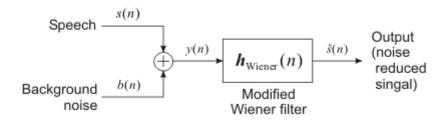
Demo5.噪声抑制

该 demo 主要演示利用维纳滤波进行语音增强。demo 输入一段 10s 人声,并按一定信噪比加入汽车背景声作为噪声信号,通过可调参数的维纳滤波进行噪声滤除,并提供去噪前后的音频试听。

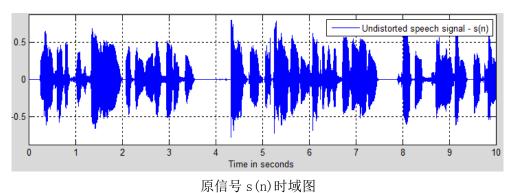
系统框图如下:



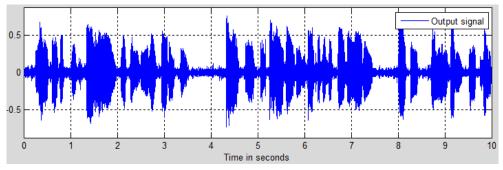
具体输入输出项见下表:

输入信号		一段 10s 人声+可调 SNR 平稳噪声
	1	原信号 s(n)的时域图、语谱图
输出结果	2	带噪信号 y(n)的时域图、语谱图
	3	去噪信号 s^(n)的时域图、语谱图
可调滤波器参数		Max att; overest

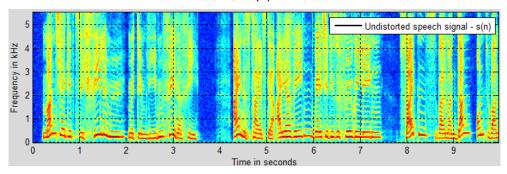
1. 信噪比为 10, 滤波器参数 max att=20, overest=1db 情况下,时域和频域去噪效果演示:



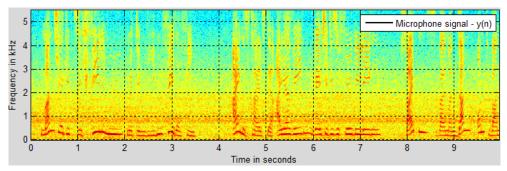
带噪信号 y(n)时域图



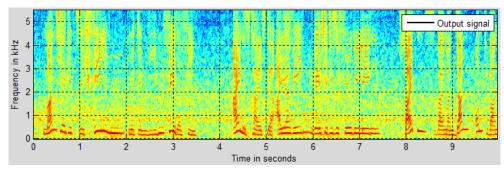
去噪信号 s^(n)的时域图



原信号 s(n)语谱图



带噪信号 y(n)语谱图



去噪信号 s^(n)语谱图

本 demo 中有两个可调参数: overest 和 max att。以下分别讨论这两个参数:

2. 滤波器 overest 参数对去噪效果的影响

关于 overest,课件中这样描述:

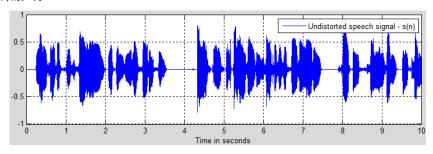
A Problem: The short-term power of the input signal usually fluctuates faster than the noise estimate – also during speech pauses. As a result the filter characteristic opens and closes in a randomized manner, which results in tonal residual noise (so-called **musical noise**).

Solution: By inserting a fixed overestimation:

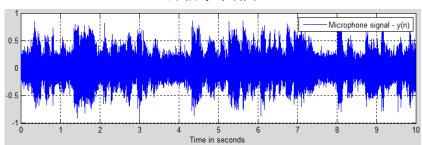
$$\widehat{S}_{bb}(\Omega_{\mu}, n) \longrightarrow K_{\text{over}} \widehat{S}_{bb}(\Omega_{\mu}, n)$$

the randomized opening of the filter can be avoided. This comes, however, with a more aggressive attenuation characteristic that attenuates also parts of the speech signal.

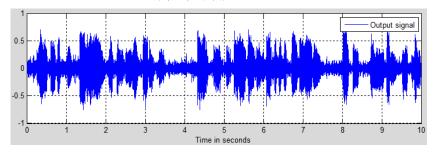
因此,为解决原信号短时功率谱振荡速度快于估计噪声,从而带来音乐噪声的问题,设置"过估计"参数: overest。现设置信噪比 SNR=3,固定 max att=20,观察并试听不同 overest 对去噪效果影响。



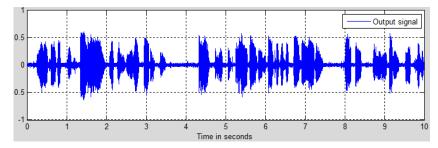
原信号时域图



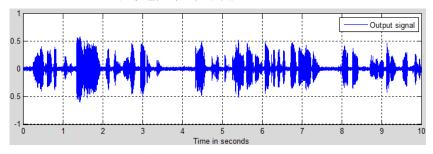
加噪信号时域图(SNR=3)



滤波输出信号时域图.overest=1dB



滤波输出信号时域图.overest=5dB

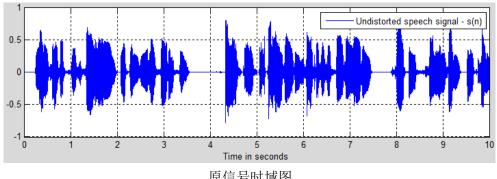


滤波输出信号时域图.overest=12dB

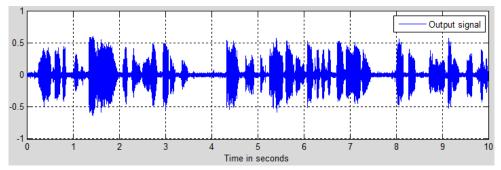
经试听,overest=1dB情况下,去噪效果并不理想,背景噪声仍然严重干扰原语音; overest=5dB 情况下,噪声明显被抑制,原语音内容也较为清晰; overest=12dB 情况下,噪 声明显被抑制,但原语音也开始出现明显的失真。故: overest 应根据信噪比设置,不可过 大也不可过小。

3. 滤波器 max att 参数对去噪效果的影响

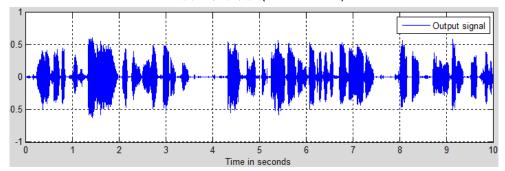
max att 为该去噪滤波器的最大衰减,设置 SNR=3,overest=5dB,改变 max att 参数观察 去噪效果



原信号时域图



去噪后号时域图(max att=20dB)



去噪后号时域图(max att=50dB)

从试听效果来看,在0-50范围内,max att设置得越大越好,噪声去除效果越明显。