

# A<sup>3</sup>T: Alignment-Aware Acoustic and Text Pretraining for Speech Synthesis and Editing

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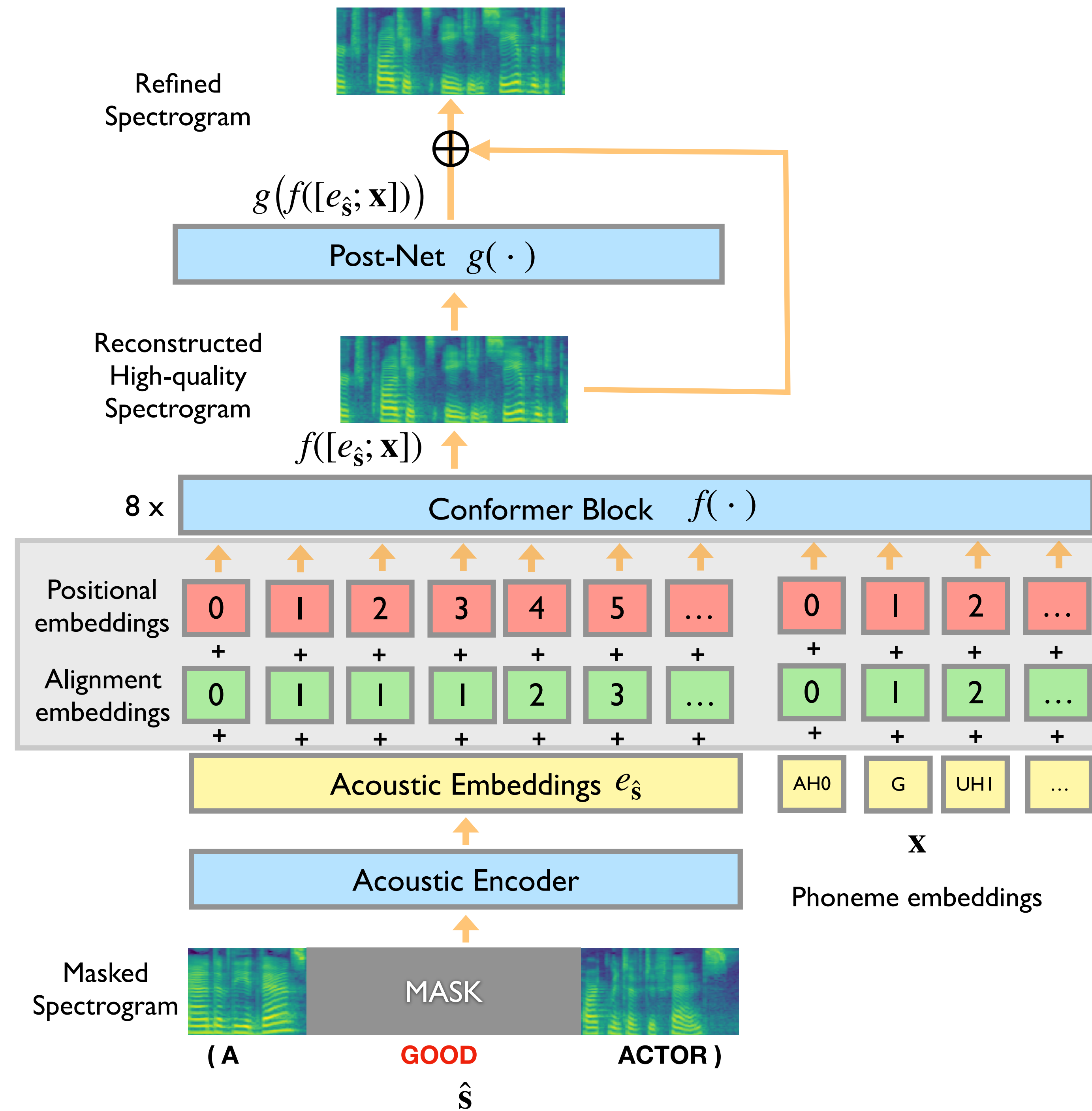


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‡ Oregon State University

# Introduction

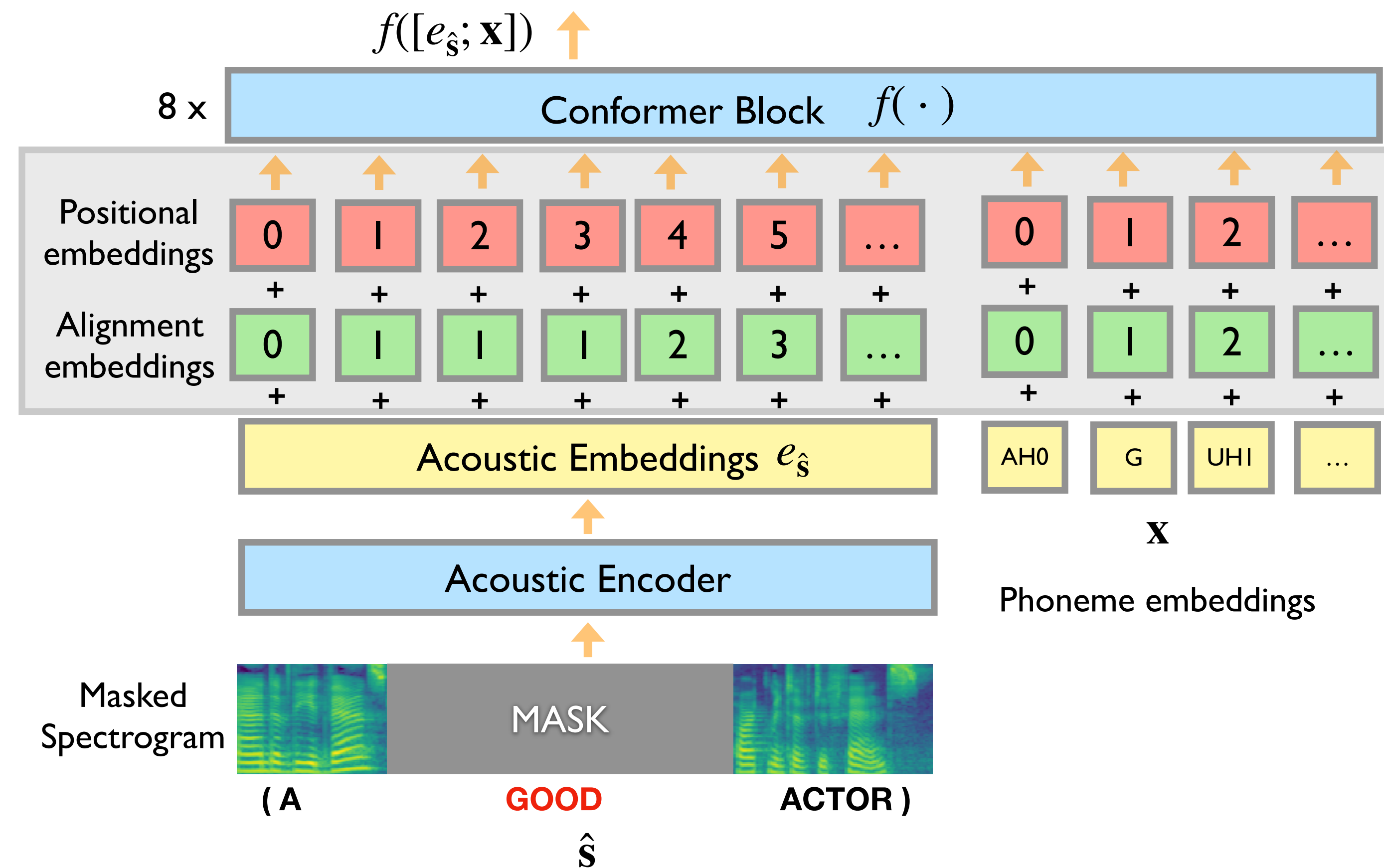
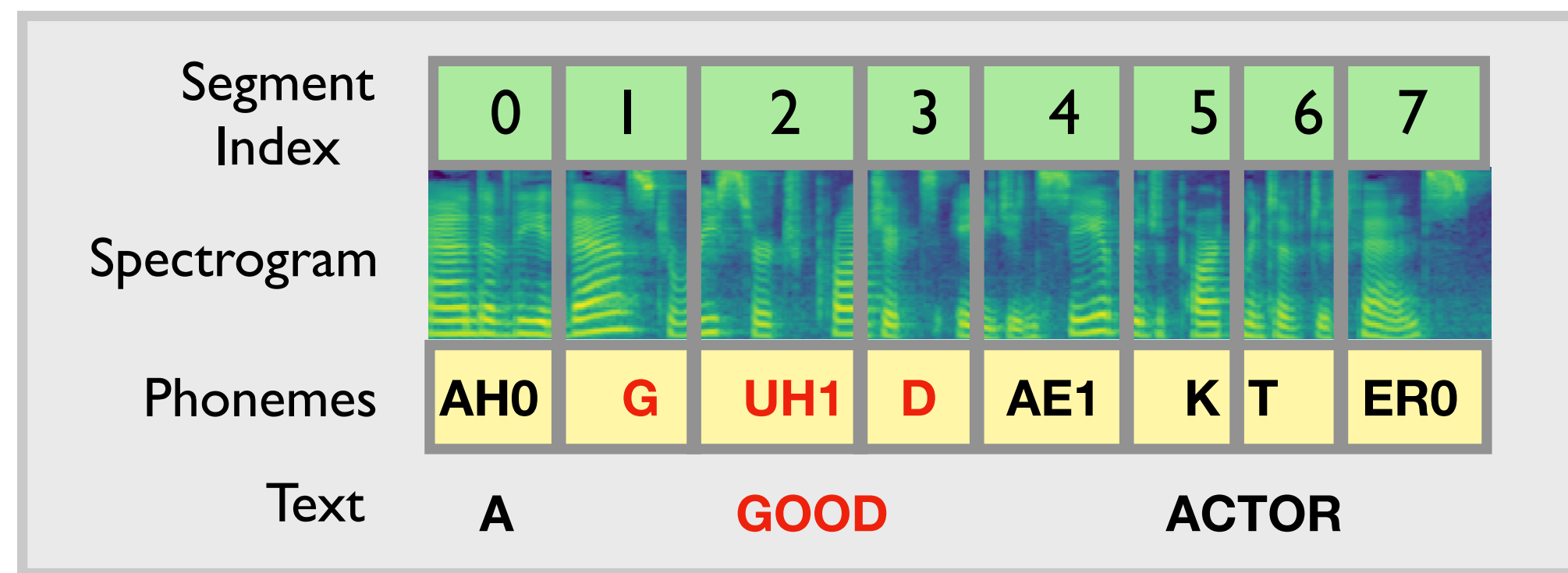
- We propose an **Alignment-Aware Acoustic and Text (A<sup>3</sup>T)** pretraining method for speech synthesis
- **Without any further fine-tuning**, our pre-trained model achieves the SOTA performance for speech editing.
- Moreover, with our proposed **Prompt-based Decoding**, our pre-trained model can synthesis new speaker's speech without any speaker embedding.

# Our Model



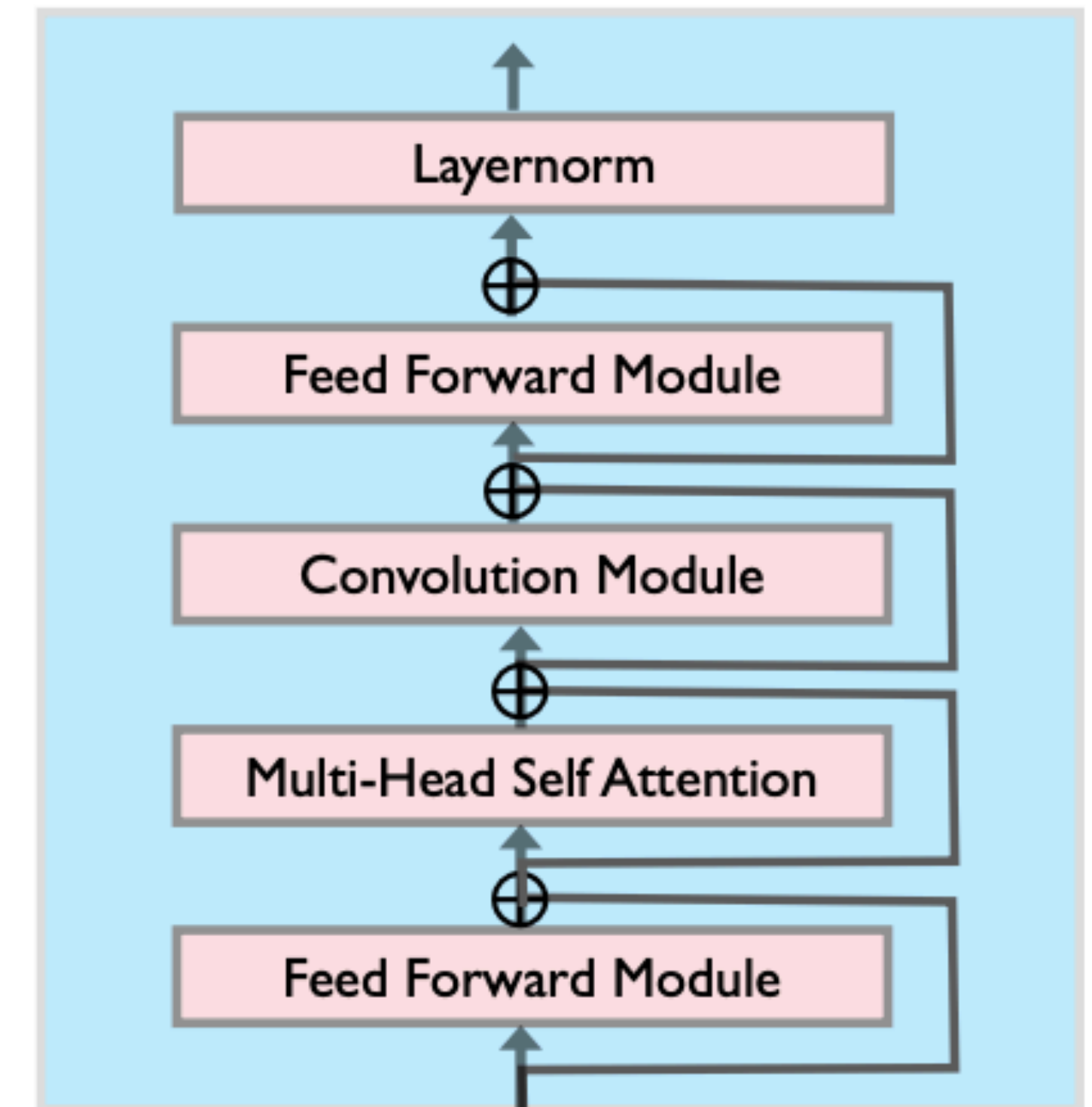
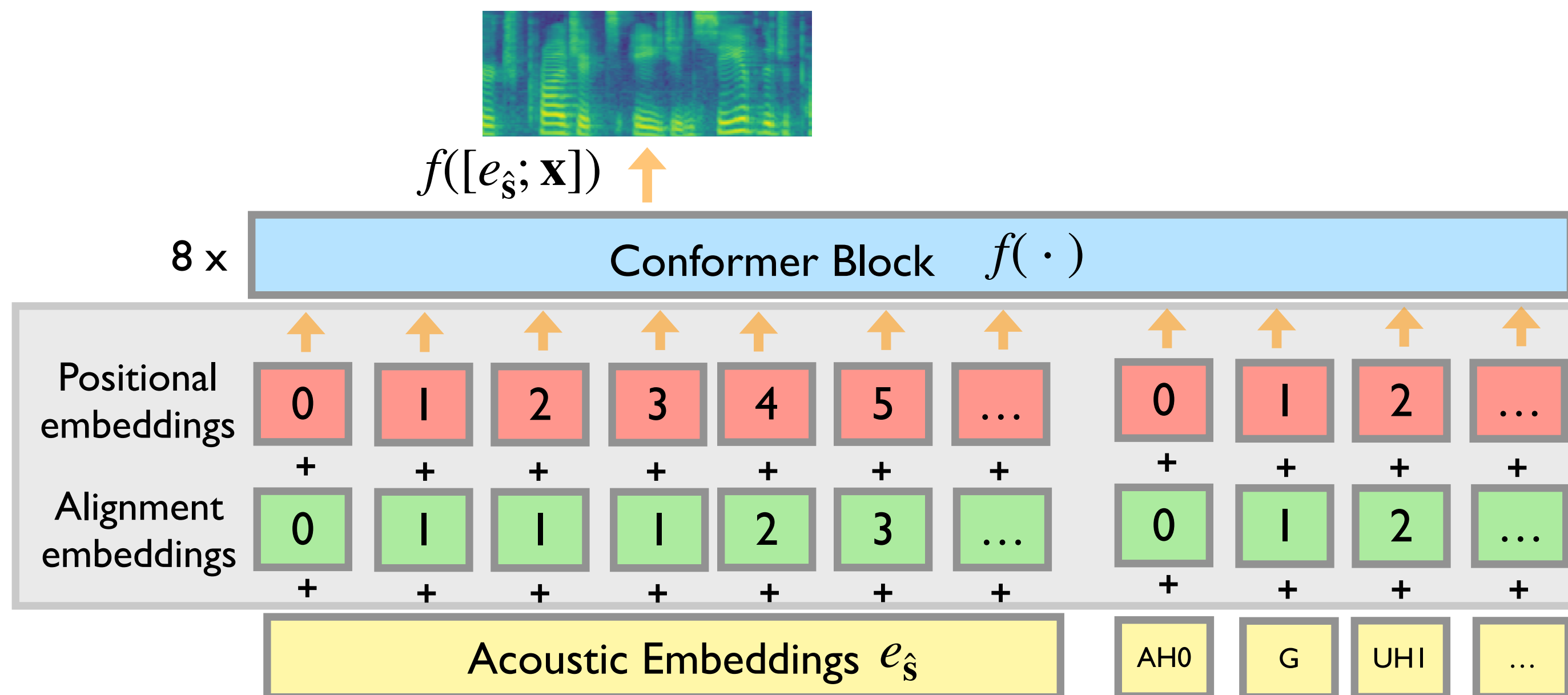
# Our Model

- Forced Alignment Preprocessing



# Our Model

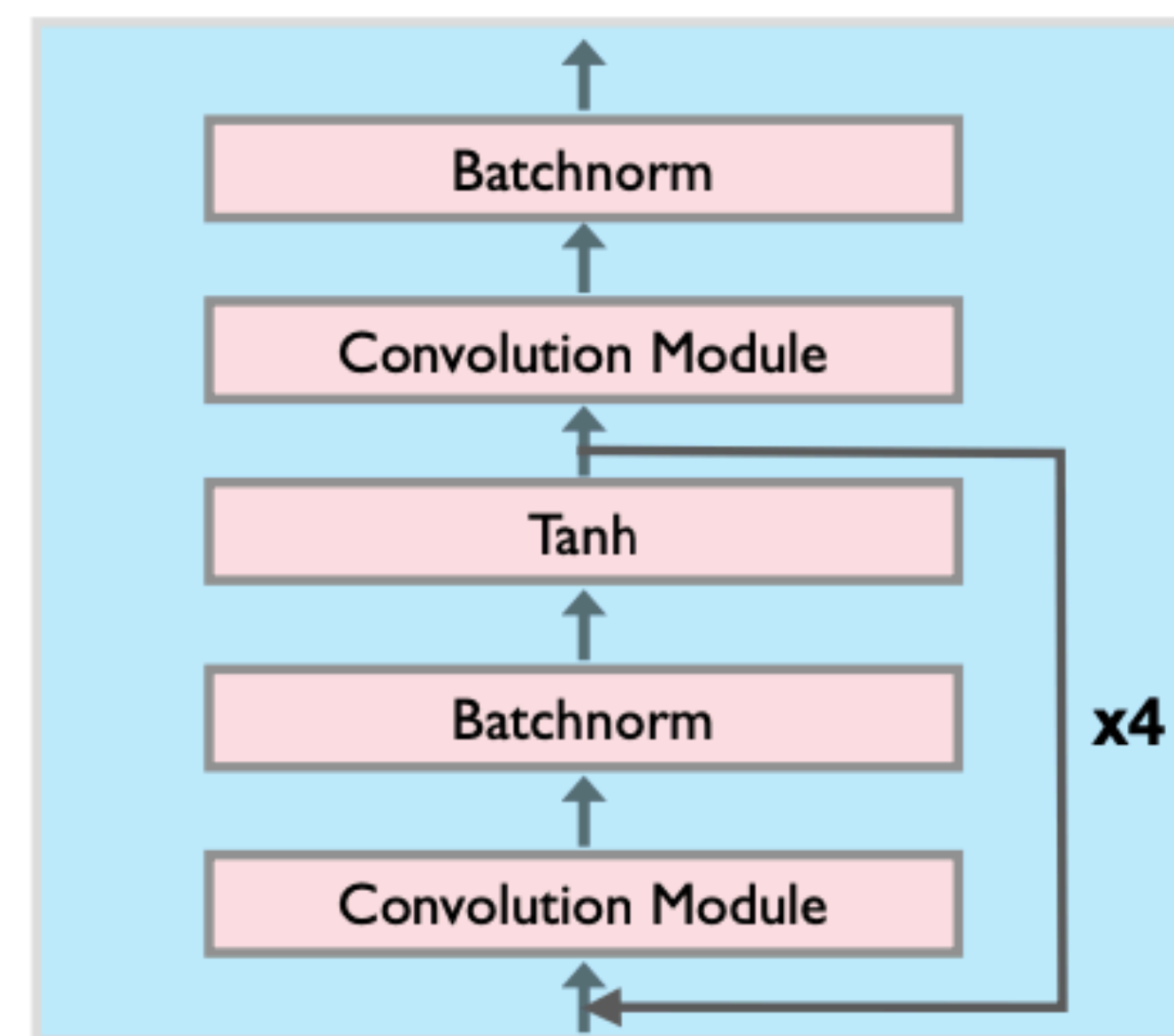
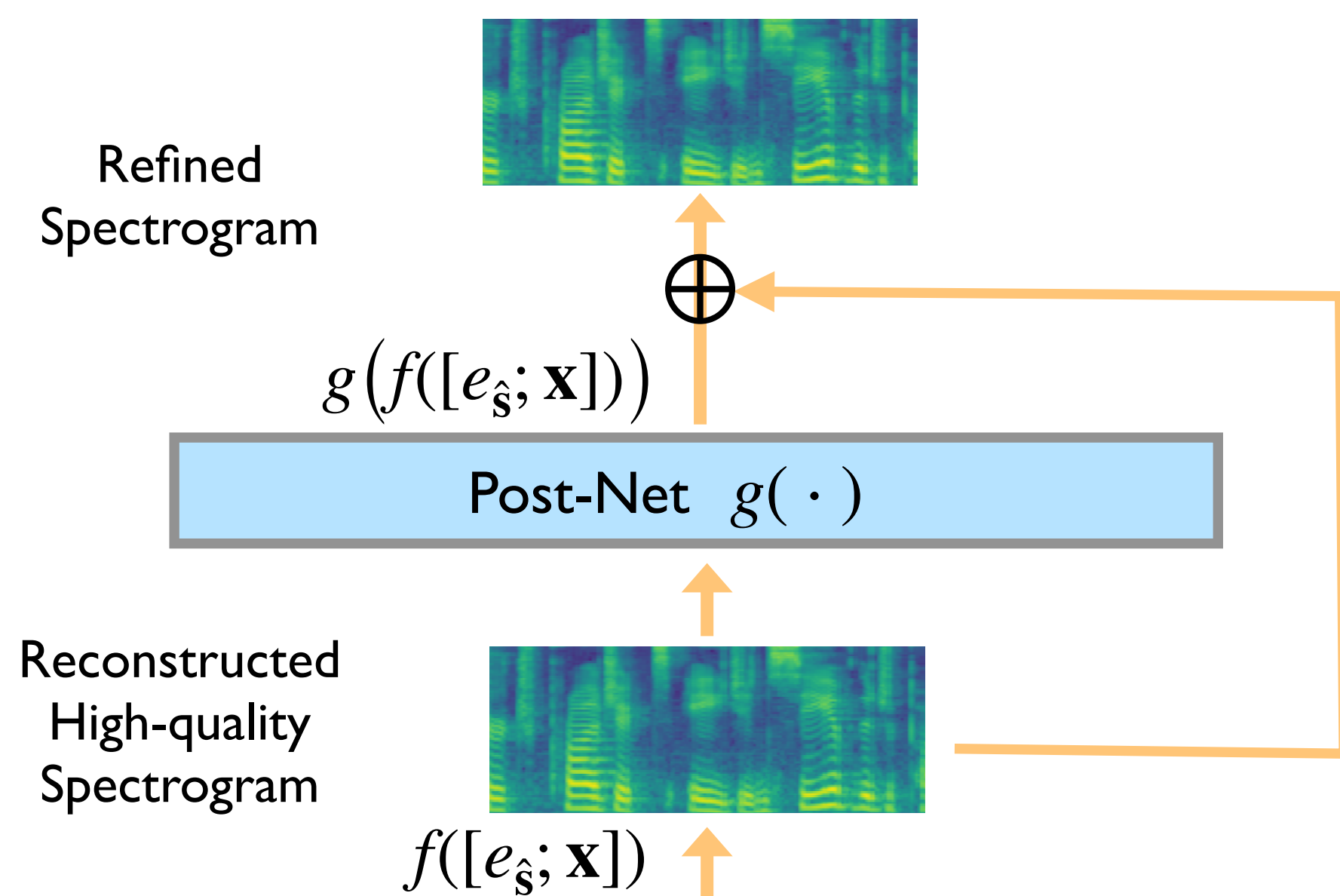
- Conformer





# Our Model

- PostNet and L1 loss



$$\ell_{\mathbf{s}}(D_{\mathbf{s},\mathbf{x}}) = \sum_{\langle \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{x} \rangle \in D_{\mathbf{s},\mathbf{x}}} \underbrace{\| f([e_{\hat{s}}; \mathbf{x}]) + g(f([e_{\hat{s}}; \mathbf{x}])) - \mathbf{s} \|_1}_{\text{refined spectrogram}} + \underbrace{\| f([e_{\hat{s}}; \mathbf{x}]) - \mathbf{s} \|_1}_{\text{reconstructed spectrogram}}$$

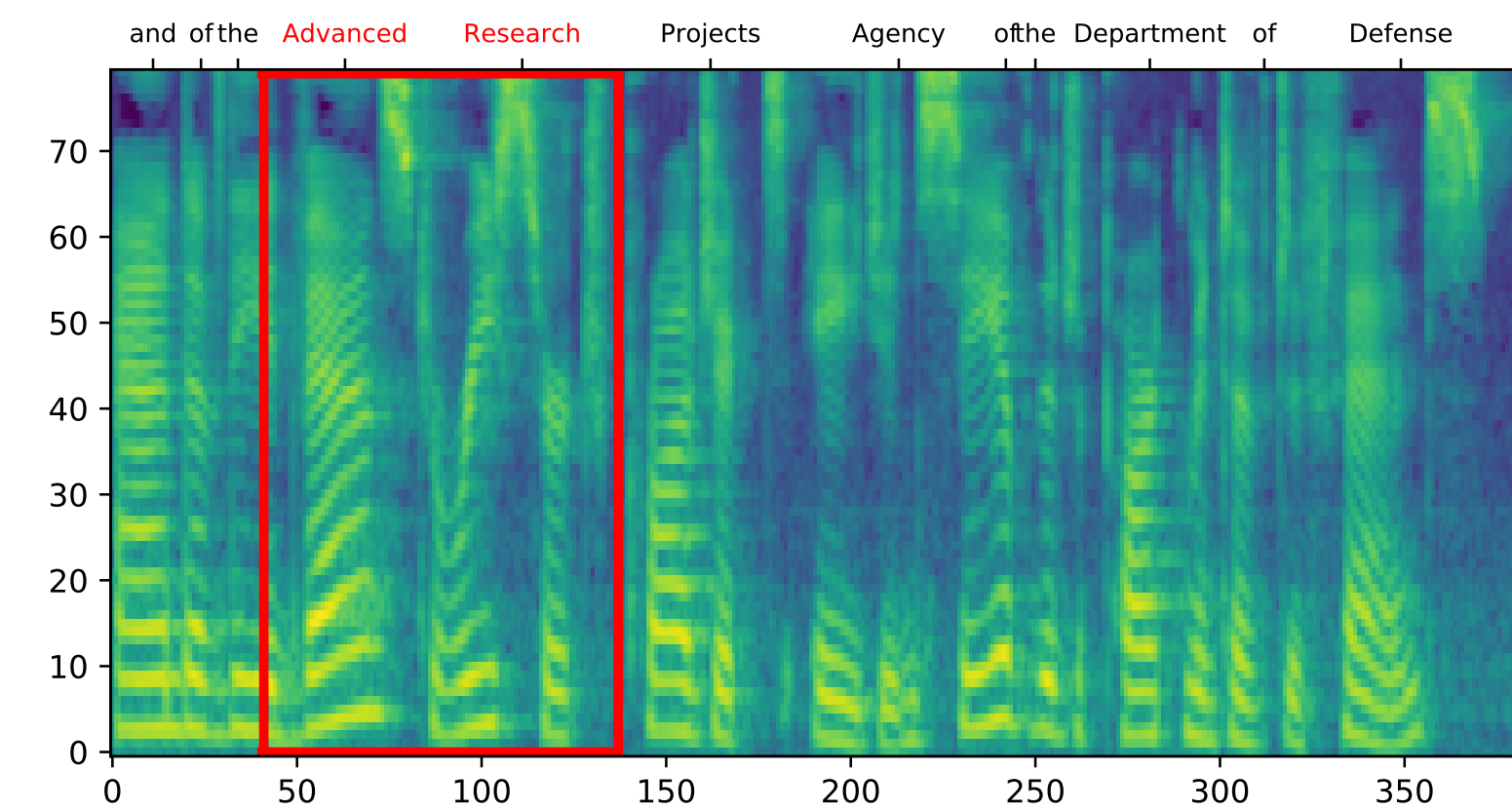
# Experiments

- 1. Ablation Study of Spectrogram Reconstruction
- 2. Speech Editing
- 3. Prompt-based Decoding for New speaker TTS (in-context learning)
- 4. For the fine-tuning experiments, please read our paper

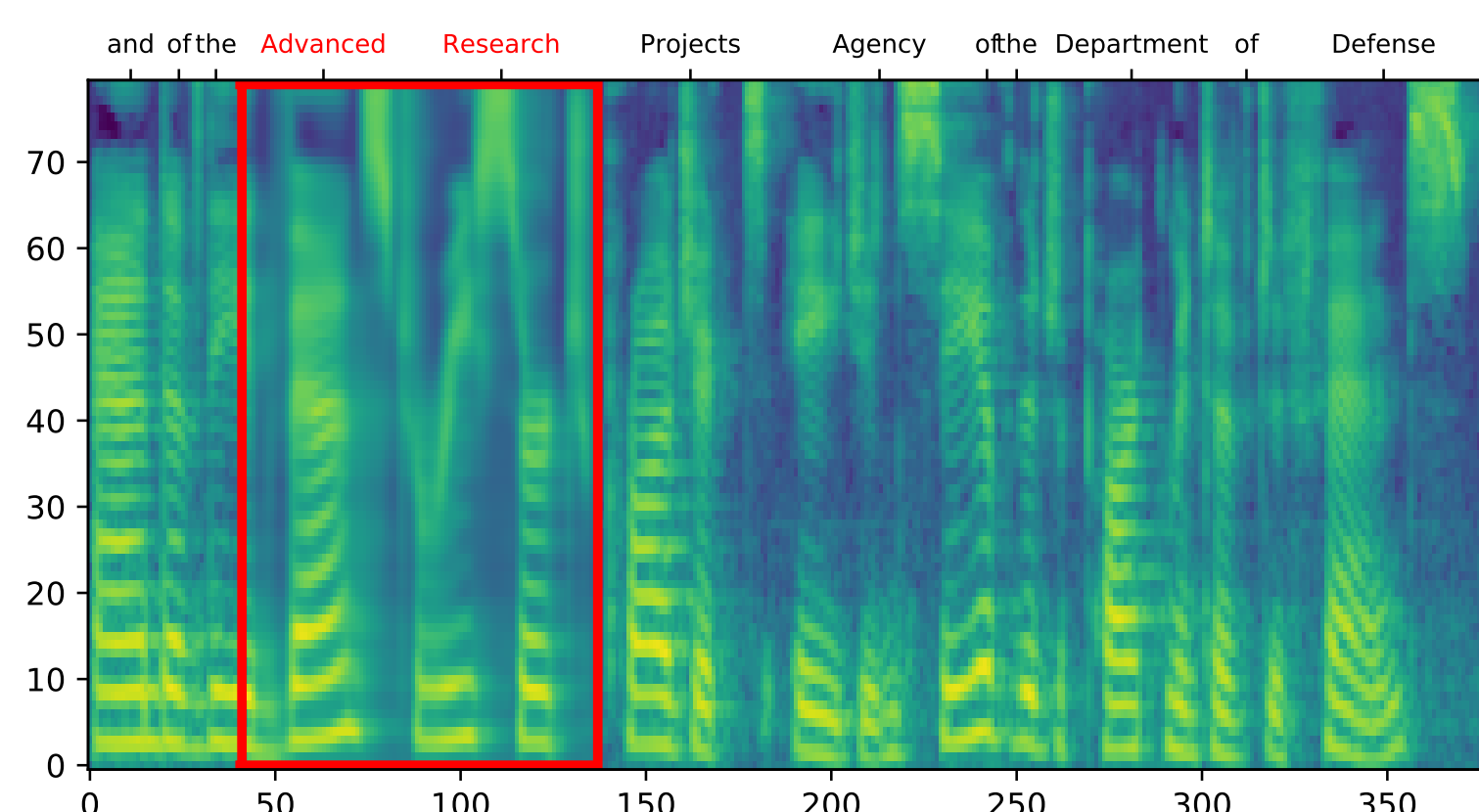
Type	Name	# Speakers	# Samples	# Hours
TTS	LJSpeech	1	13K	24
TTS	VCTK	109	44K	44
TTS	LibriTTS	2,456	158K	586

# Ablation Study

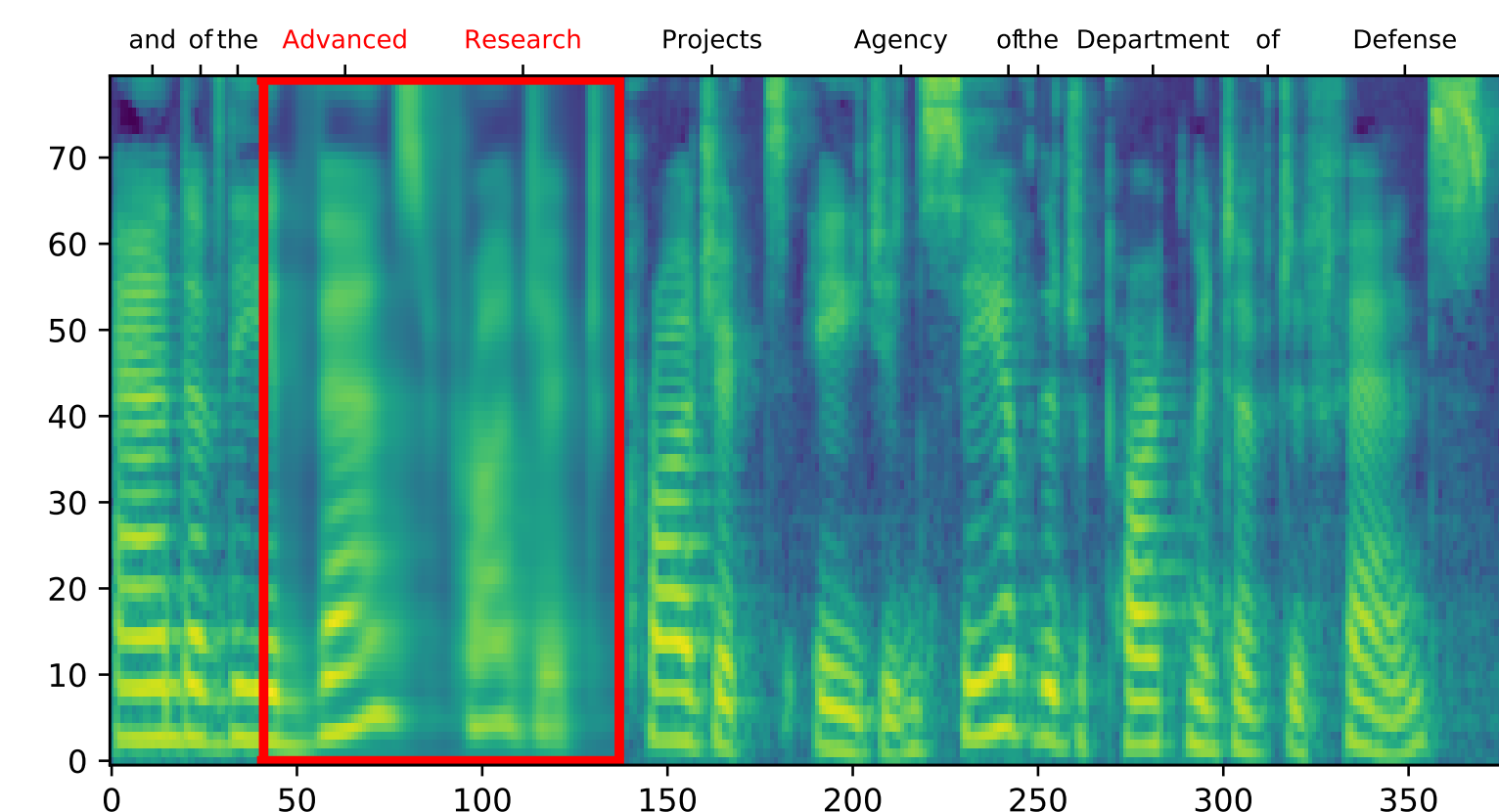
**Groudtruth**



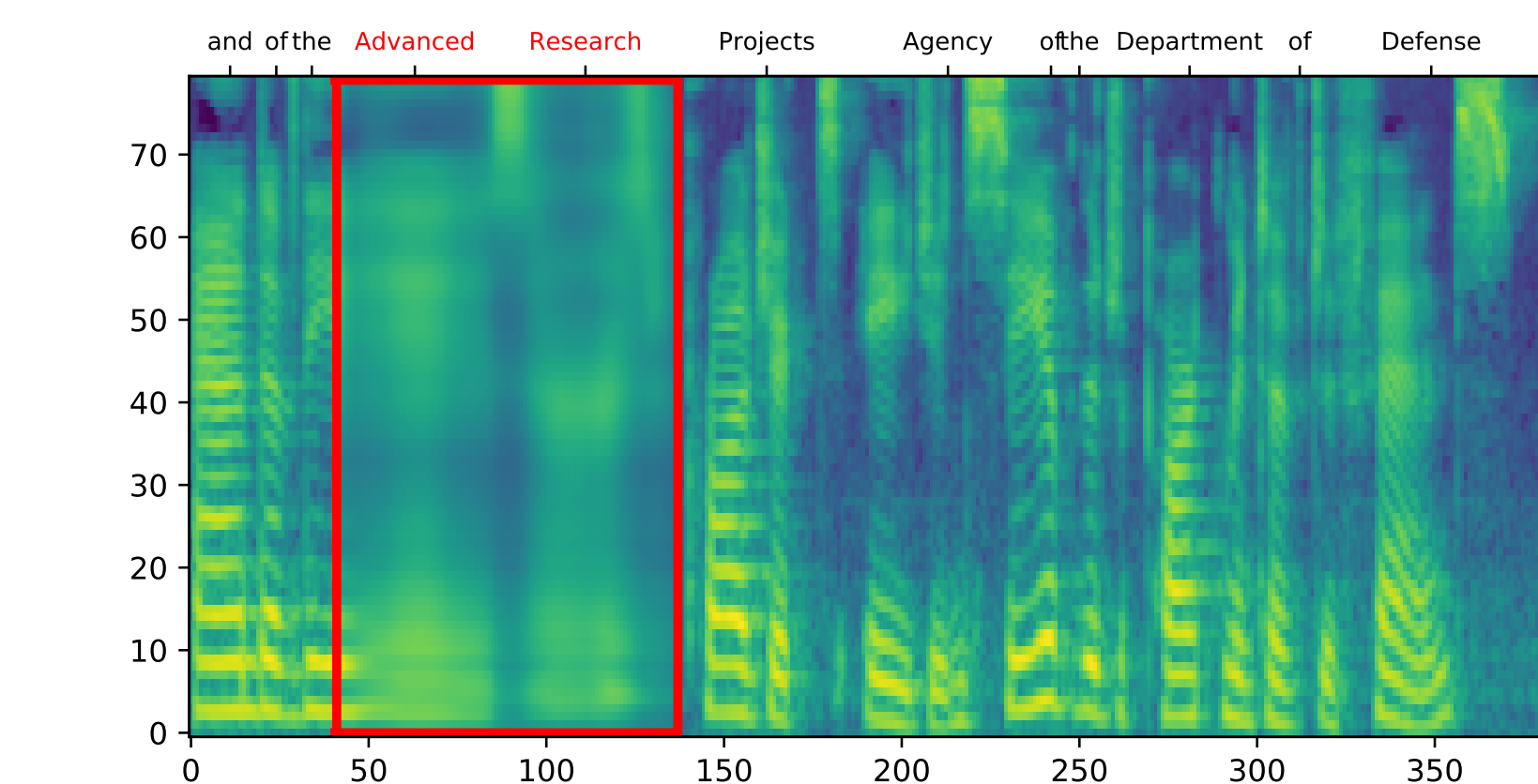
**(a): Ours**



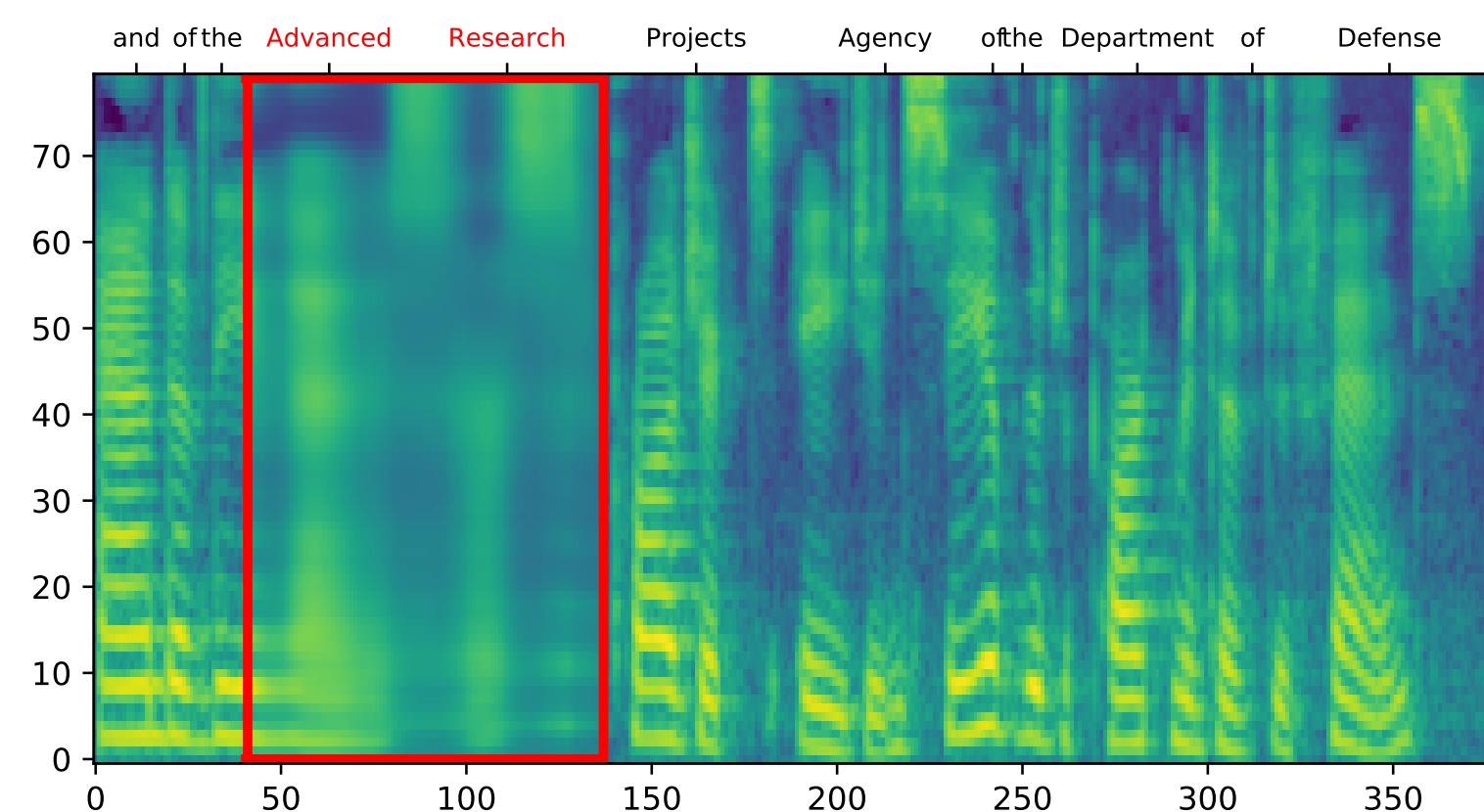
**(b): a - Alignment Embeddings**



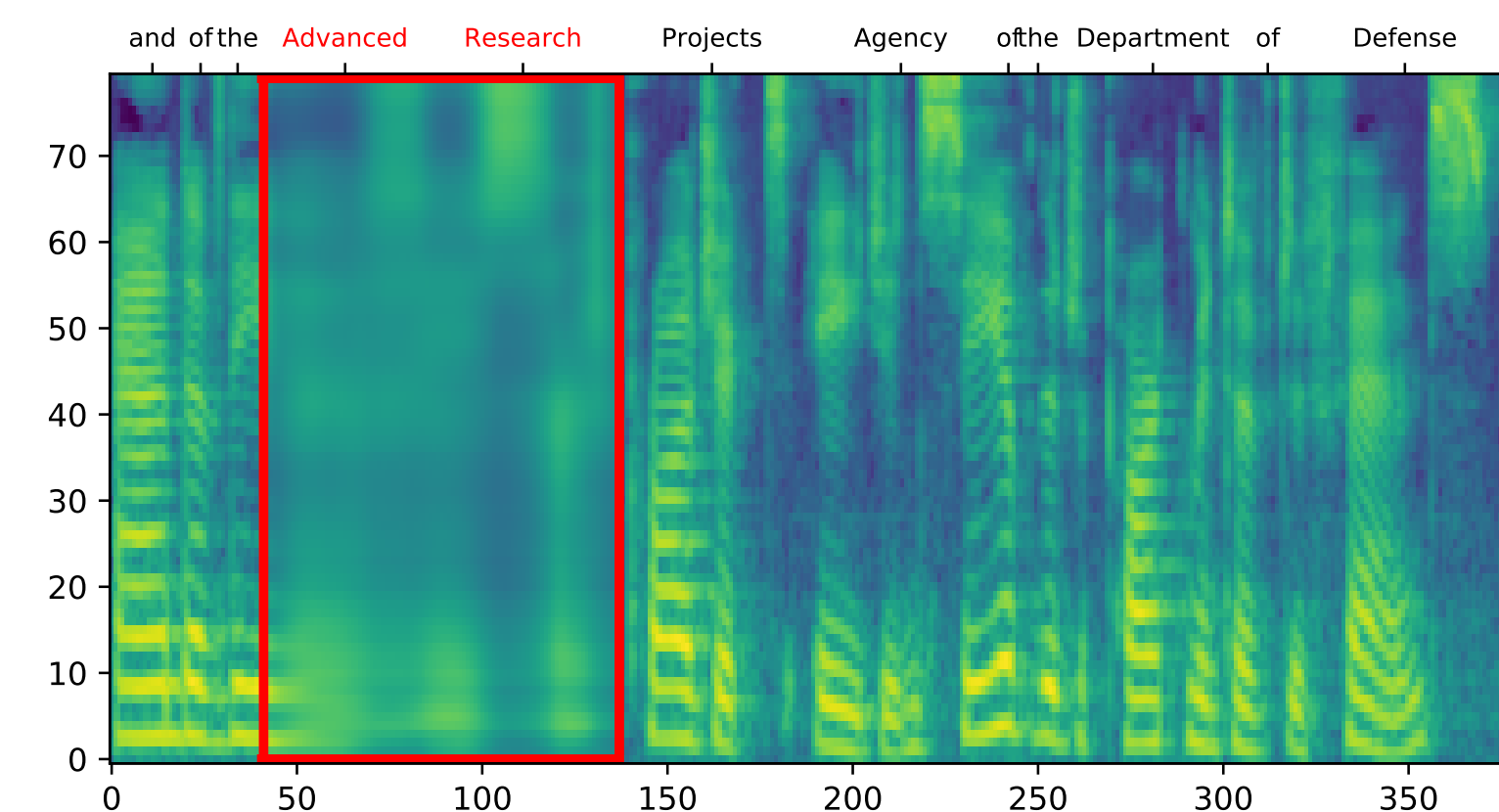
**(c) b w/ Transformer (instead of Conformer)**



**(d): c w/ Post-Net**



**(e): d w/ L2 loss (instead of L1)**



An example of ablation study in LJSpeech. Original text is “and of the **Advanced Research** Projects Agency of the Department of Defense”.



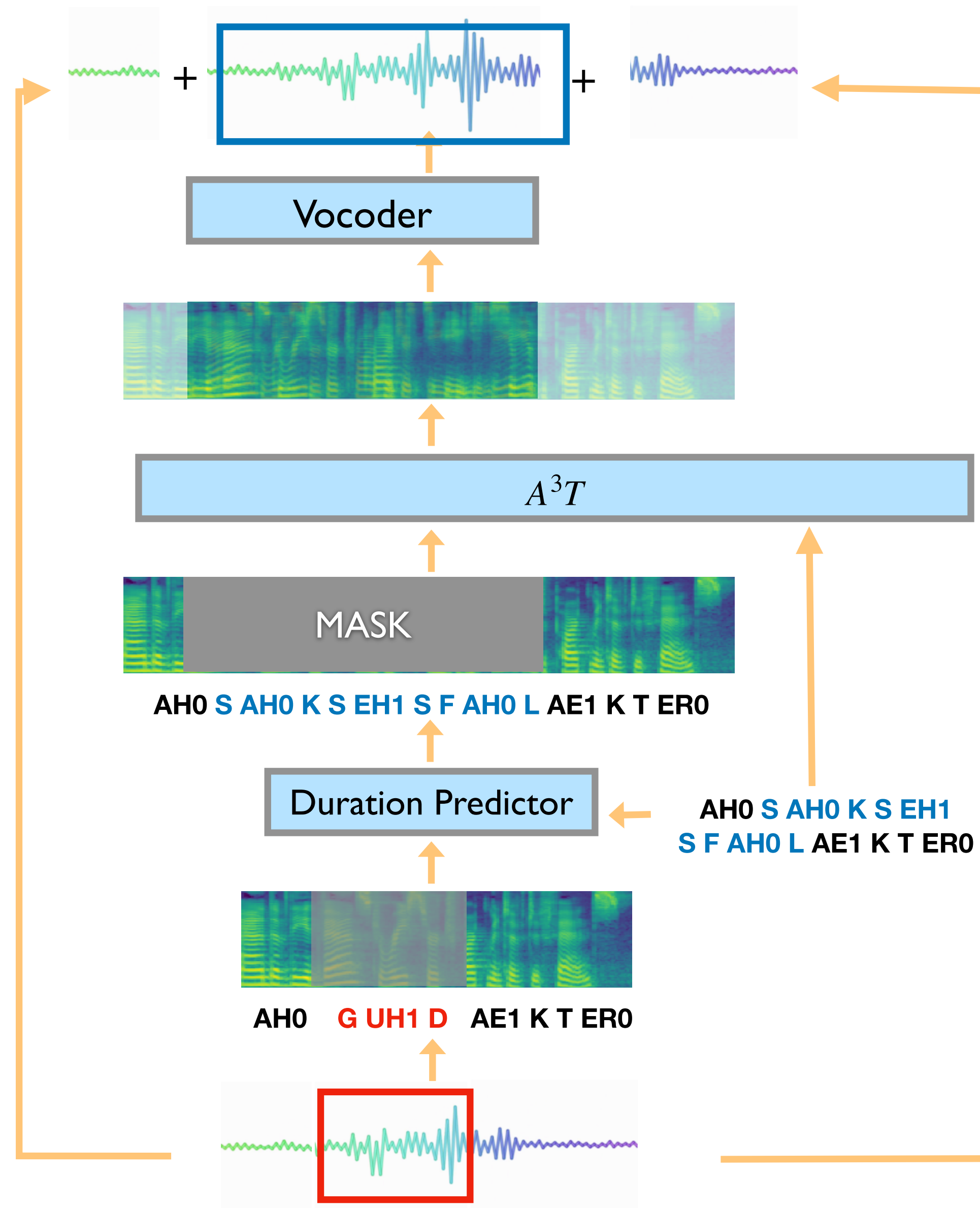
# Ablation Study

Ablation MCD scores with LJSpeech dataset:

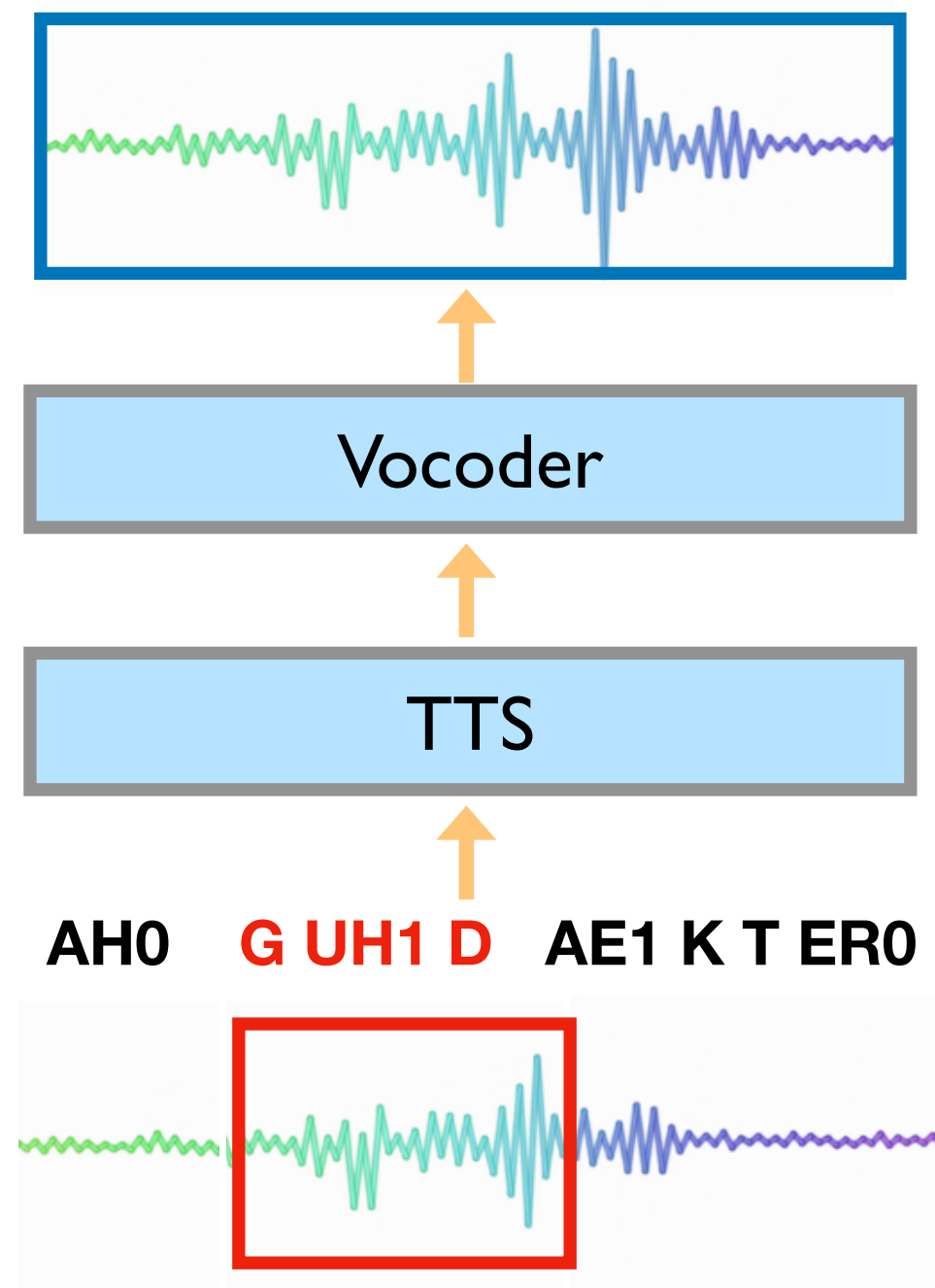
Example	Model	MCD ↓
Fig. 4(b)	A <sup>3</sup> T	8.09
Fig. 4(c)	- Alignment Embeddings	10.73
Fig. 4(d)	- Conformer	12.43
Fig. 4(e)	- Post-Net	12.94
Fig. 4(f))	- L1 loss	11.55

# $A^3T$ for Speech Editing

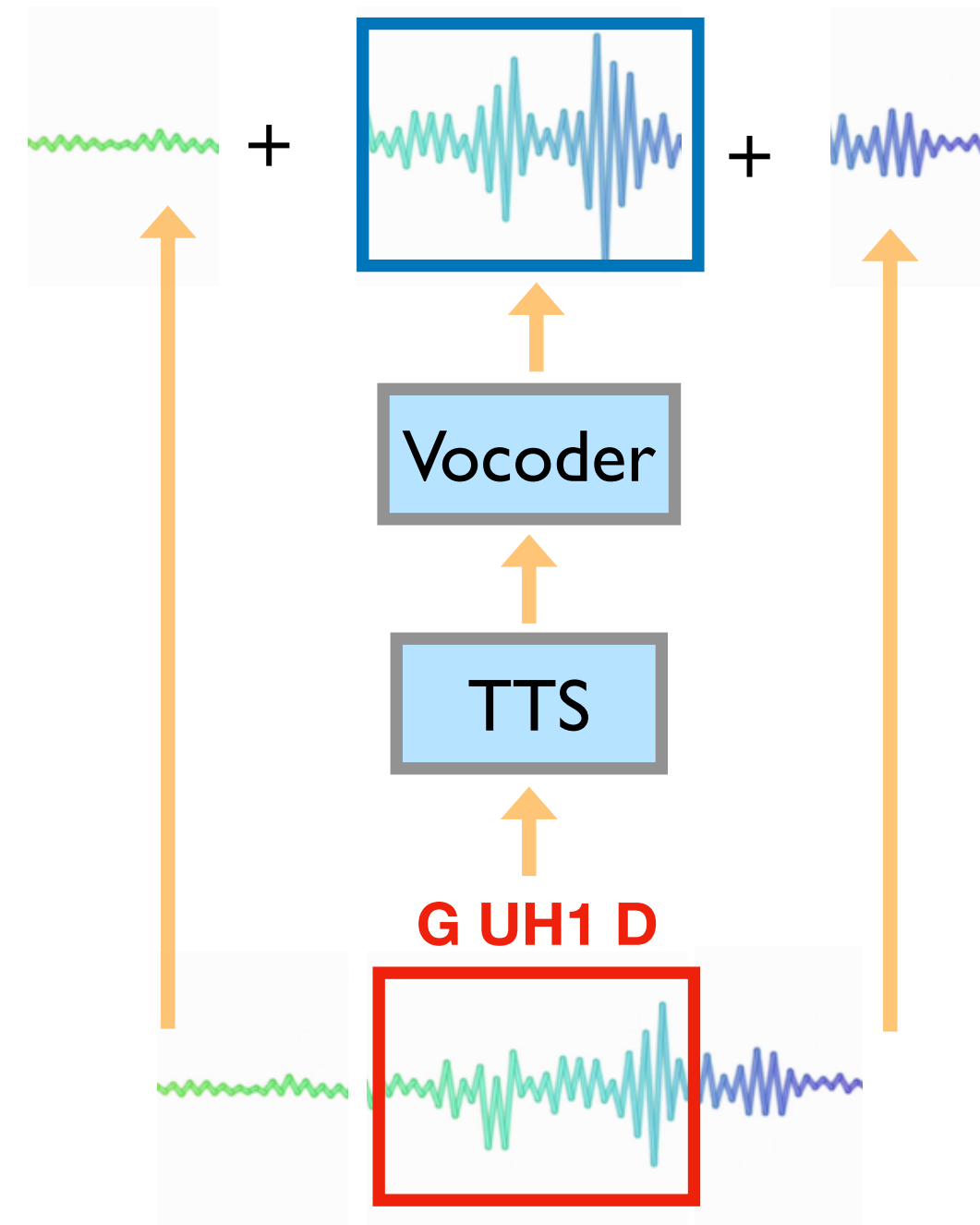
we use FastSpeech 2  
duration predictor



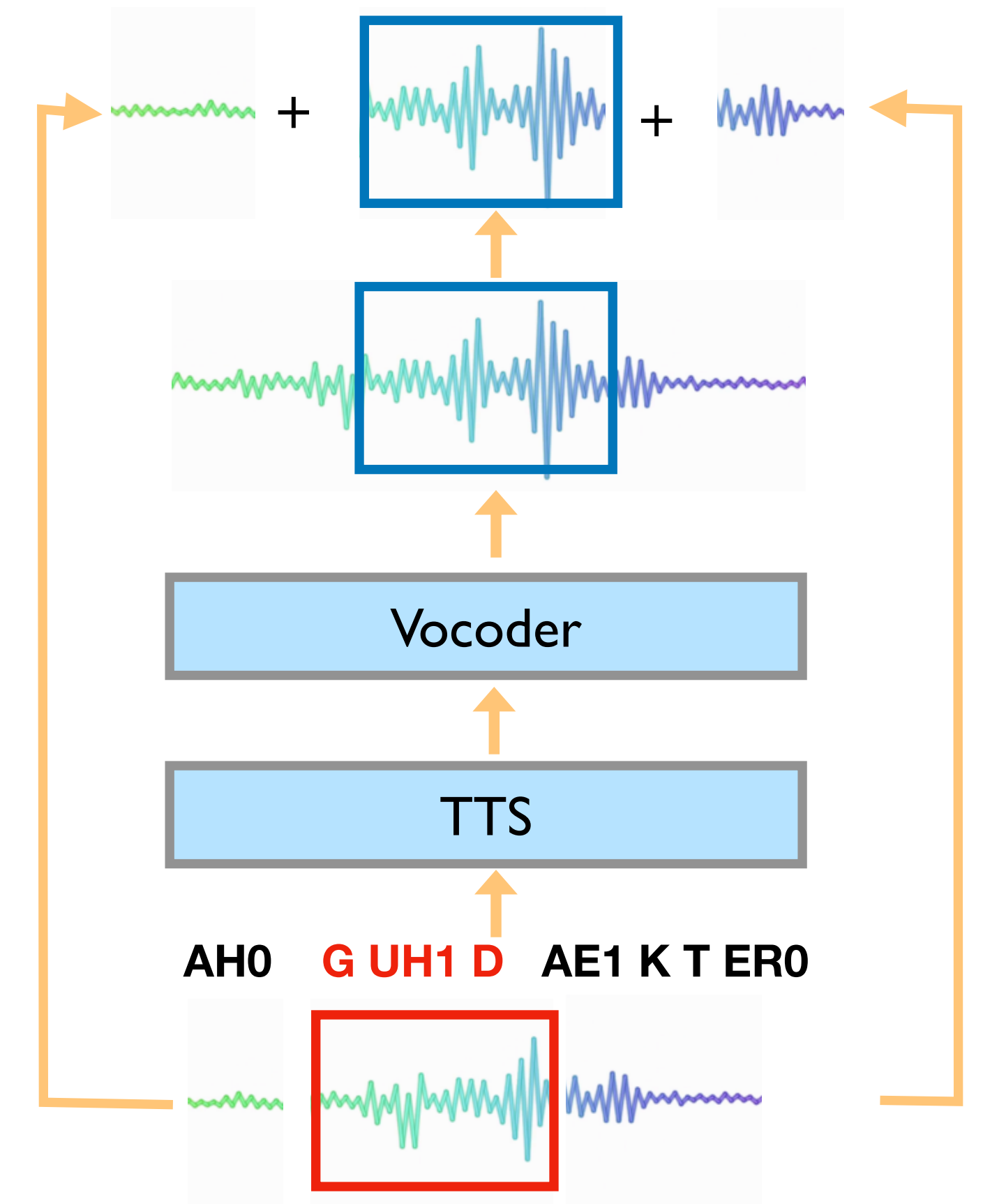
# Speech Editing Baseline



Baseline 1



Baseline 2



Baseline 3

# Speech Editing Results

MCD scores:

Model	VCTK MCD ↓	LJSpeech MCD ↓
Baseline 1/3	10.66	10.32
Baseline 2	12.06	10.91
A <sup>3</sup> T	<b>7.76</b>	<b>9.26</b>
w/o Alignment Emb.	11.37	10.30

MOS scores:

Model	Insert	Replace
Baseline 1	3.02 ± 0.20	2.64 ± 0.16
Baseline 2	2.89 ± 0.17	2.70 ± 0.16
Baseline 3	2.89 ± 0.17	2.44 ± 0.16
<a href="#">Tan et al. (2021)</a>	3.50 ± 0.16	3.58 ± 0.16
A <sup>3</sup> T	<b>3.53</b> ± 0.17	<b>3.65</b> ± 0.15
w/o Alignment Emb.	2.48 ± 0.21	1.98 ± 0.17

# Speech Editing Examples I (Single Speaker)

# Original

who responded to the unplanned event with dispatch.

# Edited 1

unplanned → unexpected

# Edited 2

unplanned event → unexpected question



# Speech Editing Examples 2 (Multi-speaker)

**Original**

for that reason cover should not be given

**Tan et al.**

for that reason cover **is impossible to** be given

**Ours**

**Tan et al.**

for that **theoretical and realistic** reason cover  
should not be given

**Ours**

# Prompt-based Decoding for Speech Synthesis

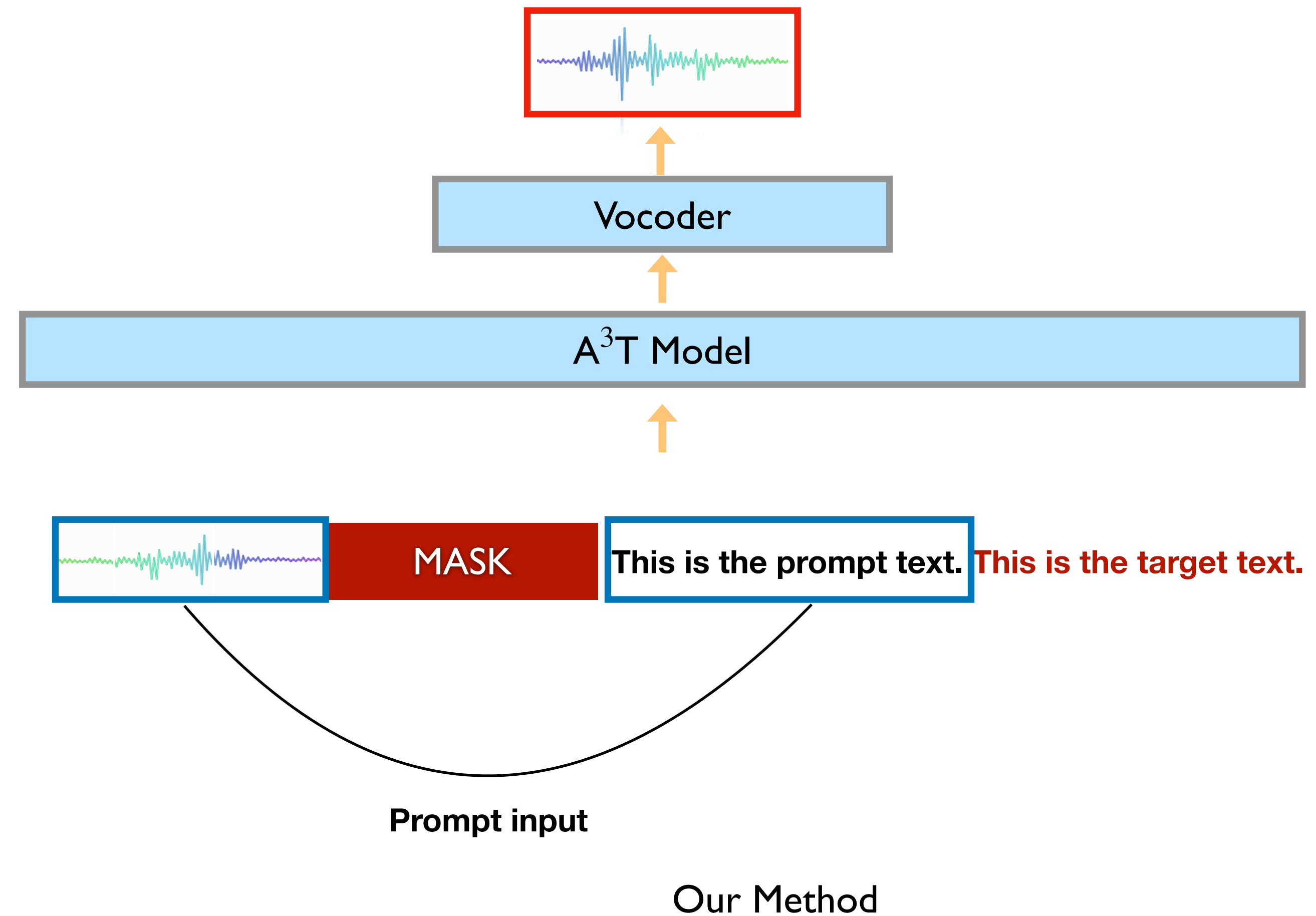
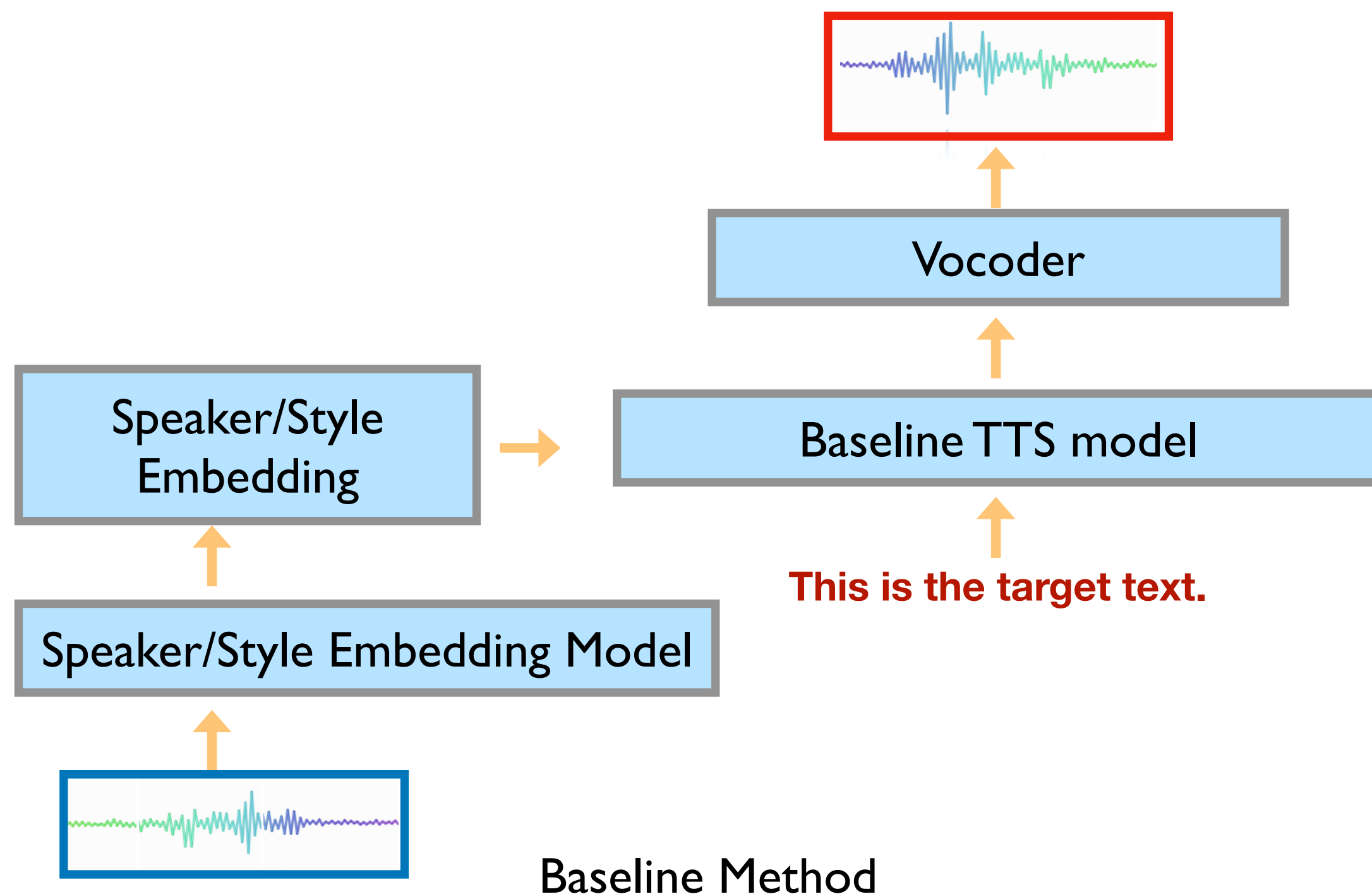
Input example:

Unseen speaker's speech:



Unseen speaker's Text: This is the prompt text.

Text we want to pronounce : **This is the target text.**



# New Speaker Speech Synthesis Examples

**Prompt**

**Ours**

**Baseline**

**Prompt**

**Ours**

**Baseline**

# In-context learning Example

**Prompt**

**Ours**

# Conclusion

- This is the first pre-training method for speech synthesis, which can be used like GPT3, without any fine-tuning, to generate high quality speech and can benefit from the prompt in-context learning.
- Our model outperforms the SOTA speech editing system
- Our model can do new speaker TTS without any speaker embedding