

MACHINE LEARNING FOR EDGE BASED ANOMALY DETECTION IN ROBOTIC APPLICATIONS

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Agenda

Introduction



Algorithms



System
Overview



Use Case
Evaluation



Summary



Introduction



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WHAT IF ROBOT CELLS COULD AUTOMATICALLY DETECT PROCESS ANOMALIES DURING OPERATION?

Production Quality Improvement

Safety Improvement

Process Downtime Reduction

Maintenance Cost Reduction



HOW TO ACHIEVE THAT?

Edge Computing & Wireless Sensors

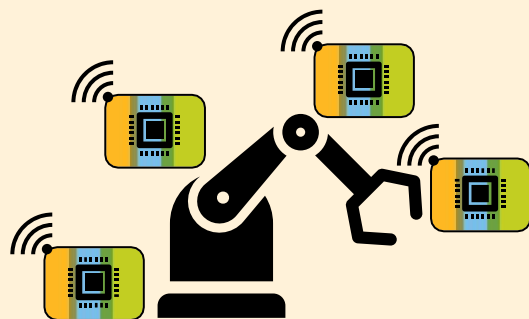
Fast System Response Times

High Reliability

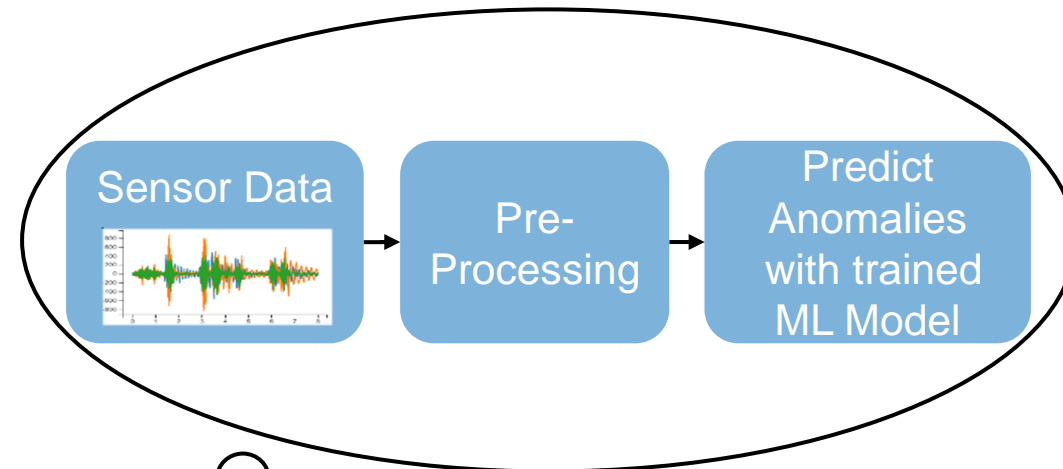
High Data Security & Privacy

High Flexibility

Sense



Robot & Wireless Acceleration Sensors (KW41Z)

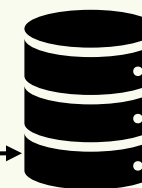


Think



Edge Device i.Mx8M Plus

Act



Cloud Server

Notify Anomalies

Algorithms



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SUPPORT VECTOR MACHINE

Basic Concept

- Binary classifier
- Creates hyperplane that separates the data classes with maximum margin

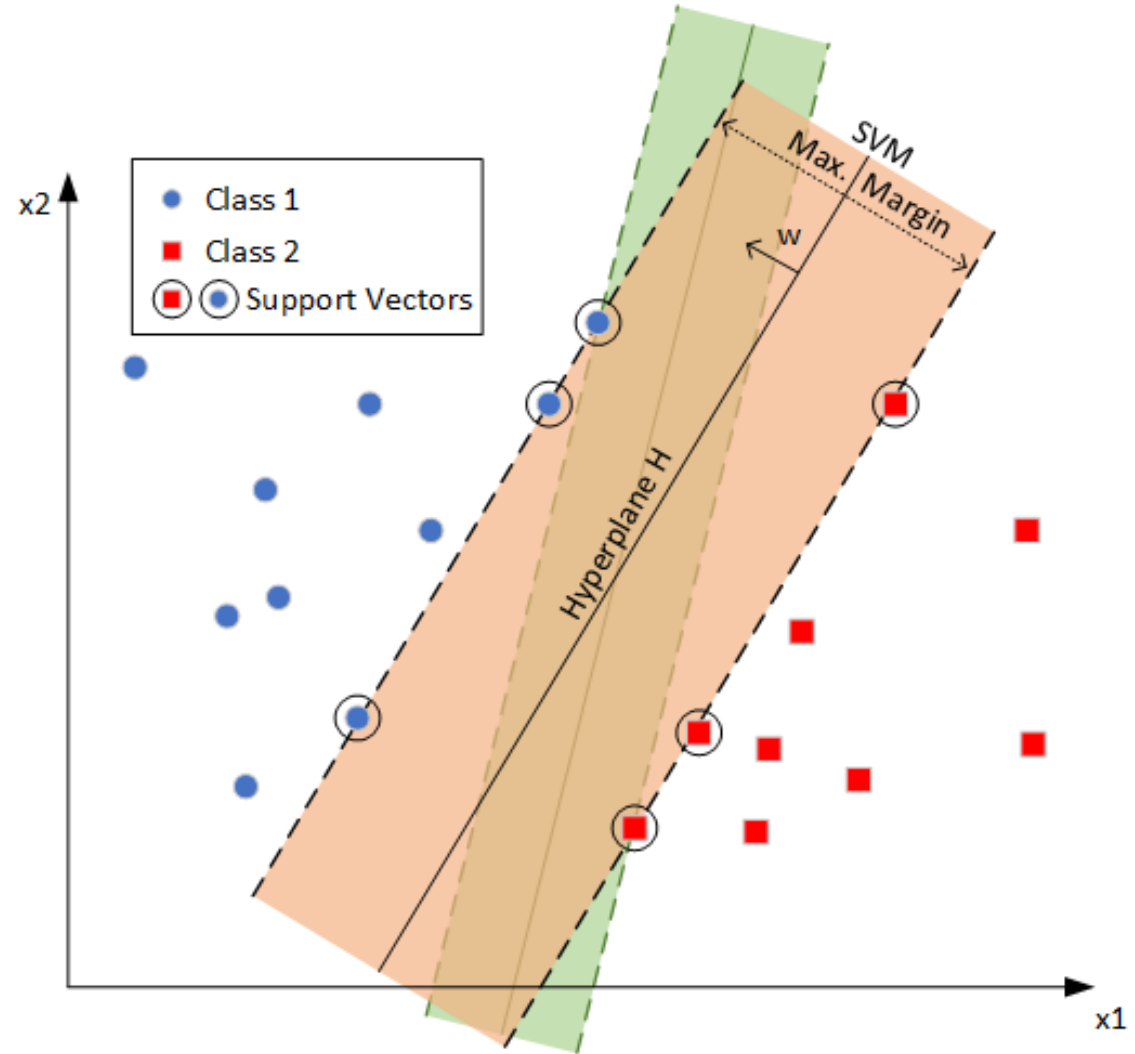
$$H = \mathbf{w}\mathbf{x} + b = 0$$

Optimization Problem

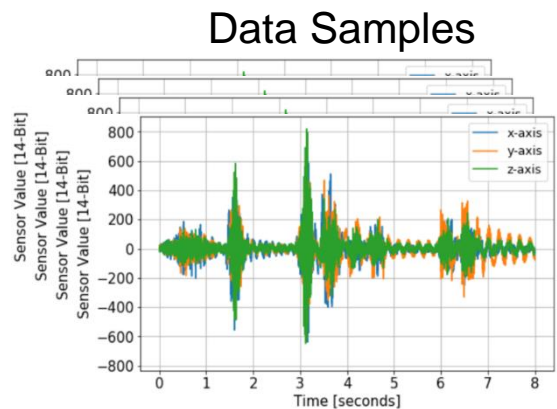
$$\min_{\mathbf{w}, b} \frac{1}{2} \|\mathbf{w}\|^2$$

$$\text{subject to: } y_i(\mathbf{w}\mathbf{x}_i + b) \geq 1, i = 1 \dots m$$

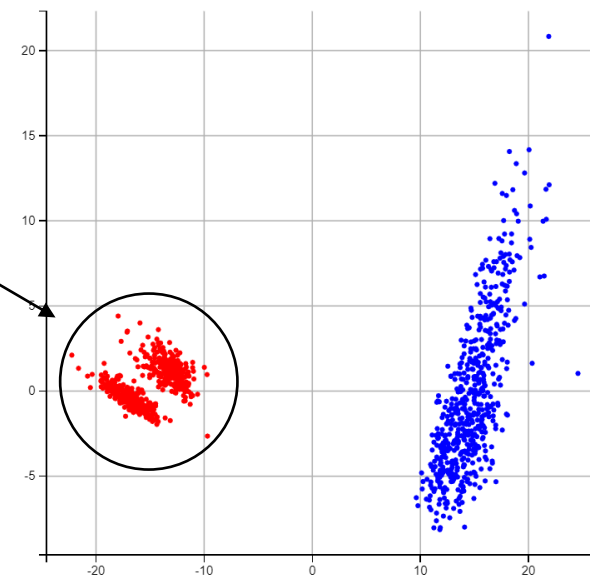
- Convex and quadratic
- Simple to find optimal solution (global minimum)



HOW DOES THE ANOMALY DETECTION WORK? [OCSVM]



One-Class SVM
Decision Boundary



Features	
Time Domain	Freq. Domain
Variance	Centroid
RMS Value	Bandwidth
Kurtosis	Lower Contrast
Shape Factor	Upper Contrast
Skewness	Flatness
Crest Factor	
Max Value	

- Feature Selection
- Cross-Correlation
- PCA
- Grid Search

One-Class SVM

- Prediction
- Normal
- Anomaly

AUTOENCODER

Training Objective

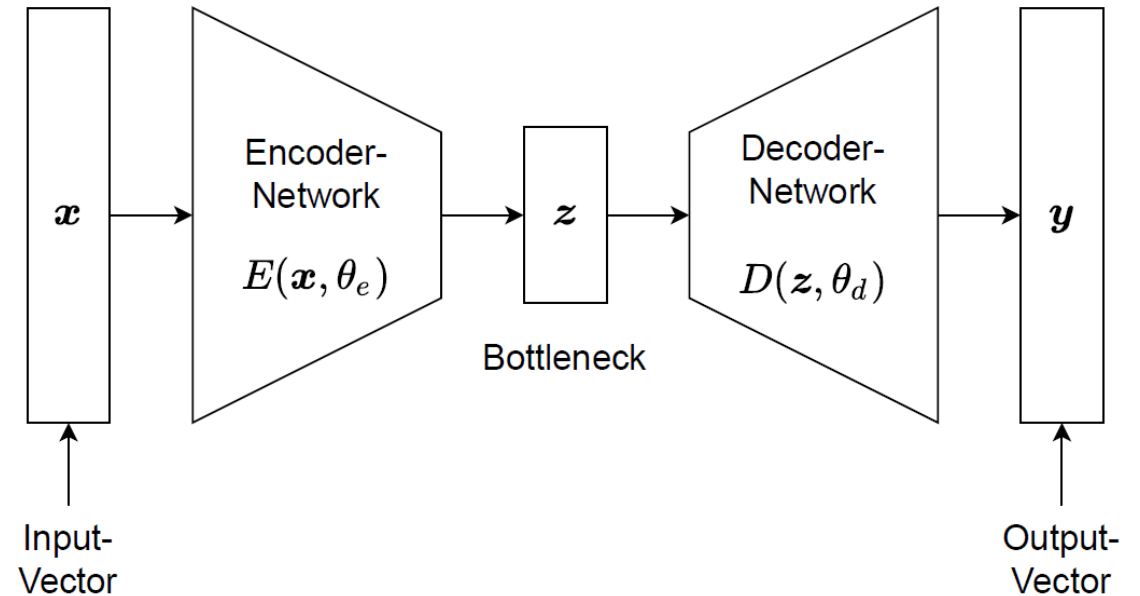
- Learn a lowdimensional representation of normal Data
- Best Reconstruction on Training Data
 - Minimizing Reconstruction Error

Components

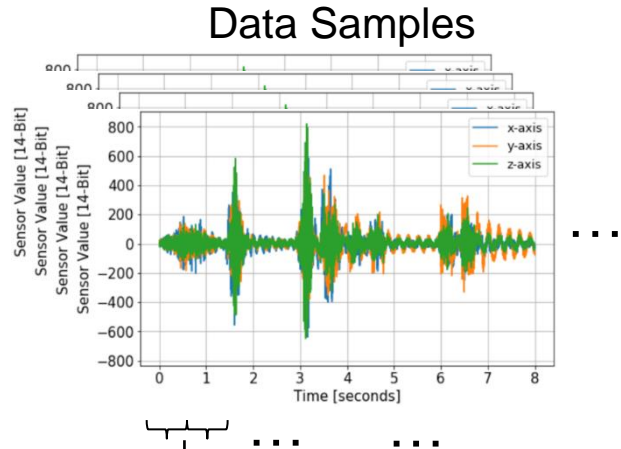
- Encoder: Dimension reduction
- Bottleneck (latent space)
- Decoder: Dimension expansion

Training Approach

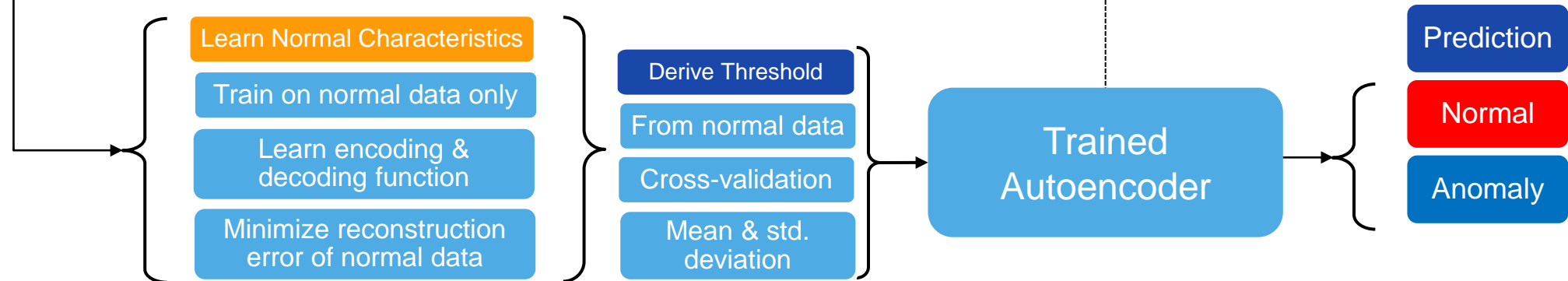
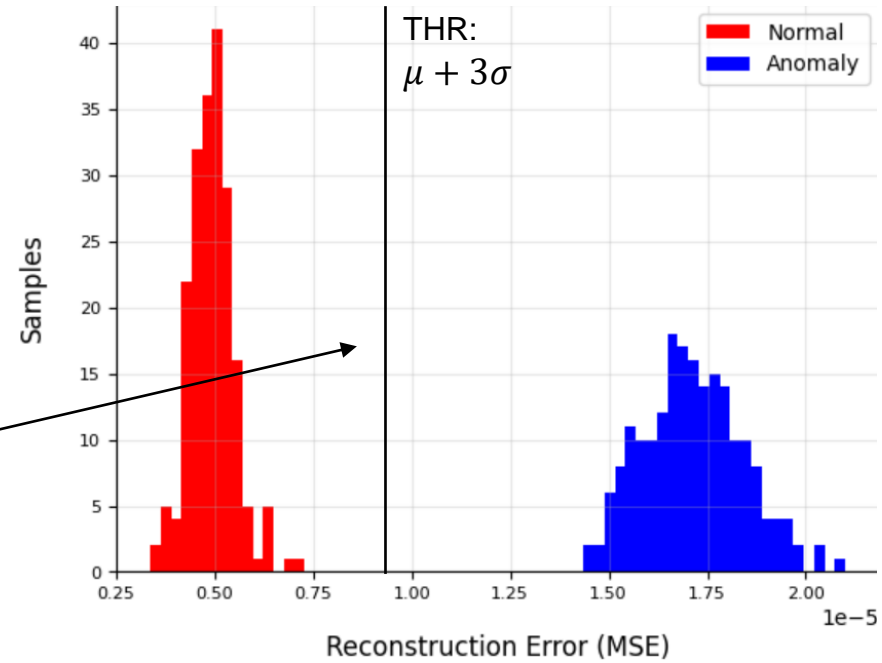
- Unsupervised Learning
- Semi-Supervised Learning



AUTOENCODER



Autoencoder
Decision Boundary



System Overview



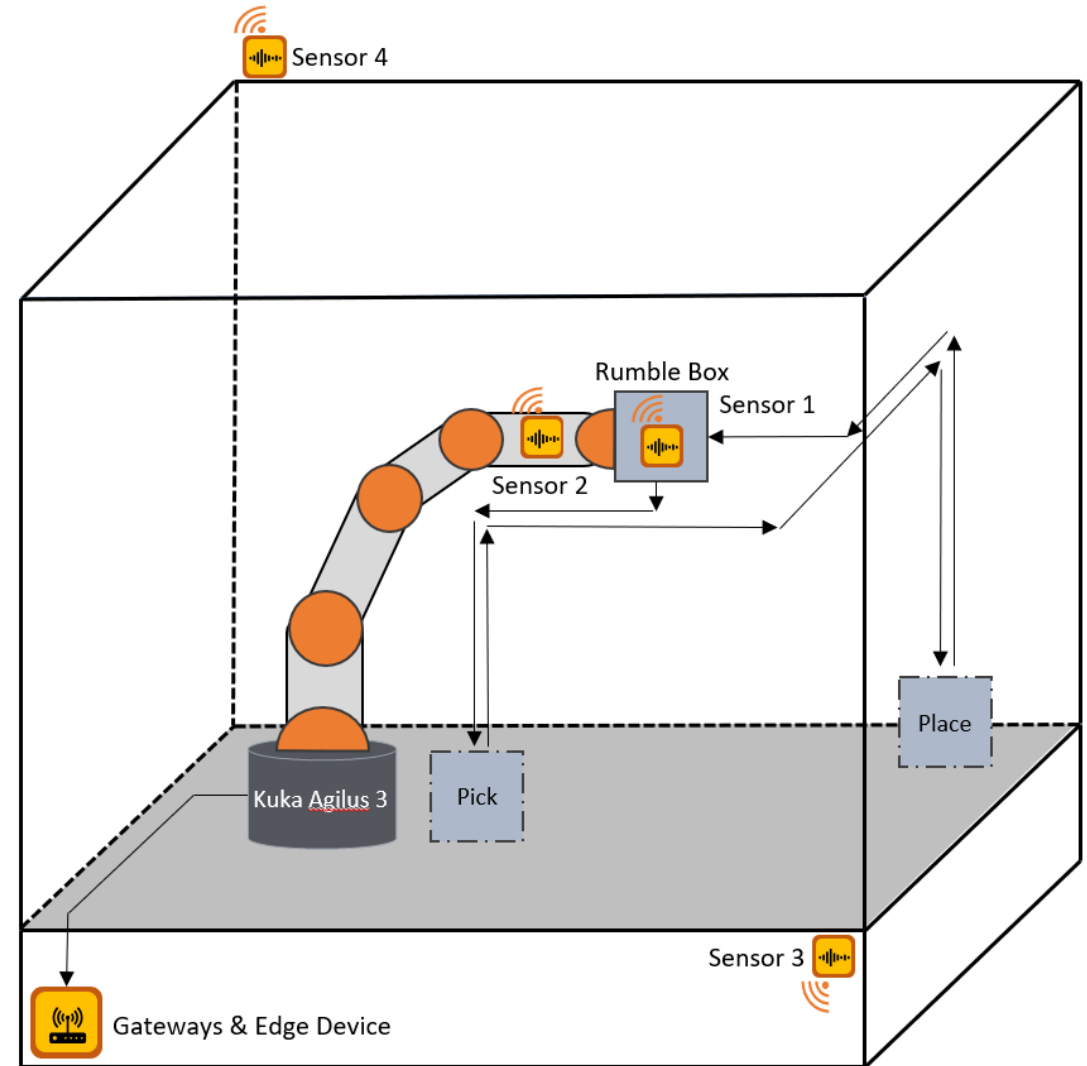
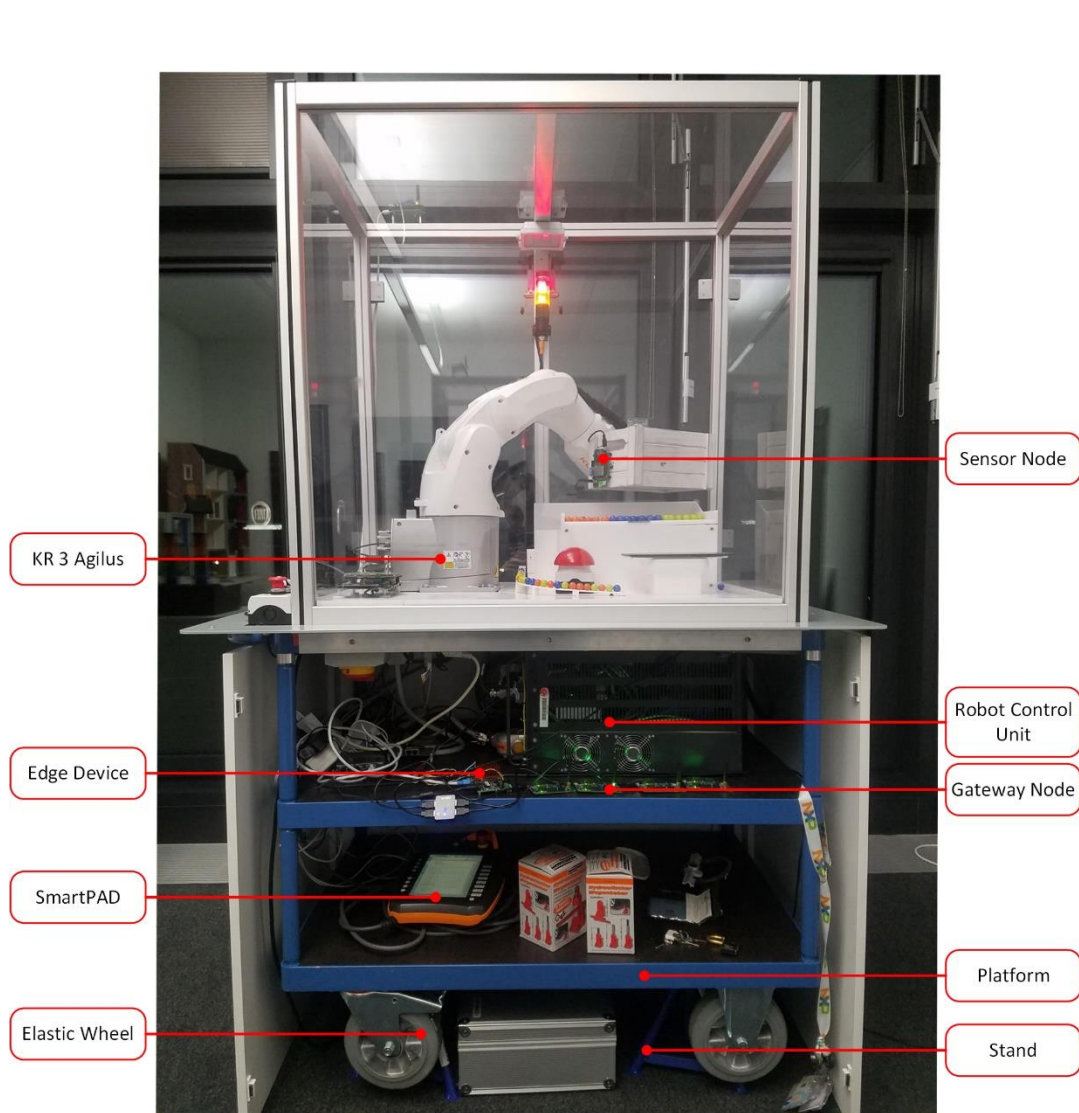
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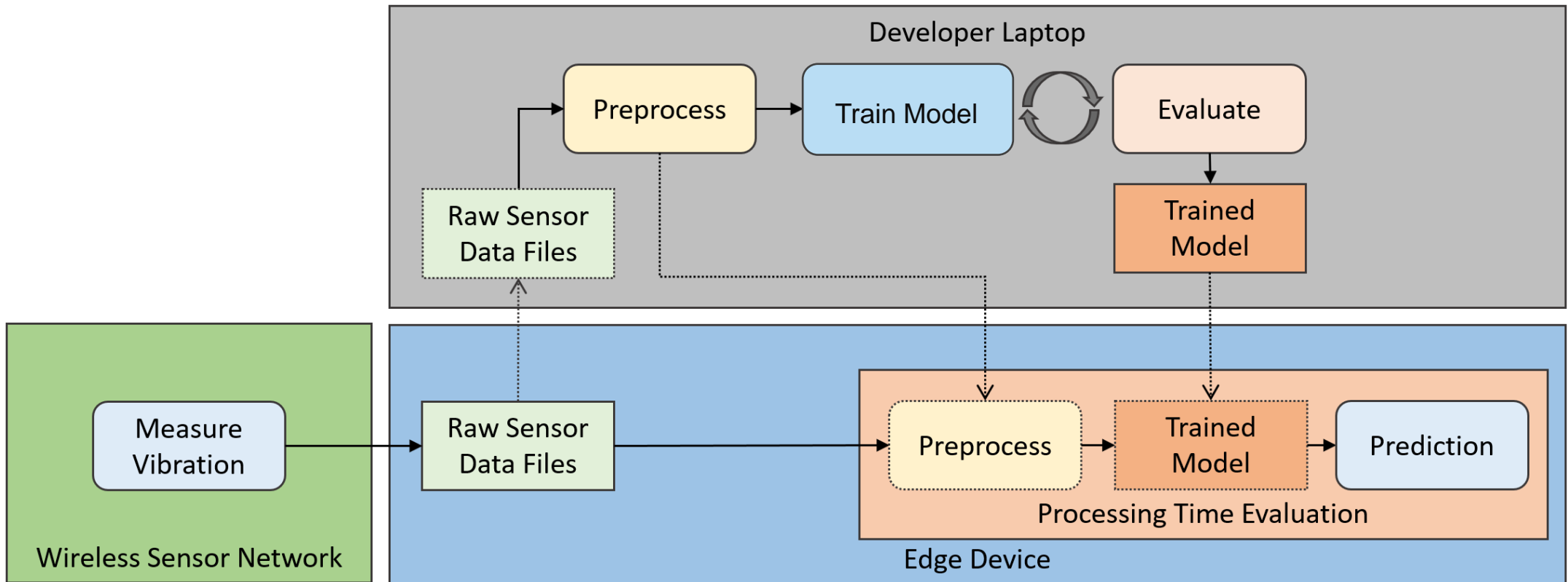
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SYSTEM SETUP



IMPLEMENTATION: WORKFLOW



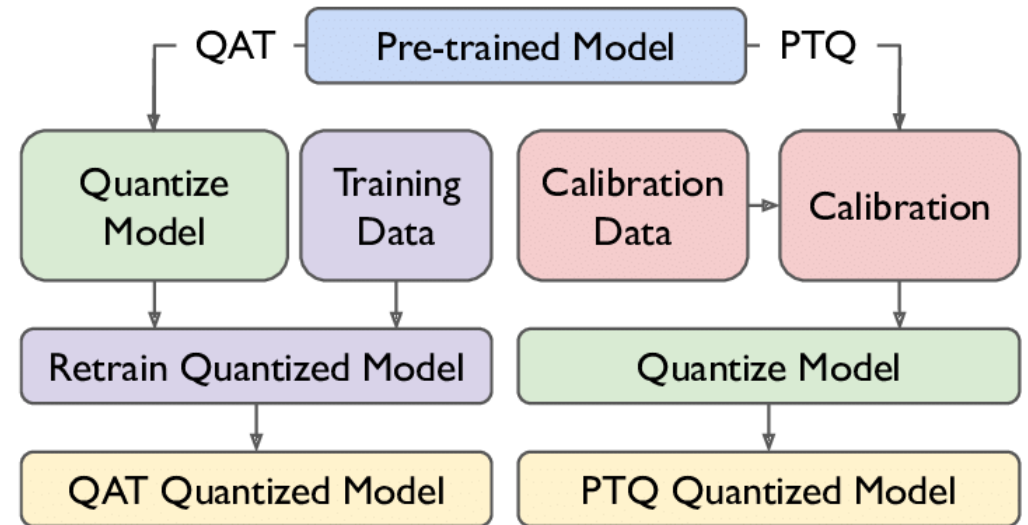
QUANTIZATION

Quantization Characteristics

- Quantization reduces model size and increases inference speed
- Neural Processing Unit (NPU) on i.MX8M Plus only supports 8-Bit quantized models
- 8-Bit quantization can reduce model accuracy significantly

Quantization Schemes

- Post training quantization (PTQ)
 - Lower accuracy but faster training
- Quantization aware training (QAT)
 - Higher accuracy but slower training
- Mixed precision quantization
 - Only quantize specific layers inside the model



[1] Amir Gholami, Sehoon Kim, Zhen Dong, Zhewei Yao, Michael W. Mahoney, and Kurt Keutzer. 2021. A Survey of Quantization Methods for Efficient Neural Network Inference. arXiv:2103.13630 [cs] (June 2021). <http://arxiv.org/abs/2103.13630> arXiv: 2103.13630

Use Case Evaluation



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USE CASE: PICK & PLACE



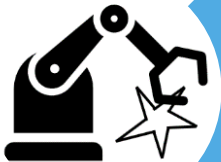
Operator Faults

- Velocity Variation



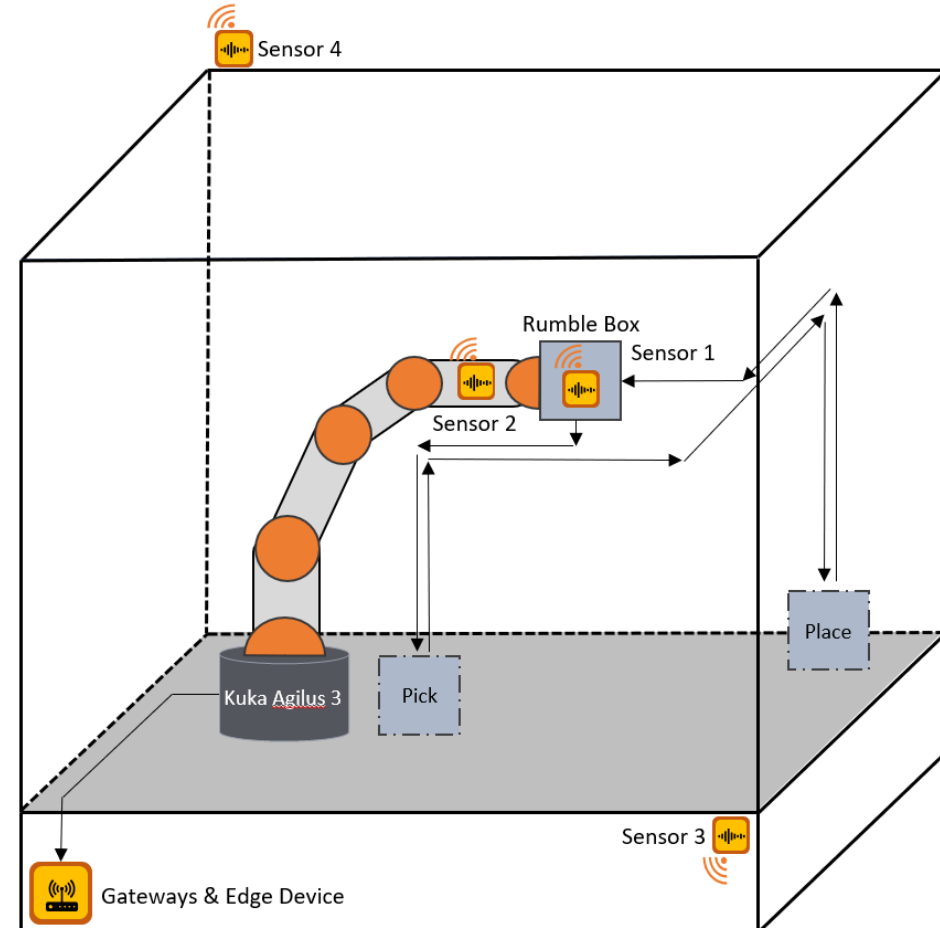
Loose or Broken Robot Parts

- Loose Robot Platform



Collisions

- Loose Mass inside a Box



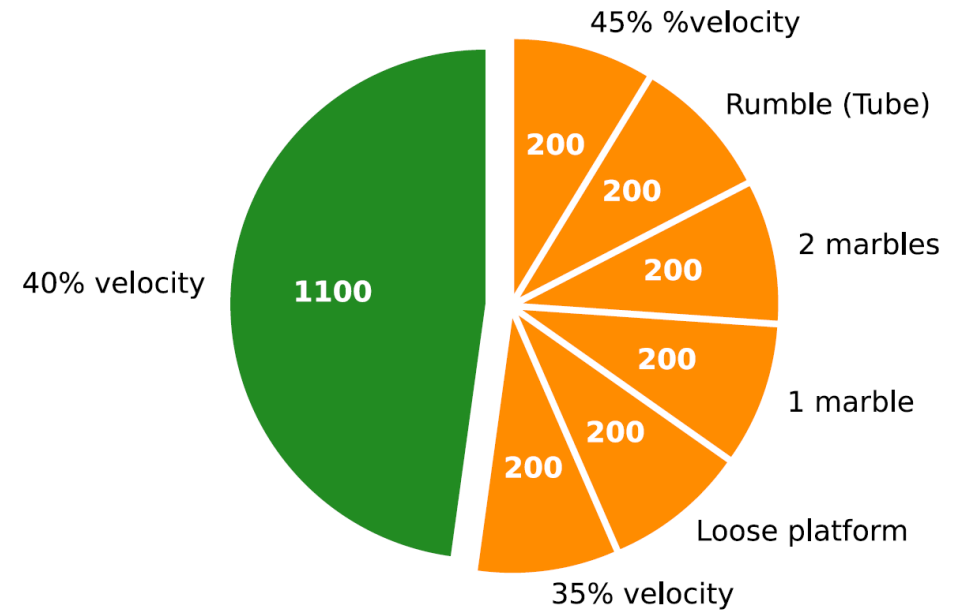
ANOMALY DETECTION PERFORMANCE

Characteristics

- 4 sensors with 3 axis and 14-Bit resolution
- Sequence length: 8 seconds (windows of 250ms)
- Sampling rate: 800Hz

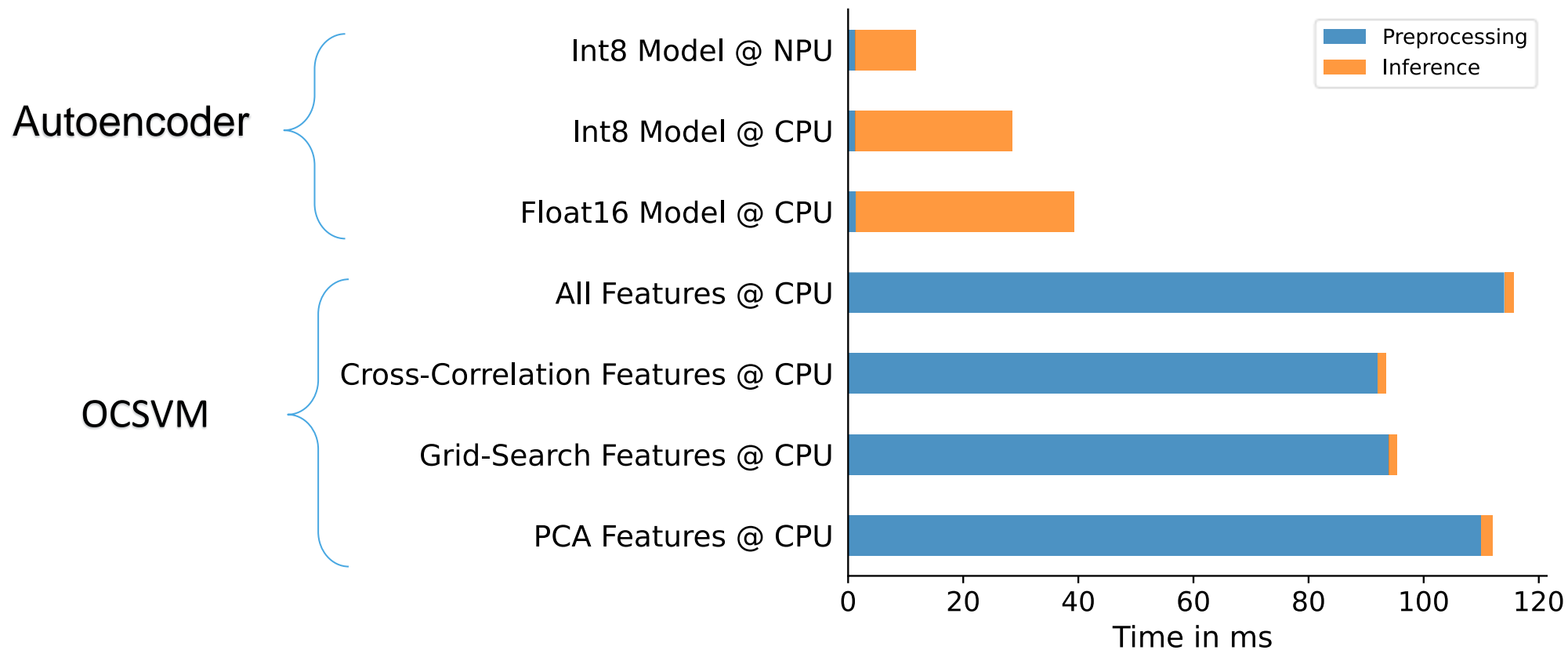
Dataset

- 1100 Normal sequences
- 200 Anomalous sequences for each anomaly case



	-5% Vel.	Loose Platform	1 Marble	2 Marbles	Tube	+5% Vel.	Total Acc.
OCSVM	50.0%	100.0%	98.5%	99.0%	100.0%	100.0%	91.3%
Autoencoder FP16	90.8%	90.8%	90.8%	90.8%	90.8%	90.8%	90,8%
Autoencoder Int8	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%	66.0%

EDGE PROCESSING TIME EVALUATION



Processing times correspond to a window length of 250ms \cong 2400 raw data samples

Summary



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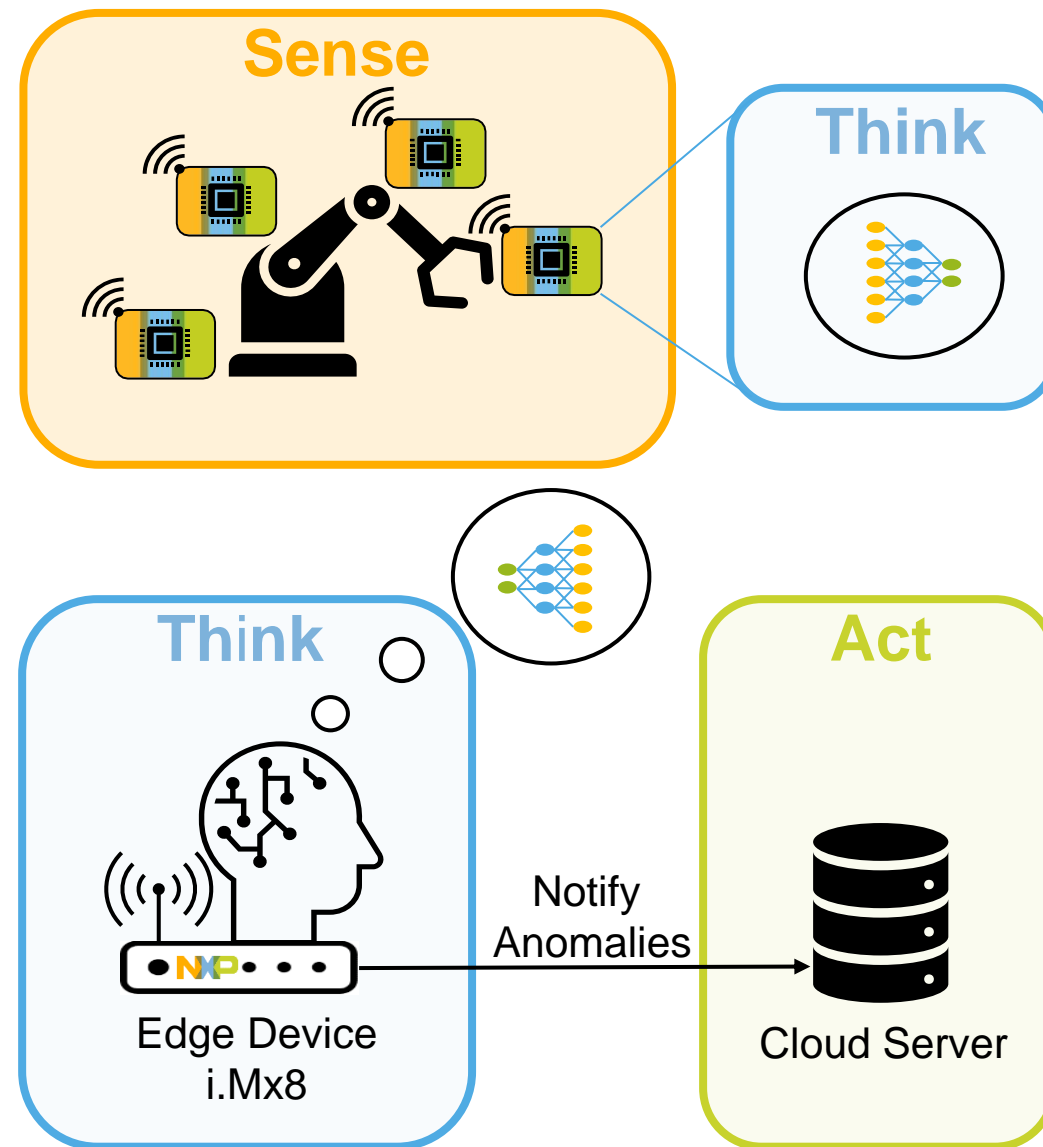
CONCLUSION

Edge based anomaly detection

- Model quantization can have huge impact on the detection accuracy
- Autoencoder is advantageous in inference processing time
- Autoencoder eliminates the effort of feature extraction

Improvements

- Train autoencoder with QAT
- Use mixed precision quantization
- Move autoencoder encoder to sensor -> Reduction of wireless communication and even fast inference times





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