A LANDMARK-BASED APPROACH TO AUTOMATIC VOICE ONSET TIME ESTIMATION IN STOP-VOWEL SEQUENCES

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Outline

Terminology

Estimation system

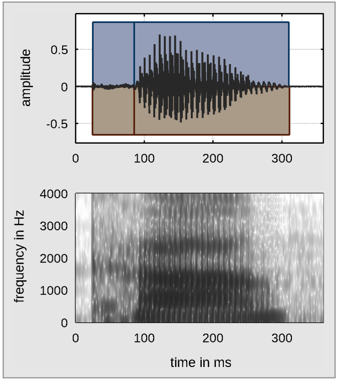
- Release burst detection
- Glottal activity detection
- Voice onset time estimation

Results

Terminology

- **Example:** stop-vowel sequence /ka/, German male speaker, age: 24

- **Voice onset time (VOT):** length of the interval between the release of an oral closure and the onset of vocal fold vibrations
- **Release burst:** abrupt increase in acoustic energy caused by release of constriction of plosive consonants (e.g., /t/, /k/, /p/)
- **Voicing:** presence of vocal fold vibrations during the production of speech sounds (e.g., voiced stops: /d/, /g/, /b/)
- voicing is typically present during production of German vowels (glottal activity)
- plosive consonants with different place of articulation (e.g., /t/ versus /k/) differ in VOT values (**linguistic contrast**)



Estimation system

Implicit systems

- usually statistical learning methods
- supervised learning requires a subset of previously (manually) labeled data
- often no explicit output of utilized delimiting landmarks

Explicit systems

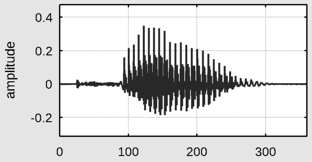
- usually knowledge-/rule-based expert systems
- no need of previously labeled data
- explicit output of delimiting landmarks

Proposed approach

- **explicit landmark detection** of release burst (+b), glottal activity onset (+g) and offset (–g)
- subsequent application of a **set of rules** to verify candidate landmarks

Release burst detection (Ananthapadmanabha et al., 2014)

1) use equal loudness filtered signal $x[n]$

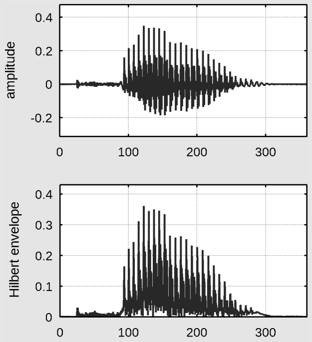


Release burst detection (Ananthapadmanabha et al., 2014)

1) use equal loudness filtered signal $x[n]$

2) compute discrete Hilbert envelope

$$H[n] = \left| x[n] + \frac{i}{\pi} \sum_{\substack{k=-\infty \\ k \neq n}}^{\infty} \frac{x[k]}{n-k} \right|$$



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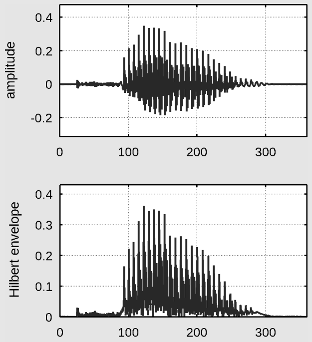
3) consider subsets between zero crossings $n_1, n_2, \ldots$
4) for each subset compute maximum Hilbert envelope

$$m_{i,\max} = \underset{n_i \leq m \leq n_{i+1}}{\arg\max} \; H[m], \quad H_{i,\max} = H[m_{i,\max}]$$



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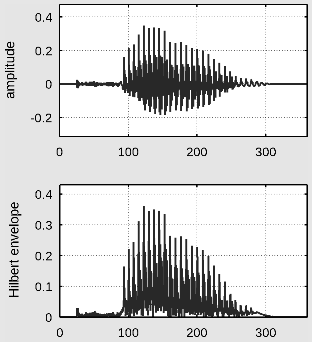
5) set average of preceding vicinity $[m_{i,1}, m_{i,2}]$ (10 ms + 1 ms)

$$H_{i,\text{avg}} = \frac{1}{m_{i,2} - m_{i,1} + 1} \sum_{k=m_{i,1}}^{m_{i,2}} H[k]$$



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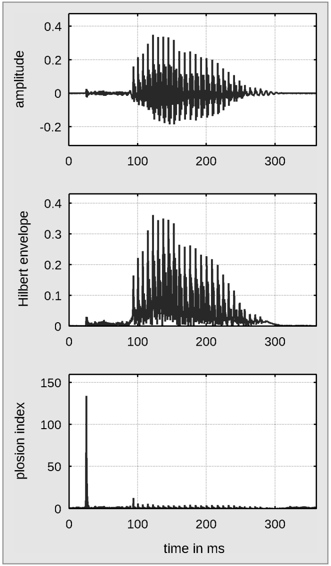
6) define plosion index at vicinity onset

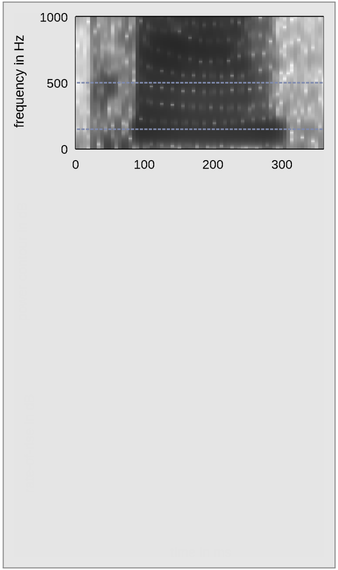
$$I[n = m_{i,1}] = \frac{H_{i,\max}}{H_{i,\text{avg}}}, \quad I[n > m_{i,1}] = 0$$



Glottal activity detection (Liu, 1996)

1) use signal's short time Fourier transform (15 ms window)

$$X[m, \omega] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} w[k-m]x[k]\,\mathrm{e}^{-\mathrm{i}\omega k}$$



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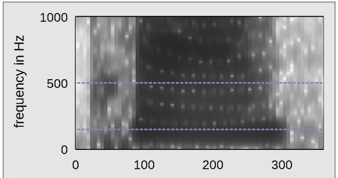
$$P[m] = \max_{\omega_{\min} \le \omega \le \omega_{\max}} |X[m,\omega]|^2$$



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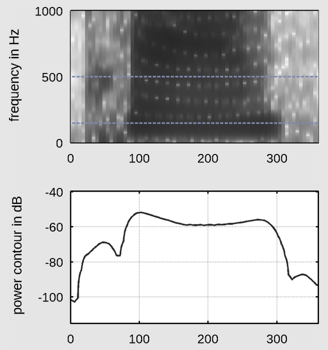
3) undo short time segmentation: $P[m] \rightsquigarrow P[n]$

4) apply box blur kernel (20 ms width)

$$P[n] = \sum_{l=1}^{2L} k[l]P[n+l-L]$$



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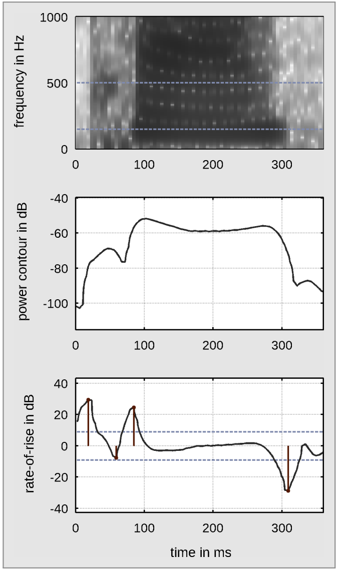
5) compute power rate-of-rise (12.5 ms lookahead/-behind)

$$R[n] = P[n+w_\mathrm{a}] - P[n-w_\mathrm{b}]$$

6) detect ±peaks exceeding a certain threshold (±9 dB)



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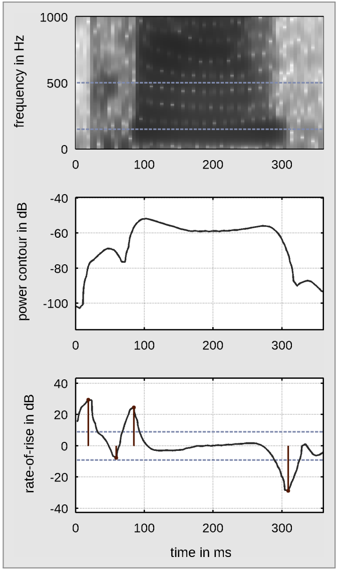
7) ensure natural peak pairing using insertions and deletions

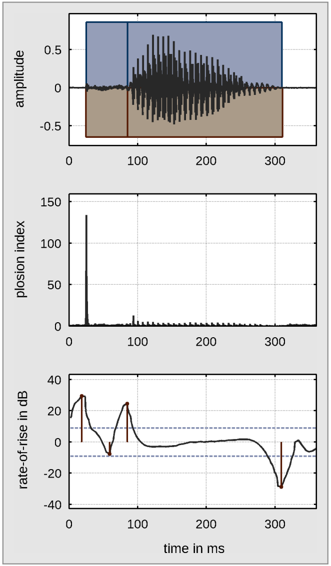
8) no leading –peak, no trailing +peak



Voice onset time estimation

- verify candidate landmarks of release burst (+b), voice onset (+g) and voice offset (−g) by means of **additional rules**:

1) any (±g) pair located completely in the first third is discarded (consonant to vowel transition)
2) merge remaining successive (±g) pairs into a single pair bypassing any gaps
3) choose most significant plosion index in front of and closest to that single pair



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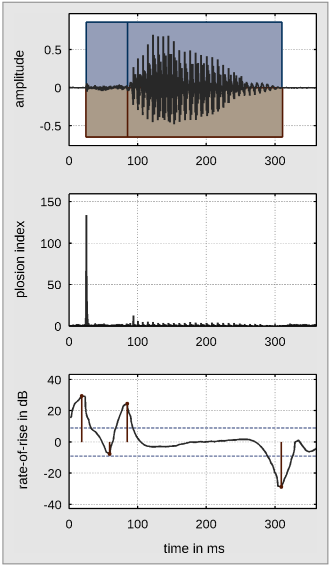
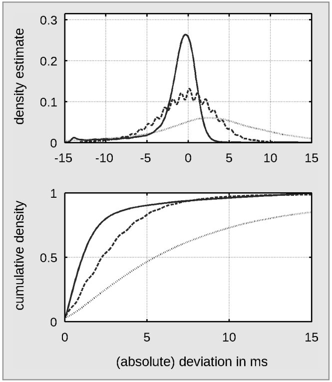
- yield final landmarks of **release burst** (+b) (step 3) and **voice onset** (+g) (step 2)
- **voice onset time (VOT)** is the length of the interval between those two landmarks
- additional **voice offset** (–g) landmark is available (e.g., useful for VOT normalization by syllable length)



Results (1)

Landmark detection accuracy



Landmark	5 ms	10 ms	15 ms
burst onset (+b)	90.4	96.1	99.6
voice onset (+g)	83.0	97.1	98.6
voice offset (–g)	46.5	72.9	85.0

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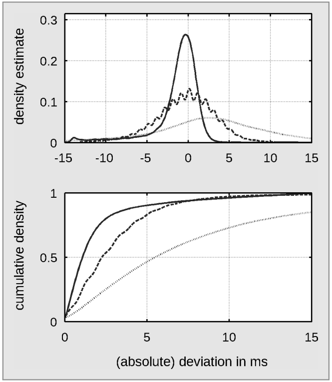
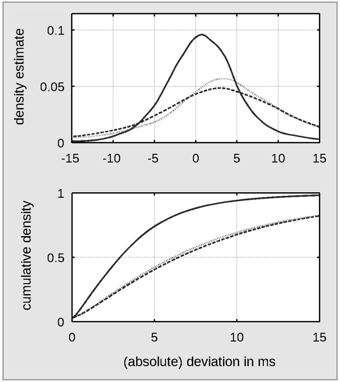


Interval estimation accuracy



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Interval	5 ms	10 ms	15 ms
voice onset time	73.9	94.0	98.1
vowel length	40.3	67.6	82.0
syllable length	42.2	69.3	82.5

Results (2)

Our dataset

- registered for the purposes of experiments described in Klein et al. (2015)
- clean acoustic speech recordings (sound booth, 16 bit mono, 44100 Hz)
- 42 native German speakers (29 female, 13 male, aged between 18 and 44)
- 40021 isolated stop-vowel tokens (19881 /ka/, 20140 /ta/)

TIMIT dataset (subset)

- 168 native American English speakers
- 5459 word-medial stops
- large number of consonant-vowel combinations

Author (and technique)	Accuracy
Stouten and Hamme, 2009 (reassignment spectra)	76.1%
Lin and Wang, 2011 (random forests)	83.4%
Sonderegger and Keshet, 2012 (structured prediction)	87.6%
Ryant et al., 2013 (support vector machines)	91.7%
proposed approach	94.0%

References

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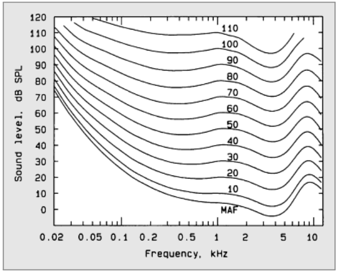
- Ryant, N., J. Yuan, and M. Liberman (2013). “Automating phonetic measurement: The case of voice onset time”. In: *Proc. Mtgs. Acoust.* Vol. 19. Montreal. DOI: 10.1121/1.4801056.

Equal loudness filter (Replay gain)

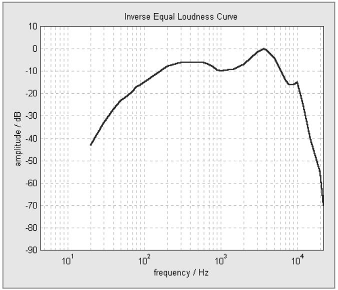
- R. Robinson (2001). *Replay Gain—A Proposed Standard.* http://replaygain.hydrogenaud.io/proposal/equal_loudness.html

Equal loudness curves



- sound pressure required for a test tone of any frequency to sound as loud as a test tone of 1 kHz

Equal loudness filter



- certain benefits over A-, B-, C-, D- and Z-weightings (International standard IEC)