Bearing_Anomaly_Autoencoder_Model

April 25, 2021

```
[31]: #from google.colab import files
      #uploaded = files.upload()
      from google.colab import drive
      drive.mount('/content/drive')
     Mounted at /content/drive
[32]: # Common imports
      import pandas as pd
      import numpy as np
      from sklearn import preprocessing
      import seaborn as sns
      sns.set(color_codes=True)
      import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
[33]: from numpy.random import seed
      from tensorflow.random import set_seed
      from tensorflow.keras.layers import Dense
      from tensorflow.keras.models import Sequential
      from tensorflow.keras import regularizers
[34]: merged_data = pd.read_excel('/content/drive/My Drive/Colab Notebooks/vibration.
       \rightarrowxlsx',index_col = 0)
      #merged_data = pd.read_excel('vibration.xlsx',index_col = 0)
[35]: # Before setting up the models, we need to define train/test data. To do this,
      →we perform a
      \# simple split where we train on the first part of the dataset (which should
      \rightarrowrepresent normal
      # operating conditions), and test on the remaining parts of the dataset \Box
      → leading up to the
      # bearing failure.
[36]: merged_data
[36]:
                           Bearing 1 Bearing 2 Bearing 3 Bearing 4
```

0.071832

0.083242

0.043067

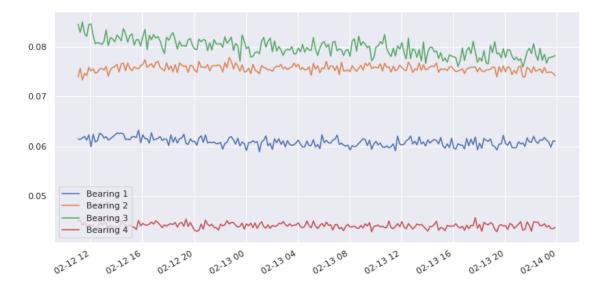
0.058333

2004-02-12 10:32:39

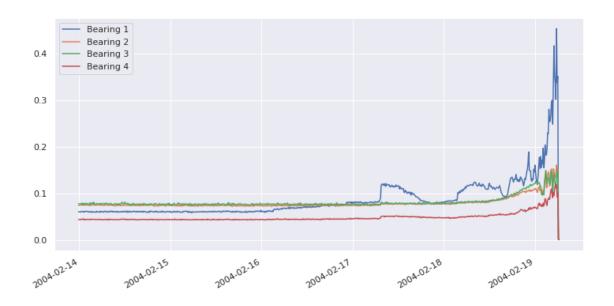
```
2004-02-12 10:42:39
                      0.058995
                                 0.074006
                                            0.084435
                                                        0.044541
2004-02-12 10:52:39
                      0.060236
                                 0.074227
                                            0.083926
                                                        0.044443
2004-02-12 11:02:39
                      0.061455
                                 0.073844
                                             0.084457
                                                        0.045081
2004-02-12 11:12:39
                      0.061361
                                 0.075609
                                             0.082837
                                                        0.045118
2004-02-19 05:42:39
                      0.453335
                                 0.161016
                                            0.137440
                                                        0.119047
2004-02-19 05:52:39
                      0.337583
                                 0.132400
                                            0.144992
                                                        0.092125
2004-02-19 06:02:39
                      0.351111
                                 0.152266
                                            0.151299
                                                        0.100817
2004-02-19 06:12:39
                      0.001857
                                 0.003732
                                            0.003656
                                                        0.001786
2004-02-19 06:22:39
                      0.001168
                                 0.000767
                                            0.000716
                                                        0.001699
```

[984 rows x 4 columns]

```
[37]: #Define train
dataset_train = merged_data['2004-02-12 11:02:39':'2004-02-13 23:52:39']
dataset_train.plot(figsize = (12,6))
plt.show()
```

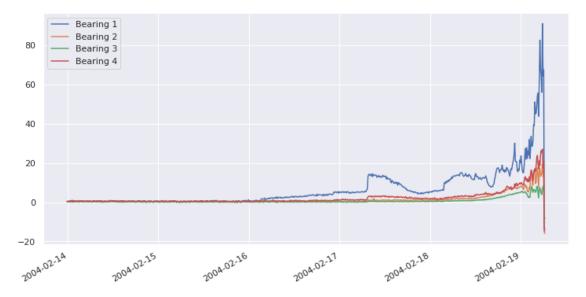


```
[38]: #Define test data:
    dataset_test = merged_data['2004-02-13 23:52:39':]
    dataset_test.plot(figsize = (12,6))
    plt.show()
```





```
[40]: # Random shuffle training data
X_train.sample(frac=1)
```



1 Defining the Autoencoder network:

We use a 3 layer neural network: First layer has 10 nodes, middle layer has 2 nodes, and third layer has 10 nodes. We use the mean square error as loss function, and train the model using the "Adam" optimizer.

2 Fitting the model:

To keep track of the accuracy during training, we use 5% of the training data for validation after each epoch (validation_split = 0.05)

```
[42]: len(X_train)
[42]: 222
[43]: history=model.fit(np.array(X_train),np.array(X_train),
        batch_size=BATCH_SIZE,
        epochs=NUM_EPOCHS,
        validation_split=0.05,
        verbose = 1)
 Epoch 1/100
 0.0879
 Epoch 2/100
 0.0590
 Epoch 3/100
 0.0365
 Epoch 4/100
 0.0248
 Epoch 5/100
 0.0212
 Epoch 6/100
 0.0221
 Epoch 7/100
 0.0233
```

```
Epoch 8/100
0.0222
Epoch 9/100
0.0218
Epoch 10/100
0.0208
Epoch 11/100
0.0199
Epoch 12/100
0.0198
Epoch 13/100
0.0192
Epoch 14/100
0.0185
Epoch 15/100
0.0184
Epoch 16/100
0.0181
Epoch 17/100
0.0175
Epoch 18/100
0.0172
Epoch 19/100
0.0175
Epoch 20/100
0.0161
Epoch 21/100
0.0166
Epoch 22/100
0.0162
Epoch 23/100
0.0156
```

```
Epoch 24/100
0.0157
Epoch 25/100
0.0151
Epoch 26/100
0.0155
Epoch 27/100
0.0144
Epoch 28/100
0.0149
Epoch 29/100
0.0145
Epoch 30/100
0.0141
Epoch 31/100
0.0145
Epoch 32/100
0.0139
Epoch 33/100
0.0135
Epoch 34/100
0.0140
Epoch 35/100
0.0140
Epoch 36/100
0.0140
Epoch 37/100
0.0133
Epoch 38/100
0.0132
Epoch 39/100
0.0142
```

```
Epoch 40/100
0.0131
Epoch 41/100
0.0135
Epoch 42/100
0.0135
Epoch 43/100
0.0131
Epoch 44/100
0.0133
Epoch 45/100
0.0138
Epoch 46/100
0.0135
Epoch 47/100
0.0130
Epoch 48/100
0.0141
Epoch 49/100
0.0139
Epoch 50/100
0.0131
Epoch 51/100
0.0139
Epoch 52/100
0.0141
Epoch 53/100
0.0133
Epoch 54/100
0.0140
Epoch 55/100
0.0140
```

```
Epoch 56/100
0.0139
Epoch 57/100
0.0134
Epoch 58/100
0.0141
Epoch 59/100
0.0136
Epoch 60/100
0.0138
Epoch 61/100
0.0134
Epoch 62/100
0.0142
Epoch 63/100
0.0134
Epoch 64/100
0.0142
Epoch 65/100
0.0137
Epoch 66/100
0.0134
Epoch 67/100
0.0140
Epoch 68/100
0.0149
Epoch 69/100
0.0130
Epoch 70/100
0.0135
Epoch 71/100
0.0142
```

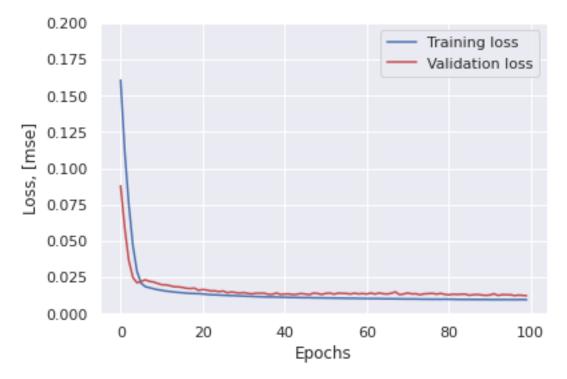
```
Epoch 72/100
0.0136
Epoch 73/100
0.0136
Epoch 74/100
0.0130
Epoch 75/100
0.0136
Epoch 76/100
0.0137
Epoch 77/100
0.0139
Epoch 78/100
0.0134
Epoch 79/100
0.0139
Epoch 80/100
0.0133
Epoch 81/100
0.0129
Epoch 82/100
0.0133
Epoch 83/100
0.0131
Epoch 84/100
0.0133
Epoch 85/100
0.0134
Epoch 86/100
0.0126
Epoch 87/100
0.0130
```

```
Epoch 88/100
0.0132
Epoch 89/100
0.0128
Epoch 90/100
0.0126
Epoch 91/100
0.0128
Epoch 92/100
0.0136
Epoch 93/100
0.0125
Epoch 94/100
0.0131
Epoch 95/100
Epoch 96/100
0.0130
Epoch 97/100
0.0124
Epoch 98/100
0.0127
Epoch 99/100
0.0125
Epoch 100/100
0.0123
```

3 Visualize training/validation loss:

```
label='Validation loss')

plt.legend(loc='upper right')
plt.xlabel('Epochs')
plt.ylabel('Loss, [mse]')
plt.ylim([0,.2])
plt.show()
```



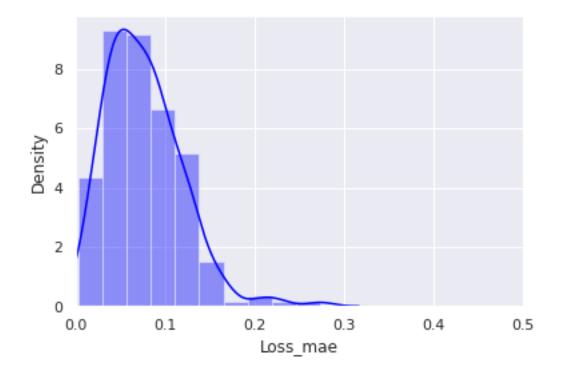
4 Distribution of loss function in the training set:

By plotting the distribution of the calculated loss in the training set, one can use this to identify a suitable threshold value for identifying an anomaly. In doing this, one can make sure that this threshold is set above the "noise level", and that any flagged anomalies should be statistically significant above the noise background.

/usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/seaborn/distributions.py:2557:
FutureWarning: `distplot` is a deprecated function and will be removed in a future version. Please adapt your code to use either `displot` (a figure-level function with similar flexibility) or `histplot` (an axes-level function for histograms).

warnings.warn(msg, FutureWarning)

[45]: (0.0, 0.5)



From the above loss distribution, let us try a threshold of 0.3 for flagging an anomaly. We can then calculate the loss in the test set, to check when the output crosses the anomaly threshold.

```
scored['Threshold'] = 0.3
scored['Anomaly'] = scored['Loss_mae'] > scored['Threshold']
scored.head()
```

```
[46]:
                           Loss_mae
                                     Threshold Anomaly
      2004-02-13 23:52:39
                           0.135230
                                           0.3
                                                  False
                           0.103883
                                           0.3
      2004-02-14 00:02:39
                                                  False
      2004-02-14 00:12:39
                           0.031544
                                           0.3
                                                  False
      2004-02-14 00:22:39
                                           0.3
                                                  False
                           0.072124
      2004-02-14 00:32:39
                           0.120766
                                           0.3
                                                  False
```

We then calculate the same metrics also for the training set, and merge all data in a single dataframe:

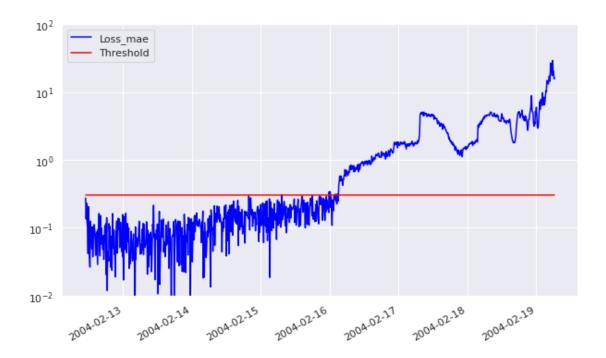
5 Results from Autoencoder model:

Having calculated the loss distribution and the anomaly threshold, we can visualize the model output in the time leading up to the bearing failure:

```
[48]: scored.plot(logy=True,figsize = (10,6), ylim = [1e-2,1e2], color = 

→['blue','red'])
```

[48]: <matplotlib.axes. subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7fab7c665110>



[49]: scored

[49]:			Loss mae	Threshold	Anomaly
[49].			_		Allomaty
	2004-02-12	11:02:39	0.273986	0.3	False
	2004-02-12	11:12:39	0.134584	0.3	False
	2004-02-12	11:22:39	0.229360	0.3	False
	2004-02-12	11:32:39	0.119207	0.3	False
	2004-02-12	11:42:39	0.099732	0.3	False
	•••		•••		
	2004-02-19	05:42:39	29.001036	0.3	True
	2004-02-19	05:52:39	20.075878	0.3	True
	2004-02-19	06:02:39	20.135506	0.3	True
	2004-02-19	06:12:39	15.617402	0.3	True
	2004-02-19	06:22:39	16.083589	0.3	True

[982 rows x 3 columns]