

Latent Discriminative Conditioning Effects on GAN-Based Speech Enhancement Robustness in Extreme Noise

Assignee Research

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Abstract

Generative speech enhancement methods based on generative adversarial networks (GANs) and diffusion models have shown promising results in various speech enhancement tasks. However, their performance in very low signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) scenarios remains under-explored and limited, as these conditions pose significant challenges to both discriminative and generative state-of-the-art methods. To address this, we propose a method that leverages latent features extracted from discriminative speech enhancement models as generic conditioning features to improve GAN-based speech enhancement. The

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Leveraging Discriminative Latent Representations for Conditioning GAN-Based Speech Enhancement. Research question: What is the impact of latent discriminative conditioning on the robustness of GAN-based speech enhancement models compared to diffusion priors in extreme noise scenarios?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 11 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 7.9/10.

3 Results

11 papers retrieved. 7 claims extracted; 6 independently verified. Quality review score: 7.9/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
DisCoGAN consistently outperforms existing methods in low-SNR scenarios while maintaining competitive or superior performance	✓	0.38
DisCoGAN outperforms conventional GAN-based methods in low SNR scenarios.	✓	0.25
Most state-of-the-art discriminative SE methods are unable to effectively suppress noise without also distorting or suppressing	✓	0.24
Generative SE approaches promise superior performance in low SNR scenarios by learning the distribution of clean speech	✓	0.21
Diffusion models typically require batch processing with multiple reverse diffusion steps during inference to achieve high	✓	0.27
GAN-based methods dominate practical applications in speech enhancement due to their efficiency and real-time inference	×	0.15
Most state-of-the-art systems for speech reconstruction employ a two-stage architecture that integrates both generative	✓	0.18

References

- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2508.20859v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/2410.13599v1>
- <http://arxiv.org/abs/1908.02590v3>