

Whisper

It is a toolkit can do:

English transcription

💡 Ask not what your country can do for ...

● Ask not what your country can do for ...

Any-to-English speech translation

💡 El rápido zorro marrón salta sobre ...

● The quick brown fox jumps over ...

Non-English transcription

💡 언덕 위에 올라 내려다보면 너무나 넓고 넓은 ...

● 언덕 위에 올라 내려다보면 너무나 넓고 넓은

No speech

💡 (background music playing)

● ∅

Overview

Context

Paper Title

"Robust Speech Recognition by Large Scale Weak Supervision"

Key Feature

- Generalization capabilities
- Transfer setting in zero-shot
- No need for fine-tuning

Problem

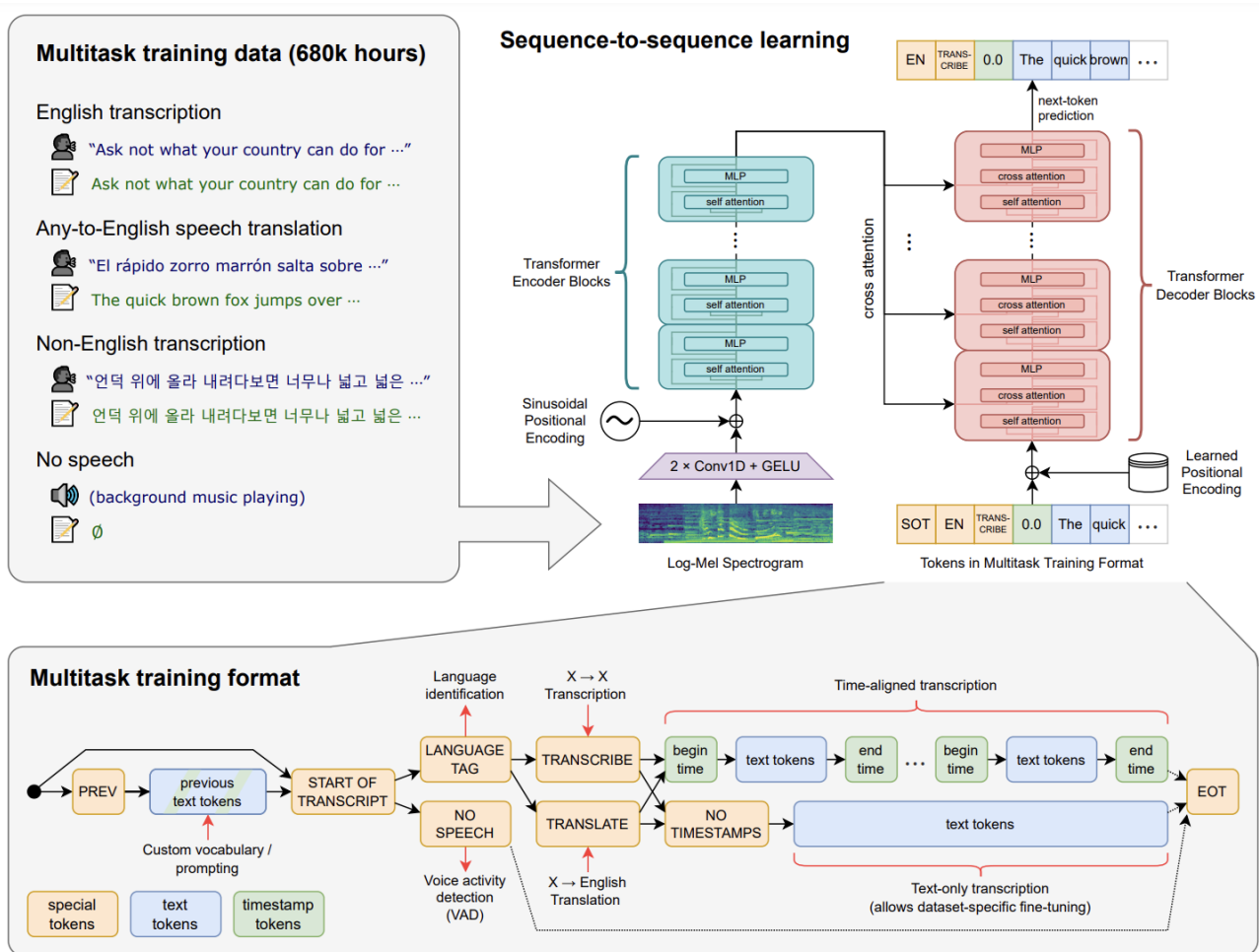
- Unsupervised models: need fine-tuning to be truly effective
- Supervised models: robust but not enough

Approach

- Scaling weakly supervised speech recognition the next order of magnitude to 680,000 hours of labeled audio data
- Without any need for fine-tuning
- The dataset is a global affair

Architecture

Overview of Architecture



Discussion Question #1

How does Whisper handle multitasking?

Discussion Question #2

Why does Whisper use basic Transformers for its model?

Model Variants

Model	Layers	Width	Heads	Parameters
Tiny	4	384	6	39M
Base	6	512	8	74M
Small	12	768	12	244M
Medium	24	1024	16	769M
Large	32	1280	20	1550M

Performance Metrics

1. Remove any phrases between matching brackets ([,]).
2. Remove any phrases between matching parentheses ((,)).
3. Remove any of the following words: hmm, mm, mhm, mmm, uh, um
4. Remove whitespace characters that comes before an apostrophe '
5. Convert standard or informal contracted forms of English into the original form.
6. Remove commas (,) between digits
7. Remove periods (.) not followed by numbers
8. Remove symbols as well as diacritics from the text, where symbols are the cl starting with M, S, or P, except period, percent, and currency symbols that may b
9. Detect any numeric expressions of numbers and currencies and replace with a fo thousand dollars" → "\$10000".
10. Convert British spellings into American spellings.
11. Remove remaining symbols that are not part of any numeric expressions.
12. Replace any successive whitespace characters with a space.

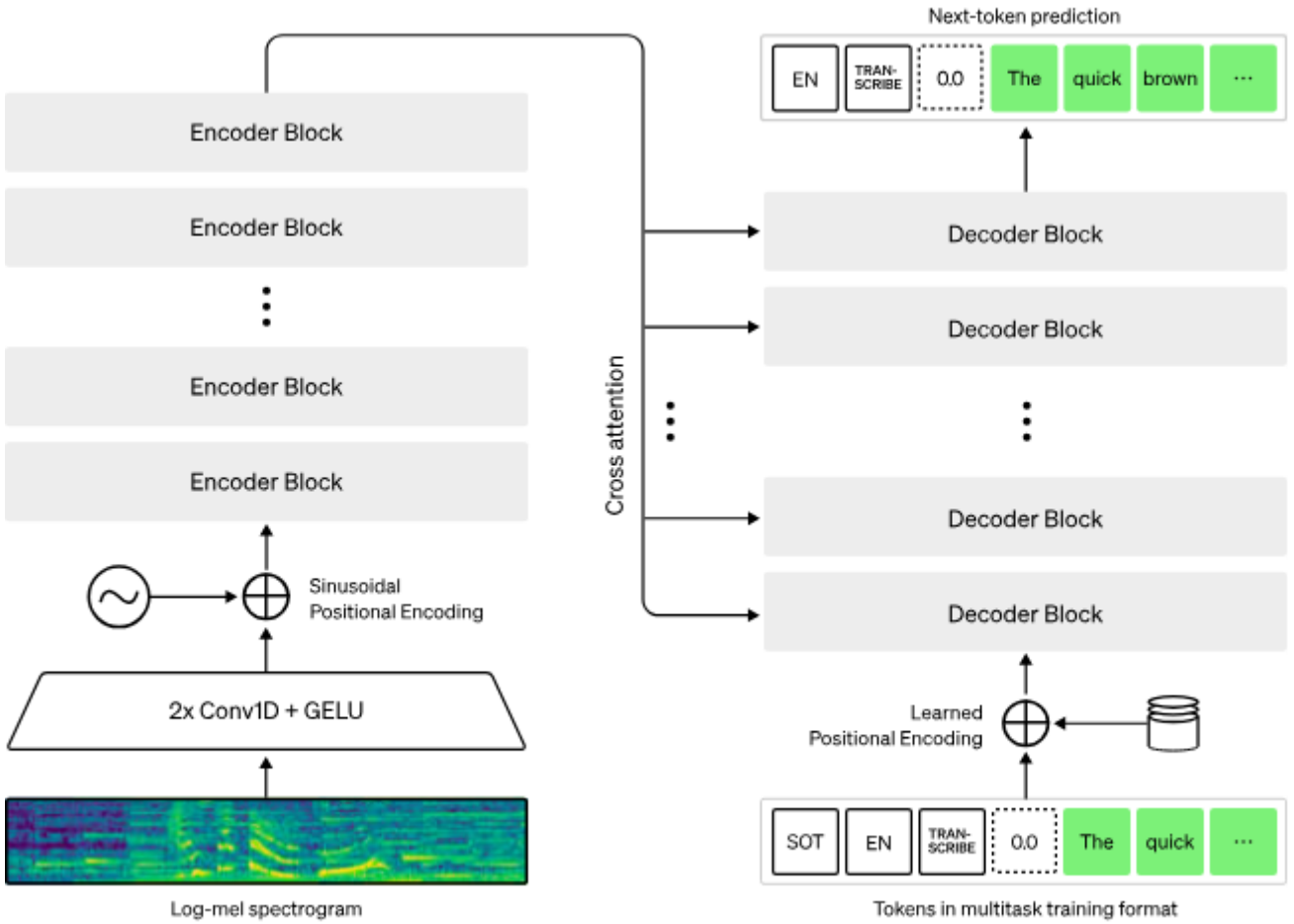
Pseudocode

Algorithm 1 Whisper

```
1: Class: Whisper
2: Parent Class: nn.Module
3: procedure INITIALIZATION(dims (ModelDimensions))
4:   Initialize dims
5:   Create encoder using AudioEncoder with:
6:     n_mels
7:     n_audio_ctx
8:     n_audio_state
9:     n_audio_head
10:    n_audio_layer
11:   Create decoder using TextDecoder with:
12:     n_vocab
13:     n_text_ctx
14:     n_text_state
15:     n_text_head
16:     n_text_layer
17:   Define all_heads as a tensor of zeros of shape (n_text_layer, n_text_head).
18:   Set the last half of all_heads to True.
19:   Register alignment_heads as a buffer with the sparse version of all_heads. Make it
   persistent.
20: end procedure
```

Algorithm 2 AudioEncoder

```
1: Class: AudioEncoder
2: Parent Class: nn.Module
3: procedure INITIALIZATION( $n\_mels, n\_ctx, n\_state, n\_head, n\_layer$ )
4:   Initialize parent class
5:   Create conv1 with parameters  $n\_mels, n\_state$ 
6:   Create conv2 with parameters  $n\_state, n\_state$ 
7:   Register buffer positional_embedding using sinusoids function
8:   Define blocks as a list of ResidualAttentionBlock with length  $n\_layer$ 
9:   Define ln_post as LayerNorm with  $n\_state$ 
10: end procedure
11: procedure FORWARD( $x$  (Tensor))  $\triangleright x$  is the mel spectrogram of the audio
12:    $x \leftarrow$  Apply GELU activation after passing through conv1
13:    $x \leftarrow$  Apply GELU activation after passing through conv2
14:   Permute dimensions of  $x$ 
15:   Assert shape of  $x$  matches positional_embedding
16:   Add positional_embedding to  $x$ 
17:   for each block in blocks do
18:      $x \leftarrow$  Apply block to  $x$ 
19:   end for
20:    $x \leftarrow$  Apply ln_post to  $x$ 
21:   return  $x$ 
22: end procedure
```



Algorithm 3 TextDecoder

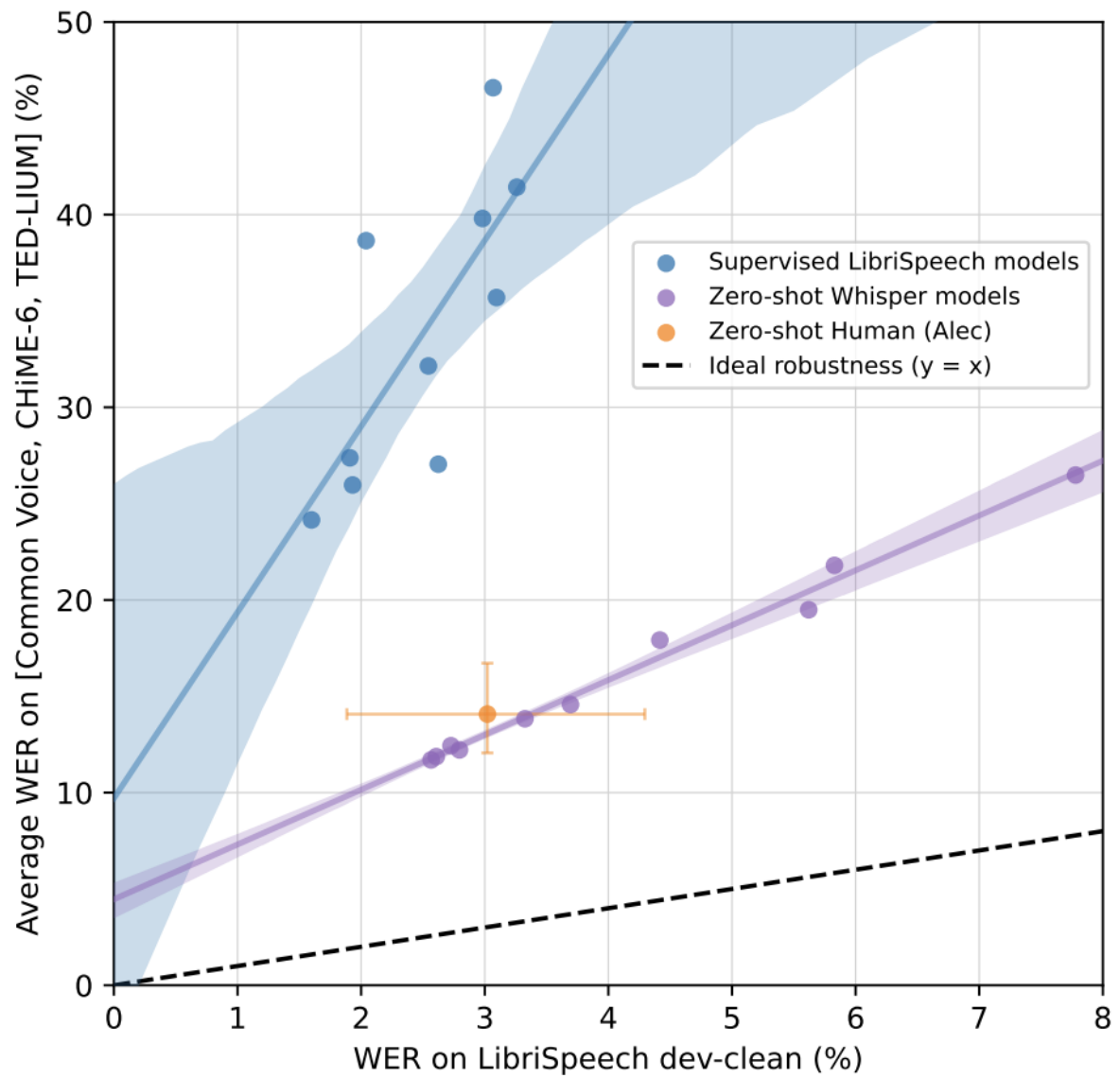
```
1: Class: TextDecoder
2: Parent Class: nn.Module
3: procedure INITIALIZATION( $n\_vocab, n\_ctx, n\_state, n\_head, n\_layer$ )
4:   Initialize parent class
5:   Create token_embedding with parameters  $n\_vocab, n\_state$ 
6:   Initialize positional_embedding with size  $n\_ctx \times n\_state$ 
7:   Define blocks as a list of ResidualAttentionBlock with cross attention, length  $n\_layer$ 
8:   Define ln as LayerNorm with  $n\_state$ 
9:   Create a mask mask with size  $n\_ctx \times n\_ctx$  and set upper triangle to  $-\infty$ 
10:  Register buffer mask
11: end procedure
12: procedure FORWARD( $x$  (Tensor),  $xa$  (Tensor),  $kv\_cache$  (Optional[dict]))  $\triangleright x$  is the text tokens,
     $xa$  is the encoded audio features
13:   if  $kv\_cache$  exists then
14:      $offset \leftarrow$  shape of the first value in  $kv\_cache$ 
15:   else
16:      $offset \leftarrow 0$ 
17:   end if
18:   Update  $x$  with token_embedding and positional_embedding based on offset
19:   Convert  $x$  to the same dtype as  $xa$ 
20:   for each block in blocks do
21:      $x \leftarrow$  Apply block to  $x, xa$  with mask and  $kv\_cache$ 
22:   end for
23:    $x \leftarrow$  Apply ln to  $x$ 
24:   Calculate logits using  $x$  and the transpose of token_embedding weight
25:   Convert logits to float type
26:   return logits
27: end procedure
```

```
mask
tensor([[0., -inf, -inf, ..., -inf, -inf, -inf],
        [0., 0., -inf, ..., -inf, -inf, -inf],
        [0., 0., 0., ..., -inf, -inf, -inf],
        ...,
        [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., -inf, -inf],
        [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., -inf],
        [0., 0., 0., ..., 0., 0., 0.]])
```

Empirical Results

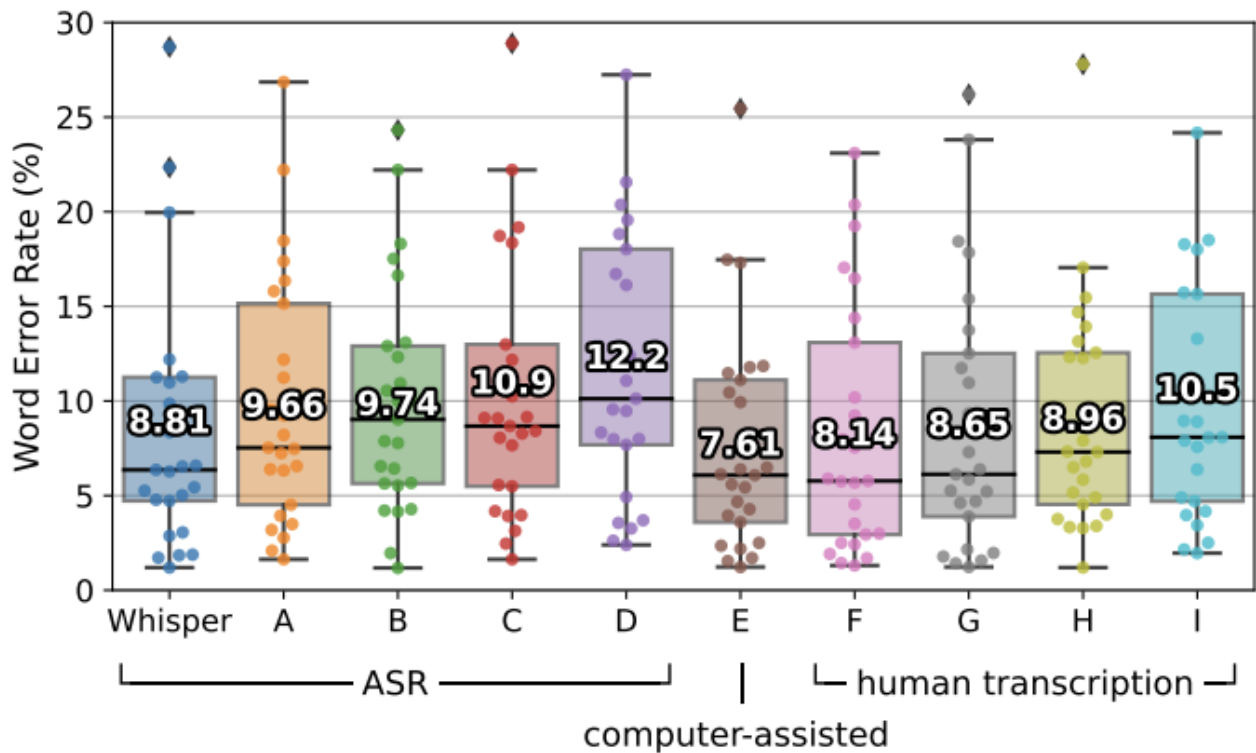
Close the gap to human robustness

- Lack of Robustness in Supervised Models



As good as human being?

Close to performance of professional human transcribers!



Code demonstration

https://colab.research.google.com/drive/1M8zNZ24IGcf05j-u53y73D-OhOv6z0I0?usp=drive_link#scrollTo=j9UgVYrod4SB

Critical Analysis

Were there any errors?

- The predictions may include texts that are not actually spoken in the audio input
- Lower accuracy on low-resource and/or low-discoverability languages or languages
- Prone to generating repetitive texts

Broader Impact

We hope Whisper's high accuracy and ease of use will allow developers to add voice interfaces to a much wider set of applications. However, it also raises dual-use concerns.

Seek for more?

Research Index of OpenAI

Mar 14, 2023	GPT-4	Read paper ↗
Sep 21, 2022	Introducing Whisper	Read paper ↗
Apr 13, 2022	Hierarchical text-conditional image generation with CLIP latents	Read paper ↗
Jan 27, 2022	Aligning language models to follow instructions	Read paper ↗
Sep 23, 2021	Summarizing books with human feedback	
Jul 7, 2021	Evaluating large language models trained on code	Read paper ↗
Mar 4, 2021	Multimodal neurons in artificial neural networks	Read paper ↗
Jan 5, 2021	DALL·E: Creating images from text	
Jan 5, 2021	CLIP: Connecting text and images	Read paper ↗
Sep 4, 2020	Learning to summarize with human feedback	Read paper ↗
Jun 17, 2020	Image GPT	Read paper ↗
May 28, 2020	Language models are few-shot learners	Read paper ↗
Apr 30, 2020	Jukebox	Read paper ↗
Oct 15, 2019	Solving Rubik's Cube with a robot hand	Read paper ↗
Sep 17, 2019	Emergent tool use from multi-agent interaction	Read paper ↗
Apr 25, 2019	MuseNet	

Link: <https://openai.com/research?contentType=milestone>

Repository

The screenshot shows the GitHub interface for the repository 'whisper_overview' by user 'SoniaWang121'. The repository is public and has 4 commits, 1 branch, and 0 tags. The file list includes 'images', 'README.md', 'python_usage.ipynb', and 'text.md'. The 'About' section is empty, and the repository has 0 stars and 0 forks.

Resource Links

1. Paper: <https://cdn.openai.com/papers/whisper.pdf>
2. Code: <https://github.com/openai/whisper>
3. Model Card: <https://github.com/openai/whisper/blob/main/model-card.md>
4. Introducing Whisper: <https://openai.com/research/whisper>
5. Hugging Face Community <https://huggingface.co/openai/whisper-large>

Citation For paper

- Chan et al. Simply mix all available speech recognition data to train one large neural network.
- Galvez et al. The people's speech: A large-scale diverse english speech recognition dataset for commercial usage.
- Chen et al. Gigaspeech: An evolving, multi-domain asr corpus with 10,000 hours of transcribed audio.
- Baevski et al. wav2vec 2.0: A framework for self-supervised learning of speech representations.
- Baevski et al. Unsupervised speech recognition. Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems
- Zhang et al. BigSSL: Exploring the frontier of large-scale semi-supervised learning for automatic speech recognition.