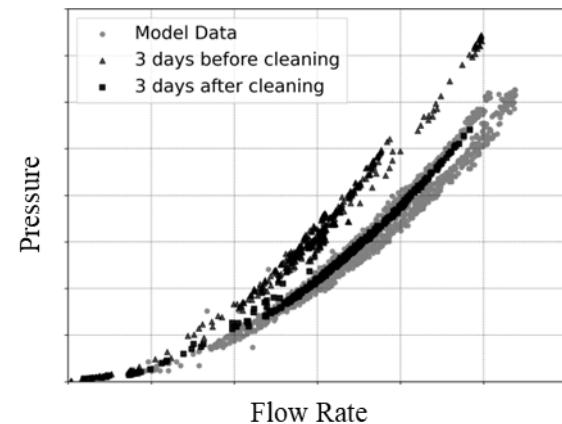


Figure 5. Scatter plot showing the relationship between flow rate and pressure in the secondary cooling zone spray.

### 3. MODEL UPDATING METHOD

Thus far, detection methods and examples of the hierarchical anomaly detection system have been introduced. However, as the number of monitoring models grows, managing the models themselves becomes increasingly challenging. For instance, in a continuous casting machine, hundreds of models may be employed, each requiring a defined normal operational range. Nevertheless, the more models there are, the harder it becomes to continuously and appropriately update each one. In most cases, model updates follow these steps:

- (1) Focus on models with relatively elevated anomaly scores that remain below the detection threshold, as these may still indicate potential anomalies.
- (2) Investigate recent trends to hypothesize the reasons behind the elevated scores and examine the values of the relevant variables.
- (3) Based on the identified cause, decide whether to update the model by treating the current values as normal, or to regard the state as abnormal and refrain from updating.

Steps (1) and (2) can be partially automated, but for step (3), an engineer with in-depth field knowledge must rely on experience and insights, which presents a significant challenge to full automation. Expert engineers often gather supporting evidence by comparing the current state with similar existing equipment. The proposed method was developed with a focus on facilitating decision-making process.

#### 3.1. Proposal method

Figure 6 presents a schematic diagram of the proposed method, which estimates normal data by comparing similar equipment across different time periods. First, assuming that the time periods correspond to pre- and post-repair or regular maintenance phases, equipment A and B are divided into Time Periods 1 and 2, resulting in distributions labeled A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>, and B<sub>2</sub>. Next, the differences among the four distribution pairs—(1) A<sub>1</sub> vs. A<sub>2</sub>; (2) B<sub>1</sub> vs. B<sub>2</sub>; (3) A<sub>1</sub> vs. B<sub>1</sub>; and (4) A<sub>2</sub> vs. B<sub>2</sub>—are evaluated using the Jensen–Shannon divergence, and a threshold is applied to determine statistical significance. Finally, as summarized in Table 1, the appropriate distribution to be used as normal data is selected for each case. However, for Cases 4 and 13, identifying whether Equipment A or B represents the normal condition may be infeasible, making it difficult to narrow down the possibilities. Subsequently, after evaluating each signal, the period determined to represent a “normal distribution” is designated as the new normal period for the model associated with that signal, and the model’s normal values are updated accordingly. For instance, in a model utilizing signals from Case 5 (where B<sub>1</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> are normal) and Case 14 (where A<sub>2</sub> and B<sub>2</sub> are normal), B<sub>2</sub>—recognized as normal by both signals—is adopted as the updated normal data. This

approach enables flexible adaptation even in scenarios where multiple signals exhibit drift.

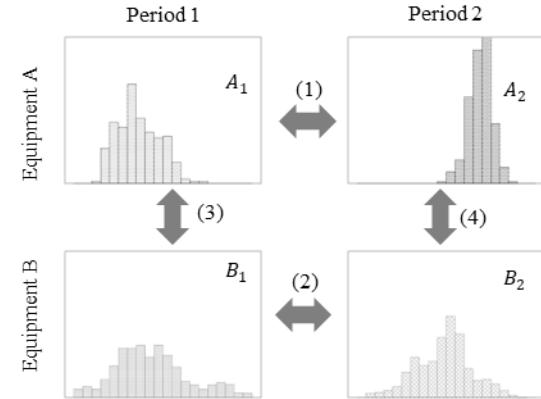


Fig.6 Comparison of data distributions for Equipment A and B across two periods.

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Table 1. Normal distribution judgment table based on four conditions.

Case	Condition				Normal distribution
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
1	○	○	○	○	Nothing
2	○	○	○	-	A <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
3	○	○	-	○	A <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>1</sub>
4	○	○	-	-	A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> or B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
5	○	-	○	○	B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
6	○	-	○	-	A <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
7	○	-	-	○	A <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
8	○	-	-	-	B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
9	-	○	○	○	A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub>
10	-	○	○	-	A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
11	-	○	-	○	A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>1</sub>
12	-	○	-	-	A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub>
13	-	-	○	○	A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> or B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
14	-	-	○	-	A <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
15	-	-	-	○	A <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>1</sub>
16	-	-	-	-	All

#### 3.2. Evaluation method

The verification was conducted by analyzing the actual current data of the pinch rolls, obtained from a continuous caster during normal operations. The continuous caster distributes molten steel from a single tundish to two molds,

producing two slabs simultaneously. Of the two production lines, one is designated as Equipment A, and the other as Equipment B. The transport pinch rolls, which consist of motor-driven rolls spaced at regular intervals, are used to extract the slab, which has solidified externally. Period 1 was defined as approximately one week prior to regular maintenance, while Period 2 corresponded to approximately one week following maintenance. The continuously collected data, converted into per-slab values, were used as representative indicators. Additionally, the calculation of the JS divergence was performed under the assumption that the distributions follow a normal distribution. When the distribution is normal, the JS divergence can be derived analytically. All conditions (1) through (4) were tested using a threshold of 0.3 to determine significant differences between distributions.

### 3.3. Evaluation results

Table 2 presents the evaluation results for drive rolls #1 through #4, while the corresponding histograms are shown in Figure 7. Each histogram overlays the four distributions: A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>, and B<sub>2</sub>. For Roll #1, all distributions were classified as normal, and Figure 7(a) illustrates that the distributions overlap. For Roll #2, all distributions except A<sub>1</sub> were considered normal, and Figure 7(b) confirms that the mean value of A<sub>1</sub> is lower than those of the others. For Roll #3, all distributions except B<sub>2</sub> were judged to be normal, and Figure 7(c) shows that the mean of B<sub>2</sub> is higher than the other distributions. Although B<sub>1</sub> also differs in mean and variance compared to A<sub>1</sub> and A<sub>2</sub>, its overall distribution remains within a reasonable range, suggesting that it does not significantly deviate from expected behavior. As part of an actual operational improvement initiative, adjustments were made to the operation in response to the observation that the values of B<sub>2</sub> exceeded the expected normal range. For Roll #4, either A or B was determined to represent the normal distribution, and Figure 7(d) reveals a marked difference between the distributions of Equipment A and Equipment B.

Table 2. Results of JS divergence and estimated normal distributions for Drive Rolls #1 to #4.

Roll	JS divergence				Case and estimated normal distribution
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
#1	0.07	0.02	0.01	0.01	16: All
#2	<b>0.69</b>	0.02	<b>0.40</b>	0.05	6: A <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>
#3	0.12	<b>1.64</b>	0.01	<b>0.89</b>	11: A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>1</sub>
#4	<b>1.17</b>	<b>0.72</b>	0.10	0.02	4: A <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>2</sub> or B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub>

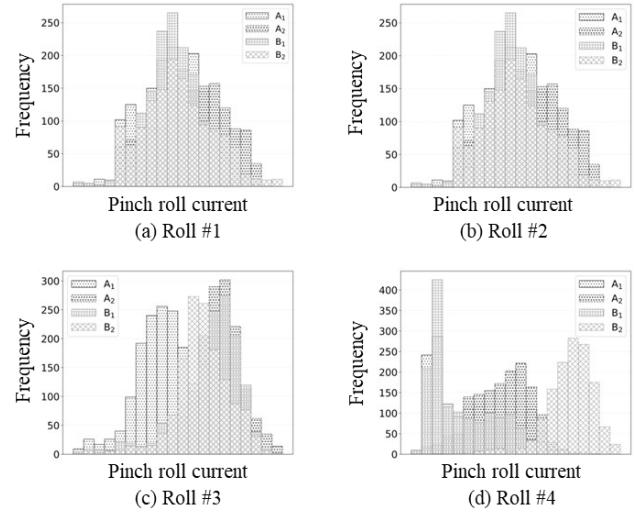


Figure 7. Histograms of distributions for A<sub>1</sub>, A<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>1</sub>, and B<sub>2</sub> across Rolls #1 to #4.

### 3.4. Discussion

There remains scope for further exploration regarding the method used to compare distributions. In this study, we employed JS divergence, considering its computational efficiency and symmetrical properties, but alternative approaches such as the Wasserstein distance, Kullback-Leibler divergence, or custom drift detection algorithms could also be considered. Furthermore, it may be beneficial to introduce a custom penalty function that assigns penalties to distributions exceeding the equipment's operational limits, based on historical failure data.

Similarly, determining the appropriate threshold values for drift detection warrants further consideration. In our verification, a uniform threshold of 0.3 was applied to all conditions (1) through (4); however, in practical applications, thresholds should be tailored to the characteristics of each specific piece of equipment. Moreover, by assigning distinct thresholds to conditions (1) through (4), designers can flexibly determine during the design phase whether to prioritize inter-equipment variability or temporal changes.

In this trial, we conducted verification on the drive rolls of adjacent strands; however, the proposed method is also applicable to other types of equipment. In steelmaking processes, it could be applied to mold temperature monitoring in the steelmaking process or to motor behavior analysis on hot run tables in the hot rolling process. Moreover, the method can be generalized to any manufacturing domain involving multiple pieces of equipment.

## 4. CONCLUSION

In this study, a hierarchical anomaly detection framework was implemented in a continuous casting machine, which is an important process in steelmaking, and its detection

results were presented. To address data drift issues in anomaly detection systems that rely on numerous models, a method was devised to identify representative normal data by comparing the distributions of similar equipment. To validate the approach, we applied the technique to the drive rolls of the continuous casting machine and confirmed its practical viability.

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