



A HYBRID MODEL FOR WEAKLY-SUPERVISED SPEECH DEREVERBERATION

Louis Bahrman, Mathieu Fontaine, Gaël Richard

LTCI, Télécom Paris, Institut Polytechnique de Paris, France



SUMMARY

Context

- DNN-based approaches for dereverberation often rely on dry/wet pairs
- Anechoic data is rare and expensive
- Metrics-based weak supervision fails to generalize to other metrics

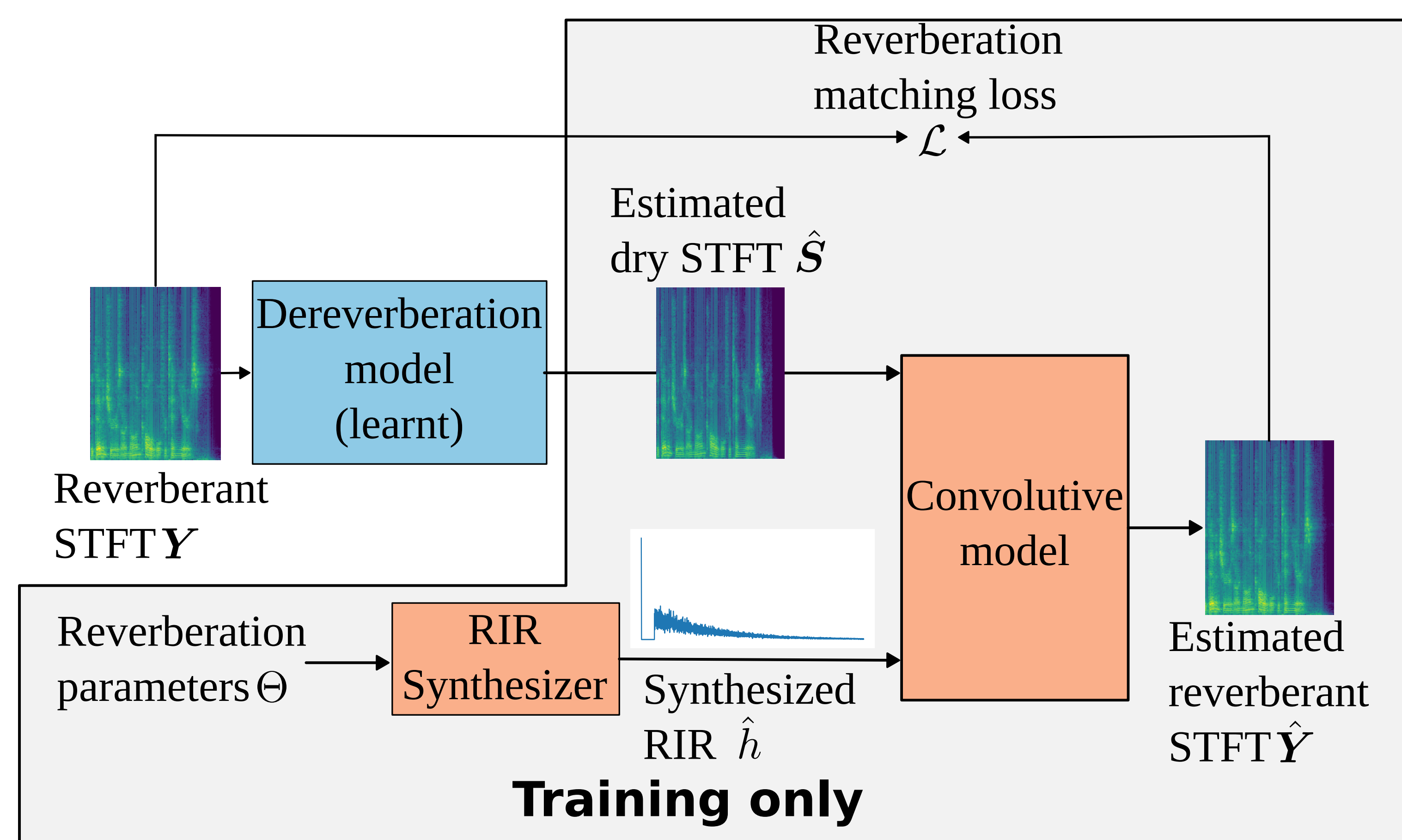
Main takeaways

- Reverberation-based weak supervision for dereverberation
- Dereverberation supervised by only pairs of wet and RT_{60}

Code



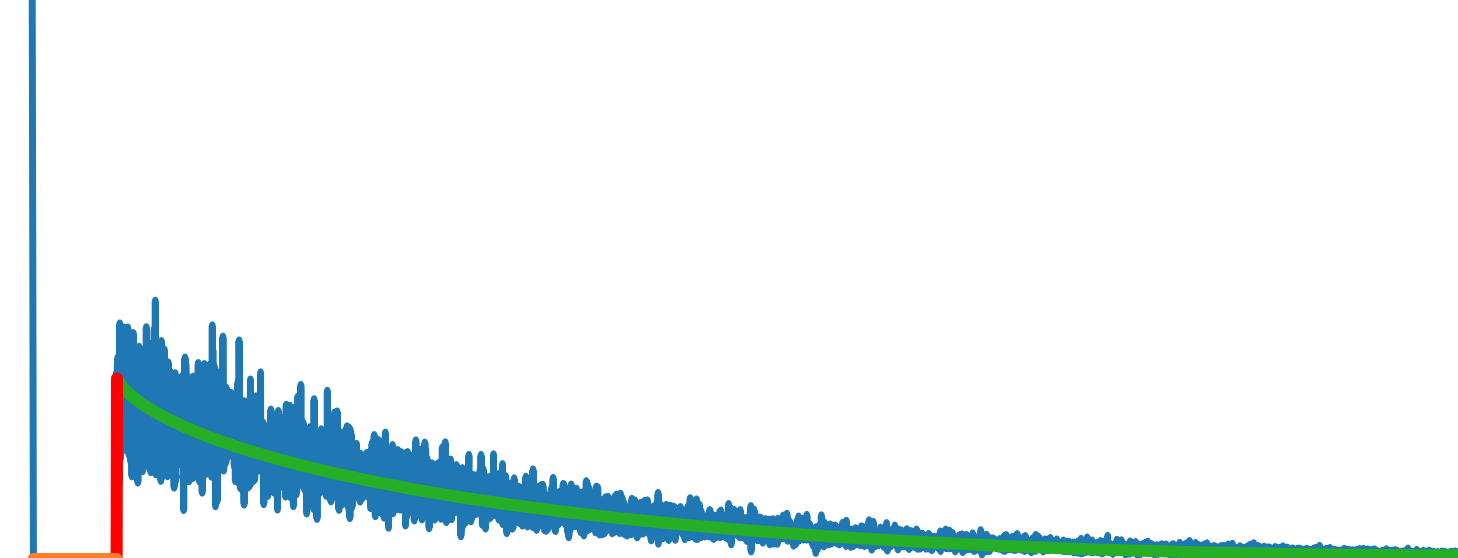
METHOD



RIR synthesizer

Inspired from Polack's model

$$\hat{h}_{\Theta}(n) = \begin{cases} |b(n)|e^{-\frac{3 \ln(10)}{RT_{60} f_s} n} & \text{if } n > 2n_m \\ 1 & \text{if } n = 0 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Convolutive model

Equivalent to $\hat{y} = \hat{s} \star \hat{h}_{\Theta}$ in time-frequency

$$\mathcal{C}(\hat{S}, \hat{h}_{\Theta}) = \sum_{f'=f-F'}^{f+F'} \sum_{t'=0}^{\min(t; T_h)} \hat{\mathcal{H}}_{f, f', t'} \hat{S}_{f', t-t'},$$

with $\hat{\mathcal{H}}_{f, f', t'}$ constructed from $\hat{h}_{\Theta}(n)$.
(Avargel and Cohen 07)

Reverberation matching loss

- Compare $\hat{Y}_{f,t} \triangleq \mathcal{C}(\hat{S}, \hat{h}_{\Theta})$ and Y
- Sum of two losses: $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_C + \lambda \mathcal{L}_M$:

$$\mathcal{L}_C = \sum_{f,t} [|\hat{Y}_{f,t} - Y_{f,t}|^2]$$

$$\mathcal{L}_M = \sum_{f,t} \left[\left| \log \left(\frac{1 + \gamma |\hat{Y}_{f,t}|}{1 + \gamma |Y_{f,t}|} \right) \right|^2 \right]$$

With $\gamma = \lambda = 1$

EXPERIMENTS

Data

- WSJ1 $\star$ Synthetic RIRs

Speech model

- BiLSTM (Weninger et al. 15)
Simple model used in the baseline
- FullSubNet (FSN) (Hao et al. 21)
Able to process phase, already used in reverberation-aware dereverberation.

Supervision variants

- Strong supervision
 - Using dry signal s :
Speech model paired training loss
 - Using RIR h :
Oracle RIR synthesis model
- Weak supervision (WS)

Baseline

Metrics-based weak supervision:
MetricGAN-U (Fu et al. 2022)

- Speech model (generator): BiLSTM
- Weak supervision (discriminator): SRMR metric learnt by a DNN

RESULTS

Model	WS?	Supervision	SISDR	ESTOI	WB-PESQ	SRMR
FSN	✗	cRM	5.6 ± 3.9	0.84 ± 0.09	2.55 ± 0.68	8.2 ± 3.5
		h	4.3 ± 4.0	0.77 ± 0.12	2.03 ± 0.69	7.8 ± 3.1
	✓	$\{\text{RT}_{60}, \sigma, V, A\}$	1.0 ± 2.5	0.71 ± 0.14	1.80 ± 0.70	6.9 ± 2.8
		$\{\text{RT}_{60}, \sigma\}$	1.1 ± 2.5	0.70 ± 0.14	1.78 ± 0.69	7.0 ± 2.8
		$\{\text{RT}_{60}\}$	2.9 ± 3.4	0.71 ± 0.15	1.78 ± 0.71	6.9 ± 2.8
BiLSTM	✗	$ S_{f,t} ^2, \forall f, t$	1.3 ± 4.2	0.78 ± 0.12	2.25 ± 0.79	7.9 ± 3.0
		h	0.1 ± 4.1	0.70 ± 0.15	1.80 ± 0.70	7.2 ± 2.7
	✓	$\{\text{RT}_{60}, \sigma, V, A\}$	0.8 ± 4.0	0.70 ± 0.15	1.81 ± 0.74	6.9 ± 2.7
		$\{\text{RT}_{60}, \sigma\}$	0.7 ± 4.0	0.70 ± 0.15	1.78 ± 0.72	6.8 ± 2.7
		$\{\text{RT}_{60}\}$	1.6 ± 3.7	0.71 ± 0.15	1.84 ± 0.75	6.9 ± 2.8
BiLSTM	✓	SRMR (baseline)	-1.5 ± 3.4	0.64 ± 0.18	1.78 ± 0.74	10.9 ± 4.2
Reverberant			-1.3 ± 3.4	0.68 ± 0.16	1.75 ± 0.74	6.9 ± 2.9