A large blue whale is swimming underwater, its body partially visible above the surface. A scuba diver is swimming nearby, providing a sense of scale. The water is a deep blue.

Classification of blue whale D calls and fin whale 40-Hz calls using deep learning

Jeremy Karnowski¹ & Yair Movshovitz-Attias²

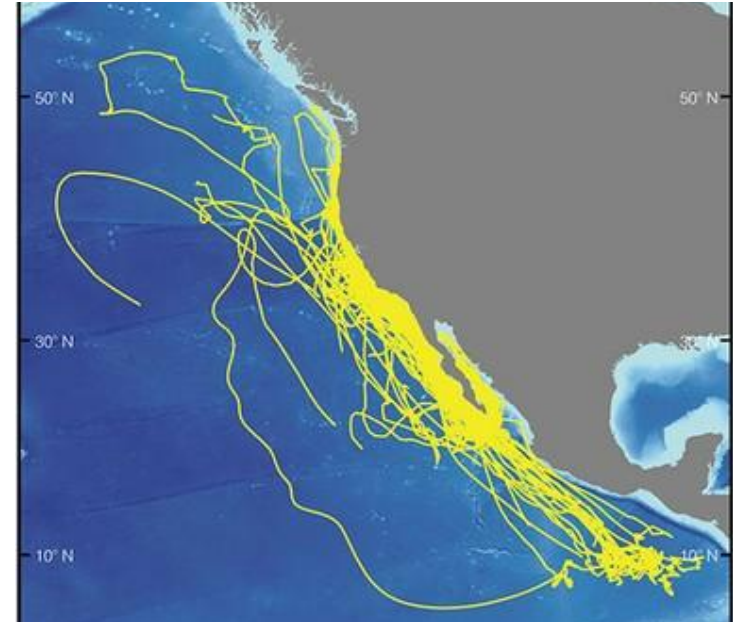
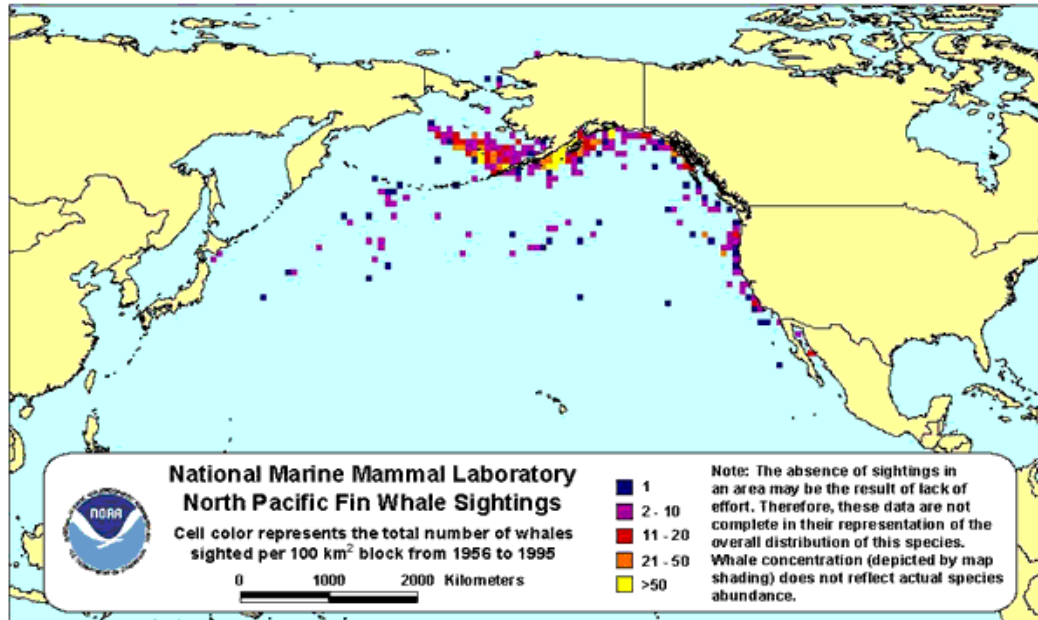
¹University of California, San Diego, USA

²Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

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Passive Acoustic Monitoring



- Blue whale and fin whale population sizes are declining.
- Vocalizations found from passive acoustic monitoring can provide massive amounts of data on population sizes and migratory patterns.

A Problem

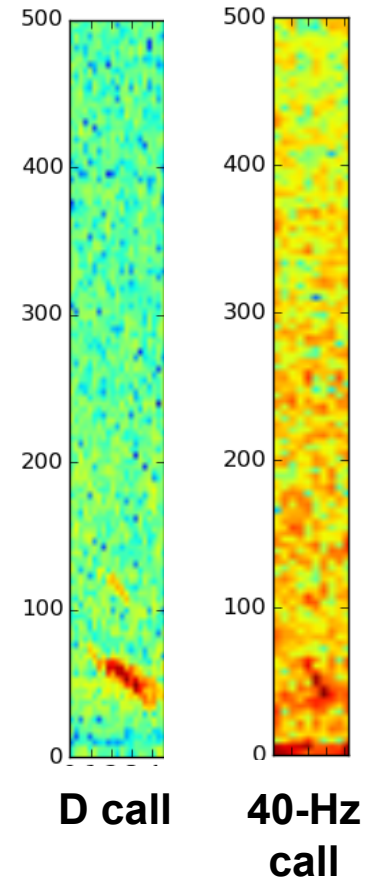
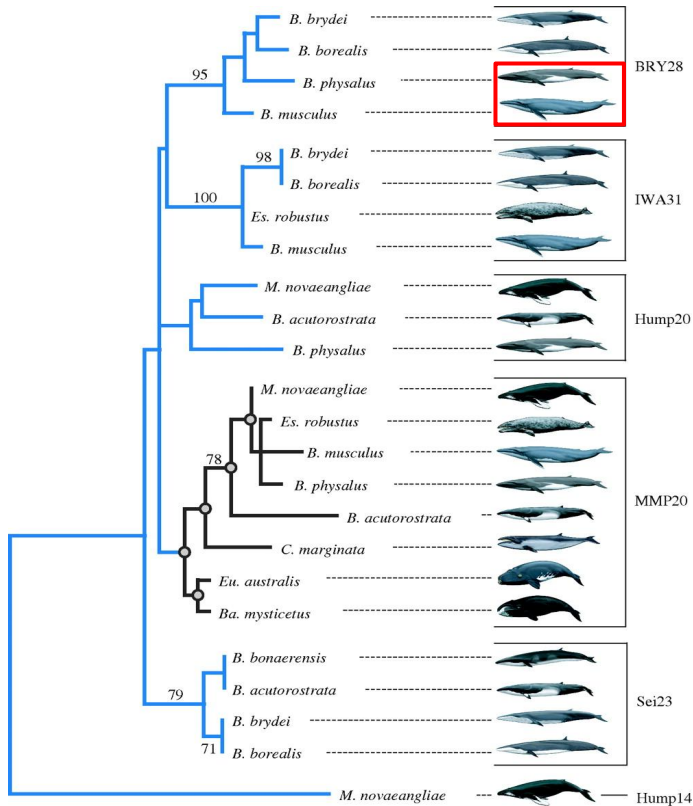
“Since the fin whale detectors can be triggered by blue whale calls, a separate detection algorithm for blue whales is being developed to allow for differentiation between the two.”

Weirathmueller , Wilcock , Soule (DCLDE 2011)

“Finally, ambiguity could arise in distinguishing blue whale D calls from fin whale 40-Hz calls in an LTSA even though D calls have a distinctly broader bandwidth (Oleson et al. 2007)”

Širović, Williams, Kerosky, Wiggins, and Hildebrand (2013)

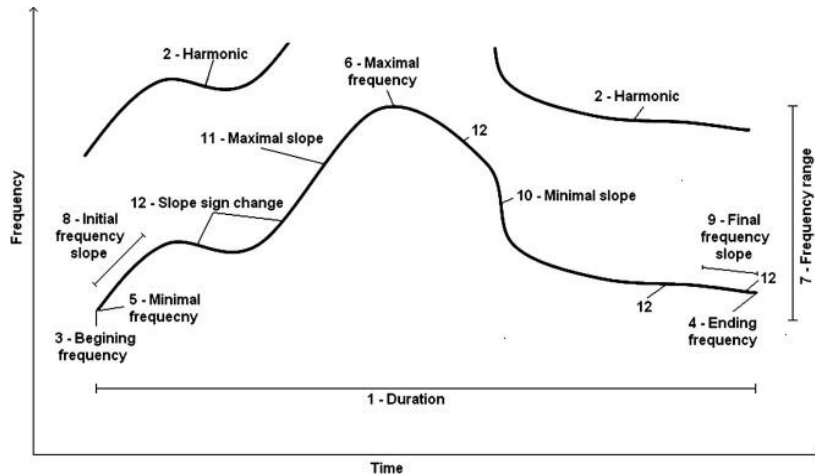
Fin Whales and Blue Whales



- Closely related species, so call production may be similar
- Evidence suggests that the fin whale 40-Hz call may be feeding call, similar to the blue whale D call

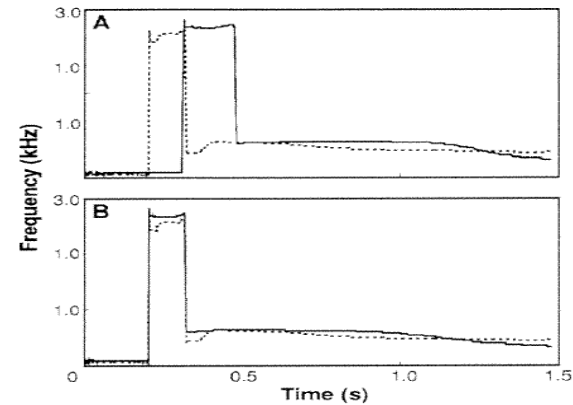
(Watkins (1981); Sirovic, Williams, Kerosky, Wiggins, and Hildebrand (2013))

Whistle Classification



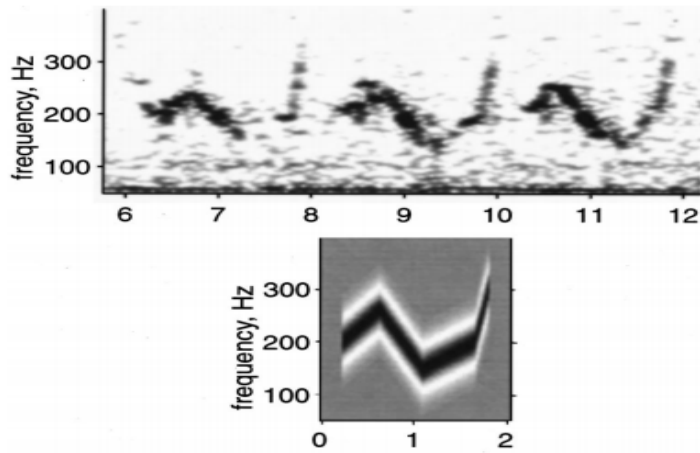
Feature Selection

(Gannier et al., 2000)



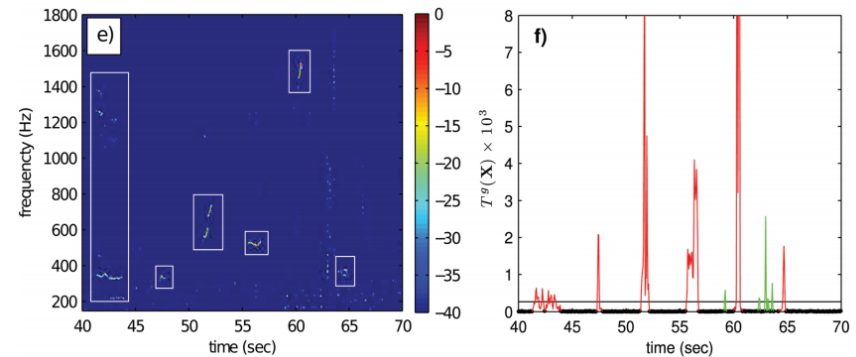
Dynamic Time Warping

(Deecke & Janik, 2006)



Spectrogram Correlation

(Mellinger & Clark, 2000)



Generalized Power-Law

(Helble, Lerley, D'Spain, Roch, Hildebrand, 2012)

GPU and Deep Learning Packages

- Shallow Network:
 - Recognizing transient low-frequency whale sounds by spectrogram correlation (Mellinger, Clark 2000)
- Deep Network:
 - Practical deep neural nets for detecting marine mammals (Nouri, DCLDE 2013)

A screenshot of the NVIDIA Academic Hardware Grant Request Form. The page has a black header with the NVIDIA logo and navigation links: DRIVERS, PRODUCTS, COMMUNITIES, SUPPORT, SHOP, and ABOUT NVIDIA. Below the header is a green bar with the title "Academic Hardware Grant Request Form". The main content area is white and contains instructions for professors, researchers, and advisors to complete the form to request a GPU for research purposes. It lists required information: contact information, a short description of the research project(s), how the GPU will be used, and a list of recent publications. It also states that requests are reviewed bi-weekly and there is a limit of one GPU grant per person per year and per project.

[Academic Hardware Grant Request Form](#)



Caffe
([Setup](#))

theano



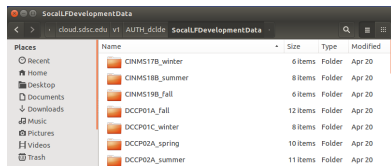
Data Collection



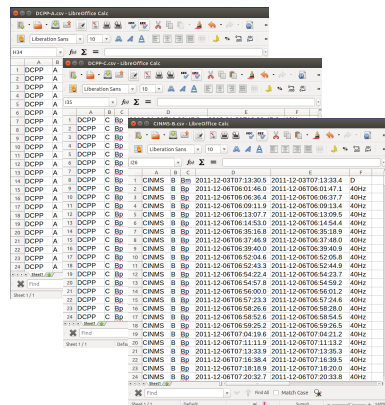
Over 1387 hours of audio recorded between 2009-2013 off the coast of Southern California

Dataset Creation

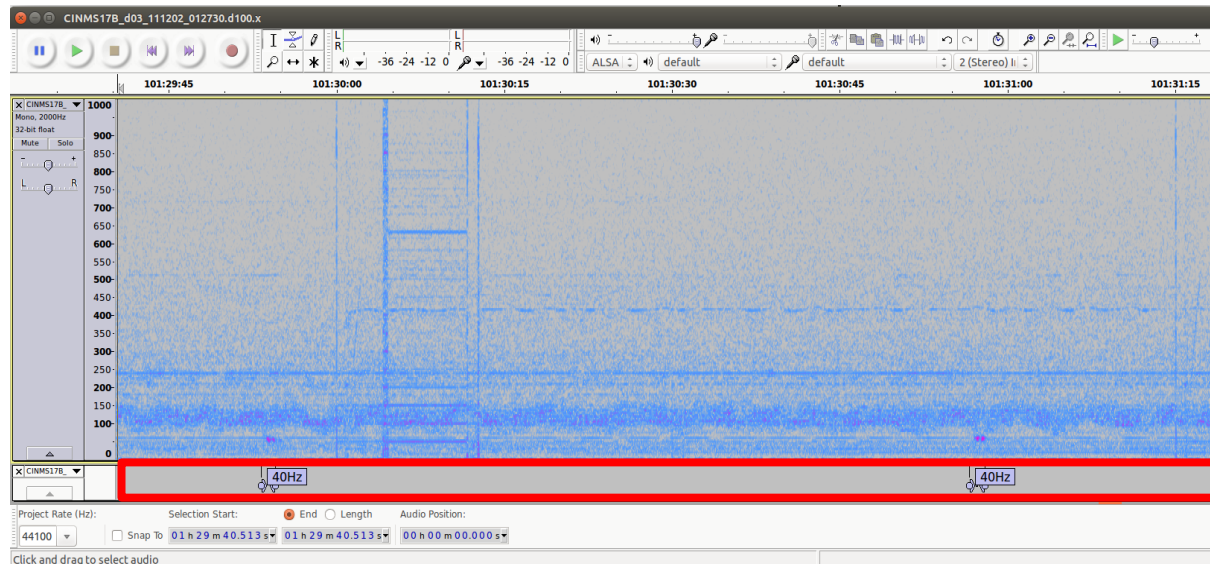
Creating annotation files for each audio file for visual inspection



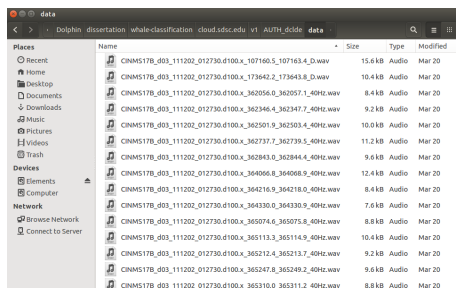
Audio files



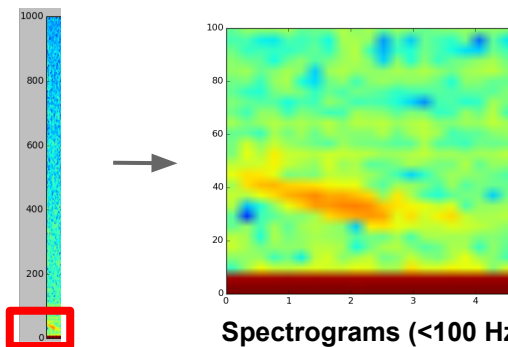
Annotations



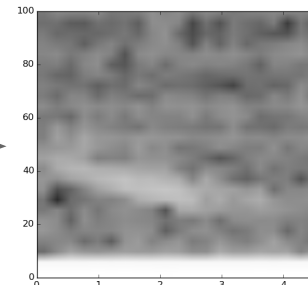
Creating audio dataset and spectrogram dataset



All vocalizations



Spectrograms (<100 Hz)

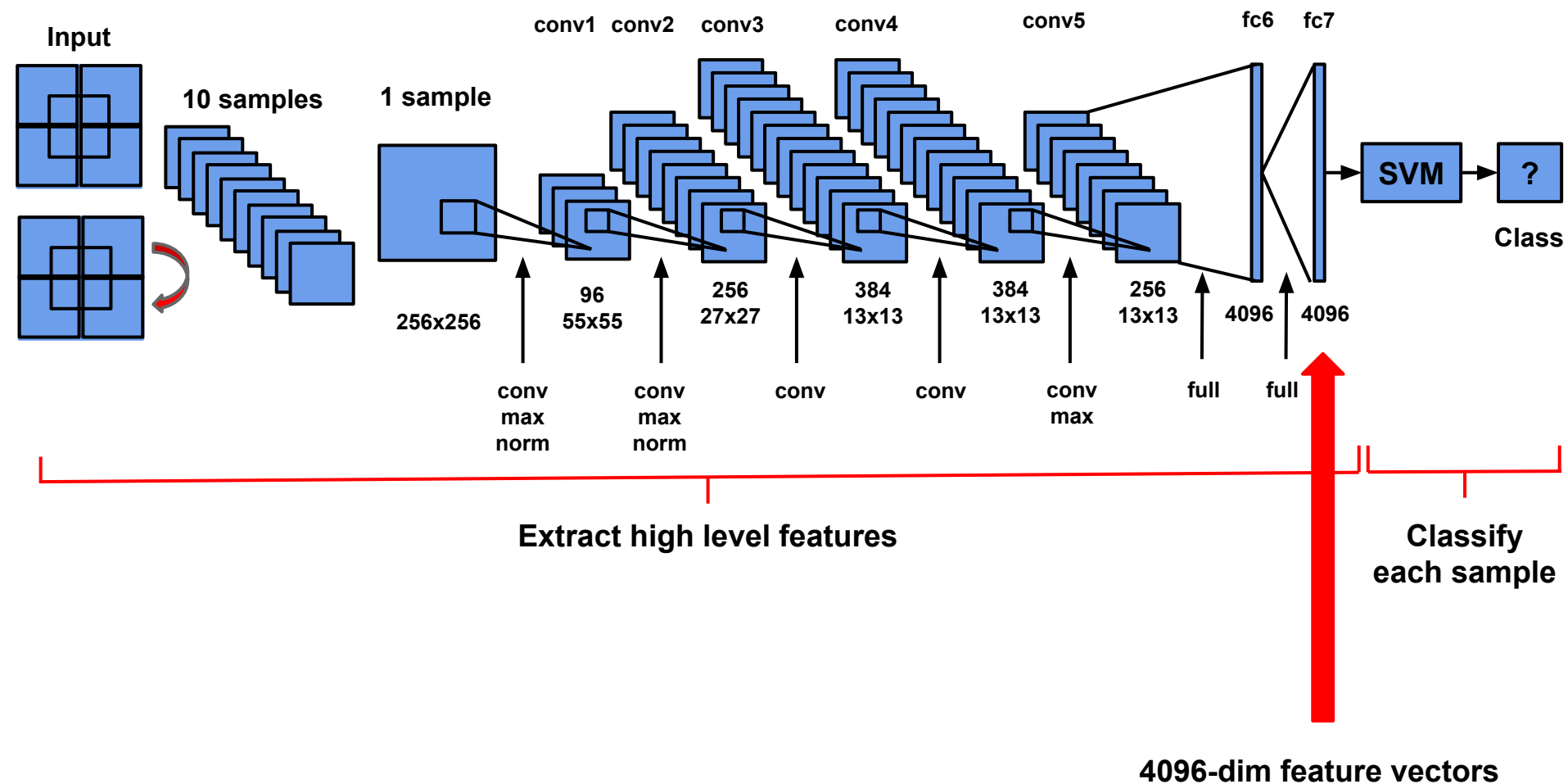


Scaled (0-255) as image

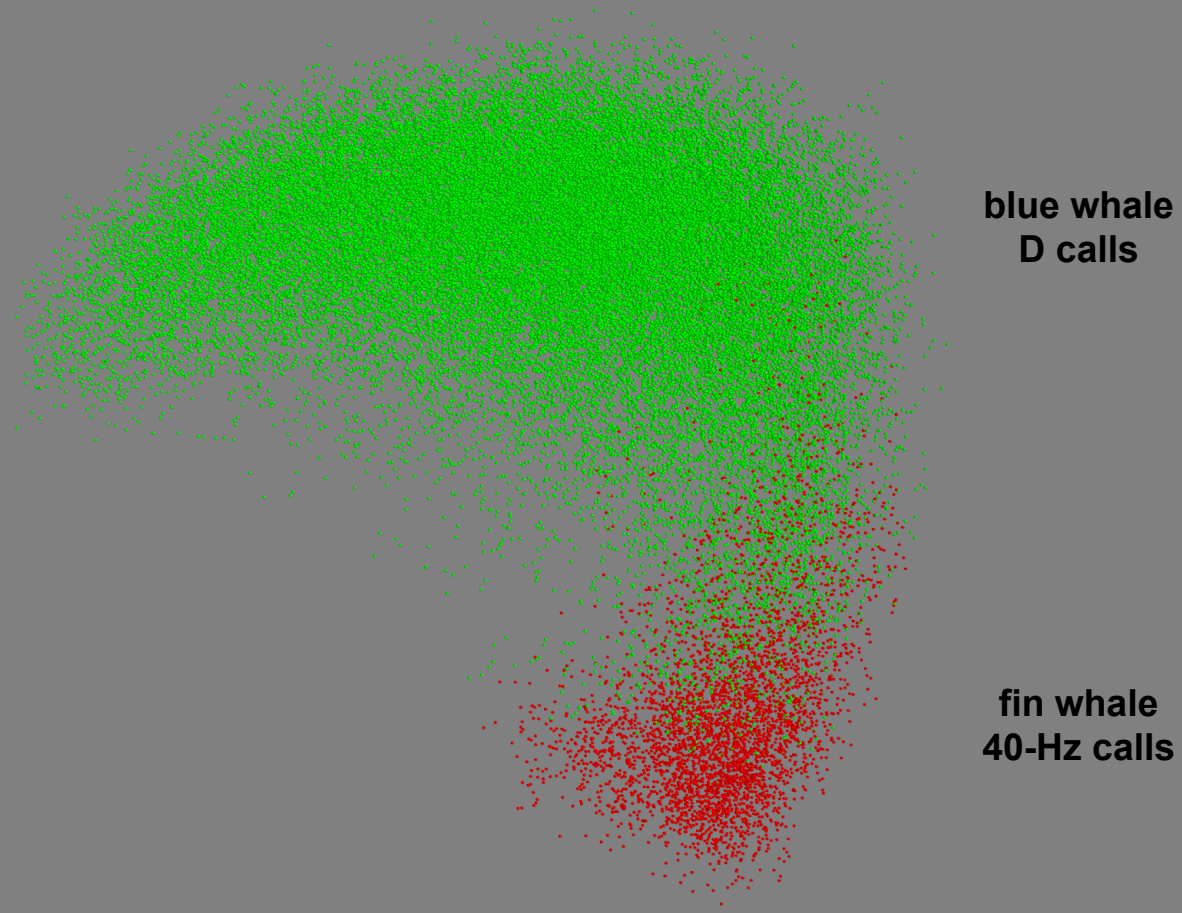
4796 D calls

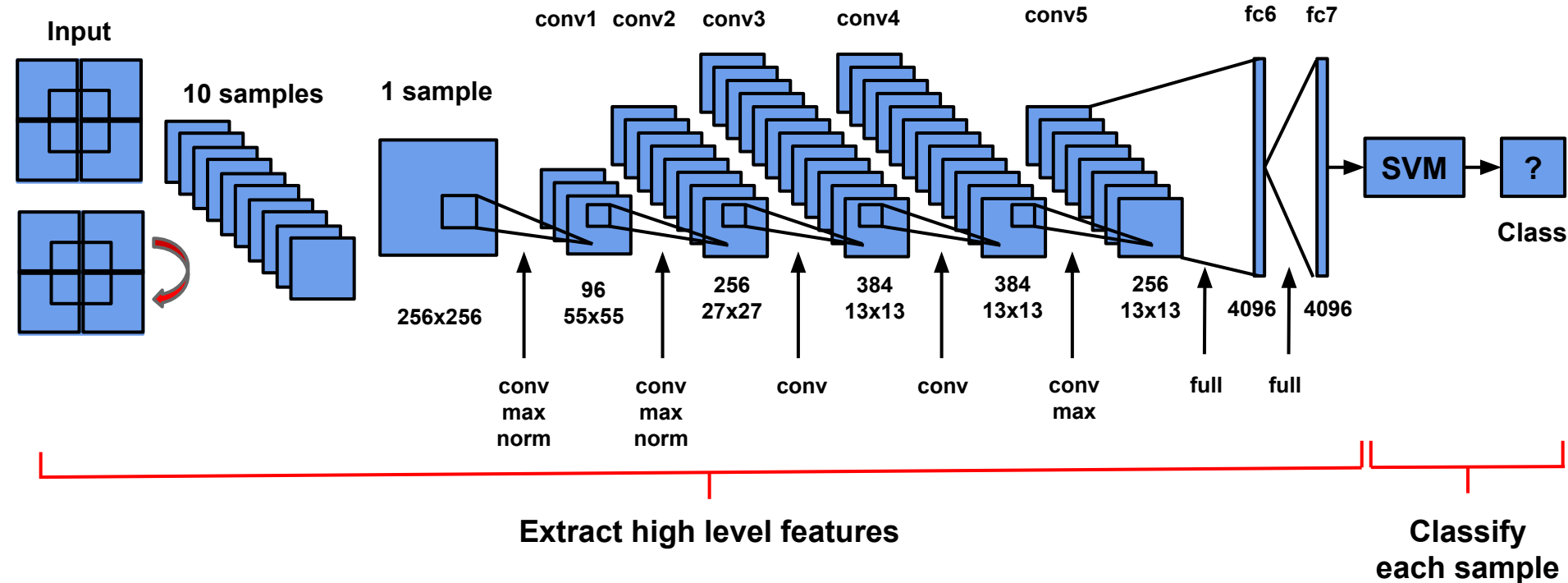
415 40-Hz calls

AlexNet + SVM



fc7 Feature Vectors in 2D (PCA)





- Linear SVM ($C=0.0625$)
- 10-fold cross-validation
- For each image, classify each sample as 0 (fin) or 1 (blue)
 - Take average of 10 samples and label call blue if > 0.5

Results

Confusion Matrix

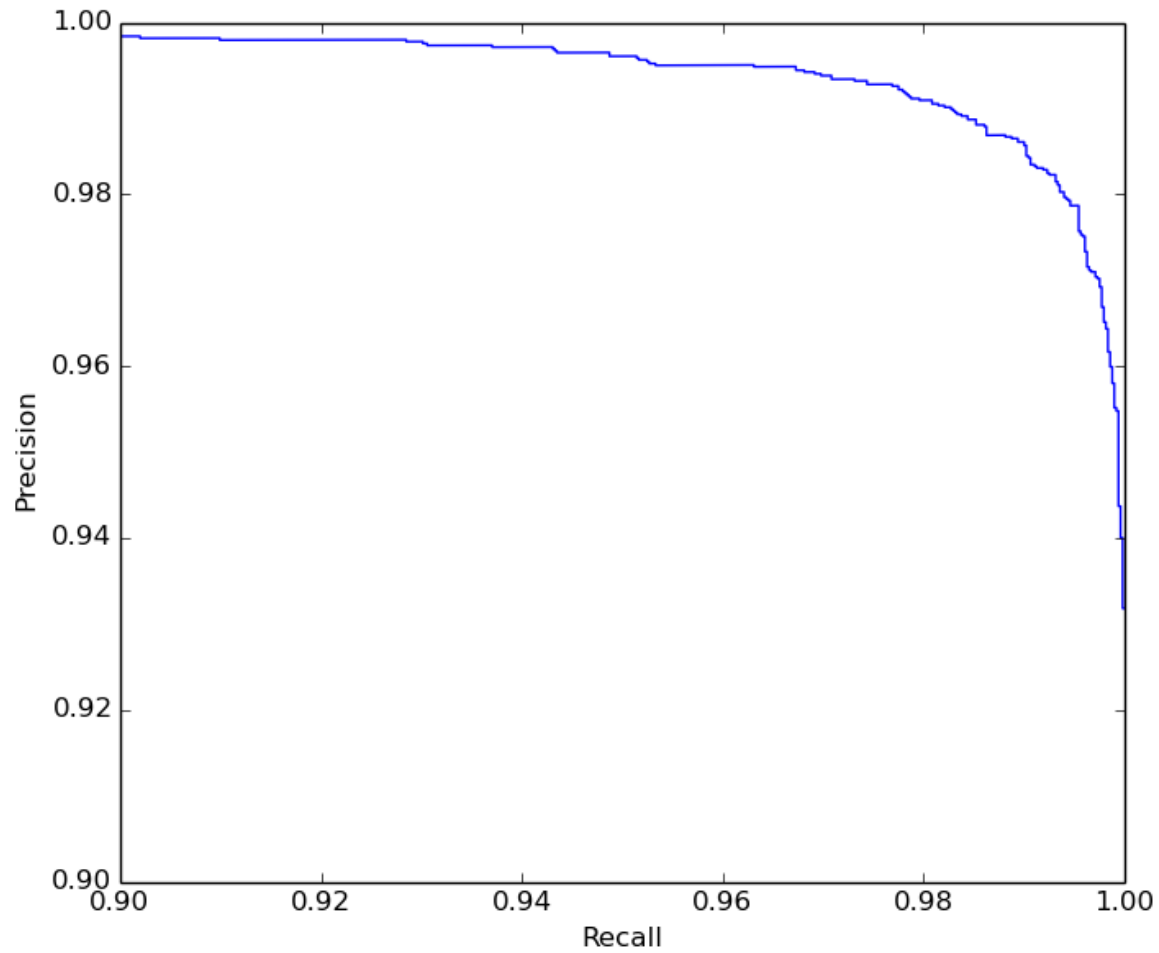
True \ Predicted	Blue whale	Fin whale
	Blue whale	Fin whale
Blue whale	4738	58
Fin whale	66	349

97.62% Accuracy

For blue whales: 98.63% Precision

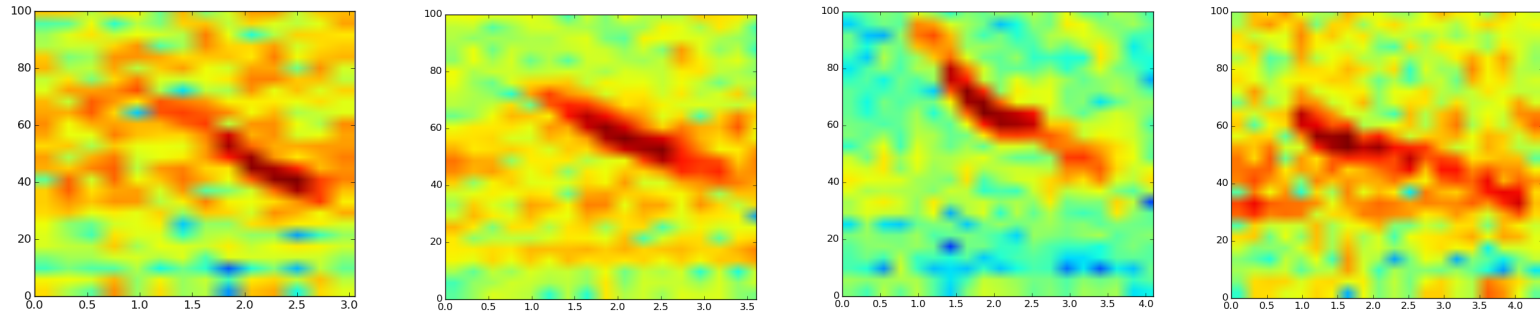
98.79% Recall

Precision Recall Curve

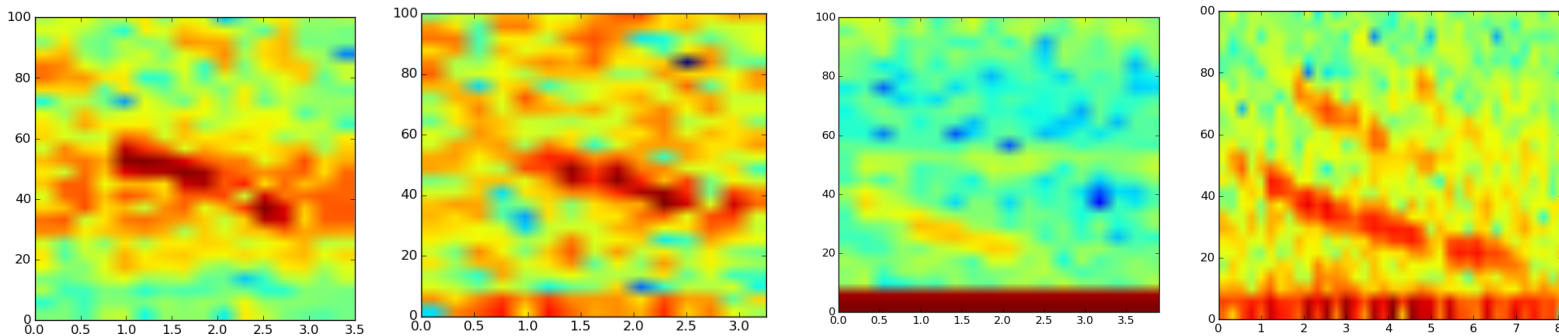


Results

Correctly classified blue whale D calls



Misclassified blue whale D calls



Lower frequency range? Different slope?

Harmonics?
Different call?

Future Directions

- Compare this method with other classification methods
- Clean up noise in spectrogram before classification
- Obtain more data from noisier environments to make the detectors more robust
- Add in detection: Use GPL detector (Helble et al. 2012) and then classification on the found calls.
 - Determine the time savings for users

Contributions

- Created more targeted classification datasets
- Used deep learning methods for a novel whistle classification task
- Very good performance in accuracy, precision, and recall
- Easy to modify - researchers can add in additional categories: 50-Hz calls and other false tonal detections



Thanks!
(for all the fish)



Support

Elizabeth Vu

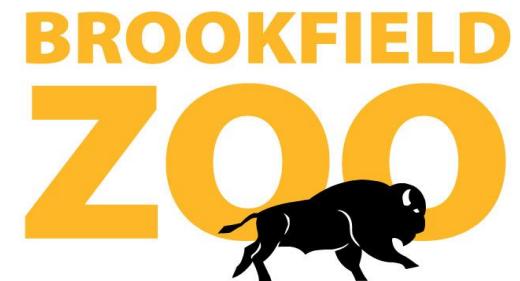
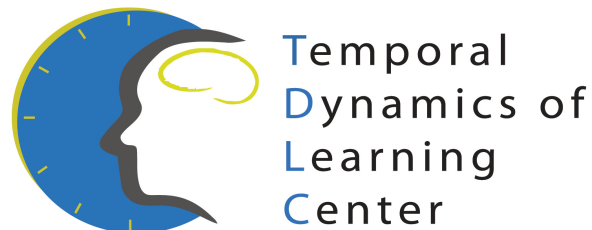
Tyler Helble

John Hildebrand

Edwin Hutchins

Christine Johnson

Funding



Chicago Zoological Society

Inspiring Conservation Leadership 17