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# **SMATE: Semi-Supervised Spatio-Temporal Representation Learning on Multivariate Time Series**

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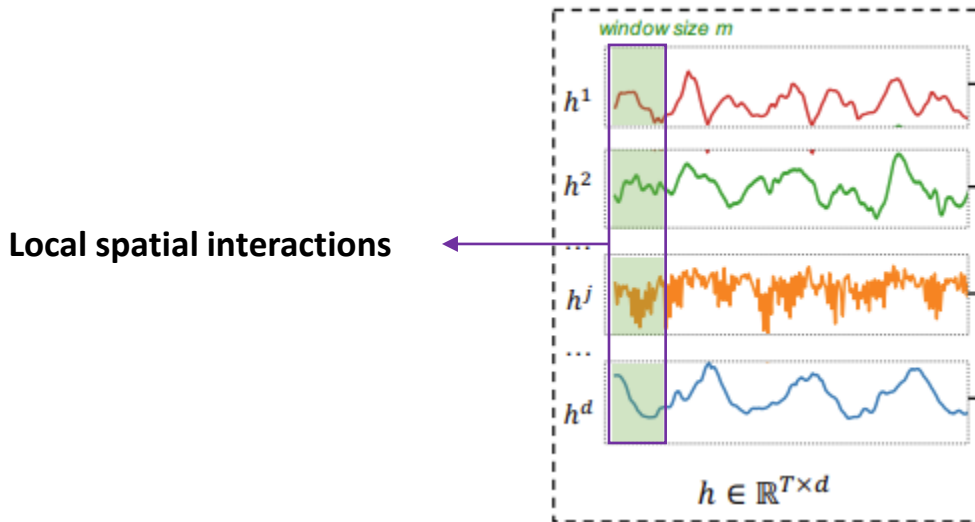
23.04.24

이정민

# 연구 배경

## ❖ 기존 연구들의 한계점(Multivariate Time Series)

- Sub-sequence level에서의 local spatial interactions 무시(Spatial dynamics)
- Supervised loss에만 치중하면 unlabeled 데이터가 실제 features에서 벗어나게 되어 성능 저하를 야기할 수 있음
- 학습된 representation에 대한 해석을 제공할 수 없음

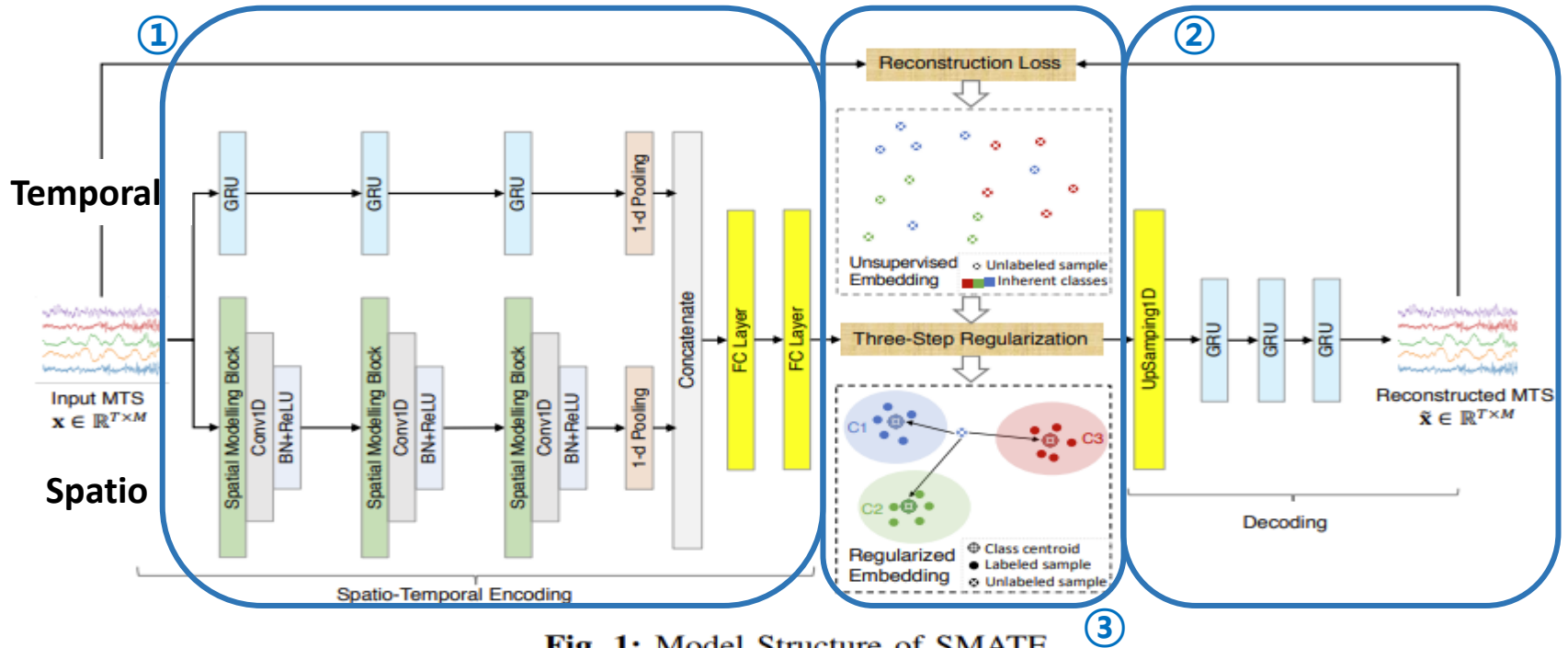


## ❖ SMATE(Semi-supervised spatio-temporal representation learning on Multivariate Time sEries)

- 시계열 특징 뿐만 아니라 features의 공간적 특징도 반영(**Sptatio-Temporal dynamic features**)
- Semi-supervised 기반의 three-step Regularization Process를 통해 class-sepecific한 representation 학습 가능
- Embedding 공간에서 visual interpretability 제공

## ❖ Framework(Asymmetric auto-encoder structure)

- Spatio-Temporal dynamic encoder
- Sequential decoder
- Semi-supervised three-step regularization



**Fig. 1: Model Structure of SMATE**

# 방법론

## ① Spatio-Temporal dynamic encoder

### ❖ Spatial Modeling Block(SMB)

- $T$ : Window 수, 첫 번째 block에서는  $d = M$
- Pooling

$$\text{➤ } s_H(i) = \text{avg}\left([h_{i-\frac{m}{2}}:h_{i+\frac{m}{2}}]\right), \quad i: \text{time stick}$$

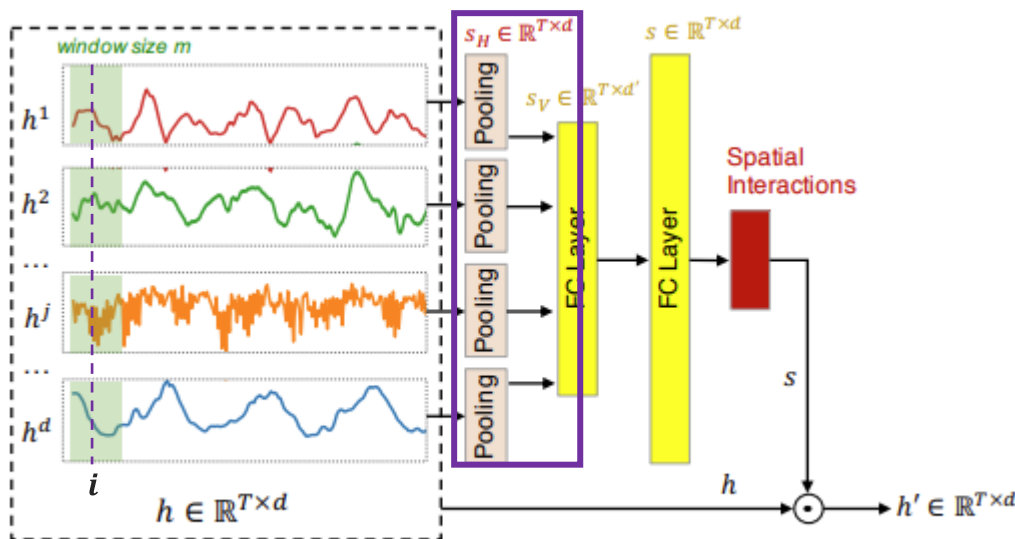


Fig. 2: The Spatial Modeling Block (SMB)

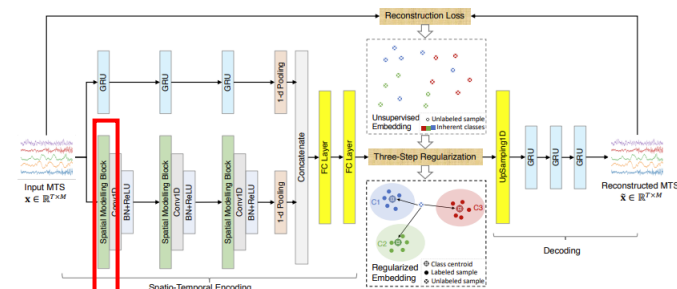


Fig. 1: Model Structure of SMATE

# 방법론

## ① Spatio-Temporal dynamic encoder

### ❖ Spatial Modeling Block(SMB)

- FC Layer
  - $s_H$ 를 vertical 방향으로 압축하여 **h간의 interactions**이 반영된  $s_V$  생성
  - $s_V$ 를 초기 차원에 맞게  $s$ 로 remapping

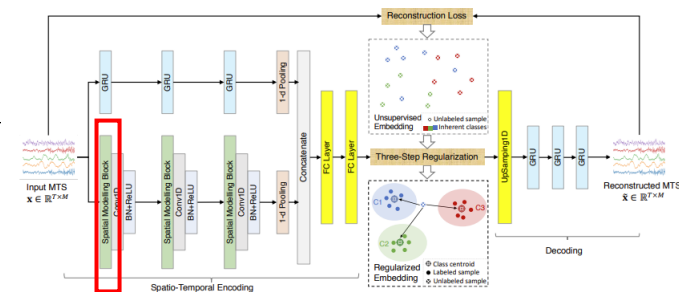


Fig. 1: Model Structure of SMATE

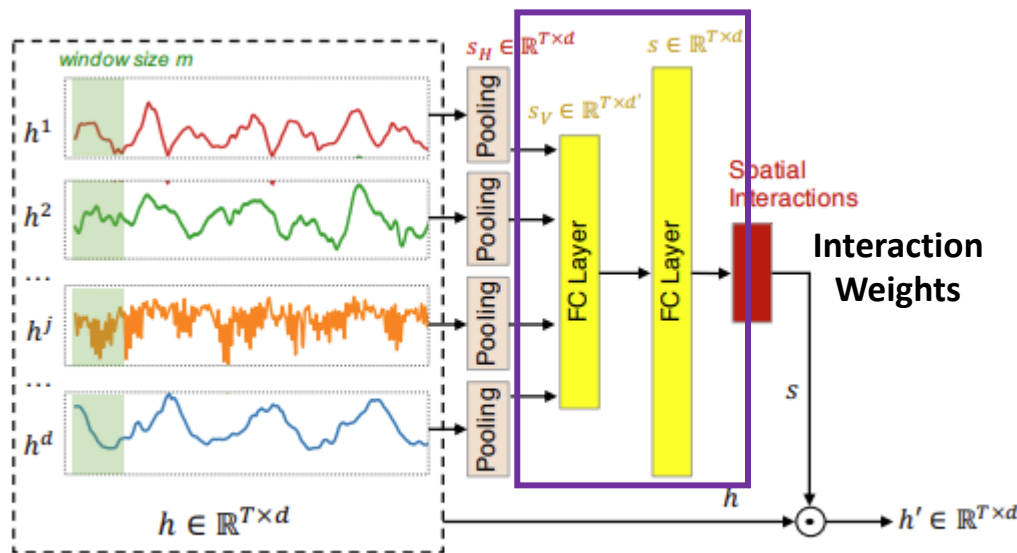


Fig. 2: The Spatial Modeling Block (SMB)

# 방법론

## ① Spatio-Temporal dynamic encoder

### ❖ Temporal channel(GRU based)

- $h(T) \in R^{L*d_g}, L = \frac{T}{P}, P: \text{pool sampling size}$

### ❖ Spatial channel

- $h'(l) = SMB(h(l)), h(l+1) = \text{ReLU}(\text{BN}(\underline{W} \otimes h'(l) + b)$   
1-D convolutional kernel
- $h(S) \in R^{L*d_c}$

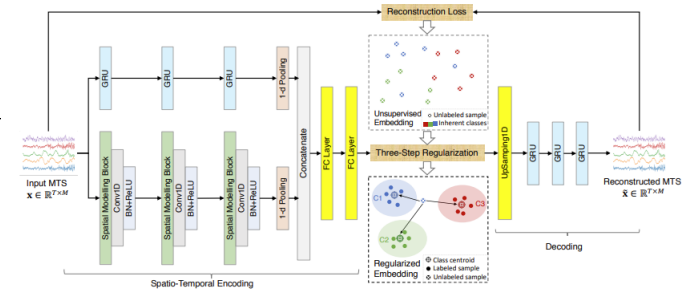
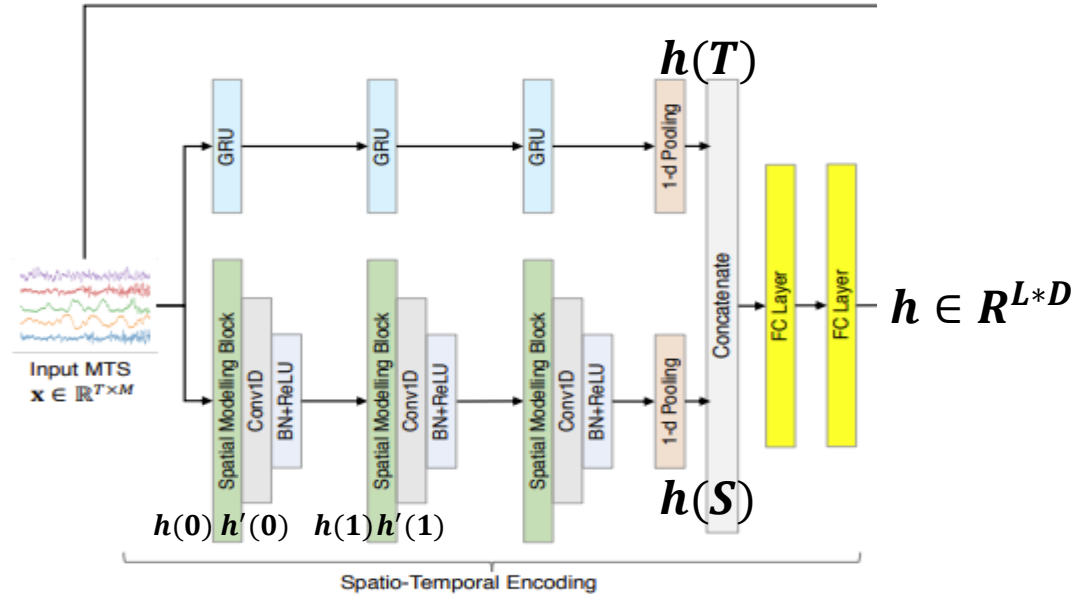


Fig. 1: Model Structure of SMATE



# 방법론

## ③ Semi-supervised three-step regularization

### ❖ Joint Model Optimization

- Class-Specific한 특징을 더 잘 반영하기 위함

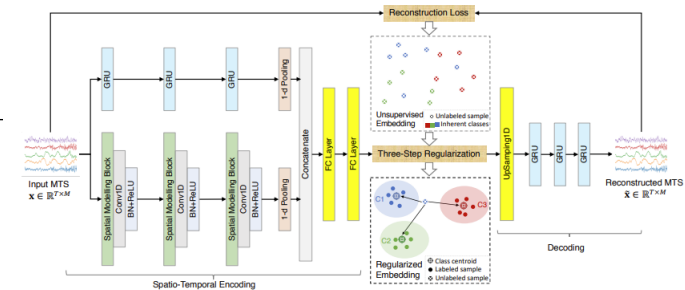
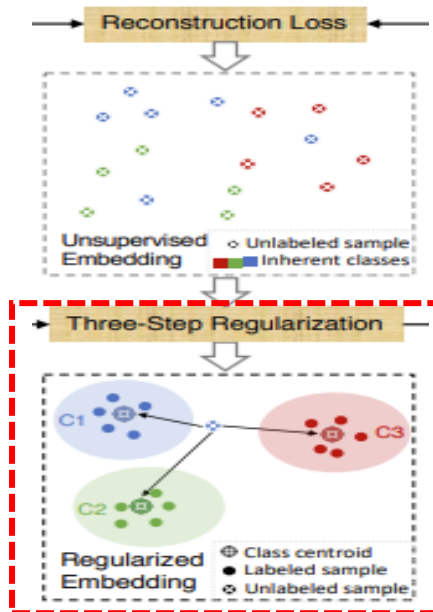


Fig. 1: Model Structure of SMATE



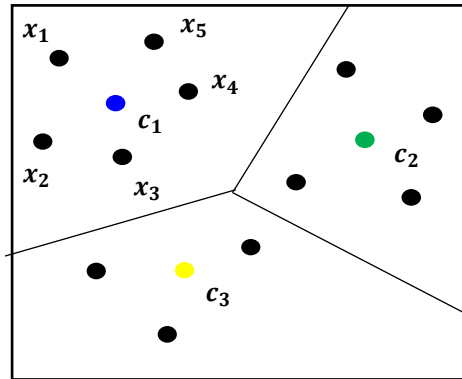


# 방법론

## ③ Semi-supervised three-step regularization

### ❖ Joint Model Optimization(Class-specific)

1. Supervised Centroids Initialization
2. Supervised Centroids Adjustment
3. Unsupervised Centroids Adjustment



< Labeled dataset >

- ✓ Labeled set으로 초기 centroids( $c_k$ ) 구축
- ✓  $H^k = f_{\theta}(X^k)$
- ✓  $c_k = \text{mean}(H^k)$

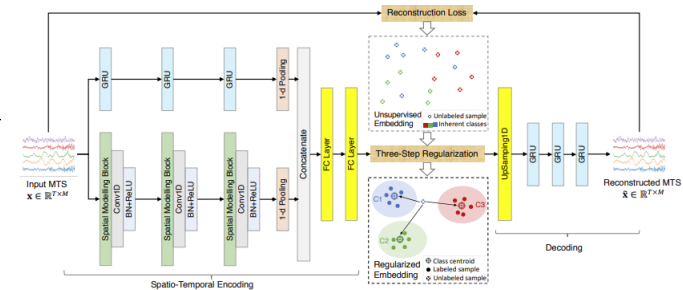


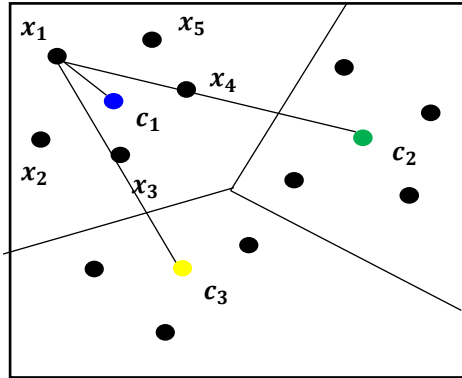
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### ❖ Joint Model Optimization(Class-specific)

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< Labeled dataset >

- ✓ Euclidean Distance로  $h_i^k, c_k$  간의 weight 설정
- ✓ 설정된 weight로 새로운 centroids 형성

$$W_{k,i} = 1 - \frac{ED(h_i^k, c_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K ED(h_i^k, c_j)}$$

$$c_k = \sum_{i=1}^{N_K} W_{k,i} h_i^k$$

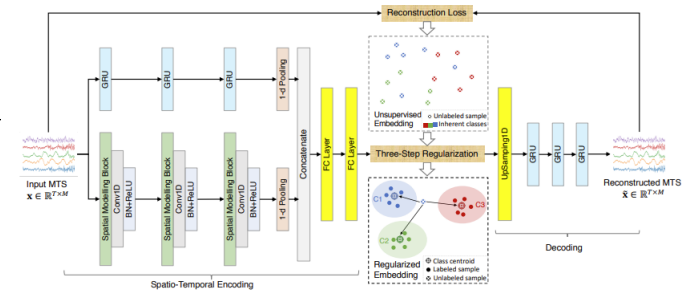


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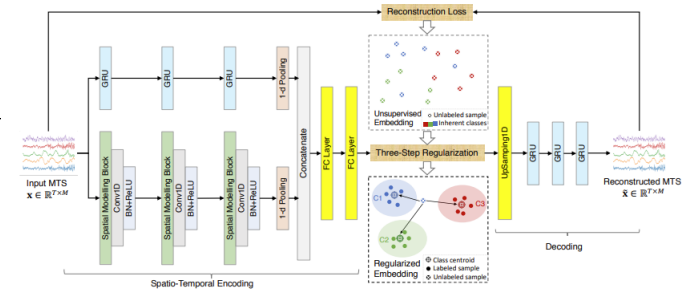
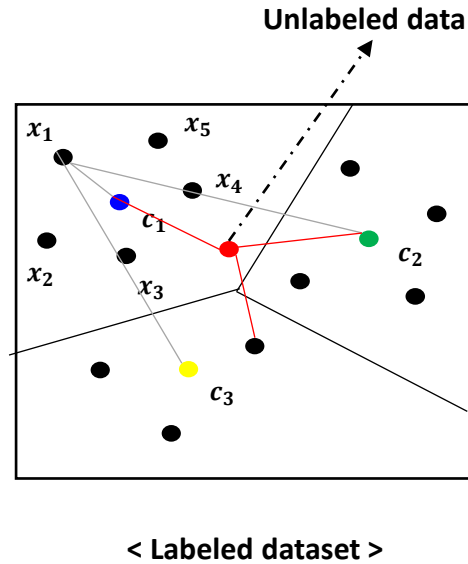


Fig. 1: Model Structure of SMATE

- ✓ ED로 unlabeled data에 대한 클래스별 확률 값 계산
- ✓  $\widehat{p}_{\theta}(y = k | \widehat{x}_i) = 1 - \frac{ED(f_{\theta}(\widehat{x}_i), c_k)}{\sum_{j=1}^K ED(f_{\theta}(\widehat{x}_i), c_j)}$
- ✓ Labeled data와 unlabeled data를 같이 이용하여 새로운 centroids 설정

$$c_k = \frac{N_k}{N_k + \hat{N}_k} \sum_{i=1}^{N_k} W_{k,i} \cdot \mathbf{h}_i^k + \frac{\hat{N}_k}{N_k + \hat{N}_k} \sum_{i=1}^{\hat{N}_k} \hat{p}_{k,i} \cdot \hat{\mathbf{h}}_i^k$$

# 방법론

## Training Loss

### ❖ Total Loss

- Reconstruction Loss( $L_R$ )
- Regularization Loss( $L_{Reg}$ )

$$L_R = \sum_t \left\| x_t - \tilde{x}_t \right\|_2$$

Total dataset

$$L_{Reg} = - \sum_k \log W_\theta(y = k|x)$$

Labeled dataset

$$\min_{\theta} L_R + \lambda L_{Reg}$$

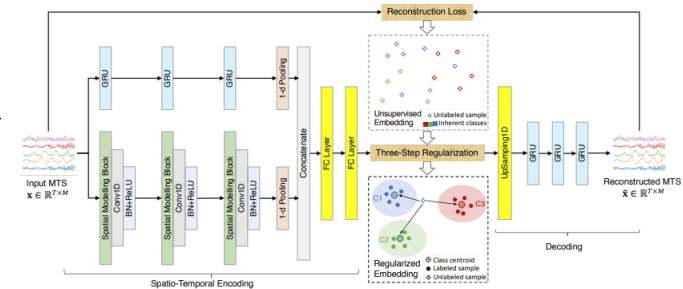


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