# FINALLY

# Fast and Universal Speech with Studio-like Quality

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#### Mode Collapse and Speech Enhancement

Speech Enhancement aims to restore noisy or degraded sound into the clean one

**Common probabilistic formulation:** 

Learn a distribution of clean signals given a noisy one.  $y \sim pclean(y|x), x - noisy signal, y - clean signal$ 

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#### Common probabilistic formulation:

Learn a distribution of clean signals given a noisy one.  $y \sim pclean(y|x), x - noisy signal, y - clean signal$ 

#### Proposed probabilistic formulation:

Learn the most likely clean signal given a noisy one. y = argmaxy pclean(y|x), x - noisy signal, y - clean signal

#### Mode Collapse and Speech Enhancement

We show that GANs are a natural choice for predicting the main mode of the conditional clean speech distribution  $p_{clean}(y|x)$ 

**Proposition 1.** Let  $p_{clean}(y|x) > 0$  be a finite and Lipschitz continuous density function with a unique global maximum and  $p_g^{\xi}(y|x) = \xi^n/2^n \cdot \mathbf{1}_{y-g_{\theta}(x) \in [-1/\xi, 1/\xi]^n}$ , then  $\lim_{\xi \to +\infty} \underset{g_{\theta}(x)}{\operatorname{arg\,min}} \chi^2_{Pearson}(p_g^{\xi}||(p_{clean} + p_g^{\xi})/2) = \underset{y}{\operatorname{arg\,max}} p_{clean}(y|x)$ 

However, **adversarial training is unstable**, therefore, **auxiliary regression** losses are needed to push generator close to the desirable solution.

#### Practical Aspects: an issue with regression losses



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#### Audio, reconstructed with HiFi-GAN vocoder

## Practical Aspects: rules for an ideal regression loss

- 1. Clustering rule: same speech sounds should be closer to each other, while different speech sounds should be separated.
- 2. SNR rule: the higher the noise level on the noisy signal, the further it should be from its clean version.



## Practical Aspects: choice of the mapping $\phi$

Feature space	Rand score (†) (Clustering rule)	Negative correlation (†) (SNR rule)	MOS (†) (Vocoding)
Waveform	$0.00 \pm 0.00$	$0.31\pm0.02$	Failed
Spectrogram	$0.00 \pm 0.00$	$0.08\pm0.03$	$1.78\pm0.08$
Wav2Vec 2.0	$0.25\pm0.03$	$0.19\pm0.03$	$1.65\pm0.08$
Wav2Vec 2.0-conv	$0.94\pm0.01$	$0.78\pm0.02$	$2.23\pm0.09$
WavLM	$0.46\pm0.05$	$0.46\pm0.03$	$1.71\pm0.07$
WavLM-conv	$0.96 \pm 0.01$	$0.89 \pm 0.02$	$3.27 \pm 0.10$
EnCodec	$0.55\pm0.03$	$0.67\pm0.03$	$1.80\pm0.08$
CDPAM	$0.00 \pm 0.00$	$0.17\pm0.03$	Failed

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 $\mathcal{L}_{\text{LMOS}}(\theta) = \mathbb{E}_{x, y \sim p(x, y)} \left[ 100 \cdot \|\phi(y) - \phi(g_{\theta}(x))\|_{2}^{2} + \||\text{STFT}(y)| - |\text{STFT}(g_{\theta}(x))|\|_{1} \right]$ 

#### **FINALLY** Architecture



## Training in 3 stages

1. Training in 16kHz without Upsample WaveUNet and with regression losses only.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gen}}(\theta) = \underbrace{\lambda_{\text{LMOS}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{LMOS}}(\theta)}_{\text{1st stage (16 kHz)}}$$

# Training in 3 stages

- 1. Training in 16kHz without Upsample WaveUNet and with regression losses only
- 2. Adversarial training in 16 kHz without Upsample WaveUNet with GAN loss and features matching loss.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gen}}(\theta) = \underbrace{\lambda_{\text{LMOS}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{LMOS}}(\theta)}_{\text{1st stage (16 kHz)}} + \lambda_{\text{GAN}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{GAN-gen}}(\theta) + \lambda_{\text{FM}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{FM}}(\theta)}_{\text{1st stage (16 kHz)}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{disc}}(\varphi_i) = \mathcal{L}_{\text{GAN-disc}}(\varphi_i), \quad i = 1, \dots, k.$$

# Training in 3 stages

- 1. Training in 16kHz without Upsample WaveUNet and with regression losses only.
- 2. Adversarial training in 16 kHz without Upsample WaveUNet with GAN loss and features matching loss.
- 3. Adversarial Training with Upsample WaveUNet in 48 kHz using all previous losses and also Human Feedback losses.

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{gen}}(\theta) = \underbrace{\lambda_{\text{LMOS}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{LMOS}}(\theta)}_{\text{1st stage (16 kHz)}} + \lambda_{\text{GAN}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{GAN-gen}}(\theta) + \lambda_{\text{FM}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{FM}}(\theta)}_{\text{3rd stage (48 kHz)}} + \lambda_{\text{HF}} \cdot \mathcal{L}_{\text{HF}}(\theta),$$

$$i = 1, \dots, k.$$

#### **Evaluations and Results**

Dataset	Model	<b>MOS</b> (†)	<b>RTF</b> $(\downarrow)$
VoxCeleb	Input HiFi-GAN-2 (by Adobe) Ours	$\begin{array}{c} 3.46 \pm 0.07 \\ 4.47 \pm 0.05 \\ \textbf{4.63} \pm \textbf{0.04} \end{array}$	0.5 <b>0.03</b>
UNIVERSE (validation set)	Input UNIVERSE (by Dolby) Ours	$\begin{array}{c} 2.87 \pm 0.05 \\ 4.10 \pm 0.07 \\ \textbf{4.23} \pm \textbf{0.07} \end{array}$	0.5 <b>0.03</b>
LibriTTS	Input MIIPHER (by Google) Ours	$3.59 \pm 0.07$ $4.18 \pm 0.06$ $4.54 \pm 0.05$	- N/A 0.03

#### **Evaluations and Results**

VoxCeleb (HiFi-GAN-2 validation set, real data)								
RTF (、	↓)							
-								
0.02								
0.08								
1.05								
0.43								
0.50								
0.03								
SI-SDR ( $\uparrow$ ) WER ( $\downarrow$ )								
$8.4 \pm 1.2$ $0.09 \pm 0.03$	3							
$8.6 \pm 0.7$ $0.10 \pm 0.04$	$\overline{4}$							
$18.5 \pm 0.6$ <b>0.07 ± 0.03</b>	3							
$17.9 \pm 0.6$ $0.08 \pm 0.03$	<b>3</b>							
$18.6 \pm 0.6$ <b>0.07 ± 0.0</b>	3							
$19.3 \pm 0.8$ $0.07 \pm 0.03$	3							
$4.6 \pm 0.3$ <b>0.07 ± 0.0</b>	3							
$4.6 \pm 0.3$ <b>0.07 ± 0.0</b>	3							
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# For more in formation, please, visit our <u>demo</u>.