

# Real-Time Outlier Detection with Dynamic Process Limits

PC 2023

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2023-5-18



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- ① Motivation
- ② Existing Solutions
- ③ Proposed Approach
- ④ Results

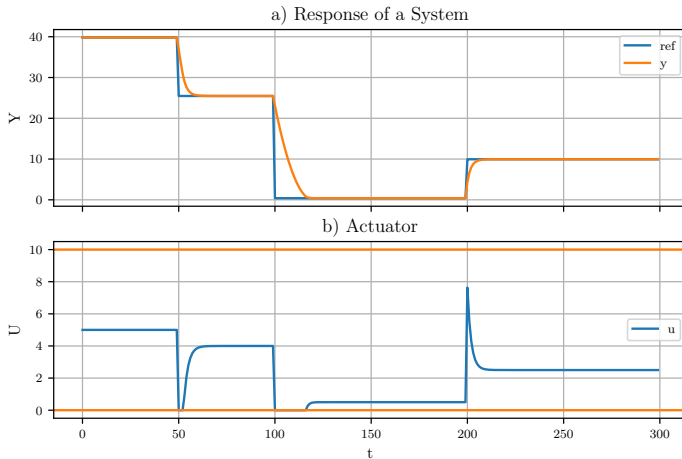
# 1 Motivation

## 2 Existing Solutions

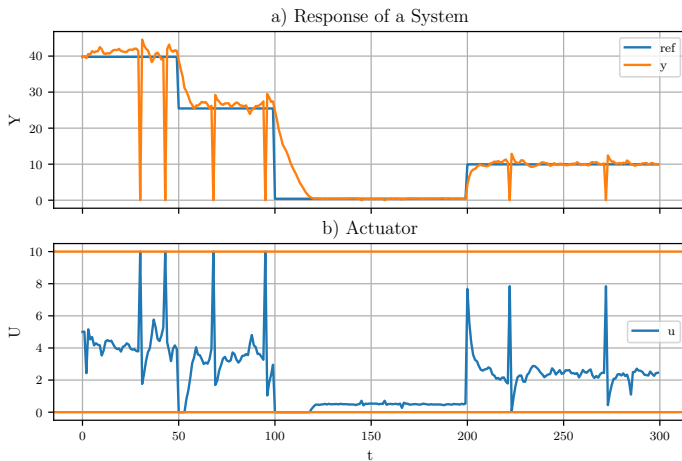
## 3 Proposed Approach

## 4 Results

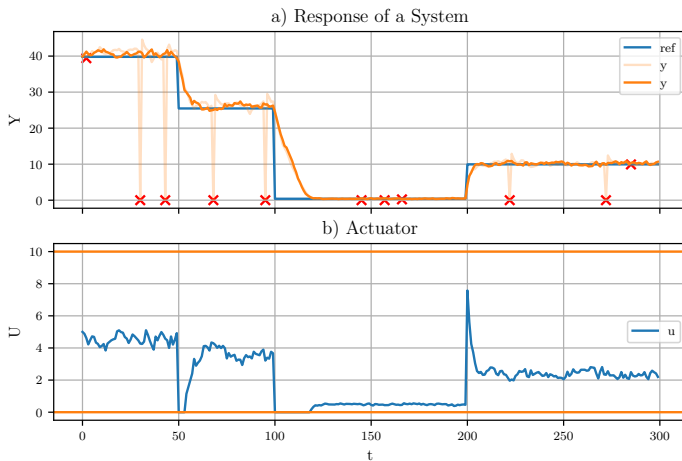
# Control Engineering meets Artificial Intelligence



# Coming Problem

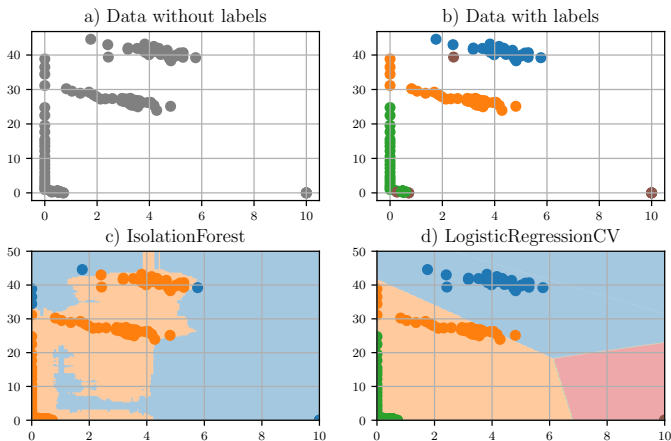


# Emotional Win



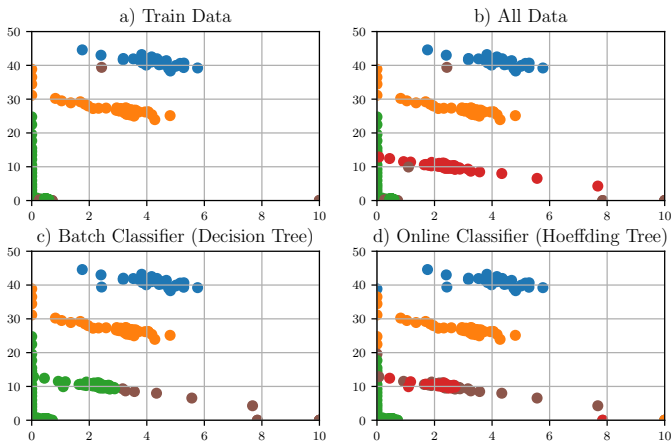
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# Drawbacks of Existing Solutions





# Drawbacks of Existing Solutions



# Audacious Reality

We need to make detector that:

- Does not require huge amount of data
- Adapts to unseen operation
- Offers credible interpretation
- Does not alter operation of existing systems
- Improves maintenance scheduling

## 1 Motivation

## 2 Existing Solutions

## 3 Proposed Approach

Proposed Solution  
Methodology

## 4 Results

## 1 Motivation

## 2 Existing Solutions

## 3 Proposed Approach

- Proposed Solution
- Methodology

## 4 Results

# Proposed Solution

Combine:

- Incremental Learning
- Anomaly Detection
- Interpretable Probabilistic Model

## 1 Motivation

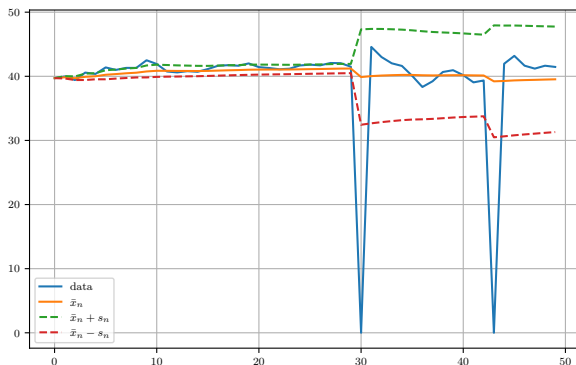
## 2 Existing Solutions

## 3 Proposed Approach

Proposed Solution  
Methodology

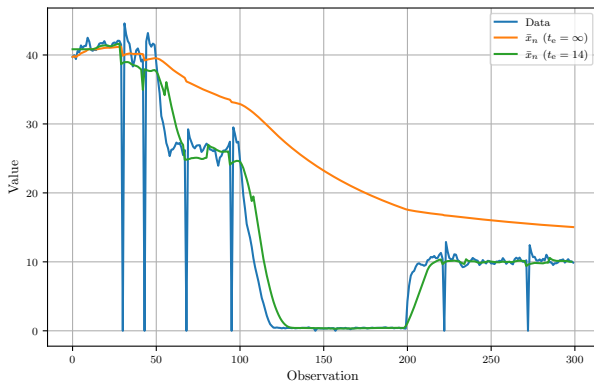
## 4 Results

# Welford Algorithm



+ One-Pass Algorithm | - Adaptation Slows Down

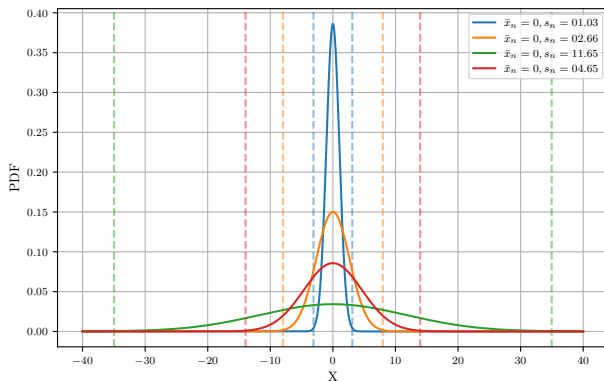
# Inverse Welford Algorithm



+ Constant Adaptation | - Memorizes Data Window



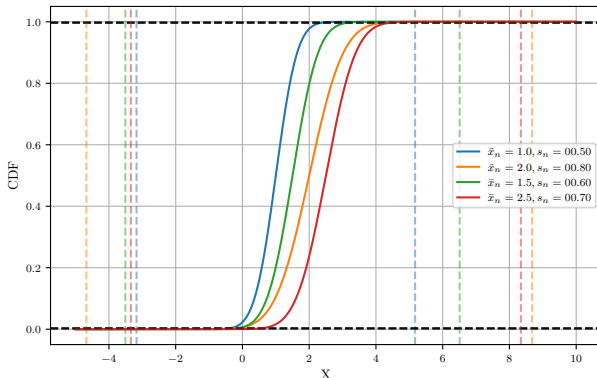
# Deviation-based Detection



$$y_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } q \leq F_X(x_i; \bar{x}_n, s_n), \\ 1 & \text{if } q > F_X(x_i; \bar{x}_n, s_n). \end{cases} \quad (1a)$$

$$(1b)$$

# Inversion of CDF



$$x_l = F_X(1 - q; \bar{x}_n, s_n)^{-1},$$
$$x_u = F_X(q; \bar{x}_n, s_n)^{-1}.$$

# Online Anomaly Detection Workflow

**Input:** expiration period  $t_e$ , time constant  $t_c$

**Output:** score  $y_i$ , threshold  $x_{q,i}$

*Initialisation :*

1:  $i \leftarrow 1$ ;  $n \leftarrow 1$ ;  $q \leftarrow 0.9973$ ;  $\bar{x} \leftarrow x_0$ ;  $s^2 \leftarrow 1$ ;

2: compute  $F_X(x_0)$  ;

*LOOP Process*

3: **loop**

4:  $x_i \leftarrow \text{RECEIVE}()$ ;

5:  $y_i \leftarrow \text{PREDICT}(x_i)$  ;

6:  $x_{q,i} \leftarrow \text{GET}(q, \bar{x}, s^2)$ ;

7: **if** (1a) **or**  $\sum_{y \in Y} y/n(Y) > q$  **then**

8:  $\bar{x}, s^2 \leftarrow \text{UPDATE}(x_i, \bar{x}, s^2, n)$ ;

9:  $n \leftarrow n + 1$ ;

10: **for**  $x_{i-t_e}$  **do**

11:  $\bar{x}, s^2 \leftarrow \text{REVERT}(x_{i-t_e}, \bar{x}, s^2, n)$ ;

12:  $n \leftarrow n - 1$ ;

13: **end for**

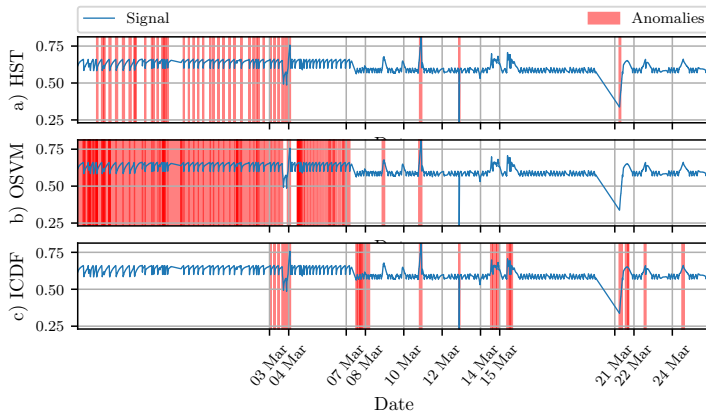
14: **end if**

15:  $i \leftarrow i + 1$ ;

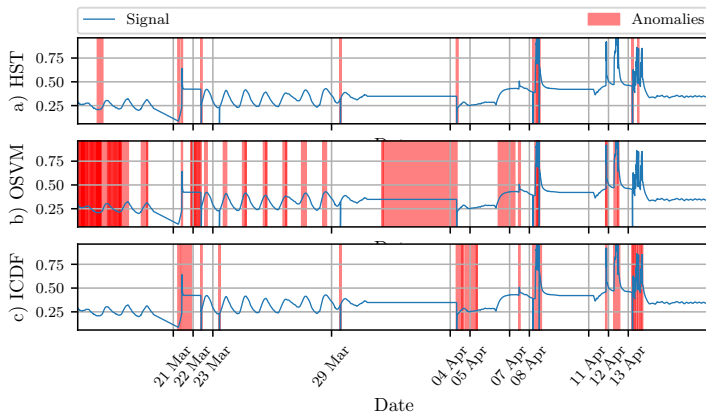
16: **end loop**

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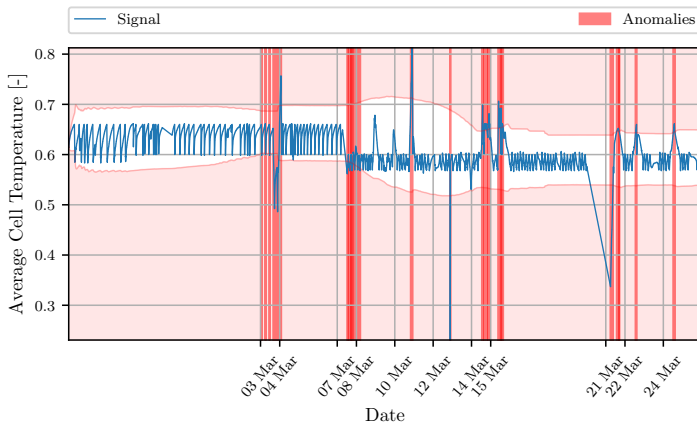
# ICDF-based Outlier Detection - BESS



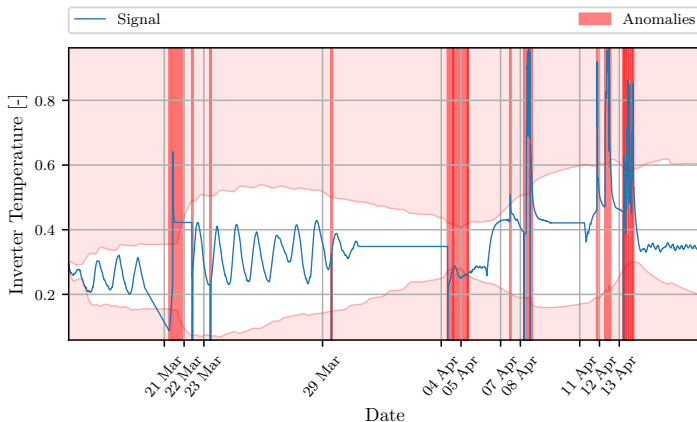
# ICDF-based Outlier Detection - Inverter



# Dynamic Process Limits

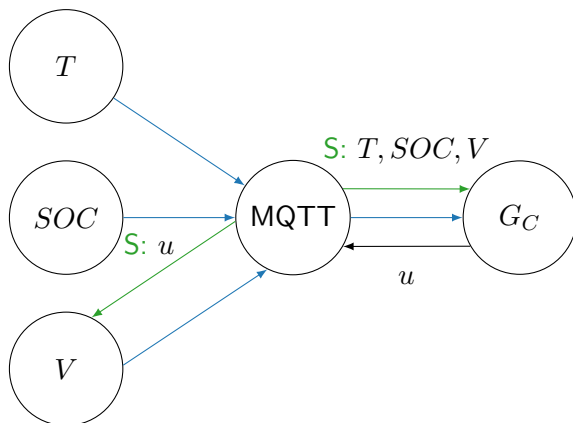


# Dynamic Process Limits

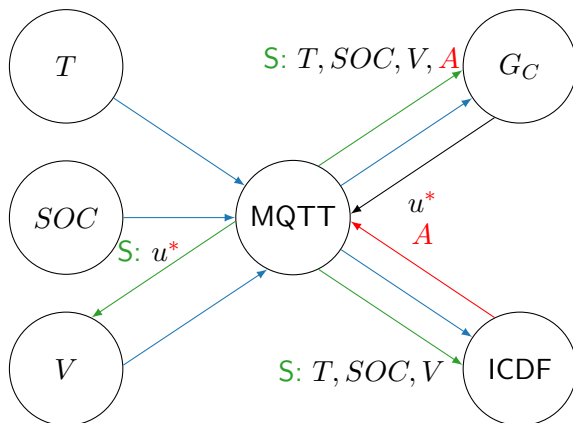




# Utilize Existing Infrastructure



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# The Long Win

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<sup>1</sup>CDC