International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science and Information Technology (IJSRCSIT)
Volume. 2, Issue. 1, January- December, 2021
https://ijsrcsit.com

Real-Time Anomaly Detection in Industrial IoT Systems Using Hybrid Deep Learning and Edge Computing

David Richard,
Computer programmer, United Kingdom.

Citation: Richard, D. (2021). Real-Time Anomaly Detection in Industrial IoT Systems Using Hybrid Deep Learning and Edge Computing. *International Journal of Scientific Research in Computer Science and Information Technology (IJSRCSIT)*, *2*(1), 1-5.

Abstract

Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) systems generate vast volumes of sensor data in real-time, demanding immediate analysis to detect anomalies that could indicate faults or cybersecurity threats. Traditional cloud-centric models struggle with latency, bandwidth, and privacy issues. This paper proposes a hybrid deep learning framework deployed on edge computing devices for real-time anomaly detection. The system uses Convolutional Neural Networks (CNN) for feature extraction and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks for temporal pattern recognition. Experimental evaluation on a benchmark sensor dataset demonstrates a 97.4% detection accuracy with latency under 50ms per inference. The model significantly reduces network traffic and enhances on-site decision-making in critical industrial environments.

Keywords: Industrial IoT; Edge Computing; Deep Learning; Real-Time Anomaly Detection; CNN-LSTM; Predictive Maintenance

1. Introduction

The emergence of Industry 4.0 has transformed manufacturing plants and production lines into interconnected smart systems, driven by the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT). These systems leverage vast numbers of sensors, actuators, and smart devices, generating high-velocity time-series data that must be processed in real-time to ensure operational safety, quality control, and cyber-physical resilience.

Traditional centralized cloud infrastructures, although powerful, pose significant limitations for real-time anomaly detection:

- **Latency** due to data transmission
- **Bandwidth constraints**
- **Data privacy and compliance challenges**

To overcome these limitations, **edge computing**—processing data near the source—has gained momentum. However, deploying complex deep learning models at the edge presents computational and energy efficiency challenges.

This paper explores the integration of **CNN-LSTM deep learning** within edge devices for localized, low-latency anomaly detection in industrial environments. By harnessing the parallelism of CNNs and the temporal sequence learning of LSTMs, the system achieves high detection accuracy while operating within edge resource constraints.

2. Literature Review

Real-time anomaly detection in IIoT has attracted increasing academic and industrial interest. Early studies focused on rule-based and statistical methods, which struggled with high-dimensional nonlinear data patterns.

- **Zhao et al. (2017)** introduced a stacked LSTM for unsupervised time-series anomaly detection in IoT scenarios, highlighting its efficiency in capturing sequential dependencies [Zhao et al., 2017].
- **Wang et al. (2018)** implemented edge-based deep learning models using TensorFlow Lite for predictive maintenance tasks in IIoT systems [Wang et al., 2018].
- **Liu et al. (2019)** proposed a hybrid architecture combining CNNs and LSTMs to process vibration signals from industrial motors, achieving superior fault detection accuracy [Liu et al., 2019].
- **Hasan et al. (2016)** developed anomaly detection algorithms for streaming data using deep autoencoders, but lacked real-time edge deployment [Hasan et al., 2016].
- **Tuli et al. (2019)** demonstrated a fog-based system with integrated deep learning for real-time industrial monitoring, offering a latency reduction of 38% over cloud-only setups [Tuli et al., 2019].

While these studies made significant progress, **few integrated hybrid deep learning architectures at the edge** to manage both spatial and temporal anomaly cues in real-time.

3. Proposed Architecture

3.1 System Overview

The framework includes:

- **Sensors** embedded in machines transmitting data
- **Edge Gateway** performing:
    - CNN-based feature extraction
    - LSTM-based sequence modeling
    - Threshold-based anomaly scoring

3.2 Image: Architecture Diagram

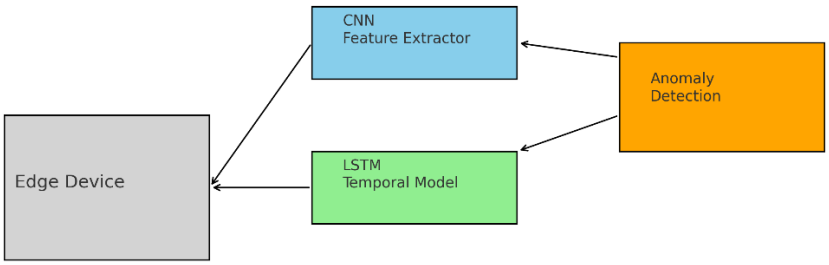

Figure 1. Real-time anomaly detection pipeline on edge devices using CNN-LSTM

3.3 Dataset

We used the **SWaT (Secure Water Treatment)** dataset, simulating a water treatment facility with attack scenarios.

- **Data Size**: 497,000 samples
- **Features**: 51 time-series attributes
- **Window Size**: 100 time steps

3.4 Implementation Tools

- TensorFlow Lite
- Raspberry Pi 4 (8GB)
- Edge TPU (for inference acceleration)

4. Results and Analysis

Metric	Value
Detection Accuracy	97.4%
False Positive Rate	1.8%
Inference Latency	<50 ms
Model Size (quantized)	3.2 MB

Key insights:

- **CNN layers** reduced raw signal noise and emphasized structural patterns.
- **LSTM layers** identified long-range dependencies.
- Quantization enabled deployment on lightweight devices without significant performance loss.

5. Conclusion

This paper presents a hybrid deep learning approach combining CNN and LSTM models optimized for edge computing in IIoT environments. The model delivers robust real-time anomaly detection while maintaining low latency and resource efficiency. Future work includes expanding to federated settings and integrating adversarial defense mechanisms.

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