应用HTK建立连续语音识别系统

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基本内容

- 知识回顾
 HTK工具包
 基于HMM的连续语音识别
- ■应用HTK建立连续语音识别系统实例

知识回顾

HTK工具包

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数据准备工具
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HDMan、HCopy、HLEd、HSGen、HBuild、HLStats、HParse

模型训练及优化工具

HERest、HInit、HRest、HHEd、HCompV

识别工具

HVite

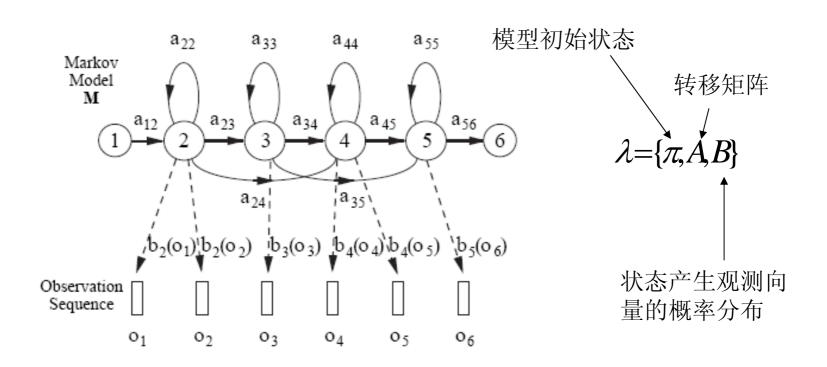
性能评估工具

HResults, HRec

■基于HMM的连续语音识别系统

HMM

三个基本问题: 推理、学习、识别



■ 连续语音识别

模型结构:混合HMM(见附)

建模单元: 可根据实际问题选择,对于大词汇量选择音素,进而扩展到三音素(词内或词间)

三音素捆绑: 解决训练数据不足问题

基于数据的状态聚类: 自底向上, 不能给不可见音素建模(欧氏距离)

基于决策树的聚类: 自顶向下, 能为不可见音素建模(见附)

嵌入式训练: 训练语音必须有对应的抄本文件

嵌入式识别:

$$w^* = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmax}} p(w|O) = \underset{w}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{p(w)p(O|w)}{p(O)}$$

识别网络及N-gram语言模型

识别结果评估:

$$Correct = \frac{N - D - S}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$Accuracy = \frac{N - D - S - I}{N} \times 100 \%$$

应用HTK建立连续语音识别的实例

- 数据准备
- 创建模型及学习

单音素模型 三音素模型 状态捆绑 增加高斯混合模型的个数

■ 识别及评估

■ 数据准备

训练及待识别语音文件(.wav)

训练语音包含的所有词(wlist)

训练语音的词级标注文件(.lab 或 word.mlf)

wlist<u>中词的发音词典</u>dict(见附)

HDMan -m -w wlist -n monophones1 -l dlog dict beep names

训练语音的音素级标注文件(.lab 或 phones.mlf)

HLEd .led 生成音素序列文件phones0(不包含sp)、phones1(

训练语音的特征文件(.mfc、.plp等)

HCopy config

<u>训练语音词级网络</u>wdnet(见附)

HPRase HBuild HParse

#!MLF!#

"*/S0001.lab"

ONE

VALIDATED

ACTS

OF

SCHOOL

DISTRICTS

"*/S0002.1ab"

TWO

OTHER

CASES

ALSO

WERE

UNDER

ADVISEMENT

"*/S0003.1ab"

BOTH

FIGURES

(etc.)

■ 创建模型及学习(逐步细化)

1、单音素模型:

Proto文件: 定义模型拓扑结构 3-state left-right

HCompV: 统计训练数据全局均值、方差 HCompV -C config -f 0.01 -m -S train.scp -M hmm0 proto —— hmm0 (marcos、hmmdef)

HERest: **X3** → hmm3

HERest -C config -I phones0.mlf -t 250.0 150.0 1000.0 -S train.scp -H hmm0/macros -H hmm0/hmmdefs -M hmm1 *phones0*

```
~o <VecSize> 39 <MFCC_0_D_A>
~h "proto"
<BeginHMM>
 <NumStates> 5
  <State> 2
      <Mean> 39
        0.0 0.0 0.0 ...
      <Variance> 39
        1.0 1.0 1.0 ...
  <State> 3
      <Mean> 39
        0.0 0.0 0.0 ...
      <Variance> 39
        1.0 1.0 1.0 ...
  <State> 4
      <Mean> 39
        0.0 0.0 0.0 ...
      <Variance> 39
        1.0 1.0 1.0 ...
  <TransP> 5
   0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
   0.0 0.6 0.4 0.0 0.0
   0.0 0.0 0.6 0.4 0.0
   0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 0.3
   0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
 <EndHMM>
```

2、固定静音的单音素模型

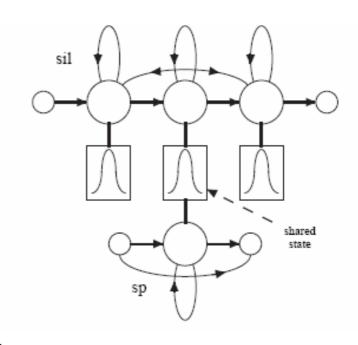
加入sil、sp模型 —— hmm4

捆绑sil和sp模型 — hmm5

HHEd -H hmm4/macros -H hmm4/hmmdefs -M hmm5 sil.hed_phones1

HERest:

X2 hmm7 (phones1)



AT 2 4 0.2 {sil.transP}

AT 4 2 0.2 {sil.transP}

AT 1 3 0.3 {sp.transP}

TI silst {sil.state[3],sp.state[2]}

3、训练数据的重组:解决多音现象

HVite: 得到更好的音素级标注文件aligned.mlf

HVite -I '*' -o SWT -b silence -C config -a -H hmm7/macros -H hmm7/hmmdefs -i aligned.mlf -m -t 250.0 -y lab -I words.mlf -S train.scp dict *phones1*

HERest:

X2 → hmm9 (phones1)

Error: can't find tee model at the start and end of the sentence.

4、三音素模型

三音素标注文件wintri.mlf

WB sp WB sil TC

TI $T_{ay} \{(*-ay+*,ay+*,*-ay).transP\}$

HLEd -n triphones1 -l '*' -i wintri.mlf mktri.led aligned.mlf

sil th ih s sp m ae n sp ...

-s stats

扩展为

sil th+ih th-ih+s ih-s sp m+ae m-ae+n ae-n sp ...

三音素模型

HHEd -B -H hmm9/macros -H hmm9/hmmdefs
-M hmm10 mktri.hed phones1

TI T_ah {(*-ah+*,ah+*,*-ah).transP}

TI T_ax {(*-ax+*,ax+*,*-ax).transP}

TI T_ey {(*-ey+*,ey+*,*-ey).transP}

HERest: X2 → hmm12 (triphones) TI T_b {(*-b+*,b+*,*-b).transP}

. . .

```
TR 0
                                QS "R_Class-Stop" {*+p,*+b,*+t,*+d,*+k,*+g
5、三音素捆绑
                                QS "L_Nasal" \{m-*, n-*, ng-*\}
                                QS "R_Nasal" {*+m,*+n,*+ng}
                                QS "L_Glide" \{v-*,w-*\}
                                QS "R_Glide" {*+y,*+w}
HHEd:
                                QS "L_w" {w-*}
                                QS "R_w" {*+w}
                                QS "L_y" {y-*}
   HHEd -B -H hmm12/macros
                                QS "R_y" {*+y}
        -H hmm12/hmmdefs
                                QS "L_z" {z-*}
        -M hmm13 tree.hed
                                QS "R_z" {*+z}
                                 TR 2
        triphones1 > log
                                 TB 350.0 "aa_s2" \{(aa, *-aa, *-aa+*, aa+*).state[2]\}
HERest:
                                 TB 350.0 "ae_s2" {(ae, *-ae, *-ae+*, ae+*).state[2]}
                                 TB 350.0 "ah_s2" \{(ah, *-ah, *-ah+*, ah+*).state[2]\}
              hmm15 (tiedlist)
   X2
                                 TB 350.0 "uh_s2" {(uh, *-uh, *-uh+*, uh+*).state[2]}
                                 TB 350.0 "y_s4" {(y, *-y, *-y+*, y+*).state[4]}
                                 TB 350.0 "z_s4" {(z, *-z, *-z+*, z+*).state[4]}
                                 TB 350.0 "zh_s4" {(zh_*-zh_*-zh_*, zh_*).state[4]}
                                 TR 1
                                                      ST "trees"
                                 AU "fulllist"
                                 CO "tiedlist"
```

RO 100.0 stats

6、增加混合高斯模型个数

Increase the mixture

HHEd -H hmm15/macros -H hmm15/hmmdefs -M hmm16 increasemix.hed tailist

increasemix.hed: MU +2 {*.state[2-4].mix}

HERest

X2 ____ hmm18 (tiedlist)

可根据实际问题需要适当增加高斯模型个数

■识别及评估

识别HVite

HVite -H hmm15/macros -H hmm15/hmmdefs -S test.scp -l '*' -i recout.mlf -w wdnet -p 0.0 -s 5.0 dict tiedlist

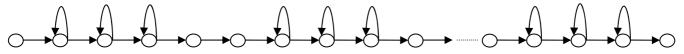
词级、音素级、三音素级识别结果

评估

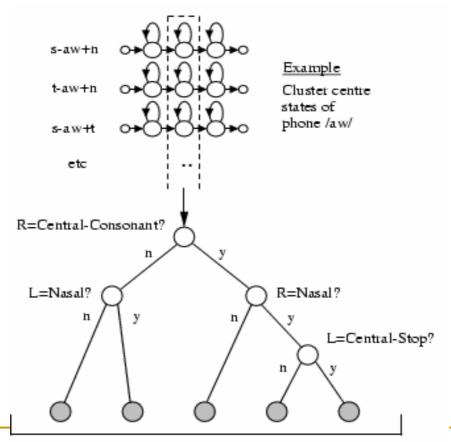
HResults -I testref.mlf tiedlist recout.mlf >result

附:

模型结构:混合HMM



决策树捆绑:



返回

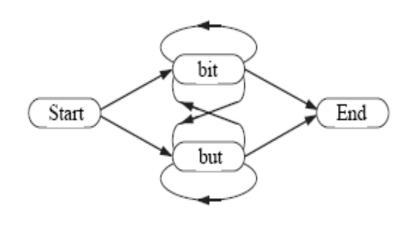
States in each leaf node are tied

词典dict

```
ah sp
A
                ax sp
A
                ey sp
CALL
                k ao 1 sp
DIAL
                d ay ax 1 sp
EIGHT
                ey t sp
PHONE
                f own sp
SENT-END
            sil
            SENT-START
               {\tt sil}
                s eh v n sp
SEVEN
TO
                t ax sp
TO
                t uw sp
                z ia r ow sp
ZERO
```

返回

识别网络



```
# Define size of network: N=num nodes and L=num arcs
N=4 L=8
# List nodes: I=node-number, W=word
I=0 W=start
I=1 W=end
I=2 W=bit
I=3 W=but
# List arcs: J=arc-number, S=start-node, E=end-node
J=0 S=0 E=2
J=1 S=0 E=3
J=2 S=3 E=1
J=3 S=2 E=1
J=4 S=2 E=3
J=5 S=3 E=3
J=6 S=3 E=2
```

返回

J=7 S=2 E=2

The End!