

# Echo-aware signal processing for audio scene analysis

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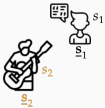
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Simon DOCLO (reviewer)  
Fabio ANTONACCI (EXAMINER)  
Renaud SEGUIER (EXAMINER)

Université de Rennes 1, IRISA/INRIA, Panama research group

## Introduction

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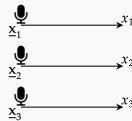
# Scenario



## Sound

- produced by **sources**

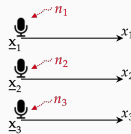
# Scenario



## Sound

- produced by **sources**
- recorded by **microphones**

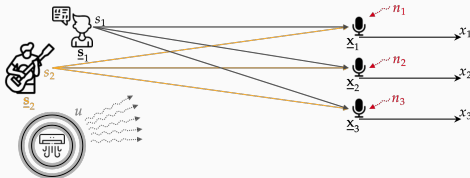
# Scenario



## Sound

- produced by **sources**
- recorded by **microphones**
- corrupted by **noise**

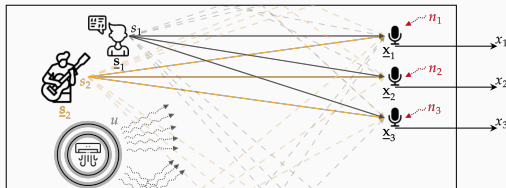
# Scenario



## Sound

- produced by **sources**
- recorded by **microphones**
- corrupted by **noise**
- propagates in the **space**

# Scenario



## Sound

- produced by **sources**
- recorded by **microphones**
- corrupted by **noise**
- propagates in the **space**
- interacts with the **room**
  - ↪ **reverberation**

# Echo-aware signal processing for **audio scene analysis**

## Semantic information



on nature and content



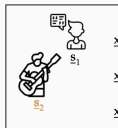
# Echo-aware signal processing for **audio scene analysis**

## Semantic information



on nature and content

## Spatial information



on position and  
geometry

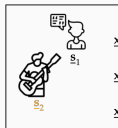
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## Semantic information



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## Temporal information



on events activity

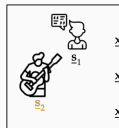
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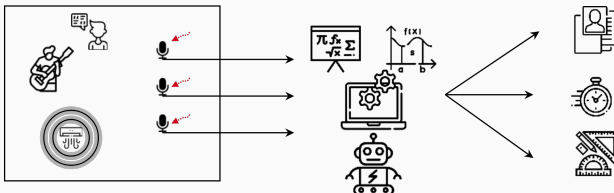
## Temporal information



on events activity

## Audio Scene Analysis

Extraction and organization of all the information in the sound



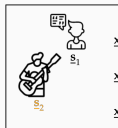
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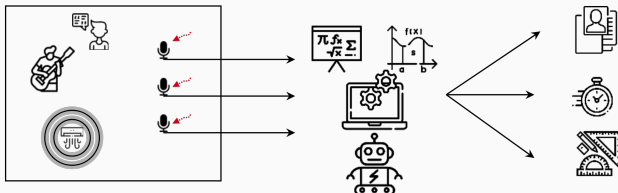
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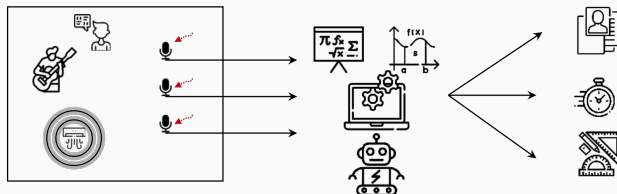
## Audio Scene Analysis

Extraction and organization of all the information in the sound

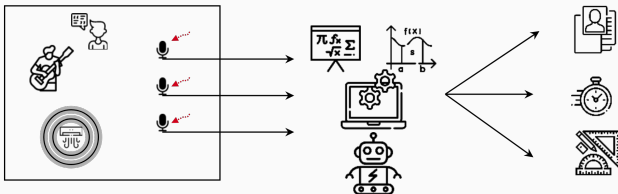


**Can computer do it?**

# Echo-aware signal processing for audio scene analysis



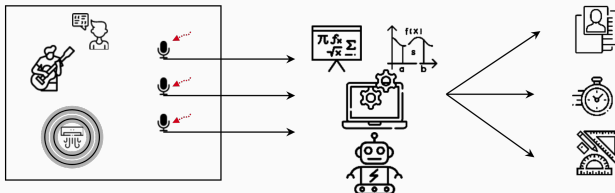
# Echo-aware signal processing for audio scene analysis



## Signal Processing

Mathematical models, frameworks and tools to tackle and solve such problems

# Echo-aware signal processing for audio scene analysis



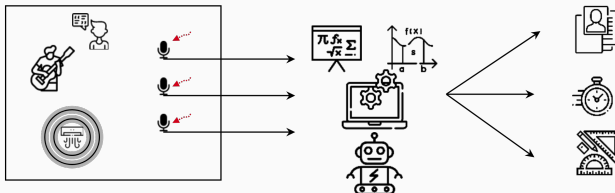
## Signal Processing

Mathematical models, frameworks and tools to tackle and solve such problems

Some (inverse) problems

- Speaker Identification
- Sound Source Separation (SSS)
- Speech Enhancement (SE)
- Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR)
- Voice Activity Detection
- Diarization
- $RT_{60}$  estimation
- Acoustic Channel Estimation
- Wall Absorption Estimation

# Echo-aware signal processing for audio scene analysis



## Signal Processing

Mathematical models, frameworks and tools to tackle and solve such problems

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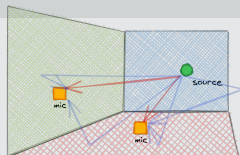
# Echo-aware signal processing for audio scene analysis

## Sound interacts with environment

- it is reflected (specularly and diffusely)
  - + it is diffracted
  - + it is absorbed and transmitted
  - + other physical interaction
- } = all sound propagation

## Acoustic Echoes

- **Elements of reverberation**
- **Standing out** for time and strength
- **Repetition** of a sound but **after**
  - time  $\leftrightarrow$  distance
  - same content



## Everyday examples:

Echo points

Bat

Dolphins

Room coloration

Typically sound propagation is

- ignored  $\Rightarrow$  simple processing

but reverberation — noise

## Echo-aware methods

Goal: to separate the direct sound from the reverberation

# Outline and contributions

**Thesis title:**

Audio Scene Analysis



context and problems

# Outline and contributions

## Thesis title:

Audio Scene Analysis



context and problems

Signal Processing



models and frameworks

# Outline and contributions

## Thesis title:

Audio Scene Analysis



context and problems

Signal Processing



models and frameworks

Echo-aware



better processing

# Outline and contributions

## Thesis title:

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context and problems

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models and frameworks

Echo-aware



better processing

## Thesis content

How to estimate them?

- Analytical method
- Learning-based method

How to use them?

- Source Separation
- Source Localization
- Speech Enhancement
- Room Geometry Estimation

Where to find them?

Echo-aware database for  
estimation and application

## Problem Statement

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# Signal model

Sound propagation process  $\Leftrightarrow$  Source  $\rightarrow$  Filter  $\rightarrow$  Receiver model

$$\text{microphone signal} \leftarrow \tilde{x}_i(t) = \underbrace{(\tilde{h}_i * \tilde{s})}_{\text{continuous-time convolution}}(t) + \underbrace{\tilde{n}(t)}_{\text{noise term}} \rightarrow$$

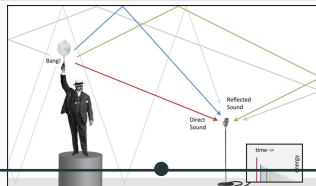
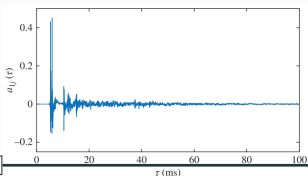
source signal

-3mm

! continuous time

## Room Impulse Response (RIR)

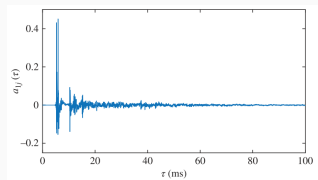
- linear filtering effect of the sound
- acoustic response of a room to a (perfect) impulsive sound
- depends on spatial properties (room geometry, mic/src position)



# Echoes in the RIR

RIR model

$$\tilde{h}_i(t) = \tilde{h}_i^d(t) + \tilde{h}_i^e(t) + \tilde{h}_i^{\text{rev}}(t) + \varepsilon_i(t)$$



Echoes can be modeled as sum of Dirac's delta

$$\tilde{h}_i^{\text{echoes}} = \tilde{h}_i^d(t) + \tilde{h}_i^e(t) \approx \sum_{r=0}^R \alpha_i^{(r)} \delta(t - \tau_i^{(r)})$$

**Goal:** estimated the  $\tau_{i,i,r}$

**Challenges:**

- $\alpha$  distortion (even if we know it  $\Rightarrow$  labeling)
- $\alpha \rightarrow \alpha(t)$  (sum of diracs  $\rightarrow$  sum of filters)
- $h_l$  reverberation is included in the noise term
- depends on the scene geometry (room, source and mic position)



# References i