

Signal representation & learning

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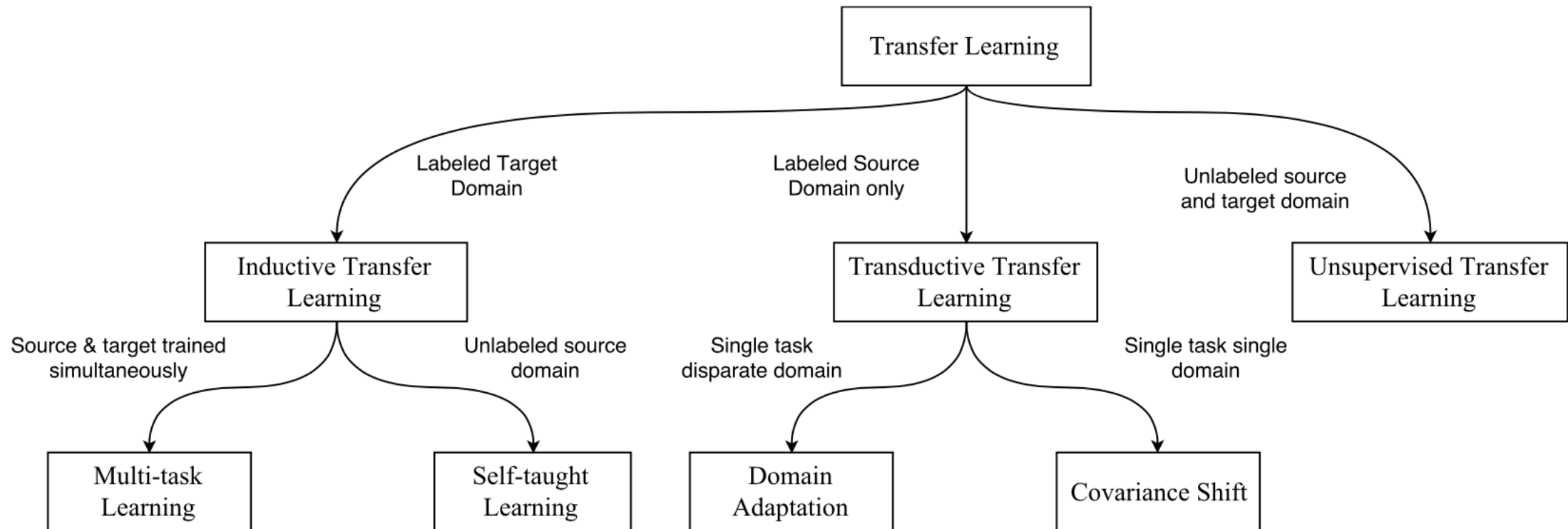
Contents

- Introduction to transfer learning
 - Domain adaptation
 - Adapting neural networks
 - Solves issue for less training data
- Traditional Vs Transfer of knowledge
- TL in NN
- Process of TL
- Audio

Transfer learning

- Transferring the knowledge of one model to perform a new task
 - Domain adaptation
- Reuse the better signal representations learnt from “a lot of data”
- Deep learning methods are data-hungry
- The distributions of the source and target data must be the same
- Labeled data in the target domain may be limited

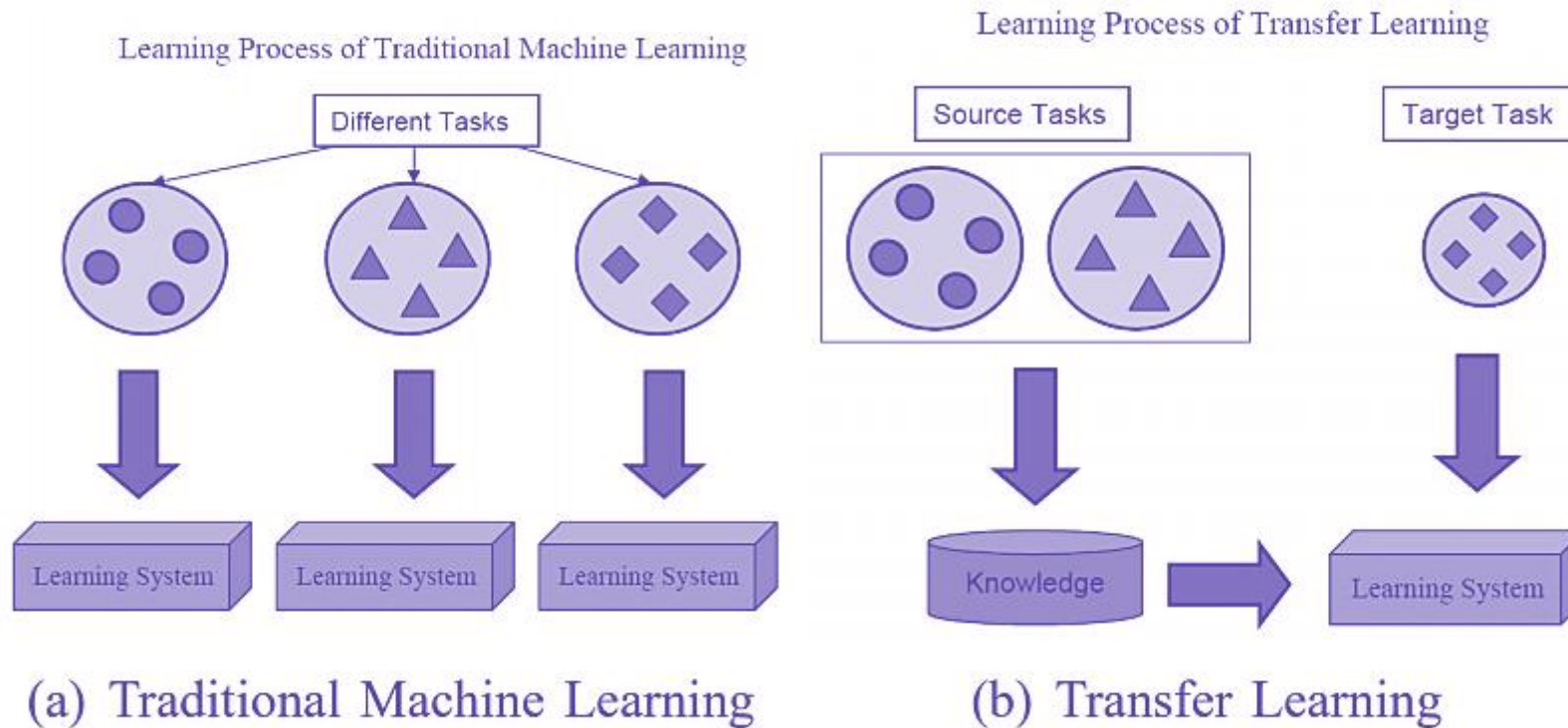
Approaches



Motivation

- Lots of data, time, resources needed to train and tune a neural network from scratch
- An ImageNet deep neural net can take weeks to train and fine-tune from scratch.
- Bring the better signal representation from one domain to another domain
- Cheaper, faster way of adapting a neural network by exploiting their generalization properties

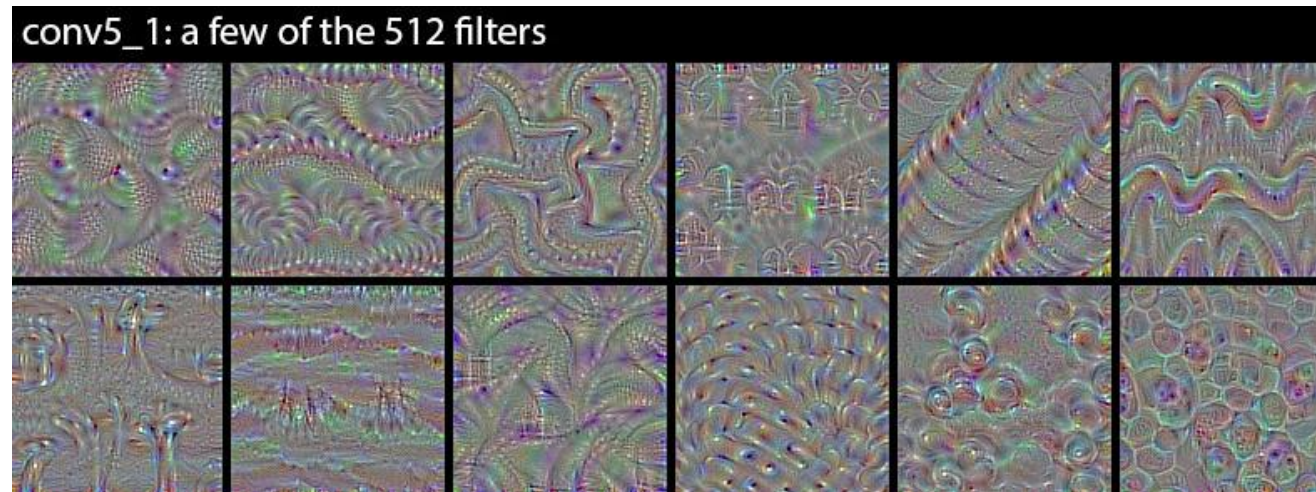
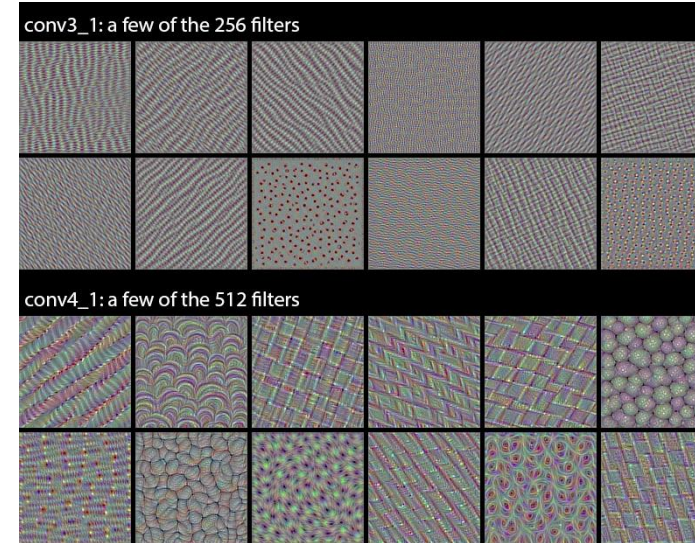
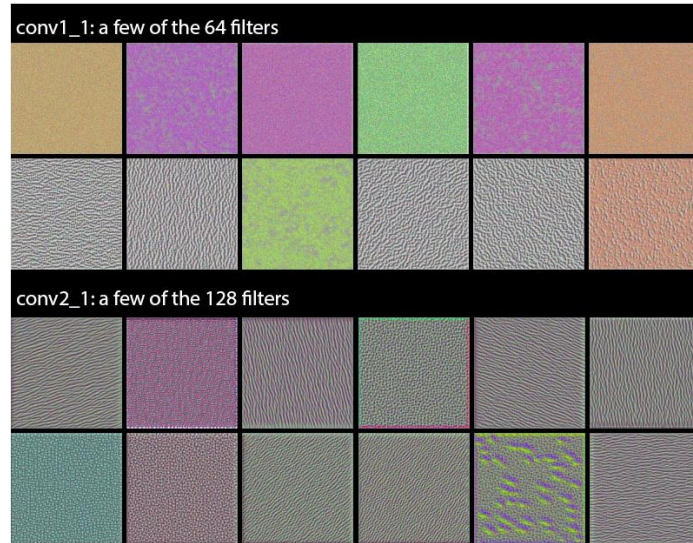
Traditional vs Transfer Learning



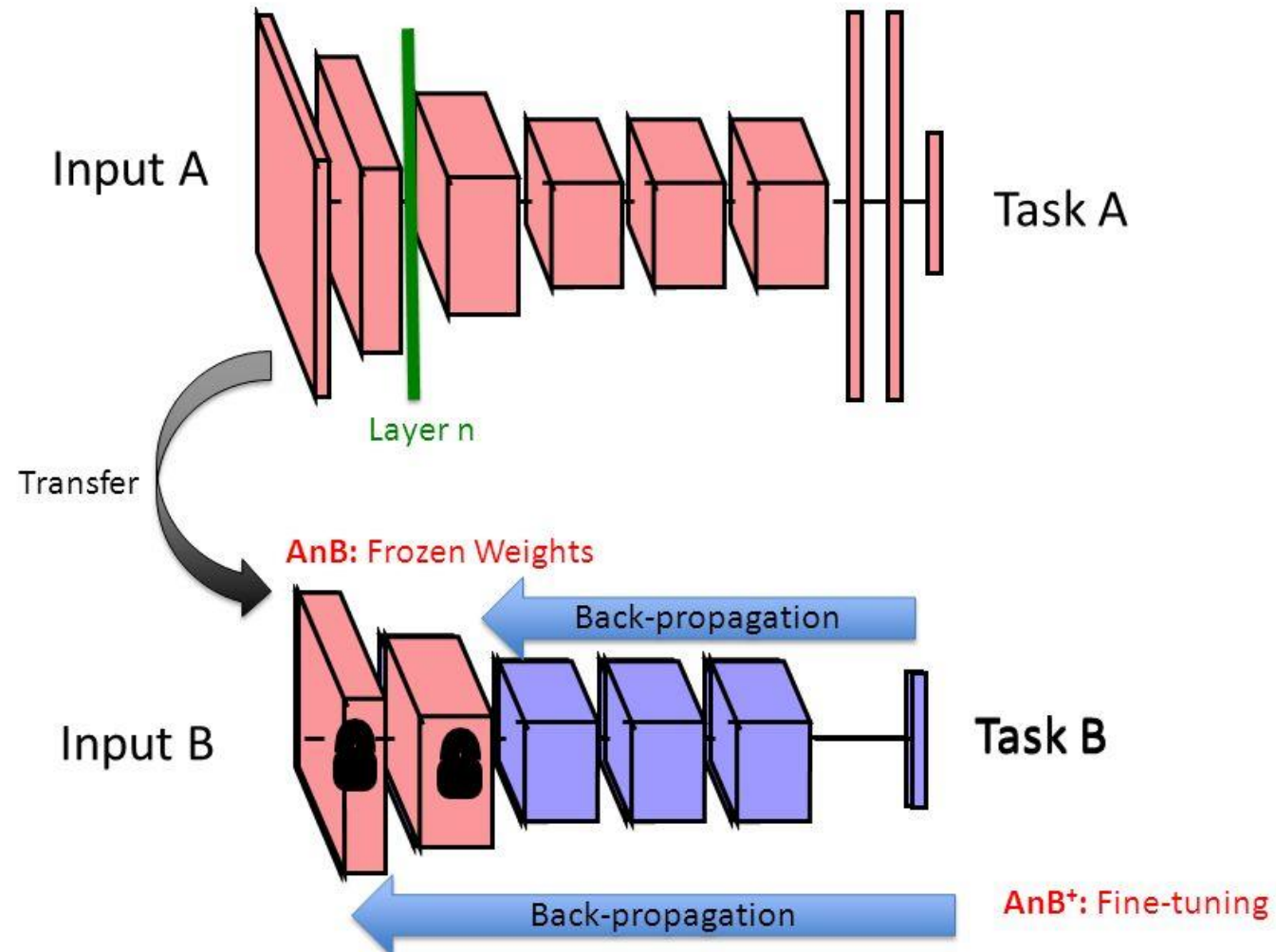
TL in NN

- NN layers
 - Bottom/first/earlier layers: general learners
 - Low-level notions of edges, visual shapes
 - Top/last/later layers: specific learners
 - High-level features such as eyes, feathers

Example: VGG16



Transfer Learning Overview

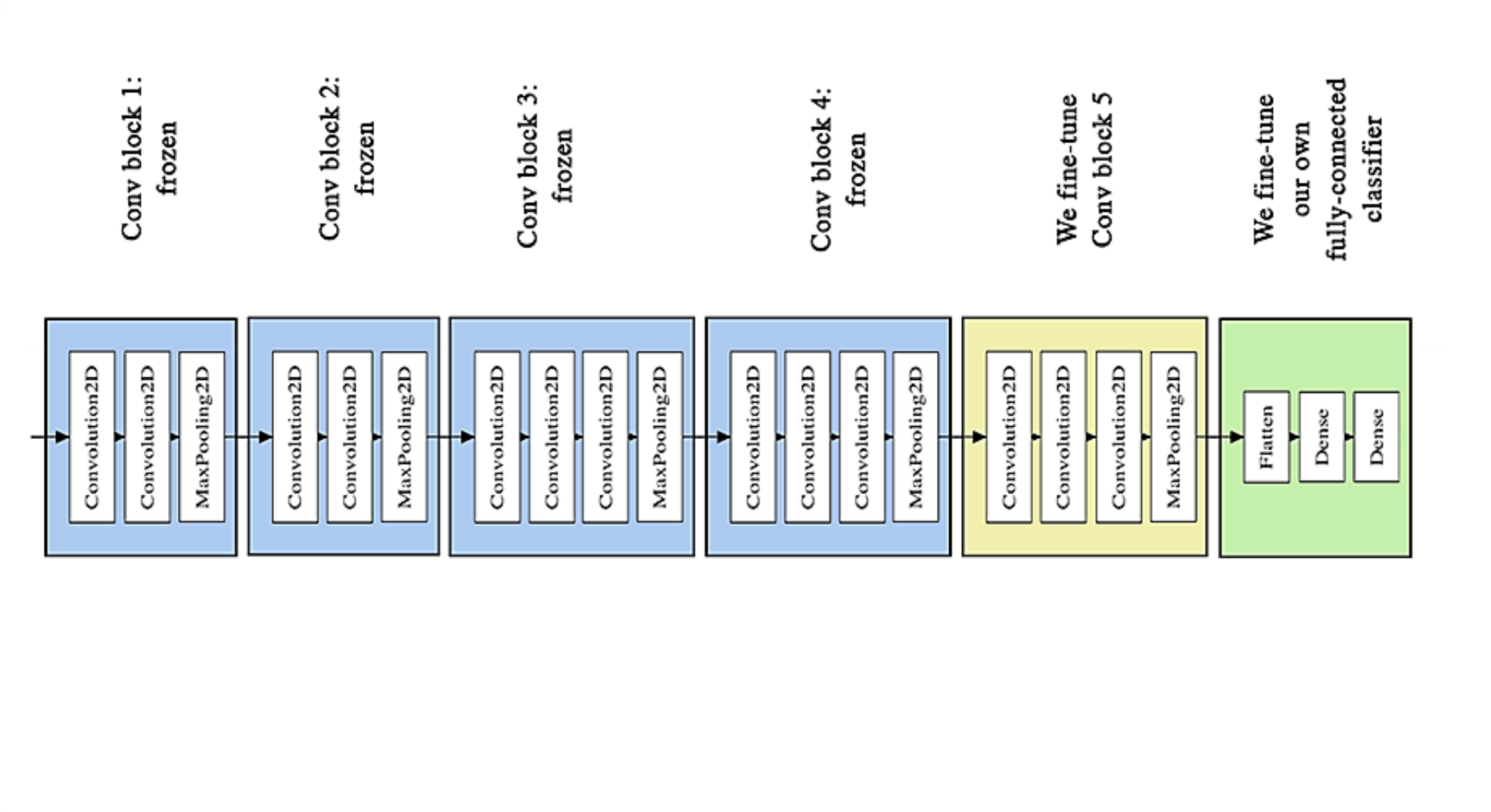


(image: Aghamirzaie & Salomon)

Process

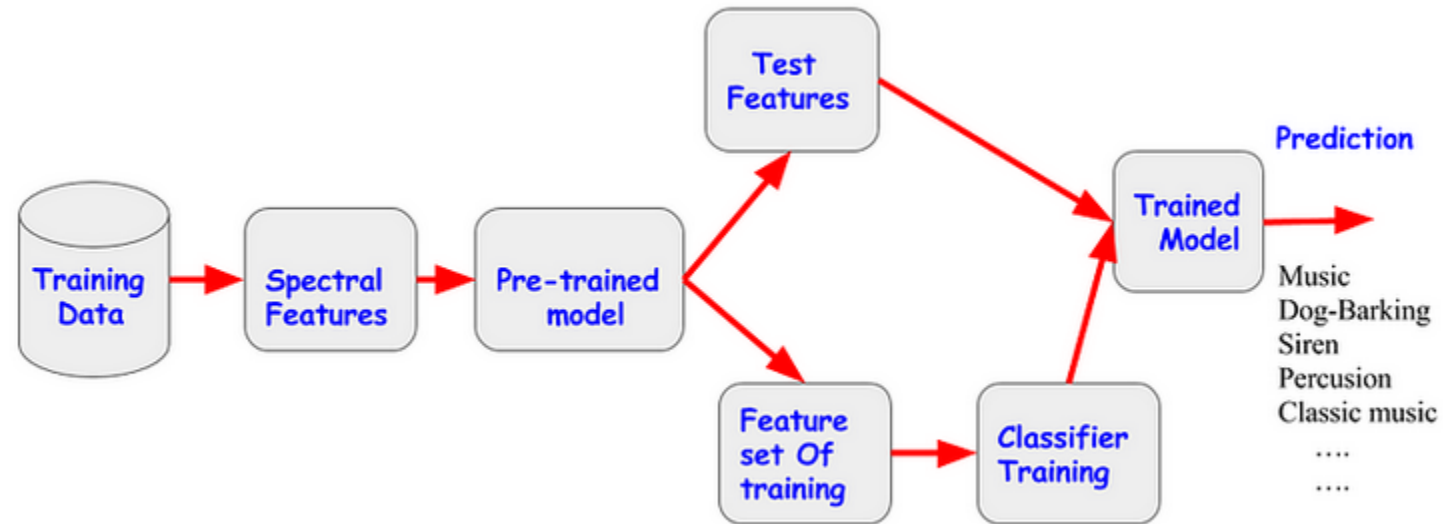
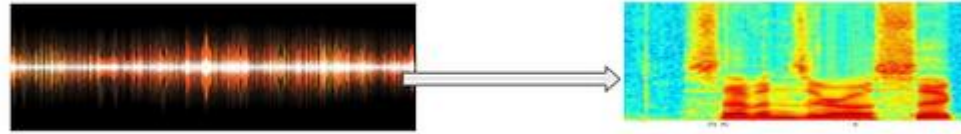
1. Start with pre-trained network
2. Partition network into:
 1. Features: identify which layers to keep
 2. Classifiers: identify which layers to replace
3. Re-train classifier layers with new data
4. Unfreeze weights and fine-tune whole network with smaller learning rate

Freezing



Audio signal type classification

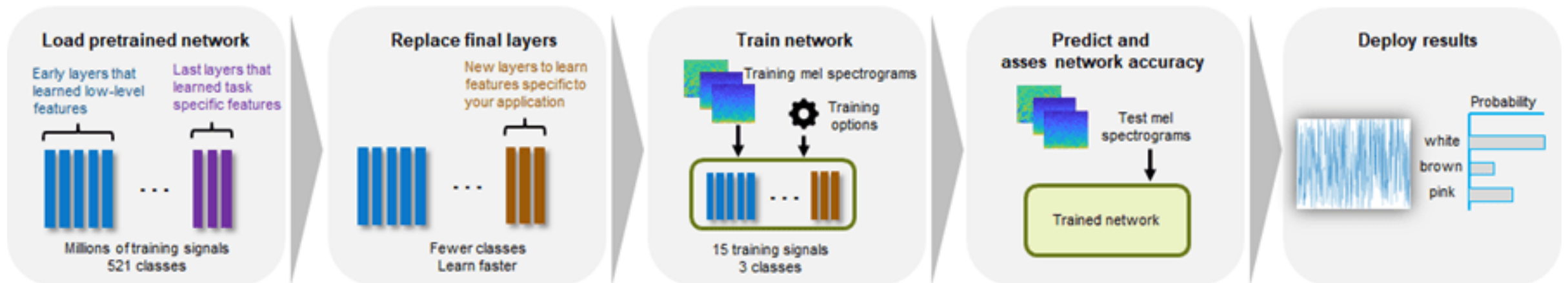
- Representation
 - spectrogram



Pretrained audio networks

- reference
 - Matlab audio toolbox

Reuse Pretrained Network



Thank you