



## *New Emergency Management in a Resilience Era Facing Health, Climate and Energy Challenges*

*6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> December 2021*

9<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER, 14:25 - 14:50

SESSION 13 IMPETUS PRESENTATIONS

Paolo Mignone<sup>1</sup>, Marco Anisetti<sup>2</sup>, Claudio Ardagna<sup>2</sup>,  
Costantino Mele<sup>1</sup>, Alessandro Balestrucci<sup>3</sup>, Chiara  
Braghin<sup>2</sup>, Ernesto Damiani<sup>2</sup>, Antongiaco Polimeno<sup>2</sup>,  
Donato Malerba<sup>1</sup>, Michelangelo Ceci<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Università degli studi di Bari Aldo Moro - Piazza Umberto I, 1, 70121 Bari, Italy

<sup>2</sup>Università degli studi di Milano - Via Festa del Perdono, 7, 20122 Milano, Italy

<sup>3</sup>Consorzio Interuniversitario Nazionale per l'Informatica – CINI - Via Ariosto, 25, 00185 - Roma, Italy

## **BIG DATA INGESTION AND ANALYTICS FOR PHYSICAL THREAT INTELLIGENCE**

- The project IMPETUS aims to support law enforcement in establishing any threats / anomalies in advance, also with the aid of sophisticated automatic systems
- Expected impacts and results: the IMPETUS platform will make it possible to enhance the urban security of both cities involved (municipalities of Padua and Oslo)
- Elements of replicability: the platform can be replicated for each smart city depending on the sensor network made available by the municipality concerned
- Different types of sensors and possible applications



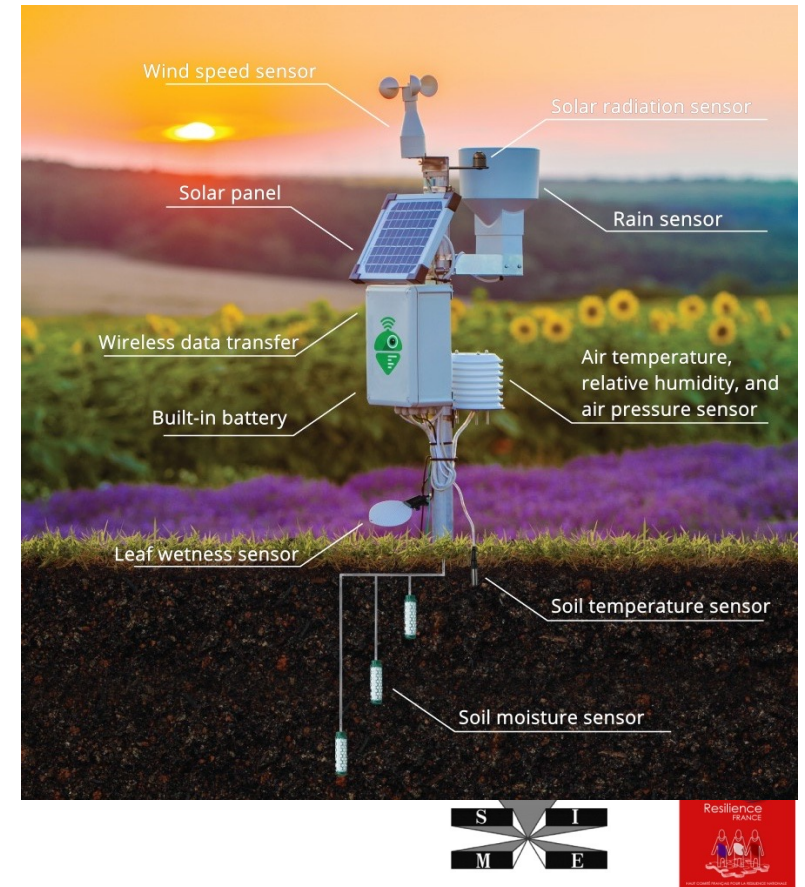
## Urban traffic cameras

- A traffic camera observes vehicular traffic on the road.
- A monitoring center receives live video in real time and acts as a mediator with law enforcement if an accident or road safety problem occurs.



## Meteorological sensors

- A weather sensor is a set of tools for measuring atmospheric conditions.
- Most of these sensors measure the
  - wind speed;
  - wind direction;
  - the temperature;
  - humidity;
  - barometric pressure;
  - rainfall;
  - UV or solar radiation.



## Air pollution sensors

- Air pollution sensors are devices that monitor the presence of air pollution in the surrounding area.
- Most of these sensors focus on five components:
  - ozone;
  - atmospheric particulate matter (PM10, PM2.5...);
  - carbon monoxide;
  - sulfur dioxide;
  - nitrous oxide.



## Sensors for detecting pollen levels

- Devices for detecting the concentration levels in the air of different pollen families.



## Sensor metadata example

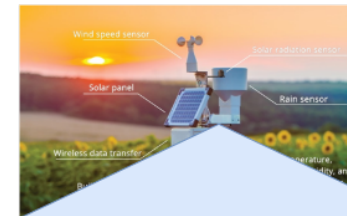


<b>Timestamp</b> yyyy-MM-dd*HH:mm:ss	<b>X GPS coord</b>	<b>Y GPS coord</b>	<b>feat_1</b>	<b>feat_2</b>	...	<b>feat_n</b>
2017-07-04*13:23:55	11.908710	45.404300	189	3	...	77



## Sensor metadata example

- Several sensors that also provide temporal and spatial data



Timestamp yyyy-MM-dd*HH:mm:ss	X GPS coord	Y GPS coord	feat_1	feat_2	...	feat_n	Timestamp yyyy-MM-dd*HH:mm:ss	X GPS coord	Y GPS coord	temperature	humidity	...	air pressure
2017-07-04*13:23:55	11.908710	45.404300	189	3	...	77	2017-07-04*13:23:55	11.55	45.33	33	55	...	77



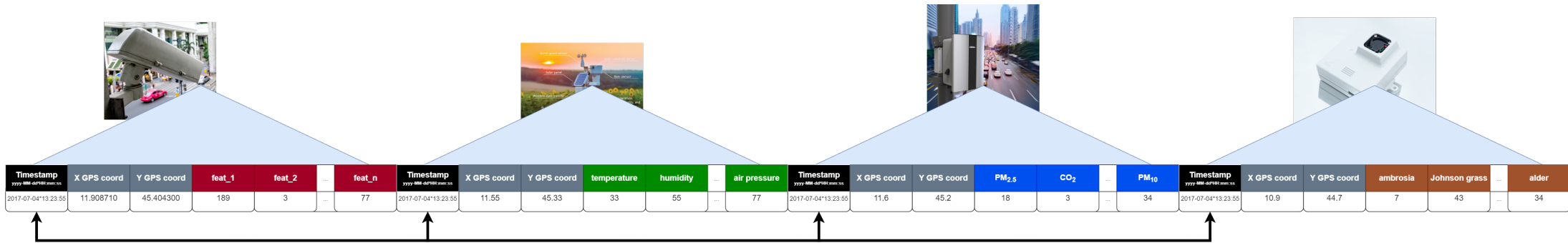
Several sensors that also provide temporal and spatial data





# Sensor metadata example

- Several sensors that also provide temporal and spatial data

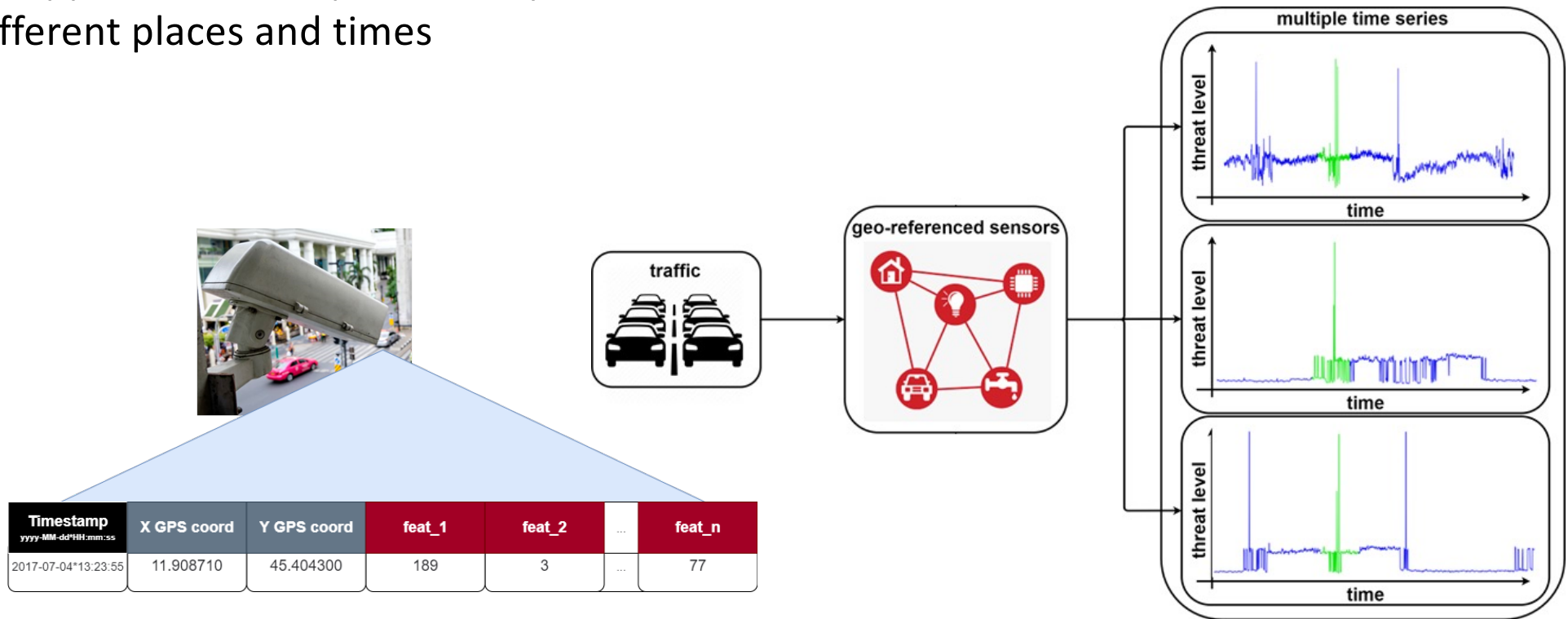


Several sensors that also provide temporal and spatial data



# Anomaly Detection

- An application example: identify anomalies in the distribution of camera metadata in different places and times

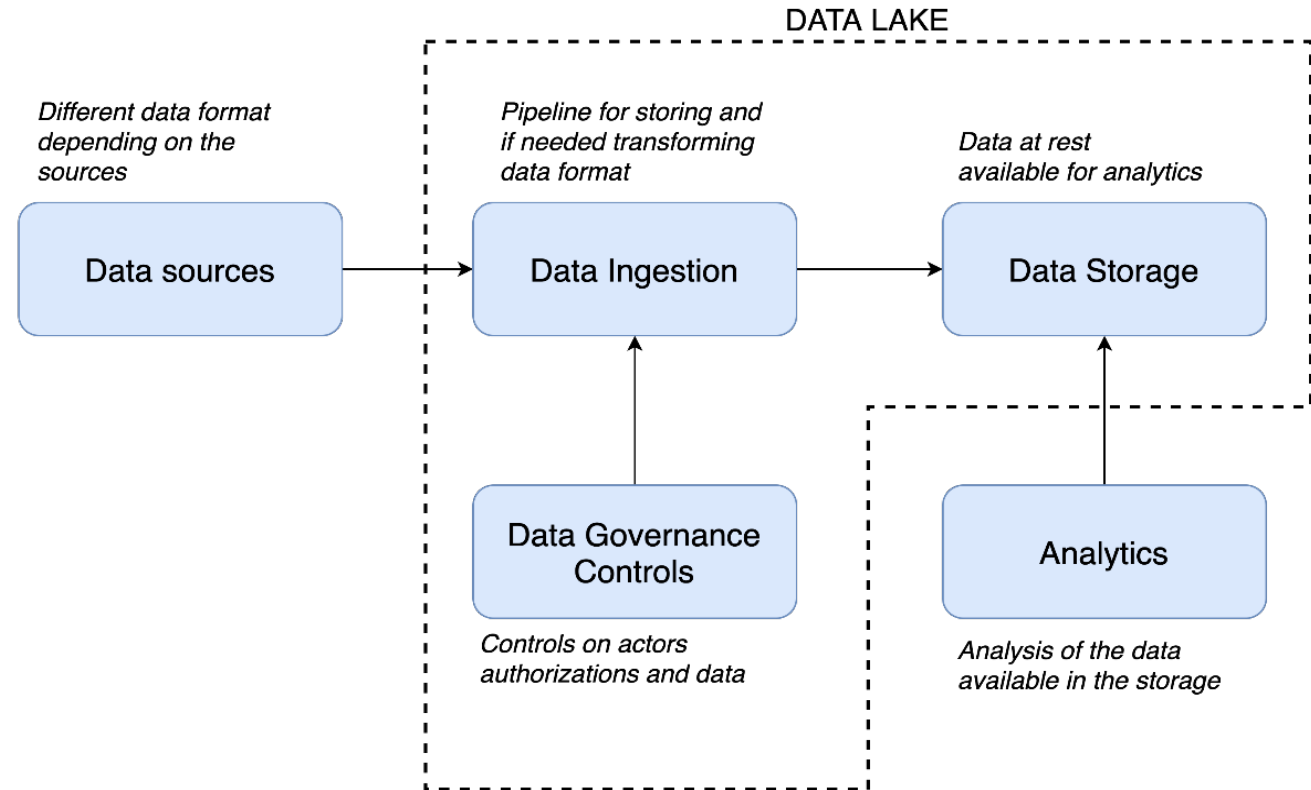


- When an anomaly is detected, the system will generate an alert

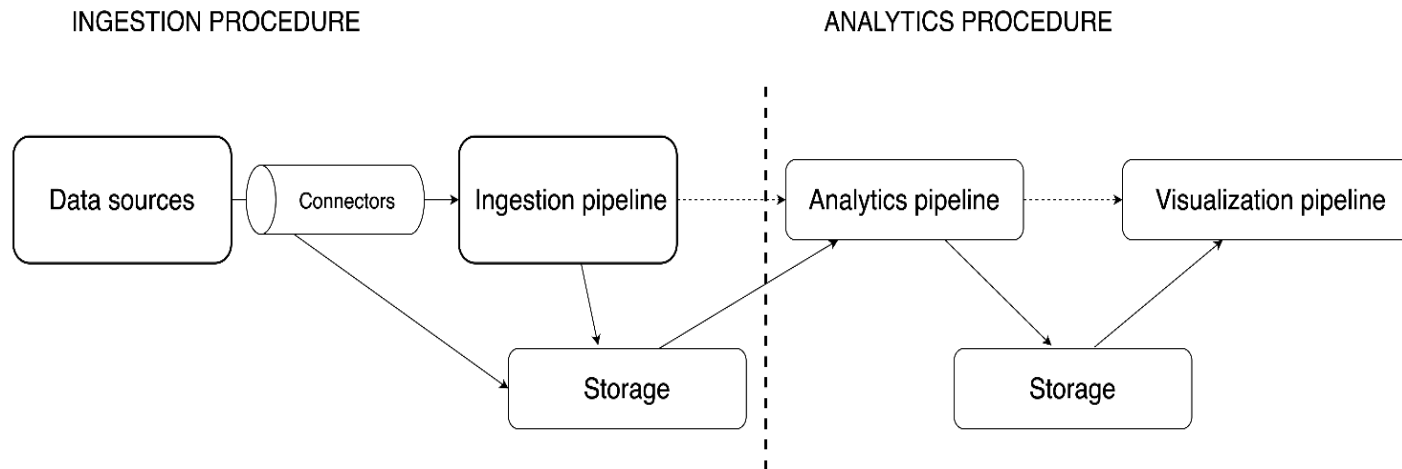


# Conceptual View

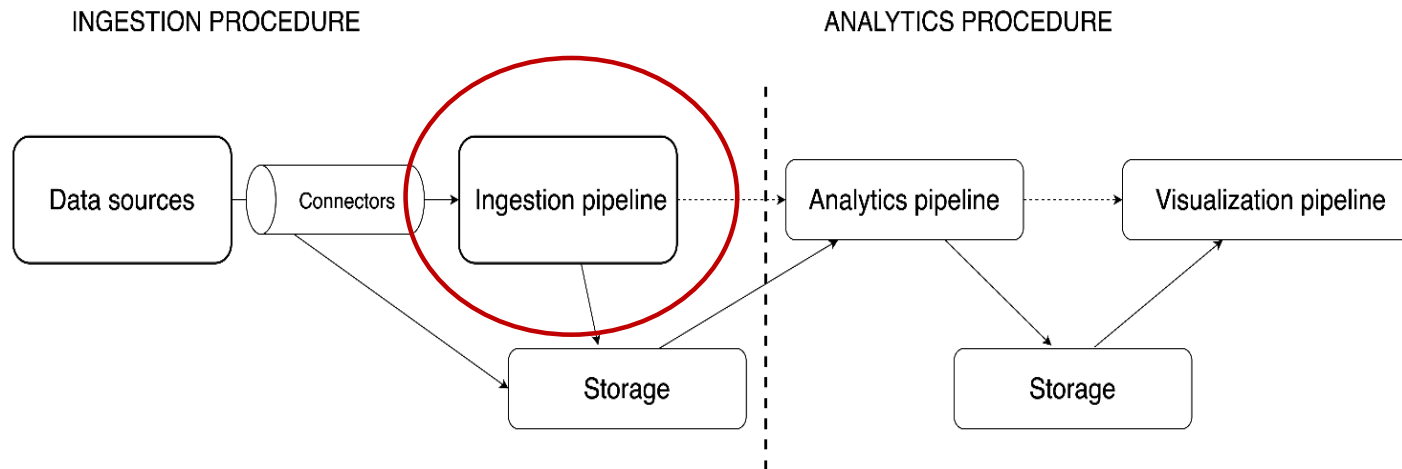
- Data management process
  - Collecting
  - Storing
- Maintain data
  - Secure
  - Efficient
  - Cost effective
- Offer data to analytics
  - Privacy-preserving preparation



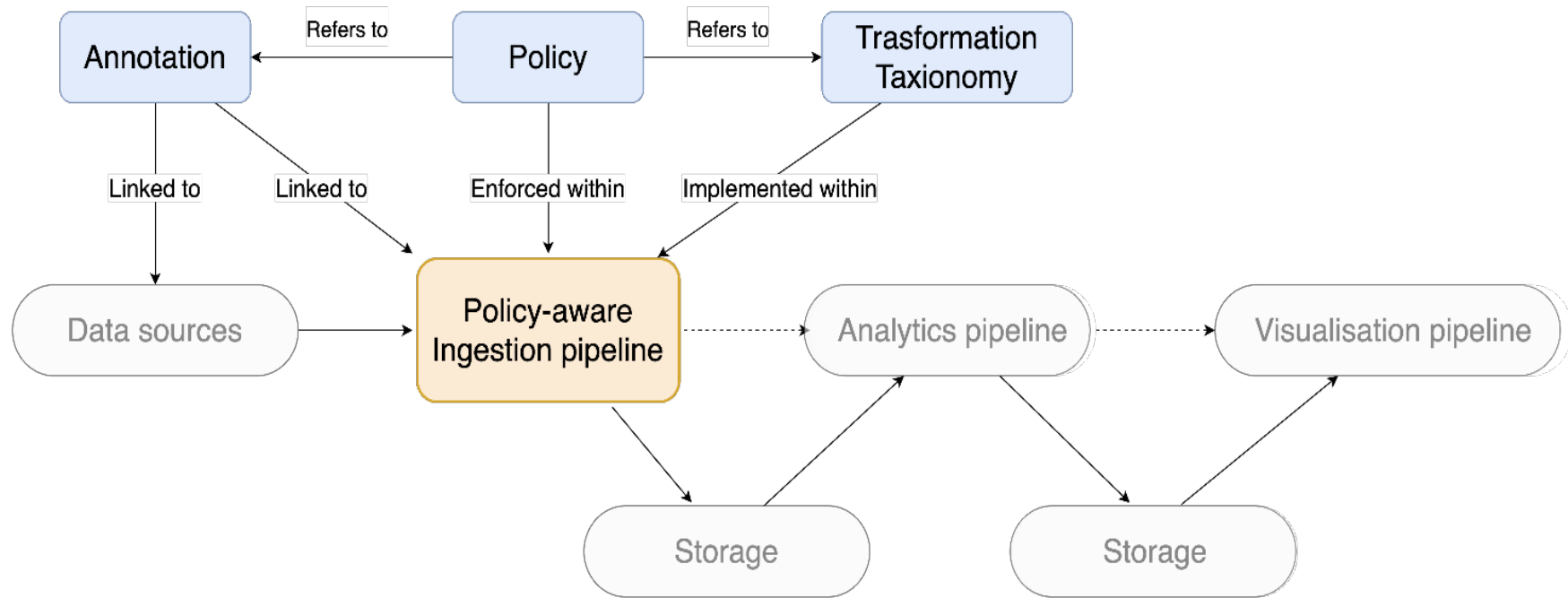
# Architecture: Abstract view



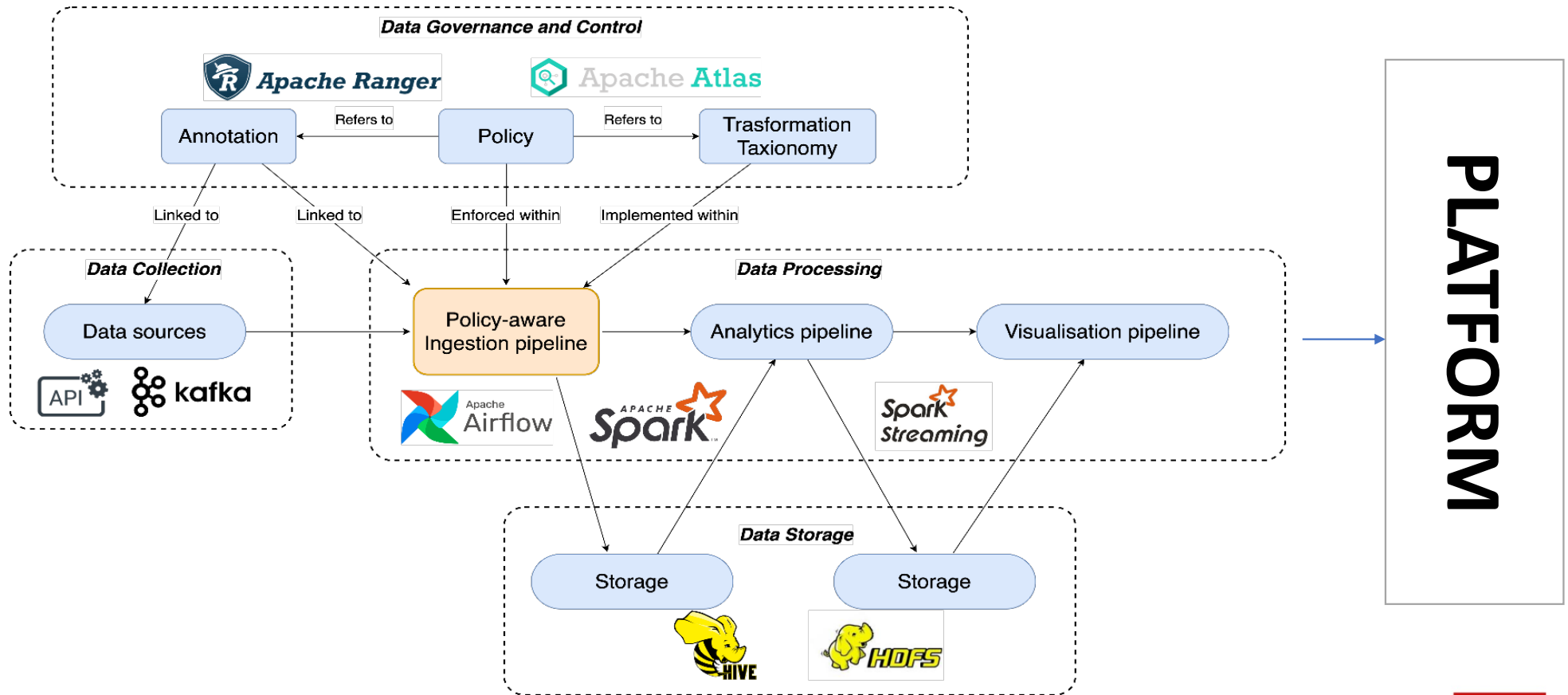
# Architecture: Ingestion pipeline



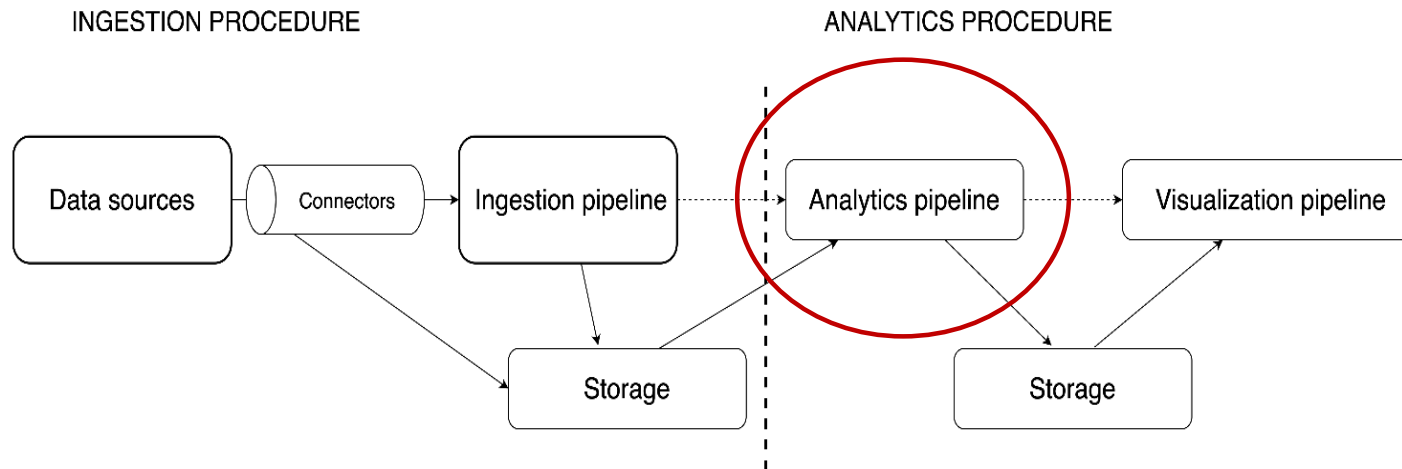
## Architecture: ingestion time access control



# Technologies and frameworks



# Architecture: Analytics Pipeline





## Detection of anomalies in the air (Padua)

- The dataset contains daily environmental information for the city of Padua, referring to the time period **2014 – 2019**, collected as batch.
- The dataset consists of a sample per day, excluding those days when measurements are not present.
- Data extracted from the ARPA Veneto website, Open Data section.
- The information extracted includes the following measurements:
  - date of measurement (dd/mm/yyyy)
  - air temperature at 2 metres (°C) (mean, min, max temperature)
  - precipitation (mm)
  - humidity at 2 metres (%) (min, max humidity)
  - concentrations of allergenic pollen in air (granules/m<sup>3</sup>) per family (26 families)



## Detection of anomalies in the air (Padua)

### Anomaly detection task - Interpretability

Identify anomalies in environmental data distributions by considering different sensors in different places at different times

✓

Timestamp	mean temperature	...	ambrosia	urticaceae
2021-04-15 10:00	15.1	...	20.0	50.0

✗

Timestamp	mean temperature	...	ambrosia	urticaceae
2021-04-16 11:00	15.1	...	30.0	52.0



#### RANKING IMPORTANCE

- 1. ambrosia 0.45
- 2. min humidity 0.24
- ⋮
- n. urticaceae 0.03

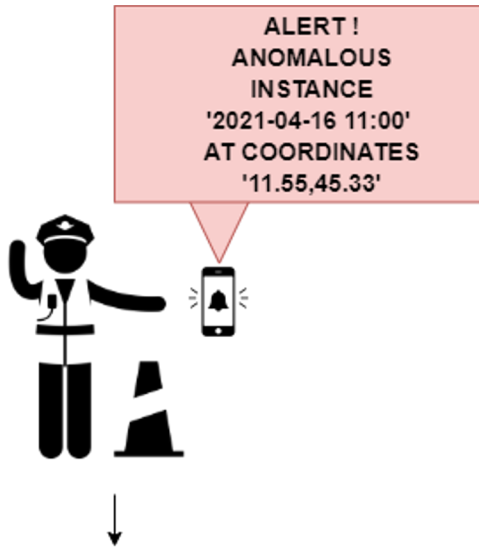
**ALERT!  
ANOMALOUS  
INSTANCE  
'2021-04-16 11:00'**

When an anomaly will be detected, the system will raise an alert and will provide a feature ranking according to the features importance in detecting the anomaly



# Detection of anomalies in the air (Padua)

Interpretability – a real scenario



Timestamp	X coord	Y coord	...	traffic level (%)	CO2 (ppm)
2021-04-16 11:00	11.55	45.33	...	68	2205

	RANKING	IMPORTANCE
	1. traffic	0.48
	2. concentration of pedestrians	0.21
	3. CO2	0.15
	4. temperature	0.07
	⋮	
	n. ambrosia	0.001



## Detection of anomalies in the air (Padua)

rainfall intensity	mm/6h	mm/12h	mm/24h
weak	0 - 5	0 - 10	0 - 15
moderate	5 - 15	10 - 30	15 - 45
strong	15 - 30	30 - 60	45 - 90
very strong	>30	>60	>90

Example of ground truth for rainfall intensity attribute

Each class in the ground truth is associated with an 'anomaly weight' in the range [0.0, 1.0]

e.g., for rainfall intensity, weak [0.0], moderate [0.33], strong [0.66] and very strong [1.0]



## Detection of anomalies in the air (Padua)

### Evaluation of the feature ranking

Given  $k$  the  $k$ -th position in the feature ranking

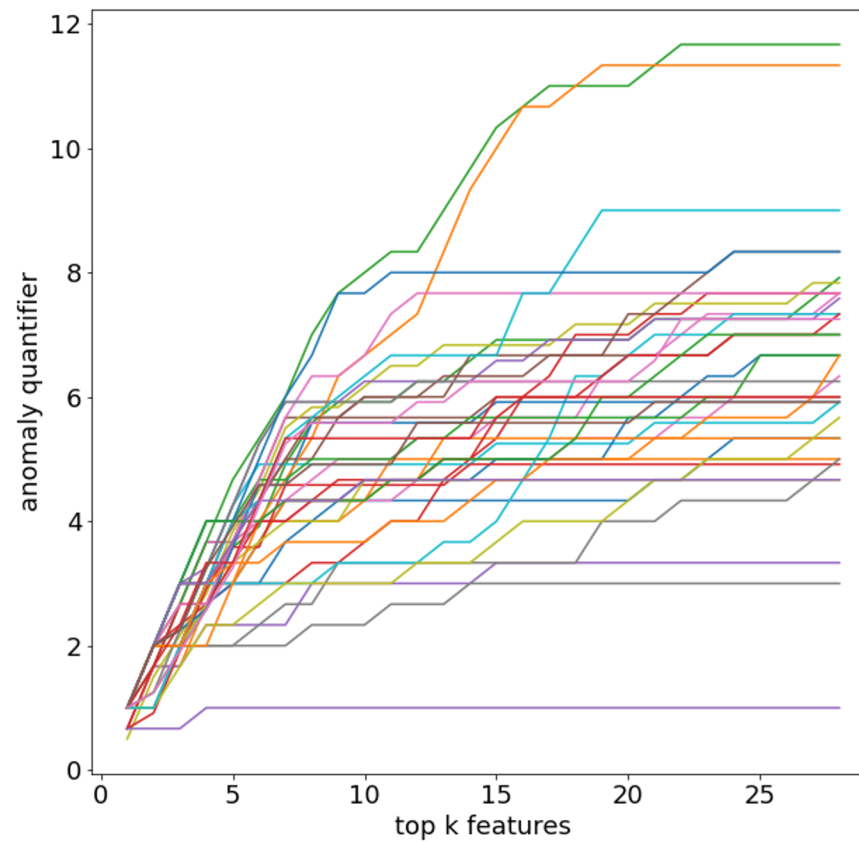
$$\text{anomaly quantifier}@k = \sum_{i=1}^k w_i$$

where  $w_i$  is the anomaly weight of the attribute in the  $i$ -th position, with  $i \leq k$ , if the ground truth of the attribute in the  $i$ -th position is defined.

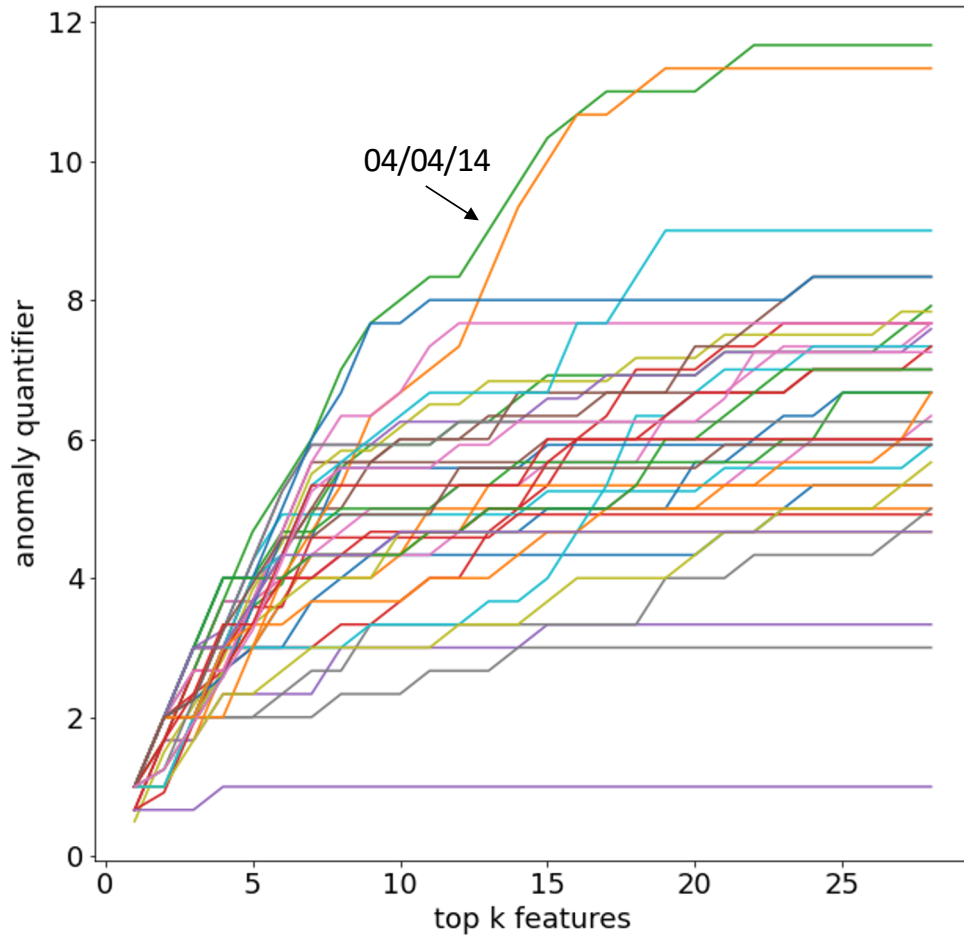


## Detection of anomalies in the air (Padua)

Using the environmental data of the city of Padua, the anomaly detector identified a total of 37 anomalies over the 395 test instances



## Detection of anomalies in the air (Padua)

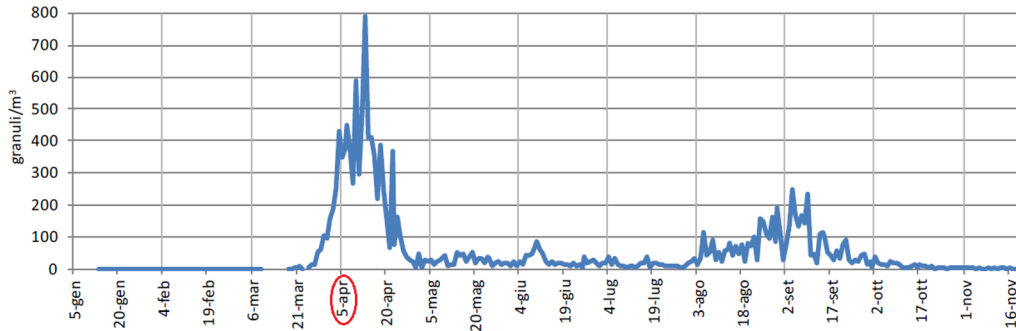


### 04/04/14 - top 10 feature ranking

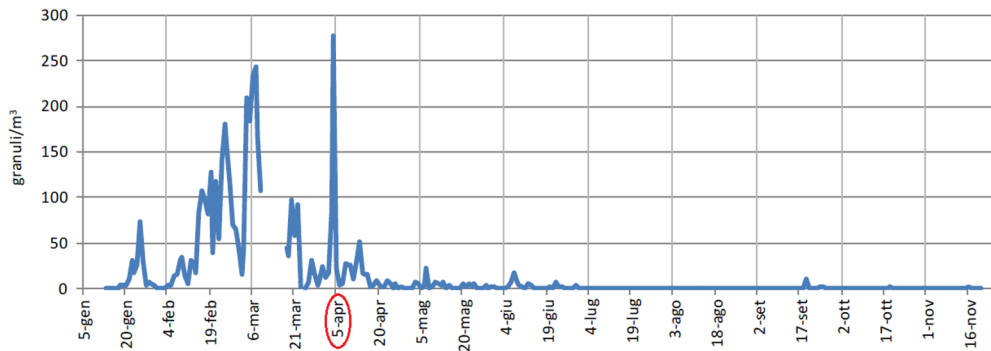
1. urticaceae [1.00]
2. salix [0.67]
3. cupressaceae/taxaceae [1.00]
4. fagaceae [1.00]
5. quercus [1.00]
6. pinaceae [0.67]
7. corylaceae [0.67]
8. platanaceae [1.00]
9. betulaceae [0.67]
10. fagus sylvatica [0.33]



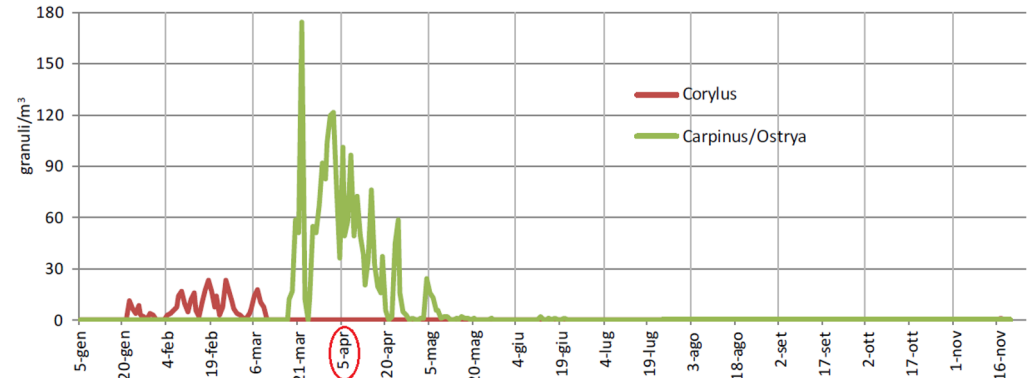
## Detection of anomalies in the air (Padua)



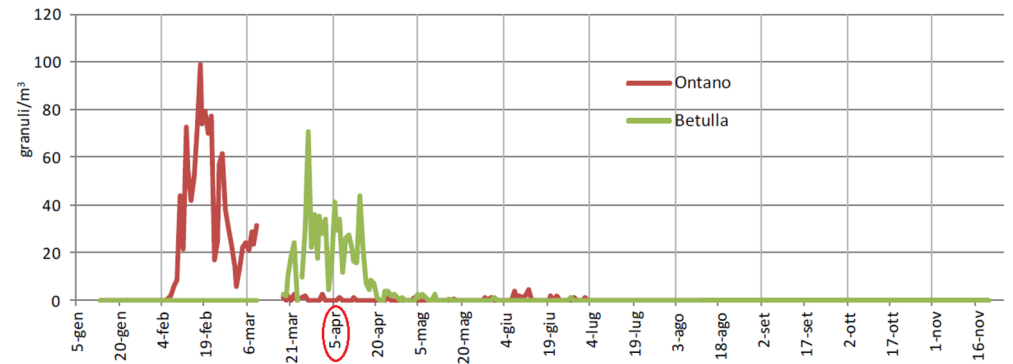
Padova station. Average daily pollen concentration of Urticaceae, year 2014.  
Source: Pollini e Spore fungine allergenici nel Veneto, rapporto 2014, ARPAV.  
**Urticaceae, 1st position in the feature ranking**



Padova station. Average daily pollen concentration of Cupressaceae/Taxaceae, year 2014.  
Source: Pollini e Spore fungine allergenici nel Veneto, rapporto 2014, ARPAV.  
**Cupressaceae/Taxaceae, 3rd position in the feature ranking**



Padova station. Average daily pollen concentration of Corylaceae - Corylus and Carpinus/Ostrya, year 2014.  
Source: Pollini e Spore fungine allergenici nel Veneto, rapporto 2014, ARPAV.  
**Corylaceae, 7th position in the feature ranking**



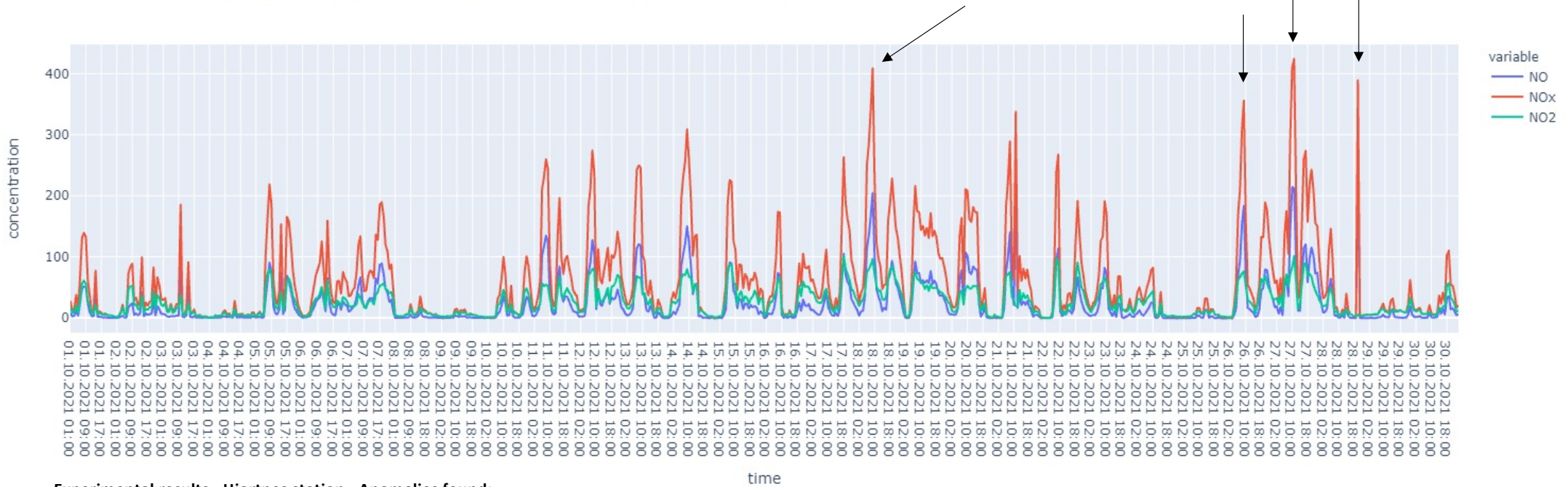
Padova station. Average daily pollen concentration of Betulaceae – Alnus e Betula, year 2014.  
Source: Pollini e Spore fungine allergenici nel Veneto, rapporto 2014, ARPAV.  
**Betulaceae, 9th position in the feature ranking**





# Detection of anomalies in the air (Oslo)

Concentrations per hour of NO, NOx and NO2 during October 2021 from Hjortnes station



**Experimental results - Hjortnes station - Anomalies found:**

- 18/10/2021 08.00 – [1. NOx, 2. NO2, 3. NO]
- 18/10/2021 09.00 – [1. NOx, 2. NO2, 3. NO]
- 26/10/2021 09.00 – [1. NOx, 2. NO, 3. NO2]
- 27/10/2021 10.00 – [1. NOx, 2. NO, 3. NO2]
- 27/10/2021 11.00 – [1. NOx, 2. NO2, 3. NO]
- 28/10/2021 20.00 – [1. NO, 2. NOx]



## Conclusions

- Our method for the *anomaly detection* task, in addition to being able to analyze large amounts of data in a distributed way, allows us to correctly identify all anomalies although they are usually rare.
- The method avoids false normal cases by detecting the anomalies correctly for the air pollution quality of Padua and Oslo
- Furthermore, a qualitative analysis showed that the method is capable to catch anomalous levels of air quality variables for both the considered cities taking into account also the spatio-temporal autocorrelation

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