

# Environmental Sound Recognition and Classification

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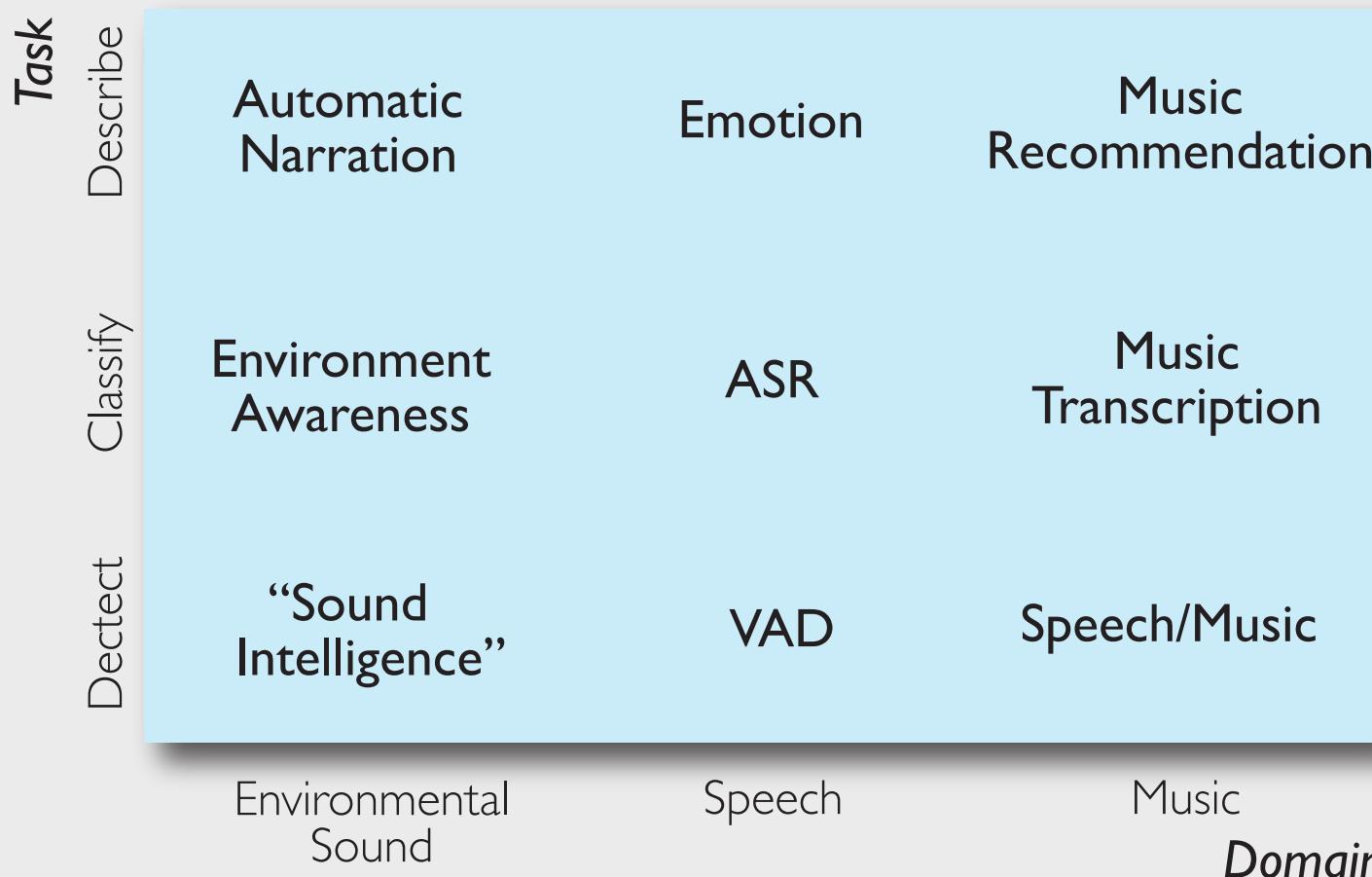
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<http://labrosa.ee.columbia.edu/>

1. Machine Listening
2. Background Classification
3. Foreground Event Recognition
4. Speech Separation
5. Open Issues

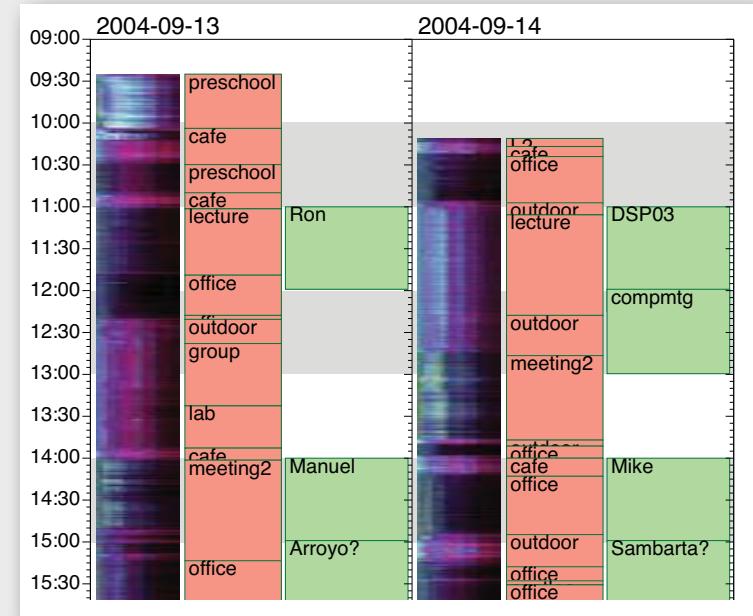
# I. Machine Listening

- Extracting **useful information** from sound
  - ... like animals do



# Environmental Sound Applications

- Audio Lifelog  
Diarization

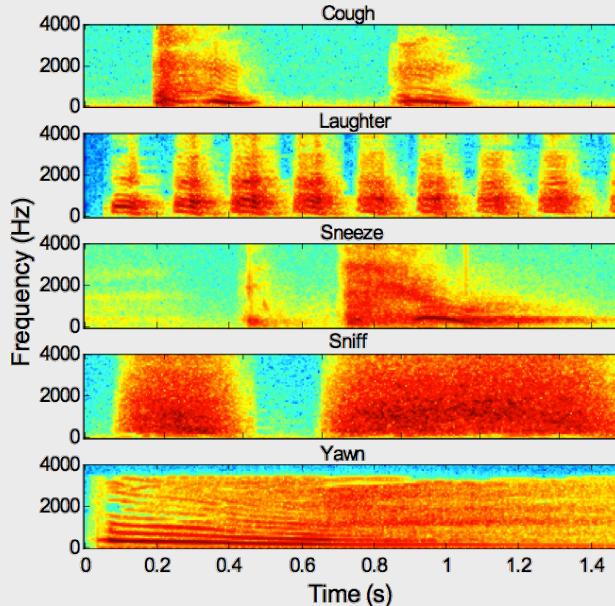


- Consumer Video Classification & Search

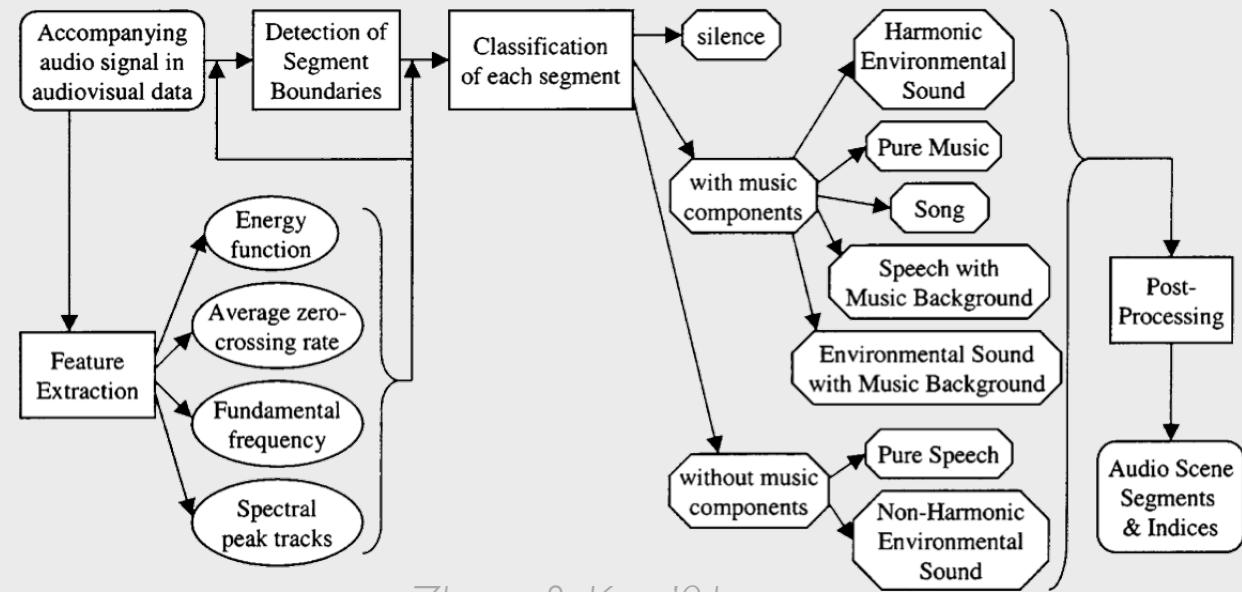


# Prior Work

- Environment Classification
  - speech/music/silent/machine



Temko & Nadeau '06

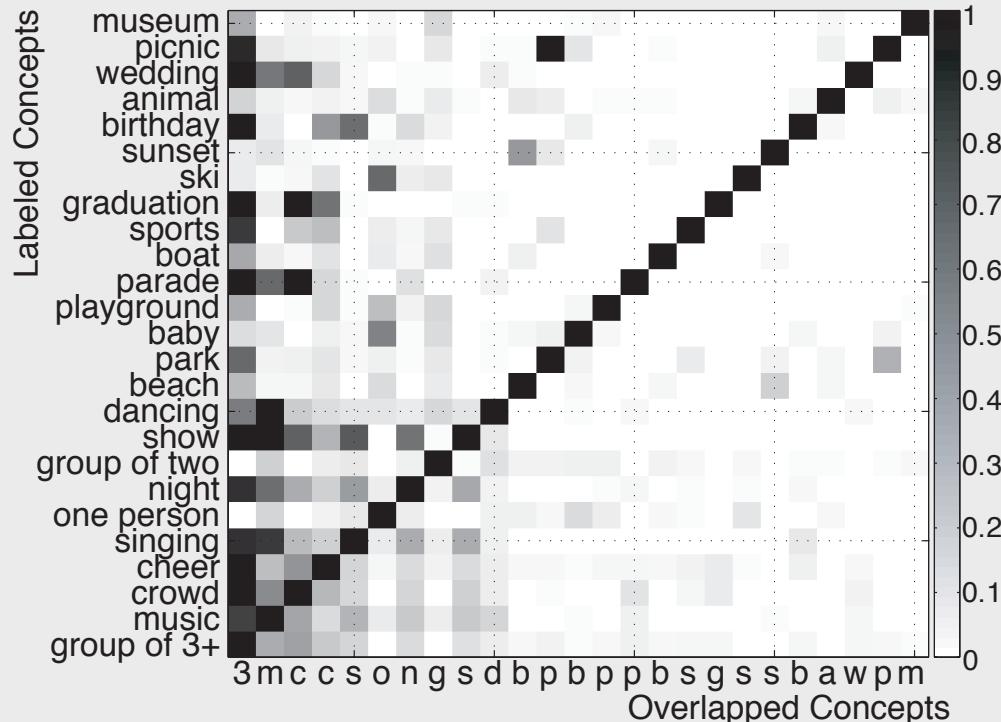


Zhang & Kuo '01

- Nonspeech Sound Recognition
  - Meeting room Audio Event Classification
  - sports events - cheers, bat/ball sounds, ...

# Consumer Video Dataset

- 25 “concepts” from Kodak user study
  - boat, crowd, cheer, dance, ...



- Grab top 200 videos from YouTube search
  - then filter for quality, unedited = 1873 videos
  - manually relabel with concepts

# Obtaining Labeled Data

Y-G Jiang et al. 2011

- Amazon Mechanical Turk
  - 10s clips
  - 9,641 videos in 4 weeks

**Mark all the categories that appear in any part of the video.**

Description:

- Watch the entire video as more categories may appear over time.
- Mark all the categories that appear in any part of the video.
- Make sure the audio is on.
- If no matching category is found, mark the box in front of "None of the categories matches".
- For categories that appears to be relevant but you're not completely sure, please still mark it.
- Please move over or click on the category name for detailed description.



[Replay](#)    [Continue Playing](#)

Original URL: [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u\\_2dqWBd1L0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u_2dqWBd1L0)

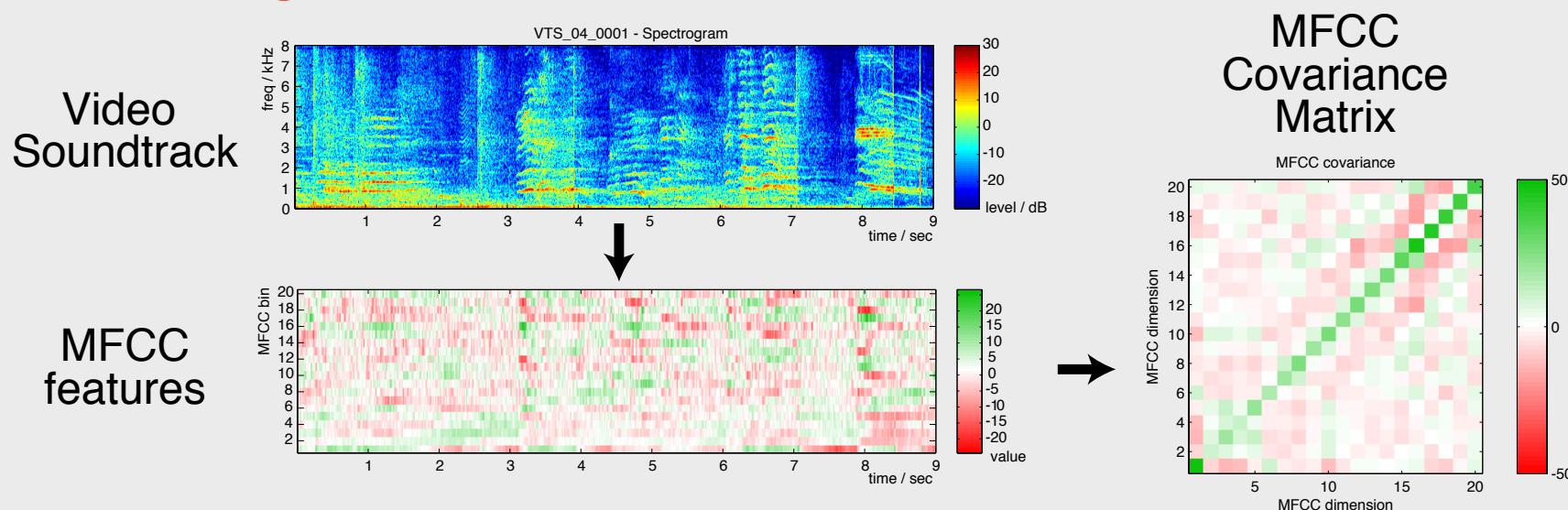
Sport	Animal	Celebration	Others
<input type="checkbox"/> Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/> Cat	<input type="checkbox"/> Graduation	<input type="checkbox"/> Music Performance
<input type="checkbox"/> Baseball	<input type="checkbox"/> Dog	<input type="checkbox"/> Birthday	<input type="checkbox"/> Non-music Performance
<input type="checkbox"/> Soccer	<input type="checkbox"/> Bird	<input type="checkbox"/> Wedding Reception	<input type="checkbox"/> Parade
<input type="checkbox"/> Ice Skate		<input type="checkbox"/> Wedding Ceremony	<input type="checkbox"/> Beach
<input type="checkbox"/> Ski		<input type="checkbox"/> Wedding Dance	<input type="checkbox"/> Playground
<input type="checkbox"/> Swim		<input type="checkbox"/> None of the categories matches.	
<input type="checkbox"/> Biking		<input type="checkbox"/> I don't see any video playing.	

Current Time: 10 sec

[Submit](#)

# 2. Background Classification

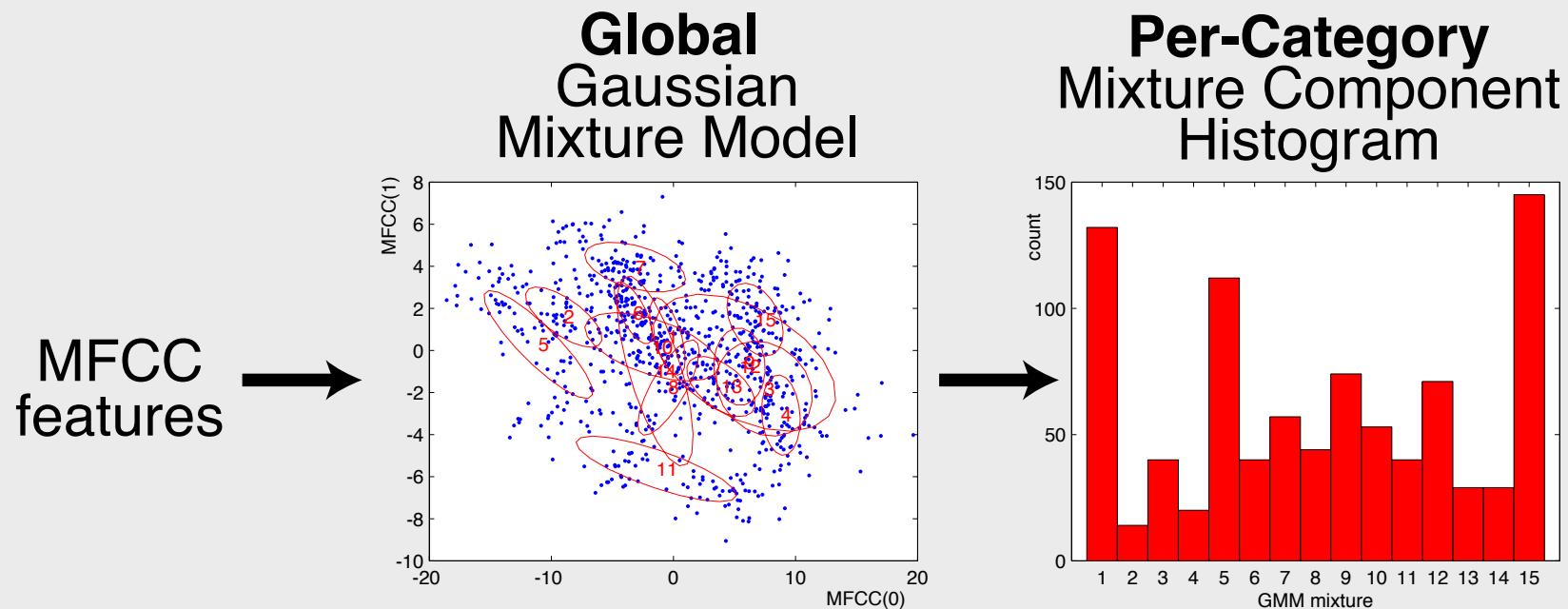
- **Baseline** for soundtrack classification
  - divide sound into short frames (e.g. 30 ms)
  - calculate features (e.g. MFCC) for each frame
  - describe clip by **statistics** of frames (mean, covariance)
  - = “**bag of features**”



- Classify by e.g. KL distance + **SVM**

# Codebook Histograms

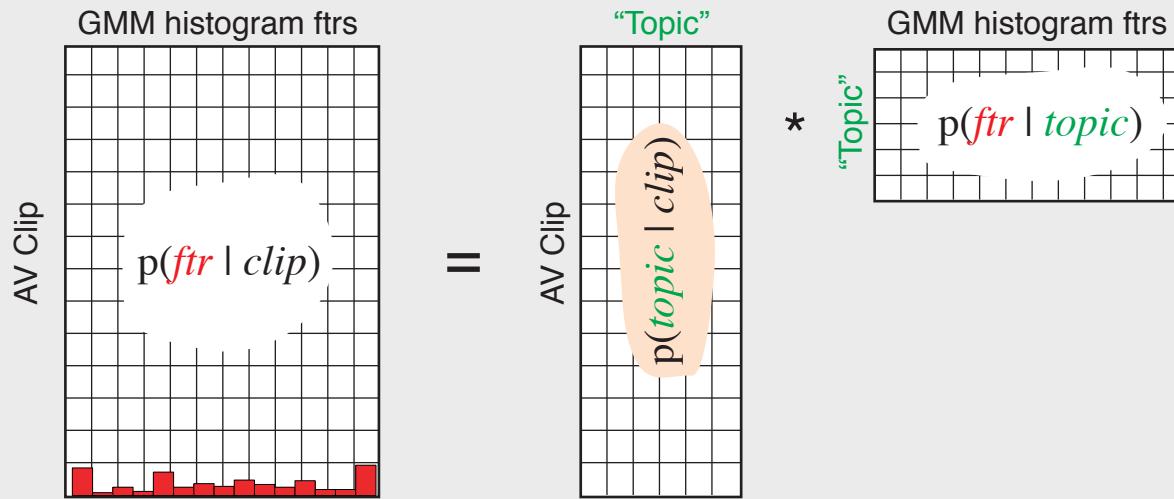
- Convert high-dim. distributions to **multinomial**



- Classify by **distance** on histograms
  - KL, Chi-squared
  - + SVM

# Latent Semantic Analysis (LSA)

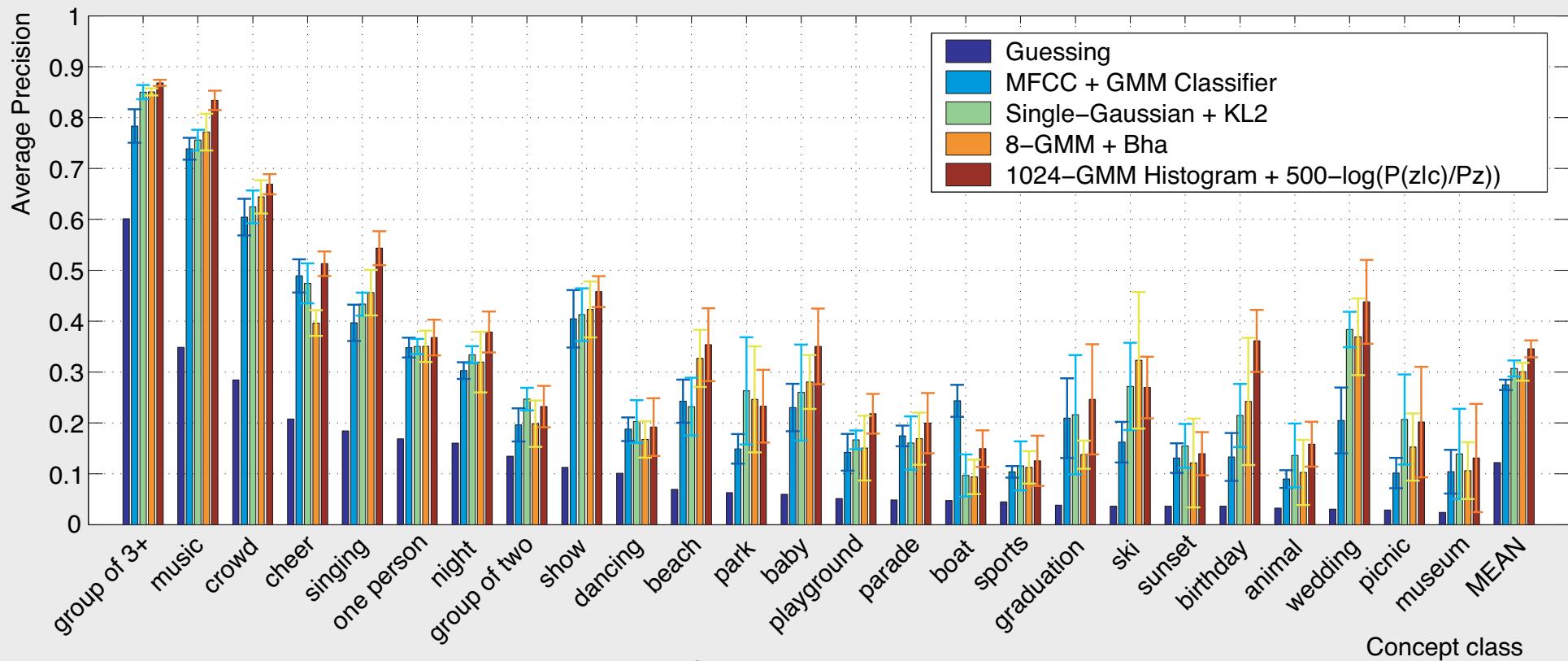
- Probabilistic LSA (**pLSA**) models each histogram as a mixture of several ‘**topics**’
  - .. each clip may have several things going on
- Topic sets optimized through **EM**
  - $p(ftr \mid clip) = \sum_{topics} p(ftr \mid topic) p(topic \mid clip)$



- use (normalized?)  $p(topic \mid clip)$  as per-clip features

# Background Classification Results

K Lee & Ellis '10

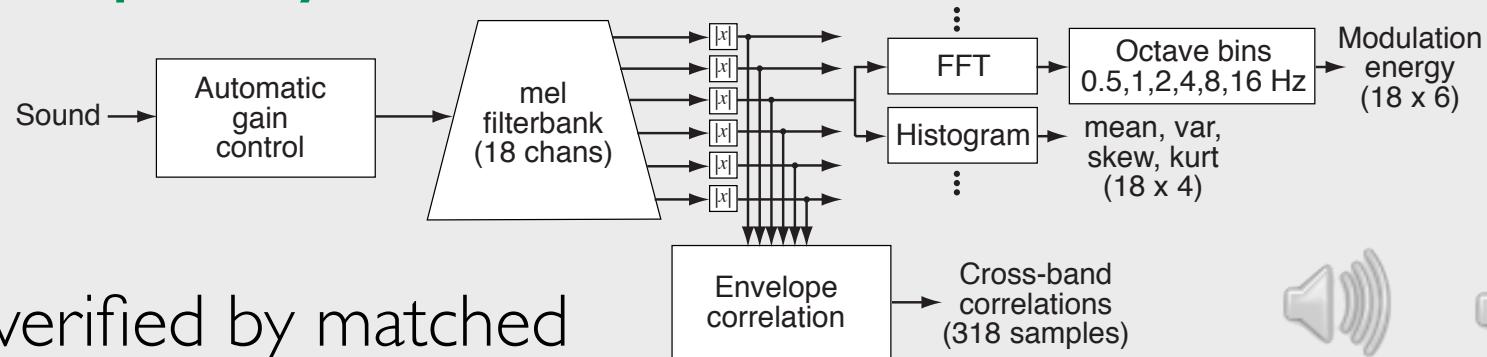


- Wide range in performance
  - audio (music, ski) vs. non-audio (group, night)
  - large AP uncertainty on infrequent classes

# Sound Texture Features

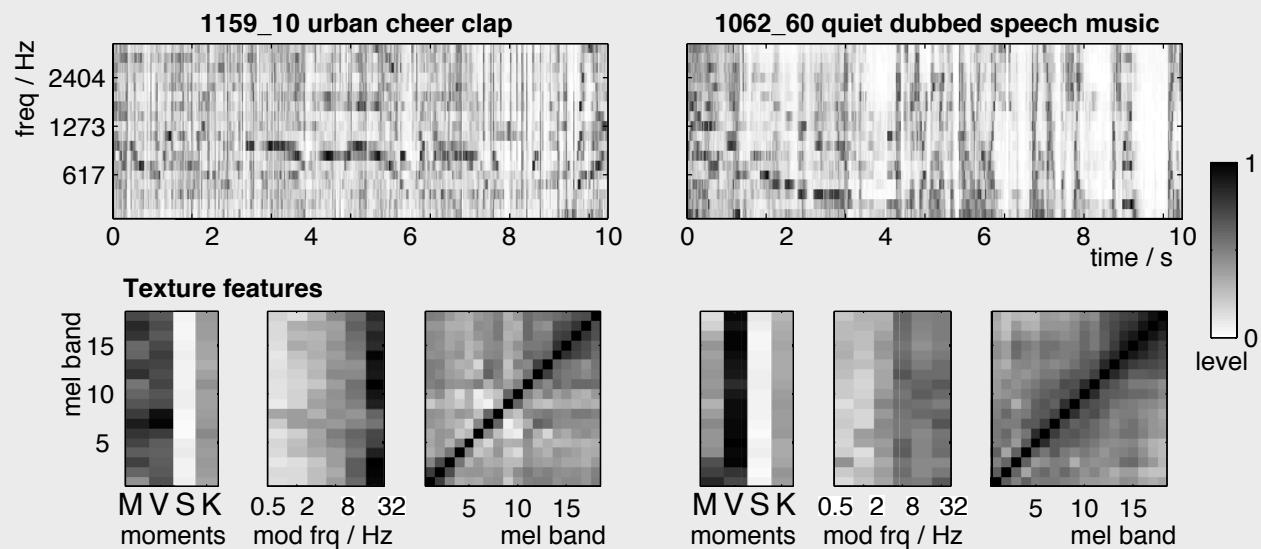
McDermott Simoncelli '09  
Ellis, Zheng, McDermott '11

- Characterize sounds by perceptually-sufficient statistics



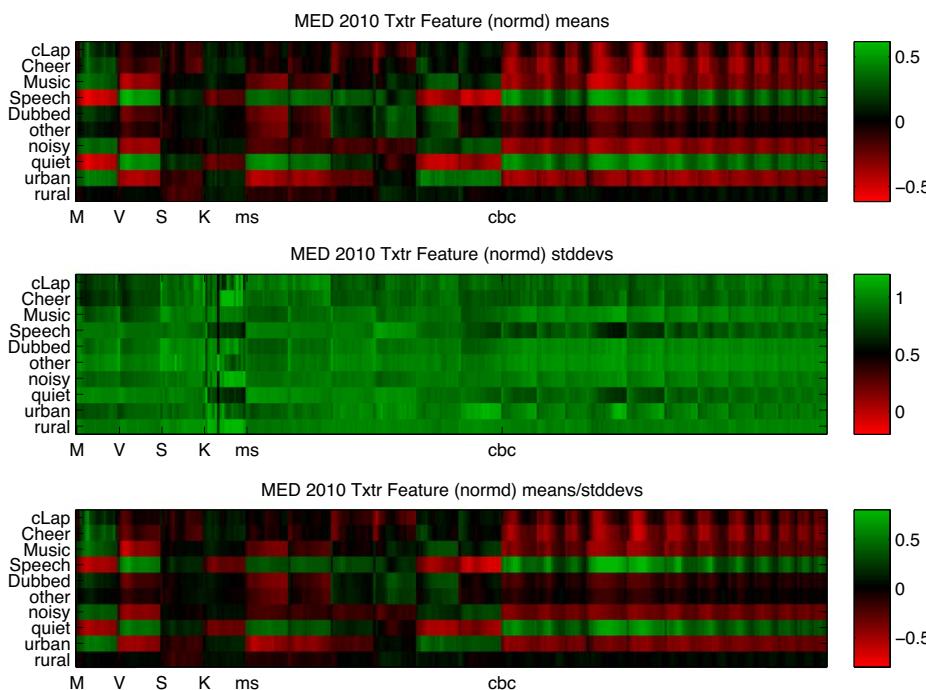
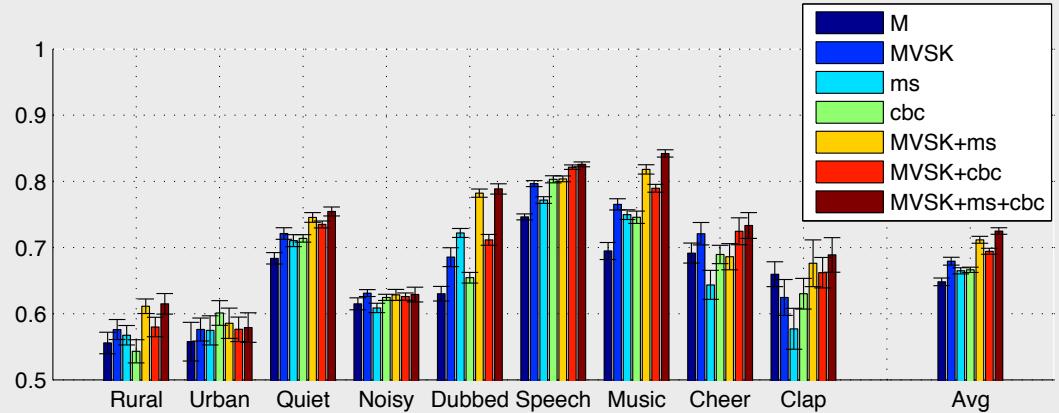
- .. verified by matched resynthesis

- Subband distributions & env x-corrs
  - Mahalanobis distance ...



# Sound Texture Features

- Test on MED 2010 development data
  - 10 specially-collected manual labels



- **Contrasts in feature sets**
  - correlation of labels...
- **Perform ~ same as MFCCs**
  - combine well

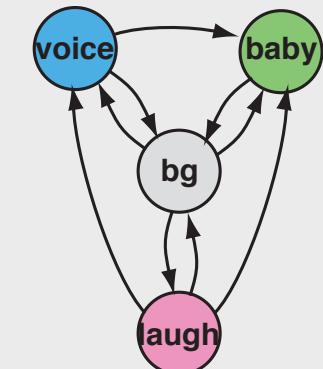
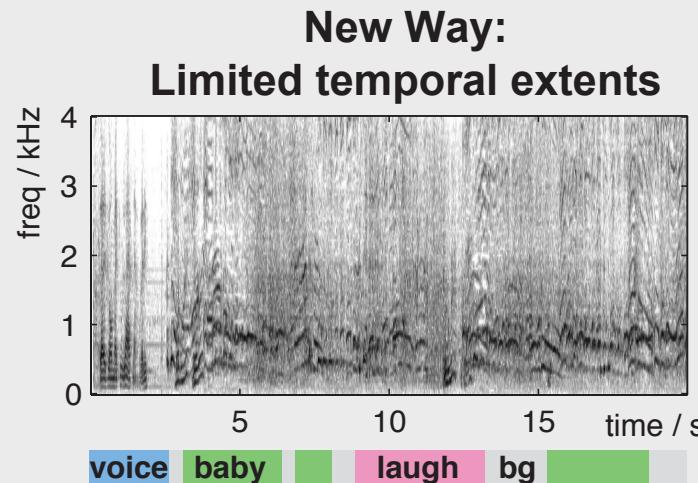
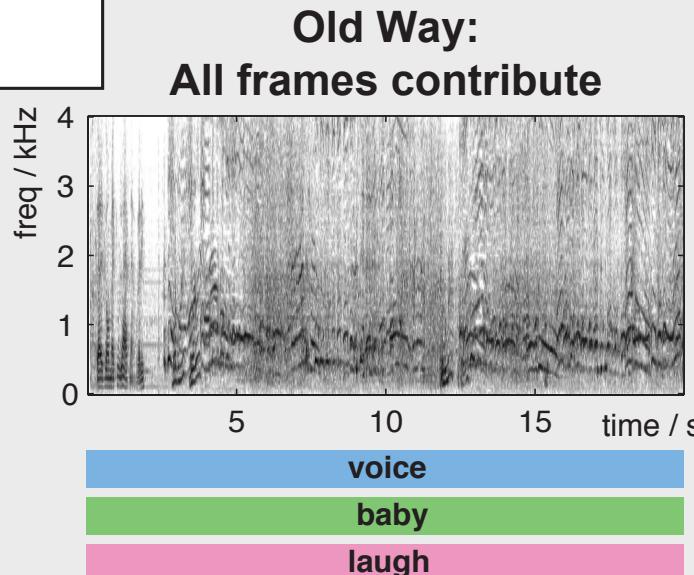
# 3. Foreground Event Recognition

K Lee, Ellis, Loui '10

- **Global** vs. **local** class models

- tell-tale acoustics may be ‘washed out’ in statistics
- try iterative **realignment** of HMMs:

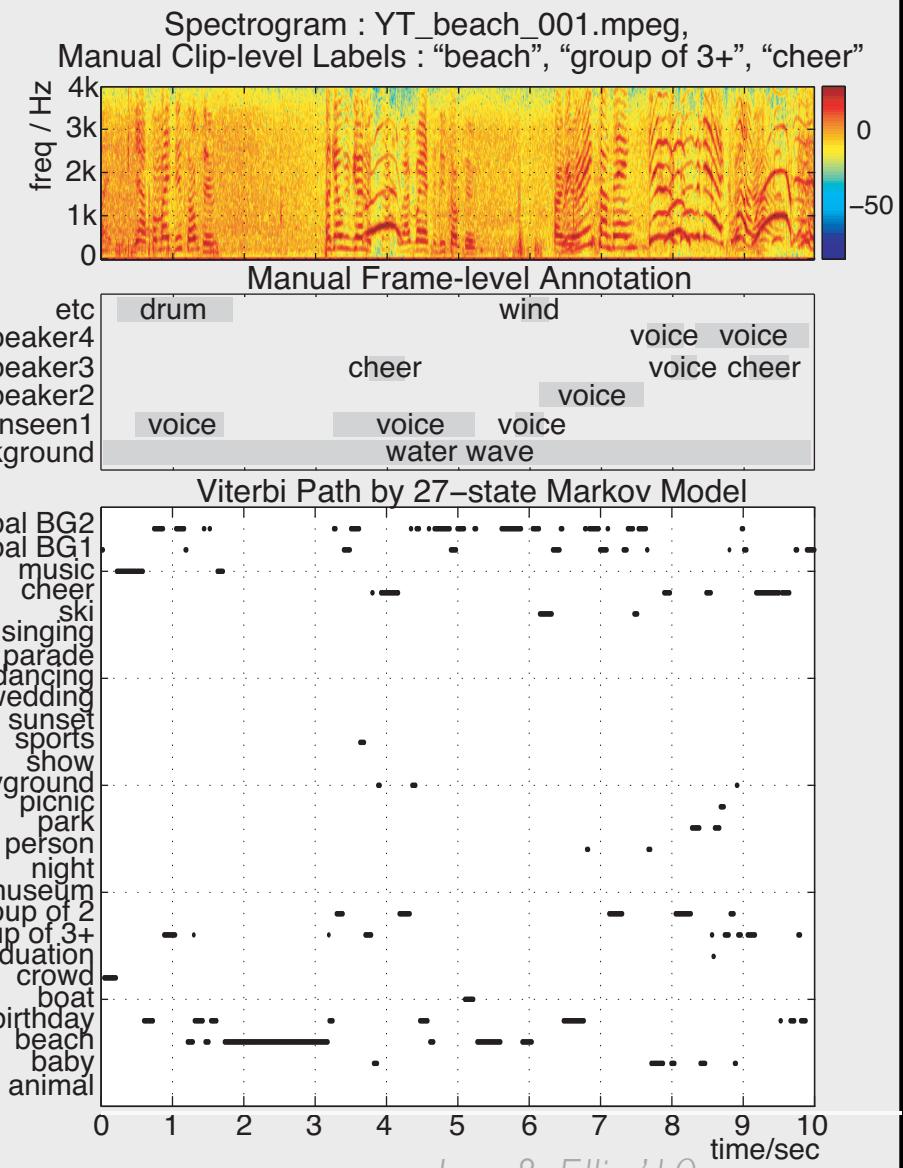
YT baby 002:  
voice  
baby  
laugh



- “background” model shared by all clips

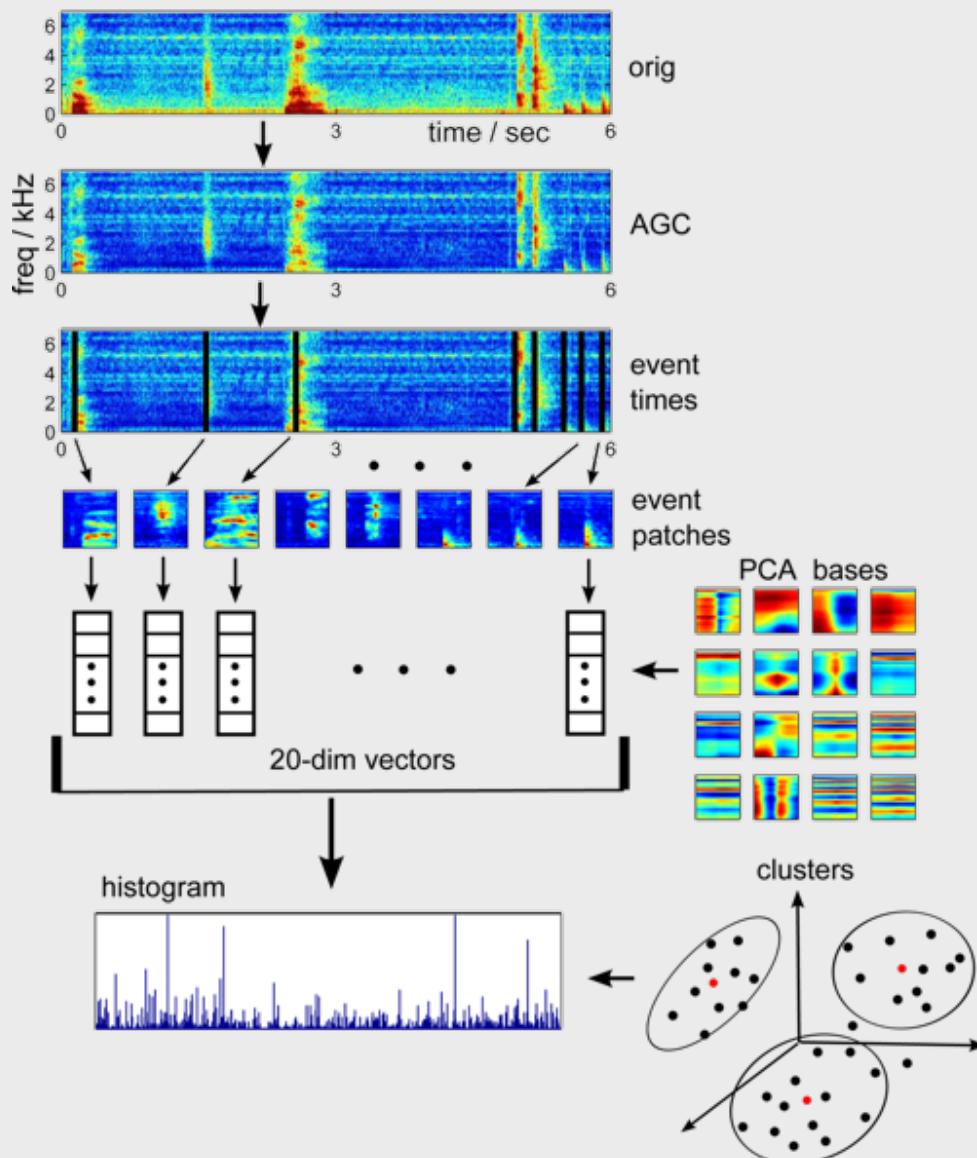
# Foreground Event HMMs

- Training labels only at **clip-level**
- Refine models by **EM realignment**
- Use for classifying entire video...
  - or seeking to relevant part



# Transient Features

Cotton, Ellis, Loui '11



- **Transients = foreground events?**
- **Onset detector** finds energy bursts
  - best SNR
- **PCA basis** to represent each
  - 300 ms × auditory freq
- **“bag of transients”**

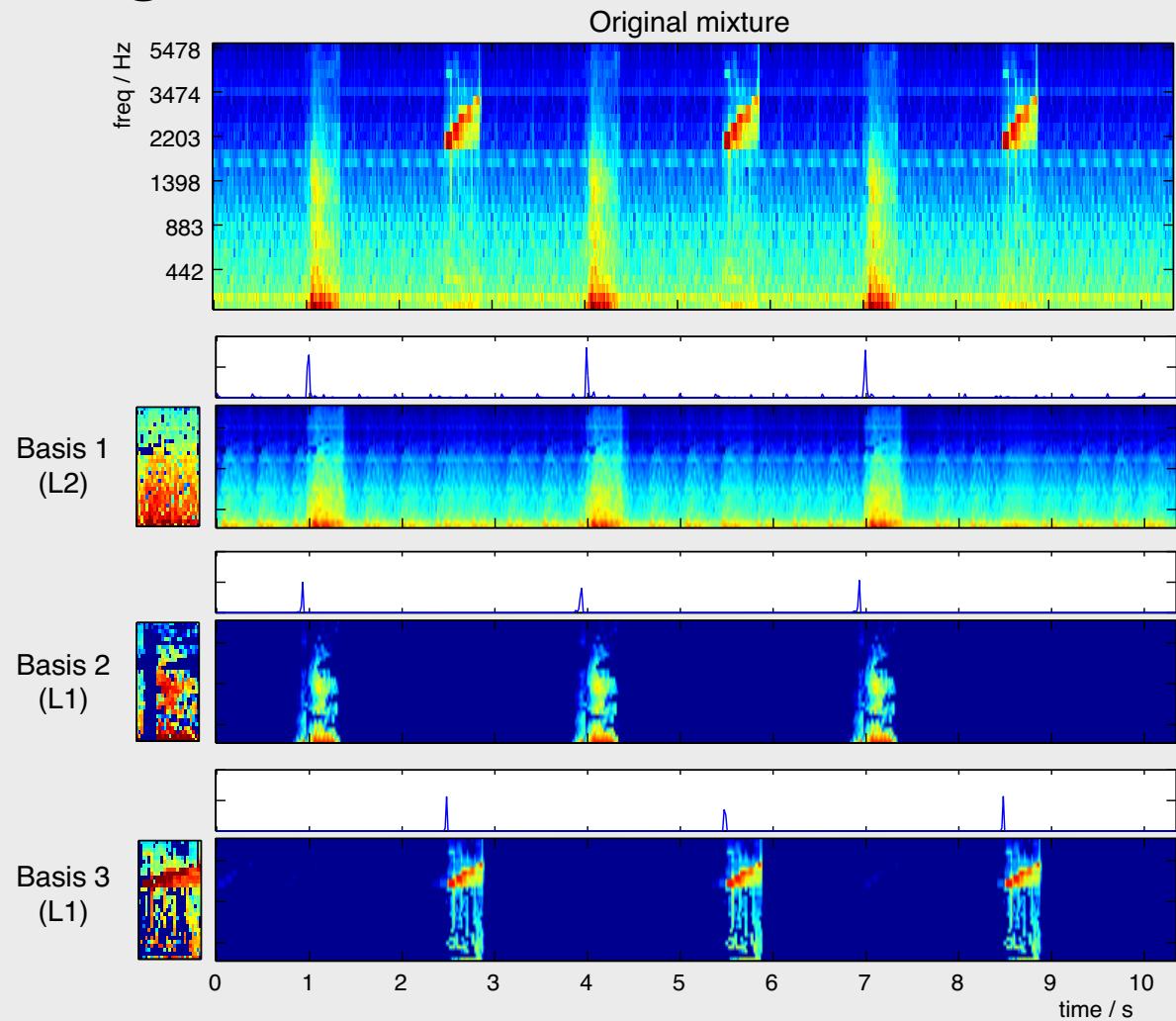
# Nonnegative Matrix Factorization

Smaragdis Brown '03  
Abdallah Plumley '04  
Virtanen '07

- Decompose spectrograms into **templates** + activation

$$\mathbf{X} = \mathbf{W} \cdot \mathbf{H}$$

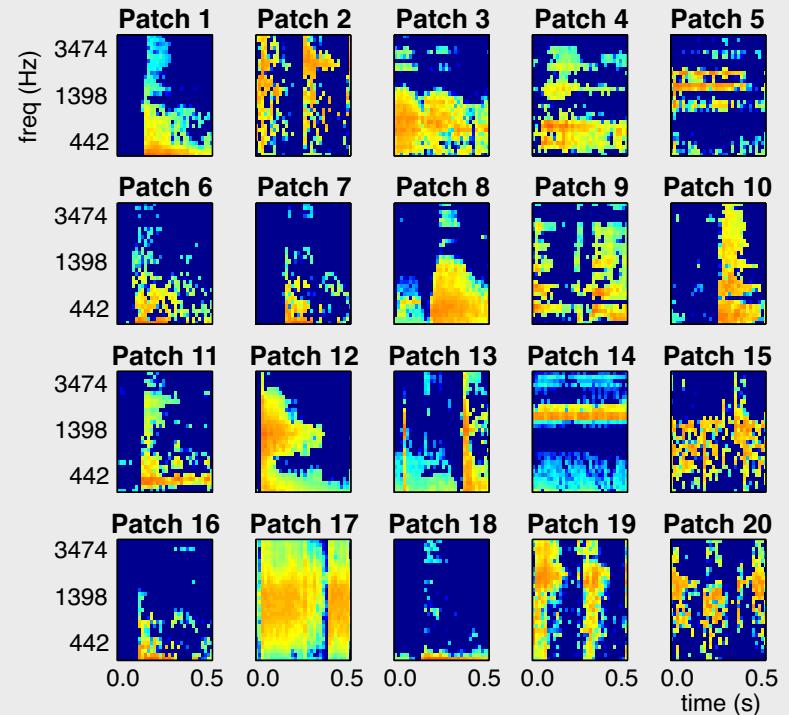
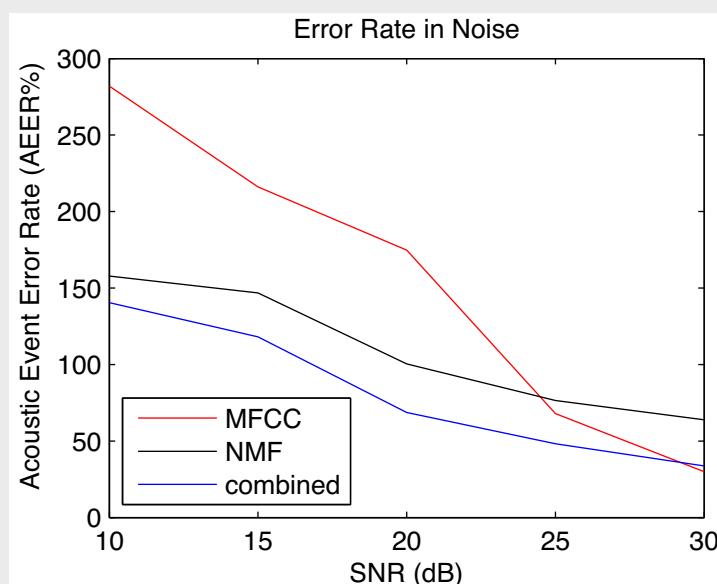
- fast forgiving gradient descent algorithm
- 2D patches
- sparsity control...



# NMF Transient Features

Cotton, Ellis '11

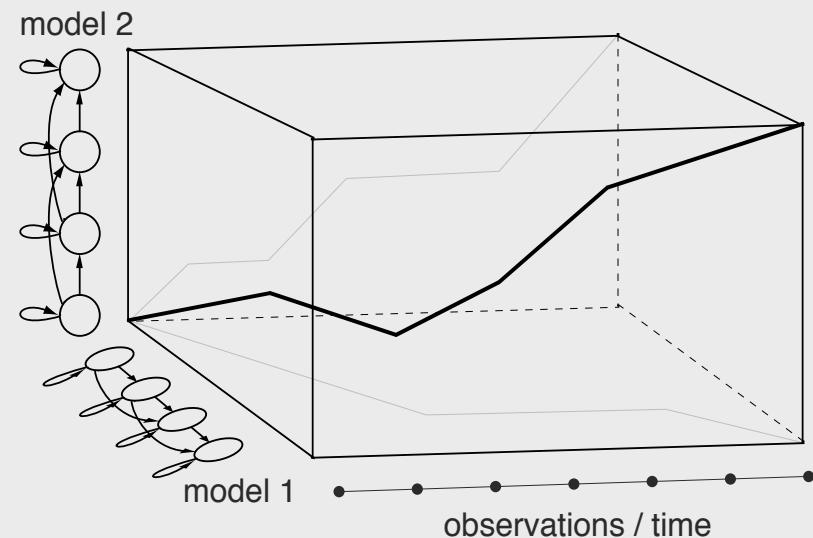
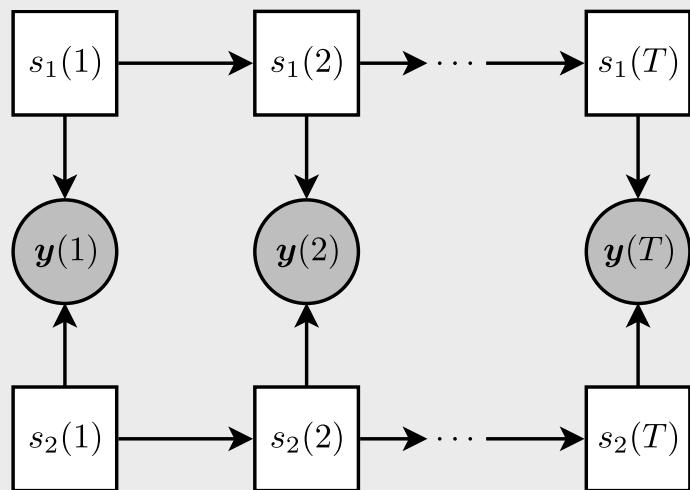
- Learn 20 patches from **Meeting Room Acoustic Event data**
- Compare to **MFCC-HMM** detector



- NMF more **noise-robust**
  - combines well ...

# 4. Speech Separation

- Speech recognition is finding **best-fit** parameters -  $\text{argmax } P(W | X)$
- Recognize mixtures with **Factorial HMM**
  - model + state sequence for each voice/source
  - exploit sequence constraints, **speaker differences**



- separation relies on **detailed speaker model**

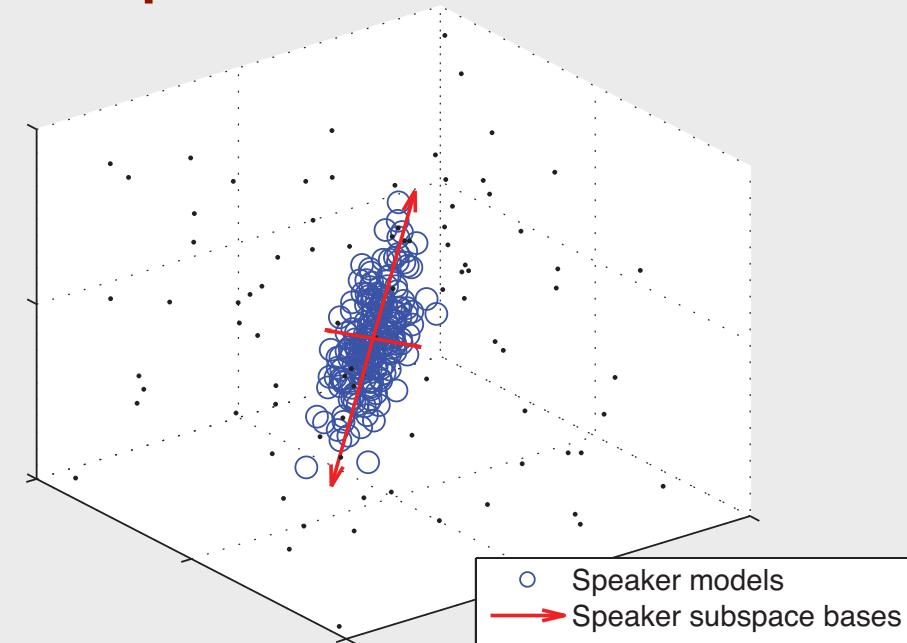
# Eigenvoices

Kuhn et al.'98, '00  
Weiss & Ellis '07, '08, '09

- Idea: Find speaker model parameter space

- generalize without losing detail?

- Eigenvoice model:



$$\mu = \bar{\mu} + U w + B h$$

adapted  
model

mean  
voice

eigenvoice  
bases

weights

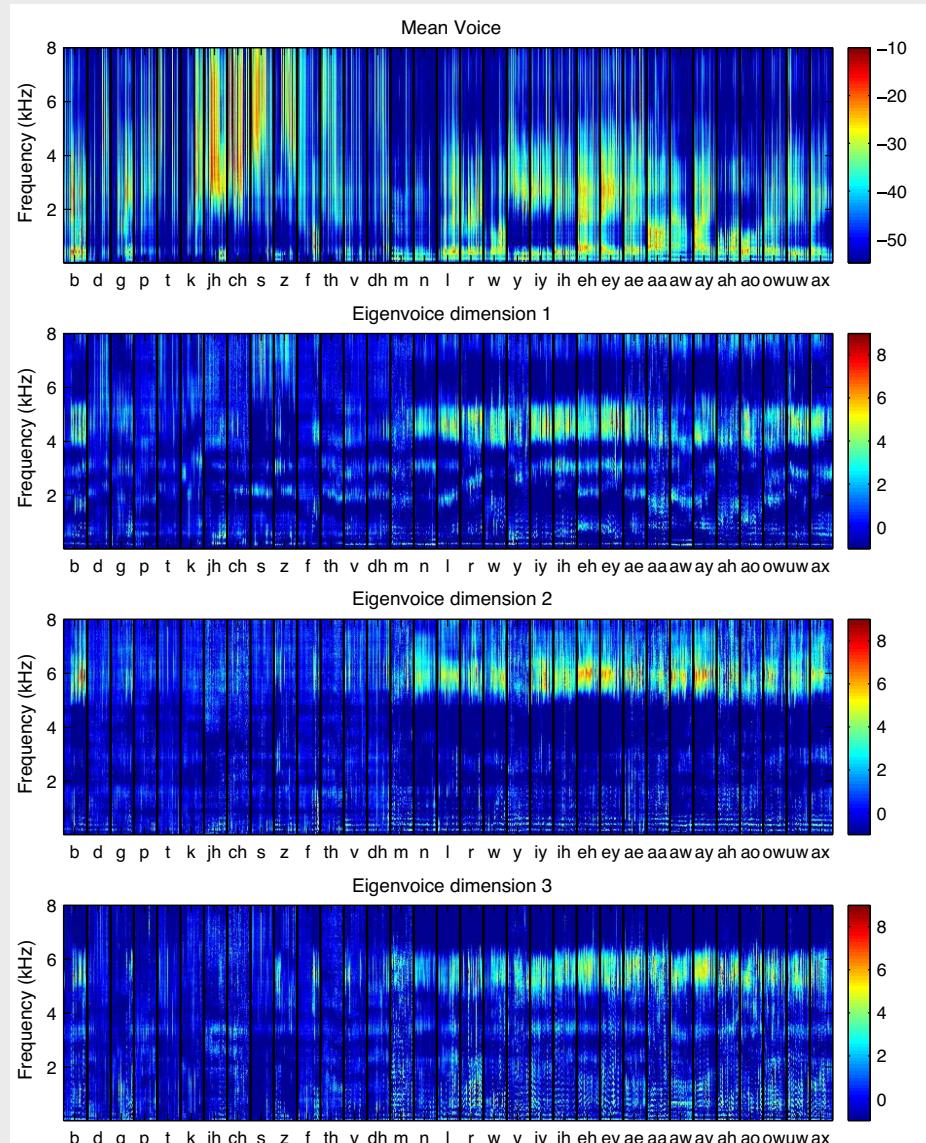
channel  
bases

h

channel  
weights

# Eigenvoice Bases

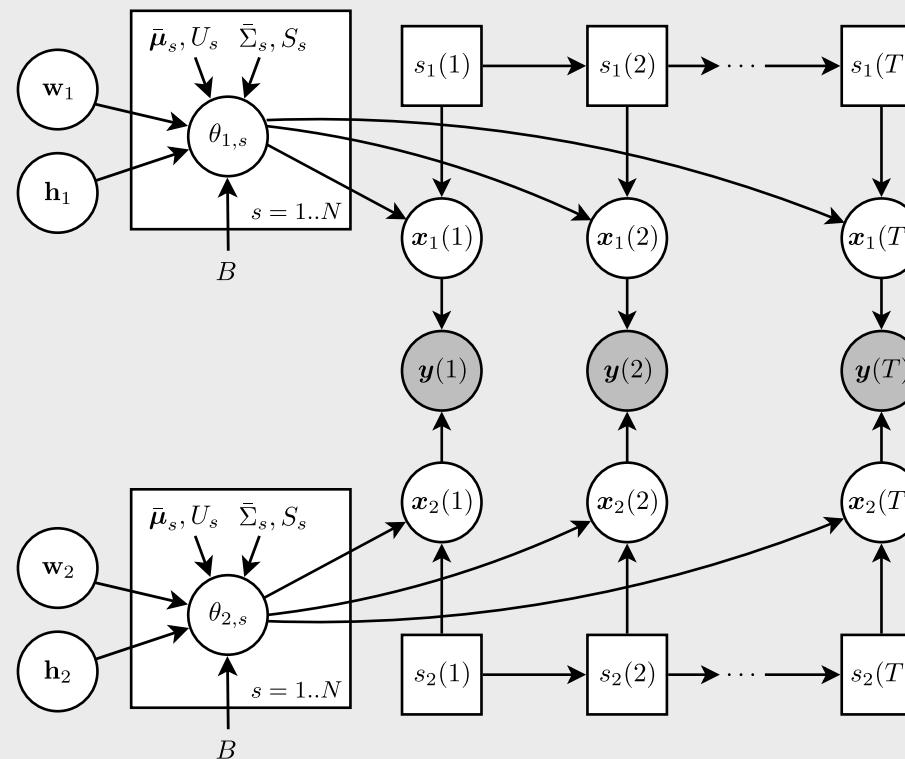
- **Mean model**
  - 280 states × 320 bins  
= 89,600 dimensions
- **Eigencomponents**  
shift formants/  
coloration
  - additional  
components for  
acoustic channel



# Eigenvoice Speech Separation

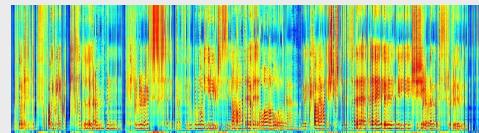
Weiss & Ellis '10

- Factorial HMM analysis  
with **tuning** of source model parameters  
= eigenvoice speaker adaptation

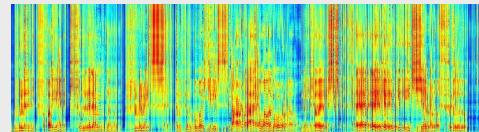


# Eigenvoice Speech Separation

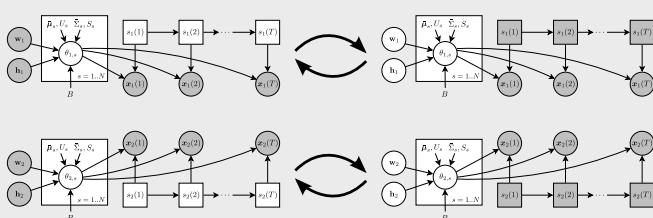
$$\mu_1 = U\mathbf{w}_1 + \bar{\mu}$$



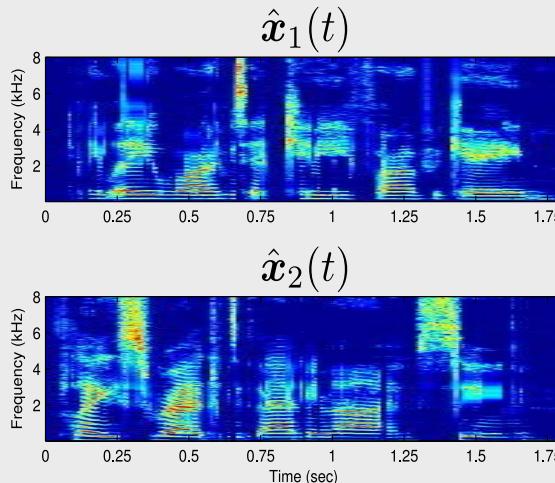
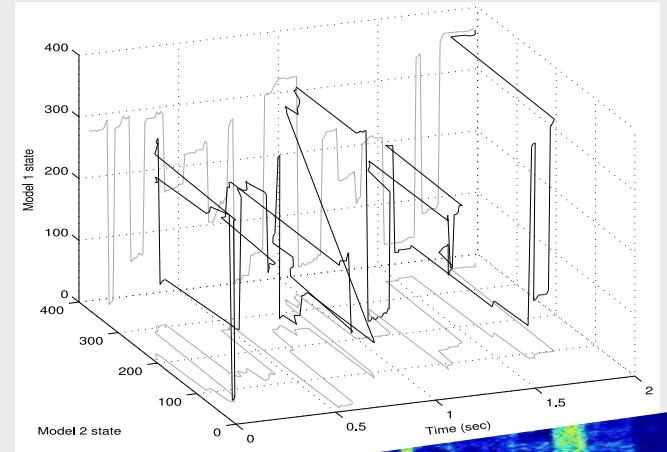
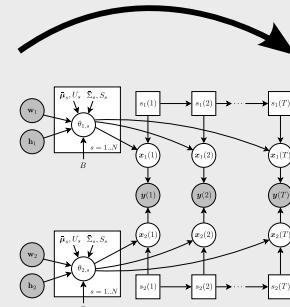
$$\mu_2 = U\mathbf{w}_2 + \bar{\mu}$$



Update model parameters using EM algorithm from Kuhn et al., (2000)

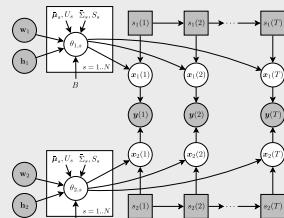


Find Viterbi path



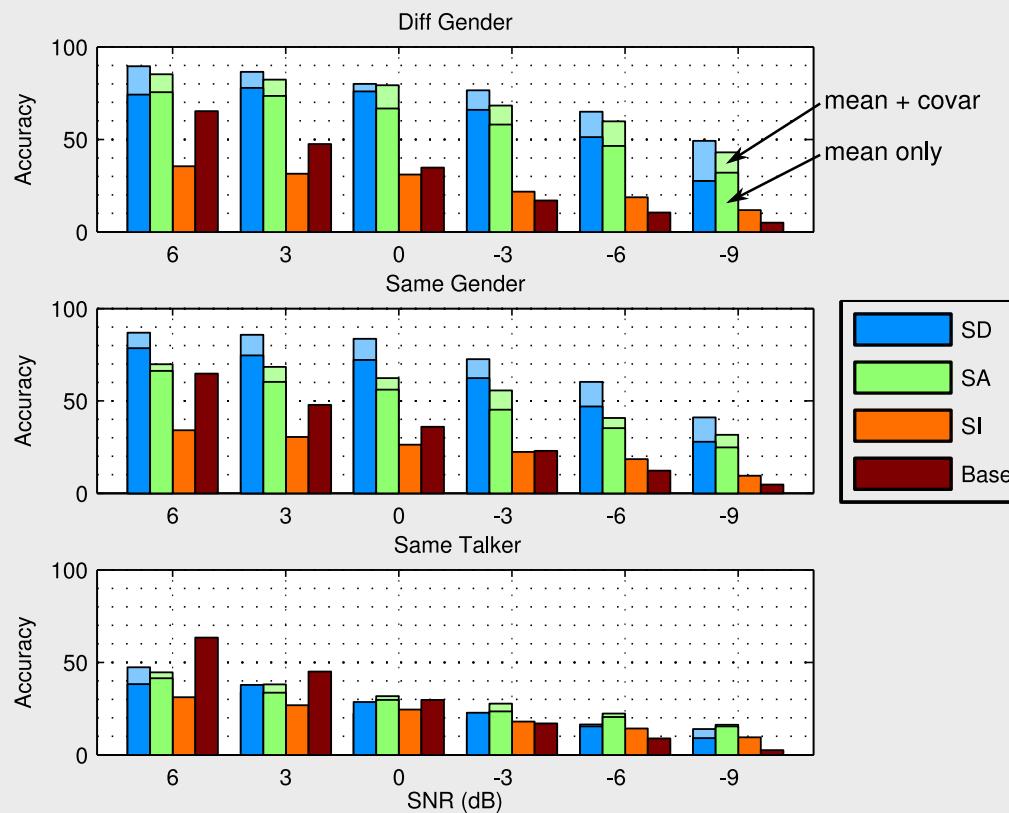
$y(t)$

Estimate source signals



# Eigenvoice Speech Separation

- Eigenvoices for Speech Separation task
  - speaker adapted (SA) performs midway between speaker-dependent (SD) & speaker-indep (SI)

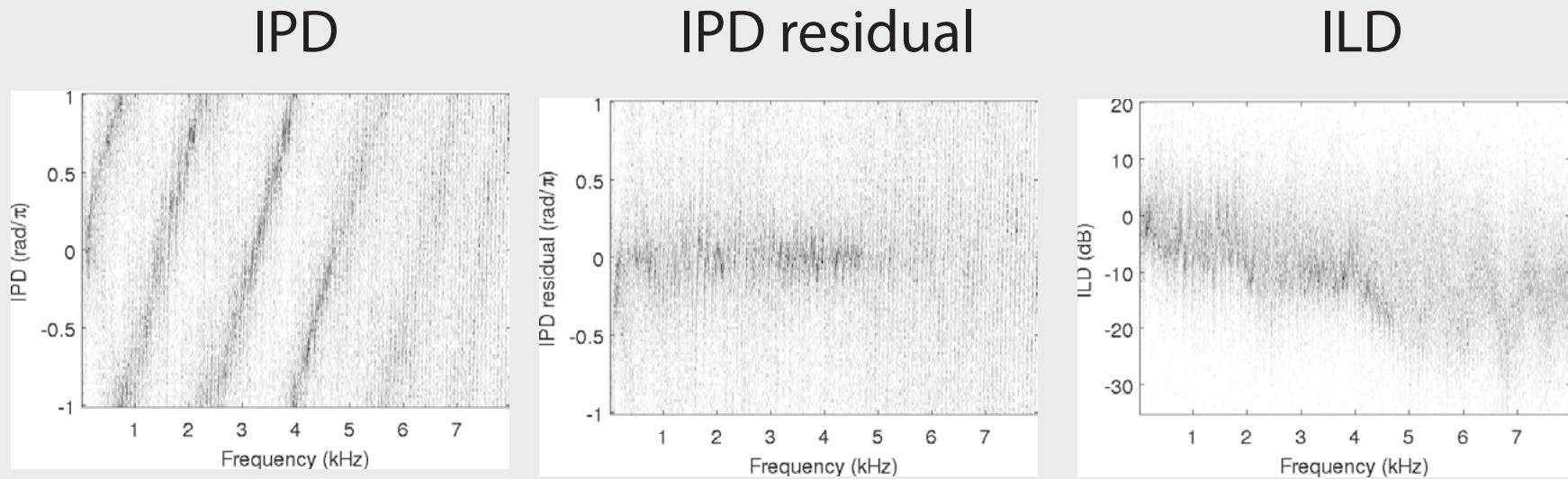


# Binaural Cues

- Model **interaural spectrum** of each source as stationary **level** and **time** differences:

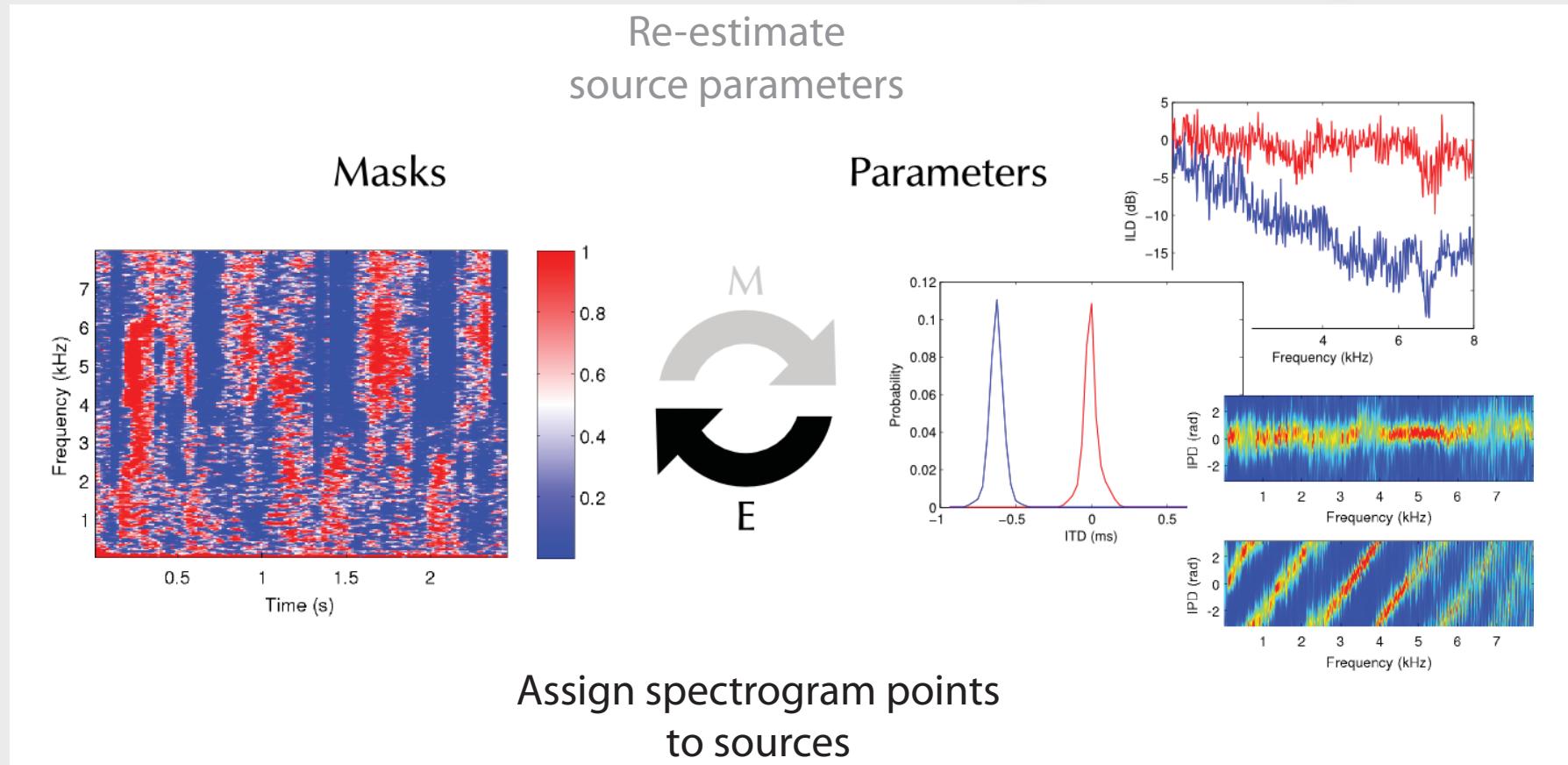
$$\frac{L(\omega, t)}{R(\omega, t)} = a(\omega) e^{j\omega\tau} N(\omega, t)$$

- e.g. at 75°, in reverb:



# Model-Based EM Source Separation and Localization (MESSL)

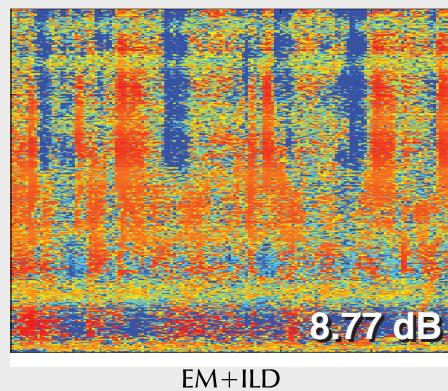
Mandel & Ellis '09



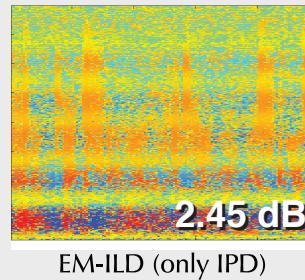
- can model more sources than sensors
- flexible initialization

# MESSL Results

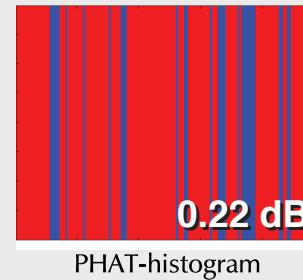
- Modeling uncertainty improves results
  - tradeoff between constraints & noisiness



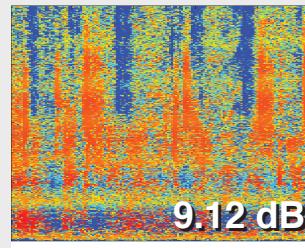
EM+ILD



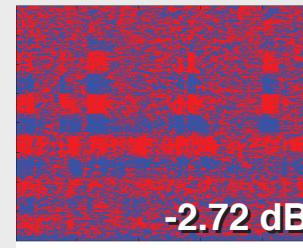
EM-ILD (only IPD)



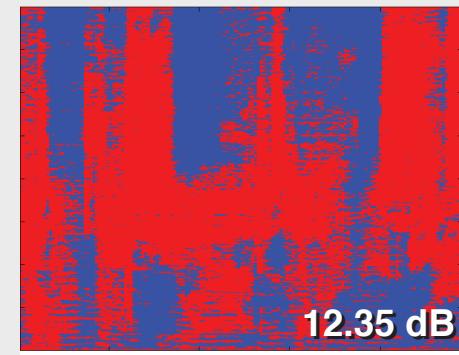
PHAT-histogram



EM+1ILD (tied means)



DUET



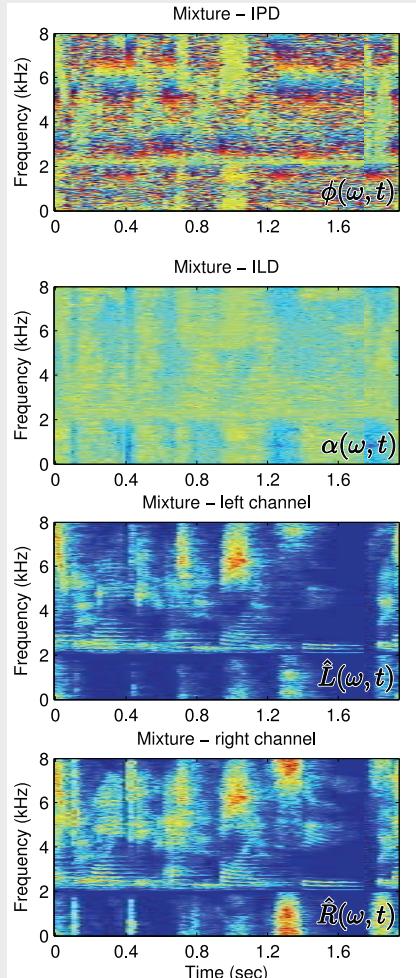
Ground Truth

# MESSL with Source Priors

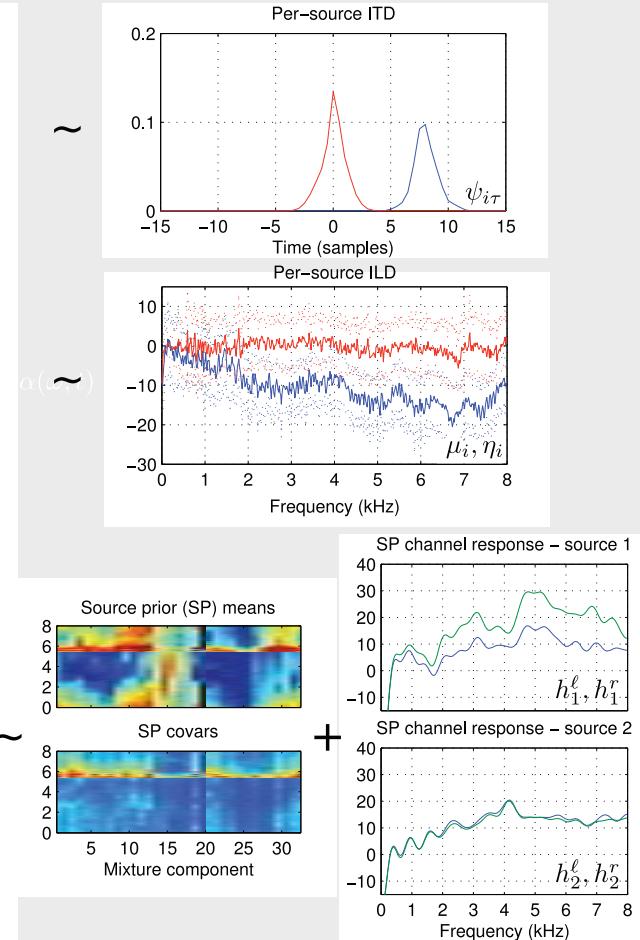
Weiss, Mandel & Ellis '11

- Fixed or adaptive speech models

## Observations

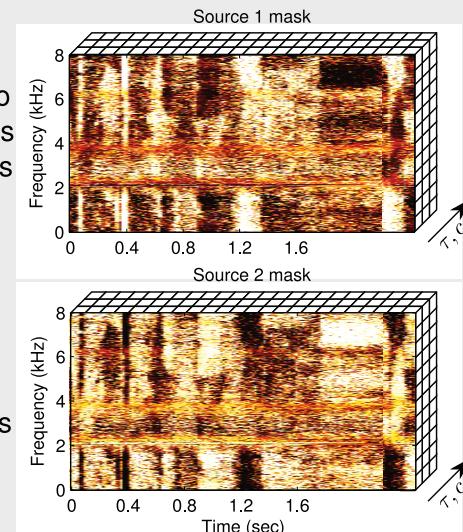


## Parameters



## Posteriors

Each point in spectrogram is explained by a source, delay, and mixture component



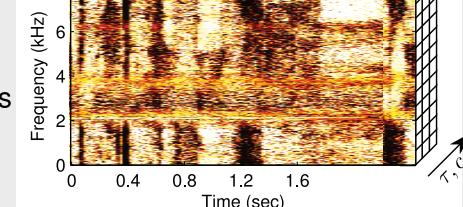
### E-step

Use parameters to compute posteriors of hidden variables



### M-step

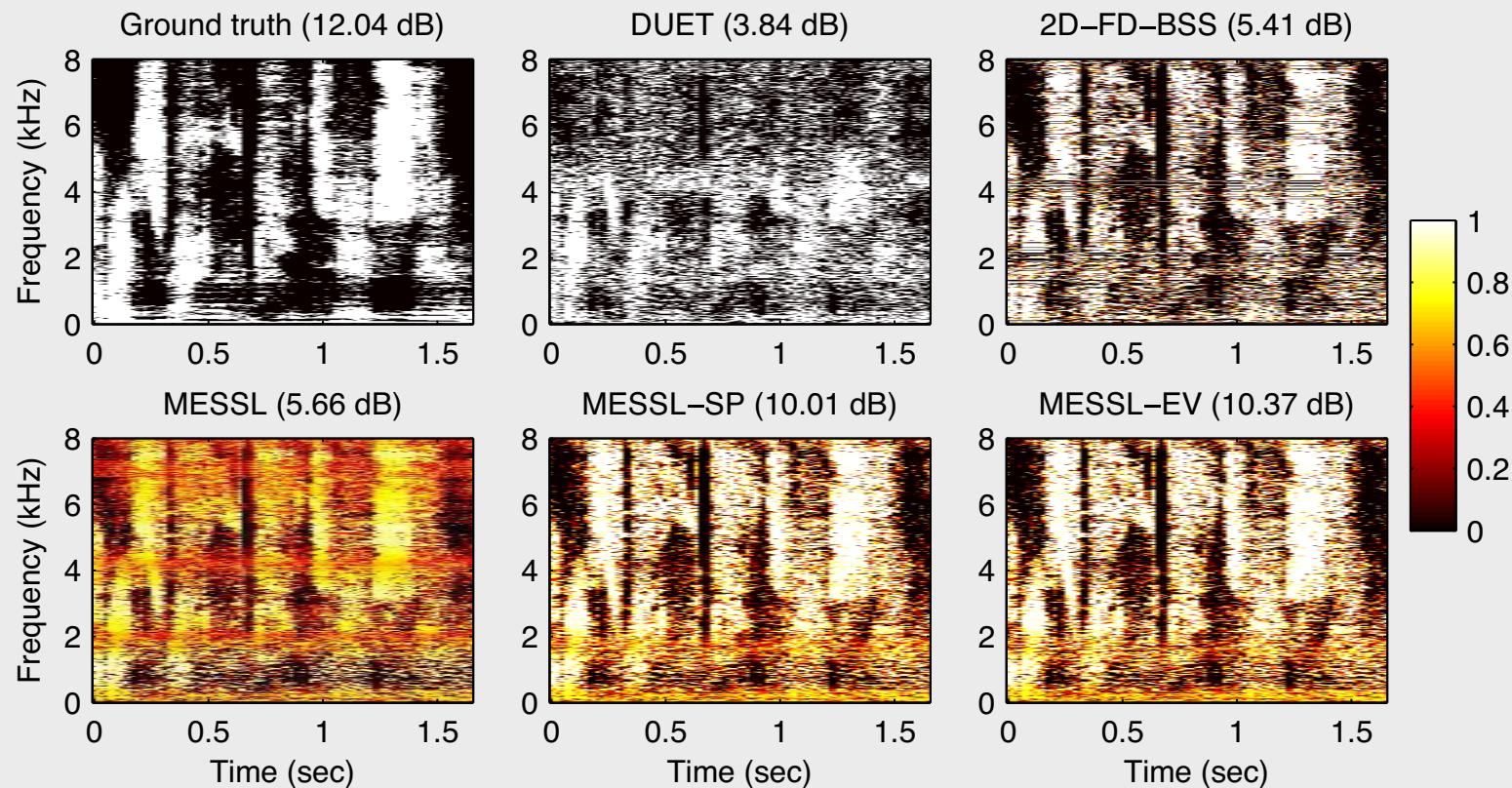
Use posteriors to update parameters



Separate sources by multiplying mixture by different masks

# MESSL-EigenVoice Results

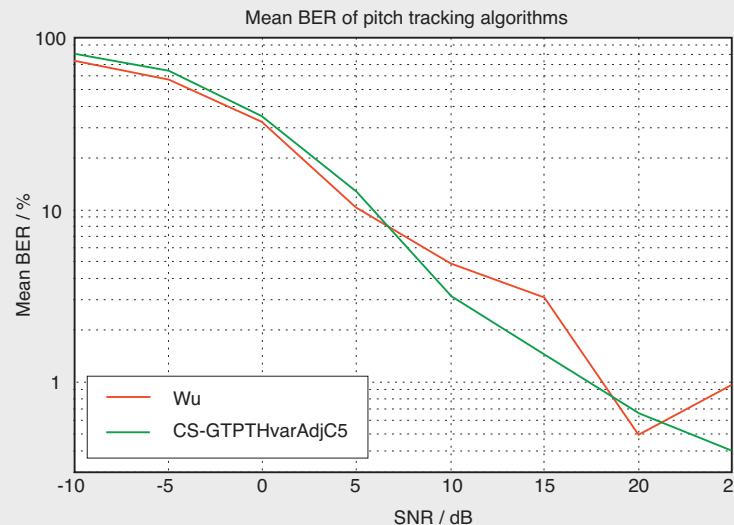
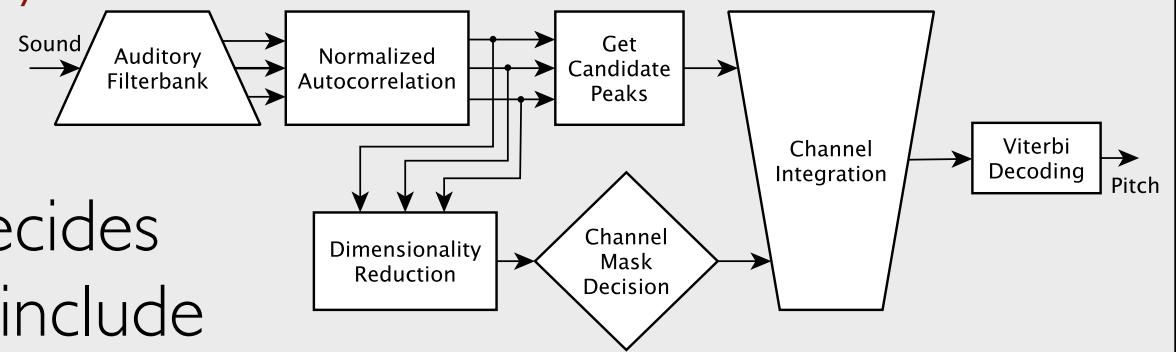
- Source models function as **priors**
- **Interaural parameter spatial separation**
  - source model prior improves spatial estimate



# Noise-Robust Pitch Tracking

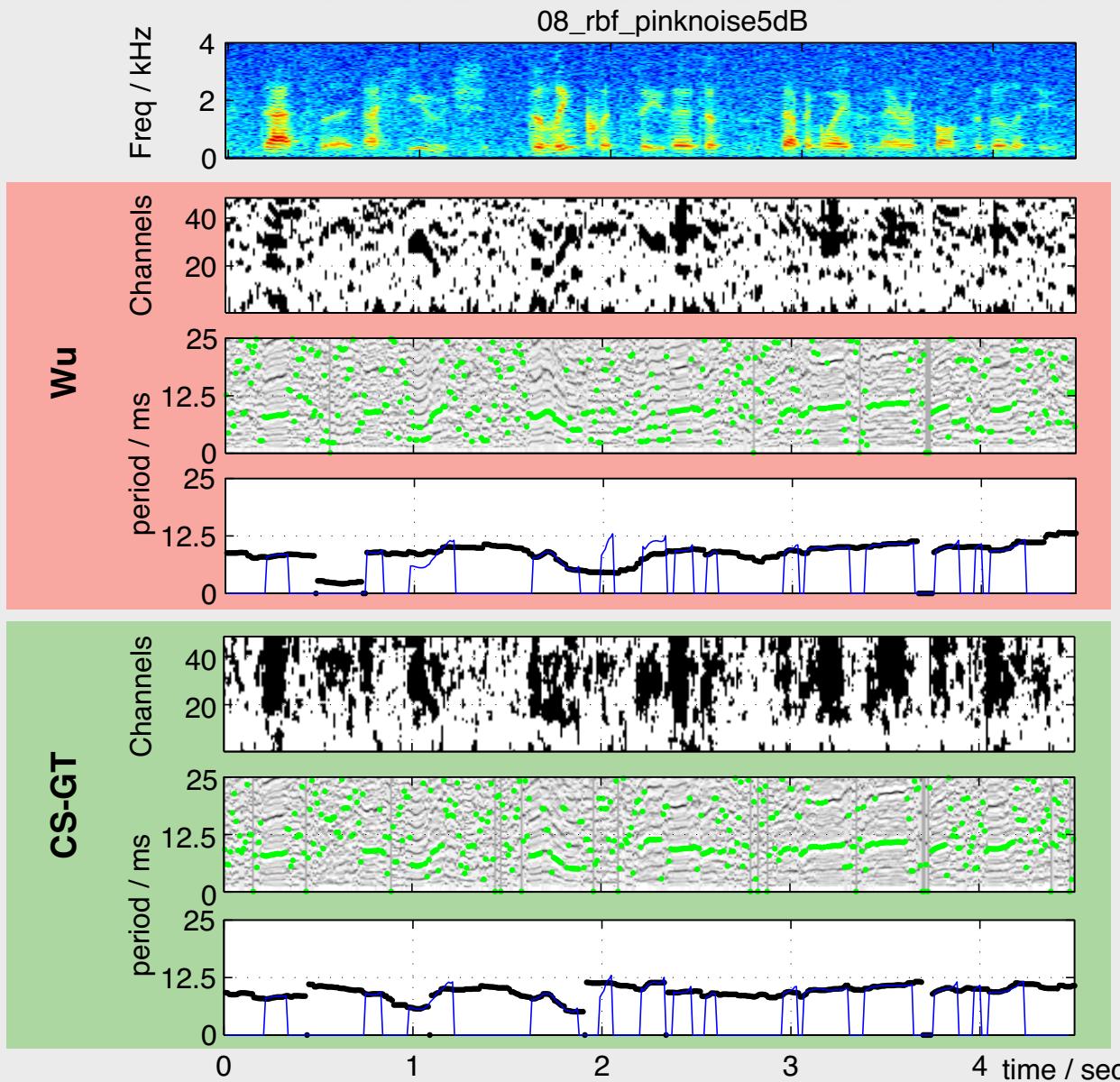
BS Lee & Ellis '11

- Important for voice detection & separation
- Based on **channel selection** Wu & Wang (2003)
  - pitch from summary autocorrelation over “good” bands
  - trained classifier decides which channels to include



- Improves over simple Wu criterion
  - especially for mid SNR

# Noise-Robust Pitch Tracking



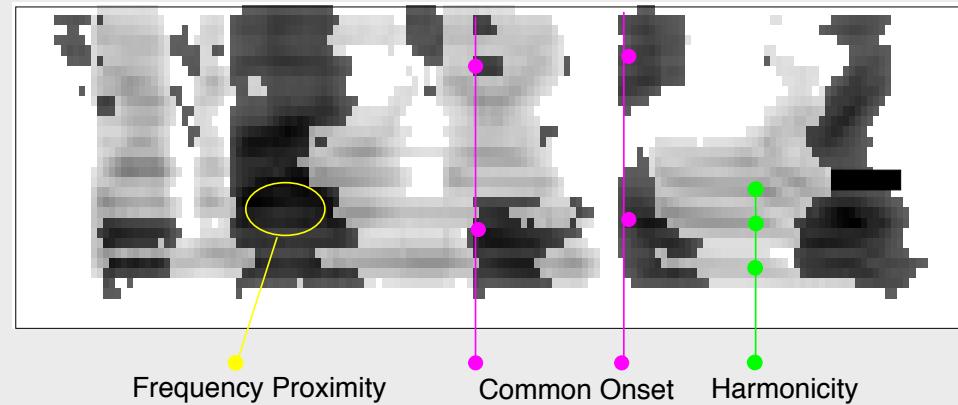
- Trained selection includes more **off-harmonic channels**



# 5. Outstanding Issues

- Better object/event separation

- parametric models
- spatial information?
- computational auditory scene analysis...



Barker et al. '05

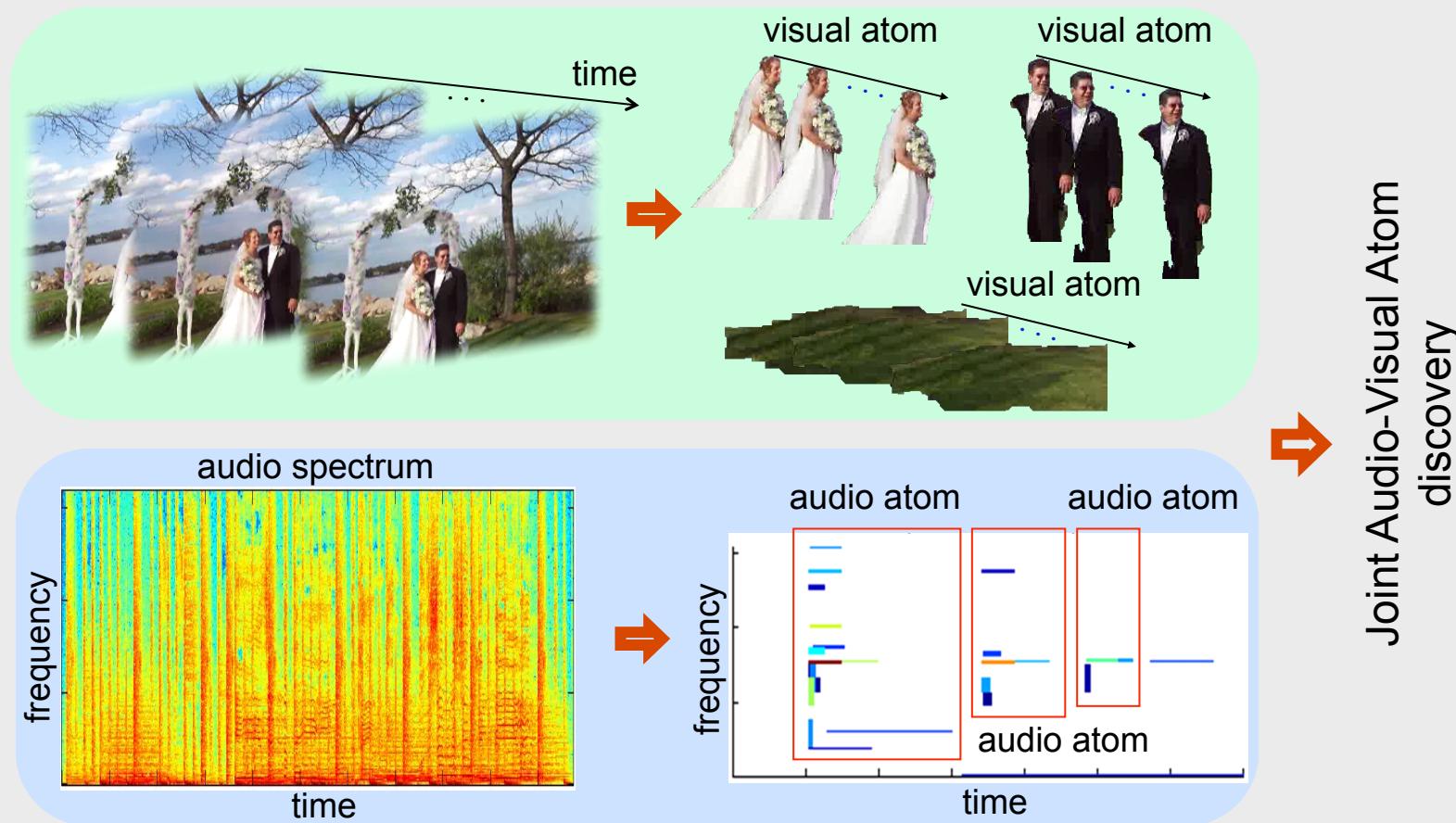
- Large-scale analysis

- Integration with video

# Audio-Visual Atoms

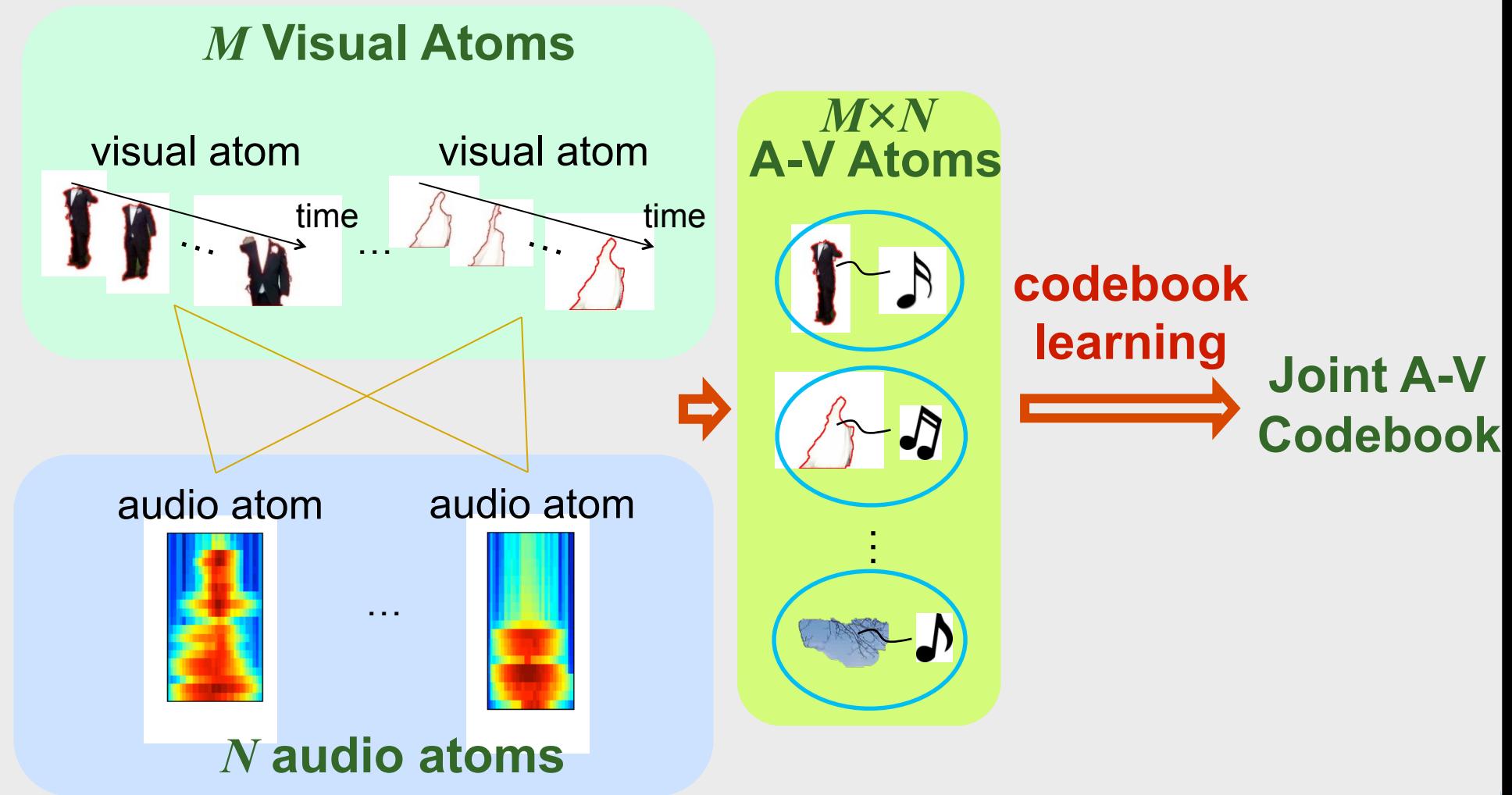
Jiang et al. '09

- Object-related features from both **audio** (transients) & **video** (patches)



# Audio-Visual Atoms

- Multi-instance learning of A-V co-occurrences



# Audio-Visual Atoms

black suit  
+ romantic  
music



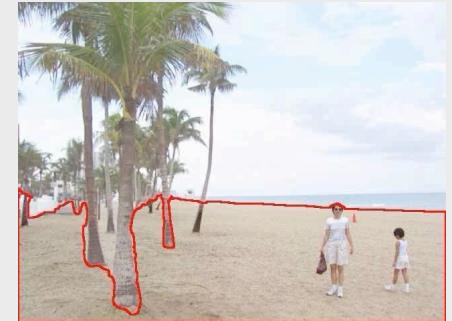
Wedding

marching  
people  
+ parade  
sound

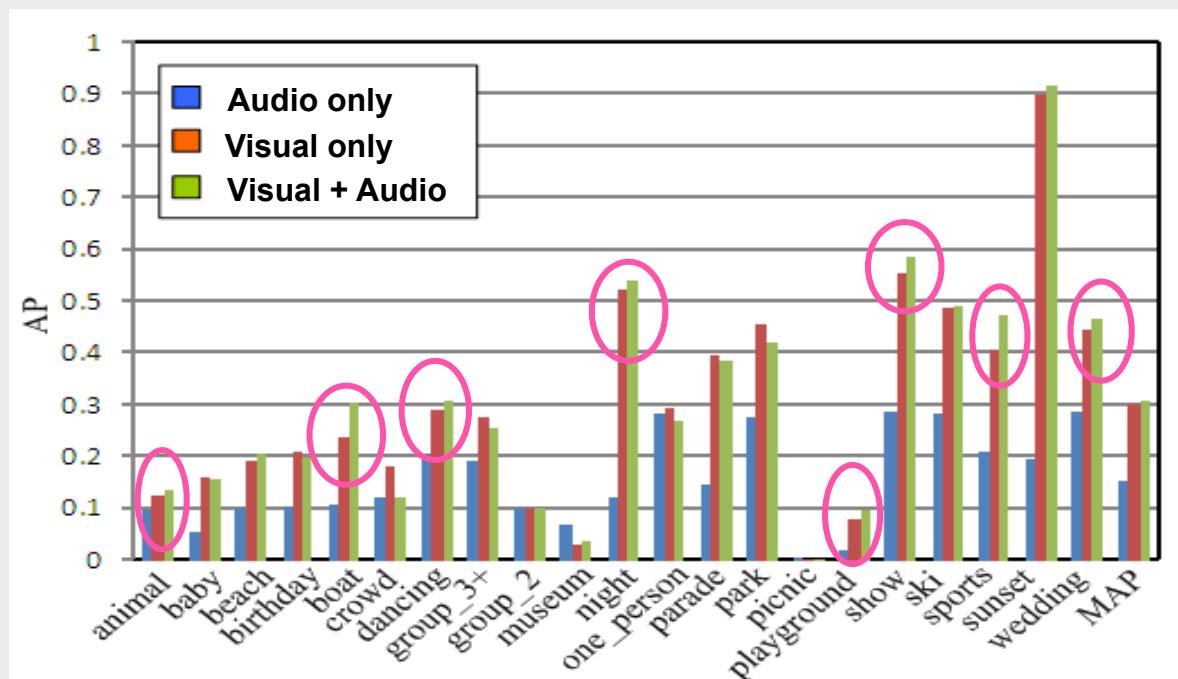


Parade

sand  
+ beach  
sounds



Beach



# Summary

- **Machine Listening:**  
Getting useful information from sound
- **Background sound** classification  
... from whole-clip statistics?
- **Foreground event** recognition  
... by focusing on peak energy patches
- **Speech** content is very important  
... separate with pitch, models, ...

# References

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