

AIM (Asynchronous Interpolation Model)

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- Asynchronous Interpolation Model (AIM)
- AIM on Formant
- AIM in LSFs
- AIM on Harmonics
- The problems

AIM

- Events: phonemes, allophones, etc
- If no significant event occurs in between the selected events, we can interpolate them
- The core idea of AIM: describe speech region by varying influence of preceding and following events.

AIM



[Kain2010]

AIM



[Kain2010]





AIM on formants



AIM on formants



AIM on formants

- Pros:
 - Features (Formant Frequencies) are highly interoperable
 - Can produce highly intelligible speech
- Cons:
 - Not high-quality (regarding naturalness)
 - Does not reflect all the details of the speakers



AIM on LSFs

- The same procedure can be applied on other features
- We selected to use Line Spectral Features
- Okay interpolation property



AIM on LSFs

- The same procedure can be applied on other features
- We selected to use Line Spectral Features (LSFs)
- Fair interpolation property and Fair quality





AIM on LSFs

- Pros:
 - Robustness (Stable interpolated filters)
 - Fair interpolation property
 - Straight-forward
- Cons:
 - Interpolation does not always work
 - Quality limit: Vocoder Quality

AIM on LSFs





AIM on Harmonics



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Conclusion

• Harmonic Vocoder





Harmonic

 Use the AIM on Formants as a "cue" or guide to modify the Harmonic spectrum





Harmonic

- Pros:
 - Potentially high quality
 - keeps most of speaker information
- Cons:
 - Repeating a frame results in low-quality speech
 - Hard to generate natural-like speech with current technology



Future Work

- Problems:
 - LSFs: Resolve the interpolation (One solution is Pole Interpolation)
 - Harmonics: Resolve low quality of frame repetition
- Optimizing weights
- Optimizing Event locations





Question?



References

 [1] Kain A. et all, "COMPRESSION OF LINE SPECTRAL FREQUENCY PARAMETERS USING THE ASYNCHRONOUS INTERPOLATION MODEL", 2010.