

# **IMPLEMENTASI SISTEM PRA-KLASIFIKASI SUARA BURUNG MENGGUNAKAN METODE FUZZY DAN SUPERVISED LEARNING**

Disusun Oleh:

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# Latar Belakang

Penurunan populasi burung, dengan lebih dari 1.400 spesies terancam punah secara global dan 177 di Indonesia, menunjukkan pentingnya pemantauan menggunakan observasi langsung atau teknologi AI untuk konservasi keanekaragaman hayati.

## Rumusan Masalah

Monitoring burung secara langsung mengganggu perilaku alami, sehingga pengamatan pasif dengan mikrofon lebih efektif. Namun, metode klasifikasi suara yang ada butuh komputasi dan energi besar, menyulitkan penerapan monitoring real-time di lapangan.

## Solusi

Proyek ini mengusulkan sistem monitoring pasif berbasis audio dengan model **pra-klasifikasi** untuk mendeteksi segmen berpotensi memiliki suara burung, sehingga hanya bagian relevan yang diproses oleh model klasifikasi. Pendekatan ini bertujuan mengurangi beban komputasi dan meningkatkan efisiensi sistem.



## Xeno-Canto

Kaggle: noise  
audio data



# Dataset

Dataset didapat dari 2 sumber yaitu Xeno-canto dan Noise Audio Data (Kaggle).

- Dataset Xeno-canto terdiri dari 30 file audio dengan total durasi 11 menit 12 detik.
- Dataset Noise Audio Data (Kaggle) terdiri dari 50 file audio dengan total durasi 4 menit 10 detik

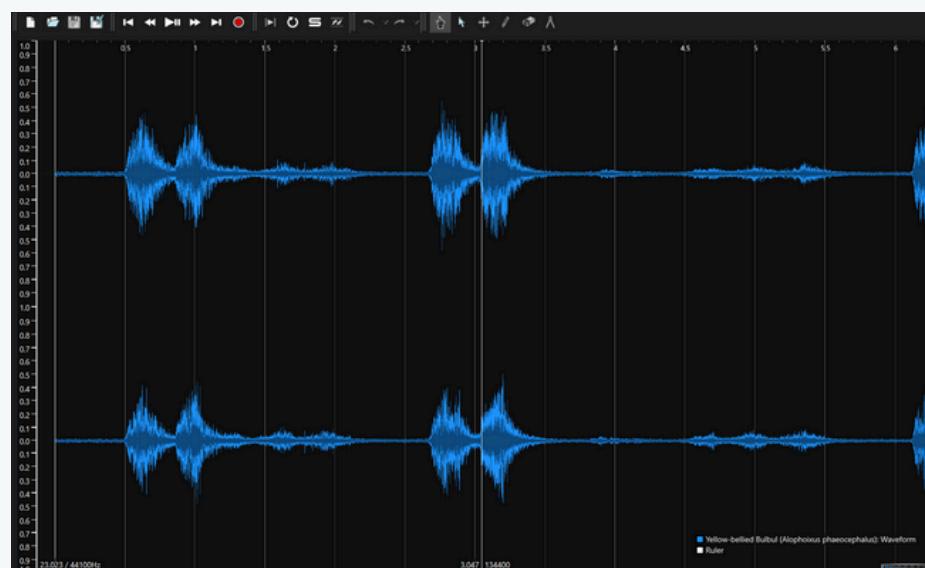
# Anotasi

Dilakukan secara manual menggunakan aplikasi sonic visualizer. label diberikan dengan ketentuan:

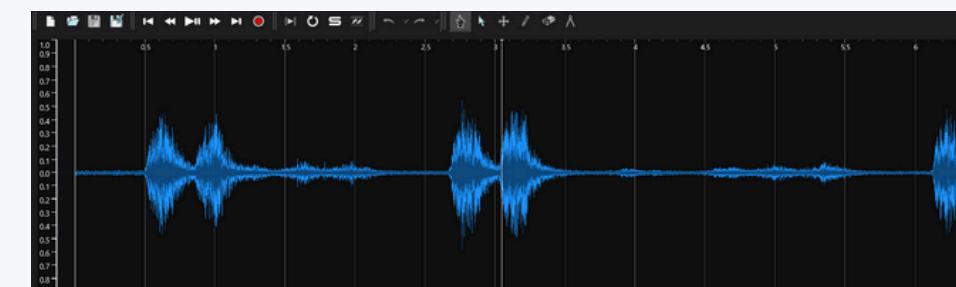
- 0 untuk suara burung
- 1 untuk suara event (keras)
- 2 untuk untuk suara non-event (hening)

# Prapemrosesan

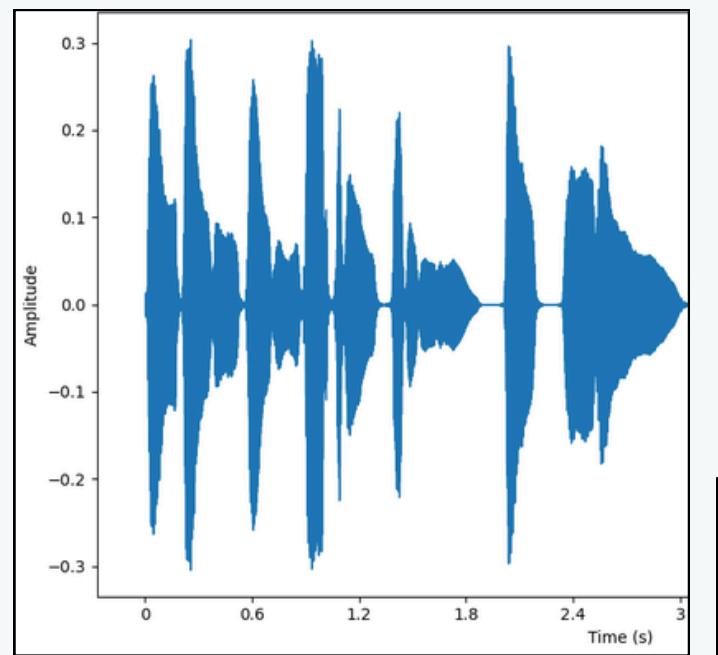
Prapemrosesan dilakukan dengan cara menyamakan karakteristik dari semua file audio.



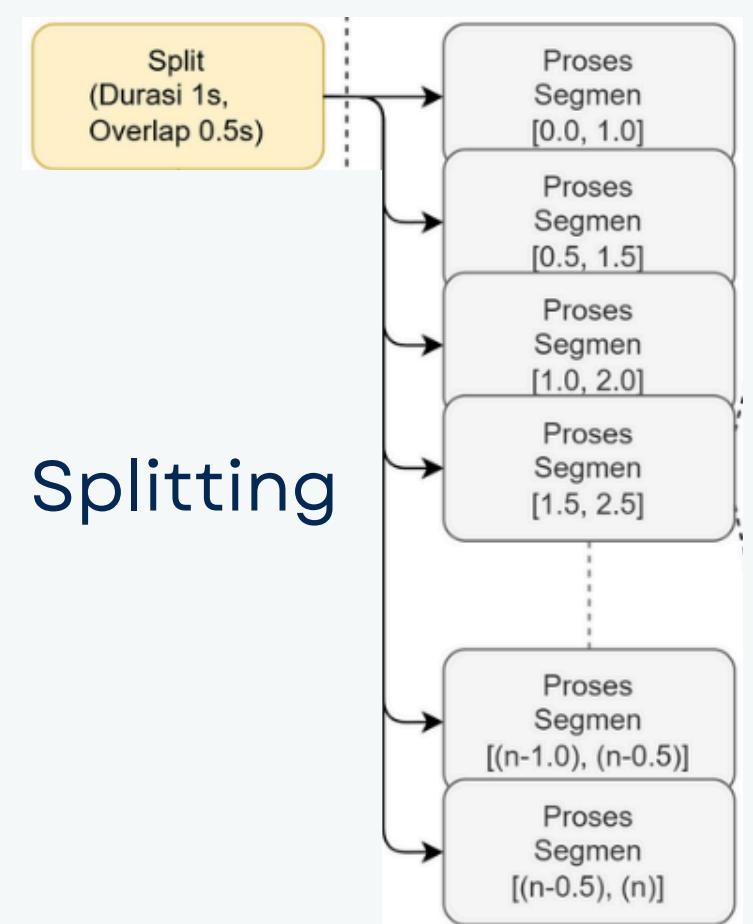
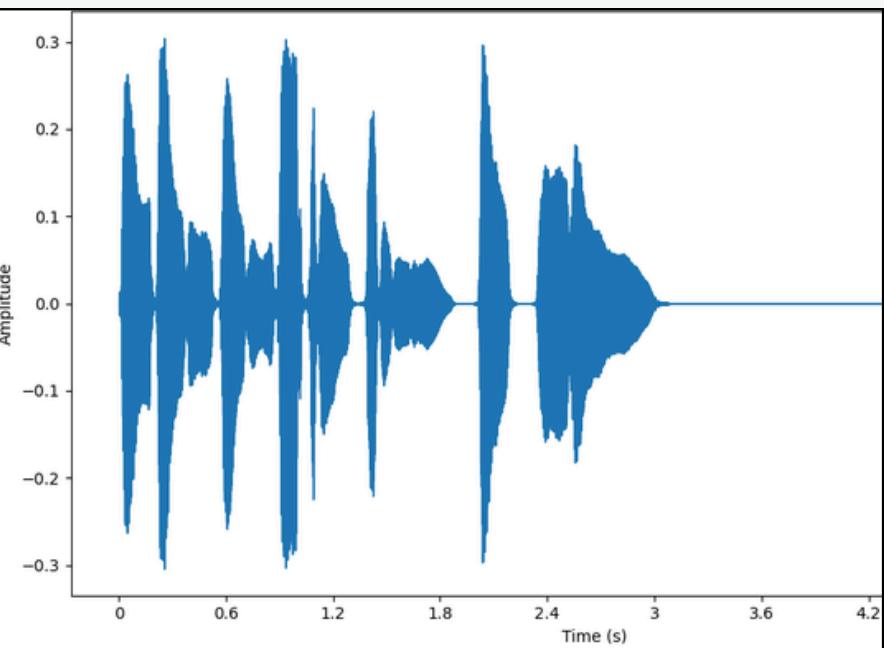
Downmixing



Resampling, menyamakan sample rate menjadi 48 khz (S. Kahl birdNet analyzer 2021)



Padding



Splitting

```

1 def prapemrosesan_downmixing(audio):
2     if audio.ndim > 1:
3         audio = np.mean(audio, axis=1)
4     return audio.astype(np.float32)
5
6 def prapemrosesan_resampling(audio, sr):
7     if sr == SAMPLE_RATE:
8         return audio.copy(), SAMPLE_RATE
9
10    ratio = SAMPLE_RATE / sr
11    n_samples = int(np.round(len(audio) * ratio))
12
13    x_old = np.linspace(0, 1, len(audio))
14    x_new = np.linspace(0, 1, n_samples)
15    return np.interp(x_new, x_old, audio), SAMPLE_RATE
16
17 def prapemrosesan_padding(audio):
18     if np.mod(audio.shape[0], SEGMENT_DURATION) != 0:
19         padding = SEGMENT_DURATION - (audio.shape[0] % SEGMENT_DURATION)
20         audio = np.pad(audio, (0, padding))
21     return audio
22
23 def prapemrosesan_splitting(audio):
24     num_segments = int(np.floor((len(audio) - SEGMENT_DURATION) / OVERLAP_DURATION)) + 1
25     segments = []
26
27     for i in range(num_segments):
28         start = int(i * OVERLAP_DURATION)
29         end = int(start + SEGMENT_DURATION)
30         segment = audio[start:end]
31         if len(segment) < SEGMENT_DURATION:
32             segment = np.pad(segment, (0, SEGMENT_DURATION - len(segment)), mode='constant')
33         segments.append(segment)
34
35     return np.array(segments)

```

Langkah	Deskripsi
Downmixing	Mengonversi audio stereo menjadi mono dengan merata-ratakan kedua channel: $x_{\text{mono}} = \frac{x_L + x_R}{2}$
Resampling	Mengubah sample rate menjadi 48 kHz untuk standarisasi sinyal audio [16].
Padding	Menyesuaikan durasi audio agar menjadi kelipatan detik tertentu, guna mempermudah proses segmentasi.
Splitting	Membagi audio menjadi segmen berdurasi 1 detik dengan overlap 0.5 detik. Segmen ke- $i$ dimulai pada $i \times 0.5$ detik.

## 4 Langkah prapemrosesan

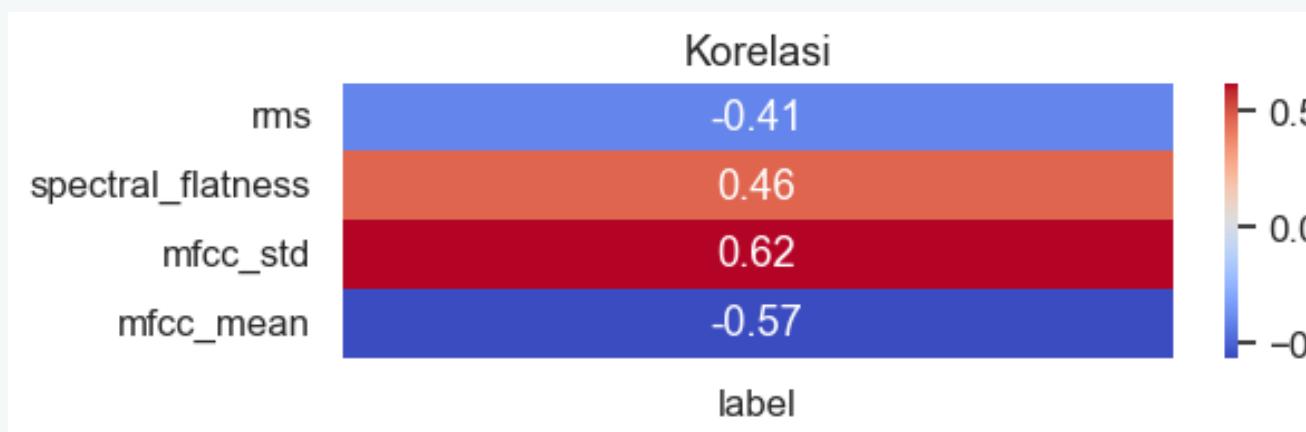
# Fitur Ekstraksi

```
● ● ●  
1 def get_rms(segment):  
2     return np.mean(librosa.feature.rms(y=segment))  
3  
4 def get_spectral_flatness(segment):  
5     return np.mean(librosa.feature.spectral_flatness(y=segment))  
6  
7 def get_mfcc(segment):  
8     return librosa.feature.mfcc(y=segment, sr=SAMPLE_RATE)
```

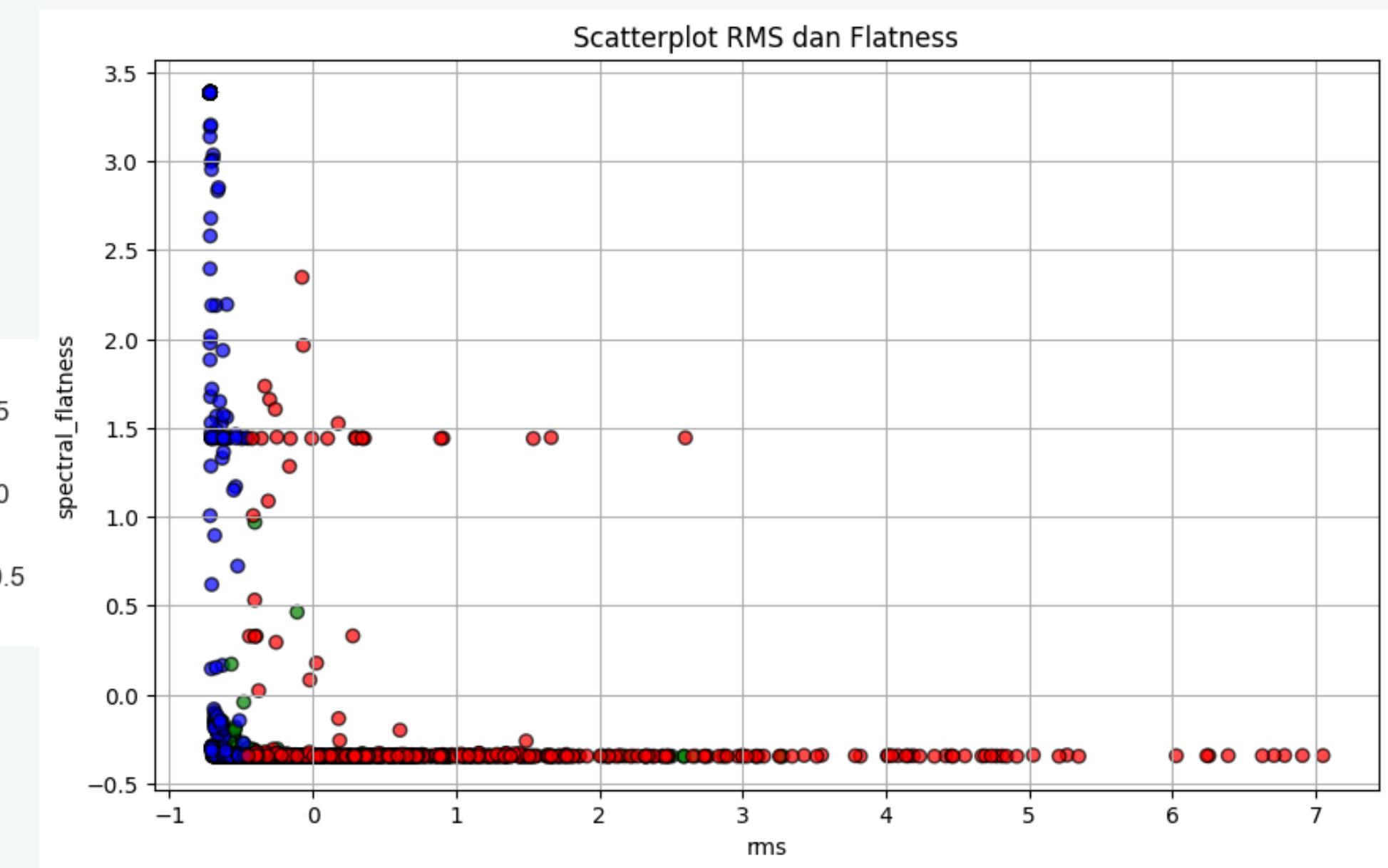
Fitur	Rumus
RMS	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N x[n]^2}$
Spectral Flatness	$\frac{(\prod_{n=1}^N X[n])^{1/N}}{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N X[n]}$
MFCC	DCT(log(MelFB ·  STFT(x)  <sup>2</sup> ))

Tiga fitur diekstraksi dari masing-masing segmen audio, yaitu RMS (Root Mean Squared), Spectral Flatness, dan MFCC (Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients).

# Exploratory Data Analysis



Nilai Korelasi (Pearson's Correlation)



Scatter Plot RMS x Flatness. Suara hening (biru), suara event (merah), suara burung (hijau)



# Model

## Pra-klasifikasi

model yang digunakan untuk klasifikasi suara event dan non-event, model yang digunakan:

- Fuzzy Mamdani
- Logistic Regression
- Decision Tree

## Klasifikasi

model yang digunakan untuk klasifikasi suara burung dan non-suara burung, model yang digunakan:

- Light Gradient Boost Machine (LGBM)
- Multi Layer Preceptron (MLP)

# Mamdani Fuzzy Inference System

1

- Nilai Linguistik:
1. Fuzzy: Low, Medium, dan High
  2. Flatness: Rigid dan Smooth
  3. Label: Non-Event dan Event

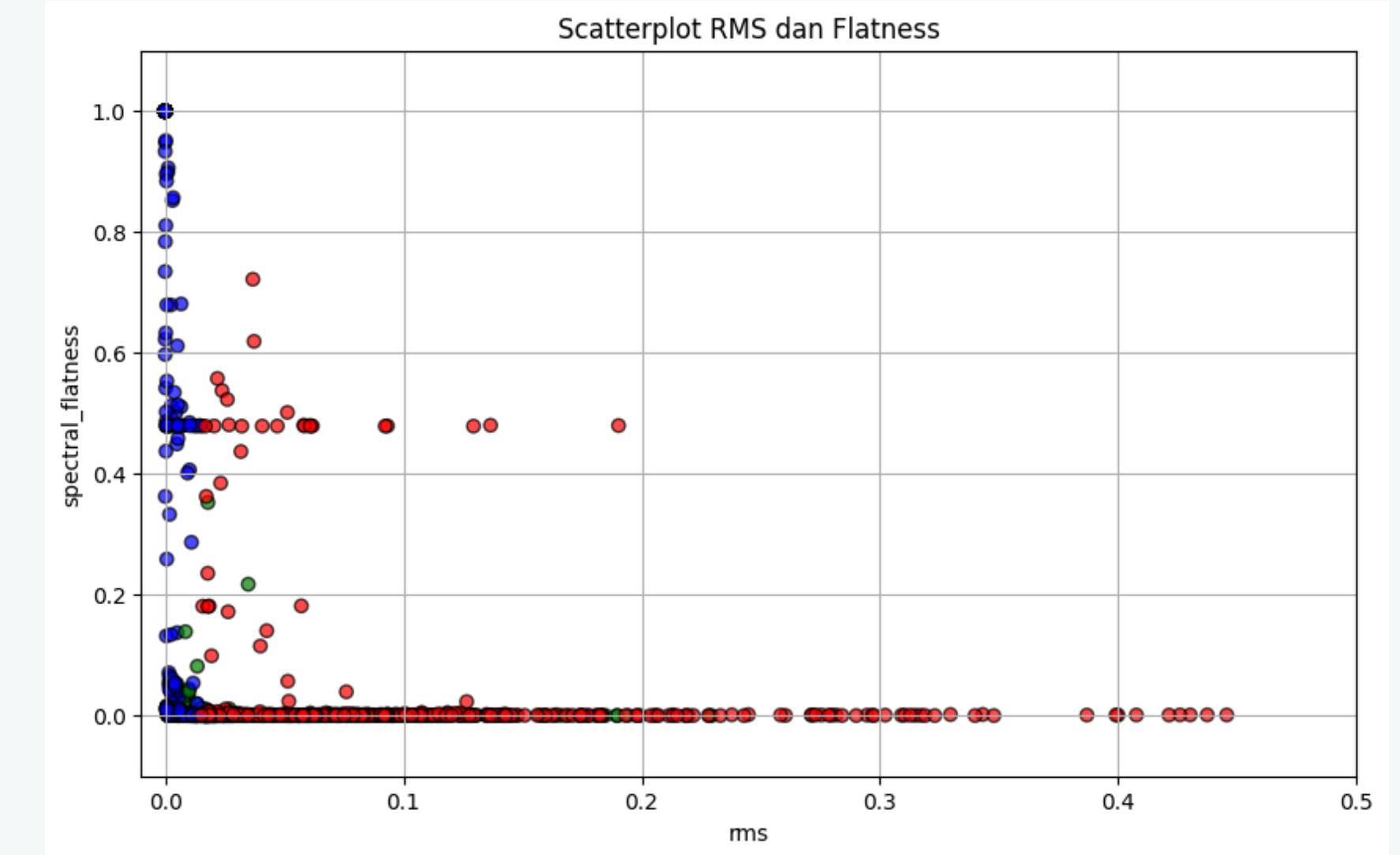
Variabel	Label Keanggotaan
RMS	Low
	Medium
	High
Flatness	Rigid
	Smooth
Label Variabel	Event
	Non-event

# Mamdani Fuzzy Inference System

2

Batas nilai Linguistik

- RMS: [-1, 8]
- Flatness: [-1, 4]
- Label: [1, 2]



# Mamdani Fuzzy Inference System

3

## Fungsi Keanggotaan

Trapezoidal (trapmf),  
[-1, -1, -0.67, -0.565]

Triangular (trimf),  
[-0.67, -0.565, -0.46]

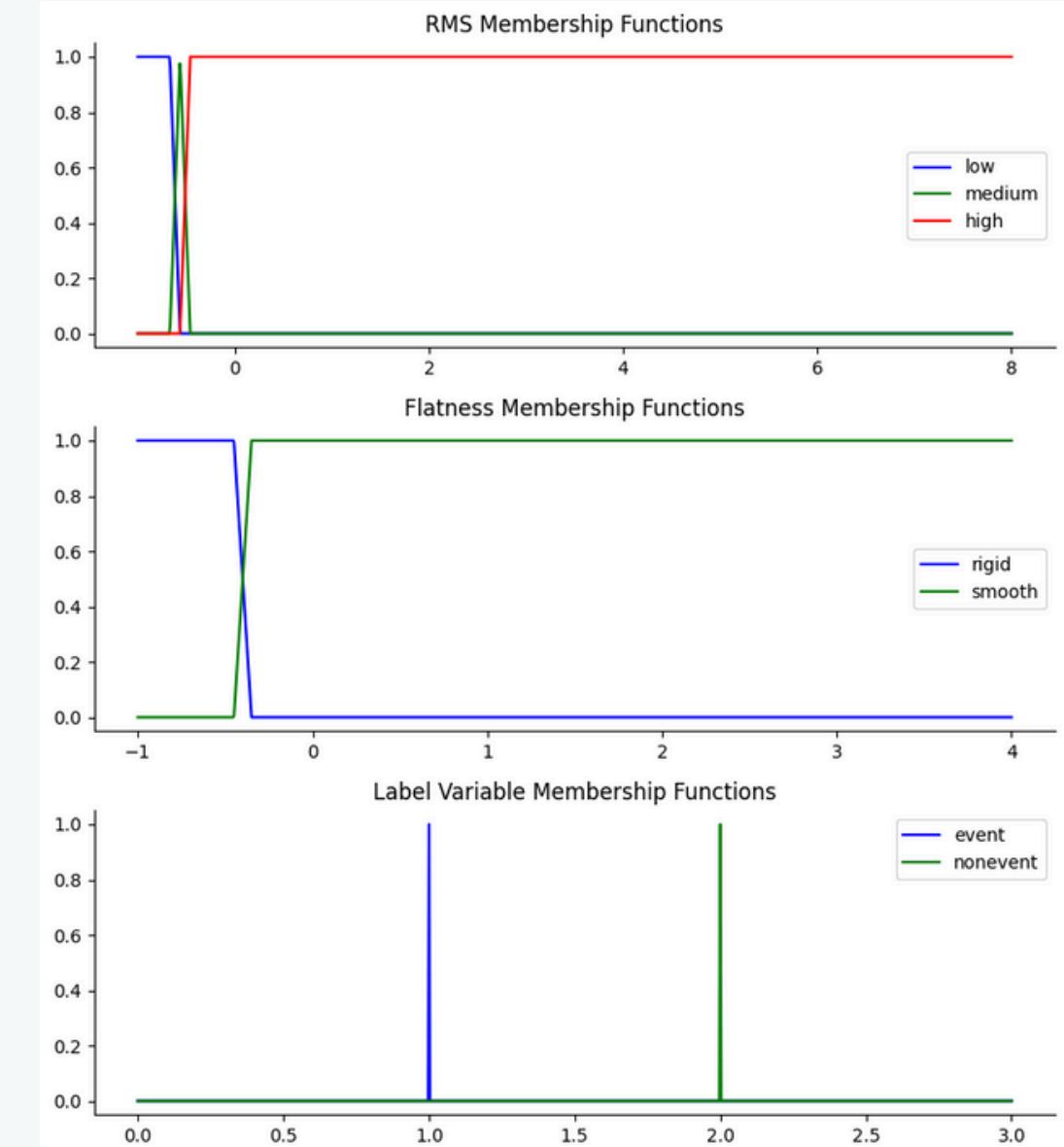
Trapezoidal (trapmf),  
[-0.565, -0.46, 8, 8]

Trapezoidal (trapmf),  
[-1, -1, -0.45, -0.35]

Trapezoidal (trapmf),  
[-0.45, -0.35, 4, 4]

Triangular (trimf),  
[1, 1, 1]

Triangular (trimf),  
[2, 2, 2]



```
1 rms['mf']['low'] = trapmf(rms['universe'], [-1, -1, -0.67, -0.565])
2 rms['mf']['medium'] = trimf(rms['universe'], [-0.67, -0.565, -0.46])
3 rms['mf']['high'] = trapmf(rms['universe'], [-0.565, -0.46, 8, 8])
4
5 flatness['mf']['rigid'] = trapmf(flatness['universe'], [-1, -1, -0.45, -0.35])
6 flatness['mf']['smooth'] = trapmf(flatness['universe'], [-0.45, -0.35, 4, 4])
7
8 label_var['mf']['event'] = trimf(label_var['universe'], [1, 1, 1])
9 label_var['mf']['nonevent'] = trimf(label_var['universe'], [2, 2, 2])
```

# Mamdani Fuzzy Inference System

4

## Fuzzy Rule

Flatness			
	Smooth	Rigid	
RMS	Low	non-event	non-event
	Medium	non-event	non-event
	High	event	event

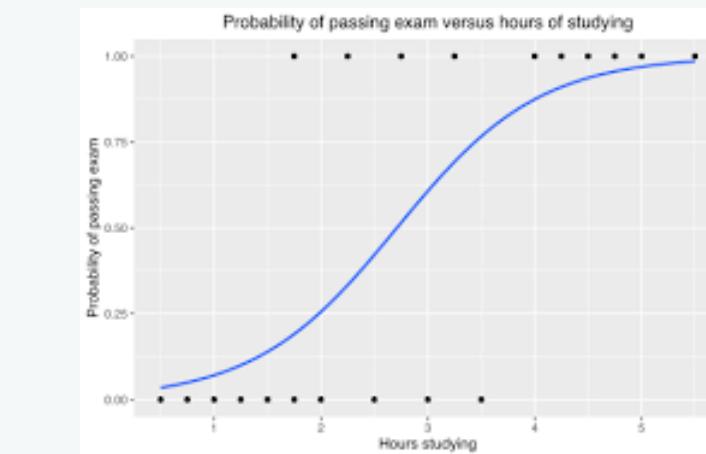


```
1 rule1 = Rule('smooth', 'low', 'nonevent')
2 rule2 = Rule('smooth', 'medium', 'nonevent')
3 rule3 = Rule('smooth', 'high', 'event')
4 rule4 = Rule('rigid', 'low', 'nonevent')
5 rule5 = Rule('rigid', 'medium', 'nonevent')
6 rule6 = Rule('rigid', 'high', 'event')
```

# Supervised Model

1

Logistic Regression

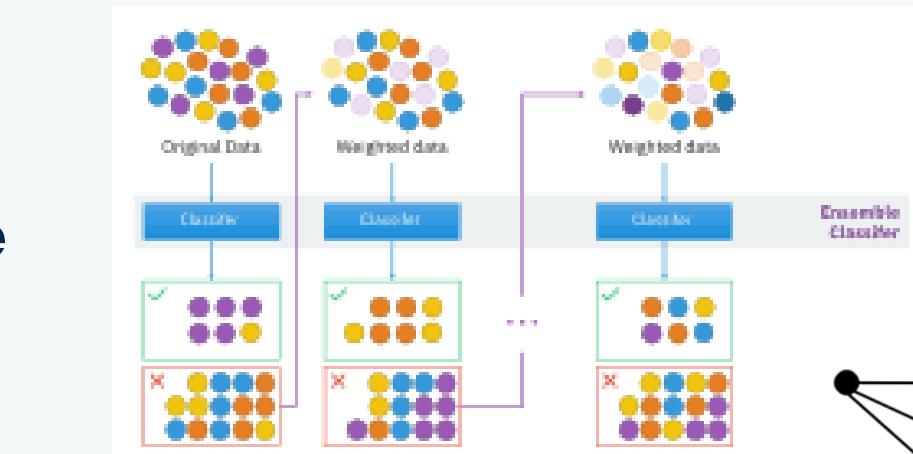


2

Decision Tree

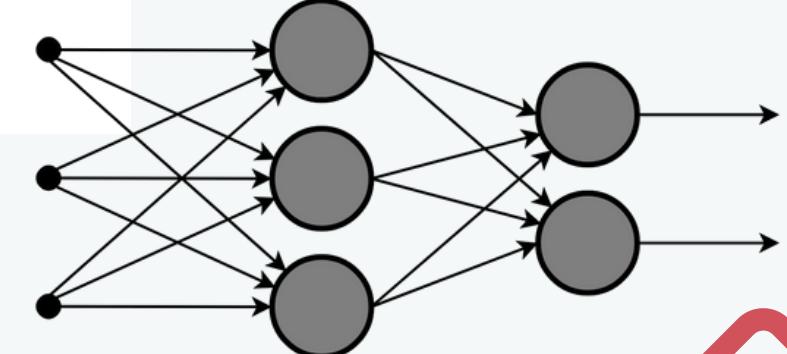
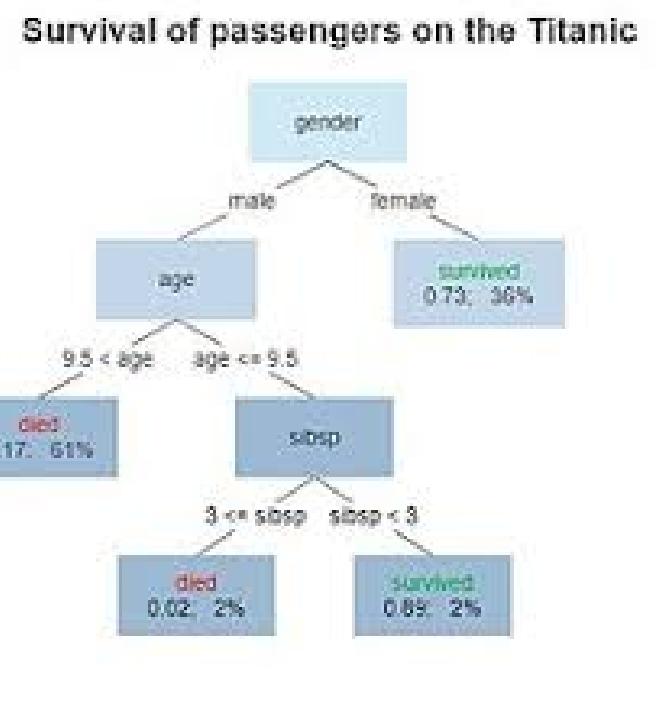
3

Light Gradient Boost Machine



4

Multi Layer Preceptron



# Metrik

## Metrik Evaluasi

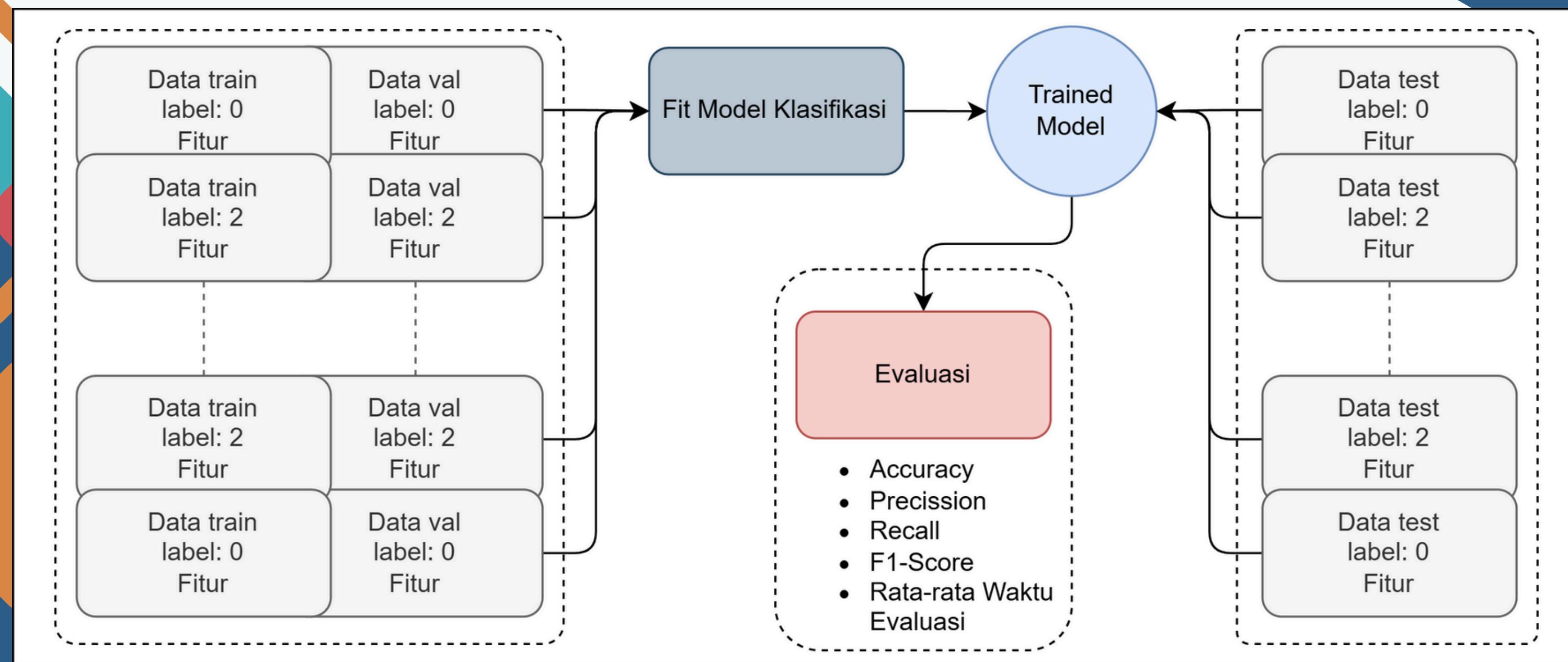
- Akurasi
- Presisi
- Recall
- F1-Score

\* Presisi, Recall, dan F1-Score menggunakan Weighted Averages

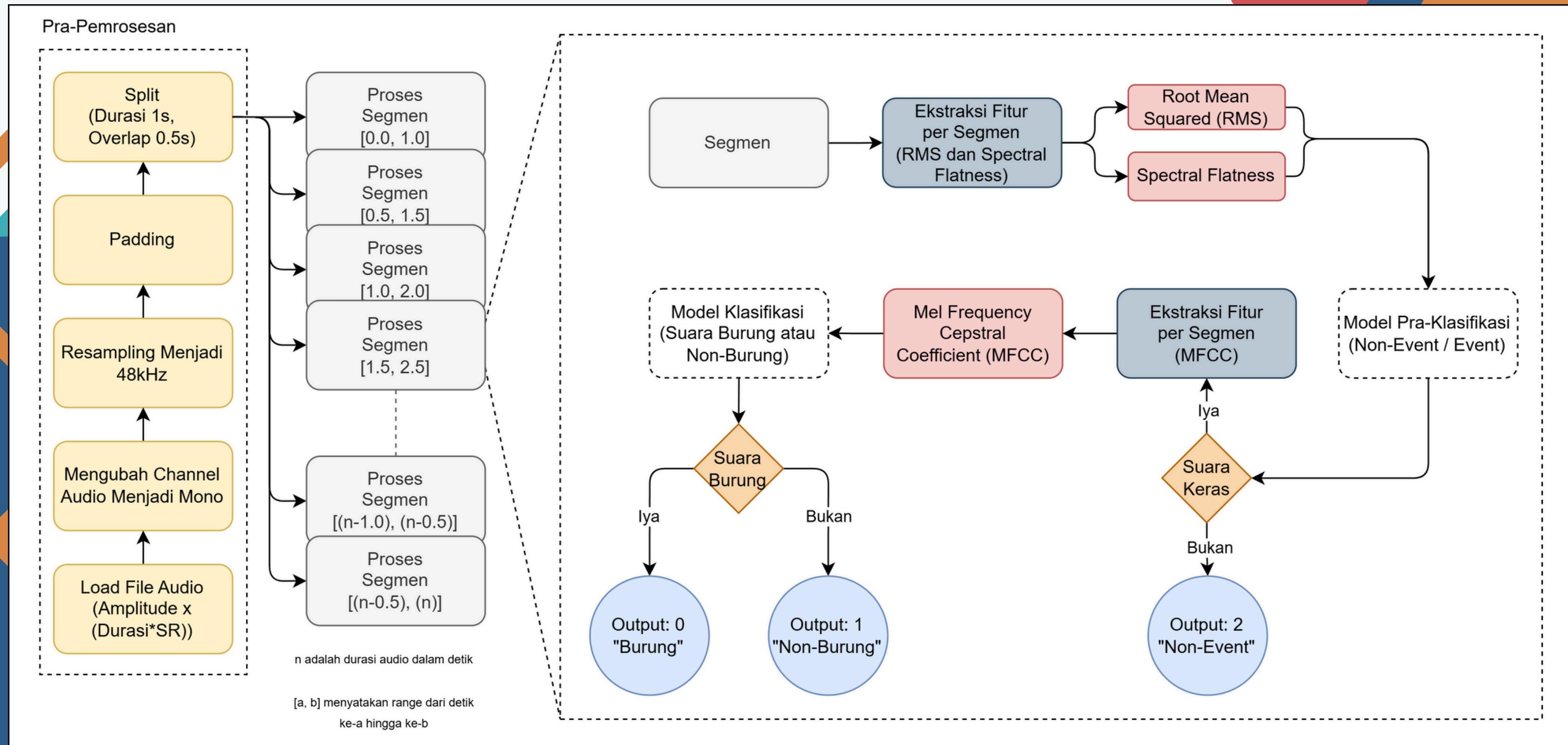
## Metrik Effisiensi

- Rata-rata Rasio Runtime-Durasi
- Median Rasio Runtime-Durasi

# Desain Sistem - Training



# Desain Sistem - Inference



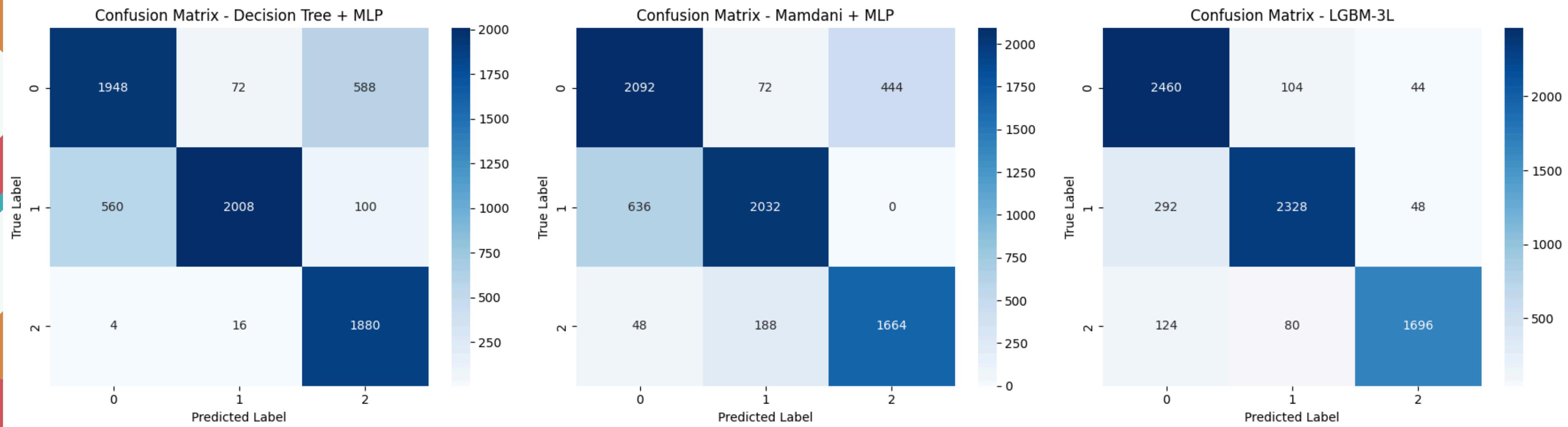
# Metrik Hasil

Pra-Klasifikasi	Klasifikasi	Metrik				Waktu Eksekusi (s)	
		Akurasi	Recall	Presisi	F1-Score	Rata-rata	Median
LR	MLP-2L	0.799	0.800	0.802	0.800	0.552	0.262
M-FIS	MLP-2L	0.807	0.813	0.810	0.809	0.564	0.269
DT	MLP-2L	0.813	0.830	0.822	0.815	<b>0.523</b>	<b>0.239</b>
LR	LGBM-2L	0.826	0.824	0.824	0.824	0.610	0.265
M-FIS	LGBM-2L	0.834	0.838	0.832	0.833	0.637	0.283
DT	LGBM-2L	0.836	0.850	0.839	0.835	0.589	0.285
-	MLP-3L	0.875	0.875	0.890	0.876	0.591	0.233
-	LGBM-3L	<b>0.904</b>	<b>0.904</b>	<b>0.907</b>	<b>0.904</b>	0.675	0.289

Presisi, Recall, dan F1-Score menggunakan  
Weighted Averages

Waktu Eksekusi merupakan rasion  
(runtime)/(durasi asli)

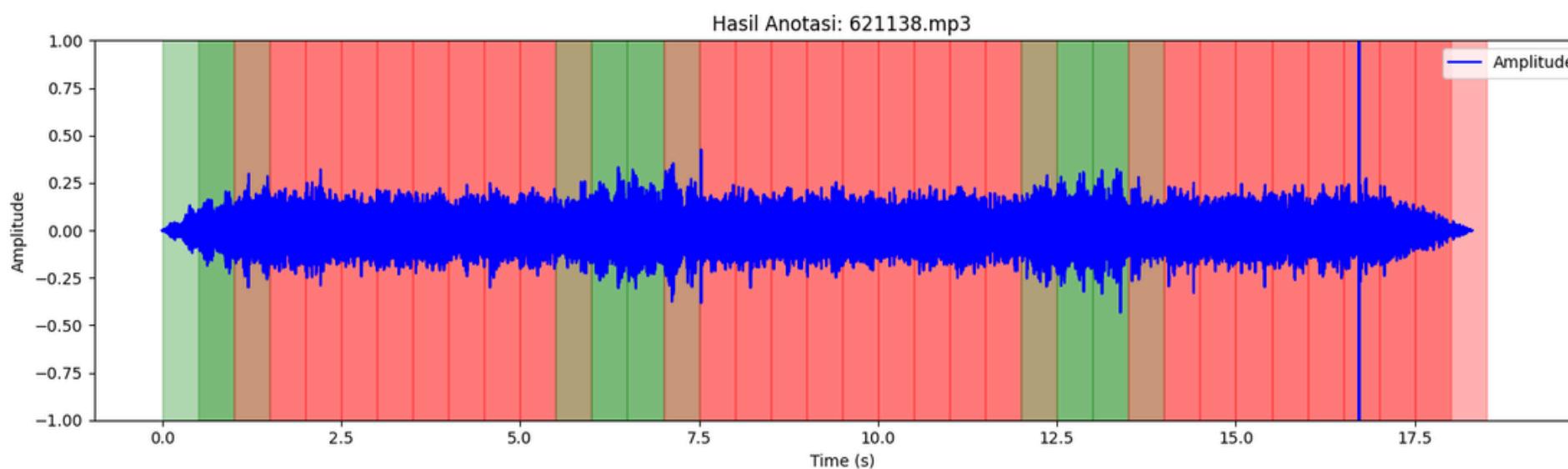
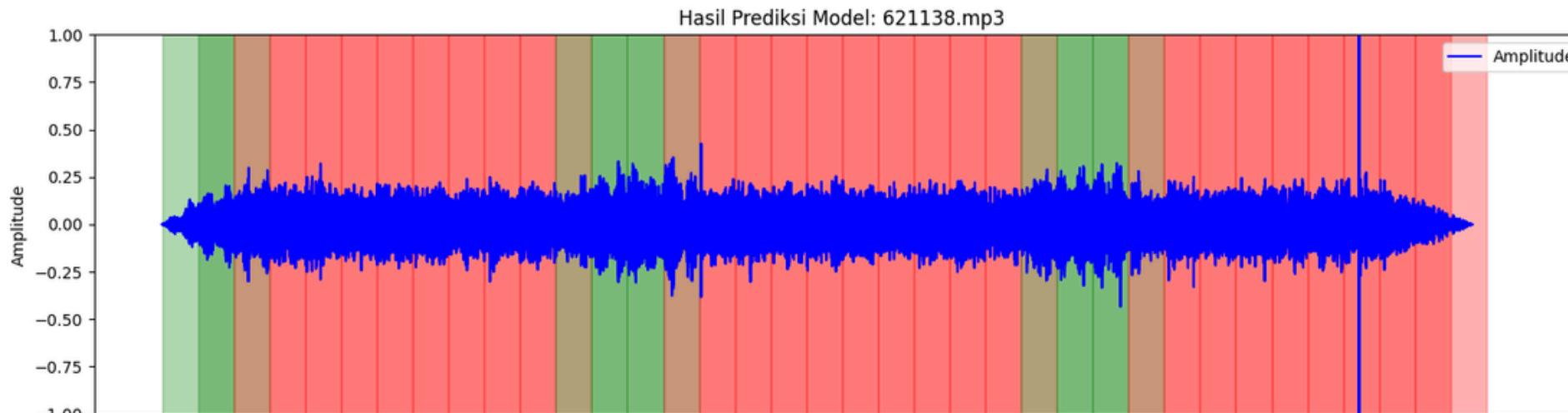
# Confusion Matrix



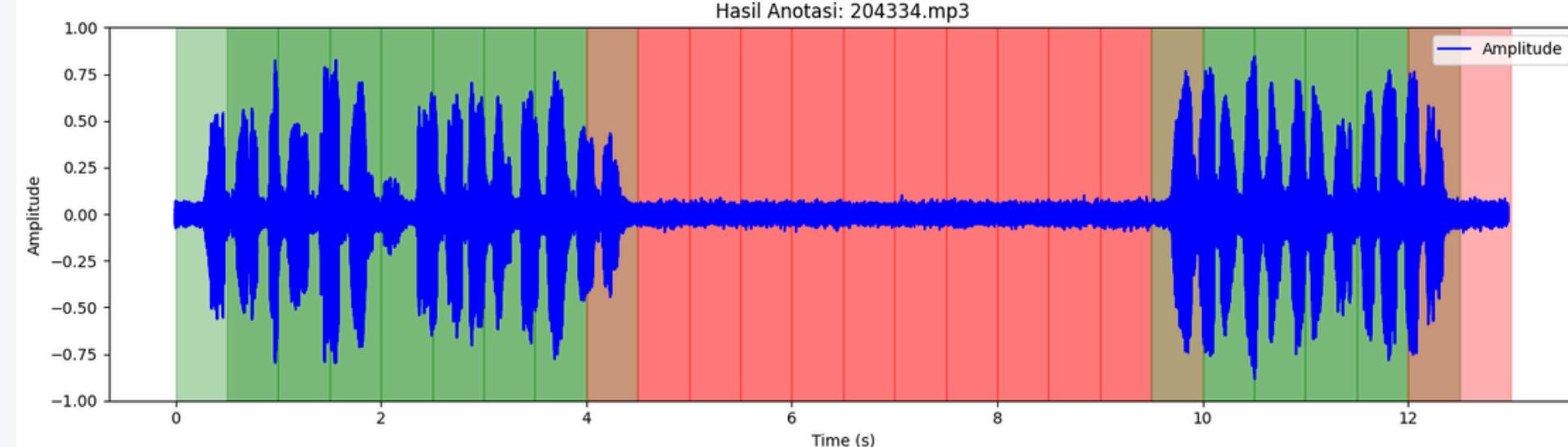
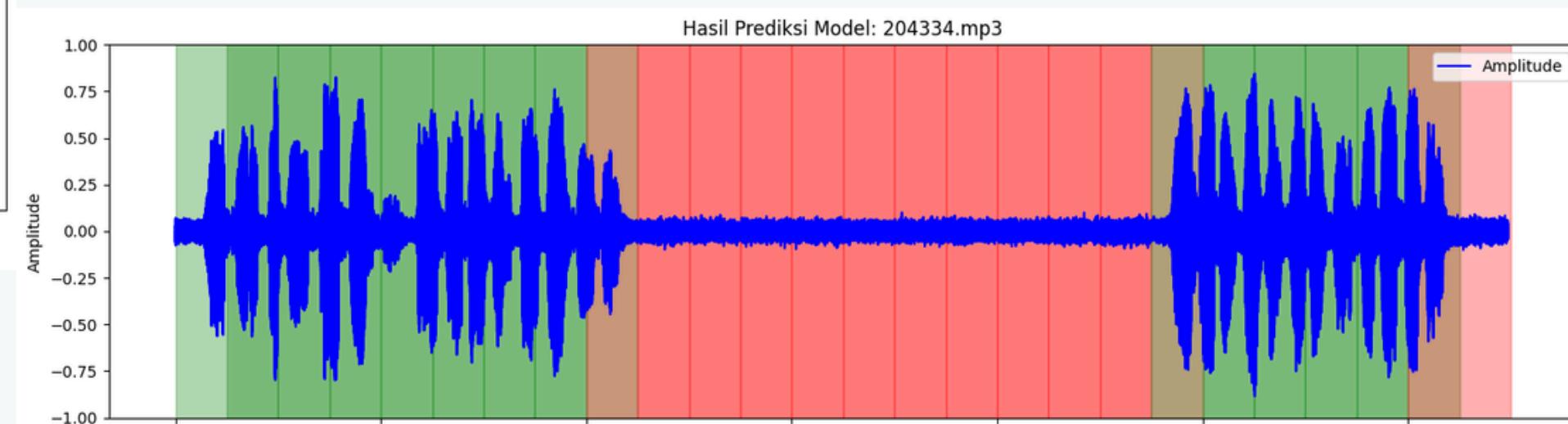
Confusion Matrix dengan label:

- 0: Suara Burung
- 1: Suara Event (Keras)
- 2: Suara Non-Event (Background)

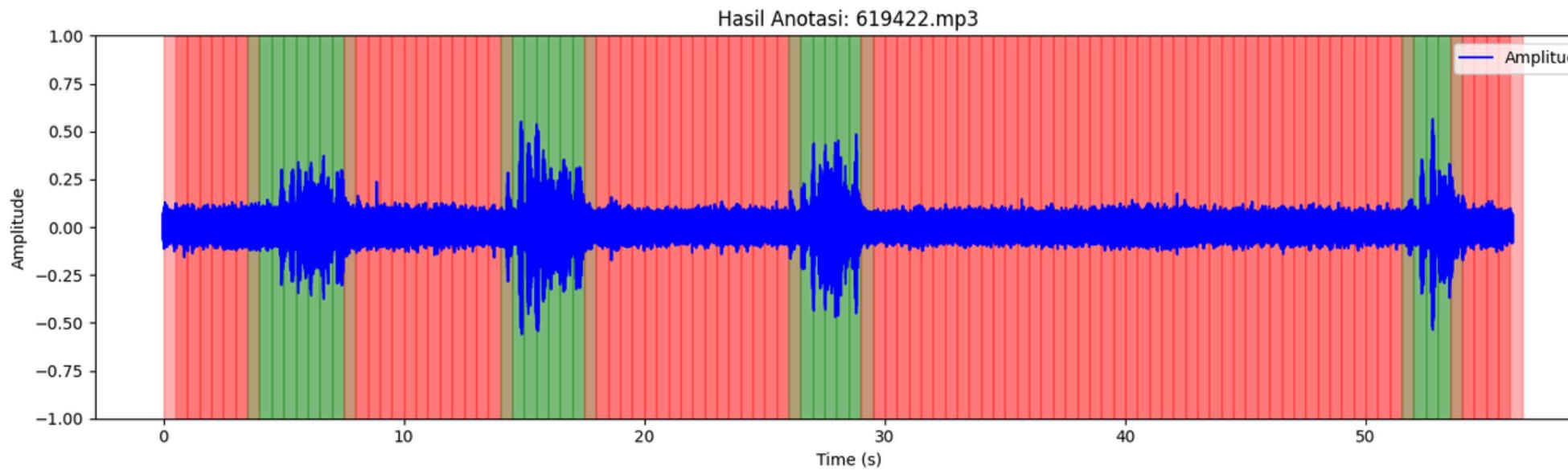
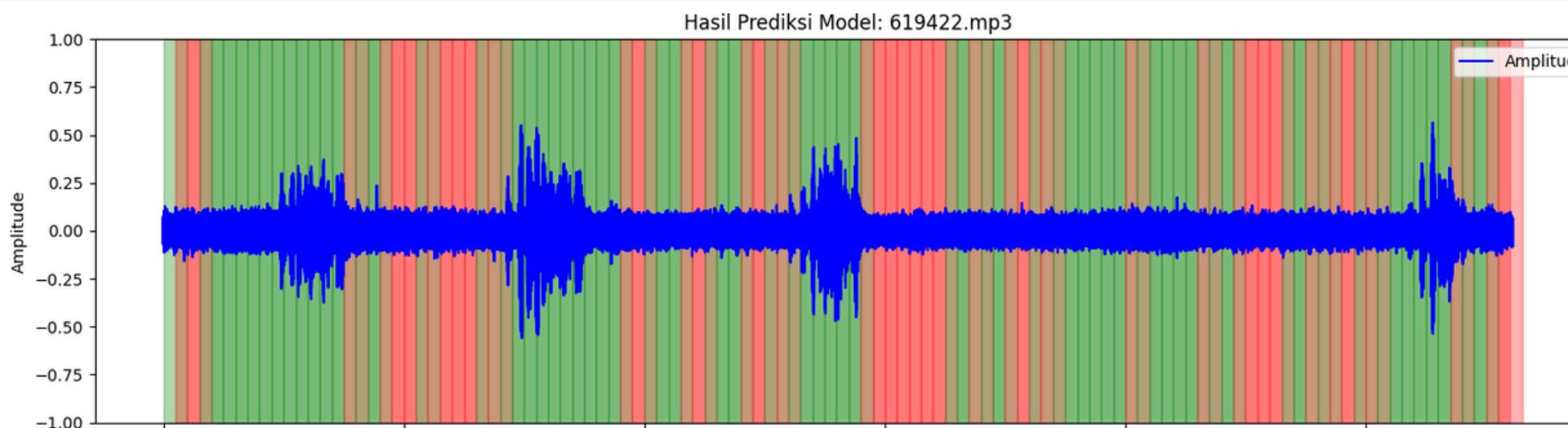
# Contoh Hasil



Contoh Model akurat mengidentifikasi suara burung

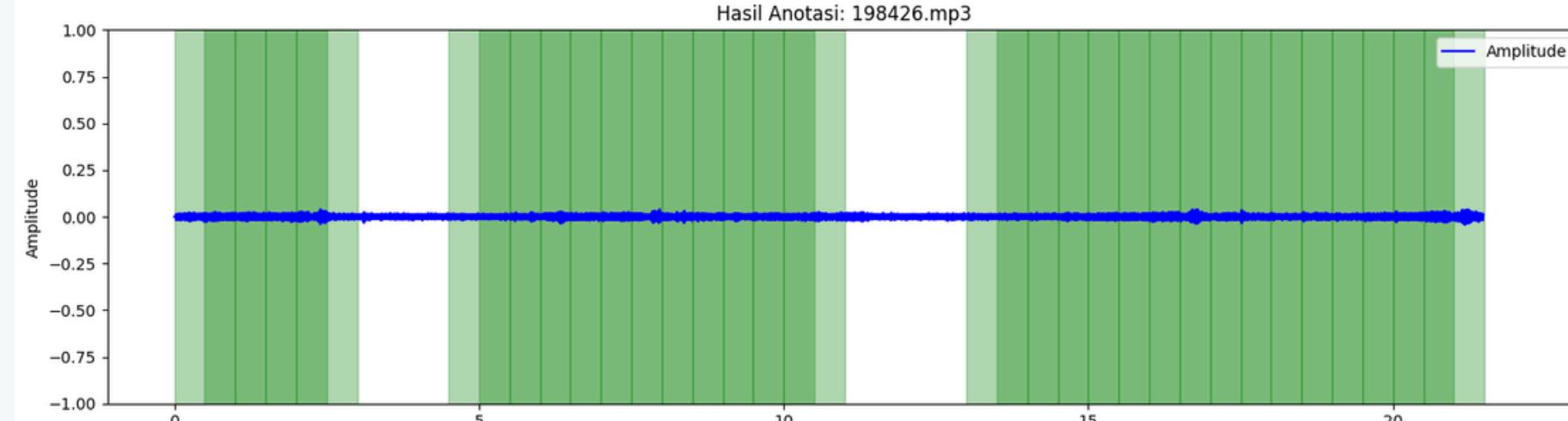
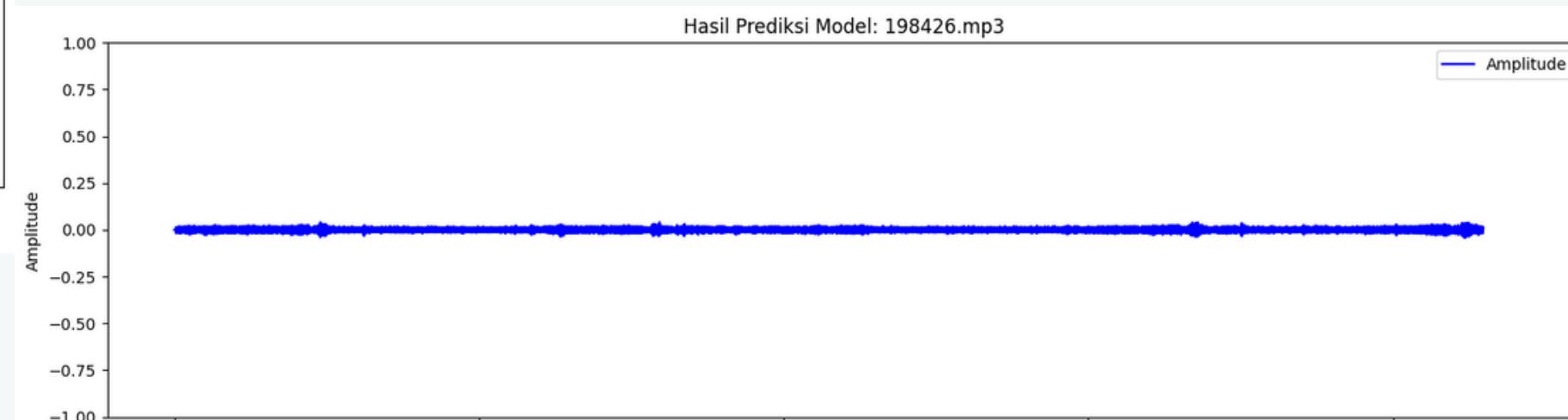


# Contoh Hasil

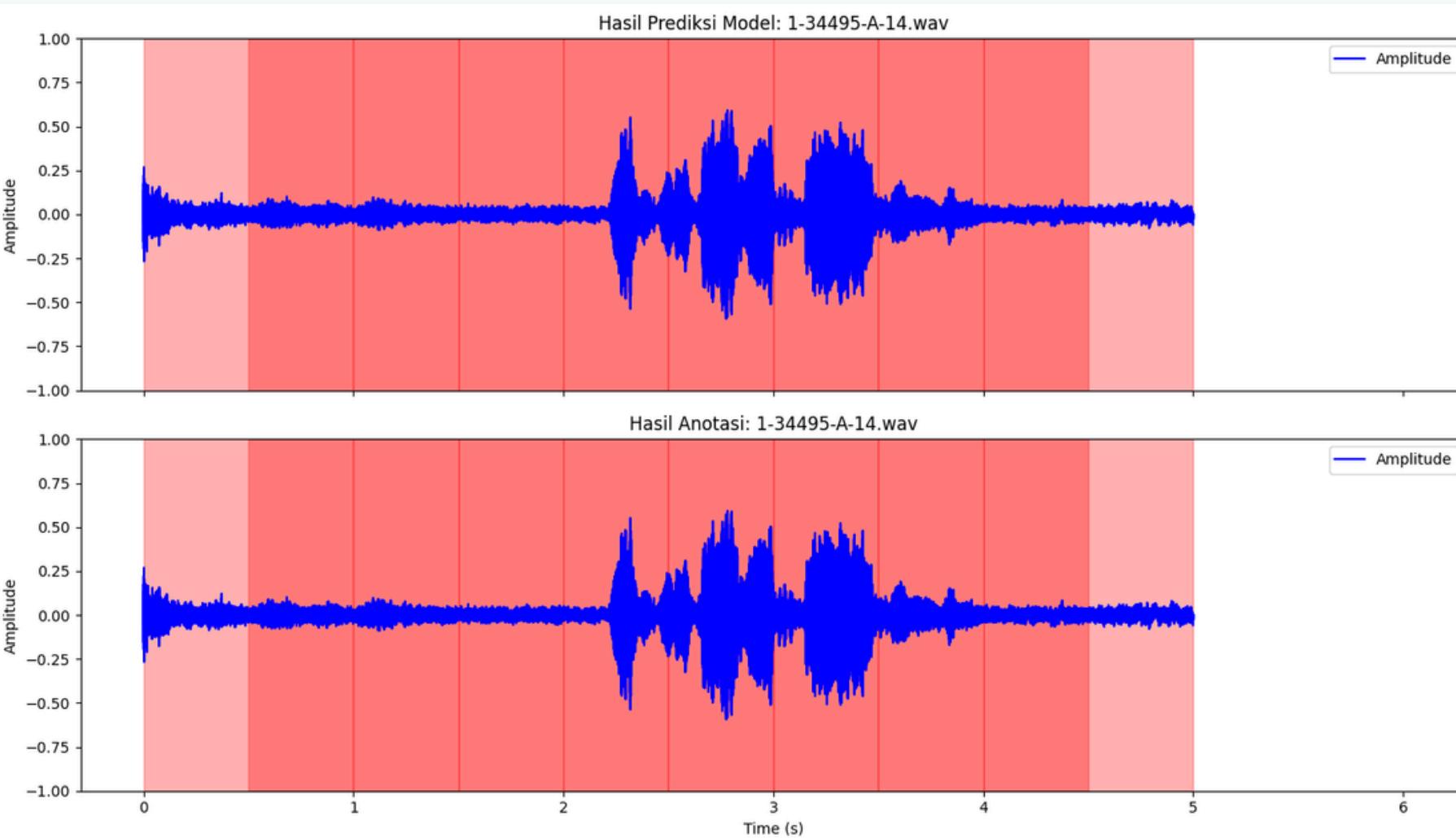
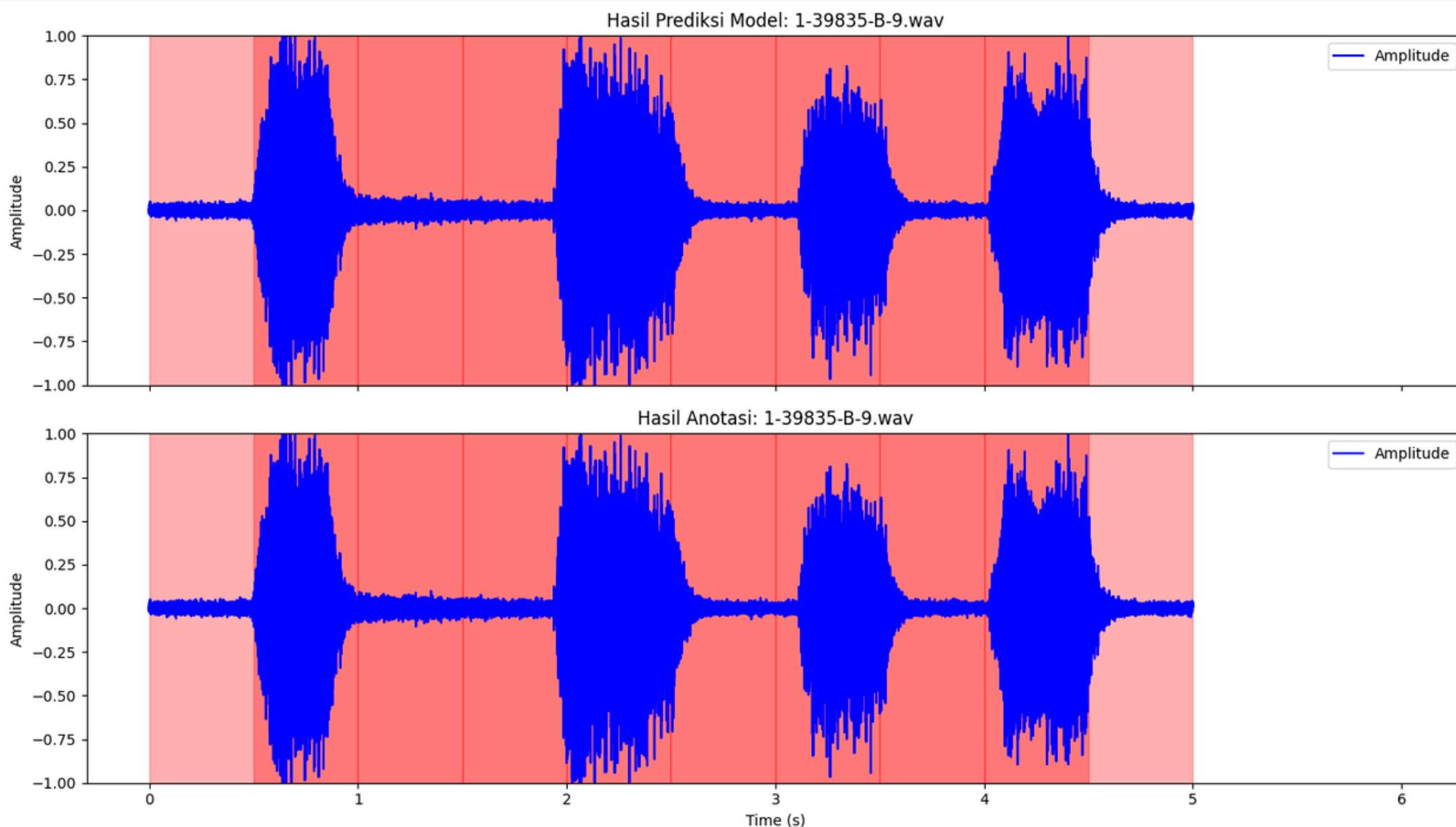


Contoh Model tidak dapat  
membedakan suara non-event  
dengan suara event / suara burung

Contoh Model kesusahan  
membedakan suara background dan  
suara burung

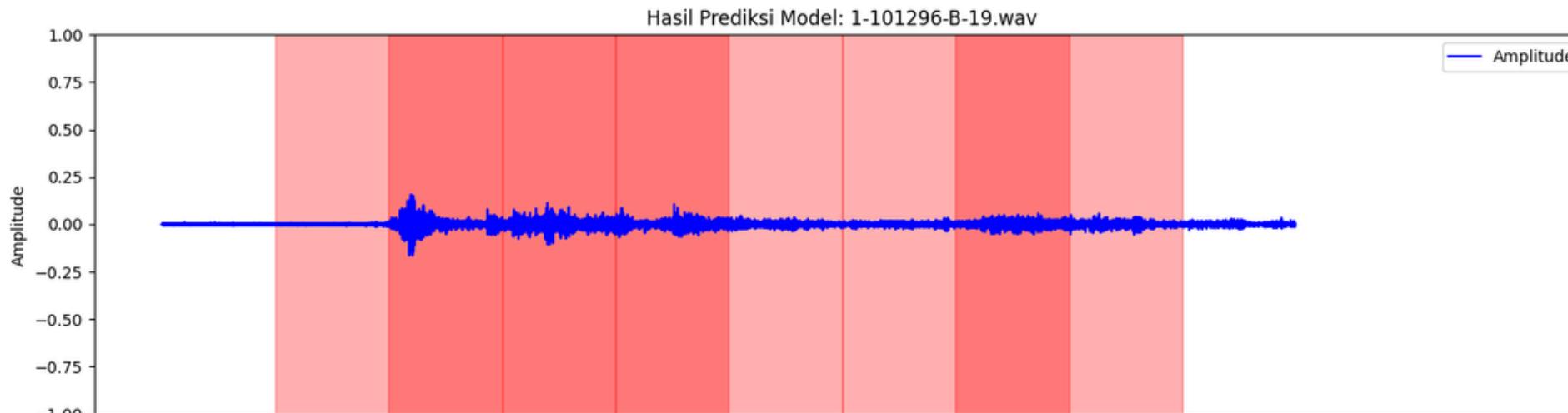


# Contoh Hasil

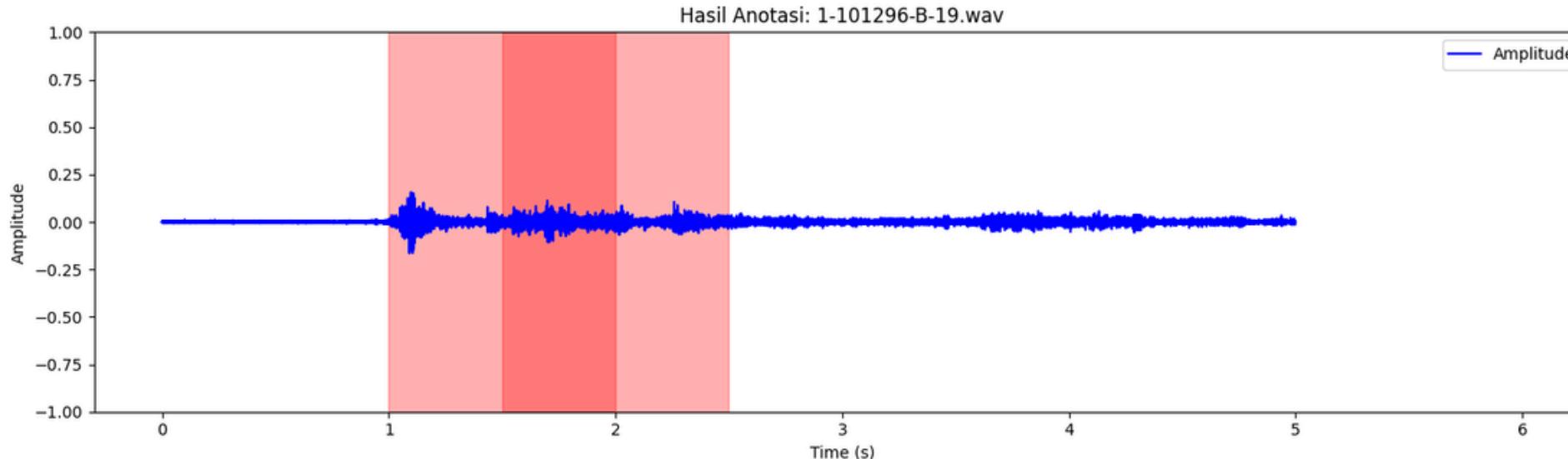


Contoh model akurat dalam memprediksi suara event

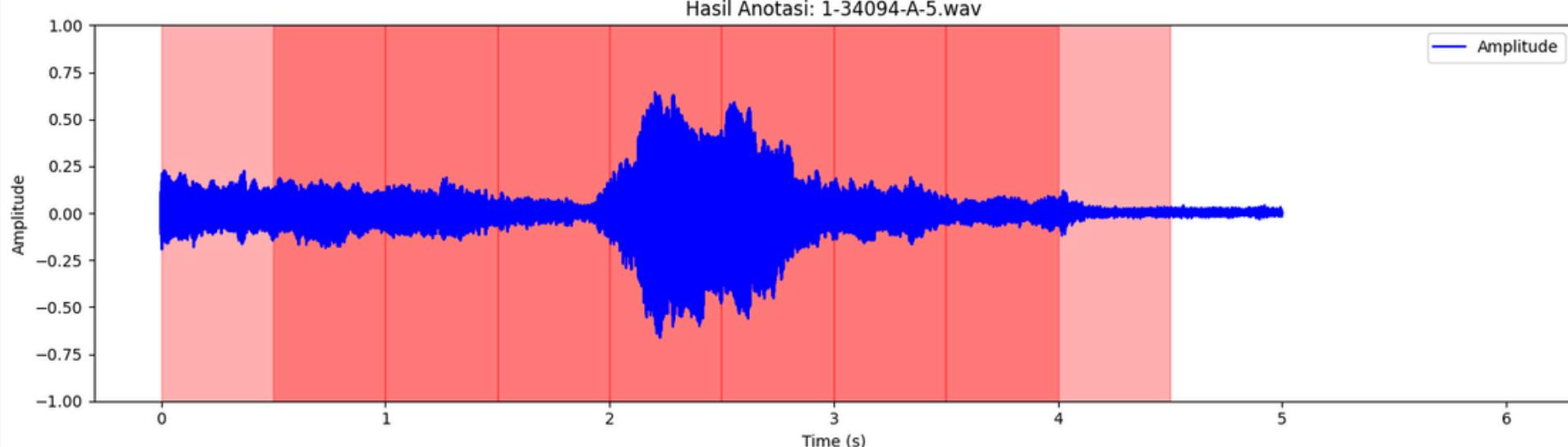
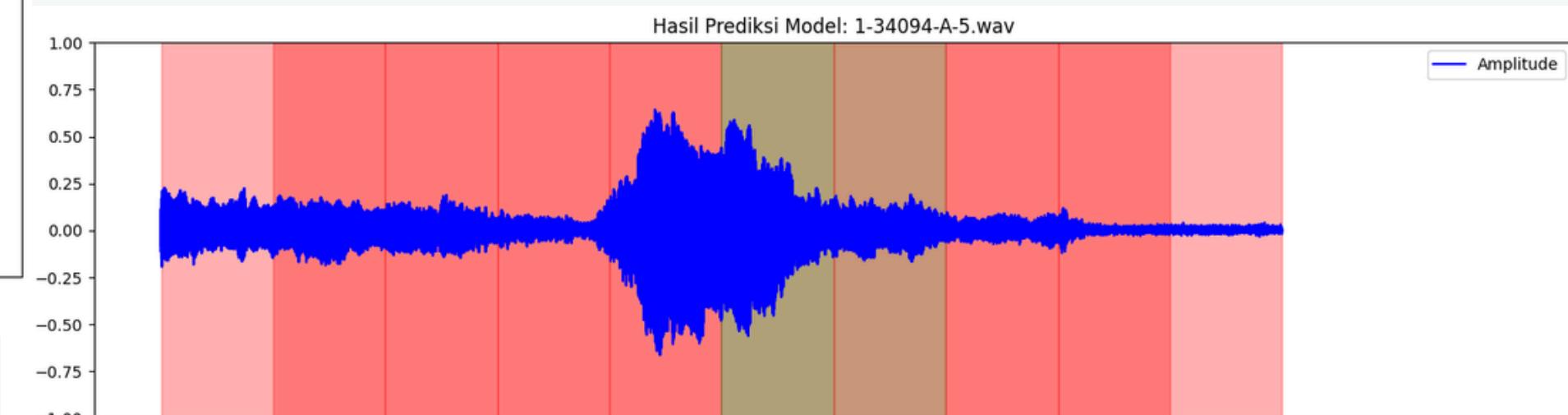
# Contoh Hasil



Contoh Model terlalu general dalam  
mengidentifikasi suara event



Contoh Model salah memprediksi  
suara non-burung



# Kesimpulan

- Pra-klasifikasi dengan Decision Tree berhasil menurunkan waktu eksekusi hingga 22% dibandingkan tanpa pra-klasifikasi (DT + MLP-2L: 0,523 detik vs. MLP-3L: 0,675 detik).
- Pra-klasifikasi dengan Mamdani FIS memiliki nilai akurasi 80.7% dengan MLP dan 83.4% dengan LGBM, serta menurunkan waktu sekitar 6% dibandingkan dengan tanpa pra-klasifikasi.
- Pendekatan pra-klasifikasi terbukti dapat meningkatkan efisiensi komputasi, serta memiliki akurasi yang bisa berkompetisi dengan model lain.

# TERIMA KASIH

# Referensi

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