Lab 05 probabilistic noise suppression methods

7H2: fixed thresholds 작용구간 (non-speech period) 은 추정하면

- 1) थुट्ट gain जा लेड १५८८
- ② noise의 상대적인 크기(SNR)의 एंग्रेगी प्रोमेंग्रेम हरेंग
- ③ 음성구간으로 잘못 추정하면 음성도 차강된 수 있다

धेले धेरेना प्यान क्लेंग्रेंग प्रिकार प्रिकार प्रिकार प्राचित्र प्राचित्र

- \* 이번 Lab부터는 VAD (voice activity detection)은 구소 선생하다.
  - EPD (end point detection): 음성구간의 시작과 끝은 추정
  - -VAD: 용성의 유무(active/deactive) 로 구할 frame 변조 (구호 10 ms 단위)
    건성한다. 0/1의 hand decision, p(voice/y(t))의 soft decision이
    가능하다 한국 모대는 사용한 경우 hand decision은
    Soft decision은 thresholding 하다 얻은 수 있다
  - P (vorce | y(t)): posterior voicing probability of y(t) being observed y(t) 7+ 관측되었은 때 草莓 彰章
  - EPD는 VAD 결각은 흑처리 (post Processing)하여 만원수 있다. thresholding median filtering, 권 길이 검증

Io noise spectrum estimation and suppression by probabilistic VAD

a. 对处社 李克里时是 voicing probability P(V|y) 7站

b. 7+ frame 時至 noise 對元 对此, 1-P(VIYK), YK=[YKI... YKN] C. (hard decision)

 $1 - P(V|Y/K) \geqslant \Theta_{\text{noise}} \rightarrow I(k) = 1$  $\langle \Theta_{\text{noise}} \rightarrow I(K) = 0 \rangle$   $k = 1 \dots K$ Aframes

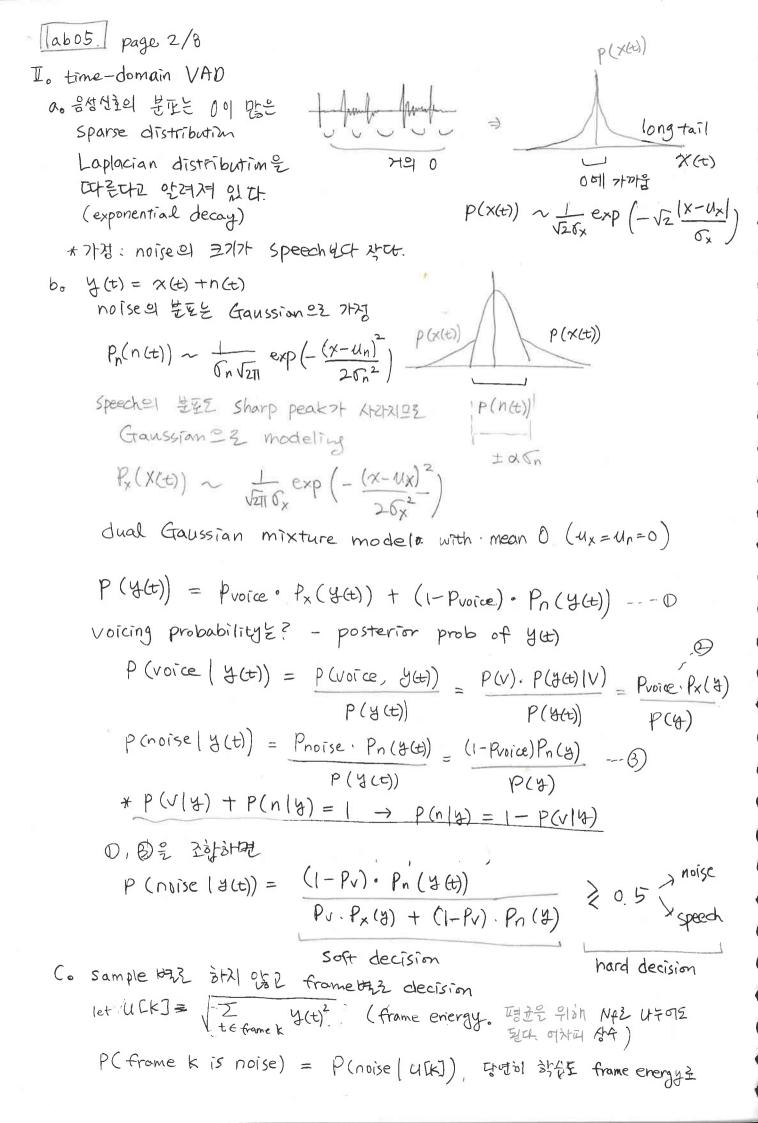
 $|\hat{N}(\omega)|^2 = \mathbb{E}[|N(\omega)|^2] = \sum_{k=1}^{K} |I(k)| |Y(k, \omega)|^2$ 

d. (soft decision) MAP estimation (maximum a posteriori estimation)
inoise spectrum? posterior probability? weighted summation

$$|\widehat{N}(\omega)|^2 = \sum_{k=1}^{K} P(\text{noise}|Y|_k) |Y(k,\omega)|^2, \quad p(\text{noise}|Y|_k)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{K} P(\text{noise}|Y|_k) = |-p(\text{voice}|Y|_k)$$

e. labo4et time-domain FIR Wiener filtering 0/8



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[Labos] page 3/8
                       time-domain VAD (continged)
                                        dual Gaussian mixture training
                  EM (expectation maximization) algorithm HE
                 ① compute U[k] = (三 Y(t)2) for all k=1...K (可比例)

② Sort and and
                  2) Sort, and split lower 1~ K frames - compute on
                                                                                                                        Lupper K ~ K frames -
                   \Theta u_n = u_x = 0, Proice = 0.5
                       € compute Px(UIX) = Lexp(- UIX)
                                                                                          Pn (U[K]) = I exp (- U[K])
                                                                                        P(Noice | UCK]) Pr Dx (UCK]).
                                                                                                                                                                                Pv Px (uski) + (1-Pv) Pn (usk))
                       \bigcirc update P_{V} \in \sum_{k=1}^{K} P(V | U(k))
                                                                                   Cx2 = E P(VIUCK). W[K]2

\int_{k=1}^{\infty} P(v|u(k)) \cdot u(k)

\int_{k=1}^{\infty} P(v|u(k)) \cdot u(k)

= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(noise|u(k)) \cdot u(k)^{2}

= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} P(noise|u(k)) \cdot u(k)^{2}

= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - P(v|u(k))) \cdot u(k)^{2}

= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 - P(v|u(k)) \cdot u(k)^{2}

= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (1 
          t. noise spectrum estimation
                             \begin{aligned} \left| \widetilde{N}(W) \right|^2 &= \mathbb{E}_N [N(k, w)] = \underbrace{\frac{\sum_{k} P(n_0) \approx |u(k)|}{\sum_{k} P(n_0) \approx |u(k)|}}_{E_N(l-T_K(k)) \cdot U^2(k)} = \underbrace{\sum_{k} (l-P(v|u(k)))}_{E_N(l-T_K(k)) \cdot U^2(k)} = \underbrace{\sum_{k} (l-P(v|u(k)))}_{E_N(l-T_K(k)) \cdot U^2(k)} 
= \underbrace{\sum_{k} (l-T_K(k)) \cdot U^2(k)}_{E_N(l-T_K(k))} 
= \underbrace{\sum_{k} (l-T_K(k)) \cdot U^2(k)}_{E_N(l-T_K(k))} 
= \underbrace{\sum_{k} (l-P(v|u(k)))}_{E_N(l-T_K(k))} \cdot \underbrace{\sum_{k} (l-P(v|u(k)))}_{E_N(l-T_K(k))} 
                                                                      where Ix[k] = 1 it P(V[U[k]) > 0.5
```



III. frequency domain VAD using Rayleigh mixture model
만약 noise 특성이 (비로 등대) 거구따에 건충되어 있고 amplitude 가
마우 코다면 time-domain VAD에 매우 분기참



noise 크기가 마루 크지만 구하수 명명이 M는 narrow band 이와 같은 solared noise에 대해서 신입성 있는 VAD 견과는 연기 위해 frequency domain에서 갖축모대는 사용하여 본다.

 $Y(k, \omega)$ : frame  $k \in \mathbb{R}$  주 W 성분  $|Y(k, \omega)|^2 = Y(k, \omega) Y^*(k, \omega) - ** 는 complex conjugate (程제 生作) <math>|Y(k, \omega)|^2 \sim \text{Rayleigh}(G)$ ,  $\text{pdf}(f_{\times}(\pi | G)) = \frac{\chi}{G^2} \exp(-\frac{\chi^2}{2G^2})$  Rayleigh Distribution

年刊日 Random Variable X, YTH 時刊 00日 注記 Variance で到 Gaussian distribution記 田立時 (×んN(0, 6+), Y~N(0, 62))
Fandom Variable R= √x2+Y2 宅 Rayleigh distributed (wikipedia)
+단, XLY ( 正(xx) = 0, 〒 地子 ×年 下記 Independent (i,i.d.)
(uncorrelated)
なけられ Y(k, W) = A+jB 이豆 A, B>+ Independent Gaussian with same variance

$$\Rightarrow |\Upsilon(k,w)| \sim f_{\times}(x|G) = \frac{x}{G^2} \exp\left(-\frac{x^2}{2G^2}\right)$$

 $0 f_{x}(0|0) = \frac{0}{00} exp(-0) = 0.1 = 0$ 

图 X(0는 정의되지 않음 fx(XIE) = 0 for X(0

⊕ x=6 € mode (local peak) -1 + FRISH!

B parameter & of Huth oil stell (variance & 0-4)

There do state maximum likelihood, unbiased estimation

© 
$$E[X] = G[\frac{\pi}{2}]$$
  
 $Var[X] = E[(E-E_X)^2] = \frac{4-\pi}{2}G^2 = Variance > T or S = Va$ 

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III-2. Frequency domain VAD part 2

multivariate extension of Rayleigh distribution

\* 即号 卑なみな、 ではない Ct音と その 時午完の (dimensinn完め) independent star 沙弦、 ※=[×1×2...×D]

$$f_{x}(x|z) \cong f_{x_{1}}(x_{1}|\vec{\sigma_{1}}) \cdot f_{x_{2}}(x_{2}|\vec{\sigma_{2}}) - f_{x_{0}}(x_{0}|\vec{\sigma_{0}}^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{11} \frac{7_d}{\sigma_d^2} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\chi_d^2}{2\sigma_d^2}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{11} \frac{\chi_d}{\sigma_d^2}\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\chi_d^2}{2\sigma_d^2}\right)$$

$$Y(k, w) = X(k, w) + N(k, w)$$
. Xet N2 independent (i.d.4.) distinctively distributed

|Y(k,w)|= |X(k,w)+N(k,w)| => dual Rayleigh mixture model 73%.

\* 엄인히 만하면 Y는 두 Complex Random Variables XET N의 함의 전대값 mixture model 은 XET N이 변간이 반측되는 것은 가정하다므로 타가 있다. 동HIPL Speech는 Sparse 하므로 적용해 보도록 한다 \* Cx² > Cn² 으로 가정한다

$$f_{\kappa}(y) = P_{\kappa} f_{\kappa}(y|\delta_{\kappa}^{2}) + P_{N} f_{N}(y|\delta_{n}^{2})$$

$$= P_{x} \frac{4}{6x^{2}} exp(-\frac{4x^{2}}{26x^{2}}) + P_{N} \frac{4}{6x^{2}} exp(-\frac{4x^{2}}{26x^{2}})$$

$$= \Im\left(\frac{P_{x}}{G_{x}^{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{g^{2}}{2G_{x}^{2}}\right) + \frac{P_{N}}{G_{n}^{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{g^{2}}{2G_{n}^{2}}\right)\right)$$

+ posterior probability
$$P(\text{voice}|y) = \frac{P_{x}f_{x}(y|\delta_{x}^{2})}{f_{r}(y)} = \frac{P_{x}f_{x}(y|\delta_{x}^{2})}{P_{x}f_{x}(y) + P_{y}f_{y}(y)}$$

$$P(\text{Noise}|y) = \frac{P_N f_N(y)}{P_X f_X(y) + P_N f_N(y)} = 1 - P(\text{Voice}|y)$$

\* EM algorithm = & Stabet.

\* 
$$G_{\chi}^{2} < G_{N}^{2} \rightarrow SWap. ( Strict ) 274 4 24)$$

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II-3. frequency domain VAD part3
  N(W) = 卡斯子 WDFCT Rayleigh mixture model 은 하지 않고
       multivariate Rayleigh 2 27
        let y(k) = [ |Y(k, wi) | |Y(k, wz) | .... | Y(k, wo) | ] T
                           구하수 성본들의 첫대값들로 구성된 Column Vector
            speecher noise el pafé ?t
              子如午 次三01 independentoral 가장하고 가 dimension의 Scalar pdf의 급空 表現
                 f_{*}(y) = f_{*}(y_{1}) \cdot f_{*}(y_{2}) \dots f_{*}(y_{p}) = \pi_{d} f_{*}(y_{d})
                                = \prod \frac{\forall d}{62} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\forall d}{26x^2}\right) = \left(\prod_{d} \frac{\forall d}{6x^2}\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\nabla}{d} \frac{\forall d^2}{26x^2}\right)
                  f_{m}(y) = \prod_{d} \frac{y_{d}}{\sigma_{nd}^{2}} \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{y_{d}^{2}}{2G_{nd}^{2}}\right) = \left(\prod_{d} \frac{y_{d}}{G_{nd}^{2}}\right) \cdot \exp\left(-\sum_{d} \frac{y_{d}^{2}}{2G_{nd}^{2}}\right)
      * Computation of multivariate pdf using log
                                                                                              exponential function 2
                                                                                              매우 많이 골라면 수가 많이
          fry (y) = exp ( } log 4d - 2] log 5d
                                                                                               对けみか underflow ナ と午
                                                                                                있다. 따라서 공가기는 국이고
                 - Z 4 d )
                                                                                                 HOFFIZ CHXIECH
          fn (x) = exp ( \( \frac{1}{2} \log \) \)
     X dual mixture multivariate Rayleigh
             P.(voice (y)) = Px. fx(y)
                                          Px.fx(y) + Pn.fin(y)
                     東元本の A1公司 P1かい 甚里/甚以至 Pxofx(y/)を いち
                               -= The factor (error correction)
      log + (1) = = = (1/094a - 2log (nd - 4d - log 4d + 2log (xd + 4d )
                             = \frac{5}{4} \left( 2 \log \frac{G_{\text{xd}}}{G_{\text{xd}}} + \frac{y_{\text{xd}}^2}{2} \left( \frac{1}{G_{\text{xd}}^2} - \frac{1}{G_{\text{xd}}} \right) \right) \stackrel{\triangle}{=} 3 \times (4)
           => log 1th, exp 1the ア*(YI) 用化 가능
                      7x(y) = 1+ Pn . exp 3x(y)
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 $T_{in}(y) = p(noise(y)) = (-p(voice(y)) = (-7_*(y))$ 

[Labo5] page 7/8 II-40 frequency domain VAD using Rayleigh mixture model part 4 (EM algorithm) 九日 10~3011日 frame come come energy そみれせ → fx(y) parameters D Initialization 子とス など → fin (y) initial parameters 2 Expectation compute of (y(k)) for all k=1... # frames 3 maximization update Txd and Ind; probabilistically (maximum likelihood estimate)  $Cx_{q} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \chi(\lambda(k)) \cdot \lambda_{q}(k)}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} \chi(\lambda(k)) \cdot \lambda_{q}(k)} \qquad Cu_{q} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{K} (1 - \chi(\lambda(k)) \cdot \lambda_{q}(k))}{\sum_{k=1}^{K} (1 - \chi(\lambda(k)) \cdot \lambda_{q}(k))}$ for all d = 1 ... D @ Repeat 3~4 < Noise Spectrum Estimation > Nois Rayleigh et mode 위치인 Gnd로 떠는 [N (Wa)] = 6 nd \* Implementation tips. のの人の人の人ととなりをそれる ② I 8x >0, I(1-8x) >0 인지 확인하는 너무 작으면 update 하지 않음 (of all diverged) (Y(k, w))2 = 0 of Wiener filter gain 71/68/2004 " clivide by Zero" exception HEAD |Y(k,w)|2 = max (Ey, |Y(k, w)|2 | = 9 6 6 4 12 12 ④ 상(t)에 배우 작은 크기 (♂=10-10~10-6) el Gaussian random noise ~ 1 THONAE 哈田豆 SLCt. ( Online EM algorithm > 包AX22 气可见是 到35可足 Offline training 机片, 知 凡 D Initialization: 27 10~30 frame c2 初は、Wiener filtering 計列 の象 @ Expectation at current frame compute of (y(K)) for current frame K. 3) Adaptive maximization

 $C_{Xd}^{2} = \left( 1 - \alpha \gamma_{X}(k) \right) C_{Xd}^{2} \left( 6|d \right) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \alpha C_{X}(k) \cdot \gamma_{d}^{2}(k) \qquad 0 \leq d \leq 1$ 

Ond2 = (1- & (1- (x(k))) Ond + 2 x (1- 8x(k)) & yd(k)

→ Peat Q-3

Labos page 8/8 TV. frequency domain VAD using LogNormal distribution Rayleigh 본본는 parameter 가 하나밖에 없기 때문에 正현려이 딴건지 특히 mixture modeling은 하면 이론라 달리 잘 안 맞은 수 있다. 在社, hoise er speechel scale 和17十 王电 社學二之 台見 午 处几 Menoise speed noise 의 甚至十 Sharp 3tx1pt Scale of speech on Hid to Scale of speech on 비행 너무작다 < LogNormal> Let  $y(k, w) = |g| Y(k, w)|^2$ ,  $2^2|2$  Gaussian mixture model 1490 = Scale mismatch et E进码 $(\Gamma \rightarrow U, \Gamma)$  증가 fx(y) = (2π)2. [det Σ] « exp(-½(y/- U\*)) PDF Ux: mean vector, I: covariance matrix 너무 복사하기 때문에 Independent 가사  $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{XA} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \exp\left(-\frac{\left(\frac{4}{4} - \frac{4}{4} \times 4\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{2 \times 10^{-2}}\right)$ fin (外) 豆 硅은 방법으로 modeling àre  $\frac{P \times f_{\times}(y)}{P \times f_{\times}(y) + P_{N} f_{N}(y)} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{P_{N}}{P \times} \frac{f_{N}(y)}{f_{N}(y)}}$ (x)= Px +x(y) EM update  $U_{X} = \frac{\sum_{i} \chi_{X}(\lambda_{i}) \cdot \lambda_{i}}{\sum_{i} \chi_{X}(\lambda_{i}) \cdot \lambda_{i}} \qquad Q_{Xq} = \frac{\sum_{i} \chi_{X}(\lambda_{i}) \cdot (\beta_{i}q - \chi_{Xq})_{x}}{\sum_{i} \chi_{X}(\lambda_{i})}$  $u_{N} = \frac{\sum (1 - \delta_{x}(y)) \cdot y}{\sum \delta_{x}(y)} \cdot \frac{\sum (1 - \delta_{x}(y)) \cdot (y_{d} - u_{Nd})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\sum (1 - \delta_{x}(y))}$ 

| N (wa) | = exp (UNd) .: Gaussian of mode & mean vector