

# ROS与语音识别

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# 什么是语音识别 (Automatic Speech Recognition)?



hello world

# 语音识别的基本原理

$$W^* = \arg \max_w P(W | Y) \quad (1)$$

$$= \arg \max_w \frac{P(Y | W)P(W)}{P(Y)} \quad (2)$$

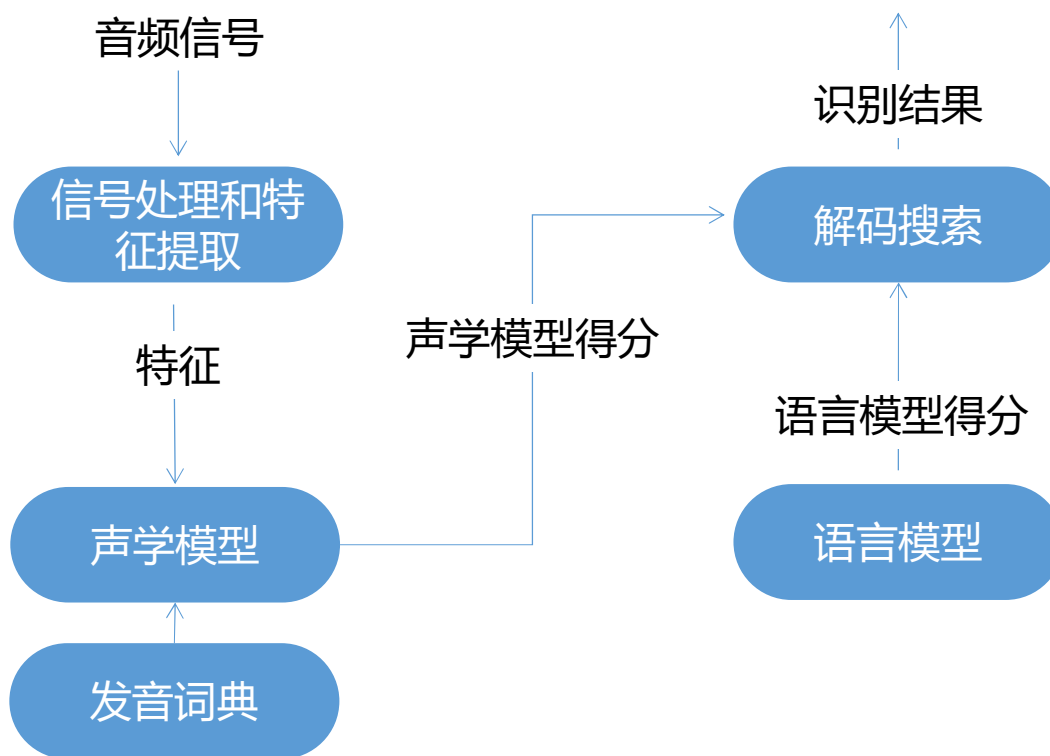
$$\approx \arg \max_w \underbrace{P(Y | W)}_{\text{Acoustic Model (AM)}} \underbrace{P(W)}_{\text{Language Model (LM)}} \quad (3)$$

**Acoustic  
Model (AM)**

Language  
Model (LM)

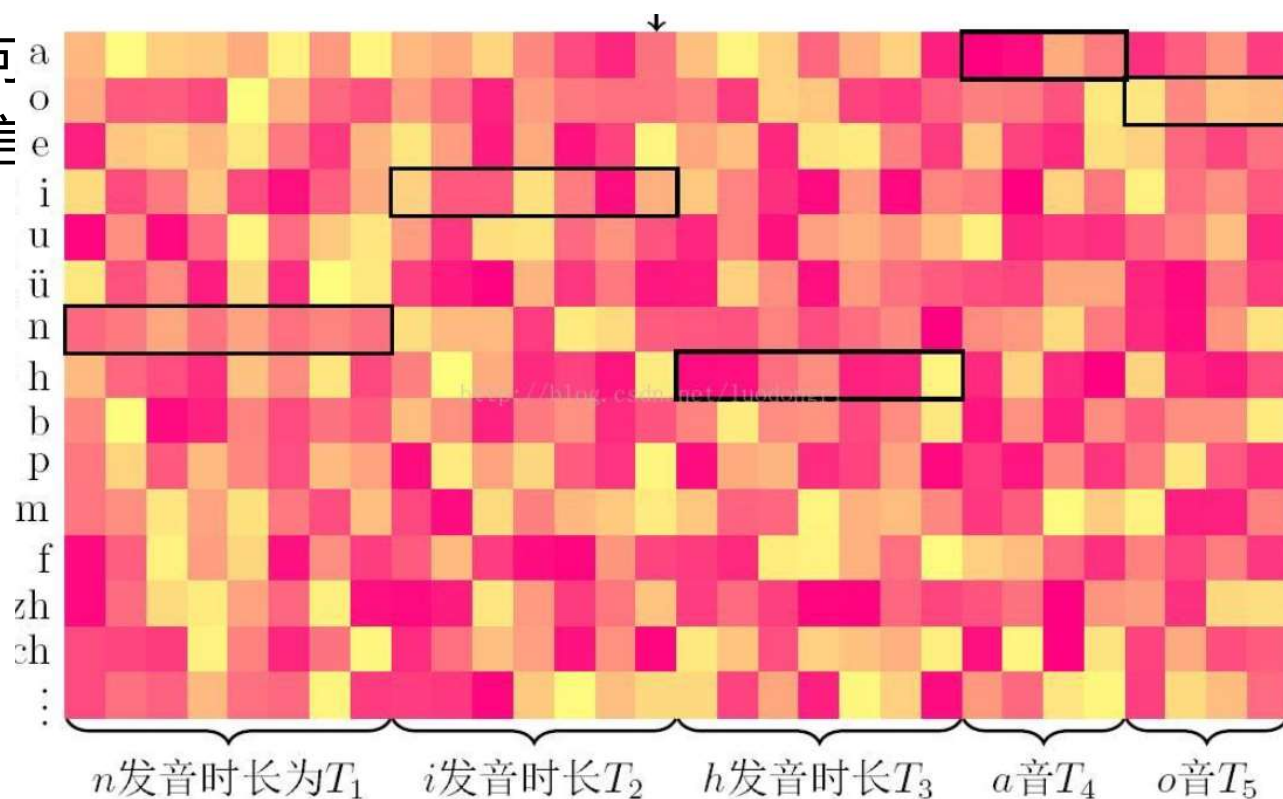
$$P(W) = P(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_k) = P(w_1)P(w_2 | w_1) \dots P(w_k | w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{k-1})$$

# 传统语音识别系统



# 关于声学模型，主要有两个问题：

- 1、特征向
- 2、音频信

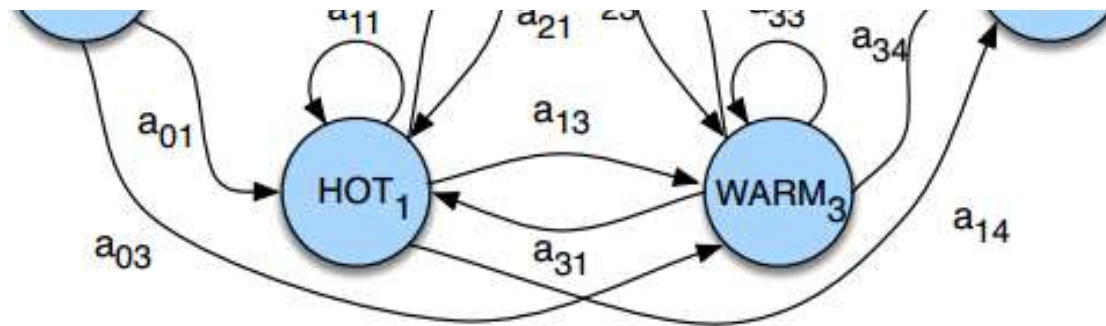


# 马尔可夫假设与马尔可夫链

$$P(W) = P(w_1, w_2, \dots, w_k) = P(w_1)P(w_2 | w_1) \dots P(w_k | w_1, w_2, \dots, w_{k-1})$$



**Markov Assumption:**  $P(q_i | q_1 \dots q_{i-1}) = P(q_i | q_{i-1})$



# 隐马尔科夫模型 (Hidden Markov Model, HMM)

1. 隐含状态  $S$

2. 可观测状态  $O$

3. 初始状态概率矩阵  $\pi$

Baum-Welch

4. 隐含状态转移概率  $A$

5. 隐含状态到观测状态的发射概率  $B$

# 隐马尔科夫模型 (Hidden Markov Model, HMM)

$$P(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_t, s_1, s_2, \dots, s_t)$$

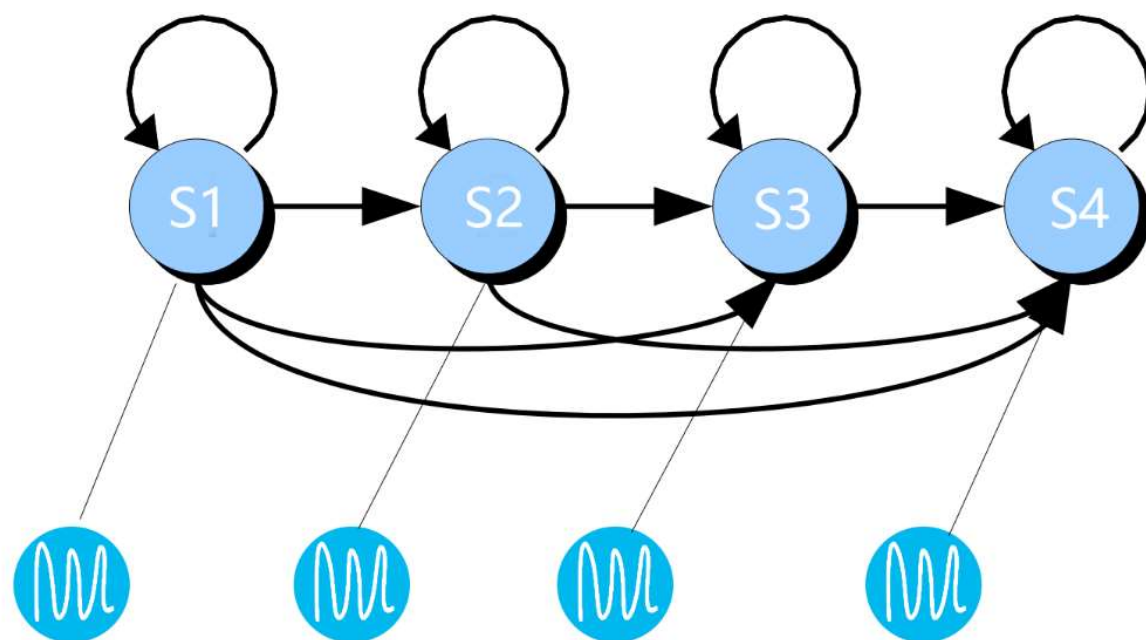
$$= P(o_1, o_2, \dots, o_t \mid s_1, s_2, \dots, s_t) P(s_1, s_2, \dots, s_t)$$

$$= \prod_t P(o_t \mid s_t) P(s_t \mid s_{t-1})$$

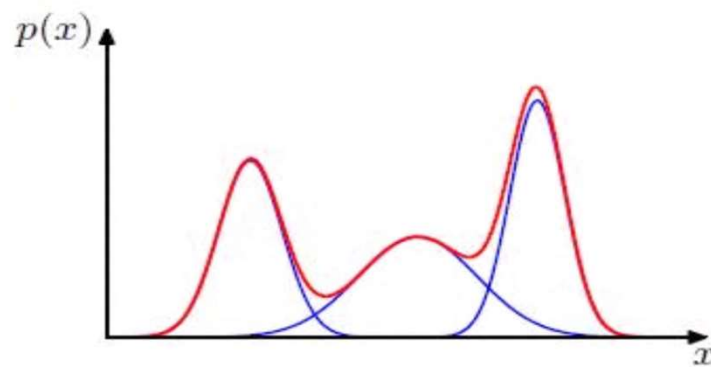
$$\arg \max_w \underline{P(Y \mid W)} \underline{P(W)}$$



# 隐马尔科夫模型 (Hidden Markov Model, HMM)



# 混合高斯模型GMM

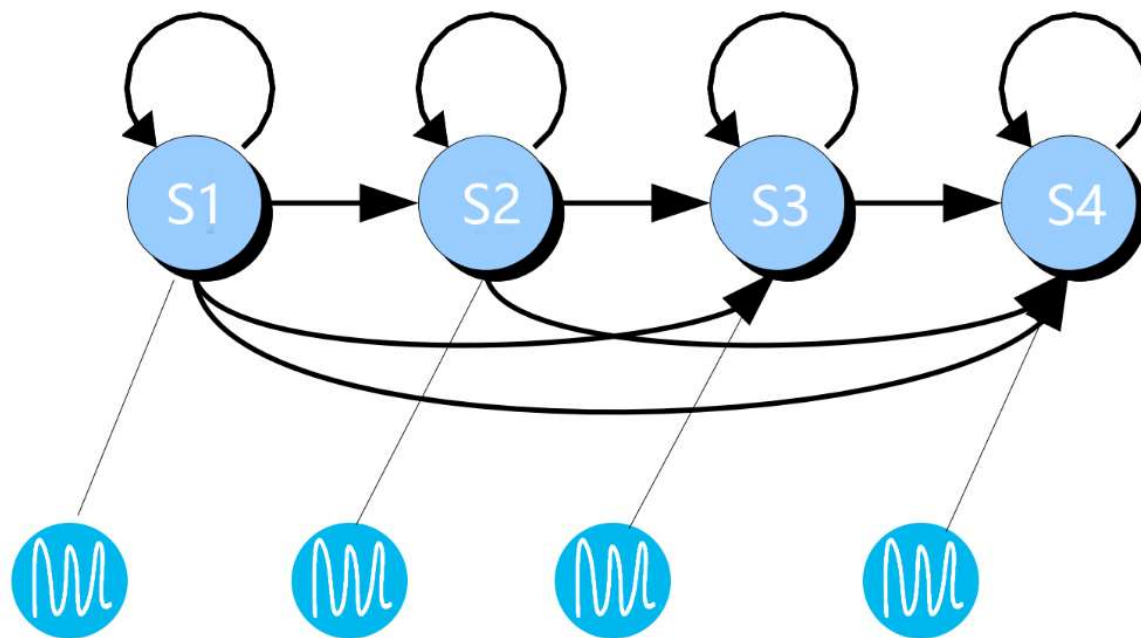


$$b_i(o_t) = \sum_{m=1}^M \frac{c_{i,m}}{2\pi^{D/2} |\Sigma_{i,m}|^{1/2}} \exp\left[-\frac{1}{2}(o_t - \mu_{i,m})^T \Sigma_{i,m}^{-1} (o_t - \mu_{i,m})\right]$$

$$C_{i,m}, \mu_{i,m}, \Sigma_{i,m}$$

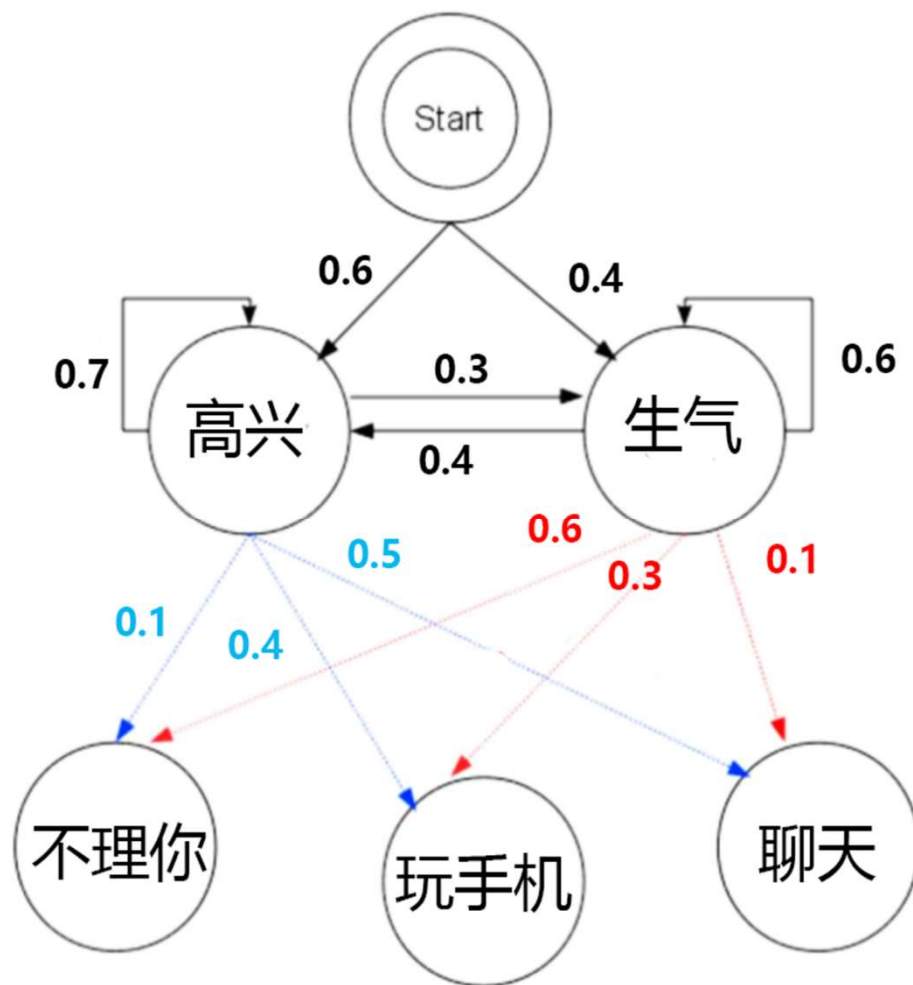
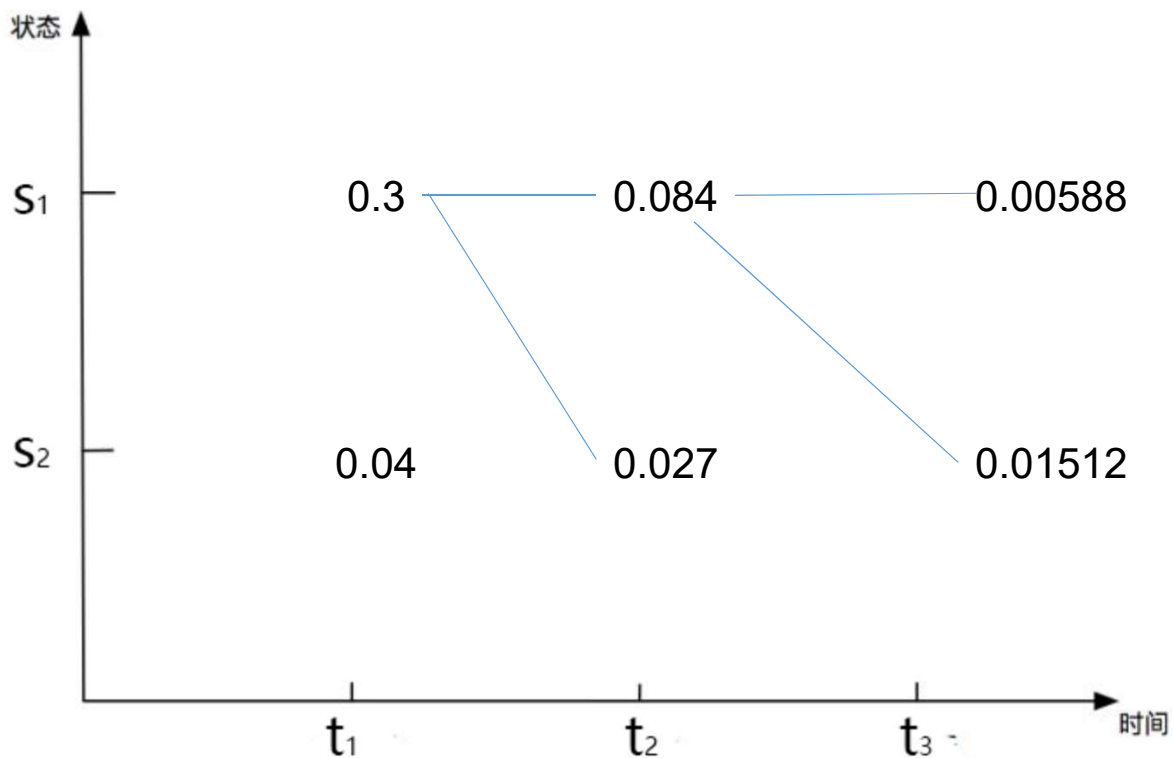
训练方法: Baum-Welch算法

# GMM-HMM 模型



# 维特比算法

输入观测序列0



最终得到最优路径: S1,S1,S2

# 一种简单的分割

h h e  $\epsilon$   $\epsilon$  l l l  $\epsilon$  l l o

h e  $\epsilon$  l  $\epsilon$  l o

h e l l o

h e l l o

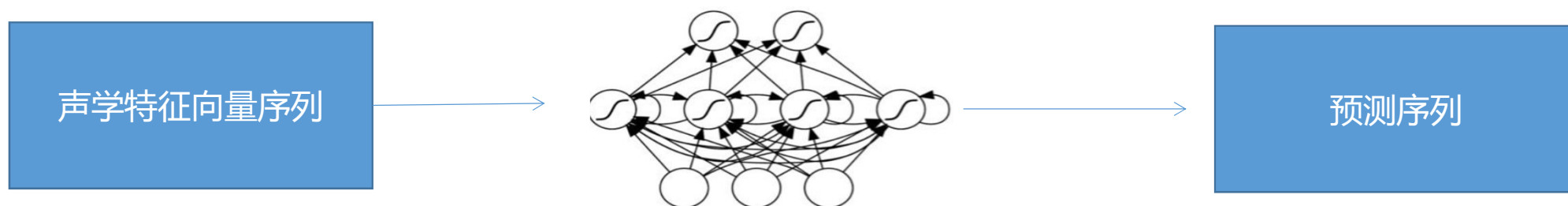
First, merge repeat characters.

Then, remove any  $\epsilon$  tokens.

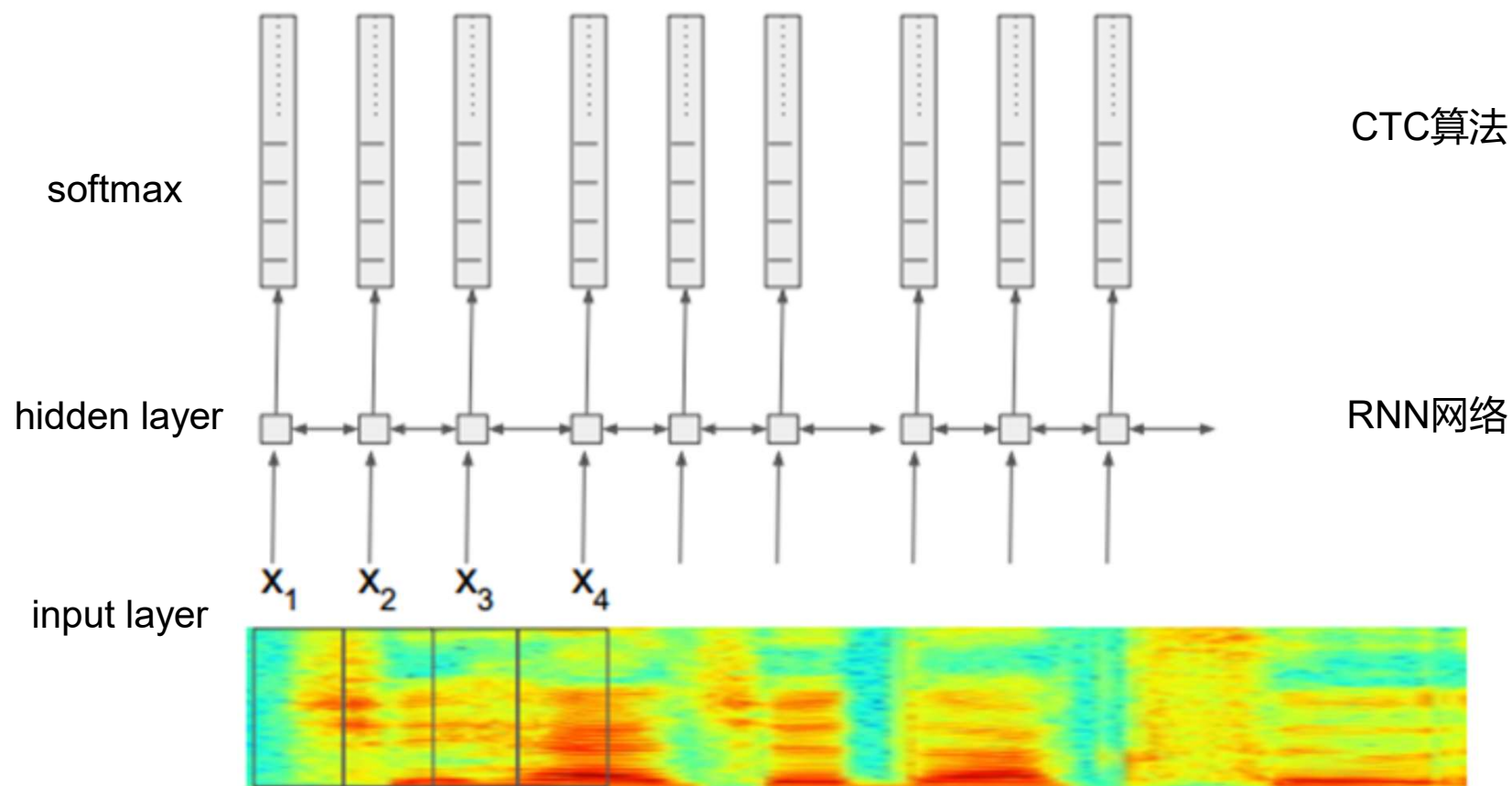
The remaining characters are the output.

$y \in \{a, b, \dots, z, ?, \dots, !, \dots, blank\}$

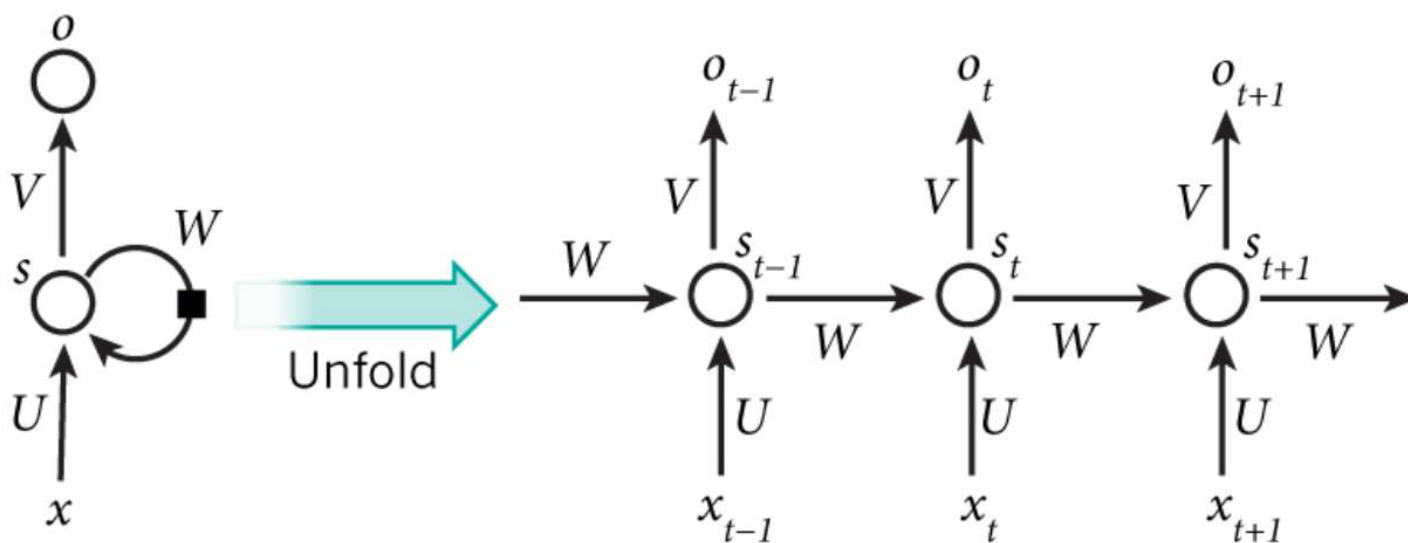
# 基于神经网络的END-TO-END模型



# 神经网络结构



# 循环递归神经网络RNN



$$s_t = g(W * s_{t-1} + U * x_t + Bias)$$

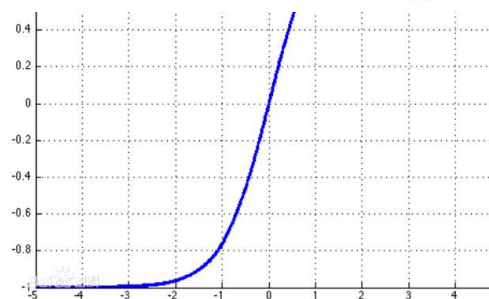
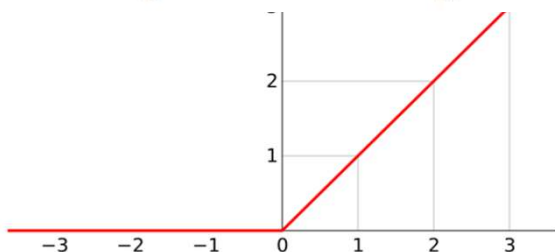
$$o_t = g(V * s_t + Bias)$$



# 梯度消失和梯度爆炸

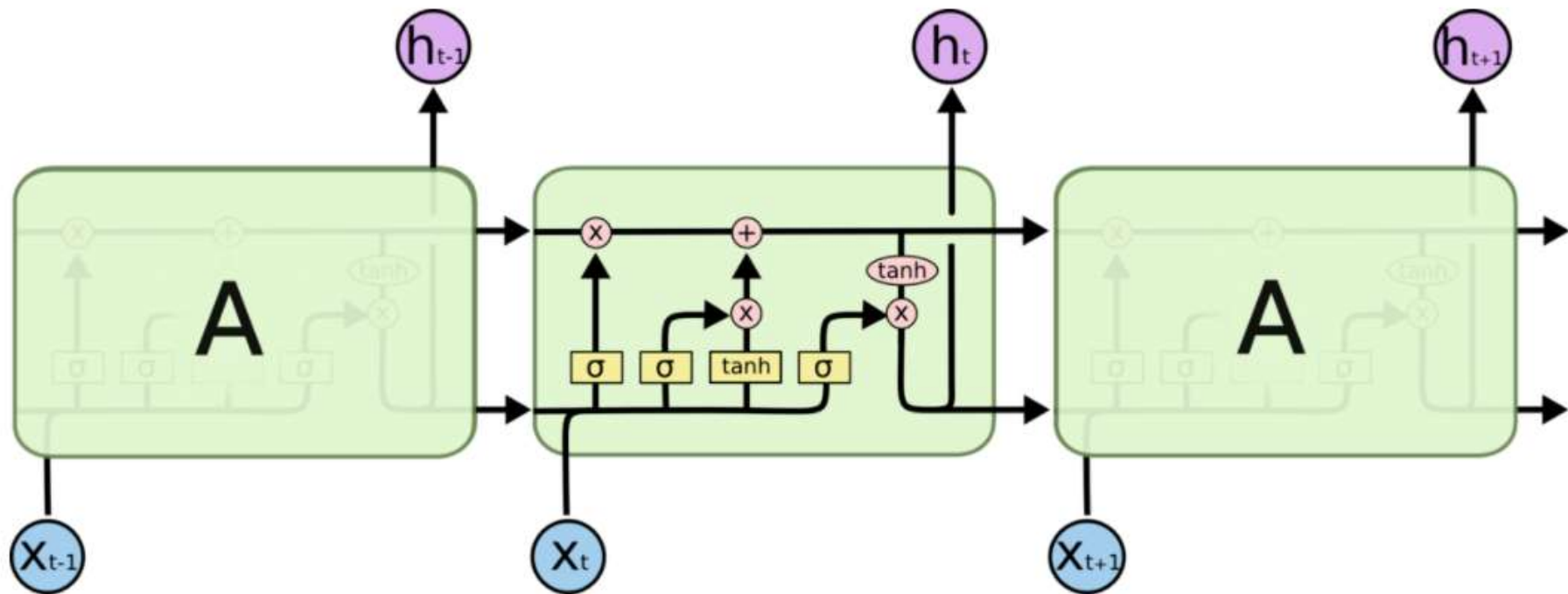
$$\frac{\partial g_3}{\partial s_3} W * \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial s_2} W * \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial s_1} \frac{\partial s_1}{\partial W}$$

$$\frac{\partial g_3}{\partial W} = \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial s_3} g_2 + \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial s_3} W * \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial s_2} g_1 + \frac{\partial g_3}{\partial s_3} W * \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial s_2} W * \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial s_1} \frac{\partial s_1}{\partial W}$$

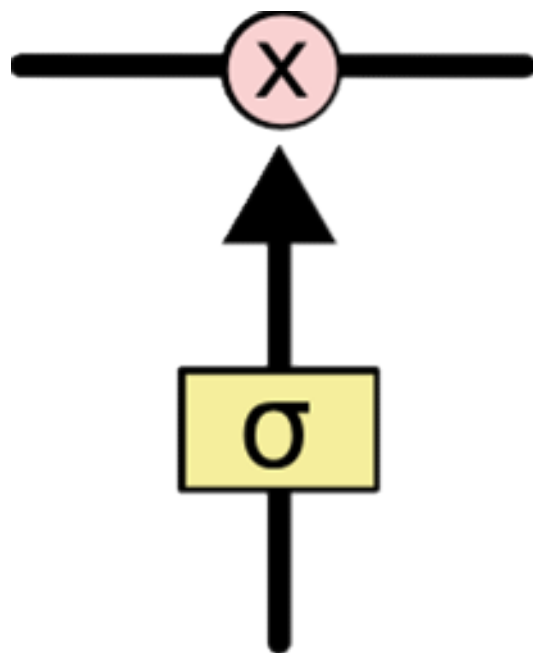


Today I want to make a steak, first of all I want to go to the farms to buy **beef**, then salt, vinegar, and finally go home to cook it.

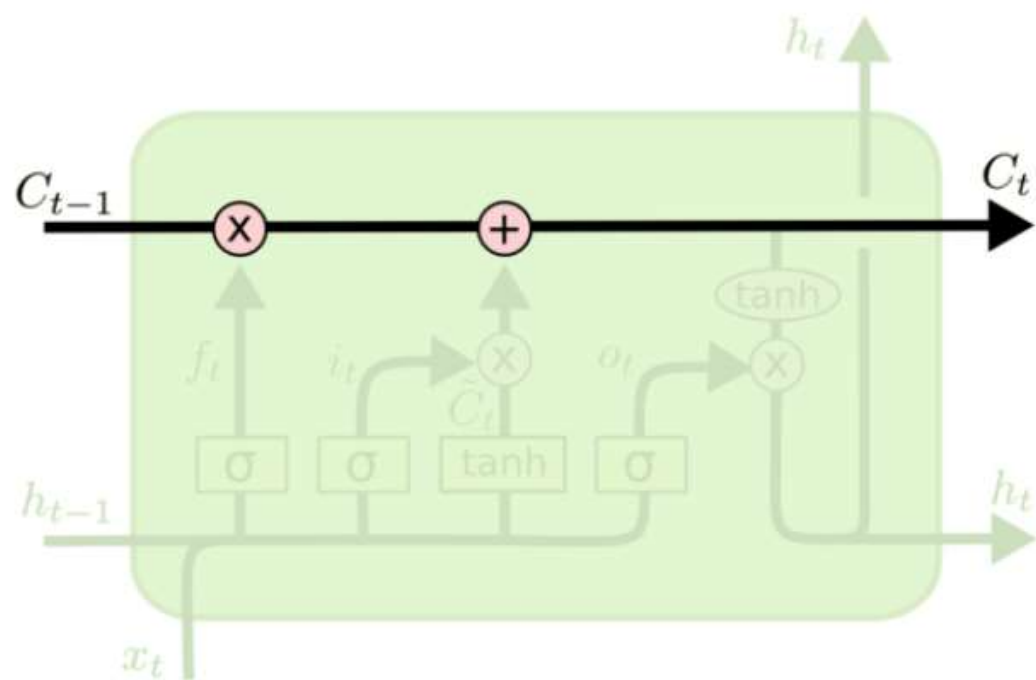
# LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory)



LSTM 中的重复模块包含四个交互的层

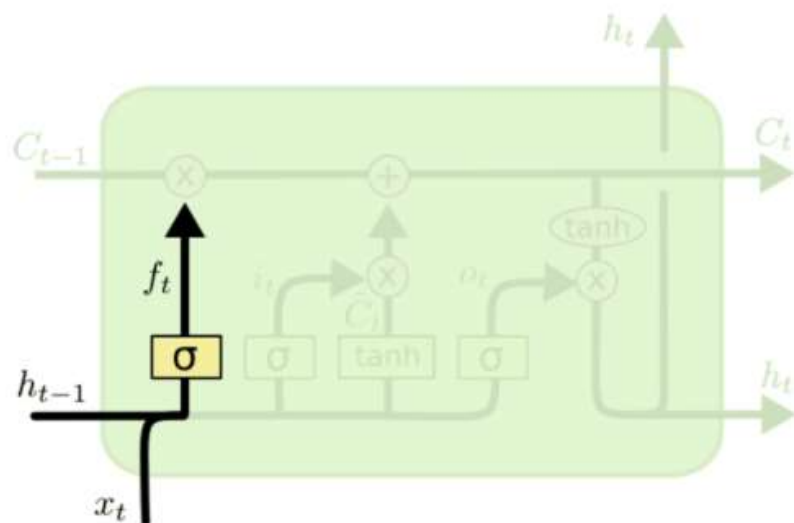


# 细胞状态



# 忘记门

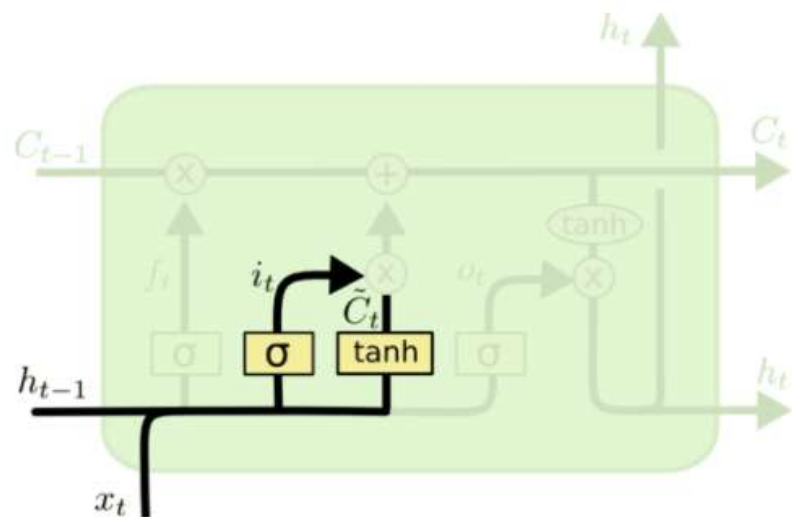
我说要吃饭，**他**说要吃面。



$$f_t = \sigma(W_f \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_f)$$

决定丢弃信息

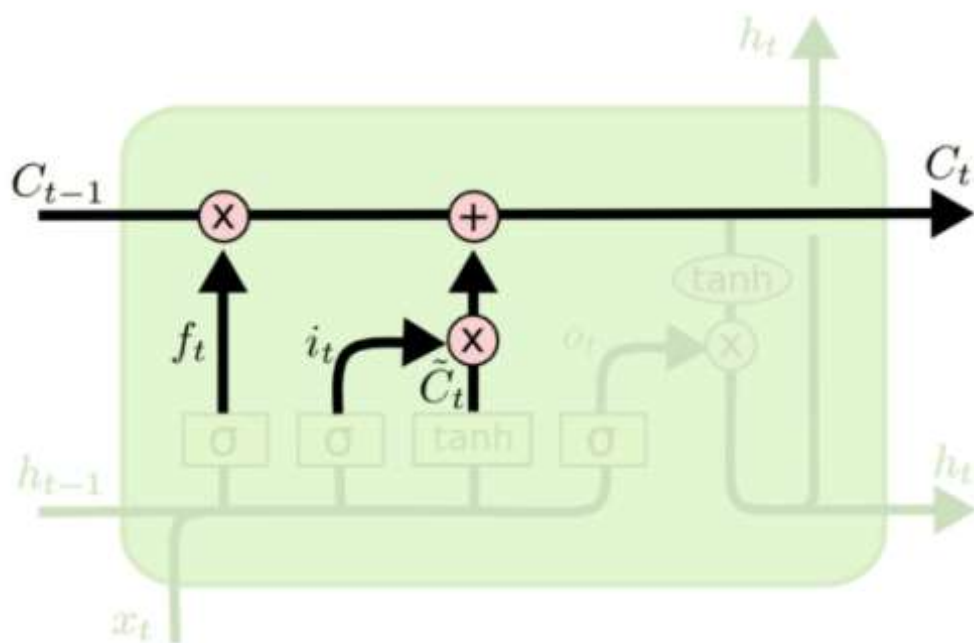
# 输入门



$$i_t = \sigma(W_i \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_i)$$
$$\tilde{C}_t = \tanh(W_C \cdot [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_C)$$

确定更新的信息

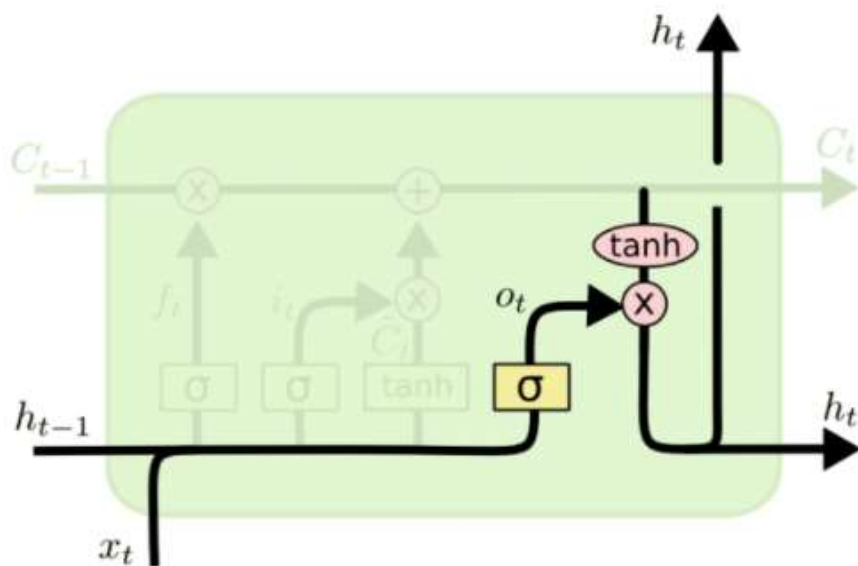
# 更新细胞状态



$$C_t = f_t * C_{t-1} + i_t * \tilde{C}_t$$

更新细胞状态

# 输出门



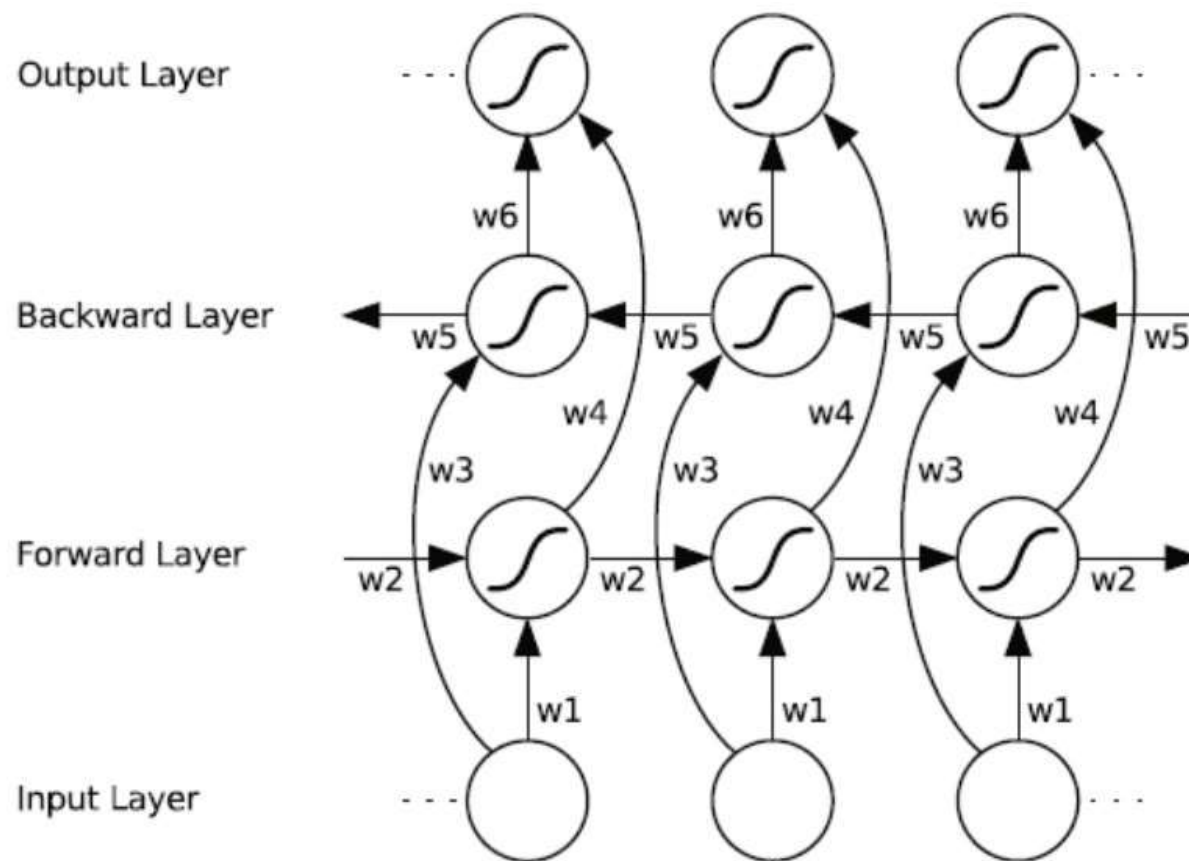
$$o_t = \sigma (W_o [h_{t-1}, x_t] + b_o)$$

$$h_t = o_t * \tanh (C_t)$$

输出信息



# BRNN



## End to End的输入输出

- 输入是音频或者处理后的特征向量  $X = x_1 x_2 \dots x_T$
- Y是输出的序列  $Y = y_1 y_2 \dots y_L$   $y \in \{a, b, \dots, z, ?, \dots, !, \dots, blank\}$

$$T \geq L$$

产生了问题：

- 1、X和Y都是可变长的
- 2、我们无法对X和Y进行精确的对齐

# CTC (connectionist temporal classification)

- 不需要预先对数据进行对齐
- 直接输出序列预测的概率，不需要额外的路径搜索

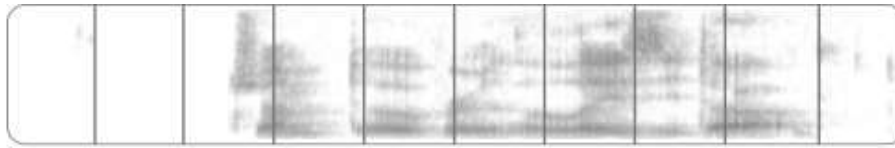
# CTC LOSS

Valid Alignments

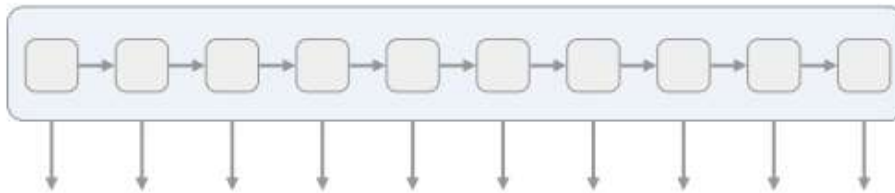
€ c c € a t

c c a a t t

c a € € € t



We start with an input sequence, like a spectrogram of audio.



The input is fed into an RNN, for example.

h	e	€	l	l	€	l	l	o	o
h	h	e	l	l	€	€	l	€	o
€	e	€	l	l	€	€	l	o	o

With the per time-step output distribution, we compute the probability of different sequences

h	e	l	l	o
e	l	l	o	
h	e	l	o	

By marginalizing over alignments, we get a distribution over outputs.

# ROS中的集成语音识别包

- ROS中集成了CMUSphinx开源项目的代码，有适用于嵌入式的独立语音识别包pocketsphinx

indigo可以直接安装，其他版本需要先下载pocketsphinx包

对recognizer.py做修改添加lm, dict, hmm

```
self.asr.set_property('lm', '~/pocketsphinx/model/lm/en/tidigits.DMP')
```

```
self.asr.set_property('dict', '~/pocketsphinx/model/lm/en/tidigits.dic')
```

```
self.asr.set_property('hmm', '~/pocketsphinx/model/hmm/en/tidigits')
```

# 调用其他其他SDK

- 修改SDK的运行文件，添加需要的ROS接口

```
ros::Subscriber voiceSub = n.subscribe(..)
```

```
ros::Publisher wordSub = n.advertise<std_msgs::String>(..)
```

```
while(ros::ok()){
```

```
    检测到语音{
```

```
        调用SDK
```

```
    }
```

```
    语音识别完成
```

```
    {
```

```
        发布结果
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```

不要英音不要美音！就要我大中华纯正中式口音！

只要15分钟，蹲个坑就录完了

# 各位爸爸们来录个语料库吧！

录完所有句子通过审核就有10块软妹币  
可以买杯奶茶啊！

邀请好友一起来录音，你就能拿5元红包啊，

每天安利2个好友，天天喝奶茶啊！

微信扫一扫小程序码就能录了，随时随地

只要环境安静就行，在家里在寝室在天台都可以录啊！

英语语料库  
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扑通

