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Introduction

- Noise-level variability causes the i-vectors to form heterogeneous clusters, and i-vectors with similar SNRs tend to cluster together.
- This phenomenon indicates that SNR information can be used to guide the training of PLDA mixture models.
- This paper proposes using an SNR-aware DNN to guide the training of PLDA mixture models, resulting in a more reasonable soft division of the i-vector space.
- Experiments on NIST 2012 SRE demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed framework compared with PLDA and conventional mixture of PLDA.

Background

SNR-independent mixture of PLDA (SI-mPLDA):

$$p(\mathbf{x}_{ij}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \varphi_k N(\mathbf{x}_{ij} | \mathbf{m}_k, \mathbf{V}_k \mathbf{V}_k^T + \Sigma_k)$$

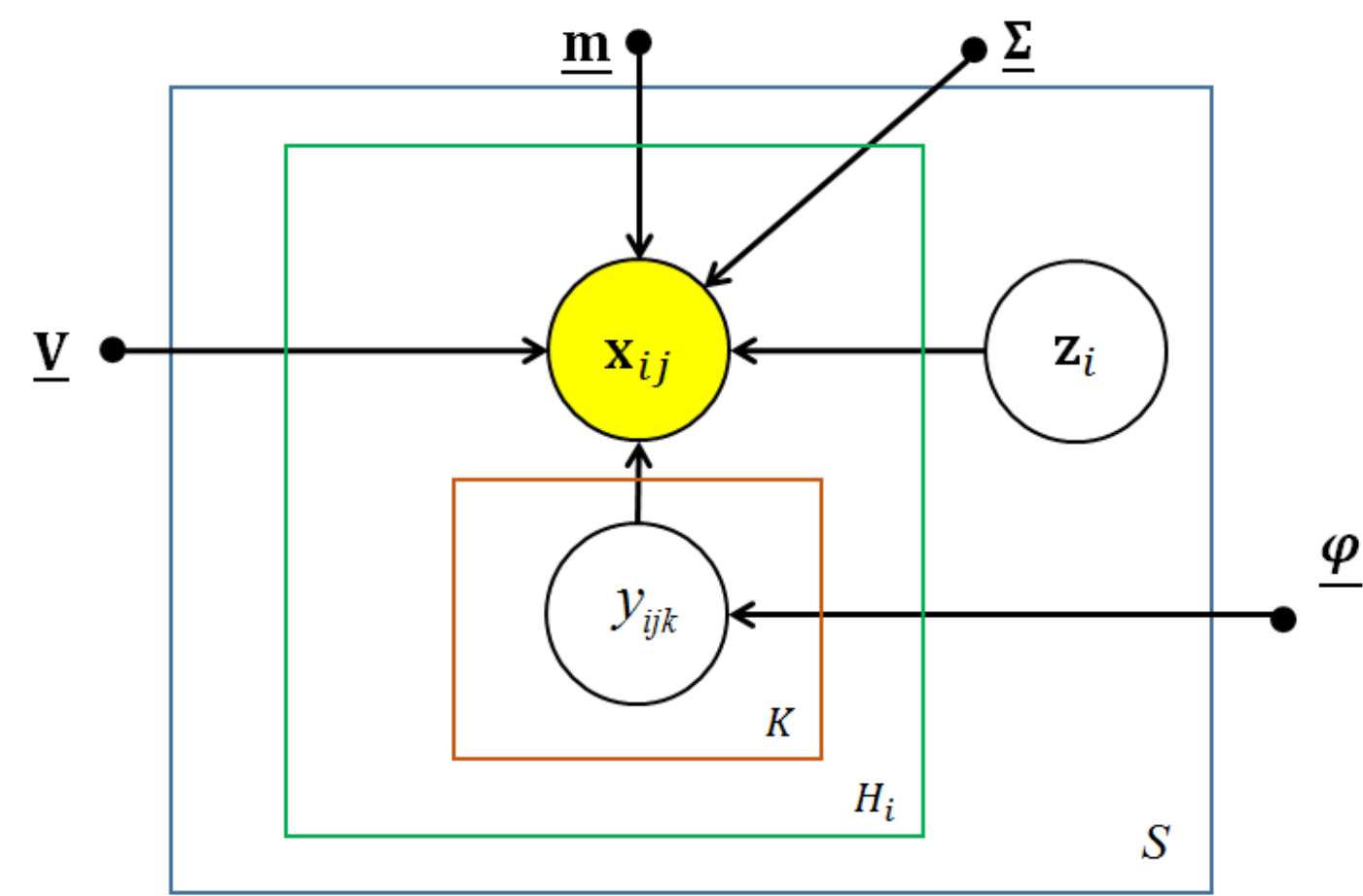


Fig.1: Graphical model of SI-mPLDA.

SNR-dependent mixture of PLDA (SD-mPLDA):

$$p(\mathbf{x}_{ij}, \ell_{ij}) = p(\ell_{ij}) \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{\ell}(y_{ijk}) N(\mathbf{x}_{ij} | \mathbf{m}_k, \mathbf{V}_k \mathbf{V}_k^T + \Sigma_k)$$

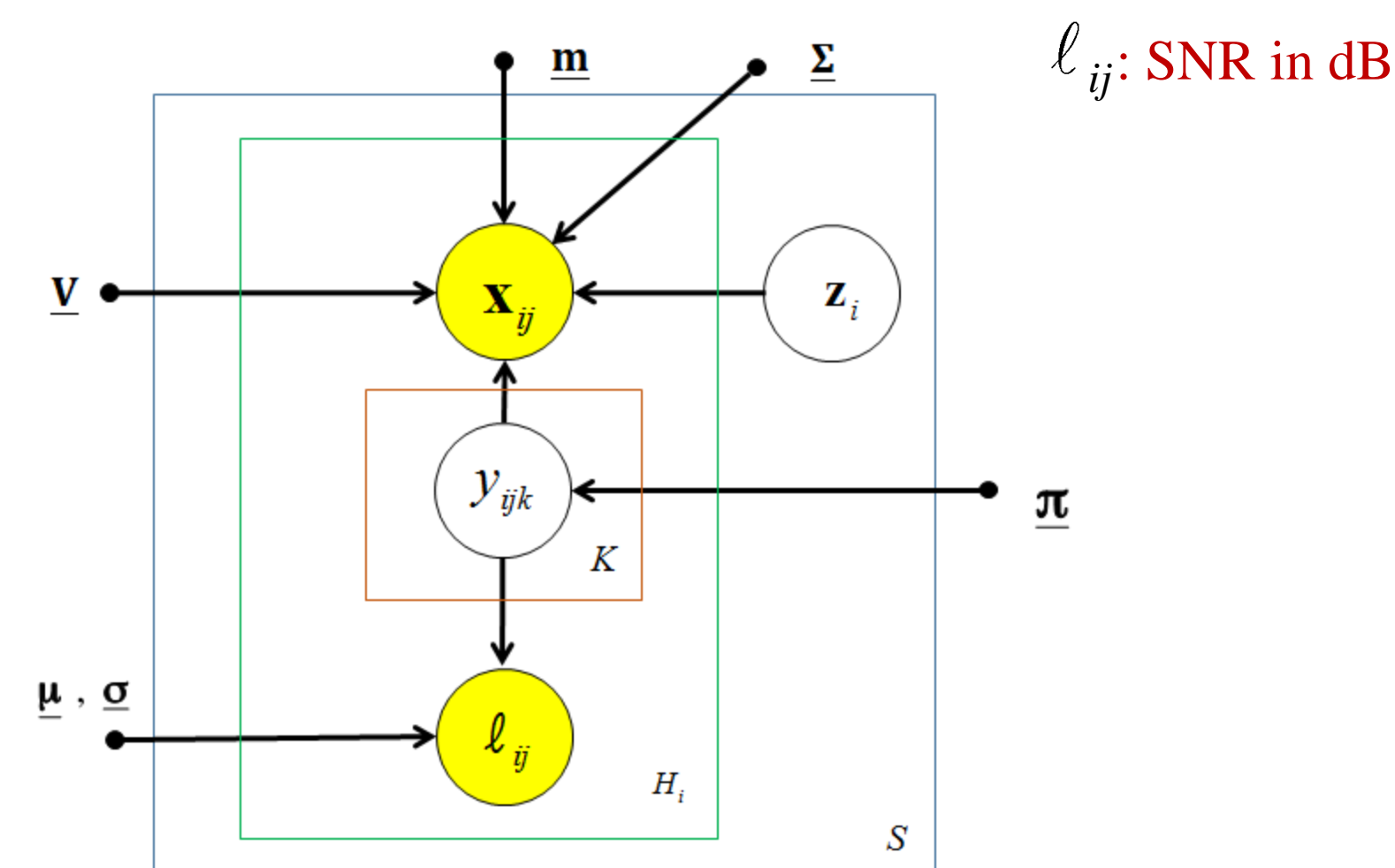


Fig.2: Graphical model of SD-mPLDA.

Proposed Method

The SNR subgroup posteriors generated from an SNR-aware DNN are used as the posteriors of the indicator variables in the mixture of PLDA to guide the training of the mixture model.

SNR Subgroups:

The training set is divided into different SNR groups according to the SNRs of the training utterances.

- Table 1: SNR ranges in dB for different numbers of SNR groups (K)

K	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5
2	(-∞, 20]	(20, ∞)	-	-	-
3	(-∞, 8]	(8, 20]	(20, ∞)	-	-
4	(-∞, 8]	(8, 14]	(14, 20]	(20, ∞)	-
5	(-∞, 4]	(4, 8]	(8, 14]	(14, 20]	(20, ∞)

SNR-aware DNN:

Posterior probability of the k-th SNR group is:

$$\gamma_{\mathbf{x}_{ij}}(y_{ijk}) \equiv P(y_{ijk} = 1 | \mathbf{x}_{ij}, \mathbf{w})$$

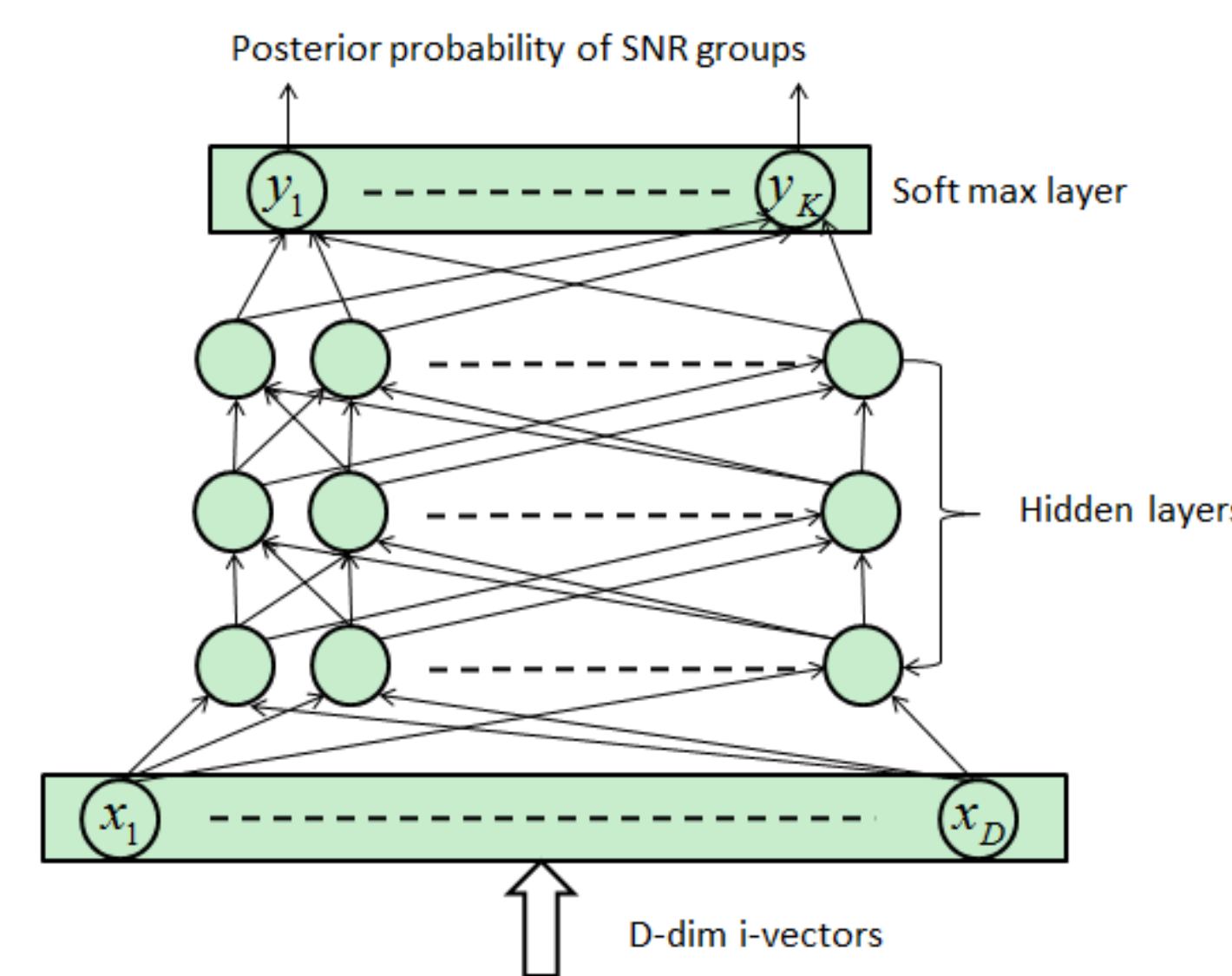


Fig.3: Schematic diagram of the SNR-aware DNN.

Likelihood Ratio Scores:

$$S_{\text{DNN-mPLDA}}(\mathbf{x}_s, \mathbf{x}_t) = \frac{\sum_{k_s=1}^K \sum_{k_t=1}^K \gamma_{\mathbf{x}_s}(y_{k_s}) \gamma_{\mathbf{x}_t}(y_{k_t}) \mathcal{N}([\mathbf{x}_s^T \ \mathbf{x}_t^T]^T | [\mathbf{m}_{k_s}^T \ \mathbf{m}_{k_t}^T]^T, \hat{\mathbf{V}}_{k_s k_t} \hat{\mathbf{V}}_{k_s k_t}^T + \hat{\Sigma}_{k_s k_t})}{\left[\sum_{k_s=1}^K \gamma_{\mathbf{x}_s}(y_{k_s}) \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_s | \mathbf{m}_{k_s}, \mathbf{V}_{k_s} \mathbf{V}_{k_s}^T + \Sigma_{k_s}) \right] \left[\sum_{k_t=1}^K \gamma_{\mathbf{x}_t}(y_{k_t}) \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{x}_t | \mathbf{m}_{k_t}, \mathbf{V}_{k_t} \mathbf{V}_{k_t}^T + \Sigma_{k_t}) \right]}$$

DNN-driven mixture of PLDA (DNN-mPLDA):

$$p(\mathbf{x}_{ij}) = \sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_{\mathbf{x}_{ij}}(y_{ijk}) N(\mathbf{x}_{ij} | \mathbf{m}_k, \mathbf{V}_k \mathbf{V}_k^T + \Sigma_k)$$

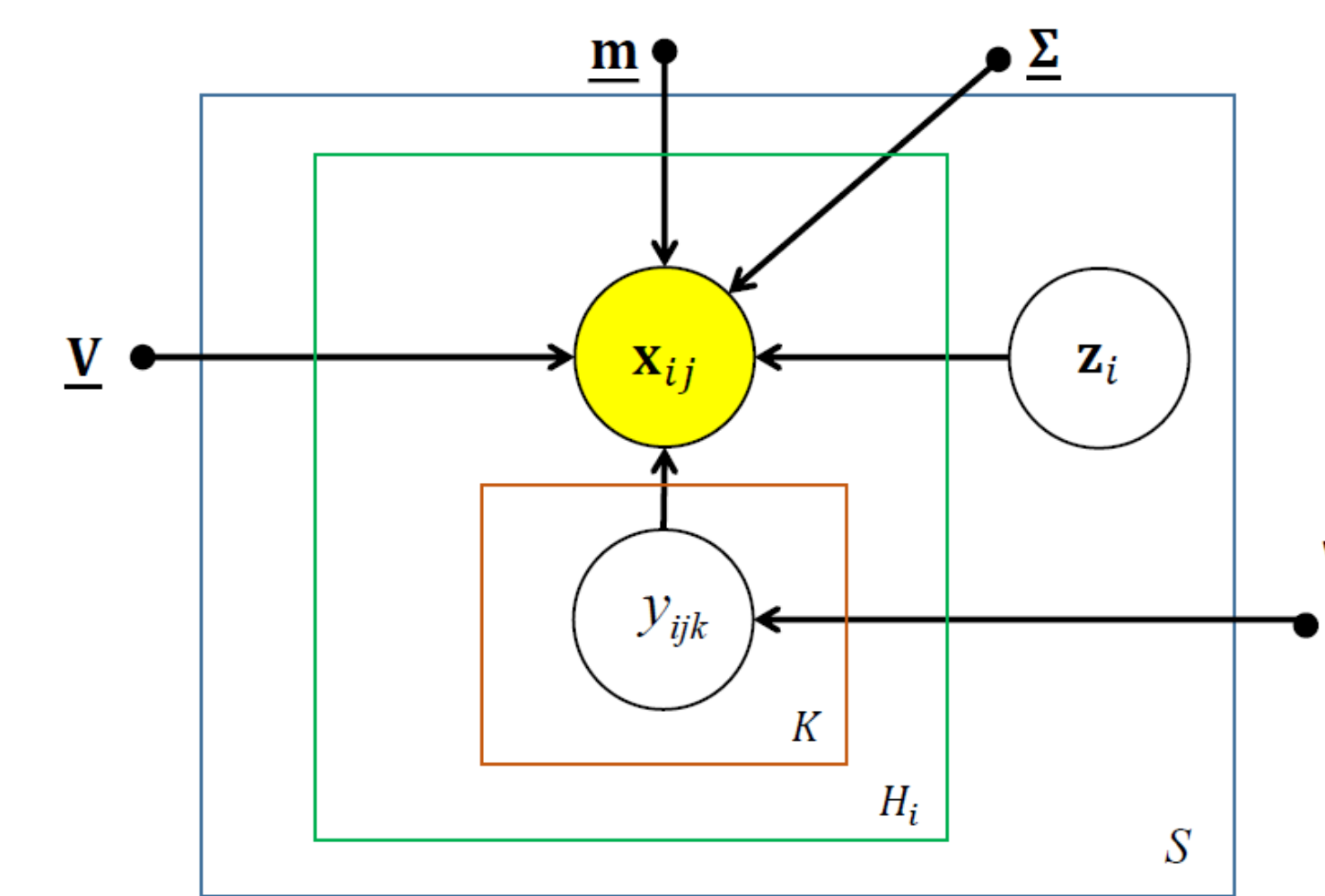


Fig.4: Probabilistic graphical model of DNN-mPLDA.

$$\text{E-Step: } \langle y_{ijk} | \mathbf{x}_{ij} \rangle = \gamma_{\mathbf{x}_{ij}}(y_{ijk})$$

$$\mathbf{L}_i = \mathbf{I} + \sum_{k=1}^K N_{ik} \mathbf{V}_k^T \Sigma_k^{-1} \mathbf{V}_k$$

$$\langle \mathbf{z}_i | \mathcal{X} \rangle = \mathbf{L}_i^{-1} \sum_{k=1}^K \sum_{j=1}^{H_i} \langle y_{ijk} | \mathbf{x}_{ij} \rangle \mathbf{V}_k^T \Sigma_k^{-1} (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mathbf{m}_k)$$

$$\langle \mathbf{z}_i \mathbf{z}_i^T | \mathcal{X} \rangle = \mathbf{L}_i^{-1} + \langle \mathbf{z}_i | \mathcal{X} \rangle \langle \mathbf{z}_i | \mathcal{X} \rangle^T$$

$$\text{M-Step: } \mathbf{m}'_k = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^S \sum_{j=1}^{H_i} \langle y_{ijk} | \mathbf{x}_{ij} \rangle \mathbf{x}_{ij}}{\sum_{i=1}^S \sum_{j=1}^{H_i} \langle y_{ijk} | \mathbf{x}_{ij} \rangle}$$

$$\mathbf{V}'_k = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^S \sum_{j=1}^{H_i} [\langle y_{ijk} | \mathbf{x}_{ij} \rangle (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mathbf{m}'_k) \langle \mathbf{z}_i | \mathcal{X} \rangle^T] \right\} \left[\sum_{i=1}^S N_{ik} \langle \mathbf{z}_i \mathbf{z}_i^T | \mathcal{X} \rangle \right]^{-1}$$

$$\Sigma'_k = \frac{1}{\sum_i N_{ik}} \sum_{i=1}^S \sum_{j=1}^{H_i} [\langle y_{ijk} | \mathbf{x}_{ij} \rangle (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mathbf{m}'_k) (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mathbf{m}'_k)^T - \mathbf{V}'_k \langle \mathbf{z}_i | \mathcal{X} \rangle \langle y_{ijk} | \mathbf{x}_{ij} \rangle (\mathbf{x}_{ij} - \mathbf{m}'_k)^T]$$

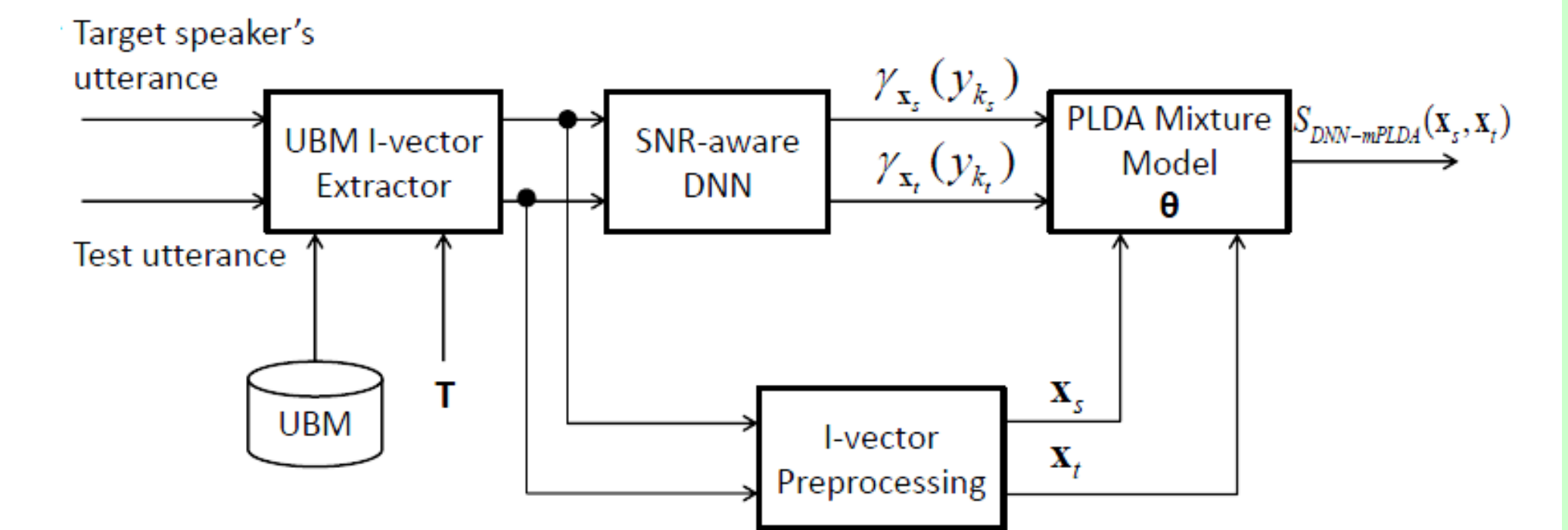


Fig.5: The scoring process in DNN-mPLDA.

Results

- Table 2: Performance of PLDA, SI-mPLDA, SD-mPLDA and Proposed DNN-mPLDA on CC4

Method	K	Male		Female	
		EER(%)	minDCF	EER(%)	minDCF
PLDA	-	3.49	0.308	3.14	0.353
SI-mPLDA	2	3.49	0.303	3.11	0.350
	3	3.31	0.302	3.02	0.351
	4	3.31	0.299	3.00	0.354
SD-mPLDA	2	3.37	0.307	3.13	0.359
	3	3.06	0.315	2.65	0.331
DNN-mPLDA	2	2.95	0.296	2.77	0.346
	3	3.03	0.305	2.77	0.339
	4	3.10	0.319	2.79	0.347

- Table 3: Performance of PLDA, SI-mPLDA, SD-mPLDA and Proposed DNN-mPLDA on CC5

Method	K	Male		Female	
		EER(%)	minDCF	EER(%)	minDCF
PLDA	-	2.97	0.290	2.47	0.346
SI-mPLDA	2	3.04	0.300	2.55	0.340
	3	3.06	0.286	2.41	0.345
	4	2.93	0.288	2.60	0.332
SD-mPLDA	2	2.92	0.298	2.50	0.344
	3	2.80	0.276	2.38	0.324
DNN-mPLDA	2	2.86	0.282	2.38	0.326
	3	2.73	0.279	2.36	0.333
	4	2.78	0.278	2.38	0.329

References:

- M. W. Mak, X. M. Pang, and J. T. Chien "mixture of PLDA for noise robust i-vector speaker verification," *IEEE/ACM Trans. on Audio, Speech and Language Processing*, vol. 24, no. 1, pp. 130-142, 2016.
- Y. Lei, N. Scheffer, L. Ferrer, and M. McLaren "A novel scheme for speaker recognition using a phonetically-aware deep neural network," in *Proc. ICASSP*, pp. 1695-1699, 2014.