

Abstract

Active Noise Control (ANC) is a widely used technique in consumer headphones for attenuating noise. ANC is a very viable technique for attenuating periodic noise e.g. machinery but has limited ability to attenuate quasiperiodic noise e.g. speech (50 Hz – 4000 Hz). This paper therefore focuses on attenuation of speech, as it is a rather untouched area.

Both feedforward and feedback systems can be used for ANC, sometimes in combination. For attenuating speech specifically, feedforward is generally chosen. An ANC system consists of an FIR-filter adapted by an algorithm, in this case the Filtered- x Least Mean Square (FXLMS)-algorithm is used. The feedforward FXLMS uses an error microphone to adapt the filter. For a DSP system, conversion from analogue to digital domain is needed, introducing conversion delays. A cost-wise $\Sigma\Delta$ -converter introduces delays of 225 μs – 900 μs which would decrease the attenuation of an ANC system.

To compensate for this decrease in performance, a Linear Prediction (LP) scheme is proposed. Cascaded Wiener filtering is used to predict future samples, using the Wiener Hopf equation. The characteristics of the speech signal are determined by a frame based Autocorrelation estimation (ACF). The predictor is used to predict 10 samples prediction, corresponding to 225 μs at 48 kHz.

The optimal LP parameters, in terms of Framelength, Overlap and resulting Prediction Gain was found through simulations. The parameters were used to estimate the performance of the LP FXLMS system compared to the FXLMS. The results were compared using a 1/3 octave filter-bank.

When combining LP and FXLMS, the performance of the system was found by simulation to have up to 30 dB increased attenuation. The combined system yields a high attenuation for all frequencies in the speech area.

The chosen prediction length is determined by the delays for the $\Sigma\Delta$ -converter. In a multirate system a signal sampled at 192 kHz decimated to 48 kHz requires prediction of 10 samples. No real time implementation is attempted because the computation cost of the LP is >15,000 instructions per sample.