



Pitch and temporal scale modifications

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Contexte académique } **sans modifications**

Voir Page 4 M2 Mathématiques / Vision / Apprentissage - Audio signal analysis, indexing and transformation



In this practical work, you will implement the PSOLA method for the analysis/synthesis of speech signals. This method will be tested on signals that can be downloaded on the M2 MVA website. These signals are sampled at $F_s = 22050\text{Hz}$. You can load them with Matlab e.g. by typing up `load aeiou`; they will then be stocked in variable `s`. To listen to them, you can type up `soundsc(s, Fs)`.

1 Extraction of the analysis marks

Firstly, you will program the following function

```
function A = AnalysisPitchMarks(s, Fs)
```

which extracts the analysis marks. The arguments `s` and `Fs` respectively are the signal to be analyzed and the sampling frequency. The returned matrix `A` will contain the times and pitches corresponding to each analysis mark. More precisely, `A` will be formed of three rows, such that $A(1, n) = t_a(n)$ is the time corresponding to the n^{th} analysis mark, $A(2, n) = \text{voiced}(n)$ is a Boolean which indicates whether the signal is voiced or unvoiced in the neighborhood of this mark, and $A(3, n) = P_a(n)$ is the pitch corresponding to the same mark (i.e. the period expressed in number of samples) in the voiced case, or equals 10ms in the unvoiced case.

To do so, you will need a pitch estimator. In order to spare time, you can use function `period.m`, whose Matlab code is provided with the example signals. This function requires two arguments: a short term signal `x` extracted from `s`, and the sampling frequency `Fs` (the other arguments are optional), and returns a couple `[P, voiced]` where `voiced` is a Boolean which indicates whether `x` is voiced or non, and `P` is the period expressed in number of samples in the voiced case, or equals 10ms in the unvoiced case.

Let us now detail how to determine the analysis marks. For the sake of simplicity, we will not try to align the mark $t_a(n)$ on the beginning of a glottal pulse. To compute $P_a(n)$ and $t_a(n)$, we proceed by recursion on $n \geq 1$:

- extraction of a sequence `x` that starts at time $t_a(n-1)$, and whose duration is equal to $2.5 P_a(n-1)$;
- computation of $P_a(n)$ and $\text{voiced}(n)$ by means of function `period`;
- computation of $t_a(n) = t_a(n-1) + P_a(n)$.

The algorithm will be initialized by setting $t_a(0) = 1$ and $P_a(0) = 10\text{ms}$.

2 Synthesis and modification of the temporal and spectral scales

To perform the synthesis of the signal, we must start by defining the synthesis marks. They will be stocked in a matrix `B` formed of two rows, such that $B(1, k) = t_s(k)$ is the time corresponding to the k^{th} synthesis mark, and $B(2, k) = n(k)$ is the index of the analysis mark corresponding to this same synthesis mark. To start, you can perform a synthesis without modification, by setting:

- $B(1, :) = A(1, :)$;
- $B(2, :) = [1, 2, 3, \dots]$.

2.1 Signal synthesis

You will now program the following function

```
function y = Synthesis(s,A,B)
```

which computes the synthesis signal y from the original signal s , the analysis marks stocked in matrix A , and the synthesis marks stocked in matrix B . The synthesis is very simply performed by recursion on $k \geq 1$ (vector y being initialized to the zero vector of dimension $t_s(k_{\text{end}}) + P_a(n(k_{\text{end}}))$):

- extraction of a sequence x centered at $t_a(n(k))$ and of length $2P_a(n(k)) + 1$;
- windowing of x by a Hann window (Matlab function `hann`);
- overlap-add of the windowed sequence x on $y(t_s(k) - P_a(n(k)) : t_s(k) + P_a(n(k)))$.

2.2 Modification of the temporal scale

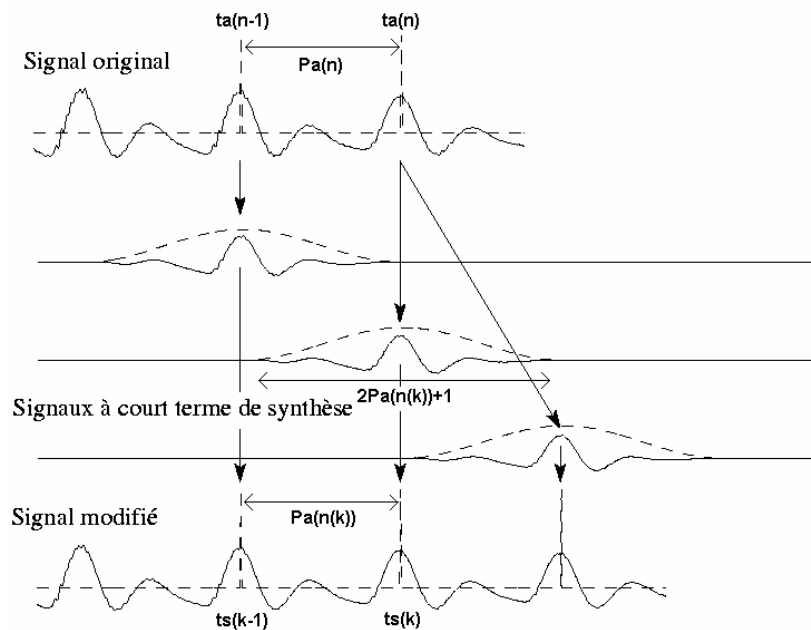


Figure 1: Modification of the temporal scale

We now want to determine the synthesis marks that will modify the temporal scale by a factor α , i.e. to determine a matrix B such that the duration of the signal synthesized by function `Synthesis` is equal to that of the original signal s multiplied by α . This operation will be performed by function

```
function B = ChangeTimeScale(alpha,A)
```

which computes matrix B from the factor α and the analysis marks stocked in A . You can proceed by recursion on $k \geq 1$, by using a non-integer index $n(k)$:

- $t_s(k) = t_s(k-1) + P_a(\lfloor n(k) \rfloor)$;
- $n(k+1) = n(k) + \frac{1}{\alpha}$.

The algorithm will be initialized by setting $t_s(0) = 1$ and $n(1) = 1$. You will take care of only stocking integer values in matrix B.

2.3 Modification of the spectral scale

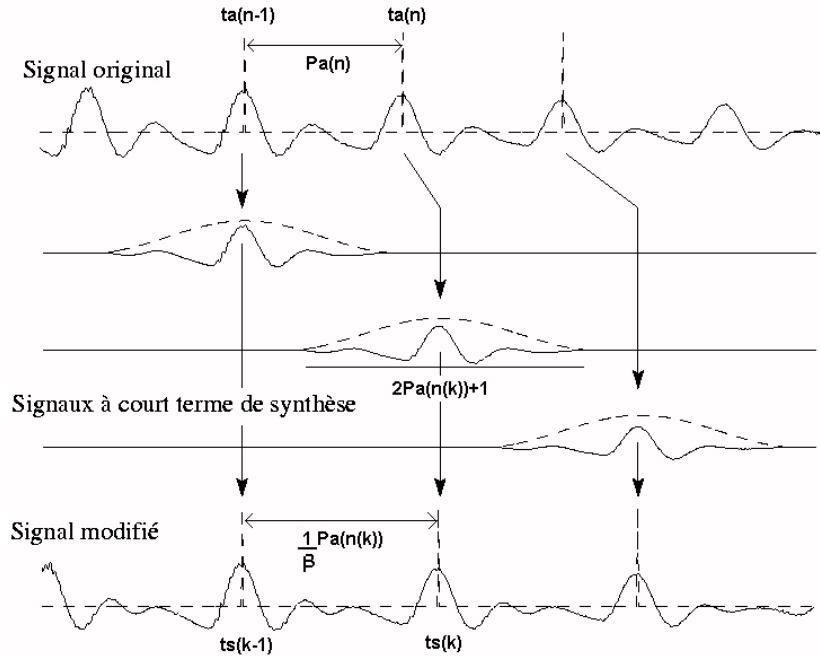


Figure 2: Modification of the spectral scale

You will now perform the dual operation of the previous one: determine the synthesis marks that will modify the spectral scale by a factor β , i.e. determine a matrix B such that the fundamental frequency of the signal synthesized by function `Synthesis` is equal to that of the original signal `s` multiplied by β . This operation will be performed by function

`function B = ChangePitchScale(beta,A)`

which computes matrix B from the factor β and the analysis marks stocked in A. As in the previous case, you can proceed by recursion on $k \geq 1$, by using a non-integer index $n(k)$ and non-integer synthesis times $t_s(k)$, and by making the difference between the voiced and unvoiced cases:

- if the analysis mark of index $\lfloor n(k) \rfloor$ is voiced, $\text{scale}(k) = \frac{1}{\beta}$, otherwise $\text{scale}(k) = 1$;
- $t_s(k) = t_s(k-1) + \text{scale}(k) \times P_a(\lfloor n(k) \rfloor)$;
- $n(k+1) = n(k) + \text{scale}(k)$.

Again, you will take care of only stocking integer values in matrix B.

2.4 Joint modification of the temporal and spectral scales

To finish, you will program a function that jointly modifies the two scales:

```
function B = ChangeBothScales(alpha,beta,A)
```

where the arguments are defined as previously. The content of this function will be almost identical to that of `ChangePitchScale`; you will just need to modify it properly.



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