

NON-INVASIVE PATHOLOGICAL VOICE
CLASSIFICATIONS USING LINEAR AND
NON-LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

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NON-INVASIVE PATHOLOGICAL VOICE CLASSIFICATIONS USING LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	x
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xviii
ABSTRAK	xxi
ABSTRACT	xxii
1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Preamble	1
1.2 Problem Statement and Significance of the Study	4
1.3 Research Objectives	6
1.4 Thesis Organization	11
2 LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 Voice Disorders	14
2.2 Types of Voice Disorders	15
2.3 Prevalence of Voice Disorders	16
2.4 Review of Previous Works	18
2.4.1 Long-time Acoustical Parameters	18
2.4.2 Short-time Acoustical Parameters	25
2.4.3 Time-Frequency Analysis	27
2.4.4 Application of Non-Linear Analysis	28

2.4.5	Detection of Specific Disorders	31
2.5	Observations from Previous Works	33
2.6	Research Contributions	35
2.7	Voice Disorders Database used in this Research	38
2.7.1	MEEI Voice Disorders Database	38
2.7.2	MAPACI Speech Pathology Database	39
2.7.3	Dataset –III (collected at Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Kangar, Perlis)	41
2.8	Summary and Conclusion	42
3	ACOUSTIC FEATURE EXTRACTION METHODS FOR VOICE DISORDERS	
3.1	Pre-processing of the Speech Signals	43
3.2	Time-Domain Energy based Features	44
3.3	Feature Extraction based on MFCC and SVD	49
3.3.1	Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients	49
3.3.2	Singular Value Decomposition	51
3.3.3	Parameterization using Mel-Frequency Cepstral Coefficients and SVD	52
3.3.4	Summarization of MFCC features using SVD	53
3.4	Wavelet Packet Transform and Entropy based Features	54
3.4.1	Wavelet	55

3.4.2	Wavelet Transform	56
3.4.3	Continuous Wavelet Transform	56
3.4.4	Discrete Wavelet Transform	57
3.4.5	Wavelet Packets	58
3.4.6	Parameterization using Wavelet Packet Transform and Entropy Measures	59
3.5	Effectiveness of the Proposed Features	62
3.5.1	Time-Domain Energy Based Features	62
3.5.2	MFCC and SVD Based Features	65
3.5.3	Wavelet Packet and Entropy Based Features	69
3.6	Summary and Conclusion	74
4	DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSIFIERS FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF VOICE DISORDERS	
4.1	Linear Classifier	76
4.1.1	Linear Discriminant Analysis based Classifier	77
4.2	Non-Linear Classifiers	79
4.2.1	k-Nearest Neighbor Classifier	80
4.2.2	Multilayer Perceptron Classifier	81
4.2.3	Probabilistic and General Regression Neural Networks	84
4.2.4	Probabilistic Neural Network Classifier	84
4.2.5	General Regression Neural Network Classifier	86

4.3	Classifier Performance Measures	89
4.4	Summary and Conclusion	91
5	RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS OF NORMAL AND PATHOLOGICAL VOICE CLASSIFICATION	
5.1	Results for the Speech Signals in MEEI Voice Disorders Database under Controlled Environment	92
5.1.1	Results of k-NN Classifier	92
5.1.2	Results of LDA based Classifier	94
5.1.3	Results of MLP Classifier	95
5.1.4	Results of PNN Classifier	98
5.1.5	Results of GRNN Classifier	100
5.2	Results for the Speech Signals in MEEI Voice Disorders Database under Noisy Environment (SNR=30dB)	102
5.1.1	Results of k-NN Classifier (SNR=30dB)	102
5.1.2	Results of LDA based Classifier (SNR=30dB)	103
5.1.3	Results of MLP Classifier (SNR=30dB)	104
5.1.4	Results of PNN Classifier (SNR=30dB)	106
5.1.5	Results of GRNN Classifier (SNR=30dB)	107
5.3	Development of Graphical User Interface for An Intelligent Voice Disorders Diagnosing System	109
5.3.1	Software Description	110
5.4	Comparison of Results with Previous Works (Two Class Problem – Normal or Pathological)	113
5.5	Summary and Conclusion	120

6 DETECTION OF SPECIFIC DISORDERS

6.1	Detection of Three Specific Disorders under Controlled Environment	123
6.1.1	k-NN Classifier	123
6.1.2	LDA based Classifier	126
6.1.3	MLP Classifier	127
6.1.4	PNN Classifier	130
6.1.5	GRNN Classifier	132
6.2	Detection of Three Specific Disorders under Noisy Environment (SNR=30dB)	135
6.2.1	k-NN Classifier (SNR=30dB)	135
6.2.2	LDA based Classifier (SNR=30dB)	137
6.2.3	MLP Classifier (SNR=30dB)	138
6.2.4	PNN Classifier (SNR=30dB)	140
6.2.5	GRNN Classifier (SNR=30dB)	142
6.3	Comparison of Results with Previous Works (Detection of Specific Disorders)	144
6.4	Summary and Conclusion	151

7 CONCLUSION

7.1	Thesis summary	153
7.2	Contributions	158
7.3	Suggestions for Future Research	159

REFERENCES	161
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APPENDICES

Appendix A	Sensitivity and Specificity Results for MEEI Voice Disorders Database (Two Class Problem-Normal or Pathological)	174
Appendix B	Sensitivity and Specificity Results for MEEI Voice Disorders Database (Detection of Specific Disorders)	182
Appendix C	Sensitivity and Specificity Results for MAPACI Speech Pathology Database	206
Appendix D	Sensitivity and Specificity Results for Dataset-III (collected at Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Kangar, Perlis)	214

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS	222
-----------------------------	-----

ACHIEVEMENTS	224
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LIST OF TABLES

Table		
2.1	Summary of Significant Research Works using Long-time Acoustical Parameters	22
2.2	Summary of Significant Research Works using Short-time Acoustical Parameters	26
2.3	Summary of Significant Research Works using Time-Frequency Analysis	28
2.4	Summary of Significant Research Works using Non-Linear Analysis	30
2.5	Summary of Significant Research Works Done for the Detection of Specific Disorders	31
2.6	Details of the Investigations Made on the Specific Disorders	36
2.7	Pathological Female Patients' Information Sheet	39
2.8	Pathological Male Patients' Information Sheet	40
2.9	Patient's Information Sheet	41
3.1	Filters and Their Corresponding Frequency Bands Considered in MFCC Feature Extraction	53
3.2	Filters and Their Corresponding Frequency Bands Achieved by Wavelet Packet Decomposition	60
3.3	Difference of Mean of the Time Domain Energy Variation based Features of Normal and Pathological Speech Signals in MEEI Database	63
3.4	Difference of Mean of the Time Domain Energy Variation based Features of Normal and Pathological (AP Squeezing, Vocal Fold Edema, and Vocal Fold Paralysis) Speech Signals in MEEI Database for 50% Overlap	64
3.5	Difference of Mean of the Time Domain Energy Variation based Features of Normal and Pathological (AP Squeezing, Vocal Fold Edema, and Vocal Fold Paralysis) Speech Signals in MEEI Database for 75% Overlap	65

3.6	Difference of Mean of the MFCC and SVD based Features of Normal and Pathological Speech Signals in MEEI Database	66
3.7	Difference of Mean of the MFCC and SVD based Features of Normal and Pathological (AP Squeezing, Vocal Fold Edema, and Vocal Fold Paralysis) Speech Signals in MEEI Database for 50% Overlap	67
3.8	Difference of Mean of the MFCC and SVD based Features of Normal and Pathological (AP Squeezing, Vocal Fold Edema, and Vocal Fold Paralysis) Speech Signals in MEEI Database for 75% Overlap	68
3.9	Difference of Mean of the Wavelet Packet and Entropy based Features of Normal and Pathological Speech signals in MEEI Database	70
3.10	Difference of Mean of the Wavelet Packet and Entropy based Features of Normal and Pathological (AP Squeezing, Vocal Fold Edema, and Vocal Fold Paralysis) Speech Signals in MEEI Database for db4	71
3.11	Difference of Mean of the Wavelet Packet and Entropy based Features of Normal and Pathological (AP Squeezing, Vocal Fold Edema, and Vocal Fold Paralysis) Speech Signals in MEEI Database for db10	72
3.12	Difference of Mean of the Wavelet Packet and Entropy based Features of Normal and Pathological (AP Squeezing, Vocal Fold Edema, and Vocal Fold Paralysis) Speech Signals in MEEI Database for db20	73
4.1	Confusion Matrix	90
5.1	Results of the KNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database	94
5.2	Results of the LDA Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database	95
5.3(a)	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database (Overall Accuracy)	97

5.3(b)	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database (Number of Epoch)	97
5.3(c)	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database (Average Training Time)	97
5.4	Results of the PNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database	99
5.5	Results of the GRNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database	101
5.6	Results of the KNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database with 30dB Noise	103
5.7	Results of the LDA Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database with 30dB noise	104
5.8(a)	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database with 30dB noise (Overall Accuracy)	105
5.8(b)	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database with 30dB noise (Number of Epoch)	105
5.8(c)	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database with 30dB Noise (Training Time)	105
5.9	Results of the PNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database with 30dB Noise	107
5.10	Results of the GRNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices in MEEI Voice Disorder Database with 30dB Noise	108
5.11	Comparison of Results with Previous Research Works (Two Class Problem – Normal or Pathological)	114

6.1	Results of the KNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing)	124
6.2	Results of the KNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Edema)	125
6.3	Results of the KNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Paralysis)	125
6.4	Results of the LDA Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing, Vocal Fold Edema, Vocal Fold Paralysis)	126
6.5	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing)	128
6.6	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Edema)	129
6.7	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Paralysis)	129
6.8	Results of the PNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing)	131
6.9	Results of the PNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Edema)	131
6.10	Results of the PNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological voices (Vocal Fold Paralysis)	132
6.11	Results of the GRNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing)	134
6.12	Results of the GRNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Edema)	134
6.13	Results of the GRNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Paralysis)	135
6.14	Results of the KNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing) with 30dB Noise	136

6.15	Results of the KNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Edema) with 30dB Noise	136
6.16	Results of the KNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Paralysis) with 30dB Noise	137
6.17	Results of the LDA Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing, Vocal Fold Edema, Vocal Fold Paralysis) with 30dB Noise	138
6.18	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing) with 30dB Noise	139
6.19	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Edema) with 30dB Noise	139
6.20	Results of the MLP Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Paralysis) with 30dB Noise	139
6.21	Results of the PNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing) with 30dB Noise	140
6.22	Results of the PNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Edema) with 30dB Noise	141
6.23	Results of the PNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Paralysis) with 30dB Noise	141
6.24	Results of the GRNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (AP Squeezing) with 30dB Noise	142
6.25	Results of the GRNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Edema) with 30dB Noise	143
6.26	Results of the GRNN Classifier for the Classification of Normal and Pathological Voices (Vocal Fold Paralysis) with 30dB Noise	143
6.27	Comparison of Results with the Previous Works (Detection of Specific Disorders)	144

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		
2.1(a)	Cross Section of Mouth and Throat	15
2.1(b)	Vocal Cords Diagram	15
2.2	Classification of Voice Disorders	16
2.3	Overall Methodology	37
3.1(a)	Time-Domain Energy Plot of a Normal Speech Signal	45
3.1(b)	Time-Domain Energy Plot of a Pathological Speech Signal	46
3.2(a)	Illustration of the Energy Peaks	47
3.2(b)	Area Enclosed by the Two Energy Peaks of a Speech Signal in & One Short-Time Window	47
3.2(c)		
3.3	Basic Block Diagram of MFCC Feature Extraction	50
3.4	An Example of Mel-Spaced Filterbank	50
3.5	Feature Extraction using MFCC and SVD	52
3.6	Basic and Multilevel Wavelet Decomposition	58
3.7	Feature Extraction using Wavelet Packet Transform and Shannon Entropy Measures	62
4.1	Multilayer Neural Network with One Hidden Layer	82
4.2	Architecture of General Regression Neural Network	88
5.1	GUI Layout	111
5.2	Open Dialog Box to Load a Speech File	111
5.3	Software Results after Loading a Pathological Speech File	112
5.4	Software Results after Loading a Normal Speech File	112
5.5	Comparison of Positive Predictivity Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (MEEI Database)	115

5.6	Comparison of Overall Accuracy Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (MEEI Database)	115
5.7	Comparison of Training Time(s) Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (MEEI Database)	116
5.8	Comparison of Overall Accuracy Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (MAPACI Database)	116
5.9	Comparison of Positive Predictivity Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (MAPACI Database)	117
5.10	Comparison of Training Time(s) Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (MAPACI Database)	117
5.11	Comparison of Positive Predictivity Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (Dataset III)	118
5.12	Comparison of Overall Accuracy Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (Dataset III)	118
5.13	Comparison of Training Time(s) Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (Dataset III)	119
6.1	Comparison of Overall Accuracy Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (AP Squeezing)	146
6.2	Comparison of Overall Accuracy Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (Vocal Fold Edema)	147
6.3	Comparison of Overall Accuracy Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (Vocal Fold Paralysis)	147
6.4	Comparison of Positive Predictivity Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (AP Squeezing)	148
6.5	Comparison of Positive Predictivity Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (Vocal Fold Edema)	148
6.6	Comparison of Positive Predictivity Results of the Five Classifiers under Clean and Noisy Environment (Vocal Fold Paralysis)	149

- 6.7 Comparison of Training Times(s) of the Five Classifiers under 149
Clean and Noisy Environment (AP Squeezing)
- 6.8 Comparison of Training Times(s) of the Five Classifiers under 150
Clean and Noisy Environment (Vocal Fold Edema)
- 6.9 Comparison of Training Times(s) of the Five Classifiers under 150
Clean and Noisy Environment (Vocal Fold Paralysis)

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Anterior Posterior
APQ	Amplitude Perturbation Quotient
AUC	Overall Accuracy
BBA	Best Basis Algorithm
BW	Bandwidth
CWT	Continuous Wavelet Transform
DCT	Discrete Cosine Transform
DWT	Discrete Wavelet Transform
ENT	Ear, Nose and Throat
EGG	Electroglottograph
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
FN	False Negative
Fo	Fundamental Frequency
FP	False Positive
FT	Fourier Transform
GA	Genetic Algorithm
GMMS	Gaussian Mixture Models
GNE	Glottal to Noise Ratio
GRNN	General Regression Neural Network
GUI	Graphical User Interface
HCF	Higher Cut off Frequency
HMM	Hidden Markov Model

HNR	Harmonics to Noise Ratio
k-NN	k-Nearest Neighbor
LCF	Lower Cut off Frequency
LD	Linear Discriminants
LDA	Linear Discriminant Analysis
LDB	Local Discriminant Bases
LPC	Linear Prediction Coding
LVQ	Learning Vector Quantization
MEEI	Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary
MFCCs	Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients
MLP	Multilayer Perceptron
NNE	Normalized Noise Energy
PC	Personal Computer
PDF	Probability Density Function
PFR	Phonatory Frequency Range
PNN	Probabilistic Neural Network
PP	Positive Predictivity
PPQ	Pitch Perturbation Quotient
SE	Sensitivity
SF	Spread Factor
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio
SP	Specificity
SPI	Soft Phonation Index

SVD	Singular Value Decomposition
SVM	Support Vector Machine
TN	True Negative
TP	True Positive
WP	Wavelet Packet
WPT	Wavelet Packet Transform
WT	Wavelet Transform

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ANALISIS AKUSTIK DAN KLASIFIKASI BAGI SUARA PATOLOGIKAL DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN PENGELASAN LINEAR DAN TIDAK LINEAR

ABSTRAK

Penyakit vokal dan suara telah meningkat secara mendadak disebabkan keadaan pekerjaan, tabiat sosial yang tidak sihat dan penyalahgunaan suara. Penyakit vokal memberi kesan kepada bentuk getaran biasa dalam peti suara dan menyebabkan perubahan dalam gelombang suara akustik. Pakar perubatan profesional menggunakan teknik yang subjektif untuk memeriksa masalah suara, contohnya, pemeriksaan terus kepada pengetar suara dan pemeriksaan kepada pengetar suara menggunakan 'Laryngoscopy'. Teknik tersebut adalah sangat mahal, berisiko, memerlukan masa yang banyak, menyebabkan ketidakelesaan kepada pesakit dan memerlukan sumber yang mahal. Analisis akustik bagi gelombang suara telah terbukti sebagai alat yang terbaik untuk mengesan penyakit vokal kerana ia adalah salah satu alat yang tidak memberikan kesan sampingan dan memberikan satu pemeriksaan yang objektif. Dalam penyelidikan ini, satu kaedah tidak-invasif telah dijalankan untuk mengesan penyakit suara melalui analisis gelombang suara akustik. Dalam tiga puluh tahun ini, sebagai penyelidikan dan pembangunan telah dijalankan dalam bidang pengesanan penyakit suara automatik dalam bentuk analisis percakapan masa panjang, analisis percakapan masa pendek, analisis gelombang "Electroglottographic (EGG)", analisis masa- frekuensi, pengesanan pergerakan pengetar suara automatik dari teknik pengimejan dan teknik pemprosesan gelombang tidak sekata. Sebahagian besar parameter jangka panjang dihasilkan dari frekuensi asas, namun anggaran yang betul bagi frekuensi asas patologi tertentu adalah satu tugas yang sukar. Walaubagaimanapun, terdapat kaedah penyelesaian alternatif dengan membangunkan algoritma pengekstrakan sifat yang berkesan. Tiga kaedah pengekstrakan ciri- ciri telah dicadangkan berdasarkan kepada perbezaan tenaga domain masa, "Mel Frequency Cepstral Coefficients (MFCC)" digabungkan dengan "Singular Value Decomposition (SVD)" dan ciri- ciri paket "wavelet" dan entropi tanpa mengira frekuensi asas. Pengasing linear seperti pengasing berdasarkan "Linear Discriminant Analysis (LDA)" dan pengasing tak linear seperti pengasing "k- nearest neighbor (k-NN)", "Multilayer Perceptron (MLP)", "Probabilistic Neural Network (PNN)" dan "General Regression Neural Network (GRNN)" telah dicadangkan untuk mengasingkan suara patologikal daripada suara biasa. Dalam penyelidikan ini, tiga pangkalan data seperti "Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary (MEEI) Voice Disorders database", "MAPACI Speech Pathology database" dan "Dataset- III" (dikumpulkan di Hospital Tengku Fauziah, Kangar, Perlis) telah digunakan untuk menguji kelainan algoritma di antara pangkalan-pangkalan data dan di antara pengekstrakan ciri- ciri yang telah dicadangkan diuji dalam keadaan kehingaran pada 30dB "signal- to- ratio (SNR)". Dua jenis eksperimen telah dijalankan menggunakan algoritma pengekstrakan ciri- ciri dan klasifikasi yang telah dicadangkan. Dalam eksperimen pertama, klasifikasi suara normal dan suara patologikal telah disiasat. Dalam eksperimen kedua, pengesanan jenis masalah suara yang spesifik telah dilakukan melalui masalah klasifikasi bentuk dua kelas. Pelbagai jenis masalah suara telah dipilih seperti "AP squeezing", "Vocal fold edema" dan "vocal fold paralysis" berdasarkan penyelidikan sebelum ini. Keputusan eksperimen menjelaskan kaedah yang dicadangkan memberikan ketepatan klasifikasi yang memberangsangkan untuk klasifikasi suara biasa dan patologikal di bawah keadaan hingar dan senyap. Dalam kes pengesanan masalah tertentu, ciri- ciri paket "wavelet" dan entropi memberikan kesan yang lebih baik berbanding dengan ciri- ciri berdasarkan perbezaan tenaga domain masa dan ciri- ciri berdasarkan MFCC dan SVD. Pengukuran prestasi berikut seperti "positive predictivity (PP)", "specificity (SE)", dan "overall accuracy (AUC)" telah dipertimbangkan untuk menjalankan ujian untuk menguji kehandalan dan keefektifan pengasing linear dan bukan linear. Untuk pangkalan data masalah suara MEEI, kadar kejayaan pengasing tersebut adalah melebihi 99% untuk pengklasifikasian suara biasa dan patologikal dan untuk pengesanan masalah tertentu, kadar kejayaan terbaik adalah 100% telah diperolehi. Eksperimen ini juga telah diulangi untuk "MAPACI speech pathology database" dan "dataset- III" di bawah keadaan hingar dan tidak hingar. Keputusan tersebut menunjukkan bahawa ciri- ciri berdasarkan paket wavelet dan entropi menghasilkan ketepatan klasifikasi yang lebih baik berbanding dengan ciri- ciri berdasarkan tenaga domain masa dan ciri- ciri berdasarkan MFCC dan SVD untuk dua lagi pangkalan data. Kesimpulannya, algoritma pengekstrakan ciri- ciri dan pengklasifikasian yang telah dicadangkan boleh diterapkan untuk membantu pakar perubatan dalam siasatan awal bagi masalah suara mengikut aliran perubatan.

NON-INVASIVE PATHOLOGICAL VOICE CLASSIFICATIONS USING LINEAR AND NON-LINEAR CLASSIFIERS

ABSTRACT

In this research work, a non-invasive method is conducted to diagnose the voice diseases through acoustic analysis of voice signal. Three feature extraction methods are proposed based on the time-domain energy variations, Mel frequency cepstral coefficients combined with singular value decomposition and wavelet packet and entropy features. Linear classifier namely LDA based classifier and non-linear classifiers such as k-NN classifier, MLP network, PNN, and GRNN are suggested to discriminate pathological voices from normal voices. In this research work, three databases such as MEEI voice disorders database, MAPACI Speech Pathology database, and dataset-III (collected at Hospital Tuanku Fauziah, Kangar, Perlis) are used to test the independence of the algorithms to the databases and the proposed feature extraction algorithms are also tested in noisy condition at 30dB signal-to-noise ratio. Two types of experiments are conducted using the proposed feature extraction and classification algorithms. In the first experiment, classification of normal and pathological voice has been investigated. In the second experiment, the detection of the specific type of voice disorders has been carried out through two-class pattern classification problems. The different kind of voice disorders are selected such as AP squeezing, vocal fold edema and vocal fold paralysis based on the previous research works. The experiment investigations elucidate that the proposed feature extraction algorithms give very promising classification accuracy for the classification of normal and pathological voices under controlled and noisy environment. In the case of detection of specific disorders, wavelet packet and entropy features perform well compared to time-domain energy variations based features and MFCCs and SVD based features. The following performance measures such as positive predictivity, specificity, sensitivity, and overall accuracy have been considered, in order to test the reliability and effectiveness of the linear and non-linear classifiers. For the MEEI voice disorders database, the success rate of the classifiers is above 98% for the classification of normal and pathological voices and for the detection of specific disorders the best classification accuracy of 100% is achieved. The experiments have also been repeated for the MAPACI speech pathology database and dataset- III under controlled and noisy environment. The results indicate that the wavelet packet and entropy based features provides better classification accuracy compared to time-domain energy based features and MFCCs and SVD based features for the two more databases. It is concluded that proposed feature extraction and classification algorithms can be employed to help the medical professionals for early investigation of voice disorders.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the introduction to the subject of interest, discussion of the existing methods of voice disorders diagnosing methods, its drawbacks and also the advantages of non-invasive methods. This chapter also deals with the objectives of the proposed research and organization of the thesis.

1.1 Preamble

The voice can indicate an individual moods, age or illness. The voice can be used to attract others, to calm others, to irritate, and to frighten others. In this world, people are realizing the importance of voice, only when they got a voice problem. Voice problems affect the normal vibration pattern of the glottis. Voice is very important for certain professionals like singers, teachers, actors, reporters, lawyers, auctioneers, and phone assistants. Vocal fold problems have an impact on people's professional carriers and their quality of life (Krischke et al., 2005; Rasch, Günther, Hoppe, Eysholdt, & Rosanowski, 2005).

Voice disorders are due to nature of job, unhealthy social habits and due to vocal fatigue after an extensive period of talking. However, the problems may become chronic if the voice is abused or overused when vulnerable. During the upper respiratory infections, the risk of voice damage is increased (Murry & Rosen, 2000). Due to the vibration of the vocal folds, the structure of vocal folds become