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Influence of outliers in a railway remote monitoring system

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Abstract

This work addresses the problem of outlier detection in a railway wireless sensor network for energy monitoring purposes. Based on the state of the art, an important contribution of a wireless sensor network in the railway system is the availability of useful knowledge of the energy consumption to the decision support systems.

Therefore, such acquisition systems are required to provide accurate data regardless of the quality of the acquisition sensors, electromagnetic influences (EMI), sensor supply fluctuations, among others.

Through computational algorithms, the increasing of communication reliability and fault tolerance is possible. Those computational algorithms detect outliers or, in the scope of this PhD, detect erroneous data that will perturb the outcomes of decision support systems.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

This chapter presents the context, motivation and document structure of a study of outlier detection in a railways WSN-based smart grid.

1.1 Context and motivation of PhD

The railway system is responsible for 1.3% of entire European energy consumption, [Biol and Loubinoux \(2016\)](#). The discussion of the energy efficiency in railways is a grown topic due to its contribution to the global energy consumption.

The energy efficiency analysis and management requires a detailed mapping of the energy consumption/generation in the railway system.

This detailed mapping of the energy flows should include, not only the rolling stock level but also the traction substations and the auxiliary services.

The knowledge of all the load curves permits the load prevision, peak shaving and energy cost optimization for all global railway system.

1.2 Shift2Rail Framework

This work is supported by the iRail PhD programme – Innovation in Railway Systems and Technologies whose objectives are aligned with the Shift2Rail objectives, [Shift2Rail Joint Undertaking \(2015\)](#):

- 1. Cutting the life-cycle cost of railway transport by as much as 50%;
- 2. Doubling the railway capacity;
- 3. Increasing the reliability and punctuality by as much as 50%.

Framed on the Shift2Rail (S2R) Innovation Programme 3 (IP3) with the focus on "Cost efficient and reliable infrastructure", it is proposed to develop a Smart Metering Demonstrator (SMD) that reach a detailed monitoring and supervision of various energy flows on the premises of embrace the entire Railway System.

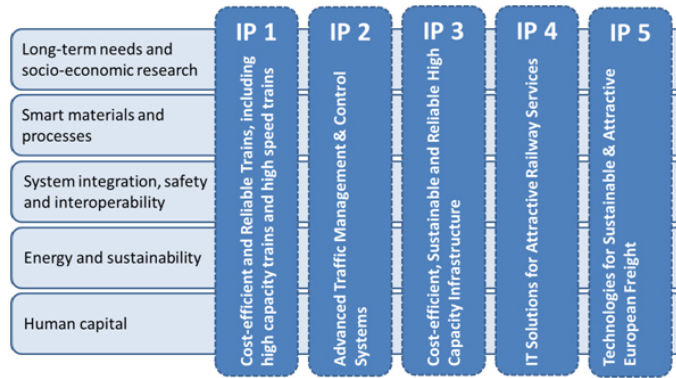


Figure 1.1: Shif2Rail Innovation Programmes.

The purpose of any energy management strategy is to build the dynamics of every loads and generators of the power system.

This should be performed based on an extensive knowledge of every energy flows.

This way, the SMD is required to propose and validate a standard metering architecture that involves the coordination of every measurements either in on-board and in ground. In advance, energy data analysis should be provided based on relevant stored data.

1.3 PhD state of the art

This section will cover a summary of the state of the art that supports this PhD.

Based on the state of the art, current metering systems focus on rolling stock on-board energy meters for energy billing purposes only, where the metering devices are located close to the pantograph, [Shift2Rail Joint Undertaking \(2015\)](#).

An advance beyond the state of the art is the expansion of the measurement system at railway system level, making it a distributed one, including both on-board and track-side measurements, thus achieving detailed mappings.

Other point in the state of the art is the intrusion level of currently used metering systems, that in one way, became a critical subsystem of the rolling stock and in other way, requires relatively long implementation, [Shift2Rail Joint Undertaking \(2015\)](#).

An advance beyond the state of the art is a solution based on non-intrusive technology. More detailed simulation models in conjunction with field measurements is the methodology to be investigated.

Specific challenges and requirements of this research are the development of non-intrusive Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) in the railway environment. It is intended that this technology should be based on an open system and open interfaces for the data collection, aggregation and analysis. Issues like metering redundancy, outlier detection, fault tolerance and communication reliability, should be considered during the research. In addition, it is expected to design and

specify a set of user applications. Those applications are focused in the energy analysis process with the aim of providing more information and detailed knowledge. It is expected that this detailed knowledge would be useful in a decision support system related with, in e.g., eco-driving strategies, timetable planning and preventive maintenance.

1.4 Influence of outliers in a railway remote monitoring system

Having in mind the state of the art that was previously presented in section 1.3, an important contribution of a wireless sensor network in the railway system is the availability of useful knowledge of the energy consumption to the decision support systems.

Therefore, such acquisition systems are required to provide accurate data regardless of the quality of the acquisition sensors, electromagnetic influences (EMI), sensor supply fluctuations, among others.

Through computational algorithms, the increasing of communication reliability and fault tolerance is possible. Those computational algorithms detect outliers or, in the scope of this PhD, detect erroneous data that will perturb the outcomes of decision support systems. Further on in chapter 2, this thematic is extensively explored.

1.5 Document structure

This document is divided in 5 chapters, each of them incorporate the relevant subsections to present the subjects mentioned.

Table 1.1: Document structure

Chapter	Title
1	Introduction
2	Outliers Detection
3	Future Research
4	Conclusions

Chapter 2

Outliers Detection

In this chapter it is made the study of the state of the art of outliers and it's relevance in railways.

In section 2.1 is defined what is an outlier either with base on the literature and with base on the scope of the PhD. In section 2.2 is covered the motivation, research opportunities and challenges in outlier detection for Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) and for the scope of the PhD. In section 2.3 different aspects of outlier detection that has been used in the literature are presented. In section 2.4 the taxonomy to divide and classify the different techniques is presented.

The remaining sections will extensively cover the different techniques. Section 2.5 covers the classification techniques; Section 2.6 presents the statistical based techniques; In section 2.7 the nearest neighbor techniques are covered; Section 2.8 presents the cluster-based techniques and section 2.9 covers the Spectral-based techniques.

In section 2.10 is made a synthesis of the outlier detection techniques for WSNs.

2.1 Definition of outlier detection

Outlier detection is a computational task to detect and retrieve information from erroneous data values. The definition is usually close to anomaly detection or deviation detection.

Branch et al. (2006) identifies the outlier detection as an essential step to either suppress or amplify outliers and precedes most any data analysis routine. Abid et al. (2016) points the need of detecting aberrant data and sensors within an WSN. Zhuang and Chen (2006) extends the outlier definition to the case where the outliers introduce in sensing queries and in sensing data analysis.

In the scope of the PhD and as previously presented in chapter 1, an outlier is a data value or a data instance that do not represent the correct consumption status.

The threshold of what is an outlier or not (or a value that do represent the correct consumption status or not) is given by the output of the subsystem that is immediately after the acquisition of consumption status subsystem, the decision support subsystem, gave a correct output or not. Figure 2.1 illustrates the integration of the consumption acquisition subsystems with the decision support subsystem.

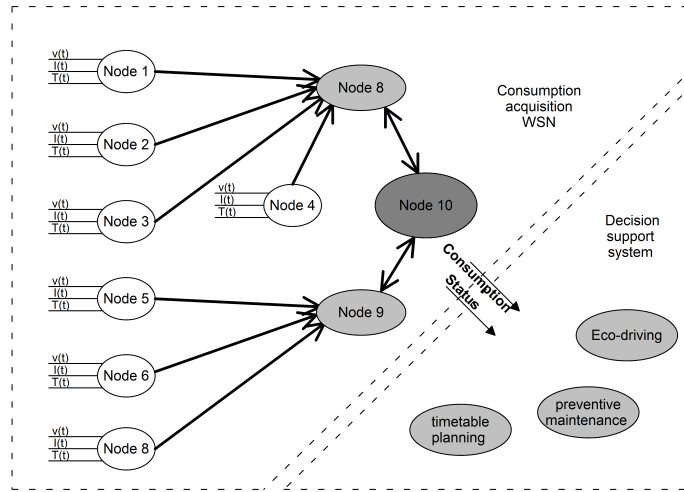


Figure 2.1: Integration of the WSN with a decision support system.

Without an outlier detection mechanism, the decision support subsystem may have the following outputs:

Input deviation from real value lower than a threshold The Decision Support Subsystem output is according to the real consumption conditions.

Input deviation from real value greater than a threshold The Decision Support Subsystem output is not according to the real consumption conditions.

The problem of taking decisions based on wrong considerations of the consumption status may lead to loss in desirable efficiency or increase of costs.

Let us consider a simple and hypothetical example where the DSS will provide an output towards suggesting an action in preventive maintenance based on the usage of a component. Considering that the usage of the component is depending on the counting of situations that the component is working above the nominal conditions. Without an outlier detection mechanism, the outliers will induce the DSS to count situations of overcharge of the component where the measurement is not related to the working above the nominal conditions but is related to external influences such as EMI or temperature. The output of DSS may suggest a preventive maintenance on a component that is working in proper conditions.

To conclude, with an outlier detection mechanism in the consumption acquisition subsystem the decision support subsystem may know if the value of consumption is an outlier or not and, with that information, the DSS output will be more accurate with the real conditions of operation.

2.2 Outlier detection in WSNs

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) has been widely used in several applications in several domains such as industrial, scientific, medical and others. Those applications have been supported by the advances in wireless technologies as well as in the evolution of microcontroller technologies, with enhanced processing capabilities associated with reduced energy consumption.

2.2.1 Motivation

[Rajasegarar et al. \(2007\)](#) points an important motivation for the inclusion of computational algorithms, i.e. outlier detection algorithms, to reduce the transmission of erroneous data, since in WSNs, the majority of the energy consumption occurs in the radio communication. In particular, they present the case of Sensoria sensors and Berkeley motes where the energy consumption in communication exceeds in ranges from 1000 to 10000 the energy consumption of computation.

Thus, a research opportunity is raised to reduce the communication usage of μC s by adding processing features where the small increase in the computation will significantly reduce the energy consumption in the transmission. These processing features are, among others, the outlier detection algorithms.

On the field of the quality of the data acquired by WSNs, the motivation of detecting outliers in data acquired from WSNs has been extensively presented in the literature. The need for acquire data from harsh or "highly dynamic" environments as well as the need to validate and extract knowledge from the acquired data are one of the main points in the motivation to study the outlier detection in WSNs, [Zhang et al. \(2010\)](#); [Chandola et al. \(2009\)](#); [Ghorbel et al. \(2015\)](#); [Martins et al. \(2015\)](#).

2.2.2 Research areas

Zhang et al. [Zhang et al. \(2010\)](#) identifies the outlier detection research areas in three domains:

- Intrusion detection: Situation caused by malicious attacks, where the detection techniques are query-driven techniques;
- Fault detection: Situation where the data suffer from noise and errors and where the detection techniques are data-driven ones;
- Event detection: Situation caused by the occurrence of one atomic or multiple events and where the majority of the research has been developed due to its complexity.

Based on the division of this three domains, the upcoming research is intended to be focused on the event detection and fault detection techniques. Specifically, the main goal for this research will be the event detection algorithms.

2.2.3 Challenges

The challenges of outlier detection in WSNs are related to the quality of the acquisition of the sensors, the reliability of the modules in terms of energy or environmental susceptibility, and the communication requirements and restrictions.

Zhang et al. [Zhang et al. \(2010\)](#) lists the challenges as the following:

- Resource constraints;
- High communication costs;
- Distributed streaming data;
- Dynamic network topology,
frequent communication failures,
mobility and heterogeneity of nodes;
- Large-scale deployment;
- Identifier outlier sources;

[Branch et al. \(2006\)](#) identifies an important challenge, where the probability of occurrence of outlier events are extremely small. [Abid et al. \(2016\)](#) as well as [Sheng et al. \(2007\)](#) identifies the large amount of data as the main challenge for outlier detection in WSN. [Zhuang and Chen \(2006\)](#) identifies the inexpensive and low fidelity sensors as the main reason for the error generation and, the main challenge are identified on the distributed streaming data among a large amount of sensors. [Ghorbel et al. \(2015\)](#) points a main challenge as the processing of data from sensors that generates continuously data that is uncertain and unreliable.

To conclude, and in the scope of the PhD, the main challenges will be the usage of inexpensive and low fidelity sensors that will be affected by the rush railway environment. Complementary, the main challenge of using outlier detection mechanisms in the railway WSN is the balance between the detection accuracy and the influence that undetected data-instances will induce in other sub-systems (in particular in decision support systems dependent on data from the WSN). In addition, the detection accuracy is directly related with the memory usage, computational requirements, communication overhead, etc.

2.3 Classification of outlier

[Zhang et al. \(2010\)](#) presents aspects to be used as metrics to compare characteristics of different outlier detection techniques. In parallel, [Chandola et al. \(2009\)](#) presents a similar approach for the classification of outlier detection. In table 2.1 is present a comparison between two approaches to classify the nature of input sensor data.

Table 2.1: Classification of outlier techniques according to the nature of the input sensor data

Zhang et al.			Chandola et al.		
Input sensor data	Attributes	univariate or multivariate	Nature of input data	Described using attributes	different types (binary, categorical, continuous)
					quantity: i) univariate; ii) multivariate w/ same type; iii) multivariate w/ different data types;
	Correlations	dependencies among the attributes of sensor nodes		Related to each other	In sequence data, the data instances are linearly ordered, for example, time-series data, genome sequences, and protein sequences.
		dependency of sensor node readings on history and neighboring node readings			In spatial data, each data instance is related to its neighboring instances, for example, vehicular traffic data, and ecological data. When the spatial data has a temporal (sequential) component it is referred to as spatio-temporal data, for example, climate data.
					In graph data, data instances are represented as vertices in a graph and are connected to other vertices with edges.
					Relationship
		Applicability		for statistical techniques	
				for nearest-neighbor-based techniques	

Based on the work of [Zhang et al. \(2010\)](#) and [Chandola et al. \(2009\)](#), the table 2.2 identifies the different types of outliers. Those types differ on the objective of the outlier detection techniques: detect anomalies in individual data instances or in groups of data to detect irregularities, respectively, in local or in the global measuring system.

Table 2.2: Classification of the outlier techniques based on the type of the outlier/anomaly.

Zhang et al.			Chandola et al.		
Type of outliers	Local outliers	Variation 1: anomalous values detection only depends on its historical values	Type of anomaly	Point anomalies	An individual data instance is considered anomalous, with respect to the others
		Variation 2: anomalous values detection depends on historical values and on values of neighboring			
	Global outliers	Variation 1: All data is transmitted to a centralized architecture where outlier detection techniques takes place		Contextual anomalies	Contextual attributes: are used to determine the context for a given instance
		Variation 2: Data from a cluster of sensors is used for outlier detection in a aggregate/clustering based architecture			Behavioral attributes: defines the noncontextual characteristics of a given instance.
		Variation 3: Individual nodes can identify global outliers if they have a copy of global estimator model obtained from the sink node			
				Collective anomalies	If a collection of related data instances is anomalous with respect to the entire data set, it is defined as a collective anomaly.

Table 2.3 continues the classification, focusing in three parts:

- The need of pre-classified data (to implement supervised, semi-supervised or unsupervised outlier detection techniques);
- The output of outlier detection techniques (binary labels for normal/abnormal data-set and a score for each data-set to evaluate the weight of being an anomaly)
- The identity of the outliers (detect errors, events or malicious attacks)

Table 2.3: Classification of outlier detection techniques according to: i) need of pre-classified data; ii) output of detection techniques; iii) identity of outliers

Zhang et al.			Chandola et al.		
Availability of pre-defined data	Supervised	Require pre-classified normal and abnormal data	Data labels: normal or anomalous	Labels obtained by Supervised Anomaly Detection	Training data has labeled instances for normal and anomalous classes
	Semi-supervised	Require only pre-classified normal data		Labels obtained by Semi-supervised Anomaly Detection	Training data has labeled instances only for normal class. There is no labels for the anomalous classes
	Unsupervised	Do not require pre-classified data		Labels obtained by Unsupervised Anomaly Detection	Techniques that do not require training data
Degree of being an outlier	Scalar	Zero-one classification: Classifies a data measurement into normal or outlier class	Output of Anomaly detection	Scores	Degree of which a data instance is consider an anomaly
	Score	Assign to each data measurements a outlier score; Display a ranked list of outliers			
Identity of outliers	Errors	Noise-related measurement or data coming from a faulty sensor		Labels	Provide binary labels (normal/anomalous)
	Events	Particular phenomena that changes the real-world state			
	Malicious attacks	Outside of the scope (In the scope of network security)			

2.4 Taxonomy of Outlier Detection Techniques

The study of detection techniques requires a well-defined taxonomy framework that addresses the related work on the different areas. This taxonomy is well defined and solid in the literature, where the works of [Zhang et al. \(2010\)](#) and [Chandola et al. \(2009\)](#) reflect a similar approach on presenting a taxonomy for outlier detection techniques.

In the following sections a coverage in relevant techniques is presented:

- Classification based techniques.
 - Bayesian Networks
 - Rule-based techniques
 - Support Vector Machines
- Statistical based techniques.
 - Parametric — Gaussian based
 - Non-parametric — Histogram based
 - Non-parametric — Kernel function based
- Nearest Neighbor-based techniques.
 - Using distance
 - Using relative density
- Clustering based techniques.
- Spectral Decomposition based techniques.

2.5 Classification based techniques

Classification based techniques are based on systematic learning approaches based on sets of data. The supervised approaches require knowledge to train a model (or classifier) from a set of data instances (or training data) and classifies a new data instance as normal or as outlier. The unsupervised approaches do not require knowledge and learn the boundary around normal instances, declaring the new instance as normal or as outlier depending if the data instance is outside of the boundary of the previous data sets.

The classification based techniques are listed as the following:

- Neural Networks-based;
- Bayesian Networks-based;
- Rule-based;
- Support Vector Machines-based.

Neural networks-based approaches are interesting strategies for outlier detection where a given neural network might be trained with only normal data-sets. At testing stage, the data instances that are similar to the training data-set are accepted by the neural network and then considered as normal. The remaining data-sets are rejected by the neural network due to their lack of similarity with normal data-sets. Thus, those data instances are considered as outliers. Based on the table [2.3](#), these techniques are classified as semi-supervised due to their need for normal data-sets for the training stage.

Bayesian networks-based approaches are identified as prominent techniques for outlier detection in WSNs, being the reason why they are extensively covered further on in [2.5.1](#). Those techniques use probabilistic graphical models to detect outliers based on the interdependencies of different variables.

Rule-based techniques, presented in [2.5.2](#), classifies an outlier based on a confidence value related to the number of the training instances correctly classified by a given rule and the total number of training instances covered by the same rule. For each test instance, all the rules are tested and the confidence value is ordered. The output of this outlier detection technique is given by the inverse of the confidence value of the rule that better captures the test instance.

Support Vector Machine (SVM) techniques are used for outlier detection to classify a given instance based on the fitness of a hyper-sphere to the data in a higher dimensional space. The hyper-sphere is obtained with a linear optimization algorithm where the objective function of this linear optimization problem is to minimize the radius R that cover the majority of the image vectors. The output of the SVM applied to OD is the classification of the image vectors as outliers if they are outside of the hyper-sphere. The SVM techniques are presented in [2.5.3](#).

2.5.1 Bayesian Networks

Zhang et al. (2010) divide the bayesian network based techniques in three categories:

- Naïve Bayesian Networks;
- Bayesian Belief Networks;
- Dynamic Bayesian Network Models;

All those approaches uses probabilistic graphical models to represent a set of variables and their probabilistic interdependencies. This graphical model aggregates the information from different variables and provides an estimate on the expectancy of an event to belong to the learned class.

Xiang et al. (2016) illustrates an application to measure the concentration of NO₂, CO and O₃ pollutants, using a bayesian network. All the three variables are all correlated and also depends on the temperature as presented in figure 2.2. The real measurements acquired by the microcontroller are represented with (s) and the representations in (t) refers to the real concentration of those pollutants.

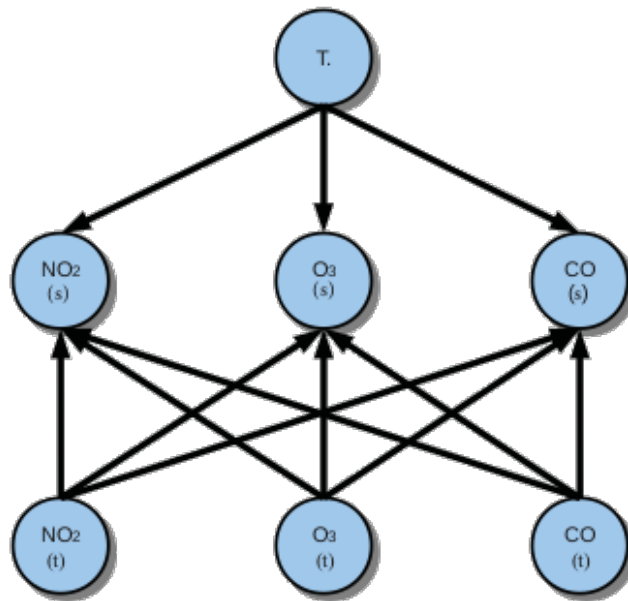


Figure 2.2: Application of a Bayesian Network to an atmospheric measurement system.

The three categories presented by Zhang et al. (2010) differs between them where the first category captures the sensor nodes correlations on spatio-temporal domain; The second one considers not only the spatio-temporal correlations but also the conditional dependence of sensor attributes; The third category proposes the measurement of state variables at a current time instance.

Janakiram et al. (2006) proposes the detection of outliers in sensor streamed data by capturing the conditional dependencies among the observation of it's attributes. this is made in three phases:

Training Phase Phase where the Bayesian Belief Network is trained to capture the spatio-temporal correlations.

Testing Phase Phase where the trained BBN is tested on the level of accuracy and, if needed, the learned parameters are updated.

Inference Phase Phase where the missing values are inferred and the remaining streamed data are tested to detect if it is an outlier or not.

[Janakiram et al. \(2006\)](#) also defined the BBN, where the BBN is a directed graph, together with an associated set of probabilistic tables. The graph is divided in nodes and arcs, where the nodes represents the variables and the arcs are the representation of the casual/influential relationship among variables.

The main contribution of BBN is the possibility to have a model that, with the dependency between uncertain variables (by filling a node probability table), it is possible to describe complex probabilistic reasoning about uncertainty.

[Janakiram et al. \(2006\)](#) describes their process in three steps:

- Constructing the Bayesian Belief Network

IF a few variables have direct dependencies

AND many of the variables are conditionally independent

THEN all the probabilities can be computed from the joint probability distribution.

- Learning Bayesian Belief Networks

IF the network structure is given

AND all variables are fully observable in the training examples

THEN estimating the conditional probabilities is enough

IF the network structure is given

AND some of the variables are observable

THEN apply neural network using Gradient Ascent Procedure

IF the network structure is unknown

THEN Use heuristic search

OR Use constraint-based technique to search through potential structures

- Inferring from Bayesian Belief Networks

THESIS The probability distribution of certain attributes might be inferred

PROOF Given the fact that the values that other attributes can take are known

[Paola et al. \(2015\)](#) proposes an adaptive distributed Bayesian approach for detecting outliers in data collected by a WSN. The focus of the proposed algorithm is the optimization of outlier classification accuracy, time and communication complexity and also considering externally imposed constraints on conflicting goals. The proposed algorithm is intended to run in each sensor node.

From the individual sensor node point of view, this algorithm consists in two phases:

Outlier detection Where, based on sensor readings and on the collaboration with neighbors, is made the probabilistic inference where the results are evaluated in three metrics: classification accuracy, time complexity and communication complexity.

Neighborhood selection Where the best neighbors are identified and selected to cooperate with, and, in addition, to correspond to a reconfiguration of the Bayesian Network structure.

In the global point of view, if there is a high number of cooperating nodes, the classification is naturally higher with the drawback if increasing the processing time and communication complexity (thus resulting in increased detection delay and increase of energy consumption).

[Xiang et al. \(2016\)](#) proposes the addition of recover and recalibrate the drifted sensors simultaneously based on the usage of a Bayesian network. The authors have applied their algorithm to the measurement of the variables in the sensor readings of the NO₂, CO and O₃ pollutants, as previously presented in figure 2.2. Based on the correlations of the sensor readings and on the temperature influence, the algorithm itself detects the outliers, recover valid information and adjust the BBN to automatically recalibrate the sensor.

2.5.2 Rule-based techniques

Rule based is another classification based technique for outlier detection. Similarly, this technique is based on a training stage from a data-set and a model generation to detect new data-instances based on history values.

Rule based techniques depends on two steps [Chandola et al. \(2009\)](#):

- **Learn rules from the training data-set**

Using a learning algorithm (i.e. RIPPER, Decision Tree, etc.)

Where each rule has an associated confidence value proportional to the ratio:

$$\text{Confidence Value} = \frac{\text{number of training instances correctly classified by the rule}}{\text{number of total training instances covered by the rule}}$$

- **Find for each test instance the rule**

That better capture the given test instance.

- **The anomaly score is**

The inverse of the confidence value for the rule that better capture the test instance.

[Islam et al. \(2016\)](#) proposes an algorithm for outlier detection inserted in rule-based taxonomy. They propose a new belief-rule-based association rule, with the focus on handling various types of uncertainties.

Due to the nature of the sensor data, a traditional inference mechanism cannot be used. Therefore, they propose a new inference mechanism for the rule-based algorithm that consists of an input transaction database that is converted into the following:

- belief transaction database;
- support calculation;
- belief matrix;
- confidence calculation;
- belief association rule discovery.

2.5.3 Support Vector Machines

Rather than performing outlier detection in the central node, [Rajasegarar et al. \(2007\)](#) proposes a distributed approach to:

- performs detection on local data at each node
- and communicates to the parent node only the summary information to perform at upper layer the global classification of the data.

Their proposal is based on a one-class quarter sphere SVM and is divided into 2 parts:

- **Anomaly detection algorithm**

The OD is supported by previous works where, with the fitness approach of a hypersphere to the data in a higher dimensional space, and by applying a linear optimization to the problem of fitting the hypersphere with minimal radius R , having the center fixed at the origin and encompassing the majority of the image vectors.

The result of the linear optimization problem is the classification of the image vectors as:

- **Support Vectors**, if inside the sphere;
- **Outliers**, otherwise.

- **Distributed anomaly detection**

- 1st step:** Each sensor node runs the entire AD algorithm on local data;
- 2nd step:** The resulting radius is sent to the parent node;
- 3rd step:** Each parent computes the global radius;
- 4th step:** Parents sends the radius to children nodes;
- 5th step:** Children compares global radius with local one and updates parameters.

[Xu et al. \(2012\)](#) proposes a KNN-SVM which is a Support Vector Machine based on K-Nearest Neighbor Algorithm.

Despite KNN taxonomy is presented further on in section 3.7, in a synthesis the KNN is a distance-based approach that detect outliers in data-instances lying in the sparsest regions or lying in the outside of a given model boundary of the feature space.

Considering the Quarter sphere SVM technique proposed by [Rajasegarar et al. \(2007\)](#) the KNN-SVM combine the origin and the radius R that contain most of the samples and introduces kernel functions to make the optimization region more tighten.

2.6 Statistical based techniques

[Chandola et al. \(2009\)](#) identifies the statistical techniques for anomaly detection based on the assumption that, in a stochastic model, the most common data instances occur in high probability regions and the anomalies occur in low probability regions.

To detect anomalies, parametric techniques are suggested since those techniques **assume** the knowledge of the underlying distribution and **estimate** the parameters from a given data set. Non-parametric techniques differs from parametric ones without the need of assuming the knowledge of the distribution.

2.6.1 Parametric — Gaussian based

[Zhang et al. \(2010\)](#) summarizes parametric techniques as an anomaly detection strategy based on the following steps:

- The available knowledge is generated from a known distribution;
- The distribution parameters is then estimated from the give data.

The usage of Gaussian models allows the spatial correlation of the readings towards distinguishing between outlying sensors and event boundary.

2.6.2 Non-parametric — Histogram based

[Sheng et al. \(2007\)](#) proposes a histogram-based method to reduce the communication cost on sensor networks. The main objective of this proposal is to collect hints (in a form of histogram) about the data distribution and, with the knowledge from these hints, unnecessary data is filtered and potential outliers are detected

Complementary, [Wang and Li \(2013\)](#) introduces clusters on incremental histogram scheme based on a divide and conquer strategy:

- The wireless network is divided in clusters (based on adjacent nodes and data correlated strategy);
- The cluster head and cluster members updates the histogram incrementally and compares histograms in the form of Kullback-leibler divergence differentially (Kullback-leibler divergence is a convenient and robust method of measuring the difference between two data sets in a statistical sense.)

2.6.3 Non-parametric — Kernel function based

[Zhang et al. \(2010\)](#) synthesizes the concept of Kernel function non-parametric approaches as methods for estimating the probability distribution function for normal instances (and a new instance that occurs on a low probability area is declared an outlier). Later on in section 2.9 is presented the Kernel Principal Component Analysis (KPCA) used by [Ghorbel et al. \(2014\)](#) for outlier detection in WSN's.

2.7 Nearest Neighbor-based techniques

A promissory technique is extensively explored in the literature with the concept of neighborhoods, based on the key assumption that normal instances occurs in dense neighborhoods and anomalies occurs far from their closest neighbors.

2.7.1 Using distance

[Branch et al. \(2006\)](#) proposes algorithms that implements nearest neighbor-based techniques for outlier detection in WSN's. The proposed unsupervised anomaly detection techniques uses the following different algorithms:

- The distance to the k^{th} nearest neighbor;
- The average distance to the k nearest neighbors;
- the inverse of the number of neighbors, within a distance α .

[Abid et al. \(2016\)](#) bases the detection technique on the distance between the current measurement and its neighbors. A synthetic database is generated based on the insertion of random values into a real database (in particular the Intel Berkeley lab WSN database). The procedure is divided in two steps:

- **Step 1a)** For a given time-slot, the data values are sorted in a vector;
- **Step 1b)** After that, for a given point in the vector, Euclidean distance between the predecessor and successor is calculated and stored in a second vector;
- **Step 1c)** Based on the smallest distance between the current point and the predecessor or successor, the current point is linked;
- **Step 2** If the point in the vector is not linked (due to it's distance between current point and predecessor/successor higher than a threshold?), is declared an outlier;

2.7.2 Using relative density

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2.8 Clustering based techniques

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2.9 Spectral Decomposition based techniques

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2.10 Synthesis

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Chapter 3

Future Research

In this chapter there are presented the future steps in research on outliers detection on railways WSN-based smart grid.

3.1 Outlier techniques selected

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3.2 Synthesis

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Chapter 4

Conclusion

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