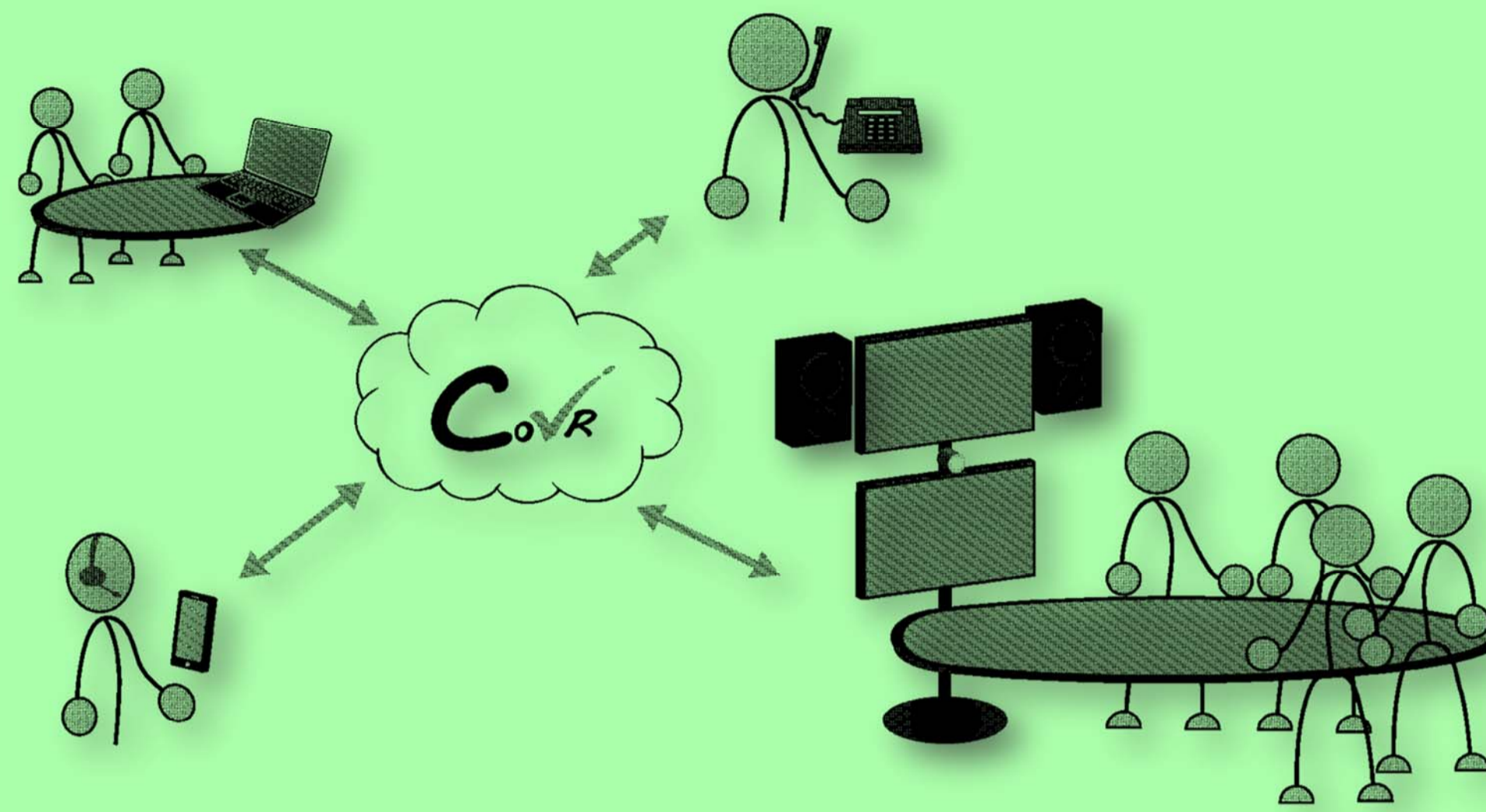


Audio Signal Enhancement

Project Goals - Audio

- Signal processing and enhancement with multiple microphones
- Source localization
- Homogenization of speech quality in heterogeneous networks
- Spatial rendering and scene composition

Scenario



System Design

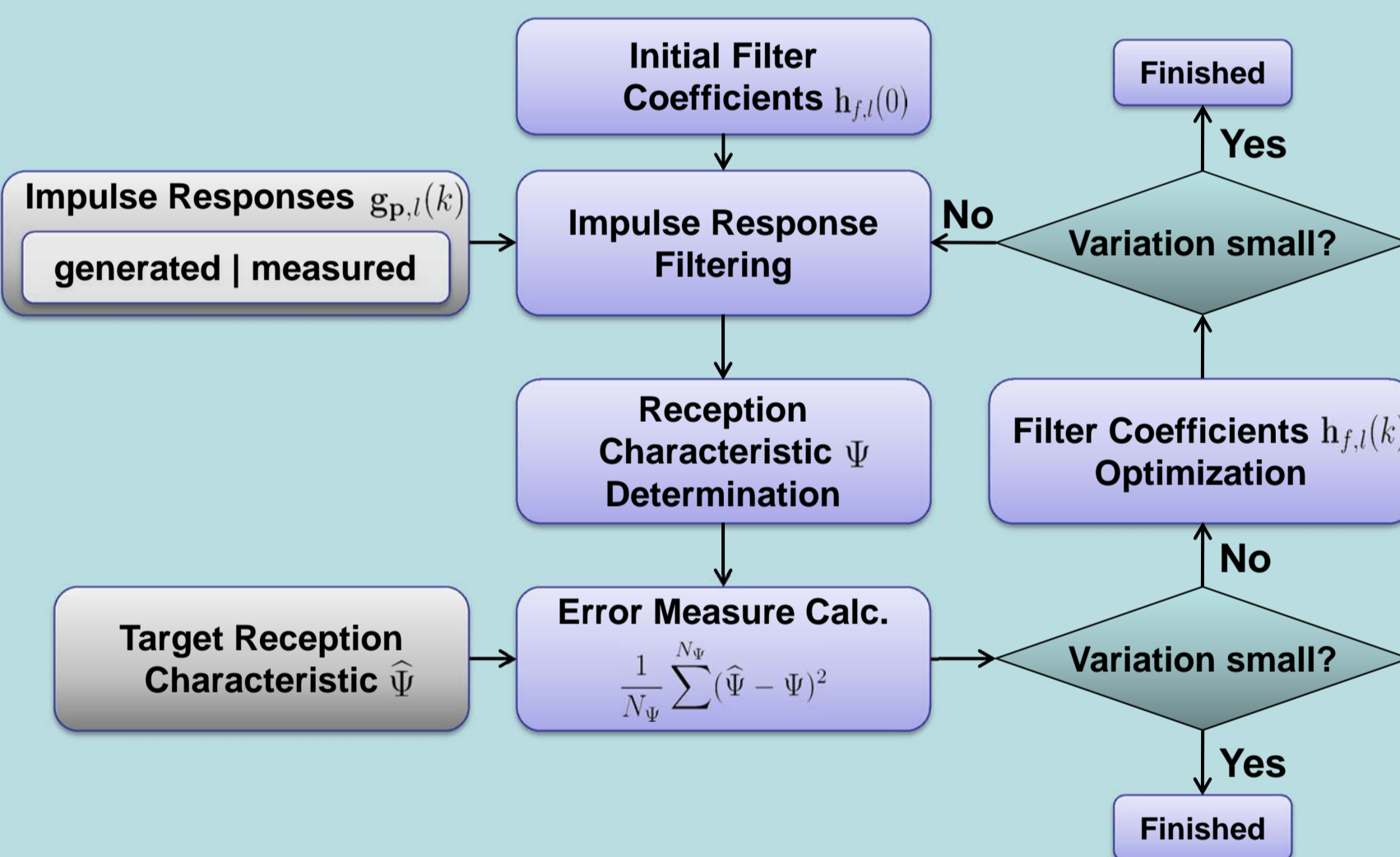
- Exchange of information between audio and video analysis
- Transmission of audio signals and meta data
- Central processing and mixing

Microphone Array Processing

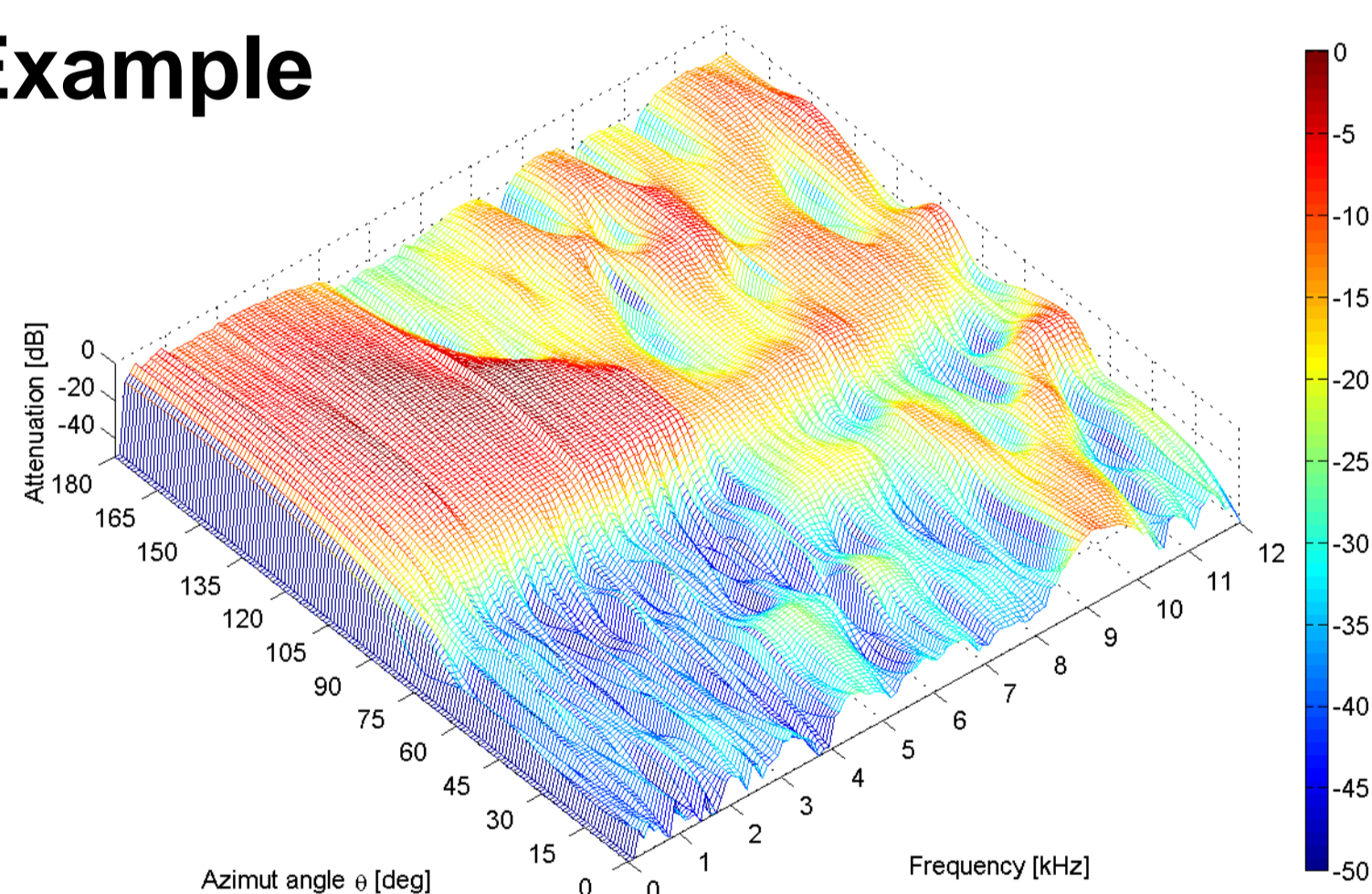
Motivation

- Reverberation and level of background noise sufficiently low in conference rooms
 - Spatial separation is normally possible in conferencing scenarios
- Microphone array: efficient way to amplify desired region while attenuating other regions (e.g. noise)

Filter Coefficient Determination [1]



Example



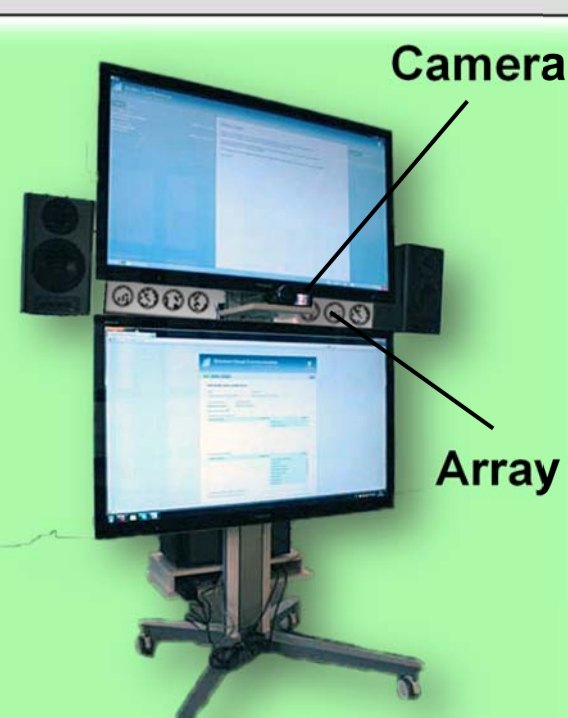
Based on measured impulse responses in anechoic room

- Filter length: 48
- Microphone distances: 3 - 3 - 3 - 30 - 3 - 3 - 3 cm
- Spatial aliasing frequency: approx. 5700 Hz

Interaction Audio and Video

- Face detection by video processing returns coordinates
- Extract speakers audio (using precomputed filter sets)
- Speaker VAD
- Determine most active speaker(s)
 - Region of interest video encoding
 - Audio rendering

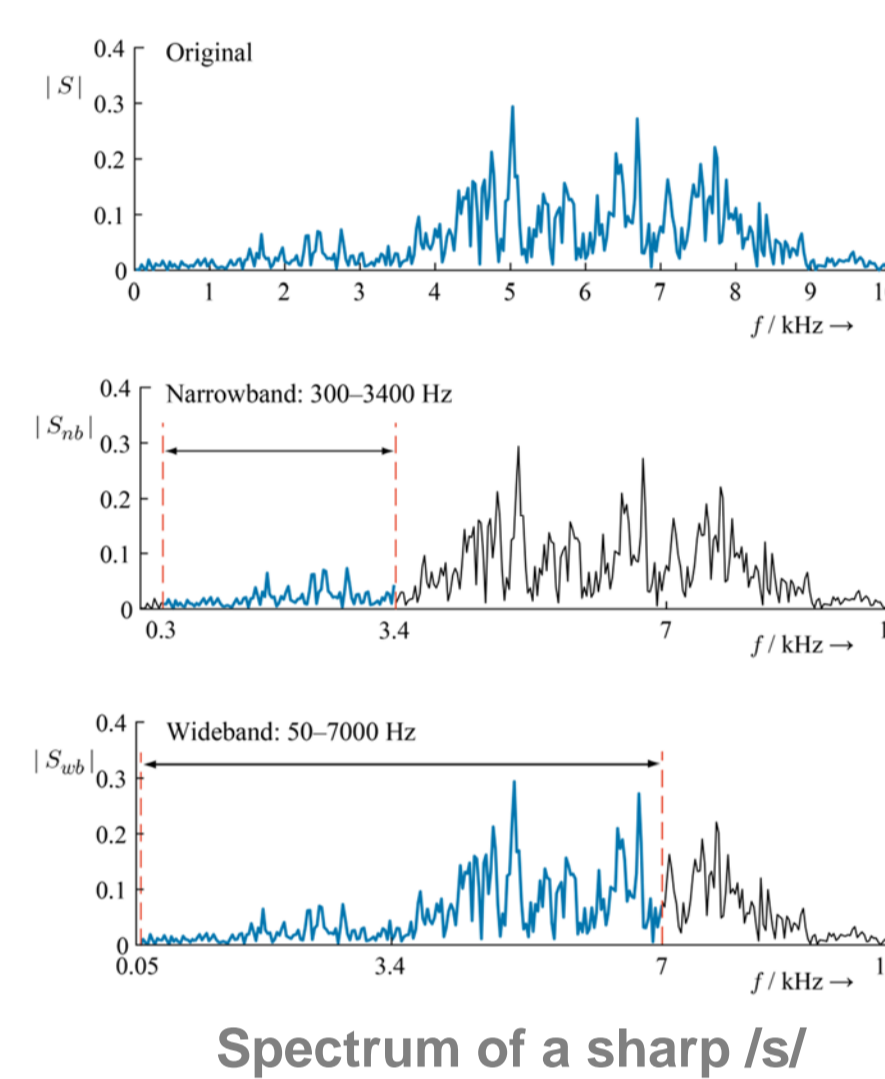
DEMO:
Separate two zones at far end using array of 8 microphones and the proposed beamformer



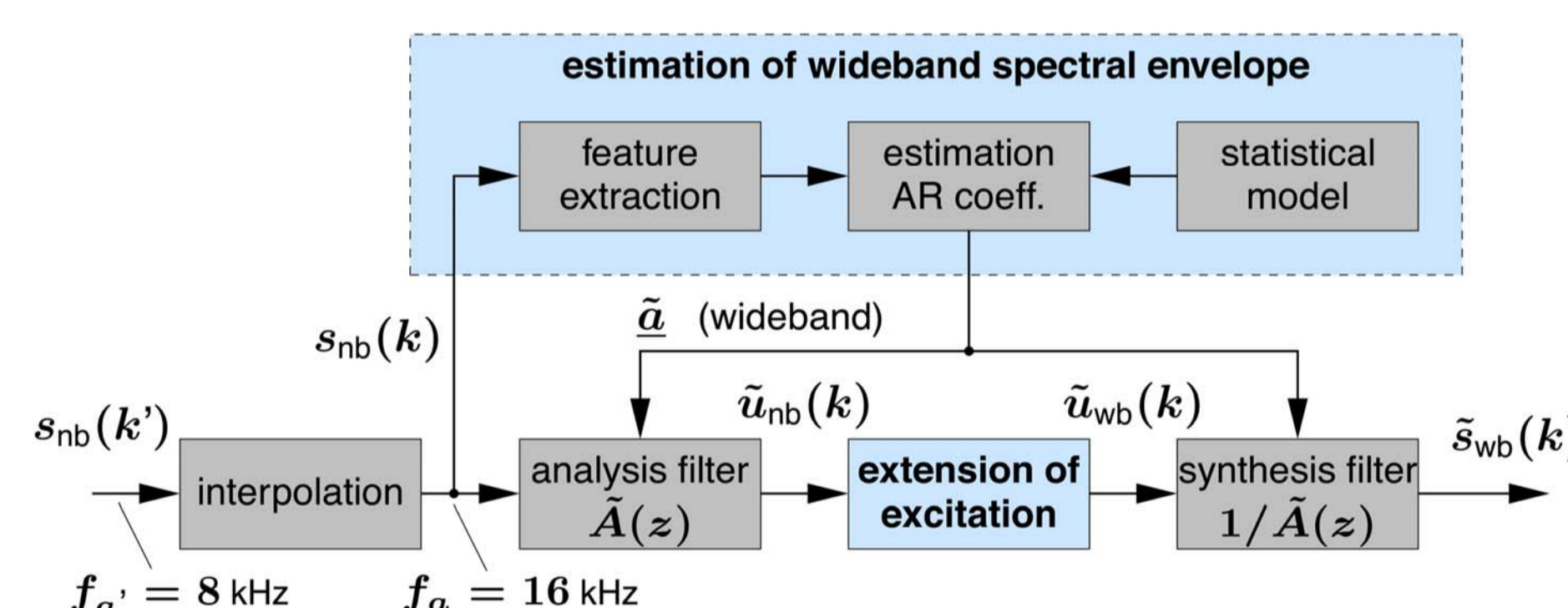
Artificial Bandwidth Extension (BWE)

Motivation

- Limited frequency range of "telephone speech"
 - Degraded quality and intelligibility
- Wideband speech coding
 - Changes in network required
- BWE of narrowband speech
 - No modification of infrastructure
 - Improvement of subjective speech quality & intelligibility



Bandwidth Extension Algorithm [2]



Separate extension of

- Spectral envelope (AR coefficients \tilde{a})
- Excitation signal $\tilde{u}(k)$

Transparent with respect to the narrowband signal

VoIP-Server: Freeswitch



- Open-source multi platform Software-PBX (GPL)
- Interfaces:
 - VoIP (SIP, IAX, H.323, ...)
 - Traditional telephone network (PSTN, analog and digital)
- Many supported codecs such as G.722, G.719 codec (wideband / fullband)
- Extend Freeswitch with new modules
 - Audio signal processing API

DEMO: Real-time BWE conference dial-in



No processing Narrowband BWE

Spatial Rendering and Mixing

Motivation

- Innovative rendering & mixing in central processing unit
- Meta-data driven concept
 - Idea: Transmission of several single audio channels + meta-data
- Head related impulse responses (HRIRs)
 - Continuous-azimuth acquisition of HRIRs
 - NLMS driven adaptation algorithm
 - Perfect sweeps as excitation signal
- Real-time demonstration based on RTProc [3]

DEMO: Binaural rendering with continuous HRTFs [4, 5]



Acknowledgment

This work was co-funded by the German federal state North Rhine Westphalia (NRW) and the European Union (European Regional Development Fund: Investing In Your Future).

[1] M. Schäfer, F. Heese, J. Wernerus, and P. Vary, "Numerical Near Field Optimization of Weighted Delay-and-Sum Microphone Arrays", International Workshop on Acoustic Signal Enhancement (IWAENC), Aachen, 2012.

[2] P. Jax and P. Vary, "On artificial bandwidth extension of telephone speech," Signal Processing, vol. 83, no. 8, pp.1707–1719, Aug. 2003.

[3] H. Krüger and P. Vary, "RTPROC: A System for Rapid Real-Time Prototyping in Audio Signal Processing," Proceedings of IEEE/ACM International Symposium on Distributed Simulation and Real Time Applications, pp. 311–314, Vancouver, 2008.

[4] G. Enzner, "Analysis and Optimal Control of LMS-Type Adaptive Filtering for Continuous-Azimuth Acquisition of Head Related Impulse Responses," Proc. of the IEEE Int. Conf. on Acoustics, Speech, and Signal Processing (ICASSP), Las Vegas, 2008.

[5] C. Antweiler and G. Enzner, "Perfect Sequence LMS for Rapid Acquisition of Continuous-Azimuth Head Related Impulse Responses," in IEEE Workshop on Applications of Signal Processing to Audio and Acoustics (WASPAA), New Paltz, 2009.