

Automatic Speech Recognition Using Deep2Search: A Deep Learning Approach

Abstract

This report presents the development and evaluation of an Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) system implemented using a modified version of the Deep2Search ASR model by developed by baidu. The model aims to improve speech recognition accuracy under noisy conditions. I used a dataset of 1000 hours audio clips.

Introduction

Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) technology has significantly evolved, enabling machines to understand and transcribe human speech effectively. This project explores the use of Deep2Search, a deep learning framework, to enhance ASR systems. The main objective was to develop a robust ASR model that can operate effectively in noisy environments.

Methodology

Dataset Description

The dataset comprised 1000 hours of audio in akan language. The dataset was split was into train, test and validation dataset for the creation of the model. Only 1000 instances were used for training and evaluating the model.

Data Preprocessing

I applied the mel-frequency cepstral coefficients to the audio signals to extract relevant features. Normalization was then applied to ensure consistency in the data.

Challenges

Challenge was mainly due to the lack of computing resources to train the model hence code runtime broke disconnects randomly or run out of resources since I used Google Colab. Streaming a large amount of data from Dropbox is also problematic as api sometimes breaks down as a result of the size of the dataset

Model Architecture

The ASR model was based on a Residual convolutional neural network (RCNN) learn relevant audio features followed by a Bidirectional Recurrent Neural Network (BiRNN) layer, it is then finally forwarded to a fully connected layer used to classify timesteps. This architecture was chosen for its ability to capture both temporal and spatial features from the speech input.

Training Process

We employed a combination of real-time data augmentation and a curriculum learning strategy to train the model. The optimizer used was Adam, with a learning rate of 0.001, reduced by 10% after every epoch where the validation loss plateaued.

Evaluation Metrics

The primary metric for evaluating the model was the Word Error Rate (WER). Additional metrics included the Character Error Rate (CER) and the Sentence Error Rate (SER).

Results

The model showed potential to be very powerful but could not train on the whole data due to computational resources.

Discussion

The reduction in the loss highlights the effectiveness of the combined Deep Search architecture and training strategies in handling noisy speech data. However, the model still struggles with very training due to difficult in streaming the data and computational resources.

Conclusion

The Deep2Search-based ASR model demonstrated significant improvements in recognizing speech under noisy conditions. Future work will focus on integrating more robust noise handling mechanisms and exploring the impact of larger datasets on model performance.

