



2023 GLOBAL SUMMIT ON ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION



Long Term Ground Water Monitoring Using LSTM Algorithm for Anomaly Detection

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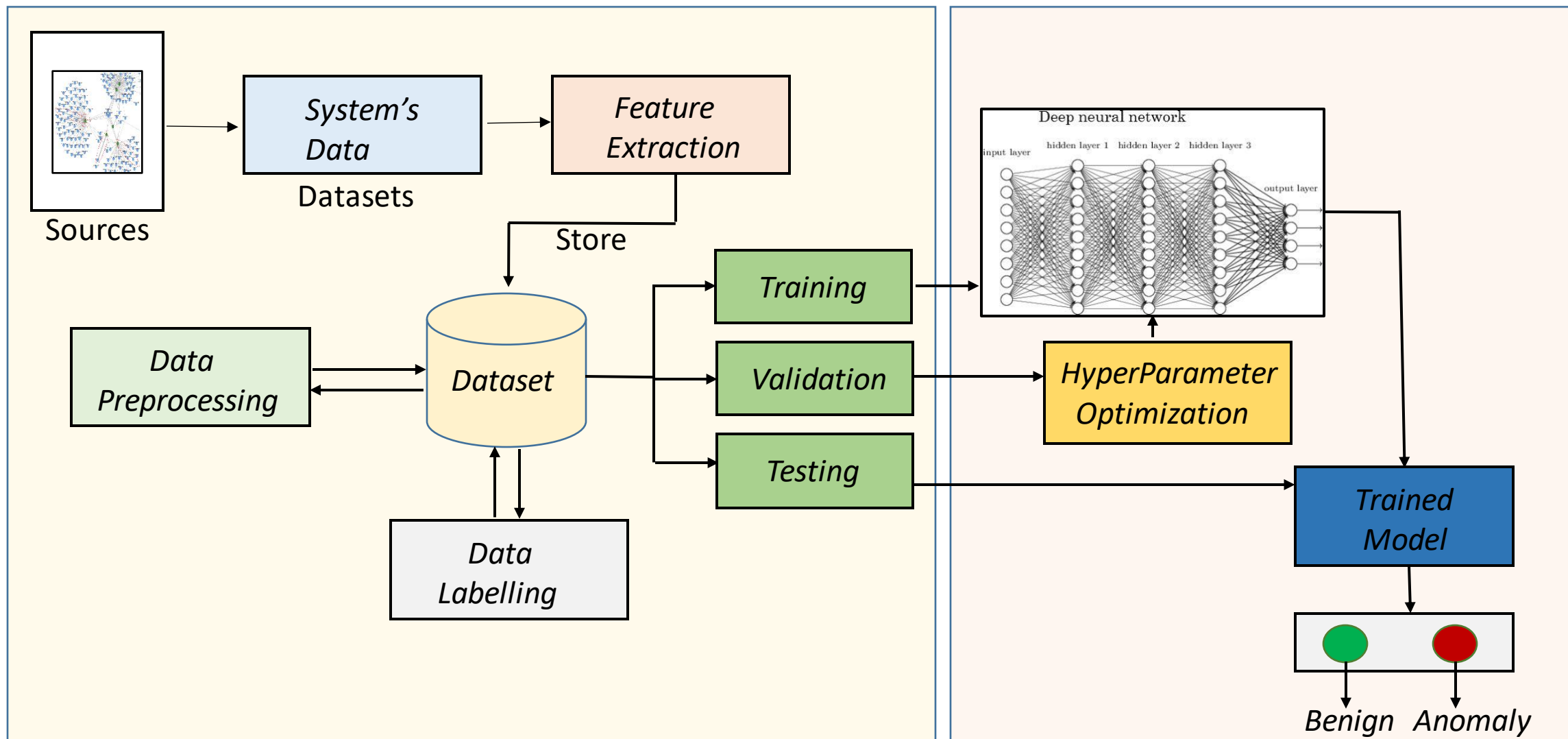
Significance

- Early detection can **prevent long-term** environmental damage.
- Ensures **safe water quality** for consumption and ecological balance.

Indicative of Larger Issues:

- Environmental: **Contamination**, infiltration of pollutants.
- Mechanical: **Sensor malfunctions**, equipment failures.

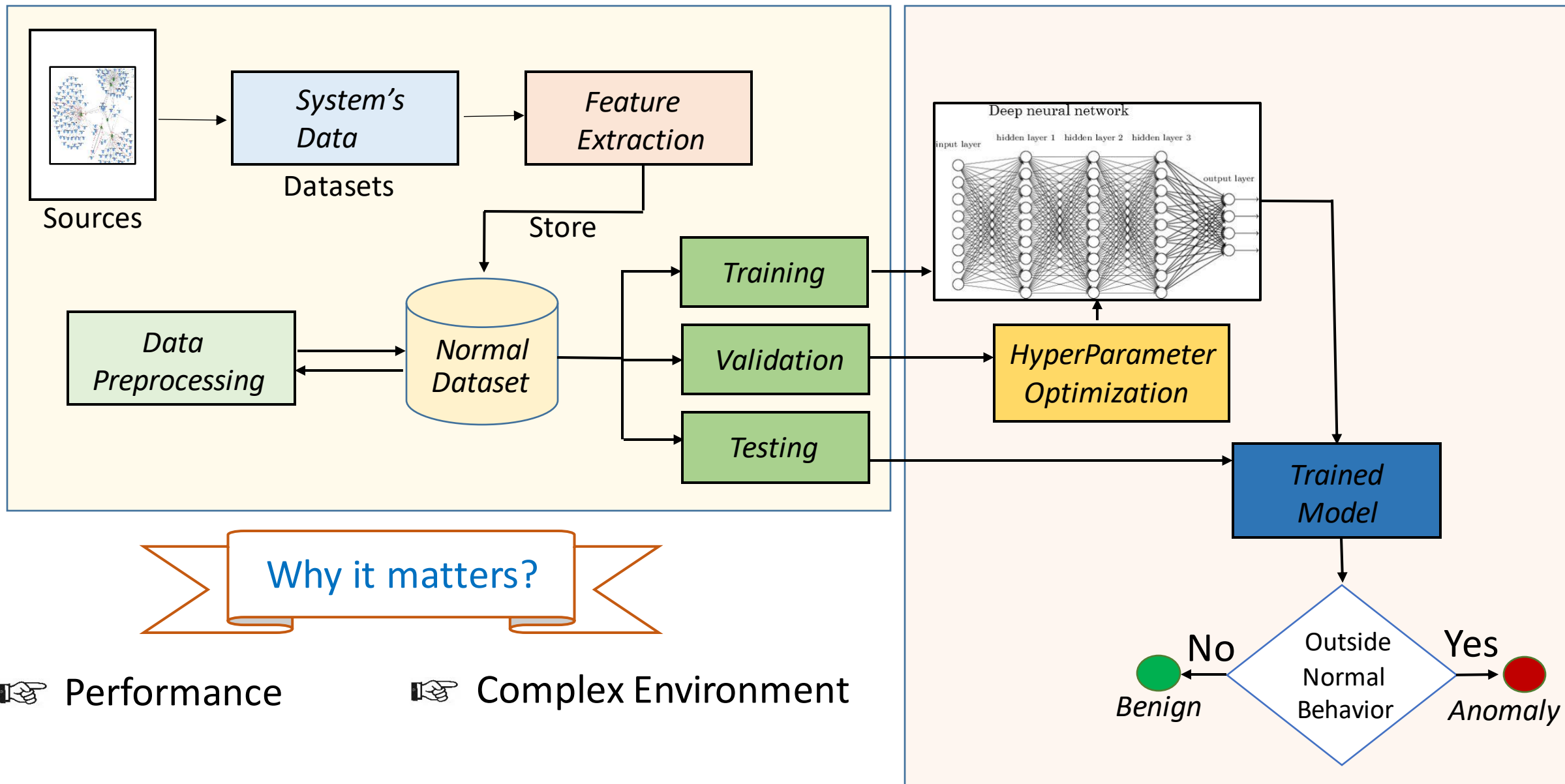
Conventional Way



👉 Needs Data Labelling

👉 Highly Imbalanced

Anomaly Detection





How to develop reliable AI-powered System?

CHALLENGES

Applications

- How to **reduce the training time** of the deep learning algorithms?

Systems

- How to reduce the **False Alarm Rate** in a **complex environment**?

Theory

- How to build **rigorous and robust** deep learning model?

Stage-1: Data Collection

HydroVu API

Stage-2: Data Preprocessing

- 1) Normalization
- 2) Split the dataset into training, validation and testing

Stage-3: Algorithm Training

Model Training Phase

Training Dataset

Long Short Term Memory (LSTM)

Model Optimization Phase

Hyper-Parameter Optimization

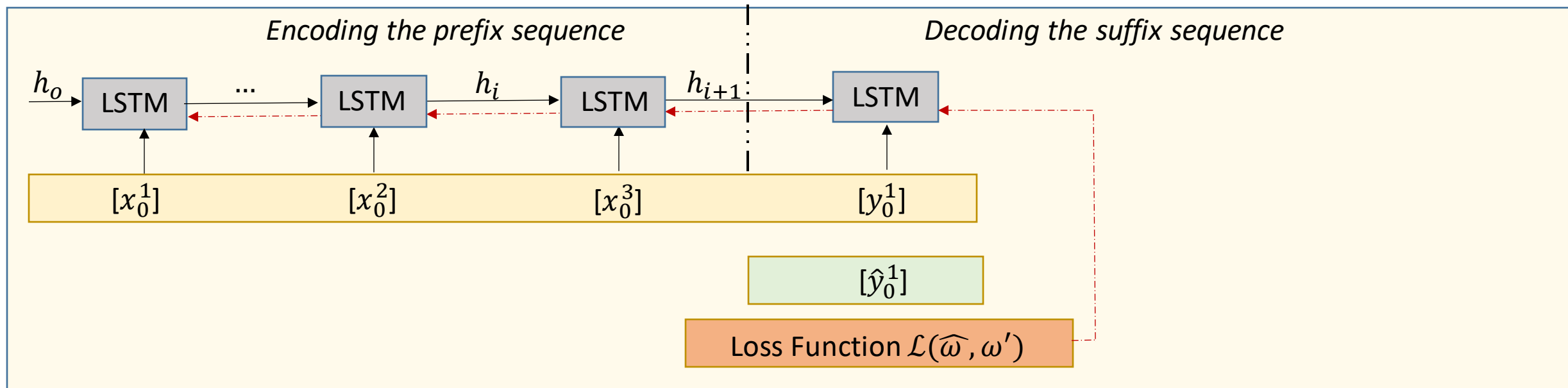
Validation Dataset

Test Data

Final Trained Model

Sensor Dataset

StationId	DepthToWater
FSB116D	4161
FAI3B	3826
FAI11	3665
FAI8D	3568
FSB78	3445
FSB118D	3396
FSB127D	3158
FAI12	3150
FSB108D	3146
FEX4	3091



Batch Gradient Descent (BGD) Mini-Batch Gradient Descent (MGD) Stochastic Gradient Descent (SGD)

$$\theta = \theta - \eta \cdot \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta)$$

👉 Underfitting

$$\theta = \theta - \eta \cdot \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta; x^{(i:i+n)}; y^{(i:i+n)})$$

👉 Needs n before training

$$\theta = \theta - \eta \cdot \nabla_{\theta} J(\theta; x^i; y^i)$$

👉 Overfitting

Related Work

- Static Value
 - Fixed Value with no convergence guarantee
- Linear Scaling Rule
 - Straightforward Rule
- Gradual Scheme
 - Constraints: Tune at Epoch Level

Dy-BnLR Tuner:

- Hybrid BatchSize and LR
- Dynamic Tuning at runtime
- Temporal Weighted Correlations
- Apply to Different NNs

Dynamic BatchSize-LR Update Technique

Gradient Warmup

Loss Derivation

Weighted Loss

Update BatchSize

Dynamic BatchSize-LR Update Technique

Gradient Warmup

Loss Derivation

Weighted Loss

Update BatchSize

$$B = \sqrt{N}$$

Dynamic BatchSize-LR Update Technique

Gradient Warmup

Loss Derivation

Weighted Loss

Update BatchSize

$$B = \sqrt{N}$$

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=0}^{B-1} \mathcal{L}(X[i], \theta)$$

$$\theta^{k+1} = \theta^k - \eta \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=0}^{B-1} \nabla \mathcal{L}(X[i], \theta)$$

Dynamic BatchSize-LR Update Technique

Gradient Warmup

$$B = \sqrt{N}$$

Loss Derivation

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=0}^{B-1} \mathcal{L}(X[i], \theta)$$

$$\theta^{k+1} = \theta^k - \eta \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=0}^{B-1} \nabla \mathcal{L}(X[i], \theta)$$

Weighted Loss

$$\Delta BS = \sum_{k=i-1}^0 (Normalized_{BS} * Weight_i)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_{BS_k} - \mathcal{L}_{BS_{k+1}}}{\max(|\mathcal{L}_{BS_k}|, |\mathcal{L}_{BS_{k+1}}|)} * \frac{1}{2^{i-k}}$$

Update BatchSize

$$\Delta BS = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-1}} - \mathcal{L}_{BS_i}}{\max(|\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-1}}|, |\mathcal{L}_{BS_i}|)} * w_i$$

$$+ \frac{\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-2}} - \mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-1}}}{\max(|\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-2}}|, |\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-1}}|)} * w_{i-1}$$

$$+ \dots$$

$$+ \frac{\mathcal{L}_{BS_1} - \mathcal{L}_{BS_2}}{\max(|\mathcal{L}_{BS_1}|, |\mathcal{L}_{BS_2}|)} * w_1$$

Dynamic BatchSize-LR Update Technique

Gradient Warmup

$$B = \sqrt{N}$$

Loss Derivation

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=0}^{B-1} \mathcal{L}(X[i], \theta)$$

$$\theta^{k+1} = \theta^k - \eta \frac{1}{B} \sum_{i=0}^{B-1} \nabla \mathcal{L}(X[i], \theta)$$

Weighted Loss

$$\Delta BS = \sum_{k=i-1}^0 (Normalized_{BS} * Weight_i)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}_{BS_k} - \mathcal{L}_{BS_{k+1}}}{\max(|\mathcal{L}_{BS_k}|, |\mathcal{L}_{BS_{k+1}}|)} * \frac{1}{2^{i-k}}$$

Update BatchSize

$$BS_{i+1} = BS_i * (1 + \Delta BS)$$

$$\Delta BS = \frac{\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-1}} - \mathcal{L}_{BS_i}}{\max(|\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-1}}|, |\mathcal{L}_{BS_i}|)} * w_i$$

$$+ \frac{\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-2}} - \mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-1}}}{\max(|\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-2}}|, |\mathcal{L}_{BS_{i-1}}|)} * w_{i-1}$$

$$+ \dots$$

$$+ \frac{\mathcal{L}_{BS_1} - \mathcal{L}_{BS_2}}{\max(|\mathcal{L}_{BS_1}|, |\mathcal{L}_{BS_2}|)} * w_1$$

Epoch 1

BatchSize

Epoch 2

LR

Epoch 3

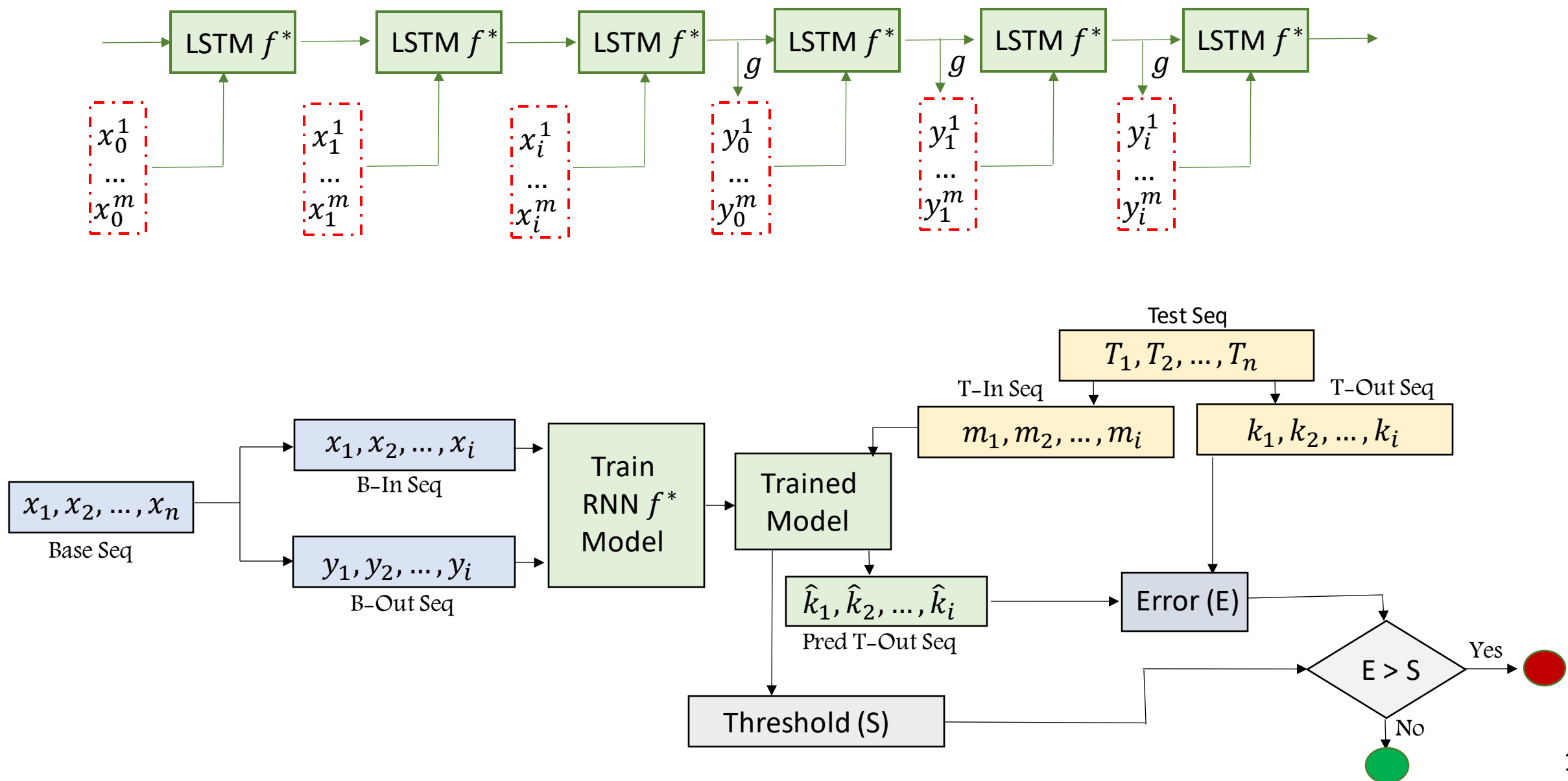
BatchSize

Epoch 4

LR

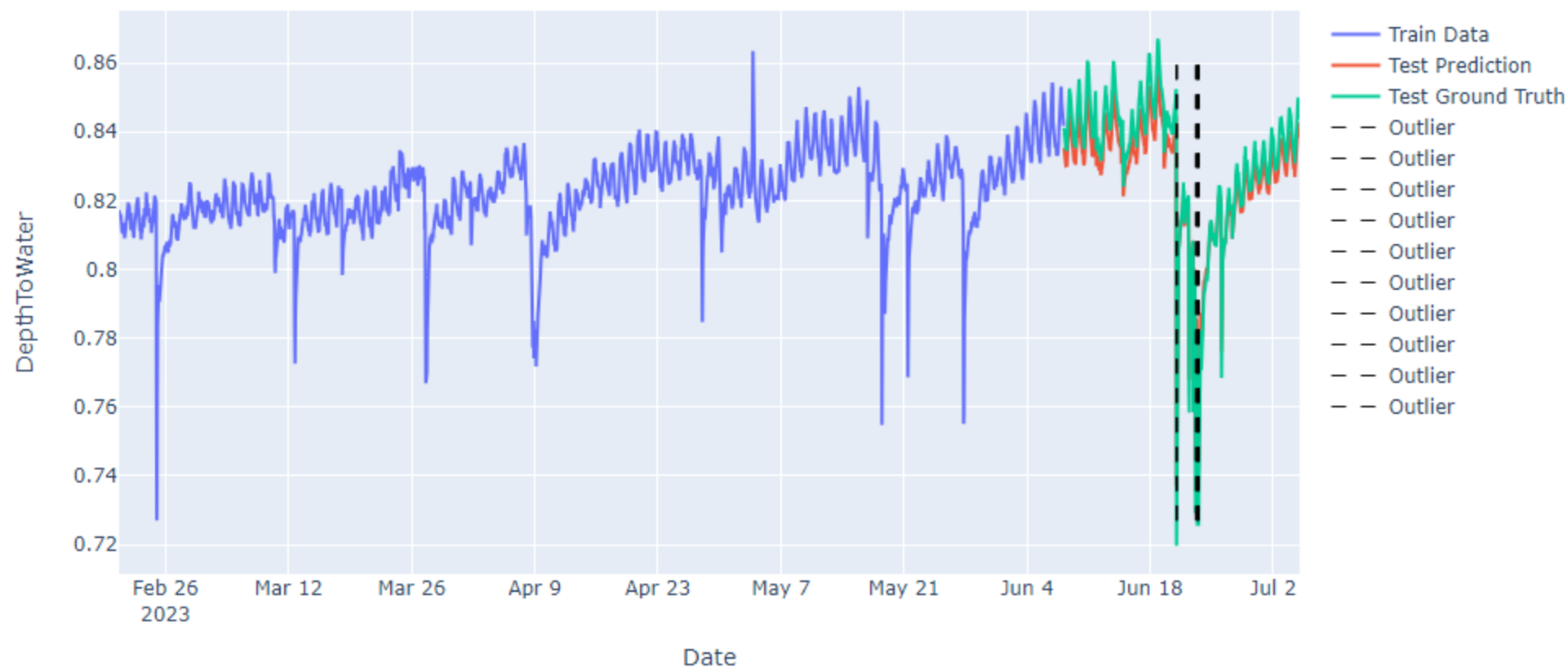
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Anomaly Detection



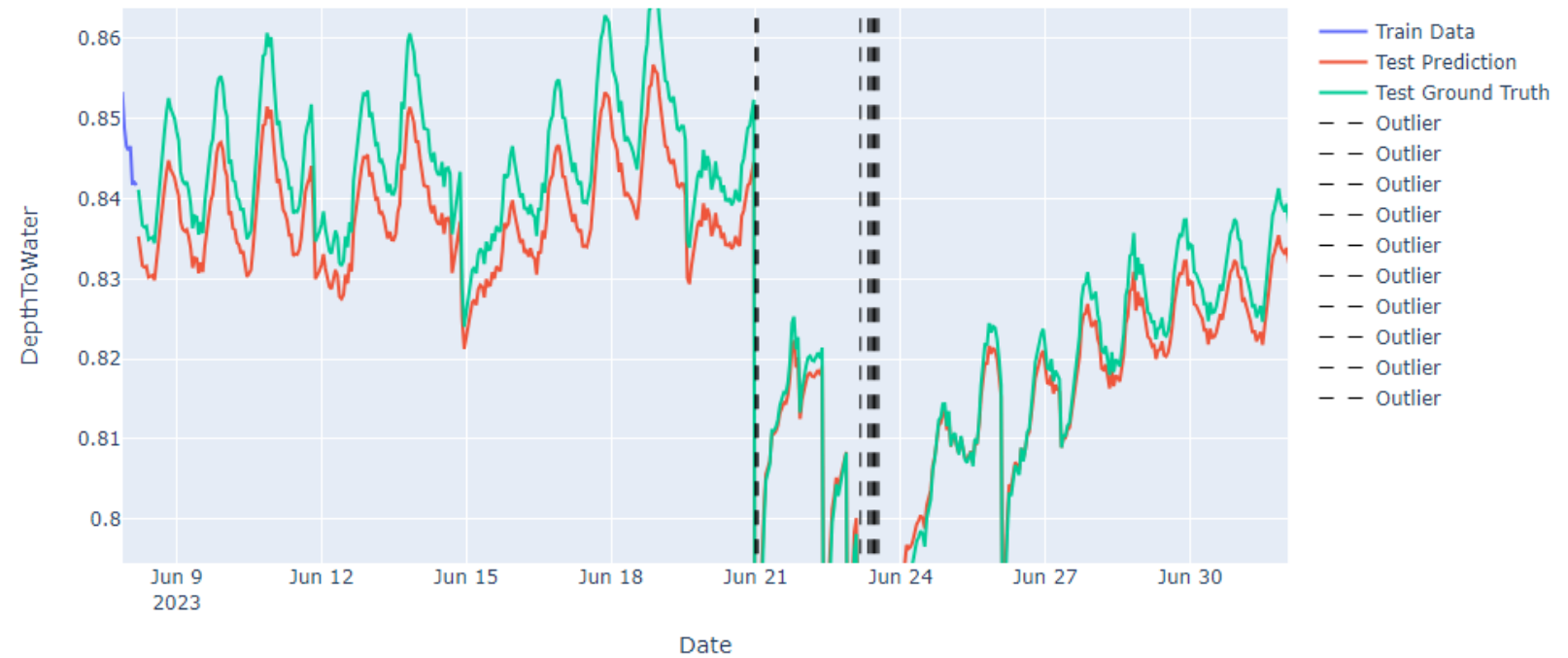
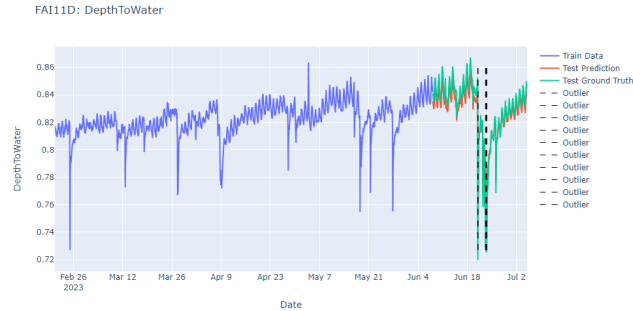
Results

FAI11D: DepthToWater



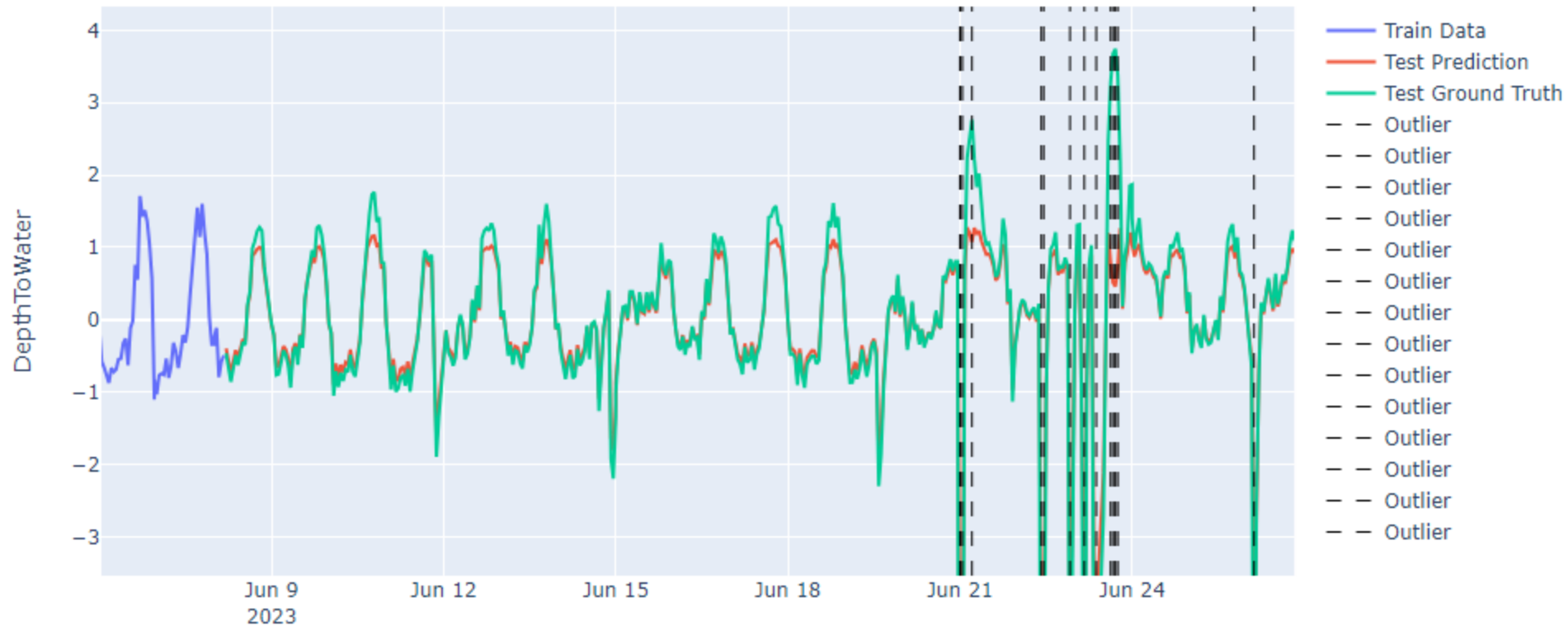
Results

FAI11D: DepthToWater



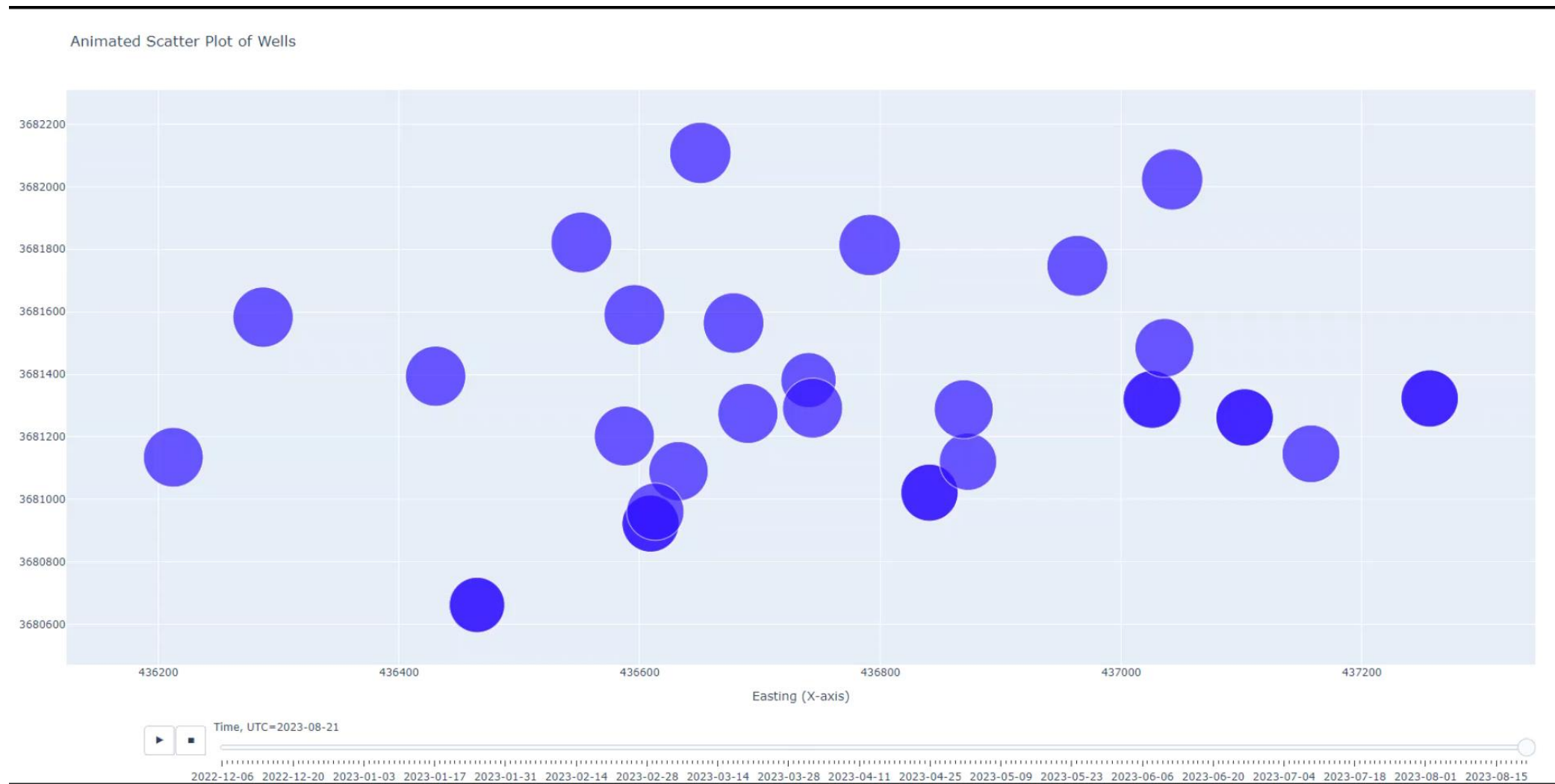
Results

FAI11D: DepthToWater



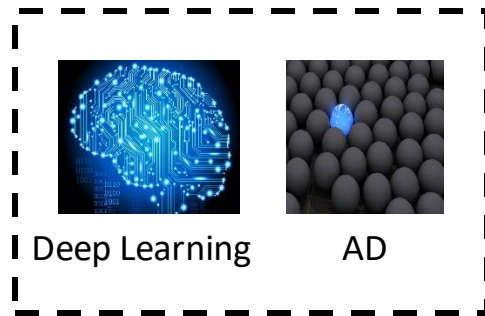
Smoothing Technique: Noise reduction noise and filter out high-frequency fluctuations.
Differencing method: Eliminate daily fluctuations or seasonality patterns.
Normalization: To ensure consistency.

Anomaly Detection Animation



Explainable & Verifiable AI

Rigorous and robust AI



- How to improve DL explainability?
Feature Space, intermediate process
- How to verify and support online learning?



Thank You

Questions ?

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