AUDIO DATA AND SOFTWARE END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT

SCOPE

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By accessing or using the Database and/or Software Tools, the End User acknowledges that the End User has read, understood, and agrees to be bound by this License.

DEFINITIONS

"Database" means the TUT database described in the Appendix 1 composed of recordings of everyday audio scenes and their annotations, disclosed on a voluntary basis by the concerned persons. All data contained within Database have been collected and processed in accordance with the laws applicable in Finland.

"End User" means an individual or legal person using the Database and/or the Software Tools as a single user on an individual computer or as multi–user on several individual computers or workstations.

"Software Tools" means the software described in Appendix 1.

"Licensed Materials" means the Database and Software Tools.

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http://www.cs.tut.fi/sgn/arg/dcase2017/ .

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Appendix 1

LICENSED MATERIALS

Description of the Database

The Database includes the following and any other data that TUT makes available to End User under this License:

The data consists of 15 hours of binaural audio, recorded in 15 different everyday environments: lakeside beach, inside bus, city center, cafe/restaurant, inside car, forest path, grocery store, home, library, metro station, office, park, residential area, train and tram. There is approximately one hour recorded in each of these. There are a total of 270 recordings of average length 3.5 minutes. All locations for recordings are in Finland. The recordings contain sounds that are usually occurring in these environments: natural sounds (birds, wind, etc), traffic sounds and sounds related to human presence (footsteps, conversations, laughter, etc). In private areas (home, office), the recording was made with the approval of the recorded person(s).

The Database includes annotations of all audible events in street (residential area and city center) environments: the start and end times of each sound event, and a description of the type of event.

Description of the Software Tools

The Software Tools include the following and any other software that TUT makes available to End User under this License:

A baseline classification and detection systems and evaluation is provided along with the Database. The system implements three applications using shared code base: 1) baseline acoustic scene classification subsystem 2) binary sound event detection subsystem, and 3) sound event detection subsystem. The subsystems include training stage and testing stage with evaluation using cross-validation or development data.

Two versions are provided for each subsystem: 1) multilayer perceptron (MLP) neural network based, and 2) Gaussian Mixture model (GMM) based.

The three subsystems are based on the same acoustic feature extraction algorithm and classification algorithms. Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCC) are used to represent the coarse shape of the power spectrum of the acoustic signals. Gaussian Mixture models (GMM) and multiayer perceptron (MLP) are provided as options for modeling class-conditional densities of these features. The MLP-based solutions are based on the same network architecture.

In the MLP-based acoustic scene classification subsystem, a network containing two dense layers of 50 hidden units per layer is implemented. Classification decision is based on the network output layer which is of softmax type. In the GMM-based acoustic scene classification subsystem, the acoustic scene-conditional densities of MFCCs are modeled with GMMs. In the classification stage, the likelihood of test signal

coming from each modeled scene class is evaluated and classification is done by maximum-likelihood classifier.

In the MLP-based binary sound event detection subsystem,a network with two dense layers of 50 hidden units per layer is implemented, and the detection is based on an output layer containing a single sigmoid unit. In the GMM-bases binary sound event detection subsystem, presence of absence of the target event class is modeled using two GMM models: one trained with acoustic material where target sound event is active and one trained with acoustic material where the target sound event is inactive. In the detection stage, likelihood ratio between these two models is used to get active region for the target sound event frame by frame.

In the MLP-based sound event detection subsystem, a network with two dense layers of 50 hidden units per layer is implemented, and the detection is based on anutput layer containing sigmoid units that can be active at the same. In the GMM-based sound event detection subsystem, for each sound event class two GMM models are trained: one trained with acoustic material where sound event is active and one trained with acoustic material where sound event is inactive. In the detection stage, likelihood ratio between these two models is used to get active sound event for each processing frame, for each event class.

The implementation is provided for Python platform. The implementation is dependent on standard Python libraries and external libraries: Keras, Theano, tensorflow, numpy, scipy, scikit-learn, pyyaml, librosa, soundfile and sed_eval.