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Ensemble enhanced active learning mixture discriminant analysis model and its application for semi-supervised fault classification

Key words: Semi-supervised; Active learning; Ensemble learning; Mixture discriminant analysis; Fault classification

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Motivation

1. Fault classification plays a significant role in guaranteeing the effective operation of process monitoring systems. Meanwhile, with the rapid development of information technology, massive valuable data have been collected, transmitted, and stored. Consequently, data-driven methods have recently become feasible methods for fault classification.
2. The information of labeled samples is still limited and cannot fully describe the behavior of unlabeled samples. The performance of semi-supervised methods will severely deteriorate as unlabeled samples accumulate.
3. Human labeling is always costly and time-consuming in real situations, whereas model labeling can solve the dilemma and improve the efficiency of sample labeling.

Main idea

1. Several selection indexes are proposed to evaluate the performance of unlabeled samples in various aspects.
2. Human labeling in active learning is replaced by model labeling, which improves the reliability of model labeling through the four proposed indexes, while avoiding human interference.
3. A reasonable stopping criterion is proposed to introduce more informative samples to the sub-dataset.

Method

1. The bagging technique is introduced to randomly collect labeled samples to construct sub-classifiers for subsequent integration. Due to a sophisticated process, the data collections are unlikely to follow Gaussian distributions. Therefore, the mixture discriminant analysis (MDA) technique is adopted where the data distribution is regarded as a mixture of multiple Gaussian components.

$$\pi_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{x_i \in j} p(c_{jk}|x_i, j)}{\sum_{p=1}^{K_j} \sum_{x_i \in j} p(c_{jp}|x_i, j)}$$

$$\mu_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{x_i \in j} (x_i p(c_{jk}|x_i, j))}{\sum_{x_i \in j} p(c_{jk}|x_i, j)}$$

$$\Sigma_{jk} = \frac{\sum_{x_i \in j} (p(c_{jk}|x_i, j)(x_i - \mu_{jk})(x_i - \mu_{jk})^T)}{\sum_{x_i \in j} p(c_{jk}|x_i, j)}$$

Method (Cont'd)

2. Two new selection indexes, called confidence and deficiency, are designed in this study to realize model labeling for unlabeled samples. Meanwhile, the inherent supplementary information within the unlabeled dataset can be extracted by traditional active learning methods.

$$\text{Confidence}(i|g) = \sum_{j=1}^J (p_{ij}^g \cdot c_j^g)$$

$$\text{Deficiency}(i|g) = \sum_{j=1}^J (p_{ij}^g \cdot r_j^g)$$

$$e_i^g = - \sum_{j=1}^J (p_{ij}^g \ln p_{ij}^g)$$

$$\text{Error}(i|g) = \frac{\sum_{m=1}^{n_U} [1 - p_{i,g}^{(\theta+1)}(\hat{y}_m)]}{n_U}$$

Method (Cont'd)

3. After each sub-classifier is strengthened, ensemble learning will be used to strengthen the robustness of the classification results by integrating the performance of all sub-classifiers.

$$P_x = \begin{pmatrix} p_{11} & p_{12} & \cdots & p_{1J} \\ p_{21} & p_{22} & \cdots & p_{2J} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ p_{G1} & p_{G2} & \cdots & p_{GJ} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$D_{ix} = \|P_{\text{new}} - P_x\|_F$$

$$\text{Final}(i) = \arg \max_j n_j, \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, J.$$

Method (Cont'd)

4. The detailed E²ALMDA flowchart is shown in Fig. 1.

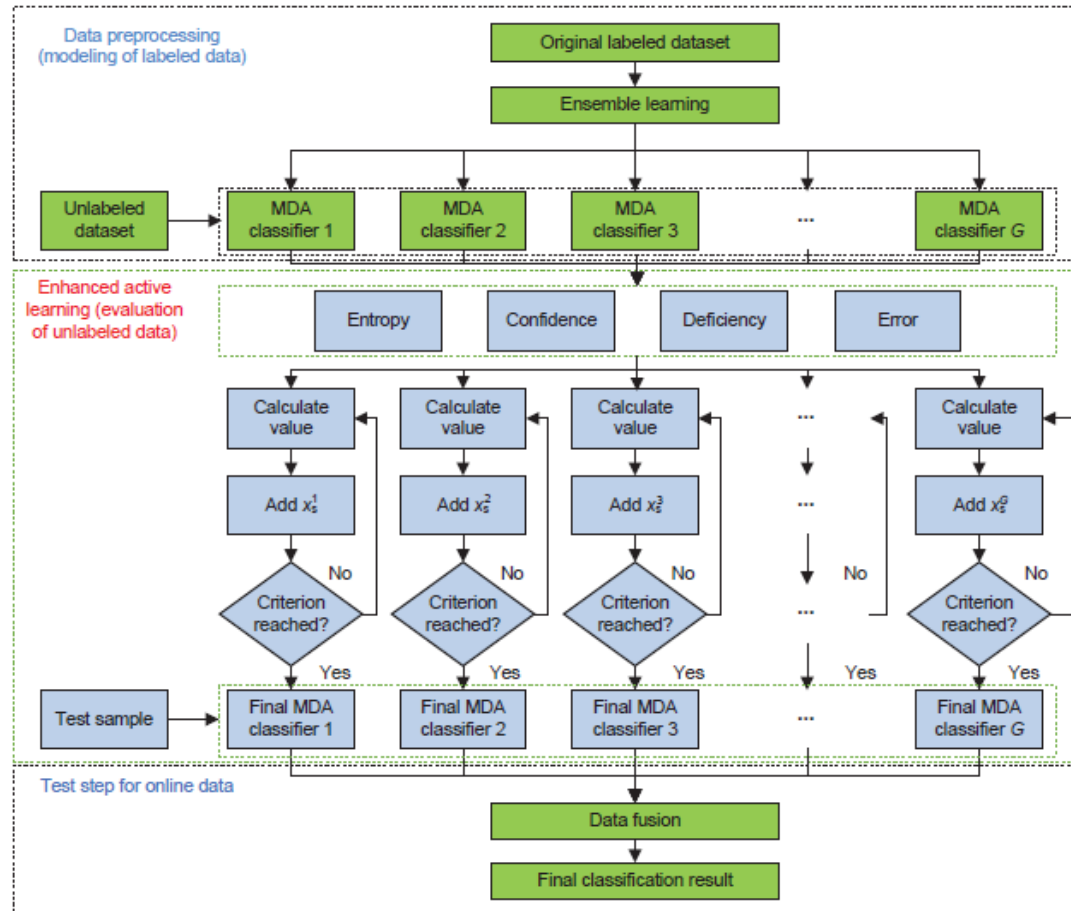


Fig. 1 Flowchart of E²ALMDA modeling and testing

Major results

Classification results

Table 3 Classification accuracy of the numerical example (80% unlabeled samples)

Class	Accuracy				
	MDA	SMDA	ALMDA	ALSemifDA	E ² ALMDA
1	0.67	0.81	0.27	0.53	0.83
2	0.92	0.92	0.85	0.98	0.92
3	1.00	1.00	0.86	0.87	1.00
4	0.05	0.12	0.08	0.29	0.48
5	0.48	0.45	0.95	0.96	0.88
Average	0.62	0.66	0.60	0.73	0.82

The best results are in bold

Table 4 Accuracy of Tennessee Eastman process (TEP) classification (80% unlabeled samples)

Class	Accuracy				
	MDA	SMDA	ALMDA	ALSemifDA	E ² ALMDA
Normal	0.1475	0.165	0.1125	0.1625	0.1725
Fault 1	1	1	1	1	1
Fault 2	1	1	1	1	1
Fault 3	0.2025	0.1875	0.1775	0.0925	0.2375
Fault 4	0.1325	0.1975	0.1675	0.0675	0.3025
Fault 5	0.2375	0.1500	0.0725	0.1350	0.2425
Fault 6	0.8225	0.9875	0.9825	0.9175	1
Fault 7	0.5175	0.3425	0.2575	0.1325	0.6675
Fault 8	0.7375	0.5825	0.4100	0.2500	0.9125
Fault 9	0.1325	0.1075	0.1125	0.0925	0.1375
Fault 10	0.1525	0.1425	0.0925	0.1125	0.1875
Fault 11	0.3200	0.3200	0.2125	0.0650	0.3400
Fault 12	0.6875	0.5225	0.3500	0.2300	0.7225
Fault 13	0.7575	0.7125	0.5875	0.5225	0.9625
Fault 14	0.7725	0.7825	0.7825	0.3550	0.8925
Fault 15	0.1125	0.1875	0.2025	0.0325	0.1875
Fault 16	0.1425	0.1100	0.1075	0.1450	0.1475
Fault 17	0.7225	0.6225	0.5225	0.4525	0.7375
Fault 18	0.7825	0.7675	0.7500	0.5025	0.7875
Fault 19	0.3325	0.4525	0.4275	0.0925	0.3775
Fault 20	0.4125	0.3925	0.2725	0.0375	0.4675
Fault 21	0.1725	0.2825	0.1625	0.1225	0.3125
Average	0.4681	0.4552	0.3983	0.2964	0.5361

The best results are in bold

Major results (Cont'd)

Overall variance changes

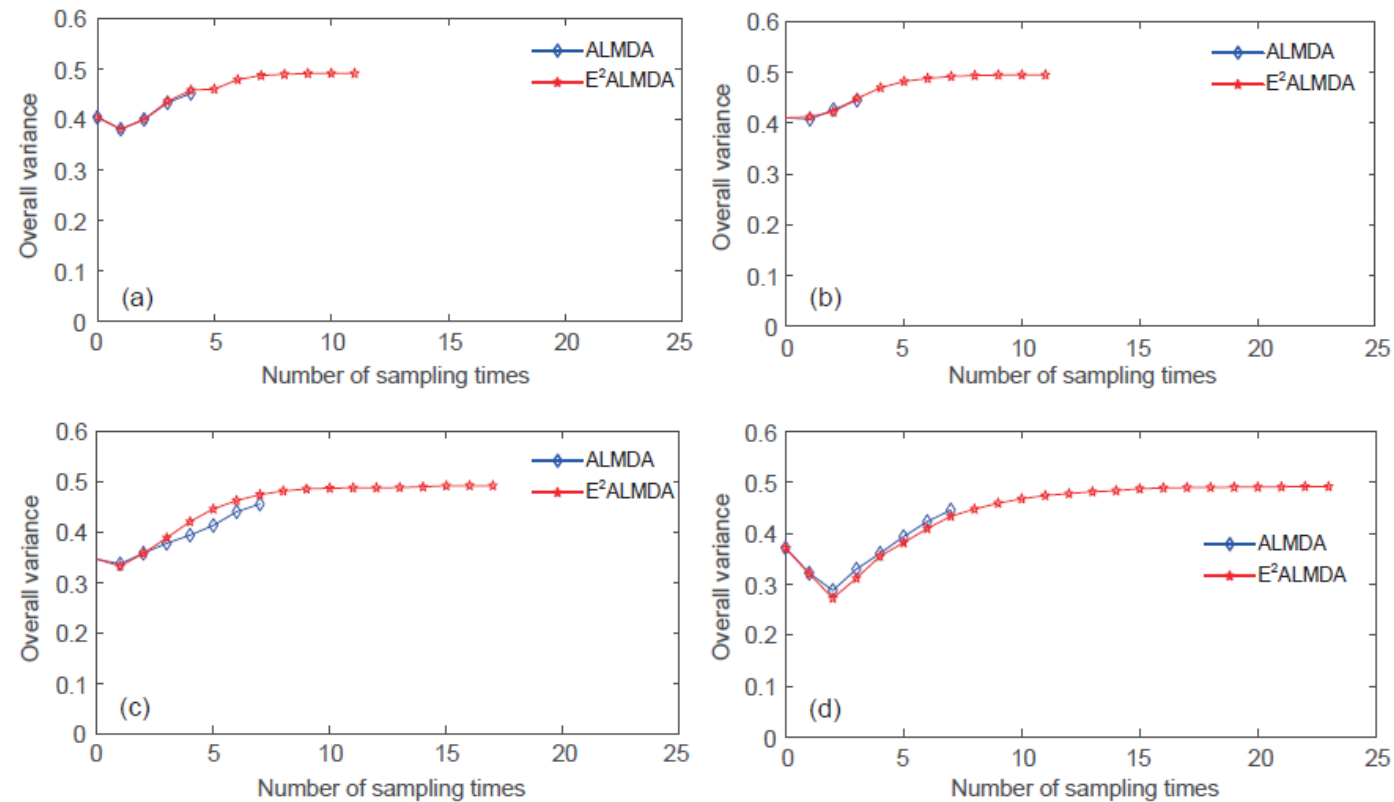


Fig. 2 Overall variance changes of ALMDA and E²ALMDA in the numerical example: (a) sub-classifier 1; (b) sub-classifier 2; (c) sub-classifier 3; (d) sub-classifier 4. Each time 5% unlabeled samples are sampled from the unlabeled dataset

Major results (Cont'd)

Overall variance changes

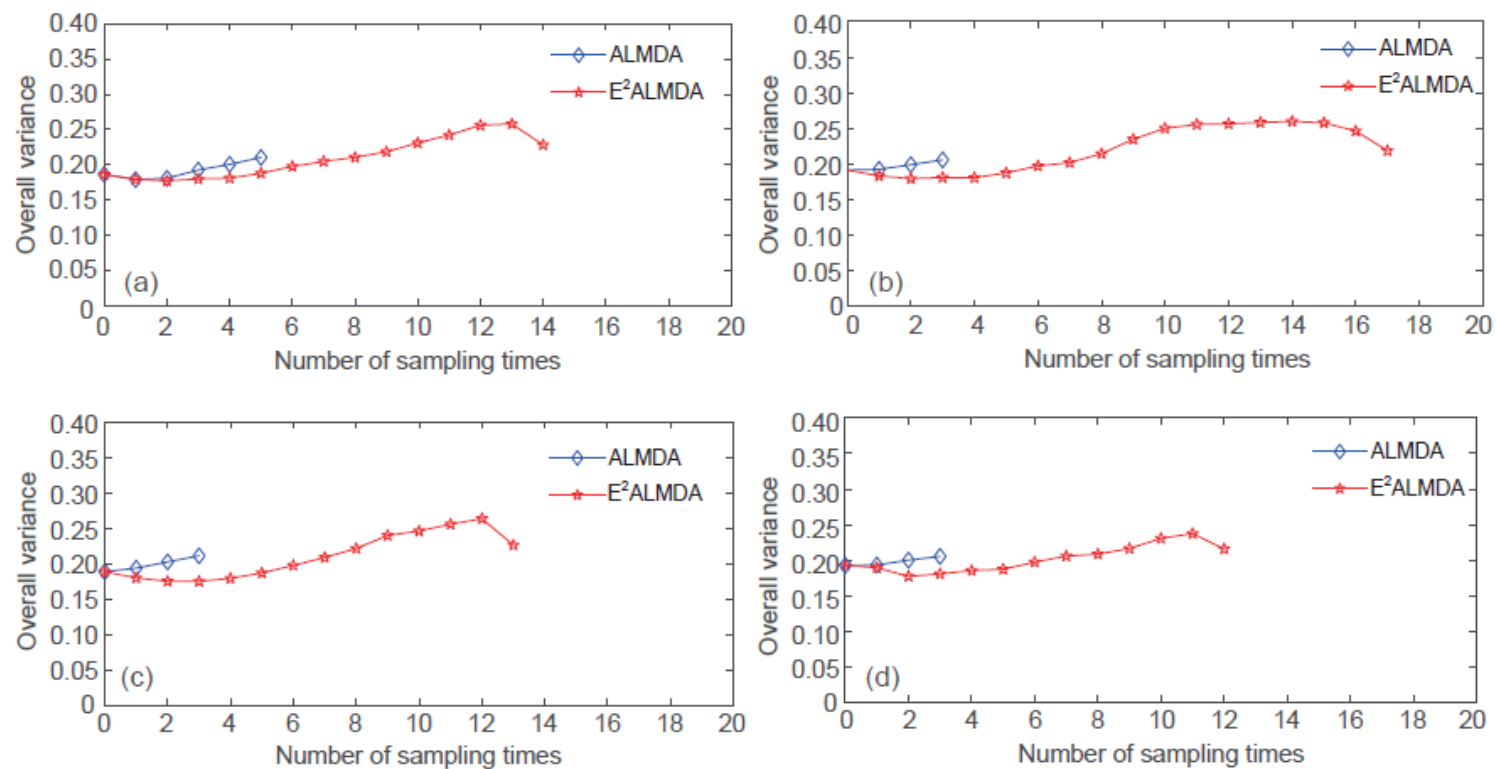
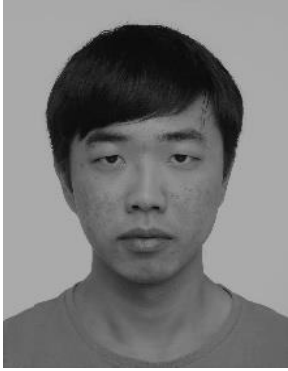


Fig. 3 Overall variance changes of ALMDA and E²ALMDA in the Tennessee Eastman process: (a) sub-classifier 1; (b) sub-classifier 2; (c) sub-classifier 3; (d) sub-classifier 4. Each time 5% unlabeled samples are sampled from the unlabeled dataset

Conclusions

1. To improve the robustness of the proposed method, several sub-datasets have been collected from the original dataset through the bagging technique, where corresponding weak classifiers were established.
2. Several new indexes have been designed to introduce suitable unlabeled samples in the evolution of sub-classifiers. Instead of human labeling, we have proposed a model labeling solution for unlabeled samples in which a final criterion and an unlabeled sample value evaluation index were carried out based on the newly designed indexes to guarantee the performance of each weak classifier.
3. The results of enhanced sub-classifiers have been integrated using the K -nearest neighbor (KNN) method to obtain the final fault classification results.



Weijun WANG is currently pursuing the MS degree with the College of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, China Jiliang University. His research interests include mixture model, fault detection, fault classification and their applications in industrial processes.



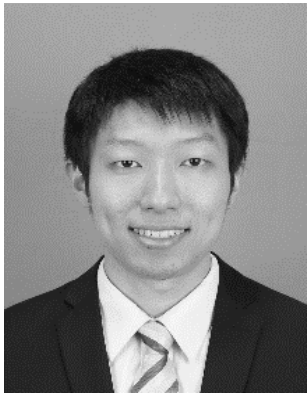
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