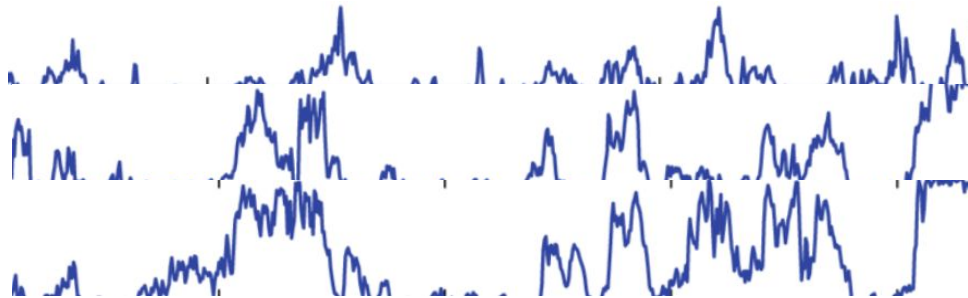


Large Language Model Guided Knowledge Distillation for Time Series Anomaly Detection

Chen Liu, Shibo He, Qihang Zhou, Shizhong Li, Wenchao Meng

Seminar KI | Prof. Schmidt-Schauß | SoSe 2025

Roman Christof



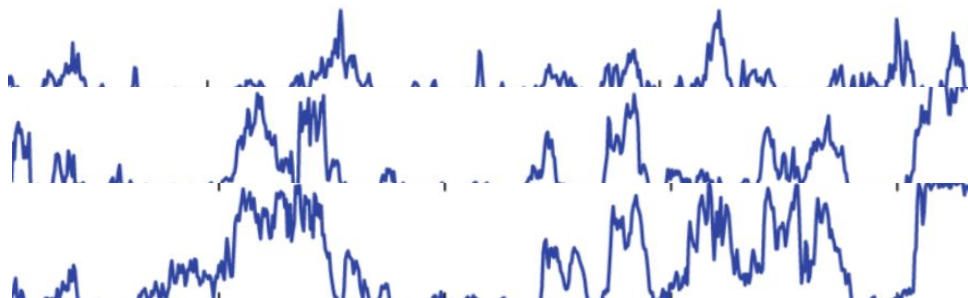
Large Language Model Guided Knowledge Distillation for Time Series Anomaly Detection

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AnomalyLLM

Seminar KI | Prof. Schmidt-Schauß | SoSe 2025

Roman Christof



Agenda

1. Einleitung
2. Grundlagen und Vorarbeiten
3. Methoden
4. Ergebnisse
5. Diskussion

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Zeitreihe Blázquez-García et al. (2021)

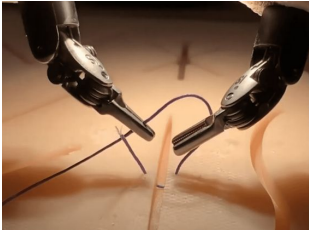
- geordnete Folge reellwertiger Beobachtungen, die zu festgelegten Zeitpunkten erhoben werden

Anomalie Hawkins (1980)

- Beobachtung, die stark von den übrigen Daten abweicht und damit die Vermutung nahelegt von einem anderen Mechanismus erzeugt worden zu sein

- relevant für eine Vielzahl an wissenschaftlichen Disziplinen und Industriezweige
 - Informatik und IT
 - Astronomie
 - Biologie
 - Ökonomie
 - Energie- & Ingenieurwissenschaften
 - Umweltwissenschaft
 - Medizin
 - Neurowissenschaft
 - Sozialwissenschaft
 - ...

Medizin



[1]

Astrophysik



[2]

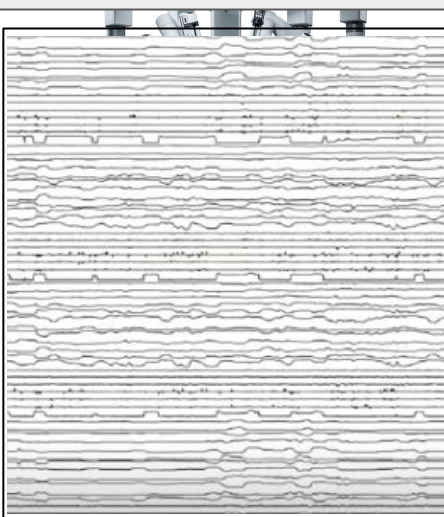
Energieproduktion



[3]

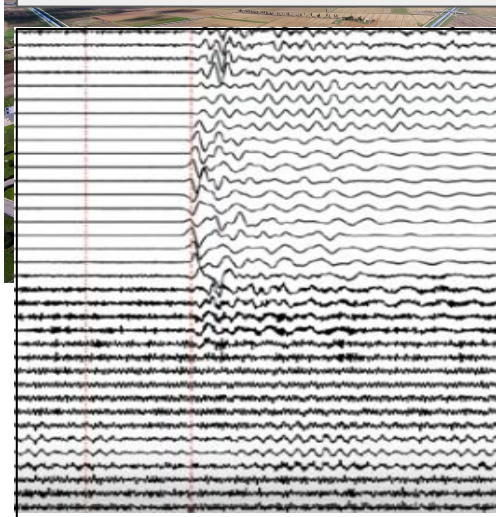
Medizin

Sensormessungen des
Da-Vinci-Operations-
roboters



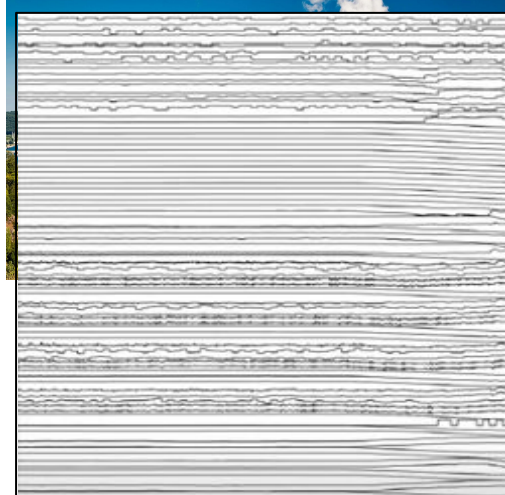
Astrophysik

Akustischer Sensoren eines
Gravitationswellendetektor



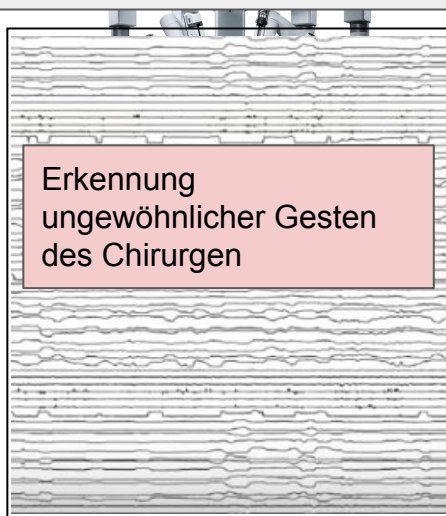
Energieproduktion

Sensormessungen in einem
Atomkraftwerk



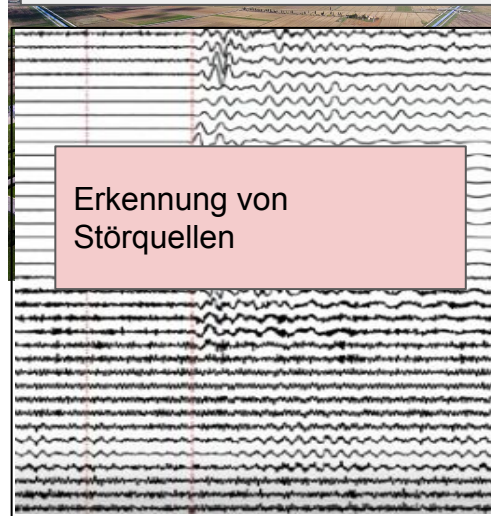
Medizin

Sensormessungen des
Da-Vinci-Operations-
roboters



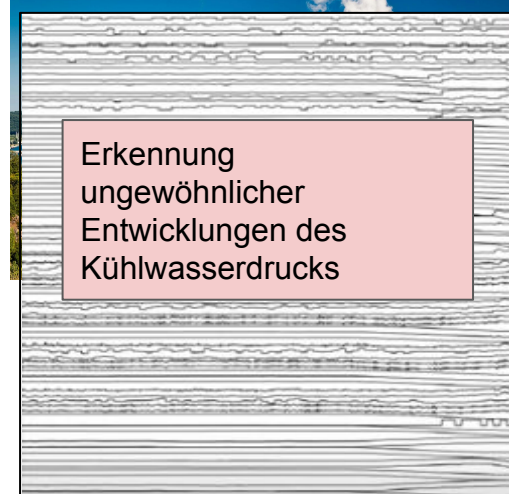
Astrophysik

Akustischer Sensoren eines
Gravitationswellendetektor



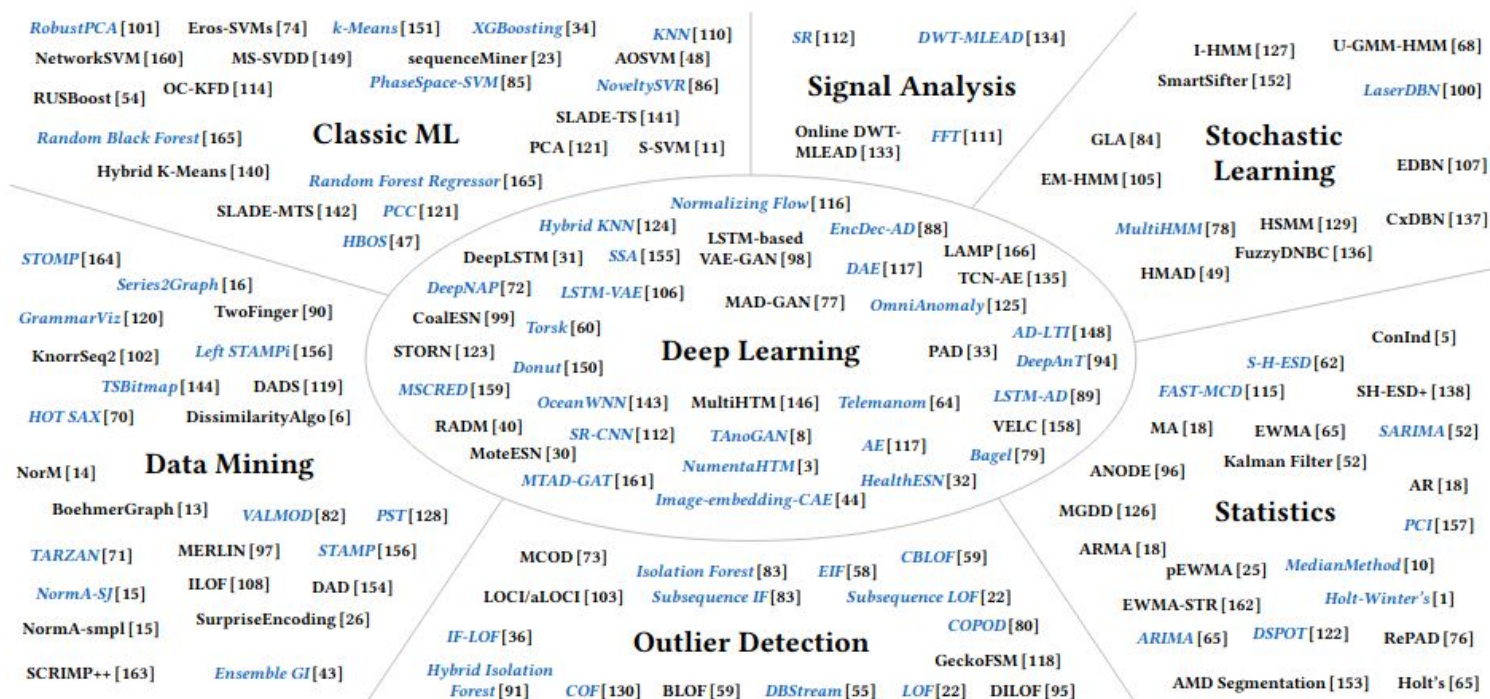
Energieproduktion

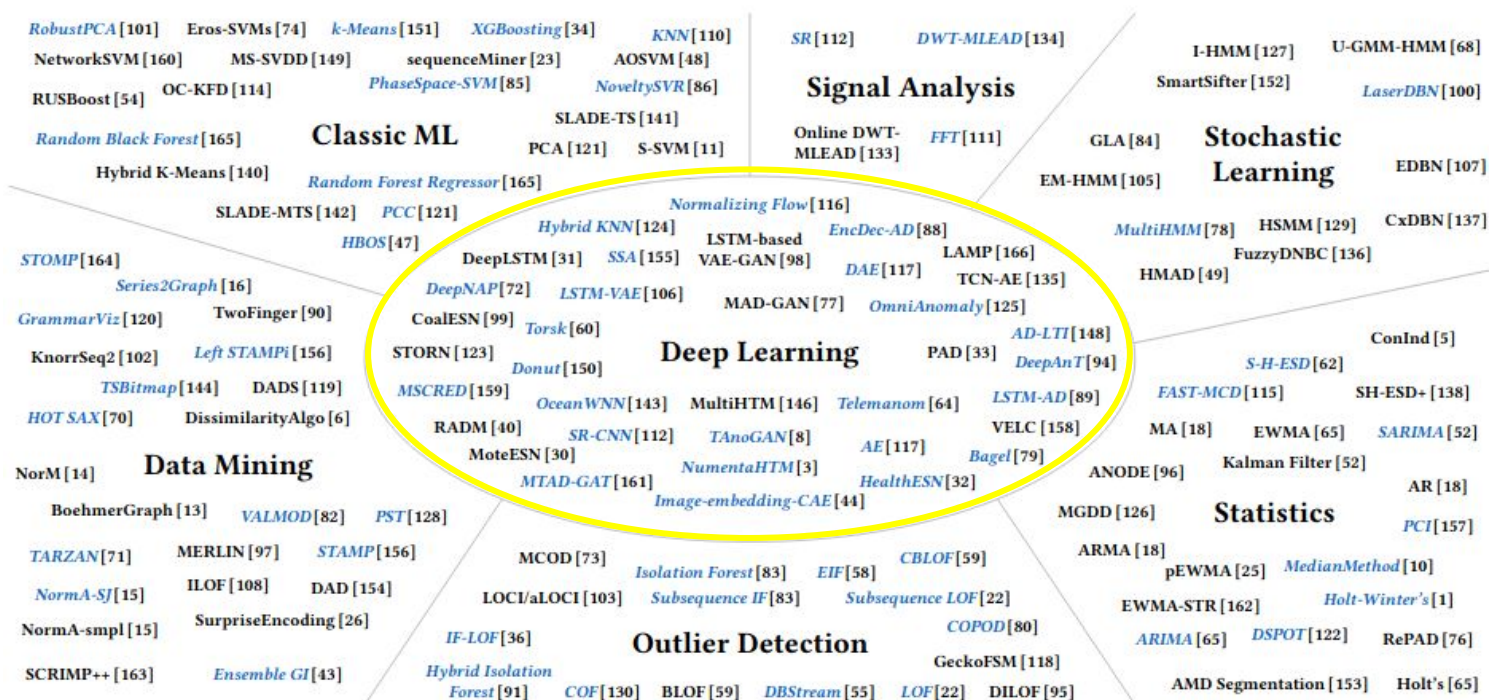
Sensormessungen in einem
Atomkraftwerk



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- generieren Pseudo-Labels aus den Daten selbst mittels Pretext-Tasks
→ Lernen von Repräsentationen ohne explizit annotierte Daten

Problem:

- scheitert bei Datenknappheit

Lernen robuster Repräsentationen von Zeitreihen in
low-resource-Szenarien zur Detektion von Anomalien



Large Language Models

- keine großen universellen Datensätze für Zeitreihen
 - Time Series: UCR, Monash Archive (~10 GB)
 - Computer Vision: ImageNET (130 GB), LAION-400M (10 TB)
 - NLP: Common Crawl (Petabytes)

GPT4TS

- LLMs erstmals zur Anomalieerkennung in Zeitreihen
- vortrainierte LLMs erzeugen universelle Repräsentationen – auch für Zeitreihen



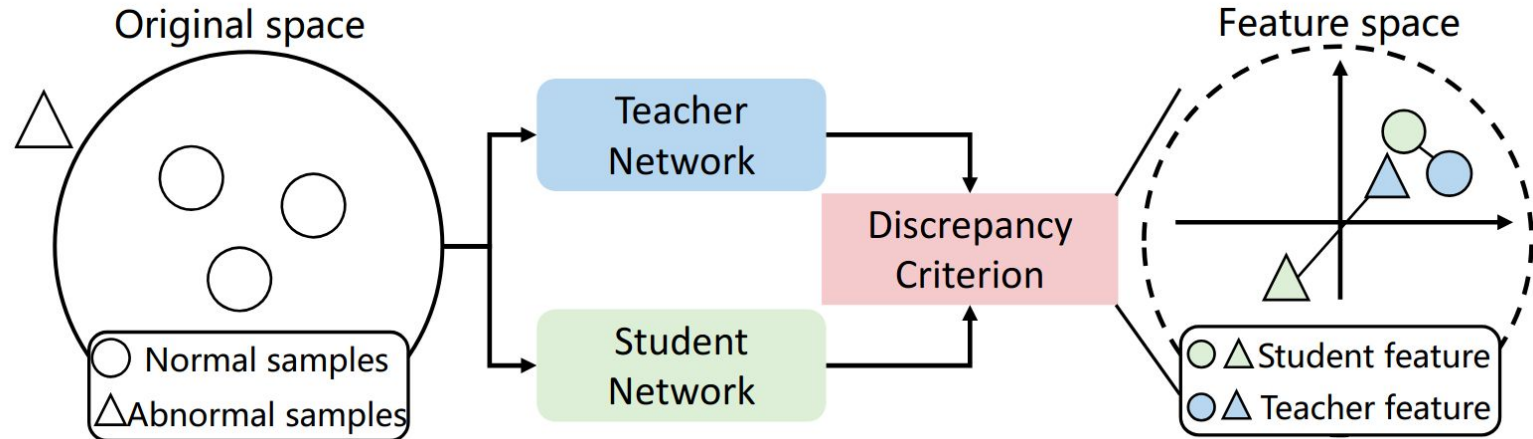
Starke Generalisierungsfähigkeit des GPT-Modells führt zur
Rekonstruktion anomaler Daten

→ viele *false negatives*

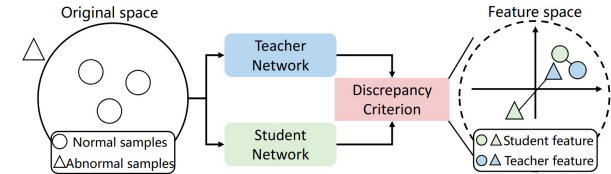
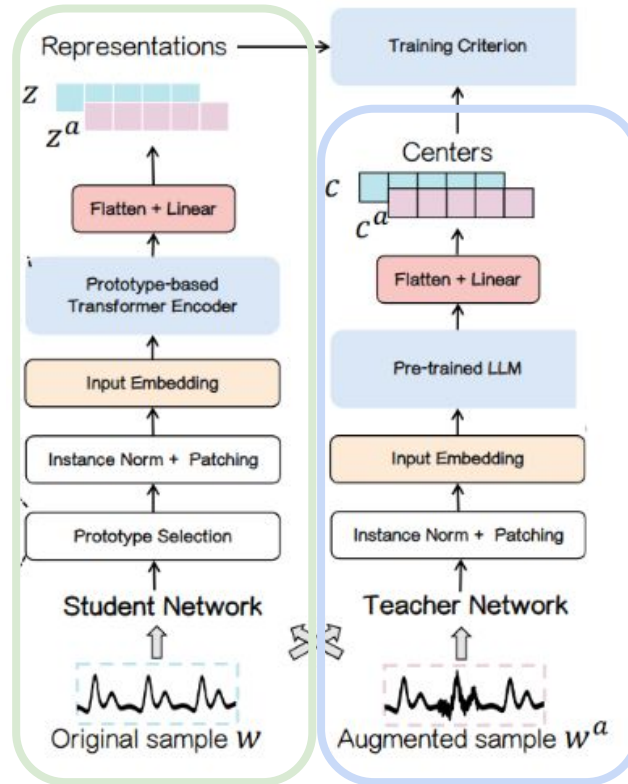
- Knowledge Distillation: Übertragung von Wissen eines Teacher-Netzwerks auf ein kleineres Student-Netzwerk
- Methode bereits in der Anomalieerkennung im Bereich der Bildverarbeitung angewandt
- AnomalyLLM: Knowledge Distillation erstmals für Anomalieerkennung bei Zeitreihen

Agenda

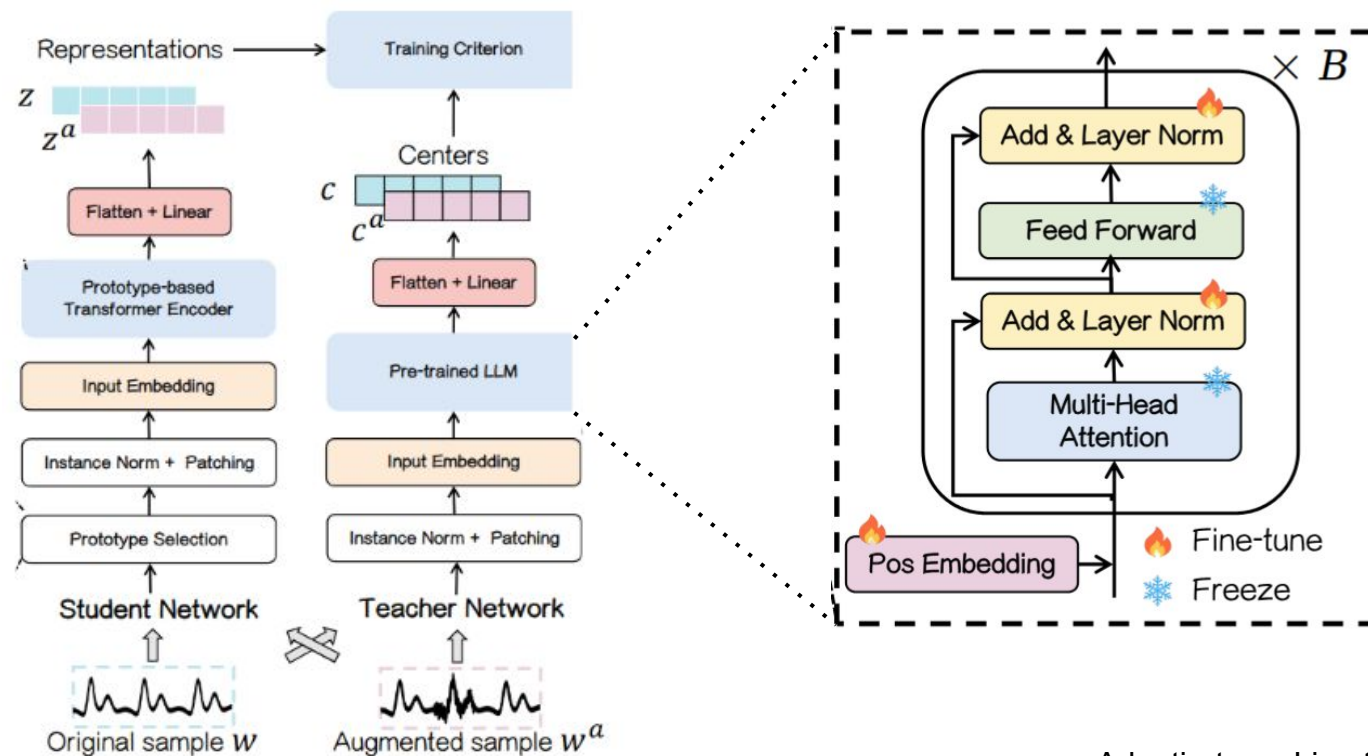
1. Einleitung
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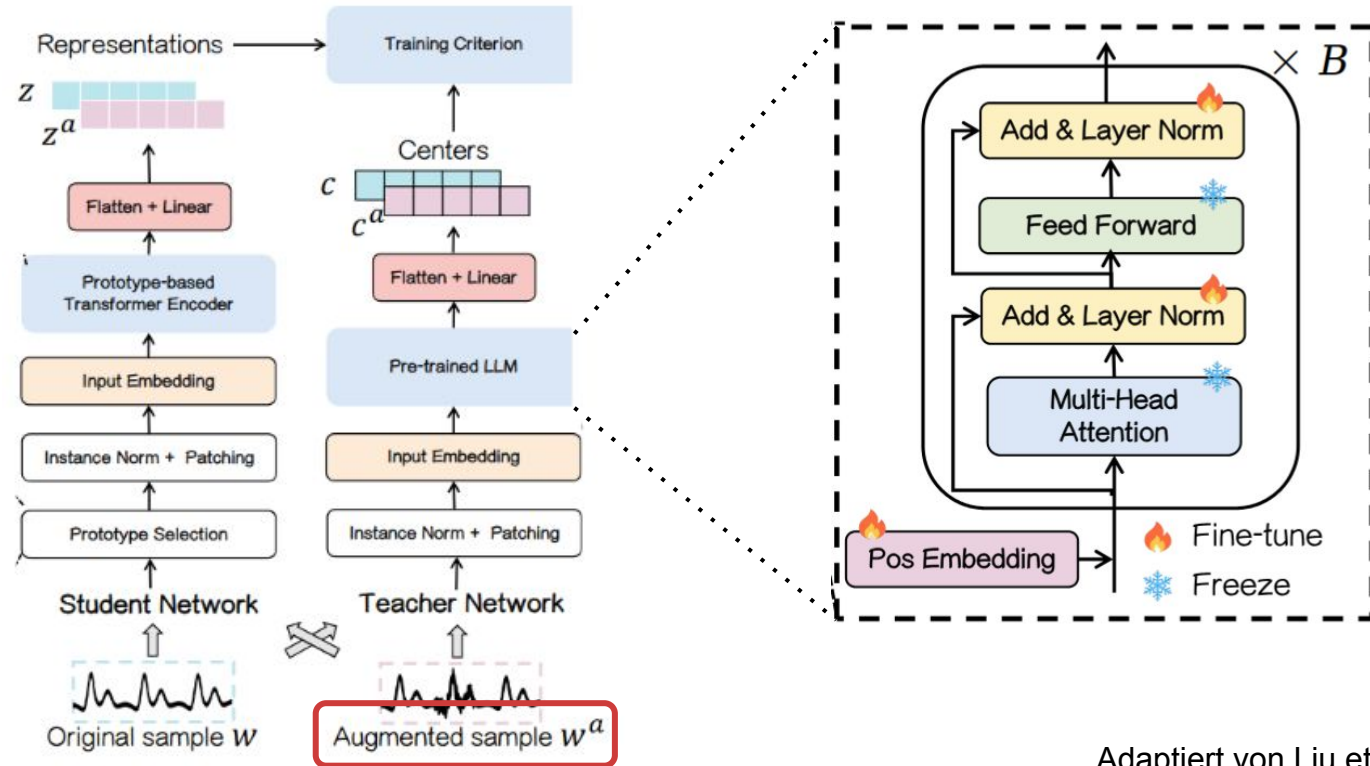
Liu et al. (2024)



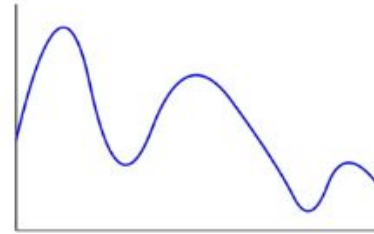
Adaptiert von Liu et al. (2024)



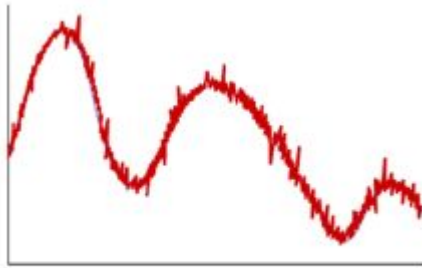
Adaptiert von Liu et al. (2024)



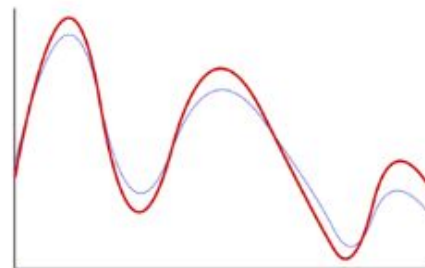
Adaptiert von Liu et al. (2024)



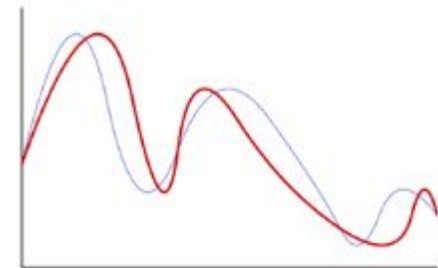
Ground Truth



Jittering

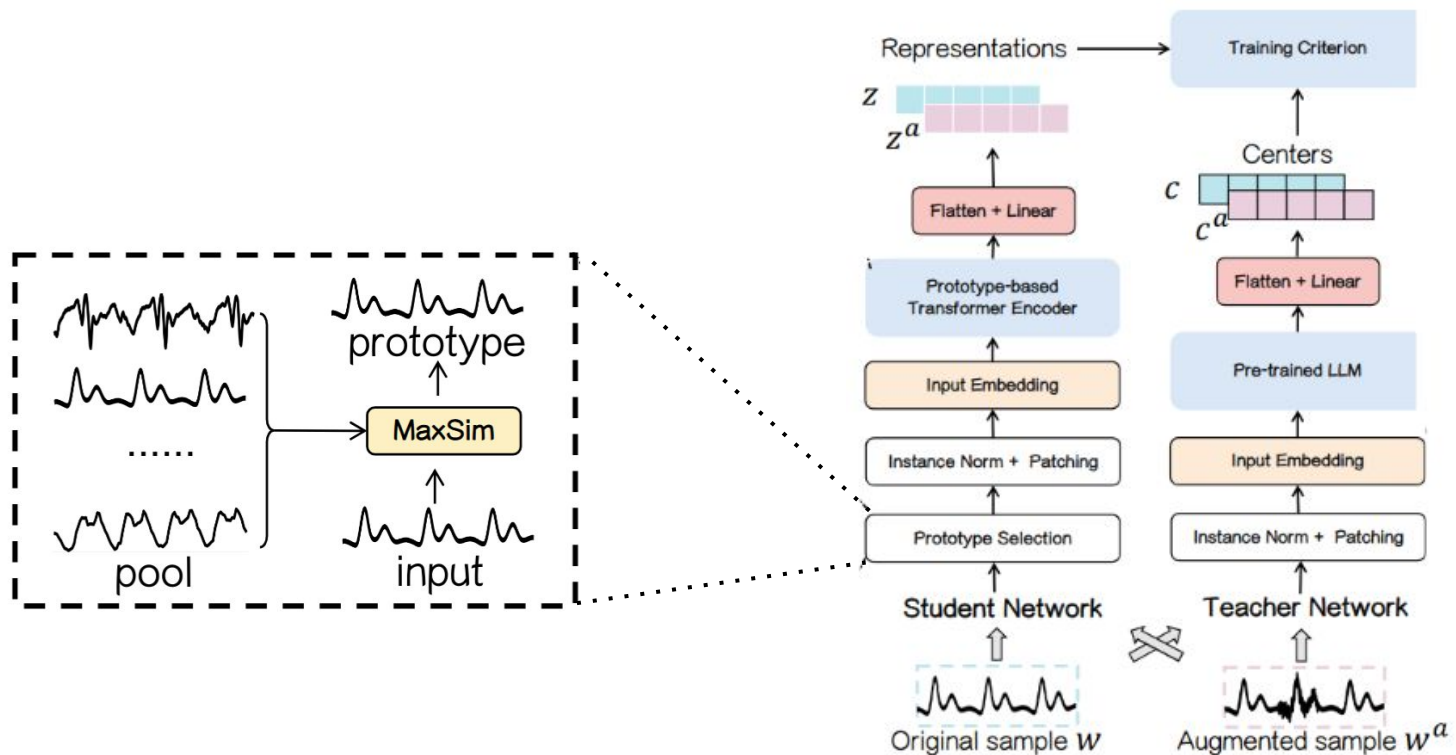


Scaling

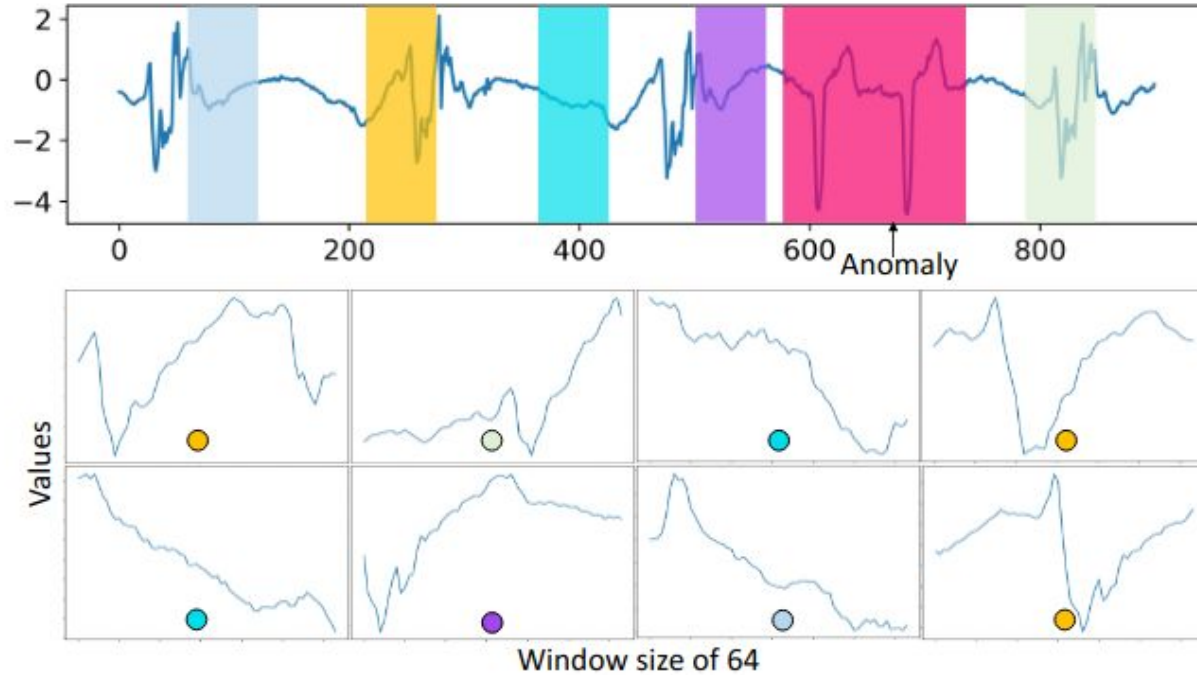


Warping

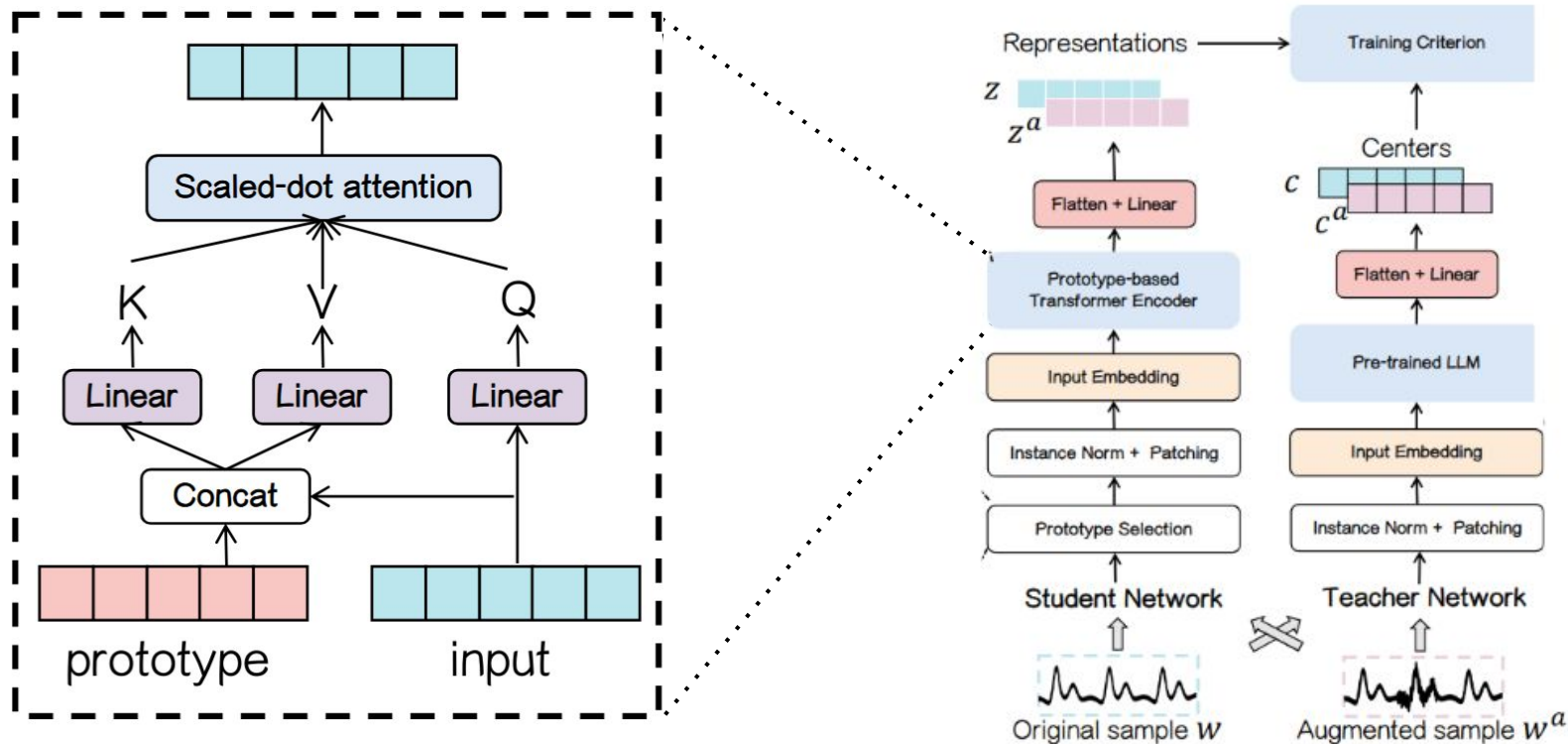
Adaptiert von Iglesias et al. (2023)



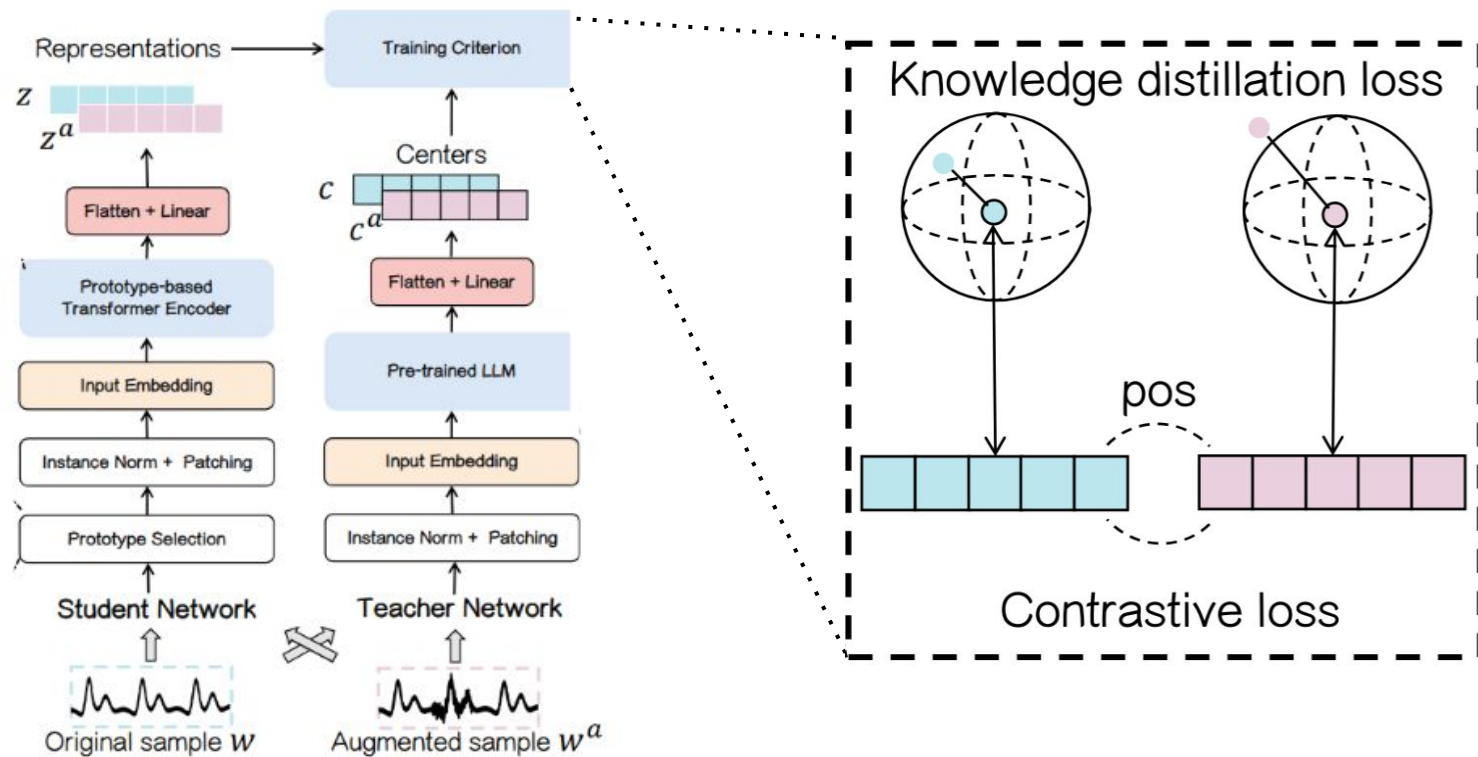
Adaptiert von Liu et al. (2024)



Liu et al. (2024)



Adaptiert von Liu et al. (2024)



Adapted from Liu et al. (2024)

$$\mathcal{L}_{kd} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \|z_i - c_i\|_2^2 - \log(1 - \exp(-\|z_i^a - c_i^a\|_2^2))$$

Feature-Vektor des Student-Netzwerks

Augmented

i: Zeitfenster

Feature-Vektor des Teacher-Netzwerks

Feature-Vektor des Teacher-Netzwerks

$$\mathcal{L}_{ce} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N - \frac{c_i}{\|c_i\|_2} \cdot \frac{c_i^a}{\|c_i^a\|_2}$$

Augmented

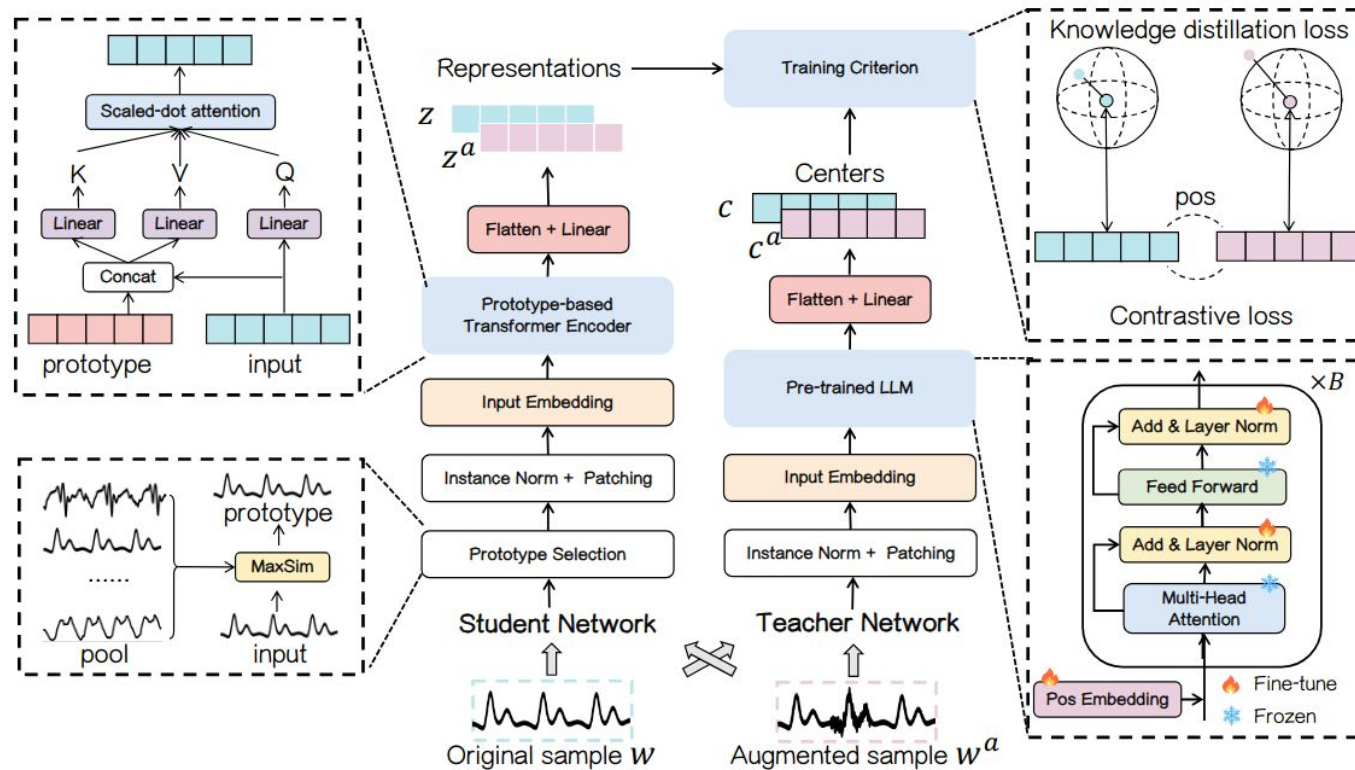
Hyperparameter der Einfluss der
Loss-Komponenten kontrolliert



$$\mathcal{L}_{total} = \mathcal{L}_{kd} + \lambda \mathcal{L}_{ce}$$

Methoden

Übersicht



Liu et al. (2024)

Zeitfenster

Student-Repräsentation

The diagram illustrates the calculation of the anomaly score $A(\mathbf{w})$. It features the equation $A(\mathbf{w}) = \|\phi(\mathbf{w}) - \varphi(\mathbf{w})\|_2^2$ in the center. Three arrows point to the components of the equation: one from 'Zeitfenster' to $\phi(\mathbf{w})$, one from 'Student-Repräsentation' to $\phi(\mathbf{w})$, and one from 'Teacher-Repräsentation' to $\varphi(\mathbf{w})$.

$$A(\mathbf{w}) = \|\phi(\mathbf{w}) - \varphi(\mathbf{w})\|_2^2.$$

Teacher-Repräsentation

Liu et al. (2024)

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	ABP		ACC		AirTem		ECG		EPG		Gait		NASA		Power		RESP		Total	
	Acc	AF1	Acc	AF1	Acc	AF1	Acc	AF1	Acc	AF1	Acc	AF1	Acc	AF1	Acc	AF1	Acc	AF1	Acc	AF1
DeepSVDD	0.333	0.564	0.714	0.743	0.385	0.726	0.297	0.587	0.360	0.700	0.242	0.495	0.182	0.435	0.182	0.418	0.000	0.225	0.288	0.555
AnoTrans	0.357	0.645	0.286	0.580	0.538	0.759	0.297	0.655	0.400	0.755	0.364	0.683	0.636	0.819	0.455	0.660	0.117	<u>0.667</u>	0.348	0.679
Dcdetector	0.571	0.556	0.571	0.493	<u>0.846</u>	0.681	0.220	0.303	0.640	0.717	0.424	0.438	<u>0.909</u>	0.736	0.455	0.492	0.117	0.588	0.424	0.479
MEMTO	0.405	0.655	0.714	0.750	<u>0.615</u>	0.750	0.319	0.616	0.440	0.733	0.364	0.673	<u>0.364</u>	0.664	0.455	0.680	0.059	0.598	0.368	0.656
MTGflow	0.500	0.558	0.714	<u>0.904</u>	0.462	0.687	0.286	0.602	0.520	0.661	0.364	0.572	0.364	0.749	0.182	0.574	0.235	0.513	0.372	0.608
GPT4TS	0.476	0.681	0.429	0.504	0.462	0.686	0.330	0.608	0.360	0.759	0.212	0.461	0.364	0.849	0.182	0.598	0.353	0.544	0.348	0.623
TS-TCC	0.690	0.754	0.286	0.549	1.000	0.969	<u>0.637</u>	0.784	<u>0.880</u>	<u>0.931</u>	0.697	0.794	0.364	0.511	<u>0.545</u>	0.763	<u>0.412</u>	0.560	0.656	0.770
THOC	<u>0.762</u>	<u>0.815</u>	0.714	0.776	1.000	<u>0.971</u>	<u>0.604</u>	0.760	0.880	0.908	0.636	0.784	<u>0.909</u>	<u>0.896</u>	0.455	<u>0.775</u>	0.294	0.389	<u>0.671</u>	<u>0.780</u>
NCAD	0.680	0.794	<u>0.846</u>	0.849	0.714	0.758	0.593	0.735	0.760	0.789	<u>0.848</u>	<u>0.858</u>	0.818	0.861	<u>0.545</u>	0.723	0.353	0.613	0.663	0.767
COCA	0.714	0.740	<u>0.428</u>	0.545	1.000	0.946	<u>0.637</u>	0.767	0.640	0.785	0.545	0.699	0.818	0.841	<u>0.364</u>	0.632	0.235	0.562	0.620	0.742
Our	0.857	0.920	1.000	0.956	1.000	0.974	0.758	0.787	0.920	0.933	0.878	0.871	1.000	0.961	0.818	0.886	0.471	0.736	0.820	0.858

UCR Time Series Classification Archive

	SMD	MSL	SMAP	PSM
IForest	0.536	0.665	0.555	0.835
DAGMM	0.573	0.746	0.685	0.801
DeepSVDD	0.791	0.836	0.690	0.907
THOC	0.850	0.897	0.907	0.895
LSTMVAE	0.823	0.826	0.781	0.810
BeatGAN	0.781	0.875	0.696	0.920
DAEMON	0.963	0.910	0.953	0.928
OmniAnomaly	0.852	0.877	0.869	0.828
TranAD	<u>0.961</u>	0.892	0.949	0.967
AnomalyTrans	0.912	0.906	0.962	0.977
AnomalyBERT	0.925	0.914	0.585	0.950
DCdetector	0.872	0.966	0.970	0.979
MEMTO	0.935	0.944	0.966	<u>0.983</u>
Our	0.958	<u>0.956</u>	<u>0.965</u>	0.997

Table 4: F1 score on SMD, MSL, SMAP, and PSM.

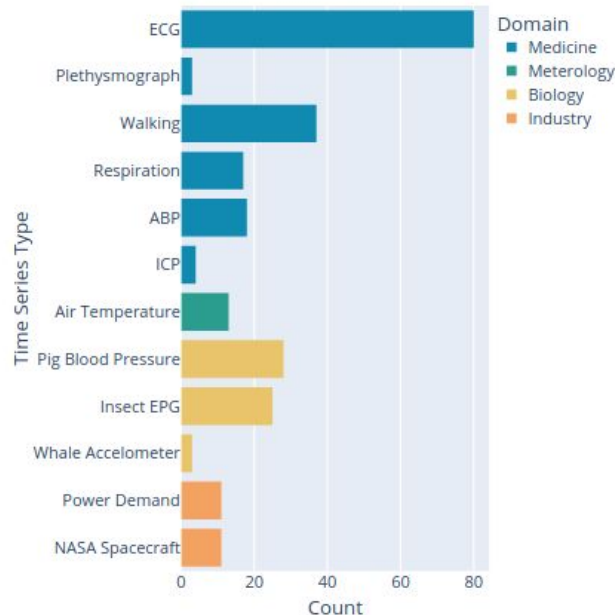
	100%	50%	20%	10%	zero-shot
TSTCC	0.763	0.577	0.488	0.213	0.139
THOC	0.775	0.686	0.570	0.473	0.269
COCA	0.632	0.584	0.562	0.478	0.150
Our	0.886	0.817	0.784	0.781	0.650

Power Demand Datensatz von UCR

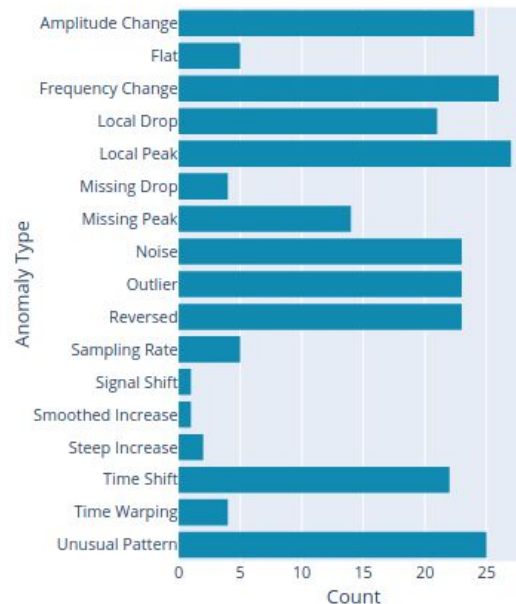
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Aufschlüsselung nach Anomalietypen fehlt



(a) Histogram of time series types included in the UCR Anomaly Archive. The color indicates the domain, the time series originates from.



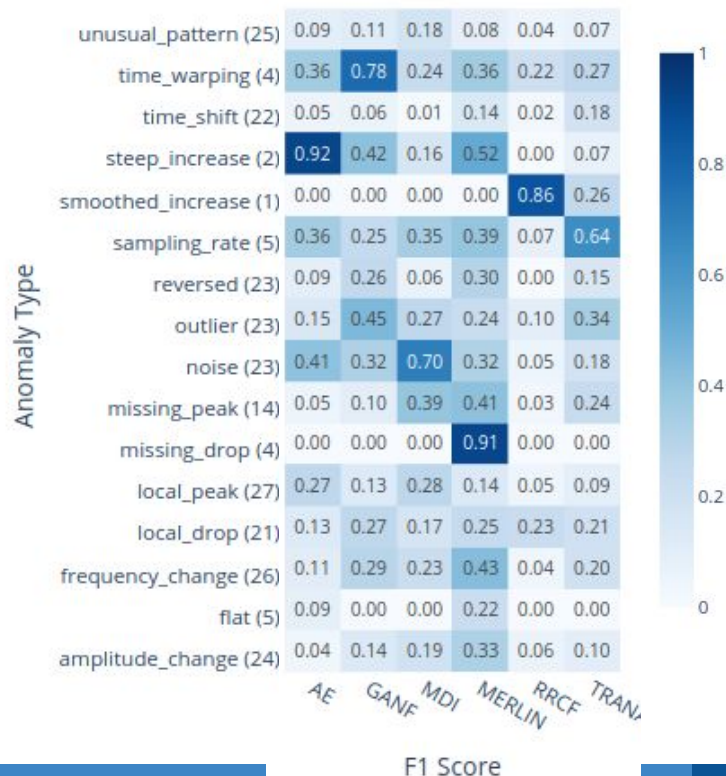
(b) Histogram of anomaly types present in the UCR Anomaly Archive.

Rewicki et al. (2023)

Aufschlüsselung nach Anomalietypen fehlt

- unterschiedliche Methoden haben Stärken bezüglich bestimmter Anomalietypen

	mechanism	class
RRCF	Isolation Forest	classical
MDI	Density Estimation	classical
MERLIN	Discord Discovery	classical
AE	Reconstruction	deep-learning
GANF	Density Estimation	deep-learning
TranAD	Reconstruction	deep-learning



Rewicki et al. (2023)

- Evaluierung nur auf einem Teildatensatz von UCR (Power Demand)
 - Sollte auf dem ganzen Datensatz evaluiert werden, da dieses Szenario das Ziel des Papers ist
- Kein Vergleich zu klassischen Methoden, die weniger 'datenhungrig' sind

	100%	50%	20%	10%	zero-shot
TSTCC	0.763	0.577	0.488	0.213	0.139
THOC	0.775	0.686	0.570	0.473	0.269
COCA	0.632	0.584	0.562	0.478	0.150
Our	0.886	0.817	0.784	0.781	0.650

Power Demand Datensatz von UCR

- die drei Basis-Augmentierungen (Jitter, Scaling, Warping) repräsentieren nicht domänenspezifische Störungen
- mögliche Methoden zur Erzeugung komplexer und realitätsnaher synthetischer Daten:
 - variational autoencoders (VAE)
 - generative Adversarial Network (GAN)

	ABP				Acceleration				Air Temperature				ECG				EPG			
	Acc	AP	AR	AFI	Acc	AP	AR	AFI	Acc	AP	AR	AFI	Acc	AP	AR	AFI	Acc	AP	AR	AFI
Informer	0.738	0.810	0.805	0.807	1.000	0.929	0.921	0.925	0.692	0.757	0.752	0.754	0.450	0.694	0.693	0.693	0.560	0.830	0.826	0.828
Reformer	0.714	0.815	0.807	0.811	0.714	0.732	0.728	0.730	1.000	0.965	0.948	0.956	0.340	0.655	0.654	0.655	0.640	0.882	0.880	0.881
Autoformer	0.762	0.856	0.851	0.853	1.000	0.918	0.909	0.913	1.000	0.925	0.913	0.919	0.352	0.613	0.613	0.613	0.680	0.850	0.847	0.848
TCN	0.595	0.761	0.750	0.755	1.000	0.929	0.921	0.925	0.692	0.815	0.808	0.812	0.264	0.544	0.544	0.544	0.280	0.680	0.680	0.680
TimesNet	0.452	0.664	0.661	0.662	0.571	0.719	0.692	0.705	0.462	0.772	0.777	0.775	0.253	0.562	0.561	0.561	0.360	0.613	0.613	0.613
TST	0.667	0.768	0.756	0.762	0.571	0.733	0.733	0.733	0.923	0.925	0.902	0.913	0.451	0.685	0.683	0.684	0.440	0.742	0.738	0.740
Nonaug	0.595	0.735	0.730	0.732	0.571	0.762	0.761	0.761	0.846	0.778	0.773	0.775	0.230	0.575	0.575	0.575	0.360	0.652	0.653	0.652
w/o center	0.714	0.868	0.860	0.864	0.571	0.746	0.753	0.749	0.846	0.871	0.866	0.868	0.286	0.672	0.673	0.672	0.615	0.672	0.672	0.672
w/ feature	0.857	0.915	0.904	0.909	0.429	0.684	0.682	0.683	0.769	0.864	0.858	0.861	0.593	0.780	0.780	0.780	0.360	0.718	0.717	0.718
Ours	0.857	0.931	0.910	0.920	1.000	0.965	0.948	0.956	1.000	0.989	0.959	0.974	0.758	0.768	0.808	0.787	0.920	0.935	0.932	0.933
	Gait				NASA				PowerDemand				RESP				Avg			
	Acc	AP	AR	AFI	Acc	AP	AR	AFI	Acc	AP	AR	AFI	Acc	AP	AR	AFI	Acc	AP	AR	AFI
Informer	0.485	0.750	0.747	0.748	0.455	0.567	0.567	0.567	0.364	0.561	0.560	0.561	0.353	0.564	0.563	0.563	0.532	0.724	0.720	0.722
Reformer	0.636	0.792	0.787	0.790	0.818	0.820	0.809	0.815	0.455	0.677	0.675	0.676	0.471	0.599	0.598	0.598	0.552	0.745	0.729	0.737
Autoformer	0.818	0.881	0.880	0.880	1.000	0.949	0.944	0.946	0.727	0.836	0.833	0.834	0.176	0.597	0.597	0.597	0.600	0.761	0.736	0.748
TCN	0.667	0.784	0.780	0.782	0.909	0.895	0.966	0.929	0.455	0.593	0.592	0.592	0.235	0.559	0.558	0.559	0.452	0.669	0.669	0.669
TimesNet	0.424	0.682	0.681	0.681	0.273	0.585	0.585	0.585	0.091	0.497	0.495	0.496	0.118	0.393	0.393	0.393	0.324	0.602	0.600	0.601
TST	0.576	0.716	0.710	0.713	0.455	0.596	0.595	0.596	0.455	0.623	0.622	0.623	0.176	0.557	0.557	0.557	0.512	0.707	0.703	0.705
Nonaug	0.636	0.804	0.800	0.802	0.727	0.814	0.812	0.813	0.455	0.700	0.700	0.700	0.353	0.748	0.748	0.748	0.440	0.683	0.670	0.676
w/o center	0.667	0.803	0.800	0.802	0.545	0.746	0.745	0.745	0.455	0.599	0.596	0.597	0.235	0.562	0.561	0.562	0.604	0.727	0.710	0.718
w/ feature	0.424	0.685	0.682	0.683	0.545	0.738	0.739	0.739	0.545	0.711	0.708	0.709	0.353	0.668	0.667	0.667	0.575	0.773	0.771	0.772
Ours	0.878	0.891	0.852	0.871	1.000	0.969	0.953	0.961	0.818	0.888	0.884	0.886	0.471	0.736	0.736	0.736	0.820	0.857	0.860	0.858

'Nonaug' = ohne Daten Augementation

- es fehlen substantielle Angaben zur Laufzeit und Latenz
- LLM benötigt deutlich mehr Ressourcen und längere Laufzeit als herkömmliche Methoden
 - großes Problem für Online-Monitoring

Vorteile von AnomalieLLM bei begrenzten Daten

- LLM-basierte Wissensdistillation zeigt in datenarmen Szenarien Vorteile gegenüber klassischen unsupervised Methoden
- Ansatz zur Überwindung von Problemen der übermäßigen Generalisierung von LLMs (GPT4TS)
- perspektivische Beispielanwendung: Medizinische Überwachung
 - Hohe physiologische Variabilität
 - Anomalien schwer zu definieren und zu labeln
 - Few-/Zero-Shot-Fähigkeit von AnomalyLLM ermöglicht Vorhersagen mit minimalen Daten

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- [2] https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Virgo_interferometer
- [3] <https://montel.energy/commentary/nuclear-power-in-benelux-a-tale-of-two-worlds>

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Dataset	Train	Test	Anomaly Ratio
ABP	1036746	1841461	0.53%
Acceleration	38400	62337	2.45%
AirTemperature	52000	54392	2.86%
ECG	1795083	6047314	0.53%
EPG	119000	410415	1.29%
Gait	1157571	2784520	0.43%
NASA	38500	86296	2.35%
PowerDemand	197149	311629	0.81%
RESP	868000	2452953	0.19%

Table 1: Details of univariate datasets.

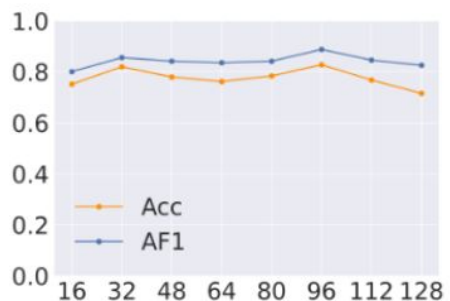
Dataset	Dimension	Train	Test	Anomaly Ratio
SMD	38	708377	708393	4.16%
MSL	55	58317	73729	10.50%
SMAP	25	135183	427617	12.79%
PSM	25	132481	87841	27.75%
GECCO	10	60000	60000	1.25%
SWAN	39	69260	69261	23.80%

Table 2: Details of multivariate datasets.

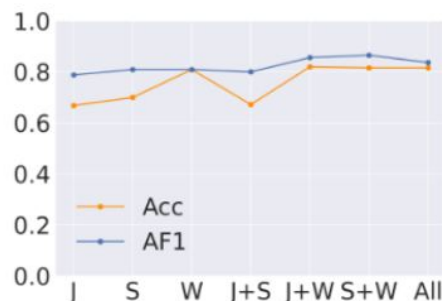
	WaQ			SWAN		
	P	R	F1	P	R	F1
OCSVM	0.021	0.341	0.040	0.193	0.001	0.001
MatrixProfile	0.046	0.185	0.074	0.167	0.175	0.171
GBRT	0.175	0.140	0.156	0.447	0.375	0.408
LSTM-RNN	0.343	0.275	0.305	0.527	0.221	0.312
Autoregression	0.392	0.314	0.349	0.421	0.354	0.385
IForest	0.439	0.353	0.391	0.569	0.598	0.583
AutoEncoder	0.424	0.340	0.377	0.497	0.522	0.509
AnomalyTrans	0.257	0.285	0.270	0.907	0.474	0.623
MTGFlow	0.333	0.125	0.182	1.000	0.494	0.662
DCdetector	0.383	0.597	0.466	0.955	0.596	0.734
Ours	0.511	0.793	0.620	0.873	0.745	0.804

Table 5: Overall results on the NIPS benchmark.

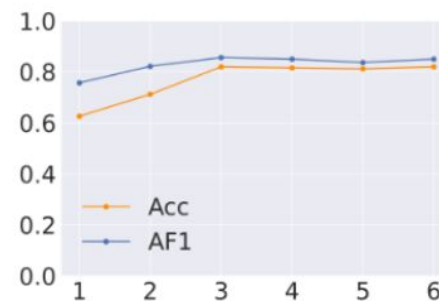
Parameter sensitivity studies of main hyperparameters in AnomalyLLM



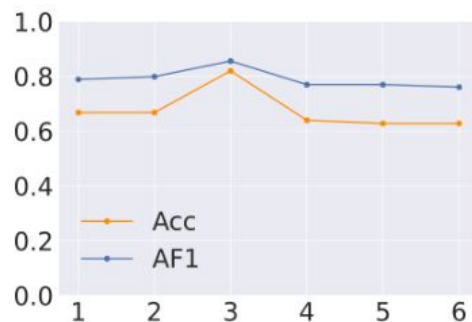
(a) Window sizes.



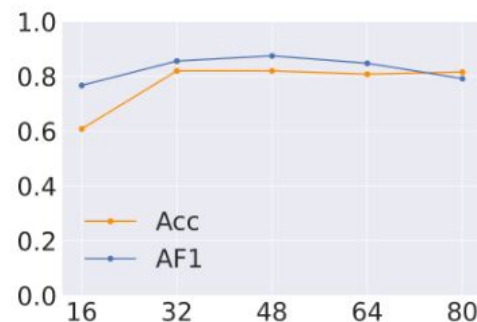
(b) Augmentations.



(c) GPT2 layers.



(d) Student layers.



(e) Prototype sizes.

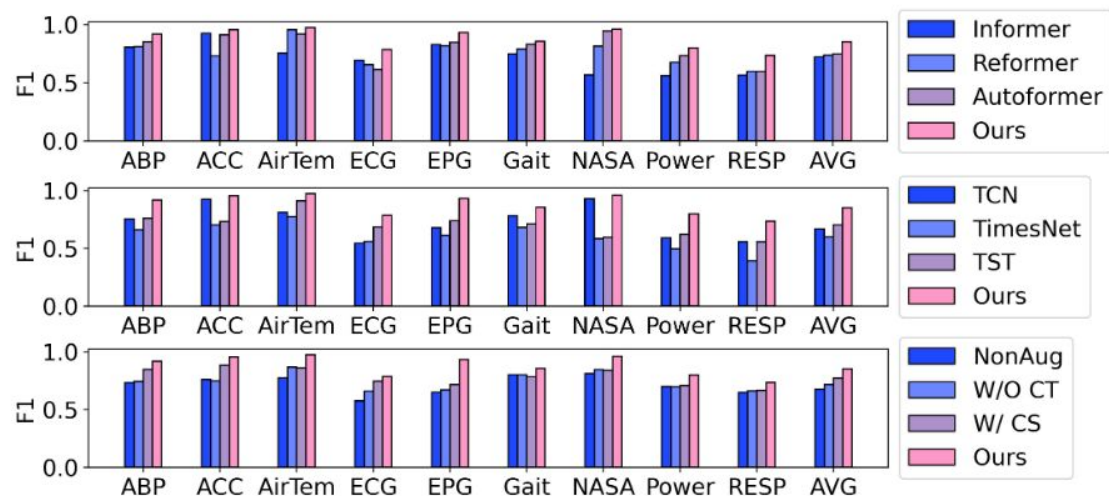


Figure 5: Ablation studies. **Top:** It depicts the performance of the model with different center predictors. **Middle:** It depicts the performance of the models with different projectors. **Bottom:** It depicts the performance of different training strategies.

- Event-Based precision, recall, F1