Proving the Art of the Possible with Natural Language Processing

Research at the Dell EMC HPC and AI Innovation Lab is showcasing the art of the possible with deep learning for language-to-language translation and text-to-voice translation.

ABSTRACT

Dell EMC has an active research program focused on helping organizations explore, develop and adopt natural language processing applications. This research is carried out by a data sciences team in the Dell EMC HPC and AI Innovation Lab in Austin, Texas. This white paper explores two groundbreaking projects now under way in the lab. One focuses on language-to-language translation and the other focuses on text-to-voice translation.

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NATURAL LANGUAGE PROCESSING

Natural language processing is a form of artificial intelligence that allows a computer application to understand human language, either spoken or written. The concept of NLP encompasses coding, understanding, interpreting and manipulating human language. NLP applications use computers to translate languages, convert voice to text and text to voice, and create human-like conversational agents to help customers, employees and others deal with issues, questions and concerns.

In recent years, the field of NLP has been transformed by the shift from statistical machine learning methods to the use of neural networks and deep learning. With these new approaches, it is now possible to build automated systems that can interact with people more naturally than ever before. And forward-looking businesses are seizing the day, incorporating NLP into a wide range of their processes for both customer-facing activities and internal operations.

To help organizations capitalize on this trend, Dell EMC has an active research program focused on advancing the technologies and methodologies for the development of NLP applications. This research is carried out by a data sciences team in the Dell EMC HPC and AI Innovation Lab in Austin, Texas. The lab currently has two key projects under way in this realm. One focuses on language-to-language translation and the other focuses on text-to-voice translation.

LANGUAGE-TO-LANGUAGE TRANSLATION

In the lab’s research project focused on language-to-language translation, our data scientists are working to solve key problems associated with translating from one human language to another using a neural network. This is a process that involves taking inputs from a source language and converting it to a target language.

In this process, the translation model first reads a sentence in a source language and then passes it to an encoder, which builds an intermediate representation. This intermediate representation is then passed to a decoder, which processes the intermediate representation to produce the translated sentence in the target language.

For our language-to-language translation project, launched in 2018, we started with a stock topology created by Google, and then improved some of the underlying mathematics, so we could parallelize the workflows more efficiently. Our goal was to run our model on hundreds of compute nodes at the same time to get to a solution more quickly.

In this optimization process, which spanned several months, our team looked at how the system was using memory, how the system was performing computation and how we could improve certain parts of the system. We then ran tests to make sure the model we got in the end was just as accurate as what Google could achieve. This validation of the accuracy of the model gave us the assurance that in our efforts to speed up the computation, we didn’t end up with lower-quality answers.
For this project, our research team used Dell EMC systems with 2nd-generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors in the Dell EMC Zenith supercomputer, one of two HPC clusters in our HPC and AI Innovation Lab. This TOP500 system, which resulted from a partnership between Dell EMC and Intel, serves as a benchmarking system for internal teams, as well as a showcase resource for evaluations.

In addition, our research team leveraged the processing power of the Dell EMC Stampede2 supercomputer at the Texas Advanced Computing Center (TACC) at The University of Texas at Austin. This Intel-based system, which was ranked at No. 19 on the June 2019 TOP500 list, serves as a strategic national resource that provides HPC capabilities to thousands of researchers across the United States.

RESULTS
In this project, we demonstrated that the process of training models for language-to-language translation could be scaled to an extreme level — up to 512 nodes — without impacts on the quality of the results. This result suggests that these models can now be trained at a much faster pace and at a much large scale without breaking the current state of the art.

TEXT-TO-VOICE TRANSLATION
Text-to-voice translation takes written words and converts them to audio. The objective is to generate a complete audio wave form synthetically — while not using the mechanized, clip recordings that we have been used to hearing on telephone systems for the last 20 years.

With these more advanced approaches, developers use training data that consists of a transcript and clips of a voice actor reading that transcript. These resources serve as the training foundation for the creation of a voice that a computer will mimic. The developers then train the neural network to produce a voice that sounds extremely similar to the actor’s voice, although it’s not that person speaking. It’s a neural network creating that voice completely from scratch.
For our text-to-voice translation project, which we initiated in August 2019, we used a two-part process, with two deep learning models:

- We began by taking text and converting it to a spectrogram image, and that takes one deep learning model. This spectrogram image is a frequency distribution of the letters and sounds that are expected to be produced in the resulting voice.
- We then created a second model that takes the spectrogram and generates a complete audio waveform that uses a completely synthetic voice that pretends to be the voice actor that was used in the training process. Again, we’re not just stitching together voice clips of an actor talking. We’re creating a synthetic voice that sounds a lot like the original.

In this ongoing project, we are now working to accelerate the process of producing the audio waveforms.

**COMPUTING RESOURCES**

For this work, we are parallelizing the work across NVIDIA V100 GPUs in the Dell EMC Rattler supercomputer, which is housed in our HPC and AI Innovation Lab. The Rattler cluster is the result of a partnership among Dell EMC, Mellanox, Bright Computing and NVIDIA. It is designed to showcase extreme scalability, as well as provide application-specific benchmarking and characterizations.

**RESULTS**

In our ongoing lab research we have demonstrated that we can create a voice that sounds like any voice we want to mimic, and that we can use parallelization to create the model for this task in a relatively short period of time. We have reduced the process of producing a realistic voice model from more than a month to less than three days, just by parallelizing the process on the Rattler supercomputer.

**TIPS FOR YOUR PROJECT**

At the Dell EMC HPC and AI Innovation Lab, we work actively to share our learnings, insights and best practices with organizations seeking to capitalize on the technologies for high performance computing and artificial intelligence. With that thought in mind, here are some of our thoughts on how your organization can get on the path to a successful NLP project.

**DON’T TRY TO REINVENT THE WHEEL.**

Build on the work that others have done. For example, in our research we work with open source data that your organization can access should you want to try to replicate our results in proofs of concept and other projects.

**DON’T THINK YOU WILL GET THE RIGHT ANSWER THE FIRST TIME.**

The training process for a deep learning application is highly iterative. You go down one path and see what sort of results you get. And then you go down another path, and another path after that. In our research in the HPC and AI Innovation Lab, we spend months training and tweaking our models.

**BE WILLING TO FAIL.**

The development of an NLP application is not a one-and-done undertaking. You need to be willing to fail in the short term in order to achieve success in the long run. Be ready to abandon unproductive approaches, to rethink things that you thought you knew for sure, and to go back to the drawing board to map out a new path forward.
START WITH THE EASY STUFF.
Don’t try to achieve your big vision right out of the gate. Start small. Try to figure out some easy things that you can tease out of your dataset to prove what’s possible with your machine learning and deep learning tools. Get some initial wins, and then build on them.

KEEP YOUR EYES ON THE PRIZE.
The development on an NLP application is a complex undertaking from beginning to end. You’re trying to create a mathematical model that mimics the human brain. This isn’t going to happen overnight. The key is to recognize what’s possible, and always work toward the big goal — an application you can put to work to drive your business forward.

KEY TAKEAWAYS
Natural language processing is a potentially powerful tool for enterprises and other organizations that want to streamline their interactions with customers, employees, partners and others. To help organizations capitalize on this opportunity, researchers in the Dell EMC HPC and AI Innovation Lab are working actively to advance the technologies and methodologies for the development of language-to-language translation and text-to-voice translation applications.

TO LEARN MORE
• To learn more about the resources available through the Dell EMC HPC and AI Innovation Lab, visit dellemc.com/innovationlab.
• For a broader look at NLP systems, see the article “Natural Language Processing Could Be Key to Your Company’s Digital Transformation” by Dell EMC data scientist Lucas Wilson, Ph.D.
• For an inside look at a recent neural machine translation project the Dell EMC HPC and AI Innovation Lab was involved with, read the white paper “Densifying Assumed-sparse Tensors: Improving Memory Efficiency and MPI Collective Performance during Tensor Accumulation for Parallelized Training of Neural Machine Translation Models.”
• To explore new HPC solutions for powering AI-driven applications, visit dellemc.com/ai.

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