

BIEN 2011

Delta-Spectral Cepstral Coefficients for Robust Speaker Recognition

Jonathan Deutsche

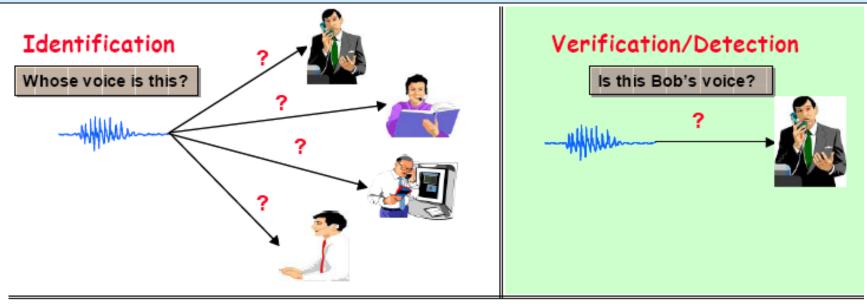
Mentors:

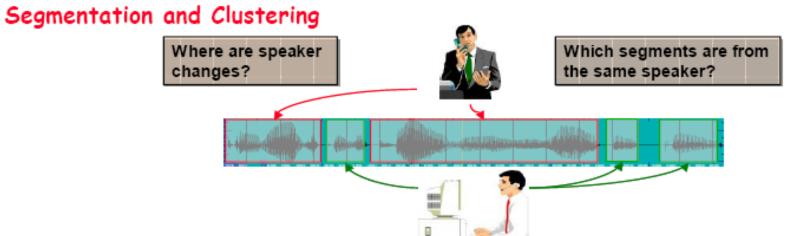
Xinhui Zhou

Carol Espy-Wilson



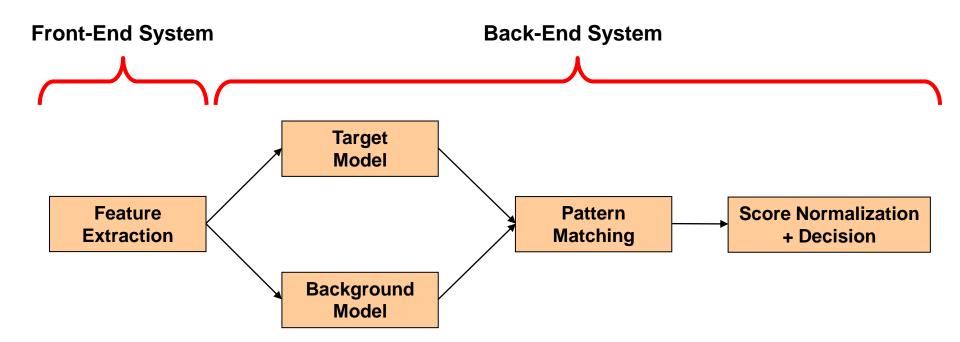
Why Speaker Recognition?







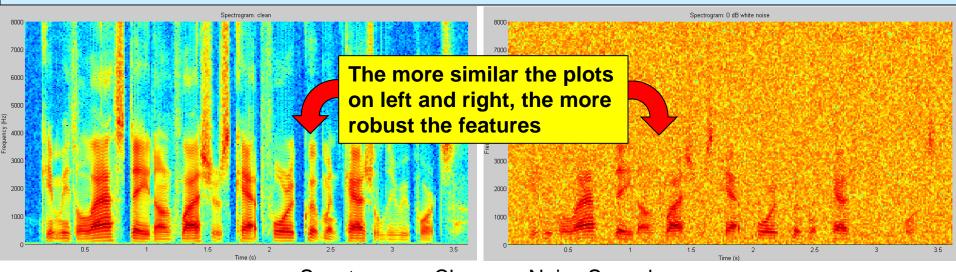
What Is Speaker Recognition?



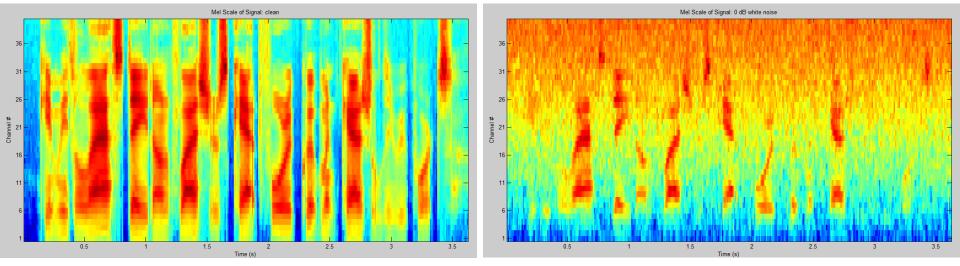
- Commonly used features
 - MFCCs
 - DCCs



Motivation: More Robust Features



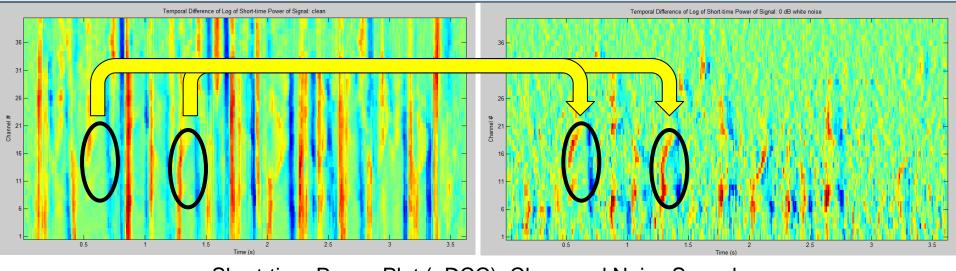
Spectrogram: Clean vs. Noisy Speech



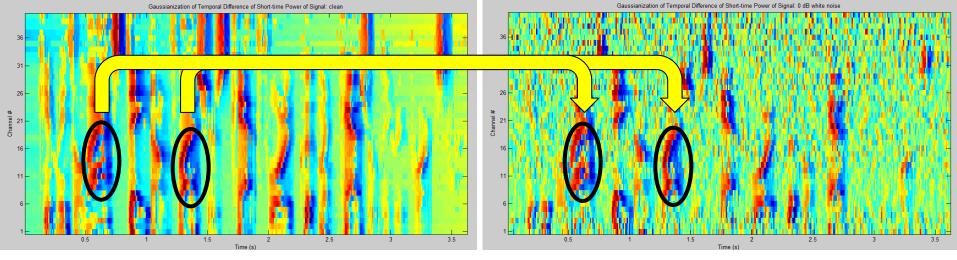
Mel-Filtered Signal: Clean vs. Noisy Speech



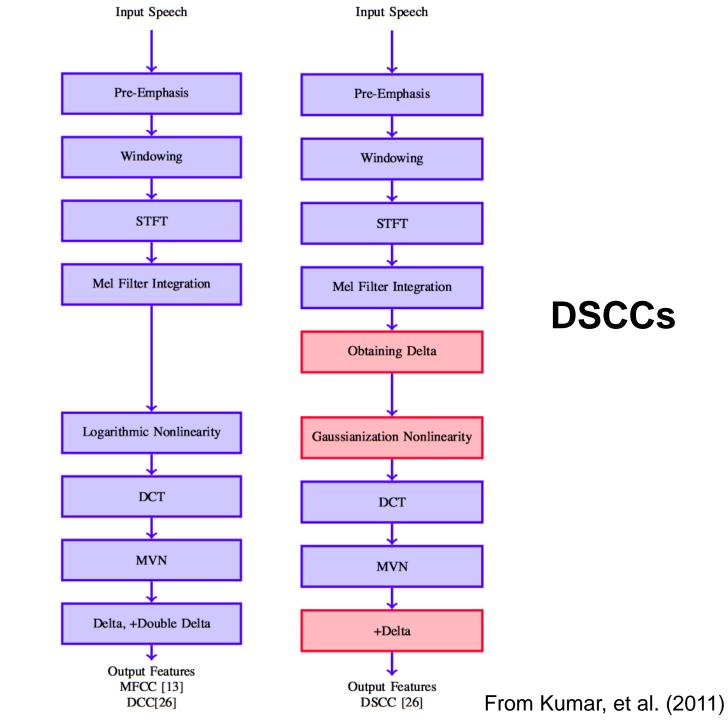
Motivation: More Robust Features - DCCs vs DSCCs



Short-time Power Plot (~DCC): Clean and Noisy Speech



Short-time Power Plot (~DSCC): Clean and Noisy Speech



DCCs

Testing Procedures

NIST 2008 Evaluation Plan

- Training/testing data
 - Clean audio
 - Robustness of MFCC+DSCC's vs. MFCC+DCC's evaluated by adding white noise, babble noise, and reverberation to test files
- Two conditions
 - Same mic used in training and test
 - Different mic used in training and test

Performance measure

Equal error rate (EER)



50

40

10

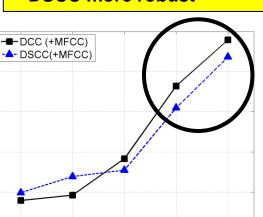
clean

EER(%)

Results

Same Mic in Training and Test

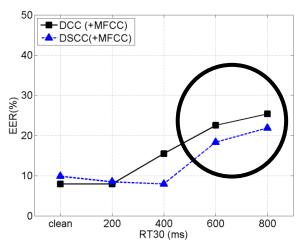
MFCC+DSCC (blue line) - lower **EER than MFCC+DCC (black line)** - DSCC more robust



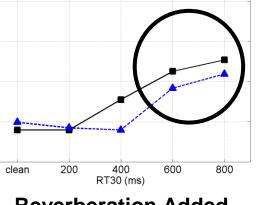
White Noise Added

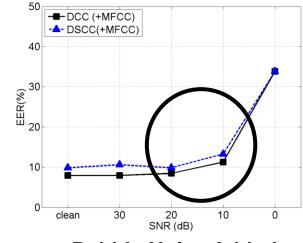
20 SNR (dB)

10



Reverberation Added





MFCC+DSCC (blue line) - higher

EER than MFCC+DCC (black line)

no improvement

Babble Noise Added





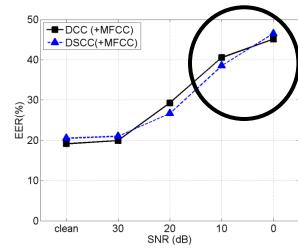




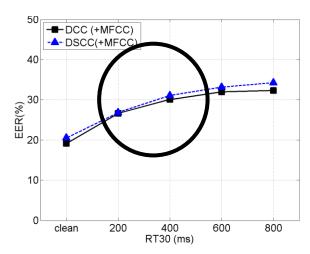
Results (Continued)

Different Mic in Training and Test

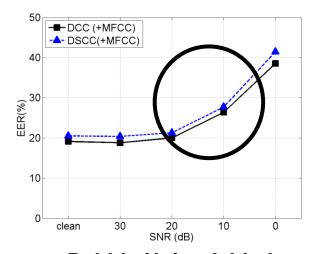
No improvement overall – MFCC+DCC and MFCC+DSCC lines are almost identical



White Noise Added



Reverberation Added



Babble Noise Added







Future Research

- DCCs (with logarithmic nonlinearity) may be more robust to channel mismatch than DSCCs (with Gaussianization nonlinearity)
- Optimize DSCC algorithm
- Test DSCCs in conjunction with other feature types

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