

# POLYCOST : A TELEPHONE-SPEECH DATABASE FOR SPEAKER RECOGNITION

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## RÉSUMÉ

Cet article présente une description de la base de données POLYCOST qui est dédiée aux applications de reconnaissance du locuteur à travers les lignes téléphoniques. Les caractéristiques de la base de données sont : large corpus à contenu varié (> 100 locuteurs), anglais parlé par des étrangers, chiffres lus et parole libre, enregistrement à travers des lignes de téléphone internationales, huit sessions et plus par locuteur.

## ABSTRACT

This article presents an overview of the POLYCOST database dedicated to speaker recognition applications over the telephone network. The main characteristics of this database are: large mixed speech corpus size (> 100 speakers), English spoken by foreigners, mainly digits with some free speech, collected through international telephone lines, and more than eight sessions per speaker.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

We present in this paper an overview of the POLYCOST database dedicated to speaker recognition applications and assessments[1]. This database has been recorded within the framework of the European COST 250 action [6] entitled "Speaker Recognition in Telephony" which has started in 1995 and will finish in 1998<sup>1</sup>.

Speaker recognition research to date has focused primarily on wide-band speech. However, many applications, such as information services, merchandise ordering or financial transaction require the use of telephone speech. In Europe now, some speaker recognition dedicated database are planned to be collected. The main project in this area is the SpeechDat project<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>For more information, visit COST 250: Speaker Recognition in Telephony. <http://speech.fub.it/cost250/>.

<sup>2</sup>Details on SpeechDat can be found on the project summary [www page](http://www2.echo.lu/langeng/en/le2/speechdat/speechdat.html) <http://www2.echo.lu/langeng/en/le2/speechdat/speechdat.html>

The partners of COST 250 agreed to record a database dedicated to speaker recognition because

1. In Europe, there is now a lack of speaker recognition databases over the telephone network.
2. A database recorded over the telephone line with a majority of non-native English speakers is potentially interesting to investigate and does not exist yet on the market.
3. A common database among the partners of the COST 250 action would permit easier assessments and comparisons of speaker recognition algorithms.

In section 2, the contents and characteristics of POLYCOST are presented, focusing on the speaker set, the variabilities, the recording session frequency and the lexical contents of the database. Section 3 gives some details regarding the technical organisation underlining the recording procedure, the annotation work, the production and distribution of the database. Finally, a summary of the baseline speaker recognition experiments that are defined on POLYCOST is presented.

## 2. CHARACTERISTICS AND CONTENTS OF THE DATABASE

### 2.1. Speaker Set

Speakers come from the European countries members of the COST 250 action. Approximately ten speakers per country were brought by each of the 13 partners. Table 1 gives the call breakdown of speakers per country and gender. No a priori control of the speaker distribution by gender, language and age has been done.

### 2.2. Variabilities

Besides the variabilities (spectral and temporal, intra and inter speaker) encountered in classical databases, other variabilities are present due to international telephone lines and

Country	Male		Female		Total Calls
	#	#Calls	#	#Calls	
Belgium-BE	5	35	3	24	59
Switzerland-CH	12	122	5	47	169
Denmark-DK	5	52	5	45	97
Spain-ES	5	51	5	51	102
France-FR	11	105	11	100	205
Ireland-IR	5	51	5	52	103
Italy-IT	5	49	5	50	99
Lituanian-LI	1	9	0	0	9
Netherlands-NL	6	59	5	48	107
Portugal-PT	3	26	2	16	42
Sweden-SE	6	59	4	41	100
Turkey-TR	5	43	5	51	94
United Kingdom-UK	5	48	5	51	99
<i>Total</i>	74	709	60	576	1285

Table 1: Calls by countries and genders

Language	Male		Female		Total Calls
	#	#Calls	#	#Calls	
Italian	5	49	5	50	99
Portuguese	3	26	2	16	42
Catalan	2	20	1	10	30
Spanish	3	30	4	41	71
French	23	210	16	152	362
Swedish	6	59	4	41	100
Danish	5	52	5	45	97
Galician	1	11	0	0	11
Dutch	7	70	5	48	118
German	1	10	0	0	10
English	10	99	10	103	202
Turkish	5	43	5	51	94
Lituanian	1	9	0	0	9
Russian	1	10	0	0	10
Arabian	0	0	2	9	9
Macedonian	0	0	1	10	10
Polish	1	11	0	0	11
<i>Total</i>	74	709	60	576	1285

Table 2: Calls by languages and genders

the non-native language for most of the speakers. Table 2 gives the call distribution by languages and genders.

A survey was performed after the recording of the database in order to collect some statistics about age and phone sets variabilities. 103 answers were received from this survey. Table 3 gives the age distribution of the callers. It can be seen that age of subjects is concentrated in the region 25-35 years. Regarding the variability due to phone sets, about 80% of subject called from the same phone in all sessions. Table 4 shows statistics about the number of distinct phone sets used by callers throughout their sessions.

### 2.3. Recording Session Frequency

Ten recording sessions were spread over the planned period between February and April 1996, with a minimum spacing of three days between the sessions. Prompt sheets for every session were automatically sent to each speaker by fax or e-mail. Speakers were asked to make the call as soon as they received the prompt sheet in order to regulate somehow the intra-speaker variability.

Age	#subjects
20-24	10
25-29	35
30-34	27
35-39	16
40-44	4
45-49	6
50-54	3
55-	2

Table 3: Age distribution of callers

#phones	#subjects
1	81
2	17
3	3
4	1

Table 4: Number of distinct phone sets used by the callers throughout their sessions.

### 2.4. Lexical Content

One session is set up of 15 prompts [4] including ten prompts with connected digits uttered in English, 2 prompts with sentences uttered in English and 2 prompts in mother tongue. One of the prompts in mother tongue is dedicated to free speech. The choice of the spoken material was driven by the interests of the different sites participating in the COST 250 project.

Individual client codes composed of 7 digits were given to each speaker.

#### Session Detail

##### ENGLISH

- 4 prompts spread during the session in which the speaker pronounces his 7 digits client code;
- 5 prompts distributed during the session in which the speaker pronounces a sequence of 10 digits (the same from session to session and from speaker to speaker);
- 2 prompts in which the speaker pronounces the sentences: "Joe took father's green shoe bench out" and "He eats several light tacos";
- 1 prompt in which the speaker is supposed to give his international phone number;

##### MOTHER TONGUE

- 1 prompt in which the speaker gives his name, second name, gender (female/male), town and country;
- 1 prompt with free speech in which the speaker is asked to describe his environment or tell what he has done during the day. Speakers were kindly suggested not to say the same thing from call to call.

### 3. TECHNICAL ORGANISATION

#### 3.1. Recording Procedures

The database was collected through the European telephone network. The recording has been performed with ISDN cards on two XTL SUN platforms with an 8 kHz sampling rate. The acquisition platforms were located in Lausanne and Martigny, Switzerland.

Each speaker was asked to enter on the telephone pad its individual client code at the beginning of each session. This procedure allowed the automatic classification of the incoming calls by simple Dual Tone Multiplexed Frequency (DTMF) detection. Manual classification has been used in the case of no DTMF or wrong DTMF PIN code (~10 % of the database). The client code sequences are 4-3 codes selected using a Reed Solomon coding which allows error correction and detection of false sequences.

#### 3.2. Annotation of the database

Annotation is usually defined as the segmentation and labelling (or transcription) of speech databases. Experts agree on the general definition of these two processes : segmentation refers to the identification of stretches of speech signal; and labelling refers to the process of aligning a symbolic description of some speech items (labels) to the signal itself [3].

In the POLYCOST case, the English prompts are fully annotated in terms of word boundaries. The mother tongue prompts are just labelled at the word level with no segmentation. In both case, the SpeechDat recommendations were used while performing the annotation<sup>3</sup>.

The annotation procedure of the English prompts was semi-automatic [2]. The underlying idea was that, if an estimation of labels and stretches are available, the manual annotation work can be consequently reduced. The annotation procedure was then performed in two iterative steps. An initial annotation is first obtained by an automatic recognition procedure using word Hidden Markov Models (HMMs). Only utterances in which the recognised labels correspond to what speakers were supposed to utter are used for the second step. In the second step, the labelling is verified and the word stretches are manually adjusted while listening to

<sup>3</sup>More informations regarding the SpeechDat recommendations can be found under <http://www.phonetik.uni-muenchen.de/SpeechDat.html>

the signal. The verified utterances are then used to re-train the HMMs that are becoming more accurate. Iterating these two steps improved the quality of the HMMs and increased the quantity of automatically annotated utterances. Finally, the remaining utterances that were not recognised were fully manually annotated.

#### 3.3. CD-Rom Organisation

The database is split onto two CD-ROM discs. The speech files contain A-law data according to *ITU G.711*<sup>4</sup> standard (A-law coded samples, 8 kHz sampling rate, 8 bits/sample) with no file header.

#### 3.4. Distribution of the Database

A beta version of the database has been distributed with no charge to the members of the COST250 action. This version had no annotations and some speech files were wrongly classified. The intention is to make POLYCOST available to users outside COST250 through the European Language Resources Association (ELRA<sup>5</sup>) after the end of the action in 1998, if no sooner.

## 4. BASELINE EXPERIMENTS

In order to define a common ground for speaker recognition experiments on the POLYCOST database, a set of four baseline experiments has been defined [5]. Results for one or more of those experiments should always be included when presenting evaluations made on the database. By including these results and by presenting the differences introduced in new experiments, a comparison between systems tested on different sites is made possible. This section presents a short summary of the ideas behind and the definition of the baseline experiments. Details on the experiments can be found in [5]. For more information on speaker recognition system definition and assessment, reader is referred to [1].

Three of the experiments are speaker verification tasks and the fourth is a closed-set speaker identification task. The tasks are: 1) text-dependent speaker verification (SV) on a fixed password sentence, 2) text-prompted SV on digit sequences, 3) text-independent SV on free speech in the subject's mother tongue and 4) text-independent speaker identification on the same free speech. The experimental conditions in the four experiments were chosen to keep experiments realistic, well-defined and easy to implement. As far as possible, the four experiments have been defined with equal conditions. For instance, the same speakers and sessions are always used in the test phase.

<sup>4</sup>For more information on A-law encoding, visit *International Telecommunication Union*. <http://www.itu.ch/>

<sup>5</sup>More information under <http://www.icp.inpg.fr/ELRA/fr/home.html>

In the baseline experiments 110 speakers who have at least five available test sessions are used both as clients and simulated impostors. The total number of available test sessions for true-speaker tests is over 660 and there are around 12000 independent impostor attempts in the verification tasks. A set of 22 other speakers, one male and one female from 11 different countries, have been set aside for use as an off-line database. The off-line database can for example be used to build world-models.

In general, annotation files provided with the database may not be used in the baseline experiments. The exception is at enrolment in experiment 2 (text-prompted digits), and with all use of the off-line material.

## 5. CONCLUSION

Intra-, inter- speaker, language, and country variabilities are the keys for the understanding of speaker differences. POLY-COST is a database dedicated to speaker recognition applications over the telephone network. In its current development, the database presents the following characteristics: (1) more than 100 English speakers, mostly non-native, (2) utterances composed mainly of digits with some free speech, (3) recording through international telephone lines, (4) more than eight sessions per speaker spread over a two months period. A set of four baseline speaker recognition experiments has been defined on the database in order to facilitate cross-site comparisons of algorithms. Regarding the availability of the database, it is planned to distribute it through ELRA after at the end of 1998. Its cost should be low since it has been produced by a joint effort of the COST 250 members.

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