



Biweekly report

STFT, Spectrogram

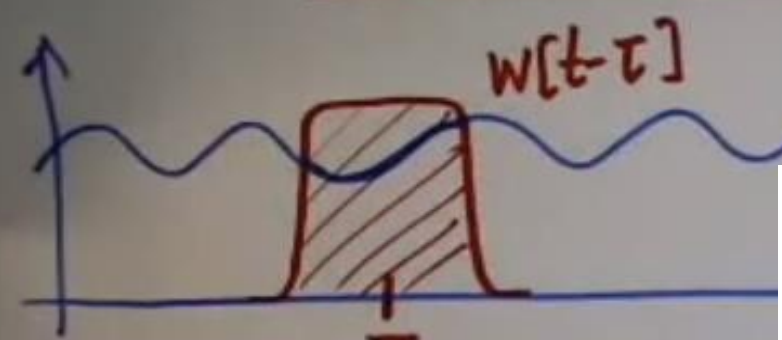
Reporter : Xiaofei Kang.

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CONTENTS

- 1 STFT, ISTFT
- 2 Waveform \rightarrow spectrogram \rightarrow waveform
- 3 Experiment and future work

SHORT TIME FOURIER TRANSFORM [STFT]



$x(t)$

$$X(\omega) = \mathcal{F}[x(t)] =$$

$w(t)$ is sym
 $w(-t) = w(t)$

sampled signal $\hat{x}(k)T$

STFT of $x(t)$ as the

$$X_s(\omega, \tau) = \mathcal{F}[x(t) \cdot w(t-\tau)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) w(t-\tau) e^{-j\omega t} dt$$

adding window Fourier
 ing multiplication, for
 rier transform

Short-time Fourier inverse transform (ISTFT)

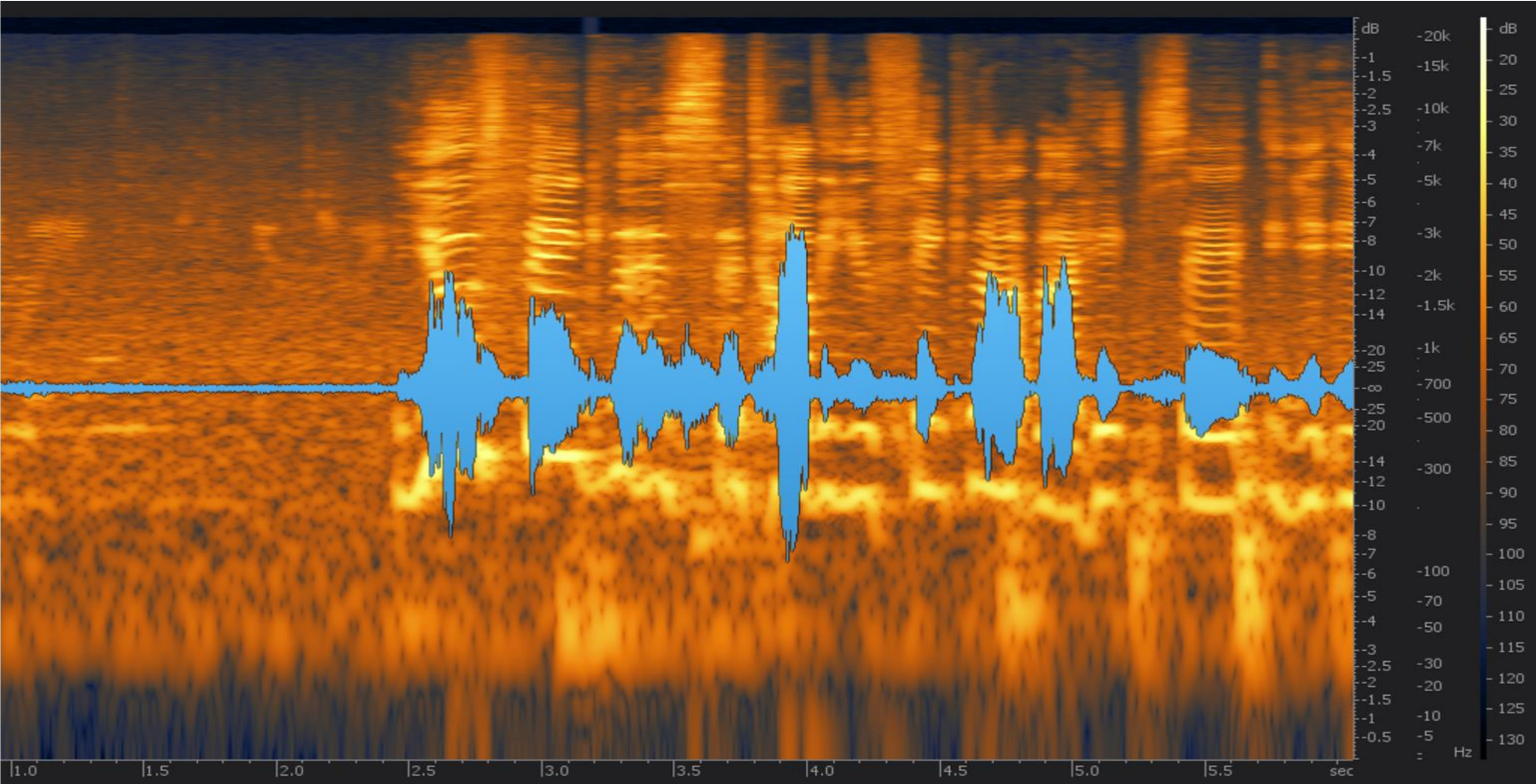
For IFT, $x(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(\omega) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

So, $x(t)w(t-\tau) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} X_s(\omega, \tau) e^{j\omega t} d\omega$

..... , we can get $x(t)$.

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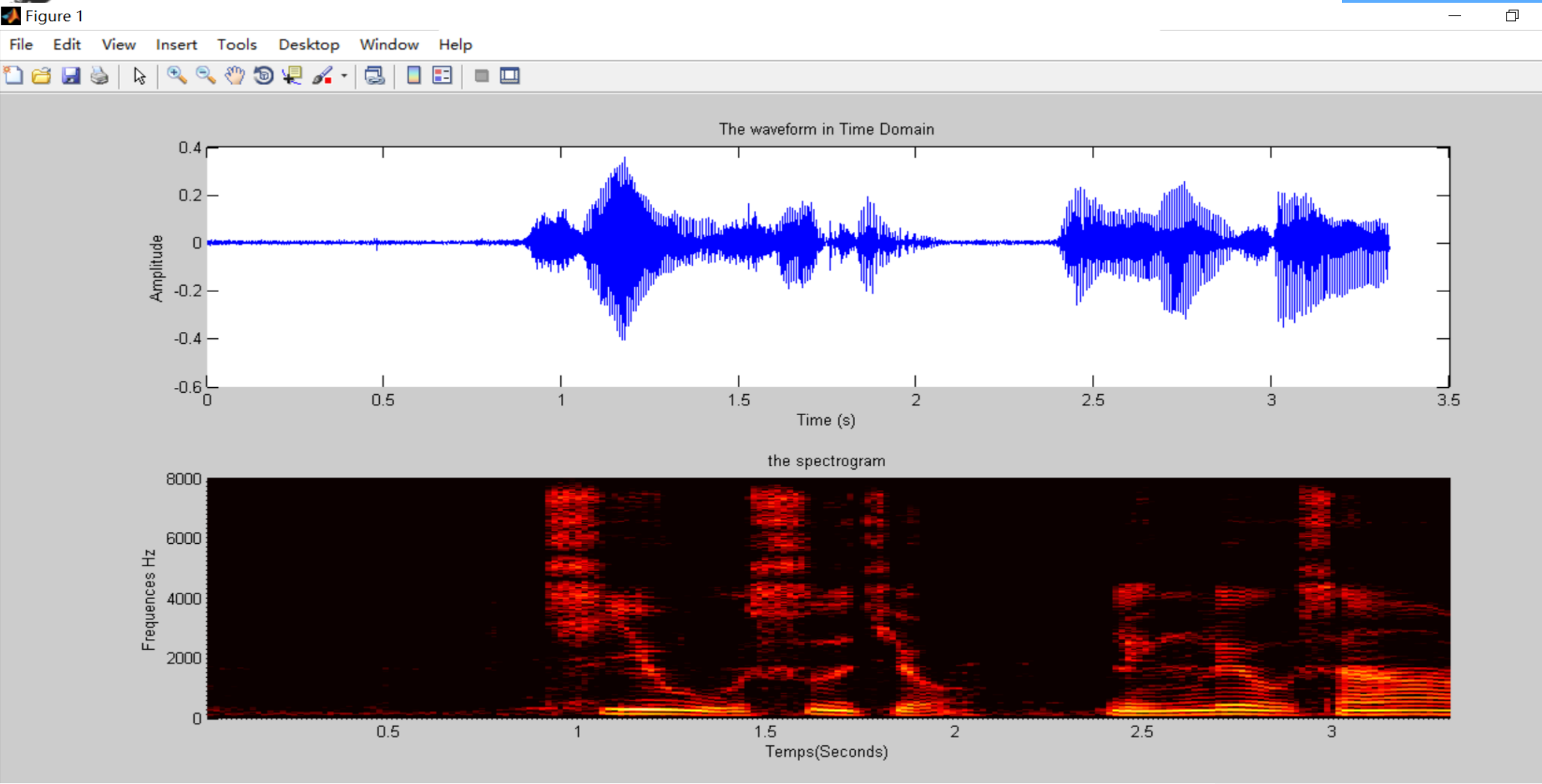
Time-frequency map : For $x(t)$ to do short-term Fourier transform, you can do the time-frequency analysis of the whole signal, you can get the signal time-frequency distribution map :

$$X(t, f) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} w(t - \tau)x(\tau) e^{-j2\pi f\tau} d\tau$$

Spectrogram : a three-dimensional spectrum, indicating the voice spectrum with time changes in the graphics, the vertical axis is the frequency, the horizontal axis is the time, the coordinate point value for the voice data energy.

$$SP(t, f) = |X(t, f)|^2 = X(t, f)X^*(t, f)$$

2 Mat lab: Waveform \rightarrow Spectrogram

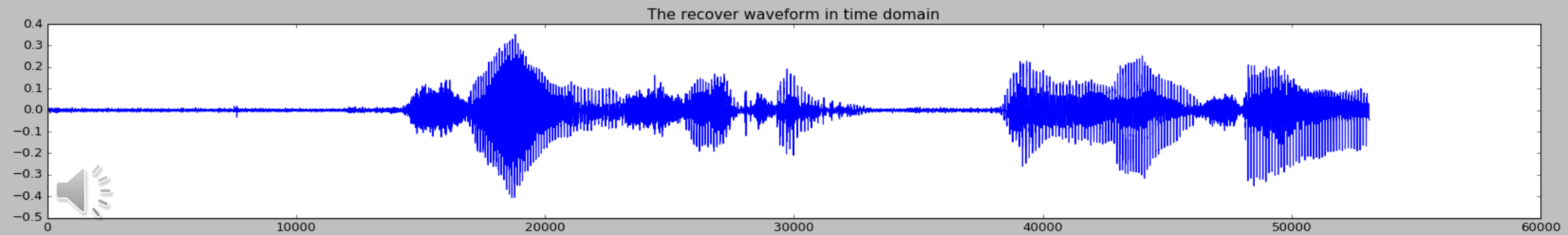
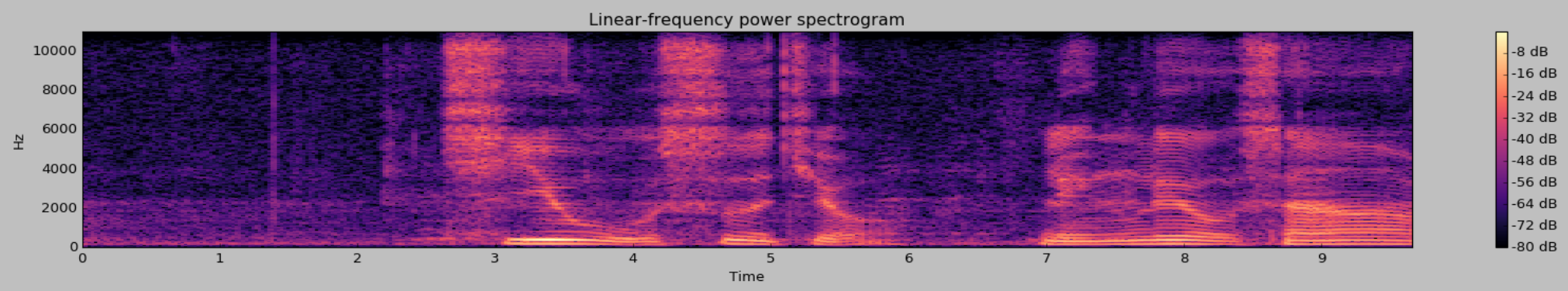
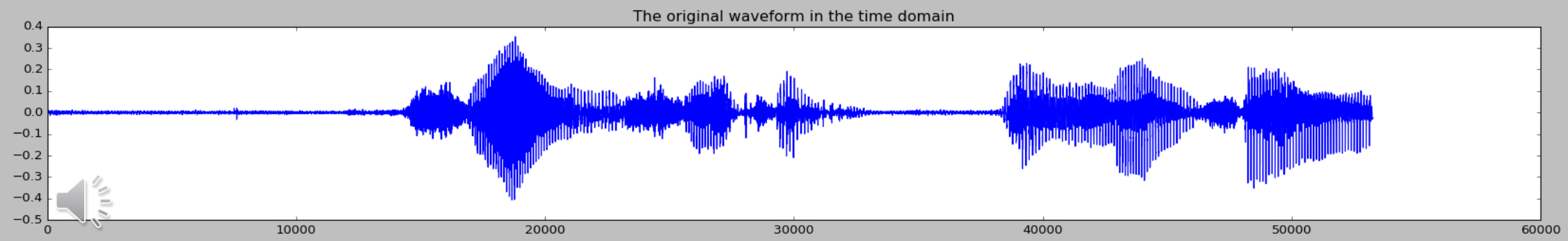


NB: "Spectrogram" is just a name for a heat map of the magnitude of the STFT, and magnitude alone is not enough to reconstruct a signal.

Python: Waveform → Spectrogram → Waveform

CSLT

Figure 1



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1

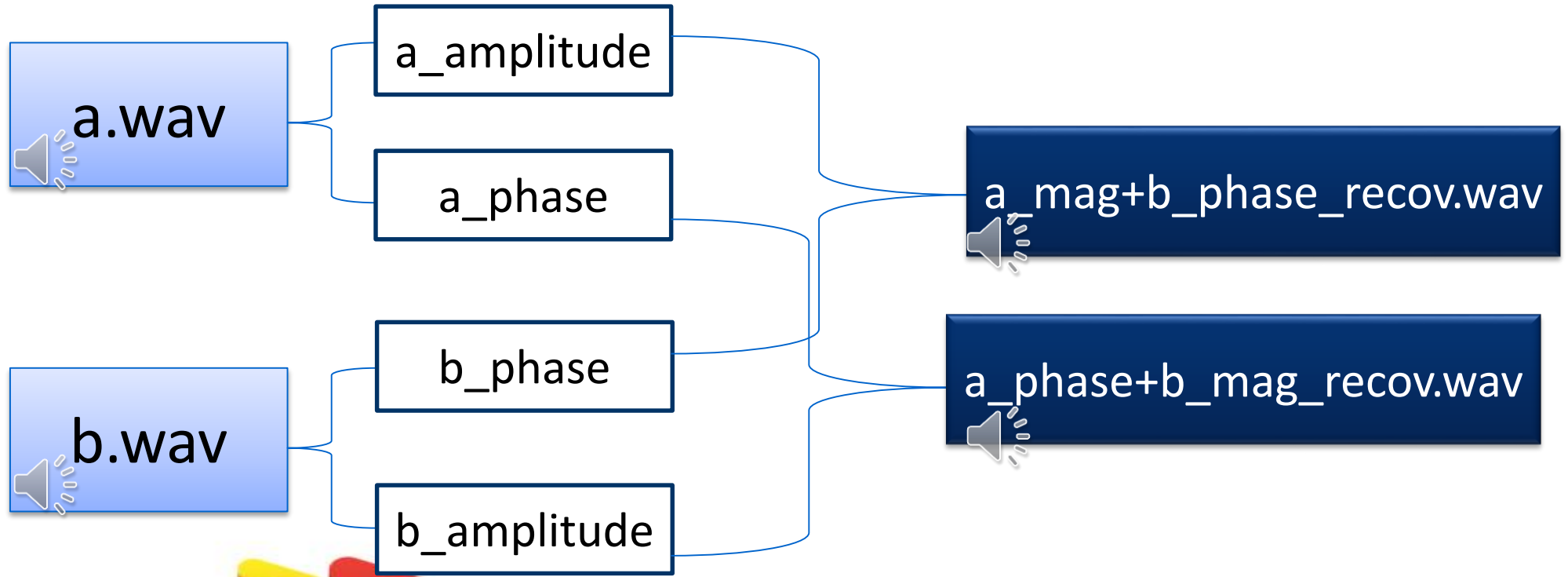
STFT, ISTFT

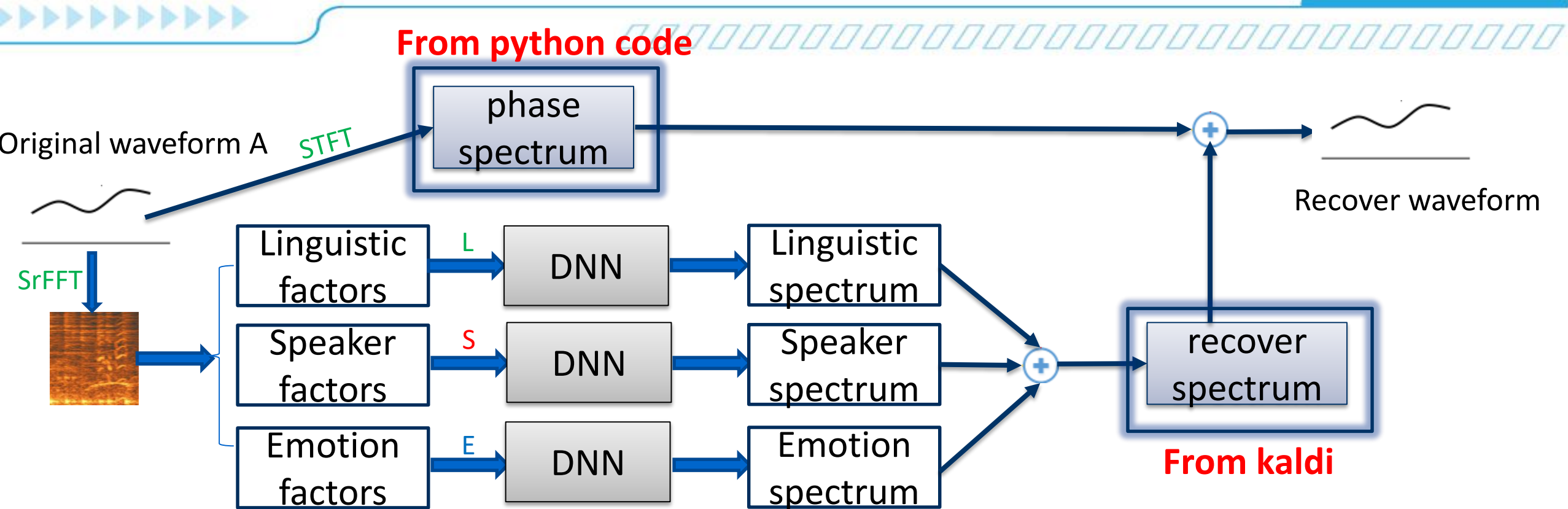
2

Waveform \rightarrow spectrogram \rightarrow waveform

3

Experiment and future work





- 1、 Speaker spectrum (S) → waveform、 Linguistic spectrum (L) → waveform
Emotion spectrum (E) → waveform
- 2、 Recovery: S1 + L1 + E1 → waveform、
Combination: S2 + L1 + E1 → waveform、 S1 + L2 + E1 → waveform、
S1 + L1 + E2 → waveform.....

For Python:

$$\begin{array}{c} x(t) \\ \downarrow \text{STFT} \\ X(t, f) = |X(t, f)|e^{j\varphi(t, f)} = a + bi \end{array}$$

$$\ln X(t, f) = \ln |X(t, f)| + j\varphi(t, f)$$

$$\text{There, } |X(t, f)| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$\text{logmag} = \ln |X(t, f)|$$

$$\text{phase} = \varphi(t, f)$$

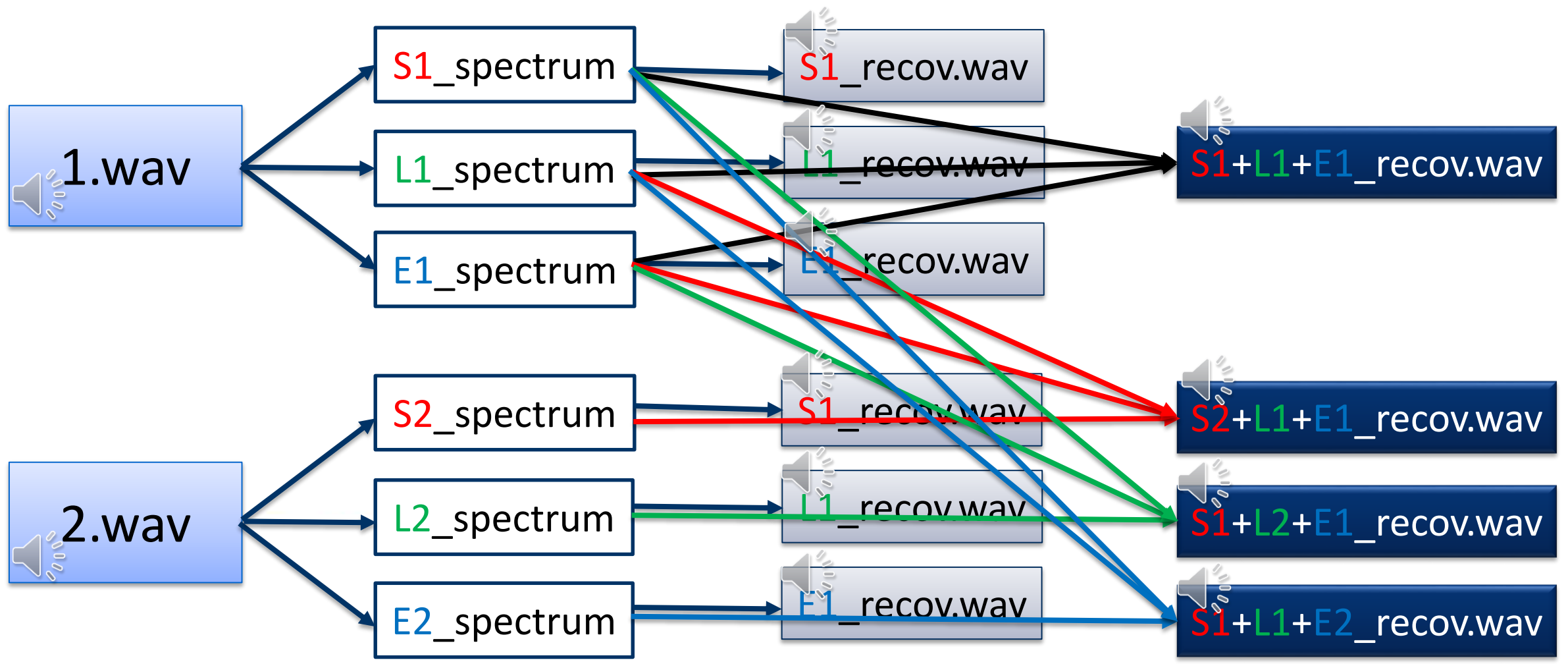
For kaldi:

$$\text{Given data: } \ln(a^2 + b^2)$$

$$\text{And, } \ln(a^2 + b^2) = 2\ln |X(t, f)|$$

$$\text{So, } \ln(a^2 + b^2) = 2\text{logmag}$$

Experiment2 - Speech conversion





Shortcomings

- 1、 Python method is different from kald method.
 - Recover waveform all in the kald.
 - Recover waveform all in the python.





THANK YOU