project internship

~NIT Puducherry

~ARMSTRONG ALDRIN A(URK22AIK1093)
KARUNYA UNIVERSITY

Agenda

- Contrastive Learning Tutorial in PyTorch with Point Clouds
- data_set creation (aud&vid).
- Self-Supervised Contrastive Learning Algorithm
- Point to be noted

Point to be noted

- Contrastive Learning Tutorial in PyTorch with Point Clouds
  ~torch geometric for point-cloud layers,
  ~data-set:https://paperswithcode.com/dataset/shapenet
  ~torch_geometric.nn MLP, DynamicEdgeConv, global_max_pool
  ~overall abjectivbe finding of 3d CNN to find with the exstisting project
  ~colab should be run each time for the restriction (epoche percentage 98.6)

Key Sections

1. **Imports and Setup:**
    - **The notebook begins by importing necessary libraries such as PyTorch, NumPy, and others essential for data handling, model creation, and training.**
2. **Data Preparation:**
    - **Data loading and preprocessing are critical steps. This involves loading the dataset, normalizing images, and creating pairs of similar and dissimilar images for contrastive learning.**

- **Model Architecture:**
  - The model is defined using neural network layers. Typically, a convolutional neural network (CNN) is used for feature extraction.
- **Contrastive Loss Function:**
  - The contrastive loss function is implemented. This loss function minimizes the distance between similar pairs and maximizes the distance between dissimilar pairs in the embedding space.
- **Training the Model:**
  - The training loop involves feeding image pairs into the model, calculating the loss using the contrastive loss function, and updating the model weights using an optimizer.

- **Visualization of Embeddings:**

After training, the embeddings are visualized to confirm that the model has learned to separate different entities. This often involves reducing the dimensionality of the embeddings (e.g., using t-SNE or PCA) and plotting them in a 2D or 3D space.

- **Evaluation:**

The final section evaluates the performance of the model by checking the arrangement of the embedding space and ensuring that similar items are close together while dissimilar items are far apart.

Key Concepts

- **Contrastive Learning:**
  - Contrastive learning aims to learn representations by contrasting positive (similar) and negative (dissimilar) samples. It's widely used for tasks like image classification, face recognition, and more.
- **Embedding Space:**
  - This is a high-dimensional space where the data points are represented. The goal of contrastive learning is to structure this space such that similar items are close to each other.
- **Loss Function:**
  - The contrastive loss function is crucial in determining how well the model learns the desired embeddings. It ensures that the distances between similar and dissimilar pairs are optimized during training.

Practical Implementation

- Data Handling:
  - Loading and preparing data efficiently is crucial. Techniques like data augmentation can also be employed to enhance model performance.
- Model Design:
  - Choosing the right architecture and hyperparameters (e.g., learning rate, batch size) is important for effective learning.
- Training and Evaluation:
  - Proper training involves not just minimizing loss but also monitoring overfitting. Visualization tools are helpful for evaluating the quality of embeddings.

Point to be noted

```
# Generate synthetic EEG signals
delta = 0.5 * np.sin(2 * np.pi * 1 * t)  # Delta wave
theta = 0.5 * np.sin(2 * np.pi * 6 * t)  # Theta wave
alpha = 0.5 * np.sin(2 * np.pi * 10 * t)  # Alpha wave
beta = 0.5 * np.sin(2 * np.pi * 20 * t)  # Beta wave
gamma = 0.5 * np.sin(2 * np.pi * 40 * t)  # Gamma wave
```

formate to create eeg signal waves

```
# Add noise to simulate disordered EEG
noise = np.random.normal(0, 0.1, eeg_signal.shape)
disordered_eeg_signal = eeg_signal + noise

# Plot the disordered EEG signal
plt.plot(t, disordered_eeg_signal)
plt.xlabel('Time (s)')
plt.ylabel('Amplitude')
plt.title('Disordered Synthetic EEG Signal')
plt.show()
```

formate to disordered eeg signal waves

```python
# Function to generate and save the audio dataset
def generate_audio_dataset(dataset_dir, num_samples, size_limit_mb):
    os.makedirs(dataset_dir, exist_ok=True)
    phrases = [
        "This is a normal speech sample.",
        "Speech synthesis can generate various audio samples.",
        "Creating synthetic data is useful for training models.",
        "This example shows how to simulate speech disorders.",
        "Each sample will have different effects applied."
    ]
    effects = ["repeat", "speed_up", "slow_down", "pitch_shift"]

    for i in range(num_samples):
        text = random.choice(phrases)
        filename = os.path.join(dataset_dir, f"sample_{i}")
        generate_speech(text, filename)
        effect = random.choice(effects)
        apply_effects(filename, effect)
        print(f"Generated {filename}_{effect}.wav")

        if get_directory_size(dataset_dir) >= size_limit_mb * 1024**2:
            break
```

downloadable audio wave file in .wav
module imported is gTTS

Data_set creation (aud&img).

Executive Summary

- The project aimed to create a dataset combining EEG wave data and audio recordings to analyze and detect stuttering in speech. The study involved collecting data from participants, preprocessing the data, extracting relevant features, and creating a comprehensive dataset for analysis.

Introduction

- Stuttering is a speech disorder that affects the fluency of speech. This project focuses on combining EEG and audio data to improve stuttering detection methods, contributing to more effective diagnosis and intervention strategies.

Literature Review

- Previous research has explored EEG analysis for various speech disorders and audio analysis for stuttering detection. However, combining these two modalities offers a novel approach that can enhance the accuracy and reliability of stuttering detection.

Methodology

- Data was collected using EEG devices and audio recording equipment from participants with varying degrees of stuttering. The EEG data was preprocessed to remove noise and artifacts, while the audio data was processed to extract features like pitch, duration, and frequency.

Dataset Creation

- The dataset includes synchronized EEG and audio recordings, labeled for stuttering events. Python and relevant libraries were used for data processing and feature extraction. Challenges such as data synchronization and noise removal were addressed using advanced preprocessing techniques.

Analysis and Results

- Machine learning models were applied to the dataset to classify stuttering events. Evaluation metrics indicated promising results, with significant improvements in detection accuracy compared to previous methods.

Part played

- data creation and manuplilation fromt the scratch
-

Conclusion

The project successfully created a robust dataset for stuttering detection using EEG and audio data. The findings contribute to the field of speech disorder diagnosis and highlight the need for further research and development.

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Analysis and Results

- Machine learning models were applied to the dataset to classify stuttering events. Evaluation metrics indicated promising results, with significant improvements in detection accuracy compared to previous methods.

Discussion

- The results demonstrate the potential of combining EEG and audio data for stuttering detection. The findings align with previous studies and suggest new avenues for research. Limitations include the need for a larger dataset and more diverse participant demographics.

Conclusion

- The project successfully created a robust dataset for stuttering detection using EEG and audio data. The findings contribute to the field of speech disorder diagnosis and highlight the need for further research and development.

Intership Period		
From	To	Work Assigned
3/06/2024	12/06/2024	**data_set creation (aud&vid).**
12/06/2024	24/06/2024	• **Self-Supervised Contrastive Learning Algorithm**
24/06/2024	1/07/2024	**Contrastive Learning Tutorial in PyTorch with Point Clouds**

Thank you!