

# Backend Machine Learning Pipeline

## Automated Interview Analysis

System Architecture Document

February 16, 2026

## Contents

<b>1 Purpose and Scope</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2 Input Data Contract</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1 Assumptions . . . . .	3
<b>3 Technology Stack</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Programming Language . . . . .	3
3.2 Audio Processing . . . . .	3
3.3 Video Processing . . . . .	4
3.4 Language Models . . . . .	4
3.5 Data Handling . . . . .	4
<b>4 Pipeline Overview</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5 Stage 0: Canonical Time Base</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1 Objective . . . . .	4
5.2 Process . . . . .	4
5.3 Internal Metadata . . . . .	5
<b>6 Stage 1: Signal Extraction</b>	<b>5</b>
6.1 Candidate Audio . . . . .	5
6.2 Interviewer Audio . . . . .	5
6.3 Candidate Video . . . . .	5
6.4 Outputs . . . . .	5
<b>7 Stage 2: Temporal Grouping</b>	<b>6</b>
7.1 Speaking Segmentation . . . . .	6
7.2 Question–Answer Mapping . . . . .	6
7.3 Outputs . . . . .	6
<b>8 Stage 3: Behavioral Metrics</b>	<b>6</b>
8.1 Audio-Based Metrics . . . . .	6
8.2 Video-Based Metrics . . . . .	6
8.3 Output . . . . .	6
<b>9 Stage 4: Semantic Relevance Scoring</b>	<b>7</b>
9.1 LLM Role . . . . .	7
9.2 Constraints . . . . .	7
9.3 Output . . . . .	7

<b>10 Stage 5: JD-Conditioned Aggregation</b>	<b>7</b>
10.1 JD Decomposition . . . . .	7
10.2 Chronological Scoring . . . . .	7
10.3 Output . . . . .	7
<b>11 Final Output</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>12 Explicit Non-Goals</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>13 Conclusion</b>	<b>8</b>

# 1 Purpose and Scope

This document defines the backend machine learning pipeline for an automated interview analysis system.

The interview user interface (UI) is assumed to be complete and provides pre-separated modalities:

- Candidate audio only
- Interviewer audio only
- Candidate video only (no audio)

The backend processes these inputs to produce structured, time-aligned, explainable evaluation outputs.

No model training is performed. All inference relies on pretrained models and deterministic logic.

## 2 Input Data Contract

Each interview session provides the following files:

```
candidate_audio.wav  
candidate_video.mp4  
interviewer_audio.wav  
job_description.txt
```

### 2.1 Assumptions

- Speaker separation is already complete
- Candidate video contains only the candidate
- All files belong to a single interview session
- Audio can be aligned to the video timeline

The candidate video timeline is treated as the canonical time base.

## 3 Technology Stack

### 3.1 Programming Language

- Python 3.11

### 3.2 Audio Processing

- ffmpeg
- librosa
- webrtcvad
- faster-whisper

### 3.3 Video Processing

- opencv-python
- mediapipe

### 3.4 Language Models

- Local LLM: Qwen 2.5 3B
- Sentence-BERT-compatible embedding model

### 3.5 Data Handling

- numpy, scipy
- pydantic
- JSON for all intermediate and final artifacts

## 4 Pipeline Overview

```
Input Files
  ↓
Stage 0: Canonical Time Base
  ↓
Stage 1: Signal Extraction
  ↓
Stage 2: Temporal Grouping
  ↓
Stage 3: Behavioral Metrics
  ↓
Stage 4: Semantic Relevance Scoring
  ↓
Stage 5: JD-Conditioned Aggregation
  ↓
Final Output (output.json)
```

Each stage produces explicit artifacts consumed by the next stage.

## 5 Stage 0: Canonical Time Base

### 5.1 Objective

Unify all modalities onto a single authoritative timeline.

### 5.2 Process

- Extract FPS and duration from candidate video
- Normalize audio timestamps
- Align audio streams to video time

### 5.3 Internal Metadata

```
1 {  
2   "timebase": "video",  
3   "fps": 30,  
4   "duration_sec": 1832.4  
5 }
```

## 6 Stage 1: Signal Extraction

This stage performs measurement only. No semantic interpretation.

### 6.1 Candidate Audio

Extracted features (timestamped):

- RMS energy
- Fundamental frequency (pitch)
- Pitch variance
- Speech rate
- Pause duration
- Voice activity detection

Additionally:

- Speech-to-text transcription with word-level timestamps

### 6.2 Interviewer Audio

- Speech-to-text transcription with timestamps

### 6.3 Candidate Video

Frames sampled at every 10th frame.

Per-frame features:

- Face presence
- Face bounding box size
- Eye gaze direction
- Head pose (yaw, pitch, roll)
- Facial landmark movement

### 6.4 Outputs

- candidate\_audio\_raw.json
- interviewer\_transcript.json
- candidate\_video\_raw.json

## 7 Stage 2: Temporal Grouping

### 7.1 Speaking Segmentation

Candidate voice activity defines speaking vs non-speaking intervals.

```
1 {  
2   "segment_id": "S4",  
3   "type": "speaking",  
4   "start": 112.3,  
5   "end": 129.7,  
6   "video_frames": [3370, 3380, 3390]  
7 }
```

### 7.2 Question–Answer Mapping

Rules:

- Interviewer speech defines questions
- Subsequent candidate speaking defines answers
- Short silences are merged

### 7.3 Outputs

- speaking\_segments.json
- qa\_pairs.json

## 8 Stage 3: Behavioral Metrics

Derived metrics are computed per answer or per speaking segment.

### 8.1 Audio-Based Metrics

- Confidence proxy
- Fluency score
- Stress proxy
- Consistency / evasiveness proxy

### 8.2 Video-Based Metrics

- Face presence ratio
- Eye contact stability
- Head movement entropy
- Micro-movement intensity

### 8.3 Output

- candidate\_behavior\_metrics.json

## 9 Stage 4: Semantic Relevance Scoring

### 9.1 LLM Role

The LLM evaluates semantic alignment only.

Inputs:

- Question text
- Answer text
- Relevant job description excerpt

### 9.2 Constraints

- Low temperature
- Forced structured output
- No free-form prose

### 9.3 Output

```
1 {
2   "qa_id": "QA7",
3   "relevance": 0.84,
4   "coverage": 0.79,
5   "off_topic": false
6 }
```

Stored as:

- relevance\_scores.json

## 10 Stage 5: JD-Conditioned Aggregation

### 10.1 JD Decomposition

The job description is parsed into:

- Required skills
- Soft skills
- Weight vectors

### 10.2 Chronological Scoring

Scores are updated incrementally per QA pair:

- Skill confidence
- Communication effectiveness
- Behavioral consistency

### 10.3 Output

- candidate\_score\_timeline.json

## 11 Final Output

The final backend artifact is:

`output.json`

It contains:

- Aggregated scores
- Chronological performance evolution
- Evidence-backed explanations

## 12 Explicit Non-Goals

The system does not attempt:

- Emotion detection
- Lie detection
- Psychological diagnosis
- Human replacement

All outputs are evidence-based proxies.

## 13 Conclusion

This backend architecture is modular, deterministic, explainable, and auditable. Strict separation between measurement, interpretation, and aggregation prevents hallucination and ensures reliability.