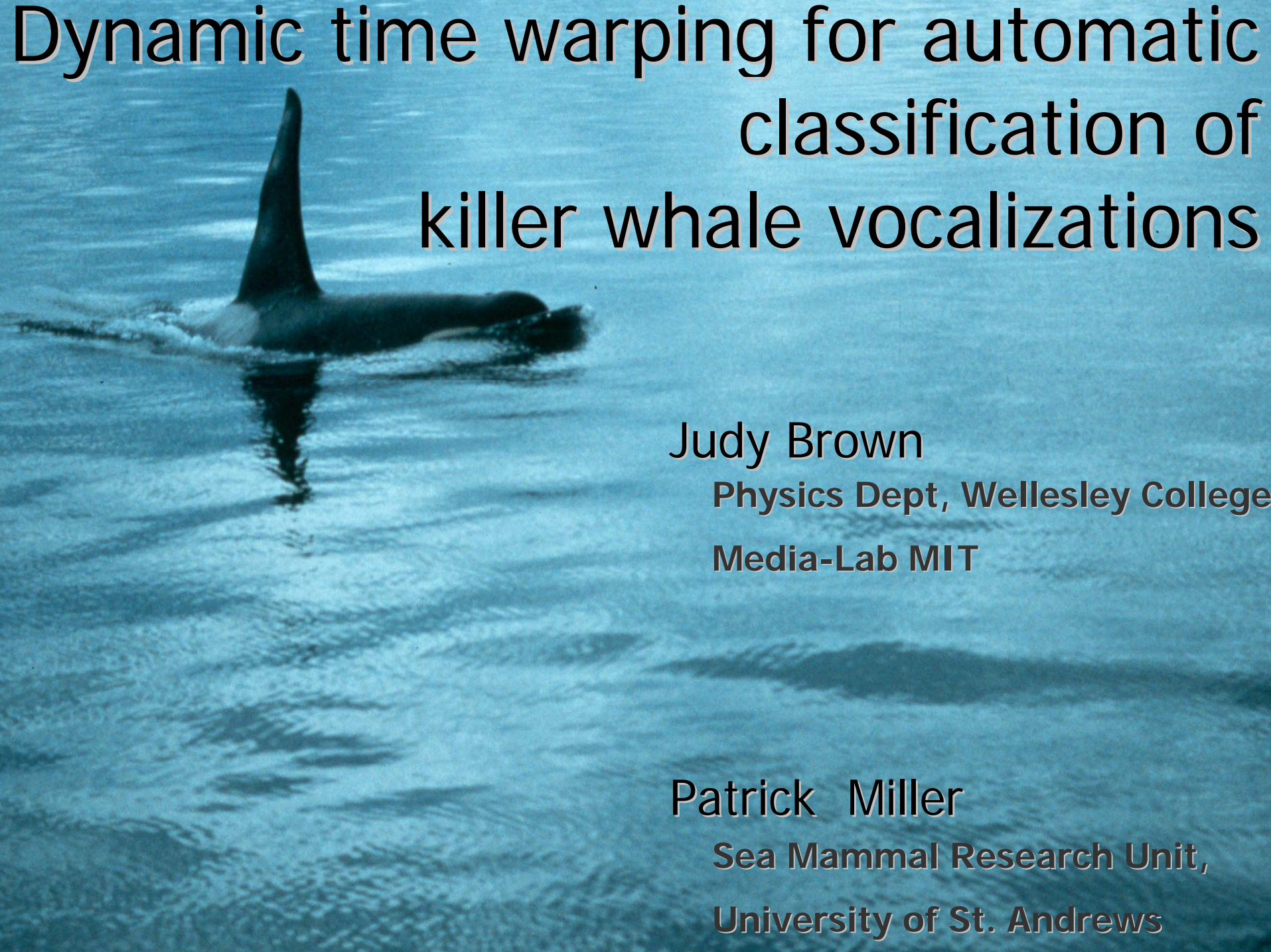


Dynamic time warping for automatic classification of killer whale vocalizations



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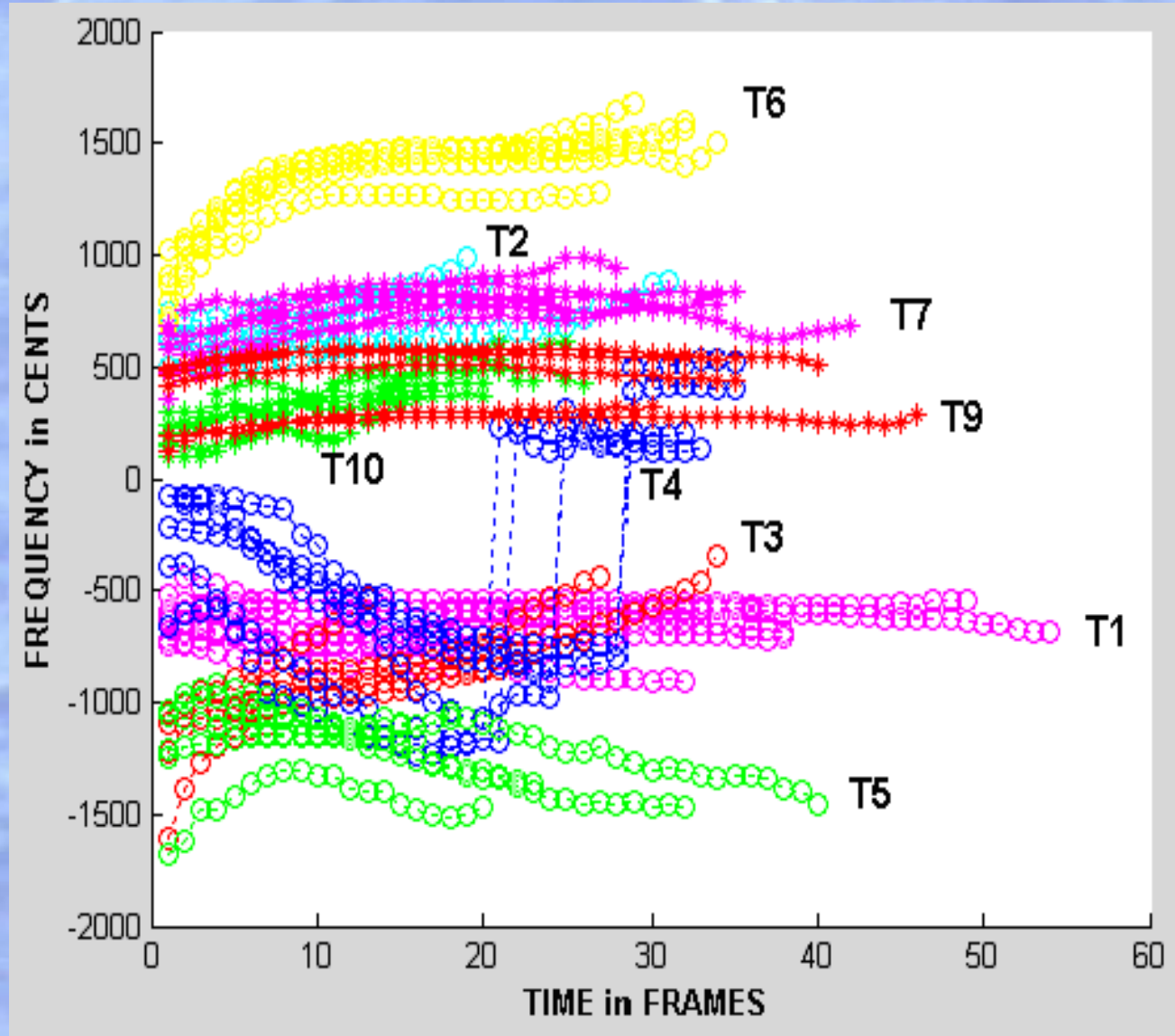


the Plan :

- **Data: Pitch contours from two sets of vocalizations previously classified perceptually**
 - Marineland group – 9 call types
 - Northern resident whales - 7 call types
- **Digression: two-source calls**
- **Dynamic time warping for automatic classification of pitch contours**
- **Results**



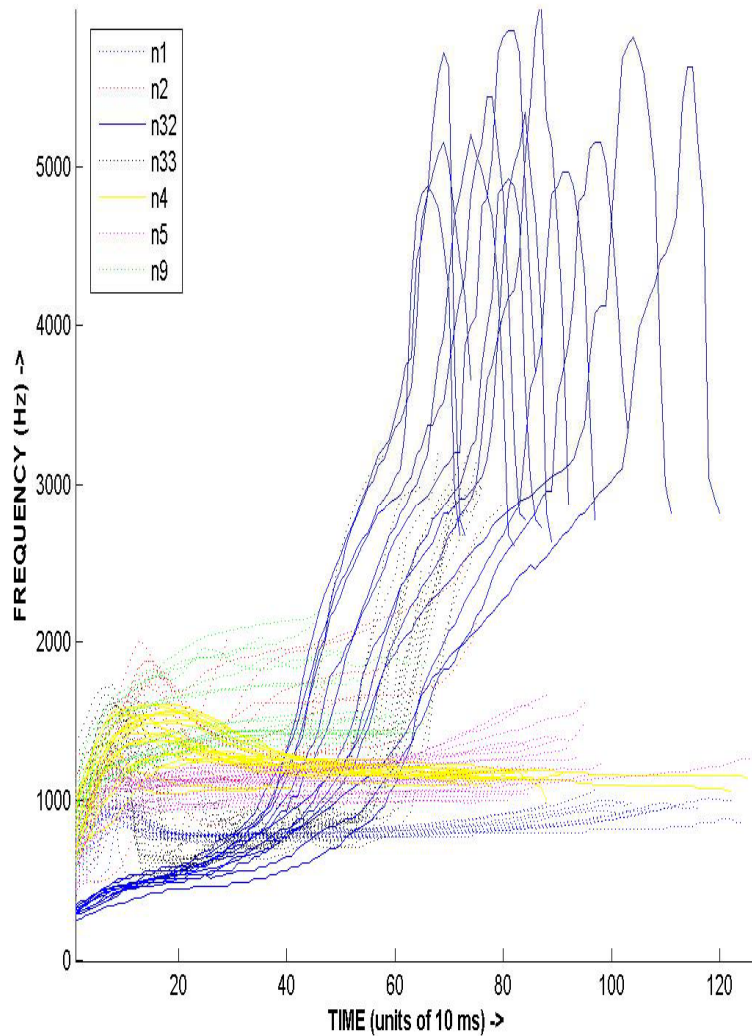
Pitch contours of Marineland set



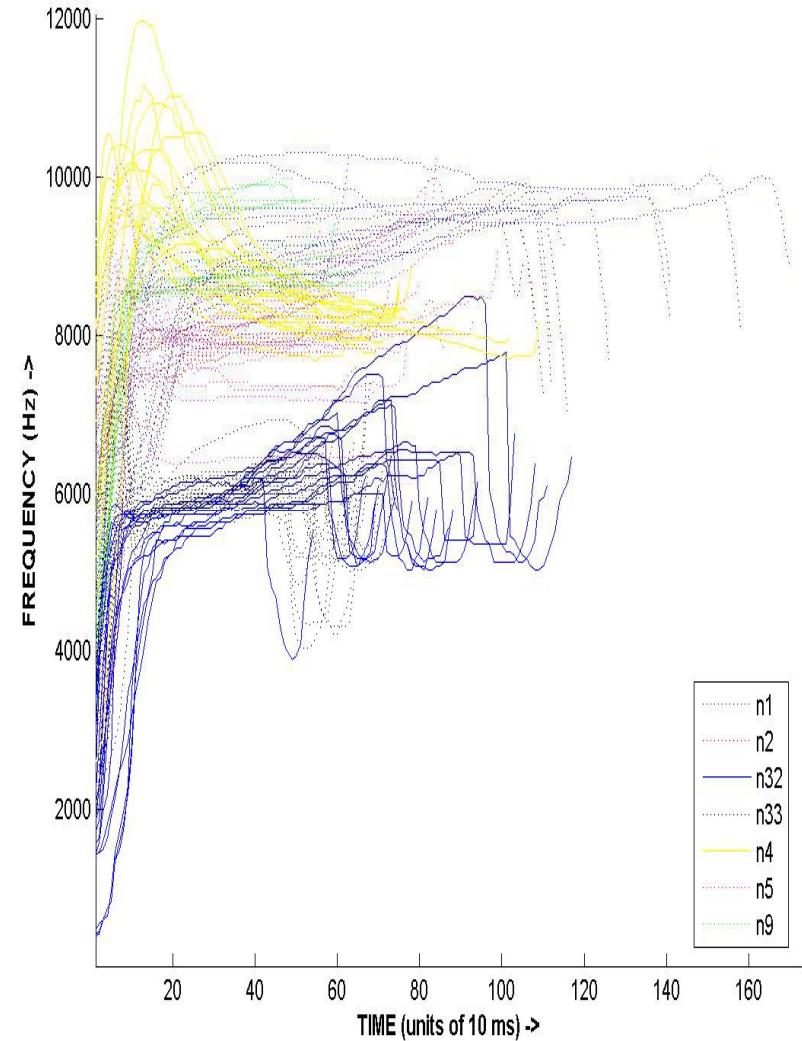
Pitch contours of Northern resident set



PERCEPTUAL CLASSIFICATION OF LOW FREQUENCY PITCH CONTOURS OF NORTHERN RESIDENT WHALES



PERCEPTUAL CLASS OF HIGH FREQ CONTOURS OF NORTH RESIDENT WHALES

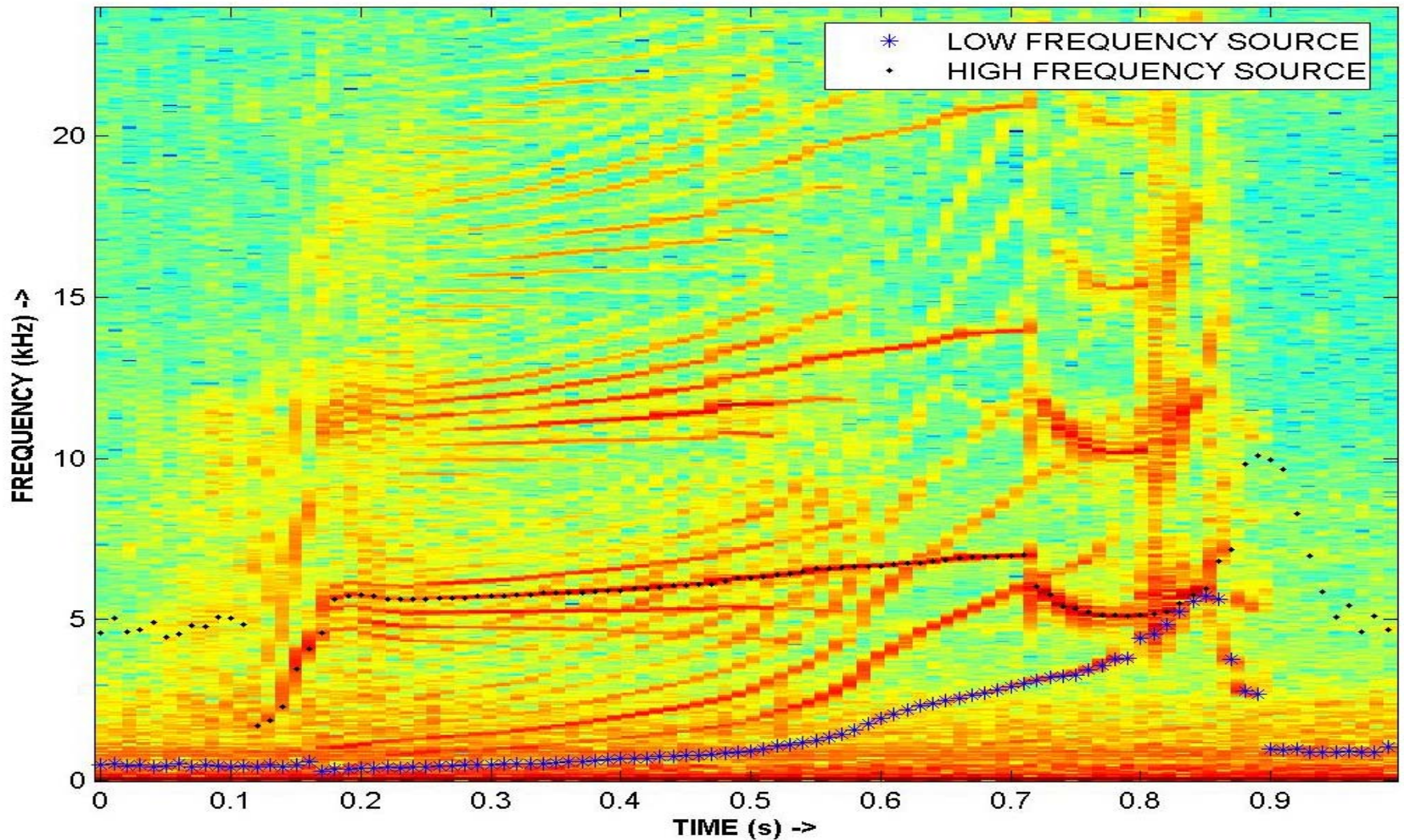


Example with low freq and high freq sources



(slowed by 6)

SPECTROGRAM and PITCH CONTOURS from EXAMPLE in CALL TYPE n32

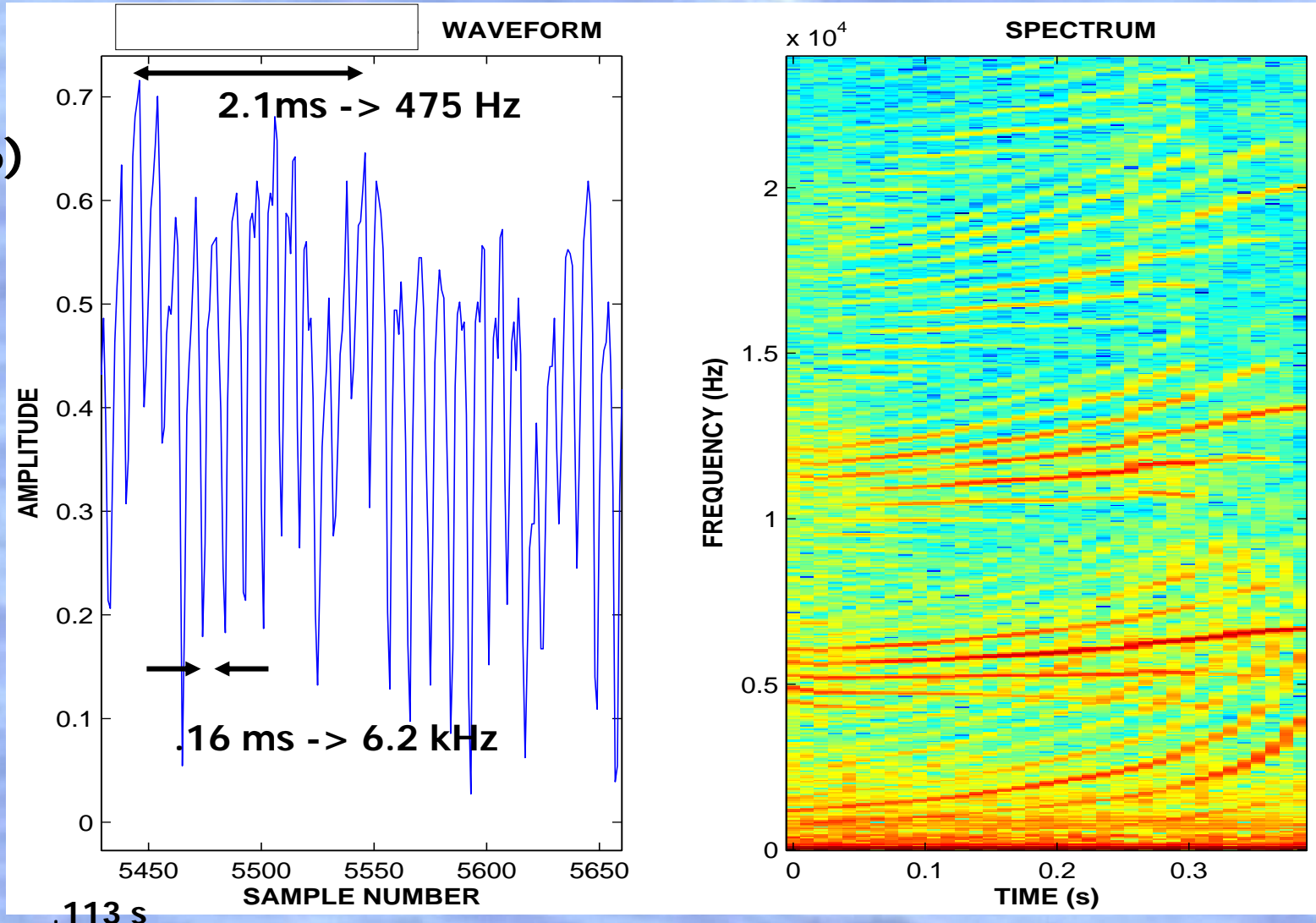


Digression: Mechanism for Two Sources

Central portion of Call



(slowed by 6)



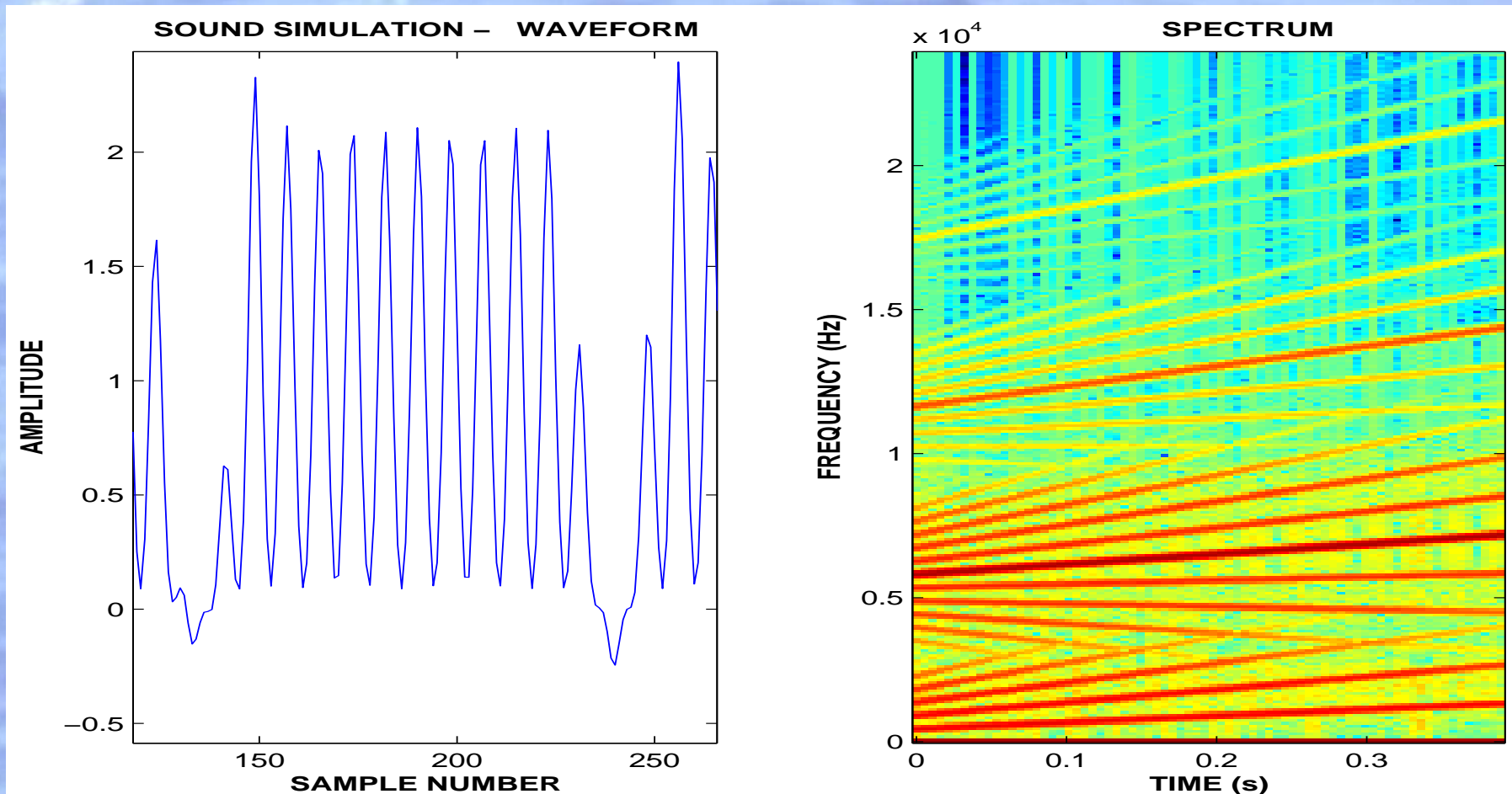


SIMULATION

(slowed by 6)

LOW FREQUENCY COMPONENT 450 - 900 Hz

HIGH FREQUENCY COMPONENT 5800 - 6500 Hz



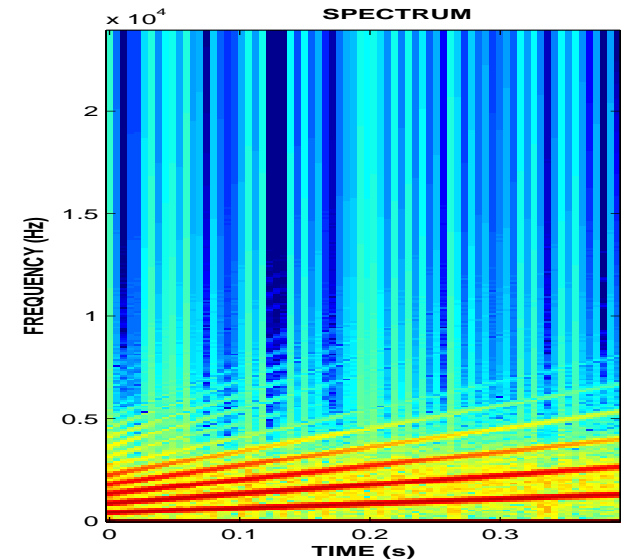
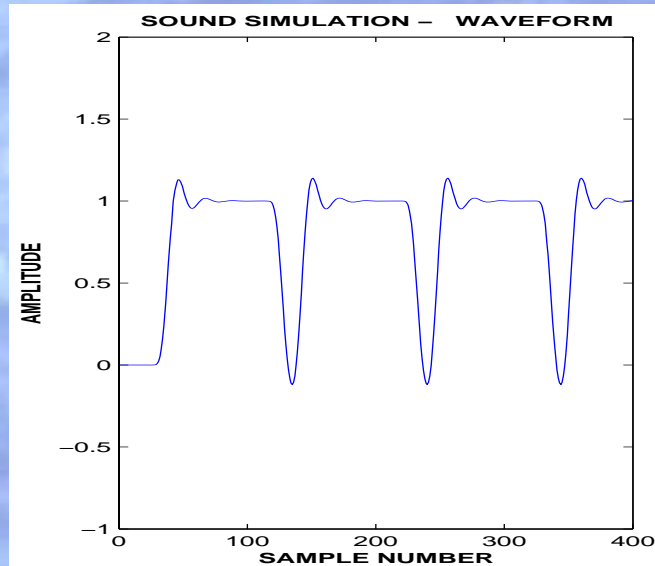
SIMULATION



**LOW FREQUENCY
COMPONENT
450 - 900 Hz**



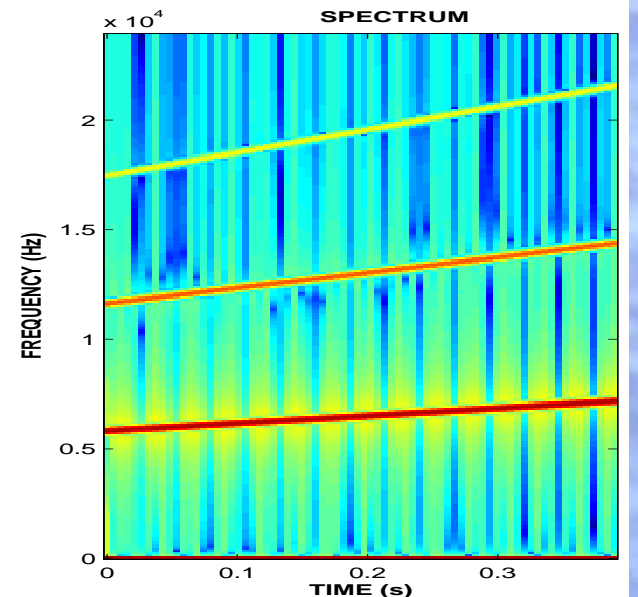
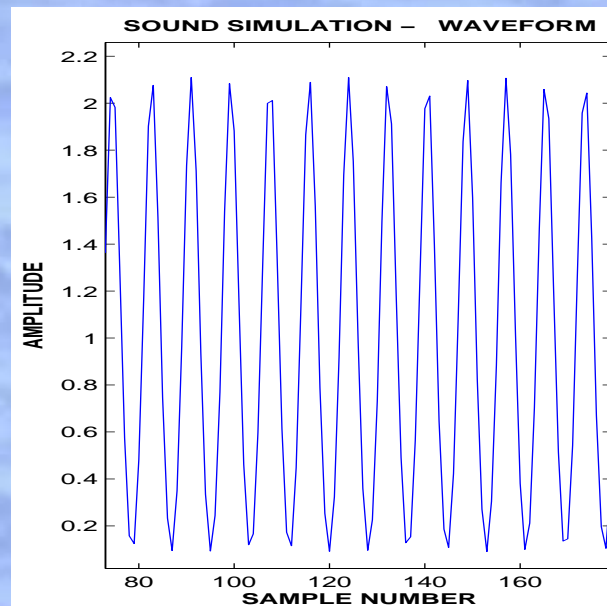
(slowed by 6)



**HIGH FREQUENCY
COMPONENT
5800 - 6500 Hz**

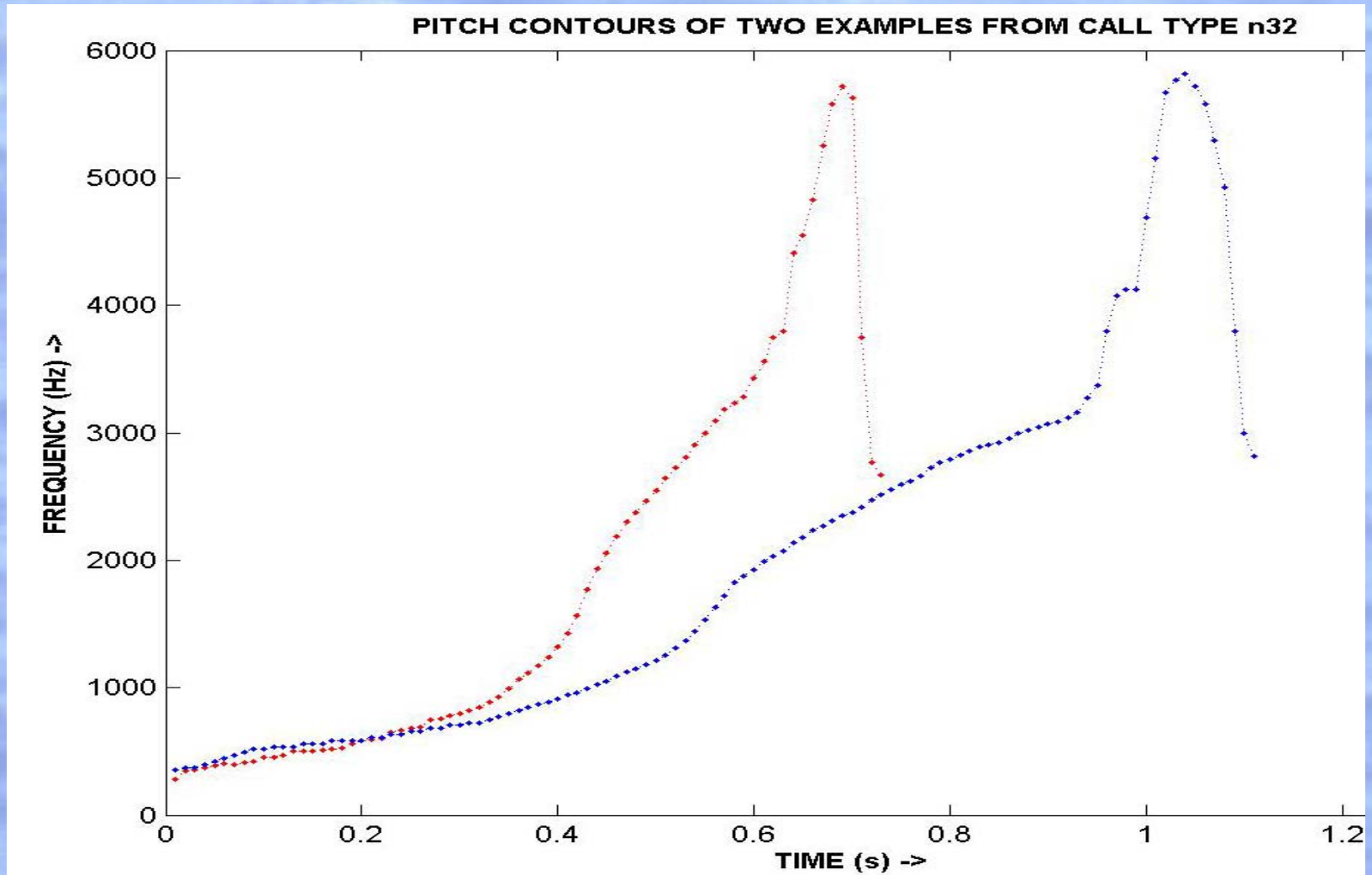


(slowed by 6)



Dynamic Time Warping : the Goal

Compare contours and quantify the difference.



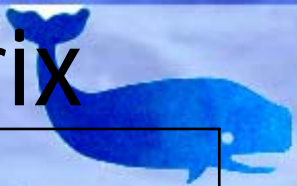


Difference Matrix

$$D[i,j] = |T(j) - Q(i)|$$

Q\T	1	2	3	4	5
3	2	1	0	1	2
4	3	2	1	0	1
5	4	3	2	1	0
4	3	2	1	0	1

Difference Matrix and Cost Matrix



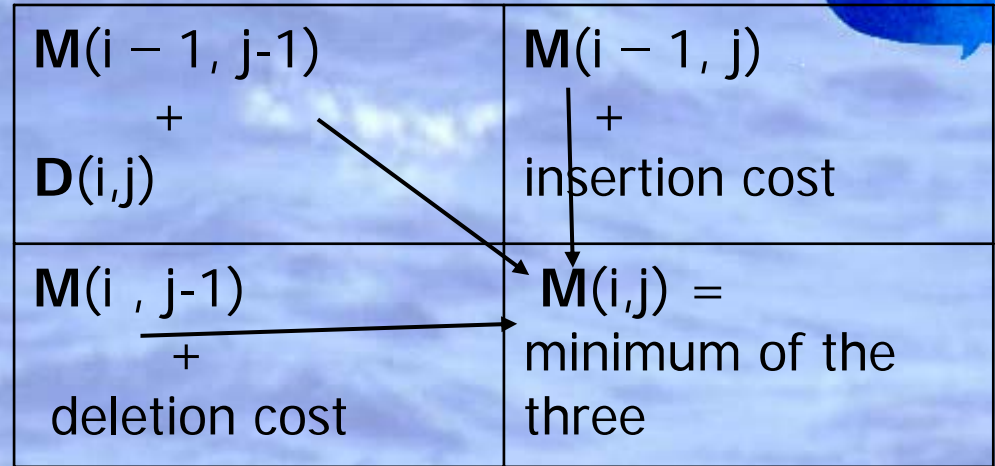
$$D[i,j] = |T(j) - Q(i)|$$

q\t	1	2	3	4	5
3	2	1	0	1	2
4	3	2	1	0	1
5	4	3	2	1	0
4	3	2	1	0	1

M =

Example: insertion=1 deletion = 0

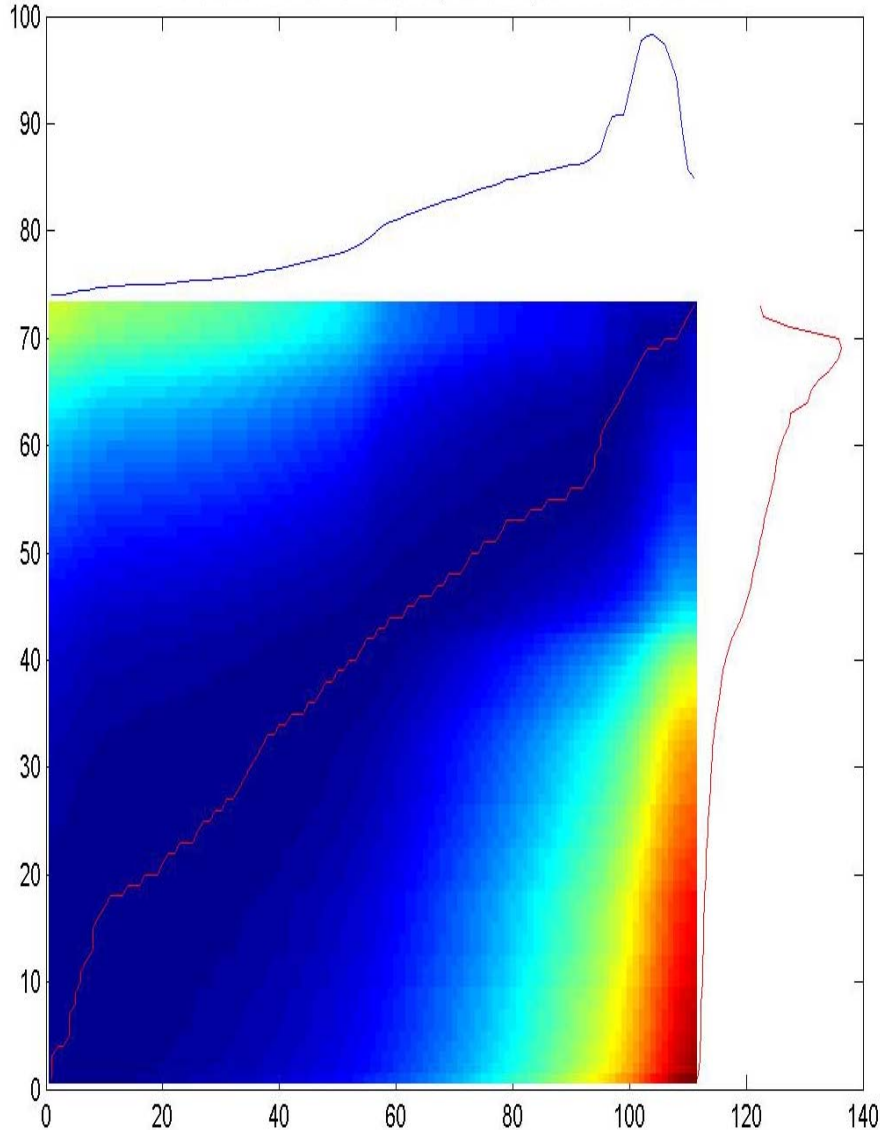
Q\T		1	2	3	4	5
	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	1	1		
4	2	2	2			
5	3	3				
4	4	4				



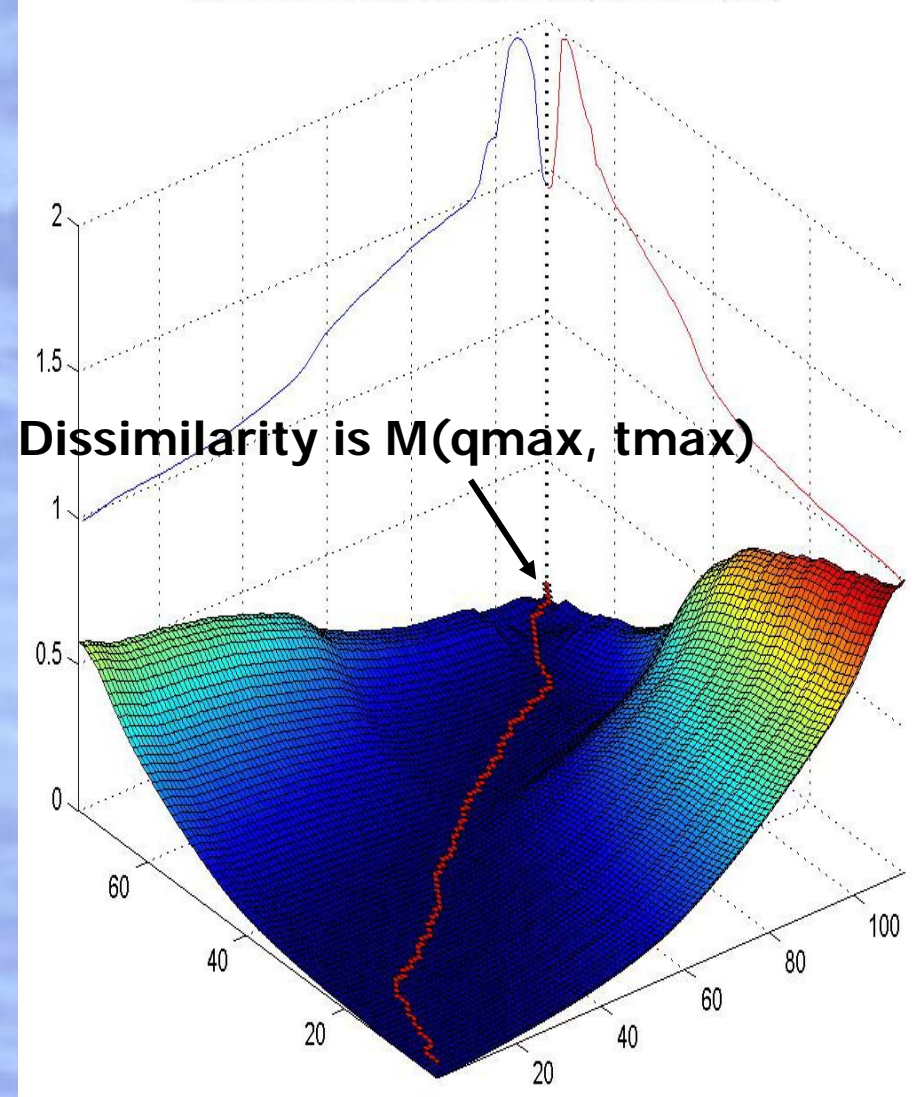
Cost Matrix with Query and Target



COST MATRIX with QUERY, TARGET, and MINIMUM PATH



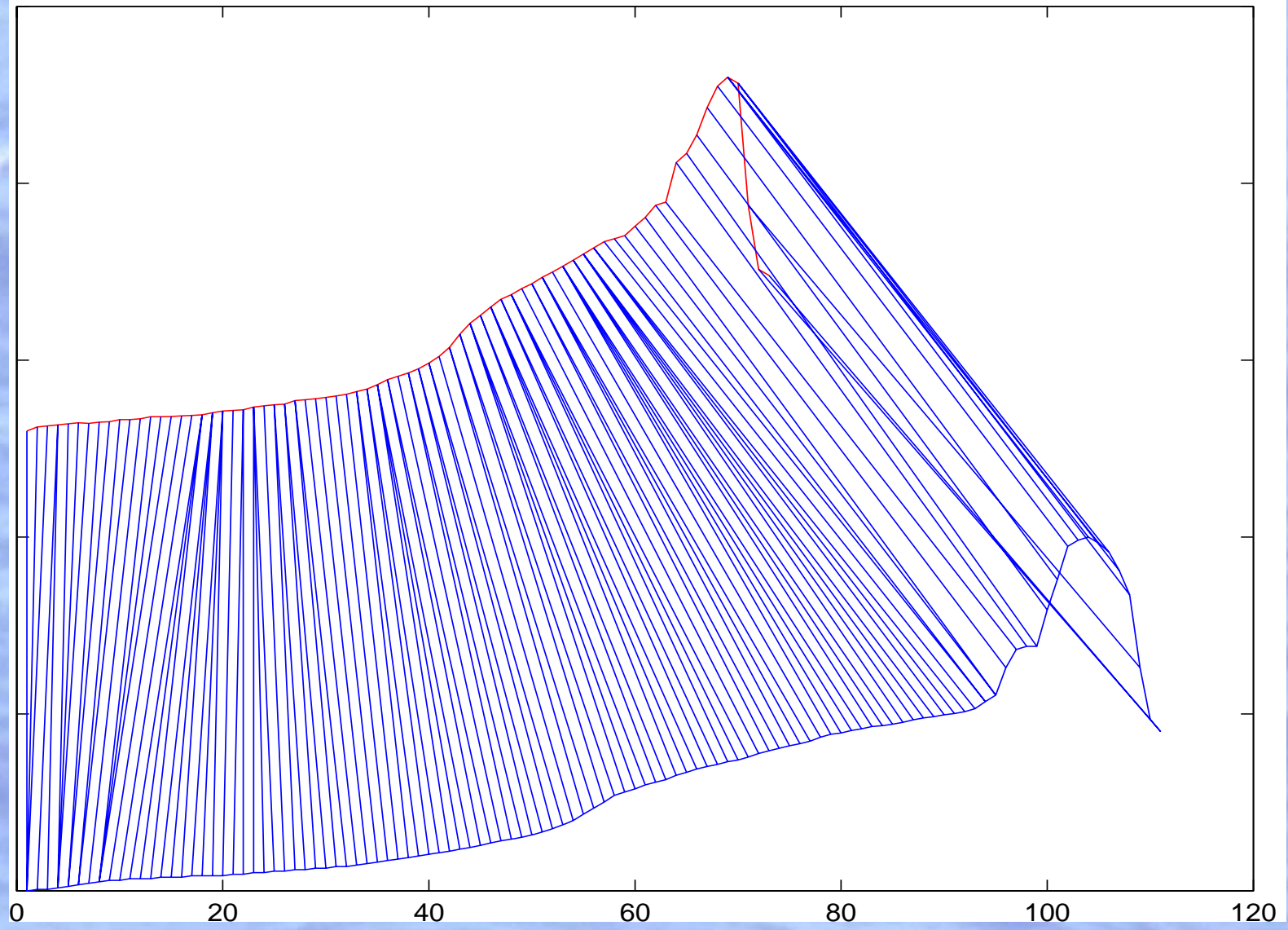
COST MATRIX with NORMALIZED QUERY (RED) AND TARGET (BLUE)



Warping Function=Minimum Path



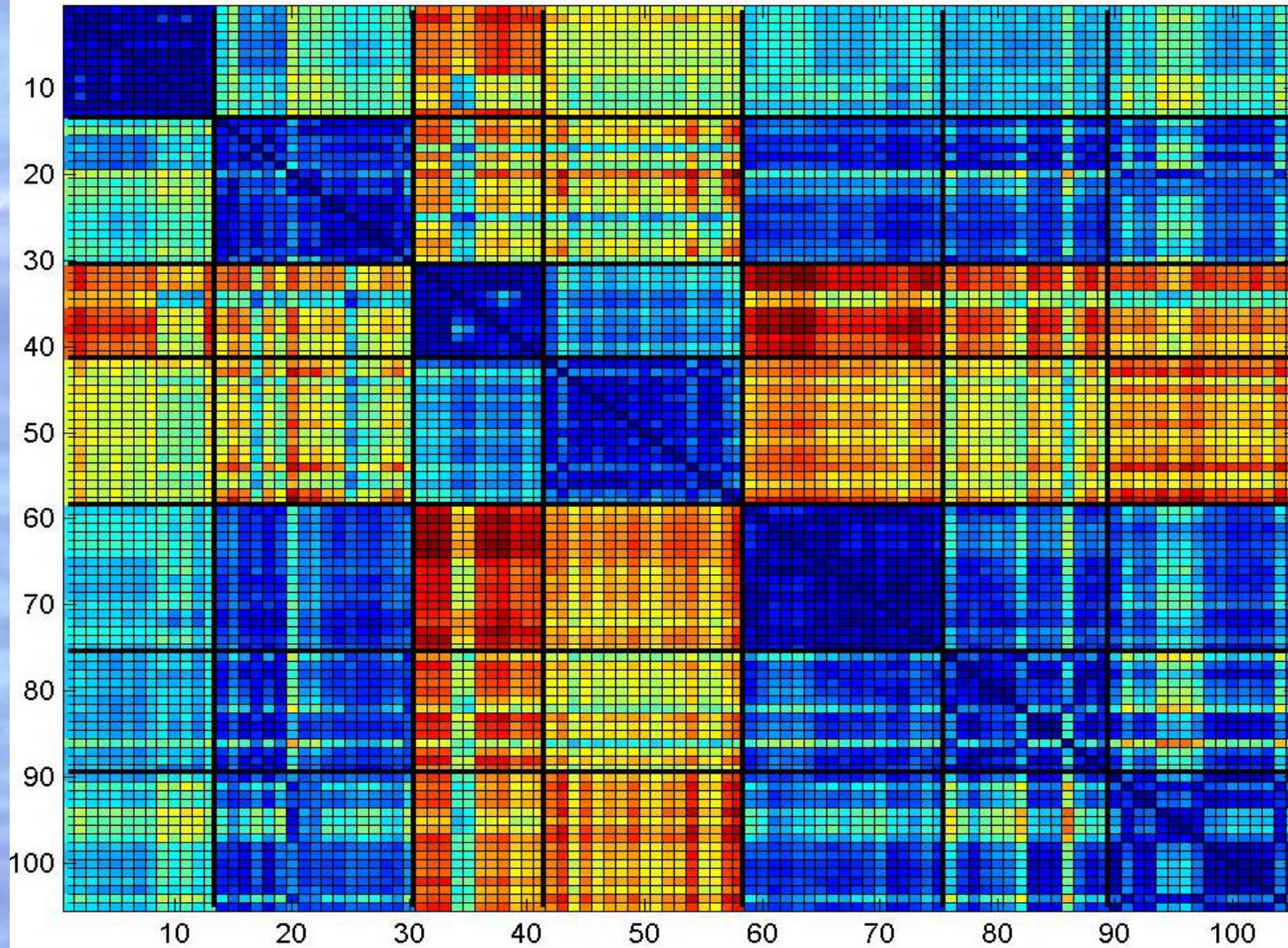
QUERY/TARGET MATCH with WARPING FN



Dissimilarity Matrix

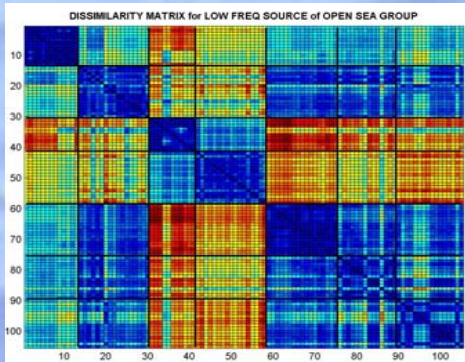


DISSIMILARITY MATRIX for LOW FREQ SOURCE of OPEN SEA GROUP



n1 n2 n32 n33 n4 n5 n9

Clustering



⇒ DISTANCES

MULTIDIMENSIONAL SCALING (mds)

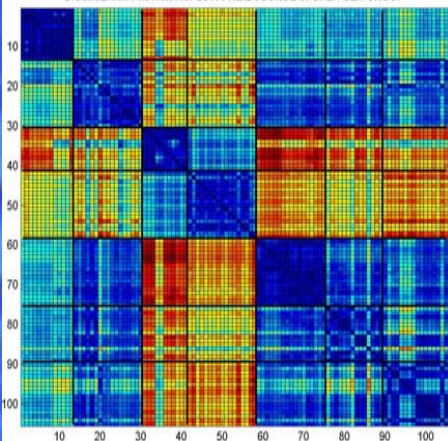
Distances ⇒ Positions in coordinate-like Space

CLUSTERING – Form groups with minimum distances within a group

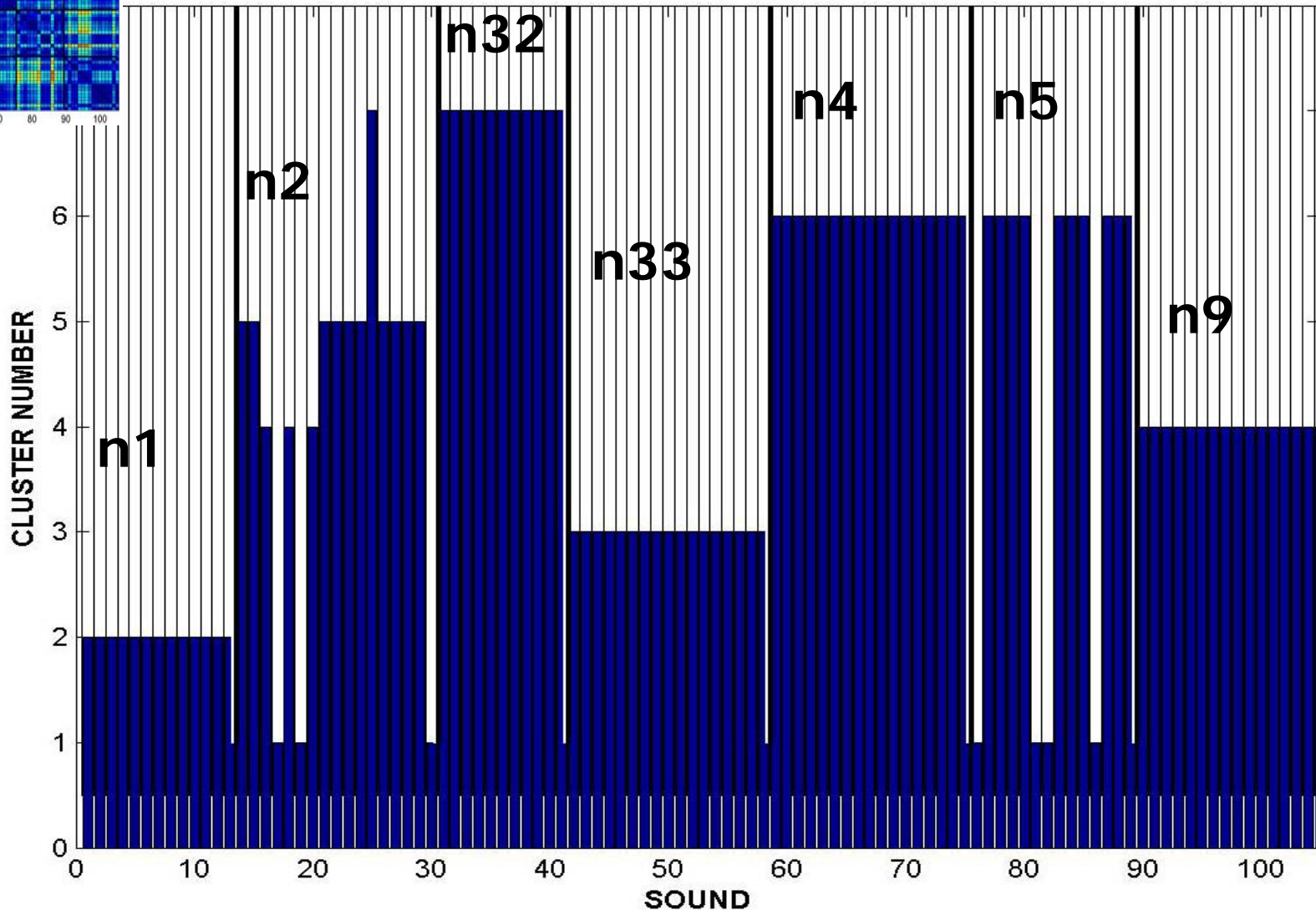
Clustering Results



DISSIMILARITY MATRIX for LOW FREQ SOURCE of OPEN SEA GROUP



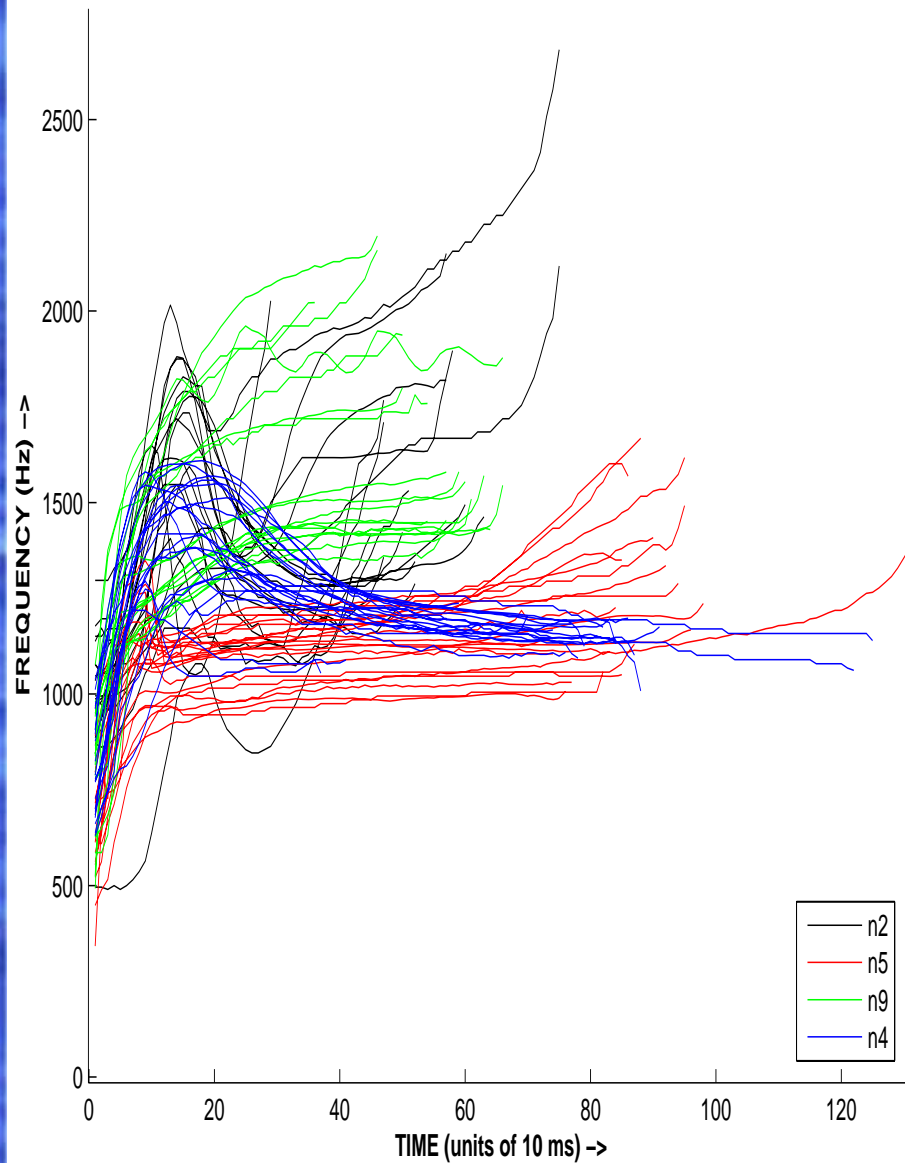
CLUSTER ASSIGNMENTS



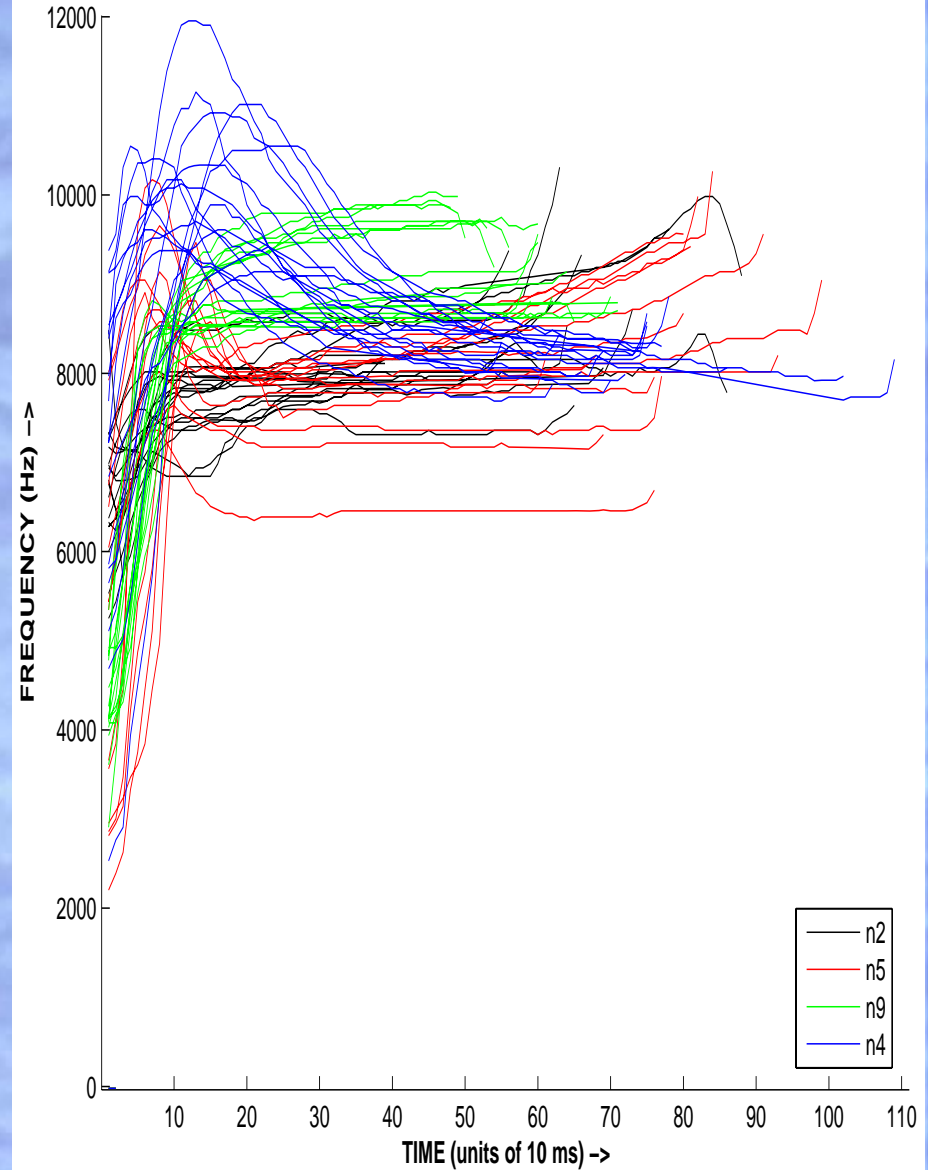
Another Look at n2, n4, n5, n9



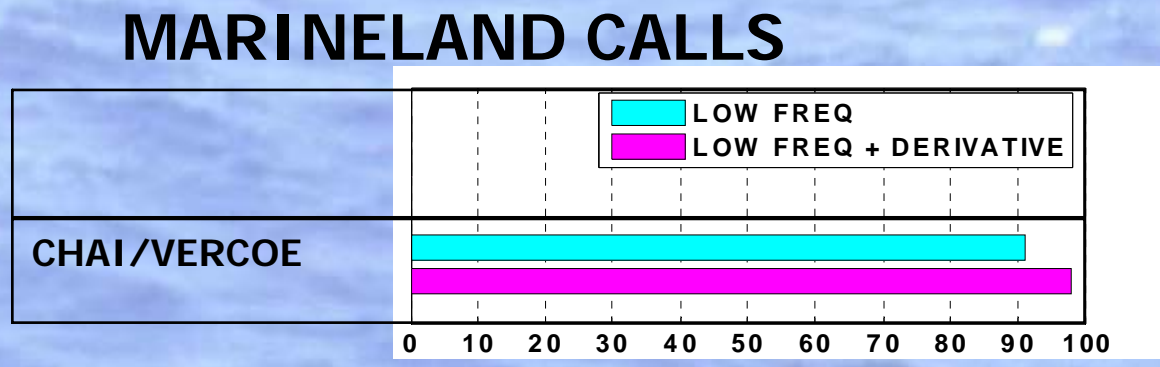
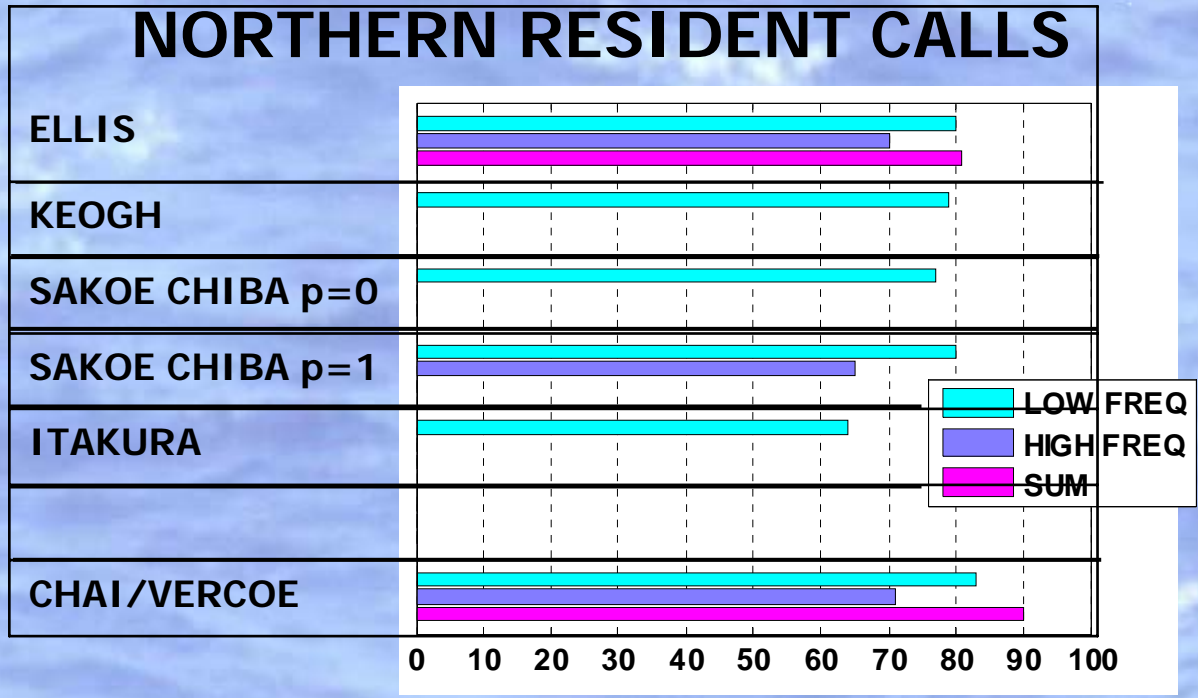
PERCEPTUAL CLASSIFICATION of LOW FREQ CONTOURS of n2, n4, n5, n9



PERCEPTUAL CLASSIFICATION of HIGH FREQ CONTOURS of n2, n4, n5, n9



Results

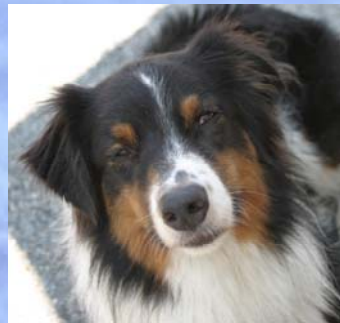


CONCLUSIONS



■ UPSIDE

- HIGH ACCURACY for SEPARATED CONTOURS
- VALIDITY of COMPARISON to HUMAN CLASSIFICATION ?



■ DOWNSIDE

- TIME-CONSUMING MEASUREMENT of the PITCH CONTOURS

**Brown, J. C., A. Hodgins-Davis, and P. J. O. Miller (2006).
"Classification of vocalizations of killer whales using dynamic time warping"
J. Acoust. Soc. Am. 119, EL34-EL40.**

Acknowledgements:

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