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(30 min)  
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Taejin  
(40 min)  
**16:10-16:50**

Leveraging Long Acoustic Context

Huck  
(40 min)  
**17:00-17:40**

Semantic Context and Speech-Language Modeling

Kyu  
(30 min)  
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# Beyond End-to-End ASR: Integrating Long-Context Acoustic and Linguistic Insights

Tae Jin Park, Huck Yang, Kyu J. Han, Shinji Watanabe

Session 15:30 to 18:30  
Aug 17th 2025



Scan for  
References

# Speakers

INTERSPEECH 2025



Prof. Shinji Watanabe

Dr. Taejin Park

Dr. Huck Yang

Dr. Kyu J. Han

Carnegie Mellon  
University (CMU)

NVIDIA  
NeMo SpeechAI

NVIDIA  
Research

Oracle Cloud  
Infrastructure (OCI)

# Introduction

Shinji Watanabe

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(30 min)  
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(40 min)  
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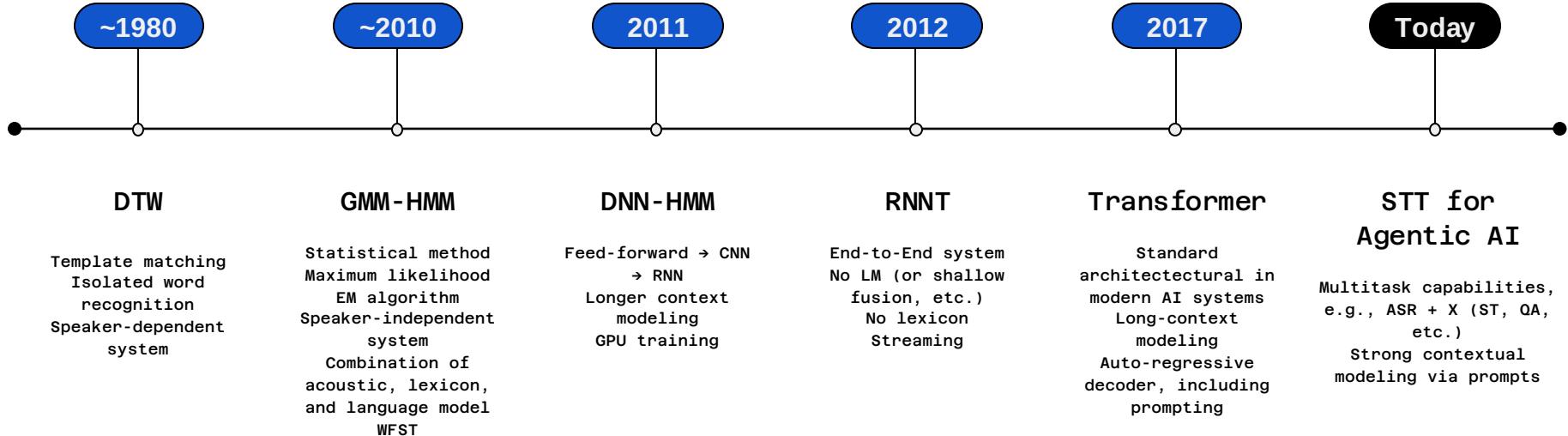
Huck Semantic Context and Speech-Language Modeling  
(40 min)  
17:00-17:40

Kyu Contextual Biasing and Methods Leveraging  
(30 min) Longer Semantic Context for Speech Systems  
17:40-18:10

Closing Remark (10 min) 18:10-18:20

Q&A Session (10 min) 18:20-18:30

# A short history of speech-to-text systems



# Modern day Speech-to-Text Applications

- Human-computer interface
- Humanoids



- Voice Assistants
- Voice Agents



What is missing?



CONTEXT

# Long-Context Acoustic and Linguistic Insights



## Acoustic

### Insights

Intrinsic variability (Physiological traits, speaker characteristics) and extrinsic variability (mic, codecs) construct acoustic context for ASR

- How streaming ASR application and speaker attributed ASR takes advantage of acoustic context
- Alternative architectures for speech recognition
- Speech encoders and ASR endpointing in voice agents applications.



## Linguistic Insights

- Semantic Information Modeling in End-to-End ASR: Classical ASR-LM, Post-processing ASR corrections
- Preference-based Semantic Modeling in Post-training
- Semantic Understanding from ASR to Audio Contexts
- Limitation and New Evaluation of Semantic Modeling: Data Leakage via Text, Pre-training Agentic & Instruction Evaluation



## Context Biasing

- Contextual Biasing for E2E ASR Decoder, Encoder, Hybrid Biasing
- Retrieval Toward Large-Scale Biasing
- Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) and how RAG is used for contextual Biasing

# Tutorial flow

INTERSPEECH 2025



Section 1: Speech-to-Text Benchmark



Section 2: Leveraging Long Acoustic Context



Section 3: Semantic Context and Speech-Language Modeling



Section 4: Contextual Biasing and Methods Leveraging Longer Semantic Context for Speech Systems

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# Speech-to-Text Benchmark

Shinji Watanabe



Shinji  
Watanabe

## Speech-to-Text Benchmark

### 1. Long form Beyond Utterances

- a. Classical Speech-to-Text
- b. Long-form Conversational Speech-to-Text

### 1. Evaluation Metrics

- a. Speaker Attributed Contents
- b. Timestamp
- c. Dialog
- d. Semantics

### 1. Databases

- a. Revising existing databases

### 1. Selected Benchmarks

## Long form Beyond Utterances

# Classical Speech-to-Text: Utterance based

- Utterance
  - Speech segment corresponds to a (part of) sentence or phrase
  - A few seconds to 20 seconds (We cannot bress it so long)
  - This unit provides a lot of benefits on the **computational cost or semantic/syntactic processing** for speech
- How to prepare a utterance?
  - Read speech
  - Segmented speech

# Classical Speech-to-Text: Read speech

- **Read a prompt**
- We can make a pair data of a prompt and corresponding audio
  - Ex) TIMIT, Wall Street Journal (WSJ), Commonvoice:  
<https://commonvoice.mozilla.org/en>,
- **Easy to collect**
  - We still need to check whether the person can correctly utter a prompt
- **Easy to anonymize**
- **Easy to cover phonetic variations**
- **But still not a real conversation** 😞



 Speak    Listen    Write

Click  then read the sentence aloud

Eisenhower adviser Charles Douglas Jackson  
coordinated psychological warfare against  
Communism.

START RECORDING 

1

2

3

4

5



Speak

Listen

Write

Click did they accurately speak the sentence?

1

All but thirty of Nemed's people were wiped out.

2

3

4

5

YES



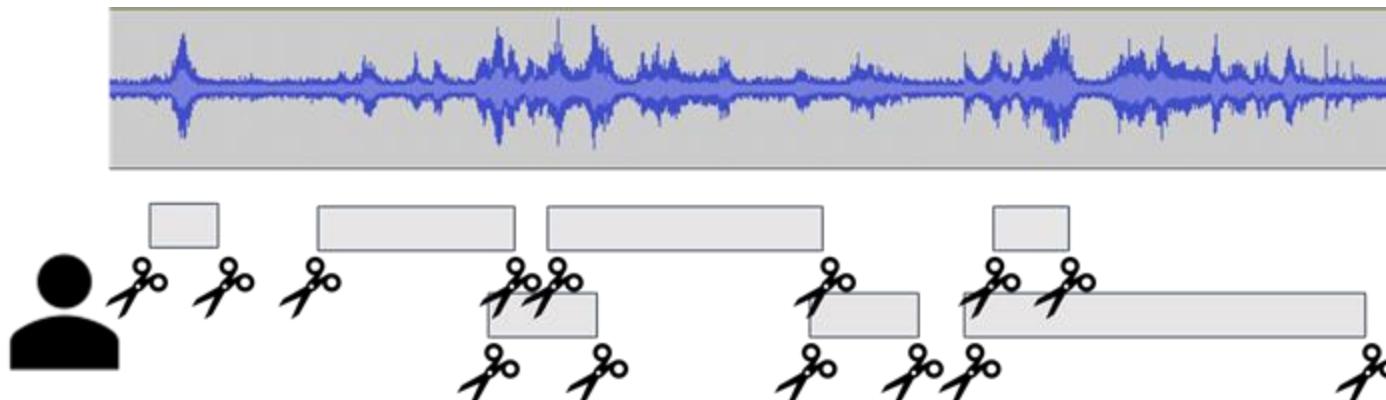
NO

# Classical Speech-to-Text: Read speech

- **Read a prompt**
- We can make a pair data of a prompt and corresponding audio
  - Ex) TIMIT, Wall Street Journal (WSJ), Commonvoice:  
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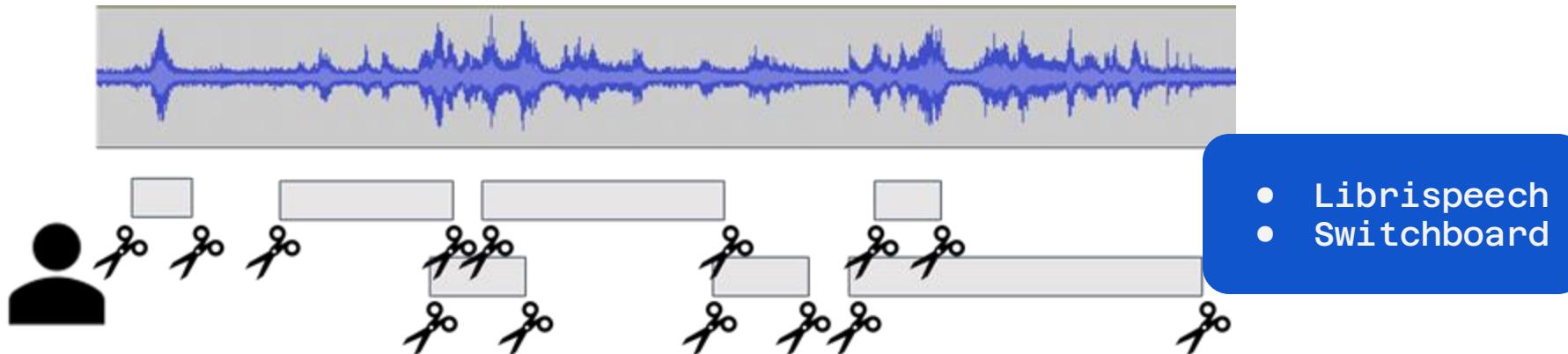
# Classical Speech-to-Text: Segmented speech



Segment ID	Speaker ID	Onset	Offset	Transcription
A00011-001	A	0:01:26	0:05:04	
A00011-002	B	0:05:52	0:08:56	Oh really? Do you think you'll check out CMU?
A00011-003	A	0:09:22	0:13:04	

Given

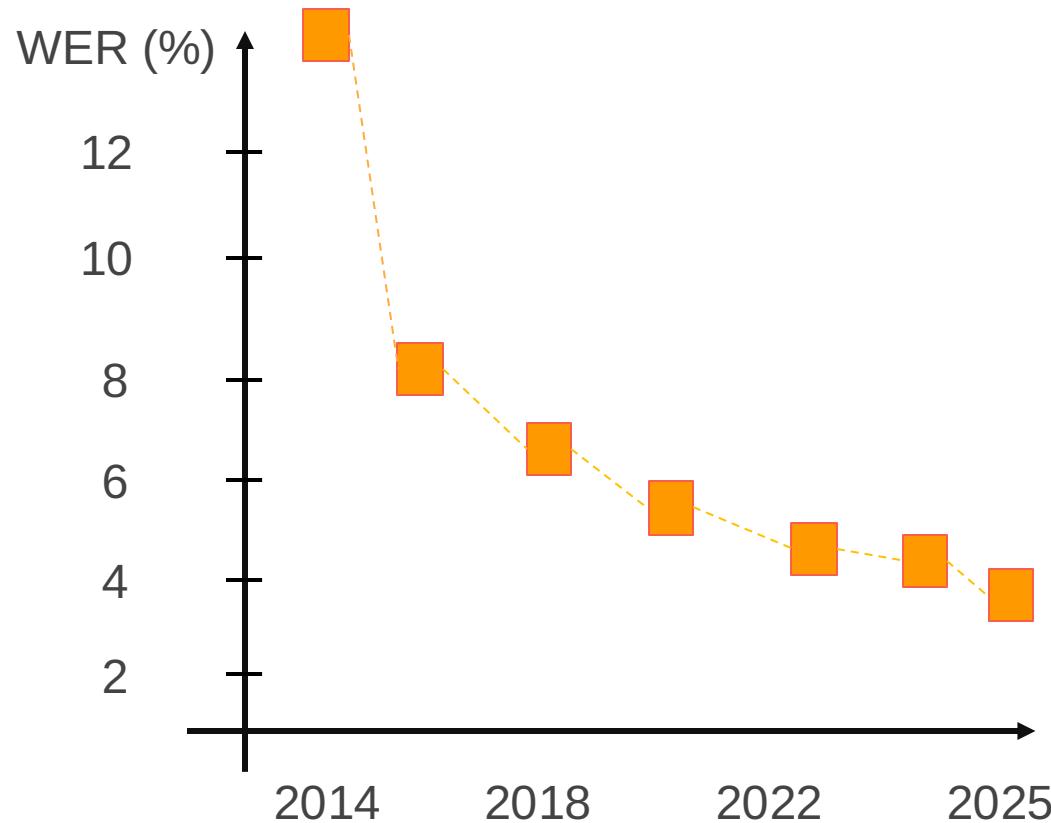
# Classical Speech-to-Text: Segmented speech



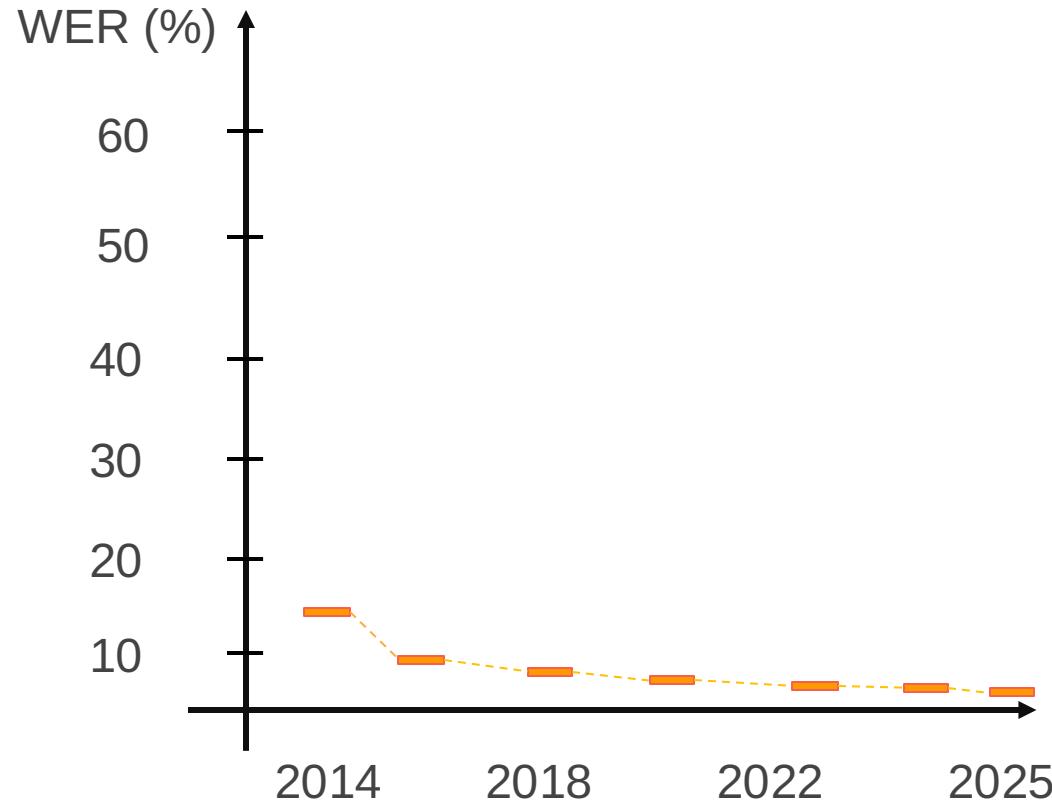
Segment ID	Speaker ID	Onset	Offset	Transcription
A00011-001	A	0:01:26	0:05:04	Yeah, um, I'm kinda thinking about going to Pittsburgh
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A00011-003	A	0:09:22	0:13:04	Hmm, well, I've actually never been there.

Do short-form ASR

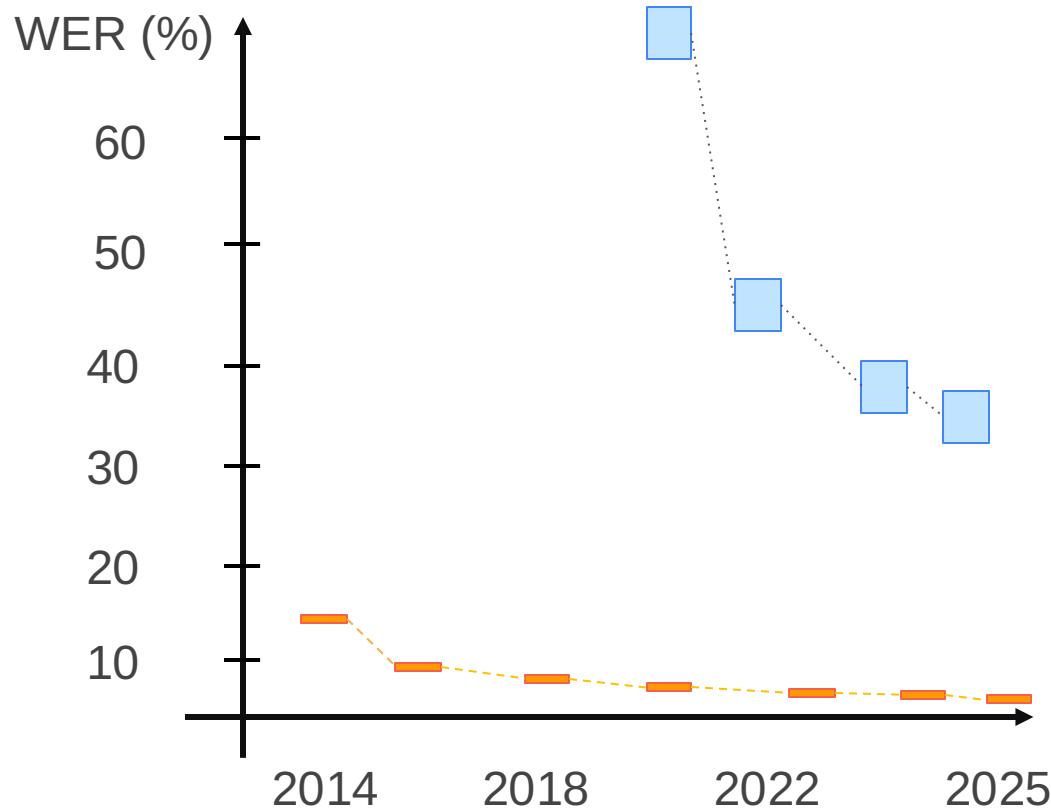
# Is ASR solved? (LibriSpeech etc.)



# Is ASR solved? (LibriSpeech etc.)



## Not yet! (CHiME-6)

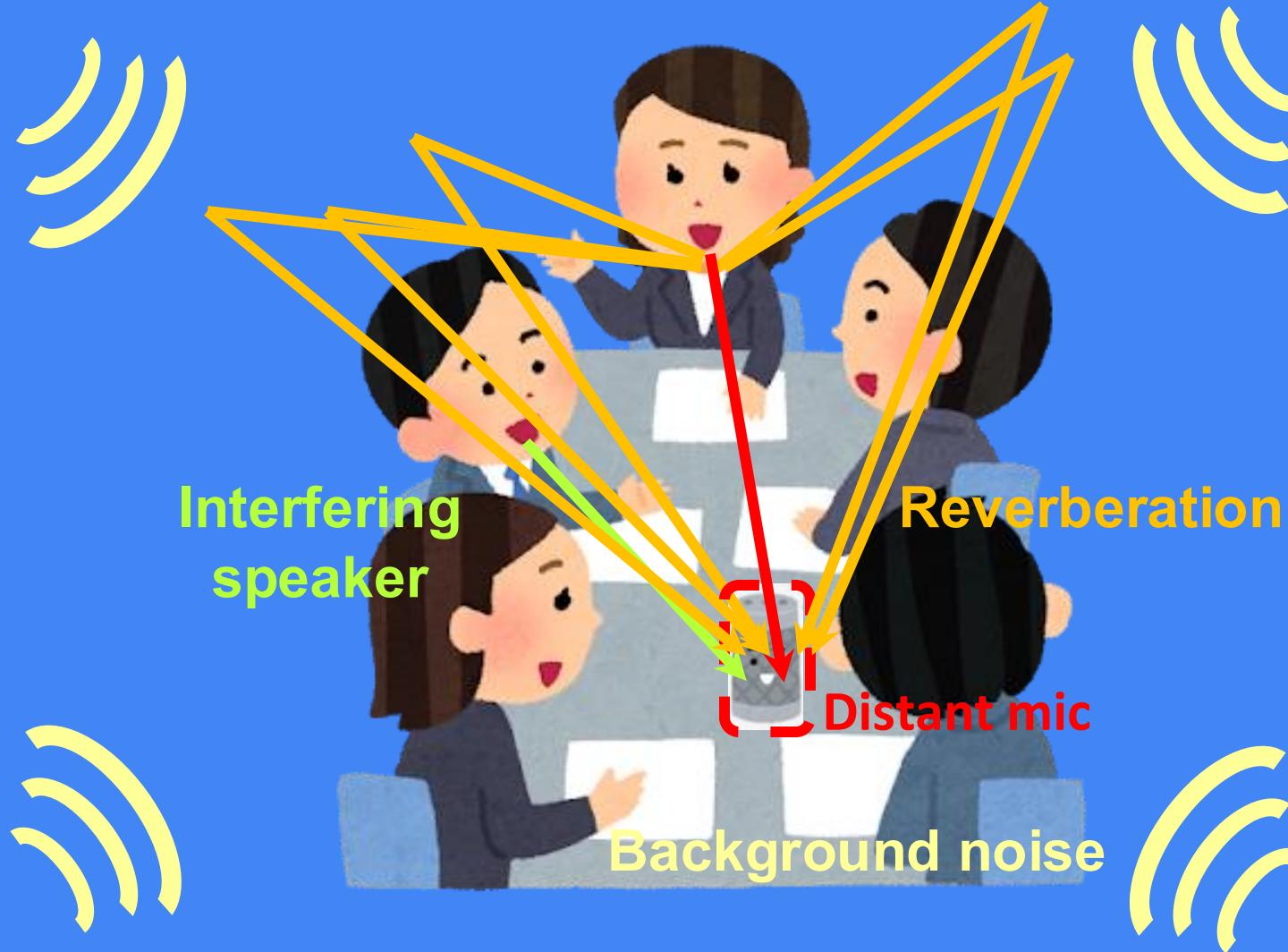


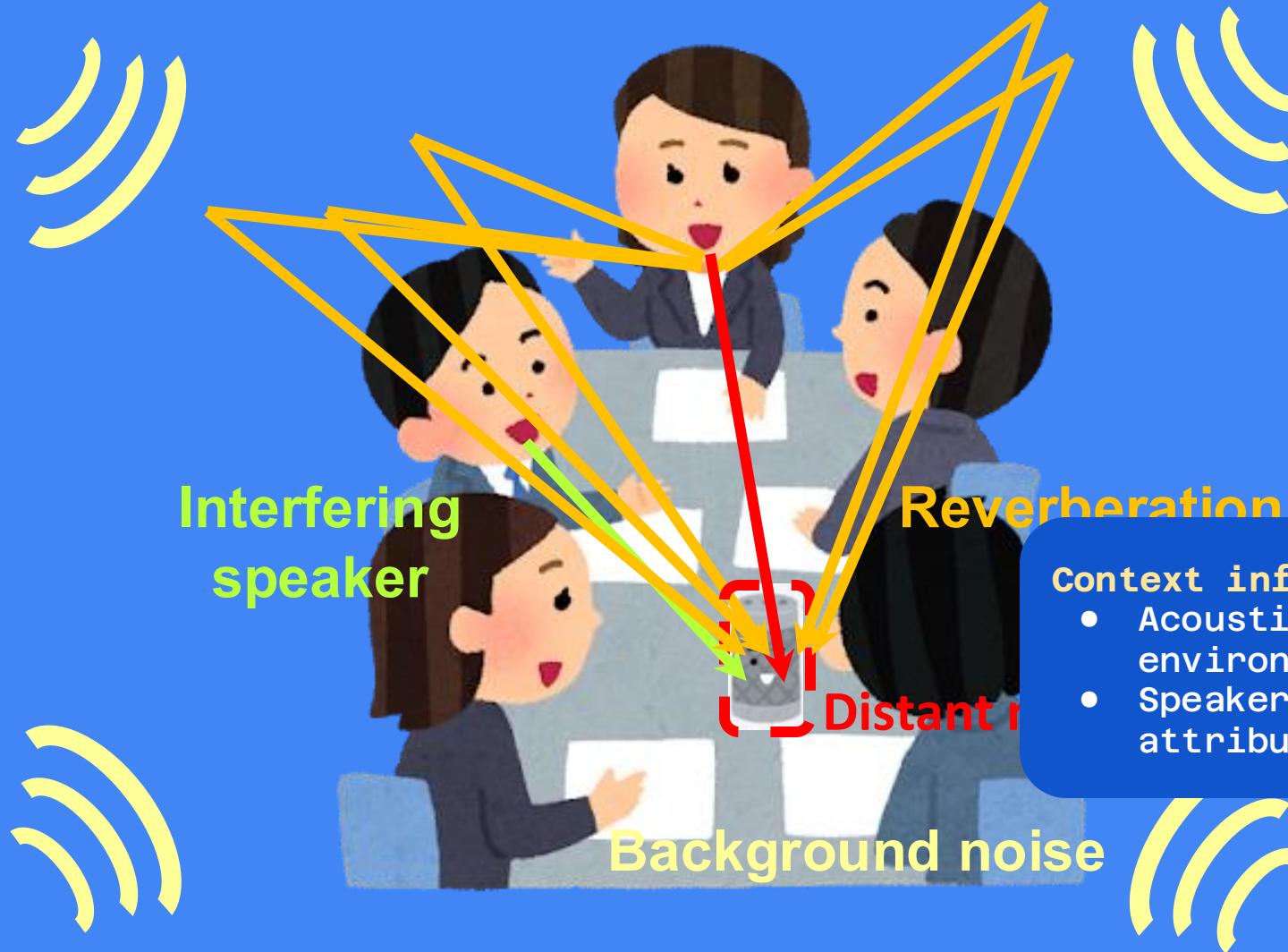
Why is it so difficult?

→ We have to deal with various contexts

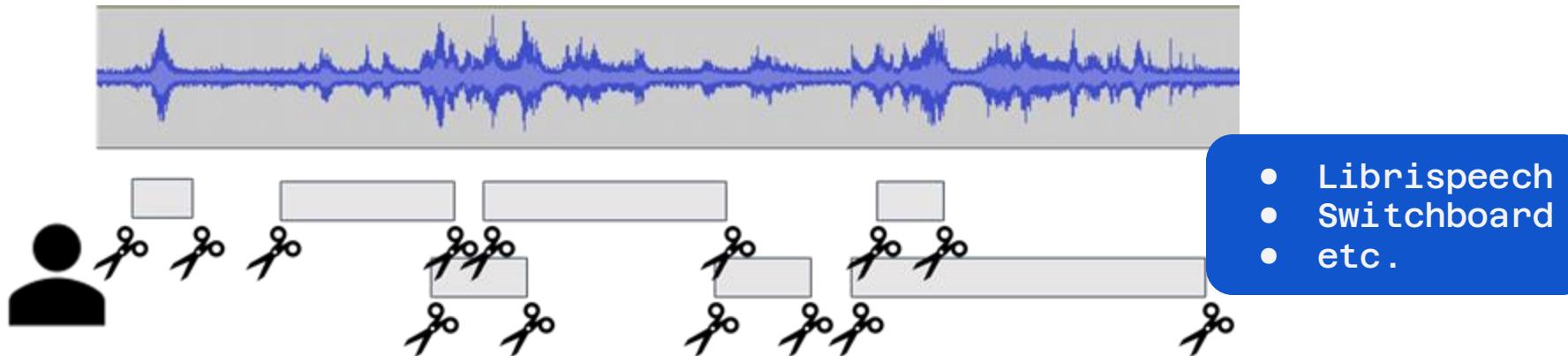
# CHiME-6 <https://chimechallenge.github.io/chime6/>







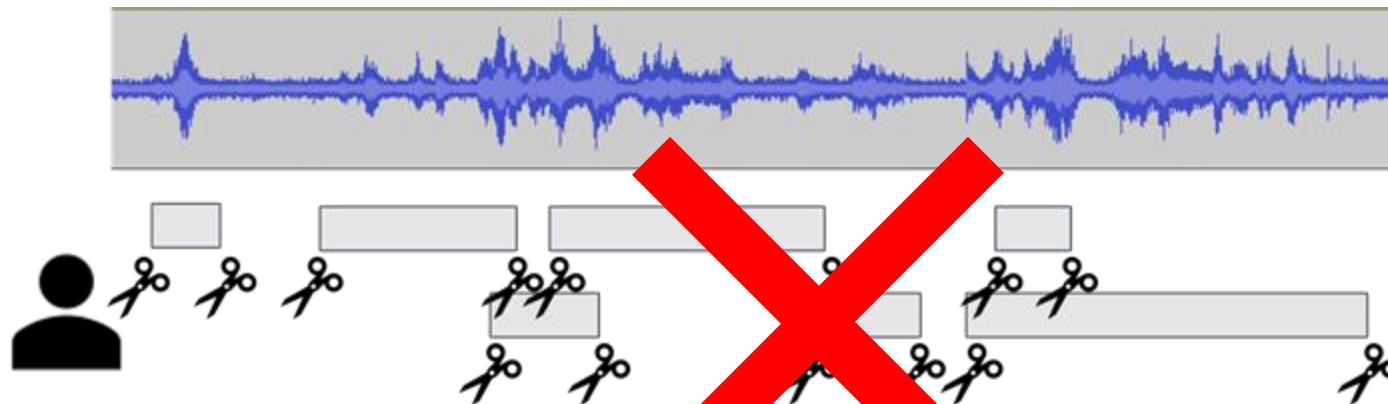
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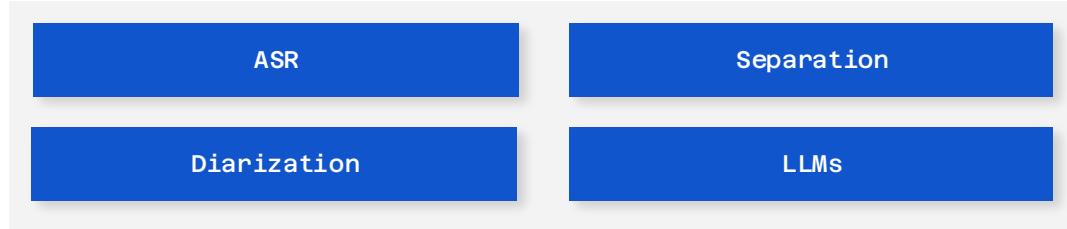
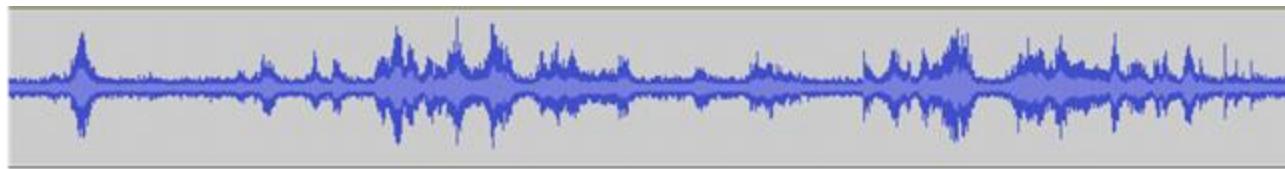
Do short-form ASR

# Classical Speech-to-Text: Segmented speech



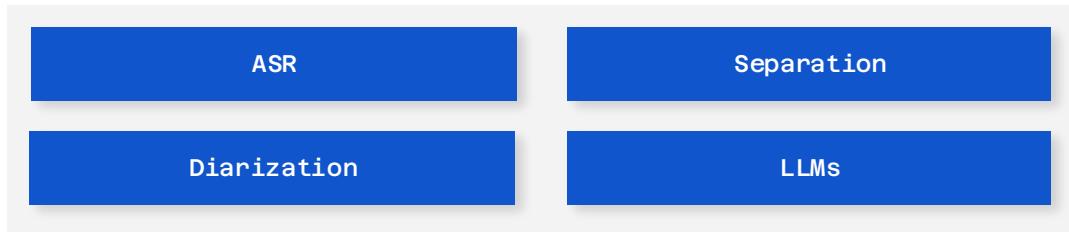
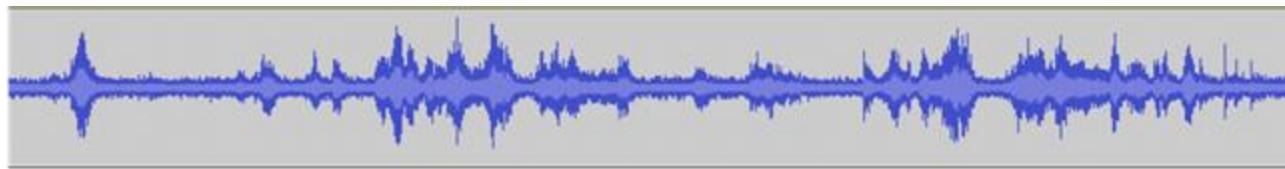
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# Long-form conversation recognition



Segment ID	Speaker ID	Onset	Offset	Transcription
A00011-002	B	0:05:52	0:08:56	Oh really? Do you think you'll check out CMU?

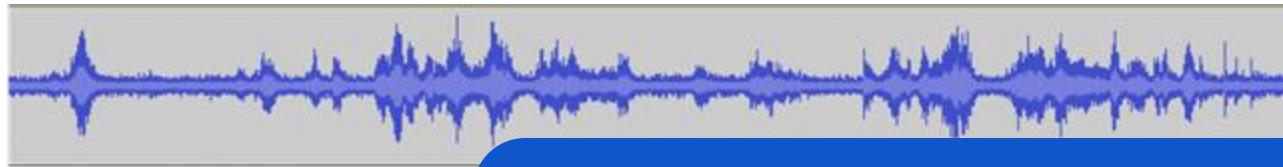
# Long-form conversation recognition



Segment ID	Speaker ID	Onset	Offset	Transcription
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Predict everything by AI

# Long-form conversation recognition



## Context information

- Speaker attribution contents
- Timestamp
- Dialog

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A00011-001	A	0:01:26	0:05:04	Yeah, um, I'm kinda thinking about going to Pittsburgh
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Predict everything by AI

# Semantic information

Segment ID	Speaker ID	Onset	Offset	Transcription
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A00011-003	A	0:09:22	0:13:04	Hmm, well, I've actually never been there.

## Context information

- Semantic information
  - Irrelevant filler information
  - keywords (Pittsburgh, CMU)
  - Location context → CMU is Carnegie Mellon University, not Central Michigan University (unless it is about the football)

## How to evaluate it?

- Speaker Attributed Contents
- Timestamp
- Dialog
- Semantics

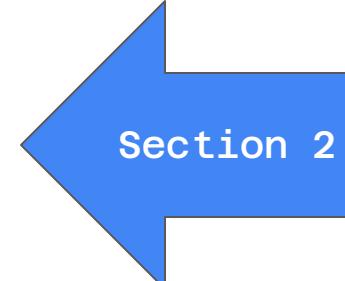
## Evaluation Metrics

# Evaluation Metrics

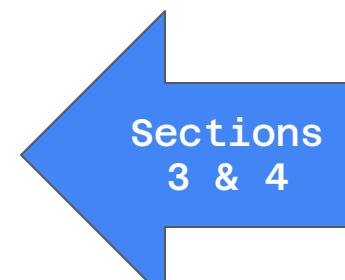
- **Speaker Attributed Contents**
  - concatenated minimum permutation WER (cpWER)
  - Target-speaker WER
- **Timestamp**
  - Diarization error rate (DER)
  - Time-constrained cpWER (tcpWER)
- **Dialog**
  - Turn taking accuracy
- **Semantics**
  - Biased WER
  - n-gram matching approaches: BLEU, METEOR, ...
  - Embedding based: BERTScore
  - LLM-based: Perplexity, LLM-as-a-judge

# Evaluation Metrics

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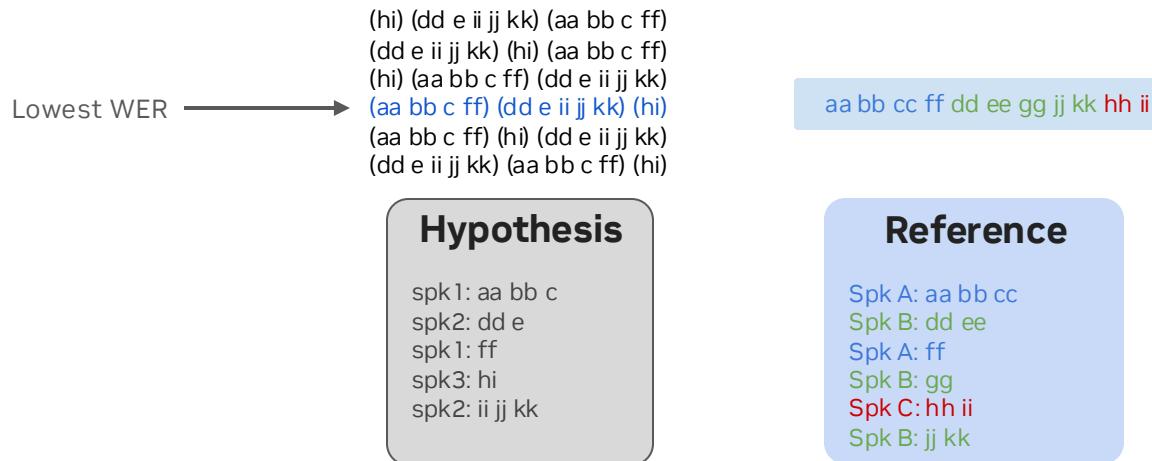


Section 2



Sections  
3 & 4

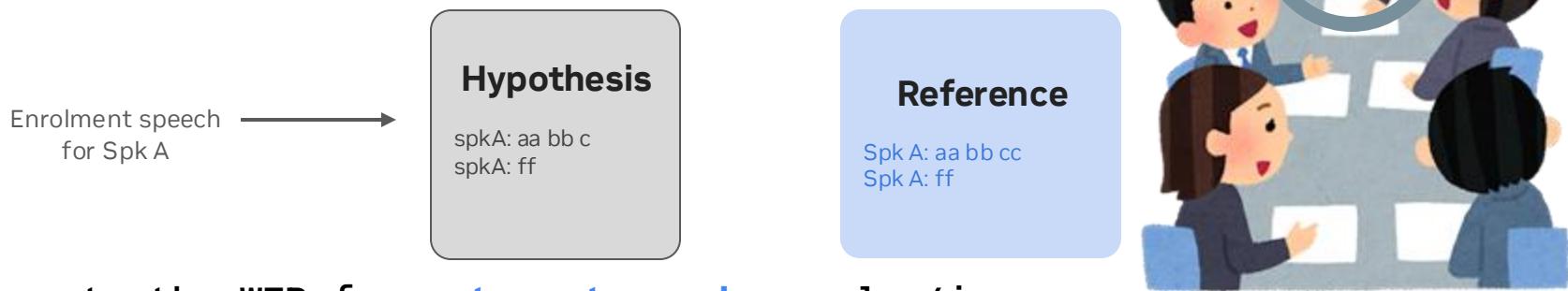
# cpWER: Concatenated minimum-Permutation Word Error Rate



## cpWER calculation:

- **Concatenate** all utterances of each speaker for both reference and hypothesis files.
- Compute the WER between the reference and all possible speaker permutations of the hypothesis.
- **Pick the lowest WER among them**

# Target-Speaker WER

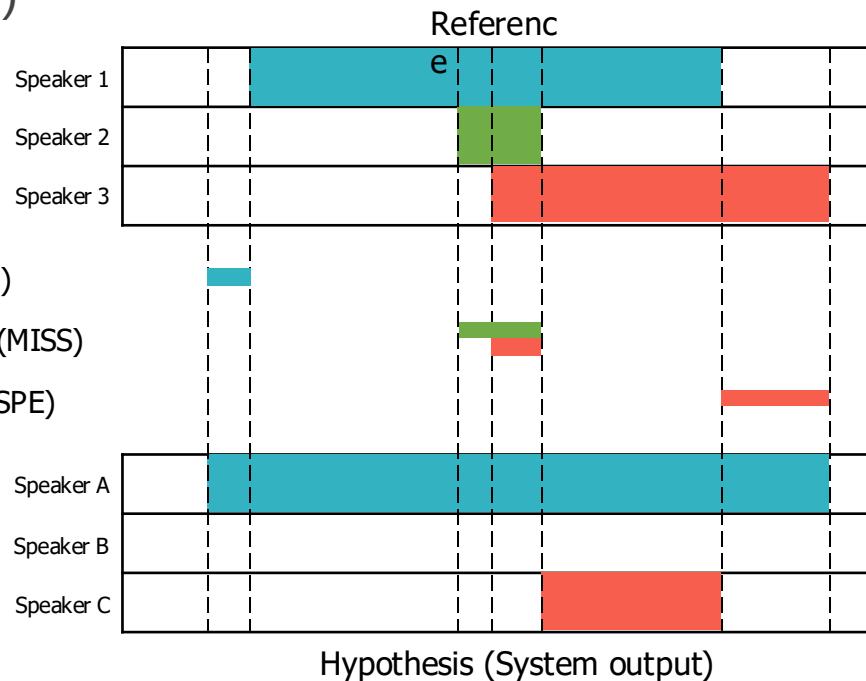


- Compute the WER for a **target speaker** only (ignore other speakers)
- Needs a target speaker ID or enrolment sentence

# Speaker diarization metrics

- Diarization error rate (DER, %)

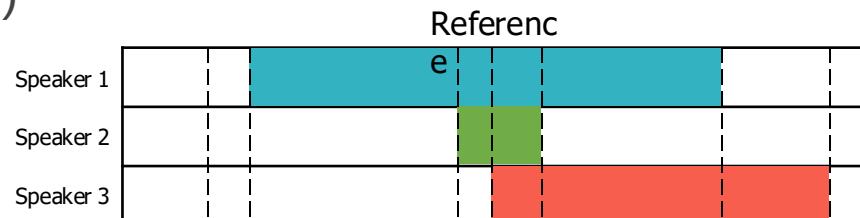
$$\text{DER} = \frac{\text{FA} + \text{MISS} + \text{SPE}}{\text{Total Speech Duration}}$$



# Speaker diarization metrics

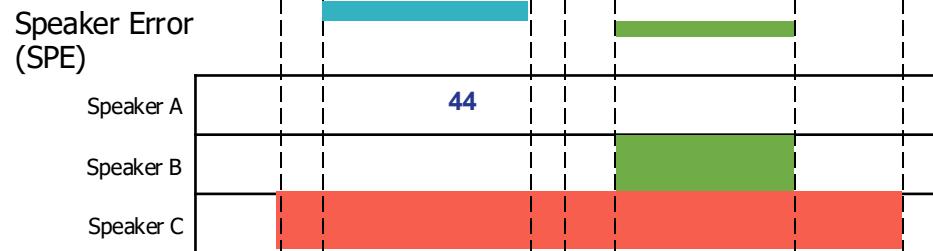
- Diarization error rate (DER, %)

$$\text{DER} = \frac{(\% \text{ of time}) \text{ FA} + \text{MISS} + \text{SPE}}{\text{Total Speech Duration}}$$



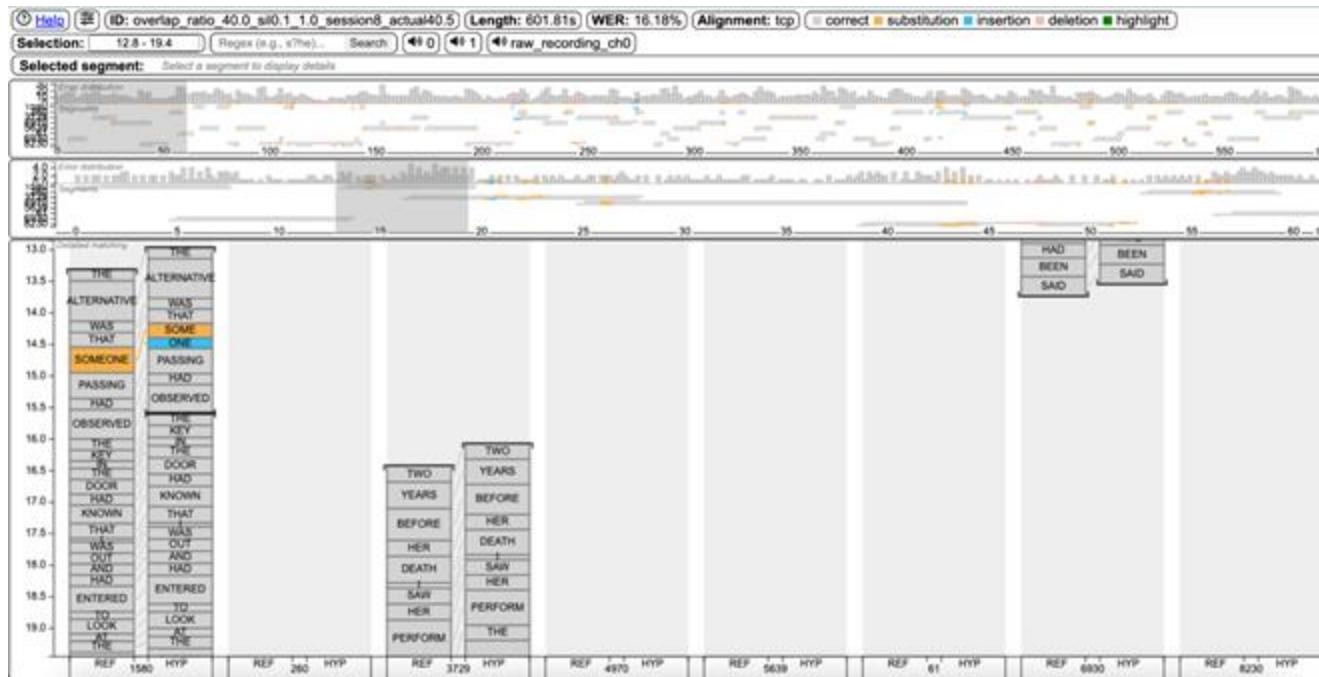
- Consider the **speaker permutation**

A → 2  
B → 3  
C → 1



Pick up the minimum score of all possible permutations

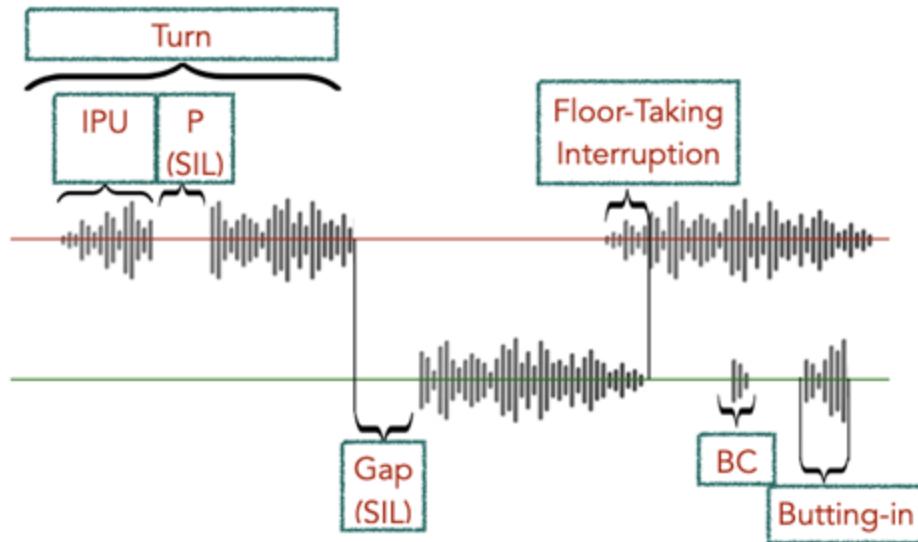
# Time-constrained cpWER (tcpWER) <https://github.com/fgnt/meeteval>



Examples from [https://groups.uni-paderborn.de/nt/meeteval/icassp2024-demo/libriss\\_diarization/overlap\\_ratio\\_40.0\\_si0.1\\_1.0\\_session8\\_actual40.5\\_System.html?selection=12.2-18.8](https://groups.uni-paderborn.de/nt/meeteval/icassp2024-demo/libriss_diarization/overlap_ratio_40.0_si0.1_1.0_session8_actual40.5_System.html?selection=12.2-18.8)

# Turn taking

- Turn taking attributes
  - IPU (Inter-Pausal Unit)
  - Pause
  - Gap
  - BC (Backchannel)
  - Butting-in
  - Etc.
- Evaluate turn taking prediction by human annotations or proxy estimator trained by SWBD



Arora, Siddhant, et al. "Talking Turns: Benchmarking Audio Foundation Models on Turn-Taking Dynamics." *ICLR* 2025.

Inoue, Koji, et al. "Yeah, Un, Oh: Continuous and Real-time Backchannel Prediction with Fine-tuning of Voice Activity Projection." *NAACL* 2025.

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  - Biased WER
  - n-gram matching approaches: BLEU, METEOR, ...
  - Embedding based: BERTScore
  - LLM-based: Perplexity, LLM-as-a-judge

# Can we use word error rate?

**Candidate 1:** Shinji Watanabe is an Associate Professor at the University of Pittsburgh, next to Carnegie Mellon, PA.

**Candidate 2:** Cindy Watanabe is an Associate Professor at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.

**Candidate 3:** At Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, PA, Shinji Watanabe is an Associate Professor.

**Ref1:** Shinji Watanabe is an Associate Professor at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.

- Which one is the lowest WER?
- Which one is semantically most correct?

# Can we use word error rate?

**Candidate 1:** Shinji Watanabe is an Associate Professor at the **University of Pittsburgh**, next to Carnegie Mellon, PA. **WER = 58%**

**Candidate 2:** **Cindy** Watanabe is an Associate Professor at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.

**WER = 17%**

**Candidate 3:** At Carnegie Mellon University in Pittsburgh, PA, Shinji Watanabe is an Associate Professor. **WER = 108%**

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**Ref1:** Shinji Watanabe is an Associate Professor at Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA.

- We should penalize the error of the important keywords → **Biased WER**
- We should avoid to use the order-dependent metrics → **BLEU** etc.

# BLEU Score (Papineni+ , 2002)

- Averaged N-gram precision (order agnostic)
- Extensions to deal with
  - Multiple references
  - Length penalty

N=4 (typically)

$$\text{BLEU} = \text{BP} \cdot \exp \left( \sum_{n=1}^N w_n \log p_n \right).$$

Diagram illustrating the BLEU formula:

- A vertical red arrow labeled "Brevity Penalty" points to the term  $\text{BP}$ .
- A horizontal red arrow labeled "Modified Precision" points to the term  $p_n$ .
- A horizontal red arrow labeled "n-gram weight (usually equal weight)" points to the term  $w_n$ .
- A red arrow labeled "N=4 (typically)" points to the value  $N$  in the summation.

Brevity Penalty

$$\text{BP} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } c > r \\ e^{(1-r/c)} & \text{if } c \leq r \end{cases}.$$

Modified Precision

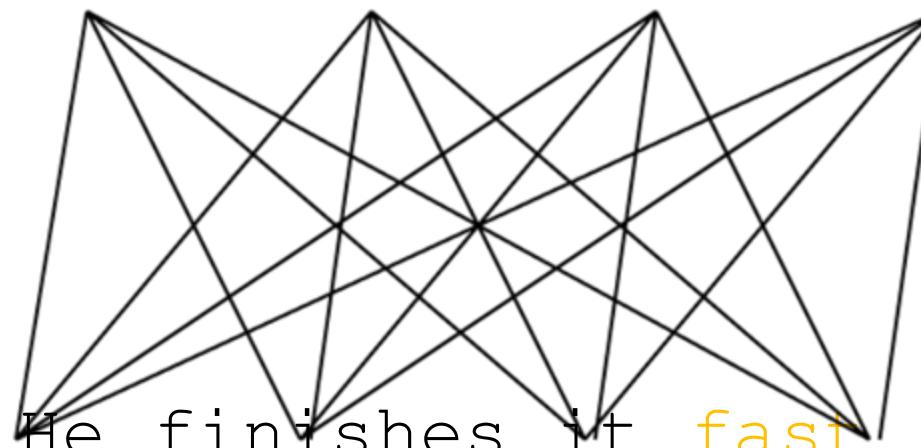
$$p_n = \frac{\sum_{C \in \{\text{Candidates}\}} \sum_{n\text{-gram} \in C} \text{Count}_{clip}(n\text{-gram})}{\sum_{C' \in \{\text{Candidates}\}} \sum_{n\text{-gram}' \in C'} \text{Count}(n\text{-gram}')}$$

Papineni, Kishore, et al. "Bleu: a method for automatic evaluation of machine translation." ACL (2002).

## BERT Score

- Compute the pairwise similarity in the embedding space (again, order-agnostic)

Candidate: He finishes it **quickly**



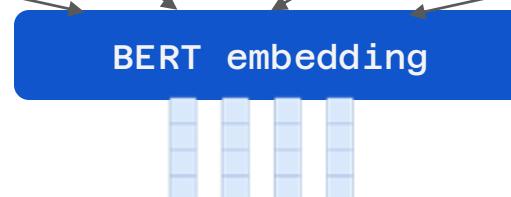
Similarity("fast," "quickly")=0

Reference1: He finishes it **fast**

# BERT Score

- Compute the pairwise similarity in the embedding space

Candidate: He finishes it **quickly**



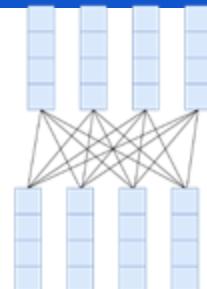
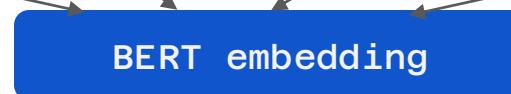
`BERTEmbd("fast")  
, BERTEmbd("quickly")`

Reference1: He **finishes** it **fast**

# BERT Score

- Compute the pairwise similarity in the embedding space

Candidate: He finishes it **quickly**



Similarity(BERTEmb("fast"), BERTEmb("quickly"))

BERT embedding

Reference1: He **finishes** it **fast**

# LLM-based metrics

- **Perplexity:**

- Compute the average likelihood of generated sentences based on an LLM  $\Theta$
- Given  $J$ -length sentence

$$W^{\text{test}} = (w_i \in \mathcal{V} | i = 1, \dots, J)$$

the perplexity is defined as

$$\text{PPL}(W^{\text{test}}) = (p(W^{\text{test}} | \Theta))^{-\frac{1}{J}}$$

- Lower is better
- **LLM as a judge:**
  - Ask an LLM to judge which model output is better

$W_1$  and  $W_2$ : generated sentences given prompt  $x$

LLM judge model  $J_{\Theta}(W_1, W_2, x)$ :

- 1 If the LLM prefers  $W_1$  over  $W_2$
- 0 If the LLM prefers  $W_2$  over  $W_1$ , and
- 0.5 If they are even

# Databases

# Databases

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2507.18161>

Corpus	Authors	Year	Real	Long	Multi Speaker	Far Field	Multi Domain
Santa Barbara	Du Bois et al.	2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aurora2-6	Hirsch and Pearce	2000-2006	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
RT evaluations	Garofolo et al..	2002-2009	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ICSI	Janin et al.	2003	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fisher	Cieri et al.	2004	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
AMI	Carletta et al.	2005	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Pascal	Cooke et al.	2006	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
CHIL	Mostefa et al.	2007	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CHiME Corpus	Christensen et al.	2010	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Mixer 6 Speech	Brandschain et al.	2010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CHiME-1	Barker et al.	2011	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
COSINE	Stupakov et al.	2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sheffield Wargames	Fox et al.	2013	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
REVERB	Kinoshita et al.	2013	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
CHiME-2	Vincent et al.	2013	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
DIRHA	Cristoforetti et al.	2014	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
CHiME-3	Barker et al.	2015	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
CHiME-4	Vincent et al.	2015	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
ASpIRE	Harper	2015	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CHiME-5	Barker et al.	2018	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
VOICES	Richey et al.	2018	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
DipCo	Van Segbroeck et al.	2019	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CHiME-6	Watanabe et al.	2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Aishell-4	Fu et al.	2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
AllMeeting	Yu et al.	2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
LibriCSS	Chen et al.	2020	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
EGO4D	Grauman et al.	2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MISP	Wang et al.	2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHiME-7 DASR	Cornell et al.	2023	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHiME-8 DASR	Cornell et al.	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHiME-8 NOTSOFAR-1	Vinnikov et al.	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CHiME-8 MMCSG	Zmolikova et al.	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Cornell, Samuele, et al.

"Recent Trends in Distant Conversational Speech Recognition: A Review of CHiME-7 and 8 DASR Challenges." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2507.18161* (2025).

# Databases

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2507.18161>

Corpus	Authors	Year	Real	Long	Multi Speaker	Far Field	Multi Domain
Sant							
Auro							
RT e							
Real	Long	Multi Speaker	Far Field	Multi Domain			
ICSI	Cieri et al.	2000	x	x	x	x	x
Fisher	Cieri et al.	2004	✓	✓	✓	x	x
AMI	Carletta et al.	2005	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Pascal	Cooke et al.	2006	x	x	✓	x	x
CHIL	Mostefa et al.	2007	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
CHiME Corpus	Christensen et al.	2010	x	x	x	✓	x
Mixer 6 Speech	Brandschain et al.	2010	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
CHiME-1	Barker et al.	2011	x	x	x	✓	x
COSINE	Stupakov et al.	2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Sheffield Wargames	Fox et al.	2013	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
REVERB	Kinoshita et al.	2013	x	x	x	✓	x
CHiME-2	Vincent et al.	2013	x	x	✓	✓	x
DIRHA	Cristoforetti et al.	2014	x	x	x	✓	x
CHiME-3	Barker et al.	2015	x	x	✓	x	x
CHiME-4	Vincent et al.	2015	x	x	✓	x	x
ASpIRE	Harper	2015	✓	✓	x	✓	x
CHiME-5	Barker et al.	2018	✓	x	✓	✓	x
VOICES	Richey et al.	2018	x	x	x	✓	x
DipCo	Van Segbroeck et al.	2019	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
CHiME-6	Watanabe et al.	2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
Aishell-4	Fu et al.	2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
AllMeeting	Yu et al.	2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
LibriCSS	Chen et al.	2020	x	✓	✓	✓	x
EGO4D	Grauman et al.	2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MISP	Wang et al.	2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHiME-7 DASR	Cornell et al.	2023	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHiME-8 DASR	Cornell et al.	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHiME-8 NOTSOFAR-1	Vinnikov et al.	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	x
CHiME-8 MMCSG	Zmolikova et al.	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	x

Cornell, Samuele, et al.

**"Recent Trends in Distant Conversational Speech Recognition: A Review of CHiME-7 and 8 DASR Challenges."** arXiv preprint arXiv:2507.18161 (2025).

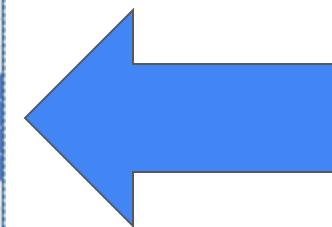
# Databases

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2507.18161>

Corpus	Authors	Year	Real	Long	Multi Speaker	Far Field	Multi Domain
Santa Barbara	Du Bois et al.	2000	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aurora2-6	Hirsch and Pearce	2000-2006	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓
RT evaluations	Garofolo et al..	2002-2009	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
ICSI	Janin et al.	2003	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Fisher	Cieri et al.	2004	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗
AMI	Carletta et al.	2005	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Pascal	Cooke et al.	2006	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
CHIL	Mostefa et al.	2007	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CHiME Corpus	Christensen et al.	2010	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
Mixer 6 Speech	Brandschain et al.	2010	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CHiME-1	Barker et al.	2011	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
COSINE	Stupakov et al.	2012	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Sheffield Wargames	Fox et al.	2013	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
REVERB	Kinoshita et al.	2013	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
CHiME-2	Vincent et al.	2013	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
DIRHA	Cristoforetti et al.	2014	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
CHiME-3	Barker et al.	2015	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
CHiME-4	Vincent et al.	2015	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
ASpIRE	Harper	2015	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗
CHiME-5	Barker et al.	2018	✓	✗	✓	✓	✗
VOICES	Richey et al.	2018	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗
DipCo	Van Segbroeck et al.	2019	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CHiME-6	Watanabe et al.	2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
Aishell-4	Fu et al.	2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
AllMeeting	Yu et al.	2020	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
LibriCSS	Chen et al.	2020	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
EGO4D	Grauman et al.	2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
MISP	Wang et al.	2022	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHiME-7 DASR	Cornell et al.	2023	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHiME-8 DASR	Cornell et al.	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
CHiME-8 NOTSOFA-R-1	Vinnikov et al.	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗
CHiME-8 MMCSG	Zmolikova et al.	2024	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗

Cornell, Samuele, et al.

**"Recent Trends in Distant Conversational Speech Recognition: A Review of CHiME-7 and 8 DASR Challenges."** arXiv preprint arXiv:2507.18161 (2025).



# Long-form Databases <https://domklement.github.io/sbcvae/>



	SBCSAE	AliMeeting	AMI	CHiME-6	DIHARD3	DiPCo
# Recordings	60	237	169	20	513	10
# Speakers	439	537	189	48	581	32
Average Duration (min.)	23:18 ± 04:25	31:59 ± 03:09	35:11 ± 13:32	150:31 ± 11:26	07:51 ± 02:52	32:00 ± 12:12
Overlap by Time (%)	10.3 ± 8.3	27.2 ± 18.4	12.9 ± 6.1	33.2 ± 10.5	9.4 ± 10.8	26.9 ± 7.5

- Much longer than the utterance-based processing (5–20 sec)
- Various overlap ratios

Maciejewski, Matthew, et al. "Evaluating the Santa Barbara Corpus: Challenges of the Breadth of Conversational Spoken Language." *Interspeech 2024*.

# CHiME-5 → CHiME-6

- **Revisiting** the CHiME-5 corpus
- Removing the segmentation boundary information
- Multi-speaker scenario
- Longer duration (2.5 hours)
- Similar corpus: AMI, DiPCo, AliMeeting, NOTSOFAR
- This setup is often discussed in Section 2

	Segmentation	Metrics	Length
CHiME-5	Given	WER	5 – 20 sec.
CHiME-6	Not given	DER + cpWER	2.5 hours

Watanabe, Shinji, et al. "CHiME-6 Challenge: Tackling Multispeaker Speech Recognition for Unsegmented Recordings." Proc. CHiME Workshop 2020.

# Librispeech → Libriheavy

- **Revisiting** the Librispeech corpus
- 50,000h English read speech from LibriVox
- Rich transcripts: punctuation, casing, **previous text context** → Enables **context-aware ASR research**
- Open-source audio-text alignment pipeline
- Longer duration version (from 20 - 100 seconds)

	Amount	Transcripts	Length
Librispeech	~1000h	Normalized text	5 – 20 sec.
Libriheavy	~50,000h	Punctuation, casing, previous text context	20 – 100 sec. (long version)

Kang, Wei, et al. "Libriheavy: A 50,000 hours ASR corpus with punctuation casing and context." ICASSP 2024

## **Selected Benchmarks**

### **CHiME-5 → CHiME-6**

One of the first benchmarks for long-form setup

### **CHiME-7 DASR**

Multiple devices in diverse scenarios

CHiME-6 + DiPCo + Mixer 6

cpWER → tcpWER

### **CHiME-8 DASR**

+ NOTSOFAR-1

Allow the use of a **strong LLM** (related to Section 3)

# Librispeech for contextual biasing

- Specifies a biasing list with  $N = \{100, 500, 1000, 2000\}$  distractors
- U-WER: **Unbiased WER** measured on words **NOT IN** the biasing List
- B-WER: **Biased WER** measured on words **IN** the biasing list

Model	N = 100		N = 500		N = 1000		N = 2000	
	test-clean	test-other	test-clean	test-other	test-clean	test-other	test-clean	test-other
B1: RNNT	3.65	9.61	3.65	9.61	3.65	9.61	3.65	9.61
Baseline	(2.4/14.1)	(7.2/30.6)	(2.4/14.1)	(7.2/30.6)	(2.4/14.1)	(7.2/30.6)	(2.4/14.1)	(7.2/30.6)
S1: B1 + DB-RNN	3.11	8.79	3.24	9.03	3.30	9.12	3.34	9.28
S2: B1 + WFST	3.06	8.60	3.10	8.72	3.11	8.78	3.09	8.83
S3: S2 + DB-RNN	<b>2.81</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>3.04</b>	<b>8.75</b>
(2.2/7.4)	(7.0/17.7)	(2.3/8.1)	(7.1/19.1)	(2.3/8.5)	(7.1/20.5)	(2.3/8.9)	(7.3/21.8)	
B2: B1 + NNLM	2.79	7.35	2.79	7.35	2.79	7.35	2.79	7.35
(1.7/11.6)	(5.2/26.3)	(1.7/11.6)	(5.2/26.3)	(1.7/11.6)	(5.2/26.3)	(1.7/11.6)	(5.2/26.3)	
S4: S3 + NNLM	2.28	6.50	2.35	6.64	2.40	6.72	2.41	6.81
(1.6/7.9)	(5.1/18.7)	(1.6/8.2)	(5.2/19.6)	(1.7/8.4)	(5.2/20.2)	(1.7/8.6)	(5.2/20.9)	
S5: S3 + DB-NNLM	<b>1.98</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>6.58</b>
(1.5/5.7)	(4.9/14.1)	(1.6/6.2)	(5.1/15.1)	(1.6/6.7)	(5.1/17.2)	(1.6/7.3)	(5.2/18.9)	

Table 1: LibriSpeech results with different biasing list size  $N$ . Reported metrics are in the following format: WER (U-WER/B-WER).

# LibriSpeech for contextual biasing

- Specifies a biasing list with  $N = \{100, 500, 1000, 2000\}$  distractors
- U-WER: **Unbiased WER** measured on words **NOT IN** the biasing List
- B-WER: **Biased WER** measured on words **IN** the biasing list
- This will be further discussed in Section 4

Model	N = 100		N = 500		N = 1000		N = 2000	
	test-clean	test-other	test-clean	test-other	test-clean	test-other	test-clean	test-other
B1: RNNT	3.65	9.61	3.65	9.61	3.65	9.61	3.65	9.61
Baseline	(2.4/14.1)	(7.2/30.6)	(2.4/14.1)	(7.2/30.6)	(2.4/14.1)	(7.2/30.6)	(2.4/14.1)	(7.2/30.6)
S1: B1 + DB-RNNNT	3.11	8.79	3.24	9.03	3.30	9.12	3.34	9.28
S2: B1 + WFST	3.06	8.60	3.10	8.72	3.11	8.78	3.00	8.82
S3: S2 + DB-RNNNT	<b>2.81</b>	<b>8.10</b>	<b>2.91</b>	<b>8.30</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>8.45</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>8.58</b>
(2.2/7.4)	(7.0/17.7)	(2.3/8.1)	(7.1/19.1)	(2.3/8.5)	(7.1/20.5)	(2.3/8.5)	(7.1/21.8)	
B2: B1 + NNLM	2.79	7.35	2.79	7.35	2.79	7.35	2.79	7.35
	(1.7/11.6)	(5.2/26.3)	(1.7/11.6)	(5.2/26.3)	(1.7/11.6)	(5.2/26.3)	(1.7/11.6)	(5.2/26.3)
S4: S3 + NNLM	2.28	6.50	2.35	6.64	2.40	6.72	2.41	6.81
	(1.6/7.9)	(5.1/18.7)	(1.6/8.2)	(5.2/19.6)	(1.7/8.4)	(5.2/20.2)	(1.7/8.6)	(5.2/20.9)
S5: S3 + DB-NNLM	<b>1.98</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>2.09</b>	<b>6.09</b>	<b>2.14</b>	<b>6.35</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>6.58</b>
	(1.5/5.7)	(4.9/14.1)	(1.6/6.2)	(5.1/15.1)	(1.6/6.7)	(5.1/17.2)	(1.6/7.3)	(5.2/18.9)

Table 1: LibriSpeech results with different biasing list size  $N$ . Reported metrics are in the following format: WER (U-WER/B-WER).

Le, Duc, et al. "Contextualized Streaming End-to-End Speech Recognition with Trie-Based Deep Biasing and Shallow Fusion." Interspeech 2021.

Normal WER  
(U-WER/B-WER)

**8.75**  
**(7.3/21.8)**

# SLUE (Spoken Language Understanding Evaluation)

- A benchmark suite for spoken language understanding on **natural** speech (not read or synthesized)
  - ASR, Named Entity Recognition (NER), and Sentiment Analysis (SA)
- SLUE-Voxpopuli/SLUE-Voxcereb:
  - Built using freely available VoxCeleb and VoxPopuli datasets, with new transcriptions and annotations

Later extended to deal with

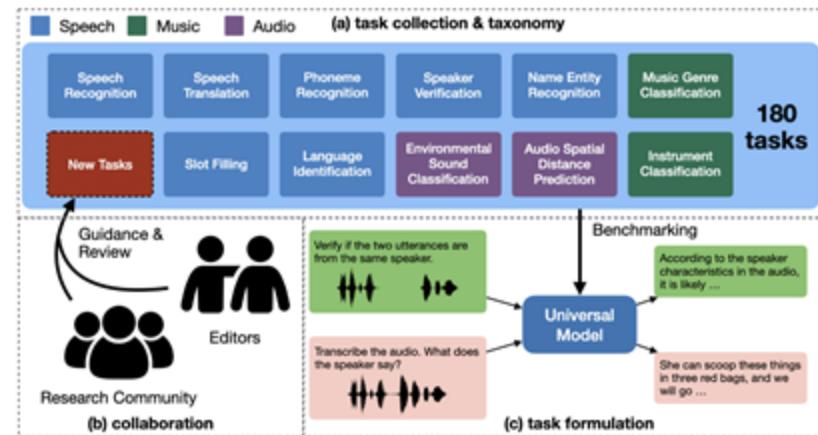
- Dialog act classification (DAC)
- Question answering (QA)
- Summarization (SUMM), and
- Named entity localization (NEL)



Shon, Suwon, et al. "SLUE: New benchmark tasks for spoken language understanding evaluation on natural speech." /CASSP 2022.  
Shon, Suwon, et al. "SLUE Phase-2: A Benchmark Suite of Diverse Spoken Language Understanding Tasks." ACL 2023.

# Dynamic SUPERB (Speech processing Universal PERformance Benchmark)

- Focuses on **dynamic** updates with community collaboration to keep benchmarks relevant.
- Covers a **wide range of speech/audio tasks** including ASR, speaker recognition, and more.
- **Over 70 contributors and 180 tasks**



Huang, Chien-yu, et al. "Dynamic-superb: Towards a dynamic, collaborative, and comprehensive instruction-tuning benchmark for speech." /CASSP 2024.

Huang, Chien-yu, et al. "Dynamic-superb phase-2: A collaboratively expanding benchmark for measuring the capabilities of spoken language models with 180 tasks." /ICLR 2024.



## Computer Science &gt; Computation and Language

*[Submitted on 8 Nov 2024 (v1), last revised 9 Jun 2025 (this version, v2)]*

# Dynamic-SUPERB Phase-2: A Collaboratively Expanding Benchmark for Measuring the Capabilities of Spoken Language Models with 180 Tasks

Chien-yu Huang, Wei-Chih Chen, Shu-wen Yang, Andy T. Liu, Chen-An Li, Yu-Xiang Lin, Wei-Cheng Tseng, Anuj Diwan, Yi-Jen Shih, Jiatong Shi, William Chen, Chih-Kai Yang, Wenze Ren, Xuanjun Chen, Chi-Yuan Hsiao, Puyuan Peng, Shih-Heng Wang, Chun-Yi Kuan, Ke-Han Lu, Kai-Wei Chang, Fabian Ritter Gutierrez, Kuan-Po Huang, Siddhant Arora, You-Kuan Lin, Ming To Chuang, Eunjung Yeo, Kalvin Chang, Chung-Ming Chien, Kwanghee Choi, Jun-You Wang, Cheng-Hsiu Hsieh, Yi-Cheng Lin, Chee-En Yu, I-Hsiang Chiu, Heitor R. Guimarães, Jionghao Han, Tzu-Quan Lin, Tzu-Yuan Lin, Homu Chang, Ting-Wu Chen, Chun Wei Chen, Shou-Jen Chen, Yu-Hua Chen, Hsi-Chun Cheng, Kunal Dhawan, Jia-Lin Fang, Shi-Xin Fang, Kuan-Yu Fang Chiang, Chi An Fu, Hsien-Fu Hsu, Ching Yu Hsu, Shao-Syuan Huang, Lee Chen Wei, Hsi-Che Lin, Hsuan-Hao Lin, Hsuan-Ting Lin, Jian-Ren Lin, Ting-Chun Liu, Li-Chun Lu, Tsung-Min Pai, Ankita Pasad, Shih-Yun Shan Kuan, Suwon Shon, Yuxun Tang, Yun-Shao Tsai, Jui-Chiang Wei, Tzu-Chieh Wei, Chengxi Wu, Dien-Ruei Wu, Chao-Han Hung, Yang, Chieh-Chi Yang, Jia Qi Yip, Shao-Xiang Yuan, Vahid Noroozi, Zhehuai Chen, Haibin Wu, Karen Livescu, David Harwath, Shinji Watanabe, Hung-yi Lee

Multimodal foundation models, such as Gemini and ChatGPT, have revolutionized human-machine interactions by seamlessly integrating various forms of data. Developing a universal spoken language model that comprehends a wide range of natural language instructions is critical for bridging communication gaps and facilitating more intuitive interactions. However, the absence of a comprehensive evaluation benchmark poses a significant challenge. We present Dynamic-SUPERB Phase-2, an open and evolving benchmark for the comprehensive evaluation of instruction-based universal speech models. Building upon the first generation, this second version incorporates 125 new tasks contributed collaboratively by the global research community, expanding the benchmark to a total of 180 tasks, making it the largest benchmark for speech and audio evaluation. While the first generation of Dynamic-SUPERB was limited to classification tasks, Dynamic-SUPERB Phase-2 broadens its evaluation capabilities by introducing a wide array of novel and diverse tasks, including regression and sequence generation, across speech, music, and environmental audio. Evaluation results show that no model performed well universally. SALMONN-13B excelled in English ASR and Qwen2-Audio-7B-Instruct showed high accuracy in emotion recognition, but current models still require further innovations to handle a broader range of tasks. We open-source all task data and the evaluation pipeline at [this https URL](https://https://url).

# Dynamic SUPERB (Speech processing Universal PERformance Benchmark)



Figure 4: Task taxonomy of speech.

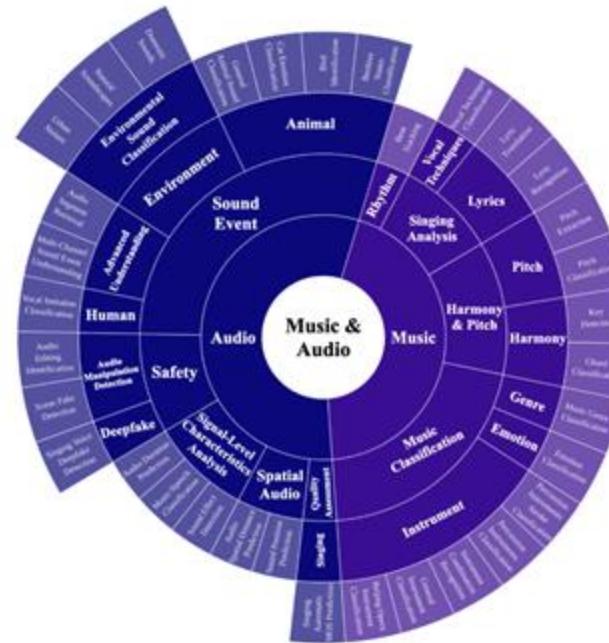


Figure 5: Task taxonomy of audio and music.

Huang, Chien-yu, et al. "Dynamic-superb: Towards a dynamic, collaborative, and comprehensive instruction-tuning benchmark for speech." /CASSP (2024)

Huang, Chien-yu, et al. "Dynamic-superb phase-2: A collaboratively expanding benchmark for measuring the capabilities of spoken language models with 180 tasks." /ICLR (2024).

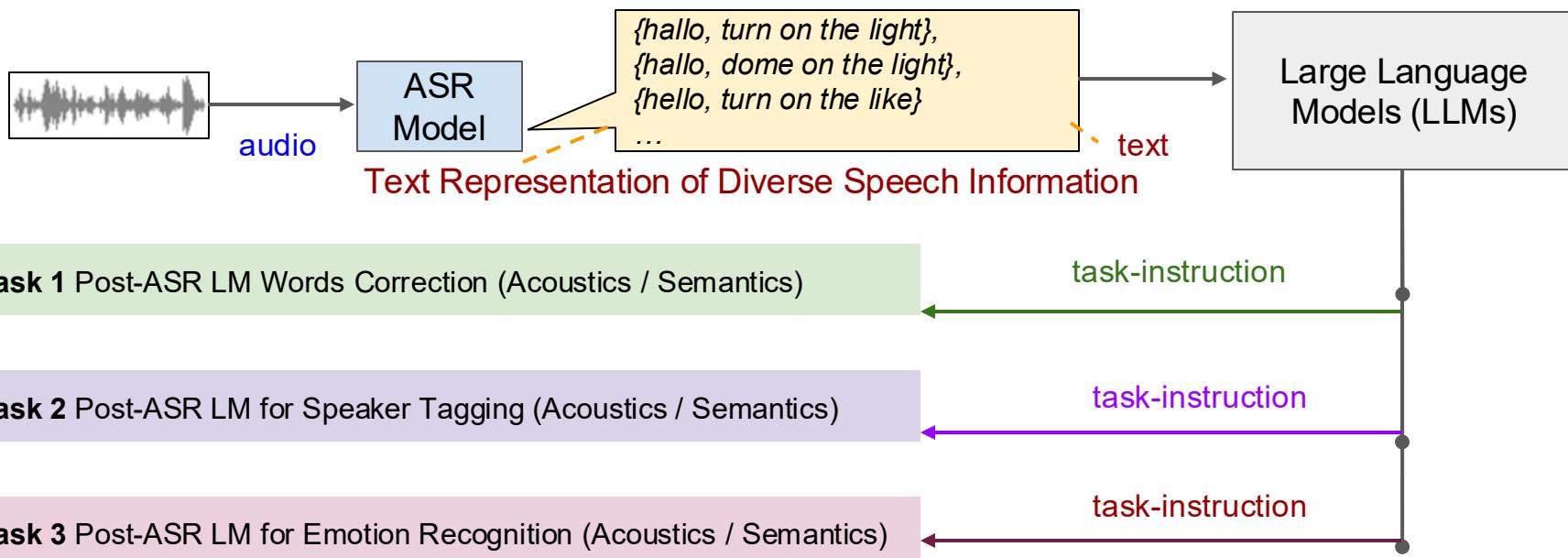
# Speech QA Benchmarks

- Spoken SQuAD
  - **Synthesized** speech version of the SQuAD reading comprehension dataset.
- SLUE phase 2
  - Crowdsourcing platform for collecting spoken questions **read** by human speakers
  - 5 QA text database, including SQuAD
  - Frame F-1 score



# SLT 24 Post-ASR Multi-Task LM Benchmark (1/2)

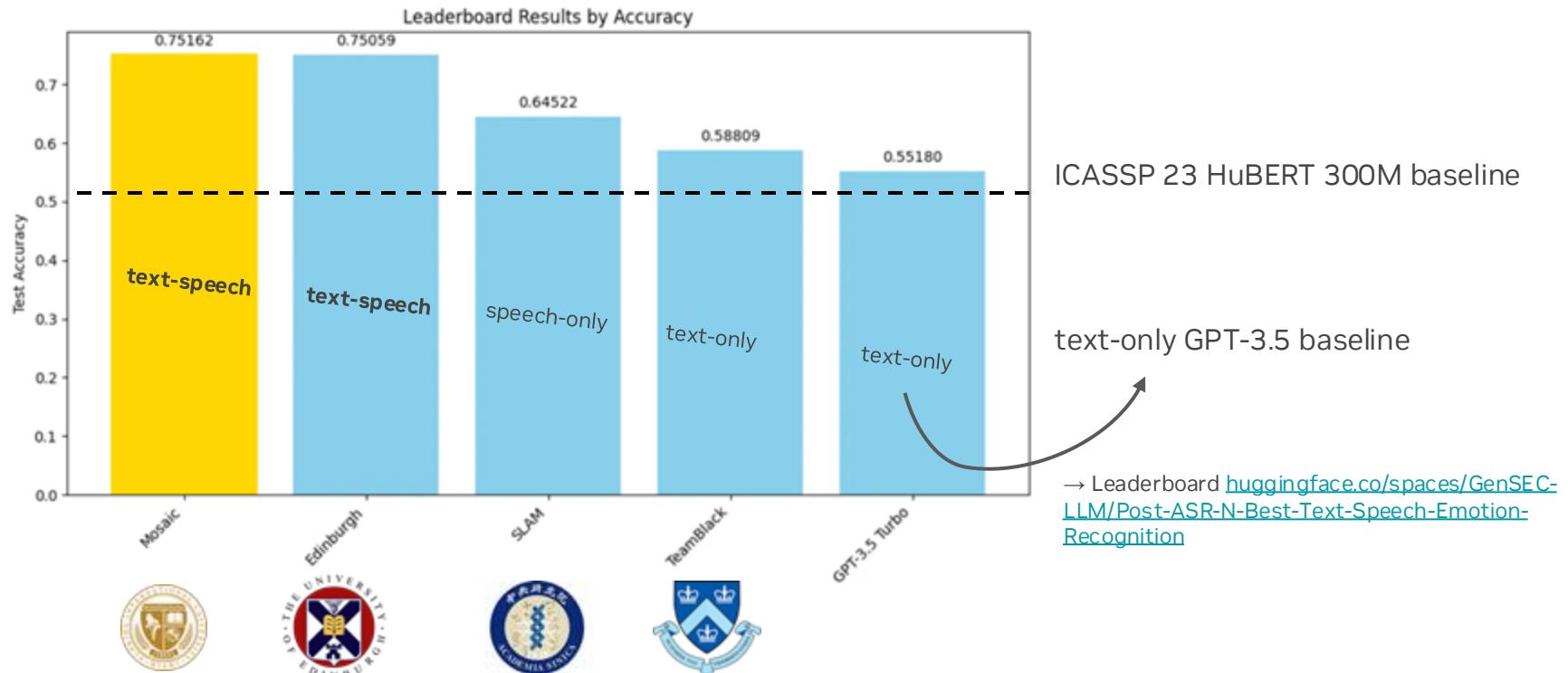
- **Motivation:** Could ASR-Decoding **Text secretly contain Acoustic information?**
  - We design three new post-ASR LM tasks given decoding text as inputs



Yang, Chao-Han Huck, et al. "Large language model based generative error correction: A challenge and baselines for speech recognition, speaker tagging, and emotion recognition.", IEEE SLT 2024.

# SLT 24 Post-ASR Task 3 Emotion Understanding (2/2)

- Key finding: text-only LM can identify emotion from ASR systems' hypotheses
  - Text model with speech information injection archived the best results



# Takeaways

- Evolution in speech-to-text systems
  - From short-form ASR to contextual conversation understanding
- Evaluation metrics
  - Extended from WER
  - Semantic metrics
- Benchmarks
  - Handles long-form speech
  - Some are redesigned for long-form speech

To accelerate this research direction

- We need more realistic, conversational, and preferably large-scale public datasets!

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**15:40-16:10**

Taejin Leveraging Long Acoustic Context  
(40 min)  
**16:10-16:50**

Recess (10 min) 16:50-17:00

Huck Semantic Context and Speech-Language Modeling  
(40 min)  
**17:00-17:40**

Kyu Contextual Biasing and Methods Leveraging  
(30 min) Longer Semantic Context for Speech Systems  
**17:40-18:10**

Closing Remark (10 min) 18:10-18:20

Q&A Session (10 min) 18:20-18:30

# Leveraging Long Acoustic Context

Taejin Park



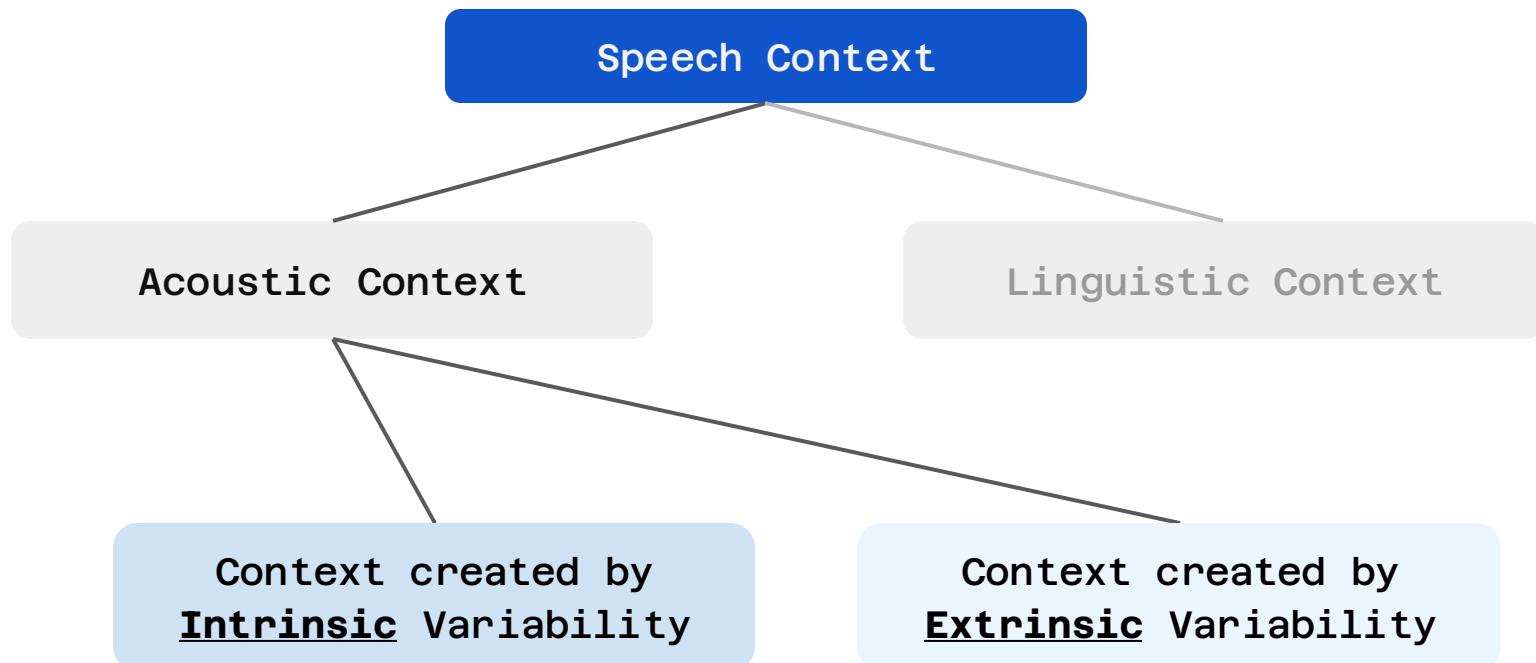
## Leveraging Long Acoustic Context

1. **The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR**
  - a. Speech Variability as a Source of Acoustic Context
  - b. Acoustic Context Experiments on ASR Systems
  
1. **Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context**
  - a. Acoustic Context Problem in Multispeaker ASR
  - b. Multi-talker ASR
  - c. Target speaker ASR
  
1. **Streaming with Long Acoustic Context**
  - a. Streaming with Speaker Cache
  - b. Offline models to streaming
  
1. **Alternate Architectures for Long Context ASR**
  - a. Variants of Transformer and Transducer
  - b. State space model for speech recognition
  
1. **Voice-agent, Speech-LLM and Acoustic context**
  - a. Modular (EOU-ASR + LLM + TTS) Systems and Long Context
  - b. Speech Encoder in Speech-LLMs

## The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR

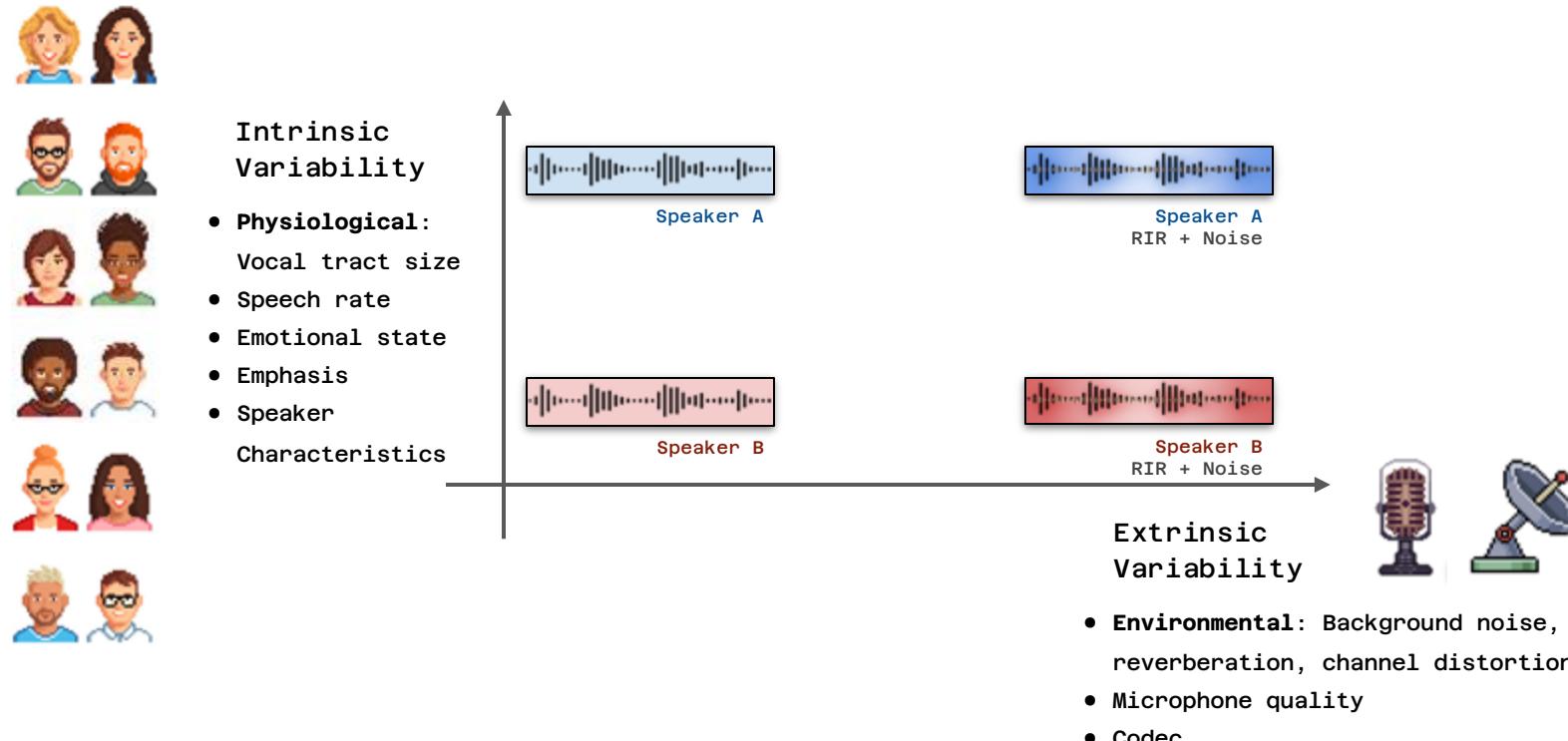
# The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR

- Speech Variability as a Source of Acoustic Context



# The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR

- Speech Variability as a Source of Acoustic Context



# The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR

- Acoustic Context Experiments on ASR Systems: Experiment Design



**Hugging Face**

Dataset Download: [huggingface.co/datasets/taejinp/acoustic\\_context\\_switching](https://huggingface.co/datasets/taejinp/acoustic_context_switching)

## 1. Use TTS to generate speech samples

- a. TTS enables Variable controlled experiments
- b. Created 384 utterances per each config
- c. Simulates intrinsic variability with multiple gender-balanced Speakers

## 1. Generate high-perplexity sentences to test

### Acoustic Modality

- a. To minimize the effect of the internal language model in an End-to-end ASR model
- b. Tongue twisters and sophisticated words

## 1. Room impulse response (RIR) and additive noise

- a. To simulate extrinsic variabilities
- b. Harsh enough perturbations that drop WER

**Text Example 1**

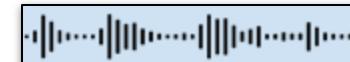
“  
I scream, you scream, we all  
scream for ice cream,  
especially when it's free.  
”

**Text Example 2**

“  
Six slippery snails slid slowly  
seaward.  
”



Speaker A



Speaker A



RIR\_1 + Noise\_1  
Speaker A



Speaker B



Speaker A  
RIR\_1 + Noise\_1

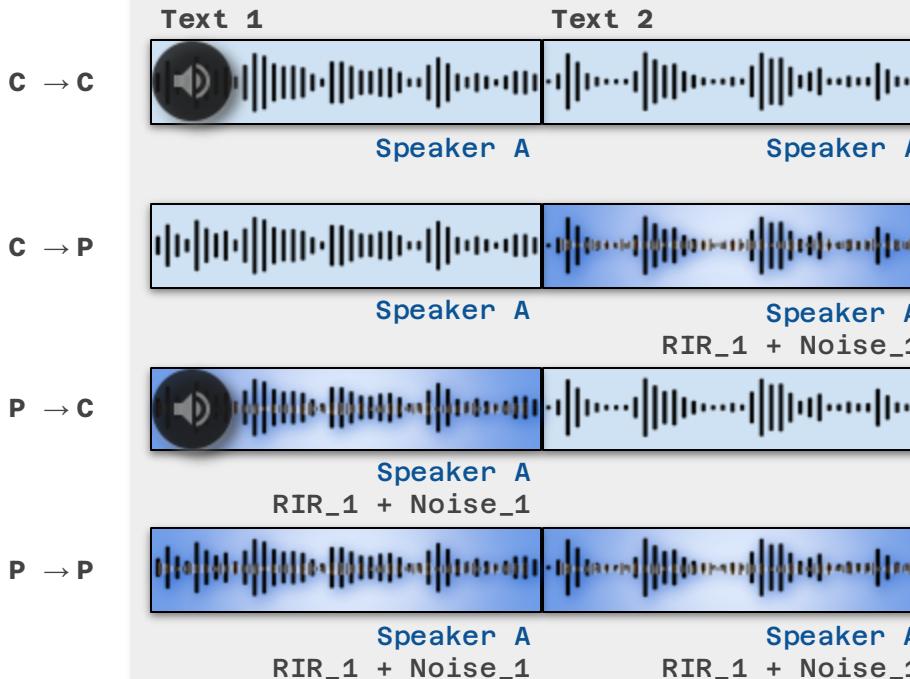


Speaker B  
RIR\_1 + Noise\_1

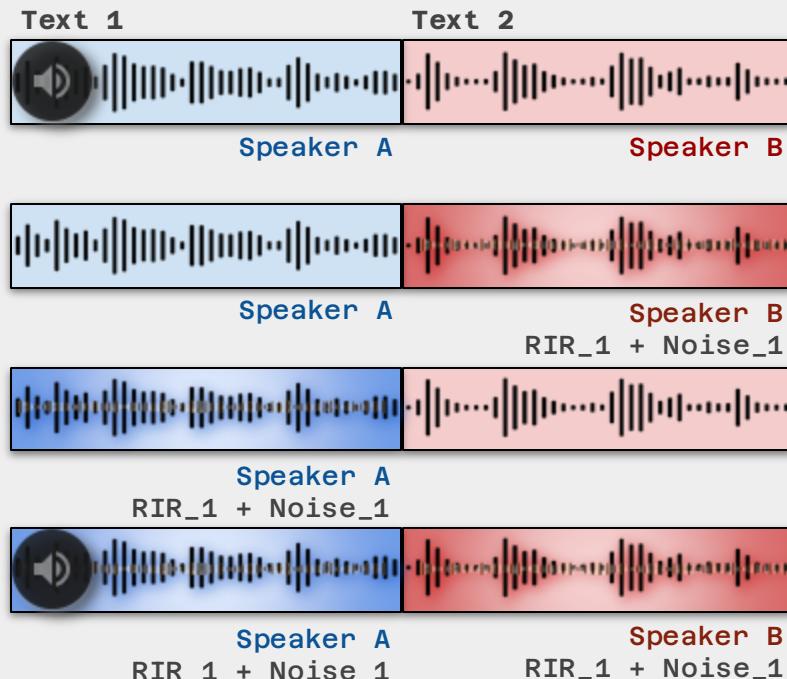
# The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR

- Acoustic Context Experiments on ASR Systems: Example data points

## Intra Speaker Sessions

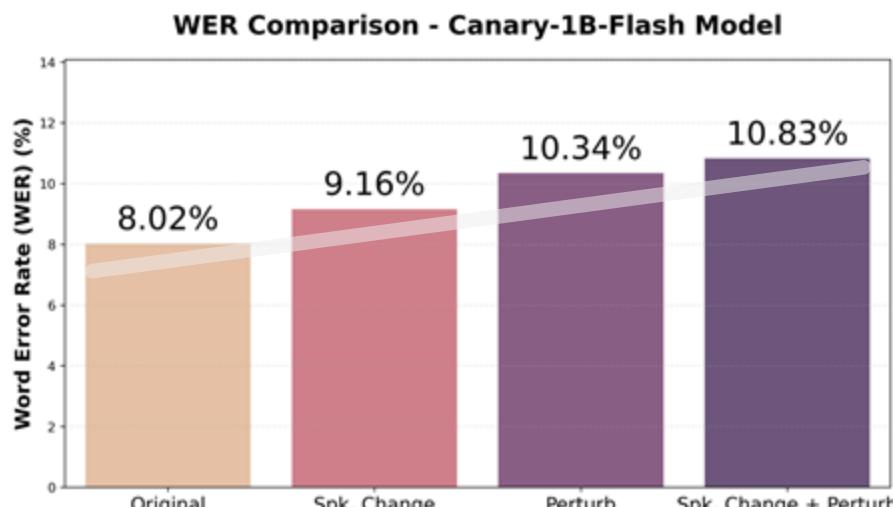


## Inter Speaker Sessions



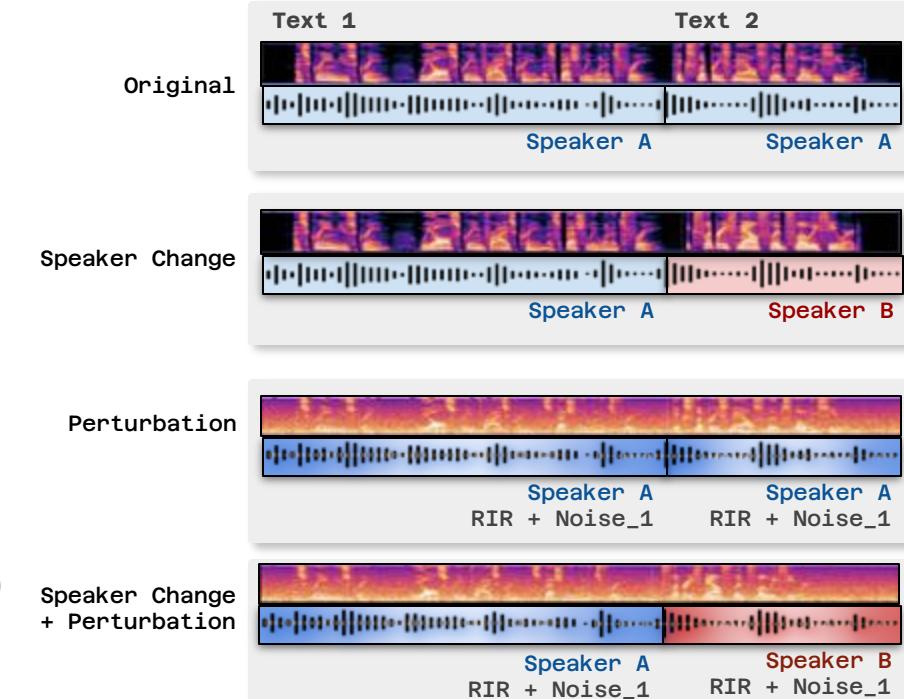
# The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR

- The Mechanism of Acoustic Contextual Information in ASR



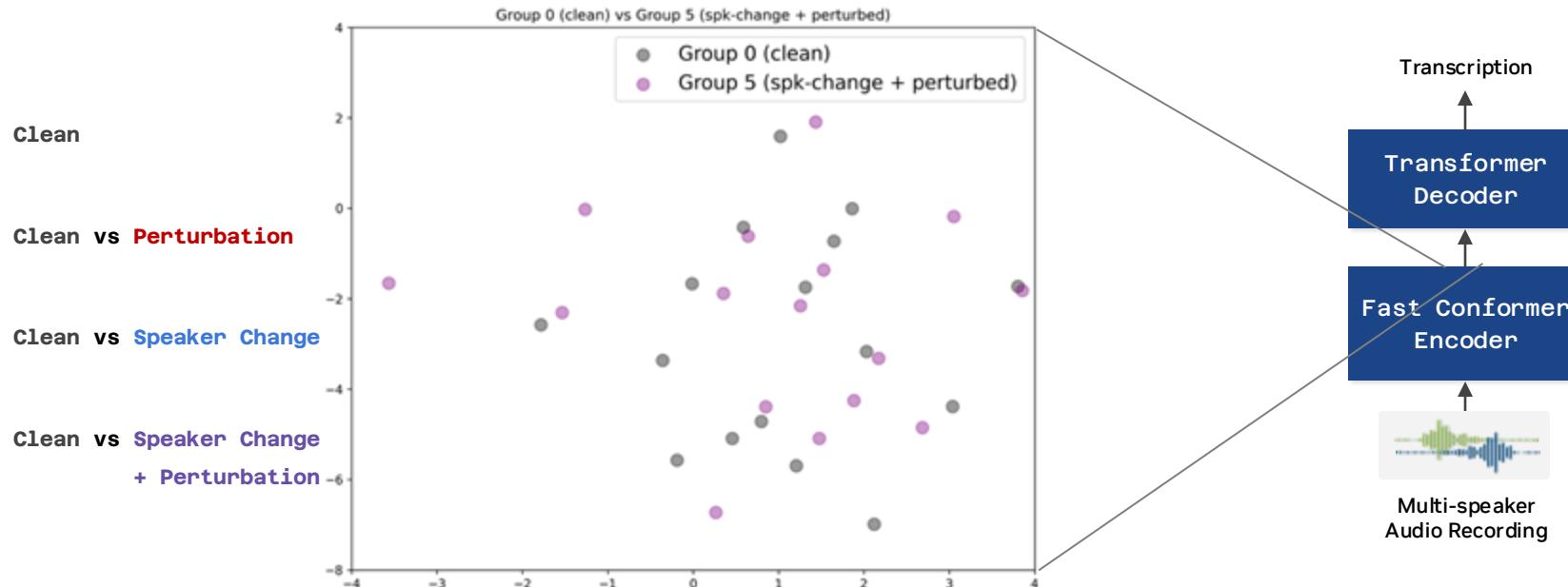
**Hugging Face** Dataset Download:

[huggingface.co/datasets/taejinp/acoustic\\_context\\_switching](https://huggingface.co/datasets/taejinp/acoustic_context_switching)



# The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR

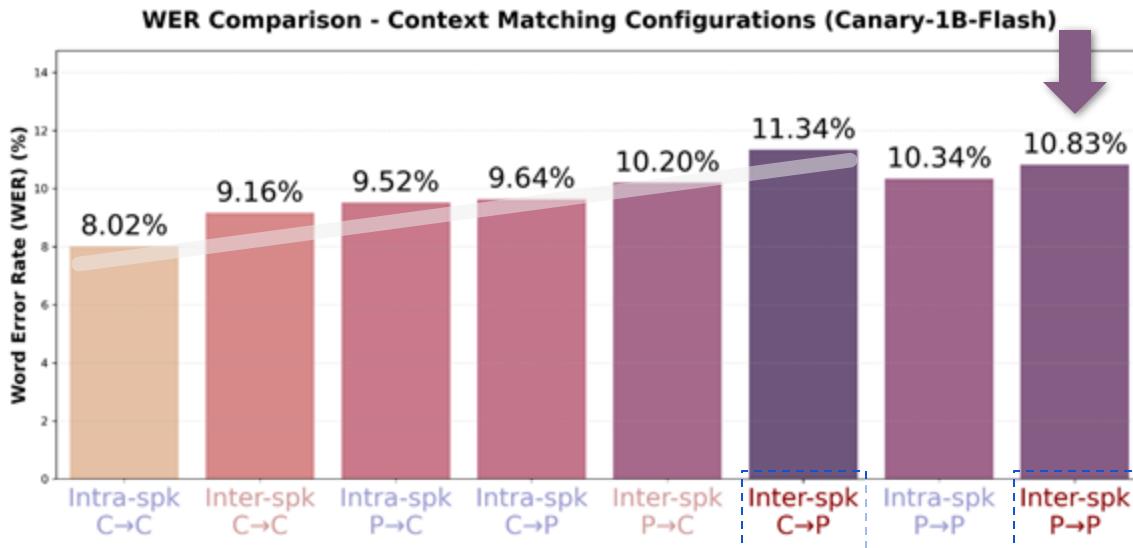
- Acoustic Context Experiments on ASR Systems



- ASR encoder state shifts and thus lead to increased WERs.
- The shifted encoder state will affect the future inputs during decoding.

# The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR

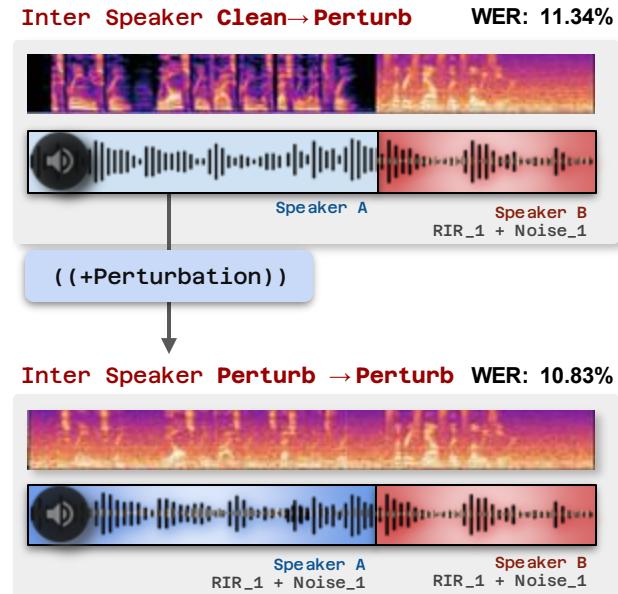
- Acoustic Context Experiments on ASR Systems



Inter Speaker Clean → Perturb WER 11.34%

Inter Speaker Perturb → Perturb WER 10.83%

Add more perturbation then get a lower WER ?



# The Dynamics of Acoustic Context in End-to-End ASR

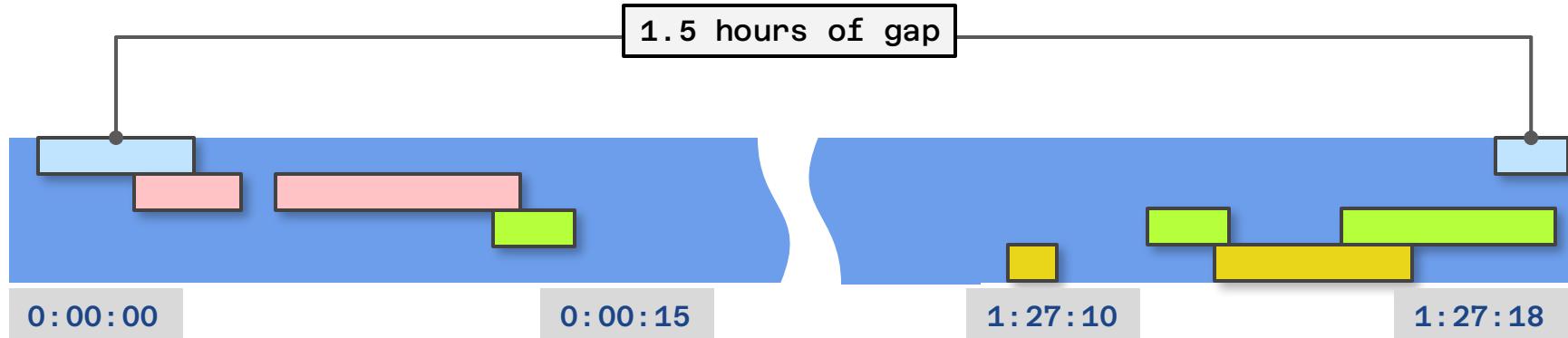
## Takeaways

- 1. The sudden shift of acoustic context change leads to word error rate degradation.**
  
- 1. Preconditioning with proper contextual information can be beneficial for ASR performance.**
  
- 1. How can we leverage such behavior of end-to-end ASR model ?**
  - a. For speaker-attributed ASR models (Multi-talker, target-speaker ASR models)
  - b. For streaming ASR models

## **Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context**

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

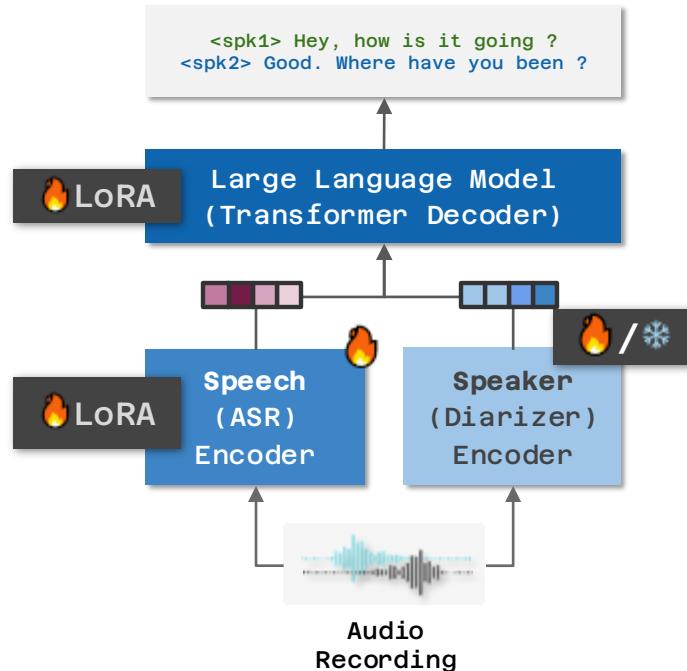
- Acoustic Context Problem in Multispeaker ASR



- Multispeaker ASR or Speaker Diarization need an exceptionally long acoustic context

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

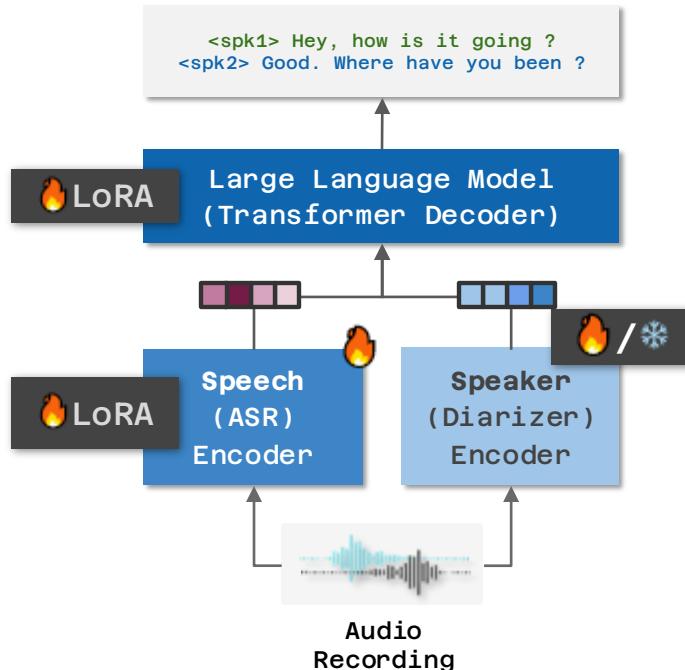
- Acoustic Context Problem in Multispeaker ASR



- The most recent multispeaker ASR systems share similarities:
  - Speech (ASR) Encoder part
  - Speaker (Diarization) encoder part
  - Adapter (LoRA) on Transformer Decoder
- Why separately...?

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

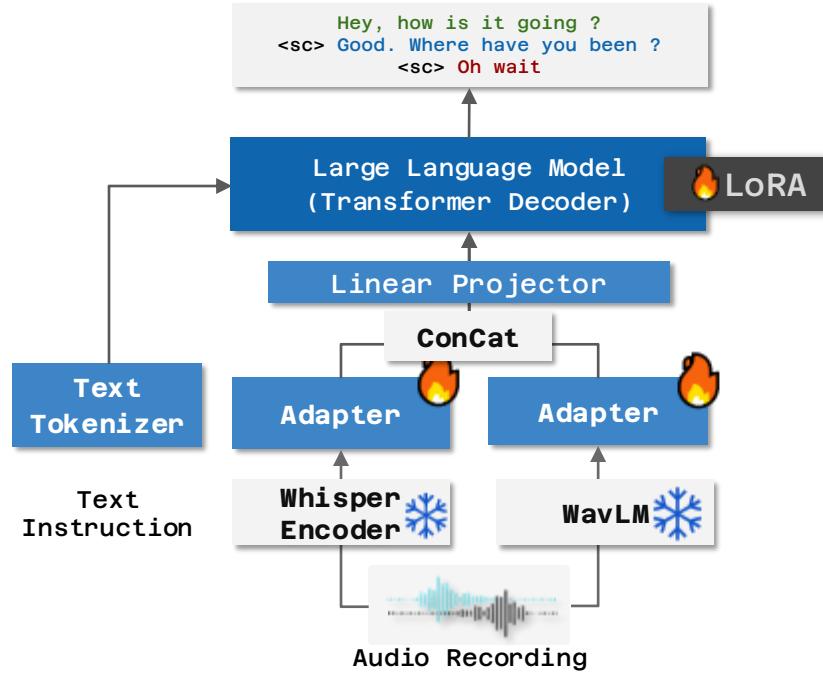
- Acoustic Context Problem in Multispeaker ASR



- Speech (ASR) encoder state minimizes:  
Variabilities other than **phonetic information**.
- Speaker encoder state minimizes:  
Variabilities other than **speaker information**.
- Speaker encoder and Speech encoder can be initialized from the same base speech encoder
- BUT, **universal embeddings fail to achieve SoTA**.
- In addition, for exceptionally long acoustic context, we need to save **speaker-cache separately**.

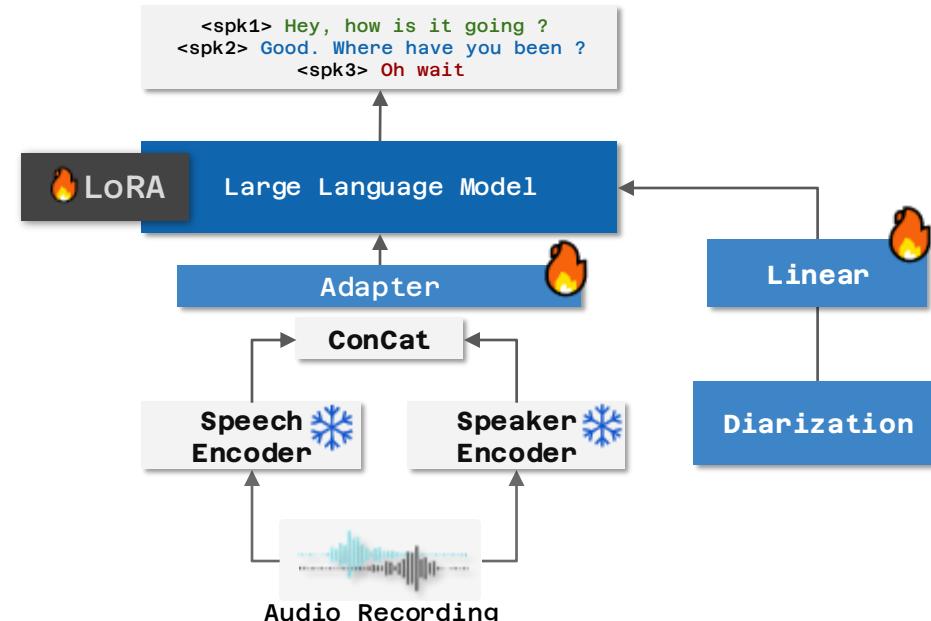
# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

- Multi-speaker ASR with Speaker Context



**MT-LLM: Multi-Talker LLM**

Meng, Lingwei, et al. "Large language model can transcribe speech in multi-talker scenarios with versatile instructions." ICASSP 2025

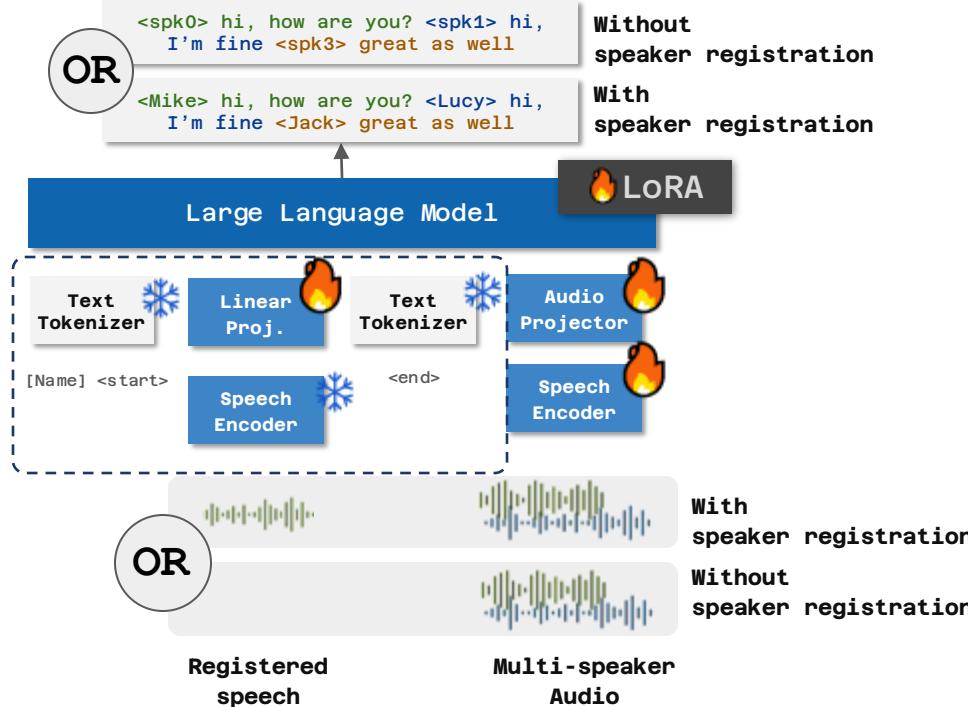


**Diar-aware MS-ASR via LLM**

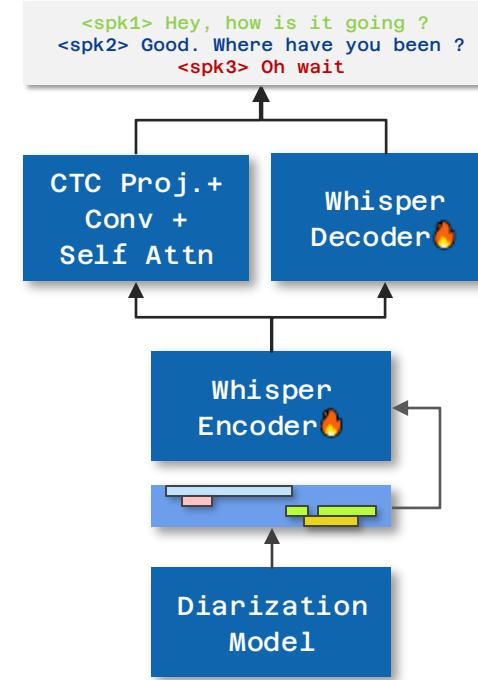
Lin, Yuke, et al. "Diarization-Aware Multi-Speaker Automatic Speech Recognition via Large Language Models." arXiv:2506.05796 (2025).

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

- Multi-speaker ASR with Speaker Context



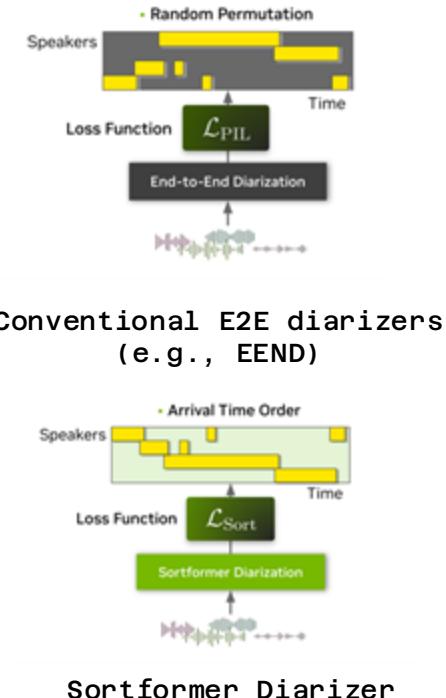
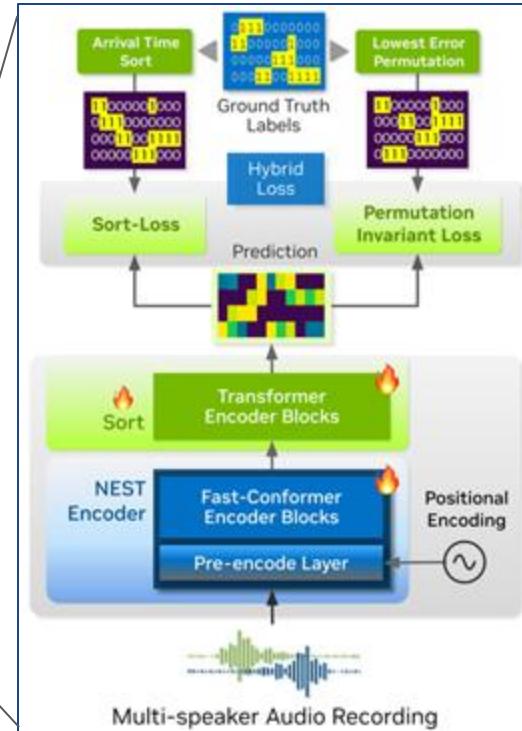
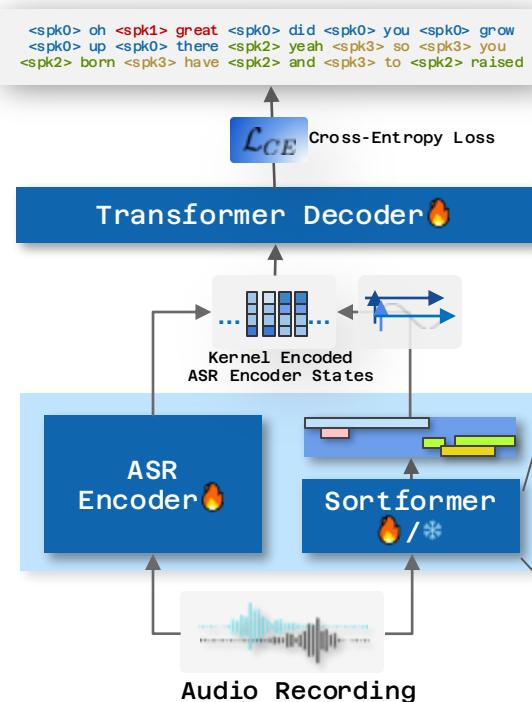
Yin, Han, et al. SpeakerLM: "End-to-End Versatile Speaker Diarization and Recognition with Multimodal Large Language Models." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2508.0637* 2025.



Polok, Alexander, et al. "DiCow: Diarization-conditioned whisper for target speaker automatic speech recognition." *Computer Speech & Language*, 95, 2026.

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

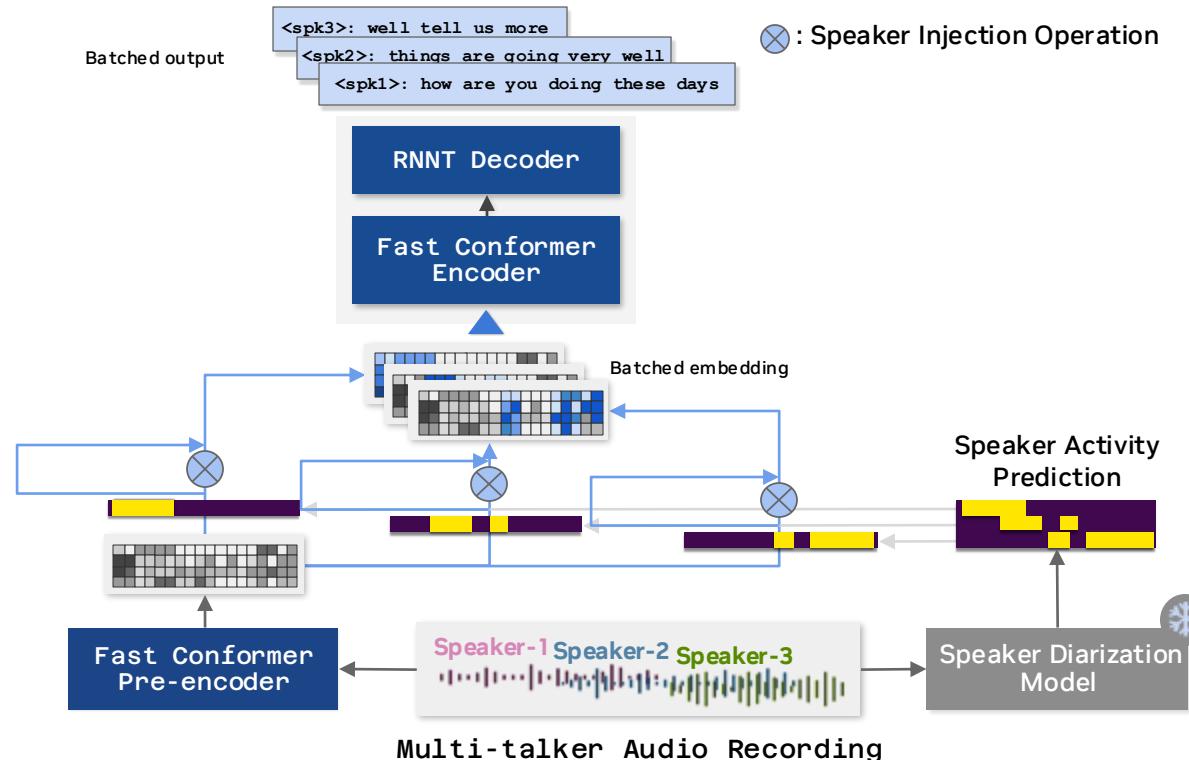
- Multi-speaker ASR with Speaker Context



Park, Taejin, Ivan Medennikov, Kunal Dhawan, Weiqing Wang, He Huang, et. al., "Sortformer: A Novel Approach for Permutation-Resolved Speaker Supervision in Speech-to-Text Systems." ICML 2025.

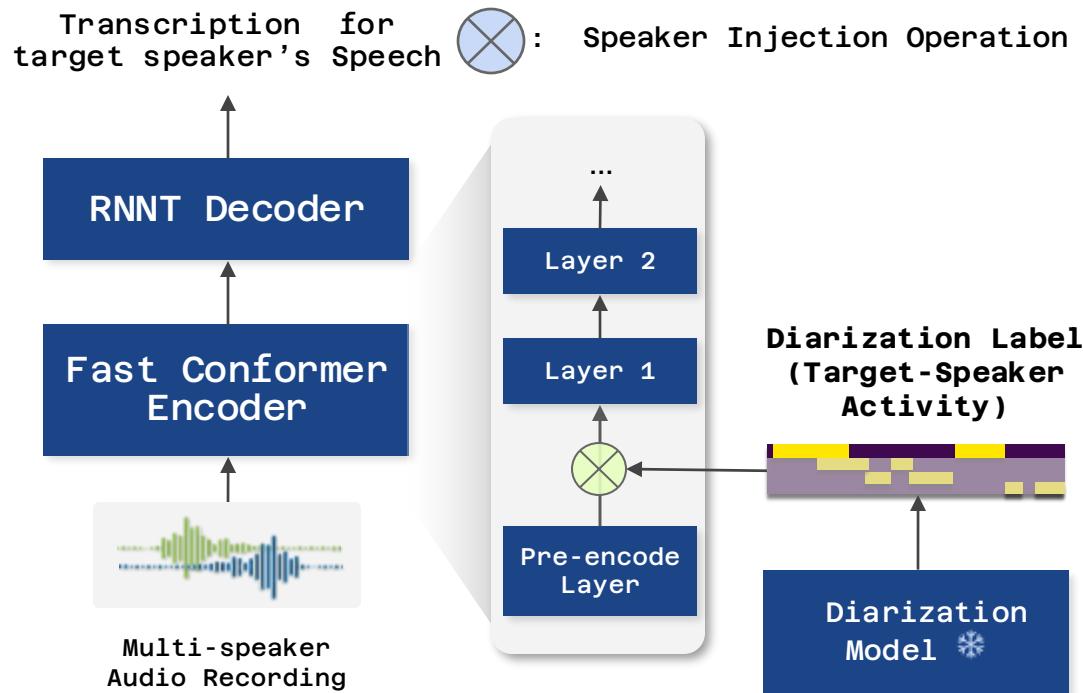
# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

- Multi-speaker ASR with Speaker Context: Use Speaker (Acoustic) Context!



# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

- Multi-speaker ASR with Speaker Context: Batch the multiple speakers!

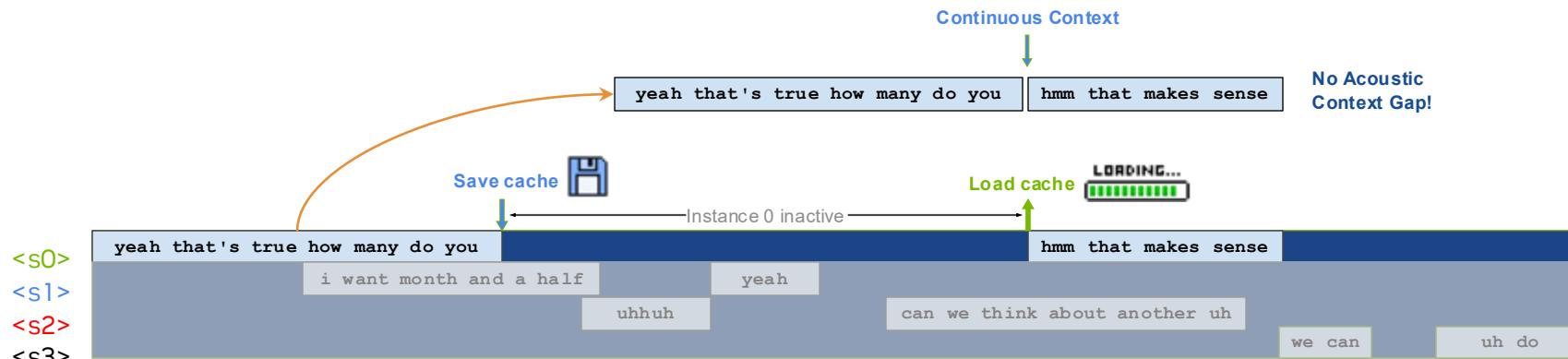


# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

- Multi-speaker ASR with Speaker Context

How can we leverage acoustic context ?

- Save speaker cache and load at the next speaker-active region
- The number of active speakers = batch size
- Faster and more accurate



# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

Number of Speakers

Enable Cache Gating  
 Enable Binary Diarization  
 Enable Real-time Mode

**Load Models**

**Microphone** **File Upload**

Record from Microphone

Stop Default - Yeti Na...

Status

Models reloaded with new settings:

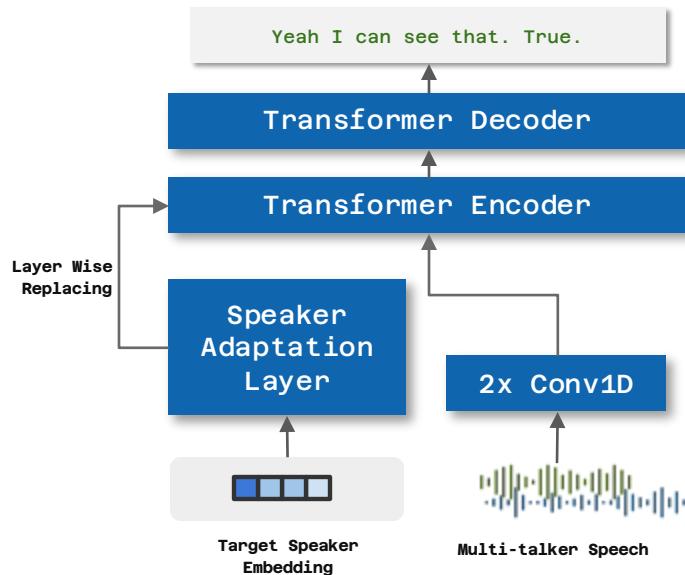
- Speakers: 2
- Cache Gating: On
- Binary Diarization: On
- Real-time Mode: Off



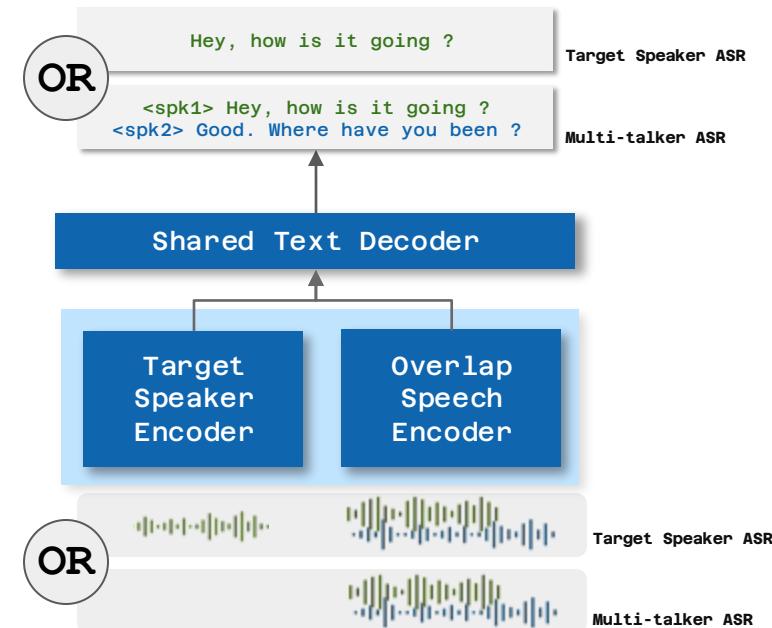
# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

- Target speaker ASR with Speaker Context

Whisper with prompt:Target-speaker ASR [1]



Unified Multi-Talker/Target-speaker ASR [2]

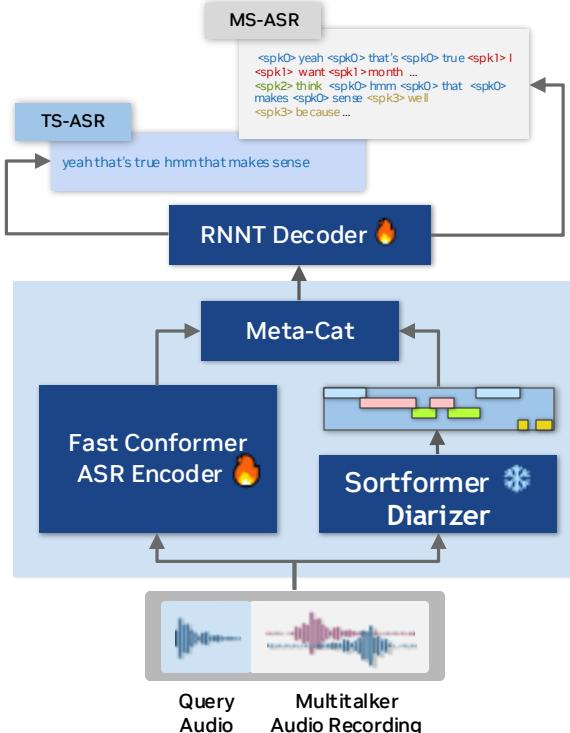


[1] Ma, Hao, et al. "Extending Whisper with prompt tuning to target-speaker ASR." ICASSP 2024.

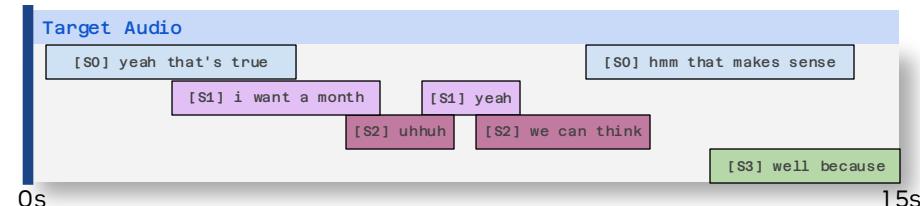
[2] Masumura, Ryo, et al. "Unified multi-talker ASR with and without target-speaker enrollment." Interspeech 2024.

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

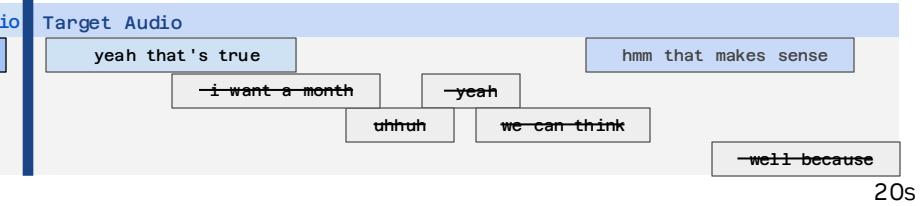
- Target speaker ASR with Speaker Context



(a) Multispeaker ASR Scenario



(b) Targetspeaker ASR Scenario

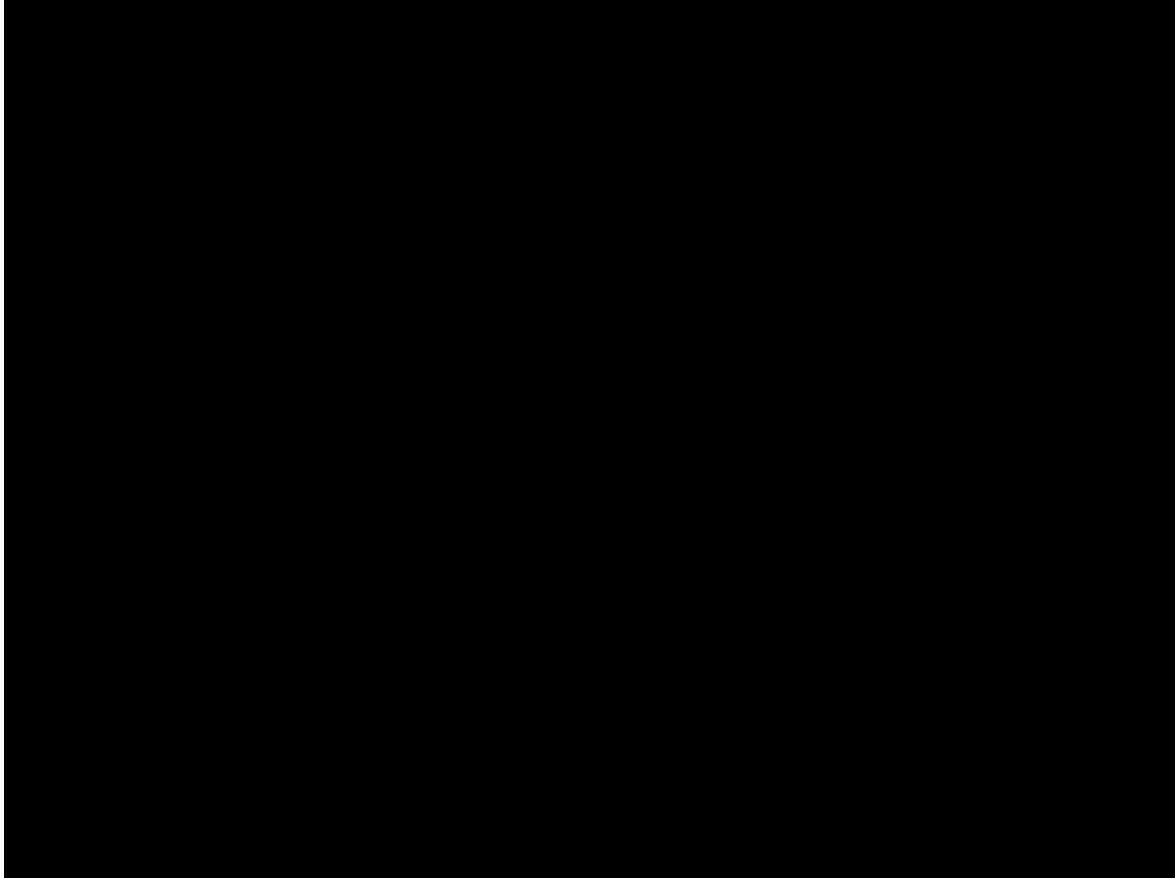


- Use Sortformer Diarizer: First speaker = query speaker.
- No architecture changes for performing target speaker ASR and multi-speaker ASR.

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

- Target speaker ASR

Demo Video



# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

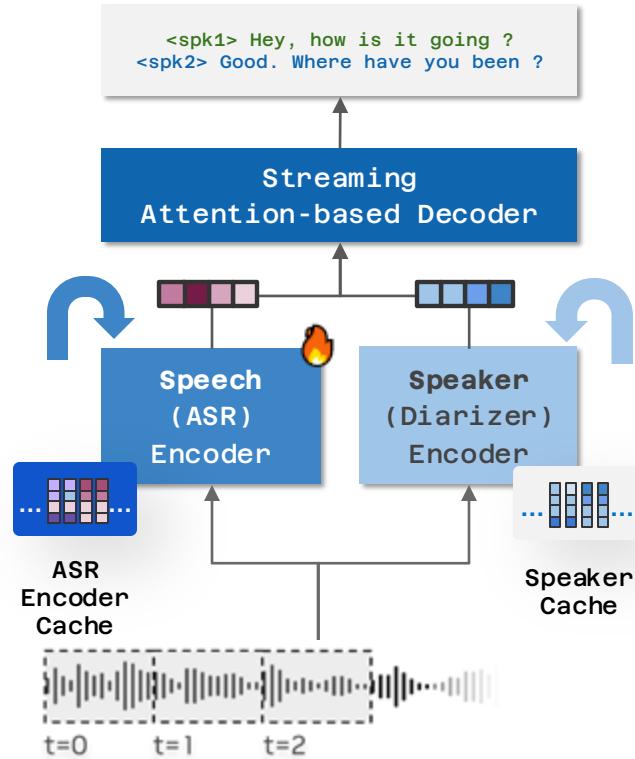
## Takeaways

1. We need separate encoders for ASR and speaker tasks in modern, attention encoder-decoder based speaker attributed ASR systems.
1. We can leverage the behavior of acoustic context biasing for multispeaker ASR and target speaker ASR.

## **Streaming with Long Acoustic Context**

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

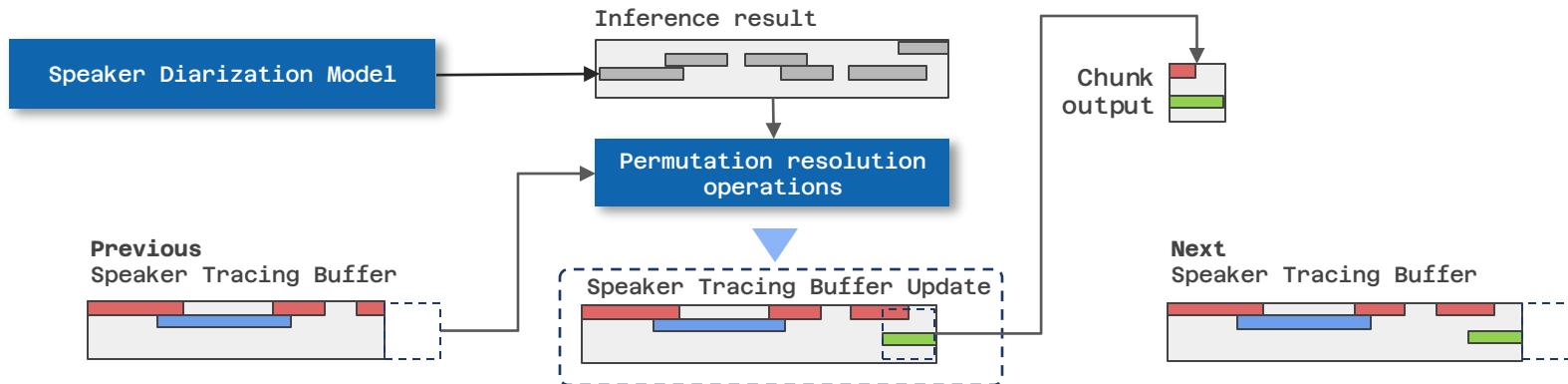
- Streaming multispeaker ASR with Speaker Cache



- Since we have separate encoders for both ASR and speaker diarization, we need to maintain **ASR cache** and **speaker cache** separately.
- The arrival time ordering of Sortformer makes speaker cache operating.

# Streaming with Long Acoustic Context

- Streaming Speaker Diarization for SA-ASR: Speaker Tracing Buffer
- How can we maintain speaker cache for diarization ?



- "Permutation resolution operations" requires **cubic time complexity**  
 $n=(\# \text{ of speakers})$
- Needs to maintain the whole history

Xue, Yawen, et al. "Online end-to-end neural diarization with speaker-tracing buffer." *IEEE SLT Workshop 2021*.

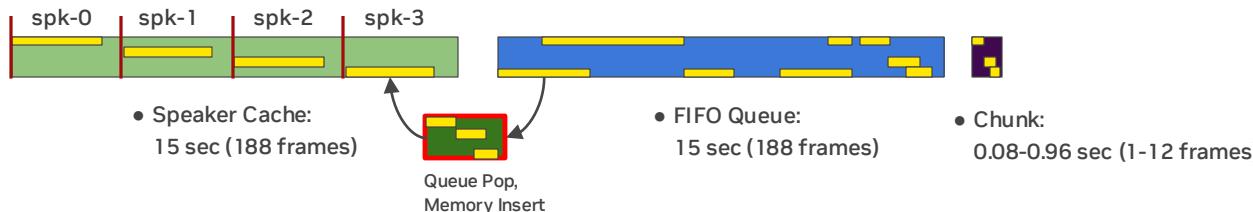
Horiguchi, Shota, et al. "Online neural diarization of unlimited numbers of speakers using global and local attractors." *IEEE/ACM TASLP*, 706-720, 2022.

# Streaming with Long Acoustic Context

- Streaming Speaker Diarization for SA-ASR

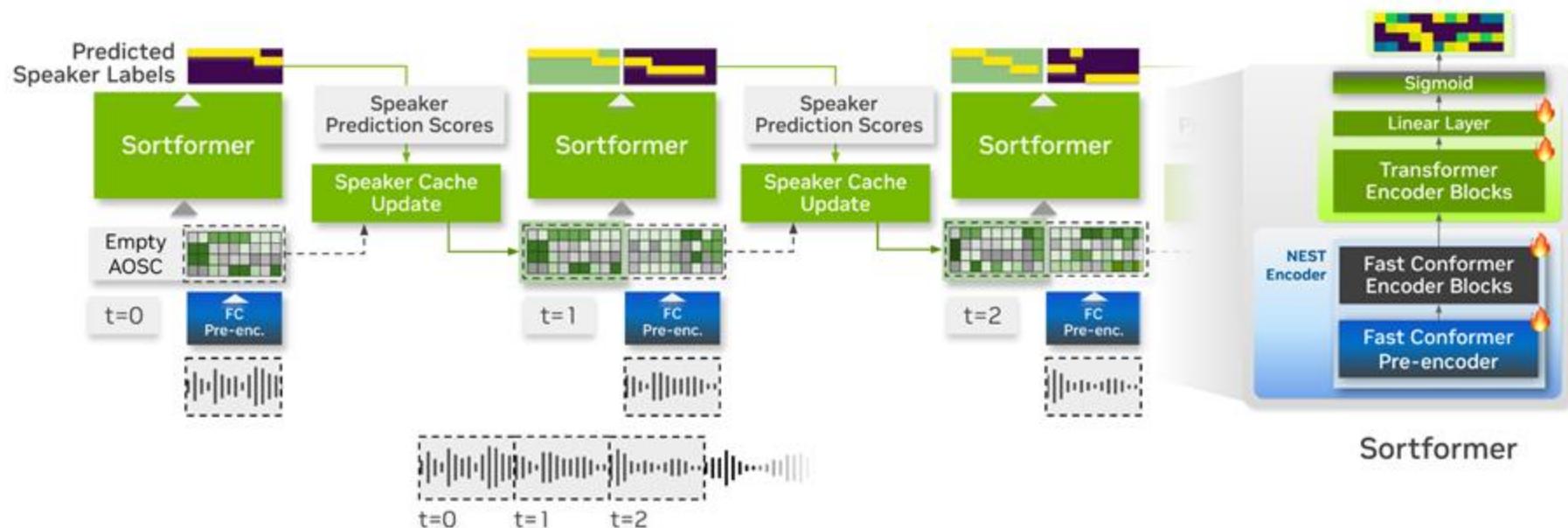
How it works: **Streaming Sortformer**

- Chunk-wise processing
- Arrival-Ordered Speaker Cache (AOSC) resolves between-chunk permutations
- FIFO queue adds recent context



# Streaming with Long Acoustic Context

- Streaming Speaker Diarization for SA-ASR

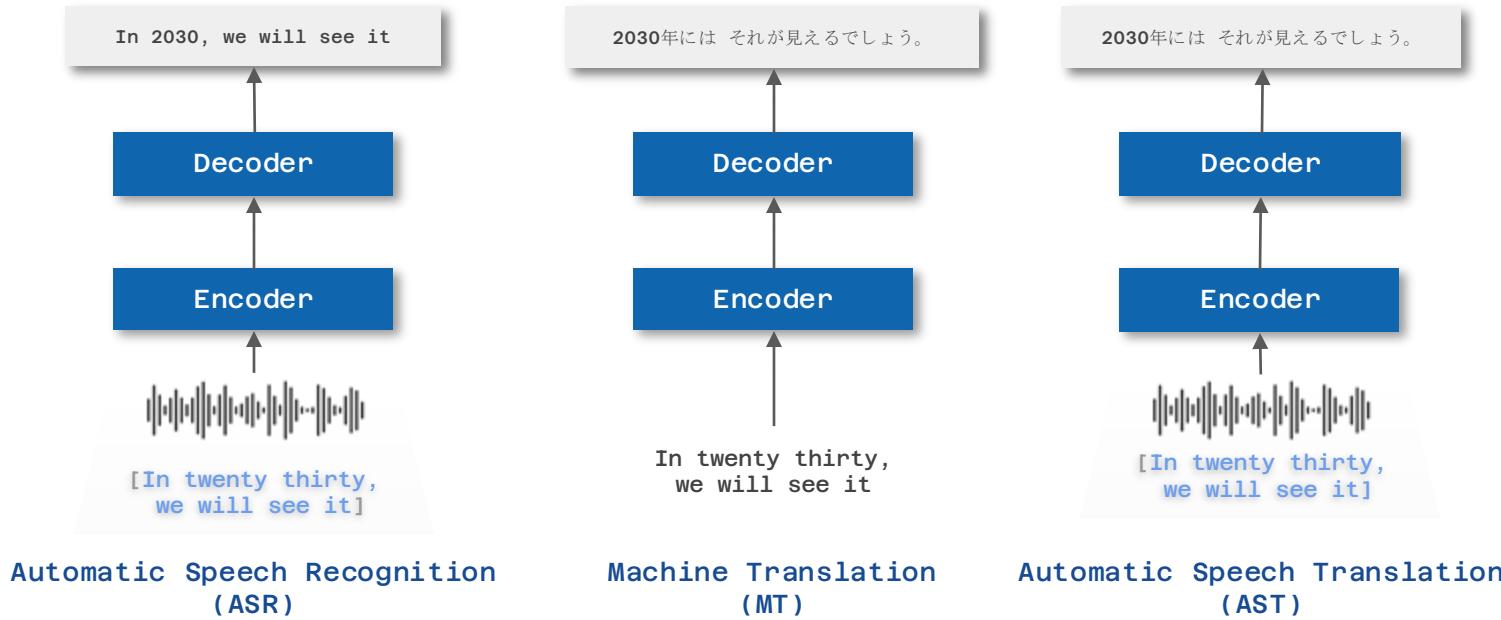


Medennikov, Ivan, et al. "Streaming Sortformer: Speaker Cache-Based Online Speaker Diarization with Arrival-Time Ordering." *Interspeech 2025*.

# Streaming with Long Acoustic Context

- Offline models to streaming: ASR with Translation

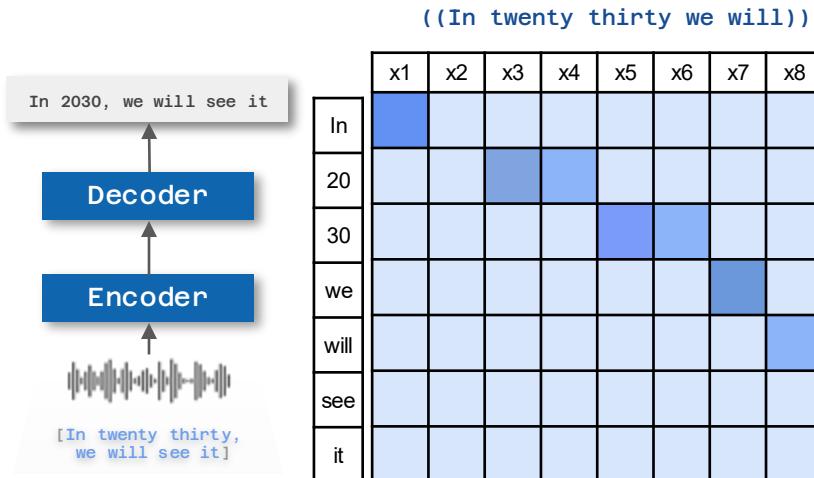
## Beyond ASR: ASR vs MT vs AST



# Streaming with Long Acoustic Context

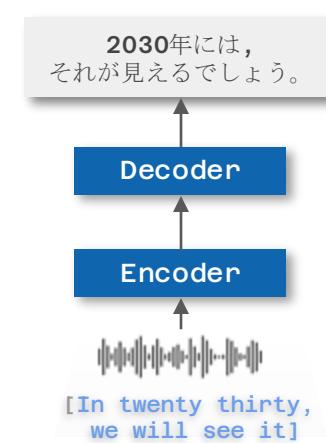
- Offline models to streaming: Streaming ASR with Translation

Streaming ASR with Translation = Simultaneous Speech Translation



Automatic Speech Recognition  
(ASR)

Monotonic Alignment

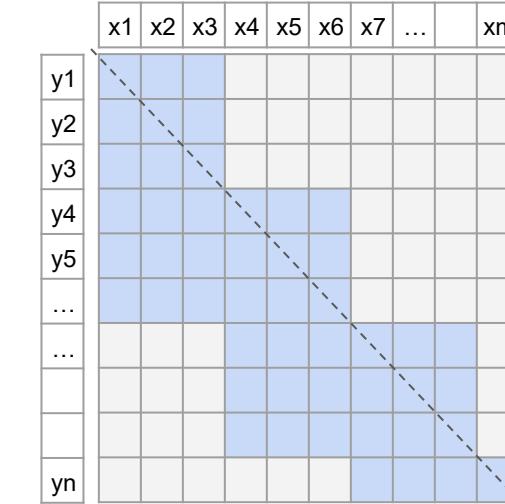
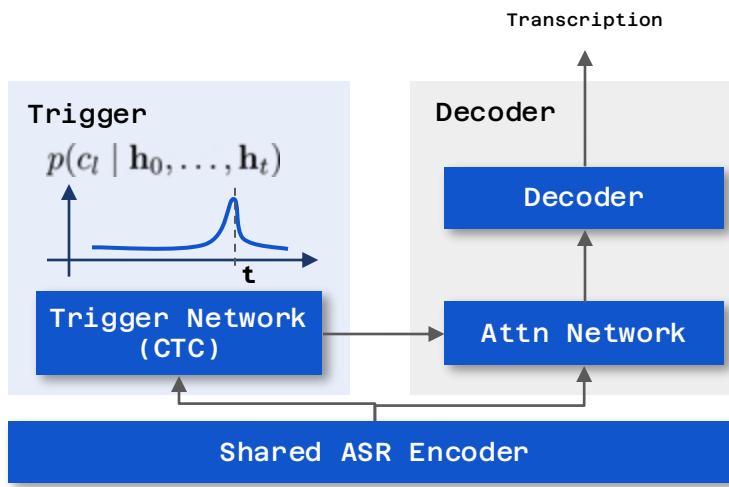


Automatic Speech Translation  
(AST)

Non-monotonic Alignment

# Streaming with Long Acoustic Context

- Long-context Transformers: Attention Mechanisms for Streaming



- CTC-trained trigger network estimates when to activate the attention

Moritz, Niko, Takaaki Hori, and Jonathan Le Roux. "Triggered attention for end-to-end speech recognition." ICASSP 2019.

Hori, Takaaki, et al. "Transformer-Based Long-Context End-to-End Speech Recognition." Interspeech 2020

Hori, Takaaki, et al. "Advanced Long-Context End-to-End Speech Recognition Using Context-Expanded Transformers." Interspeech 2021

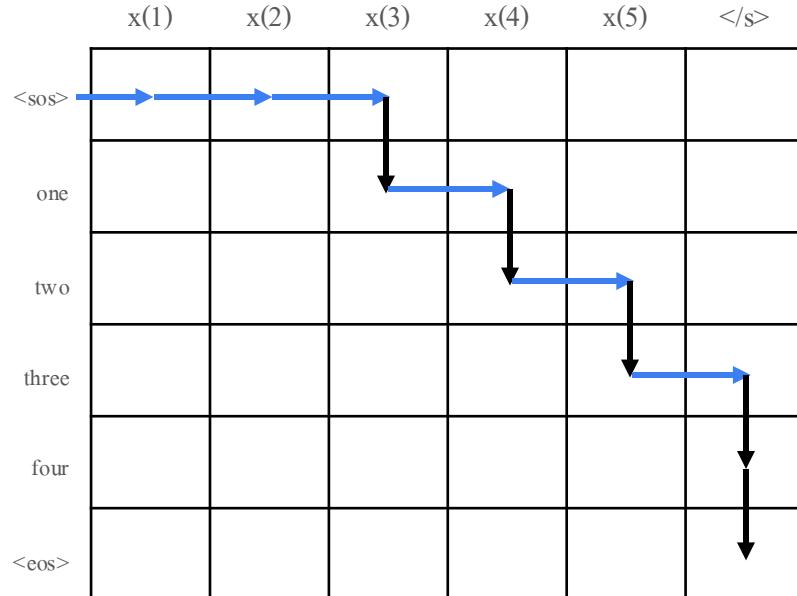
- Masked Attention for Streaming:  
Train with mask and limit the left context cache

Chen, Xie, et al. "Developing real-time streaming transformer transducer for speech recognition on large-scale dataset." ICASSP 2021.

Norooz, Vahid, et al. "Stateful conformer with cache-based inference for streaming automatic speech recognition." ICASSP 2024.

# Streaming with Long Acoustic Context

- Offline models to streaming Without Training : Wait-K and other methods



## Wait-3 Example:

**Input:** x(1) x(2) x(3) x(4) x(5) </s>  
**Output:** one two three four <eos>

### 👍 Pros :

- Stable latency
- Simple to implement

### 👎 Cons :

- Fixed delay could be suboptimal
- Poor with long reordering

Elbayad, Maha, Laurent Besacier, and Jakob Verbeek. "Efficient Wait-k Models for Simultaneous Machine Translation." *Interspeech 2020*.  
Elbayad, M. Ma, L. Huang, H. Xiong et al., "STACL: Simultaneous trans-ation with implicit anticipation and controllable latency using prefix-to-prefix framework," *ACL 2019*.

# Streaming with Long Acoustic Context

- Offline models to streaming: Wait-K and other methods

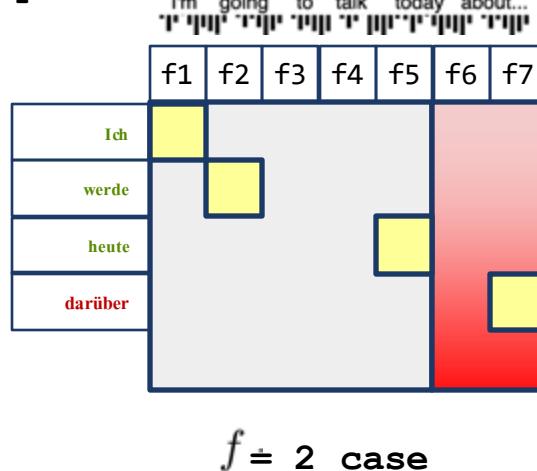
AlignATT: Simple decision policy that aligns attention

Decision Policy:

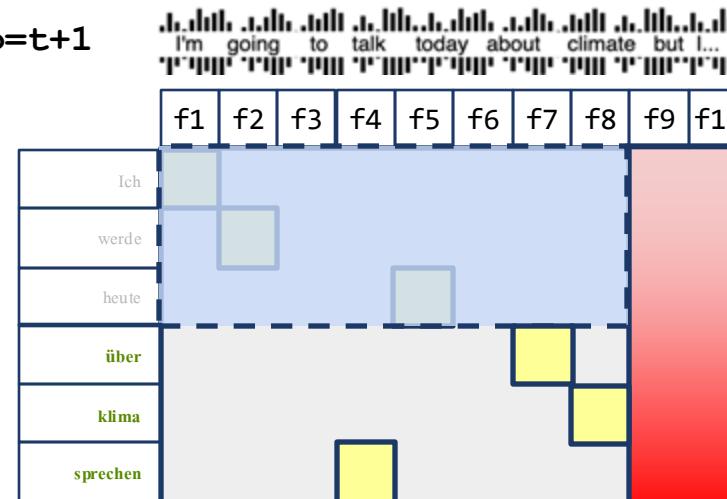
Iterate over the prediction and continue the emission until:

$$Align_i \notin \{n - f + 1, \dots, n\}$$

Step=t



Step=t+1



Papi, Sara, Marco Turchi, and Matteo Negri. "ALIGNATT: Using Attention-based Audio-Translation Alignments as a Guide for Simultaneous Speech Translation." *Interspeech 2023*.

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

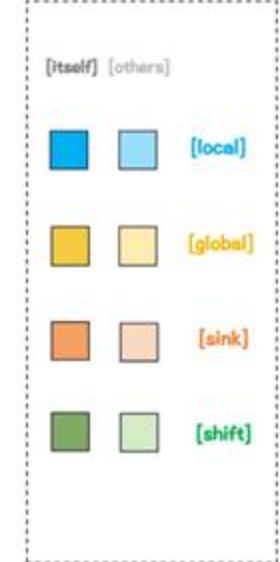
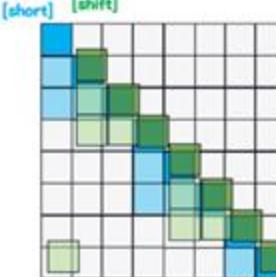
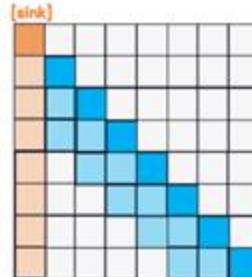
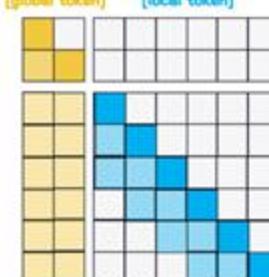
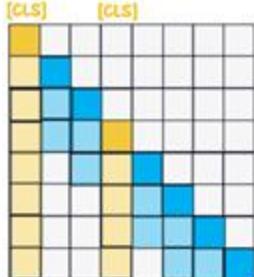
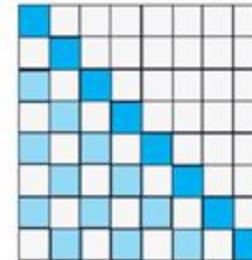
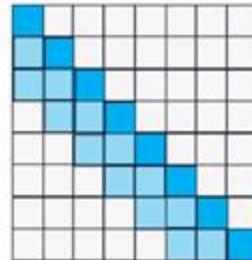
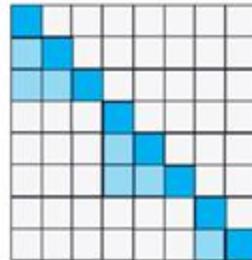
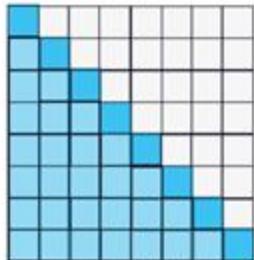
## Takeaways

1. Speaker information needs to be separately cached or attended to achieve competitive multispeaker ASR performance.
1. Even without retraining, attention encoder-decoder models for streaming ASR or simultaneous speech translation can still perform to some extent.

## Alternative Architectures

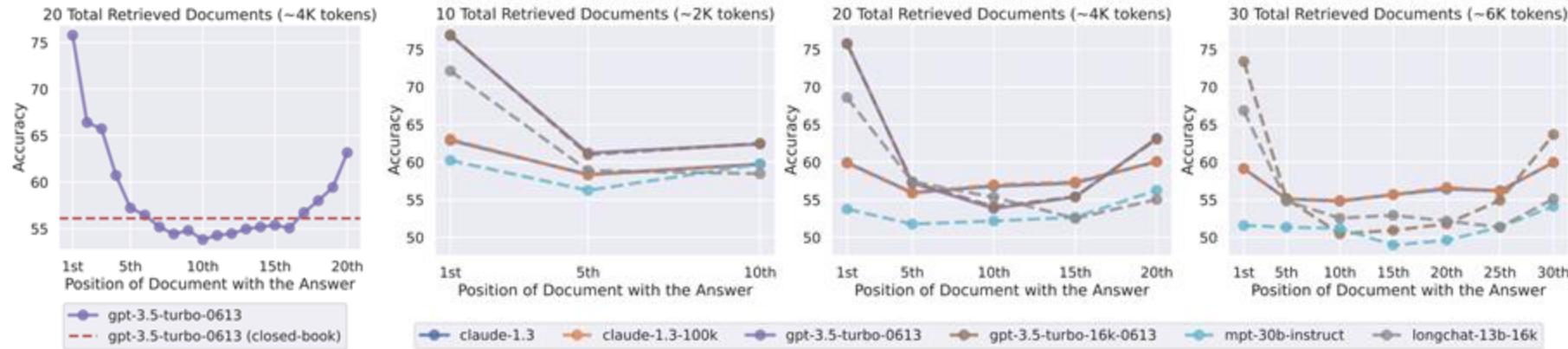
# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- Long-context Transformers: Attention Mechanisms for Streaming



# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- Long-context Transformers: Text vs Speech



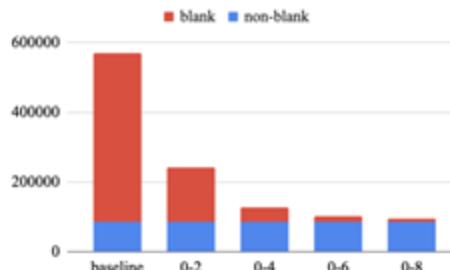
- Only the beginning and end of the long context survives.



# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

## • Token Duration Transducer (TDT)

Predict Token AND Duration!



- Same as RNN-T with additional duration predictions
- Outputs token and its duration at each time frame
- TDT loss (2D lattice loss)
- Faster inference and More accurate than RNN-T

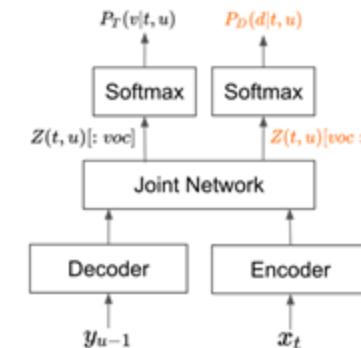
- TDT decoding: Skip frames based on duration predictions.

Frame:	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Token:	This	->	_is	blank	->	->	_output	_from	blank	->	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Duration:	2		1	3			0	1	2								

TDT config	WER(%)	time(s)	rel. speed-up
RNNT	2.14	256	-
0-2	2.35	175	1.46X
0-4	2.17	129	1.98X
0-6	2.14	119	2.15X
0-8	2.11	117	2.19X

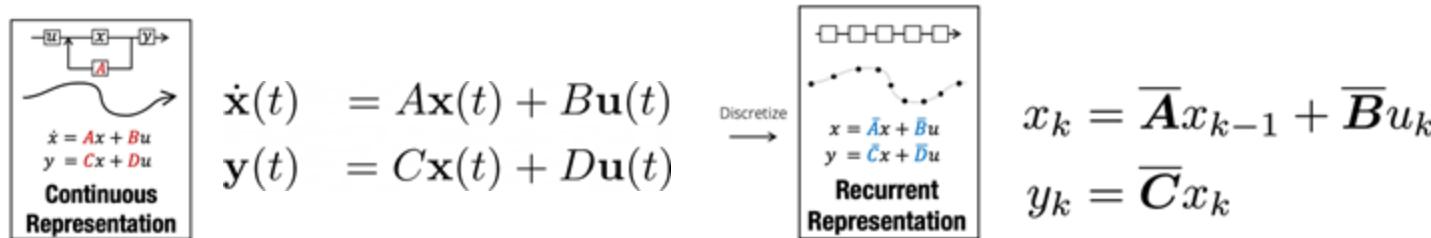
  

TDT config	WER(%)	time(s)	rel. speed-up
RNNT	5.11	244	-
0-2	5.50	171	1.43X
0-4	5.06	128	1.91X
0-6	5.05	118	2.07X
0-8	5.16	115	2.12X



# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- State-Space Models: SSM in a nutshell



- SSMs are related to **latent state models** such as Hidden Markov Models (HMM).
- A **State Space Model (SSM)** describes a system using hidden “state” variables that evolve over time and produce “observable outputs” in the form of differential equations.

[1] [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State-space\\_representation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/State-space_representation)

[2] Gu, Albert, Karan Goel, and Christopher Ré. "Efficiently modeling long sequences with structured state spaces." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2111.00396* 2021.

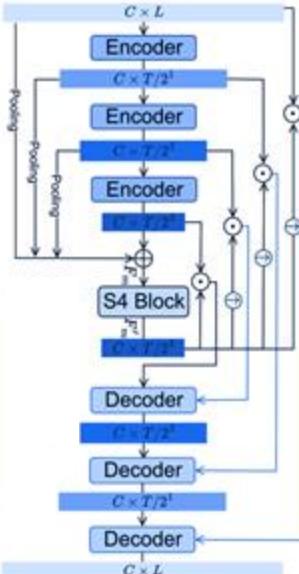
# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- State-Space Models: Applications of SSMs

	MFCC	RAW	0.5×
Transformer	90.75	X	X
Performer	80.85	30.77	30.68
ODE-RNN	65.9	X	X
NRDE	89.8	16.49	15.12
ExpRNN	82.13	11.6	10.8
LipschitzRNN	88.38	X	X
CKConv	<b>95.3</b>	71.66	<u>65.96</u>
WaveGAN-D	X	<u>96.25</u>	X
LSSL	93.58	X	X
<b>S4</b>	<u>93.96</u>	<b>98.32</b>	<b>96.30</b>

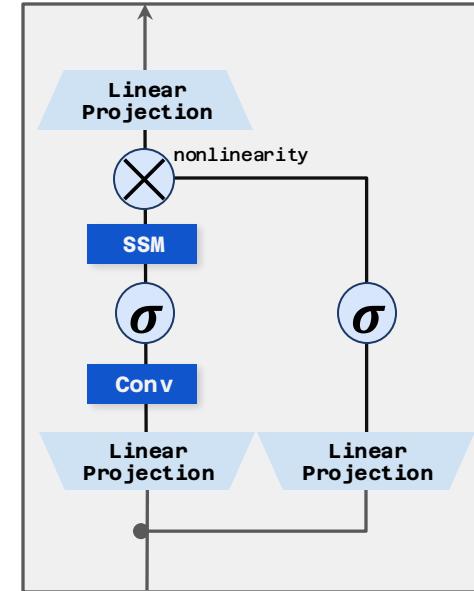
- S4[1]** model's Raw timeseries speech classification
- S4** model outperforms RNN and attention-varients

- Sum operator
- Element-wise product
- Nearest Neighbour interpolation



- S4M: Neural Speech Separation**

Chen, Chen, Chao-Han Huck Yang, Kai Li, Yuchen Hu, Pin-Jui Ku, and Eng Siong Chng. "A Neural State-Space Model Approach to Efficient Speech Separation." *Interspeech 2025*



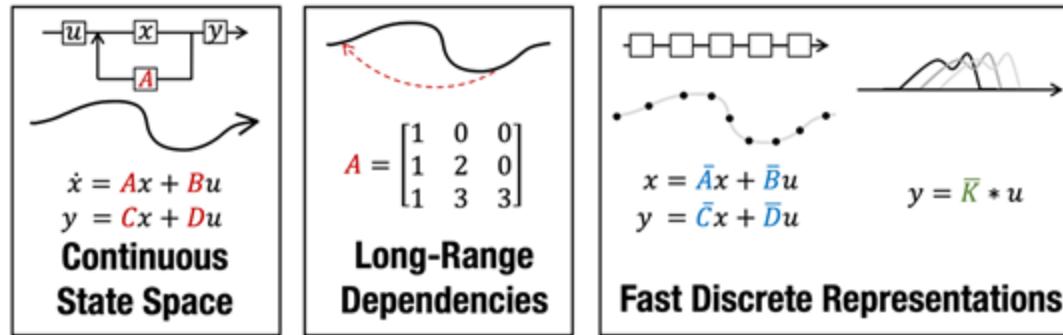
- SSMs were later popularized with Mamba[2], a specialized architecture built on the SSM framework.

[2] Gu, Albert, and Tri Dao. "Mamba: Linear-Time Sequence Modeling with Selective State Spaces." *COLM 2024*.

[1] Gu, Albert, "Efficiently Modeling Long Sequences with Structured State Spaces" *ICLR 2022*

# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- State-Space Models: SSM in a nutshell



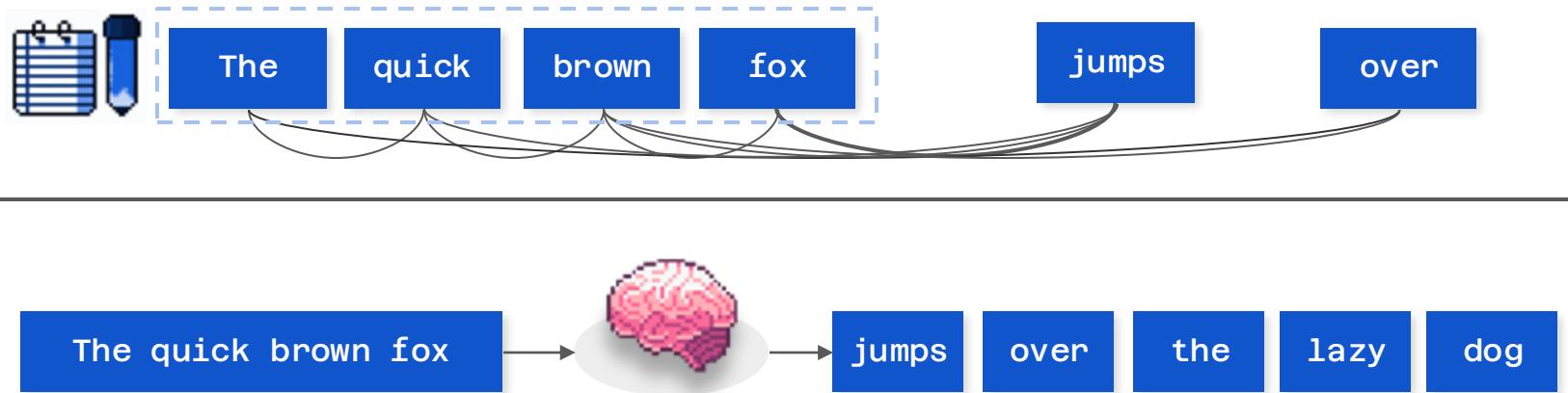
- Sequence modeling struggles with **long-range dependencies (LRD)**.
- SSMs have **linear memory scaling** while having a good LRD.
- Natural inductive bias for sequential and temporal data. Thus, widely used **for modeling time-series**.

# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- State-Space Models: Quoting Albert Gu's analogy [1] ...

A Coarse Analogy by Albert Gu: Attention vs SSM

Transformers are like a "**database**"



State space models are like a "**brain**"

[1] Gu, Albert. "On the Tradeoffs of State Space Models and Transformers." *AI Heard That! ICML 2025 Workshop on Machine Learning for Audio*, 27 July 2025.

# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

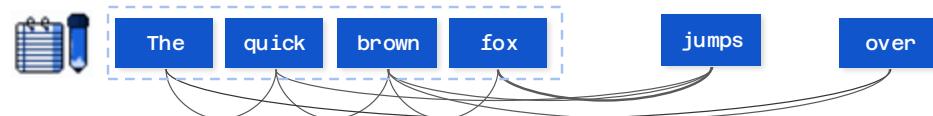
- State-Space Models: Quoting Albert Gu's analogy [1] ...

## Tradeoffs of Attention and Transformer

### Pros:

Fine-grained attention over past context

Strong at recall and retrieval



### Cons:

Known to be Efficient?: quadratic scaling training, linear time inference

-> But dependent on resolution and semantic content of data

Reality: Attention is only effective on pre-compressed data at the "**right level of abstraction**"

[1] Gu, Albert. "On the Tradeoffs of State Space Models and Transformers." *AI Heard That! ICML 2025 Workshop on Machine Learning for Audio*, 27 July 2025.

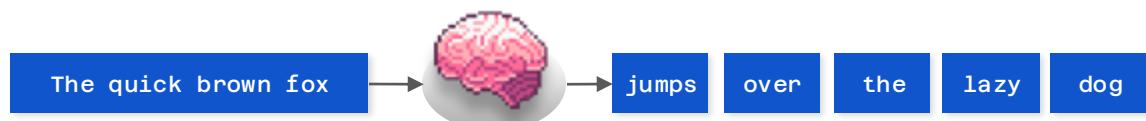
# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- State-Space Models: Quoting Albert Gu's analogy [1] ...

## Tradeoffs of State Space Models

### 👍 Pros:

Stateful, compressive model  
-> Long Range Dependencies



### 👎 Cons:

Lacks fine-grained recall and retrieval abilities  
Associative recall, needle-in-a-haystack, general QA.. (Recall and Retrieval)

[1] Gu, Albert. "On the Tradeoffs of State Space Models and Transformers." *AI Heard That! ICML 2025 Workshop on Machine Learning for Audio*, 27 July 2025.

# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- State-Space Models: Quoting Albert Gu's examples [1]

Tokenization is "the problem" of attention



...

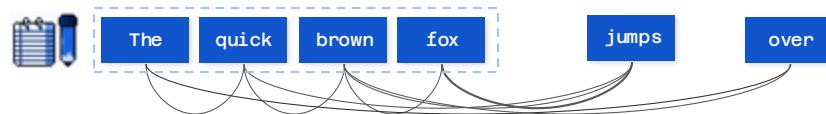
We will see that a lot of weird behaviors and problems of LLMs actually trace back to tokenization. We'll go through a number of these issues, discuss why tokenization is at fault, and why someone out there ideally finds a way to delete this stage entirely.

Tokenization is at the heart of much weirdness of LLMs. Do not brush it off.

- Why can't LLM spell words? [Tokenization](#).
- Why can't LLM do super simple string processing tasks like reversing a string? [Tokenization](#).
- Why is LLM worse at non-English languages (e.g. Japanese)? [Tokenization](#).
- Why is LLM bad at simple arithmetic? [Tokenization](#).
- Why did GPT-2 have more than necessary trouble coding in Python? [Tokenization](#).
- Why did my LLM abruptly halt when it sees the string "<|endoftext|>"? [Tokenization](#).
- What is this weird warning I get about a "trailing whitespace"? [Tokenization](#).
- Why does the LLM break if I ask it about "SolidGoldMagikarp"? [Tokenization](#).
- Why should I prefer to use YAML over JSON with LLMs? [Tokenization](#).
- Why is LLM not actually end-to-end language modeling? [Tokenization](#).
- What is the real root of suffering? [Tokenization](#).

9:40 AM · Feb 20, 2024 · 747.4K Views

## Effective Tokens for Attention



(sub)word tokens ✓

- Semantically meaningful
- Modular, composable

character tokens ✗

DNA tokens ✗

visual "tokens" ?

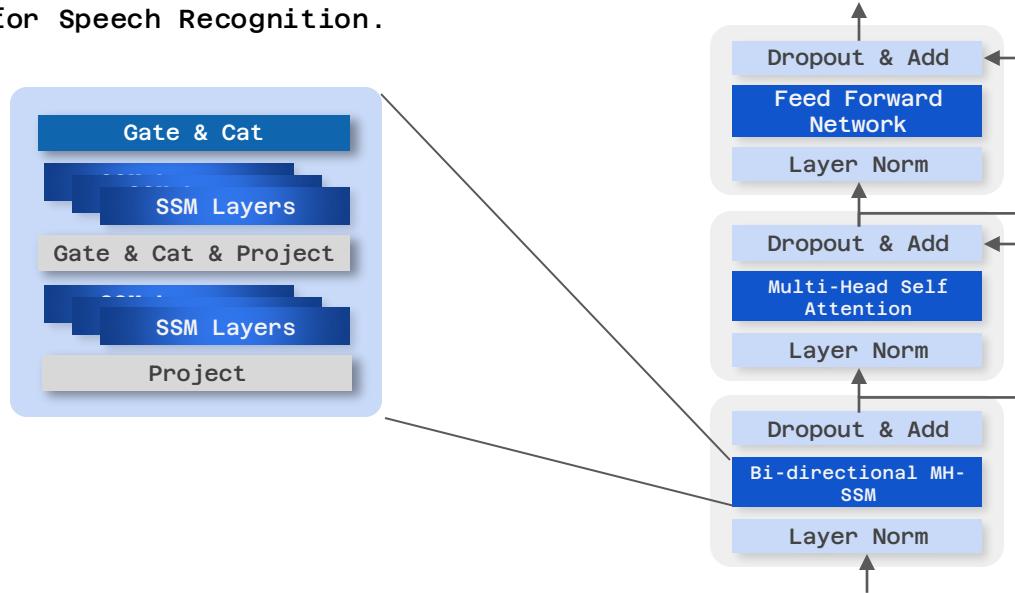
- Does hard attention make sense?
- Does caching a representation for every "token" of data make sense?

[1] Gu, Albert. "On the Tradeoffs of State Space Models and Transformers." *AI Heard That! ICML 2025 Workshop on Machine Learning for Audio*, 27 July 2025.

# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- State-Space Models: SSM for Speech Recognition

Multi-Head SSM for Speech Recognition.



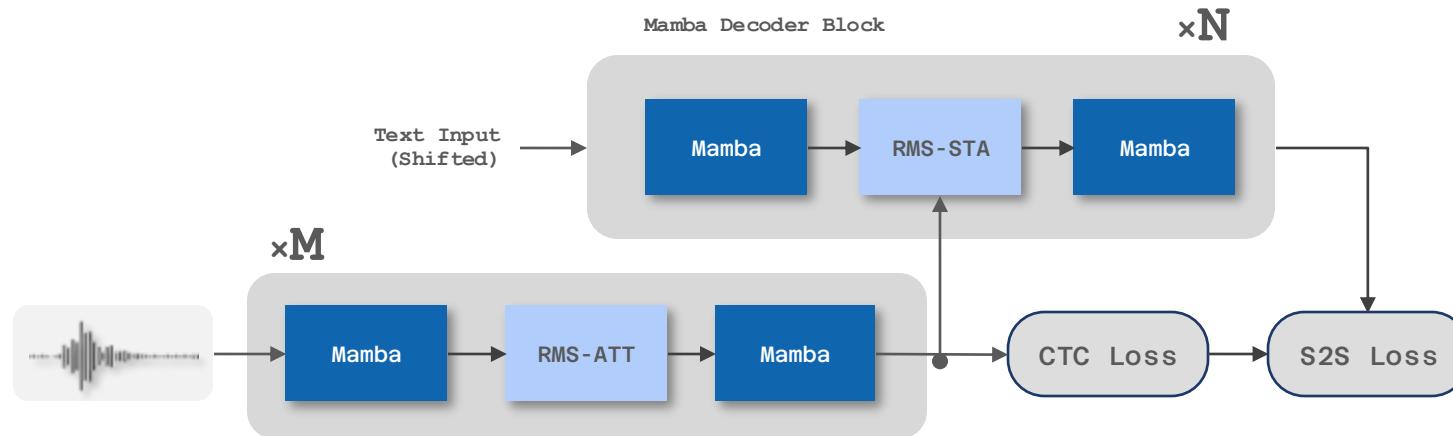
- Drop-in replacement for multihead attention in transformer encoders
- Outperforms the same size transformer transducer

# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- State-Space Models: SSM for Speech Recognition

\*RMS-STA: RMS-Norm and source-target multi-head attention

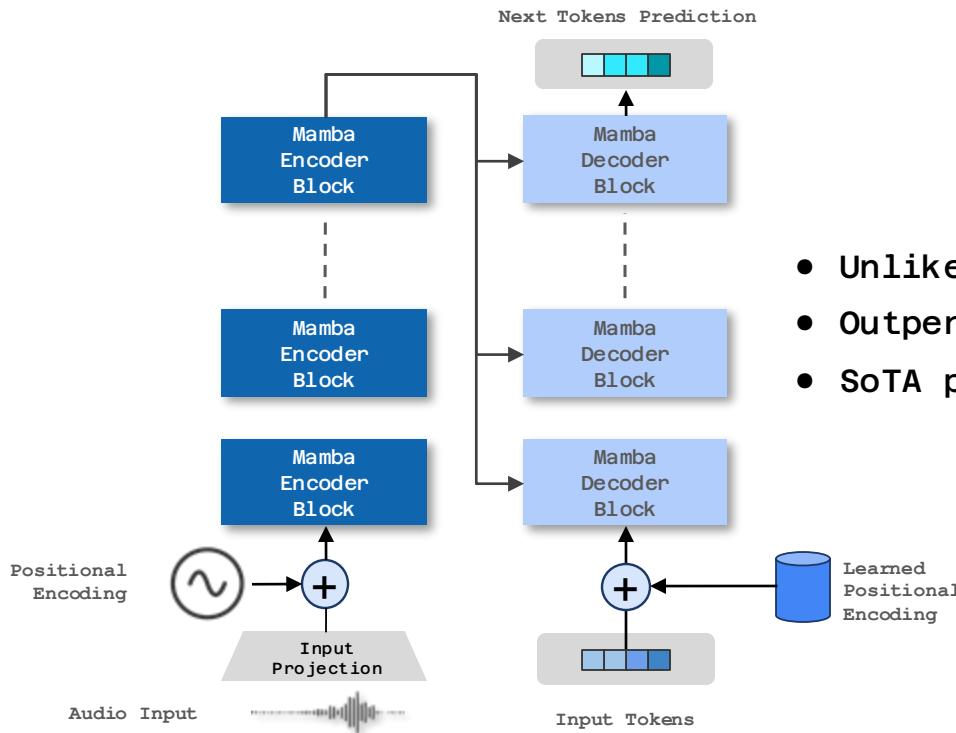
\*RMS-ATT: RMS-Norm and multi-head attention



- Incorporates selective SSMs in Transformer architectures with CTC-Loss.
- Outperforms the same size transformer-CTC/Transformer

# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

- State-Space Models: SSM for Speech Recognition



- Unlike previous work, fully SSM based model.
- Outperforms the same size Transformer models.
- SoTA performance on public benchmark

# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

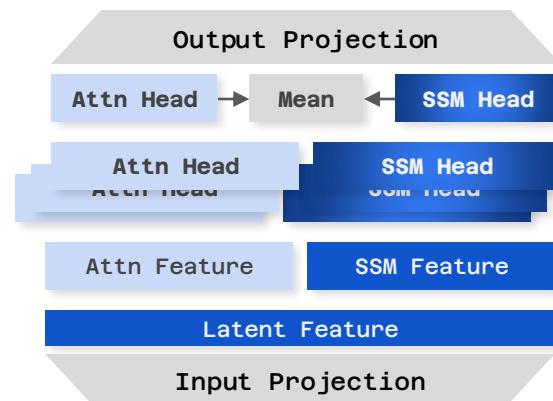
- Hybrid Models? Attention + SSM

1. Mix Mamba-2, Transformer, MLP and self-attentions.  
Ablations[1] (130M, 25 Layers) show:

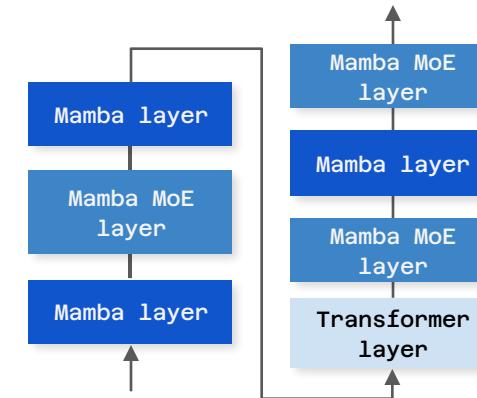
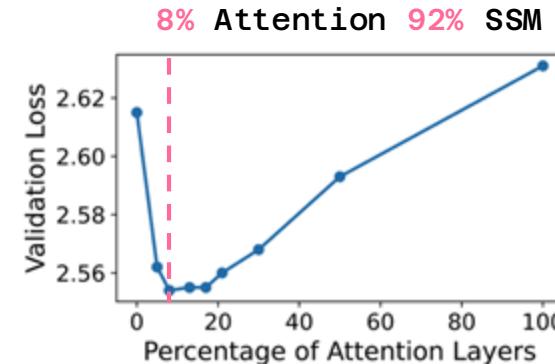
~8% self-attention layers yields the best result.

[1] Waleffe, Roger, et al. "An empirical study of mamba-based language models." arXiv preprint arXiv:2406.07887 (2024).

## 2. Hybrid Approaches: Attention + SSM



[2] Dong, Xin, et al. "Hymba: A hybrid-head architecture for small language models." arXiv preprint arXiv:2411.13676 2024.



[3] Lenz, Barak, et al. "Jamba: Hybrid transformer-mamba language models." ICLR 2025.

# Alternative Architectures for Long Context ASR

## Takeaways

### 👎 Cons

- 👎 Weak retrieval and recall task performance
- 👎 Underperforms with tokenized data (text) (e.g., Q&A tasks)
- 👎 Less mature; fewer optimized models, tools and silicons than attention-based ones

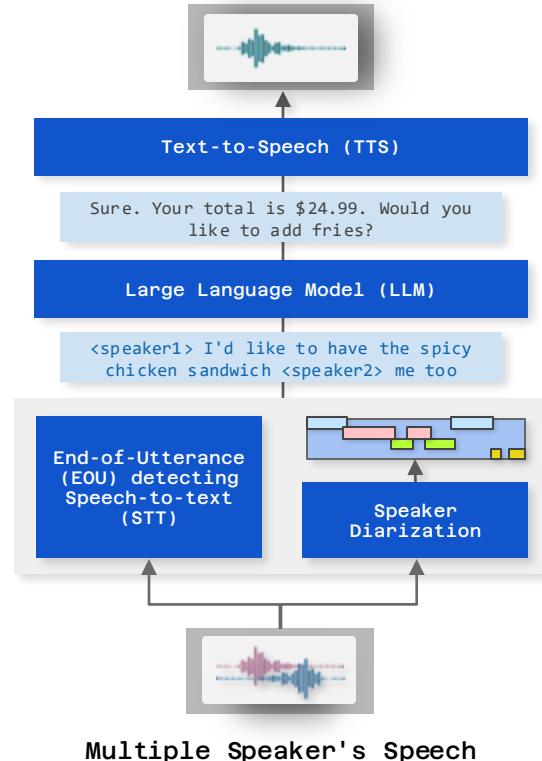
### 👍 Pros

- 👍 Strengths in time-series data (speech) or non-tokenized data
- 👍 Linear memory scaling - especially efficient at runtime
- 👍 Parameter efficiency in certain types of tasks

**Voice-agent , Speech-LLM and Acoustic context**

# Voice-agent , Speech-LLM and Acoustic Context

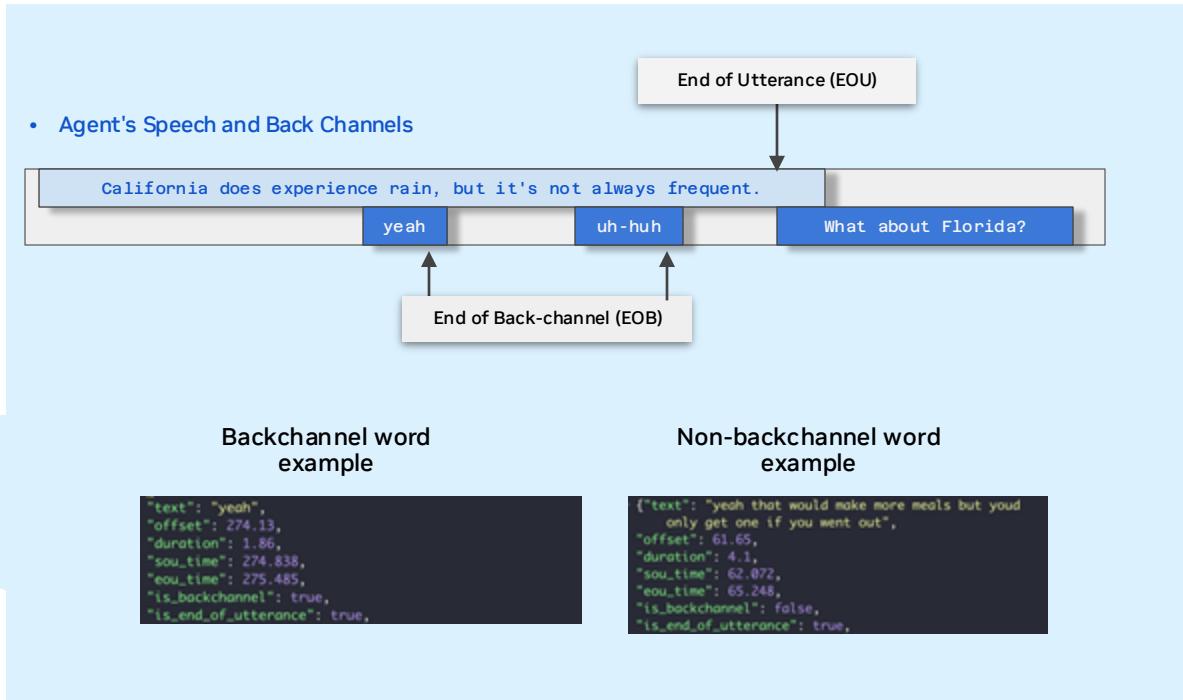
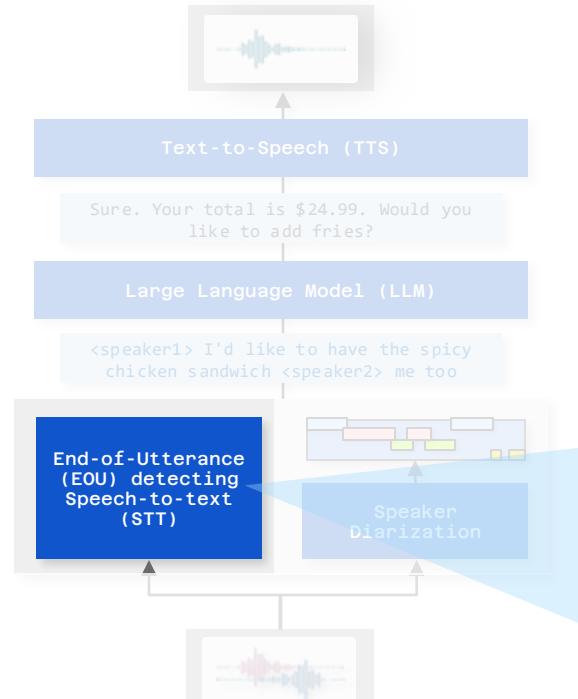
- Modular (EOU-ASR + LLM + TTS) Systems



Voice AI agent Framework : [Pipecat](#)  
STT : Speechmatics (ASR + Diarization)  
LLM : OpenAI  
TTS : Elevenlabs

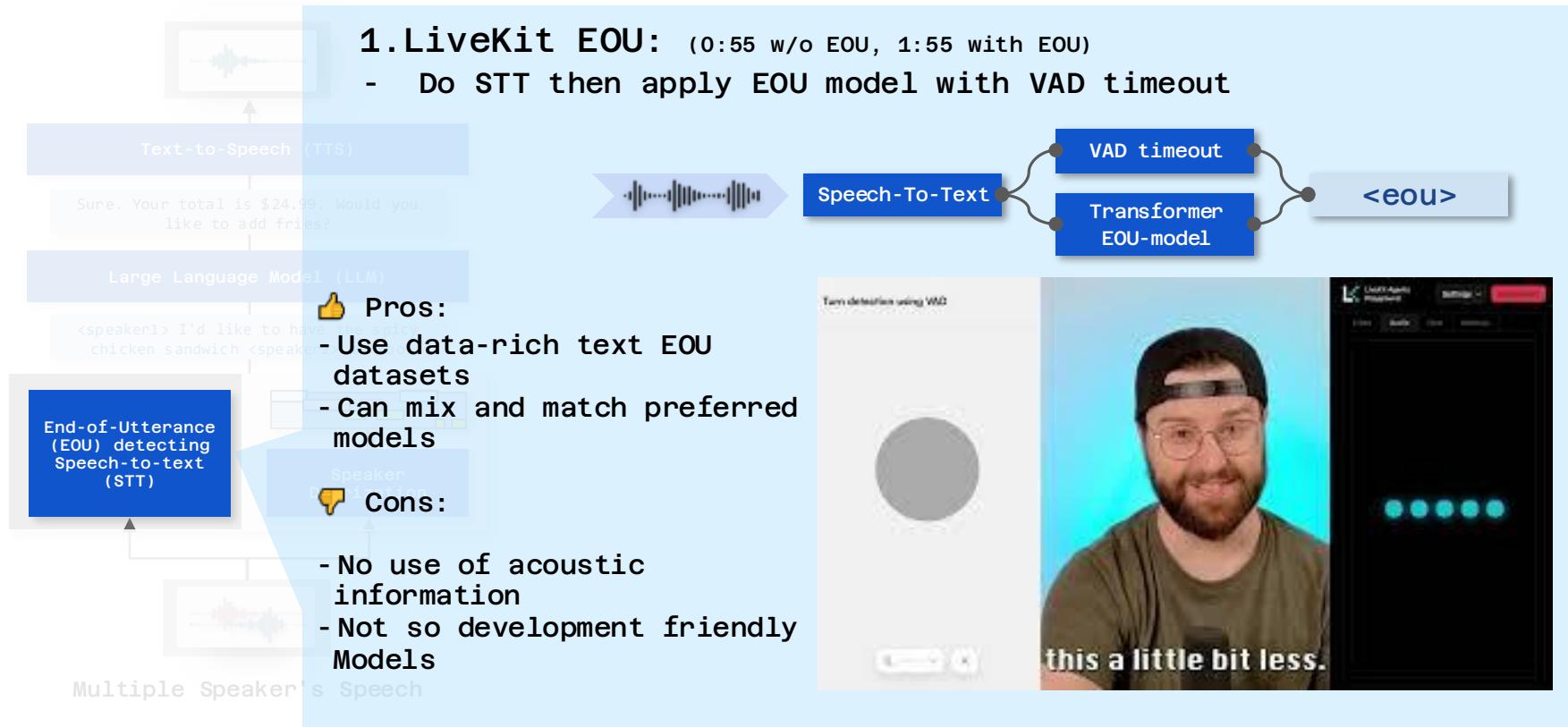
# Voice-agent , Speech-LLM and Acoustic Context

- Modular (EOU-ASR + LLM + TTS) Systems



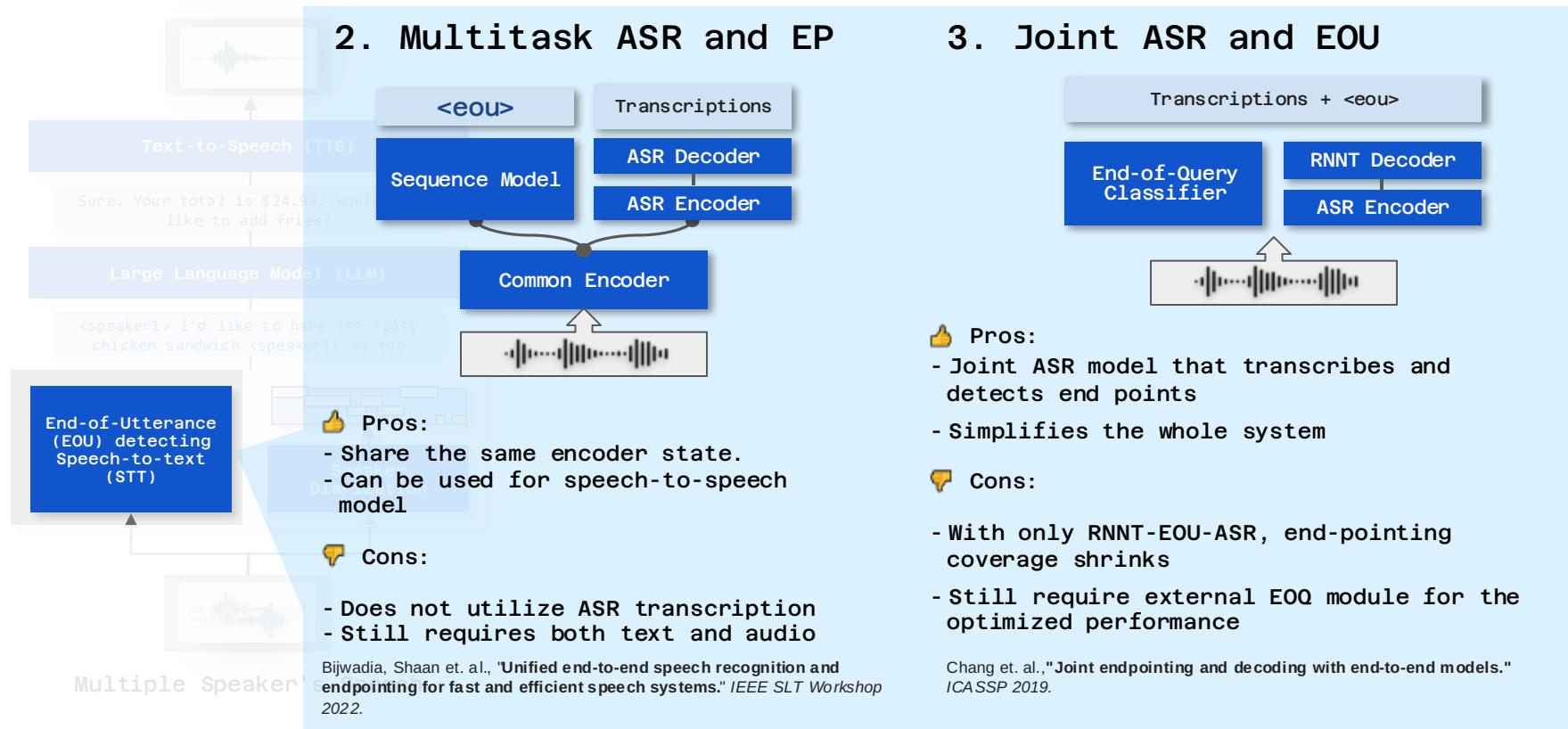
# Voice-agent , Speech-LLM and Acoustic Context

- Modular (EOU-ASR + LLM + TTS) Systems



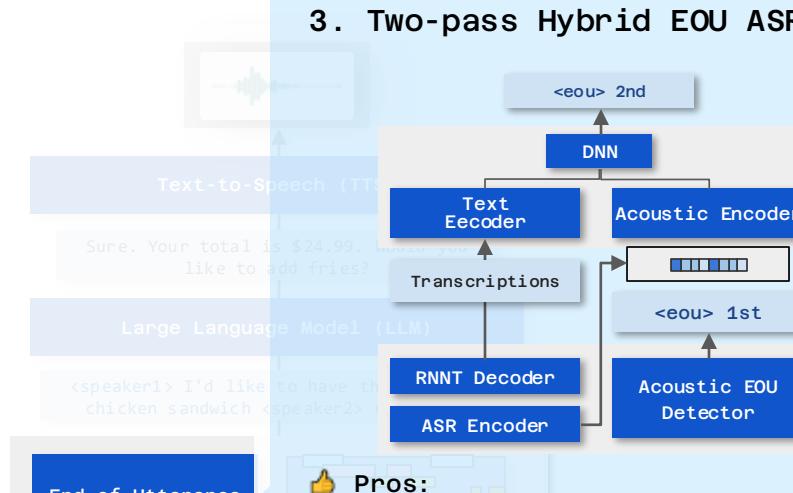
# Voice-agent, Speech-LLM and Acoustic Context

- Modular (EOU-ASR + LLM + TTS) Systems



# Voice-agent, Speech-LLM and Acoustic Context

- Modular (EOU-ASR + LLM + TTS) Systems



Pros:

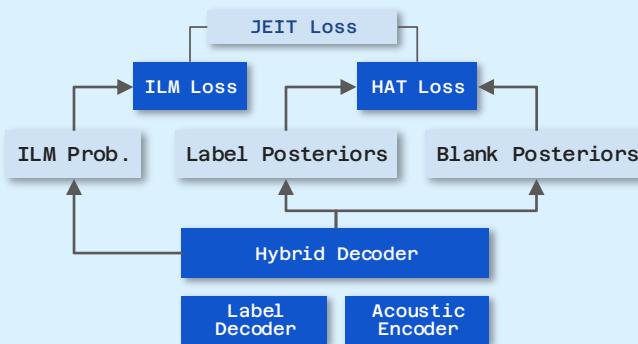
- Leverages both acoustic and linguistic context
- Can train the system with only-text or only-audio.

Cons:

- Additional compute overhead
- Latency burden

Raju, Anirudh et al. "Two-pass endpoint detection for speech recognition." ASRU 2023.

### 4. Hybrid Autoregressive Transducer (HAT) with Internal LM (ILM)



Pros:

- Take advantage of both acoustic and linguistic context
- Powerful internal LM supports EOU

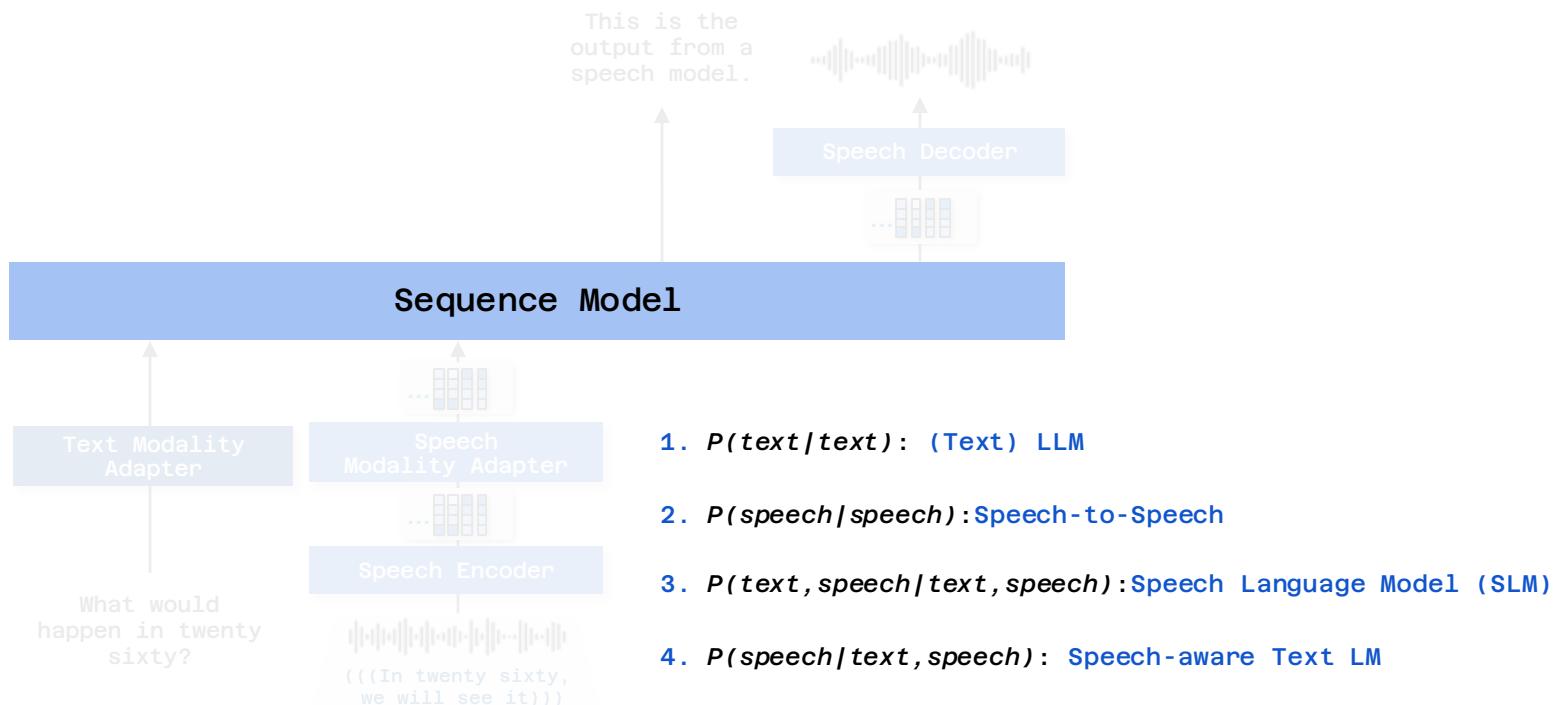
Cons:

- Complicated training steps and architecture

Meng, Zhong et. al., "Jeit: Joint End-to-end model and internal language model training for speech recognition." ICASSP 2023.

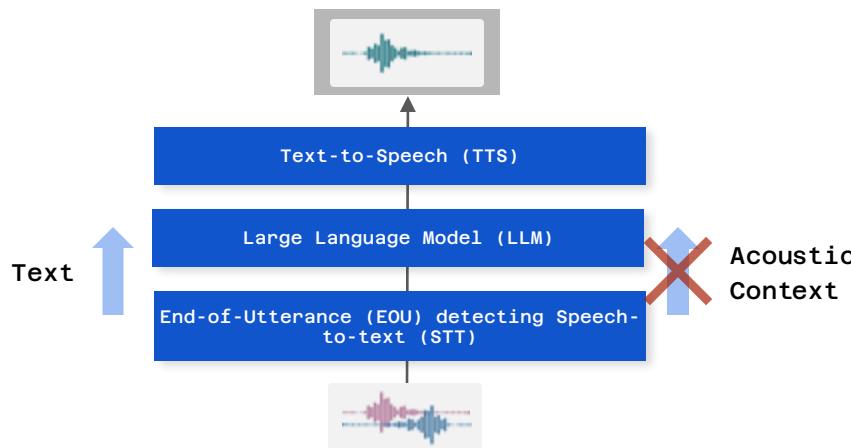
# Voice-agent, Speech-LLM and Acoustic Context

- Speech Encoder in Speech-LLMs



# Voice-agent, Speech-LLM and Acoustic Context

- Speech Encoder in Speech-LLMs

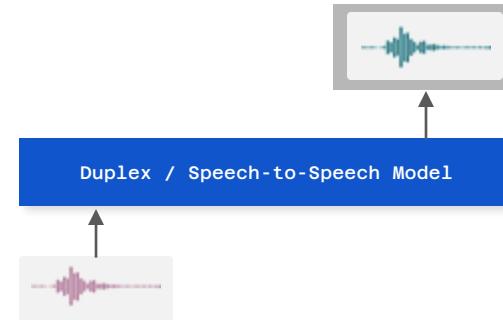


👍 Pros:

- Easily customize LLMs with prompting
- Plug-in different modules (e.g. Diarization)

👎 Cons:

- Compounding errors from ASR -> LLM -> TTS
- Lack of channel for acoustic and paralinguistic information
- Relatively high latency



👍 Pros:

- Leverages both acoustic and linguistic context
- Relatively Low latency

👎 Cons:

- Hard to customize for the specific need
- Scarcity of the training dataset

# Voice-agent, Speech-LLM and Acoustic Context

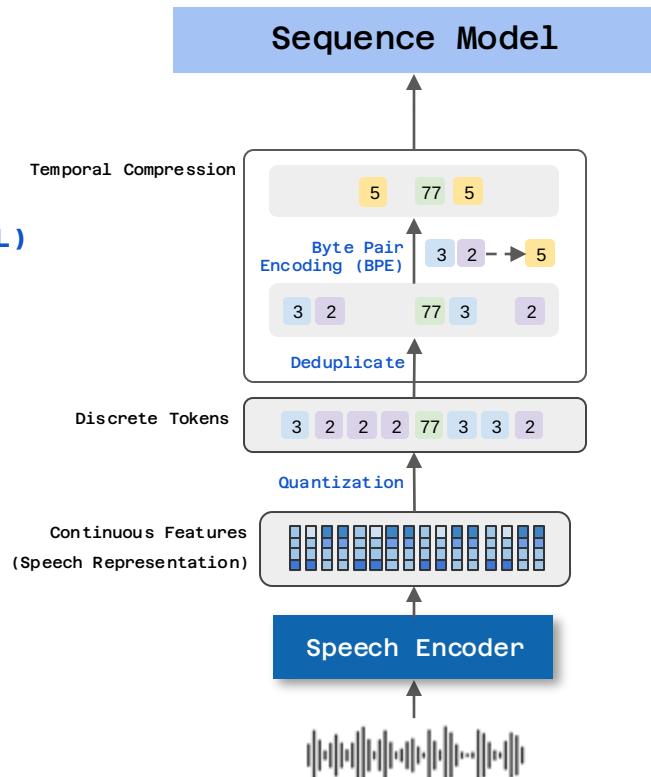
- Speech Encoder in Speech-LLMs

## Continuous Features

1. Spectrogram Features
  - a. Mel-Spec Feature
2. Hidden representations from Self-Supervised Learning (SSL)
  - a. WavLM, Wav2Vec 2.0, HuBERT
3. Hidden representations from ASR models
  - a. Whisper ASR, USM (ASR)
4. Neural audio codecs
  - a. EnCodec, SoundStream

## Discrete Tokens

1. Phonetic Tokens - Clustering based
2. Audio Codec Tokens: For more detailed acoustic context
  - a. Vector Quantization

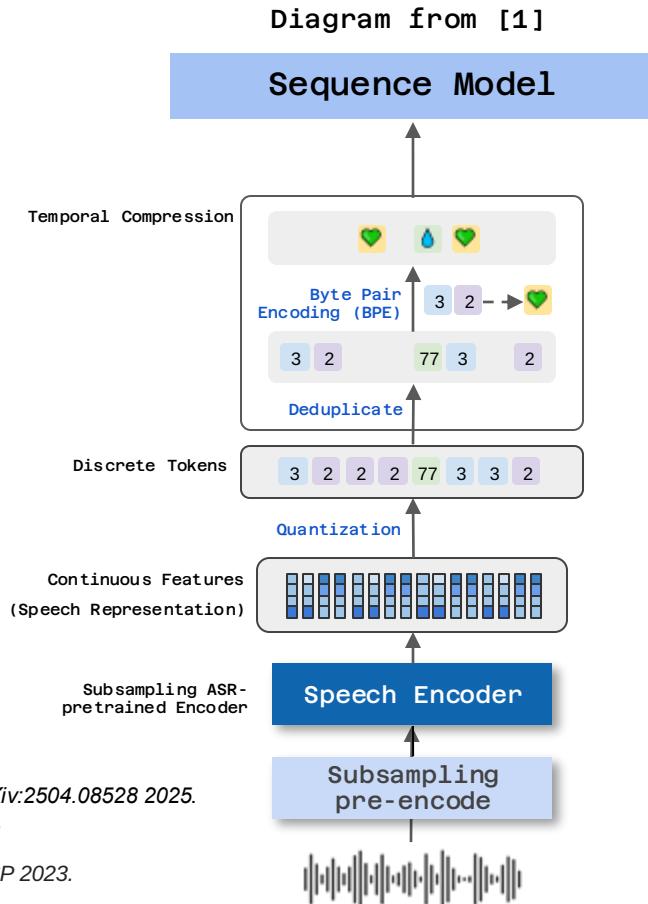


# Voice-agent, Speech-LLM and Acoustic Context

- Speech Encoder in Speech-LLMs

## Dealing with a long temporal context

- Speech features have lower information density than text tokens.[1].
- Temporal compression:** efficiency in runtime speed and memory footprint.
- Techniques for reducing the sequence length.
  - Use **subsampling ASR[2]** model as a speech encoder:  
-> Use convnet to increase the frame length (10ms -> 80ms)
  - Deduplication:** Merges consecutive identical tokens
  - Byte Pair Encoding (BPE):**
    - Merges common co-occurring characters into newly created tokens
    - leverages the morphological information
    - Acoustic BPE[3], Wav2Seq[4]



[1] Arora, Siddhant, et al. "On the landscape of spoken language models: A comprehensive survey." *arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.08528* 2025.

[2] Rekesh, Dima, et al. "Fast conformer with linearly scalable attention for efficient speech recognition." *ASRU 2023*.

[3] Shen, Feiyu, et al. "Acoustic bpe for speech generation with discrete tokens." *ICASSP 2024*

[4] Wu, Felix, et al. "Wav2seq: Pre-training speech-to-text encoder-decoder models using pseudo languages." *ICASSP 2023*.

# Speaker-attributed ASR and Acoustic Context

## Takeaways

1. ASR endpointing model plays a crucial role for voice agent.
1. For end-point detection in ASR, it is preferred to take both acoustic and linguistic context into account simultaneously.
1. Speech-to-speech models also have strength in latency and paralinguistic information but much harder to train or pre-condition the model.

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**Download Slides**

Introduction (10 mins) 15:30-15:40

Shinji Speech-to-Text Benchmark  
(30 min)  
15:40-16:10

Taejin Leveraging Long Acoustic Context  
(40 min)  
16:10-16:50

**Recess (10 min) 16:50-17:00**

Huck Semantic Context and Speech-Language Modeling  
(40 min)  
17:00-17:40

Kyu Contextual Biasing and Methods Leveraging  
(30 min) Longer Semantic Context for Speech Systems  
17:40-18:10

Closing Remark (10 min) 18:10-18:20

Q&A Session (10 min) 18:20-18:30

**10min Recess**  
**16:50-17:00**

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Q&A Session (10 min) 18:20-18:30

# Semantic Context and Speech-Language Modeling

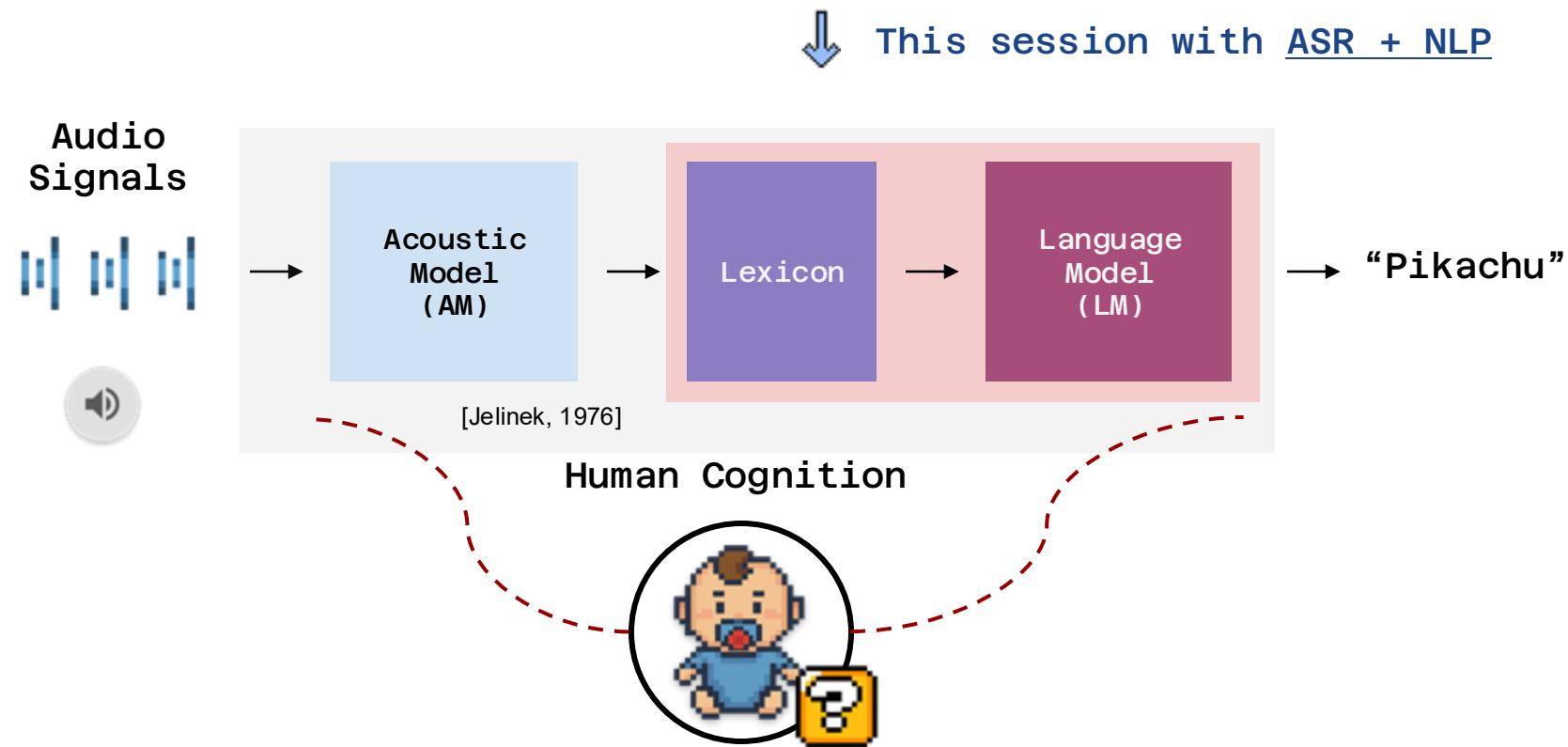
Huck Yang

## **SubTitle of talk**

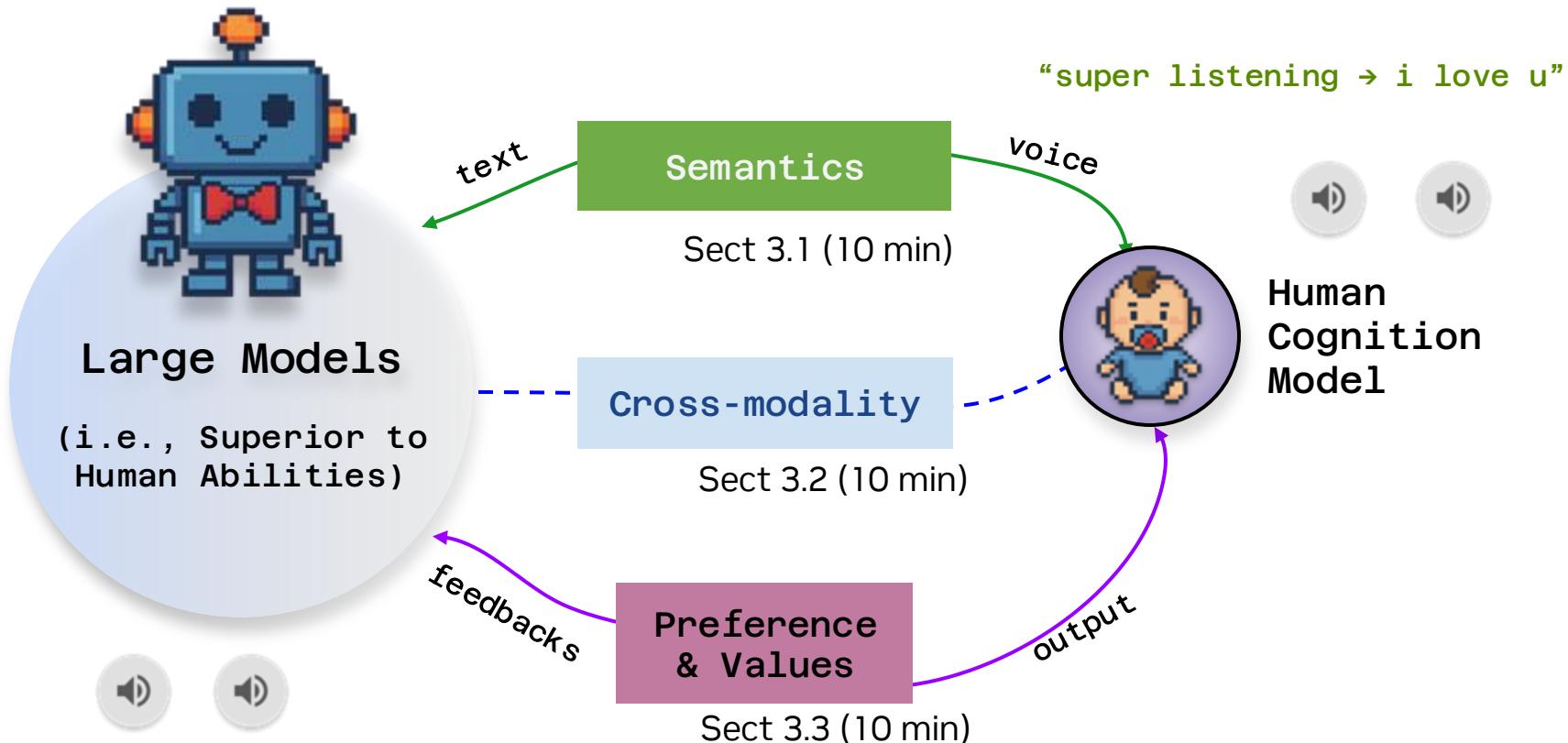
- 1. Semantic Information Modeling in End-to-End ASR**
  - a. Classical ASR-LM
  - b. Post-processing ASR correction mechanism
- 2. Preference-based Semantic Modeling in Post-training**
  - a. LLMs based ASR variants
  - b. Post-training mechanism with RLs
- 3. Semantic Understanding from ASR to Audio Contexts**
  - a. Joint speech and sound semantic modeling (BELU)
  - b. Multimodal QA with non-linguistic semantics
- 4. Limitation and New Evaluation of Semantic Modeling**
  - a. Data Leakage via Text Pre-training
  - b. Agentic and Instruction Evaluation



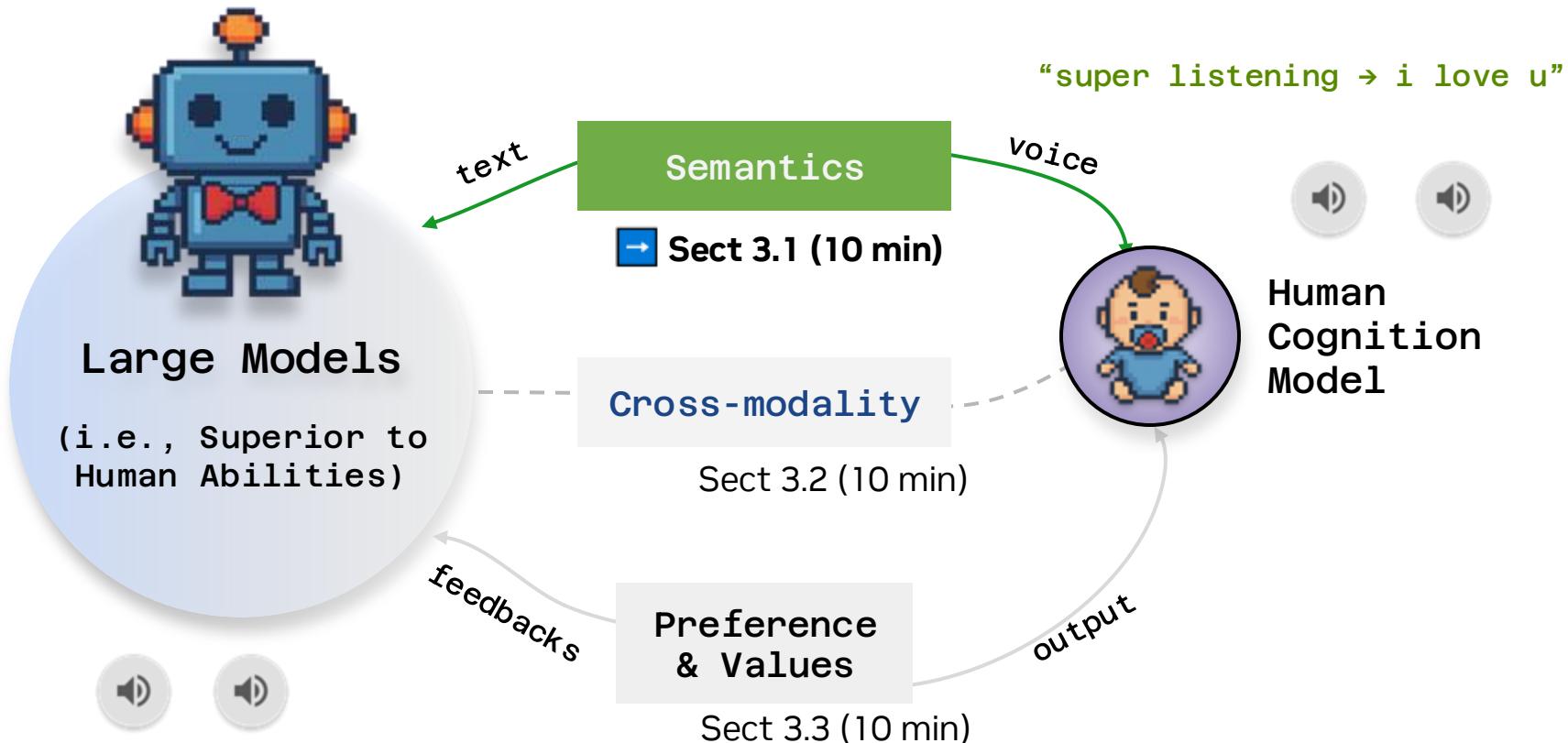
# Speech-Language Modeling: background of ASR-LM



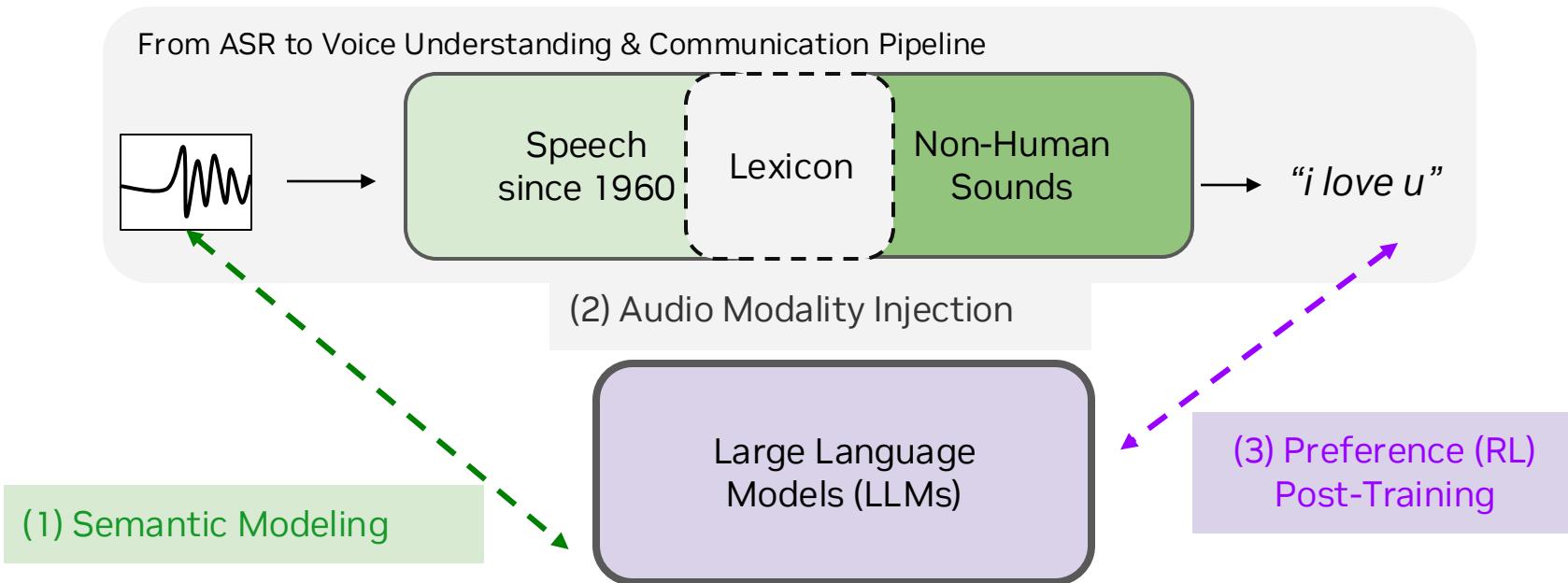
# Semantic Alignment in Large Models (1/2)



# Semantic Alignment in Large Models (1/2)



# Semantic Alignment in Large Models (2/2)



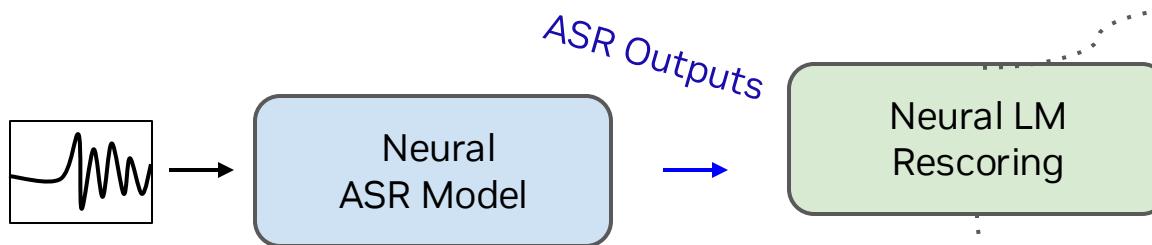
### 3.1 - Background (1/2) Semantic modeling in ASR-LM

- Language Model (LM) Rescoring over Decoding Outputs (e.g., Utterance Levels)
  - To modify **negative log-likelihood (NLL) scores** from acoustic model (**AM**)

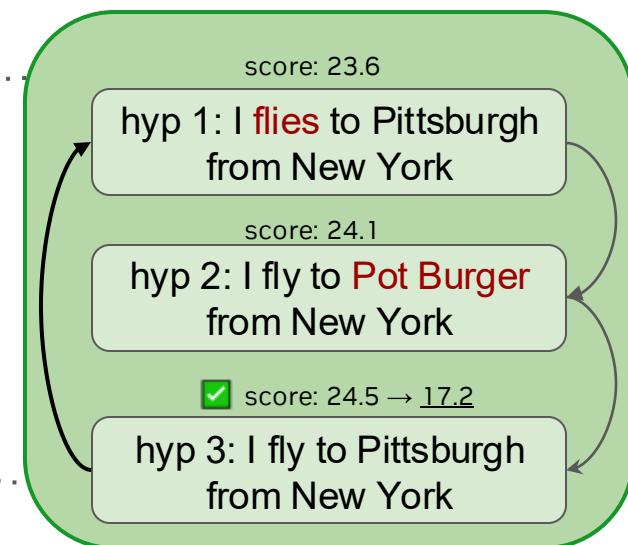
$$\hat{W} = \underset{W}{\operatorname{argmax}} \left[ \log P_{\text{AM}}(W|X) + \lambda \cdot \log P_{\text{LM}}(W) \right]$$

ASR words output

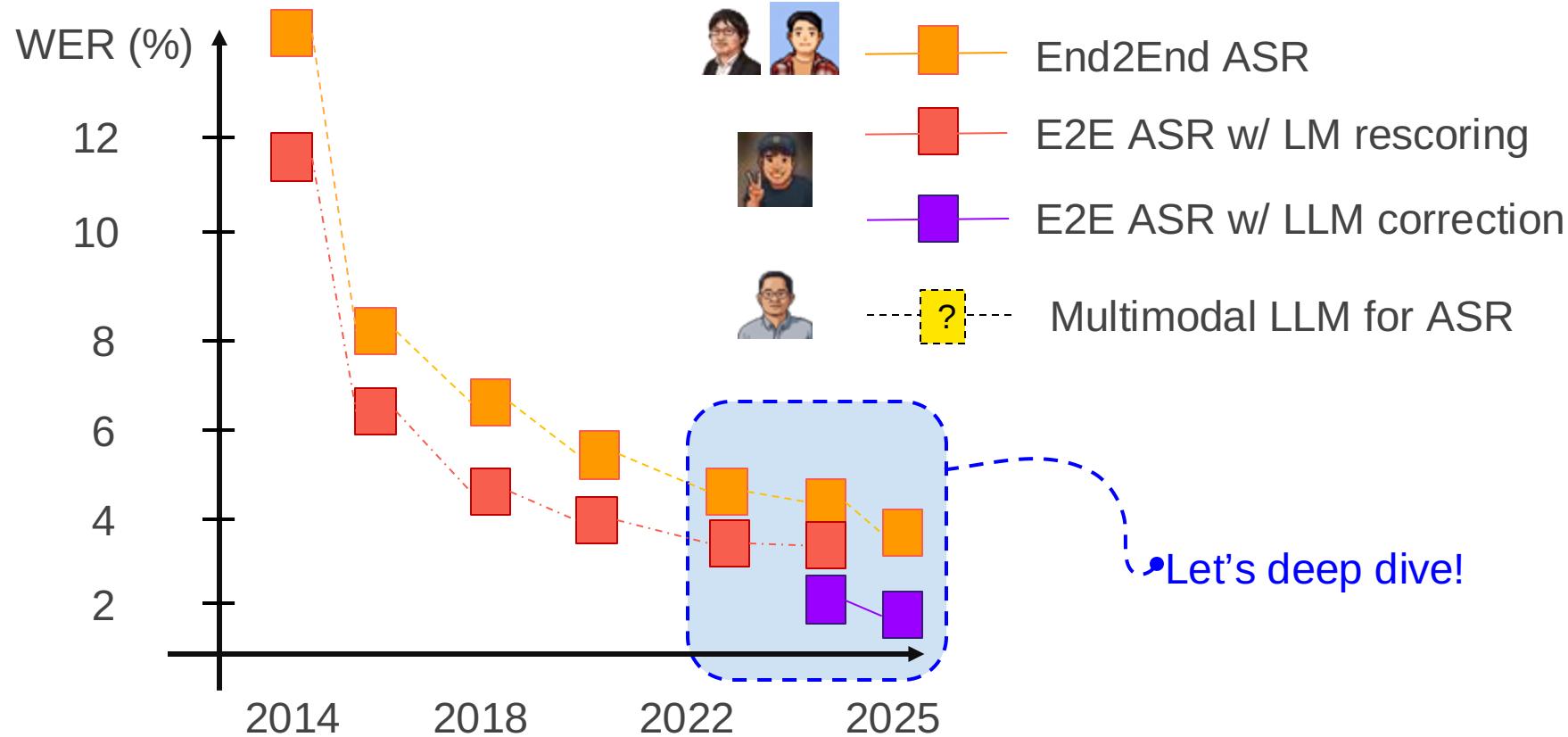
NLL from AM to the word utterance (W)



- Multi-task LM and NLU training for ASR [ASRU 2021]
- Contextualization and Retrieval (see Part 4)



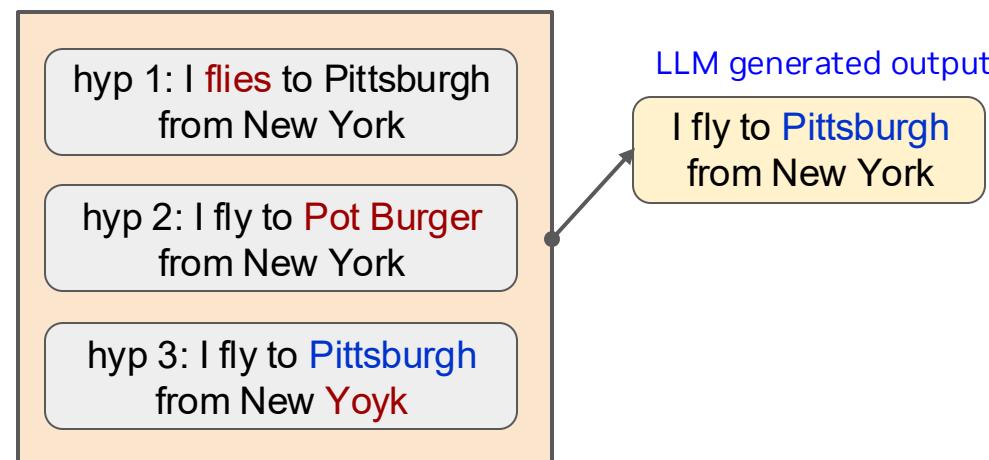
### 3.1 - Background (2/2) - End2End ASR vs ASR-LM



### 3.1 - Can ASR-LLM beyond ASR correction?

From human recognition to grounded texts

- Input:  $N$ -best decoding hypotheses
  - Output: Re-constructed  $1\text{-}best$  transcription (i.e., ASR, MT, OCR)
- **Discriminative** Modeling
- ◆ Utterances Re-Ranking
- **Generative** Modeling (GER)
- ◆ Many-to-One Utterance Generation



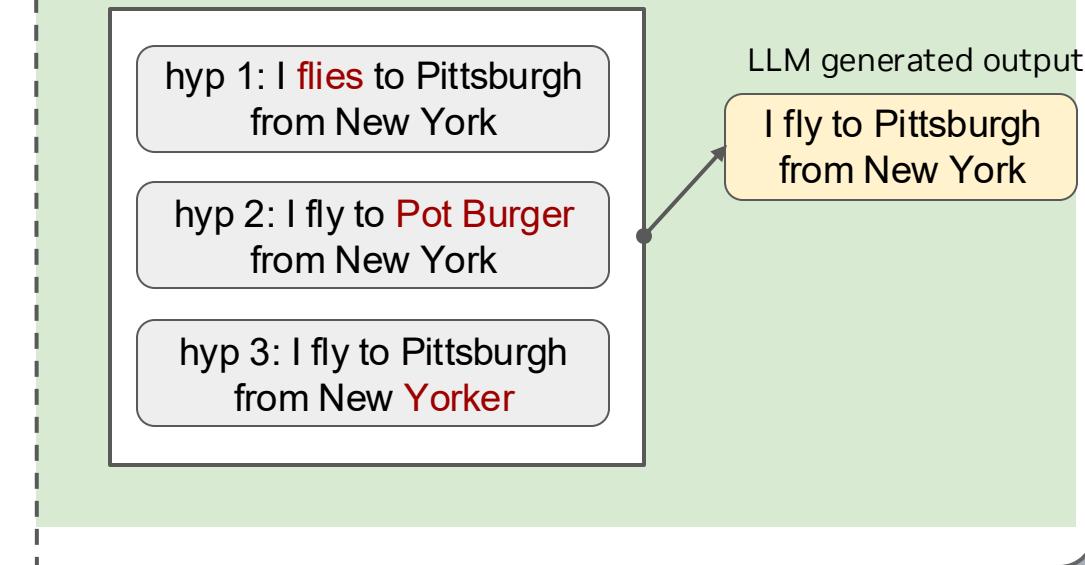
Yang et al. ASRU 23  
Chen et al. NeurIPS 23

# Generative Semantics Modeling (1/3) Post-ASR LM

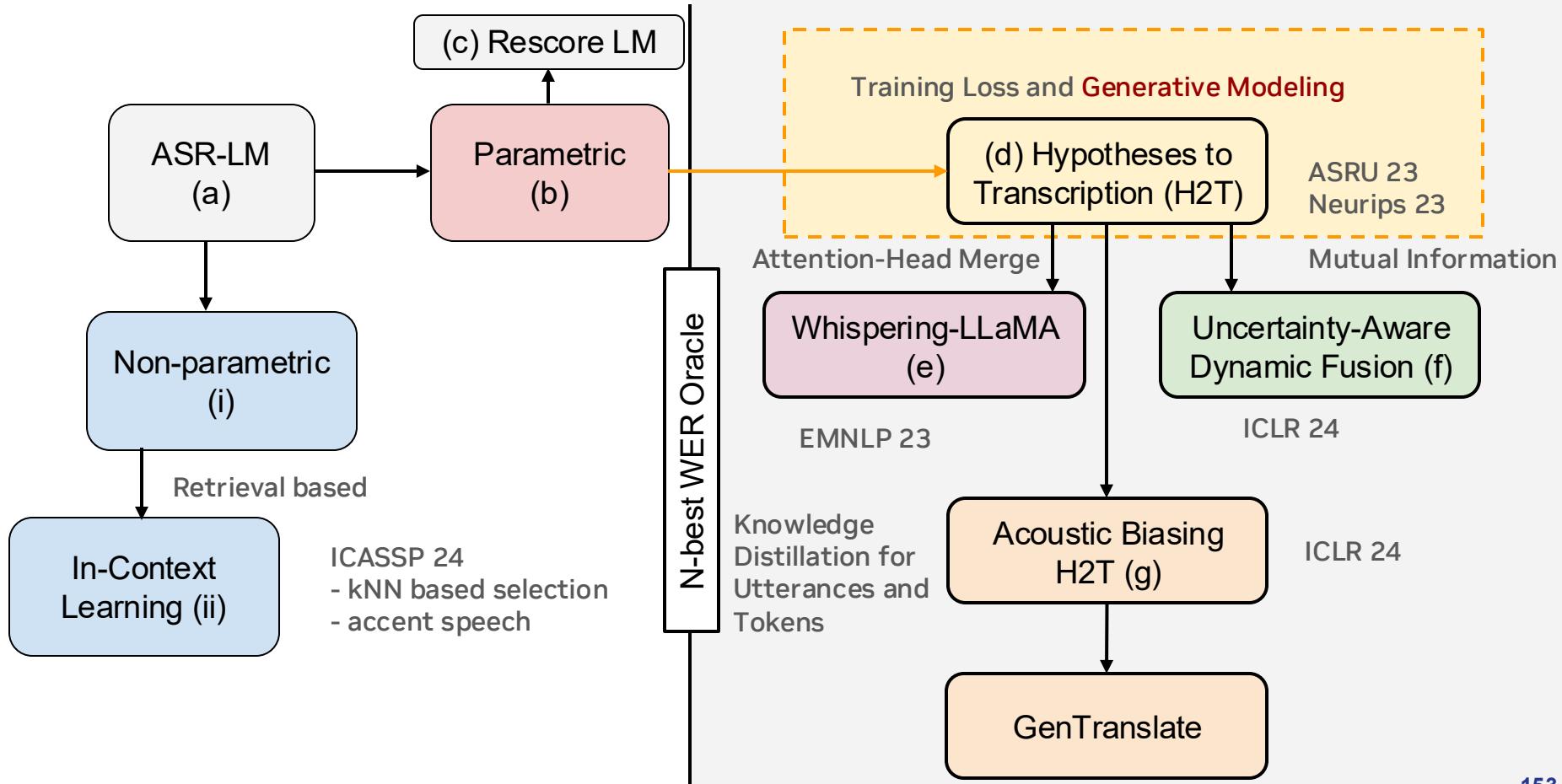
- **Discriminative** Modeling
  - Utterances Re-Ranking



- **Generative** Modeling (ours)
  - Many-to-One Utterance Generation

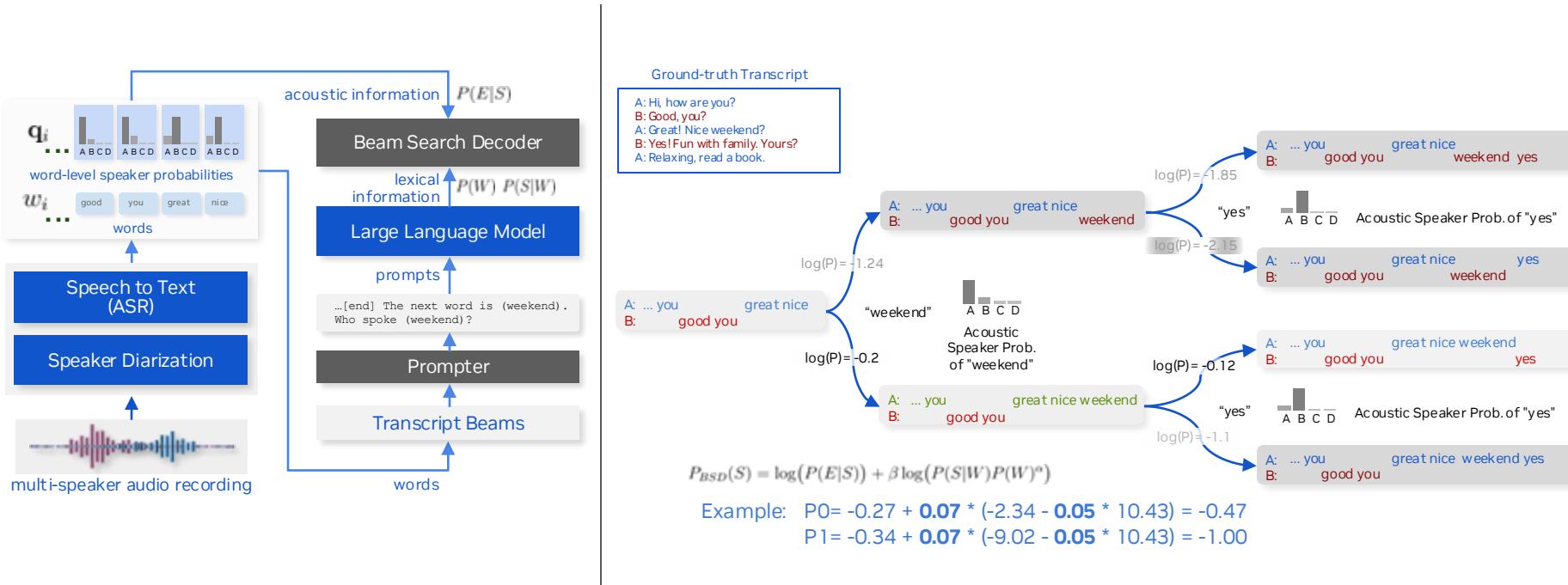


### 3.2 Roadmap of ASR-LLM (2022 to 24)



# Post-ASR Correction (2/3) Multi-Speakers

- Multi-speaker ASR Correction with LLM - Without Fine-tuning LLMs



# Post-ASR Correction (3/3) Multi-Speakers LMs

- Multi-speaker ASR Correction with LM - By Fine-tuning LLMs

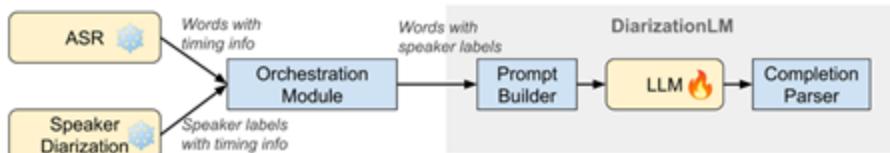
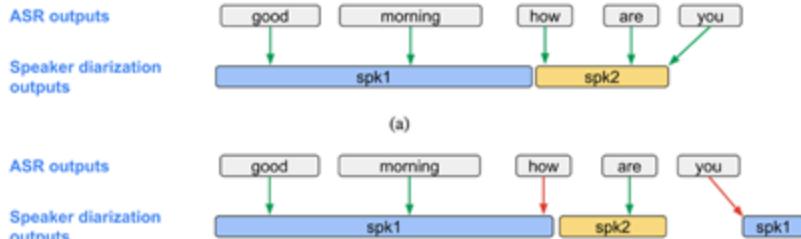


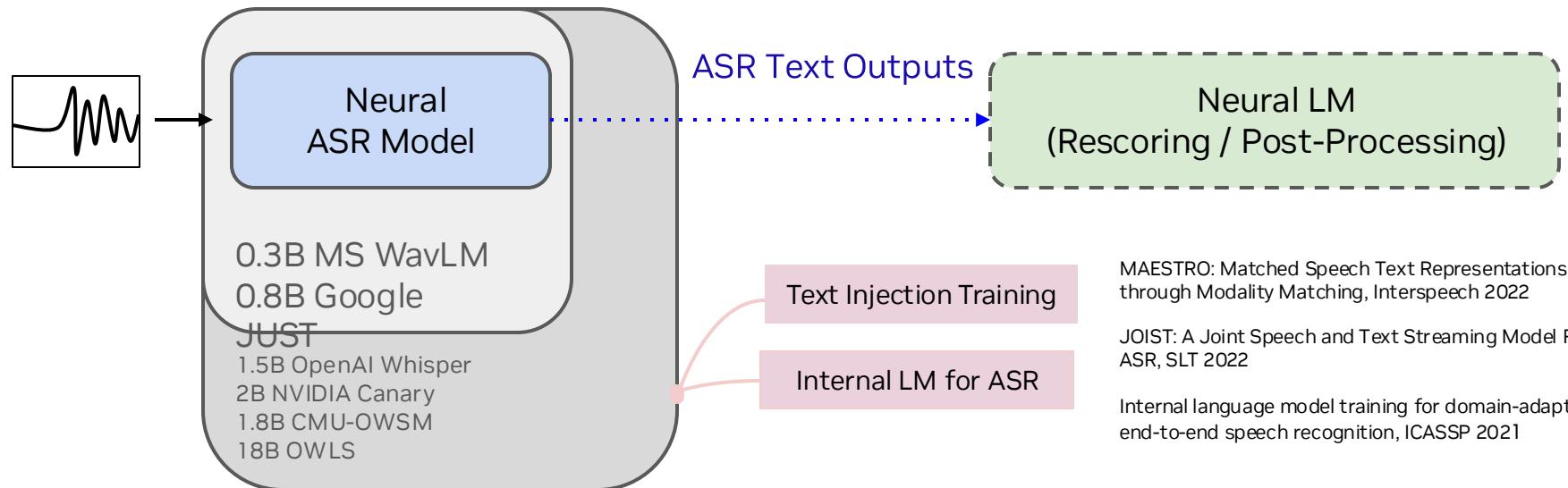
Figure 2: Diagram of the proposed DiarizationLM framework.

## Example text representation of the prompt

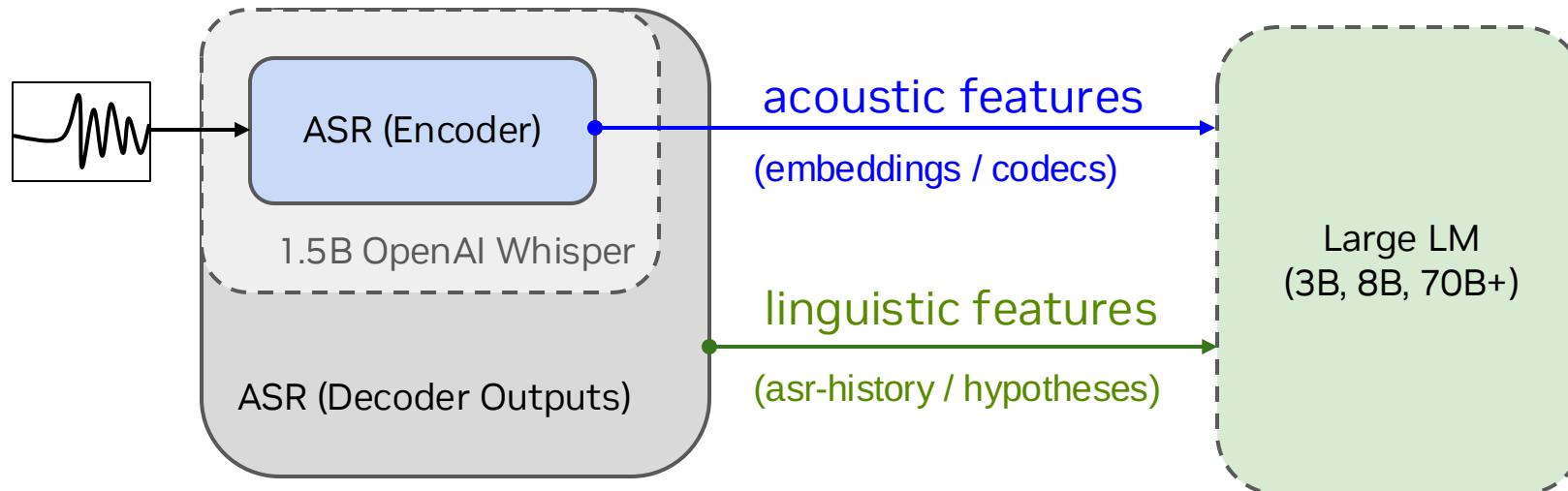
```
Word sequence: ["good", "morning", "how", "are", "you"]
Speaker sequence: [1, 1, 2, 2, 2]
Text representation: "<spk:1> good morning <spk:2> how are you"
```

## 3.1 - ASR-LM Designs (1/2) from 2017 to 2023

- Do we really need a cascaded LM in end-to-end **streaming ASR** model?
  - **Arguments:** “Transformer-Transducer based **ASR-decoder** already contains contextual information”



## 3.1 - ASR-LLM Designs (2/2) from 2023 to now



🧠 Agentic ASR-LLM  
→ best performance

Task-activating ASR-LLM [ASRU 23]  
Whispering-LLaMA [EMNLP 23]  
GenTranslate [ACL 24]  
NeKo MoE [ACL 25]

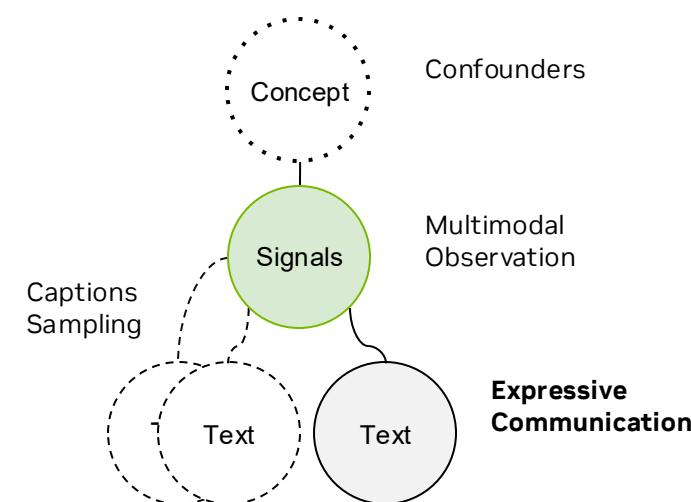
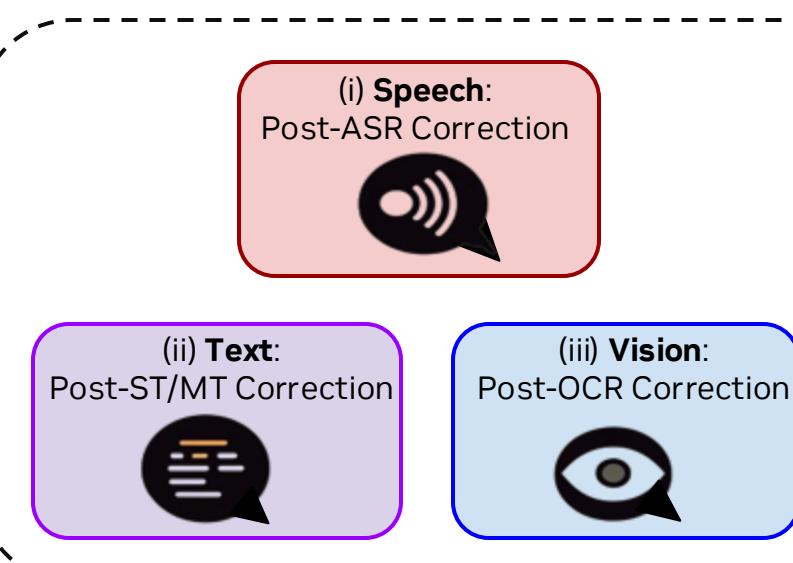
🚀 Duplex SpeechLM  
→ real time interaction  
SoundStorm, Google 2023  
Moshi, Kyutai 2024  
Synchronous LLMs [EMNLP 24]

🔍 Audio-Injector LM  
→ multi-task modeling  
SALMON [ICLR 24]  
AudioFlamingo [ICML 24]  
LLaMA-3.1, Meta 2024  
Gemma, Google 2024  
Canary-Qwen, NVIDIA 2025

### 3.1 - Can ASR-LLM beyond ASR correction?

- X-to-Text Communication Tasks with “**Grounded Transcription**”
  - Automatic Speech Recognition (**ASR**)
  - Multilingual Speech Translation (**ST**) and Machine Translation (**MT**)
  - Optical character recognition (**OCR**)

Generalized Cross-modal N-best correction



EMNLP 24 Y. Hirota et al.  
EMNLP 23 D. Chan et al.

ACL 24 Y. Hu et al.  
ASRU 23 C.-H. Yang et al.

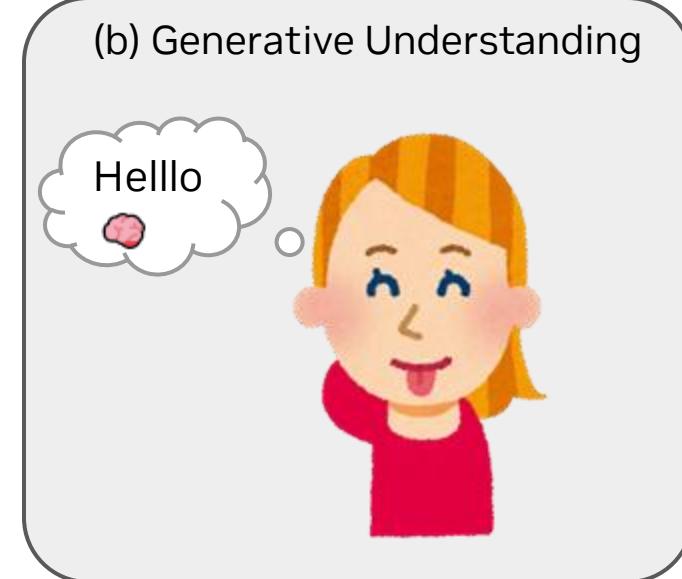
### 3.1 - Can ASR-LLM beyond ASR correction?

- Input:  $N$ -best decoding hypotheses
- Output: Re-constructed 1-best transcription (i.e., ASR, MT, OCR)

(a) Human Recognition



(b) Generative Understanding



SC Levinson and N Evans Time for a sea-change in linguistics: Response to comments on  
“The myth of language universals”, Lingua, 2010

# Can LLMs help Robust ASR (1/2) - CHiME 4



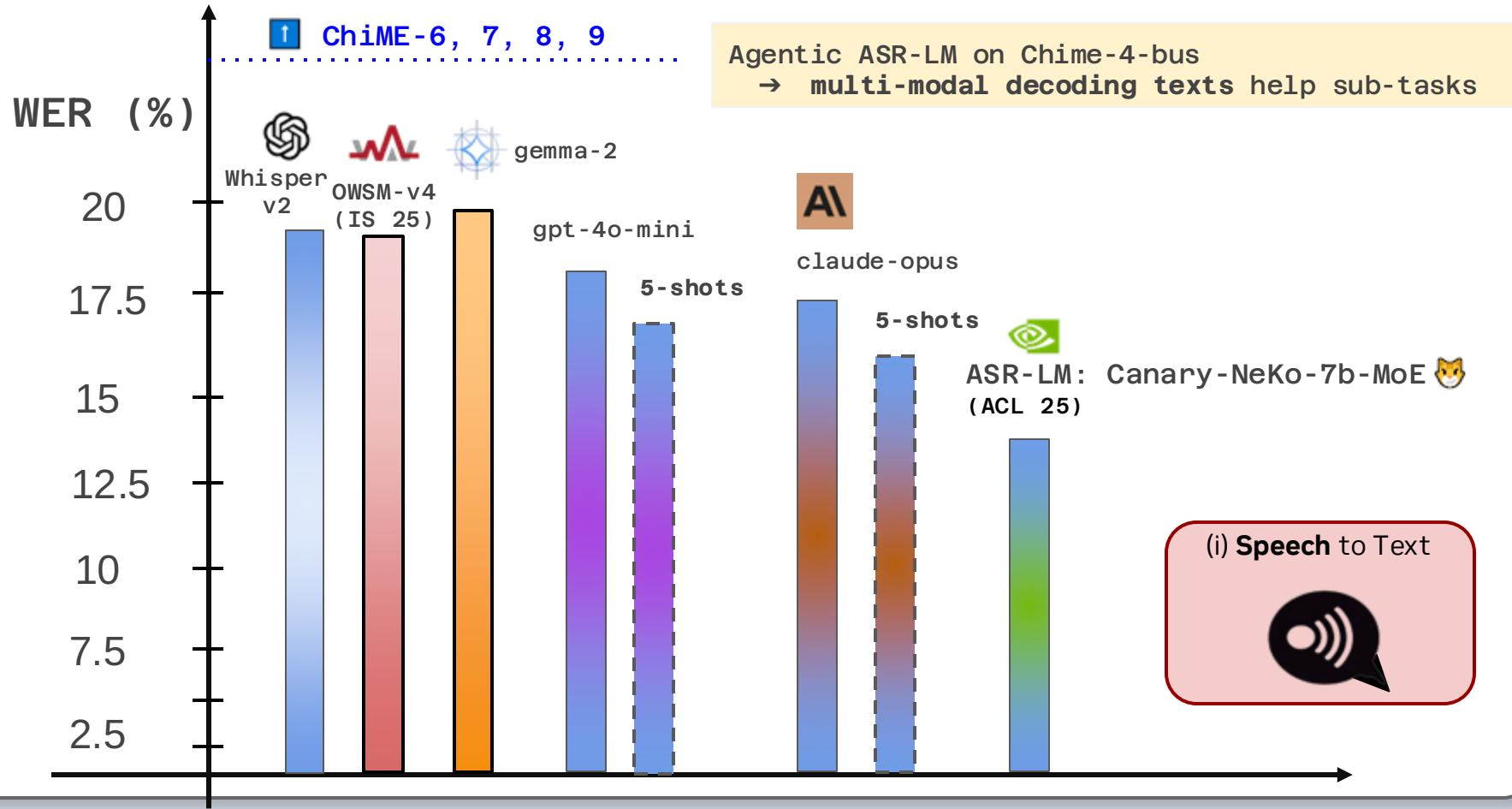
Think about “**Robust Perception**” in our daily life ...

Does ASR really resolve?



Source: Vincent, E., Watanabe, S., Barker, J., & Marixer, R. "The 4th CHiME speech separation and recognition challenge." 2016

# Can LLMs help Robust ASR (2/2) - ChIME 4



### 3.1 - Can ASR-LLM beyond ASR correction?

(i) Speech to Text



→ Word Error Rate (the lower; the better)

Model	Inference Para.	Avg. ↓	AMI	Earnings22	Gigaspeech	LS Clean	LS Other	SPGI	Tedium	Voxp.	MCV9
<b>ASR or SpeechLMs: End-to-end Voice Understanding Models</b>											
Distil-Whisper-V2-L ( <a href="#">Gandhi et al., 2023</a> )	0.75B	8.31	14.65	12.12	10.31	2.95	6.39	3.28	4.30	8.22	12.60
Whisper-V2-L ( <a href="#">Radford et al., 2022</a> )	1.5B	8.06	16.82	12.02	10.57	2.56	5.16	3.77	4.01	7.50	10.11
Canary ( <a href="#">NVIDIA, 2024</a> )	2B	6.67	14.00	12.25	10.19	<b>1.49</b>	<b>2.49</b>	<b>2.06</b>	3.58	<b>5.81</b>	7.75
Bestow Speech LM ( <a href="#">Chen et al., 2024c</a> )	1.8B	<b>6.50</b>	<b>12.58</b>	12.86	10.06	1.64	3.07	2.11	<b>3.41</b>	5.84	<b>6.97</b>
Qwen2-Audio ( <a href="#">Chu et al., 2024</a> )	8B	7.43	-	-	-	1.6	3.6	-	-	-	-
Gemini-2.0-Flash	-	8.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>ASR+LLM: Frozen Whisper-v2-L (1.5B) + Voice Correction LMs</b>											
+ Gemma 2B ( <a href="#">Team et al., 2024</a> ) FFT	3.5B (2B)	6.61	13.20	12.30	10.40	1.60	2.60	2.20	3.70	6.00	7.50
+ Gemma 8x2B FFT	3.5B (2B)	6.51	13.10	12.20	10.30	1.50	2.50	2.10	3.60	5.90	7.40
+ NEKO (Ours) Gemma 8x2B	3.5B (2B)	6.41	13.00	12.10	10.20	1.40	2.40	2.00	3.50	5.80	7.30
+ NEKO (Ours) Qwen1.5-MoE	4.2B (2.7B)	<b>5.90</b>	12.60	<b>11.82</b>	<b>9.95</b>	<b>1.30</b>	<b>2.32</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>3.20</b>	5.80	7.30
+ Mistral 7B ( <a href="#">Jiang et al., 2023</a> ) FFT	8.5B (7B)	6.40	13.07	11.87	10.09	1.48	2.46	2.04	3.55	<b>5.75</b>	7.29
+ Mixtral 8x7B ( <a href="#">Jiang et al., 2024b</a> ) FFT	8.5B (7B)	6.51	12.91	12.19	10.34	1.54	2.55	2.12	3.64	5.89	7.43
+ Mixtral 8x7B Lora	8.5B (7B)	6.60	12.96	12.24	10.38	1.55	2.56	2.13	3.66	5.92	7.47
+ Mistral 8x7B BTM ( <a href="#">Sukhbaatar et al., 2024</a> )	8.5B (7B)	6.43	13.13	11.93	10.14	1.49	2.47	2.05	3.57	5.78	7.33
+ NEKO (Ours) Mixtral 8x7B	8.5B (7B)	<b>6.34</b>	<b>12.55</b>	<b>11.82</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>3.52</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>7.25</b>
+ NEKO (Ours) Mixtral 8x22B	23.5B (22B)	6.40	12.61	11.93	10.15	1.52	2.51	2.09	3.58	5.82	7.33

### 3.1 - Can ASR-LLM beyond ASR correction?

#### (ii) Text to Text



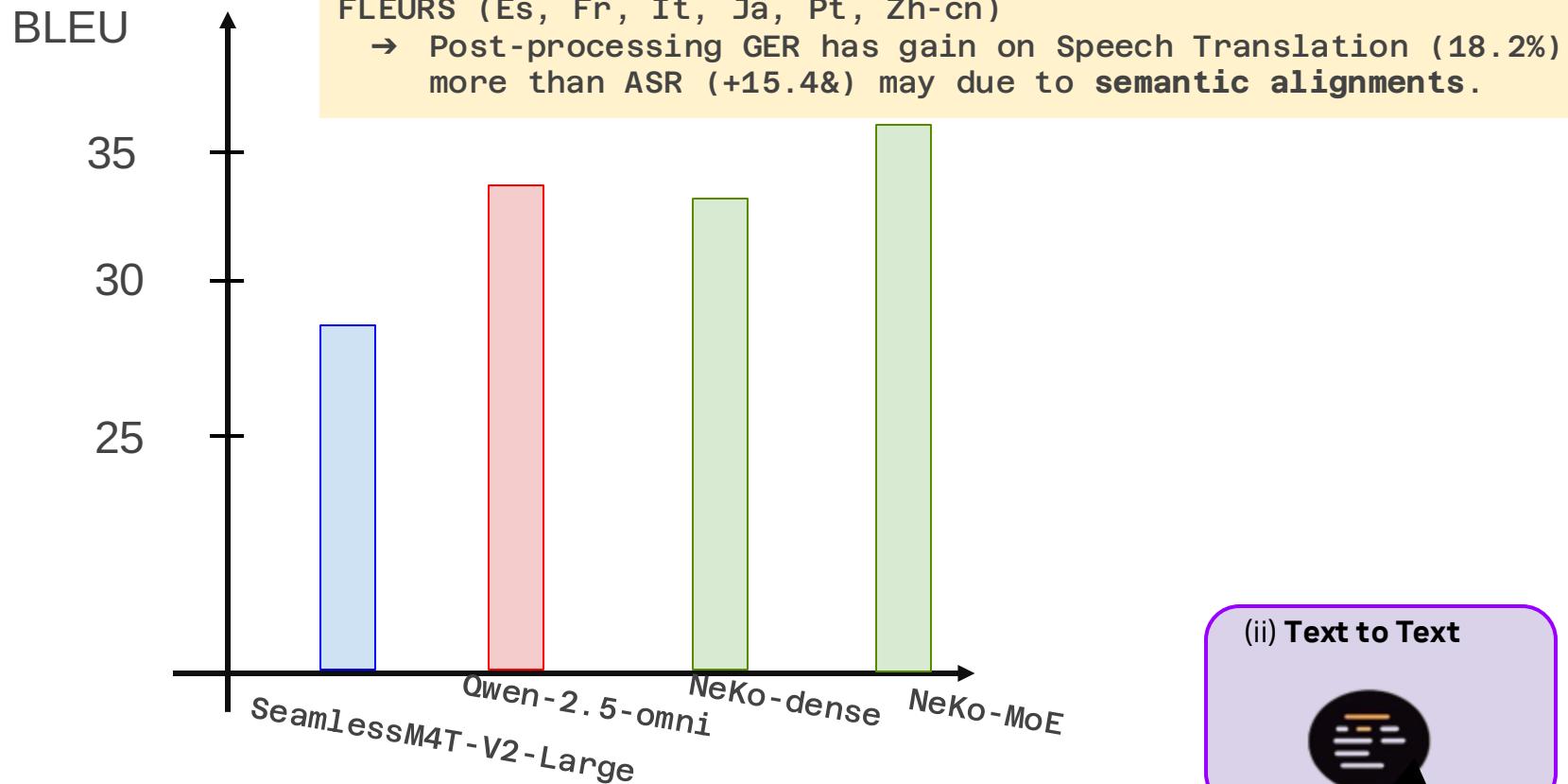
Cascaded agentic LLMs

En→X	FLEURS							CoVoST-2				MuST-C			
	Es	Fr	It	Ja	Pt	Zh	Avg.	Fa	Ja	Zh	Avg.	Es	It	Zh	Avg.
<b>End-to-end ST Methods</b>															
SeamlessM4T-Large ( <a href="#">Barrault et al., 2023a</a> )	23.8	41.6	23.9	21.0	40.8	28.6	30.0	18.3	24.0	34.1	25.5	<b>34.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	16.2	26.8
GenTranslate ( <a href="#">Hu et al., 2024c</a> )	<b>25.4</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>31.0</b>	33.9	29.4	<b>18.5</b>	<b>27.3</b>
SeamlessM4T-Large-V2 ( <a href="#">Barrault et al., 2023b</a> )	23.8	42.6	24.5	21.7	43.0	29.5	30.9	16.9	23.5	34.6	25.0	32.1	<b>27.5</b>	15.6	25.1
GenTranslate-V2 ( <a href="#">Hu et al., 2024c</a> )	<b>25.5</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>28.9</b>	<b>44.5</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>32.2</b>	27.3	<b>18.1</b>	<b>25.9</b>
<b>Cascaded ASR+MT Methods</b>															
Whisper + NLLB-3.3b ( <a href="#">Costa-jussà et al., 2022</a> )	25.1	41.3	25.0	19.0	41.5	23.5	29.2	13.6	19.0	32.0	21.5	35.3	29.9	13.5	26.2
SeamlessM4T-Large (ASR+MT) ( <a href="#">Barrault et al., 2023a</a> )	24.6	44.6	25.4	22.5	41.9	31.2	31.7	18.8	24.0	35.1	26.0	35.1	30.8	17.7	27.9
SeamlessM4T-V2 (ASR+MT) ( <a href="#">Barrault et al., 2023b</a> )	24.7	44.1	25.1	20.6	43.6	30.6	31.5	17.4	23.8	35.4	25.5	33.0	27.8	14.5	25.1
<b>Cascaded ASR+GEC Methods</b>															
GenTranslate	26.8	45.0	26.6	29.4	43.1	36.8	34.6	21.8	30.5	43.3	31.9	35.5	31.0	19.6	28.7
GenTranslate-V2	27.0	44.3	26.4	27.8	44.5	36.1	34.4	20.8	29.7	43.5	31.3	33.2	28.3	16.9	26.1
NEKO-Gemma-2B-FT	26.9	44.2	26.3	27.7	44.4	36.0	34.3	20.7	29.6	43.4	31.2	33.1	28.2	16.8	26.0
NEKO-Gemma-8x2B-BTX	27.2	44.5	26.7	28.0	44.7	36.3	34.6	21.0	29.9	43.8	31.6	33.4	28.5	17.1	26.3
NEKO-Gemma-8x2B-MoE	<b>28.5</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>46.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>34.2</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>21.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>

→ GPT-4o-mini-2411 BLEU CoVoST-2 (~33.2) | MuST-C (~29.2)



### 3.1 - XSR-LLM for “En to X” Speech Translation (ST)



### 3.1 - Vision - OCR Correction

Cascaded agentic LLMs

(iii) **Vision:**

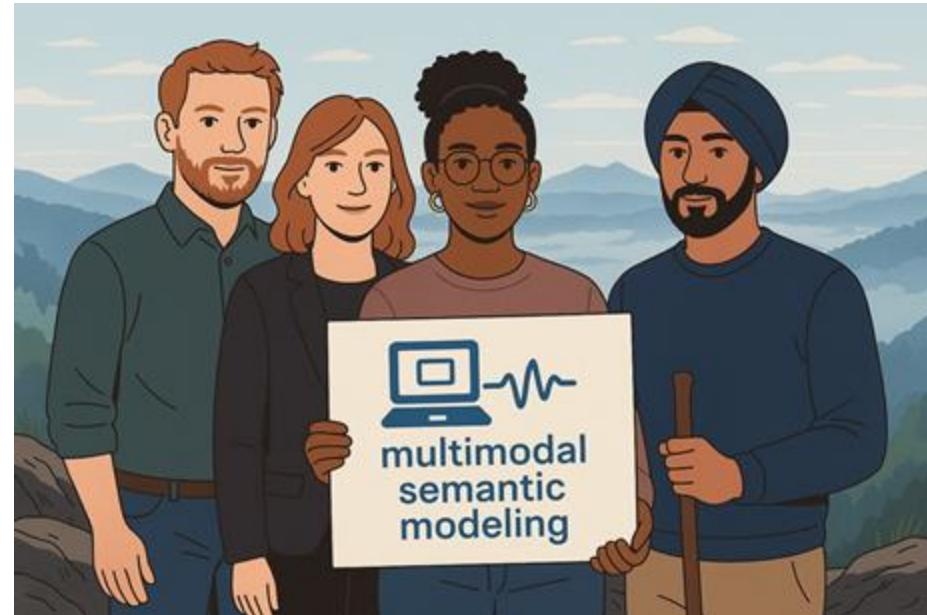
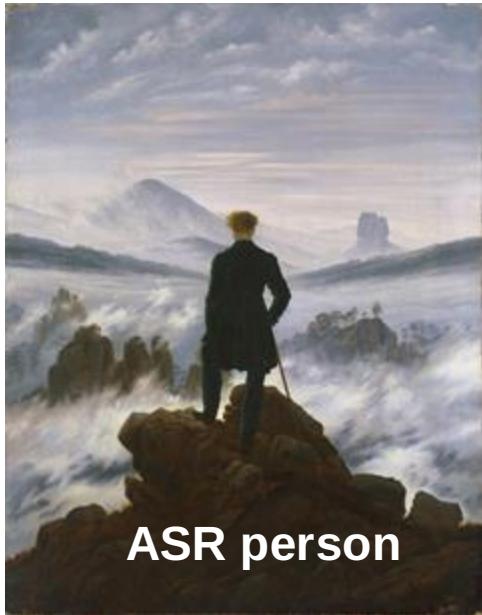
Post-OCR Correction



NeKo A small orange cat face icon with large ears and whiskers.

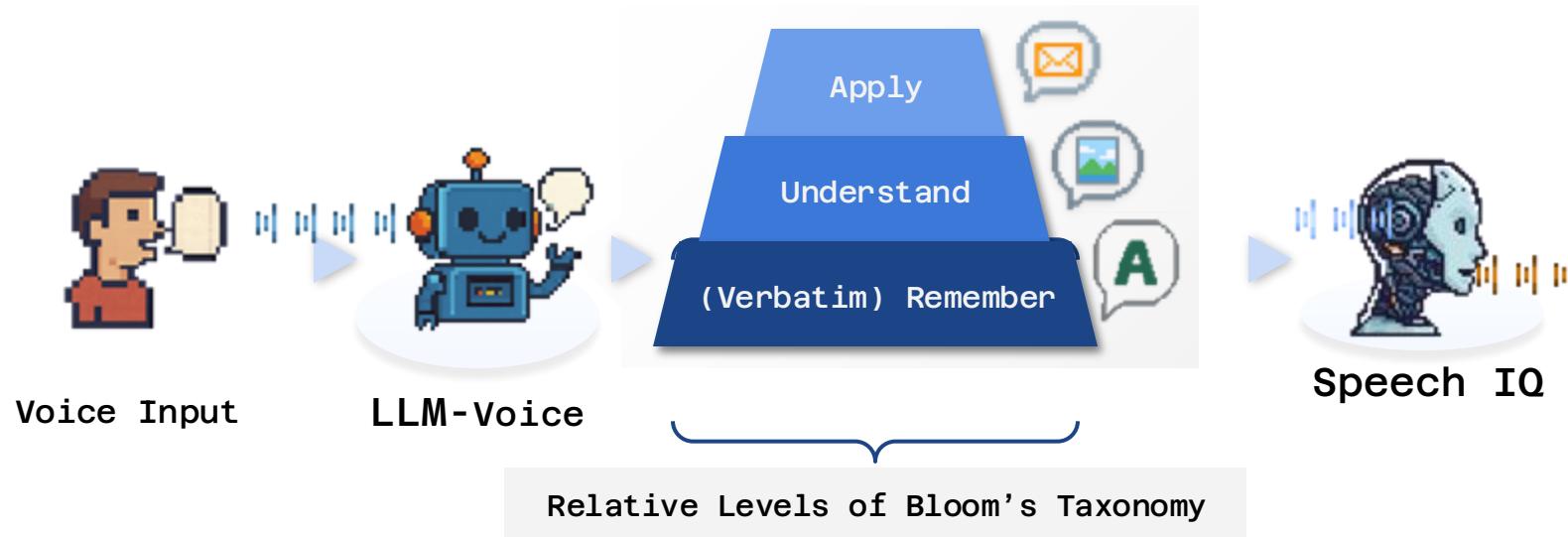
Task / WER ↓	Grammar Correction	Coherence Improv.	OCR
Mixtral-MoE (frozen)	31.41	13.48	71.03
GPT-3.5-turbo	17.43	12.25	39.45
Mixtral-MoE-FFT	10.73	12.05	45.32
<b>NEKO-Mixtral-MoE</b>	<b>9.42</b>	<b>9.71</b>	<b>14.43</b>

## 3.1 semantic ASR-LM: what's the next



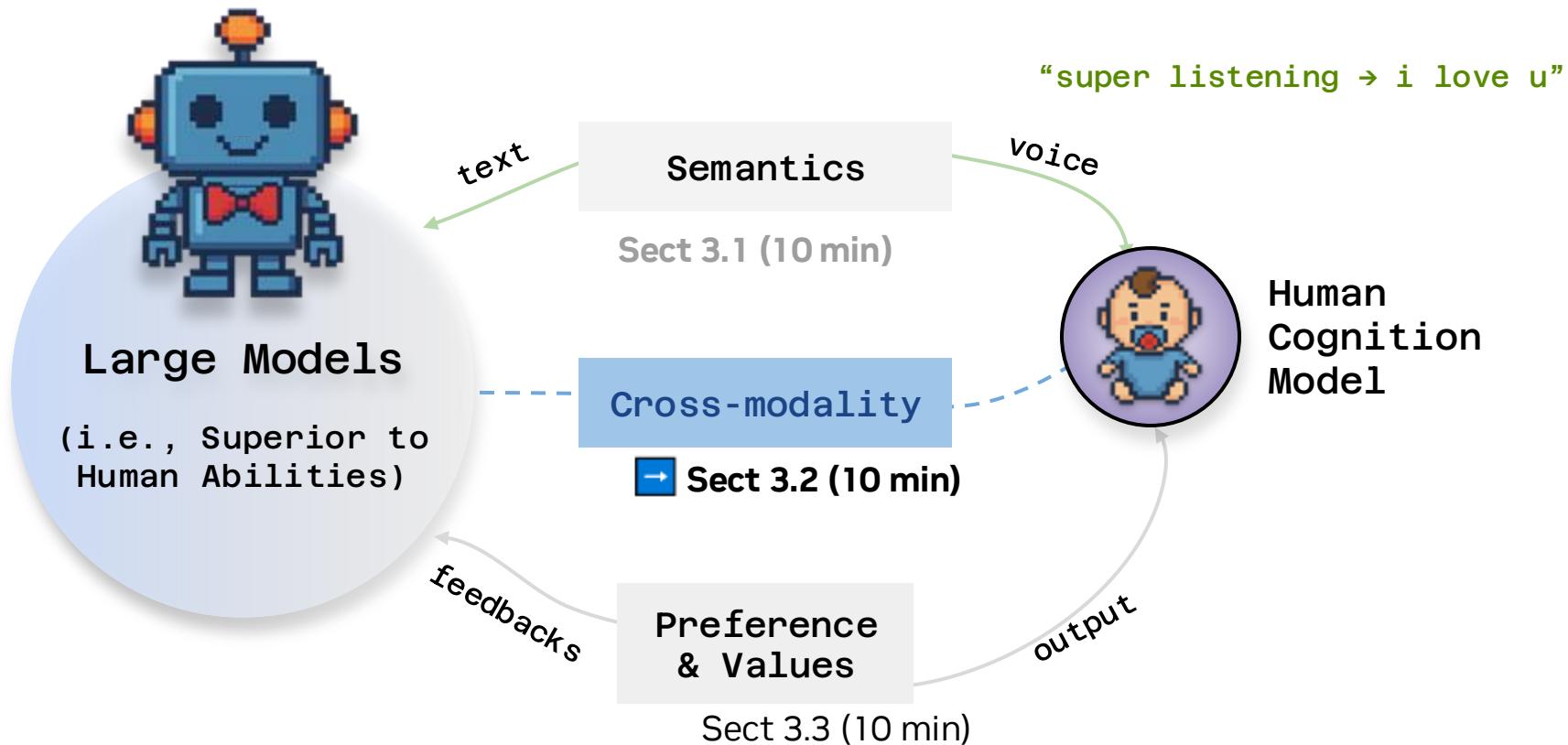
Der Wanderer über dem Nebelmeer

# Recent Benchmark-LLM Responses



- SpeechIQ: Speech Intelligence Quotient Across Cognitive Levels in Voice Understanding Large Language Models, ACL 2025
- Dynamic-superb phase-2: A collaboratively expanding benchmark for measuring the capabilities of spoken language models with 180 tasks, ICLR 2025

# Semantic Alignment in Large Models II



## 3.2 How to Inject Acoustic Info into LLM?

- Hidden semantic information in the audio modality
  - How to ground sound, accent speech, and music into text?

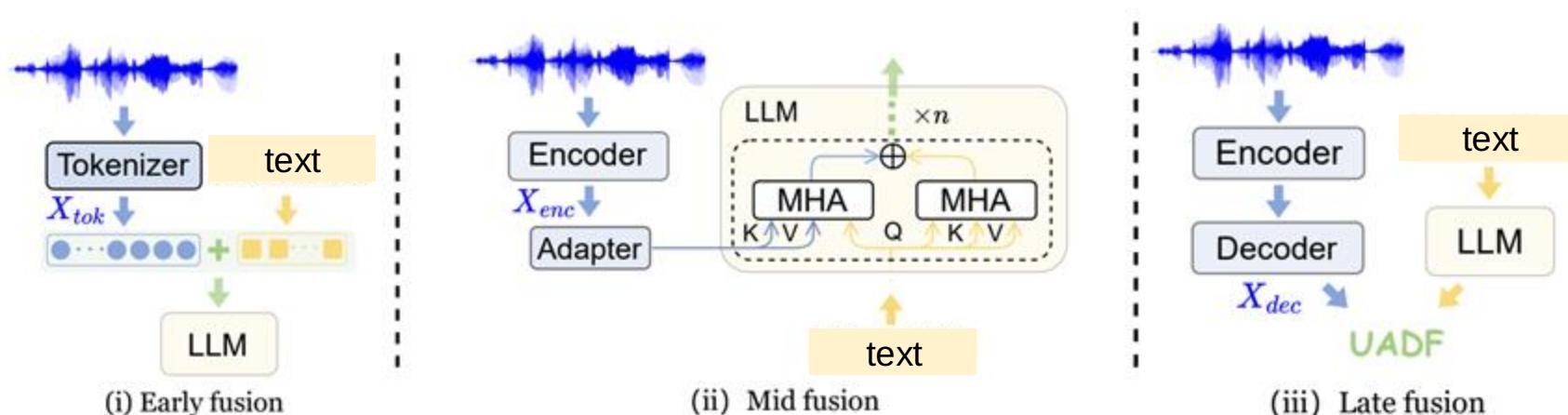


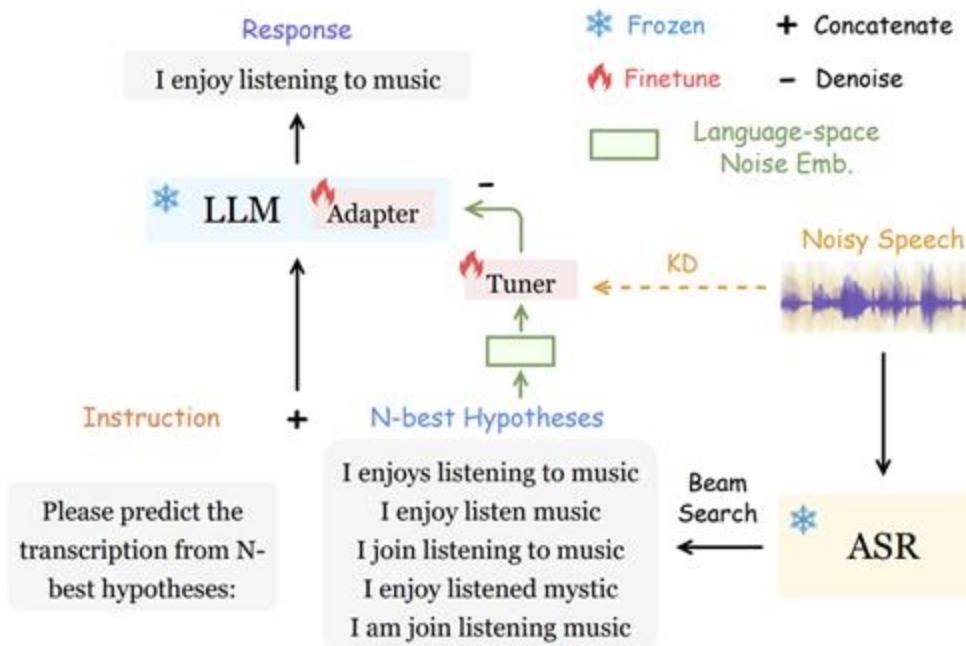
Image Source: It's Never Too Late: Fusing Acoustic Information into Large Language Models for Automatic Speech Recognition, ICLR 24

## 3.2 Different Semantic Aligned Speech-LMs

- **early fusion:** audio embedding injection into text space
  - Qwen-audio, and most of the audioLMs
  - more post-training fusion methods
- **codec based:** compressing signals into discrete codecs
- **cascaded agent:** audio model chained LM

# Generative Semantics Modeling (2/3) Language

## Denoising



Utterance-level Noise Emb.

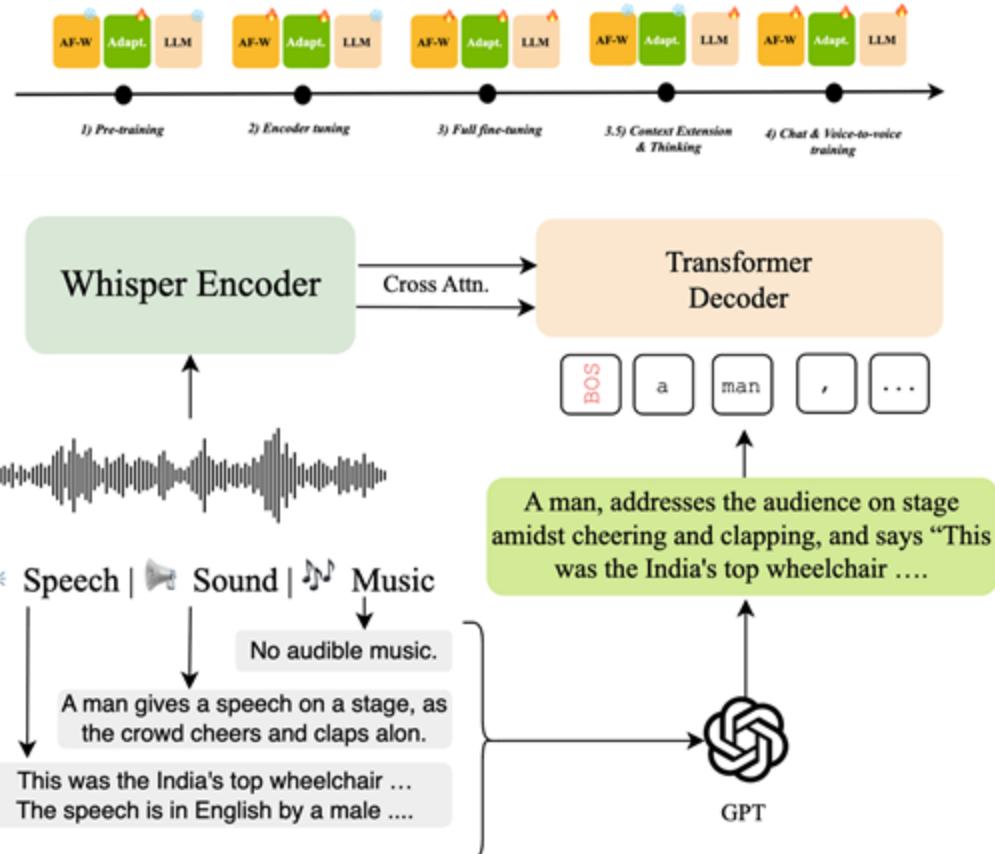
I enjoys listening to music  
I enjoy listen music  
I join listening to music  
I enjoy listened mystic  
I am join listening music

Token-level Noise Emb.

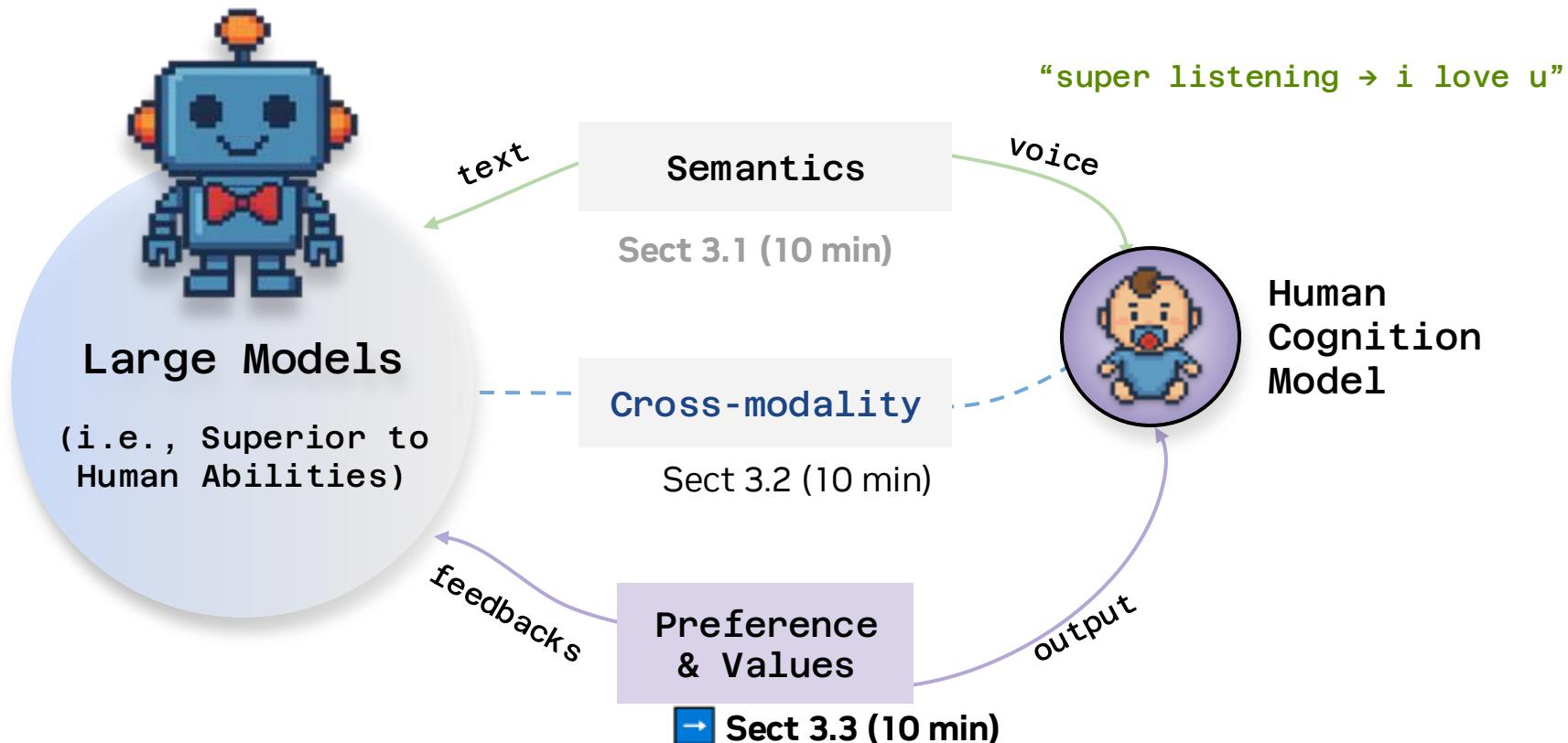
I Ø enjoys listening to music  
I Ø enjoy listen Ø music  
I Ø join listening to music  
I Ø enjoy listened Ø mystic  
I am join listening Ø music

# Generative Semantics Modeling (3/3) Audio-LMs

- Audio Flamingo 3
  - Applied Deep Learning Research (ADLR)
  - Arushi Goel, Sreyan Ghosh, et al.
  - Open AudioLM
    - <https://huggingface.co/nvidia/audio-flamingo-3>

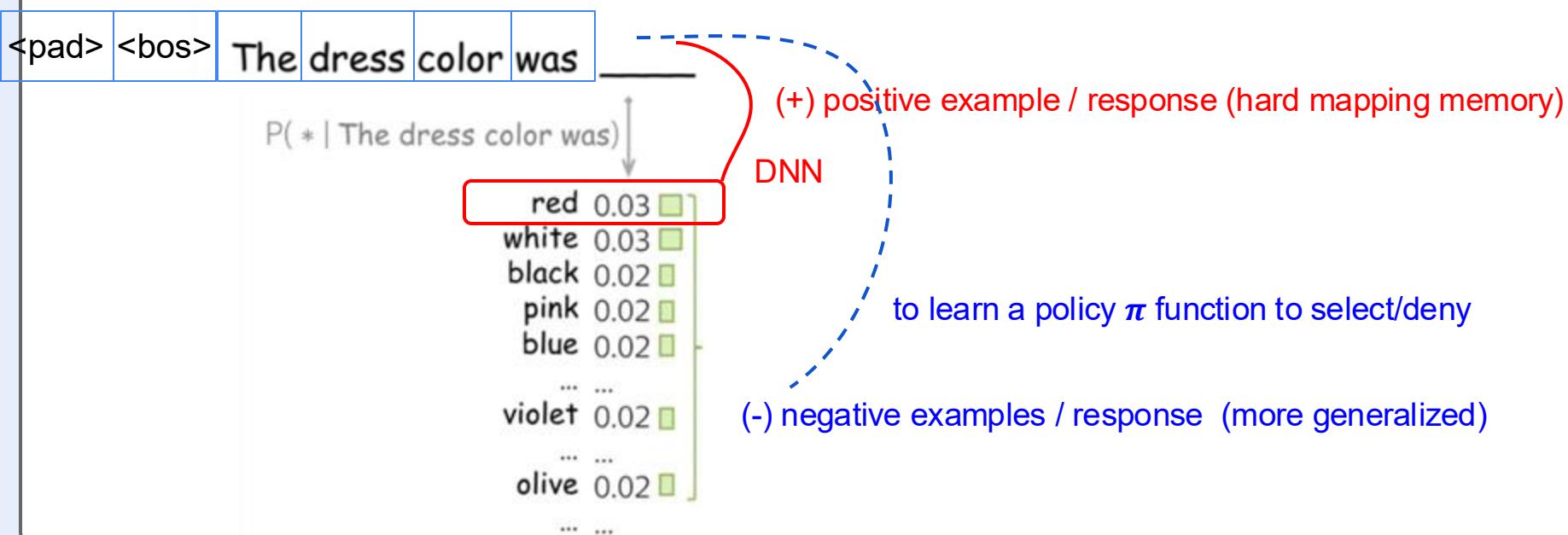


# Semantic Alignment in Large Models III



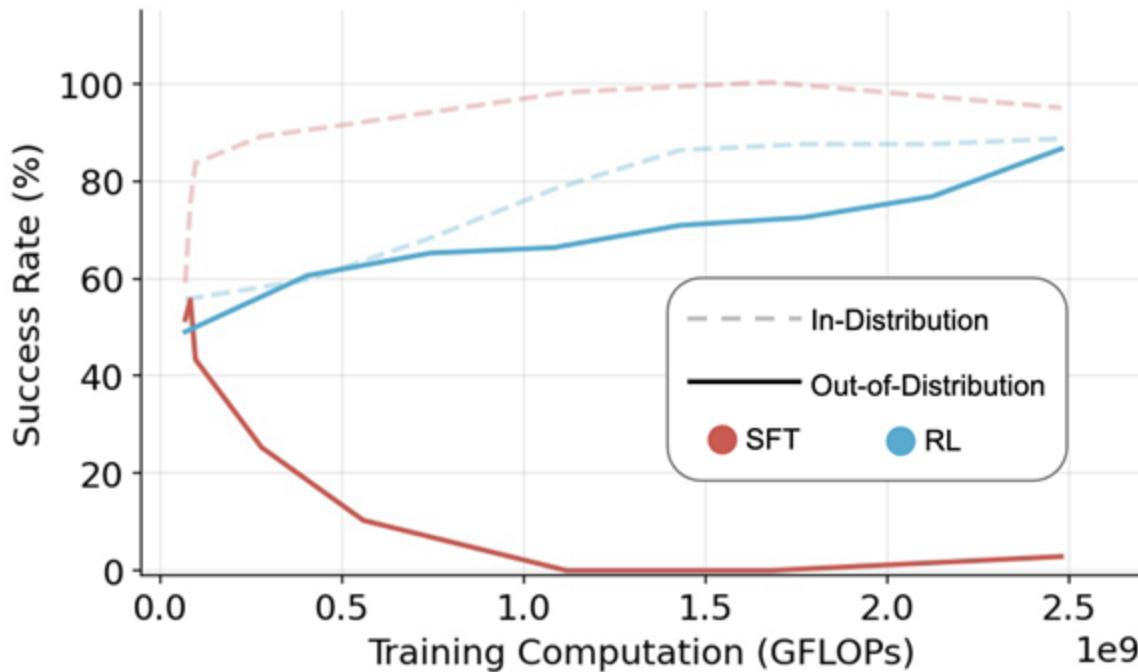
## Supervised Fine-Tuning (SFT) (1/3): positive examples

- SFT has “limit” on predicting the next token only on “positive examples”
  - an example on causal LM training



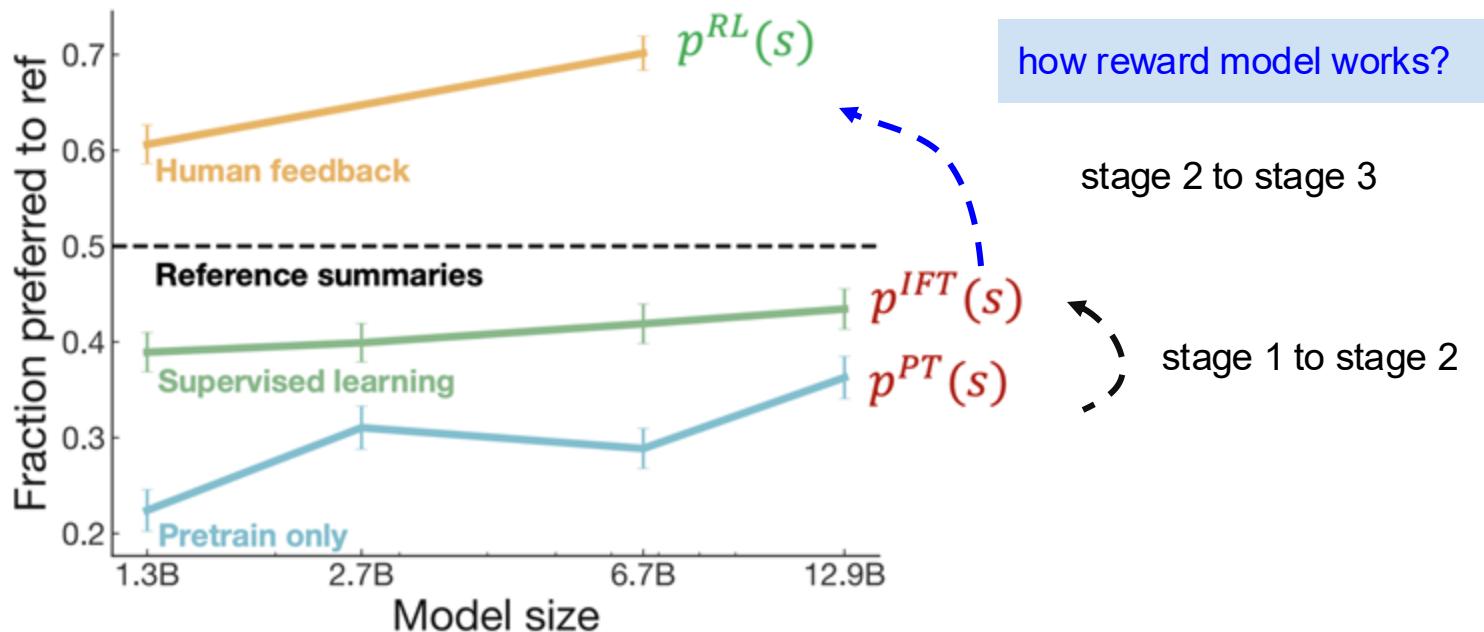
## Causal LM Training (2/3): negative examples

- SFT Memorizes, RL Generalizes [ICML 25]
  - We need both SFT and RL, which generalizes in SFT-DPO or SFT-GRPO.



## Causal LM Training (3/3): stage-wise training

- “Learning to summarize from human feedback [NeurIPS 20]” OpenAI
  - stage-wise training is essential before RL-stage



# How Reward Model (RM) works in reasoning LMs?

- How preference information can be learned from negative information.

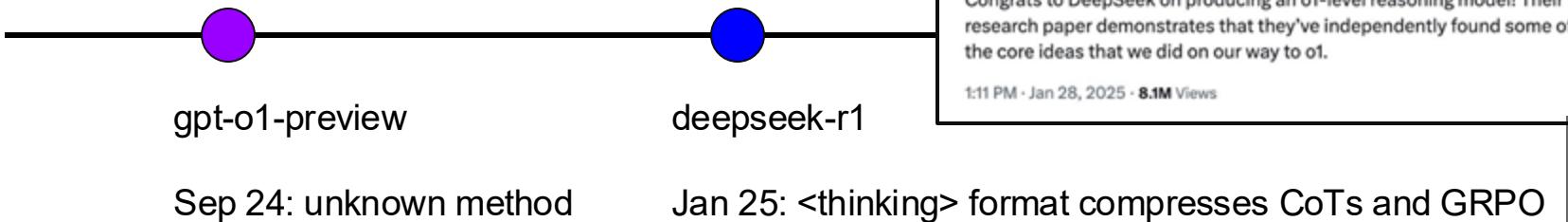
$$J_{RM}(\phi) = -\mathbb{E}_{(s^w, s^l) \sim D} [\log \sigma(RM_\phi(s^w) - RM_\phi(s^l))]$$

  
“winning” sample      “losing” sample

$s^w$  should score higher than  $s^l$

→ Reward Model needs preference data but how data further generalizes the reasoning ability

# How Data work in the Reasoning LMs



---

A conversation between User and Assistant. The user asks a question, and the Assistant solves it. The assistant first thinks about the reasoning process in the mind and then provides the user with the answer. The reasoning process and answer are enclosed within `<think> </think>` and `<answer> </answer>` tags, respectively, i.e., `<think> reasoning process here </think>` `<answer> answer here </answer>`. User: **prompt**. Assistant:

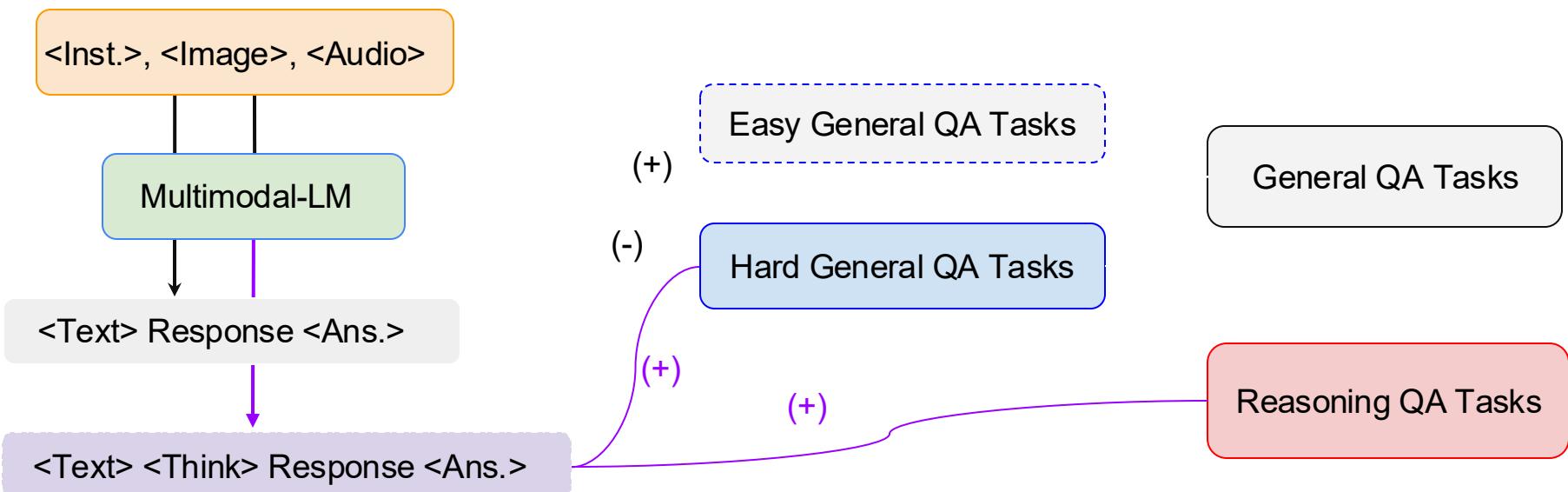
---



Compressing Chain of Thoughts (CoTs; demo searching traces)

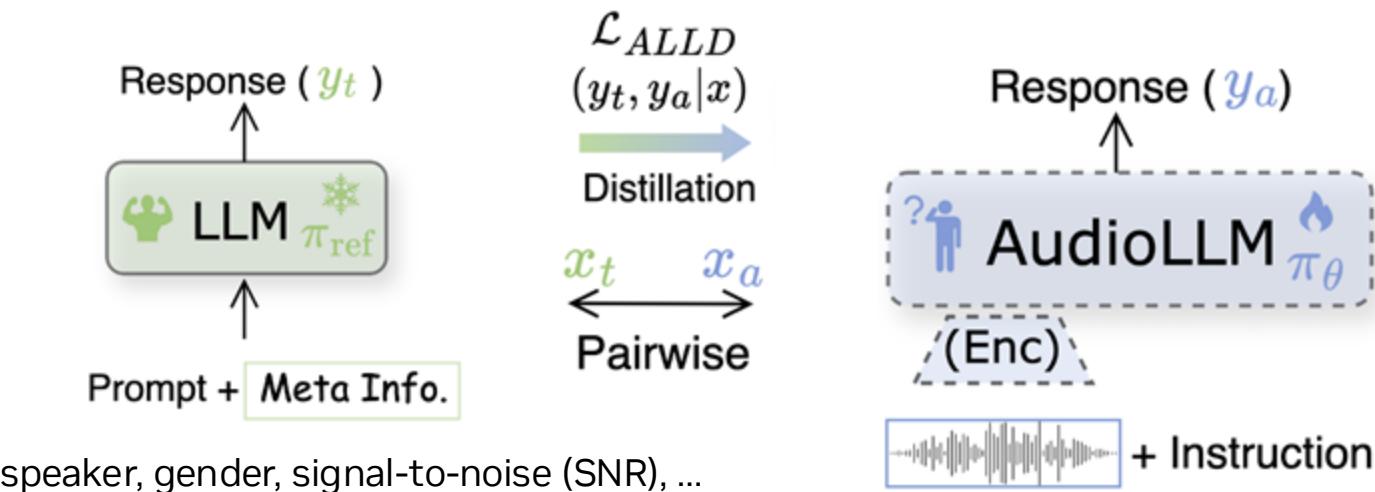
# Why we need “Reasoning Ability”?

- Training Objectives
  - (1) Long <think> responses helps on hard and reasoning QA tasks
  - (2) When generate <think> token



## Audio LLMs can be Voice Quality Descriptors (1/4)

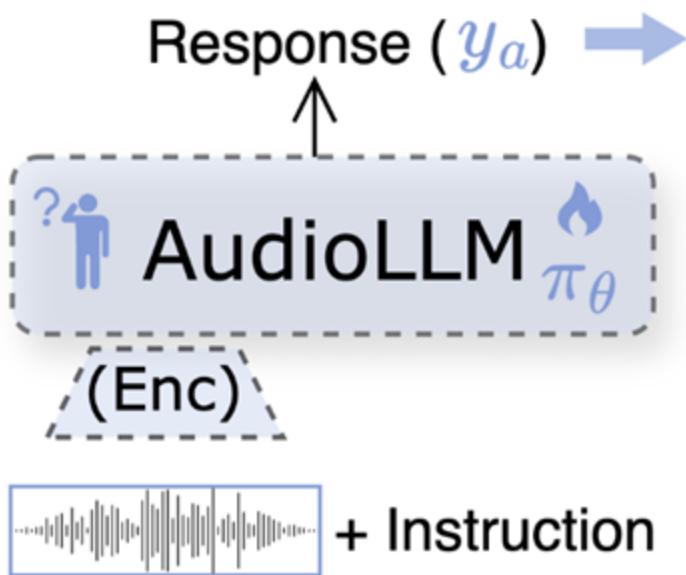
- Can Audio LLM learning from synthesized feedback data
  - Textual Caption view of audio signals
  - A/B testing for reward format data



Source: Audio Large Language Models Can Be Descriptive Speech Quality Evaluators, ICLR 25

## Audio LLMs can be Voice Quality Text Descriptors (2/4)

- How to make proper data format?



SFT-target

Exp1: Evaluate the quality of

*Res1: This given speech has slight distortion, but the ... ..., the overall MOS score is about 2.4.*

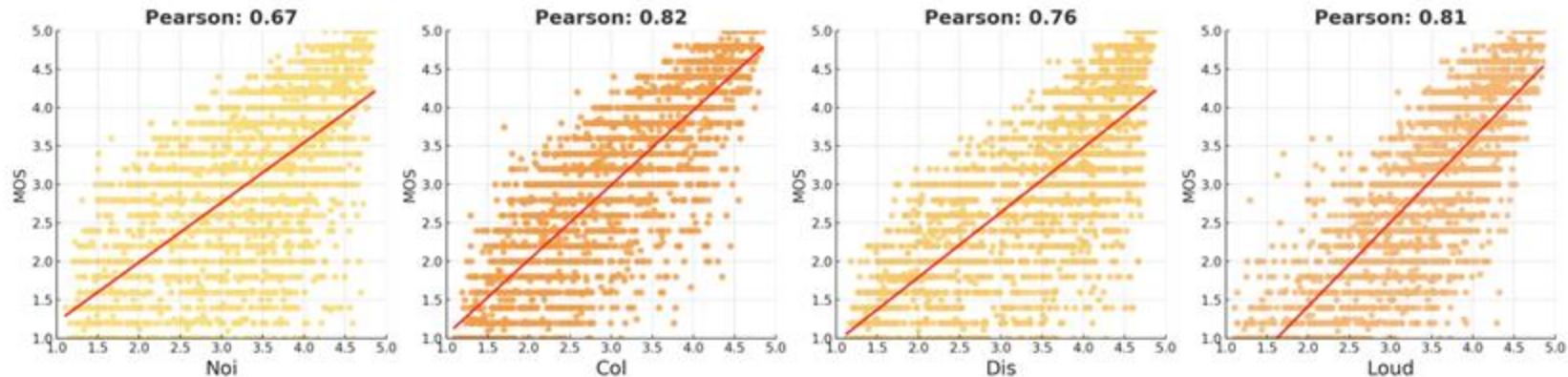
DPO-target

Exp2: A/B test for and

*Res2: The noise level of Speech A is slighter than ... ..., Therefore, I think Speech A has better quality.*

# Audio LLMs can be Voice Quality Descriptors

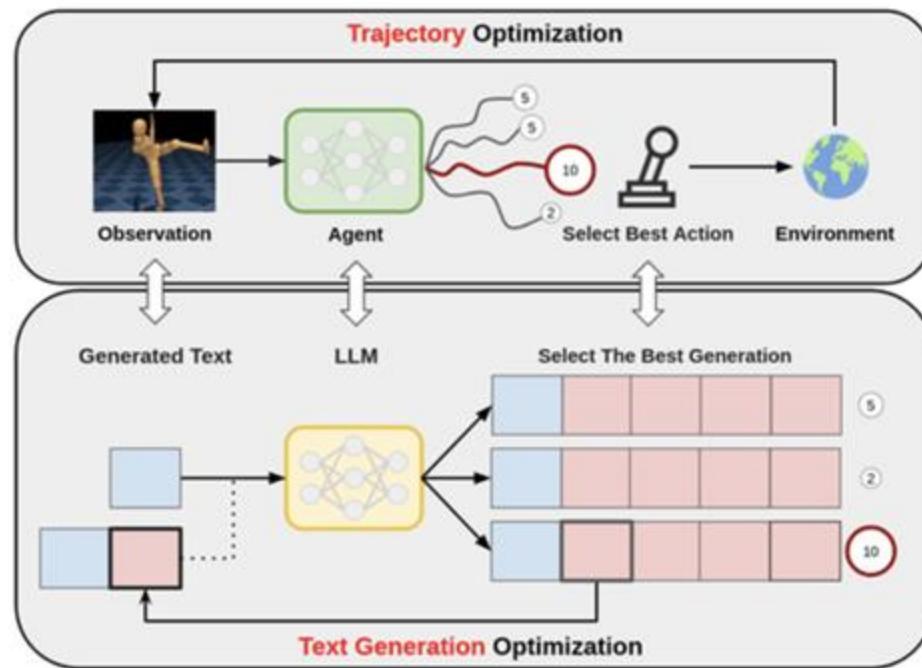
- How Audio LLM correlates to human Mean opinion score (MOS)?



Joint Training	A/B Test		MOS			
	BLEU	Acc (%)	LCC	SRCC	MSE	BLEU
✗	29.02	95.6	0.92	0.92	0.20	25.22
✓	30.17	98.6	0.92	0.91	0.20	26.08

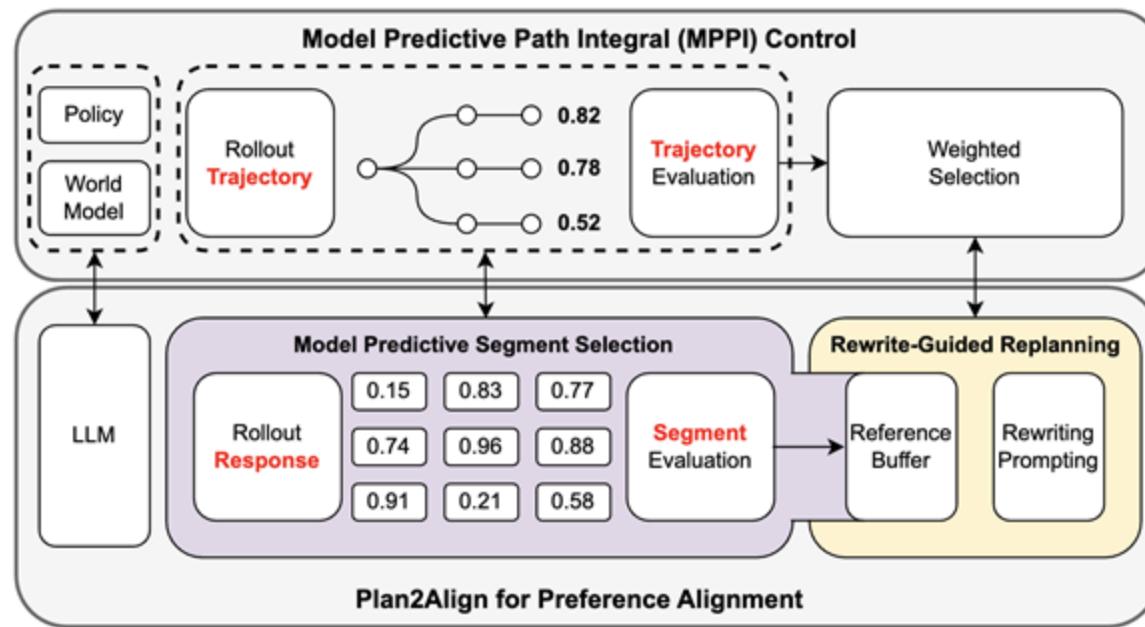
# Test-Time Adaptation with Semantic Modeling (1/3)

- Plan2Align: Semantic Trajectory Modeling During Test-Time
  - Improved Machine Translation Results by X%



# Test-Time Adaptation with Semantic Modeling (2/3)

- Plan2Align: Semantic Trajectory Modeling During Test-Time
  - Improved Machine Translation Results by X%



# Test-Time Adaptation with Semantic Modeling (3/3)

- Plan2Align: Semantic Trajectory Modeling During Test-Time
  - Improved Machine Translation Results by X%

Methods	Test-Time	zh → en		zh → ru		zh → de	
		CW-COMET ↑	CW-KIWI ↑	CW-COMET ↑	CW-KIWI ↑	CW-COMET ↑	CW-KIWI ↑
GPT-4o 2024-08-06	-	94.58	73.06	93.74	54.20	94.54	54.55
Qwen-2.5 (14B)	-	94.43	72.44	90.47	50.13	92.98	50.02
Llama-3.1 (8B)	×	84.36	58.27	86.28	34.32	88.97	39.49
Llama-3.1 <sub>SFT</sub>	×	<b>93.54</b>	<b>67.16</b>	<b>89.11</b>	<b>43.99</b>	93.47	<b>47.39</b>
Llama-3.1 <sub>SimPO</sub>	×	91.74	62.31	84.56	41.66	93.40	<b>46.47</b>
Llama-3.1 <sub>DPO</sub>	×	90.23	62.09	82.15	38.91	<b>93.48</b>	46.09
Llama-3.1 <sub>RAIN</sub>	✓	58.52	36.39	66.29	31.75	67.43	31.69
Llama-3.1 <sub>ARGS</sub>	✓	63.99	41.62	43.03	19.57	51.97	23.23
Llama-3.1 <sub>Best-of-60</sub>	✓	90.97	65.41	84.86	<b>48.93</b>	82.74	38.55
Llama-3.1 <sub>Vanlia MPC</sub>	✓	88.50	57.06	73.84	31.45	90.32	<b>42.20</b>
Llama-3.1 <sub>Plan2Align</sub>	✓	<b>94.62</b>	<b>68.00</b>	<b>91.53</b>	41.62	<b>91.73</b>	41.50

## Takeaways: Semantic Modeling beyond E2E-ASR

- Semantic models can recover meaning from noisy or partially corrupted speech by leveraging both text and audio cues.
- Large language models (LLMs) improve ASR outputs with post-ASR correction, speaker attribution, and emotion tagging—even without clean input.
- Contextual and multi-modal retrieval bridges gaps in ASR, supporting domain adaptation and code-switching.
- Integration of semantic modeling with **retrieval-augmented** approaches could be further explored for context-aware speech understanding.

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Introduction (10 mins) 15:30-15:40

Shinji Speech-to-Text Benchmark  
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**15:40-16:10**

Taejin Leveraging Long Acoustic Context  
(40 min)  
**16:10-16:50**

Recess (10 min) 16:50-17:00

Huck Semantic Context and Speech-Language Modeling  
(40 min)  
**17:00-17:40**

Kyu Contextual Biasing and Methods Leveraging  
(30 min)  
**17:40-18:10**  
Longer Semantic Context for Speech Systems

Closing Remark (10 min) 18:10-18:20

Q&A Session (10 min) 18:20-18:30

# Contextual Biasing and Methods Leveraging Longer Semantic Context for ASR Systems

Kyu J. Han



## Contextual Biasing w/ Longer Semantic Context

1. **Contextual Biasing for E2E ASR**
  - a. Decoder Biasing
  - b. Encoder Biasing
  - c. Hybrid Biasing
  - d. Retrieval Toward Large-Scale Biasing
  
1. **Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)**
  - a. What is RAG?
  - b. RAG for Contextual Biasing

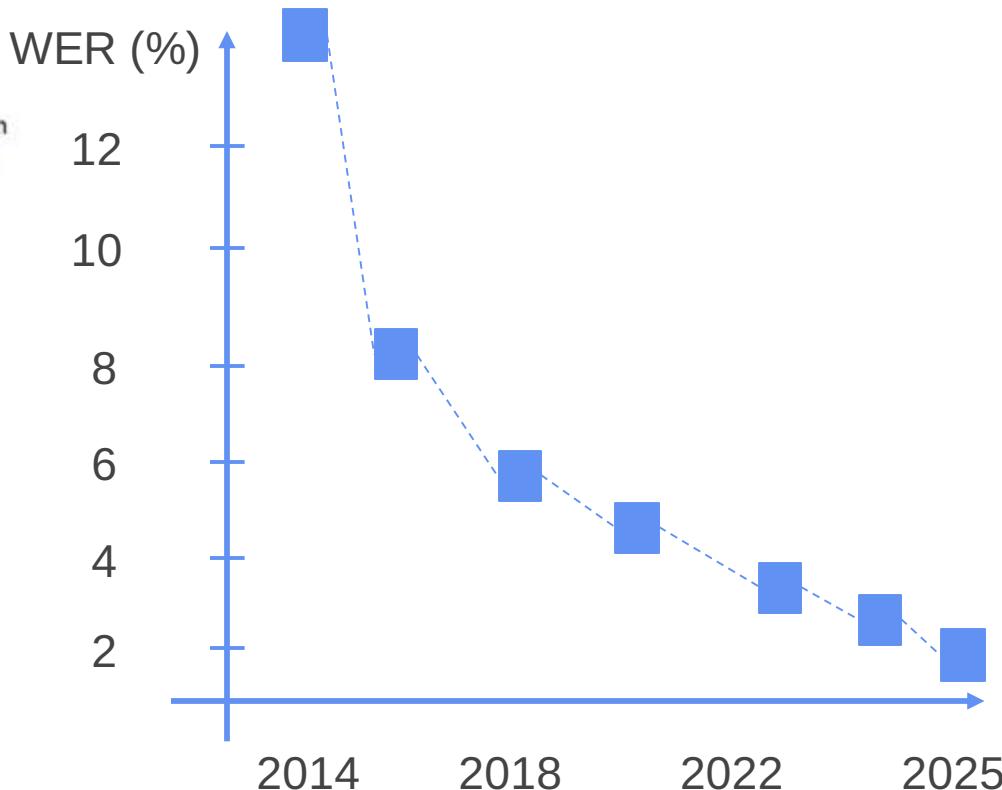
# Is ASR a Solved Problem?



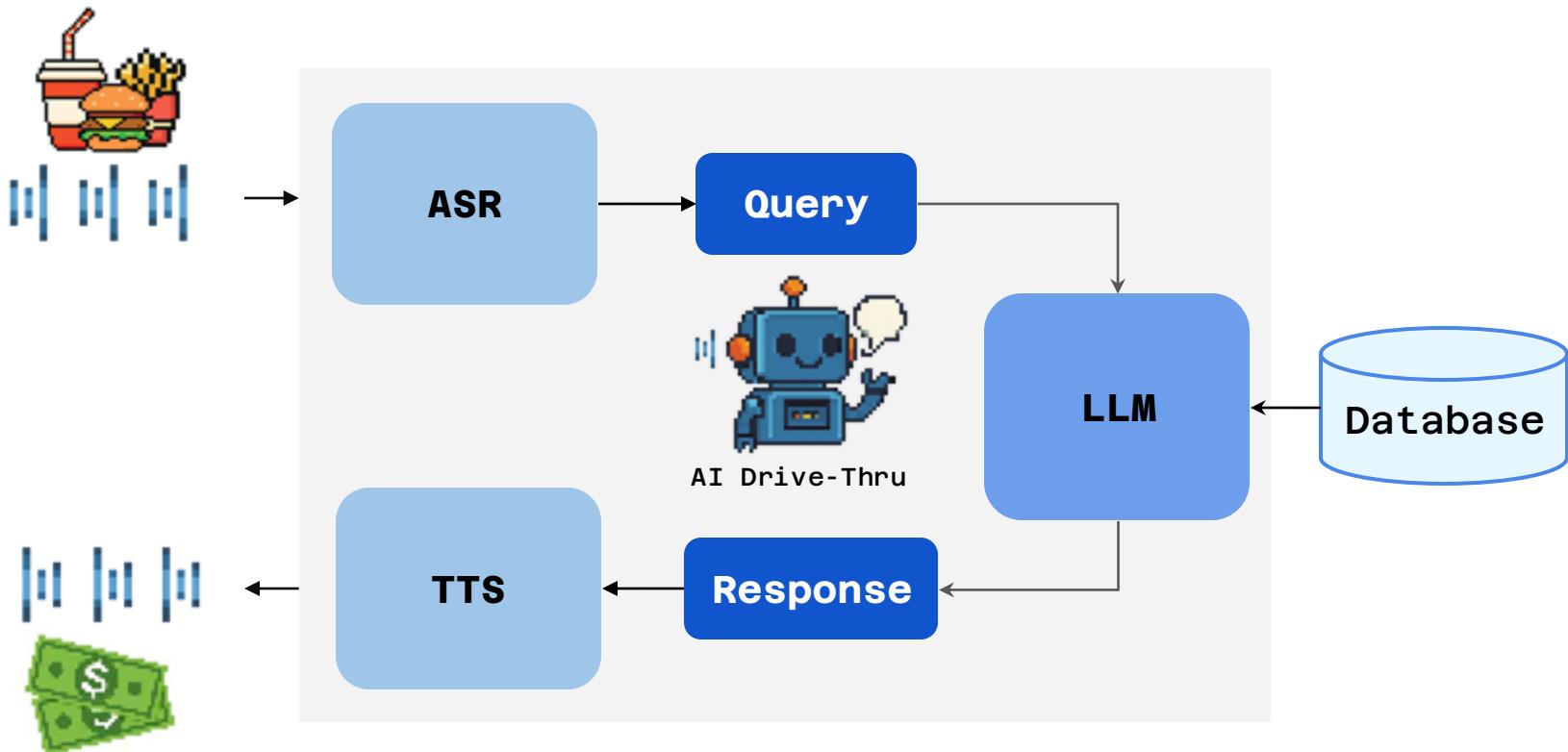
Andrew Ng   
@AndrewYNg

As speech-recognition accuracy goes from 95% to 99%, we'll go from barely using it to using all the time! [theworldin.com/article/12760/...](http://theworldin.com/article/12760/)

6:03 PM · Dec 15, 2016 from Sunnyvale, CA



# How Is ASR Used , Any Example?



# Is ASR a Solved Problem?



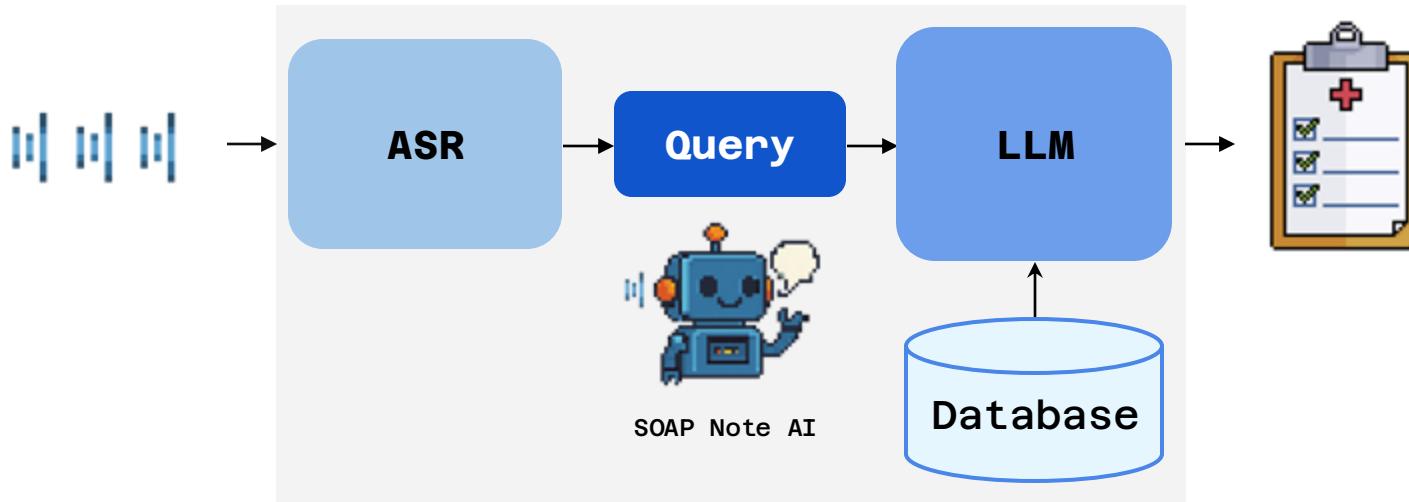
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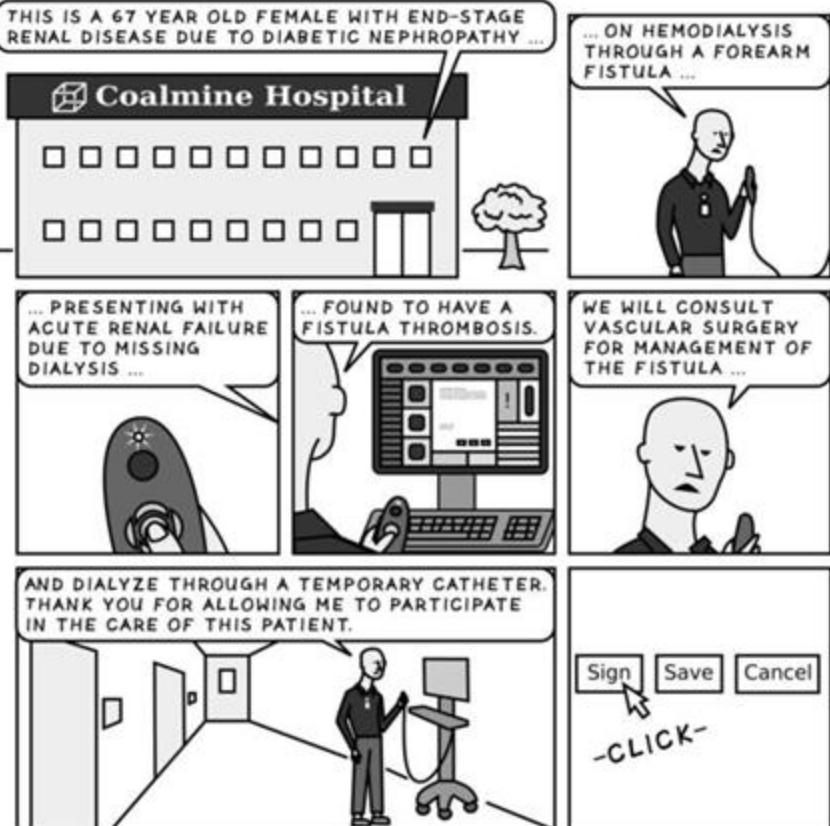
# How Is ASR Used, Another Example?



## Clinical note generation

- ASR + LLM for post-consultation transcription and clinical note summary
- Could save over 45% of doctors' time.

# Is ASR a Solved Problem?



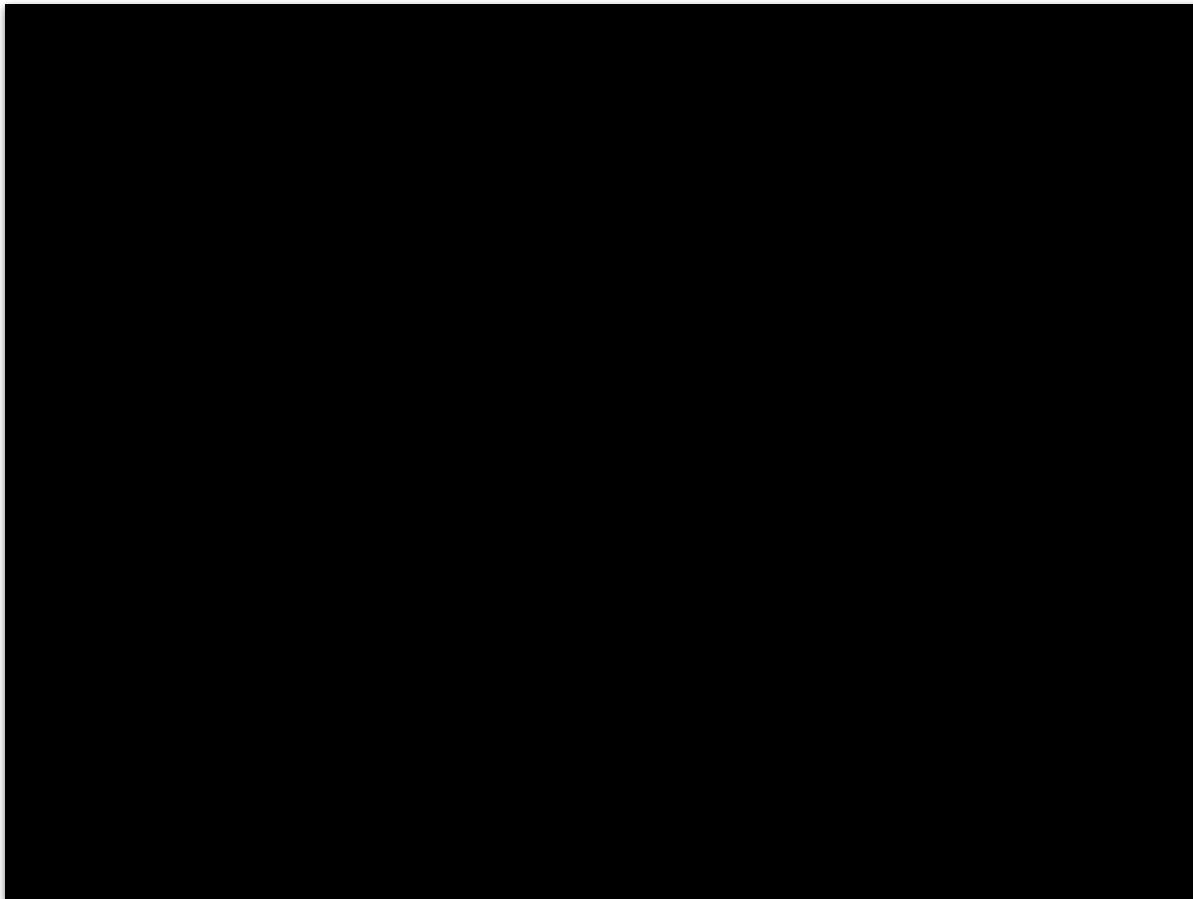
ASSESSMENT AND PLAN:  
This is a 6-7 year old female with end days real disease due 2 die pathetic nephropathy, on hero dial a sis through a 4-arm fist EULA, presenting with a cute real fail your do 2 missing dial a sis appointments and found to have a fist EULA trombone sis. We will insult vascular surgery for management of the fist EULA and dial eyes through a temp urinary catheter. Thank you for allowing me to produce pain in the care of this patient.

Ian Bean, MD  
Nephrologist

Electronically signed by beanian01 on 01/16/2023 at 1930.

WHATEVER. TOO LATE TO CHANGE IT NOW.

# Is ASR a Solved Problem? (AWS Transcribe Example)



## Context Biasing

*Technique of influencing an ASR system to favor specific words or phrases during decoding, often because they are relevant to a particular context or user. This is particularly useful when dealing with rare words, named entities, or phrases specific to a domain, which might otherwise be poorly recognized by a general ASR model.*

## Context Biasing

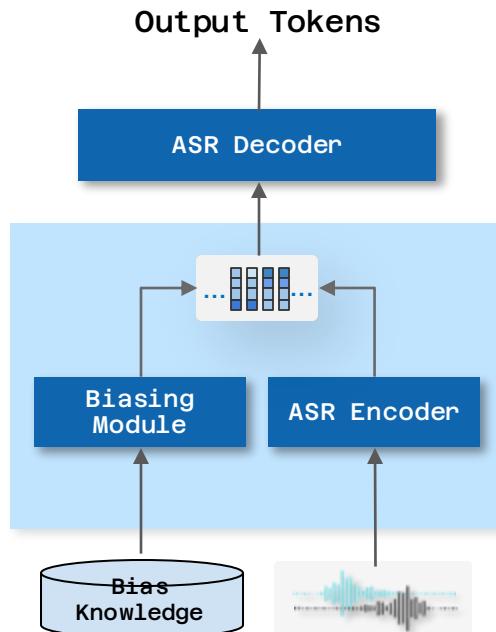
*Technique of influencing an ASR system to favor specific words or phrases during decoding, often because they are relevant to a particular context or user. This is particularly useful when dealing with rare words, named entities, or phrases specific to a domain, which might otherwise be poorly recognized by a general ASR model.*

Encoder Biasing

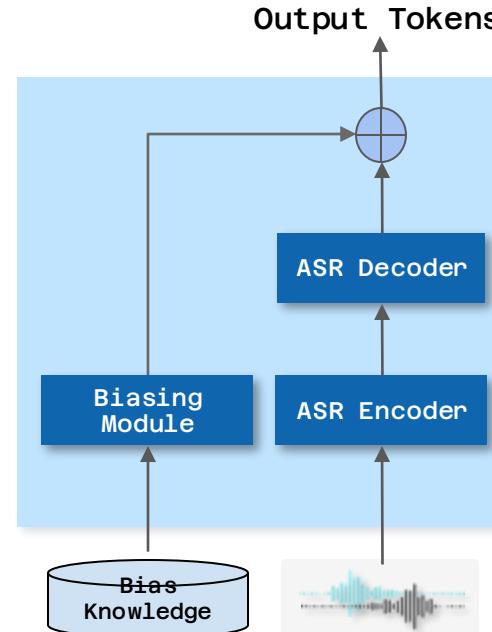
Decoder Biasing

# Encoder vs. Decoder Biasing

## Encoder Biasing



## Decoder Biasing



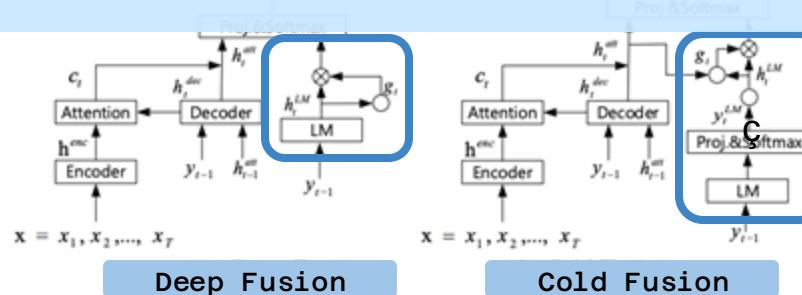
# Decoder Biasing

Integrating static knowledge to ASR models to influence decoding scores on bias words

- LM fusion



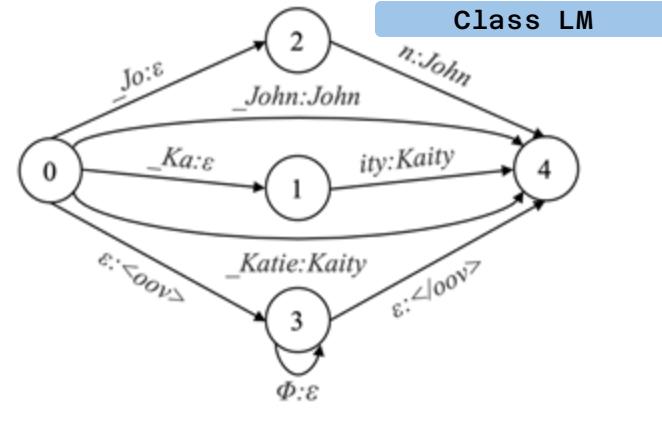
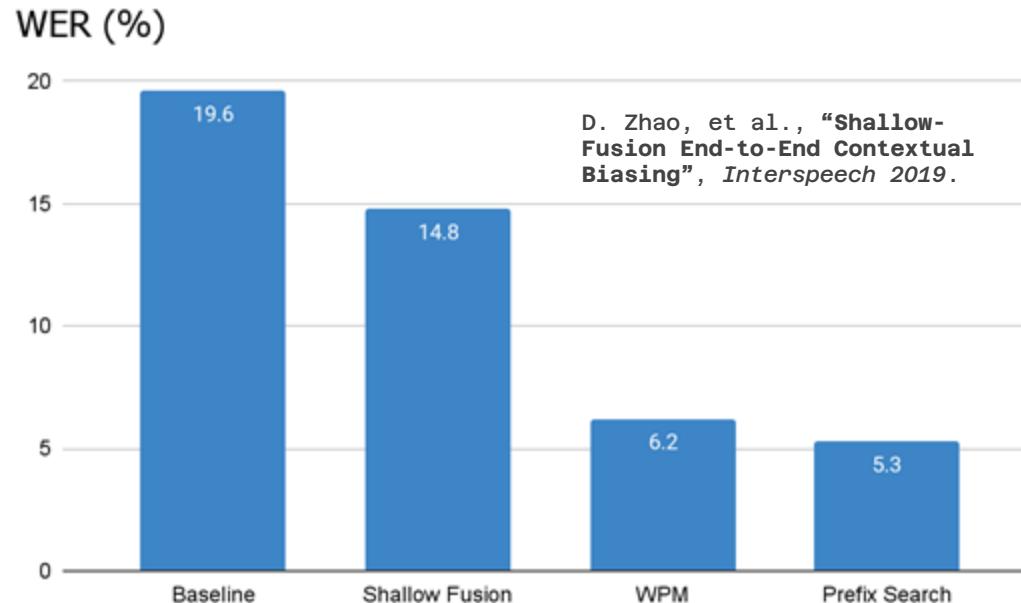
$$\mathbf{y}^* = \arg \max_{\mathbf{y}} \log P(\mathbf{y}|\mathbf{x}) + \lambda \log P_C(\mathbf{y})$$



C. Shan, et al., “Component Fusion: Learning Replaceable Language model component for End-to-End Speech Recognition System”, ICASSP 2019.

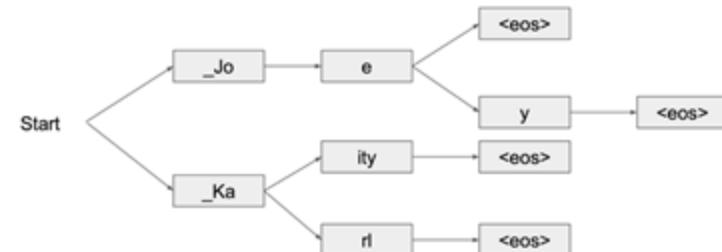
# Decoder Biasing

- Class-LM WFST
- Prefix tree search
- Wordpiece modeling (WPM)



Prefix Tree

Prefix tree for bias phrases [ Joe, Joey, Kaity, Karl ]:

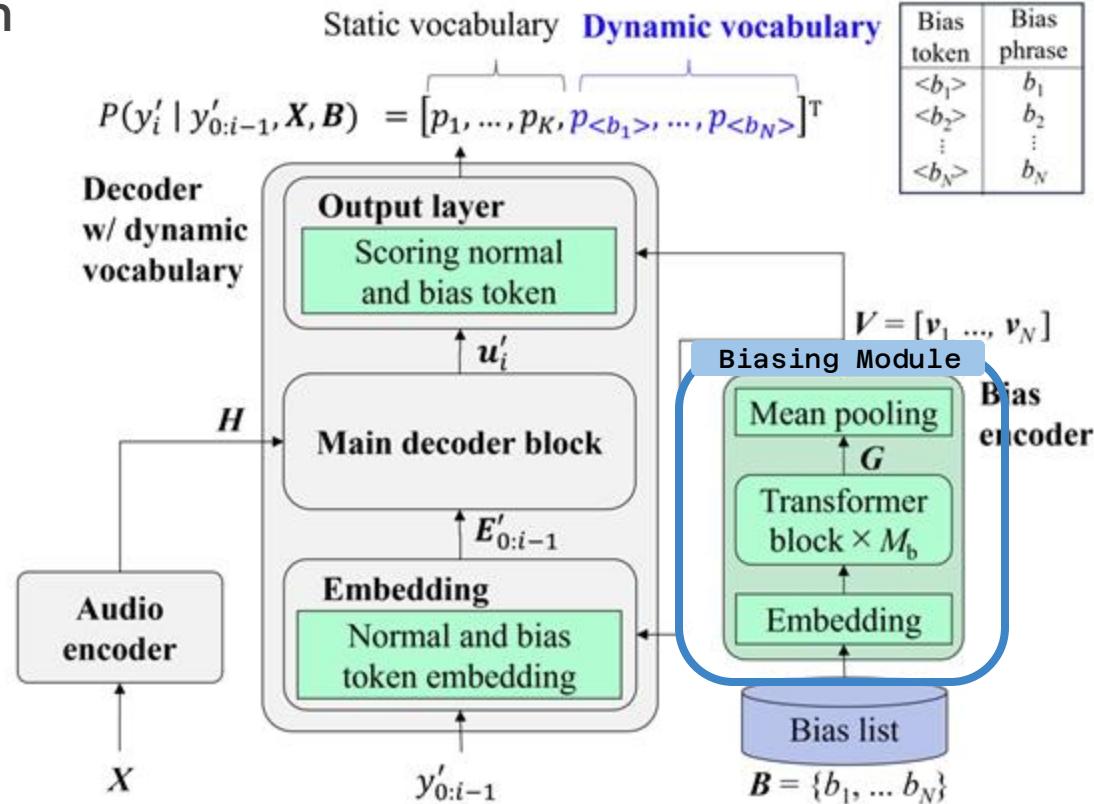


D. Le, et al., "Deep Shallow Fusion for RNN-T Personalization", *SLT 2021*.

# Decoder Biasing

## Expanding output token layer

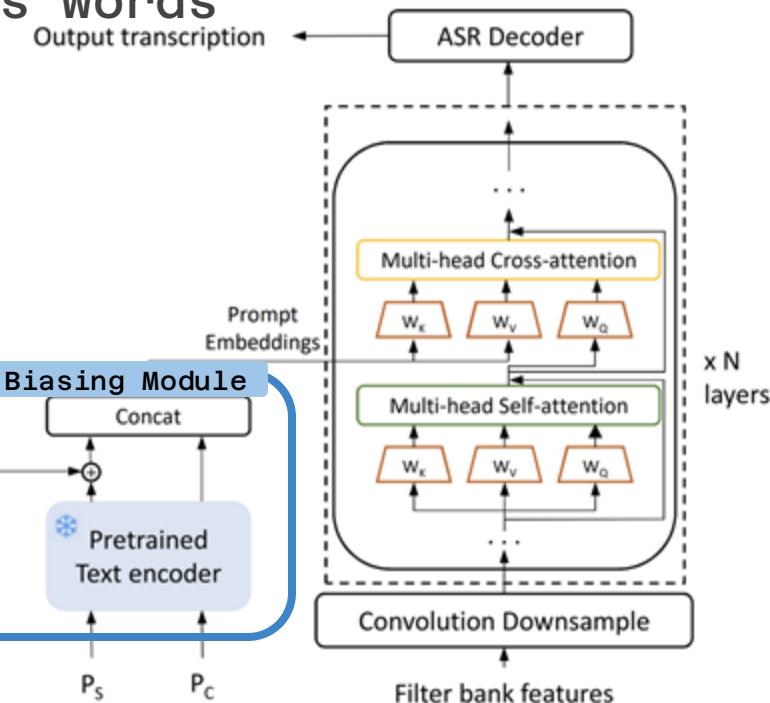
Y. Sudo, et al., "Contextualized Automatic Speech Recognition With Dynamic Vocabulary", SLT 2024.



# Encoder Biasing

Trying to affect embedding vectors directly to influence posteriori probs on bias words

Bias words	Stella, Froedtert Hospital, fistula, amoxicillin, etc.
Previous transcripts	This is a 67 year old female with end...
Prompts/Context	Today's game is between Real Madrid and Liverpool.



X. Yang, et al., "PromptASR for Contextualized ASR with Controllable Style", ICASSP 2024.

## Context Biasing

### Encoder Biasing

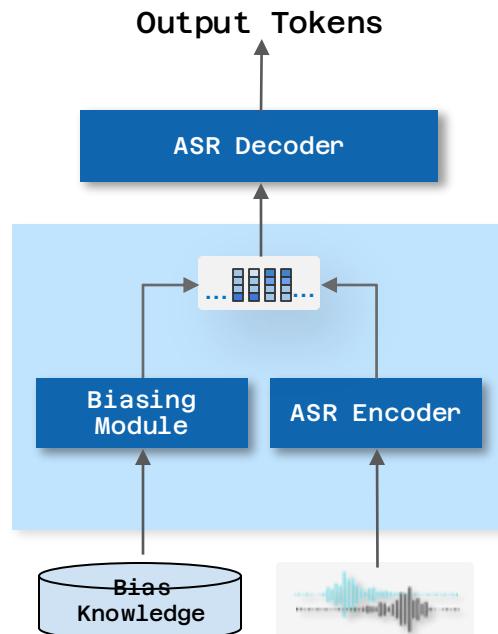
- Intrinsic
- Could lead to more modest accuracy improvement
- Reliable across datasets, languages, etc.

### Decoder Biasing

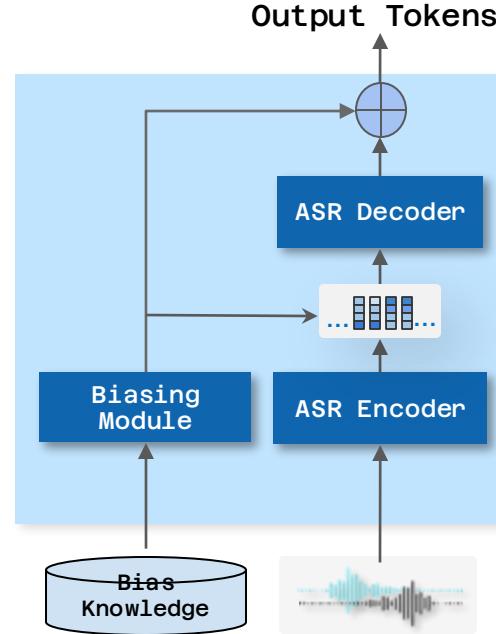
- Extrinsic
- Could result in more false positives
- Could be sensitive to datasets, languages, etc.

# Hybrid Biasing

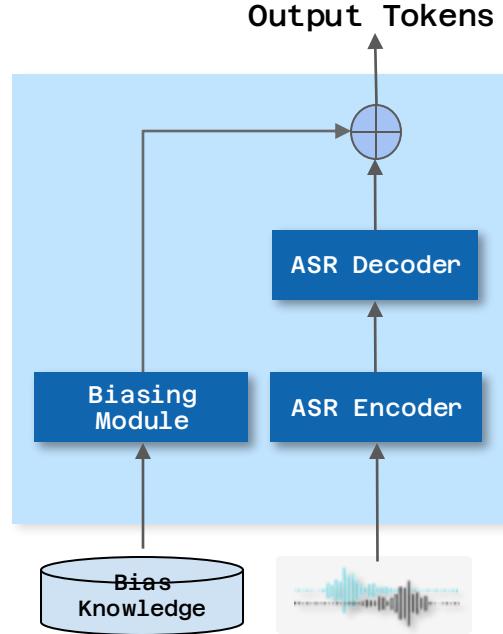
## Encoder Biasing



## Hybrid Biasing



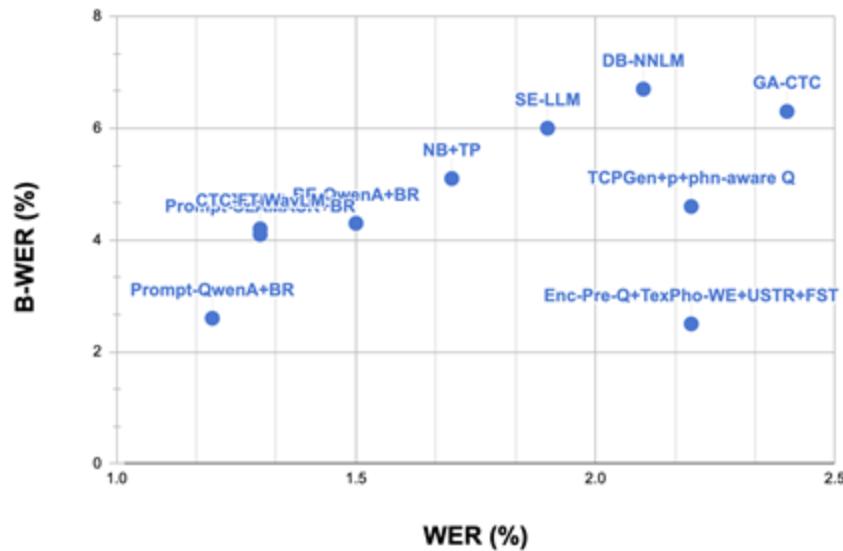
## Decoder Biasing



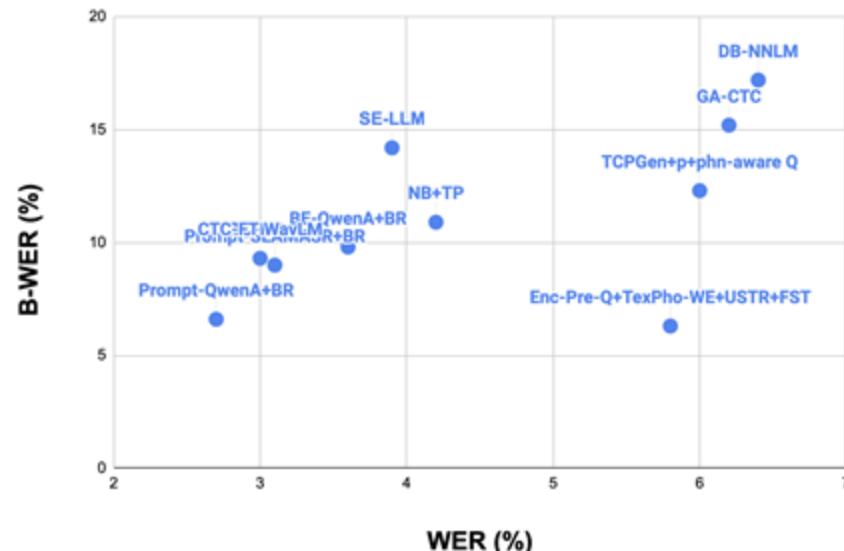
# WER vs B-WER Benchmark on Hybrid Biasing (mostly)

B-WER: WER on bias (rare) words (N=1000)

LibriSpeech: test-clean



LibriSpeech: test-other



# WER vs B-WER Benchmark on Hybrid Biasing (mostly)

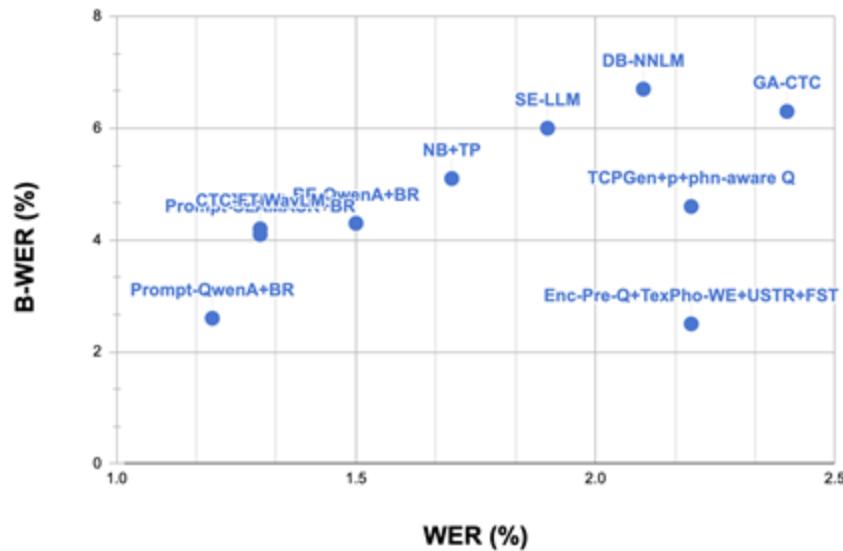
B-WER: WER on bias (rare) words

- Specifies a biasing list with N (e.g., 100, 500, 1000 or 2000) distractors
- Biased WER measured on words on a biasing list
- A biasing list of rare words selected from training data as top N least frequent words
- B-WER on Librispeech test-clean/test-other popularly benchmarked

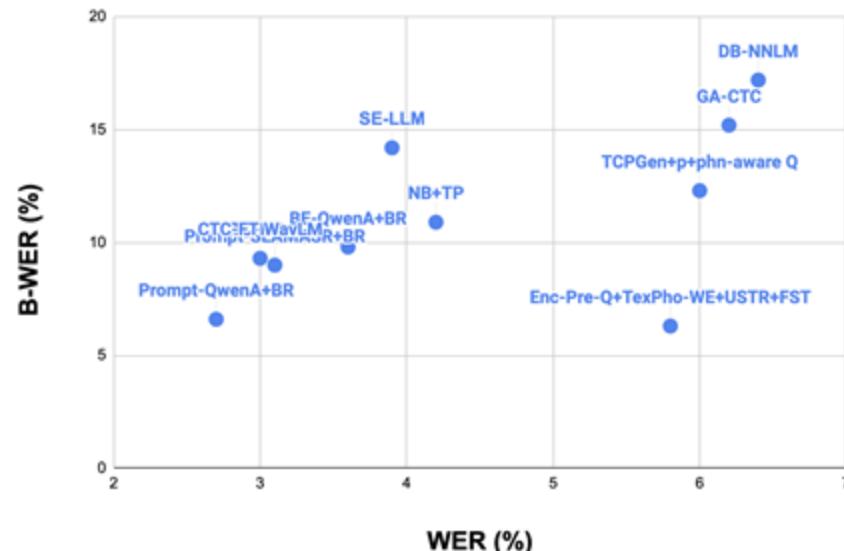
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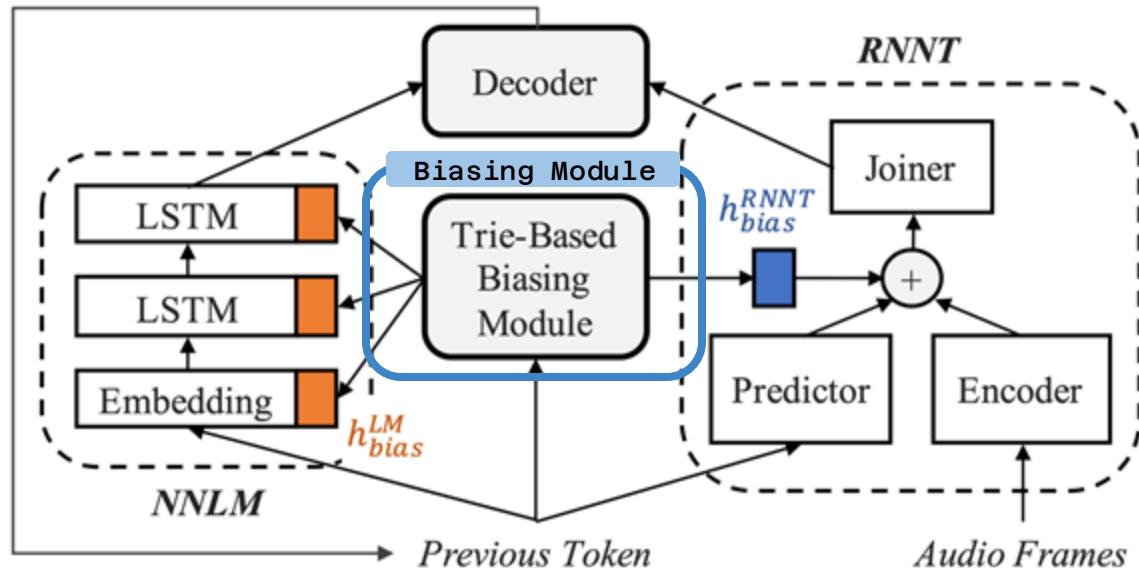
LibriSpeech: test-other



# Hybrid Biasing

Leveraging advantages of both encoder and decoder biasing

- Shallow fusion
- Trie-based deep biasing
- Deep integration
  - Biasing module to encoder/LM

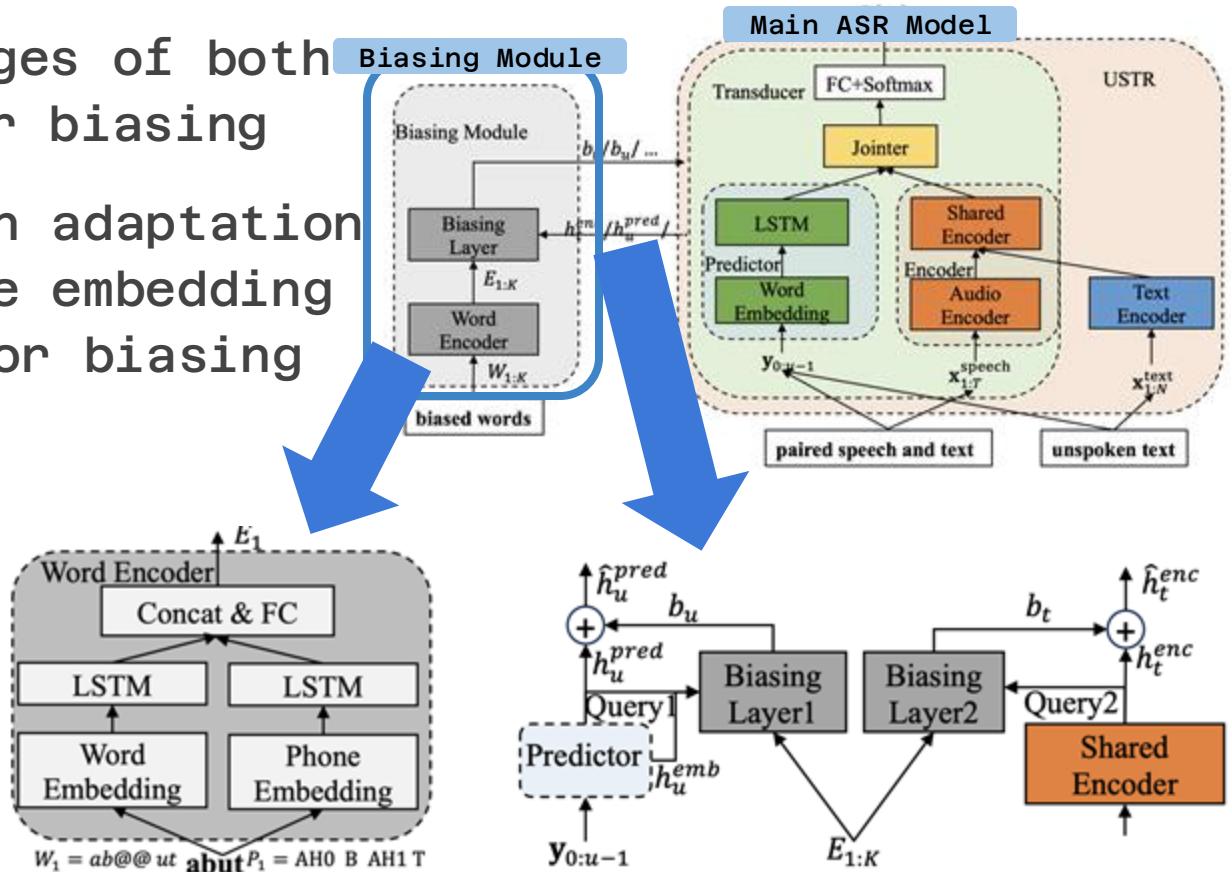


D. Le, et al., “Contextualized Streaming End-to-End Speech Recognition with Trie-Based Deep Biasing and Shallow Fusion”, Interspeech 2021.

# Hybrid Biasing

Leveraging advantages of both encoder and decoder biasing

- Text only domain adaptation
- Text and phoneme embedding
- Encoder-predictor biasing

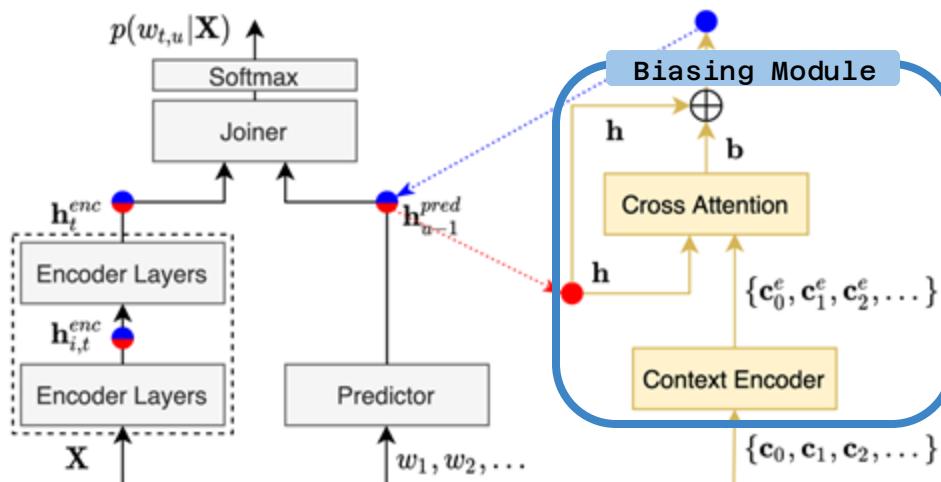


J. Qiu, et al., "Improving Large-Scale Deep Biasing with Phoneme Features and Text-Only Data in a Streaming Transducer", ASRU 2023.

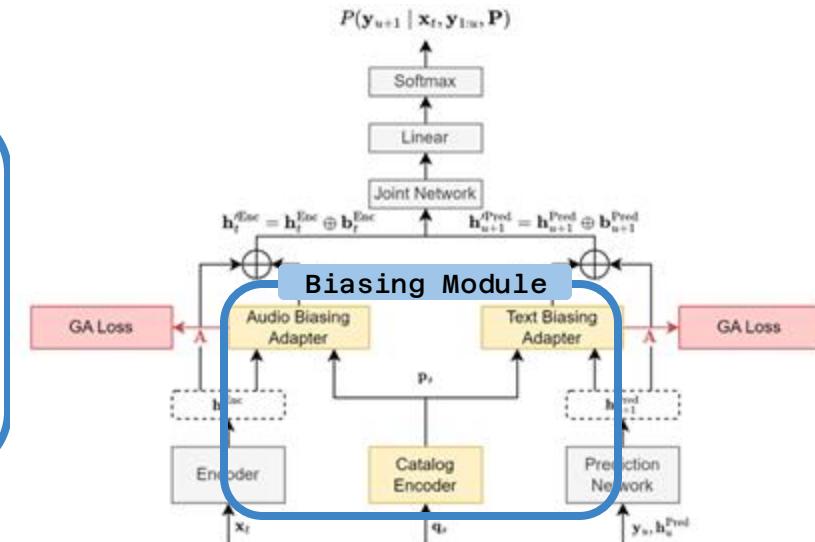
# Hybrid Biasing

Applying diverse mechanisms to incorporate external knowledge for bias words to ASR models

- Guided attention on biasing adapters
- Neural biasing w/ attention



R. Huang, et al., "Improving Neural Biasing for Contextual Speech Recognition by Early Context Injection and Text Perturbation", Interspeech 2024.

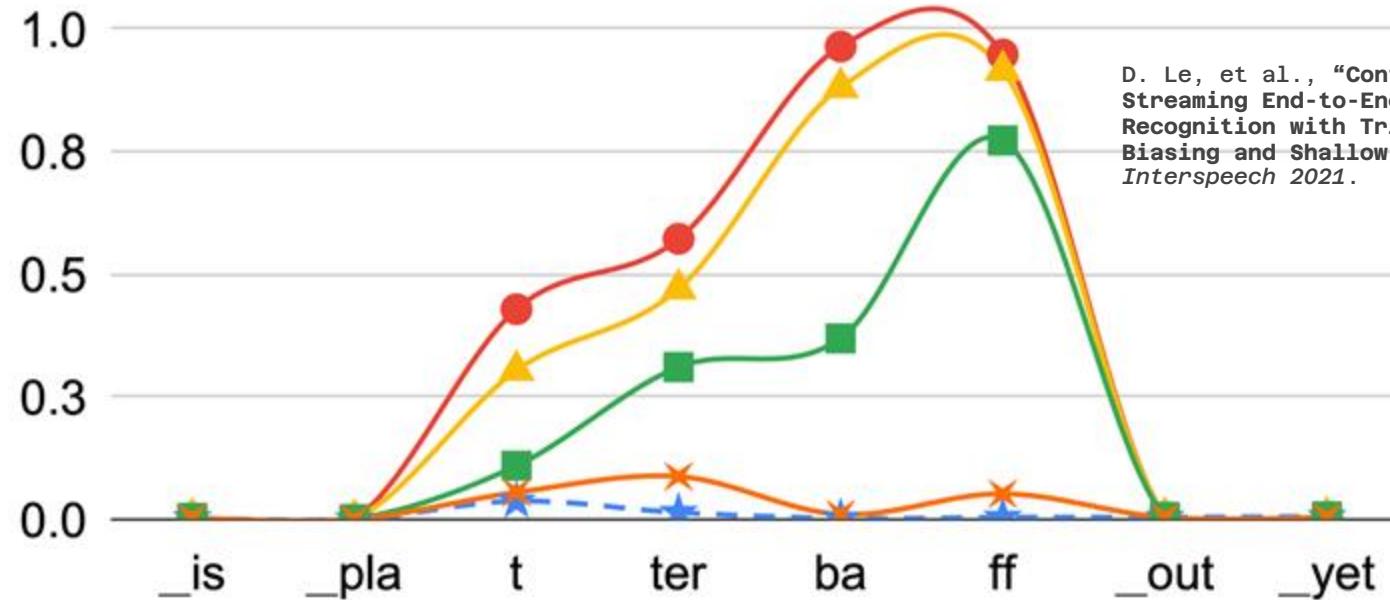


J. Tang, et al., "Improving ASR Contextual biasing with Guided Attention", ICASSP 2024.

# How Scalable is Contextual Biasing?

B-WER, increasing as a list of bias (rare) words gets larger and w/ more distractors

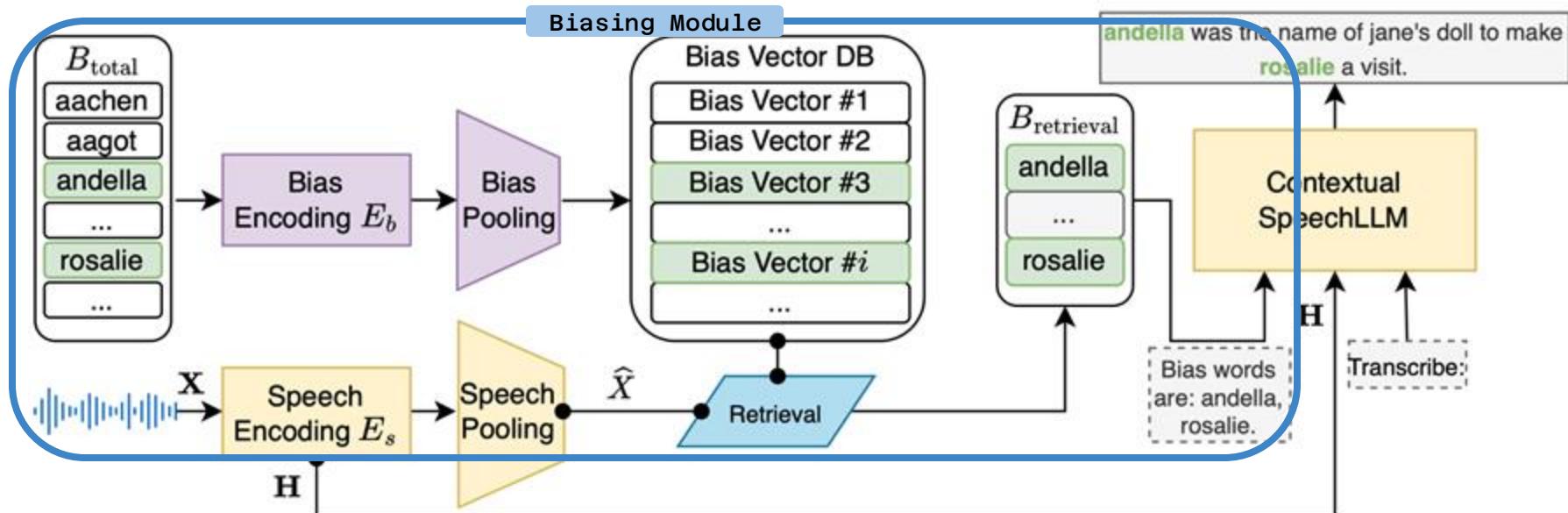
★ No Biasing   ● N=100   ▲ N=500   ■ N=1000   ✕ N=2000



D. Le, et al., "Contextualized Streaming End-to-End Speech Recognition with Trie-Based Deep Biasing and Shallow Fusion", Interspeech 2021.

# Contextual Biasing for LLMs

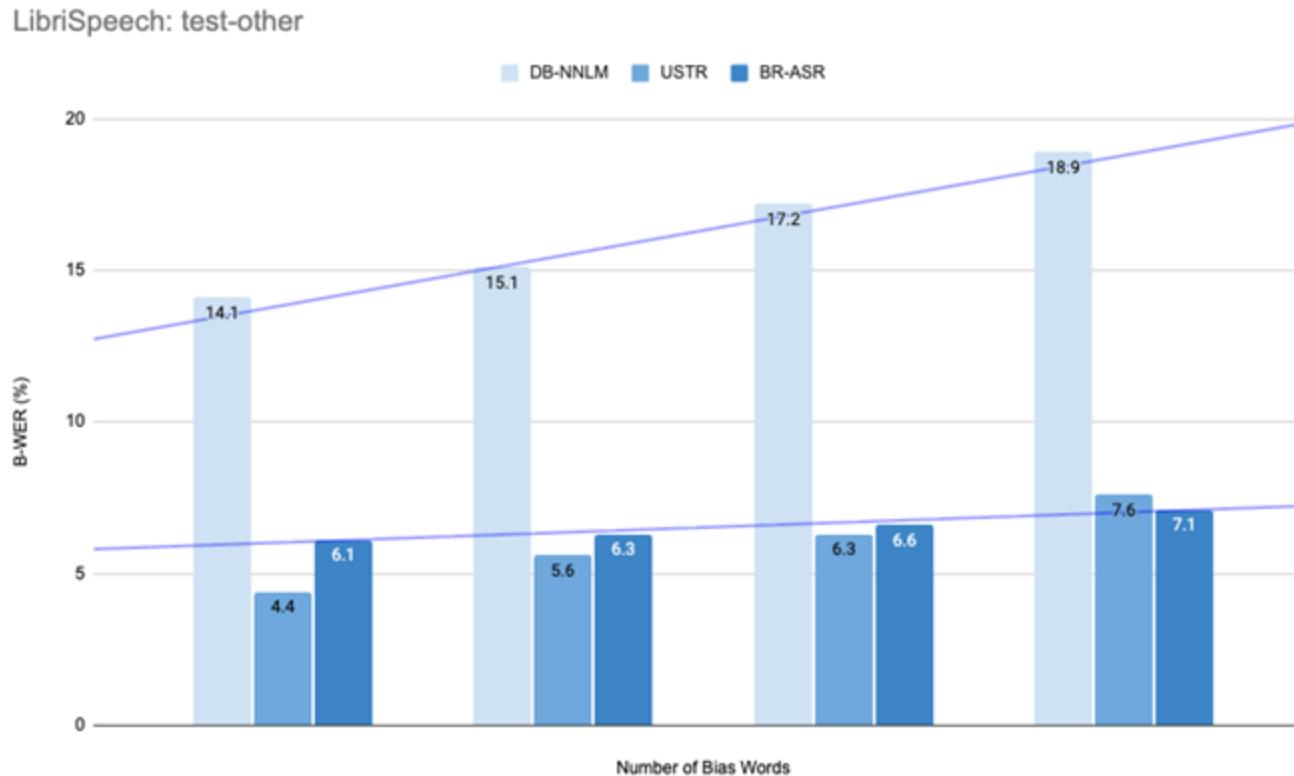
## Prompting LLMs to enable contextual biasing



X. Gong, et al., “BR-ASR: Efficient and Scalable Bias Retrieval Framework for Contextual Biasing ASR in Speech LLM”, Interspeech 2025: Wed 13:30-15:30 Area12-Poster3.

# How Scalable is Contextual Biasing?

B-WER, increasing as a list of bias (rare) words gets larger



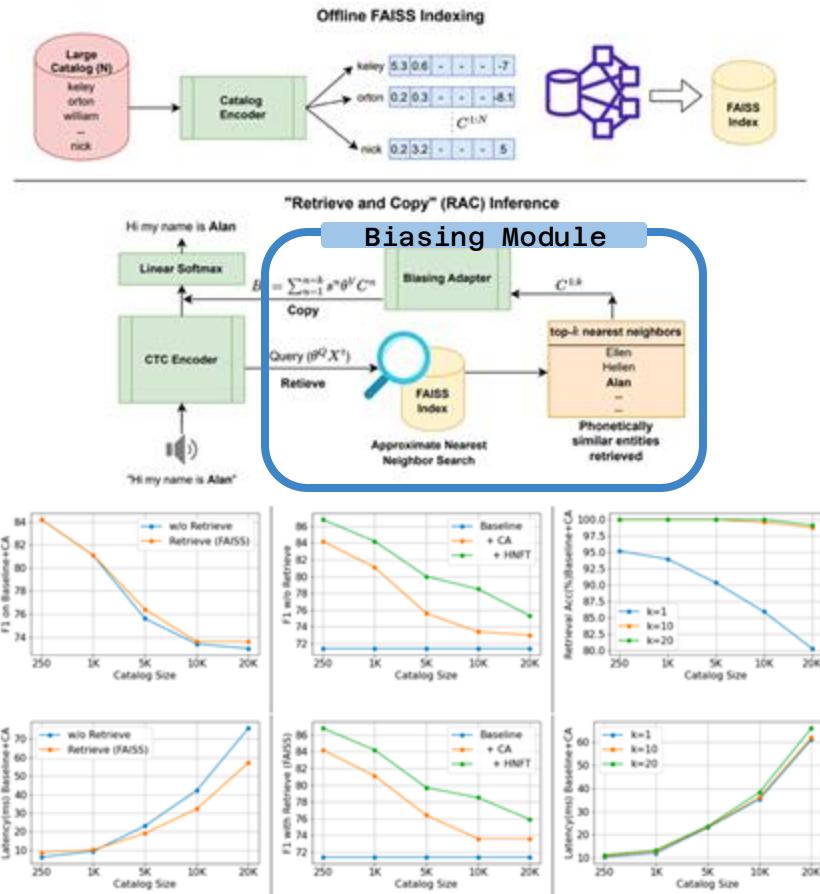
# Retrieval Toward Large-Scale Contextual Biasing

Contextual biasing up to 200K

- Nearest search w/ FAISS
- Hard negative fine-tuning
- Encoder biasing w/ CTC

Model	Transcription
Baseline + CA + HNFT	my name is <b>Ruben</b> my name is <b>Ruben</b> my name is <b>Rueben</b>
Baseline + CA + HNFT	my name is <b>Wally</b> yes it's <b>Wy</b> yes it's <b>Wally</b>

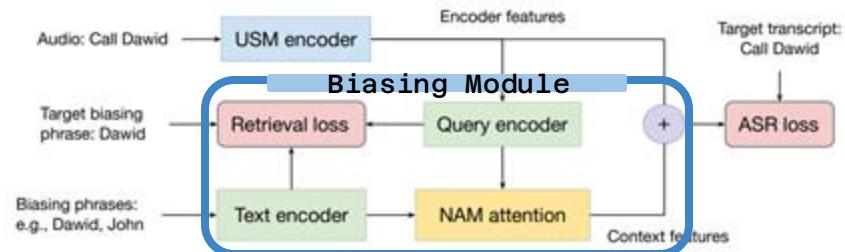
S.Jayanthi, et al., "Retrieve and Copy: Scaling ASR Personalization to Large Catalogs", EMNLP 2023.



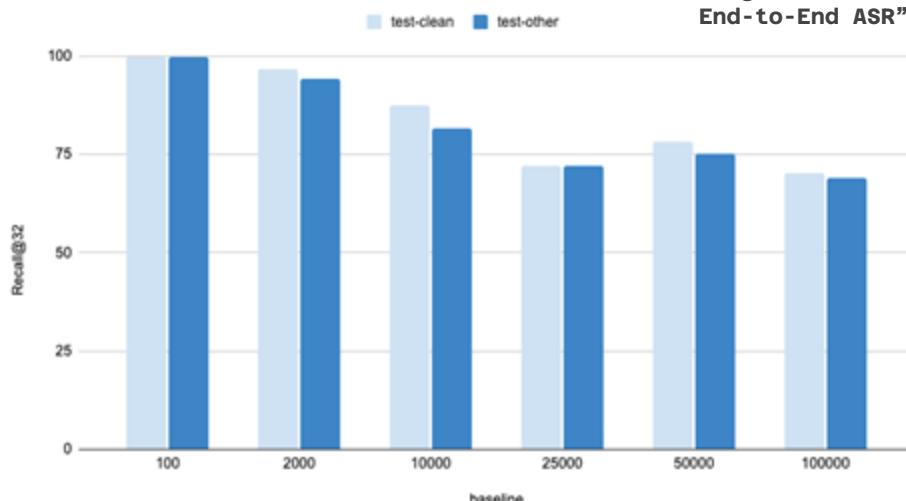
# Retrieval Toward Large-Scale Contextual Biasing

## Contextual biasing up to 100K

- Neural attention memory



LibriSpeech: Recall@32

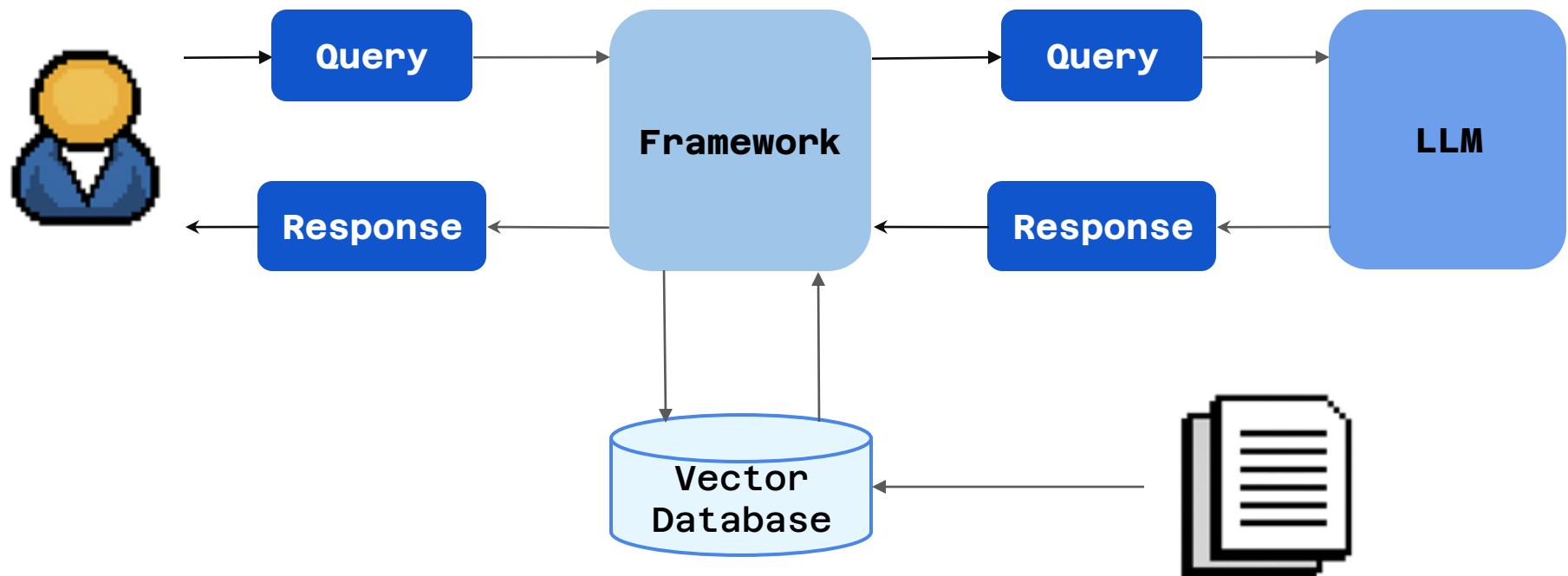


Z. Huang, et al., "Optimizing Large-Scale Context Retrieval for End-to-End ASR", Interspeech 2024.

Transcript truth	Top 5 phrases
nought worse than many others i reckon	nought, beckon, reckoning, reckoned, more's, er
margaret was collecting her mother's working materials and preparing to go to bed	collecting, milking, mature, marking, lurking
just as she was leaving the room she hesitated she was inclined to make an acknowledgement which she thought would please her father but which to be full and true must include a little annoyance	annoyance, acknowledgement, hesitating, incur, liberal allowance

# What is Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)?

## RAG architecture model



# What is Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG)?

## Benefits of RAG

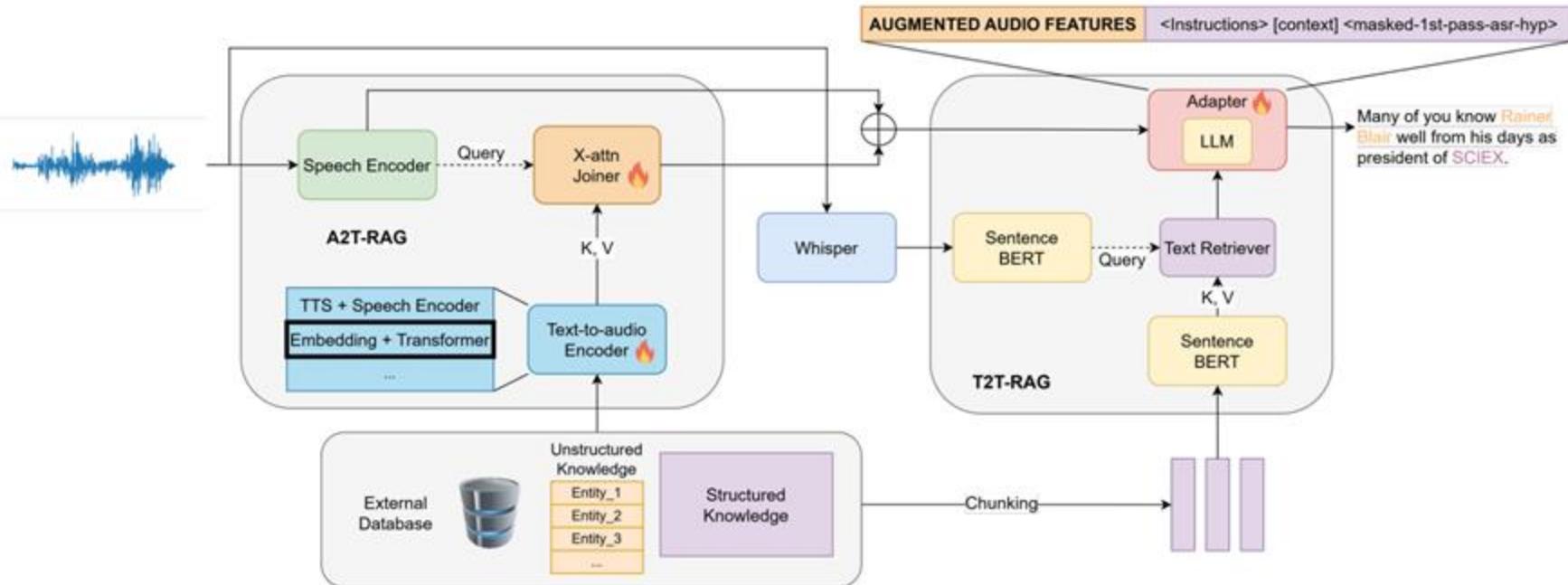
- Cost-effective implementation
- Current information
- Enhanced user trust
- More developer control

## Benefits of RAG for contextual biasing for ASR

- Using innate contextual information in knowledge bases to provide better contextual prompts for LLMs
- Mitigating ASR output hallucinations

# RAG-based Contextual Biasing for E2E ASR

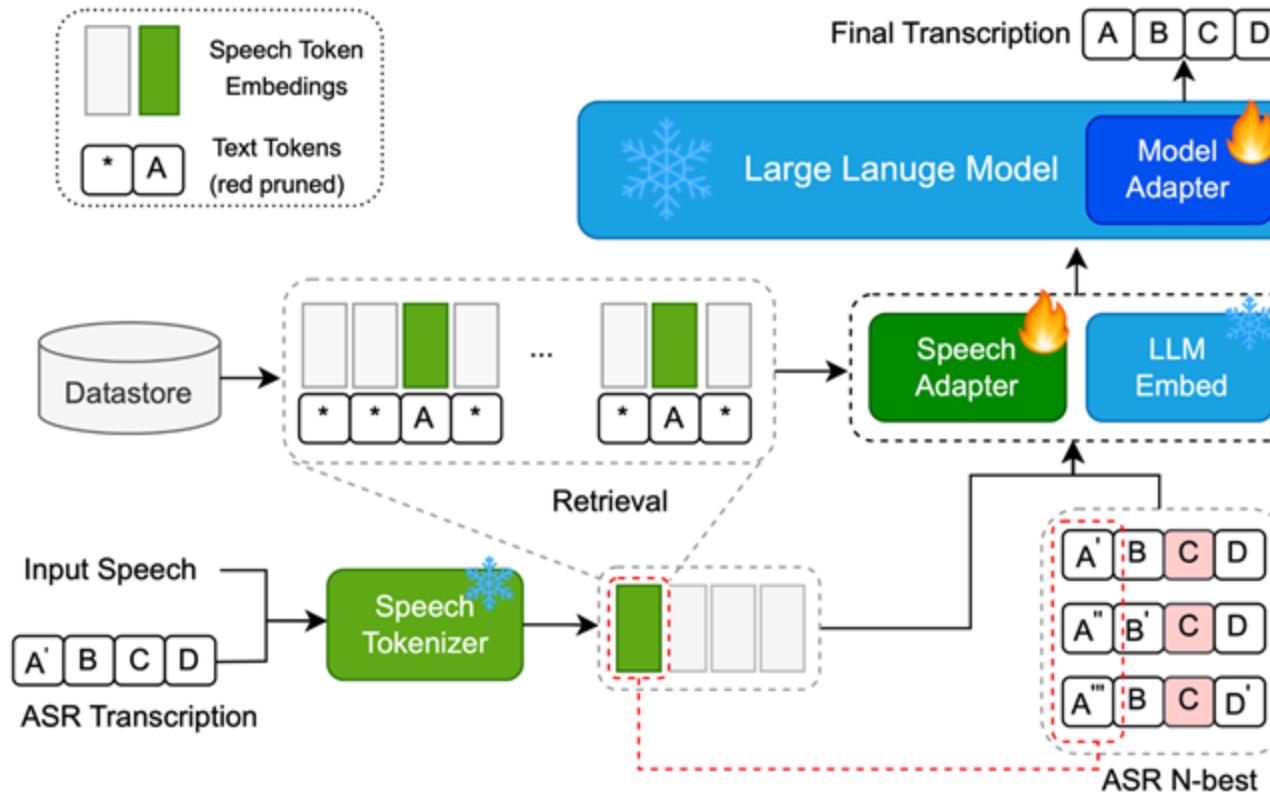
## Text-based RAG + cross attention-based encoder biasing



C. Xiao, et al., "Contextual ASR with Retrieval Augmented Large Language Model", ICASSP 2025.

# RAG-based Contextual Biasing for E2E ASR

## RAG w/ multimodal embeddings for contextual biasing



S. Li, "Enhancing LLM-based ASR Accuracy with Retrieval-Augmented Generation,  
<https://arxiv.org/abs/2409.08597>.

# Takeaways: Contextual Biasing w/ Longer Context

- **Contextual biasing**
  - Encoder biasing can be a little conservative than decoder biasing in terms of biasing ASR outputs, but decoder biasing could lead to more false positives, resulting in substitution errors.
  - Hybrid biasing has been popular, but is still challenged by large-scale biasing, e.g., 100k bias words.
- **Large-scale biasing w/ retrieval**
  - FAISS or something similar to enable efficient retrieval of contextual information from large-scale knowledge source has been recently explored with decent results.
- **Retrieval augmented generation**
  - Can be another biasing solution when it comes to LLMs being more utilized for ASR tasks.

# Table of Contents



Download Slides

## Introduction (10 mins) 15:30-15:40

Shinji  
(30 min)  
**15:40-16:10**

Speech-to-Text Benchmark

Taejin  
(40 min)  
**16:10-16:50**

Leveraging Long Acoustic Context

Huck  
(40 min)  
**17:00-17:40**

Semantic Context and Speech-Language Modeling

Kyu  
(30 min)  
**17:40-18:10**

Contextual Biasing and Methods Leveraging  
Longer Semantic Context for Speech Systems

Recess (10 min) 16:50-17:00

Closing Remark (10 min) 18:10-18:20

Q&A Session (10 min) 18:20-18:30

# Closing

Kyu J. Han

# Long-Context Acoustic and Linguistic Insights



## Acoustic

### Insights

Intrinsic variability (Physiological traits, speaker characteristics) and extrinsic variability (mic, codecs) construct acoustic context for ASR

- How streaming ASR application and speaker attributed ASR takes advantage of acoustic context
- Alternative architectures for speech recognition
- Speech encoders and ASR endpointing in voice agents applications.



## Linguistic Insights

- Semantic Information Modeling in End-to-End ASR: Classical ASR-LM, Post-processing ASR corrections
- Preference-based Semantic Modeling in Post-training
- Semantic Understanding from ASR to Audio Contexts
- Limitation and New Evaluation of Semantic Modeling: Data Leakage via Text, Pre-training Agentic & Instruction Evaluation



## Context Biasing

- Contextual Biasing for E2E ASR Decoder, Encoder, Hybrid Biasing
- Retrieval Toward Large-Scale Biasing
- Retrieval Augmented Generation (RAG) and how RAG is used for contextual Biasing

## Integrating long-context acoustic and linguistic insights

- Evaluation metrics
- Datasets
- Modeling frameworks leveraging acoustic and linguistic insights
- Trends in recent LLMs with long contextual information
- Semantic contextual biasing
- RAG-based contextual biasing for LLMs on ASR

# Future Directions

- New tasks/datasets
  - Audio question answering, joint ASR/audio captioning, etc.
- More acoustic and semantic insights
  - Environmental, personal, regional, etc.
- Error correction and optimization with downstream tasks
  - For example, WER improvement vs. more useful clinical note generation, does the former guarantee the latter all the time?
- RAG vs. long-context LLMs
  - Whether to use RAG or use long-context LLMs as is.
- Multimodal biasing for multimodal LLMs
  - How to incorporate multimodal context biasing.

# Future Directions



**STIEN VAN DER PLOEG**

You Don't Need to Be a Manager to Lead



Ground Truth

okay so let me introduce our 1st speaker who is **stien van der ploeg**

Audio Only

okay so let me introduce our 1st speaker who is **steam funder plu**

Audio + Video

okay so let me introduce our 1st speaker who is **stein van der ploeg**



## DIVERSITY, EQUITY, INCLUSION

- **Diversity:** people with different identities and ways of thinking are represented
- **Equity:** people have what they need to thrive
- **Inclusion:** people are heard and feel they belong

Without it we are less effective. Without it we won't have justice. We are all animals.

Ground Truth

without it we are less effective without it we will not have justice we are all animals

Audio Only

without it we are less effective without it we will not have guests we are all animals

Audio + Video

without it we are less effective without it we will not have justice we are all animals

# Thank you for your Attention!

## Questions And Answers

