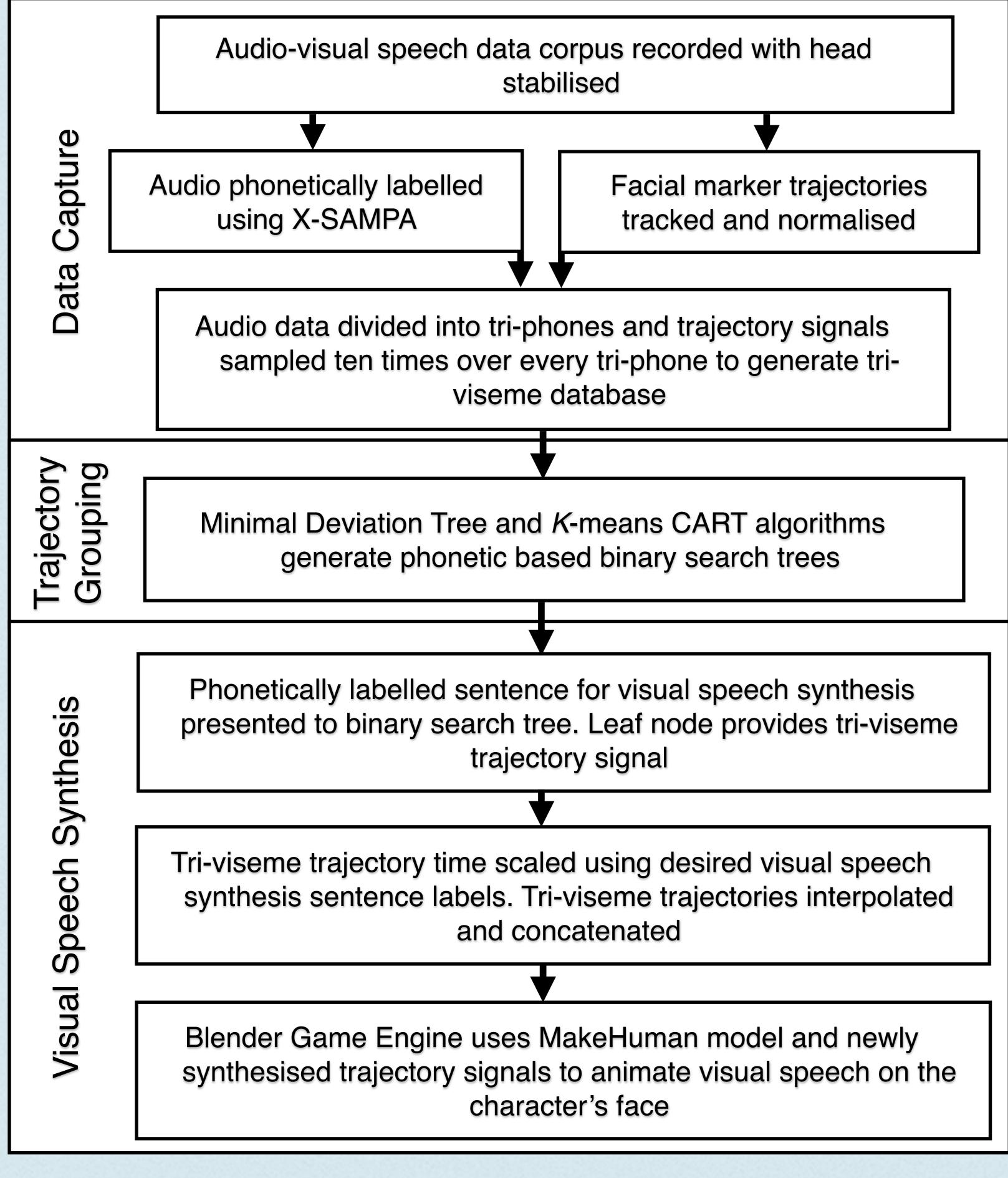


Improved Visual Speech Synthesis using Dynamic Viseme k-means Clustering and Decision Trees

1. Introduction

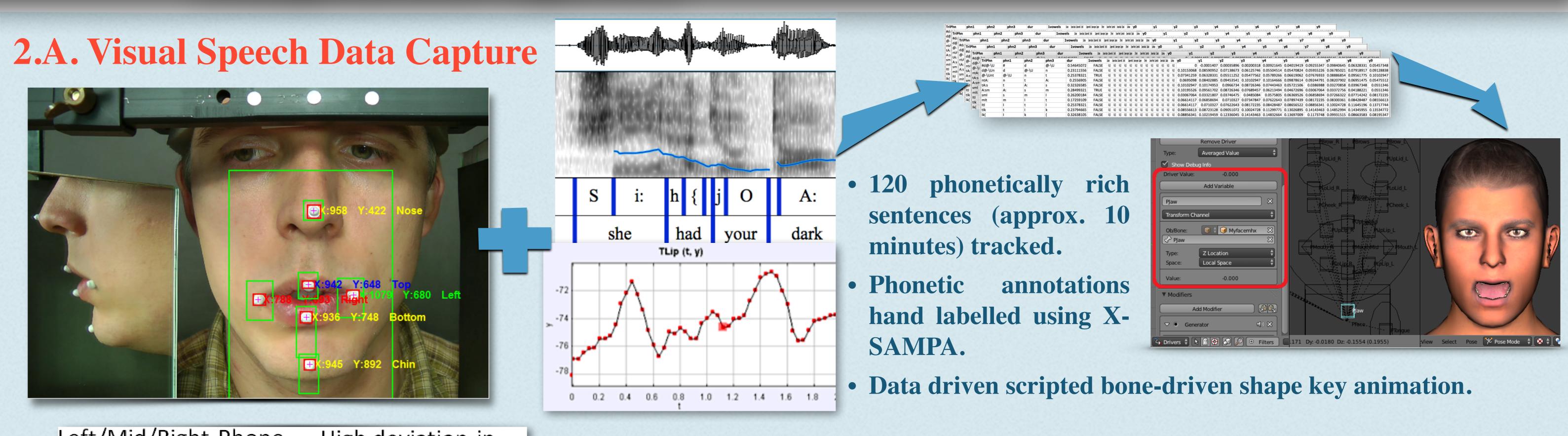
- Dynamic viseme trajectory morphologies grouped using k-means clustering in decision-trees.
- Dynamic visemes defined by tri-phone boundaries of tracked oral feature trajectories.
- Training requires very small dataset of phonetically-annotated audiovisual speech.
- Only consumer available video equipment required.
- Only open-source software components (MakeHuman & Blender).

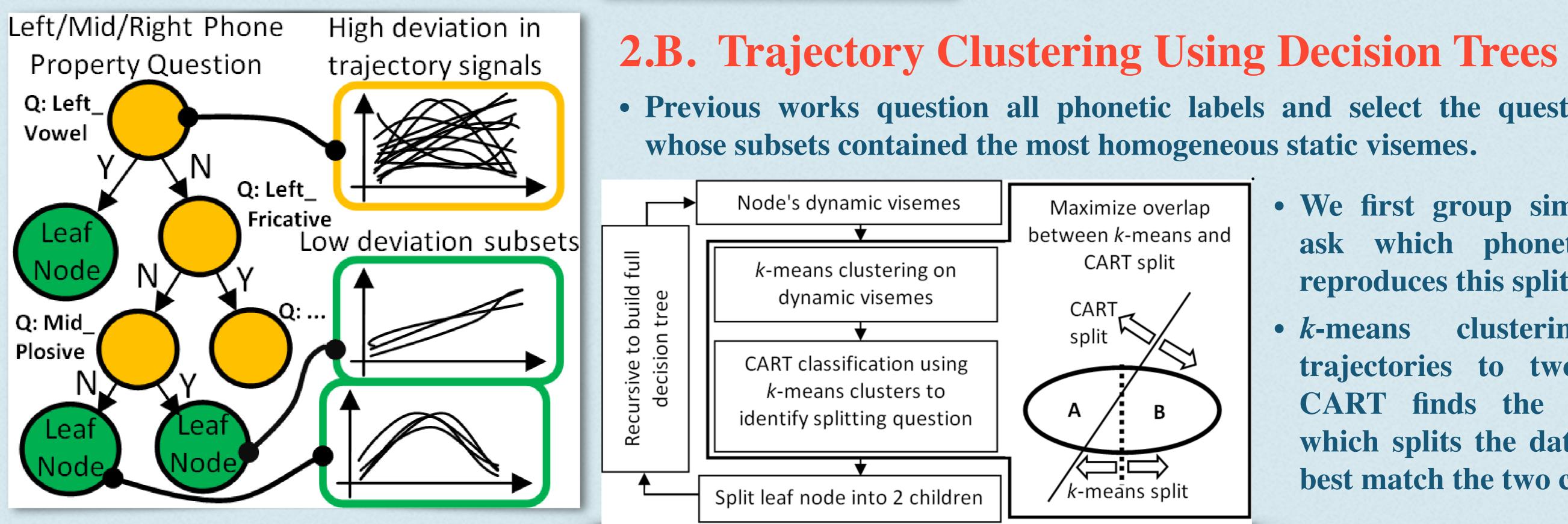
2. Visual Speech Synthesis Pipeline



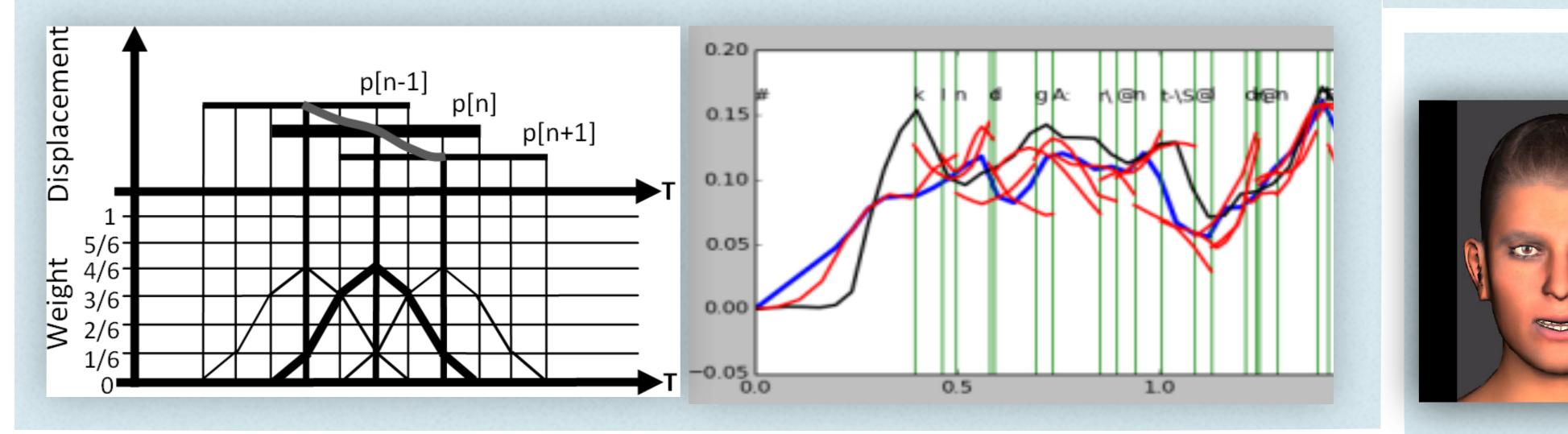
FAAVSP - The 1st Joint Conference on Facial Analysis, Animation and Auditory-Visual Speech Processing 11-13 September, 2015 Vienna, Austria.

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2.C. Dynamic Viseme Selection & Concatenation



3. Results

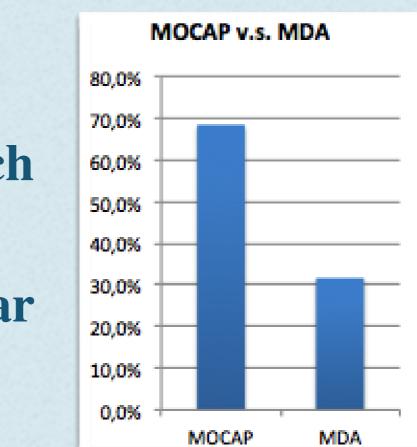
- 40 test participants each evaluated 12 test sentences.
- Perceptual tests showed clear improvement over baseline.

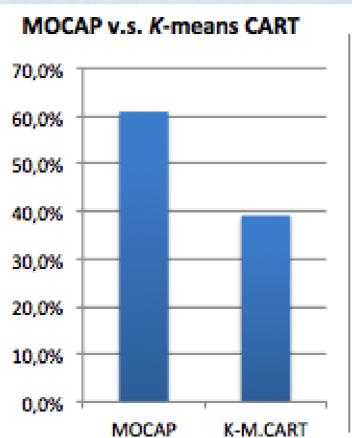


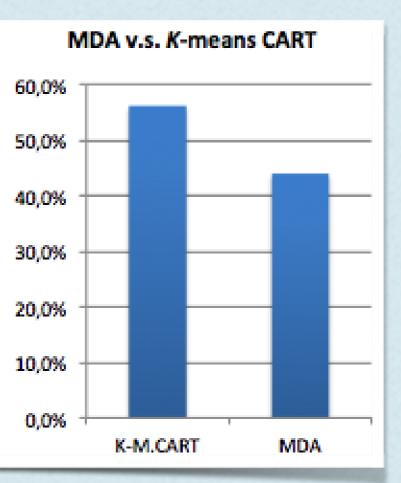
• Previous works question all phonetic labels and select the question whose subsets contained the most homogeneous static visemes.

• Decision trees traversed and referrers corresponding mean dynamic viseme from leaf node.

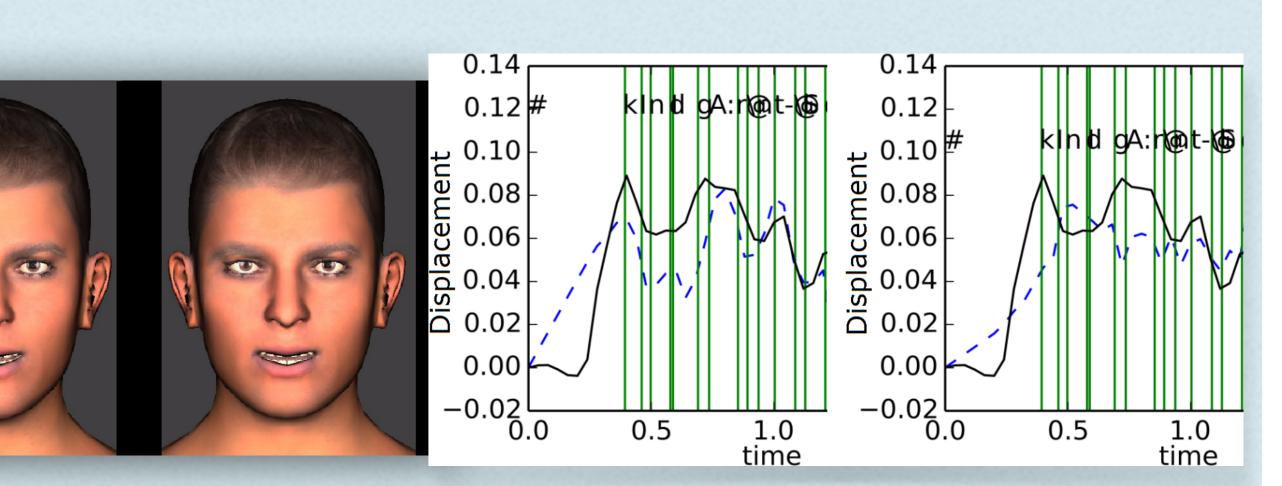
• Dynamic visemes of successive tri-phones interpolated and concatenated.







- We first group similar visemes, then ask which phonetic attribute best reproduces this split.
- clustering first • k-means assigns trajectories to two classes, than a CART finds the phonetic attribute which splits the data into subsets that best match the two classes.



The left and right images and graphs use k-means and minimum deviation decision trees, respectively. **Original chin trajectory is marked by the solid black** line. Vertical green lines indicate phone boundaries.

