Improving Automatic Speech Recognition Using Tangent Distance

W. Macherey, D. Keysers, J. Dahmen, and H. Ney

Lehrstuhl für Informatik VI, Computer Science Department
RWTH Aachen – University of Technology
D-52056 Aachen, Germany
{w.macherey, keysers, dahmen, ney}@informatik.rwth-aachen.de

Abstract

In this paper we present a new approach to variance modelling in automatic speech recognition (ASR) that is based on tangent distance (TD). Using TD, classifiers can be made invariant w.r.t. small transformations of the data. Such transformations generate a manifold in a high dimensional feature space when applied to an observation vector. While conventional classifiers determine the distance between an observation and a prototype vector, TD approximates the minimum distance between their manifolds, resulting in classification that is invariant w.r.t. the underlying transformation. Recently, this approach was successfully applied in image object recognition. In this paper we describe how TD can be incorporated into ASR systems based on Gaussian mixture densities (GMD). The proposed method is embedded into a probabilistic framework. Experiments performed on the SteTill corpus for telephone line recorded German digit strings show a significant improvement in comparison with a conventional GMD approach using a comparable amount of model parameters.

1. Introduction

The design of a classifier that is invariant w.r.t. certain transformations is an important aspect in pattern recognition. Many approaches to invariant pattern recognition are known [1], among them an invariant distance measure called tangent distance. TD was proposed in [2, 3] and proved to be very effective in the domain of optical character recognition. Distance measures like the Euclidean distance and related ones are very sensitive to small transformations, even though these transformations do not affect class membership. In contrast to that, TD is able to partially compensate the effect of such transformations. The approach has been successfully applied in different image object recognition tasks [4]. In this paper we demonstrate how TD can successfully be incorporated into ASR systems that are based on Gaussian mixture densities (GMD). For this, TD is embedded into a statistical framework. In section 2 we motivate TD on the basis of a comparison with the Euclidean distance, section 2.1 presents a probabilistic interpretation of TD and describes the effect on the Mahalanobis distance. Section 3 deals with the incorporation of TD into ASR systems based on GMDs. A discussion of the experimental results obtained on the SteTill corpus for continuous digit strings concludes the paper.

2. Overview of tangent distance

Let \( x \in \mathbb{R}^D \) be a pattern and \( f(x, \alpha) \) denote a transformation that depends on a parameter \( L \)-tuple \( \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^L \). Then the set of points of all transformations of the pattern \( x \) is a manifold \( \mathcal{M}_x \) of at most dimension \( L \) in pattern space:

\[
\mathcal{M}_x = \{ f(x, \alpha) : \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^L \} \subset \mathbb{R}^D
\]

Consider \( f \) with the property that (small) transformations of the pattern do not affect class membership. If the discriminant function for a class \( c \) is based on e.g. the Euclidean distance, \( d(x, c) \) and \( d(x, \alpha), c \) may no longer be equal for certain \( \alpha \) which could lead to misclassification. In contrast to that a classifier would be invariant w.r.t. \( f \), if the discriminant function was based on the minimum distance between the manifold \( \mathcal{M}_x \) of a pattern \( x \) and the manifold \( \mathcal{M}_\mu \) of a class specific prototype vector \( \mu \) (cf. Figure 1):

\[
d_{\text{Manifold}}(x, \mu) = \min_{\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^L} \{ ||f(x, \alpha) - f(\mu, \beta)||^2 \}
\]

However, distance calculation between manifolds is a hard non-linear optimization problem. Moreover, a manifold does not have a closed expression in general, so it cannot be handled in an analytical way. To overcome these problems the manifolds can be approximated by a tangent subspace \( \tilde{\mathcal{M}} \). The tangent vectors \( x_t \) that span the tangent subspace are defined as the partial derivatives of a transformation \( f \) w.r.t. to its parameters \( \alpha_t \) (\( t = 1, \ldots, L \)):

\[
x_t = \partial f(x, \alpha) / \partial \alpha_t
\]

Using this definition the transformation \( f(x, \alpha) \) can be approximated as a Taylor expansion around \( \alpha = 0 \):

\[
f(x, \alpha) = x + \sum c_i x_t + O(\alpha_t^2)
\]
\[ \mathcal{M}_\alpha, \text{ which is a first-order approximation of } \mathcal{M}_\lambda: \]
\[ \mathcal{M}_\alpha = \{ x + \sigma \alpha x : \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^l \} \subset \mathbb{R}^D \]  
(5)

The definition of \( \mathcal{M}_\alpha \) has the advantage that it is a linear approximation of the manifold \( \mathcal{M}_\lambda \) and thus easy to use in distance calculations. A drawback is that the distance measure is no longer globally invariant w.r.t. \( \lambda \), but only locally invariant. On the other hand, global invariance may not be necessary since sometimes, large transformations of a pattern do not respect class membership. Using the squared Euclidean norm TD is then defined as:
\[ d_{SE}(x, \mu) = \min_{\alpha,\beta} \{ \| (x + \sigma \alpha x) - (\mu + \sigma \beta \mu) \|^2 \} \]  
(6)

Eq. (6) is also known as two-sided tangent distance (2S) [5]. In order to reduce the effort for determining \( d_{SE}(x, \mu) \) it is convenient to restrict the calculation of the tangent subspaces to prototype vectors. The resulting distance measure is called one-sided tangent distance (1S).
\[ d_{1S}(x, \mu) = \min_{\alpha} \{ \| x - (\mu + \sigma \alpha \mu) \|^2 \} \]  
(7)

Even though the new distance measure has been introduced using the Euclidean distance, the same applies as well for the Mahalanobis distance, as will be shown in the next section.

### 2.1. A Probabilistic framework for tangent distance

For the purpose of embedding TD into a statistical framework we will focus on the consideration of one-sided TD, assuming that only the references are subject to variations. A detailed overview including the two-sided TD can be found in [6].

For the moment we assume that the tangent vectors \( \mu_k \) are known. The observations \( x \) shall be normal distributed with expectation \( \mu \) and covariance matrix \( \Sigma \). In order to simplify the notation, class indices are omitted. Using the first-order approximation of the manifold \( \mathcal{M}_\mu \) for a mean vector \( \mu \) one obtains the probability density function (pdf) for the observations \( x \):
\[ p(x | \mu, \Sigma) = \mathcal{N}(x | \mu + \sum \alpha_k \mu_k, \Sigma) \]  
(8)

The integral of the joint distribution \( p(x, \alpha | \mu, \Sigma) \) over the unknown transformation parameters \( \alpha \) leads to the following distribution:
\[ p(x | \mu, \Sigma) = \int p(x, \alpha | \mu, \Sigma) \, d\alpha \]
\[ = \int p(\alpha | \mu, \Sigma) \cdot p(x | \mu, \Sigma, \alpha) \, d\alpha \]  
(9)
\[ = \int p(\alpha) \cdot p(x | \mu, \Sigma, \alpha) \, d\alpha \]

Note that we assume \( \alpha \) is independent of \( \mu \) and \( \Sigma \). Thus, \( p(\alpha | \mu, \Sigma) = p(\alpha) \) applies. The \( \alpha_k \) are assumed to be normally distributed with mean 0 and a covariance matrix \( \gamma^2 I \), i.e.
\[ p(\alpha) = \mathcal{N}(\alpha | 0, \gamma^2 I), \]  
(10)

where \( I \) denotes the identity matrix and \( \gamma^2 \) is an empirical parameter. W.l.o.g., the tangent vectors of the pdf in Eq. (8) can be assumed as stochastically independent since they form a basis of the tangent subspace. Hence, it is always possible to decorrelate the tangent vectors using e.g. a singular value decomposition. The evaluation of the integral in Eq. (9) leads to the following expression [6]:
\[ p(x | \mu, \Sigma) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad \text{if } \mu = 0, \\
\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi} \gamma^2} e^{-\frac{(x - \Sigma^{-1} \mu)^2}{2\gamma^2}} \quad \text{otherwise} \end{array} \right. \]

\begin{equation}
\exp \left\{ -\frac{1}{2} \left[ (x - \mu)^T \left( \Sigma^{-1} - \sum_{i=1}^{L} \frac{\mu_i^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_i}{\| \mu_i \|^2} \right) (x - \mu) \right] \right\} \]  
(11)

Note that the exponent in Eq. (11) leads to conventional Mahalanobis distance for \( \gamma \to 0 \) and TD for \( \gamma \to \infty \). Thus, the incorporation of tangent vectors adds a corrective term to the Mahalanobis distance that only affects the covariance matrix which can be interpreted as structuring \( \Sigma \) [7].

### 3. Incorporating TD into ASR

In the last section the assumption was made that the transformations for which invariance is desired are known. However, in contrast to most image object recognition tasks, the transformations to be selected are not obvious in ASR and often there is no prior knowledge available. In order to circumvent this difficulty, the tangent vectors can be learned from the training data. As there is class specific variation in the data, we obtain a suitable approximation of the tangent vectors by estimating the class specific variance and determining its derivatives. The estimation of the tangent vectors can be formulated within a maximum likelihood approach.

For this let the training data be given by \( n = 1, \ldots, N \) training utterances, each consisting of a sequence of acoustic observation vectors \( x_{n,1}, x_{n,2}, \ldots, x_{n,T_n} \). The HMM states to which an acoustic observation is aligned to during the training phase shall be denoted with \( s(n, t) \). \( \phi \) shall comprise all distribution parameters, i.e. class specific means, variances, mixture weights, and tangent vectors. In the following the class indices will be identified with HMM states. Assuming that the number \( L \) of tangent vectors is known (note that \( L \) can be determined automatically [8]) the objective function that has to be maximized over all training samples is given by:
\[ F_\phi = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T_n} \delta_{s(n, t)} \log p(x_{n, t} | \mu_s, \Sigma) \]  
(12)

Here, \( \delta \) denotes the Kronecker delta. W.l.o.g. we can assume that the vectors \( (\Sigma^{-1/2})^T \mu_k \) are orthonormalized, i.e.:
\[ \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_k = \mu_k^T \Sigma^{-1/2} (\Sigma^{-1/2})^T \mu_k = \delta_{km}, \]  
(13)

where \( \Sigma^{-1/2} \) is defined as \( A \cdot \Omega^{-1/2} \) with \( A \) := \( \begin{bmatrix} v_1, & \ldots, & v_D \end{bmatrix} \) and \( \Omega := \text{diag}(\omega_1, \ldots, \omega_D) \), where \( v_d \) is the eigenvector of the eigenvalue problem \( \Sigma : v_d = \omega_d \cdot v_d \) for \( d = 1, \ldots, D \). Now, the normalization term in Eq. (11) is a constant in \( s \) and thus, Eq. (12) leads to the following expression (constant terms have been dropped):
\[ \sum_{n=1}^{N} \sum_{t=1}^{T_n} \delta_{s(n, t)} \left[ (x_{n, t} - \mu_s)^T \Sigma^{-1} (x_{n, t} - \mu_s) - \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \frac{\mu_s^T \Sigma^{-1} \mu_s}{\| \mu_s \|^2} \right] \]  
(14)

For a fixed state \( s \) this is equivalent to the maximization of
The recognition system is based on whole word HMMs using continuous emission densities. The baseline system is characterized as follows:

- vocabulary of 11 German digits including 'zwo',
- gender-dependent whole-word HMMs, with every two subsequent states being identical,
- for each gender 214 distinct states plus one for silence
- Gaussian mixture emission distributions,
- one globally pooled diagonal covariance matrix \( \Sigma \),
- 12 cepstral features plus first derivatives and the second derivative of the first feature component.

The baseline recognizer applies ML training using the Viterbi approximation in combination with an optional LDA. A detailed description of the baseline system can be found in [11]. The word error rates obtained with the baseline system for the combined recognition of both genders are summarized in Table 2. (0 tangent vectors (tv) per mixture (mix)). The \( V_s \) were trained as state specific full covariance matrices. Note that the \( V_s \) are only necessary in the training phase.

For single densities the incorporation of TD improved the word error rate by 18.1% relative for one tangent vector and 21.6% relative using four tangent vectors per state. In combination with LDA transformed features the relative improvement was 13.8% for the incorporation of one tangent vector and increased.

Table 2: Word error rates (WER) on the SieTill corpus obtained with tangent distance. In column 'tv/mix' the number of used tangent vectors per mixture is given. A value of 0 means that the conventional Mahalanobis distance is used. 'dns/mix' gives the average number of densities per mixture.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LDA</th>
<th>dns/mix</th>
<th>tv/mix</th>
<th>error rates [%]</th>
<th>del - ins</th>
<th>WER</th>
<th>SER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>no</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1.17-0.83</td>
<td>4.59</td>
<td>11.34</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.17-0.52</td>
<td>3.76</td>
<td>9.22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.69-1.07</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>9.10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.59-0.83</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>6.92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.54-0.58</td>
<td>2.49</td>
<td>6.56</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.46-0.80</td>
<td>2.60</td>
<td>6.76</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
<td>0.52-0.54</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>5.87</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.50-0.48</td>
<td>2.12</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.55-0.49</td>
<td>2.13</td>
<td>5.71</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.71-0.63</td>
<td>3.78</td>
<td>9.74</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.97-0.49</td>
<td>3.26</td>
<td>8.46</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.48-0.88</td>
<td>2.70</td>
<td>7.18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0.14-0.68</td>
<td>2.28</td>
<td>5.92</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.58-0.40</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>5.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.38-0.55</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>5.35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>128</td>
<td>0.45-0.39</td>
<td>1.85</td>
<td>4.94</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.42-0.34</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>4.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.39-0.41</td>
<td>1.76</td>
<td>4.81</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
to 28.6% for five tangent vectors per state. Figure 2 depicts the evolution of the word error rates on the SieTill test corpus for different numbers of tangent vectors using single densities that were trained on LDA transformed features. For this setting the optimal choice for gender dependent trained references was five tangent vectors per state.

Using mixture densities the performance gain in word error rate decreased but was still significant. Thus the relative improvement between the baseline result and TD was 6.7% (16 densities plus one tangent vector per mixture) for untransformed features and 13.6% for LDA transformed features (16 dens/mix, 1 tv/mix). The same applies for the optimal number of tangent vectors which was found at one tangent vector per mixture.

Consequently, a larger number of densities is able to partially compensate for the error that is made in the case that the covariance matrix is estimated using the conventional method. The best result was obtained using 128 densities per mixture in combination with LDA transformed features and the incorporation of one tangent vector per state. Using this setting the word error rate decreased from 1.85% to 1.67%, which is a relative improvement of 5%. Figure 3 depicts the evolution of word error rates for conventional training in comparison with TD using equal numbers of parameters. Even though the incorporation of tangent vectors into the Mahalanobis distance increases the number of parameters that are necessary to modify the globally pooled variance the overall gain in performance justifies the higher expense.

5. Conclusion

In this paper we presented a new approach for modelling variances in automatic speech recognition based on tangent distance (TD). For that purpose TD was embedded into a probabilistic framework. In accordance with the theory, the new model proved to be very effective in combination with globally operating feature transformations as the linear discriminant analysis. Comparative experiments were performed on the SieTill corpus for continuous German digit strings. Using one-sided TD, a relative improvement in word error rate of approximately 20% was achieved for single densities. For mixture densities we could gain a relative improvement of up to 13.6% in word error rate. Incorporating TD we were able to reduce the word error rate of our best recognition result based on ML trained references from 1.85% to 1.67%.

6. References