

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 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 13/086

- .. { [Detection of language](#) }

G10L 13/10

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

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 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 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 15/083 . . {Recognition networks ([G10L 15/142](#), [G10L 15/16 take precedence](#)) }
- 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 15/222 .. { Barge in, i.e. overridable guidance for interrupting prompts }
- 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 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 }
- 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 [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 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 21/0216 . . . characterised by the method used for estimating noise

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 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 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 21/10 .. transforming into visible information
- 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 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 25/93 . Discriminating between voiced and unvoiced parts of speech signals ([G10L 25/90 takes precedence](#))

G10L 99/00 **Subject matter not provided for in other groups of this subclass**

Guidance heading:

G10L 2013/00 **Speech synthesis; Text to speech systems**

- G10L 2013/02 . Methods for producing synthetic speech; Speech synthesisers
- G10L 2013/021 . . { [Overlap-add techniques](#) }
- G10L 2013/08 . 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 2013/10 . . Prosody rules derived from text; Stress or intonation
- G10L 2013/105 . . . { [Duration](#) }

G10L 2015/00 **Speech recognition ([G10L 17/00 takes precedence](#))**

- G10L 2015/02 . 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 2015/06 . 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 2015/063 . . { [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 2015/08	.	Speech classification or search
G10L 2015/081	..	{ Search algorithms, e.g. Baum-Welch or Viterbi }
G10L 2015/085	..	{ Methods for reducing search complexity, pruning }
G10L 2015/086	..	{ Recognition of spelled words }
G10L 2015/088	..	{ Word spotting }
G10L 2015/22	.	Procedures used during a speech recognition process, e.g. man-machine dialogue
G10L 2015/221	..	Announcement of recognition results
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 2019/00		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 2021/00		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 2021/003	.	Changing voice quality, e.g. pitch or formants

G10L 2021/007	..	characterised by the process used
G10L 2021/013	...	Adapting to target pitch
G10L 2021/0135	....	{ Voice conversion or morphing }
G10L 2021/02	.	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 2021/0208	..	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 2021/0216	...	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 2021/0316	..	by changing the amplitude
G10L 2021/0364	...	for improving intelligibility
G10L 2021/03643	....	{ Diver speech }
G10L 2021/03646	....	{ Stress or Lombard effect }
G10L 2021/04	.	Time compression or expansion
G10L 2021/057	..	for improving intelligibility
G10L 2021/0575	...	{ Aids for the handicapped in speaking }
G10L 2021/06	.	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 2021/10	..	transforming into visible information
G10L 2021/105	...	{ Synthesis of the lips movements from speech, e.g. for talking heads }
G10L 2025/00		Speech or voice analysis techniques not restricted to a single one of groups G10L 15/00-G10L 21/00
G10L 2025/78	.	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 2025/90	.	Pitch determination of speech signals
G10L 2025/903	..	{ using a laryngograph }
G10L 2025/906	..	{ Pitch tracking }

- G10L 2025/93
 - . 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 }