

Aalto University School of Electrical Engineering

# Robust and Efficient Methods for Distributed Speech Processing

Perspectives on Coding, Enhancement and Privacy

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#### Past and present for speech communication



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#### Device-centric speech communication!

# Ideal: user-centric speech communication



- Everyday devices are smart → embedded microphones.
- Individuals own multiple smart-devices.
- Mesh of connected devices.

#### Ideal: user-centric speech communication



# Ideal: user-centric speech communication



# **Distributed speech processing**



# **Distributed speech processing**



#### Speech Transmission

- Speech coding → Enables speech transmission → Optimize resource consumption for transmission + transmitted speech quality.
- $\blacksquare$  Postfilters  $\rightarrow$  Improve signal quality at decoder.
- Conventional postfilters → (a) Processing at both encoder and decoder,
  (b) Additional transmitted bits, (c) Dependent on other codec functional blocks.



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# **Conventional design choices**



#### **Our design choices**

- 1. No additional bit-overhead  $\rightarrow$  No additional information transmission.
- 2. Ensure low complexity encoder  $\rightarrow$  Suitable for distributed systems.



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## Single-channel postfilter

#### Speech production model

Glottal excitation shaped by vocal tract.



#### Single-channel postfilter: Envelope modelling

Goal: Model time-frequency correlations in speech signals.

• Optimization:  $\hat{x} = E[p(X | \mathbf{X}_{c} = \hat{\mathbf{x}}_{c})]$  subject to  $l \leq X < u$ 

(c) Spectrum

(d) Envelope

120

100

80



#### Single-channel postfilter: Harmonic modelling

- Goal: Improve harmonic structure of the decoded signal.
- Filtering in linear domain  $\rightarrow$  Multiplicative  $\implies$  Additive in log-domain  $\rightarrow$  log  $|\mathbf{s}| = \mathbf{x}_{F_0} + \mathbf{x}_{env}$ ;  $\mathbf{x}_{F_0} \rightarrow$  excitation,  $\mathbf{x}_{env} \rightarrow$  spectral envelope.
- Optimization: ŝ = A<sup>T</sup>d; MMSE to find A ⇒ A = (DD<sup>T</sup>)<sup>-1</sup>DS<sup>T</sup>; D → feature matrix.





 Goal: Merging incoming noisy and partial speech observations to obtain an enhanced representation of the speech signal.







#### **Experience of Privacy**

Goal: Understanding and quantifying the perception of privacy in human communication.



# **Experience of Privacy**

Goal: Understanding and quantifying the perception of privacy in human communication.

#### 1. Speech corpus for privacy studies

- Perception of privacy in different acoustic environments.
- Supported by self-rated questionnaire.
- Two cultural settings.

#### 2. Quantitative study

- Influence of background noise on the perception of privacy.
- Crowd-sourcing to gather responses.
- Choice models→ ordering noise scenarios as per privacy.

# **Experience of Privacy**



#### Insights

- Acoustic information has an influence on perception of privacy!
- Privacy preferences change based on ambient noise.
- Significant difference: coffee-shop versus home scenario.

#### Summary

- Enabling user-centric models of speech communication.
- Distributed speech processing, specifically for speech transmission and privacy.
  - 1. Make speech transmission in more robust using postfilters.
  - 2. Ensure efficient system in terms of complexity.
  - 3. First step towards understanding privacy in speech interfaces.

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