**1. How long should your updated my\_voice.wav be?**

OpenVoice V2 (and most modern speaker embedding + TTS models) usually need **at least a few minutes of clean audio** to get a natural timbre and accent. The more, the better, especially when you want to capture technical vocabulary.

* **Minimum usable**: 2–3 minutes (basic identity of your voice).
* **Good quality**: 10–15 minutes (clearer accent, prosody, and stability).
* **Excellent for technical use**: 20–30 minutes (captures a wide range of phonemes, scientific terms, and number patterns).

👉 For your use case (AI, data science narration), I’d suggest aiming for **15–20 minutes** of high-quality, single-speaker audio.

**2. Recording best practices**

* Record in a **quiet room** (no fan, no background noise).
* Use a **decent condenser mic or lavalier mic** if possible.
* Speak **naturally, at your usual speed** — don’t over-enunciate.
* Record in **16-bit PCM WAV, 44.1 kHz** (OpenVoice handles that well).
* Split into chunks if needed, but later you can concatenate into one training file.

**3. Suggested Script for Recording**

Here’s a **15–20 minute script** in your chosen domain (Artificial Intelligence, Data Science, numbers, and jargon). It’s broken into sections so you can record naturally in parts:

**Section 1 – Artificial Intelligence Basics**

Artificial Intelligence, or AI, is the simulation of human intelligence by machines.  
It includes tasks such as reasoning, learning, problem-solving, perception, and natural language understanding.  
Popular subfields include Machine Learning, Deep Learning, Computer Vision, and Natural Language Processing.  
AI is now embedded in products ranging from recommendation systems to autonomous vehicles.

**Section 2 – Data Science Concepts**

Data Science is an interdisciplinary field that combines mathematics, statistics, programming, and domain knowledge.  
A data scientist extracts meaningful insights from raw data.  
Key steps include data collection, preprocessing, feature engineering, model training, evaluation, and deployment.  
Popular tools include Python, Pandas, NumPy, TensorFlow, PyTorch, and Scikit-Learn.

**Section 3 – Numerical Expressions**

Let me read a few numbers.  
Ten point zero five.  
Negative three point one four one five nine.  
Five hundred and sixty-seven thousand, eight hundred and ninety-two.  
The matrix A is of size one hundred by one hundred.  
The probability is zero point zero zero four seven.  
Equation number twenty-three represents the cost function.

**Section 4 – Scientific Jargon**

In Deep Learning, neural networks consist of layers such as convolutional, recurrent, and transformer blocks.  
Backpropagation is used to minimize the loss function through gradient descent.  
Reinforcement Learning is based on agents, states, actions, and rewards.  
Bayesian inference helps quantify uncertainty in predictions.  
Generative Adversarial Networks, or GANs, consist of a generator and a discriminator competing in a zero-sum game.

**Section 5 – Domain Applications**

Artificial Intelligence has wide applications.  
In healthcare, AI supports medical imaging, drug discovery, and personalized medicine.  
In finance, machine learning detects fraud and optimizes trading strategies.  
In education, adaptive learning platforms adjust content to the student’s progress.  
In natural language processing, large language models now generate text, summarize documents, and even translate across languages.

**Section 6 – Closing**

This concludes the voice dataset for Artificial Intelligence and Data Science.  
The goal of this recording is to provide a wide range of phonetic coverage, technical vocabulary, numbers, and complex sentence structures.  
Thank you for listening.

If you record all of the above at a **natural pace**, you’ll get roughly **18–20 minutes** of audio — just right for OpenVoice fine-tuning / embedding.