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Spoofing countermeasures for speaker verification systems

Spoofing: threat for biometric systems

Spoofing: presentation of a falsified trait to the sensor of a biometric system to provoke illegitimate acceptance.

EU FP7 Tabula Rasa Project:

- 2D Face,
- 3D Face,
- Fingerprint,
- Voice,
- Gait, ...





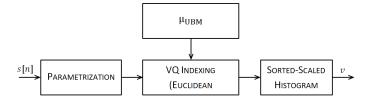
Spoofing for Voice:

- Systems: 6 different including one state-of-the-aftermement
- Attacks: replay, synthesis, voice conversion, artificial signals
- False acceptance increases from 5% to 50-90%

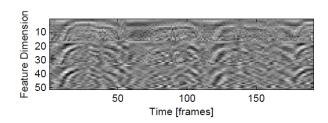


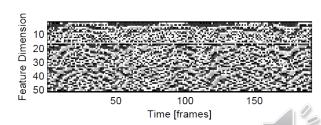
Spoofing Countermeasures

higher-level features



- speech quality assessment
- " pair-wise distances against voice conversion
 - False acceptance decreases from 90% to < 3%
- Local Binary Patterns (LBP)
 - one-dimensional
 - two-dimensional





fusion







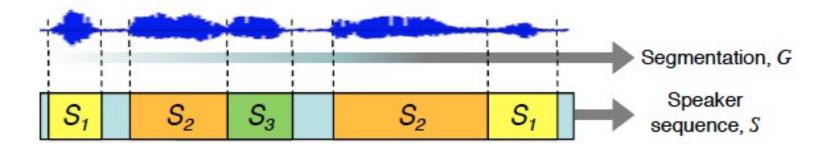




Linguistic normalization for speaker diarization and recognition

What is Speaker Diarization?







who (S) spoke when (G)?

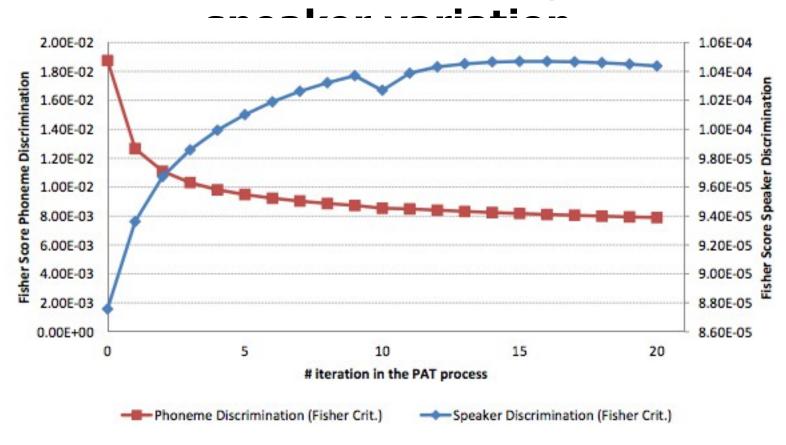
$$(\widetilde{S}, \widetilde{G}) = \arg \max_{S,G} P(S, G|O)$$

- acoustic observations, O
- unwanted linguistic variation

PAT: Phone adaptive training



PAT maximizes the inter-speaker variation while minimizing the intra-









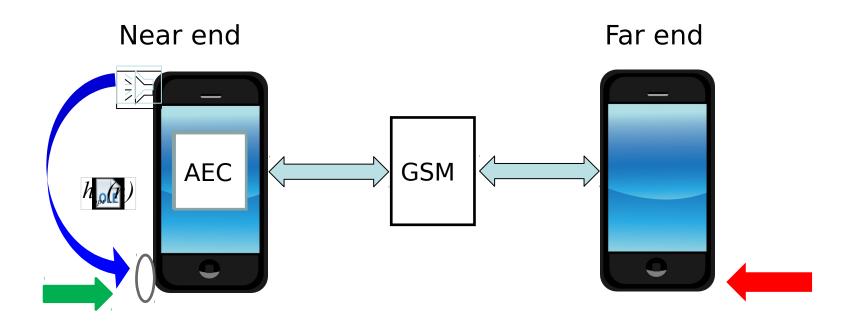


Leela Krishna GUDUPUDI

1st Year PhD Candidate

Nonlinear Acoustic Echo Cancellation

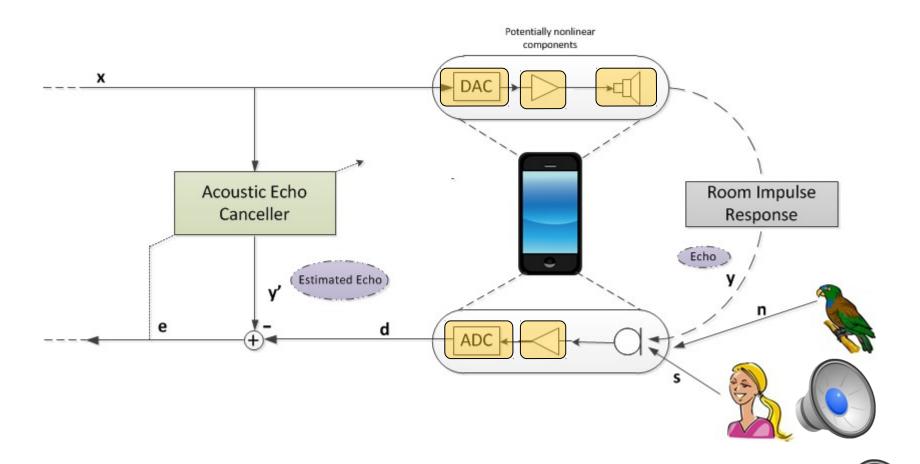
The echo reduction approach







Non-linearities









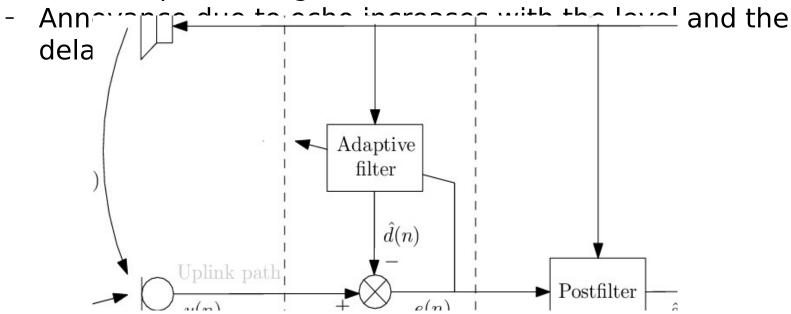


Christelle YEMDJI 3rd Year PhD Candidate

Acoustic echo processing for dualmicrophone mobile terminals

Acoustic echo and its control

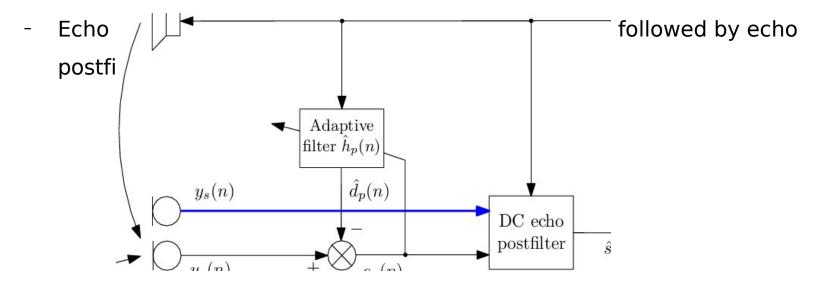
- Acoustic echo: coupling between loudspeaker and microphone
 - Far-end speaker might hear his own voice





Dual microphone echo control

- "Some mobile devices are equipped with two microphone i.e. iPhone 4, Google Nexus One
- Novel approach to echo processing for dual-microphone devices











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Multi-view Dimensionality Reduction for Multi-modal biometrics

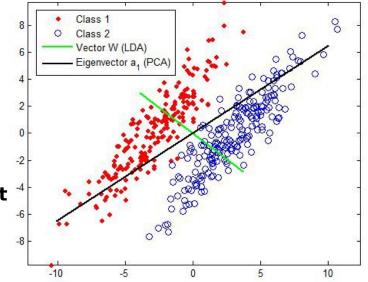
Speech and Audio Processing Research Group Multimedia Image Processing Group Supervisors: Nick EVANS and Jean-Luc DUGELAY

Dimensionality Reduction in Biometrics

 Dimensionality reduction (DR) is often performed on biometric data in order to extract discriminative features;

Single-view DR mothods:

- Supervised (LDA, etc
 - high discriminative power
 - need large labe at training set
- Unsupervised (P(i), etc.)
 - low discriminative power
 - need only unlabeled data



Approaches to multi-view DR model



MVDR for Multi-modal Biometrics

Bio-model, paired features (Voice and Face for example)

- Multi-view Dimensionality Reduction

(MVDR)





- need small amount or no labeled data
- high discriminative power
- EURECOM algorithms outperform the state-



of-the-art