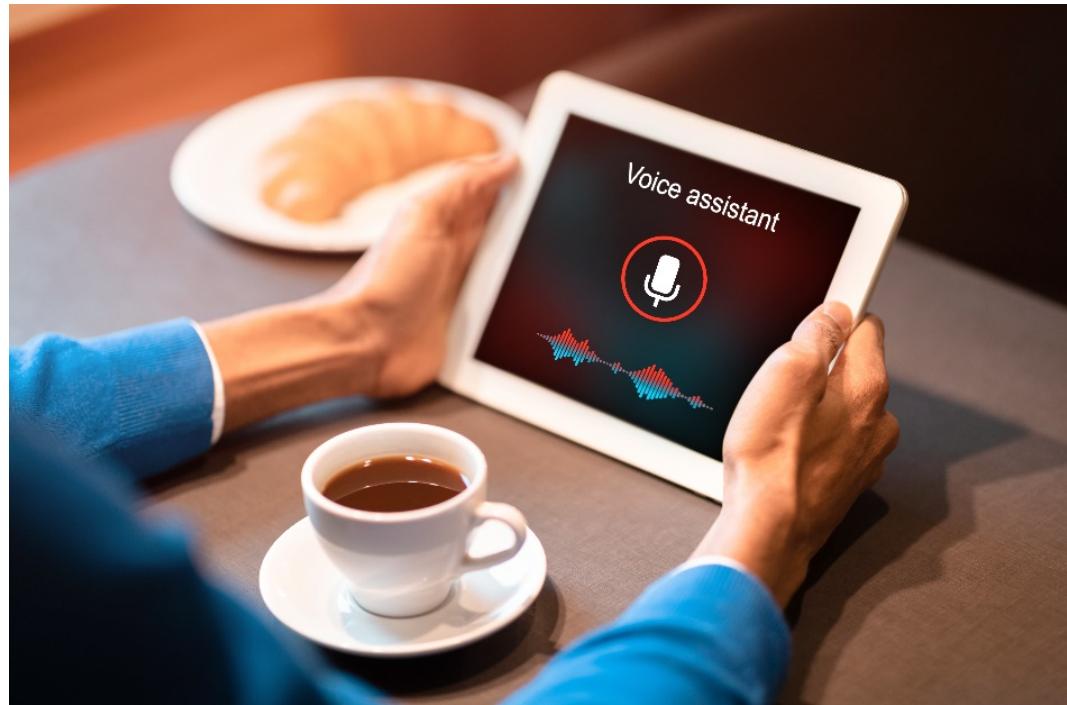


# ML school audio track

## *Keyword Spotting*

Dr. Paul Wallbott



# **Open Questions and exercise feedback**

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# Use Case: Wake word detection

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## SMALL-FOOTPRINT KEYWORD SPOTTING USING DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS

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guoguo@jhu.edu

carolinap@google.com

heigold@google.com

Google research  
2014

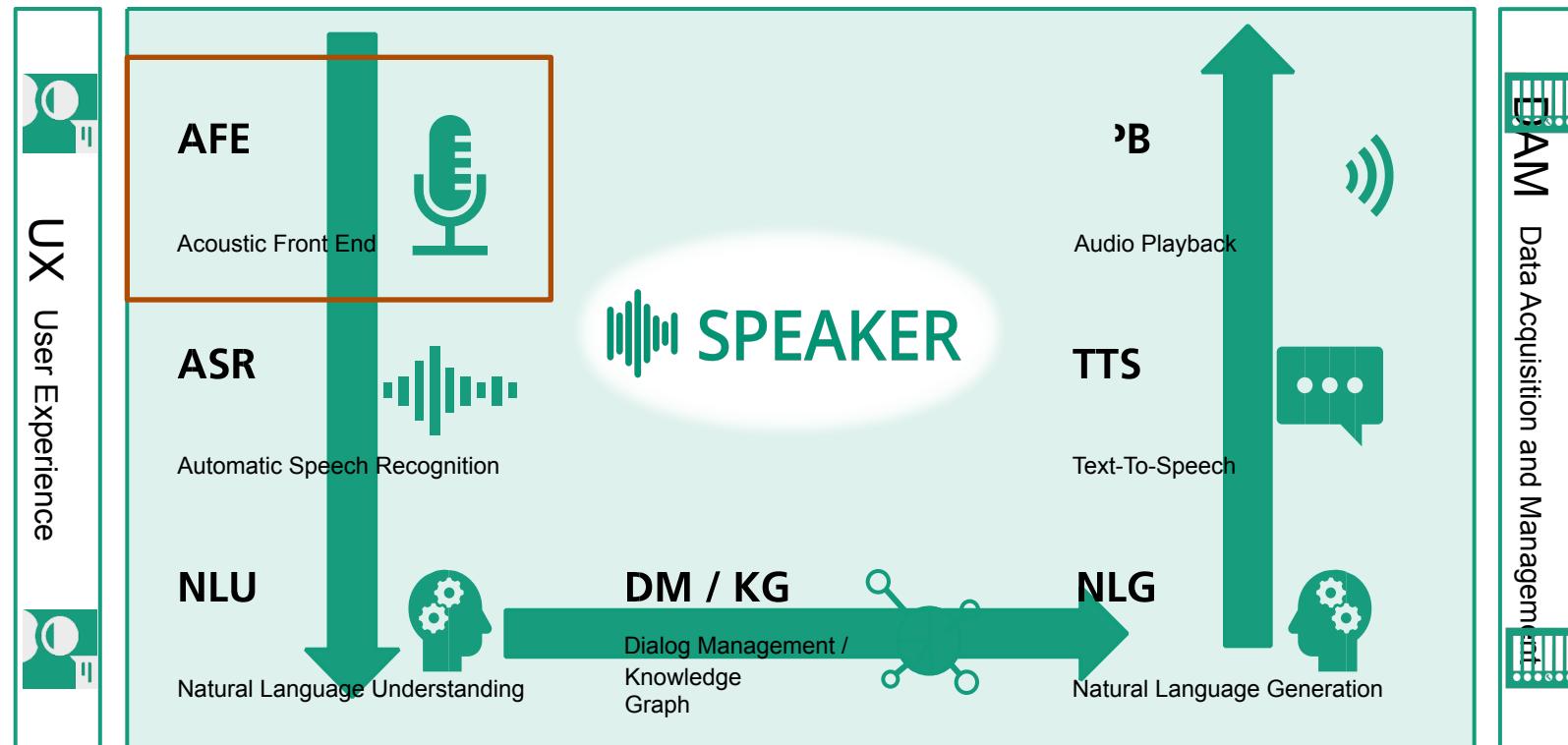
Siri, ok google  
2017

October 2017

SPEECH AND NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

**Hey Siri: An On-device DNN-powered Voice Trigger for Apple's Personal Assistant**

# Use Case: Wake word detection



Credits to M. Gref

# Other Use Cases

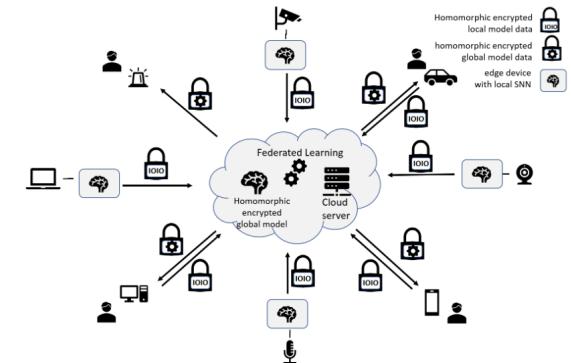
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- Command control of smart devices
  - Smart home
  - Robotics
  - ...
- KWS advantages vs full fetched ASR
  - Much lower energy footprint
  - On device always possible
- progress in neuromorphic hardware + ASR algorithms -> on device ASR
  - Eventually privacy issue might decouple

# Small detour: privacy

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- Privacy is a major issue in many domains:
  - Personal data (medical, home assistants, ...)
  - Corporate data (competitive advantage)
- Corporate data
  - Fraunhofer speech assistant as privacy preserving business solution
  - European initiative GAIA-X sets a frame for bringing cloud providers, model builders and data owners together
- Personal data
  - Growing consumer interest for data privacy, companies adapt to it
  - Tension between privacy and data gathering causes emergence of research activity (federated learning, homomorphic encryption etc.)



# The Sec-Learn project

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- Fraunhofer project
- Neuromorphic hardware for on device computations
- Privacy preserving federated learning
  - On device: training, inference
  - Cloud: model aggregation

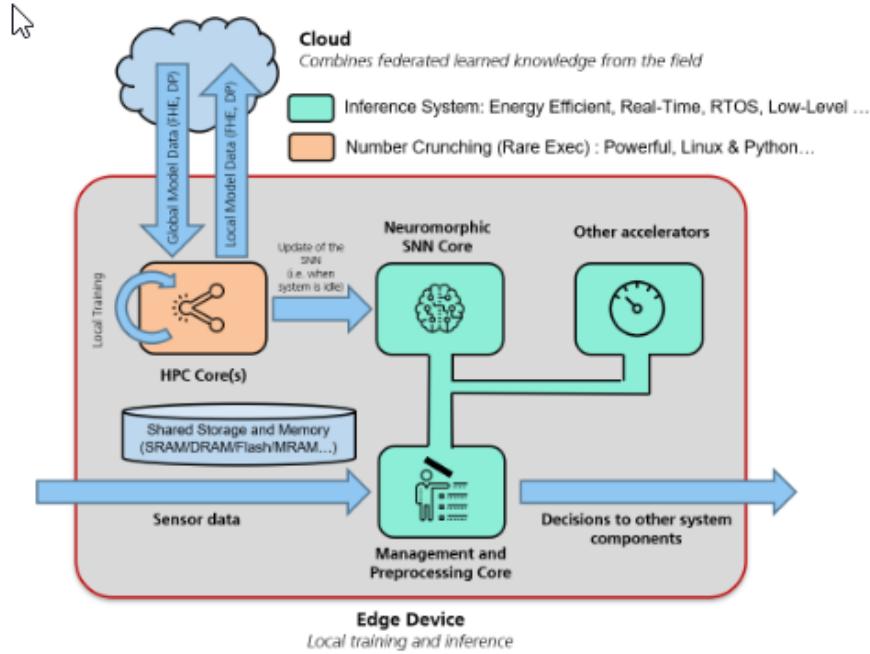


Fig. 3: SEC-Learn Ecosystem

[https://samos-conference.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/NGC2\\_59\\_PDF.pdf](https://samos-conference.com/wp/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/NGC2_59_PDF.pdf)

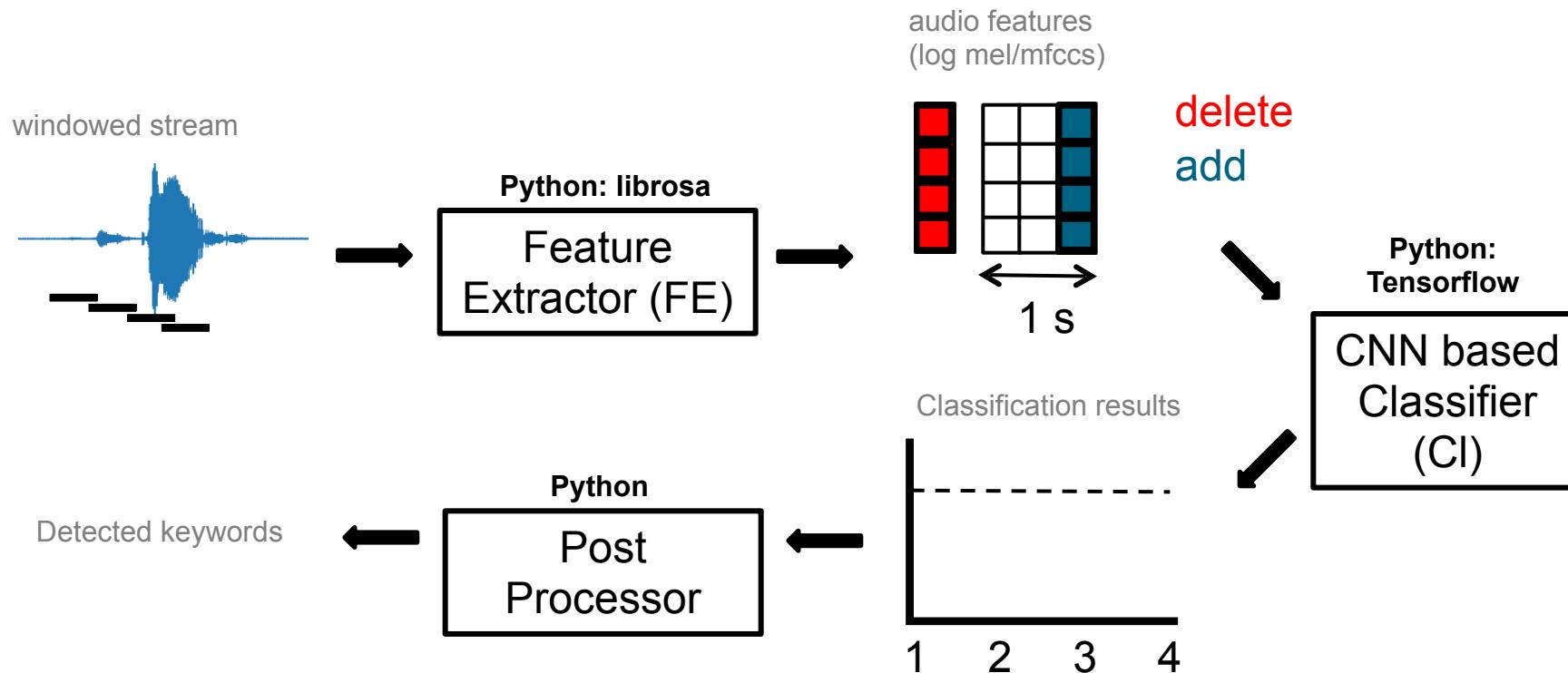
# We are almost there...



<https://pixabay.com/de/photos/container-containerschiff-hafen-1638068/>

# KWS streaming

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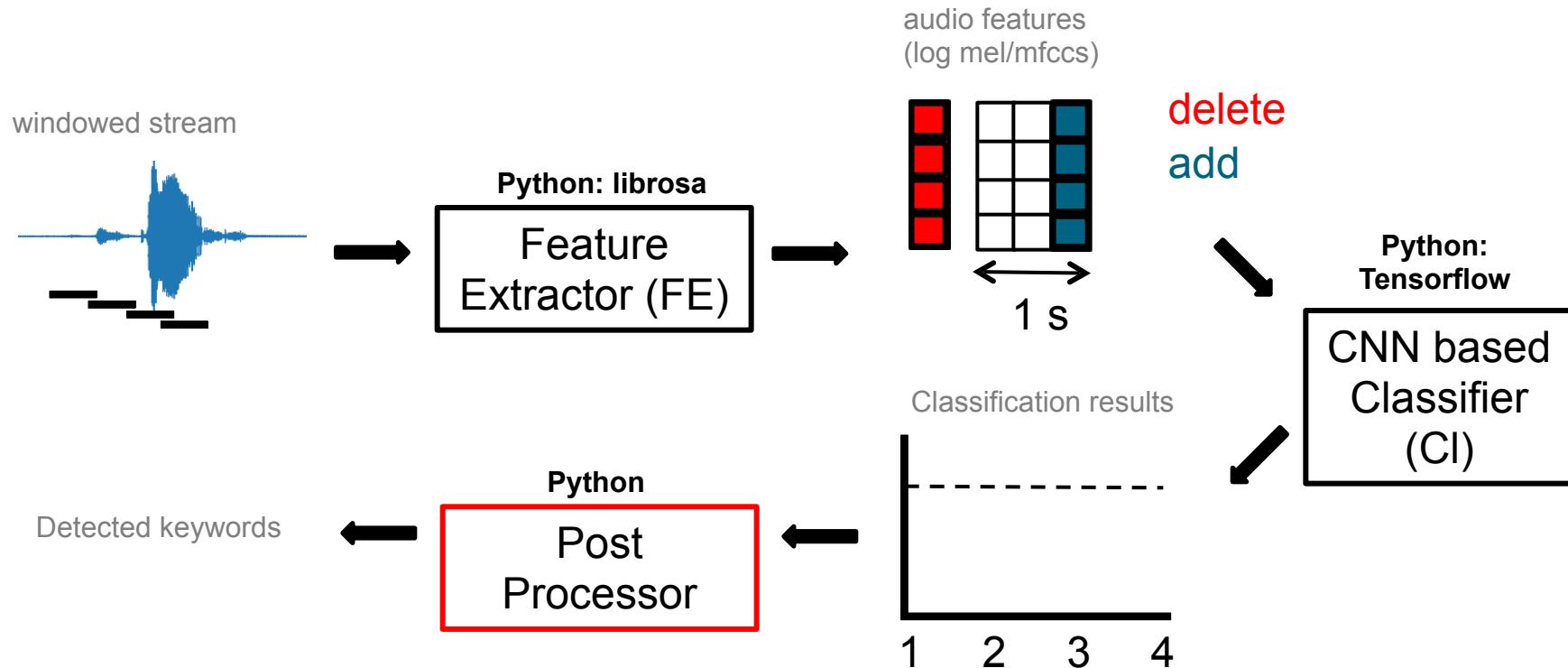
# Introduction: word-based kws

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- Feature extractor
  - Speech can be seen as characteristic frequencies being present in the audio signal
  - Convert audio signal to frequency domain (spectrogram, mfccs)
- NN classifier (1s audio -> class probabilities)
  - Neural network that can predict the likelihood of a set of keywords being part of the 1s audio chunk
- Post processor
  - Rule that allows to say which keyword is currently present (or silence or unknown)
  - Threshold or smoothing over the last N probabilities (reduce false positives)

# Session 3: streaming

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# Session 3: Streaming

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- Exercise 04: putting it all together!
  - In exercise\_04 we put the pieces together and test our keyword spotter in practice
  - Record a 10s long audio with some keywords and try it out with that one!