## Synopsis for 02456 Project "Various Deep Learning Architectures for Urban Sound Classification"

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## **Background and Motivation:**

Sound classification is a task commonly solved by RNNs rather than CNNs, which in turn are rather suitable for image data. However, since a spectrogram of an audio sequence can be interpreted as an image, CNNs too can be used for sound data, as was done e.g. in [1]. Therefore, sound data is a good opportunity to work with two of the architectures we learned in 02456, namely CNNs and RNNs. The dataset chosen for the project was the UrbanSound8K [2], which is a collection of over 8000, 2 to 7 seconds long, audio clips from urban environments with labels such as dog barking or jackhammer.

## Milestones:

- 1. (also safe plan B) Reproduce the CNN architecture proposed in [1], with each audioclip processed into several  $60 \times 41$  pixel spectrograms.
- 2. same architecture and same data as in Milestone 1, but now train the less noisy observations first and the noisier observations afterwards (see *curriculum learning* [3]). See if the performance improves.
- 3. Implement an architecture combined of CNN and RNN, as done in [4] (will probably involve CTC).
- 4. Test the networks we have trained, optimzied and evaluted, on mixture audioclips, and see which classes have the strongest representation in the softmax output of the network.

## References

- [1] K. J. Piczak: "ENVIRONMENTAL SOUND CLASSIFICATION WITH CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS", in 2015 IEEE INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP ON MACHINE LEARNING FOR SIGNAL PROCESSING, Sept. 17–20, 2015, Boston, USA
- [2] J. Salamon, C. Jacoby, and J. P. Bello, "A dataset and taxonomy for urban sound research", in *Proceedings of the ACM International Conference on Multimedia*. ACM, 2014, pp. 1041–1044.
- [3] Y. Bengio, J. Louradour, R. Collobert, J. Weston: "Curriculum Learning"
- [4] Baidu Research Silicon Valley AI Lab: "Deep Speech 2: End-to-End Speech Recognition in English and Mandarin"