

Audio Signal Processing

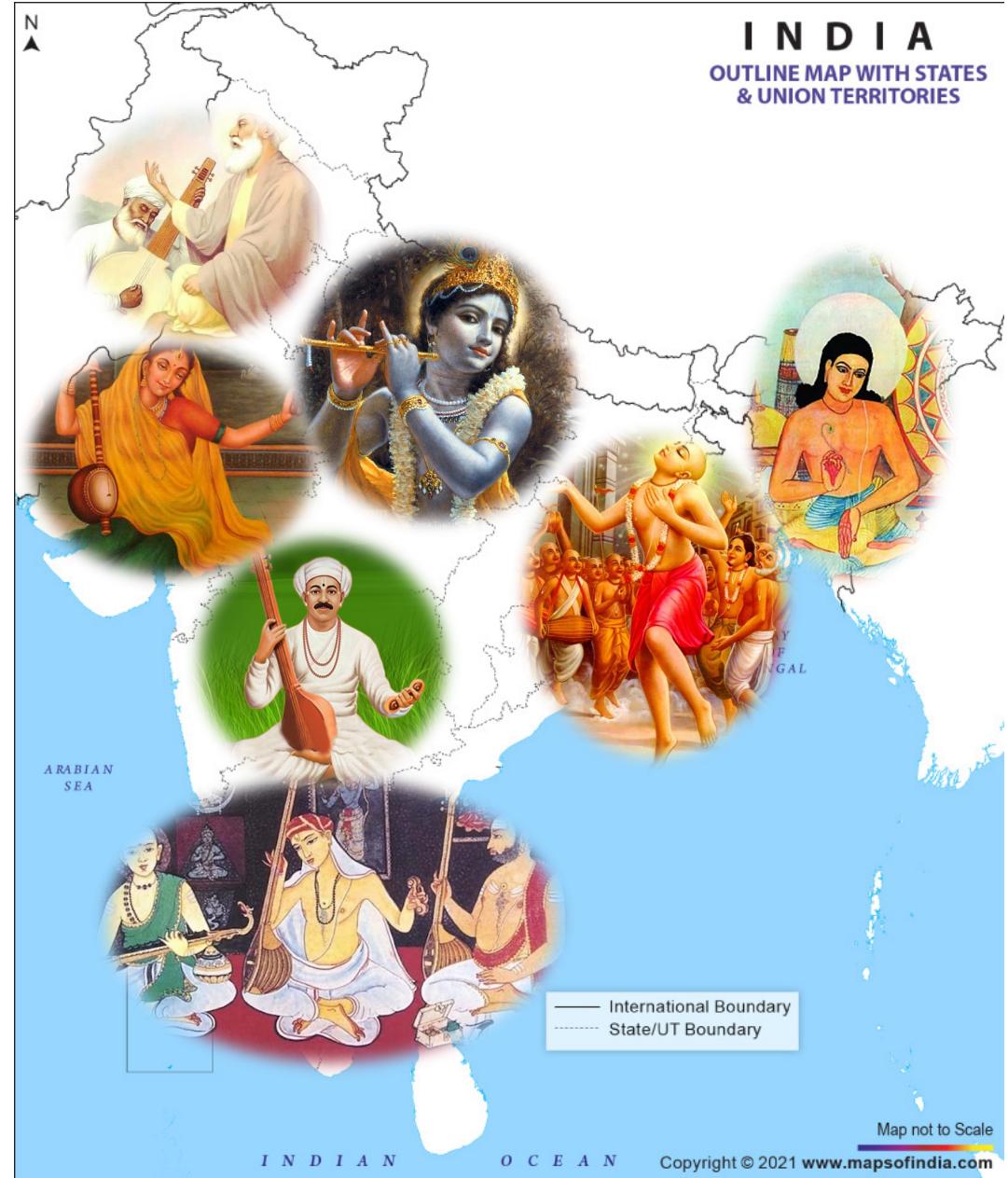
Vipul Arora
Department of EE, IIT Kanpur



MADHAV
lab
Machine Analysis of Data
for Human Audition and Vision

WiSSAP Class Rules

1. Ask questions
2. Ask questions
3. Ask questions
4. Ask questions
5. ...



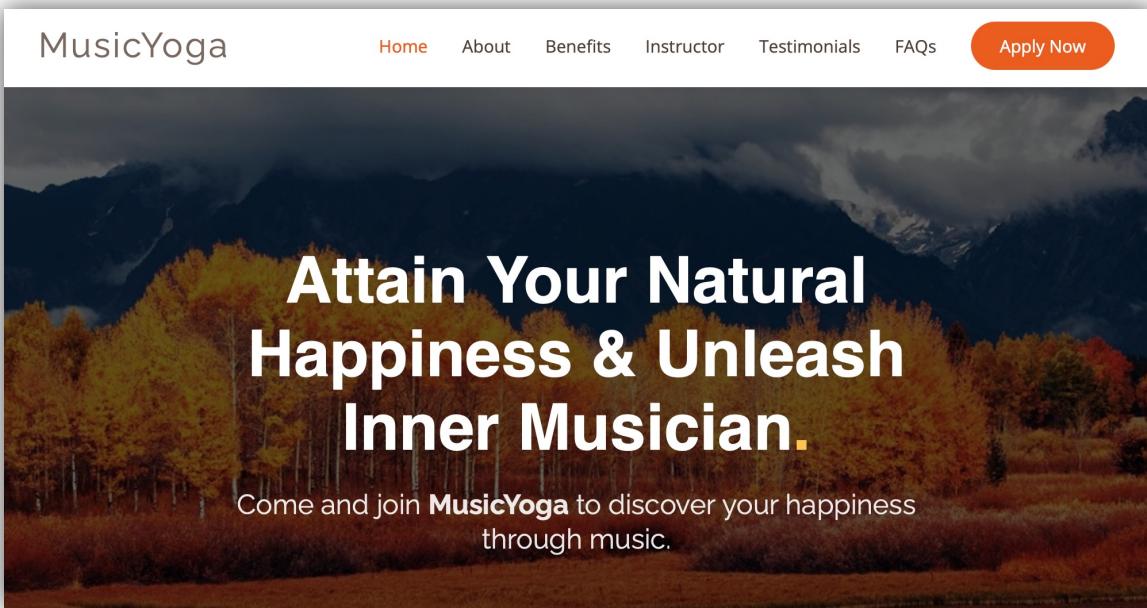
Source: internet

Music in Society



Source: internet

Music and Health



Source: internet

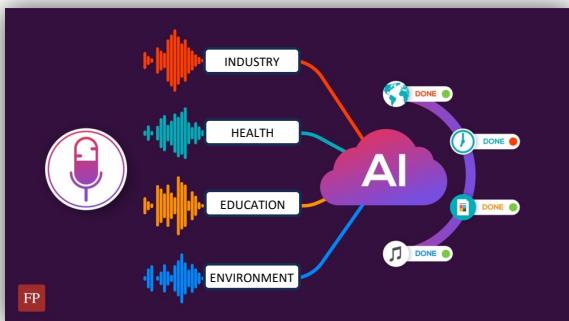
Music and Development



Audio Signal Processing and AI



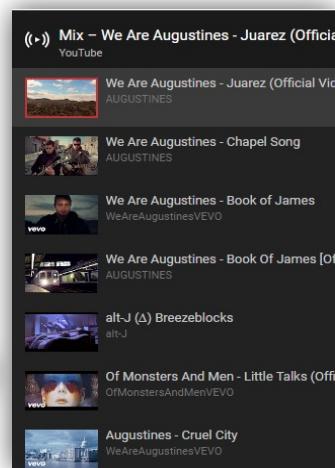
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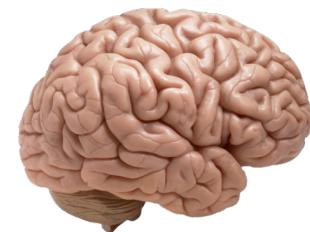
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Listen

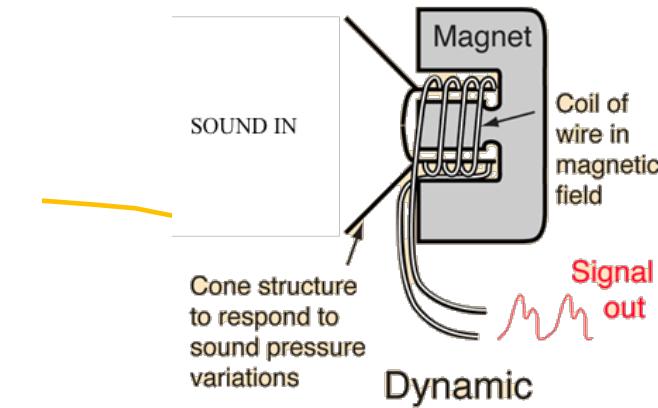
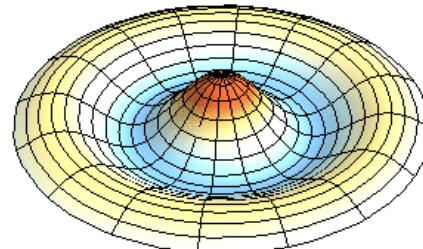
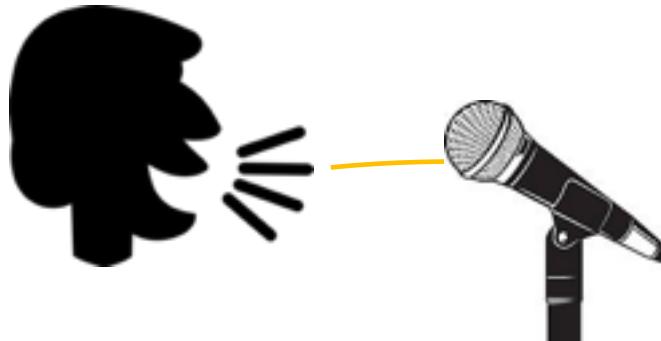


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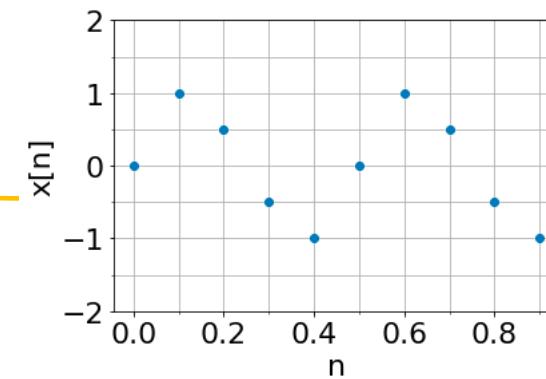
Digital Audio



<http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/Audio/mic.html>



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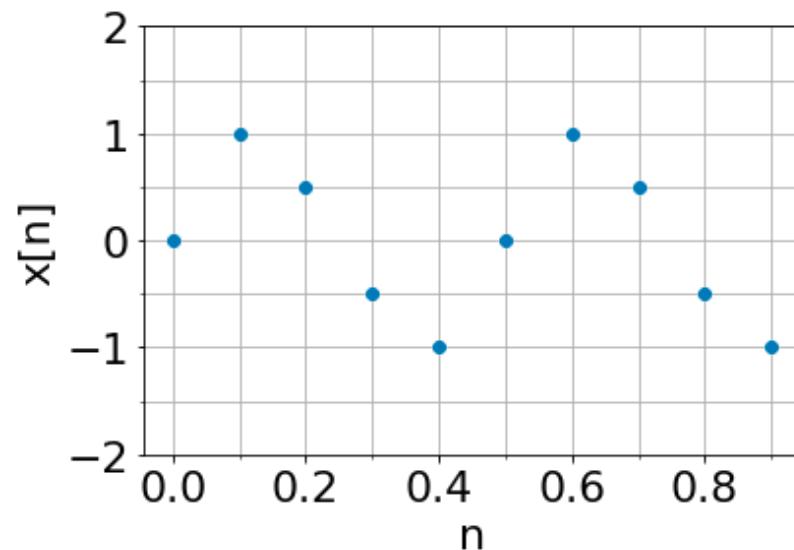


Sampling

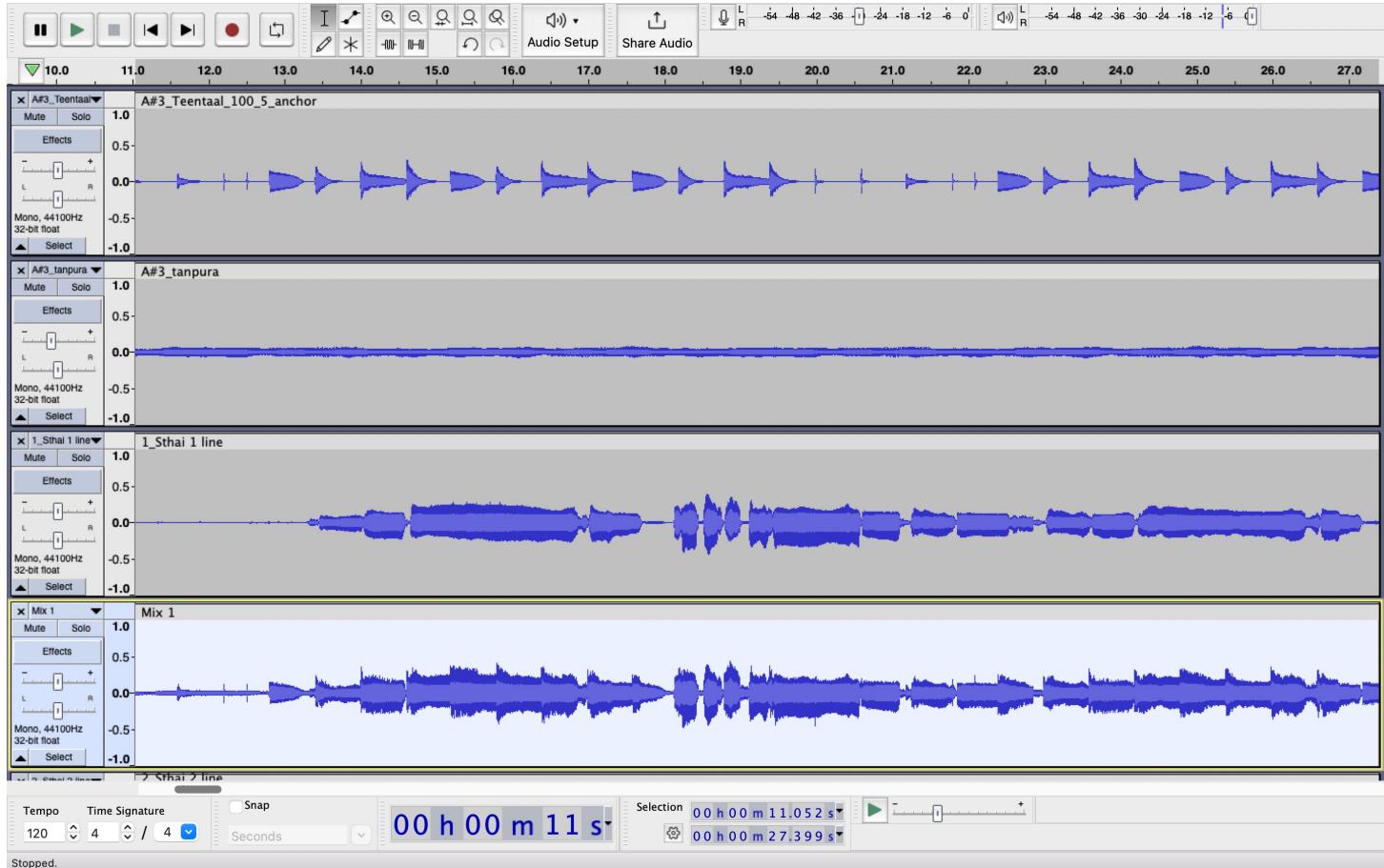
- Nyquist Sampling theorem
- Humans can hear in the range 20Hz to 20kHz
- Popular: 44.1kHz for CD recordings

Quantization

- Converting $x \in \mathbb{R}$ to a digital number
- Q bits per sample $\Rightarrow 2^Q$ possible integer values per sample
- Popular: 16 bits per sample for CD recordings

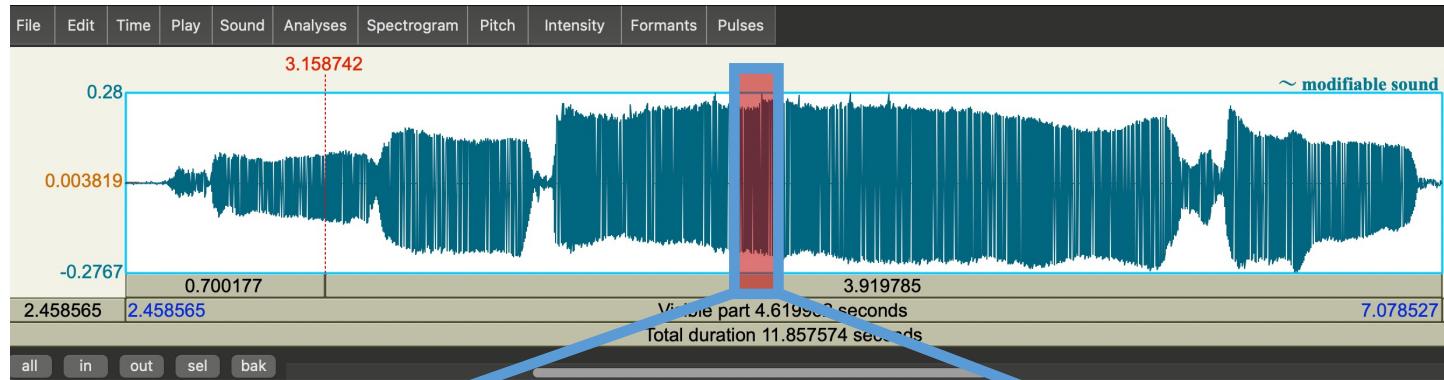


Waveforms

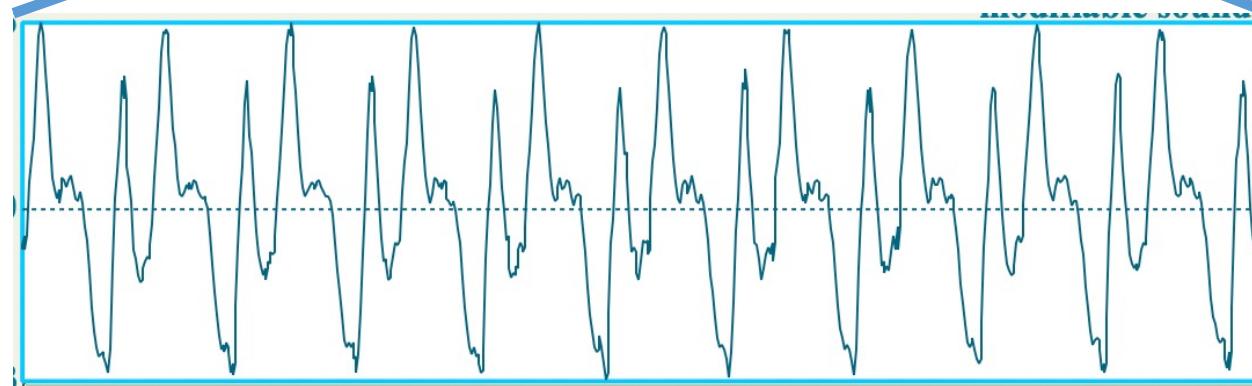


Audacity

Processing ... we need mathematical model

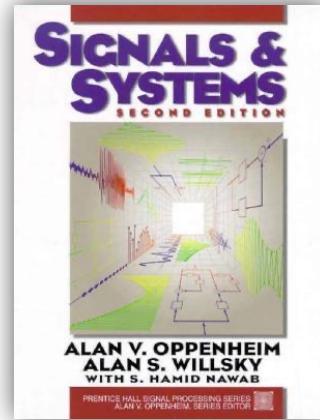


Praat

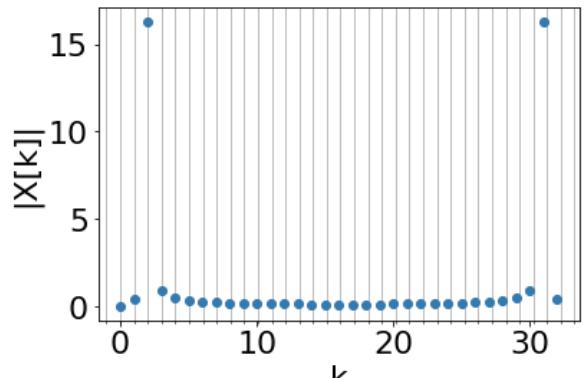
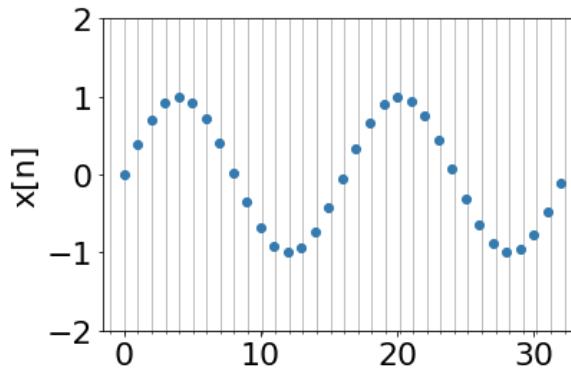


Fourier Transform

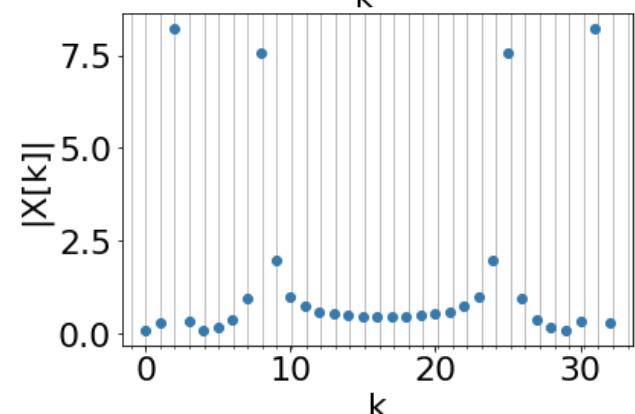
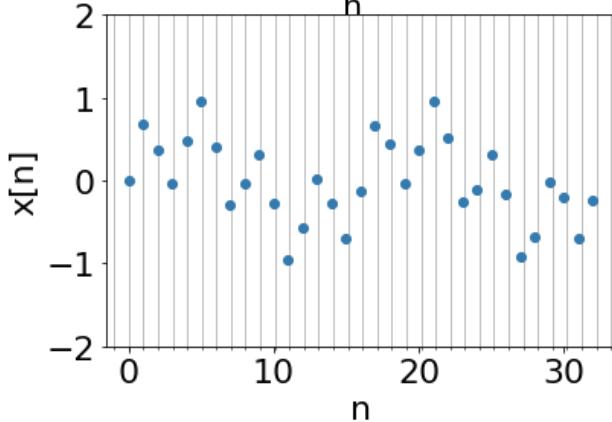
$$X[k] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n] e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}; n = 0, \dots, N-1$$



$$x[n] = \sin(2\pi * 2/32 * n)$$

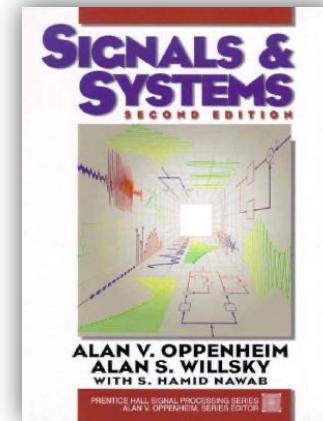


$$x[n] = 0.5 * \sin(2\pi * 2/32 * n) + 0.5 * \sin(2\pi * 8/32 * n)$$

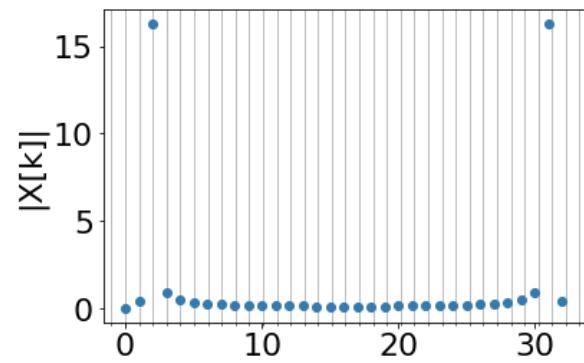
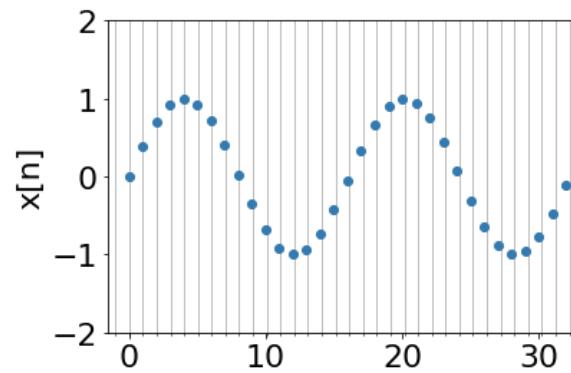


Fourier Transform

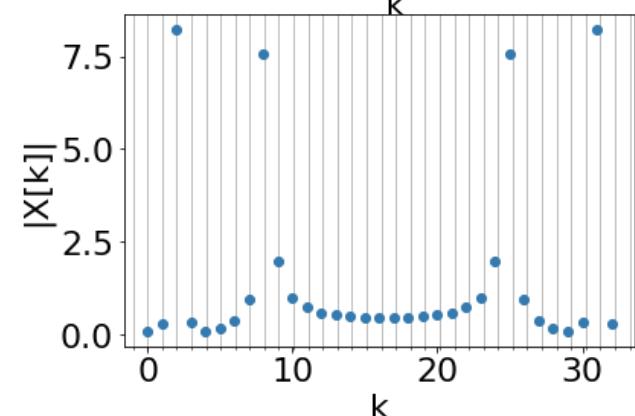
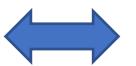
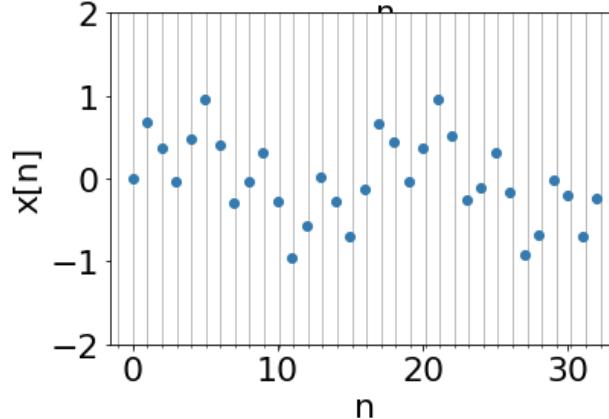
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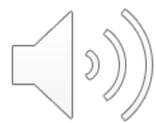
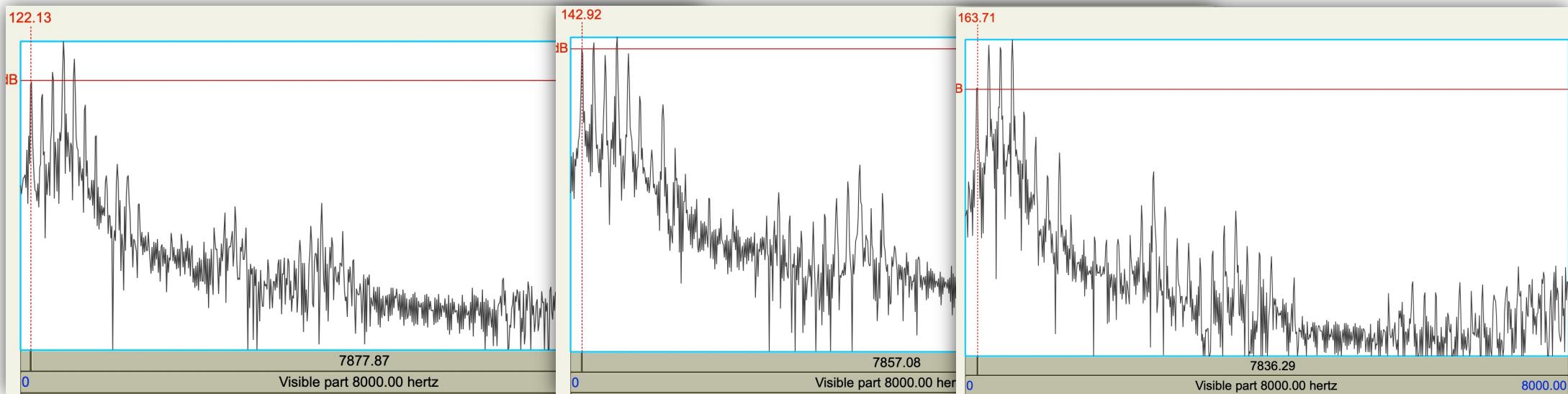
$$x[n] = \sin(2\pi * 2/32 * n)$$



$$x[n] = 0.5 * \sin(2\pi * 2/32 * n) + 0.5 * \sin(2\pi * 8/32 * n)$$

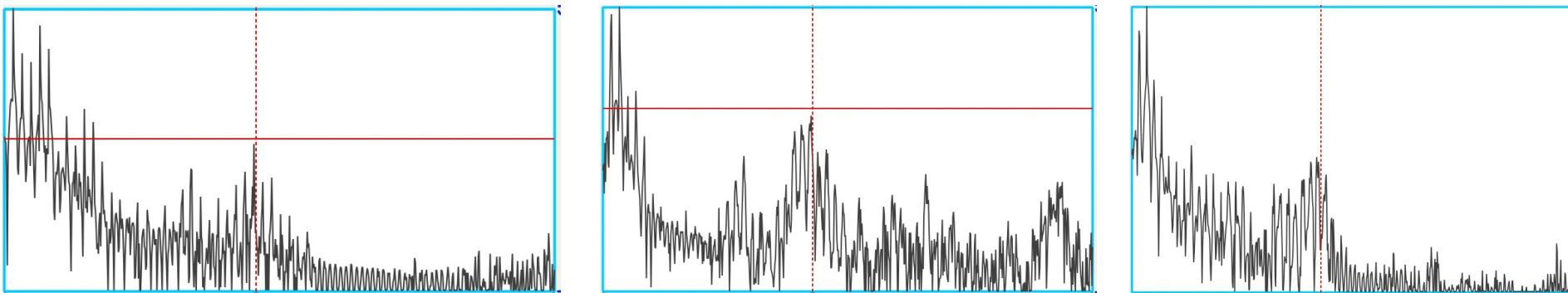


Varying the Pitch

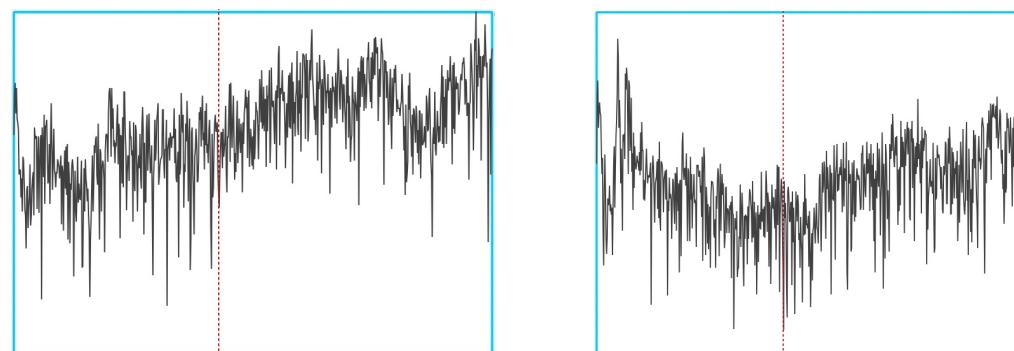


Spectra of speech

- Sounds with periodic waveforms: /a/, /i/, /m/

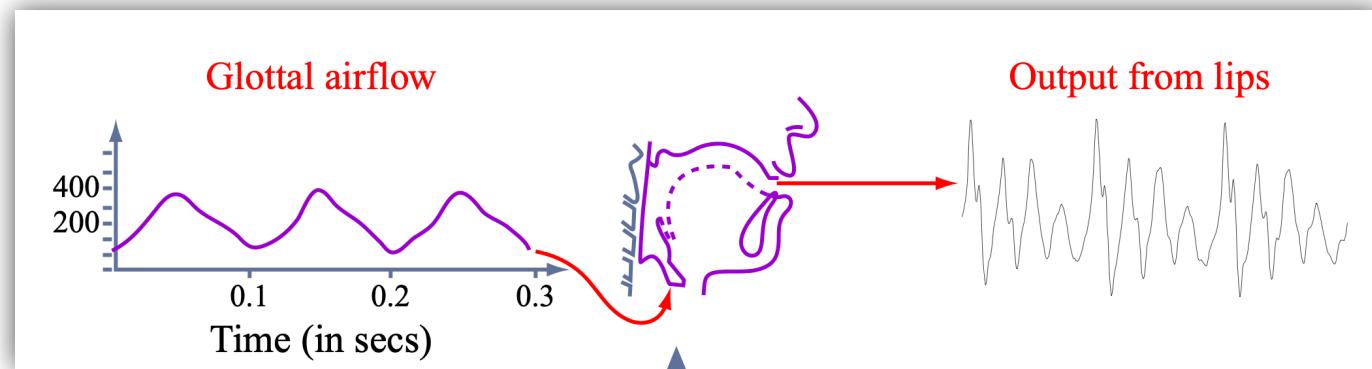


- Sounds with aperiodic waveforms: /s/, /f/



Praat

Filter Theory

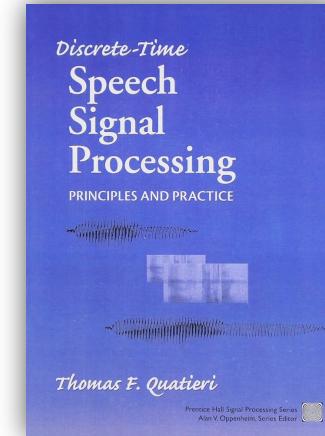
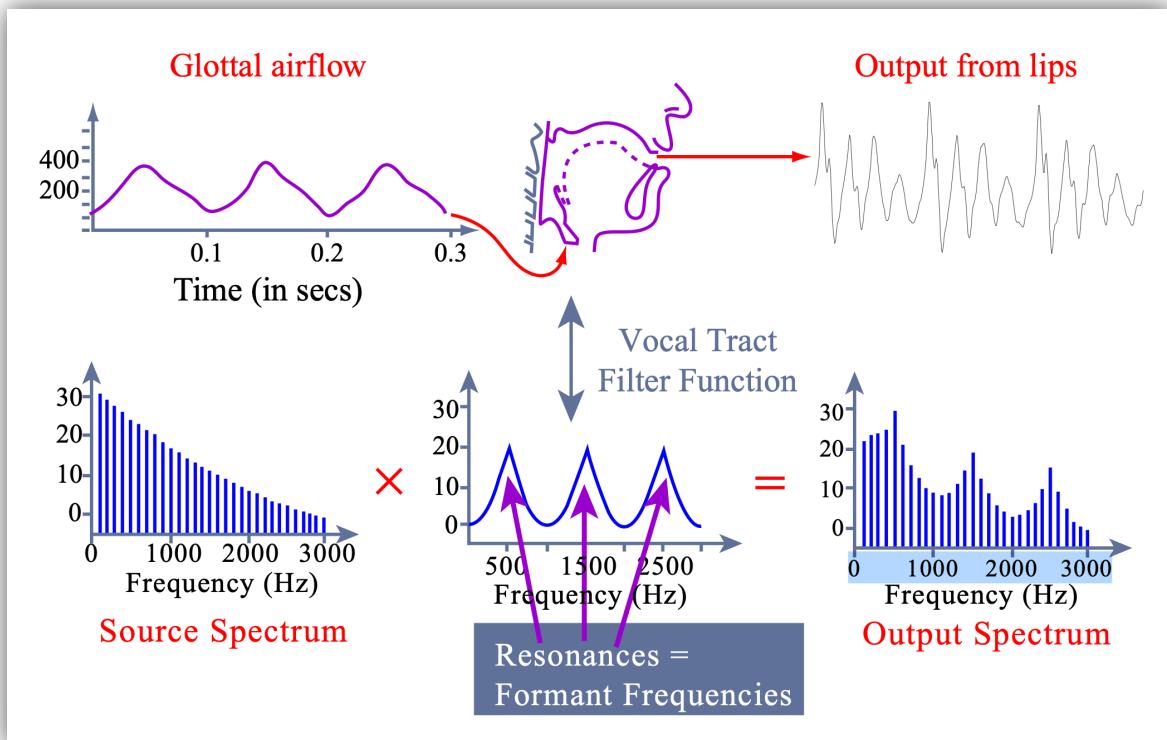


$$y[n] = x[n] * h[n] = \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} x[k]h[n-k]$$

$$Y[k] = X[k]H[k]$$

Source Filter Model

- Linear Time-Invariant (LTI) filters



How do I make real applications
with this?

Designing Representations

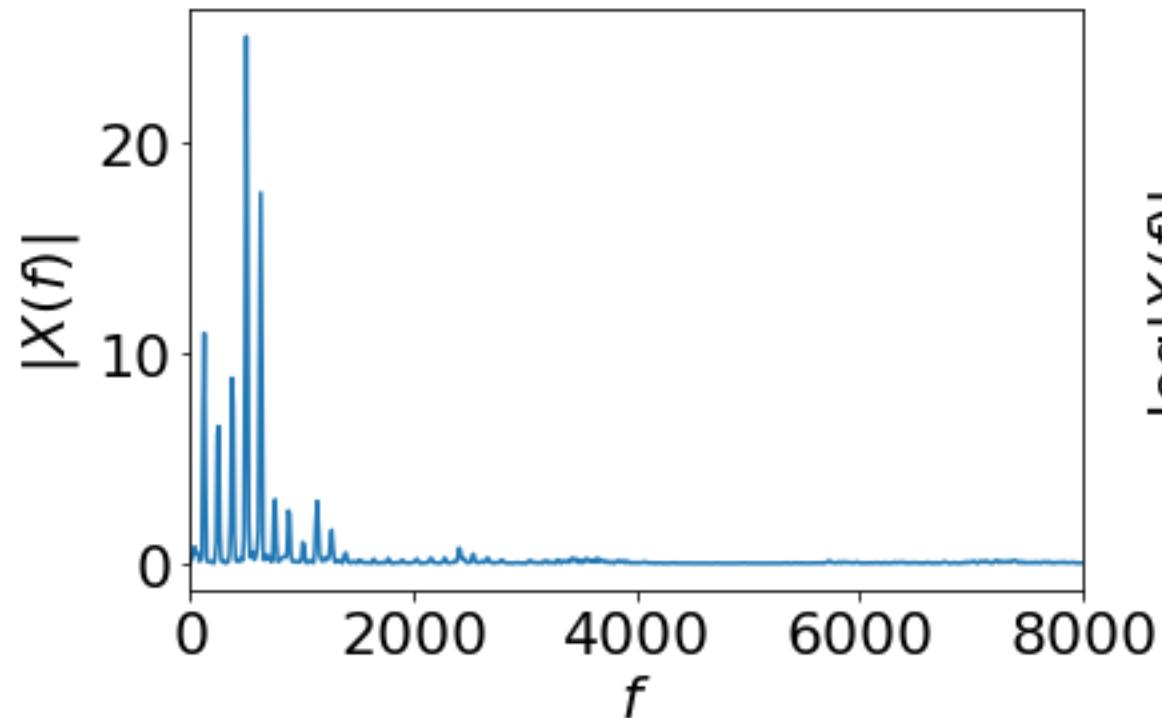
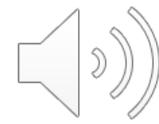
Representations should be

- **minimal** in size
- **distinguishing** for what we are interested in
- **invariant** to what we are not interested in
- Design the space so it may have **uniform sensitivity** (more in Audio Retrieval hands-on by Anup)

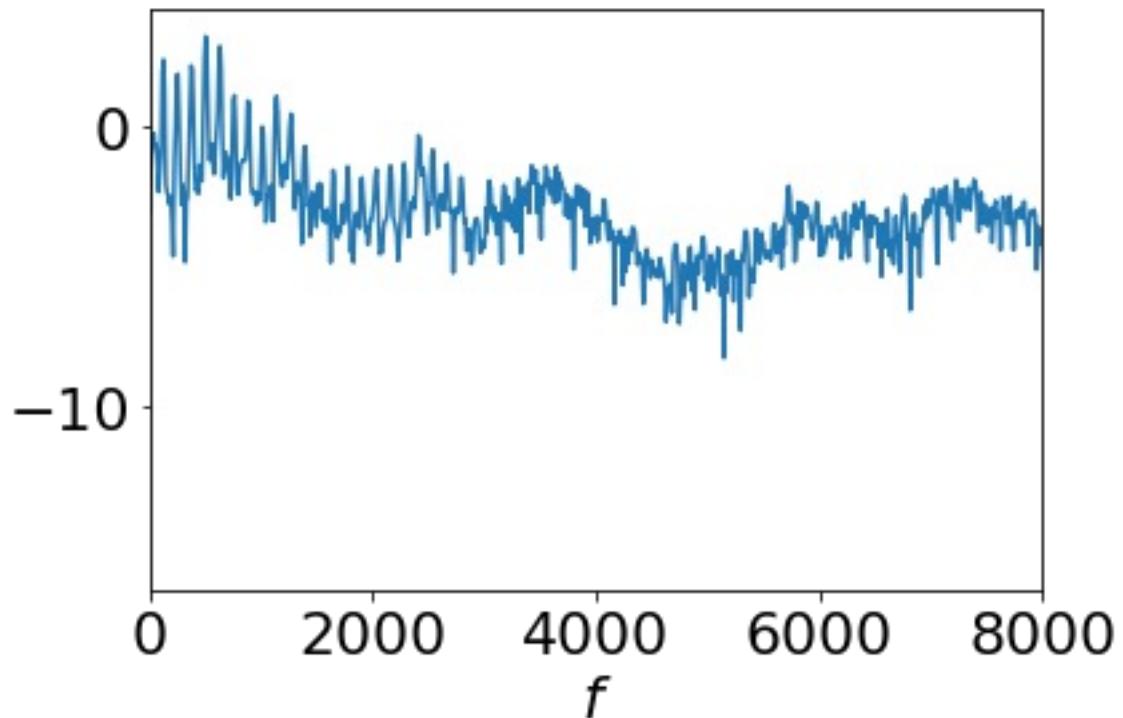
Designing Representations

- for Pitch
 - Look at the peaks of spectrum
- for instrument/phoneme
 - Look at the spectral envelope

Amplitude



$|\mathcal{X}(f)|$

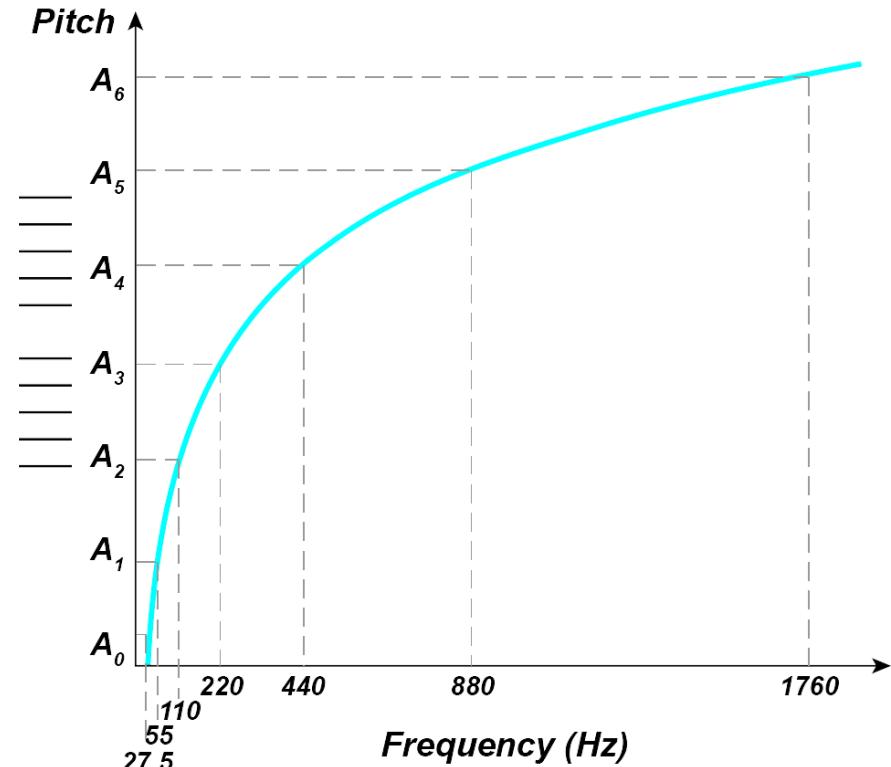
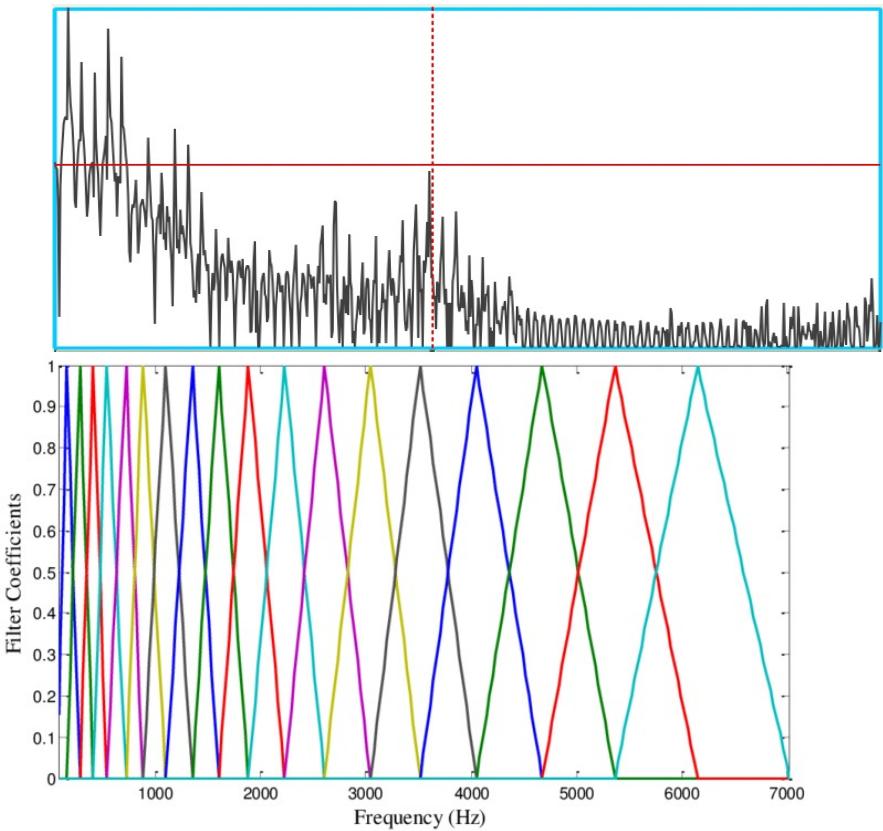


$\log|\mathcal{X}(f)|$

$$A_{dB} = 20 \log_{10} A$$

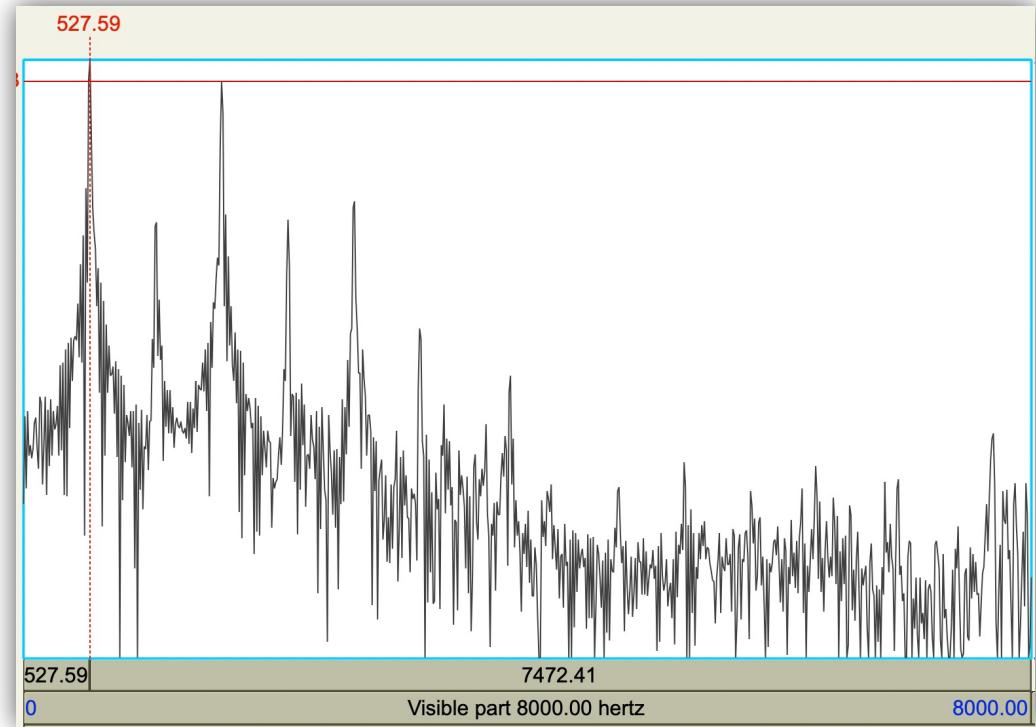
Frequency

- $\tilde{f} \propto \log f$



Spectral Envelope

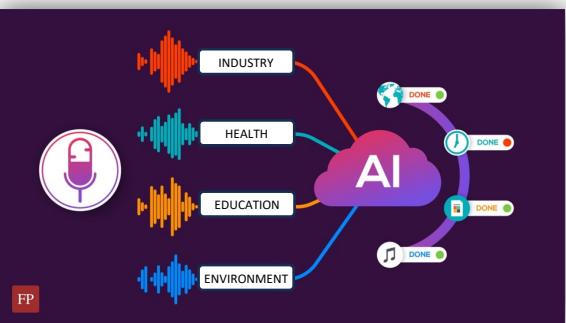
- $|X[\tilde{f}]|_{dB}$
- Mel-frequency, dB amplitude
- Take low frequency components of Fourier transform (DCT) of $|X[\tilde{f}]|_{dB}$



You are ready!!!



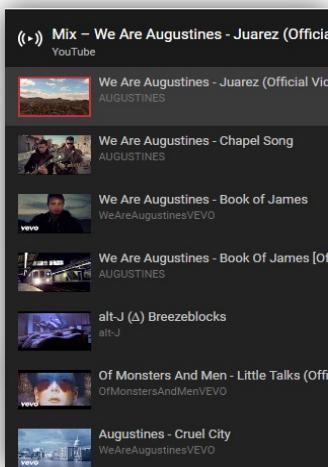
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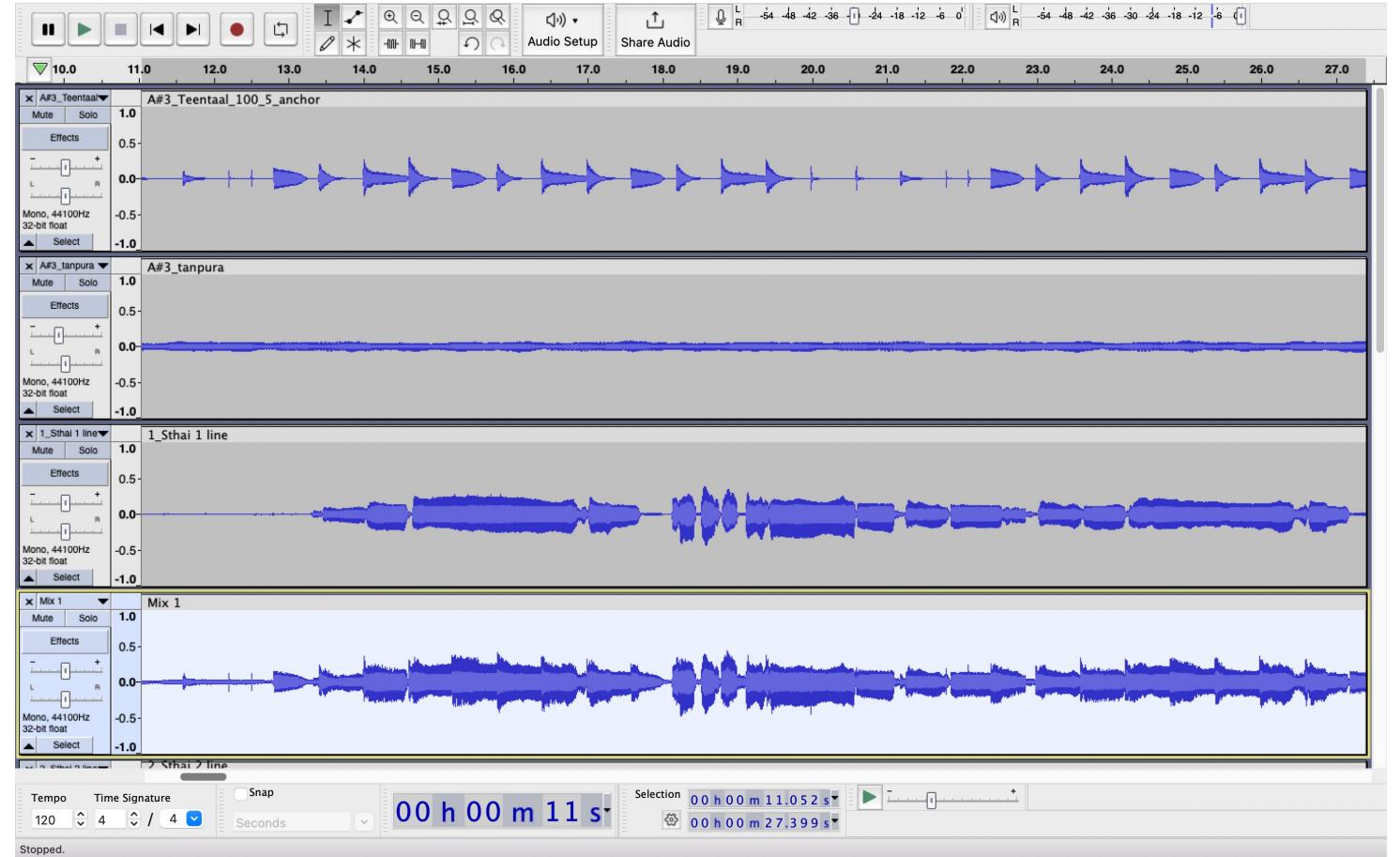


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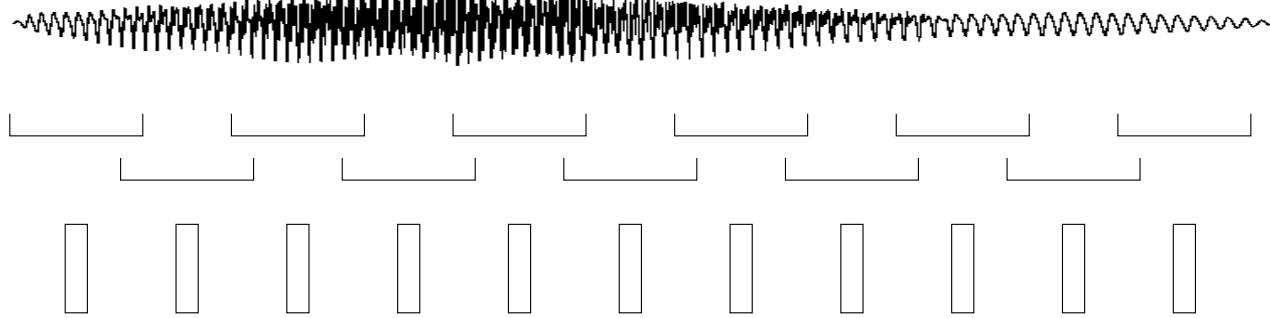


Not yet

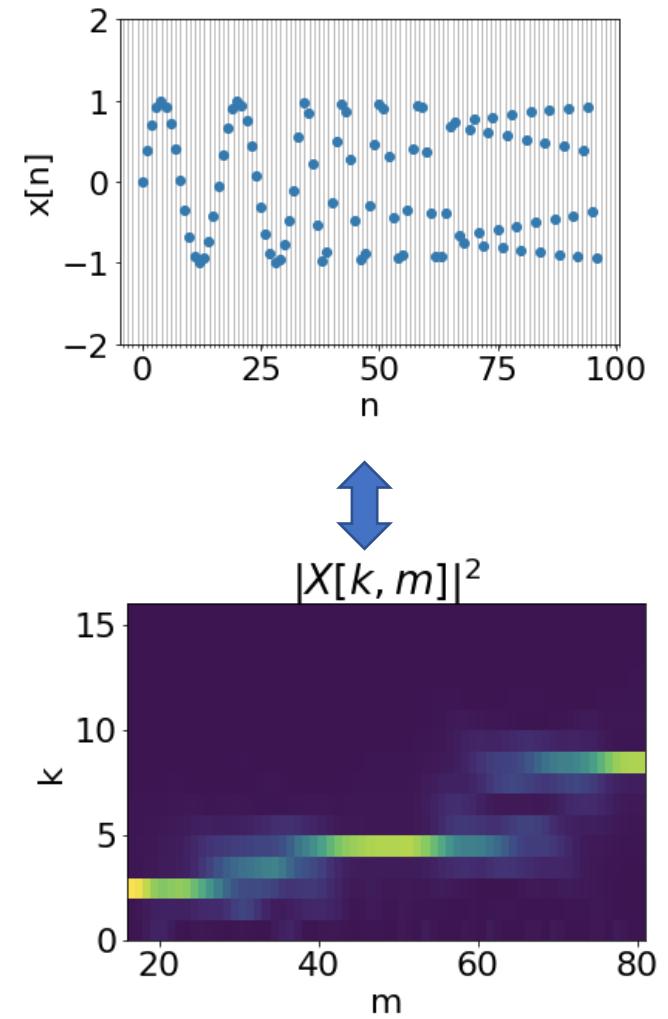
- Dynamic behavior
- Time Series Analysis



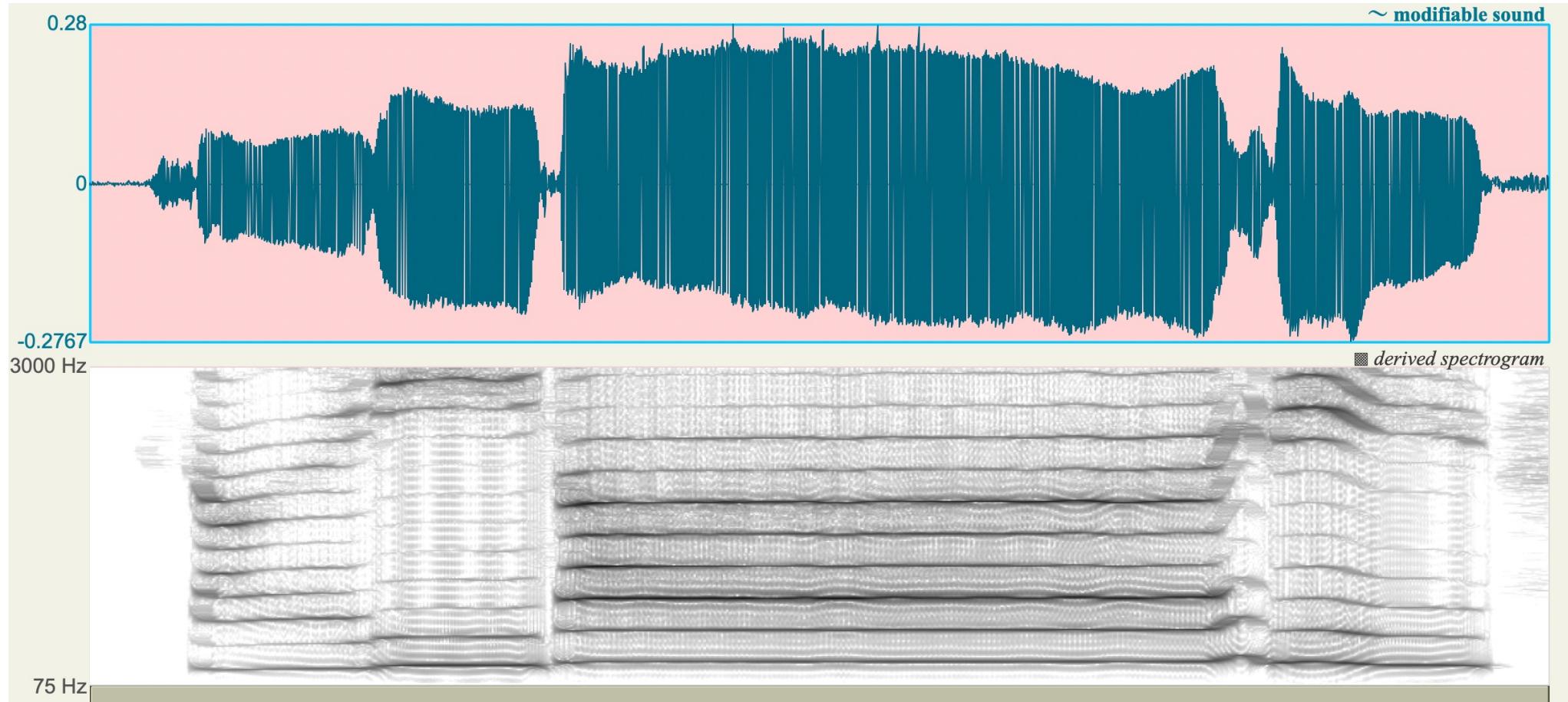
Short Time Fourier Transform



$$X[k, m] = \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} x[n]w[n - mH]e^{-j\frac{2\pi}{N}kn}; \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, N-1$$

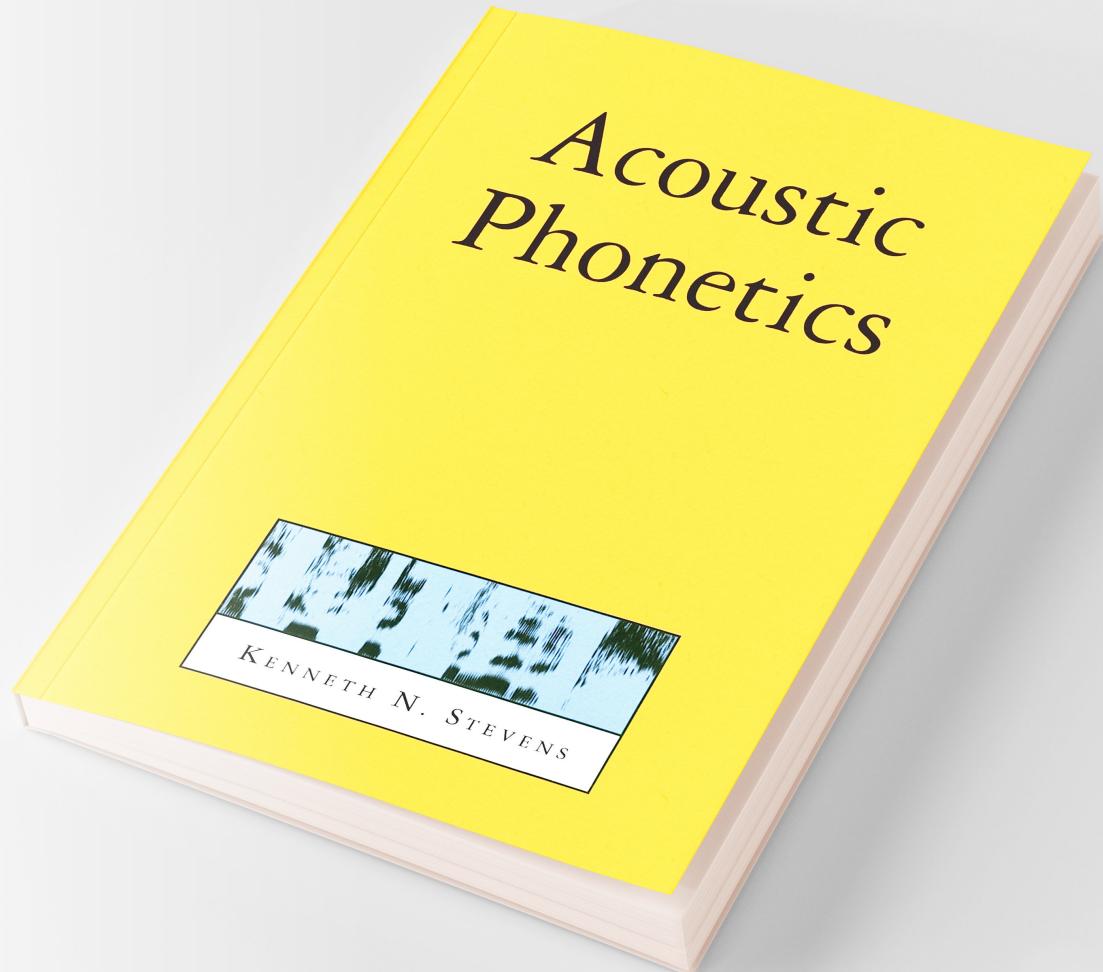


Short Time Fourier Transform



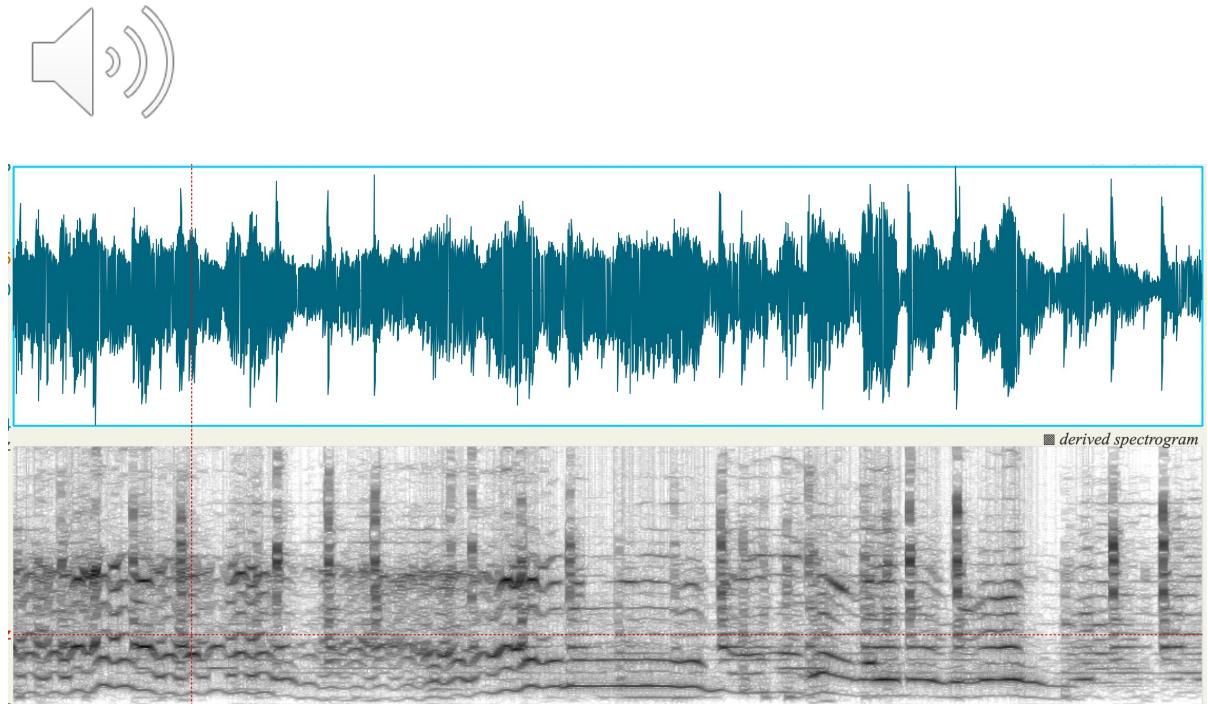
It is possible

But only in ideal situations



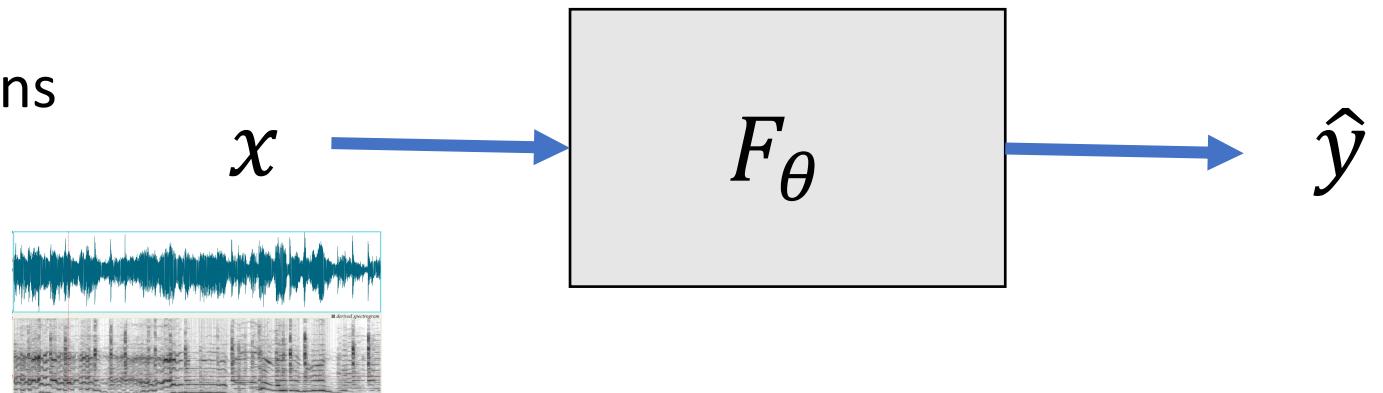
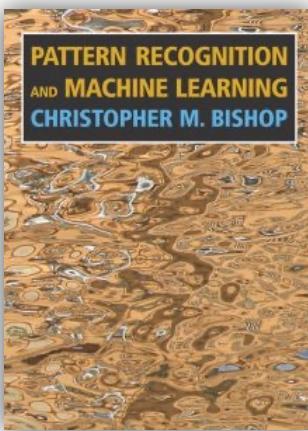
Real-world Variations

- Context (co-articulation)
- Running speech
- Speakers, instruments
- Languages
- Recording equipment
- Acoustic conditions



Machine Learning

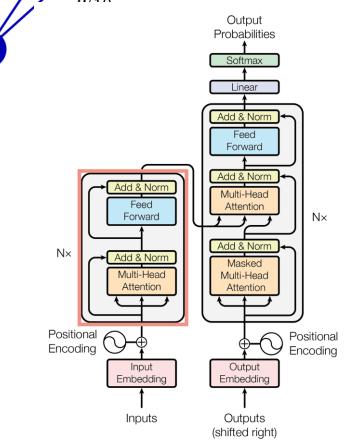
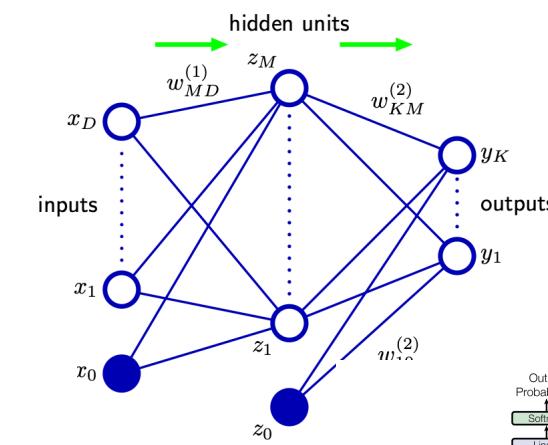
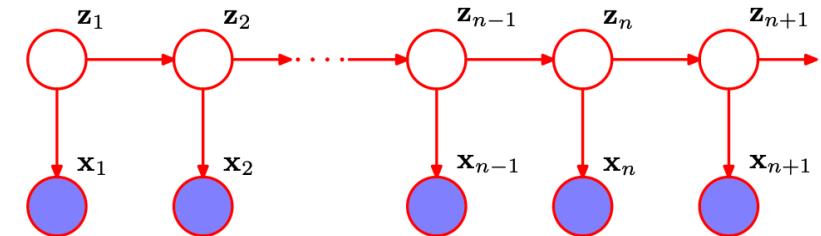
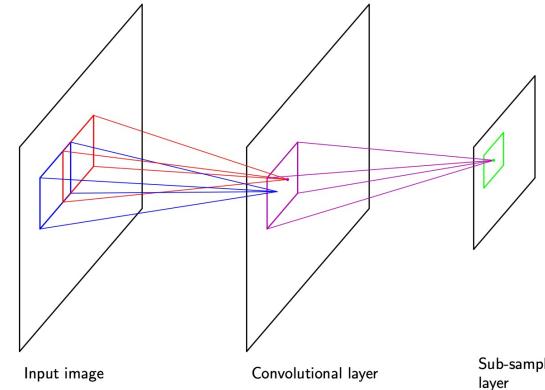
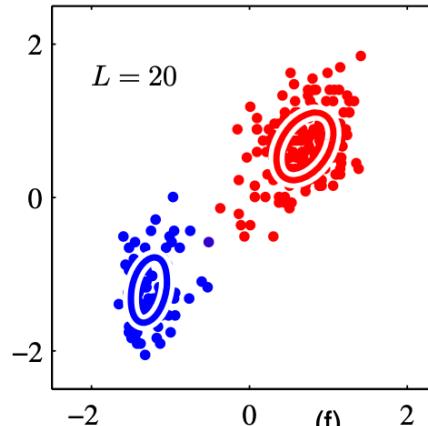
- Parametric models to learn the feature transformations
- Learn the mappings from
 - speech to text
 - audio to audio
 - audio to labels/classes
 - audio to recommendations



$$\theta = \operatorname{argmin}_\theta \mathcal{L}(y, \hat{y}; \theta)$$

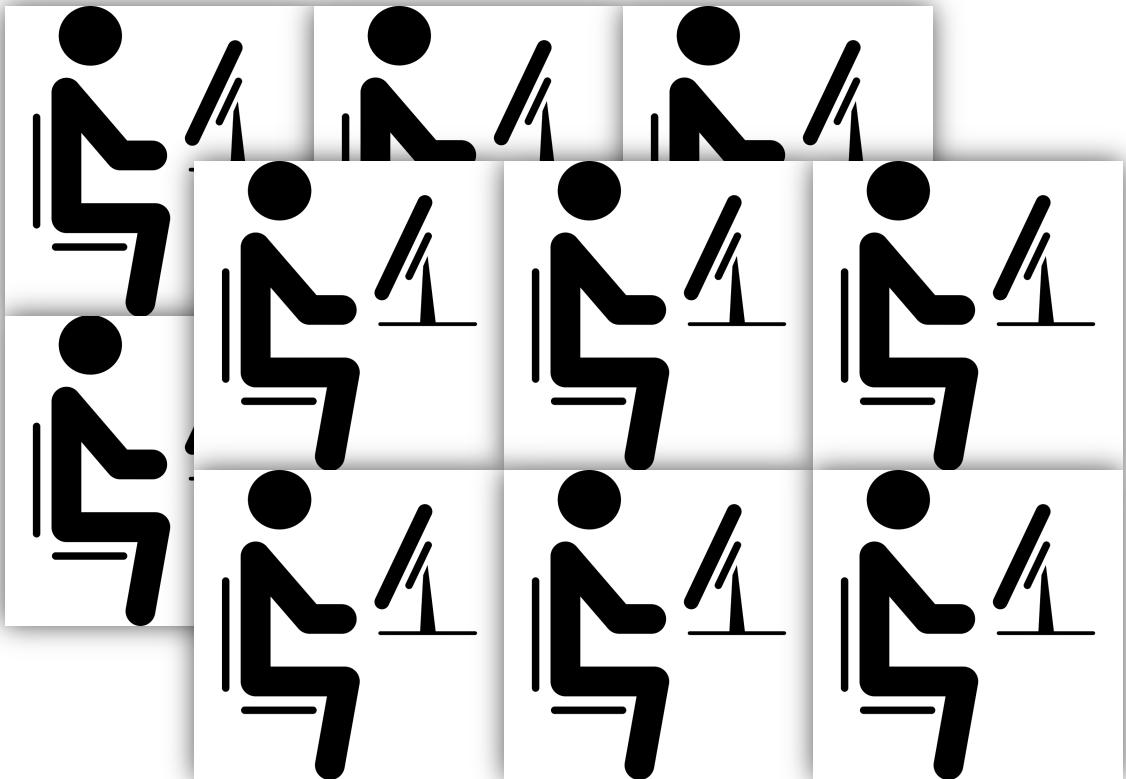
Supervised Learning

- Gaussian Mixture Model
- Hidden Markov Model
- Multi-Layer Perceptron
- Support Vector Machine
- Convolutional Neural Network
- Recurrent Neural Network
- Transformers



Source: PRML Bishop and
<https://proceedings.neurips.cc/paper/2017/file/3f5ee243547dee91fbd053c1c4a845aa-Paper.pdf>

Bottleneck (x, y)



Self-supervised Learning

Use F_θ instead
of hand
designed
representations!

