Audio-to-Text Conversion - Evaluation layer

Core metrics (what/when/why)

- WER (Word Error Rate) = (S + D + I) / N Use for: most Latin-script languages and word-segmented scripts. Insight: overall transcript correctness; sensitive to word insertions/deletions.
- **CER (Character Error Rate)** *Use for:* languages without whitespace (zh, ja), noisy text normalization, or when tokenization is tricky. *Insight:* fine-grained errors; correlates with readability for non-segmented scripts.
- **Segment WER vs Concatenated WER** *Use for:* long-form audio evaluated by chunks. *Insight:* concatenated WER reveals stitch/overlap issues hidden by per-chunk scoring.
- Entity/Number Accuracy (custom slots) Use for: domains heavy in numerals, IDs, names (finance/medical). Insight: business-critical correctness beyond overall WER.
- RTF (Real-Time Factor) & Latency (p50/p90) Use for: streaming/production. Insight: deployment feasibility; RTF < 1 means faster-than-real-time offline decoding.
- **DER (Diarization Error Rate) & JER** *Use for:* multi-speaker ASR with speaker labels. *Insight:* speaker attribution quality (miss/false alarm/confusion).
- LID Accuracy / Code-switch WER *Use for:* multilingual pipelines. *Insight:* language routing quality; per-language WER comparisons.
- Calibration (ECE/Brier/NLL on confidence) *Use for:* post-ASR confidence scoring. *Insight:* how well scores reflect true correctness (useful for human-in-the-loop).

Practical rule: **WER/CER** for core model progress, **DER** when speakers matter, **entity/number accuracy** for domain usefulness, **RTF/latency** for deployability.

Visualization methods (to diagnose + explain)

Alignment heatmaps

- Seq2seq attention maps: decoder-to-encoder attention over time (token ↔ frame).
- CTC alignments: frame-level best path / forced alignment overlay on spectrogram.

• Word-timeline plots

 Show predicted words with start/end times over a waveform or log-Mel spectrogram.

Error overlays

 Color Levenshtein operations (S/D/I) along the timeline; spotlight where/why WER arises.

• Entity highlighting

• Highlight numbers/dates/tickers in reference vs hypothesis (correct/incorrect).

• Diarization ribbons

 Horizontal bars per speaker with ASR text above; quickly reveals overlap/confusions.

• Saliency on spectrogram (Integrated Gradients)

• Attribute which time-freq regions influenced a token; great for noise/debugging.