



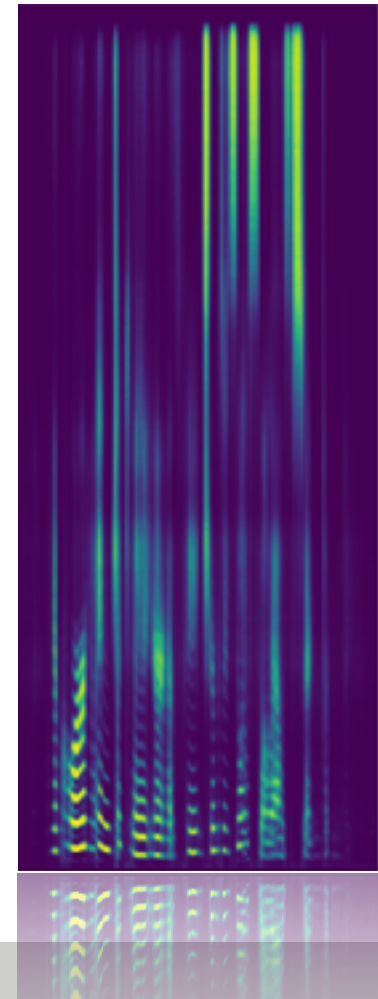
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Neural Network based Spectral Mask Estimation for Acoustic Beamforming

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Multi channel processing with neural networks

MOTIVATION



Motivation

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- Single-channel:
 - Neural networks rendered many feature enhancement techniques superfluous
- Multi-channel:
 - Stack channels (features)
 - Work on raw waveforms
- Our approach: Combine neural network with a traditional beamformer

GEV & MVDR

ACOUSTIC BEAMFORMING



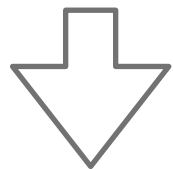
Acoustic beamforming

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• MVDR

- Minimize noise
- Source distortionless

$$\underset{\mathbf{F}}{\operatorname{argmin}} \mathbf{F}^H \Phi_{\mathbf{NN}} \mathbf{F} \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{F}^H \mathbf{d} = 1.$$



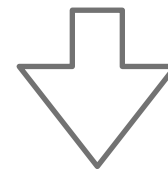
$$\mathbf{d} = \mathcal{P} \{ \Phi_{\mathbf{XX}} \}$$

$$\mathbf{F}_{\text{MVDR}} = \frac{\Phi_{\mathbf{NN}}^{-1} \mathcal{P} \{ \Phi_{\mathbf{XX}} \}}{\mathbf{P} \{ \Phi_{\mathbf{XX}} \}^H \Phi_{\mathbf{NN}}^{-1} \mathcal{P} \{ \Phi_{\mathbf{XX}} \}}$$

• GEV

- Maximize SNR
- Introduces distortions

$$\underset{\mathbf{F}}{\operatorname{argmax}} \frac{\mathbf{F}^H \Phi_{\mathbf{XX}} \mathbf{F}}{\mathbf{F}^H \Phi_{\mathbf{NN}} \mathbf{F}}$$



$$\Phi_{\mathbf{XX}} \mathbf{F} = \lambda \Phi_{\mathbf{NN}} \mathbf{F}$$



Acoustic beamforming

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- Both beamformers depend only on signal statistics
 - Cross-Power Spectral Density of speech and noise
 - Independent of microphone array
 - No assumption on acoustic transfer function
- We estimate PSD matrices using masks

$$\Phi_{\nu\nu} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T M_{\nu}(t) \mathbf{Y}(t) \mathbf{Y}(t)^H \quad \text{where } \nu \in \{X, N\}$$

- This allows us to incorporate a neural network

Neural mask estimation

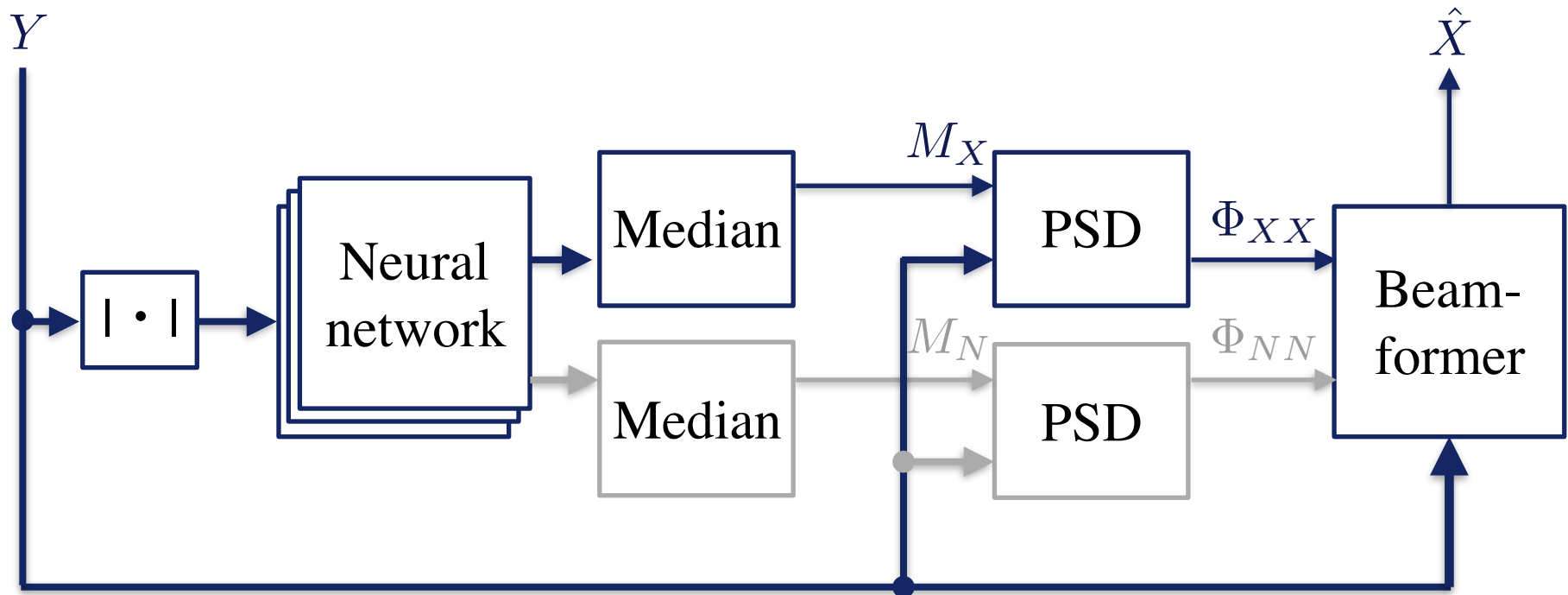
SYSTEM OVERVIEW



System overview

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noise-aware

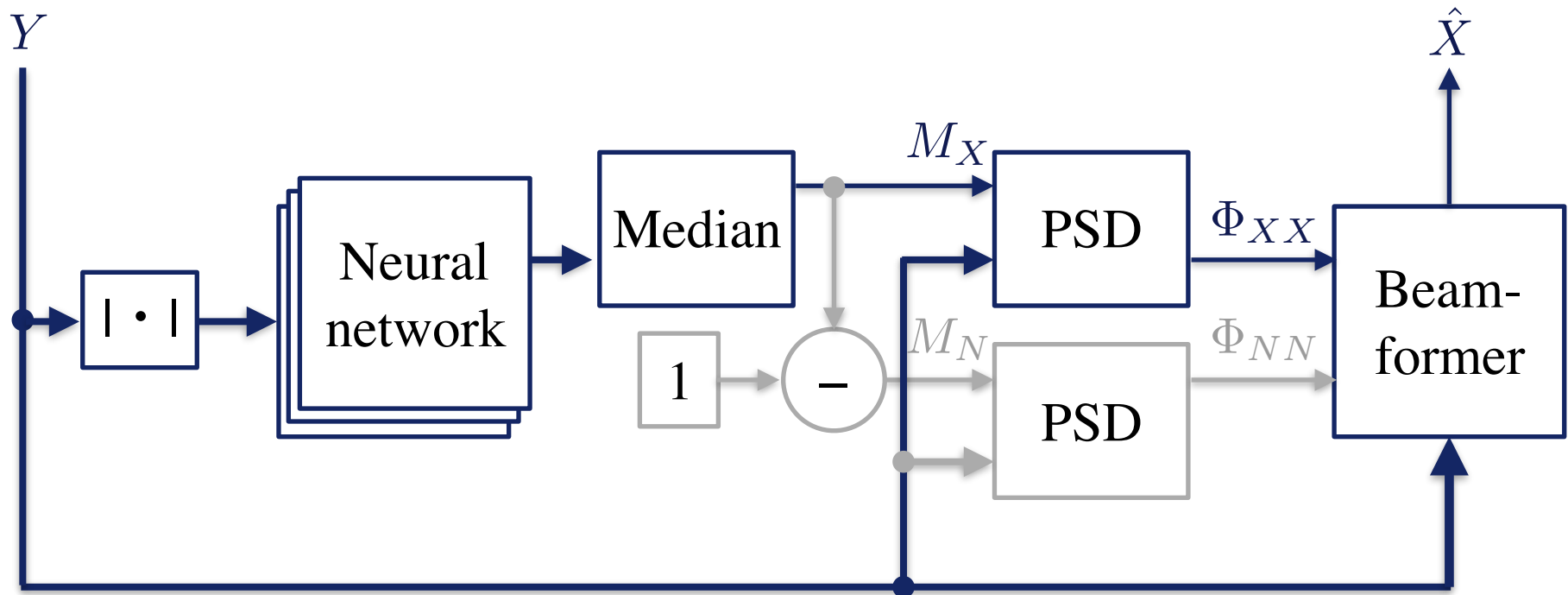




System overview

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clean



Network configurations and experimental setup

SETUP

Network configurations

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BLSTM

Sophisticated

Layer	Units	Type	Non-linearity	dropout
1	256	BLSTM	Tanh	0.5
2	513	FF	ReLU	0.5
3	513	FF	ReLU	0.5
4	513/1026	FF	Sigmoid	0.0

FF

Simple

Layer	Units	Type	Non-linearity	dropout
1	513	FF	ReLU	0.5
2	513/1026	FF	Sigmoid	0.0



Experimental setup

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- CHiME III challenge
 - 6 channels
 - 4 different real-world background noise types
- Metrics
 - PESQ / WER
- Compared to
 - Parametric source separation approaches [Tran10] & [Ito13]
 - BeamformIt! (only ASR)

. N. Ito, S. Araki, and T. Nakatani, "Permutation-free convolutive blind source separation via full-band clustering based on frequency-independent source presence priors," *ICASSP*, 2013

. D.H. Tran Vu and R. Haeb-Umbach, "Blind speech separation employing directional statistics in an expectation maximization framework," *ICASSP*, 2010

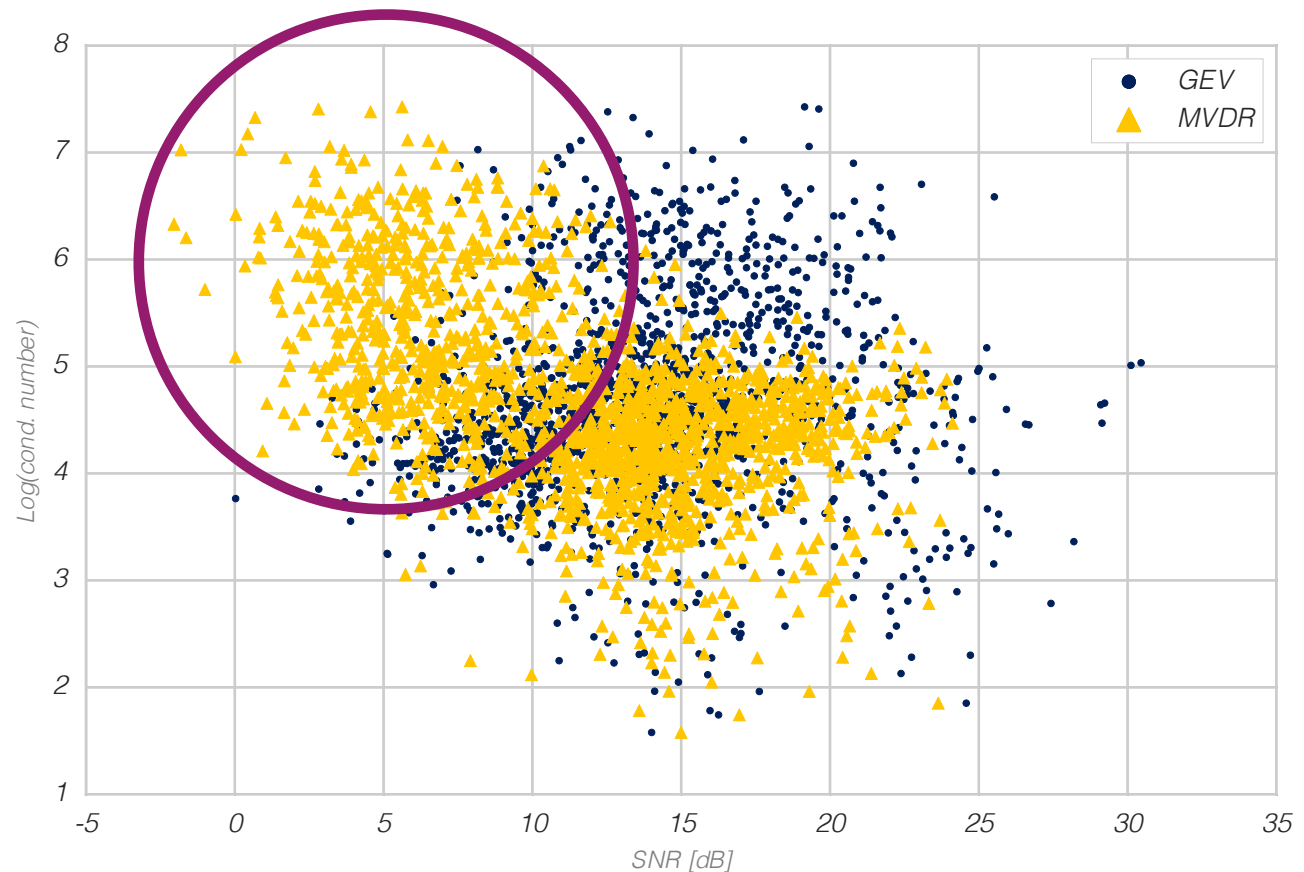
MVDR vs. GEV, Speech Enhancement, Speech Recognition

RESULTS

Results

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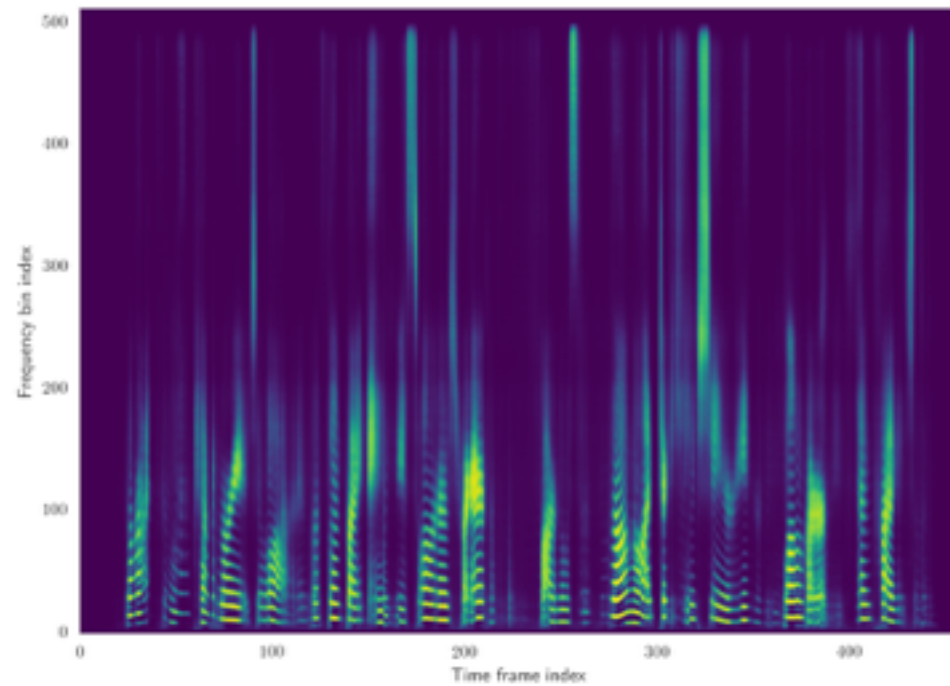
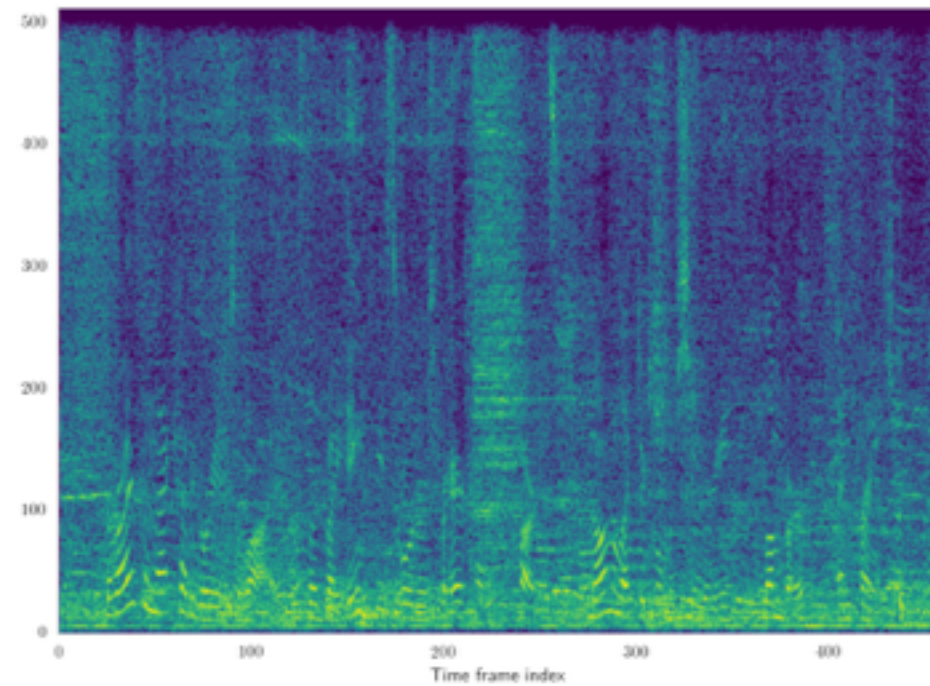
- GEV works better with our masks as it avoids the matrix inversion





Results

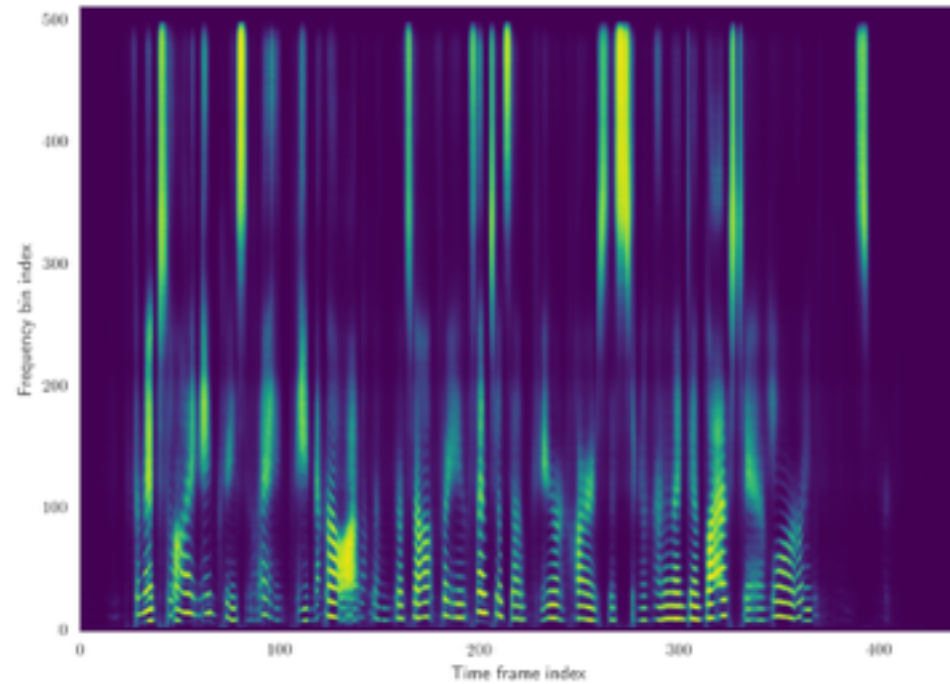
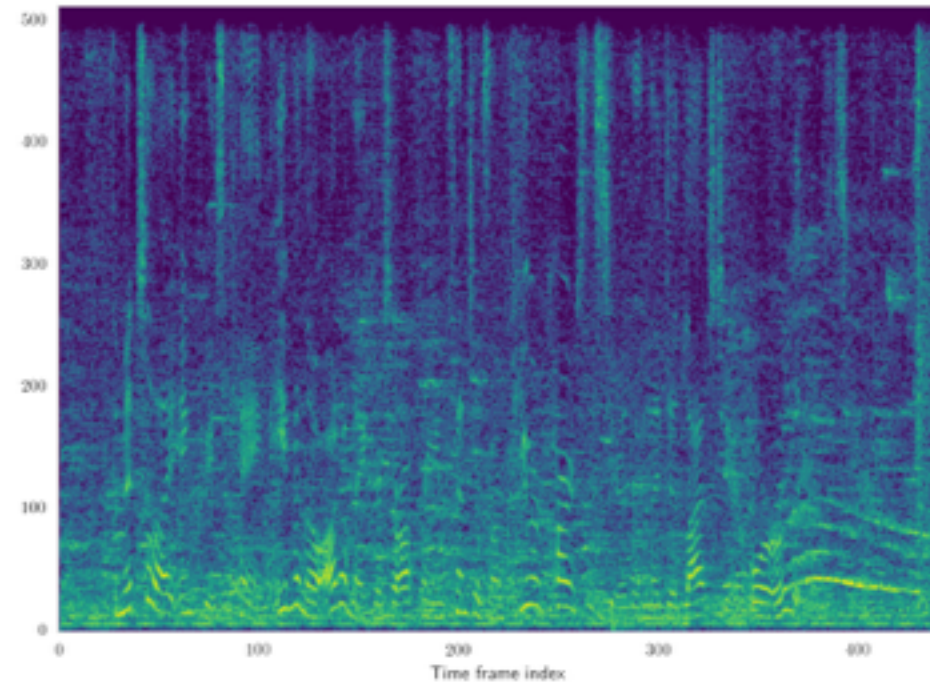
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Results

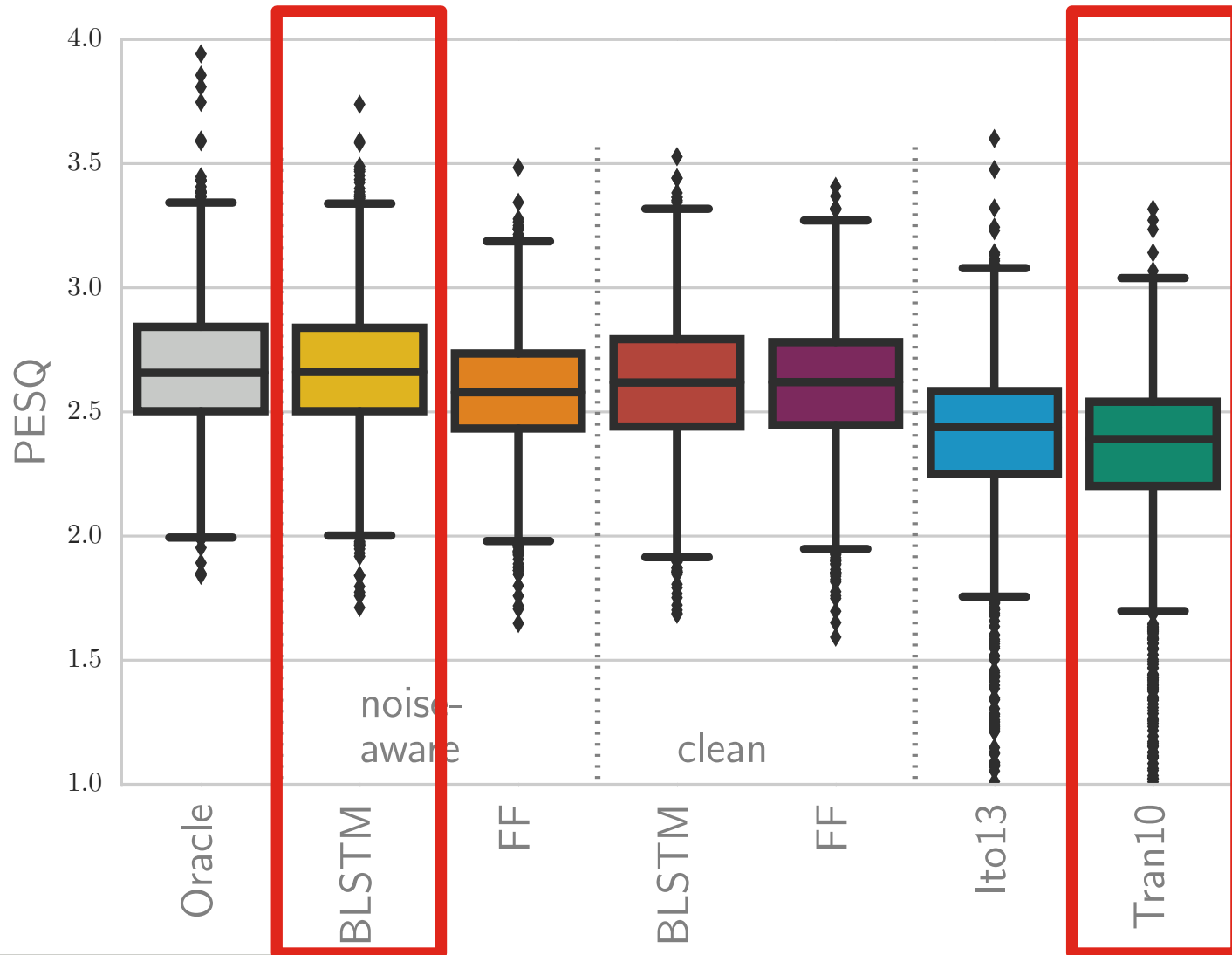
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Results

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Results

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	WER on evaluation <i>real</i>	
	clean	noise-aware
Baseline	40.17	
BLSTM	22.28	15.42
FF	21.93	17.85
BeamformIt!	22.65	
Ito13	27.32	
Tran10	22.70	
BeamformIt!*	12.79	
BLSTM*	-	7.45



HMM-GMM

*new Baseline with DNN AM

CONCLUSIONS



Conclusion

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- Beamformer supported by Neural Network
- Significant performance gains
- Independent of microphone array configuration
- Small & simple network possible
- Robust against mismatch conditions

Code available:
<https://github.com/fgnt/nn-gev>

