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A Proposed Method for the Sound Recognition Process

Abstract-One of the most important issues in the signal-processing world is the issue of sounds differentiations. It has many applications in identifying the sources of the sounds, and many researches nowadays serves in this field and all of them looking for the best way to have a high accuracy implementation of the discrimination process. Sounds can be recognized under suitable recording conditions by converting the sound signal from time to frequency domain (because Sound signal of a source differs from other sources by the frequency contents. This property serves to differentiate between sounds, and differences become visually apparent when the spectrograms of the signals are compared). All the classical methods based on the amplitude comparison of the spectrum. The main problem faces the recognition process is the 100% system accuracy cannot be achieved. A proposed strategy suggested solving the problem. It is based on the comparison of slops between spectrogram sections instead of the magnitude comparison and taking the minimum differences between the pattern and references stored in a database. The tested examples with the help of Matlab program proved that the proposed method is more accurate than the conventional methods.

Keywords: sound recognition, frequency analysis, spectrogram, slop vector.

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1. Introduction

The recognition of sounds is the ability of a machine or program to convert the sound signals to coding patterns and saving them as references, comparing a new sound pattern enters the system with the reference patterns, selecting the nearest pattern and giving the decision.

Sound signal that is perceptible by humans has frequencies from about 20 Hz-20 kHz. This signal is containing the physical characteristics of the sources. Any sound signal can be represented graphically or mathematically either in time or frequency domains. The time domain describes the physical signals respecting to time. The signal or function can be converted between the time domain and frequency domain using mathematical operation called Fourier Transform or Fast Fourier Transformation (FFT) and then the waveform is called spectrogram [1]. The spectrogram has two sections; magnitude and phase spectrums. The magnitude spectrum has data about the comparative magnitude of the frequency formed for the signal. The phase spectrum consists of data about the comparative phase or time relations for the frequency formed. The process of recognition in the classical methods is accomplished by the magnitude comparison for the spectrograms and giving the

decision according to the degree of the similarity of the test sound with reference sounds. Sometimes the presence of the sound level difference between test and reference patterns makes the need for normalization necessary with the recognition processes.

In 2011, Manikandan et al. [2] proposed a realtime speech recognition system using two approaches; the first uses (MFCC) Mel Frequency Cestrum Coefficients with a recognition accuracy of 93.3% and the second approach uses Cochlear filter banks with (ZC) Zero Crossings as feature input for recognition with an accuracy 98.6%. Also in 2011, Guo et al. [3] designed a system for environmental sound recognition using time-frequency intersection patterns with a recognition rate for about 92%. An Arabic speech recognition was designed by Zaid and Abdulsattar in 2013 [4] with a recognition rate between 88.4% - 90.8%. While in 2015 [5] Li and Binwu propose an animal sound recognition based on double feature of spectrogram in real environment with a recognition rate about 80%.

This work proposes a new strategy by using slops comparison of the spectrogram sections in order to maximize the recognition accuracy, and

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dispense with the normalization process. The operations are done by using the Matlab program.

2. The Proposed System

The algorithm of the proposed sound recognition system is as follows:

- A. Reading the sound signals.
- B. Signal analysis.
- C. Vectors calculation.
- D. Comparison with stored references.
- E. The differences measurement .

F. Take the sound of vector with minimum difference.

The main process architecture is illustrated in Figure 1.

I. Read the sound signals

The microphone is used to convert the sound signal into electrical signal, this signal represented in time domain as shown in Figure 2. The waveform consists of a collection of sin waves, and each sine wave represents a tone or point on the spectrum of the signal.

II. Signal analysis

The main component for the system are shown in Figure 3 [6].

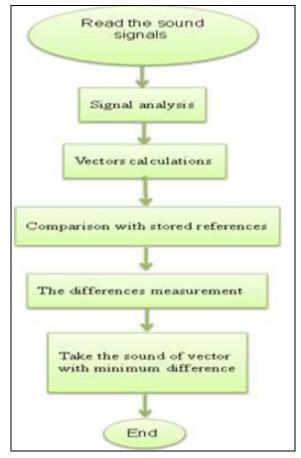


Figure 1: Flow graph of proposed system algorithm

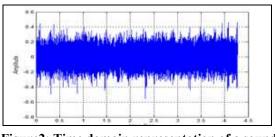


Figure2: Time domain representation of a sound signal

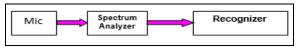


Figure 3: Sound recognition main system

• Spectrum analyzer: converts the sound signals to spectrograms which represent graphically the variation of intensities level versus the frequency for the sound signals.

• The recognizer: is a computerized program used to compare between spectrogram of the sound signals and deciding which the nearest one is, then recognize it.

Signal analysis is performed by converting it from time to frequency domain using the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT)

$$Y = FFT(X) \tag{1}$$

Where X represents the time domain of the sound signal, and Y represents spectrogram of the signal in frequency domain as shown in Figure 4.

III. Vectors calculation

The spectrograms converted into digital form named as the M-vector (magnitude vector). These Spectrograms can be divided into several parts (It is partitioned into 20 part), and the bands are not uniformly distributed in order to increase the efficiency of the process , then by averaging the magnitude of each consecutive part, the M-vector will be obtained. The output figure will be as shown in Figure 5. Here it is obvious that the M-vector is M= [1.5 1.96 1.15 0.6 0.7 0.98 0.5 0.41 0.72 0.41 0.39 0.2 0.1 0.08 0.06 0.023 0.01 0.01 0 0 0 0]*10⁻³

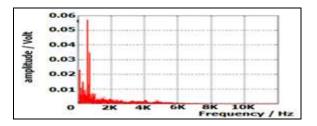


Figure 4: The spectrogram of the signal

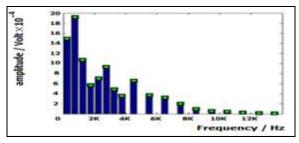


Figure 5: Amplitude vector of the sound signal

The classical methods use the normalization process to control the overall sound level or spectrogram magnitude.

This work proposed a new method for the recognition process based on the slop vectors comparison to eliminate the need for normalization step as well as increasing the method efficiency. The calculation of the slop vector is done by taking the slop between each consecutive two points in the (M-vector), this slop is determined as given in the relation [7]:

$$Slop = (y2-y1) / (x2-x1)$$
 (2)

where x1,y1 are the coordinates of the first point in the (m-vector) and x2,y2 are the coordinates of the second point, the first item of the slop vector is obtained by taking the slop between these two points, in the same way the slop vector will be obtained as shown in Figure 6, which represents the slop diagram of the signal and then the slop vector (S-vector) is given as $S = [0.8 - 1.7 - 1 \ 0.3 \ 0.5 - 0.9 - 0.3 \ 0.48 - 0.3 - 0.08 - 0.019 - 0.081 \ 0.02 - 0.2 - 0.01 - 0.01 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0] *10-5.$

IV. Comparison with a stored reference

It is necessary to generate a database of references to be used in the recognition process by comparing the vector of unknown pattern with the database of known references.

Table 1 represents the references using the classical method (normalized magnitude vectors), it contained 16 vectors named from (A to M) each one represents the m-vector of a sound signal. Table 2 represents the patterns using the classical method, while Tables 3 & 4 represent the references & patterns respectively using the proposed method (slop vectors), each row represent the slop vector of a specific signal.

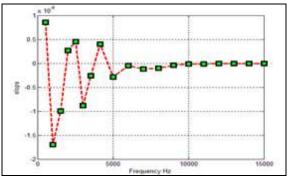


Figure 6: The slops of the sound signal diagram

V. The differences measurement

The pattern recognition problem solution is depending on the minimum difference method by comparing the unknown pattern vector of a test signal with the database of the references vectors. Mean Absolute Error (MAE) is used as a comparison approach to compare between vectors and is defined as a quantum used to measure how forecasts are close. The mean absolute error is given by [8]:

$$MAE = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |f_i - y_i|$$
(3)

When n = elements no. f = unknown vector's value. y= reference vector's value.

VI. Take the sound of the vector with Minimum difference

After comparing each pattern with all the references, the test signal is recognized according to the minimum number as shown in Table 5, which represents the average difference of magnitude vectors using classical method, and Table 6 shows the average difference of slop vectors using proposed method. The results of the recognition process proved the efficiency of the proposed method by increasing the accuracy of the system; it has up to 100% accuracy for the tested data while in the classical method the accuracy was 75% for the same data.

The test is done in ideal acoustically isolated environment, note that the efficiency of the system changed and affected by circumstances, if it's not ideal it will relatively decrease the efficiency of the system this is what can happened when using the system in a specific application and needing to some processing according to its environment.

3. Conclusions

The proposed system has been implemented using the slop method, and the experimental results of the recognition process proved the efficiency of the proposed method over the classical method (the normalized magnitude method) by increasing the accuracy of the system; the slop method has up to 100% accuracy for the tested data in ideal environment while in the classical method the accuracy was 75% for the same data. In addition to this method does not add calculations or complexities to the design of the system and requires the same period of time that needed in classical methods, also there is no need for the normalization step with the new algorithm.

References

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Table1: The references using the classical method

Frequency File Name	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4010	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	16020
A	0.77818	1	0.55621	0.29796	0.36682	0.48477	0.25576	0.1876	0.34442	0.1949	0.16826	0.10536	0.05101	0.03011	0.02219	0.01382	0.0104	0.00762	0.00636	0.00516
8	0.71894	1	0.64365	0.32732	0.34921	0.37076	0.37564	0.23216	0.21402	0.15973	0.10862	0.06037	0.03275	0.02067	0.01259	0.00915	0.00577	0.00578	0.00092	0.00348
c	0.86106	1	0.50217	0.52089	0.35743	0.34284	0.29033	0.19375	0.33098	0.20578	0.14157	0.09347	0.04645	0.02629	0.01666	0.01162	0.00909	0.00756	0.0056	0.00416
D	0.91259	t	0.53754	0.32598	0.25282	0.29234	0,23188	0.19936	0.21866	0.14663	0.09755	0.06381	0.03328	0.01915	0.01267	0.00943	0.00667	0.00608	0.00394	0.00356
E	0.89054	1	0.50618	0.24869	0.44365	0.40327	0.34496	0.3452	0.33407	0.24944	0.18233	0.10605	0.06711	0.02972	0.0211	0.01724	0.01285	0.0103	0.00779	0.0068
F	0.72917	i.	0.59067	0.25691	0.43947	0.36542	0.37488	0.24991	0.19455	0.15288	0.10344	0.05682	0.03341	0.01901	0.01105	0.009	0.00533	0.00508	0.00393	0.00347
0	1	0.83330	0.41497	0.19626	0.30567	0.24554	0.21825	0.3183	0.21385	0.19145	0.12361	0.07114	0.04151	0.01575	0.0111	0.00853	0.00619	0.00522	0.00433	0.0034
ж	0.87738	1	0.45105	0.34174	0.26008	0.19627	0.17154	0.17382	0.17296	0.11616	0.08582	0.04785	0.02978	0.01563	0.01205	0.00622	0.00574	0.00491	0.03366	0.00306
1	0.57513	1	0.48918	0.39653	0.41463	0.59128	0.34891	0.31611	0.43965	0.26741	0.24629	0.19718	0.11317	0.06732	0.05515	0.03029	0.02175	0.01795	0.0142	0.01258
4	0.60237	1	0.549	0.37516	0.35841	0.25562	0.27658	0.20205	0.20993	0.16114	0.09951	0.07967	0.04149	0.02078	0.01581	0.01003	0.0065	0,00542	0.00393	0.00316
к	1	0.91361	0.79551	0.46863	0.46355	0.45963	0.41978	0.29124	0.36693	0.23693	0.17594	0.10343	0.07015	0.03692	0.02922	0.01715	0.01117	0.00924	0.00702	0.0057
L	0.55378	1	0.45014	0.12265	0.32715	0.29077	0.22775	0.1522	0.21336	0.12907	0.10023	0.07009	0.04478	0.0242	0.01947	0.01257	0.00802	0.0062	0.00422	0.00346
	0,74786	1	0.47832	0.35872	0.36533	0.27238	0.26147	0.98441	0.20944	0.19109	0.13425	0.0671	0.04135	0.02542	0.01512	0.01215	0.00904	0.00816	0.00535	0.00415
0	0.84133	Ţ	0.54071	0.35155	0.34915	0.49764	0.35059	0.26343	0.31846	0.20293	0.14722	0.08901	0.08186	0.03635	0.02615	0.01788	0.01264	0.01116	0.00652	0.00522
н	0.51801	1	0.5405	0.50602	0.40215	0.3691	0.33547	0.22683	0.26237	0.19392	0.13782	0.09153	0.04823	0.02492	0.01602	0.00805	0.00609	0.00634	0.0037	0.05301
	0.84305	1	0.45777	0.34903	0.34392	0.48729	6.42628	0.27369	0.27941	0.22129	0.1648	0.12028	0.07473	0.03425	0.03037	0.01581	0.00987	0.01132	0.00682	0.00551

Frequency File Name	500	1000	1500	2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000	16000
AA	0.43434	1	0.40743	0.31627	0.2736	0.46417	0.23846	0.29662	0.25192	0.20362	0.16158	0.12158	0.06817	0.04069	0.04199	0.02256	0.01533	0.01807	0.00886	0.00765
88	0.35145	t	0.32856	0.1657	0.23617	0.28721	0.15806	0,1764	0.1685	0.10718	0.09147	6.06134	0.03848	0.02576	0.01948	0.012	0.00784	0.00673	0.00574	0.00411
cc	0.45151	1	0.27854	0.23965	0.22135	0.27129	0.1711	0,18481	0.19606	0.13855	0.10596	0.08434	0.05086	0.02573	0.02437	0.01483	0.00989	0.00832	0.00688	0.00496
DD	0.39707	1	0.3082	0.20172	0.19278	0.22915	0.16753	0.13492	0.21031	0.14899	0.12029	0.06372	0.04138	0.02155	0.02368	0.01151	0.00966	0.00791	0.00679	0.0052
u	0.45046	1	0.40667	0.26638	0.30538	0.49313	0.33425	0.21014	0.32968	0.2767	0.21707	0.14895	0.08566	0.04917	0.05019	0.0289	0.01773	0.01761	0.01254	0.00853
Ħ	0.37478		0.41698	0.22557	0.24496	0.30686	0.22235	0.19864	0.21757	0.1470	0.11781	0.07865	0.05364	0.02820	0.02378	0.01319	0.00992	0.00827	0.00674	0.00653
66	0.46	Ţ	0.27633	0.17397	0.17769	0.23344	0.16974	0.311	0.22103	0.16014	0.12071	0.09958	0.04033	0.02374	0.02188	0.01181	6.00877	0.0083	0.00658	0.00504
HH	0.36761	t	0.33496	0.233	0.22739	0.25133	0.18766	0.13762	0.22509	0.16539	0.16314	0.15380	0.06358	0.03716	0.05122	0.01946	0.01264	0.01125	0.00843	0.00614
1	0.94942	1	0.59176	0.40965	0.32041	0.46767	0.49623	0.34785	0.36065	0.23093	0.17595	0.1119	0.07306	0.03849	0.02675	0.02003	0.01265	0.01046	0.03782	0.00631
μ	0.37854	1	0.44625	0.3036	0.33364	0.36032	0.30122	0.3466	0.35823	0.26502	0.16394	0.09575	0.06271	0.04405	0.03106	0.01809	0.01224	0.01094	0.0074	0.00605
KK	0.49985	1	0.4625	0.3647	0.41844	0.54374	0.31543	0.3152	0.38647	0.28966	0.20377	0.10941	0.09417	0.05463	0.05011	0.03149	0.02638	0.0171	0.0114	0.01066
ш	0.36246	1	0.45024	0.3129	0.29128	0.34288	0.2317	0.23838	0.24572	0.22039	0.16141	0.10882	0.08263	0.04034	0.03399	0.02019	0.01422	0.01155	0.00841	0.0068
PP.	0.4252	ţ	0.3633	0.26912	0.2804	0.32382	0.22357	0.2133	0.24067	0.19096	0.15779	0,10829	0.05799	0.03675	0.03263	0.01818	0.01292	0.0109	0.00879	0.00664
00	0.55033	1	0.46913	0.35038	0.39528	0.48813	0.29584	0.29439	0.39425	0.27383	0.23585	0.18187	0.09393	0,06446	0.0483	0.02872	0.01908	0.01754	0.0122	0.01035
NN	0.28438	1	0.46721	0.28478	0.32885	0.3155	0.24728	0.23206	0.25124	0.16517	0.15733	0.11033	0.05808	0.03935	0.02792	0.01591	0.01021	0.01099	0.00721	0.00571
MN	0.41907	t	0.47139	0.28537	0.31722	0.48909	0.36353	0.23103	0.3607	0.28698	0.28217	0.20177	0.09517	0.05731	0.0463	0.02284	0.01947	0.01714	0.01349	0.0121

Table 2: The patterns using the classical method

Table 3: The references using the proposed method

Frequency File Name	500	1000	1500	2500	1500	2 300C (3500	4000	5000	-	7866	- 111	100	10000	11000	12990	13000	14000	15000
A	15647	4,716-00	4.9%47	1184	45(6-67)	-8.7%E-67	2854	4.0/647	2.675-67	5.116-48	42/64/	1.0647	4060	小版研	1.054	4.95-9	石炭胡	245-19	1000
8	225-00	21/6-06	1.4E-00	1,715-47	176-07	3.8E-0	4.16-00	408-08	-21€47	201647	-18647	-1.016-47	4360	-1.XE-08	-1.NE-00	-126-08	6.025-11	7.3%E-49	4164
c	8.2%-47	-2.975-00	4,085-00	21647	4.1%-0	4.925-07	4.85-07	5.41E-07	-17E-07	4,8547	4,45-07	4.4/6-07	405-0	4175-0	4.5医48	155-9	4.578-08	-116-9	4364
D	TINEN	-3125-06	4.7年40	5.1紙-17	1/紙-47	4,175-17	3,625-47	1,05-07	496-07	4.賬初	-136-17	4.25547	- 初期 - ()	45E-8	4.3年00	4.116-88	23E-09	4.65-89	-1416-0
t	436-17	4868	4.4E-57	116-07	446-67	216-07	905-11	राहन	4.556-67	426-07	446-07	4)能得	石田田田	1564	7.116-09	3,075-49	4575-08	4.825-89	-2.365-4
1	226-6	小菜供	-2715-08	145-0	60%47	T.666-08	-1.05-05	-1.0E-17	4.睡得	-10/6-17	4)運行	455-08	185-00	小正の	ŁI€4	146-8	小炉根	4,86-19	-1,876-4
6	4.365-06	动物	小斑战	\$.80E-07	4186-07	1226-97	11E-17	447647	41活动	47647	-2.1E47	42647	100-07	-1.86-88	11E40	45/649	1954	-1.016-19	4484
н	1.575-00	4.1医4	-1.228-00	专展得	-11県47	्याहन्त	25年初	4.送待	小田山	4,1647	之(長初	4.0/E47	刘庆朝	-21/6-98	立実祖	4.)延快	4.暖荷	-7.00E-49	1151
1	2/16-01	3478-08	4.175-17	1.118-57	1.195-00	-1.586-08	225-17	50/E-47	5.8E-17	7.116-88	小路桥	र आह रा	4.986-17	4.145-88	-1.4E-10	1964	-128-00	-136-0	4184
1	2755-00	3.05-0	-1.1死待	4.15-07	-7,05E-07	14647	61E47	加灰铁	-1.678-67	211647	4.85-8	43647	3.15-31	4.766-8	-1.8E-88	-43後機	-17年48	416-0	2.5E-0
K	3.6647	4.皖初	-1.3%-00	动毛根	-2.0E-08	4.純初	641647	2116-17	्यस्य	1.2647	4506-07	10546	1005-00	1,624	15E0	1264	4.07549	4.06-19	-2776-4
6	2,855-04	345-0	40年47	2,05-08	126-17	3.8647	43E(7	2.565-47	1350	425-67	4.4E-01	小純初	4.4年初	4.4医结	3.1拒朝	4.4花街	67548	-\$225-19	-2276-0
P	15%48	325-06	14年初	4.1览初	67E-07	6.NE-38	105,47	1,8%-17	57至48	4.7%47	106-07	80648	4575-08	325-8	4276-09	4664	4786-08	476-09	-1164
0	7525-07	2.166-06	心死初	4.1毛根	10E-(7	69/E-17	412-07	1,745-17	रास्त	4.3547	-1.4E-17	4264	105-0	-34医神	小艇的	-126-38	352-04	4.186-88	-106-0
н	1)展创	3/16-01	-226-07	-9.01E-03	4.075-07	-1286-17	4.96-07	1,476-87	-226-07	4.6647	4.議者	4.66将	1664	-2.025-01	28E-0	448-99	8225-10	116-79	-22€-0
N	5756-67	4964	-1.98E-17	4.675-00	5295-07	1219-07	4.96-17	1.405-00	-1.000-07	4.006.07	415-00	4 XE-0	JAE00	- 北田田	21/6-00	-1.0E-88	166-0	42%-0	1.415-1

Hispancy File Name	58	1000	1988	2000	2580	300	28	-	388	NI	78	100	-	12000	11000	12000	13030	1400	13000
	1154	1000	1.054	1166	ADEAT	3264	4.0EU	4160	276-0	1064	ANE	4.0647	4268	1368	1764	1368	4158	-145-8	2184
н	2帳相	0.0646	-2154	4364	1050	-1.96-8	4254	1.154	1984	1.0647	4.8540	10647	4368	1168	-1)便得	1364	1060	435.8	1254
23	UE4	3968	1258	1.06.07	1654	4050	4367	475.0	13E0	1468	1564	-1568	465.9	1164	-054	4158	155.0	486-9	4353
30	1120	1460	1858	LIET	145-07	4450	1150	1164	1150	1850	1860	1267	425.0	1164	-125-0	1268	135.0	105-0	-1552.0
H	195-00	4368	1354	256-07	135.00	-04638	4550	\$726-87	-18647	2160	248-07	3250	-13547	145-0	-156-0	4258	436-12	1158	-1460
π	245-18	- आह स	2015-08	1354	CXER.	1164	-128-48	-2164	-1.986-77	-2060	1167	415.8	4.86.05	1364	156-8	-1563	1/61	460	1464
65	-1.45-10	4068	-016-00	1060	1984	4.0548	1.18-16	1760	1.62.0	1460	1584	4.0647	小田市	2164	1161	1458	415-0	126-8	4064
- 88	MEAT	4264	47547	4158	45647	4268	14E-0	195-8	1164	-016-0	LIEU	4164	1164	1454	2個月	156.0	425-8	1458	1461
1.	1便州	1364	43547	1/1647	1454	1164	1254	4760	-525-07	7.964	4124	0.1647	小便都	-10548	1/64	-2115-01	1554	1064	4754
- #	1054	126.8	-1168	455.0	1168	1061	1160	1864	1050	1960	1550	1360	4564	1254	136.0	1164	406-0	-(16.8	1161
a a	-21075-07	4350	-128-38	-1164	126-0	452-0	4160	18647	-1126-07	-1450	428-07	1163	4150	-145-8	112.0	4764	125-0	4168	11/53
ц	2585-06	-145-9	418.47	4760	135-28	1153	-116-17	2150	218.0	1180	41847	4158	116.0	1468	415-0	1558	485.00	4168	-2116-0
#	15年初	4254	4150	4150	北美信	2150	1.4E.U	1150	156.0	1960	20647	416-0	43E8	4368	415-0	4164	-	155.0	3284
00	1.86-07	2254	4.86-0	4164	i.	ANED	326-0	1360	-ME-U	628-8	NER	436-8	4164	1568	106-0	1368	756-0	-	1264
	105-0	1054	4064	4:50	4250	47547	3)紙(7)	1568	1560	1050	-	1460	1764	-115-0	1464	4168	-1.9620	1168	-1.054
- 10	1.06-47	105.8	-	128.0	13547	1260	4160	1125-08	-105,0	1560	4.7E-08	105.0	435.0	-085-8	475.0	415-8	4768	1468	-29%4

Table 4: The patterns using the proposed method

 Table 5: The average difference of slop using classical method.

Pattern			¢.	D	E	1	0		1	1		3.	C.	۰	1	
AA	0.0137171	4,296-02	0.022388	0.083732	0.041975	0.044354	0.077614	0.064385	0.067579	0.053909	0.053743	0.051541	0.037965	0.028233	0.050833	0.032119
80	0.0402512	1 516-03	0.035594	0.076086	0.048794	0.017748	0.070661	0.055382	0.083816	0.063813	0.057004	0.042148	0.033139	0.046327	0.045442	0.035072
20	0.0199664	4.455-02	0.00739	0.076561	0.025510	0.047831	0.060341	0.045335	0.076377	0.050901	0.053163	0.041824	0.027177	0.033511	0.048005	0.02961
00	0.0412095	3,95E-02	0.028312	0.062409	0.040161	0.045599	0.043917	0.021272	0.106555	0.077181	0.071659	0.032467	0.028566	0.053773	0.063259	0.039966
15	0.0314499	5.63E-02	0.036483	0.100445	0.034073	0.045009	0.067212	0.075462	0.058778		0.043295	0.072103	0.055813	0.032413	0.0564	0.036361
17	0.0461411	1.896-02	0.041611	0.076544	0.045743	0.007181	0.068345	0.059128	0.082521	0.068428	0.061842	0.047607	0.039727	0.046115	0.04547	0.041871
66	0.0683514	7,23E-02	0.053195	0.070105	0.034574	0.066478	0.008134	0.545603	0.119763	0.082076	0.078385	0.061893	0.050214	0.076046	0.090544	0.06068
944	0.0579511	5.56E-02	0.044058	0.056278	0.059626	0.001633	0.049312	0.005978	0.120034	0.086668	0.092496	0.036131	0.034226	0.069965	0.080196	0.051161
	0.0721522	7.82E-02	0.078333	0.120908	0.088743	0.080502	0.122068	0.116232	0.011511	0.05883	0.076664	0.082558	0.083911	0.054807	0.066204	0.067837
(44)	0.0480648	2.90E-02	0.073937	0.055558	0.052142	0.035899	0.066293	0.043859	0.081876	0.058612	0.076754	0.017069	0.02135	0.051883	0.036718	0.048465
100	0.0594278	7.35E-02	0.074137	0.144772	0 059858	0.075397	0.095534	0.103386	0.08244	0.089646	0.016477	0.104162	0.087359	0.048677	0.072167	0.06442
u	0.0531034	4.045-02	0.036827		0.058356	0.046825	0.062821	0 1139392	0.093182	0.051121	0.092918	0.012255	0.029377	0.065902	0.047678	0.05005
79	0.0396505	3.55E-02	0.023684	0.057519	0.042139	0.040602	0.056267	0.034947	0.085753	0.060582	0.07185	0.020962	0.009157	0.045694	0.047054	0.03590
00	0.0215407	3.72E-02	0.026482	0.096158	0.036452	0.043914	0.075613	0.064714	0.059757	0.054425	0.041488	8.057017	0.040937	0.012427	0.048696	
505	0.0550553	4.3HE-02	0.048056	0.080559	0.060797	0.044564	0.095722	0.079674	0.073429	0.0541	0.095368	0.047874	0.047867	0.041792	8.00626	0.049638
MM	0.0317986	4.25E-02	0.035986	0.097516	0.041752	6.049637	0.07574	0.066186	0.061337	0.05446	0.043115	0.058945	0.04697	0.024863	0.058772	0.019408

Ref			100	0	E	1	a	H	90	18	N.	Ľ.	11	0		1
AA	6.292E-08	1.675-07	1.84E-07	2.7E-07	4.4E-07	5.14E-07	5.58E-07	4.43E-07	3.48E-07	3.94E-07	2.38E-07	3.58E-07	3.3E-07	1.00E-07	4.05E-07	1.68E-07
88	3.419E-07	9.745-08	2.56E-07	3.27E-07	4.44E-07	1.58E-07	5 22E-07	5.42E-07	4.48E-07	2.74E-07	3.76E-07	2.58E-07	2.58E-07	3.57E-07	3.12E-07	3.48E-07
00	1.463E-07	3.03E-07	5.335-08	1.99E-07	4.07E-07	3.93E-07	4.5E-07	3.4E-07	3.41E-07	2.75E-07	2.63E-07	2.896-07	2.15E-07	1.77E-07	2.85E-07	2.09E-07
DD	2.31E-07	2.72E-07	1.HE-07	6 236-05	4.55E-07	3.98E-07	4E-07	2.86E-07	4.15E-07	3.45E-07	3.3E-07	2.52E-07	2.45E-07	2.17E-07	3.53E-07	2.28E-07
EE	1.664E-07	3.96E-07	2.36E-07	2.82E-07	5.77E-08	4.22E-07	3.95E-07	4.11E-07	4.78E-07	3.75-07	2:04E-07	3.625-07	2.93E-07	2.14E-07	3.91E-07	1.83E-07
IŦ	5.039E-07	2.38E-07	3.75-07	4,296-07	5.38E-07	6.73E-08	4.718-07	5.67E-07	5.27E-07	2.97E-07	5.1E-07	3.49E-07	3.08E-07	5.12E-07	3.64E-07	4.99E-07
99	4.912E-07	4.95E-07	4E-07	3.37E-07	7.17E-07	4.39E-07	8.58E-08	5.29E-07	6.46E-07	4.98E-07	4.34E-07	5.32E-07	4.48E-07	5.03E-07	5.51E-07	4.89E-07
201	4.78E-07	4.50E-07	3.44E-07	3.43E-07	5.60E-07	5.28E-07	5.1年47	8.07E-08	5.82E-07	3.93E-07	5.18E-07	1.73E-07	3.27E-07	4.47E-07	4.16E-07	4.49E-07
180	3.963E-07	3.78E-07	3.325-07	4.09E-07	2.38E-07	5.01E-07	7,06E-87	5.68E-07	9.375-08	3,425-07	5.68E-07	2.85-87	4.04E-07	1.37E-07	3.31E-07	4.02E-07
22	3.426E-07	1.93E-07	2.12E-07	3.19E-07	4.04E-07	2.83E-07	5.12E-07	4.16E-07	3.76E-07	7.25-08	3.51E-07	1.685-07	1.66E-07	1.36E-07	1.45E-07	3.16-07
HOR	2.014E-07	4.18E-07	2.8E-07	2.88E-07	6.51E-07	5.41E-07	4.88E-87	5.38E-07	5.99E-07	4.4E-07	5.655-00	4.06E-07	3.69E-07	2.88E-07	4.65E-07	2.68E-07
14.	2.898E-07	2.3KE-07	1.84E-07	2.83E-07	3.196-07	2.91E-07	5.29E-07	3.91E-07	2.74E-07	1.28E-07	3.68E-07	1.035-07	1.85E-07	2.76E-07	1.47E-07	2.85E-07
PP	2.754E-07	2.51E-07	1.68E-07	2.74E-07	4.28E-07	3.19E-07	4.57E-07	1.47E-07	1.84E-07	1.61E-07	2.97E-07	1.67E-07	7.45-08	2.5E-07	1.83E-07	2.41E-07
00	9.834E-08	3.16E-07	1.76E-07	2.21E-07	4.34E-07	4.9E-07	5.42E-87	4.05E-07	3,56E-07	3.52E-07	2.3E-07	3.83E-87	2.68E-07	8.72E-08	3.43E-07	8.89E-08
NN	3.817E-07	2.65E-07	2.73E-07	3.87E-07	3.83E-07	3.69E-07	6.11E-87	4.66E-07	4.03E-07	1.26E-07	4.18E-07	1,68E-07	2.17E-07	3.13E-07	5.0KE-00	3.23E-07
MM	1.254E-07	3.25E-07	2.31E-07	2.56E-07	5.17E-07	4.9E-07	5.35E-07	4.51E-07	4.52E-07	3.59E-07	2.03E-07	2.82E-07	2.62E-07	1.07E-07	3.16E-07	5.5HE-0

Table 6: The average difference of magnitude vectors using proposed method.