

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](#).

Guidance heading:**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](#)) }

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 15/00](#) and subgroups.

- 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](#)) }
- 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 17/00](#) and subgroups.
- 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 linguistical decoding of the source; Reconstruction using text-to-speech synthesis }

- G10L 19/0019 . { Vocoders specially adapted for 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 19/00](#) and subgroups.

- 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 [VSELPE]
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 }

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 21/00](#) and subgroups.

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

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 21/0364](#), [G10L 21/057](#).

- 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**