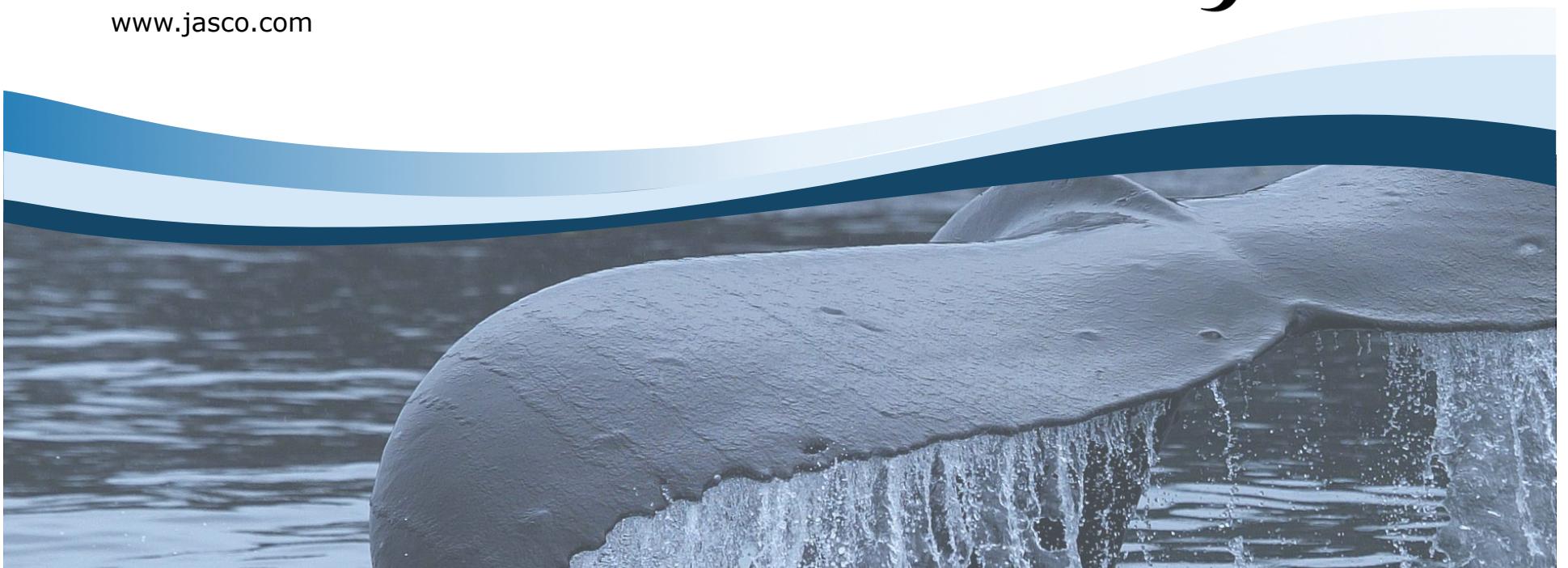


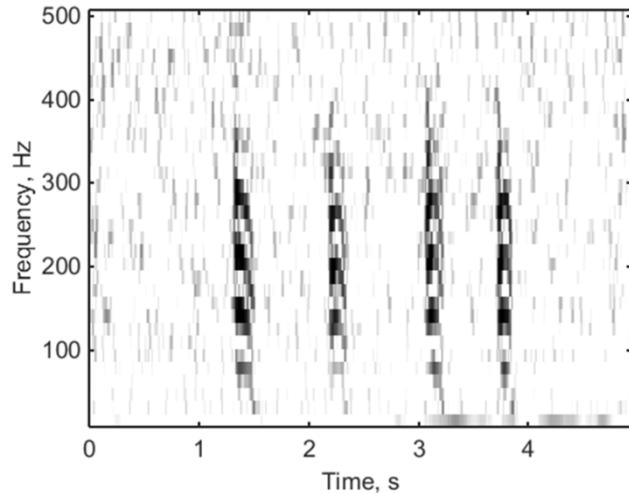
Detection and recognition of Atlantic cod grunts

Ildar Urazghildiiev, and Sofie Van Parijs

The 7th International DCLDE Workshop
13–16 July 2015
La Jolla, CA
www.jasco.com



Introduction



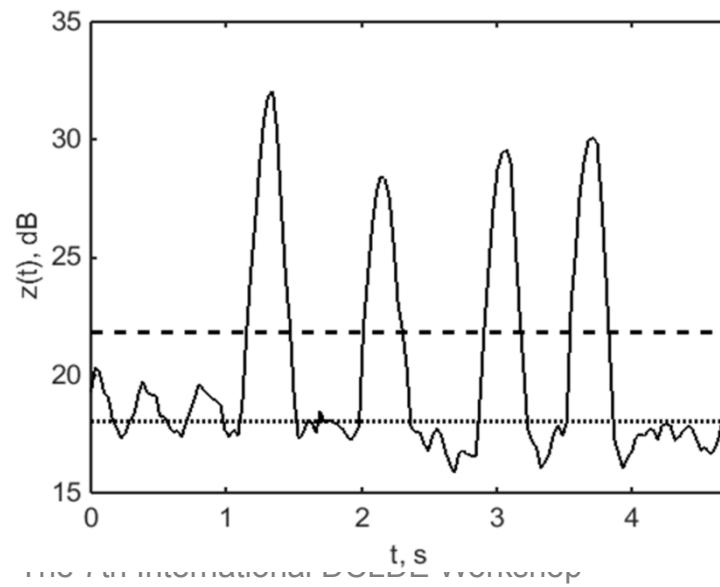
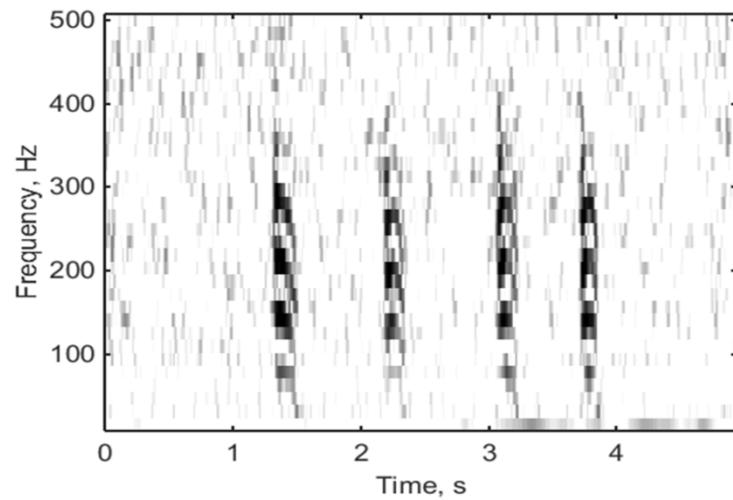
Goal:

To design an automatic grunt detection and recognition algorithm that processes yearlong passive acoustic data.

Method:

Two-step data processing algorithm consisted of signal detection and recognition.

Signal Detection



The detection algorithm computes detection statistic with a bank of 2-D linear filters

$$z(t) = \max_{\tau} p |u(t, \lambda \downarrow p)|^2$$

Signal Recognition

Feature extraction:

The prominent visual features of grunts are the three or more harmonics separated by 50-80 Hz in the frequency domain. We extract these features with two spectrogram transformations. The first is:

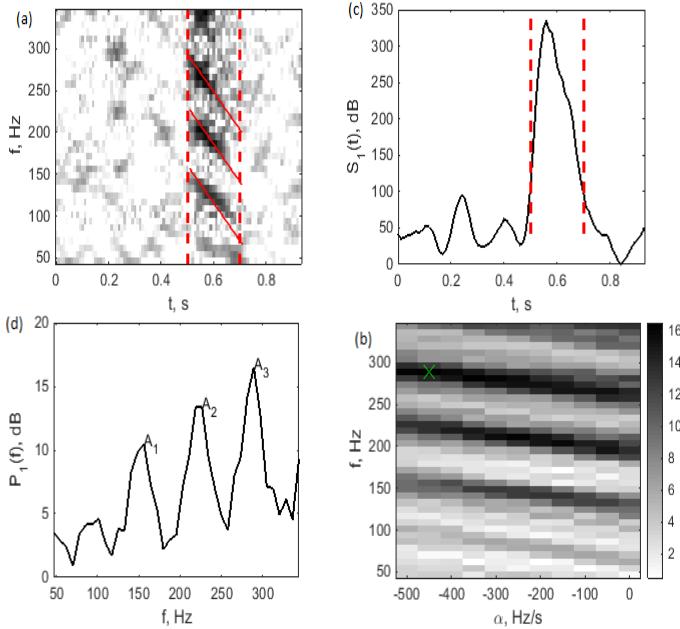
$$S \downarrow 1(t) = \sum_{f=1}^N f \downarrow f X(f, t)$$

where $X(f, t)$ is the spectrogram in dB.

The second is based on the 2-D function:

$$P(f, \alpha) = \sum_{\tau=t-0.05}^{t+0.05} X(f + \tau\alpha, \tau)$$

Signal Recognition



(a) Spectrogram of cod grunt, and functions (b) $P(f,\alpha)$, (c) $S \downarrow 1(t)$, (d) $P \downarrow 1(f)$

Feature extraction:

We recognize signals with features extracted from $S \downarrow 1(t)$ and $P \downarrow 1(f)$:

$$x \downarrow 1 = T, \text{ (duration)}$$

$$x \downarrow 2 = f \downarrow P, \text{ (peak frequency)}$$

$$x \downarrow 3 = SNR, \text{ (SNR)}$$

$$x \downarrow 4 = \delta \downarrow f, \text{ (inter-harmonic interval)}$$

$$x \downarrow 5 = \min_{\tau} - m = 1..3 r \downarrow m, \text{ (peak-to-min ratio)}$$

$$x \downarrow 6 = A \downarrow \max / A \downarrow \min, \text{ (peak-to-peak ratio)}$$

Signal Recognition

Feature testing:

We tested features using a maximum likelihood algorithm with subjective likelihood functions. We assigned the feature vector $\mathbf{x}=[x_1, \dots, x_6]^T$ to Atlantic cod when

$$W(\mathbf{x}) = \exp\{-\sum_{n=1}^6 d_n \geq C\}$$

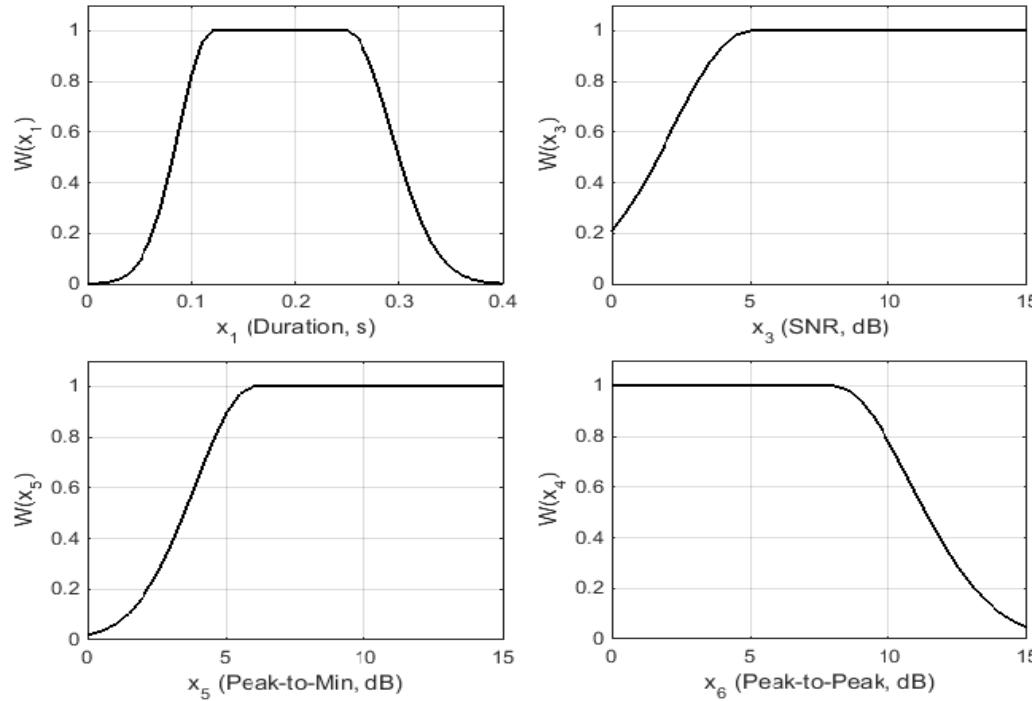
where

$$d_n = \begin{cases} 0, & x_n \in [m_{n1}, m_{n2}] \\ \frac{(x_n - m_{n1})^2}{2\sigma_{n1}^2}, & x_n < m_{n1} \\ \frac{(x_n - m_{n2})^2}{2\sigma_{n2}^2}, & x_n > m_{n2} \end{cases}$$

is the n th weighting function specifying subjective likelihood function.

Signal Recognition

Feature testing:



*Subjective likelihood functions of (a) duration, x_1 , (b) SNR, x_3 ,
(c) peak-to-min ratio, x_5 , (d) peak-to-peak ratio, x_6 .*

Test Results

Performance of the automatic detection and recognition algorithm

Data set	N_{tot}	N_{sig}	N_{noise}	N_d	P_d	N_{fa}	P_{fa}	AUC
MARU 1	9722	7353	2369	5625	0.76	26	0.011	0.96
MARU 2	940	8	932	8	1	17	0.018	0.99
MARU 3	1175	18	1157	18	1	30	0.025	0.99
SNR < 3 dB	15057	905	14152	382	0.42	118	0.008	0.947
SNR 3...10 dB	15751	5710	10041	4564	0.8	874	0.087	0.935
SNR > 10 dB	2630	810	1820	751	0.93	294	0.161	0.955
Total	33438	7425	26013	5697	0.77	1286	0.049	0.951

Thank you!

Ildar.urazghildiev@jasco.com

