#### KNS 2022 Autumn Meeting

# DESIGN OF AN ANOMALY DETECTION SYSTEM FOR RESEARCH REACTOR BASED ON DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH

한국원자력연구원 인공지능응용전략실 류승형 선임연구원



### CONTENTS

- Research Objectives
- Anomaly detection methodology
- Application framework
- Results and analysis



### **RECENT ADVANCES IN TECHNOLOGIES**





Artificial Intelligence



Robot

**Digital Twin** 





## DEEP LEARNING APPLICATIONS IN INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

#### Anomaly detection for multivariate sensor data



(a) Illegal Traffic Flow detection



(b) Detecting Retinal Damage



(c) Cyber-Network Intrusion detection



(d) Internet Of Things (IoT) Big-Data Anomaly detection





#### **DEVELOPMENT OF ANOMALY DETECTION MODEL**



Database

#### Training



### HOW TO DELIVER ML MODEL AS A SERVICE?





#### IT IS MUCH HARDER…





#### WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE

- Research : Research on ML model for anomaly detection
- Development : Development of an application with ML model
- Deployment : Deployment and test

- Operation : update with feedback, fixing bugs.
- Improvement : more data, more research, more updates...



#### **DLADS : DEEP LEARNING BASED ANOMALY DETECTION SYSTEM**



### AUTOENCODER FOR ANOMALY DETECTION

![](_page_9_Figure_2.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_3.jpeg)

### **AUTOENCODER FOR ANOMALY DETECTION**

- Input:  $x \in \mathbb{R}^d$ , output:  $\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^d$
- A. Feature extraction from encoder :
- B. Reconstruction from feature space :  $\hat{x} = f_{dec}(z)$
- C. Discrepancy due to incomplete information :  $d(x, \hat{x}) > 0$
- D. Use this error as anomaly score : a

$$z = f_{enc}(x), z \in \mathbb{R}^{d'}, d' < d$$

$$d(x, \hat{x}) = (x - \hat{x})^2$$

### HOW TO DESIGN OVERALL SYSTEM

![](_page_11_Figure_2.jpeg)

- Multiple sensors are deployed at HANARO
- Measured values are stored on secured server in real
- Basic requirements
  - Communication with the server
  - Calculation of anomaly score with trained ML/DL
  - Visualization of variables and AD status

![](_page_11_Picture_9.jpeg)

## **DESIGN OF SYSTEM FRAMEWORK**

- Three main modules
- Communication
- Anomaly detection
- Visualization
- & other sub functions

![](_page_12_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Figure_8.jpeg)

![](_page_12_Picture_10.jpeg)

### **COMMUNICATION MODULE**

- Server-to-framework communication
  - Get packets from secured server with specified program (TCP/IP Socket).
- Module-to-module communication
  - Operates an dataframe (queue) to store data.
  - Exchange processed data between modules.

![](_page_13_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Picture_8.jpeg)

![](_page_13_Figure_9.jpeg)

### **ANOMALY DETECTION MODULE**

- Model Training
  - Training an autoencoder with collected data
- Inference
  - Do feature extraction and reconstruction
  - Calculate anomaly score

![](_page_14_Figure_7.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Figure_10.jpeg)

![](_page_14_Picture_11.jpeg)

### **VISUALIZATION MODULE**

- Provide user interface based on streamlit
- Managing graph panels
  - Monitoring panel
  - Anomaly score panel

![](_page_15_Figure_6.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_15_Figure_8.jpeg)

### DEPLOYMENT

- Environment setting
- Connection check

![](_page_16_Picture_4.jpeg)

![](_page_16_Picture_5.jpeg)

### **ISSUES AND DIFFICULTIES**

- Problems in environment setting / network separation
- More algorithms & fine tuning
- Calculation of anomaly score (MSE  $\rightarrow$  Mahalanobis distance, Top-k)
- Problem of visualization (various scores)
- Proper thresholding (e.g., running mean)

Thank you