

# **Auto encoder LSTM based error and anomaly detection experiment results**

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## Purpose:

The Aim of the experiments is to determine the relation between the LSTM window & anomaly trends, and also to distinguish between anomaly in sensor data & sensor faults.

## Methodology:

EV dataset is used in different LSTM window sizes & error patterns are injected into the dataset. Later, the LSTM algorithm is tested on the dataset to see its effectiveness in finding the anomaly as well as sensor faults.

Codebase:

<https://github.com/biplabro/Anomaly-Detection-LSTM-AutoEncoder/tree/master/Anomaly-Detection>

## Configuration Scenario:

The experiment is considered to have the following configuration.

- A temperature sensor (range of 0°C to 100°C) is sensing the stator winding temperature of the motor and sending the data to northbound applications that host anomaly detection algorithms
- The base dataset is obtained from [Kaggle](#) and errors are injected in the “stator\_winding” column as and when required

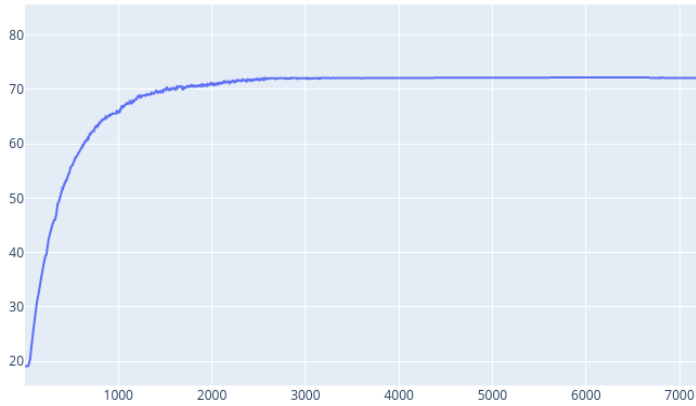
## Part A (LSTM Timesteps<Error Window)

### 1. Data Vs Anomaly Plots Configuration:

- Dataset: EV stator winding Temp. vs Time (0.5 sec per datapoint)
- LSTM timesteps: 60 data points
- Epochs: 100
- Batch size: 60
- Error window: 200 data points
- Error injected as Sine, Square & Ramp wave
- Error injected as both Positive and Negative values in +Y axis

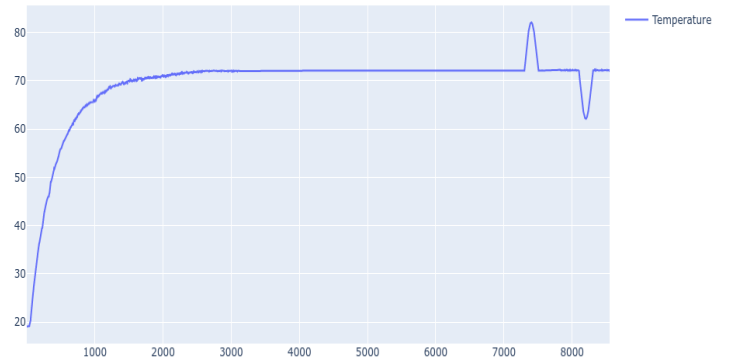
## 1.1 Sine Waveform error

stator\_winding Temp

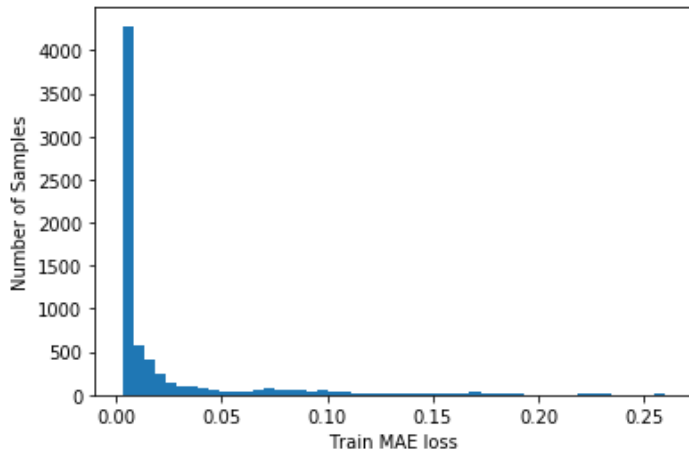


Training Dataset

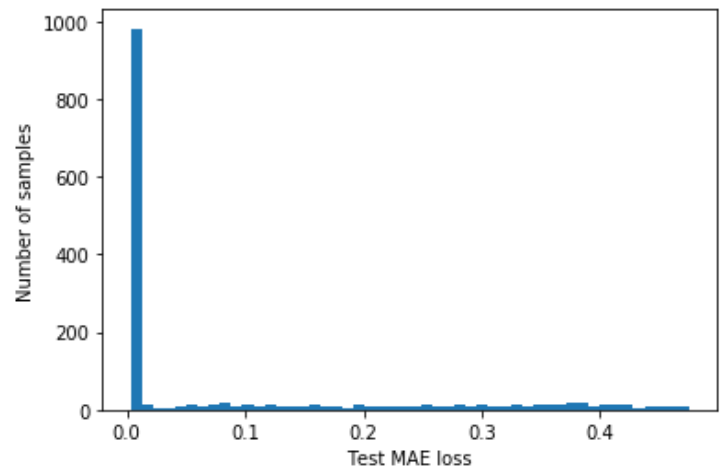
stator\_winding Temp



Sine Dataset

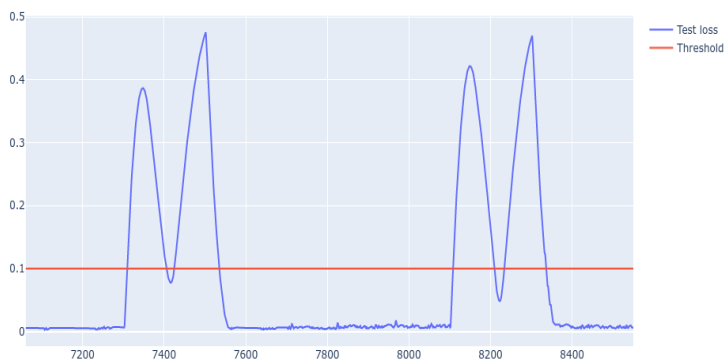


Sine Train MAE loss

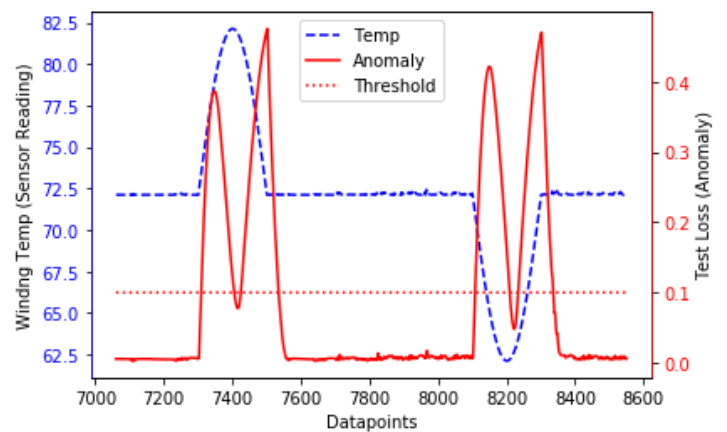


Sine Test MAE loss

Test loss vs. Threshold



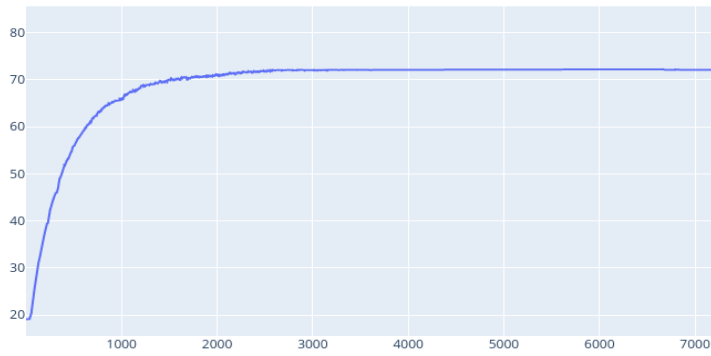
Sine Anomaly vs Threshold



Sine Data vs Anomaly

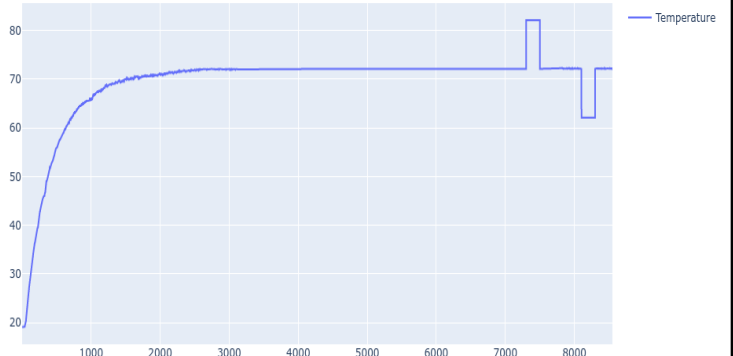
## 1.2 Square Waveform error

stator\_winding Temp

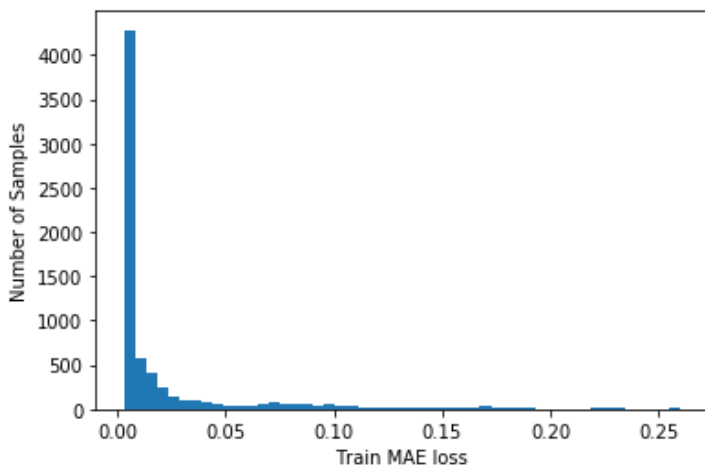


Training Dataset

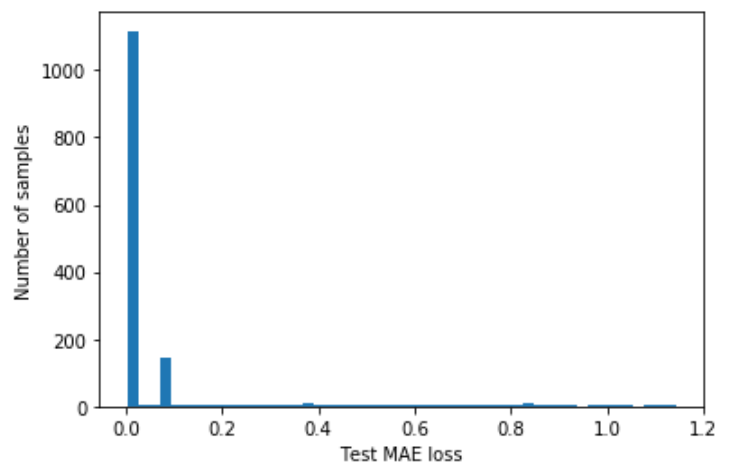
stator\_winding Temp



Square Dataset

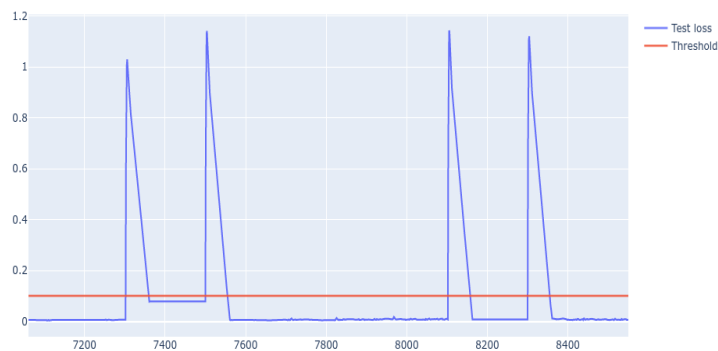


Square Train MAE loss

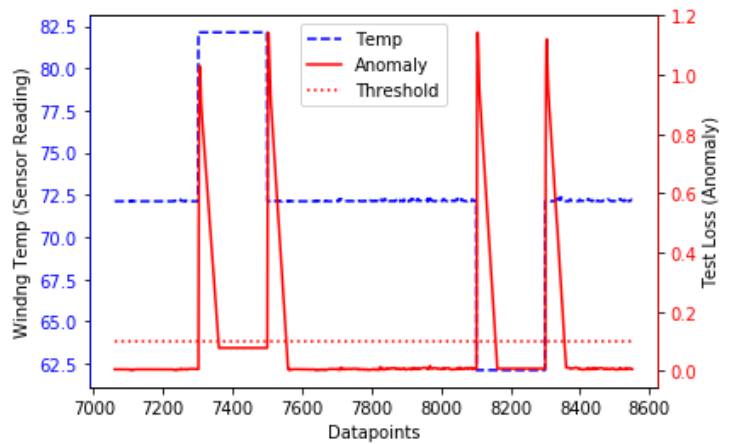


Square Test MAE loss

Test loss vs. Threshold



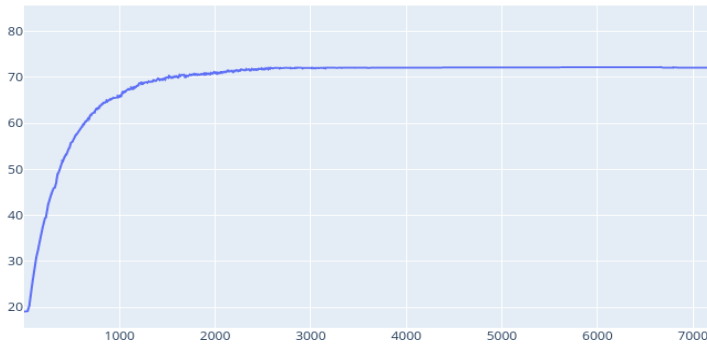
Square Anomaly vs Threshold



Square Data vs Anomaly

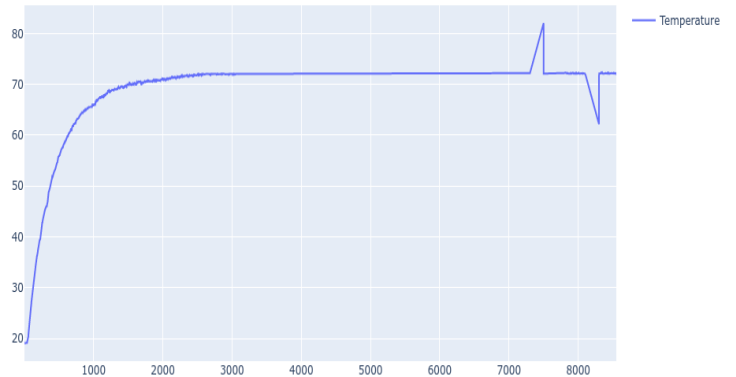
### 1.3 Ramp Waveform error

stator\_winding Temp

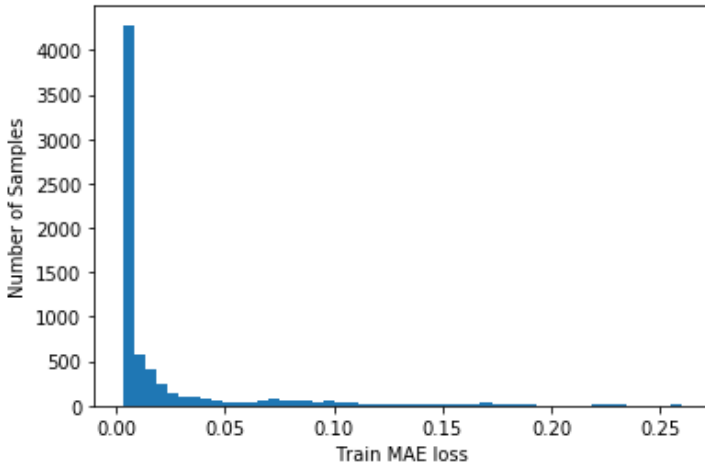


Training Dataset

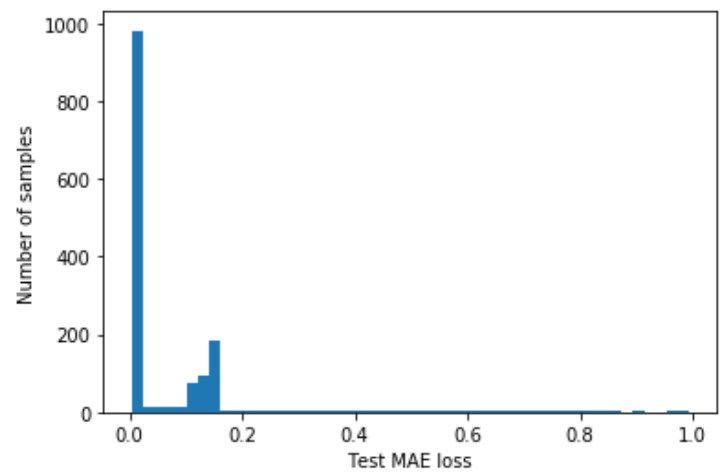
stator\_winding Temp



Ramp Dataset

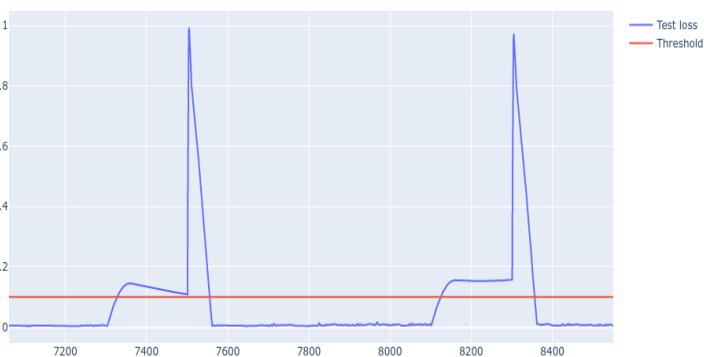


Ramp Train MAE loss

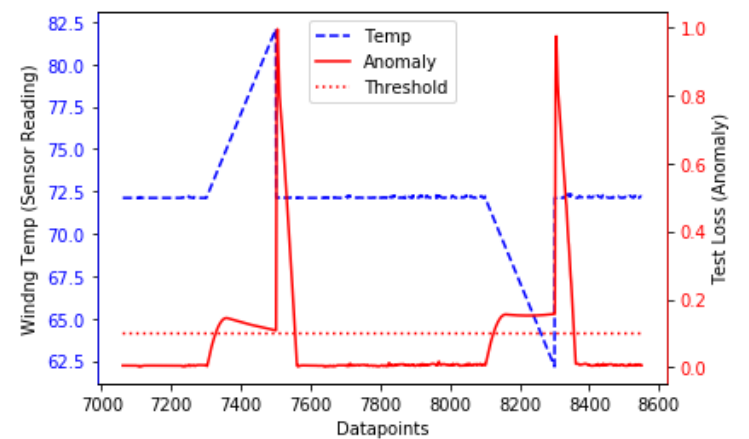


Ramp Test MAE loss

Test loss vs. Threshold



Ramp Anomaly vs Threshold



Ramp Data vs Anomaly

## 2. Data Vs Fault Plots

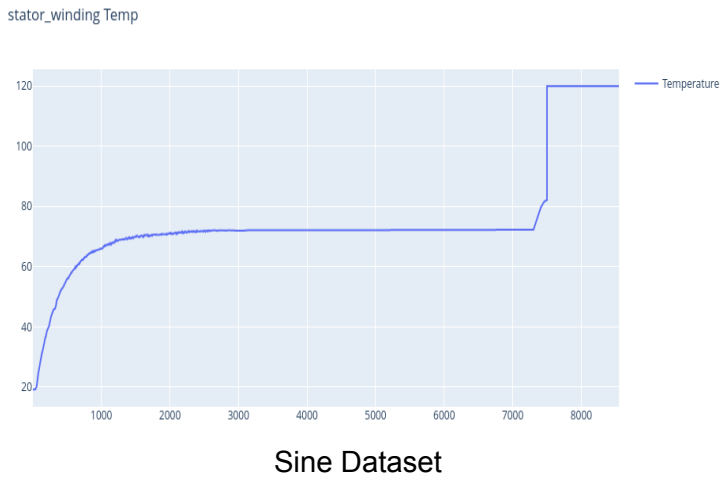
Configuration:

- Dataset: EV stator winding Temp. vs Time (0.5 sec per datapoint)
- LSTM window: 60 data points
- Error window: 200 data points
- Error injected as Sine, Square & Ramp wave
- Error injected as Positive and Negative values in +Y axis separately
- Operating range of the sensor is assumed from 0°C to 100°C,
- When the sensor is faulty, it will send the temp. that is beyond the operating range, i.e. -20°C and 120°C

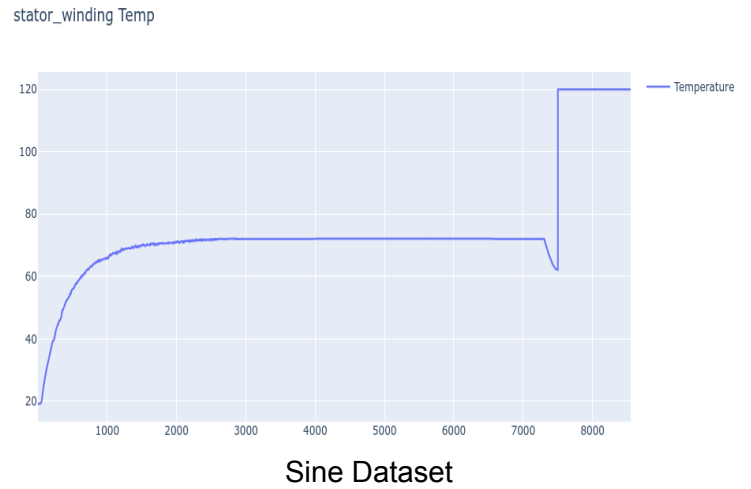


### 2.1.1 Sine, Fault HIGH

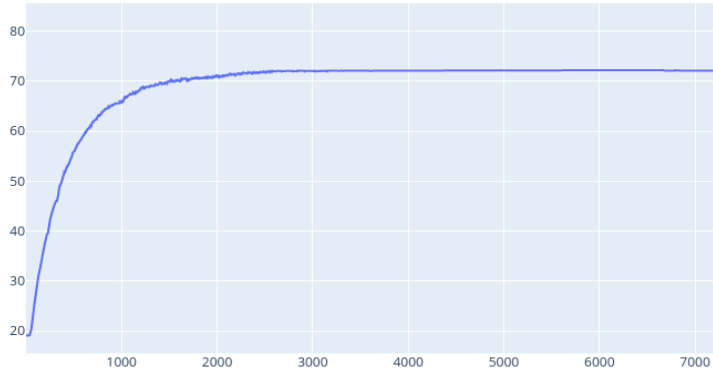
Sine Error curve: Rising



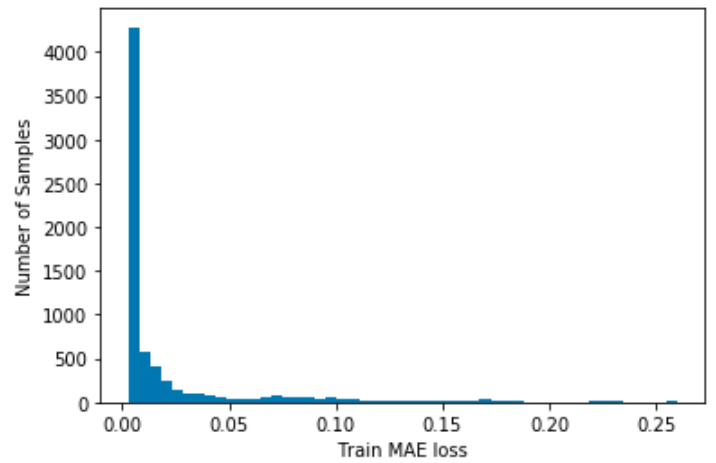
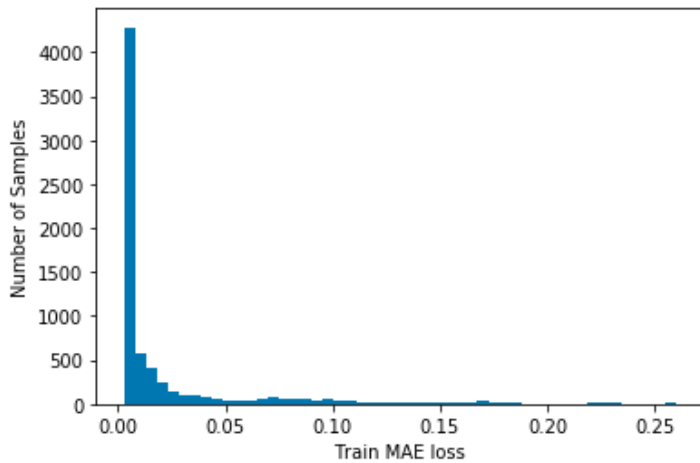
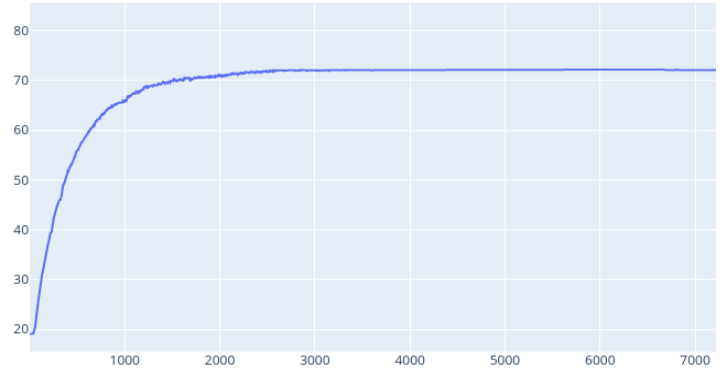
Sine Error curve: Falling



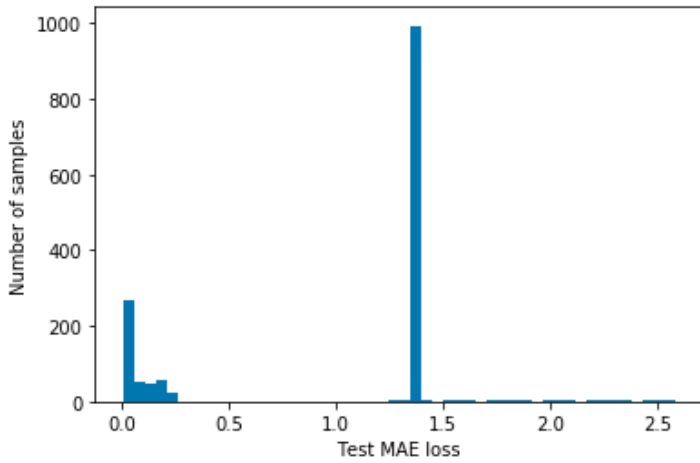
stator\_winding Temp



stator\_winding Temp

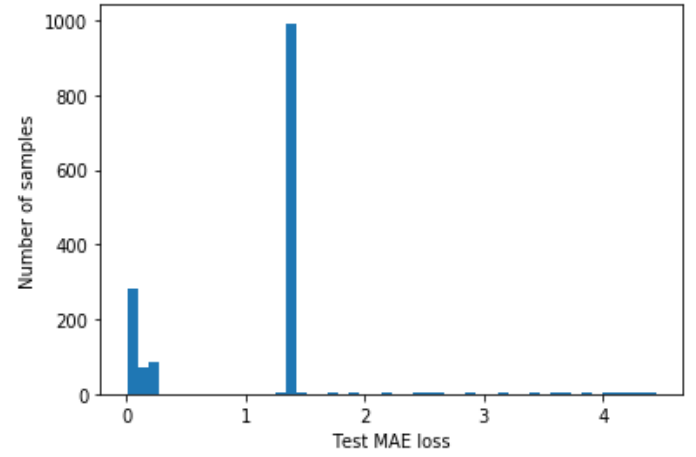


**Sine Error curve: Rising**



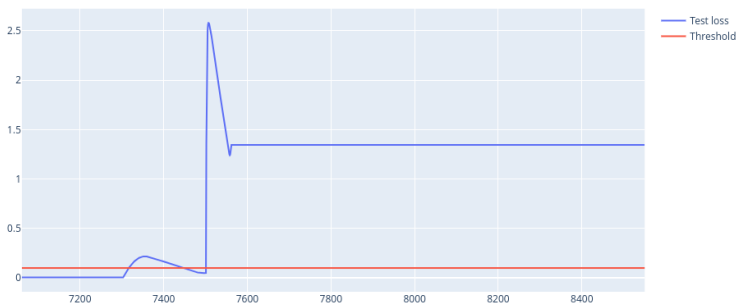
Sine Test MAE loss

**Sine Error curve: Falling**



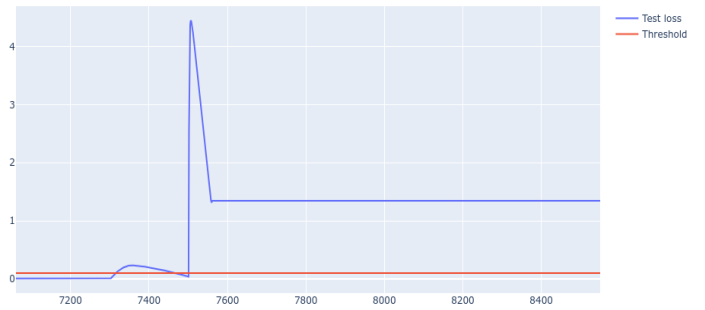
Sine Test MAE loss

Test loss vs. Threshold

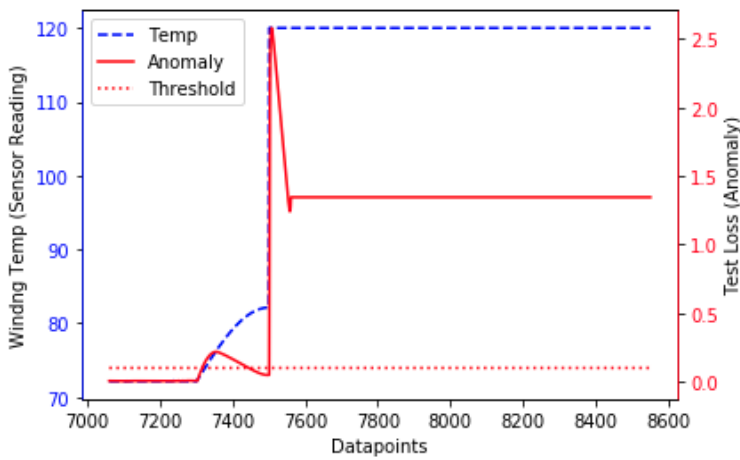


Sine Anomaly vs Fault

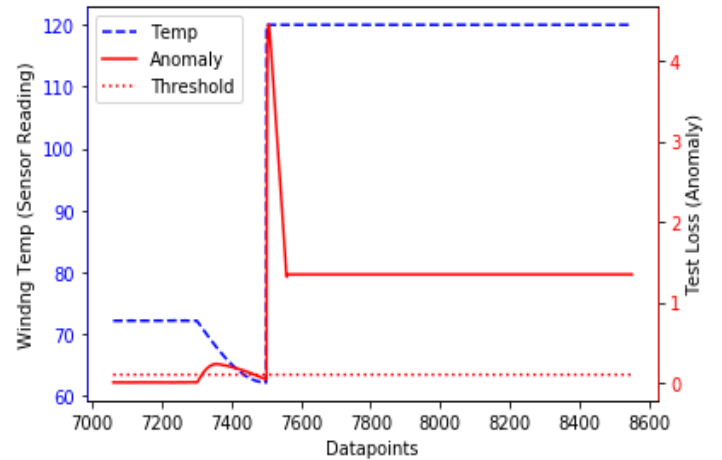
Test loss vs. Threshold



Sine Anomaly vs Fault



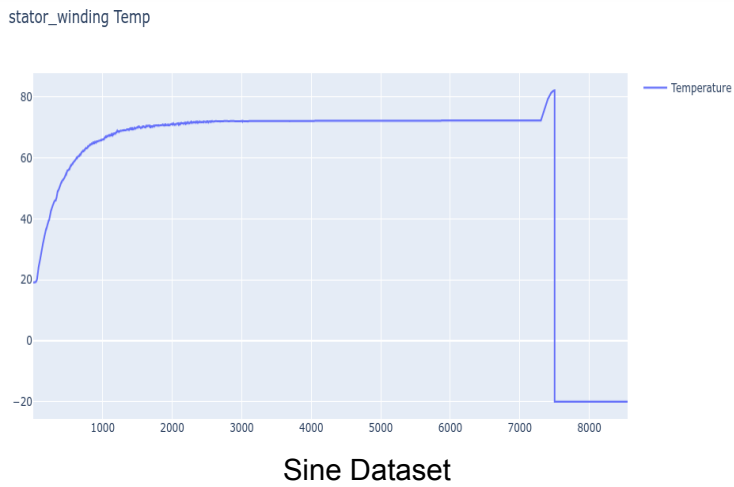
Sine Rising Data vs Fault



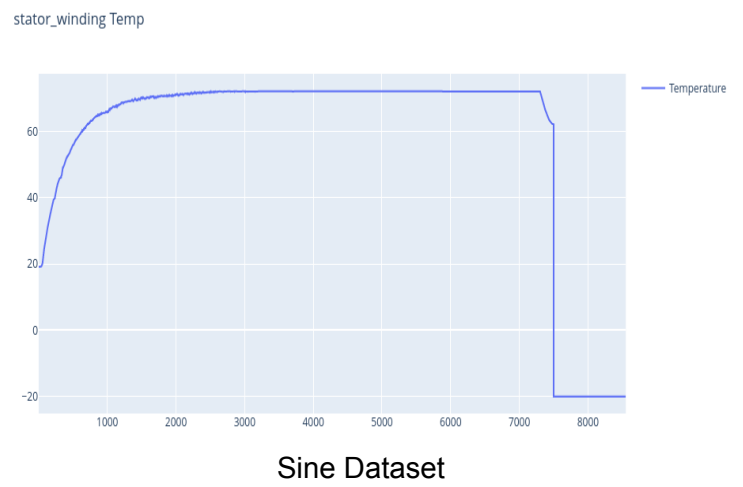
Sine Falling Data vs Fault

### 2.1.2 Sine, Fault LOW

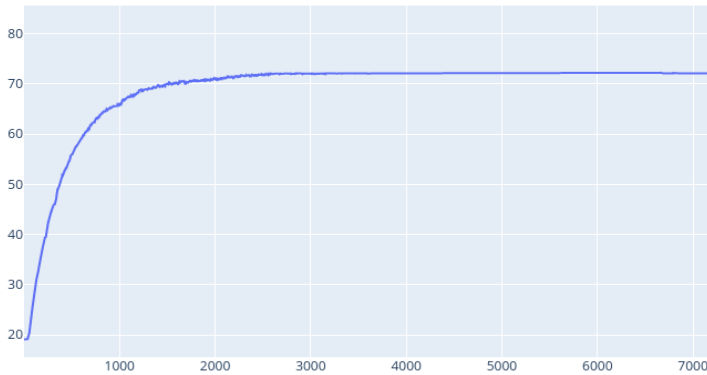
**Sine Error curve: Rising**



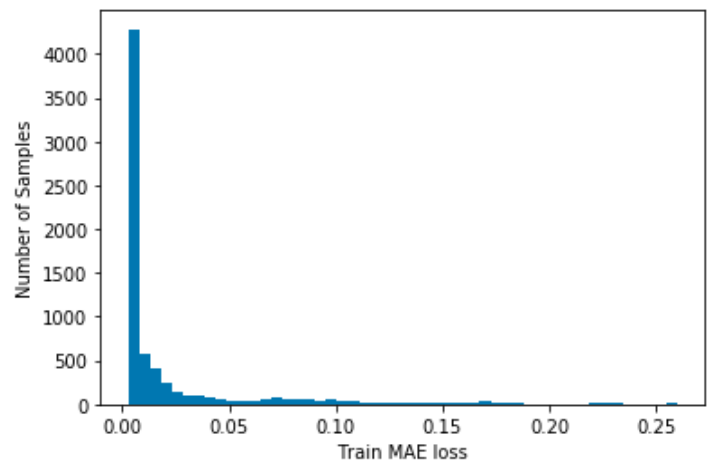
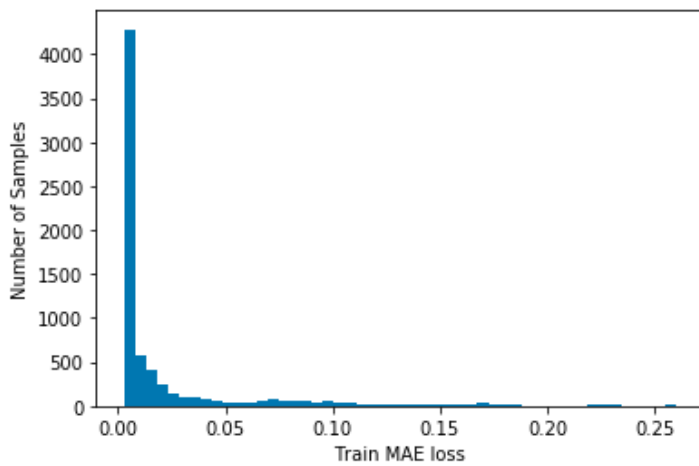
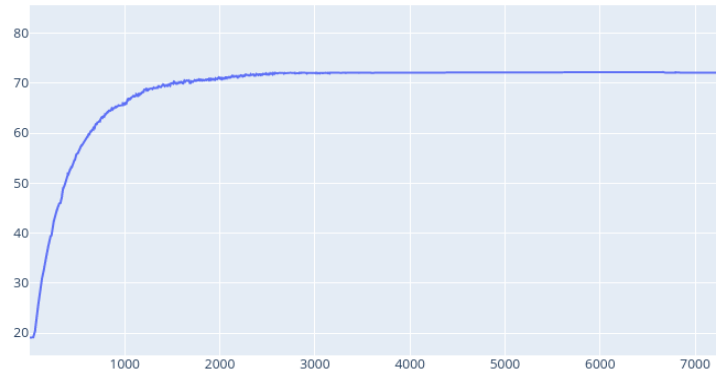
**Sine Error curve: Falling**

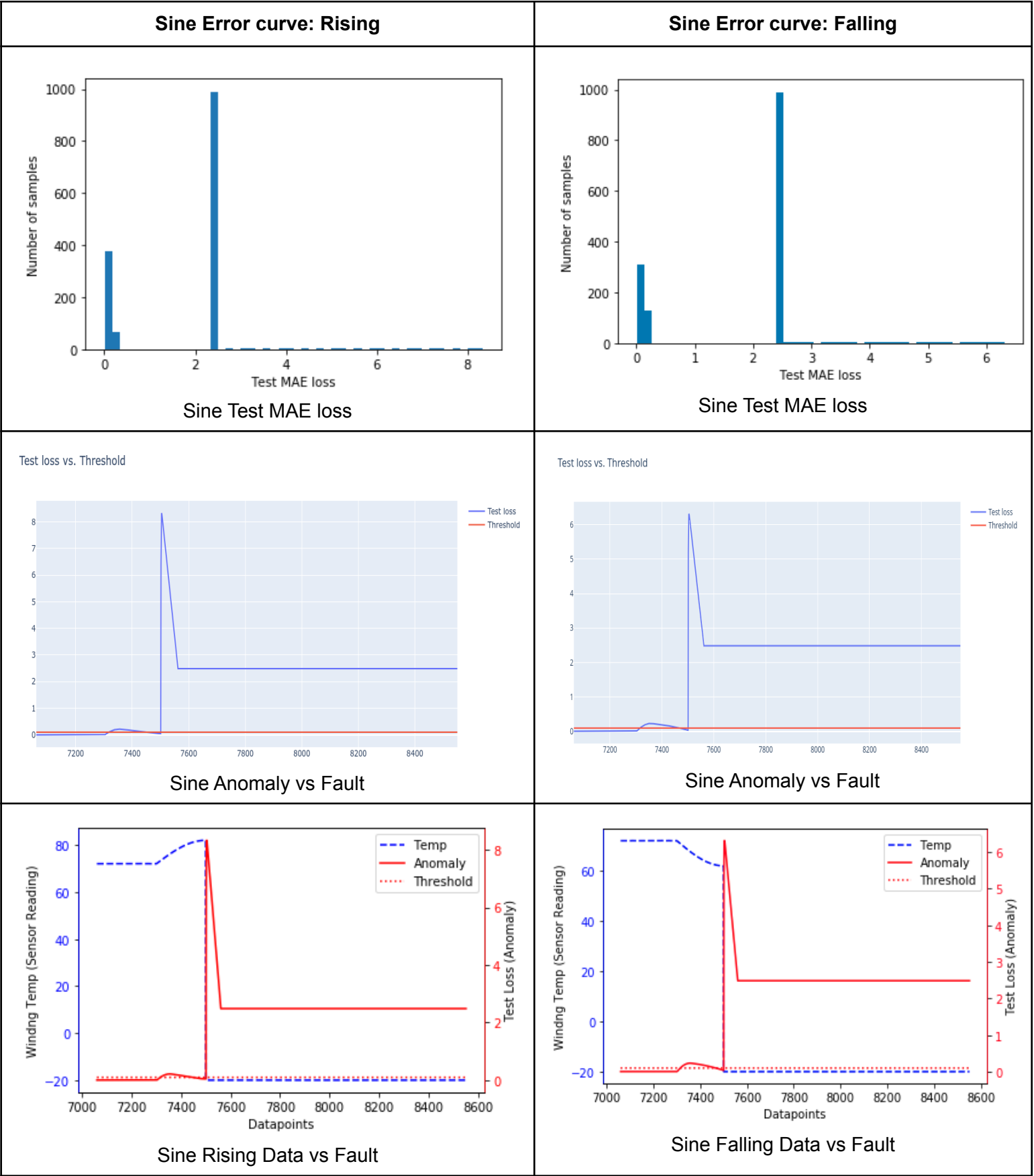


stator\_winding Temp



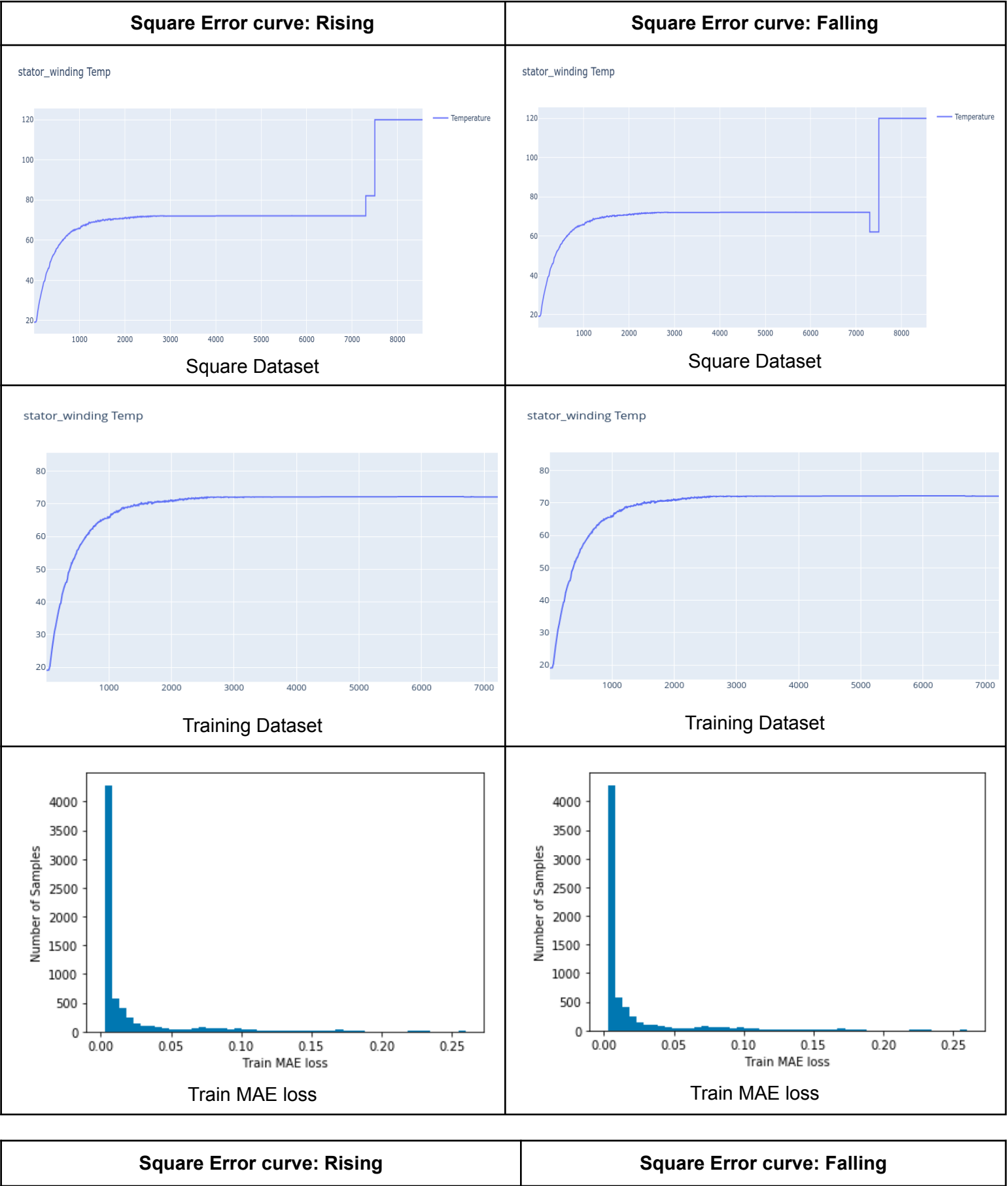
stator\_winding Temp

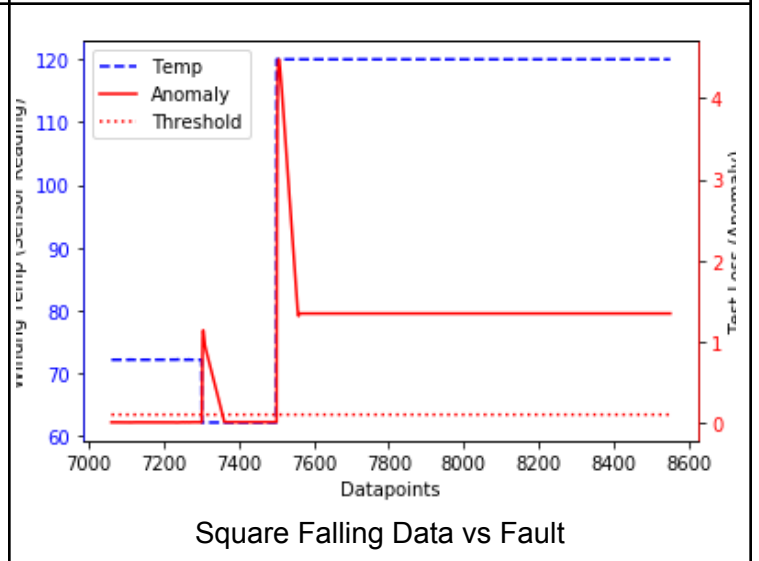
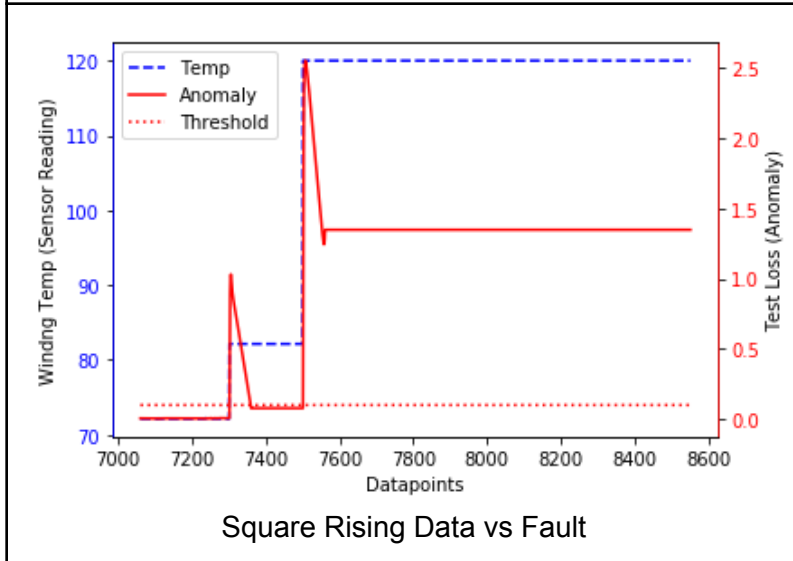
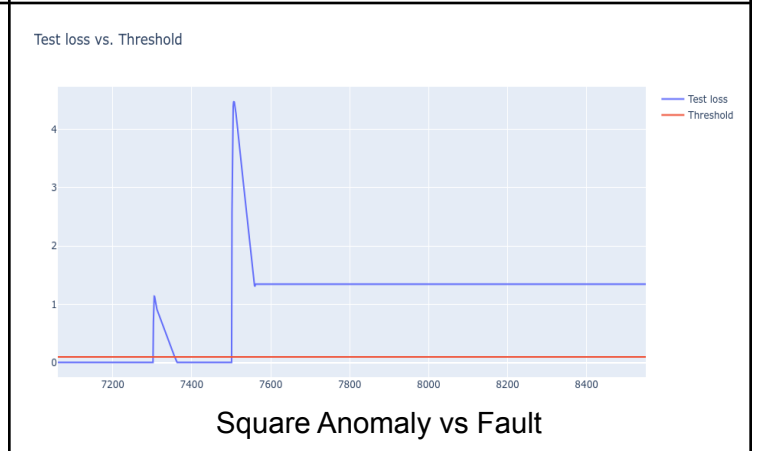
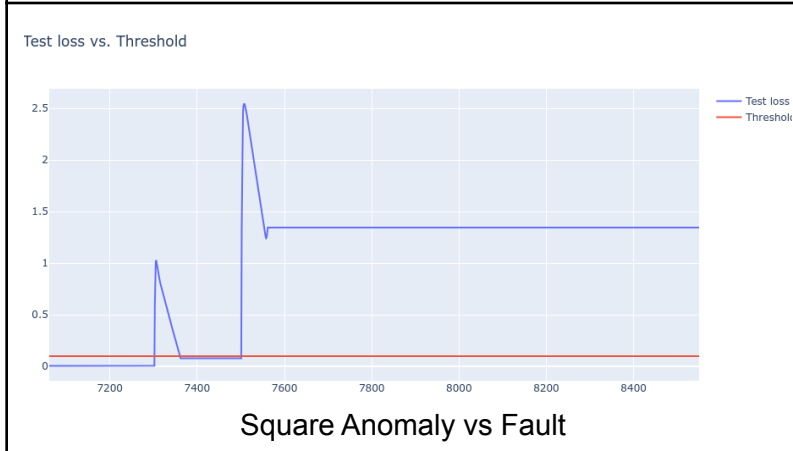
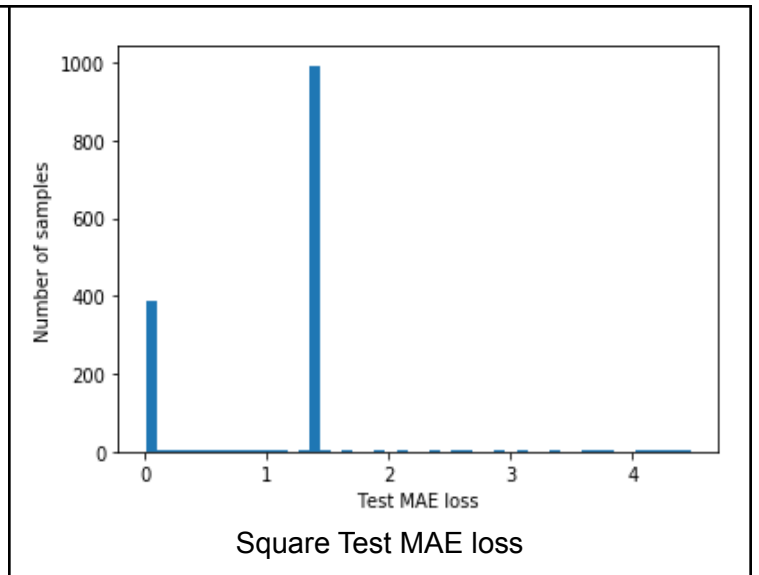
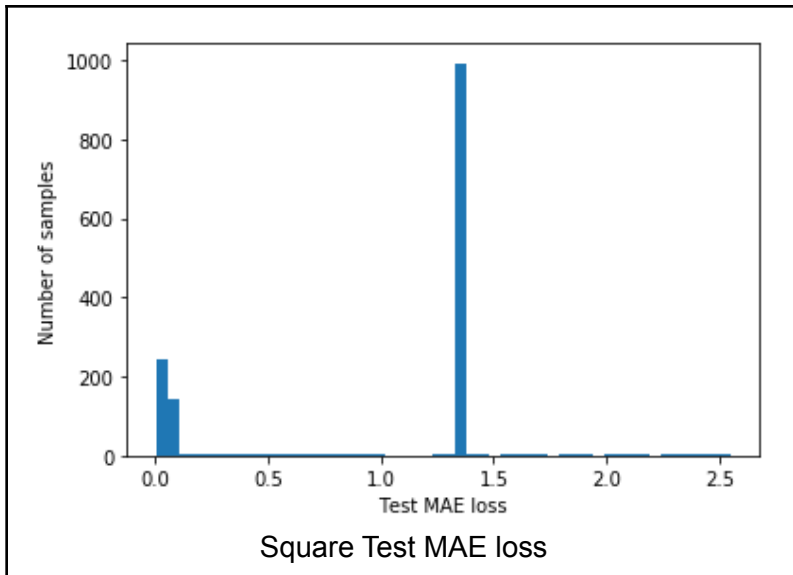




**2.2.1 Square, Fault HIGH**

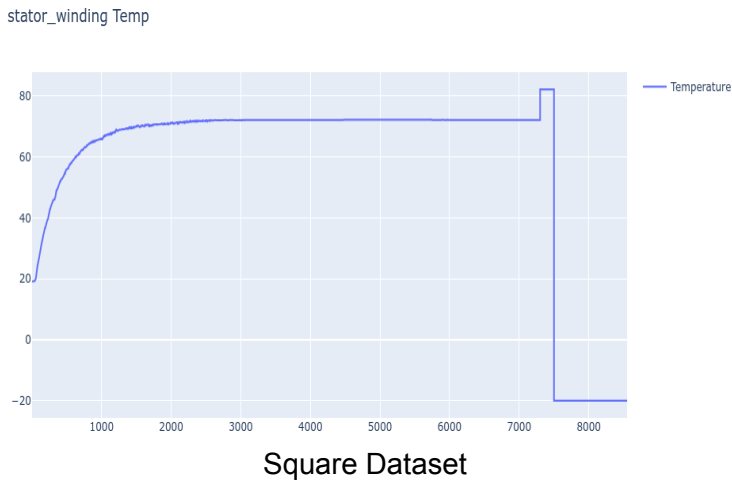
Images: <https://github.com/biplabro/Anomaly-Detection-LSTM-AutoEncoder/tree/master/Summary-Images>



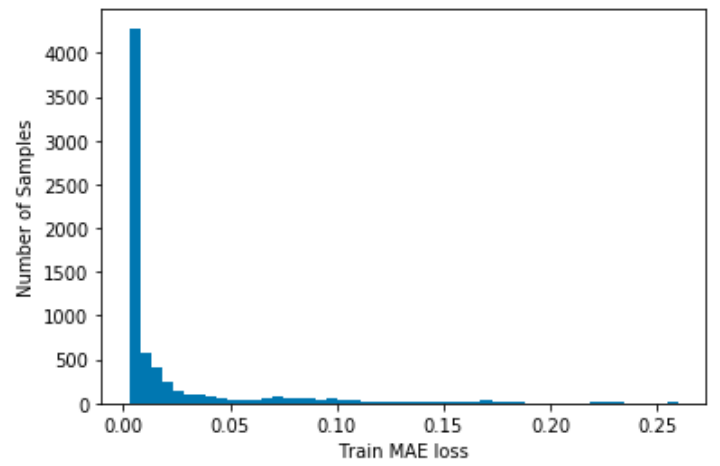
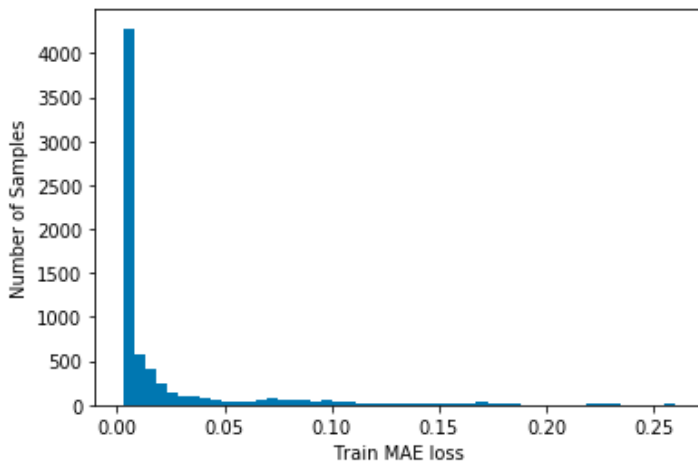
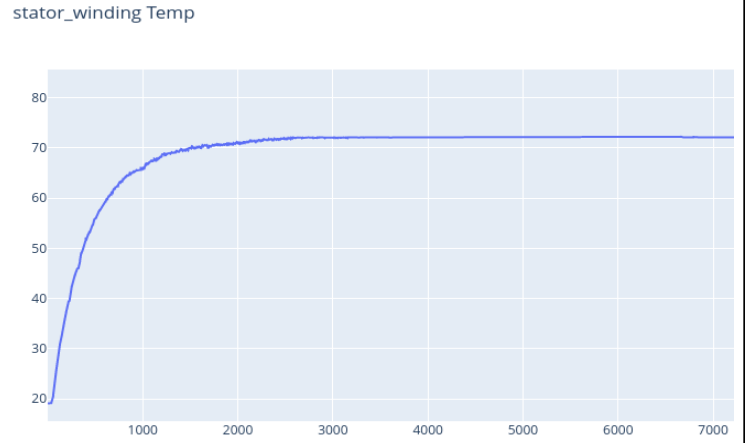
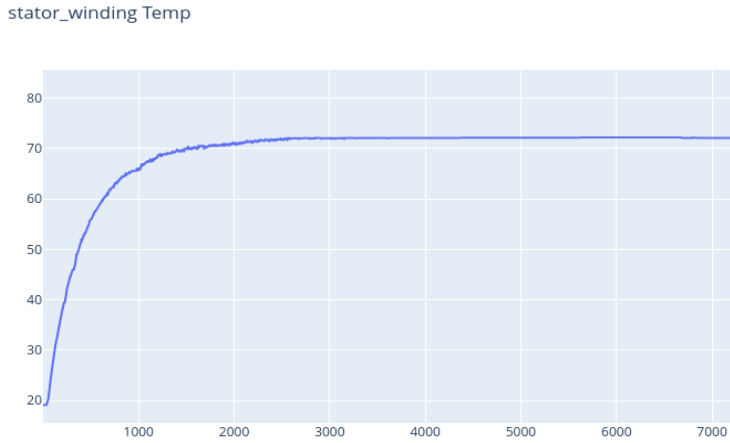
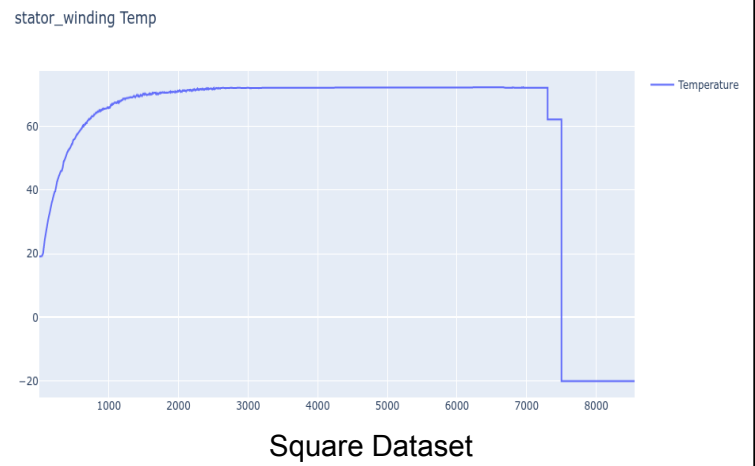


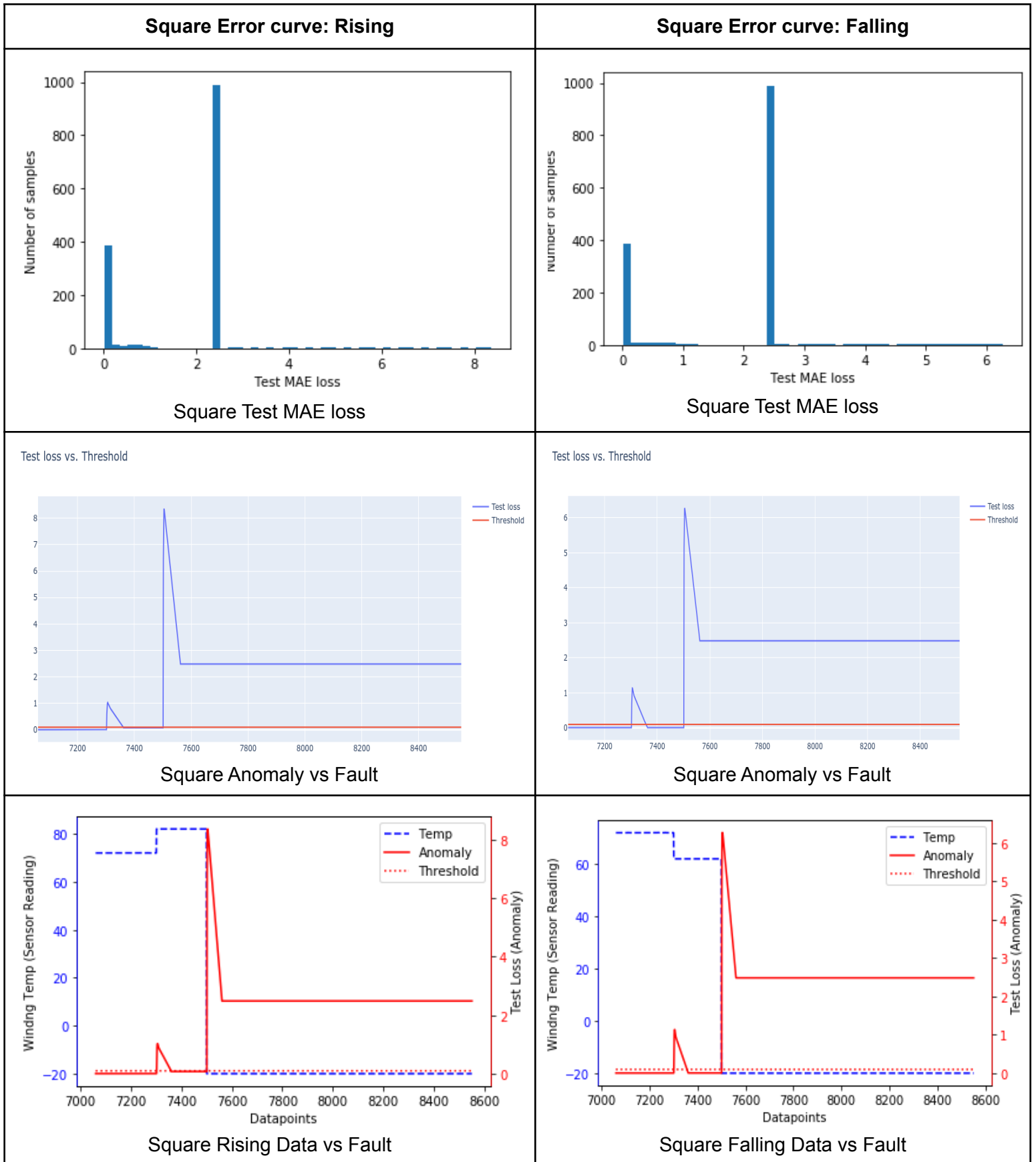
### 2.2.2 Square, Fault LOW

**Square Error curve: Rising**



**Square Error curve: Falling**



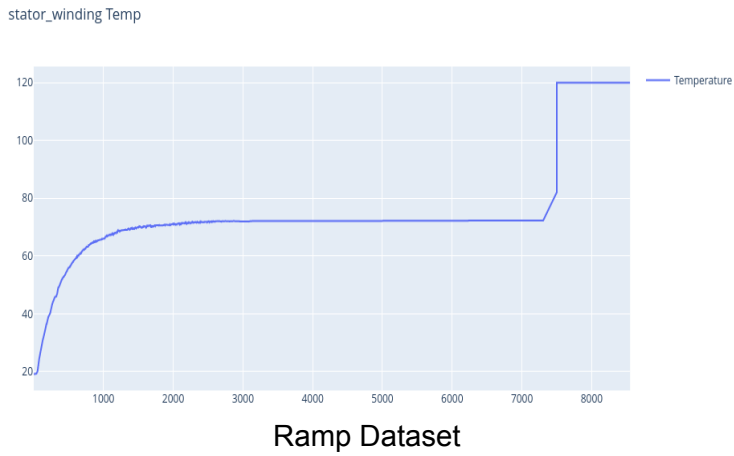


Images: <https://github.com/biplabro/Anomaly-Detection-LSTM-AutoEncoder/tree/master/Summary-Images>

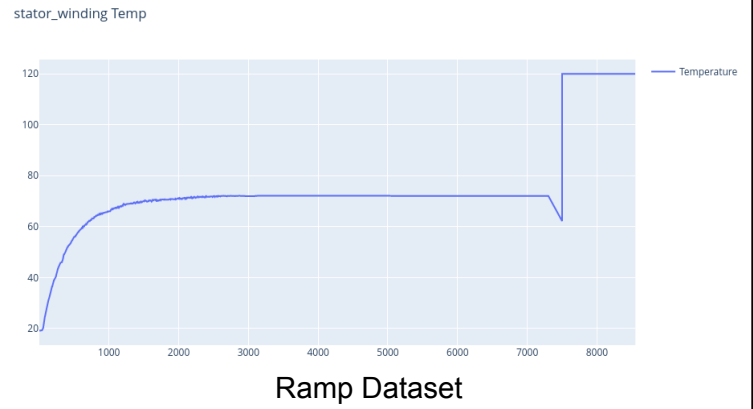


### 2.3.1 Ramp, Fault HIGH

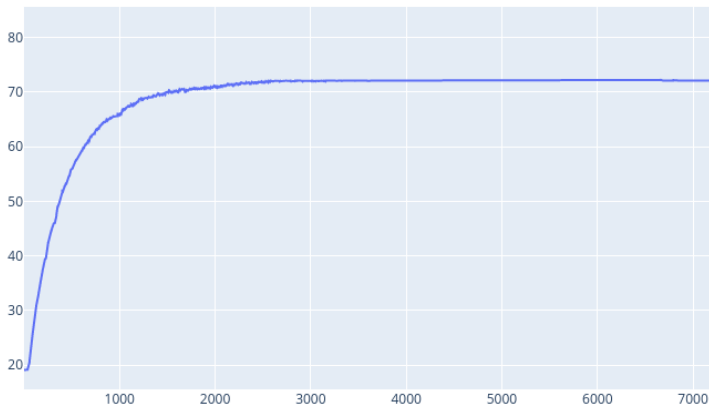
Ramp Error curve: Rising



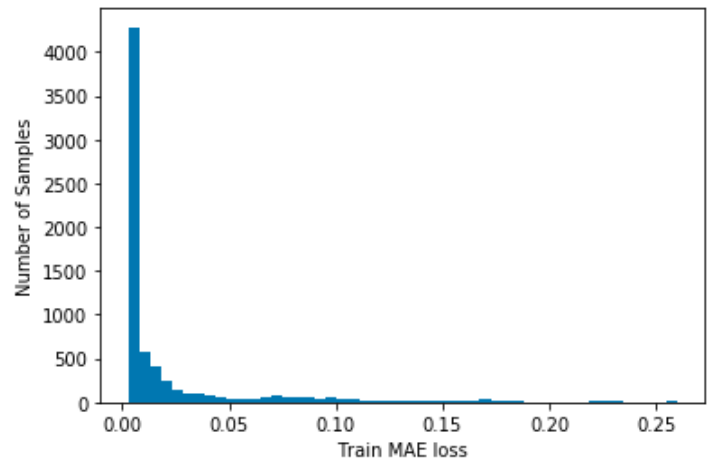
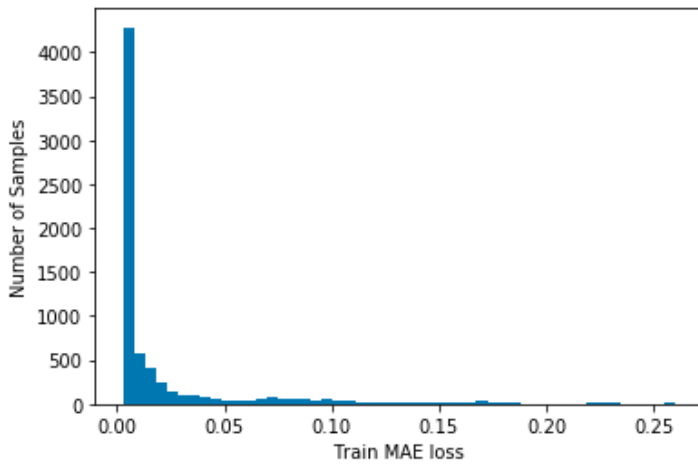
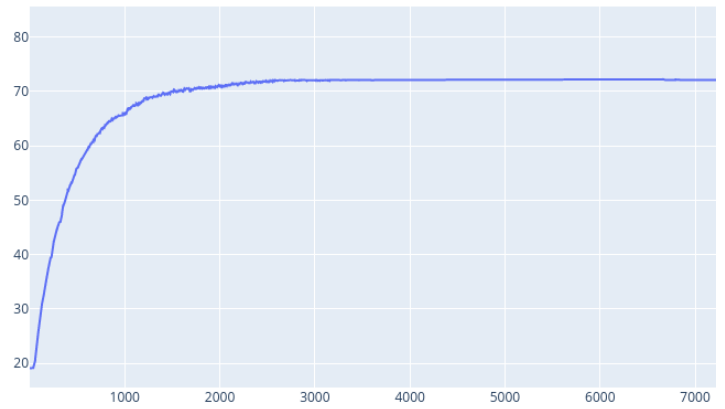
Ramp Error curve: Falling



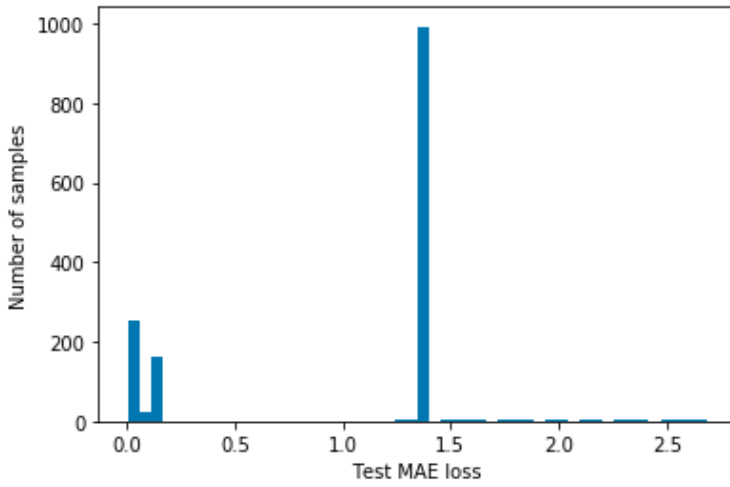
stator\_winding Temp



stator\_winding Temp

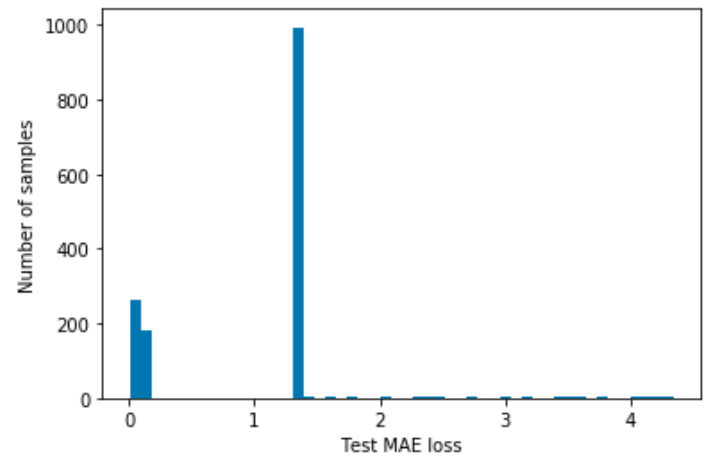


**Ramp Error curve: Rising**



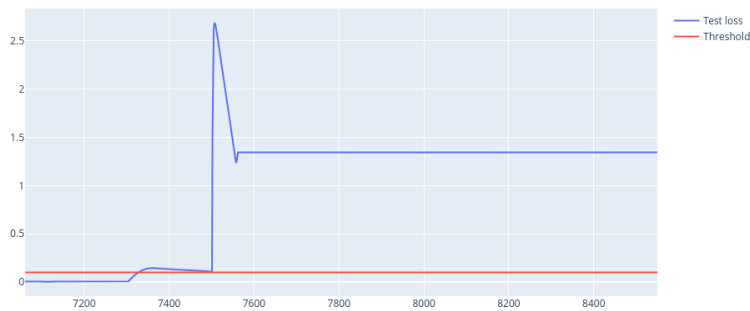
**Ramp Test MAE loss**

**Ramp Error curve: Falling**



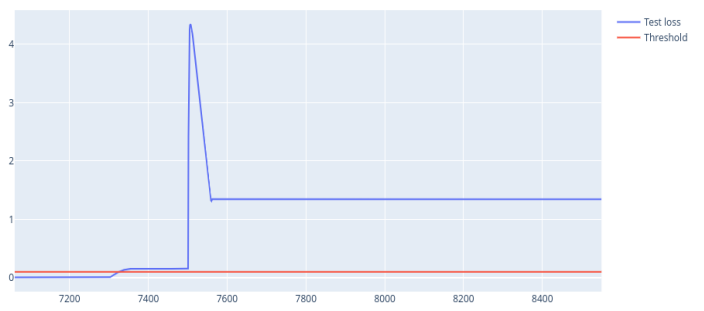
**Ramp Test MAE loss**

Test loss vs. Threshold

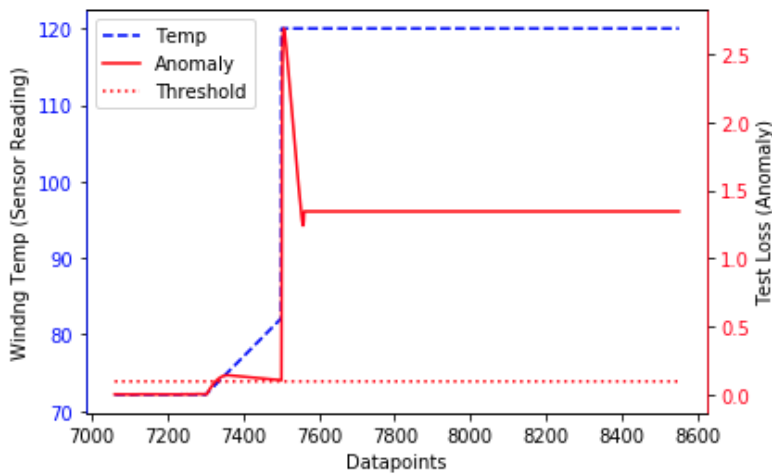


**Ramp Anomaly vs Fault**

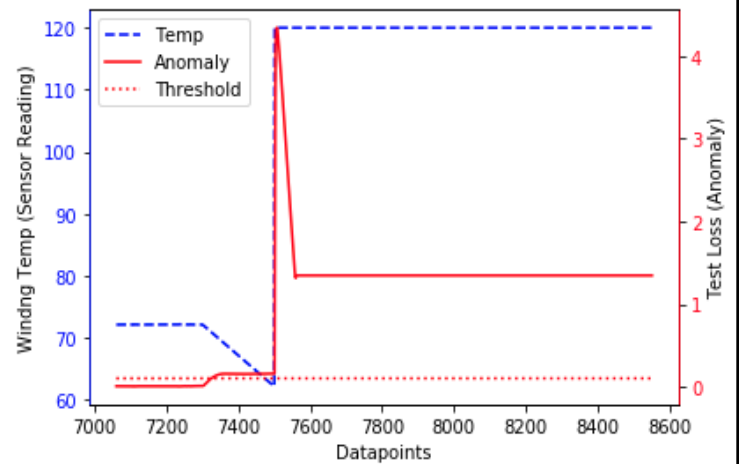
Test loss vs. Threshold



**Ramp Anomaly vs Fault**



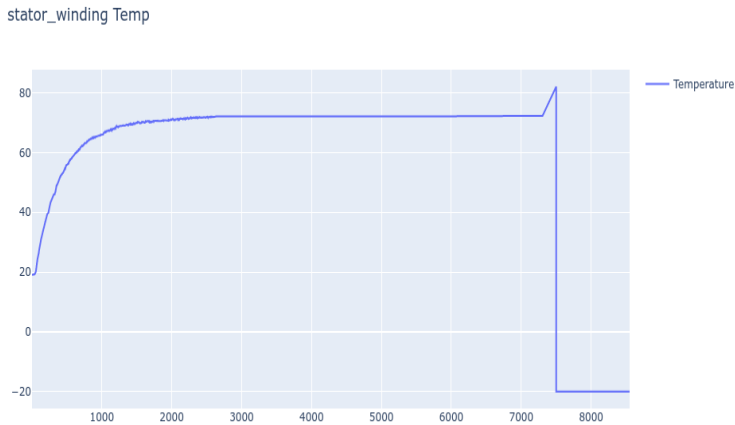
**Ramp Rising Data vs Fault**



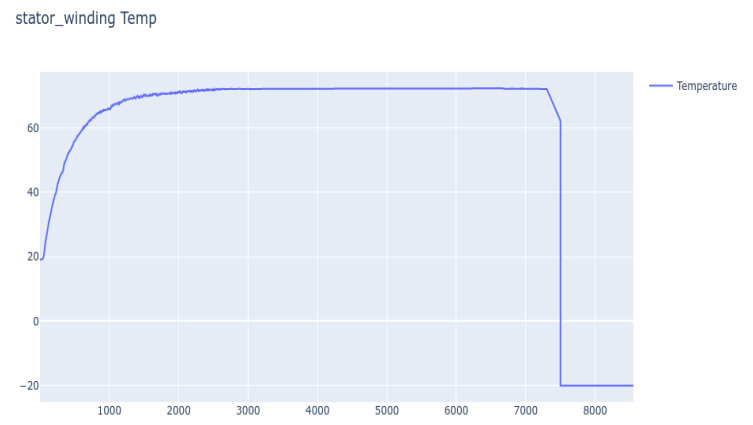
**Ramp Falling Data vs Fault**

### 2.3.2 Ramp, Fault LOW

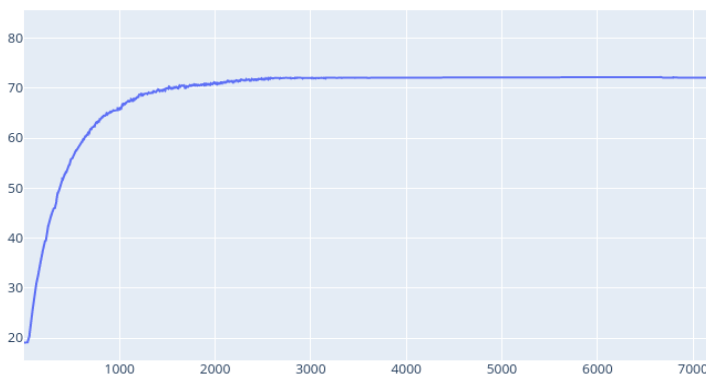
Ramp Error curve: Rising



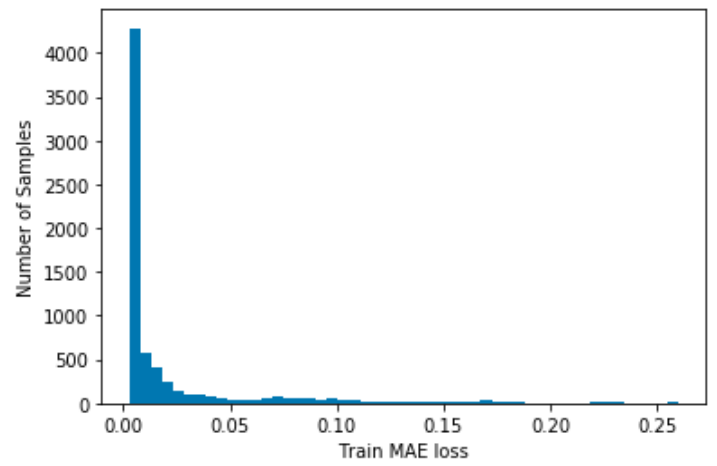
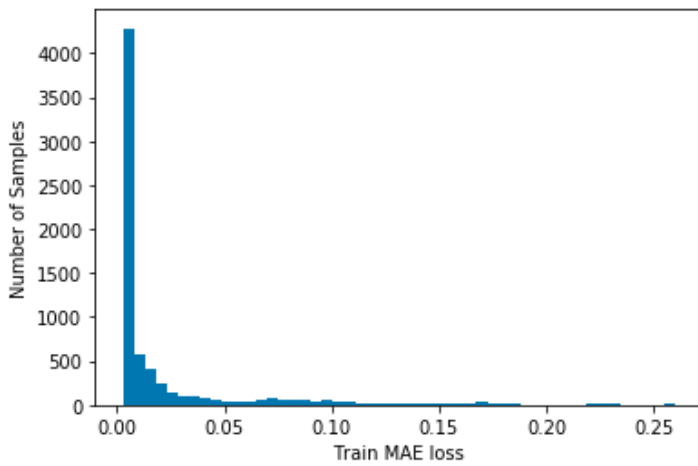
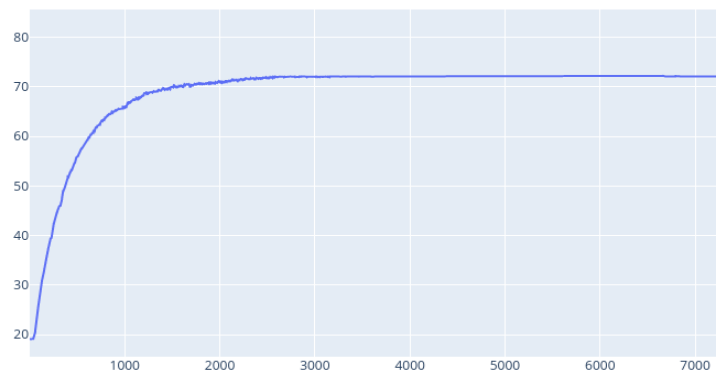
Ramp Error curve: Falling

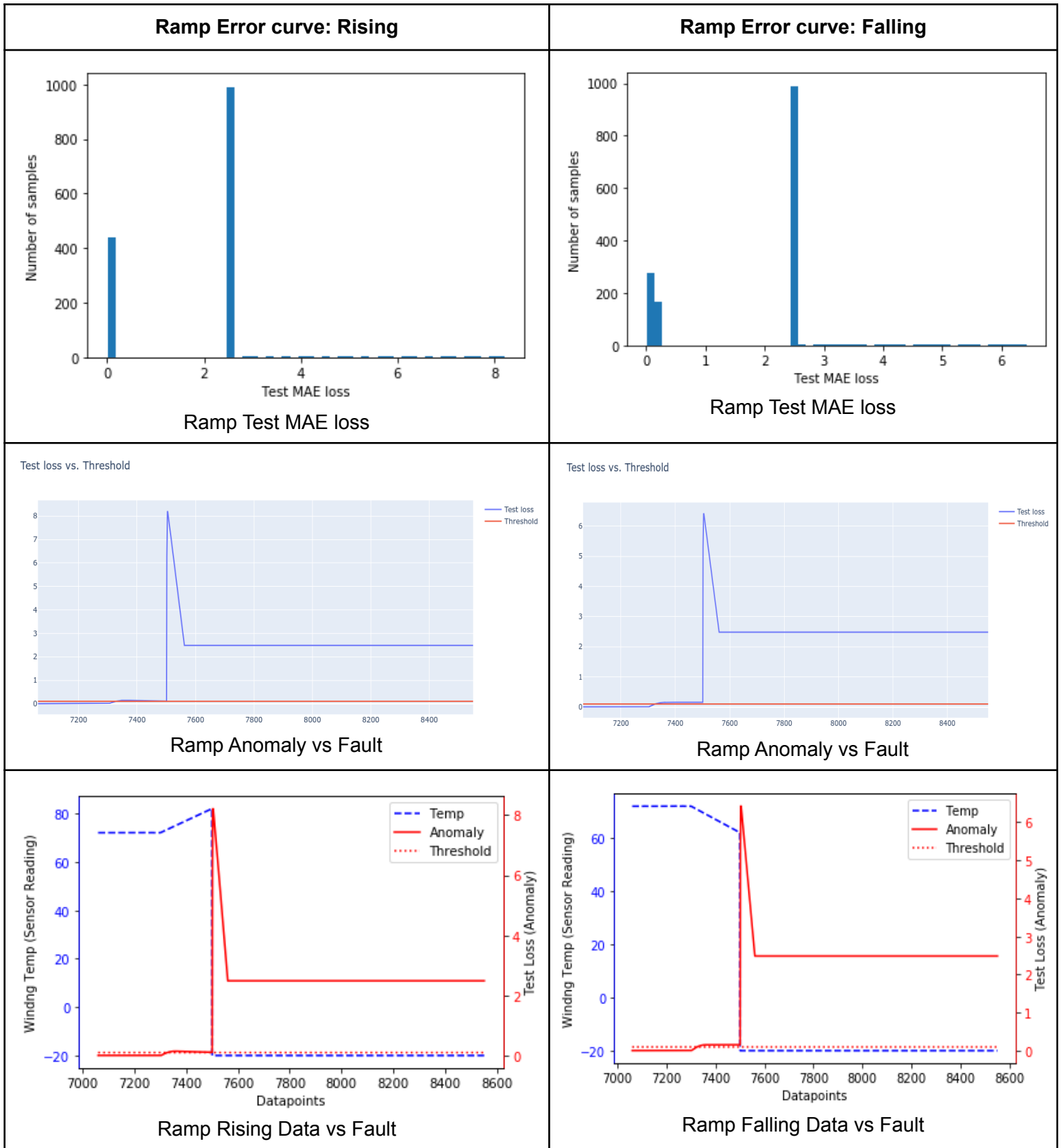


stator\_winding Temp



stator\_winding Temp





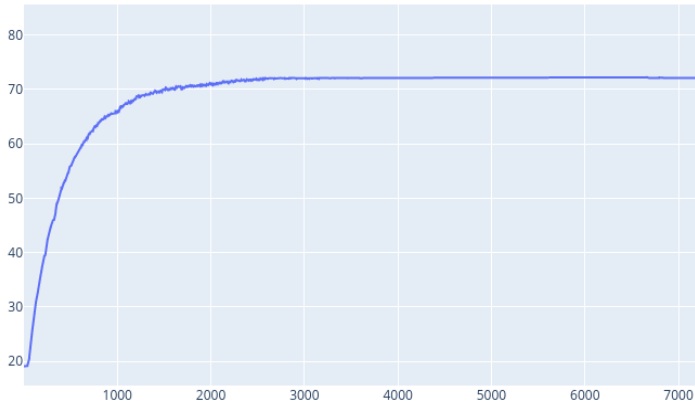
## Part B (LSTM Timesteps>Error Window)

### 3. Data Vs Anomaly Plots Configuration:

- Dataset: EV stator winding Temp. vs Time (0.5 sec per datapoint)
- LSTM timesteps: 300 data points
- Epochs = 50 ; Batch Size = 60
- Error window: 200 data points
- Error injected as Sine, Square & Ramp wave
- Error injected as both Positive and Negative values in +Y axis

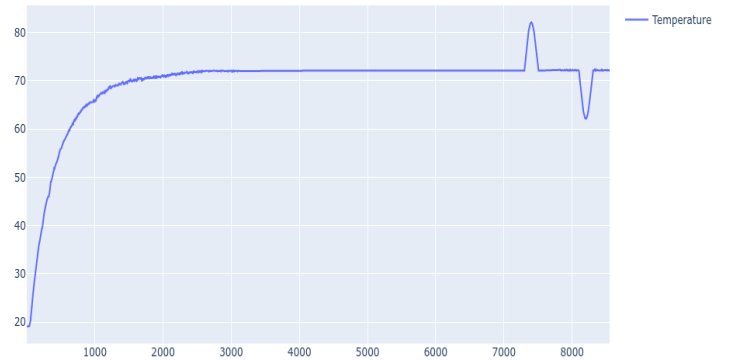
### 3.1 Sine Waveform error

stator\_winding Temp

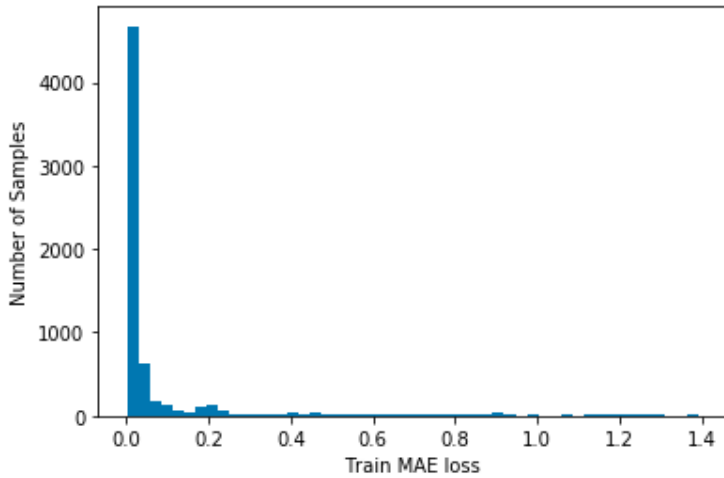


Training Dataset

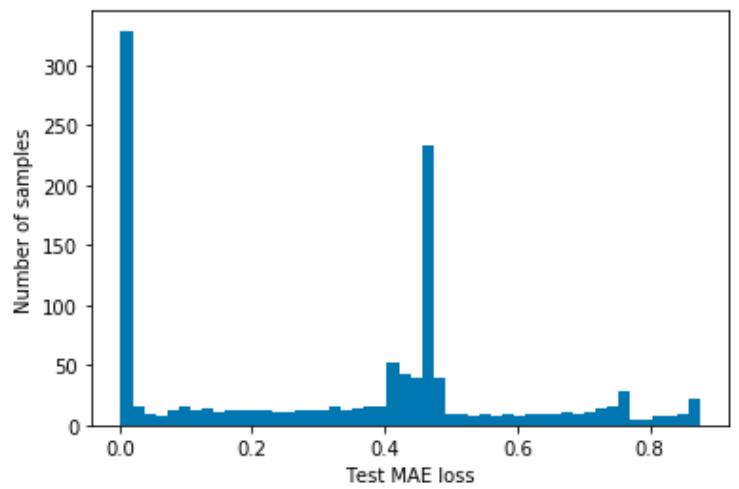
stator\_winding Temp



Sine Dataset

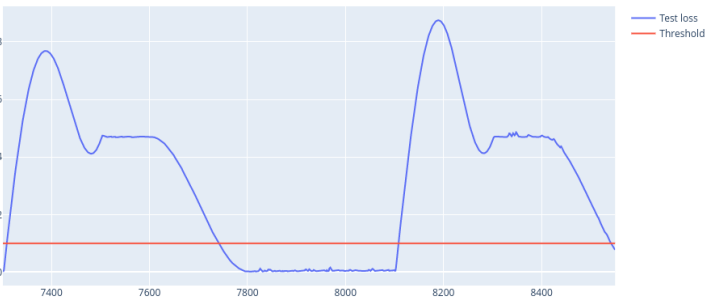


Sine Train MAE loss

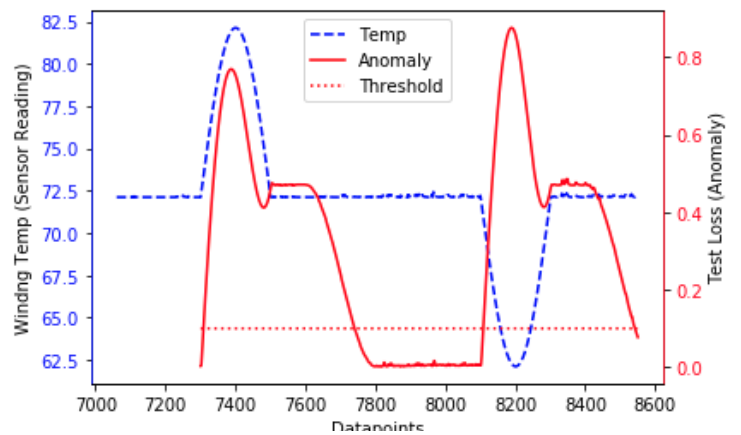


Sine Test MAE loss

Test loss vs. Threshold



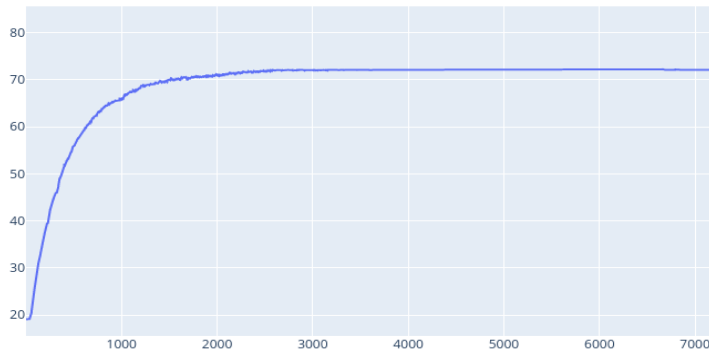
Sine Anomaly vs Threshold



Sine Data vs Anomaly

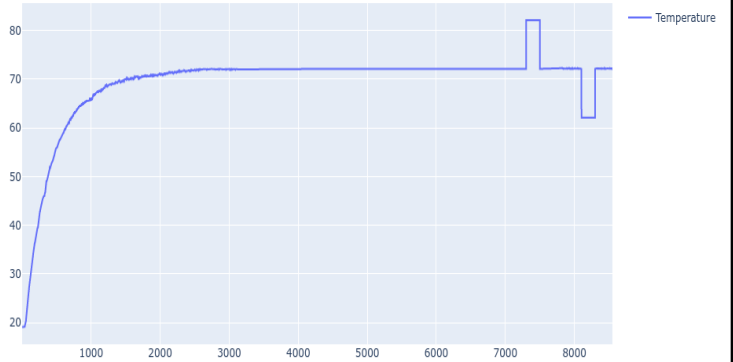
### 3.2 Square Waveform error

stator\_winding Temp

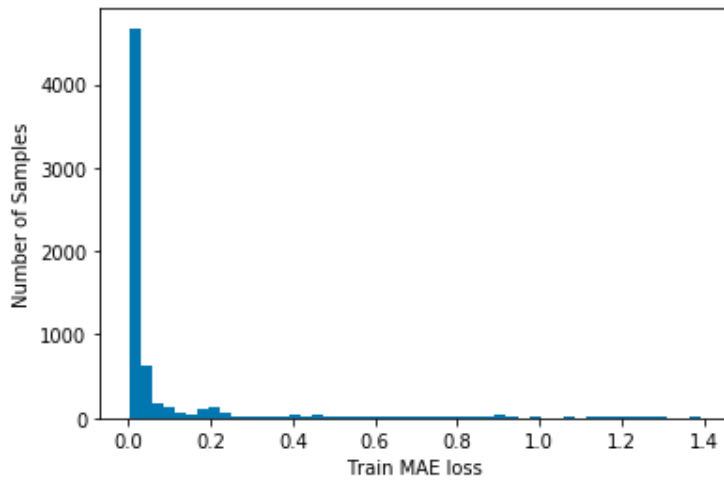


Training Dataset

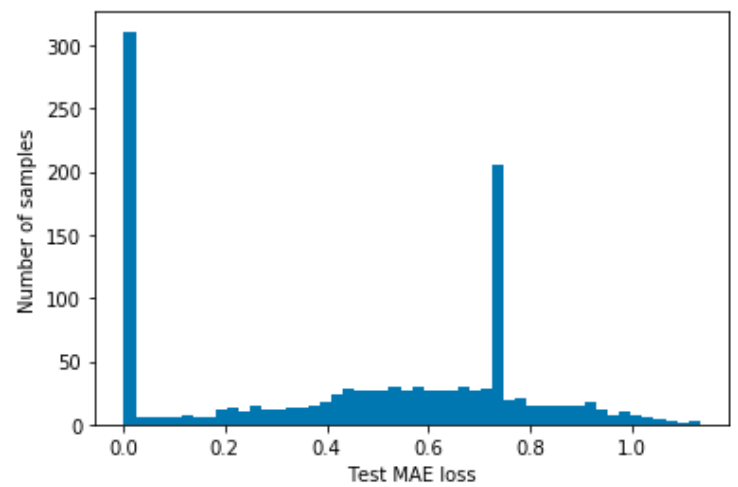
stator\_winding Temp



Square Dataset

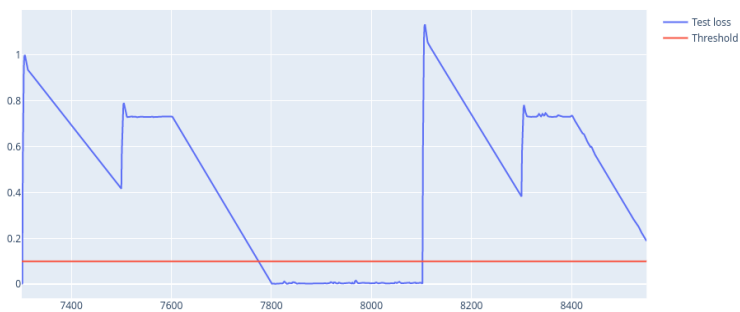


Square Train MAE loss

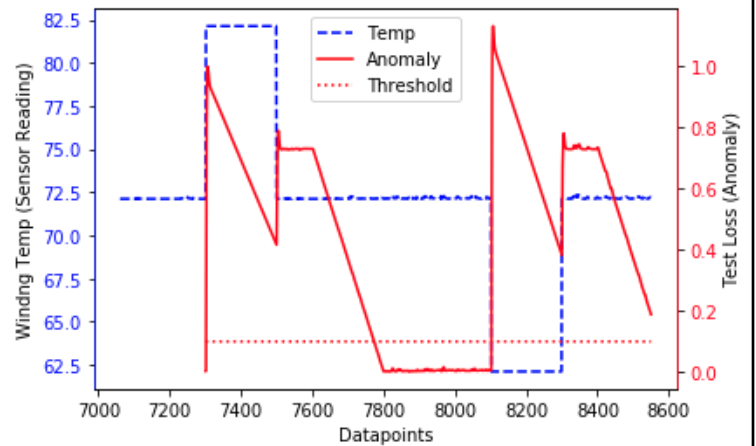


Square Test MAE loss

Test loss vs. Threshold



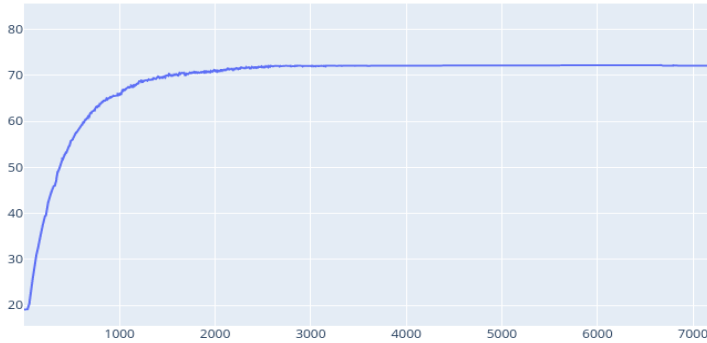
Square Anomaly vs Threshold



Square Data vs Anomaly

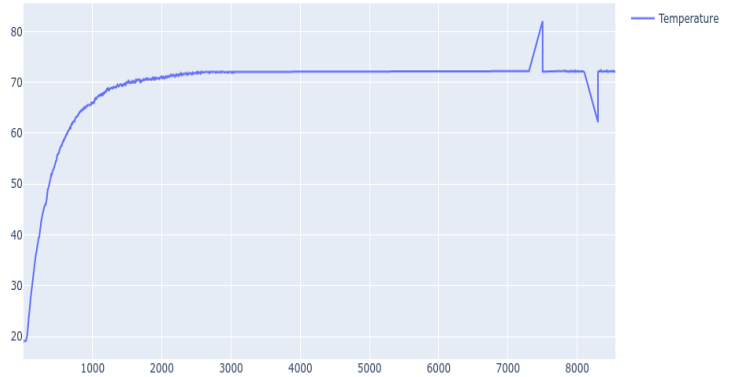
### 3.3 Ramp Waveform error

stator\_winding Temp

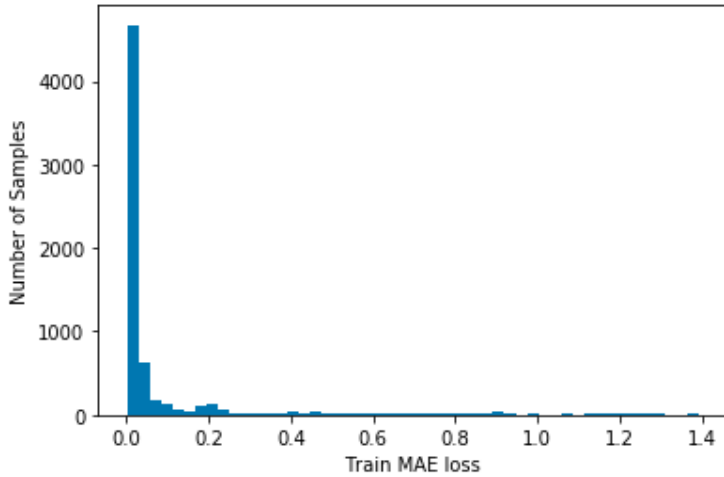


Training Dataset

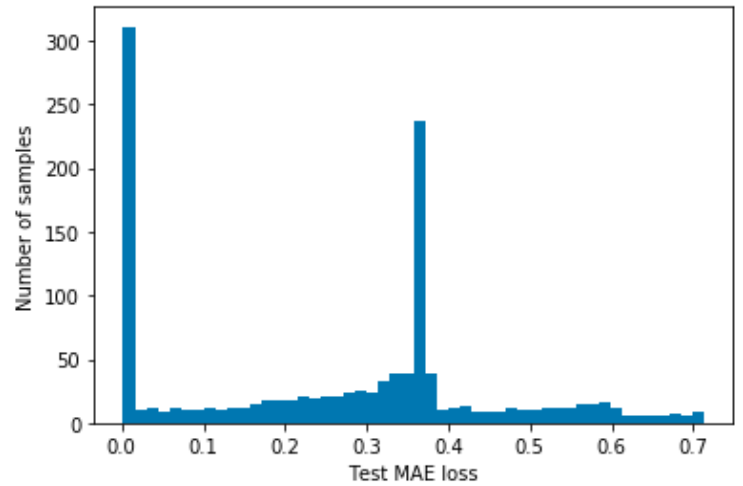
stator\_winding Temp



Ramp Dataset

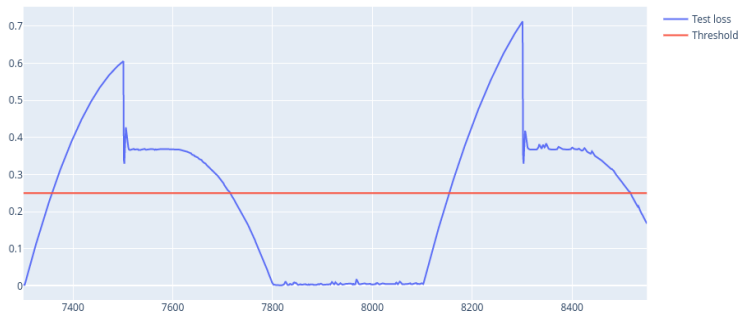


Ramp Train MAE loss

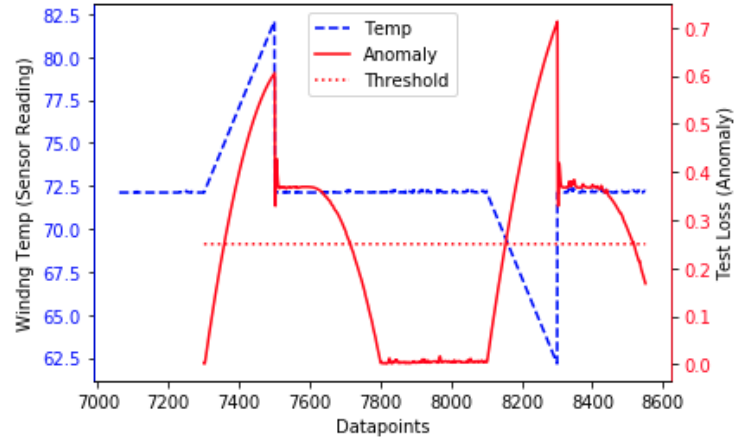


Ramp Test MAE loss

Test loss vs. Threshold



Ramp Anomaly vs Threshold



Ramp Data vs Anomaly



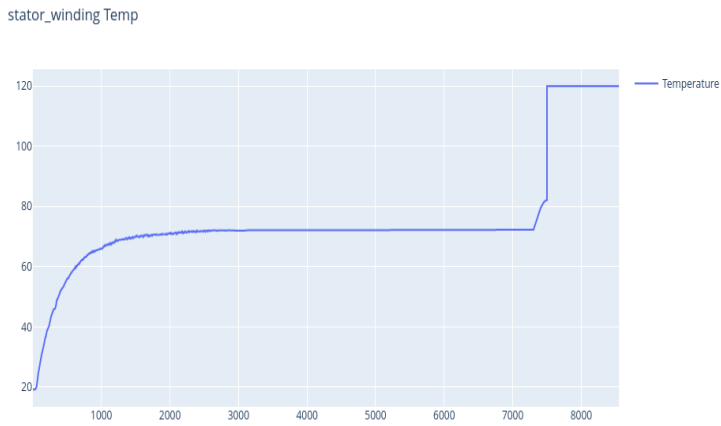
## 4. Data Vs Fault Plots

Configuration:

- Dataset: EV stator winding Temp. vs Time (0.5 sec per datapoint)
- LSTM window: 300 data points
- Epochs = 50 ; Batch Size = 60
- Error window: 200 data points
- Error injected as Sine, Square & Ramp wave
- Error injected as Positive and Negative values in +Y axis separately
- Operating range of the sensor is assumed from 0°C to 100°C,
- When the sensor is faulty, it will send the temp. that is beyond the operating range, i.e. -20°C and 120°C

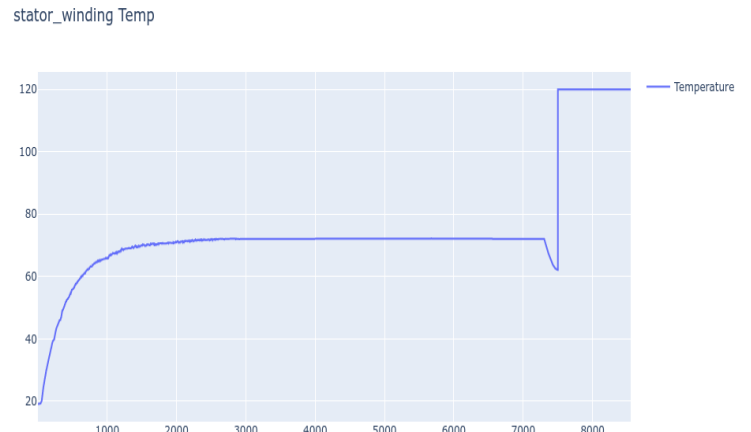
#### 4.1.1 Sine, Fault HIGH

Sine Error curve: Rising



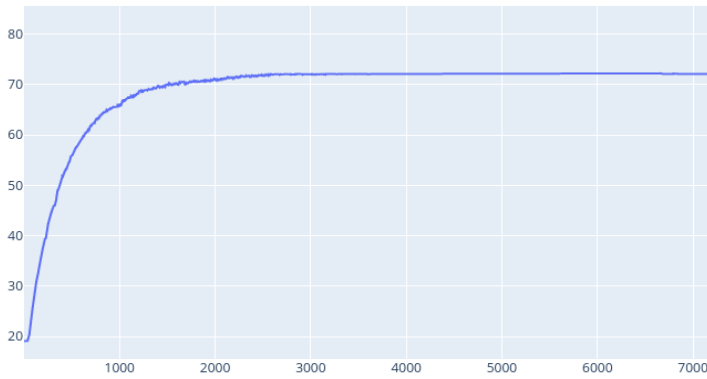
Sine Dataset

Sine Error curve: Falling



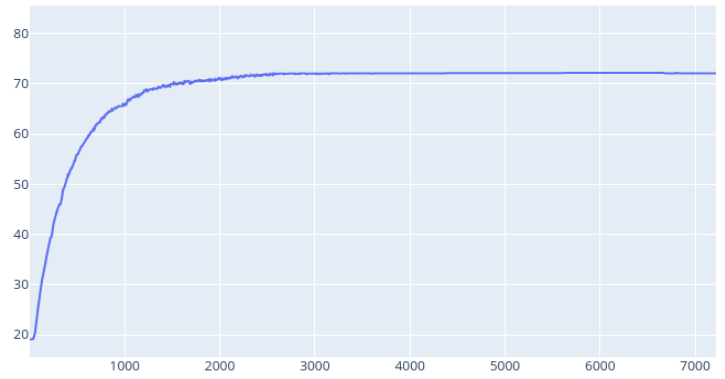
Sine Dataset

stator\_winding Temp

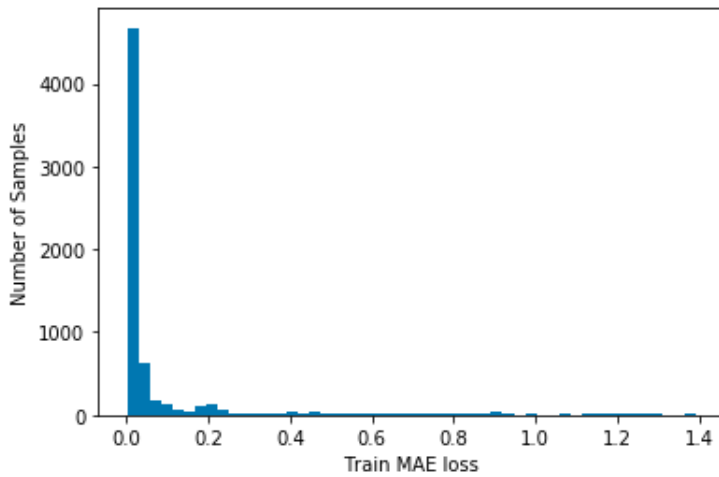


Training Dataset

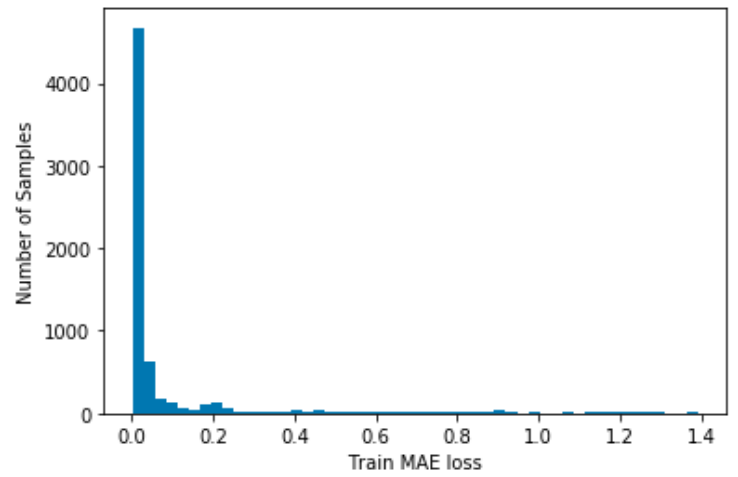
stator\_winding Temp



Training Dataset

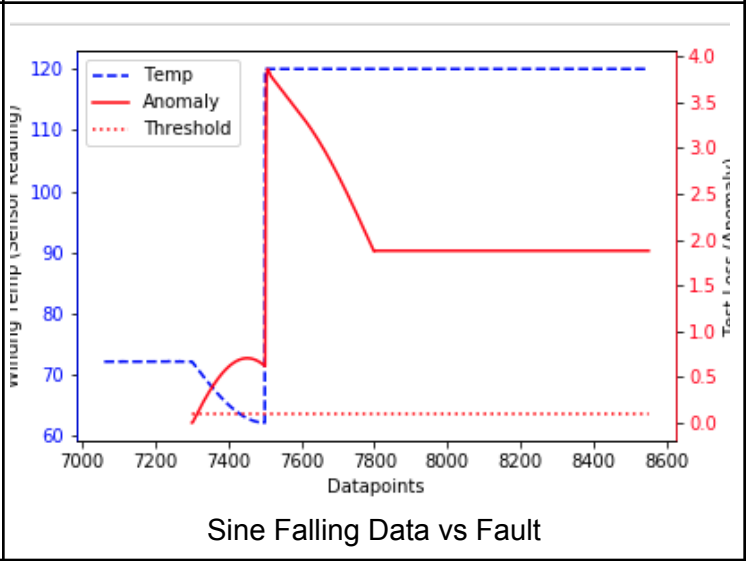
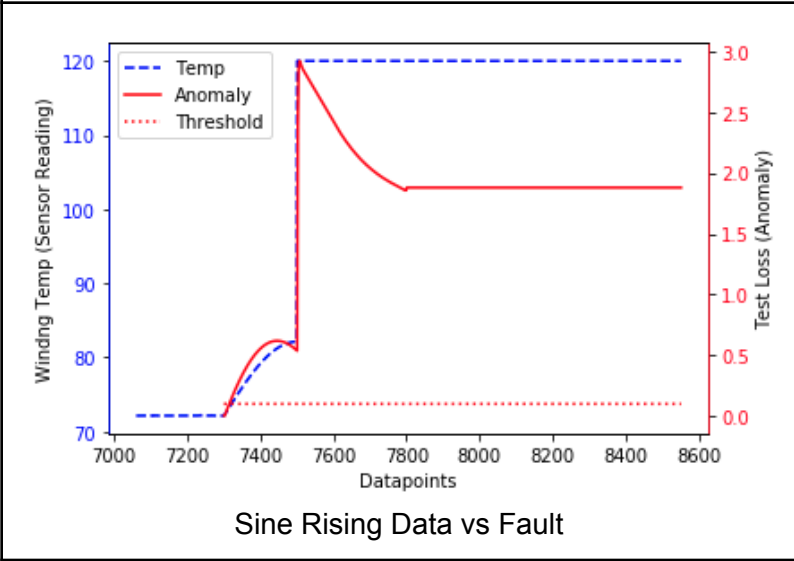
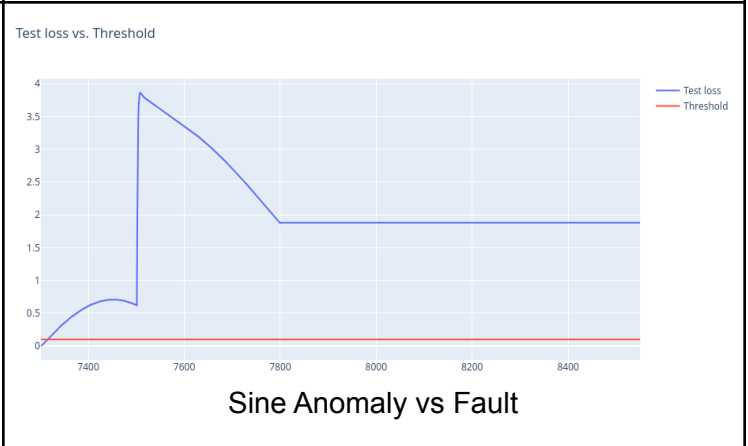
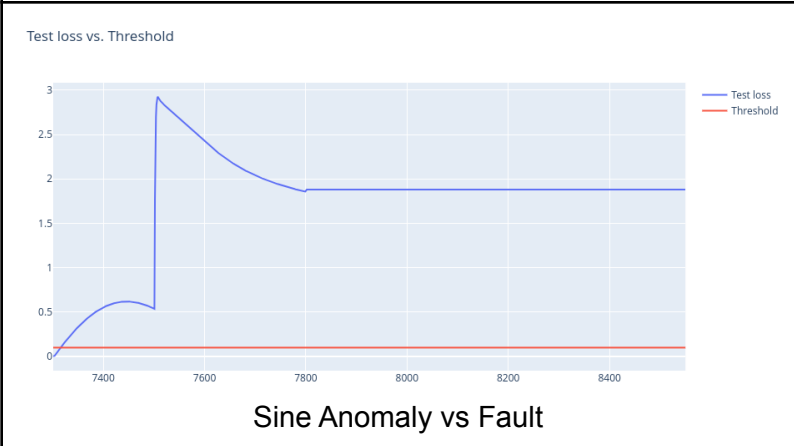
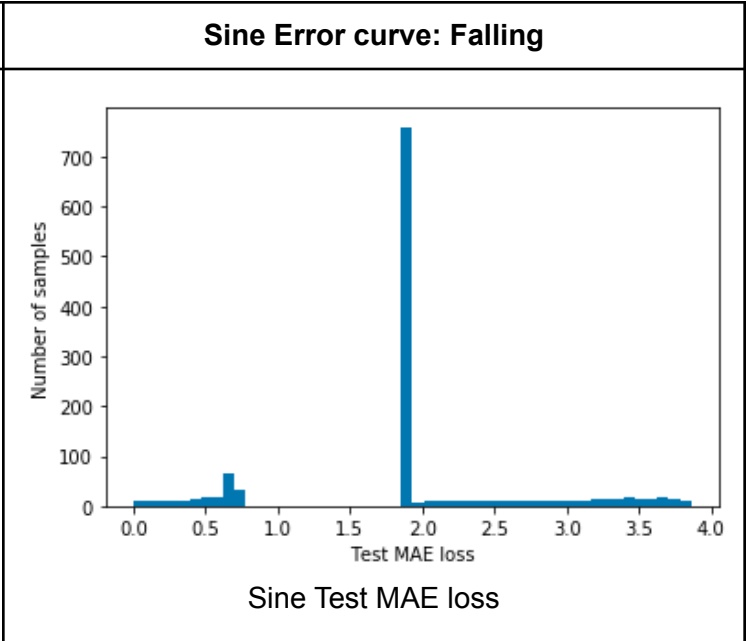
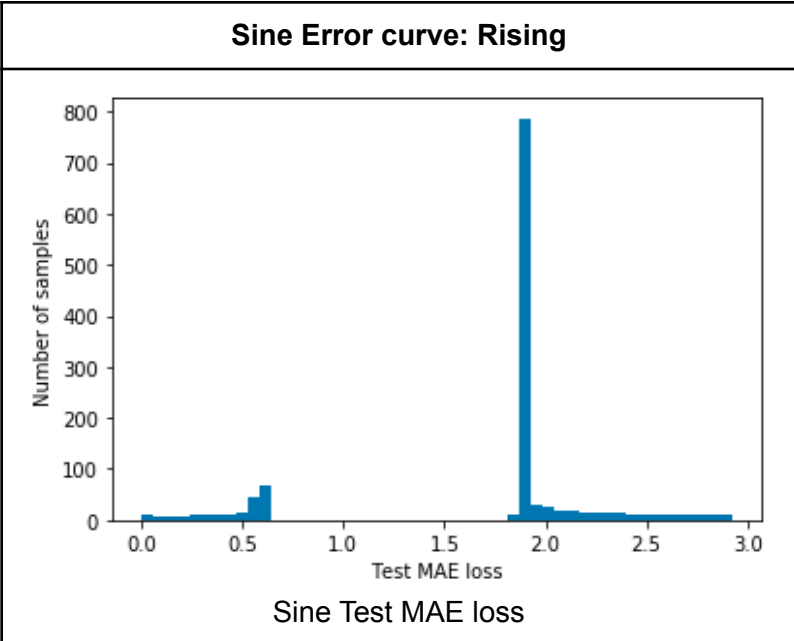


Train MAE loss



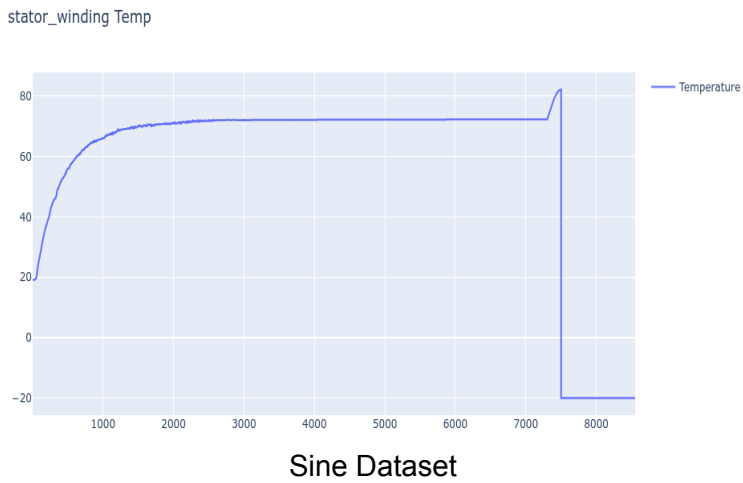
Train MAE loss

Images: <https://github.com/biplabro/Anomaly-Detection-LSTM-AutoEncoder/tree/master/Summary-Images>

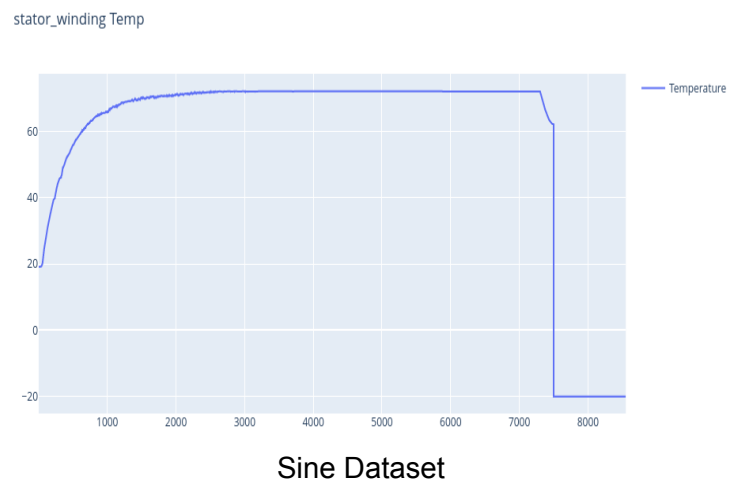


#### 4.1.2 Sine, Fault LOW

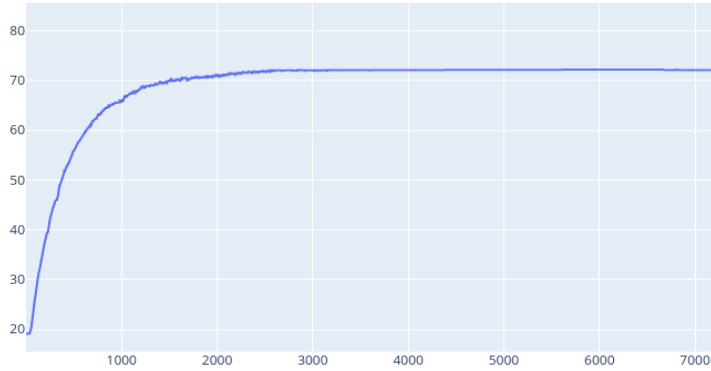
Sine Error curve: Rising



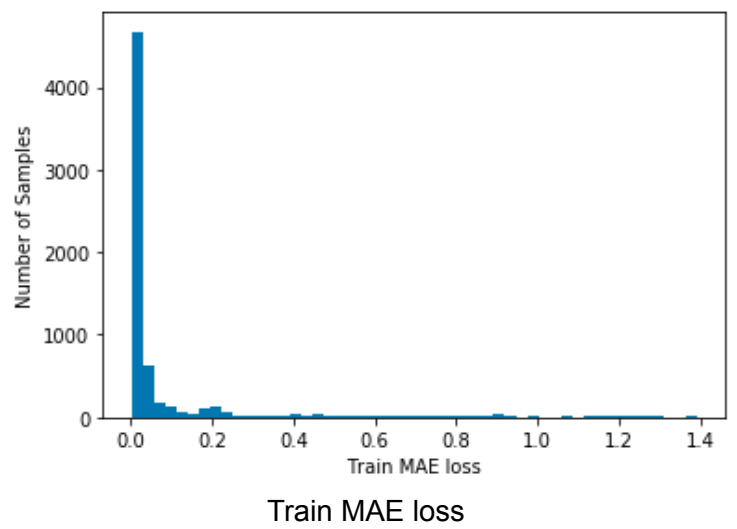
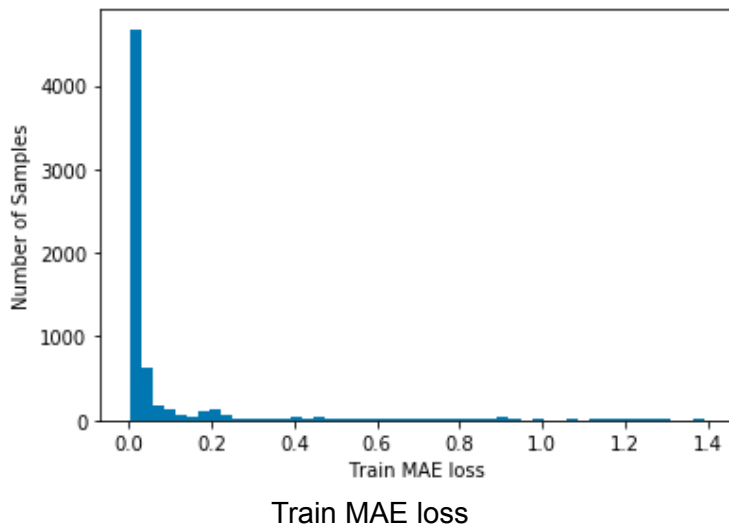
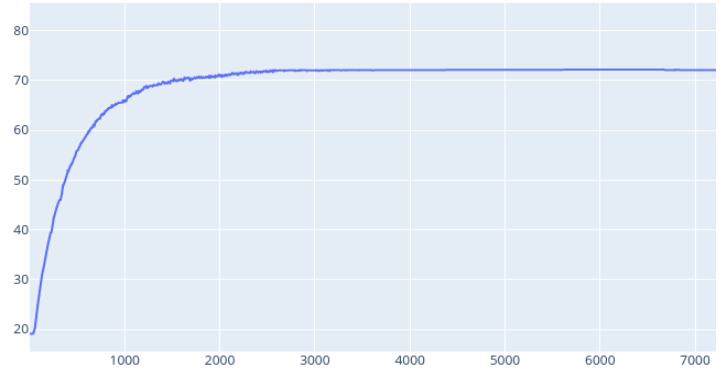
Sine Error curve: Falling



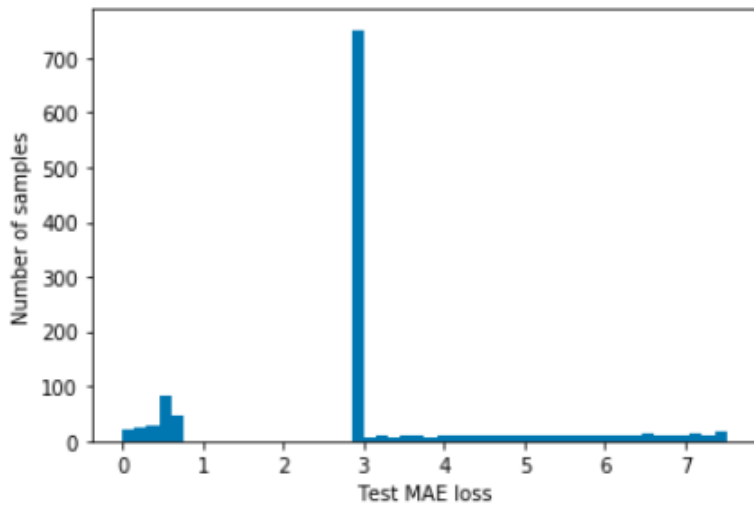
stator\_winding Temp



stator\_winding Temp

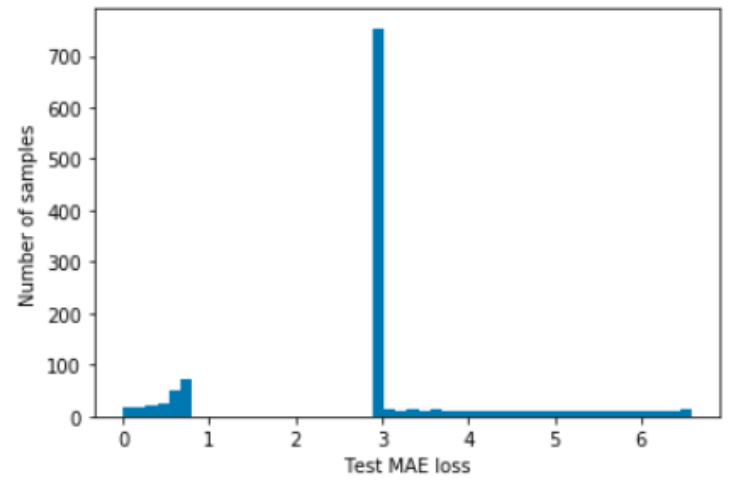


Sine Error curve: Rising



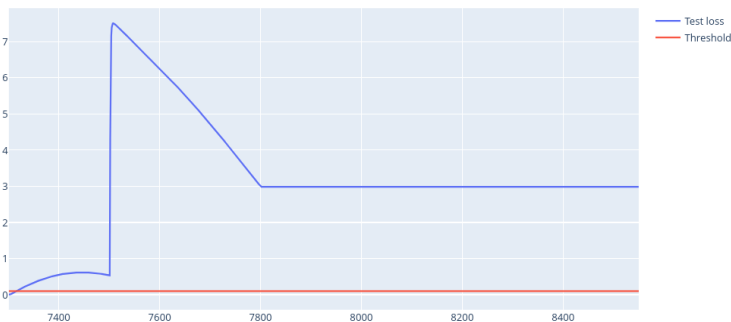
Sine Test MAE loss

Sine Error curve: Falling



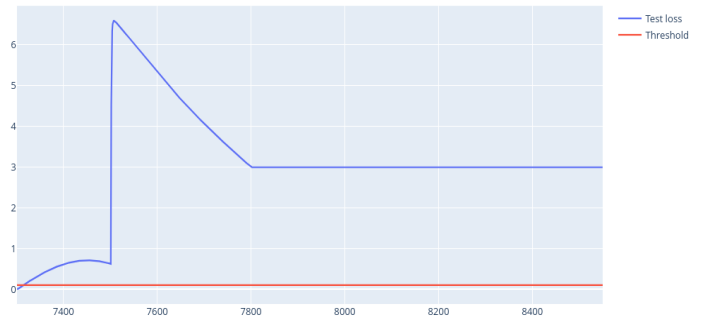
Sine Test MAE loss

Test loss vs. Threshold

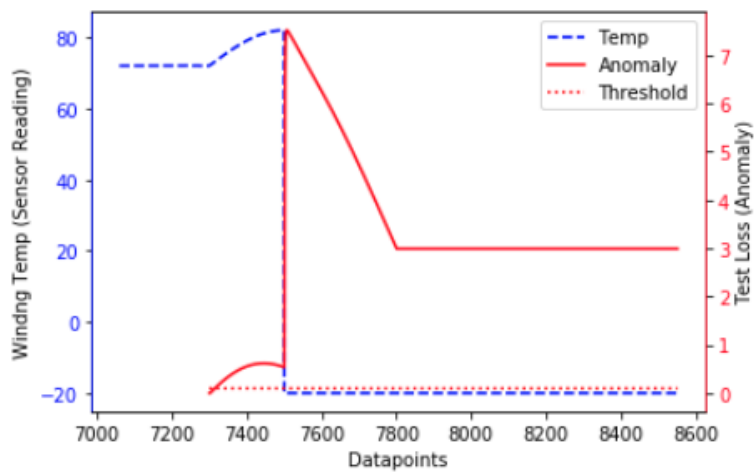


Sine Anomaly vs Fault

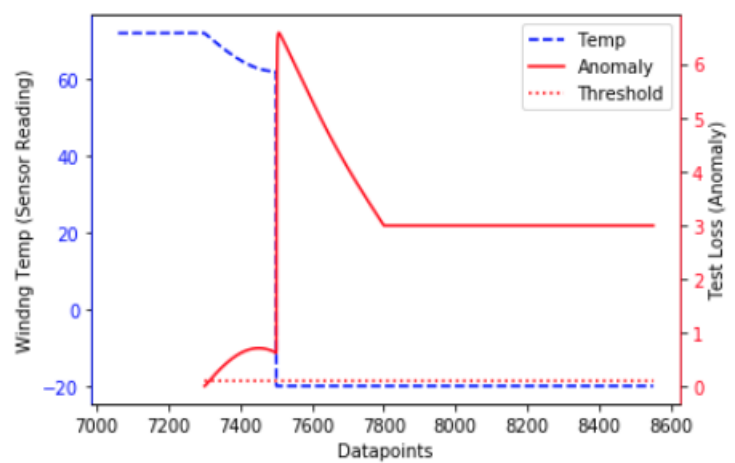
Test loss vs. Threshold



Sine Anomaly vs Fault



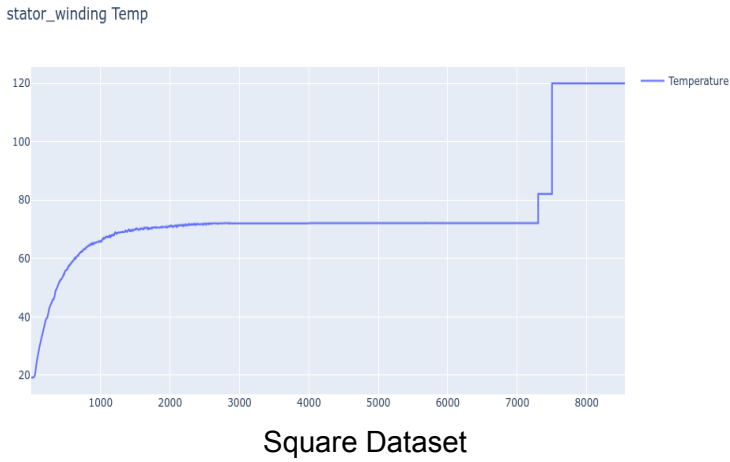
Sine Rising Data vs Fault



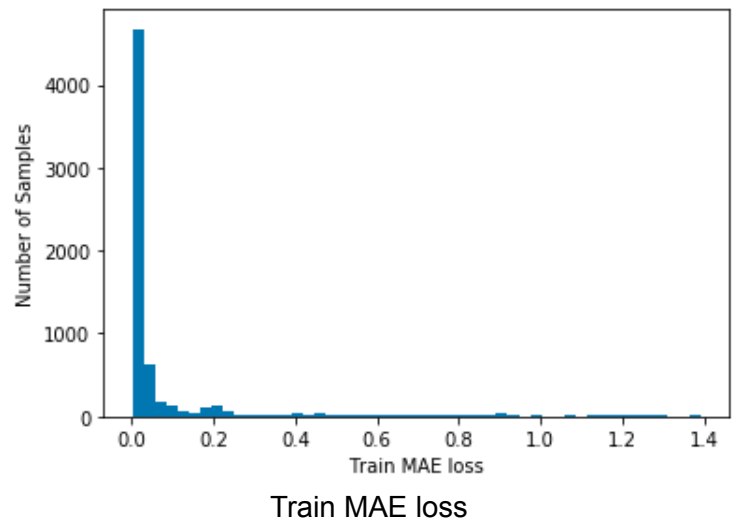
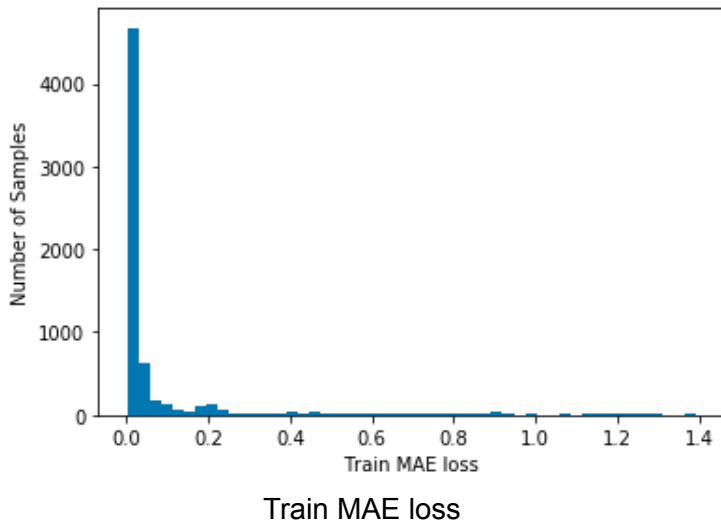
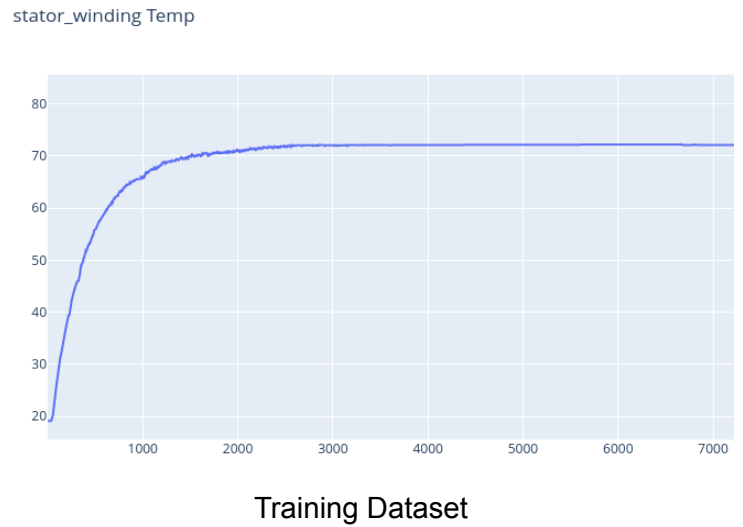
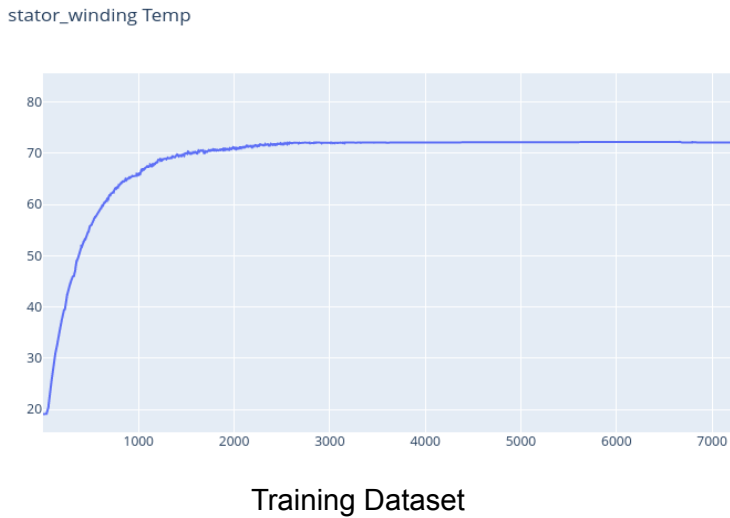
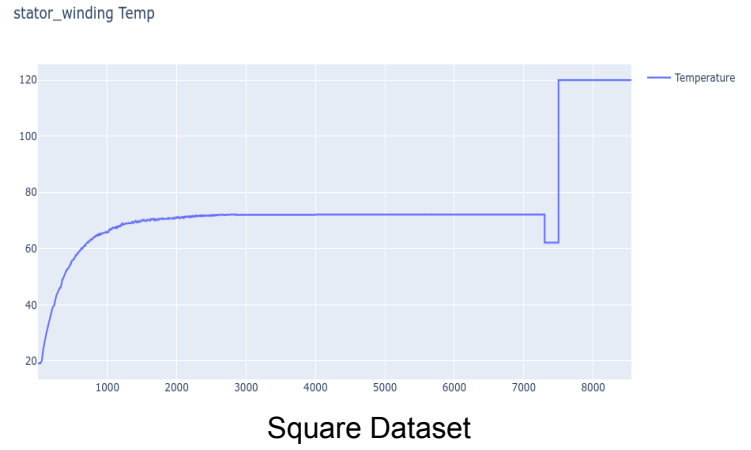
Sine Falling Data vs Fault

#### 4.2.1 Square, Fault HIGH

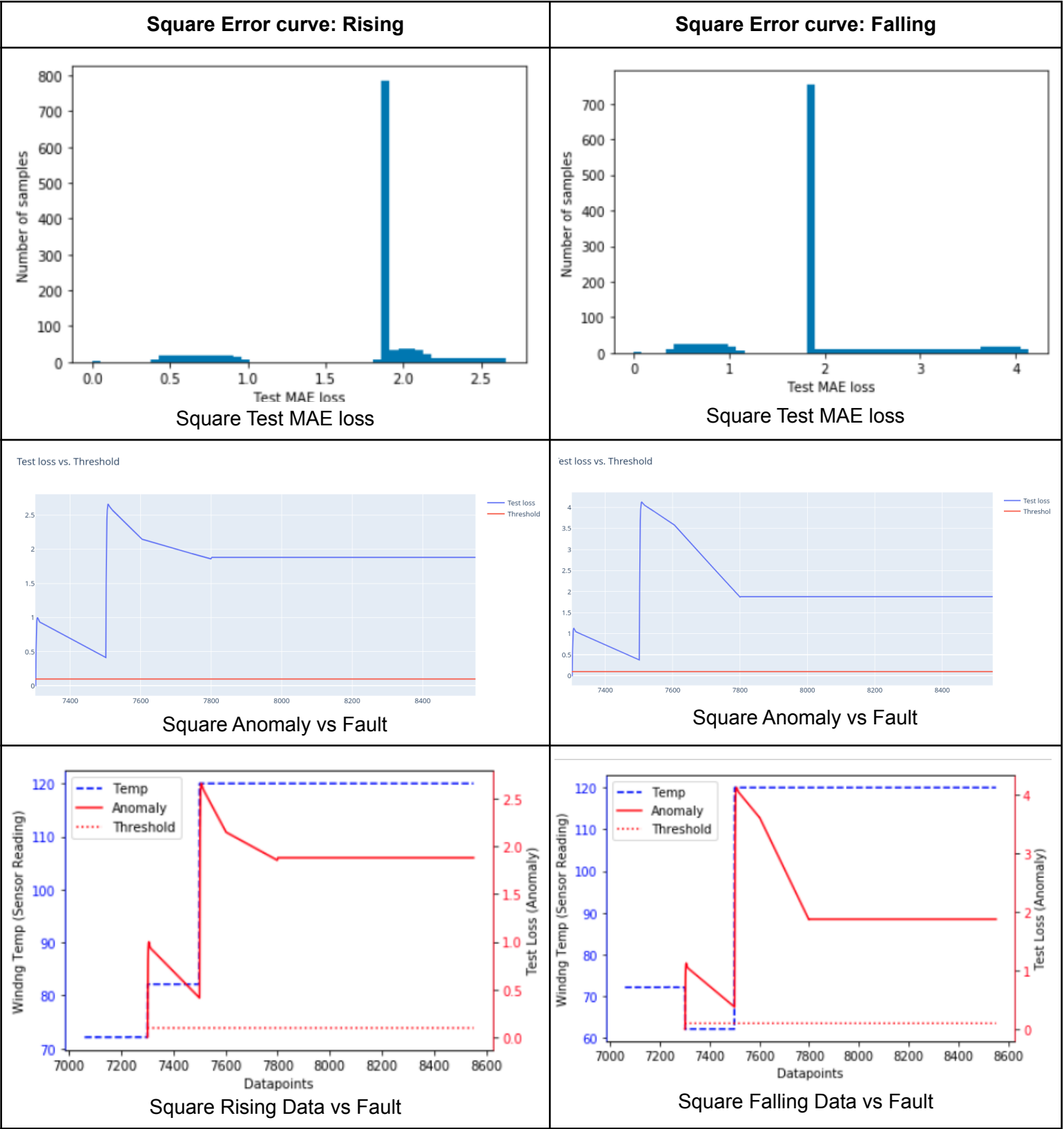
**Square Error curve: Rising**



**Square Error curve: Falling**

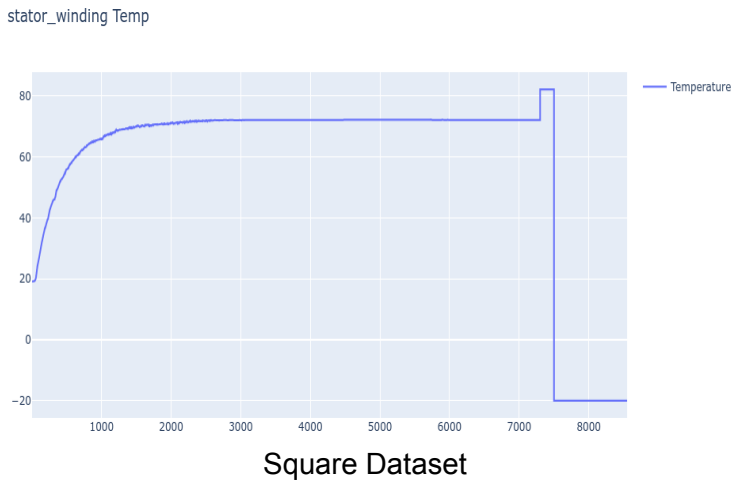


Images: <https://github.com/biplabro/Anomaly-Detection-LSTM-AutoEncoder/tree/master/Summary-Images>

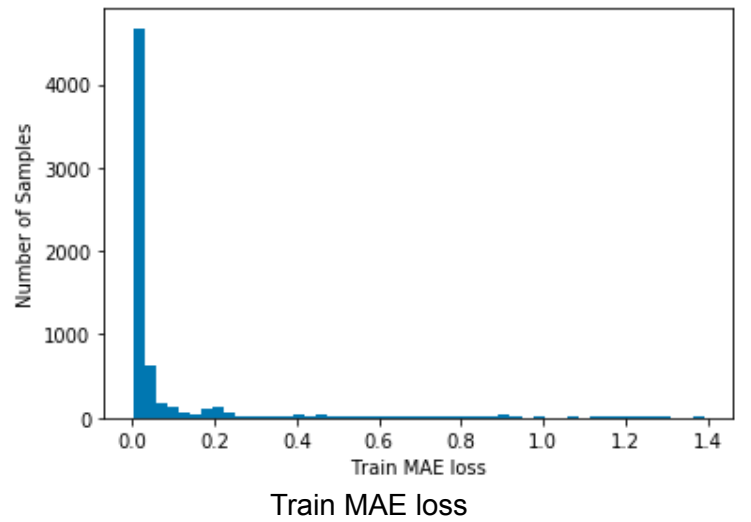
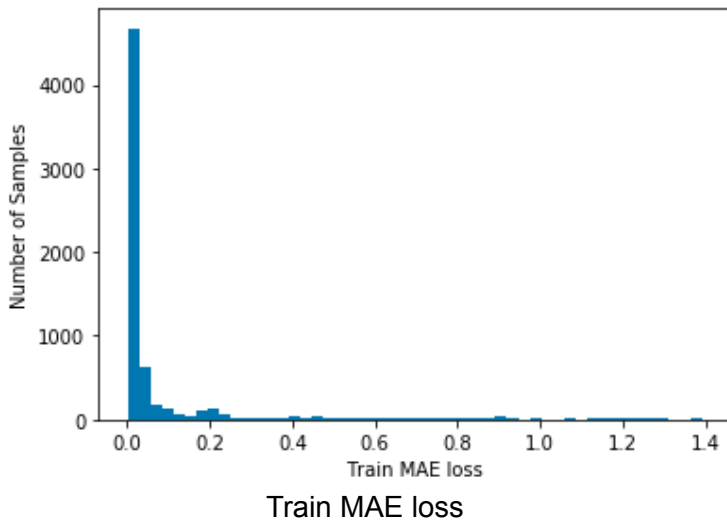
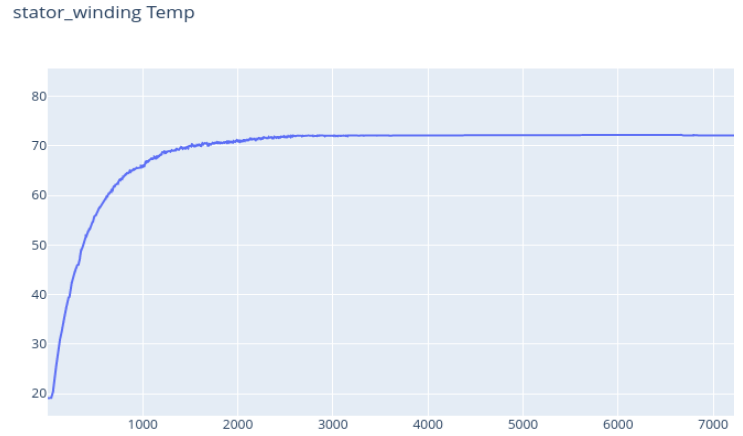
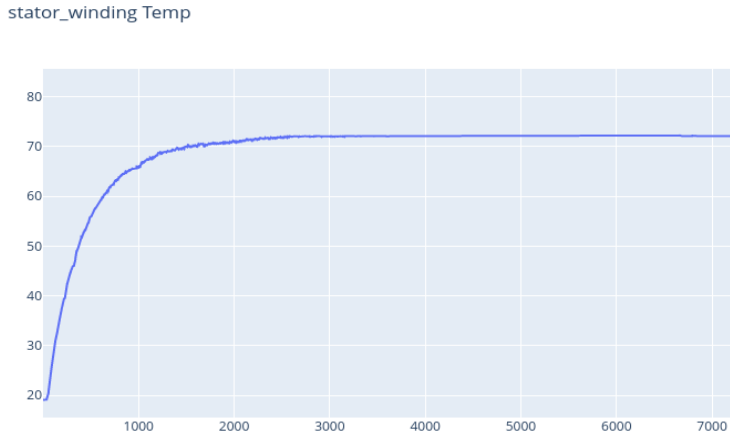
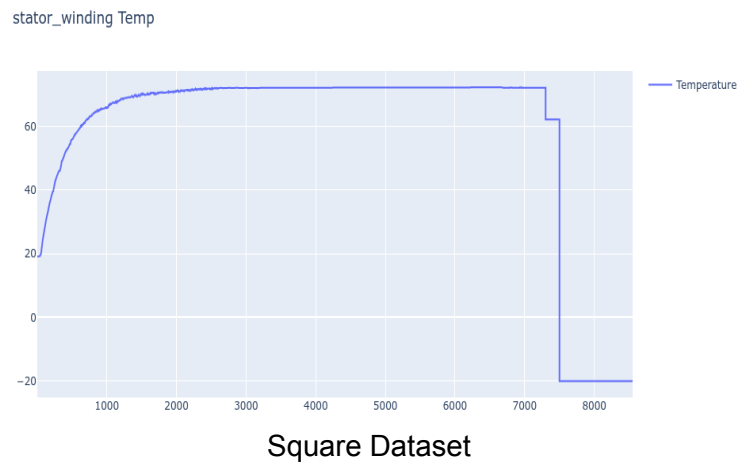


#### 4.2.2 Square, Fault LOW

**Square Error curve: Rising**

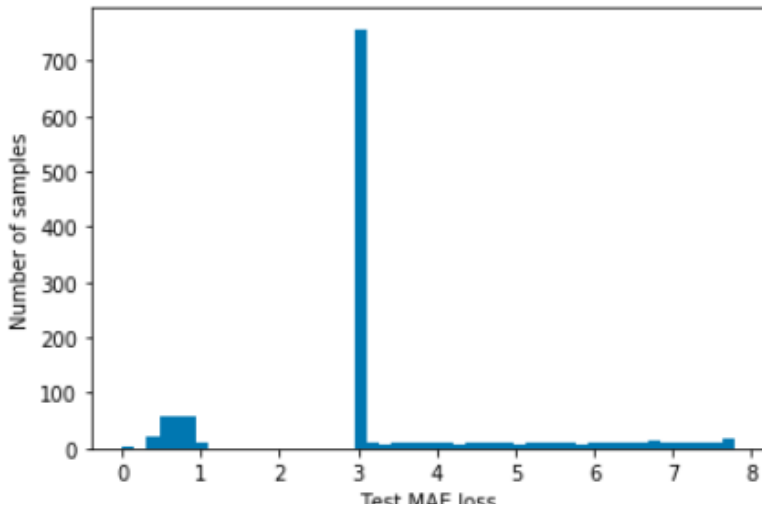


**Square Error curve: Falling**



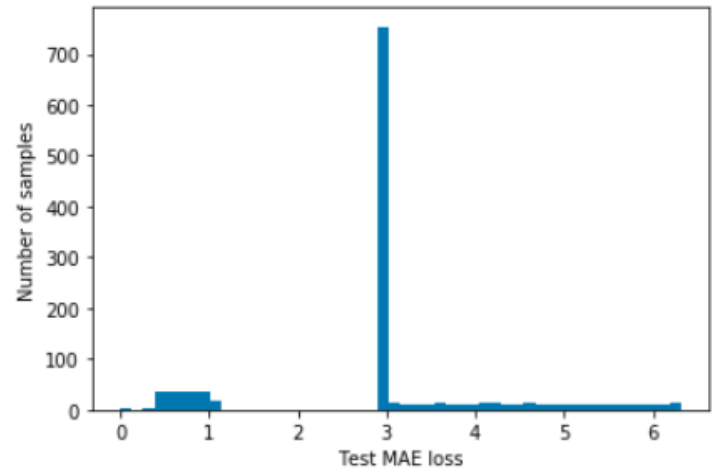


**Square Error curve: Rising**



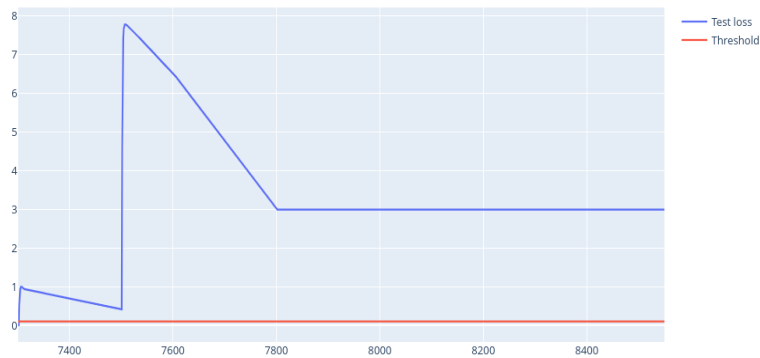
Square Test MAE loss

**Square Error curve: Falling**



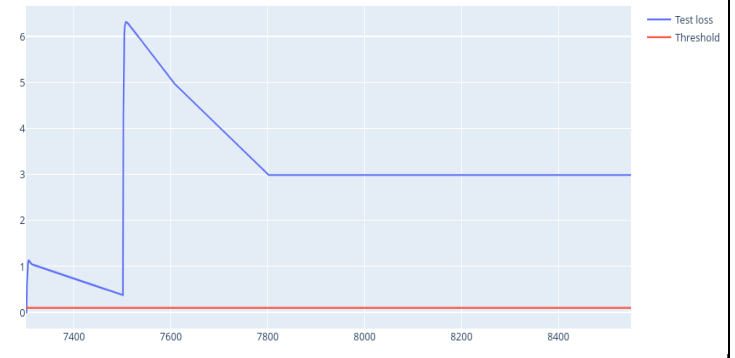
Square Test MAE loss

Test loss vs. Threshold

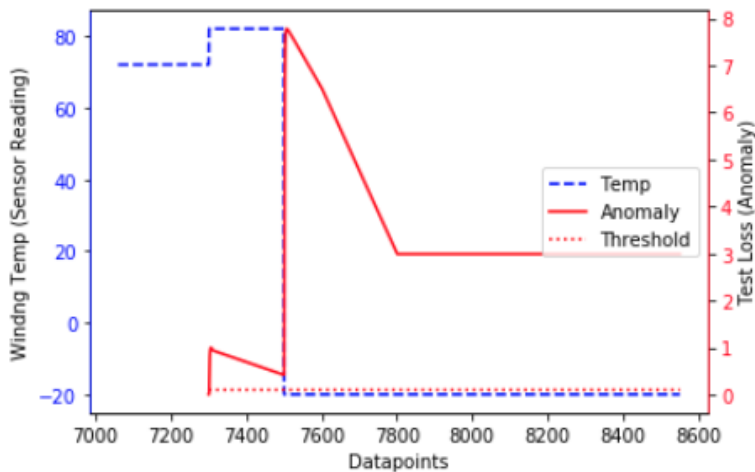


Square Anomaly vs Fault

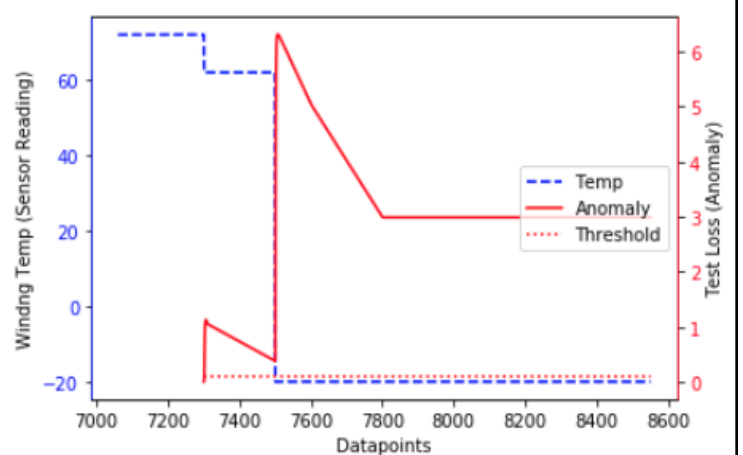
Test loss vs. Threshold



Square Anomaly vs Fault



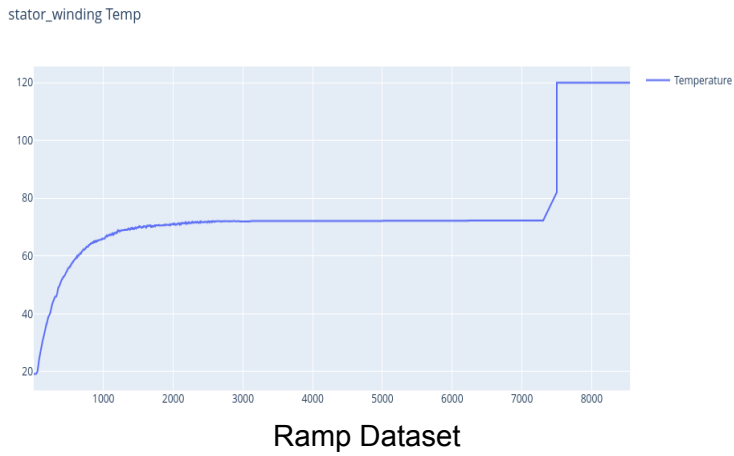
Square Rising Data vs Fault



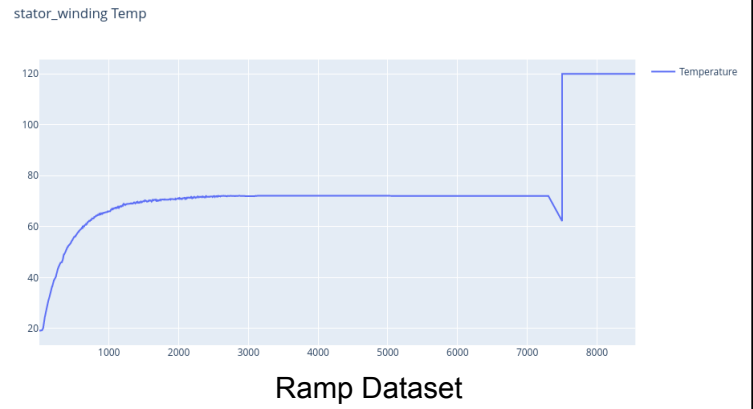
Square Falling Data vs Fault

### 4.3.1 Ramp, Fault HIGH

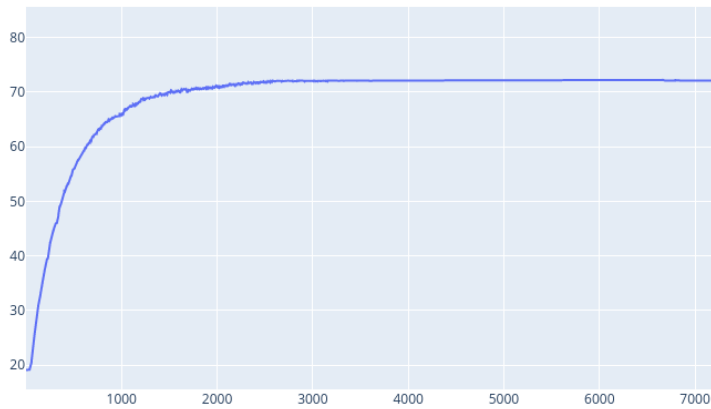
Ramp Error curve: Rising



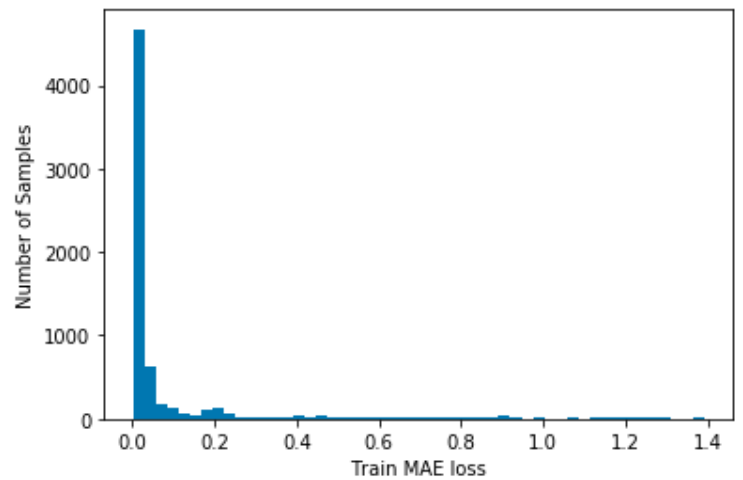
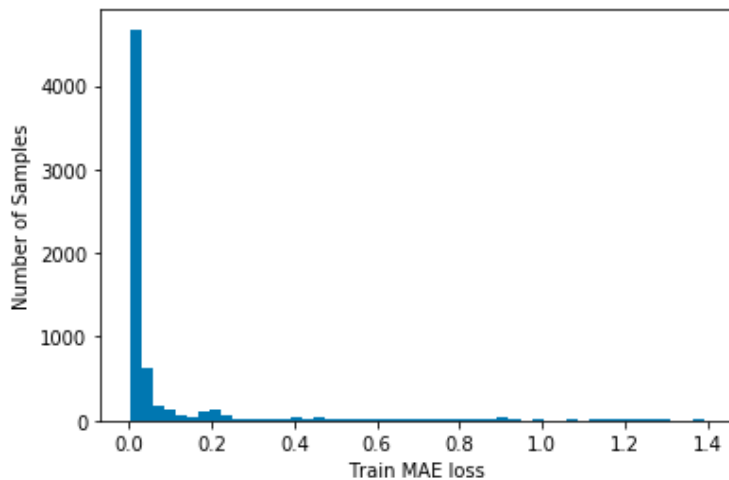
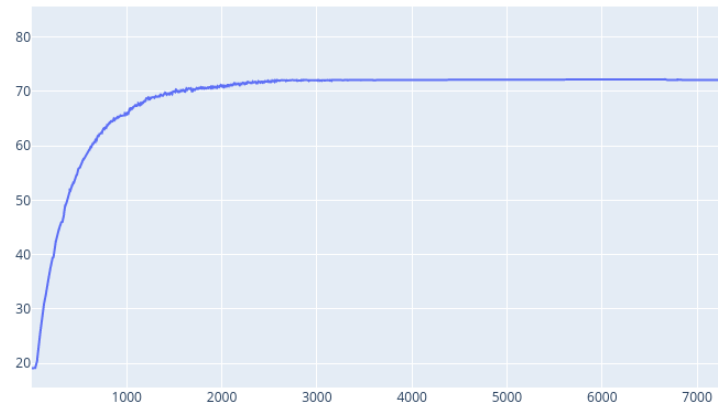
Ramp Error curve: Falling

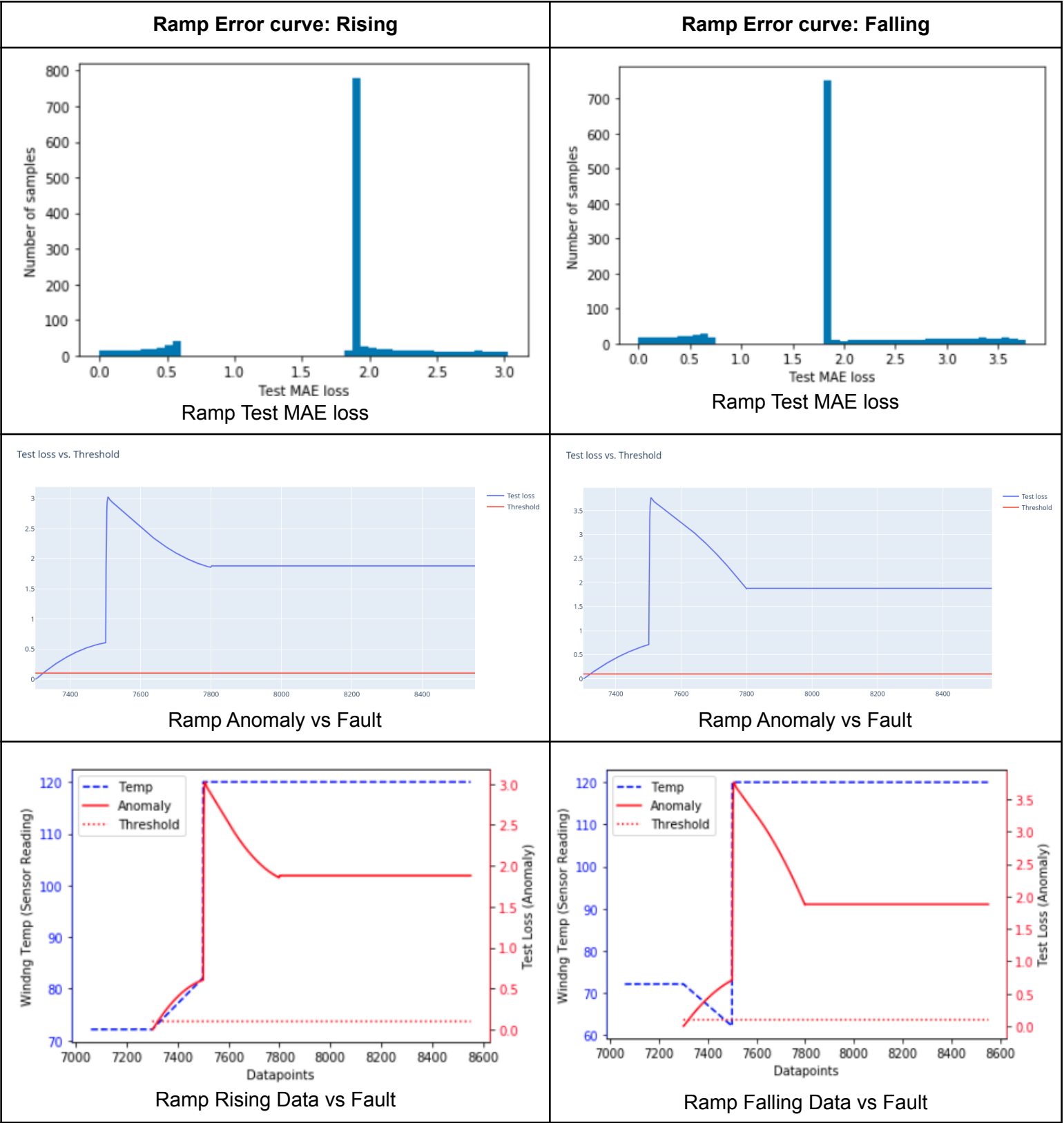


stator\_winding Temp



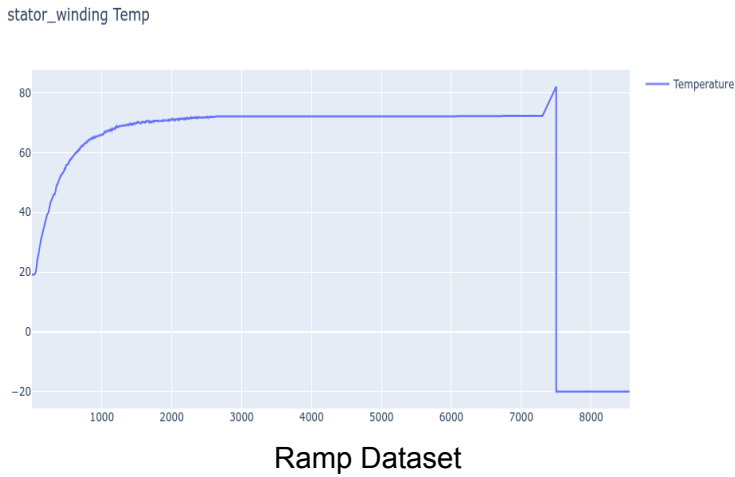
stator\_winding Temp



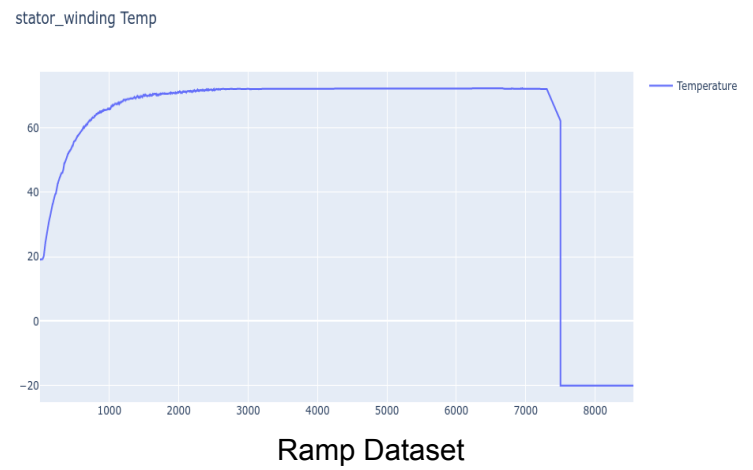


### 4.3.2 Ramp, Fault LOW

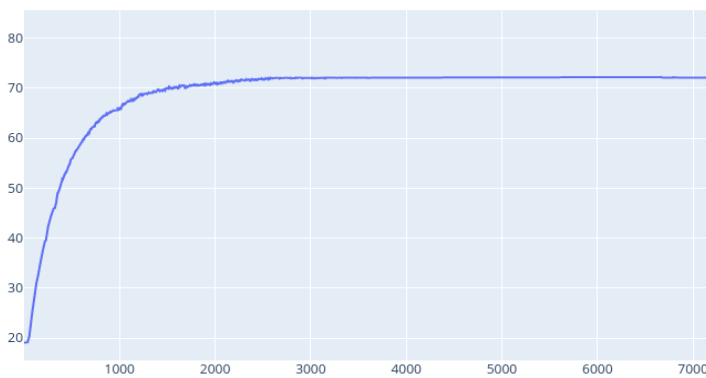
Ramp Error curve: Rising



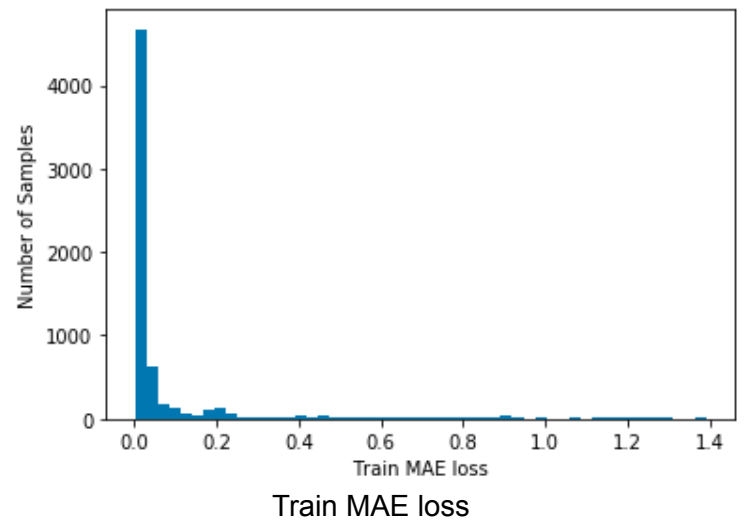
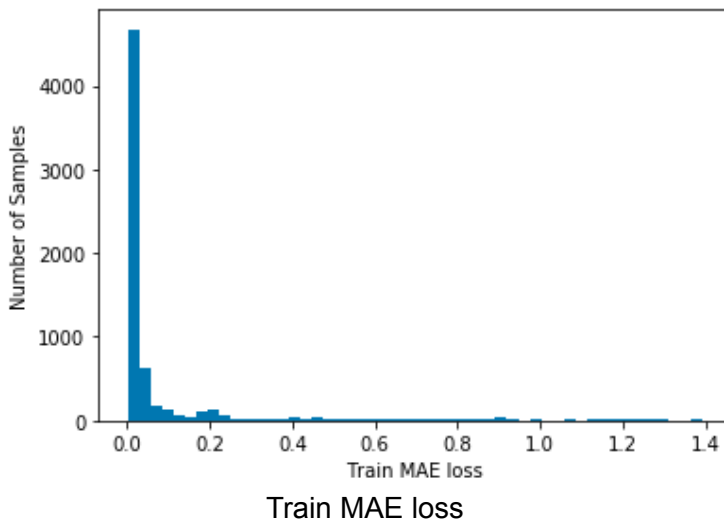
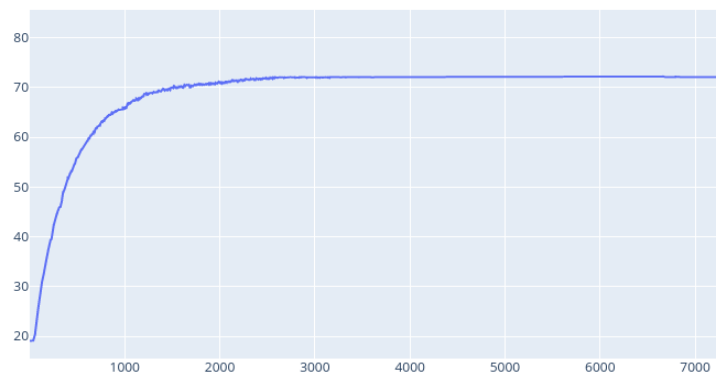
Ramp Error curve: Falling

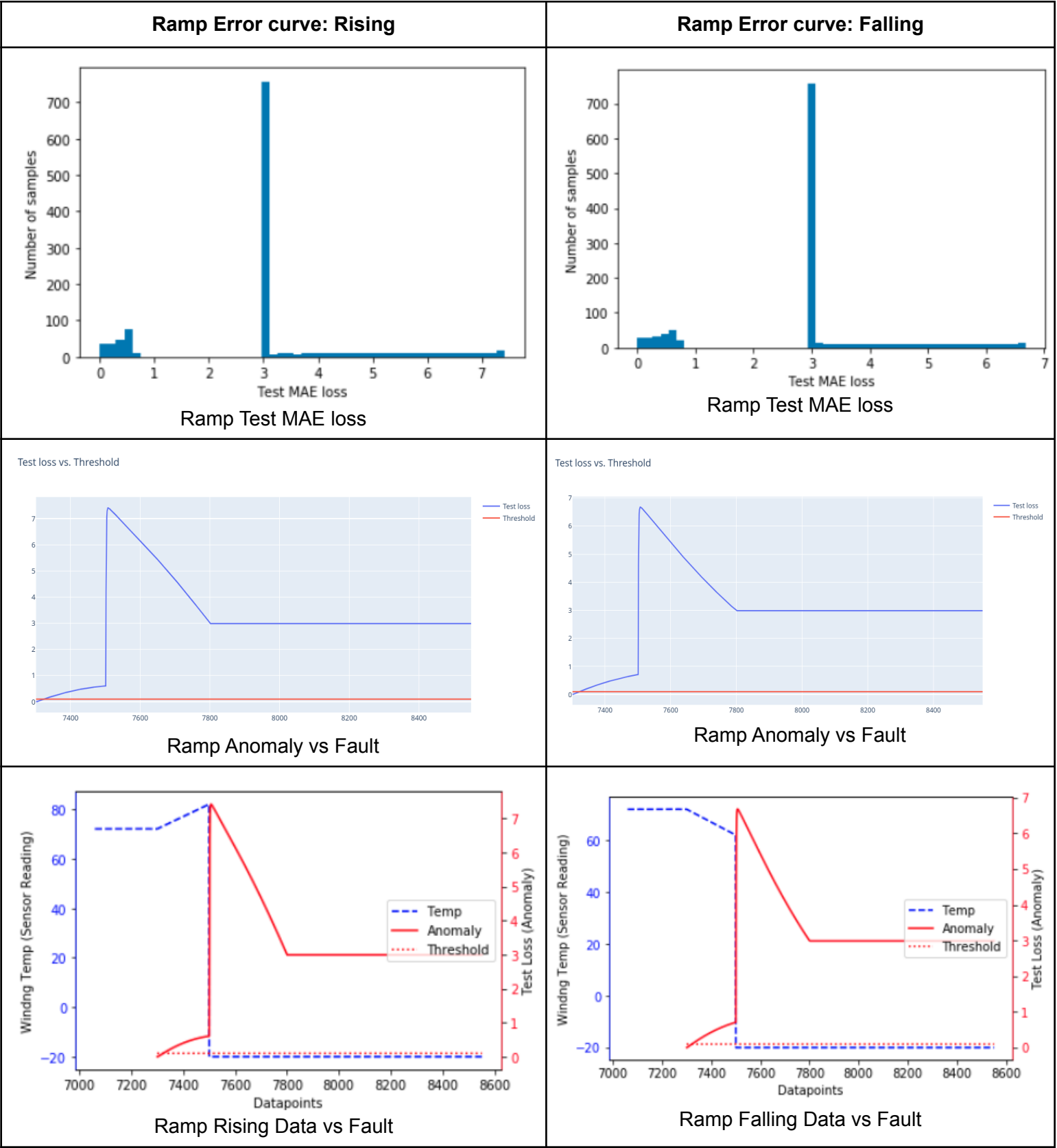


stator\_winding Temp



stator\_winding Temp





## Observations:

- Increased LSTM window leads to **increased** training time
- In the larger LSTM timestep observation it is noticed that more time is needed for the model to report normal data back again, after the actual anomaly/ fault has been removed (Part-B; **Data vs Anomaly & Data vs Fault plots**)
- LSTM window detects the anomaly in the rising or falling trend of the error pattern.
- Most useful for detecting and confirming if there is an anomaly started or stopped
- Not much useful for calculating the degree of anomaly or how severe the anomaly is.
- LSTM window is specially useful & most effective in detecting the peak or sudden reversal of an error pattern while dealing with time series values.
- Shorter timesteps are better for quick detection of anomalous / erroneous data. For this specific example, the data is considered received from industrial temperature sensors. Thus, **LSTM window of 30 to 60 seconds are more realistic because these sensors are physically designed to handle extreme measurements for a minute or two, without damaging the equipments.**