

FRAUNHOFER INSTITUTE FOR COMMUNICATION, INFORMATION PROCESSING AND ERGONOMICS FKIE

time

Robust Detection of Jittered Multiply Repeating Audio Events Using Iterated Time-Warped ACF

Frank Kurth, Kevin Wilkinghoff

1. Introduction

Goal

- *Robust* detection of multiply "almost repeating" (jittered) events in time series
- Model: Repeating onset times $(t_0, t_0 + \lambda, ..., t_0 + K\lambda) + (\delta_0, \delta_1, ..., \delta_K)$, $\max(|\delta_i|) < \lambda/2$ Approach
- Combine *shift-ACF*, a variant of classical ACF, with *Dynamic Time Warping (DTW)*

Evaluation

• Newly introduced *ITW-ACF* outperforms ACF and shift-ACF on bioacoustics datasets

2. Shift-Method and Shift-ACF

Shift-product: (for integer *s*) $\mathbb{O}_{S}^{0}[x](k) \coloneqq P_{S}[x](k) \coloneqq x(k) \cdot \overline{x(k-s)}$ emphasizes repeating components. Binary version: $\mathbb{O}_{s}^{0}[x, y](k, l) \coloneqq x(k) \cdot \overline{y(l-s)}$ p1 p2 р3 **Shift-minimum:** $\mathbb{O}_{s}^{1}[x](k) \coloneqq M_{s}[x](k) \coloneqq \min(|x(k)|, |x(k-s)|)$ suppresses non-repeating components (ii) p1+s p2+s p3+s **General shift-method framework:** nagnitude $\mathbb{O}_{S}^{t} \coloneqq \mathbb{O}_{S}^{t_{1}} \circ \cdots \circ \mathbb{O}_{S}^{t_{n}}, \quad t = (t_{1}, \cdots, t_{n}) \in \{0, 1\}^{n}$ Shift Operations ("ShOps"): P2 P1 G2 G1 $\mathbb{O}_{s}^{t}[x]$ is called ShOp, $(\mathbb{O}_{s}^{t}[x])_{s}$ ShOp-matrix ወ 🛓

4. Iterated Time-Warped ACF (ITW-ACF)

Main Idea

• Perform shift-operations \mathbb{O}_{s}^{0} and \mathbb{O}_{s}^{1} along warping path between x and x^{s} **Iteration for fixed shift** *s* **along shift type** $t = (t_1, \dots, t_n) \in \{0, 1\}^n$

In step $1 \leq i \leq n$

1. Compute band-restricted DTW of x and x^s yielding warping path $((a_1, b_1), \dots, (a_P, b_P))$

- 2. Compute warped t_i -operation $y(k) := \mathbb{O}_0^{t_i}[x, x^s](a_k, b_k)$ for $1 \le k \le P$
- 3. Unwarp y using back-projection to (a_1, \dots, a_P) , yielding warped ShOp $\widetilde{\mathbb{O}}_s^{t_i}[x]$

Iterated time-warped ACF is defined as

$$ITW - ACF^{t}[x](s) \coloneqq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} \widetilde{\mathbb{O}}_{s}^{t_{i}}[x](k)$$

5. Evaluation



Detection equal error rates (EER) for:

(1) DTMF-signals depending on SNRlevel of added Gaussian noise.

(5 DTMF-tones repeated at initial (random) IOI in [80, 200] ms. Jitter: maximum individual deviation of 20 ms.)

(2) Bioacoustic events depending on SNR-level of added Gaussian noise.



3. Jittered Multiply Repeating Events and DTW



(1) 5-fold repeated bioacoustic event* (framed) with 9 added chirps at 0 dB Gaussian background noise.

(2) Detection-EERs for bioacoustic events with added realistic bioacoustic background noise at 10 dB, depending on maximum event deviation in ms.

(3) Detection-EERs for bioacoustic events with added Gaussian noise at -5 dB for different numbers of added chirp signals.

*Bioacoustic events taken from Reference System of Animal Vocalisations of Museum für Naturkunde Berlin, http://www.animalsoundarchive.org/RefSys/ xeno-canto, https://www.xeno-canto.org/

(3) bioacoustic events depending on SNR-level of added realistic bioacoustic background noise.

(Counting of TPs and FPs is detailed below, see <u>Evaluation</u>.)



No. of chirps

Comparison of standard ACF, Shift-ACF, and proposed Iterated Time-Warped ACF



CONTACT: Frank Kurth | +49 228 9435-868 | frank.kurth@fkie.fraunhofer.de