Data Council Singapre 2019

Autoencoder Forest for Anomaly Detection from IoT Time Series

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Agenda

- Condition monitoring & anomaly detection
- Autoencoder for anomaly detection
- Autoencoder Forest
- End-to-end workflow
- Experiment results

Conditional monitoring & Anomaly Detection

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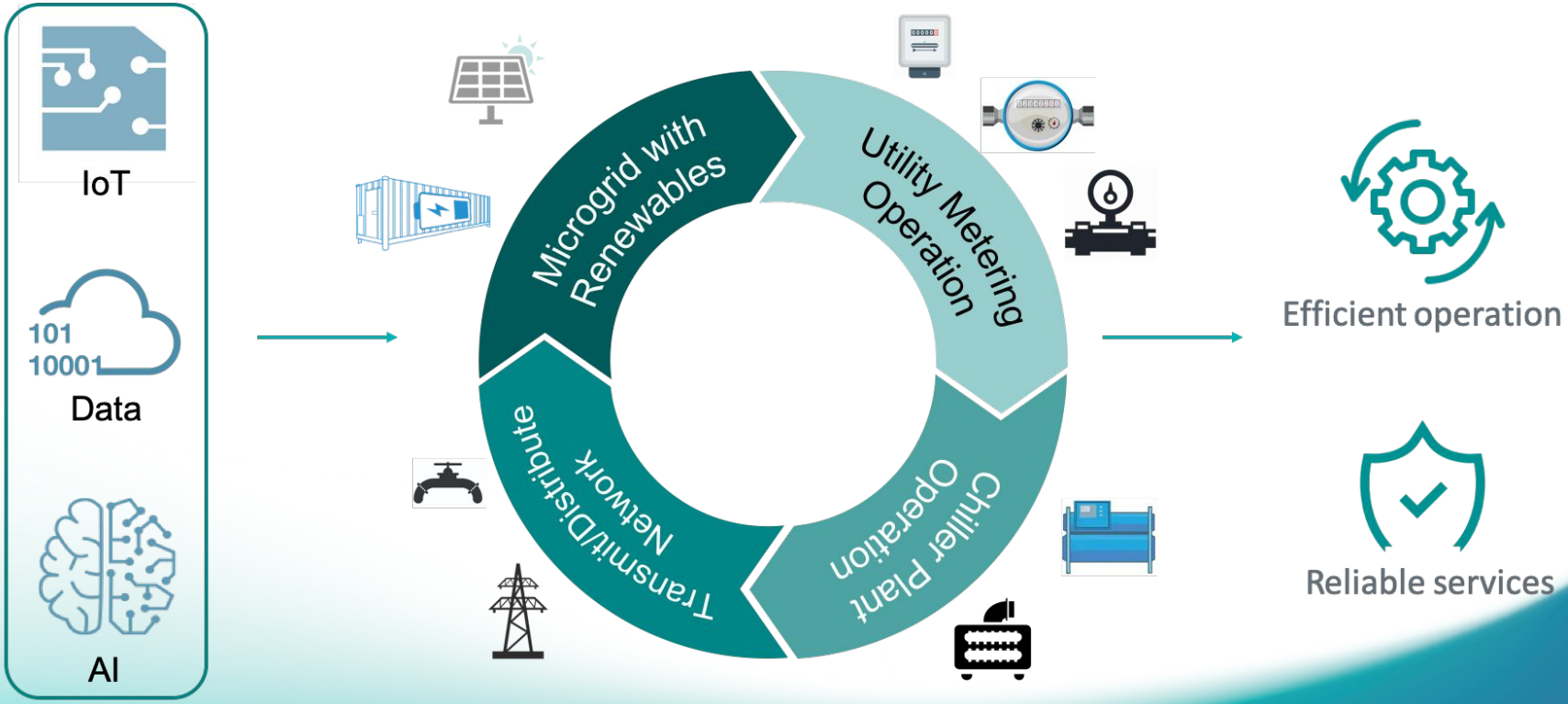
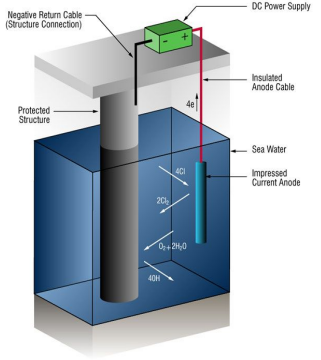
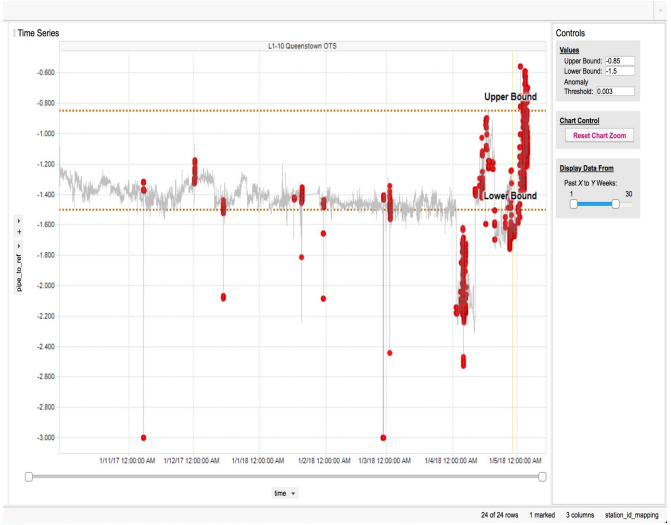
Condition monitoring



Time-series anomaly detection





- Manual monitoring
  - Huge human effort
  - Boring task with low quality
- Rule-based method
  - Cannot differentiate different environment
  - Cannot adapt to different condition of the equipment
- Data-driven method
  - Model the common behavior of the equipment

Autoencoder for Anomaly Detection

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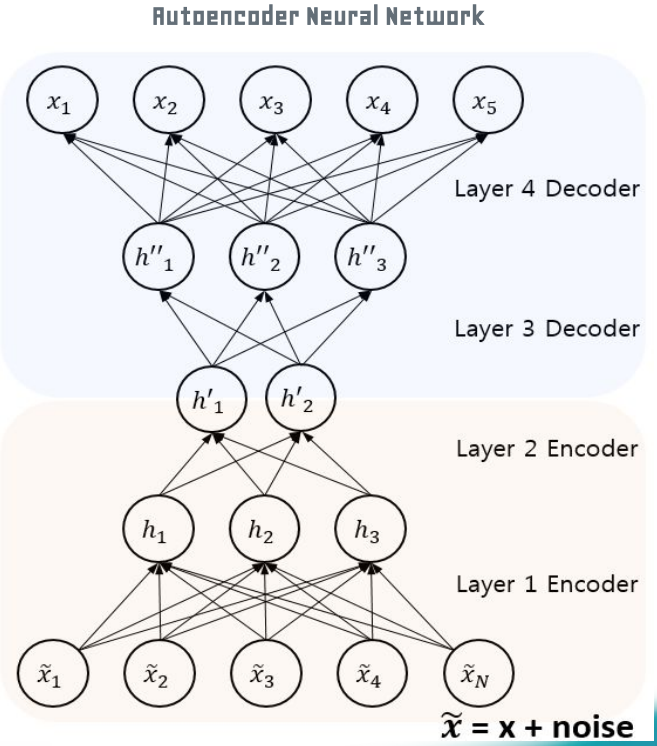
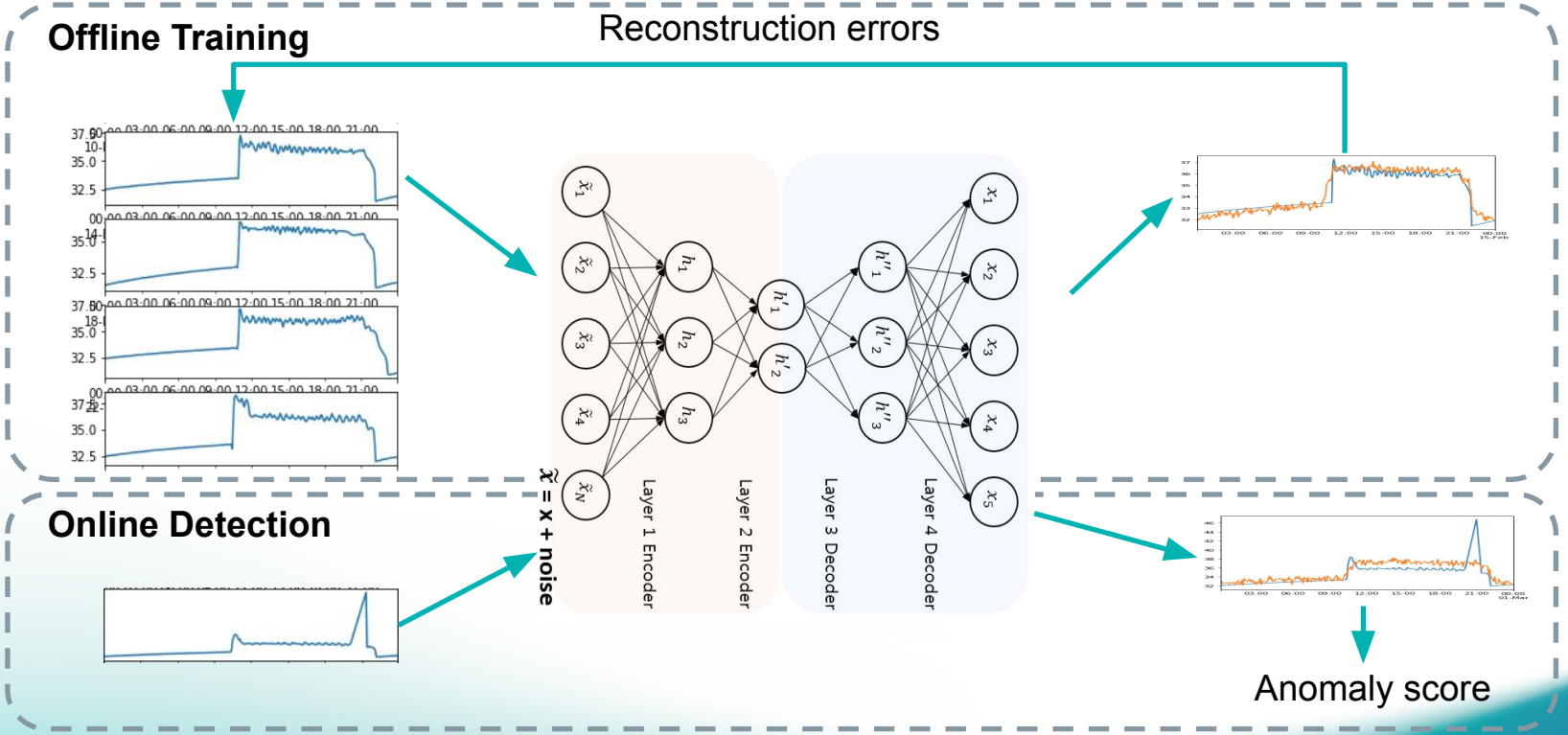
Autoencoder

- What is autoencoder
  - A encoder-decoder type of neural network architecture that is used for self-learning from unlabeled data
- The idea of autoencoder
  - Learn how to compress data into a concise representation to allow for the reconstruction with minimum error
- Different variants of autoencoder
  - Variational Autoencoder
  - LSTM Autoencoder
  - Etc.



Autoencoder for anomaly detection



Autoencoder Forest

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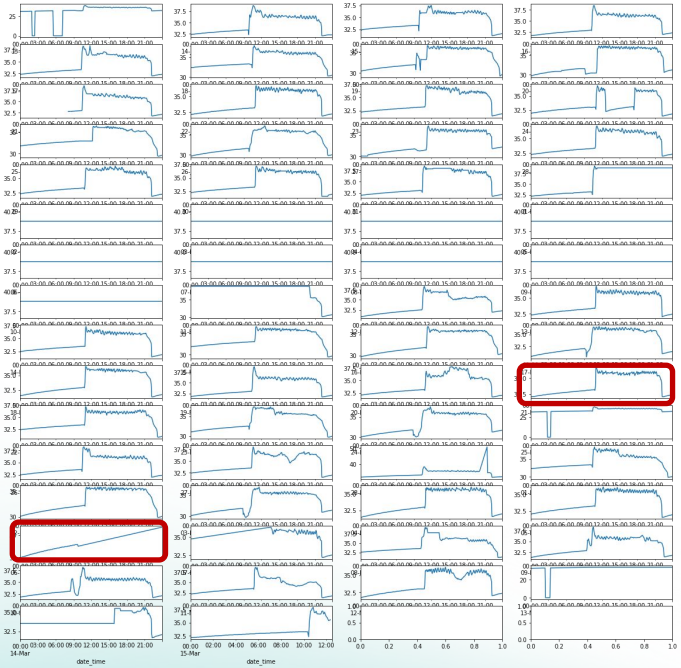
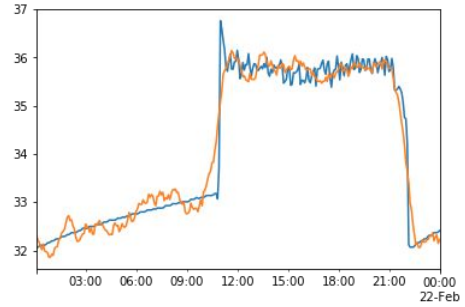
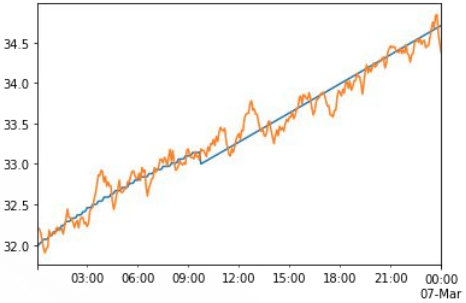
A key challenge of autoencoder

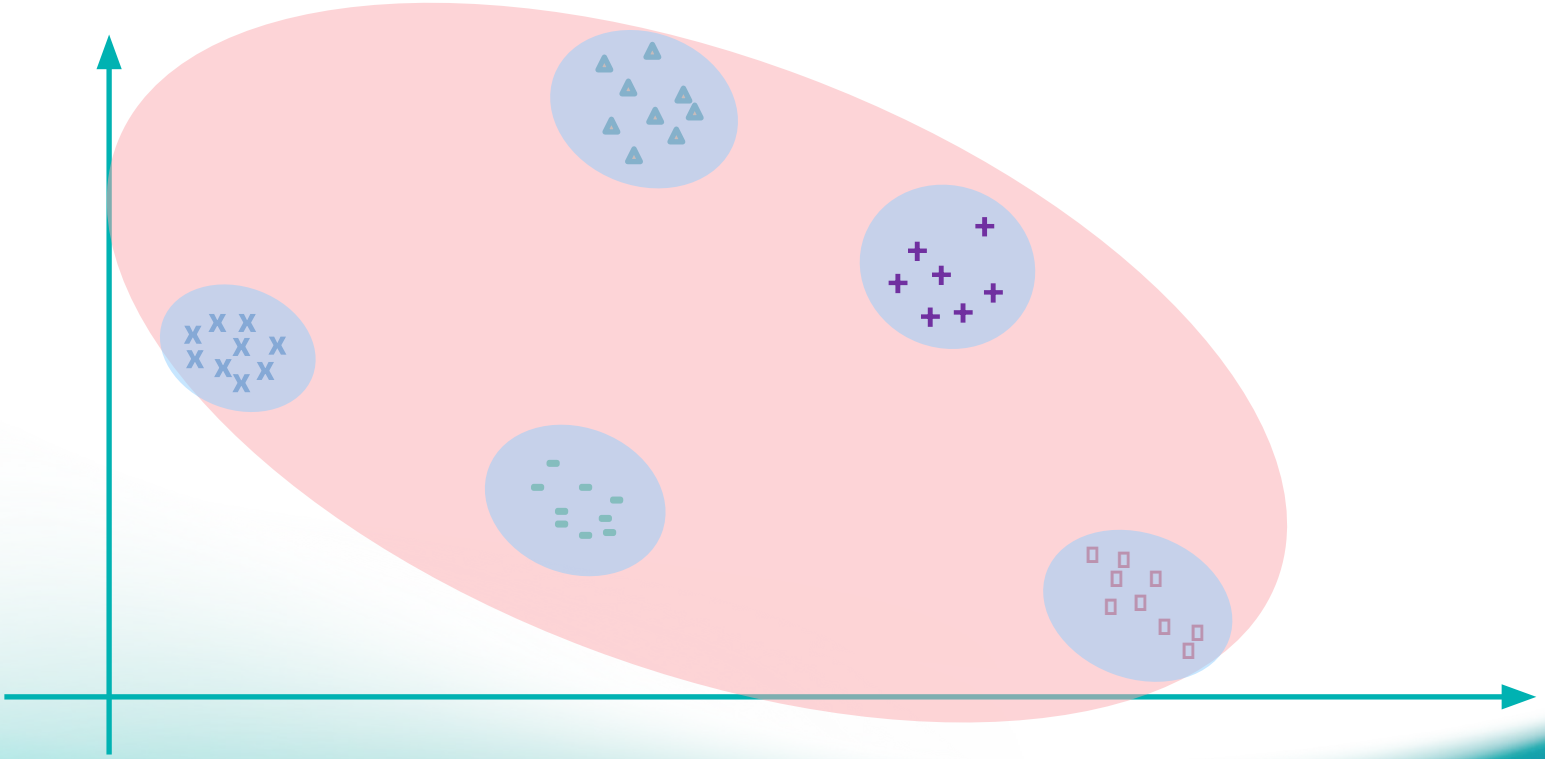


Single Autoencoder

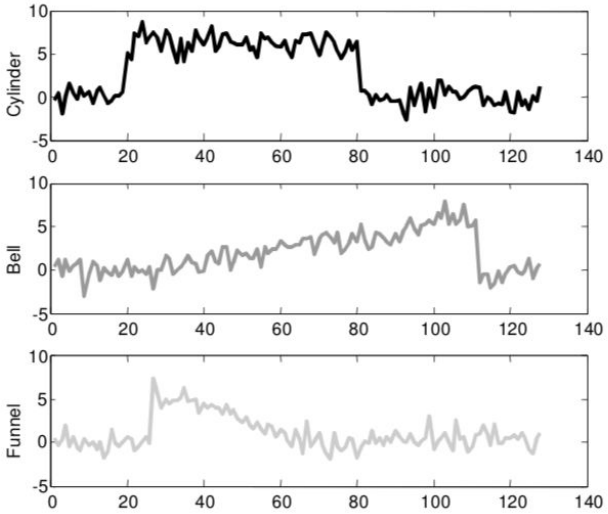




The idea of autoencoder forest



Clustering subsequence is meaningless



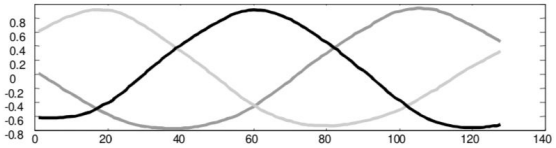
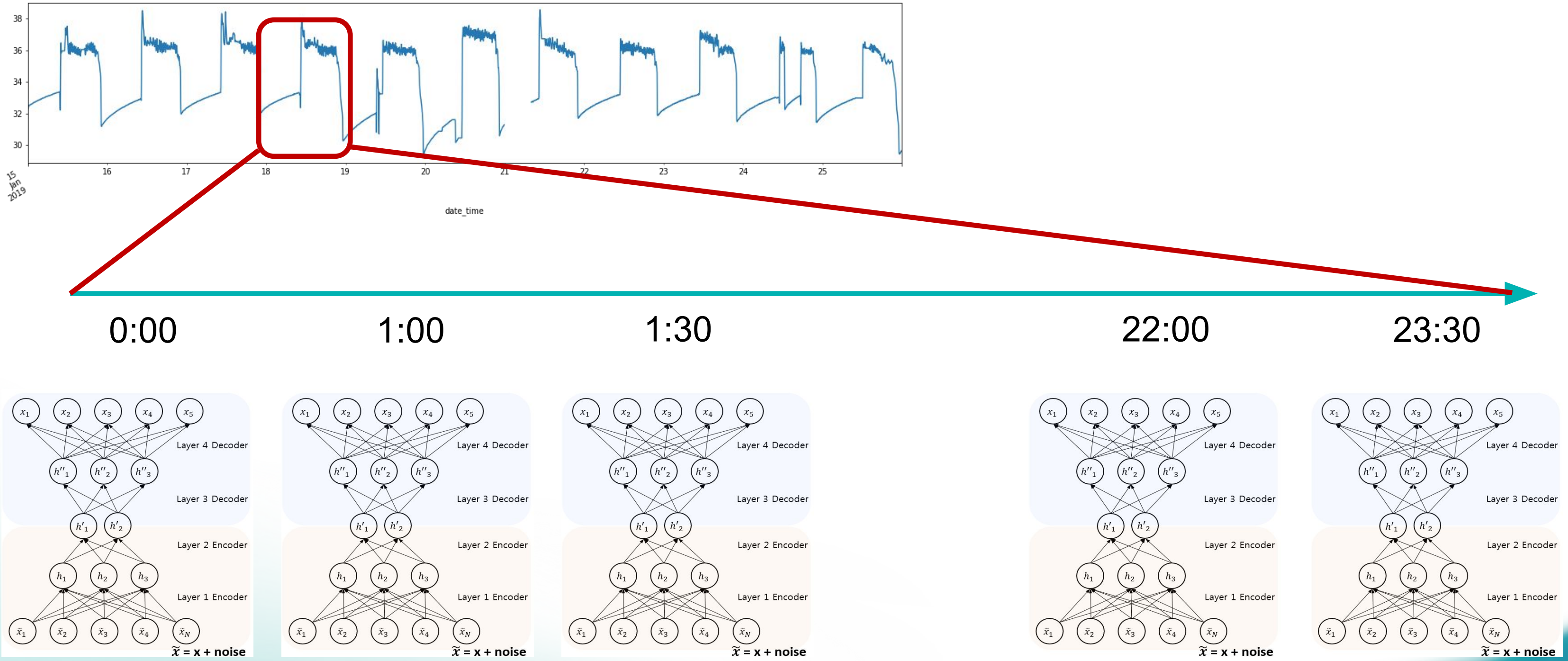


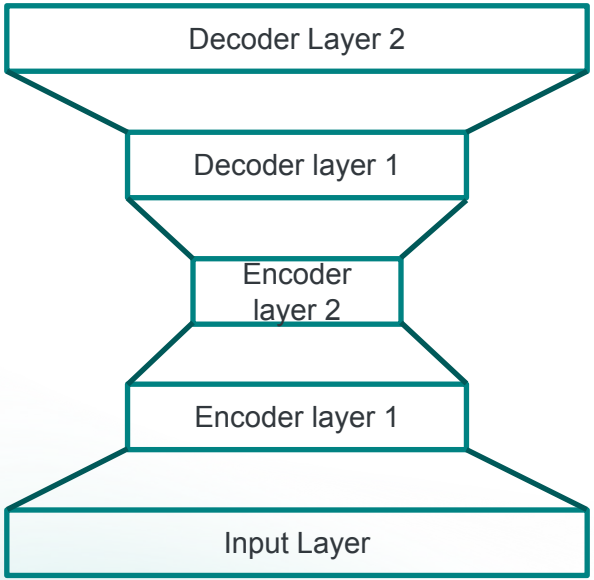
Figure 9. The three final centers found by subsequence clustering using the sliding window approach. The cluster centers appear to be sine waves, even though the data itself is not particularly spectral in nature. Note that with each random restart of the clustering algorithm, the phase of the resulting "sine waves" changes in an arbitrary and unpredictable way.

[1]. Eamonn Keogh, Jessica Lin, Clustering of Time Series Subsequences is Meaningless: Implications for Previous and Future Research

Autoencoder forest based on time



Training autoencoder forest



(window_size, 1)

(window_size/2, 1)

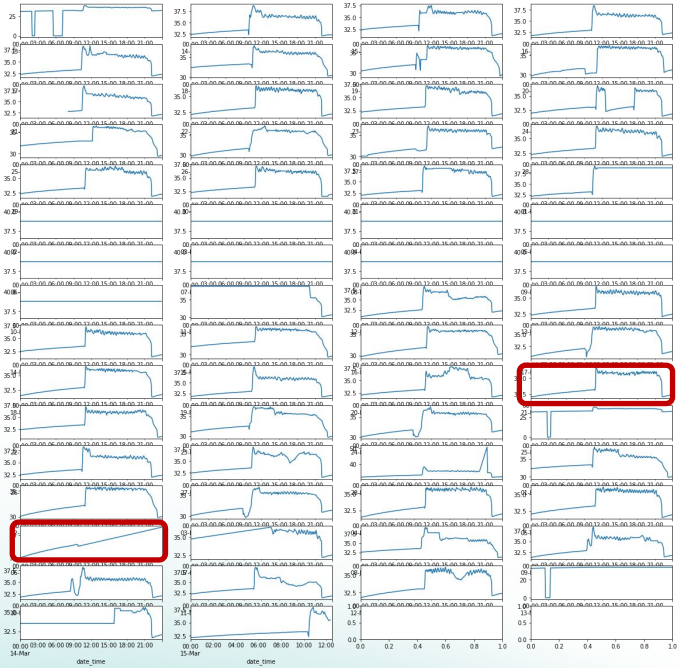
(window_size/4, 1)

(window_size/2, 1)

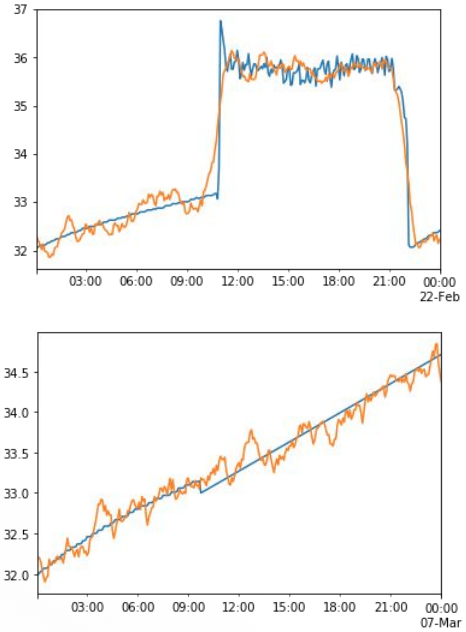
(window_size, 1)

- Structure is fixed for every autoencoder. (try to make it as generic as possible)
- Each autoencoder within forest is independent. So the training is naturally parallelizable
- Using early stopping mechanism, the training of individual autoencoder can be stopped at similar accuracy.

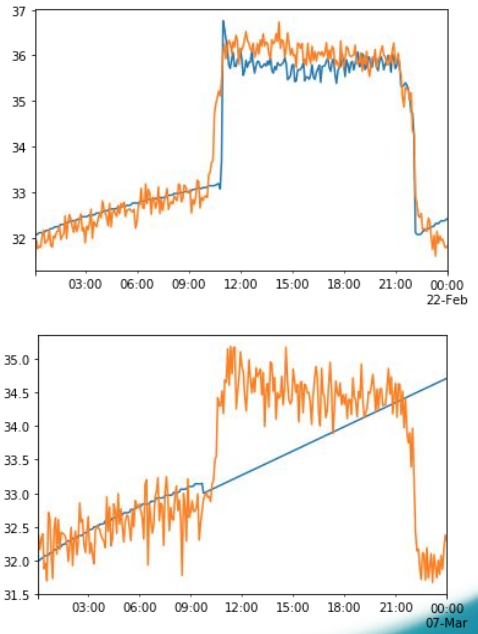
Autoencoder Forest



Single Autoencoder



Autoencoder Forest



End-to-end Workflow

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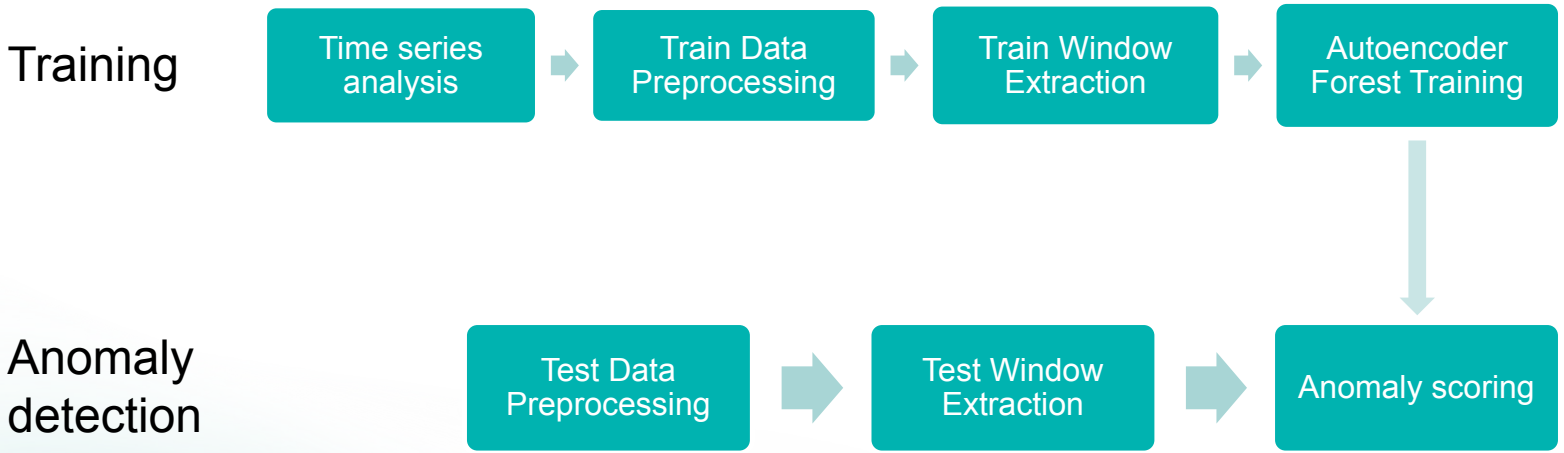
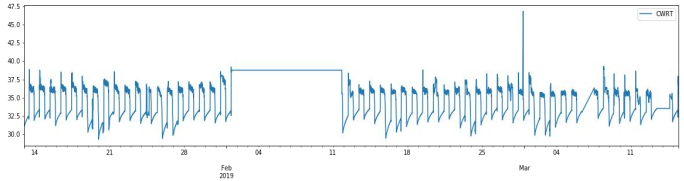
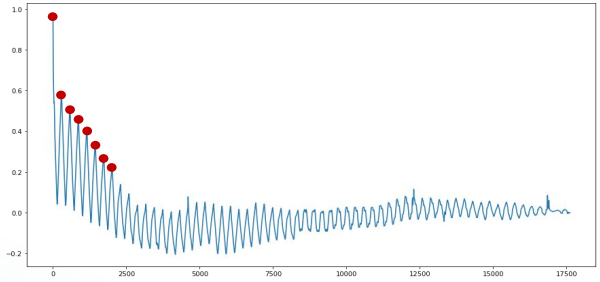
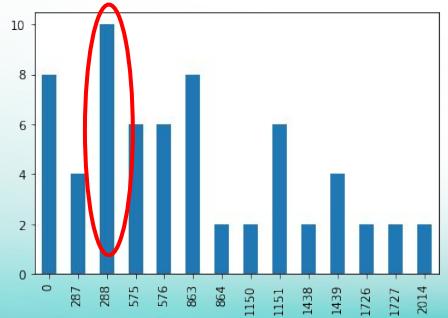
Automatic end-to-end workflow



Periodic pattern analysis



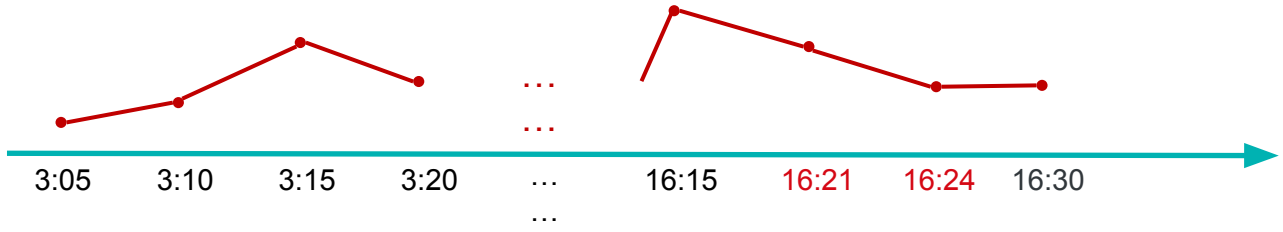




- Automatic determine the repeating period in time series
  - Calculate autocorrelations of different lags
  - Find the strong local maximum of autocorrelation
  - Calculate the interval of any two local maximum
  - Find the mode of intervala

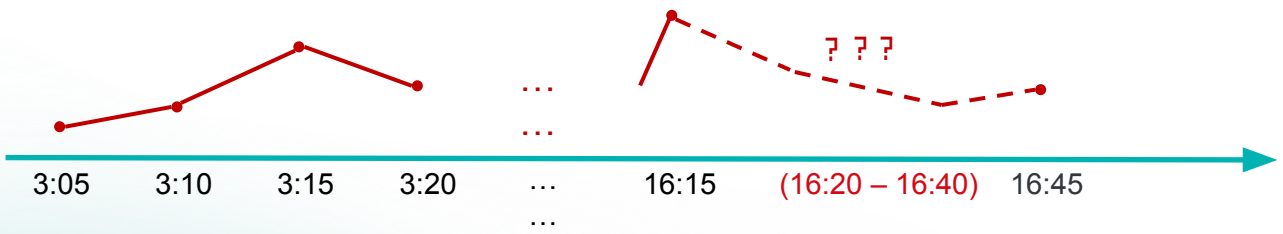
Missing data handling

Misalignment



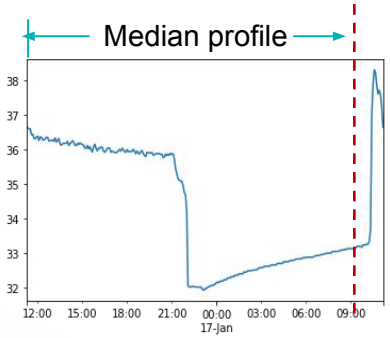
- No need to impute

Missing

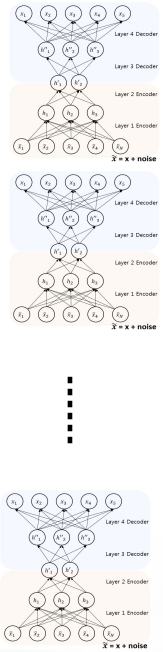


- If missing gap is small, impute with neighbouring points;
- If missing gap is large, impute with the same time of other periods;

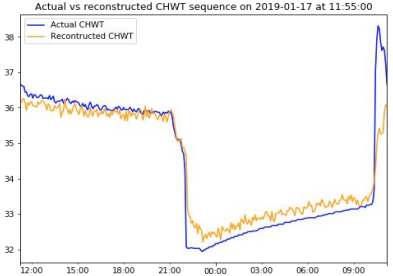
Anomaly scoring



Extract the sequence window end at time *t*



Learned autoencoder forest



Corresponding autoencoder reconstruct the sequence window at time *t*

$$\text{Score} = \sum_{k=1}^{K} (Y_k - \check{Y}_k)^2$$

Compute reconstruction error as anomaly score

Experiment Results

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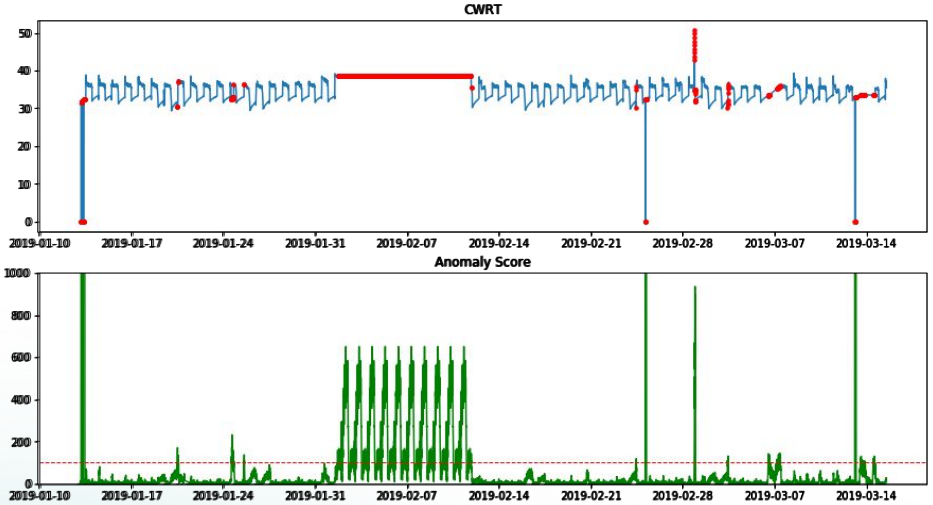
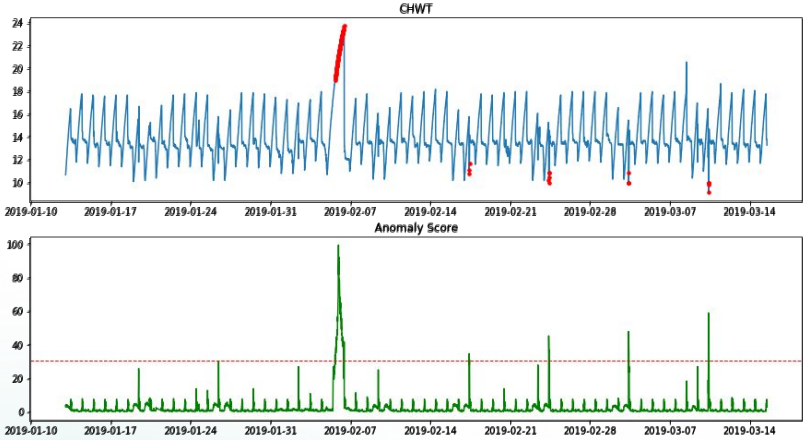
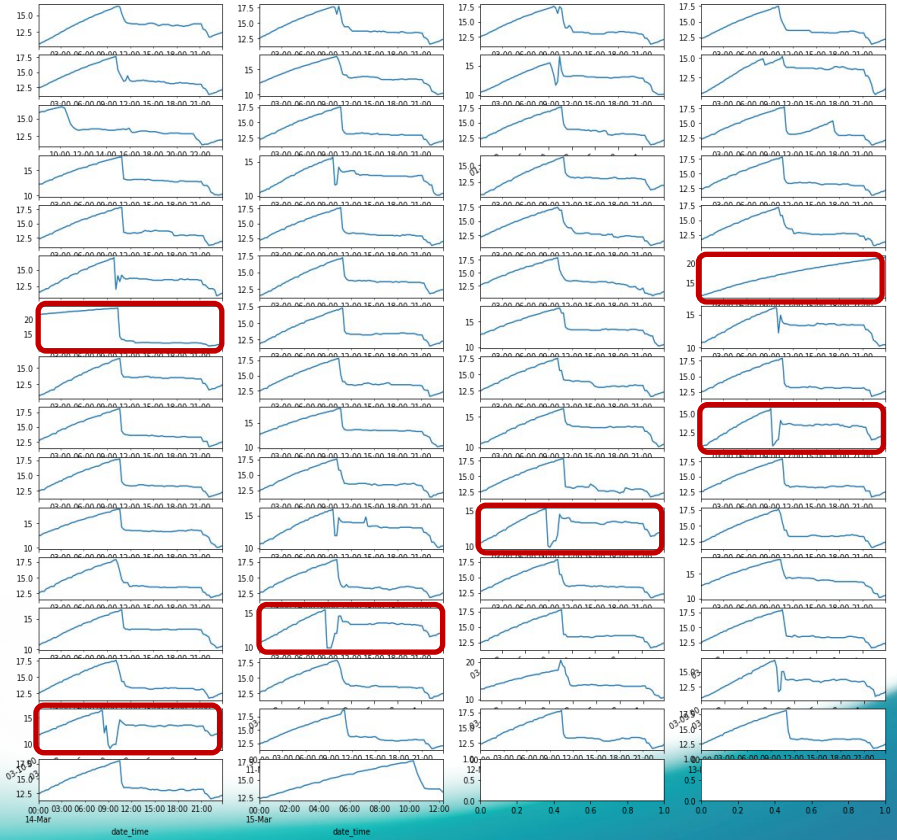
Cooling tower – return water temperature



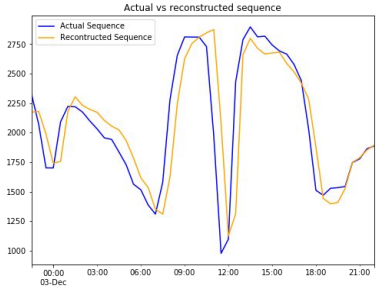
Chiller – chilled water return temperature



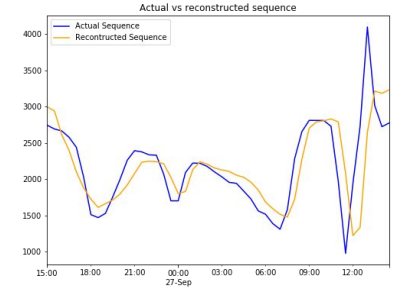


Smart meter – half hour consumption

Normal data

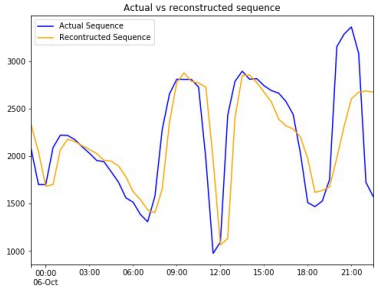


2018-12-03 22:00:00

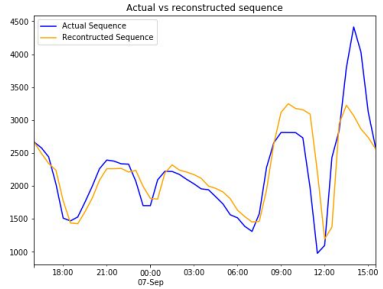


2018-09-27 14:30:00

Top 3 Detected Anomaly



2018-10-06 22:30:00



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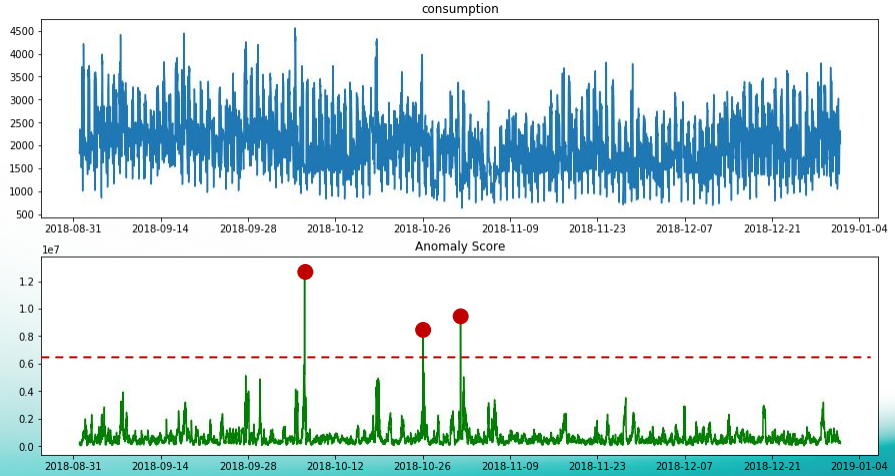

We have built systems with lots of time series data

Chronos+

A common platform for time series data, with built-in AI capabilities

powering the nation