# 星火科研助手使用说明

# 一、登录系统

在浏览器地址栏中输入: https://paperlogin.iflytek.com, 输入用户名和密码, 进入 科研助手系统, 也可以注册账号免费试用。

星火科研助手	<u>账号登录</u>	
星火科研助手致力于创建高效、可靠的科技文献服务平台,为学 术研究人员、企业专业人士和其它相关用户提供服务,助力科技 发展创新。	<ul> <li>▲ 清箱入账号</li> <li>▲ 清箱入账号</li> <li>▲ 清箱入账号</li> </ul>	
	□记住账号密码 忘记服务	
←成果调研 △ 论文研读 23 辅助写作	まま 点式信号加助示 接受 (協会総計) 注册称号、免費試用	
	中语科学规范产业及	
世子从3007 关注顶号 关注服务号 及时了解科研服务前沿信息 随时随地了解科研助手动态		

二、成果调研

### (一) 搜索

在搜索栏输入关键词或内容描述,点击【检索】按钮,系统会根据输入的内容进行检索, 并返回相关的结果。支持关键词检索、自然语言检索、语音检索;

鼠标 hover 至【检索历史】可以查看历史检索记录,点击记录跳转至历史检索结果页面; 鼠标 hover 至【综述生成】可以查看历史综述生成列表,点击列表可跳转至综述详情页面;



根据检索内容生成检索结果,结果以列表的形式呈现,可以在左侧点击切换列表排序方式;同时会在右侧调研助手生成智能总结,可在对话框中对调研结果进行 AI 问答。



# (二) 综述生成

在检索结果列表页,选择一篇或多篇,最多支持选择 30 篇,点击【综述生成】可生成 综述,点击【查看】可以在线查看 pdf 综述报告,综述报告支持下载;支持查看综述生成历 史,综述生成历史显示名称、时间信息;点击【删除】可以删除历史综述报告。

	È选 共检索出 181 篇论文		□ 综述生成	· 已完成 12%		
	Quantum mechanics @	生成综述				
	2013 Alessio Lodola, Luigi	正在生成正文(预估需要 2024-02-17 12:12:37	<b>1分30秒)</b> ※ 成果调研	◎ 查看	🗋 删除	r
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Throug leaving moreov objecti	Throughout the 20th century, leaving behind deterministic m moreover, the notion that our i objective reality. Some quantu	quantum mechanics was ce nechanical materialism and a reality takes place through t m scientists themselves cla	lebrated as the ultimate proof t admitted that it is dealing with r being observed opens up to a s imed that the only way to accord	hat modern scie non-material ent ubjectivist denia unt for our entire	ence is tities; al of e universe	
	Topological Subordination	in Quantum Mechanics	ତ			

🍐 星火科研助手	· 成果调研 心 论文研读 23 学术写作	
< 週回	量子力学综述报告。pdf	土 下做编述
	∧   <b>∨</b> ]/8	
	量子力学综述报告	
	1 引富	
	量子力学。作为那件物理学的基石、建型地模型和原用物理已经见为图合不同学 含价间述,加量子力学的基础、模学和确认及或客变过度、到具体和用的体力。如为需 滤地现象的研究,再到教学实践和课程设计,都充分展示了量子力学的重要性和广泛作 力学也写其他学并和看家感的现象。例如与化学,也很学,生物学等领域的交叉研究 、最合物量子力学者引起设动的来。	领域。从基础概 变量法的应用、 性。同时,量子 ,以及在超流体
	然而,尽管量子力学动理论体系已经相当完善,但其内在的奇特性和不确定性仍 议和思考。例如,量子力学中的最相性,可能在我时间回题,以及量子力学对混实世过 外,量子力学的一些新的发展和能线,如时空分数前量子力学下的6势阱,鸟儿可能也 ,也为我们提供了新的研究视和影響方方向。	然引发了许多争 界的影响等,此 b馈量子力学等
	本综述将全面梳理量子力学的发展历程、理论基础、主要应用以及面临的挑战; 的奇特性和不稳定性进行深入繁饰。我们希望通过这篇这述。能够为能者提供一个全计 量子力学的窗口,同时也用将能激发出更多关于量子力学的新思考和新研究。	并尝试对其内在 面而深入的了解
	2 量子力学基础理论	
	量子力学是现代物理学的重要分支,主要研究做现粒子的行为和相互作用。量子 包括波虹_象性、测不施原理。量子纠嘲等,这定理论不仅在解释实验现象方面具有 对其他科学领域加快学,材料科学、生物学等也有深远影响。近年来,量子力学的研 及到许多新的理论和方法。	力学的基础理论 重要作用,而且 究不断深入,涉
	2013年,Lodola等人研究了活性位点核苷酸ser241中的氨基甲酰化FAAH,并关注	17量子力学0-

# 三、论文研读

(一) 文件管理

论文研读模块, 左侧为自定义文件夹, 可以【添加】和【删除】文件夹, 可以将文献文 件按分类放至不同的文件夹内, 右侧为文件夹内的文献列表, 点击【上传文献】可以上传本 地 pdf 格式文献到指定文件夹内, 文献可以【下载】、【移动】和【删除】; 在顶部搜索框中 输入文献标题进行文献搜索; 选择文献列表, 点击【综述生成】可一键生成综述。

👌 星火科研	助手 🔤 成果调研	论文研读 23 学术写作	43,477,454
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## (二)论文研读

点击文献列表中的论文标题,进入论文研读页面,AI 自动生成论文的摘要、方法和结论的总结,通过问答助手可针对论文内容进行 AI 问答;



选择论文中的文本内容,可以进行快捷【提取摘要】、【翻译文本】、【引用文本】和【添

加笔记】;

![](_page_3_Figure_3.jpeg)

![](_page_3_Figure_4.jpeg)

Our models generalize to the preferences of "held-out" labelers that did not produce any train-	论文研读 💧 內容助手 🗉 笔记 😅 推荐论文 盲
ing data. Held-out labelen have similar making preferences as workers who we used to produce training data (see Figure [3). In particular, according to held-out workers, all of our InstructGPT models still greatly outperform the GPT-3 baselines. Thus, our InstructGPT models aren't simply overfitting to the preferences of our training labelers.	该,但是基础之人互负领进行微调进一种有前途的方向,可以做语言 模型更好地逢循洞户的意思。他们的研究结果表明, instructOFT模 些在人类PicHoresimalLit215要参加GOFT3更变没。包括多数 数量只有后者的100倍。此外, instructGPT模型在真实性上有所提
Public NLP datasets are not reflective of how our language models are used. In Figure 5a, we also compare InstructGPT to our 173B GPT-3 baselines fine-tuned on the FLAN (Wei et al., 2021) and 100 (Sonh et al.) 2021) datasets (see Anoendix ID) (or details). We models	高,有毒输出生成有所减少,而在公开NLP数据集上的性能回归最 小。
perform better than (PPT-3, on $par with GPT-3 with a well-chosen prompt, and worse than our SPTbaseline. This indicates that these datasets are not sufficiently diverse to improve performance on ourAP prompt distribution. We believe this is partly because academic datasets focus on tasks whereperformance is easily measured. Like classification and QA, while our API distribution consists ofmostly (about 37%) open-ended generation tasks.$	<b>欢迎向我推问感兴趣的内容。</b>
4.2 Results on public NLP datasets	提取摘要
InstructGPT models show improvements in truthfulness over GPT-3. As measured by human evaluations on the TruthfulQA dataset, or uPD models show multi but significant improvements in generating ruthful and informative compare compared to (GPT-3) (see Figure SP). This behavior is shown in the state of the state of the state of the state of the state of the state state. Our improvements in truthfulness are also evidenced by the fact that or GPT models balancing likes with one conclusion data states (Figure SP).	\$187/481. Instruct CPT models show improvements in tratifications over GPT-3. As measured to call, actions on the TruthfulQA dataset, our PPO models show small but evaluations on the TruthfulQA dataset, our PPO models show small but
interactGPT shows small improvements in function even CPT-3, but not blass. We first evaluates or models on the Real Toricity/Protogn dataset (Genium et al., 2020) using human evaluations. Jure results are in figure FS_N with furth dust, when instructed to produce a safe and respectful output "respective product the safe of the GPT-3 and the same evaluation of the safe of th	这段这文主要讨论了hantundOTI模型在真实指上相对于GOT-3的边进。 通过人类对TrunhuGA数据面的评估。许考虑发现他们的PPO模型在生业成 真实现成多年来可能出力进步回应不知道比外问题直接完成。这种改进 是最长达,即他们的地址不可需是特别指示或能能或说出这些好的真实生。他
We can minimize performance regressions on public NLP datasets by modifying our RLHF fine-tuning procedure. In Figure 25, we show that adding pertaining updates to our PPO fine- tuning (PPO-pet) migates performance regressions on public NLP datasets. and even surpases GPT-3 on HellaSwag. The performance of the PPO-pet, model still lags behind GPT-3 on DROP, SOADV2, and translation: more we immate these performance	前,物種原菜,也1時1.35 PPO-PDK種型的成功能力作的人们的PPF- 3 機能,此外,PPO機能在對前物植任务上较少产生幻觉的事实也证明了 他们在真實性上的改进。
regressions. We also find that mixing for increasing the KL coefficient (Fig 提取摘要	
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引用文本	同 「請输入内容(enter 发送, enter + shift 換行)

点击【翻译文本】,会右侧对话框中生成翻译后的内容;

Our models generalize to the preferes ing data. Held-out labelers have sim training data (see Figure [3]). In partici- models still greatly outperform the GF overfitting to the preferences of our trai	nces of "held-out" labelers that did ilar ranking preferences as workers v alar, according to held-out workers v T-3 baselines. Thus, our InstructGP ning labelers.	not produce any train- who we used to produce all of our InstructGPT T models aren't simply		<b>论又研读</b> 具采利信息丰富的增 是默认的,即他们的 而,有趣的是,他们 3模型。此外,PPO	◎ 向答局手 部出方面与GPT-3相比有小时 均模型不需要特别指示就能 可的1.3B PPO-ptx模型的表 模型在封闭领域任务上较少	1 第2 留推荐: 市量者的改进,这种 表現出更好的真实性。 現路逊于相同大小的 少产生幻觉的事实也過	8文 汉进 。然 GPT- 証明了	Ŧ
Public NLP datasets are not reflecti we also compare InstructGPT to our i [2021] and T0 (Sanh et al., 2021) datas perform better than GPT-3, on par with baseline. This indicates that these datas API prompt distribution. We believe th performance is easily measured. like compared to the performance is easily measured. like to the performance is easily measured to the performance is easily measured to	ve of how our language models a (75B GPT-3 baselines fine-tuned or tets (see Appendix [D] for details). We (GPT-3 with avell-chosen prompt, ets are not sufficiently diverse to impu- is is partly because academic datase lassification and OA. while our API	re used. In Figure 5a, a the FLAN (Wei et al.) e find that these models and worse than our SFT rove performance on our its focus on tasks where distribution consists of		他们在真实性上的改 つ 重新生成	双进。	回 复制文本		
mostly (about 57%) open-ended genera	tion tasks.		_					
4.2 Results on public NLP datasets			_					
InstructGPT models show improvem evaluations on the TruthfulQA dataset in generating truthful and informative of the default: our models do not have to truthfulness. Interestingly, the exception than a GPT-3 model of the same size. fact that our PPO models hallucinate le	ents in truthfulness over GPT-3, , our PPO models show small but si, uptputs compared to GPT-3 (see Figu be specifically instructed to tell the tr n is our 1.3B PPO-ptx model, which Our improvements in truthfulness as ss often on closed-domain tasks (Fig	As measured by human gnificant improvements re 5b). This behavior is ruth to exhibit improved performs slightly worse e also evidenced by the ure (4).			by human evaluations on the TruthfulQu	A dataset, our PPO moc	lels show small but	
InstructGPT shows small improveme	nts in toxicity over GPT-3, but no	提取摘要		InstructGPT模型在 hfulQA数据集的人口	真实性方面显示出比GPT-3 E评估,我们的PPO模型在:	3更好的改进。根据对 生成真实和信息丰富	fTrut 的输	
our models on the RealToxicityPror Our results are in Figure 5c. We find	ф <u>ф</u>	翻译文本	>	出方面相比GPT-3显	2示出小但显著的改进(见图	15b)。这种行为是默i	λ	
("respectful prompt"), InstructGPT according to the Perspective API. Thi- ("no prompt"). We see similar results	英语	引用文本 添加笔记		趣的是,唯一的例外 小的GPT-3模型。想	h是我们的1.3B PPO-ptx模。 我们对真实性的改进也可以3	概示出改进的其实性。 型,其性能略低于相 通过我们在封闭领域(	, 4 同大 任务	
We can minimize performance regr fine-tuning procedure. In Figure 22 tuning (PPO-pts) mitigates performan GPT-3 on HellaSwag. The performan SQaAD-2, and translation, and translation SQaAD-2, and translation, more work regressions. We also find that mixing in of increasing the KL coefficient (Figure	ssions on public NLP datasets by we show that adding pretraining u ce regressions on public NLP datas ce of the PPO-pix model still lags b is needed to study and further elimi pretraining updates performs better to 36.	plates to our PPO fine- ets, and even surpasses ehind GPT-3 on DROP, inate these performance han the simpler solution		上更少出现幻觉的吗 InstructGPT在毒性 进。我们首先使用力 2020)上评估我们的 示产生安全和尊重的 比GPT-3生成的输出 (*干球示*)时、这种	▶ 天米 20月(図4)。 方面相対于GPT-3有小幅改 L平估在RealToxicityPror 構型。我们的結果如園5cf 均輸出(*尊重提示*)时,Inst 出更少有毒,根据Perspecti (件動当年 在伸田Perener	ζ进,但在偏见方面派 mpts数据集(Gehman ff示。我们发现,当 tructGPT模型生成的 live API。当去除尊重 ctive API。当去除尊重 ctive API语行证(tht)	(有改 成婚 成婚 (19), 成婚 (11), (11)	

点击【引用文本】,会右侧对话框中自用引用选中内容,可以针对选中内容进行问答;

![](_page_4_Picture_3.jpeg)

点击【添加笔记】,可将选中内容添加为笔记方便对重点内容进行查看;

Public NLP datasets are not reflective of how our language models ar we also compare InstructGPT to our 175B GPT-3 baselines fine-tuned on	e used. In Figure 5a, the FLAN (Wei et al.,	论文研读	💧 问答助于 🕕 第记	III 推荐论文
[2021] and T0 (Sanh et al., 2021) datasets (see Appendix D for details). We perform better than GPT-3, on par with GPT-3 with a well-chosen prompt, a baseline. This indicates that these datasets are not sufficiently diverse to impresent the set of th	find that these models nd worse than our SFT ove performance on our	Training language mo	dels to follow instructions with hurr	an feedback的笔记
API prompt distribution. We believe this is partly because academic datase performance is easily measured, like classification and QA, while our API mostly (about 57%) open-ended generation tasks.	s focus on tasks where distribution consists of	请输入要搜索的内容		Q I 新增笔记
4.2 Results on public NLP datasets		17865161783		
InstructGPT models show improvements in truthfulness over GPT-3, evaluations on the TruthfulOA dataset, our PPO models show small but si	As measured by human mificant improvements	over 100x fewer param thatinstructGPT is fine	eters. These models have the same arch -tuned on our human data. This result h	itecture, and differ only by the fact olds true even when we add a few-
in generating truthful and informative outputs compared to GPT-3 (see Figu the default; our models do not have to be specifically instructed to tell the tr	re 5b). This behavior is ath to exhibit improved	Labelers		
truthfulness. Interestingly, the exception is our 1.3B PPO-ptx model, which than a GPT-3 model of the same size. Our improvements in truthfulness ar fact that our PPO models hallucinate less often on closed-domain tasks (Fig	e also evidenced by the ine .	2024-02-17 13:10:57	I	
InstructGPT shows small improvements in toxicity over GPT-3, but no	提取摘要	17865161783		
our models on the RealToxicityPrompts dataset (Gehman et al., 2020) u Our results are in Figure 56. We find that, when instructed to produce a s	翻译文本 >	Figure 1: Human evalu outputs from each mo	ations of various models on the API pror del were preferred to those from the 175	npt distribution, evaluated by howoften JB SFT model. Our InstructGPTmodels
"respectful prompt"), instructOPT models generate less toxic outputs according to the Perspective API. This advantage disappears when the resp "no prompt"). We see similar results when evaluating using the Perspecti	引用文本	Huma evaluation		
to prompt 7. We see similar results when evaluating using the respect	添加笔记	2024-02-17 13:10:20	)	
We can minimize performance regressions on public NLP datasets by Inne-tuning procedure. In Figure 22 we show that adding pertraining up utuning (PPO-ptx) mitigates performance regressions on public NLP datase (PFT-3 on Hell3waya. The performance of the PPO-ptx model still lags by SQuAD-2, and translation; more work is needed to study and further elimi regressions. We also find that mixing in pretraining updates performs better the of increasing the KL coefficient (Figure 36).	odates to our PPO fine- its, and even surpasses thind GPT-3 on DROP, nate these performance an the simpler solution			
8				

# (三) 多文档对比

在文献列表中选择 2~5 篇论文,点击【多文档对比】进行多文档对比研读页面;

👌 星火科研	助手 🗟 成果调研	Q 183	<b>以研读</b>		8
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多文档对比研读页面左侧为文献列表,点击可切换查看不同论文内容;

页面右侧为 AI 自动生成的多篇文档的摘要和贡献总结、优点与提出方法对比、以 及相同点与不同点总结。

Insturct-GPT.pdf		多文档对比
f2a016374dc5c38		Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback
e.pdf	Training language models to follow instructions with human feedback	摘要:
	Lengthopy (MTW: Schure) They Anator Grant L'harroge Pando Malari Cong Jong Lands (and Kanan) Anator Jahohana Janitha Cong Jong Lands (and Kanan Janahan Kan The Witabas Tarlishkani Januari Kat Ren Witabas	这部它文王要招了5000元进入工程供表而调造电理的。但其更好增通调用户的意题,作者出出。仅仅增大适 古相谈的规模开关程就更知道主题间户的意题,例如,力能注意做实记会成正不高来,有单点到用于无符 助的输出。因此,他们提出了一种新的方法,即通过人工反想进行预调,以使语言模型与用户意题更加一致。 <b>我就</b> :
	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>	这部它次有重要操作子理出了一种标的调味方法。即通过人工发现经计符调,以使于高度型与用户管理更加 一致。但2019年18届美期,很多的motionCorr通信的各级已一点资金的错误,但是通过人工反该进行强调通 一种有部途约方向,可以使语言模型更好地遵循用户的意思。 AcademicGPT: Empowering Academic Research 接要: 这篇论文主要介绍了AcademicOPT_一个专为学术研究设计的大规模语言模型。该模型基于LLaAA2-708进行 持能说服,其调味适相主要包括学术论文、论文、某是学术地域的内容。而更通的中文发展等,虽然在全质规模 度上可能不广泛。但这是最少常证特殊发现错的OPT原用于研究时候,也次还将在了AcademicOPT在多个小 未需要需定值的从UNLEQC=00以上。全有了的学术是原题或是这种MadeCA、Sockasting能增长的Domathered eneedAL上好表现,以现在并从目的中文量的不可用于中不可能的之效和。它文字和AcademicOPT的
	<sup>10</sup> "Markatanian Jong Sang Sang Sang Sang Sang Sang Sang Sa	和PROMINDIALELLA 更整: 这篇论文的主要贡献在于提出了AcademicGPT这是一个专为学术研究说计的大规模语言模型。它不仅在多个 公共基准确说和句门的学术发展描述上展示了让它的时能。而且还开发了一系列针对学术领域的应用,这些应 用包括通用学术问题回答、AI辅助论文阅读、论文审查和AI辅助传题和调要生成。

#### 多文档对比

#### 多文档对比

论文标题	提出的方法	优点		
Training language models to f ollow instructions with human ieedback	通过人类反馈进 行微调,使语言 模型与用户意图 对齐。	1. 在提示分布的人类评估中,InstructGPT模型的输出 优于GPT-3模型的输出。2. InstructGPT模型在真实性 上有所改进,并减少了有毒输出的生成,同时在公共N LP数据集上的性能回归最小。		
AcademicGPT: Empowering A cademic Research	引入AcademicGP T,专门为学术研究 提供支持。	1. AcademicGPT在多个公共基准测试和一些专门的学 术基准测试上表现出良好的能力。2. 基于AcademicGP T的基础模型,还开发了几个针对学术领域的应用。		

相同点:

1. 两篇论文都提出了使用大型语言模型来解决特定领域的问题。

2. 两篇论文都通过实验验证了所提出方法的有效性。

不同点:

- 第一篇论文主要关注如何通过人类反馈来训练语言模型以更好地遵循用户的意图,而第二篇论文则专注于为学 术研究提供支持。
- 不研究提供支持。 2.第一篇论文使用了监督学习和强化学习相结合的方法,而第二篇论文则使用了特定的训练语料库和领域相关的 应用。 3.第一篇论文的实验结果表明,通过人类反馈进行微调可以提高语言模型的真实性和减少有毒输出,而第二篇论 文的实验结果展示了AcademicGPT在多个基准测试和学术领域应用中的有效性。

四、学术写作

## (一) 学术翻译

默认为【文本翻译】,输入要翻译的文本,最多输入 2000 字符,支持英译中、中译 英,输入文本后自动检测语种,点击右侧【翻译】按钮进行翻译,右侧文本框中展示翻 译结果;

![](_page_6_Picture_3.jpeg)

#### (二) 英文润色

在左侧文本框中输入要润色的文本内容,最多输入 2000 字符,点击【润色】按钮 进行英文润色,点击【对比展示】按钮,可以看到润色前后的文本对比。

英文涧色	<u>対色結果</u>
•	对比展示
In recent years, WaveNet-based neural vocoder can achieve	In recent years, WaveNet-based neural vecoder vocoders
high quality of reconstructed speech. However, it depends	can achieve based on WaveNet have demonstrated the
on the amount of speech data because of the speaker-	sapacity to reconstruct speech with high quality. 消色
dependent model training method. In this paper, we study	However, their performance is contingent upon the
the training method of neural vocoders with limited target	volume of available reconstructed speech. However, it
speaker data. In our proposed method, a speaker-	depends on the emount of speech data because of due to
independent WaveNet vocoder is first trained using a multi-	the speaker-dependent model training approach, method:
speaker speech corpus. Then, the parameters of the	In this This paper, paper explores a we study the training
speaker-independent model are adaptively updated to	method of for neural vocoders with that utilizes limited
obtain the neural vocoder of the target speaker. In our	target speaker data. Our in our proposed method;
experiments, we compare local updating strategy with	methodology involves initially training a speaker-
global updating strategy in adaptive training, then compare	independent WaveNet vocoder is first-treined using a
adaptive training method with speaker-dependent training	multi-speaker speech corpus. Then; Subsequently, the
method on the same training data. Experiments show that	parameters of the this speaker-independent model are
the neural vocoder constructed by our proposed method	adaptively updated to obtain yield the neural vocoder of
can achieve better reconstructed speech quality than	for the target speaker. In our experiments,we
STRAIGHT, and the method can achieve better objective and	experimental compare comparisons, we juxtapose local
subjective performance than speaker-dependent training	updating strategies with global updating
with limited target speaker data. 1028 / 2000	strategy strategies in adaptive training; training and