語音信号数字处理基础 Digital Speech Signal Processing

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学习要点



■ 语音信号的数字化

- □ 信号的频谱特性
- □ 抽样
- 量化

■ 语音信号的时域处理

- □ 语音信号的短时分析与预处理
- □ 短时能量、短时平均幅度、短时平均过零率
- □ 语音的端点检测
- □ 短时自相关函数
- □ 语音的短时基音估计

■ 语音信号的频域分析

- □ 短时傅立叶变换
- □ 语谱图



语音信号的数字化

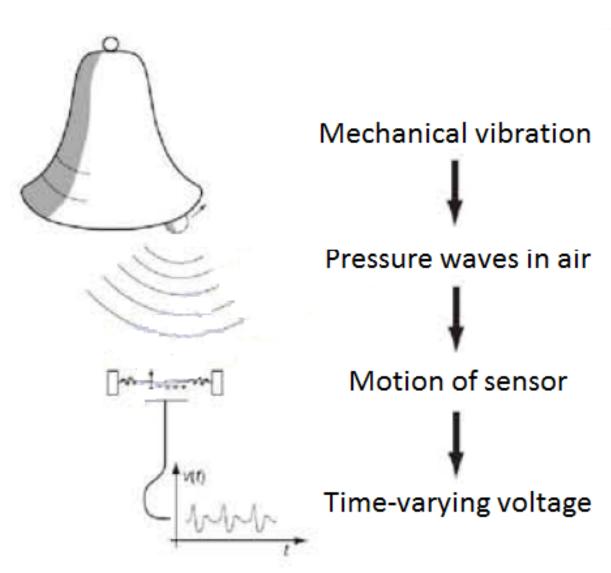
ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERSION OF SPEECH SIGNAL

数字音频



■ 什么是数字音频?

- □ 声音是机械振动。振动越强,声音越大。
- □ 话筒把机械振动转换成电信号。
- □ 模拟音频中以模拟电压的幅度表示声音强弱。
- 在数字音频中,数字声音是一个数据序列。通过离散的数值大小来表示声音强弱。
- 数字音频是由模拟声音经抽样、 量化和编码后得到的。



音频数字化



■ 音频数字化

□ 把模拟音频信号转换成有限个数字表示的离散序列,即实现音频数字化。它涉及到音频的抽样、量化和编码。

■ 抽样

□ 当把模拟声音变成数字声音时,每隔一个时间间隔在摸拟声音波形上取一个幅度值,这 称之为**抽样**。该时间间隔称为**抽样周期**(其倒数称为**采样频率**)。

量化

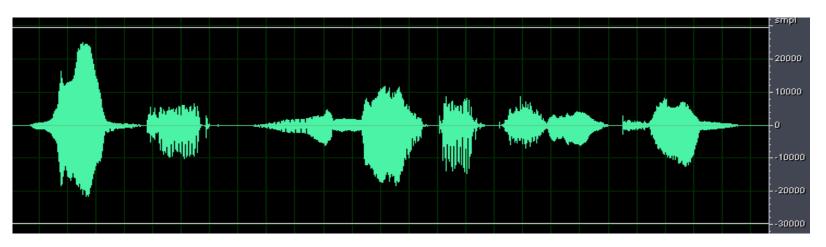
■ 在数字音频中,用数字来表示音频幅度时,只能把无穷多个电压幅度用有限个数字表示。即把某一幅度范围内的电压用一个数字表示,这称之为量化。量化时所采用的数字的上限称之为量化精度。

编码

□ 对原始的音频数据进行压缩,便于存储和传输。

语音信号的数字化

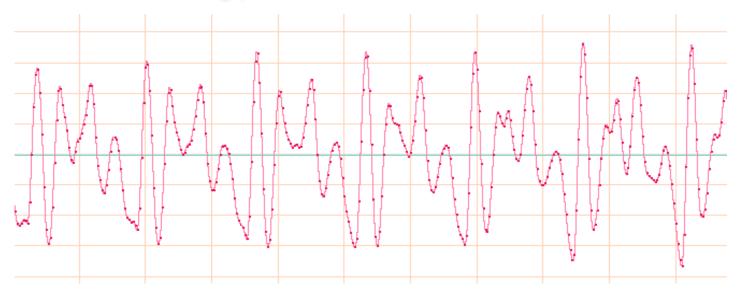




望着无奈的秋天



Wav文件格式: 16KHz, 16Bit, 单声道



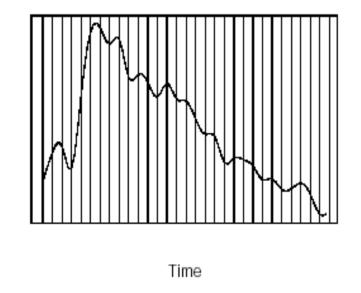
CoolEdit /
Adobe Audition

语音信号的抽样和量化

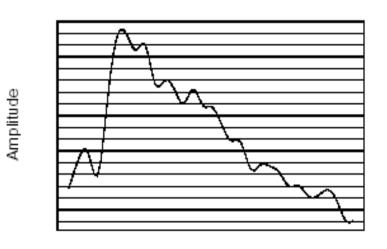


由模拟信号变成数字信号:

Amplitude



在时间上: 抽样

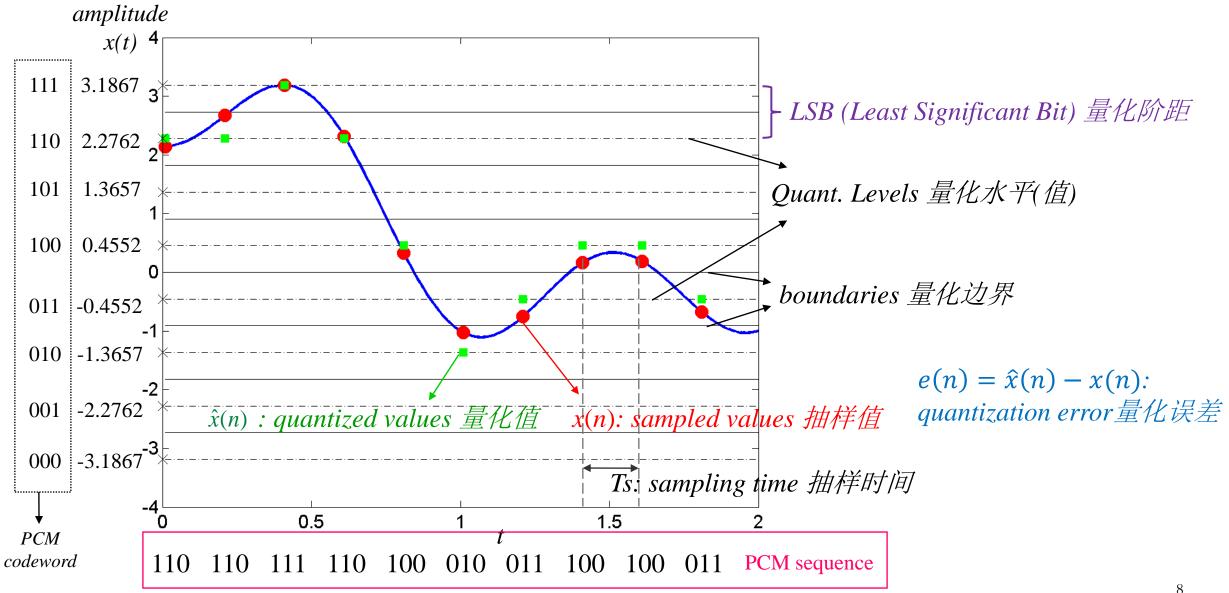


Time

在幅度上:量化

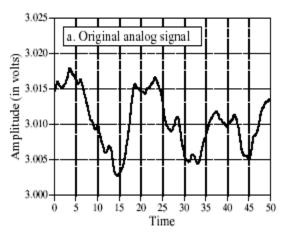
语音信号的抽样和量化



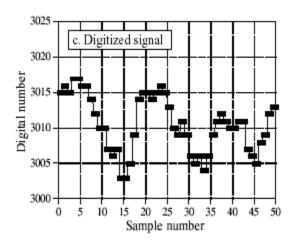


语音信号的抽样和量化

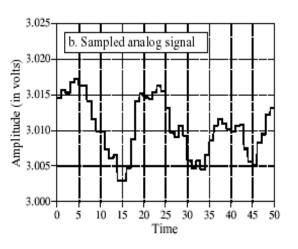




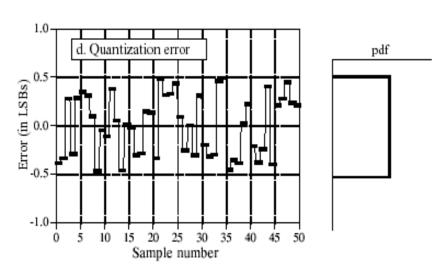
原始模拟信号



量化后的信号



抽样后的信号



量化误差(噪声)

* LSB: Least Significant Bit,量化阶距 9

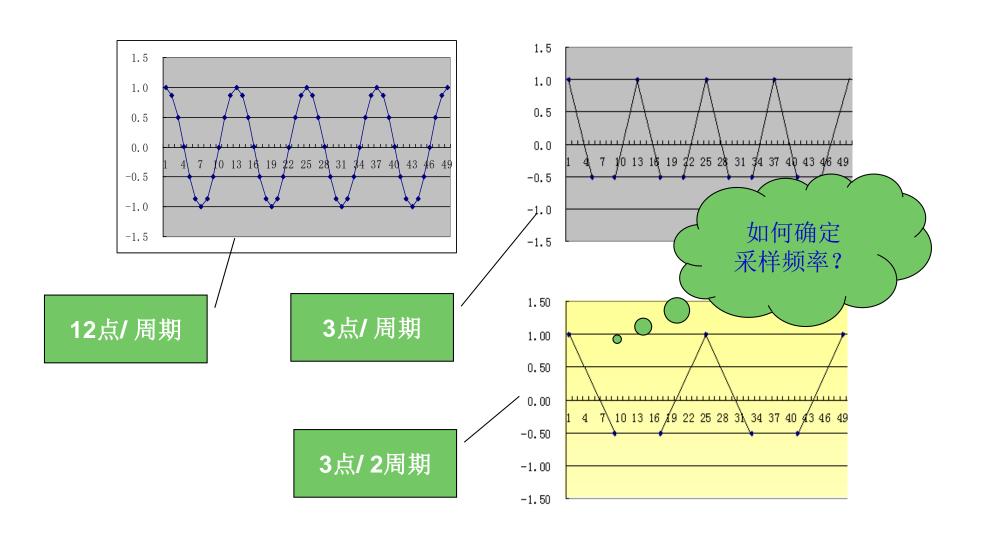


采样频率如何确定? 混叠时发生了什么?

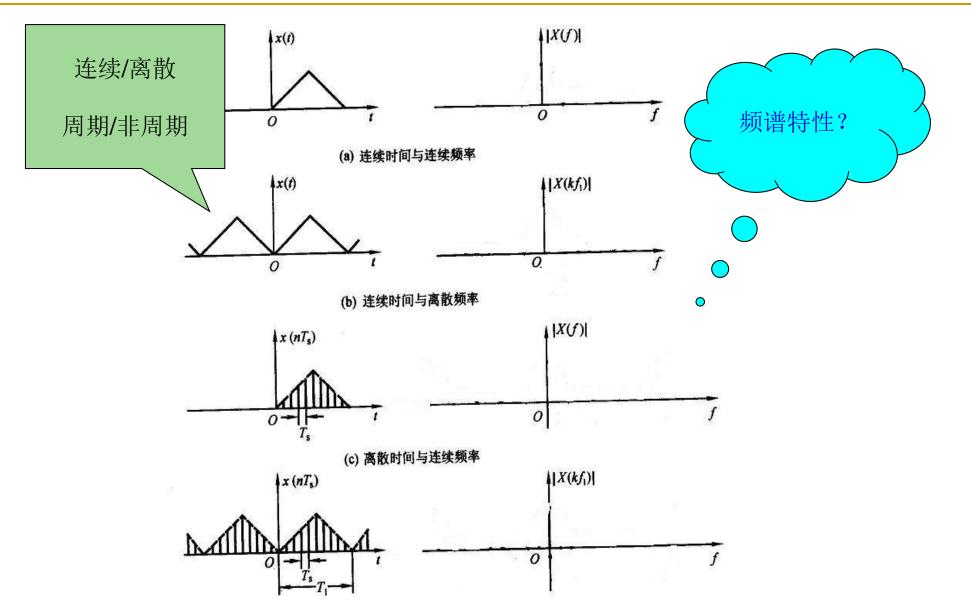
SAMPLING AND ALIASING OF SPEECH SIGNAL

语音信号的抽样

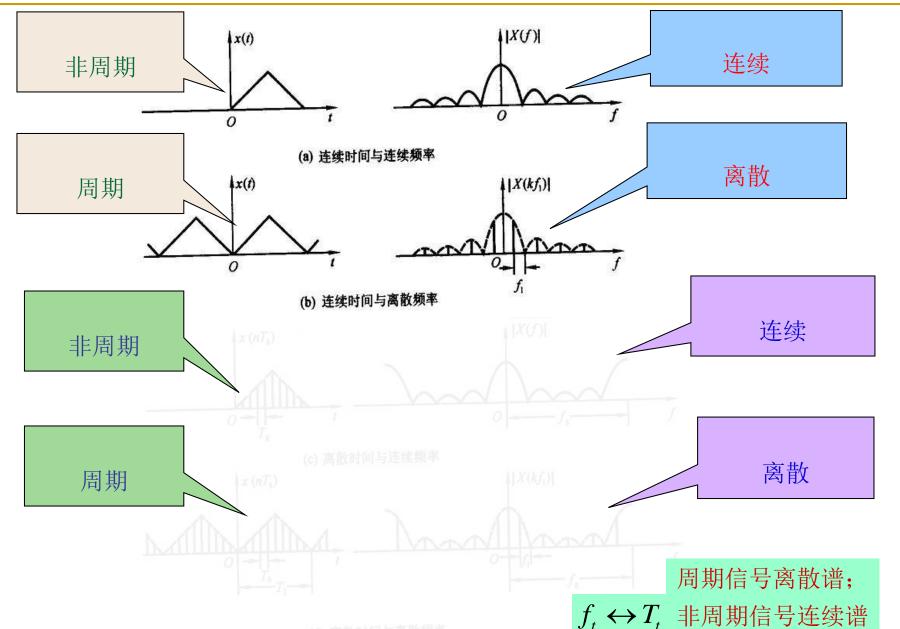




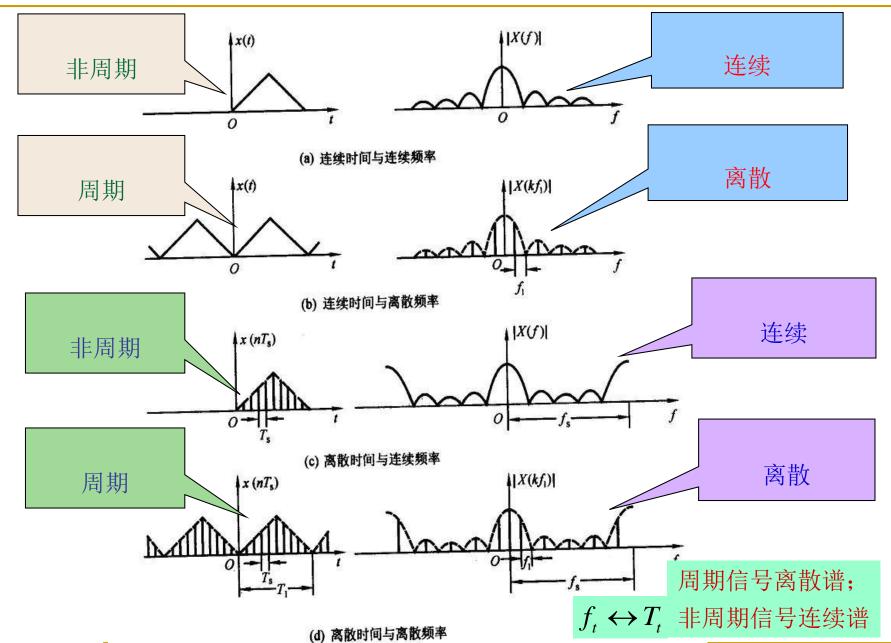




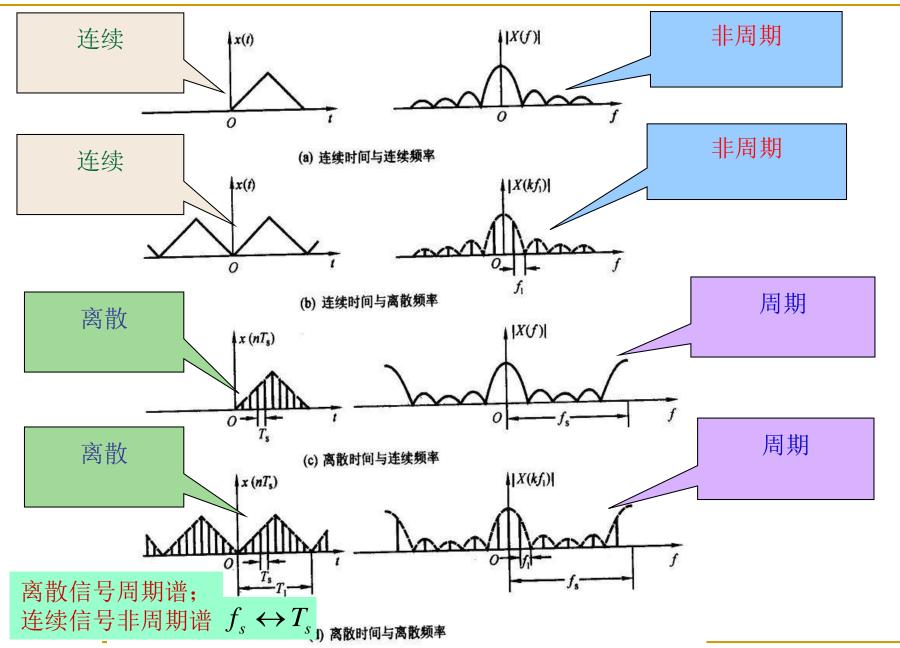




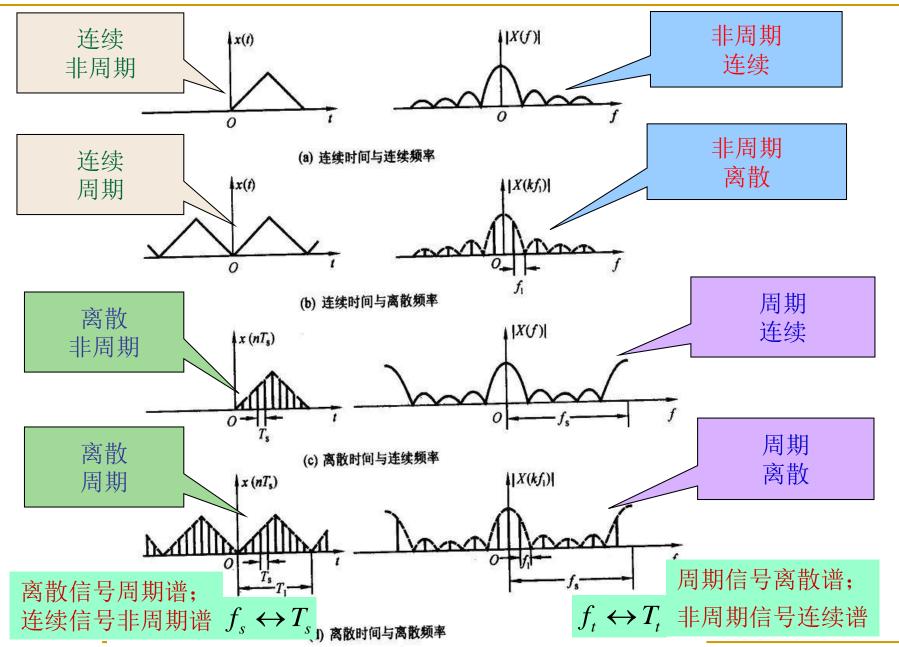












语音信号的抽样



语音信号的理想抽样输出为:

$$f_s(t) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)\delta(t - nT_s) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} f(nT_s)\delta(t - nT_s)$$

根据时域相乘等于频域卷积,可求抽样信号的频谱

$$F_{s}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [F(j\omega) * \Delta_{T_{s}}(j\omega)]$$

其中

$$F(j\omega) = DTFT[f(t)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t)e^{-j\omega t}dt$$

$$\Delta_{T_s}(j\omega) = DTFT[\delta_{T_s}(t)] = \omega_s \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_s)$$

语音信号的抽样



$$F_{s}(j\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi} [F(j\omega) * \frac{2\pi}{T_{s}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_{s})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_{s}} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\theta) \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \delta(\omega - k\omega_{s} - \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_{s}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\theta) \delta(\omega - k\omega_{s} - \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{T_{s}} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} F(j\omega - jk\omega_{s})$$

一个连续时间信号经过理想抽样后,其频谱将以抽样频率:

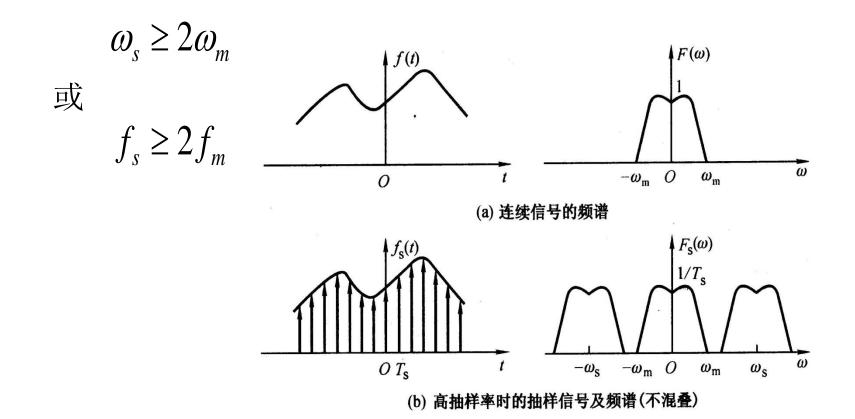
$$\omega_s = \frac{2\pi}{T_s}$$
 为间隔而重复,也即频谱产生周期延拓。

奈奎斯特(Nyquist)抽样定理



Nyquist Sampling Theorem

□ 要从抽样信号中无失真地恢复(重建、还原)原信号,**采样频率**必须大于等于**两 倍**信号谱的最高频率(截止频率)**:**



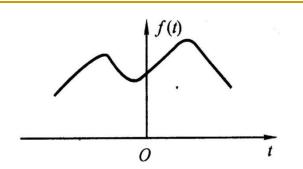


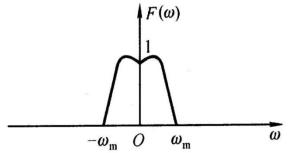
- ■常用的音频采样率
 - □ 8kHz、11.025kHz、22.05kHz、16kHz、37.8kHz、44.1kHz、48kHz
- 重建原信号的必要条件
 - Nyquist 抽样定理:

$$f_s \ge 2f_m$$

□ 否则,就要发生频谱混叠现象

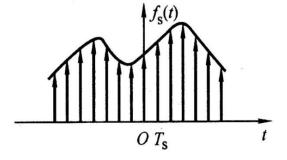


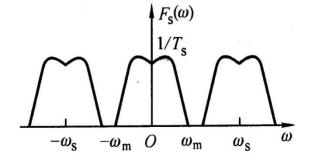




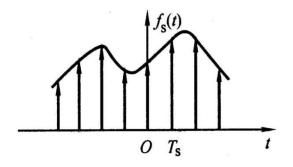
(a) 连续信号的频谱

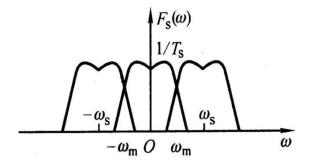
 $\omega_s \geq 2\omega_m$





(b) 高抽样率时的抽样信号及频谱(不混叠)





(c) 低抽样率时的抽样信号及频谱(混叠)



■ 信号的恢复与频谱混叠 (alias)

□ 要从抽样信号中无失真地恢复(重建、还原)原信号,采样频率必须要大于等于两倍信号谱的最高(截止)频率,否则就会发生频谱混叠(alias)现象

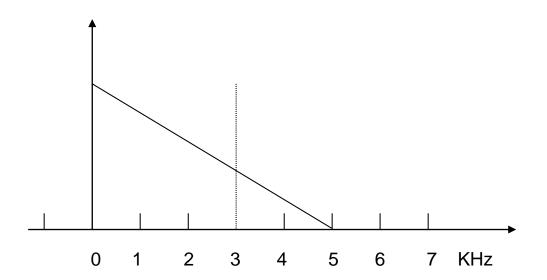
■折叠频率

- □ 采样频率的一半, 称之为折叠频率
- □ 当语音信号频谱分布超过折叠频率时,就会被折叠回来,造成频谱的 混叠



设音频信号的高频截止频率为5kHz,抽样频率为6kHz,

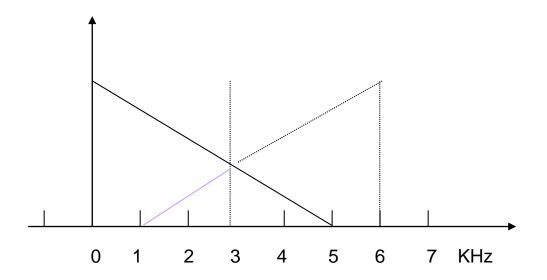
问: 2kHz信号中混有哪些频率的信号?





设音频信号的高频截止频率为5kHz,抽样频率为6kHz,

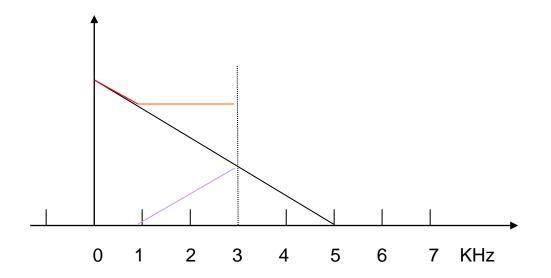
问: 2kHz信号中混有哪些频率的信号?



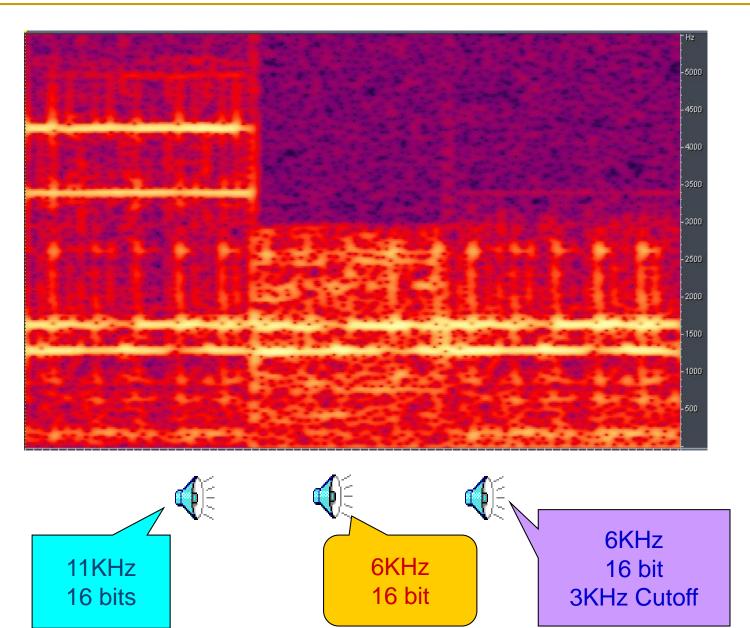


设音频信号的高频截止频率为5kHz,抽样频率为6kHz,

问: 2kHz信号中混有哪些频率的信号?







CoolEdit

语音信号抽样



■ 理想的数字音频信号的采样率

- □ 达到模拟音频的质量
- □ 采样率
 - $F_s = 44.1 \text{kHz}$
 - 人耳听觉特性: 20Hz~20kHz
 - 奈奎斯特 (Nyquist) 抽样定理:采样频率大于等于2倍信号最大频率(截止频率)
- □高保真音响
- 桌面计算机语音的采样率
 - $F_s=16kHz$
 - 语音的频率范围: 60Hz ~ 8kHz
- 电话语音的采样率
 - $F_s = 8kHz$



量化与噪声:

数字音频在什么情况下质量达到或优于模拟音频?

QUANTIZATION OF SPEECH SIGNAL

量化



量化:为了把抽样序列x(n)存入计算机,必须将样值量化成

一个有限个幅度值的集合 $\hat{x}(n)$ 。

用二进制数字表示量化后的样值。

用B位二进制码字可以表示 2^{B} 个不同的量化电平。

存储数字音频信号的比特率为:

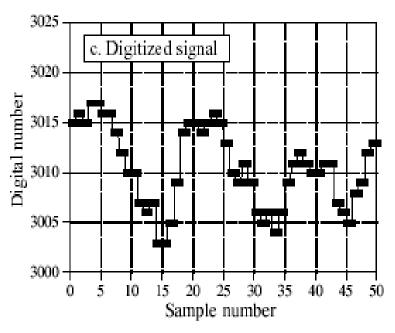
 $I = B \cdot fs$ (比特/秒)

fs 是抽样率 (抽样/秒)

B 是每个样值的比特数 (比特/抽样)

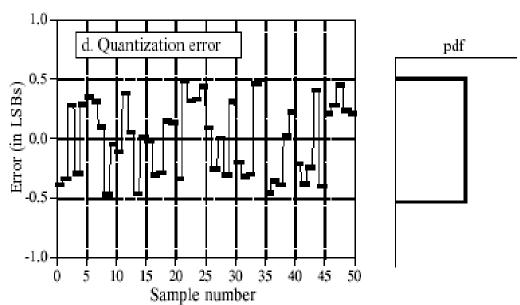
语音信号的量化





量化后的信号

量化误差(量化噪声)



* LSB: Least Significant Bit, 量化阶距

量化噪声



量化抽样的过程: 先将整个幅度划分成为有限个小幅度 (量化阶距) 的集合, 把落入某个阶距内的样值归为一类, 并赋予相同的量化值。

如果量化值是均匀分布的,我们称之为**均匀量化**。设 \triangle 为量化 阶距,量化器的最大范围是 X_{max} ,则:

$$\Delta = \frac{2X_{\text{max}}}{2^B}$$

对于小于 $(i+\frac{1}{2})\Delta$,而大于 $(i-\frac{1}{2})\Delta$ 的样值,均规定为相同的

量化值 $i\Delta$ 。

量化样值 $\hat{x}(n)$ 与未量化样值 x(n) 的关系是:

$$\hat{x}(n) = x(n) + e(n)$$

$$e(n)$$
 是量化误差(量化噪声), $-\frac{\Delta}{2} \le e(n) \le \frac{\Delta}{2}$

量化噪声的特点



1. 语音信号是一个复杂信号,若量化阶距足够小,那么量化噪声与输入信号不相关,即

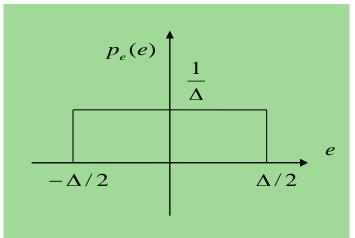
$$E[x(n)e(n+m)] = 0$$
 m为任意值

2. 量化噪声是平稳白噪声过程, 其均值为 0, 且量化噪声之间不相关, 即

$$E[e(n)e(n+m)] = \sigma_e^2 \quad m = 0 \quad \sigma_e$$
 量化误差 $e(n)$ 的均方差 =0 其它

3. 对于阶距为△的均匀量化器,量化噪声的幅度分布是均匀的,量化误差的概率密度函数与阶距的关系是:

$$p_{e}(e) = \frac{1}{\Delta} \qquad -\frac{\Delta}{2} \le e(n) \le \frac{\Delta}{2}$$
$$=0 \qquad$$
其它



量化性能评价



- SNR: Signal-to-Noise Ratio, 信噪比
 - □ 信号与量化噪声的功率比

$$SNR = \frac{E[x^2(n)]}{E[e^2(n)]} = \frac{E\{[x(n) - E(x(n))]^2\}}{E\{[e(n) - E(e(n))]^2\}} = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_e^2}$$

- □均匀量化器
 - 假设量化器量化范围是 $2X_{max}$ (X_{max} 为峰值)。量化器位数是B,则均匀量化器的阶距△为:

$$\Delta = \frac{2X_{\text{max}}}{2^B}$$

■ 量化噪声具有均匀幅度分布,则:

$$\sigma_e^2 = \int_{-\Delta/2}^{\Delta/2} \frac{1}{\Delta} e^2(n) de = \frac{1}{3\Delta} e^3(n) \Big|_{-\Delta/2}^{\Delta/2} = \frac{\Delta^2}{12} = \frac{X_{max}^2}{(3) \cdot 2^{2B}}$$

$$SNR = \frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_e^2} = \frac{3 \cdot 2^{2B}}{\left(\frac{X_{max}}{2}\right)^2}$$

量化性能评价



信噪比用分贝表示:

$$SNR(dB) = 10\log[\frac{\sigma_x^2}{\sigma_e^2}] = 4.77 + 6.02B - 20\log[\frac{X_{\text{max}}}{\sigma_x}]$$

假设输入信号均方差 σ_x 的四倍刚好是 X_{max} ,

即 $X_{\text{max}} = 4\sigma_x$, 则上式变为:

$$SNR(dB) = 6.02B - 7.27$$

我们常用此公式近似计算量化器的信噪比,如:

$$B=6$$
 SNR(dB)=28.85

$$B=8 SNR(dB)=40.89$$

量化器每增加一位编码,信噪比增大 6dB。 在高保真的音响系统中,信噪比大于 90dB。





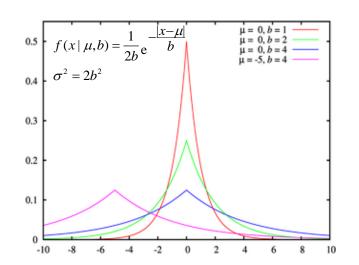
量化性能评价



■ 语音信号的幅度分布

- Laplace distribution
- □ The *pdf* function

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\sigma_x} e^{-\frac{\sqrt{2}|x|}{\sigma_x}}$$



□ The probability for amplitude gets over $4\sigma_x$ is only 0.35%

$$p(x \mid x > 4\sigma_x) = 0.35\% \implies X_{max} \cong 4\sigma_x$$

语音信号数字化, 总结



- 为了达到模拟音频信号的质量,理想的数字音频信号的采样率和量化精度是多少?
 - □ 采样率
 - Fs = 44.1kHz
 - 人耳听觉特性: 20Hz ~ 20kHz
 - 奈奎斯特 (Nyquist) 抽样定理: 采样频率大于等于2倍信号最大频率 (截止频率)
 - ■量化精度
 - B = 16bit
 - 量化误差与量化性能: SNR(dB)=6.02B-7.27
 - 高保真音响系统 (模拟音频信号), 其信噪比SNR>=90dB



语音信号的短时分析:

短时分析对什么产生影响?

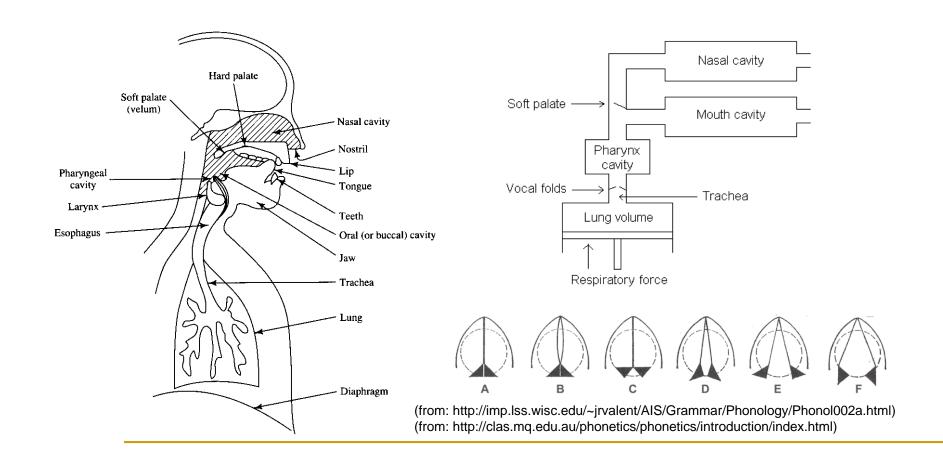
SHORT-TIME PROCESSING OF SPEECH SIGNAL

Speech Production: 语音产生



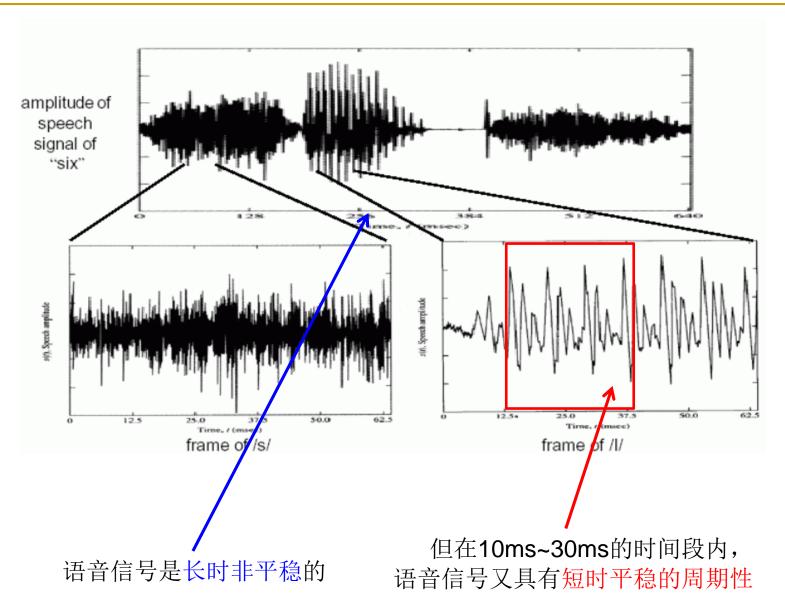
Speech Production

- □ Speech is produced by air-pressure waves emanating from the mouth and nostrils of a speaker
- □ 由于声门(glottis)的肌肉张力,加上由肺部压迫出来的空气,就会造成声门的快速打开与关闭, 这一疏一密的空气压力,即为语音源头,再经过声道、口腔、鼻腔的共振,就会产生不同声音。



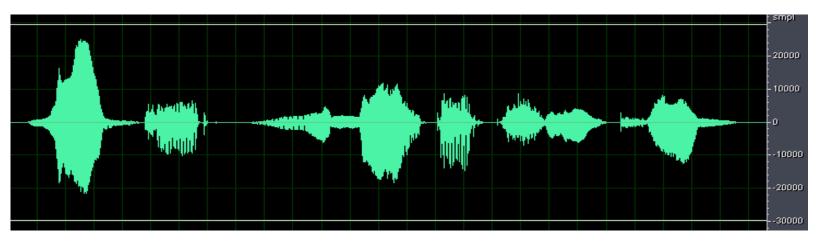
An Example Speech





Another Example

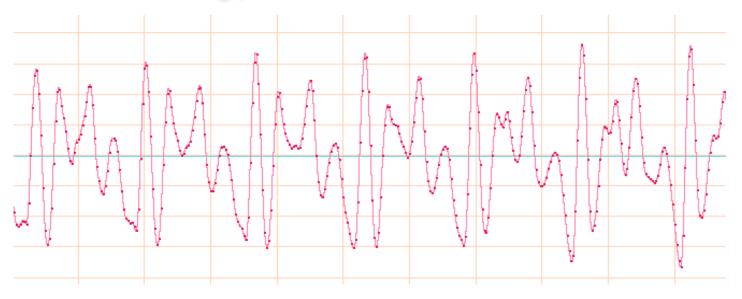




望着无奈的秋天



Wav文件格式: 16KHz, 16Bit, 单声道



Short-time Speech Processing



- 语音信号是一种典型的非平稳信号
 - □由于人自身发音器官运动的过渡性特点
- 但是,语音信号具有短时平稳的周期性
 - □ 10ms-30ms的时间段内
 - □短时平稳
 - □具有一定的周期性

几乎所有的语音信号处理方法都是基于语音信号短时平稳的假设!

Short-time Speech Processing





几乎所有的语音信号处理方法都是基于语音信号短时平稳的假设!

Windowing: 加窗处理



■ 短时分析的最基本手段是对语音加窗

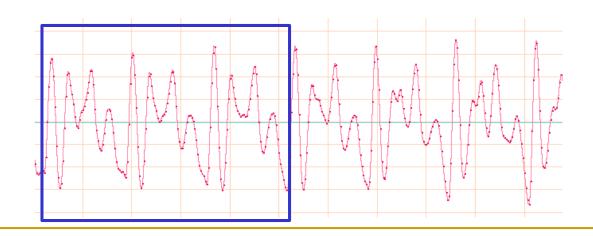
□用一个有限长度的窗序列截取一段语音信号进行分析

$$S_{w}(n) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} S(m)w(n-m) = S(n) * w(n)$$

□ 窗函数可以按时间方向滑动,以便分析任一时刻附近的信号

$$S_{w}(n_{0}) = \sum_{m=n_{0}}^{n_{0}-(N-1)} S(m)w(n_{0}-m)$$

□加窗运算实际上是一种卷积运算



Window Function: 窗函数



■ Rectangular Window: 矩形窗/方窗

$$w(n) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 \le n \le N - 1 \\ 0 & n < 0 \text{ or } n < N \end{cases}$$

■ Hamming Window: 哈明窗

$$w(n) = \begin{cases} 0.54 - 0.46\cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N-1}) & 0 \le n \le N-1\\ 0 & n < 0 \text{ or } n < N \end{cases}$$

■ Hann Window: 汉宁窗

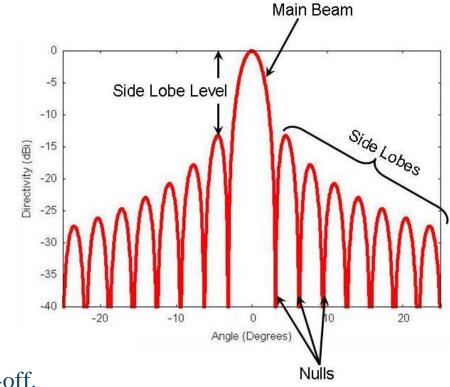
$$w(n) = \begin{cases} 0.5(1 - \cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N - 1})) & 0 \le n \le N - 1\\ 0 & n < 0 \text{ or } n < N \end{cases}$$

Frequency Response: 频率响应



Frequency Response of Window Function

- □ The Width of the Main Lobe / Main Beam (主瓣宽度)
 - *Ideally:* The main lobe will be **narrow** (corresponding to high frequency resolution).
 - 与窗长成反比
- □ The Side Lobe Level (旁瓣高度)
 - The attenuation at the maximum height of a side lobe, generally the first side lobe.
 - Ideally: The first side lobe will be low (corresponding to noise suppression).
- □ The Side Lobe Fall-off (旁瓣衰减速度)
 - The rate at which the peaks of the side lobes fall-off.
 - *Ideally*: The side lobes fall-off **rapidly**.



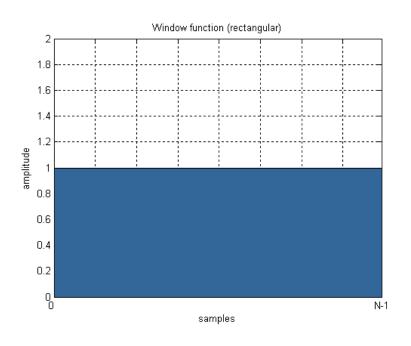
Rectangular Window: 矩形窗/方窗

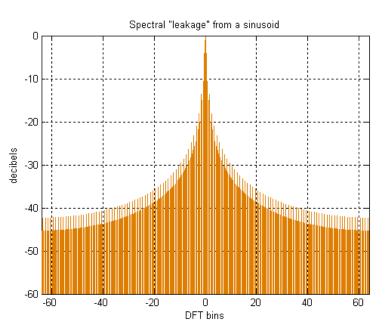


■ 矩形窗的频率响应幅度特性

$$w(n) = \begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \end{cases}$$

$$0 \le n \le N - 1$$
$$n < 0 \text{ or } n < N$$



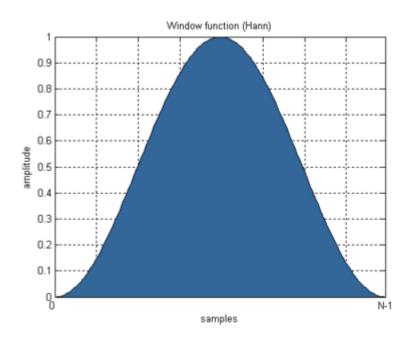


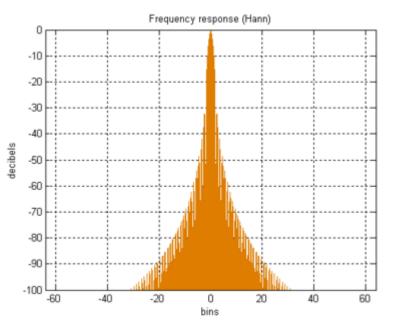
Hann Window: 汉宁窗



■ 汉宁窗的频率响应幅度特性

$$w(n) = \begin{cases} 0.5(1 - \cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N - 1})) & 0 \le n \le N - 1\\ 0 & n < 0 \text{ or } n < N \end{cases}$$



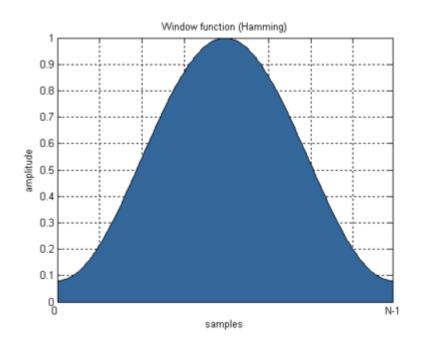


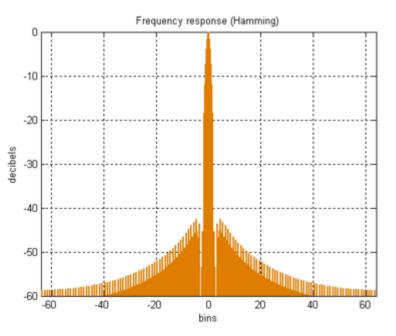
Hamming Window: 哈明窗



■哈明窗的频率响应幅度特性

$$w(n) = \begin{cases} 0.54 - 0.46\cos(\frac{2\pi n}{N-1}) & 0 \le n \le N-1\\ 0 & n < 0 \text{ or } n < N \end{cases}$$

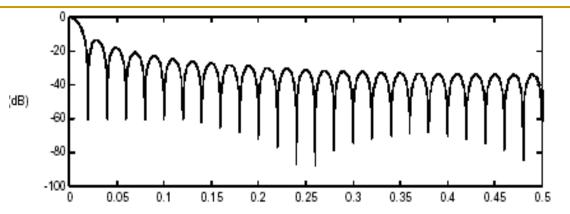




Frequency Response: 频率响应

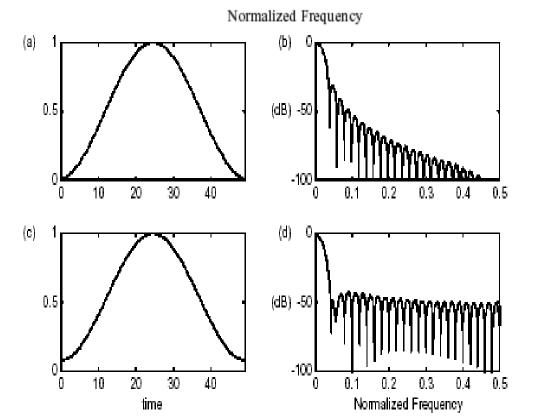


矩形窗频率响应幅度特性:



汉宁窗频率响应幅度特性:

哈明窗频率响应幅度特性:





语音信号的时域处理:

如何进行特征参数的计算?

特征采样的采样频率如何确定?

TIME-DOMAIN PROCESSING OF SPEECH SIGNAL

特征计算与短时处理



窗函数对短时处理的影响

- 加窗处理等于对语音特性进行了低通滤波:
 - □ 矩形窗的截止频率: f_c=f_c/N
 - □ 哈明窗的截止频率: $f_c=2f_s/N$
 - 窗特性的影响
 - 窗长的影响

语音特征的采样频率如何确定?

- 窗移如何确定?
 - □ 窗移的长度不等于窗长
 - □ 窗移的长度应小于等于1/2窗长

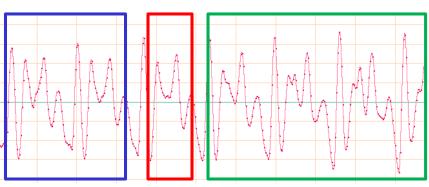
Window Length: 窗长的这样



■ 窗长对短时能量计算的影响

$$E_n = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [x^2(m)w^2(n-m)] = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x^2(m)h(n-m) = x^2(n) * h(n)$$

$$h(n) = w^2(n)$$



■ 窗长的选择

- □ 短时能量可以看作语音信号的平方通过一个冲激响应为 h(n) 的线性滤波器后的输出
- □ 窗太长
 - 平滑作用明显,短时能量曲线随时间变化缓慢,不能体现语音变化
- □ 窗太短
 - 短时能量随时间变化剧烈,无法得到平滑的能量函数
- □ 窗长的选择应该包含1~7个周期
 - 因男女老少基音周期差异大,折衷选择: 10ms~30ms作为窗长

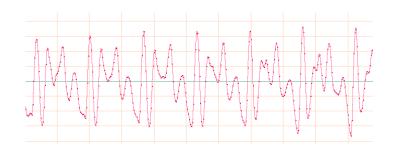
语音信号的短时分析



- 语音信号是一种典型的非平稳信号
 - □由于人自身发音器官运动的过渡性特点
- 语音信号具有短时平稳的周期性
 - □ 10ms-30ms的时间段内
 - □短时平稳
 - □具有一定的周期性



- □ 基本手段是对语音加窗: 矩形窗、哈明窗
- □确定窗长: 10ms-30ms, 一般取30ms
- □确定窗移:小于等于1/2窗长,一般取1/3窗长



短时能量/短时平均幅度



■ 短时能量

$$E_n = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [x(m)w(n-m)]^2 = \sum_{m=n}^{n+N-1} [x(m)w(n-m)]^2$$

■ 短时平均幅度

$$M_n = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} |x(m)| w(n-m) = |x(n)| *w(n)$$

- 应用:
 - □ 能量是语音的一个重要特性
 - □ 区分清音和浊音
 - 清音的能量较小
 - 浊音的能量较大

短时平均过零率



过零

□ 时域波形穿过坐标轴,表现在离散信号序列上是相邻采样值异号

■ 短时过零率

□ 单位时间内过零发生的次数称作短时过零率

$$Z_{n} = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} |\operatorname{sgn}[x(m)] - \operatorname{sgn}[x(m-1)]| w(n-m)$$
$$= |\operatorname{sgn}[x(n)] - \operatorname{sgn}[x(n-1)]| *w(n)$$

- □ 短时过零率对噪声的存在非常敏感
 - 为避免"虚假"的过零,提高过零率计算的鲁棒性,引入门限: |T|

$$Z_n = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \{|\operatorname{sgn}[x(m) - T] - \operatorname{sgn}[x(m-1) - T]| +$$

$$|\operatorname{sgn}[x(m)+T]-\operatorname{sgn}[x(m-1)+T]|\}\cdot w(n-m)$$

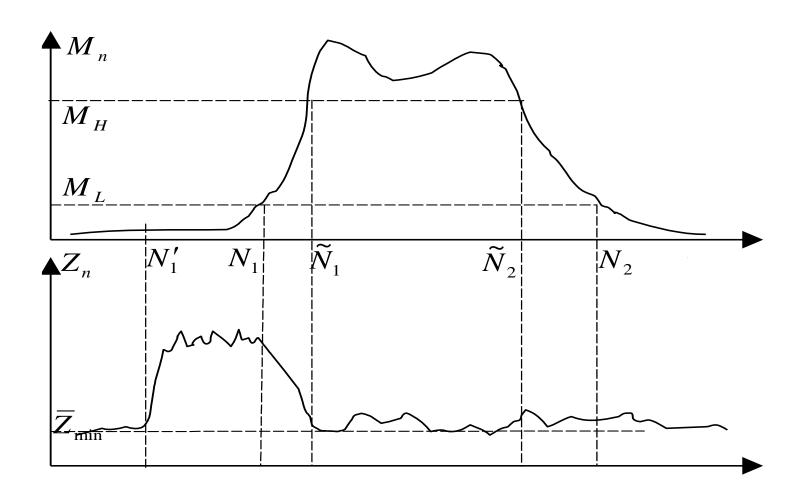
■ 应用

- □ 区分有声和无声(噪声)
 - 有声的短时平均过零率大
 - 无声(噪声)的短时平均过零率小

语音信号的端点检测



- 语音的端点检测:双门限法
 - □ 语音信号短时特征的一种应用

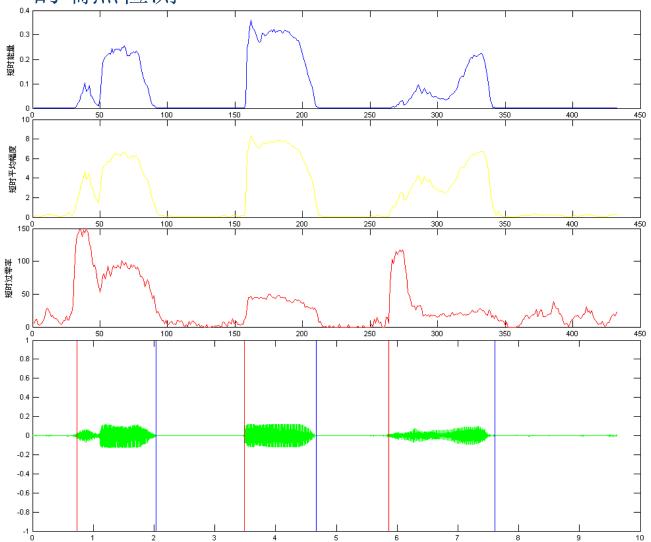


语音信号的端点检测



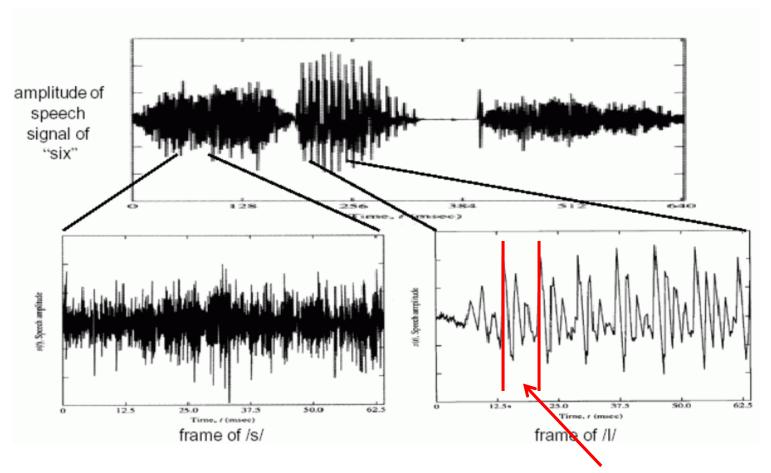
■ 语音的端点检测:双门限法

□ 语音 "7, 8, 9" 的端点检测



Fundamental Frequency: 基频





Unvoiced Speech: /s/, /k/

Voiced Speech: /i/

浊音的波形呈现周期性 声带振动的频率: 基频 F_0

自相关函数



■ 相关分析

□ 常用的时域波形分析方法

■ 自相关函数

$$R(k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [x(m) \cdot x(m+k)]$$

■ 特性

- □ 1) 自相关函数是偶函数: *R*(*k*) = *R*(-*k*)
- □ 2) k = 0时函数取得最大值,取值为信号的能量
- □ 3) 如果原序列是周期为T的周期信号,那么自相关函数也是周期为T的周期函数: R(k) = R(T+k)

短时自相关函数



短时自相关函数

$$R_n(k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} \left[x(m) \cdot w(n-m) \cdot x(m+k) \cdot w(n-(m+k)) \right]$$

根据偶函数的特性:

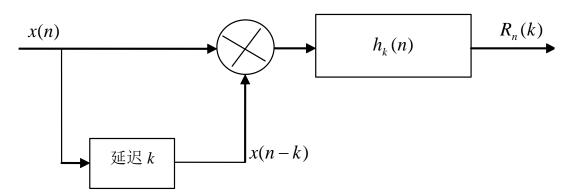
$$R_n(k) = R_n(-k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [x(m)w(n-m)x(m-k)w(n-(m-k))]$$

定义:

$$h_k(n) = w(n)w(n+k)$$

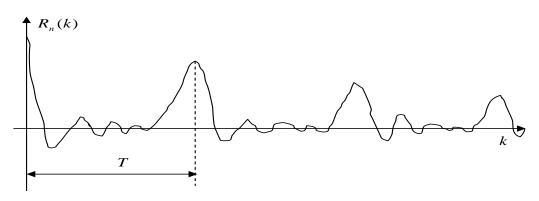
有:

$$R_n(k) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} [x(m)x(m-k)]h_k(n-m) = [x(n)x(n-k)] * h_k(n)$$



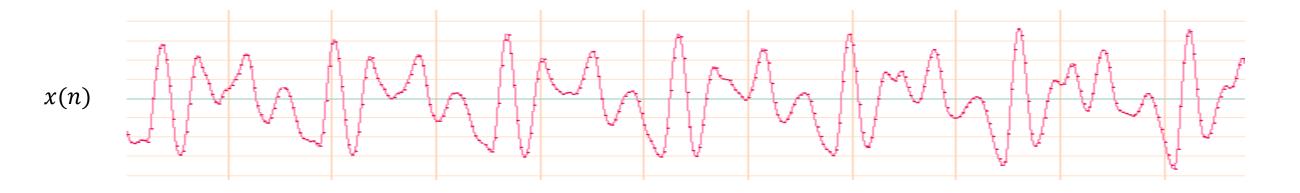


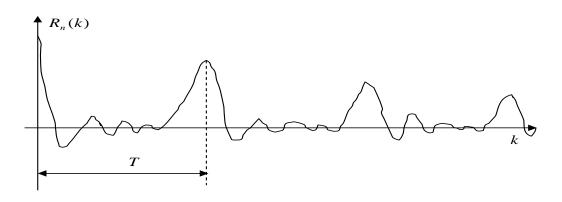
- 基于自相关函数的基音周期估计
 - □ 预处理
 - 除去声道共振峰对基音周期的干扰: 共振峰频率一般大于1000Hz
 - 带通滤波器滤波: 60Hz~900Hz
 - □ 基于短时自相关函数的估计算法



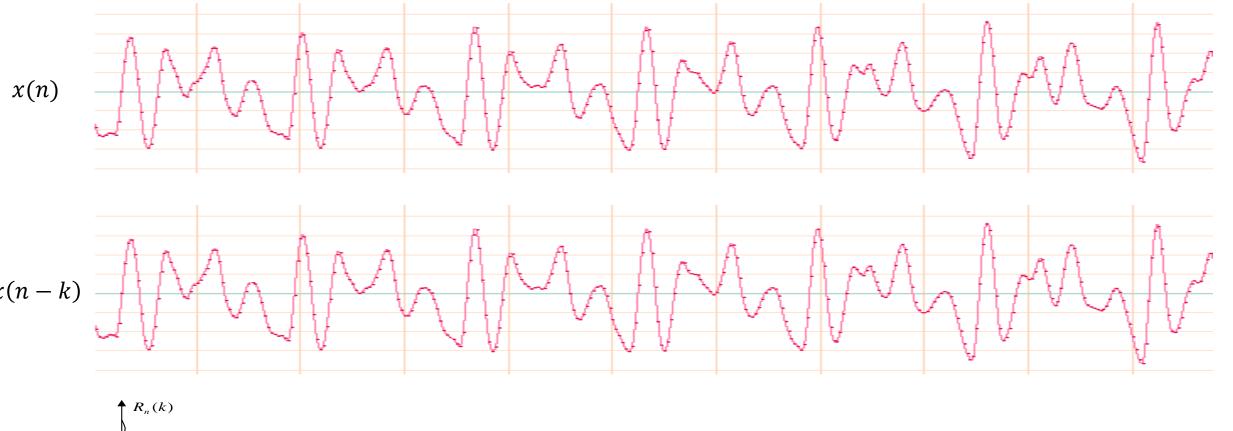
- 短时自相关函数在基音周期的各个整数倍点上有很大的峰值
- 第一最大峰值点与零点的距离就是基音周期
- 自相关函数窗长的选择
 - □ 至少应大于两个基音周期才能有较好的效果
 - □ 语音频率下限约为50Hz,基音周期最长约为20ms,因此窗长应大于40ms

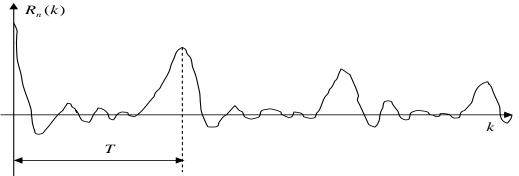




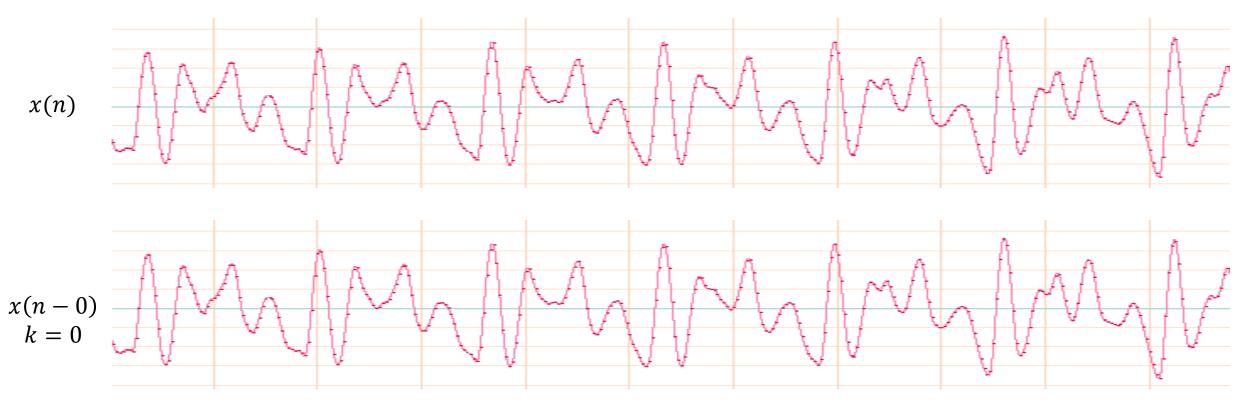


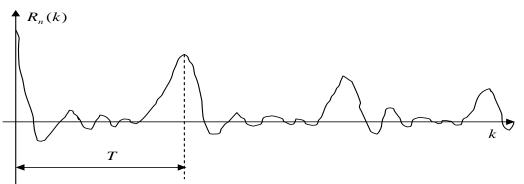




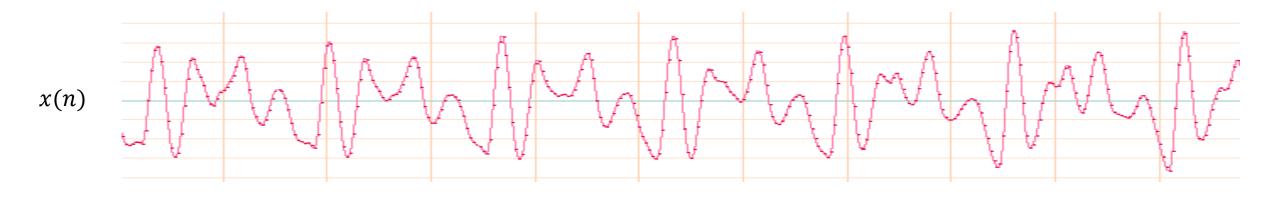


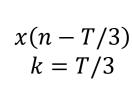


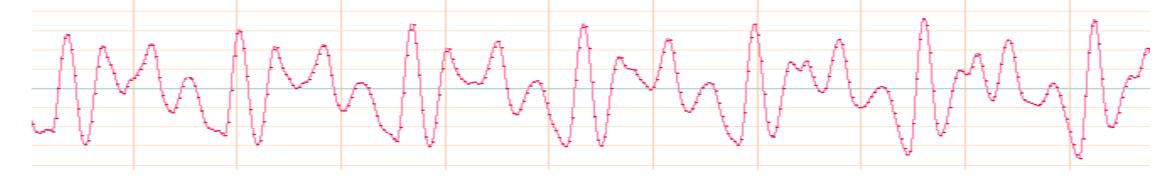


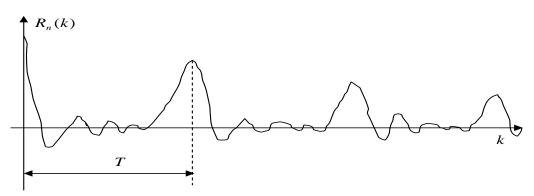




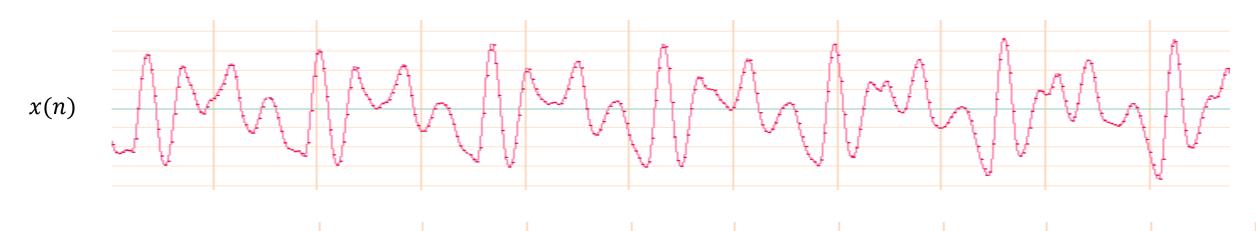




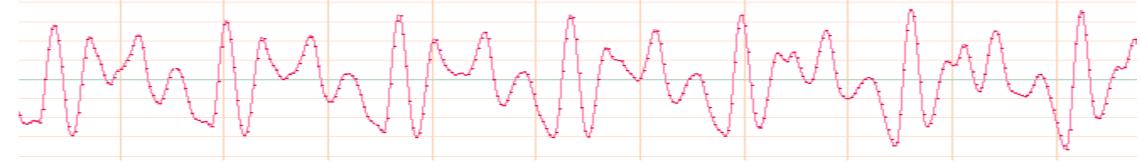


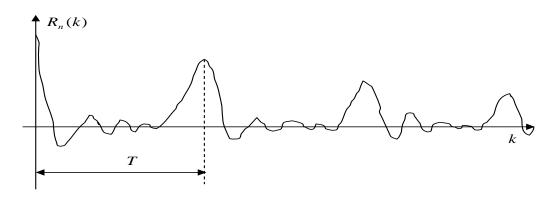




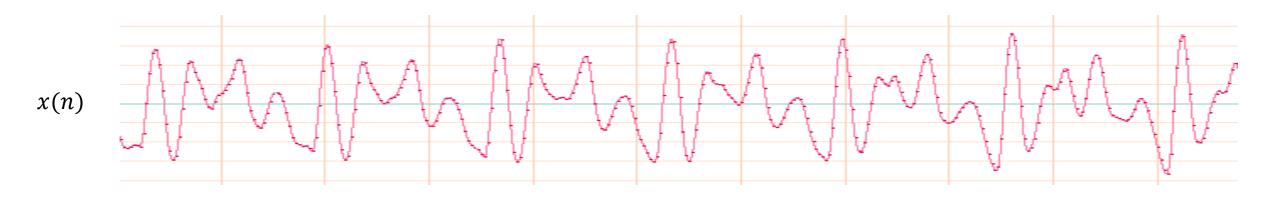


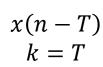
$$x(n - 2T/3)$$
$$k = 2T/3$$

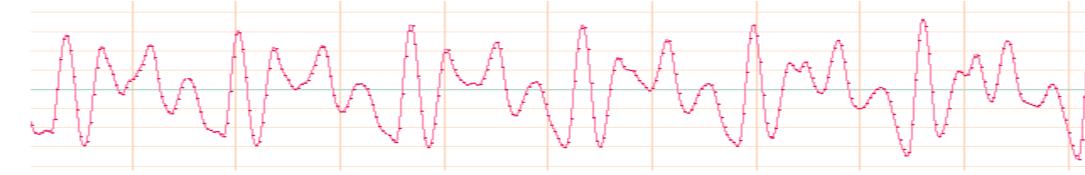


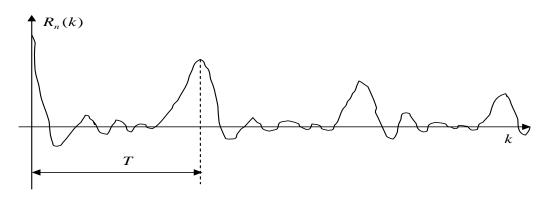














语音信号的频域处理

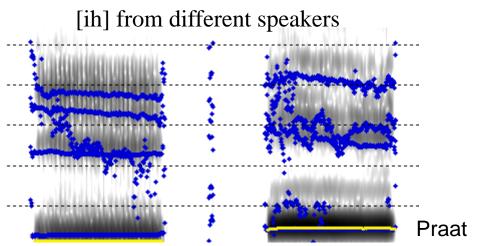
FREQUENCY-DOMAIN PROCESSING OF SPEECH SIGNAL

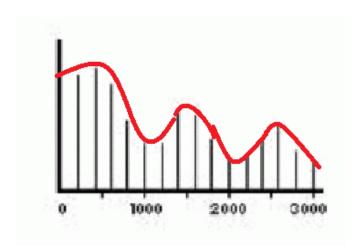
Frequency Domain Analysis: 频域分析

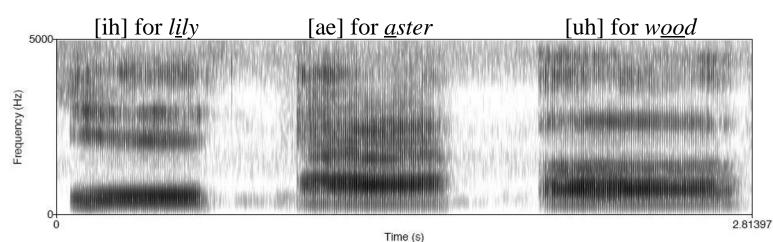


Importance of Frequency Domain Information

- □ The frequency domain information of the waveform are very important for some applications such as speech recognition, speaker identification, etc.
- □ Spectrum: 语谱
- □ Spectrogram: 语谱图
- □ Formant: 共振峰



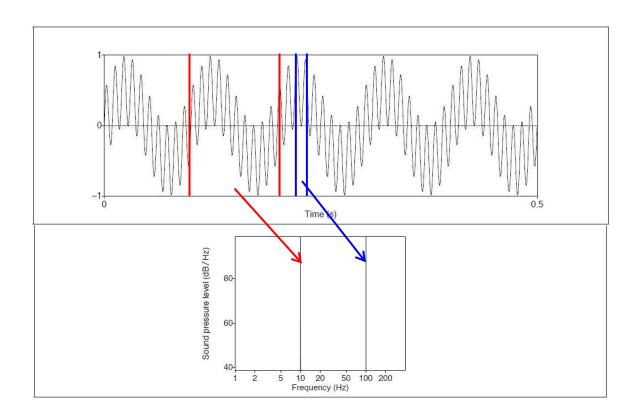




Fourier Transform: 傅立叶变换



- Fourier Analysis: 傅立叶分析
- 语谱分析工具
 - □ 每个复杂的波形都是由不同频率的正弦波组合而成
 - □ 将原始信号由时域特征转换为频域特征进行分析,为信号的频域分析奠定了基础

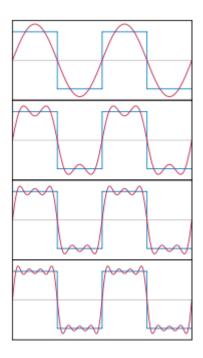


Fourier Transform: 傅立叶变换



Fourier Transform

■ A function or a signal can be decomposed into a sum of simple oscillating functions, namely sines and cosines.



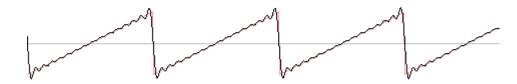
$$x_{\text{square}}(t) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin((2k-1)2\pi ft)}{(2k-1)}$$
$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sin(2\pi ft) + \frac{1}{3}\sin(6\pi ft) + \frac{1}{5}\sin(10\pi ft) + \cdots \right).$$

harmonics: 15



harmonics: 15

$$x_{\text{sawtooth}}(t) = -\frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2\pi k f t)}{k}$$





Fourier Transform: 傅立叶变换



Fourier Transform

 A function or a signal can be decomposed into a sum of simple oscillating functions, namely sines and cosines.

Cosine Waves

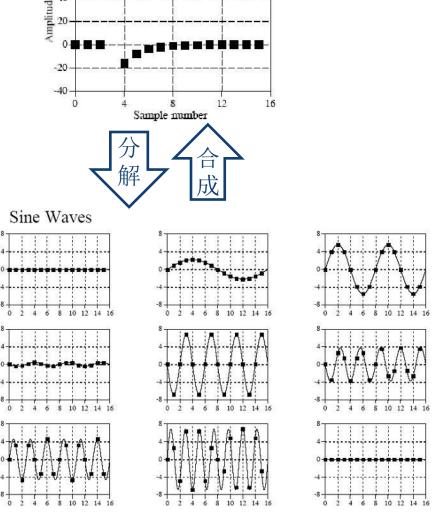
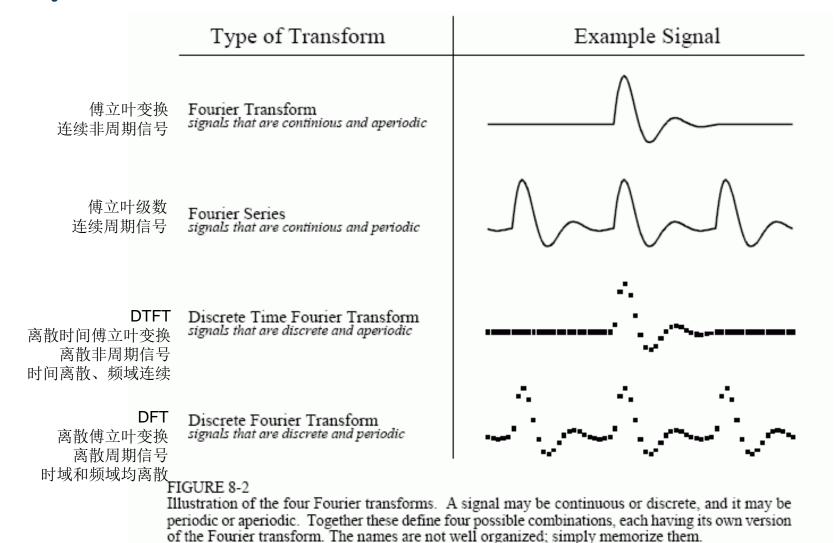


Illustration of Fourier Decomposition/Synthesis (傅立叶分解/合成)

Fourier Transform: 傅立叶变换



The Family of Fourier Transform



(from: http://www.dspquide.com/ch8/1.htm)

DFT: Discrete Fourier Transform

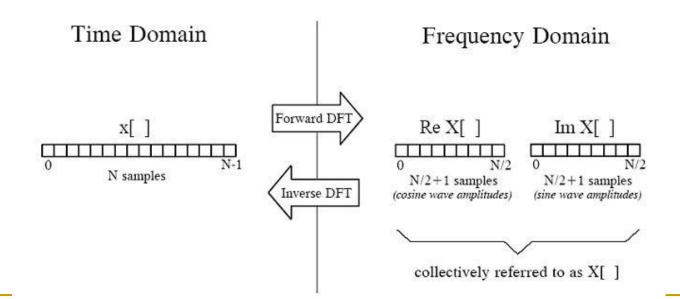


- Discrete Fourier Transform: DFT
 - □ 离散傅立叶变换

$$X(k) = \text{DFT}[x(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n) e^{-j\frac{2\pi nk}{N}} \qquad (0 \le k \le N-1)$$

- Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform: IDFT
 - → 离散傅立叶变换的反变换

$$x(n) = \text{IDFT}[X(k)] = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} X(k) e^{j\frac{2\pi nk}{N}} \qquad (0 \le n \le N-1)$$

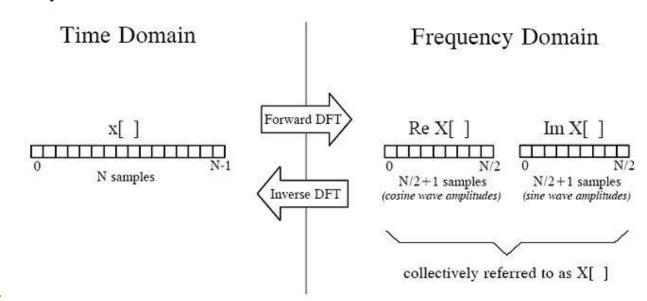


DFT: Discrete Fourier Transform



DFT and IDFT

- □ DFT transforms any signal from *time domain* to *frequency domain*.
- □ The frequency domain contains exactly the same information as the time domain. If you know one domain, you can calculate the other.
- □ DFT: *decomposition*, *analysis*, or *forward* DFT
- □ IDFT: *synthesis*, or *inverse* DFT
- N: the number of samples in the time domain
 - Can be any positive integer
 - A power of two is usually chosen: 128, 256, 512, 1024, etc.

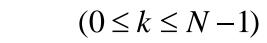


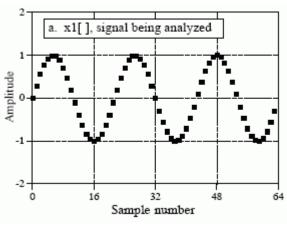
DFT: Discrete Fourier Transform

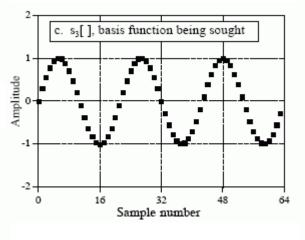


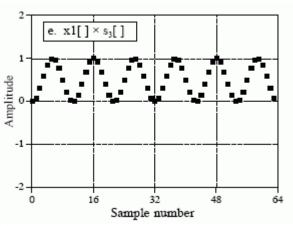
Understanding the DFT

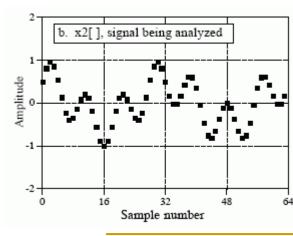
$$X(k) = DFT[x(n)] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x(n)e^{-j\frac{2\pi nk}{N}}$$

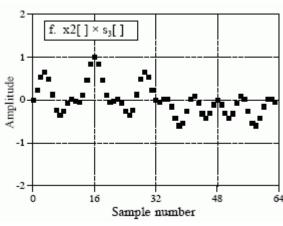












STFT: Short-time Fourier Transform



Short-time Fourier Transform: STFT

- □ DFT: 普通离散傅立叶变换: 适用于平稳、周期信号
 - 语音信号是典型的非平稳信号
 - 语音信号是短时平稳的: 10ms~30ms的窗函数进行加窗处理
- □ STFT: 短时傅立叶变换
 - 对语音信号首先进行短时加窗处理,然后对所得的加窗后的短时语音信号进行傅立叶变换

$$STFT\{x(n)\} \equiv X(n,\omega) = X_n(e^{j\omega}) = \sum_{m=-\infty}^{\infty} x(m)w(n-m)e^{-j\omega m}$$

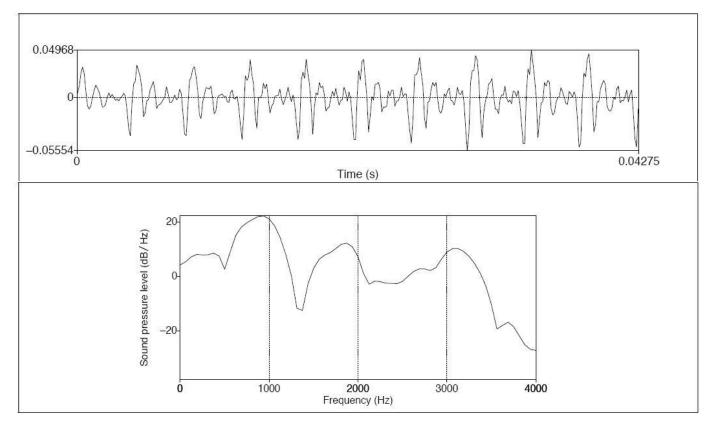
- Spectrogram: 语谱图
 - □ The **magnitude squared** of the STFT yields the spectrogram of the function.

spectrogram
$$\{x(n)\} \equiv S_n(e^{j\omega}) = |X_n(e^{j\omega})|^2$$

Spectrum and Spectrogram: 语谱和语谱图 MEDIA Research Center

■ Spectrum: 语谱

- □ The spectrum of a signal is a representation of each of its frequency components and their amplitudes.
- □ 语音信号的频域波形,描述信号包含的频率成分和它们的幅度
- □ 描述的是某个特定时刻的加窗后短时语音信号的频率分布,又称为spectral slice

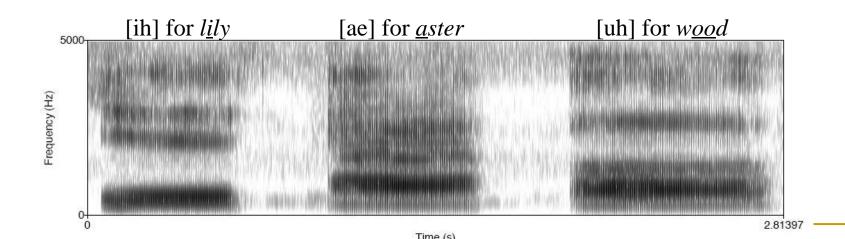


The waveform for the vowel /ae/ from $h\underline{a}d$, and its spectrum computed from DFT

Spectrum and Spectrogram: 語播和語播剧 MEDIA Research Center

■ Spectrogram: 语谱图

- □ A spectrogram is a way of envisioning how the different frequencies that make up a waveform change over time.
- \Box The x-axis shows time, as it did for the waveform.
- □ The y-axis now shows frequencies in Hertz.
- □ The darkness of a point on a spectrogram corresponding to the amplitude of the frequency component.
 - Very dark points have high amplitude, light points have low amplitude.
- □ The spectrogram is a useful way of visualizing the three dimensions (time x frequency x amplitude).



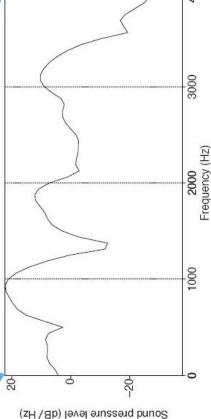
80

Spectrum and Spectrogram: 4



■ Spectrogram: 语谱图

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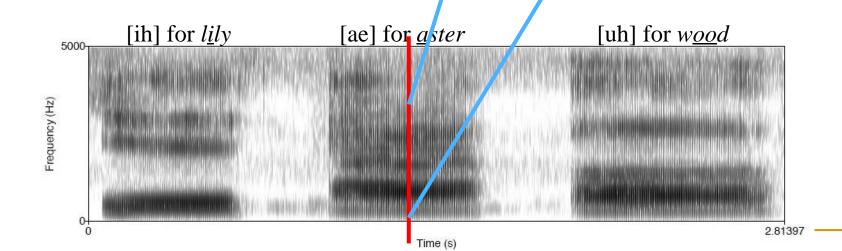


waveform change

uency component.

81

cy x amplitude).

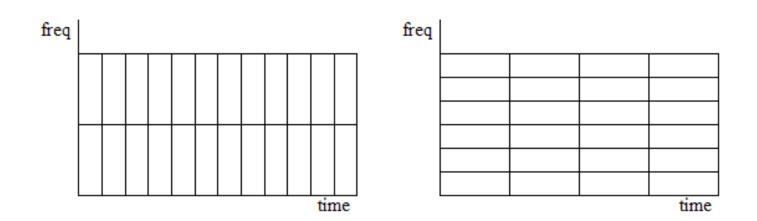


Spectrogram: 语谱图



Resolution Issues

- □ Frequency Resolution: 频率分辨率
 - 语谱图纵坐标(频率)的分辨率
 - 频率分辨率高,靠在一起的频率分量能较容易分开
- □ Time Resolution: 时间分辨率
 - 语谱图横坐标(时间)的分辨率
 - 时间分辨率高,更能反映频率随时间变化的情况



Spectrogram: 语谱图



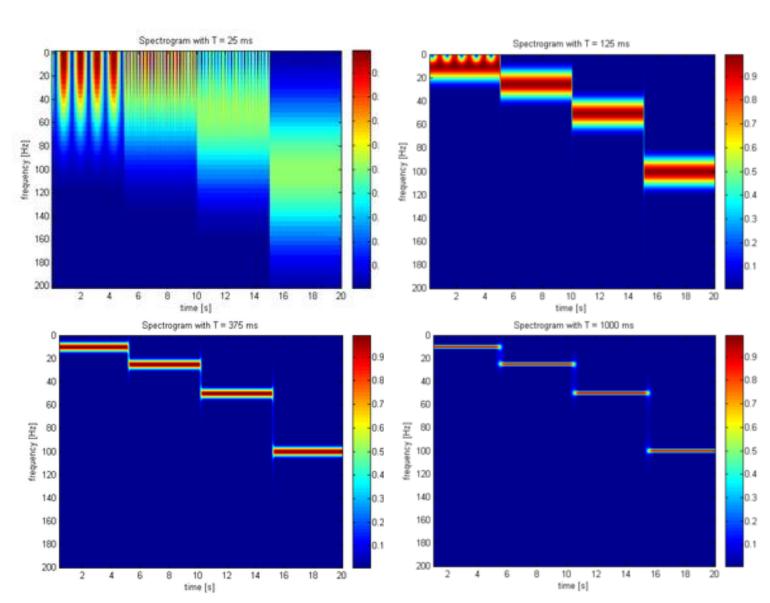
Resolution Issues

- □两种分辨率均受窗函数的影响
 - Wide window gives better frequency but poor time resolution.
 - Narrow window gives good time but poor frequency resolution.

Explanation

Frequency Resolution:Frequency space between2 consecutive coefficients: fs/N

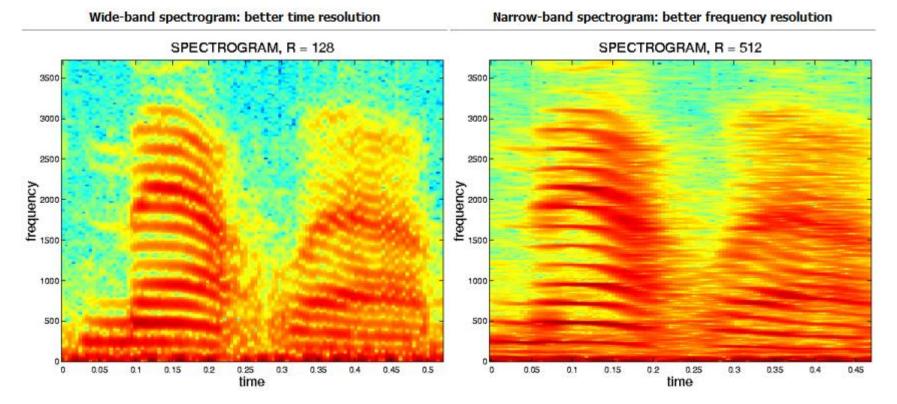
$$x(t) = \begin{cases} \cos(2\pi 10t); & 0 \le t < 5s \\ \cos(2\pi 25t); & 5 \le t < 10s \\ \cos(2\pi 50t); & 10 \le t < 15s \\ \cos(2\pi 100t); & 15 \le t < 20s \end{cases}$$



Spectrogram: 语谱图



- Wide-band Spectrogram: 宽带语谱图
 - □ 频率分辨率取300-400Hz,时间分辨率2-5ms,良好的时间分辨率,频率分辨率较差
- Narrow-band Spectrogram: 窄带语谱图
 - 」 频率分辨率取50-100Hz, 时间分辨率5-10ms, 良好的频率分辨率, 时间分辨率较差



Q&A

