Towards Closed-Loop Speech Synthesis from Stereotactic EEG using a Unit-Selection Approach



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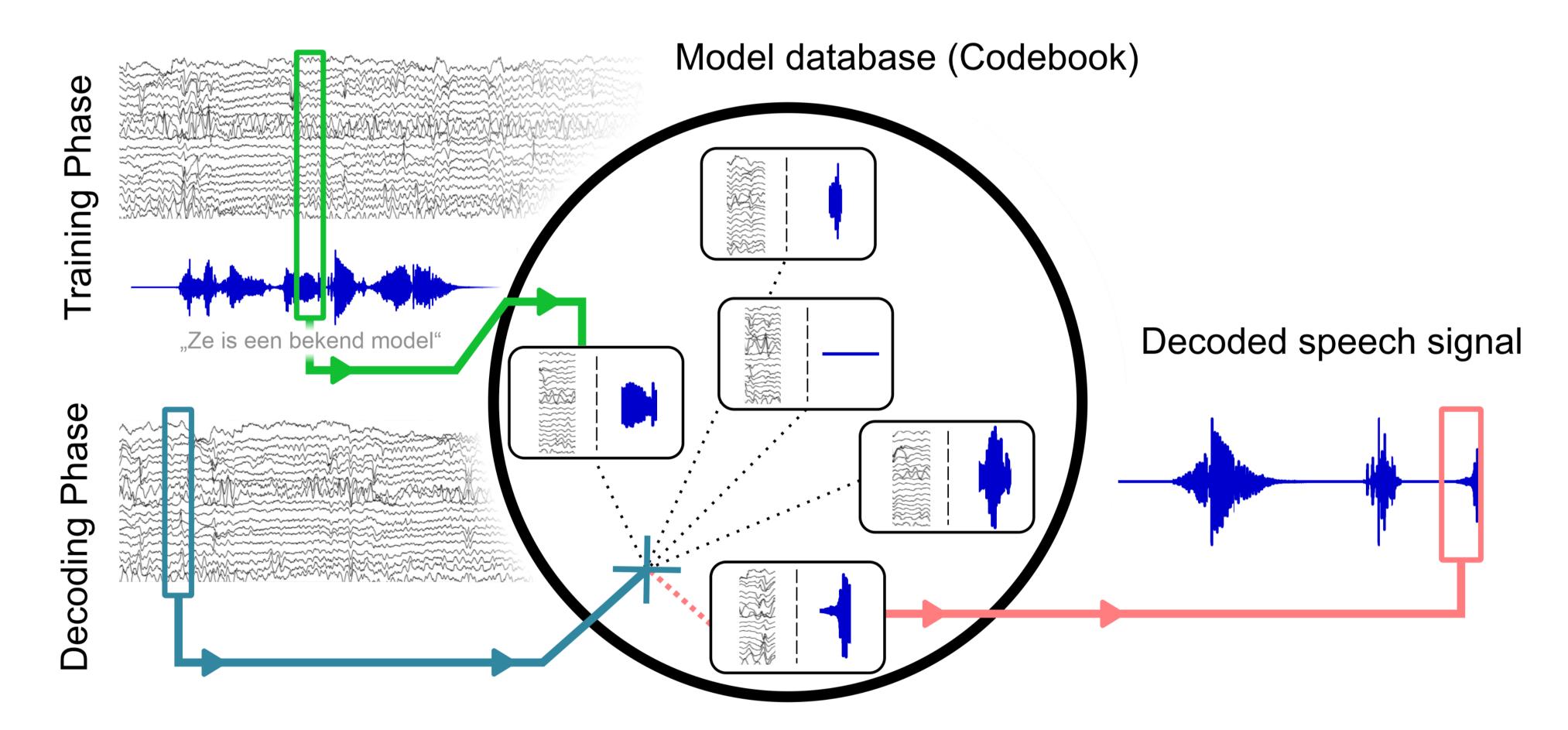
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Motivation

- Neurological diseases can lead to speech impairments
 - → In severe cases even result in losing the ability to speak
- Invasive brain signals for decoding speech production processes
 - → Complex spatio-temporal dynamics
 - → Linear mapping not applicable

- Unit-Selection Approach
 - → Enables direct speech synthesis
- Prior studies indicated sEEG recordings as suitable method
- Here, we build upon previous findings of Unit Selection approach with ECoG
 - → Incorporate decoding approach in real-time framework
 - → Decode speech from deeper brain structures

Real-Time Unit-Selection Approach



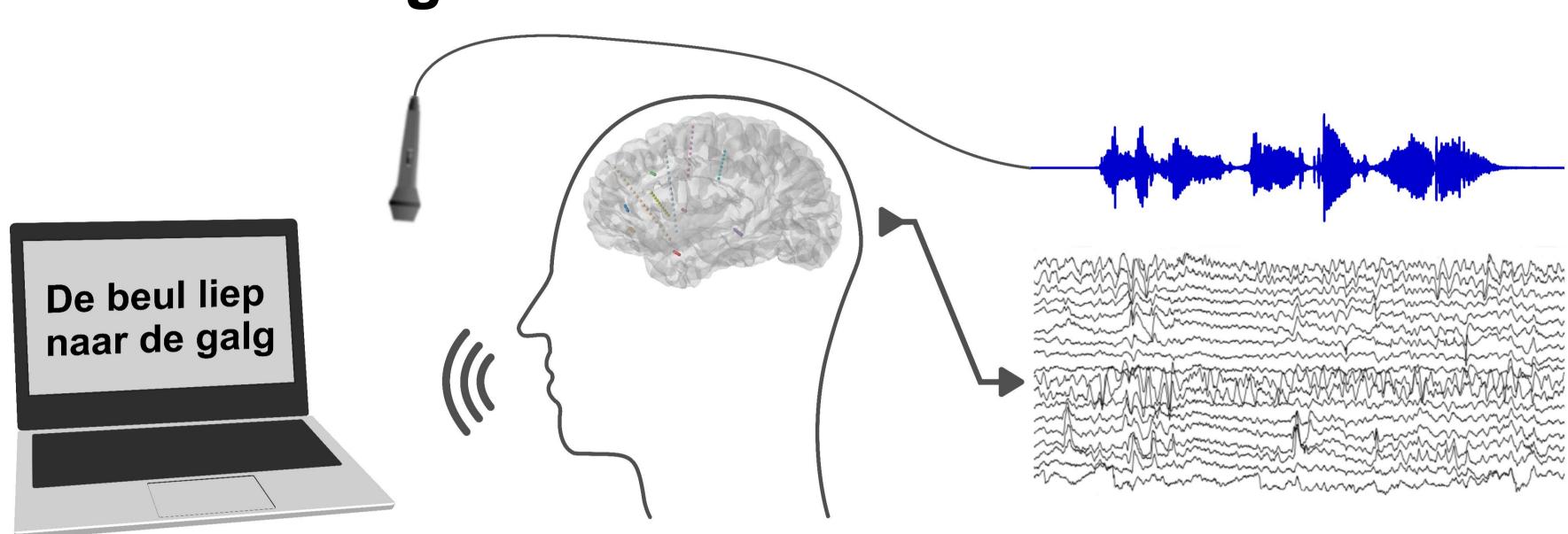
Training Phase:

- Extraction of time-aligned frames
 - → 50 ms of neural data
 - → 150 ms of acoustic data
 - → Both use a 10 ms frameshift
- Store pairs in model database

Decoding Phase:

- Extract 50 ms frames of neural data
- Find closest pair in model database
 - → Cosine similarity
- Waveform generation
 - → Extract acoustics from closest pair
 - → Hamming window for reweighting
 - → Concatenate with 50 ms overlap

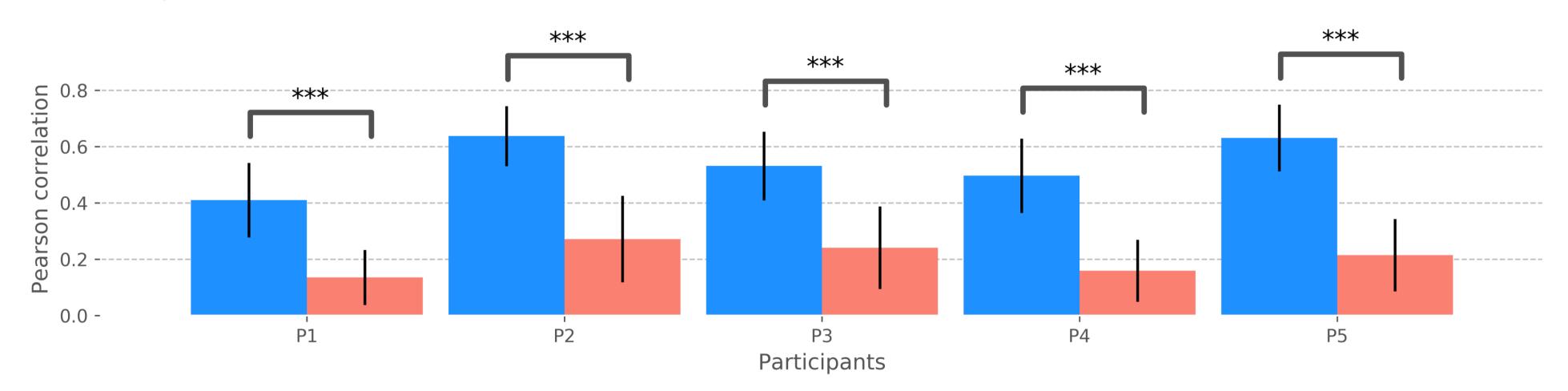
Experiment Design



- Five native Dutch patients with implanted sEEG eletrodes
- Read aloud utterances presented on screen
- Simultaneous recording of audio and sEEG data
- Acoustic data preprocessing
 - → Transformed into 40 LogMels
- Neural data preprocessing
 - → Extraction of high gamma activity
 - → Temporal context of past 200 ms

Results

- Reconstruct audio for each trial using 5-fold cross validation
- Compare speech spectrograms from original and reconstructed audio
 - → Proposed method (blue) significantly outperforms chance (red)
 - → Significance test: Mann-Whitney-U test, *** p<0.001



- For each 10 ms shifted frame, decoding approach needs 6.565 ms for computing
- → System is able to calculate output acoustic signal in real-time
- First step towards synthesizing audible speech in real-time with a non-linear decoding approach for closed-loop experiments.

