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В.Ю. СЕМЕНОВ

МЕТОД КЛАССИФИКАЦИИ ПОЛА ДИКТОРА, ОСНОВАННЫЙ НА АППРОКСИМАЦИИ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ГОЛОСА МОДЕЛЬЮ ГАУССОВЫХ СМЕСЕЙ

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(Expectation-

, 2018

9 %

Maximization).

0 %).

(). RASTA-PLP 11. (Gaussian Mixture Models, (Hidden Markovian Models, HMM) GMM), **GMM** HMM GMM. T_0 (() $f_0 = 1/T_0$). [2]. . 1, 4000 2000 Число фреймов 6000

. 1. (Pitch) ()

100

200

о 200 з Частота ОТ, Гц

300

300

400

400

00

2000

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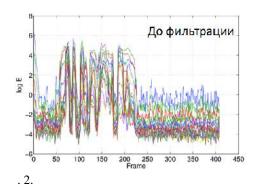
```
10 RASTA-PLP
                                                                     RASTA-PLP
                 : PLP (Perceptual linear prediction [3]) -
                                                      , RASTA («RelAtive SpecTrA») –
                   [4].
                                                                             f_s = 8000
     1.
                                     25
                                             (200
  15
                                      ).
        (120)
     2.
    3. PLP-
                                               [0, f_s/2]
                                                                           17
       [3],
         E_i, i = 1,..., 17.
    4. RASTA-
                                                                           E_{i}
                       [4]
                               R(z) = 0.1z^{4} \frac{2 + z^{-1} - z^{-3} - 2z^{-4}}{1 - 0.94z^{-1}}.
                                                                                          (4)
                      R(z)
                                                               . 2
\log E_i,
                                                                     RASTA-
                                        RASTA-
     5.
                                       RASTA-
[3],
                                                                                          (5)
                                        . 3.
     6.
                                                                 0.33.
    7.
R(k), k = 0,..., L_{fit} - 1.
```

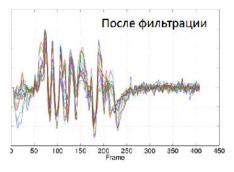
. 2018, 2

111

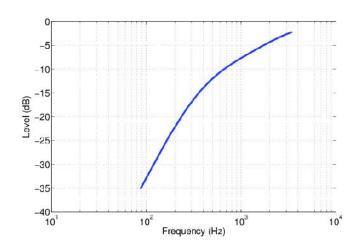
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RASTA-



. 3.

8.
$$a_1, a_2, ..., a_p \ (p = 10),$$

$$(p+1)$$

$$: R(0), R(1), ..., R(p) .$$

$$c_n = -a_n - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{k}{n} c_k a_{n-k}, n = 1, ..., p.$$

« »:

$$c_{n'} = n^{0.6}c_n, n = 1, ..., p.$$

```
RASTA-PLP
                                                  c'_1, c'_2, ..., c'_{10}. (GMM).
T_0
                                                                                                        GMM
                      [5],
                              p(x) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} \alpha_m b(x/\mu_m, D_m),
                                                                                                                           (6)
      b(x/\mu,D) –
                                                                                                                          D:
                        b(x/\mu, D) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi \det D}} \exp(-0.5(x-\mu)^T D^{-1}(x-\mu)).
                                                                                                                           (7)
                                                                     p(x)
                                                                                                        M
                                                                                                           M
      [5].
      GMM
                                                                                               \alpha_{i}, \mu_{i}, D_{i}, i = 1, ..., M.
X = x_1, x_2, ..., x_T.
                                                                                                             EM (expec-
                       GMM
tation-maximization) [6].
                               D_i,
                [5].
\alpha_i, \mu_i, \sigma_i, i = 1, ..., M
                                                                                                              [5].
                                                                                  m -
                                       p(m/x_i,\alpha,\mu,\sigma) = \frac{\alpha_m b_m(x_i)}{\sum_{m=1}^{M} \alpha_m b_m(x_i)},
                                b_m(x_i) = \frac{\exp\{-0.5\sum_{k=1}^{d}(x_i^k - \mu_m^k)^2 / (\sigma_m^k)^2\}}{\prod_{k=1}^{d}\sigma_m^k}.
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$$\alpha_{m} = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} p(m/x_{i}, \alpha, \mu, \sigma);$$

$$\vdots$$

$$\mu_{m} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} p(m/x_{i}, \alpha, \mu, \sigma)x_{i}}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} p(m/x_{i}, \alpha, \mu, \sigma)};$$

$$\vdots$$

$$(\sigma_{m})^{2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{N} p(m/x_{i}, \alpha, \mu, \sigma)}{\sum_{i=1}^{N} p(m/x_{i}, \alpha, \mu, \sigma)} - (\mu_{m})^{2}.$$

$$[7], \qquad 15 \qquad EM,$$

$$\vdots$$

$$[8], -5 \qquad \vdots$$

$$GMM. \qquad [9]. \qquad GMM$$

$$- \qquad [9]. \qquad GMM$$

$$- \qquad [9]. \qquad X = x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{T} \qquad M \qquad , \qquad x_{i}$$

$$m - \qquad K^{(m)}, \qquad \mu_{m}, m = 1, ..., M. \qquad , \qquad x_{i}$$

$$m - \qquad K^{(m)}, \qquad x_{i} \qquad M \qquad , \qquad x_{i}$$

$$m - \qquad \alpha \qquad \mu_{m}, m = 1, ..., d, \qquad X = 1, ..., d,$$

$$N^{(m)} - \qquad m - \qquad \alpha \qquad \alpha_{m} = \frac{N^{(m)}}{N}. \qquad , \qquad X = x_{1}, x_{2}, ..., x_{N},$$

$$p(X / \alpha^{(male)}, \mu^{(male)}, D^{(male)}) \qquad p(X / \alpha^{(female)}, \mu^{(female)}, D^{(female)}) \qquad . \qquad . \qquad . \qquad .$$

```
L^{(male)} = \frac{1}{N} \log p(X / \alpha^{(male)}, \mu^{(male)}, D^{(male)}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log p(x_i / \alpha^{(male)}, \mu^{(male)}, D^{(male)}),
                             L^{(female)} = \frac{1}{N} \log p(X / \alpha^{(female)}, \mu^{(female)}, D^{(female)}) =
                                  = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{N} \log p(x_i / \alpha^{(female)}, \mu^{(female)}, D^{(female)}),
       \log p(x_i / \alpha^{(male)}, \mu^{(male)}, D^{(male)})
                                                            \log p(x_i / \alpha^{(female)}, \mu^{(female)}, D^{(female)})
                                                              L^{(male)} > L^{(female)},
                 1.
                                                                                            16
                         10
                2.
                                                                                           21
                                                                                                    .
(103
                                                        20
                                      (154
20
                                                                                                                                     2 –
                                                                                                 2
GMM
                                   1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16.
                   . 1
                 GMM,
                                                                                                                      1)
                                           2.
                    GMM
                                                             [10],
M = 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16.
                                                                                               GMM
```

_	_	_	_	_	_
1	2	4	8	12	16
8.7 %	4.9 %	3.9 %	1.0 %	3.9 %	3.9 %
9.1 %	7.1 %	7.8 %	7.8 %	7.1 %	7.1 %
8.9 %	6.2 %	6.2 %	5.1 %	5.8 %	5.8 %
1	2	4	8	12	16
3.9 %	3.9 %	1.9 %	3.9 %	1.9 %	2.9 %
4.5 %	6.5 %	6.5 %	7.1 %	7.1 %	7.1 %
4.3 %	5.4 %	4.7 %	5.8 %	5.1 %	5.4 %

_	_	_	-	-	-
1	2	4	8	12	16
0.7 %	0.7 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
0.9 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
0.8 %	0.4 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
1	2	4	8	12	16
0.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %	0.7 %
0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %	0.4 %

 4×4 8×8 ,

(GMM). RASTA-PLP

V. Semenov

METHOD FOR GENDER CASSIFICATION BASED ON APPROXIMATION OF VOICE PARAMETERS BY GAUSSIAN MIXTURE MODELS

The method for gender classification, based on modeling of probability density function of voice parameters by Gaussian mixture model, is proposed. The vector of parameters consists of cepstral coefficients combined with basic tone period. The training of Gaussian mixture model is performed by Expectation-Maximization method. The experiments have shown low probability of classification error for the proposed method (from 9% to 0%).

0%).

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