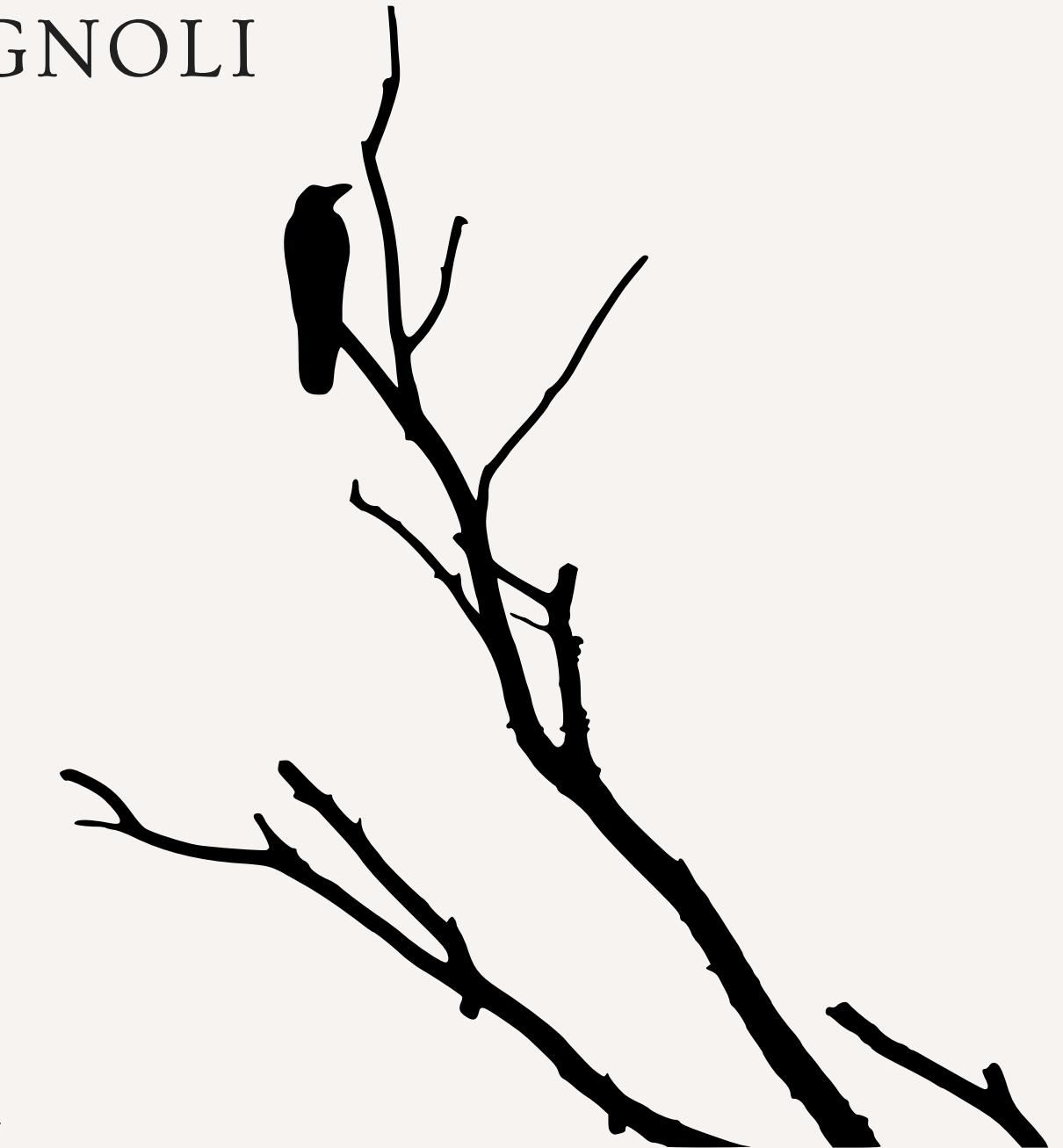
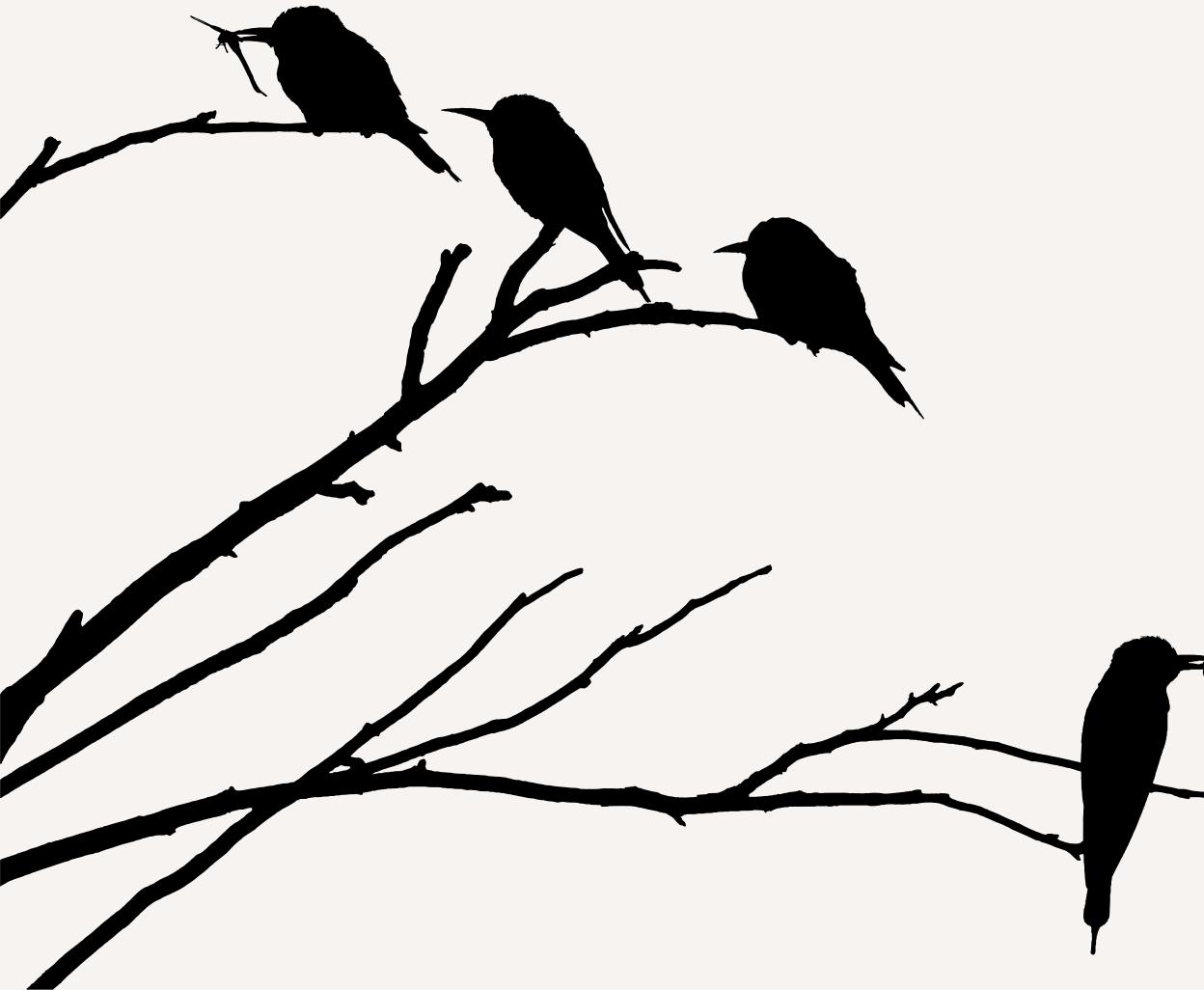


Localización de fuentes sonoras mediante computo de diferencias temporales de arribo

Laboratorio 6 y 7-2021-Departamento de Física ,FCEN,UBA

CONSTANZA FERRER - FELIPE CIGNOLI



Director: Dr. Gabriel Mindlin

Co-director: Ing. Roberto Bistel

Índice

- Planteo del problema.
- Objetivo general.
- ¿Qué es una Red Neuronal?
- Diseño de la Red.
- Caracterización del error.
- Mediciones y procesamiento de datos.
- Resultados y retos.
- Conclusiones.

Planteo del problema

$$t_i = \frac{|X_i - p|}{c} + t_0$$

c

Velocidad del sonido

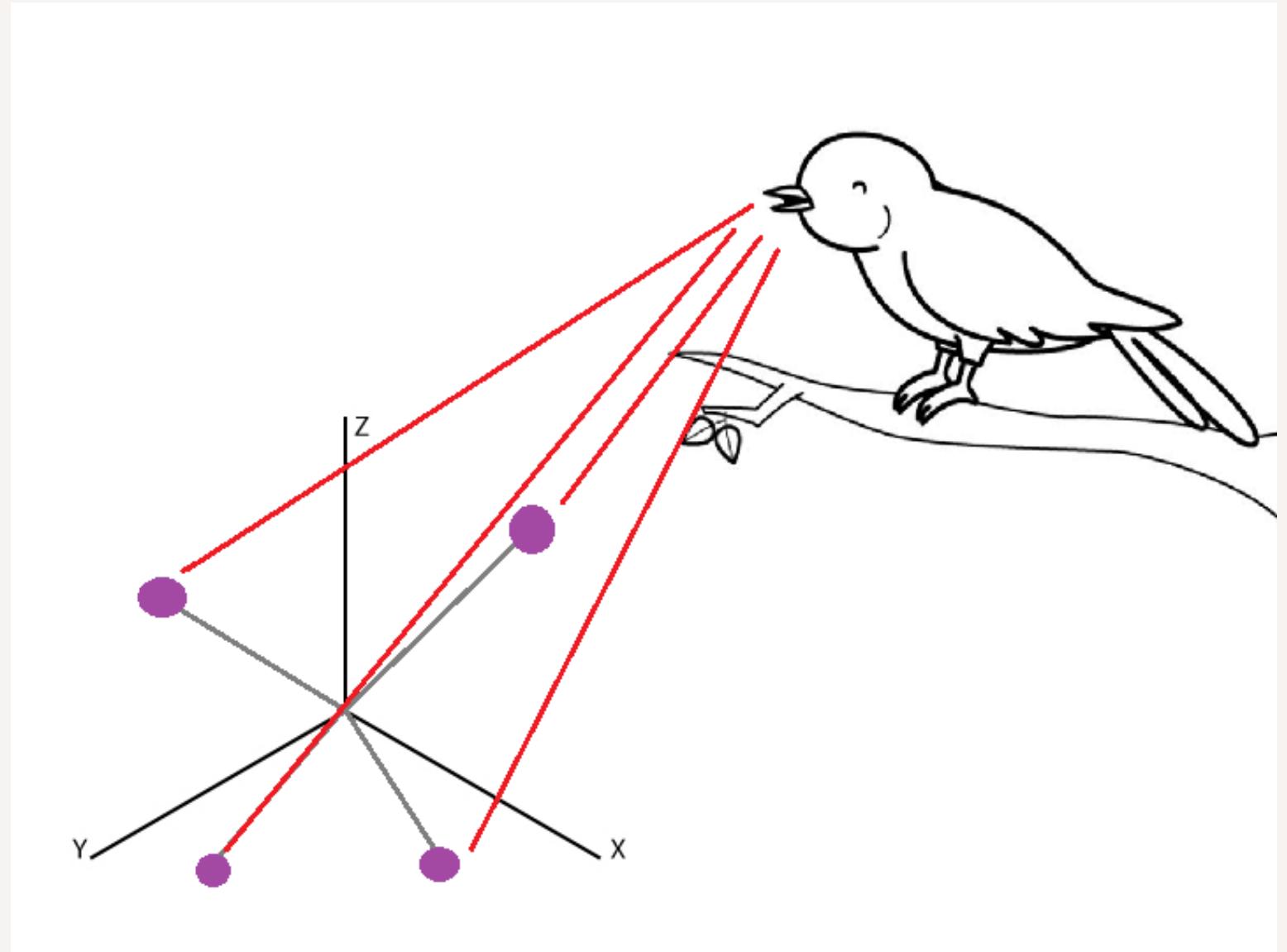
t_0

Instante inicial

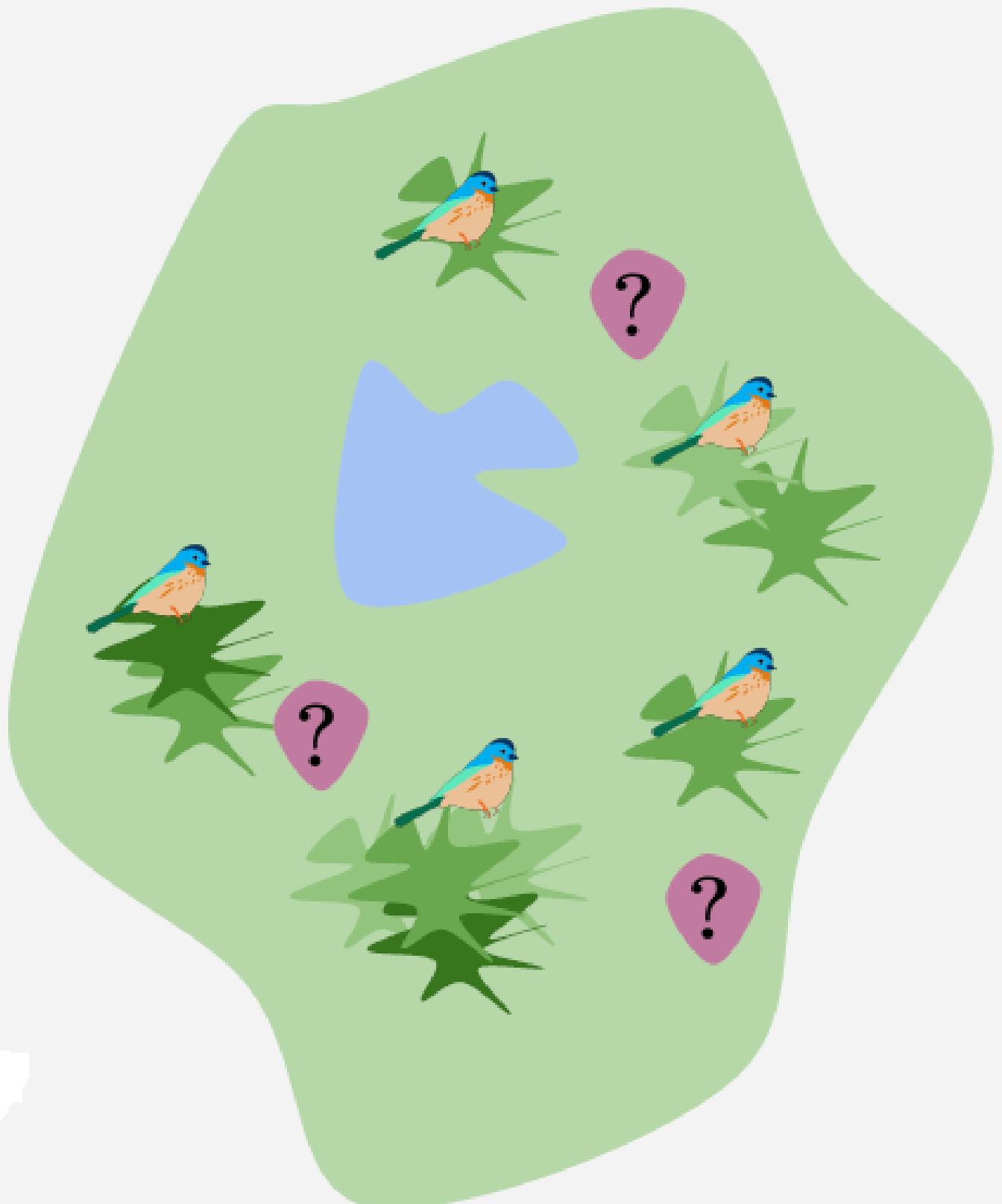
p

Posición del ave

$$t_i - t_j = \frac{|X_i - p|}{c} - \frac{|X_j - p|}{c}$$



Objetivo General

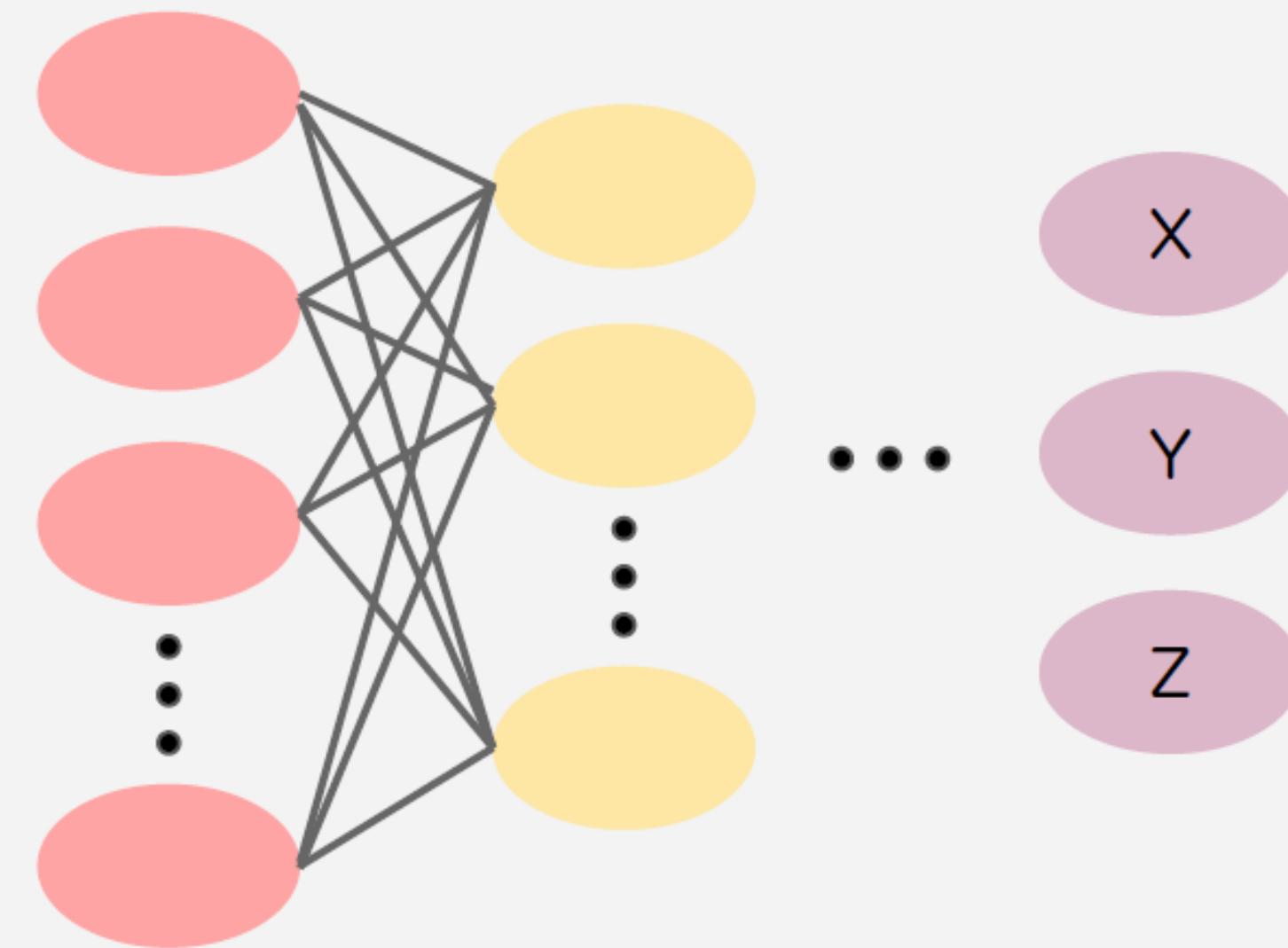


Diseñar un algoritmo para realizar una regresión capaz de traducir 6 retrasos relativos temporales en posiciones de fuentes sonoras, captadas por un grabador ZOOM H6 con 4 canales.

¿Qué es una Red Neuronal?

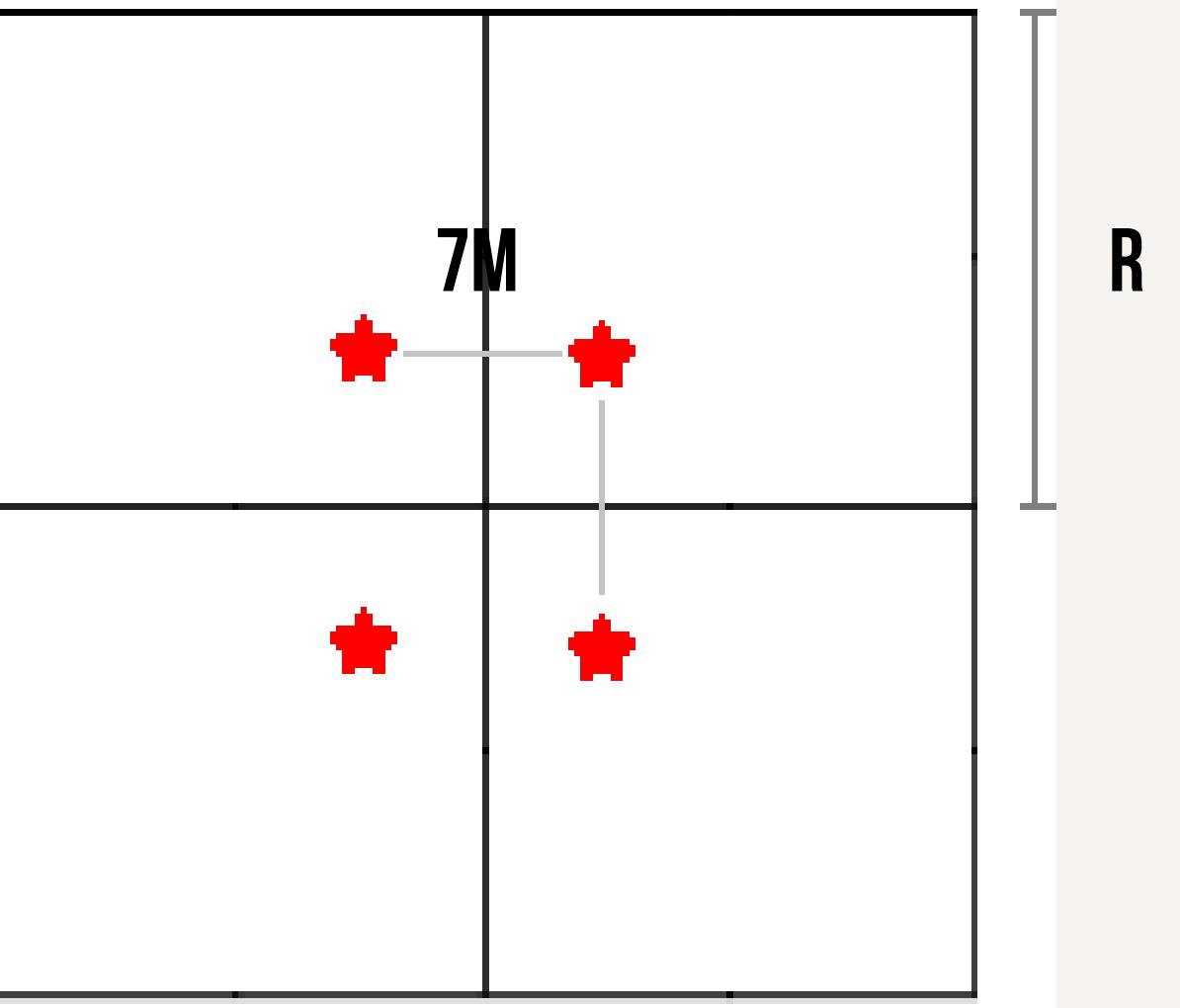
Modelo computacional que consiste en un conjunto de unidades (neuronas) conectadas entre sí para transmitirse señales. La información de entrada atraviesa la red (donde se somete a diversas operaciones) produciendo unos valores de salida.

Ingresamos los delays temporales



Buscamos recuperar las posiciones (x, y, z)

Punto de partida

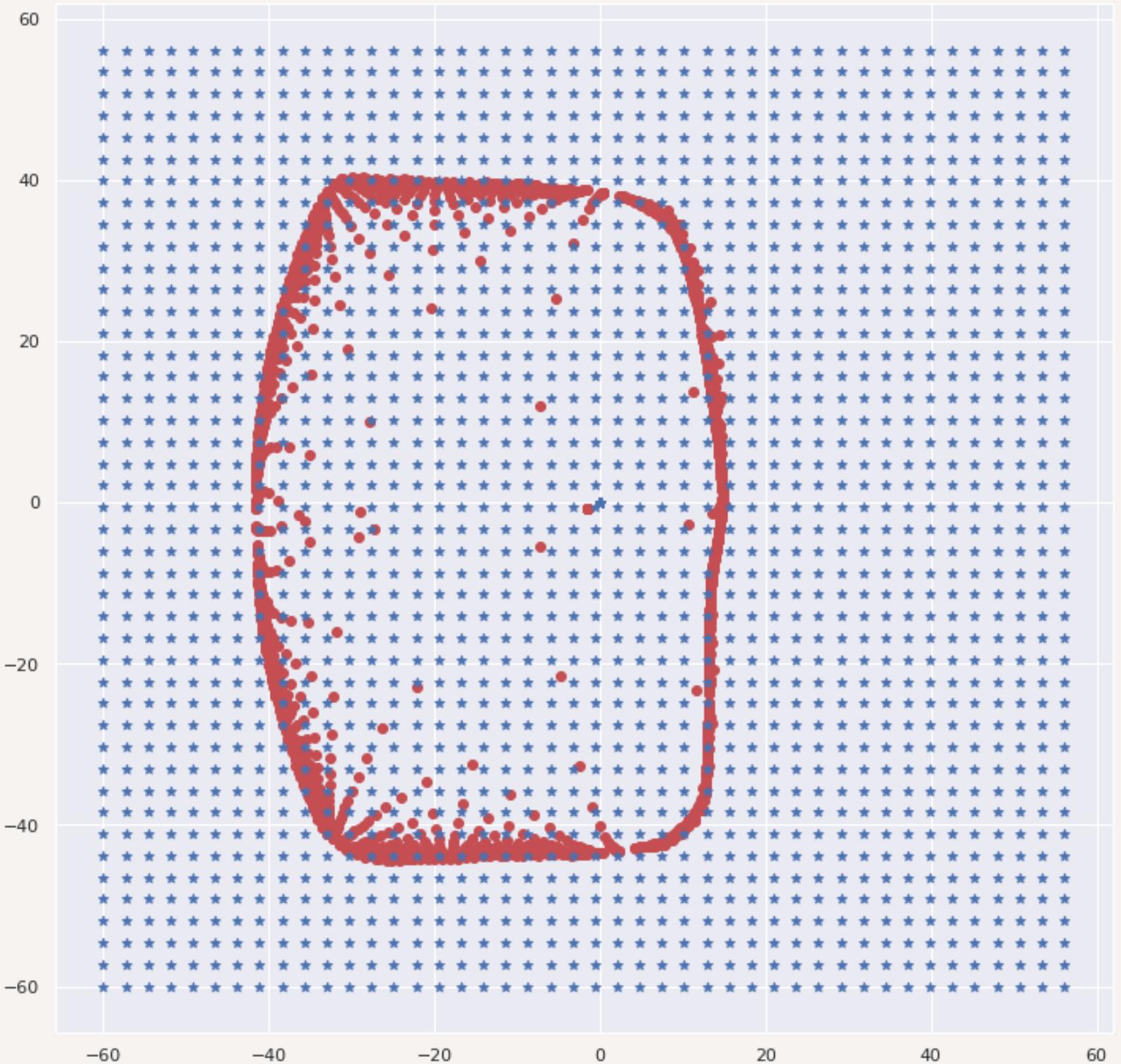


Layers= 64-64
Épocas=100

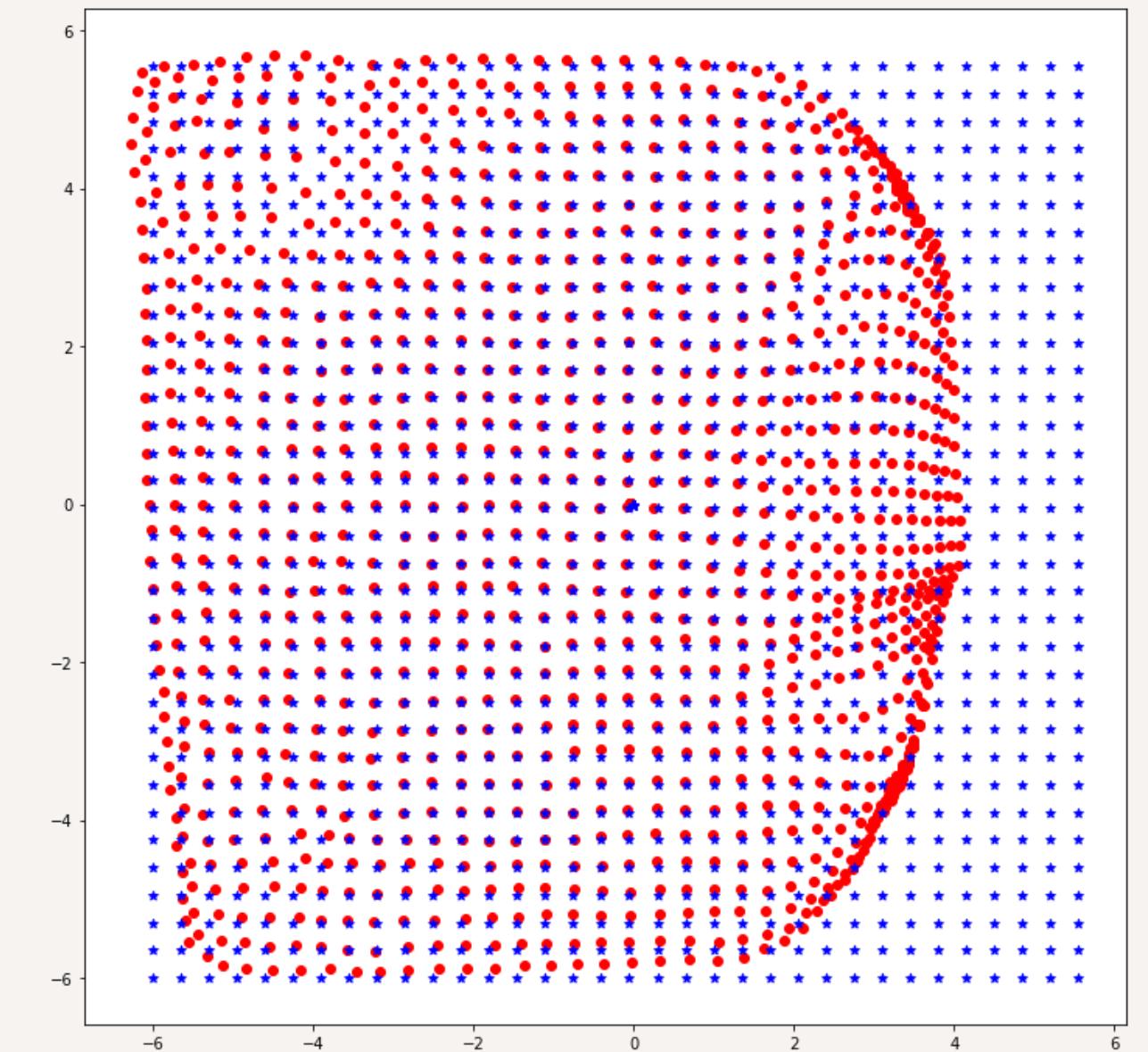
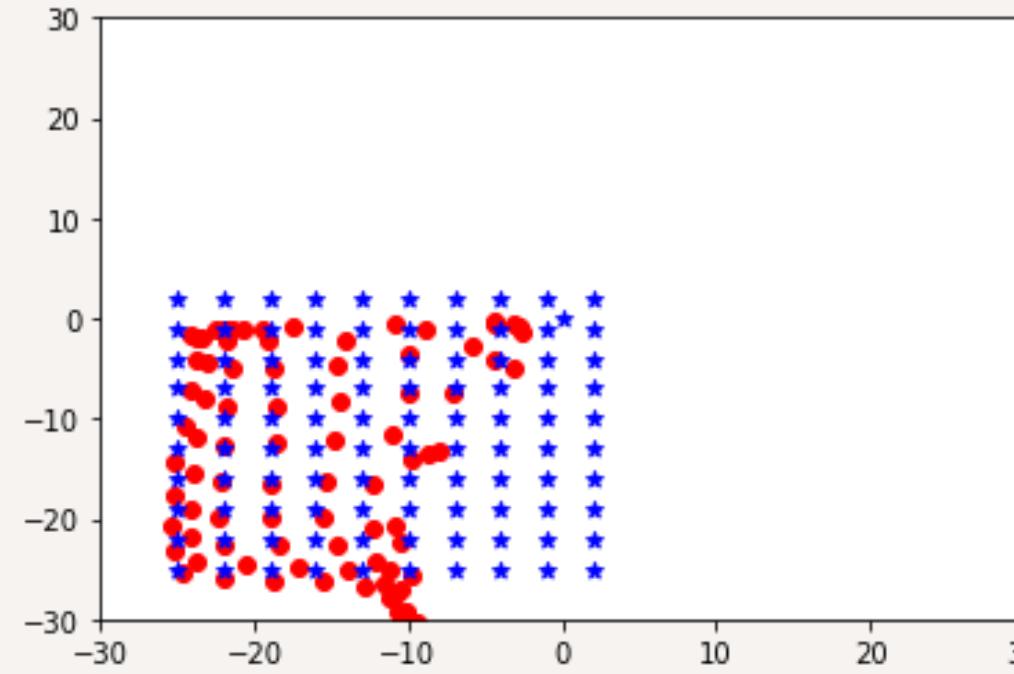
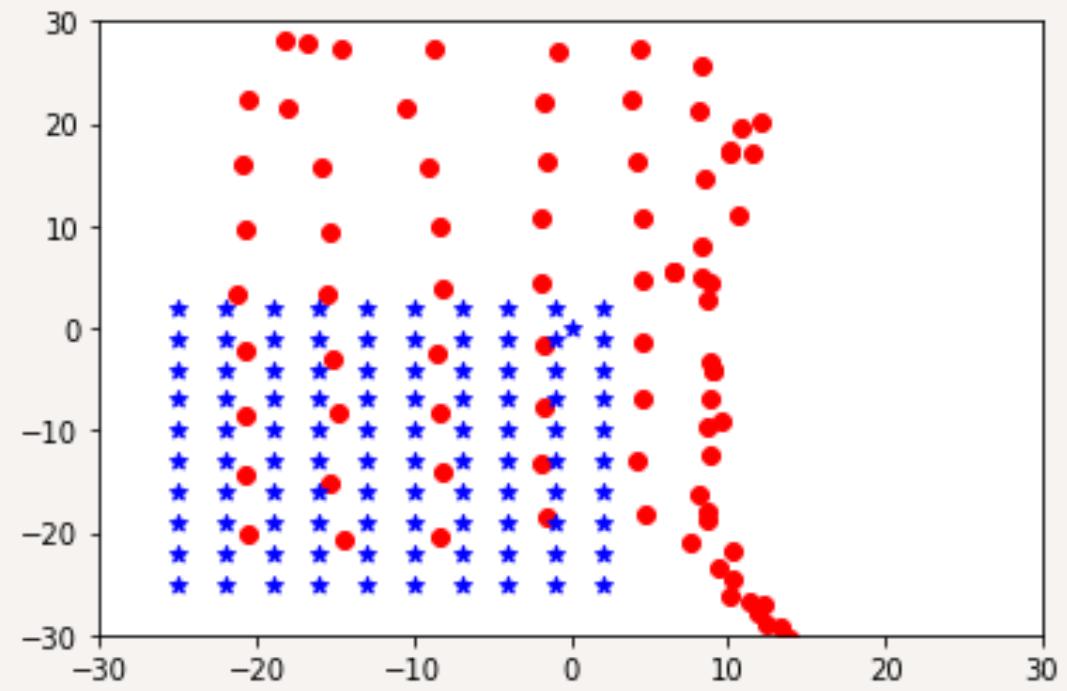
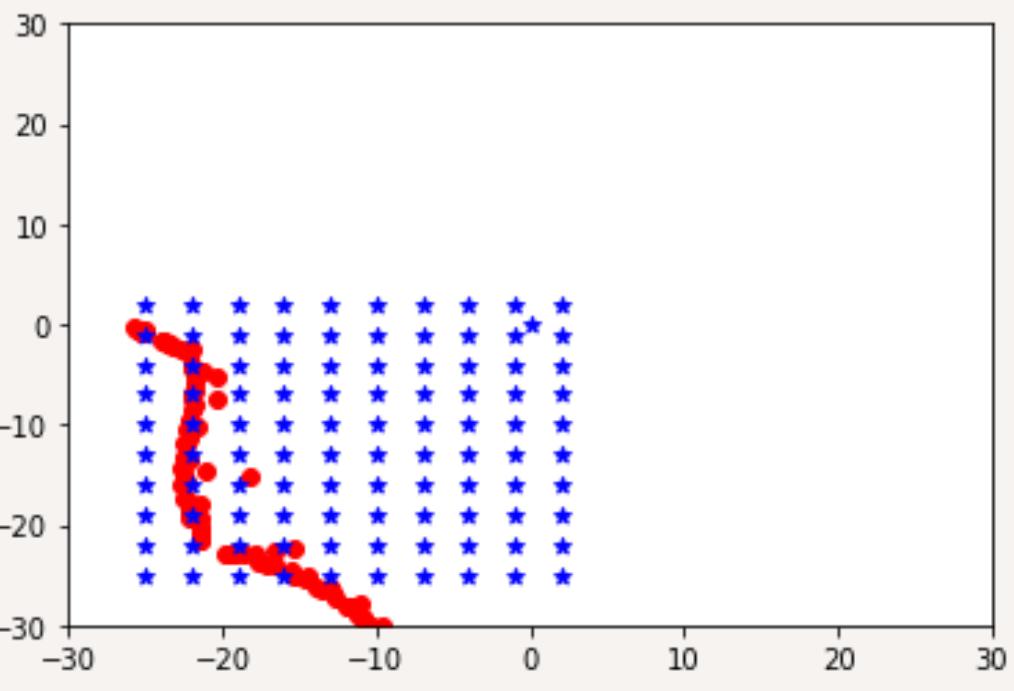
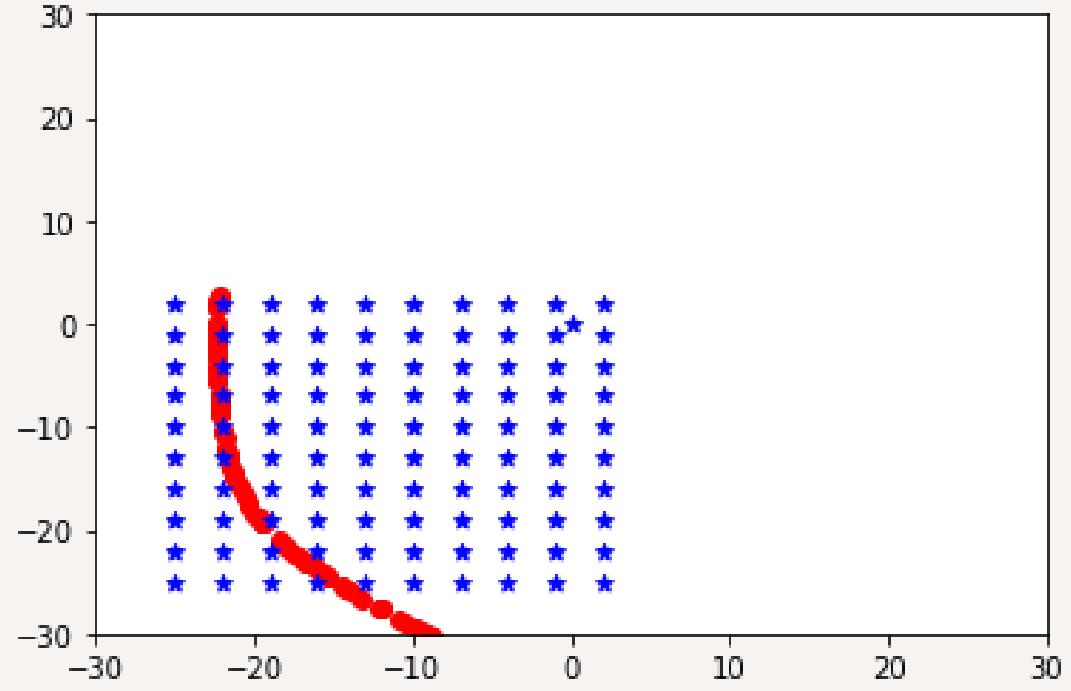
Nomenclatura para Redes

Épocas: épocas de entrenamiento del modelo

Layers: capas de la Red.



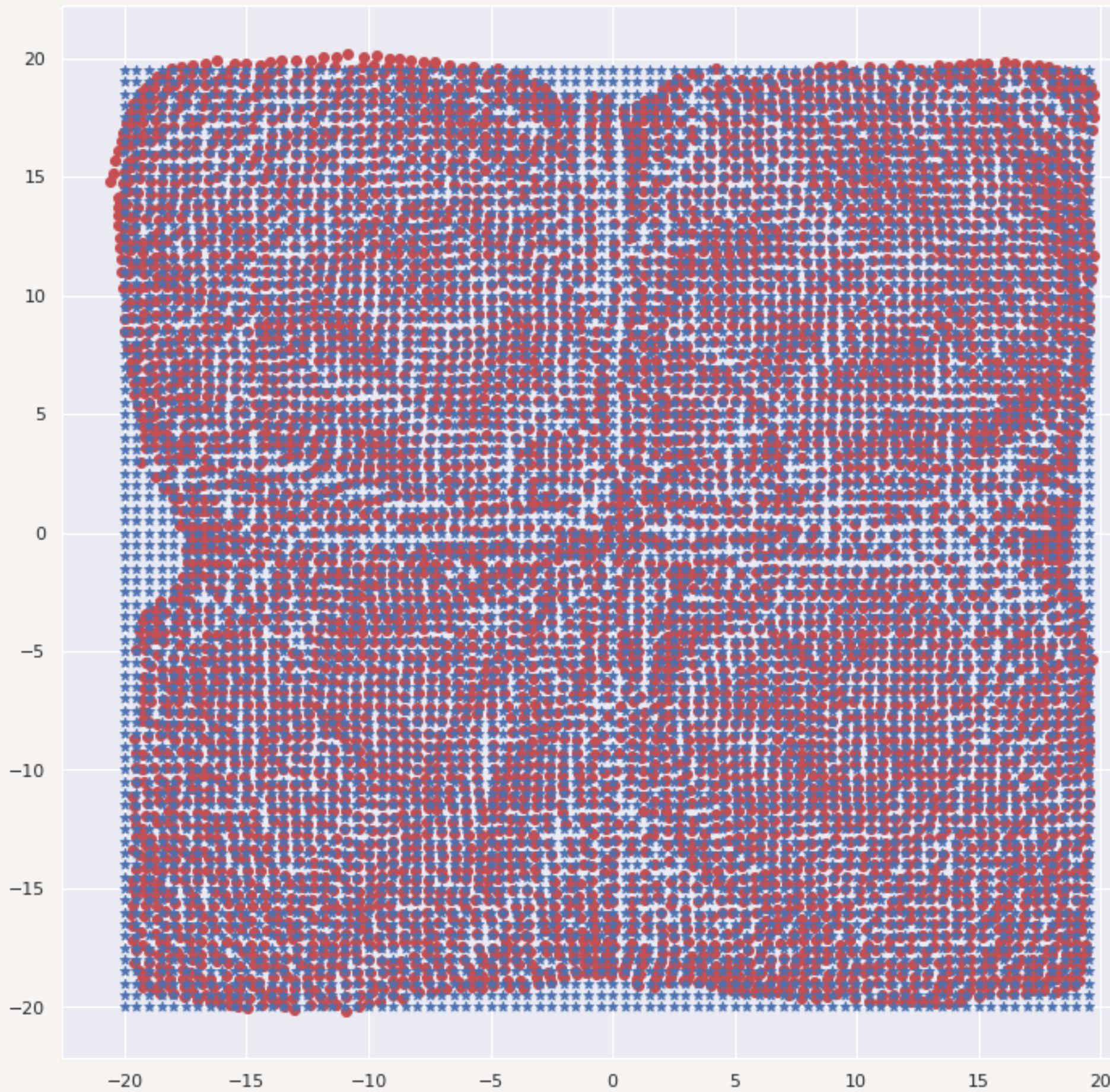
Comparación entre distintas arquitecturas de red



Layers= 64-128-128-64

Épocas=1000

Arquitectura seleccionada



Layers= 128-128-128-128

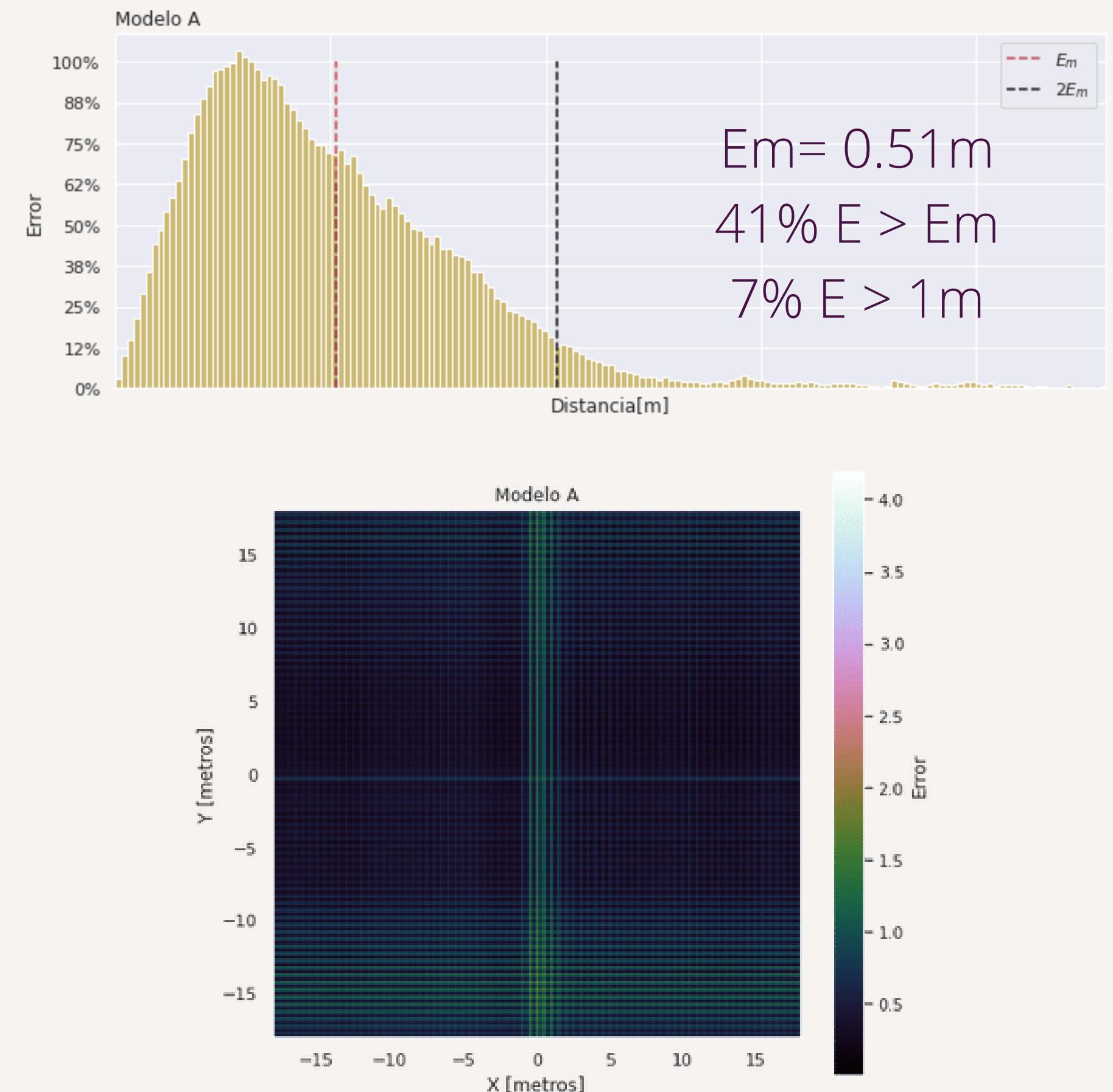
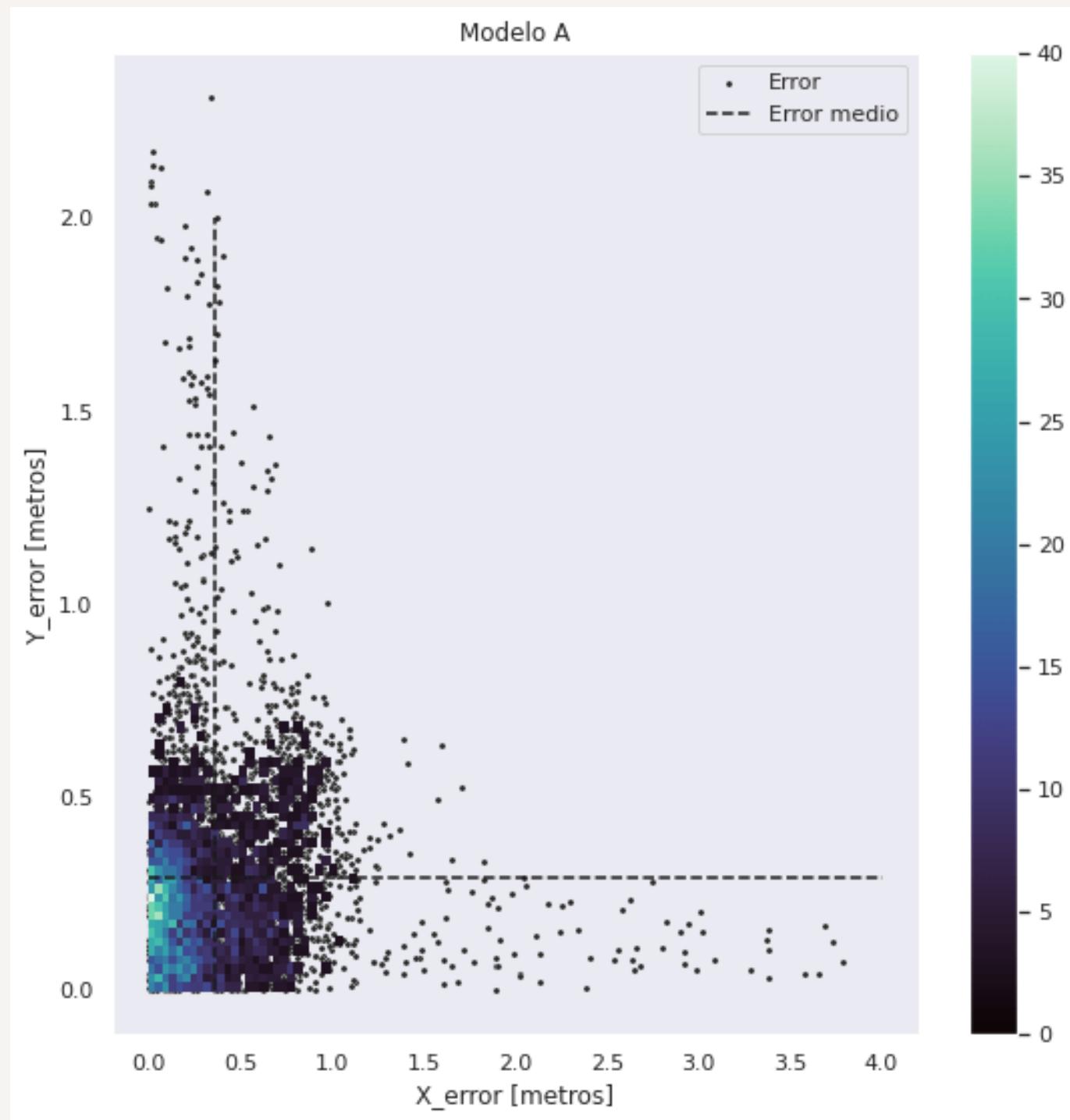
$R = 20m \Delta = 0.5m$

$k=3$

Epocas= 1200

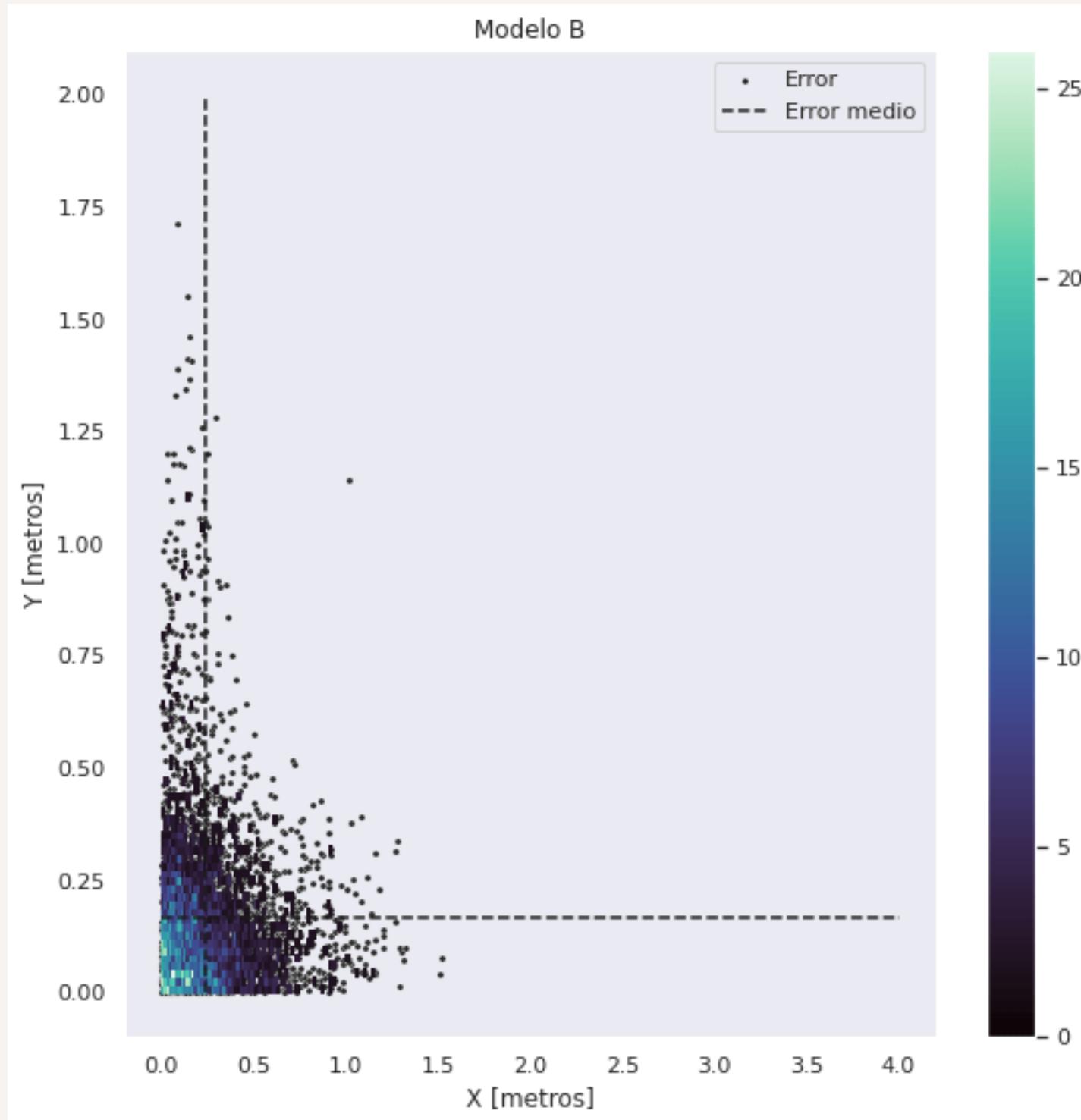
Error = 0.52m

Análisis de Error

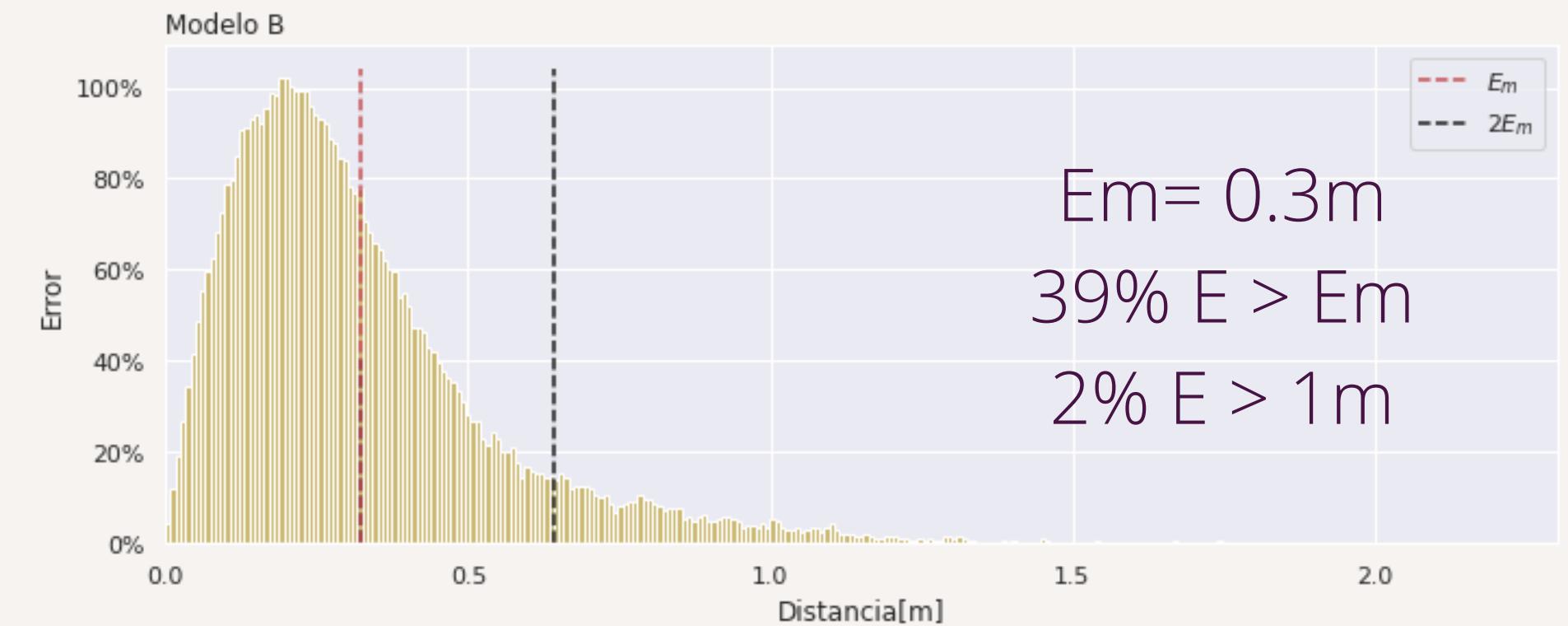


Histograma bidimensional de Error

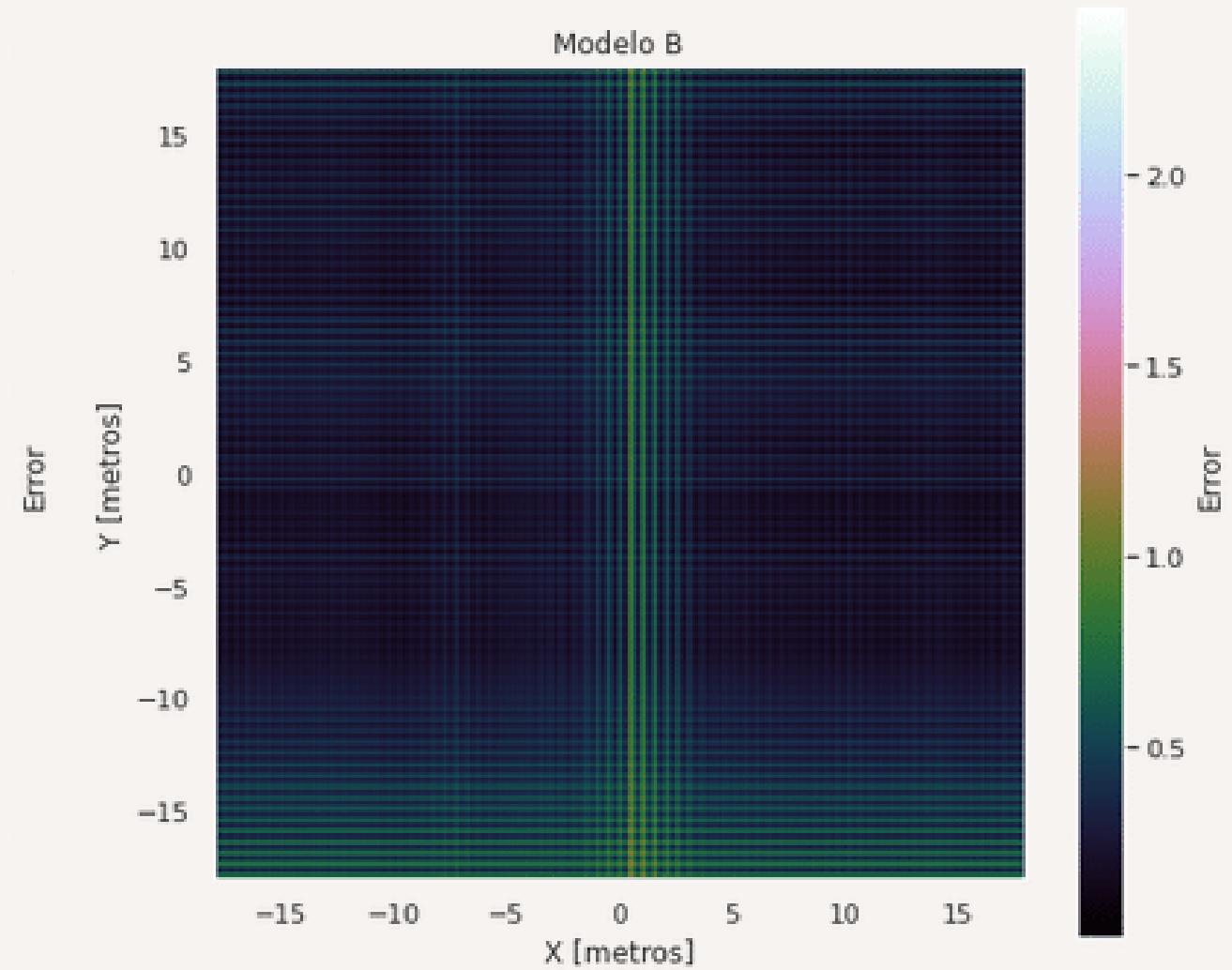
Análisis de Error



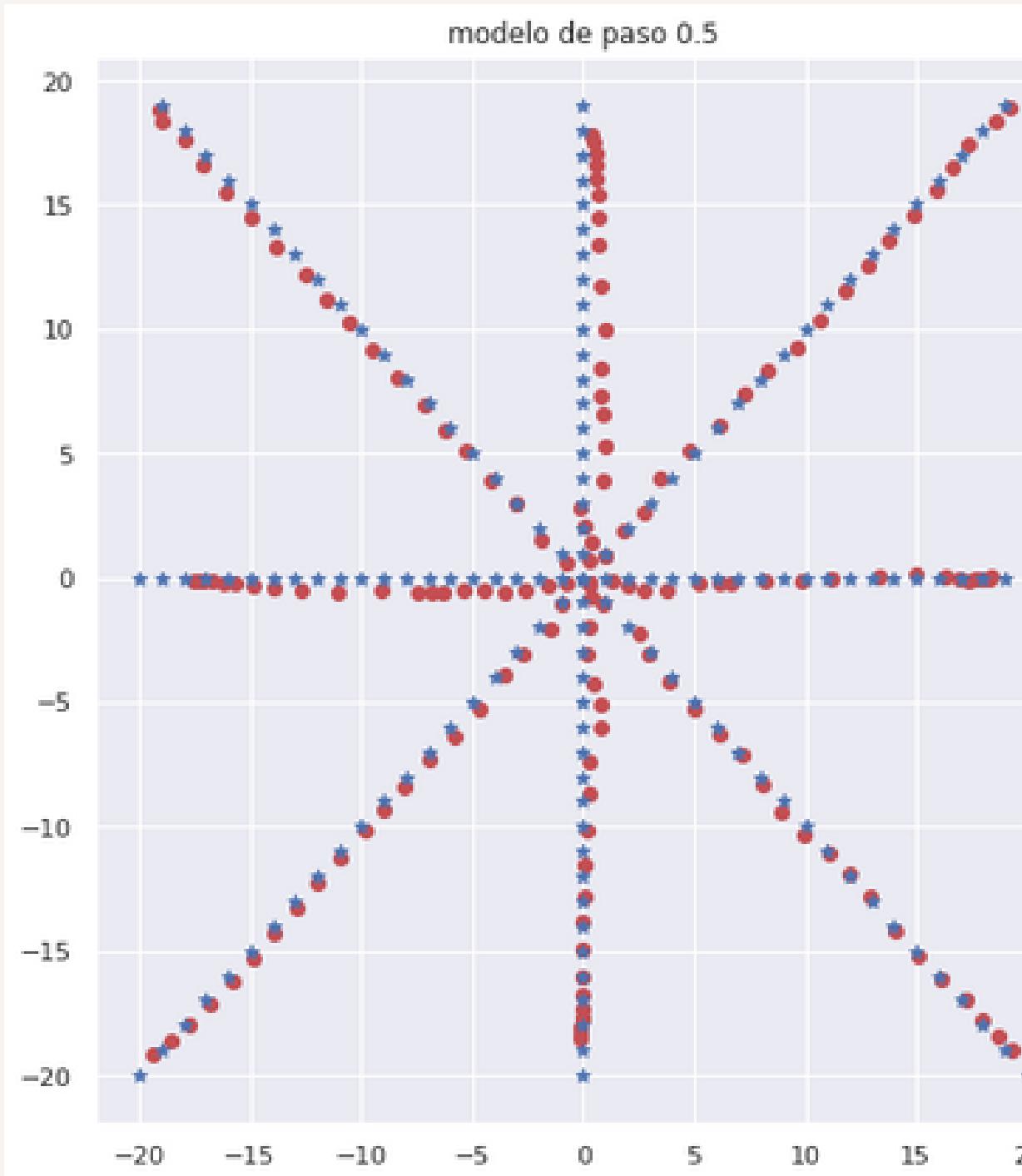
Histograma bidimensional de Error



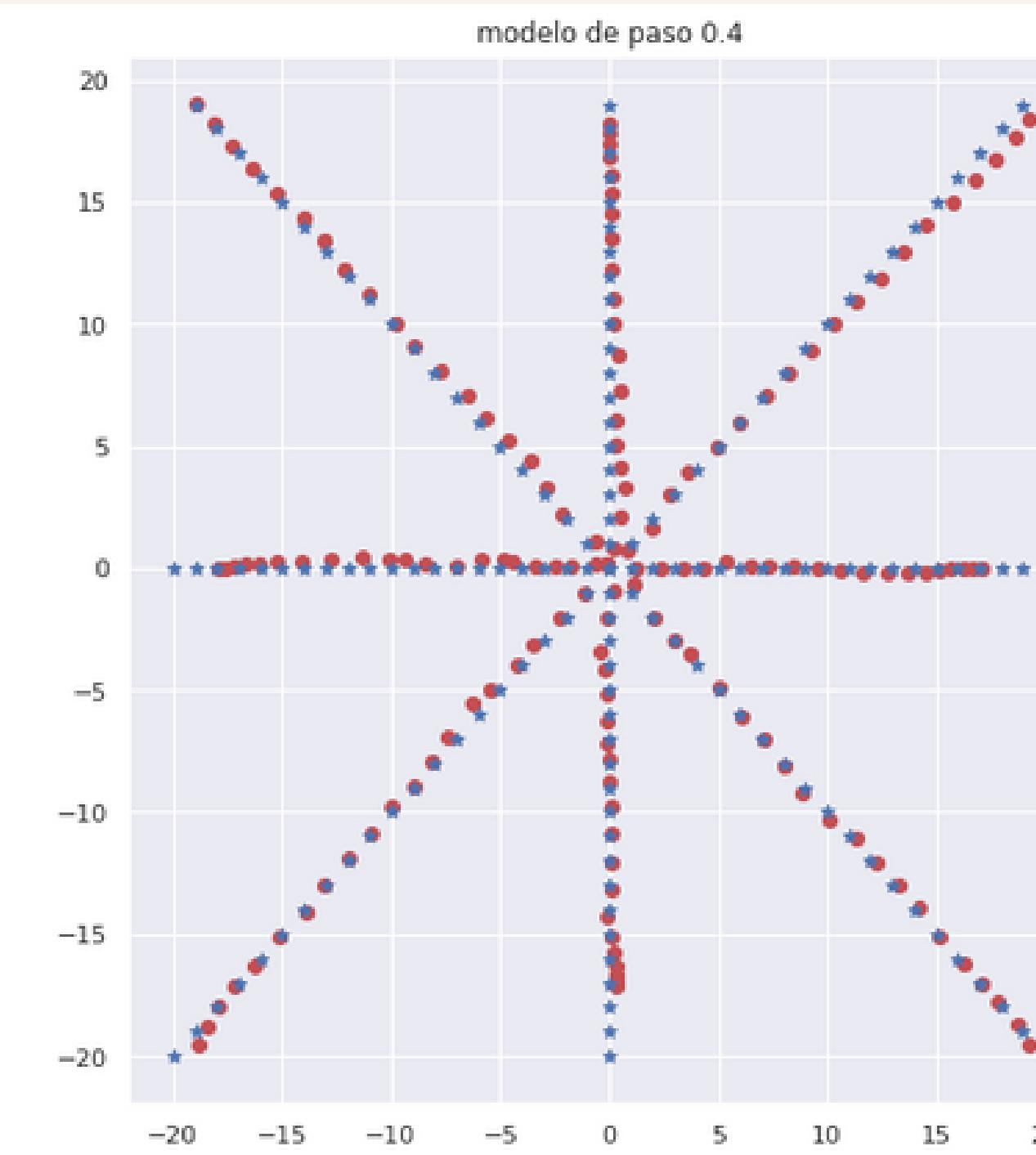
$E_m = 0.3\text{m}$
 $39\% E > E_m$
 $2\% E > 1\text{m}$



¿Cómo predicen estos modelos?

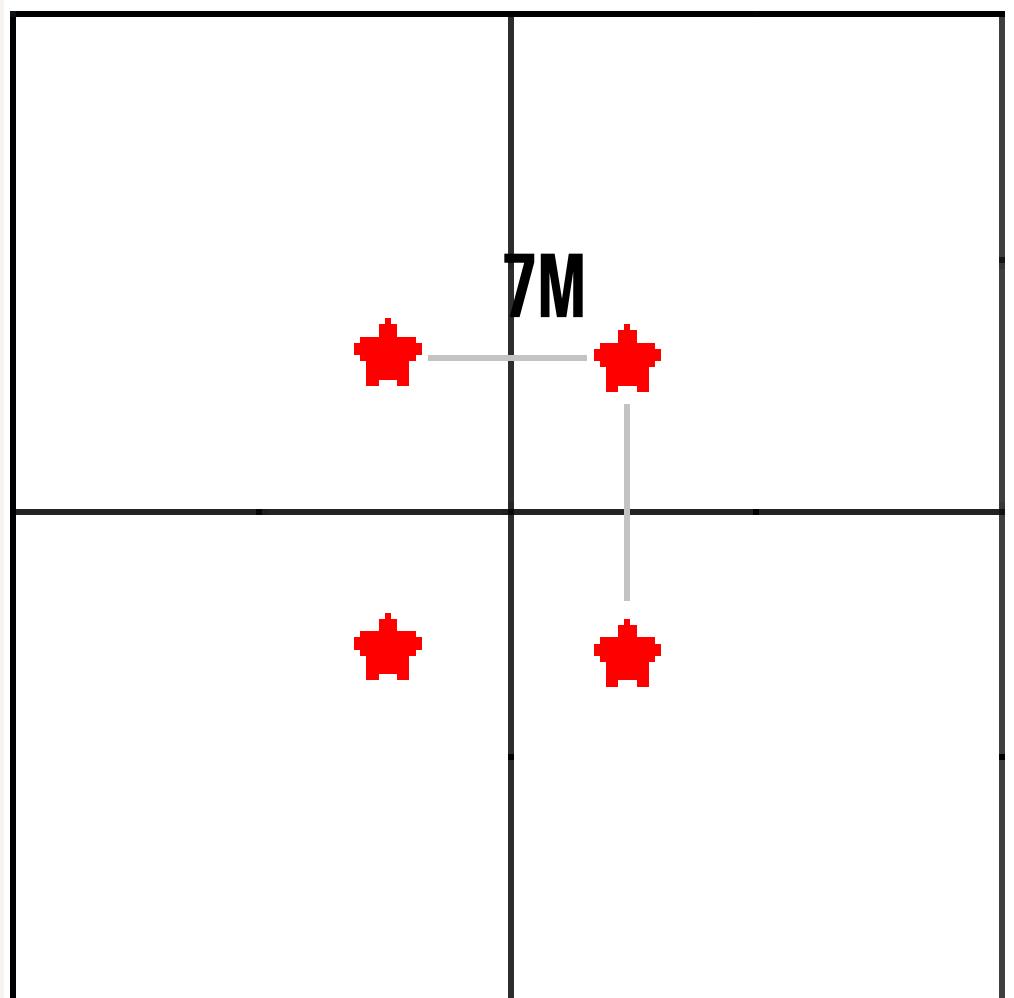


$\Delta= 0.5\text{m}$
Modelo A



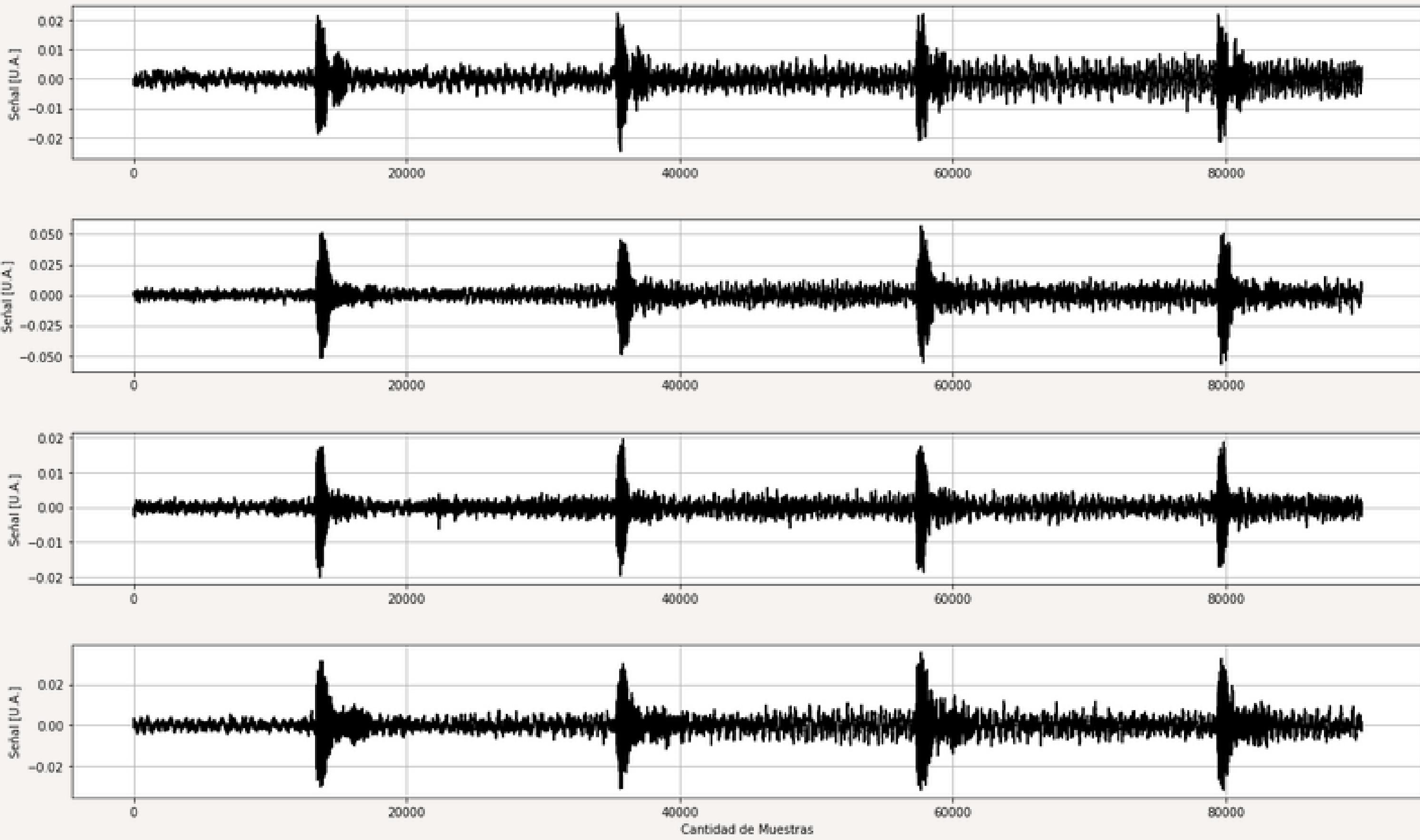
$\Delta= 0.4\text{m}$
Modelo B

$R = 20\text{m}$
 $k = 3$
 $\epsilon p = 1200$



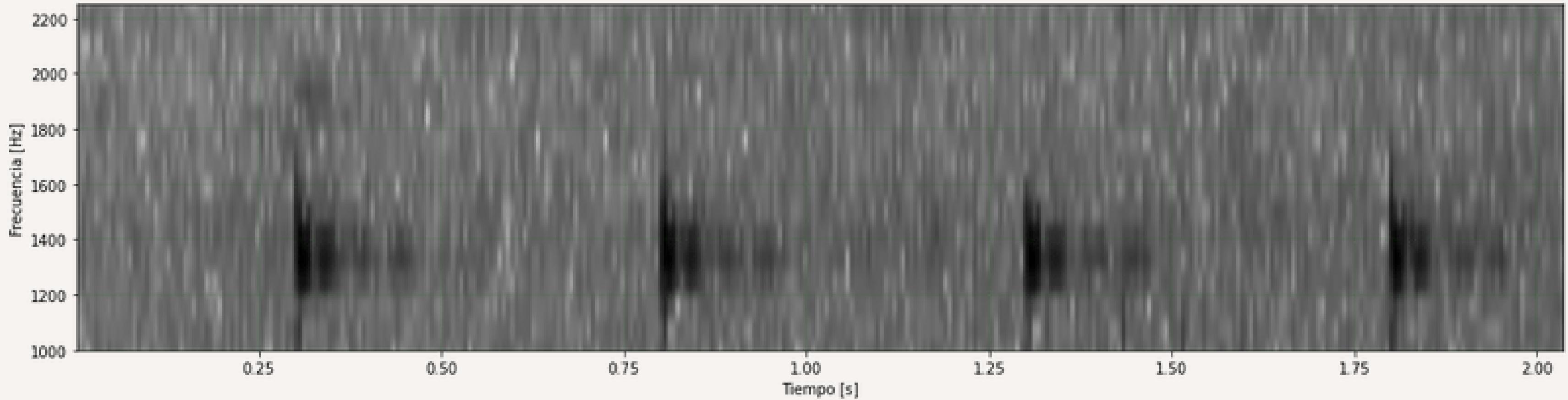
Procesamiento de Audio

Audios de
metrónomo



$$t = 4s$$

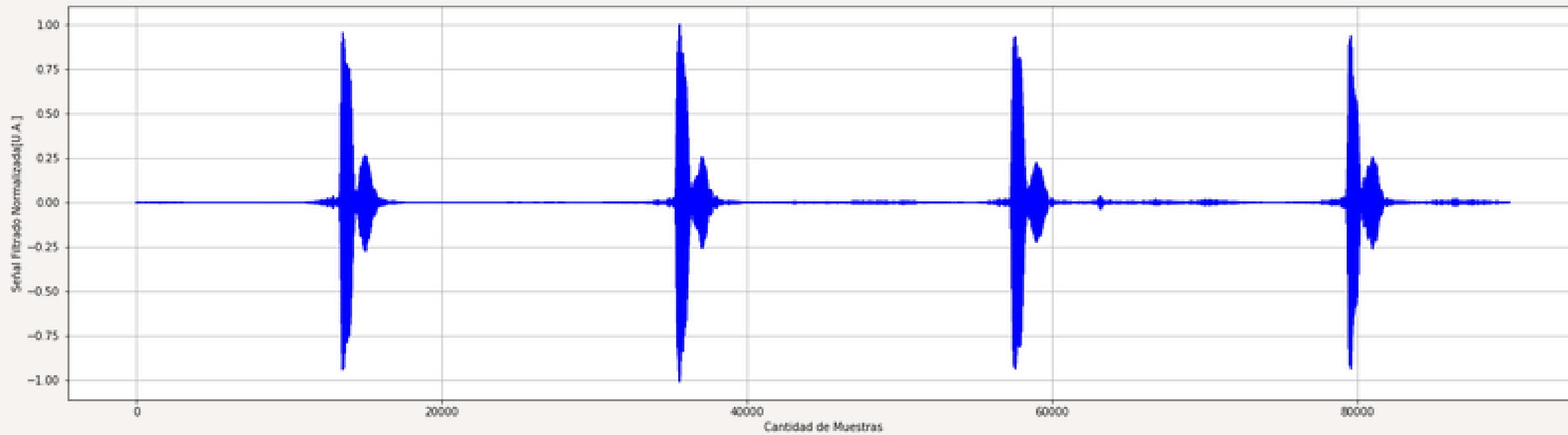
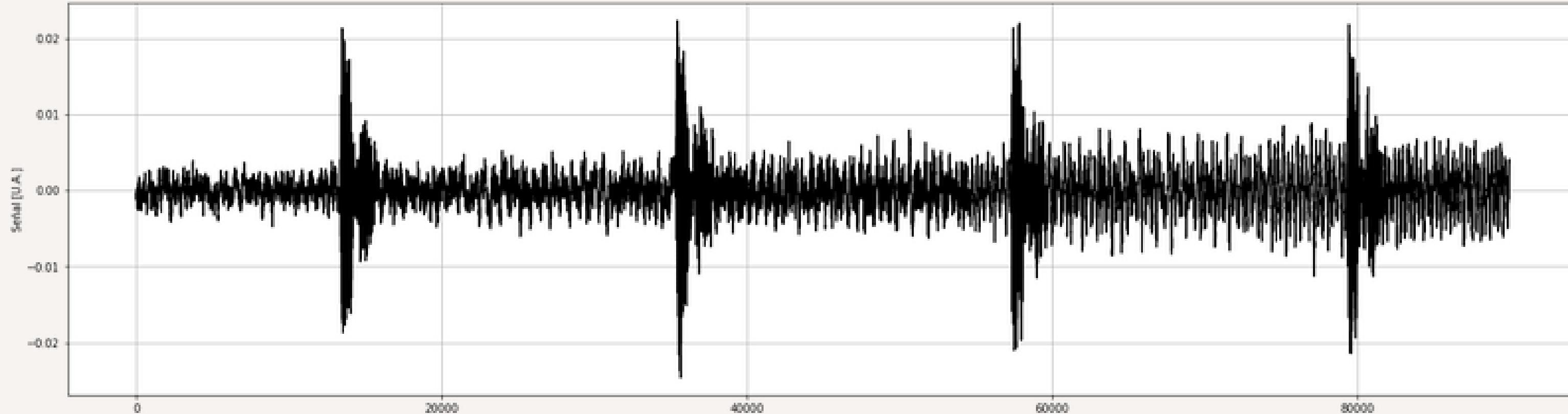
Espectograma y frecuencias de corte



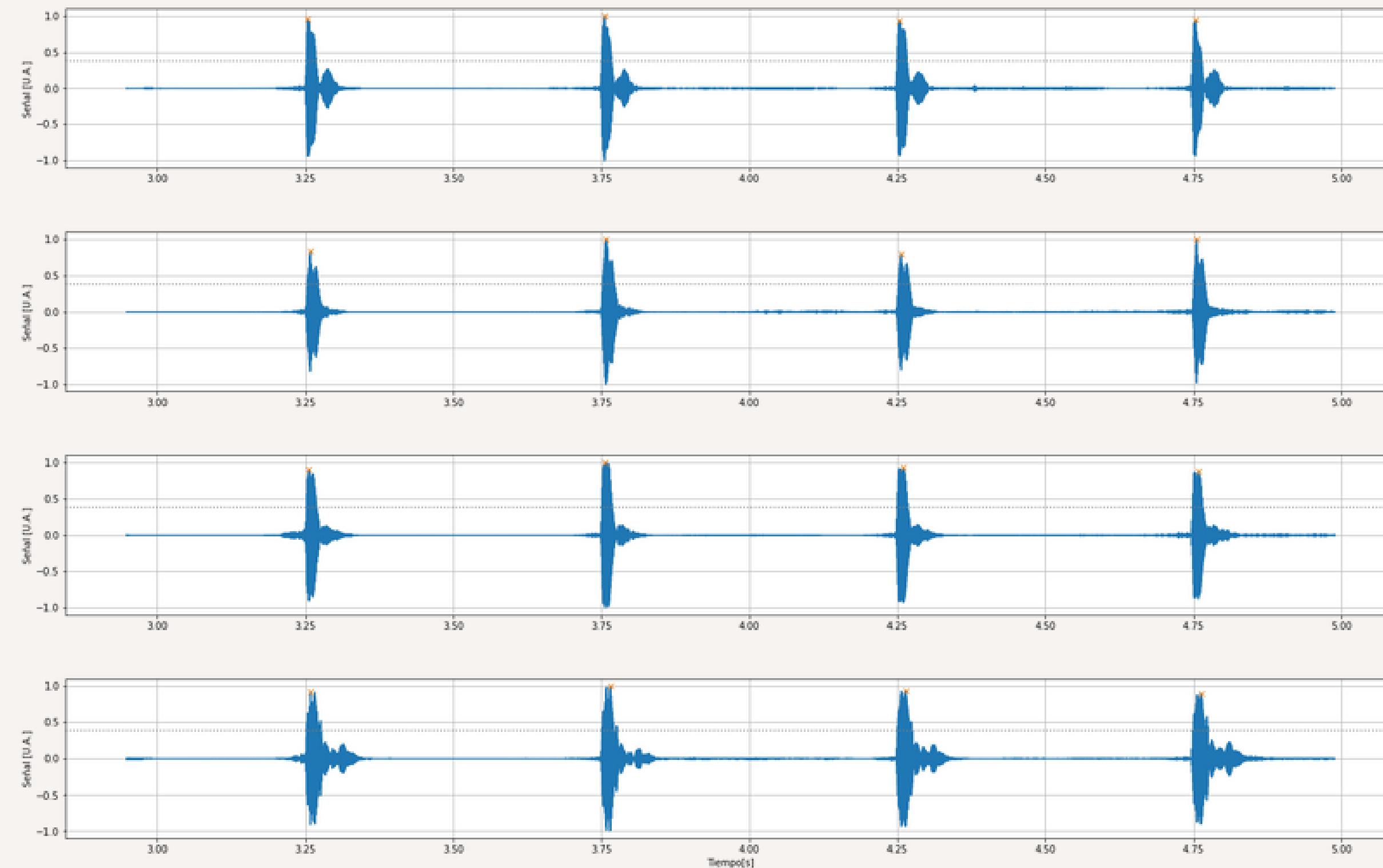
Queremos aplicar un filtro
pasa bajos, y pasa altos
sobre la señal

$$f_{PA} = 1000 \text{ hz}$$

$$f_{PB} = 2250 \text{ hz}$$

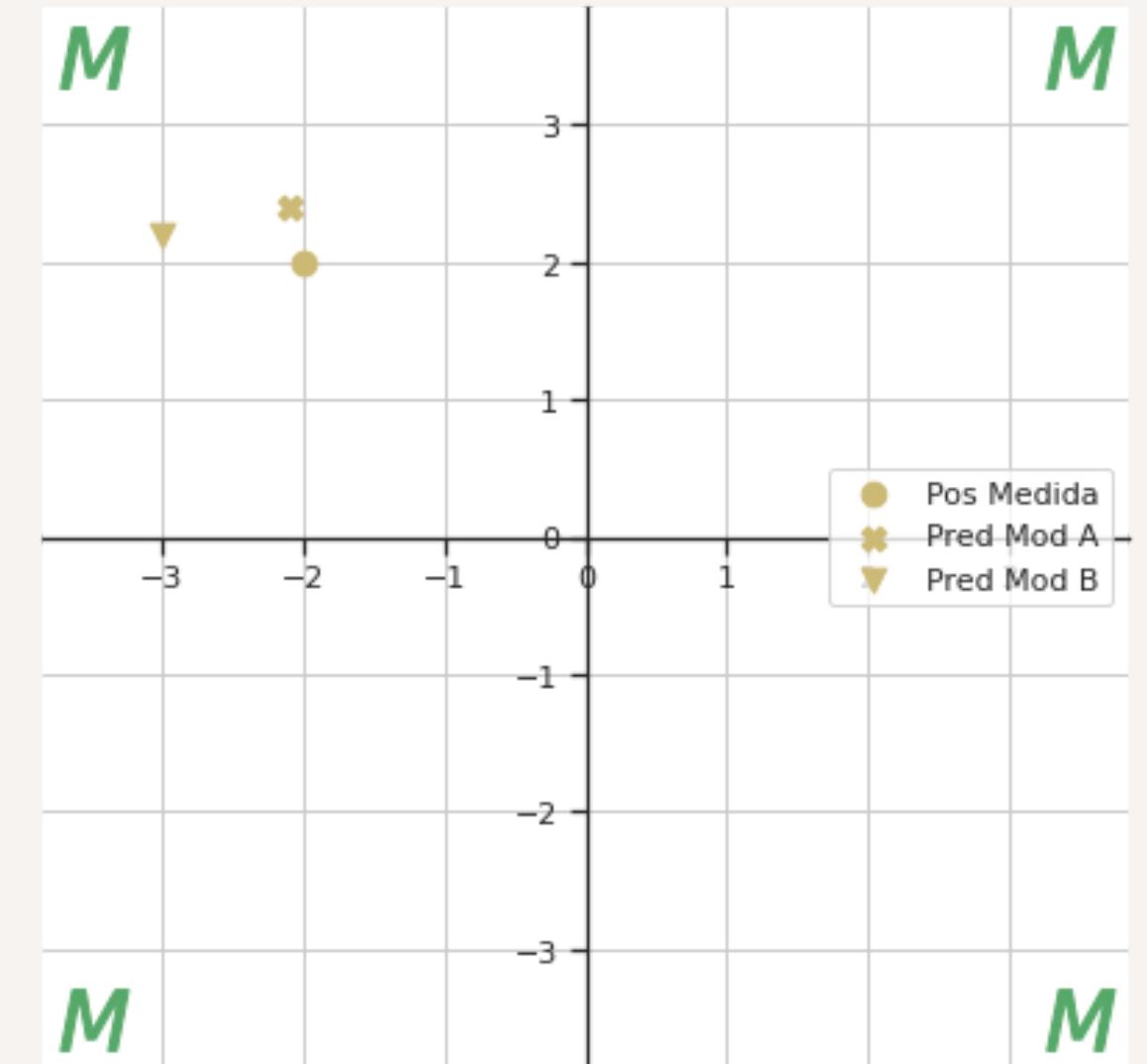
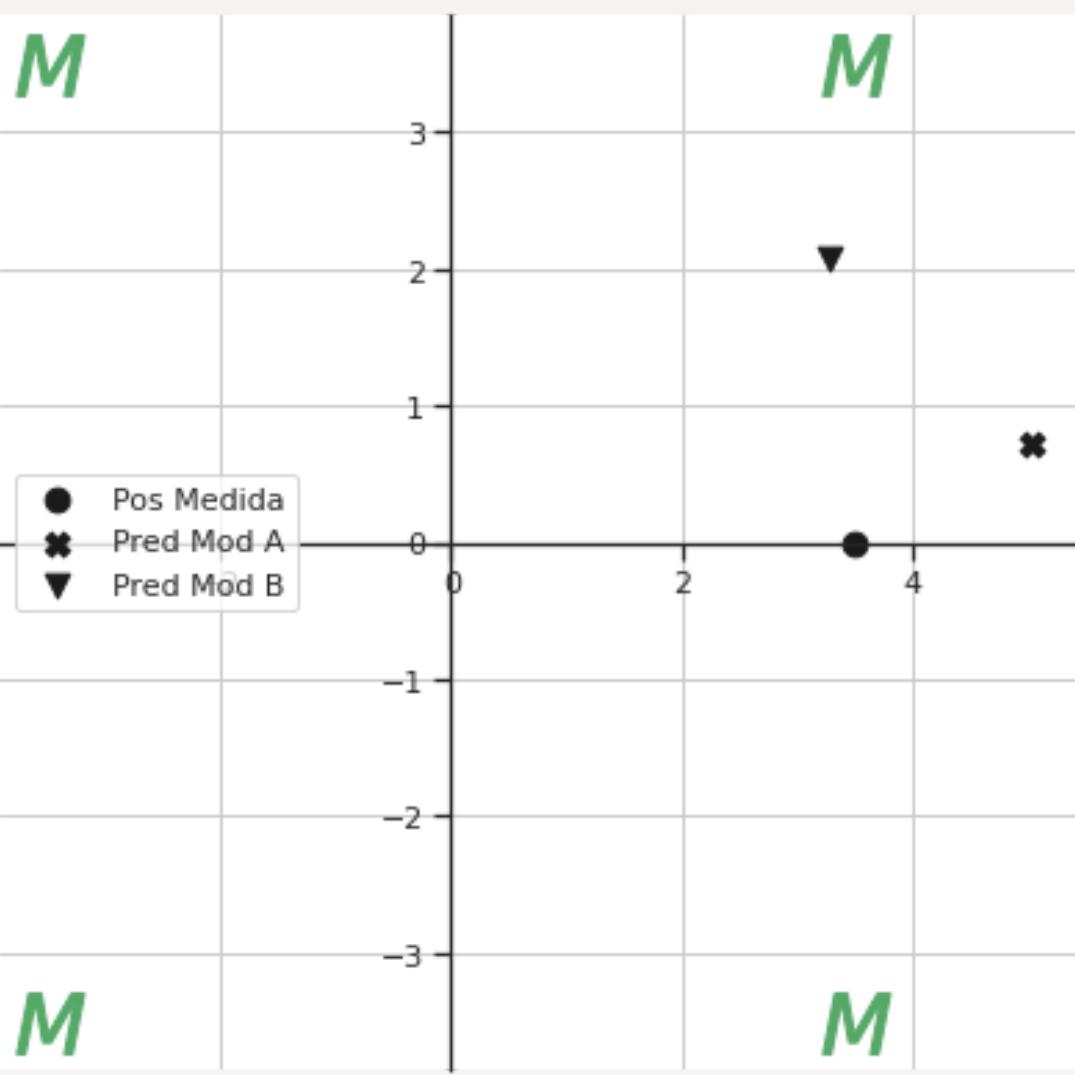
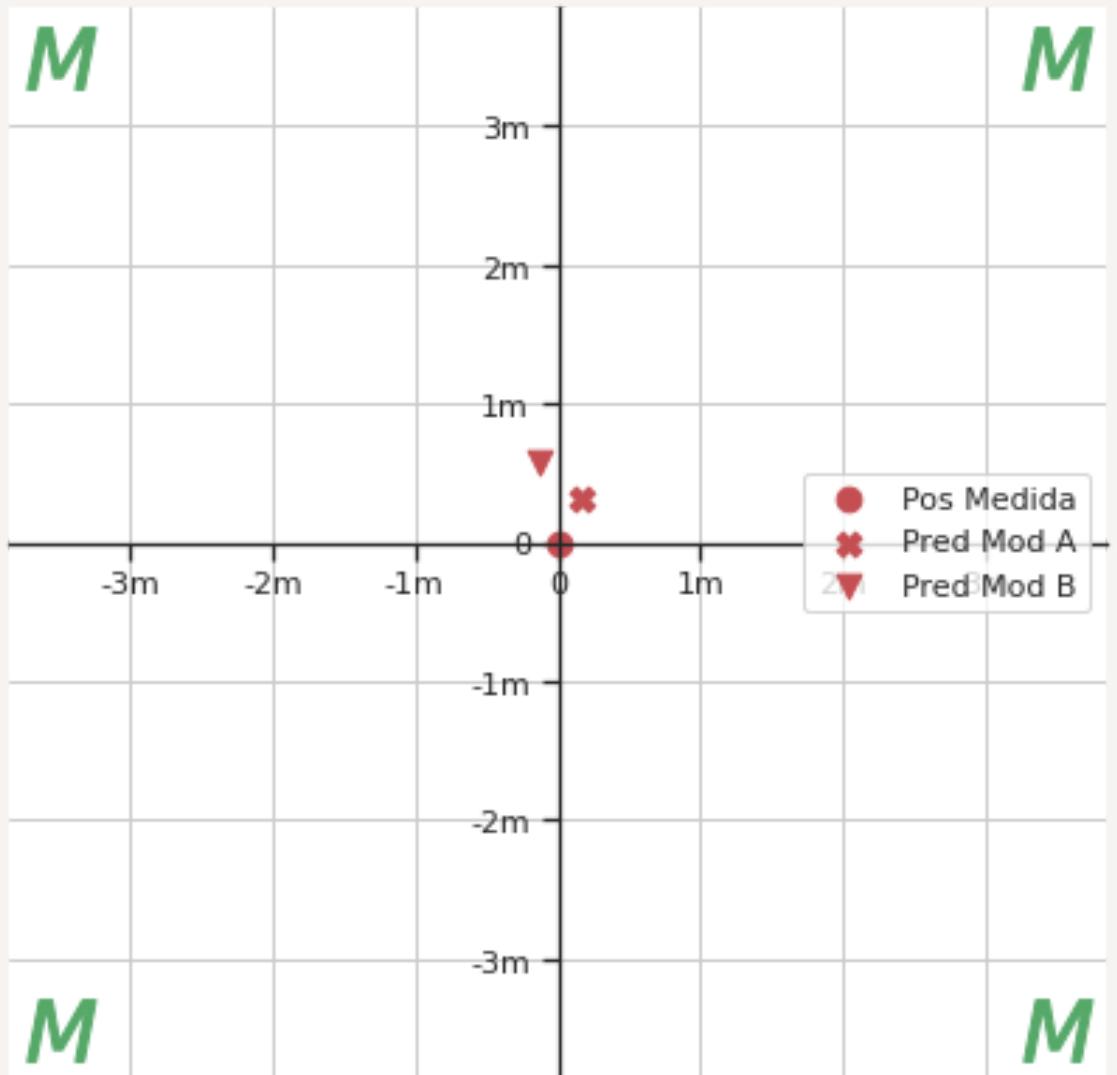


Picos en la señal filtrada

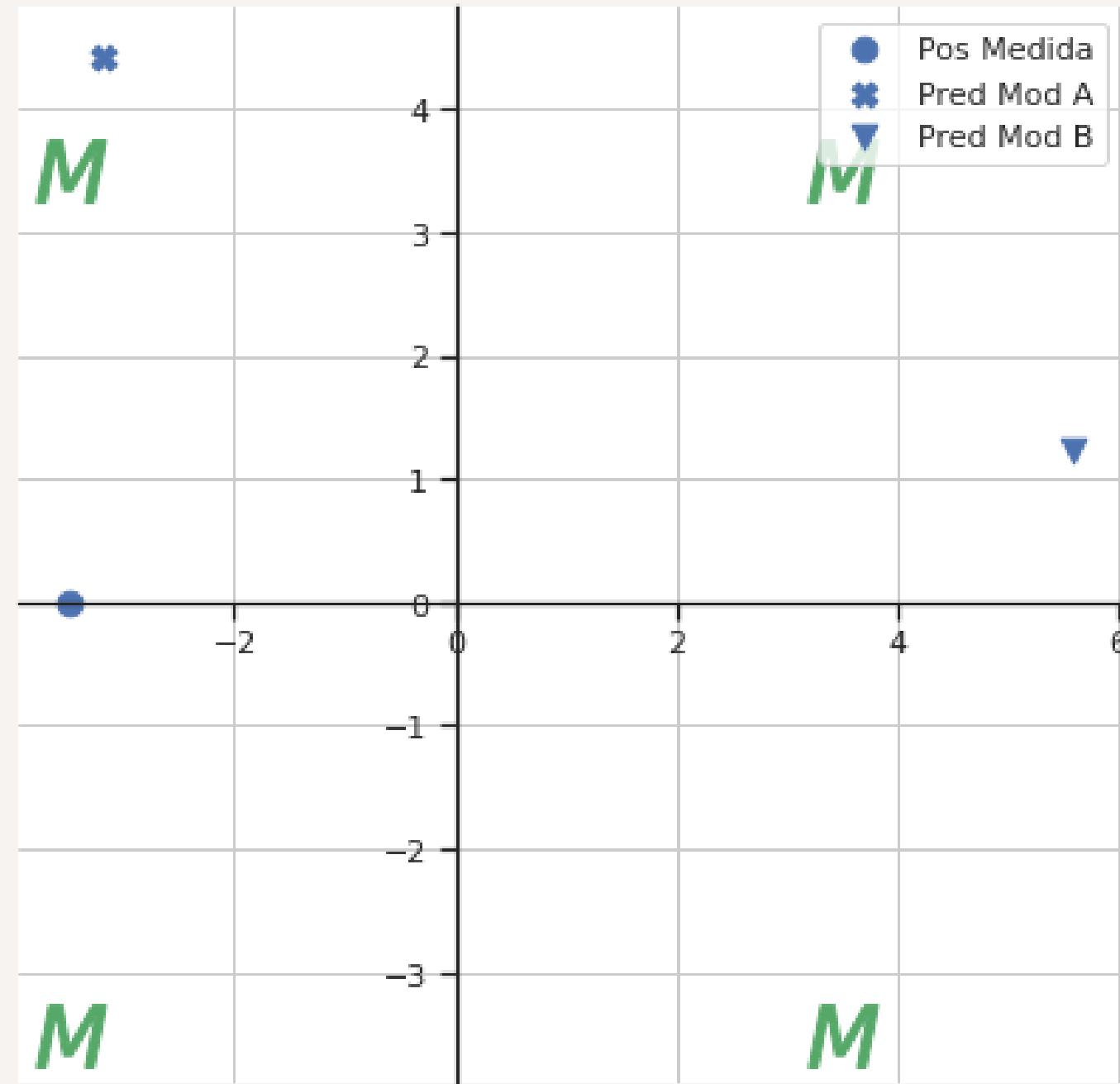
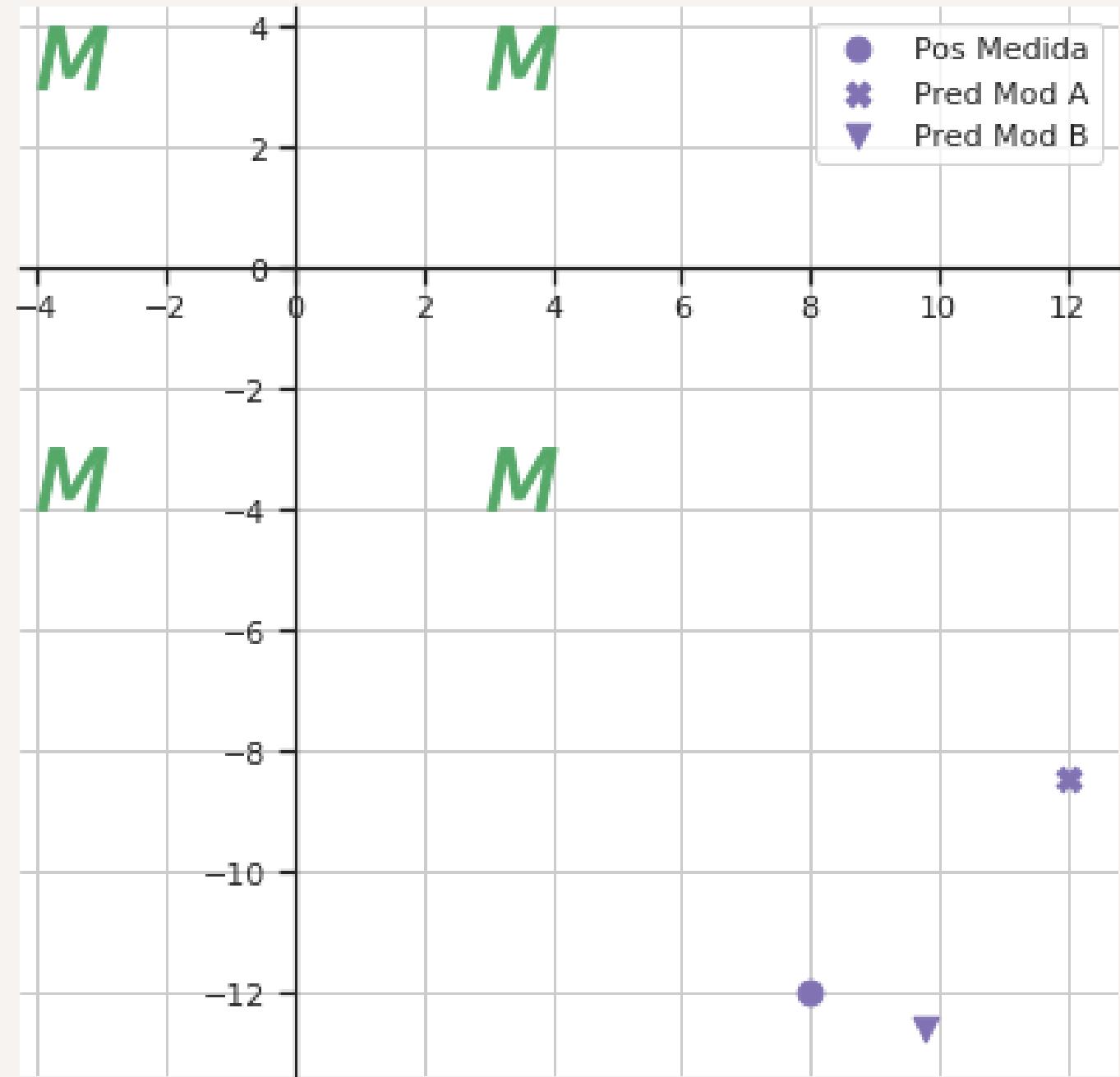


Sobre esta señal vamos a obtener los delays y aplicar nuestros modelos

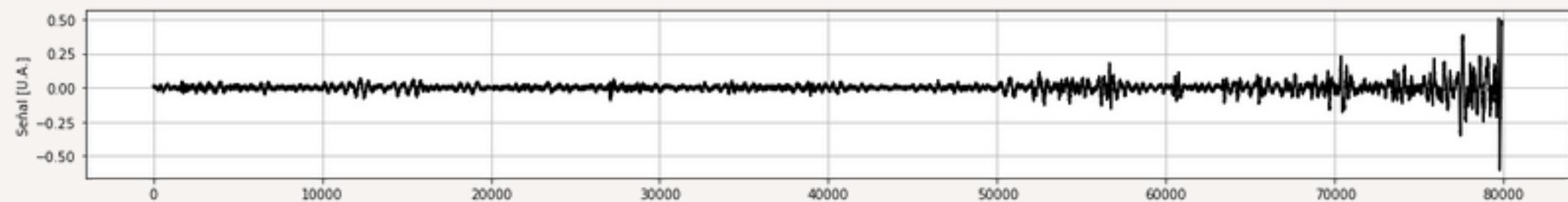
Algunos resultados



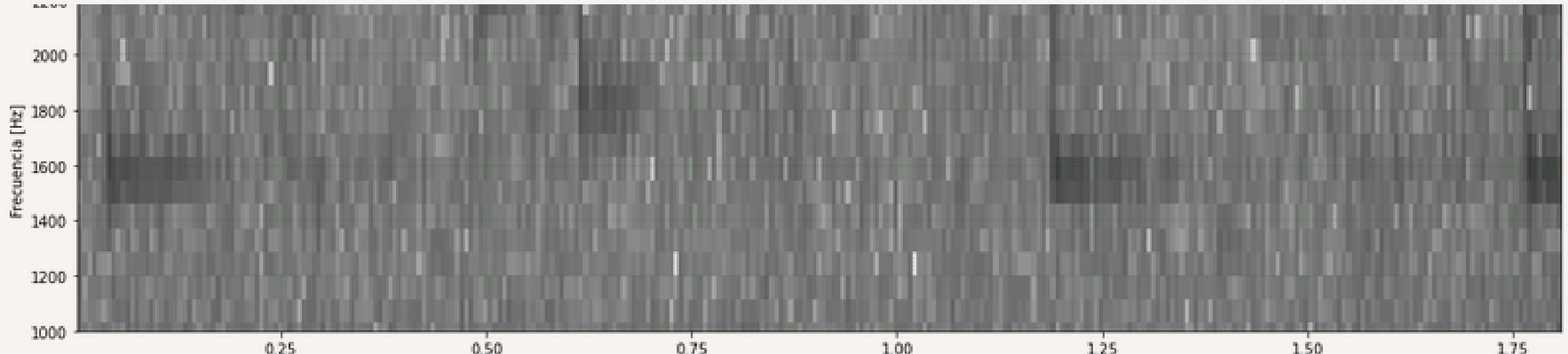
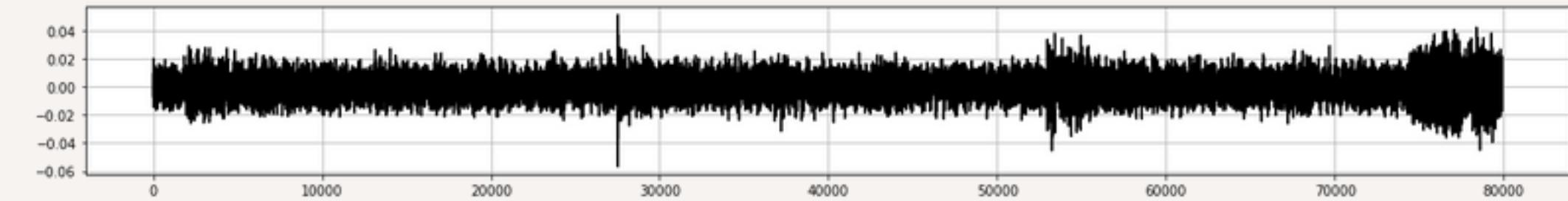
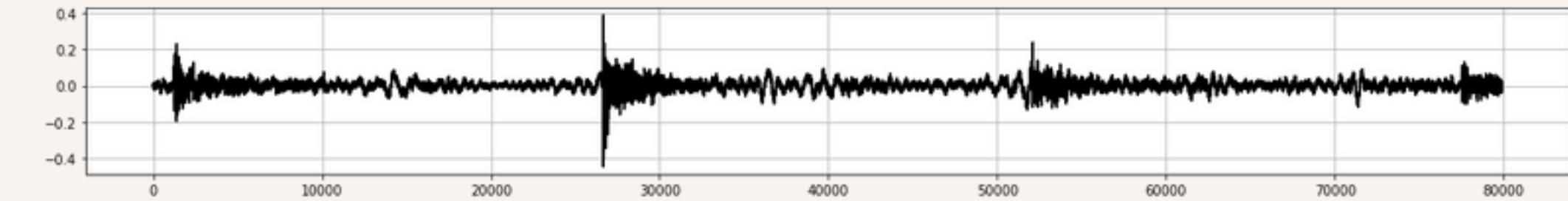
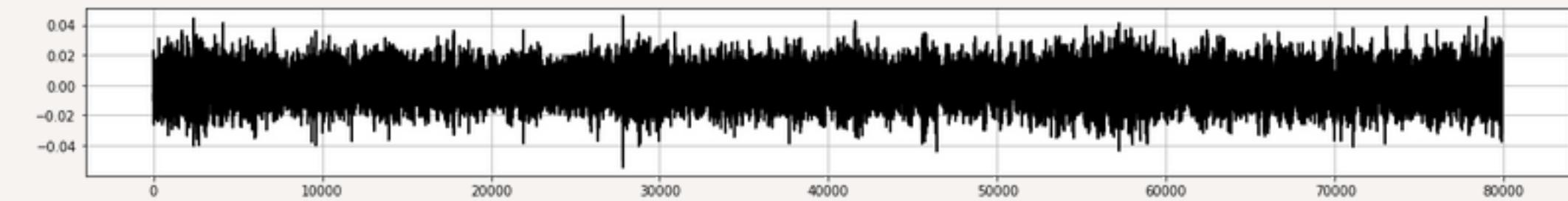
Algunos resultados



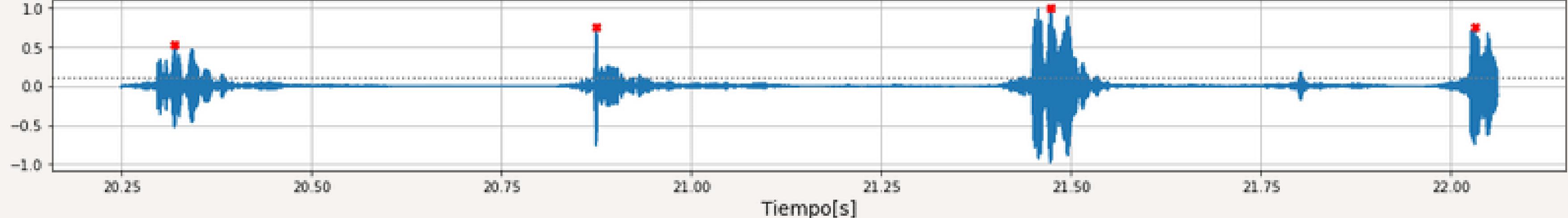
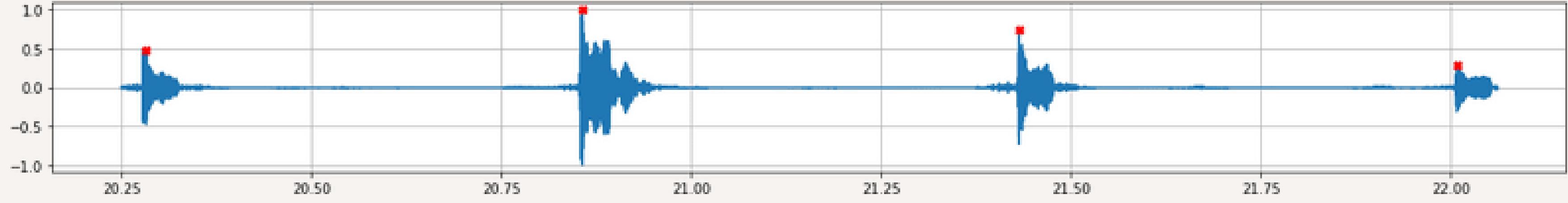
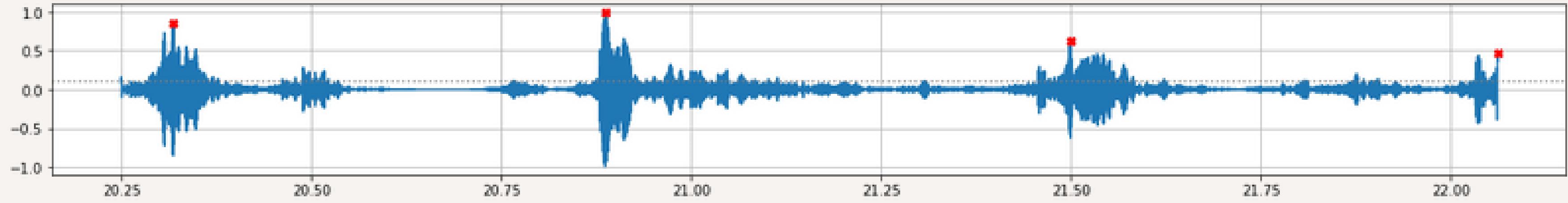
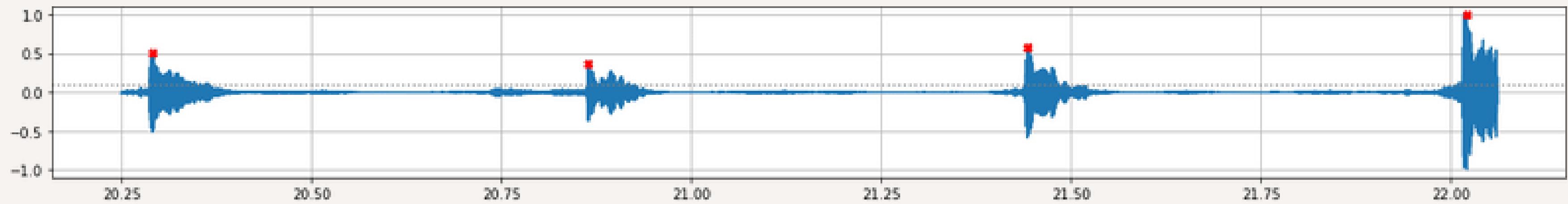
Retos



$x=3.5\text{m}$
 $y=13.5\text{m}$

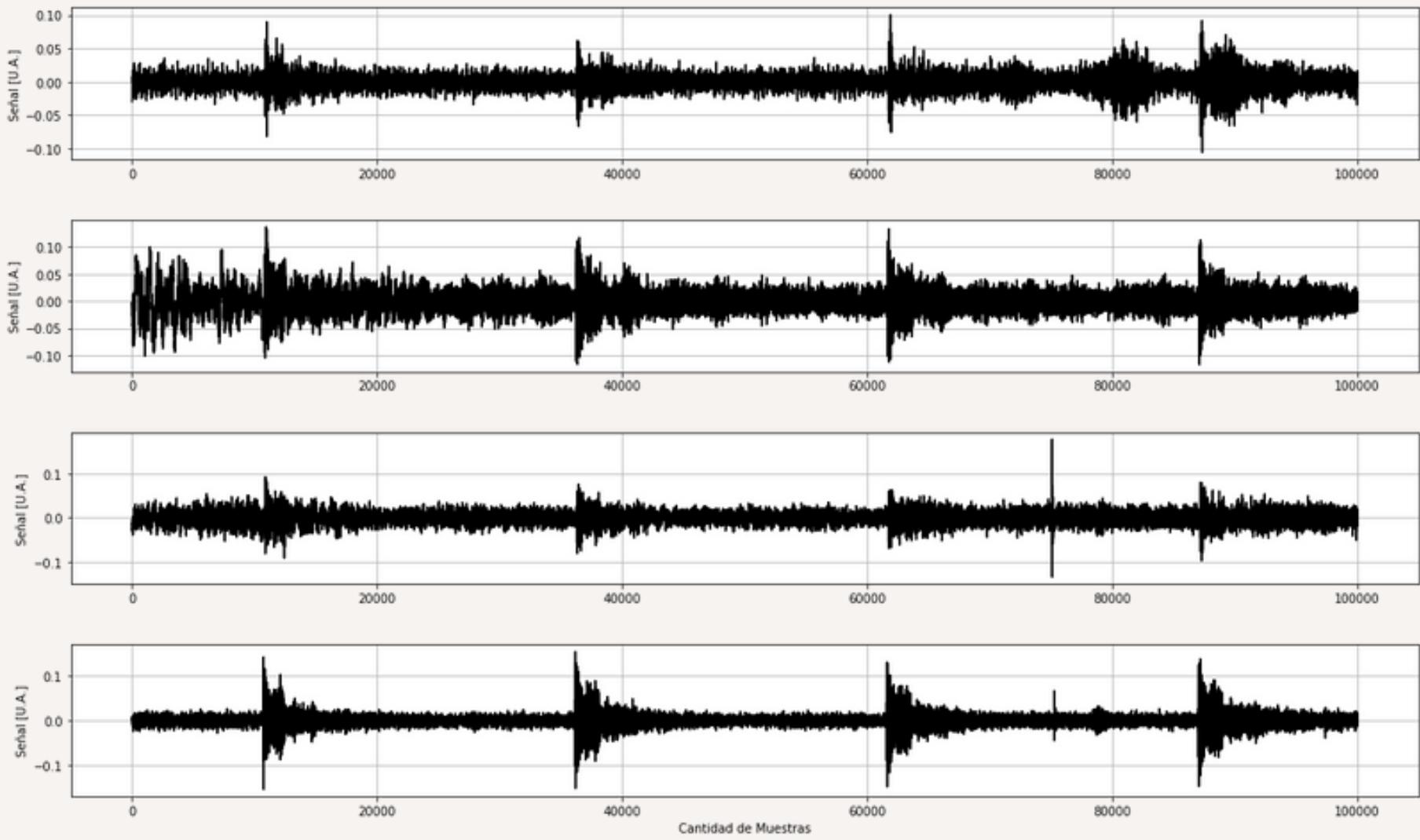
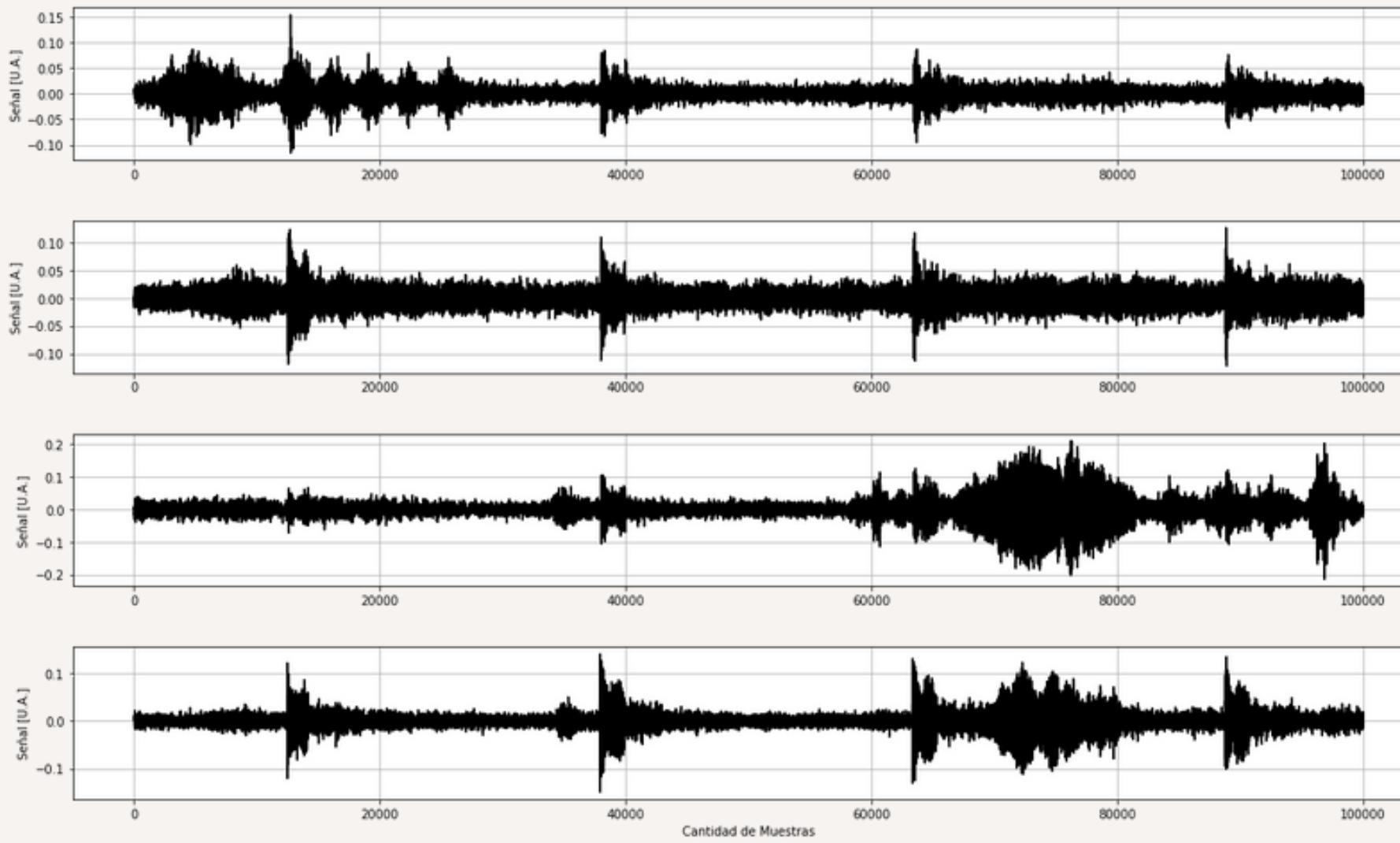


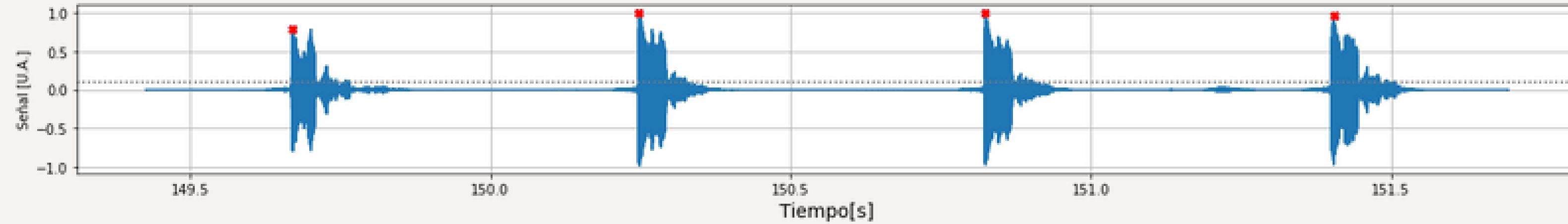
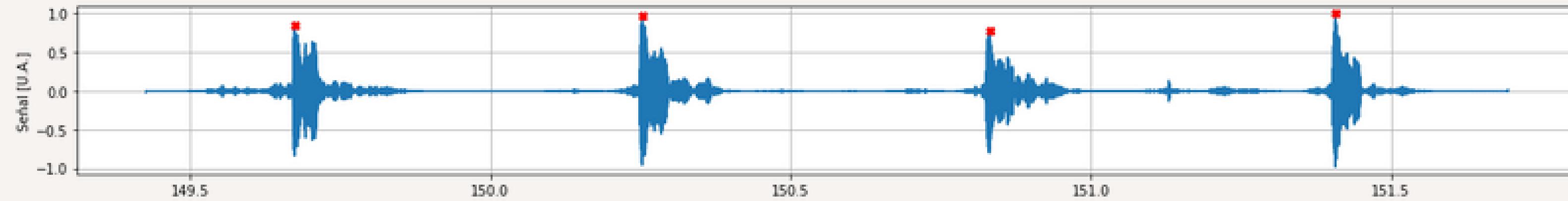
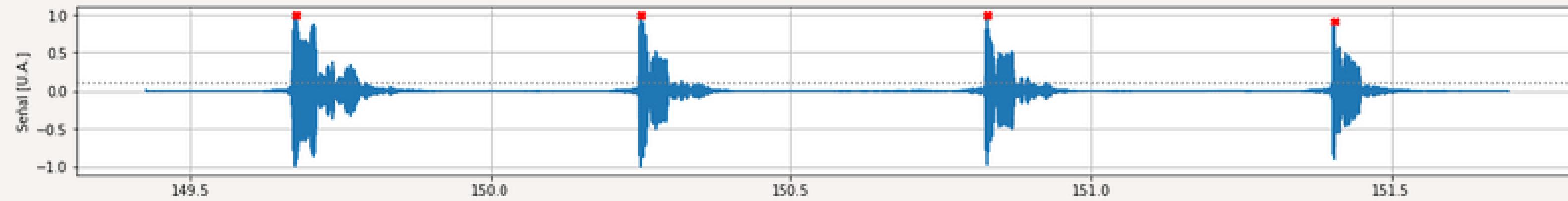
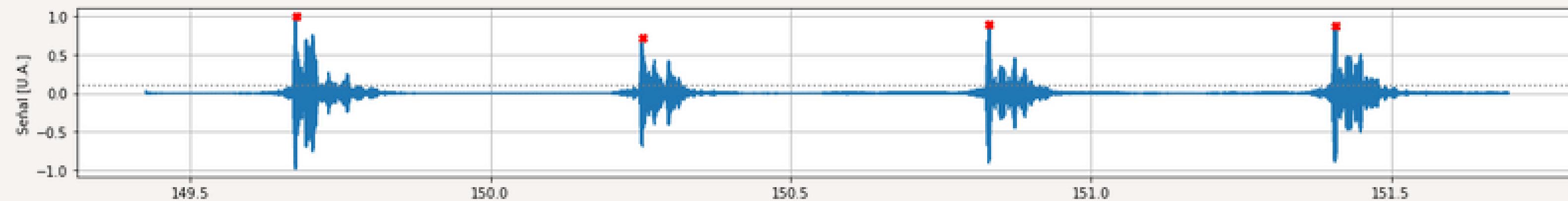
Las señales no
siempre son
nítidas



Tiempo[s]

Elección de tramos de la señal de Audio





Conclusiones

- Se diseñó una Red Neuronal capaz de traducir 6 delays temporales en posiciones y se caracterizó el error.
- Se desarrolló una rutina de procesamiento de datos capaz de determinar los delays temporales a través de grabaciones de audio.
- No fue posible automatizar el procesamiento de audio y la calidad original del mismo tiene un peso más elevado del esperado en la detección.

¡Gracias!

