

# The Speech Recognition Virtual Kitchen: Launch Party

Andrew Plummer<sup>1</sup>, Eric Riebling<sup>2</sup>, Anuj Kumar<sup>2</sup>  
Florian Metze<sup>2</sup>, Eric Fosler-Lussier<sup>1</sup>, and Rebecca Bates<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept. of Computer Science and Engineering, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH; U.S.A.

<sup>2</sup>Language Technologies Institute, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA; U.S.A.

<sup>3</sup>Dept. of Integrated Engineering, Minnesota State University, Mankato, MN; U.S.A.

{plummer.321, fosler-lussier.1}@osu.edu, {erlk, fmetze, anujk1}@cs.cmu.edu, bates@mnsu.edu

## Abstract

We present updates to the *Speech Recognition Virtual Kitchen* (SRVK) environment, a repository of pre-configured Virtual Machines (VMs) containing tools and experiments in the speech and language field. SRVK promotes community sharing of research techniques, fosters innovative experimentation, and provides solid reference systems as a tool for education, research, and evaluation. VMs provide a consistent environment for experimentation, without requiring tedious installation of many individual tools, a web-based community platform complements the VMs, allowing users to jointly explore, learn and collaborate using VMs. In this Show&Tell demo, we present the infrastructure to the speech community, along with several example VMs and a set of online error analysis tools. We solicit feedback from the community, in order to further guide development of the kitchen, which we hope to grow into a widely used community resource.

**Index Terms:** speech recognition, virtualization, educational tools, research infrastructure

## 1. Introduction

The depth and breadth of disciplines related to Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) research and education has long reached a point where serious attention to community organization and infrastructure is of critical importance to its continued development and growth, and potential cross-disciplinary expansion. The following facets face significant challenges:

**Basic ASR research and education:** Speech recognizers incorporate knowledge from linguistics, phonetics, acoustics, signal processing, statistical modeling, graph theory, and artificial intelligence; expecting students to become experts in all of these areas, before attempting to work on speech recognition systems, is unrealistic.

**Advanced ASR Research:** Building and maintaining a state-of-the-art ASR system has moved beyond the ability of a single developer; it is difficult for all but the largest of university labs to build or maintain an end-to-end system, and adapt it to new conditions as required.

**Cross-disciplinary ASR research and education:** The challenges above pose a high bar for developing new research groups, making it difficult for institutions without active ASR researchers to integrate ASR projects into their educational curricula or field research projects which include ASR.

With the Speech Recognition Virtual Kitchen model, we extend the model of lab-internal knowledge transfer and infrastructure sharing to a community-wide effort through the use

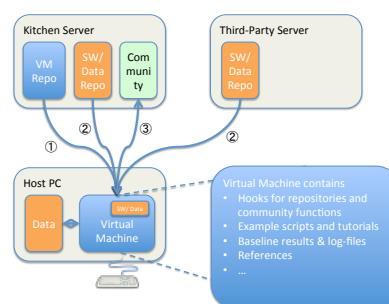


Figure 1: *Speech Recognition Virtual Kitchen Architecture.*

of *Virtual Machines* (Figure 1). We conceptualize virtual machines as a “kitchen” because they provide the infrastructure into which one can install “appliances” (e.g., speech recognition tool-kits), “recipes” (scripts for creating state-of-the-art systems), and “ingredients” (language data). VMs share recipes in a ready-to-run fashion, together with data, log-files, results, etc. – a working environment that includes all tools and a reference or baseline, with links to other users that work on exactly the same task, anywhere in the world. Students and researchers alike can modify recipes step by step, observing the effect of changes. They can simply test a system on different data (e.g., different acoustics, speakers), or re-train a system in a different language, or with different data, observing how performance changes. A “kitchen” ASR system is therefore never a black box, but is extremely flexible, has good performance, and can easily be integrated into other, bigger projects, facilitating research for speech experts and non-experts alike.

## 2. The Speech Recognition Virtual Kitchen

The Speech Recognition Virtual Kitchen [1] provides the organization and infrastructure for meeting the numerous challenges facing the ASR research community in two key ways. The first is through the establishment of a set of VMs with associated repositories that facilitate the exchange of VMs among members of the ASR community and other interested parties. The second is through a web-based community platform which complements the repositories, and allows physically disconnected users to jointly explore VMs, learn from each other, and collaborate. Using open-source resources, such as Debian Linux derivatives as a platform, Kaldi [2] as a recognizer, and the TED-LIUM corpus [3] as example data, for example, allows us to create an infrastructure that can be freely shared.

The *Kitchen repository* contains ‘Kitchen’ VMs and software packages prepared by the community and/or the maintainers of the SRVK that are known to work, and for which doc-

umentation is available. Typically, a user simply downloads a VM from the Kitchen to his host PC and runs it, for example using VirtualBox (<https://www.virtualbox.org>). The VM may be fully configured with software and experiments that are used to illustrate a pedagogical concept or advanced research technique. The next section presents our current inventory.

Alternatively, the VM may be “bare” to reduce the size of the initial download, and later customized by installing additional software, data, or tools supporting a certain set of experiments, a tutorial, reference log-files, etc., from either the Kitchen repository or third party servers.

Having VMs originate from the same configuration eliminates compatibility issues – once an installation script has been found to work on one VM, it will work on all VMs. Online discussion forums are also provided for each VM so users of a specific VM can share their experience.

The user can vary experimental setups by changing the provided scripts or writing new code, and compare the results to the provided log-files and baseline results. Moreover, by connecting local resources such as host file systems or microphones, Kitchen experiments can be adapted to run with new data. Thus, the Kitchen provides a locally available reference setup, against which any new installation (tools, data, etc.) can be verified.

When users create useful new VMs (the ultimate goal of SVRK), or make significant modifications to existing ones, they may share them with the ASR community through the SVRK *Provider repository*. A script is available on the SVRK website that makes it easy to package and upload any scripts, data, experiments, or virtual machines that users have created. The Provider repository and upload script together provide a simple way for users to contribute and share their own recipes and appliances to the SVRK without having to ship entire VMs. Other users may obtain Provider VMs as they would ‘Kitchen’ repository VMs and packages. As a ‘Provider’ VM matures, the Kitchen organizers will be able to support the community, and turn it into an “official” Kitchen VM with documentation, etc.

The SVRK provides for broader community interaction via forums on its web-site, allowing users who downloaded similar VMs from the SVRK to connect with each other, and discuss their research, effectively porting a lab-based model of knowledge transmission to a global scale. Additionally, the SVRK provides access to a number of online error analysis tools that facilitate the comparison of experimental results, and could even support a permanent evaluation mode with eternal “high-scores” on standardized test sets.

### 3. Show & Tell at INTERSPEECH 2014

At INTERSPEECH 2014, we will demonstrate for the first time the SVRK web-site (<http://speechkitchen.org/>), and solicit community feedback on the interface, the desired functions, teaching needs, and other desiderata. We will also demonstrate a number of VMs including VMs developed during a succession of classes and labs at Carnegie Mellon and Ohio State University. Demo VMs will include:

- A Kaldi [2] Live Decode VM for recognizing English speech, both from pre-recorded input files and from a microphone. This VM illustrates how SVRK may enable easy distribution of educational materials, including VMs that contain speech recognition experiments, data and tool-kits.
- A Virtual Worlds VM [1] with a basic speech recognition system interfacing with Second Life. This VM exemplifies the pedagogical and cross-disciplinary thrust of SVRK: students

implemented the VM, improved the dialog capabilities of the system, added a face detector and emotion recognition, and performed experiments on a POMDP – all without the need for a dedicated machine to host the environment.

- A teaching VM with classroom exercises used in teaching a Speech and Language Technology class. This VM includes in-class team-based tutorials for building different components of simplified speech recognition systems.

In addition to VMs, we will present the current web-based data and error analysis tools. These could develop into an evaluation server, which will accept results on standardized test sets, and returns results in scientifically meaningful and graphically pleasant, easy-to-work-with formats. Users can dissect the output of the system that they built, compare it to the results that other users got on the same dataset, and see if their particular system is sensitive to noise, makes mistakes for fast speakers, suffers from out-of-vocabulary words, etc.

## 4. Outlook

The SVRK is an ongoing effort, funded by an NSF CRI (Community Research Infrastructure) grant. Several important issues still need to be addressed. Intellectual property issues often stand in the way of widespread sharing, since different tool-kits and data may need to be licensed. We will present to the community several methods of distribution that preserve intellectual property rights, while a consistent environment will allow end users to install open or closed-sourced systems and data with consistent results. VMs also lend themselves to facilitate research in the cloud, as a means of collaboration between groups, or to easily provide computing resources for workshops – the SVRK would like to facilitate these efforts.

We will also collect ideas for other scenarios in which this infrastructure will be useful, including fields that are data intensive (synthesis, dialog systems, NLP, computer vision, data mining). This may be mutually beneficial, as incubating ASR in other fields by providing an easy-to-use, non-trivial research environment will boost the relevance of speech and language technologies across disciplines. We are interested in accumulating systems for virtualization from within the ASR community, as well as those from adjacent fields.

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