

Large-Scale Community Detection on Speaker Content Graphs

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I. Motivation

- Large collections of audio data
 - Storing and operating on $O(N^2)$ inter-utterance relationships does not scale well as $N \rightarrow \infty$.
 - Summarize data using a sparse graph, where only $O(N)$ relationships are stored and operated upon.
 - What can we learn about the structure of the data?

K-NN Speaker Content Graphs [1]

- Nodes i, j and affinity matrix W , where

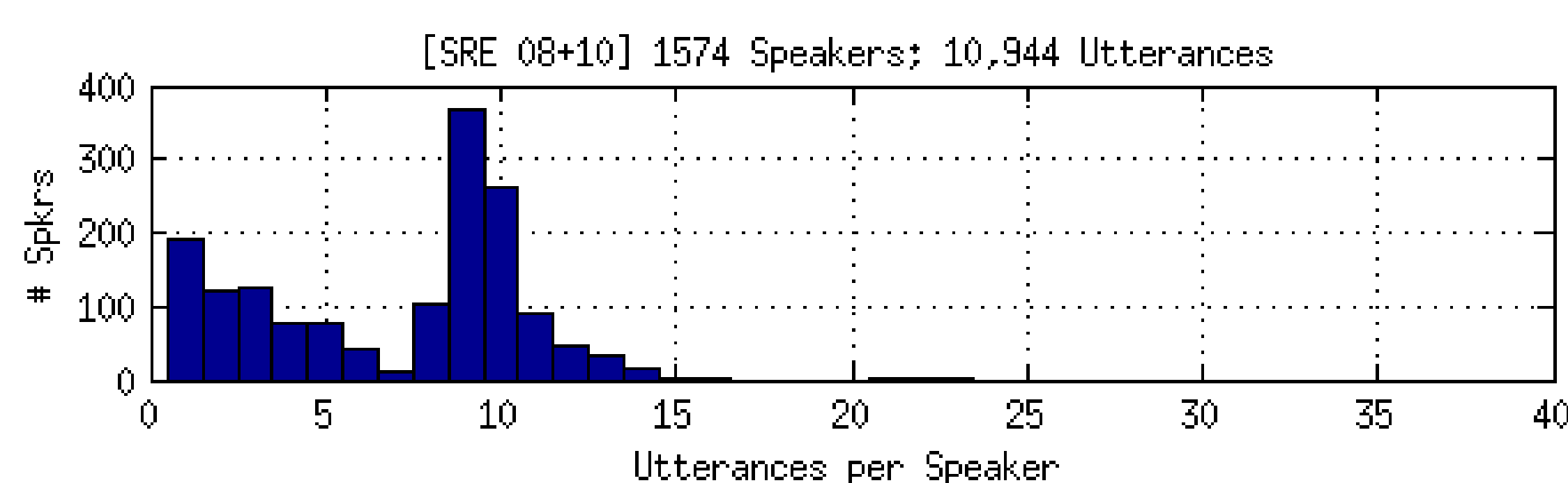
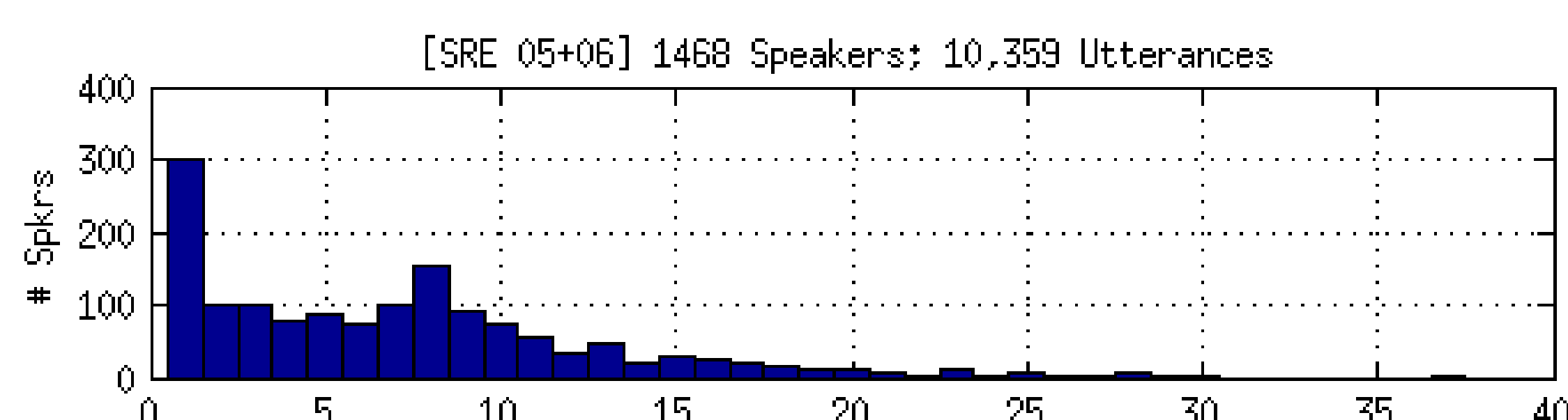
$$W_{i,j} = \begin{cases} e^{-d^2(\mathbf{m}_i, \mathbf{m}_j)/\sigma^2} & \text{if } \exists \text{ edge } (i, j) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

and $d(\mathbf{m}_i, \mathbf{m}_j)$ corresponds to the Euclidean distance between two speaker GMM supervectors, \mathbf{m}_i and \mathbf{m}_j .

- Connect \mathbf{m} with only its top- K nearest neighbors.

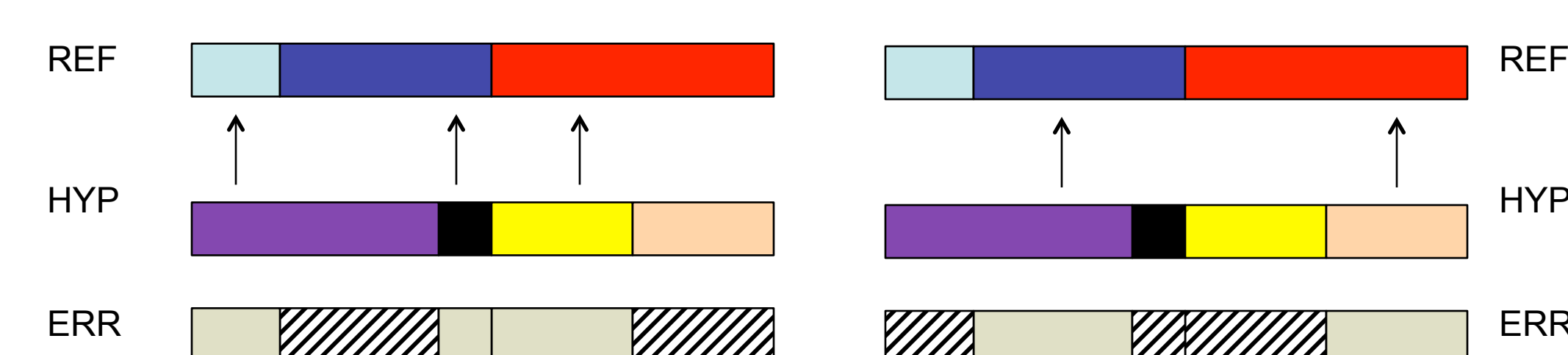
$$K \in \{2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100\}$$

II. Experiment Data & Details



Evaluation Protocol

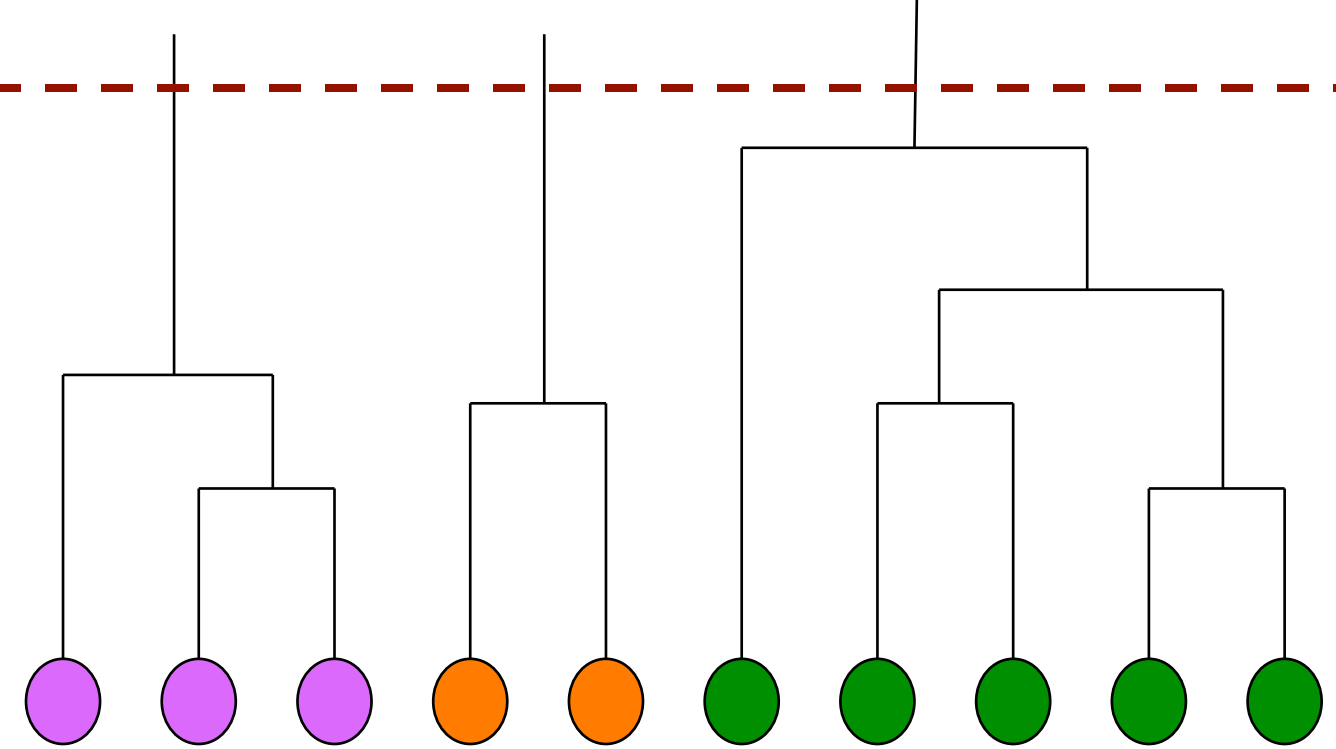
- Enforce a one-to-one mapping between reference and hypothesized clusters.
- Greedy pick the mapping that results in smallest amount of clustering error.
- Results in a single number that can be used to compare clustering performance across all algorithms and parameters.



III. Graph Clustering Algorithms

- Agglomerative Hierarchical Clustering (AHC)

$$\frac{1}{|\mathcal{A}| \cdot |\mathcal{B}|} \sum_{x \in \mathcal{A}} \sum_{y \in \mathcal{B}} d(x, y) \leq \theta$$



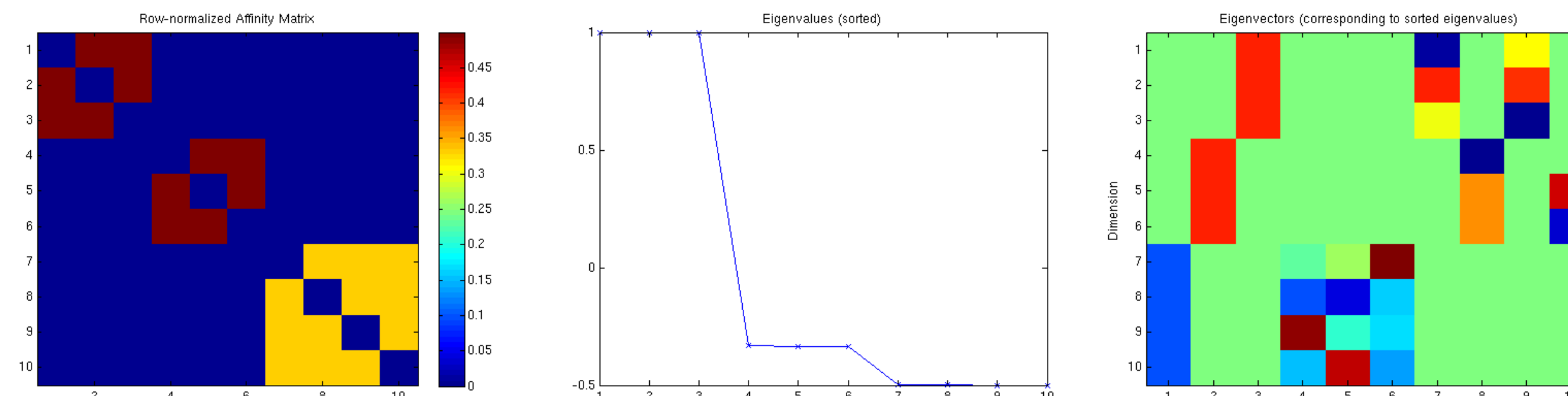
- Oracle benchmark, #clusters used as stopping criterion.

Modularity Optimization (CNM) [2]

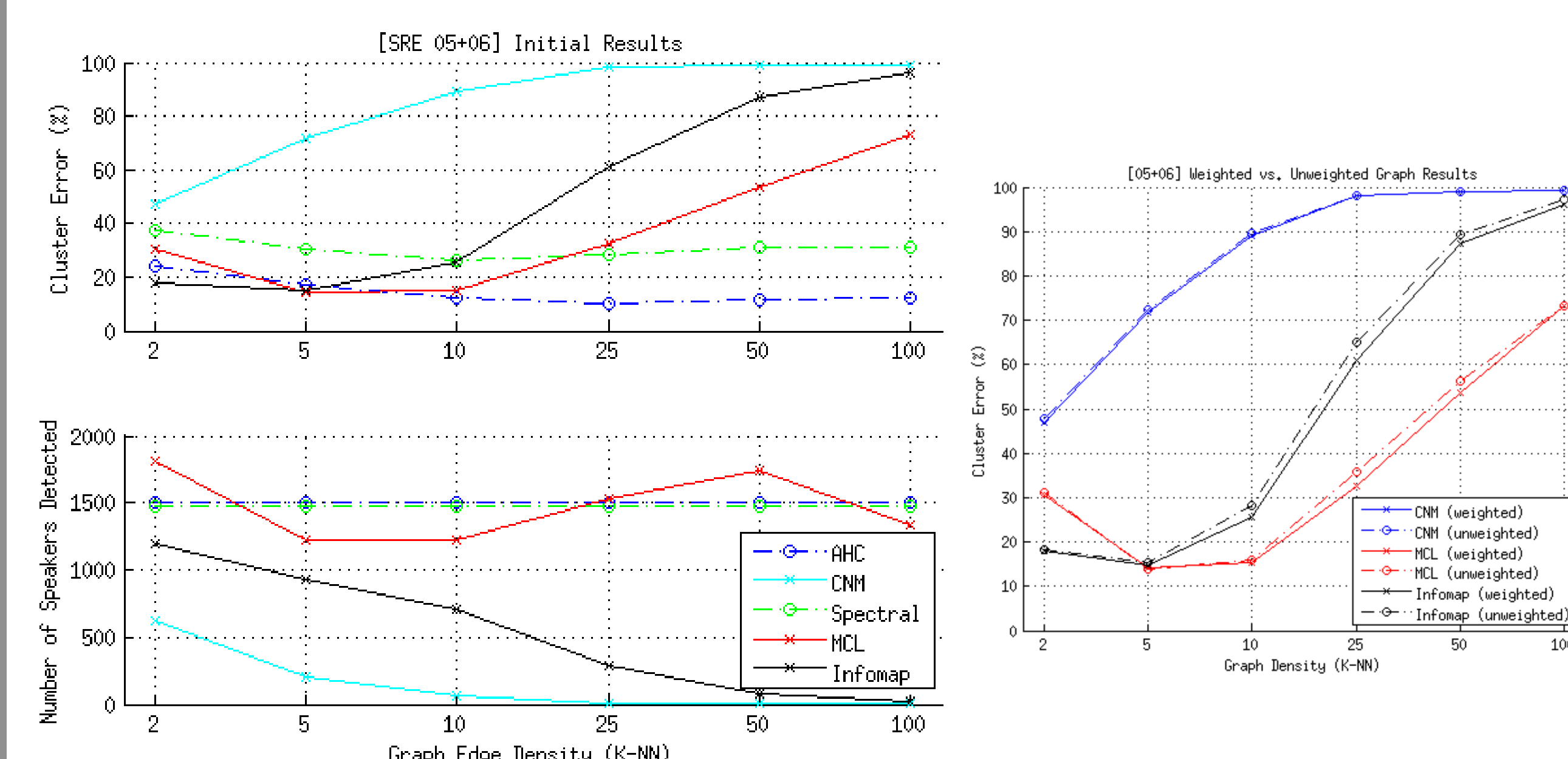
- Measure of the edge density within communities compared to the density between communities.

Spectral Clustering (NJW) [3]

- Use K largest eigenvectors of normalized affinity matrix ($N \times N$) to project data onto lower dimensional space (i.e., M dimensions) before running K -means.
- $O(N^3)$ for eigen-* computation is expensive.



IV. Preliminary Results

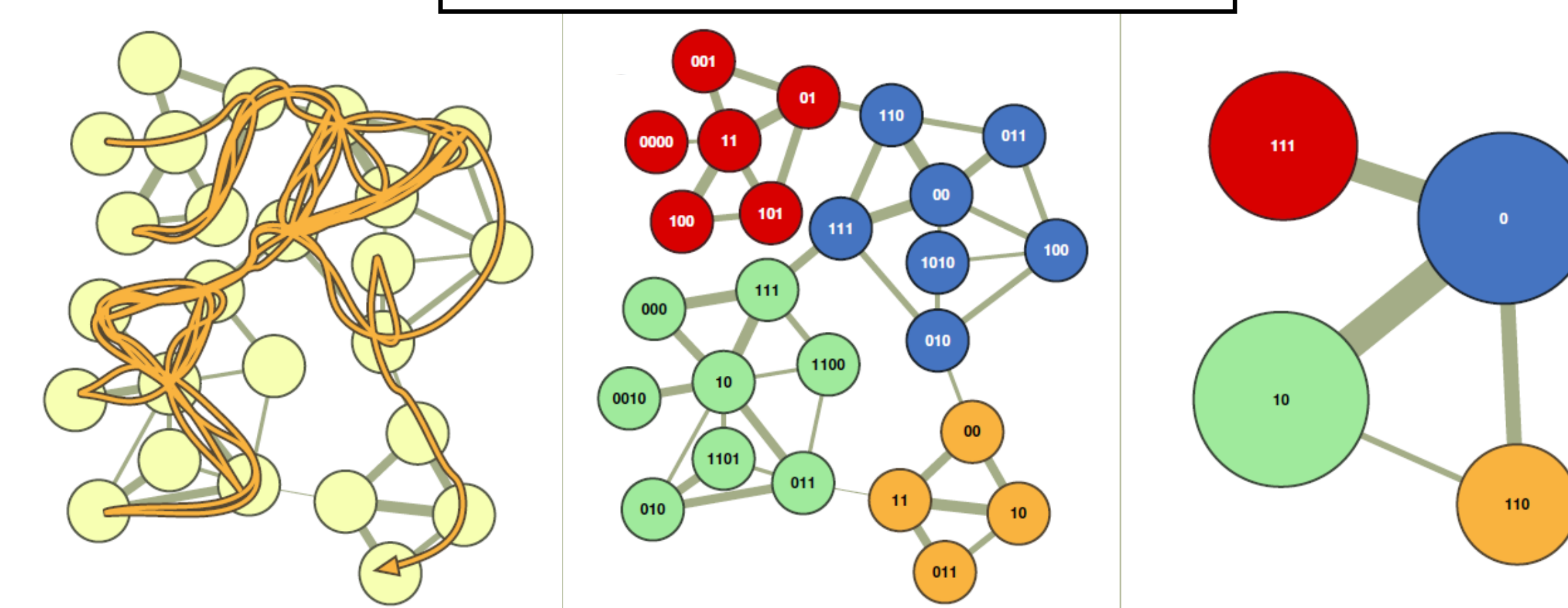


- Unimportance of edge weight! (above right)
- CNM hindered by resolution limit
 - Evidenced by how few clusters are detected.
- Spectral-NJW uses #clusters as input
 - Still worse than AHC.
- MCL & Infomap
 - Do well at finding many small clusters.

Infomap [4]

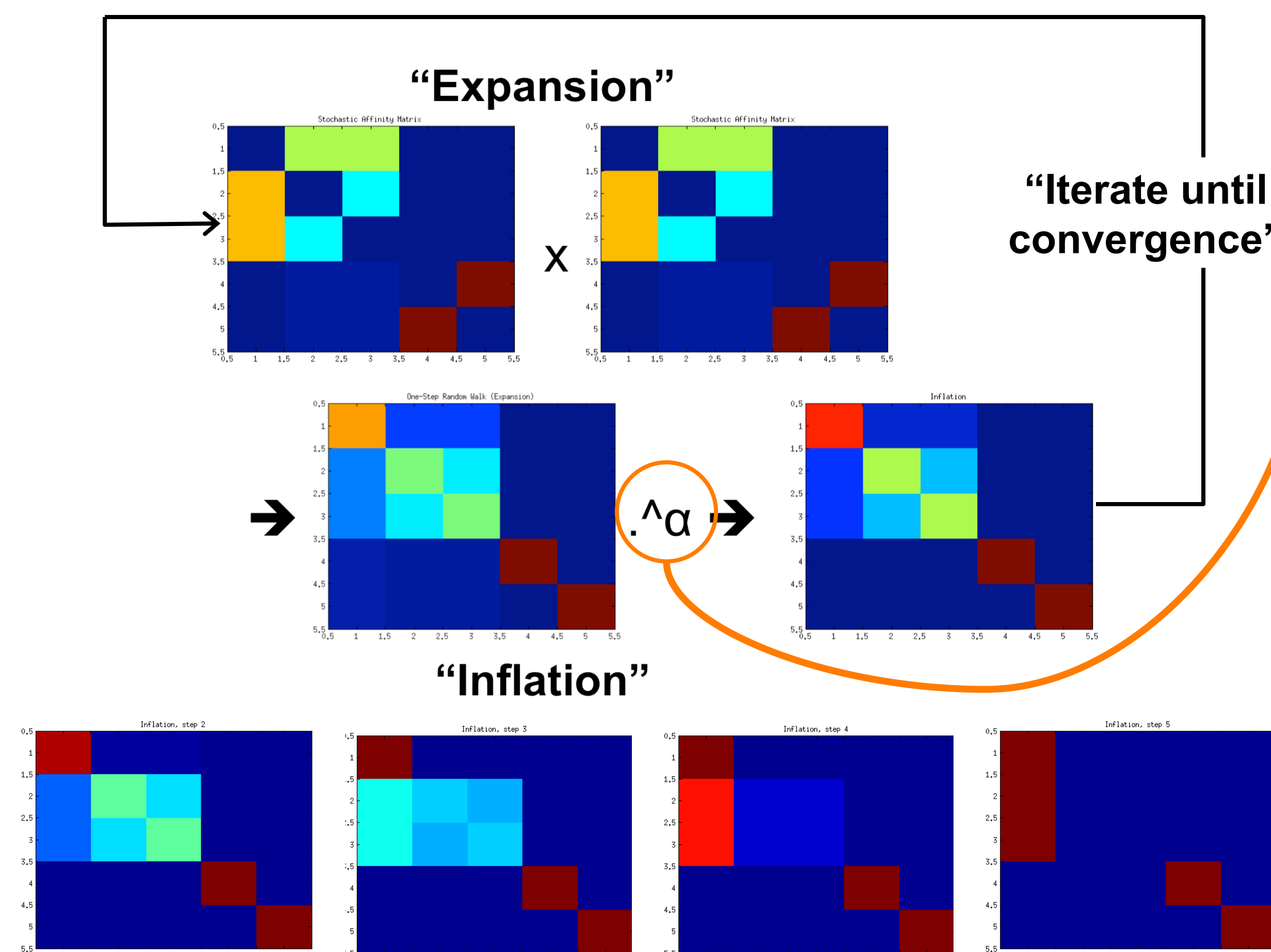
- Two-level compression of a random walk sequence, weighing **between-** and **within-** cluster entropies.

$$L(M) = q_{\sim} H(Q) + \sum_{i=1}^m p_{\circ}^i H(P^i)$$



Markov Clustering (MCL) [5]

- "State" of clusters stored in normalized affinity matrix.



Selected References

- Z. Karam and W. Campbell, "Graph Embedding for Speaker Recognition," in *Proceedings of Interspeech*, 2010, pp. 2742-2745.
- A. Clauset, M. Newman, and C. Moore, "Finding Community Structure in Very Large Networks," *Physical Review E*, 2004.
- A. Ng, M. Jordan, and Y. Weiss, "On Spectral Clustering: Analysis and an Algorithm," in *Proceedings of NIPS*, 2001.
- M. Rosvall and C. Bergstrom, "Maps of Random Walks on Complex Networks Reveal Community Structure" in *Proceedings of NAS*, 2008.
- S. van Dongen, *Graph Clustering by Flow Simulation*, Ph.D. Thesis, University of Utrecht, 2000.

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V. System Refinements

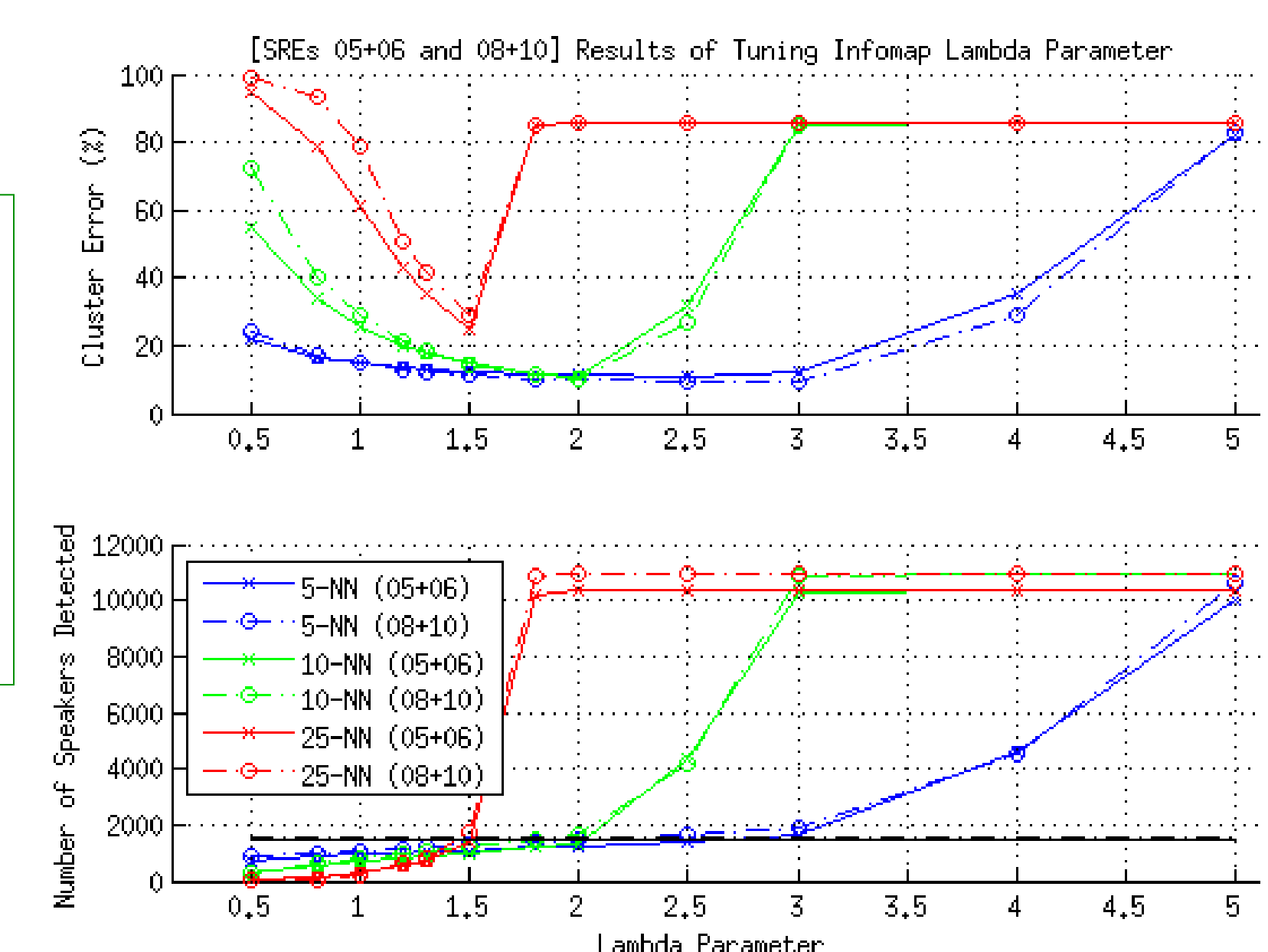
Parameter Tuning

- Infomap- λ

$$L(M) = q_{\sim} H(Q) + \lambda \sum_{i=1}^m p_{\circ}^i H(P^i)$$

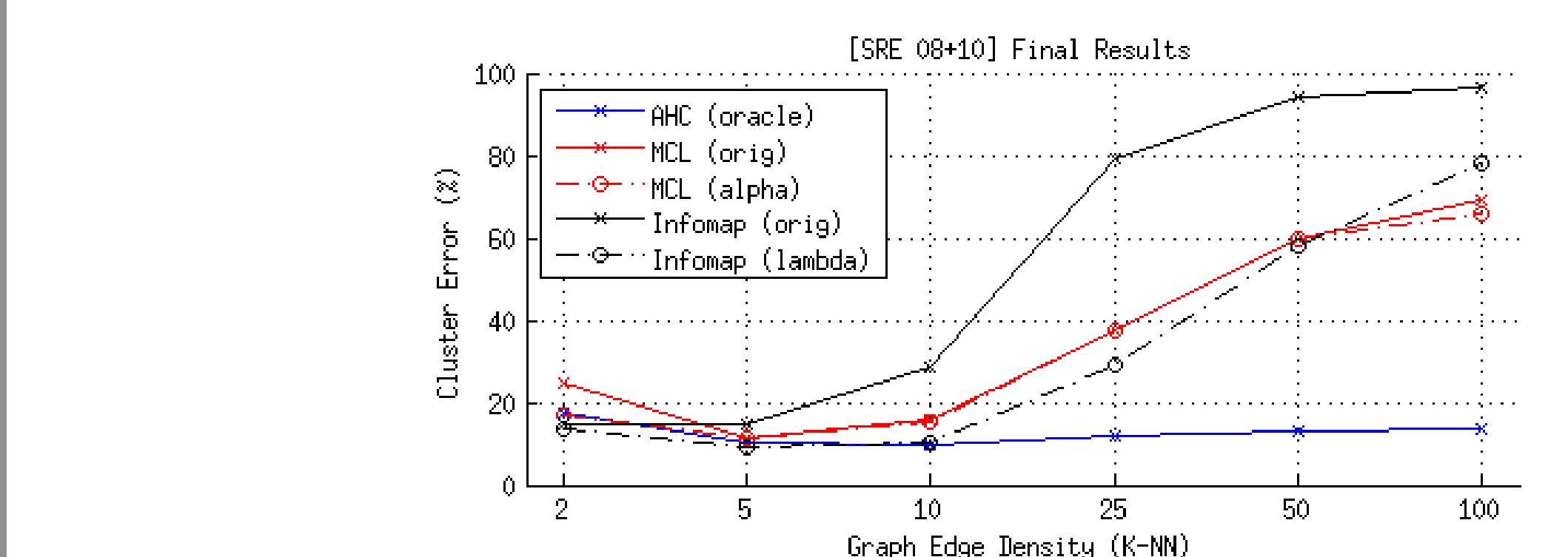
$\lambda > 1$ yields more, smaller clusters.
 $\lambda < 1$ yields fewer, larger clusters.

For different edge densities, there exists a value for λ that optimizes clustering performance.

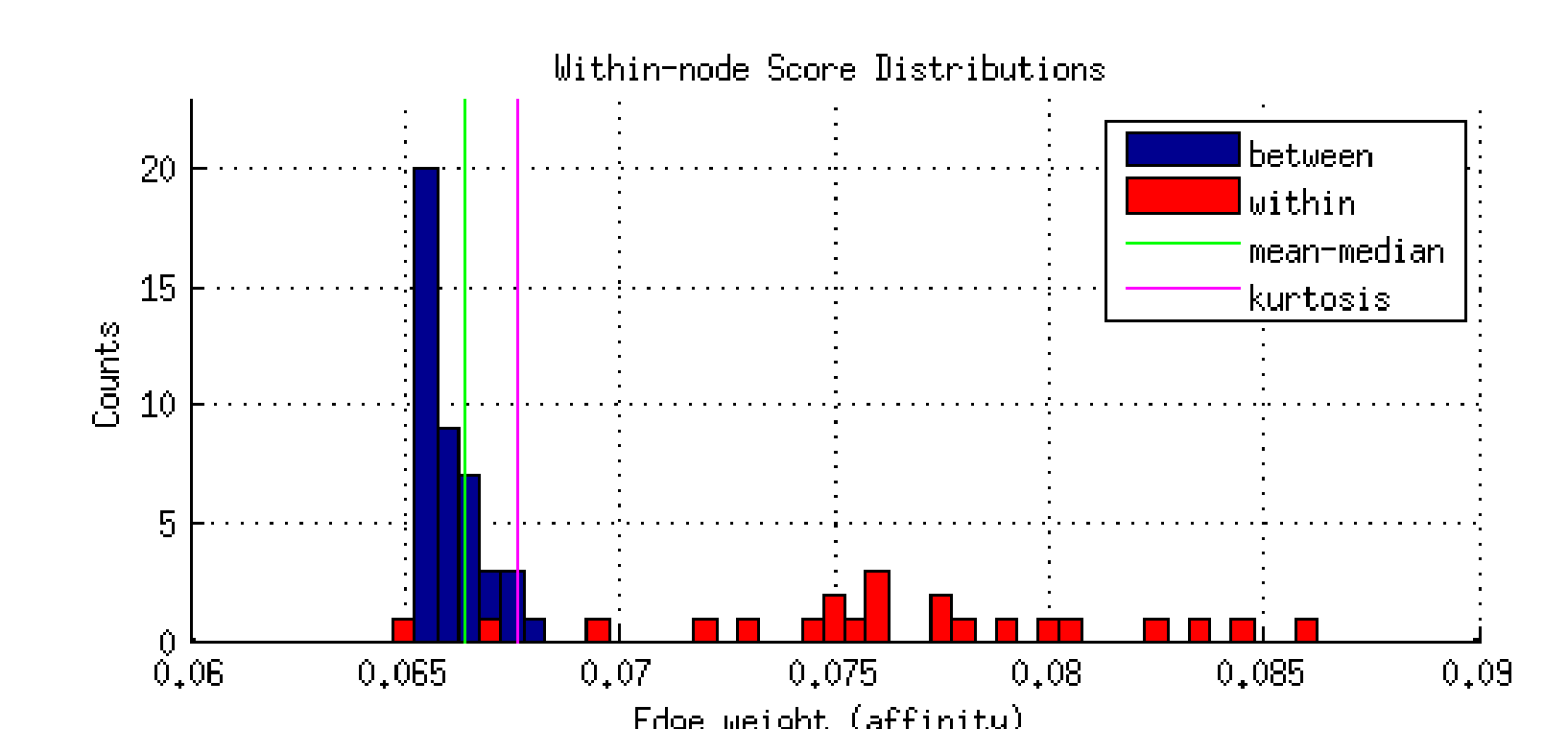


- MCL- α

- Faster convergence and more clusters estimated as $\alpha \rightarrow \infty$, and vice versa.
- Resulting performance change is insignificant.



Local Node Refinements



- Knowing correct # neighbors seems to be more important than actual weight of edges.

