

- [54] **NORMALIZATION OF SPEECH BY ADAPTIVE LABELLING**
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- [73] **Assignee:** International Business Machines Corporation, Armonk, N.Y.
- [21] **Appl. No.:** 71,687
- [22] **Filed:** Jul. 9, 1987
- [51] **Int. Cl.⁵** G10L 5/04; G10L 9/16
- [52] **U.S. Cl.** 381/41; 381/46
- [58] **Field of Search** 364/513.5; 381/41-50

"Method for Making Confusion Matrix by DP Matching".
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 Technical Disclosure Bulletin, vol. 28, No. 11, Apr. 1986, pp. 5401-5402, by K. Sugawara, Entitled, "Method for Making Confusion Matrix by DP Matching".

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Assistant Examiner—David D. Knepper
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Marc A. Block; Marc D. Schechter

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[57] **ABSTRACT**

In a speech processor system in which prototype vectors of speech are generated by an acoustic processor under reference noise and known ambient conditions and in which feature vectors of speech are generated during varying noise and other ambient and recording conditions, normalized vectors are generated to reflect the form the feature vectors would have if generated under the reference conditions. The normalized vectors are generated by: (a) applying an operator function A_i to a set of feature vectors x occurring at or before time interval i to yield a normalized vector $y_i = A_i(x)$; (b) determining a distance error vector E_i by which the normalized vector is projectively moved toward the closest prototype vector to the normalized vector y_i ; (c) up-dating the operator function for next time interval to correspond to the most recently determined distance error vector; and (d) incrementing i to the next time interval and repeating steps (a) through (d) wherein the feature vector corresponding to the incremented i value has the most recent up-dated operator function applied thereto. With successive time intervals, successive normalized vectors are generated based on a successively up-dated operator function. For each normalized vector, the closest prototype thereto is associated therewith. The string of normalized vectors or the string of associated prototypes (or respective label identifiers thereof) or both provide output from the acoustic processor.

8 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets

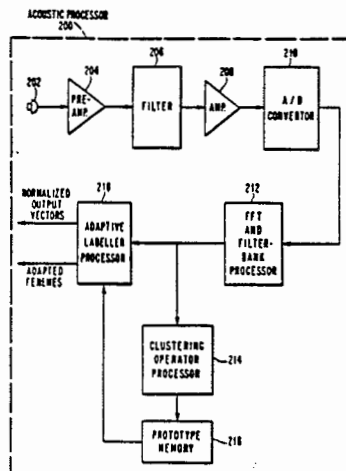


FIG. 1

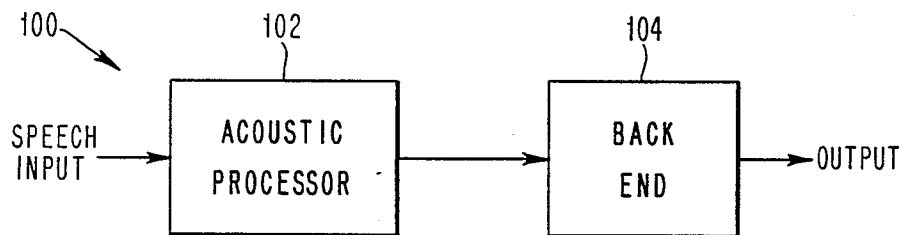


FIG. 2

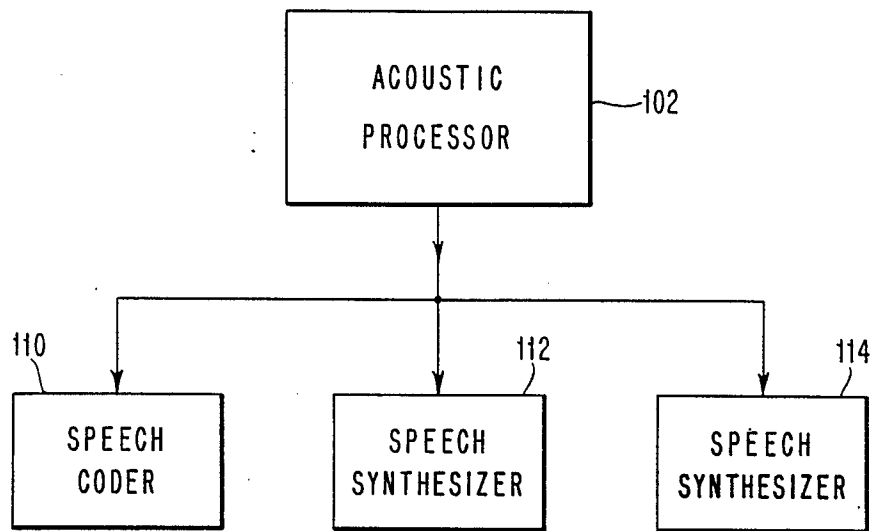
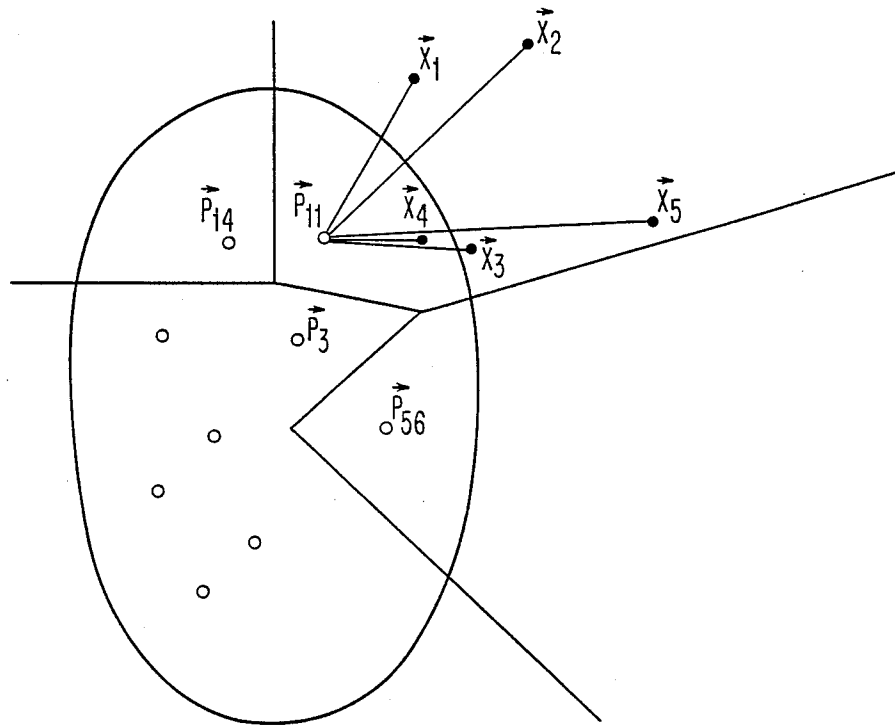


FIG. 3



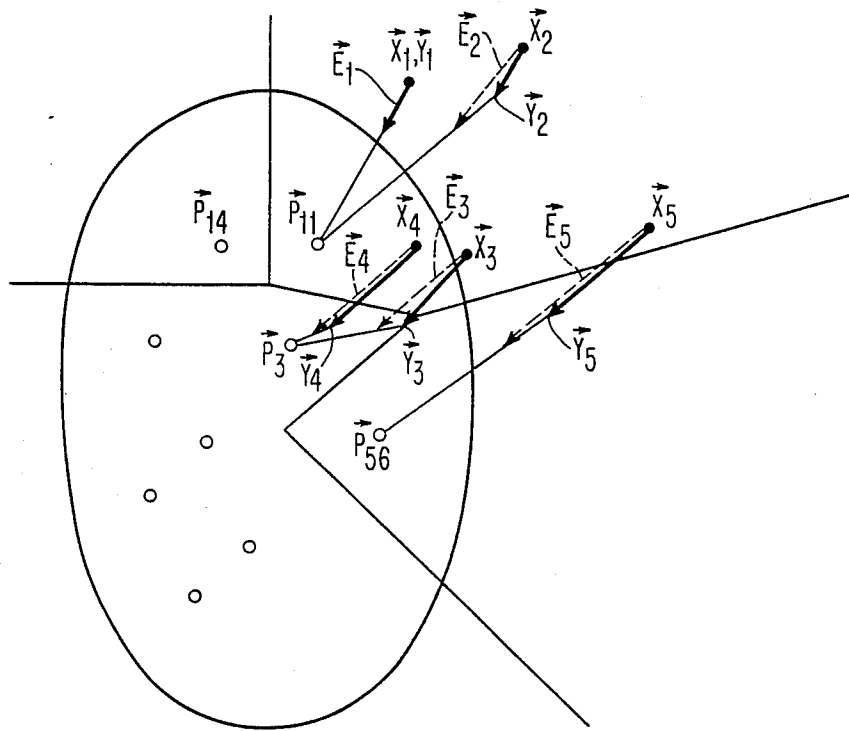
PROTOTYPE SPACE = $\{ \vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2, \dots, \vec{P}_{200} \}$

INPUT FEATURE VECTORS = $\{ \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_2, \vec{X}_3, \vec{X}_4, \vec{X}_5, \dots \}$

OUTPUT FEATURE VECTORS = $\{ \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_2, \vec{X}_3, \vec{X}_4, \vec{X}_5, \dots \}$

FENEME STRING = $\{ P_{11}, P_{11}, P_{11}, P_{11}, P_{11}, \dots, P_{11} \}$

FIG. 4



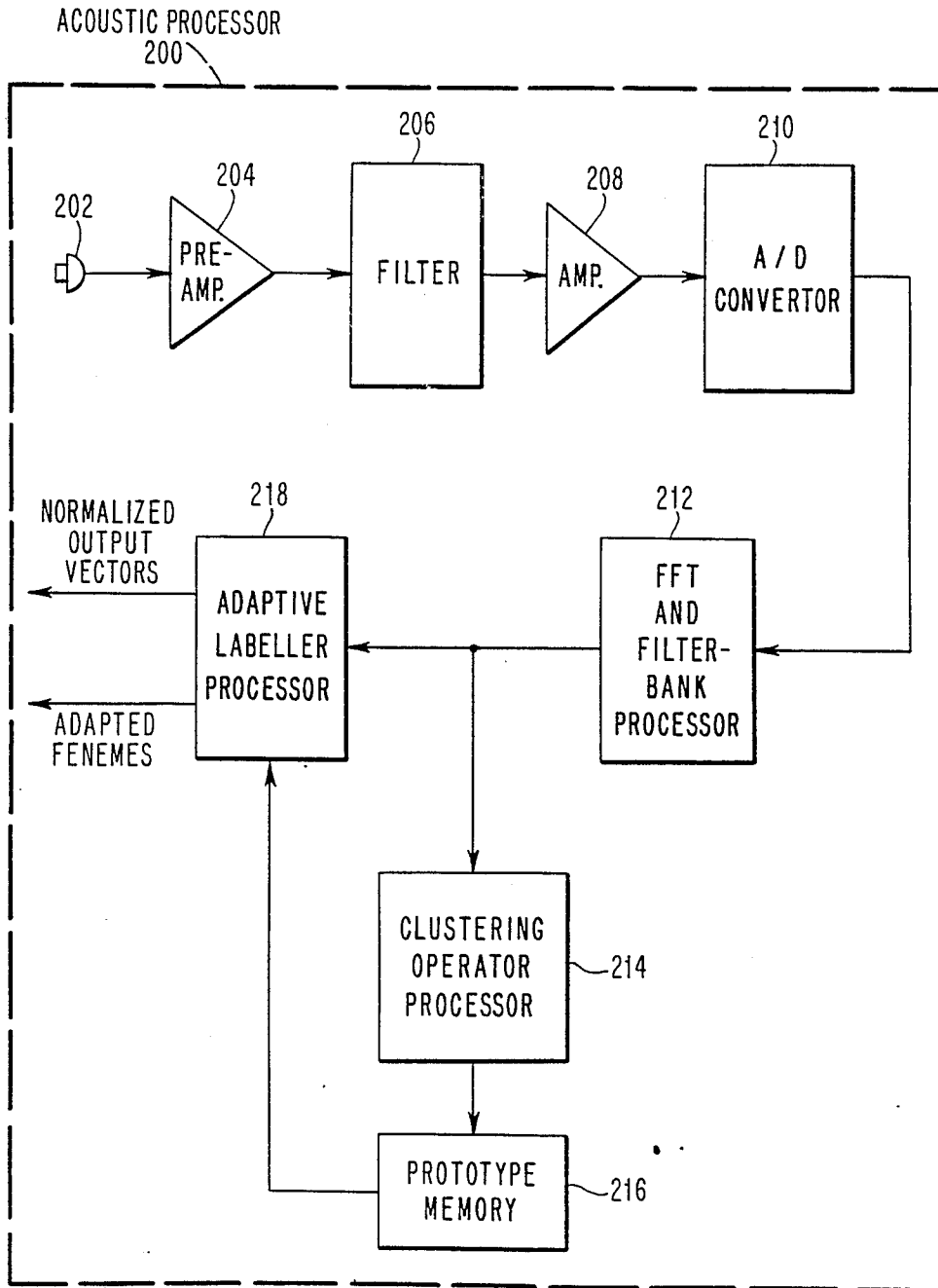
PROTOTYPE SPACE = $\{ \vec{P}_1, \vec{P}_2, \dots, \vec{P}_{200} \}$

INPUT FEATURE VECTORS = $\{ \vec{X}_1, \vec{X}_2, \vec{X}_3, \vec{X}_4, \vec{X}_5, \dots \}$

OUTPUT FEATURE VECTORS = $\{ \vec{Y}_1, \vec{Y}_2, \vec{Y}_3, \vec{Y}_4, \vec{Y}_5, \dots \}$

FENEME STRING = $\{ P_{11}, P_{11}, P_3, P_3, P_{56}, \dots \}$

FIG. 5



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