## **Tennesse Eastman Falut Detection**

Source: <a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/6C3JR1&version=1.0">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/6C3JR1&version=1.0</a> (<a href="https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/6C3JR1&version=1.0">https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/6C3JR1&version=1.0</a>

## References:

- 1. <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B4">https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B4</a> tSB591fQ1dmFsN0hKbjRFcVJOdVV1QTcwMjNWWnZORGh3/view (https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B4 tSB591fQ1dmFsN0hKbjRFcVJOdVV1QTcwMjNWWnZORGh3/view),
- 2. <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K9lw">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K9lw</a> Yh6KIE3E7QT6tQeMPSveEPvO0QT/view (https://drive.google.com/file/d/1K9lw\_Yh6KIE3E7QT6tQeMPSveEPvO0QT/view)

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
In [2]: import pyreadr
In [3]: from __future__ import print_function
         import keras
         from keras.models import Sequential
         from keras.layers import Dense, Dropout, Flatten
         from keras.layers import Conv1D, Conv2D, MaxPooling1D, MaxPooling2D, LSTM
         from keras import backend as K
         import pandas as pd
         from sklearn.model selection import train test split
         Using TensorFlow backend.
 In [5]: Faulty_Training_r = pyreadr.read_r('TEP_Faulty_Training.RData')
         Faulty_Training = Faulty_Training_r['faulty_training']
         del Faulty Training r
         FaultFree Training r = pyreadr.read r('TEP FaultFree Training.RData')
         FaultFree Training = FaultFree Training r['fault free training']
         del FaultFree Training r
In [13]: train df = pd.concat([FaultFree Training, Faulty Training])
         Y = train df['faultNumber']
         Y train = train df['faultNumber']
In [14]: Faulty_Testing_r = pyreadr.read_r('TEP_Faulty_Testing.RData')
         Faulty_Testing = Faulty_Testing_r['faulty_testing']
         del Faulty Testing r
         FaultFree Testing r = pyreadr.read r('TEP FaultFree Testing.RData')
         FaultFree Testing = FaultFree Testing r['fault free testing']
         del FaultFree Testing r
         test df = pd.concat([FaultFree Testing, Faulty Testing])
         Y test = test df['faultNumber']
In [15]: print(train df.shape)
         print(test_df.shape)
         (5250000, 55)
         (10080000, 55)
```

```
In [18]: train_df.head()
```

## Out[18]:

	faultNumber	simulationRun	sample	xmeas_1	xmeas_2	xmeas_3	xmeas_4	xmeas_5	xmeas_6	xmeas_7	
0	0.0	1.0	1	0.25038	3674.0	4529.0	9.2320	26.889	42.402	2704.3	
1	0.0	1.0	2	0.25109	3659.4	4556.6	9.4264	26.721	42.576	2705.0	
2	0.0	1.0	3	0.25038	3660.3	4477.8	9.4426	26.875	42.070	2706.2	
3	0.0	1.0	4	0.24977	3661.3	4512.1	9.4776	26.758	42.063	2707.2	
4	0.0	1.0	5	0.29405	3679.0	4497.0	9.3381	26.889	42.650	2705.1	

## 5 rows × 55 columns

```
In [9]: Y_train.value_counts()
```

```
Out[9]: 1.0
               250000
        10.0
               250000
            250000
250000
250000
250000
        2.0
        3.0
        4.0
        5.0
        6.0
            250000
        7.0
              250000
        8.0
              250000
             250000
        9.0
       11.0 250000
20.0 250000
        12.0 250000
       13.0 250000
       14.0 250000
       15.0 250000
       16.0 250000
       17.0
             250000
             250000
        18.0
             250000
        19.0
        0.0
              250000
```

Name: faultNumber, dtype: int64

2 of 7

```
In [19]: Y_test.value_counts()
Out[19]: 20
               480000
               480000
         1
               480000
         2
               480000
         3
               480000
               480000
         5
               480000
         6
               480000
         7
               480000
         8
               480000
         10
               480000
         19
             480000
         11
             480000
         12
             480000
         13
             480000
         14
               480000
         15
               480000
         16
               480000
         17
               480000
         18
               480000
               480000
         Name: faultNumber, dtype: int64
In [26]: #1st = [i for i in range(273000000)]
In [27]: | #import numpy as np
         #1st = np.array(1st)
In [32]: \#1st = 1st.reshape(262500,20,52)
         #1st[0][1]
Out[32]: array([ 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58,
                                                      59, 60, 61, 62, 63,
                                                                                64,
                 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83,
                                               71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89,
                                                     72,
                                           70, 71,
                                                                         76,
                 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97,
                                                     98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103])
In [20]: | train df = train df.drop(columns=['faultNumber', 'simulationRun', 'sample'])
In [21]: | test df = test df.drop(columns=['faultNumber', 'simulationRun', 'sample'])
In [23]: #sampling every 20th interval
         y train lst = []
         for i in range(0,Y_train.shape[0],20):
             y_train_lst.append(Y_train.iloc[i])
In [25]: y test lst = []
         for i in range(0, Y_test.shape[0], 20):
             y test lst.append(Y test.iloc[i])
In [26]: y train = keras.utils.to categorical(y train lst)
         y test = keras.utils.to categorical(y test lst)
In [28]: from sklearn import preprocessing
         scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(train_df)
         x_train = scaler.transform(train_df)
         x test = scaler.transform(test df)
```

```
In [29]: import numpy as np
         x_train = np.array(x_train)
         x_{test} = np.array(x_{test})
In [31]: #Reshaping the array such that for every 20th interavel the data mathes with y labe
         x_{train} = x_{train.reshape(int(x_{train.shape[0]/20),20,52)}
         x_{test} = x_{test.reshape(int(x_{test.shape[0]/20),20,52)}
In [28]: model = Sequential()
         # Configuring the parameters
         model.add(LSTM(128,return sequences=True, input shape=(20,52)))
         # Adding a dropout layer
         model.add(Dropout(0.55))
         model.add(LSTM(128, return_sequences=True))
         model.add(Dropout(0.55))
         model.add(LSTM(128,return_sequences=True))
         model.add(Dropout(0.55))
         model.add(LSTM(128, return sequences=True))
         model.add(Dropout(0.55))
         model.add(LSTM(128))
         model.add(Dense(21, activation='softmax'))
         model.summary()
```

Layer (type)	Output	Shape	Param #
lstm_16 (LSTM)	(None,	20, 128)	92672
dropout_12 (Dropout)	(None,	20, 128)	0
lstm_17 (LSTM)	(None,	20, 128)	131584
dropout_13 (Dropout)	(None,	20, 128)	0
lstm_18 (LSTM)	(None,	20, 128)	131584
dropout_14 (Dropout)	(None,	20, 128)	0
lstm_19 (LSTM)	(None,	20, 128)	131584
dropout_15 (Dropout)	(None,	20, 128)	0
lstm_20 (LSTM)	(None,	128)	131584
dense_6 (Dense)	(None,	21)	2709
Total params: 621,717 Trainable params: 621,717 Non-trainable params: 0			

4 of 7

```
Train on 262500 samples, validate on 504000 samples
- acc: 0.6913 - val loss: 1.1235 - val acc: 0.7150
Epoch 2/50
262500/262500 [============] - 153s 582us/step - loss: 0.4971
- acc: 0.8252 - val loss: 1.1124 - val acc: 0.7339
262500/262500 [============= ] - 151s 575us/step - loss: 0.4299
- acc: 0.8466 - val loss: 1.0678 - val acc: 0.7528
Epoch 4/50
262500/262500 [============] - 152s 580us/step - loss: 0.3969
- acc: 0.8568 - val loss: 1.1258 - val acc: 0.7623
Epoch 5/50
262500/262500 [============] - 151s 576us/step - loss: 0.3742
- acc: 0.8649 - val loss: 1.1463 - val acc: 0.7676
262500/262500 [============ ] - 153s 583us/step - loss: 0.3607
- acc: 0.8694 - val loss: 1.1383 - val acc: 0.7654
Epoch 7/50
262500/262500 [============] - 151s 574us/step - loss: 0.3550
- acc: 0.8721 - val_loss: 1.1083 - val_acc: 0.7704
Epoch 8/50
262500/262500 [============] - 152s 580us/step - loss: 0.3455
- acc: 0.8753 - val loss: 1.2066 - val acc: 0.7714
Epoch 9/50
262500/262500 [============] - 151s 575us/step - loss: 0.3415
- acc: 0.8761 - val loss: 1.1466 - val acc: 0.7728
Epoch 10/50
262500/262500 [============= ] - 152s 580us/step - loss: 0.3351
- acc: 0.8786 - val loss: 1.1816 - val acc: 0.7732
Epoch 11/50
262500/262500 [============= ] - 151s 575us/step - loss: 0.3319
- acc: 0.8800 - val loss: 1.1894 - val acc: 0.7742
Epoch 12/50
- acc: 0.8808 - val loss: 1.2059 - val acc: 0.7768
Epoch 13/50
262500/262500 [============ ] - 151s 574us/step - loss: 0.3272
- acc: 0.8812 - val loss: 1.2317 - val acc: 0.7769
Epoch 14/50
262500/262500 [============= ] - 152s 581us/step - loss: 0.3215
- acc: 0.8838 - val_loss: 1.2981 - val_acc: 0.7785
Epoch 15/50
262500/262500 [============== ] - 151s 574us/step - loss: 0.3199
- acc: 0.8839 - val loss: 1.2852 - val acc: 0.7790
Epoch 16/50
262500/262500 [============] - 152s 580us/step - loss: 0.3184
- acc: 0.8847 - val loss: 1.2991 - val acc: 0.7790
Epoch 17/50
262500/262500 [============] - 151s 575us/step - loss: 0.3158
- acc: 0.8849 - val_loss: 1.2532 - val_acc: 0.7795
- acc: 0.8857 - val_loss: 1.2931 - val_acc: 0.7814
Epoch 19/50
262500/262500 [============= ] - 151s 574us/step - loss: 0.3131
- acc: 0.8860 - val loss: 1.2429 - val acc: 0.7813
Epoch 20/50
262500/262500 [============] - 152s 579us/step - loss: 0.3117
- acc: 0.8868 - val loss: 1.2884 - val acc: 0.7810
Epoch 21/50
262500/262500 [============= ] - 151s 576us/step - loss: 0.3075
- acc: 0.8878 - val loss: 1.2799 - val acc: 0.7794
```

```
In [32]: #returns the boolean value True if the predicted point is having the >0.5
    pred = model.predict(x_test)
    pred = pred > 0.5

In [33]: #FDR is fault detection rate which is same as recall
    from sklearn.metrics import recall_score
    print('FDR:',recall_score(y_test,pred,average='weighted'))
    FDR: 0.7666269841269842
```

7 of 7