

FLASHFORMER: DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF A FAST AND EFFICIENT SINGLE-CHANNEL SPEECH SEPARATION MODEL

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What?

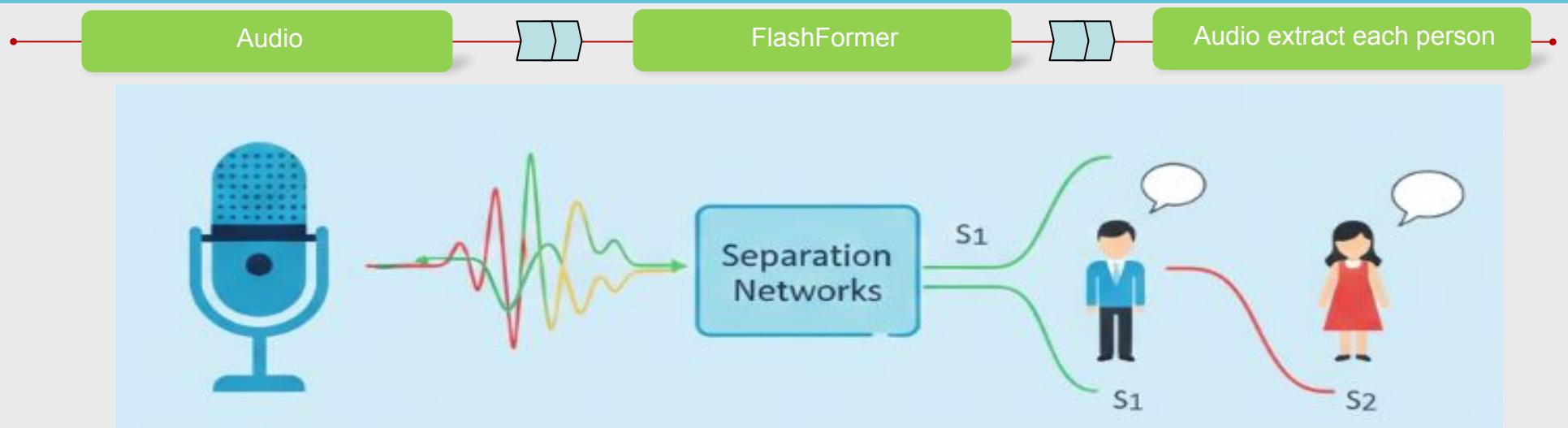
We introduce **FlashFormer**, a hybrid architecture designed to solve the single-channel speech separation problem:

- **Proposed Method:** Combines **Transformer** for global context, **FSMN** for efficient memory, and **Flash Attention** for hardware optimization.
- **Complexity Reduction:** Transitions computational complexity from quadratic to linear, significantly reducing memory footprint
- **Core Task:** Separating individual voices from a single mixed audio source

Why?

- **Computational Cost:** Current state-of-the-art models like Conv-TasNet or MossFormer2 are computationally **expensive** for long sequences.
- **Real-time Constraints:** Traditional Transformers suffer from quadratic memory growth, making them **difficult** to deploy on resource-constrained IoT devices or real-time systems
- **Optimization Gap:** There is a need for a model that balances high-quality separation (quality) with low processing latency (latency).

Overview



Description

1. Hybrid Transformer-FSMN Architecture

- The model utilizes **Transformer** layers to capture global dependencies and rich contextual representations across the audio signal
- To handle long-term dependencies with lower overhead, it integrates Feedforward Sequential Memory Networks (FSMN)
- FFSMN layers expand the receptive field effectively without the high computational cost typically associated with recurrent structures.

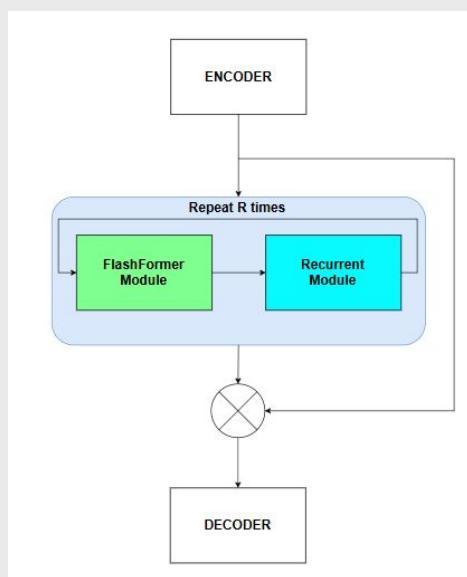


Fig. 1. The diagram of the proposed FlashFormer model.

2. Hardware-Optimized Flash Attention

- A core innovation is the integration of **Flash Attention** to optimize memory access at the hardware level
- This mechanism reduces the traditional Transformer's quadratic time and memory complexity down to **linear complexity**
- By making the attention mechanism **IO-aware**, the model achieves significantly faster inference speeds, particularly for long audio sequences.

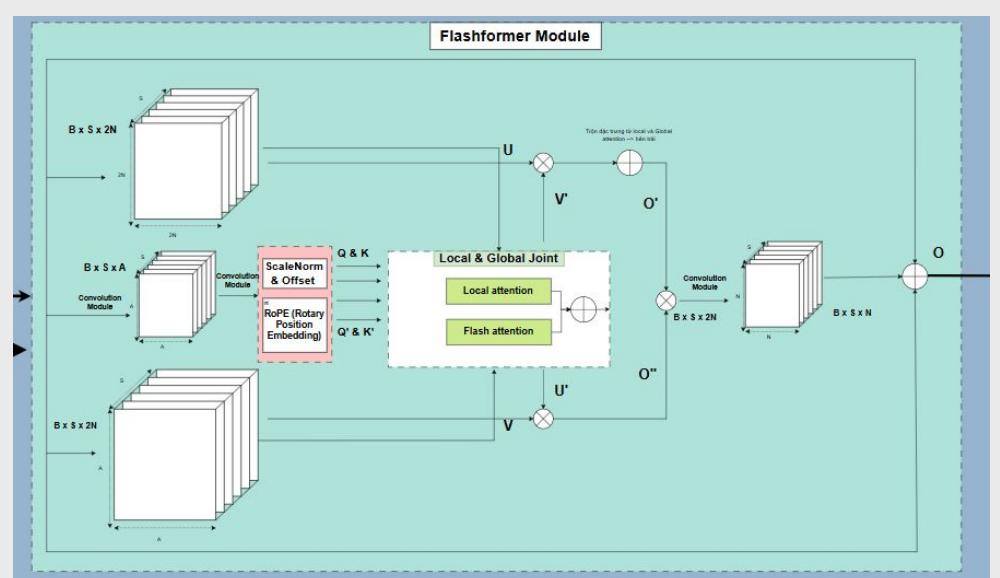


Fig. 2. The diagram of the FlashFormer Module