计算机科学与技术学院神经网络与深度学习课程实验报告

实验题目: Homework 8 学号: 201900130024

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实验目的:

build a voice dataset and implement an algorithm for Spoken keyword spotting (sometimes called wake-up word or trigger word detection).

Implement a model which will beep every time you say "activate".

实验软件和硬件环境:

VScode JupyterNoteBook

联想拯救者 Y7000p

实验原理和方法:

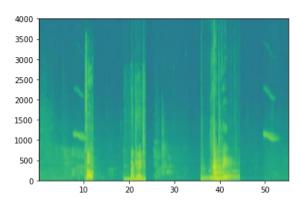
GRU

实验步骤: (不要求罗列完整源代码)

1. 创建数据集:

主要思想是在一个 10s 的噪声背景中嵌入 "active" 和其他非 "active" 的音频 (保证总时长还是 10s)。

观察样例的光谱图, 黄绿色代表某个频段出现次数多, 蓝色代表出现次数少:



• is_overlapping:

判定两个片段重叠的依据是当前片段开始早于之前片段结束 且 当前片段结束晚于之前片段开始。

Step 1: Initialize overlap as a "False" flag. (≈ 1 line)

overlap = False

Step 2: Loop over the previous_segments start and end times.

Compare start/end times and set the flag to True if there is an or

for previous_start, previous_end in previous_segments:

if segment_start<=previous_end and segment_end>=previous_start:
 overlap = True

• insert audio clip:

这个函数要用到之前写好的 get_random_time_segment() 生成随机的时间段并用 is_overlapping() 判断是否重叠;

不重叠的话就将其加入到 previous segments 中。

```
### START CODE HERE ###

# Step 1: Use one of the helper functions to pick a ran
# the new audio clip. (≈ 1 line)
segment_time = get_random_time_segment(segment_ms)
# Step 2: Check if the new segment_time overlaps with a
# picking new segment_time at random until it doesn't a
while is_overlapping(segment_time,previous_segments):
    segment_time = get_random_time_segment(segment_ms)
# Step 3: Add the new segment_time to the list of previous_segments.append(segment_time)
### END CODE HERE ###
```

• insert ones:

在 "active" 语音结束后,需要将 50 个 t 的 label 置为 1,以表示识别到了 "active";

这里我用循环的上界 min(Ty, segment_end_y+51)省去了原代码框架中每次循环都要判定。

create_training_example:初始化 label 和 previous segments:

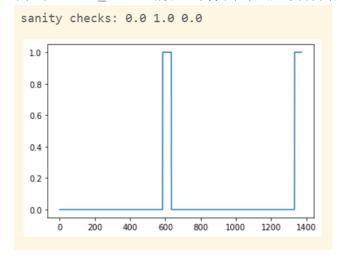
```
### START CODE HERE ###
# Step 1: Initialize y (
y = np.zeros((1,Ty))
# Step 2: Initialize seg
previous_segments = []
### END CODE HERE ###
```

```
背景噪声中需要插入若干个 "active" 和非 "active";
      通过之前写好的 insert_audio clip () 生成时间片段,再通过之前写好的
      insert_ones()更改label:
### START CODE HERE ### (≈ 3 Lines)
# Step 3: Loop over randomly selected "activate" clips and insert in background
for random_activate in random_activates:
  # Insert the audio clip on the background
  background, segment time = insert audio clip(background, random activate, previous segments)
  # Retrieve segment_start and segment_end from segment_time
  segment_start, segment_end = segment_time
  # Insert labels in "y"
  y = insert_ones(y,segment_end)
### END CODE HERE ###
      插入非 "active":
### START CODE HERE ### (≈ 2 lines)
# Step 4: Loop over randomly selected negative clips and insert in background
for random negative in random negatives:
   # Insert the audio clip on the background
   background, = insert audio clip(background, random negative, previous segments)
### END CODE HERE ###
2. 完成模型:
   通过提示我们可以很容易地写出代码:
   提示中没有说明正则化的参数,那就用它默认的参数:
    ### START CODE HERE ###
    # Step 1: CONV Layer (≈4 Lines)
    X = Conv1D(filters=196,kernel_size=15,strides=4)(X_input)
    X = BatchNormalization()(X)
    X = Activation('relu')(X)
    X = Dropout(0.8)(X)
    # Step 2: First GRU Layer (≈4 lines)
    X = GRU(units=128,return sequences=True)(X)
    X = Dropout(0.8)(X)
    X = BatchNormalization()(X)
    # Step 3: Second GRU Layer (≈4 lines)
    X = GRU(units=128,return_sequences=True)(X)
    X = Dropout(0.8)(X)
    X = BatchNormalization()(X)
    X = Dropout(0.8)(X)
    # Step 4: Time-distributed dense layer (≈1 line)
    X = TimeDistributed(Dense(1, activation = "sigmoid"))(X)
```

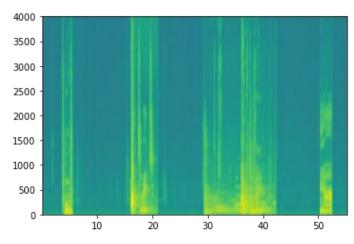
END CODE HERE

结论分析与体会:

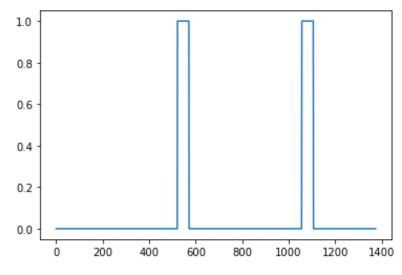
1. 测试 insert_ones 函数,与样例对照是没有问题的:



2. 测试 create_training_example 函数, spectrogram 和样例不一样:



随后的 label 也和样例不一样,推测应该是随机种子的问题。



3. 模型的超参和样例不一样:

Total params: 522,561 Trainable params: 521,657 Non-trainable params: 904

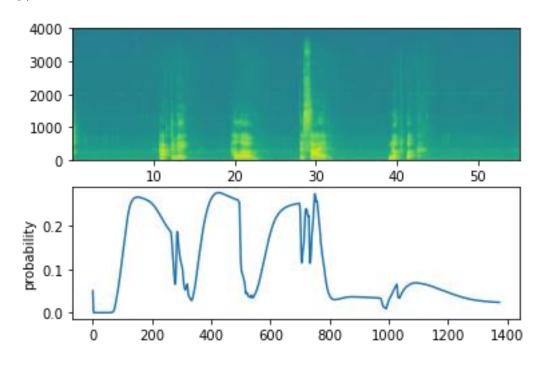
4. 用模型进行训练,得到了很低的 loss 和很高的准确率:

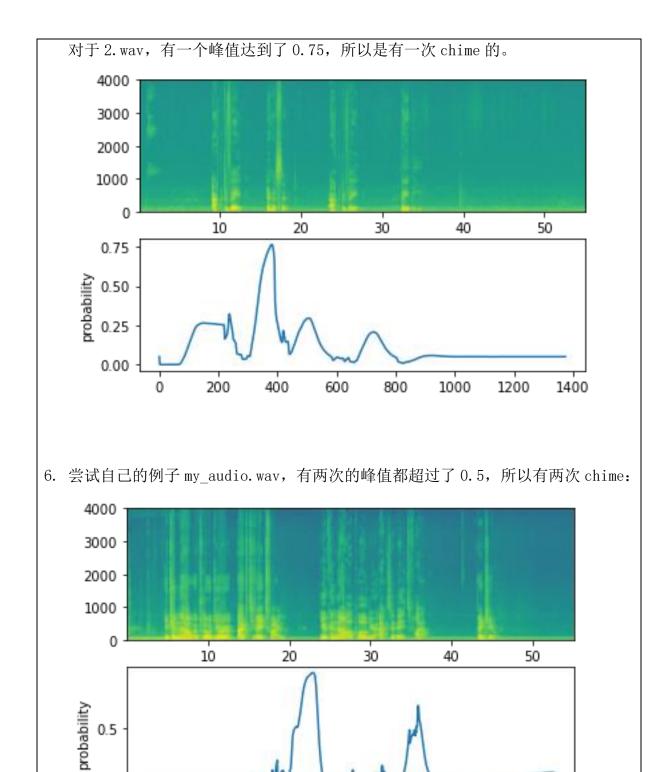
Epoch 1/1

在 dev 上进行测试,准确率仍然很高:

5. 用模型做预测,估计出现 "active"的可能性,当 probability 超过阈值的时候, chime 一下,且为了避免在出现一次 "active"的情况下 chime 两次,每 75step 最多有一次 chime;

阈值设置为 0.5,可以看出对于 1. wav,出现 "active" 的可能性很小,所以也不 $ext{chime}$ 。





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就实验过程中遇到和出现的问题, 你是如何解决和处理的, 自拟 1-3 道问答题:

1. 这里我用循环的上界 min(Ty, segment_end_y+51)省去了原代码框架中每次循环都要判定是否越界:

```
### START CODE HERE ### (≈ 3 lines)
for i in range(segment_end_y+1,min(Ty,segment_end_y+51)):;
    # if None < None:
    | y[0, i] = 1
### END CODE HERE ###</pre>
```

2. 首次加载模型 tr_model. h5 的时候,报了这样的错: 'str' object has no attribute 'decode',因为它是 h5 文件,所以我检查了一下 pip list,原来自己没有 h5py,安装了 2.10.0 的 h5py 之后可以运行了。