Fine-grained Style Control In Transformer-based Text-to-speech Synthesis

arxiv | code | sample

FINE-GRAINED STYLE CONTROL IN TRANSFORMER-BASED TEXT-TO-SPEECH SYNTHESIS

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Model

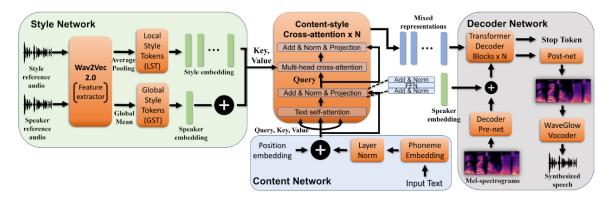


Fig. 1: Overview of our LST-TTS system.

基于TransformerTTS,增加了local style tokens (LST),将TransformerTTS的content encoder替换为 cross-attention block用于对content和style的对齐(alignment)以及融合(fusion) 花样设计Embedding和Attention

Style Network

Style Embedding

将Wav2Vec得到的结果经过LSTM以及pooling层,MHA没画出来,LSTM每一时间步(称为framelevel)的结果作为MHA的Q,和GST一样有可训练的K和V,得到结果作为Style Embedding

Speaker Embedding

GST这里的MHA也没画出来,将Wav2Vec得到的结果平均后作为Q,可训练的token作为K和V,得到结果作为Speaker embedding

Content-style cross-attention blocks

Text经过self-attention后做skip connections(其实就是残差),再经过Transformer结构(可堆叠多层),之后作为Query与Style Embedding的Key和Speaker Embedding的Value再做一次MHA,后进入TransformerTTS的Decoder

Training and inference

$$\mathbf{L}_{tts} = \|D\left(A\left(S\left(x_{sty}^{s}, x_{spk}^{s}
ight), c
ight), x_{sty}^{s}
ight) - Mel\left(x_{sty}^{s}
ight)\|_{1}$$

Training时,对Style Embedding取 $\tilde{l}_{sty} \in [\alpha, l_{sty}]$,paper中 α 为15,因为在inference阶段, x_{sty} 会比合成的speech短很多,而且提供较少的reference speech信息有助于模型更多的从Text中获取信息,避免内容泄露(content-leakage)问题,这一点和之前组会汇报Meta-Stylespeech时,闫老师和蔡老师提出的挖掉一部分的vector再预测另一部分的想法是一样的,没想到真的可以这么做

Experiment

Dataset

1. Single speaker: LJSpeech

2. Multi speaker: VCTK

3. Emotional speech synthesis corpus: ESD database | paper, 这篇paper使用了10个speaker每个5 种情感共13小时

Metrics

1. WER

2. Emotional classification

3. MOS