

Critically-damped oscillators and General Tau Theory exhibit similar error across speakers with different vocal tract dimensions

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Models

- How do we describe the shape of an articulatory gesture? Do the models fit some individuals better than others?

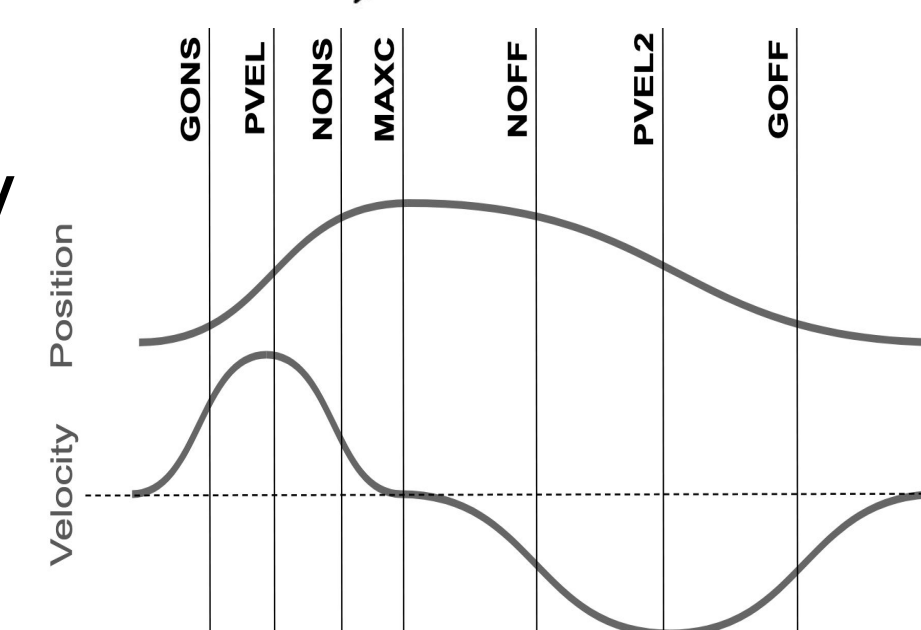
- Theories of control & planning
 - Equations with known parameters

- “CDO”: Critically-Damped $\ddot{x} + b\dot{x} + kx = 0$

- $x(t) = D(e^{-\omega_0 t} + \omega_0 t e^{-\omega_0 t})$

- “Tau”: General Tau Theory

$$x(t) = D \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{T^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{\kappa_{x,G}}}$$



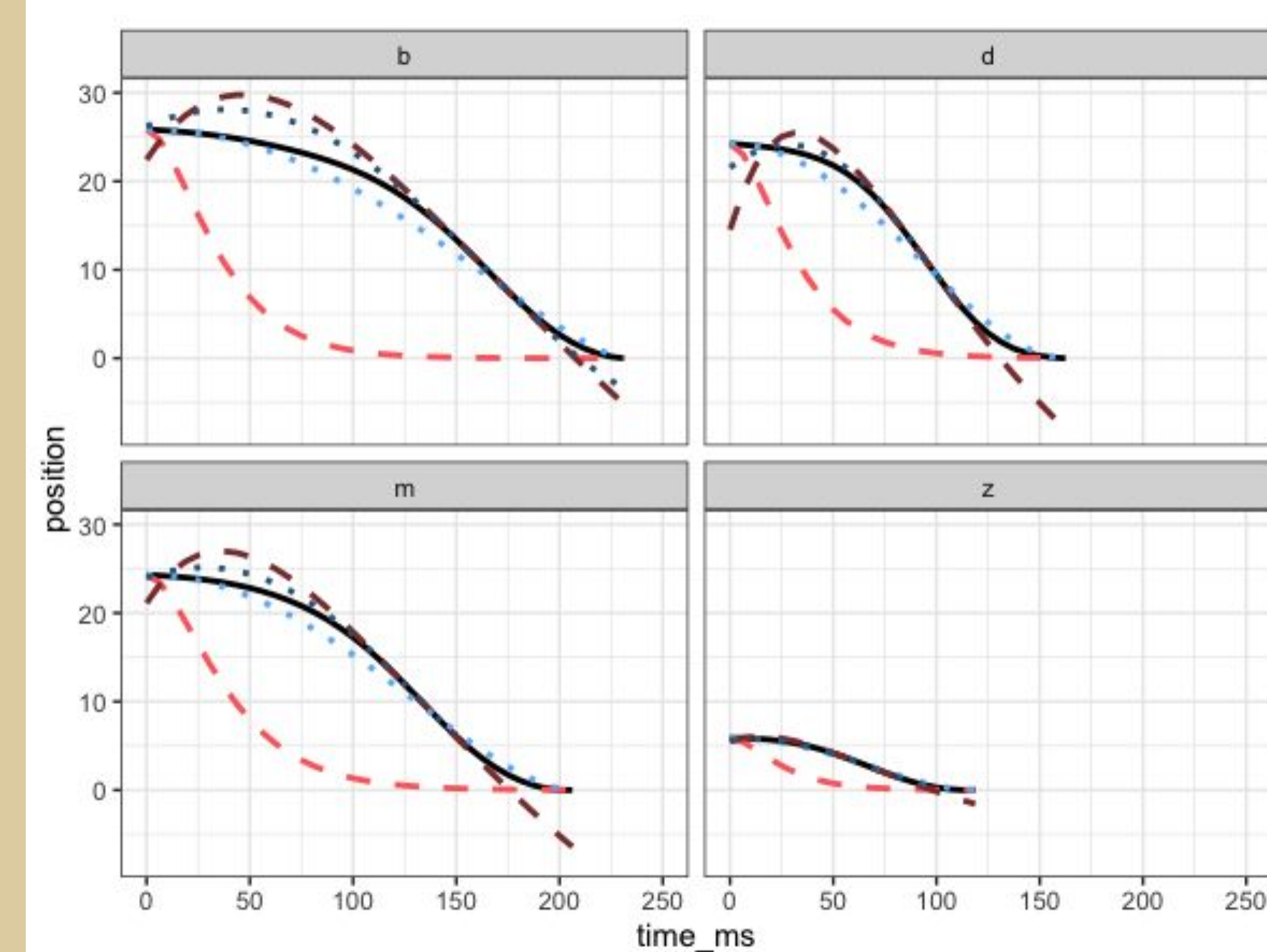
Methods

- X-Ray Microbeam Dataset
 - Closure of C in [əCa]: [p b m f v t d n s z ʃ ʒ]
 - Est. vocal tract length (VTL) from [ə] F3 & F4
- Unpack model equations to determine params
 - 2 additional parameters: x -offset and t -offset
 - CDO1 and Tau1: set parameters using GONS, PVEL, NONS. (5% vel. points + PVEL)
 - CDO2 and Tau2: set parameters using PVEL and first 20% velocity point.
 - CDO3 and Tau3: regress parameters to minimise error. (Theoretical best-fit)
- Error is mean Euclidean distance of modelled trajectory from experimental trajectory.
- Estimate speakers' vocal tract length from third and fourth formants in a schwa

Analysis & Results

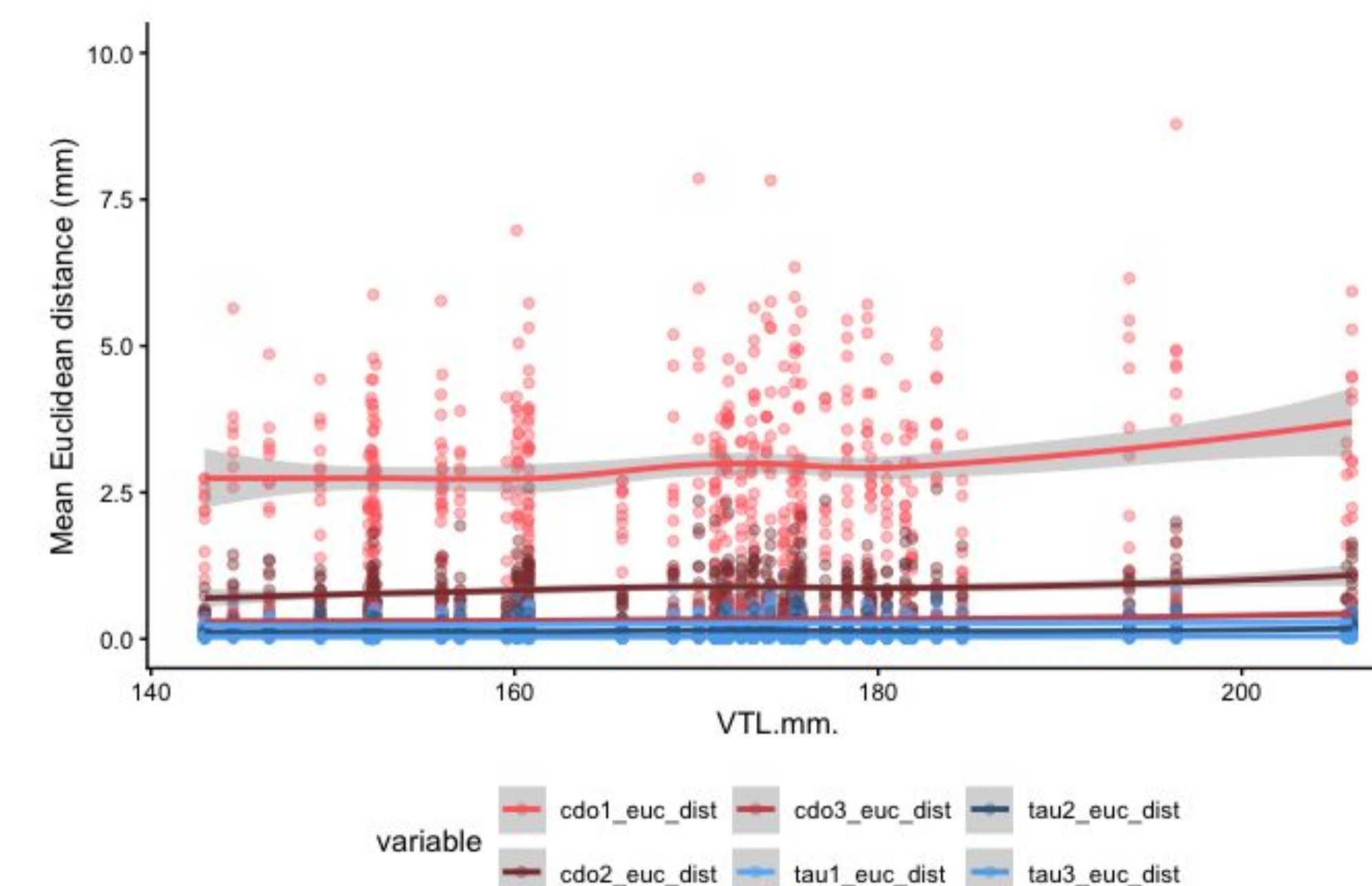
Sample fits

Sample simulations



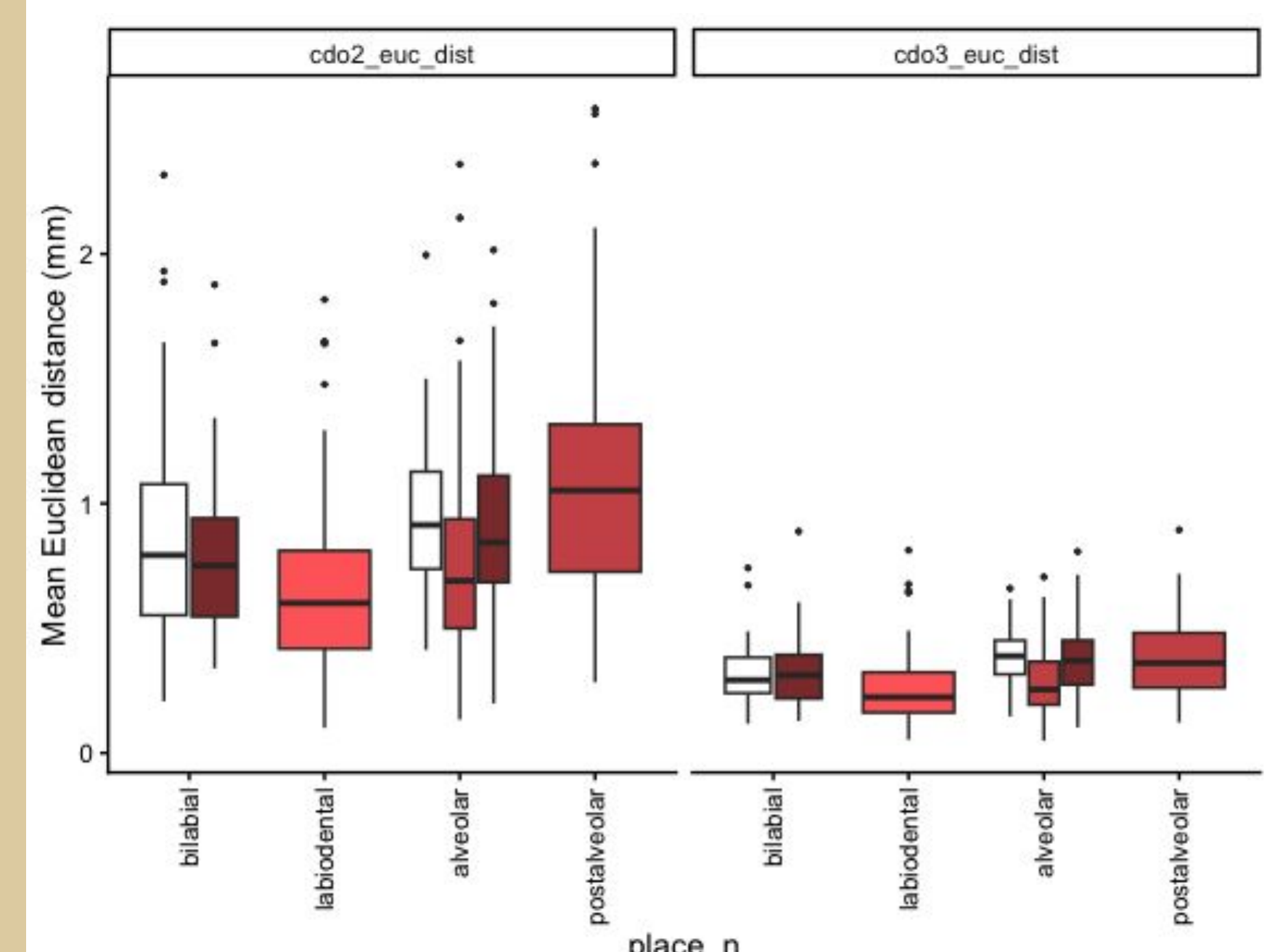
Vocal tract results

No effect of VTL/sex/height, if use magnitude
→ oral cavity height matters more than VTL



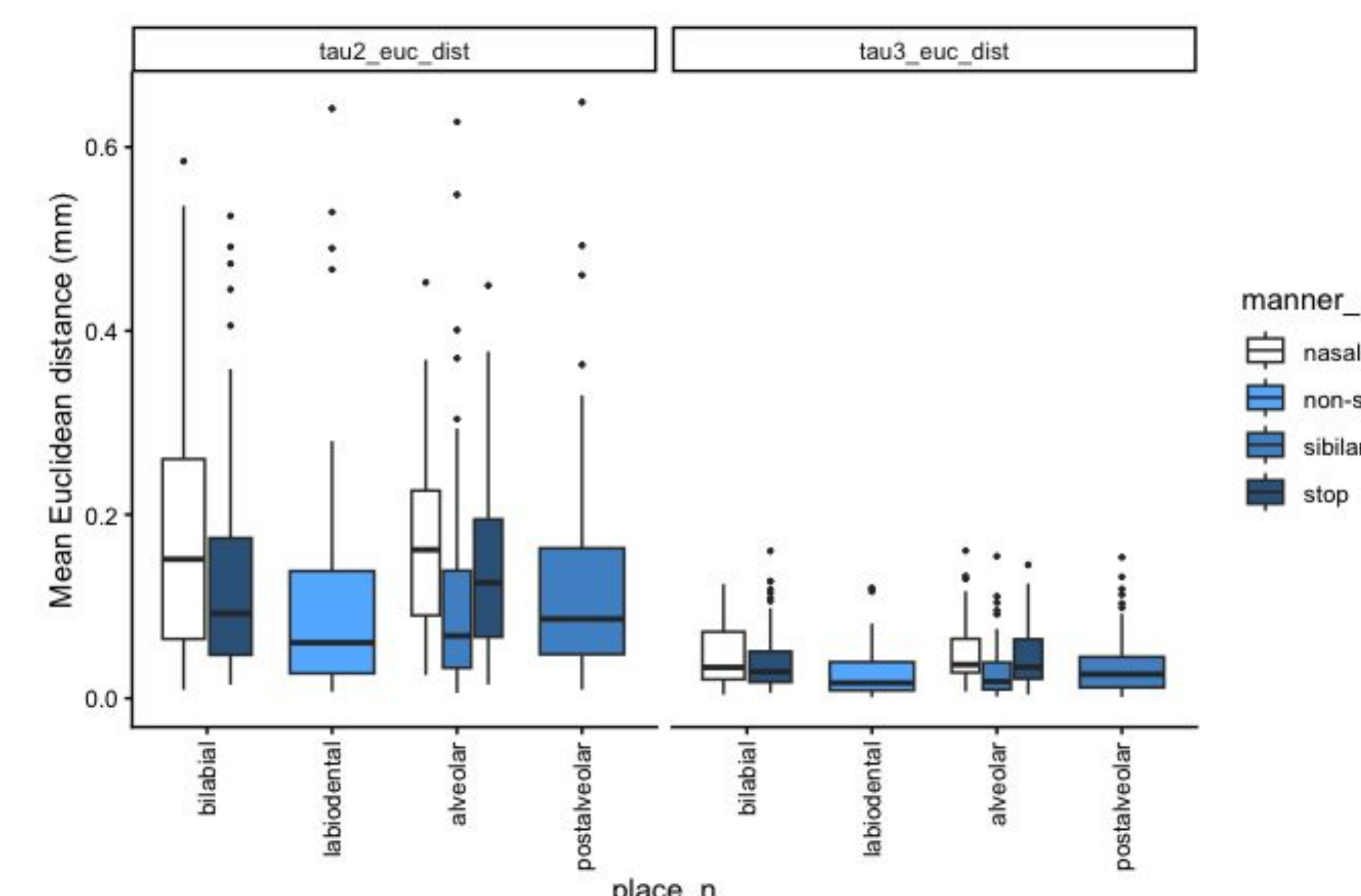
CDO results

CDO distance scales with magnitude
error ~ magnitude + manner + place



Tau results

Tau fits better than CDO (note y-axis scaling)
error ~ magnitude + manner + duration

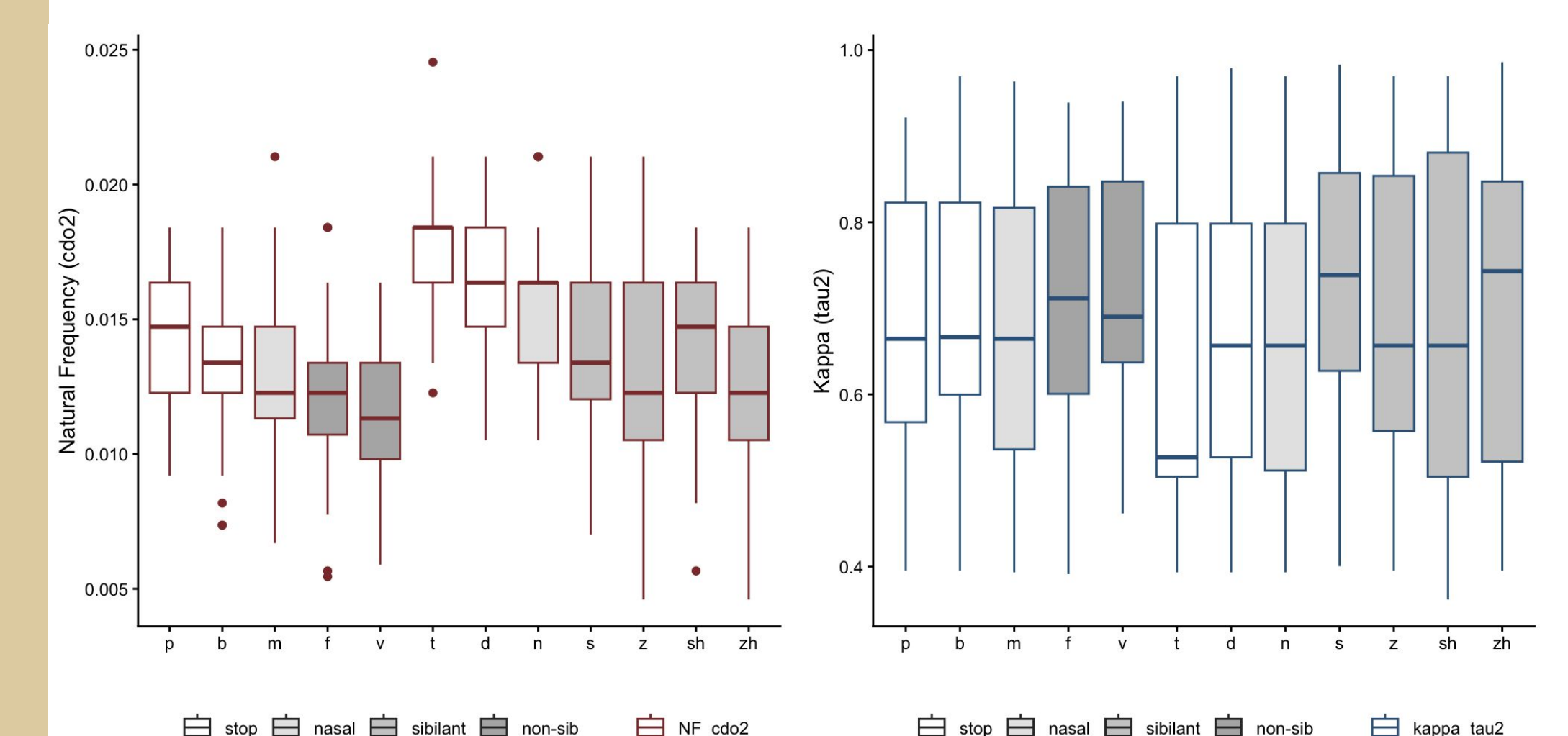


Unpacking Models

- Regressing parameters for best-fit cannot account for implicit statements of models:
 - Acceleration at PVEL should be 0.
→ $\ddot{x}(t_{PVEL}) = 0$
 - Velocity at GONS and NONS should be ≈ 0 .
→ $\dot{x}(t_{GONS}) \approx \dot{x}(t_{NONS}) \approx 0$
 - The velocity at the 20% points should be $\frac{1}{2}$ of PVEL. → $\dot{x}(t_{20\%point}) = 0.2\dot{x}(t_{PVEL})$
- (a & b) → CDO1, Tau1. (a & c) → CDO2, Tau2
- x -offset and t -offset are also parameters.
 - Models treat start as $t = 0$ and end at $x = 0$.
 - Experimental data has arbitrary start times.
 - Goal might not be constriction degree $CD = 0$.
 - Conversion function requires x and t offset.
- Implications for a model of speech production:
 - Gesture execution requires two or three points (x , vel , acc , t). x is CD on a linear scale, $t = 0$ is arbitrary, depending on the gestural score.
 - Parameter setting for model $x(t)$ is automatic.
 - Model $x(t)$ function governs motor output.

Conclusions

- These models fit similarly across individuals
- New method of calculating model parameters
 - Below: Natural Frequency, Kappa
- Further work is needed to extend this analysis to models of gradient gestural activation over time



References

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