

Detection of the bird song – a study on the collared flycatcher with the help of deep neural networks

Sándor Zsebők¹, Máté Ferenc Nagy-Egri², Gergely Gábor Barnaföldi²,
Miklós Laczi¹, Gergely Nagy¹, Éva Vaskuti¹, László Zsolt Garamszegi^{1,3}

¹Department of Systematic Zoology and Ecology, Eötvös Loránd University

²Institute for Particle and Nuclear Physics, Wigner Research Centre for Physics, HAS

³Institute of Ecology and Botany, Centre for Ecological Research, Hungarian Academy of Sciences



SZÉCHENYI 2020



HUNGARIAN
GOVERNMENT

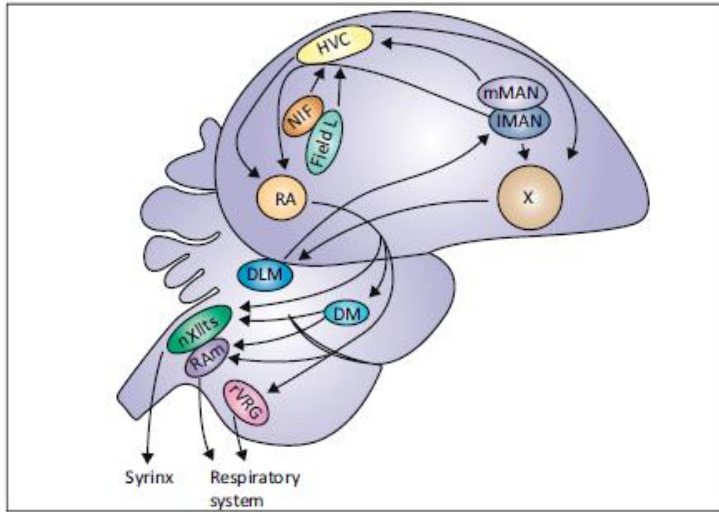
European Union
European Social
Fund



INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

Main biological questions in bioacoustics

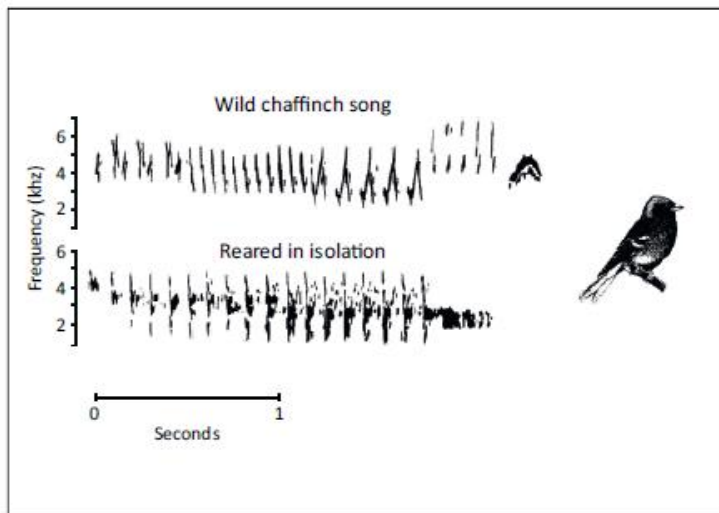
(A) Mechanism



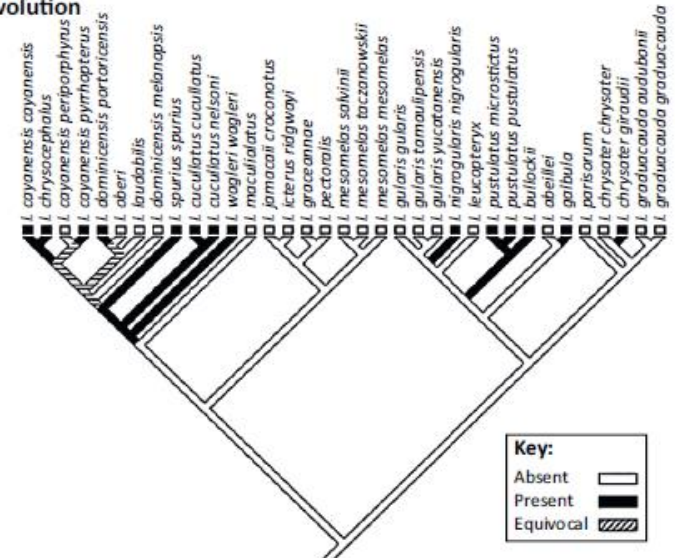
(B) Current utility



(C) Development



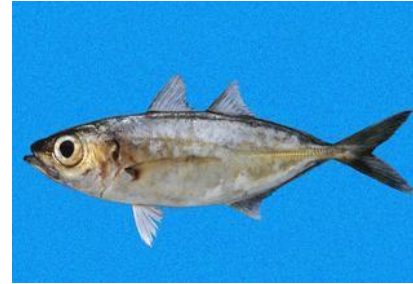
(D) Evolution




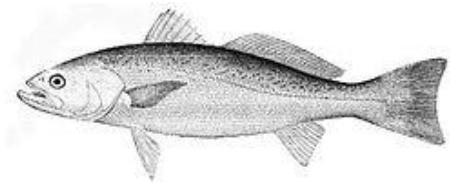
Applied research - Species recognition



Rock Hind 



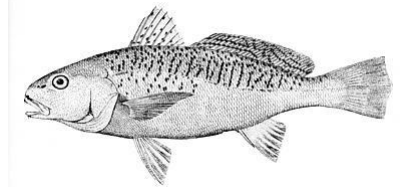
bigeye scad 




Weakfish 



longhorn sculpin 



Atlantic croaker 

Applied research - Quantifying the number of signals

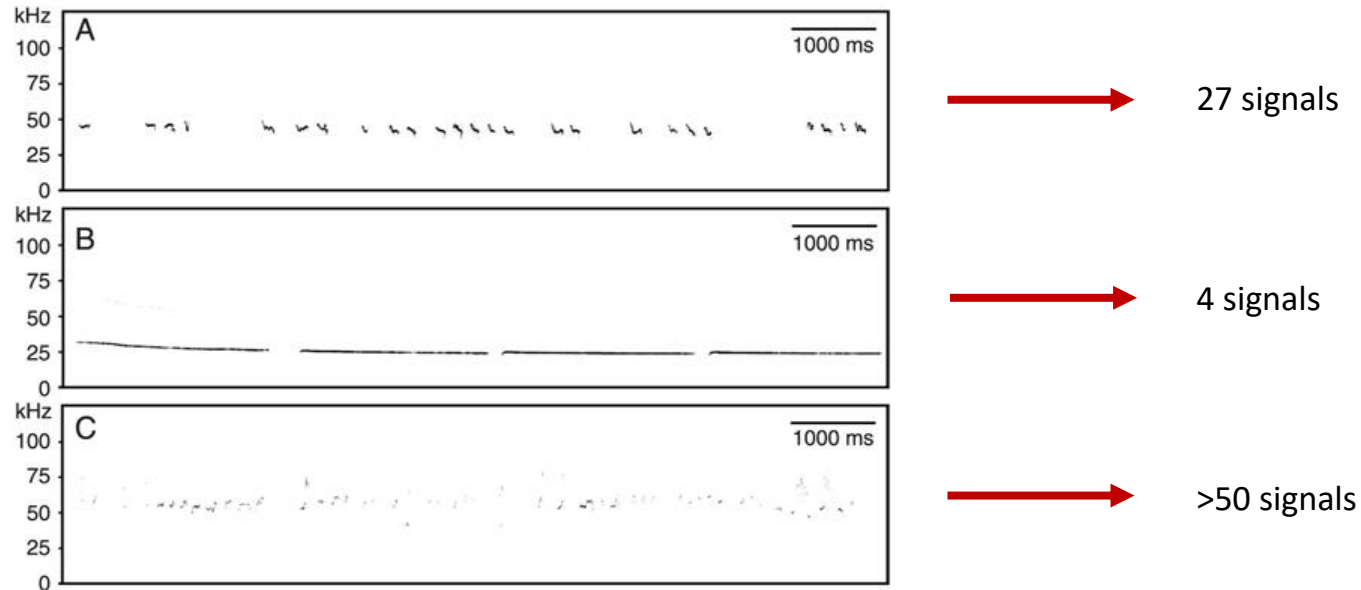


Figure 1. Types of rat ultrasonic vocalizations (USV). *A*, Isolation-induced 40-kHz USV emitted by an 11-day-old male Wistar rat after separation from mother and littermates. *B*, Low-frequency 22-kHz USV emitted by a 3-month-old male Wistar rat during fear conditioning. *C*, High-frequency 50-kHz USV emitted by a 3-month-old male Wistar rat searching for conspecifics.

General problems of acoustic processing

Easy recording -> large amount of data -> challenging to process

- Signal detection in noisy environment



RESEARCH ARTICLE

Bat detective—Deep learning tools for bat acoustic signal detection

- Signal identification (individual/species recognition)

INTERFACE

royalsocietypublishing.org/journal/rsif

Automatic acoustic identification of individuals in multiple species: improving identification across recording conditions

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Methods in Ecology and Evolution BRITISH ECOLOGICAL SOCIETY

Automatic acoustic detection of birds through deep learning: The first Bird Audio Detection challenge

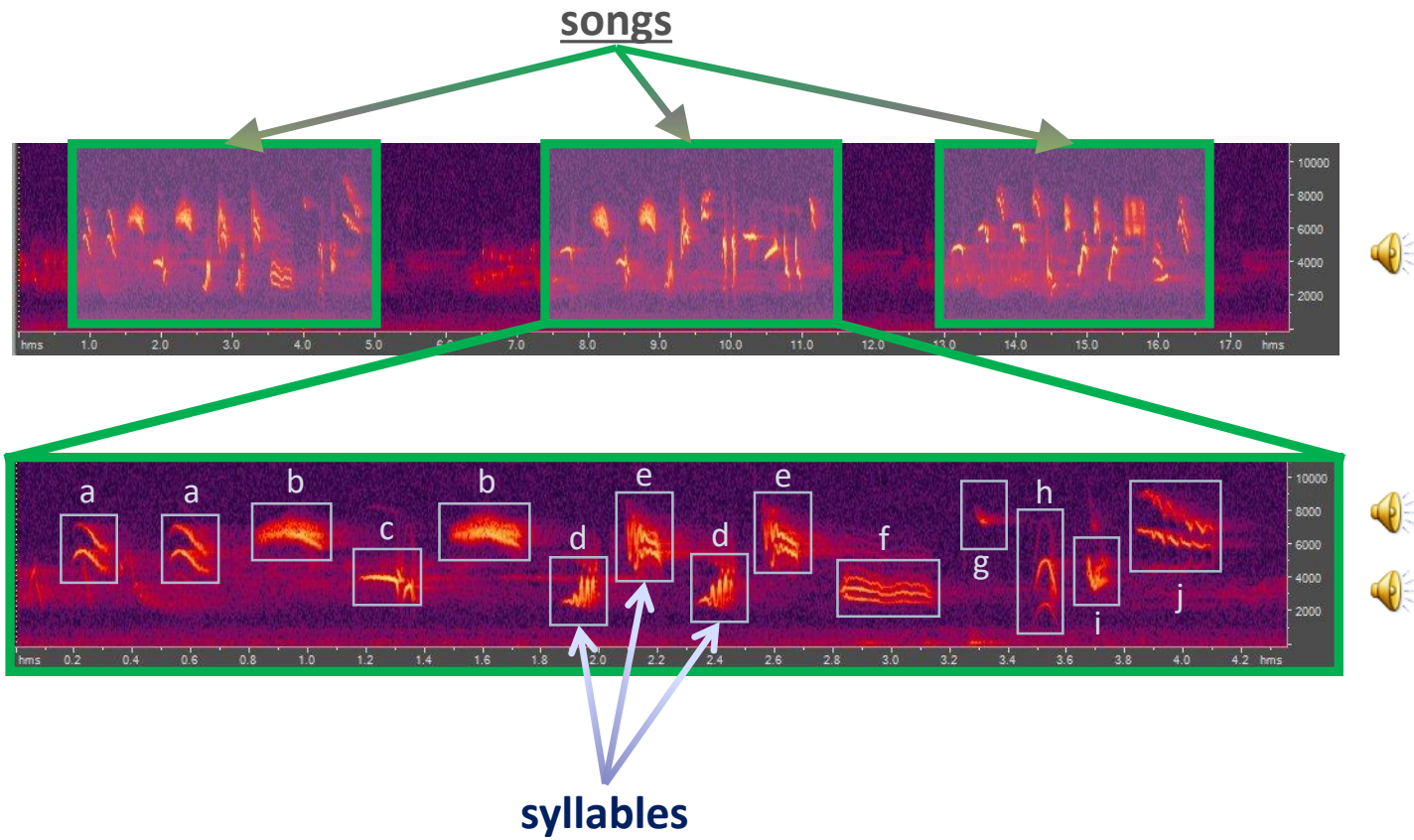
Object detection on spectrograms

Deep Learning CNN

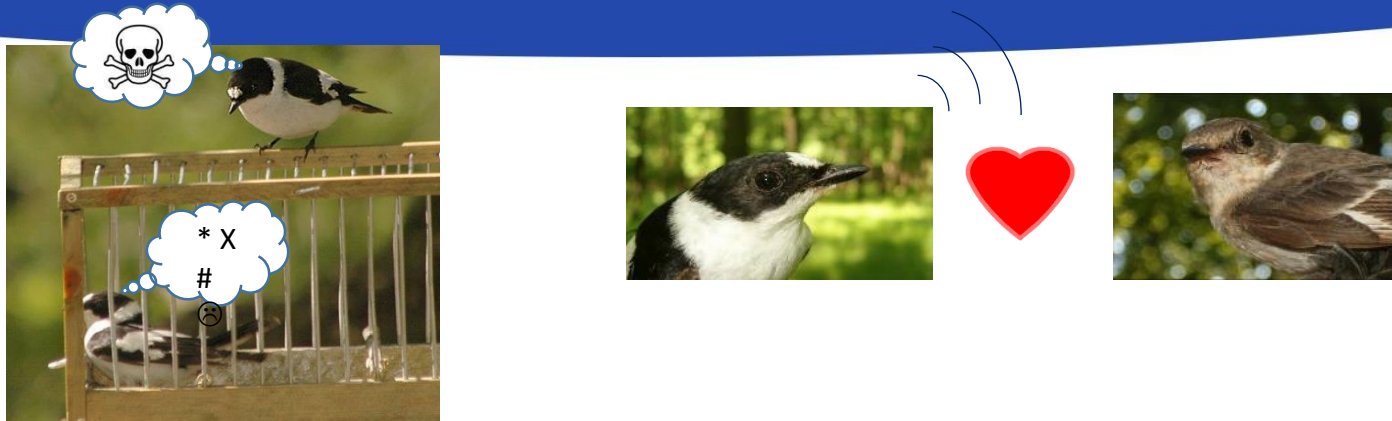
Study of collared flycatcher (*Ficedula albicollis*)



The song of collared flycatcher



Acoustic communication of collared flycatcher



Contents lists available at SciVerse ScienceDirect

Journal of Theoretical Biology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/yjtbi



The relationship between syllable repertoire similarity and pairing success in a passerine bird species with complex song

Behav Ecol Sociobiol (2017) 71:154
DOI 10.1007/s00265-017-2379-0



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Short- and long-term repeatability and pseudo-repeatability of bird song: sensitivity of signals to varying environments

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

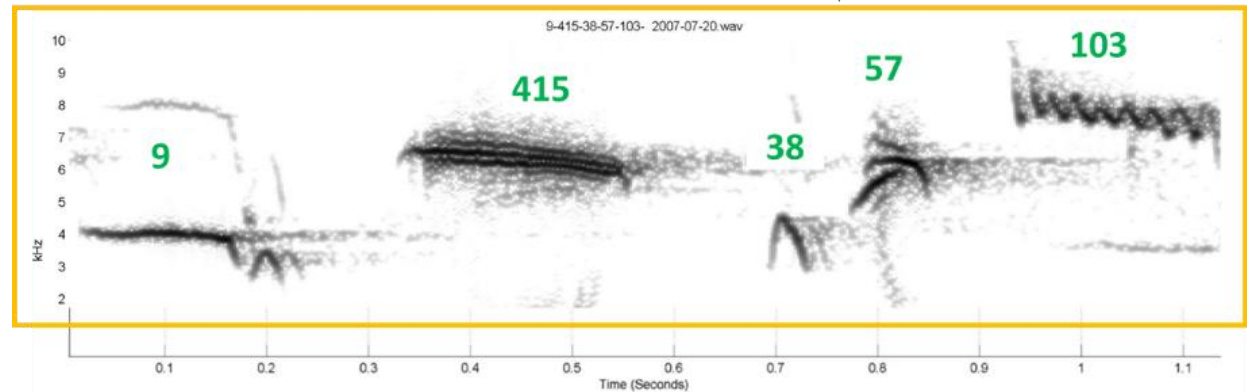
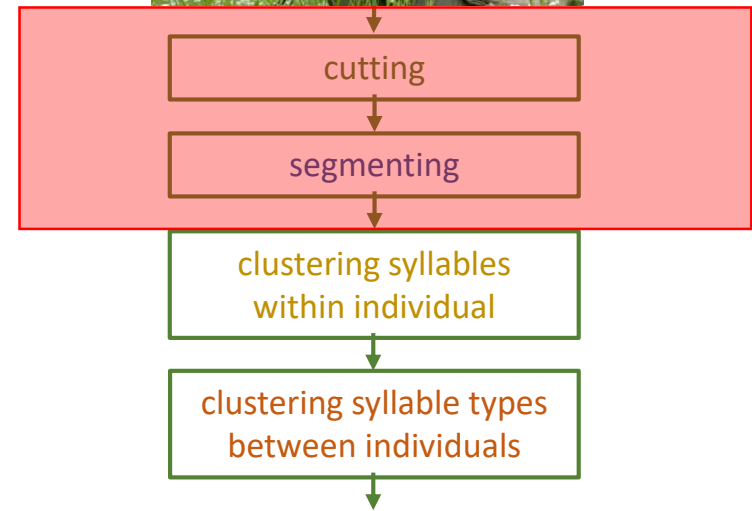
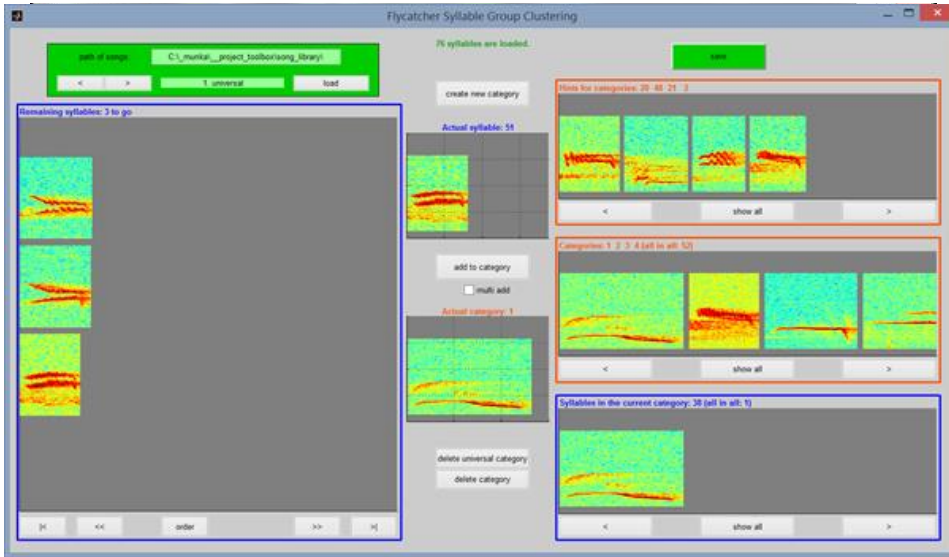
WILEY **MOLECULAR ECOLOGY**

MHC-mediated sexual selection on birdsong: Generic polymorphism, particular alleles and acoustic signals

Computer aided sound analysis with Ficedula Matlab Toolbox (free, opensource script)



Sound recording



The YOLO model

You Only Look Once: Unified, Real-Time Object Detection

Joseph Redmon*, Santosh Divvala*[†], Ross Girshick[‡], Ali Farhadi*

University of Washington*, Allen Institute for AI[†], Facebook AI Research[‡]

<http://pjreddie.com/yolo/>

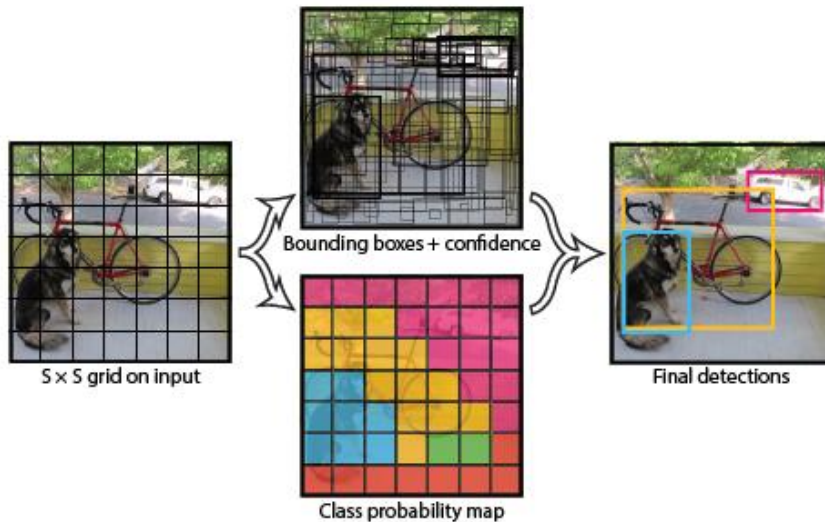


Figure 2: The Model. Our system models detection as a regression problem. It divides the image into an $S \times S$ grid and for each grid cell predicts B bounding boxes, confidence for those boxes, and C class probabilities. These predictions are encoded as an $S \times S \times (B * 5 + C)$ tensor.

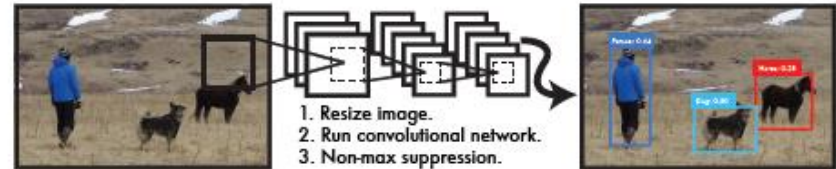
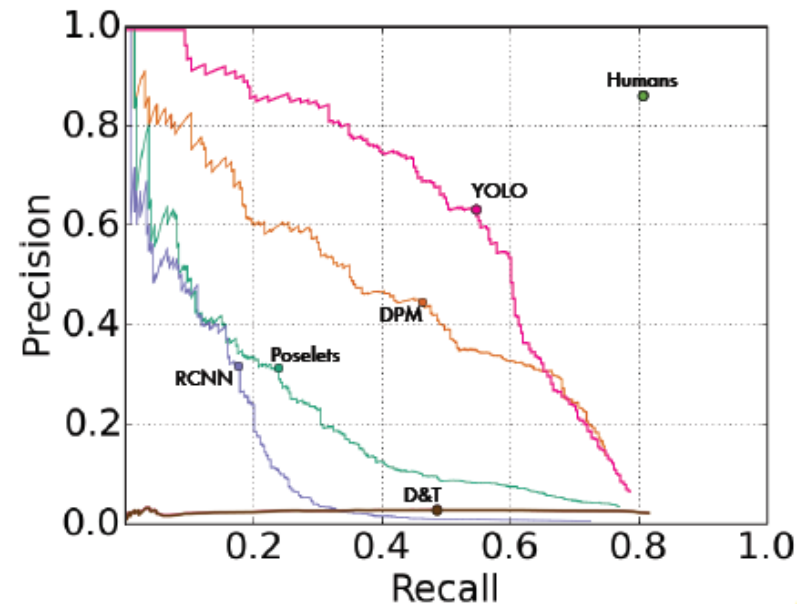


Figure 1: The YOLO Detection System. Processing images with YOLO is simple and straightforward. Our system (1) resizes the input image to 448×448 , (2) runs a single convolutional network on the image, and (3) thresholds the resulting detections by the model's confidence.



(a) Picasso Dataset precision-recall curves.

The YOLO model

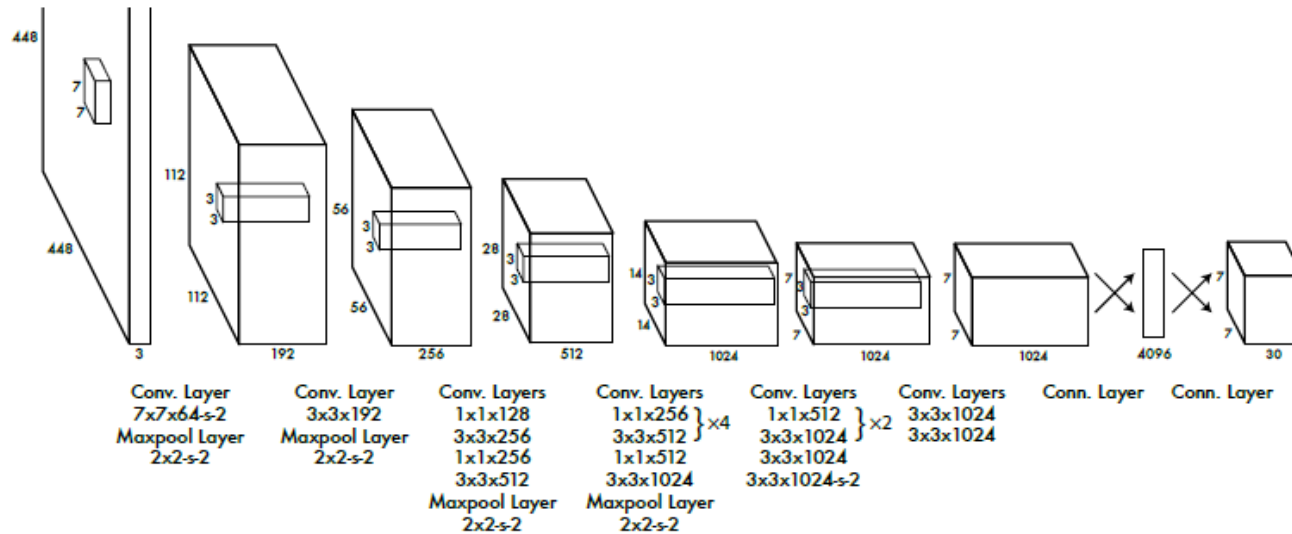


Figure 3: The Architecture. Our detection network has 24 convolutional layers followed by 2 fully connected layers. Alternating 1×1 convolutional layers reduce the features space from preceding layers. We pretrain the convolutional layers on the ImageNet classification task at half the resolution (224×224 input image) and then double the resolution for detection.

- Freeware, open source
- in C and Python
- OpenCV / CUDA
- CPU and GPU supported
- Changable input dimensions

xeno-canto

Sharing bird sounds from around the world

[About](#) ▾

[Explore](#) ▾

[Upload Sounds](#)

[Forum](#)

[Mysteries](#)

[Articles](#)



The teaching-testing database

- Annotated collared flycatcher songs and syllables
- Diverse quality
 - From many years
 - Weather conditions
 - Early and late season
 - Different populations

	Song database	Syllable database
Samples	6147	41229
Collared flycatcher	56 %	56%
Test %	10 %	10%

Teaching on Wigner GPU cluster



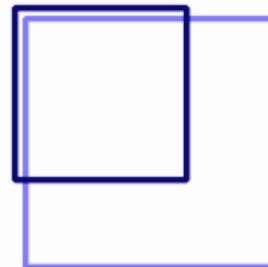
NVidia GeForce GTX 1080 Ti

Tracing:

- Loss function
- IOU (Intersection of Union):

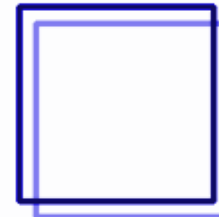
$$\text{IoU} = \frac{\text{Area of Overlap}}{\text{Area of Union}}$$

IoU: 0.4034



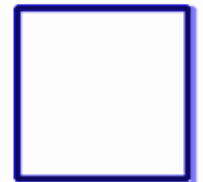
Poor

IoU: 0.7330



Good

IoU: 0.9264

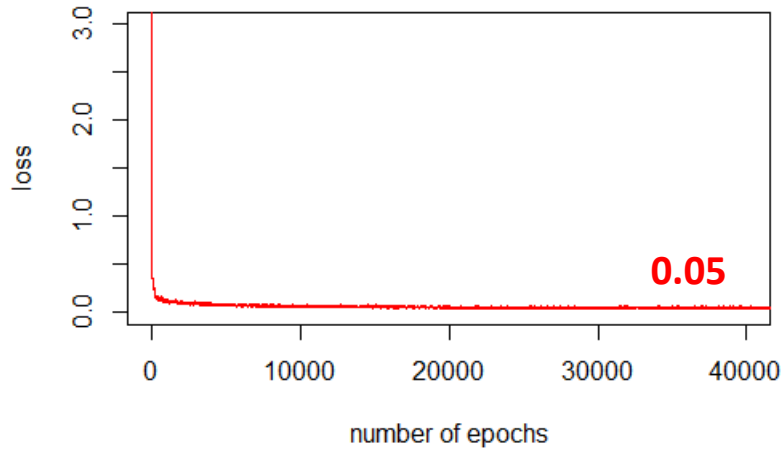


Excellent

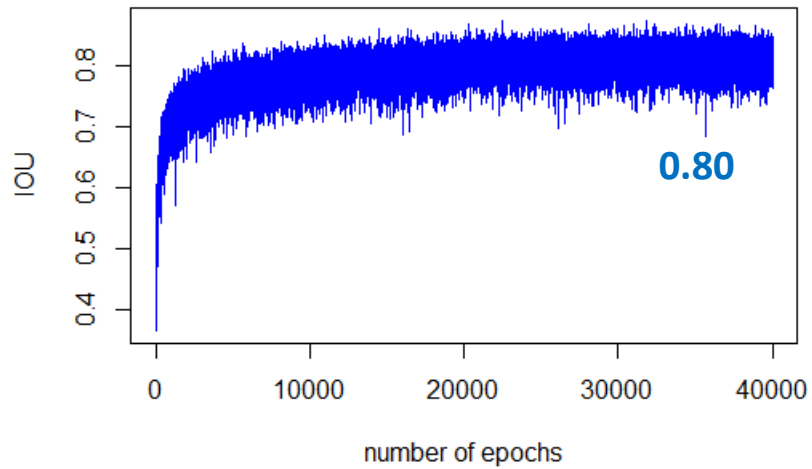
Results

Song detection

Average loss:

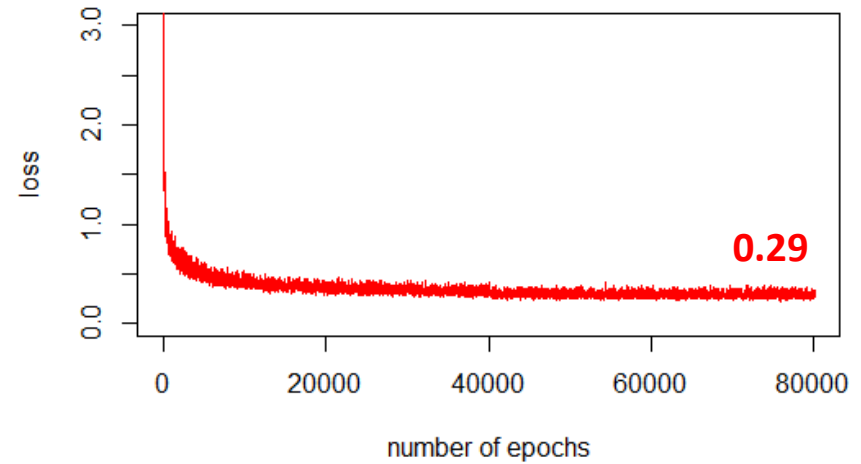


IOU:

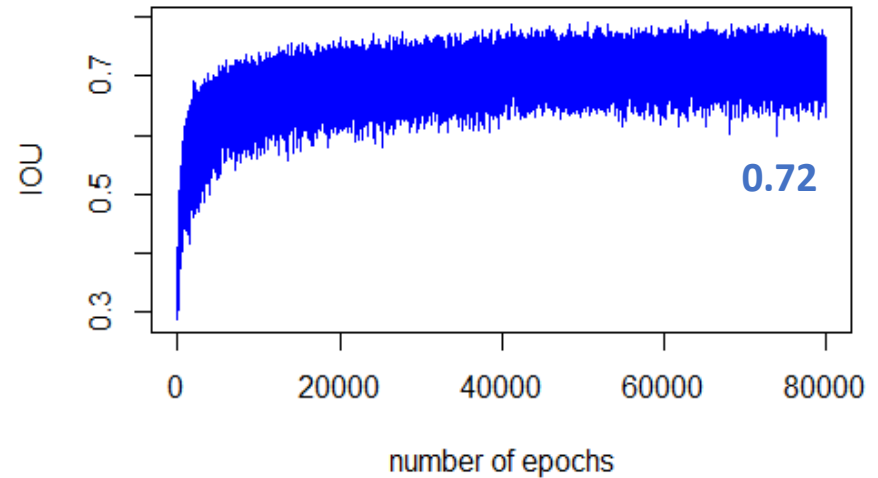


Syllable detection

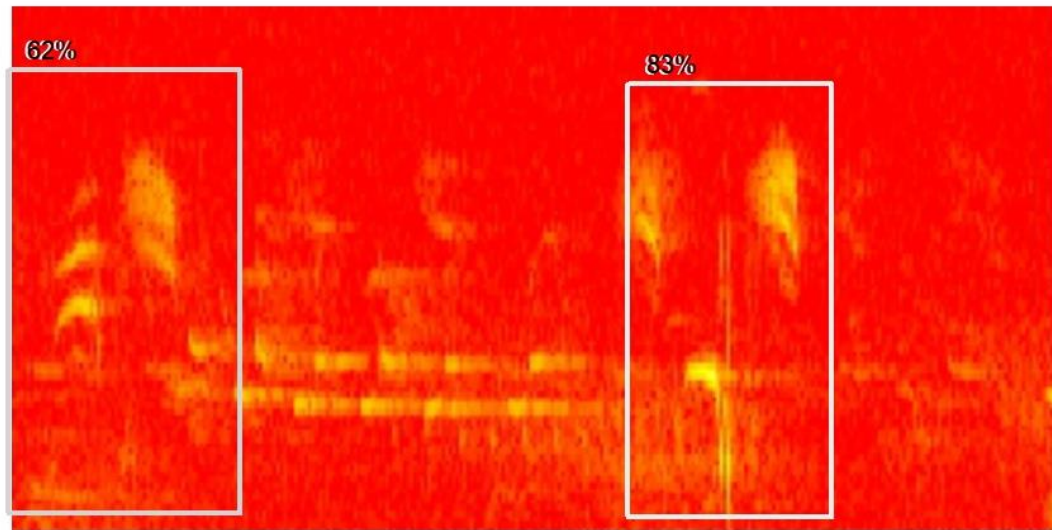
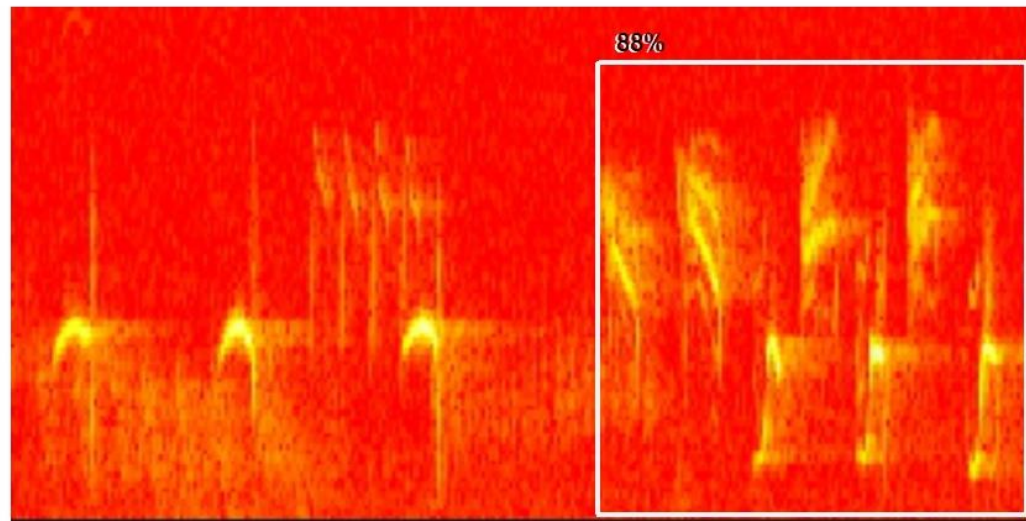
Average loss:



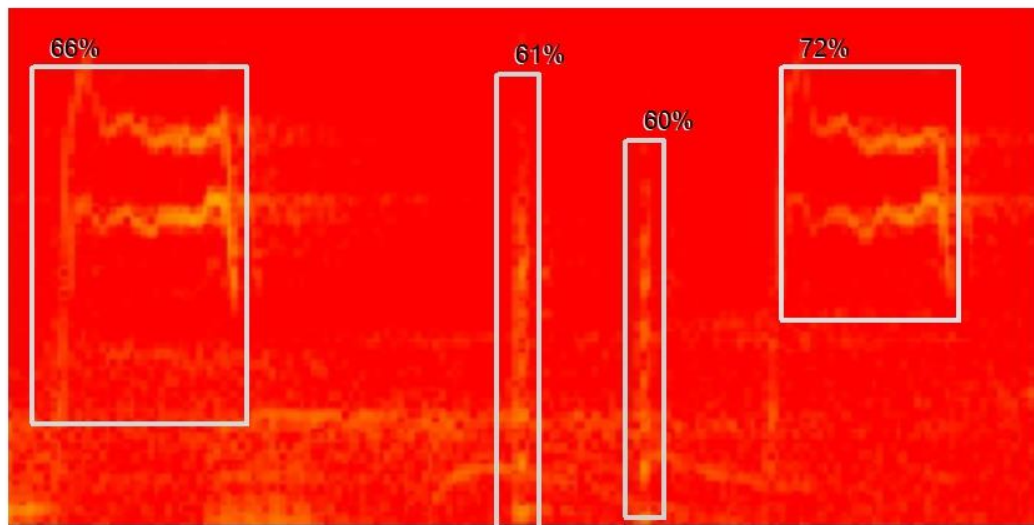
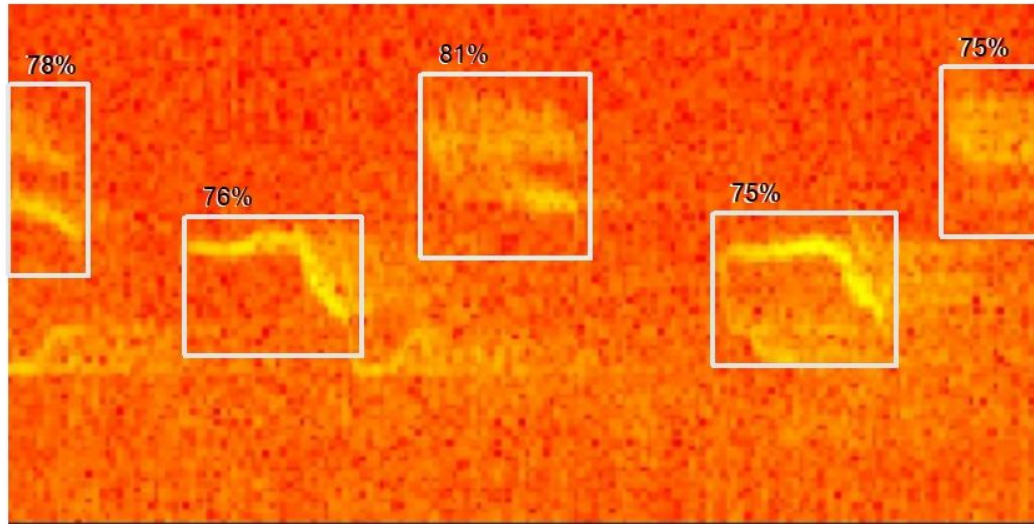
IOU:



Examples for detection of songs



Examples for detection of syllables



Acknowledgement



Éva Vaskuti



Miklós Laczi



László Zsolt Garamszegi



János Török



Gergely Nagy



György Blázi



NATIONAL RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND INNOVATION OFFICE
(PD-117530, K-129215)

EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Science, Institute of Biology
Department of Systematic Zoology and Ecology
Pázmány Péter sétány 1/c.
H-1117 Budapest, Hungary



HUNGARIAN
GOVERNMENT

SZÉCHENYI 2020



European Union
European Social
Fund



INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE