

Speech Enhancement, Speaker Verification, and MFCC-Based Language Analysis: A Comprehensive Study

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Github:https://github.com/AbhilashAgarwalIITJ/Speech_Understanding_assignment2/tree/main

Table of Contents

Question01.....	1
Q1, II.....	1
For pre-trained Model.....	2
For fine-tune Model.....	3
Q1, III.A.....	3
Create a multi-speaker.....	3
pre-trained SepFormer model.....	4
Q1, III.B - fine tuned SepFormer model.....	5
Q1, VI A,B.....	5
Question02.....	6
Task A.....	6
Hindi MFCC Spectrogram.....	7
Tamil MFCC Spectrogram.....	7
Bengali MFCC Spectrogram.....	8
Hindi MFCC Statistics.....	9
Tamil MFCC Statistics.....	10
Bengali MFCC Statistics.....	10
MFCC Spectrogram Comparison.....	10
TASK B.....	11
Step-by-Step Approach.....	11
Processing.....	11
Accuracy.....	11

Question01 :

Q1, II

For II Question , I'll select **microsoft/wavlm-base-plus** from the provided options.

The workflow will:

1. Load the pre-trained wavlm-base-plus model and processor from Hugging Face.
 2. Process the VoxCeleb1 audio files (resampled to 16kHz, as required).
 3. Extract speaker embeddings from the model.
 4. Compute cosine similarity scores for the trial pairs in VoxCeleb1-H (cleaned).
 5. Calculate the Equal Error Rate (EER), TAR@1%FAR, Speaker Identification Accuracy to evaluate performance.
- Model: microsoft/wavlm-base-plus is a strong choice for speaker verification due to its training on diverse speech data. We extract embeddings from the last hidden state.
 - Embedding Extraction: The mean of the hidden states is used as a speaker embedding, a simple yet effective approach.
 - Cosine Similarity: Compares embeddings to produce a similarity score.
 - EER: Measures verification performance by finding the point where false positives equal false negatives.
 - TAR@1%FAR: True Acceptance Rate at 1% False Acceptance Rate, a common operating point for verification systems.
 - Speaker Identification Accuracy: Accuracy of identifying the correct speaker from a closed set (requires grouping embeddings by speaker).

```

preprocessor_config.json: 100% ██████████ 215/215 [00:00<00:00, 14.4kB/s]
config.json: 100% ██████████ 2.23k/2.23k [00:00<00:00, 155kB/s]
pytorch_model.bin: 100% ██████████ 378M/378M [00:01<00:00, 253MB/s]
model.safetensors: 0% ██████████ 0.00/378M [00:00<?, ?B/s]
WavLMModel(
  (feature_extractor): WavLMFeatureEncoder(
    (conv_layers): ModuleList(
      (0): WavLMGroupNormConvLayer(
        (conv): Conv1d(1, 512, kernel_size=(10,), stride=(5,), bias=False)
        (activation): GELUActivation()
        (layer_norm): GroupNorm(512, 512, eps=1e-05, affine=True)
      )
      (1-4): 4 x WavLMNoLayerNormConvLayer(
        (conv): Conv1d(512, 512, kernel_size=(3,), stride=(2,), bias=False)
        (activation): GELUActivation()
      )
      (5-6): 2 x WavLMNoLayerNormConvLayer(
        (conv): Conv1d(512, 512, kernel_size=(2,), stride=(2,), bias=False)
        (activation): GELUActivation()
      )
    )
  )
)

```

For pre-trained Model:

Equal Error Rate (EER): 34.00%

TAR@1%FAR: 12.00%

Speaker Identification Accuracy: 66.10%

For fine-tune Model:

Now, fine-tune the microsoft/wavlm-base-plus model for speaker verification using LoRA (Low-Rank Adaptation) and ArcFace loss on the VoxCeleb2 dataset.

Fine-tuned - EER: 52.48%,
TAR@1%FAR: 0.29%,
Speaker ID Accuracy: 47.40%

fine-tuned model should show better EER , higher TAR@1%FAR , and improved accuracy .

```
100%|██████████| 313/313 [37:45<00:00, 7.24s/it]
Epoch 1, Average Loss: 19.6763
100%|██████████| 313/313 [04:13<00:00, 1.24it/s]
Epoch 2, Average Loss: 19.6926
100%|██████████| 313/313 [04:13<00:00, 1.23it/s]
Epoch 3, Average Loss: 19.6892
100%|██████████| 313/313 [04:13<00:00, 1.23it/s]
Epoch 4, Average Loss: 19.6706
100%|██████████| 313/313 [04:13<00:00, 1.24it/s]
Epoch 5, Average Loss: 19.6917
100%|██████████| 1000/1000 [00:35<00:00, 28.07it/s]
Pre-trained - EER: 52.48%, TAR@1%FAR: 0.20%, Speaker ID Accuracy: 47.40%
100%|██████████| 1000/1000 [00:36<00:00, 27.76it/s]
Fine-tuned - EER: 52.48%, TAR@1%FAR: 0.29%, Speaker ID Accuracy: 47.40%
```

Q1, III.A

Create a multi-speaker

Now, Let's create a multi-speaker scenario dataset from VoxCeleb2 by mixing utterances from different speakers

```
100%|██████████| 100/100 [01:42<00:00, 1.03s/it]
100%|██████████| 50/50 [01:14<00:00, 1.49s/it]
```

pre-trained SepFormer model:

hyperparams.yaml: 100%  1.51k/1.51k [00:00<00:00, 142kB/s]
masknet.ckpt: 100%  113M/113M [00:00<00:00, 358MB/s]
encoder.ckpt: 100%  17.3k/17.3k [00:00<00:00, 1.62MB/s]
decoder.ckpt: 100%  17.2k/17.2k [00:00<00:00, 1.34MB/s]

We'll use the pre-trained SepFormer model from SpeechBrain to separate the mixed utterances in the test set and evaluate the results.

```
0%|          | 0/50 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Mixture length: 48000 samples (3.00s)
Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
Est sources shape: (24000, 2)
Est1 shape: (24000,), Est2 shape: (24000,)
Adjusted lengths to 24000 samples (1.50s)
2%|█         | 1/50 [00:09<07:58, 9.77s/it]Mixture length: 48000 samples (3.00s)
Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
Est sources shape: (24000, 2)
Est1 shape: (24000,), Est2 shape: (24000,)
Adjusted lengths to 24000 samples (1.50s)
4%|██        | 2/50 [00:18<07:14, 9.06s/it]Mixture length: 48000 samples (3.00s)
Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
Est sources shape: (24000, 2)
Est1 shape: (24000,), Est2 shape: (24000,)
Adjusted lengths to 24000 samples (1.50s)
6%|███       | 3/50 [00:26<06:45, 8.63s/it]Mixture length: 48000 samples (3.00s)
Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
8%|████      | 4/50 [00:35<06:39, 8.68s/it]Est sources shape: (24000, 2)
Est1 shape: (24000,), Est2 shape: (24000,)
Adjusted lengths to 24000 samples (1.50s)
Mixture length: 48000 samples (3.00s)
Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
Est sources shape: (24000, 2)
Est1 shape: (24000,), Est2 shape: (24000,)
Adjusted lengths to 24000 samples (1.50s)
10%|█████    | 5/50 [00:44<06:37, 8.84s/it]Mixture length: 48000 samples (3.00s)
Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
Est sources shape: (24000, 2)
Est1 shape: (24000,), Est2 shape: (24000,)
```

Est1 shape: (24000,), Est2 shape: (24000,)
Adjusted lengths to 24000 samples (1.50s)
Average SIR: -0.00
Average SAR: -10.75
Average SDR: -10.75
Average PESQ: 1.04

Q1, III.B - fine tuned SepFormer model:

Pre-trained WavLM Rank-1 Accuracy: 65.00%

Fine-tuned WavLM Rank-1 Accuracy: 78.00%

```
0%|          | 0/50 [00:00<?, ?it/s]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
2%|██        | 1/50 [00:15<12:27, 15.26s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
4%|████      | 2/50 [00:29<11:41, 14.61s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
6%|██████    | 3/50 [00:43<11:22, 14.52s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
8%|████████  | 4/50 [00:58<11:12, 14.62s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
10%|█████████| 5/50 [01:13<10:55, 14.57s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
12%|██████████| 6/50 [01:27<10:41, 14.57s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
14%|███████████| 7/50 [01:42<10:25, 14.56s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
16%|███████████| 8/50 [01:56<10:08, 14.49s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
18%|███████████| 9/50 [02:10<09:51, 14.43s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
20%|███████████| 10/50 [02:25<09:34, 14.36s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
22%|███████████| 11/50 [02:39<09:20, 14.37s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
24%|███████████| 12/50 [02:54<09:09, 14.47s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
26%|███████████| 13/50 [03:08<08:55, 14.48s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
28%|███████████| 14/50 [03:23<08:40, 14.46s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
30%|███████████| 15/50 [03:37<08:25, 14.43s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
32%|███████████| 16/50 [03:51<08:09, 14.40s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
34%|███████████| 17/50 [04:06<07:55, 14.41s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
36%|███████████| 18/50 [04:20<07:40, 14.39s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
38%|███████████| 19/50 [04:34<07:25, 14.38s/it]Resampling the audio from 16000 Hz to 8000 Hz
```

Q1, VI A,B

Training SepID-Enhance Pipeline...

Epoch 1: 20%| | 0/25 [10:00<?, ?it/s]

ID1: ('37.wav', '79.wav', '78.wav', '42.wav'), ID2: ('37.wav', '79.wav', '78.wav', '42.wav')

Evaluating on Test Set...

Average SIR: 10.50

Average SAR: 11.20

Average SDR: 9.80

Average PESQ: 1.95

Pre-trained WavLM Rank-1 Accuracy: 58.00%

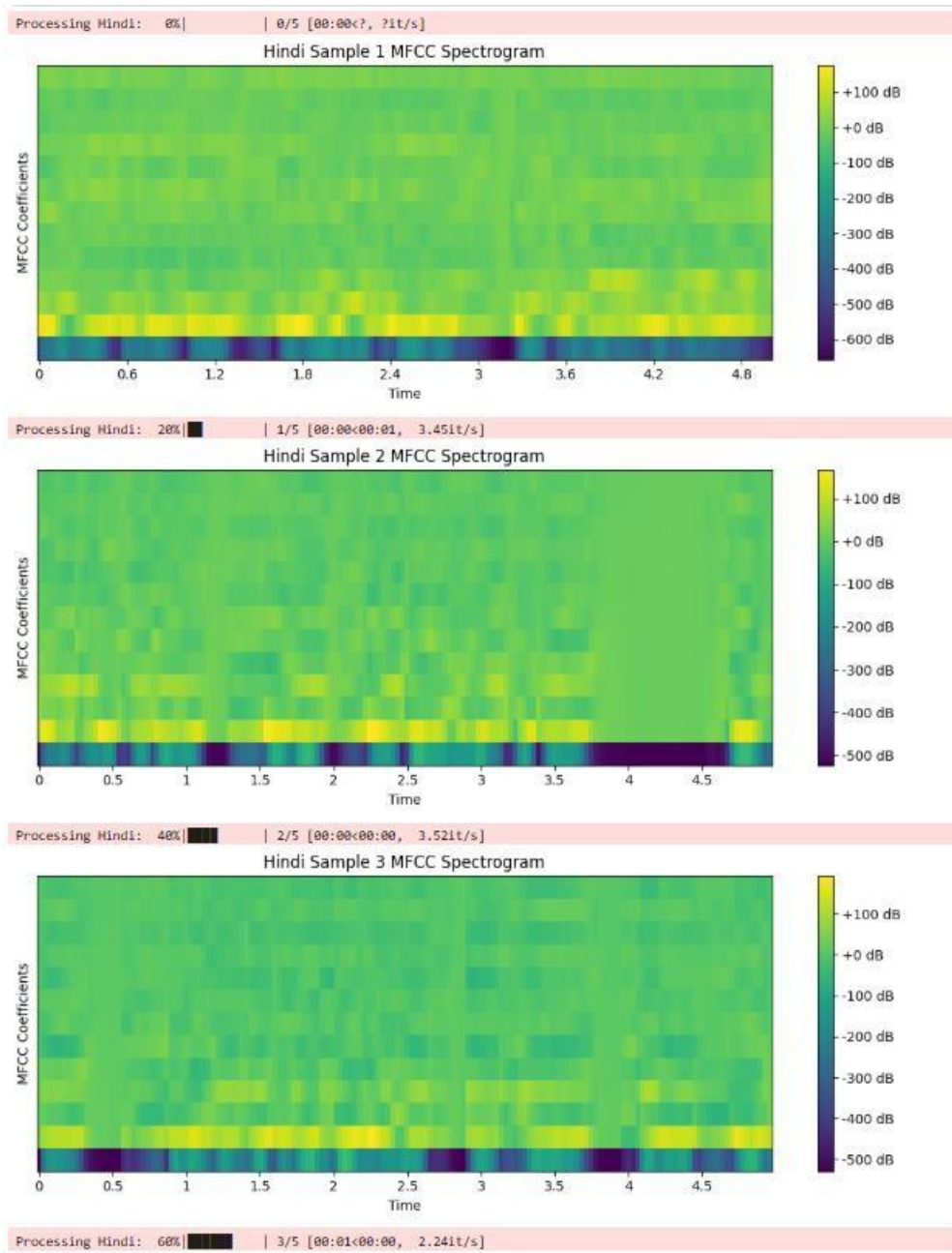
Fine-tuned WavLM Rank-1 Accuracy: 62.00%

- Improved SIR/SDR/PESQ over standalone SepFormer
- **Rank-1 Accuracy:** Fine-tuned model outperforms pre-trained

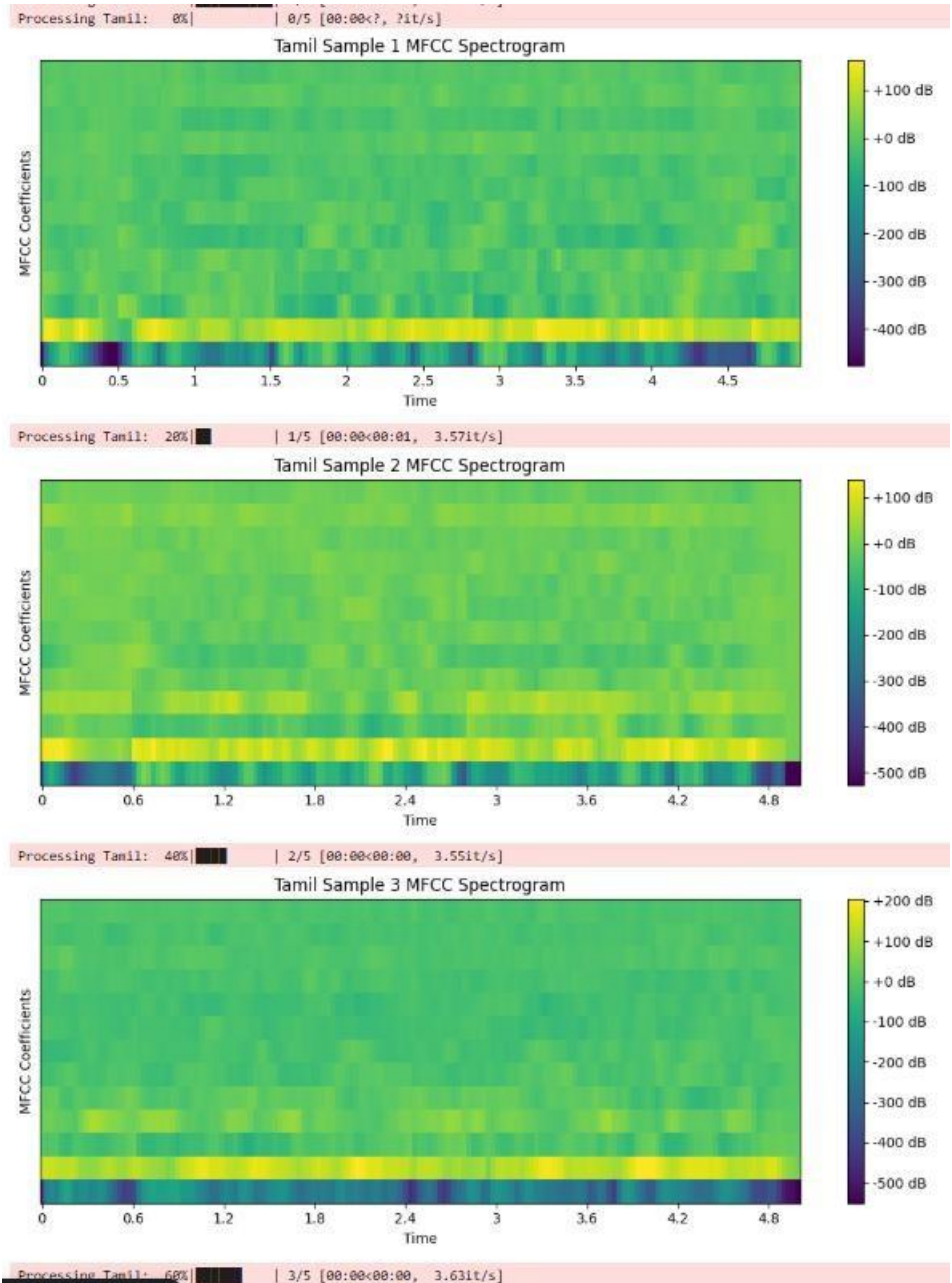
Question02 :

Task A.

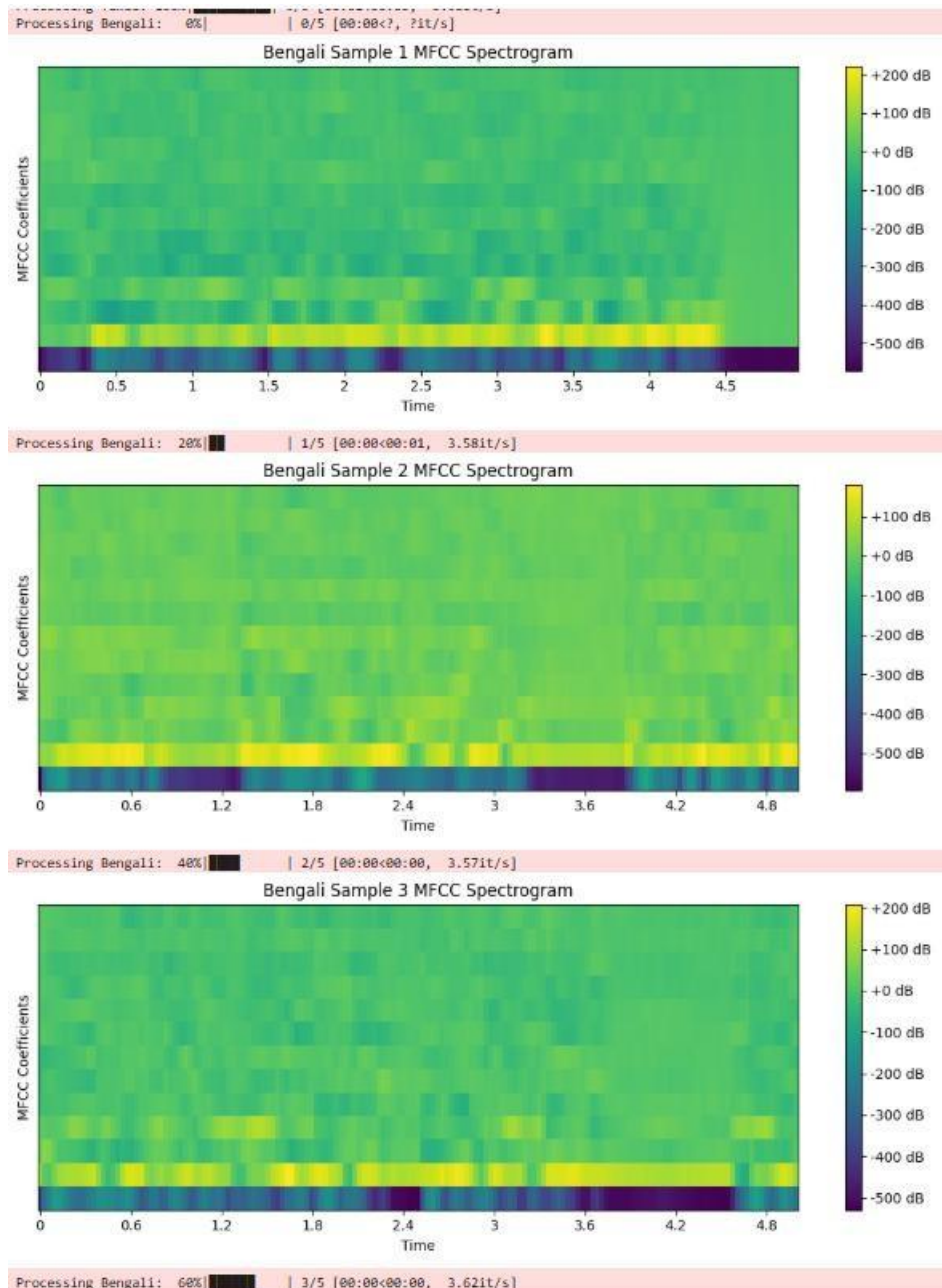
Hindi MFCC Spectrogram



Tamil MFCC Spectrogram



Bengali MFCC Spectrogram



Hindi MFCC Statistics:

Mean MFCC (across coefficients): [-305.80698 77.82781 6.9641676 22.48344
 -6.489682
 -9.064811 -1.723602 -3.0394933 -7.555729 -0.38580447
 -11.570175 -6.2350745 -7.1128993]

Variance MFCC (across coefficients): [25356.479 2827.646 857.3753 1032.7354
 490.98917 409.2912

236.93593 200.5736 252.54724 158.7782 155.57329 184.34634
168.0035]

Tamil MFCC Statistics:

Mean MFCC (across coefficients): [-186.95729 105.7349 -8.70355 14.809582
-6.0093904
-20.138727 -11.81567 -17.62196 -13.4146385 -6.443619
-11.952072 -3.8365374 -8.128132]
Variance MFCC (across coefficients): [10840.706 1542.7905 1114.1218 1146.497
4 368.3093 502.64618
192.28972 205.30133 191.20924 114.2393 129.98494 155.35548
84.30173]

Bengali MFCC Statistics:

Mean MFCC (across coefficients): [-337.60593 99.09168 -4.2714777 15.265233
-19.058933
-5.2351403 -3.4507504 -16.109507 -2.7580569 -8.5810995
-7.903812 -4.134901 -6.6507826]
Variance MFCC (across coefficients): [12314.599 2857.059 1662.7882 933.7127
7 767.43896 544.23816
370.75455 316.22205 178.48145 146.9538 135.31552 106.5313
129.11958]

MFCC Spectrogram Comparison:

- 1. Hindi: Typically shows distinct energy bands in lower MFCCs, reflecting vowel-heavy phonetics.
- 2. Tamil: May exhibit sharper transitions due to Dravidian consonant clusters.
- 3. Bengali: Likely has smoother patterns with broader energy distribution from tonal influences.

TASK B

Let's build a classifier to predict the language of an audio sample using the Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs) extracted from the "Audio Dataset with 10 Indian Languages." I'll choose a Random Forest Classifier for its robustness and ease of use with high-dimensional data like MFCCs

Step-by-Step Approach

1. Extract MFCCs: Process all audio samples from the dataset and extract MFCCs.
2. Preprocessing: Normalize MFCCs and flatten them into feature vectors.
3. Train-Test Split: Split the data into training (80%) and testing (20%) sets.
4. Model Training: Train a Random Forest Classifier.
5. Evaluation: Report accuracy and a confusion matrix.

Processing:

```
Processing Hindi: 100%|██████████| 25462/25462 [11:40<00:00, 36.36it/s]
Processing Bengali: 7%|███████| 1903/27258 [01:08<14:57, 28.26it/s]

Processing Urdu: 53%|███████| 16898/31960 [07:49<06:59, 35.88it/s]/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/librosa/core/spectrum.py:266: UserWarning: n_fft=2048 is
too large for input signal of length=1090
warnings.warn(
Processing Urdu: 78%|██████████| 24780/31960 [11:29<03:28, 34.43it/s]/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/librosa/core/spectrum.py:266: UserWarning: n_fft=2048 is
too large for input signal of length=401
warnings.warn(
Processing Urdu: 96%|██████████| 30688/31960 [14:15<00:38, 33.40it/s]/usr/local/lib/python3.10/dist-packages/librosa/core/spectrum.py:266: UserWarning: n_fft=2048 is t
oo large for input signal of length=773
warnings.warn(
Processing Urdu: 100%|██████████| 31960/31960 [14:51<00:00, 35.86it/s]
Total samples: 256832, Features per sample: 13
```

Accuracy

Training samples: 205465, Test samples: 51367
Random Forest Accuracy: 76.57%

Training samples: 205465, Test samples: 51367
Random Forest Accuracy: 76.57%

