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| The University of Hong Kong  Faculty of Engineering  Department of Computer Science  COMP7704  Dissertation Title  Real-time Speaker Recognizer  Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the admission to the degree of Master of Science in Computer Science  By  Pan Hao  3035349015  Supervisor's title and name: Dr. Beta C.L. Yip  Date of submission: 01/07/2019 |

**Abstract**

Speaker diarization has become more important in many speech processing tasks. Most state-of-the-art speaker diarization system decodes in an offline fashion and requires intensive computation and long processing time, which leads to the handicap for real-time applications. In this paper, we implemented the binary key speaker modelling approaches and built a fast offline speaker diarization system that can label the speakers in recorded audio, with visualization and audio player panel. An advanced version of the system is also developed, which can process in real-time with acceptable delay and correct earlier outputs when necessary.

Keywords: Speaker diarization, binary key speaker modelling, speaker clustering, MFCC

***The abstract should not be more than 200 words.***

**Declaration**

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# Introduction

There is a growing need of using audio processing technologies to index, search, access and analyze the information from audio data. In many scenarios in presence of multiple speakers including conversations, meetings, conference and broadcast news, there are multiple audio sources or multiple speakers speaking within one audio channel. Speaker diarization is the process used in these cases to segment an input audio stream into speaker-homogeneous segments. Therefore, it is often summarized as “who spoke when” question [1]. The main difference between the speaker diarization and speaker recognition or speaker verification is that there is no speaker enrollment in the former so speaker identities are completely unknown. Another difference is that the temporal information are more important for speaker diarization than other speaker processing tasks.

Speaker diarization is an vital area in the community of speech processing because it is meaningful that both number of speakers and their corresponding speech can be automatically determined in the speech of multiple speakers. In the scenario of two speakers, for instance, doctors and patients in medical recording or customer and customer service in telephone conversation, speaker diarization can be used as source separation tool so that the further analysis can be performed more easily. Another important application of speaker diarization is to find the boundary of sentences in conversation so that the accuracy of automatic speaker recognition (ASR) system will be greatly improved. Generally, speaker diarization is an important front-end tool such that the audio information output can be more efficiently used as input in multiple tasks including speech processing including spoken document indexing and retrieval, speaker recognition and speech-to-text transcription [2].

The traditional three primary application domains of speaker diarization is telephone conversation, broadcast news and conference meetings [3]. The audio streams from these domains are different in style of the speech, style of the noise source, numbers and locations of microphones, configuration of environment and therefore present unique challenges. [4] makes detailed comparison between broadcast news and conference meetings. The majority of the literature speaker diarization will only focus on one of the three cases and some propose specific techniques to tackle some unique problems. For instance, [5] propose the acoustic beamforming technology to take advantage of the multiple microphones available in the meeting room domain to facilitate the speaker diarization process. Therefore, the speaker diarization system that has advantageous performance in one domain may not have comparable performance in other domains, and this domain-specific problem negatively affect the usability and extensibility of some systems.

Speaker diarization can also be referred as speaker segmentation and clustering, as the majority of diarization approach consist two main steps of segmentation and clustering [6]. Speaker segmentation or speaker change detection (SCD) in many literatures, aims at finding the speaker change points in the audio so that splitting the original audio stream into speaker homogeneous segments [2, 3] . One popular segmentation algorithms is the use of Bayesian information criterion (BIC) firstly introduced by Schwarz [14] and firstly used in speaker segmentation by Chen and Gopalakrishnan [15]. Many state-of-art systems incorporate BIC as a segmentation metric in the following [16, 17]. As BIC approach is computationally intensive, several works (e.g. [18]) propose modification or other technologies used with BIC to speed up the process. Some common alternative segmentation approaches include Generalized Likelihood Ratio (GLR) [19] and Kullback–Leibler (KL) divergence [20]. Some recent papers propose advanced technology like deep neural network (DNN) to find speaker change points [21].

Clustering, on the other hand, focus on agglomeration of segments from segmentation step into groups that from the same speaker. One of the popular approaches recently is unsupervised i-vector clustering. Sell & Garcia-Romero [22] propose a system that uses i-vectors and probabilistic linear discriminant analysis (PLDA) which has preferable performance for multi-language telephone conversation data.

Speaker diarization system can be differentiated as offline and online system. The offline system have accessed the whole audio recording before processing, and the clustering step is performed only when complete audio stream has been segmented. This means the offline diarization system cannot be used in real-time applications where the analysis on the audio has to be conducted simultaneously or with acceptable latency when the audio is created. Online diarization, on the other hand, only have access to the audio data up to the point that is been recorded, which means the diarization have to perform in a “left-to-right” fashion [7] that process and assign the segments once they are created and detected in the audio stream. Therefore, online speaker diarization or real-time speaker diarization can be used in real-time applications like multi-person / human-computer voice interactive systems. Offline speaker diarization is the main focus in the field of speaker diarization [4] and there is limited work on online speaker diarization. [8] presents a real-time speaker diarization system for the meeting environment. However, the system relies on the speaker seat locations and has the limitation of detecting only one speaker in one frame even if there are multiple speakers speaking. [9] propose an online speaker diarization based on Gaussian mixture models (GMMs) and start the system with male, female and noise models, tested with broadcast news data. However, their system has difficulties dealing with speech overlapped by music. [7] propose a novel Maximum a Posteriori (MAP) adapted transform within the i-vector speaker diarization framework, which have advantageous diarization result for English-speaking telephone conversation data.

1. ***the subject matter and the scope of the investigation,***
2. ***the purpose of the dissertation,***
3. ***the organisation of the report.***

***If applicable, a brief survey of previously published work and current trends may be included in this section.***

# Analysis of problem

# Theoretical principles

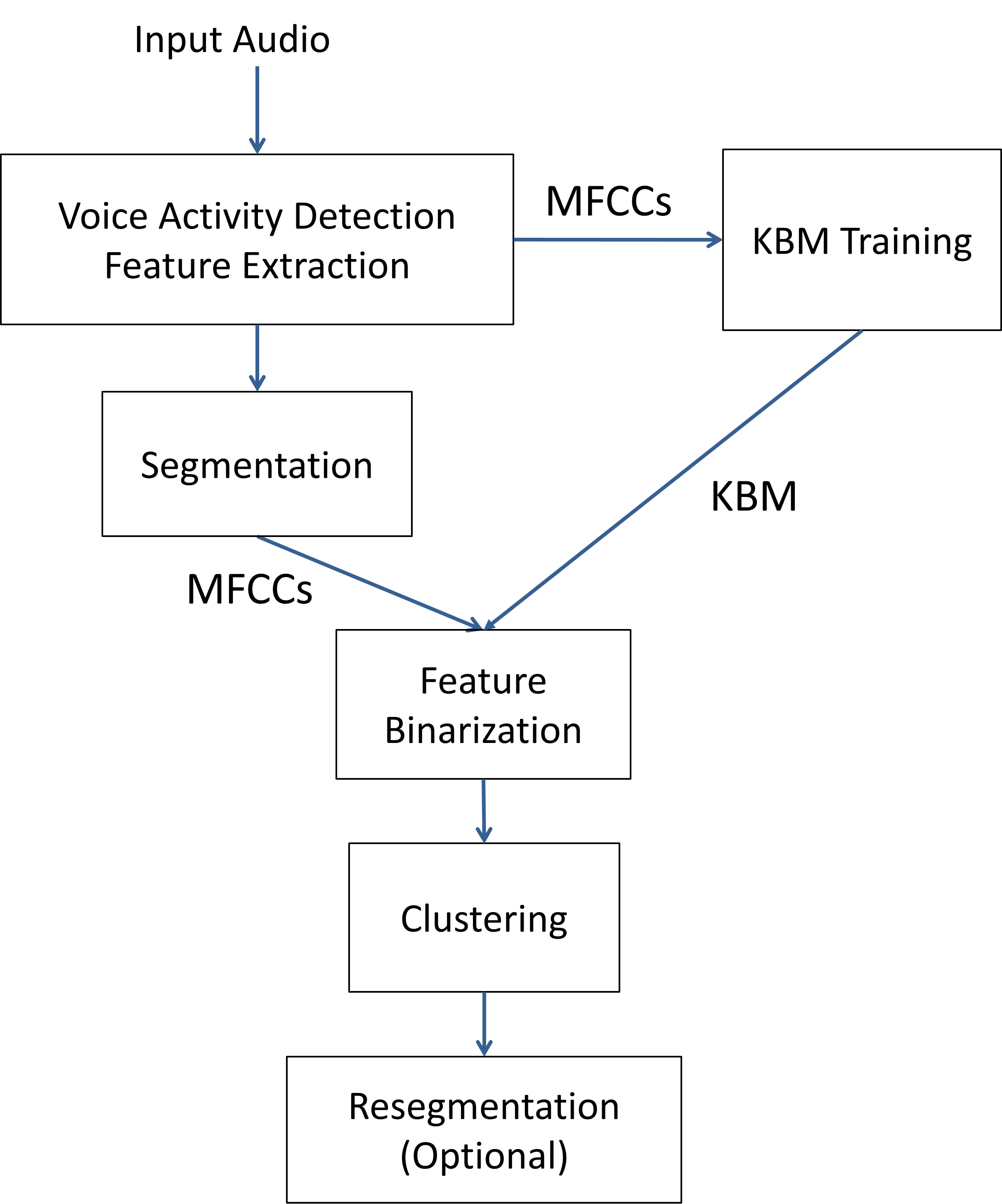
# Method of investigation

# Design and construction of software system

In this section, the discussion of the design and construction of the software system will be divided into three subsections: the design of the speaker diarization system, the adaptions of the real-time system and the design of the visualization panel. The algorithm that is applied and the reason to choose a certain algorithm will be presented.

## Design of the speaker diarization system

The workflow of the proposed speaker diarization system is presented in Figure 1. The input audio (including recorded audio or streaming audio) is firstly preprocessed by the voice activity detection and acoustic feature extraction to produce features of Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCCs) from the original regions containing voice. Segmentation is performed after the data preprocessing. The heart of this system is the speaker modelling techniques called Binary Key (BK) speaker modelling. The Binary Key Background Model (KBM) trained by the MFCCs is used to transform any vector of MFCCs into the Cumulative Vector (CV) and BK, which is used as the representation of the segments or clusters. Clustering block find ideal clustering based on BKs or CVs and assigns speakers to all segments. Resegmenation, as the last step of the system, is an optional step that is responsible of smoothing the clustering results.

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*Figure 1 System workflow*

The role of each step and the classic design in existing system will be presented in the following. The algorithm we have adopted and the corresponding design idea will also be further explained respectively.

**Voice Activity Detection**

Voice activity detection (VAD) or speech activity detection (SAD) is included in the majority of the speaker diarization system. It is used to identify the region of the audio data that is being voiced or containing speech, from the unvoiced or non-speech regions that contain silence or background noise. Energy-based voice detection and model-based voice detection are two main approaches of VAD. The energy-based voice detection removes the silence part based on the energy level and has the advantage of simplicity and speed. However, this approach fails to distinguish the load noise from the speech, and therefore is ineffective in many application domains of speaker diarization [10, 11]. To avoid the limitation of energy-based detection, model-based detection that is developed on the different acoustic phenomena, are more frequently used in speaker diarization system [12].

The model-based VAD algorithm that Google developed for the WebRTC project [13] will be applied in the design of our system, the reason includes:

1. The WebRTC project targets on real-time capabilities and its VAD algorithm has been widely used for different delay-sensitive scenarios [14], which is suitable for our offline and real-time applications.
2. The free and open-source implementation of the algorithm is available and there is Python interface (Py-webrtcvad [15]) that is well-suited for our development.

The VAD process in the system can be performed on the all audio data for the audio recording or the new input data for real-time audio stream. The result of the VAD is a mask vector that used to exclude the data segments or the acoustic features that contains no speech from the original data.

**Feature extraction**

The raw audio data is usually converted into a sequence of acoustic feature vectors that contains speaker specific information before the segmentation and clustering. This feature extraction step try to acquire the acoustic features that contain formant information, model the mode of excitation and/or the shape of the vocal tract when people producing speech [12]. Common features include Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC), Linear Predictive Codes (LPC), Linear Prediction Cepstral Coefficients (LPCC) [16] and constant Q transform Mel-frequency Cepstral Coefficients (ICMC). These features are different in frequency analysis and frequency smoothing techniques.

In this dissertation project, the focus will be put on the MFCCs which are frequently used in the community of speaker diarization and more specifically, the online speaker diarization system [9, 7]. Librosa, the python library for music and audio analysis [17], will be used to extract the MFCCs. The python code is simple and straightforward as below:



**Segmentation**

Speaker segmentation or speaker change detection (SCD) in many literatures, aims at finding the speaker change points in the audio so that splitting the original audio stream into segments that contains only one speaker [2, 3]. Although many system will used various distance metric to decide whether the speech of the adjacent windows are from the same or different speakers, a simple method that use fixed-sized windows to splits the audio into small equal-sized segments, will be used in our system.

**BK Speaker Modelling**

The speaker modelling is the heart of the many state-of-art speaker diarization system, and the similar step is called embedding extraction in some other research. This step aims to find speaker-discriminative identifiers that can be used to distinguish unique speaker from each other. Some models or embeddings are first found to be effective in speaker recognition or identification tasks, and then are adopted in speaker diarization tasks. Famous speaker models used in state-of-art system include Gaussian Mixture Model (GMM) and Hidden Markov Model (HMM) and famous speaker embeddings include speaker factors [18], i-vectors [7] and d-vectors [19].

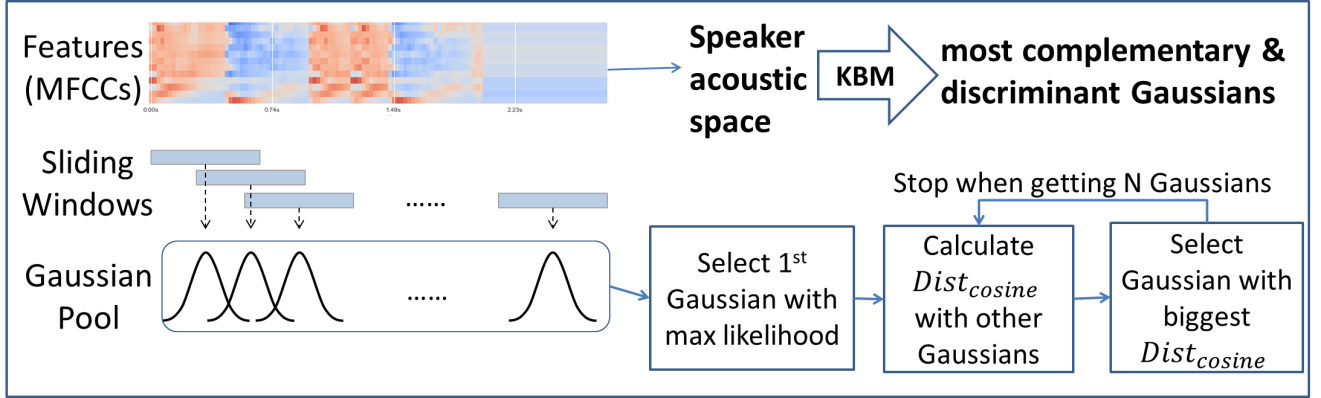
In this project, we will adopt the Binary Key (BK) speaker modelling techniques that is firstly proposed in [20] and later used in speaker diarization context in [21]. This technique has advantages of being domain-robust, requiring no external training data and running faster than real-time, so therefore can be utilized for our offline and real-time system.

The process of BK speaker modelling can be divided into two steps: KBM training and feature binarization, which are further explained as below.

**KBM Training**

The first step of the binary key speaker modelling is to train a GMM-like model called KBM from the acoustic features (MFCCs for our system) extracted from the input data. While the majority of the speaker modelling or speaker embedding extraction techniques requires large amount of external training data that is from the same domain of the tested data, the BK techniques train the KBM directly from the input tested data. Therefore, BK modelling is domain-robust and can avoid the negative impacts from the mismatch of the acoustic conditions between training and tested datasets.

*Figure 2* shows the process of KBM training. To obtain the KBM, multiple Gaussians are trained on the data that is separated by a 2-second sliding window on the input features data. The mean and the standard deviation of the 2-second data will be calculated to get the Gaussian, which will be realized by multivariate\_normal function from scipy library in the script. The shifting rate of the sliding window is determined automatically to have enough number of Gaussians. All resulted Gaussians form a Gaussian pool that covers all acoustic space in the input audio. Then *N* Gaussians are selected from the pool using single-linkage clustering strategy with cosine similarity as similarity measures. The first Gaussian is selected with maximum likelihood and the Gaussians with highest dissimilarity with previously selected Gaussians is selected subsequent until getting *N* Gaussians. Then the KBM is formed by these *N* Gaussians, which are considered the most complementary and discriminat Gaussians that can be used to represent the speaker acoustic space. The number *N* can be a fixed number or be determined relatively by a percentage of the total number of Gaussians in the pool.

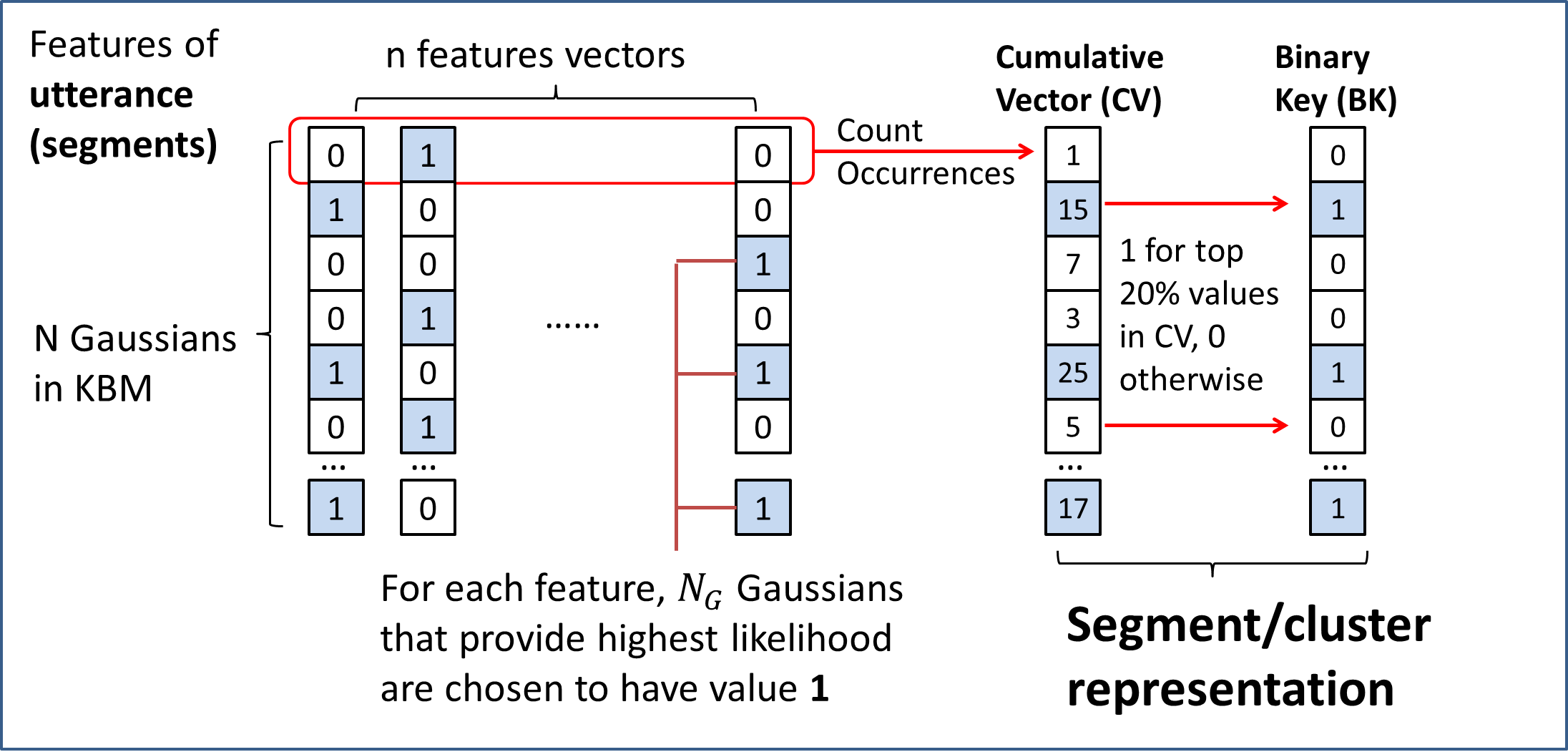


*Figure 2 KBM Training*

Although KBM is a GMM-liked model and GMM trained on the test data can also be used to produce speaker discriminative representation, [21] and [20] demonstrates that the KBM outperform classic GMM in distinguishing the speakers. Moreover KBM has the advantage of lower computational cost and consequently shorter processing time, comparing the expectation-maximization algorithm in GMM training.

**Feature binarization**

The second step of the binary key speaker modelling is the feature binarization that transforms feature vectors of an utterance to into a binary key, and this process is shown in Figure 3.

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*Figure 3 Feature Binarization*

Firstly, a matrix with number of rows equal to *N* (size of KBM) and number of columns equal to number of feature vectors are created. For each column of each feature vector, rows representing the Gaussians that provide highest likelihood for the given features are chosen to have value 1. All other rows in this column are set to have value 0. This process recorded the best Gaussians from the KBM that represent each features. Secondly, we sum the values of each row, to form a vector called Cumulative Vector (CV) of size *N*. This CV contains the count of the occurrences of each Gaussians has been selected as the top-likelihood Gaussian for all feature vectors, so intuitively the larger number in the CV indicates higher impact of the corresponding Gaussian components. Thirdly, the binary key (BK) is obtained by setting the value as 1 for the positions that have top M% values in CV and the value as 0 for the other positions. For example if M equals to 20, then the positions whose values in CV are over 80th percentile will be set to have value 1 in BK. While the CV store the importance of the Gaussian components in KBM, BK only store the components that have greatest impact to fit the input features. The resulted CV or BK can be used to represent the input utterance and theoretically, the utterances from same speaker will have similar Gaussians in the KBM that have highest impact in modelling the speech, and therefore generate similar CVs or BKs. The input series of features in this step can come from the utterance of a short segment or a speaker cluster. Segment assignments and clustering can be performed by comparing the CVs or BKs from the segment or clusters by some similarity measures.

In this project, CV will be considered first over BK, as [] found that the system utilizing CV as segment / cluster representation outperform the system that utilizes BK for …data. Cosine similarity will be used as the similarity measures to compare CVs because of its simplicity, speed and preferable performance demonstrated in []

**Clustering**

The clustering algorithm can be divided into two categories of the offline clustering and online clustering. The former

**Offline Clustering**

The offline clustering adopted in this

## Design of the Visualization Panel

A visualization panel for the speaker diarization / recognizer system can help the users to understand and examine the diarization results intuitively. The target of the design of the visualization panel includes:

1. To show the number of the speakers
2. To distinguish different speakers and their speech on the timeline
3. To allow the users to playback the audio to compare with the diarization results
4. To allow the users to choose the start point at the timeline to play the audio and pause it in anytime
5. To use the same programming language as the speaker diarization system

To complete the above targets of the visualization panel, two python modules viewer.py and player.py are designed respectively.

The player.py is the module to open, play and pause the input audio files.

The viewer.py will be used to show diarization results of the input audio or audio stream. The x-axis is the timeline of the audio while the y-axis shows the number of the speakers. Rectangle of different colors will be used to display different speakers and their speech in the timeline. The position and the length of the rectangles will be determined by the position and the length of the speech in the timeline respectively. The Matplotlib library, which is the most popular library in Python for 2D plotting will be used in this part.

# Theoretical/Algorithmic/Experimental results

# Discussion/Analysis of approach/results

# Conclusions

In the Discussion and Conclusions sections, critical evaluation of the techniques employed and results obtained should be carried out. Observations derived from the results should be compared with theoretical predictions. The conclusions should follow logically from the argument and results presented in the report. Recommendations for further investigations may also be included. Supplementary information not essential to the report's main thesis is best included under the heading of Appendices

1. **Objectives**

As the limited work on online diarization system and the importance of the speaker diarization for real-time applications, the objective of this dissertation is to build a real-time speaker system that fulfills the following requirements:

1. The system can perform speaker diarization for recorded audios like radio talk or phone conversation;
2. The system can perform speaker diarization in a real-time fashion, that can process the live speech audio and generate output as the input is analyzed;
3. The system should be language-independent and operating-system independent;
4. The system should not require the number of the speakers, identity of the speakers or the voice samples of the speakers for the training.
5. **Methodology**
   1. **Data**

Several databases that the audio recordings are transcribed into speaker segments, are available for training and testing in the development of speaker diarization system.

For meeting environment, sample databases include:

* ICSI Meetings Recorder corpus [22]
* NIST Meeting Pilot Corpus Speech [23]

For telephone conversation, sample databases include:

* LDC CALLHOME English corpus [24] and CALLHOME corpus in other languages are also available.

For broadcast news, sample databases include:

* LDC 1996 radio broadcast news database (HUB4) [25] and an overview of broadcast news corpora is conducted by Graff [26].
  1. **System design**

1. Data Preprocessing:

The first step of a prototypical speaker diarization system is the audio data preprocessing, which usually include noise-reduction, parameterization of speech data into acoustic features and speech activity detection (SAD) [2]. The audio data processed in this step will be the input of the following segmentation and clustering

The common features extracted for speaker diarization include:

* Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC)
* Linear frequency cepstral coefficients (LFCC)
* Perceptual Linear Predictive (PLP)
* Linear Predictive Coding (LPC) [4].

In this dissertation project, the focus will be put on the MFCCs which are frequently used in online speaker diarization system [9, 7]

2) Speaker Segmentation and clustering

Based on the literature review, possible algorithms that can be considered in this step include but not be limited to:

* Bayesian Information Criterion(BIC)
* KL-divergence
* Gaussian Mixtures Models
* I Vector

To make the speaker diarization process performed in a real-time/ left-to-right fashion, necessary modification or adaptions are required for the above algorithms.

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