

TENSORFLOW SPEECH RECOGNITION CHALLENGE

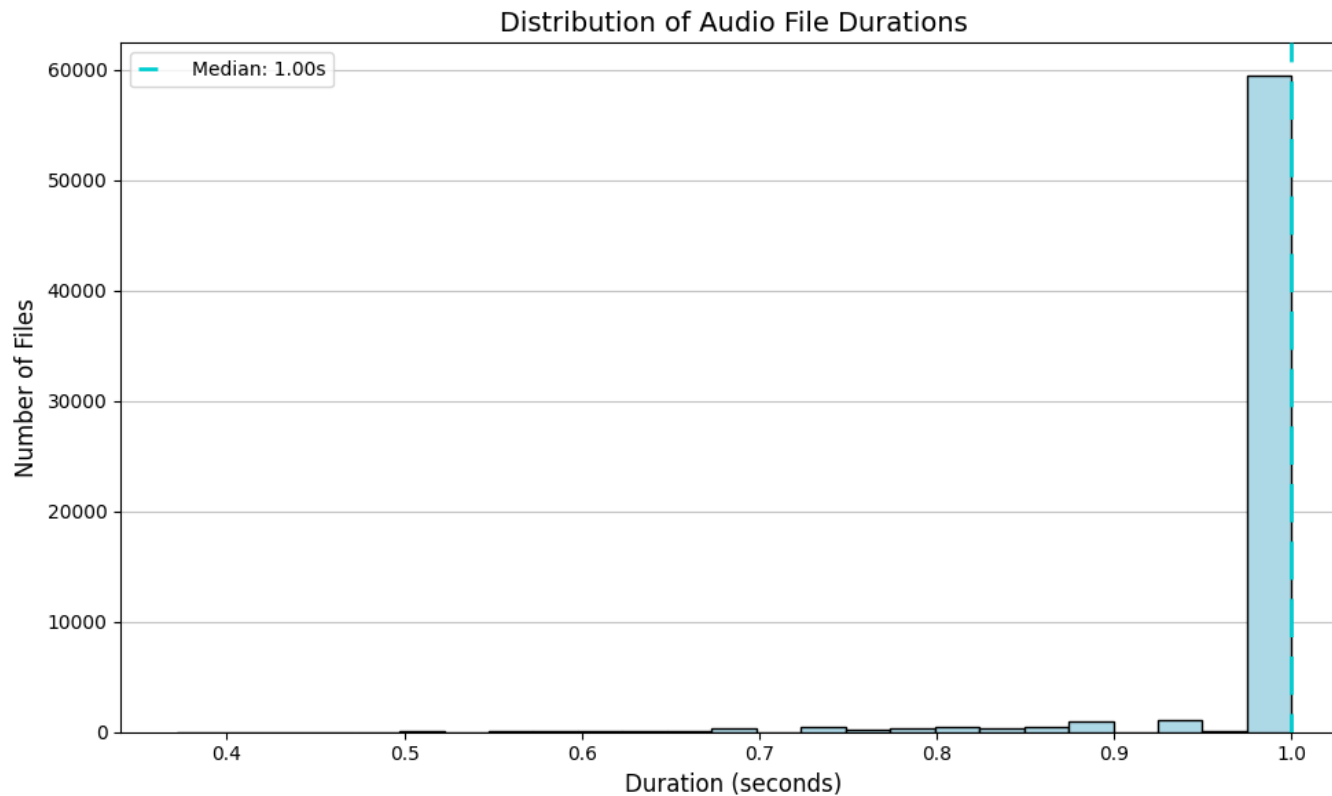
Paulina Kulczyk,
Jan Poglód

Class	Number of Files
_background_noise_	6
bed	1713
bird	1731
cat	1733
dog	1746
down	2359
eight	2352
five	2357
four	2372
go	2372
happy	1742
house	1750
left	2353
marvin	1746
nine	2364
no	2375
off	2357
on	2367
one	2370
right	2367
seven	2377
sheila	1734
six	2369
stop	2380
three	2356
tree	1733
two	2373
up	2375
wow	1745
yes	2377
zero	2376

DATA OVERVIEW

- **Dataset**: TensorFlow Speech Recognition Challenge form Kaggle
 - **Twenty core command words** were recorded, with most speakers saying each of them five times: "Yes", "No", "Up", "Down", "Left", "Right", "On", "Off", "Stop", "Go", "Zero", "One", "Two", "Three", "Four", "Five", "Six", "Seven", "Eight", and "Nine". **There are also ten auxiliary words**, which most speakers only said once: "Bed", "Bird", "Cat", "Dog", "Happy", "House", "Marvin", "Sheila", "Tree", and "Wow". And 6 files with noise (silence).
 - **Task**: classify words to one of the following classes: "**Down**", "**Go**", "**Left**", "**No**", "**Off**", "**On**", "**Right**", "**Stop**", "**Up**", "**Yes**", "**Unknown**" (with other words from Dataset) and Silence (where none word was recognized)
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DURATION OF FILES

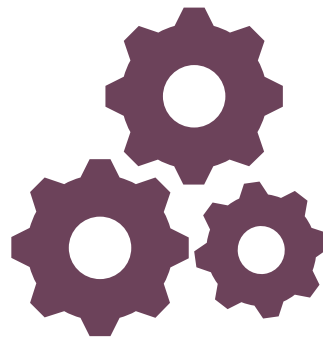


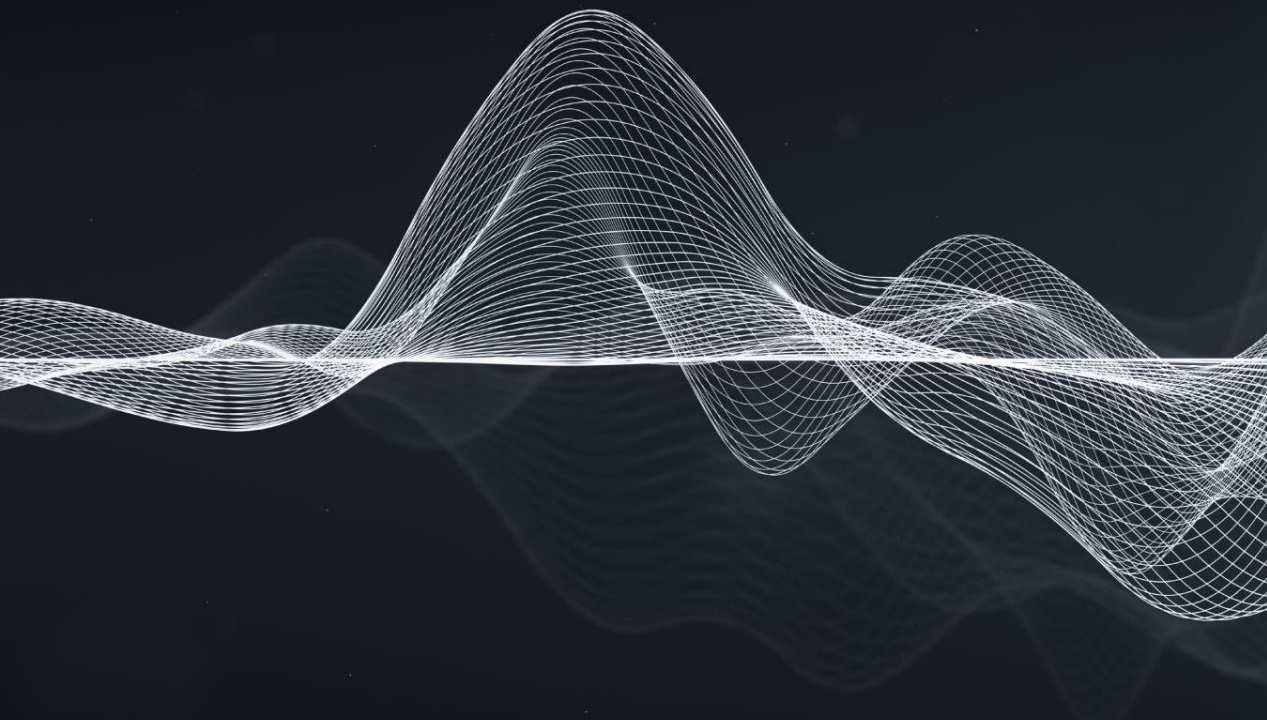
- **Number of files:** 64721
 - **Min:** 0.37s, **Max:** 1.00s
 - **Mean duration:** 0.98 sekundy
 - **Sampling rate:** 16 000 Hz
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PREPROCESSING

- Deletion of 308 files that last shorter then 0.6s
- Cutting 6 silence files to many shorter files which lasts about 1s (as our files from dataset)
- Mapping data to unknown and silence (randomly choosing 3000 files from unknown class with given seed)
- Bootstrapping files per class and sampling from unknown and silence to have well balanced classes (3000 audio tracks per class)

```
Number of files per class:  
down: 3000 files  
go: 3000 files  
left: 3000 files  
no: 3000 files  
off: 3000 files  
on: 3000 files  
right: 3000 files  
silence: 3000 files  
stop: 3000 files  
unknown: 3000 files  
up: 3000 files  
yes: 3000 files
```





SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND

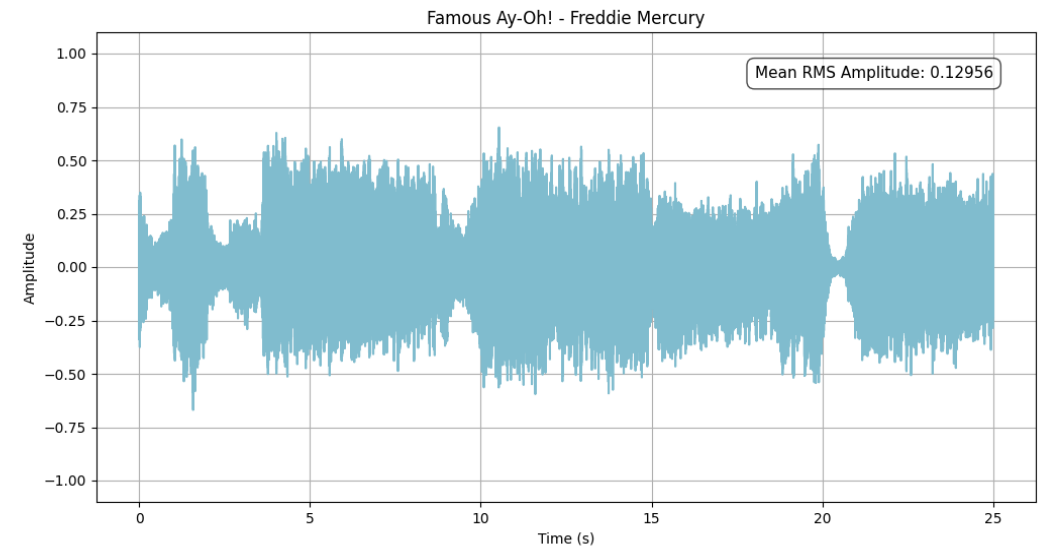
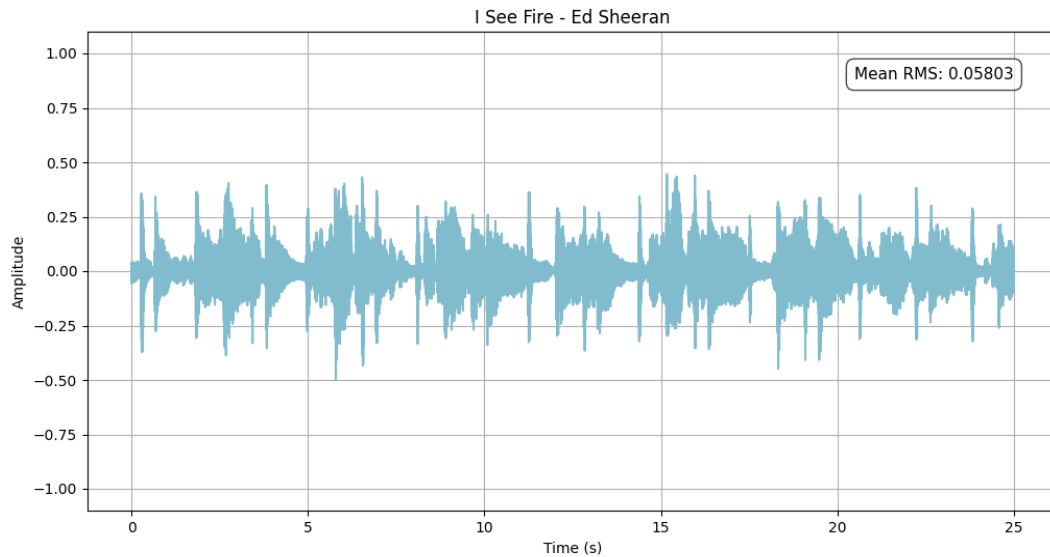
- Voice can be displayed as an **acoustic wave**
- Main measurements of waves that has impact to sound are: **amplitude and frequency**

SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND - MEASUREMENTS

- **Mean RMS Amplitude** – is the square root of the average of the squares of a series of measurements of values of sign of wave (almost amplitude).
 - **Zero-crossing rate (ZCR)** - normally it measures how often the signal changes sign — meaning it crosses the horizontal axis (from positive to negative or negative to positive) — within a frame. But in our study to better capture fast waveform fluctuations, we modified the ZCR calculation. Instead of counting strict signal sign changes, we measure how often the waveform touches the zero axis, averaged over 0.25-second frames (as most files last 1s). This approach approximates the traditional ZCR while improving sensitivity to rapid oscillations.
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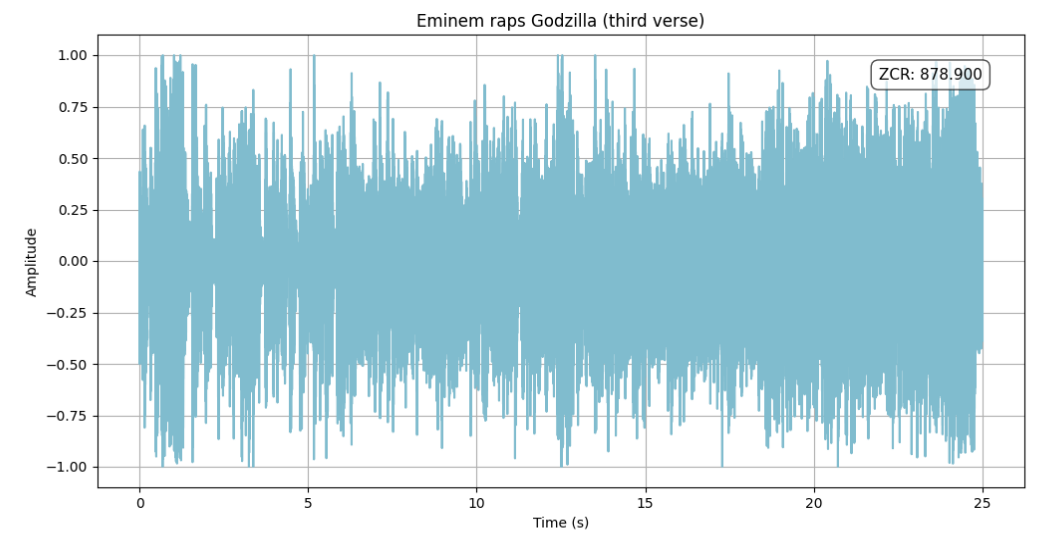
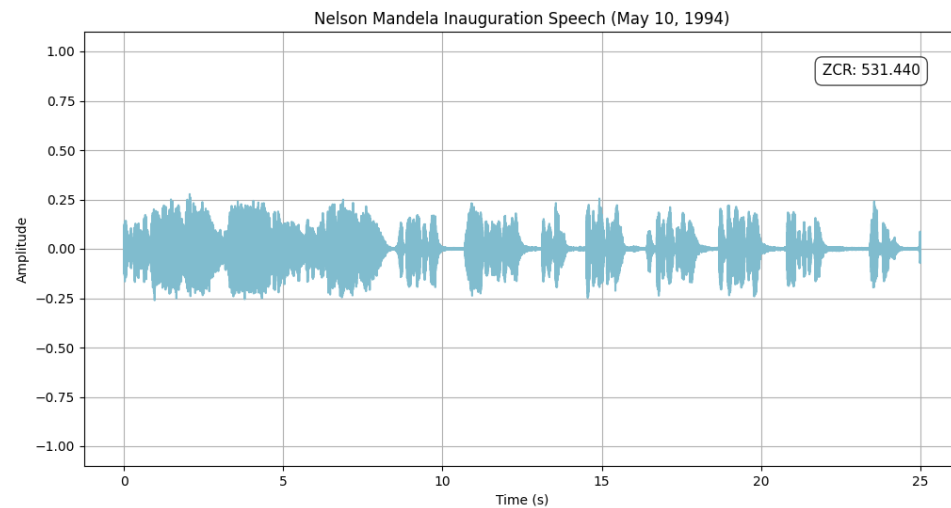
SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND – REFLECTED IN REAL LIFE EXAMPLES

- The **loudness of a sound** is directly proportional to the quadrature of the **amplitude of the sound wave**

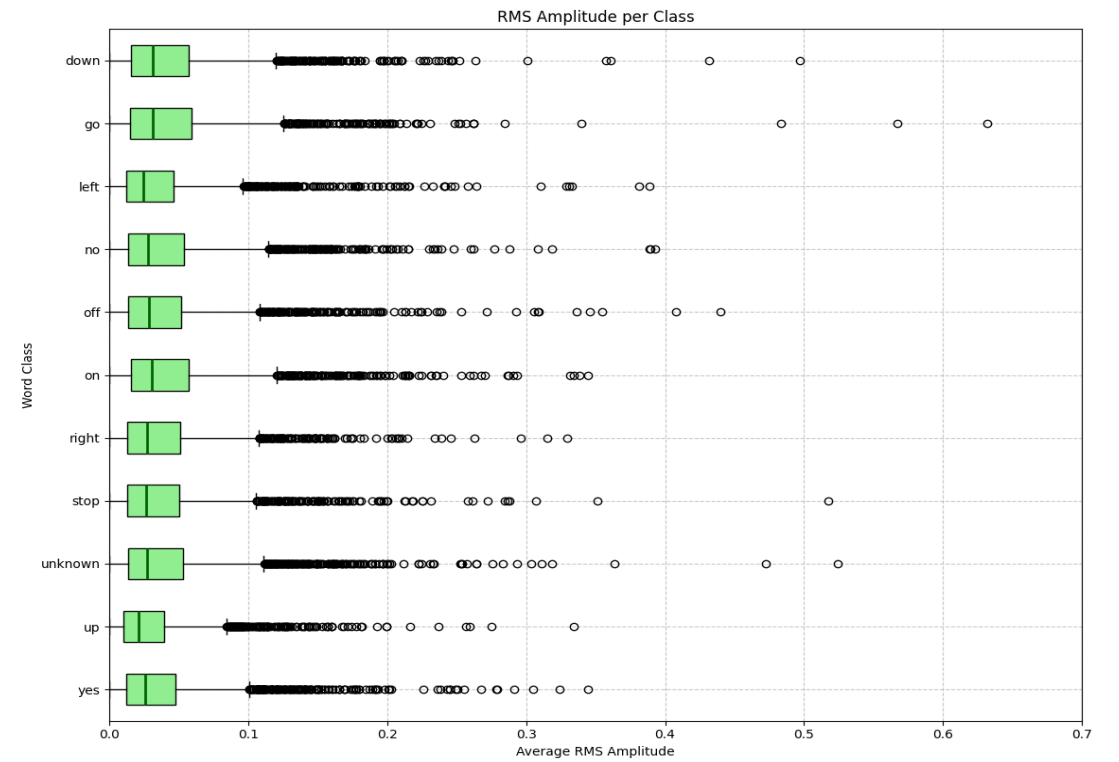
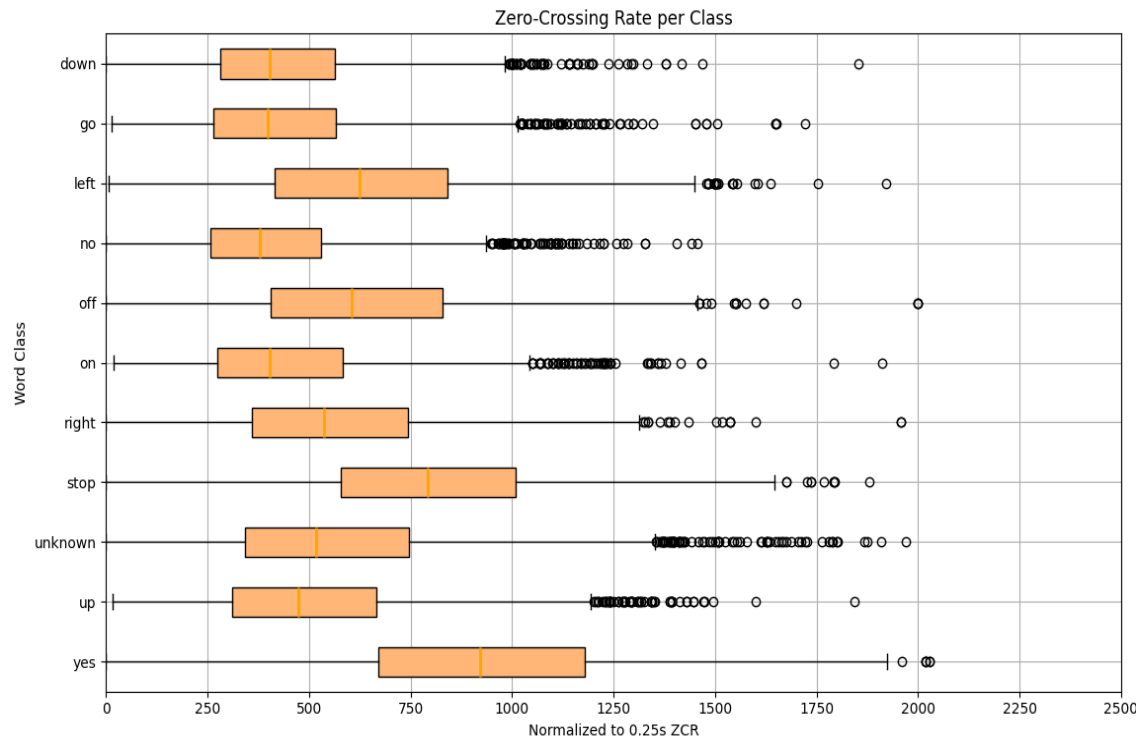


SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND - REFLECTED IN REAL LIFE EXAMPLES

- Indirectly, **how fast we speak** or **how we stretch syllables** has an effect on the frequency of the **acoustic wave**

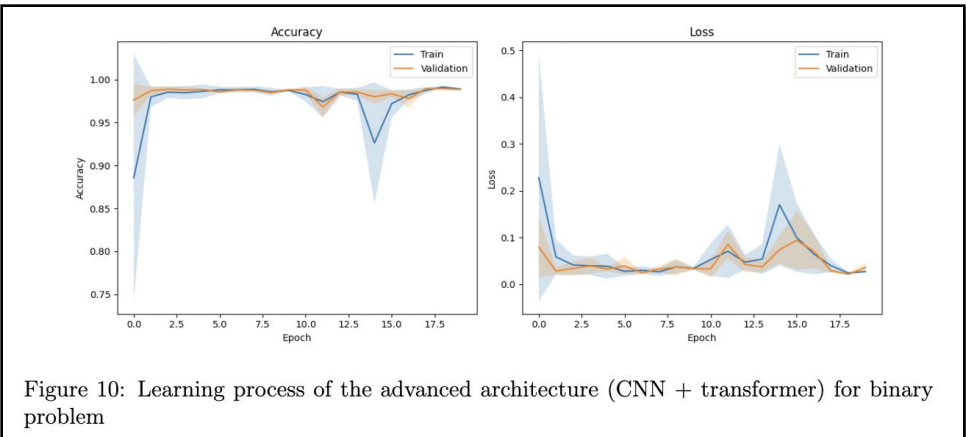
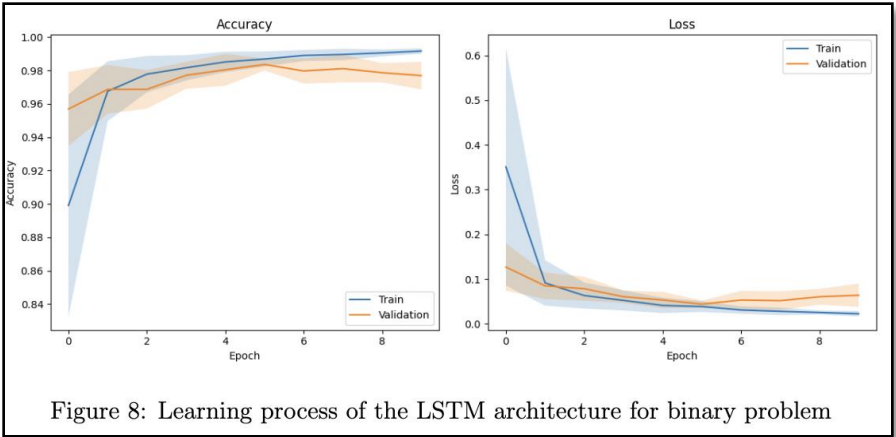
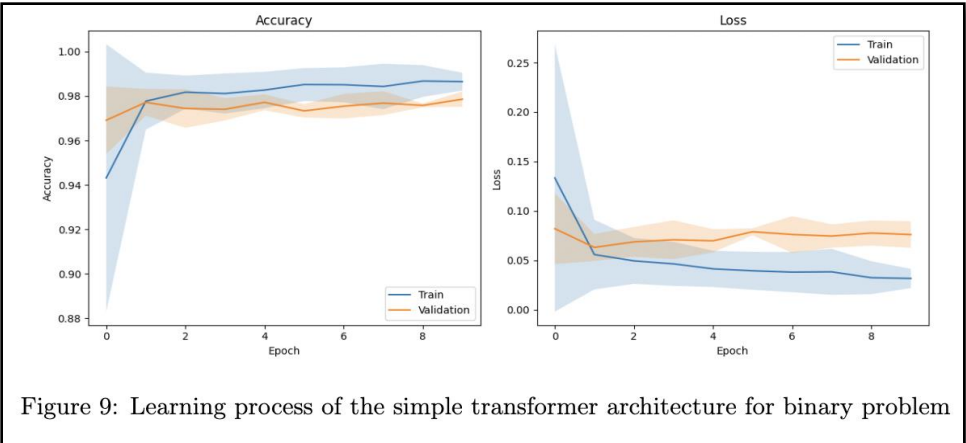
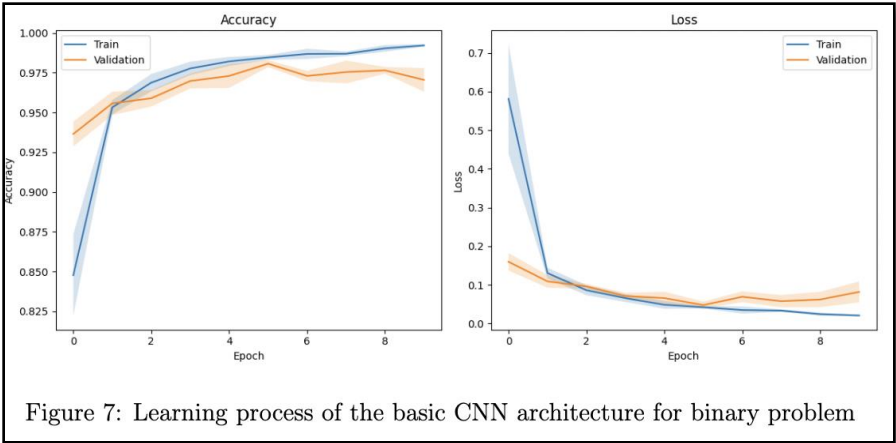


SCIENTIFIC BACKGROUND – OUR DATA



1ST EXPERIMENT

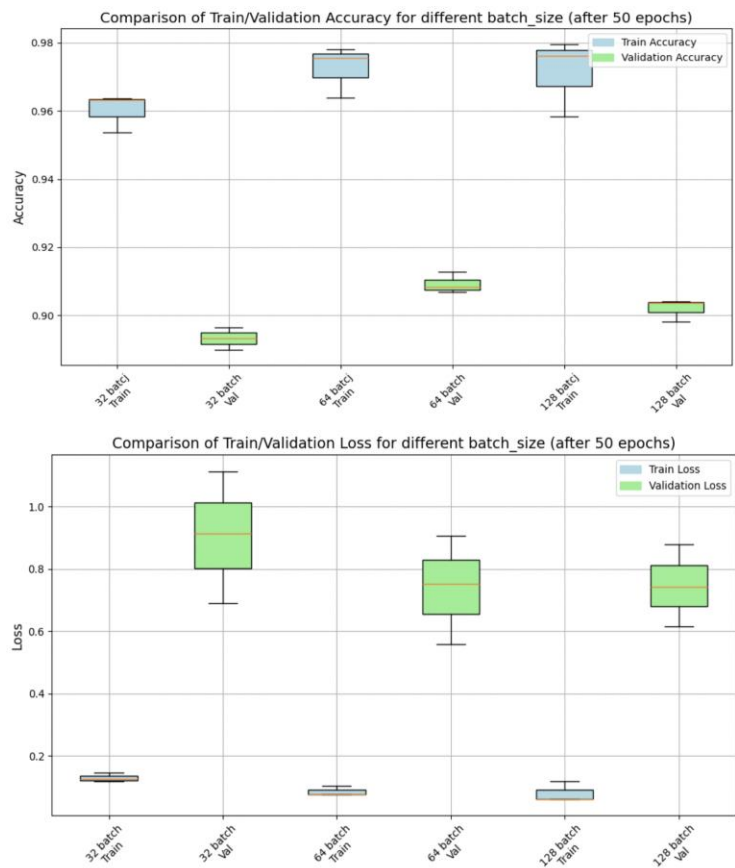
BINARY CLASSIFICATION PROBLEM FOR RECOGNITION "YES" AND "NO"



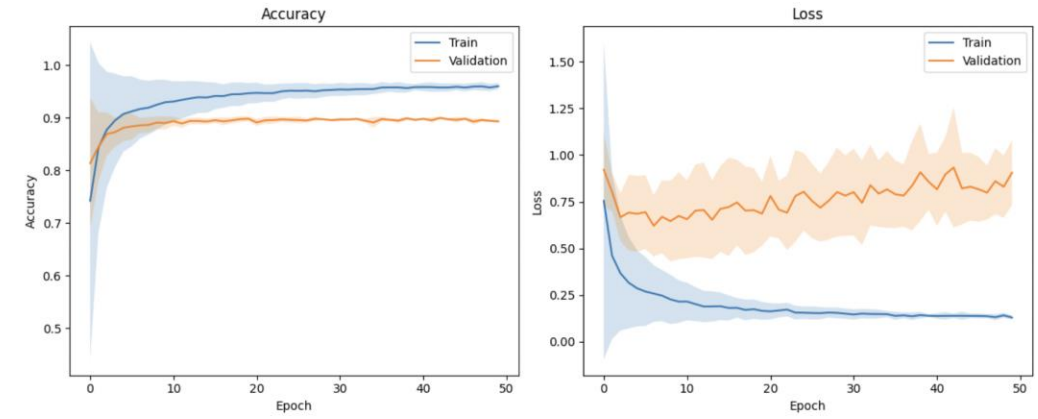
Architecture	Valid accuracy (mean)
CNN	97.5%
LSTM	98,1%
Transformer	97.9%
CNN + Transformer	98.7%

2ND EXPERIMENT

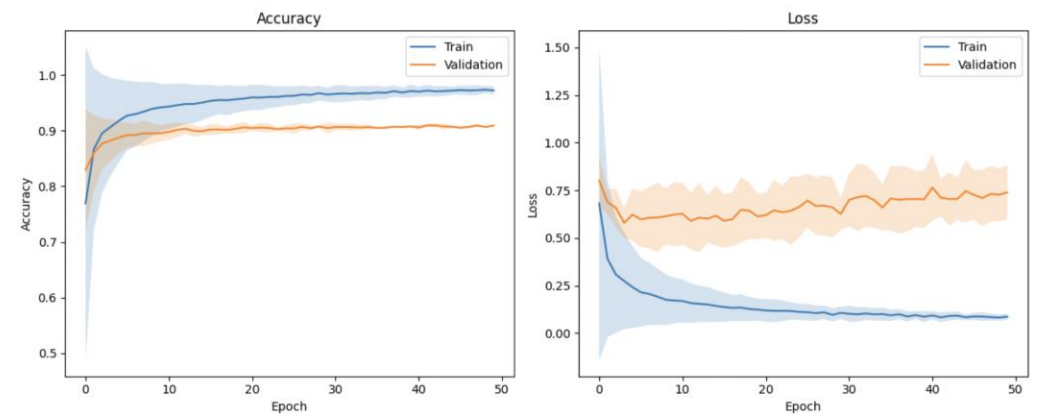
CNN COMPARISON OF
PARAMETERS – BATCH SIZE



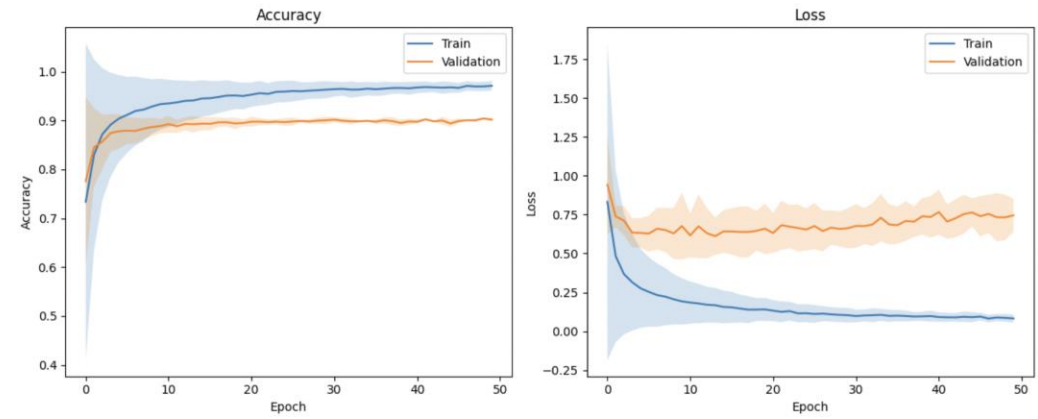
32



64

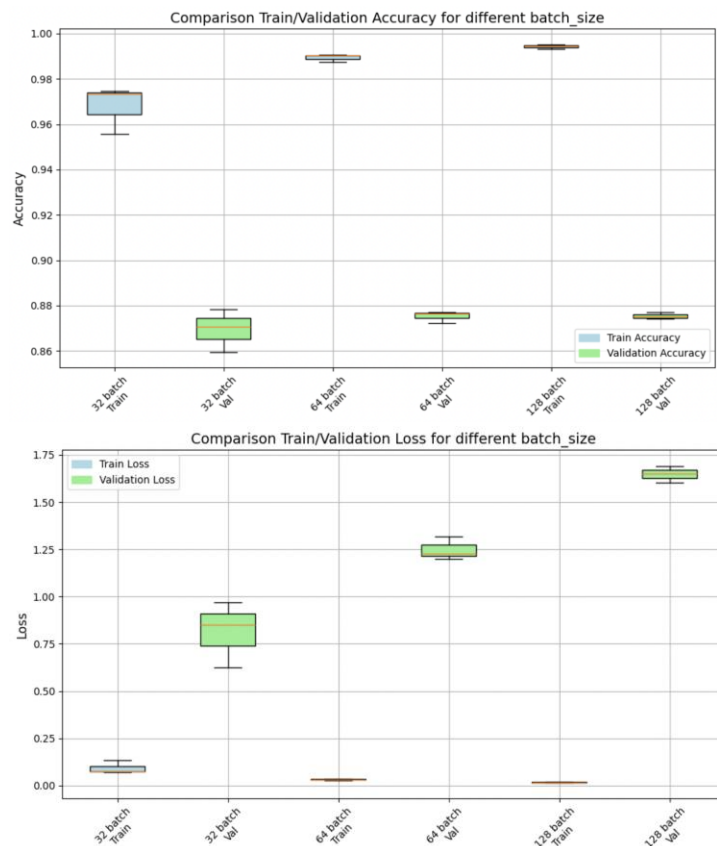


128

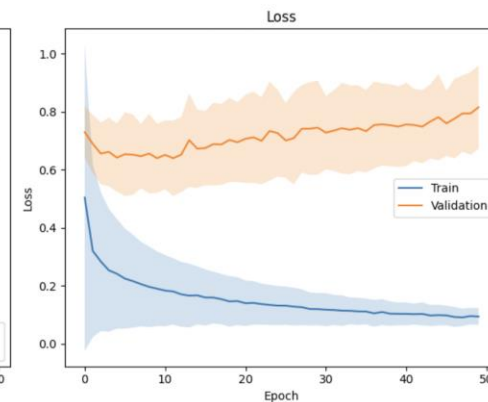
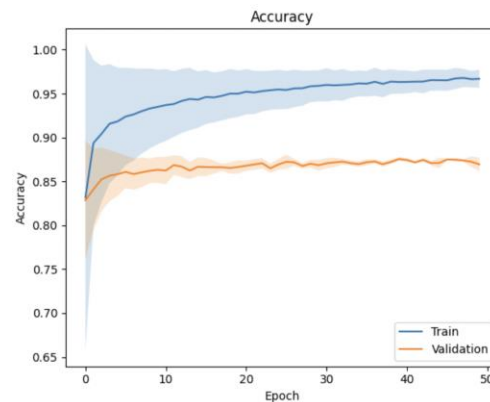


2ND EXPERIMENT

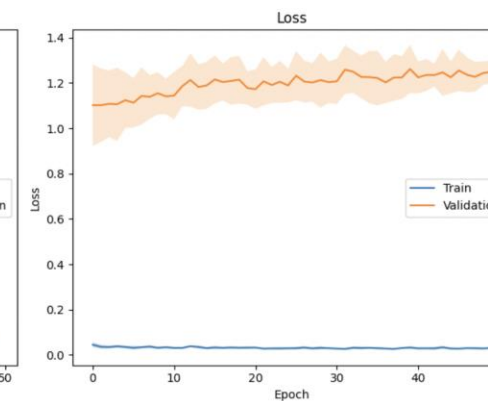
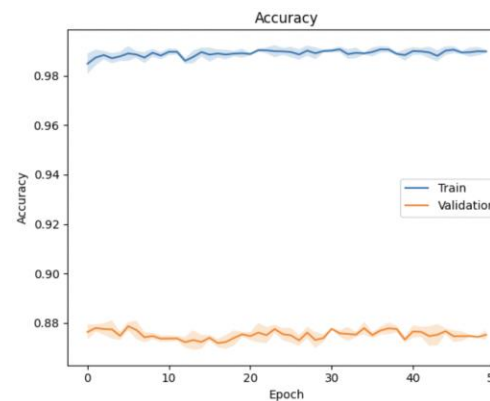
TRANSFORMER COMPARISON OF PARAMETERS – BATCH SIZE



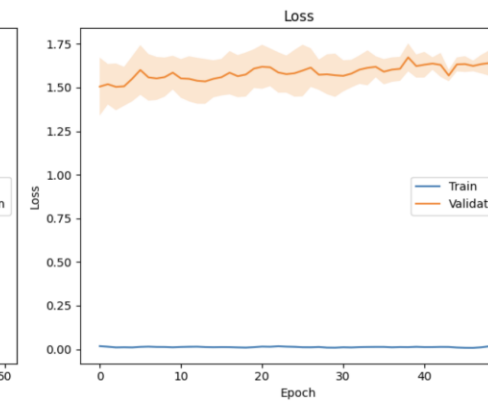
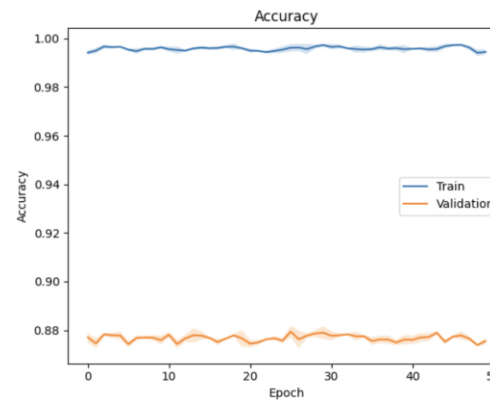
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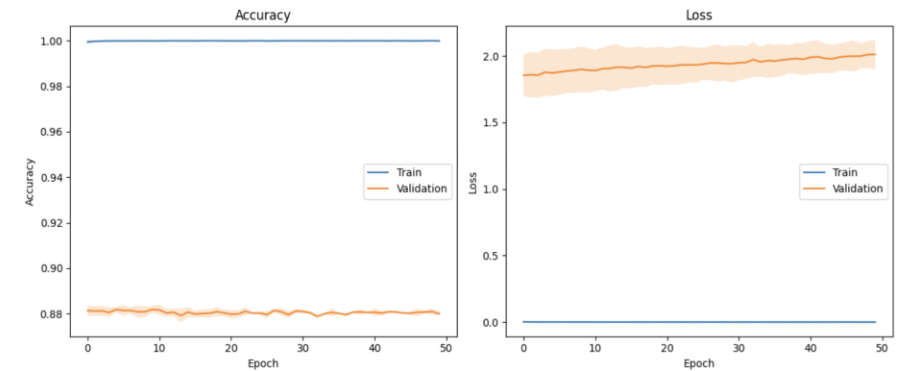
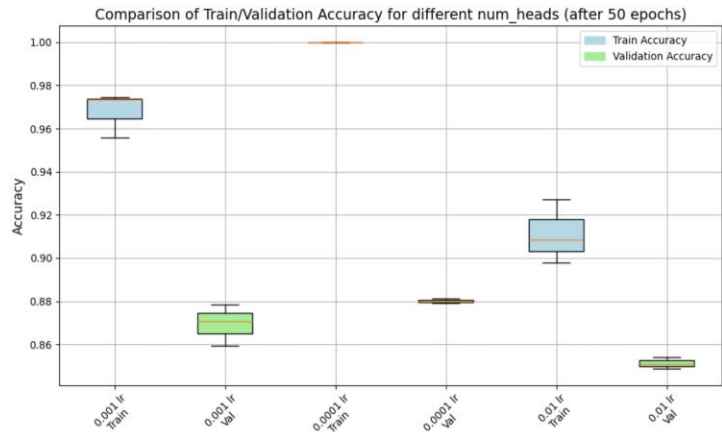
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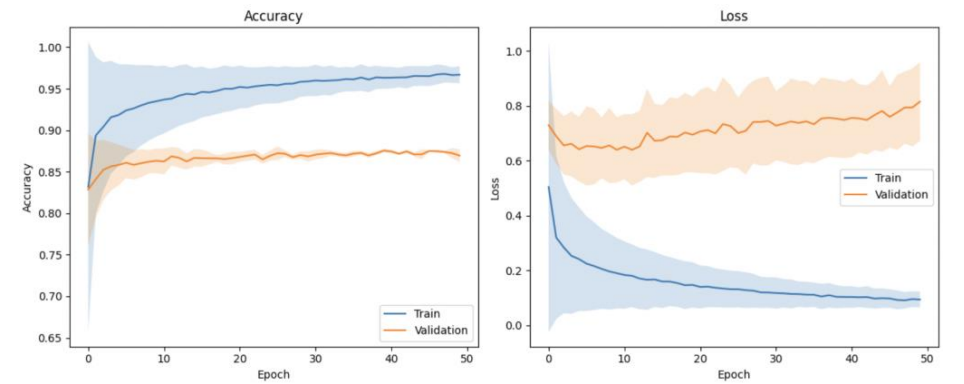
2ND EXPERIMENT

TRANSFORMER COMPARISON OF
PARAMETERS – LEARNING RATE

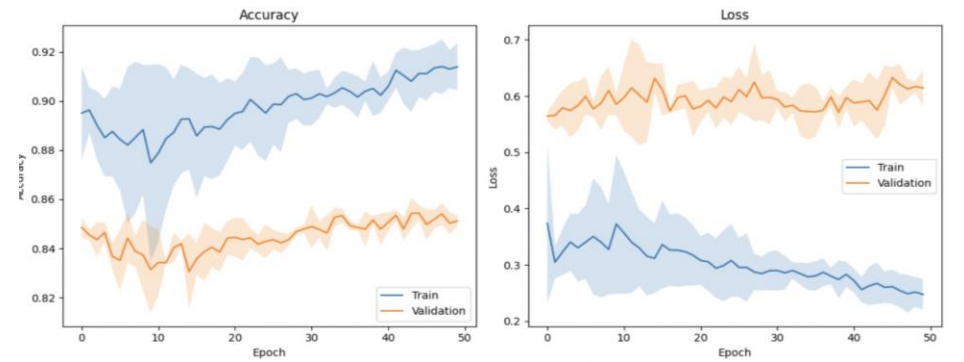
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0.001

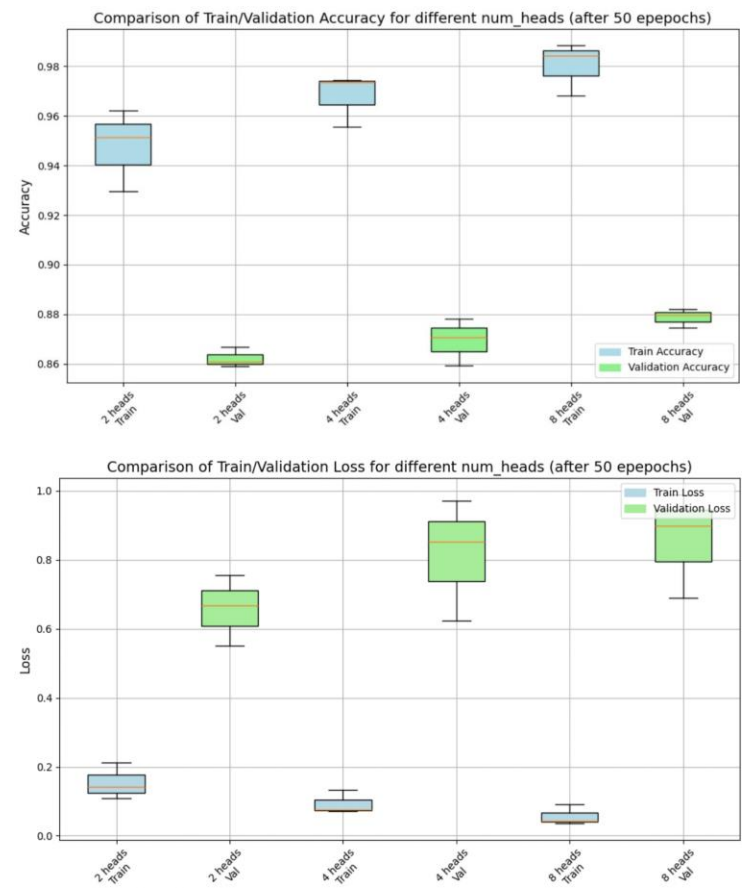


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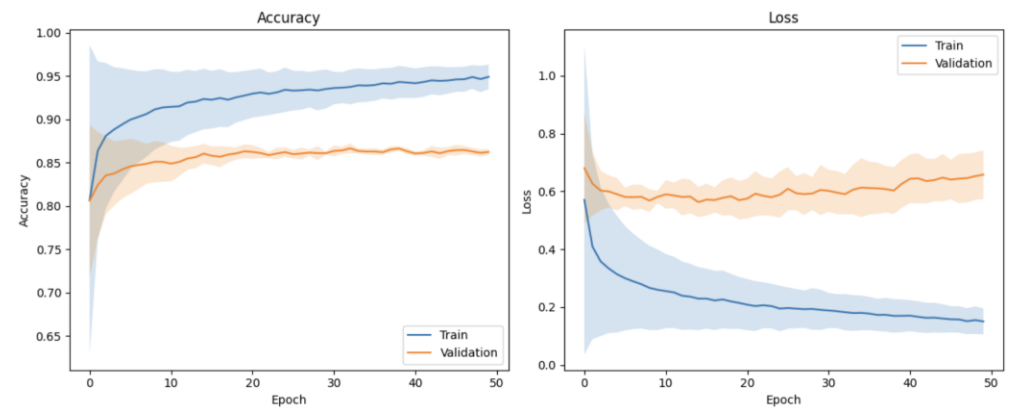


2ND EXPERIMENT

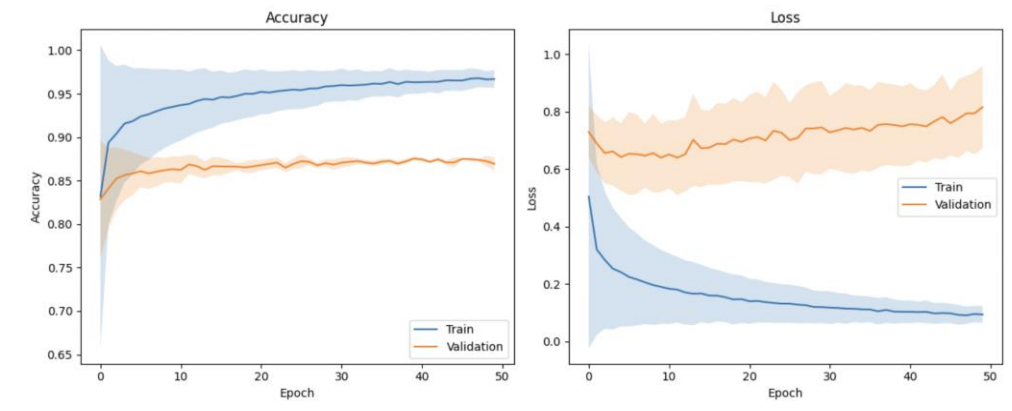
TRANSFORMER COMPARISON –
NUMBER OF ATTENTION HEADS



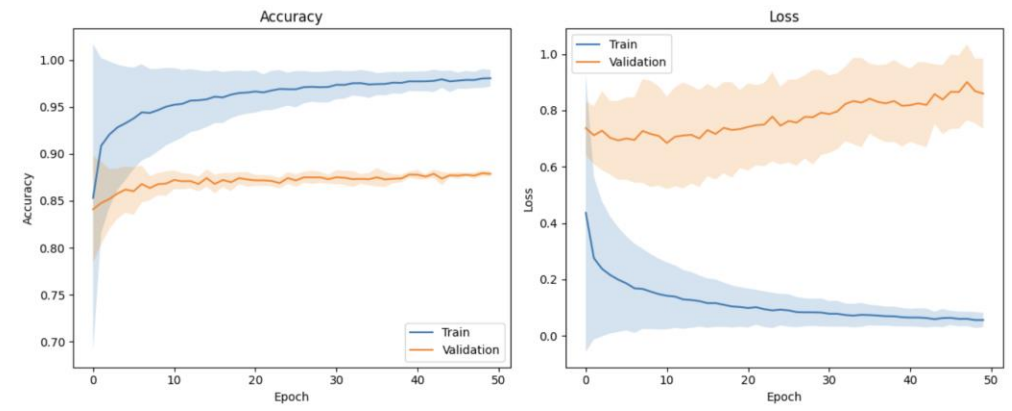
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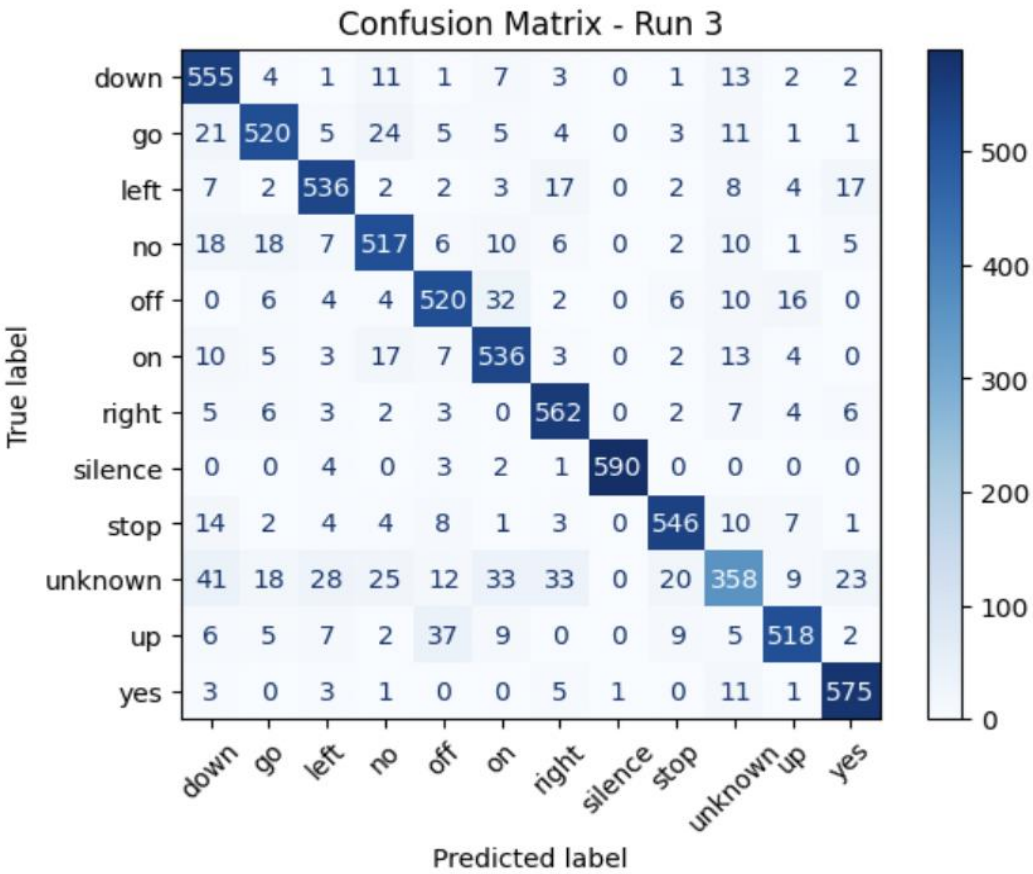
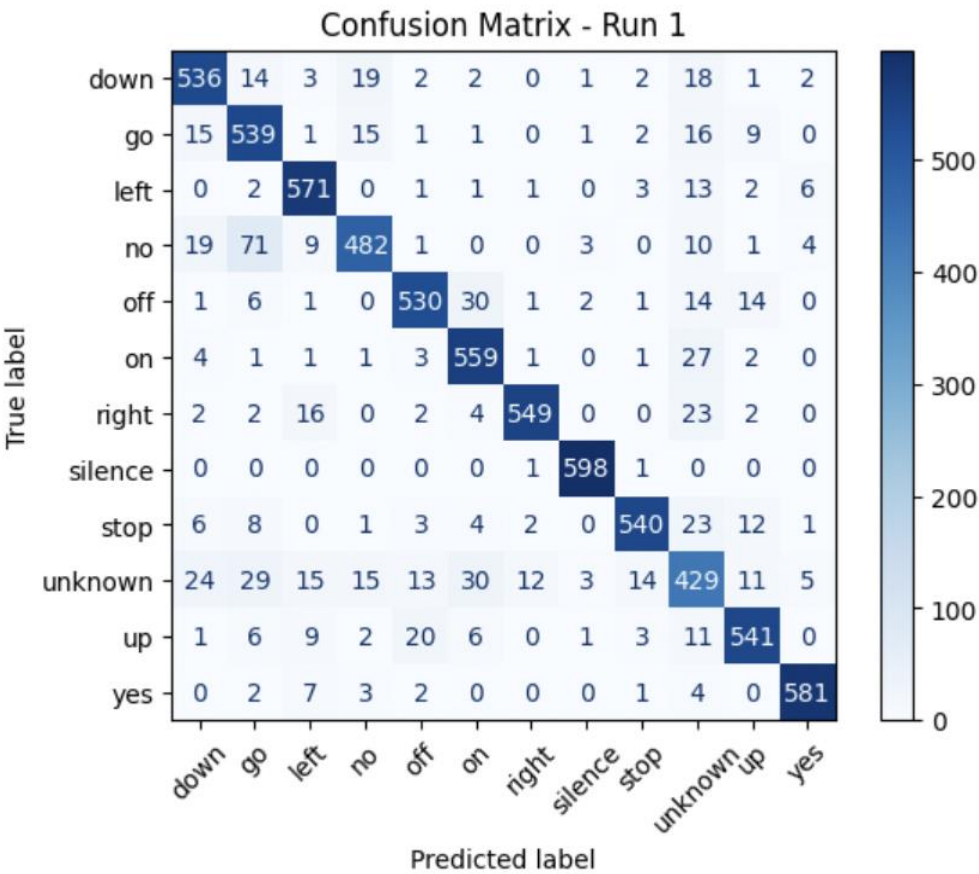
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8

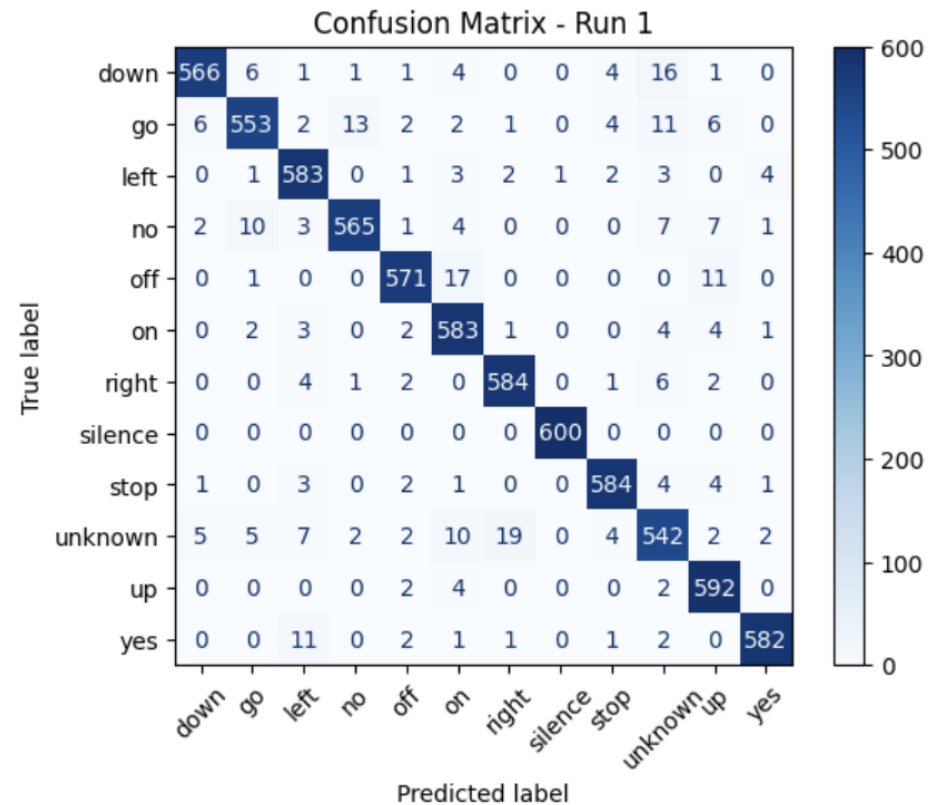
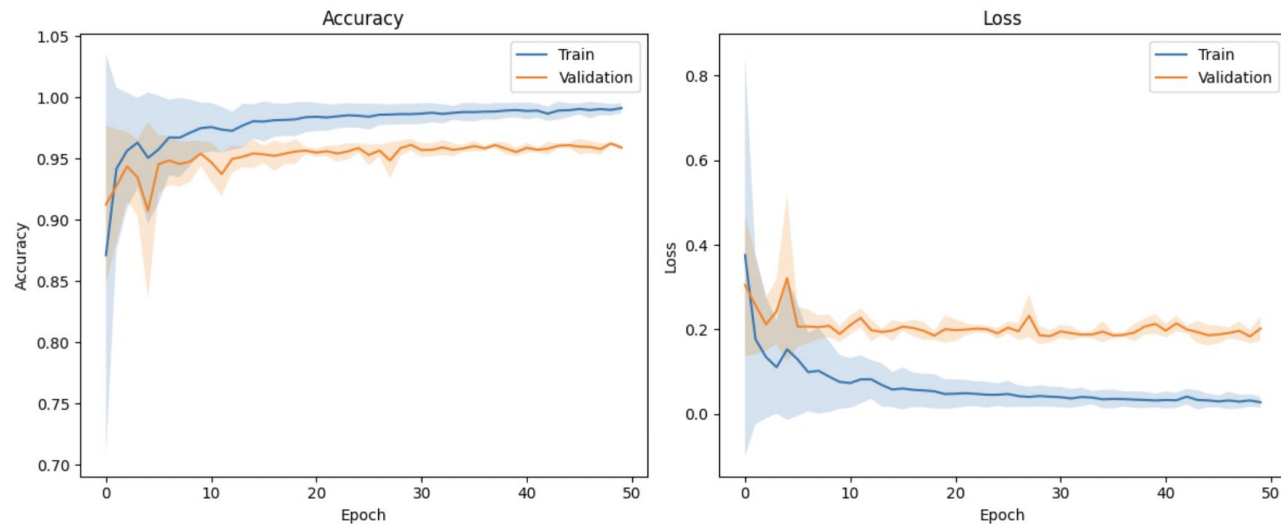


CNN VS TRANSFORMER



2ND EXPERIMENT

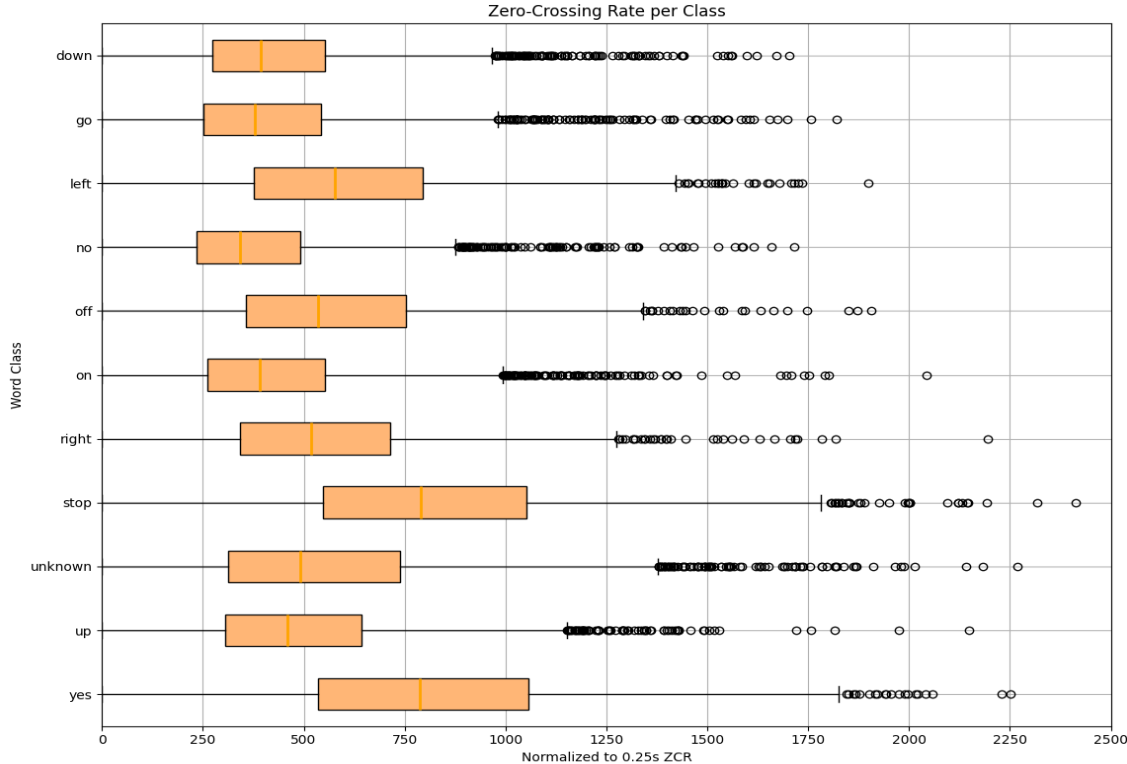
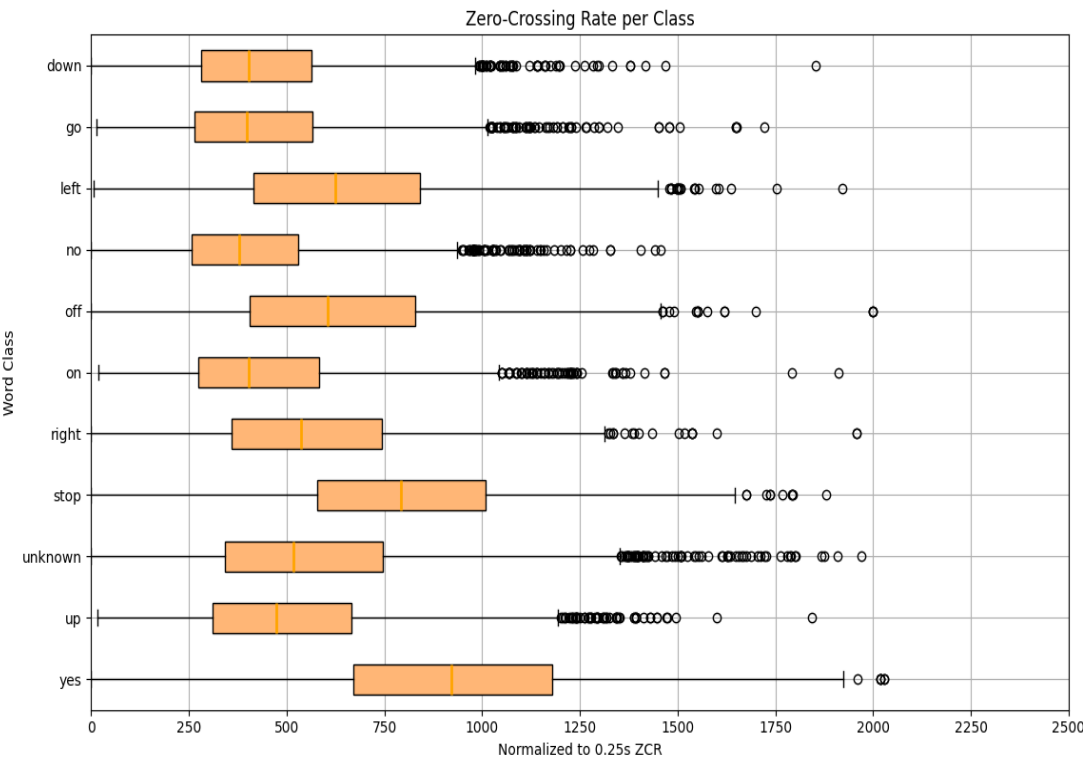
TRANSFORMER + CNN ARCHITECTURE



DATA AUGMENTATION -> BETTER GENERALIZATION

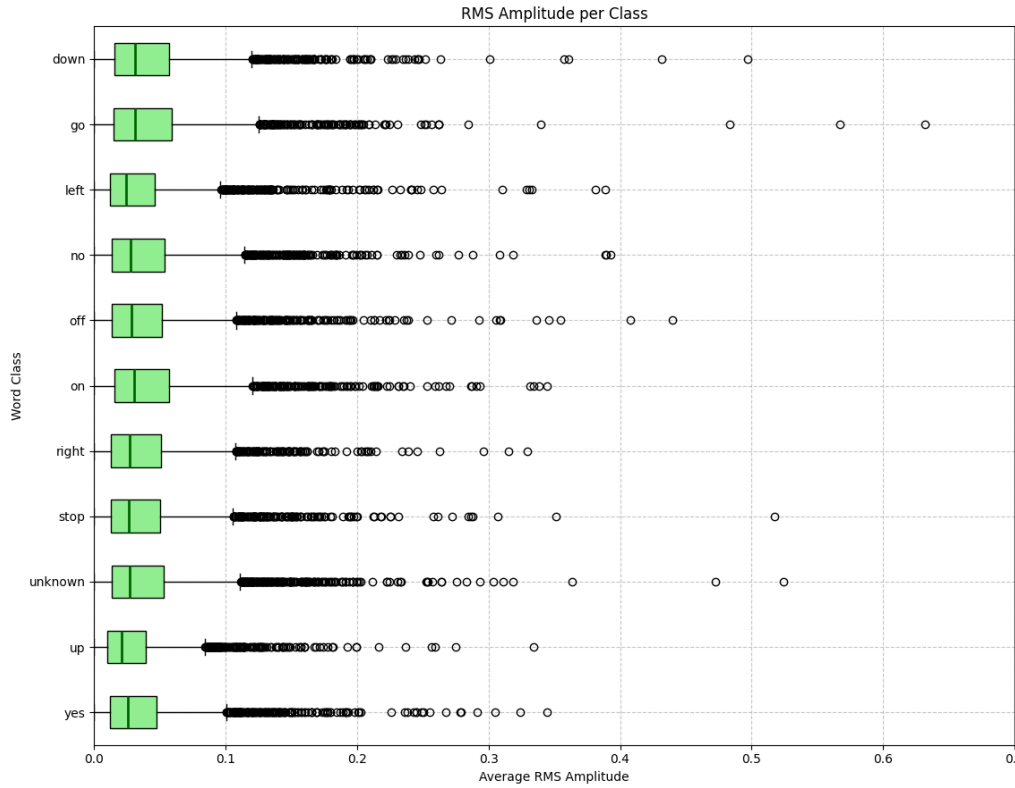
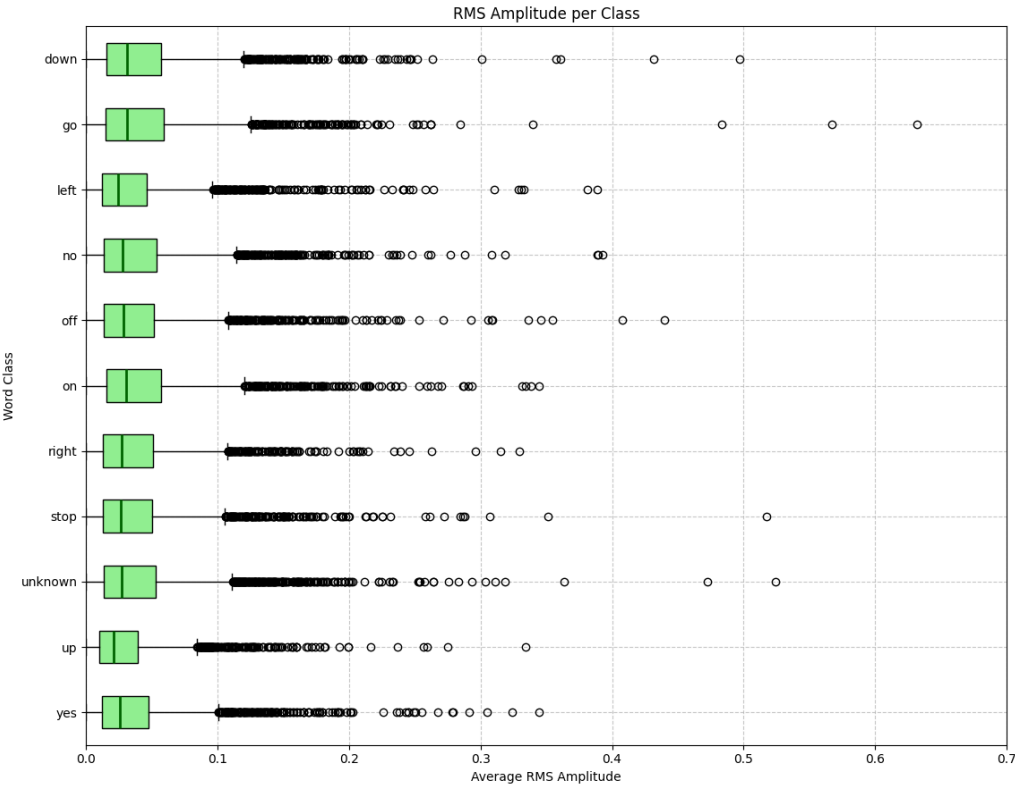
- We have large dataset but... we can still enlarge it with also changing a little bit our data to reflects on more ways how people accent words
 - People can say word slower or faster, can accent something louder or ending word really quietly, or in general speaking quietly, can also speak in a noisy space
 - We want to reflect all these situation by applying the following augmentations: stretching speech, changing volume, adding noise
-

STRETCHING

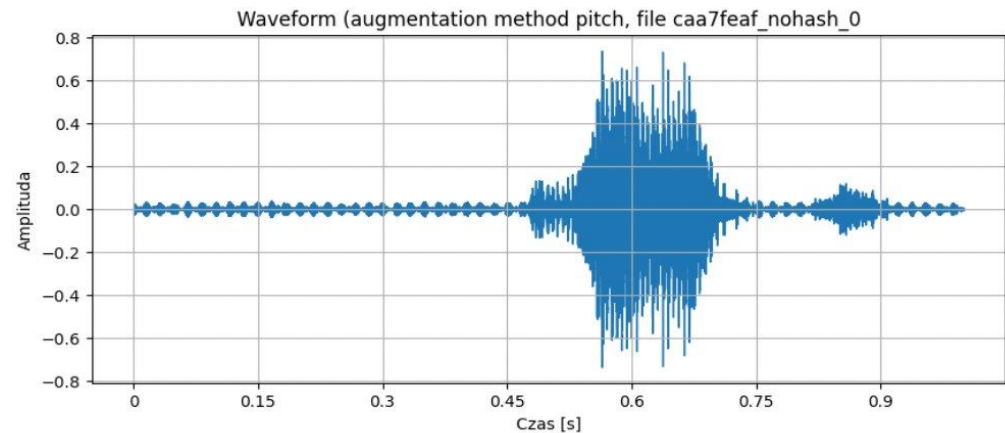
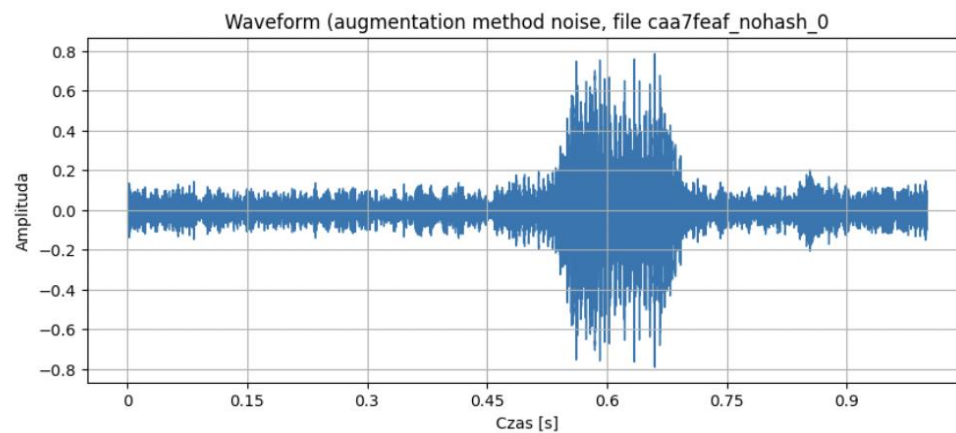
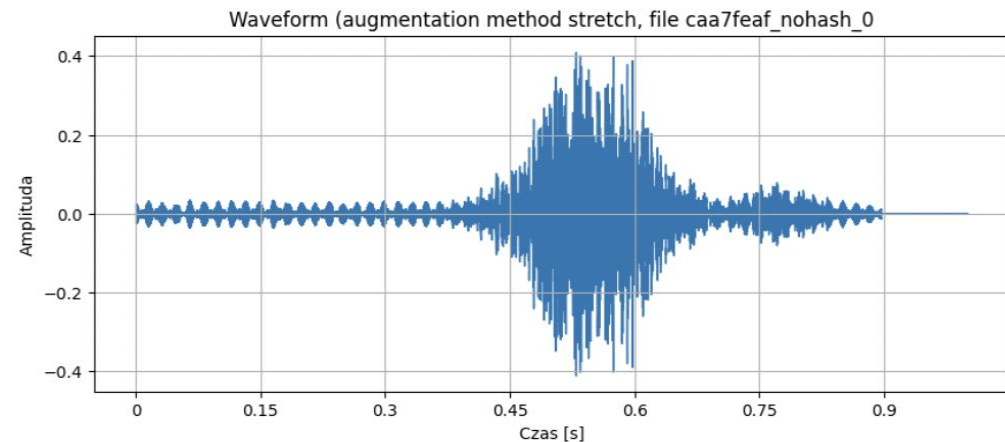
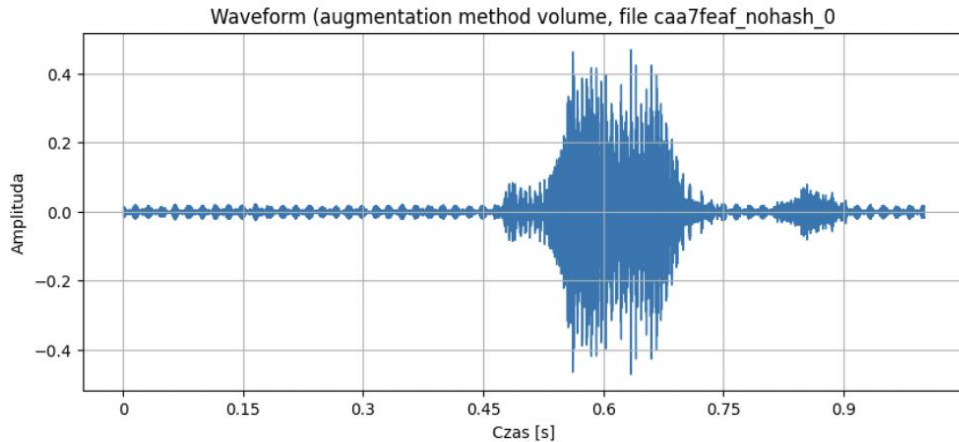


3RD EXPERIMENT

VOLUME CHANGING

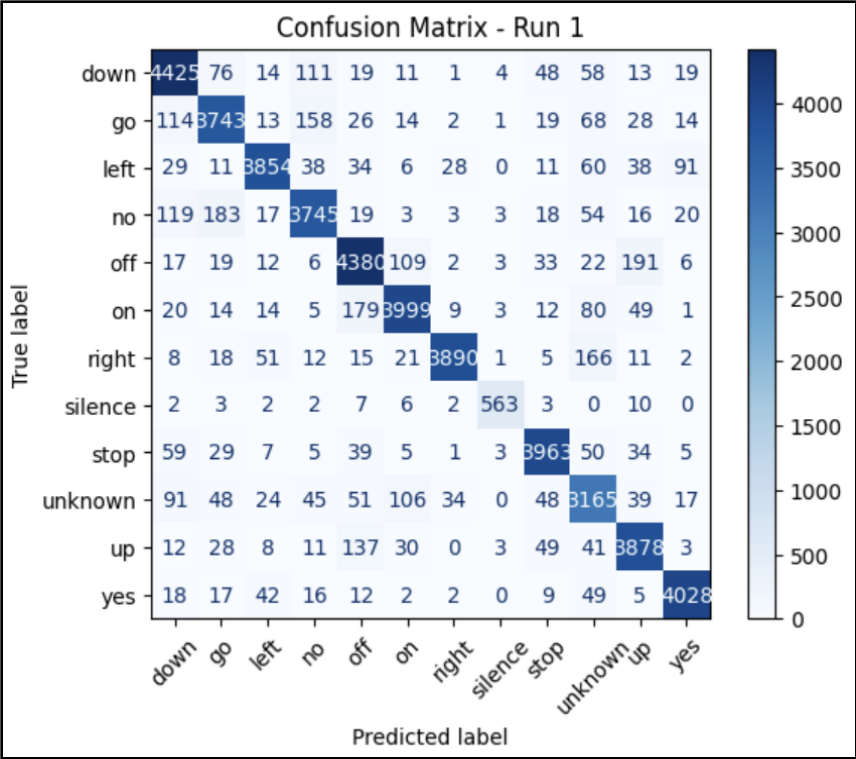
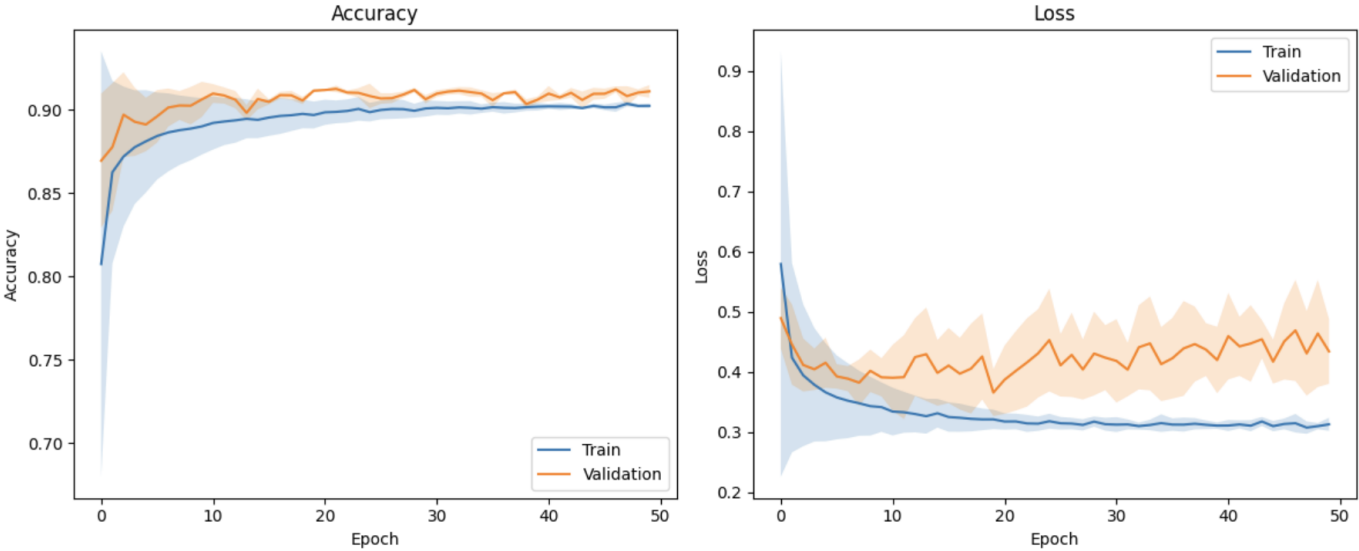


DATA AUGMENTATION TECHNIQUES



3RD EXPERIMENT

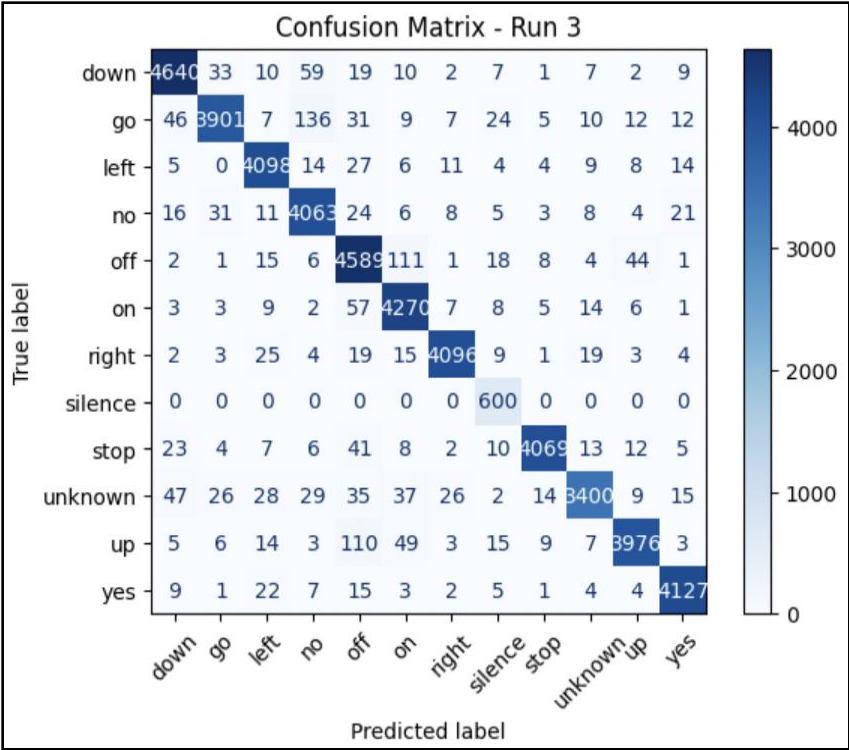
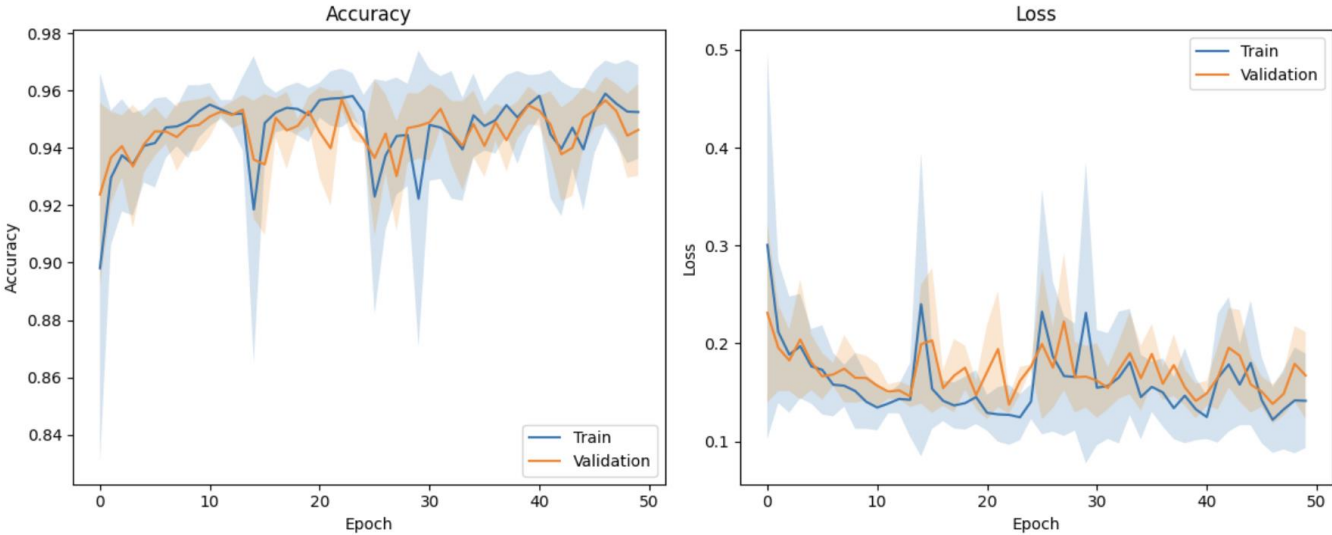
CNN FOR AUGMENTED DATA



AUGMENTED DATA	ORIGINAL DATA
91,57%	89,65%

3RD EXPERIMENT

TRANSFORMER+CNN FOR AUGMENTED DATA



AUGMENTED DATA	ORIGINAL DATA
96,17%	95,90%

FUTURE GOALS

- Explore more augmentation techniques
- Analyse different ensemble models (focus on classes like on/off)
- Explore different architectures of Transformer+CNN
- Test more hyperparameters
- Extend the range of possible labels

THANK YOU FOR
YOUR
ATTENTION!

