

## Small-Footprint Keyword Spotting on Raw Audio Data with Sinc-Convolutions

## Kayword Spotting (KWS))

"Hey Siri!"

wake words

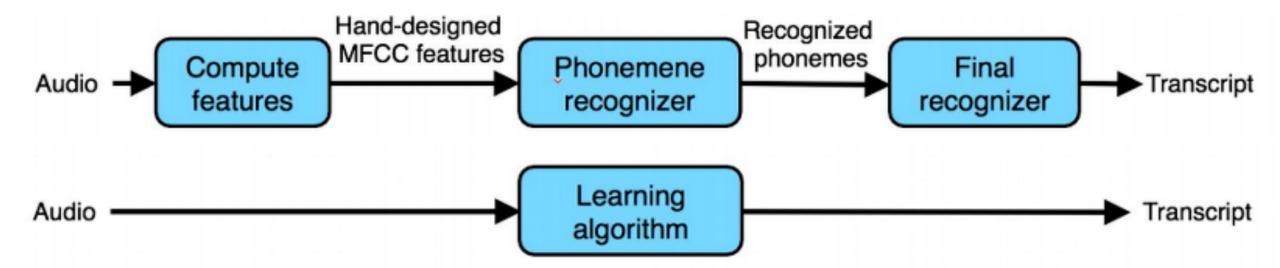
Trigger



**ASR** 

### Conventional hybrid approaches to KWS

- 1. divide audio signal in time frames to extract features (MFCC)
- 2. A neural net then estimates phoneme or state posteriors of the keyword Hidden Markov Model in order to calculate the keyword probability
- 3. The wake-word is then recognized when the keyword probability reaches a predefined threshold



### Previous architectures

extract acoustic features apply a neural network to classify keyword probabilities

## end-to-end architectures

extracts spectral features using parametrized
Sinc-convolutions

# Power-consuming audio preprocessing and data transfer steps are eliminate

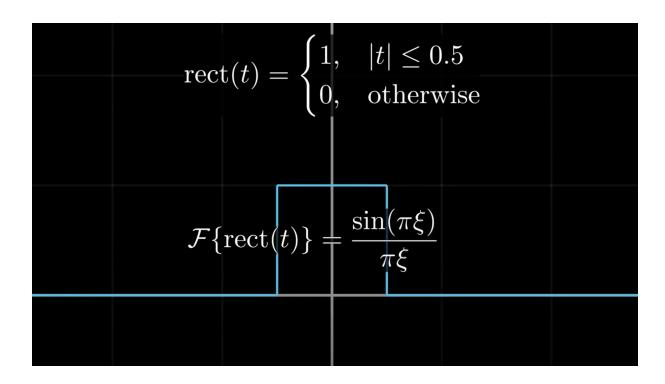
to reduce power and memory consumption without reducing classification accuracy.

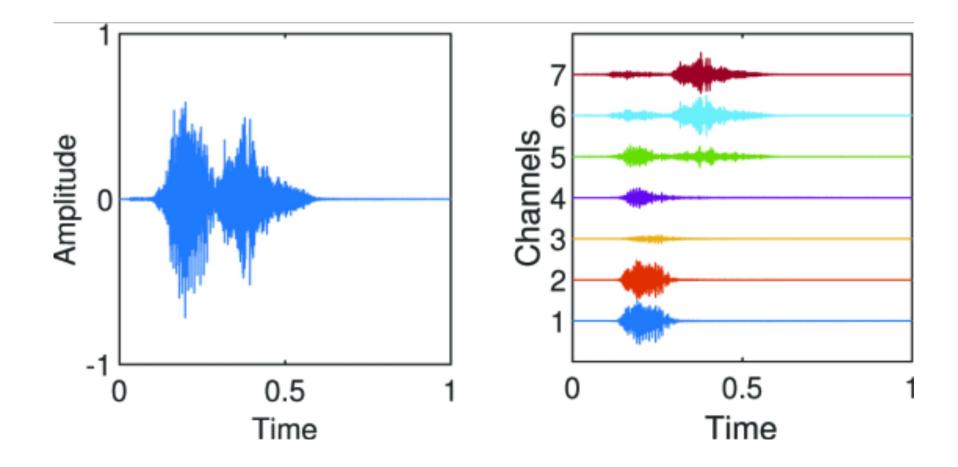
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- 1. propose a neural network architecture tuned towards energy efficiency in microcontrollers
- 2. Classify on raw audio employing Sinc-Convs while reducing the number of parameters using (G)DS-Convs.
- 3. achieve the competitive accuracy of 96.4% on Google's Speech Commands test set with only 62k parameters.

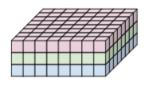
#### Feature Extraction using SincConvs

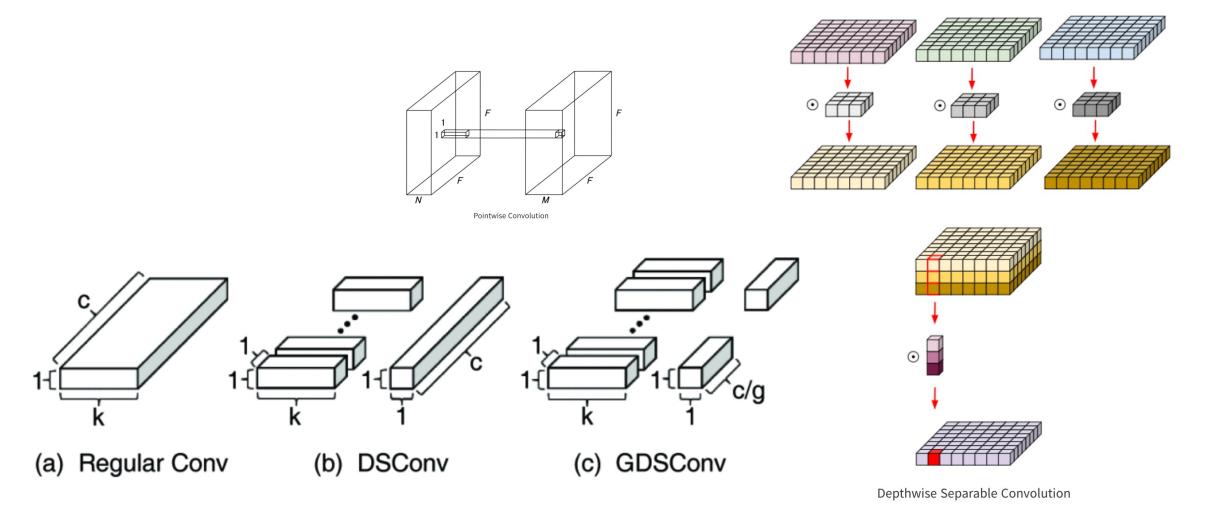
restricting the filters of the first convolutional layer of a CNN to only learn parametrized sinc functions

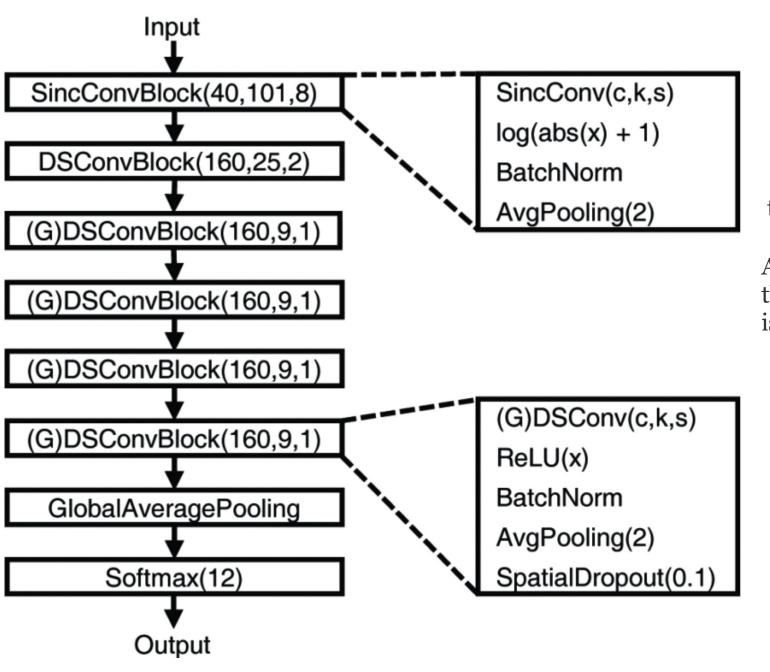




#### Low-Parameter GDS-Conv Layers







the base model has 122k parameters

After grouping, the number of parameters is reduced to a total of 62k

#### **EVALUATION**

#### • Training on the Speech Commands Dataset

Model	Accuracy	Parameters
DS-CNN-S [2]	94.1%	39k
DS-CNN-M [2]	94.9%	189k
DS-CNN-L [2]	95.4%	498k
ResNet15 [3]	95.8%	240k
TC-ResNet8 [4]	96.1%	66k
TC-ResNet14 [4]	96.2%	137k
TC-ResNet14-1.5 [4]	<b>96.6</b> %	305k
SincConv+DSConv	<b>96.6</b> %	122k
SincConv+GDSConv	96.4%	<b>62k</b>