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

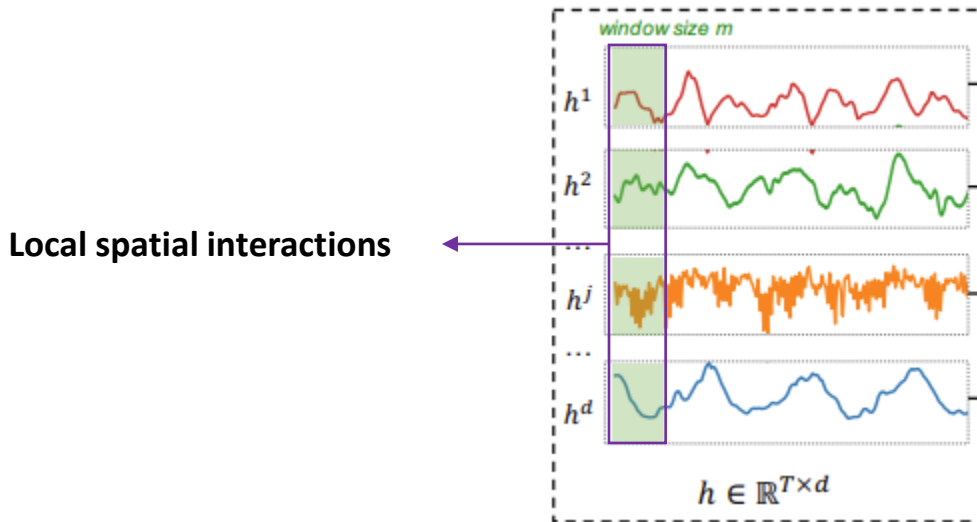
23.04.24

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(Spatio-Temporal dynamic features)
- Semi-supervised 기반의 three-step Regularization Process를 통해 class-specific한 representation 학습 가능
- Embedding 공간에서 visual interpretability 제공

❖ Framework(Asymmetric auto-encoder structure)

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

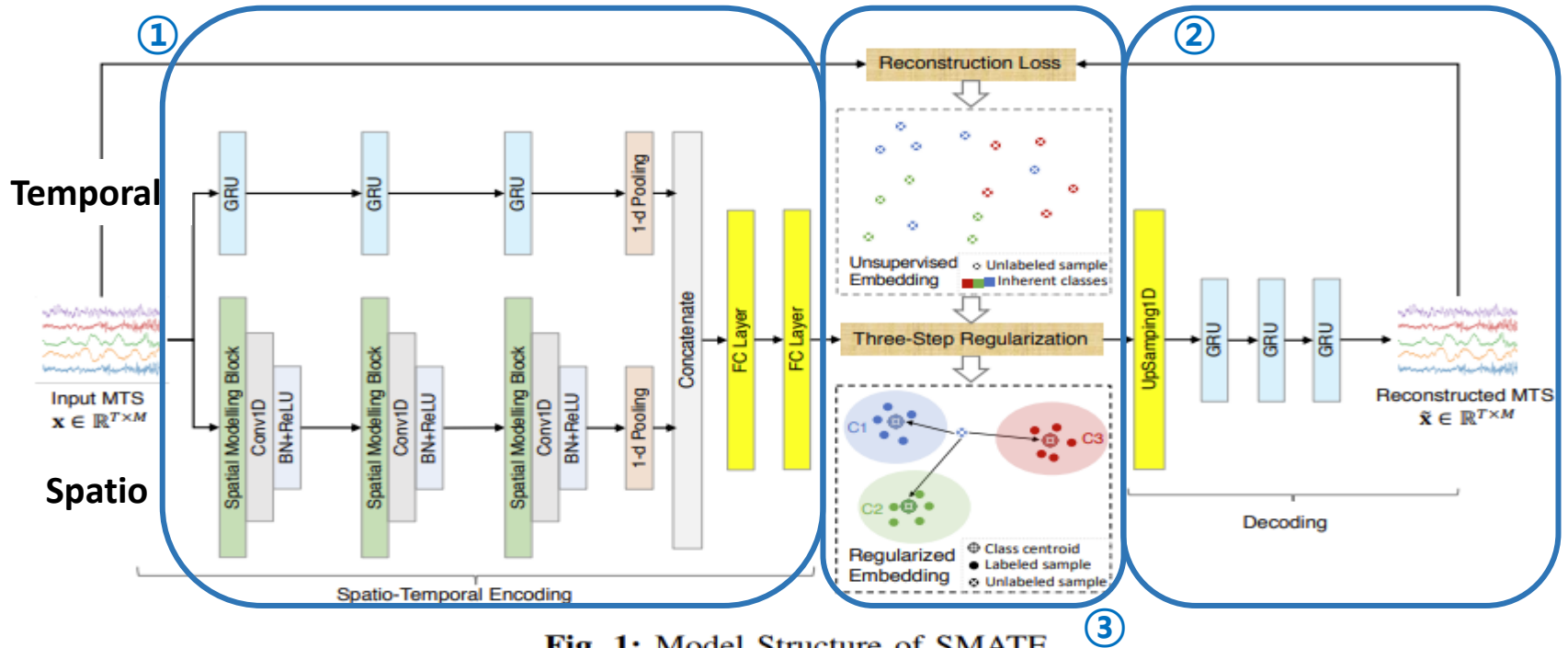


Fig. 1: Model Structure of SMATE

방법론

① Spatio-Temporal dynamic encoder

❖ Spatial Modeling Block(SMB)

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

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

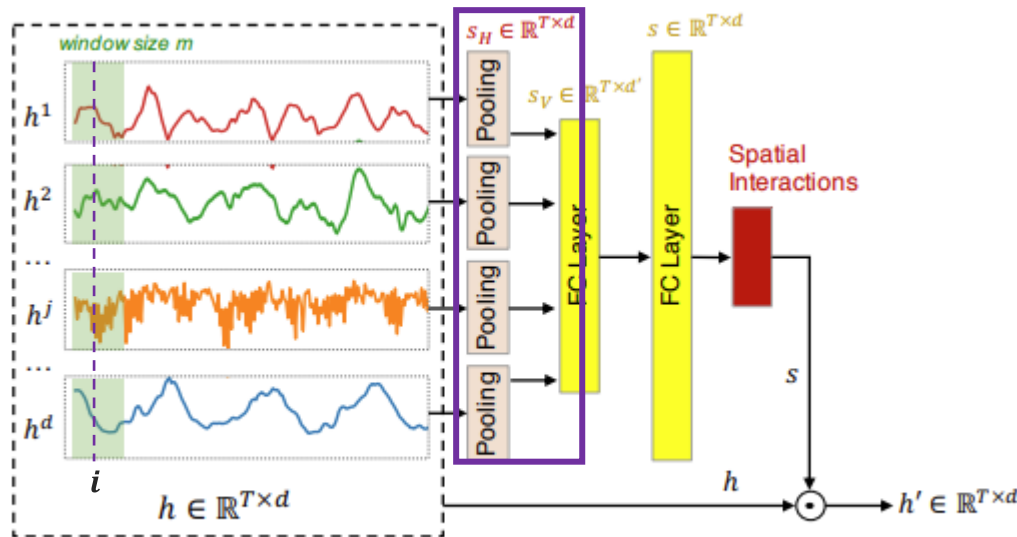


Fig. 2: The Spatial Modeling Block (SMB)

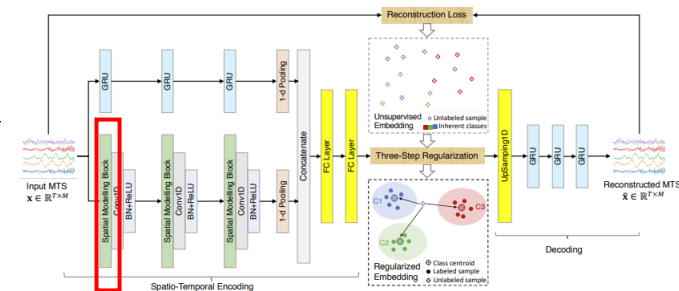


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방법론

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 $s(T \times d)$ 로 remapping
 - $h' = h \odot s$ (elementwise multiply), $h' \in R^{T \times d}$

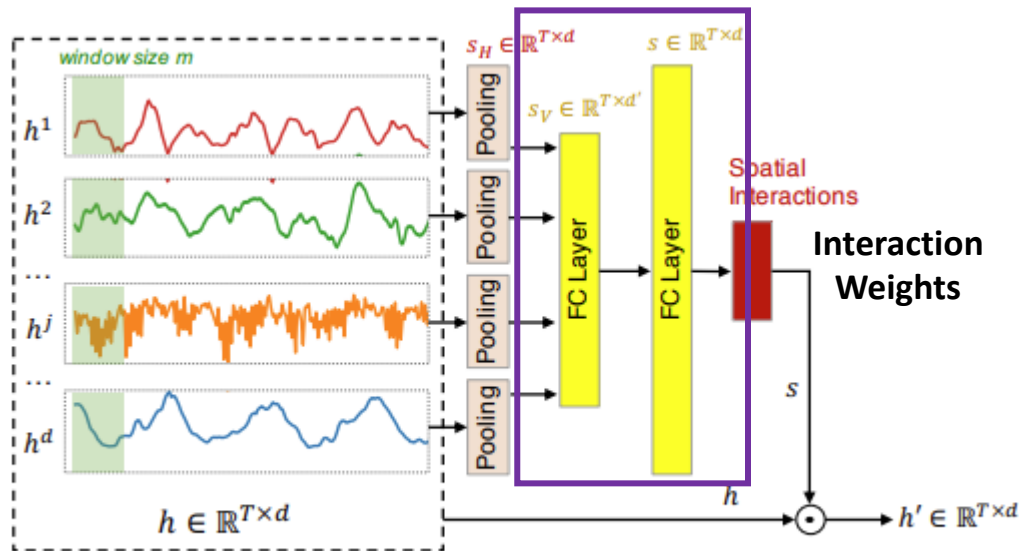


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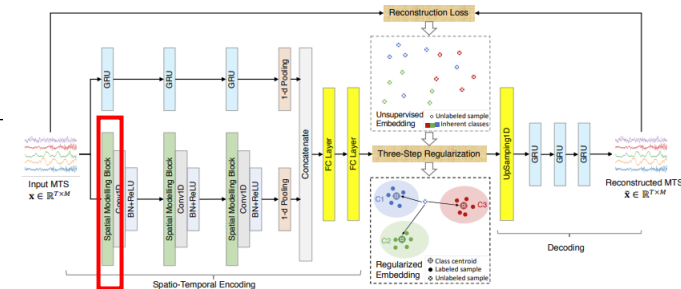


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① Spatio-Temporal dynamic encoder

❖ Temporal channel(GRU based)

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

❖ Spatial channel

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

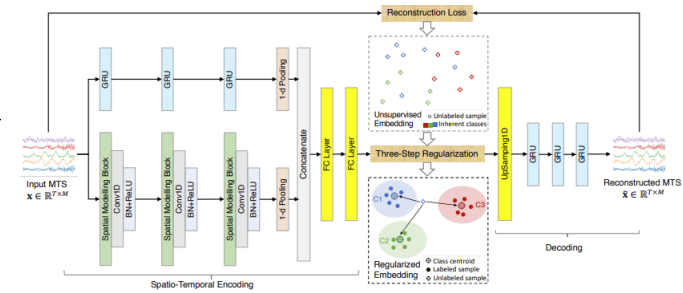
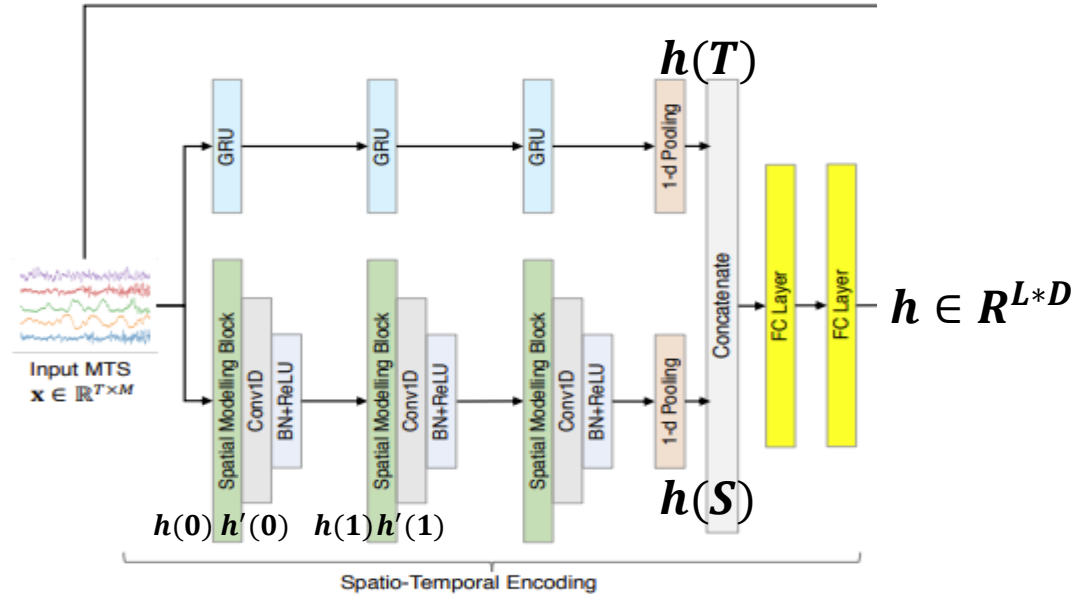


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방법론

③ Semi-supervised three-step regularization

❖ Joint Model Optimization

- Class-Specific한 특징을 더 잘 반영하기 위함

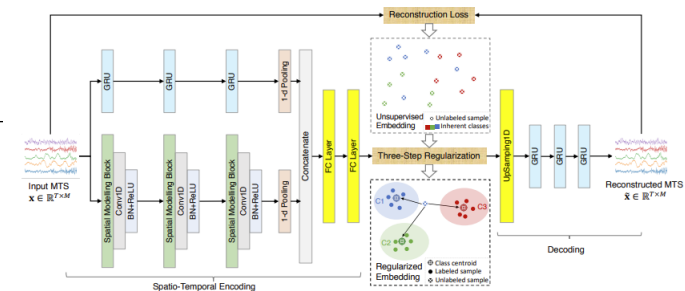
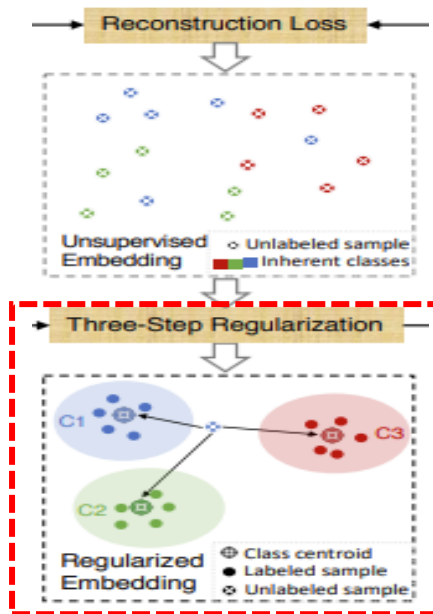


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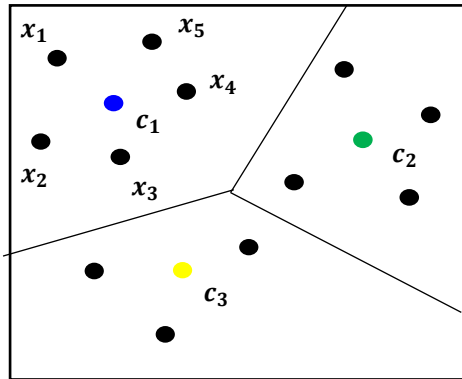


방법론

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
- ✓ $H^k = f_{\theta}(X^k)$
- ✓ $c_k = \text{mean}(H^k)$

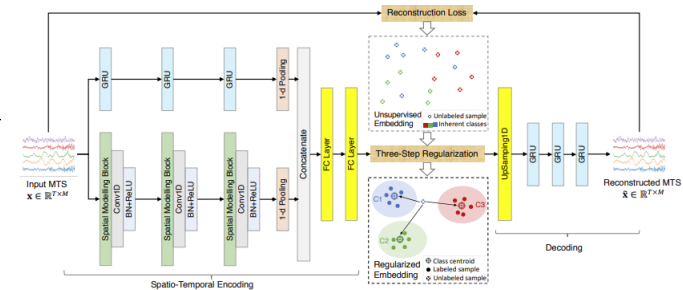


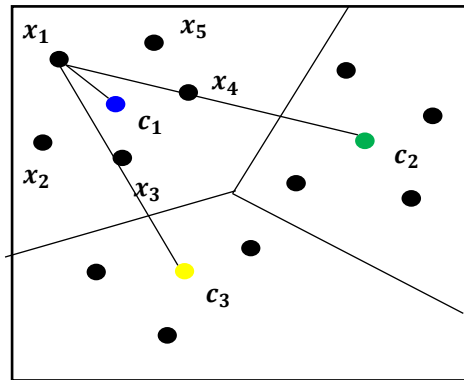
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③ Semi-supervised three-step regularization

❖ 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

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

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

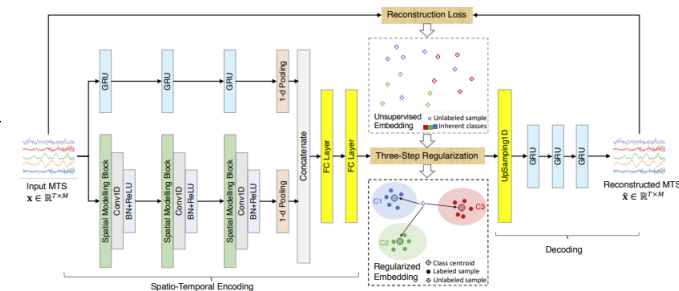


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방법론

Training Loss

❖ Total Loss

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

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

Total dataset

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

Labeled dataset

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

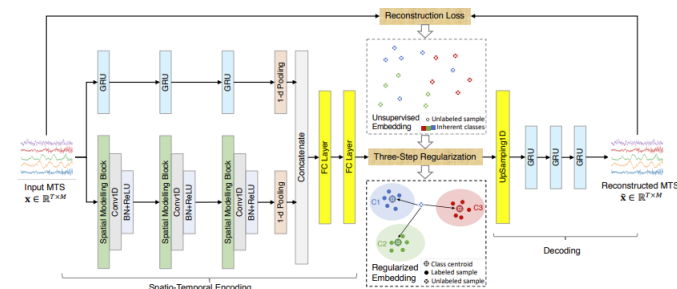


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