


Self-Attention in Multivariate Time- Series Classification

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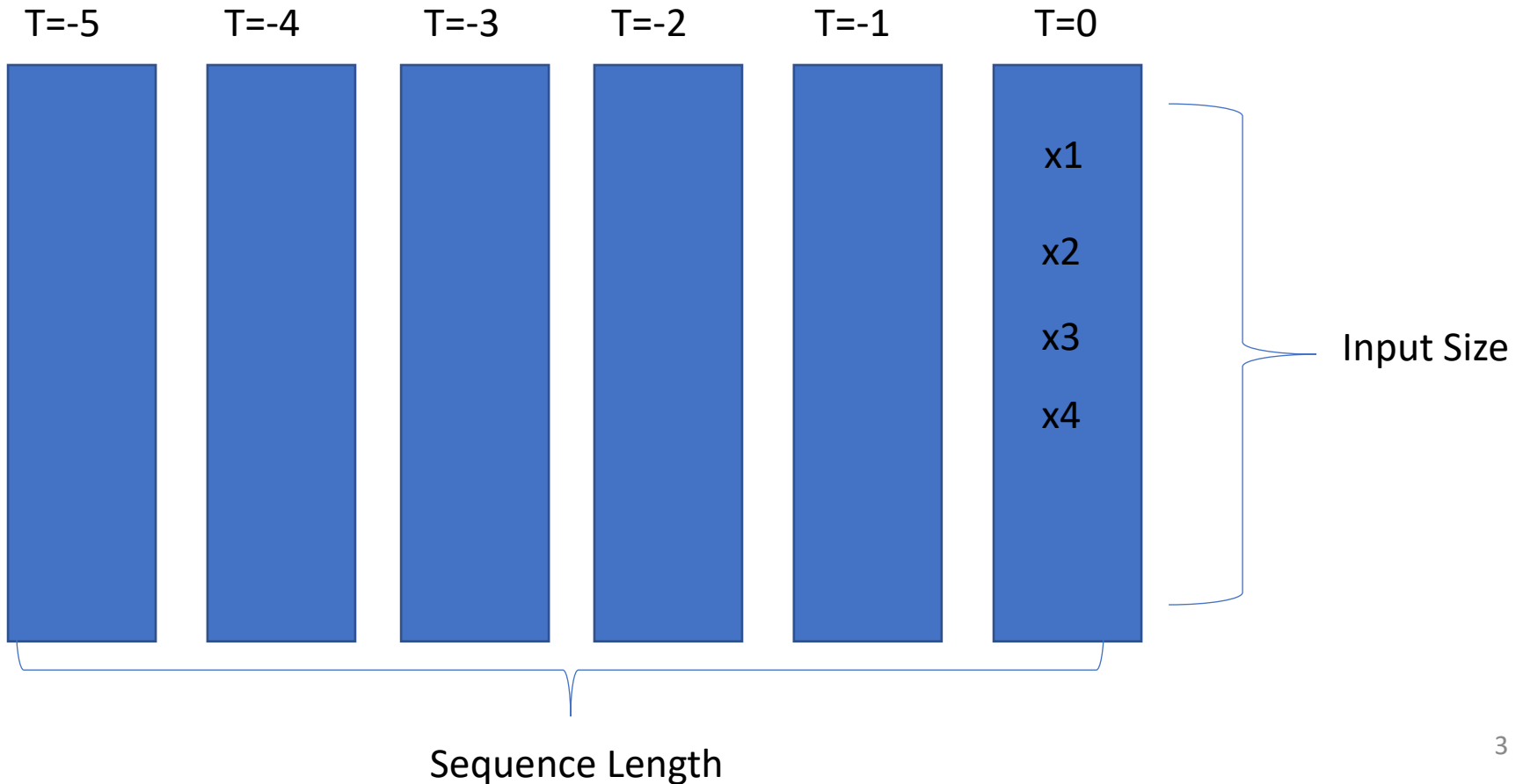
Real Time Machine Learning

- Machine learning is often a computationally expensive task
- Want to develop a framework for Human Activity Recognition (HAR) that can be run in real time on a small computer
- HAR could be used to improve assisted living for the elderly



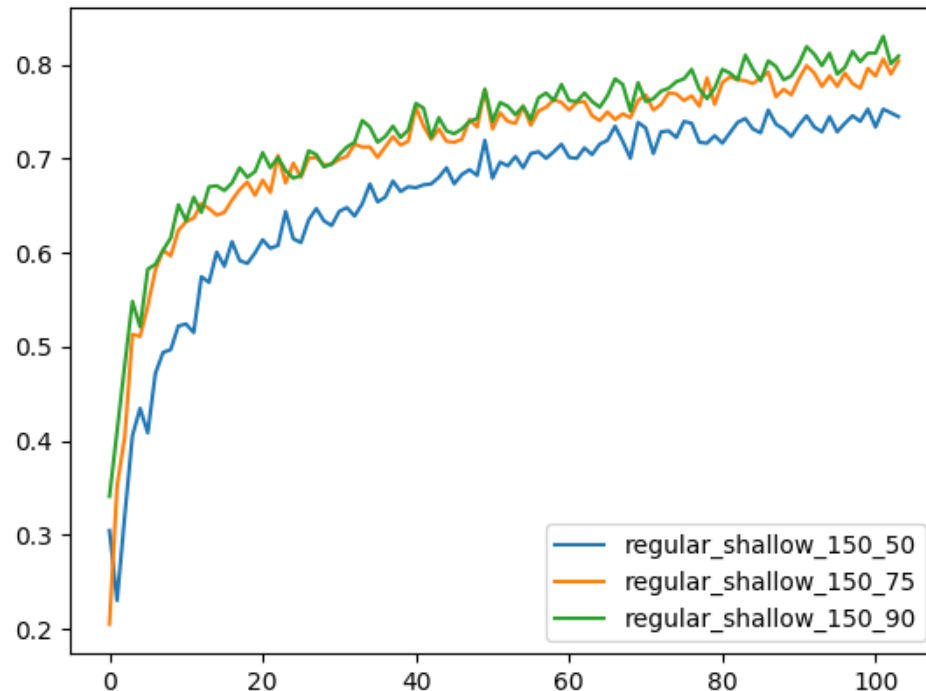
Term Clarification

- Input to time series models is a sequence of vectors representing data at discrete time steps
- Input size is the size of these vectors
- Sequence length is how many of these vectors are passed in



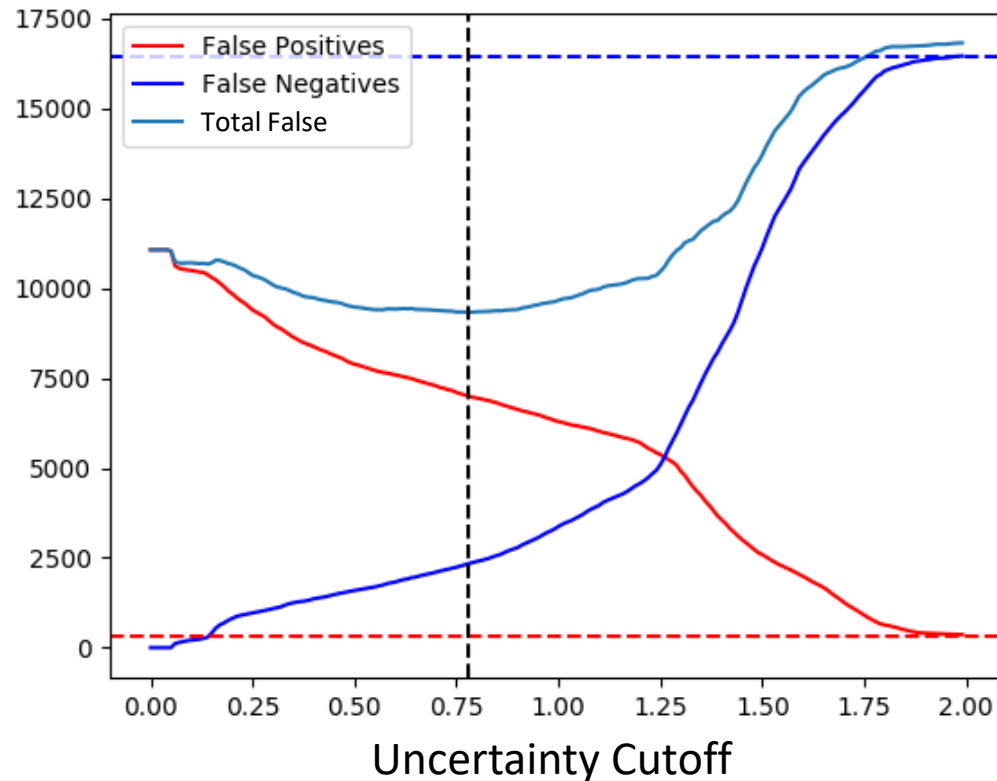
First Approach: LSTMs

- Ran experiments to see which hyperparameters had most impact on accuracy
- Produced some ways to further process model output
- Worked on finding balance between saving time, and maintaining accuracy



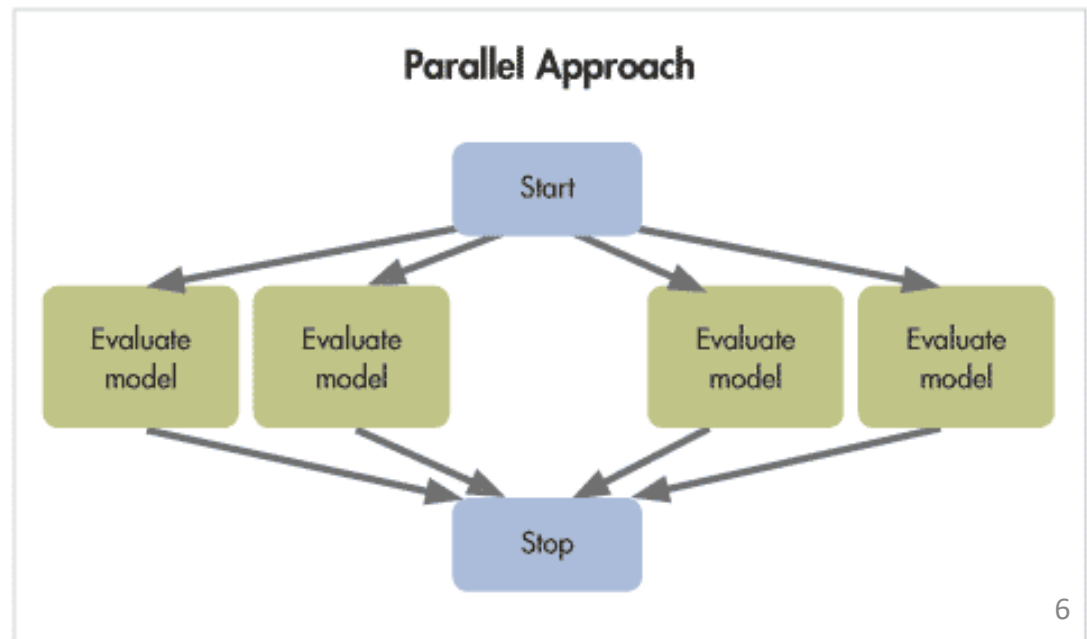
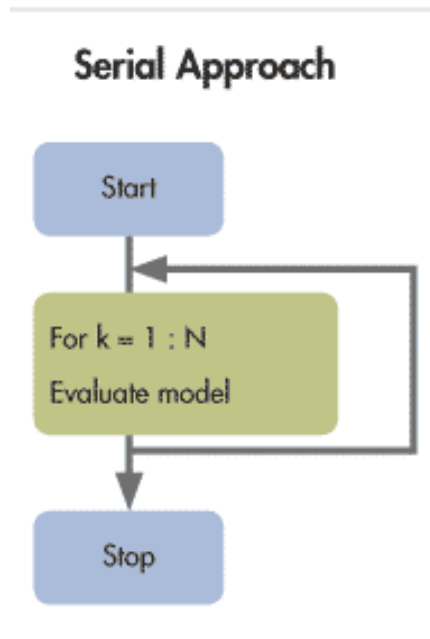
First Approach: LSTMs

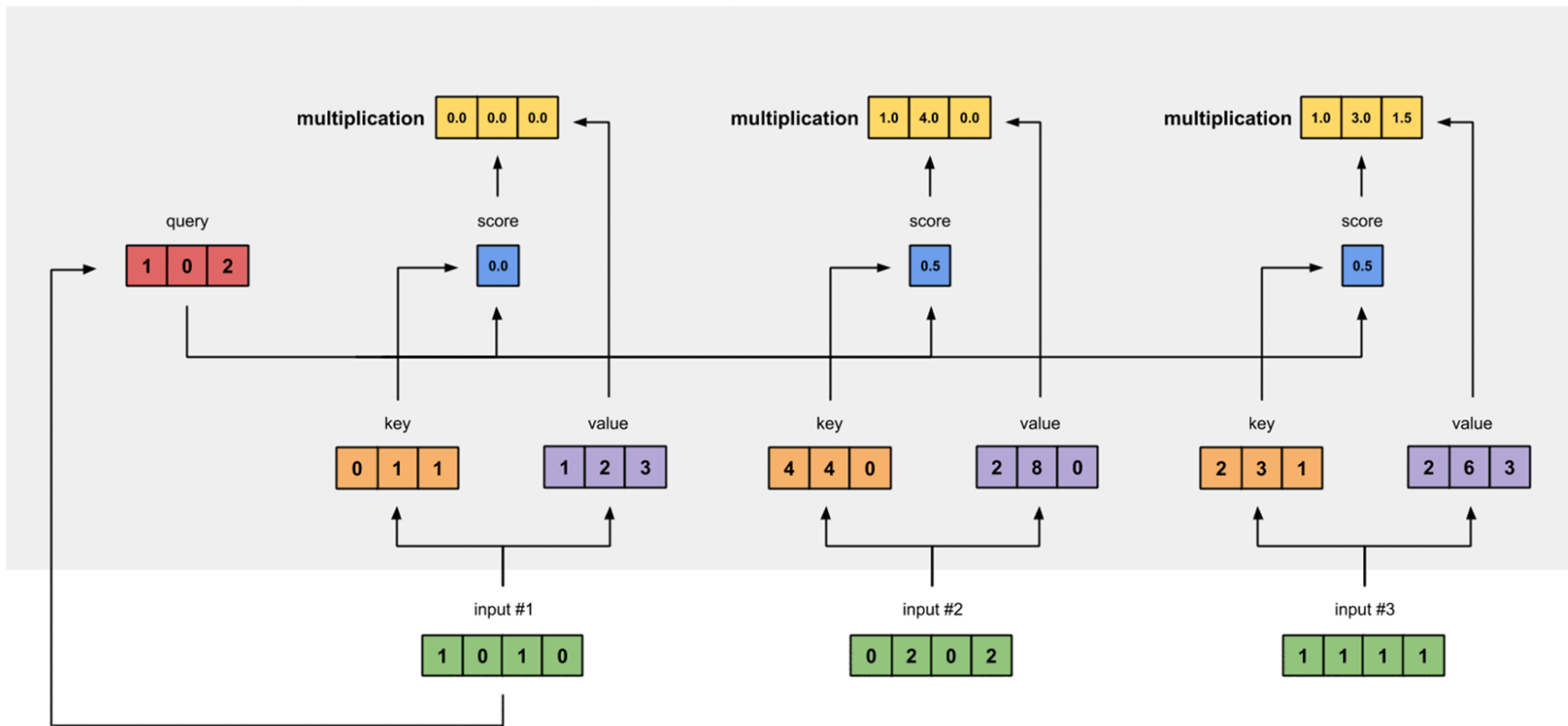
- Noticed that the null class was the most uncertain
- Search for the optimal cutoff point, where if $\text{uncertainty} > \text{cutoff}$, the output is null



Major Limitation for LSTMs

- LSTMs are required to process time series data sequentially
- Attention based models can process time series data in parallel





Self Attention Layer

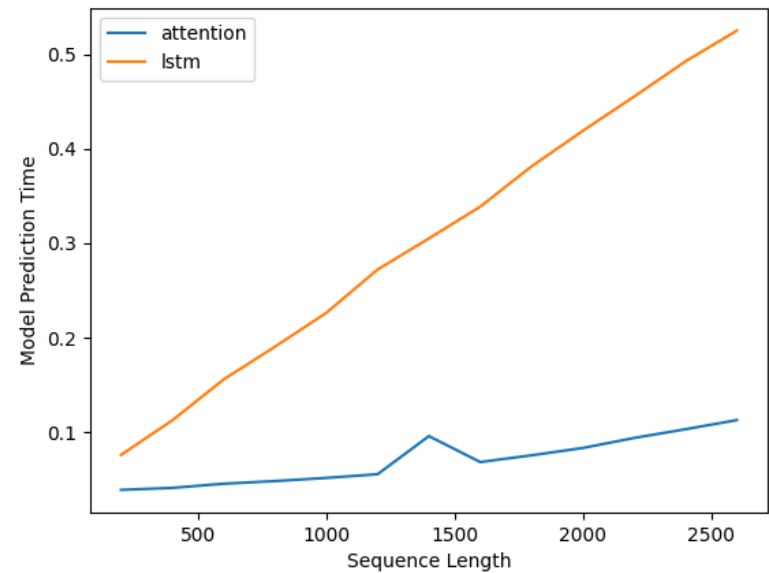
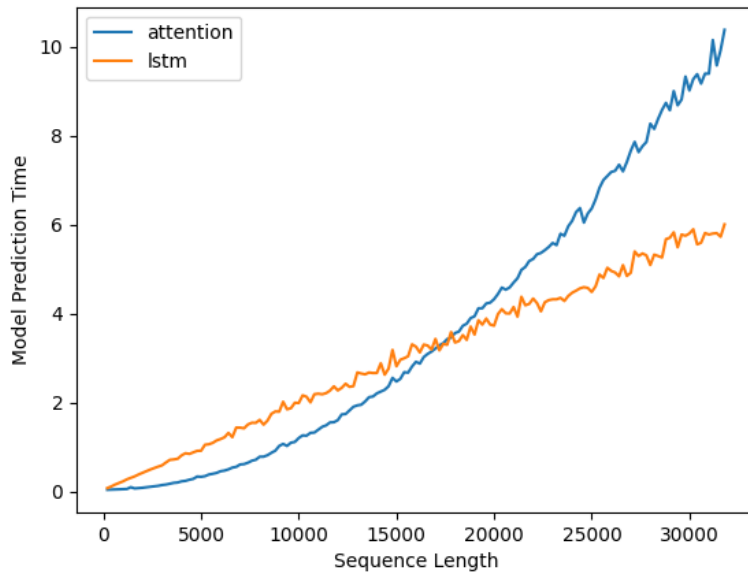
Self Attention Equation

- Derive from input: Q, K, and V
- Output: Z

$$\text{softmax} \left(\frac{\begin{matrix} \text{Q} & & \text{K}^T \\ \begin{matrix} \text{2x3 grid} \end{matrix} & \times & \begin{matrix} \text{3x2 grid} \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \right) \begin{matrix} \text{V} \\ \begin{matrix} \text{2x3 grid} \end{matrix} \end{matrix} \\ \sqrt{d_k}$$
$$= \begin{matrix} \text{Z} \\ \begin{matrix} \text{2x3 grid} \end{matrix} \end{matrix}$$

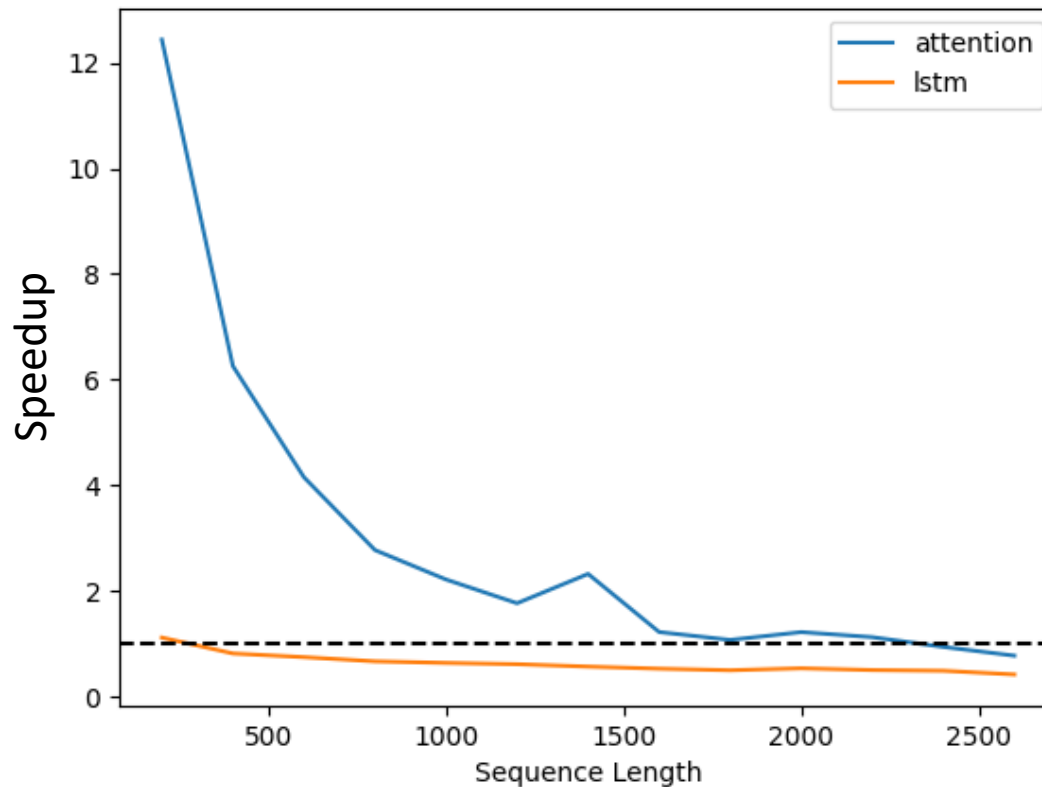
Time Complexity

- For sequences shorter than 15,000 attention is faster than LSTM
- 15,000 is a ridiculous length for a machine learning time series problem anyway



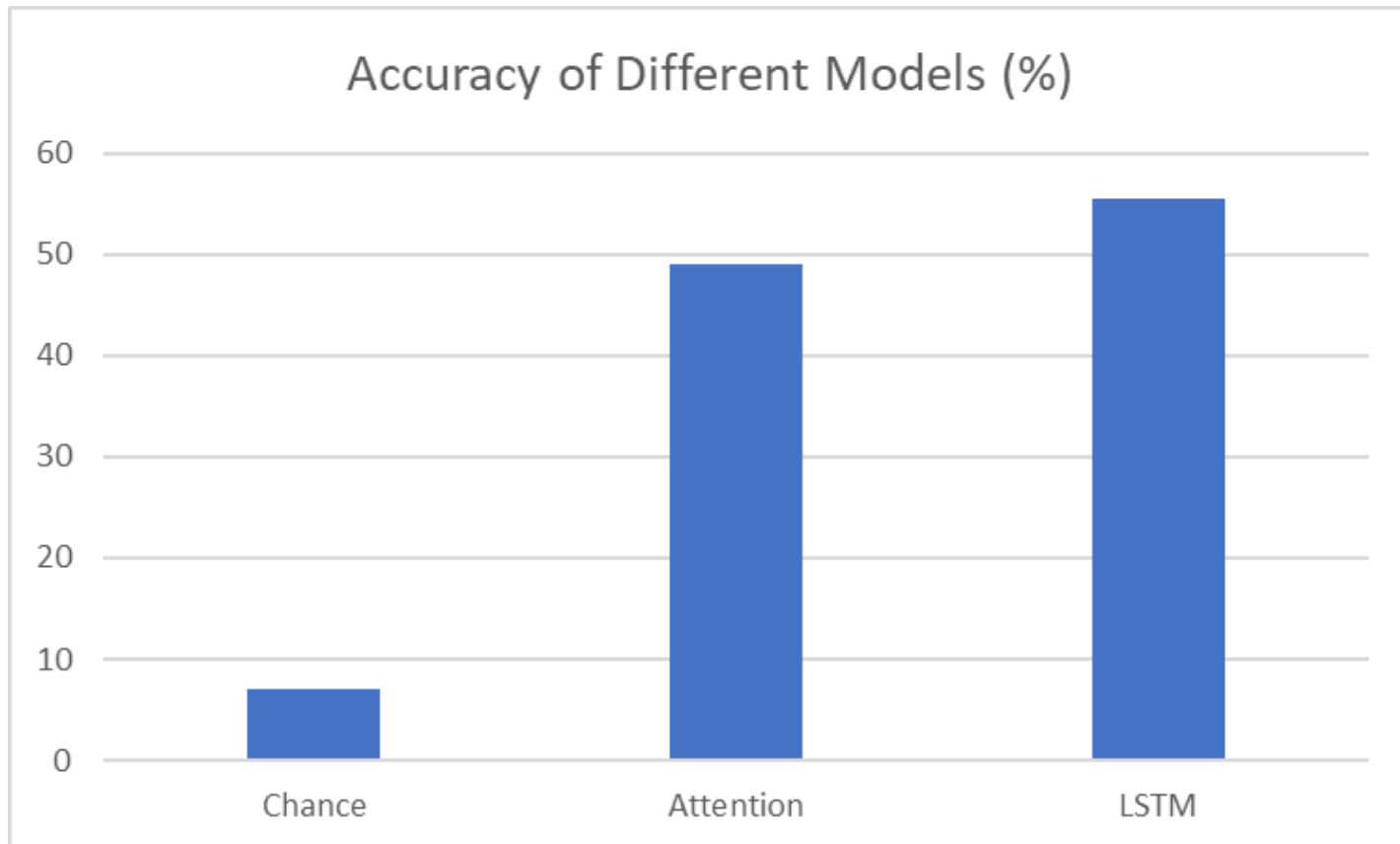
Parallelization Speedup

- Attention model is better able to harness the parallelization benefit of GPU
- 1,500 where this benefit becomes minimal is an extremely long time series in practice



Accuracy

- Trained to 100 epochs, test accuracy was on average 49% for attention, 55.5% for LSTM
- With the amount of classes being predicted, picking randomly is 7%



Conclusions

- Attention based models are significantly faster than LSTMs and can further leverage parallelization
 - However, a single layer is slightly less accurate than a single LSTM layer
- For future work:
 - Attention layer has more parameters than a LSTM layer, I would like to see how these affect accuracy
 - I would like to test the attention model on other datasets to verify these results

Thank You

- Thanks to Dr. Gebremedhin and Skylar Norgaard for working with me this summer
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- Thank you for listening to my presentation



Questions?