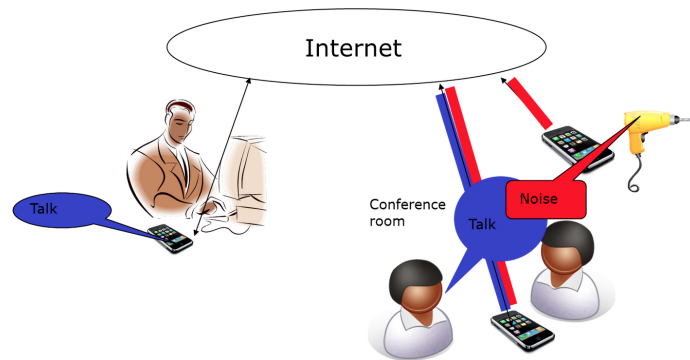


KUNGLIGA TEKNISKA HÖGSKOLAN

Project Report

Noise and echo cancellation in a teleconference



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Chapter 1

Background

1.1 Introduction of noisy environments

It is a fact that the scenarios with phone calls involved are increasing every day. This situation implies an increase of the probability of being in a noisy scenario, specially in big cities. As a result of the discomfort that the users suffer in these noisy environments, engineering and science have worked with different approaches to solve this problem.

The diversity of noise nature and its sources lead the engineering to a big challenge: develop high performance solutions in these diverse environments. When facing noise cancellation is very important to take into account the variability that the noise may experience, as previously said. Duration of the noise sequences (from *ms* to long sequences), color of the noise and stationarity are possible classifications of the noise and each classification implies different ways of treating it. Therefore, a lot of systems are using combined techniques to reach the best possible performance, which has been naturally the case of this project.

1.2 Historical Overview

Before presenting the proposed solutions and approaches of the project, it is needed a historical overview to understand how have the group been influenced and which have been the patterns of research.

1.3 Description of the project

The problem proposed by the course *EQ2440* has been a "Noise and echo cancellation of a teleconference". The general scenario is that the first of the two speakers of the teleconference is in a noisy environment and the clear goal is to cancel as much noise as possible in order that the second speaker could receive a cleaner speech and make the conversation more comfortable. As said in ??, there are different approaches to solve this problem, where several of them require the availability of pure noise recordings, in our case recorded with a third phone placed close to the noise source. To have a clearer overview of the scenario the Figure 1.1 shows an approximate scheme easy to understand.

When talking about denoising a teleconference there are two factors to take into account, techniques to cancel the noise and the possibility of their implementation in a real time application. The real time application has been, as expected, a big challenge because

it implies good performance in terms of cancellation with the minimum reachable delay to conserve the naturalness of the conversation.

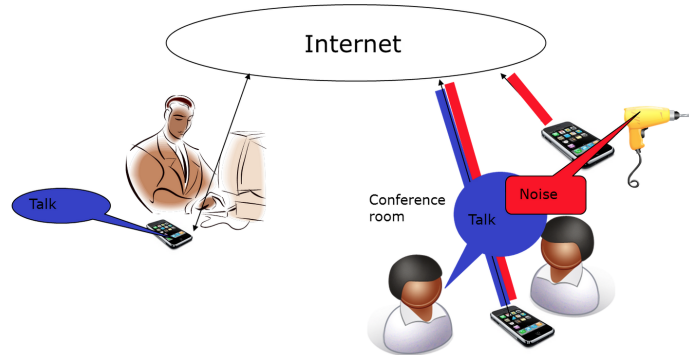


Figure 1.1: Scenario to solve

1.4 Goal

As commented in 1.3, the goal is to cancel the noise contribution in the conversation between the two speakers of the teleconferences. With the purpose to simplify the scenario, it will be assumed that only one of the speakers is surrounded by noise and the main noise source is known as well.

As in every engineering project, the group had to find a compromise between performance in noise cancellation and viability of implementation in real life. As it will be explained in 2, the computational cost is a big constrain and the best performance of certain approaches (3) introduce too much delay because of this reason. As a consequence, not always the best solution will be possible to implement in the real time version of the project.

As a contrast, the personal goals of the project members are to learn form the team-work environment, learn a research methodology, research criteria and certain skills of management that might be used in the performance of a Master Thesis (as an inmimate future) and in a research or business environment.

The new knowledge acquisition is obviously another personal goal of all the team members.

1.5 Organizationn and Human Resources

The organization of the project consists in electrical engineering students at different stages of the studies and within different specializations. In order to make the team as efficient as possible, the project has been divided in four different groups: *Theory Group*, *Android Group*, *Multimedia Group* and *Management Group*, all of them explained in detail in 2.

The distribution of the team members has been as follows.

- Animesh Das
 - Role: Management Group
 - e-mail: animeshu1989@gmail.com (animeshd@kth.se)

- Telephone: +46 737155575
 - Jonas Sedin
 - Role: Theory Group & Android Group
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 - Mohammad Abdulla
 - Role: Android Group & Multimedia Group
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 - Telephone: +46 737393276
 - Thomas Gaudy
 - Role: Android Group
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 - Telephone: +46 760936034
 - Xavier Bush
 - Role: Theory Group & Management Group (Project Leader)
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- The sponsor members as Project Examiner/Supervisor and Project Support are:
- Per Zetterberg
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 - Telephone: +46 8 790 77 85
 - Hadi Ghauch
 - Role: Group Assistant
 - e-mail: ghauch@kth.se
 - Martin Ohlsson
 - Role: Android Guru
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Chapter 2

Methodology

This chapter shows the methodology that the group has followed since the project started. On the first hand, it goes without saying that the project group has followed the *Scientific Method* in the implementation of the project. On the second hand, as commented in 1.5, the group has been divided in three groups explained in the following subsections.

2.1 Theory Group

The *Theory Group* had as its main goal finding solutions to cancel the present noise in the teleconference. Nevertheless, a constraint of the group has been the computational cost that the implementation have, where all the details may be found in 3.

The fact that three members of the project had recent and good background in Adaptive Signal Processing, which has been one of the chosen approaches to face the noise cancellation, made easier the making of the groups. Moreover, the *Theory Group* avoided the first stage in theory research, which is the most difficult part when starting a new project.

In terms of methodology, the *Theory Group* has followed next steps:

- Make research in suitable algorithms.
- Test the performance in MATLAB.
- Check the computational cost in MATLAB.
- Check the possibility to transfer the solutions from MATLAB to Android.

Because of the presence of Jonas Sedin in the *Theory Group* and the *Android Group*, it has been possible to design theory solutions think in the availability to transfer them to Android programation.

2.2 Android Group

This group has had two different duties:

- Android tasks: these tasks aimed to be an introduction to the Android programming.
- Noise cancellation in Android: has been the transfer from the proposed solution in the *Theory Group* to Android.

- Real time application: optimize the code to decrease the computational cost and make possible a real time application.

In this case, even if Thomas Gaudy has not been a part of the *Theory Group*, his background in Adaptive Signal Processing has helped in the implementation of the proposed solutions.

2.3 Multimedia Group

This group is only formed by Mohammad Abdulla who has taken care of all the technical preparation of the presentations of the project:

- Video of the project: explanation of the project with real examples.
- Power Point Presentation: power point to use in the Grand Final Presentation.
- Bloopers Video: video containing bloopers and funny moments during the performance of the project.

2.4 Management Group

The *Management Group* has taken care of the drawing up of those tasks that were oriented to plan, follow up and present the work of the project.

The main documents are listed below:

- Project Plan: document that contained a brief description of the project, time resources and planning and tasks planning.
- Progress Report: document containing the follow up of the projects in terms of achievements and resources. It is a updated version of the Project Plan. The last Progress Report can be found in 6.
- Project Report: this precise document. It contains the description of all the project in all the areas.

Besides the main documents, the *Management Group* has taken care of next tasks:

- Meetings: there has been no need to schedule meetings because of the small size of the group and the cross-group duties.
- Scheduling: the planning of all the tasks was designed by this group and it has been properly followed.

2.5 Cross-Groups Duties

In terms of making easier the transfer of information between groups, the makeup of the groups has followed a cross-specialization criteria. Therefore, there are team members in more than one group, and it has been possible due to the wide scope of skills that the team members have (1.5).

With this makeup, there have

Chapter 3

Theory

The *Theory Group* has been working within different scenarios but mainly has followed what is called *Adaptive Signal Processing*, as it has been explained in ??

Chapter 4

Android

Chapter 5

Conclusions

Chapter 6

Appendices