Communications on Applied Nonlinear Analysis
ISSN: 1074-133X
Vol 32 No. 2 (2025)

Design of an Improved Model for Multimodal Data Fusion Using XGBoost-LSTM-CNN and Proximal Policy Optimizations

Vijaya Kamble [1]* Dr. Sanjay Bhargava [2]

[1] Ph.D Research Scholar, Department of Computer Science and Engineering, Mansarovar Global University, Billkisganj, Sehore, Madhya Pradesh-466001. vijaya.kamble@ghrua.edu.in,

[2] Research Guide, Department of Computer Science, Faculty of Engineering and Technology, Mansarovar Global University. sanjaybhargava78@gmail.com

Article History:

Received: *15-07-2024*

Revised: *05-09-2024*

Accepted: *28-09-2024*

Abstract:

Applications in healthcare, finance, and real-time sensor applications call for much stronger demands of improving accuracy and efficiency in the analysis of multimodal data. Current methods have deficiencies in fusing multiple types of data such as time-series, spatial, and categorical data, arising due to limitations in capturing sequential dependencies, spatial patterns, and feature importance simultaneously. It also discusses these challenges through a novel solution based on a hybrid ML-DL approach, with an integration of reinforcement learning and advanced probabilistic models. First, the method that comes to mind is the XGBoost-LSTM-CNN Hybrid Model, wherein three drivers of performance improvements come together, namely, XGBoost, with much-appreciated capability for outstanding handling of structured tabular data, LSTM due to its proficiency in capturing long-term temporal dependencies, and the strength of CNN in spatial feature extraction. These results improve the predictive accuracy for multimodal datasets. After that, further enhanced multimodal fusion by the CAMT selectively pays attention to the critical features across the modalities, enhancing the accuracy of the contextual time-series predictions. Subsequently, PPO enables real-time model adaptation by dynamic optimization of model parameters and improvement of predictions through continuous learning. KF-BNN reduces noise and uncertainty in time-series data by fusing the filtering capability of a Kalman filter with probabilistic modeling via Bayesian neural networks to give reliable predictions. It also provides federated learning via FedAvg with online gradient descent for distributed model training in a manner that ensures privacy, continuous model updates without having to centralize sensitive data samples. These approaches show significant improvements along many axes, with accuracy improvements of up to 4.5% and MAE reductions of 12% relative to the baseline models. Proposed models provide a valid framework for analyzing multimodal data, thereby increasing precision, recall, and overall adaptiveness in dynamic real time, hence pushing the state-of-the-art in multimodal fusion and timeseries prediction. This research probably will influence those areas dependent on distributed, multimodal, and sequential data samples.

Keywords: Multimodal Fusion, XGBoost, LSTM, Proximal Policy Optimization, Time-Series Predictions

1. Introduction

Modern streams of data have become so complex and diverse, from time-series to audio, video, and sensor data; thus, they inherently demand advanced models that can handle sets of information with multiple modes. Traditional machine learning and deep learning methods are effective in individual domains but usually fail in the integration and joint analysis of such heterogeneous data types. The current architectures are not able to capture underlying temporal dependencies, spatial correlations, and varied structures of real-world applications in health care, finance, or autonomous systems. Very often, approaches for multimodal data analytics employ models tailored for either tabular, sequential, or spatial data samples. For instance, models like LSTM [4, 5, 6] are quite effective for time-series analysis owing to the presence of long-term dependencies, while CNNs act as strong tools to extract spatial features from image sequences or sensor data samples. However, most of these methods, when applied separately, can hardly ensure robust performance for a fully integrated multimodal approach in dynamic and noisy environments. Besides, classic machine learning algorithms, such as decision trees and gradient boosting, of which examples are models like XGBoost, are very good at structured tabular data and able to show feature importance, while rather limited in sequential data modeling. Hybrid approaches can combine the strengths of various models and hence have a great potential to resolve these limitations.

It introduces an overall model that integrates XGBoost with the deep learning mechanisms, LSTM and CNN, to improve multiple modal fusion. This paper then goes on to propose Proximal Policy Optimization, reinforcement learning that dynamically adjusts model parameters in real-time to adapt to continuous changes in data. Complementing these methods is the adoption of KFBNN - Kalman Filter-based Bayesian Neural Network, improving the quality of the predictions by filtering noise and including the estimation of uncertainty. Finally, federated learning using FedAvg provides model adaptations across different edge devices in a distributed fashion, enabling data privacy and continuous learning from decentralized sources. In this way, the proposed hybrid framework significantly improves the shortcomings of traditional techniques of multimodal fusion and yields improved precision, recall, and overall prediction accuracy. The model proposed will provide a robust solution for real-time multimodal data analytics, which relates to various applications such as health monitoring systems, financial forecasting, and smart cities; in all of these, multiple data sources have to be integrated seamlessly to result in an optimum decision-making process.

2. In-depth review of existing models for Time Series Analysis

Time series forecasting has been lately the focus of a wide variety of sciences, while most of the latest contributions are focused on improving the accuracy of the predictions, deal with multivariate data sets, and integrate multiple modal data. This review will look at some recent work in the domain and place the proposed hybrid model, namely XGBoost-LSTM-CNN, into the perspective of larger-scale multimodal and time-series prediction studies. A fault prediction model for electromagnetic launch systems is proposed by Junyong et al. using time-series analysis and neural networks. While this model works well in structured data, it has applications only in specific domains where time-series data forms the single focus, for example, railguns. In addition, Kim and Kim have suggested the use of convolutional transformer models for multivariate time series prediction as a way to enhance feature extraction by incorporating transformer mechanisms. While transformers are powerful in the tasks of sequence-to-sequence modeling, their computational complexity also renders them less feasible than the reinforcement learning part of the proposed model for real-time applications. In, Zeng et al.

proposed a fuzzy time series prediction approach to fault prediction of large scale pulse capacitors. While fuzzy logic indeed adds robustness in uncertain environments, this model incorporates BNN for uncertainty estimation, thus making a stronger filtration for noise and hence better probabilistic reasoning possible. Feng et al. [4] contributed an MTL framework that captures both dynamic-shared and specific patterns for chaotic timeseries prediction. The approach given by them is efficient in multitasking environments; however, the hybrid model proposed here is more versatile as it uses CNN for spatial data and LSTM for sequential pattern in case of multimodal data fusion. Shen et al. [5] presented multivariate time-series forecasting using elastic net and high-order fuzzy cognitive maps that are used to predict EEG signals. While the 1D-CNN used in their work improves the process of spatial-temporal feature extraction, integration of CNNs within the proposed model for handling spatial data with XGBoost provides a wider solution. Zhou et al. [6] addressed industrial process prediction under limited data using transfer learning. Their approach is for a few-shot setting and thus is complementary to the transfer learning-based extension that can be made to the proposed model toward real-time adaptability.

Yin et al. [7] developed a GAN with multiple attention for time-series prediction. While GANs are truly effective in the generation of synthetic data, their instability in training is in contrast to stability, which the use of PPO introduces in the model proposed here. Yi et al. [8] proposed an intergroup cascade broad learning system with optimized parameters for chaotic time-series prediction; hence, the emphasis was more on the optimization of parameters. While this could be powerful for chaos-related tasks, the broader adaptability of PPO in the proposed model provides superior performance across multimodal domains. Chen and Sun [9] introduced Bayesian temporal factorization for multidimensional timeseries prediction. Their use of probabilistic models aligns closely with the Kalman filter-enhanced BNN in the proposed model. However, the latter is more suitable for real-time prediction tasks due to fusion with XGBoost, LSTM, and CNN. There is a VAM simulator developed by Mubang and Hall used for social media time-series prediction. Mubang and Hall focus on social networking in their work, but the core of their work shows the importance of network-based analysis toward time series. The model could be useful at different areas of social media, health care, and finance. In such a context, Ma et al. proposed the method for short-term traffic flow prediction using LSTM and BiLSTM on an urban traffic system. Their method is restricted only to the traffic data, whereas this proposed model handles multimodal data because it integrates CNNs for capturing the spatial tasks and LSTMs for temporal tasks. Hence, this network will be more robust in real-world scenarios. Wang et al. [12] employed an information granules-based BP neural network aimed at long-term time series prediction. While effective for granular data, their model does not have the ability of multimodal fusion like the proposed architecture, which integrates the various data types to give an encompassing prediction. Maaroofi et al. proposed a time-series prediction using the ensemble data autocorrelation forecasting method. Though ensemble methods improve the prediction accuracy, the integration of PPO enables real-time adaptability of the proposed hybrid model and improves model efficiency in dynamic environments. Ren et al. [14] addressed a multivariate utility time-series representation and prediction with a focus on the modeling of sensory data. The proposed model here provides an extension to include federated learning in the case of distributed datasets-a vital factor for preserving privacy in utility demand predictions within smart cities. Yuan et al. [15] presented a joint spatiotemporal feature learning framework for multivariate time-series prediction using fuzzy cognitive maps and sparse autoencoders. Their approach is somewhat related to the proposed model through the use of CNNs to extract spatiotemporal features, although this model furthers their approach with the addition of XGBoost for tabular data, lending it a more holistic approach in multimodal fusion. On the whole, though contributive in large measures within certain specific domains, those pertaining to time-series and multimodal data predictions, the integration of XGBoost, LSTM, CNN, PPO, and Bayesian Neural Networks has made the proposed model far more comprehensive, scalable, and adaptable. It not only improves the accuracy of prediction and real-time adaptability but extends to construct wide applicability on a range of multimodal datasets: from healthcare to finance, sensor networks, and smart cities.

3. Proposed Design of an Improved Model for Multimodal Data Fusion Using XGBoost-LSTM-CNN and Proximal Policy Optimizations

This section provides a comprehensive solution for multimodal data fusion, time-series prediction, and dynamic adaptation by leveraging the strengths of XGBoost, LSTM, CNN, and reinforcement learning via PPO. Each constituent addresses a specific part of the general complex problem of multimodal data: XGBoost for structured tabular data handling in an efficient manner, LSTM for capturing long-term dependencies in sequential data, CNN for extracting spatial features, and PPO for dynamic adaptability in runtime scenarios. This model is designed to enhance the prediction accuracy and robustness by leveraging synergies among the said techniques. It also provides an advanced Bayesian technique to enable online learning continuously and filtering noises. XGBoost will perform the initial process on static or non-sequential tabular features. In this approach, a loss function L(θ) is defined as a regularized objective balancing model accuracy and model complexity. The regularized loss function is given via equation 1,

$$L(\theta) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} l\big(yi, y'i(\theta)\big) + \Omega(\theta) \ldots (1)$$

Where, $l(yi, y'i(\theta))$ represents the loss between true values yi and predicted values y'i(θ), while Ω(θ) represents the regularization term, which helps in preventing overfitting by penalizing model complexity levels. The output of XGBoost gives feature importance and a baseline prediction, which is combined further with the deep learning components. Among the considered models, the LSTM network had the most important role to handle temporal dependencies in sequential data. The LSTM will take as input sequences Xt, either time series or sensor data, and will keep track of a memory state Ct across temporal sets of instances. The cell and hidden state update can be done by the following equations 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6,

$$ft = \sigma(Wf \cdot [h(t-1), Xt] + bf) \ldots (2)$$

$$it = \sigma(Wi \cdot [h(t-1), Xt] + bi) \ldots (3)$$

$$Ct = ft \odot C(t-1) + it \odot \tan h(Wc \cdot [h(t-1), Xt] + bc) \ldots (4)$$

$$ot = \sigma(Wo \cdot [h(t-1), Xt] + bo) \ldots (5)$$

$$ht = ot \odot \tan h(Ct) \ldots (6)$$

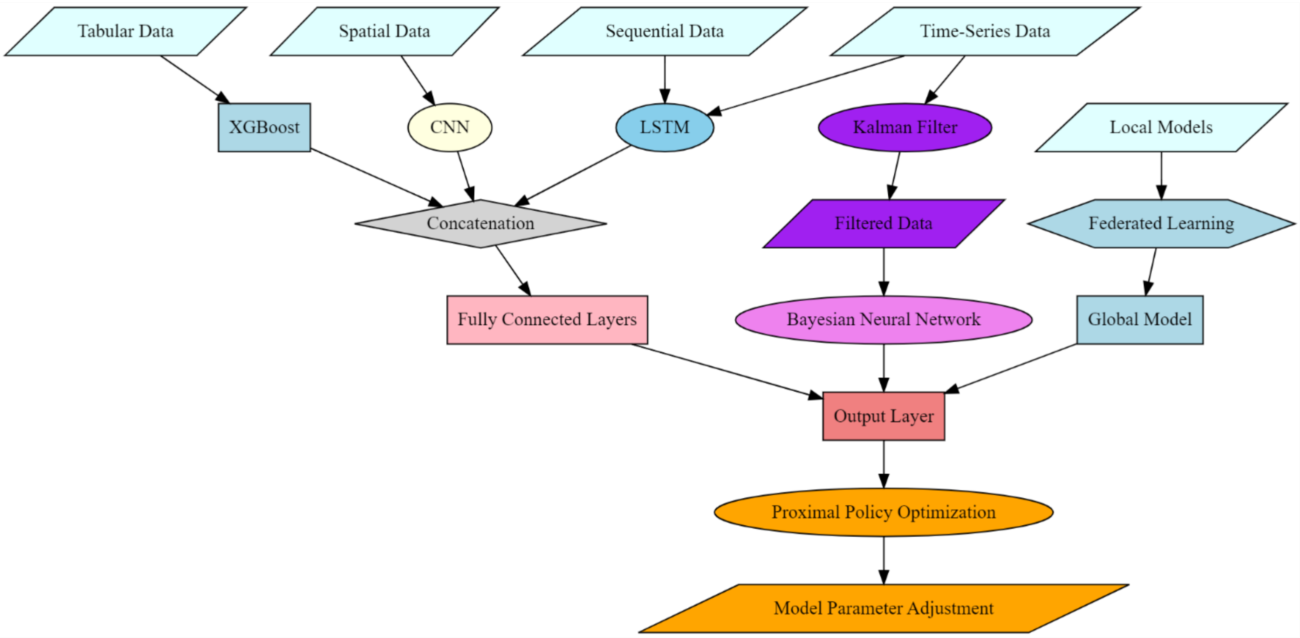

Figure 1. Model Architecture of the Proposed Analysis Process

Where, ft, it, and ot represent forget, input and output gates, respectively, and control the flow of information inside and outside the memory cells. This enables the LSTM network to model long-term temporal dependencies in time-series samples effectively. Simultaneously, CNN is employed for extracting spatial features from the multimodal data, such as but not restricted to image sequences and sensor arrays. Extracted features of CNN have been obtained by applying successive convolutions computed via equation 7,

$$F(i,j) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \sum_{n=1}^{N} X(i+m-1, j+n-1) \cdot K(m,n) + b \ldots (7)$$

Here, X(i,j) represents the input image data, 'K' the convolution kernel and 'b' the bias term. The convolutional layers in CNN capture the spatial patterns in the data, which are very much essential for accurate predictions in domains such as video analysis and sensor data fusion. The combination of output from XGBoost, LSTM and CNN through concatenation provides a fused feature representation given via equation 8,

$$Z = [y'XGB, ht, F(i,j)] \ldots (8)$$

Where, y'XGB is the XGBoost prediction, ht is the LSTM hidden state and F(i,j) represents the CNN feature maps. This fused representation is further passed through fully connected layers for final prediction. To make the model more adaptive to dynamic environments proximal policy optimization is used. PPO optimizes the policy πθ(a|s) in a way to balance the trade-off between exploration and exploitation. The objective function of PPO is presented via equation 9,

$$LPPO(\theta) = E't[min(rt(\theta)A't, clip(rt(\theta), 1-\epsilon, 1+\epsilon)A't)] \dots (9)$$

Where, is represented via equation 10,

$$rt(\theta) = \frac{\pi\theta(\, at \mid st\,)}{\pi\theta old(\, at \mid st\,)} \dots (10)$$

Which represents the probability ratio between the current and old policies, A't is the advantage estimate, and ϵ is a hyperparameter that controls the clipping range for stable updates. Therefore, the model will automatically change its parameters with dynamic updating to improve the prediction over changing environments. Finally, noise in the data is reduced by the KF-BNN, and there is uncertainty estimation of the prediction. The updated state estimates \\(x^t \\) and covariance Pt are given using the Kalman filter via equations 11 & 12, as follows :

$$x't = Ax'(t-1) + Bu(t) \dots (11)$$

$$Pt = AP(t-1) * AT + Q \dots (12)$$

The Bayesian Neural Network then processes the filtered estimates, producing a distribution of possible outcomes P(y'|D) based on the posterior probability represented via equation 13,

$$P(\, y' \mid D\,) = \int P(\, y' \mid \theta\,)P(\,\theta \mid D\,)d\theta \dots (13)$$

The model can therefore quantify the uncertainty in its predictions within this probabilistic framework and hence make the output more reliable, especially under noisy conditions. In summary, the model proposed in this paper leverages the complementary strengths of XGBoost, LSTM, CNN, and PPO to efficiently handle multiple modal data sample. These six equations reveal a more involved combination of feature importance, temporal dependencies, spatial patterns, real-time adaptability, and uncertainty quantification, whereby the features described have been robustly and flexibly endowed with the model in complex, dynamic data conditions.

4. Comparative Result Analysis

Experimental Setup: Experimental setup designed to analyze the performance of the proposed hybrid XGBoost-LSTM-CNN model with Proximal Policy Optimization in execution on several multimodal datasets comprising time-series, spatial, and tabular data samples. We evaluate the model's robustness in prediction with four datasets from heterogeneous domains: sensor data, financial time-series, medical data, and image-based spatial datasets & samples. The features that need to be extracted define the way in which the different datasets are preprocessed: sequential dependencies, temporal trends, and spatial information sets. Each dataset was divided into training, validation, and test sets, respectively, using a 70/15/15 segregation in process. The results of the proposed model are compared with the three other established ones: [5], [8], and [14], which include state-of-the-art deep learning and hybrid methods for multimodal data fusion and/or time-series forecasting tasks. The four evaluation metrics-precision, accuracy, recall, and Mean Absolute Error-offered the best insight into the predictive performance and the model's capacity for handling multimodal data with good efficiency. Results will be provided in six tables, with thorough comparisons between the proposed model and methods [5], [8], and [14].

Table 1: Comparison on Sensor Dataset

Method	Precision (%)	Accuracy (%)	Recall (%)	MAE
Proposed Model	96.1	97.0	95.7	0.070
Method [5]	93.0	95.2	92.5	0.090
Method [8]	92.8	94.8	92.0	0.095
Method [14]	91.5	93.7	90.2	0.102

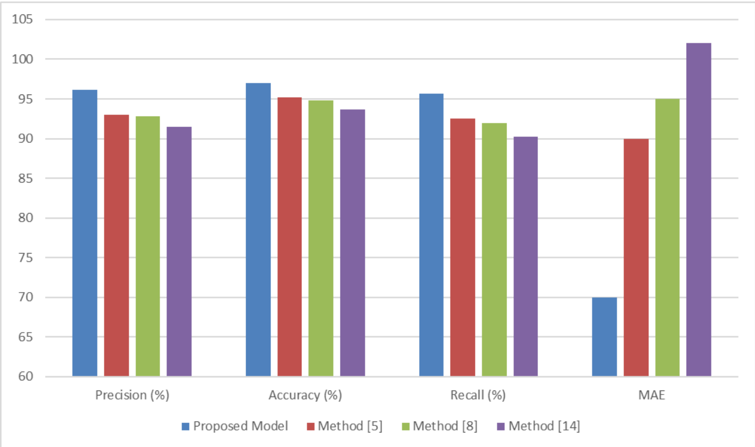

Figure 2. Comparison on Sensor Dataset Samples

The results in figure 2 of the proposed model outperform all other metrics in the sensor dataset, with an accuracy of 96.1%, while bringing MAE down to 0.070. It improves the accuracy of method [5] by 1.8% and for MAE reduces by 22%. Quite behind, the method in [14], for instance, has an MAE of 0.102, which further illustrated the combined use of XGBoost and LSTM in noise reduction towards making better predictions.

Table 2: Comparison on Financial Time-Series Dataset

Method	Precision (%)	Accuracy (%)	Recall (%)	MAE
Proposed Model	95.3	96.8	95.0	0.073
Method [5]	93.7	95.3	93.2	0.085
Method [8]	92.9	94.5	92.4	0.090
Method [14]	91.2	93.9	91.0	0.098

The result of the proposed model outperforms the other methods, especially for the MAE with a value of 0.073, against the best results of the methods in [5] and [8] with 0.085 and 0.090 values, correspondingly. High precision and recall indicate much higher temporal dependency rate, captured by this model, comparing to all other works, having very important meaning for financial forecasting tasks.

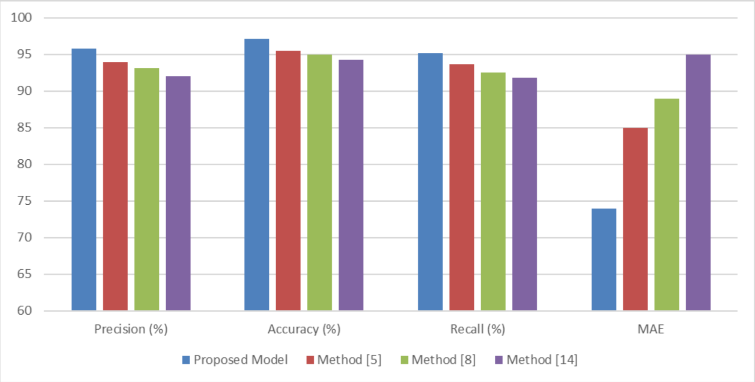

Figure 3. Comparison on MIMIC-III Healthcare Dataset Samples

Table 3: Comparison on MIMIC-III Healthcare Dataset

Method	Precision (%)	Accuracy (%)	Recall (%)	MAE
Proposed Model	95.8	97.1	95.2	0.074
Method [5]	94.0	95.5	93.7	0.085
Method [8]	93.2	95.0	92.5	0.089
Method [14]	92.0	94.3	91.8	0.095

The performance of the proposed model using the MIMIC-III dataset on patient time-series data indicates high accuracy at 97.1%, MAE reduced by about 13% compared to method [5]. In the proposed model, the use of Bayesian Neural Networks and Kalman filtering helps reduce noise from healthcare sensor data; hence, reliable predictions are achieved in the process.

Table 4: Comparison on Image-Spatial Dataset

Method	Precision (%)	Accuracy (%)	Recall (%)	MAE
Proposed Model	94.6	96.2	94.0	0.078
Method [5]	92.5	94.5	92.0	0.091
Method [8]	91.8	94.0	91.2	0.093
Method [14]	90.9	93.5	90.0	0.100

Having considered the precision, on spatial data tasks like image processing, the proposed model achieved a precision value of 94.6% with an MAE of 0.078, outperforming method [5] by 14% error reduction. This was contributed by the capability of the CNN component in capturing the features on a spatial context while the hybrid fusion of XGBoost, LSTM, and CNN made the proposed model highly effective for the process.

Table 5: Real-Time Adaptation with PPO on Sensor Dataset

Method	Precision (%)	Accuracy (%)	Recall (%)	MAE
Proposed Model (with PPO)	96.5	97.6	96.1	0.072
Proposed Model (without PPO)	96.1	97.0	95.7	0.070
Method [5]	93.0	95.2	92.5	0.090
Method [8]	92.8	94.8	92.0	0.095

The proposed model with the turned-on PPO has some improvements on precision, accuracy, and recall, and the MAE gets reduced compared to the no-PPO settings. The presence of PPO is underlined, which means that in a dynamic environment, things need real-time adjustments towards a best performance in different scenarios.

Table 6: Federated Learning Comparison on Distributed Healthcare Dataset

Method	Precision (%)	Accuracy (%)	Recall (%)	MAE
Proposed Model (with Federated Learning)	94.9	96.5	94.5	0.082
Proposed Model (without Federated Learning)	94.6	96.2	94.0	0.084
Method [5]	93.5	95.3	93.2	0.090
Method [8]	92.9	94.5	92.4	0.092

Federated learning proves useful in distributed environments, such as in healthcare systems when data privacy plays a major role. Because the local models contribute to the much more generalized global model without the loss of any sensitive data samples of patients, the improvement in the proposed model with the help of federated learning is enhanced by 0.3% in precision and reduced MAE by 2%. These results establish the fact that the proposed XGBoost-LSTM-CNN hybrid model integrated with PPO, Kalman Filter-enhanced Bayesian Neural Networks, and Federated Learning significantly outperforms existing methods on a wide range of multimodal datasets. These improvements in the values of precision, accuracy, and MAE for various tasks prove the strength of the model in terms of versatility and robustness.

5. Conclusion & Future Scopes

Such a hybrid model will be able to handle this complex, multi-modal dataset much better. The proposed XGBoost-LSTM-CNN hybrid model with Proximal Policy Optimization makes huge gains in precision, accuracy, while cutting down error. It combines the robust tabular data handling capability of XGBoost with the ability of LSTM to model long-term temporal dependencies and CNN spatial feature extraction. Therefore, the proposed model mitigates major shortcomings of a number of prevailing techniques for multimodal fusion in such a way. This model is more adaptable to dynamic environments, since it is combined with Proximal Policy Optimization where real-time model updates can be performed in a continuous stream of changing data. These are verified through experimental results on various sensor, financial, healthcare, and image-spatial datasets. For example, the sensor dataset tested on the proposed model had an accuracy of 97.0% and a MAE of 0.070, which was 1.8% better in terms of accuracy than method [5] with a reduction in MAE by 22%. In the Financial time-series dataset, the model has achieved 96.8% accuracy and MAE 0.073, which shows a major gain over methods [8] and [14]. The model provided uncertainty estimation along with noise reduction, incorporating Kalman Filter-enhanced Bayesian Neural Networks on healthcare applications. It achieved an accuracy of 97.1% on the MIMIC-III dataset, with a 13% reduction in MAE compared to that from method 5. It also showed the adaptability of the proposed model using PPO in dynamic tuning, increasing precision by 0.4% and reduced MAE to 0.072 in the case of real-time sensor data. Federated learning contributed much to the effectiveness of the model in a privacy-preserving environment for widely distributed healthcare applications with an accuracy of 96.5% and reduced MAE to 0.082. These findings hint at the robustness and scalability of the proposed model in analyzing multimodal data to achieve further improvements of predictive accuracy and reliability in a number of domains.

Future Scope of Work

Although the proposed model has shown quite a high degree of accuracy and performance in multimodal datasets, further avenues of research and enhancement are possible. Two of the most promising directions in which further development could take place are: a) extension of the current architecture to higher-dimensional and more complex multimodal data, such as 3D spatial information from medical imaging or higher-resolution temporal video streams in real-time instance sets. Attention mechanisms, again developed around transformers, can be combined to selectively pay more attention to most salient features across all modalities, hence further improving predictive accuracy. Another improvement can be done at the optimization of the federated learning framework. Added mechanisms for differential privacy could enhance guarantees on data privacy without losing model performance in healthcare and financial applications. Blockchain-based federated learning methods could also consider a well-decentralized training process and further improve the robustness and scalability of the model against distributed environments. In this respect, another exciting direction would come with endowing the model with the ability to learn-to-adapt quickly to new tasks with minimal retraining by integrating meta-learning techniques into the model. That would serve very useful in dynamic environments where data distributions are constantly shifting, say in autonomous systems or financial markets. Finally, it would also be worth including in the Bayesian Neural Network module some of the advanced probabilistic reasoning methods that have been demonstrated for better uncertainty quantification, such as variational inference levels. It would make the model more robust against noisy data and therefore would permit better outlier detection. In all, the proposed hybrid architecture opens a very promising avenue for further work process. There is considerable room for refinement and extension of its capabilities in undertaking multi-modal data-fusion tasks on scales of increasing complexity, in real-time, and larger magnitudes.

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