Discriminative Non-negative Matrix Factorization for Single-Channel Speech Separation

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Introduction

Speech separation (Cocktail-party problem)

- **Goal:**

  Segregating each stream of sound from mixed speech of many speakers.

- **Application:**

  - Robust speech recognition: preprocessing noisy or multi-speaker speech data

  - Improve speech quality: boosting signal noise ratio for targeted speech

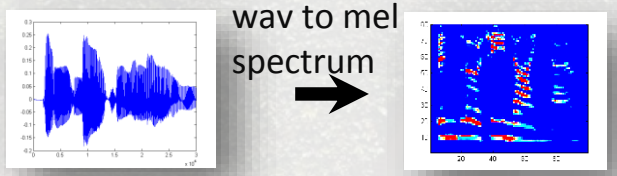
Current approaches

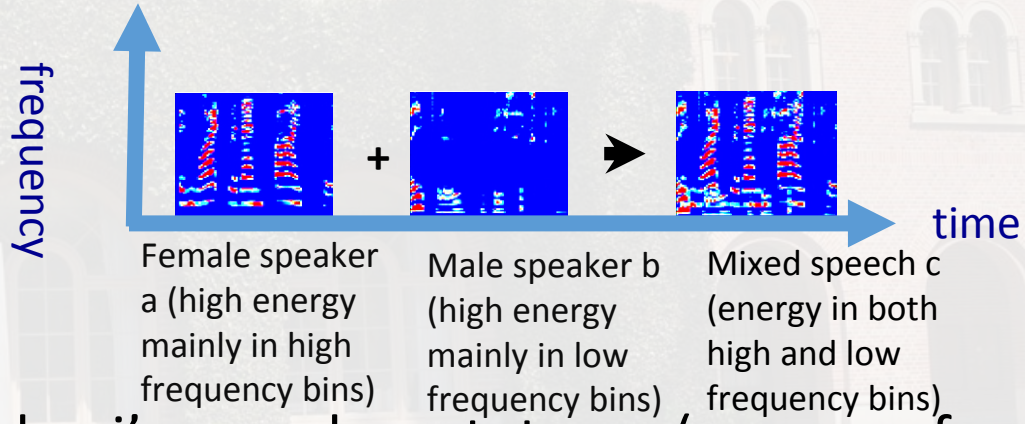
- Non-negative matrix factorization (NMF)
  - Model non-negative data using parts-based, additive representations
  - Exploit speaker-specific parts to separate mixed speech

Nonnegative matrix factorization

◆ Intuitions

- Represent speech signals with nonnegative magnitudes of their mel spectrum
- Model mixed signal's spectrum as additive sum of each individual source's spectrum





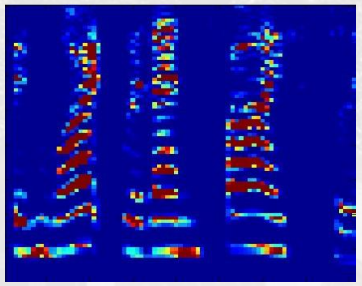
◆ Models

- Let $D_{i1}, D_{i2}, \ldots, D_{iK}$ denote speaker i's speech prototypes (e.g., one for each phoneme's spectrum), S_{i} denotes the input signal's spectrum of speaker i
- Minimize the difference between input signals and linear combinations of those prototypes for each speaker

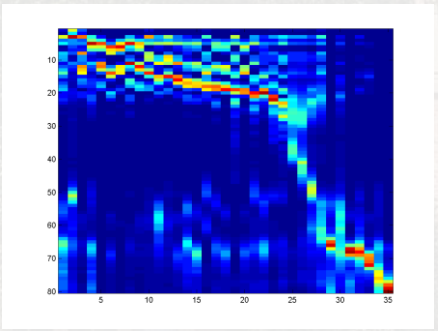
$$F(D,H) = \sum_{i} KL(S_i \parallel D_i H_{\mathrm{i}})$$

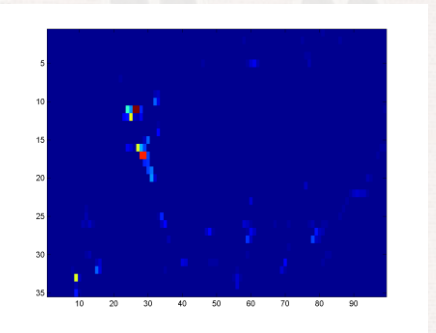
Nonnegative matrix factorization

How to learn prototypes D without knowing h?



factorize!





- **Learning**
  - Iteratively learn D and H for each speaker
  - Update rules*

$$H_i \leftarrow H_i \cdot \frac{{D_i}^T S_i / D_i H_i}{\sum D_i} \qquad D_i \leftarrow D_i \cdot \frac{S_i {H_i}^T / D_i H_i}{\sum H_i}$$

(Lee et al., 2000)

Current approaches

- NMF with sparse coding (SNMF)
  - Extend NMF by sparsely combining parts
  - Estimate over-complete dictionaries

- Limitations
  - Learn parts independently
  - Does not adapt to other speakers' interference

(Eggert et al., 2004)

Discriminative NMF

- **Intuitions**

  - Reconstructed speech from clean conditions should also be optimal under interfering conditions

  - Learning jointly all prototypes and consider the sparsity of H

- **Models**

  - Let S_{ij} denotes the mixed signal's spectrum of speaker i and j

  - Let $\hat{S}_{ij}$ denotes the reconstruction of the mixed signal's spectrum

$$F(D,H) = \sum_i KL(S_i \parallel D_i H_{\mathrm{i}}) + \sum_{i,j} KL\left(S_{ij} \parallel \hat{S}_{ij}\right) + \lambda \sum H_i \quad \text{where } \hat{S}_{ij} = [D_i \quad D_j] \times \begin{bmatrix} H_i \\ H_j \end{bmatrix}$$

- Optimization algorithm

  - Optimize each speaker's prototypes alternatively

$$H_i \leftarrow H_i \bullet \frac{(D_i)^T \sum_j S_{ij} \Big/ \widehat{S_{ij}}}{\sum D_i + \lambda}$$

$$D_i \leftarrow D_i \bullet \frac{\sum_j \frac{S_{ij}}{\widehat{S_{ij}}} H_i^T + U\left(V H_i^T \bullet D_i\right) \bullet D_i}{U\left(\sum_j \frac{S_{ij}}{\widehat{S_{ij}}} H_i^T \bullet D_i\right) \bullet D_i + V H_i^T}$$

Examples

Diff gender:

Mixed

Separated #1

Separated #2

Same gender:

Mixed

Separated #1

Separated #2

Experiment setup

- The Grid Corpus
  - 34 speakers and 1000 sentences per speaker
  - half of the 1000 sentences for each speaker are used for training and the other half for evaluation

- Evaluation
  - Signal to noise ratio (SNR): the ratio of signal power from reconstructed speech to the residual signals after subtracting reconstructed speech

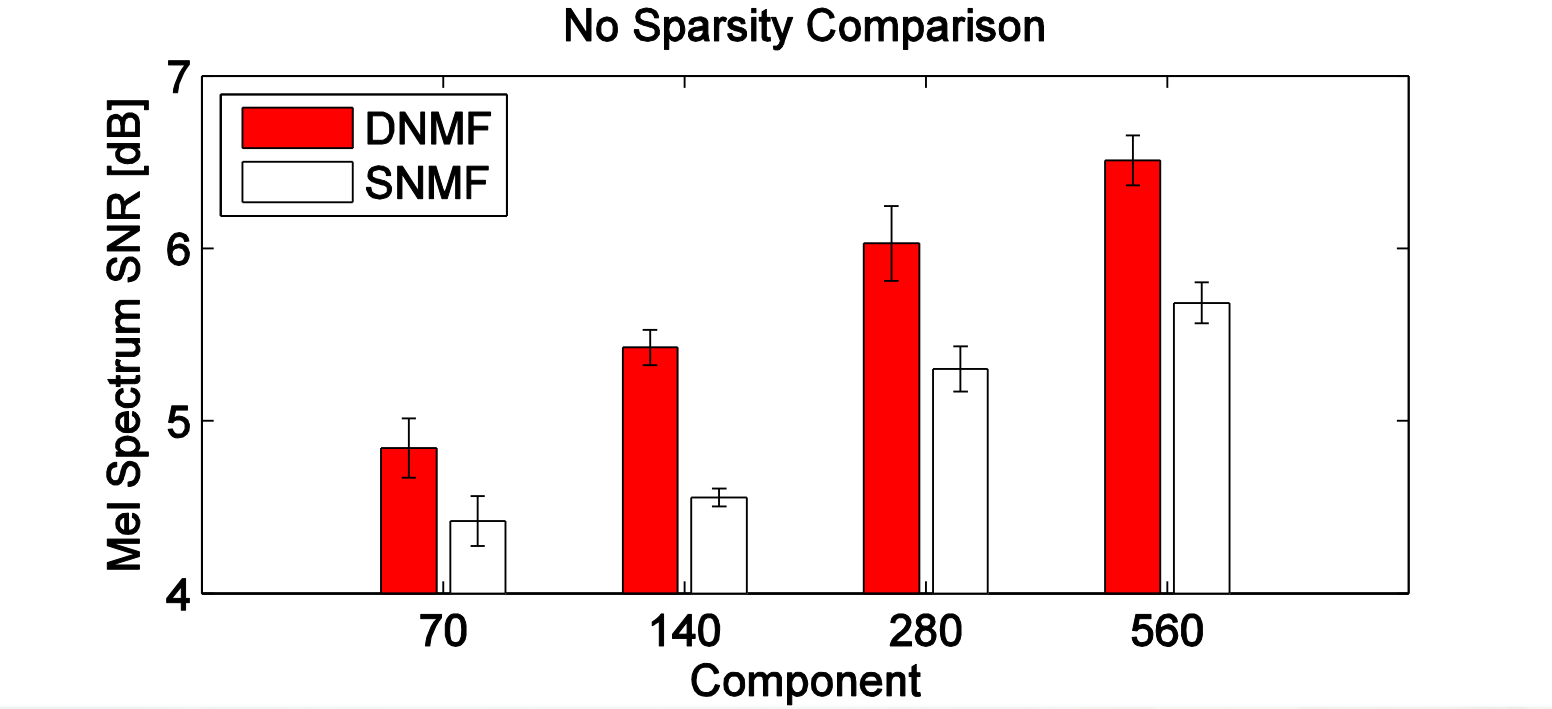
Some Experiment Details

- Masking
  - applied to frequency domain
  - then inverse spectrogram to waveform

- Evaluation metric - SNR
  - both on waveform and mel matrix

Results

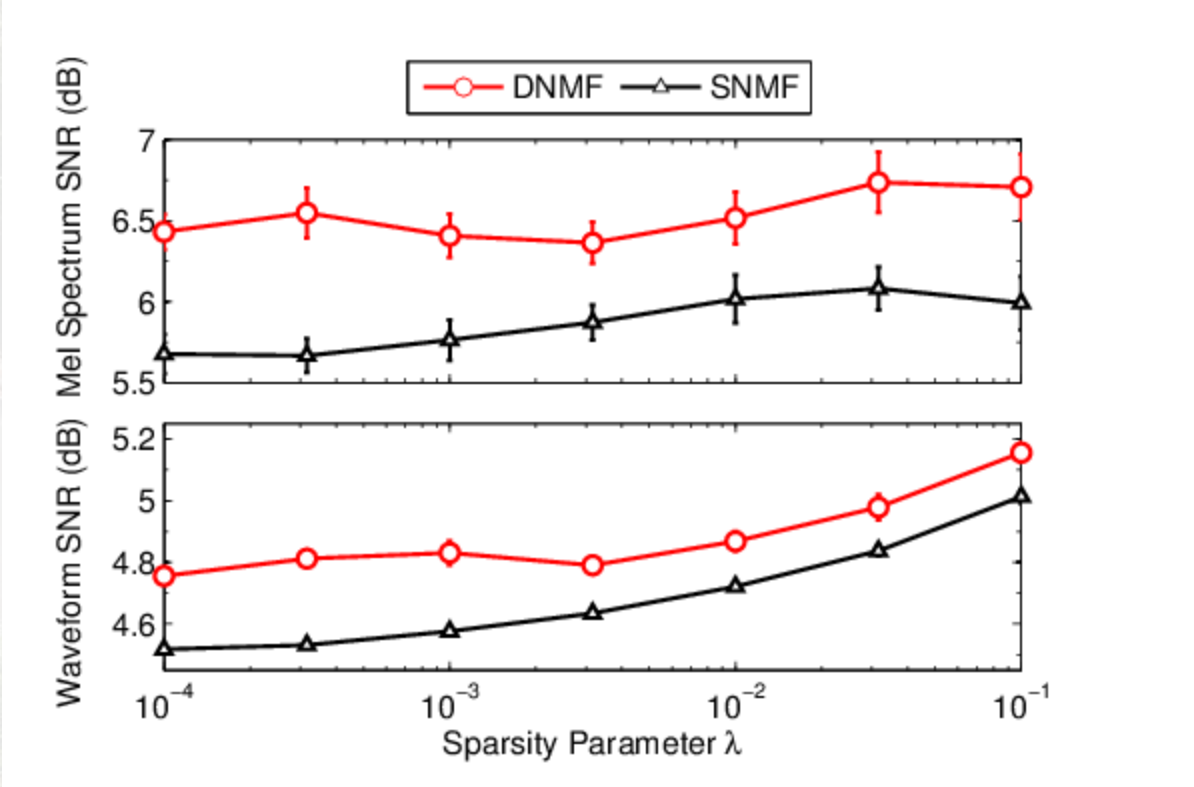
- DNMF vs. NMF



- Outperform NMF in improving SNR

Results

- DNMF vs. SNMF



	K \ λ	0	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.1
		SNR^{MEL}				
DNMF	70	4.84	4.69	4.70	5.07	5.28
	140	5.43	5.43	5.40	5.44	5.72
	280	6.03	6.08	6.05	6.19	6.44
	560	6.51	6.43	6.41	6.52	**6.71**
SNMF	70	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.59	4.91
	140	4.56	4.55	4.61	5.13	5.69
	280	5.30	5.30	5.31	5.67	5.80
	560	5.68	5.68	5.76	**6.02**	5.99
		SNR^{WAV}				
DNMF	70	4.49	4.46	4.39	4.51	4.76
	140	4.54	4.53	4.53	4.67	4.93
	280	4.71	4.67	4.72	4.76	5.08
	560	4.82	4.76	4.83	4.87	**5.16**
SNMF	70	4.29	4.29	4.30	4.39	4.71
	140	4.25	4.25	4.27	4.48	4.87
	280	4.41	4.41	4.44	4.64	4.91
	560	4.52	4.52	4.58	4.72	**5.01**

- Outperform SNMF in most parameter settings

Results

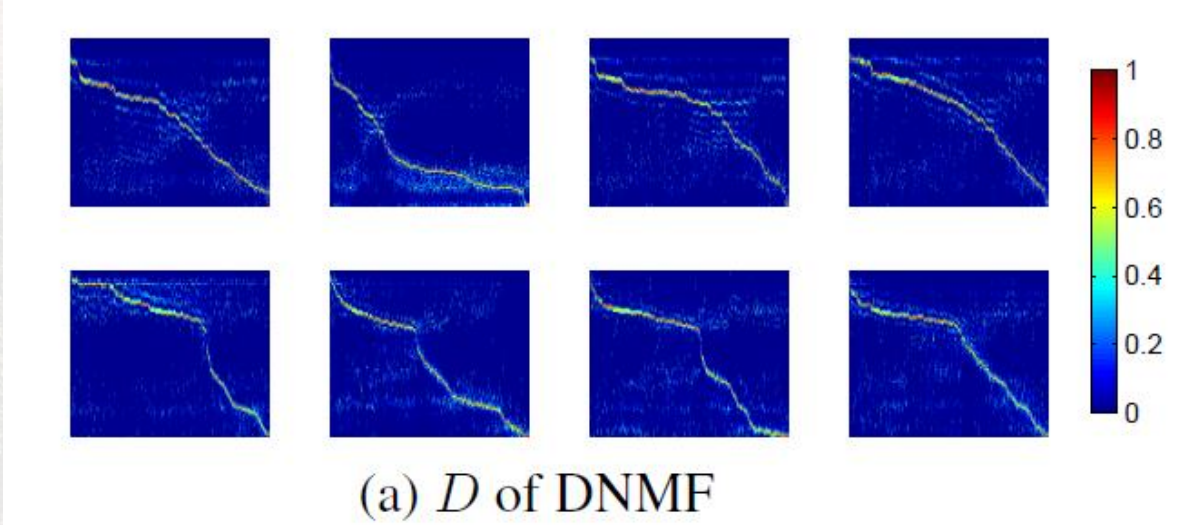
- Gender difference

	λ	0	0.0001	0.001	0.01	0.1
DNMF	SS	4.79	4.77	4.71	4.91	**5.28**
SNMF	SS	4.31	4.30	4.34	4.50	**4.63**
DNMF	OS	7.80	7.67	7.68	7.72	**7.78**
SNMF	OS	6.71	6.71	6.83	**7.16**	7.02

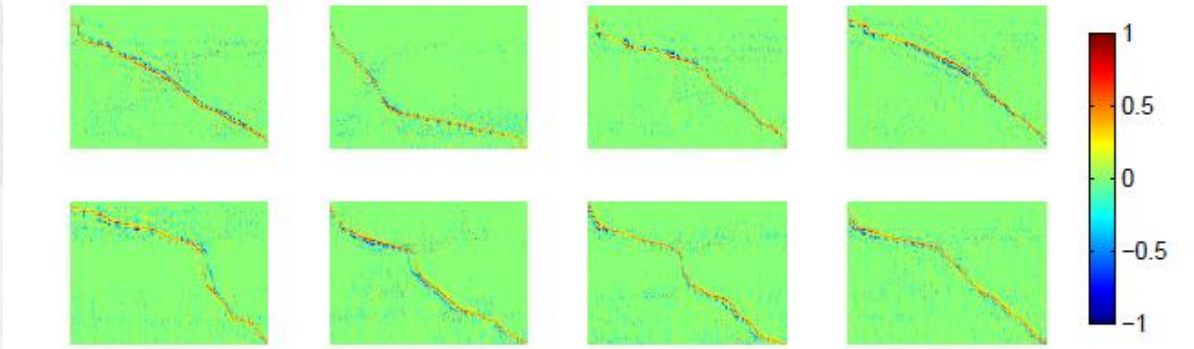
- 14% for same gender
- 8.7% for different genders

Results

- Difference of Dictionaries



(a) D of DNMF



(b) δD

Conclusion

- We have developed a new method for speech separation. The key idea is to learn speaker-specific parts discriminatively.
- Our method yields promising results, improving the popular approach.
- Our method is applicable to other problems where NMF is used.


Thank you!

Selected References

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