

【INMM25】ポスター公開情報 2025825

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Poster Session A

📅 Monday, August 25, 2025 ⌚ 3:50 PM - 5:10 PM EDT 📍 Location: Capitol Ballroom

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General Manager, Nagoya Sales Department, Saito Aerospace Corporation

Submitting Author(s)

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KYOTO Kyoto Japan

Protection in Brazil

(POS-28) Real-Time Anomaly Detection in Cybersecurity: Adaptive Algorithms for Power Consumption Monitoring

(POS-29) Study of High Security Switch Functionality: False Security

(POS-30) Testing and Evaluation of Radiofrequency Tamper Indicating

Poster Schedule

Security and Protection

Poster Session A

📅 Monday, August 25, 2025 ⌚ 3:50 PM - 5:10 PM EDT 📍 Location: Capitol Ballroom

KEIKO TANAKA - Ks System

Tomoaki Tanaka - Former Graduate Student (Master's Degree), Kyushu Sangyo University

SEITO TANAKA - Brother Enterprise

TOSHITAKA UNEOKA - UNE LABO JAPAN

SHINGO KONISHI - ANA WINGS

AKEMI TAKAHASHI - AKEMI LABO JAPAN

TOMOAKI UNOSAWA - General Manager, Nagoya Sales Department, Sojitz Aerospace Corporation

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This study focuses on the development of an anomaly detection system for real-time power consumption monitoring using machine learning techniques. The objective is to create an adaptive detection mechanism that operates independently of the control system to ensure reliable anomaly identification in various operational environments. The prototype integrates high-precision sensors, microcontroller-based data acquisition, and real-time data processing.

The detection algorithm employs Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks alongside statistical methods to recognize distinct anomaly patterns such as sudden fluctuations, sustained high consumption, and periodic irregularities. These patterns are detected through moving averages, standard deviations, and Fourier Transform analysis. Initial experimental results show a detection accuracy of 95% and response times below one second for data sampled at one-second intervals.

To improve robustness, advanced filtering methods, including Butterworth and Kaiser filters, are applied to reduce noise from high-frequency and low-frequency components in the power consumption data. Additionally, a dynamic threshold mechanism adapts to real-time data variability, enhancing the precision of anomaly detection in high-noise environments.

Further development efforts focus on optimizing accuracy through model retraining, improved preprocessing techniques, and feature extraction. Future work will test the algorithm in real-world conditions to confirm its effectiveness in detecting and mitigating abnormal power consumption patterns.

This research contributes to improving control system reliability and real-time monitoring technology, providing a foundation for more secure and efficient anomaly detection in various industrial and operational applications.