

App development with audio applications from m-file to app Project 1

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July 2, 2015

Voice Activity Detector (VAD) is a technique used in signal processing to detect the presence of human voice in a signal. It can be an energy detector that indicates speech when the energy of the filtered signal exceeds a predefined threshold. Considered an important technology in speech based communication, today there are various types of applications that use it. Therefore a wide variety of VAD algorithms have been developed to provide the needed features.

There are different kind of stand-alone commercial baby monitors on the market today. From the most basic, that use one-way radio communication, to advance two-way communication monitors that use signal processing to transmit audio when a predefined threshold has been reached. It is also possible to find baby video monitors that broadcast both audio and video when the sensors notice movement. Since most of the monitor applications rely on radio signals to communicate between the units there is a probability that the signal will weaken or possibly not even reach the receiver because it needs to pass through multiple walls of varying thickness. The signal could also be effected by other applications. As the stand-alone monitor focuses on reliability (among other important sale strategies), little is known about the security features. It is possible to assume that the communication is unencrypted, at least in some products, and therefore introduces a potential risk for intrusion of peoples privacy.

To resolve the issues brought up above, an application such as the *Baby Activity Detector* (BAD) can can be made more portable, versatile and secure with the help of todays smart-phone technology and VAD. There are many VAD algorithms to choose from and they all have their strengths and weaknesses. Complex algorithms such as Linear Predictive coding (LPC), mel-frequency cepstrum (MFC) are very powerful but quite difficult to grasp and probably to implement, they can be considered out of scope for this course. The following algorithms are easy to implement and can be, when combined, quite robust for the task of a basic BAD. The simple short-time energy algorithm calculates the energy levels for each frame to detect voice, unvoiced or silenced regions. Voiced regions will have higher energy levels, however, the algorithm does not take unwanted noise into account which means that we can have false indica-

tion of voice detection. In order to remove the noise from the signal, spectral subtraction can be preformed. In the case of BAD, the threshold needs to be adjusted so that unforeseeable sound is not interpret as the infants cry. Zero-crossing rate (ZCR), is the rate at which a signal changes from plus to minus and back. The higher the rate the higher the frequency which indicates possible voice activity. According to [1] the cry sound that an infant makes has a fundamental frequency of 250-600 Hz (pitch). To be able to use ZCR together with the information above, it is necessary to extract the pitch from the signal in order to match the frequency interval.

The main task of BAD is to detect infant activity, an alternate algorithm is proposed in [1]. It describes an cry detection algorithm that is build up by three main stages. i) *VAD*, a statistical model-based detector [5] is used for detecting sections with sufficient audio acitivity. It also helps to reduce the power consumption. ii) *Classification*, uses k-nearest neighbours (k-NN) algorithm [6] to label each frame as either 'cry' (1), close enough, or 'no cry' (0). iii) Post-processing, validation stage in order to reduce false-negative errors. The idea of having devoted algorithm to detect infant cry is a winning concept for a BAD application, according to the authors it even had promising results in low SNR. Despite simplicity of the algorithm many of the features required to implement were mentioned earlier to be out of scope for this project.

An algorithm that might be of interest [3] suggests a new approach to speech enhancement, without the help of VAD technology. The signal is divided into multiple sub-bands and an noise floor level estimate is calculated simultaneously as the short-time average. The goal is to boost the sub-bands with high Signal-to-Noise Ration (SNR) instead of to suppress the lower. This algorithm has great potential to reduce the noise levels when analyzing incoming signals to the BAD application.

A quick search on the net gives significant amount of hits for smart-phone based BAD applications. The techniques vary, from bluetooth to Wi-Fi and 3-/4G solutions. The award winning application *Baby Monitor 3G* [7] is a feature rich cross platform application that solves most the of issues brought up in this report. It supports both Wi-Fi and 3G/LTE networks, ability to transfer high quality live video, adjustable microphone sensitivity, talk-back functionality and guarantees both reliability and privacy. It can be assumed that the Android based BAD application *Dormi* [8] offers similar features as Baby Monitor 3G, even if Baby Monitor 3G's feature list provides barely any deeper information. It is noteworthy that *Domri* have both *Smart noise detection* and *Adaptive audio enhancement* as sales pitch, which from a engineering point of view is very attractive.

Following is a purposed algorithm for an BAD application

```

while(true){
    % Record audio can place it into the register %
    Get frame from the register
    Divide the signal into different sub-bands with FFT
    Calculate the total short-time energy average
    Calculate noise level for each sub-bands
    if energy average above threshold
        Calculate the gain for each sub-band
        Boost the sub-band with high SNR
        % Extract fundamental frequency (pitch)
        Count the ZCR under 1 seconds
        if the ZCR is within 250-600 Hz
            Possible infant activity detected!
            (Occurs only first time, and needs to be reseted)
            Start broadcasting the sound to the receiver
        end
    else
        Reset ZCR
        Dismiss and get next frame from register
    end
}

```

References

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