Survey of disentangled representation online resource w/illustrating examples

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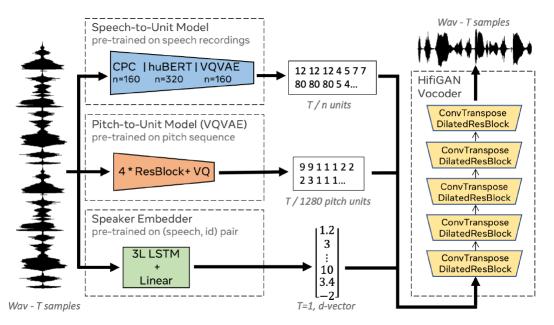
Outline

Action item

■ 看看 paper 有沒有提供 open source code, 並重建 github project

Status report

- ① 論文並沒有提供原始碼,只有提供訓練前後的語音樣本
 - Audio samples link: https://speechbot.github.io/resynthesis/
- ② 在圖一語音架構中,分別用了三個編碼器,和一個解碼器,其中除了 HuBERT 與 Speaker verification 以外皆有對應論文的 open source code
 - 編碼器
 - 1) 語音內容,由三個神經網路構成
 - a. CPC [1]
 - b. HuBERT [2],找到同為 HuBERT 但為不同論文的 code
 - c. VQ-VAE [3]
 - 2) 基本頻率 (YAAPY 演算法 [4] + VQ-VAE [3])
 - 3) 說話者 (Speaker verification [5]), 為改進 [5] 的 code
 - 解碼器
 - 1) HiFi-GAN [6]
- 3 CPC GitHub source code
 - 已成功解決大部分環境問題,但還在找訓練到一半中斷的問題, 猜測是 C 碟容量不足導致



(圖一) Speech resynthesis architecture

6 個神經網路模型分別引用的論文:

- [1] A. van den Oord, Y. Li, and O. Vinyals, "Representation learning with contrastive predictive coding," arXiv preprint arXiv:1807.03748, 2018.
- [2] W.-N. Hsu et al., "Hubert: How much can a bad teacher benefit ASR pre-training?" in *NeurIPS* Workshop on Self-Supervised Learning for Speech and Audio Processing Workshop, 2020.
- [3] A. van den Oord et al., "Neural discrete representation learning," in NeurIPS, 2017.
- [4] K. Kasi and S. A. Zahorian, "Yet another algorithm for pitch tracking," in ICASSP, 2002.
- [5] G. Heigold et al., "End-to-end text-dependent speaker verification," in ICASSP, 2016.
- [6] J. Kong et al., "Hifi-gan: Generative adversarial networks for efficient and high fidelity speech synthesis," in *NeurIPS*, 2020.

Open source code

- 編碼器
 - 1) 語音內容,使用三個神經網路構成
 - a. CPC
 - GitHub pat-coady/contrast-pred-code: Minimal implementation of Contrastive Predictive Coding for audio.
 - b. HuBERT (同為 HuBERT 但為不同篇論文)
 - fairseq/examples/hubert at master · pytorch/fairseq · GitHub
 - c. VQ-VAE
 - GitHub 1Konny/VQ-VAE: Pytorch Implementation of "Neural Discrete Representation Learning"
 - 2) 基本頻率
 - a. YAAPT
 - <u>GitHub mcraig2/pyaapt: Implementation of the YAAPT (Yet Another Algorithm for Pitch Tracking), an</u> algorithm that determines the fundamental frequency of noisy signals (speech signals, for example).
 - b. VQ-VAE (論文表示與語音內容編碼器使用相同的 VQ-VAE)
 - 3) 說話者
 - a. Speaker verification (此為改進作者引用論文的開源碼)
 - GitHub Janghyun1230/Speaker_Verification: Tensorflow implementation of generalized end-to-end loss for speaker verification
- 解碼器
 - a. HiFi-GAN
 - GitHub jik876/hifi-gan: HiFi-GAN:用於高效和高保真語音合成的生成對抗網絡

CPC (Contrastive Predictive Coding)

CPC [1],對比預測編碼,目的是使用無監督學習取得高維數據中有用的表示,像是語意或是特徵,在不使用標註資料的情況下辨識資料間的關係。

[1] 提出了 CPC 這種方法,主要思想為:

- 對比:它使用對比方法進行訓練,即主模型必須區分正確和錯誤的數據序列。
- 預測性:模型必須在給定當前上下文的情況下預測未來模式。
- 編碼:模型在潛在空間中執行此預測,將代碼向量轉換為其他代碼向量(與直接預測高維數據相反)。

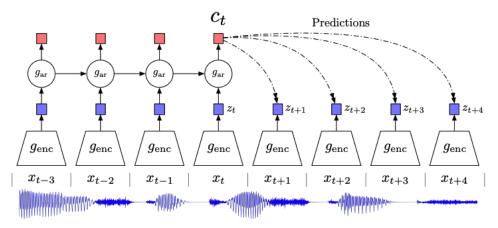
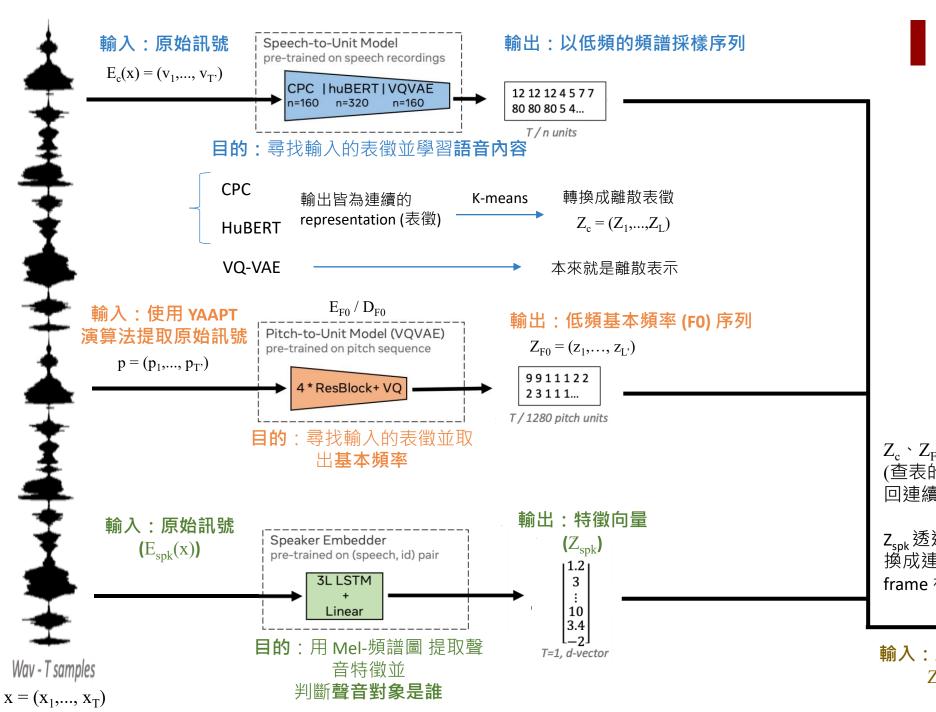


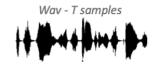
Figure 1: Overview of Contrastive Predictive Coding, the proposed representation learning approach. Although this figure shows audio as input, we use the same setup for images, text and reinforcement learning.

左圖中,編碼器 g_{enc} 取得原始音訊樣本,並輸出向量。透過自回歸網路根據上下文向量 $\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{t}}$ 預測未來的時間步長

[1] A. van den Oord, Y. Li, and O. Vinyals, "Representation learning with contrastive predictive coding," arXiv preprint arXiv:1807.03748, 2018.



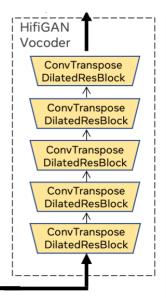
Architecture



輸入:語音再合成

 Z_c 、 Z_{F0} 透過 embedding (查表的方式)從離散轉 回連續表徵並相接

Z_{spk} 透過 embedding 轉換成連續向量與每一frame 相接



輸入:三個編碼器的輸出 $Z_{\rm c} \, {}^{^{\wedge}} \, Z_{\rm F0} \, {}^{^{\wedge}} \, Z_{\rm spk}$