

## 2.19 Studies on MFR-SAE

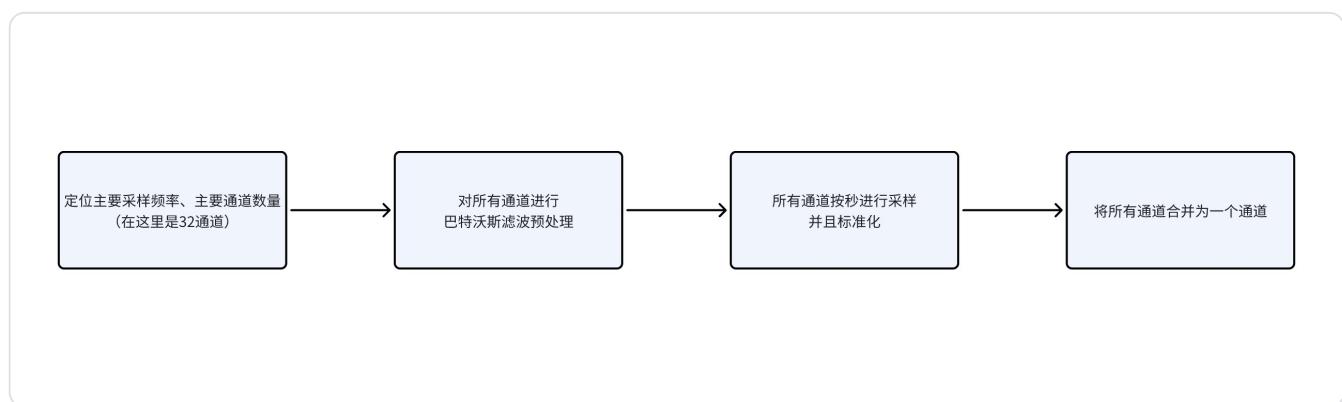
阶段总结：

1. 掌握了 MFR-SAE
2. 掌握了使用 MFR-SAE 进行高逼真度 EEG 信号重建的方法
3. 对稀疏编码进行可视化（PCA）
4. 通过观察，验证了 SAE 与 PCA 的本质区别

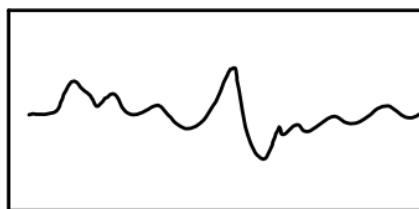
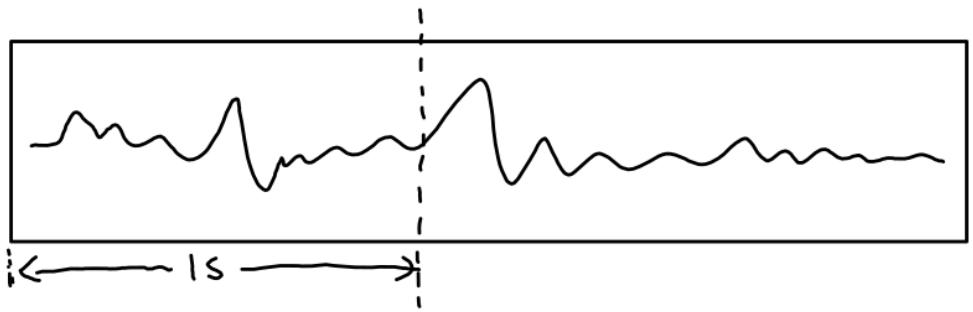
### MFR-SAE 计算过程

#### 1. MFR-SAE 中对于 TUH-EEG 原始数据的预处理过程

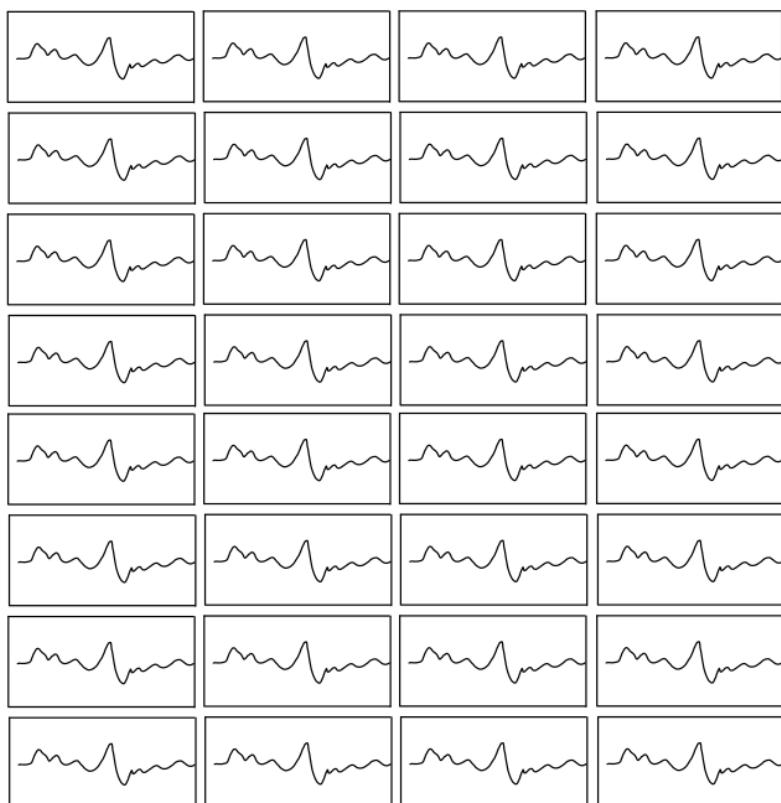
##### a. 预处理流程（EEG 数据具有32个通道）



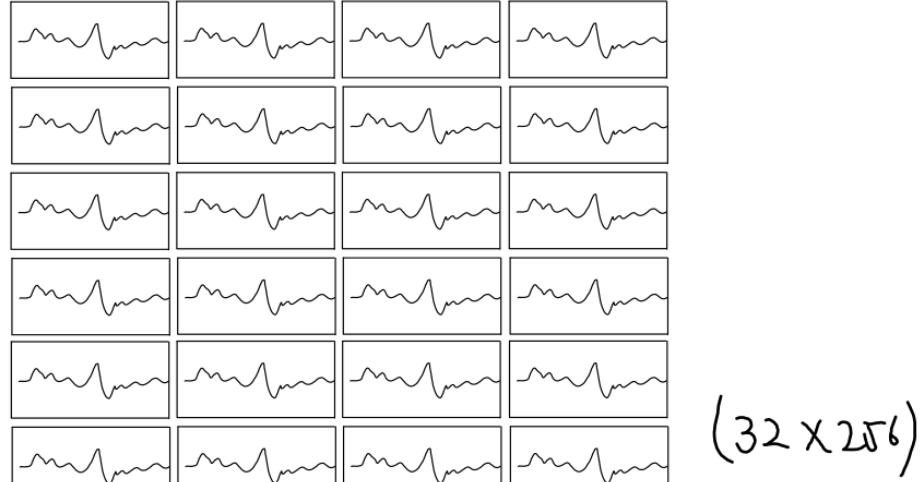
##### b. 数据形状预处理



 32 channels.



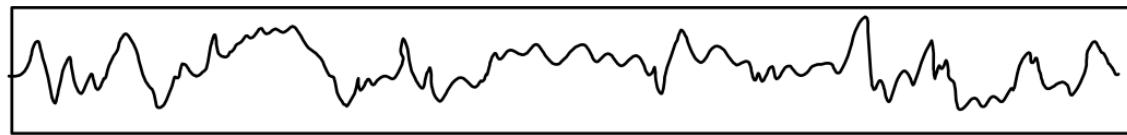
将所有通道的数据进行滤波，然后切割出 1 秒钟，得到 32 个通道的数据片段



(32 × 256)



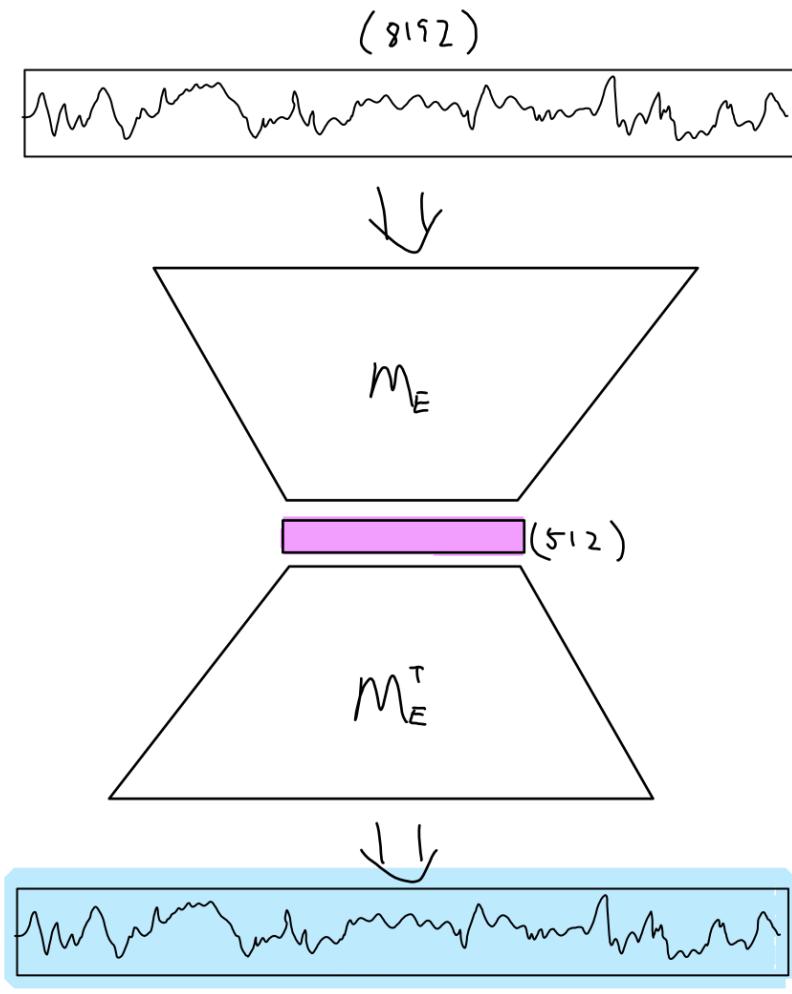
(1 × 8192)



将32个数据片段拼接成一个一维（超长）向量，作为 SAE 的输入

## 2. SAE 的处理流程

### a. 处理流程



在中间的编码层，进行 K\_Sparse 的激活限制，然后用解码器输出

#### b. 权重捆绑技巧 (tied weights)

在 SAE 中，采用 encoder 矩阵  $M_E$  的转置  $M_E^T$  作为 decoder .

这种设计与字典学习 (Dictionary Learning) 有密切联系。在字典学习中，我们希望找到一个“字典” D，使得输入 x 可以近似表示为字典元素的线性组合，即

$$x \approx D\alpha$$

其中  $\alpha$  是稀疏系数。这里，编码器的权重实际上就扮演了字典的角色，而稀疏激活（通过 TopK 策略得到的编码）则相当于稀疏系数。采用 tied weights 则相当于在编码和解码两个过程共享同一个字典，这样不仅符合字典学习的思想，也有助于提升特征的可解释性。

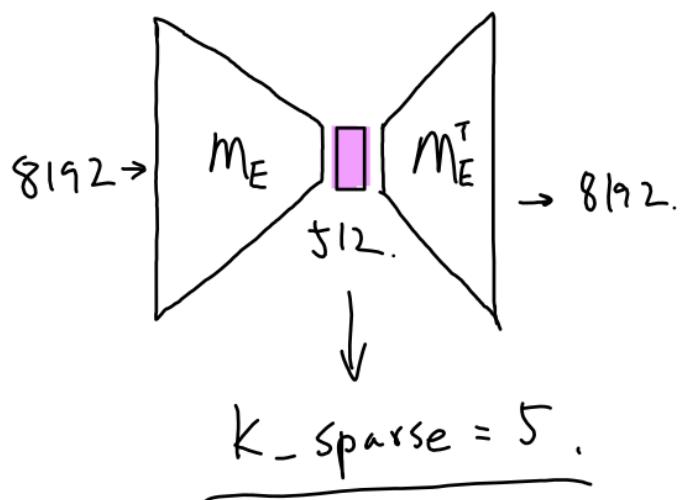
## MFR-SAE 训练结果 & 效果改进

### 1. 原论文中的训练结果

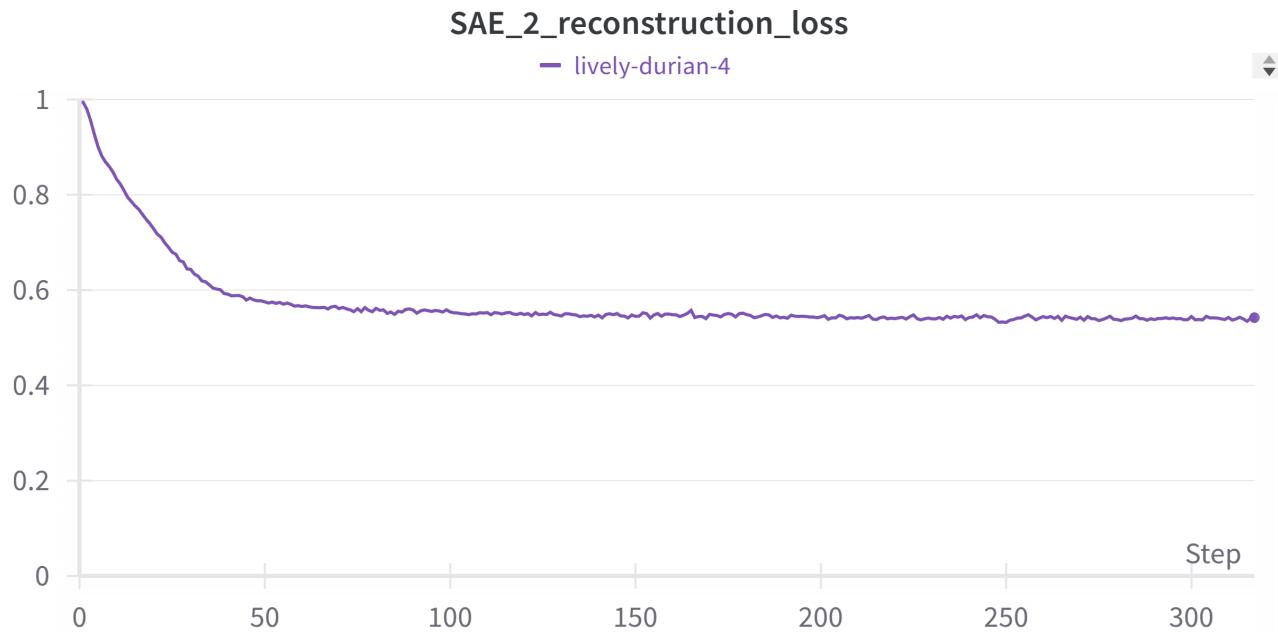
#### a. hyperparameters (网络结构)

i. 编码层神经元数量: 512

ii. K\_Sparse: 5

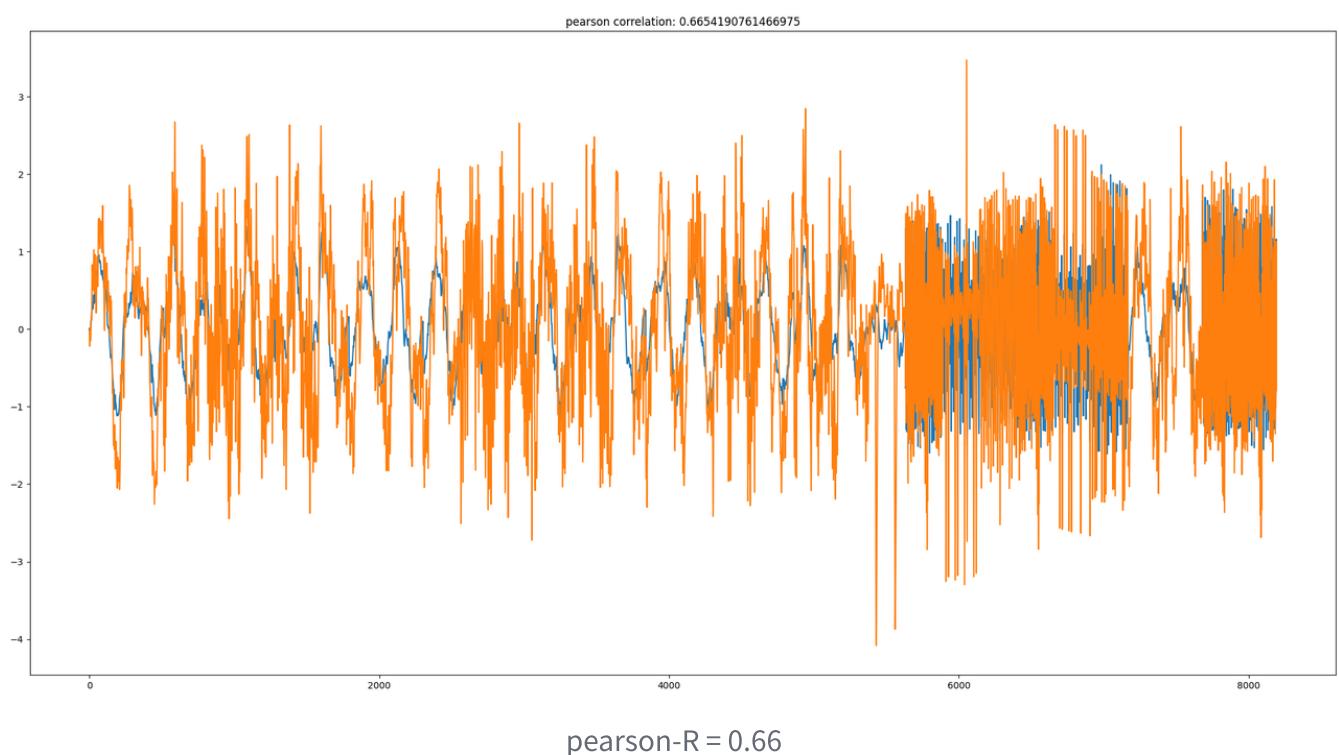
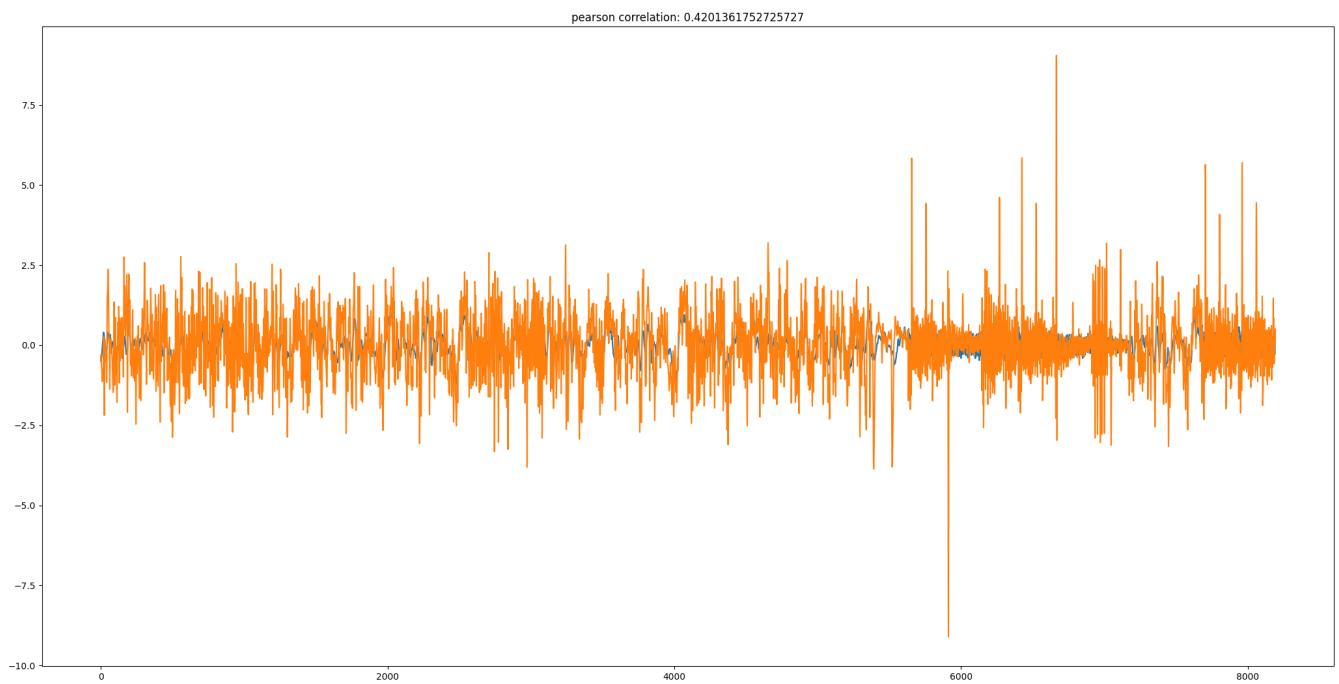


b. 训练 Loss



c. EEG 重建效果 & 相关系数

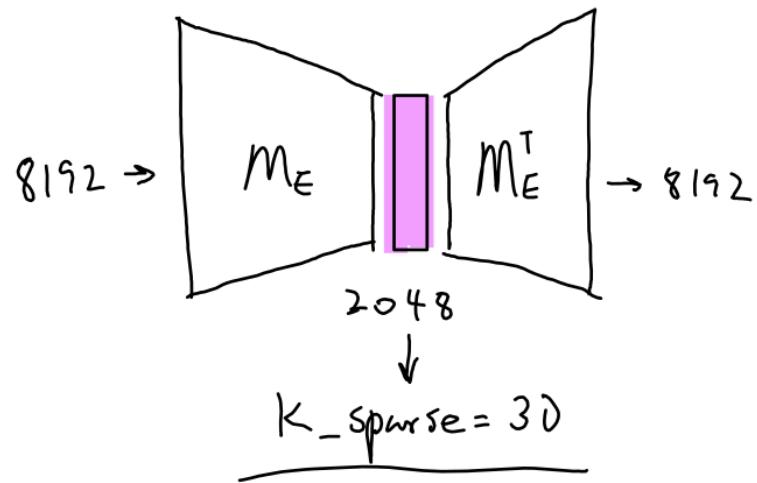
此时的 SAE 勉强能够重建 EEG 信号，但是相关性极低



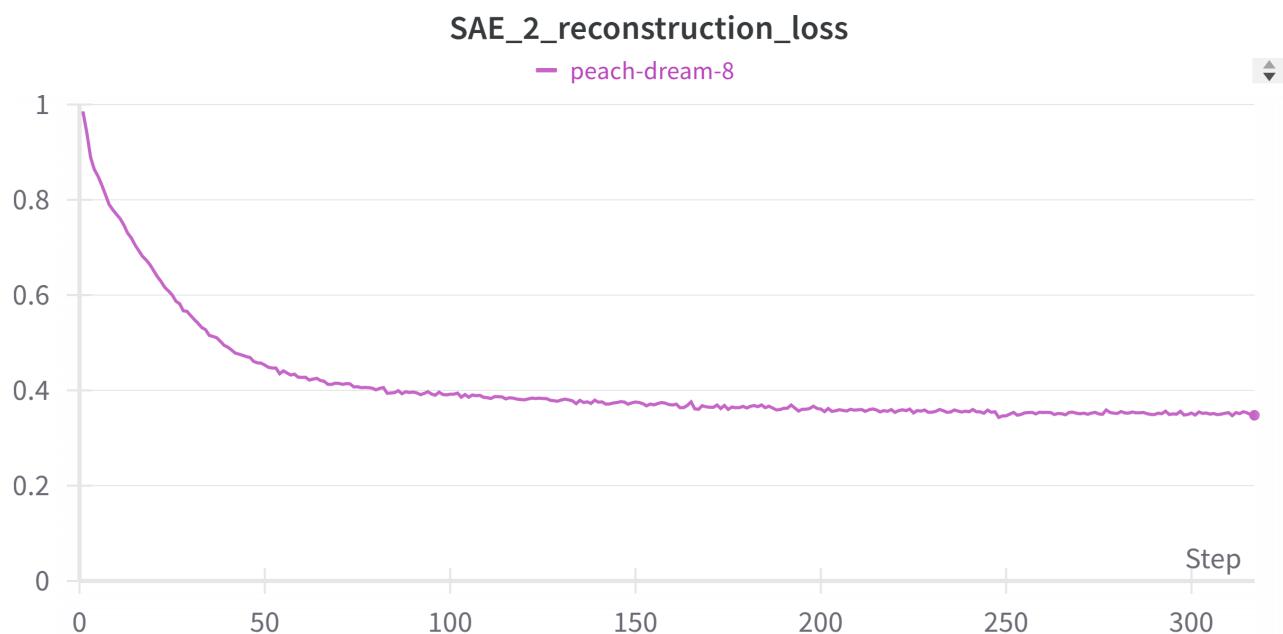
## 2. 改进配置 1

### a. hyperparameters (网络结构)

- i. 编码层神经元数量: 2048
- ii. K\_Sparse: 30

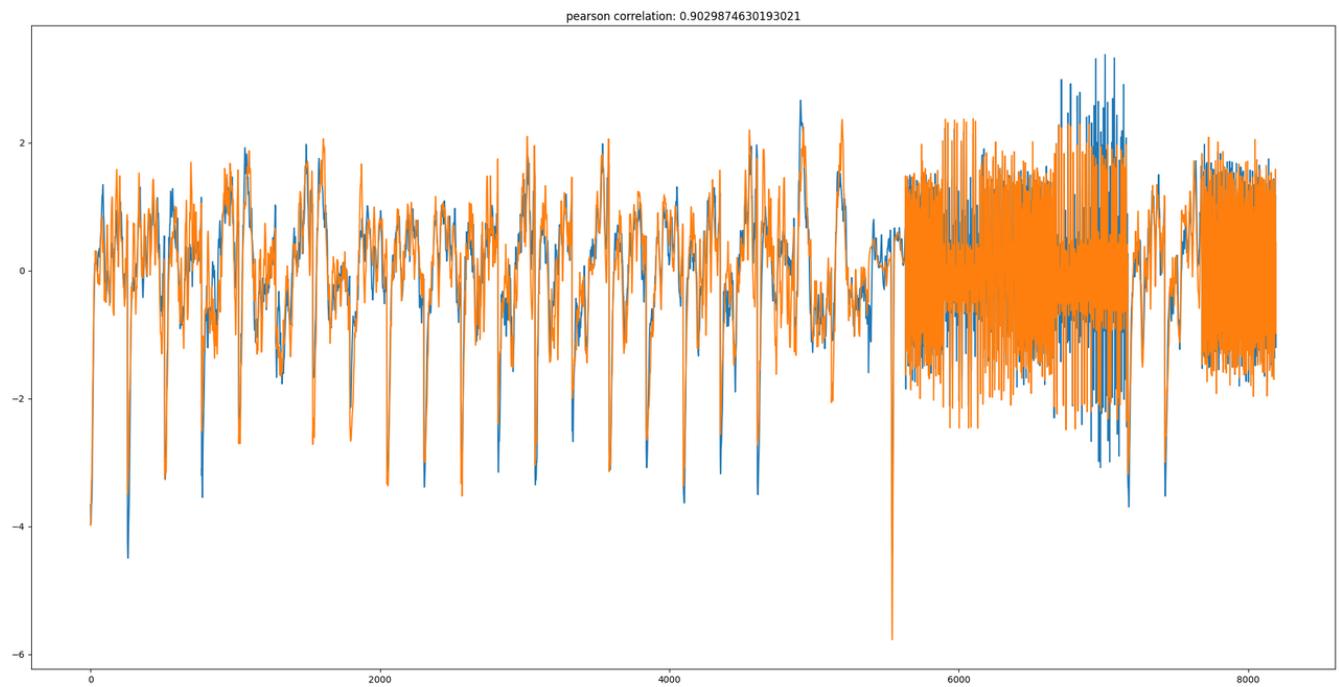


### b. 训练 Loss

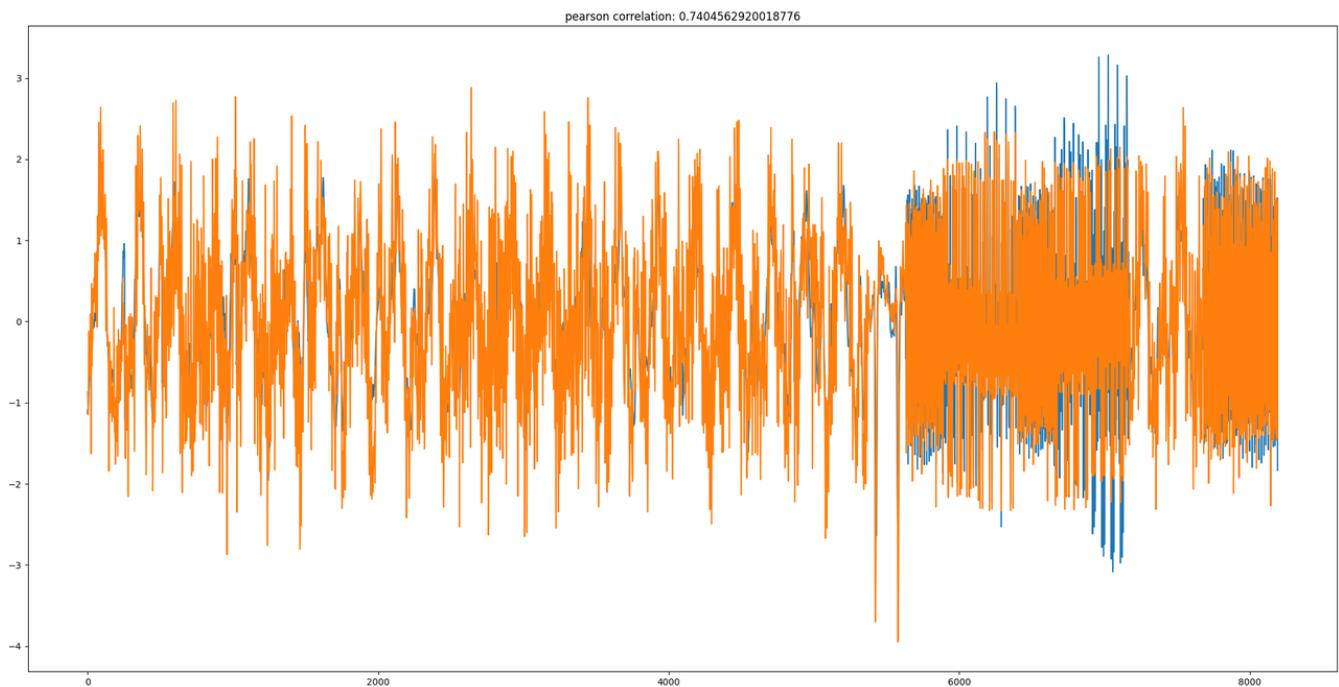


### c. 重建效果 & 相关系数

此时的 SAE 已经基本能够重建 EEG 原始信号。



pearson-R = 0.90

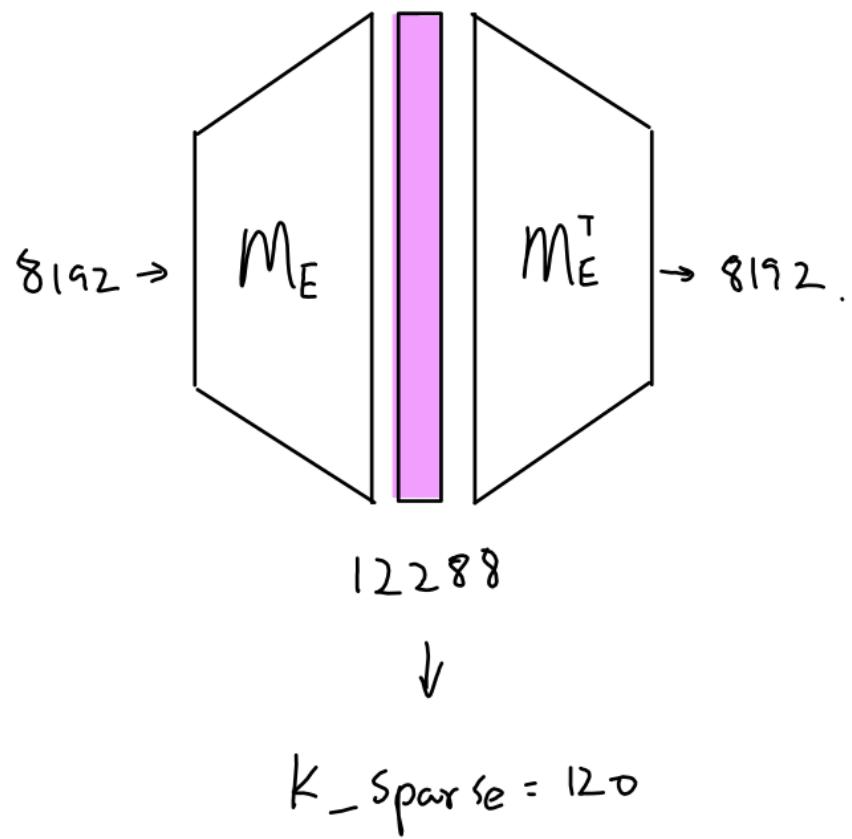


pearson-R = 0.74

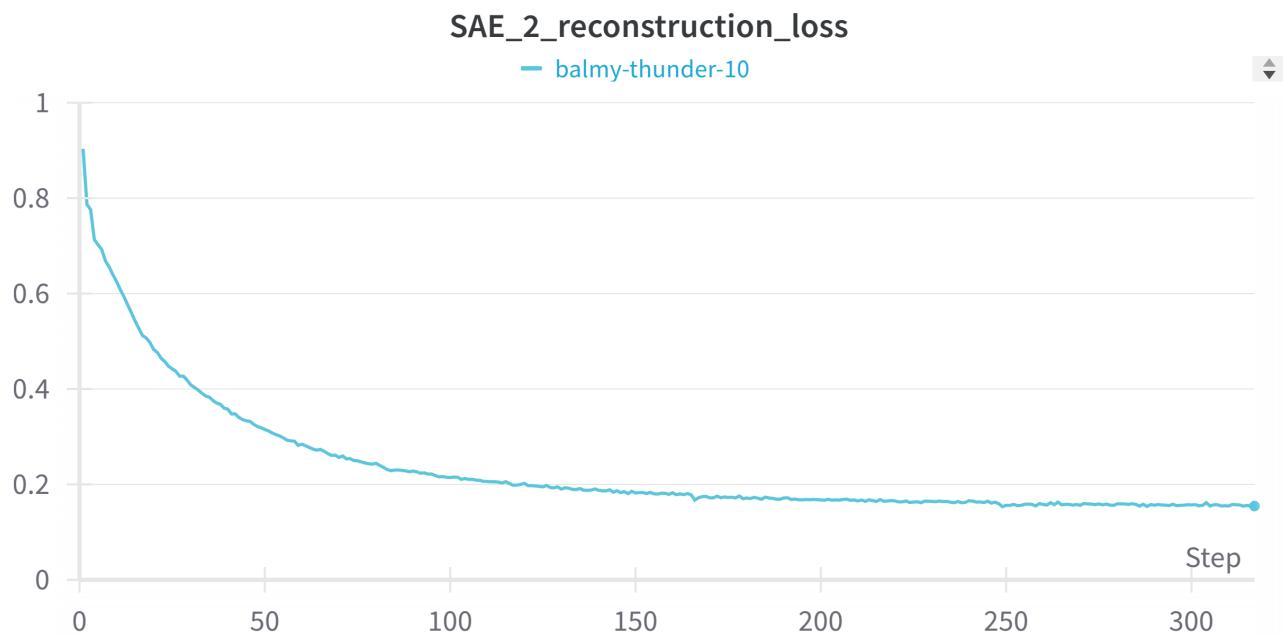
### 3. 改进配置 2

#### a. hyperparameters (网络结构)

- i. 编码层神经元数量: 12288
- ii. K\_Sparse: 120

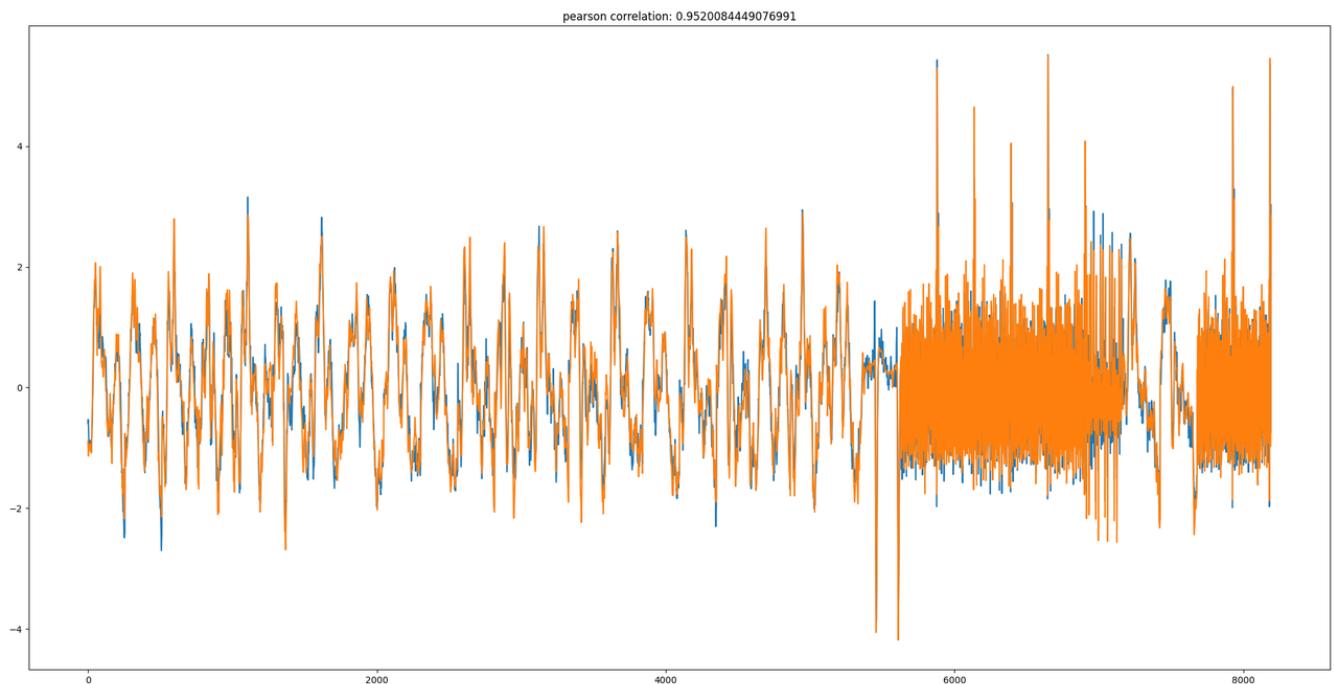


### b. 训练 Loss

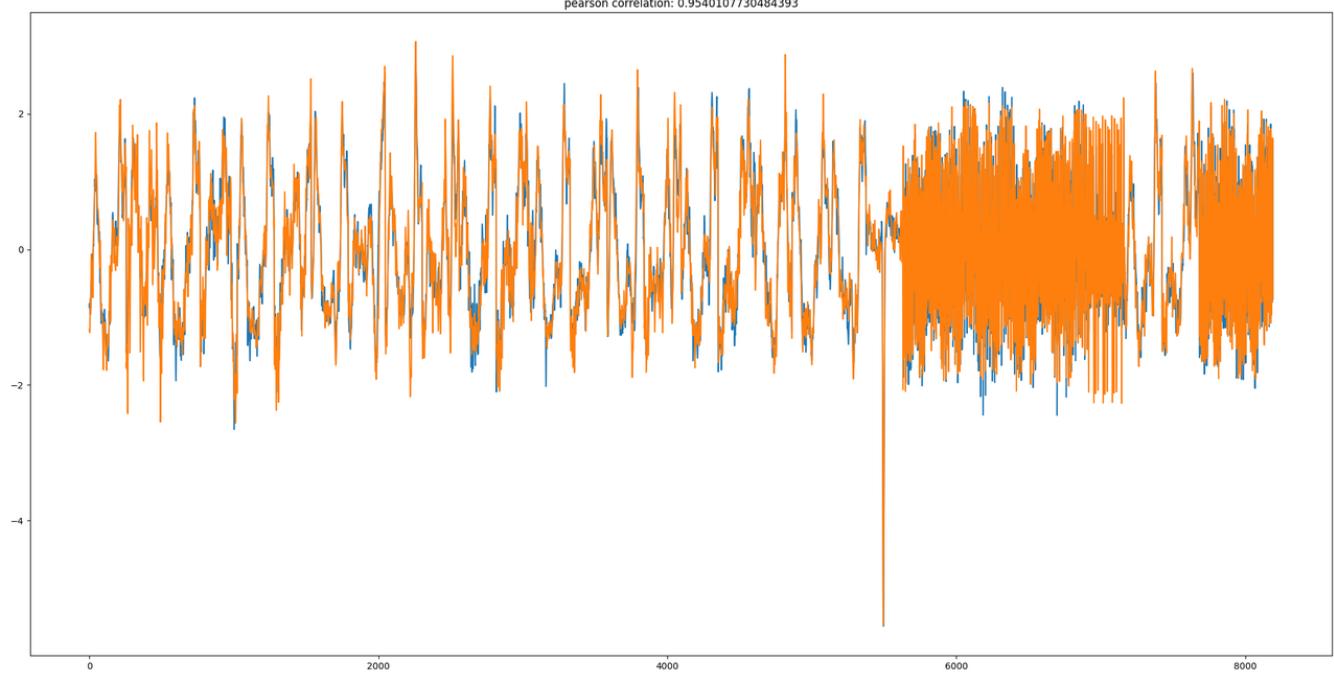


### c. 重建效果 & 相关系数

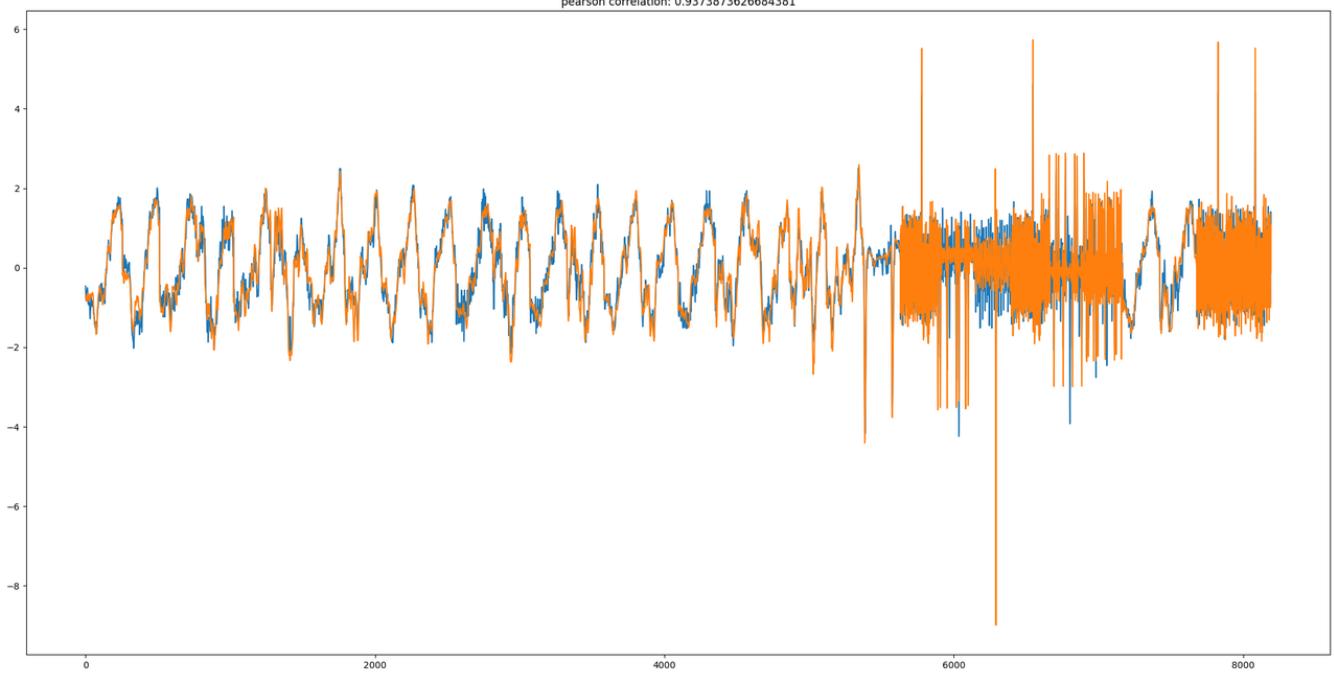
此版本为效果最好的一个模型，pearson-R 高达 93% 以上

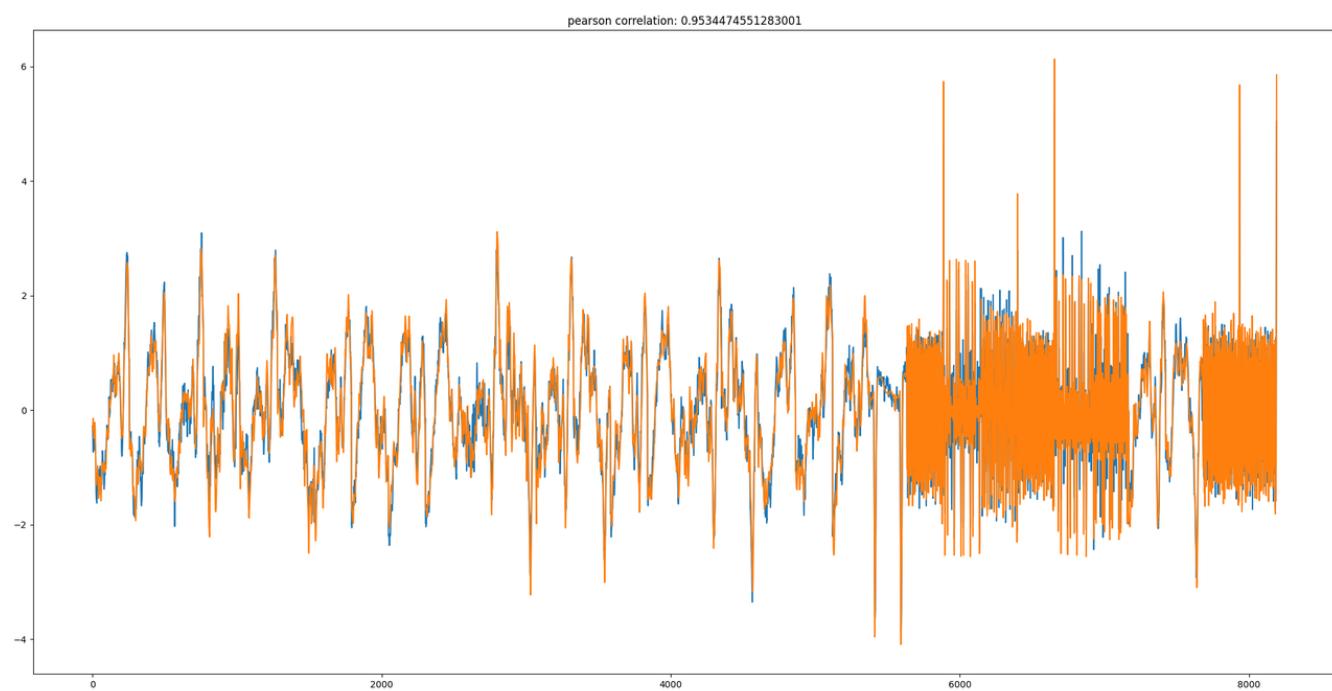
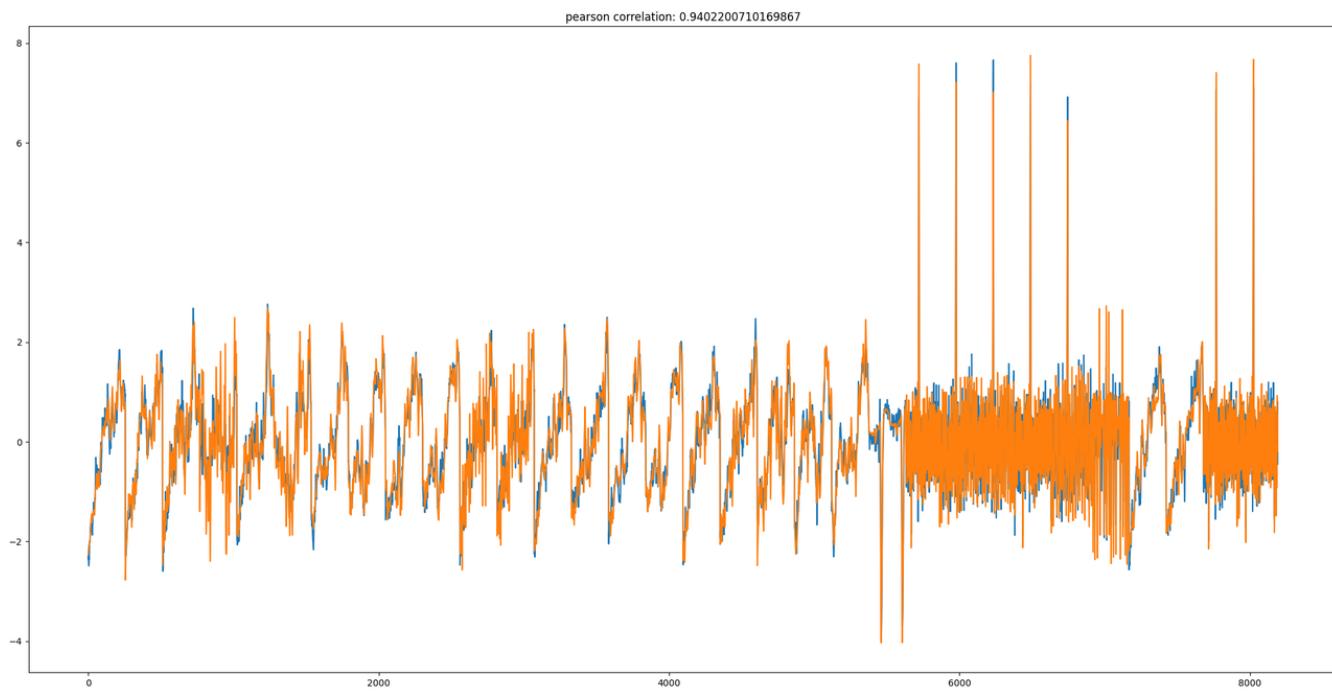


pearson correlation: 0.9540107730484393

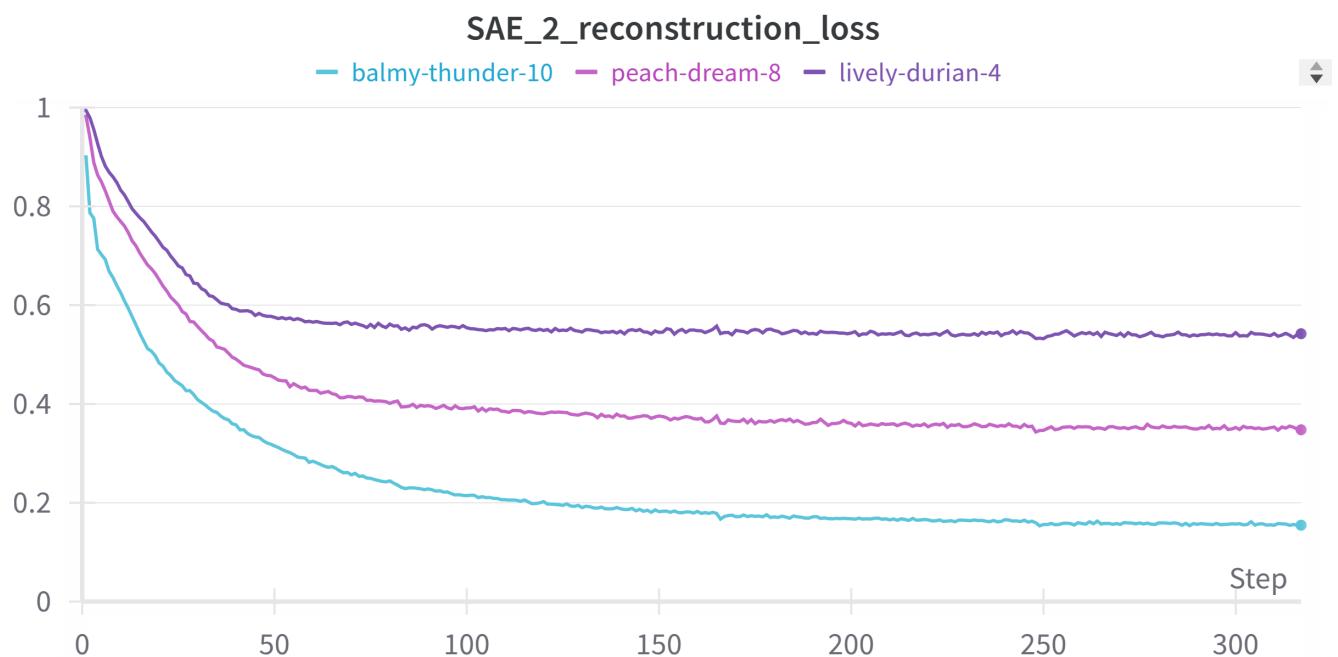


pearson correlation: 0.9373873626684381





#### 4. 三种参数的对比

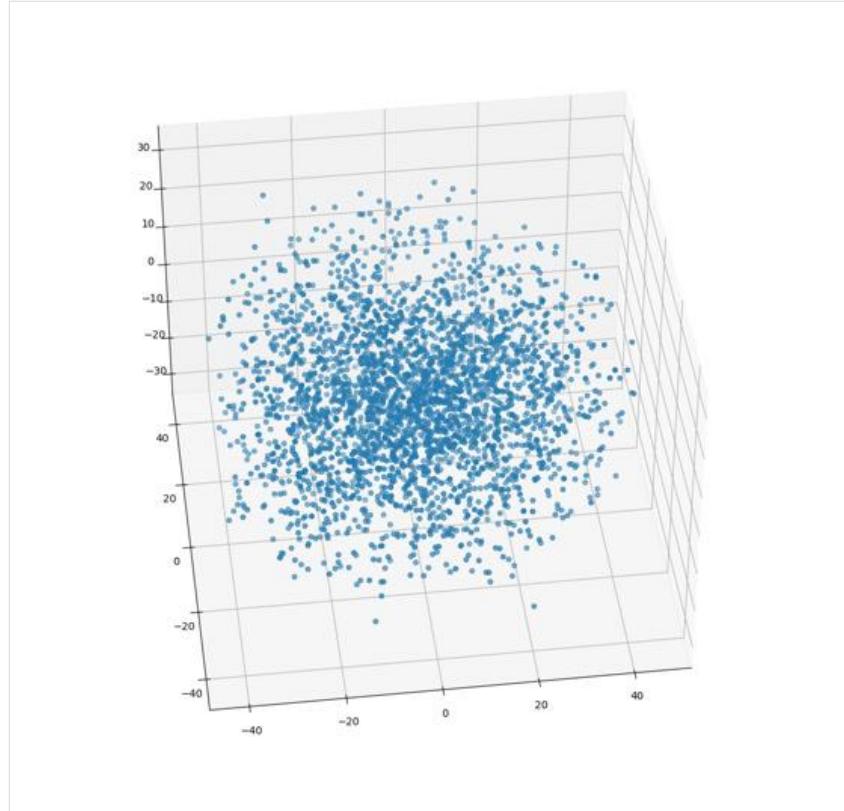


可以看出：

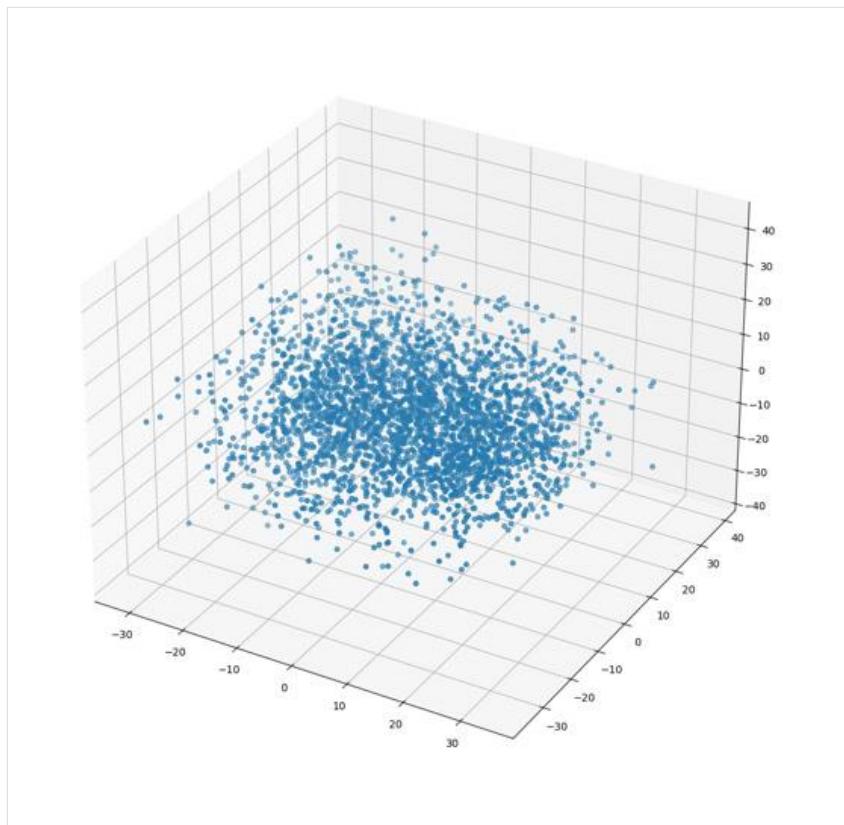
- a. hidden\_size 与 k\_sparse 越大，重建效果越好
- b. 尽管重建效果最好的是 k\_sparse=120 配置，但是其同时激活神经元数量也远小于 input\_size=8192，属于稀疏编码

## SAE 中稀疏编码的结构 (PCA)

### 1. PC0-2

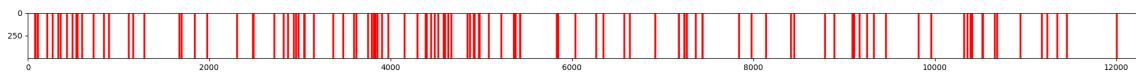
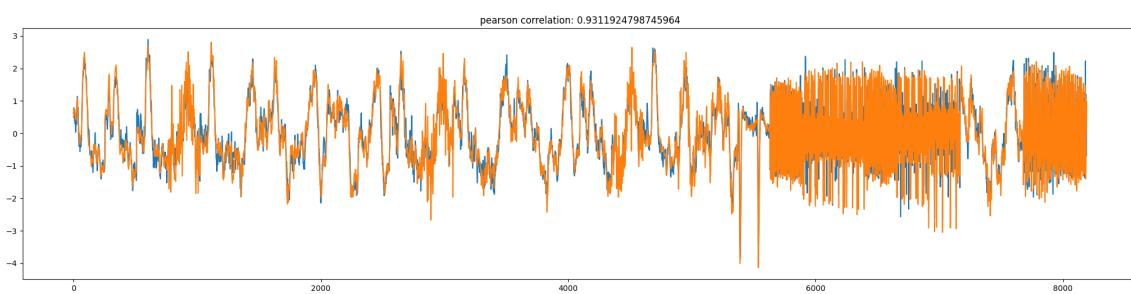
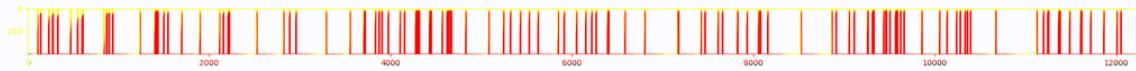
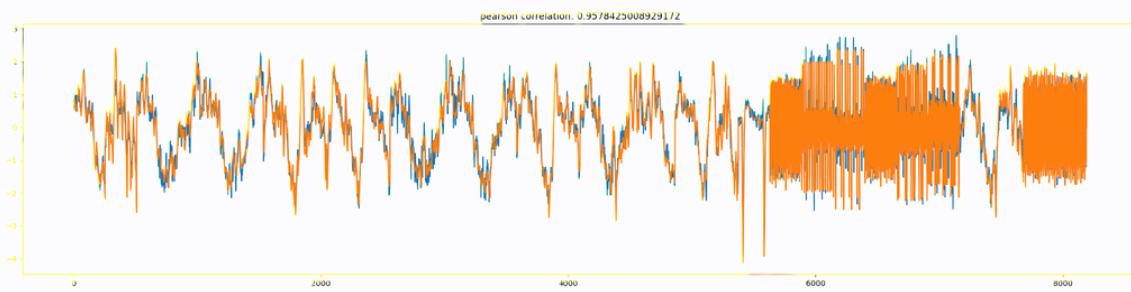


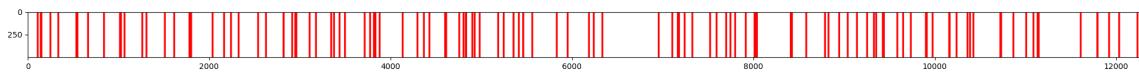
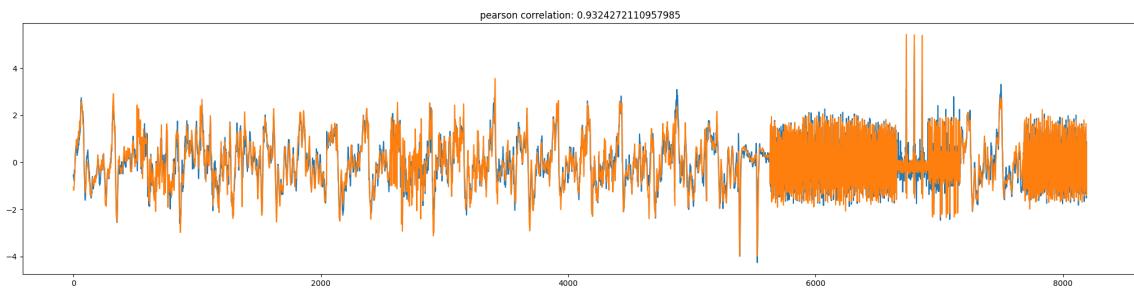
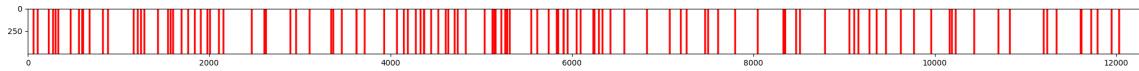
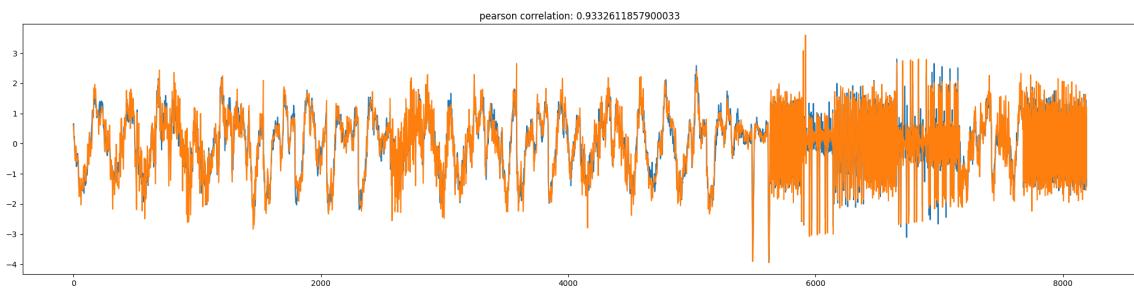
## 2. PC3-5

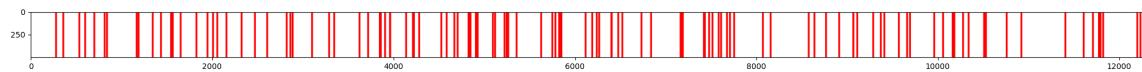
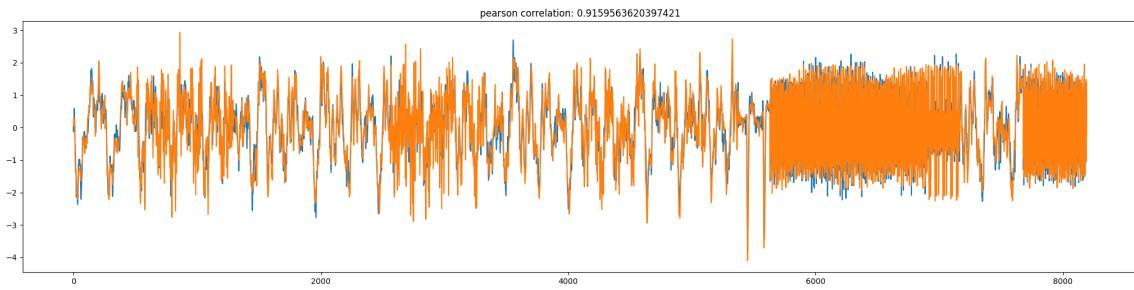
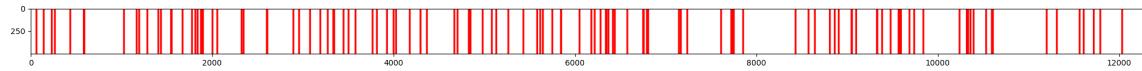
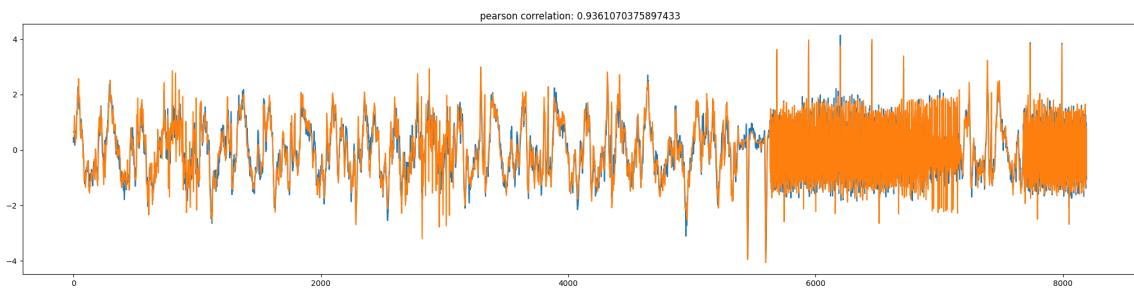


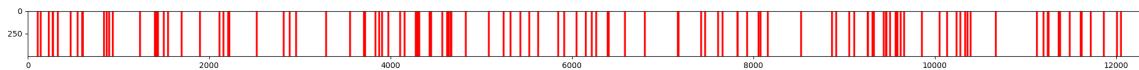
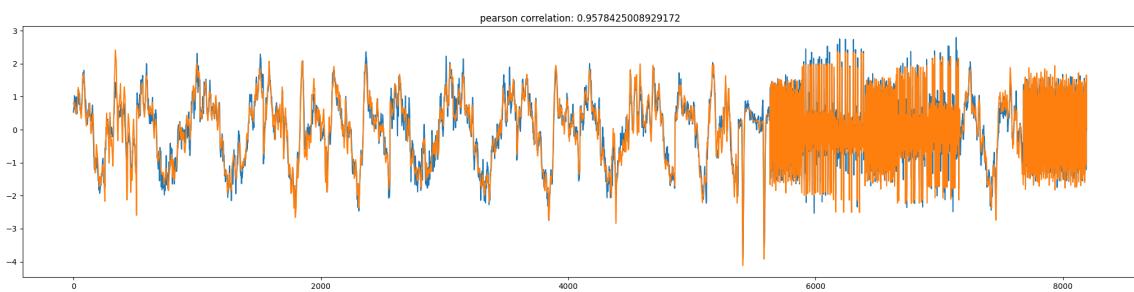
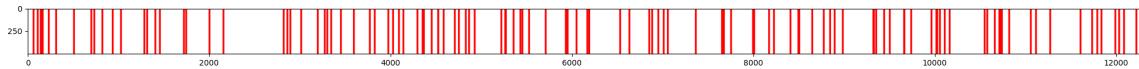
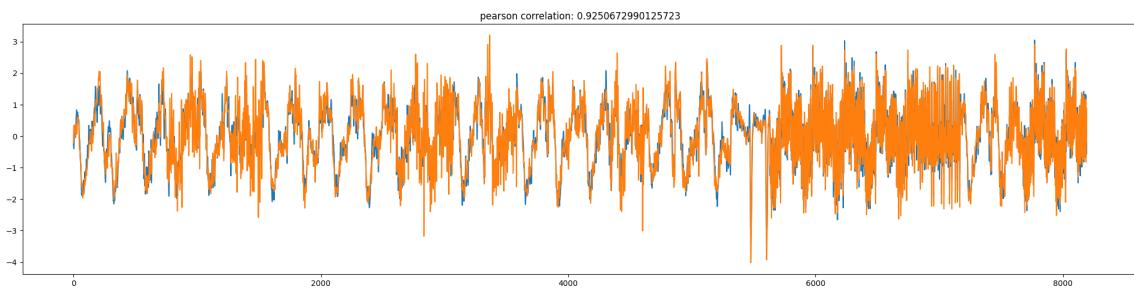
## SAE 与 PCA 的本质区别

实际模型运行时，观察到了随数据变化而变化的 top-K 激活：









## 本周 TODO

1. 目前的 SAE 将所有通道合并成了一个通道，这种做法是否适合接下来的分析，还需要重新考虑，可能要根据我们的需求对数据处理方法和 SAE 算法作出修改
2. 读入所有标签，将标签信号对齐到 (8192) 长度的 input 数据
3. 尝试用CCA分析：标签结构 vs Embedding 结构