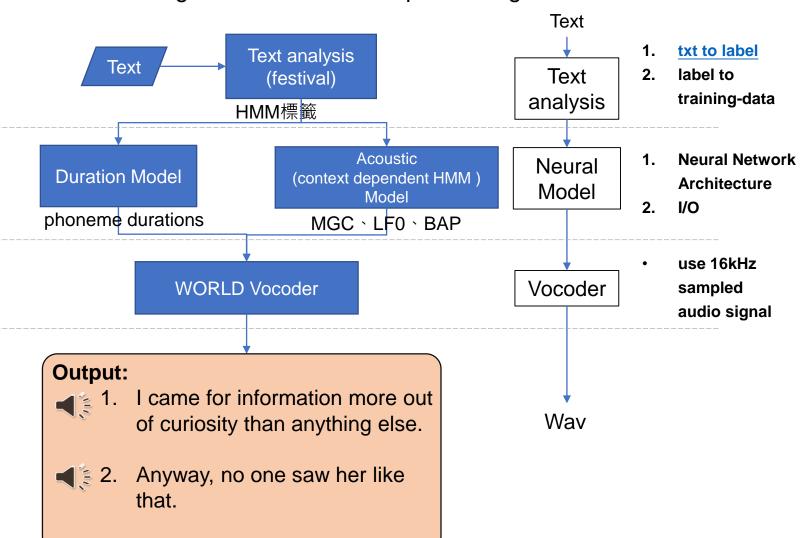
Traditional TTS design (block diagram with clear I/O & processing of each block)

Sian-Yi Chen

Advisors: Tay-Jyi Lin and Chingwei Yeh

I Traditional TTS design

block diagram with clear I/O & processing of each block



Advantages and disadvantages

統計參數合成 (Statistical Parametric Synthesis)

■ 優:與更早以前的方法拼接合成(Unit Selection Synthesis) 比較,生成音檔更自然、更靈活方便修改參數、比串接式合成成本更低,不須要大量資料庫

■ 缺:

- 1. 生成的語音還是具有較低的理解性
- 2. 很容易與人聲作區別
- 3. 像機器人的聲音
- 在文本處理階段需要具備語言學、 聲學的先備知識

Text analysis (txt to label)

在Merlin提供的標籤中有兩種類別,分別是state align用狀態對齊與phoneme align用音素對齊,預設使用state align方式對齊。

State align使用HTK(Speech Recognition Toolkit)生成,以發音狀態為單位的標籤文件,而每個音素都由多個狀態組成, 這邊則是指定生成5個HMM狀態的標籤。

txt to label

生成txt檔(一),並使用festvox中一個名為EHMM的工具生成全文標籤,

EHMM(ergodic HMM)是一種對齊方法,它解釋了音素標籤之間可能存在停頓的可能性。

將txt檔轉換成全文標籤後,並依照HMM-base標籤格式(二)生成具有5個狀態得HMM標籤(三)

(<u>_</u>): Context-dependent label format for HMM-based speech synthesis in English

p1^p2-p3+p4=p5@p6 p7

/A:a1 a2 a3

/B:b1-b2-b3@b4-b5&b6-b7#b8-b9\$b10-b11!b12-b13;b14-b15|b16

/C:c1+c2+c3

/D:d1 d2 /E:e1+e2@e3+e4&e5+e6#e7+e8 /F: f1 f2

/**G**:g1 g2 /H:h1=h2^h3=h4|h5 /I:i1=i2

/**J**: j1+ j2- j3

lab_format.pdf

(一): Text 檔

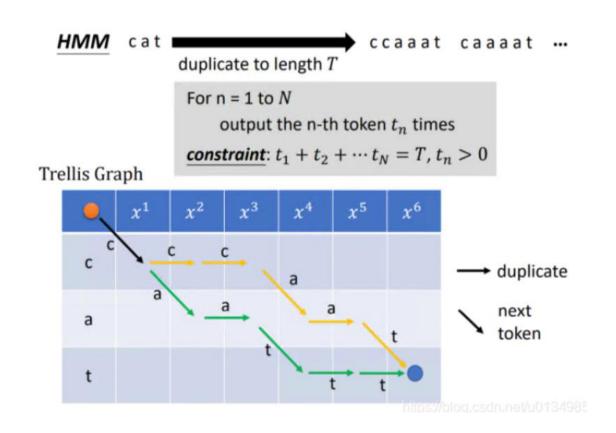
- (arctic_a0001 "Author of the danger trail, Philip Steels, etc.")
- (arctic_a0002 "Not at this particular case, Tom, apologized Whittemore.")

(三): 具 5 個狀態的 HMM 標籤

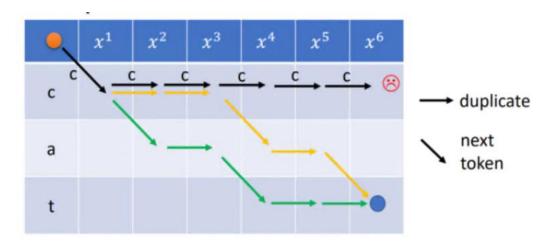
- 0 50000 x^x-sil+sil=ao@x_x/A:0_0_0/B:x-x-x@x-x&x-x#x-x\$x-x!x-x;x-x|x/C:0+0+0/D:0_0/E:x+x@x+x&x+x#x+x/F:0_0/G:0_0/H:x=x@1=2|0/I:0=0/J:14+8-2[2]
- 50000 100000 x^x-sil+sil=ao@x_x/A:0_0_0/B:x-x-x@x-x&x-x#x-x\$x-x!x-x;x-x|x/C:0+0+0/D:0_0/E:x+x@x+x&x+x#x+x/F:0_0/G:0_0/H:x=x@1=2|0/I:0=0/J:14+8-2[3]

IHMM alignment

HMM (Hidden Markov Model)



一個token可以重複N次,但是所有token重複的次數和要等於 acoustic features的長度T,也就是灰色部分所描述的公式。 表中橫軸代表acoustic features,縱軸表示token。 從左上角開始走到右下角,每步只能有兩個方向:向右走或是向下走,但終點一定要走到右下角才算是合法的路徑。 從起點一直走到終點所有合法的路徑就是所有可能的 alignment。



Text analysis (label to training-data)

進神經網路訓練之前,需要將標籤檔轉換成二進位檔或是向量化,也就是現在神經網路做的Embedding,在Merlin中有兩種轉換的文件,差別為生成檔案的維度不同,分別為416與600維,此文件稱為問題集(Question file)。問題集針對不同的語言需要自行設計,這邊使用的是416維的問題集,也就是由416道題目所組成,內容包含判斷前後文的聲韻母為何?聲母、韻母、韻律、位置特徵劃分等等。

```
questions-radio_dnn_416.hed (~/Merlin/merlin/misc/questions) - gedit
 Save
OS "C-Vowel"
                                         {-aa+,-ae+,-ah+,-ao+,-aw+,-ax+,-axr+,-ay+,-eh+,-el+,-
em+,-en+,-er+,-ey+,-ih+,-ix+,-iy+,-ow+,-oy+,-uh+,-uw+}
OS "C-Consonant"
                                         {-b+,-ch+,-d+,-dh+,-dx+,-f+,-q+,-hh+,-hv+,-jh+,-k+,-l
+,-m+,-n+,-nx+,-nq+,-p+,-r+,-s+,-sh+,-t+,-th+,-v+,-w+,-y+,-z+,-zh+}
QS "C-Stop"
                                                 \{-b+,-d+,-dx+,-g+,-k+,-p+,-t+\}
OS "C-Fricative"
                                         {-ch+,-dh+,-f+,-hh+,-hv+,-s+,-sh+,-th+,-v+,-z+,-zh+}
OS "C-Liquid"
                                        {-el+,-hh+,-l+,-r+,-w+,-y+}
OS "C-Front"
                                        {-ae+,-b+,-eh+,-em+,-f+,-ih+,-ix+,-iy+,-m+,-p+,-v+,-w
OS "C-Central"
                                        {-ah+,-ao+,-axr+,-d+,-dh+,-dx+,-el+,-en+,-er+,-l+,-n
+,-r+,-s+,-t+,-th+,-z+,-zh+}
OS "C-Back"
                                                 {-aa+,-ax+,-ch+,-g+,-hh+,-jh+,-k+,-ng+,-ow+,-
sh+,-uh+,-uw+,-y+}
OS "C-Front Vowel"
                                        {-ae+.-eh+.-ev+.-ih+.-iv+}
QS "C-Central Vowel"
                                {-aa+,-ah+,-ao+,-axr+,-er+}
OS "C-Back Vowel"
                                         {-ax+,-ow+,-uh+,-uw+}
OS "C-Long Vowel"
                                         {-ao+,-aw+,-el+,-em+,-en+,-iy+,-ow+,-uw+}
OS "C-Short Vowel"
                                         {-aa+,-ah+,-ax+,-ay+,-eh+,-ey+,-ih+,-ix+,-oy+,-uh+}
OS "C-Dipthong Vowel"
                                 {-aw+,-axr+,-ay+,-el+,-em+,-en+,-er+,-ey+,-oy+}
OS "C-Front Start Vowel"
                                 -aw+,-axr+,-er+,-ey+}
OS "C-Fronting Vowel"
                                 {-av+,-ev+,-ov+}
OS "C-High Vowel"
                                         {-ih+,-ix+,-iy+,-uh+,-uw+}
QS "C-Medium Vowel"
                                         {-ae+,-ah+,-ax+,-axr+,-eh+,-el+,-em+,-en+,-er+,-ey+,-
ow+}
OS "C-Low Vowel"
                                        {-aa+.-ae+.-ah+.-ao+.-aw+.-av+.-ov+}
OS "C-Rounded Vowel"
                                 {-ao+,-ow+,-ov+,-uh+,-uw+,-w+}
OS "C-Unrounded Vowel"
                                {-aa+,-ae+,-ah+,-aw+,-ax+,-axr+,-ay+,-eh+,-el+,-em+,-en+,-er
+,-ey+,-hh+,-ih+,-ix+,-iy+,-l+,-r+,-y+}
OS "C-Reduced Vowel"
                                {-ax+,-axr+,-ix+}
QS "C-IVowel"
                                         {-ih+,-ix+,-iy+}
OS "C-EVowel"
                                         {-eh+,-ey+}
OS "C-AVowel"
                                         [-aa+,-ae+,-aw+,-axr+,-ay+,-er+}
                                             Plain Text ▼ Tab Width: 8 ▼
                                                                          Ln 18. Col 41 ▼
```

Neural Network Architecture

Input: 416 dimensions label binary file

Duration model (DNN): 4*512 (tanh)

• Output: 預測出每個音素 5 個狀態的持續時間

• Batch size: 256

Learning rate: 0.002

• Train file number: 50

Valid file number: 5

Test file number: 5

Acoustic model (DNN): 4*512 (tanh)

• Output: mgc: 60維; bap: 1維; lf0: 1維;

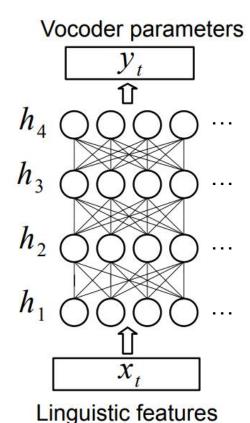
Batch size: 64

Learning rate: 0.002

Train file number: 50

Valid file number: 5

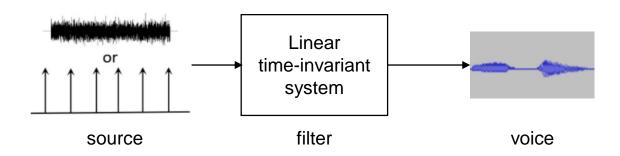
Test file number: 5



圖一:前饋神經網路(DNN)

WORLD Vocoder

WORLD聲碼器是一個純訊號處理的聲碼器,可說是一個source-filter model

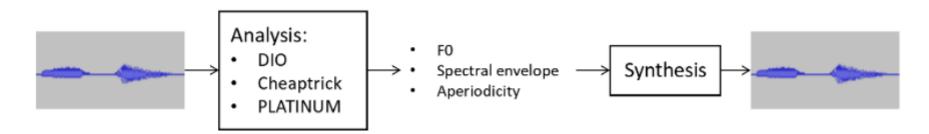


WORLD的輸入為每一個frame的基頻(F0)、頻譜包絡(spectral envelope)和非週期比值(aperiodicity)

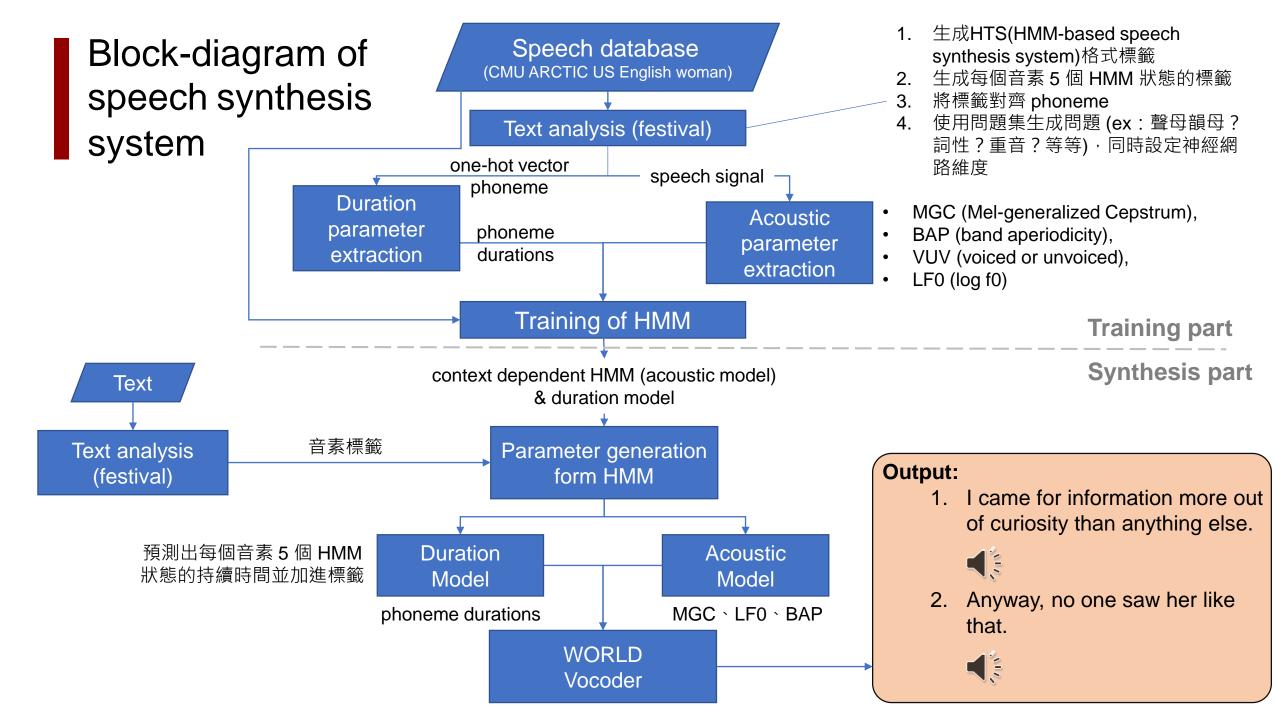
- 基頻:決定了脈衝序列中的各個脈衝的位置
- 頻譜包絡(幅度譜的包絡曲線):描述了該幀的音色和語音的內容,是線性時不變系統的頻率回應
- 非週期比值:描述了白色雜訊與脈衝序列能量的比例

WORLD聲碼器的流程分3步:

- 1. 求各個脈衝的位置。
- 2. 對每個脈衝,求對應的脈衝回應。
- 3. 將所有脈衝回應疊加起來,得到語音波形。



附錄



Innovations of Wang TTS (based on VCC 2020 ref. design)

Sian-Yi Chen

Advisors: Tay-Jyi Lin and Chingwei Yeh

Outline

- ◆ 目標:描述清楚傳統TTS的I/O,並且有上下關係的說明如何改善baseline的音質
 - 1. 傳統TTS
 - I/O與模塊處理
 - 傳統TTS架構與優缺
 - 2. 現今TTS
 - 傳統與現今TTS的區別
 - 現今架構的分類
 - 現今TTS的優缺點
 - 3. 基於VCC 2020 baseline TTS
 - 架構介紹
 - 4. VCC 2020 baseline TTS問題與改善
 - 問題說明
 - 改善方案
 - 5. 三點貢獻發想

Based on VCC 2020 ref. design

使用 VCC 2020 reference 的 VC baseline,架構由 2 個 model 組成,分別是 ASR + TTS,而兩個 model 互相獨立,ASR 將文字辨識出來後就可以與整個系統切開來,因此我們著重在 TTS model 的部分 (如圖一)。

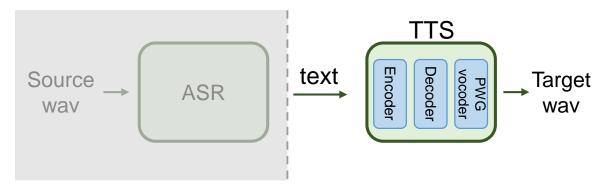
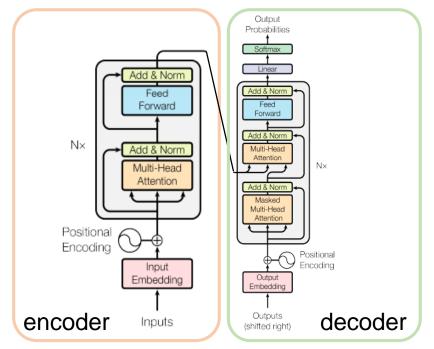


Figure 1: System structure

VCC2020 Baseline pre-training model: multi-speaker, x-vector Transformer-TTS model

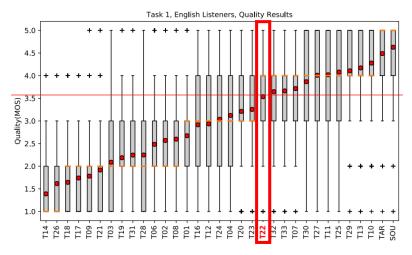


架構可以拆解成以下四個區塊

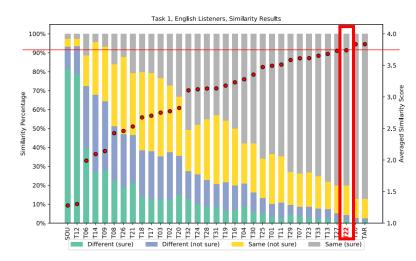
- 1. Feature representation (MFCC)
 - 使用MFCC特徵作為輸入。
- 2. Embedding (x-vector)
 - 利用x-vector將輸入轉換成固定長度的特徵表示, 也就是embedding的部分。
- 3. TTS model (Transformer)
- 4. Vocoder (Parallel WaveGAN)

VCC 2020 baseline TTS問題與改善

- 在論文中表示「ASR and TTS models still much room for improvement」,系統在VCC2020競賽中獲得3.5分的MOS分數,並獲得約90%的相似度
- 架構拆解成四個區塊
 - 1. Feature representation (MFCC)
 - 2. Embedding (x-vector)
 - 3. TTS model (Transformer)
 - 4. Vocoder (Parallel WaveGAN)
- 方案 (可以有效達到音效的改善)
 - 1. 認為將3或4使用的模型更改
 - 2. 提升目前使用的取樣率(16kHz)
- 原因
 - 1. Transformer算是較單純的模型
 - 2. 目前使用的Vocoder為non-AR,換成autoregressive model是普遍認知較好的方法
- 三點貢獻發想
 - 1. 合成出王老師的聲音
 - 2. 與baseline相比,音質提升
 - 3. 再次證明ASR+TTS這種cascade的方式是有競爭性的



(a) Naturalness results for task 1.



(b) Similarity results for task 1.