## HYBRID ATTENTION-BASED PROTOTYPICAL NETWORKS FOR FEW-SHOT SOUND CLASSIFICATION Georgia Tech Paper Number: 4769 You Wang, David V. Anderson

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### Abstract

In recent years, prototypical networks have been widely used in many few-shot learning scenarios. However, as a metric-based learning method, their performance often degrades in the presence of bad or noisy embedded features, and outliers in support instances. In this paper, we introduce a hybrid attention module and combine it with prototypical networks for few-shot sound classification. This hybrid attention module consists of two blocks: a feature-level attention block, and an instance-level attention block. These two attention mechanisms can highlight key embedded features and emphasize crucial support instances respectively. The performance of our model was evaluated using the ESC-50 dataset and the noiseESC-50 dataset. The model was trained in a 10-way 5-shot scenario and tested in four few-shot cases, namely 5-way 1-shot, 5-way 5-shot, 10-way 1-shot, and 10-way 5-shot. The results demonstrate that by adding the hybrid attention module, our model outperforms the baseline prototypical networks in all four scenarios.

### Motivations

- In audio classification tasks, attention is often used to emphasize certain temporal, channel, or spectral features.
- Prototypical networks, as a metric-based embedding learning, often suffers from bad feature vectors and outliers in the support instances.



### Model Architecture



### Related Work

- Prototypical Networks
- The key idea is the computation of prototypes to represent each class by averaging the encoded feature vectors of support samples in each class.
- The query sample is classified to the class of which the prototype is the nearest.

$$\mathbf{c}_{k} = \frac{1}{N_{k}} \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k}} f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{i}^{k}), \quad k \in \{1, \dots, K\}$$

$$\exp(-d(f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{c}_{i}))$$

$$P_{\theta}(y = k | \mathbf{x}) = \frac{\exp(-a(f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{c}_{k}))}{\sum_{k'} \exp(-d(f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}), \mathbf{c}_{k'}))}$$

![](_page_0_Picture_17.jpeg)

Snell et al. 2017

### Model Details

Backbone Network

• It contains 3 blocks consisting of a 3x3 convolutional layer, batch normalization, ReLU activation, and a max pooling layer consecutively.

• Max pooling layer kernel sizes: 8x2, 8x2, and 2x1. Convolutional layer channel numbers: 128, 256, and 384.

![](_page_0_Figure_30.jpeg)

Wang et al. 2021

Instance-level Attention

$$\mathbf{c}_{k} = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{k}} \beta_{i}^{k} f_{\theta}(\mathbf{x}_{i}^{k})$$
$$\beta_{i}^{k} = \frac{e_{i}^{k}}{\sum_{n=1}^{N_{k}} e_{n}^{k}}$$

 $e_i^k = sum\{\sigma(f_\phi(f_\theta(\mathbf{x}_i^k)) \circ f_\phi(f_\theta(\mathbf{x})))\}$ 

### Experimental Setup

- Datasets
- noise.
- Data Preparation

  - were extracted.

Results and					
• ESC-50					
Model					
Prototypical Networ					
Proto-FA (Ours)					
Proto-HA (Ours)					
• noiseESC-5					
Model					
Prototypical Networ					
Proto-FA (Ours)					
Proto-HA (Ours)					
<ul> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>					
• The feature					
making da					
• Instance-le					
crucial sup					
scenarios.					
• However,					
query sam					

• ESC-50: 2000 5-second-long audio recordings

organized into 50 balanced classes.

• *noise*ESC-50: created in Chou et al. 2019 by mixing

clean ESC-50 samples with random acoustic scenes

from DCASE2016 dataset as additive background

• We randomly selected 35 classes for 10-way 5-shot

training, 5 classes for 5-way 5-shot validation, and the

remaining 10 classes for testing.

• All audio clips were downsampled from 44.1kHz to

16kHz, and log mel-spectrograms with 128 mel bins

• The input features were z-score normalized using the mean and standard deviation of the training set before being fed into the model.

### d Discussion

	5-way 1-shot	5-way 5-shot	10-way 1-shot	10-way 5-shot
ks	64.40±1.38%	83.83±0.92%	47.83±1.10%	71.00±1.04%
	71.18±1.23%	89.60±1.08%	57.08±1.43%	$78.48 \pm 1.51\%$
	—	90.35±0.83%	—	$80.08{\pm}1.31\%$

5-way 1-shot	5-way 5-shot	10-way 1-shot	10-way 5-shot
61.53±0.40%	81.03±0.57%	45.90±0.28%	$64.98 {\pm} 0.52\%$
71.35±0.90%	$88.00 {\pm} 0.63\%$	56.55±1.22%	$78.55 {\pm} 0.75\%$
—	$\textbf{88.78}{\pm}\textbf{0.45}\%$	—	$\textbf{79.08}{\pm}\textbf{1.12\%}$
	5-way 1-shot 61.53±0.40% <b>71.35±0.90</b> % −	5-way 1-shot       5-way 5-shot         61.53±0.40%       81.03±0.57%         71.35±0.90%       88.00±0.63%         -       88.78±0.45%	5-way 1-shot5-way 5-shot10-way 1-shot $61.53\pm0.40\%$ $81.03\pm0.57\%$ $45.90\pm0.28\%$ $71.35\pm0.90\%$ $88.00\pm0.63\%$ $56.55\pm1.22\%$ - $88.78\pm0.45\%$ -

re-level attention module is capable of

ata samples more distinguishable.

evel attention module is able to focus on

oport samples for both clean and noisy

with *noise*ESC-50, when all the support and

ples are degraded, the advantage of

instance-level attention module might not be as big as with clean data.