



ANOMALY DETECTION IN BIOSENSOR WAVEFORMS

DATA 599 | MIDTERM UPDATE

JUSTINE FILION | NEETHU GOPALAKRISHNA | SAISREE GR | SARA HALL

AGENDA

1

About Us

2

About Siemens
Healthineers

3

Project Details

4

Our Approach

5

Results and
Roadblocks

NEETHU GOPALAKRISHNA



- B.E. in Computer Science
- Grew up in India.
- Loves to read, cook and dance.

SARA HALL



- BSc in Neuroscience
- Grew up in Calgary
- Loves running and cycling...especially uphill

SAISREE GR



- B.E. in Electronics and Communication.
- Worked as a Senior Systems Engineer
- Loves hot chocolate and singing!

JUSTINE FILION



- BSc in Actuarial Science
- Grew up in northern Quebec
- Loves skiing and painting.

SIEMENS HEALTHINEERS



Medical device company based in Germany

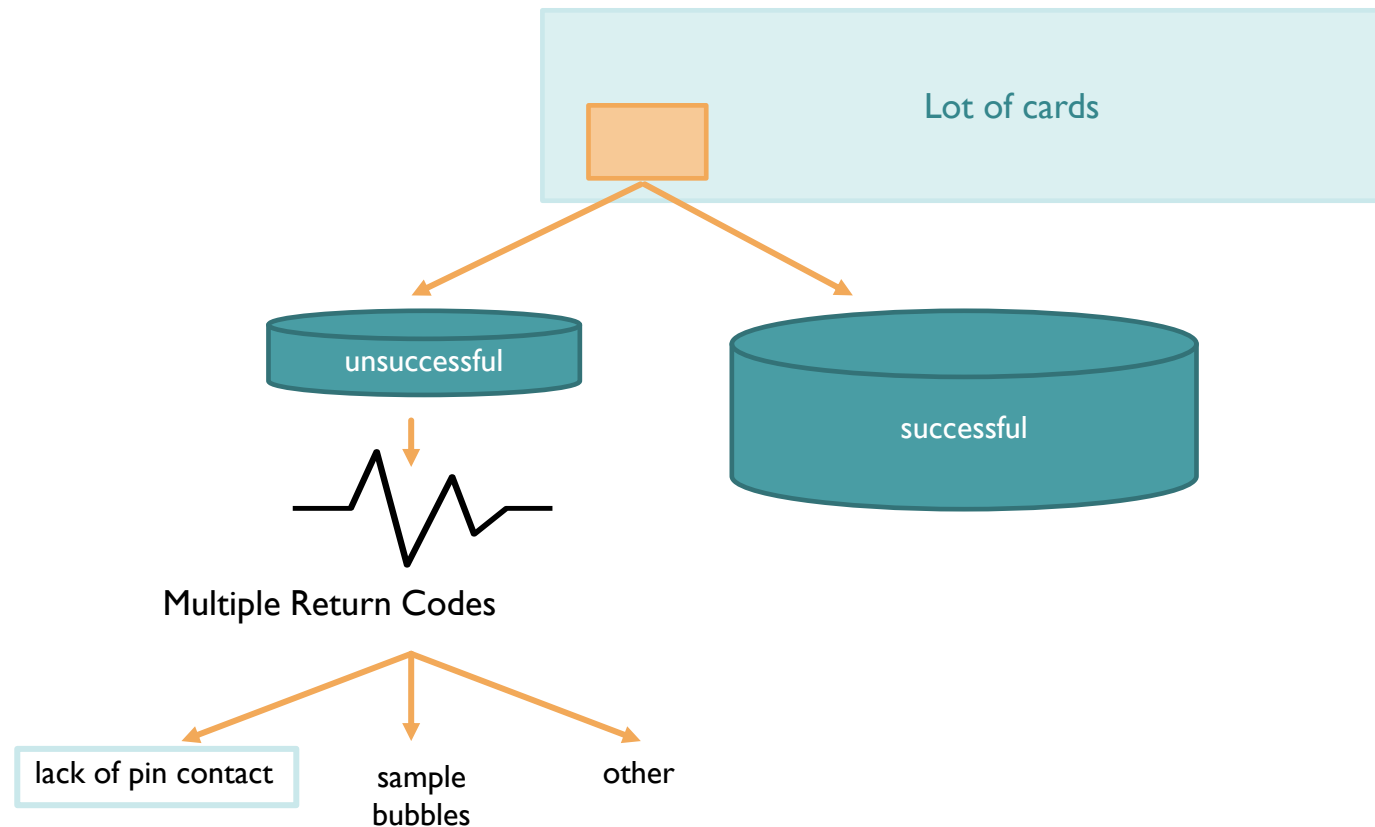


Create devices that help inform clinical decision making

EPOC BLOOD ANALYSIS SYSTEM



QUALITY CONTROL PROCESS



AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

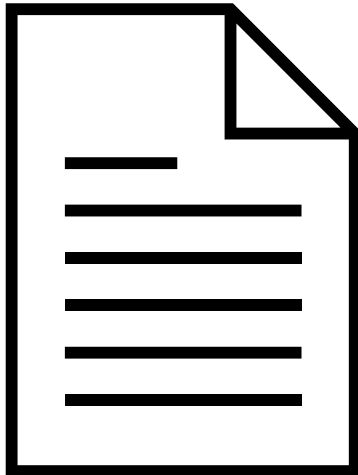


DEVELOP MACHINE LEARNING PIPELINES TO
CLUSTER READINGS



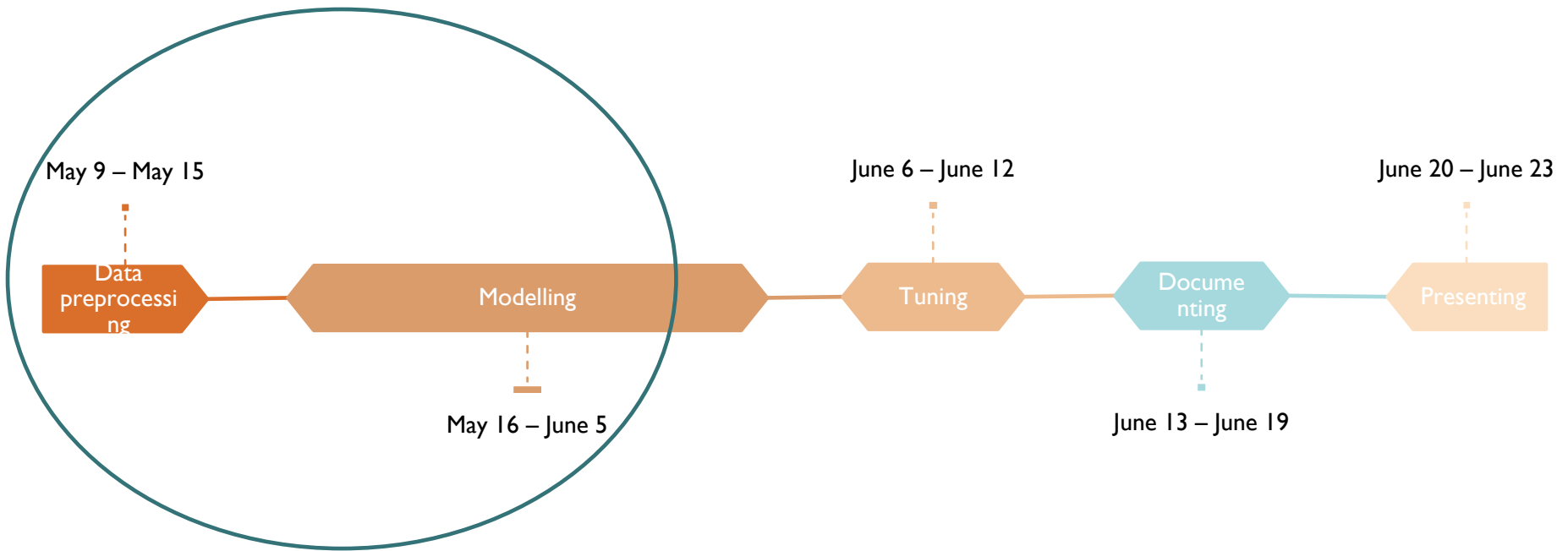
DETERMINE WHICH METHODS ARE EFFECTIVE
AND WHICH ARE NOT FOR IDENTIFYING
ANOMALIES IN BIOSENSOR READINGS

DELIVERABLES

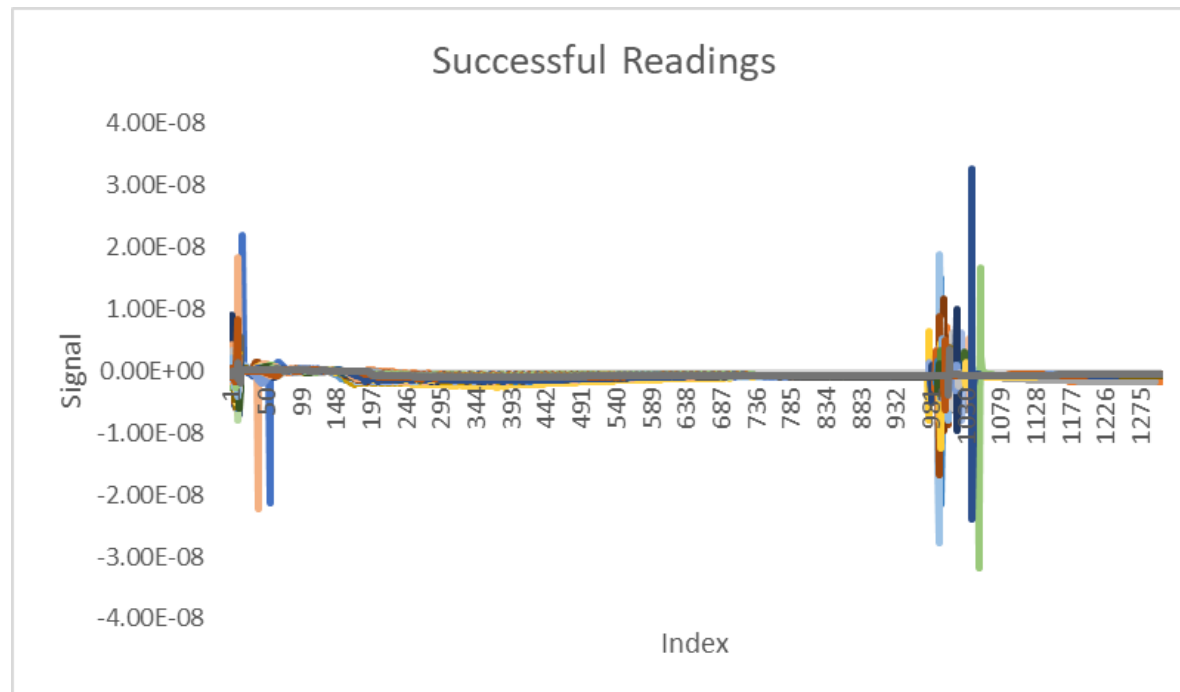


- Well commented Python code for everything we have tried
- A final report detailing our attempts

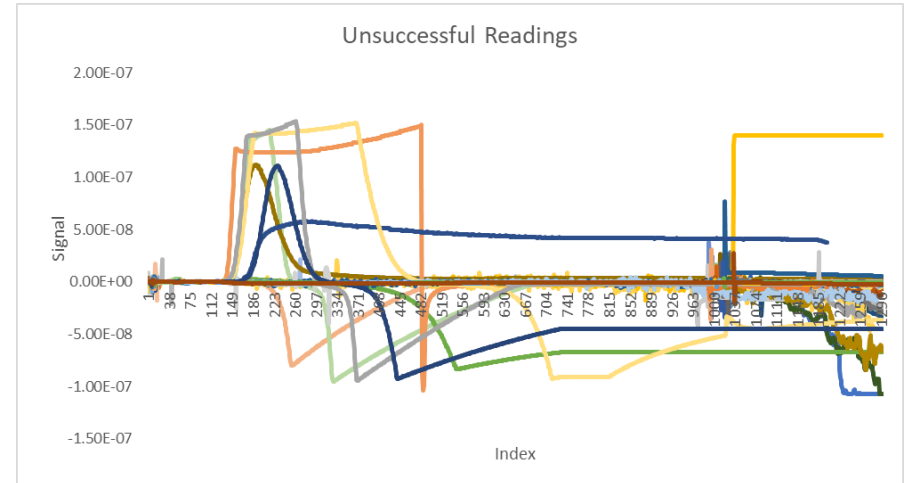
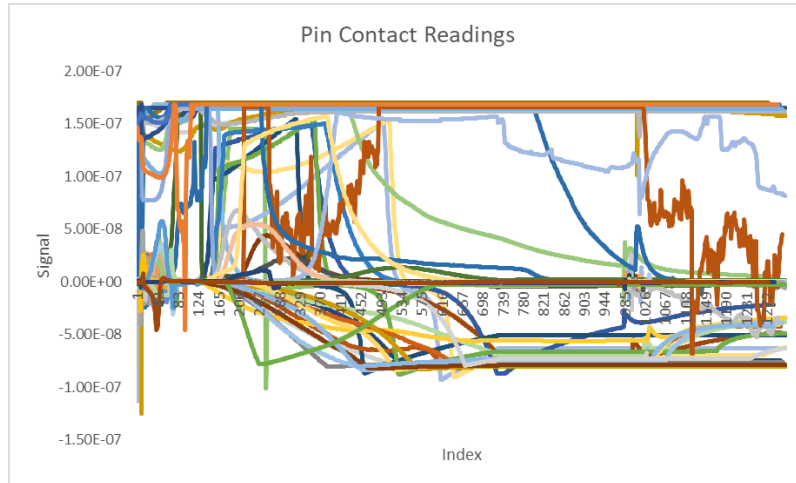
SCHEDULE



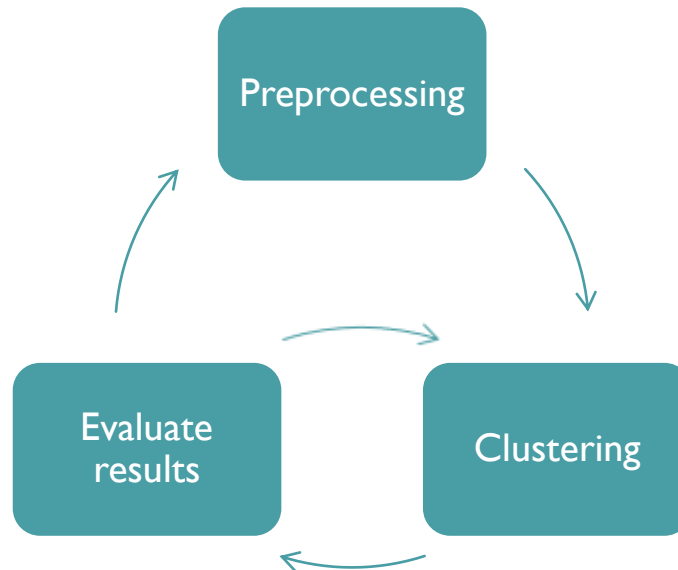
OUR DATA



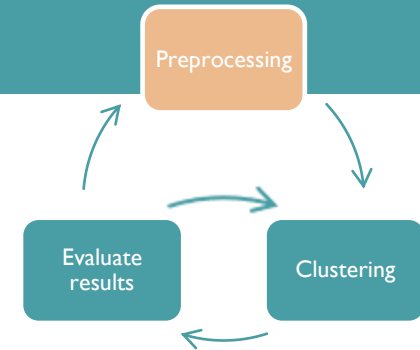
OUR DATA



METHODS OVERVIEW

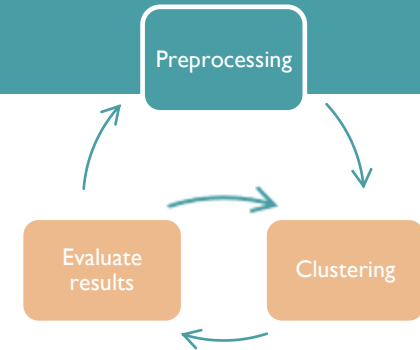


METHODS – ITERATION I



1. Removed uninformative window
2. Standardized the waveform
3. Split the waveform into different windows

METHODS – ITERATION I



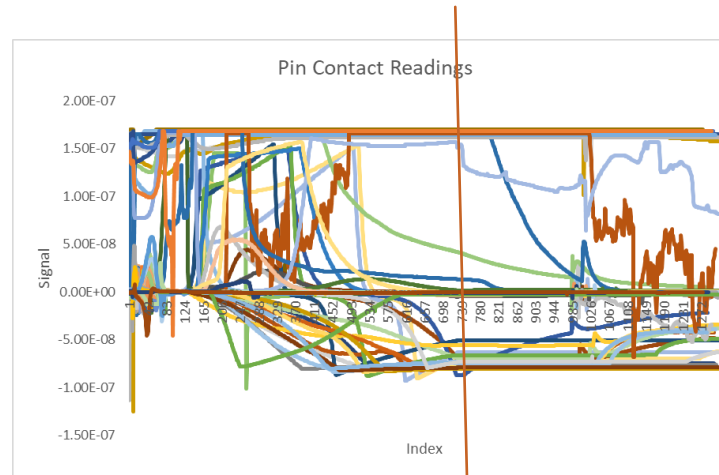
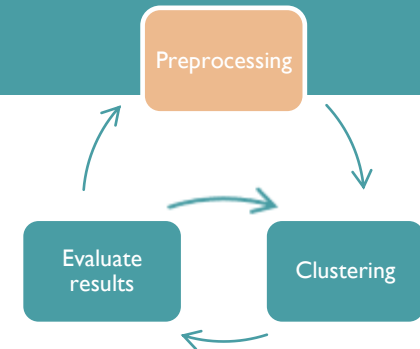
1. Principal Component Analysis
2. Autoencoder
3. Self-Organizing Map
4. Feature extraction using TSFRESH

METHODS – ITERATION 2

Removed
uninformative
window

Normalized

Smoothed



METHODS – ITERATION 2

Preprocessing

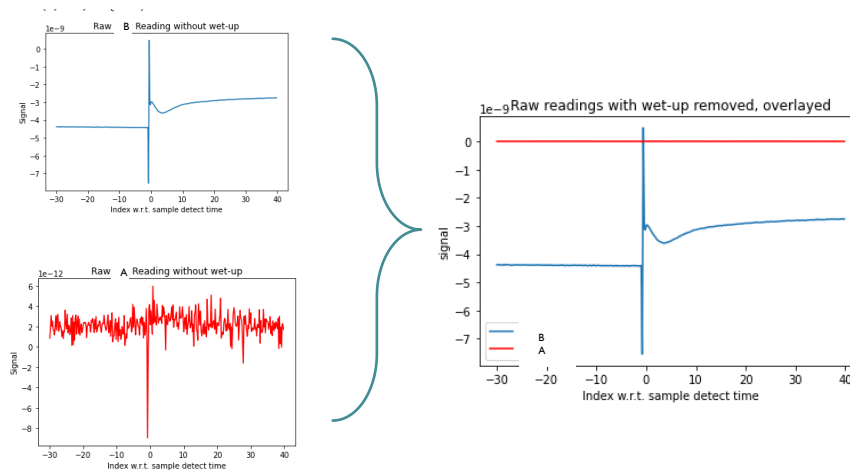
Removed
uninformative
window

Normalized

Smoothed

Evaluate
results

Clustering



METHODS – ITERATION 2

Preprocessing

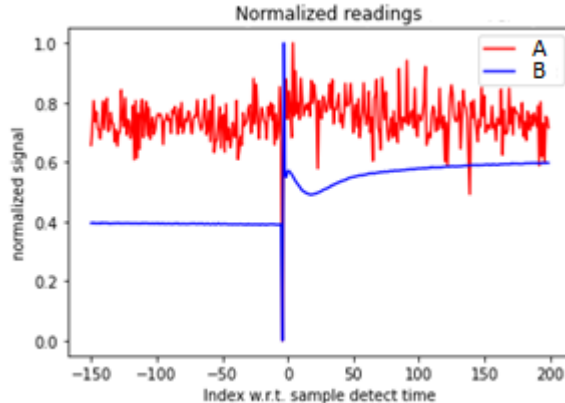
Evaluate results

Clustering

Removed
uninformative
window

Normalized

Smoothed



Let T be a time series consisting of n data points:
 $\{t_0, t_1, \dots, t_n\}$

Then

$$T_{\text{norm}} = \{(t_i - \min(T)) / (\max(T) - \min(T)), \text{ for } t_i \text{ in } T\}$$

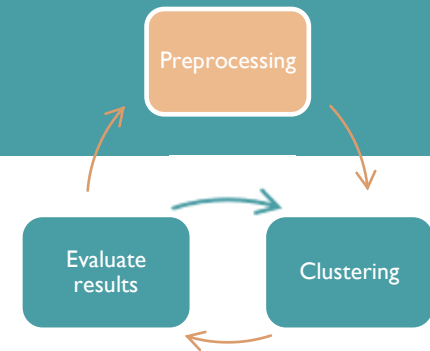
Waveform
keeps its
shape but the
values are
scaled from 0
to 1

METHODS – ITERATION 2

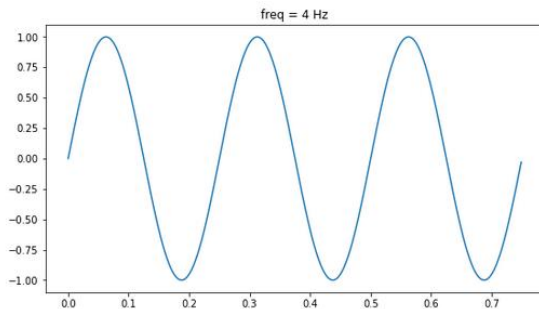
Removed
uninformative
window

Normalized

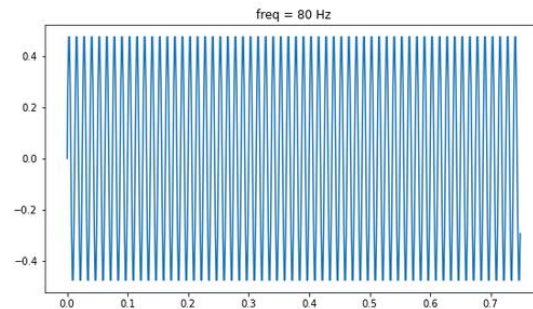
Smoothed



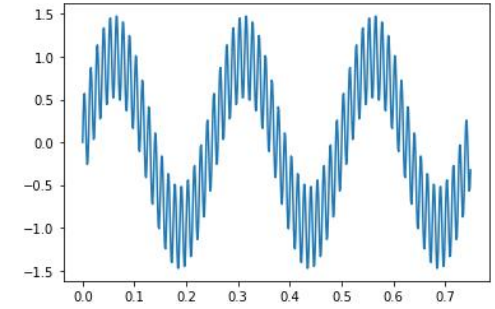
Fourier transformations and Power Spectral Density



+



=

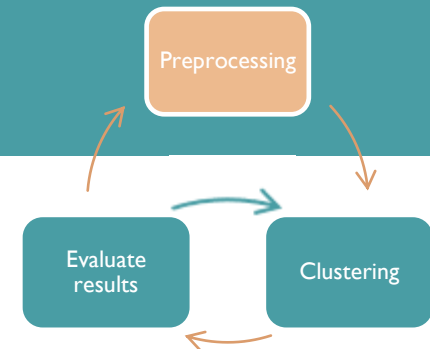


METHODS – ITERATION 2

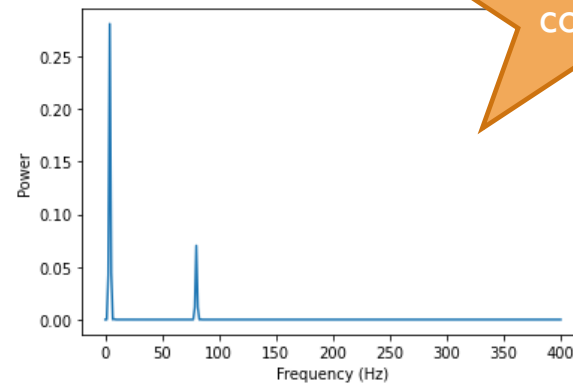
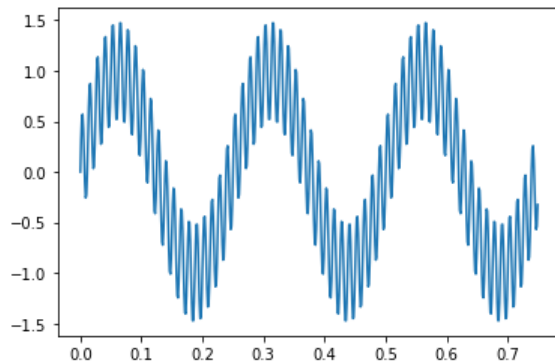
Removed
uninformative
window

Normalized

Smoothed



Fourier transformations and Power Spectral Density



METHODS – ITERATION 2

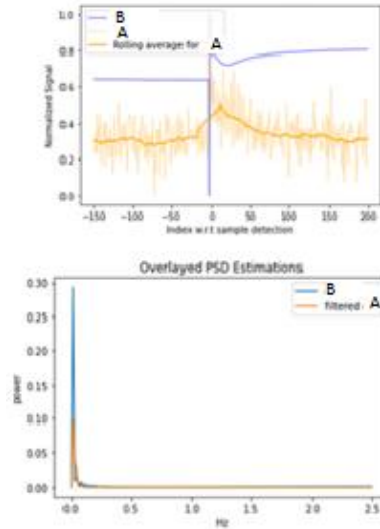
Wet-up removed → normalized → Smoothed

Preprocessing

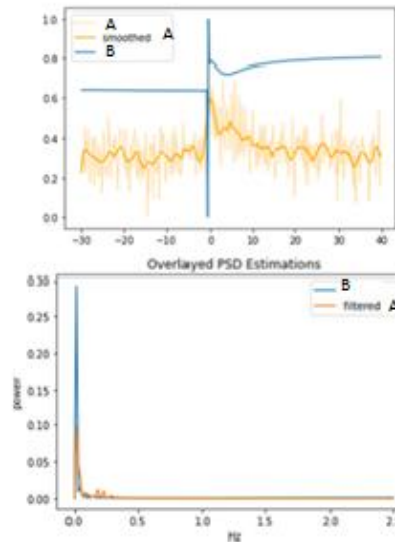
Evaluate results

Clustering

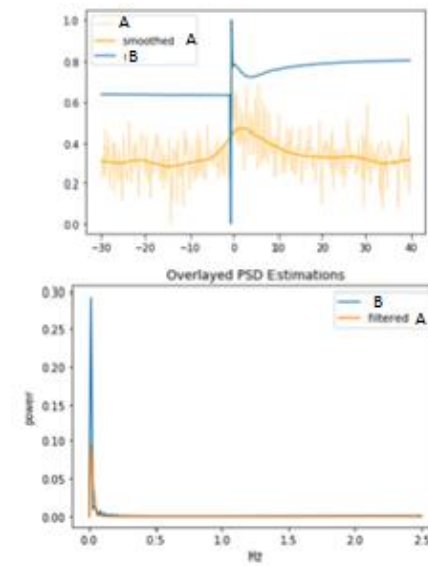
Moving Average



Savgol



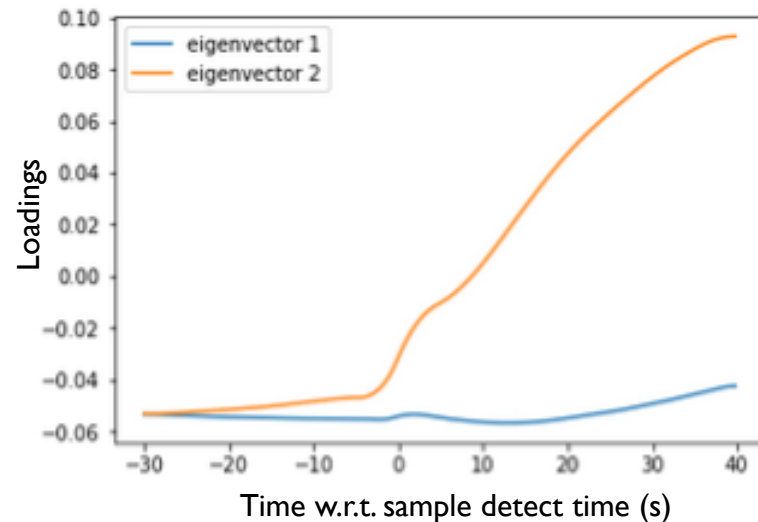
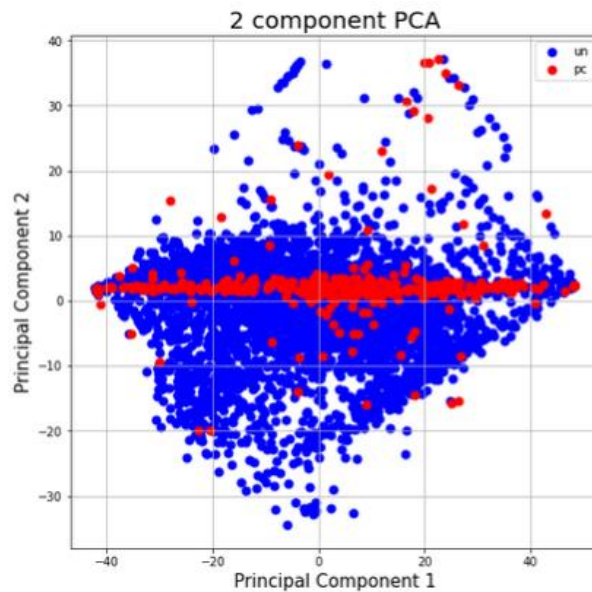
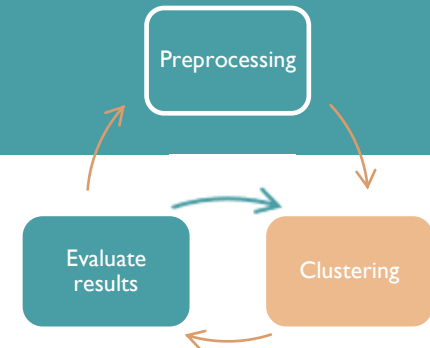
Convolution



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METHODS – ITERATION 2

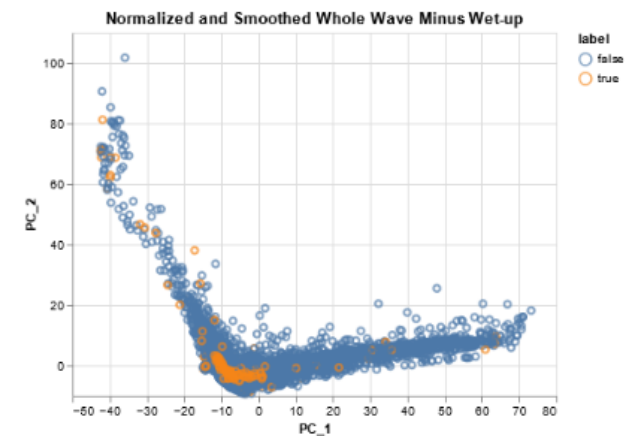
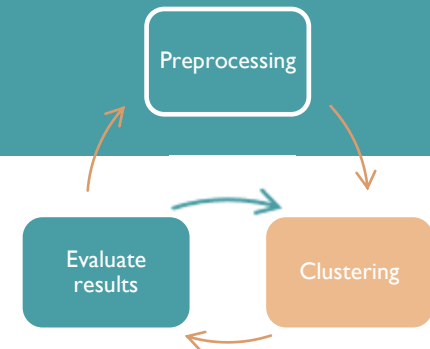
Principle Component Analysis (PCA)



METHODS – ITERATION 2

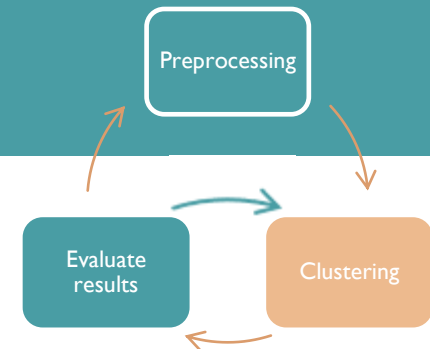
TSFRESH Predictors

- Phase 1: Feature Extraction (~ 770 features)
- Phase 2: Feature Significance Testing (~550 features)
 - Only the features that are significant with respect to classifying the readings are kept.
- Phase 3: PCA for dimension reduction (~ 30 components)
 - 95 % accumulated amount of variance explained



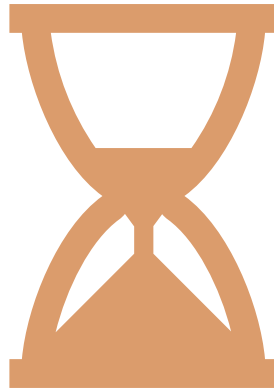
METHODS – ITERATION 2

TSFRESH Predictors



- Phase 4: Clustering the components
 - Create clusters using various algorithms (Gaussian Mixture Model/Agglomerative Clustering)
 - Try to get a cluster with most of the pins and a small amount of total readings
 - Cluster the subcluster that contains most of the pins

ROADBLOCKS



SUMMARY

- Project Goal: Group readings into categories to describe ways in which failure occurs as seen in the waveforms
- Our process is iterative:
 - Preprocessing → clustering → evaluation
- First iteration:
 - Standardization (mean 0, stdev 1) → Windows
 - Clustering on separate windows – disappointing
- Second iteration:
 - Normalization (scale between 0 and 1) → Smoothing (noise reduction)
 - Clustering on the whole wave (and features from it) – still in progress

NEXT STEPS

1

Look at other methods of feature extraction

2

Look at other clustering algorithms

3

Find metrics to describe readings that fall into clusters together

4

Compare results from different smoothing and filtering methods

QUESTIONS OR FEEDBACK?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME!

