



Voice Biometrics

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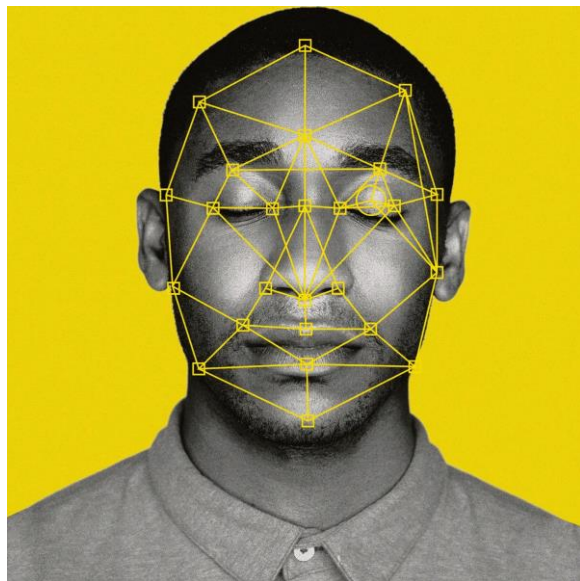
I. Introduce

II. Speaker Recognition

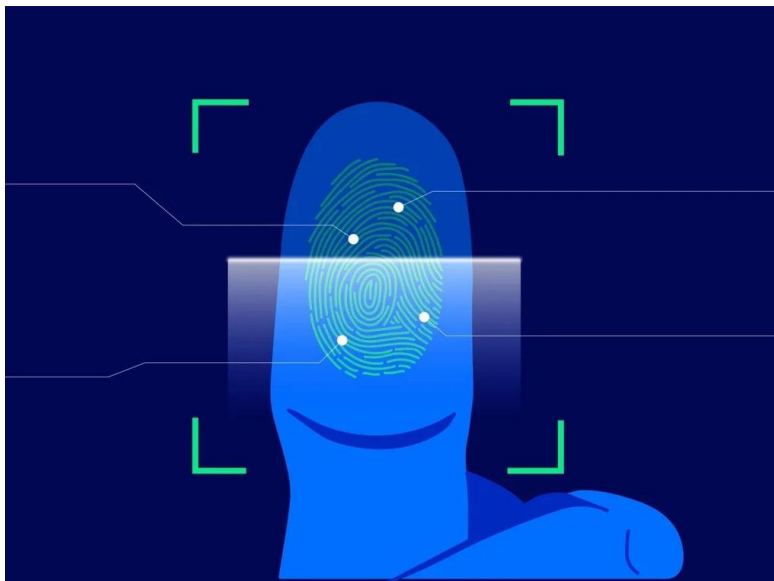
III. Speaker Classification

Biometrics definition

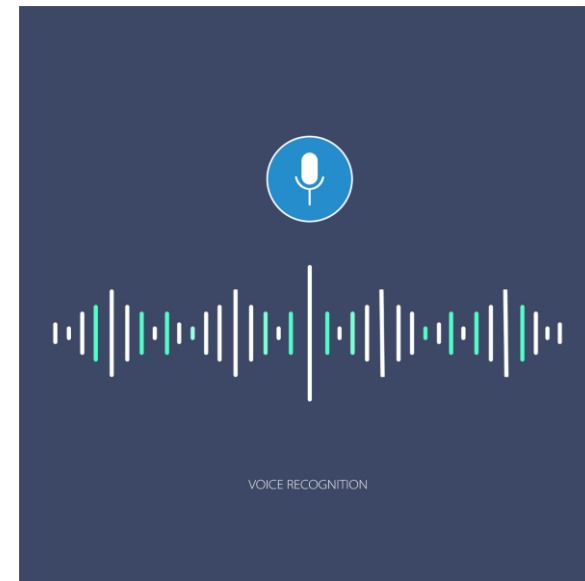
Unique **physical** or **behavioral** human characteristics that can be used to digitally identify a person to grant access to systems, devices or data.



Face ID



Fingerprint



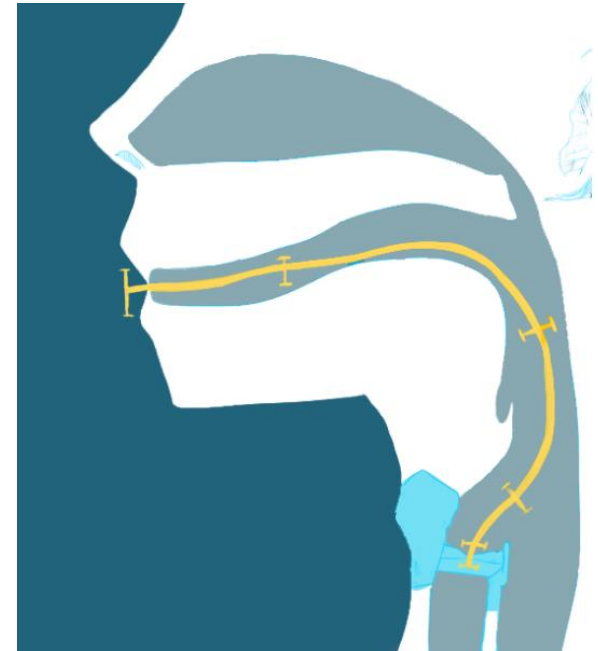
Voiceprint

Voiceprint

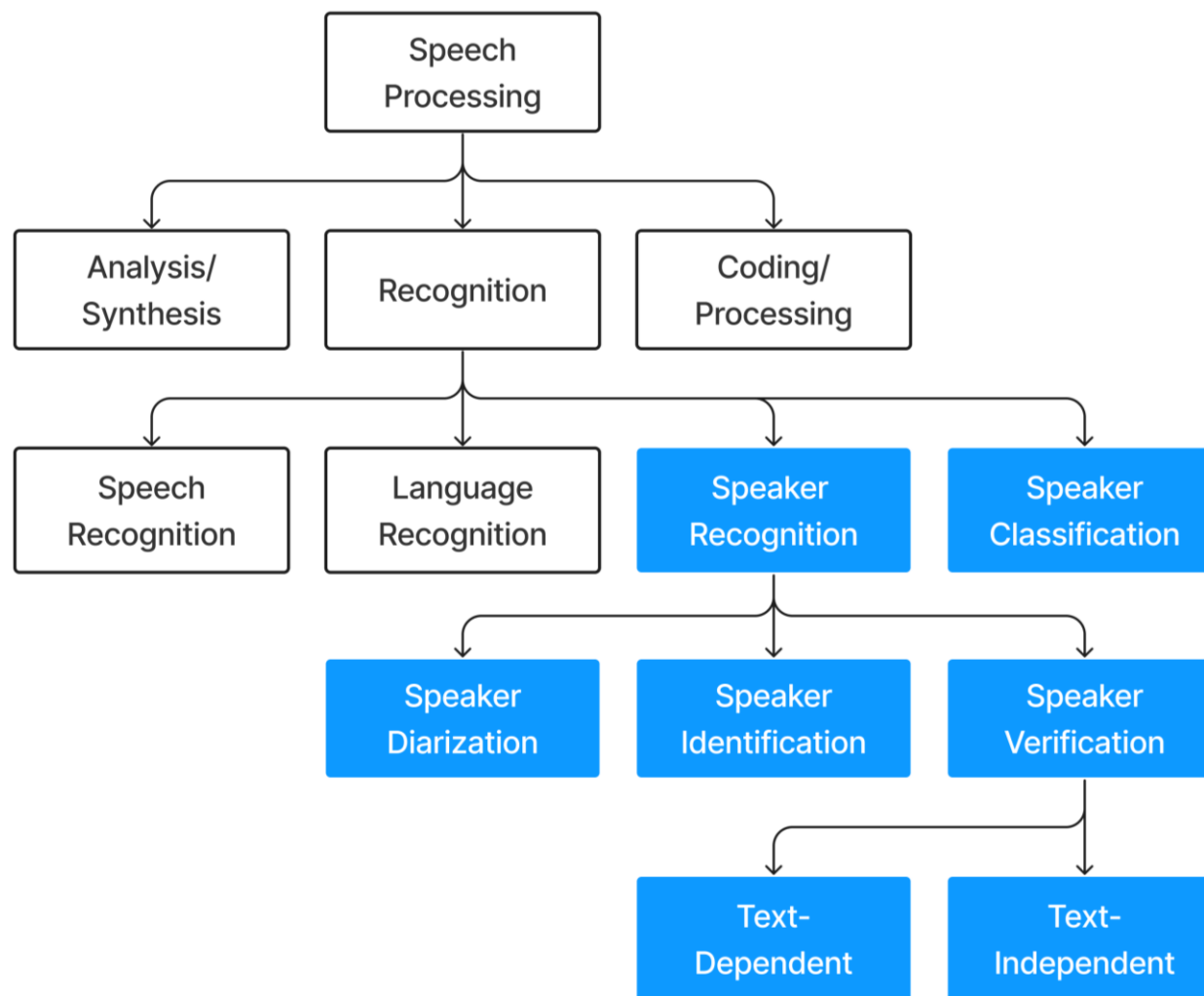
Behavioral and Physical characteristic factors are combined to produce a unique voice pattern for each individual.

Biometric technology captures this pattern as a voiceprint.

- Speed of Speech
- Pronunciation and Emphasis
- Accents
- Unique Physical Traits of Vocal Tract
- Mouth Shape and Size
- Nasal Passages



Voice Biometrics



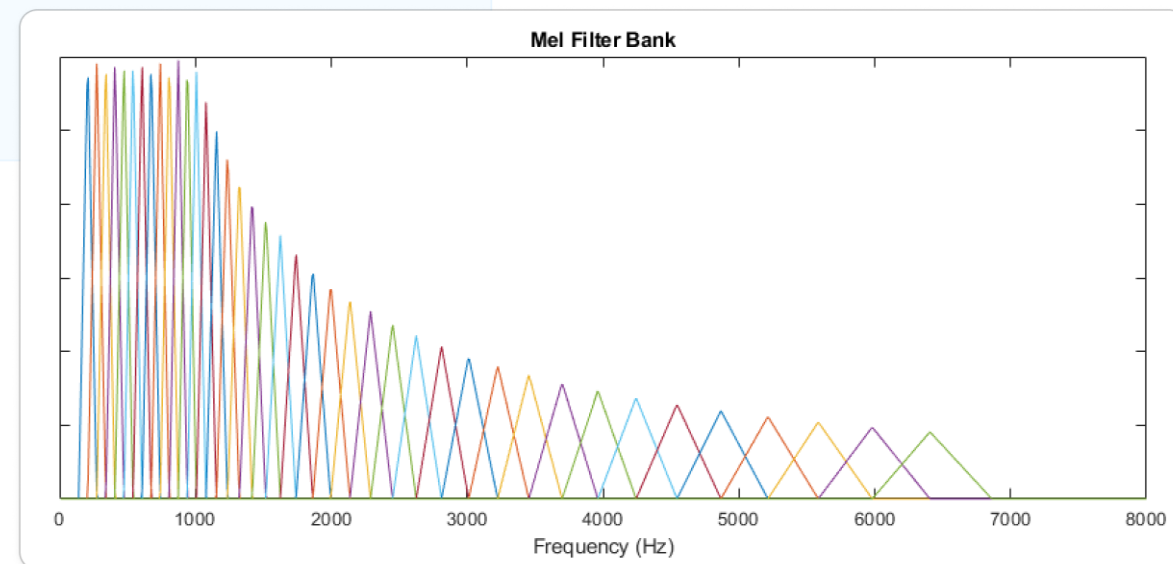
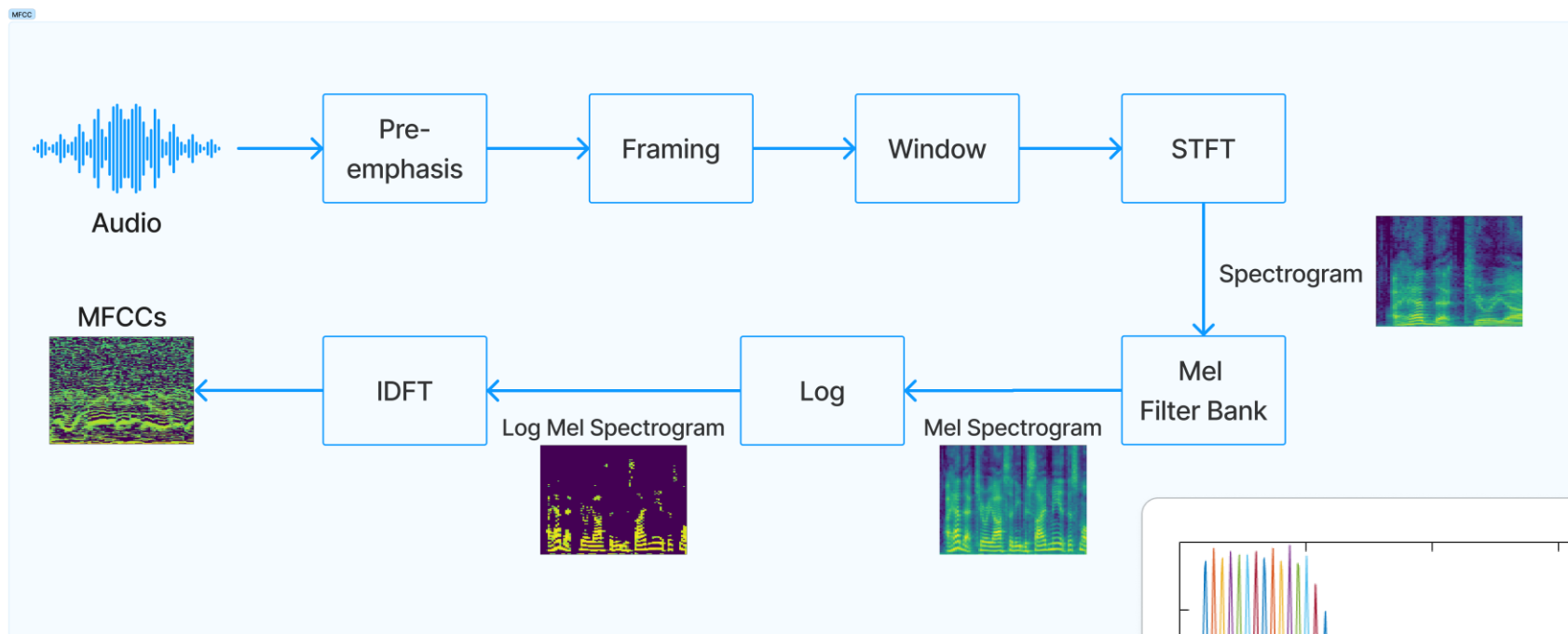


I. Introduce

II. Speaker Recognition

III. Speaker Classification

Speech preprocessing



Speaker Identification & Verification

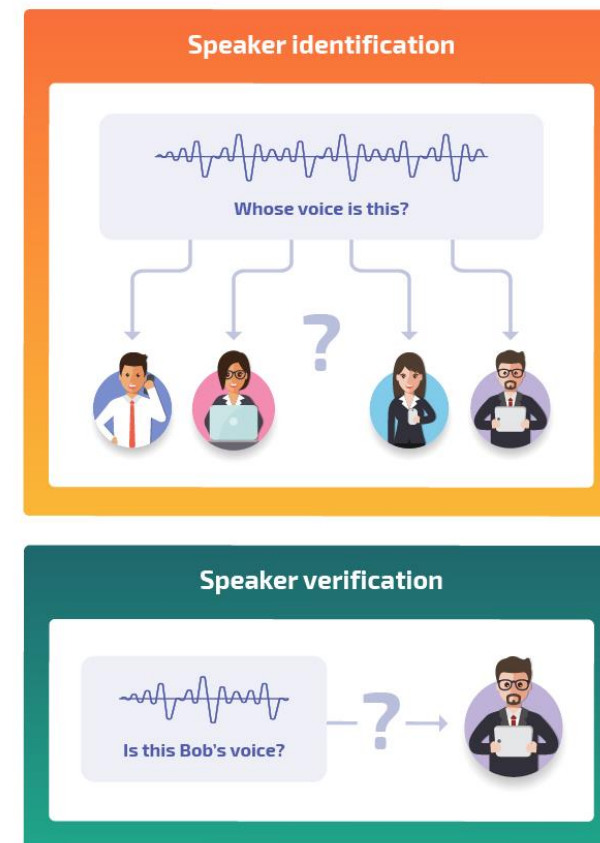
Speaker Verification:

- The speaker claims to be of a certain identity and the voice is used to verify this claim.
- A 1:1 match where one speaker's voice is matched to a particular template.

Speaker Identification:

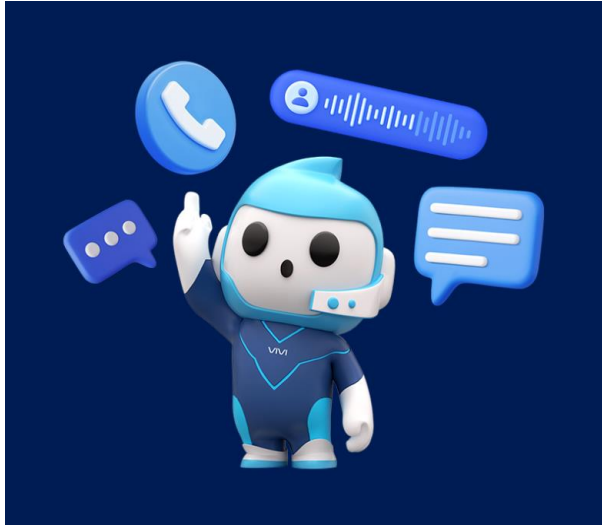
- Determining an unknown speaker's identity.
- A 1:N match where the voice is compared against multiple templates.

TYPES OF SPEAKER RECOGNITION

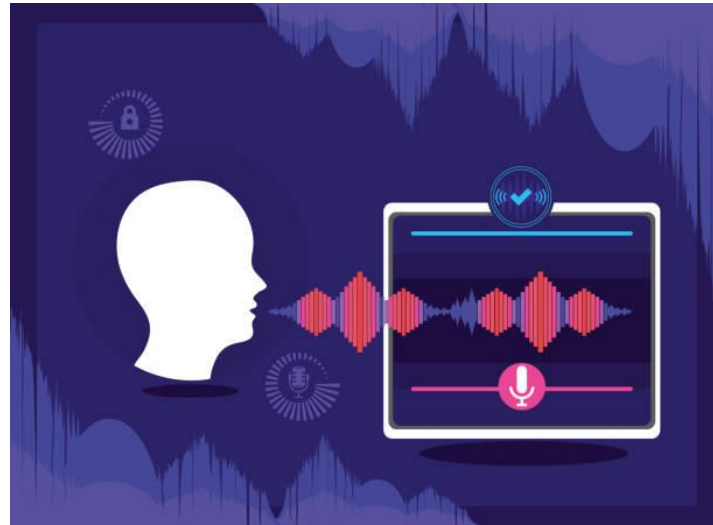


www.apriorit.com

Applications



Call-bot



Authentication



Voice Assistant

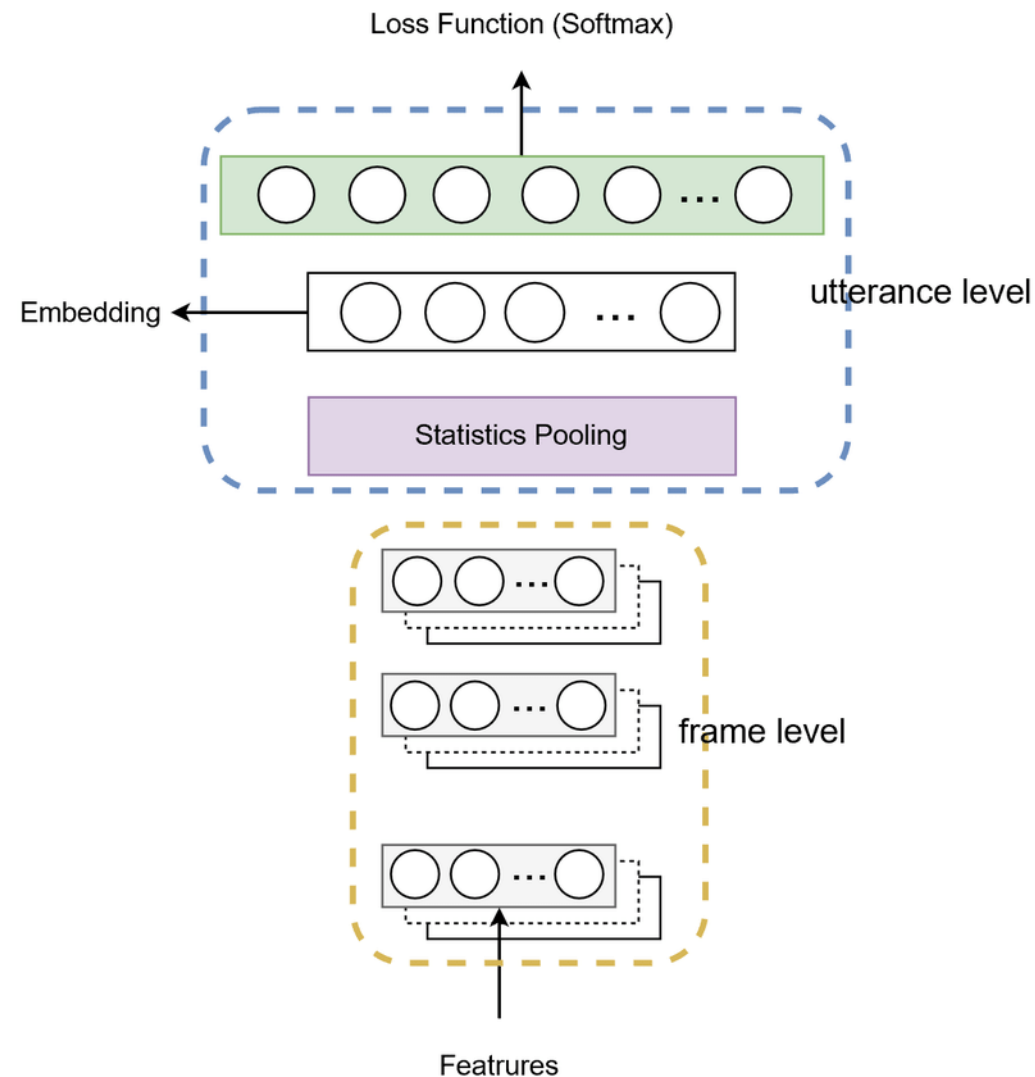
Speaker Embedding

Model backbone:

- ResNet
- TDNN
- CNN-TDNN
- ECAPA-TDNN

Pooling:

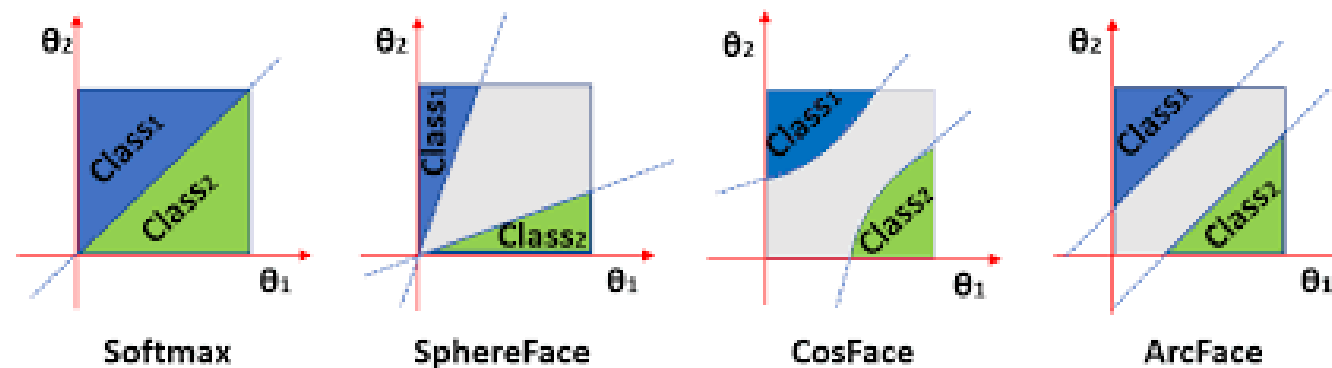
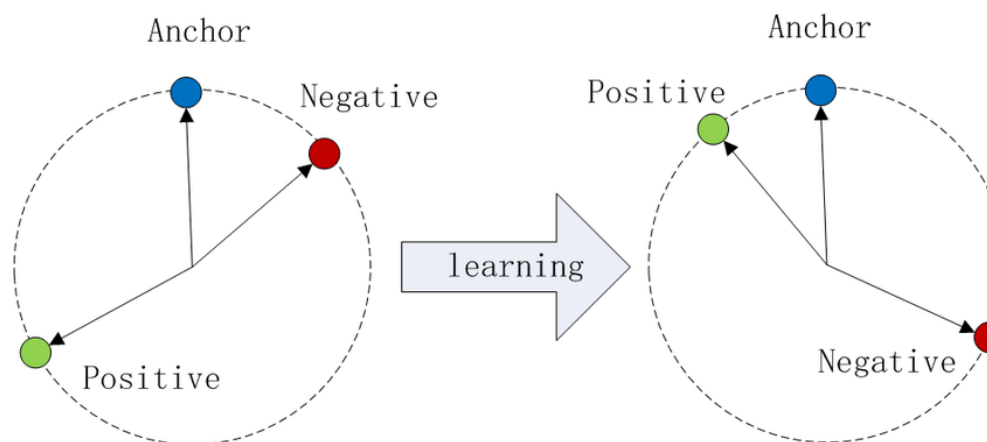
- Statistics Pooling
- Attentive Statistics Pooling
- Multi-Head Attention Pooling



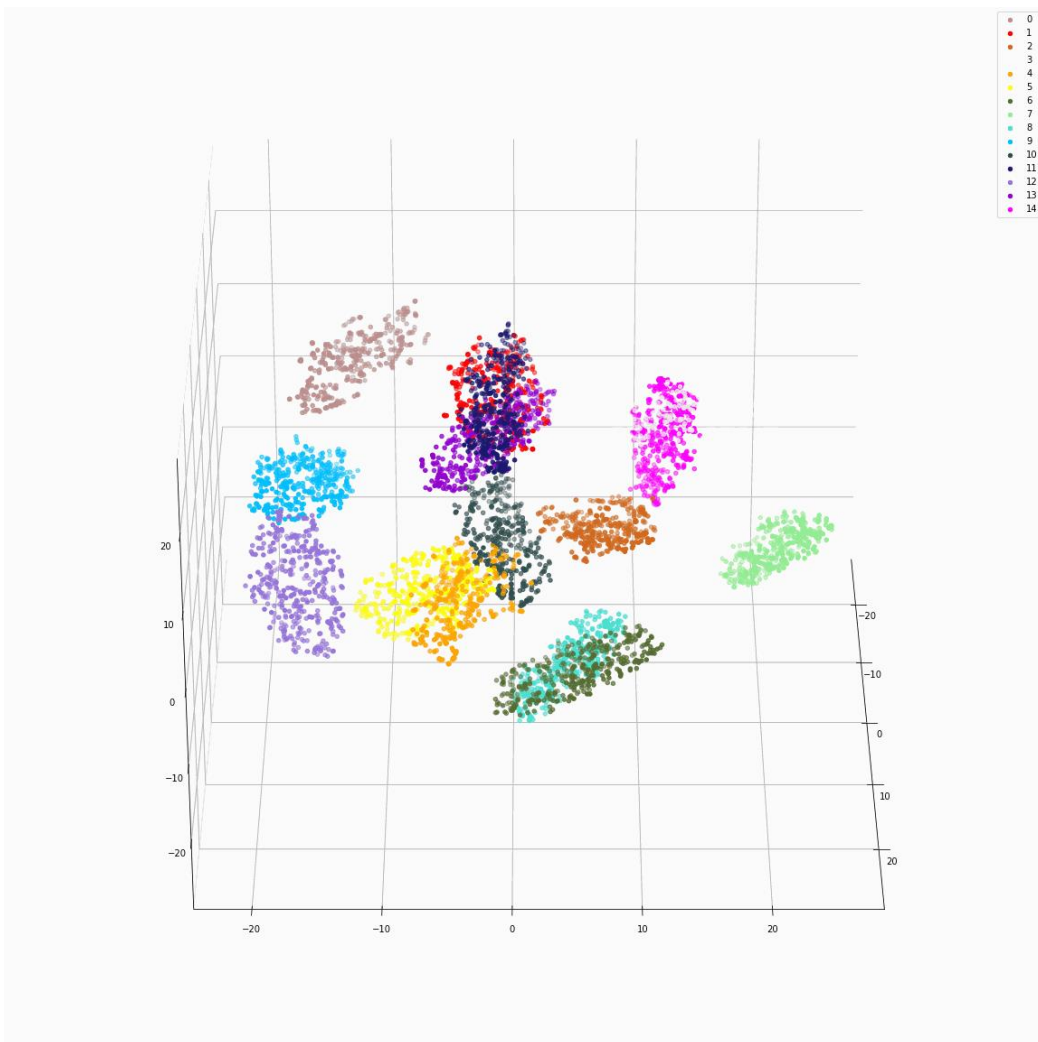
Speaker Embedding

Loss Function:

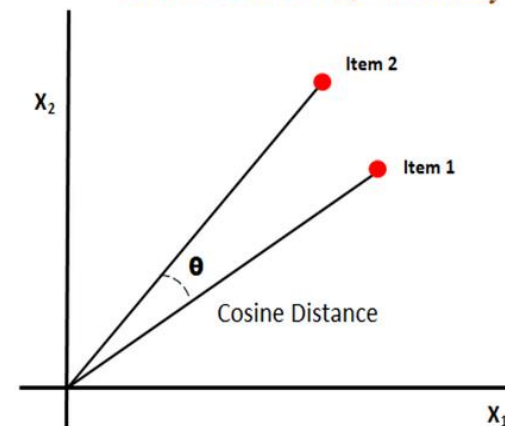
- Metric Loss:
 - Triplet Loss
 - Contrastive Loss
- Classification Loss:
 - Softmax Loss
 - A-Softmax Loss
 - AM-Softmax Loss
 - AAM-Softmax Loss



Speaker Embedding



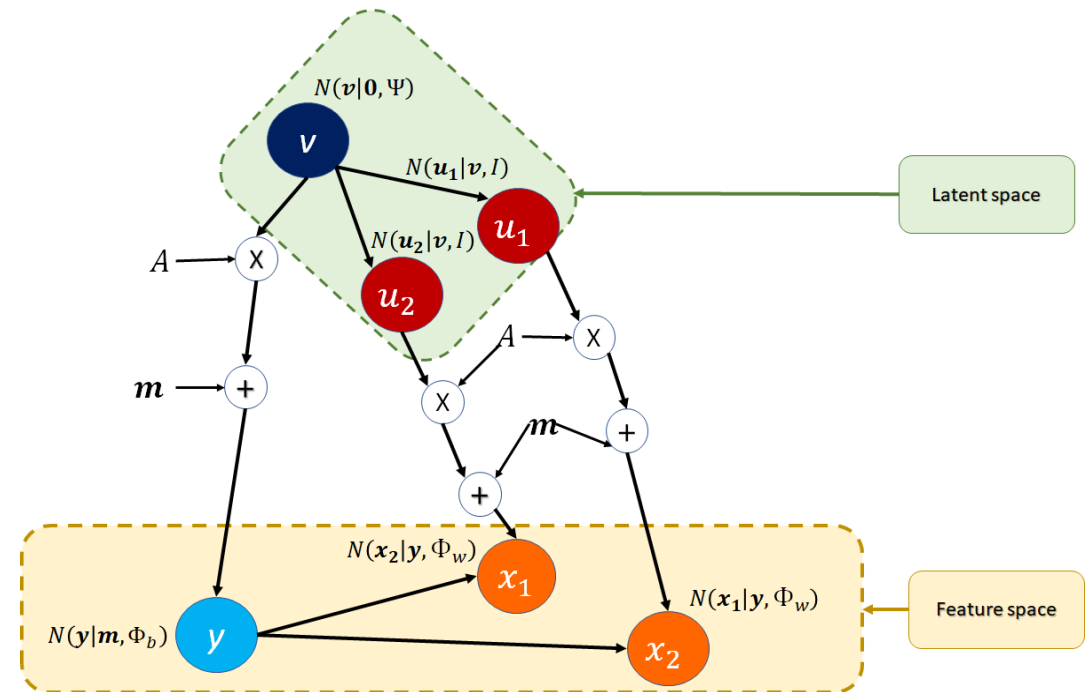
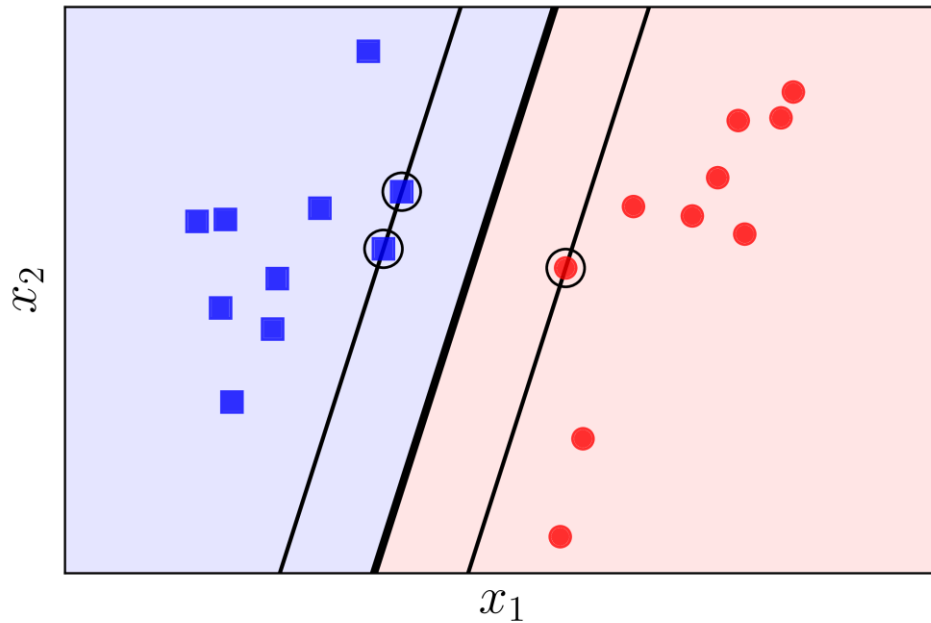
Cosine Distance/Similarity



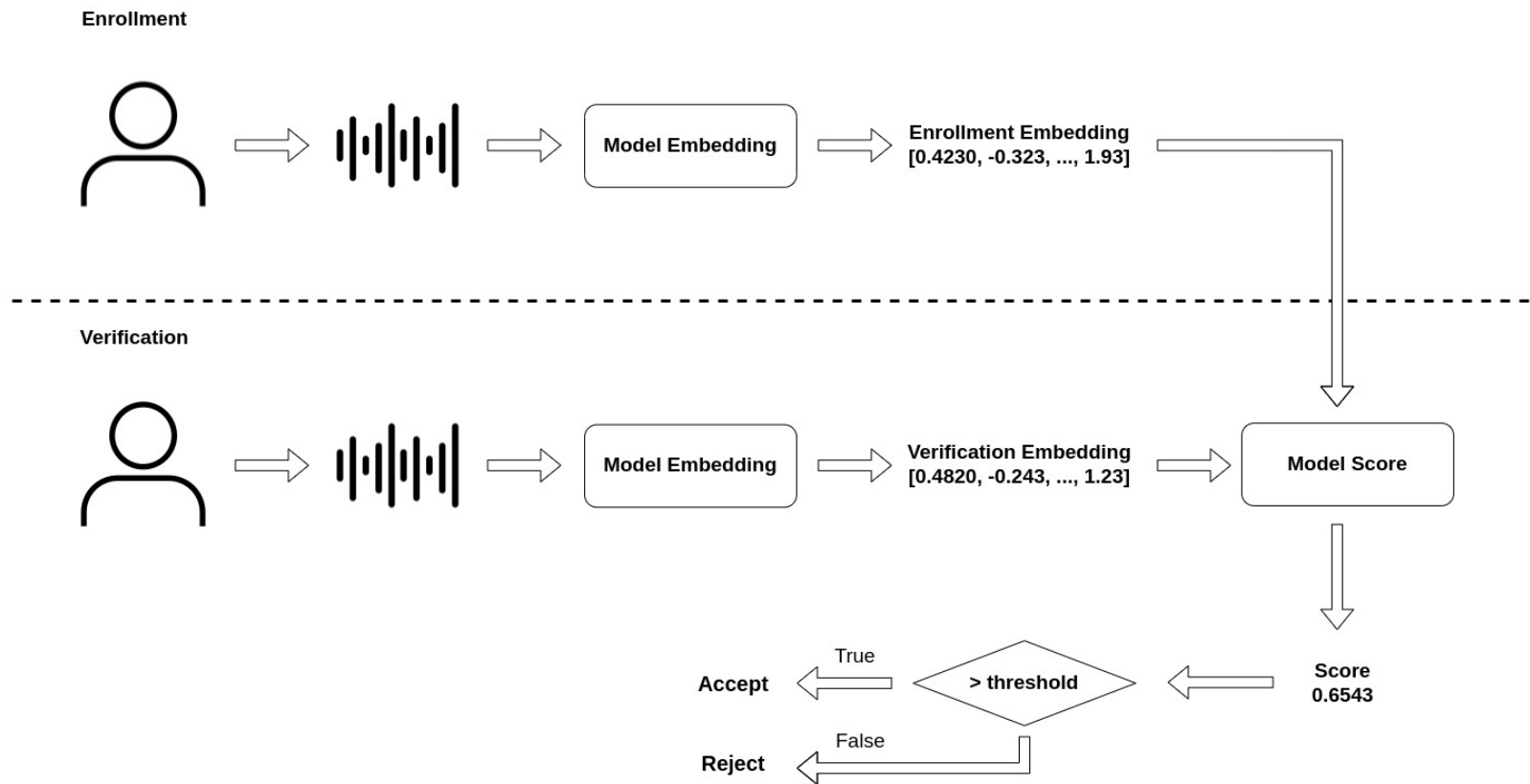
$$\text{similarity} = \cos(\theta) = \frac{\mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{B}}{\|\mathbf{A}\| \|\mathbf{B}\|} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i B_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i^2} \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n B_i^2}},$$

Back-end

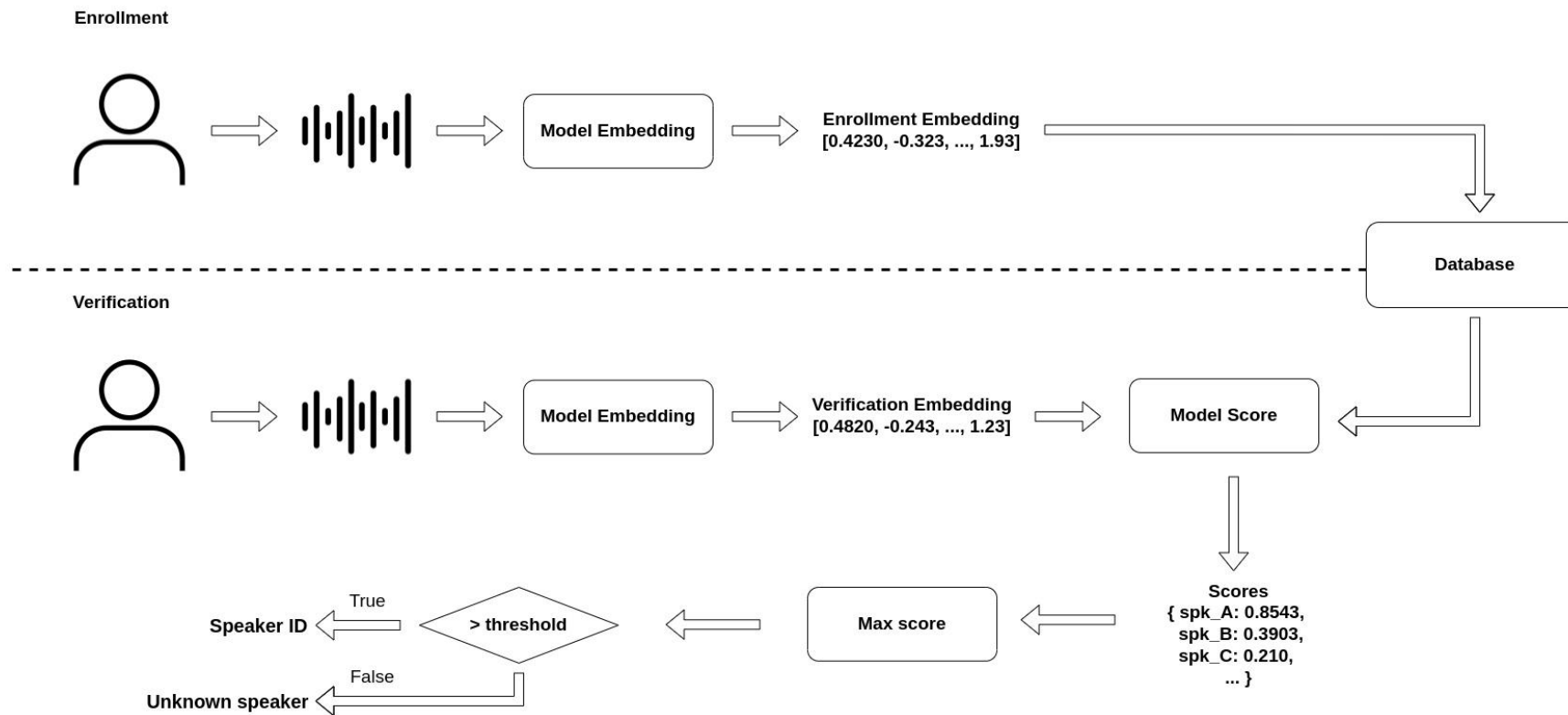
- Cosine Similarity
- Basic Classifiers: SVM, GMM, Logistic Regression (LR)
- PLDA Classifiers: PLDA, APLDA, CORAL, ...



Speaker Verification



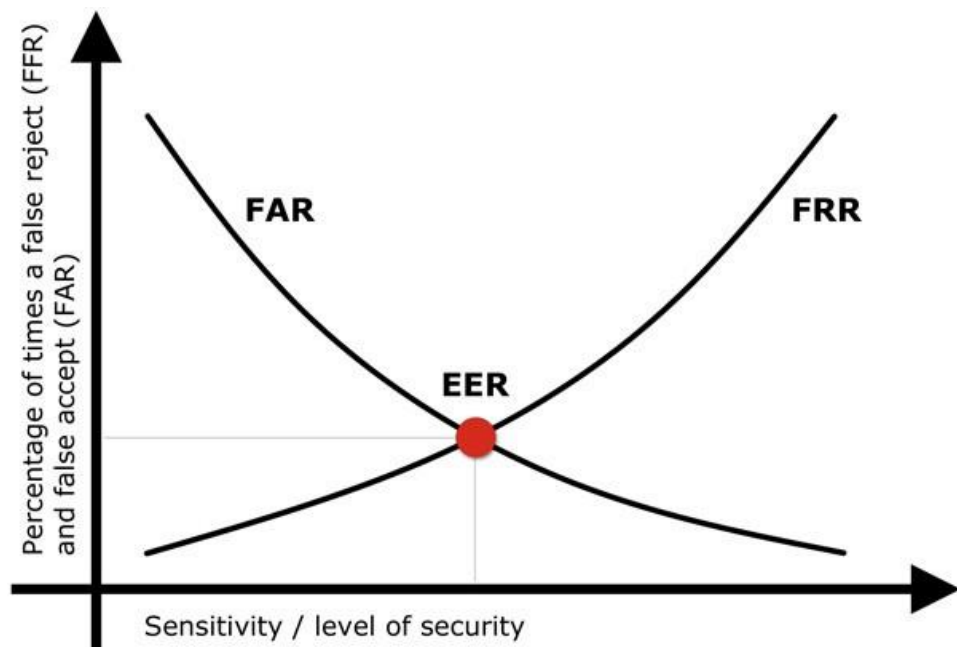
Speaker Identification



Metrics

Equal Error Rate & Minimum Detection Cost Function

EER



Min DCF

$$C_{\text{det}}(P_{\text{miss}}, P_{\text{FA}}) = C_{\text{miss}}P_{\text{miss}}P_{\text{tar}} + C_{\text{FA}}P_{\text{FA}}(1 - P_{\text{tar}})$$

C_{miss} - cost of a miss target (false reject)

C_{FA} - cost of a false alarm (false accept)

P_{miss} and P_{FA} are determined by the evaluator by counting errors.

P_{tar} is the prior probability that a target speaker event occurs in the application.

Challenges



Data



Voice Quality

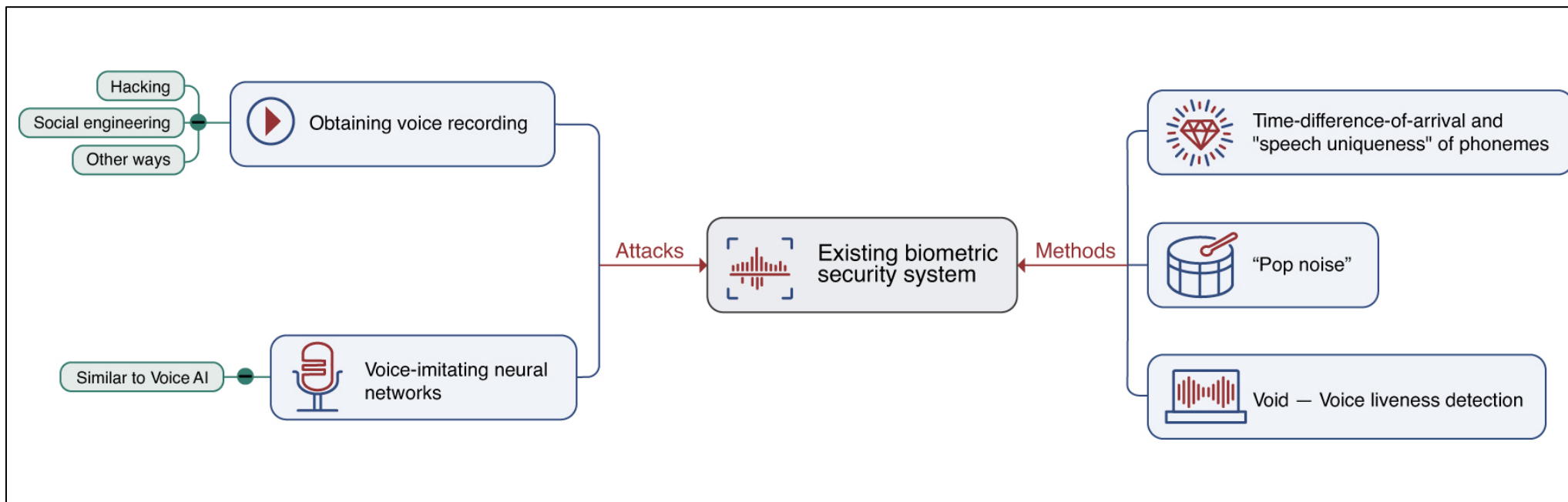


Spoofing



Cross Device

Voice anti-spoofing



Logical access:

- TTS
- Voice Conversion

Physical access:

- Replay
- Voice Parody



Replay attack detection



Computer generated voice detection (TTS)

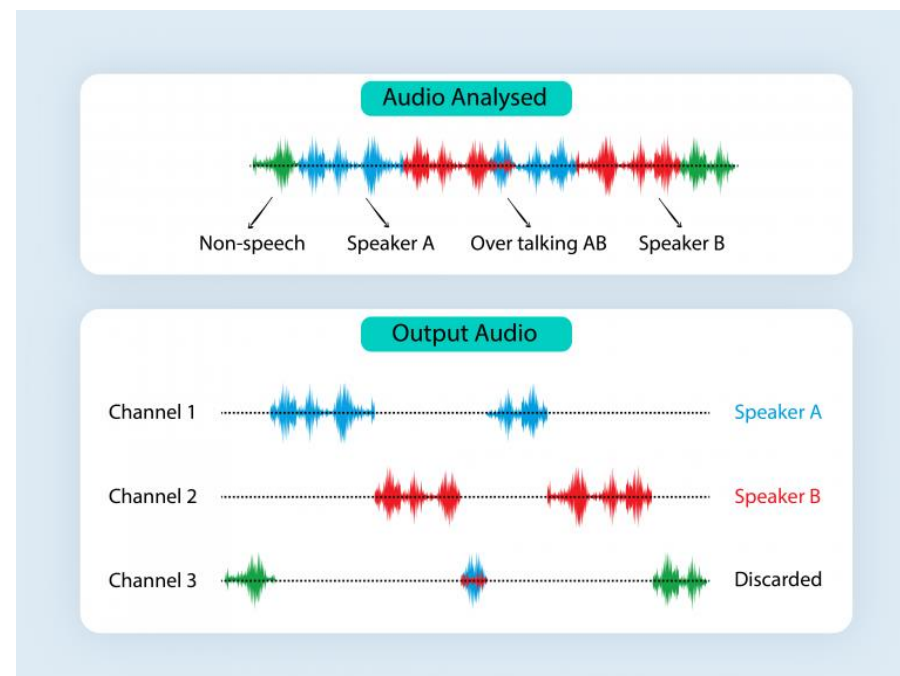


Computer modified voice detection (voice conversion)

Speaker Diarization

Speaker Diarization is the task of segmenting and co-indexing audio recordings by speaker.

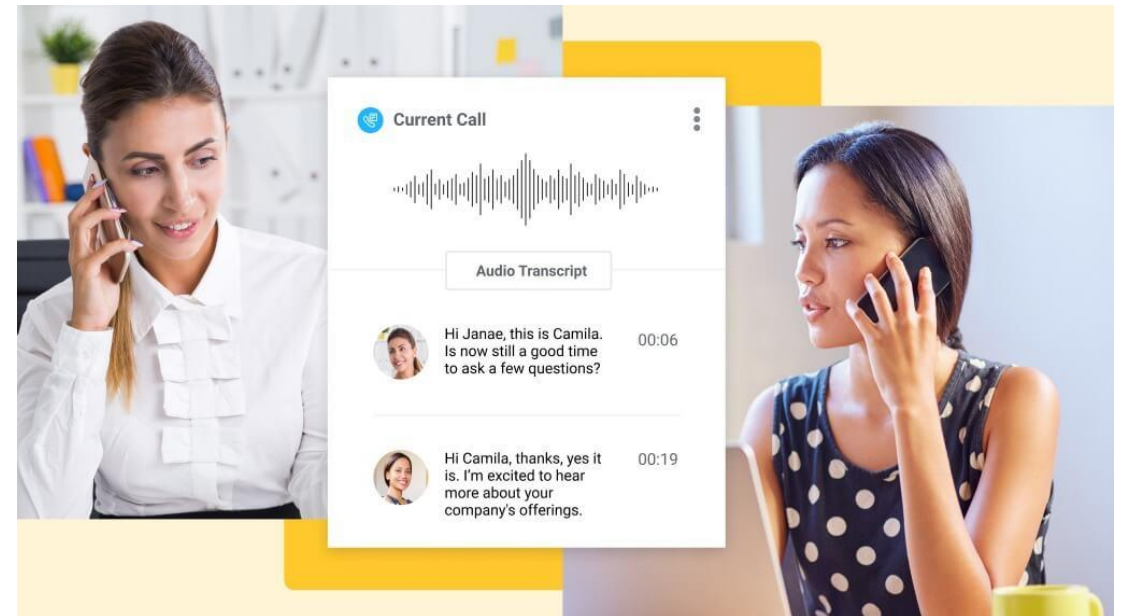
Diarization implies finding speaker boundaries and grouping segments that belong to the same speaker, and, as a by-product, determining the number of distinct speakers.



Applications



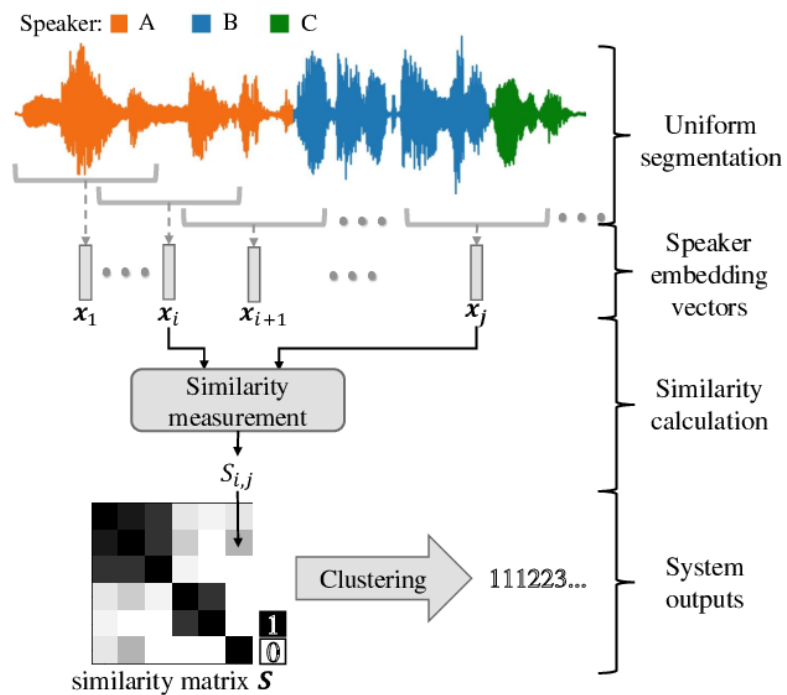
Meeting transcription



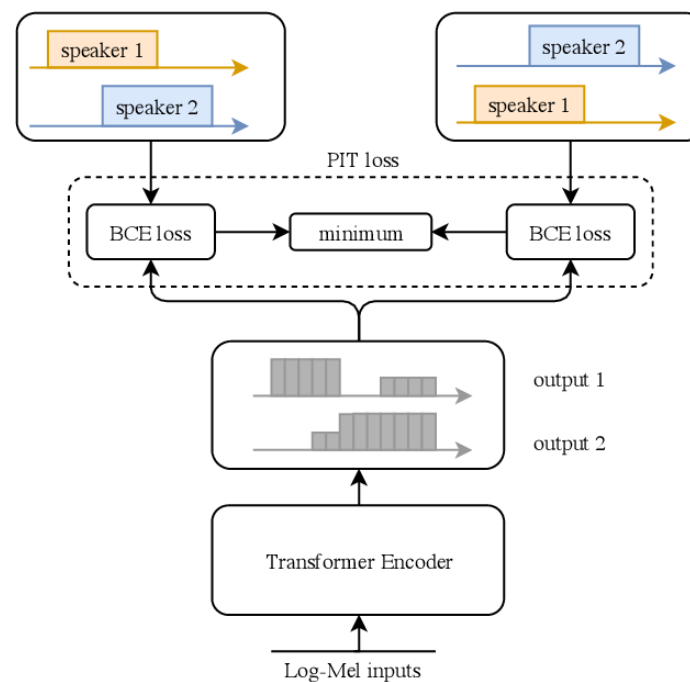
Call transcription

Speaker Diarization

Clustering

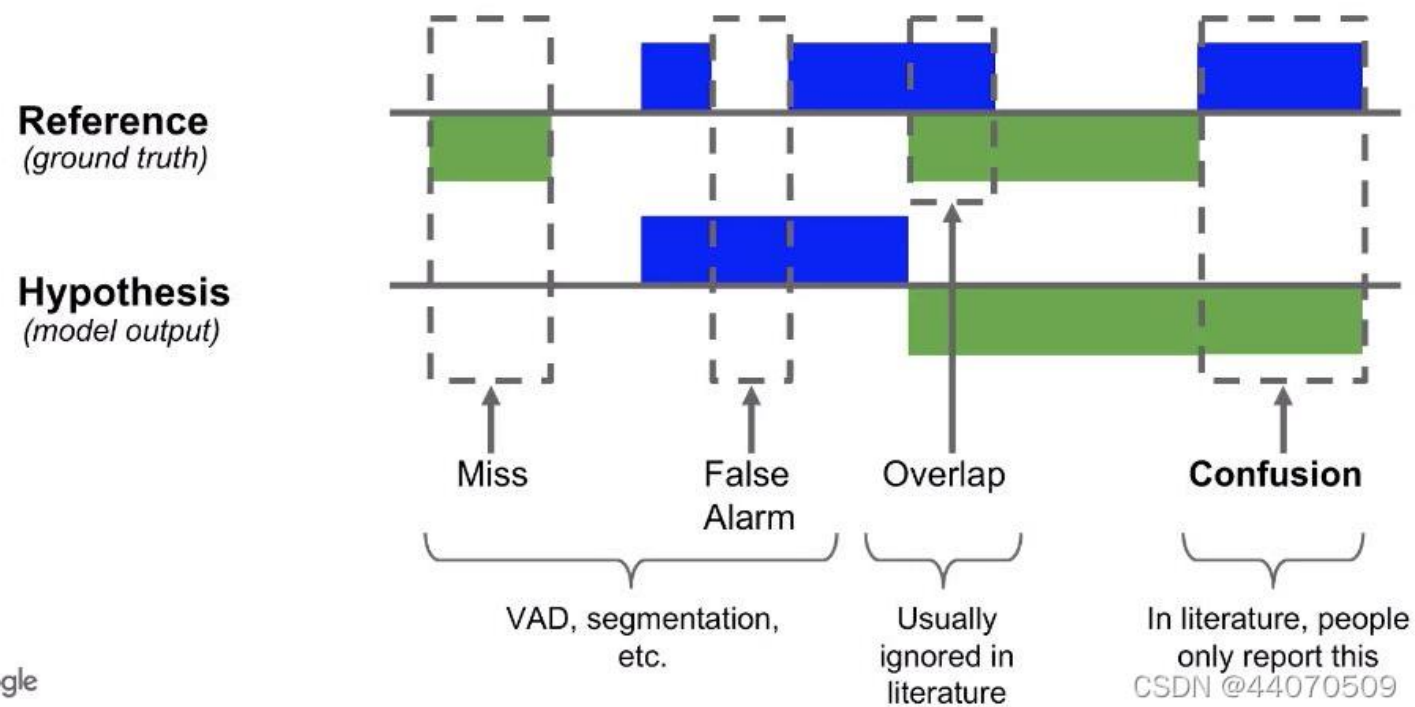


End to end



Metrics

Diarization Error Rate:
$$\text{DER} = \frac{T_{FA} + T_{MISS} + T_{SPKR}}{T_{SPEECH}}$$



Google



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Speaker Classification

Classify a speaker by:

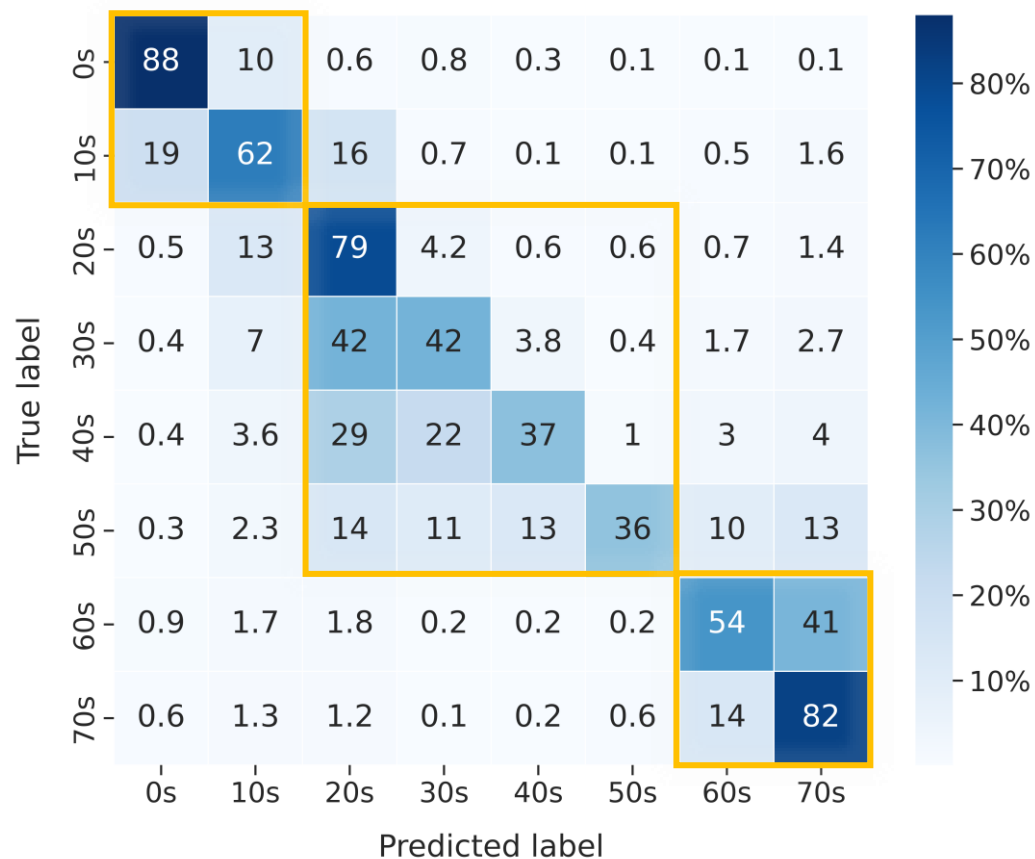
- Language, accent
- Age
- Gender
- Emotions

Customer benefit :

- Easy UI Language switch
- Gender/Age specific UI
- Enables parental control



Age Estimation



Age range

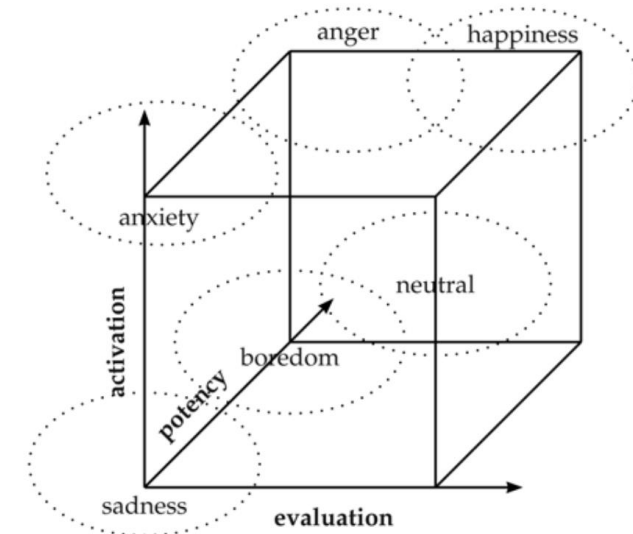
- 0-20 years old
- 20-60 years old
- > 60 years old

Emotions

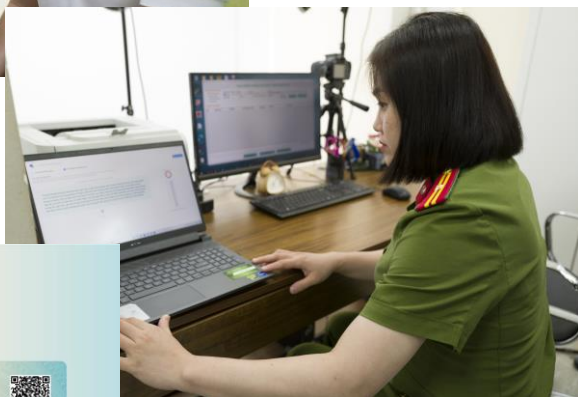
Emotions describe subjective feelings in short periods of time that are related to events, persons, or objects

Approaches:

- Categorical emotion approach
- Dimensional emotion approach



Our Project





Thank you

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