Performance Enhancement of a Pathological Voice Quality Evaluation System Using a Self-Attention Model

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Abstract— Auditory-perceptual evaluation is a common assessment used for evaluating the voice quality of patients; however, it suffers from inter- and intra-rater reproducibility problems. To this end, we propose an objective evaluation metric utilizing multi-input self-attention technology to evaluate voice quality using the grade (G), roughness (R), and breathiness (B) scale. The results showed that our proposed system has better performance accuracies of 69.25% for G, 77.5% for R, and 82.25% for B, as compared to that reported in previous studies. The findings also suggests that our system serves as a potential approach for voice quality evaluation applications in the future.

I. INTRODUCTION

The GRBAS scale is a common auditory-perceptual approach that uses five categorical traits, namely grade (G), roughness (R), breathiness (B), asthenia (A), and strain (S), to evaluate a patient's voice quality using four scales (0 to 3). Although the GRBAS scale is widely used in clinical practice, it suffers from a critical problem of subjectivity; hence, inter- and intrarater issues [1] often appear in real application conditions when using this scale. We believe that an objective evaluation metric can alleviate this issue. Following this concept, we proposed a voice quality evaluation system using deep learning. We aim to provide patients with voice therapy a highly accurate and objective system to quantify the progress of their therapy based on voice quality evaluation.

II. METHOD

Fig. 1 shows the flow chart of our proposed system. As can be seen, we have used the multi-input self-attention model in our system [2]. Specifically, the multi-input self-attention model considers the relationship between pitch, vowel, and time sequence of sustained phonations. Two critical units, namely long short-term memory (LSTM) and self-attention model, are used in our system. The Saarbrücken voice database [3] was used to train and test the proposed system; 80% of the data used for training and 20% for testing. Furthermore, because of the traits A and S were unreliable, a simpler GRB scale was used in this database. Finally, the confusion matrix and accuracy were compared to the results of a previous study to evaluate the advantages of the proposed system [3].

III. RESULTS

Based on the results (Fig. 2), our proposed system exhibited a higher accuracy of 69.25% on G, 77.5% on R, and 82.25% on B as compared to the baseline system [2], which showed accuracies of G, R, and B on 60.61%, 55.29%, and 60.75%, respectively. This implies that our method can evaluate the quality of voice from two aspects, namely pitch and vowel,

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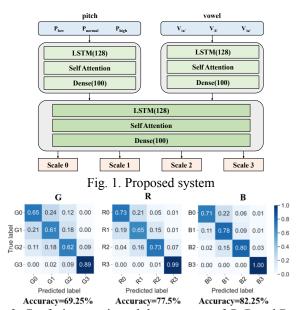


Fig. 2. Confusion matrix and the accuracy of G, R and B. which is beneficial for addressing inter- and intra-rater issues, as mentioned earlier.

IV. CONCLUSION

This study proposed an objective evaluation metric for a voice quality evaluation system with a multi-input self-attention structure. The results showed that the proposed system performs better than the classical baseline system. The results also suggest that the proposed system with its multi-input selfattention structure is a potential approach for further improving the accuracy of voice quality evaluation tasks.

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