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# Speech biometric analysis can be used to detect performance impairments under conditions of sustained wakefulness.

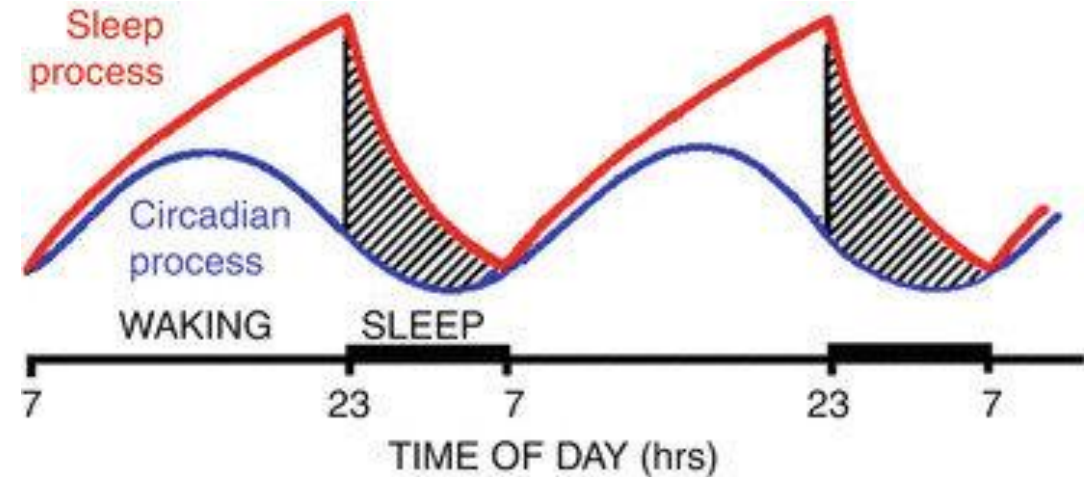
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# Introduction

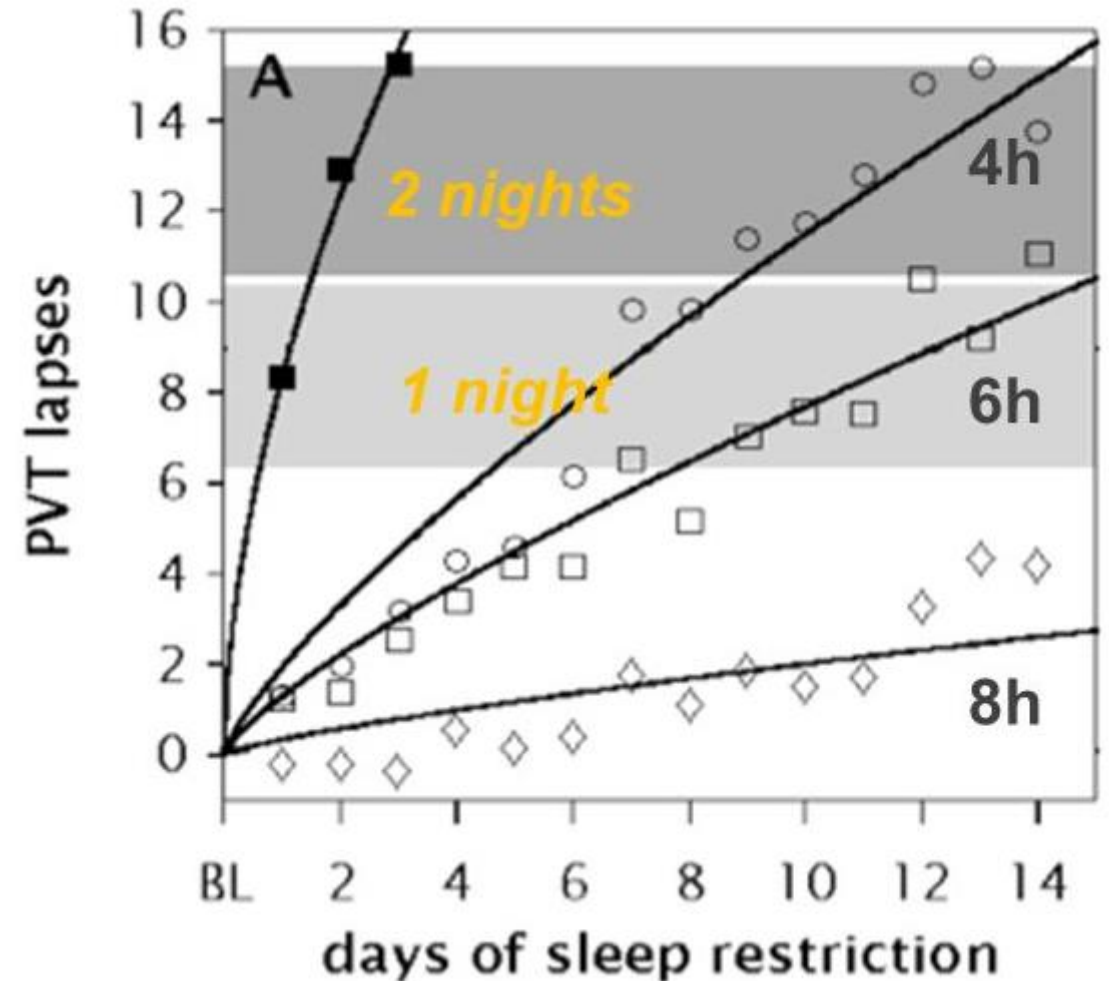
- Sleepiness has widespread effects on core brain function and is known to induce changes in psychomotor functioning.
- Sleepiness is defined as a **state of tiredness due to prolonged wakefulness, extended work periods, and/or circadian misalignment** (Åkerstedt, 1995; Dinges, 1995).



Borbely et al 1982

# Introduction

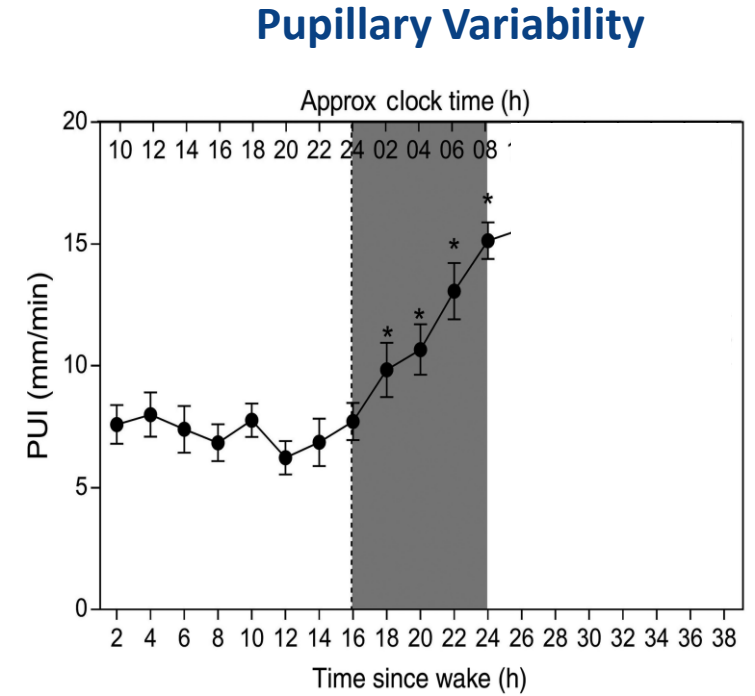
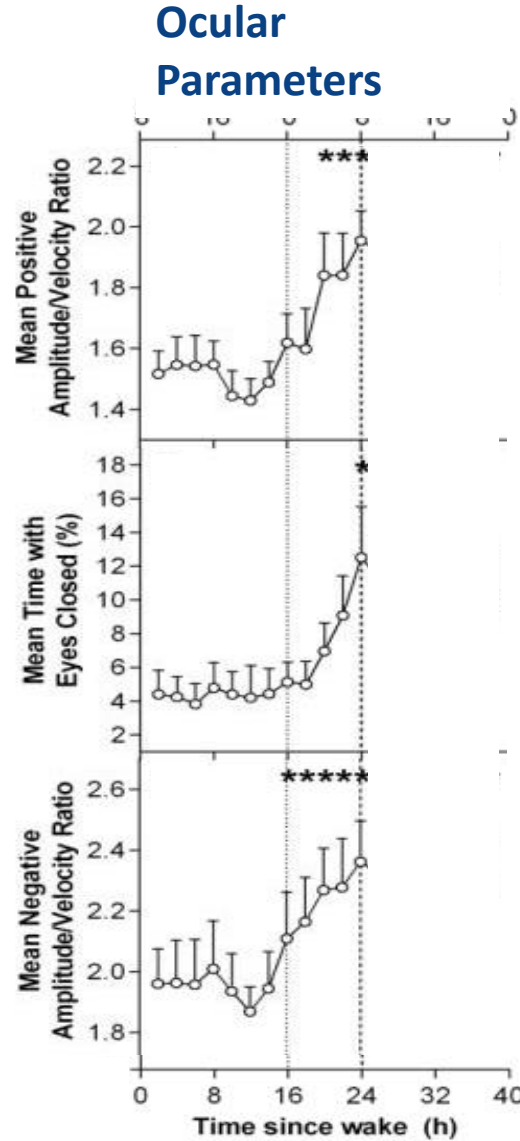
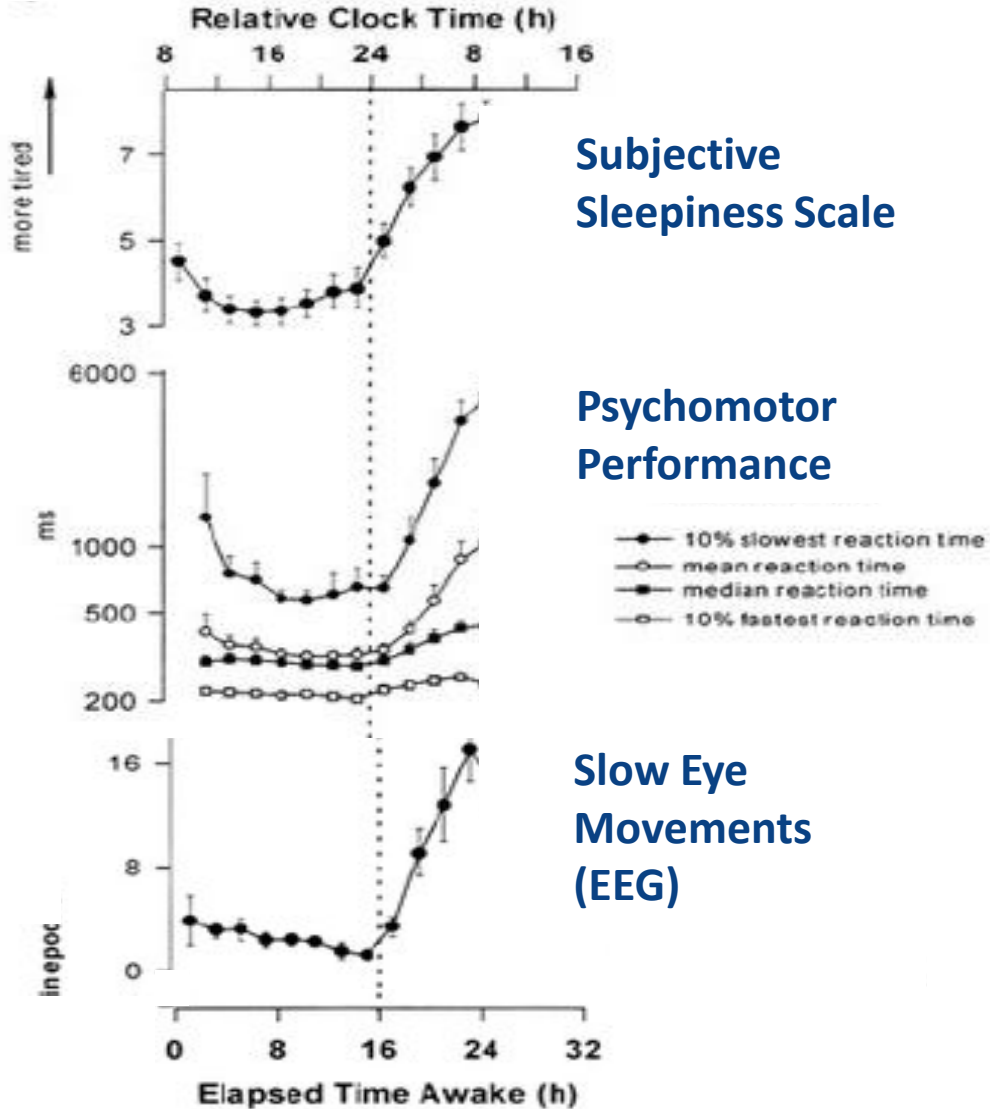
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- Sleepiness is defined as a **state of tiredness due to prolonged wakefulness, extended work periods, and/or circadian misalignment** (Åkerstedt, 1995; Dinges, 1995).
- In safety-critical environments, this can lead to human-error related accidents, incidents and injuries.



Van Dongen et al 2003



# Correlates of sleepiness/alertness impairment





# Pitfalls

- Translatability and applicability in occupational settings
- Invasive - use of a wearable
- Expensive and complex
- Addition of tasks in applied settings not practical
- Lengthily duration

## What is needed?

A non-invasive, reliable, and valid method of objectively detecting alertness impairment in applied settings



# Speech biometrics: potential marker of performance impairment

- changes in timing (Bard et al., 1996), pitch and vocal quality (Harrison and Horne, 1997)
- Monotonic or flatten voices
- Small sample size  $n = 2-10$
- Gold standard comparison usually subjective
- Unable to detect changes until  $> 36$  hours post wake
- no standardization of speech battery and Speech collection protocol

Construction of Corpus for Learning Fatigue  
Detection from Speech

**Predicting fatigue and  
psychophysiological test  
performance from speech for  
safety-critical environments**

Speech Analysis for Fatigue  
and Sleepiness Detection of a  
Pilot

Speech during sustained operations

**An Acoustic Framework for Detecting Fatigue in  
Speech Based Human-Computer-Interaction**

**Acoustic analysis of the effects of sustained wakefulness  
on speech**



# Aims

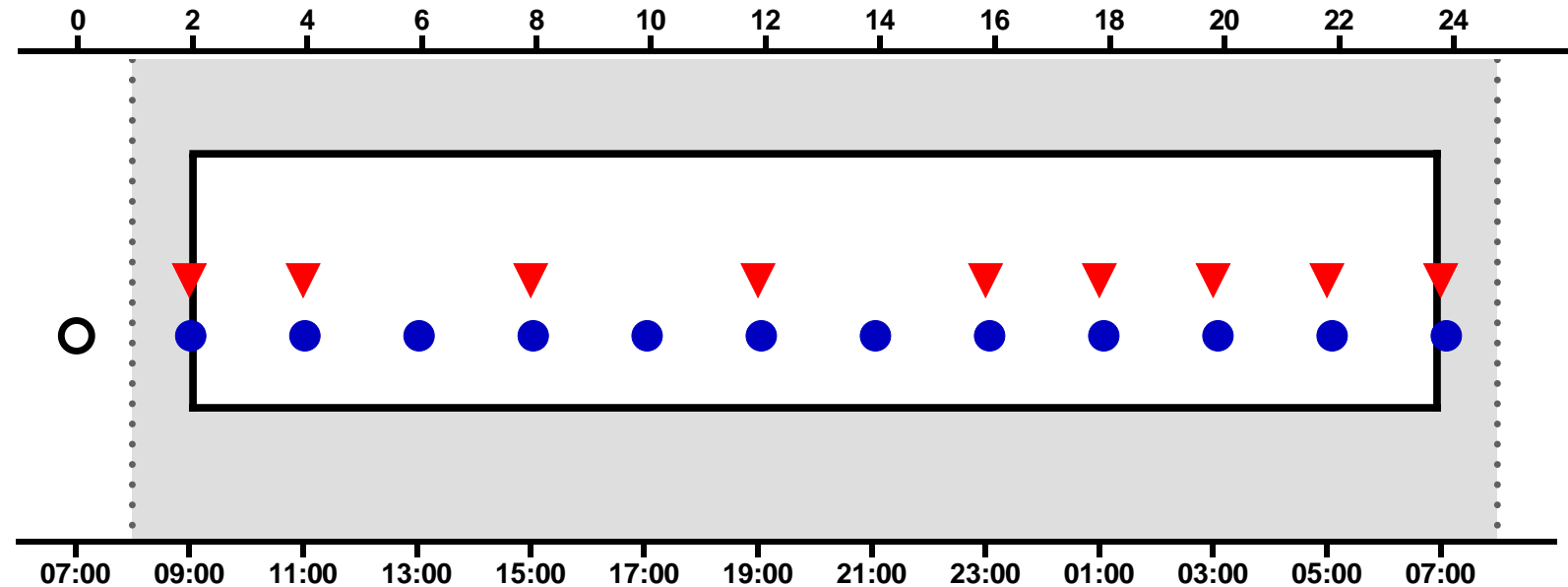
- Examine **temporal changes in speech biometrics** (timing , pitch and vocal quality) over 24-hours of sustained wakefulness
- Determine the relationship between **speech biometrics** and **objective measures of alertness impairment.**



# Protocol

- **18 participants (11M, 7F)**
- $27.7 \pm 2.9$  years (18-28)
- Non-smokers & drug users
- $< 300$  mg coffee/day
- Good vocal health
- No reported neurological condition/trauma

Required to maintain an 8-hour sleep opportunity for 7 nights prior



- ▼ Speech Battery
- CogState Battery



# Test Battery



COGSTATE

Detection Task – Psychomotor Function

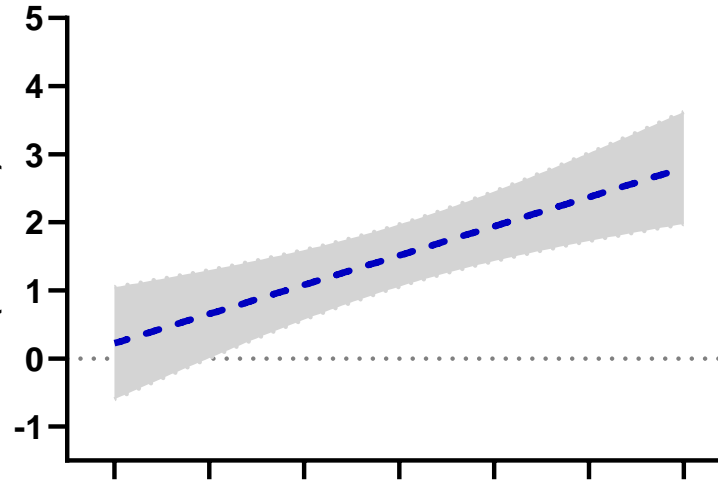
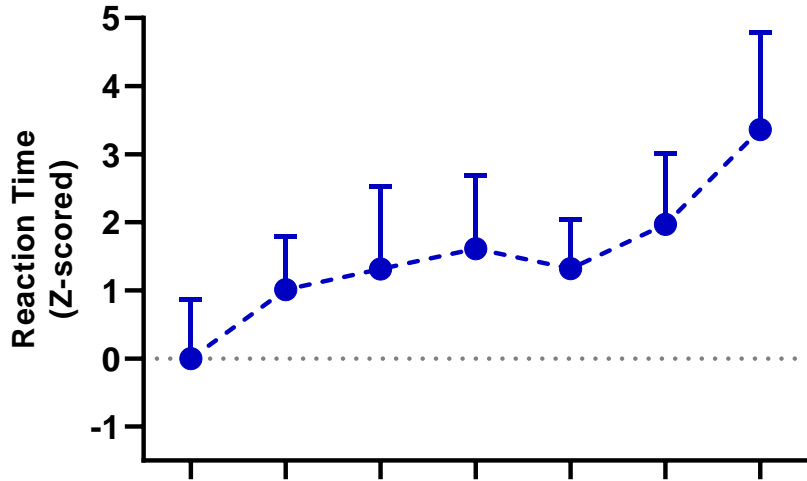
Go-No-Go Task – Executive Function

Groton Maze learning – Executive function

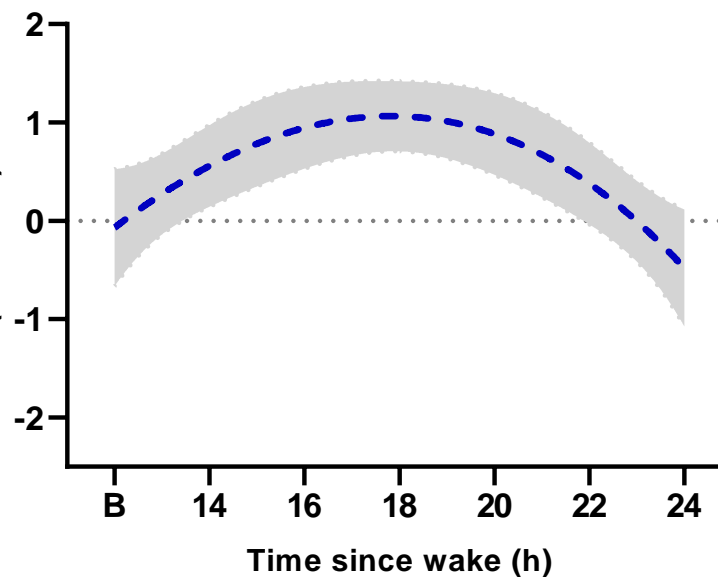
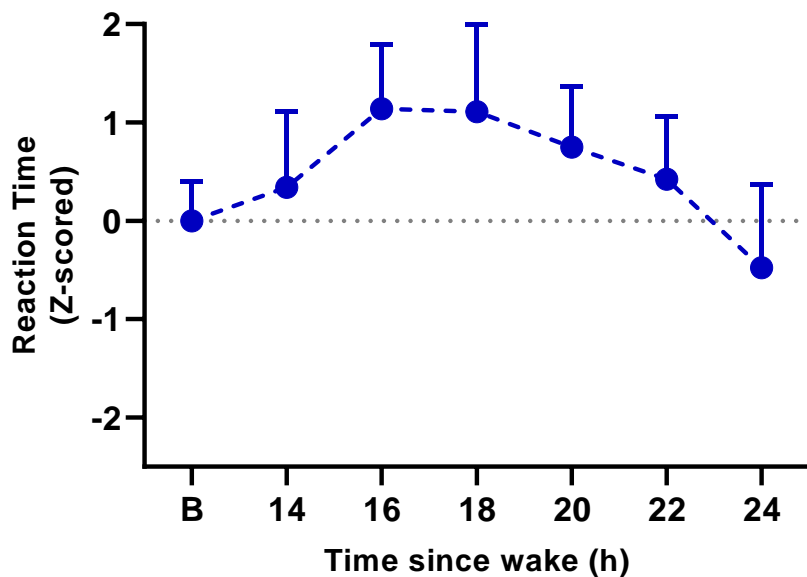
Continuous Pairs Associate Task – Visual Memory

Task	Abbreviation	Description
Grandfather passage (reading)	GRAN	129 words, 178 syllables. Phonetically balanced text
Sustained vowel (/a:/)	AAAH	Open vowel for approximately 6 s
Extemporaneous speech	FREE	Monologue with positive content (i.e., happy memory, amusing story, topic of interest to participant) for approximately 1 min
Automated speech: Counting	C120	Counting from 1 to 20
Automated speech: Days of the week	DAYS	Saying the days of the week beginning with Monday using one breath

# Psychomotor and Executive Function



*Psychomotor Function*  
Sustained Attention

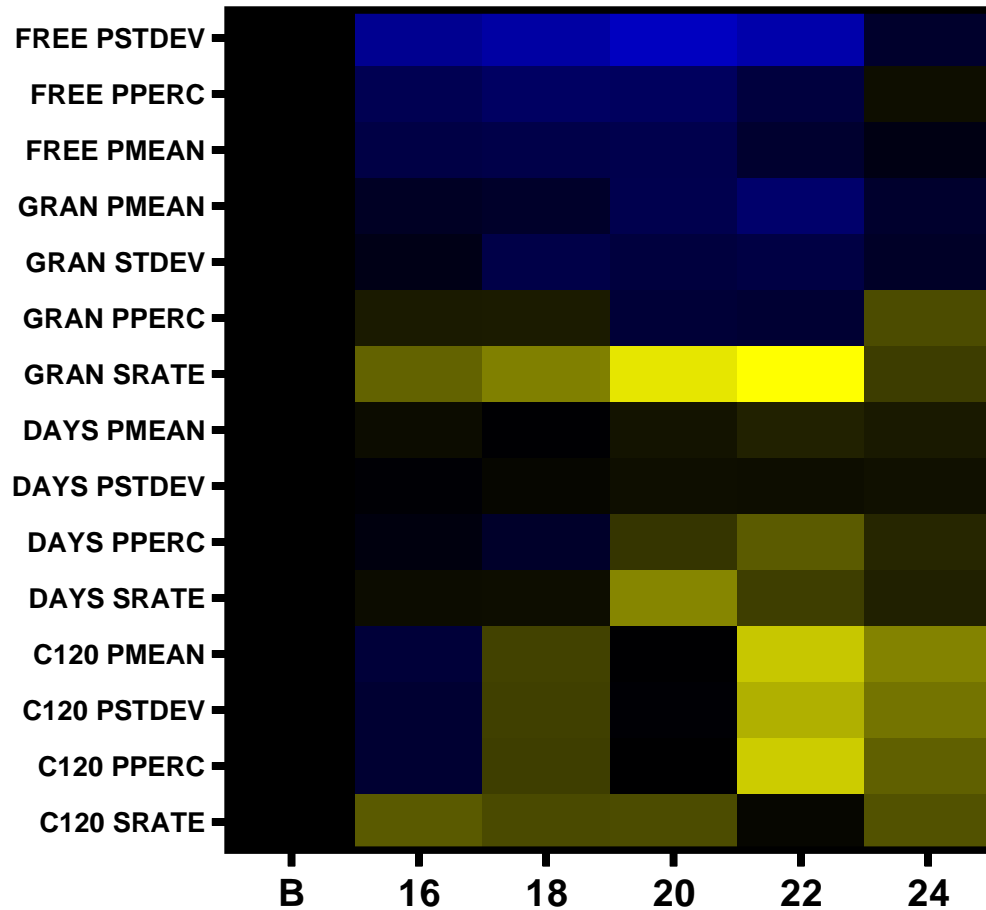


*Response Inhibition*  
Executive Function

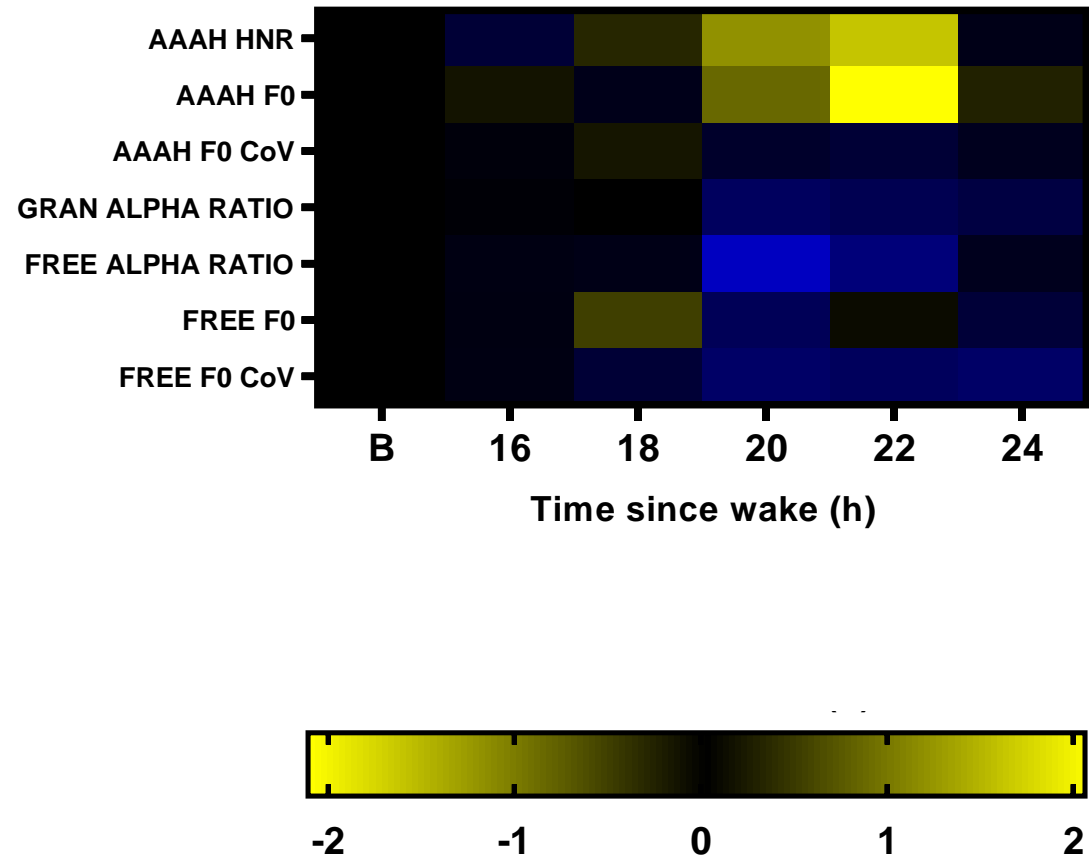


# Temporal dynamics of speech biometrics

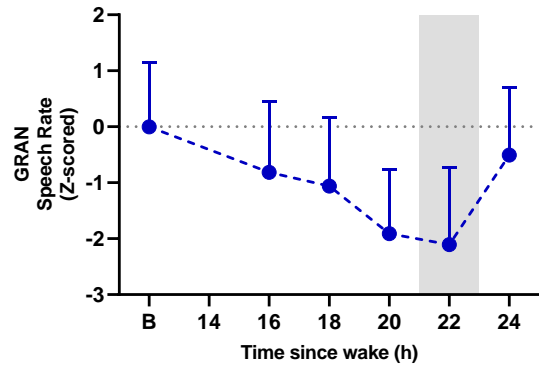
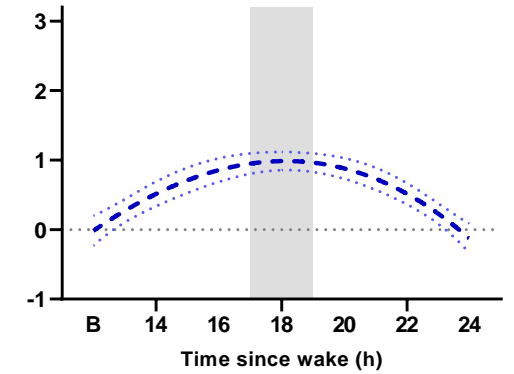
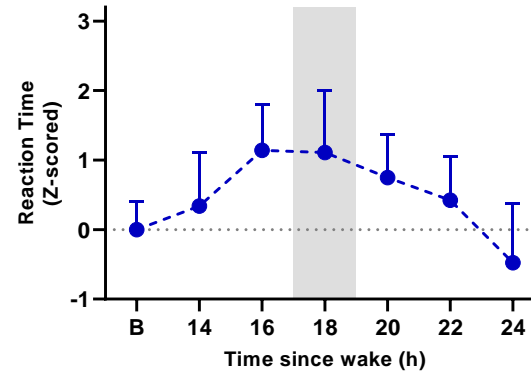
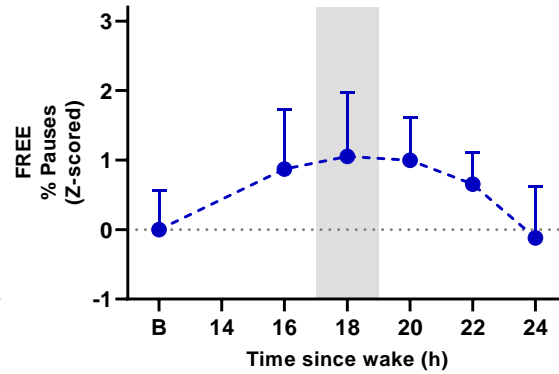
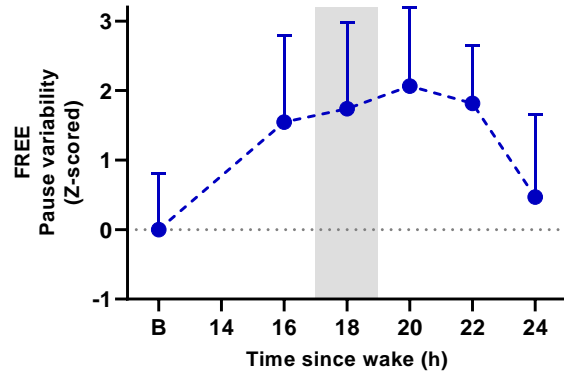
## SPEECH TIMING



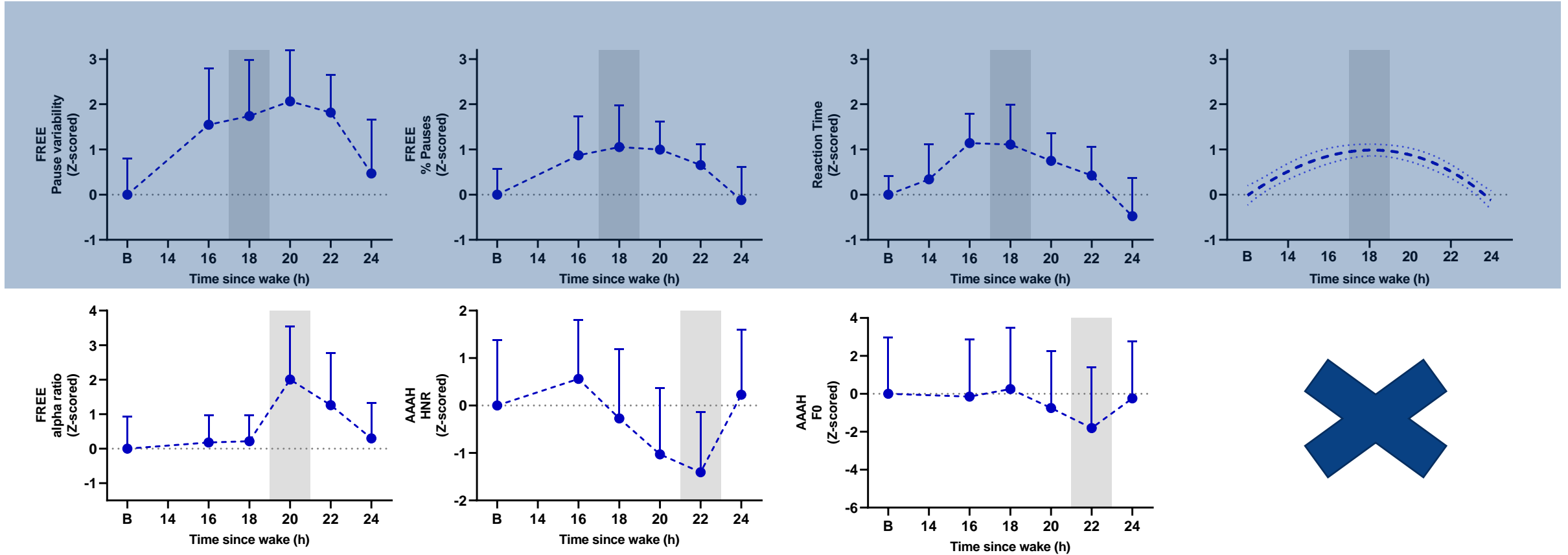
## VOICE QUALITY



# Speech Timing and Performance



# Pitch and Vocal Quality and Performance

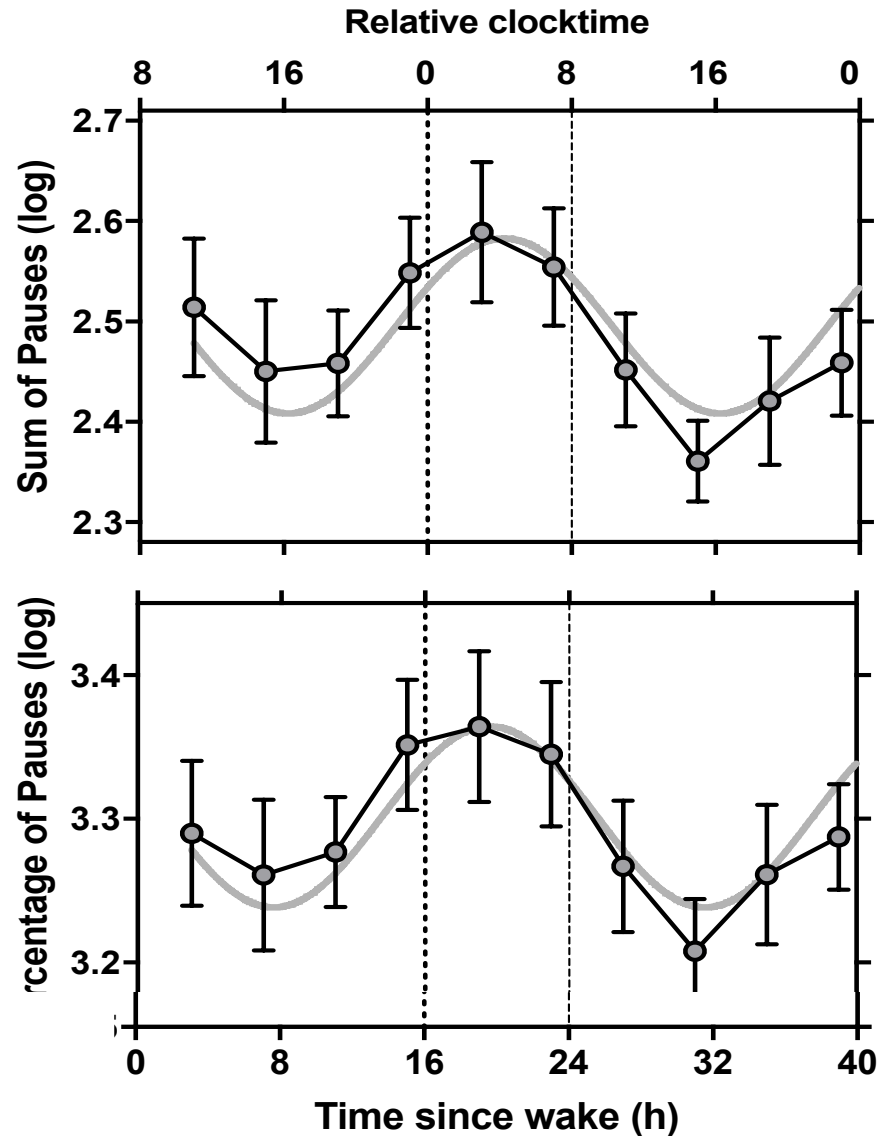




# Conclusions

- Acoustic biometrics extracted from FREE speech align with decrements in executive function
  - most prominent at 18-20 hours post wake, aligning with timing of expected circadian nadir
- Pitch and vocal quality = large variability
- Need to investigate more biometrics properties of speech at great resolution (hourly)
- No one speech biometric will predict alertness impairment
  - More complex analysis combining speech measures required

# Current programs of work



- **LABORATORY**

- 40-hour constant routine
- assess homeostatic and circadian driven changes in speech biometrics
- utilising board discovery approach

- **FIELD**

- ICU nurses and registrars
- Day shift and subsequent consecutive night shifts



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# Thank you



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MONASH  
University



ALERTNESS  
SAFETY AND  
PRODUCTIVITY