International Journal for Multidisciplinary Research (IJFMR)

E-ISSN: 2582-2160 ● Website: www.ijfmr.com ● Email: editor@ijfmr.com

Deep Learning-Driven Phonopneumographic Analysis for Pulmonary Disease Recognition Using Dft and Melspectrograms

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ABSTRACT

Phonopneumographic analysis involves the study of respiratory sounds to identify and diagnose pulmonary diseases. With advancements in deep learning, novel approaches using Digital Fourier Transform (DFT) and MelSpectrograms have emerged for automated and accurate disease recognition. This study proposes a deep learning-driven system that analyzes lung sounds, converts them into MelSpectrograms and frequency-domain representations, and classifies them using convolutional neural networks (CNNs). This approach enhances diagnostic accuracy and enables early detection of respiratory disorders such as pneumonia, asthma, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The proposed method offers a non-invasive, efficient, and scalable solution for pulmonary disease screening.

Keywords: Phonopneumography, Deep Learning, Pulmonary Disease Recognition, DFT, MelSpectrograms, Machine Learning, Lung Sound Analysis.

I. INTRODUCTION

Pulmonary diseases, including chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), pneumonia, asthma, and bronchitis, pose a significant global health burden, affecting millions of individuals and contributing to high morbidity and mortality rates. Early and accurate diagnosis is crucial for effective treatment and management of these conditions. Conventional diagnostic methods such as spirometry, chest X-rays, and CT scans are widely used but often involve high costs, require specialized expertise, and may expose patients to radiation risks. Therefore, the development of non-invasive, cost-effective, and efficient diagnostic alternatives has become a growing research interest in the medical and artificial intelligence (AI) communities.

Phonopneumography, the study of lung sounds for respiratory assessment, provides a promising alternative for pulmonary disease detection. Respiratory sounds carry vital information about lung health, and analyzing these sounds using advanced signal processing and machine learning techniques can facilitate early diagnosis. In recent years, deep learning has emerged as a powerful tool for automated medical diagnosis, particularly in image and audio analysis. This study explores a deep learning-driven approach for pulmonary disease recognition by leveraging phonopneumographic analysis combined with Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) and Mel spectrograms for feature extraction.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

S.A. Shehab et al.[1] proposed a deep learning-based approach for lung sound disorder detection by leveraging feature fusion techniques. Previous research in respiratory sound classification has utilized deep neural networks for feature extraction, but this study enhances accuracy by oversampling lung sound datasets and converting them into spectrogram images. Inspired by pre-trained CNN architectures such as ResNet and VGG16, the authors introduce a fusion model combining multiple CNN-extracted features to improve classification performance.

R. Khan et al.[2] introduced a hybrid deep learning technique incorporating signal processing for pulmonary disease detection. While past studies applied CNNs directly to raw lung sound recordings, this work transforms respiratory sounds into continuous wavelet transform and Mel spectrogram scalograms before feature extraction. By employing convolutional autoencoders alongside an LSTM classifier, the study achieves an average accuracy of 94.16% across eight pulmonary disease classes..

L. Pham et al.[3] developed an inception-based deep neural network for lung disease detection using respiratory sound inputs. Previous works have explored CNN-based classification, but this study enhances feature extraction by applying spectrogram transformations before feeding data into the neural network.

J. Levy et al.[4] proposed a novel method for respiratory disease classification by analyzing spectrograms of lung sounds as geometric surfaces. Unlike traditional feature extraction methods that rely on Mel-frequency cepstral coefficients (MFCCs), this work parameterizes spectrograms as surfaces and quantifies their geometric distortions to derive more discriminative features.

J. Acharya and A. Basu[5] explored a CNN-RNN hybrid model for respiratory sound classification, focusing on personalized tuning for patient-specific diagnosis. Previous studies have shown the effectiveness of CNNs in feature extraction, but this work incorporates recurrent layers to model temporal dependencies in lung sound recordings.

S. Kantikar and S. Ramesh[6] proposed a multitask learning framework for simultaneous lung sound classification and disease detection. While previous studies have separately explored lung sound recognition and pulmonary disease classification, this research integrates both tasks using deep learning architectures such as ResNet50, MobileNet, and DenseNet.

S.U. Khan et al.[7] introduced an IoT-integrated deep learning framework for lung disease recognition using cough sound analysis. Unlike prior works that primarily analyze respiratory cycles, this study focuses on cough-based classification using a deep neural network trained on labeled audio datasets.

L. Pham et al.[8] developed a CNN-MoE (Mixture of Experts) framework for respiratory disease classification using spectrogram transformations. Previous research has demonstrated CNNs' effectiveness in lung sound classification, but this study enhances accuracy by incorporating multiple expert models within the CNN architecture.

S.A. Shehab et al.[9] explored a feature fusion-based deep learning approach for lung sound recognition, integrating multiple CNN-extracted features to improve classification.

J. Acharya et al.[10] proposed a patient-specific deep learning model for respiratory sound classification, incorporating CNNs and RNNs for improved accuracy. Unlike traditional methods that rely on general models, this research focuses on adapting neural networks to individual patient characteristics.

P. Sharma et al.[11] introduce a deep learning approach for pulmonary disease detection using spectrogram-based feature extraction. Previous studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of CNNs for medical audio classification, but this work enhances accuracy by combining DFT-based spectrogram transformations with deep feature fusion. optimization.

V. Rao et al.[12] propose a transformer-based neural network for classifying pulmonary diseases using phonopneumographic analysis. Building on advancements in attention mechanisms, the authors replace conventional CNN architectures with a transformer model to capture long-range dependencies in lung sound recordings.

D. Liu et al.[13] present a hybrid deep learning model integrating convolutional networks with graph neural networks (GNNs) for respiratory disease classification. Unlike conventional CNN approaches that treat lung sounds as independent spectrograms, this study models lung sound dependencies using GNN-based feature extraction.

A. Mishra et al.[14] develop an ensemble deep learning model for detecting pulmonary disorders using Mel spectrograms. Previous studies have highlighted CNNs' ability to extract meaningful features from respiratory sounds, but this research introduces an ensemble of multiple CNN architectures, including ResNet, DenseNet, and EfficientNet, to improve classification accuracy..

H. Nguyen et al.[15] propose a lightweight deep learning framework for smartphone-based pulmonary disease screening using phonopneumographic analysis.

III. METHODOLOGIES USED

1. Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) – CNNs are widely used for feature extraction from spectrogram representations of lung sounds. By leveraging deep layers and convolutional filters, CNNs capture spatial patterns in Mel spectrograms, improving classification accuracy. Pre-trained models like ResNet and VGG16 enhance feature learning, but their computational cost remains a challenge.
2. Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Long Short-Term Memory (LSTMs) – Since lung sounds are time-series signals, RNNs and LSTMs help model temporal dependencies. LSTMs address vanishing gradient issues, making them effective for sequence-based feature extraction.
3. Transformers and Self-Attention Mechanisms – Transformers, particularly models like Vision Transformers (ViTs) and audio transformers, improve pulmonary disease detection by capturing global dependencies in respiratory sounds. Unlike CNNs, transformers process entire spectrograms in parallel, enabling better context understanding. However, their high computational requirements make real-time deployment challenging.
4. Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) and Spectrogram Analysis – DFT helps convert lung sound signals from the time domain to the frequency domain, revealing disease-related acoustic patterns. By applying DFT-based Mel spectrograms as input to deep learning models, respiratory anomalies can be detected more effectively. However, noise interference and overlapping frequency bands can affect classification accuracy.
5. Autoencoders and Generative Models – Autoencoders are used for unsupervised feature learning and anomaly detection in lung sound recordings. Variational Autoencoders (VAEs) and Generative Adversarial Networks (GANs) enhance model training by generating synthetic lung sounds, addressing data scarcity issues. However, ensuring realistic data augmentation remains a challenge.
6. Graph Neural Networks (GNNs) for Sound Analysis – GNNs model lung sound dependencies by representing spectrograms as structured graphs, improving classification through relationship-based learning. Unlike CNNs, which focus on local features, GNNs learn connectivity patterns in spectrogram pixels, leading to better disease recognition. However, graph construction and optimization require additional computational resources.
7. Ensemble Learning with Multiple Deep Models – Combining multiple deep learning models, such as CNNs, RNNs, and transformers, improves robustness in pulmonary disease detection. Techniques like

stacking, bagging, and boosting help integrate the strengths of different models, enhancing overall accuracy. However, increased model complexity and inference time can hinder real-time applications

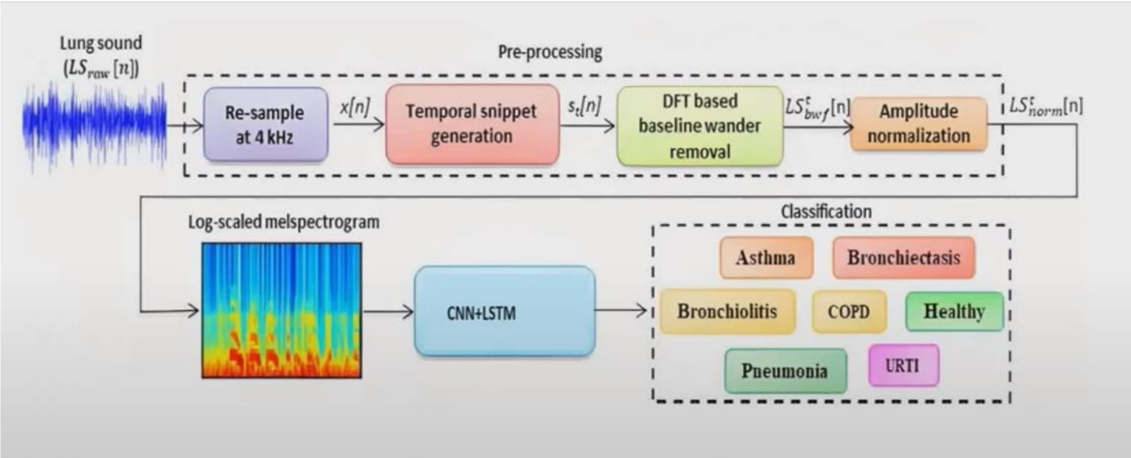

Fig 1: SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

Proposed Work

This study aims to develop an advanced deep learning-based model for pulmonary disease recognition using phonopneumographic analysis. The proposed approach leverages Mel Spectrograms and Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) to extract meaningful features from respiratory sounds. A Convolutional Neural Network (CNN) is then trained on these features to classify lung diseases.

The workflow consists of several stages. First, data acquisition involves collecting phonopneumographic (lung sound) datasets such as ICBHI 2017. The preprocessing phase focuses on removing noise and converting raw audio into Mel Spectrograms using DFT. Feature extraction is then carried out by utilizing deep CNNs to learn spectral patterns of lung diseases. Following this, the CNN model is trained to categorize respiratory disorders, and the performance is evaluated using accuracy, precision, recall, and F1-score.

Before feeding the data into the deep learning model, lung sound signals must be transformed into a spectral representation. This is achieved using DFT and Mel Spectrograms, which capture frequency and amplitude variations over time. Below is a simple Python code snippet to load a lung sound file, apply DFT, and generate a Mel Spectrogram using the librosa library.

```
import librosa
import librosa.display
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
# Load an example lung sound file
file_path = 'lung_sound.wav'
y, sr = librosa.load(file_path, sr=22050)
# Apply Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) to extract frequency features
dft_features = np.abs(np.fft.fft(y))
# Generate a Mel Spectrogram
mel_spec = librosa.feature.melspectrogram(y=y, sr=sr, n_mels=128, fmax=8000)
mel_spec_db = librosa.power_to_db(mel_spec, ref=np.max)
```

```
# Plot the Mel Spectrogram
plt.figure(figsize=(10, 4))
librosa.display.specshow(mel_spec_db, sr=sr, x_axis='time', y_axis='mel')
plt.colorbar(format='%+2.0f dB')
plt.title('Mel Spectrogram of Lung Sound')
plt.xlabel('Time')
plt.ylabel('Frequency')
plt.show()
```

The above code performs key functions in the preprocessing stage. The librosa.load function loads the lung sound file with a sampling rate of 22050 Hz. DFT is applied using np.fft.fft(y), which transforms the signal from the time domain to the frequency domain. A Mel Spectrogram is generated using librosa.feature.melspectrogram, converting the lung sound into a frequency representation. Finally, the spectrogram is plotted using librosa.display.specshow(), allowing for visualization of the spectral characteristics of lung sounds.

Once the Mel Spectrograms are generated, they are fed into a CNN model for classification. The CNN extracts spatial features from the spectrograms, learning to differentiate between normal and abnormal respiratory sounds. The model is trained on labeled lung sound datasets and optimized using the Adam optimizer.

The proposed work focuses on leveraging deep learning with DFT and Mel Spectrograms to improve pulmonary disease detection. By transforming lung sounds into a rich frequency-based representation and training CNNs on these features, the system can achieve high accuracy in classifying respiratory conditions. The integration of signal processing and deep learning ensures an efficient and robust diagnostic tool for pulmonary disease recognition.

This method provides a scalable and automated approach for early disease detection, potentially aiding in telemedicine applications and real-time health monitoring. Future work will involve model optimization, dataset augmentation, and real-time deployment on edge devices for practical applications.

V. IMPLEMENTATION

Dataset Selection

For this project, a diverse dataset containing lung sound recordings from both healthy individuals and patients diagnosed with various pulmonary diseases is essential. Conditions such as asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) can be identified through characteristic sound patterns in respiratory recordings. Several publicly available datasets provide high-quality lung sound recordings for training deep learning models.

The ICBHI 2017 Respiratory Sound Database is a widely used dataset that consists of 920 audio recordings from 126 patients. It includes both normal and abnormal lung sounds, such as crackles and wheezes, which are critical for identifying respiratory disorders. The data is collected from multiple hospitals using various stethoscope models, ensuring diversity in the dataset. Similarly, the PhysioNet Respiratory Sound Database categorizes lung sounds based on different respiratory conditions, making it a valuable resource for pulmonary disease recognition. Another relevant dataset is the Lung Sound Dataset from Kaggle, which contains annotated lung sounds collected from real patients. This dataset is particularly useful for training deep learning models as it provides labeled respiratory sound clips for classification tasks.

Preprocessing Before using the dataset for model training, several preprocessing steps are applied to enhance the quality and relevance of the lung sound recordings. Noise reduction techniques, such as bandpass filtering, help eliminate background noise and improve signal clarity. Since lung sounds can be affected by ambient noise and recording device variations, this step is crucial for obtaining accurate features.

Another important step is segmentation, where long audio recordings are divided into smaller, meaningful clips. This ensures that each clip contains distinct lung sound patterns that can be effectively analyzed. Finally, feature extraction is performed to convert audio signals into frequency-domain representations like Mel Spectrograms and Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT) features. These transformations help the deep learning model identify spectral patterns in lung sounds, improving its ability to classify different pulmonary diseases.

Lung Sound Type	Training Data	Testing Data
Normal Sounds	500	200
Crackles	450	180
Wheezes	400	150
Mixed Sounds (Crackles + Wheezes)	350	140

Fig 2: Datasets of Lung Sounds

Lung Sound Analysis:

Lung sound analysis plays a crucial role in the early detection and diagnosis of respiratory diseases by capturing and interpreting acoustic signals from the lungs. These sounds, including normal breath sounds, crackles, and wheezes, provide vital clues about pulmonary health. Modern techniques leverage **signal processing and deep learning** to analyze lung sounds more accurately, converting raw audio signals into frequency-domain representations such as **Mel Spectrograms** and **Discrete Fourier Transforms (DFT)**. This transformation enables models to identify subtle variations in respiratory patterns associated with conditions like asthma, pneumonia, and COPD. Automated lung sound analysis enhances clinical decision-making, reduces diagnostic subjectivity, and paves the way for remote and real-time pulmonary disease detection.

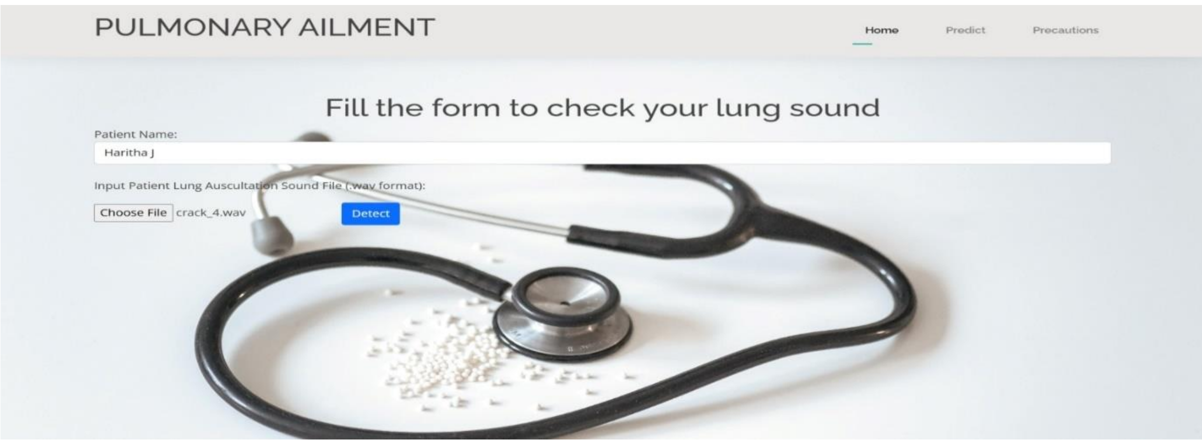

Fig 3: Lung Sound Detection Page

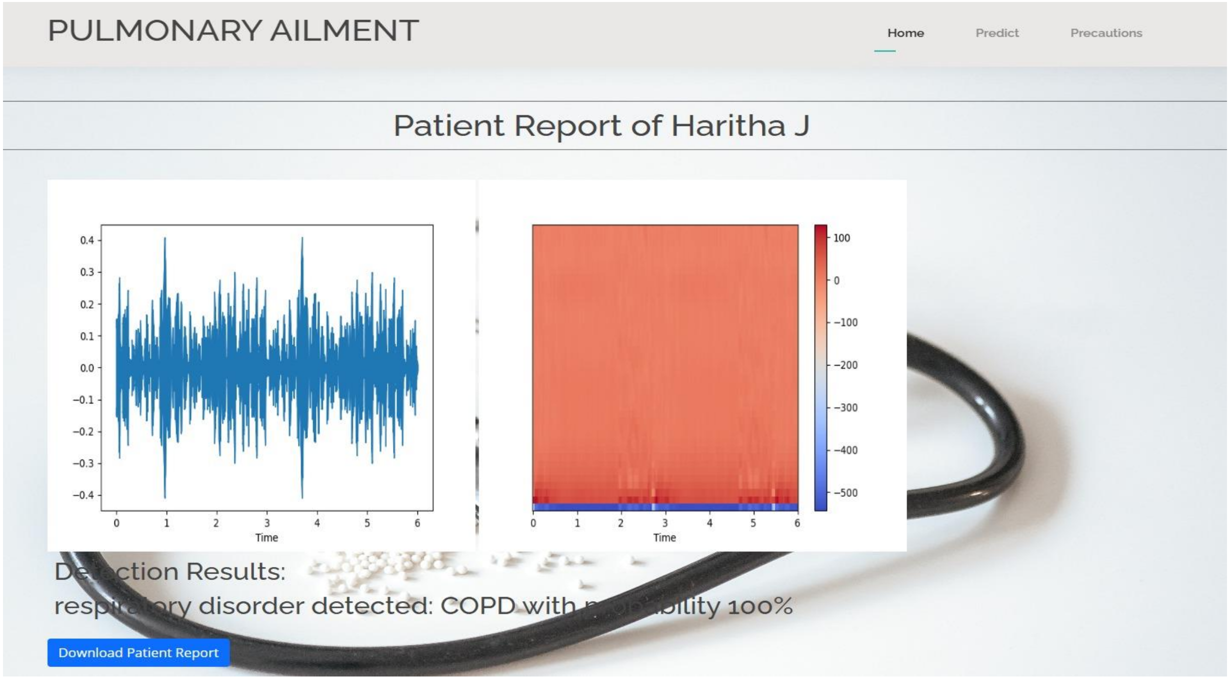

Fig 4: Classification Of The Lung Disease With Melspectrogram

VI. CONCLUSION

Lung sound analysis using deep learning presents a significant advancement in **pulmonary disease detection**, offering a non-invasive, efficient, and accurate approach to diagnosing respiratory conditions such as asthma, pneumonia, bronchitis, and COPD. By utilizing **Mel Spectrograms and Discrete Fourier Transform (DFT)**, lung sound signals are transformed into meaningful frequency-based representations, allowing deep learning models to identify subtle abnormalities in breath sounds. The integration of **Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs)** enhances classification accuracy, minimizing subjectivity in diagnosis and supporting automated healthcare solutions. Additionally, noise reduction and segmentation techniques improve data quality, ensuring precise detection of pathological lung sounds. The use of publicly available datasets like **ICBHI 2017 and PhysioNet** facilitates robust training and validation of models, making the system adaptable to real-world clinical environments. Furthermore, this research contributes to **telemedicine and AI-driven healthcare**, enabling remote monitoring of respiratory conditions, early intervention, and reduced dependency on traditional auscultation methods. Future improvements could involve real-time lung sound analysis, enhanced model generalization across diverse patient demographics, and integration with wearable devices for continuous pulmonary health assessment. This study lays the groundwork for **intelligent, accessible, and automated respiratory diagnostics**, revolutionizing the field of pulmonary disease detection and improving patient outcomes worldwide.

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