



语音识别: 从入门到精通

第八讲:基于WFST的解码器

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解码任务—解码公式



给定声学观测 $0 = o_1, o_2, ..., o_T$,找到最可能的词序列 $W = w_1, w_2, ..., w_N$:

$$\widehat{W} = argmax_w P(W|O)$$

$$= argmax_w \underbrace{P(O|W)}_{P(W)} \underbrace{P(W)}$$

Acoustic Model Language Model

 $\widehat{W} = argmax_w P(O|W)P(W)$ 实际应用中对吗

其实你已经学过理论上该怎么做了! ----Viterbi算法。

(顺便回忆一下Forward algorithm和Viterbi algorithm的关系)

找到了最可能的状态序列,我们就能恢复出最可能的词序列。

---解码范围, LM约束的图



解码任务—解码公式



给定声学观测 $O = O_1, O_2, ..., O_T$,找到最可能的词序列 $W = W_1, W_2, ..., W_N$:

$$\widehat{W} = argmax_w P(W|O)$$

$$= argmax_w \underbrace{P(O|W)}_{P(W)} \underbrace{P(W)}$$

Acoustic Model Language Model



 $= argmax_w P(O|W)P(W)^{LMWT}$



语言模型缩放权重(LMWT):language model weight

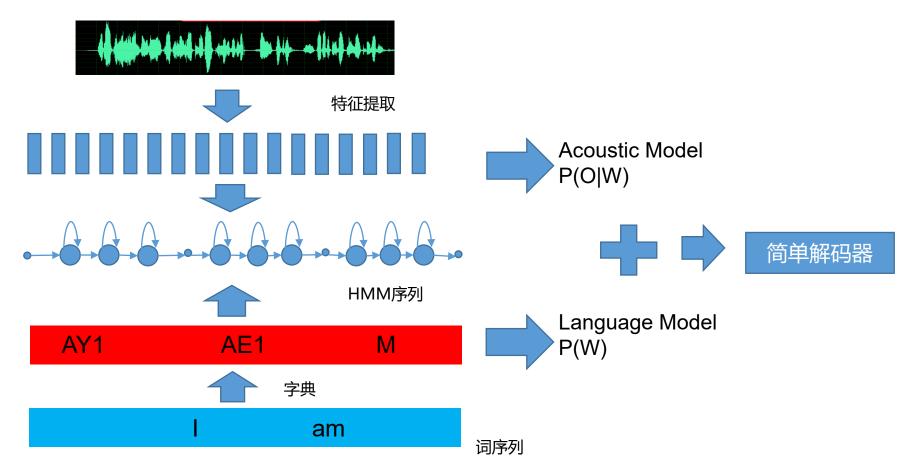
 $= argmax_{w}P(O|W)P(W)^{LMWT}WIP^{N}$

插入词惩罚(WIP):word insertion penalty



解码任务—框架







解码任务—Token Passing Algorithm(令牌环传递算法)



Token Passing算法就是Viterbi算法的实现

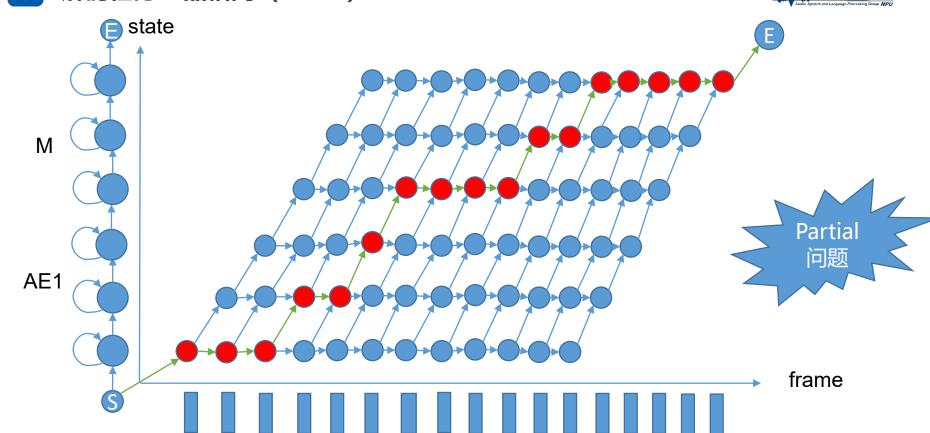
Token的设计:存储经过某状态的最优路径的概率,存储与全局最优路径的距离,以及帮助寻找其它token或者回溯的指针。

```
Initialisation:
      Each model initial state holds a token with value 0;
      All other states hold a token with value \infty
Algorithm:
     for t := 1 to T do
            for each state i do
                  Pass a copy of the token in state i to all connecting
                  states j, incrementing its s value by p_{ij} + d_i(t);
            end:
            Discard the original tokens;
            for each state i do
                  find the token in state i with the smallest s
                  value and discard the rest
            end:
      end;
                                                                           From Wiki
```



解码任务—晶格网 (trellis)







解码任务—孤立词



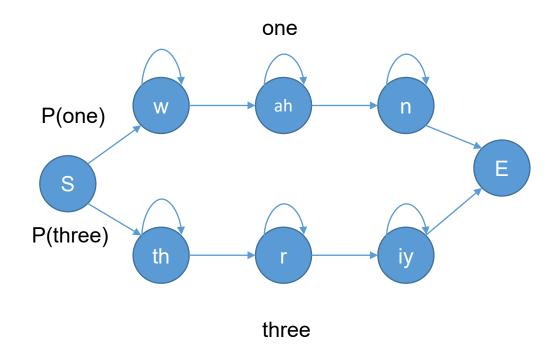
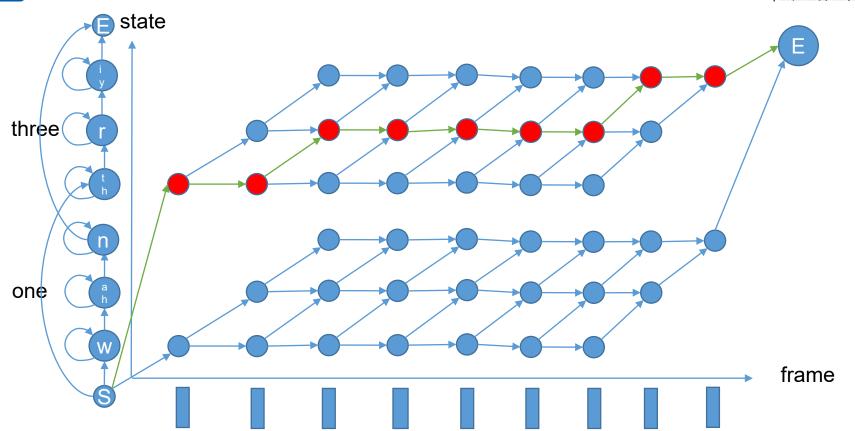


示意图:每个phone一个状态(for simple)



解码任务—孤立词









Bigram为例子

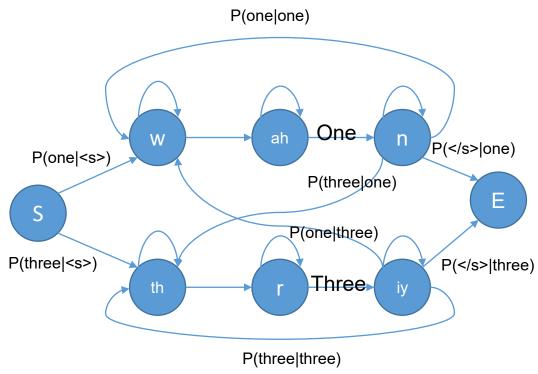
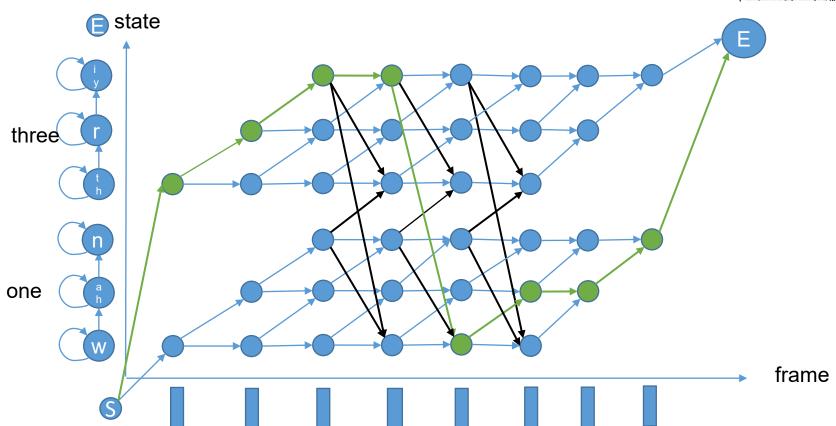


示意图:每个phone一个状态(for simple)



解码任务—LM







解码任务—计算问题



Viterbi算法理论上准确有效的完成了解码工作,实际上有什么问题?

你已经训练过LM了,它的wordlist是不是巨大?形成的N-gram是不是条数超多?

由于LVCSR实际任务中N-gram, Lexicon和triphone建模导致无法只简单的使用 Viterbi算法,需要进行一些工程优化。





如何解决计算问题?

- 1. 剪枝(Pruning):beam search and histogram pruning
- 2. 多阶段解码(Multi-stage decoding)
- 3. A*解码(A* decoding)
- 4. 树状字典(Tree structured lexicons)
- 5. 语言模型超前使用(Language model Look-ahead)

••••



解码器





思想: 去除没有竞争力的路径。

Beam Search: 每帧只保留Best Path以及与Best Path距离小于beam-threshold的tokens。

Histogram Pruning: 每帧只处理前Top N个tokens。



解码器—Lattice和N-best list



产生一条最优路径只是解码器的部分工作,对于解码器的研究,更重要的是生成一个准确的 lattice,然后再进行后处理,如重打分(Re-scoring)[i.e. 多阶段解码]。

N-best List:解码获得最好的Top N条词序列。

Lattice: 他是一个有向图,有效的表示关于可能词序列的更多信息。[i.e. 把到达终点的

tokens走过路径的信息绘制在一张图里。

		AM	LM
Rank	Path	logprob	logprob
1.	it's an area that's naturally sort of mysterious	-7193.53	-20.25
2.	that's an area that's naturally sort of mysterious	-7192.28	-21.11
3.	it's an area that's not really sort of mysterious	-7221.68	-18.91
4.	that scenario that's naturally sort of mysterious	- 7189.19	-22.08
5.	there's an area that's naturally sort of mysterious	-7198.35	-21.34
6.	that's an area that's not really sort of mysterious	-7220.44	-19.77
7.	the scenario that's naturally sort of mysterious	-7205.42	-21.50
8.	so it's an area that's naturally sort of mysterious	-7195.92	-21.71
9.	that scenario that's not really sort of mysterious	-7217.34	-20.70
10.	there's an area that's not really sort of mysterious	-7226.51	-20.01

Figure 10.2 An example 10-Best list from the Broadcast News corpus, produced by the CU-HTK BN system (thanks to Phil Woodland). Logprobs use log₁₀; the language model scale factor (LMSF) is 15.

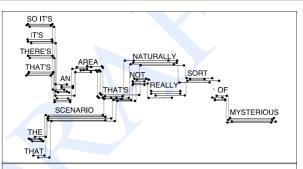


Figure 10.3 Word lattice corresponding to the N-best list in Fig. 10.2. The arcs beneath each word show the different start and end times for each word hypothesis in the lattice; for some of these we've shown schematically how each word hypothesis must start at the end of a previous hypothesis. Not shown in this figure are the acoustic and language model probabilities that decorate each arc.





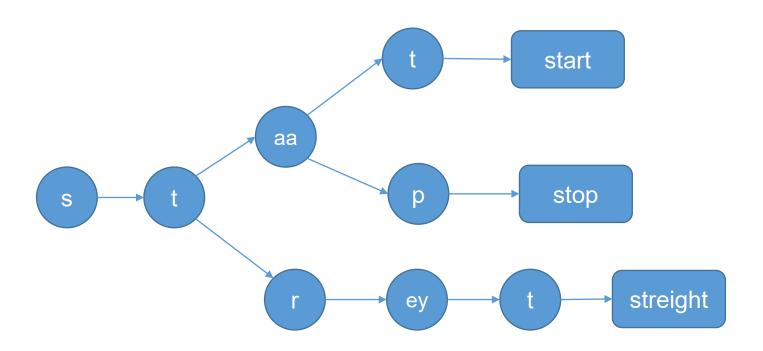
$$H^*(s) = f(s) + g^*(s)$$

 $H^*(s)$ 是经过状态s,最好的完整路径分数。 f(s)是从初始到状态s的部分路径分数(真实)。 $g^*(s)$ 是估计的从状态s到结束这个部分路径的最优分数(估计)。

如何能提出好的 $g^*(s)$ 估计至今是研究者们探究的问题。

解码器—树状字典











在Tree Structured decoder中,把LM概率分配到结点上,而不是走到叶子结点才累积LM概率,从而更早的剪枝。

$$P(j|i,h) = \frac{\max_{w \in \sigma(j)} P(w|h)}{\max_{v \in \sigma(i)} P(v|h)}$$

在一个字典树上,N-gram的history是h,i和j为树上两个结点,w为从j结点能到达的所有词,v为从i结点能到达的所有词。那么从i结点到j结点上的概率由上式计算。





试想你用高阶N-gram语言模型,一个有数以百万词的字典,构建一个解码图。



冗杂



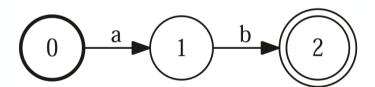
高效,统一的解决办法:WFST构图



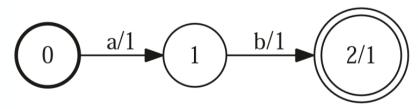


epsilon

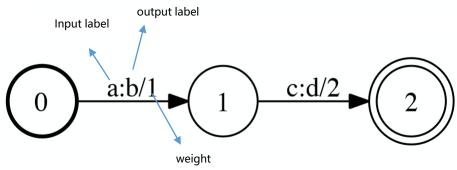
有限状态接收器(FSA): Finite-state Acceptor



加权有限状态接收器(WFSA): Weighted Finite-state Acceptor



加权有限状态转换器(WFST): Weighted Finite-state Transducer:





半环:

- 有一个元素集合(e.g. R)
- 有两个特殊元素Ō(零元)和Ī(幺元)
- 有两个操作⊕(加操作)和⊗(乘操作)。
 - 加操作有交换律,结合律,与零元相加为本身
 - 乘操作有结合律,于幺元乘为本身

 - 任意数与零元乘操作为零元。

SEMIRING	SET	\oplus	\otimes	$\overline{0}$	1
Boolean	$\{0,1\}$	V	Λ	0	1
Probability	\mathbb{R}_{+}	+	×	0	1
Log	$\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$	\oplus_{\log}	+	$+\infty$	0
Tropical	$\mathbb{R} \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$	min	+	$+\infty$	0

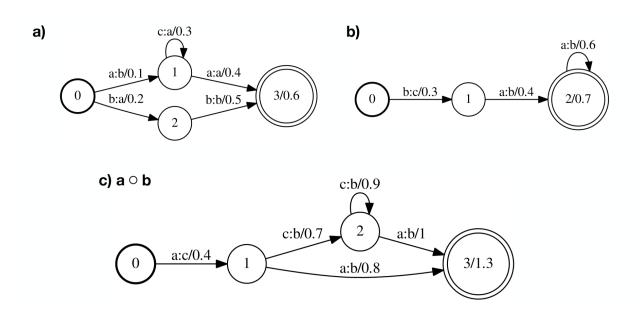
From Mehryar Mohri, Speech Recognition with WFST



WFST介绍--Composition



组合:如果一个转换器A将序列x映射到序列y伴随着权重a,并且转换器B将序列y映射到序列z伴随着权重b,那么组合的转换器将序列x映射到序列z,权重为a \otimes b 。



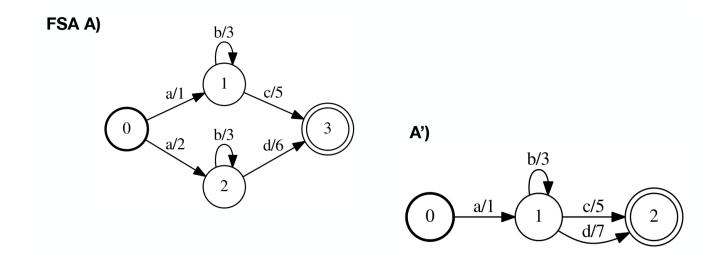


WFST介绍--Determinization



确定化: 创建等价的FST, 任意一个状态都没有两个相同input label的出弧(arc).

条件:这个FST是functional的,即每一个输入序列可以转换成独一无二的输出序列。

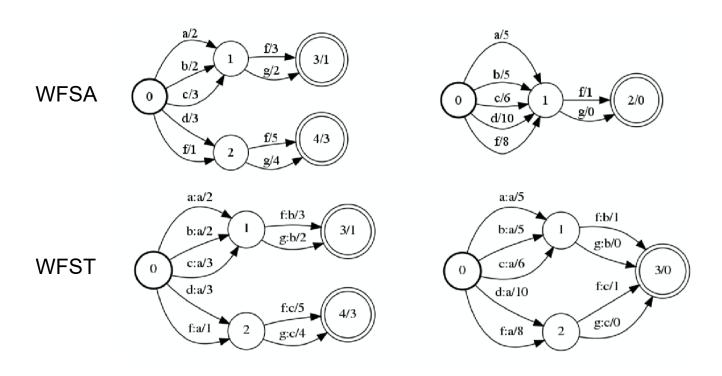




WFST介绍--Minimization



最小化: 创建等价的FST, 拥有最少的状态数和弧数。





WFST介绍—其它操作



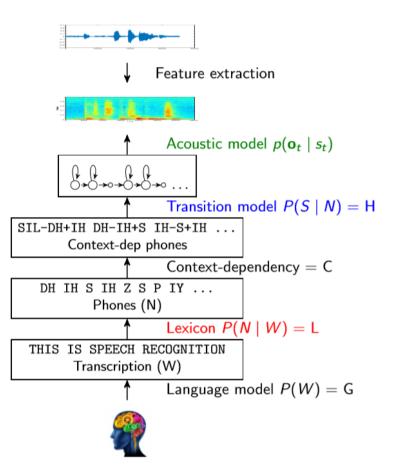
- 弧排序(ArcSort):根据input label或者output label排序每个state 的arcs。
- 链接(Connect): 剪枝FST, 去掉所有不在成功路径(从初始状态到终止状态) 的state和arcs。
- 相等(Equal): 确定两个FST(A和B)有相同数量和顺序的state, arcs。
- 等价(Equivalent):确定两个不含epsilon的确定化状态机(A和B)等价,即对于相同的输入,有相同输出和权重。
- 推(Push):将权重向初始状态或者终止状态推动。

• . . .

小贴士:多看 openfst官网





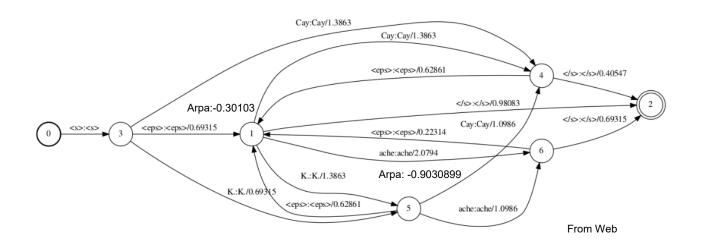






G.Fst示例解析

State 0和1为history=空 State 2-6为history=</s>,<s>,<Cay>,<K>,<ache>

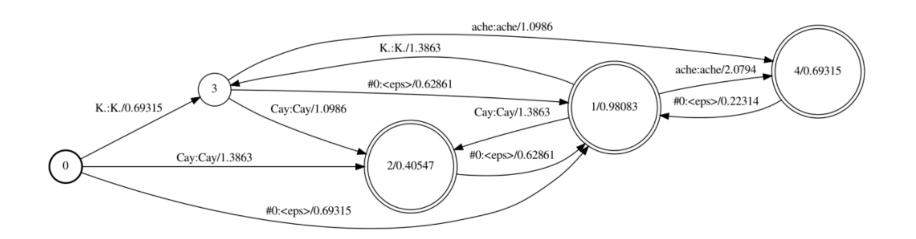






确定化的G.fst

a.用#0替换backoff边的input label b.用epsilon替换<s>和</s> c.确定化



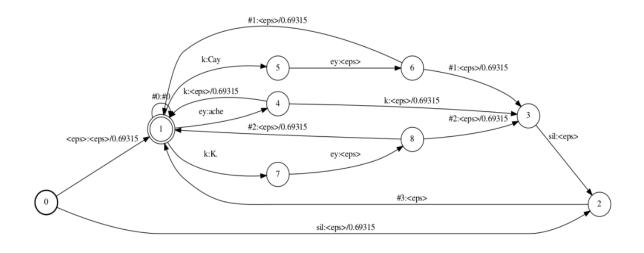




L.Fst介绍:

- a. 消歧义符(disambiguation symbol,#1,#2...):解决发音前缀和同音异形字。
- b. 为词前后添加silence。
- c. Add-self-loop:为终止状态添加#0的自环,从而和G.fst合并。

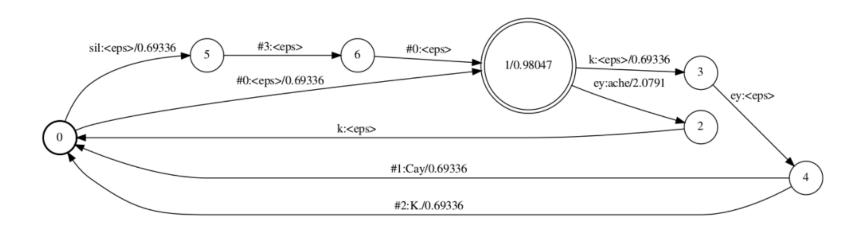
尝试自己写出字典: Cay k ey ache ey k K. K ey







L compose G: [addsubsequentialloop由于C的尾处理]
Kaldi有一些自己的fst command-line, 略不同于Openfst, 源于具体问题的处理。使用fst时善用openfst/bin, openfst/src, kaldi/src/fstbin, kaldi/src/fstext

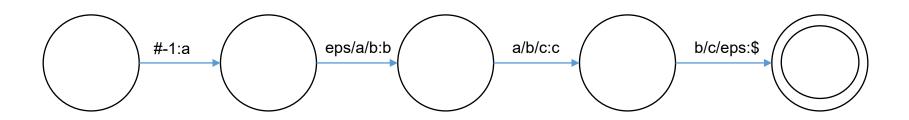


\$ 识别中的WFST



- a.通常Kaldi里不单独生成C,而是直接与LG进行compose,生成CLG [fstcomposecontext]。 这样可以动态生成,避免穷举所有cd-phone.
- b.Kaldi用N表示窗长,P表示中心音素位置。[left-context1/phone/right-context1]=[N=3,P=1]
- c.(N=3,P=1为例):每个arc的格式为left/phone/right:right,如a/b/c:c,这里输出的不是中心音素。
- d.用#-1和\$处理开头结尾。
- e.决策树会将你想的逻辑cd-phone变为绑定后的形式。[make-ilabel-transducer]

Logical cd-phone C的示意图: [Morhi的表示方法不同,格式为phone:phone/left_right]







H Fst:

理想化: 我们只要把pdf-id到cd-phone就可以了。

但由于kaldi的决策树一个pdf-id可以对应若干cd-phone,所以引入了transition-id

= (transition-state, transition-index)

transition-state = (phone, hmm-state, forward pdf, self-loop pdf)—new

= (phone, hmm-state, pdf)—new

$$HCLG = asl(min(rds(det(H_a \circ min(det(C \circ min(det(L \circ G)))))))))$$
Kaldi

加自环 去除消歧义符号

$$HCLG = rds(min(det(H \circ det(C \circ det(L \circ G)))))$$

Mohri.





	Input	output
H (HMM)	HMM状态 (transition-id kaldi)	上下文相关音素
C (Context-Dependency)	上下文相关音素	音素
L (Lexicon)	音素	词
G (grammar/language model,acceptor)	词	词

对于HCLG:每个arc的ilabel=transition-id, olabel=word-id, weight为transition概率,LM概率等, weight pushing后的值。





识别中的WFST—生成lattice—基于Viterbi的解码



WFST使得你的解码操作就是 图上的搜索!



所以你的常用操作:

遍历state:

```
fst::StateIterator<FST> siter(*fst_); !siter.Done(); siter.Next() {
  const StateId &state_id = siter.Value(); ....
}
遍历arc:
fst::ArcIterator<FST> aiter(*fst_, state_id); !aiter.Done(); aiter.Next() {
  const Arc &arc = aiter.Value();
  BaseFloat graph_cost = arc.weight.Value();
}
```

你已经有了解码所需的WFST



Utterance 对应的 Lattice



识别中的WFST—生成lattice—所需数据结构



```
Token {
 BaseFloat tot cost; // 从句子其实到当前位置的cost
 BaseFloat extra cost; // 穿过该状态的best path与全局best path距离
 ForwardLinkT *links; // 发出的所有arc
 Token *next; // 当前帧的下一个token
ForwardLink {
 Token *next token; // 目标token
 Label ilabel; // 输入标签
 Label olabel; // 输出标签
 BaseFloat graph cost; // wfst图上的weight (LM等)
 BaseFloat acoustic cost; // 发射概率
 ForwardLink *next; //下一个link
```



识别中的WFST—生成lattice—核心函数



ProcessEmitting():

处理那些需要发射概率的arc,即ilabel!=0。

ProcessNonemitting():

处理那些不需要发射概率的arc,即ilabel == 0。

FindOrAddToken():

创立新Token或对同一时刻,到达同一状态的token合并。



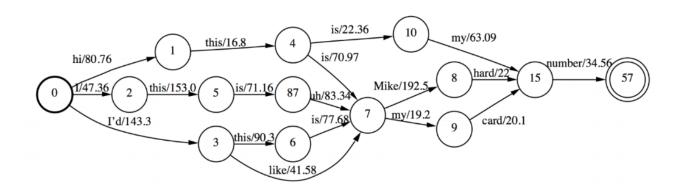
识别中的WFST—再看lattice



对于HCLG: 每个arc的ilabel=transition-id, olabel=word-id, weight。

在kaldi里有Lattice和CompactLattice,是一个事物的两种存储形式,可以相互转化,在外观上都和HCLG相似,由state和arc组成,从中你可以知道概率分数和时间。

Lattice的arc: ilabel=transition-id, olabel=word-id, weight=(graph_cost, acoustic_cost)
CompactLattice的arc: ilabel=olabel=word-id, weight=(graph_cost, acoustic_cost, transition-id sequence).





识别中的WFST—从lattice转换了解基本操作



```
oid Factor(const Fst<Arc> &fst, MutableFst<Arc> *ofst,
              std::vector<std::vector<I> > *symbols_out) {
KALDI_ASSERT_IS_INTEGER_TYPE(I):
typedef typename Arc::StateId StateId;
typedef typename Arc::Label Label;
typedef typename Arc::Weight Weight;
assert(symbols_out != NULL);
ofst->DeleteStates();
if (fst.Start() < 0) return; // empty FST.
std::vector<StateId> order;
DfsOrderVisitor<Arc> dfs_order_visitor(&order);
DfsVisit(fst, &dfs_order_visitor);
assert(order.size() > 0);
StateId max_state = *(std::max_element(order.begin(), order.end()));
std::vector<StatePropertiesType> state_properties;
GetStateProperties(fst, max_state, &state_properties);
std::vector<bool> remove(max_state+1); // if true, will remove this state.
// Now identify states that will be removed (made the middle of a chain).
// The basic rule is that if the FstStateProperties equals
// (kStateArcsIn|kStateArcsOut) or (kStateArcsIn|kStateArcsOut|kStateIlabelsOut).
// then it is in the middle of a chain. This eliminates state with
// multiple input or output arcs, final states, and states with arcs out
// that have olabels [we assume these are pushed to the left, so occur on the
// 1st arc of a chain.
for (StateId i = 0; i <= max_state; i++)</pre>
  remove[i] = (state_properties[i] == (kStateArcsIn|kStateArcsOut)
|| state_properties[i] == (kstateArcsIn|kStateArcsOut|kStateIlabelsOut));
std::vector<StateId> state_mapping(max_state+1, kNoStateId);
typedef unordered_map<std::vector<I>, Label, kaldi::VectorHasher<I> > SymbolMapType:
SymbolMapType symbol_mapping;
 abel symbol counter = 0:
  std::vector<I> eps:
  symbol_mapping[eps] = symbol_counter++;
```

```
std::vector<I> this_sym; // a temporary used inside the loop.
for (size_t i = 0; i < order.size(); i++) {
   StateId state = order[i];</pre>
  if (!remove[state]) { // Process this state...
     StateId &new_state = state_mapping[state];
if (new_state == kNoStateId) new_state = ofst->AddState();
     for (ArcIterator<Fst<Arc> > aiter(fst. state): !aiter.Done(): aiter.Next()) {
       Arc arc = aiter.Value();
       if (arc.ilabel == 0) this_sym.clear();
         this_sym.resize(1);
          this_sym[0] = arc.ilabel;
       while (remove[arc.nextstate]) {
         ArcIterator<Fst<Arc> > aiter2(fst, arc.nextstate);
         assert(!aiter2.Done());
const Arc &nextarc = aiter2.Value();
          arc.weight = Times(arc.weight, nextarc.weight):
          assert(nextarc.olabel == 0);
if (nextarc.ilabel != 0) this_sym.push_back(nextarc.ilabel);
          assert(static_cast<Label>(static_cast<I>(nextarc.ilabel))
                  == nextarc.ilabel); // check within integer range.
          arc.nextstate = nextarc.nextstate:
       StateId &new_nextstate = state_mapping[arc.nextstate];
if (new_nextstate == kNoStateId) new_nextstate = ofst->AddState();
       arc.nextstate = new_nextstate;
       if (symbol_mapping.count(this_sym) != 0) arc.ilabel = symbol_mapping[this_sym]
else arc.ilabel = symbol_mapping[this_sym] = symbol_counter++;
       ofst->AddArc(new_state, arc):
     if (fst.Final(state) != Weight::Zero())
       ofst->SetFinal(new state, fst.Final(state)):
ofst->SetStart(state_mapping[fst.Start()]);
// Now output the symbol sequences.
symbols_out->resize(symbol_counter);
for (typename SymbolMapType::const_iterator iter = symbol_mapping.begin();
     iter != symbol_mapping.end(); ++iter)
  (*symbols_out)[iter->second] = iter->first:
```





感谢聆听 Thanks for Listening

