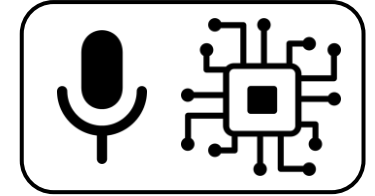

Computational Analysis of Sound and Music

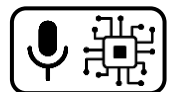


Environmental Sound Analysis – Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Dr.-Ing. Jakob Abeßer

Fraunhofer IDMT

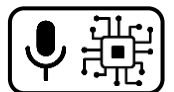
jakob.abesser@idmt.fraunhofer.de



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Outline

- Introduction & Application Scenarios
- Traditional Approaches
- Deep Learning-based Approaches



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Introduction

- Goal
 - Detect deviations from “normal” state
 - Only using normal state examples for training
 - Is emitted sound from target object normal or anomalous?

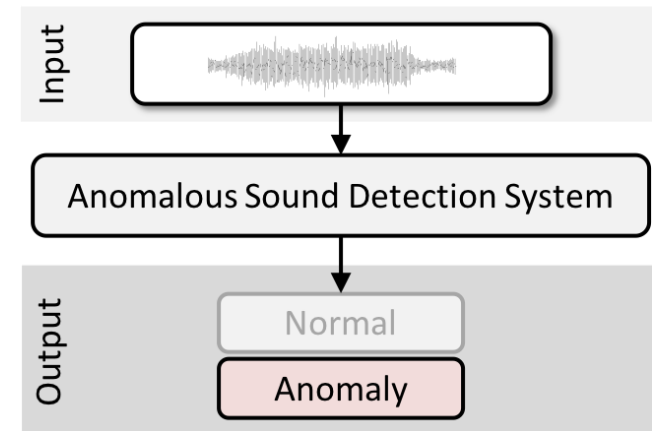
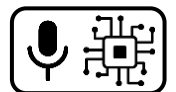


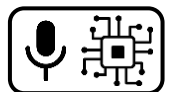
Fig-E4-1



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Introduction

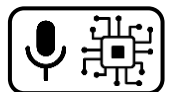
- Categories
 - Point anomalies
 - Individual instances deviate from remaining dataset
 - Group/pattern anomalies
 - Subset of instances are anomalous
 - Contextual anomalies
 - Data instance is anomalous only in specific contexts or conditions



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Introduction

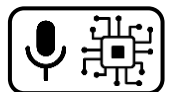
- Challenges
 - No anomaly examples known during training
 - Robustness & Adaptivity towards changing background sounds/acoustic conditions
 - Temporal dynamics of anomalies (short spikes vs. prolonged anomalies)
 - Real-time processing constraints (industry/surveillance)
 - Acoustic anomalies are often subtle compared to background noise (e.g., loud machines in factory settings)



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Application Scenarios

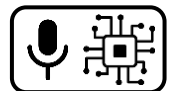
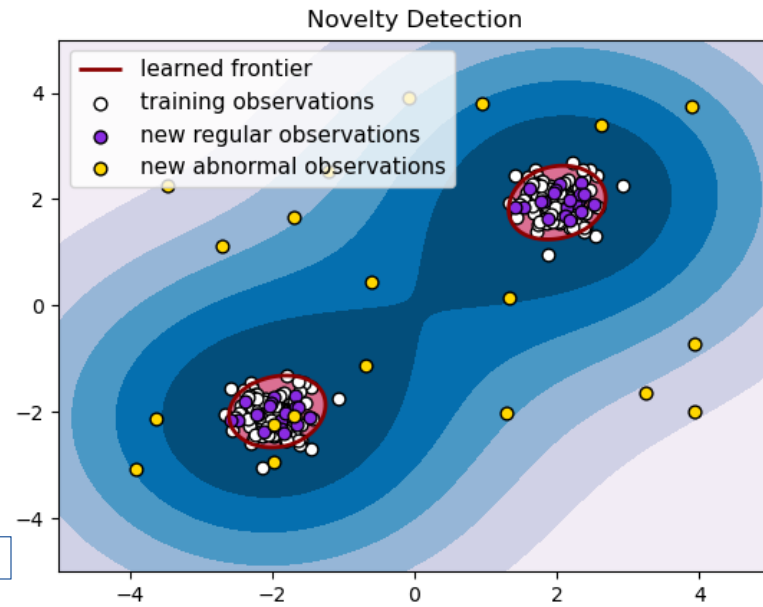
- Security/Surveillance
 - Unusual sounds can indicate security threads or criminal activity
- Healthcare
 - Abnormal sounds can indicate medical conditions or emergencies (e.g., abnormal heart or lung sounds)
- Predictive maintenance of machines in industrial settings
 - Possible anomalies caused by abnormal vibrations, friction, or mechanical failures
- Smart City & Environmental Monitoring
 - Detect critical events (car accident),
 - Detect illegal poaching & deforestation (chainsaw, vehicles, gunshots)



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Traditional Approaches

- Distribution outlier detection
 - Modelling normal state distribution
 - Detect distribution outliers
 - E.g.: One-class GMM / SVM



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Traditional Approaches

- Time-series analysis
 - AD via prediction error
 - Examples
 - Autoregressive models
 - Hidden-Markov-Models (HMM)

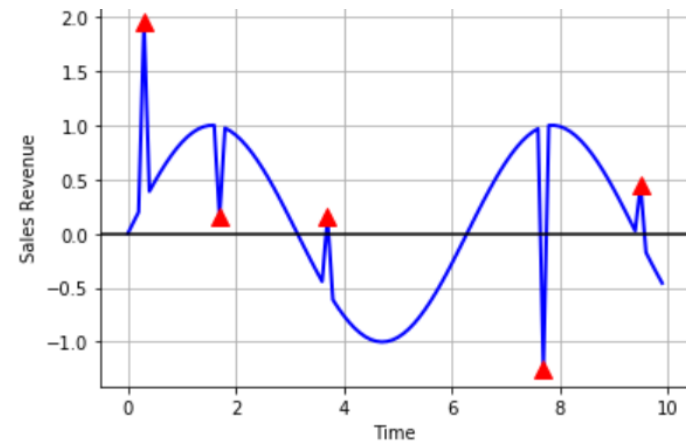
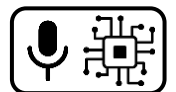


Fig-E4-3



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Deep Learning-based Approaches

- Autoencoder (encoder → decoder) models

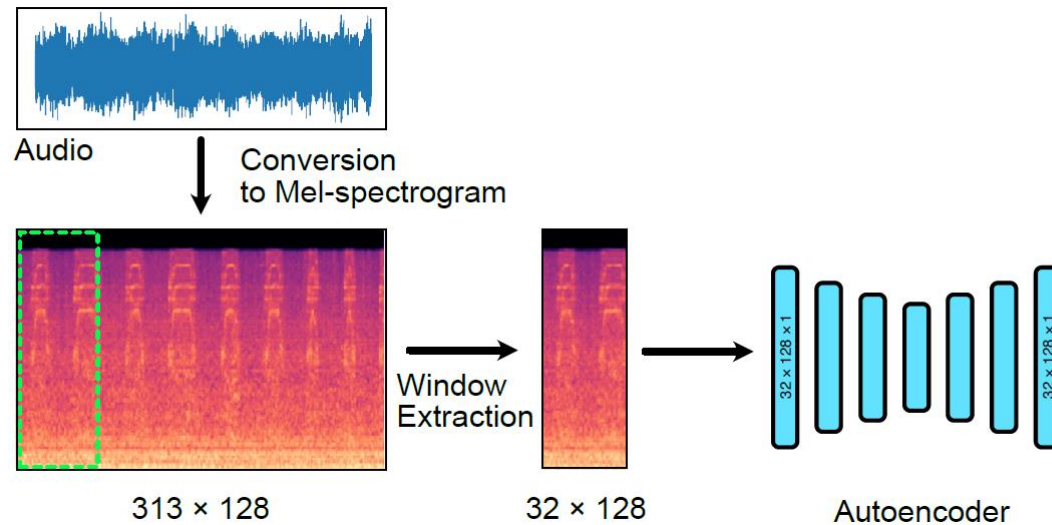
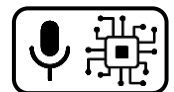


Fig-E4-4



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Deep Learning-based Approaches

- Idea: Normal sounds can be better reconstructed than anomalous sounds
- Reconstruction error
 - $\mathcal{L} = \|x - D(E(x))\|_2^2$
- Anomaly detection by thresholding \mathcal{L}

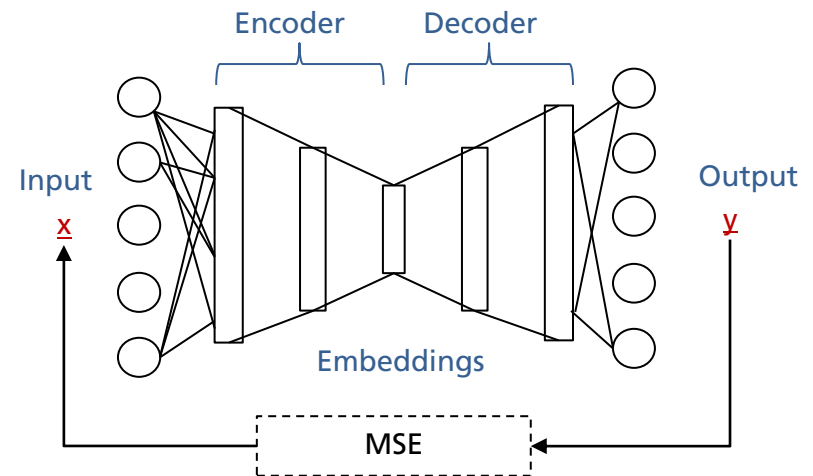
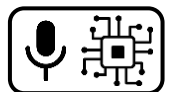


Fig-E4-5



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Deep Learning-based Approaches

- [Coelho, 2022]
 - 3 AE architectures
 - Dense AE
 - Convolutional AE
 - Recurrent AE

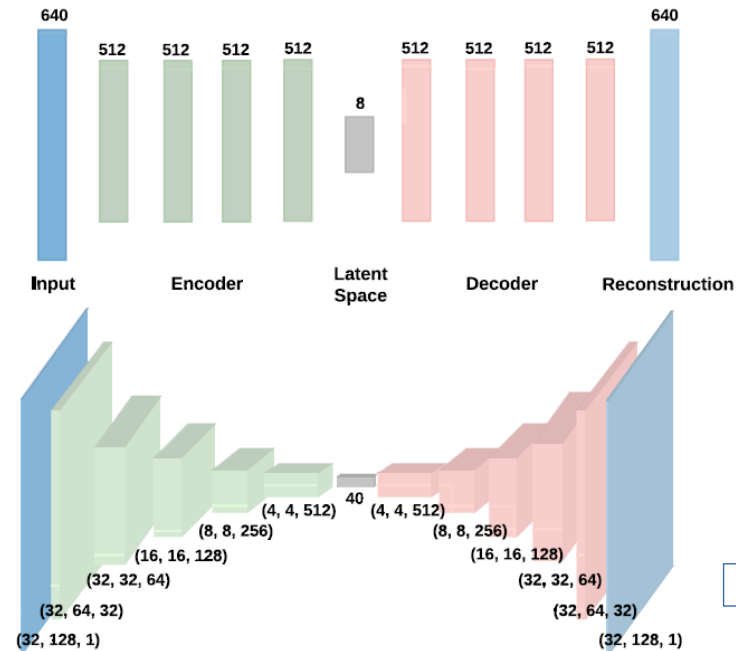


Fig-E4-6

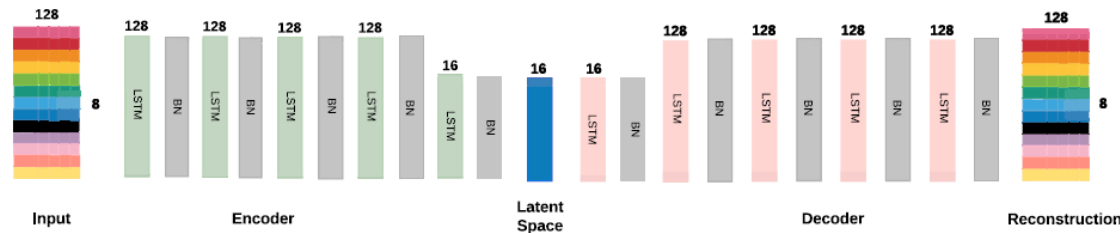
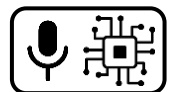


Fig-E4-7



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Deep Learning-based Approaches

- Performance depends on threshold applied to reconstruction error
- Evaluation metric: Area under the receiver-operating curve (ROC)

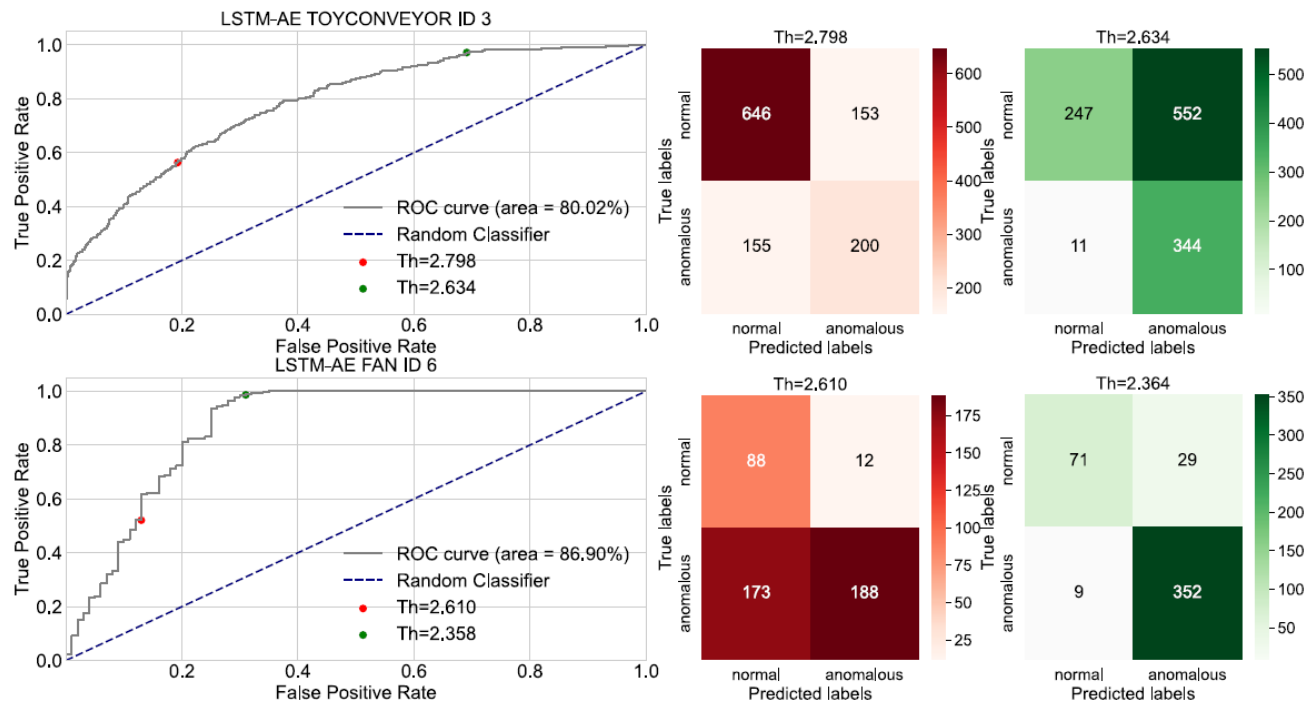
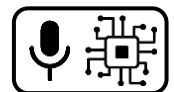


Fig-E4-8



Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Deep Learning-based Approaches

- [Suefusa 2020]
 - Interpolation Autoencoder
 - Interpolate frames from neighbor frames

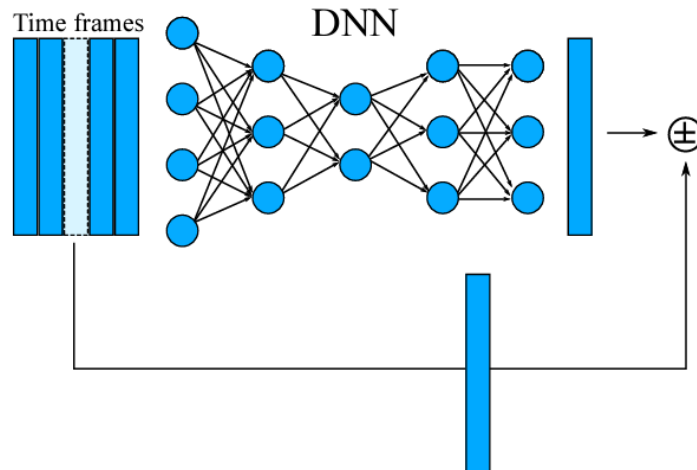
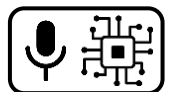


Fig-E4-9

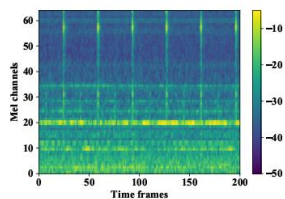


Acoustic Anomaly Detection

Deep Learning-based Approaches

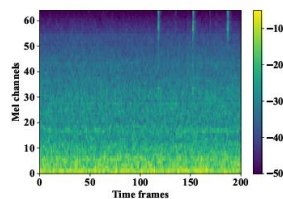
- Example: Valve sound

Normal sound



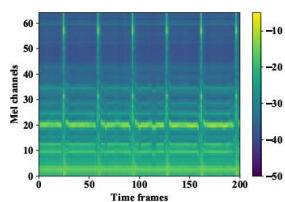
(a) Input

Anomaly sound

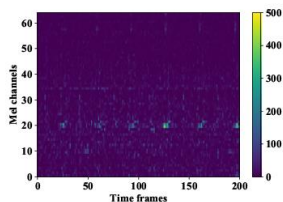


(a) Input

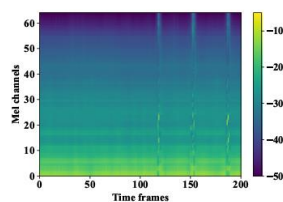
Original sounds



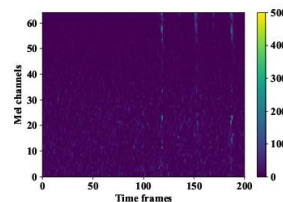
(b) Output of AE



(c) Error of AE

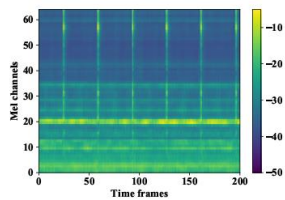


(b) Output of AE

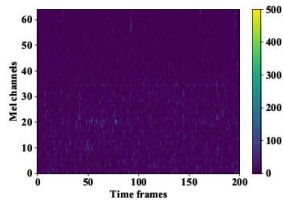


(c) Error of AE

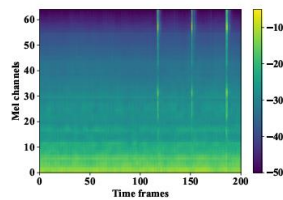
Reconstruction + Error by regular AE



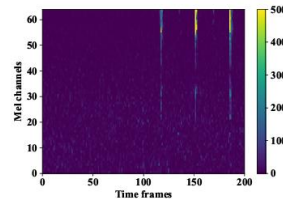
(d) Output of IDNN



(e) Error of IDNN



(d) Output of IDNN



(e) Error of IDNN

Reconstruction + Error by interpolation AE

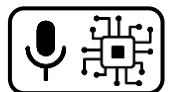
Fig-E4-10



Programming session



Fig-A2-13



References

Images

Fig-E4-1: <http://dcase.community/challenge2020/task-unsupervised-detection-of-anomalous-sounds> (Figure 1)

Fig-E4-2: https://scikit-learn.org/stable/_images/sphx_glr_plot_oneclass_0011.png

Fig-E4-3: https://miro.medium.com/max/722/1*TvZ9jI9vGX-fWwc3AHwNDw.png

Fig-E4-4: [Abbasi, 2021], p.4, Fig. 1

Fig-E4-5: Own

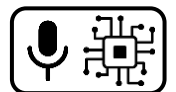
Fig-E4-6: [Coelho, 2022], p. 19492, Fig. 5

Fig-E4-7: [Coelho, 2022], p. 19492, Fig. 6

Fig-E4-8: [Coelho, 2022], p. 19494, Fig. 7 (top two out of three subplots)

Fig-E4-9: [Suefusa, 2020], p. 272, Fig. 3a

Fig-E4-8: [Suefusa, 2020], p. 274, Fig. 7 + 8 (parts thereof)



References

References

Abbasi, S., Famouri, M., Shafiee, M. J., & Wong, A. (2021). OutlierNets: Highly Compact Deep Autoencoder Network Architectures for On-Device Acoustic Anomaly Detection. *Sensors*, 21(14), 4805. <https://doi.org/10.3390/s21144805>

Coelho, G., Matos, L. M., Pereira, P. J., et al. (2022). Deep autoencoders for acoustic anomaly detection: experiments with working machine and in-vehicle audio. *Neural Computing & Applications*, 34(19485-19499). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00521-022-07375-2>

Suefusa, K., Nishida, T., Purohit, H., Tanabe, R., Endo, T., & Kawaguchi, Y. (2020). Anomalous Sound Detection Based on Interpolation Deep Neural Network. In *ICASSP 2020 - 2020 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP)* (pp. 271-275). Barcelona, Spain. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICASSP40776.2020.9054344>

