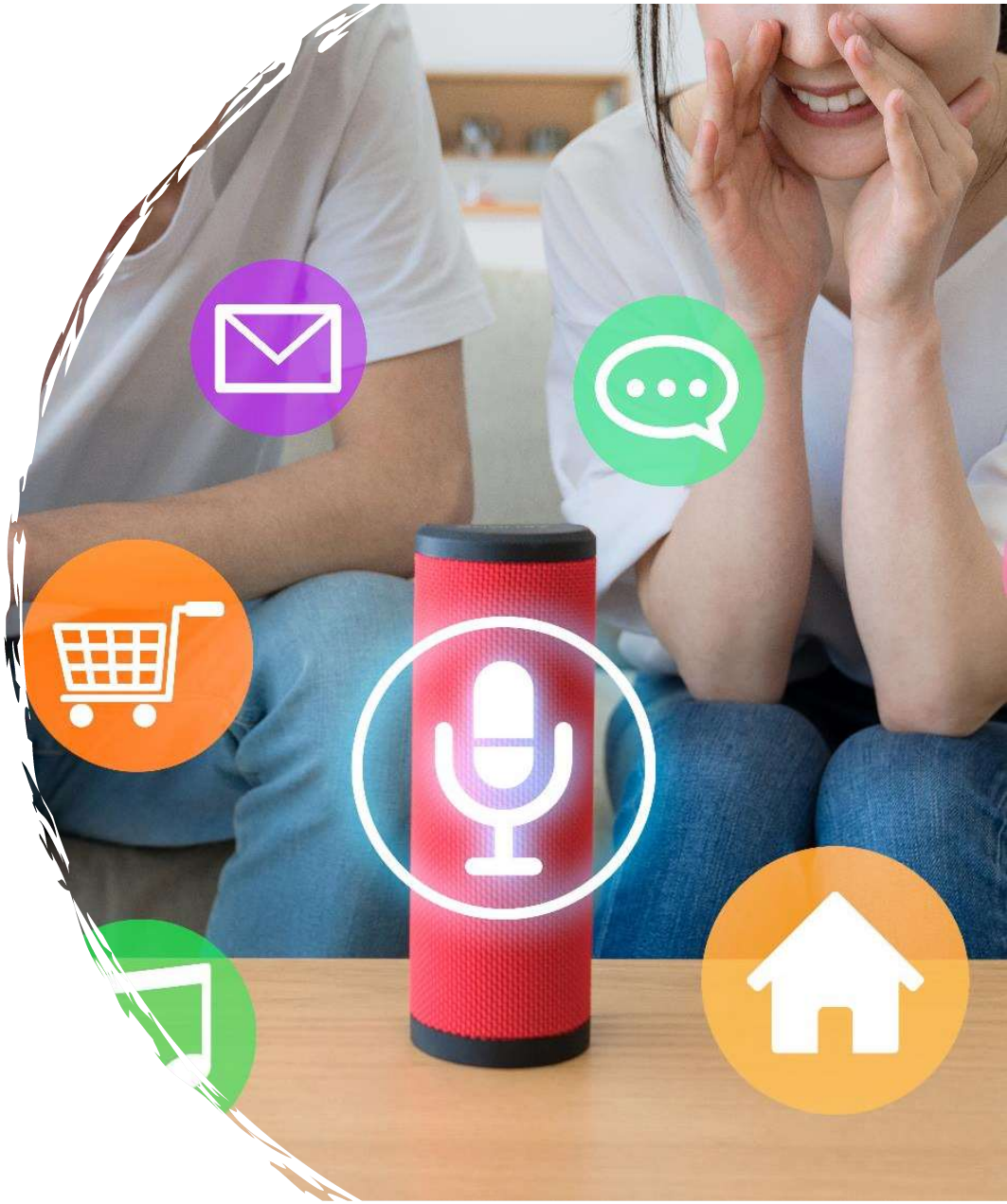
STQ Workshop

ASR Testing in Reverberant Environment



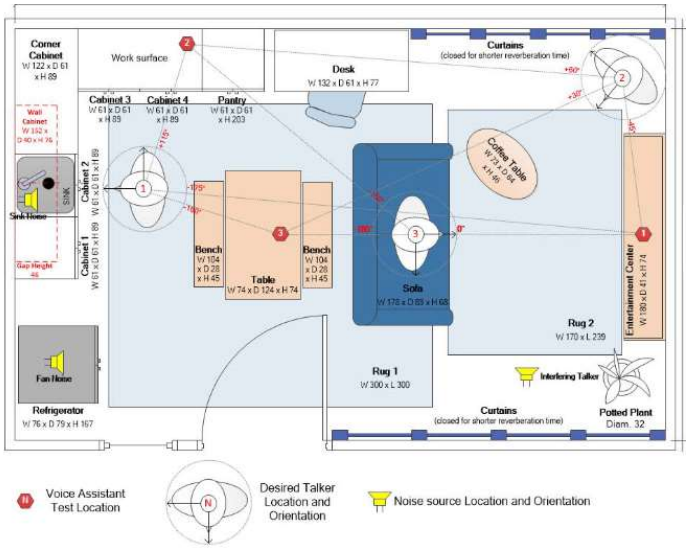
Frank Kettler, HEAD acoustics GmbH

21/11/2022

Overview

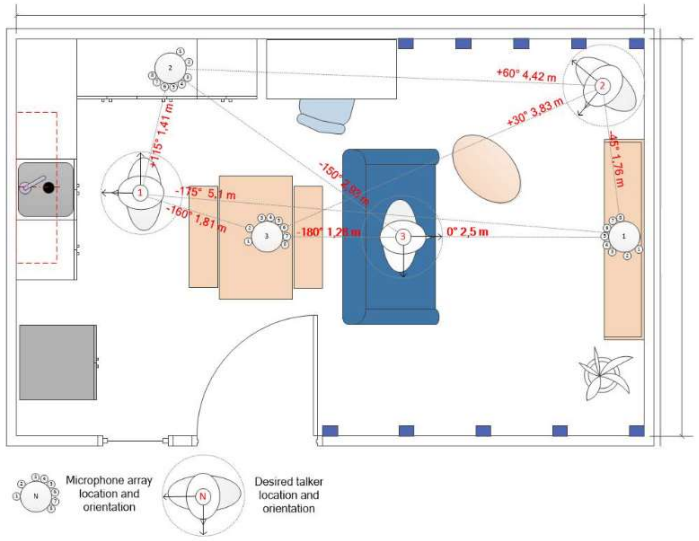
- Motivation
- Audio Material, Processing and Analysis
- WER / COR Analysis for ASR
  - Influence of Reverberation
  - Comparison of ASR Engines
- Conclusions

ASR Testing Environment, Standardization

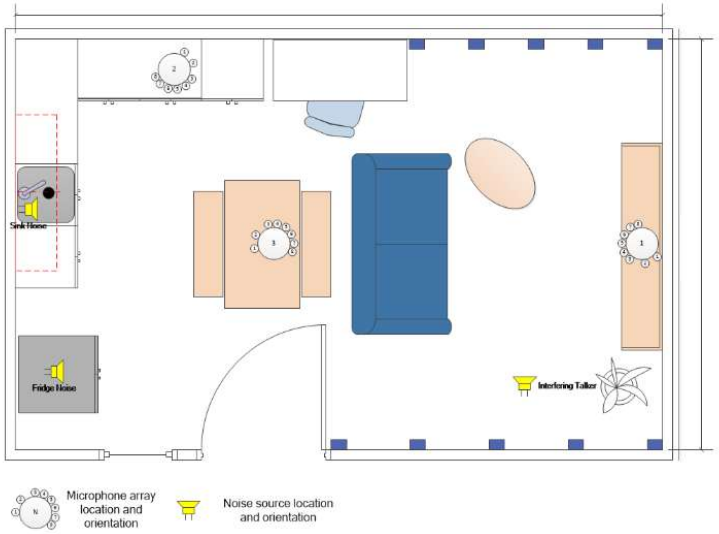


ETSI TS 103 504 V1.1.1 (2020-07)
Methods and procedures for **evaluating performance** of voice-controlled devices and functions: far talk voice assistant devices

(incl. vehicular acoustics environment)



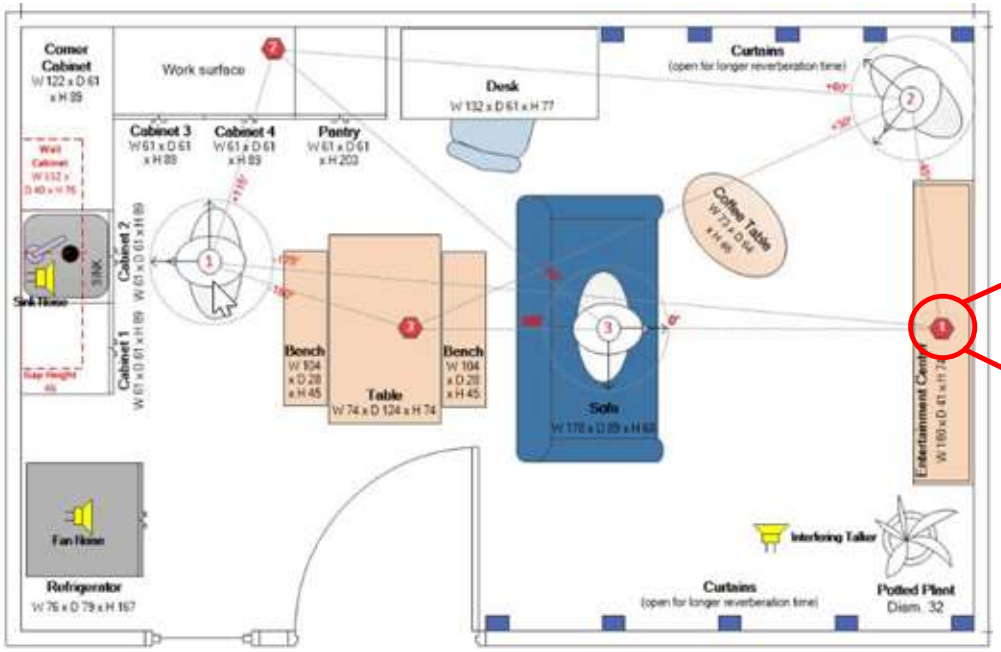
ETSI TS 103 557 V1.3.1 (2020-03)
Methods for **reproducing reverberation** for communication device measurements

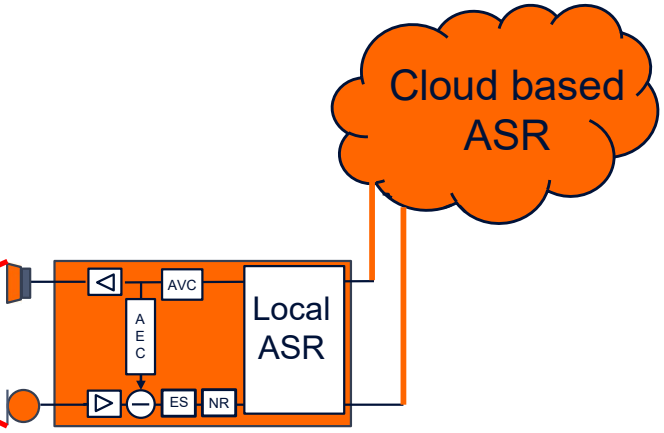


ETSI TS 103 224 V1.6.1 (2022-03)
A **sound field reproduction** method for terminal testing including a background noise database

(incl. interior vehicle noise)

ASR Testing for Smart Home Devices





- manufacturers control microphone(s), signal pre-processing, potential on local ASR engine
- cloud-based ASR engine out-of-control
- optimization often iterative process, “try-and-error”…

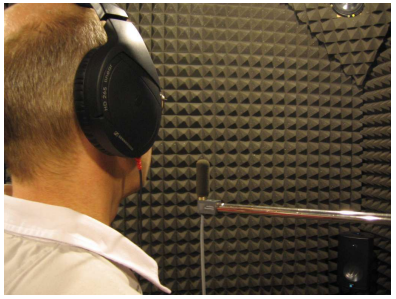
➢ desirable tuning hints for acoustic pre-processing

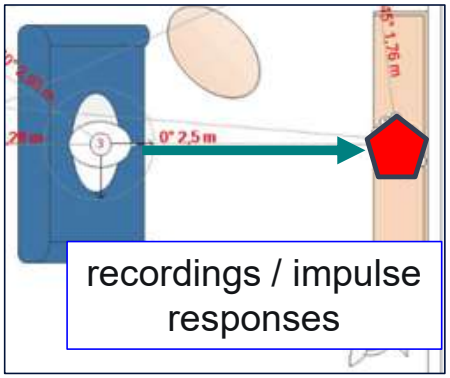
ASR Testing for Vehicle-mounted Applications

- car manufactures control microphone(s), signal pre-processing, potential on local ASR engine
- cloud-based ASR engine out-of-control
- certification tests often require test repetitions, sometimes “try-and-error”…

➢ desirable tuning hints for acoustic pre-processing before certification tests

Principle





noise

utterances

DUT mic

binaural

analysis dB(A)

syntax

NLU

text, transcript

recordings, test persons

existing databases

2-factor validation

2-factor validation

Validated utterances only

e.g. ITU-T P.SAMD, Single-ended perceptual approaches for multi-dimensional analysis

Lombard speech, level

Lombard level

rec./imp.resp. talker(s)

rec./imp.resp. talker(s)

signal pro-cessing

ASR STT

Analysis

ASR Analysis and Terminology

Edit distance (Levenshtein distance)

Word Error Rate (WER) / Correct Word Rate (COR)

Insertion (INS): “I AM NOT GOING TO CHARGE YOU ANYTHING NOW SHE SAID”

“I AM NOT GOING TO CHARGE YOU ANYTHING NOW IF SHE SAID”

Substitution (SUB): “JUST BY LOOKING AT THEM”

“JUST ME LOOKING AT THEM”

Deletion (DEL): “IT WAS SEEN EARLY IN THE MORNING RUSHING OVER EASTWARD”

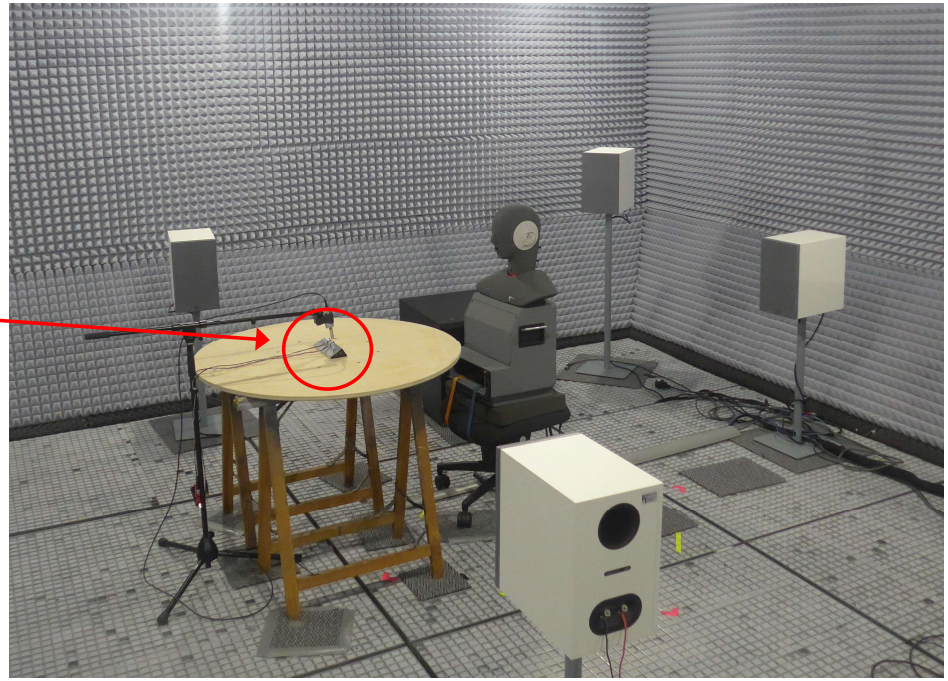
“ …… EARLY IN THE MORNING RUSHING OVER …… “

Audio Material, Example NLU

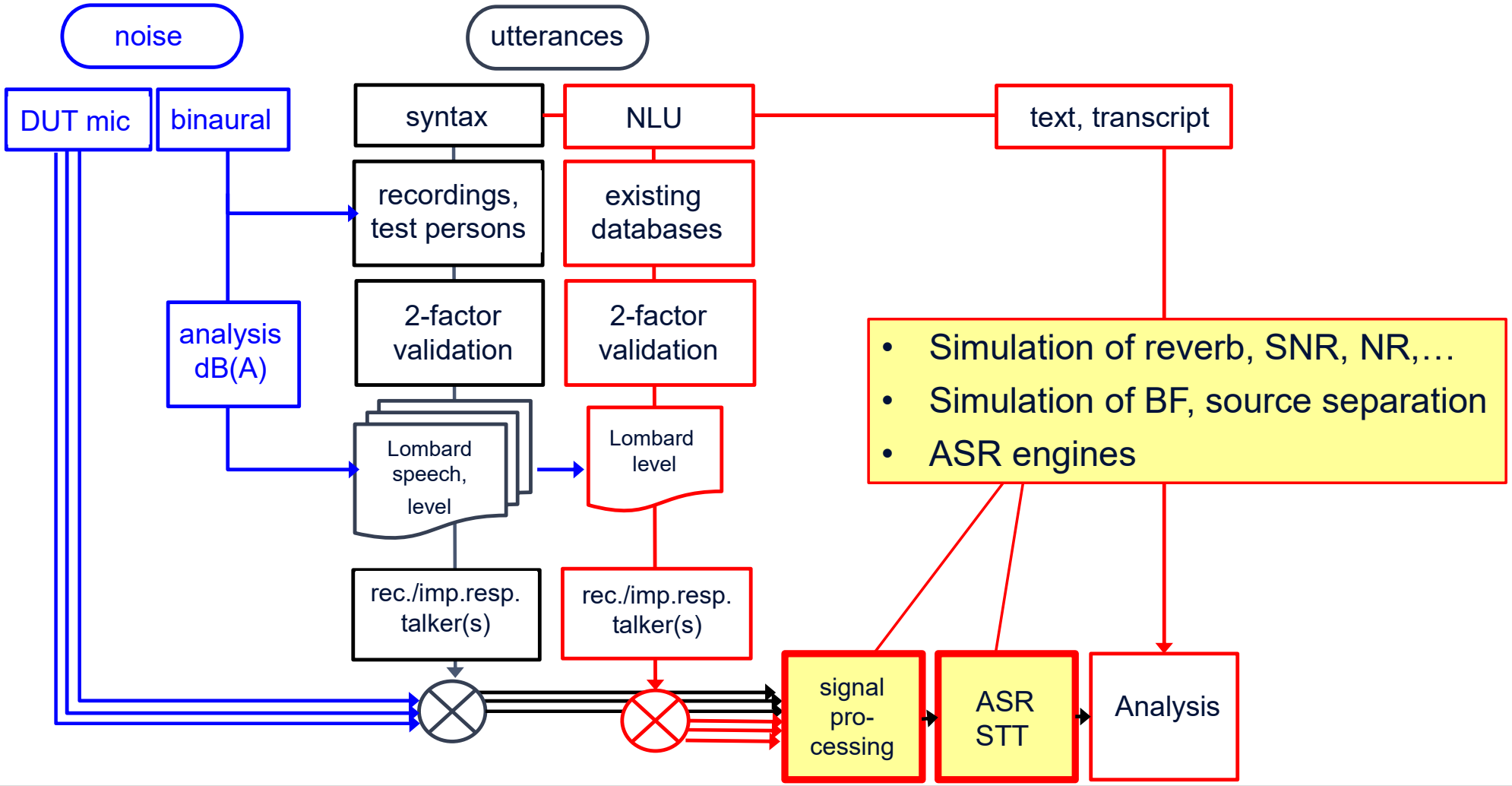
- utterances from Mozilla Common Voice Project, English language
- Mozilla validation, i.e. no contradictions
- ITU-T P.SAMD scores > 3.5 (on 5-point MOS scale)
- 269 utterances, 46 speaker, appr.
  2,800 single words

Common Voice
moz://a

- speech / reverb recordings acc. TS 103 557
- single channel DUT mic
- room noise acc. TS 103 224
- Lombard level considered
- fullband audio files, downsampled 16 kHz



Principle


noise
utterances
DUT mic
binaural
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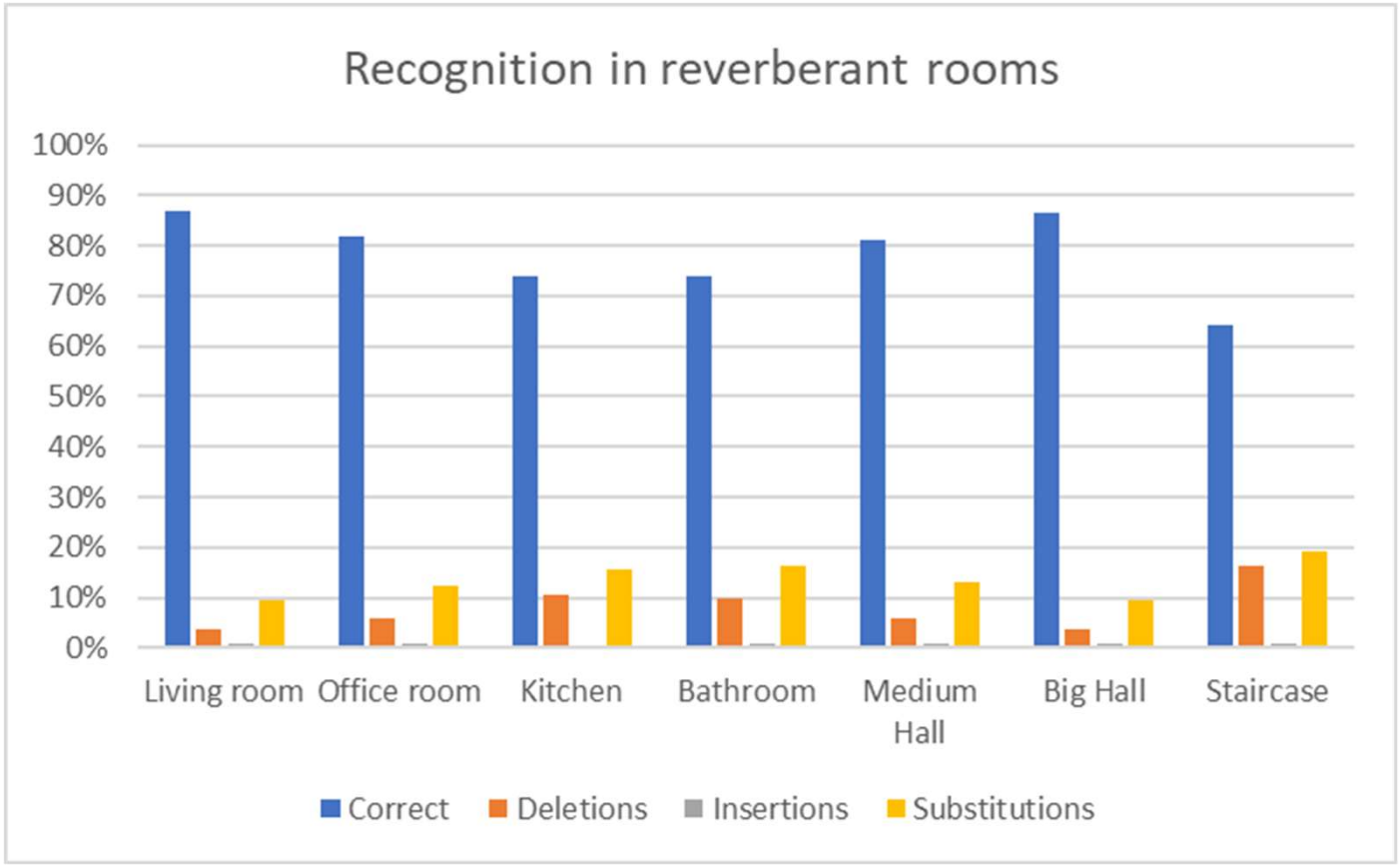
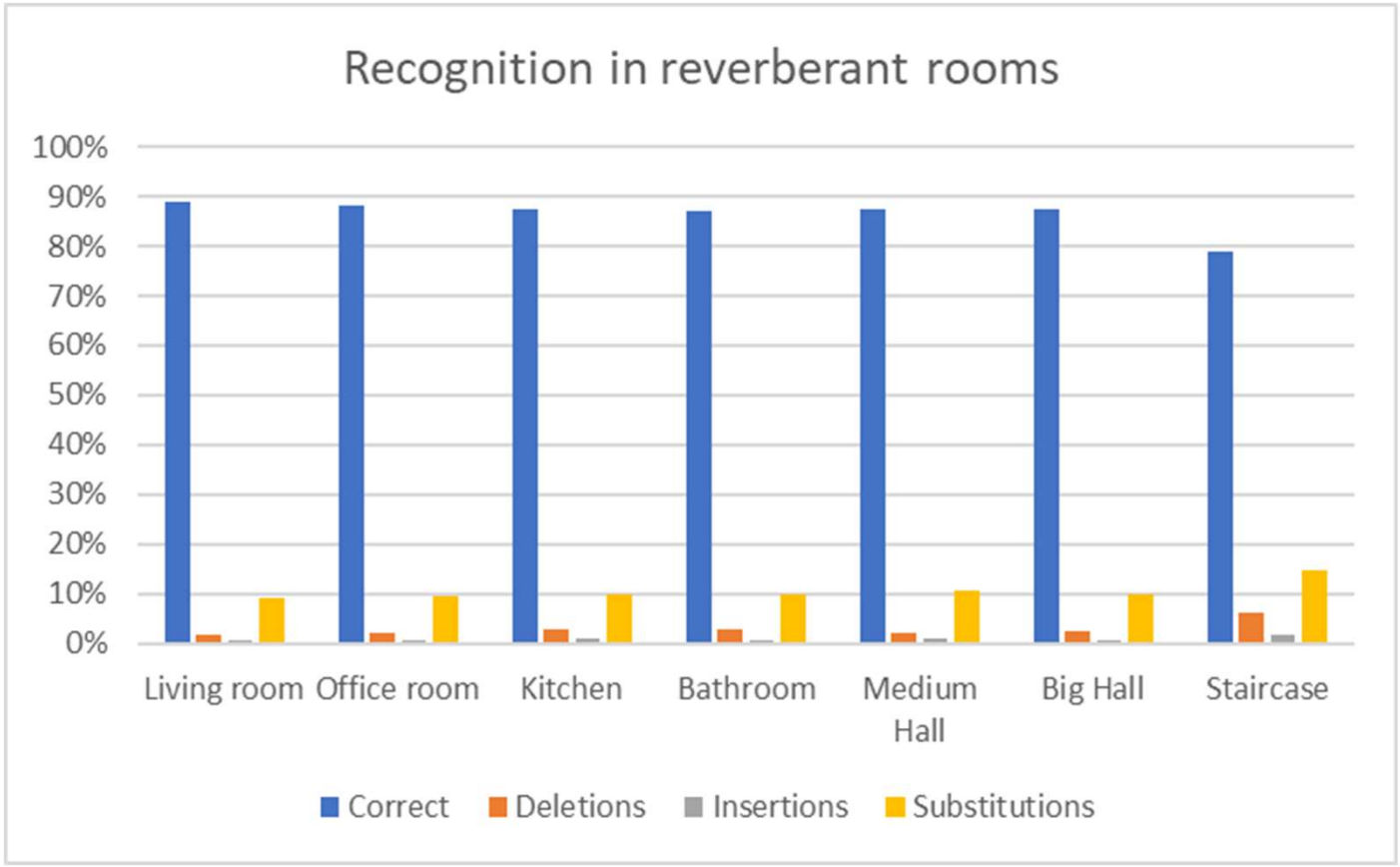
text, transcript
recordings, test persons
existing databases
analysis dB(A)
2-factor validation
2-factor validation
Lombard speech, level
Lombard level
rec./imp.resp. talker(s)
rec./imp.resp. talker(s)
• Simulation of reverb, SNR, NR,…
• Simulation of BF, source separation
• ASR engines
signal pro-cessing
ASR STT
Analysis

Recognition ASR Engine I, Single Talker



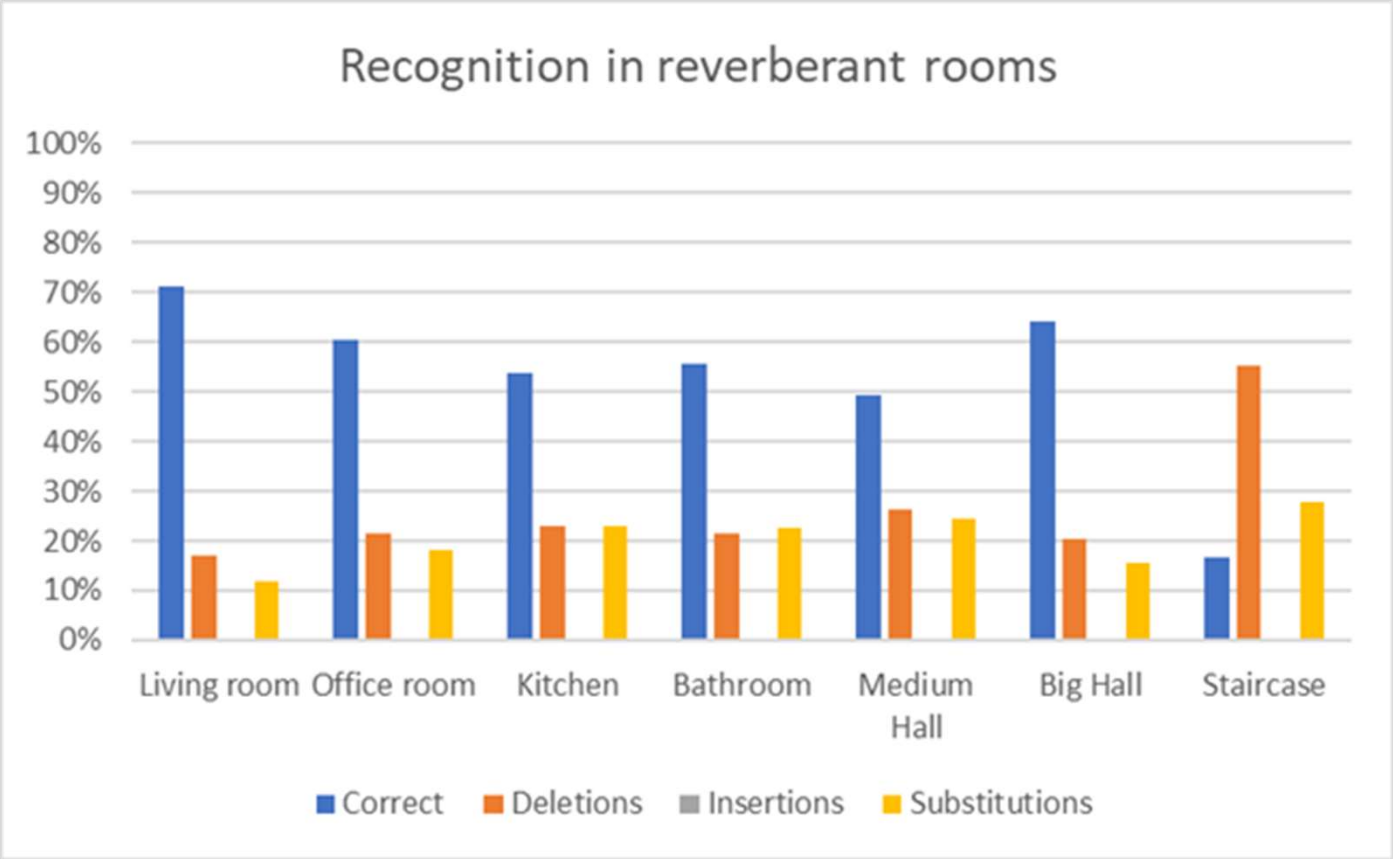
- COR between 87% and 65%
- minimum for Kitchen and Bathroom characteristics, obviously not only RT_{60} relevant
- SUB dominate the WER (…20%)
- DEL relevant (10 – 16%)
- INS irrelevant, no erroneous insertions (single talker scenario)

Recognition ASR Engine II, Single Talker



- COR between 89% and 79%
- very robust against reverb
- SUB dominant
- DEL play minor role
- INS irrelevant (single talker)

Recognition ASR Engine III, Single Talker



- COR between 71% and 17%
- least reliable ASR engine
- SUB and DEL relevant
- DEL get dominant
- INS = 0 (single talker)

Robustness of ASR Engines

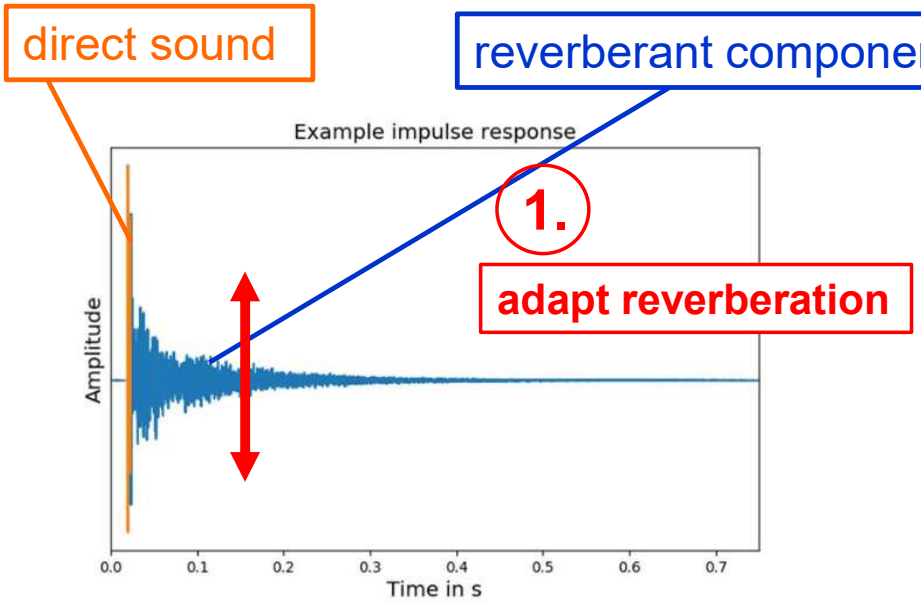


Figure 2: Time domain representation of an example impulse response

Impulse responses from ETSI TS 103 557

Name	Description	Length	Handset Levels	Handheld Hands-free Levels	Desktop Hands-free Levels
Home Environment Test Noises					
Bathroom	Recording of a bathroom scenario, including shower, razor, sink, toilet flushing, hairdryer	85 s	N/A	N/A	1: 69.2 dB 2: 72.7 dB 3: 72.6 dB 4: 71.9 dB 5: 72.5 dB 6: 70.5 dB 7: 70.3 dB 8: 69.0 dB
Bathroom_withMusic	same as "bathroom", but with additional playback of radio broadcast	85 s	N/A	N/A	1: 71.0 dB 2: 74.0 dB 3: 74.1 dB 4: 73.6 dB 5: 74.1 dB 6: 72.2 dB 7: 71.7 dB 8: 70.5 dB
Kitchen	Recording of a kitchen scenario, including range hood, frying, tableware rattle, mixer, sink, knife on cutting board	85 s	N/A	N/A	1: 65.8 dB 2: 67.3 dB 3: 67.1 dB 4: 66.6 dB 5: 67.3 dB 6: 66.6 dB 7: 66.2 dB 8: 67.0 dB
Livingroom	Recording of a living room scenario, including vacuum cleaner, clink of drinking glass, coughing, TV, cleaning up	85 s	N/A	N/A	1: 63.1 dB 2: 64.4 dB 3: 64.3 dB 4: 63.9 dB 5: 64.4 dB 6: 63.2 dB
Officeroom	Recording of an office room scenario, including projector, writing by hand and keyboard, phone ringing, phone call, outside noise	85 s	N/A	N/A	1: 53.9 dB 2: 54.2 dB 3: 54.1 dB 4: 54.1 dB 5: 54.9 dB 6: 55.3 dB 7: 56.6 dB 8: 56.4 dB

2.

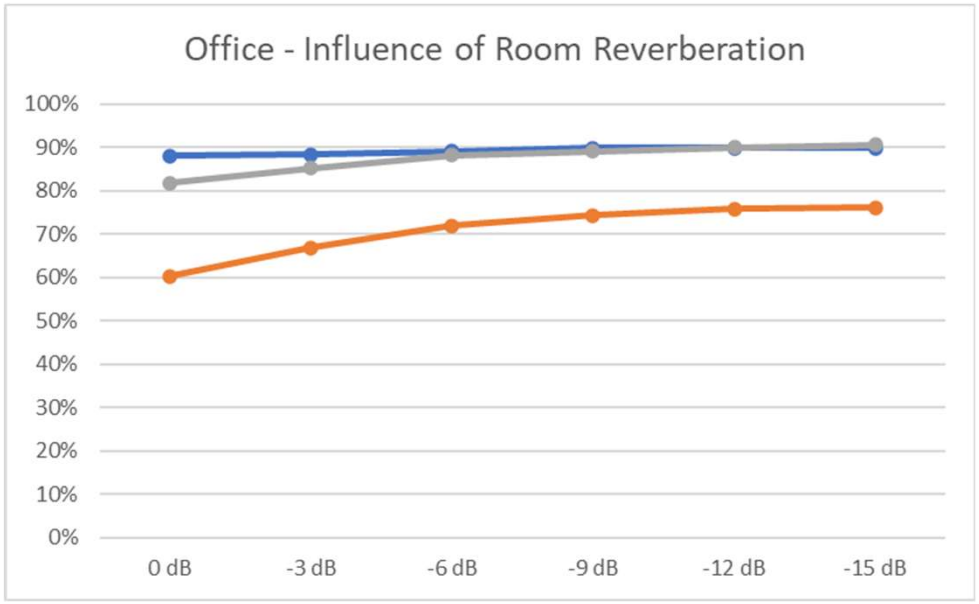
adjust noise level

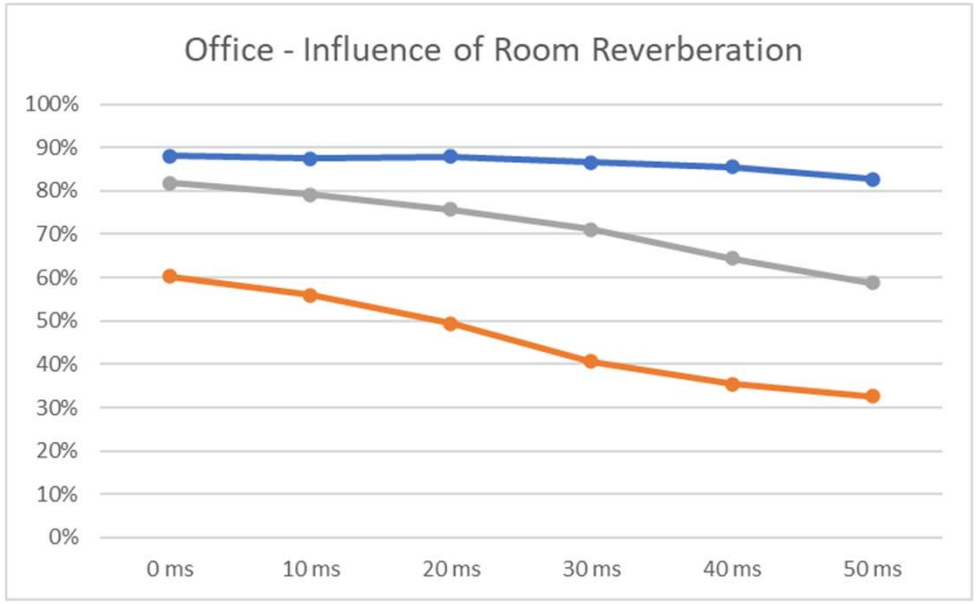
Background noise scenarios from ETSI TS 103 224

Robustness of ASR Engines I, II, III

ASR I **ASR II** ASR III

Example: Office room

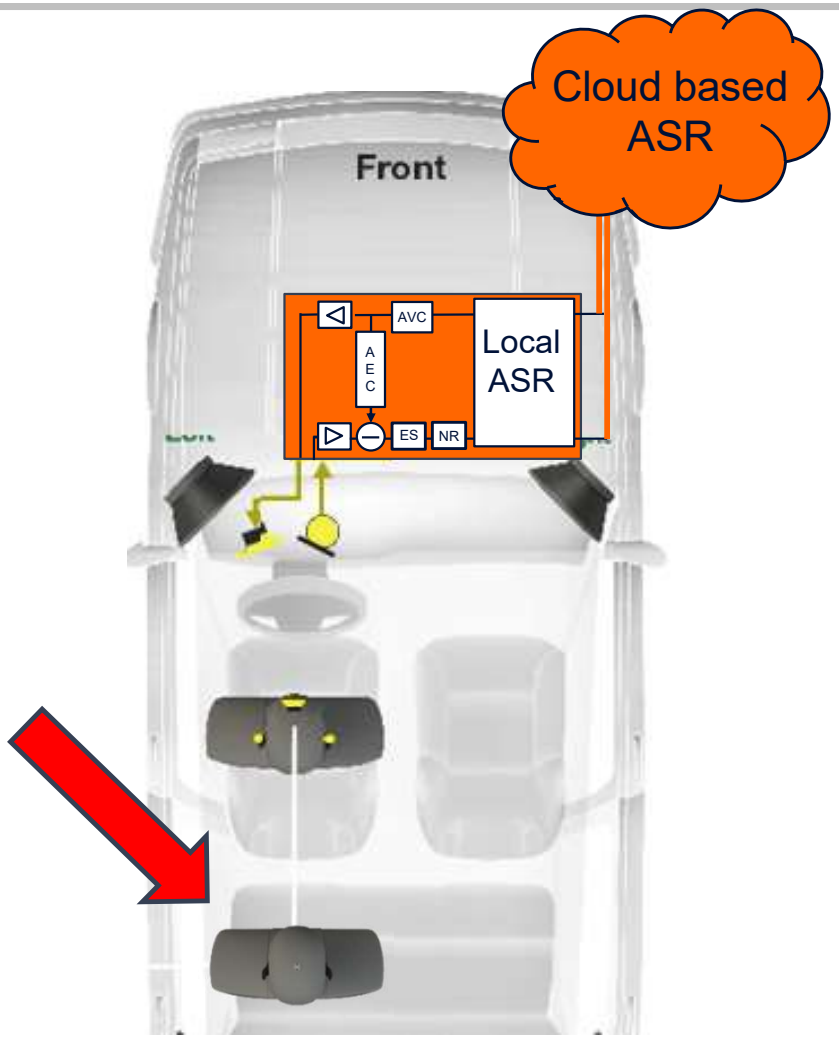


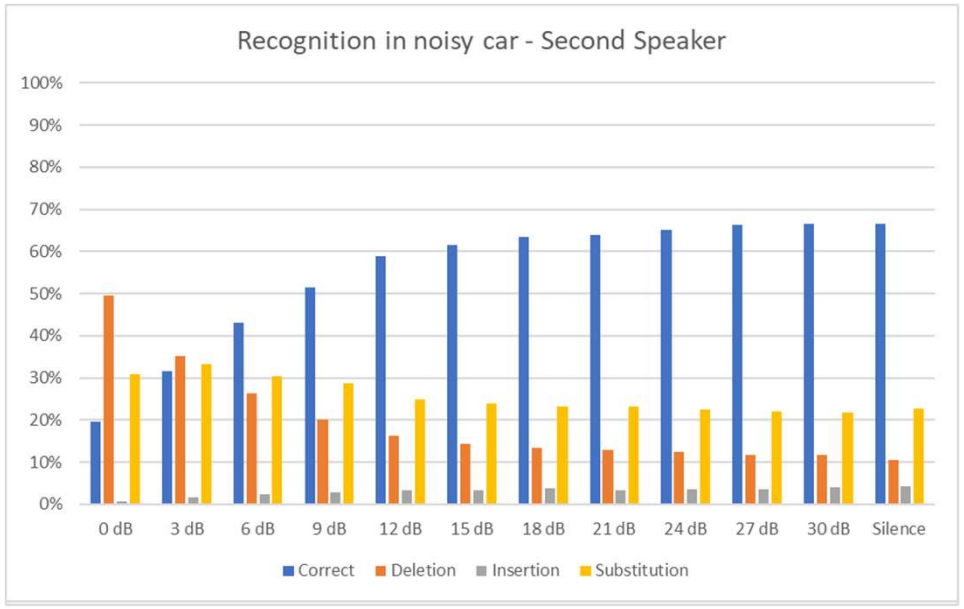


- sensitivity on reverb component
  ASR III > ASR I > ASR II
  estimate benefit of preprocessing de-reverb

- …on time-shift of reverb component
  ASR III > ASR I > ASR II
  …..

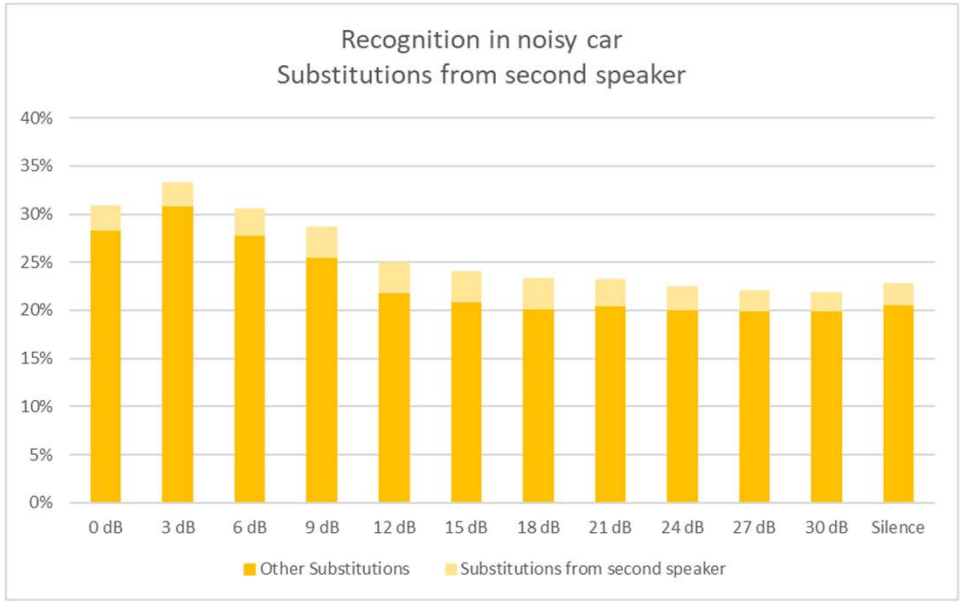
ASR in Vehicle, Concurrent Talker Scenario



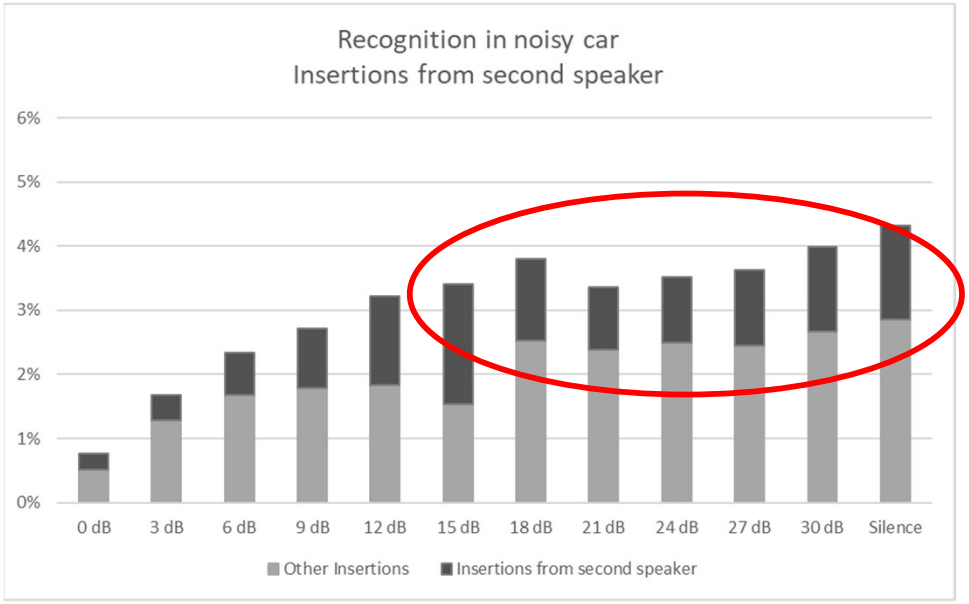


- 2nd talker (backseat, -6 dB) reduces COR 90% → < 70%
- Contributions of DEL and SUB increase accordingly
- Low SNR: DEL dominant, high SNR: SUB dominant
- INS increase (2nd talker scenario)

ASR in Vehicle, Concurrent Talker Scenario



- SUB caused by 2nd talker negligible



- INS caused by 2nd talker only arround 30%

Conclusions

- highlights **interaction between acoustic pre-processing and ASR** engine
- provides additional numbers (→ DEL, INS, SUB)

- allows
  - **comparison** performance testing of ASR engines
  - the **adaptation of acoustic pre-processing on specific ASR engines**
  - helps to detect limits and thresholds and balance implementation effort
  - …thus, can also help to **steer development process**

- beneficial ahead **of certification tests**

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