

Introduction

Our previously proposed monaural speech separation model

- **MossFormer** has achieved promising performance in monaural speech separation: SI-SDRi of 22.8dB and 21.2dB (WSJ0-2/3mix).
- However, **MossFormer** is inefficient for modeling finer-scale recurrent patterns presented in speech signals due to the fact that it predominantly adopts a self-attention-based separation module in the masking net, and
- the self-attention module tends to emphasize long-range, coarser-scale dependencies while being less effectively in modelling finer-scale recurrent patterns.

In this work

- We introduce a novel hybrid model, **MossFormer2**, that provides the capabilities to model both long-range, coarse-scale dependencies and fine-scale recurrent patterns.
- **MossFormer2** integrates a recurrent module into the MossFormer framework, where the recurrent module is based on a feedforward sequential memory network (FSMN), which is an "RNN-free" recurrent network due to the ability to capture recurrent patterns without using recurrent connections.
- **MossFormer2** encourages parallel processing as the recurrent module relies only on linear projections and convolutions.
- **Our results:**
- The **MossFormer2** hybrid model demonstrates remarkable enhancements over MossFormer and surpasses other state-of-the-art methods in **WSJ0-2/3mix**, **Libri2Mix**, and **WHAM!/WHAMR!** benchmarks.
- **MossFormer2** achieves SI-SDRi of **24.1dB** and **22.2dB** on **WSJ0-2/3mix + DM**, and **21.7dB** on the **Libri2Mix** dataset.

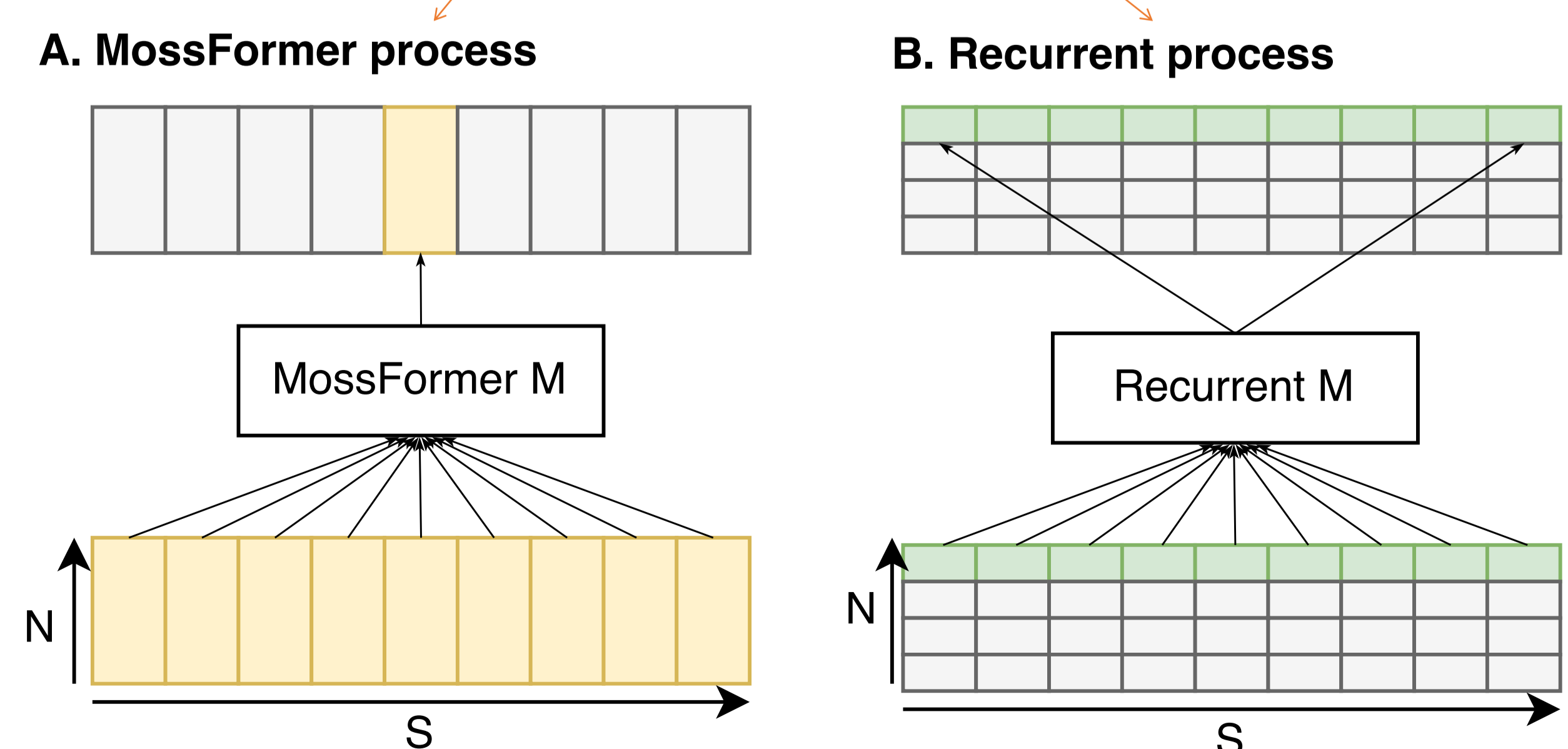
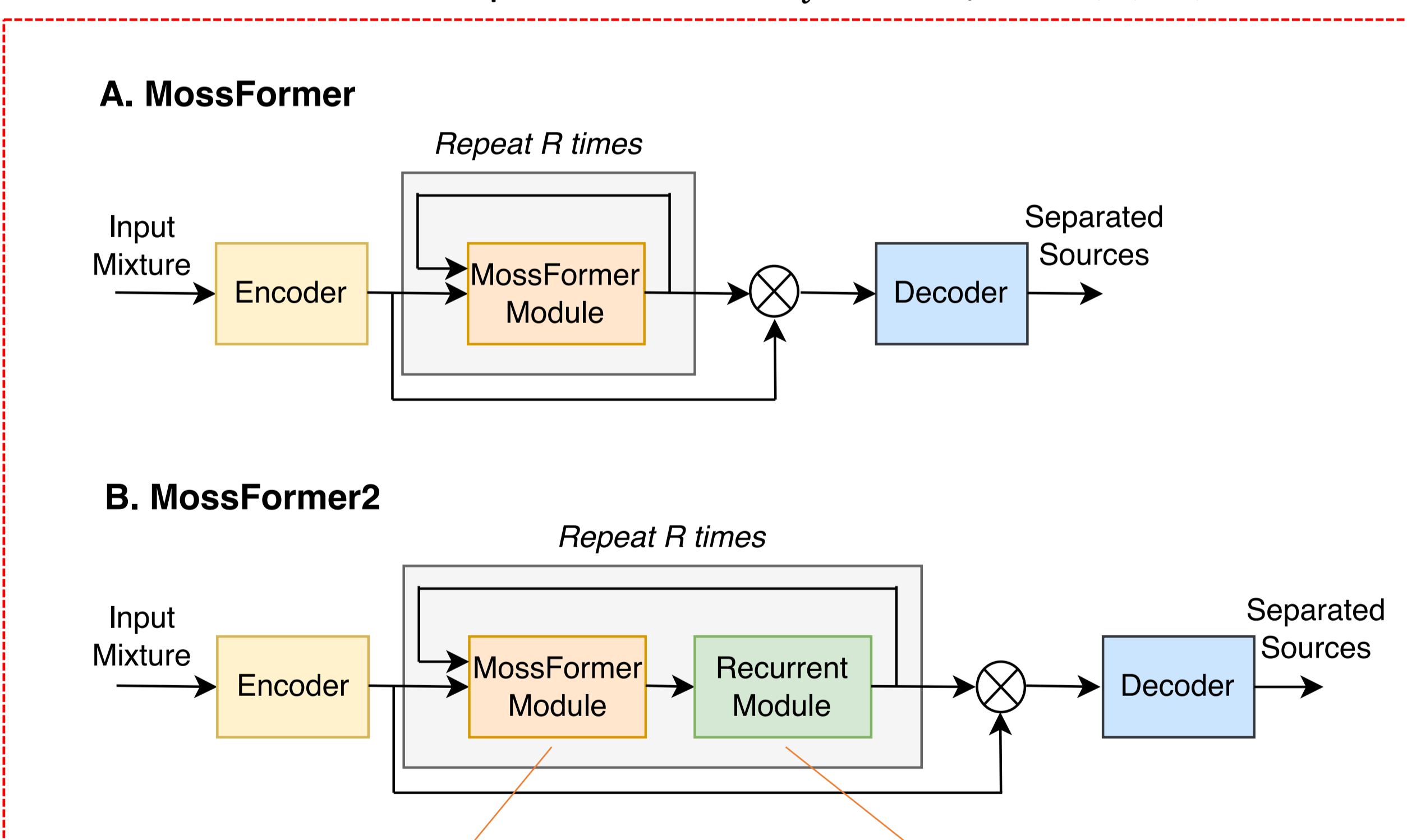
Our Approach

Problem Formulation

- Given a speech mixture $x = \sum_{i=1}^C s_i$, we aim to estimate C individual speech sources $s_i \in R^{1 \times T}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, C$ based on a deep learning model.

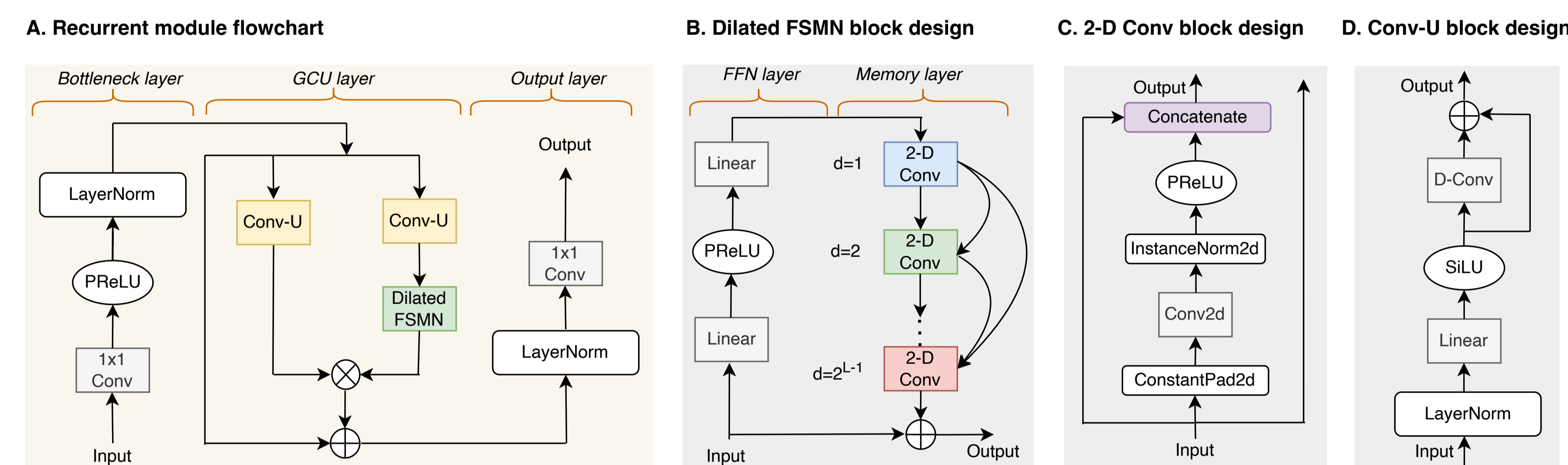
From MossFormer to MossFormer2:

- The MossFormer module remains consistent across both **MossFormer** and **MossFormer2**.
- **MossFormer2** forms a novel hybrid architecture by integrating a recurrent module into the MossFormer framework.
- The core concept of the MossFormer framework is applying joint local-global self-attention strategy to the entire sequence.
- Not relying on recurrence, the self-attention primarily captures long-range, coarse-scale dependencies.
- The dedicated recurrent module models intricate temporal dependencies within speech signals.
- We hypothesize that distinct embedding levels retain distinct recurrent patterns, thus the recurrent module conducts recurrent learning on each embedding dimension.
- Leveraging the combined strengths of self-attention and recurrent modelling, **MossFormer2** facilitates the capture of both broad dependencies and localized recurrent patterns.



RNN-Free Recurrent Module

- Unlike LSTM and GRU, our proposed recurrent module is based on FSMN without using recurrent connections.
- The proposed recurrent module is composed of a bottleneck layer, a GCU layer, and an output layer:



- The bottleneck layer is to decrease the embedding dimensionality while retaining crucial features.
- The GCU architecture is employed for sequential processing, inspiring from the gating mechanism of GLU.
- To facilitate model training, we add a skip connection to link the GCU layer's input to its output.
- The output layer restores the embedding dimensionality from the output of the GCU layer.
- We propose dilations for FSMN to achieve broader receptive fields and dense connections to enhance the information flow and facilitate the gradient propagation.

Experimental Results

- **Dataset (8 kHz):** a) **WSJ0-2/3mix**: clean, train: 20000 utts, dev: 5000 utts, test: 3000 utts. b) **WHAM!** and **WHAMR!**: noisy and reverberant versions of WSJ0-2mix. c) **+DM**: dynamic mixing for **WSJ0-2/3mix**, **WHAM!** and **WHAMR!**. d) **Libri2Mix**: clean, 106 hours of training, 5.5 hours of dev and 5.5 hours of eval data.
- **Experimental setup:** We used SpeechBrain toolkit, Adam optimizer, initial learning rate (15e-5), maximum epochs (200), batch size (1), and SI-SDR training loss.
- **Experimental results:**

Table 1. Comparison for MossFormer and MossFormer2 on the WSJ0-2mix dataset. RTF denotes the real-time factor on test set.

Model	Para.(M)	R	N	K	N'	L	SI-SDRi	RTF
MossFormer (S)	25.3	25	384	16	-	-	22.5	0.025
MossFormer	42.1	24	512	16	-	-	22.8	0.038
MossFormer2 (S)	37.8	25	384	16	256	2	23.2	0.036
MossFormer2	55.7	24	512	16	256	2	24.1	0.053

Table 2. Performance comparison of MossFormer2 with the other state-of-the-art speech separation models on the WSJ0-2/3mix and Libri2Mix benchmark datasets.

Model	Para.(M)	SI-SDRi		
		WSJ0-2mix	WSJ0-3mix	Libri2Mix
Conv-TasNet [5]	5.1	15.3	12.7	14.7
DPRNN [6]	2.6	18.8	14.7	-
VSUNOS [7]	7.5	20.1	16.9	-
DPTNet [8]	2.6	20.2	-	-
Wavesplit [9]	29	22.2	17.8	19.5
SepFormer [10]	25.7	22.3	19.5	19.2
QDPN [14]	200.0	23.6	-	-
Separate And Diffuse [16]	-	23.9	20.9	-
SFSRNet [15]	59.0	24.0	-	20.4
MossFormer	42.1	22.8	21.2	19.7
MossFormer2	55.7	24.1	22.2	21.7

Table 3. Performance comparison of MossFormer2 with the other state-of-the-art speech separation models on the WHAM! and WHAMR! benchmark datasets.

Model	Para.(M)	SI-SDRi	
		WHAM!	WHAMR!
Conv-TasNet [5]	5.1	12.7	8.3
DPRNN [6]	2.6	13.9	10.3
VSUNOS [7]	7.5	15.2	12.2
Wavesplit [9]	29	16.0	13.2
SepFormer [10]	25.7	16.4	14.0
QDPN [14]	200.0	-	14.4
MossFormer	42.1	17.3	16.3
MossFormer2	55.7	18.1	17.0

Table 4. Ablation studies for MossFormer2 on the dilated FSMN, the GCU layer, and the bottleneck and output layers.

Model	SI-SDRi
MossFormer2	24.1
Without dilation in FSMN	23.9
Without dense connections in Dilated FSMN	24.0
Replace Conv_U with Linear in the GCU layer	23.8
Remove convolutional units (Conv_U) from the GCU layer	23.5
Remove bottleneck and output layers from the recurrent module	23.9

- **Discussion:** **MossFormer2** shows superior performance over **MossFormer** and the other state-of-the-art models, such as **Separate And Diffuse**, **QDPN**, and **SFSRNet** on diverse benchmarks.
- Our ablation studies highlights the impact of each proposed technique and demonstrates that adding the RNN-free recurrent module further contributes to separation performance.