

Audio Tagging with Neural Networks

GA DSI Capstone Project

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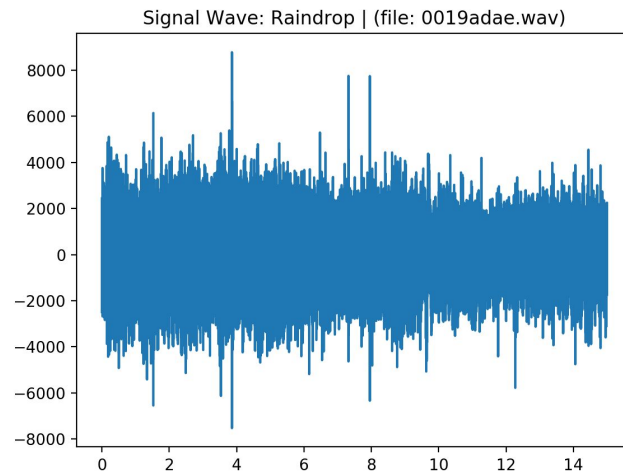
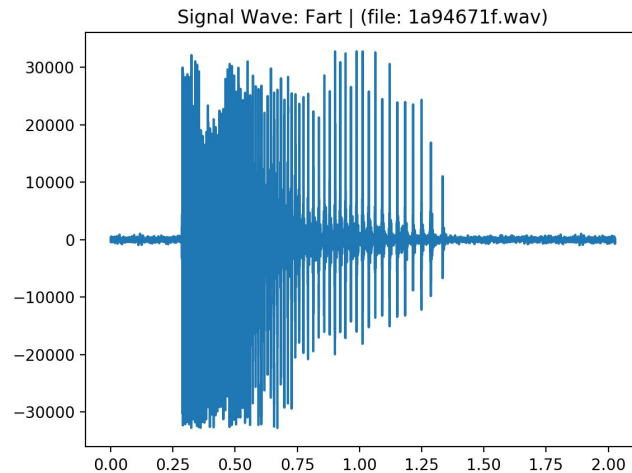
A dark blue diagonal gradient bar that starts from the bottom left and extends towards the top right, covering the lower half of the slide.

Project Overview

- ❏ Problem Statement
- ❏ Data Collection
 - ❏ 4,970 curated sound clips
 - ❏ 19,815 noisy sound clips
 - ❏ 80 categorical labels
- ❏ Computational Resources

Wave Signals

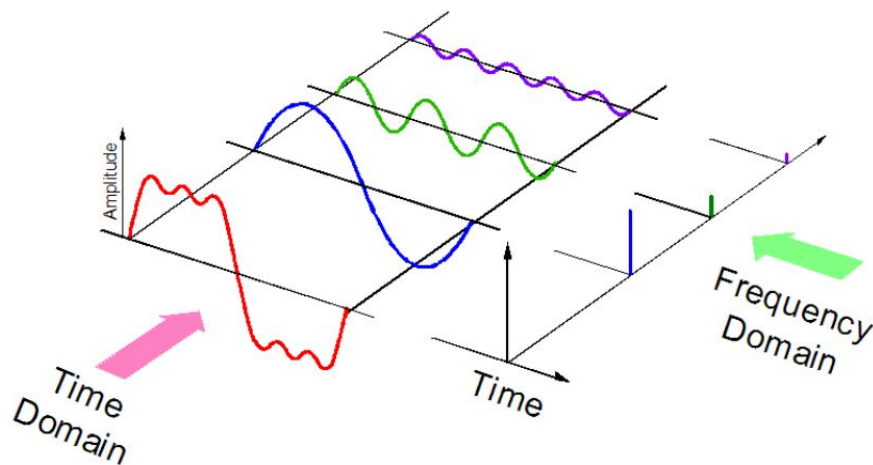
A quick comparison of a curated (top) versus a noisy (bottom) wave signal.



Preprocessing Options

- ❑ Amplitudes from raw wave signals
- ❑ Fourier transformations to decompose the signals into their constituent frequencies
- ❑ **Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs)**

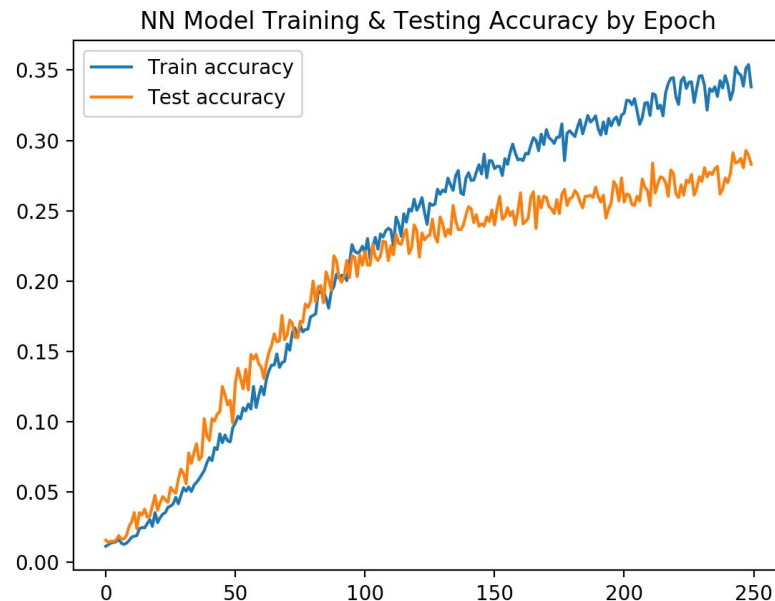
MFCCs Explained



1. Take the Fourier transform of the signal
2. Map powers of the spectrum obtained onto the mel scale
3. Take the logs of the powers at each of the mel frequencies
4. Take the discrete cosine transform of the list of mel log powers, as if it were a signal
5. The MFCCs are the amplitudes of the resulting spectrum

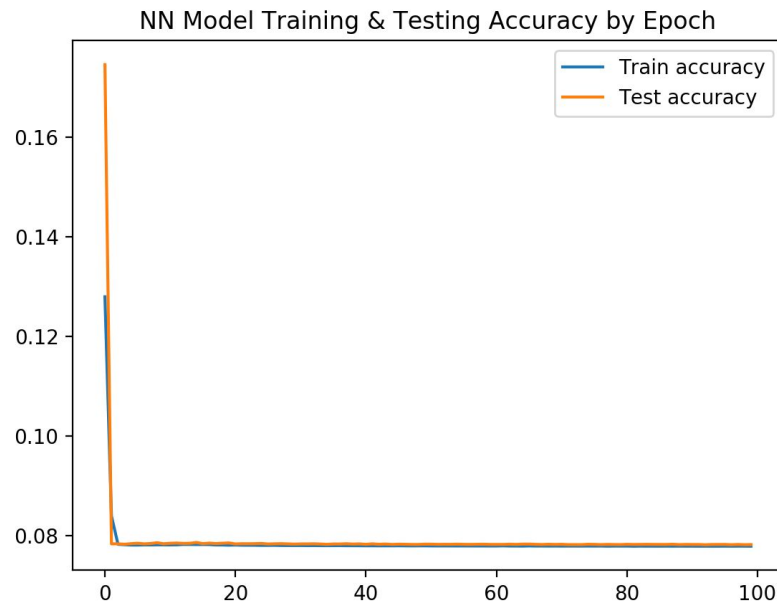
Neural Network Model I

- ❑ Sequential Neural Network
- ❑ Single-labelled targets
- ❑ Output activation: 'softmax'



Neural Network Model II

- ❑ Sequential Neural Network
- ❑ Multi-labelled targets
- ❑ Output activation: 'sigmoid'



Neural Network Model III

- ❑ Sequential Neural Network
- ❑ Multi-labelled targets
- ❑ Output activation: customized 'sigmoid'

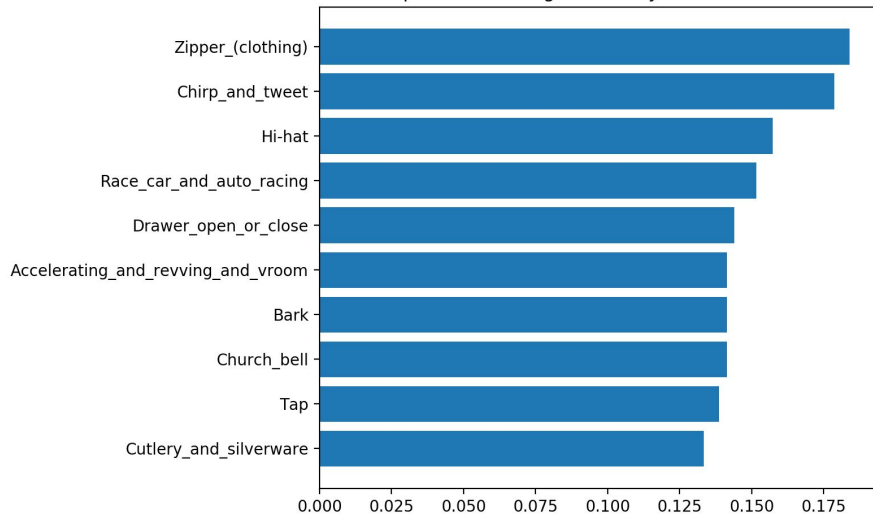
Precision -> .055

Baseline precision -> .002

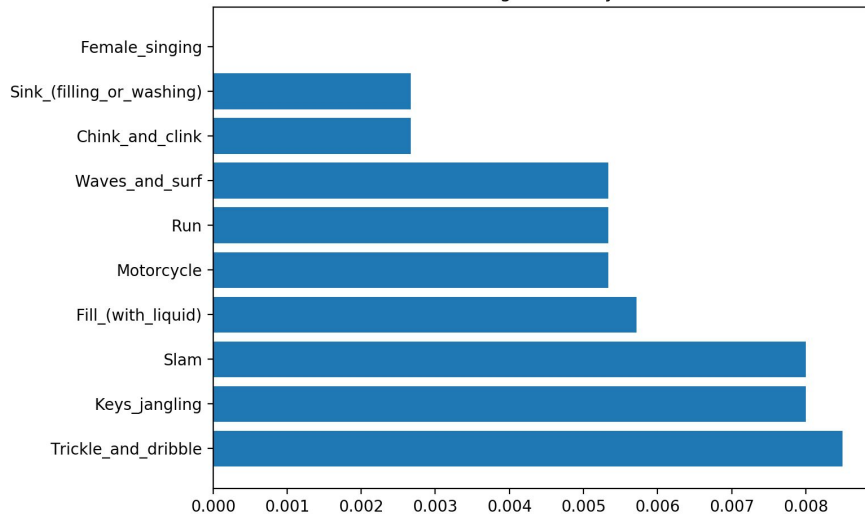
27.5 times better than baseline!

Takeaways

Top 10 Performing Sounds by Precision Metric



Worst 10 Performing Sounds by Precision Metric



Future Steps

- ❑ Improve loss function for neural network
- ❑ Apply different transformations to wave signals
- ❑ Apply background noise reduction techniques