# Towards Localisation of Keywords in Speech using Weak Supervision

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### Introduction



#### Detection





# Weak supervision



#### Visual supervision





Image

Utterance

#### Bag-of-Word (BoW) supervision

snow, running, through, dog

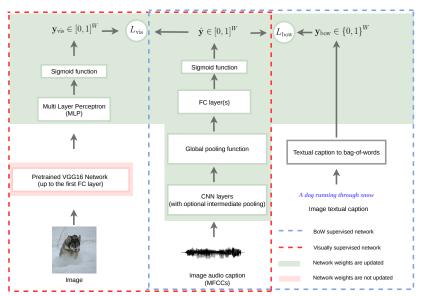


BoW

Utterance

#### Model structure





#### Localisation methods



#### GradCAM

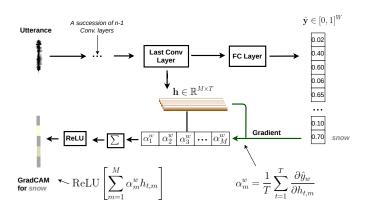
- Introduced in the vision domain to localise an object in an image.
- Works with any trained CNN architecture.
- Determines the portion of an input that contributes to a decision of interest using gradient information.

#### ▶ Palaz, Synnaeve, and Collobert (PSC)

- Designed to simulateneously perform detection and localisation of keywords in speech utterance.
- The CNN architecture is restricted in some ways (No intermediate max-pooling; no fully-connected layers; LogSumExp function as the global pooling function).

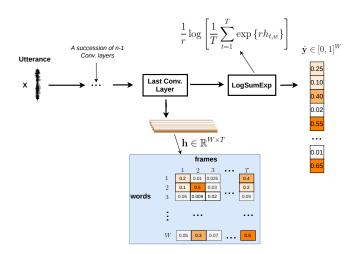
# **GradCAM**





# **PSC**







#### Two forms of weak supervision:

- ► BoW
- Visual

Two localisation methods:

- ► PSC
- ► GradCAM



# **Evaluation and Results**



#### Oracle accuracy

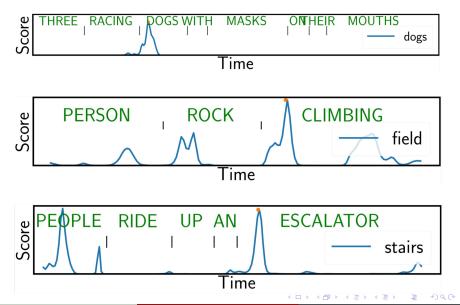
	Supervision method				
Mechanism	BoW	Visual			
PSC	63.6	19.1			
GradCAM	17.8	16.0			

### **Actual accuracy**

		BoW			Visual			
Mechanism	Р	R	<i>F</i> 1	Accuracy	Р	R	<i>F</i> 1	Accuracy
PSC	75.2	53.0	62.2	50.4	28.6	8.0	12.5	7.6
GradCAM	17.7	24.5	20.5	13.2	5.0	5.7	5.3	4.4

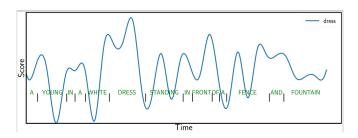
# Examples from PSC model (with visual supervision)





#### Issues with GradCAM





- Method is optimised for multi-class classification: high probability for a particular class implies low probabilities for others.
- We use it here for a multi-label classification. Hence, during backward pass, Gradcam puts peaks over all the words in the utterance while locating "dress"

#### Conclusions



- Our question: Is keyword localisation in speech possible with two forms of weak supervision where location information is not provided?
- Compared BoW supervision versus visual supervision, and PSC versus GradCAM.
- BoW-trained model outperformed visually-trained model. PSC outperformed GradCAM on the localisation task.
- Visual supervision provides potential for high precision localisation.
- ► Mismatch between GradGAM and multi-label classification loss: poor performance.
- ▶ Should investigate better localisation methods.



Thank you for listening!



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Keyword detection scores (without considering localisation) with threshold  $\alpha.$ 

	lpha= 0.4			$\alpha = 0.6$					
Model	Р	R	<i>F</i> 1	Р	R	F1			
Visual supervision:									
PSC	44.5	9.8	16.1	74.7	4.3	8.1			
GradCAM	29.3	22.0	25.1	42.7	12.7	19.6			
BoW supervision:									
PSC	82.2	49.0	61.4	87.8	46.1	60.4			
GradCAM	79.3	52.6	63.2	82.5	50.9	63.0			

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