Structured Discriminative Models for Speech Recognition

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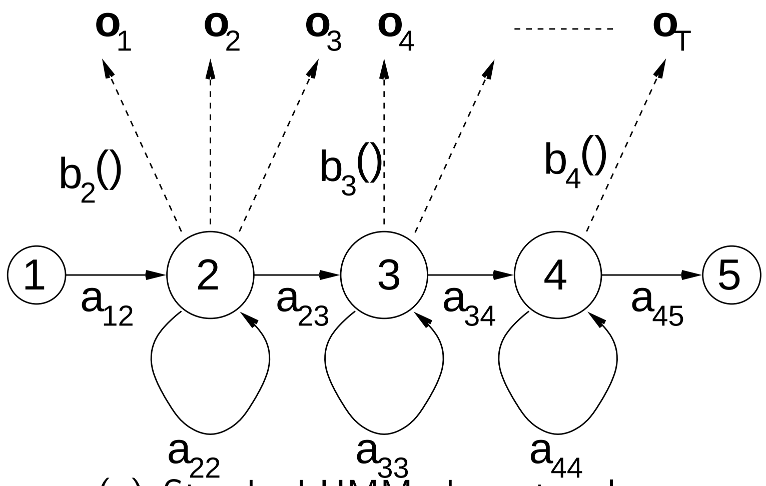
Overview

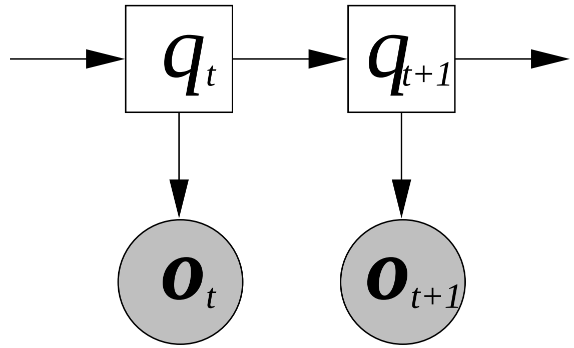
- Acoustic Models for Speech Recognition
  - generative and discriminative models
- Sequence (dynamic) kernels
  - discrete and continuous observation forms
- Combining Generative and Discriminative Models
  - generative score-spaces and log-linear models
  - efficient feature extraction
- Training Criteria
  - large-margin-based training
- Initial Evaluation on Noise Robust Speech Recognition
  - AURORA-2 and AURORA-4 experimental results

Acoustic Models

Hidden Markov Model - a Generative Model



(a) Standard HMM phone topology



(b) HMM Dynamic Bayesian Network

- Conditional independence assumption:
  - observations conditionally independent of other observations given state.
  - states conditionally independent of other states given previous states.

$$p(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \sum_{\mathbf{q}} \prod_{t=1}^{T} P(q_t|q_{t-1})p(\boldsymbol{o}_t|q_t;\boldsymbol{\lambda})$$

- Sentence models formed by "glueing" sub-sentence models together

Discriminative Models

- Classification requires class posteriors $P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O})$
  - Generative model classification use Bayes' rule e.g. for HMMs

$$P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \frac{p(\mathbf{O}|\mathbf{w};\boldsymbol{\lambda})P(\mathbf{w})}{\sum_{\tilde{\mathbf{w}}} p(\mathbf{O}|\tilde{\mathbf{w}};\boldsymbol{\lambda})P(\tilde{\mathbf{w}})}$$

- Discriminative model - directly model posterior [1] e.g. Log-Linear Model

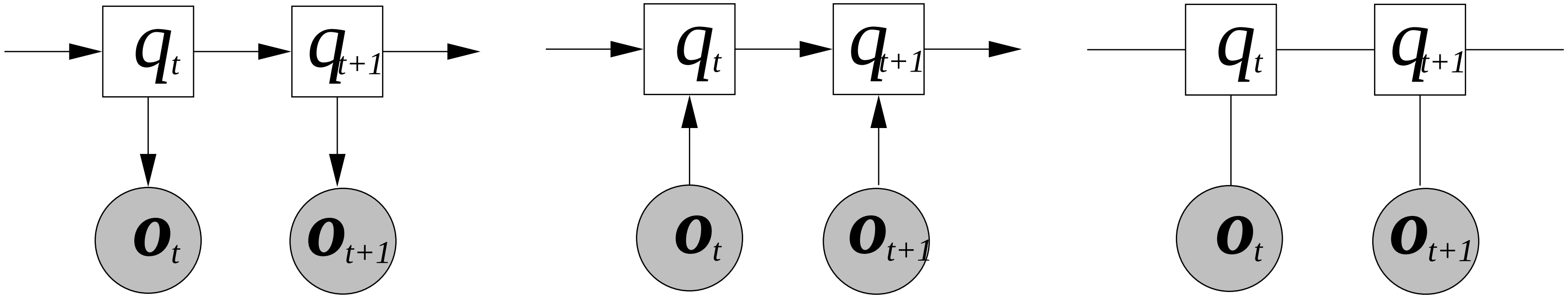
$$P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{Z}\exp\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O},\mathbf{w})\right)$$

  - normalisation term Z (simpler to compute than generative model)

$$Z = \sum_{\tilde{\mathbf{w}}}\exp\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O},\tilde{\mathbf{w}})\right)$$

- BUT still need to decide form of features $\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O},\mathbf{w})$

Example Standard Sequence Models



- The segmentation, $\boldsymbol{a}$, determines the state-sequence $\mathbf{q}$
  - maximum entropy Markov model [4]

$$P(\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{O}) = \prod_{t=1}^{T} \frac{1}{Z_t} \exp\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(q_t, q_{t-1}, \boldsymbol{o}_t)\right)$$

  - hidden conditional random field (simplified linear form only) [5]

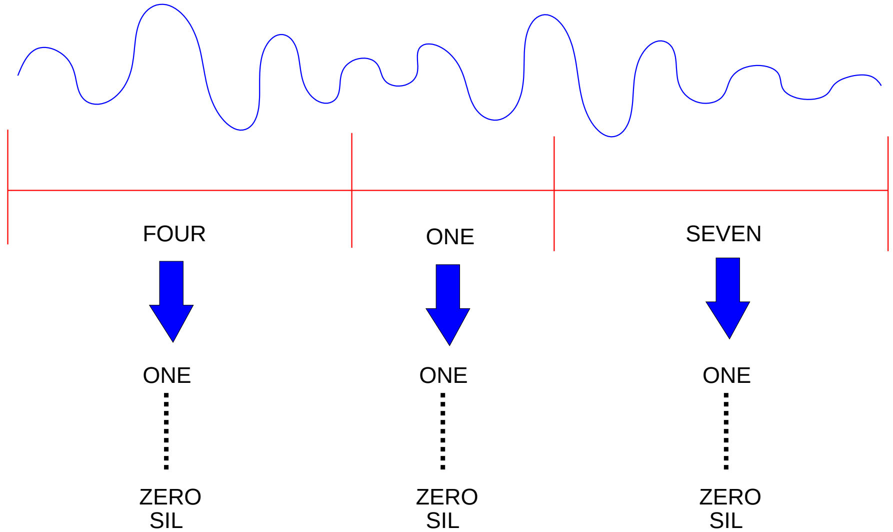
$$P(\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{O}) = \frac{1}{Z} \prod_{t=1}^{T} \exp\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(q_t, q_{t-1}, \boldsymbol{o}_t)\right)$$

Sequence Discriminative Models

- "Standard" models represent state sequences $P(\mathbf{q}|\mathbf{O})$
  - actually want word posteriors $P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O})$
- Applying discriminative models directly to speech recognition:
  1. Number of possible classes is vast
     - motivates the use of structured discriminative models
  2. Length of observation $\mathbf{O}$ varies from utterance to utterance
     - motivates the use of sequence kernels to obtain features
  3. Number of labels (words) and observations (frames) differ
     - addressed by combining solutions to (1) and (2)

Code-Breaking Style

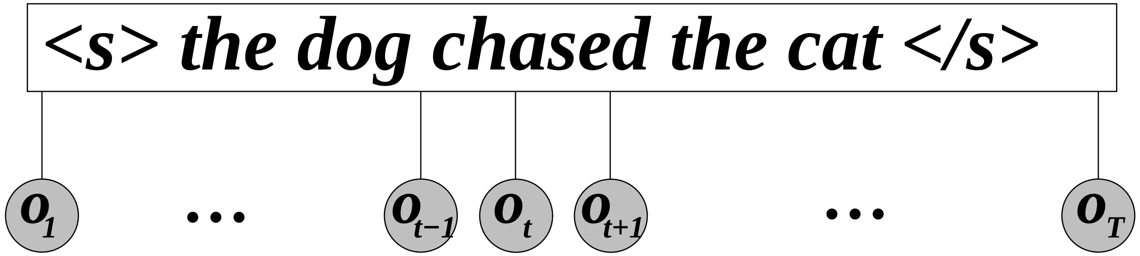
- Rather than handle complete sequence - split into segments
  - perform simpler classification for each segment
  - complexity determined by segment (simplest word)



1. Using HMM-based hypothesis
   – word start/end
2. Foreach segment of $\boldsymbol{a}$:
   – binary SVMs voting
   – $\underset{\omega \in \{\texttt{ONE},\ldots,\texttt{SIL}\}}{\arg\max} \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{(\omega)\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}_{\{a_i\}}, \omega)$

- Limitations of code-breaking approach [3]
  - each segment is treated independently
  - restrict to one segmentation, generated by HMMs

Flat Direct Models

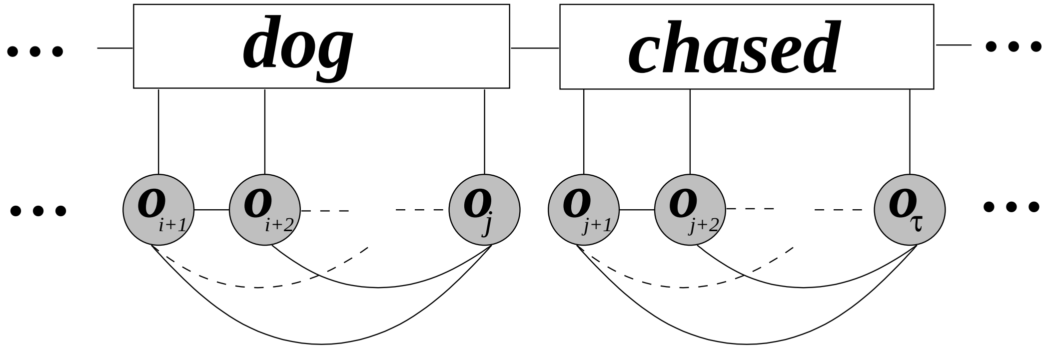


- Log-linear model for complete sentence [7]

$$P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O}) = \frac{1}{Z}\exp\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O},\mathbf{w})\right)$$

- Simple model, but lack of structure may cause problems
  - extracted feature-space becomes vast (number of possible sentences)
  - associated parameter vector is vast
  - (possibly) large number of unseen examples

Structured Discriminative Models



- Introduce structure into observation sequence [8] - segmentation $\boldsymbol{a}$
  - comprises: segmentation identity $a^{\mathtt{i}}$, set of observations $\mathbf{O}_{\{a\}}$

$$P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O}) = \frac{1}{Z}\sum_{\boldsymbol{a}} \exp\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\left[\sum_{\tau=1}^{|\boldsymbol{a}|}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}_{\{a_\tau\}}, a^{\mathtt{i}}_\tau)\right]\right)$$

  - segmentation may be at word, (context-dependent) phone, etc etc
- What form should $\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}_{\{a_\tau\}}, a^{\mathtt{i}}_\tau)$ have?
  - must be able to handle variable length $\mathbf{O}_{\{a_\tau\}}$

Features

- Discriminative models performance highly dependent on the features
  - basic features - second-order statistics (almost) a discriminative HMM
  - simplest approach extend frame features (for each unit $w^{(k)}$) [6]

$$\phi(\mathbf{O}_{\{a_\mathcal{T}\}}, a^{\mathtt{i}}_\mathcal{T}) = \left[\begin{array}{c} \vdots \\ \sum_{t\in\{a_\mathcal{T}\}} \delta(a^{\mathtt{i}}_\mathcal{T}, w^{(k)})\boldsymbol{o}_t \\ \sum_{t\in\{a_\mathcal{T}\}} \delta(a^{\mathtt{i}}_\mathcal{T}, w^{(k)})\boldsymbol{o}_t \otimes \boldsymbol{o}_t \\ \sum_{t\in\{a_\mathcal{T}\}} \delta(a^{\mathtt{i}}_\mathcal{T}, w^{(k)})\boldsymbol{o}_t \otimes \boldsymbol{o}_t \otimes \boldsymbol{o}_t \\ \vdots \end{array}\right]$$

  - features have same conditional independence assumption as HMM

How to extend range of features?

- Consider extracting features for a complete segment of speech
  - number of frames will vary from segment to segment
  - need to map to a fixed dimensionality independent of number of frames

Sequence Kernels

Sequence Kernel

- Sequence kernels are a class of kernel that handles sequence data
  - also applied in a range of biological applications, text processing, speech
  - these kernels may be partitioned into three broad classes
- Discrete-observation kernels
  - appropriate for text data
  - string kernels simplest form
- Distributional kernels (not discussed in this talk)
  - distances between distributions trained on sequences
- Generative kernels:
  - parametric form: use the parameters of the generative model
  - derivative form: use the derivatives with respect to the model parameters

String Kernel

- For speech and text processing input space has variable dimension:
  - use a kernel to map from variable to a fixed length;
  - string kernels are an example for text [9].
- Consider the words cat, cart, bar and a character string kernel

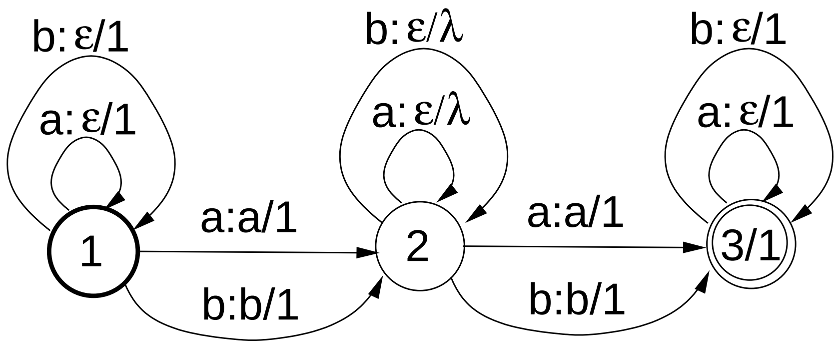
	c-a	c-t	c-r	a-r	r-t	b-a	b-r
$\phi(\texttt{cat})$	1	λ	0	0	0	0	0
$\phi(\texttt{cart})$	1	λ^2	λ	1	1	0	0
$\phi(\texttt{bar})$	0	0	0	1	0	1	λ

$$K(\texttt{cat},\texttt{cart}) = 1+\lambda^3, \quad K(\texttt{cat},\texttt{bar}) = 0, \quad K(\texttt{cart},\texttt{bar}) = 1$$

- Successfully applied to various text classification tasks:
  - how to make process efficient (and more general)?

Rational Kernels

- Rational kernels [10] encompass various standard feature-spaces and kernels:
  - bag-of-words and N-gram counts, gappy N-grams (string Kernel),
- A transducer, T, for the string kernel (gappy bigram) (vocab $\{\mathtt{a}, \mathtt{b}\}$)



The kernel is: $K(\boldsymbol{O}_i, \boldsymbol{O}_j) = w\left[\boldsymbol{O}_i \circ (T \circ T^{-1}) \circ \boldsymbol{O}_j\right]$

- This form can also handle uncertainty in decoding:
  - lattices can be used rather than the 1-best output $(\boldsymbol{O}_i)$.
- Can also be applied for continuous data kernels [11].

Generative Score-Spaces

- Generative kernels use scores of the following form [12]

$$\phi(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = [\log(p(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}))]$$

  - simplest form maps sequence to 1-dimensional score-space

- Parametric score-space increase the score-space size

$$\phi(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \left[\begin{array}{c} \hat{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{(1)} \\ \vdots \\ \hat{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}^{(K)} \end{array}\right]$$

  - parameters estimated on $\mathbf{O}$: related to the mean-supervector kernel

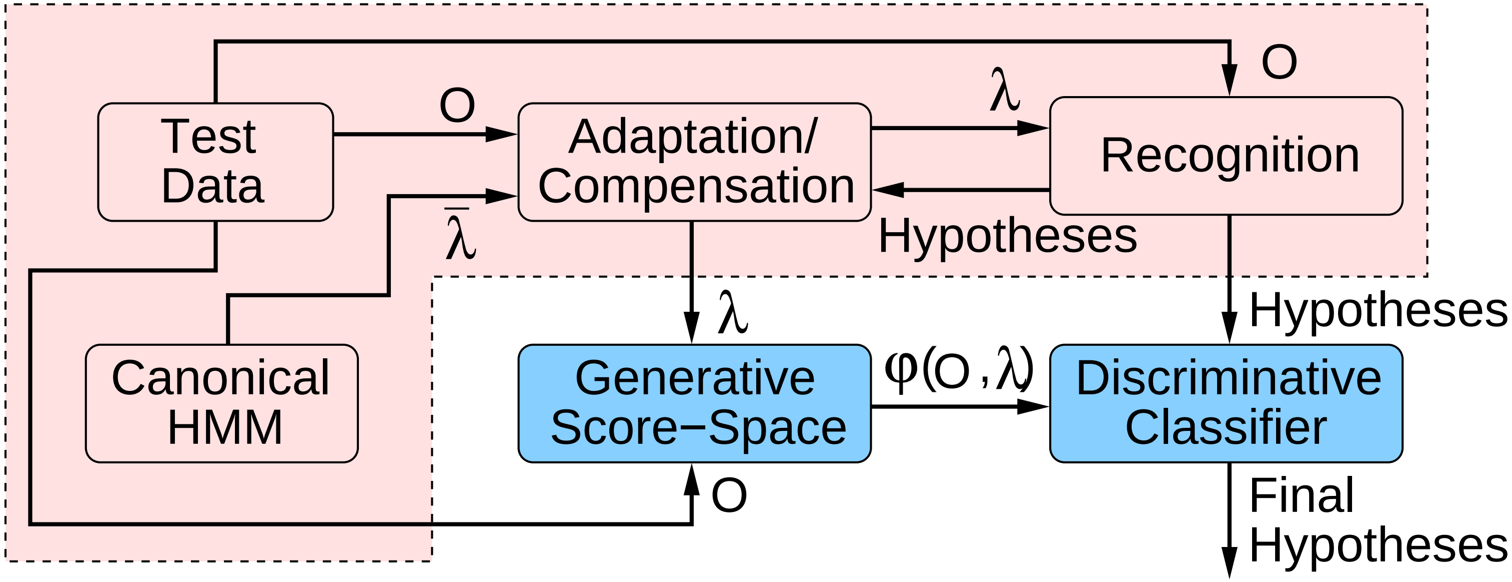
- Derivative score-space take the following form

$$\phi\left(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}\right) = \left[\boldsymbol{\nabla}_{\boldsymbol{\lambda}} \log\left(p(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda})\right)\right]$$

  - using the appropriate metric this is the Fisher kernel [13]

Combining Generative & Discriminative Models

Combining Discriminative and Generative Models



- Use generative model to extract features [13, 12] (we do like HMMs!)
  - adapt generative model - speaker/noise independent discriminative model
- Use favourite form of discriminative classifier for example
  - log-linear model/logistic regression
  - binary/multi-class support vector machines

Derivative Score-Spaces

- Need a systematic approach to extracting sufficient statistics
  - what about using the sequence-kernel score-spaces?

$$\phi(\mathbf{O}) = \phi(\mathbf{O}; \boldsymbol{\lambda})$$

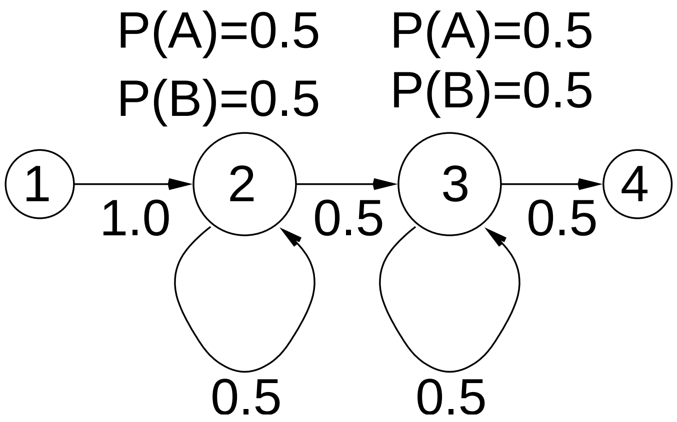
  - does this help with the dependencies?
- For an HMM the mean derivative elements become

$$\boldsymbol{\nabla}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(jm)}} \log(p(\mathbf{O}; \boldsymbol{\lambda})) = \sum_{t=1}^{T} P(\mathbf{q}_t = \{\theta_j, m\} | \mathbf{O}; \boldsymbol{\lambda}) \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{(jm)\text{-}1}(\boldsymbol{o}_t - \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(jm)})$$

  - state/component posterior a function of complete sequence $\mathbf{O}$
  - introduces longer term dependencies
  - different conditional-independence assumptions than generative model

Score-Space Dependencies

- Consider a simple 2-class, 2-symbol $\{\mathtt{A}, \mathtt{B}\}$ problem:
  - Class ω_1: AAAA, BBBB
  - Class ω_2: AABB, BBAA



Feature	Class ω_1		Class ω_2	
	AAAA	BBBB	AABB	BBAA
Log-Lik	-1.11	-1.11	-1.11	-1.11
∇_{2A}	0.50	-0.50	0.33	-0.33
$\nabla_{2A}\nabla_{2A}^{\mathsf{T}}$	-3.83	0.17	-3.28	-0.61
$\nabla_{2A}\nabla_{3A}^{\mathsf{T}}$	-0.17	-0.17	-0.06	-0.06

- ML-trained HMMs are the same for both classes
- First derivative classes separable, but not linearly separable
  - also true of second derivative within a state
- Second derivative across state linearly separable

Score-Spaces for ASR

- Forms of score-space used in the experiments:

$$\phi_0^{\mathsf{a}}(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \begin{bmatrix} \log\left(p(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(1)})\right) \\ \vdots \\ \log\left(p(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(K)})\right) \end{bmatrix}; \quad \phi_{1\mu}^{\mathsf{b}}(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \begin{bmatrix} \log\left(p(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(i)})\right) \\ \boldsymbol{\nabla}_{\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(i)}} \log\left(p(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(i)})\right) \end{bmatrix}$$

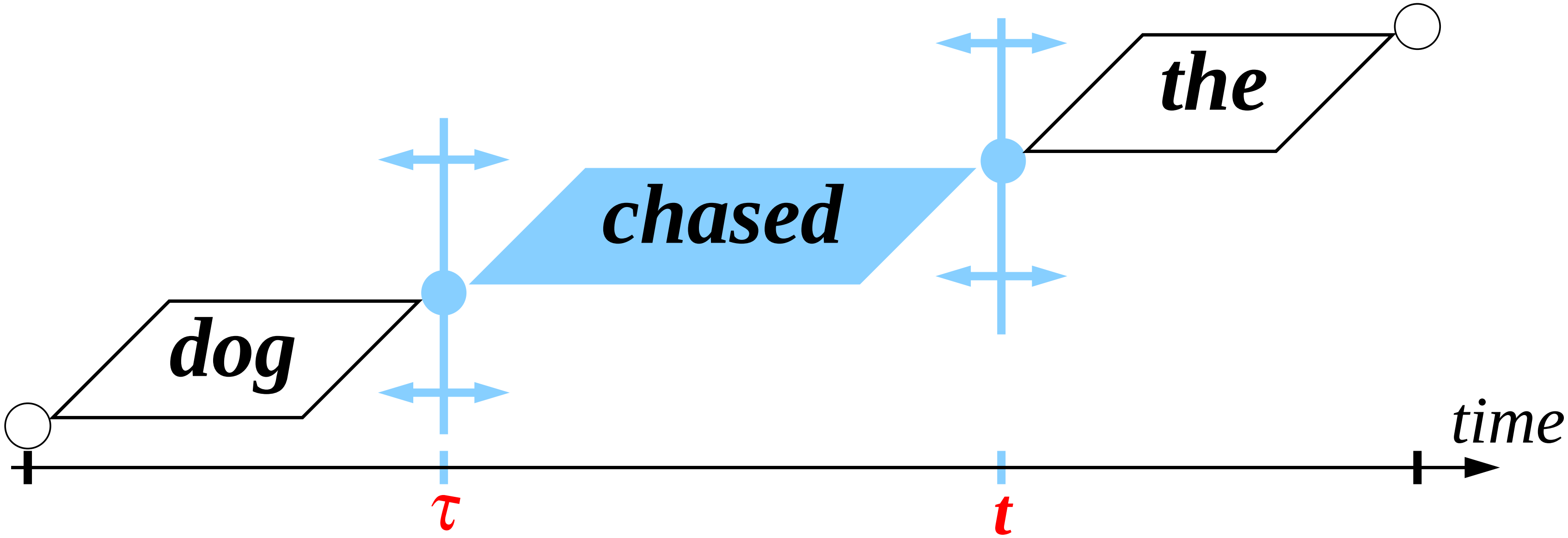
  - appended log-likelihood: $\phi_0^{\mathsf{a}}(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda})$
  - derivative (means only for class ω_i): $\phi_{1\mu}^{\mathsf{b}}(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda})$
  - log-likelihood (for class ω_i): $\phi_0^{\mathsf{b}}(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \left[\log\left(p(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(i)})\right)\right]$

- In common with most discriminative models Joint Feature Spaces,

$$\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O},\boldsymbol{a};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \begin{bmatrix} \sum_{\tau=1}^{|\boldsymbol{a}|} \delta(a_\tau^{\mathtt{i}}, w^{(1)})\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}_{\{a_\tau\}};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \\ \vdots \\ \sum_{\tau=1}^{|\boldsymbol{a}|} \delta(a_\tau^{\mathtt{i}}, w^{(P)})\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}_{\{a_\tau\}};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \end{bmatrix}$$

for $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$-tied yielding "units" $\{w^{(1)},\ldots,w^{(P)}\}$, underlying score-space $\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda})$.

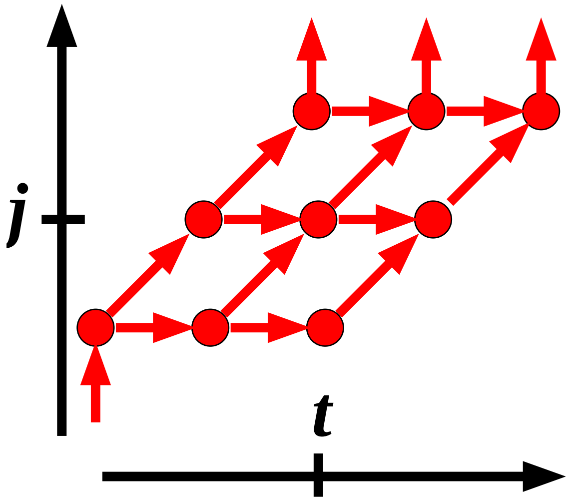
General Feature Extraction

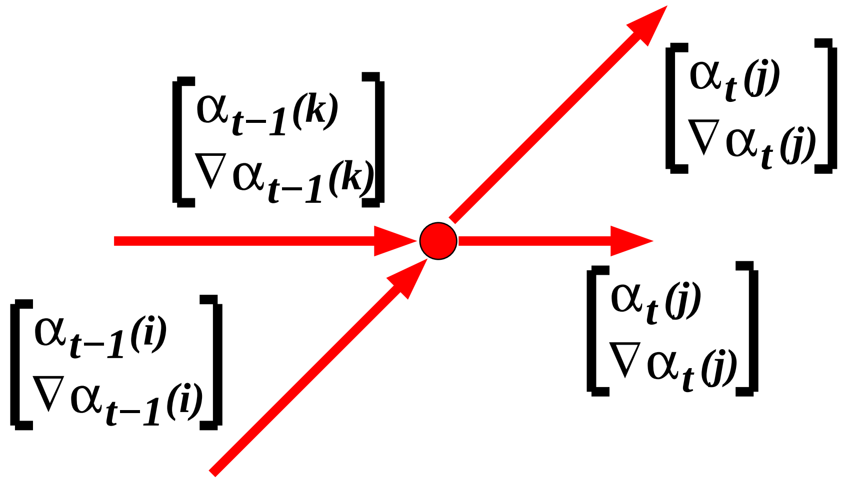


- General features depend on all elements of the observation sequence
  - Consider $\phi\left(\mathbf{O}_{\tau:t}, w_l\right)$ for all possible start/end times – T^2 feature evaluations
  - general complexity $\mathcal{O}(T^3)$ – assuming each evaluation $\mathcal{O}(T)$

Computationally expensive!

Efficient Extraction using Expectation Semiring





- Efficient calculate derivative features using expectation semirings [20, 14]
  - extend statistics propagated/combined in forward pass
  - scalar summation extended to vector summation
- Expectation semirings allows to accumulate statistics in one pass
  - derivative features can be computed for any node in the trellis - $\mathcal{O}(T^2)$

Handling Speaker/Noise Differences

- A standard problem with discriminatve approaches is adaptation/robustness
  - not a problem with generative kernels/score-spaces
  - adapt generative models using model-based adaptation
- Standard approaches for speaker/environment adaptation
  - (Constrained) Maximum Likelihood Linear Regression [15]

$$\boldsymbol{x}_t = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{o}_t + \mathbf{b}; \quad \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(m)} = \mathbf{A}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathrm{x}}^{(m)} + \mathbf{b}$$

  - Vector Taylor Series Compensation [16] (used in this work)

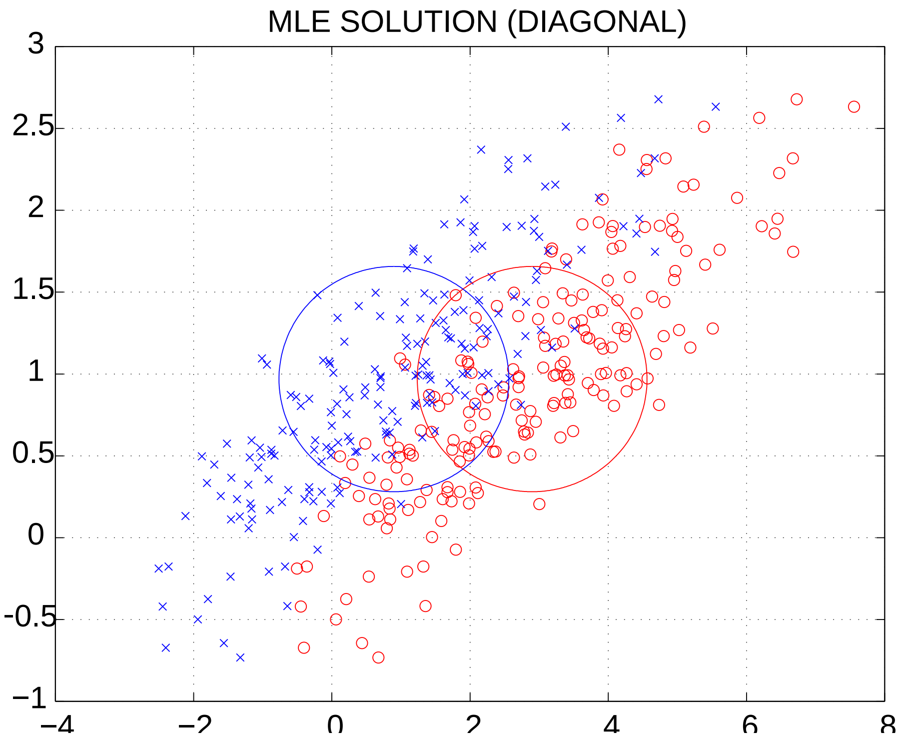
$$\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(m)} = \mathbf{C}\log\left(\exp(\mathbf{C}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathrm{x}}^{(m)} + \boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathrm{h}}^{(m)})) + \exp(\mathbf{C}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}_{\mathrm{n}}^{(m)})\right)$$

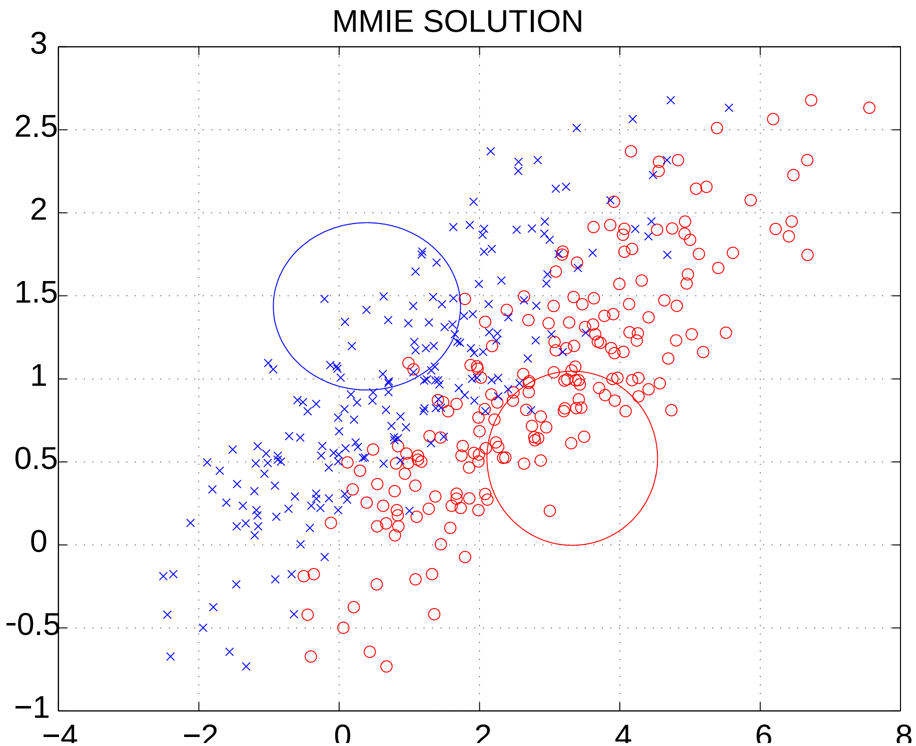
- Discriminative model parameters speaker/noise independent.

Training Criteria

Simple MMIE Example

- HMMs are not the correct model - discriminative criteria a possibility





- Discriminative criteria a function of posteriors $P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\lambda})$
  - use to train the discriminative model parameters $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$

Discriminative Training Criteria

- Apply discriminative criteria to train discriminative model parameters$\boldsymbol{\alpha}$
  - Conditional Maximum Likelihood (CML) [21, 22]: maximise

$$\mathcal{F}_{\texttt{cml}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{R}\sum_{r=1}^{R}\log(P(\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}|\mathbf{O}^{(r)};\boldsymbol{\alpha}))$$

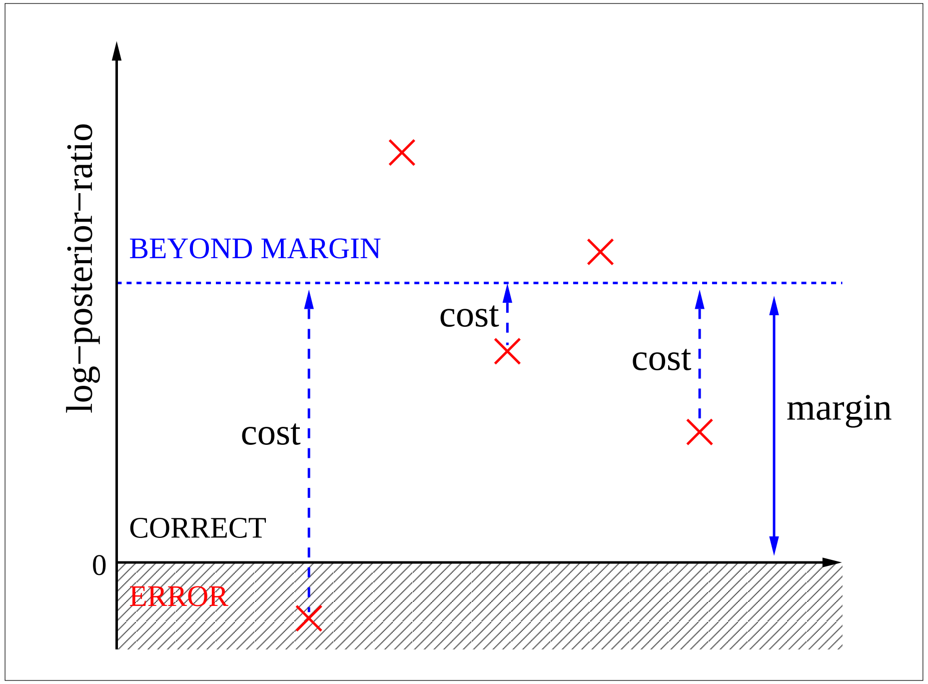
  - Minimum Classification Error (MCE) [23]: minimise

$$\mathcal{F}_{\texttt{mce}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{R}\sum_{r=1}^{R}\left(1+\left[\frac{P(\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}|\mathbf{O}^{(r)};\boldsymbol{\alpha})}{\sum_{\mathbf{w}\neq\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}}P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O}^{(r)};\boldsymbol{\alpha})}\right]^{\varrho}\right)^{-1}$$

  - Minimum Bayes' Risk (MBR) [24, 25]: minimise

$$\mathcal{F}_{\texttt{mbr}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{R}\sum_{r=1}^{R}\sum_{\mathbf{w}}P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O}^{(r)};\boldsymbol{\alpha})\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w},\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)})$$

Large Margin Based Criteria



- Standard criterion for SVMs
  - improves generalisation
- Require log-posterior-ratio

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}\neq\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}}\left\{\log\left(\frac{P(\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}|\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\alpha})}{P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O};\boldsymbol{\alpha})}\right)\right\}$$

to be beyond margin

- As sequences being used can make margin function of the "loss" - minimise

$$\mathcal{F}_{\texttt{lm}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha})=\frac{1}{R}\sum_{r=1}^{R}\left[\max_{\mathbf{w}\neq\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}}\left\{\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w},\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)})-\log\left(\frac{P(\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}|\mathbf{O}^{(r)};\boldsymbol{\alpha})}{P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O}^{(r)};\boldsymbol{\alpha})}\right)\right\}\right]_{+}$$

use hinge-loss $[f(x)]_+$. Many variants possible [26, 27, 28, 29]

Relationship to (Structured) SVM

- Commonly add a Gaussian prior for regularisation

$$\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \log\left(\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_\alpha; \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_\alpha)\right) + \mathcal{F}_{\texttt{lm}}(\boldsymbol{\alpha})$$

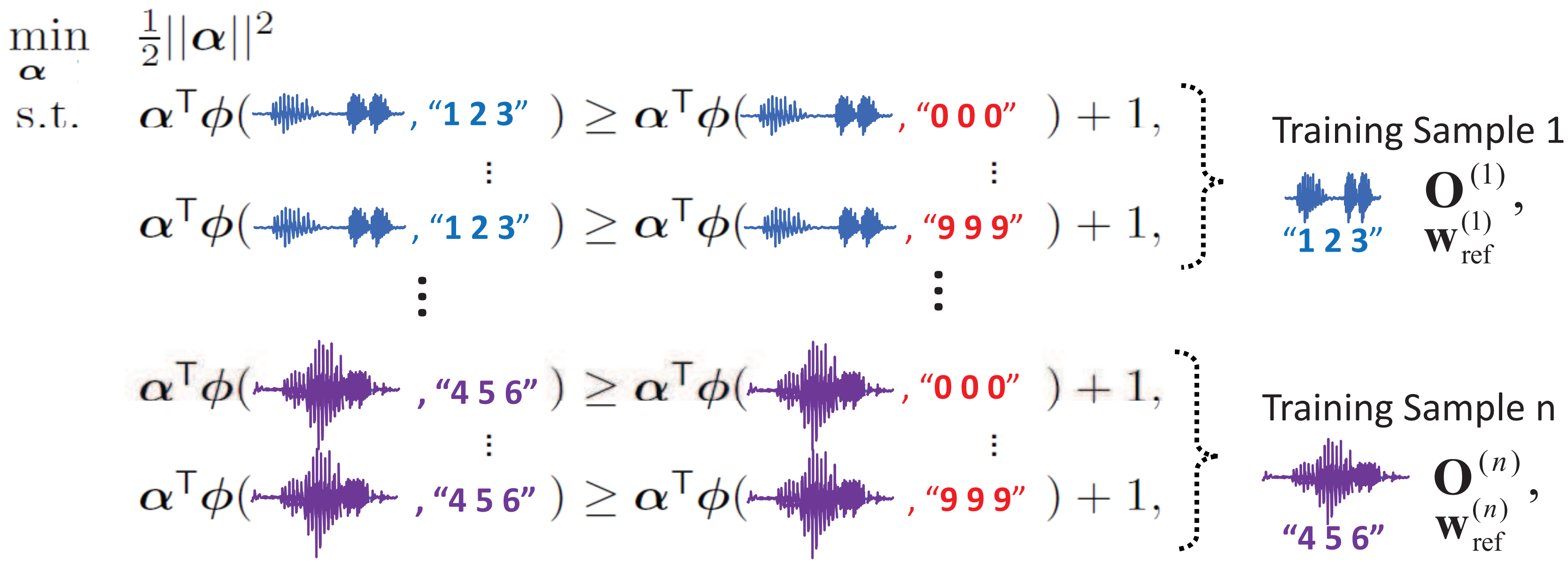
- Make the posteriors a log-linear model ($\boldsymbol{\alpha}$) with generative score-space ($\boldsymbol{\lambda}$) [30]
  - restrict parameters of the prior: $\mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}; \boldsymbol{\mu}_\alpha; \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_\alpha) = \mathcal{N}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}; \mathbf{0}, C\mathbf{I})$

$$\mathcal{F}(\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{2}||\boldsymbol{\alpha}||^2 + \frac{C}{R}\sum_{r=1}^{R}\left[\max_{\mathbf{w}\neq\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}}\left\{\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}) - \log\left(\frac{\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}^{(r)}, \mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}; \boldsymbol{\lambda})}{\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}^{(r)}, \mathbf{w}; \boldsymbol{\lambda})}\right)\right\}\right]_+$$

- Standard result - it's a structured SVM [31, 30]

Structured SVM Training

- Training $\boldsymbol{\alpha}$, so that $\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{w})$ is max for correct reference $\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}$:



- General unconstrained form: use cutting plane algorithm to solve [32, 33]

$$\frac{1}{2}||\boldsymbol{\alpha}||^2 + \frac{C}{R}\sum_{r=1}^{n}\Big[-\overbrace{\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}^{(r)}, \mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)})}^{\text{linear}} + \overbrace{\max_{\mathbf{w}\neq\mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}}\left\{\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(r)}) + \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}^{(r)}, \mathbf{w})\right\}}^{\text{convex}}\Big]_{+}$$

Handling Latent Variables

- Ignored the issue of alignment so far
  - for SSVM necessary to use the "best" segmentation
- Simplest solution is to use the single segmentation from the original HMM

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\texttt{hmm}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{a}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left\{ \log\left(P(\boldsymbol{a}|\mathbf{O}, \mathbf{w}; \boldsymbol{\lambda}) \right) \right\} = \underset{\boldsymbol{a}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left\{ \log\left(P(\mathbf{O}|\boldsymbol{a}, \mathbf{w}; \boldsymbol{\lambda}) P(\boldsymbol{a}|\mathbf{w}; \boldsymbol{\lambda}) \right) \right\}$$

  - equivalent of phone/word-marking lattices
  - BUT underlying model changes: would like

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{a}} = \underset{\boldsymbol{a}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left\{ \log\left(P(\mathbf{O}|\boldsymbol{a}, \mathbf{w}; \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \right) + \log\left(P(\boldsymbol{a}|\mathbf{w}; \boldsymbol{\lambda}, \boldsymbol{\alpha}) \right) \right\}$$

Maps into a Concave-Convex Procedure (CCCP) [34]

$$\left[\overbrace{-\max_{\boldsymbol{a}} \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}^{(i)}, \mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(i)}, \boldsymbol{a})}^{\text{concave}} + \overbrace{\max_{\mathbf{w} \neq \mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}, \boldsymbol{a}} \left\{ \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{w}_{\texttt{ref}}^{(i)}) + \boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}^{(i)}, \mathbf{w}, \boldsymbol{a}) \right\}}^{\text{convex}} \right]_{+}$$

Evaluation Tasks

Preliminary Evaluation Tasks

- AURORA-2 small vocabulary digit string recognition task
  - whole-word models, 16 emitting-states with 3 components per state
  - clean training data for HMM training - HTK parametrisation SNR
  - Set B and Set C unseen noise conditions even for multi-style data
  - Noise estimated in a ML-fashion for each utterance
- AURORA-4 medium vocabulary speech recognition
  - training data from WSJ0 SI84 to train clean acoustic models
  - state-clustered states, cross-word triphones ($\approx$3K states $\approx$50k components)
  - 5-15dB SNR range of noises added
  - Noise estimated in a ML-fashion for each utterance
- WARNING: optimisation techniques improved over time
  - don't compare results cross-tables!

AURORA-2 - Training Criterion

Model	Criterion	Test set A	Test set B	Test set C	Avg
HMM	—	9.8	9.1	9.5	**9.5**
LLM (ϕ_0^{a})	CML	8.1	7.7	8.3	**8.1**
	MWE	7.9	7.4	8.2	**7.9**
	LM	7.8	7.3	8.0	**7.6**

- All approaches yield gains over the baseline VTS system
  - very few additional parameters added $(12 \times 12 = 144)$ for log-linear models (though these parameters are discriminatively trained
- Large-margin log-linear model will be referred to as Structured SVM

AURORA-2 - Support Vector Machines

Model	Features	Test set A	Test set B	Test set C	Avg
HMM	—	9.8	9.1	9.5	**9.5**
SVM	ϕ_0^{a}	9.1	8.7	9.2	**9.0**
MSVM	ϕ_0^{a}	8.3	8.1	8.6	**8.3**
SSVM	ϕ_0^{a}	7.8	7.3	8.0	**7.6**

- Possible to compare SSVM with more standard SVMs
  - segmentation for SVMs and multi-class SVMs (MSVMs) obtained from HMM
  - majority voting (HMM decision for ties on standard SVM)
- The difference between the MSVM and SSVM is the fixed HMM segmentation
  - does have an important on the performance

AURORA-2 - Derivative Score-Spaces - MWE Criterion

HMM	SDM	$\hat{a}$	Test set A	Test set B	Test set C	Avg
VTS	–	–	9.8	9.1	9.5	9.5
	$\phi^{\text{b}}_{1\mu}$	$\hat{a}_{\text{hmm}}$	7.0	6.6	7.6	**7.0**
		$\hat{a}$	6.8	6.4	7.3	**6.7**
VAT	–	–	8.9	8.3	8.8	8.6
	$\phi^{\text{b}}_{1\mu}$	$\hat{a}_{\text{hmm}}$	6.6	6.5	7.0	**6.6**
		$\hat{a}$	6.2	6.1	6.8	**6.3**
DVAT	–	–	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.7
	$\phi^{\text{b}}_{1\mu}$	$\hat{a}_{\text{hmm}}$	6.1	6.2	6.7	**6.3**
		$\hat{a}$	6.1	6.1	6.6	**6.2**

- Derivative score-spaces ($\phi^{\text{b}}_{1\mu}$) consistent gains over all baseline HMM systems
  - derivative score-space larger (1873 dimensions for each base score-space)
  - adds approximately 50% more parameters to the system

AURORA-4 - Derivative Score-Space - MPE Criterion

System	Test set A	B	C	D	Avg
VTS	7.1	15.3	12.1	23.1	**17.9**
VAT	8.6	13.8	12.0	20.1	**16.0**
DVAT	7.2	12.8	11.5	19.7	**15.3**
VAT+ϕ_0^{b}	7.7	13.1	11.0	19.5	**15.3**
VAT+$\phi_{1\mu}^{\mathrm{b}}$	7.4	12.6	10.7	19.0	**14.8**

- Contrast of DVAT system with log-linear system (4020 classes)
  - single dimension space (ϕ_0^{b}) with VAT system yields DVAT performance
- Gains from derivative score-space disappointing (limited training data)
  - need to look at DVAT+$\phi_{1\mu}^{\mathrm{b}}$ (need to try on more data)

Conclusions

- Combination of generative and discriminative models
  - use generative models to derive features for discriminative model
  - robustness and adaptation achieved by adapting underlying acoustic model

- Derivative features of generative models
  - different conditional independence assumptions to underlying model
  - systematic way to incorporate different dependencies into model

- Large margin training criterion
  - yields structured SVM (use standard optimisation code)
  - still an issue scaling to large tasks/score-spaces

Interesting classifier options - without throwing away HMMs

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Distributional Kernels

- General family of kernel that operates on distances between distributions
  - using the available estimate a distribution given the sequence

$$\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(i)} = \underset{\boldsymbol{\lambda}}{\mathrm{argmax}} \left\{ \log(p(\mathbf{O}_i; \boldsymbol{\lambda})) \right\}$$

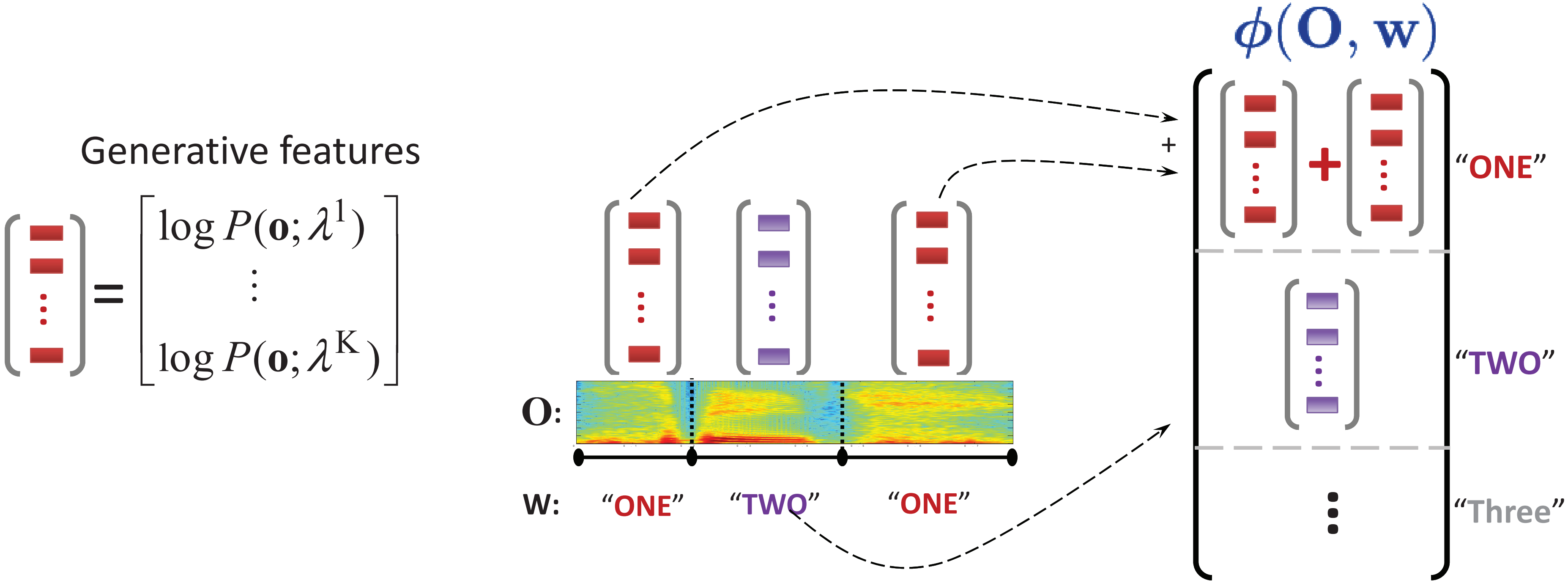
- Forms of kernel normally based (f_i distribution with parameters $\boldsymbol{\lambda}^{(i)}$)
  - Kullback-Leibler divergence:

$$\mathcal{KL}(f_i || f_j) = \int f_i(\mathbf{O}) \log \left(\frac{f_i(\mathbf{O})}{f_j(\mathbf{O})} \right) d\mathbf{O}$$

  - Bhattacharyya affinity measure:

$$\mathcal{B}(f_i || f_j) = \int \sqrt{f_i(\mathbf{O}) f_j(\mathbf{O})} \, d\mathbf{O}$$

Joint Feature-Space Example



- Size of joint feature-space is the product of
  1. feature-space size (K)- determined by generative model
  2. number of α classes (P) - determined by discriminative model
- Segmentation of the sentence will alter scores

GMM Mean-Supervector Kernel

- GMM-mean supervector derived from a range of approximations [35]
  - use symmetric KL-divergence: $\mathcal{KL}(f_i||f_j) + \mathcal{KL}(f_j||f_i)$
  - use matched pair KL-divergence approximation
  - GMM distributions only differ in terms of the means
  - use polarisation identity
- Form of kernel is

$$K(\mathbf{O}_i, \mathbf{O}_j; \boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \sum_{m=1}^{M} c_m \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(im)\mathsf{T}} \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^{(m)\text{-}1} \boldsymbol{\mu}^{(jm)}$$

  - $\boldsymbol{\mu}^{(im)}$ is the mean (ML or MAP) for component m using sequence $\mathbf{O}_i$
- Used in a range of speaker verification applications
  - BUT required to explicitly operate in feature-space

AURORA-2 - Optimising Segmentation

Model	Training	Segmentation $\{\mathtt{trn}, \mathtt{tst}\}$	Test set A	Test set B	Test set C	Avg
HMM	—	—	9.8	9.1	9.5	**9.5**
SSVM	n-slack	$\{\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}}\}$	7.8	7.3	8.0	**7.6**
		$\{\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{a}}\}$	7.6	7.2	8.0	**7.5**
SSVM	n-slack batch	$\{\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}}\}$	7.9	7.4	8.2	**7.8**
		$\{\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{a}}\}$	7.8	7.2	8.0	**7.6**
		$\{\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{a}}\}$	7.6	7.1	7.8	**7.4**
SSVM	1-slack	$\{\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}}, \hat{\boldsymbol{a}}\}$	7.6	7.3	7.9	**7.5**

- Just using the HMM segmentation is suboptimal in terms of WER
  - n-slack batch and 1-slack schemes similar to full approach

AURORA-4 - Structured SVM Results

- SSVM training configuration:
  - 1-slack variable training
  - prior distribution matched to score-space ϕ_0^{a}, mean set to $1/\mathtt{LM}-\mathtt{scale}$
  - α tied at the monophone-level (47-classes)

Model	Segmentation $\{\mathtt{trn},\mathtt{tst}\}$	Test set A	B	C	D	Avg
HMM	—	7.1	15.3	12.1	23.1	**17.9**
SSVM	$\{\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}},\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}}\}$	7.5	14.3	11.4	21.9	**16.9**
	$\{\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\mathrm{hmm}},\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}\}$	7.4	14.2	11.3	21.9	**16.8**

- SSVM gains over baseline HMM-VTS system
  - disappointing gain from segmentation - though only in test at the moment
  - working on optimal training segmentation as well

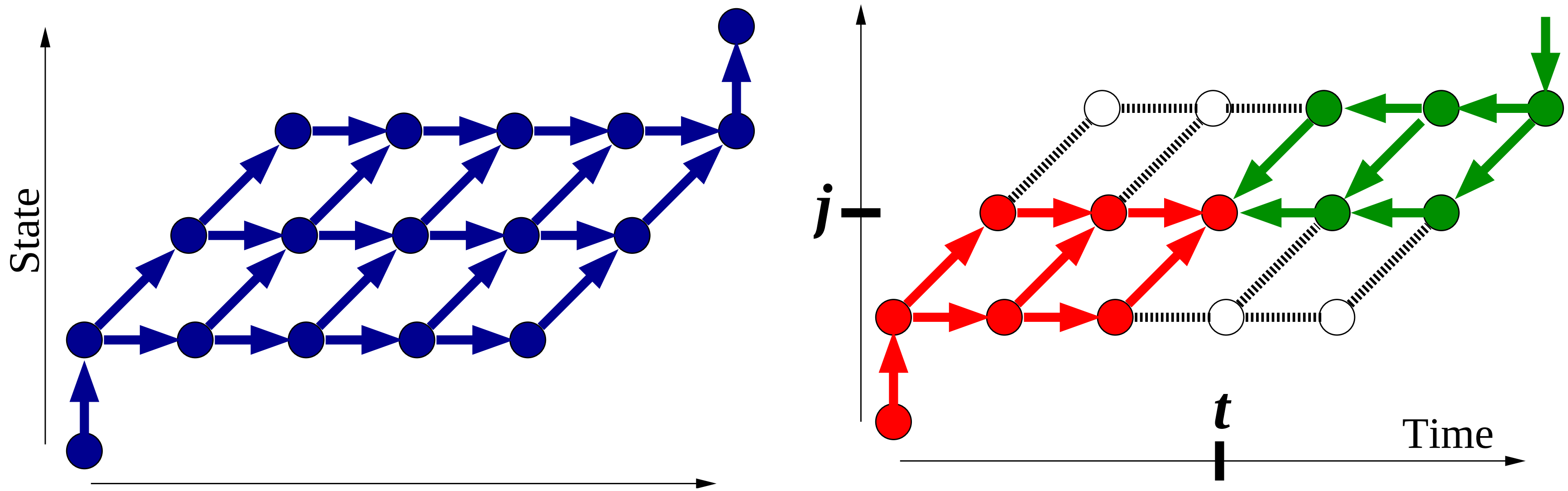
AURORA-4 - Derivative Score-Space

Classes	System	Comp tied α	Test set A	B	C	D	Avg
	VTS		7.1	15.3	12.1	23.1	**17.9**
47	$\phi^{\mathrm{b}}_{1\mu}$	yes	7.5	14.1	11.3	21.6	**16.6**
		no	7.4	14.3	11.7	21.9	**16.9**
4020	$\phi^{\mathrm{b}}_{1\mu}$	yes	6.8	13.7	10.6	21.3	**16.2**
		no	6.7	13.5	10.2	21.1	**16.0**

- MPE training for the log-linear model parameters
  - derivative score-spaces give large gains over (ML VTS) baseline
- Component tying important for heavily tied α (47 monophone classes)

Efficient Feature Extraction

Standard HMM Algorithms

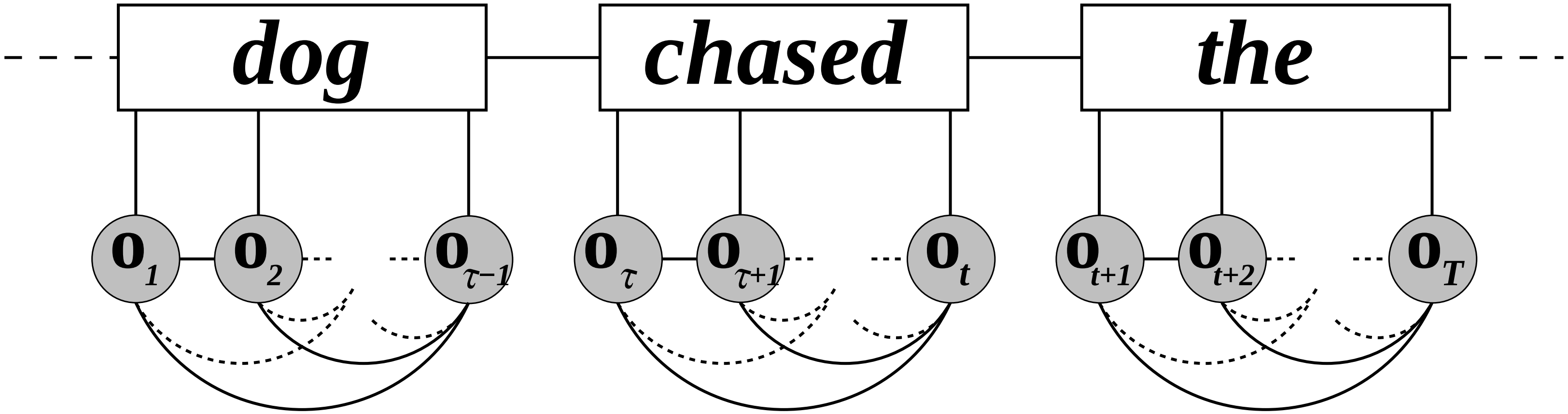


- Efficient training and inference
  - based on forward-backward/Viterbi algorithms

$$\gamma_t^{(j)} = P(q_t^{(j)}|\mathbf{O}_{1:T};\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \frac{1}{\boxed{p(\mathbf{O}_{1:T};\boldsymbol{\lambda})}} \cdot \boxed{p(\mathbf{O}_{1:t}, q_t^{(j)};\boldsymbol{\lambda})} \cdot \boxed{p(\mathbf{O}_{t+1:T}|q_t^{(j)};\boldsymbol{\lambda})}$$

  - time/memory requirement $\mathcal{O}(T) + \mathcal{O}(T)$

Structured Discriminative Models

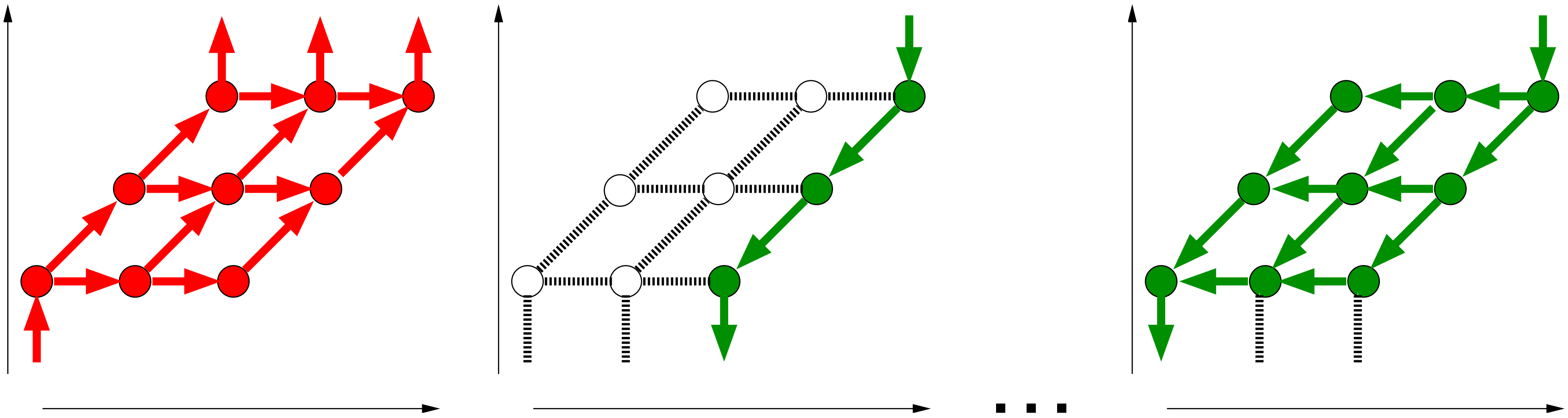


- Relate speech segments to words [17, 18, 19]

$$P(\mathbf{w}_{1:L}|\mathbf{O}_{1:T};\boldsymbol{\alpha}) = \frac{1}{Z}\sum_{\boldsymbol{a}} \exp\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}} \sum_{\tau=1}^{|\boldsymbol{a}|} \boxed{\boldsymbol{\phi}\left(\mathbf{O}_{\{a_\tau\}}, a_\tau^{\mathrm{i}}\right)}\right)$$

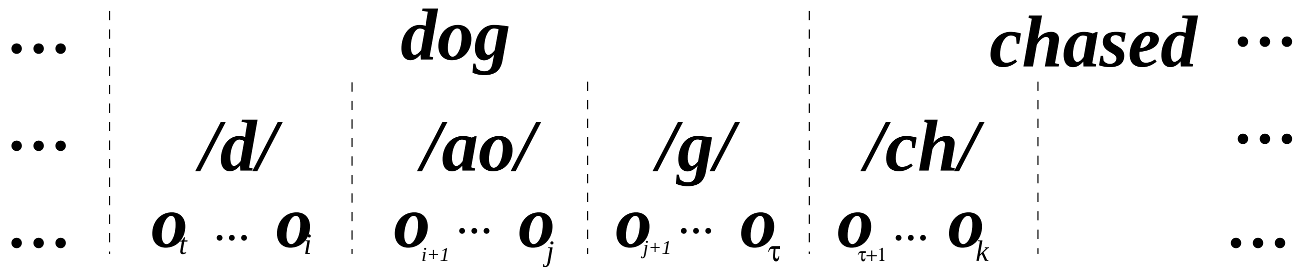
  - alignment unknown marginalised over in training (or 1-best taken)
- Features extracted from variable length observation sequence $\mathbf{O}_{\{a_\tau\}}$
  - need to use sequence kernel or score-space

Forward/Backward Caching



- Cache all state-level forward probabilities – $\mathcal{O}(T)$ forward passes
- For each of the possible $\mathcal{O}(T)$ start-times
  - compute backward probabilities – $\mathcal{O}(T)$ possible backward passes
  - intersect of forward/backward yields required posterior
- BUT need to accumulate statistics for each start/end time – total $\mathcal{O}(T^3)$

Segmentation



- Segmentation can be viewed at multiple levels
  - sentence: yields flat direct model - standard problems
  - word: easy implementation for small vocab, sparsity issues
  - phone: may be context-dependent
  - state: very flexible, but large number of segments
- Multiple levels of segmentation can be used/combined
  - multiple segmentations can be used to derive features
- Training/inference either marginalise or pick best segmentation

Approximate Training/Inference Schemes

- If HMMs are being used anyway - use for segmentation $\mathcal{O}(T)$
  - simplest approach use Viterbi (1-best) segmentation from HMM, $\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\tt hmm}$
  - use fixed segmentation in training and test - highly efficient

$$P(\mathbf{w}|\mathbf{O}) \approx \frac{1}{Z}\prod_{\tau=1}^{|\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\tt hmm}|} \exp\left(\boldsymbol{\alpha}^{\mathsf{T}}\boldsymbol{\phi}(\mathbf{O}_{\{\hat{a}_{{\tt hmm}\tau}\}}, \hat{a}^{\tt i}_{{\tt hmm}\tau})\right)$$

$$\hat{\boldsymbol{a}}_{\tt hmm} = \underset{\boldsymbol{a}}{\operatorname{argmax}}\left\{p(\mathbf{O}|\boldsymbol{a},\boldsymbol{\lambda})P(\boldsymbol{a})\right\}$$

- Assumption: segmentation not dependent on discriminative model parameters
  - unclear how accurate/appropriate this is for ASR
- Efficient inference feature extraction will be described later [14]