

Fault Tolerance in Computational Systems - Report

Influence of outliers in a railway remote monitoring system

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Symbols

kbps	Kilobit per second (often used kbit/s or kb/s) - bit rate
Mbps	Megabit per second (often used Mbit/s or Mb/s) - bit rate
Gbps	Gigabit per second (often used Gbit/s or Gb/s) - bit rate
dB	Decibel - Gain/Attenuation
kHz	Kilohertz - Frequency
MHz	Megahertz - Frequency
GHz	Gigahertz - Frequency
km	Kilometer - Distance
min	Minute - Time

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

Smart grids are conceived as electric grids that deliver electricity from generation points to consumers, having the feature of controlling the entire process.

In railways...

Outliers are bla bla,,.

The study of outliers is relevant due to it's influence in

With this work it is expected to raise the awareness of outliers detection in the phd study

1.2 Document structure

This document is divided in 4 chapters, each of them incorporate the relevant subsections to present the subjects mentioned

Table 1.1: Document structure

Chapter	Title
1	Introduction
2	Railways Remote Monitoring Systems
3	Outliers Detection
4	Future Research
5	Conclusions

Chapter 2

Railways Remote Monitoring Systems

In this chapter it is an overview of the railway system where the outliers detection is expected to be studied.

2.1 Smart Meters

2.2 Synthesis

Chapter 3

Outliers Detection

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

3.1 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.

3.2 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 has 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.

"In sensor networks, the majority of the energy is consumed in radio communication rather than computation" ... in the particular case of Sensoria sensors and Berkeley motes, the ratio of energy consumption between computation and communication modes is between 1000 and 10000 [rajasegarar2007]. Thus, an research opportunity is raised to reduce the communication usage of μC s by adding processing features towards the reduction of energy consumption.

3.2.1 Motivation

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. [zang2010; chandola2009; ghorbel2015; martins2015]

3.2.2 Challenges

Chapter 4

Future Research

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

4.1 Outliers detection definition

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4.2 Synthesis

Chapter 5

Conclusion

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