AMSC 663-4 Project Proposal Fall 2008

Speech Enhancement: Reduction of Additive Noise in the Digital Processing of Speech

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Background

- Speech: let's talk about it!
- The enemy: noise (it's bad for you!)
- Noise: where does it come from?
 - Noisy environment
 - Noise added in processing
 - Recording
 - Transmission
 - Reproduction

The Challenge

- Reduce noise without distorting the clean signal
- Improve
 - Quality
 - Intelligibility
- Our focus: additive white Gaussian noise
 y(n) = x(n) + d(n)

The Method: Overview

• Short time analysis

- Speech is highly non stationary
- Break down the signal into small pieces (frames)
- Transform into frequency domain (Fourier)
- Alternative schemes: wavelets, or nonlinear
- Process using one of several algorithms (the heart)
- Synthesis: reconstructing an enhanced signal

Spectral Subtraction - Words

- Estimate the magnitude of the noise spectrum when speech is absent
- Subtract the estimate from the magnitude of the spectrum of the noisy signal
- Keep the noisy phase
- Inverse Fourier to obtain enhanced signal in time domain

Spectral Subtraction - Symbols

y(n) = x(n) + d(n) $Y(\omega) = X(\omega) + D(\omega)$ $Y(\omega) = |Y(\omega)|e^{ipy(\omega)}$ $\hat{X}(\omega) = [|Y(\omega)| - |D(\omega)|]e^{ipy(\omega)}$ $\hat{x}(n) = inverse Fourier \{X(\omega)\}$



Iterative Wiener Filtering

- Assume a speech production model determined by a finite number of parameters
- Given an estimate of the clean signal, compute the parameters using linear prediction
- Using the parameters, compute optimal filter
- Estimate clean signal using the updated filter
- Repeat, using new estimate of clean signal

Additional Details

- Implementation on PC using MATLAB
- Validation using artificially constructed signals
- Testing (objective) using NOIZEUS
 Intelligibility

fw/SA

– Quality SNR,

$$g = \frac{10}{M} \sum_{m=0}^{M-1} \log_{10} \frac{\sum_{m=Nm}^{Nm+N-1} x^{2}(n)}{\sum_{m=Nm}^{Nm+N-1} (x(n) - \hat{x}(n))^{2}}$$
$$R_{stag} = \frac{10}{M} \sum_{j=1}^{M-1} \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{K} B_{j} \log_{10} \left[\frac{B_{c}(m,j)}{B_{d}(m,j)}\right]}{\sum_{m=Nm}^{K} a_{j} B_{j}}$$

m=0

Bibliography

- [1] Deller, J., Hansen, J., and Proakis, J. (2000) *Discrete Time Processing of Speech Signals*, New York, NY: Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
- [2] Quatieri, T. (2002) *Discrete Time Speech Signal Processing*, Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall
- [3] Loizou, P. (2007) Speech Enhancement: Theory and Practice, Boca Raton, FL: Taylor & Francis Group

Questions?

Speech now, or forever hold your peace (hey, it'll make noise reduction much easier!)

