

# The ID R&D VoxCeleb Speaker Recognition Challenge 2023

## System Description

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## Datasets

- VoxTube-Large

- Domain Dataset Filtering

## Architectures

## Training

- Pre-training datasets

- Fine-tuning datasets

## Scoring

- Scoring & Quality Measurement Functions

- Fusion scheme

## Results

## Conclusions

- **Training data**
  - VoxTube-Large
  - VoxCeleb2
- **Validation data**
  - VoxCeleb1
  - VoxSRC-20, 21, 22, and 23 Dev
- **Augmentation**
  - MUSAN
  - Real RIRs

Inspired by the idea of the VoxCeleb dataset collection, we adopted and modified the collection method to obtain a similar dataset of increased volume, to which we refer as a **VoxTube-Large**.

The dataset size overcomes the VoxCeleb2 dataset size by a **multiple factor**, and contains about **100K** unique speakers.

A subset of VoxTube-Large is **open-sourced** and will be presented at the Speaker Recognition I section on Tuesday.

Not all speakers in the VoxTube-Large are equally important, due to the high domain gap.

### Proposed algorithm:

- Extracted median embeddings for all speakers in VoxTube-Large and VoxCeleb1
- Identified top-50 most similar speakers from VoxTube-Large for each speaker in VoxCeleb1
- Removed speakers from VoxTube-Large with a cosine similarity greater than 0.8

This resulted in a refined domain subset - **VoxTube-30K**, which is 30% of the total dataset size.

## Model architectures:

- fwSE-ResNet100
- SSL + ECAPA-TDNN.

As a main architecture we have chosen **ResNet**, that is widely used in speaker recognition and **ECAPA-TDNN** trained on top of the features of self-supervised models, such as **WavLM**, **XLSR**, and **UniSpeech**.

Setup for the fwSE-ResNet100 model

- **Pre-training**

- 4-second segments
- 300 epochs
- Data augmentation

- **Fine-tuning**

- 6-second segments
- 30 epochs
- No data augmentation

## Pre-training datasets

### *VoxSRC-23 validation*

<b>Pretrain dataset</b>	<b>Fine-tune dataset</b>	<b>EER,%</b>	<b>MinDCF</b>
VoxTube-Large + VoxCeleb2	VoxTube-Large + VoxCeleb2	2.54	0.141
VoxTube-Large	VoxTube-Large + VoxCeleb2	<b>2.18</b>	<b>0.123</b>

Pretraining on **VoxTube-Large only** shows better performance, considering the same fine-tuning dataset.



## Fine-tuning datasets

### *VoxSRC-23 validation*

<b>Pretrain dataset</b>	<b>Fine-tune dataset</b>	<b>EER,%</b>	<b>MinDCF</b>
VoxTube-Large	VoxCeleb2 + VoxTube-Large	2.18	0.123
VoxTube-Large	VoxCeleb2 + VoxTube-30K	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.105</b>

Fine-tuning on the **VoxTube-30K** works much better, compared to the fine-tuning on the full VoxTube-Large.

# Scoring & Quality Measurement Functions

- **Scoring**

- Cosine pairwise,  $10 \times 4sec$  crops
- AS-Norm, VoxCeleb2, top N=100

- **Audio content attributes**

- Age
- Gender
- Speech length
- Voice liveness score

- **Audio quality measurement**

- NISQA model
- Signal to Noise detector
- Babble noise detector

- **Model embedding statistics**

- L1 and L2 norm of embedding
- Mean and STD of embedding

The output of our system is a linear fusion of normalized model scores and QMF values. To find the weights of each component in a **score-level** fusion we used a **Logistic Regression** model with a high L1 penalty on the **VoxSRC-23 dev** set.

# Results

Model	Dataset	VoxSRC-23 Dev		VoxSRC-23 Eval	
		EER[%]	DCF <sub>0.05</sub>	EER[%]	DCF <sub>0.05</sub>
WavLM + ECAPA	VC2	3.64	0.195	-	-
WavLM + ECAPA	VC2 + VTL	<b>2.71</b>	<b>0.157</b>	-	-
fwSE-ResNet100	VC2	3.24	0.174	-	-
fwSE-ResNet100	VTL	2.73	0.156	-	-
fwSE-ResNet100	VC2 + VTL	<b>1.94</b>	<b>0.105</b>	2.14	0.110
Fusion	VC2 + VTL	1.45	0.086	1.88	0.096
Fusion + emb. QMF	VC2 + VTL	1.06	0.069	1.38	0.078
Fusion + all QMF	VC2 + VTL	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.056</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>0.076</b>

Where *VC2* - VoxCeleb2, *VTL* - VoxTube-Large, *Fusion* - linear fusion of 10 models with AS-Norm

- The usage of **additional speech data** gives a significant performance boost
- The **domain dataset filtering** extracts the most useful part of the dataset
- The **embedding QMF** values play a crucial role in the fusion

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