



Digit Recognition using Spectrogram in JDSP



**NSF IUSE Workshop
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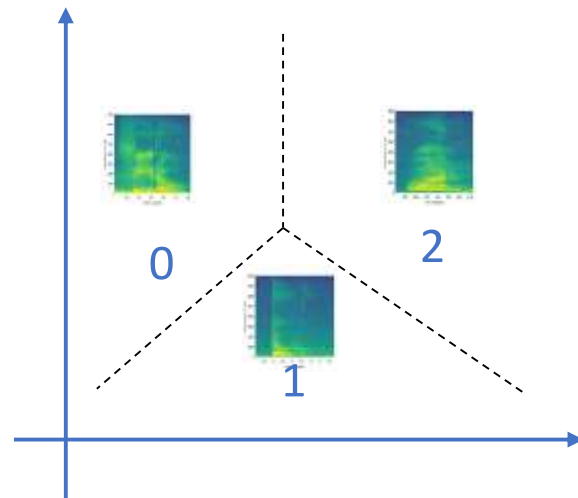
Introduction

- Machine learning (ML) is EVERYWHERE !
- Emerging applications in speech and computer vision necessitate its introduction at the undergraduate level DSP classes
- Growing interest and demand in both academia and industry



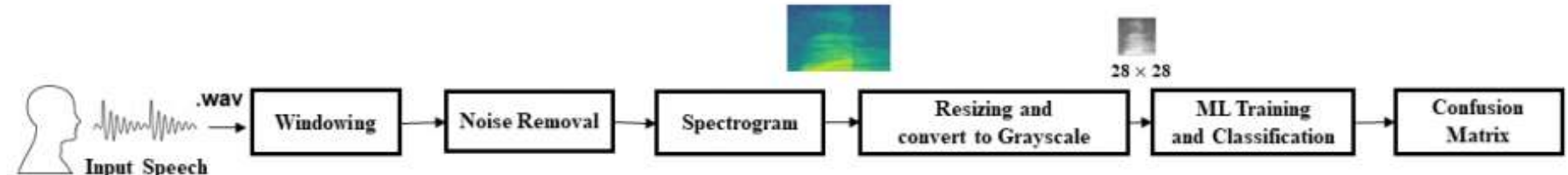
ML in Undergraduate DSP classes

- We introduce ML concepts in DSP class through learning modules
- The goal of the modules and exercise is to task students with performing spoken digit classification using ML algorithms and spectrograms
- Spectral representations which are covered in our DSP course are used to extract features



Overview of the Exercise

- Preprocessing and extraction of spectrogram from speech
- Feature extraction from resized spectrogram
- Training using ML algorithm such as Neural Networks
- Performance Evaluation: [Accuracy](#) and [Confusion Matrix](#)



Learning Modules

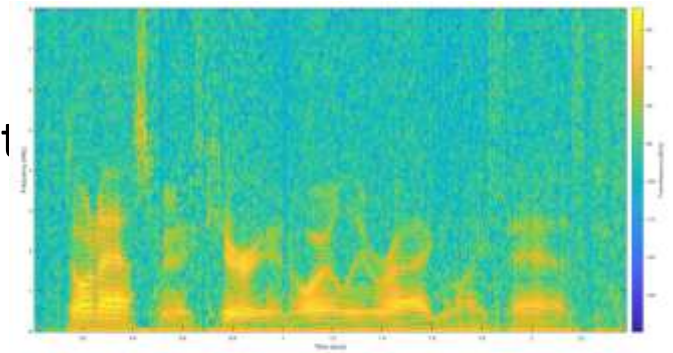
- We provided students with lectures and notes on speech processing & spectral representations
- Online module developed for students covers the following topics:



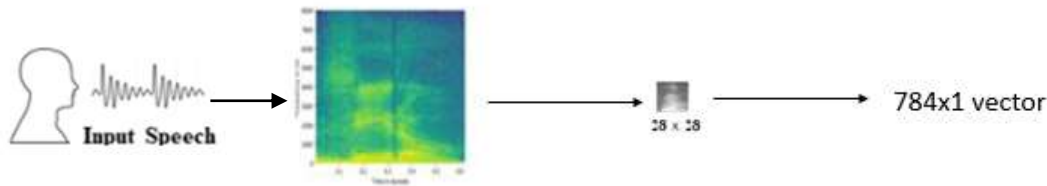
- Special efforts were taken to teach students in class about different types of performance analysis such as accuracy measurements and confusion matrix

Speech Spectrogram and Feature Extraction

- We teach students the properties of speech (non-stationarity, formants, pitch, voice/unvoiced frames, AR models)
- Spectral characteristics are computed using the FFT on a frame-by-frame basis. Students are also exposed to Linear prediction
- Students learn about the and how the time-frequency plot for speech signal analysis.



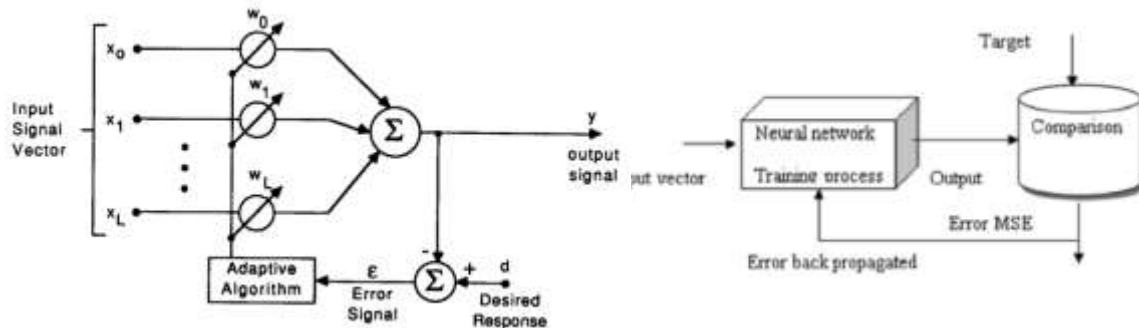
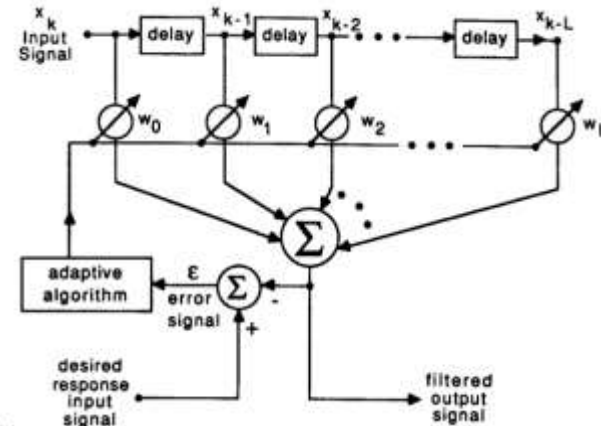
Creation of Training and Testing Dataset



- Five spoken digits (0,1,2,3 and 4) are used in the exercise. Students evaluate first the spectrograms.
- To reduced training complexity and for simplicity, RGB converted to 28 x 28 grayscale image reshaped to **784 dimensional vector**.
- 10000 such vectors created for the entire dataset (**10000x784**)

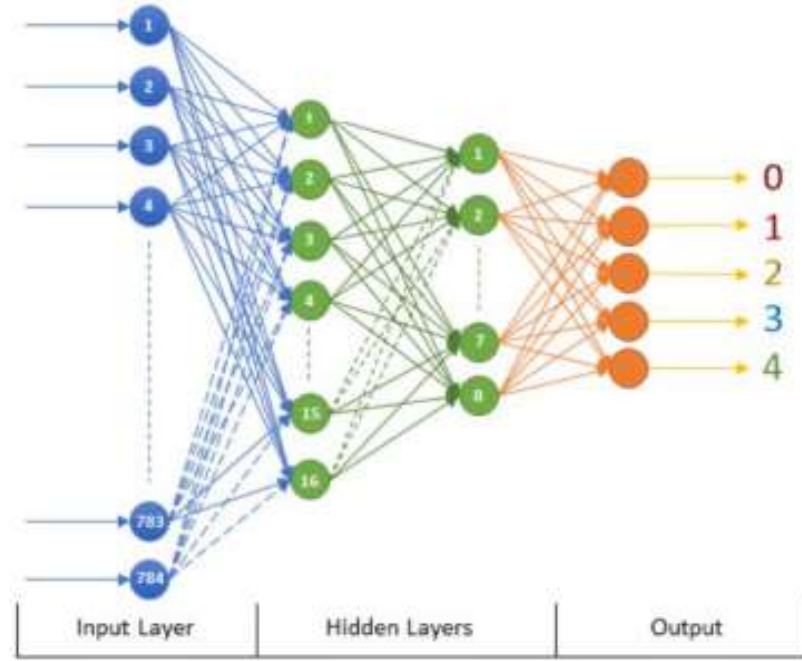
Perceptron and the Adaptive Filter

- At the heart of the neural network, there is a process similar to an adaptive filtering algorithm which are used to optimize the weights/filter coefficients: **FIR adaptive filter**
- The structure of a neuron and that of an LMS adaptive filter are very similar with a few differences.



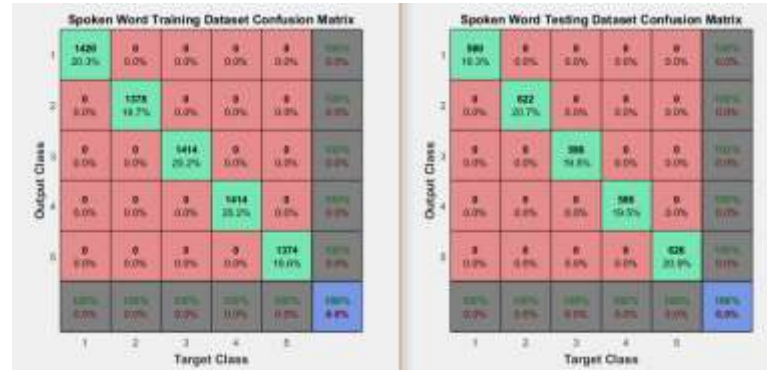
Training and Testing

- 3 layer Multi-Layer Perceptron
- Input: 10000 x 784 image matrix
- Output: Digit predicted (0,1,2,3 or 4).
- 70% - Training , 30% - Testing



Algorithm Evaluation

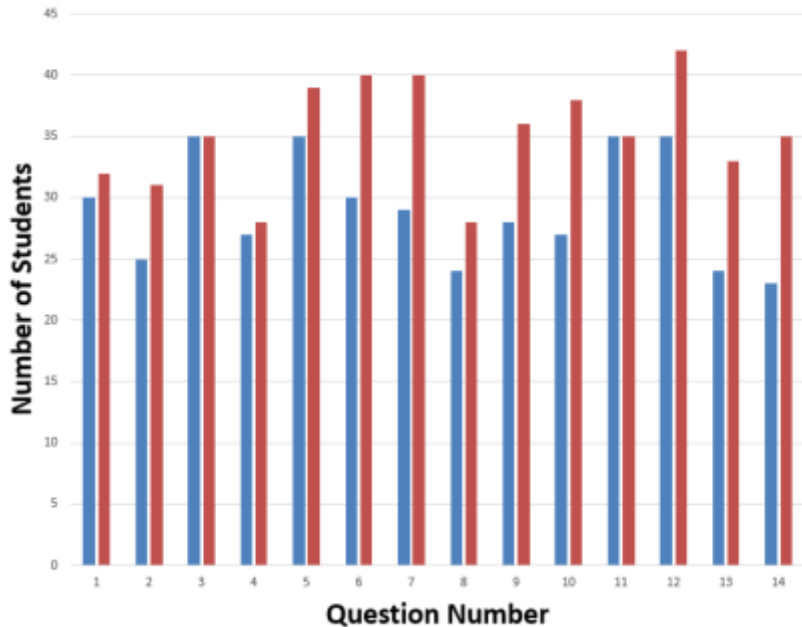
- Confusion matrix for the speech data.
 - Students determine the per class accuracy scores and misclassifications
- Recognition Accuracy scores
 - Students determine the overall training and test accuracy
- Experiment with hidden layer size to understand overfitting and underfitting.



Assessment of Modules and Exercise

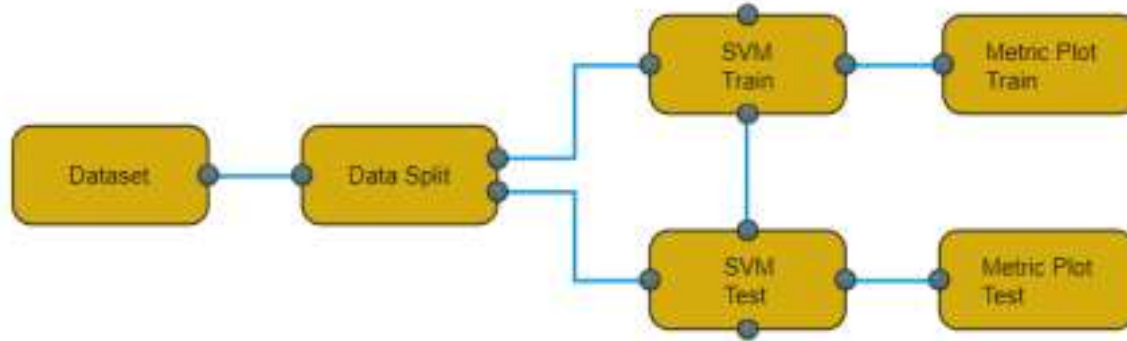
- Pre-quiz and Post-quiz evaluation
- The questions in the quiz are related to learning modules and exercise

Pre Quiz vs Post Quiz Correct Answers



- 45 students participated
- Students gained knowledge on speech properties
- Students scored better on the post quiz
- Average Performance Improvement in SP Questions (1-6)
~ 14 %
- Average Performance Improvement in ML Questions (7-14)
~ 28 %

Work in progress



- Implementation in HTML 5 Java-DSP
- Simple Interface, Easy to learn and visualize

Summary

- ❑ We presented a MATLAB based exercise to introduce Electrical Engineering students taking the DSP class to machine learning
- ❑ We illustrate the fundamentals of every block in the digit recognition pipeline
- ❑ Students understood pre-processing and feature extraction
- ❑ Students were able assess properties of speech from spectrograms
- ❑ Students got exposed to neural nets and deep learning
- ❑ We describe the teaching pedagogy
- ❑ We perform pre and post quiz evaluations on students and observe significant improvement.
- ❑ Implementation in JDSP (Future Work)

Acknowledgement

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References

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Thank You