

Quantifying vocal fold activity: two new methods for analysing electroglottographic data

Stefano Coretta

The University of Manchester

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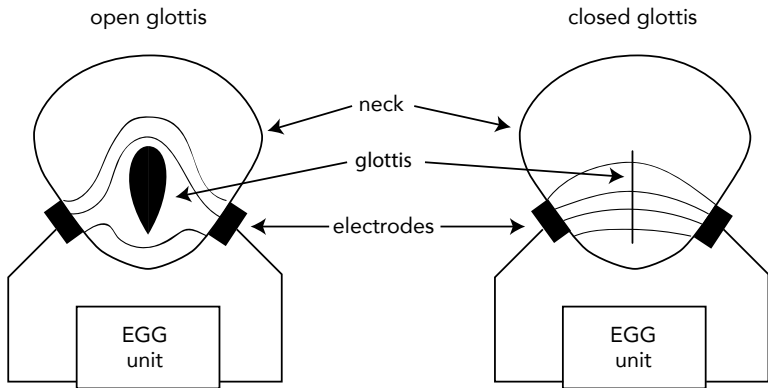
Background: Electroglottography

- EGG (Fabre, 1957; Scherer & Titze, 1987; Rothenberg & Mahshie, 1988)
- **Purpose:** estimation of vocal folds contact area (VFCA)
- **How:** based on modulations of a current that travels the neck generated by the opening and closing of the vocal folds

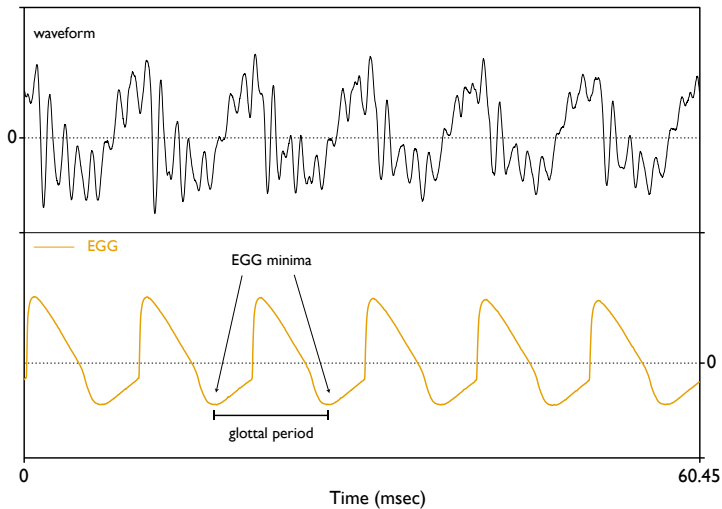
Electroglottography



Electroglottography



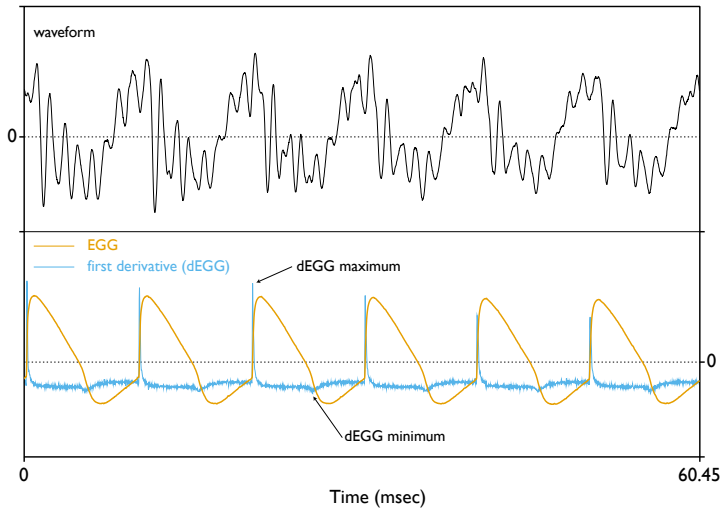
Electroglottography



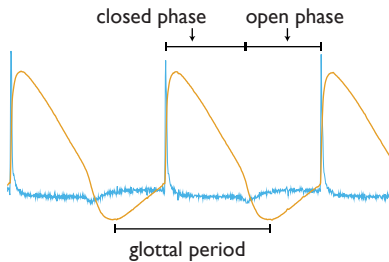
Electroglottography

- **Pros:**
 - non-invasive
 - relatively simple signal
- **Cons:**
 - Herbst et al. (2014), Hampala et al. (2016)

Background: EGG signal

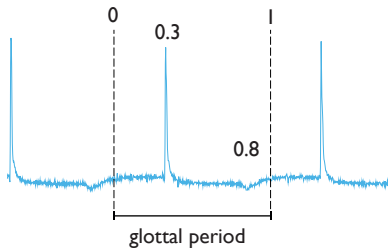


Background: EGG signal



Background: Contact quotient

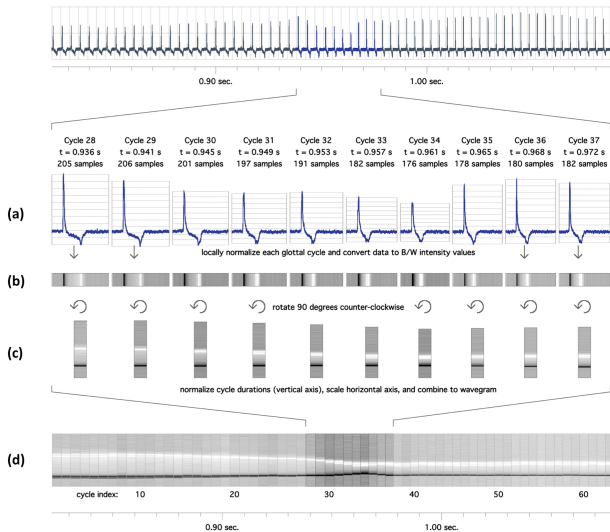
$$CQ = 0.8 - 0.3 = 0.5$$



Background: Wavegrams

- CQ reduces dimensionality of EGG signal
- Herbst et al. (2010) propose the wavegram as a multidimensional account of the EGG signal

Background: Wavegrams



Background: Tracegram and Wavegram GAMs

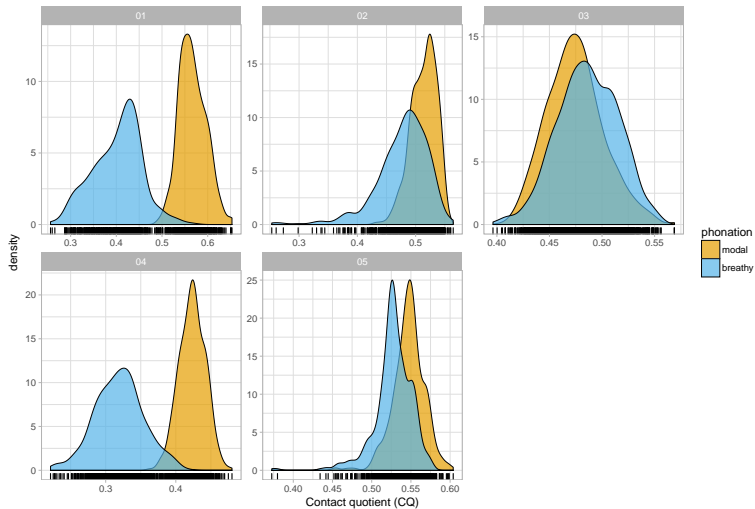
- limitations
 - CQ is not precise (Baken, 1992; Herbst et al., 2017)
 - wavegram cannot be accessed statistically
- two new techniques
 - tracegram
 - wavegram GAMs

Methods

- 4 phonetically trained BE speakers (1 F, 3 M)
- [a] in modal and breathy voice
 - $10 \times 2 = 20$ tokens per speaker
 - 80 tokens
- equipment
 - Glottal Enterprises EG2-PCX2 unit
 - Movo LV4-O2 Lavalier microphone (sample rate 44100 Hz, 16-bit)
- analysis window
 - 500 ms portion centred around mid point of each token

Results: CQ

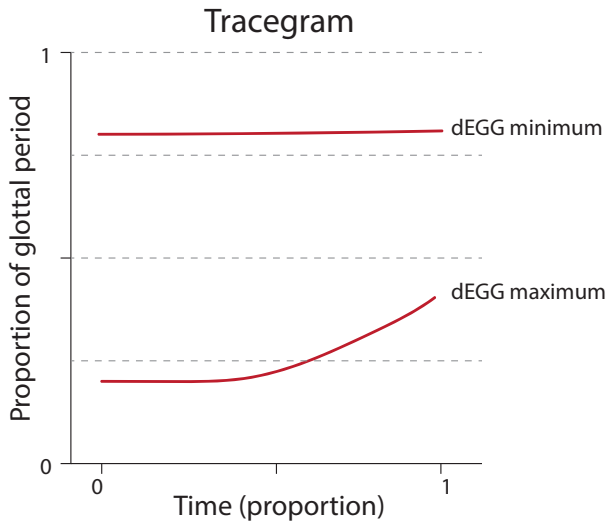
Density plots of CQ in modal and breathy phonation by speaker



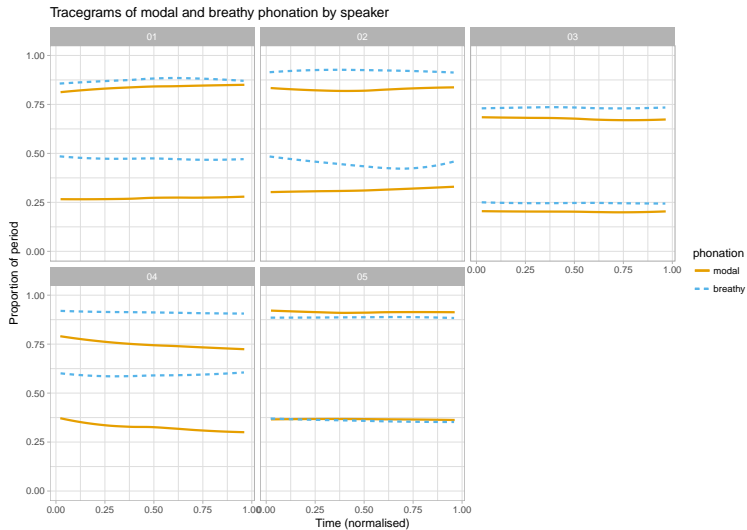
Results: CQ

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [
## lmerModLmerTest]
## Formula: contact_quotient ~ phonation + (1 + phonation | speaker)
## Data: tracegram
##
## REML criterion at convergence: -24474.4
##
## Scaled residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -7.1831 -0.5597  0.0237  0.6202  5.3121
##
## Random effects:
## Groups   Name                Variance Std.Dev. Corr
## speaker  (Intercept)          0.003305 0.05749
##          phonationbreathy 0.005009 0.07077  -0.19
## Residual                    0.000976 0.03124
## Number of obs: 5999, groups: speaker, 5
##
## Fixed effects:
##              Estimate Std. Error      df t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.50512    0.02572  4.00001  19.643 3.96e-05 ***
## phonationbreathy -0.06246    0.03166  3.99996  -1.973    0.12
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##              (Intr)
## phontnbrthy -0.190
```

Results: Tracegram



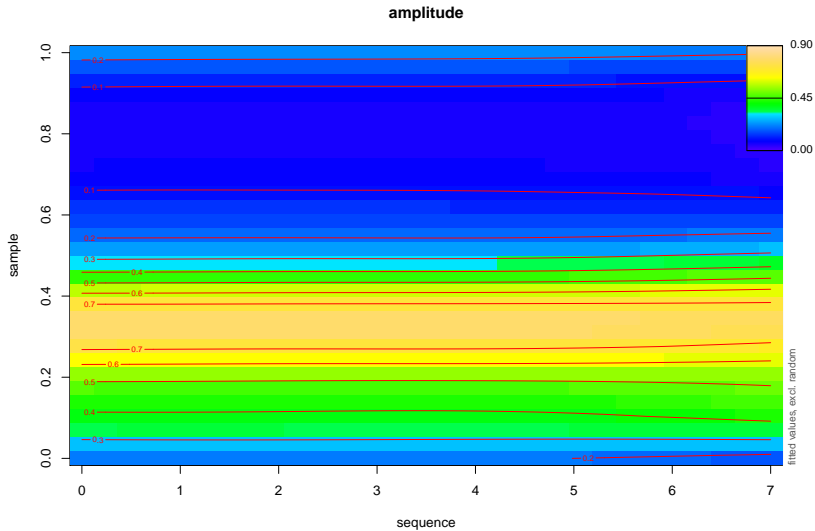
Results: Tracegram



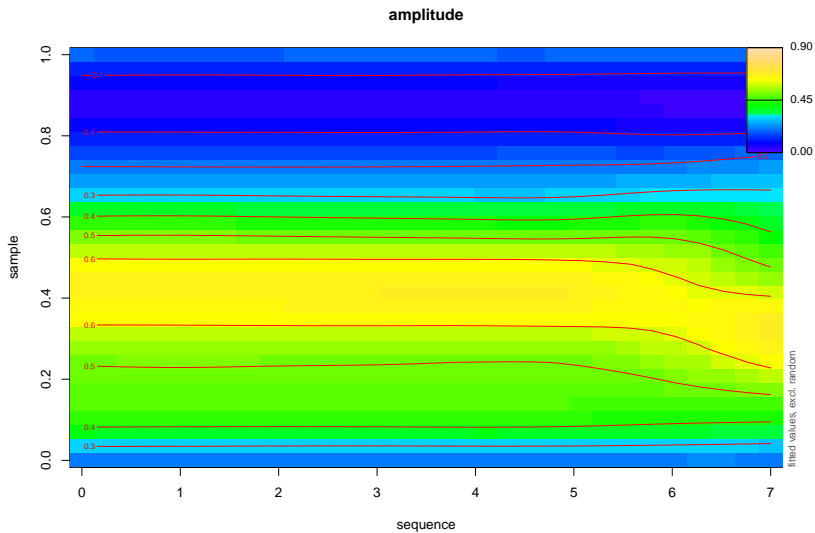
Results: Wavegram GAM

- generalised additive mixed models (Wood, 2006; Sóskuthy, 2017; van Rij et al., 2017)
 - non-linear multidimensional data
- statistical testing of wavegram data
 - heat-map plots: time, period, amplitude

Results: Wavegram GAM (modal)



Results: Wavegram GAM (breathy)



Results: Wavegram GAM

```
## phonation_gam_null: amplitude ~ s(sequence, k = 8) + s(sample) + ti(sequence, sample,  
##    k = 8) + s(sequence, speaker_phon, bs = "fs", m = 1, k = 8)  
##  
## phonation_gam: amplitude ~ phonation + s(sequence, k = 8) + s(sample) + s(sequence,  
##    by = phonation, k = 8) + s(sample, by = phonation) + ti(sequence,  
##    sample, k = 8) + ti(sequence, sample, by = phonation, k = 8) +  
##    s(sequence, speaker_phon, bs = "fs", m = 1, k = 8)  
##  
## Chi-square test of ML scores  
## ----  
##           Model      Score Edf Difference    Df  p.value Sig.  
## 1 phonation_gam_null -53190.37  10  
## 2      phonation_gam -66983.42  18  13793.050 8.000 < 2e-16 ***  
##  
## AIC difference: 27741.14, model phonation_gam has lower AIC.
```

- CQ performed badly for speaker 03
- Tracegrams
 - non-resource-intensive method for visualising fold activity
- Wavegram GAMs
 - assessing fold activity data statistically

Thanks!

References

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