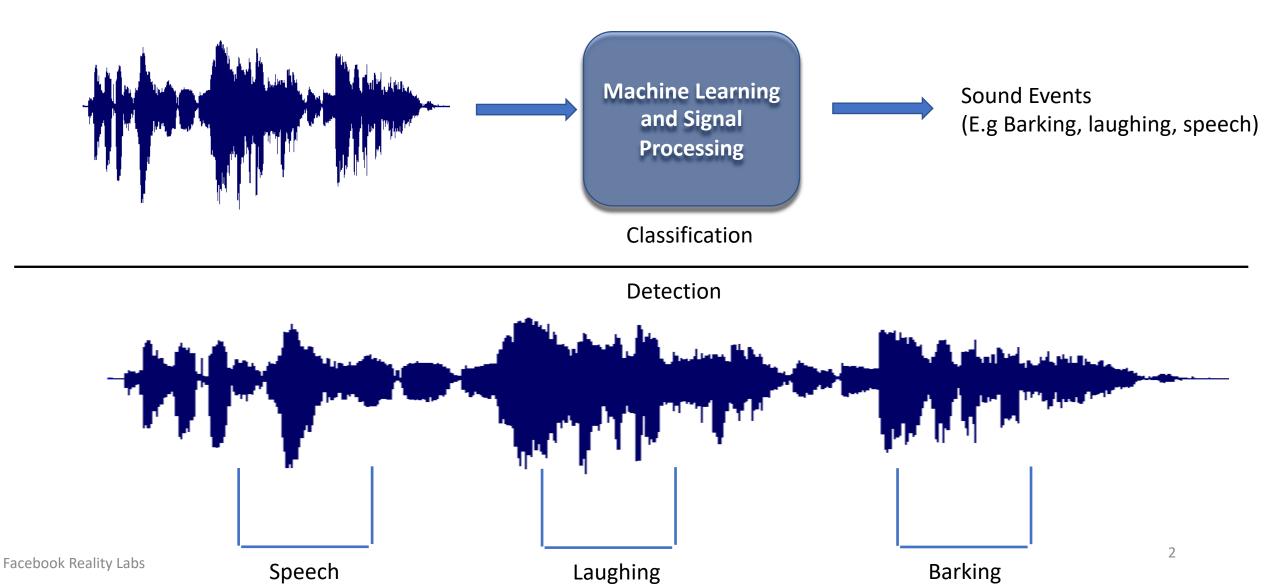


facebook Reality Labs

SeCoST: Sequential Co-Supervision For Large Scale Weakly Labeled Audio Event Detection

Anurag Kumar, Vamsi Krishna Ithapu

Audio Event Classification and Detection (AED)



Large scale learning of audio events

- Weakly labeled learning of sound events¹
- Challenges with large scale weakly labeled learning of sounds
 - Large scale brings adverse learning conditions into the picture
 - Noise in labels is expected
 - Noise in audio data itself can become large

Large scale learning of audio events

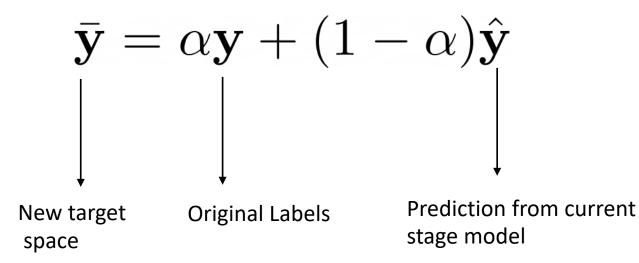
- Learning a good model in one shot is hard
- Key Idea:
 - Human learning is not a one-shot process
 - Sequence of Teaching Shelves²
 - Learn Sequentially over multiple stages Let previous stage(s) of learning guide future stages of learning

SeCoST: Sequential Co-supervised Training

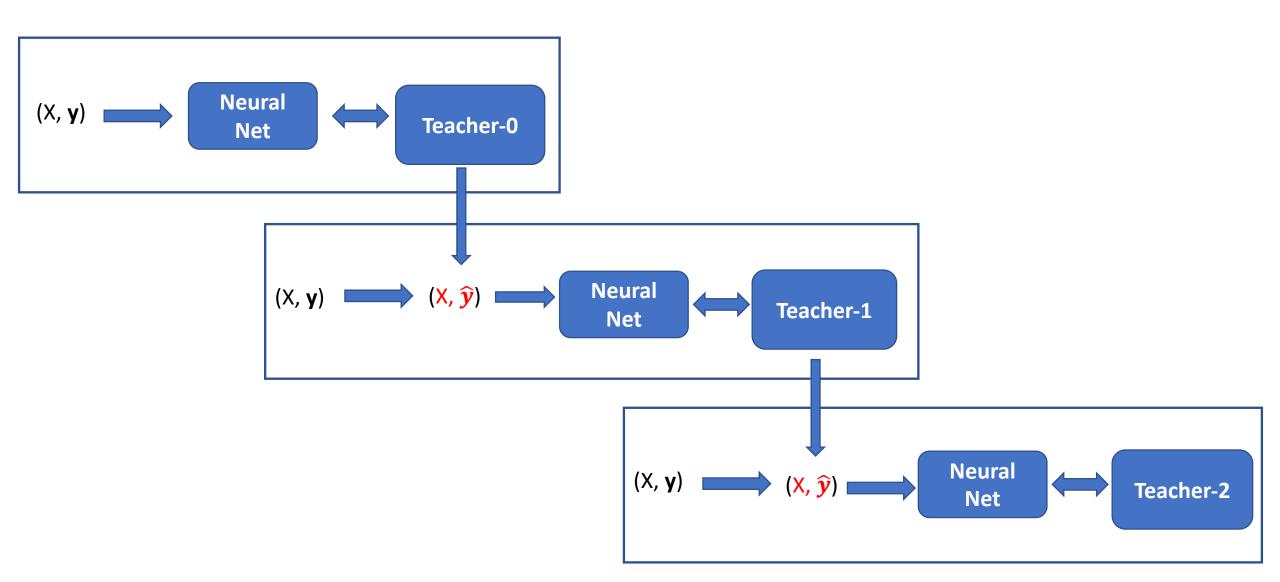
- Learn Sequentially over multiple stages
- Knowledge transfer through teacher-student framework³
- In SeCoST a cascade of neural networks are trained
- Network from prior stage guides training at current stage.

SeCoST: Sequential Co-supervised Training

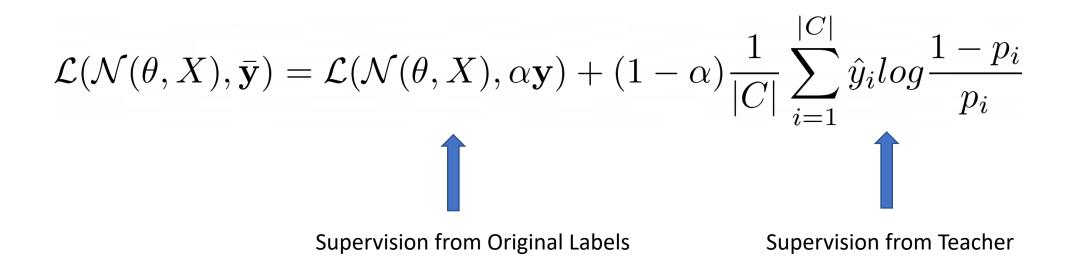
- How to guide future stages of learning ?
- Embed the knowledge of the model in the target space



SeCoST: Sequential Co-supervised Training



SeCoST: Training losses



$$\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{N}(\theta, X), \bar{\mathbf{y}}) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{N}(\theta, X), \mathbf{y}) + (1 - \alpha) \frac{1}{|C|} \sum_{i=1}^{|C|} (y_i - \hat{y}_i) log \frac{1 - p_i}{p_i}$$

Difference between teacher output and original in second term
Learning from how different teacher's predictions is from original labels

Experiments and Results

CNN Architecture

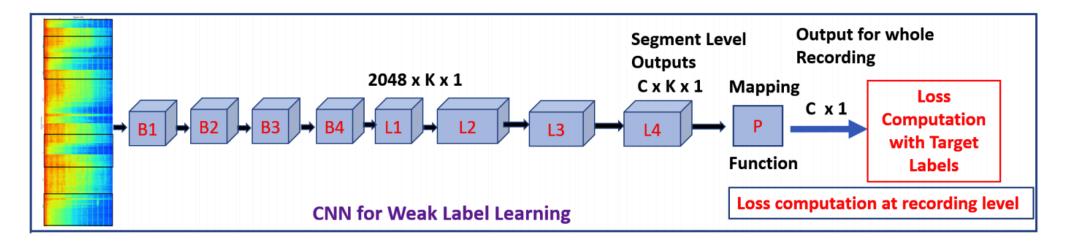


Fig. 1. WELS-Net: Deep CNN for weakly labeled AED. |C|: number of classes. K: number of segments obtained for the given input. P maps the segment level output(s) to the recording level output.

Can do both detection and recognition while learning from weakly labeled data
Details in paper.

Experiments

- Dataset: Audioset
 - 527 sound events
 - > 5000 hours of weakly labeled audio recordings
 - All results reported on Eval set of Audioset
 - Eval set contains around 20,000 10 second clips
 - Average precision for each class and mean average precision over all classes are used as evaluation metrics.

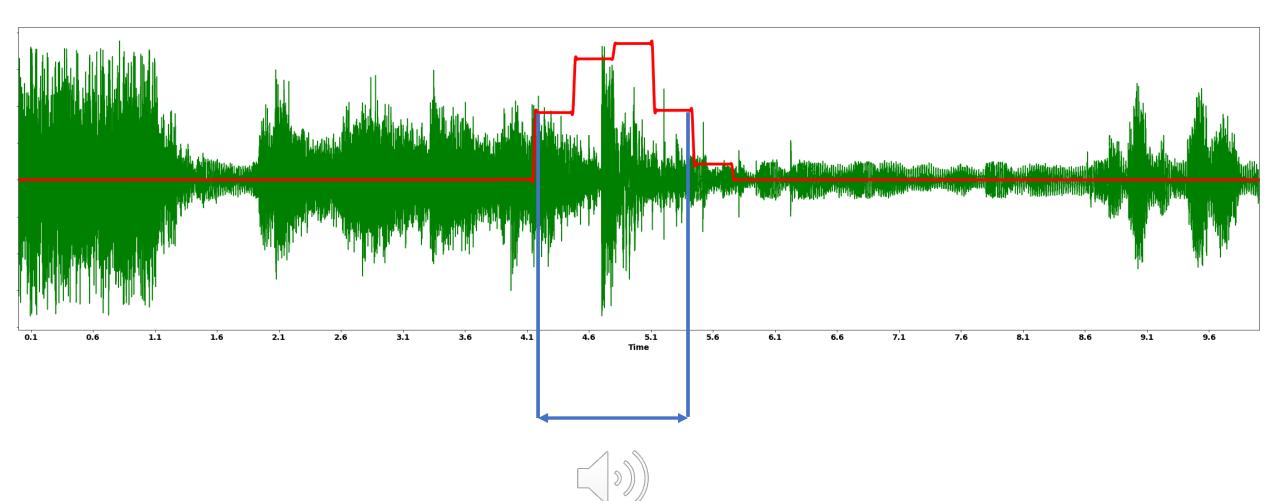
Experiments – Base Model (Teacher-O)

• Base model – trained on available labels

Method	Mean Average Precision
*Prior SOTA ⁴	36.9
Our Base Model	35.2

*Uses features from a pre-trained network⁵. Ours uses logmel representations of audio recordings

Experiments – Localization of events



Red Line – Score output for "Breaking" sound event

Experiments: SeCoST Performance Summary

Method	Mean Average Precision
*Prior SOTA	36.9
Our Base Model	35.2
SeCoST	38.3

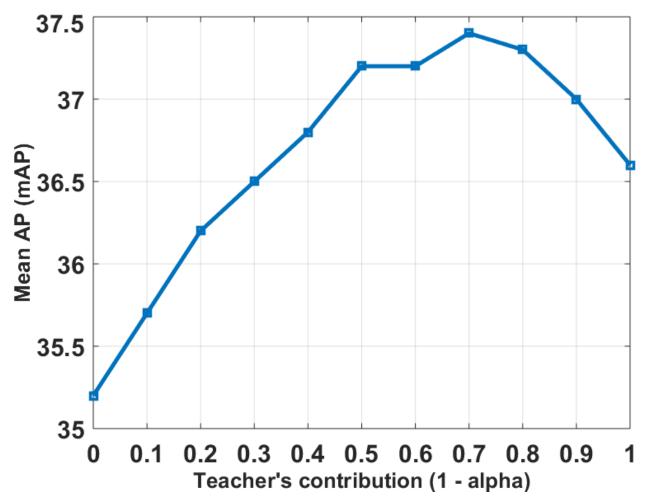
* SeCoST improves the base model by ~8.8%

SeCoST: Effect of *α* on performance

How does the weight teacher's contribution affect performance ?

x-axis shows the weight of teacher's contribution (1 - alpha) and y-axis shows

SeCoST for just 1 stage

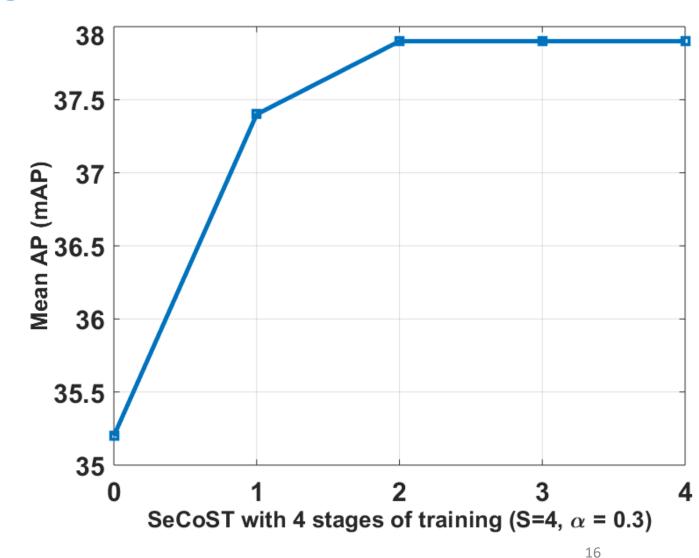


SeCoST: Multiple Stages with Fixed α

SeCoST applied for 4 stages.

Teacher at each stage is student from prior stage.

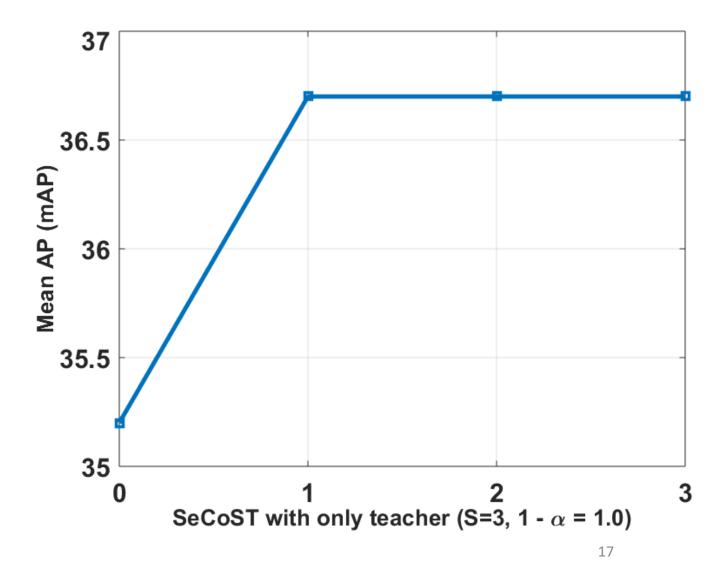
Teacher's contribution remains fixed (1- α = 0.7)



SeCoST: Multiple Stages with Fixed α

SeCoST applied for 3 stages.

SeCoST with full supervision from teacher only. Available labels are not used in SeCoSt $(1-\alpha = 1)$

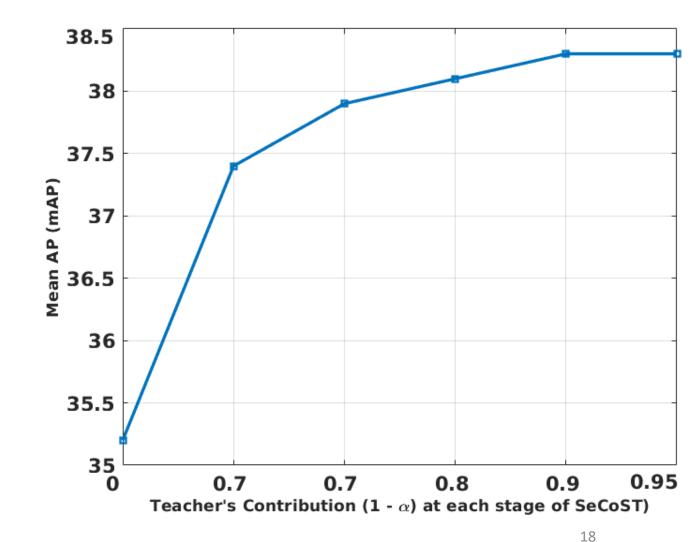


SeCoST: Multiple Stages with Increasing α

SeCoST applied for 5 stages.

Increase contribution as learning improves.

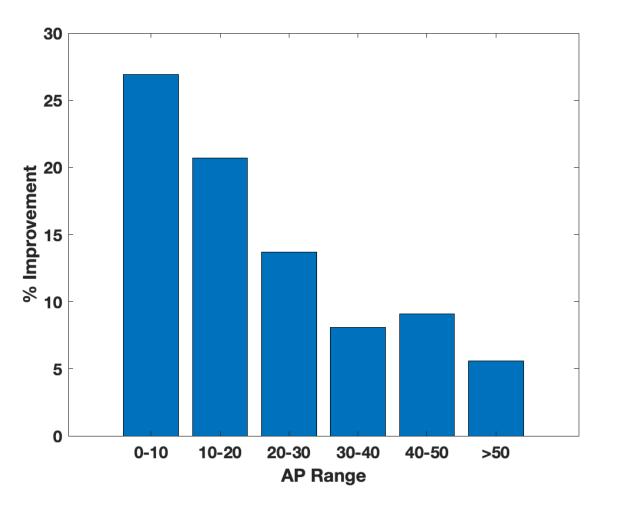
Teacher's contribution increases from 0.7 to 0.95



Some Class Specific Analysis

- Improvement for over 85% of classes
 - 448 out of 527

• Average improvement for classes in different ranges.



Thank You!