Conv-SINet

Identify Speaker using a fully-convolutional solution

Use case

In meeting room:

Théo, Alban, Florian,

Timothé, Michèle, Liza

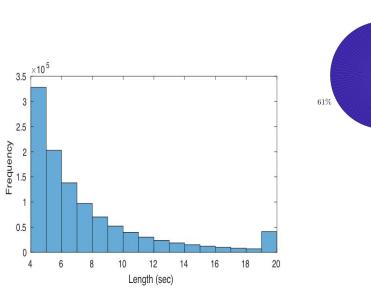
Under personal phone

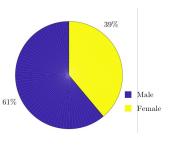
Bart and Simon

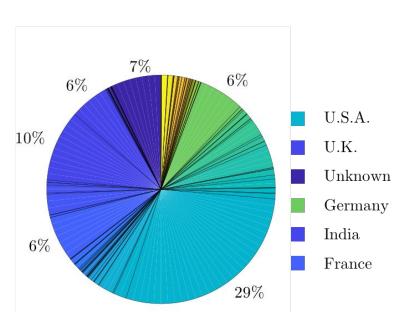


Data set: VoxCeleb1

A wide range of different ethnicities, accents, professions and ages.







Cross validation and data set

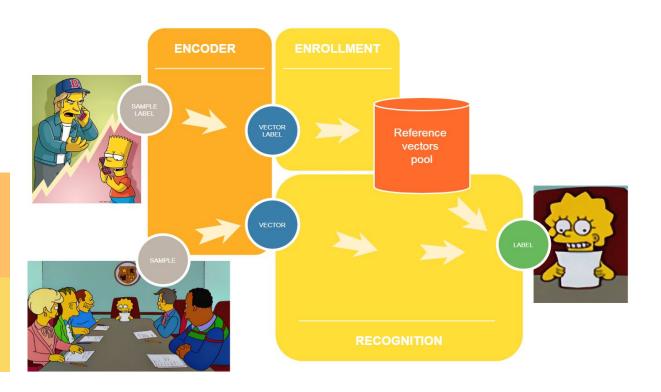
General architecture



Trained one time for all

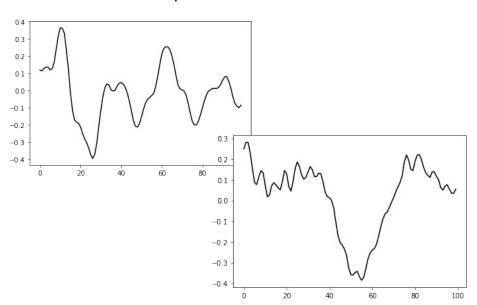
machine learning part

Trained by company

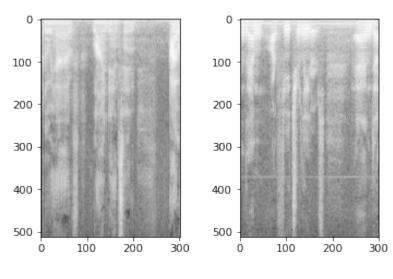


Data set: time vs STFT

16 kHz raw sample



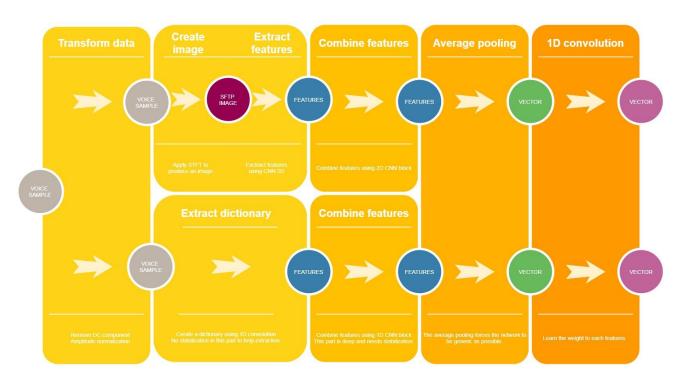
STFT



The encoding

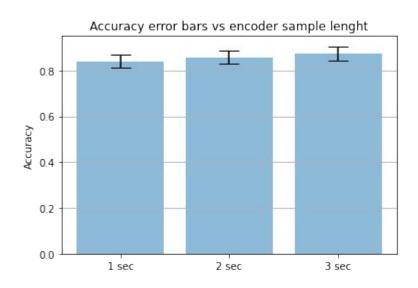
Frequency encoding

Time encoding

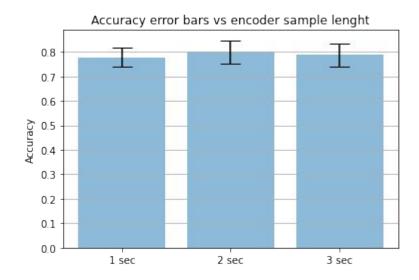


Encoding results

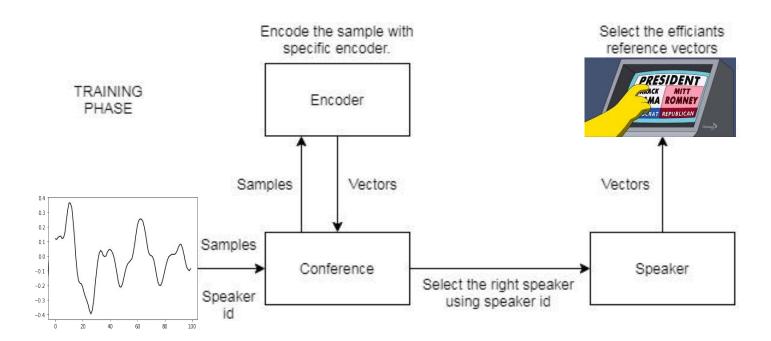
Frequency encoder



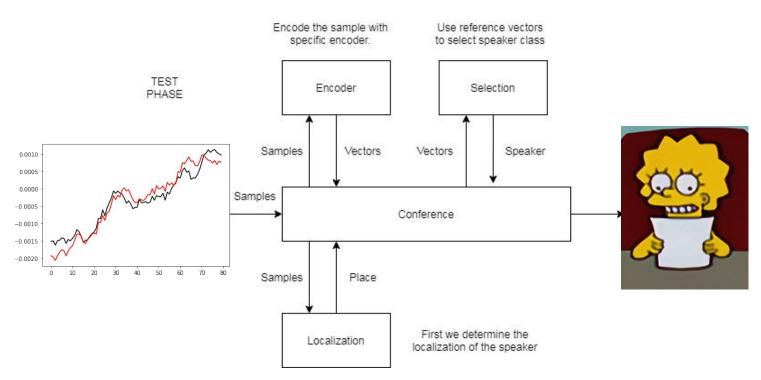
Full time encoder



The enrollment



The recognition



Reference pool: impact of election

Pool size vs accuracy

Pool size	start acc	max acc
1	0.5037	0.5037
2	0.5454	0.5543
5	0.6785	0.6968
10	0.7179	0.7896
20	0.7596	0.8603

Base line == No election

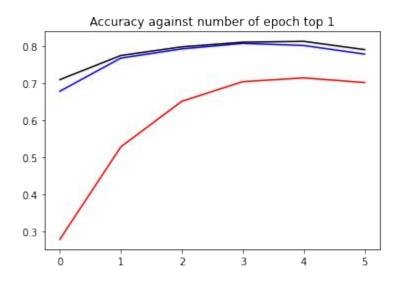
+0.0089

+0.0183

+0.0717

Max impact of election + 0.1007

The strategy: mean vs top 4 vs best

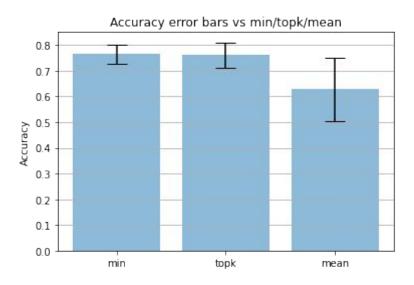


best: OK only best matching is used.

top 4: OK we have enough matching vector.

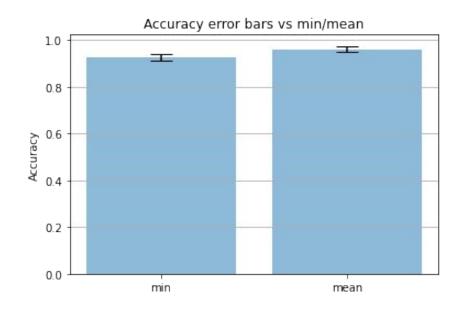
mean: vectors without matching pattern weighed down the results.

Identification results

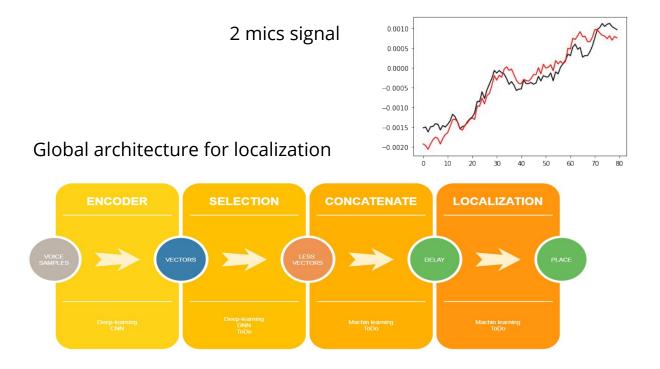


Error bar for one sample under analysis

Error bar for 3 samples under analysis



The localization

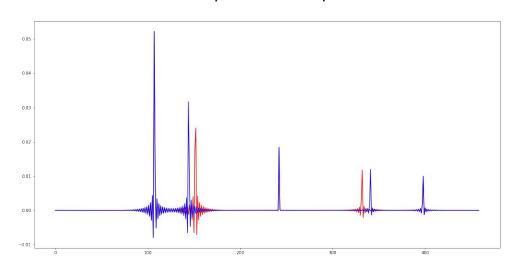


Encoder accuracy

vector length	accuracy	
16	96.80%	
32	97.75%	
64	97.74%	
128	98.27%	

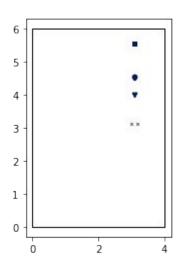
Localization II

Room Imputional Response



Octopus with 3 mics





Room simulation

Result: encoder genericity

Sample size	train acc	test acc
3	0.958	0.886
2	0.941	0.874
1	0.922	0.866

Encoding accuracy

short sample => more genericity

Accuracy for a speaker

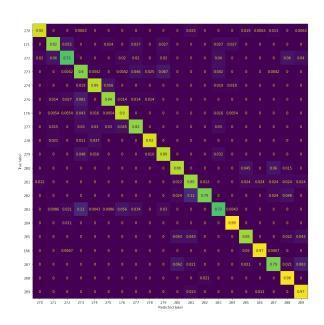
sample sz	3	2	1
topk acc	0.825	0.813	0.853

Learning speed of encoding

Slow learning => Deep learning

Sample size	best test acc	best epoch	0.86 epoch
3	0.886	25	5
2	0.877	21	8
1	0.863	32	32

Results: confusion matrix



Confusion matrix for 20 speakers

Conclusion



specific encoder point of interest selection concatenation of results



Deep network are lazy



Mixing deep learning and ML works