

Introduction

- Supervised global SNR Estimation
- Different kinds of noise
- Assumptions:
 - Independence of speech and noise signals
 - Both Speech and Noise are zero-mean
 - Additive Noise
- Features that capture speech in a signal
- Create Estimators based on features
- Regression model on the estimators to estimate SNR

Speech SNR

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SNR} &= 20 \cdot \log_{10} \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N s^2(i)}{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N n^2(i)}} \\ &= 10 \cdot \log_{10} \frac{\mathbf{P}(S)}{\mathbf{P}(N)} \\ &= 10 \cdot \log_{10} \frac{\mathbf{P}(X) - \mathbf{P}(N)}{\mathbf{P}(N)} \end{aligned}$$

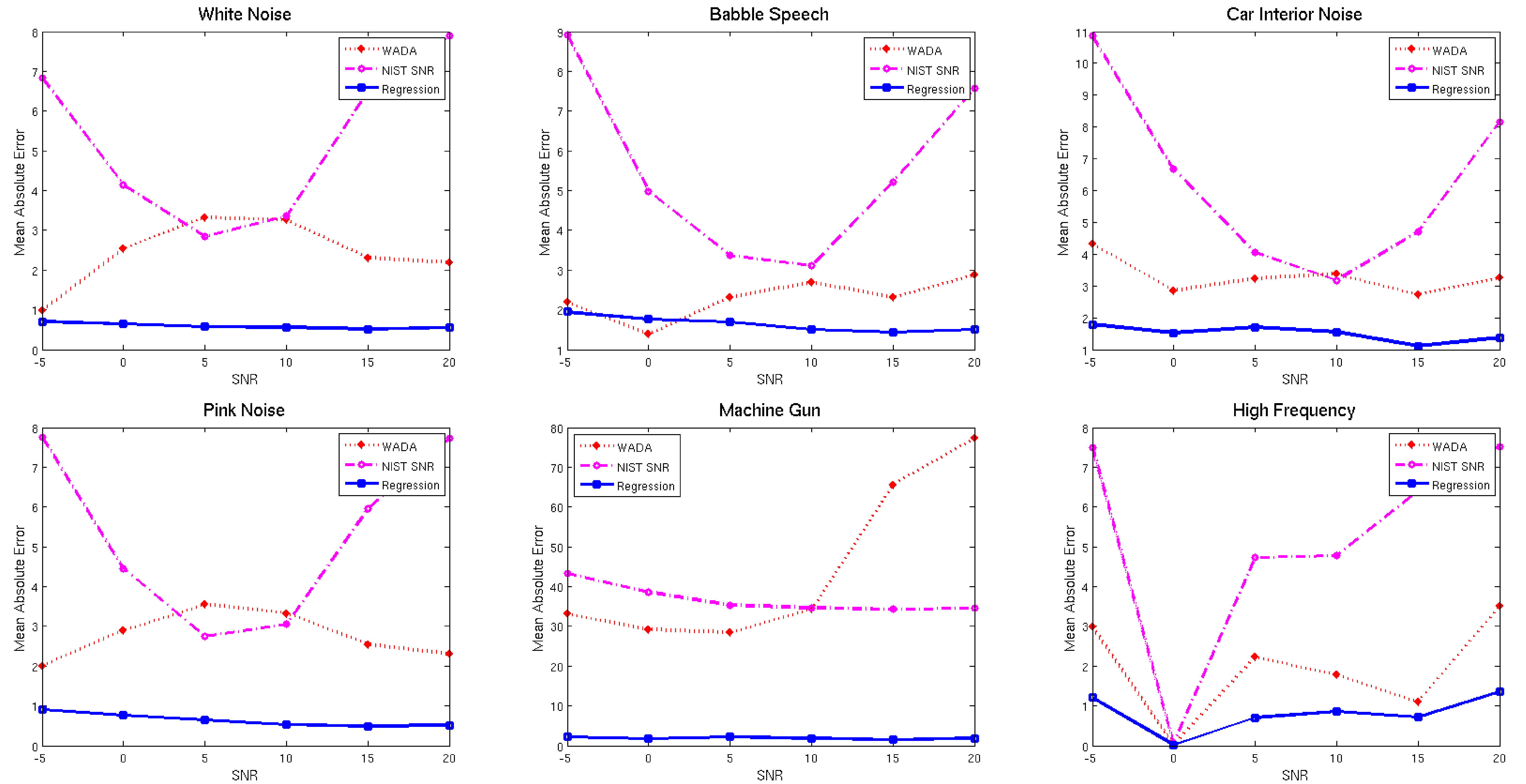
Features

- Energy
- Long-Term Signal Variability (LTSV)
- Pitch
- Voicing Probability

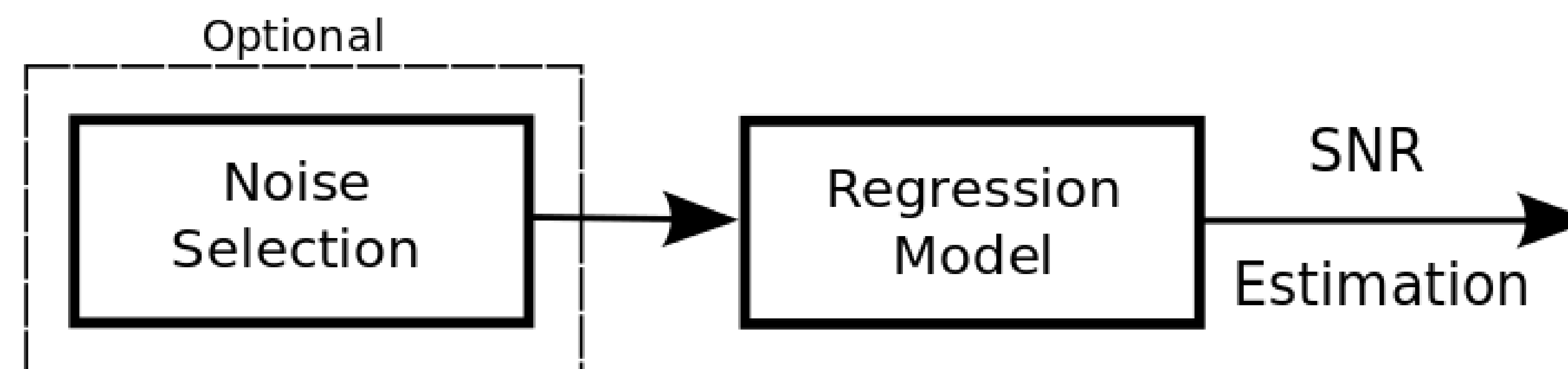
Estimators

$$\begin{aligned} E_{a-b}^{c-d} &= 10 \cdot \log_{10} \frac{\mathbf{E}(X_c^d) - \mathbf{E}(X_a^b)}{\mathbf{E}(X_a^b)} \\ L_{a-b}^{c-d} &= 10 \cdot \log_{10} \frac{\mathbf{E}(L(X)_c^d) - \mathbf{E}(L(X)_a^b)}{\mathbf{E}(L(X)_a^b)} \\ P_{a-b}^{c-d} &= 10 \cdot \log_{10} \frac{\mathbf{E}(P(X)_c^d) - \mathbf{E}(P(X)_a^b)}{\mathbf{E}(P(X)_a^b)} \\ C_{a-b}^{c-d} &= 10 \cdot \log_{10} \frac{\mathbf{E}(C(X)_c^d) - \mathbf{E}(C(X)_a^b)}{\mathbf{E}(C(X)_a^b)} \end{aligned}$$

SNR Estimation Results for different kinds of noise



System Overview



- 13 MFCC features
- KNN Classifier (K=20)
- Good Performance when the noise is included in the training set
- Poor Generalization
- Regression Model for each noise type
- White, Babble speech, Machine Gun, Car Interior, Pink
- Independent variables are individual SNR estimators

Conclusions and Future Work

- Accurate SNR Estimation
- Independent of noise type
- Better Performance compared to NIST SNR and WADA
- Select more robust features for noise classification
- Test different classifiers for noise model selection