Towards machines, which know when they know and when they do not know

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The Problem



Q: How good is the estimate?

- can we believe the estimate ?
- can we improve the estimate (unsupervised adaptation)





posteriogram (vectors of **p**_is in time)

p_i



- Do not know the correct answer (ground truth) but want to know
 - How good or bad could be the result ?

hierarchical deep neural network



- DNN 4 hidden layer, estimating posteriors of context dependent states of HMM and merging them to estimates of context independent phonemes
- fusing DNN 4 hidden layer, input are concatenated posteriors from the first stage DNNs, outputs are posteriors of context independent phonemes

training:

full combination (all frequency bands)

2 training conditions (clean speech and speech corrupted by broadband noise with varying SNRs)

test:

2⁵-1 = 31 possible combinations per training condition (all together 62 estimators)

Where could we get the necessary information?

- 1. from the output of the hierarchical DNN estimator
- 2. from data on hidden layers of the estimator
- 3. overall likelihood of the best sound sequence

evaluation criteria:

- how well our measures correlate with
 - errors in recognition of phoneme sequences ?
 - comparisons with ideal posteriograms representing hand-labeled speech?
 - comparisons with posteriograms derived from training-like data
- ability to pick up the least corrupted stream in adaptive multi-stream system



Machines which know when they do not know !

- He who knows not and knows not he knows not, he is a fool—shun him;
- He who knows not and knows he knows not, he is simple—teach him;
- He who knows and knows not he knows, he is asleep—wake him;
- He who knows and knows he knows, he is wise—follow him!

Machines, which know when they know, and know when they do not know