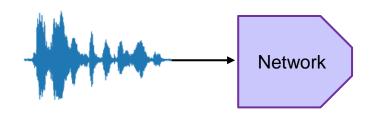


WAV에서 MFCC로의 지식 증류를 이용한 음성감정인식 SPEECH EMOTION RECOGNITION USING KNOWLEDGE DISTILLATION WITH WAV TO MFCC

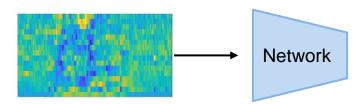
고려대학교 전기전자공학과 홍윤아, 이보경, 구본화, 고한석 2023.11.02

Introduction

- Transformer
 - audio의 정보를 모두 사용할 수 있다. 정확도가 높다.
 - 모델 크기가 크다. Inference시간이 느리다.



- CNN (MFCC 사용)
 - 모델 크기가 작다. Inference 시간이 빠르다.
 - Audio의 모든 정보를 사용하지 못한다. 정확도가 낮다.



■ Knowledge distillation을 이용해서 mfcc의 정보와 함께 raw audio signal에서 추출한 정보를 사용할 수 있도록 하여 가볍고 정확도가 높은 모델을 만들고자 한다.

- Teacher-Student models
 - Teacher model WAV2VEC 2.0 base¹)
 - Student model TIM-Net²⁾

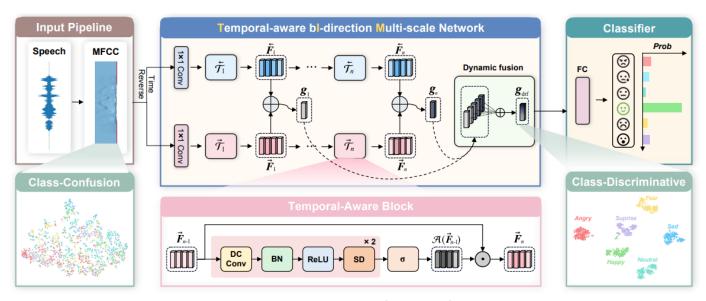


Fig 1. TIM-Net논문의 fig 1 개요도

¹⁾ Baevski, Alexei, et al. "wav2vec 2.0: A framework for self-supervised learning of speech representations." *Advances in neural information processing systems* 33 (2020): 12449-12460.

²⁾ J. Ye, X. -C. Wen, Y. Wei, Y. Xu, K. Liu and H. Shan, "Temporal Modeling Matters: A Novel Temporal Emotional Modeling Approach for Speech Emotion Recognition," ICASSP 2023

- Proposed knowledge distillation method
 - Combine logit knowledge
 with relational knowledge

Total Loss

$$\alpha L_{CE}(\sigma(Z_s), \hat{y}^{LS}) + (1 - \alpha)L_{KL}(\sigma(Z_T/T), \sigma(Z_s/T)) + \beta * (L_{RKD-D} + L_{RKD-A})$$

- Logit distillation³⁾
 - KL-divergence loss Teacher와 Student의 logit을 이용하여 soft label, soft prediction를 사용
 - Cross-entropy loss Student의 logit을 이용하여 만든 hard prediction과 label smoothing된 soft label을 사용

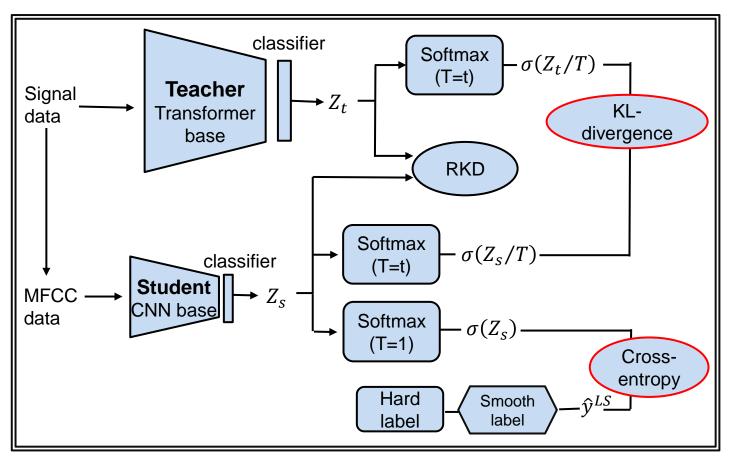


Fig 2. 전체 과정 개요도

3) Hinton, Geoffrey, Oriol Vinyals, and Jeff Dean. "Distilling the knowledge in a neural network." arXiv preprint arXiv:1503.02531 (2015).

Proposed knowledge distillation method

Relational knowledge distillation⁴⁾

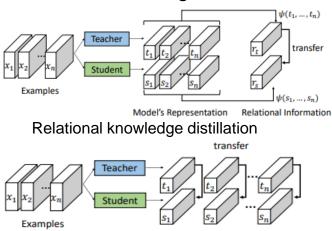


Fig 3. Relational knowledge distillation (Relational Knowledge Distillation논문의 fig 2)

logit knowledge distillation

Total Loss

$$\alpha L_{CE}(\sigma(Z_s), \hat{y}^{LS}) + (1 - \alpha)L_{KL}(\sigma(Z_T/T), \sigma(Z_s/T)) + \beta * (L_{RKD-D} + L_{RKD-A})$$

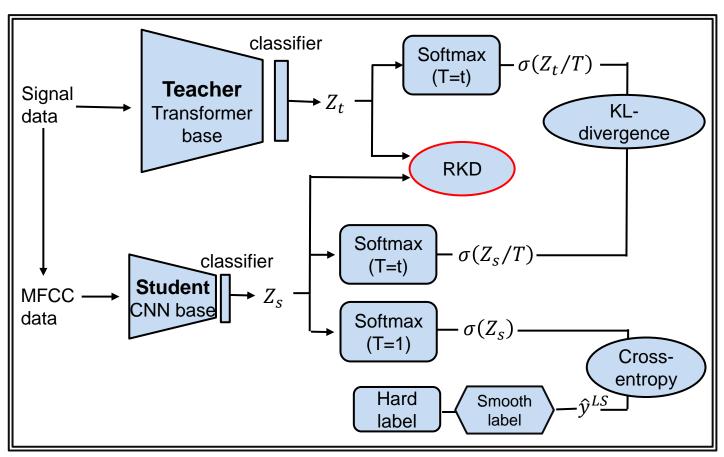


Fig 2. 전체 과정 개요도

4) Park, Wonpyo, et al. "Relational knowledge distillation." Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. 2019.

Proposed knowledge distillation method

Relational knowledge distillation⁴⁾

$$L_{RKD-D} = \sum_{(x_i, x_j) \in Z_t} l_{\delta}(\psi_D(t_i, t_j), \psi_D(s_i, s_j))$$

$$L_{RKD-A} = \sum_{(x_i, x_j, x_k) \in Z_t} l_{\delta}(\psi_A(t_i, t_j, t_k), \psi_A(s_i, s_j, s_k))$$

 l_{δ} : huber loss

 ψ_A : dot product

 ψ_D : normalized distance

Total Loss

$$\alpha L_{CE}(\sigma(Z_s), \hat{y}^{LS}) + (1 - \alpha)L_{KL}(\sigma(Z_T/T), \sigma(Z_s/T)) + \beta * (L_{RKD-D} + L_{RKD-A})$$

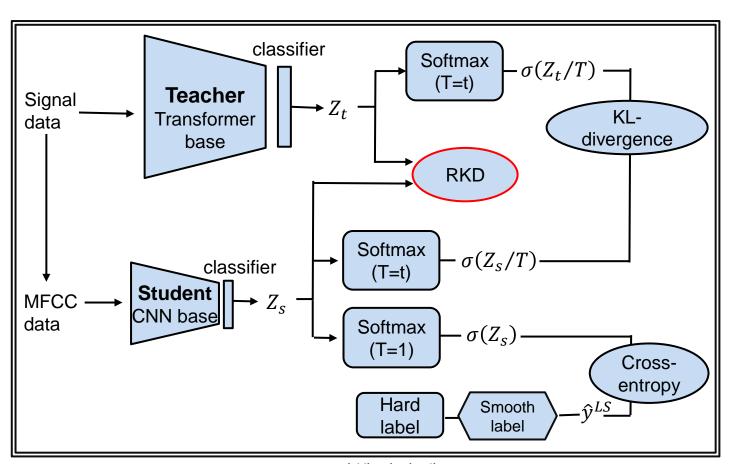


Fig 2. 전체 과정 개요도

4) Park, Wonpyo, et al. "Relational knowledge distillation." Proceedings of the IEEE/CVF conference on computer vision and pattern recognition. 2019.

- Experiments
 - Dataset
 - RAVDESS (5 fold)
 - 8 classes: Neutral, Calm, Happy, Sad, Angry, Fear, Disgust, Surprise
 - 24 actors (남자 12명, 여자 12명) / 1440개 data







Neutral-1

Calm-1

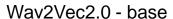
Surprise-2

• Augmentation: gaussian noise, scaling amplitude, shift, scaling pitch (50%) / padding (84351로 전체 통일)

- Fold 0: (2, 5, 14, 15, 16);
- Fold 1: (3, 6, 7, 13, 18);
- Fold 2: (10, 11, 12, 19, 20);
- Fold 3: (8, 17, 21, 23, 24);
- Fold 4: (1, 4, 9, 22).

Fig 4.Actor기준 fold

- Experiments
 - Performance of teacher model



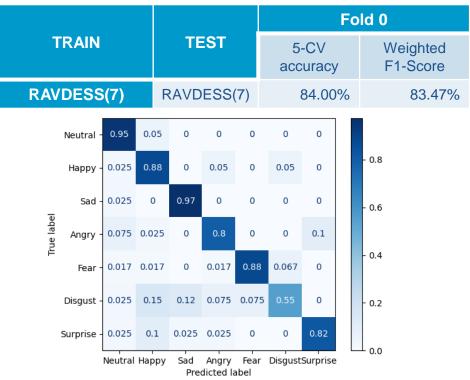
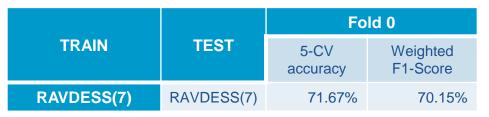


Fig 5. Teacher confusion matrix -> disgust class에 대한 정확도가 다른 클래스들 에 비해서 떨어짐.

Experiments

SER Model	CPU latency	GPU latency	Acc
Teacher Model (Wav2Vec2.0 - base) + ONNX	0.2507s	0.0239s	84.00%
Student Model (Timnet) + ONNX	0.0018s	0.0016s	78.67%

Original model



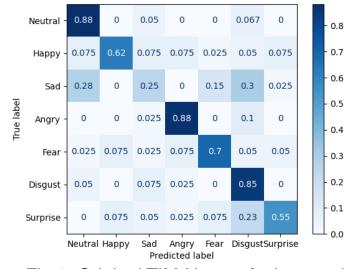


Fig 6. Original TIM-Net confusion matrix -> sad class가 neutral, fear, disgust로 잘못 분류

SER Model		CPU latency	GPU latency	FLOPs	Acc
Teacher Model (Wav2Vec2.0 - base)	94,967,687	_	0.0862s	26.8621G	84.00%
Student Model (Timnet)	245,235	0.0444s	0.0342s	0.0883 G	78.67%

Distillation model (CE + KL)

TRAIN	TEST	Fold 0		
		5-CV accuracy	Weighted F1-Score	
RAVDESS(7)	RAVDESS(7)	78.67%	80.11%	

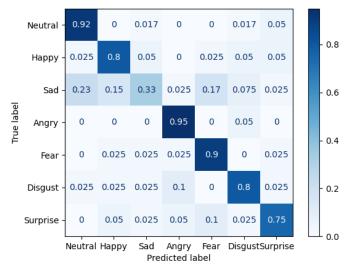


Fig 7. Distillated TIM-Net confusion matrix (CE + KL)

-> distillation을 했을 때 teacher와 다르게 disgust가 잘 예측됨

Experiments

Distillation model (CE + KL) without soft label

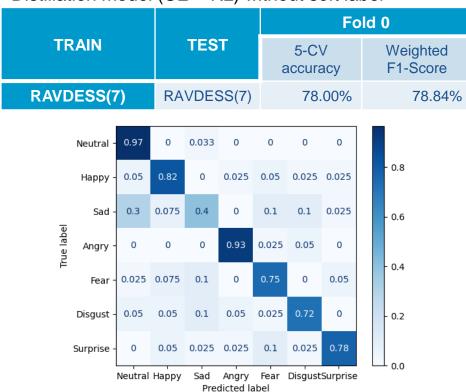
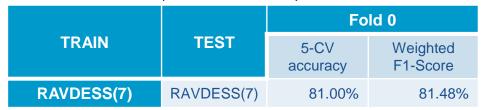


Fig 8. Distillated TIM-Net confusion matrix (CE + KL) w/o soft label -> class 정확도가 골고루 높지 않음. Neutral과 angry 의 정확도만 확연히 높은 것을 확인할 수 있음

Distillated model (CE + KL + RKD)



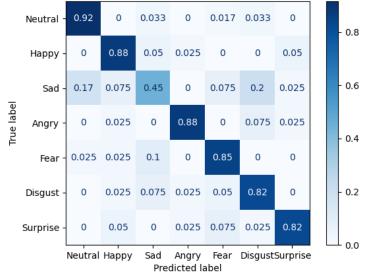


Fig 9. Distillated TIM-Net confusion matrix (CE + KL + RKD)

-> 최종적으로 distillation을 해도 기본 Timnet의 경향성을 따라가는 것을 확인.

Conclusion

- 제안된 distillation 방법은 CNN 기반의 경량화 음성 감정 인식 모델에 효과적인 모습을 나타냄
- 기본적인 logit knowledge 뿐만 아니라 특징들 간의 상대적인 knowledge를 전달함으로써 더욱 향상된 student 모델을 획득할 수 있었음
- 실험 결과 중 sad class에 대한 정확도가 낮은 경향을 보였으므로 이 점을 보완하는 부분을 향후 연구 내용에 포함할 것임

Future work

- RAVDESS 데이터 외에 다른 데이터 추가
- Sad class의 정확도가 낮으므로 클래스간 구분을 잘 할 수 있게 contrastive learning 추가
- 다른 distillation 방법들도 시도해 볼 예정

감사합니다

이 성과는 정부(과학기술정보통신부)의 재원으로 한국연구재단의 지원을 받아 수행된 연구임(NRF-2023R1A2C2005916).