

Agenda

Objective

Prior Work

Data Collection

Speech Diarization

Metrics

Accuracy & Error

Privacy

Next Steps

Demo

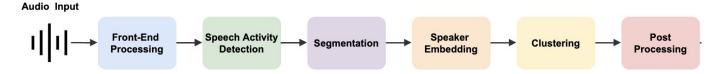
Objective

The end goal of this project is to:

- Provide readable conversation feedback to users
- Record audio live or use pre-recorded audio
- Help users visualize a conversation
- Gives graphical and text metrics that are beneficial

Prior Work in Space

- Zoom conversation analysis
 - Had individual microphones for each speaker
 - Zoom automatically highlights speakers, so it's easier to detect interruptions by finding overlap in speech
- Speaker diarization
 - Models have already been developed which segment a recording into its component speakers



Step 1 - Data Collection

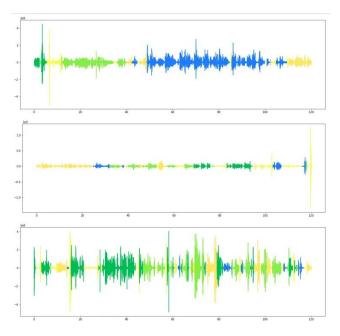
- Initial Data Collection
 - Recorded most use cases off the top of our head
 - Helped give preliminary testing data for our metrics
- Synthetic Data
 - Use pre-recorded snippets, randomly select 1 second segments, make them overlap for a random amount of time
 - Easily generate large amounts of data

Step 2 - Speech Diarization

Tested multiple models:

- diart (https://github.com/juanmc2005/diart/tree/main)
- pyAudioAnalysis (https://github.com/tyiannak/pyAudioAnalysis)
- SpeechBrain (https://github.com/speechbrain/speechbrain)
- Pyannote (https://github.com/pyannote/pyannote-audio)
- Google Cloud (https://cloud.google.com/speech-to-text/docs/multiple-voices)

We ultimately decided on **Google Cloud** because of its ability to transcribe the audio as well as its csv file output.



https://medium.com/@ishantwadhwa4/plot-speaker-diarization-with-pyplot-7c8f6e 677da8

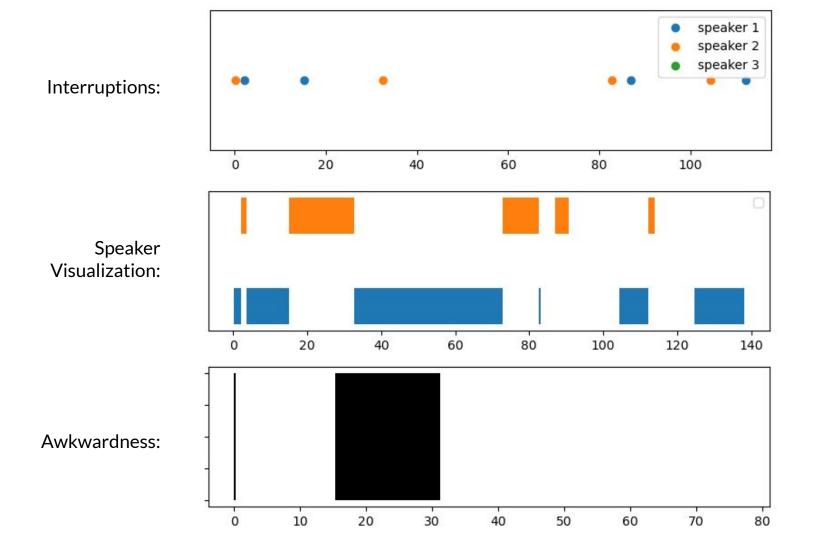
Metrics

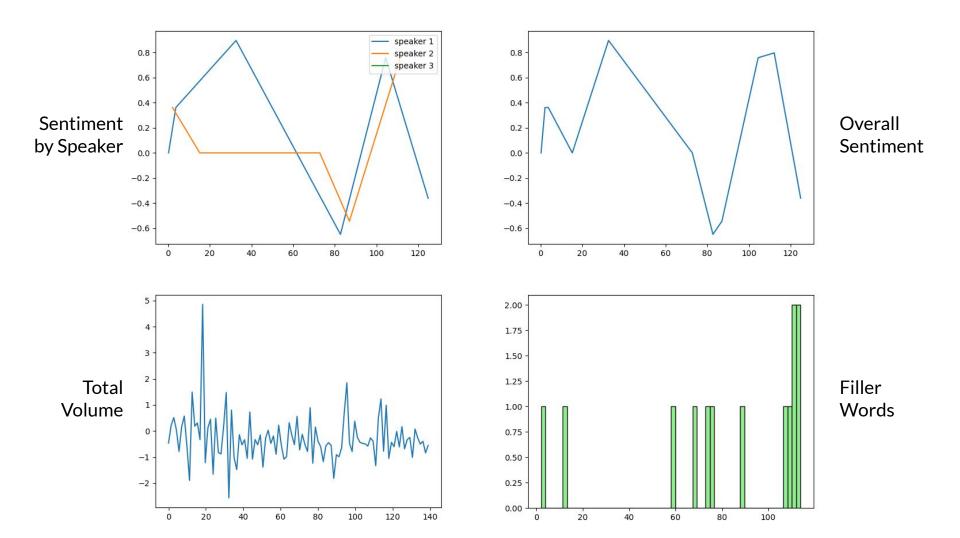
Figures:

- Speaker Visualization
- Interruptions Required Model Training
- Breaks in Conversation
- Overall Sentiment
- Sentiment by Speaker
- Change in Volume
- Filler Words

Text:

- Speaker Speeds
- Overall Sentiment Score
- Speech Length
- Awkwardness Metrics
- Turns per Speaker





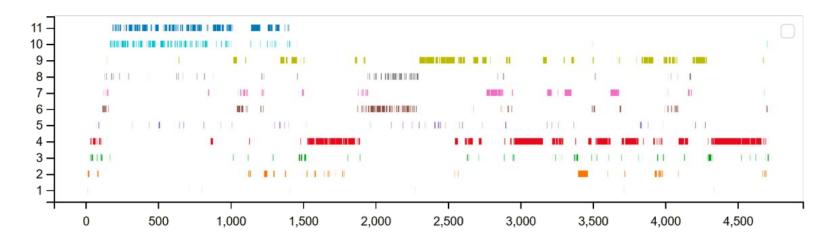
Al Feedback

We used ChatGPT to generate feedback based on details about the conversation. Users input information about recordings prior to requesting feedback. In this example, I wrote: Two people are giving a presentation to a group about a website which analyzes conversations.

Sentiment Feedback Speech Feedback **Contribution Feedback** Speaker [1, 2]: To more positively contribute to a ['Speaker 1']: Good speaking speed ['Speaker 1']: Well balanced contribution conversation within a two-person lecture presentation, it's ['Speaker 1']: Good speaking speed essential to be an active listener. Pay attention to the ['Speaker 2']: To talk slower in a lecture, first, practice your content presented, jot down any questions or comments presentation beforehand to get a sense of timing. Use a that come to mind, and wait for the appropriate time to metronome or timer to pace yourself. During the lecture, voice them. Always respect the presenters by not remember to breathe and pause between points for interrupting them mid-speech. Show engagement by emphasis. Articulate each word clearly and avoid rushing through your material. Maintain a relaxed posture and nodding, maintaining eve contact, and showing appropriate reactions. When asking questions or giving make eve contact with your audience to gauge their feedback, be clear, concise, and respectful. Make sure your understanding and adjust your speed accordingly. It's okay contributions are relevant to the topic at hand. Encourage to take brief pauses to gather your thoughts. This not only others in the group to express their thoughts and ideas. helps you slow down but also allows your audience to absorb the information Remember, your goal is to enhance the learning experience for everyone, not to dominate the conversation. Lastly, always appreciate the efforts of the presenters, it encourages a positive environment.

Robustness

This website works for large recordings, including long meetings.



Interruptions

Version 1: Chat GPT

- Asking Chat GPT if there was a likely interruption (over 70%)
- If true, mark as an interruption

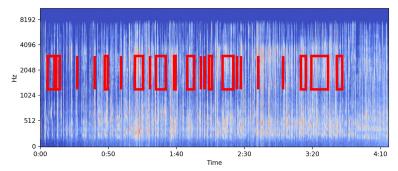
Version 2:

- Random Forest model: further train an existing model for interruptions
- Still R&D

Interruption Detection With ML

Implementation of a lightweight Random Forest classifier model to detect interrupts in user speech.

- Trained on YAMNet library data and our own synthetically generated interruption recordings.
- We extracted MFCC feature vectors from each recording, and labeled the recordings at each timestamp with a 1 (corresponding to an interruption) or a 0 (no interruption), the latter of which constituted our target dataset.



Display of speaker overlap within mel spectrogram

Accuracy & Error

When provided with a clear recording, as well an accurate number of speakers, the Google Cloud diarization model is able to effectively transcribe what is being said, with some error.

Example:

- Original Dialogue: This is a test Google Cloud recording
- Recorded Dialogue: this is a test to Google Cloud recording

Ethical Concerns

- Privacy issues arise when recording conversation
- Concerns how website is used
 - Can companies use it the second employees walks in? How does it impact employees?
 - Do companies tell employees they use it?
 - If they tell, employees act differently
 - If they don't, privacy violation (?)
- Possible solutions:
 - Company policies on Al feedback
 - Ask for permission to record and use recording data before every meeting



Conclusions & Future Work

Future Work:

- Improve accuracy of the model Train Google Cloud diarization pipeline further
- Improve graphs (esp. for longer recordings)
- Web app
 - Flask auth
 - Store user data in a SQL server (in progress)
- Address privacy concerns
- Start user studies
 - Find more useful metrics
- Write a paper

Acknowledgements

- Our mentors, Devesh Sarda and Joe Breda (for scaffolding our design and coding processes)
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Thank you for listening!