



# Time and Neural Networks

# Thus far

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- Networks have been “combinational”; input pattern presented at once
- Now we wish to consider cases where network inputs and learned behavior can include **functions of time**

# Models to be Considered Here

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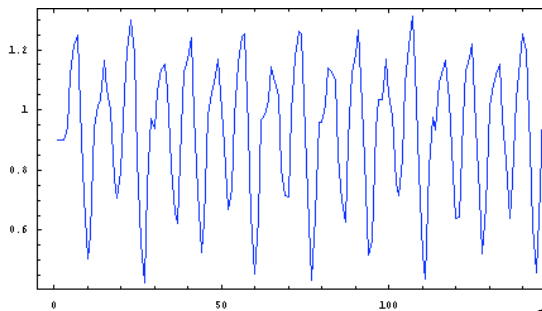
- Adaptive (or Active) noise cancellation
- Time-series prediction

# Example: Time-Series Problems: “Predict the Future”

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sampled data points



?

Trained  
Network

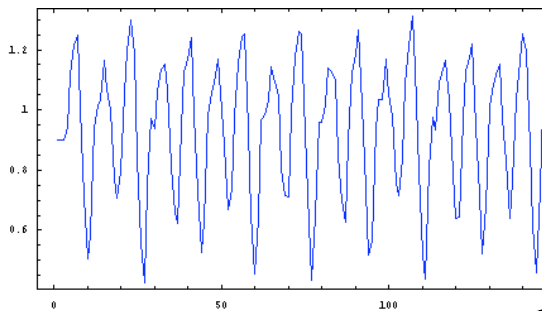
Answer  
(approx.)

What will the next  
sample input in the  
series be?

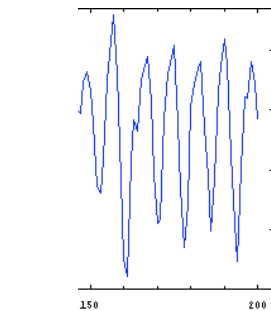
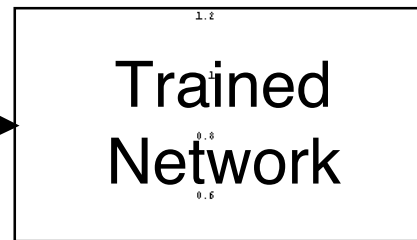


# Time-Series Problems: “Predict the Future”

sampled data points



?



Better yet:  
What will the next  $n$   
sample inputs be, for  
nominal  $n$ ?

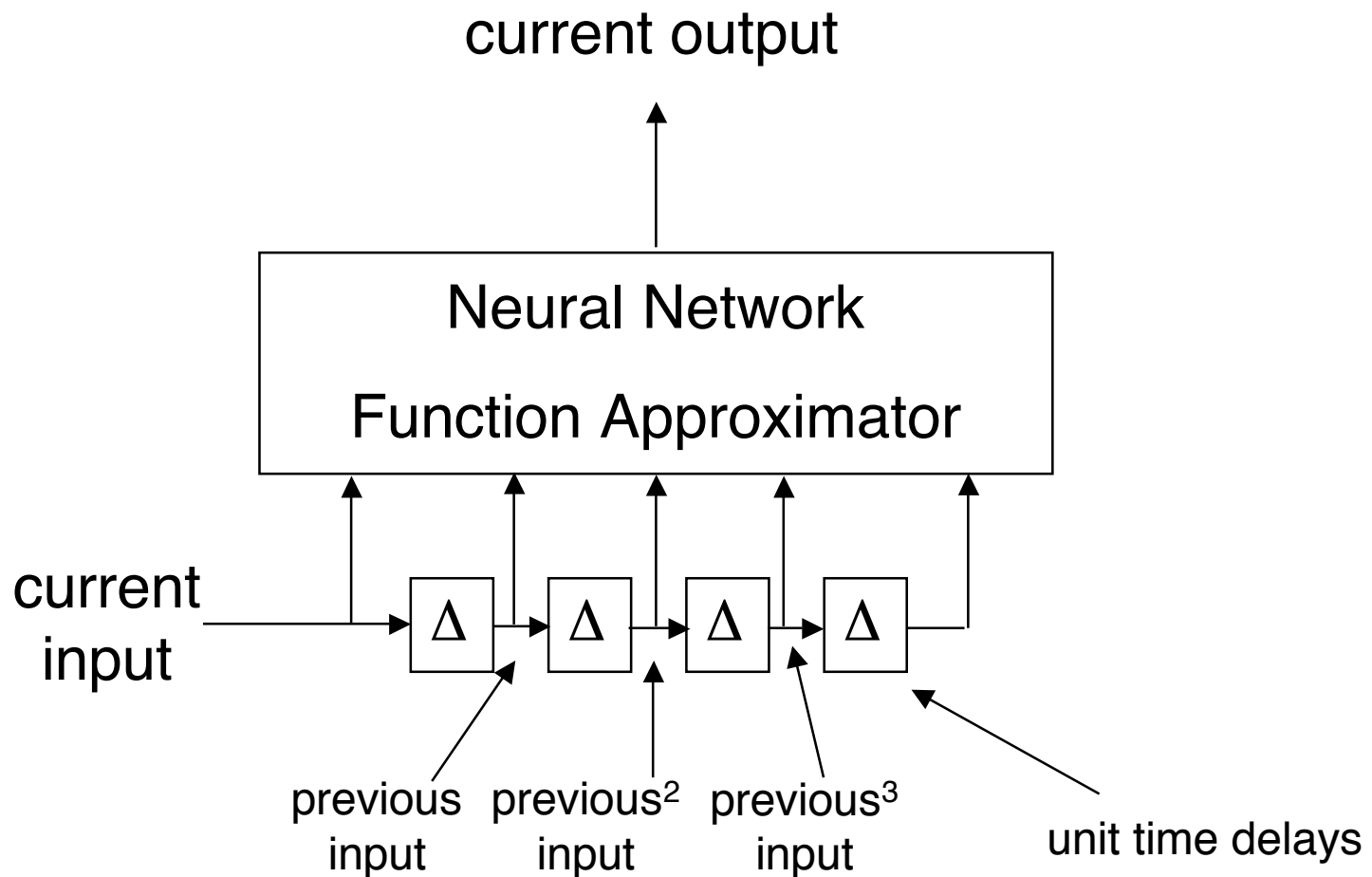
# Applications

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- Signal processing
- Sun-spot prediction
- Predict the degradation of the ozone layer
- Market analysis

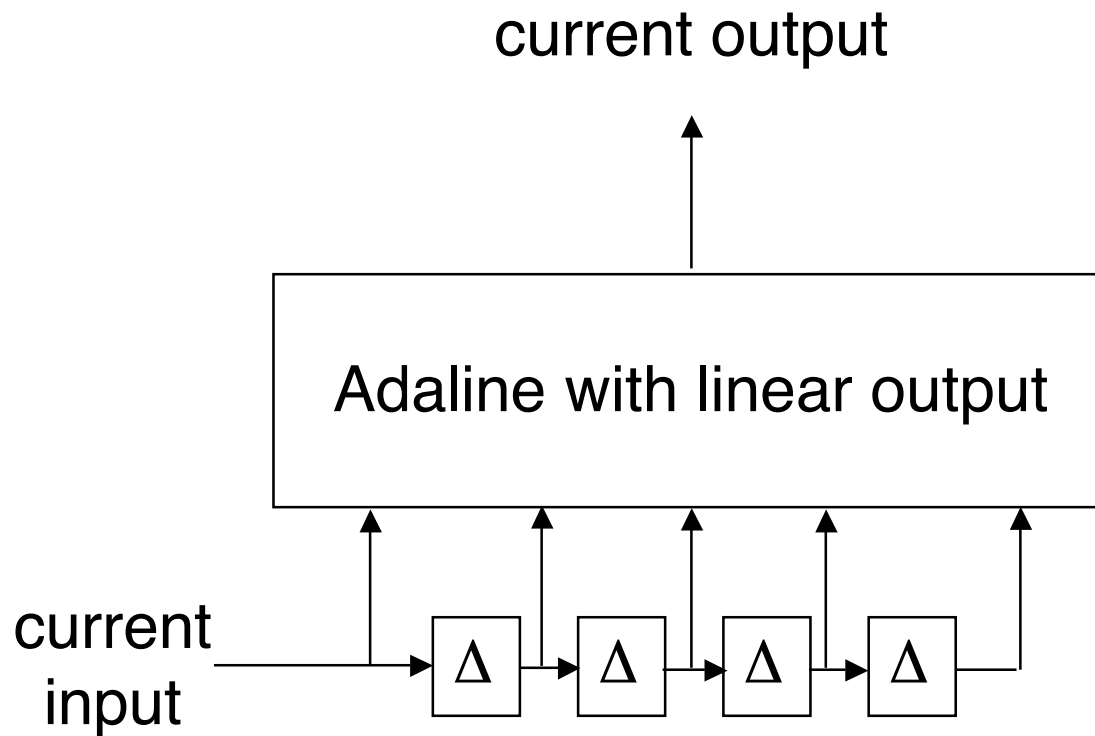
# Learning to Mimic



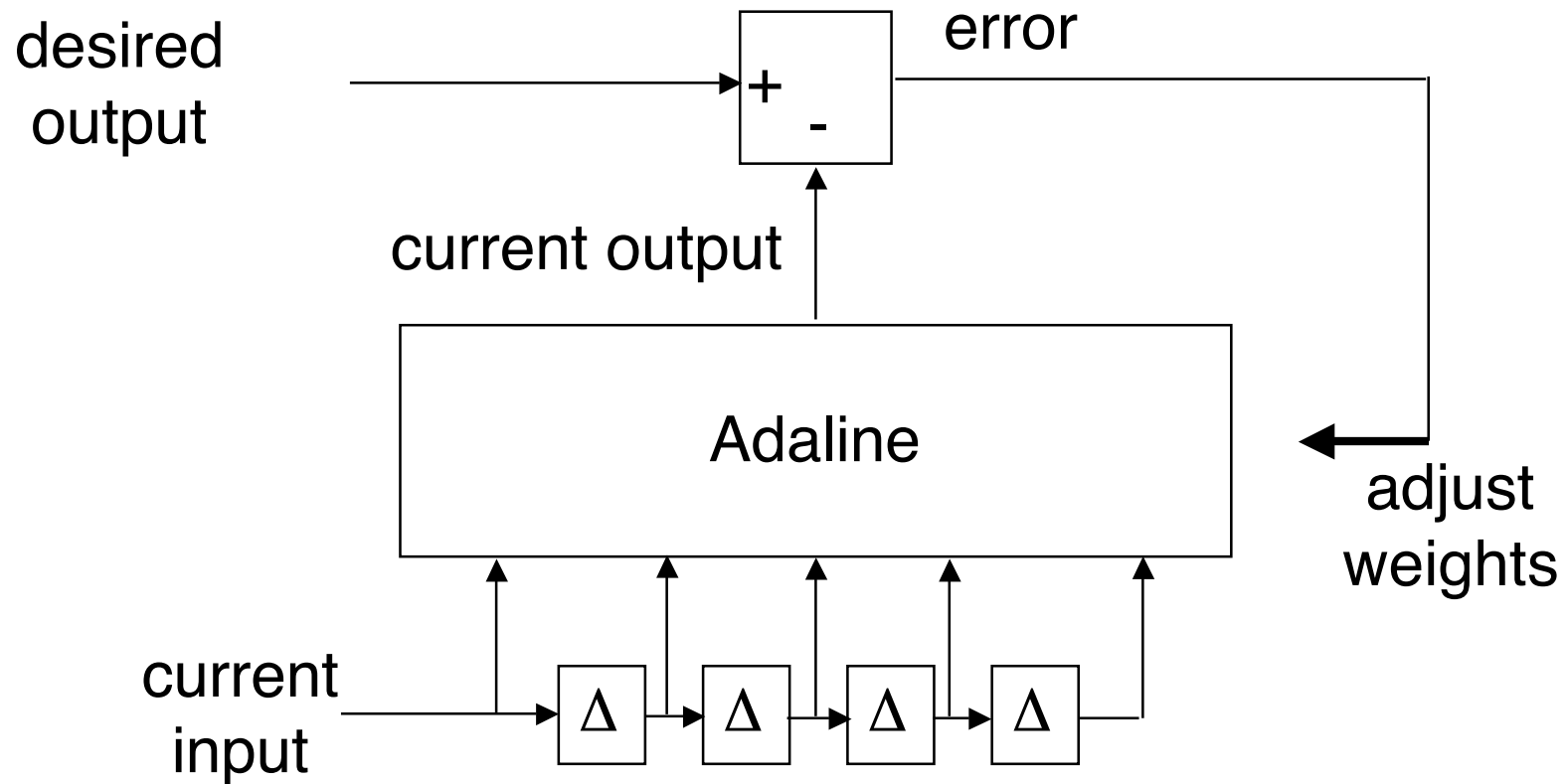
# Example: Adaline Mimic

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# Training the Adaline Mimic



# Training the Adaline Mimic

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- Recall the Adaline training rule:

$$\Delta \mathbf{W} = \eta \cdot (\text{desired} - \text{actual output}) \cdot \mathbf{input}$$

- Here input vector is the current input, along with all the delayed inputs (one per weight)

# Demo applin4

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- An Adaline is trained to mimic a specific input-output behavior.
- (The output happens to be an attenuated version of the input.)
- When subsequently presented with the input, the output is observed and the error computed.

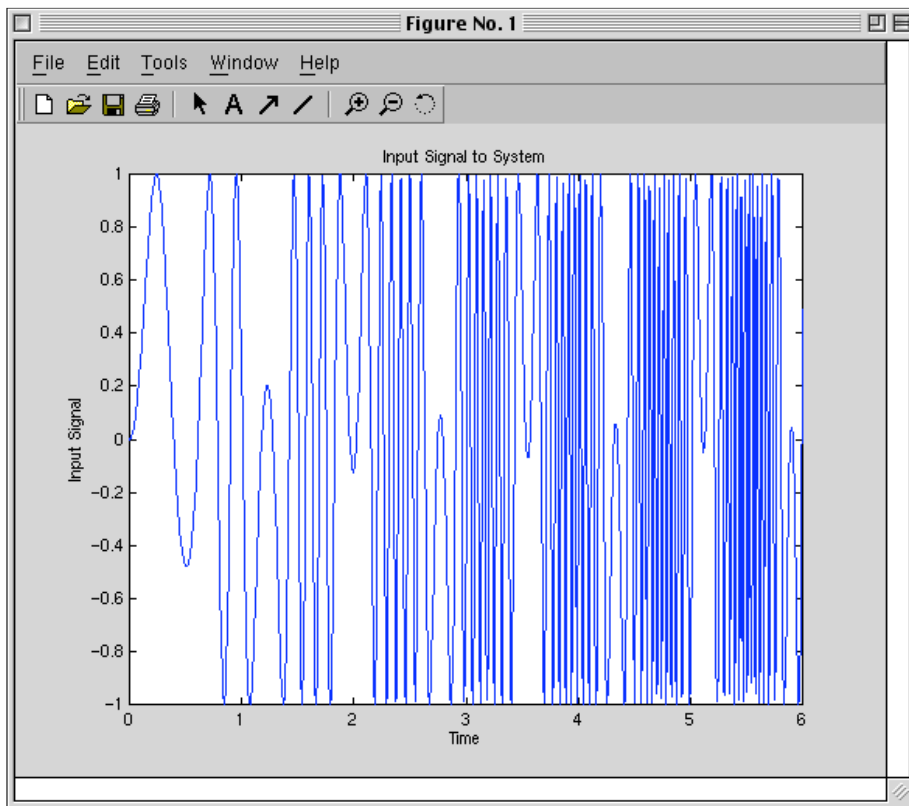
# Example: applin4

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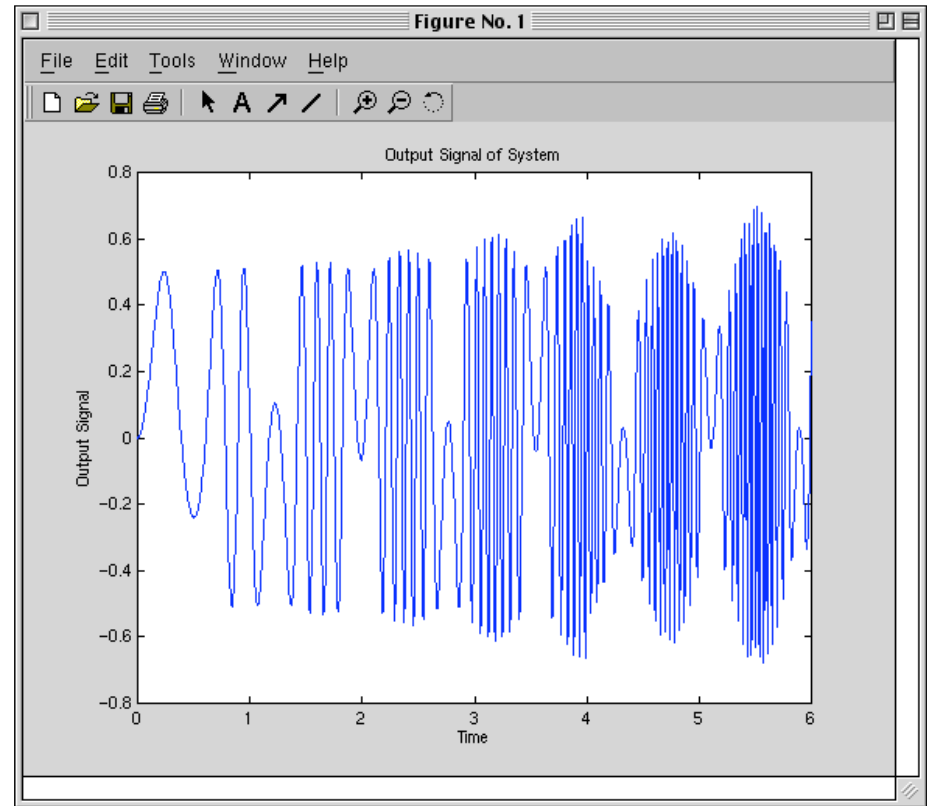
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- `% NEWLIN` - Initializes a linear layer.
- `% ADAPT` - Trains a linear layer with Widrow-Hoff rule.
- `% ADAPTIVE LINEAR SYSTEM IDENTIFICATION:`
- `%` Using the above functions a linear neuron is adaptively
- `%` trained to model a linear system.
- `%` **The linear neuron is able to adapt to changes in the**
- `%` **model it is trying to mimic.**

# applin4: Input-Output Relation



Input



Desired Output

# applin: frame 2

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```
% DEFINE THE NETWORK
```

```
% =====
```

```
% NEWLIN generates a linear network.
```

```
% We will use a learning rate of 0.5, and two  
% delays in the input. The resulting network  
% will predict the next value of the target signal  
% using the last two values of the input.
```

```
lr = 0.5;
```

```
delays = [0 1];
```

```
net = newlin(minmax(cat(2,P{:})),1,delays,lr);
```

# applin: frame 3

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% ADAPTING THE LINEAR NEURON

% ADAPT simulates adaptive linear neurons. It takes the  
% initial network, an input signal, and a target signal,  
% and filters the signal adaptively. The output signal and  
% the error signal are returned, along with new network.

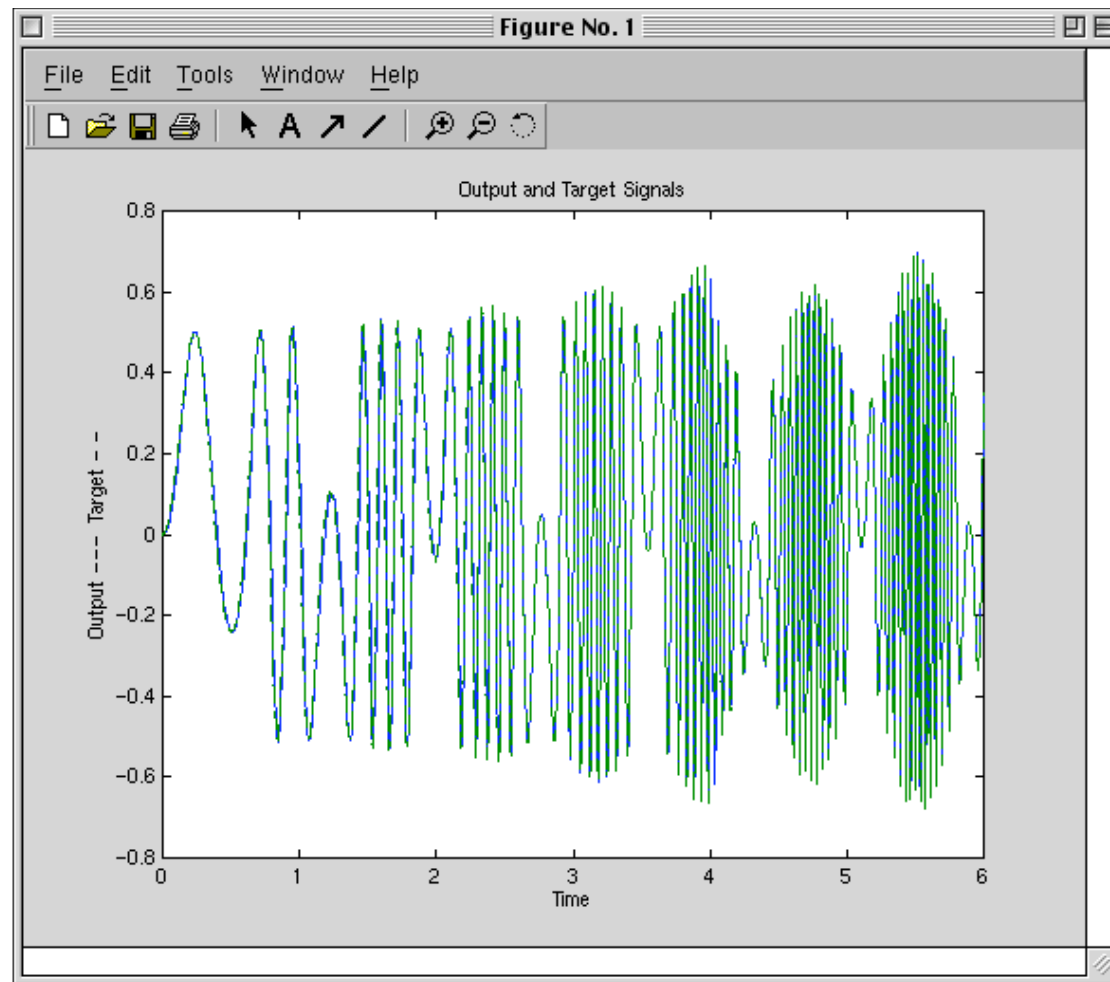
% Adapting begins...please wait...

```
[net,y,e]=adapt(net,P,T);
```

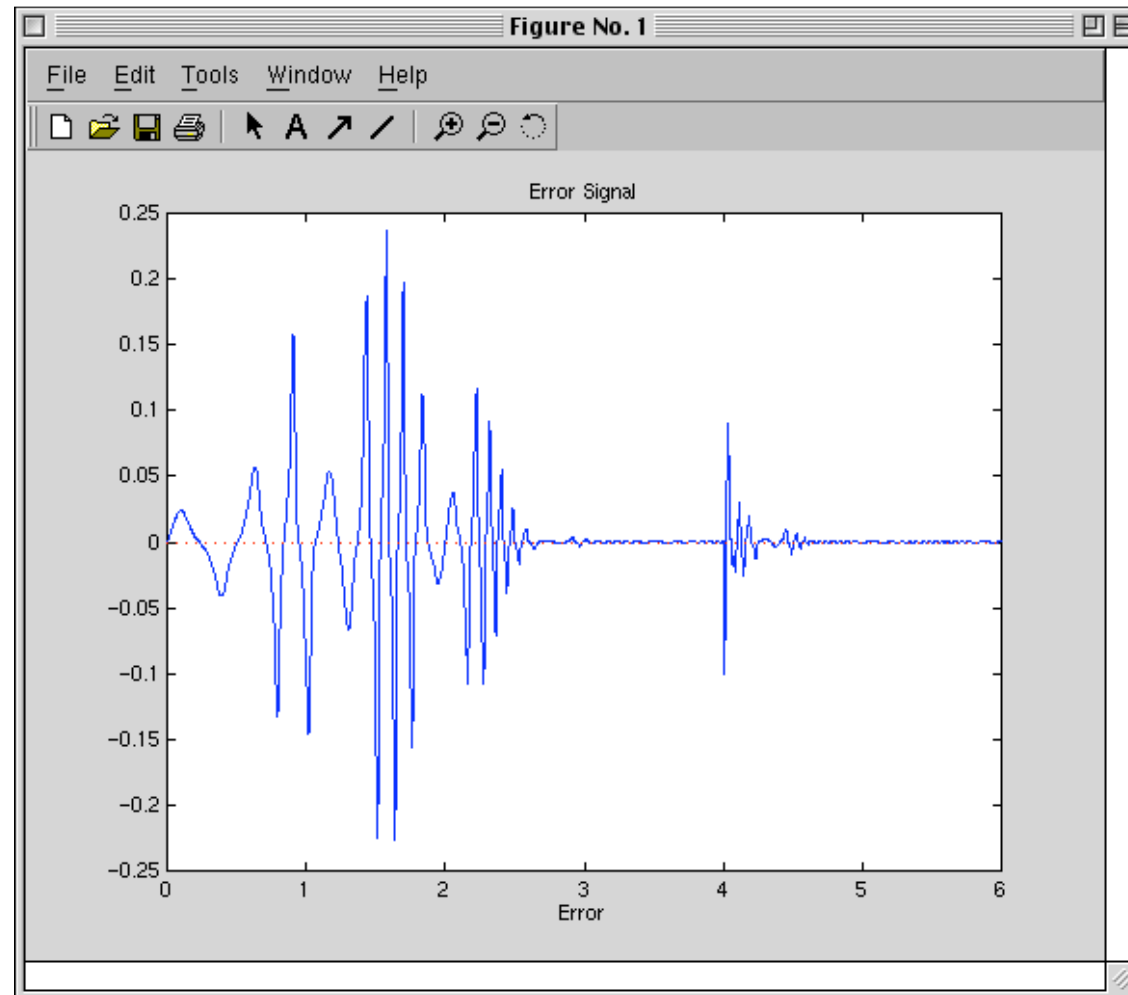
# applin4: actual output vs. target

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# applin4: error



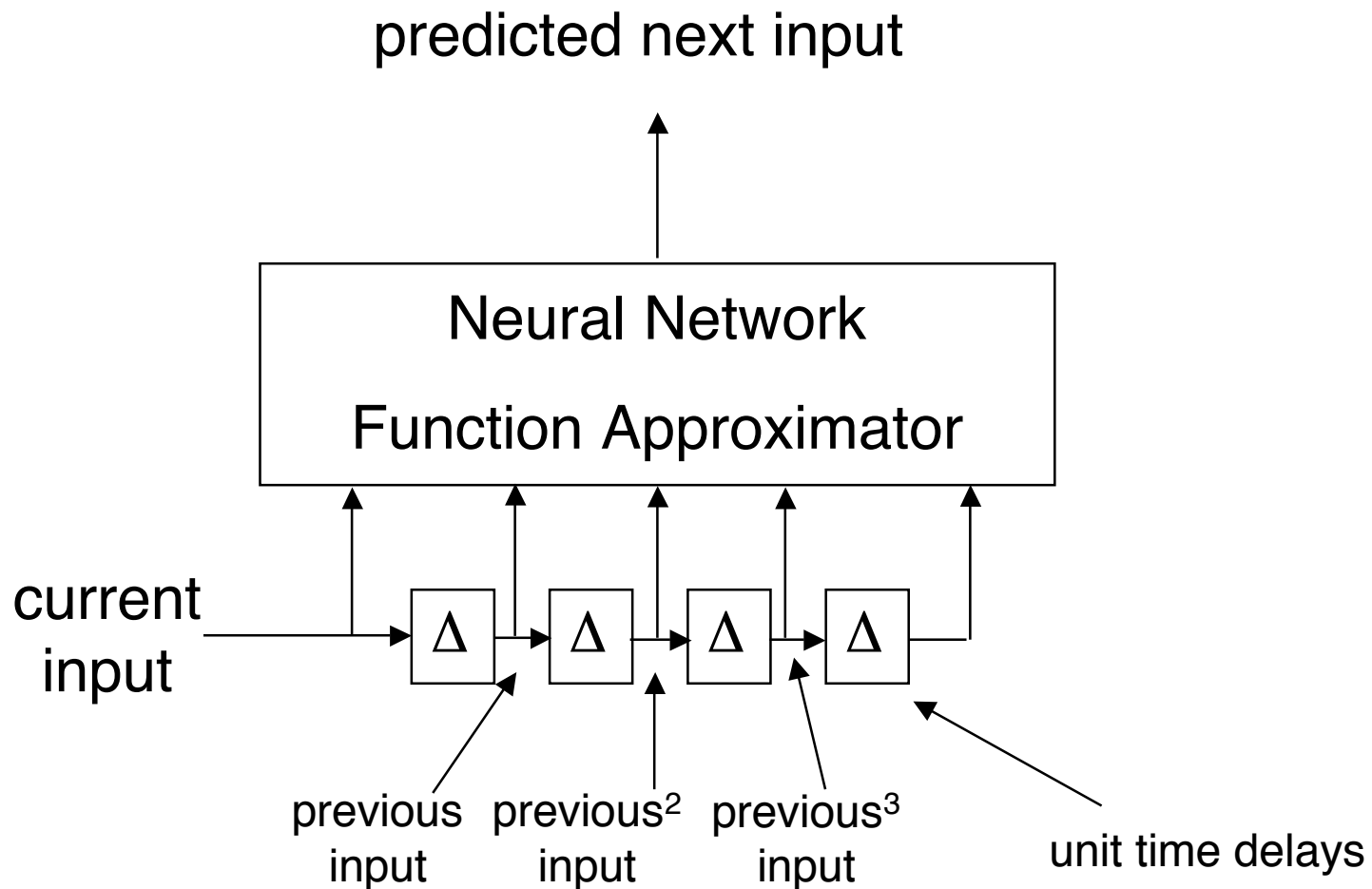
# Interesting Point

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- The Adaline Predictor can be **trained during operation**.
- At each time step, one set of weight modifications can be made.
- After a transient, the network learns to mimic the desired behavior.

# How to Learn to Predict?

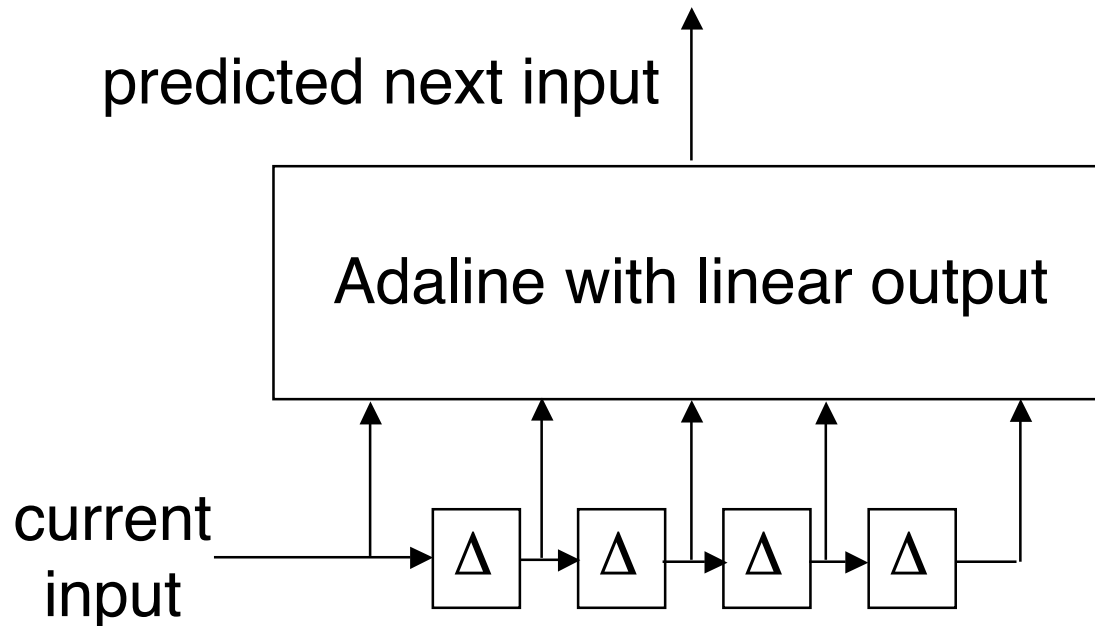


# Example: Adaline Predictor

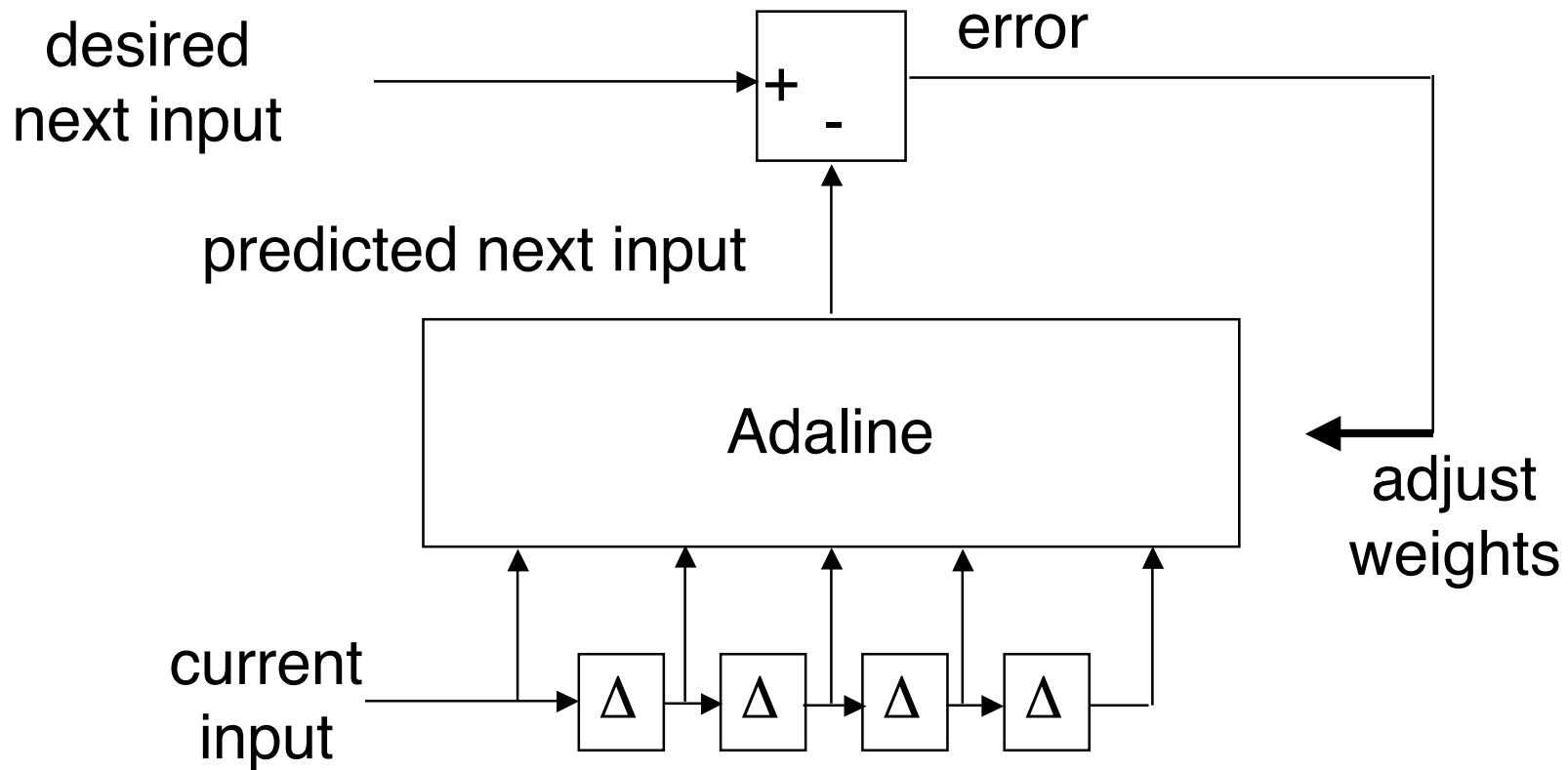
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The predictor is like a mimic, where the **next** input is what is to be mimicked.



# Training the Adaline Predictor



# Training the Adaline Predictor

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- Recall the Adaline training rule:

$$\Delta \mathbf{W} = \eta \cdot (\text{desired} - \text{actual output}) \cdot \mathbf{input}$$

- Here “input” is the current input, along with all the delayed inputs (one per weight)

# Demonstration applin2

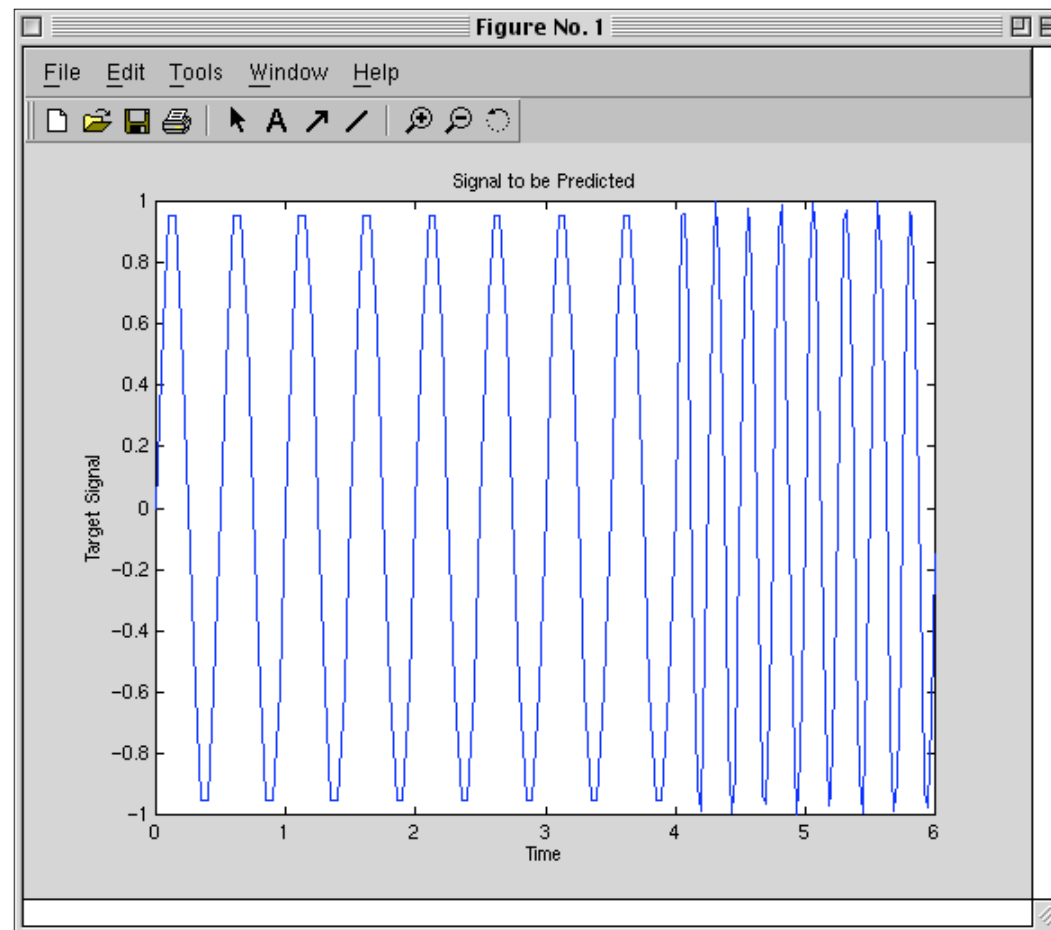
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- Predicts the next input based on 5 previous input samples.
- The input is a sine wave, but the frequency doubles after awhile.
- It is desirable for the network to adapt its behavior to the new frequency.

# applin2

signal to be predicted (2 sine waves of different frequencies)



# applin2: frame 1

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- `% NEWLIN` - Creates and initializes a linear layer.
- `% ADAPT` - Trains a linear layer with Widrow-Hoff rule.
- `% ADAPTIVE LINEAR PREDICTION:`
- `%` Using the above functions a linear neuron is adaptively
- `%` trained to predict the next value in a signal, given the
- `%` last five values of the signal.
- `%` The linear neuron is able to adapt to changes in the
- `%` signal it is trying to predict.

# applin2: frame 2

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```
%   DEFINING A WAVE FORM
%   TIME1 and TIME2 define two segments of time.

time1 = 0:0.05:4;    % from 0 to 4 seconds, steps of .05
time2 = 4.05:0.024:6; % from 4 to 6 seconds, steps of .05
%   TIME defines all the time steps of this simulation.
time = [time1 time2]; % from 0 to 6 seconds

%   T defines a signal which changes frequency once:
T = con2seq([sin(time1*4*pi) sin(time2*8*pi)]);

%   The input P to the network is the same as the target.
%   The network will use the last five
%   values of the target to predict the next value.
```

# applin2: frame 3

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```
% NEWLIN generates a linear network.  
  
% We will use a learning rate of 0.1, and five  
% delays in the input. The resulting network  
% will predict the next value of the target signal  
% using the last five values of the target.  
  
lr = 0.1;  
delays = [1 2 3 4 5];  
  
net = newlin(minmax(cat(2,P{:})),1,delays,lr);
```

# applin2: frame 4

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```
% ADAPTING THE LINEAR NEURON
```

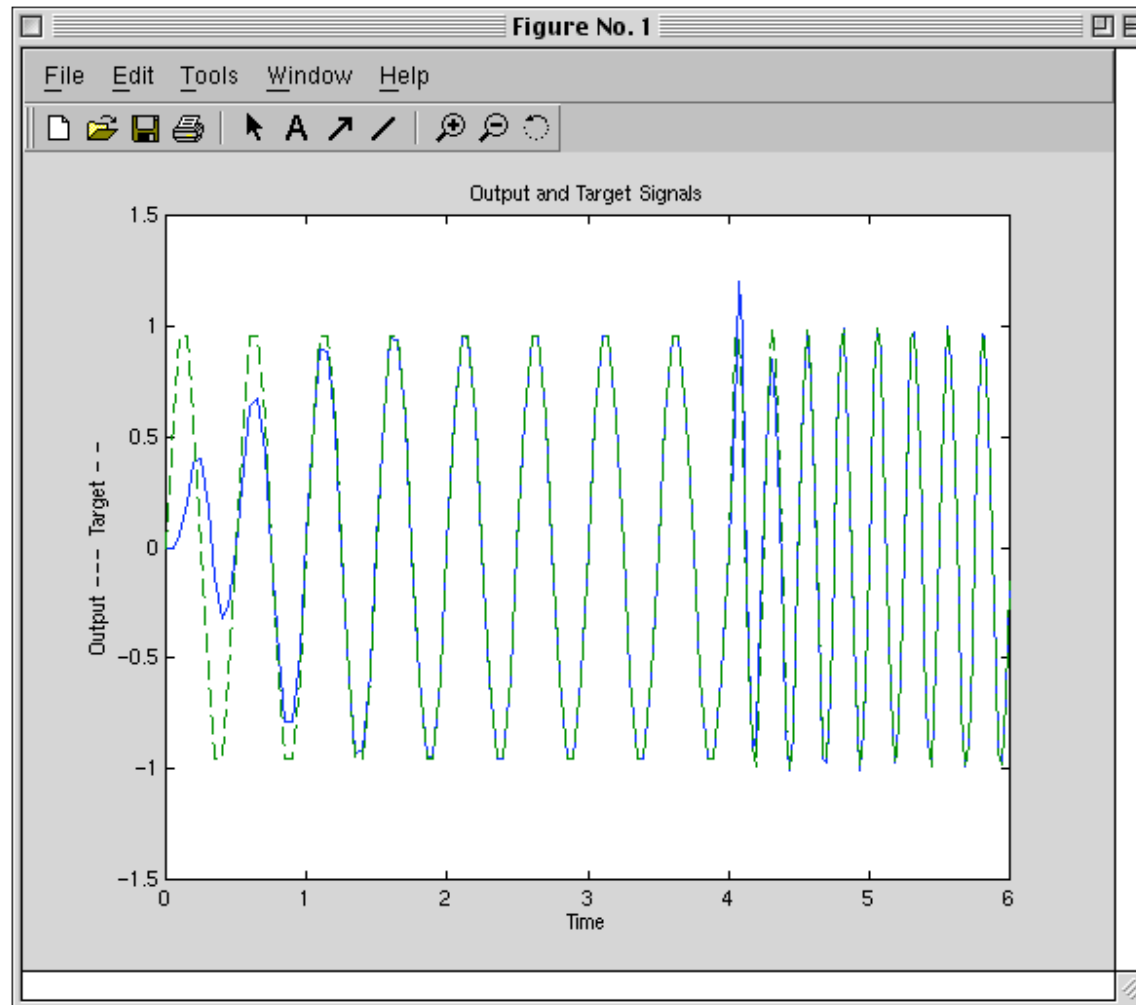
```
% =====
```

```
% ADAPT simulates adaptive linear neurons. It takes the initial  
% network, an input signal, and a target signal,  
% and filters the signal adaptively. The output signal and  
% the error signal are returned, along with new network.
```

```
% Adapting begins...please wait...
```

```
[net,y,e]=adapt(net,P,T);
```

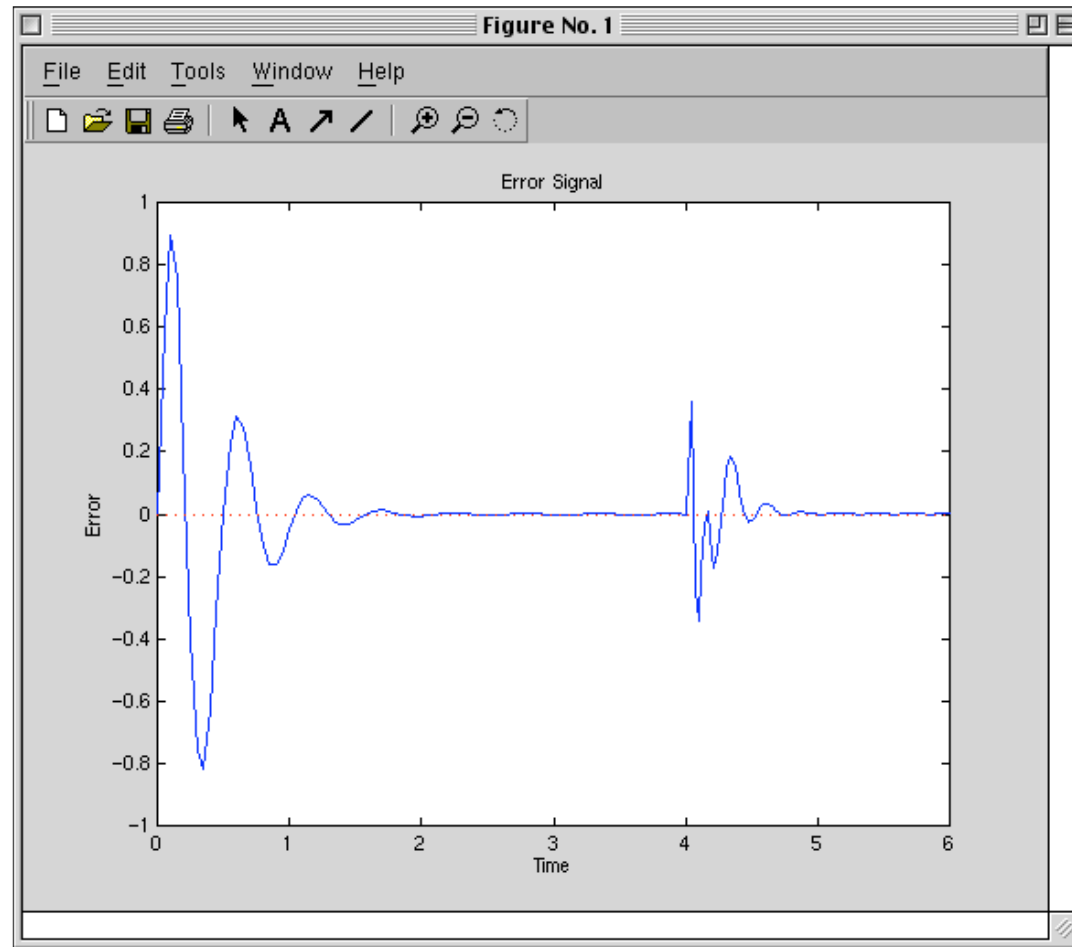
# applin2: actual output vs. target



applin2: error = target - output

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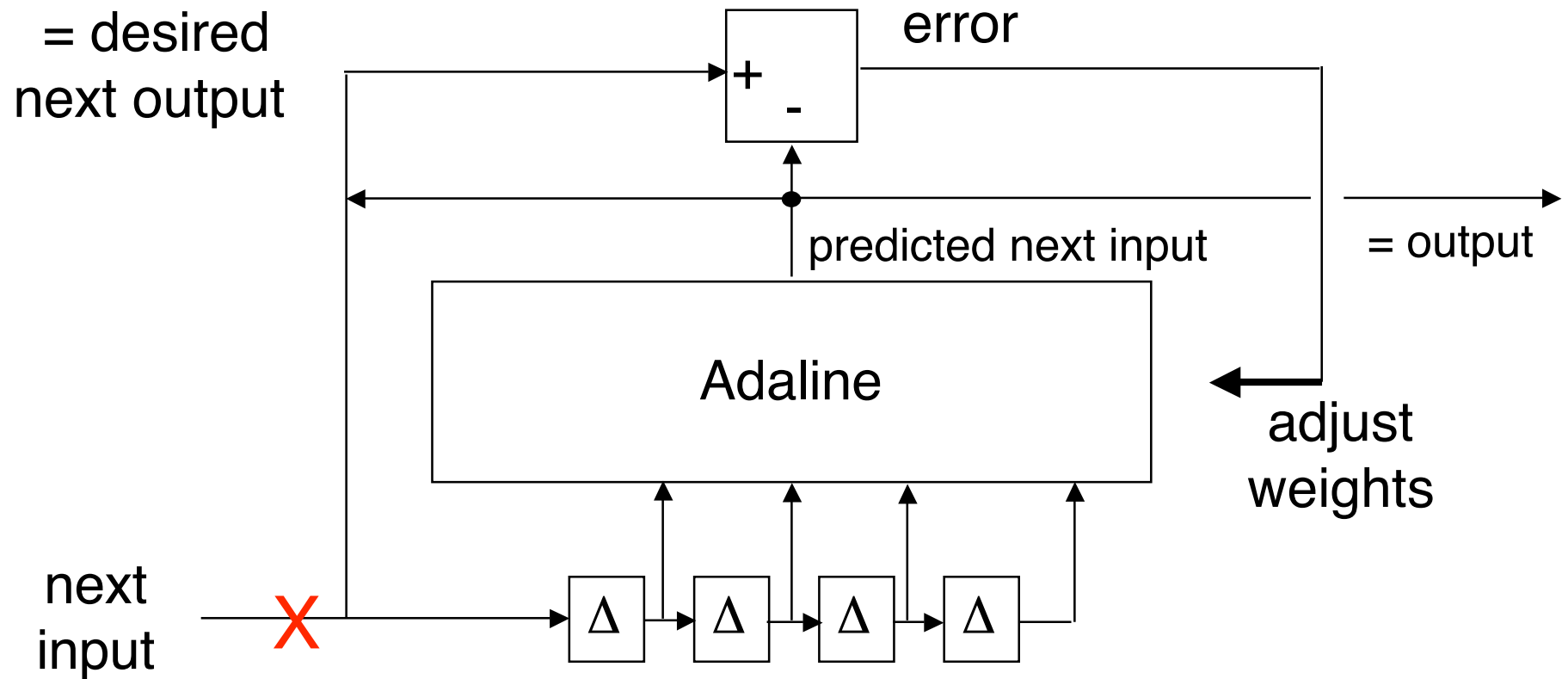
## Once the Network has Been Trained

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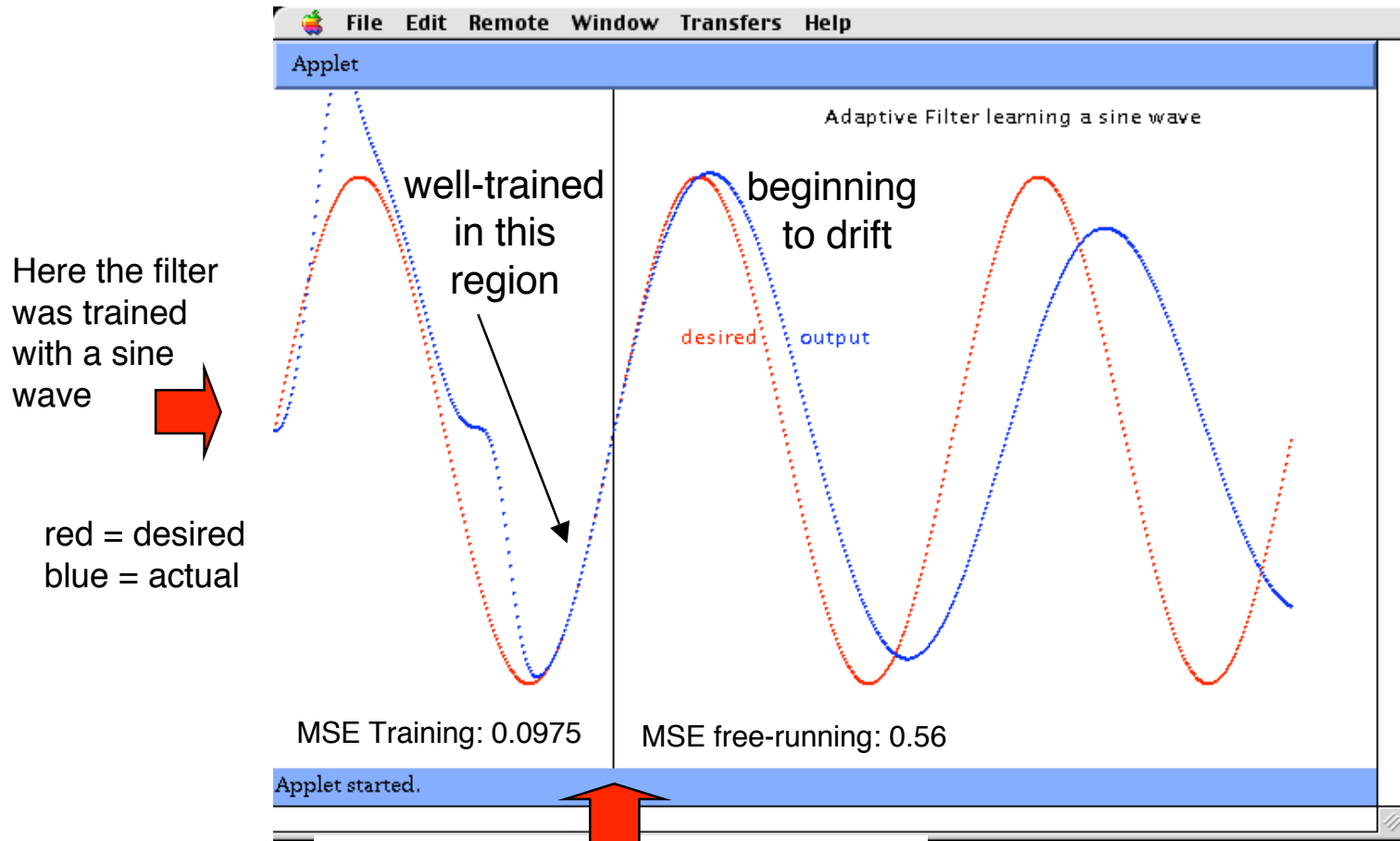
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- it can use its *own* output as the next input.
- That is, it can “run free”, predicting the full output **sequence**.
- Since the output was only an approximation, the accuracy of the predicted output will *deteriorate* with time.

# Free-Running Mode

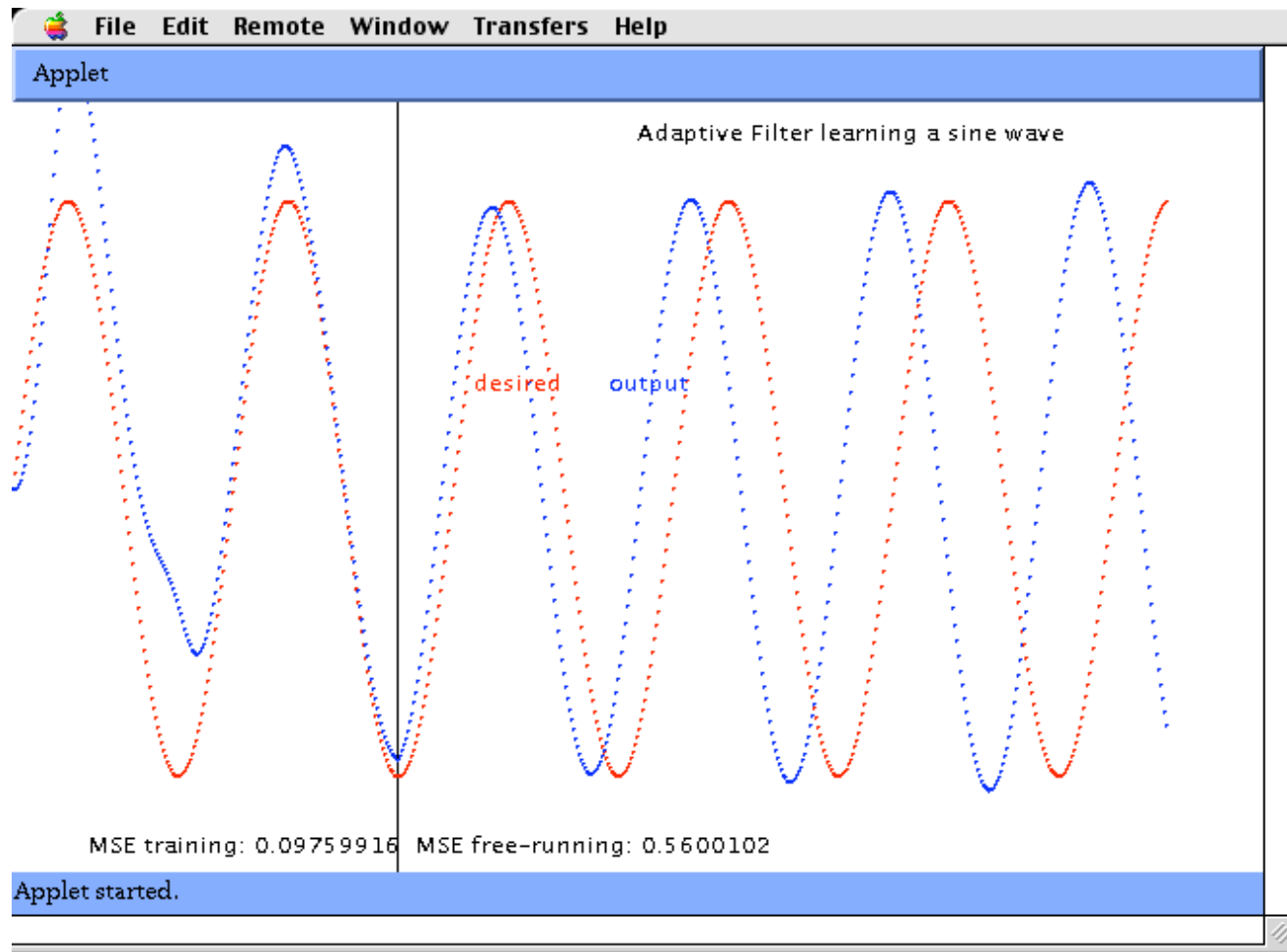


# Free-Running after Training (applet: cd /cs/cs152/af; go)



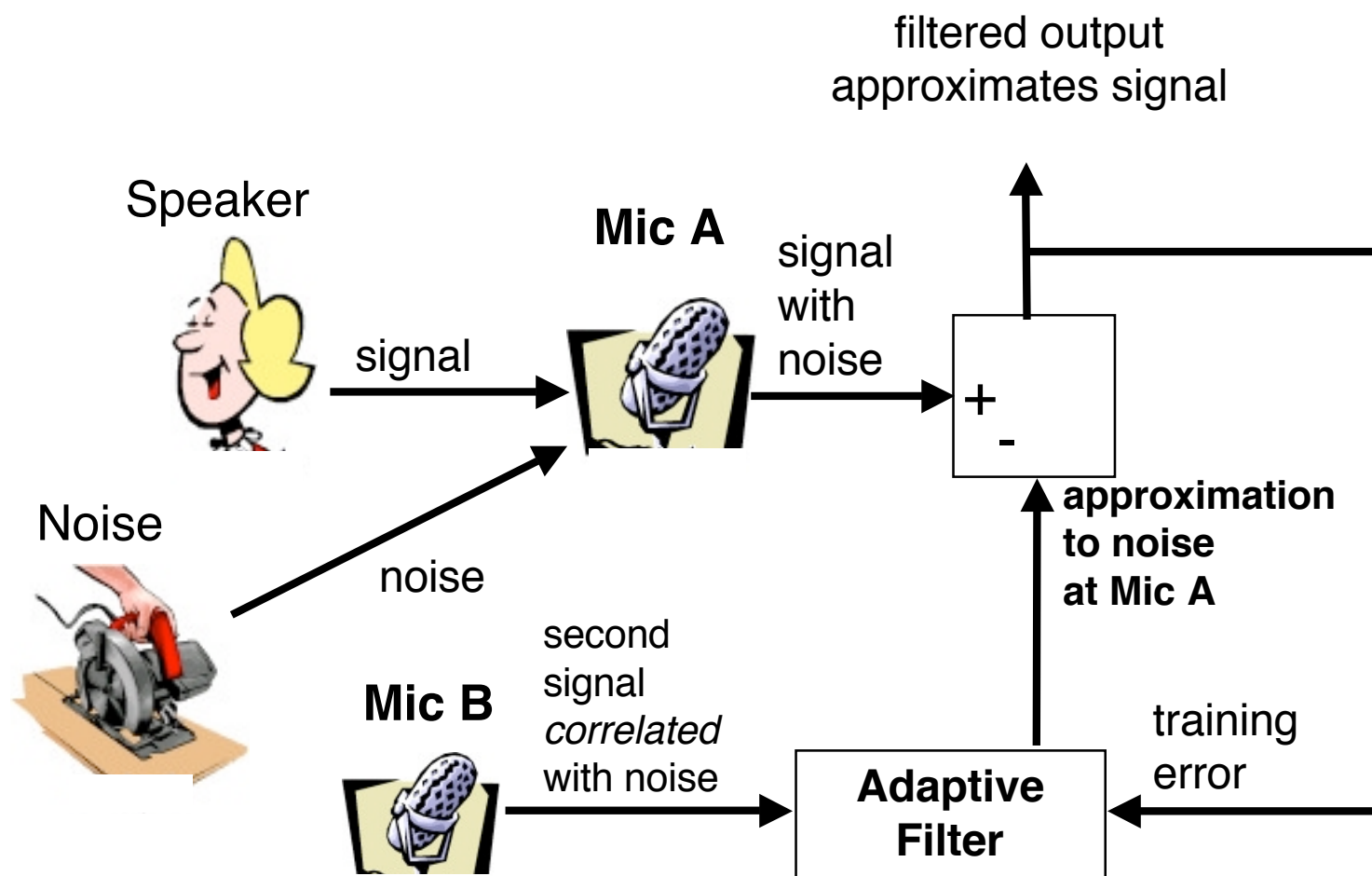
Here the sine wave was removed and the output (prediction) fed back into the input

# The same Filter at 1.75 x frequency



# Noise-Reduction Scenario

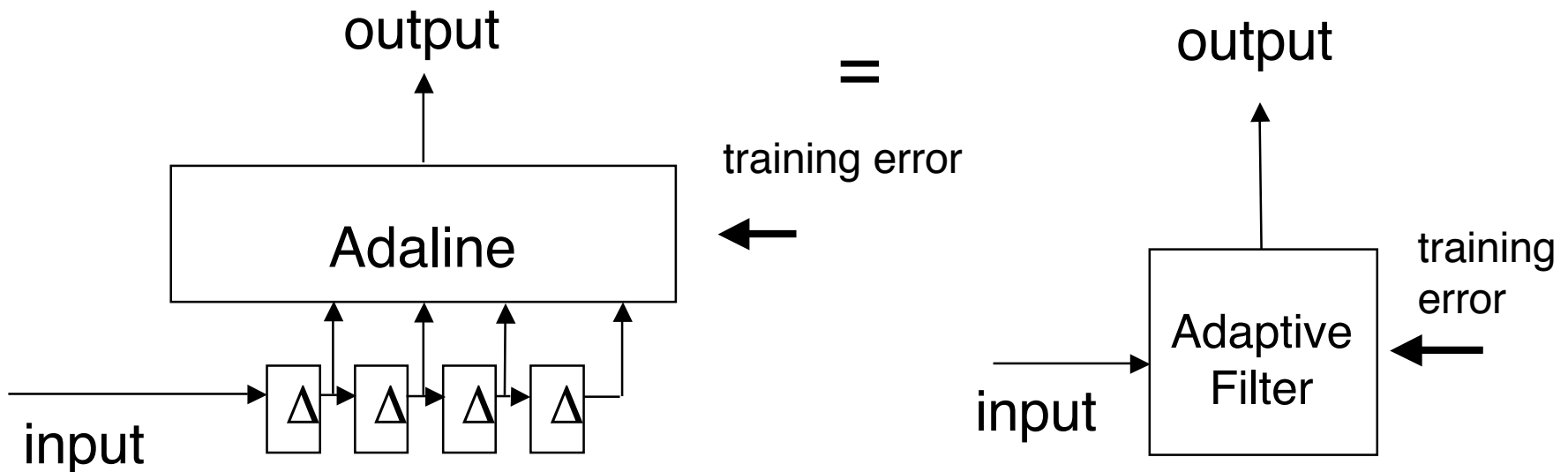
Filter Learns to Predict the Noise



(*correlated*, but we don't know the exact amplitude or phase)

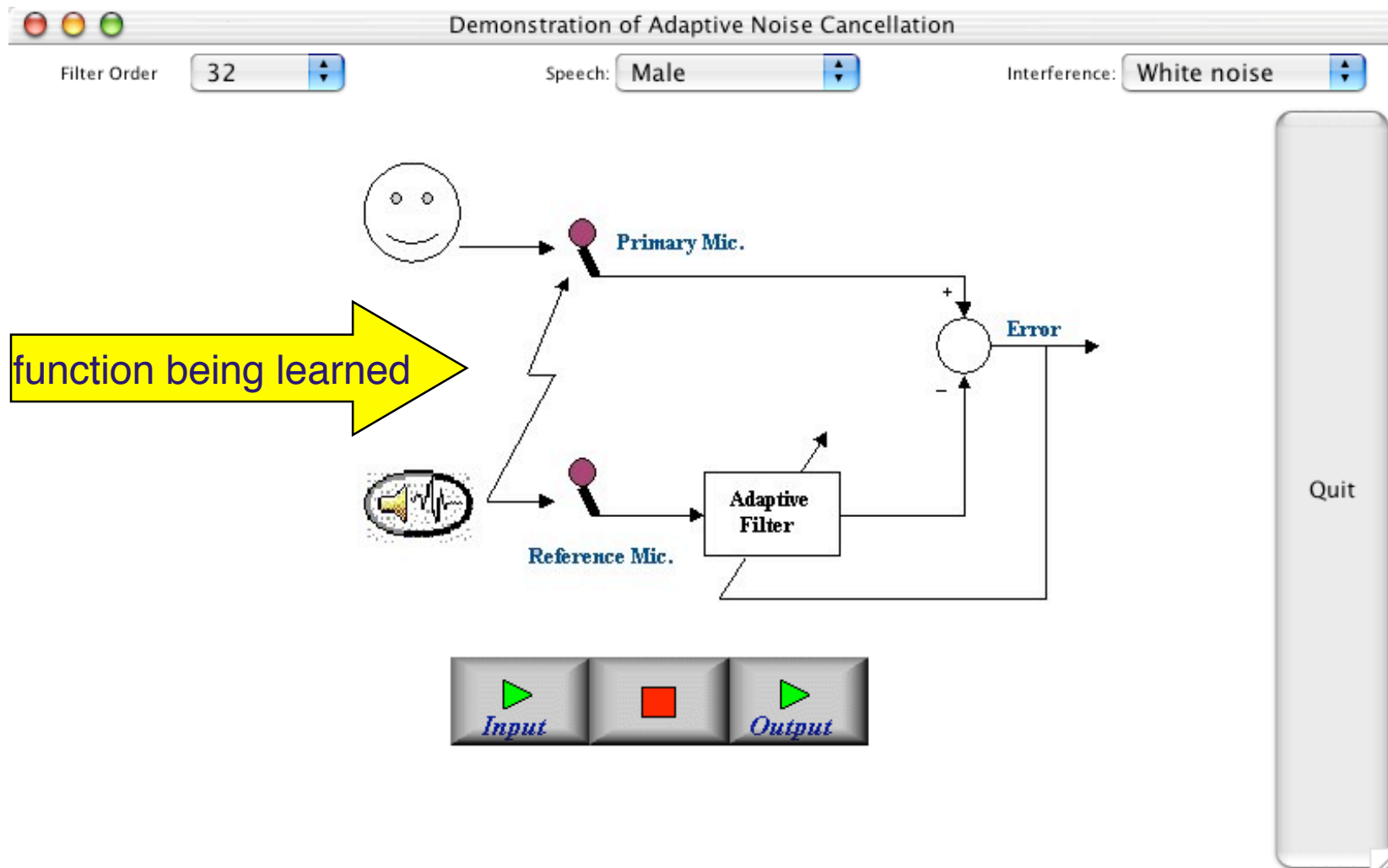
# Adaptive Filter Component

- Adaptive filter component learns produce output from input as guided by training error signal

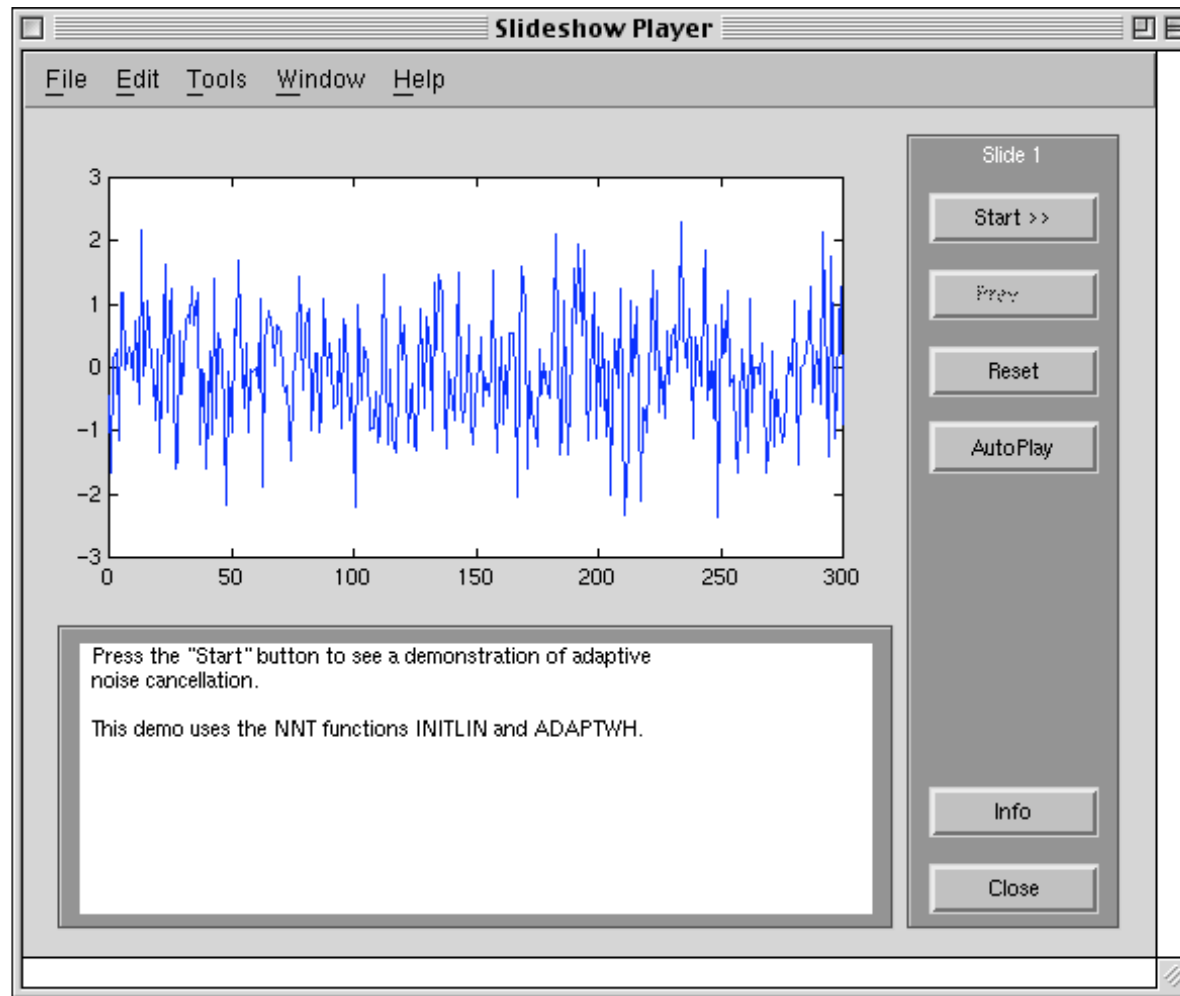


# ANC Audio Demo from Ariz. State Univ.

<http://www.eas.asu.edu/~dsp/grad/anand/java/ANC/ANC.html>

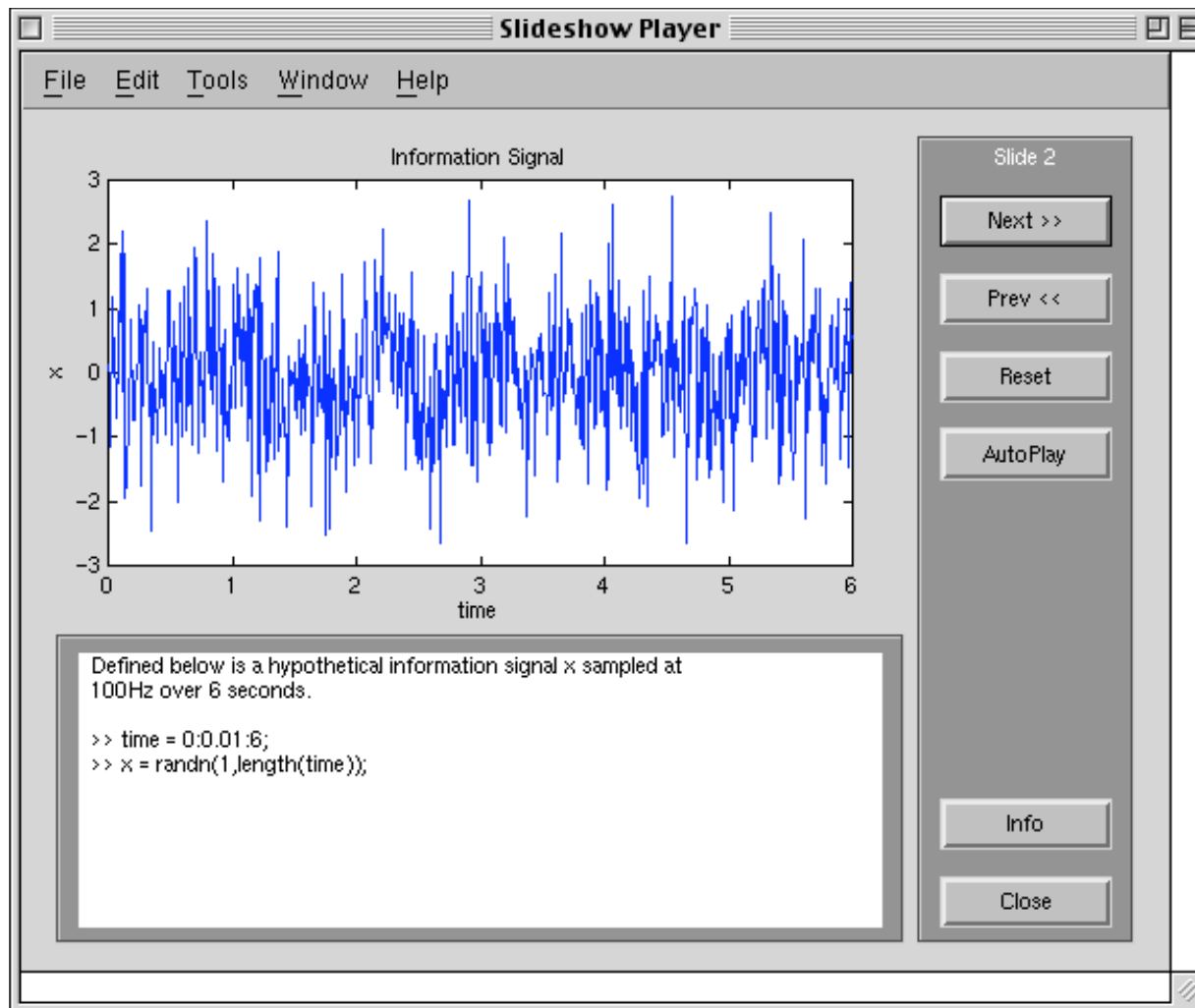


# applin5 Demo(no longer exists)



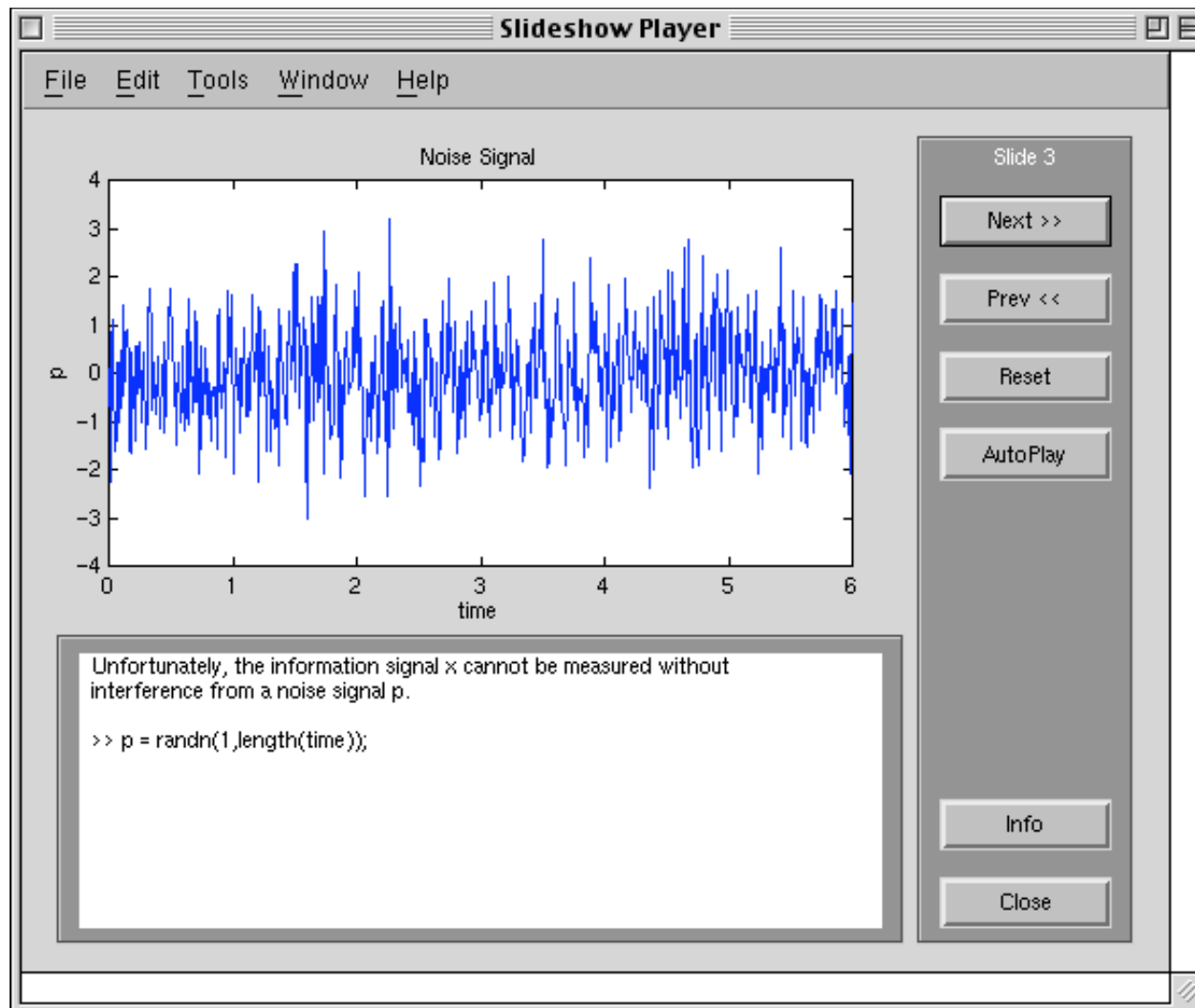
# Information Signal

(without noise, not usually known, but we're creating it)

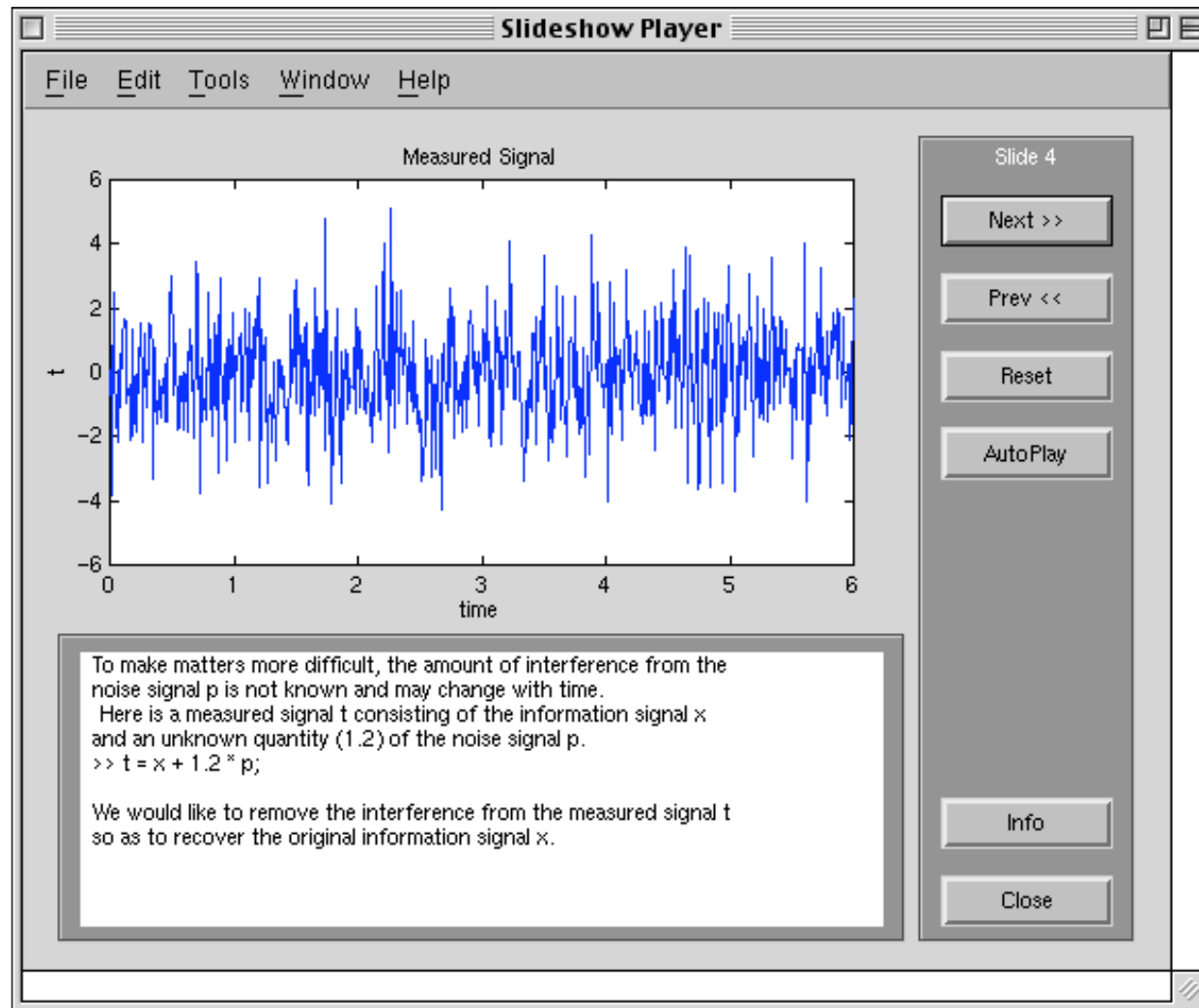


# Noise Signal

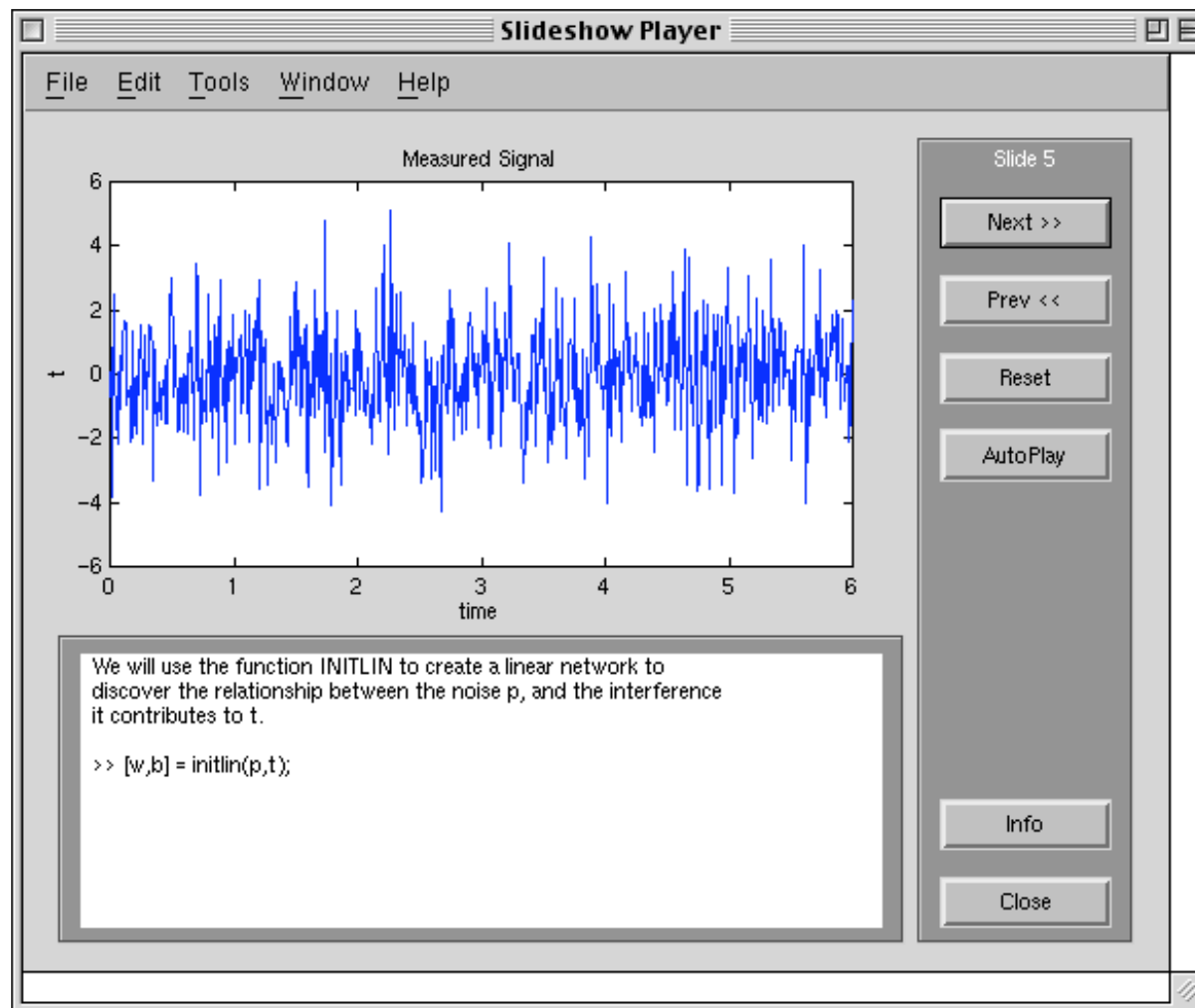
(not usually known, trying to learn it)



# Measured Signal (with noise)



# Initializing Filter



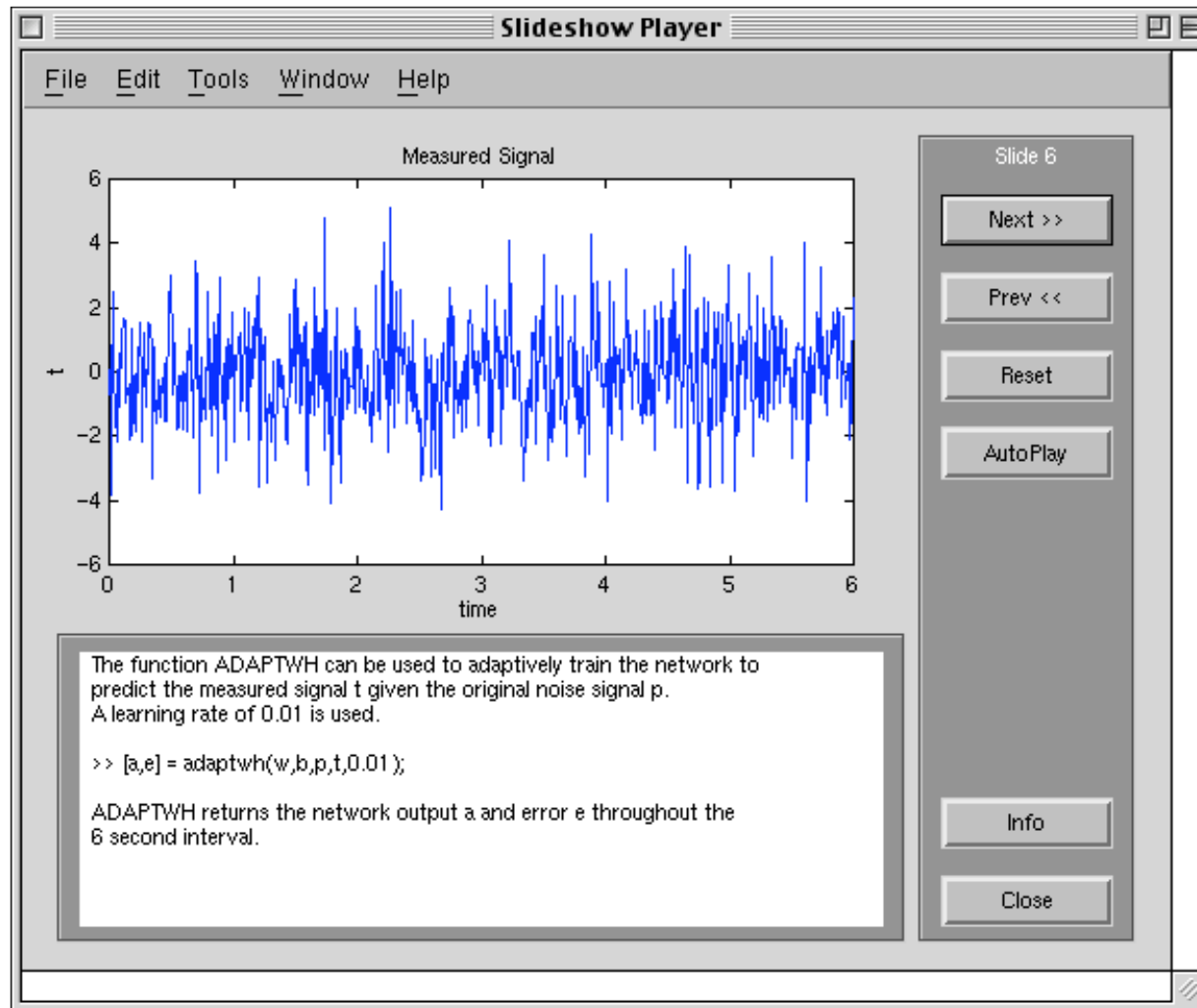
The image shows a software window titled "Slideshow Player" with a menu bar containing "File", "Edit", "Tools", "Window", and "Help". The main content area is divided into three sections:

- Top Section:** A plot titled "Measured Signal". The vertical axis is labeled "t" and ranges from -6 to 6. The horizontal axis is labeled "time" and ranges from 0 to 6. The plot shows a noisy blue signal fluctuating around zero.
- Bottom Section:** A text slide with the following content:

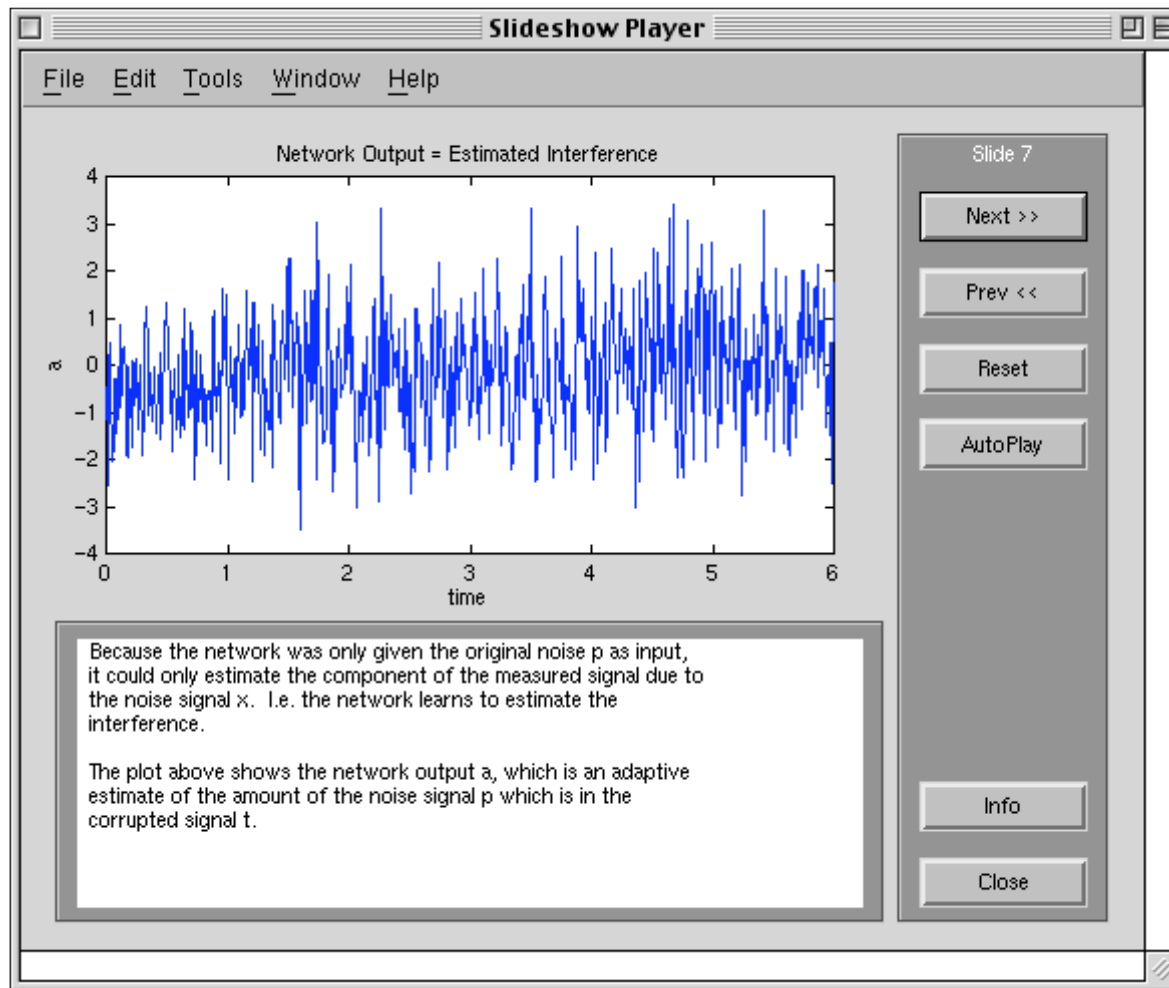
We will use the function INITLIN to create a linear network to discover the relationship between the noise  $p$ , and the interference it contributes to  $t$ .

```
>> [w,b] = initlin(p,t);
```
- Right Section:** A vertical control panel for "Slide 5" containing the following buttons:
  - Next >>
  - Prev <<
  - Reset
  - AutoPlay
  - Info
  - Close

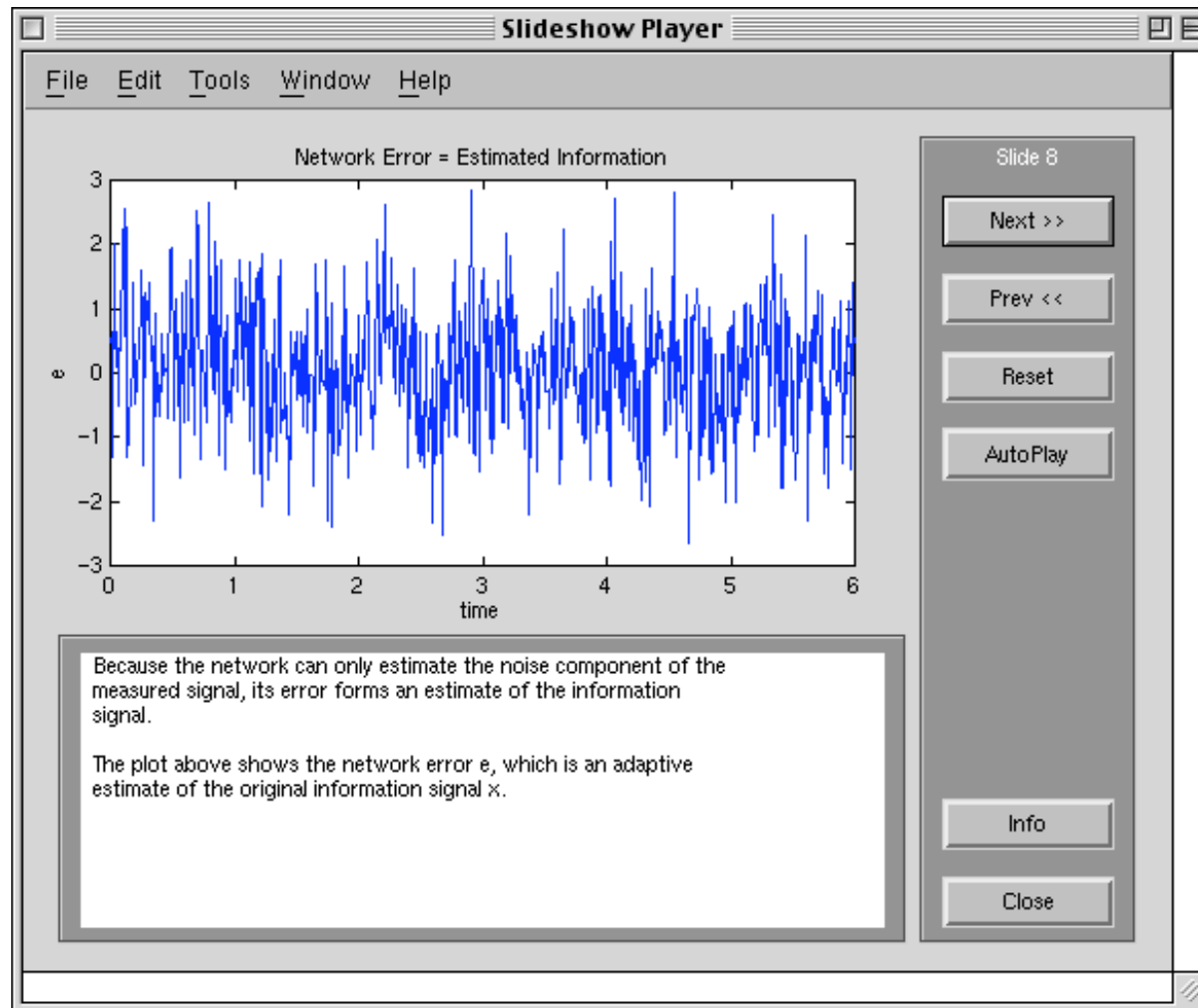
# Adapting using Widrow-Hoff



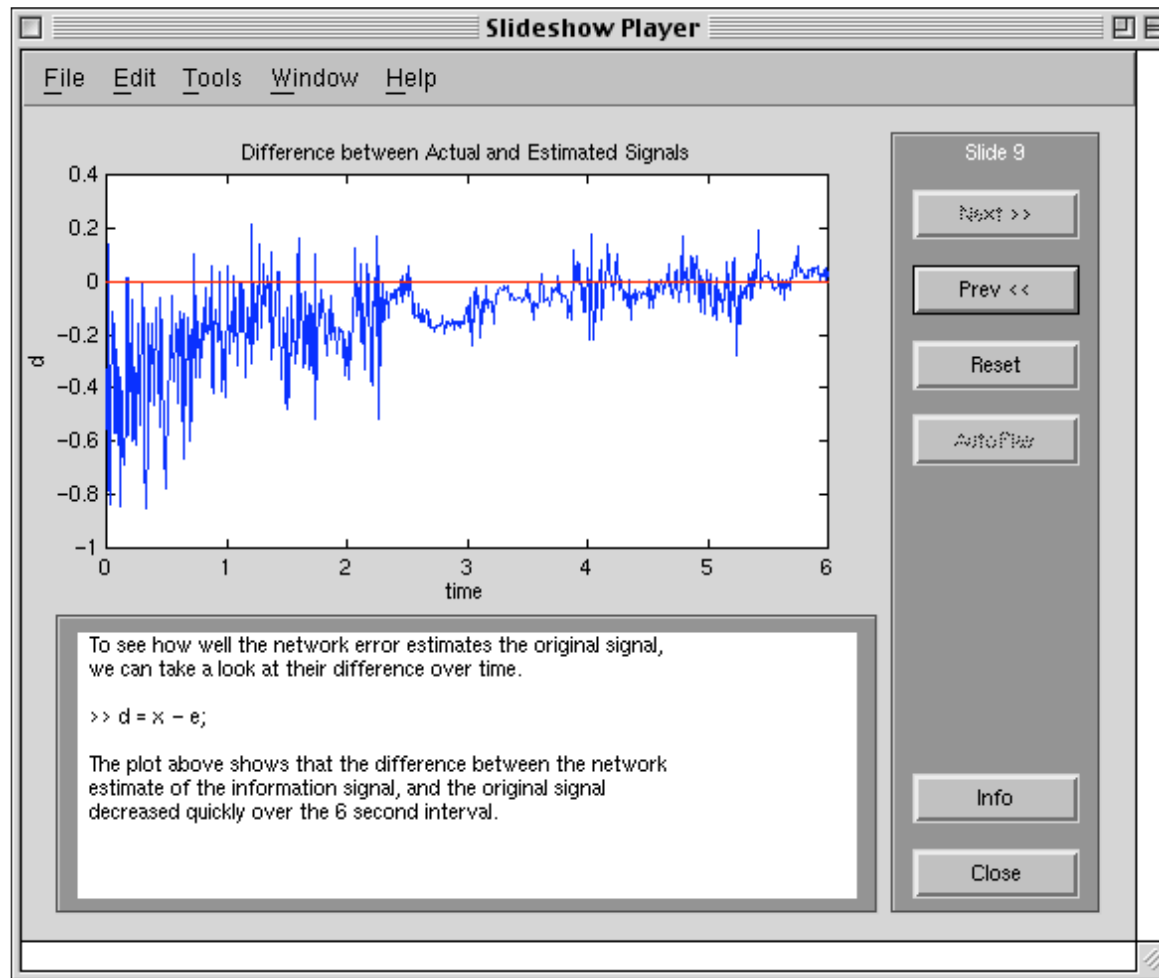
# Interference Estimated by Filter



# Estimated Information (= Noisy Signal - Estimated Noise)



# Error after Filtering (= Estimated Info - Actual Info)



# ANC (Active Noise Cancellation) Headphones

cf. <http://www.nalanda.nitc.ac.in/industry/appnotes/Texas/computing/spra160.pdf>

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## THE FILTERED-X LMS ALGORITHM



The filtered-X LMS algorithm developed by Widrow [8] seeks the controller coefficients (weight vector) of  $C(q^{-1}, k)$ , which minimize the mean-squared error,  $\xi = E[e^2(k)]$ . The mean-squared error is the average power of the error microphone signal. To accomplish this task, a gradient method is used. In the feedforward configuration, the component of  $e(k)$  that is correlated with  $x(k)$  is removed, leaving only  $v(k)$ . It is this feature that allows the selectivity property in an ANC system.

The controller weight vector,  $\theta_C(k) = [c_0(k), c_1(k), \dots, c_{n_C}(k)]^T$  is adjusted in the direction of the gradient

$$\nabla = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_C} E[e^2(k)] . \quad (1)$$

Because the exact gradient is unavailable, an estimate must be used. In the LMS algorithm, the instantaneous value of the error squared,  $e^2(k)$ , is used

# Contextual Nomenclature

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- Classical filters *don't adapt*
  - (Lowpass / Highpass / Bandpass) filters
- Adaptive filters adapt
  - LMS filter (least-mean-squared)
  - RLS filter (recursive least squares, based on pseudo-inverse, not as stable)
  - Kalman filter (based on a stochastic state-space model)

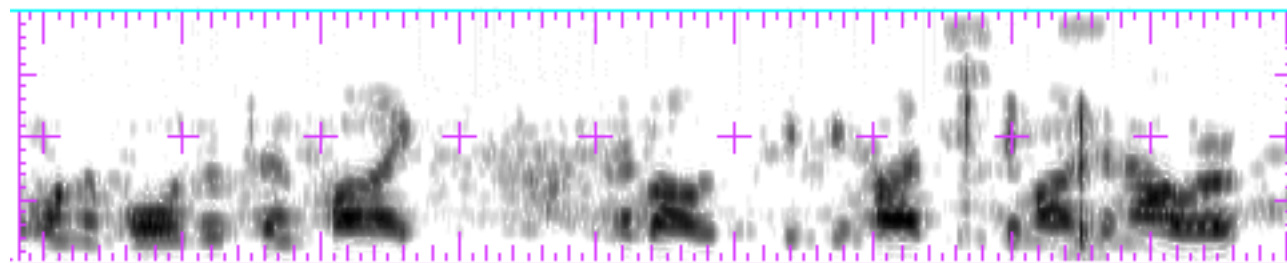
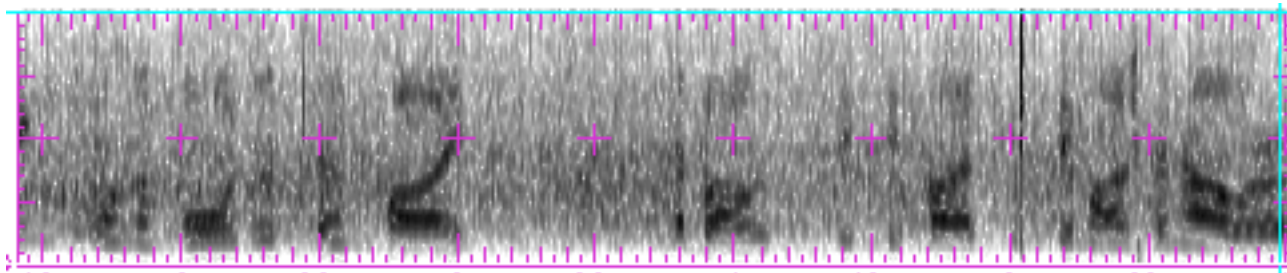
# Eric Wan (OGI) NN Audio demo

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<http://www.cse.ogi.edu/Neural/noise/noise.html>

spectra before and after neural-network filtering



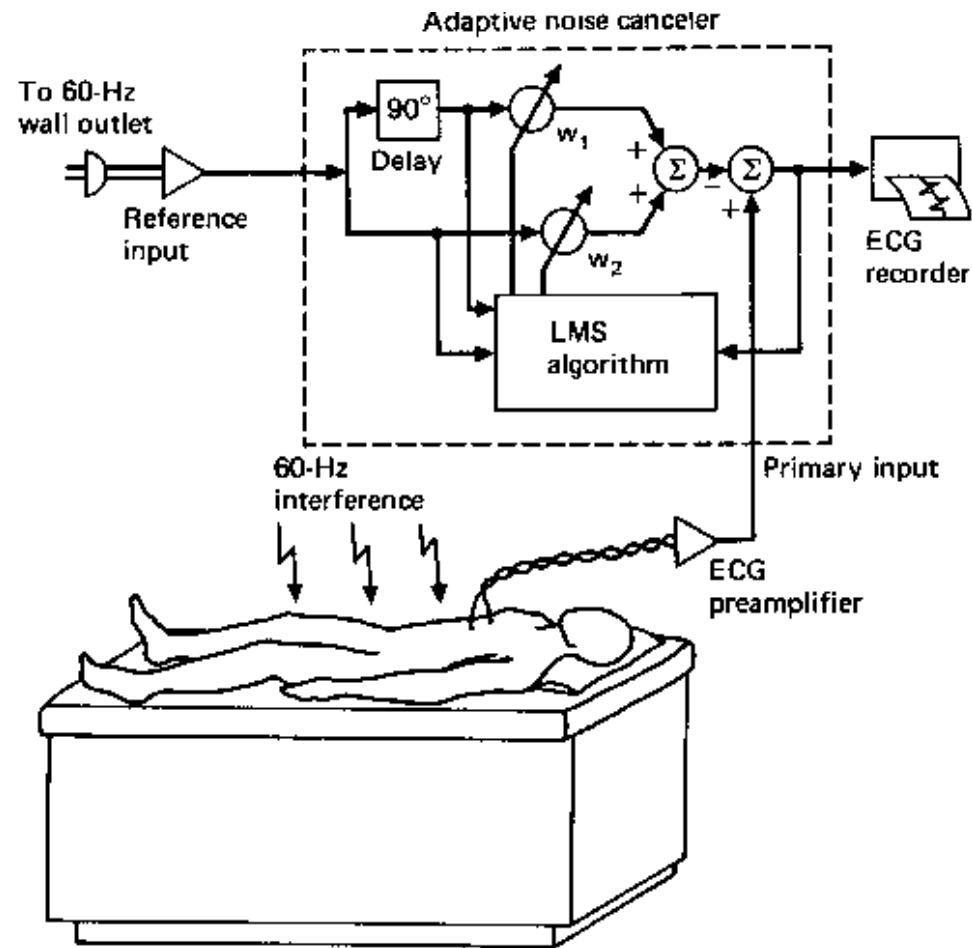
# Other Applications

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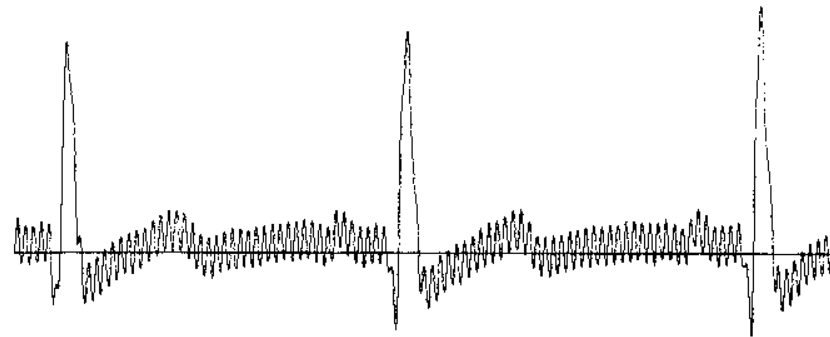
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- EKG filtering (60 Hz noise)
- Fetal monitoring (baby's heart - mother's heart)
- Telephone echo cancellation
- Conference telephones

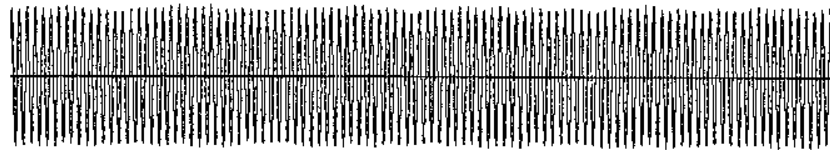
# 60 Hz Noise in EKG



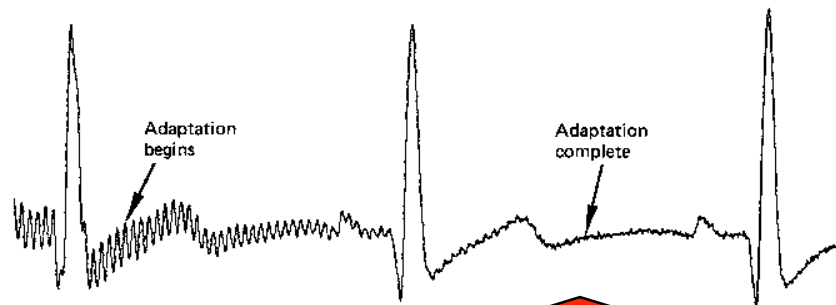
# 60 Hz Noise in EKG



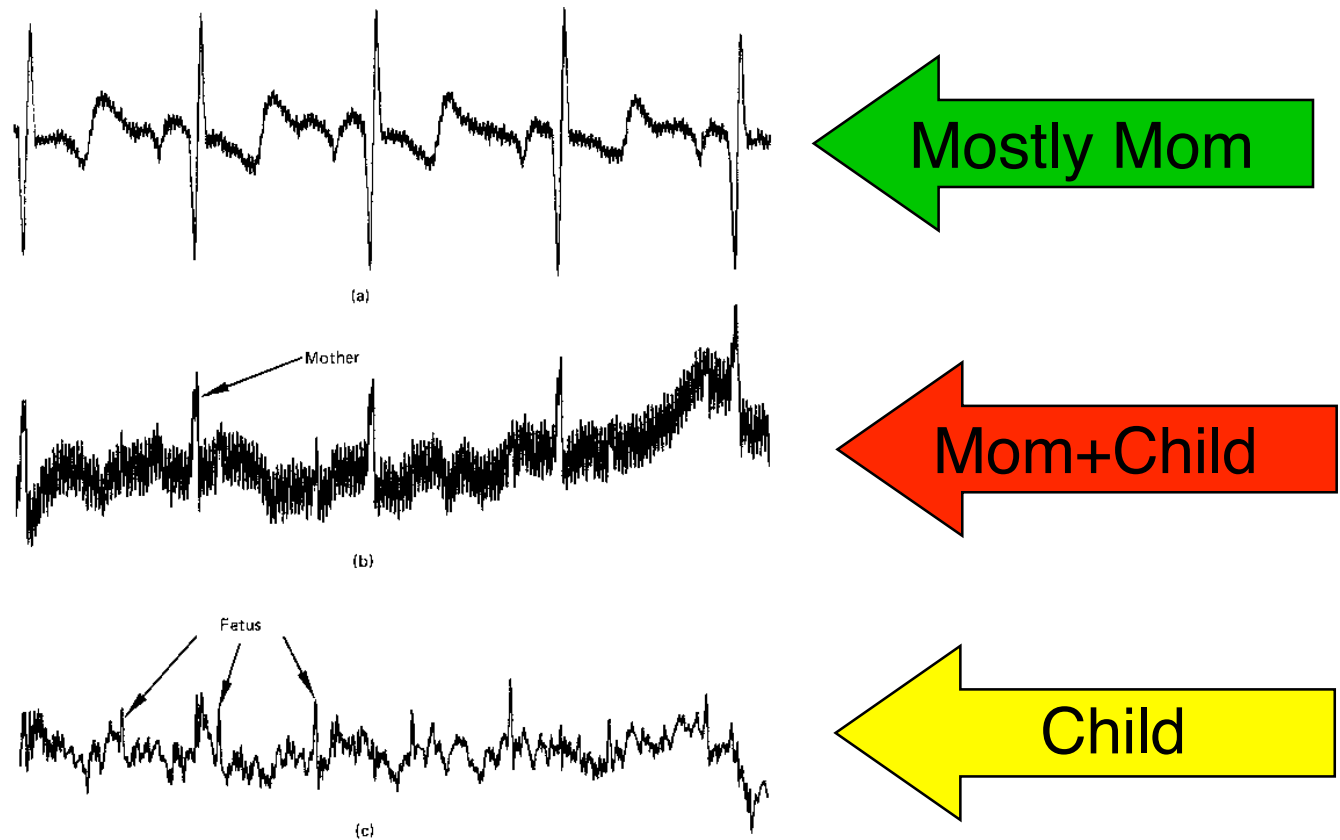
(a)



(b)



# Fetal Heartbeat Monitoring

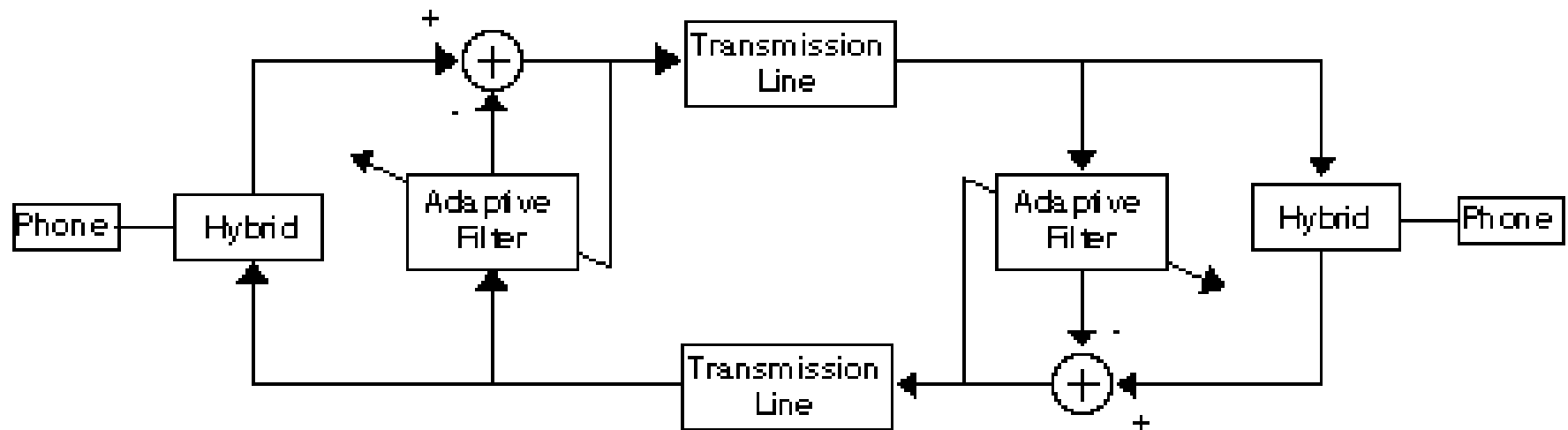


**Figure 12.21** Result of wide-band fetal ECG experiment (bandwidth, 0.3–75 Hz; sampling rate, 512 Hz): (a) reference input (chest lead); (b) primary input (abdominal lead); (c) noise canceller output. From B. Widrow et al., *Adaptive Noise Canceling: Principles and Applications*, © December 1975, IEEE.

# Telephone Echo Cancellation

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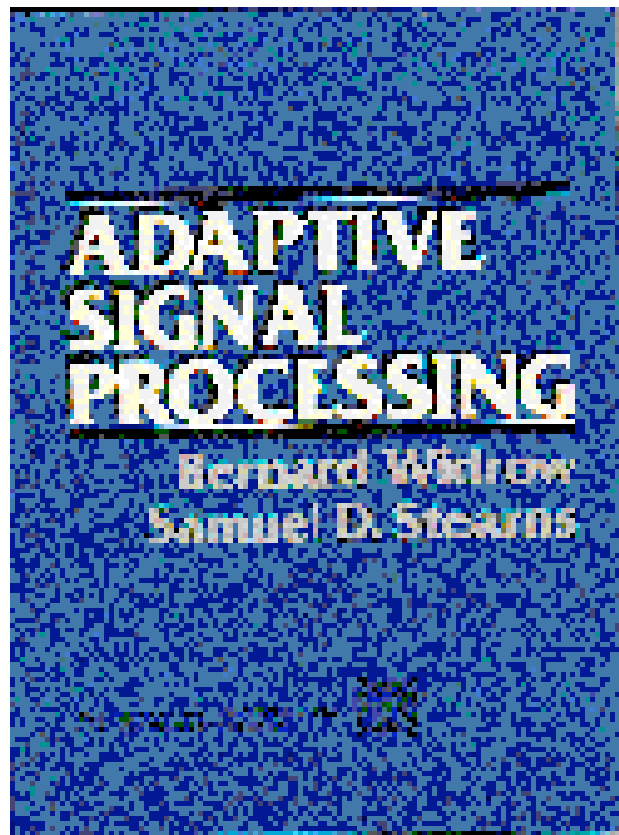
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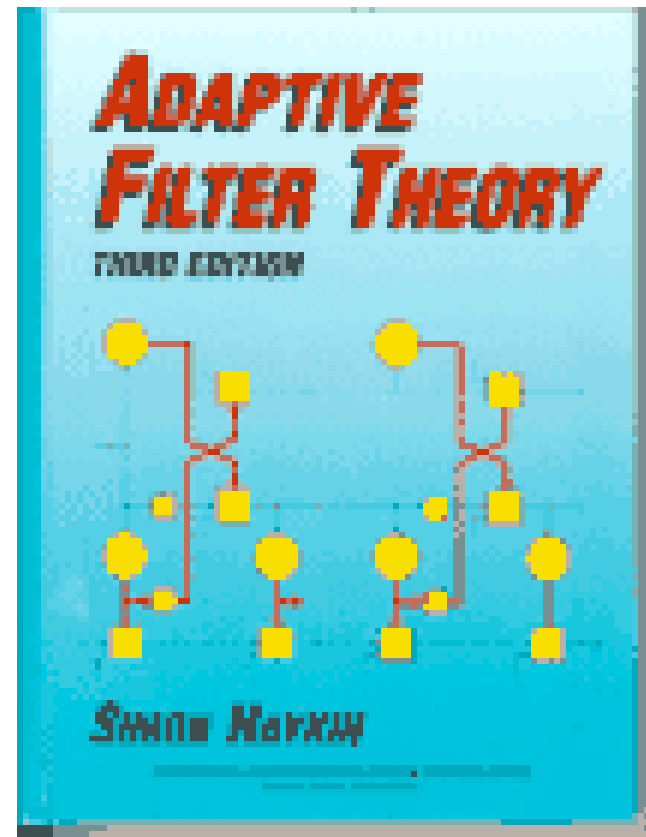
# References

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Widrow & Stearns, 1985



Haykin, 1995