IARJSET ISSN (O) 2393-8021, ISSN (P) 2394-1588

International Advanced Research Journal in Science, Engineering and Technology

ISO 3297:2007 Certified ⁜ Impact Factor 8.066 ⁜ Peer-reviewed / Refereed journal ⁜ Vol. 10, Issue 8, August 2023

DOI: 10.17148/IARJSET.2023.10843

Automated Bird Species Identification Using Audio Signal Processing And Neural Network

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Abstract: A number of factors, such as human intervention, environmental change, an increase in Earth's average temperature, forest fires or deforestation, etc., are causing the bird population to fluctuate significantly nowadays. Currently, it is possible to keep an eye on the population of birds as well as their behavior with the aid of programmed bird species discovery using AI calculations. This work develops a programmed bird ID framework that eliminates the need for actual mediation because manually identifying diverse bird species takes a lot of time and effort. When compared to commonly used classifiers like SVM, Irregular Backwoods, and SMACPY, Convolutional Brain Organization is used to achieve this purpose. Utilizing the dataset that includes different bird vocalizations, the main goal is to identify the different bird species. A spectrogram will then be generated and sent off to a convolutional brain network as an information, followed by CNN change, testing, and order. The information dataset will first be pre- handled, which will involve outline, quietness expulsion, and reproduction. Birds are arranged according to their highlights, such as size, variety, species, and others, and the results are contrasted with previously prepared data.

It is presently crucial to screen the outcomes of human movement on the climate before it brings about the climate experiencing hopeless damage. Checking creature rearing way of behaving, biodiversity, and populace elements is one method for monitoring these results.

It is becoming more and more crucial to monitor how human activity affects the ecosystem in order to keep the environment from suffering irreparable harm. One method of keeping tabs on these consequences is to observe animal reproduction patterns, biodiversity, and population dynamics. Birds are among the most fascinating species to monitor since they are often the most vulnerable to environmental changes, such as deforestation or forest fires. Estimates indicate that 13%, or 1,370 species, of all bird species, face extinction. Despite having a large range, many bird species are difficult to identify. Ineffective and time-consuming manual tracking of the birds by experts was used up until recently. . To solve this issue and assist ecologists, we provide a deep learning approach.

In order to accomplish this, we want to automatically identify bird species using aural inputs by using the most recent Artificial Neural Networks model (ANN model). Increasing the classification accuracy of a current classifier for bird species was the goal of this effort. According to this, the accuracy during training was 100% and during validation it was 97%. We may therefore conclude that ANN can successfully avoid the present implementation techniques and correctly identify bird species.

A few examples of words used in machine learning are ANN, CNN, SVM, Random Forest, and Audio Signal Processing.

I. INTRODUCTION

The behavior, size, and shape of birds in their ecological systems are incredibly diverse, but this biological diversity is threatened by human interference in those habitats and complete habitat destruction, which are also accompanied by environmental catastrophes like global warming, forest fires, and other natural disasters. As of 2020, 1,481 bird species, or 13.5% of all data sufficient species, are globally endangered with extinction due to their small and dwindling ranges.

One of the most significant goals of bird monitoring is the control and analysis of the environment. Some bird species are harmed by air and water pollution. As a result, identifying bird species can help find and solve environmental issues. Birds can help in the identification of many different living things in the environment because of their quick responses to environmental changes. However, collecting and compiling information on bird species is excessively expensive and labor-intensive, necessitating a lot of human work. A reliable system in this case will offer a plethora of data about birds and serve as a vital tool for scientists and government officials.

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The majority of us are also unable to identify a significant number of species that we frequently encounter. Making an automated system that can identify birds from audio recordings is the aim of this work.

It is difficult to recognize and identify birds using aural cues since noises like rain or traffic may resemble bird phrases, making the detection procedure more difficult. Errors could happen as a result of the large number of specialists required for manual spectrogram examination, which is unreliable and highlights the need for automated methods. Nowadays, a lot of people enjoy bird watching, thus these systems could be lucrative.

Problem Statement:
The issue is that manually distinguishing between various bird species requires a lot of time and effort, necessitating the development of an autonomous system with no human intervention. In order to address this problem, the system use machine learning methods, more especially Convolutional Neural Networks, to recognize various bird species using audio recordings of their vocalizations. The system will be able to pre-process the input data, produce a spectrogram, and use the CNN model to classify the various species of birds according to traits like size, color, and species. It also emphasizes the importance of observing animal breeding patterns, biodiversity, and population dynamics, as well as how the system might help scientists and conservationists better understand and protect bird populations.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

The Paper "Quick Picture Group Counting by Light Weight Convolutional Brain Organization":
Mr. B. Vivekanandam One theory is that [1]Crowds are thoroughly investigated in image/video analysis, and their numbers are tallied. For a wide range of uses in crisis management systems, massive events, workplace safety, andother areas, several crowd counting algorithms have been developed during the past 20 years. The accuracy of neural network research for calculating points in the field of computer vision is excellent. On the other hand, it's uncommon toindicate the estimate's level of uncertainty. Point estimates are important for assessing uncertainty since they can improve the accuracy of assessments and projections. In order to implement crowd computing in any public setting and provide improved counting accuracy, the recommended architecture combines Lightweight CNN (LW-CNN). The proposed framework has also been trained utilizing a variety of scene analyses, including full and partial head vision in counting. In comparison to other pre-trained neural network models based on different scaling sets, the recommended neural network framework can easily classify the partial vision of head counts and counts more accurately. During COVID-19, the recommended technique increases accuracy while requiring less time to do headcounts in public spaces.

The Paper "Investigation of Variations of Outrageous Learning Machine (ELM) Brands and its Presentation Measure on Characterization Calculation":
It was discussed by Manoharan J [2]. Recently, the gain and calculation speed of the feed-forward neural network have increased. By making astute assignments for simple generalized operations, the weight vector and biases of the neural network may be changed. By utilizing different ELM algorithms in accordance with the application requirements, this FFNN drawback is overcome. By including network elements like hidden nodes, weights, and biases, ELM algorithms have reconstructed existing neural networks. Compared to conservative strategies, the buried nodes are more accurate and are selected at random. This study's main aim is to outline ELM advancement versions for diverse applications. This method may be improved and optimized by using a neural network with a cutting-edge feed-forward approach.
The ELM essence should be included in order to get a faster rate of learning and a reduced amount of human involvement during computation. In addition to a brief discussion of a classification approach, this research article offers the essence of ELM. In-depth details on ELM variants for various categorization issues are provided in this studyreport. In this study effort, it was also suggested that ELM will evolve in the future for a variety of applications basedon function approximation.

The Paper "Robotized Bird Species Distinguishing proof utilizing Sound":
[3] The aforementioned Chandu B In this article, methods for identifying birds were researched along with anautomated system for recognizing their species. Automatic identification of bird sounds without physical involvement has proven to be a difficult and tough task for extensive study on taxonomy and various other ornithology subfields. This paper employs a two-stage identification methodology. The initial step involved compiling a perfect dataset with all of the recordings of different bird species. After that, several sound pre-processing techniques were applied to the sound samples, including pre-emphasis, framing, silence removal, and reconstruction.

Spectrograms were generated for each reconstructed sound sample. Creating a neural network and giving it spectrograms as input was required for the second stage. Based on the properties of the input, the Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) categorizes the sound sample and determines the species of bird. A real-time implementation model was created and used for the aforementioned system.

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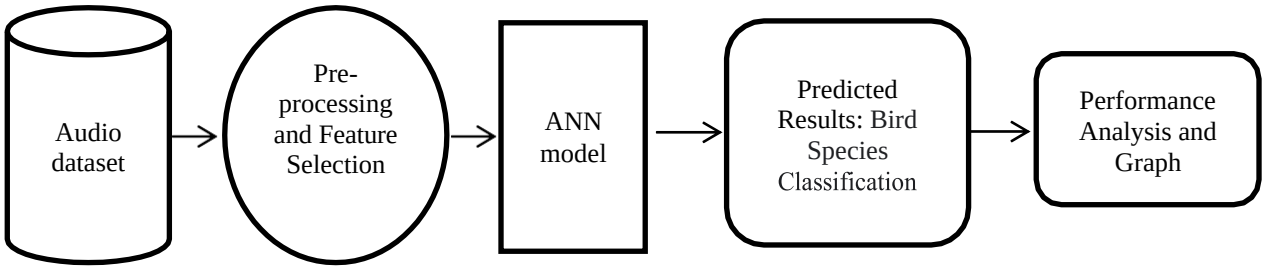
The Paper "Bird Sound Recognizable proof in light of Fake Brain Organization":
Due to the impact of climate change and the large number of endangered species, many researchers[4] advocated an animal species recognition system to help them in specialized investigations. This study proposes the use of an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) to identify bird sounds. Every bird has its own distinctive tone of sound. To classify and differentiate bird noises, a Matlab software uses ANN. To get started, all relevant information regarding the power spectral density of birds is used to gather data for each type of bird. The next step is to instruct ANN to identifydifferent bird species. At any given time, only one bird may be identified. The user has to submit audio input of bird noises in order for a graphical user interface (GUI) for bird sound recognition to be constructed.

The Paper "Profound Learning Based Sound Classifier for Bird Species":
Tracking the effects of human activity[5] on the environment is essential to prevent irreparable environmental harm from happening. Monitoring animal breeding patterns, biodiversity, and population dynamics is one way to keep tabs on these effects. Since they respond to environmental changes like forest fires and deforestation the most, birds are one of the best animals to observe. Up until now, tracking the birds has been done manually by experts, which is a labor- intensive and ineffective approach. We suggest a machine learning strategy for bird species recognition that makes use of sound as a solution to this issue and as a tool for ecologists.

III. SYSTEM IMPLEMENTATION

The system architecture uses a dataset from Kaggle that contains 5,422 recordings of birds singing, and it depends on important libraries like Librosa and TensorFlow for deep learning modeling and audio analysis, respectively. After looking through the audio data and confirming that the dataset is balanced, the data is preprocessed, which includes normalization and feature extraction using Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs). After that, an artificial neural network (ANN) model is built and trained to identify various bird species using the auditory data that was obtained. After the model's performance is assessed using a variety of metrics, a comprehensive pipeline for classifyingbird noises is created.



IV. METHODOLOGY

Using Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC) and neural networks, it is possible to categorize different bird species. In the beginning, necessary libraries are imported to aid in data processing, audio analysis, and neural network development. A CSV file is used to load metadata, which includes information about the audio recording and species labels. The 'features_extractor()' method is designed to extract MFCC features from audio data using the Librosa package.

The extracted features are meticulously arranged. To store the computed features and their accompanying labels, an empty list called "extracted_features" is established. Each audio file is run via the 'features_extractor()' function to produce scaled MFCC features, which are then added to the list of 'extracted_features' along with the appropriate species labels. A DataFrame called "extracted_features_df," which has columns for the features and species names, is made using the data to be "extracted_features_df." After that, this DataFrame is saved as a pickle file for later use. Datais efficiently loaded after it has been saved. NumPy arrays with the symbols "X" and "y" are created from the columns "feature" and "name." For a more straightforward model training process, the species labels are encoded and converted into a categorical format using LabelEncoder and 'to_categorical()'. 'train_test_split()' is used to split the dataset into training and testing sets in order to assess the performance of the model.

Visualizing model performance is the last stage. Using Matplotlib, training accuracy, validation accuracy, training loss, and validation loss are plotted. By showing how successfully the model adapts to the data, these visualizations shed light on the model's learning process. In order to ensure accurate identification using MFCC features and neural networks, analysis of accuracy trends and loss reduction aids in a thorough evaluation of the bird species classification system's performance.

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V. CONCLUSION

A model for programmed bird species ID utilizing Fake Brain Organizations model (ANN model) is proposed in this paper. Because of impact of environment changes and count of jeopardized creature, numerous analysts proposed creature species acknowledgment framework to help them for explicit review. In this task we have fostered the framework to distinguish bird sound recognizable proof utilizing Counterfeit Brain Organization (ANN). Each bird has an alternate tone of sounds. ANN is applied to order and perceive the bird sounds utilizing Python. First and foremost, all expected information in term of force phantom thickness of bird is utilized to acquire information for each bird types. The following system is to prepare ANN to recognize types of birds.

FUTURE ENHANCEMENT

This procedure considers a more prominent number of classes to be dealt with while recognizing and characterizing bird species, bringing about additional exact discoveries. Effectively involving this product as an item can be very significant as a valuable instrument for assessing bird populace size, perceiving regular territories, and following many different species Naturalists and untamed life admirers could likewise profit from an easy to use modified. Additionally, taking into account RNN has inner capacity to recall its feedback, involving it for classification can further develop precision.

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