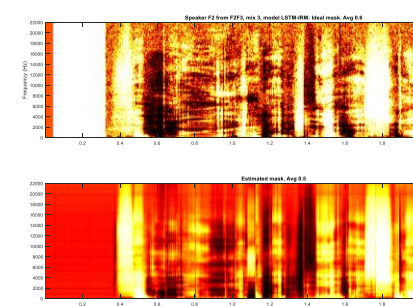


Deep neural networks for speaker separation for hearing impaired listeners - but also some noise reduction

Lars Bramsløw

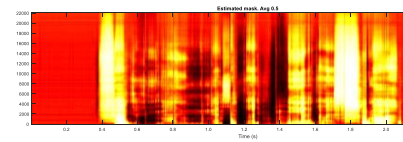
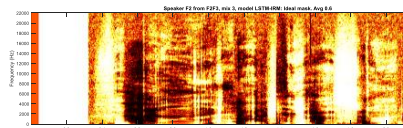


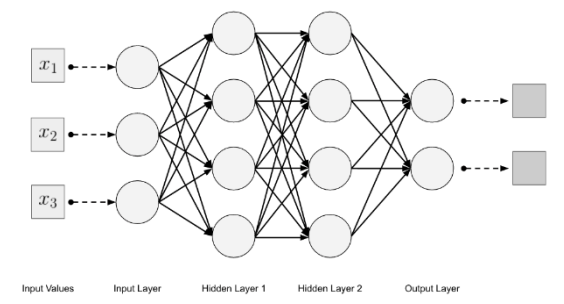
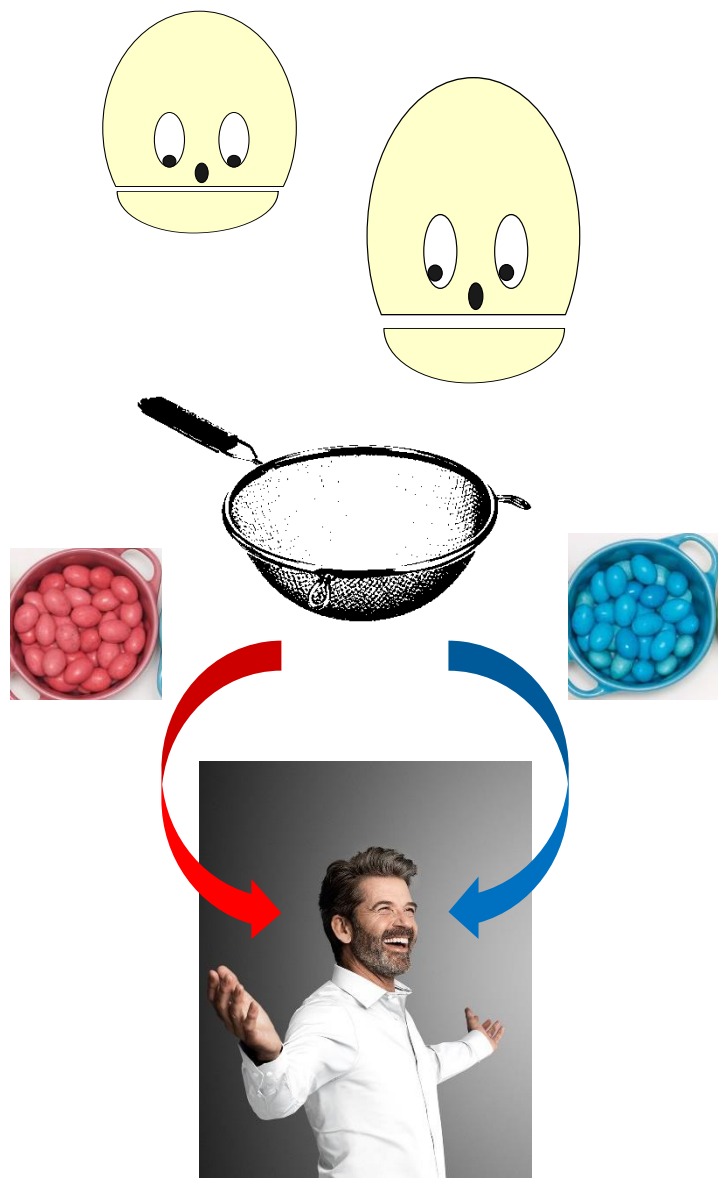
Overview

- Speaker separation: two competing voices
- Noise reduction: voice-in-noise
- Summary

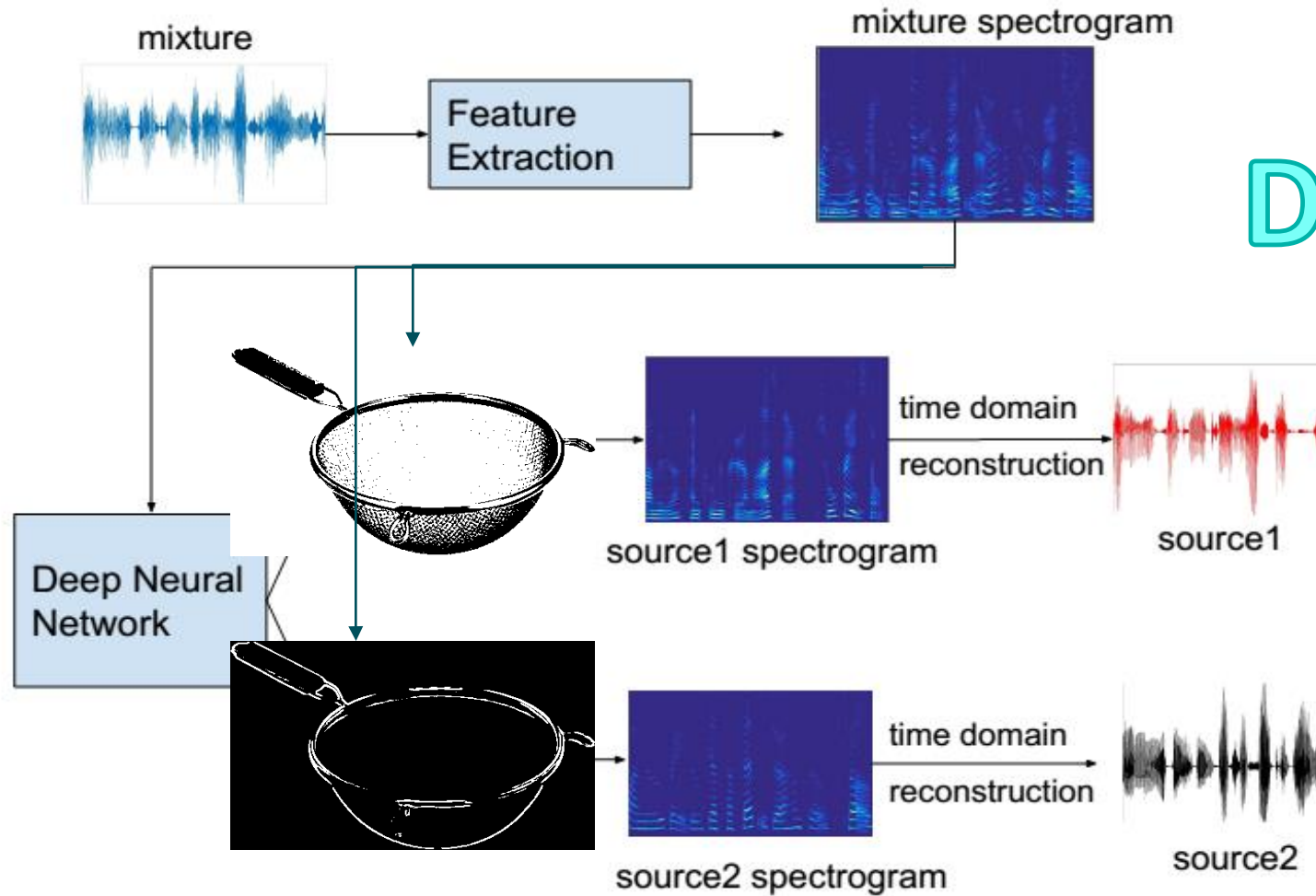


Speaker separation (voice-on-voice)





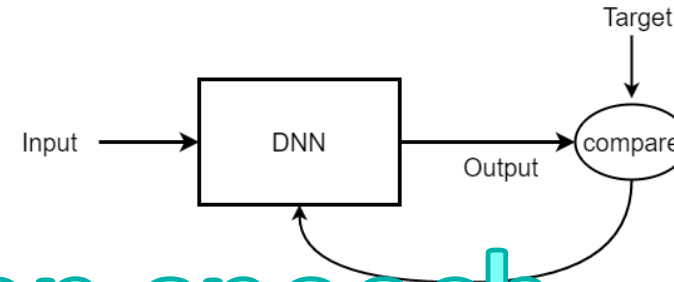
Separating two voices with low delay



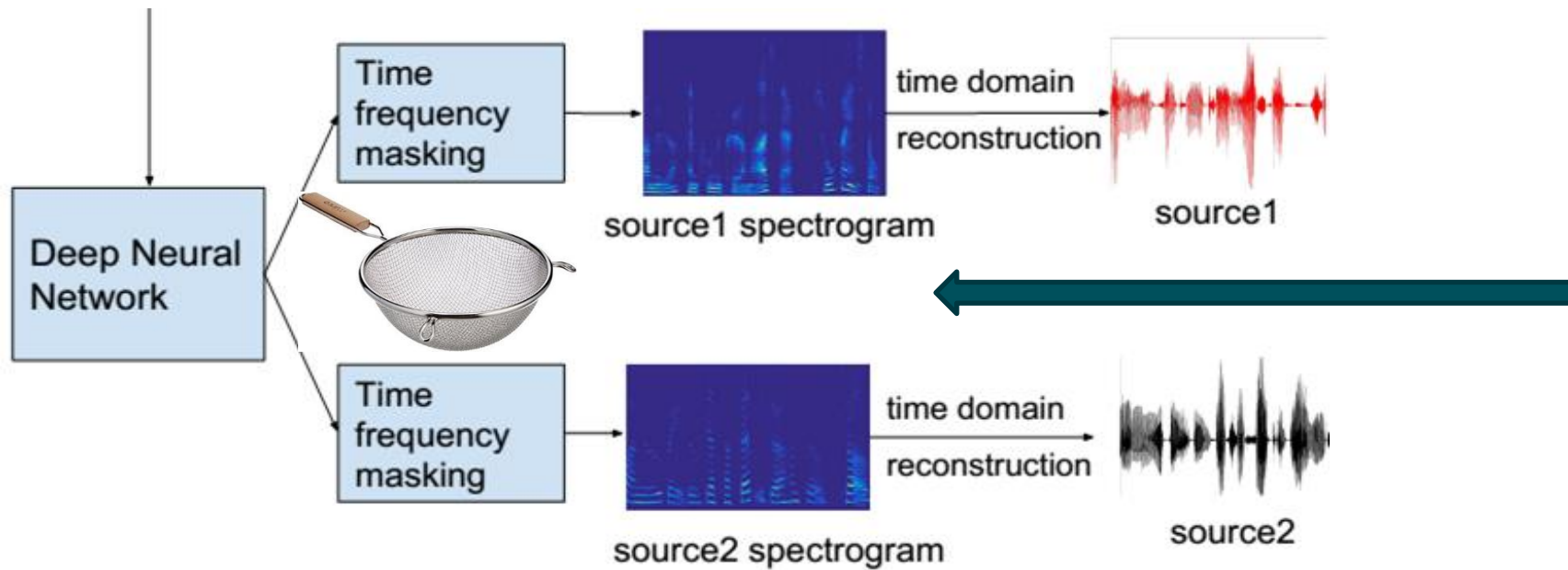
DELAY 8 ms



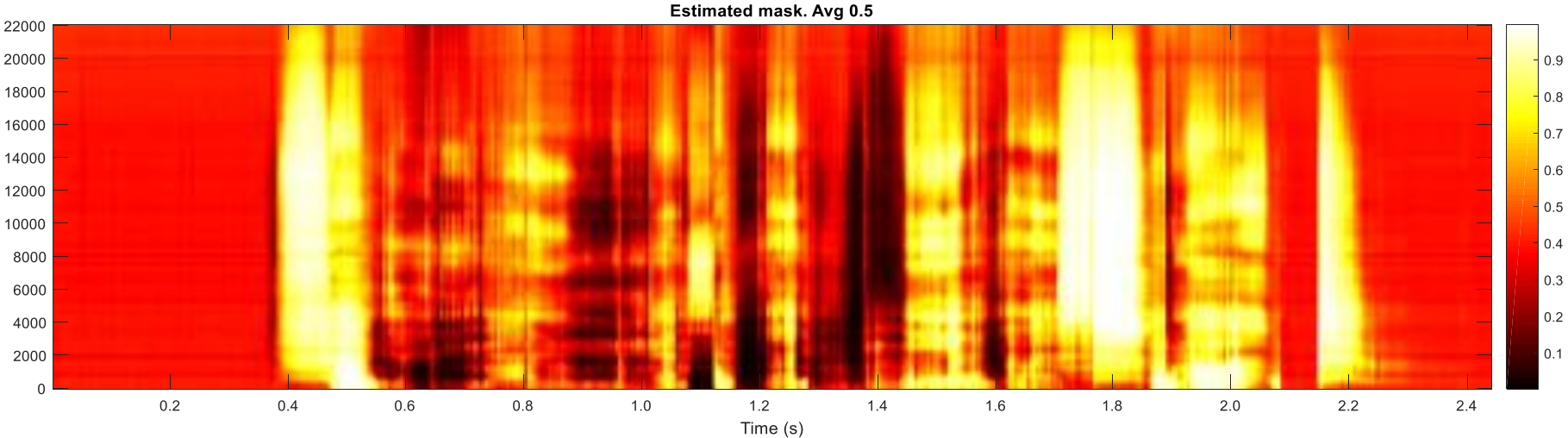
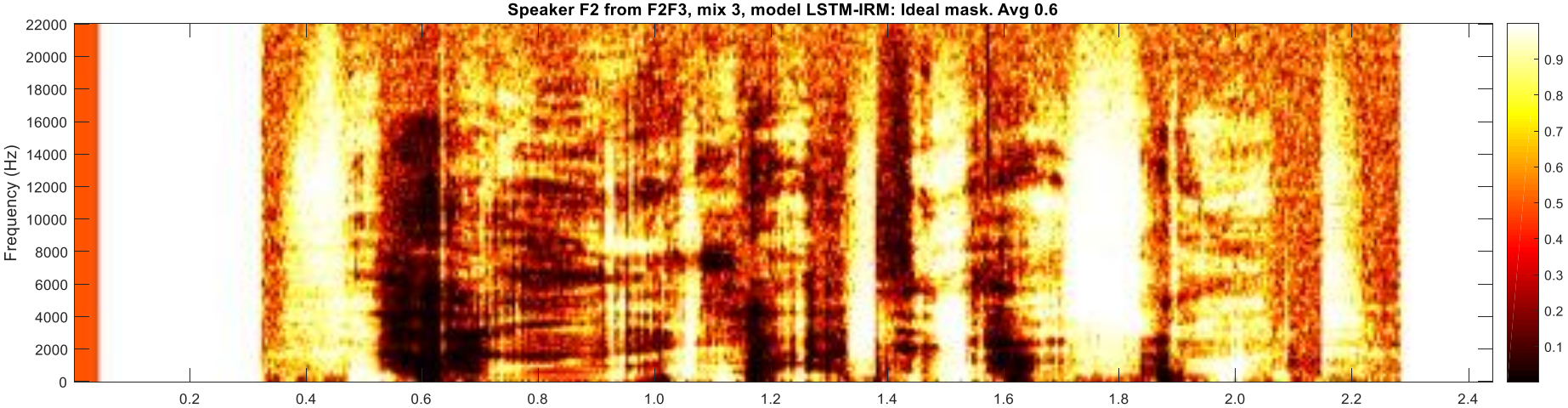
Training the DNN with the truth



3 min of clean speech



Ideal and estimated ratio mask



Competing voices separated

Derhjemme spiser vi ikke kød

- Example: pairs of sentences from the Danish Hearing In Noise Test
- Voices known in training
- Lots of glimpsing possible

M1 + M2



~M1



~M2



Danish HINT material

- Overall: 13 lists of 20 sentences each
- Talkers: 3 male, 3 female (originally 1 male)
 - Combined in male-male, female-female and male-female pairs.
 - The DNN is speaker-specific, trained per speaker pair
- DNN validation: 1 list
- Training material: 4 lists
- Listening test: 8 lists



Speech intelligibility benefit: Competing voices test

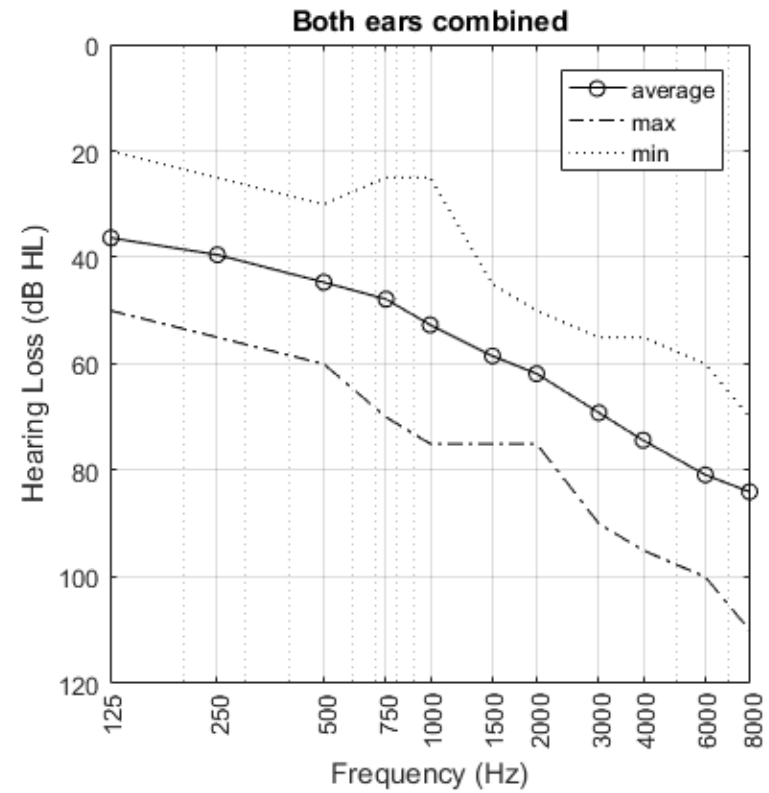
Derhjemme spiser vi ikke kød








- Pairs of sentences from the Danish HINT (Hearing In Noise Test).
- Cueing by
 - First word = Single target
 - Last word = Dual targets: Competing Voices (CVT)
- Hearing loss compensated individually (NAL-R)



15 hearing-impaired listeners



Processing

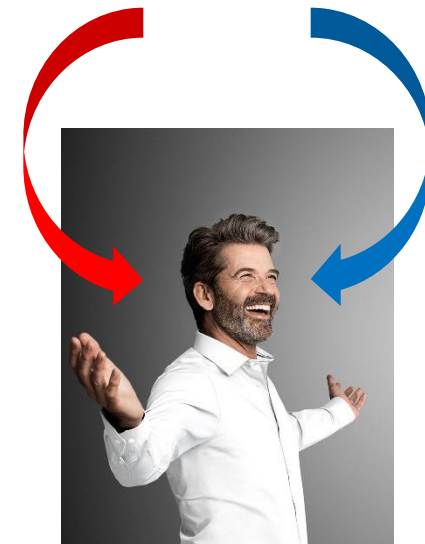
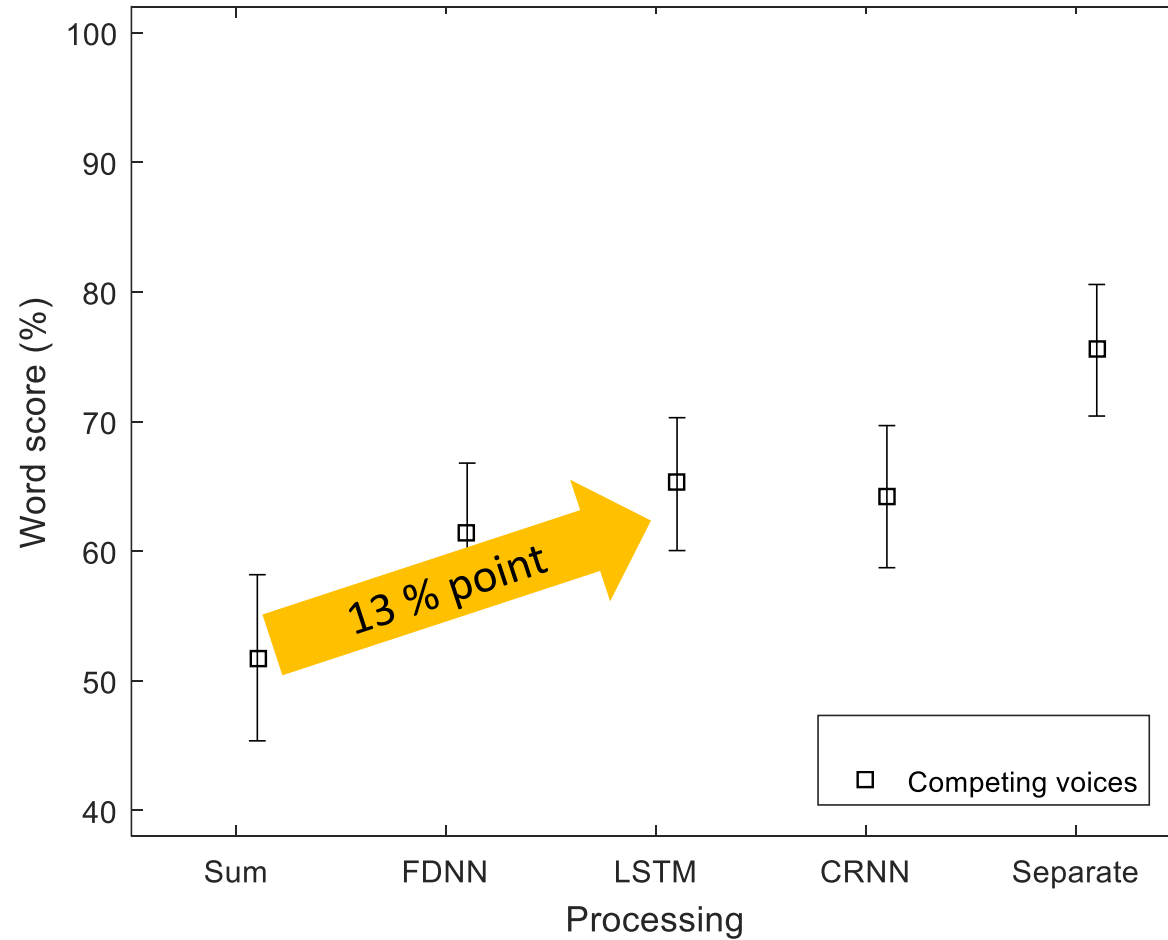
-  1. Sum (unprocessed)
-  2. Separate (ideal)
-  3. Feed Forward DNN (FDNN)
-  4. Long-Term Short-Term Memory Neural Net (LSTM)
-  5. Convolutional Recurrent Neural Net (CRNN)

Roughly 3.5 mio weights

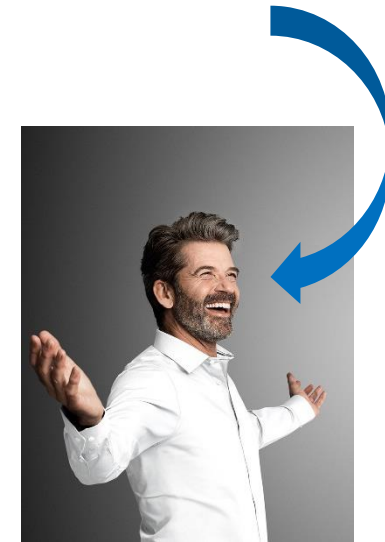
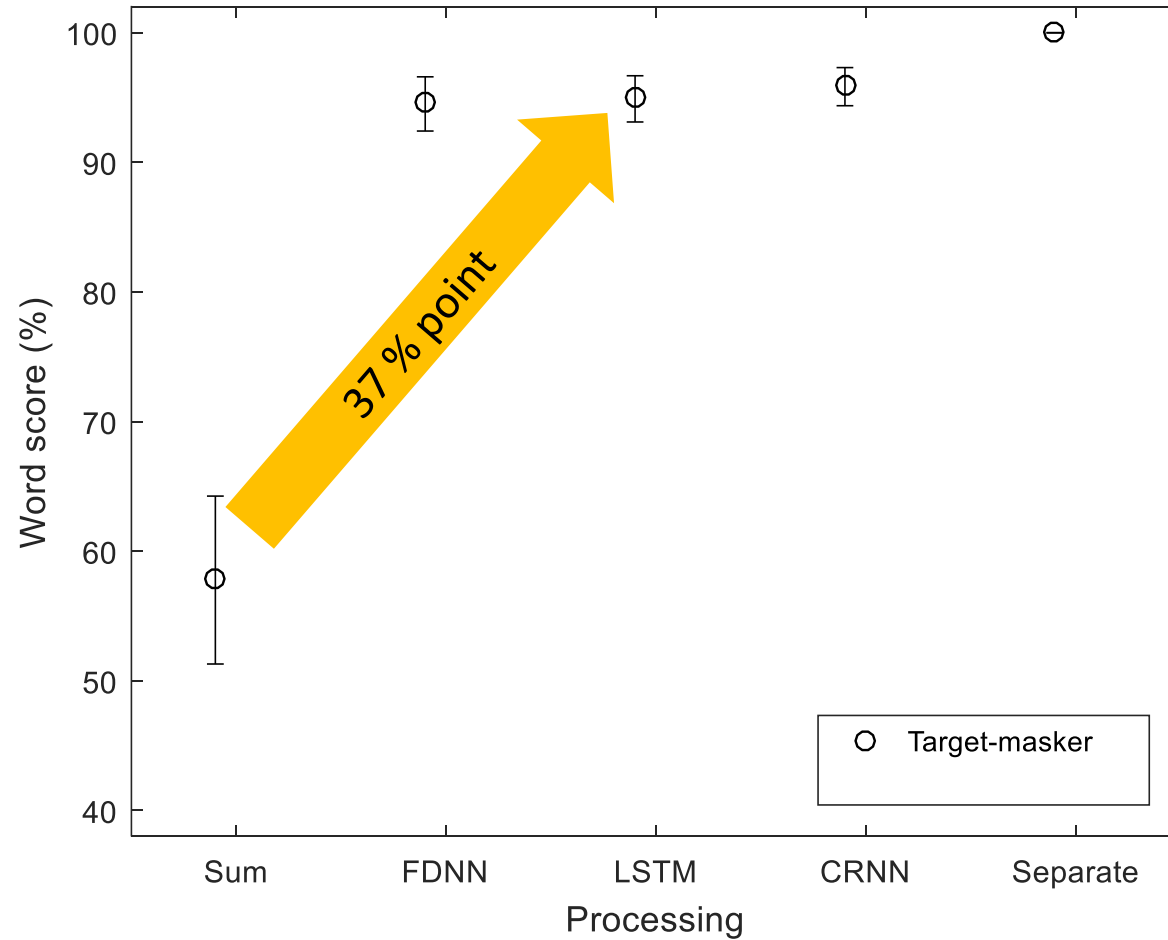
Naithani et al, CHAT 2017, Stockholm
Naithani et al, WASPAA 2017, Mohonk



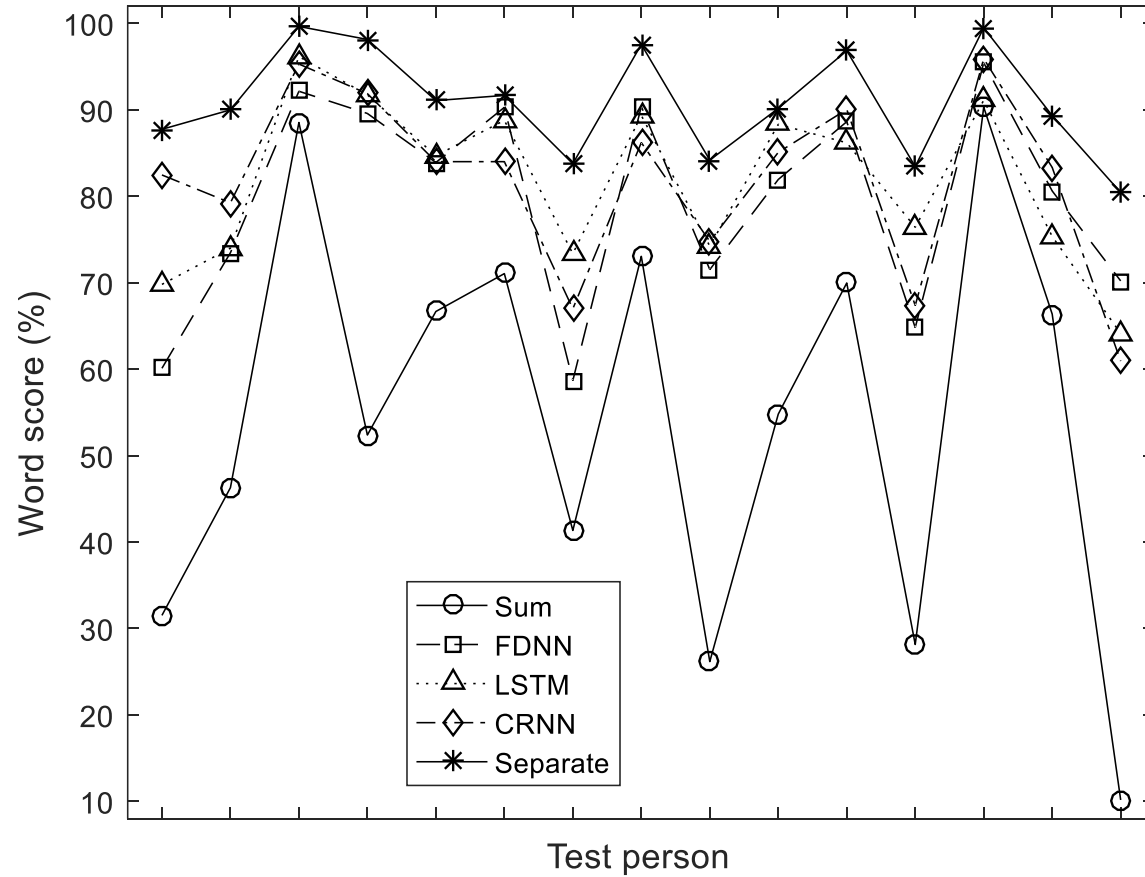
Speech segregation results (competing voices)



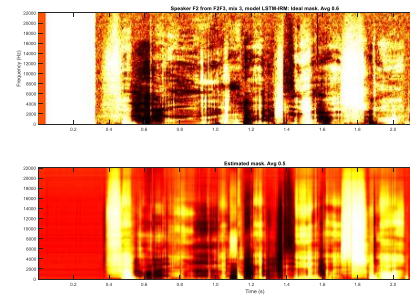
Speech separation results (single target)



Different benefit for different people



Noise reduction



Voice in noise

- Known and unknown voices in known noise
 - more common scenario
 - evaluate generalization ability
- New DNN+mask candidates



Named DNN conditions

1. Sum (= input)
2. FDNN known voice
3. LSTM known voice
4. LSTM unknown voice
5. LSTM unknown voice + multi resolution mask
6. LSTM unknown voice + phase sensitive mask
7. Ideal ratio mask

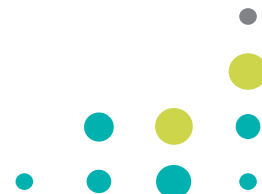
Maximum 20 dB attenuation (except 7.)

Roughly 3.5 mio weights



Test stimuli

- Danish HINT sentences
 - M1-M6, F1-F6 (12 talkers)
 - 200 – 260 sentences ~ 6 min
- Target talkers:
 - M1, M2, F1, F3
 - Speaker dependent: train on these (test other sentences)
 - Speaker independent: do **not** train on these (test all sentences)
- Noise from the 'ICRA natural sound library'
 - P1: Party noise
 - train at -3..+3 dB SNR, test at +0 dB
 - S1: Shopping center noise
 - train at -3..+3 dB, test at +0 dB.



Voice-on-noise test

Statuen har ikke noget hoved

- Sentences from the Danish HINT
- 0 dB SNR

M1 + P1



~M1



M1 + S1

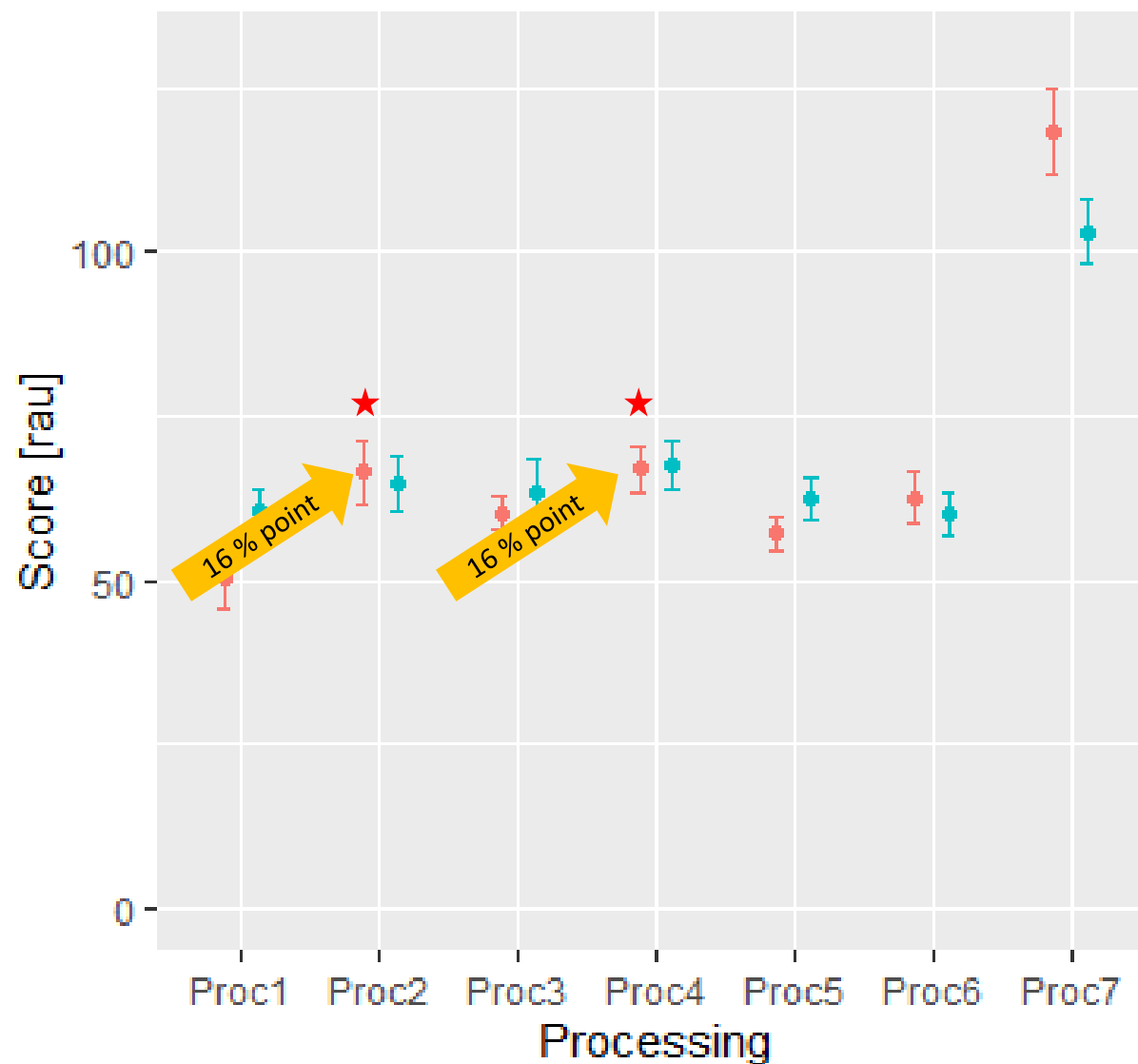


~M1

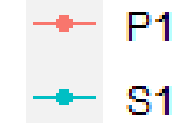


Results: post hoc

HINT Test: Speech Reception Scores



noise



Processing

1. Sum (= input)
2. FDNN known voice
3. LSTM known voice
4. LSTM unknown voice
5. LSTM unknown voice + multi resolution mask
6. LSTM unknown voice + phase sensitive mask
7. Ideal ratio mask

Conclusion, speaker separation

- Competing voices test: Relevant, significant effect = 13% point.
The user has all the information!
- Target-masker test: Large effect = 37% point
The user must chose!
- All DNN modes (topologies) give the same improvement.



Conclusion, noise reduction

- Party noise: ~16 %-point (1.5 dB)
 - known voice FDNN
 - unknown voice LSTM
- Shopping centre: no benefit
 - Less modulated = less glimpses
- Unknown noise is a challenge!



Thank you!

