
Recognition & Organization of Speech and Audio

Dan Ellis

Electrical Engineering, Columbia University

<dpwe@ee.columbia.edu>

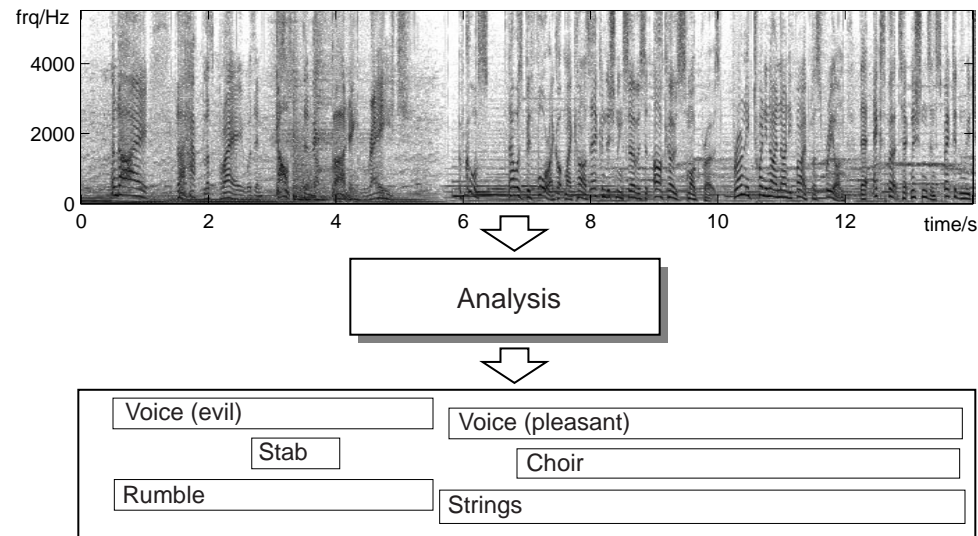
<http://www.ee.columbia.edu/~dpwe/>

Outline

- 1 Introducing Lab**ROSA**
- 2 Tandem modeling for robust ASR
- 3 Other current projects
- 4 Future projects
- 5 Summary & conclusions

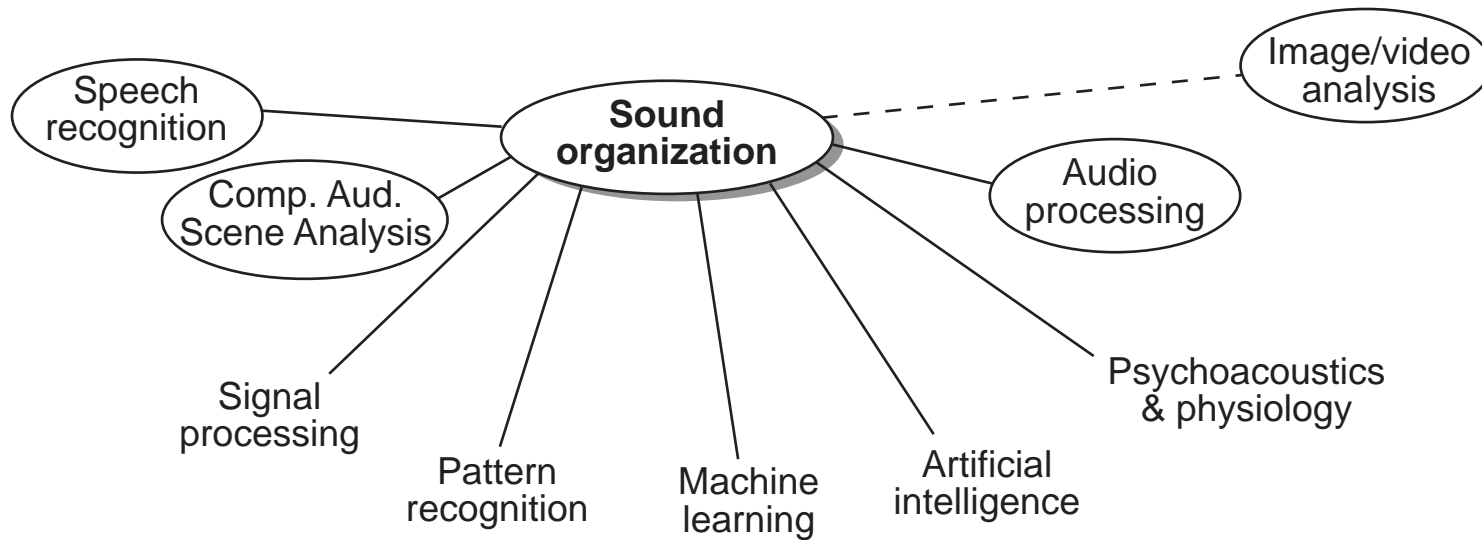
1

Organization of sound mixtures



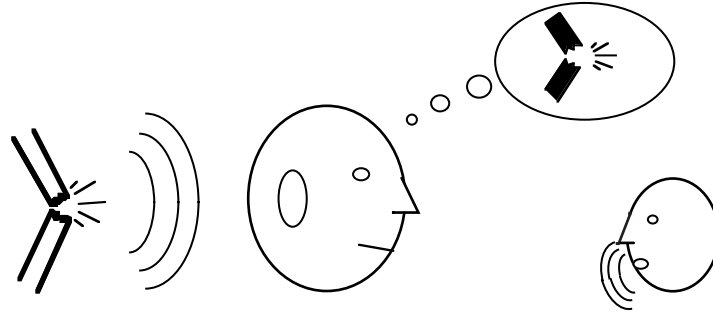
- **Core operation:**
Converting continuous, scalar signal into discrete, symbolic representation

Positioning sound organization



- **Draws on many techniques**
- **Abuts/overlaps various areas**

About auditory perception



- **Received waveform is a mixture**
 - two sensors, N signals ...
 - need knowledge-based constraints
- **Psychoacoustics:**
the study of human sound organization
 - 'auditory scene analysis' (Bregman'90)
- **Auditory perception is ecologically grounded**
 - scene analysis is preconscious (→ illusions)
 - perceived organization:
real-world objects + events (transient)
 - subjective *not* canonical (ambiguity)

Key themes for LabROSA

<http://www.ee.columbia.edu/~dpwe/LabROSA/>

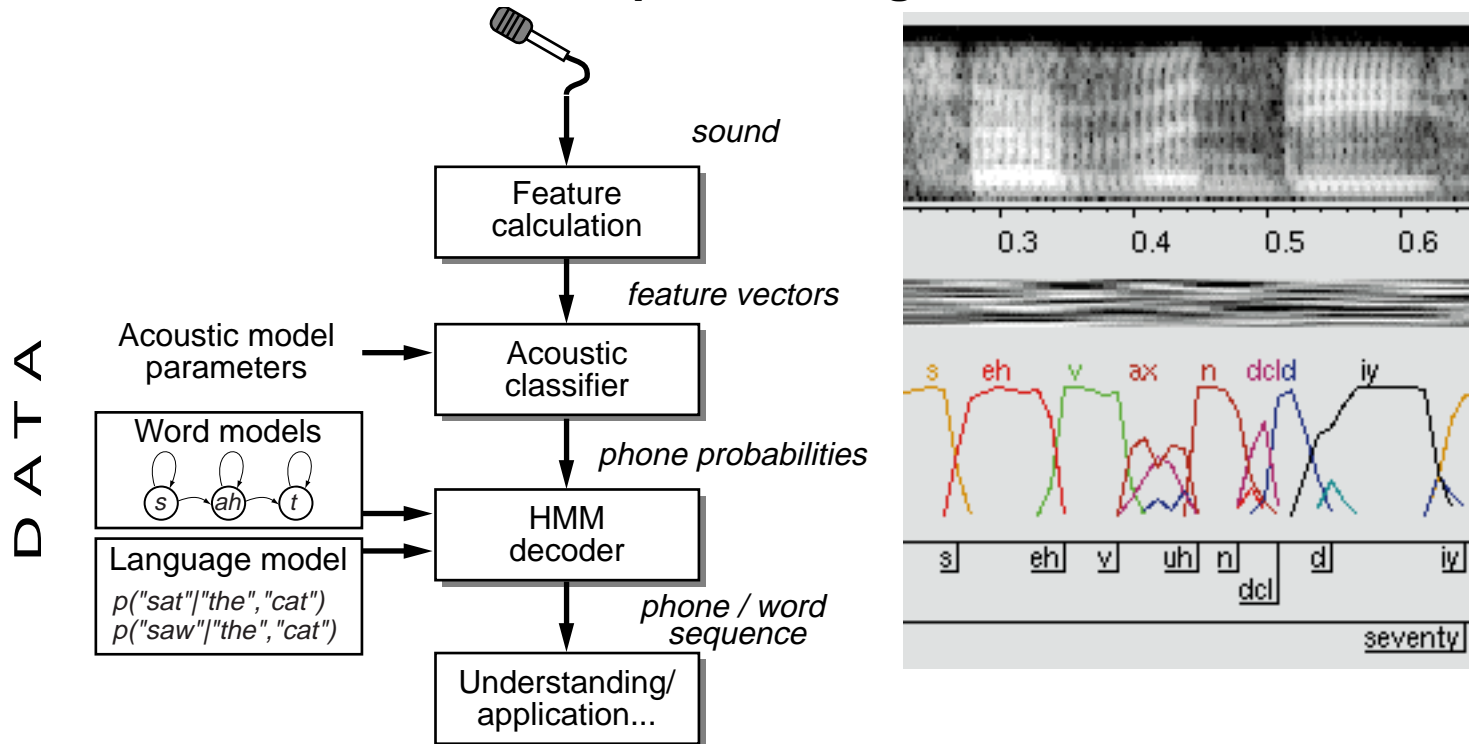
- **Sound organization: construct hierarchy**
 - at an instant (sources)
 - along time (segmentation)
- **Scene analysis**
 - find attributes according to objects
 - use attributes to form objects
 - ... plus constraints of knowledge
- **Exploiting large data sets (the ASR lesson)**
 - supervised/labeled: pattern recognition
 - unsupervised: structure discovery, clustering
- **Special cases:**
 - speech recognition
 - other source-specific recognizers
- **... within a 'complete explanation'**

Outline

- 1 Introducing LabROSA
- 2 Tandem modeling for robust ASR**
 - ASR overview
 - Tandem modeling
 - Investigating the benefits
- 3 Other current projects
- 4 Future projects
- 5 Summary & conclusions

Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)

- Standard speech recognition structure:

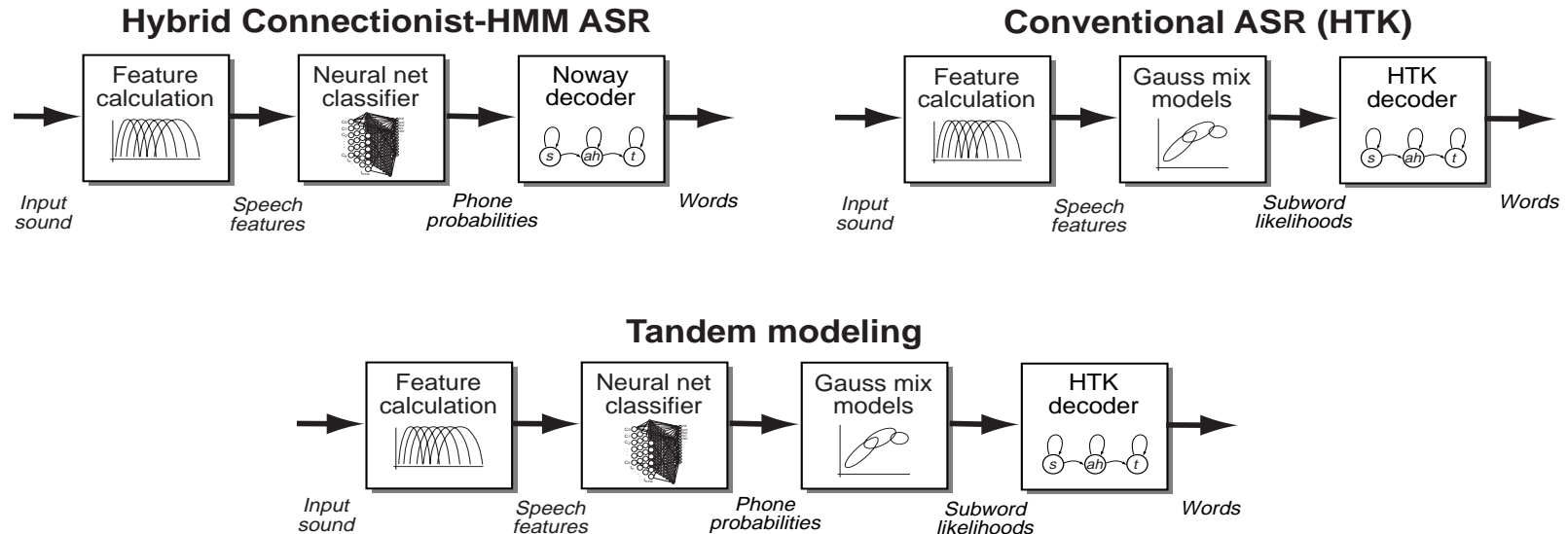


- **'State of the art' word-error rates (WERs):**
 - 2% (dictation) - 30% (telephone conversations)
- **Can use multiple streams...**

Tandem speech recognition

(with Hermansky, Sharma & Sivasdas/OGI, Singh/CMU)

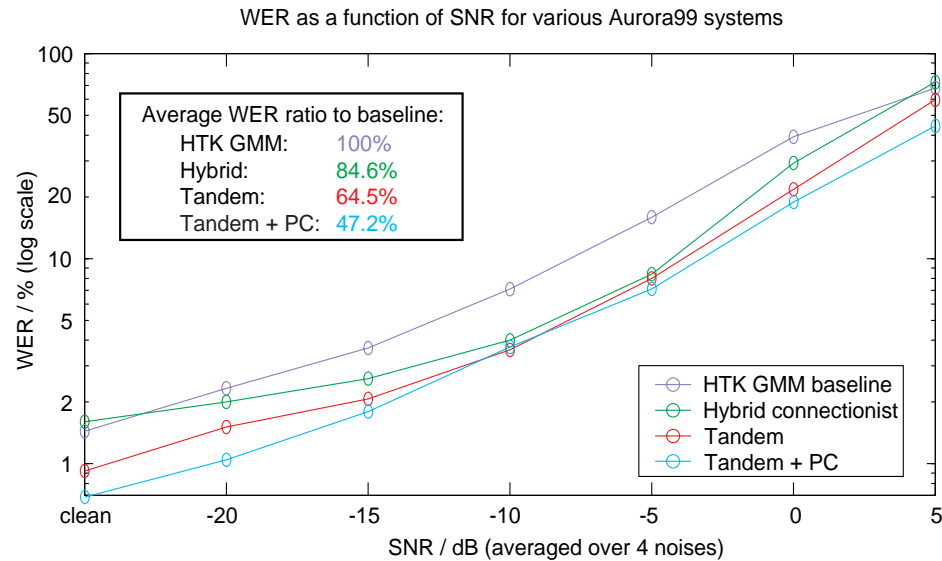
- **Neural net estimates phone posteriors;**
but Gaussian mixtures model finer detail
- **Combine them!**



- **Train net, then train GMM on net output**
- GMM is ignorant of net output 'meaning'

Tandem system results

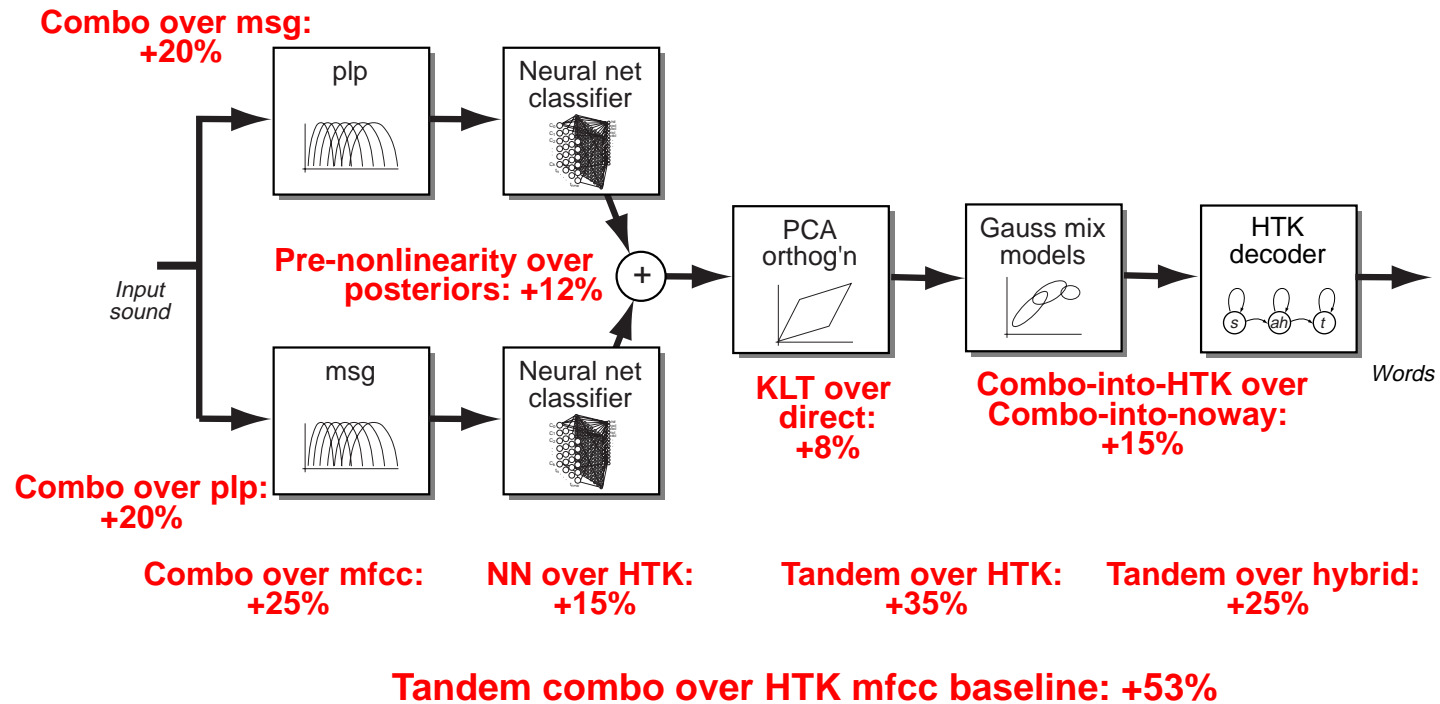
- It works very well ('Aurora' noisy digits):



<i>System-features</i>	<i>Avg. WER 20-0 dB</i>	<i>Baseline WER ratio</i>
HTK-mfcc	13.7%	100%
Neural net-mfcc	9.3%	84.5%
Tandem-mfcc	7.4%	64.5%
Tandem-msg+plp	6.4%	47.2%

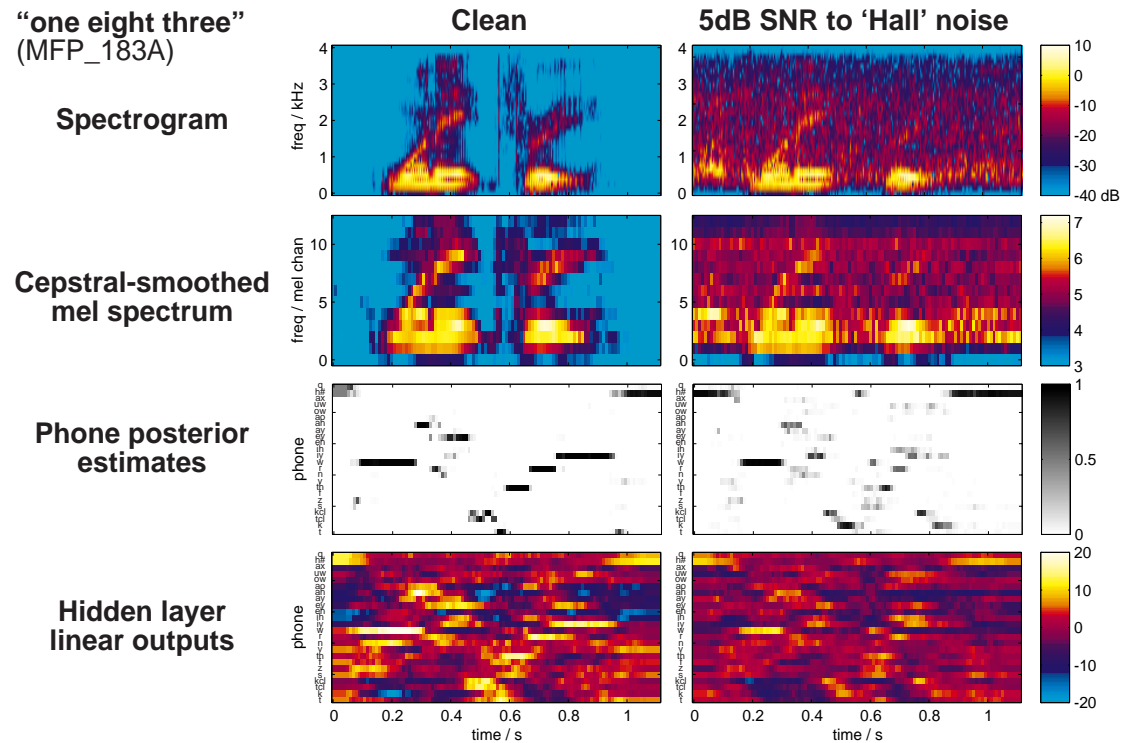
Relative contributions

- Approx relative impact on baseline WER ratio for different component:



Inside Tandem systems: What's going on?

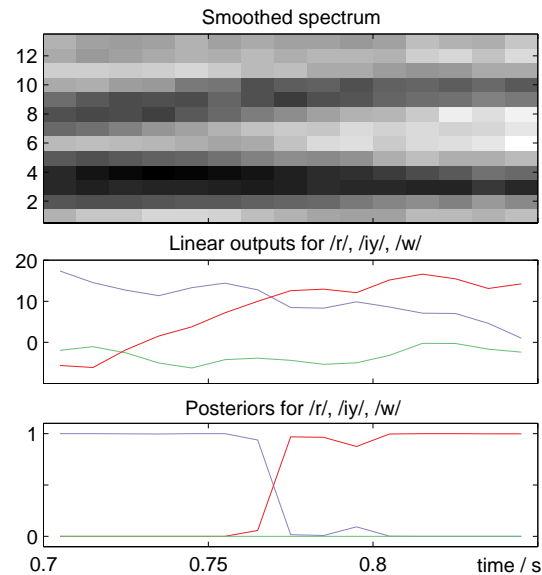
- Visualizations of the net outputs



- Neural net normalizes away noise

Tandem feature space 'magnification'

- Neural net performs a nonlinear remapping of the feature space



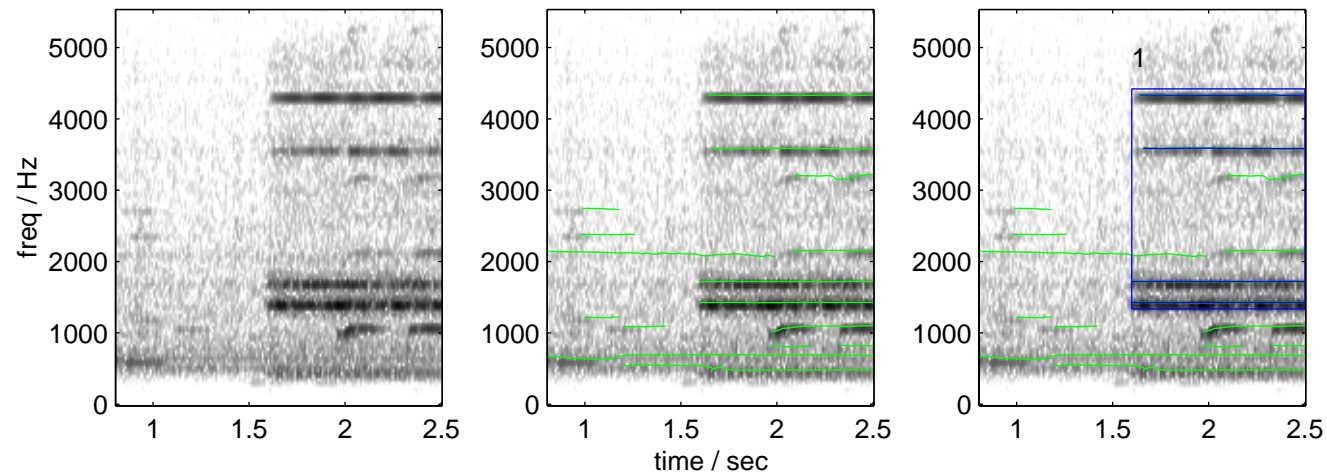
- small changes across critical boundaries result in large output changes

Outline

- 1 Introducing LabROSA
- 2 Tandem modeling for robust ASR
- 3 Other current projects**
 - Alarm sound detection
 - Computational Auditory Scene Analysis
 - Multi-source and missing-data recognition
 - The Meeting Recorder project
- 4 Future projects
- 5 Summary & conclusions

Alarm sound detection

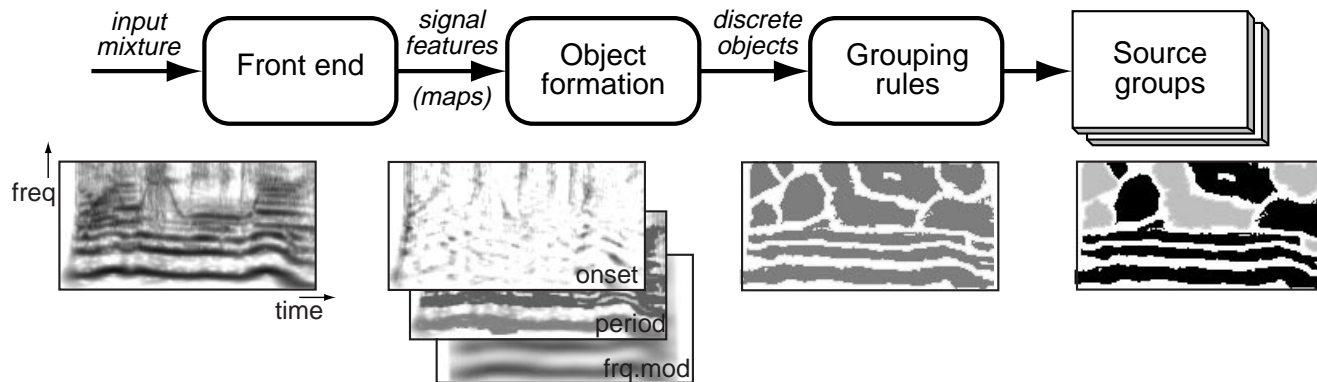
- **Alarm sounds have particular structure**
 - people 'know them when they hear them'
 - build a generic detector?
- **Isolate alarms in sound mixtures**



- representation of energy in time-frequency
- formation of atomic elements
- grouping by common properties (onset &c.)
- classify by attributes...

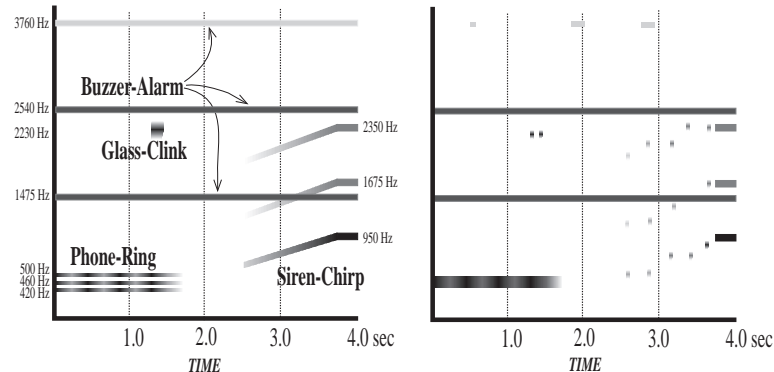
Computational Auditory Scene Analysis (CASA)

- Implement psychoacoustic theory? (Brown'92)



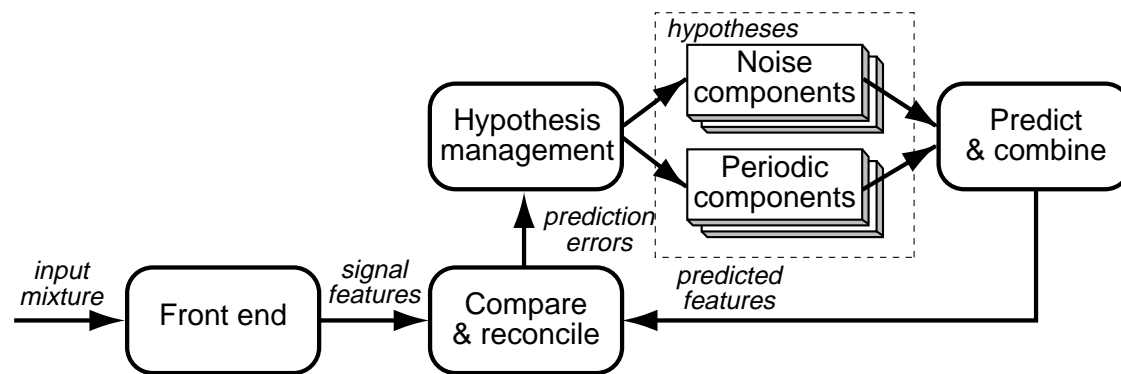
- what are the features? how are they used?

- Additional 'knowledge' needed (Klassner'96)



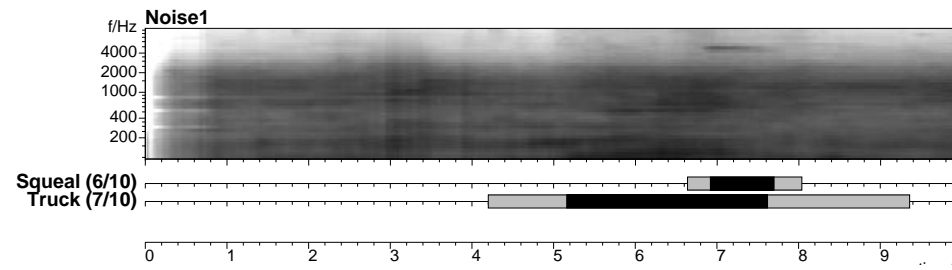
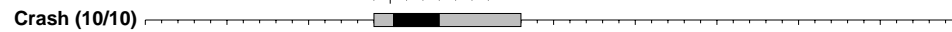
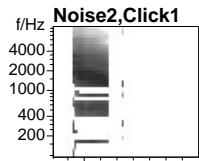
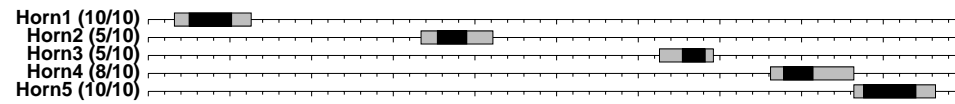
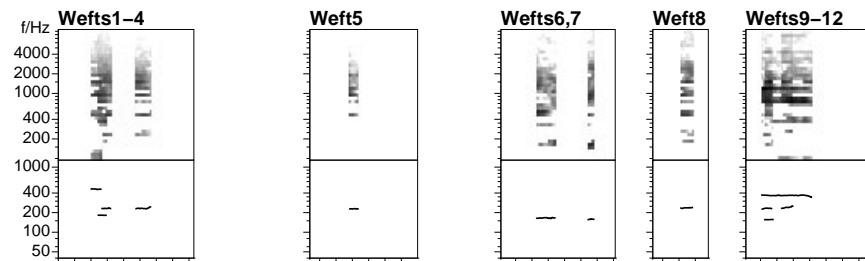
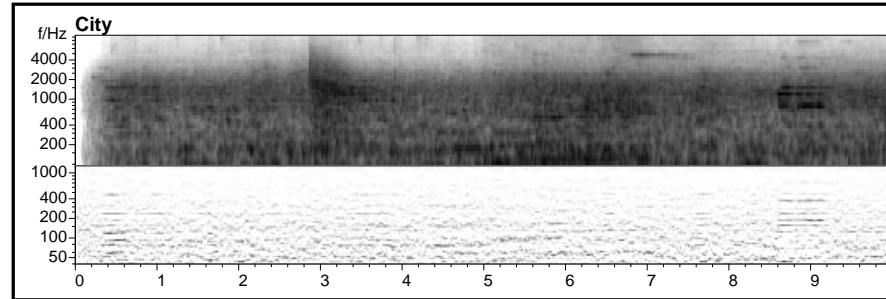
Prediction-driven CASA

- Data-driven (bottom-up) fails for noisy, ambiguous sounds (most mixtures!)
- Need top-down constraints:



- fit vocabulary of generic elements to sound
... bottom of a hierarchy?
- account for entire scene
- driven by prediction failures
- pursue alternative hypotheses

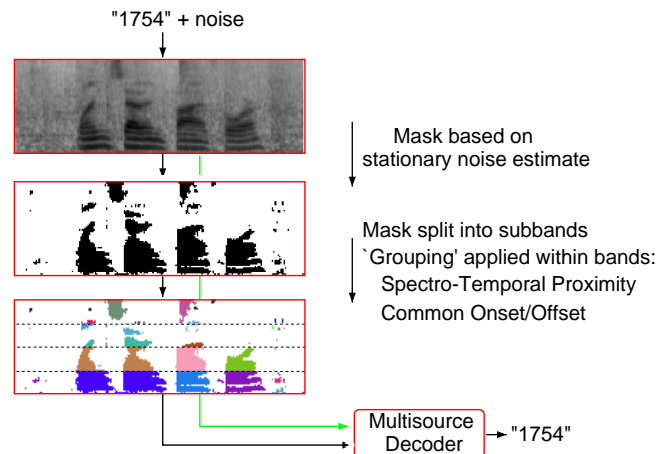
PDCASA example



Missing data recognition & CASA

(with Barker, Cooke, Green/Sheffield)

- **Missing-data recognition**
 - integrate across 'don't-know' values
 - 'perfect' mask → excellent performance in noise
- **Multi-source decoder**
 - Viterbi search of sound-fragment interpretations



- **CASA for masks/fragments**
 - larger fragments → quicker search

Meeting recorder

(with ICSI, UW, SRI, IBM)

- **Microphones in conventional meetings**
 - for transcription/summarization/retrieval
 - informal, overlapped speech
- **Data collection (ICSI and ...):**



- 10s of hours collected, ongoing
- now being transcribed

Meeting recorder: Research issues

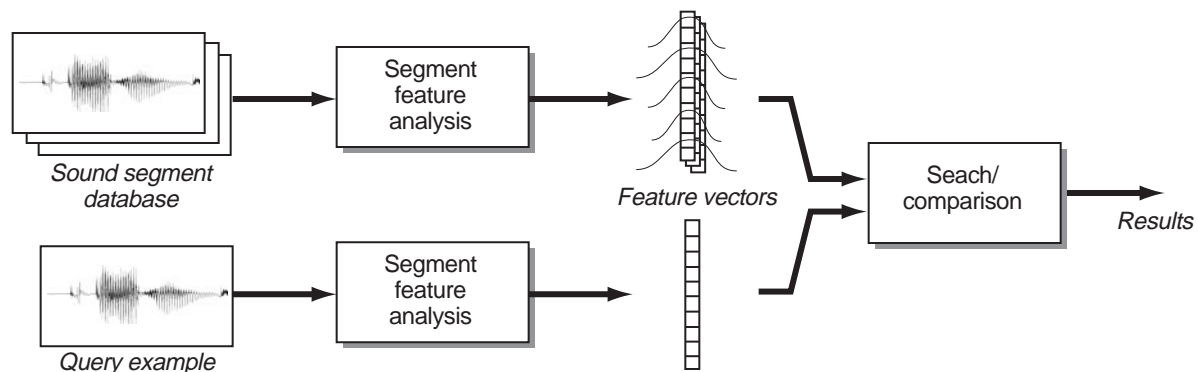
- **Preliminary analysis**
 - transcription & forced alignment
 - ground truth in turns/overlaps
 - preliminary distant-mic recordings
- **Research areas**
 - meeting dialog: overlaps, turns etc.
 - language modeling for meetings
 - feature design for distant acoustics
- **Applications**
 - information retrieval from meetings
 - 'mapping' meeting content
 - sociological analysis of meeting behavior

Outline

- 1 Introducing LabROSA
- 2 Tandem modeling for robust ASR
- 4 Other current projects
- 4 **Future projects**
 - Audio Content-Based Retrieval
 - A 'machine listener'
 - Audio-video-text content analysis
- 5 Summary & conclusions

Audio Information Retrieval

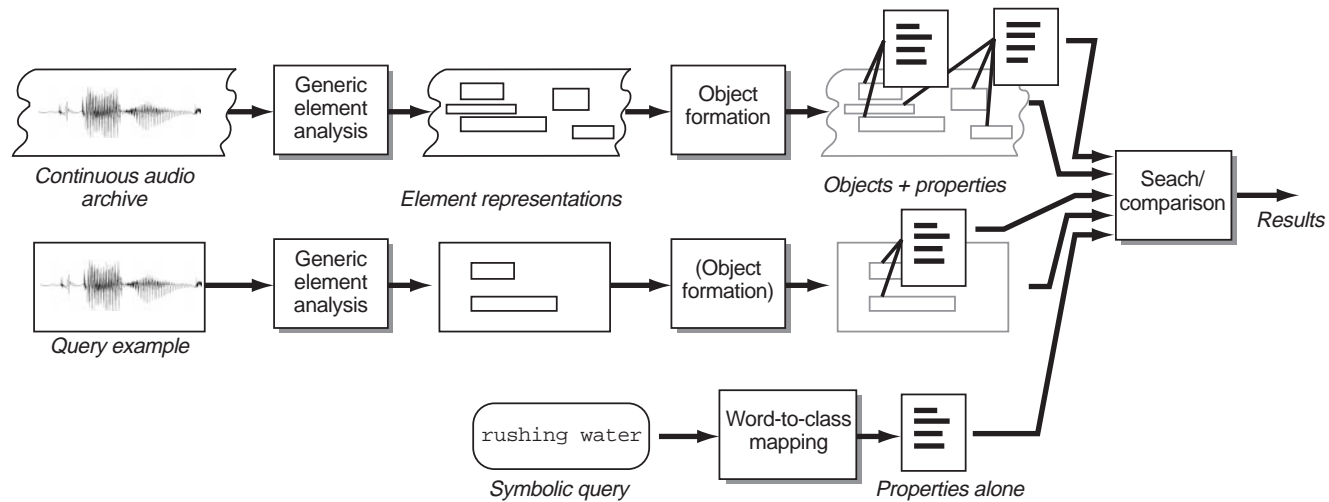
- **Searching in a database of audio**
 - speech .. use ASR
 - text annotations .. search them
 - sound effects library?
- **e.g. Muscle Fish “SoundFisher” browser**
 - define multiple ‘perceptual’ feature dimensions
 - search by proximity in (weighted) feature space



- features are ‘global’ for each soundfile,
no attempt to separate mixtures

CASA for audio retrieval

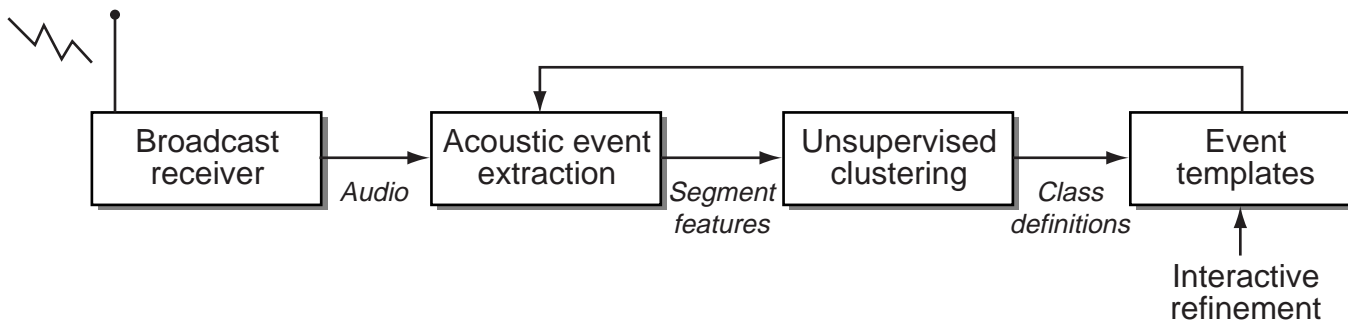
- When audio material contains mixtures, global features are insufficient
- Retrieval based on element/object analysis:



- features are calculated over grouped subsets

A 'machine listener'

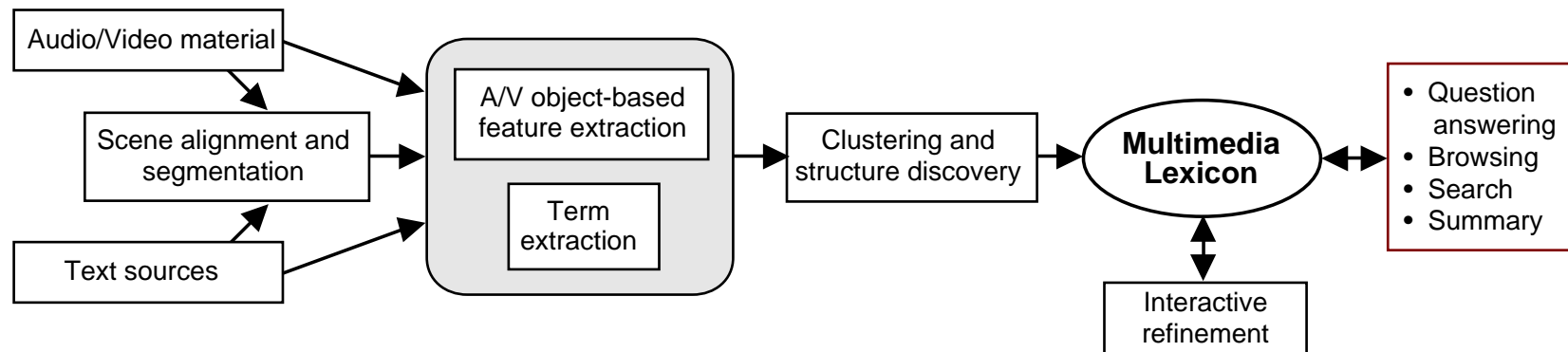
- **Goal: Unsupervised structure discovery**



- **What can you do with a large unlabeled training set (e.g. broadcast)?**
 - bootstrap learning: look for common patterns
 - have to learn generalizations in parallel:
e.g. self-organizing maps, EM HMMs
 - post-filtering by humans may find 'meaning' in clusters

Audio-video-text content analysis

(with Shih-Fu Chang, Kathleen McKeown)



- **Audio and video provide complementary info**
 - correlate object features to define templates?
- **Associated text annotations provide a very small amount of labeling**
 - .. but for a very large number of examples
 - sufficient to obtain purchase?
 - build a 'multimedia lexicon' for question-answering

Outline

- 1 Introducing LabROSA
- 2 Tandem modeling for robust ASR
- 4 Other current projects
- 4 Future projects
- 5 Summary & conclusions**

Applications for sound organization

What do people do with their ears?

- **Human-computer interface**
 - .. includes knowing when (& why) you've failed
- **Robots**
 - intelligence requires perceptual awareness
 - Sony's AIBO: dog-hearing
- **Archive indexing & retrieval**
 - pure audio archives
 - true multimedia content analysis
- **Content 'understanding'**
 - intelligent classification & summarization
- **Autonomous monitoring**
- **Broader 'structure discovery' algorithms**

Summary

DOMAINS

- Broadcast
- Meetings
- Movies
- Personal recordings
- Lectures
- Location monitoring

ROSA

- Object-based structure discovery & learning
- Speech recognition
- Scene analysis
- Speech characterization
- Audio-visual integration
- Nonspeech recognition
- Music analysis

APPLICATIONS

- Structuring
- Search
- Summarization
- Awareness
- Understanding

Conclusions

- **New classification schemes for ASR**
 - ... combining multiple approaches/sources
- **But sound is more than just speech!**
 - speech is a special case
 - need to deal with the 'other stuff'
- **Object-based analysis**
 - it's what people do
 - the world presents acoustic mixtures
- **Whole-scene representation**
 - it's what people do
 - provides mutual constraints of overlap
- **Broad range of approaches
for a broad range of phenomena**