

Speaker Recognition

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Abstract

Speaker recognition, a significant technique in the area of digital signal processing is used in a wide range of applications such as security systems, forensics, and human-computer interaction. This project focuses on implementing speaker recognition using MATLAB, employing Mel-frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC), Mel-filterbank (MELFB), and Linde-Buzo-Gray (LBG) algorithm. The proposed system begins with preprocessing the speech signals to extract audio features using the MFCC technique, which mimics the human auditory system's response to sound. Subsequently, the Mel-filterbank enhances discrimination of the extracted features by modeling the frequency response of the voice speech. The MATLAB implementation provides a user-friendly interface for both training and testing the speaker recognition system. Experimental results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed approach in accurately identifying speakers from a given dataset.

Keywords: Speaker recognition, MATLAB, MFCC, Mel-filterbank, LBG algorithm, Feature extraction, Clustering.

1. Introduction

Speaker recognition is the process of finding the identity of an unknown speaker by comparing his/her voice with voices of registered speakers in the database. It's a one-to-many comparison.

Speaker recognition can be classified into identification and verification. Speaker identification is the process of determining which registered speaker provides a given voice sample regardless of what is saying. On the other hand, Speaker verification is the process of accepting or rejecting the identity claim of a speaker. In this paper, we are going to implement speaker identification model. Basic structure of speaker identification is given in the fig. 1.

2. Methodology

2.1. Feature Extraction

Feature extraction is the first step for speaker recognition. In this process a small amount of data is extracted from the voice signal for the identifying a speaker.

2.2. Mel-frequency cepstrum coefficients processor (MFCC)

MFCC is based on the human peripheral auditory system. The human perception of the frequency contents of sounds for speech signals does not follow a linear scale. Thus for each tone with an actual frequency f measured in Hz, a subjective pitch is measured on a scale called the 'Mel Scale'. The mel frequency scale is a linear frequency spacing below 1000 Hz and logarithmic spacing above 1kHz. As a reference point, the pitch of a 1 kHz tone, 40 dB above the perceptual hearing threshold, is defined as 1000 Mels.[1]

2.2.1. Frame Blocking All the recorded audio samples are resampled at 5600Hz. In frame blocking process, each audio file is divided into N short frames of around 20 ms time frame in length with overlap of 10 ms. This allows us to split each 1 second sound file into N individual samples and M overlapping samples. By dividing the signal into such short frames, each section is a relatively constant signal that does not change much.

2.2.2. Windowing Each frame is passed through a windowing function to minimize the discontinuity in the beginning and end of each frame. The concept here is to minimize the spectral distortion by using the window to suppress the signal to zero at the beginning and end of each frame.

Window function for each frame $x_1(n)$ is

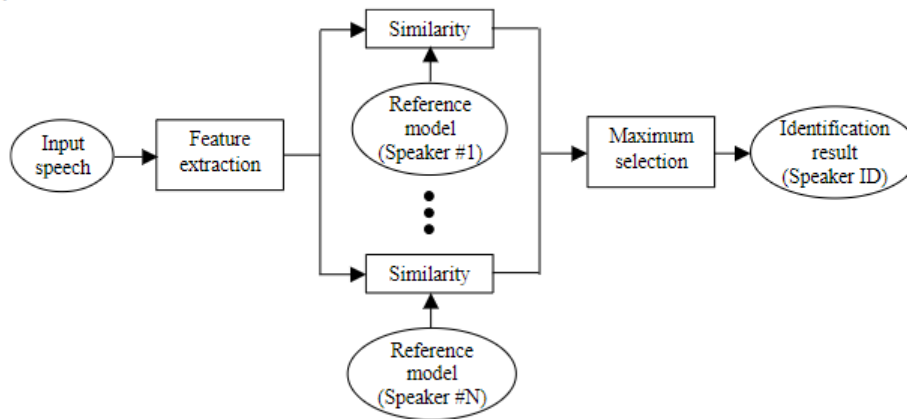


Figure 1. Basic Structure of Speaker Identification

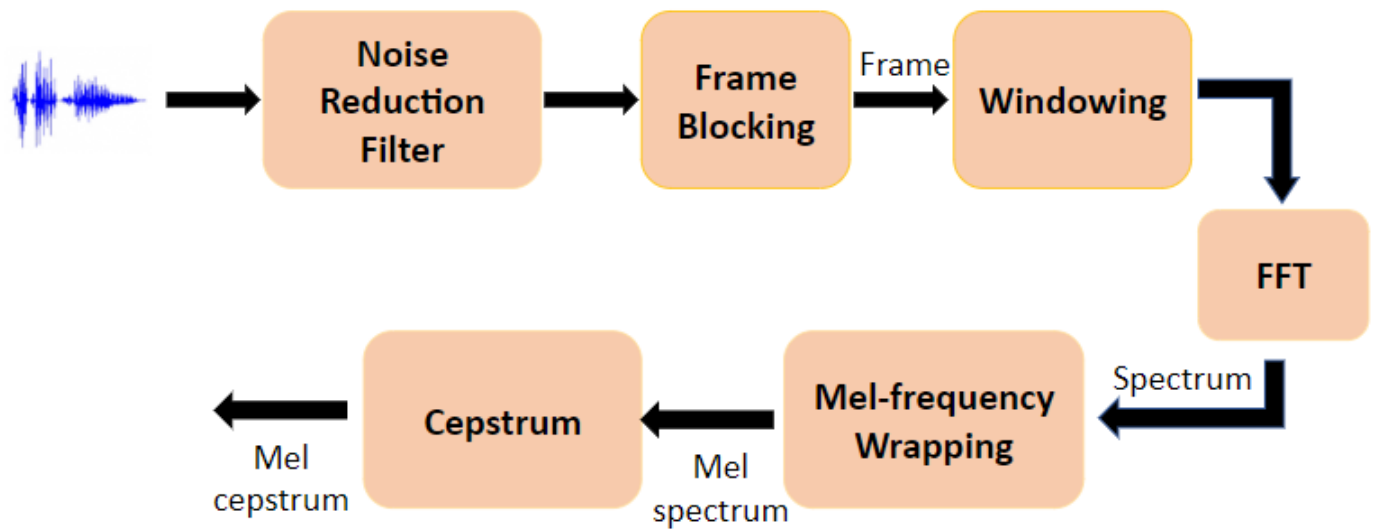


Figure 2. Block diagram of MFCC processor

$$y_1(n) = x_1(n)w_1(n), 0 \leq n \leq N - 1$$

where N is the number of samples in each frame.

Hamming window is used, which has the form:

$$w_1(n) = 0.54 - 0.46 \cos\left[\frac{2\pi * n}{(N - 1)}\right], 0 \leq n \leq N - 1$$

2.2.3. Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) Ordinary .wav files store sound by measuring the amplitude of the signal at a certain sampling rate. Each frame of N samples is transformed from the time domain into the frequency domain. FFT of N samples x_n is

$$X_k = \sum x_n e^{-j2kn/N}, k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$$

$$n = 0, 1, 2, \dots, N - 1$$

We get spectrum or periodogram.

2.2.4. Short Time Fourier Transform The short-time Fourier transform (STFT) is used to analyze how the frequency content of a nonstationary signal changes over time. The magnitude squared of the STFT is known as the spectrogram time-frequency representation of the signal.

The STFT of a signal is computed by sliding an analysis window $w(n)$ of length M over the signal and calculating the discrete Fourier transform (DFT) of each segment of windowed data. The window hops over the original signal at intervals of R samples, equivalent to $L = M - R$ samples of overlap between adjoining segments. Most window functions taper off at the edges to avoid spectral ringing. The DFT of each windowed segment is added to a complex-valued matrix that contains the magnitude and phase for each point in time and frequency. The STFT matrix has

$$k = \frac{(N_x - L)}{(M - L)}$$

columns, where N_x is the length of the signal $x(n)$. The number of rows in the matrix equals NDFT, the number of DFT points, for centered and two-sided transforms and an odd number close to NDFT/2 for one-sided transforms of real-valued signals.[2]

2.2.5. Mel-frequency Wrapping Frequencies from the FFT are passed through the Mel scale filter bank. It is composed of triangular band-pass filters of equal width in the Mel-Scale (used to measure frequencies based on their pitch from people). The number of mel spectrum coefficients, K, is typically chosen as 20.

Formula to calculate mels for a given frequency f in Hz is

$$m = 2595 * \log_{10}\left(1 + \frac{f}{100}\right)$$

2.2.6. Cepstrum In this step, log mel spectrum is converted into time domain using Discrete Cosine Transform (DCT) to get mel frequency cepstrum coefficients (MFCC).

$$C_n = \sum (\log S_k \cos [n(k - \frac{1}{2}) * \frac{\pi}{K}], n = 0, 1, \dots, K - 1$$

$k=1,2,\dots,K$

[1] [1].

3. Vector Quantization

Vector quantization is used to implement of all learning algorithms. The idea behind it is to treat each n-dimensional vector from each frame as a point in n-dimensional space. These points are arranged into k clusters. Linde, Buzo, Gray (LBG) algorithm is used to determine each cluster center.

[3]

For each speaker, take the array of MFCCs. Center of all these points are mapped by taking the mean of all point. This point will be the first cluster-center. We then split this cluster center into two new centers.

Let X be the vector representing the first cluster center.

We define

according to the rule

$$X'_n = X(1 - e), X_n = X(1 + e)$$

where n varies from 1 to the current size of the codebook, and $e=0.01$ is a splitting parameter.

We then go through all the vectors again and assign each to the cluster center closest to it. Now each vector in the array is assigned to one of these two cluster centers. For each cluster center, we recalculate its position by finding the mean of each vector assigned

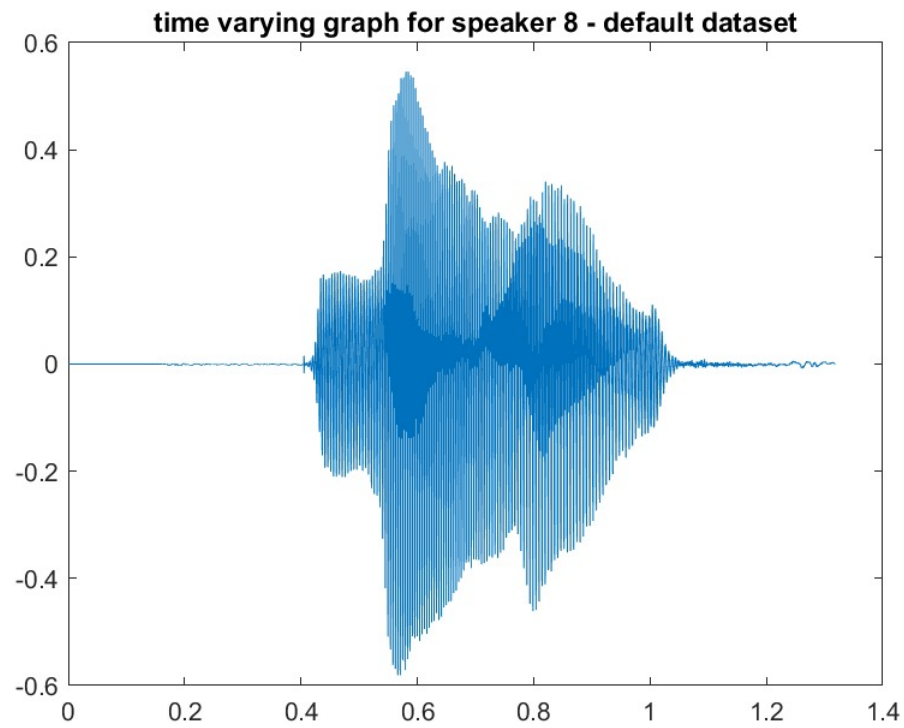


Figure 3. Speech Waveform

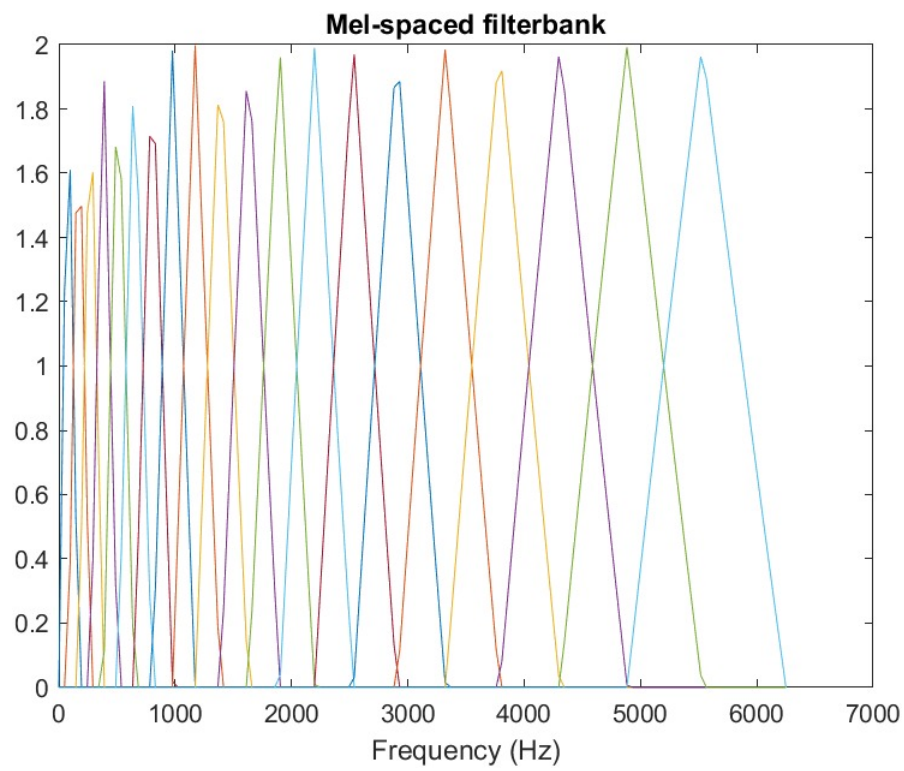


Figure 4. Mel spaced filterbank of Speaker 8

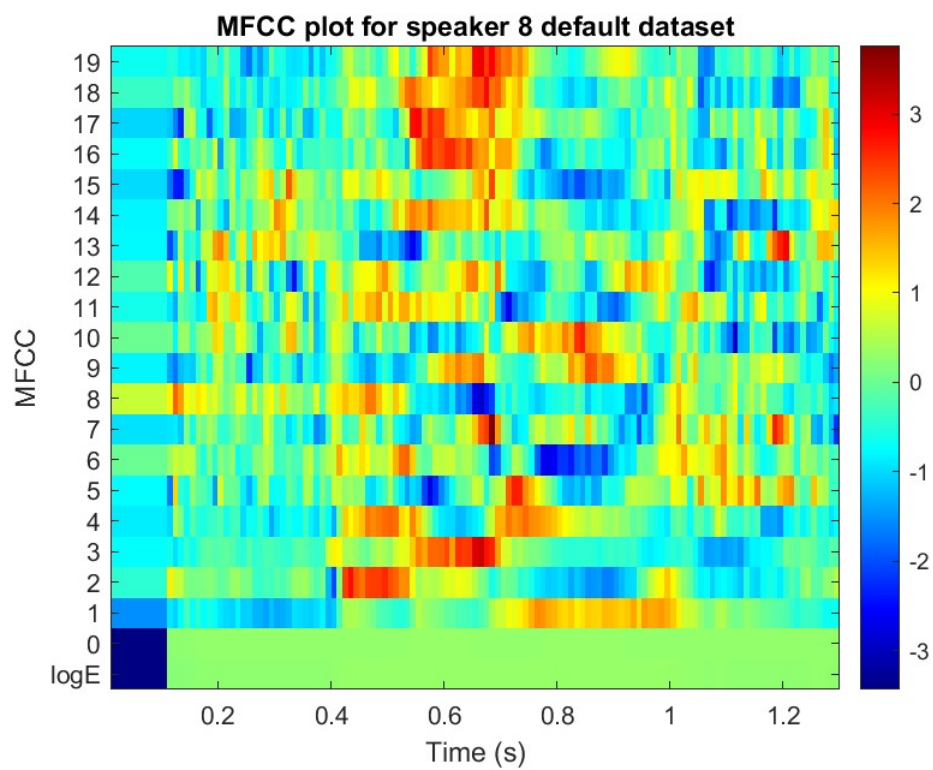


Figure 5. Spectrogram

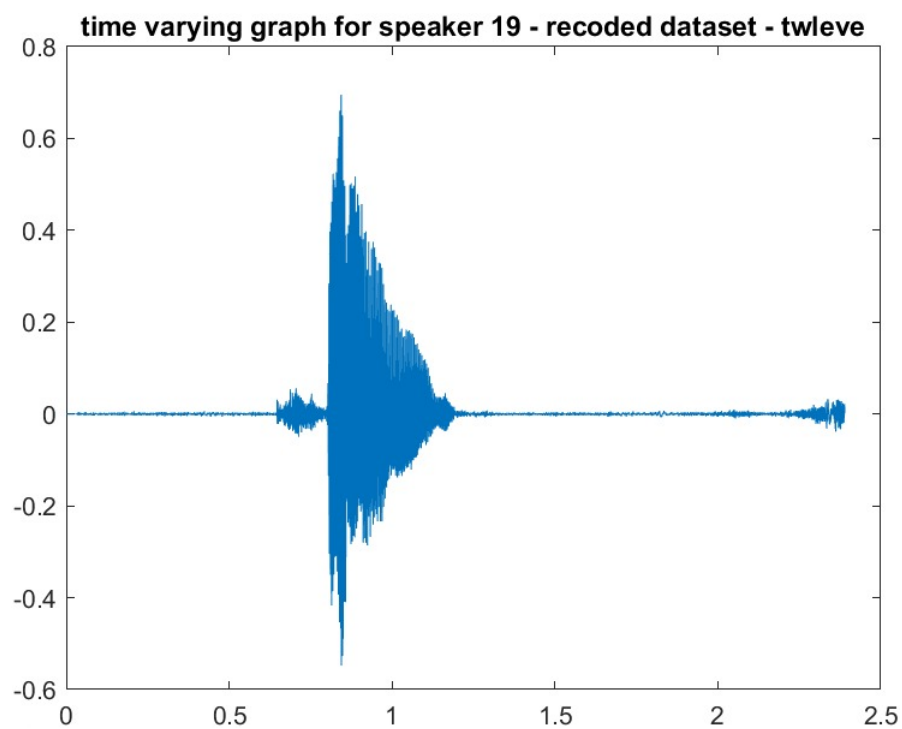


Figure 6. Speech Signal of Speaker 19(twelve)

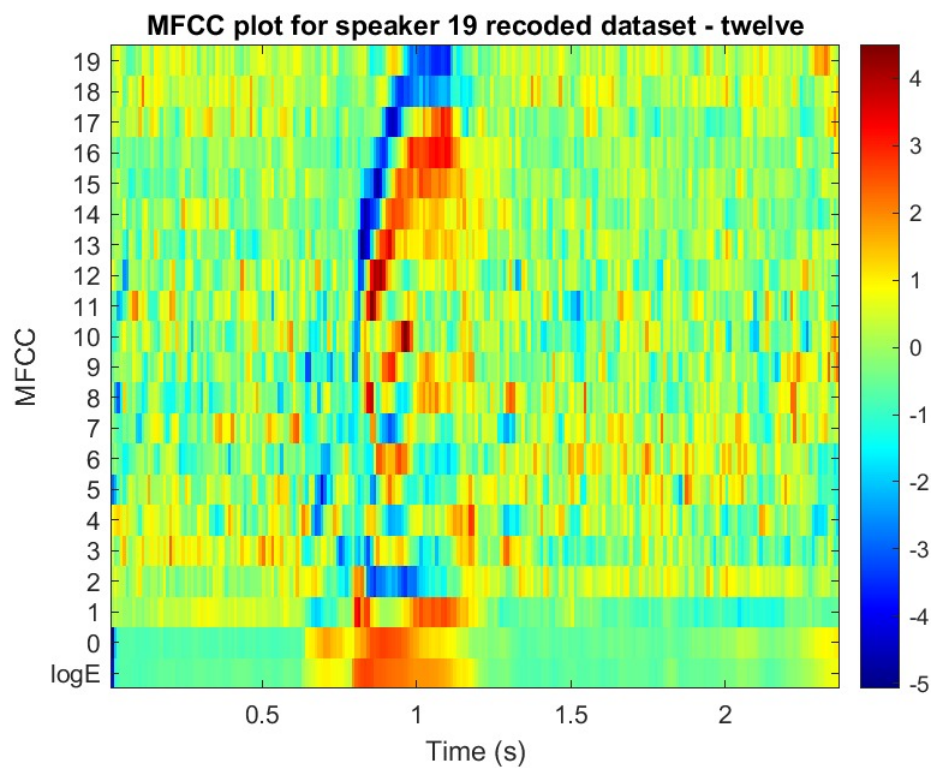


Figure 7. Spectrogram of Speaker 19 (twelve)

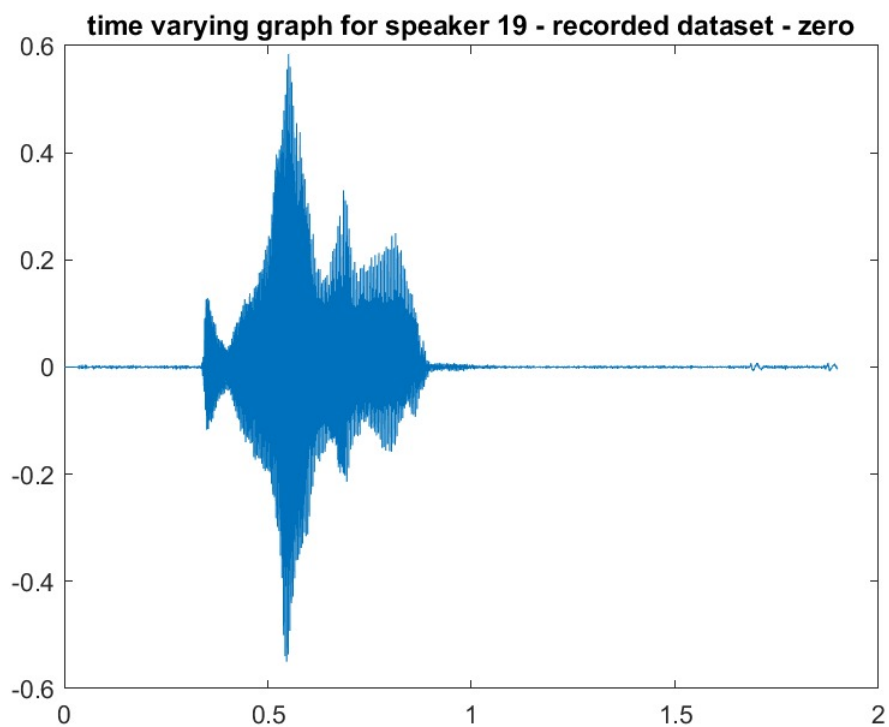


Figure 8. Speech Signal of Speaker 19 (zero)

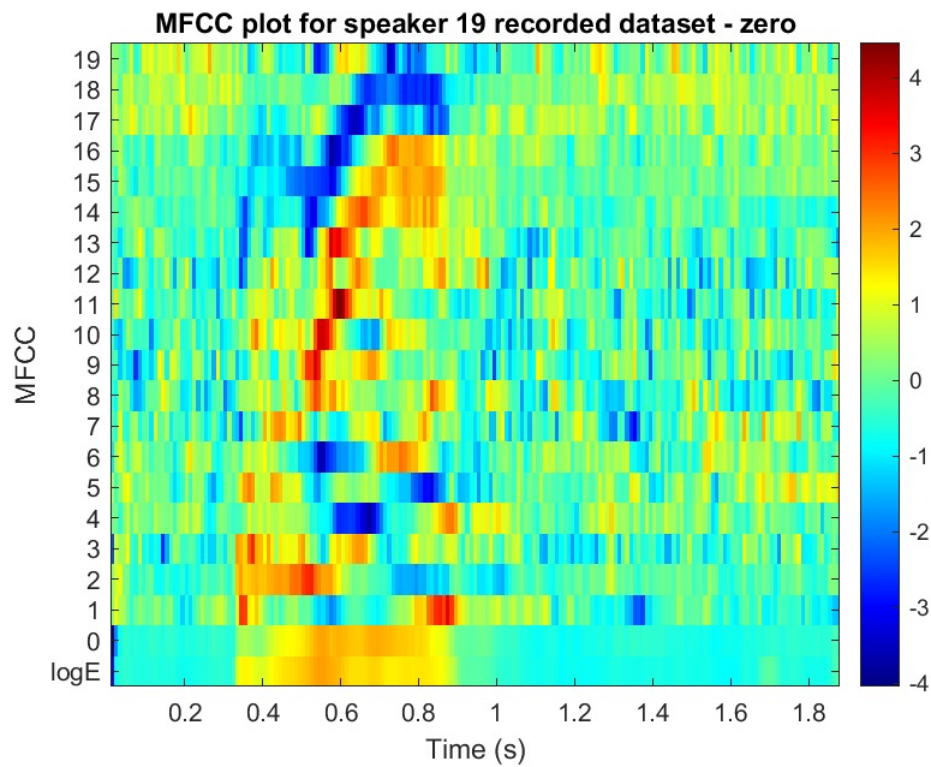


Figure 9. Spectrogram of Speaker 19 (zero)

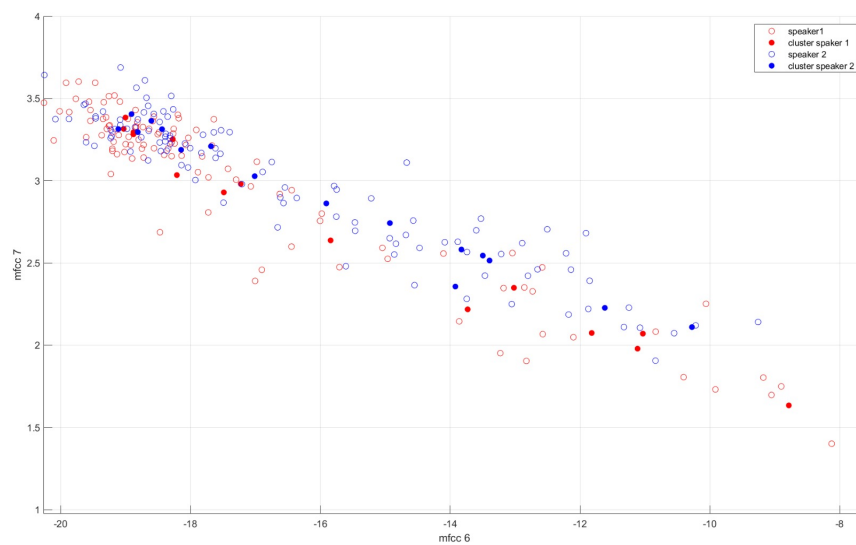


Figure 10. Example of Clustering for speaker dataset

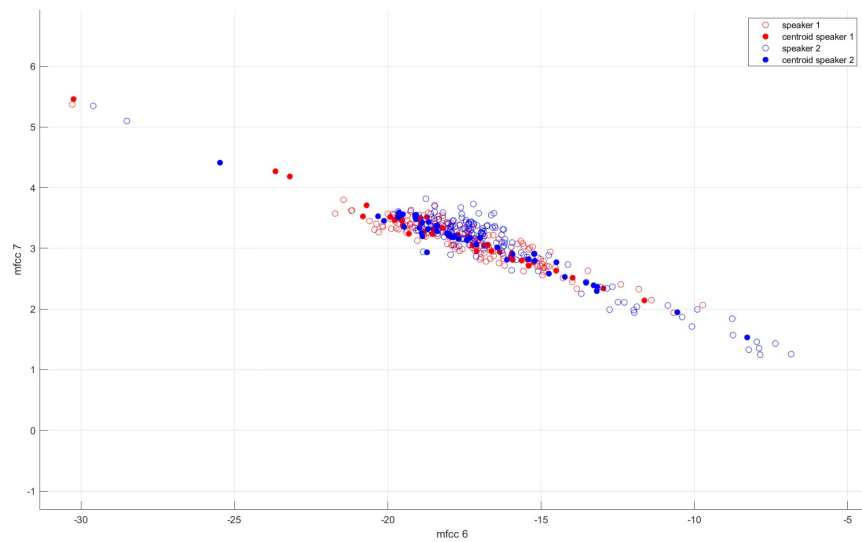


Figure 11. Example of Clustering for zero dataset

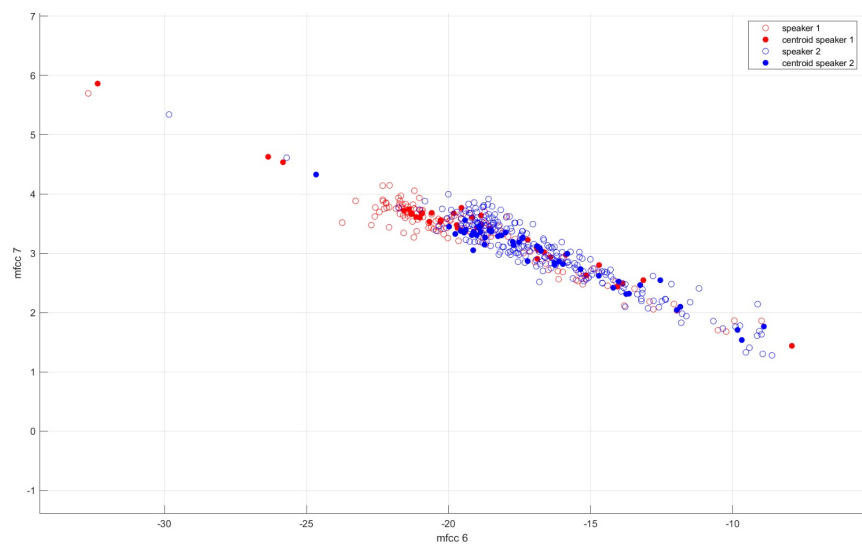


Figure 12. Example of Clustering for twelve dataset

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	prediction
S1	309.4239	471.2618	652.3464	456.5511	442.4466	516.5233	439.6235	435.4831	906.9319	927.4457	757.8407	1
S2	615.4884	313.3701	572.2096	497.7617	582.4276	647.5451	542.8439	661.3545	1043.769	815.8202	725.6593	2
S3	674.9368	548.4313	304.4654	474.8432	584.0589	551.5619	522.0755	579.6971	1017.005	895.7641	829.8869	3
S4	537.2585	519.3353	568.2811	324.6698	597.7618	610.8655	488.9124	514.3132	1063.034	974.5910	915.4328	4
S5	734.8321	863.3431	969.0913	866.2182	450.3871	713.8499	788.5320	654.9727	1293.068	1437.280	1207.433	5
S6	692.9904	790.3493	674.0464	652.0235	631.4952	352.1661	548.8813	604.6485	1153.518	1309.908	1146.086	6
S7	657.2307	614.3812	619.3748	548.6506	605.9586	568.1600	375.3274	615.8514	1121.843	1056.443	996.7251	7
S8	529.0112	644.3822	675.0564	553.4255	527.2045	526.7260	531.1531	361.9045	1014.884	1153.233	941.1077	8
S9	3152.721	3362.721	3809.680	3568.224	3351.848	3541.282	3204.793	3314.731	607.9941	1043.879	1013.220	9
S10	3641.901	3690.457	4174.772	3961.764	3790.783	4022.819	3589.497	3792.017	1044.684	646.5196	861.6779	10
S11	3380.912	3395.014	3789.410	3653.937	3519.743	3781.649	3309.046	3502.080	1113.302	879.4938	707.0457	11
											Acc	100%

Figure 13. Evaluation of training of speaker dataset

	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	prediction
S1	415.9359	456.6084	610.9102	462.7926	481.6099	493.8928	455.0355	454.5815	962.9422	874.3072	823.6148	1
S2	658.1387	401.9343	572.7095	496.6401	579.2625	634.4541	553.1293	659.6643	1033.760	863.8140	741.3590	2
S3	753.1501	654.5344	593.9419	622.3336	701.8784	721.4873	633.4239	687.4091	1323.374	1201.361	1028.938	3
S4	634.7553	616.6956	613.5429	508.5170	621.6639	605.5353	604.6348	552.1956	1043.210	1168.047	1030.379	4
S5	618.5611	720.8562	843.1579	732.8956	516.0775	598.8361	662.9925	587.0220	1077.521	1258.206	971.2697	5
S6	767.7032	866.1255	797.9517	748.2084	766.4343	535.5116	644.3914	714.1726	1444.094	1514.945	1284.596	6
S7	536.4928	538.3147	622.2033	511.1779	546.5394	553.3675	462.3987	514.3715	986.2482	998.4427	831.0911	7
S8	829.6057	930.5336	1030.092	933.8729	799.3786	833.5728	846.2914	782.7571	979.5740	1258.141	995.8536	8
											Acc	100

Figure 14. Evaluation of testing of speaker dataset

S1	360.01	582.16	650.34	654.60	658.15	670.81	626.82	614.83	474.62	626.39	640.59	578.47	588.90	532.42	662.93	703.19	681.85	672.12	3
S2	809.81	492.64	789.21	770.99	736.42	934.89	867.87	727.93	757.53	818.01	826.29	726.29	754.08	766.64	739.67	911.47	742.59	771.87	2
S3	938.79	816.86	527.86	813.82	806.54	1245.1	1028.37	793.78	834.18	894.49	887.20	760.95	820.17	809.41	875.96	845.67	765.00	831.03	3
S4	887.87	861.87	873.59	498.47	732.49	1150.3	912.29	782.90	799.42	852.19	1017.4	795.39	779.49	781.68	820.20	1003.50	867.30	783.72	4
S5	1132.3	985.39	1041.0	977.69	617.68	1500.2	1332.87	950.75	977.24	1088.4	1280.5	851.44	919.52	1008.88	952.53	1322.21	1121.03	1014.46	6
S6	758.73	766.41	990.84	771.82	799.51	481.27	725.16	828.13	690.54	813.46	861.79	794.85	836.26	762.94	813.24	933.90	836.31	775.55	7
S7	931.98	813.19	1011.8	833.55	871.57	805.57	429.79	829.21	865.84	834.38	1947.65	815.87	945.95	767.05	808.23	954.44	822.21	851.84	8
S8	565.29	581.85	572.50	519.05	501.43	696.50	569.21	326.90	530.08	546.44	611.87	510.35	476.70	513.37	535.96	670.59	527.22	542.39	9
S9	1031.2	1140.0	1255.6	1074.5	1080.4	1283.4	1248.17	1113.61	625.80	1115.94	1236.7	1045.00	945.43	1017.76	1188.19	1289.18	1212.24	1164.79	10
S10	659.07	705.65	756.01	627.88	577.31	840.33	693.80	563.82	605.95	457.05	722.13	577.37	599.29	608.19	691.46	834.36	648.82	682.47	11
S11	546.49	530.32	567.81	555.26	526.78	634.13	599.51	475.96	508.97	528.70	1292.17	468.99	480.94	485.61	601.44	695.49	490.79	543.83	12
S12	950.49	837.01	847.73	846.37	749.45	1080.9	977.39	764.81	804.11	830.42	887.94	541.34	784.33	750.34	829.27	978.89	763.05	787.41	13
S13	1030.0	1007.1	1083.0	957.83	867.26	1368.0	1222.46	897.66	858.30	1004.4	1071.54	904.14	606.50	940.44	974.51	1244.21	981.30	998.94	14
S14	602.98	619.33	676.14	677.69	633.68	718.27	671.81	585.55	563.34	671.27	687.97	507.24	602.37	387.62	625.76	765.33	645.05	634.03	15
S15	970.31	786.75	914.69	866.49	753.67	1105.4	980.76	812.24	856.53	964.43	1019.4	799.19	845.46	928.97	543.09	977.67	821.41	789.56	16
S16	814.26	737.79	698.05	752.47	731.33	1187.1	843.70	762.07	743.28	770.44	851.84	756.77	681.74	850.92	748.20	501.69	727.80	816.54	17
S17	831.70	776.84	759.61	765.49	723.11	948.79	838.11	672.93	731.01	747.95	812.19	682.68	663.09	720.54	789.42	835.55	520.25	724.80	18
S18	788.99	699.38	742.69	630.28	651.35	788.48	734.39	634.84	703.37	704.58	783.28	632.67	654.45	640.00	724.32	813.41	674.16	444.96	19

Figure 15. Evaluation of training of zero dataset

S1	462.50	585.74	633.44	681.68	680.02	555.77	576.735	613.71	493.63	616.73	602.96	551.799	600.896	512.432	657.150	706.826	667.816	625.439	1
S2	1042.9	835.03	998.31	963.06	902.95	1257.8	1073.59	996.06	904.66	999.96	1152.64	1002.05	1000.69	1084.67	940.578	979.959	1013.97	1021.04	2
S3	784.79	723.32	604.85	751.53	687.62	1028.7	984.416	743.50	740.72	760.73	836.17	635.382	724.866	721.427	827.506	814.175	690.310	710.621	3
S4	959.84	914.61	943.88	755.95	815.63	1079.0	931.990	841.06	842.458	889.87	1008.6	826.559	845.062	829.666	882.893	1044.38	870.337	836.056	4
S6	1288.0	1080.8	1057.9	1038.9	903.08	1845.6	1345.66	1091.34	1082.71	1144.0	1391.74	1048.62	1003.69	1160.38	1052.19	1145.51	1137.95	1134.41	6
S7	619.07	603.16	584.34	551.95	555.24	686.29	698.364	580.12	524.157	616.11	643.35	532.394	536.925	560.365	619.170	692.889	587.757	571.114	10
S8	915.64	744.05	950.30	733.23	699.83	811.73	668.160	728.554	764.401	790.25	923.49	739.146	826.020	774.110	733.480	958.287	789.829	774.107	8
S9	644.41	605.93	648.34	584.52	532.82	707.97	601.495	489.894	595.704	579.13	622.79	541.401	545.800	557.056	582.034	706.351	542.244	570.284	9
S10	755.57	797.48	870.04	738.83	764.19	1045.0	951.050	769.60	628.955	860.25	996.26	759.206	737.968	701.965	832.569	1013.93	954.096	844.374	10
S11	476.59	575.54	525.44	497.28	518.32	638.55	637.986	520.887	479.246	499.73	551.79	448.793	514.423	507.205	617.476	683.390	580.088	557.470	13
S12	740.67	661.92	637.41	633.74	634.06	881.02	830.196	614.71	646.780	697.16	584.65	590.768	617.597	619.869	736.845	821.524	635.132	659.235	12
S13	958.97	942.67	957.41	888.54	842.88	1165.8	1011.69	873.00	799.756	829.03	1876.30	780.179	804.063	866.572	975.490	1044.26	894.765	1895.051	13
S14	671.60	622.73	620.72	608.11	582.23	747.07	697.757	579.41	586.296	646.75	710.06	553.694	537.821	583.706	596.313	734.477	580.737	579.306	14
S15	1020.2	895.33	979.26	945.23	904.29	1283.8	1114.54	960.28	919.937	932.284	1121.77	900.484	889.083	980.974	1008.96	1071.89	983.014	973.153	14
S16	615.96	481.24	525.91	476.94	481.44	659.94	513.165	462.567	538.517	505.96	652.62	508.860	524.419	514.912	510.413	563.500	493.550	449.821	19
S17	695.86	608.04	545.67	585.77	556.20	1080.5	740.771	636.854	587.329	645.49	727.97	578.742	578.961	673.544	601.398	501.470	583.447	687.807	17
S18	751.28	653.39	592.97	658.47	652.00	980.74	771.731	668.56	638.027	667.394	743.51	626.041	650.863	668.257	696.062	593.929	621.989	656.961	3
S19	944.72	877.85	942.13	780.47	788.58	923.46	845.287	764.802	812.151	831.16	907.98	780.897	828.359	795.924	841.668	1057.40	842.754	698.425	19
																			13/18

Figure 16. Evaluation of testing of zero dataset

S1	354.76	635.98	446.38	501.36	509.46	539.76	636.441	494.04	524.961	571.731	480.08	497.717	491.332	475.235	604.211	636.342	708.078	566.267	1
S2	774.04	469.02	778.72	845.19	964.21	726.49	793.871	818.01	734.451	934.19	825.331	787.466	865.995	719.165	818.926	916.844	852.919	720.662	2
S3	580.25	777.85	398.24	642.61	631.17	653.05	775.137	612.592	683.020	759.947	636.657	601.731	643.141	584.415	712.513	737.009	825.118	663.991	3
S4	778.67	1105.2	799.40	558.14	818.60	861.214	1078.73	802.907	920.236	985.83	812.884	777.437	770.964	799.082	925.367	1083.62	1167.58	921.055	4
S6	943.35	1524.1	913.54	917.74	625.85	1063.61	1538.50	1056.58	1200.46	1114.28	1028.72	953.230	865.267	938.833	1138.87	1278.99	1429.20	1146.162	6
S7	451.55	471.33	423.67	441.79	483.33	280.72	511.427	441.580	407.924	505.21	451.93	451.205	427.762	414.943	442.922	526.932	592.526	431.458	7
S8	848.59	783.75	814.87	793.35	1225.5	840.85	448.272	857.214	739.762	980.22	1047.02	844.023	977.396	727.676	911.215	1075.91	1105.15	753.327	8
S9	627.40	843.71	552.78	574.60	628.12	655.61	843.852	378.02	723.754	770.96	610.93	592.015	612.995	626.248	751.773	815.917	979.682	700.558	9
S10	667.44	708.64	686.77	664.16	807.34	638.22	721.739	706.36	370.692	702.061	749.02	601.498	709.005	614.986	707.776	893.516	980.968	661.316	10
S11	624.09	690.06	582.42	579.28	600.09	596.14	663.725	610.29	539.909	317.22	628.03	536.364	649.822	549.901	575.573	768.223	881.294	561.161	11
S12	804.28	884.60	818.66	841.93	843.44	885.65	1047.57	826.314	879.320	967.38	543.66	785.629	758.546	803.594	936.984	885.025	925.669	886.364	12
S13	744.68	996.58	733.37	756.57	775.66	855.57	946.293	766.932	812.872	869.29	751.14	517.530	758.919	769.327	816.778	894.137	1031.90	847.759	13
S14	624.98	867.43	582.78	584.08	577.96	666.98	1839.143	619.881	732.594	777.00	576.16	573.426	410.419	615.322	682.022	766.021	884.912	689.467	14
S15	791.27	996.73	855.00	824.28	1088.0	906.76	932.779	905.304	852.912	934.422	999.987	813.224	959.537	557.655	990.771	1162.81	1193.79	866.986	15
S16	695.75	736.06	690.75	692.46	721.11	652.31	761.605	721.28	672.007	786.587	705.11	618.580	668.612	667.940	393.302	759.451	808.390	646.975	16
S17	512.80	526.80	463.06	586.15	542.27	546.15	562.880	533.282	590.865	633.65	476.45	522.676	522.562	498.328	581.014	326.594	432.078	535.583	17
S18	542.47	547.61	536.17	627.32	590.31	582.24	677.344	593.62	635.341	723.67	525.42	570.141	544.878	572.667	630.143	504.227	363.905	579.960	18
S19	883.62	838.26	790.72	853.00	969.59	828.60	866.411	864.25	861.916	929.554	873.875	798.956	904.378	780.099	824.942	975.104	1043.64	500.669	19

Figure 17. Evaluation of training of twelve dataset

S1	512.32	710.64	532.02	571.65	574.63	611.32	750.450	554.482	594.310	639.92	552.82	538.699	560.116	575.139	675.790	673.553	750.440	1670.0037	1
S2	632.60	486.81	618.82	641.32	696.04	576.35	683.364	645.59	599.380	718.35	613.85	620.716	634.901	601.841	590.521	697.813	669.593	575.1605	2
S3	584.31	816.27	524.52	651.54	618.82	650.98	799.594	631.71	678.929	701.55	634.607	585.138	651.070	599.966	707.128	739.201	842.865	645.2475	3
S4	707.37	883.45	680.35	642.82	709.37	716.29	844.967	703.231	746.237	847.34	689.05	660.321	705.117	724.625	749.196	846.964	944.817	781.9795	4
S6	875.65	1475.4	871.44	810.69	658.93	1009.5	1459.86	910.88	1167.92	928.81	1001.05	908.110	768.764	828.678	1191.48	1365.87	1502.52	1100.085	6
S7	1121.1	1151.3	1194.3	1147.6	1297.3	1138.1	1371.34	1233.12	1069.66	1151.4	1180.2	1086.04	1203.35	1051.70	1257.01	1454.40	1427.13	1154.608	15
S8	951.19	923.31	946.11	852.45	1316.2	914.14	686.014	941.97	811.10	1061.5	1095.84	870.518	1019.73	810.024	975.222	1187.44	1245.16	878.7932	8
S9	799.42	1106.1	772.64	804.65	779.33	855.41	1088.59	754.70	879.064	855.13	827.61	742.581	812.102	816.564	881.368	1000.00	1132.43	887.9788	13
S10	861.68	874.79	853.47	779.66	929.68	833.74	947.100	791.71	688.598	880.51	821.56	783.217	893.161	774.362	879.259	1231.63	1285.35	812.1875	10
S11	637.04	651.83	579.22	611.94	632.07	594.00	653.542	575.814	554.432	483.69	605.79	536.793	626.736	587.208	593.925	764.595	880.359	565.5385	11
S12	674.49	815.42	682.83	696.78	716.67	770.16	882.095	785.551	723.318	823.89	702.32	647.736	686.679	683.550	736.973	805.090	761.908	744.7055	13
S13	771.87	1005.9	721.33	755.61	808.34	872.56	939.555	761.09	805.587	852.66	752.681	664.128	784.662	741.717	863.790	931.992	1066.11	825.1425	13
S14	512.79	836.36	492.88	533.56	521.14	578.76	789.094	535.16	650.443	625.15	540.59	510.837	481.702	528.406	659.135	692.270	846.717	643.7065	14
S15	383.78	488.00	413.34	445.65	495.58	484.31	477.081	459.77	454.150	515.59	426.09	429.167	451.872	399.807	526.910	457.733	464.304	499.7367	1
S16	699.81	717.67	697.26	700.38	726.01	663.31	748.837	734.25	676.829	718.44	680.03	685.970	653.192	653.041	620.823	764.259	833.609	676.0075	16
S17	480.26	530.81	449.14	541.82	489.84	534.85	543.231	522.93	568.698	588.331	435.89	474.608	486.782	479.718	545.581	396.176	469.941	528.8118	17
S18	557.02	600.56	546.74	602.81	612.93	612.95	675.191	649.457	618.509	746.80	563.49	559.437	565.795	559.912	583.519	562.877	524.4574	593.5803	18
S19	1013.3	983.64	998.91	1059.3	1157.0	1001.7	1053.88	1089.8	965.702	1050.41	1049.12	995.148	1055.95	937.802	1055.70	1120.16	1241.31	850.4465	19
																		acc	14/18

Figure 18. Evaluation of testing of zero dataset

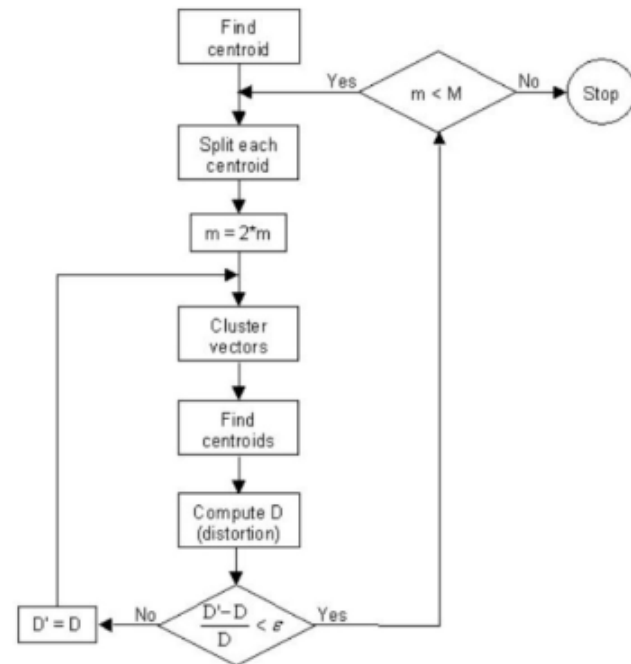


Figure 19. Flowchart of LBG

to it. These new cluster centers are then split again into 2 cluster centers. This process of splitting and recalculating means is repeated until 16 number of cluster centers for given speech data and 64 number of cluster centers for zero and twelve voice recording are found. The result is a collection of cluster centers called a “codebook”. Examples of centroids and their clustering is shown in Fig.

This codebook will represent the way a speaker “sounds” and is ultimately the tool to classify which speaker is assigned to a new speech file.

4. Result

The training sample data and given speaker data was able to achieve a 100% accuracy rate while the overall accuracy rate of the model is 91%. Performance of the speaker recognition system against the training set is in Figure 13-18. The column corresponding to the minimum distance in each row is re-coded as the predicted user. All the testing datasets of given speech data are predicted accurately.

In testing dataset of zero 13 out of 18 are correctly predicted whereas in testing dataset of twelve 14 out of 18 are accurately predicted. This discrepancy can most likely be attributed to sampling frequency or number of centroids. Modifying the appropriate matlab code should greatly increase the models accuracy.

5. Conclusion

In this project, we created a model using digital signal processing and voice recognition pattern to identify the user of a given speech signal. We have used a very simple and efficient approach of vector quantization and Euclidean minimum distance on the given datasets. It can achieve the accuracy with with no computation complexity, less execution time.

6. Appendix

Github Link :-<https://github.com/ari1idont/eec201dspabbs>
<https://tinyurl.com/3yk6ykwa>

Contributions:-

Arindam- vector quantization, LBG Algorithm and testing

Bhawna- STFT, report, video and presentation

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