

# **ALPineon System for NIST SRE 2010**

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# Overview

- Core-core condition
- Focus on telephone speech
- Joint Factor Analysis
- Score fusion (Likelihood ratio, SVM)

# Configuration

- Silence removal based on NIST's transcriptions
- Unnormalized features: MFCCs (60)
- Gender-independent UBM (2048 comp.)
- Gender-independent JFA (300 speaker factors, 100 channel factors)
- No score normalization

# Data

	UBM	JFA	SVM background	DEV
2004	●	●	●	
2005	●	●	●	
2006	●	●	●	
2008				●

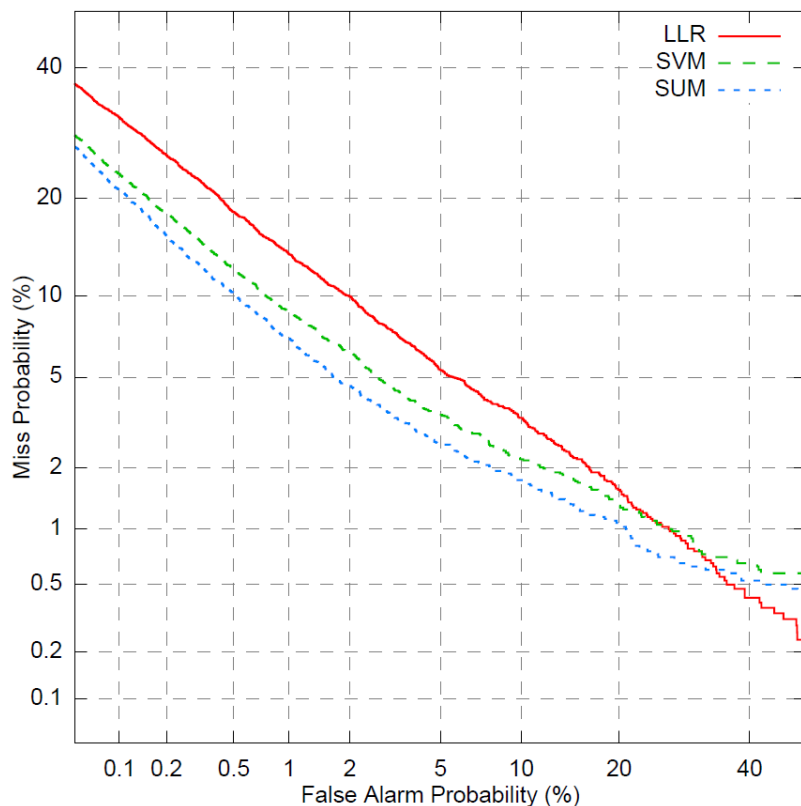
- JFA hyperparameters were estimated in a decoupled fashion (Kenny, 2008)

# Scoring

- Likelihood  $P(x | s) = \int P(x | s, c)P(c)dc$ 
  - $s$ : point estimate of the target speaker supervector
  - $P(c)$ : channel prior
- SVM
  - JFA speaker supervectors
  - Rank normalization
  - Linear kernel
- No score normalization was performed

# Development results

- NIST SRE 2008 1conv4w-1conv4w (tel. speech)



	EER (%)	DCF (x10 <sup>4</sup> )
LLR	5.2	6.5
SVM	4.0	5.3
SUM (LLR + SVM)	3.4	5.1

# Conclusion

- Promising results on the telephone data despite
  - Gender-independent modeling (UBM, JFA, ...)
  - Unnormalized features
  - Unnormalized scores: score normalization is not always effective, e.g. (Kenny, 2010)
- The same is not true for the microphone data
  - It seems that feature normalization is crucial for the microphone data (at least if UBM was trained on the tel. speech)

# References

- Kenny, P., Ouellet, P., Dehak, N., Gupta, V., and Dumouchel, P., A Study of Inter-Speaker Variability in Speaker Verification, IEEE Transactions on Audio, Speech and Language Processing, July 2008.
- Kenny, P., Bayesian Speaker Verification with Heavy-Tailed Priors, Odyssey Speaker and Language Recognition Workshop, Brno, Czech Republic, June 2010.