# AI-EQ Voice Analysis Report

Analysis of: 1.mp3
Generated: 2025-11-30 20:45:27

## Irish English (Southern Ireland)

Confidence: HIGH (95%)

Voice Profile: Bass • Balanced

# Audio Analysis

## Voice Characteristics

| Metric | Value | Interpretation |
|---|---|---|
| Fundamental Frequency (F0) | 76.4 Hz | Voice type: bass |
| F0 Range | 65.4 - 135.4 Hz | Variation: 14.4 Hz |
| Spectral Centroid | 2212.5 Hz | Brightness: balanced |
| Spectral Rolloff | 3988.4 Hz | High frequency content |
| Dynamic Range | 15.7 dB | Volume variation |
| Breathiness | Moderate | ZCR: 0.0693 |

## Spectral Visualizations

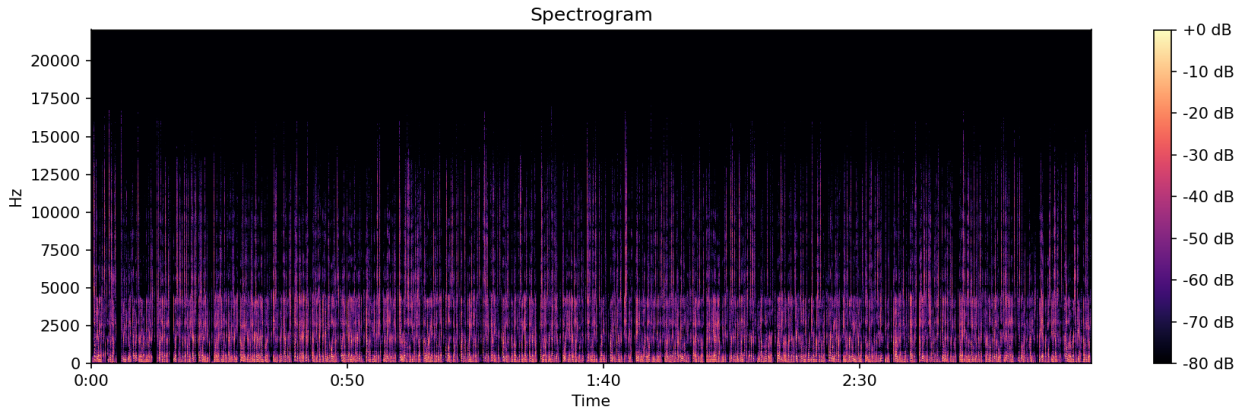


Figure 1: Spectrogram showing frequency content over time

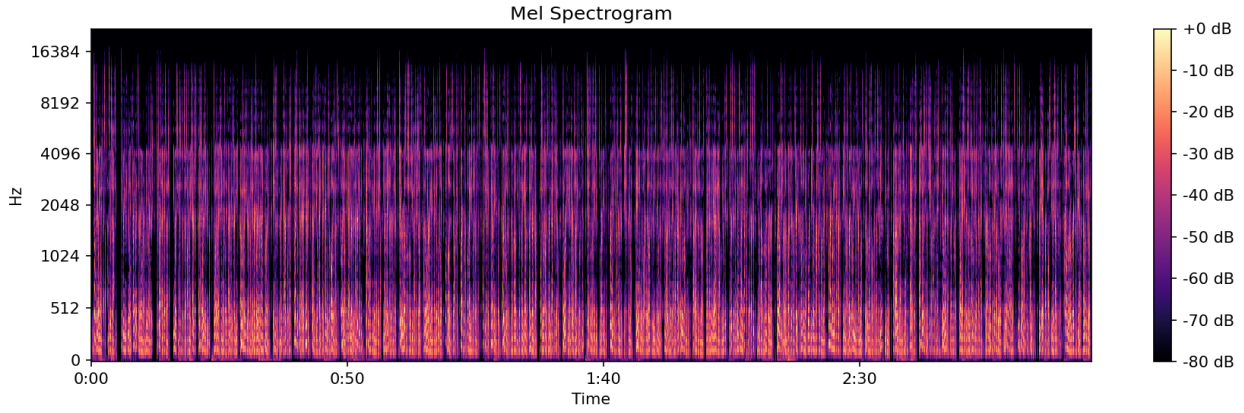


Figure 2: Mel Spectrogram (perceptually-weighted frequency representation)

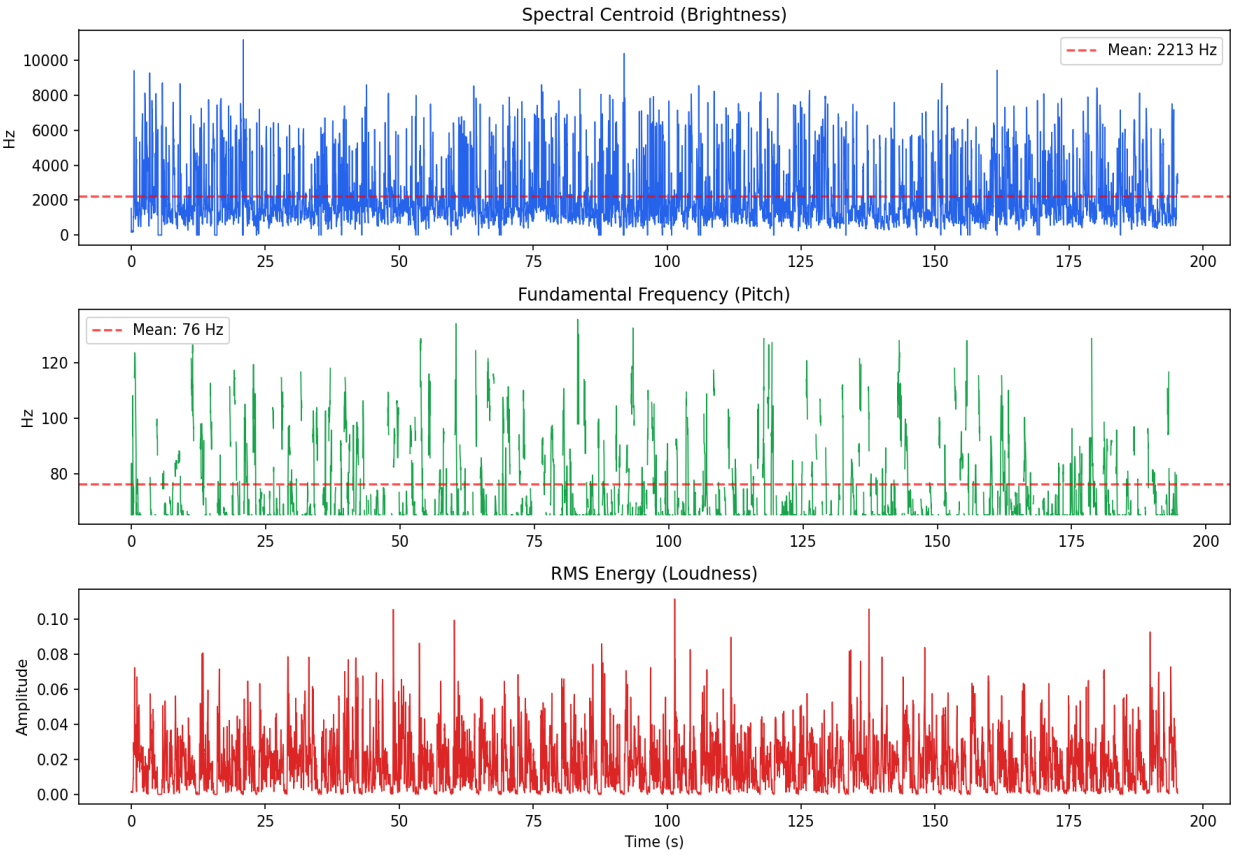


Figure 3: Time-series analysis of spectral centroid, pitch, and energy

# Accent & Dialect Analysis

## Regional Context

This accent is commonly found in southern parts of Ireland, such as Dublin and surrounding areas.

## Phonetic Features Observed

- Distinct pronunciation of 'th' sounds, often softened (e.g., 'think' sounds more like 'tink').
- Non-rhoticity (dropping of 'r' in words like 'car' or 'father' unless followed by a vowel).
- 'A' vowels in words like 'bath' or 'class' pronounced with a broad, flat sound similar to British English.
- Melodic intonation, with a musical rise and fall in pitch common in Irish accents.

## Secondary Accent Influences

- Slight hints of Midwestern American English, possibly due to some global media influence.

## Speech Patterns

**Tempo:** Moderate to slow, giving a reflective and calm tone.

**Intonation:** Melodic and rhythmic, with noticeable rising and falling pitch patterns within sentences.

**Notable Sounds:**

- Soft 'th' sounds, replacing with more 't' or 'd' sounds.
- Non-rhotic 'r' sounds at the ends of words.
- Clear differentiation between long and short vowels, such as in 'coat' vs 'cot'.

## Additional Notes

The speaker’s slower tempo and higher melodic intonation strongly suggest an Irish English accent. The manner in which certain consonants (like 'th') are softened, combined with non-rhoticity and vowel length distinctions, points to a Southern Irish dialect. The tone of the speaker was quite reflective and calm, which aligns with common speech patterns of people from Ireland, particularly in more rural or suburban regions.

# EQ Recommendations

## Voice profile: bass with balanced tonal quality

### Recommended EQ Adjustments

1. Apply high-pass filter at 60 Hz to remove rumble without affecting voice fundamentals
2. Consider subtle boost (+1-2 dB) around 76 Hz to add warmth and body
3. Boost presence around 2500 Hz (+2-3 dB) for clarity and intelligibility
4. Cut 200-400 Hz range slightly (-1-3 dB) if voice sounds muddy or boxy

### Suggested EQ Bands

| Type | Frequency | Gain | Purpose |
|---|---|---|---|
| High Pass | 60 Hz | N/A | Remove sub-bass rumble |
| Bell | 76 Hz | +1 to +2 | Add warmth and body |
| Bell | 2500 Hz | +2 to +3 | Enhance presence and clarity |
| Bell | 300 Hz | -1 to -3 | Reduce muddiness (if needed) |

### Accent-Specific Tips

- Irish accents often have melodic qualities - preserve natural intonation by avoiding heavy compression
- The characteristic 'lilt' sits in the 1-3 kHz range - be careful not to over-boost this region

### Additional Processing Suggestions

- Apply subtle compression (2:1 to 4:1 ratio) for consistent levels
- Use a noise gate if there's background noise between phrases
- Consider gentle saturation/warmth for added character