

# Processing EGG data: New methods for a multidimensional time-series assessment of vocal fold activity

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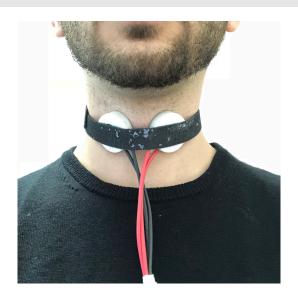
The University of Manchester

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## Background: Electroglottography

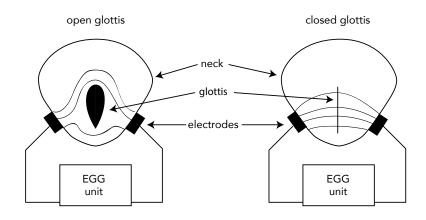
- EGG (Fabre, 1957; Scherer & Titze, 1987; Rothenberg & Mahshie, 1988)
  - estimation of vocal folds contact area (VFCA) based on impedance of high frequency current
- non-invasive
- relatively simple signal

# Background: Electroglottography

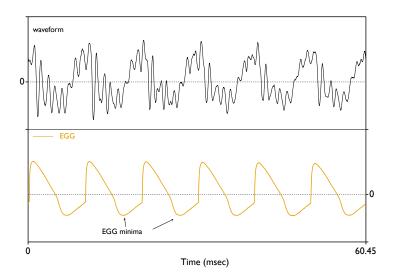


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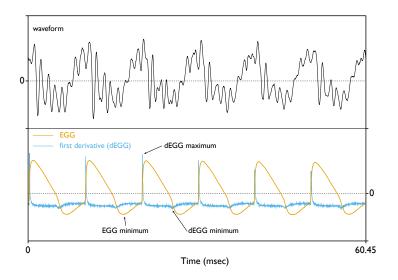
## Background: Electroglottography



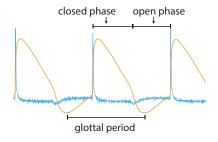
# Background: EGG signal



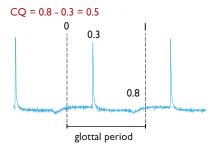
## Background: EGG signal



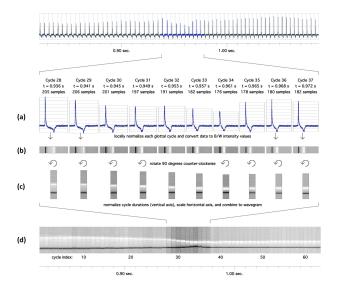
## Background: EGG signal



## **Background: Contact quotient**



## Background: Wavegrams (Herbst et al., 2010)



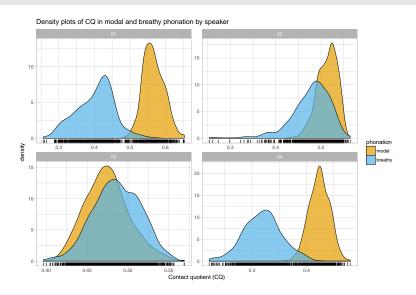
#### Methods

- 4 phonetically trained BE speakers (1 F, 3 M)
- [a] in modal and breathy voice
  - 10 × 2 = 20 tokens per speaker
  - · 80 tokens
- equipment
  - · Glottal Enterprises EG2-PCX2 unit
  - Movo LV4-O2 Lavalier microphone (sample rate 44100 Hz, 16-bit)

#### Methods

- 500 ms portion centered around mid point of each token
  - dEGG maxima and minima of each cycle within the 500 ms portion
  - CQ = minimum maximum
  - · wavegram data (Herbst et al., 2010)
- two new techniques
  - · tracegram
  - waavegram generalised additive mixed models (GAMs)

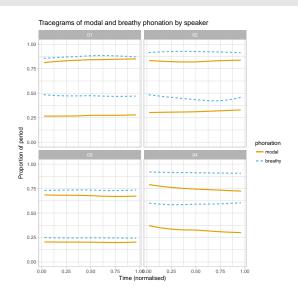
## Results: CQ



#### Results: CQ

```
## Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [
## lmerModImerTest1
## Formula: contact quotient ~ phonation + (1 + phonation | speaker)
     Data: tracegram
##
##
## REML criterion at convergence: -19596.2
##
## Scaled residuals:
      Min 10 Median 30 Max
##
## -6.8237 -0.5875 0.0188 0.6320 5.0468
##
## Random effects:
                    Variance Std.Dev. Corr
## Groups Name
## speaker (Intercept) 0.003668 0.06057
         phonationbreathy 0.005922 0.07696 -0.38
##
## Residual
                           0.001081 0.03289
## Number of obs: 4927, groups: speaker, 4
##
## Fixed effects:
          Estimate Std. Error df t value Pr(>|t|)
##
## (Intercept) 0.49460 0.03029 2.99979 16.33 0.0005 ***
## phonationbreathy -0.07312 0.03849 3.00022 -1.90 0.1537
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##
            (Intr)
## phontnbrthy -0.381
```

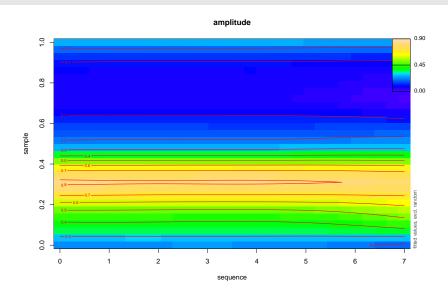
## Results: Tracegram



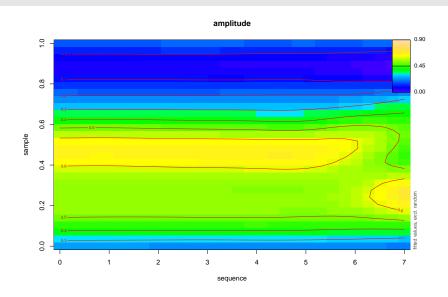
## Results: Wavegram GAM

- generalised additive mixed models (Wood, 2006; Sóskuthy, 2017; van Rij et al., 2017)
  - · non-linear multidimentional data
- statistical testing of wavegram data
  - heatmap 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 -35494.38 10
## 2
         phonation gam -53510.10 18 18015.719 8.000 < 2e-16 ***
##
## AIC difference: 36184.73, model phonation gam has lower AIC.
```

## Discussion

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

## References

Fabre, P. 1957. Un procede electrique percutane d'inscrition de l'accolement glottique au cours de la phonation: glottographie de haute frequence. Premiers resultats. *Bulletin de l'Académie nationale de médecine* 141. 66.

Herbst, Christian T., W. Tecumseh S. Fitch & Jan G. Švec. 2010. Electroglottographic wavegrams: A technique for visualizing vocal fold dynamics noninvasively. *The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 128(5). 3070–3078.

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