



Lauri Juvela $^1$ , Bajibabu Bollepalli $^1$ , Junichi Yamagishi $^{2,3}$ , Paavo Alku $^1$ 

 $^1$ Aalto University, Finland  $^2$ National Institute of Informatics, Japan

<sup>3</sup>The Centre for Speech Technology Research, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

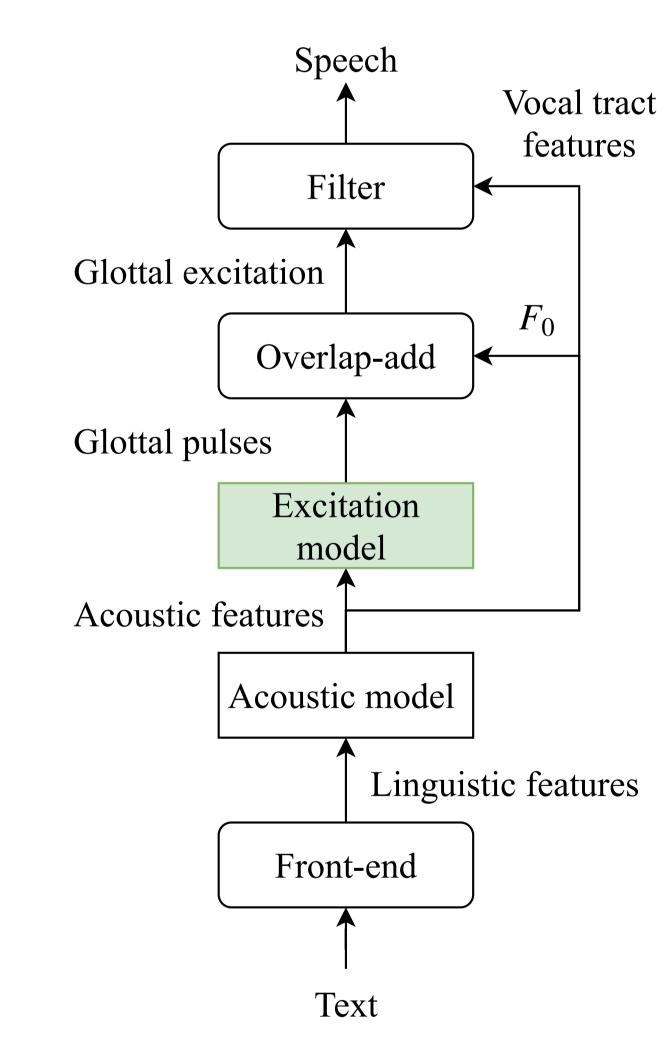
Waveform generation for text-to-speech synthesis using pitch-synchronous multi-scale generative adversarial networks

## 1 Introduction

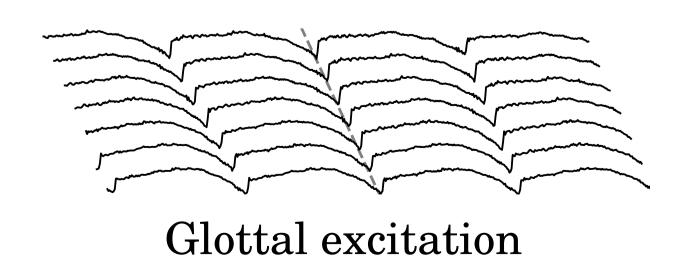
- Neural waveform generators are used in state-of-the-art TTS
- Problem: sample-by-sample synthesis with WaveNet is slow, parallel models are heavy and difficult to train
- Generative models are required to capture the stochastic components in the speech waveform
- GANs are promising, but have suffered from training instability

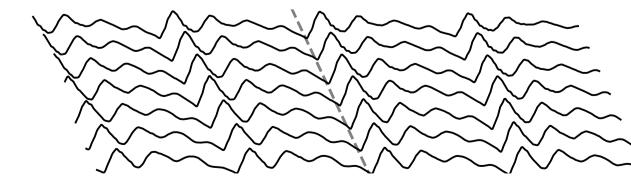
# 2 Text-to-speech synthesis system

- Some speech processing can make neural vocoding more manageable:
- Use spectral envelope to remove vocal tract resonances (glottal inverse filtering)
- Use pitch marking to create phase-locked waveform representations
- -Use generative neural nets as excitation model
- Front-end and acoustic model are as in conventional neural net based statistical parametric speech synthesis



## **Waveform representation**



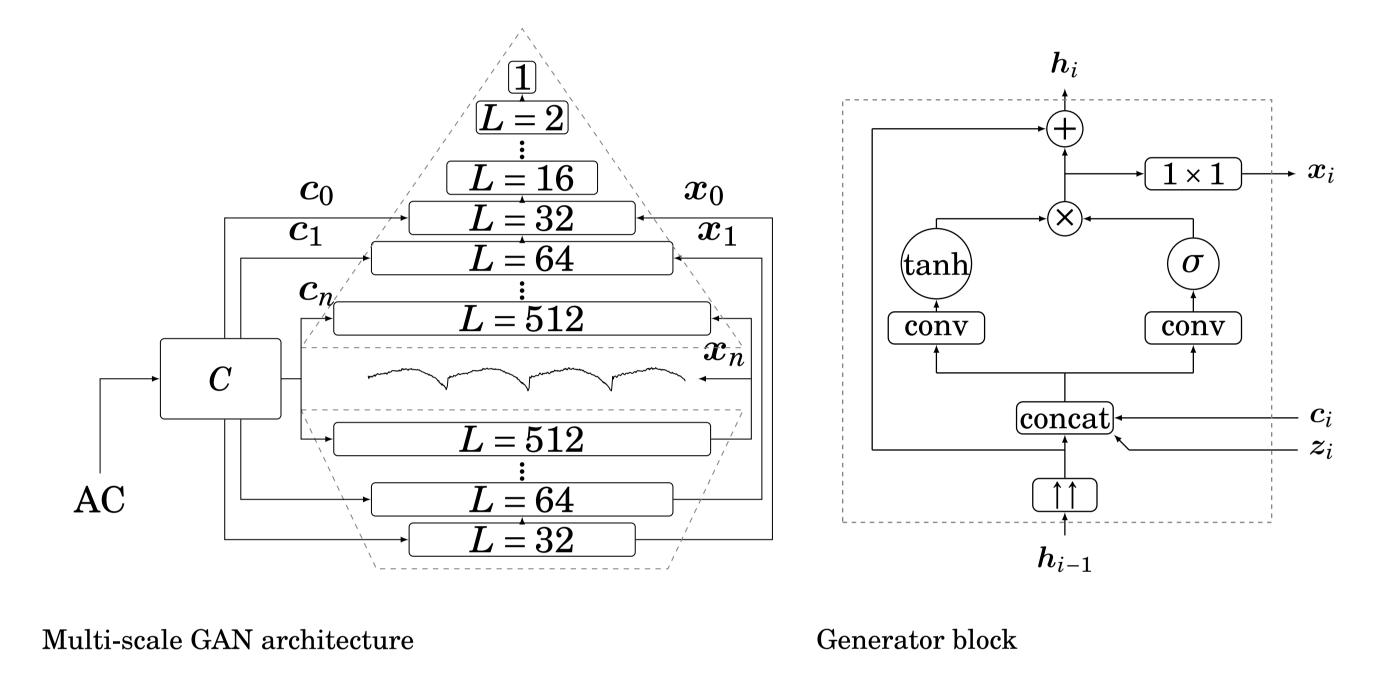


Speech signal

# 3 GAN waveform model

#### **Multi-scale GAN architecture**

Progressive upsampling in Generator



## **Training criteria**

Wasserstein GAN: x is real data and  $\hat{x} = G(z, c)$  at all timescales

$$\mathscr{L}_{D}^{W} = -\mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\mathscr{D}}}[D(\boldsymbol{x}, \boldsymbol{c})] + \mathbb{E}_{\hat{x} \sim p_{G}}[D(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}, \boldsymbol{c})], \tag{1}$$

with gradient penalty for a smooth Discriminator

$$\mathscr{L}_{D}^{GP} = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\mathscr{D}}, \hat{x} \sim p_{G}} \left[ \left( \max\{0, \|\nabla_{\tilde{x}} D(\tilde{x}, \boldsymbol{c})\| - 1\} \right)^{2} \right], \tag{2}$$

and regularization for large gradients in the data manifold

$$\mathcal{L}_{D}^{R1} = \mathbb{E}_{x \sim p_{\mathcal{D}}} \left[ \| \nabla_{x} D(x, c) \|^{2} \right]. \tag{3}$$

Spectral magnitude matching for the Generator

$$\mathcal{L}_{G}^{\text{FFT}} = \mathbb{E}\left[\left(|\text{FFT}(\boldsymbol{x}_{n})| - |\text{FFT}(\hat{\boldsymbol{x}}_{n})|\right)^{2}\right]. \tag{4}$$

### Sound samples

https://users.aalto.fi/~ljuvela/multiscale-gan/

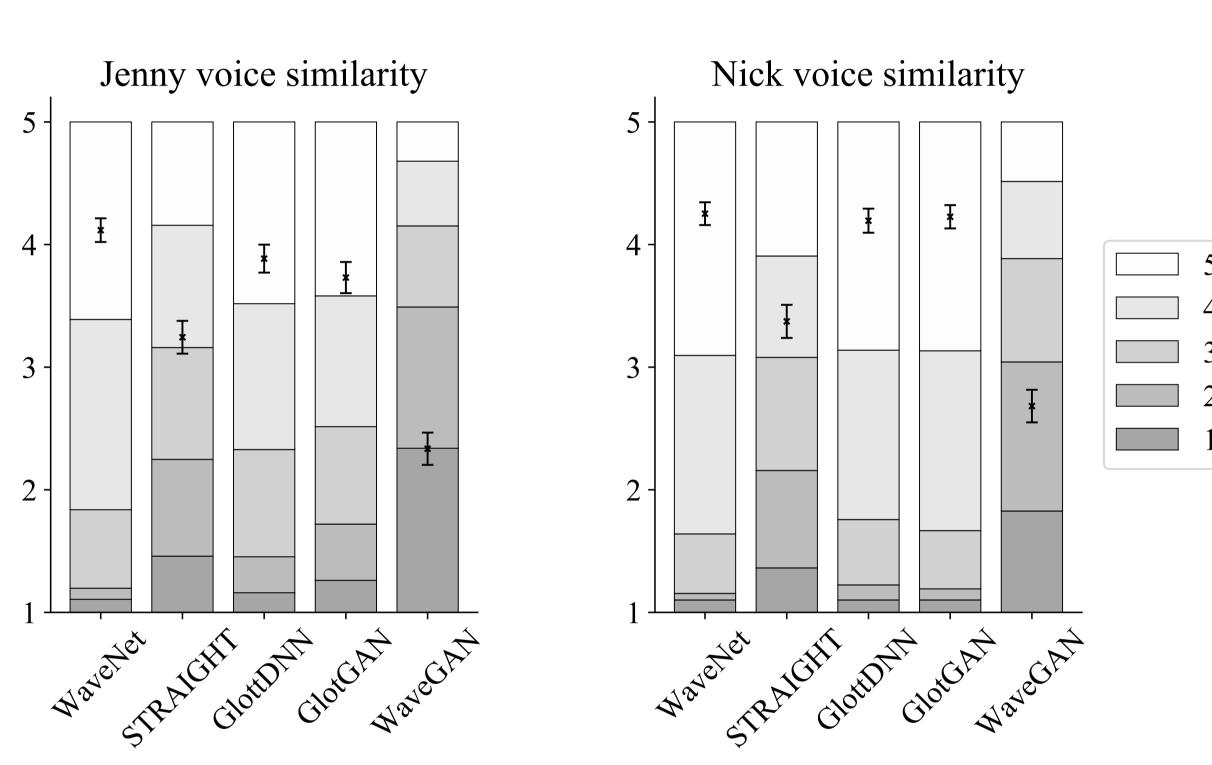
## Source code (TensorFlow)

https://github.com/ljuvela/multiscale-GAN

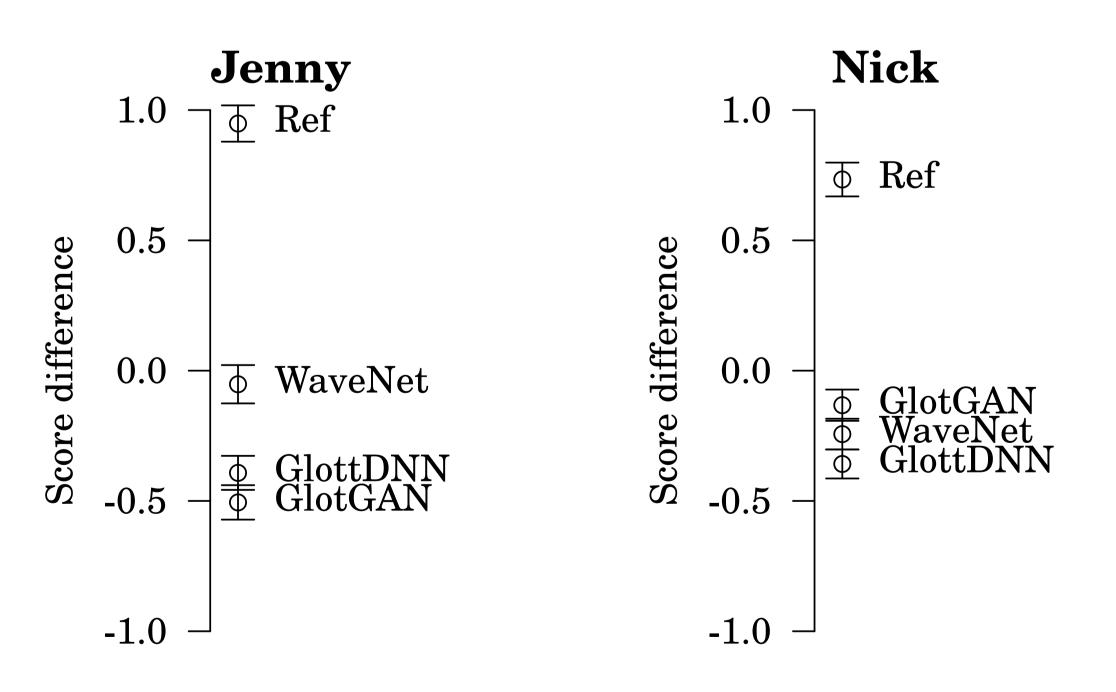
E-mail: lauri.juvela@aalto.fi

# 4 Listening tests

- TTS systems trained on Jenny (4.7h) and Nick (1.8h) datasets
- Difference mean opinion score (DMOS) test for speaker similarity



• Category comparison rating (CCR) test to evaluate quality



• The proposed method can match a WaveNet vocoder in TTS quality

This work was supported by the Academy of Finland (proj. no. 256961 and 284671)