

搭建完整网络模型实现声纹识别

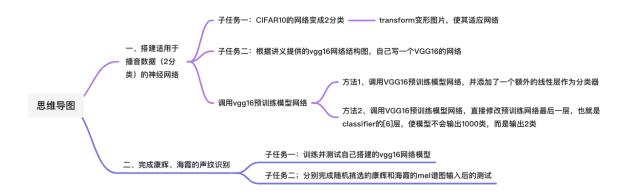
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实验报告

实验进展:

已完成基础部分和提高部分所有实验内容

实验思维导图



实验内容:

1) 搭建网络

• 搭建适用于播音数据(2分类)的神经网络

基本任务:

• transform变形图片,使其适应网络

• CIFAR10的网络变成2分类

扩展任务一:自己写一个VGG11的网络

扩展任务二:调用预训练模型网络

2) 完成康辉、海霞的声纹识别

• 搭建课上讲的模型,完成模型的训练,验证,并生成几个pth模型

• 完成某个mel谱图输入后的测试

任务一: 搭建网络

• 搭建适用于播音数据(2分类)的神经网络

基本任务1: transform变形图片,使其适应网络

transform是一个预处理的过程,主要是将输入的图像转换为适合模型输入的格式。

具体操作:修改MelSpectrogramDataset类,增加transform功能变形图片,使其适应网络。

```
class MelSpectrogramDataset(Dataset):
    该类封装了读取谱图的功能
    def __init__(self, root_dir, label_dir, transform=None):
'''初始化类MelSpectrogramDataset'''
       self.root_dir = root_dir # 音频谱图数据所在的根目录
self.label_dir = label_dir # 包含标签的子目录
       self.transform = transform # 数据预处理的函数
       self.file_list = sorted(os.listdir(os.path.join(self.root_dir,self.label_dir))) # 将root_dir和label_dir连接起来,组成文件夹的路径
    def __len__(self):
'''返回谱图文件夹中文件的数量'''
       return len(self.file_list)
    def <u>__getitem__</u>(self, index):
'''根据索引读取文件并返回文件和标签。'''
       # 获得完整路径,该路径指向该样本的数据文件
       file_path = os.path.join(self.root_dir,self.label_dir)
       file_path = os.path.join(file_path, self.file_list[index])
        # 将label_dir转换为整型,并将其作为该样本的标签。注意此处如果不处理则是元组类型而非tensor
        label = int(self.label_dir)
       image = cv2.imread(file_path) # 读取图片
        if self.transform:
           image = Image.fromarray(image) # 为了后续transform处理,将numpy数组转换为PIL.Image格式
           image = self.transform(image)
           image = np.transpose(image, (1, 2, 0))
           在 PyTorch 中, CNN 模型的输入需要满足 (batch_size, channels, height, width) 的格式,
            而 transform 函数通常会将图像转换为 (height, width, channels) 的格式。
           因此,在返回结果之前,我们需要对图像数组的维度进行转换,以便与 CNN 模型的输入要求相匹配。
       return image, label # 返回图片和标签
```

验证有效性:

```
root_dir1 = "Boyin_mel/train"
label dir1 = '0'
root_dir2 = "Boyin_mel/val"
label_dir2 = '1'
# 无裁剪图片操作的情况 (不使用transform)
# 选取1个播音员的谱图文件夹,读取第一张谱图,显示图,打印图片的分辨率和标签,文件夹长度的读取
dataset = MelSpectrogramDataset(root_dir1, label_dir1)
image, label = dataset[0] # 获取第一张图片和对应的标签
print(f"Image shape: {image.shape}, Label: {label}") # 打印图片尺寸和标签
plt.imshow(image) # 展示图片
plt.show()
# 裁剪图片操作的情况 (使用transform)
transform = transforms.Compose([
   transforms.Resize((224, 224)), # 将图片的大小调整为 224x224
   transforms.ToTensor() # 将图片转换为 Tensor
# 选取1个播音员的谱图文件夹,读取第一张谱图,显示图,打印图片的分辨率和标签,文件夹长度的读取
dataset = MelSpectrogramDataset(root_dir1, label_dir1, transform=transform)
image, label = dataset[0] # 获取第一张图片和对应的标签
print(f"Image shape: {image.shape}, Label: {label}") # 打印图片尺寸和标签
```

```
plt.imshow(image) # 展示图片
plt.show()
```

输出结果:

Image shape: (600, 1000, 3), Label: 0 Image shape: torch.Size([224, 224, 3]), Label: 0

上述transform过程就是将原始图像resize到适合VGG16模型输入的大小,并将其转换为张量,以便后续能够在模型中进行处理。具体来说,transforms.Resize将图片的大小调整为 224x224,因为VGG16模型的输入需要的图像大小为224x224。transforms.ToTensor将图像转换为张量。

基本任务2: CIFAR10的网络变成2分类

```
import torch.nn as nn
from torch.utils.tensorboard import SummaryWriter
class TuduiNet(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       super(TuduiNet, self).__init__()
       self.model1 = nn.Sequential(
       nn.Conv2d(3, 32, 5, padding=2, stride=1),
       nn.MaxPool2d(2),
       nn.Conv2d(32, 32, 5, padding=2),
       nn.MaxPool2d(2), # 最大池化层
       nn.Conv2d(32, 64, 5, padding=2),
       nn.MaxPool2d(2), # 最大池化层
       nn.Flatten(),
       nn.Linear(1024, 64),
       nn.Linear(64, 2), # 2分类网络
   def forward(self, x):
       x = self.model1(x)
       return x
# 测试TuduiNet网络的构建是否正确
if __name__ == '__main__'
   tudui =TuduiNet() # 实例化 TuduiNet 模型
   print(tudui) # 打印模型结构
   input = torch.ones((64,3,32,32)) # 创建一个输入张量
   output = tudui(input) # 将输入张量传入模型进行前向传播
   # print(output.shape) # 打印输出张量的形状
   writer = SummaryWriter('logs') # 实例化一个 SummaryWriter 对象,用于将日志写入 TensorBoard
   writer.add_graph(tudui, input) # 将模型结构写入 TensorBoard
   writer.close() # 关闭 SummaryWriter
```

网络结构:

TuduiNet(

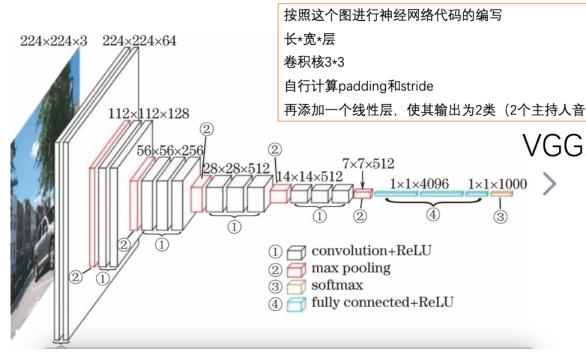
(model1): Sequential(

```
(0): Conv2d(3, 32, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2, 2))
```

- (1): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
- (2): Conv2d(32, 32, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2, 2))
- (3): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
- (4): Conv2d(32, 64, kernel_size=(5, 5), stride=(1, 1), padding=(2, 2))
- (5): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
- (6): Flatten(start dim=1, end dim=-1)
- (7): Linear(in_features=1024, out_features=64, bias=True)
- (8): Linear(in_features=64, out_features=2, bias=True))

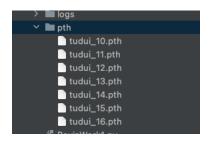
扩展任务一:自己写一个VGG16的网络

按照下图自己写一个VGG16的网络



```
import torch
import torch.nn as n
class VGG16(nn.Module):
   def __init__(self):
       super(VGG16, self).__init__()
       # 定义卷积层部分
       self.conv_layers = nn.Sequential(
          # 第1个卷积层:输入通道为3,输出通道为64,卷积核大小为3,填充为1,添加BatchNorm层和ReLU激活函数,后面紧跟一个最大池化层,池化核大小为2,步长为2。
          nn.Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(64), #添加BatchNorm2d,通过对每个小批量的数据在每个神经元的输出上做归一化,可以加速网络的训练,并且使得网络对初始参数的选择更加鲁
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(64),
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2),
          # 第2个卷积层:输入通道为64,输出通道为128,卷积核大小为3,填充为1,添加BatchNorm层和ReLU激活函数,后面紧跟一个最大池化层,池化核大小为2,步长为2。
          nn.Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(128), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(128), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2),
           # 第3个卷积层:输入通道为128,输出通道为256,卷积核大小为3,填充为1,添加BatchNorm层和ReLU激活函数,后面紧跟一个最大池化层,池化核大小为2,步长为2。
          nn.Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(256), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(256), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(256), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2),
```

```
# 第4个卷积层:输入通道为256,输出通道为512,卷积核大小为3,填充为1,添加BatchNorm层和ReLU激活函数,后面紧跟一个最大池化层,池化核大小为2,步长为2。
          nn.Conv2d(256, 512, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(512), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(512), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(512), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2),
          #第5个卷积层:输入通道为512,输出通道为512,卷积核大小为3,填充为1,添加BatchNorm层和ReLU激活函数,后面紧跟一个最大池化层,池化核大小为2,步长为2。
          nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(512), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(512), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=3, padding=1),
          nn.BatchNorm2d(512), # 添加BatchNorm层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2)
       # 全连接层:三个线性层,中间添加了ReLU激活函数和Dropout正则化。
       nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Dropout(),
          nn.Linear(4096, 4096), # 线性层
          nn.ReLU(inplace=True),
          nn.Dropout(),
          nn.Linear(4096, 2), # 线性层
   # 前向传播函数
   def forward(self, x):
      x = self.conv_layers(x) # 输入x通过卷积层部分得到特征图
       x = x.reshape(x.size(0), -1) # 压缩成1维向量
       x = self.fc_layers(x) # 通过全连接层输出
       return x
vgg16=VGG16() # 创建了VGG16模型的实例
print(vqq16)
image=torch.randn(1,3,224,224) # 创建一张随机的输入图像
vgg16.eval() # 将模型设置为评估模式,并关闭梯度计算
with torch.no_grad(): # 对输入图像进行推理,并输出模型的预测结果
   output=vgg16(image)
print(output) # 输出模型的预测结果
print(output.argmax(1)) # 输出预测结果的类别
```



输出结果:

网络结构:

VGG16(

(conv_layers): Sequential(

(0): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))

(1): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)

```
(2): ReLU(inplace=True)
(3): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(4): BatchNorm2d(64, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(5): ReLU(inplace=True)
(6): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(7): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(8): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
(9): ReLU(inplace=True)
(10): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(11): BatchNorm2d(128, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(12): ReLU(inplace=True)
(13): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(14): Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(15): BatchNorm2d(256, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(16): ReLU(inplace=True)
(17): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(18): BatchNorm2d(256, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(19): ReLU(inplace=True)
(20): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(21): BatchNorm2d(256, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
(22): ReLU(inplace=True)
(23): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(24): Conv2d(256, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(25): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
(26): ReLU(inplace=True)
(27): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(28): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(29): ReLU(inplace=True)
(30): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(31): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(32): ReLU(inplace=True)
(33): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(34): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(35): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(36): ReLU(inplace=True)
(37): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(38): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track_running_stats=True)
(39): ReLU(inplace=True)
(40): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(41): BatchNorm2d(512, eps=1e-05, momentum=0.1, affine=True, track running stats=True)
(42): ReLU(inplace=True)
(43): MaxPool2d(kernel size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil mode=False)
(fc_layers): Sequential(
(0): Linear(in_features=25088, out_features=4096, bias=True)
(1): ReLU(inplace=True)
(2): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
(3): Linear(in_features=4096, out_features=4096, bias=True)
(4): ReLU(inplace=True)
(5): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
(6): Linear(in features=4096, out features=2, bias=True)
```

))

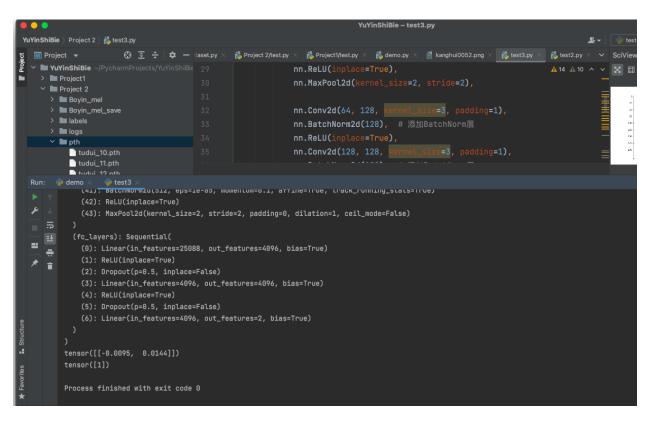
模型的预测结果:

tensor([[-0.0095, 0.0144]])

预测结果的类别:

tensor([1])

运行截图:



扩展任务二:调用预训练模型网络

方法1、调用VGG16预训练模型网络,并添加了一个额外的线性层作为分类器

```
import torch
import torch.nn as nn
import torchvision
#在数据集上取得比较好的效果的网络参数
vgg16_true=torchvision.models.vgg16(pretrained=True)
#添加一层add_module():
vgg16_true.classifier.add_module('add_linear',nn.Linear(1000,2)) #名称,神经网络线性层(放在classifier层中),从1000变到10
#可以打印模型,看一下模型结构
print(vgg16_true)
image=torch.randn(1,3,224,224) # 创建一张随机的输入图像
vgg16_true.eval() # 将模型设置为评估模式,并关闭梯度计算
with torch.no_grad(): # 对输入图像进行推理,并输出模型的预测结果
output=vgg16_true(image)
print(output) # 输出模型的预测结果
print(output) # 输出模型的预测结果
print(output) # 输出模型的预测结果
```

输出结果:

网络结构:

VGG(

(features): Sequential(

```
(0): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(1): ReLU(inplace=True)
(2): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(3): ReLU(inplace=True)
(4): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(5): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(6): ReLU(inplace=True)
(7): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(8): ReLU(inplace=True)
(9): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(10): Conv2d(128, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(11): ReLU(inplace=True)
(12): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(13): ReLU(inplace=True)
(14): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(15): ReLU(inplace=True)
(16): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(17): Conv2d(256, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(18): ReLU(inplace=True)
(19): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(20): ReLU(inplace=True)
(21): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(22): ReLU(inplace=True)
(23): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(24): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(25): ReLU(inplace=True)
(26): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(27): ReLU(inplace=True)
(28): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(29): ReLU(inplace=True)
(30): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
)
(avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=(7, 7))
(classifier): Sequential(
(0): Linear(in_features=25088, out_features=4096, bias=True)
(1): ReLU(inplace=True)
(2): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
(3): Linear(in_features=4096, out_features=4096, bias=True)
(4): ReLU(inplace=True)
(5): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
(6): Linear(in_features=4096, out_features=1000, bias=True)
(add_linear): Linear(in_features=1000, out_features=2, bias=True)
))
模型的预测结果:
tensor([[-0.0466, 0.1980]])
预测结果的类别:
tensor([1])
运行截图:
```

```
🕀 🗵 🖈 🗢 taset.py × 🐔 Project 2/test.py ×
                                                                   Project1/test.py ×
                                                                                    🖧 demo.py 🗡
                 🗬 test3
     🗬 demo 🤇
            (21): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
            (22): ReLU(inplace=True)
            (23): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
            (24): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
            (25): ReLU(inplace=True)
==
            (26): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
   ŧ
            (27): ReLU(inplace=True)
            (28): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
            (29): ReLU(inplace=True)
            (30): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
          (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=(7, 7))
            (0): Linear(in_features=25088, out_features=4096, bias=True)
            (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
            (2): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
            (3): Linear(in_features=4096, out_features=4096, bias=True)
            (5): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
            (add_linear): Linear(in_features=1000, out_features=2, bias=True)
        tensor([[-0.0466, 0.1980]])
        tensor([1])
        Process finished with exit code \boldsymbol{\theta}
```

方法2、直接修改预训练网络最后一层,也就是classifier的[6]层,使模型不会输出1000类,而是输出2类

输出结果:

网络结构:

VGG(

(features): Sequential(

- (0): Conv2d(3, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
- (1): ReLU(inplace=True)
- (2): Conv2d(64, 64, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
- (3): ReLU(inplace=True)
- (4): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
- (5): Conv2d(64, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
- (6): ReLU(inplace=True)
- (7): Conv2d(128, 128, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
- (8): ReLU(inplace=True)

```
(9): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(10): Conv2d(128, 256, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(11): ReLU(inplace=True)
(12): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(13): ReLU(inplace=True)
(14): Conv2d(256, 256, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(15): ReLU(inplace=True)
(16): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(17): Conv2d(256, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(18): ReLU(inplace=True)
(19): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(20): ReLU(inplace=True)
(21): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(22): ReLU(inplace=True)
(23): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
(24): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(25): ReLU(inplace=True)
(26): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(27): ReLU(inplace=True)
(28): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
(29): ReLU(inplace=True)
(30): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
)
(avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output size=(7, 7))
(classifier): Sequential(
(0): Linear(in_features=25088, out_features=4096, bias=True)
(1): ReLU(inplace=True)
(2): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
(3): Linear(in features=4096, out features=4096, bias=True)
(4): ReLU(inplace=True)
(5): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
(6): Linear(in_features=4096, out_features=2, bias=True)
))
模型的预测结果:
tensor([[-0.0021, 0.0816]])
预测结果的类别:
tensor([1])
运行截图:
```

```
😌 Ξ 😤 🌣 — laset.py × 👸 Project 2/test.py × 👸 Project1/test.py × 👸 demo.py × 👸 demo.py × 👸 test3.py × 👸 test3.py × 🐉 test2.py × ∨ SciView: Da
   (20): ReLU(inplace=True)
   (21): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
   (22): ReLU(inplace=True)
    (23): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
   (24): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
   (25): ReLU(inplace=True)
   (26): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
    (28): Conv2d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3, 3), stride=(1, 1), padding=(1, 1))
   (29): ReLU(inplace=True)
   (30): MaxPool2d(kernel_size=2, stride=2, padding=0, dilation=1, ceil_mode=False)
  (avgpool): AdaptiveAvgPool2d(output_size=(7, 7))
  (classifier): Sequential(
   (0): Linear(in_features=25088, out_features=4096, bias=True)
   (2): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
   (3): Linear(in features=4096, out features=4096, bias=True)
   (4): ReLU(inplace=True)
   (5): Dropout(p=0.5, inplace=False)
   (6): Linear(in_features=4096, out_features=2, bias=True)
tensor([[-0.0021, 0.0816]])
tensor([1])
Process finished with exit code 0
```

任务二:完成康辉、海霞的声纹识别

• 对刚刚搭建的讲义中的vgg16模型,完成模型的训练,验证,并生成几个pth模型

```
# 创建变换函数
transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.Resize((224, 224)), # 将图片的大小调整为 224x224
    transforms.ToTensor() # 将图片转换为 Tensor
# 加载数据集
root_dir1 = "Boyin_mel/train"
label_dir1 = '0'
root_dir2 = "Boyin_mel/val"
label_dir2 = '1'
# 定义数据集路径和目录
kanghui_train_dataset = MelSpectrogramDataset(root_dir1, label_dir2, transform=transform)
haixia_train_dataset = MelSpectrogramDataset(root_dir1, label_dir1, transform=transform)
kanghui_val_dataset = MelSpectrogramDataset(root_dir2, label_dir2, transform=transform)
haixia_val_dataset = MelSpectrogramDataset(root_dir2, label_dir1, transform=transform)
train dataset = kanghui train dataset + haixia train dataset
val_dataset = kanghui_val_dataset + haixia_val_dataset
# 测试数据集有效性
test_data_size = len(val_dataset)
image, label = train_dataset[0] # 获取第一张图片和对应的标签
print(f"Image shape: {image.shape}, Label: {label}") # 打印图片尺寸和标签
print("Tensor shape:", transform(Image.fromarray(np.uint8(image))).shape)
print(f" kanghui\_trainset length: \{len(kanghui\_train\_dataset)\}, kanghui\_validationset length: \{len(kanghui\_val\_dataset)\}")
print(f"\ haixia\_trainset\ length:\ \{len(kanghui\_train\_dataset)\},\ haixia\_validationset\ length:\ \{len(kanghui\_val\_dataset)\}")
print(f" trainset length: {len(train_dataset)}, validationset length: {test_data_size}")
```

输出结果:

Image shape: torch.Size([224, 224, 3]), Label: 1
Tensor shape: torch.Size([3, 224, 224])
kanghui_trainset length: 160, kanghui_validationset length: 40
haixia_trainset length: 160, haixia_validationset length: 40
trainset length: 320, validationset length: 80
表明数据集构建成功。

训练和测试模型:

```
# 定义训练参数
batch_size = 16
num_epochs = 6
learning_rate = 0.01
# 创建训练集和验证集的 DataLoader
train_loader = DataLoader(train_dataset, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)
test_loader = DataLoader(val_dataset, batch_size=batch_size, shuffle=True)
# 损失函数
loss = nn.CrossEntropyLoss()
# 创建随机梯度下降法优化器(神经网络参数,学习率)
optim = torch.optim.SGD(vgg16.parameters(), lr=learning_rate)
# 记录训练次数
total train step=0
# 记录测试次数
total_test_step=0
# 训练模型
for i in range(num_epochs): # 对于每个 epoch,循环训练模型
   print('----第{}轮训练开始----'.format(i+1))
   for data in train_loader: # 遍历训练集 train_loader, 依次读取每个数据样本 data
       imgs, targets = data # 从 data 中分别取出图像数据 imgs 和标签数据 targets
       # 将 imgs 转换成 float 类型,并按照 CWH 的格式重新排列通道,
       # 使得每个数据的形状为 (batch_size, 3, 224, 224)
       imgs = imgs.float()
       imgs=imgs.permute(0, 3, 1, 2)
       # print(imgs.shape)
       outputs = vgg16(imgs) # 通过调用 vgg16 模型的 forward 方法,传入 imgs,得到输出结果 outputs
       print(outputs)
       print(targets)
       result_loss = loss(outputs, targets) # 计算输出结果 outputs 和标签数据 targets 之间的损失函数值 result_loss
       optim.zero_grad() # 调用优化器 optim 来更新模型参数
       result_loss.backward()
       optim.step()
       total_train_step+=1
       print("训练次数:{}, loss:{}".format(total_train_step,result_loss)) #打印训练次数 total_train_step 和损失函数值 result_loss
   torch.save(vgg16, 'pth/tudui_{}.pth'.format(i+10)) # 在每轮结束后,保存训练好的模型,以便后续使用
# 测试步骤开始
   total test loss = 0
   total_accuracy = 0
   with torch.no grad():
       for data in test_loader: # 遍历测试集 train_loader,依次读取每个数据样本 data
          imgs, targets = data # 从 data 中分别取出图像数据 imgs 和标签数据 targets
# 将 imgs 转换成 float 类型,并按照 CWH 的格式重新排列通道,
           # 使得每个数据的形状为 (batch_size, 3, 224, 224)
          imgs = imgs.float()
          imgs = imgs.permute(0, 3, 1, 2)
           outputs = vgg16(imgs) # 使用训练好的模型对输入图片进行预测。
           result_loss = loss(outputs, targets) # 计算模型预测值和实际标签之间的loss
           total_test_loss = total_test_loss + result_loss # 累加当前批次的loss值到总loss中
           print(total_test_loss)
           accuracy = (outputs.argmax(1) == targets).sum() # 计算当前批次中预测正确的样本数。
           print(accuracy)
           total_accuracy = total_accuracy + accuracy # 累加当前批次中预测正确的样本数到总数中。
           print(total_accuracy)
   # 打印出整个测试集上的loss和accuracy
```

```
print('整体验证集上的loss:{}'.format(total_test_loss))
print('整体验证集上的accuracy:{}'.format(total_accuracy / test_data_size))
```

```
[ 4.5859, -4.2745]], grad_fn=<AddmmBackward0>)
tensor([1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0])
训练次数:120, loss: 0.0009829415939748287
tensor(0.0009)
tensor(16)
tensor(16)
tensor(0.0024)
tensor(16)
tensor(32)
tensor(0.0040)
tensor(16)
tensor(48)
tensor(0.0054)
tensor(16)
tensor(64)
tensor(0.0062)
tensor(16)
tensor(80)
整体验证集上的loss: 0.0061995345167815685
整体验证集上的accuracy: 1.0
```

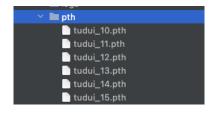
输出结果:

训练次数:120,loss:0.0009829415939748287 整体验证集上的loss:0.0061995345167815685

整体验证集上的accuracy:1.0

从输出结果可以看出,该代码训练了120个epoch,在训练集上表现良好,整体验证集上的loss和accuracy也表现很好,loss仅为0.0062,accuracy为1.0,说明该模型在验证集上的表现非常好。因此,可以认为该模型在分类任务上具有很高的准确性和鲁棒性。

在每轮结束后,保存训练好的模型如下:



注意,进行了6个num_epoch,命名的时候i+10: torch.save(vgg16, 'pth/tudui_{}.pth'.format(i+10)) ,因此最新的为tudui_15.pth。 该模型在后续任务中使用。

• 完成某个mel谱图输入后的测试

分别输入海霞和康辉的mel谱图测试,注意康辉的mel谱图的label设置为0.,海霞为1.

```
file_path = 'kanghui.png'
image = Image.open(file_path)
print(image.size)
image = image.convert('RGB')
transform = transforms.Compose([
    transforms.Resize((224, 224)), # 将图片的大小调整为 224x224
    transforms.ToTensor() # 将图片转换为 Tensor
])
```

```
image = transform(image)
print(image.shape)

model = torch.load('pth/tudui_15.pth')
#print(model)
image=torch.reshape(image,(1,3,224,224))
model.eval()
with torch.no_grad():
    output=model(image)
print(output)
print(output.argmax(1))
```

```
/Users/palekiller/opt/anaconda3/envs/YuYinShiBie/bim
(1000, 600)
torch.Size([3, 224, 224])
tensor([[0.0870, 0.0712]])
tensor([0])

Process finished with exit code 0
```

(1000, 600) torch.Size([3, 224, 224]) tensor([[0.0870, 0.0712]]) tensor([0])

output.argmax(1)为0,是康辉的label,表明康辉mel谱图分类正确

```
file_path = 'haixia.png'
image = Image.open(file_path)
print(image.size)
image = image.convert('RGB')
transform = transforms.Compose([
  transforms.Resize((224, 224)), # 将图片的大小调整为 224x224
   transforms.ToTensor() # 将图片转换为 Tensor
image = transform(image)
print(image.shape)
model = torch.load('pth/tudui_15.pth')
#print(model)
image=torch.reshape(image,(1,3,224,224))
model.eval()
with torch.no_grad():
   output=model(image)
print(output)
print(output.argmax(1))
```

```
| (1000, 600)
| torch.Size([3, 224, 224])
| tensor([[-1.1397, 1.2960]])
| tensor([1])
| Process finished with exit code 0
```

(1000, 600) torch.Size([3, 224, 224]) tensor([[-1.1397, 1.2960]]) tensor([1])

output.argmax(1)为1,是海霞的label,表明海霞mel谱图分类正确

实验遇到的问题及解决办法:

1、处理数据集图片后的格式与网络模型输入要求不匹配。

在 PyTorch 中,CNN 模型的输入需要满足 (batch_size, channels, height, width) 的格式,

而 transform 函数通常会将图像转换为 (height, width, channels) 的格式。

因此,在返回结果之前,我们需要对图像数组的维度进行转换,以便与 CNN 模型的输入要求相匹配。

image = np.transpose(image, (1, 2, 0)

2、训练自己的vgg16模型出现梯度爆炸。

在网络中添加batchnorm层。

3、训练速度太慢

调整epoch_num和batchsize。

- 4、在class MelSpectrogramDataset(Dataset),需要image = Image.fromarray(image) 再进行transform处理,将numpy数组转换为PIL.Image格式。
- 5、在class MelSpectrogramDataset(Dataset),需要label = int(self.label_dir),将label_dir转换为整型,并将其作为该样本的标签。注意此处如果不处理则是元组类型而非tensor。