

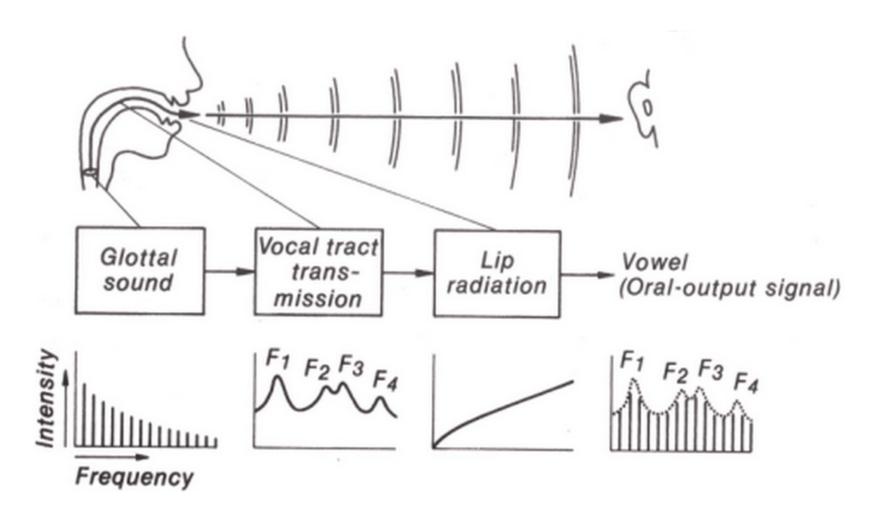
实践一—语音处理综合

陈婧

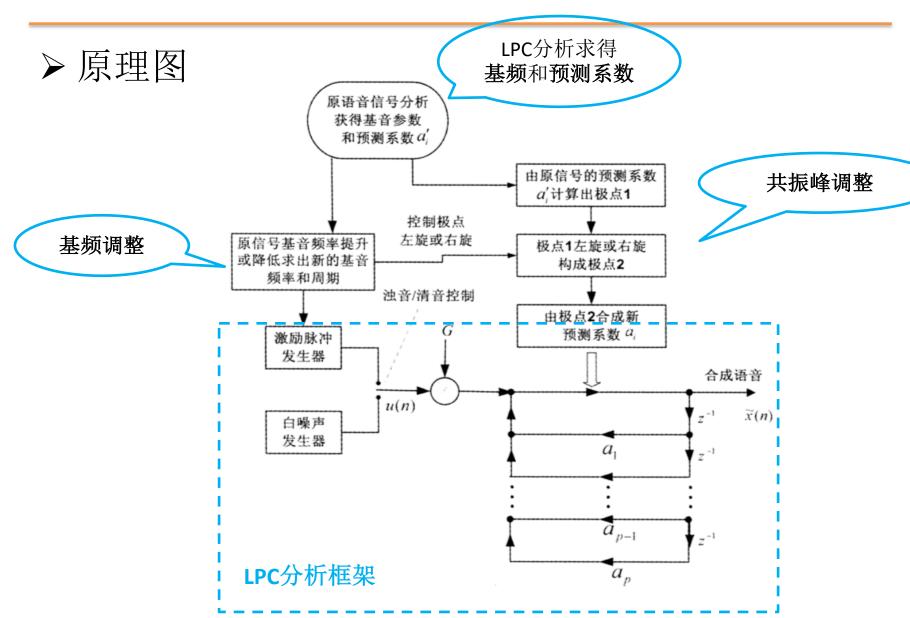
2021.04.15

实践1---语音变调

源-滤波器模型



实践1--语音变调



实践1---语音变调

▶原理

- LPC分析和基频的关系

$$x(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k x(n-k) + \underline{Gu(n)}$$

$$\hat{x}(n) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k x(n-k)$$

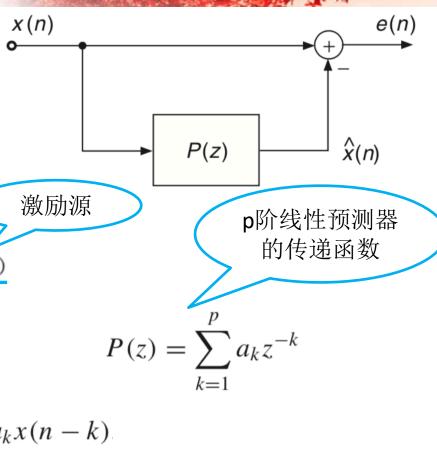
预测误差 k=1

$$e(n) = x(n) - \hat{x}(n) = x(n) - \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k x(n-k)$$

$$E(z) = X(z) - \hat{X}(z) = X(z)[1 - P(z)].$$

$$E(z) = X(z)A(z)$$

预测误差与激励源对应激励源中包含基频信息



预测误差滤波器

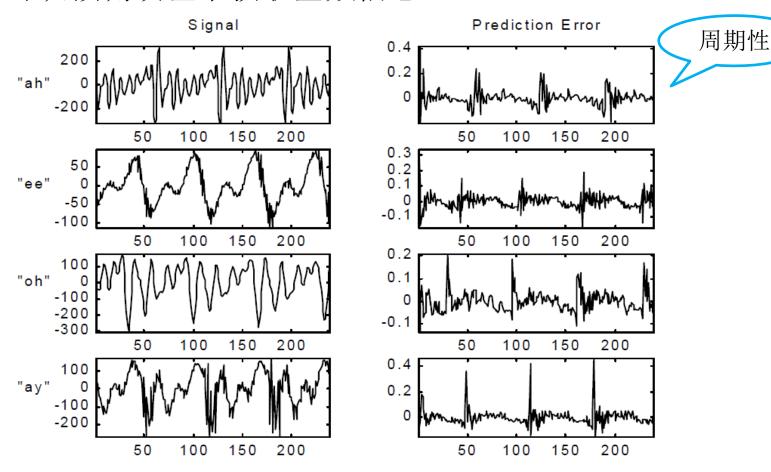
$$A(z) = 1 - P(z) = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k z^{-k}$$

从预测误差中获取基频

实践1--语音变调

▶原理

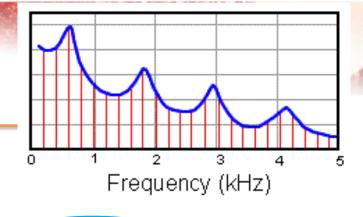
- 可从预测误差中获取基频信息



实践1--语音变调

▶原理

- LPC分析与共振峰的关系



频谱包络

E(z) = X(z)A(z)

频谱包络中体现了共振峰

$$A(z) = 1 - P(z) = 1 - \sum_{k=1}^{p} a_k z^{-k}$$

方法:通过求预测误差滤波器 A(z) 的根,可以实现对共振峰的估计设为任意复根值,设与对应的共振峰频率为 F_i ,带宽为 B_i ,则

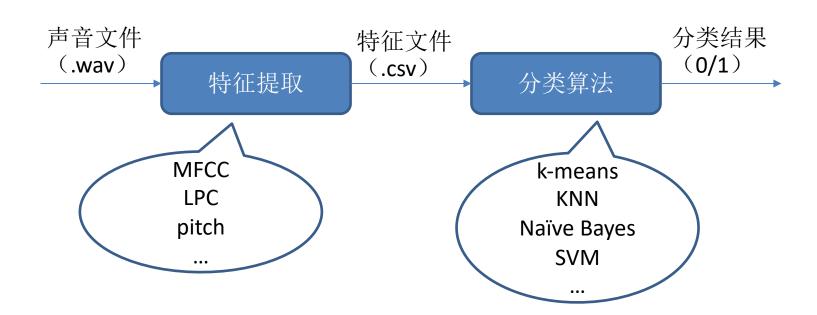
$$2\pi T F_i = \theta_i$$
 $F_i = \theta_i/(2\pi T)$
 $e^{-B_i\pi T} = r_i$ $B_i = -\ln r_i/\pi T$

T是采样周期

▶任务描述

- 给定带有性别标注(female/male)的语音文件,使用机器学习中与监督学习相关的算法,对语音文件进行男声/女声的分类(二分类问题)

▶框架



>流程

- 数据获取
 - Kaggle数据集: https://www.kaggle.com/primaryobjects/voicegender#voice.csv
 - 3168条数据, 男女各1584条
 - 基于对男女语音段进行合理的声音预处理而得到的语音特征 (并不包含原始语音段)
 - 每条数据可视作1×21的向量,前20维为特征值,最后一维为性别标记(以字符串,即male和female进行标注)
 - 可使用matlab读取.csv数据(3168*21的矩阵)
- 数据处理
 - 量化、缺失值、归一化、训练/测试数据集切分、特征处理、 异常值检测......

The Dataset

The following acoustic properties of each voice are measured and included within the CSV:

- meanfreq: mean frequency (in kHz)
- sd: standard deviation of frequency
- median: median frequency (in kHz)
- Q25: first quantile (in kHz)
- Q75: third quantile (in kHz)
- IQR: interquantile range (in kHz)
- **skew**: skewness (see note in specprop description)
- kurt: kurtosis (see note in specprop description)
- **sp.ent**: spectral entropy
- sfm: spectral flatness
- mode: mode frequency
- **centroid**: frequency centroid (see specprop)
- peakf: peak frequency (frequency with highest energy)
- meanfun: average of fundamental frequency measured across acoustic signal
- minfun: minimum fundamental frequency measured across acoustic signal
- maxfun: maximum fundamental frequency measured across acoustic signal
- meandom: average of dominant frequency measured across acoustic signal
- mindom: minimum of dominant frequency measured across acoustic signal
- maxdom: maximum of dominant frequency measured across acoustic signal
- dfrange: range of dominant frequency measured across acoustic signal
- modindx: modulation index. Calculated as the accumulated absolute difference between adjacent measurements of fundamental frequencies divided by the frequency range
- label: male or female

▶流程(续)

- 建模

Logistic Regression

97% / 98%

CART

96% / 97%

Random Forest

100% / 98%

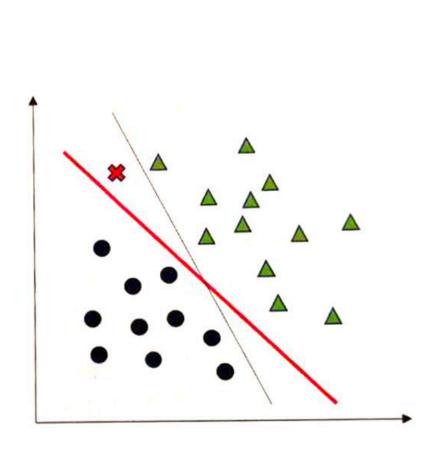
SVM

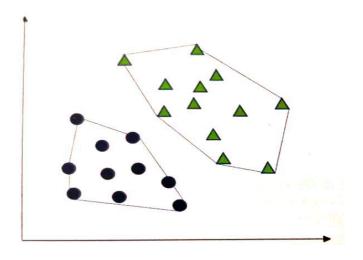
100% / 99%

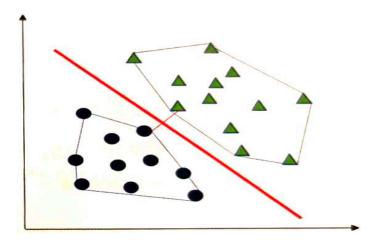
XGBoost

100% / 99%

SVM Support Vector Machine



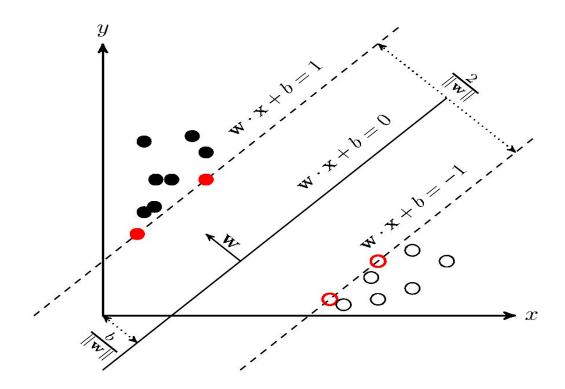




SVM Support Vector Machine

SVM的基本思想

- •求解能够正确划分训练数据集并且几何间隔最大的分离超平面
- •图中 $\mathbf{w} \cdot \mathbf{x} + b = 0$ 即为分离超平面



- ▶流程(续)
 - 验证和测试
 - 如何划分数据集
 - 评价准则:准确率、召回率 ...
 - 模型改进
 - 各种参数的调整对结果的影响
 - 结果分析
 - 列表、可视化 ...

实验报告要求

- ▶报告大纲
 - 基本原理
 - 方法
 - 实验结果与讨论
 - 总结
- ▶提交时限
 - -4.15-4.29