

Lip-to-Text for the Hearing Impaired: Multi-Modal Approach Using Vision-and-Language Transformer

CNIT 581-AST Project, Fall 2022

Nadine, Srushti, Yi

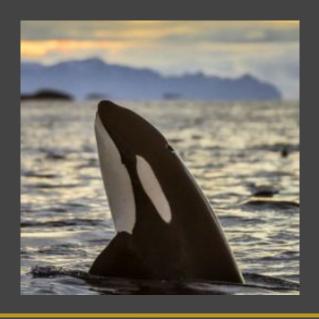
October 4, 2022

Outline

- Our Team
- Introduction
 - Motivation
 - Objective
- Literature Review
- Targeted Gap
- Our Proposed Approach
- Equipment List
- Time Plan







Our Team

Introduction

Motivation

Lip-to-Text for the Hearing Impaired:
Multi-Modal Approach Using
Vision-and-Language Transformer

1.5 billion people with hearing loss, 25% of people over 60 years (WHO, 2021)

considering several modalities boosts performance

heavy dependence on lip reading & multi-tasking can be impractical

efficiency and speed are crucial

Objective

Evaluate the performance of the Vision-and-Language Transformer (ViLT) in a visual-linguistic speech recognition system.

Our focus is on training and testing the ViLT model using publicly available datasets; we are not concerned with how the input data is obtained or output is displayed in real-time.

Literature Review

Literature Review

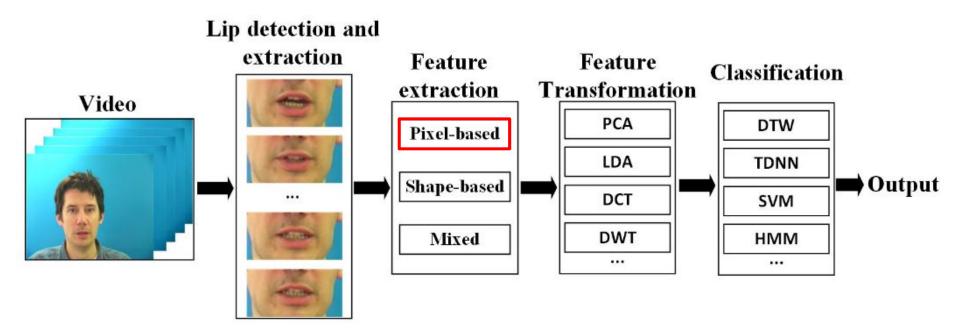
Lip Reading

Traditional Lip Reading

Deep Lip Reading

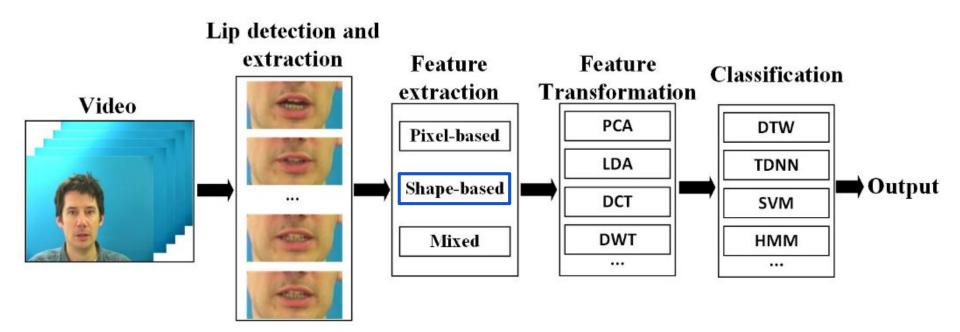
Multi-Modal Approach

Traditional Lip Reading



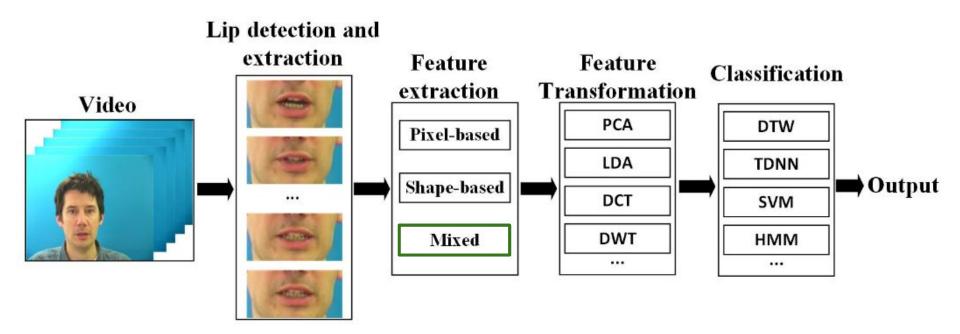
Morade & Patnaik, 2014 Sterpu & Harte, 2017

Traditional Lip Reading

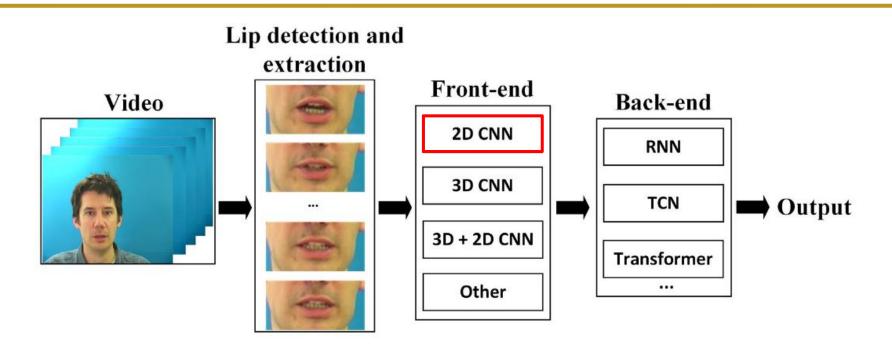


Luettin and N. A. Thacker, 1997 Ma et al., 2016

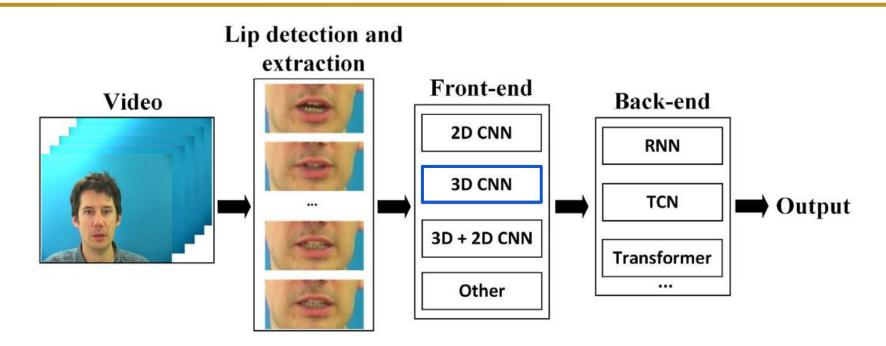
Traditional Lip Reading



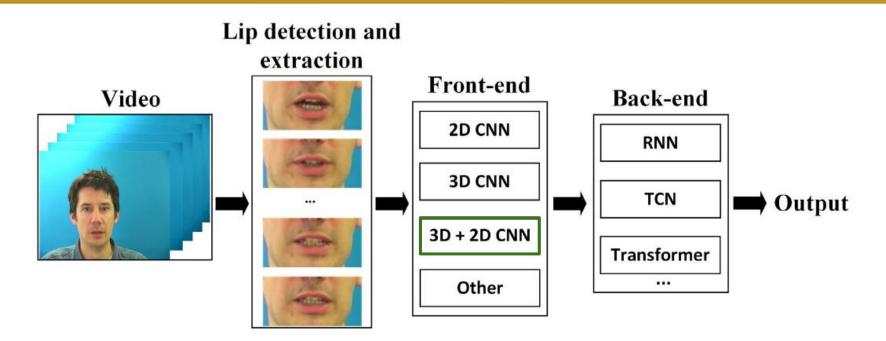
Bear et al., 2017 Watanabe et al., 2016 Howell et al., 2016



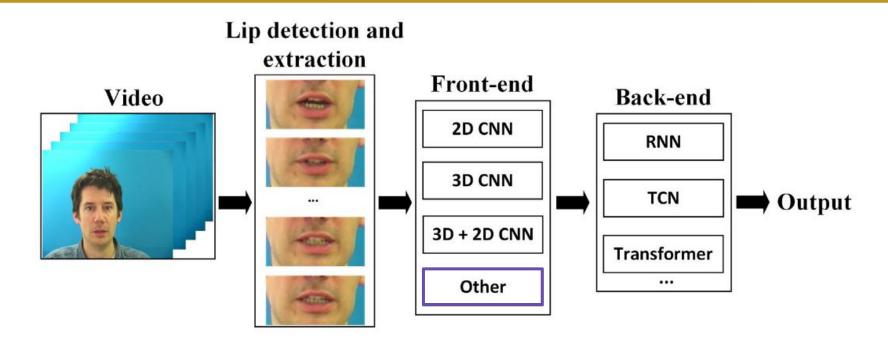
Garg et al., 2016 Noda et al., 2014 Li et al., 2016 Saitoh et al., 2016 Mesbah et al., 2019 Zhang et al., 2019



Assael et al., 2016 Torfi et al., 2017 Fung & Mak, 2018 Tran et al., 2017 Qiu et al., 2017 Yang et al., 2019

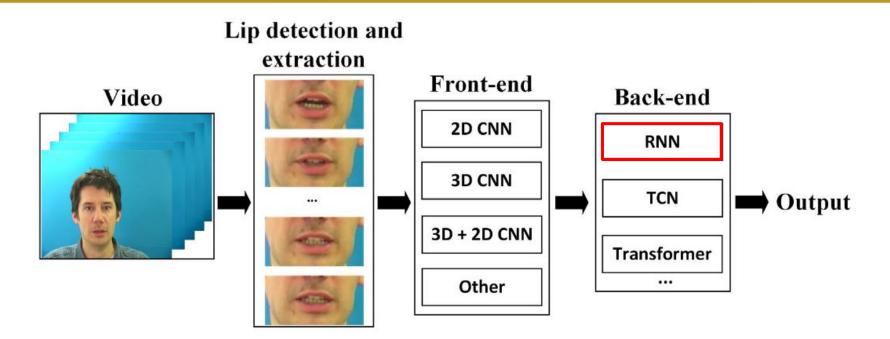


Margam et al., 2019 Petridis et al., 2018 Stafylakis & Tzimiropoulos, 2017



FNN: Wand et al., 2016, 2017 & 2018

Autoencoder: Petridis et al., 2017 & 2018

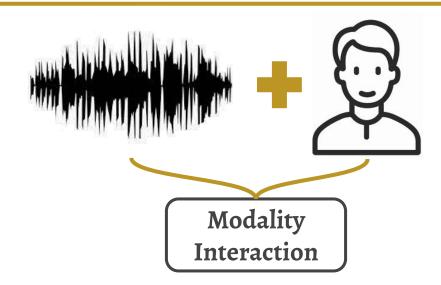


Bi-LSTM: Stafylakisa et al., 2018; Weng & Kitani, 2019

Bi-GRU: Luo et al., 2020; Xiao et al., 2020; Zhao et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2020

(Hao et al., 2020)

Multi-Modal Approach



Audio-Visual System

Isobe et al., 2021 Ma el al., 2021 Kumar et al., 2022 Yu et al., 2021 Liu et al., 2021

Targeted Gap

Targeted Gap

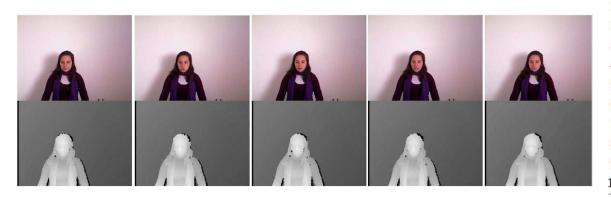
The system heavily relies on computationally complex feature extraction from visual input.

affects efficiency & speed of overall system

Our Proposed Approach

Dataset

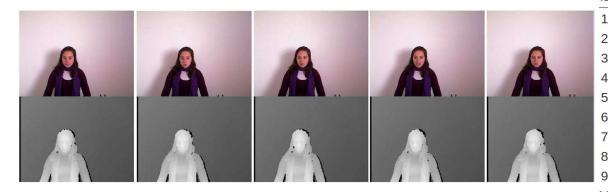
- MIRACL-VC1 (Rekik et al., 2014): a lip-reading dataset including both depth and color images
 - Captured by Microsoft Kinect sensor, 640x480 pixels
 - 15 speakers (five men and ten women)
 - Each speaker read 10 times for a set of ten words and ten phrases
 - \circ A total number of 3000 instances (15 x 20 x 10)



	<u> </u>		
ID	Words	ID	Phrases
1	Begin	1	Stop navigation.
2	Choose	2	Excuse me.
3	Connection	3	I am sorry.
4	Navigation	4	Thank you.
5	Next	5	Good bye.
6	Previous	6	I love this game.
7	Start	7	Nice to meet you.
8	Stop	8	You are welcome.
9	Hello	9	How are you?
10	Web	10	Have a good time.

Dataset

- MIRACL-VC1 (Rekik et al., 2014): a lip-reading dataset including both depth and color images
 - Captured by Microsoft Kinect sensor, 640x480 pixels
 - 15 speakers (five men and ten women)
 - Each speaker read 10 times for a set of ten words and ten phrases
 - A total number of 3000 instances (15 x 20 x 10)

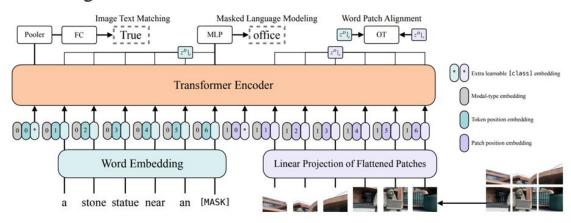


D	Words	ID	Phrases
E _o	Begin	1	Stop navigation.
2	Choose	2	Excuse me.
3	Connection	3	I am sorry.
1	Navigation	4	Thank you.
5	Next	5	Good bye.
6	Previous	6	I love this game.
7	Start	7	Nice to meet you.
3	Stop	8	You are welcome.
)	Hello	9	How are you?
0	Web	10	Have a good time.

Model Selection

- Vision and Language Transformer (ViLT) (Kim et al., 2021)
 - Four image-text datasets: COCO, Visual Genome, Conceptual Captions, & SBU Captions
 - Two pre-training tasks:
 - **■** Image Text Matching
 - Masked Language Modeling

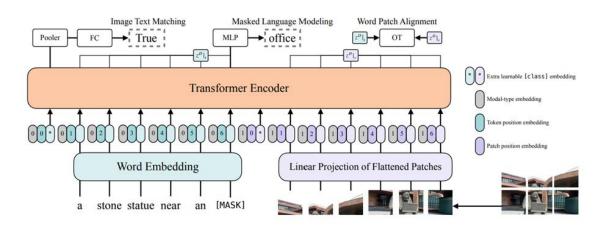
Visual Embed	Model	#Params (M)	#FLOPS (G)	Time (ms)
D	Vilbert	274.3	958.1	~900
Region	UNITER	154.7	949.9	~900
Linear	ViLT	87.4	55.9	~15



Model Selection

- Vision and Language Transformer (ViLT) (Kim et al., 2021)
 - Four image-text datasets: COCO, Visual Genome, Conceptual Captions, and SBU Captions
 - Two pre-training tasks:
 - Image Text Matching
 - Masked Language Modeling

Visual Embed	Model	#Params (M)	#FLOPS (G)	Time (ms)
D	Vilbert	274.3	958.1	~900
Region	UNITER	154.7	949.9	~900
Linear	ViLT	87.4	55.9	~15



Proposed Method

- Dataset
 - MIRACL-VC1 (Rekik et al., 2014)
- Model
 - ViLT (Kim et al., 2021)
- Evaluation
 - For each word/phrase per speaker, 8 for training 2 for testing
 - Baseline: encoder decoder approach (CNN + LSTM)
 - New video instances captured by a smartphone

Proposed Method

- Dataset
 - MIRACL-VC1 (Rekik et al., 2014)
- Model
 - ViLT (Kim et al., 2021)
- Evaluation
 - For each word/phrase per speaker, 8 for training 2 for testing
 - Baseline: encoder decoder approach (CNN + LSTM)
 - New video instances captured by a smartphone

Equipment List

Equipment List

- PC
- Smartphone
- Google Colab

Time Plan

Time Plan



Thank You! Questions?

References

• Ahmed Rekik, Achraf Ben-Hamadou, and Walid Mahdi. 2014. A New Visual Speech Recognition Approach for RGB-D Cameras. In *Image Analysis and Recognition*, Aurélio Campilho and Mohamed Kamel (eds.). Springer International Publishing, Cham, 21–28. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-11755-3 3

Hong Liu, Wenhao Li, and Bing Yang. 2021. Robust Audio-Visual Speech Recognition Based on Hybrid Fusion. In 2020 25th International Conference on Pattern Recognition (ICPR), IEEE, Milan, Italy, 7580–7586.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.1109/ICPR48806.2021.9412817

• L Ashok Kumar, D Karthika Renuka, S Lovelyn Rose, M C Shunmuga priya, and I Made Wartana. 2022. Deep learning based assistive technology on audio visual speech recognition for hearing impaired. International Journal of Cognitive Computing in Engineering 3, (June 2022), 24–30. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcce.2022.01.003

Mingfeng Hao, Mutallip Mamut, Nurbiya Yadikar, Alimjan Aysa, and Kurban Ubul. 2020. A Survey of Research on Lipreading Technology. *IEEE Access* 8, (2020), 204518–204544. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2020.3036865

• Pingchuan Ma, Stavros Petridis, and Maja Pantic. 2021. End-To-End Audio-Visual Speech Recognition with Conformers. In ICASSP 2021 - 2021 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP), IEEE, Toronto, ON, Canada, 7613–7617. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1109/ICASSP39728.2021.9414567

Shinnosuke Isobe, Satoshi Tamura, Satoru Hayamizu, Yuuto Gotoh, and Masaki Nose. 2021. Multi-Angle Lipreading with Angle Classification-Based Feature Extraction and Its Application to Audio-Visual Speech Recognition. Future

Internet 13, 7 (July 2021), 182. DOI: https://doi.org/10.3390/fi13070182

• Wentao Yu, Steffen Zeiler, and Dorothea Kolossa. 2021. Fusing Information Streams in End-to-End Audio-Visual Speech Recognition. In ICASSP 2021 - 2021 IEEE International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP), IEEE, Toronto, ON, Canada, 3430–3434. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1109/ICASSP39728.2021.9414553

Wonjae Kim, Bokyung Son, and Ildoo Kim. 2021. ViLT: Vision-and-Language Transformer Without Convolution or Region Supervision. In *Proceedings of the 38th International Conference on Machine Learning* (Proceedings of Machine Learning Research), PMLR, 5583–5594. Retrieved from https://proceedings.mlr.press/v139/kim21k.html