



Universität Hamburg

DER FORSCHUNG | DER LEHRE | DER BILDUNG



Prof. Dr.-Ing. Timo Gerkmann

Signal Processing Group

Signal Processing Group
Department of Informatics
Universität Hamburg

2017

- 2005, Siemens Corporate Research, Princeton, USA
- 2005-2010, Promotion, IKA, Ruhr-Universität Bochum
- 2010-2011, Postdoktorand, KTH Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm
- 2011-2015, Juniorprofessor of Speech Signal Processing, Cluster of Excellence Hearing4all, Universität Oldenburg
- 2015-2016, Principal Scientist, Technicolor R&I, Hannover
- seit 2016, Professor of Signal Processing, Universität Hamburg

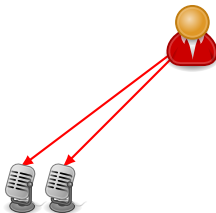
Was wir machen

- Signalverarbeitung mit Schwerpunkt auf Audio und Sprachsignale
- Moderne probabilistische Verfahren / Machine Learning
- Beispiele
 - Verbesserung gestörter Signale
 - Quellentrennung
 - Robuste Spracherkennung

Signal acquisition in noisy environments

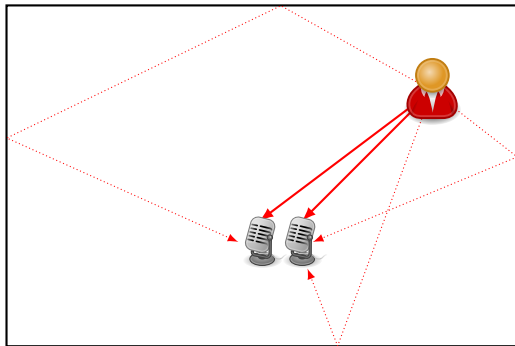
- Speech communication disturbed by external noise sources
- ➔ Make information more easily accessible by humans and machines





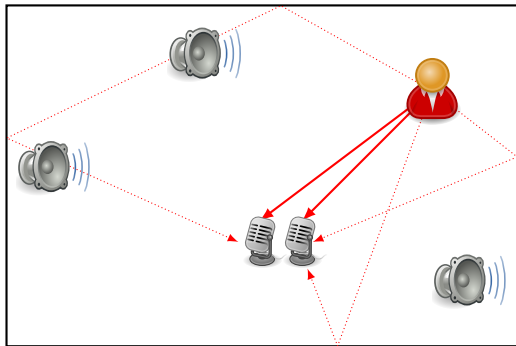
- Signal model: $y_m(n) = s_m(n)$

Goal: Extract desired source $s(n)$ from recorded mixture $y_m(n)$



- Signal model: $y_m(n) = s(n) * h_m$
- Conversation disturbed by
 - reflections from the walls

Goal: Extract desired source $s(n)$ from recorded mixture $y_m(n)$



- Signal model: $y_m(n) = s(n) * h_m + \sum_{i=1}^I v_{i,m}(n)$
- Conversation disturbed by
 - reflections from the walls
 - additive noise

Goal: Extract desired source $s(n)$ from recorded mixture $y_m(n)$

Signal Processing in smart phones



- speech coding
- noise reduction
- speech recognition
 - speech control
 - virtual assistant



Behind-the-ear



"Mini" BTE



In-the-ear

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In-the-canal



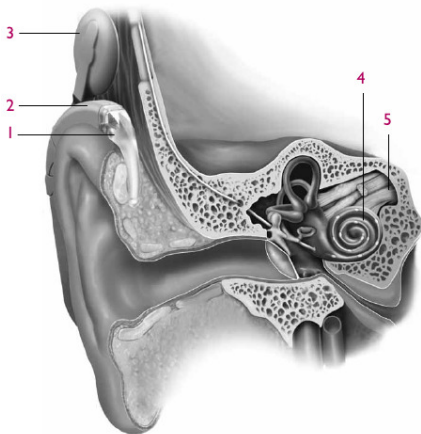
Completely-in-the-canal

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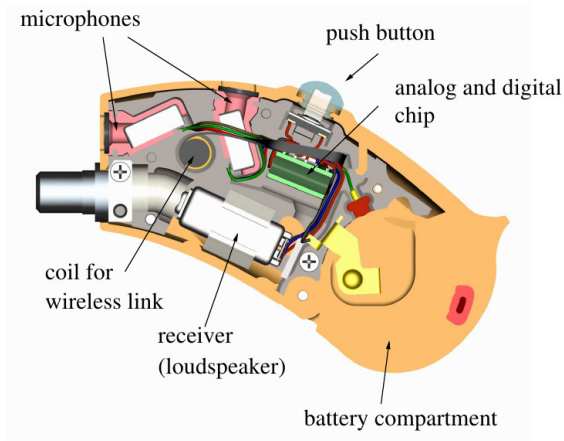
Quelle: designaffairs.com

Cochlear Implants

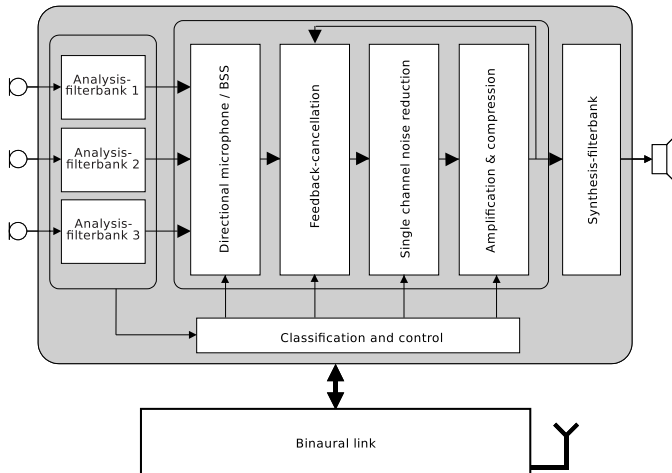


- 1 Sounds are picked up by the microphone.
- 2 The signal is then "coded" (turned into a special pattern of electrical pulses).
- 3 These pulses are sent to the coil and are then transmitted across the skin to the implant.
- 4 The implant sends a pattern of electrical pulses to the electrodes in the cochlea.
- 5 The auditory nerve picks up these electrical pulses and sends them to the brain. The brain recognizes these signals as sound.

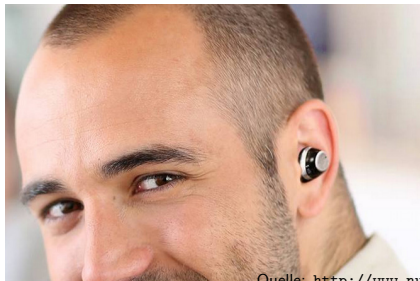
Quelle: Handbook for Educators, Med-EI



Quelle: Siemens Audiologische Technik



Hamacher et al. in: Martin et al. (eds.), Wiley 2008



Quelle: <http://www.nuheara.com/>

Wireless earbuds for assisted listening

- no prescription needed ► much faster time to market
- computations can be done on smartphone / cloud

Typical Algorithms/Functionality

- Music Streaming
- Blended Audio Worlds
- Noise Cancellation
- Advanced Speech Amplification (like a hearing aid)



- robust speech recognition required

Phase-Aware Speech Enhancement

Dr.-Ing. Martin Krawczyk-Becker

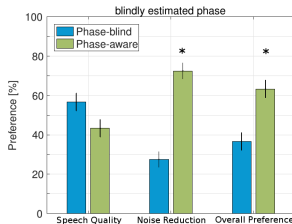
- Single microphone speech enhancement
- Short-time Fourier coefficients
 - complex-valued
 - Traditionally only the amplitude is modified
 - The spectral phase is neglected
- Contributions:
 1. Novel method for estimating spectral phase
 2. Use spectral phase as additional information for further improvements



Phase-Aware Speech Enhancement

Dr.-Ing. Martin Krawczyk-Becker

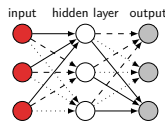
- Single microphone speech enhancement
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 2. Use spectral phase as additional information for further improvements
- Results:
 - Listening tests confirmed improved performance
 - Specifically in challenging acoustic scenarios



Machine Learning for Enhancement

Robert Rehr, M.Sc.

- Generic approaches:
 - Completely blind estimation of the speech signal
 - ⊕ Robust also in unseen scenarios
 - Machine-learning-based:
 - Exploit information available from training (DNNs, NMF, GMM-HMM,...)
 - ⊕ Performance gains when testing and training data match
- Exploit synergies between generic and machine-learning-based approaches for speech enhancement



Data-Driven Deep DSP

Lasse Vetter, M.Sc.

- Background in
 - automatic mixing and mastering
 - compression and amplification
- Interpretation of DNNs from a DSP perspective
- Machine Listening

