Case Study: Speech data and CNN

M.Tech. Data Science, Second Year, NMIMS

By,

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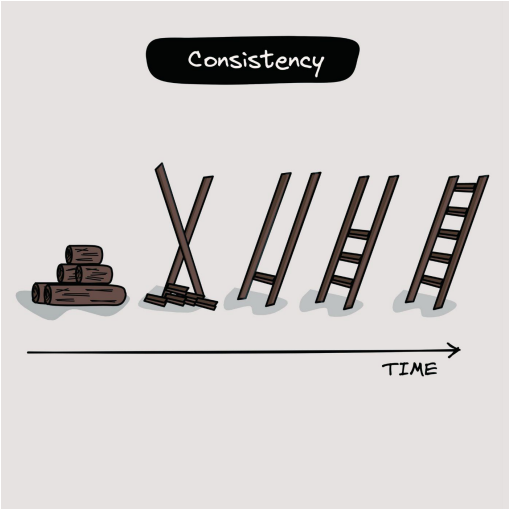
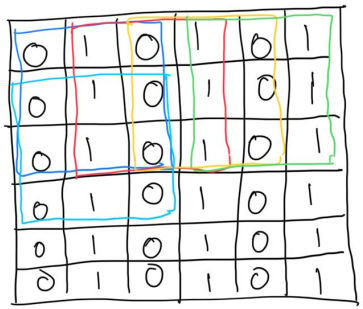


Convolution & operation



6×6 image

×

Filter (weights)

-1	1	-1
2	3	2
1	1	1

3×3 Filter

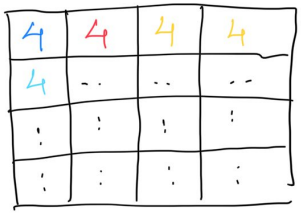
$n - f + 1$

$= 6 - 3 + 1$

$= 4$

Output Size

Output without padding

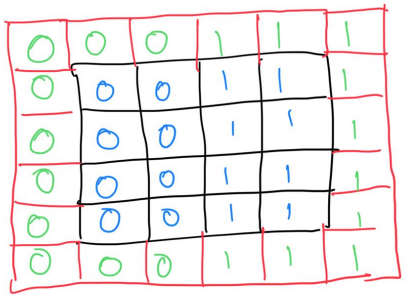


4×4

Stride = 1 (step size)

With Padding

Padding

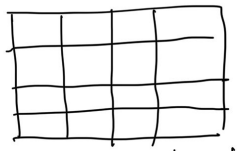


filter

1	-1
1	-1

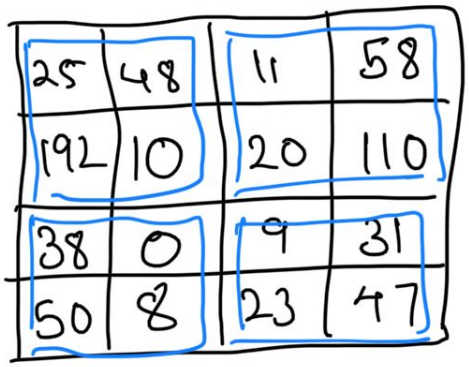
×

4×4 → 6×6 padding



4×4

Pooling



Stride = 2
(Recommended for Pooling)

25	48
192	10

11	58
20	110

Pooling ⇒

38	0
50	8

9	31
23	47

Max Pooling

192	110
50	47

69	50
22	28

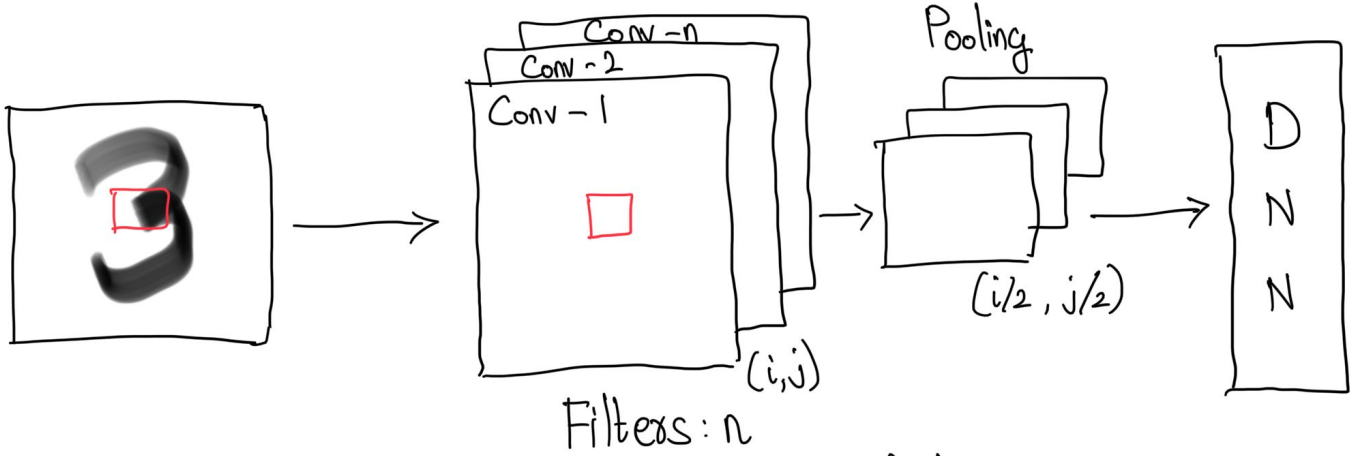
Average Pooling

Convolution Neural Network (CNN) for Classification

tf.keras.layers.Conv2D

tf.keras.activations.*

tf.keras.layers.MaxPool2D



1) Convolution: Filters to generate feature maps

2) Non-linearity: often relu

3) Backpropagation

4) Pooling: Downsampling feature maps

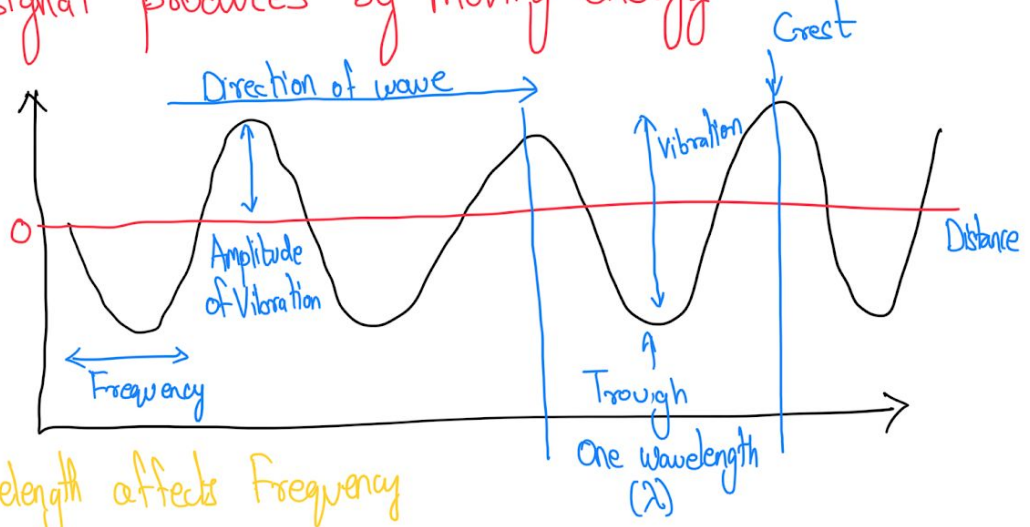
Audio Signal: (Automatic Speech Recognition)

Longitudinal vibration that produces vitality

Sound Wave:

Vibration signal produces by moving energy

Parameters
- Amplitude
- Crest and Trough
- Wavelength
- Cycle
- Frequency

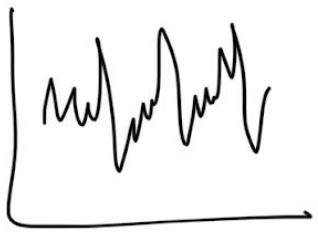


Wavelength affects Frequency

Acoustic Modelling

→ Statistical Representation of computed feature vectors

HMM — Segmental Model — Super Segment Model — Neural Network

 → Feature Extractor → Acoustic Model → Output

MFCC (Mel-frequency Ceptral Coefficients)

Mel Spectrogram

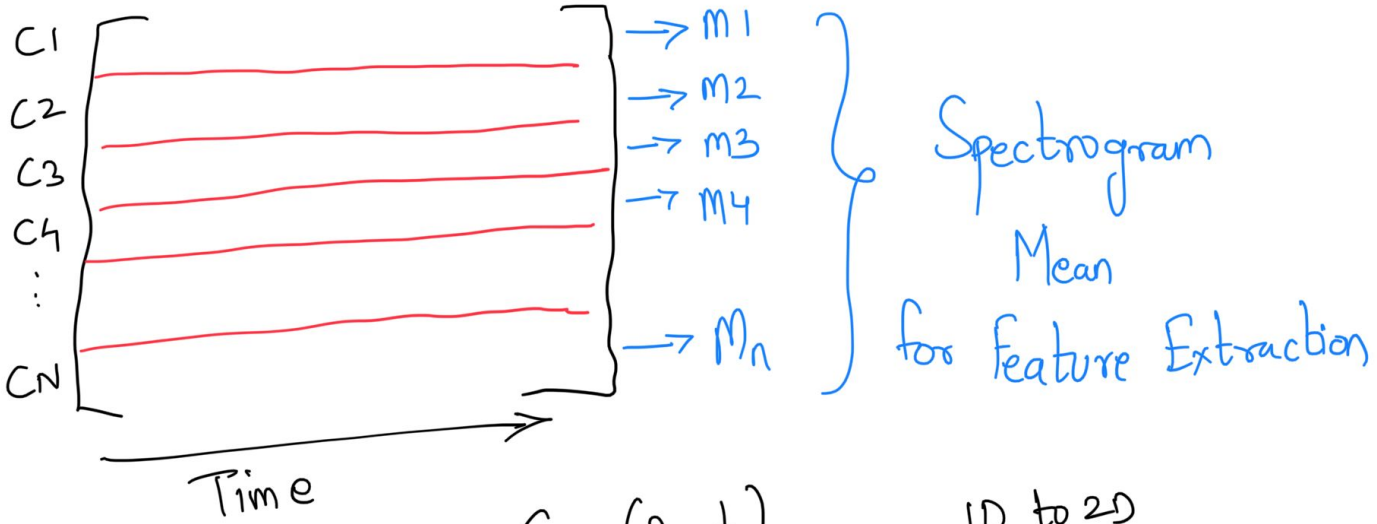
→ Spectrogram converted to Mel scale

→ Widely used in deep learning

→ Powerful tool to extract the feature from speech

→ Process includes: Fourier Transform, discrete cosine transforms and overlapping windows

→ It helps for classification problems such as genre classification, disease detection related to speech and etc.



$C = (n, t)$

1D to 2D

$M = (n, \ ) \longrightarrow (k, n_1, n_2, \#channels)$

k → #samples

#channels ⇓ CNN Model

CNN in Speech Data

→ Create features using MFCCs & Mel Spectrogram

→ Average of matrix