# Speaker Recognition

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PALABRAS CLAVE: transformada de fourier, mfcc

#### Resumen

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## 1. Introducción

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# 2. Metodología

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# 2.1. Implementación

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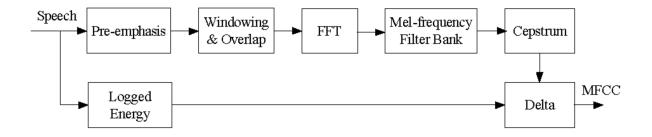


Figura 1: Diagrama de Trabajo

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# 2.2. Función Principal

```
\Llama a las demas funciones
 1
 2
    function mfcc = mfcc(y, fv, fbanks)
 3
    overlap_percentage = 0.5;
 5
 6
    frame = 0.02; \%20 ms
     total\_samples = rows(y);
 8
     frame_size = fv*frame;
 9
10
    overlap = overlap percentage*frame size;
11
12
    yp = preemphasis(y, rows(y));
13
     \backslash figure(1);
14
15
     \backslash plot(y);
     \title("original");
16
17
18
     \backslash figure(2);
     \backslash plot(yp);
19
20
     \forall title("preemphasis");
21
22
     \funcion de hamming
23
    ham = hamming(frame_size);
24
    total\_frames = floor(total\_samples/overlap)-1;
25
26
27
     \Se iteran por los frames
28
     \sacarle magic numbers
29
    coef amount = 13;
30
    filter_amount = 33;
31
32
    for f = 1: total frames
          yw = windowing(yp, frame_size, f, overlap, ham);
33
34
          yf = fft(yw);
          yper = periodogram(yf, frame_size);
35
36
          \setminus if f == 4
37
          \ figure(3)
38
          \ plot(yper);
39
          \end
40
          for fb = 1 : rows(fbanks)
41
               energy = 0;
42
               filterbank = fbanks(fb,:);
               for fftpoint = 1 : columns(filterbank)
43
                    energy += filterbank(fftpoint)*yper(fftpoint);
44
45
46
               filterenergies (fb)=energy;
47
          end
          for n = 1: (coef_amount - 1)
48
49
               c = 0;
50
               for k = 1 : filter amount
                    c + = \log(\text{filterenergies}(k)) * \cos(n*(k-0.5)*pi/\text{filter amount});
51
               \mathbf{end}
52
53
               coef(n)=c;
          end
54
55
          energycoef = loggedenergy(y,frame_size);
56
          n+=1:
          coef(n)=energycoef;
57
          \mathbf{for} \ \mathbf{k} = 1 : \mathbf{n}
58
59
               mfcc(k, f) = coef(k);
60
          end
61
62
     \Se calculan los deltas
63
     delta(1,:) = (2*(mfcc(:,3)) + (mfcc(:,2)))/10;
     delta(2,:) = (2*(mfcc(:,4)) + (mfcc(:,3) - mfcc(:,1)))/10;
64
    for f = 3 : (total\_frames - 2)
65
66
          delta(f,:) = (2*(mfcc(:,f+2) - mfcc(:,f-2)) + (mfcc(:,f+1) - mfcc(:,f-1)))/10;
67
    delta\left(total\_frames-1,:\right) \ = \ \left(2*\left(-1*mfcc\left(:,total\_frames-3\right)\right) \ + \ \left(mfcc\left(:,total\_frames\right) \ - \ mfcc\right)
68
          (:, total\_frames -2)))/10;
     \texttt{delta}(\texttt{total\_frames}\;,:)\;=\;(2*(-1*\texttt{mfcc}\;(:\;,\texttt{total\_frames}\;-2))\;+\;(-1*\texttt{mfcc}\;(:\;,\texttt{total\_frames}\;-1)))
69
```

```
70 | \quad \
```

Código 1: mfcc.m

```
function res = main()
2
    sample_frequency = 8000;
    filter_amount = 33;
3
    fbanks \, = \, filterbanks \, (300 \, , sample\_frequency \, / \, 2 \, , \  \, filter\_amount \, \, , \  \, 256) \, ;
5
    [y, fv, bps] = wavread('media/JuanDaniela.wav');
6
7
    coeforiginal = mfcc(y, fv, fbanks);
    coefvqoriginal = vq(coeforiginal,16);
8
9
10
    (\ldots)
11
    disp("Daniela");
12
13
14
    [y, fv, bps] = wavread('media/HolaFranco.wav');
    coefprueba1 = mfcc(y, fv, fbanks);
15
    md1 = meandist(coefprueba1, coefvqoriginal);
16
17
    \mathbf{disp} (\mathrm{md1});
18
    [y, fv, bps] = wavread('media/HolaSandra.wav');
19
20
    coefprueba2 = mfcc(y, fv, fbanks);
21
    md2 = meandist(coefprueba2, coefvqoriginal);
22
    \mathbf{disp} (\mathrm{md2});
23
24
    (\ldots)
```

Código 2: main.m

#### 2.2.1. Pre-emphasis

```
function yp = preemphasis(y, rows)

a = 0.97;
yp(1) = y(1);

for n = 2:rows
    yp(n) = y(n) - a * y(n-1);
end

yp;
```

Código 3: Pre-emphasis

# 2.2.2. Windowing and Overlap

Código 4: Windowing

#### 2.2.3. FFT

Para el cálculo de la transformada de Fourier utilizamos el método fft provisto por Octave.

## 2.2.4. Mel-frequency Filter Bank

```
function fb = filterbanks (min, max, amount, fftsize)
1
2
3
   mmax = mel(max);
4
   mmin = mel(min);
5
    step = (mmax-mmin)/(amount+1);
6
7
    for k=1:amount+2
8
        num = (k-1)*step + mmin;
        f(k) = num;
9
10
        fm(k) = melinv(num);
11
        fb(k) = floor((fftsize+1)*fm(k)/(max*2));
12
   end
13
   fbank = zeros(amount, fftsize/2+1);
14
15
16
   for j=1:amount
        for i=fb(j):fb(j+1)
17
             fbank(j,i) = (i - fb(j))/(fb(j+1)-fb(j));
18
19
        for i = fb(j+1): fb(j+2)
20
21
             fbank(j, i) = (fb(j+2)-i)/(fb(j+2)-fb(j+1));
22
        end
23
   \mathbf{end}
24
   fb = fbank;
25
26
   fb;
```

Código 5: filterbanks

## 2.2.5. Cepstrum

#### 2.2.6. Logged Energy

```
function energy = loggedenergy(y, framesize)

energy = 0;
for n = 1 : framesize
    energy += y(n)**2;
end;

energy = log(energy);
energy;
```

Código 6: Logged Energy

# 3. Resultados

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Persona	Coincidencia	Falsa Concidencia
Franco	No	Enzo
Sandra	$\operatorname{Si}$	=
Enzo	Si	-
Paula	Si	-
Diego	Si	-
Monica	No	Julieta
Julieta	No	Sandra
Daniela	No	Juli
Agustina	No	Sandra
Patricio	No	?
Sebastián	Si	-

Cuadro 1: Susana

Persona	Coincidencia	Falsa Concidencia
Franco	No	Sandra
Sandra	No	Enzo
Enzo	Si	-
Paula	Si	-
Diego	Si	-
Monica	No	Julieta
$\operatorname{Julieta}$	Si	-
Daniela	Si	-
Agustina	No	Julieta
Patricio	No	Sebastián
Sebastián	Si	-

Cuadro 2: Juan

## 4. Conclusiones

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   com/miscellaneous/machine-learning/guide-mel-frequency-cepstral-coefficients-mfccs/
- Manual de Funciones de Octave https://www.gnu.org/software/octave/doc/interpreter/

# 6. Funciones Auxiliares

```
1 function m = mel(f)
2 m = 1125*log(1+f/700);
4 m;
```

Código 7: Mel

```
1 function m = melinv(f)
2 m = 700*(exp(f/1125)-1);
4 m;
```

Código 8: Mel Inversa

```
function yp = periodogram(y, frameSize)

for k=1 : frameSize
    yp(k)= (abs(y(k))**2)/frameSize;
end

yp;
```

Código 9: Periodogram