

CPC**COOPERATIVE PATENT CLASSIFICATION****G10L****SPEECH ANALYSIS OR SYNTHESIS; SPEECH RECOGNITION;
SPEECH OR VOICE PROCESSING; SPEECH OR AUDIO CODING OR
DECODING****NOTE**

This subclass does not cover:

devices for the storage of speech signals, which are covered by subclasses [G11B](#) and [G11C](#);

encoding of compressed speech signals for transmission or storage, which is covered by group [H03M 7/30](#).

G10L 13/00**Speech synthesis; Text to speech systems**

G10L 13/02

- . Methods for producing synthetic speech; Speech synthesisers

G10L 2013/021

- .. { **Overlap-add techniques** }

G10L 13/027

- .. Concept to speech synthesisers; Generation of natural phrases from machine-based concepts ([generation of parameters for speech synthesis out of text G10L 13/08](#))

G10L 13/033

- .. Voice editing, e.g. manipulating the voice of the synthesiser

G10L 13/0335

- ... { **Pitch control** }

G10L 13/04

- .. Details of speech synthesis systems, e.g. synthesiser structure or memory management

G10L 13/043

- ... { **Synthesisers specially adapted to particular applications** }

WARNING

This group is no longer used for the classification of new documents as from September 1, 2012. The backlog is being reclassified to [G10L 13/00](#) and subgroups.

G10L 13/047

- ... Architecture of speech synthesisers

G10L 13/06

- . Elementary speech units used in speech synthesisers; Concatenation rules

G10L 13/07

- .. Concatenation rules

G10L 13/08

- . Text analysis or generation of parameters for speech synthesis out of text, e.g. grapheme to phoneme translation, prosody generation or stress or intonation determination

G10L 2013/083

- .. { **Special characters, e.g. punctuation marks** }

G10L 13/086

- .. { **Detection of language** }

G10L 13/10

- .. Prosody rules derived from text; Stress or intonation

G10L 2013/105

- ... { **Duration** }

G10L 15/00**Speech recognition ([G10L 17/00](#) takes precedence)**

G10L 15/005

- . { **Language recognition** }

- G10L 15/01 . Assessment or evaluation of speech recognition systems
- G10L 15/02 . Feature extraction for speech recognition; Selection of recognition unit
- G10L 2015/022 .. { Demisyllables, biphones or triphones being the recognition units}
- G10L 2015/025 .. { Phonemes, fenemes or fenones being the recognition units}
- G10L 2015/027 .. { Syllables being the recognition units}
- G10L 15/04 . Segmentation; Word boundary detection
- G10L 15/05 .. Word boundary detection
- G10L 15/06 . Creation of reference templates ; Training of speech recognition systems, e.g. adaptation to the characteristics of the speaker's voice ([G10L 15/14 takes precedence](#))
- G10L 15/063 .. { Training}
- G10L 2015/0631 ... { Creating reference templates; Clustering}
- G10L 2015/0633 { using lexical or orthographic knowledge sources}
- G10L 2015/0635 ... { updating or merging of old and new templates; Mean values; Weighting}
- G10L 2015/0636 { Threshold criteria for the updating}
- G10L 2015/0638 ... { Interactive procedures}
- G10L 15/065 .. Adaptation
- G10L 15/07 ... to the speaker
- G10L 15/075 { supervised, i.e. under machine guidance}
- G10L 15/08 . Speech classification or search
- G10L 2015/081 .. { Search algorithms, e.g. Baum-Welch or Viterbi}
- G10L 15/083 .. {Recognition networks ([G10L 15/142](#), [G10L 15/16 take precedence](#))}
- G10L 2015/085 .. { Methods for reducing search complexity, pruning}
- G10L 2015/086 .. { Recognition of spelled words}
- G10L 2015/088 .. { Word spotting}
- G10L 15/10 .. using distance or distortion measures between unknown speech and reference templates
- G10L 15/12 .. using dynamic programming techniques, e.g. dynamic time warping [DTW]
- G10L 15/14 .. using statistical models, e.g. hidden Markov models [HMMs] ([G10L 15/18 takes precedence](#))
- G10L 15/142 ... { Hidden Markov Models [HMMs] }
- G10L 15/144 {Training of HMMs}
- G10L 15/146 {with insufficient amount of training data, e.g. state sharing, tying, deleted interpolation}
- G10L 15/148 {Duration modelling in HMMs, e.g. semi HMM, segmental models or transition probabilities }
- G10L 15/16 .. using artificial neural networks
- G10L 15/18 .. using natural language modelling
- G10L 15/1807 ... { using prosody or stress}
- G10L 15/1815 ... { Semantic context, e.g. disambiguation of the recognition hypotheses based on word meaning}
- G10L 15/1822 ... { Parsing for meaning understanding}

- G10L 15/183 . . . using context dependencies, e.g. language models
- G10L 15/187 Phonemic context, e.g. pronunciation rules, phonotactical constraints or phoneme n-grams
- G10L 15/19 Grammatical context, e.g. disambiguation of the recognition hypotheses based on word sequence rules
- G10L 15/193 Formal grammars, e.g. finite state automata, context free grammars or word networks
- G10L 15/197 Probabilistic grammars, e.g. word n-grams
- G10L 15/20 . Speech recognition techniques specially adapted for robustness in adverse environments, e.g. in noise, of stress induced speech ([G10L 21/02 takes precedence](#))
- G10L 15/22 . Procedures used during a speech recognition process, e.g. man-machine dialogue
- G10L 2015/221 . . {Announcement of recognition results }
- G10L 15/222 . . { Barge in, i.e. overridable guidance for interrupting prompts}
- G10L 2015/223 . . {Execution procedure of a spoken command }
- G10L 2015/225 . . {Feedback of the input speech }
- G10L 2015/226 . . {Taking into account non-speech characteristics }
- G10L 2015/227 . . . {of the speaker; Human-factor methodology }
- G10L 2015/228 . . . {of application context }
- G10L 15/24 . Speech recognition using non-acoustical features
- G10L 15/25 . . using position of the lips, movement of the lips or face analysis
- G10L 15/26 . Speech to text systems ([G10L 15/08 takes precedence](#))
- G10L 15/265 . . { Speech recognisers specially adapted for particular applications (devices for signalling identity of wanted subscriber in a telephonic communication equipment controlled by voice recognition [H04M 1/271](#); speech interaction details in interactive information services in a telephonic communication system [H04M 3/4936](#)) }

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- G10L 15/28 . Constructional details of speech recognition systems
- G10L 15/285 . . {Memory allocation or algorithm optimisation to reduce hardware requirements}
- G10L 15/30 . . Distributed recognition, e.g. in client-server systems, for mobile phones or network applications
- G10L 15/32 . . Multiple recognisers used in sequence or in parallel; Score combination systems therefor, e.g. voting systems
- G10L 15/34 . . Adaptation of a single recogniser for parallel processing, e.g. by use of multiple processors or cloud computing

G10L 17/00

Speaker identification or verification

- G10L 17/005 . { Speaker recognisers specially adapted for particular applications ([G07C 9/00071 takes precedence](#)) }

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- G10L 17/02
 - . Preprocessing operations, e.g. segment selection; Pattern representation or modelling, e.g. based on linear discriminant analysis [LDA] or principal components; Feature selection or extraction
- G10L 17/04
 - . Training, enrolment or model building
- G10L 17/06
 - . Decision making techniques; Pattern matching strategies
- G10L 17/08
 - .. Use of distortion metrics or a particular distance between probe pattern and reference templates
- G10L 17/10
 - .. Multimodal systems, i.e. based on the integration of multiple recognition engines or fusion of expert systems
- G10L 17/12
 - .. Score normalisation
- G10L 17/14
 - .. Use of phonemic categorisation or speech recognition prior to speaker recognition or verification
- G10L 17/16
 - . Hidden Markov models [HMMs]
- G10L 17/18
 - . Artificial neural networks; Connectionist approaches
- G10L 17/20
 - . Pattern transformations or operations aimed at increasing system robustness, e.g. against channel noise or different working conditions
- G10L 17/22
 - . Interactive procedures; Man-machine interfaces
- G10L 17/24
 - .. the user being prompted to utter a password or a predefined phrase
- G10L 17/26
 - . Recognition of special voice characteristics, e.g. for use in lie detectors; Recognition of animal voices
- G10L 19/00**
 - Speech or audio signal analysis-synthesis techniques for redundancy reduction, e.g. in vocoders; Coding or decoding of speech or audio signal, using source filter models or psychoacoustic analysis (in musical instruments [G10H](#))**
- G10L 2019/0001
 - . { Codebooks }
- G10L 2019/0002
 - .. { Codebook adaptations }
- G10L 2019/0003
 - .. { Backward prediction of gain }
- G10L 2019/0004
 - .. { Design or structure of the codebook }
- G10L 2019/0005
 - ... { Multi-stage vector quantisation }
- G10L 2019/0006
 - ... { Tree or treillis structures; Delayed decisions }
- G10L 2019/0007
 - .. { Codebook element generation }
- G10L 2019/0008
 - ... { Algebraic codebooks }
- G10L 2019/0009
 - ... { Orthogonal codebooks }
- G10L 2019/001
 - ... { Interpolation of codebook vectors }
- G10L 2019/0011
 - .. { Long term prediction filters, i.e. pitch estimation }
- G10L 2019/0012
 - .. { Smoothing of parameters of the decoder interpolation }
- G10L 2019/0013
 - .. { Codebook search algorithms }
- G10L 2019/0014
 - ... { Selection criteria for distances }
- G10L 2019/0015
 - ... { Viterbi algorithms }

- G10L 2019/0016 . . { Codebook for LPC parameters}
- G10L 19/0017 . { Lossless audio signal coding; Perfect reconstruction of coded audio signal by transmission of coding error ([G10L 19/24 takes precedence](#))}
- G10L 19/0018 . {Speech coding using phonetic or linguistic decoding of the source; Reconstruction using text-to-speech synthesis}
- G10L 19/0019 . { Vocoders specially adapted for particular applications}

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- G10L 19/002 . Dynamic bit allocation ([for perceptual audio coders G10L 19/032](#))
- G10L 19/005 . Correction of errors induced by the transmission channel, if related to the coding algorithm
- G10L 19/008 . Multichannel audio signal coding or decoding, i.e. using interchannel correlation to reduce redundancies, e.g. joint-stereo, intensity-coding, matrixing ([arrangements for reproducing spatial sound H04R 5/00](#); stereophonic systems, e.g. spatial sound capture or matrixing of audio signals in the decoded state [H04S](#))
- G10L 19/012 . Comfort noise or silence coding
- G10L 19/018 . Audio watermarking, i.e. embedding inaudible data in the audio signal
- G10L 19/02 . using spectral analysis, e.g. transform vocoders or subband vocoders
- G10L 19/0204 . . { using subband decomposition}
- G10L 19/0208 . . . {Subband vocoders}
- G10L 19/0212 . . { using orthogonal transformation}
- G10L 19/0216 . . . {using wavelet decomposition}
- G10L 19/022 . . Blocking, i.e. grouping of samples in time; Choice of analysis windows; Overlap factoring
- G10L 19/025 . . . Detection of transients or attacks for time/frequency resolution switching
- G10L 19/028 . . Noise substitution, i.e. substituting non-tonal spectral components by noisy source ([comfort noise for discontinuous speech transmission G10L 19/012](#))
- G10L 19/03 . . Spectral prediction for preventing pre-echo; Temporary noise shaping [TNS], e.g. in MPEG2 or MPEG4
- G10L 19/032 . . Quantisation or dequantisation of spectral components
- G10L 19/035 . . . Scalar quantisation
- G10L 19/038 . . . Vector quantisation, e.g. TwinVQ audio
- G10L 19/04 . using predictive techniques
- G10L 19/06 . . Determination or coding of the spectral characteristics, e.g. of the short-term prediction coefficients
- G10L 19/07 . . . Line spectrum pair [LSP] vocoders
- G10L 19/08 . . Determination or coding of the excitation function ; Determination or coding of the long-term prediction parameters
- G10L 19/083 . . . the excitation function being an excitation gain ([G10L 25/90 takes precedence](#))
- G10L 19/087 . . . using mixed excitation models, e.g. MELP, MBE, split band LPC or HVXC

- G10L 19/09 . . . Long term prediction, i.e. removing periodical redundancies, e.g. by using adaptive codebook or pitch predictor
- G10L 19/093 . . . using sinusoidal excitation models
- G10L 19/097 . . . using prototype waveform decomposition or prototype waveform interpolative [PWI] coders
- G10L 19/10 . . . the excitation function being a multipulse excitation
- G10L 19/107 Sparse pulse excitation, e.g. by using algebraic codebook
- G10L 19/113 Regular pulse excitation
- G10L 19/12 . . . the excitation function being a code excitation, e.g. in code excited linear prediction [CELP] vocoders
- G10L 19/125 Pitch excitation, e.g. pitch synchronous innovation CELP [PSI-CELP]
- G10L 19/13 Residual excited linear prediction [RELP]
- G10L 19/135 Vector sum excited linear prediction [VSELP]
- G10L 19/16 . . Vocoder architecture
- G10L 19/167 . . . { Audio streaming, i.e. formatting and decoding of an encoded audio signal representation into a data stream for transmission or storage purposes}
- G10L 19/173 . . . { Transcoding, i.e. converting between two coded representations avoiding cascaded coding-decoding}
- G10L 19/18 . . . Vocoders using multiple modes
- G10L 19/20 using sound class specific coding, hybrid encoders or object based coding
- G10L 19/22 Mode decision, i.e. based on audio signal content versus external parameters
- G10L 19/24 Variable rate codecs, e.g. for generating different qualities using a scalable representation such as hierarchical encoding or layered encoding
- G10L 19/26 . . Pre-filtering or post-filtering
- G10L 19/265 . . . { Pre-filtering, e.g. high frequency emphasis prior to encoding}
- G10L 21/00** **Processing of the speech or voice signal to produce another audible or non-audible signal, e.g. visual or tactile, in order to modify its quality or its intelligibility (G10L 19/00 takes precedence)**
- G10L 21/003 . Changing voice quality, e.g. pitch or formants
- G10L 21/007 . . characterised by the process used
- G10L 21/01 . . . Correction of time axis
- G10L 21/013 . . . Adapting to target pitch
- G10L 2021/0135 { Voice conversion or morphing}
- G10L 21/02 . Speech enhancement, e.g. noise reduction or echo cancellation (reducing echo effects in line transmission systems [H04B 3/20](#) ; echo suppression in hands-free telephones [H04M 9/08](#))
- G10L 21/0202 . . { Applications}

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G10L 21/0205 . . . { Enhancement of intelligibility of clean or coded speech}

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G10L 21/0208 . . Noise filtering

G10L 2021/02082 . . . { the noise being echo, reverberation of the speech}

G10L 2021/02085 . . . { Periodic noise}

G10L 2021/02087 . . . { the noise being separate speech, e.g. cocktail party}

G10L 21/0216 . . . characterised by the method used for estimating noise

G10L 2021/02161 { Number of inputs available containing the signal or the noise to be suppressed}

G10L 2021/02163 { Only one microphone}

G10L 2021/02165 {Two microphones, one receiving mainly the noise signal and the other one mainly the speech signal }

G10L 2021/02166 { Microphone arrays; Beamforming}

G10L 2021/02168 { the estimation exclusively taking place during speech pauses}

G10L 21/0224 Processing in the time domain

G10L 21/0232 Processing in the frequency domain

G10L 21/0264 . . . characterised by the type of parameter measurement, e.g. correlation techniques, zero crossing techniques or predictive techniques

G10L 21/0272 . . Voice signal separating

G10L 21/028 . . . using properties of sound source

G10L 21/0308 . . . characterised by the type of parameter measurement, e.g. correlation techniques, zero crossing techniques or predictive techniques

G10L 21/0316 . . by changing the amplitude

G10L 21/0324 . . . Details of processing therefor

G10L 21/0332 involving modification of waveforms

G10L 21/034 Automatic adjustment

G10L 21/0356 . . . for synchronising with other signals, e.g. video signals

G10L 21/0364 . . . for improving intelligibility

G10L 2021/03643 { Diver speech}

G10L 2021/03646 { Stress or Lombard effect}

G10L 21/038 . . . using band spreading techniques

G10L 21/0388 . . . Details of processing therefor

G10L 21/04 . . Time compression or expansion

G10L 21/043 . . . by changing speed

G10L 21/045 . . . using thinning out or insertion of a waveform

G10L 21/047 characterised by the type of waveform to be thinned out or inserted

G10L 21/049 characterised by the interconnection of waveforms

- G10L 21/055 . . . for synchronising with other signals, e.g. video signals
- G10L 21/057 . . . for improving intelligibility
- G10L 2021/0575 . . . { Aids for the handicapped in speaking}
- G10L 21/06 . Transformation of speech into a non-audible representation, e.g. speech visualisation or speech processing for tactile aids ([G10L 15/26 takes precedence](#))
- G10L 2021/065 . . { Aids for the handicapped in understanding}
- G10L 21/10 . . transforming into visible information
- G10L 2021/105 . . . { Synthesis of the lips movements from speech, e.g. for talking heads}
- G10L 21/12 . . . by displaying time domain information
- G10L 21/14 . . . by displaying frequency domain information
- G10L 21/16 . . transforming into a non-visible representation ([devices or methods enabling ear patients to replace direct auditory perception by another kind of perception A61F 11/04](#))
- G10L 21/18 . . Details of the transformation process

G10L 25/00 **Speech or voice analysis techniques not restricted to a single one of groups [G10L 15/00-G10L 21/00](#)**

- G10L 25/03 . characterised by the type of extracted parameters
- G10L 25/06 . . the extracted parameters being correlation coefficients
- G10L 25/09 . . the extracted parameters being zero crossing rates
- G10L 25/12 . . the extracted parameters being prediction coefficients
- G10L 25/15 . . the extracted parameters being formant information
- G10L 25/18 . . the extracted parameters being spectral information of each sub-band
- G10L 25/21 . . the extracted parameters being power information
- G10L 25/24 . . the extracted parameters being the cepstrum
- G10L 25/27 . characterised by the analysis technique
- G10L 25/30 . . using neural networks
- G10L 25/33 . . using fuzzy logic
- G10L 25/36 . . using chaos theory
- G10L 25/39 . . using genetic algorithms
- G10L 25/45 . characterised by the type of analysis window
- G10L 25/48 . specially adapted for particular use
- G10L 25/51 . . for comparison or discrimination
- G10L 25/54 . . . for retrieval
- G10L 25/57 . . . for processing of video signals
- G10L 25/60 . . . for measuring the quality of voice signals
- G10L 25/63 . . . for estimating an emotional state
- G10L 25/66 . . . for extracting parameters related to health condition ([detecting or measuring for diagnostic purposes A61B 5/00](#))
- G10L 25/69 . . for evaluating synthetic or decoded voice signals
- G10L 25/72 . . for transmitting results of analysis
- G10L 25/75 . for modelling vocal tract parameters

- G10L 25/78 . Detection of presence or absence of voice signals ([switching of direction of transmission by voice frequency in two-way loud-speaking telephone systems H04M 9/10](#))
- G10L 2025/783 . . { based on threshold decision}
- G10L 2025/786 . . . { Adaptive threshold}
- G10L 25/81 . . for discriminating voice from music
- G10L 25/84 . . for discriminating voice from noise
- G10L 25/87 . . Detection of discrete points within a voice signal
- G10L 25/90 . Pitch determination of speech signals
- G10L 2025/903 . . { using a laryngograph}
- G10L 2025/906 . . { Pitch tracking}
- G10L 25/93 . Discriminating between voiced and unvoiced parts of speech signals ([G10L 25/90 takes precedence](#))
- G10L 2025/932 . . { Decision in previous or following frames}
- G10L 2025/935 . . { Mixed voiced class; Transitions}
- G10L 2025/937 . . { Signal energy in various frequency bands}
- G10L 99/00** **Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass**