A New Objective Intelligibility Measure for Time-Frequency Weighted Noisy Speech

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Background

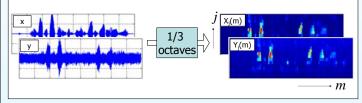
An objective intelligibility measure predicts the effect on speechintelligibility, due to some speech degradation (e.g. additive noise).

Most conventional objective measures are not reliable for timefrequency (TF) weighted noisy speech (e.g., noise reduction, speech-separation). A reliable intelligibility measure is desired in the field of noise-reduction for evaluation and development purposes.

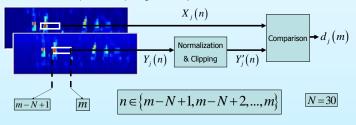
A new objective measure is presented based on short-time segments (~400 ms), which shows high correlation with TF-weighted noisy speech.

Proposed method

Clean (x) and processed (y) speech are first decomposed into 15, DFT-based (\sim 25 ms) 1/3 octave bands (\sim 150-4500 Hz.).



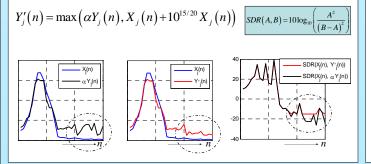
Proposed method depends on intermediate intelligibility measure for short-time (~400 ms) segments, per band:



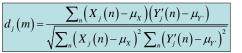
First, normalization is applied to compensate for any local level differences:

$$\alpha Y_j(n) = \frac{\sqrt{\sum_n X_j(n)^2}}{\sqrt{\sum_n Y_j(n)^2}} Y_j(n),$$

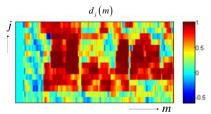
followed by clipping to lower-bound the SDR to -15 dB per TF-unit:

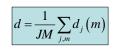


Both signals are compared by means of a correlation coefficient:



Eventual outcome is obtained by the average over all TF-units:





Evaluation

Subjective data origins from Kjems et al. (2009):

- Speech is degraded with 4 different noise types, 3 SNRs
- Noisy speech is TF-weighted with a technique called 'Ideal Time Frequency Segregation' (ITFS), Brungart *et al.* (2006)
- In total, 167 different conditions (including unprocessed noisy speech)
- Proposed method compared with three reference objective measures
- Dau-auditory model
- Normalized-covariance based STI
- NSEC

Results

