

Delayed Decision CELP Speech Coding using Squared and Perceptual Error Criteria



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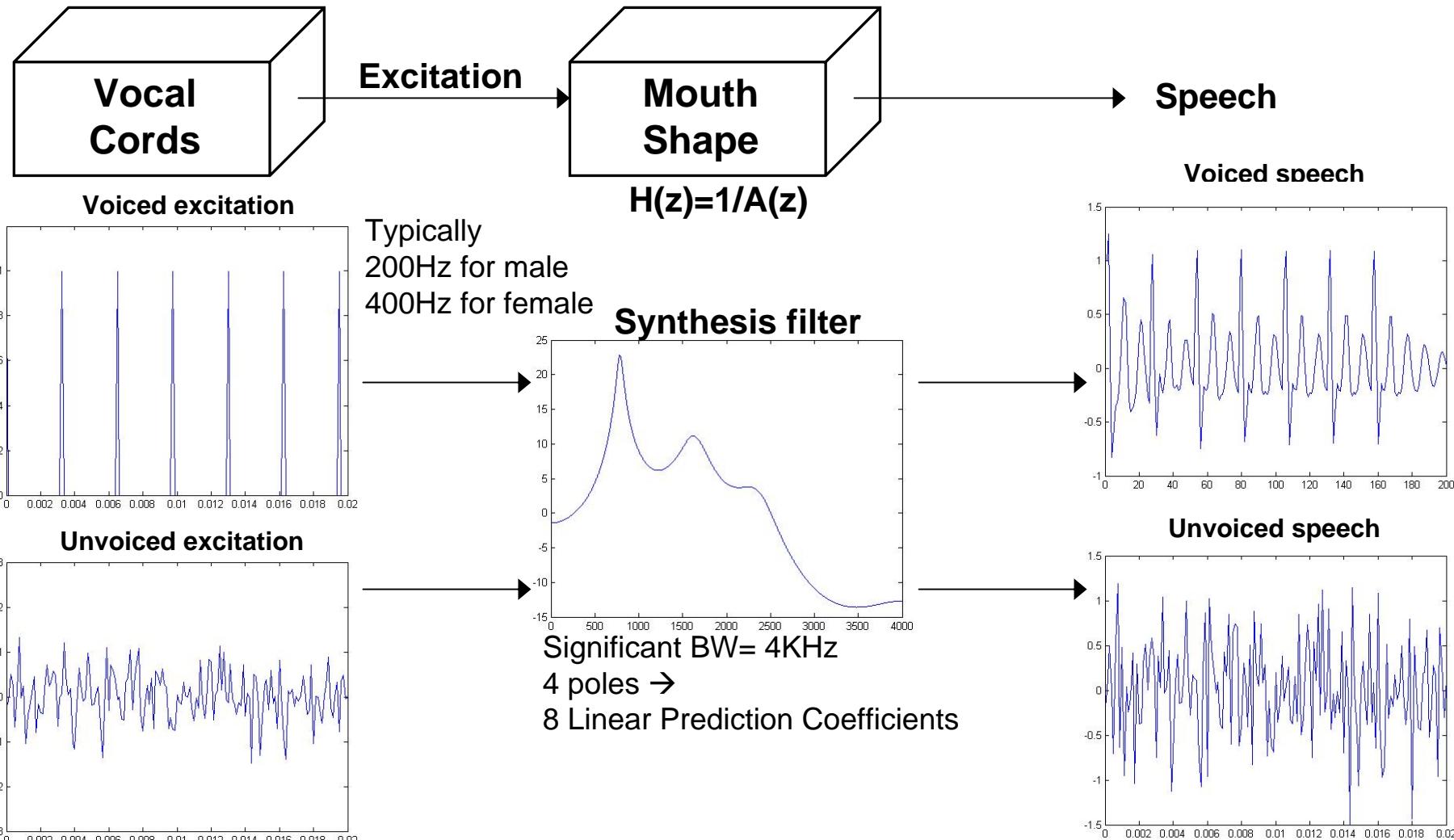
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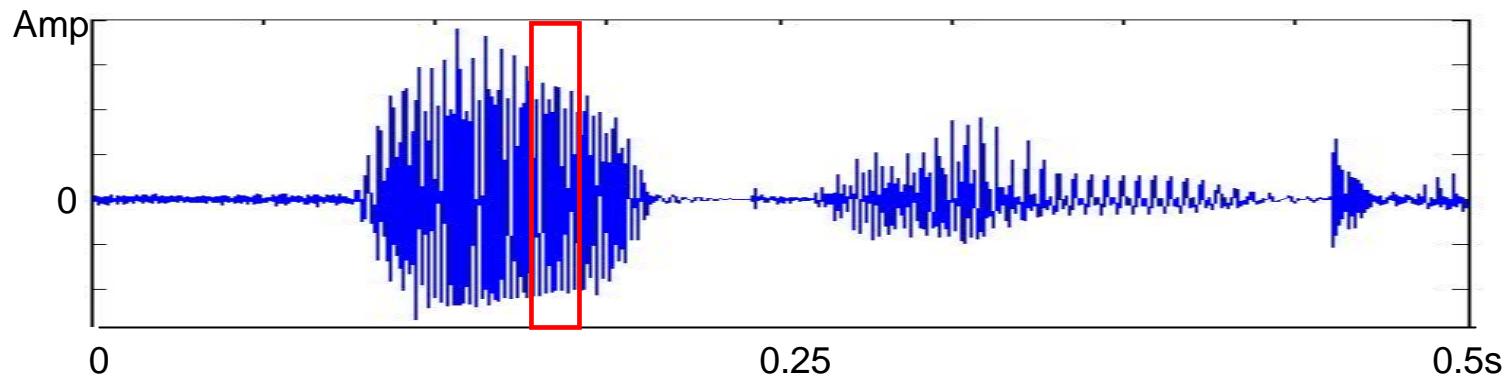
Outline

- The Speech Signal
- The Standard CELP Coder
- A Sophisticated Error Criterion: an Auditory Model
- Delayed Decision CELP Coder
- Evaluation.
- Conclusion and future work

The Speech Signal



The Speech Signal



- Most of the information up to 4kHz → Sampling frequency=8kHz
- PCM: 16bits per sample → Transmission rate=128kbps
- **Coding using the speech characteristics permits to reduce this rate. I.e. GSM rate=13kbps.**

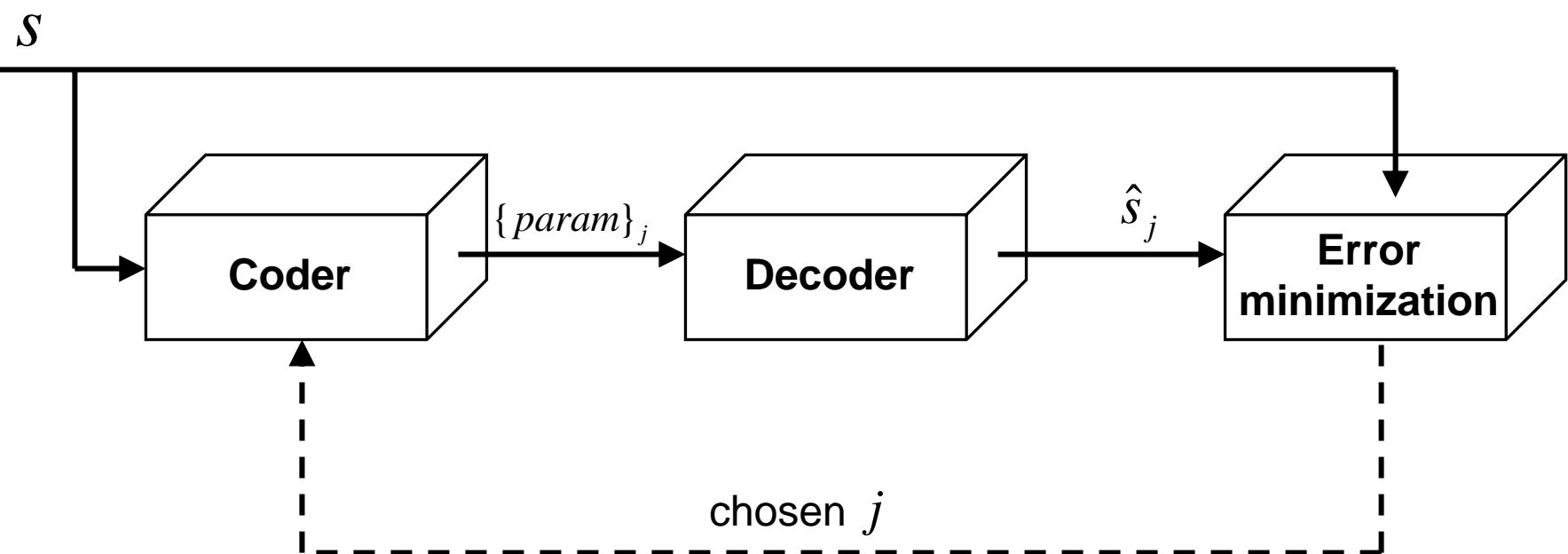
- The synthesis filter is stationary in blocks of 20 ms.
- The excitation is calculated in sub-blocks of 5ms.

Outline

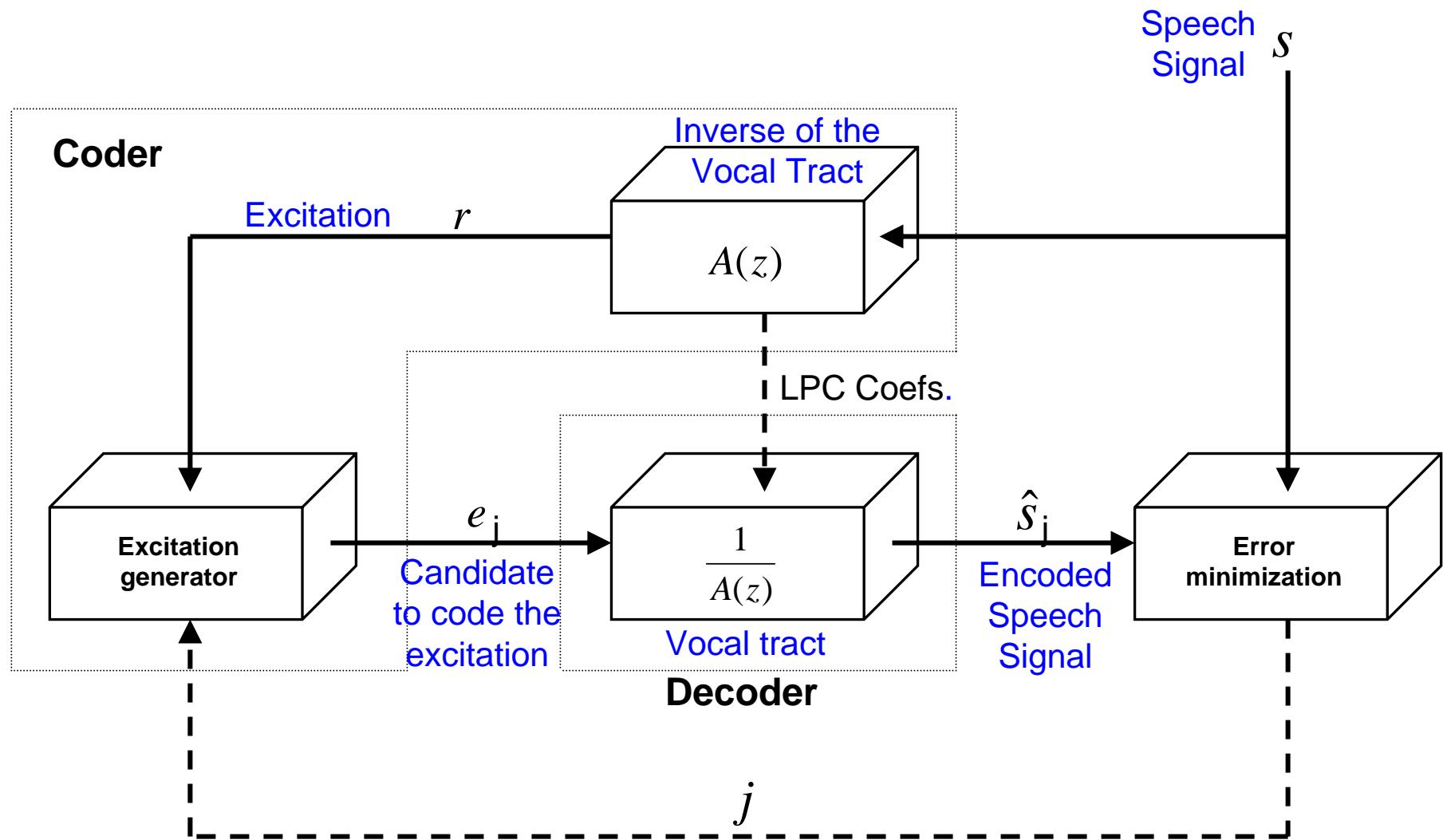
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The Analysis-by-Synthesis Principle

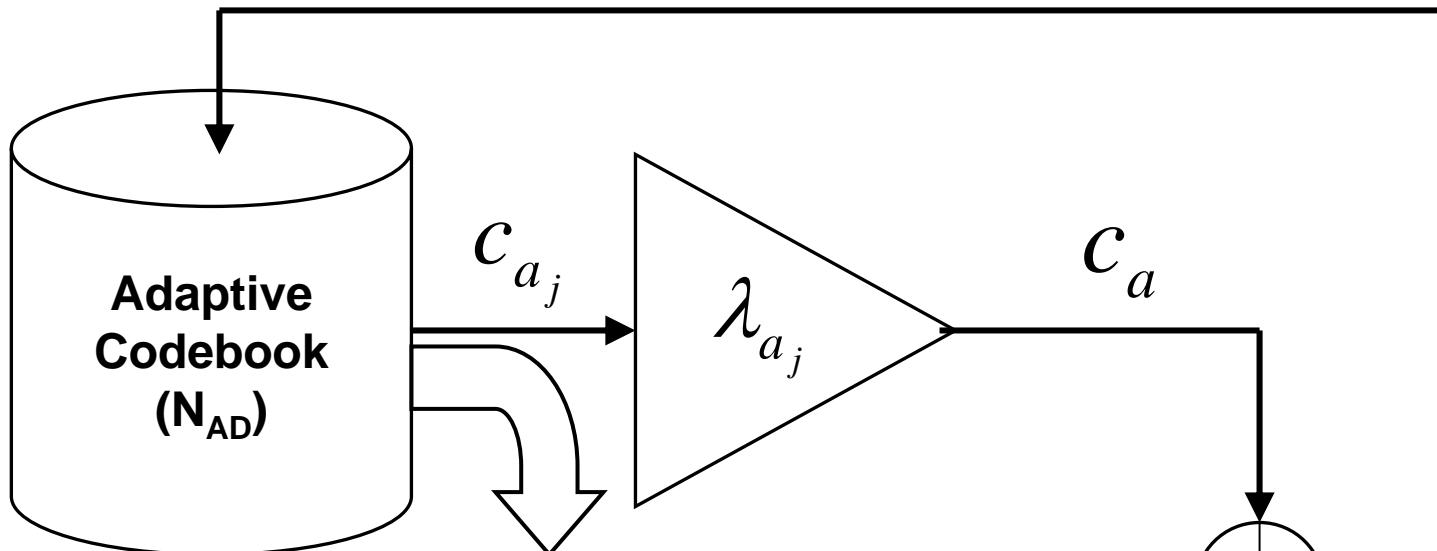
Encoder



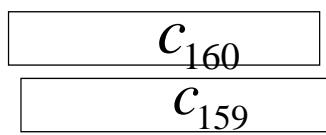
An LPAS Coder



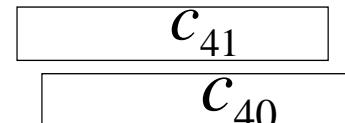
Excitation Generation for CELP Coding



Adaptive codebook: past excitation



...



Excitation Generation Inefficiencies

1. c_a and c_f separate searches
2. c_a search priority
3. Separate sub-block processing
 - Adaptive Codebook
 - S_0 (Ringing of the synthesis filter)



DELAYED
DECISIONS

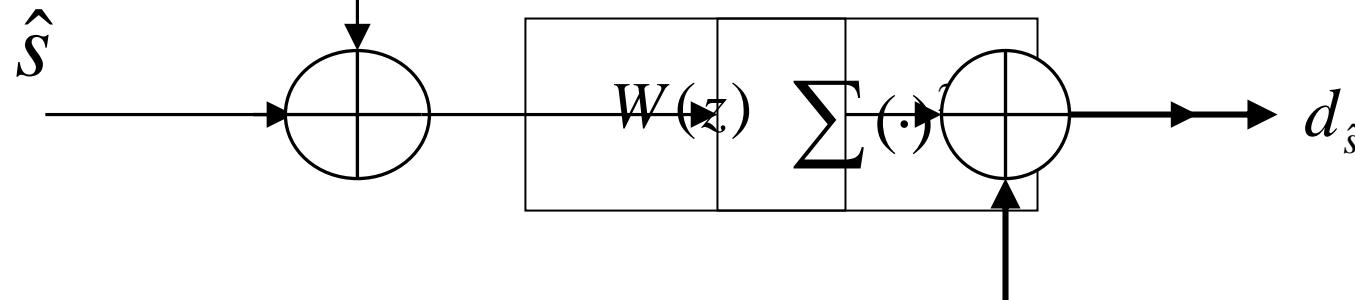
Standard Distortion Criteria

- MSE (Mean-Squared Error)
- WMSE (Weighted Mean-Squared Error)

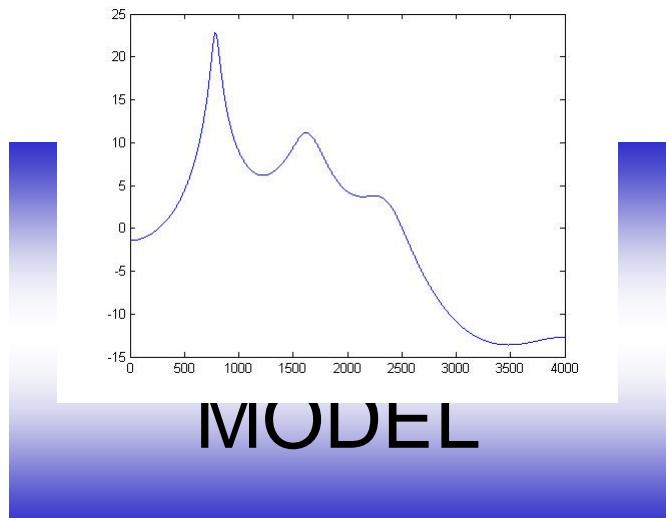
 S

$$W(z) = \frac{A(z)}{A(z/\gamma)}$$

$$\gamma = 0.8$$



$$S_{W_0}$$

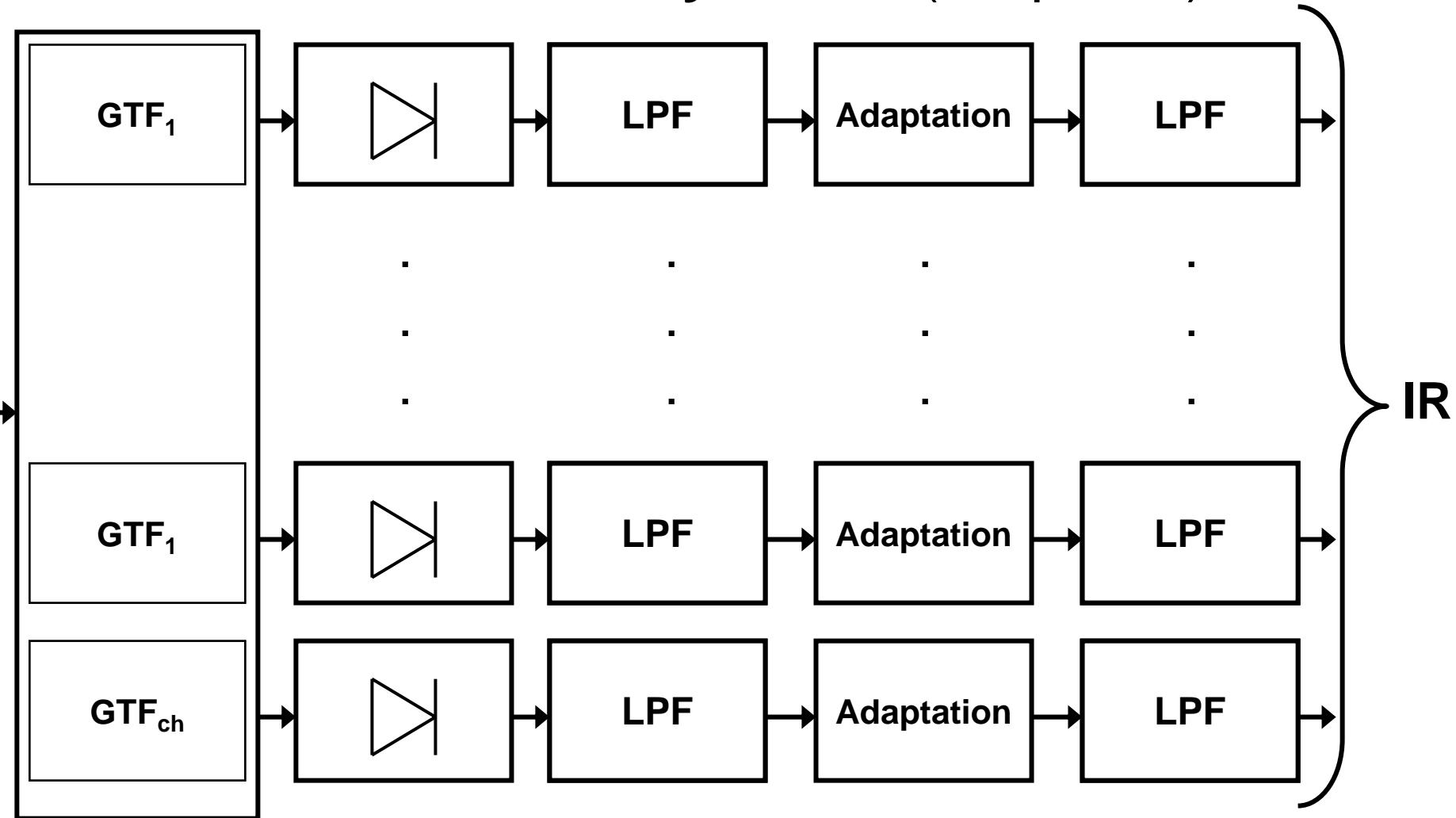


Outline

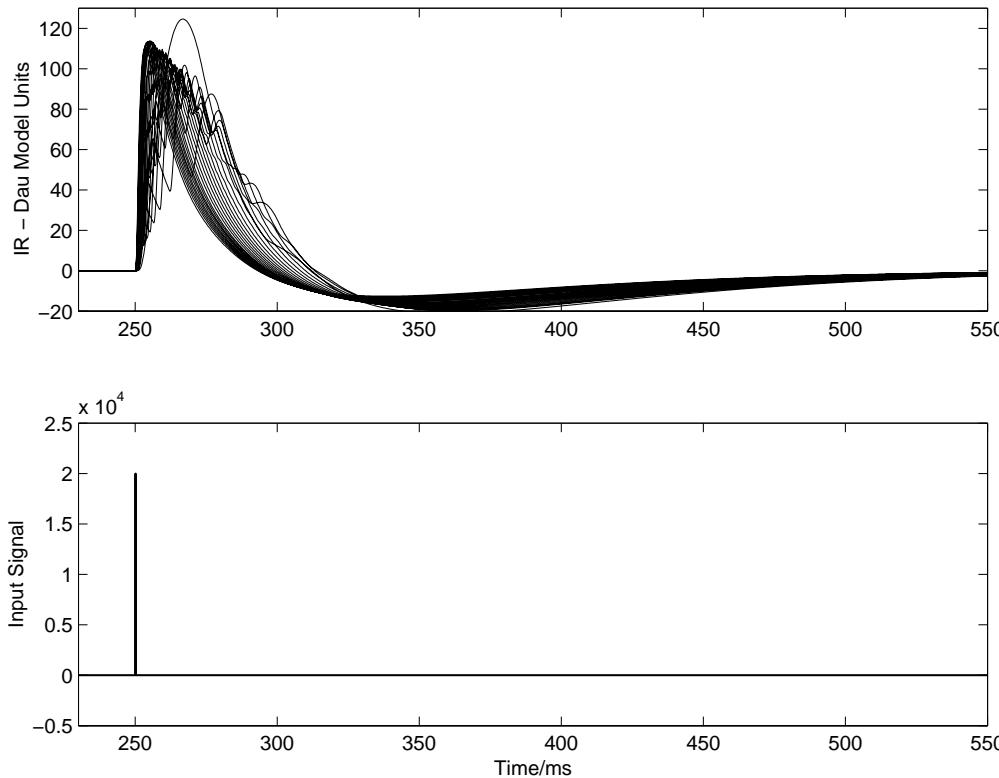
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A Sophisticated Distortion Measure

the DAU Auditory Model (simplified)



The Support Problem



- Long support
- No single-letter distortion measure

**DELAYED
DECISIONS**

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Why DDCELP?

- **Excitation Generation Inefficiencies.**
 - c_a and c_f separate searches
 - c_a search priority
 - Separate sub-block processing
 - Adaptive Codebook
 - Ringing of the synthesis filter
 - WMSE: Ringing of the weighting filter
- **Long support of DAU Model Distortion Criterion**

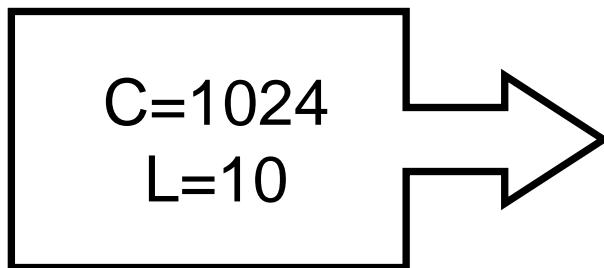
How does it do it?

- Multiple preserved candidates
- Cumulative distortion estimation

DDCELP Limitations

Theoretically optimal but...

- Computational complexity and memory size



$$1024^{10} = 1.3 \cdot 10^{30} \text{ alternatives !!!!!}$$

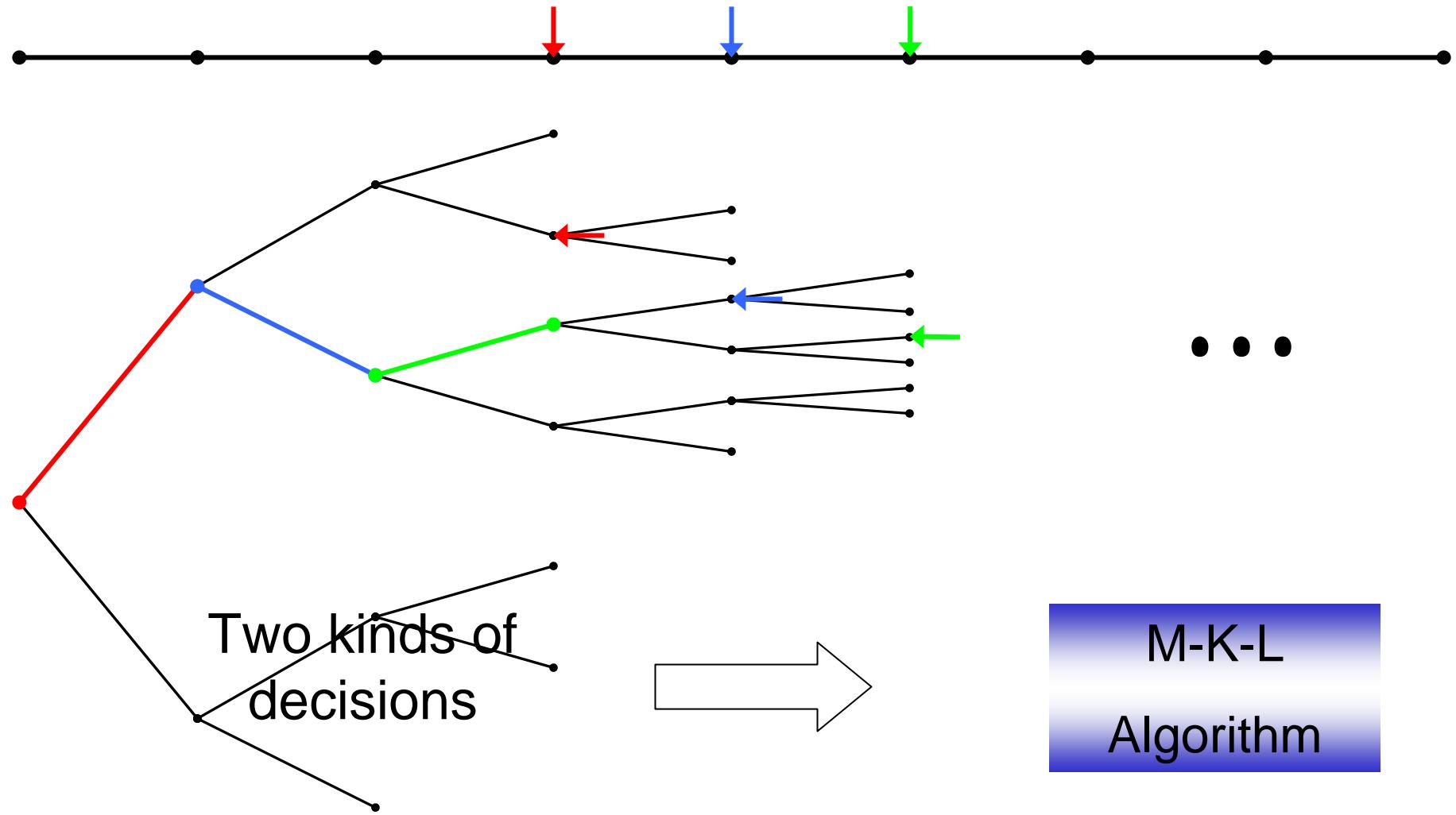
Choose only the M best candidates per sub-block

- Delay constraints for practical applications

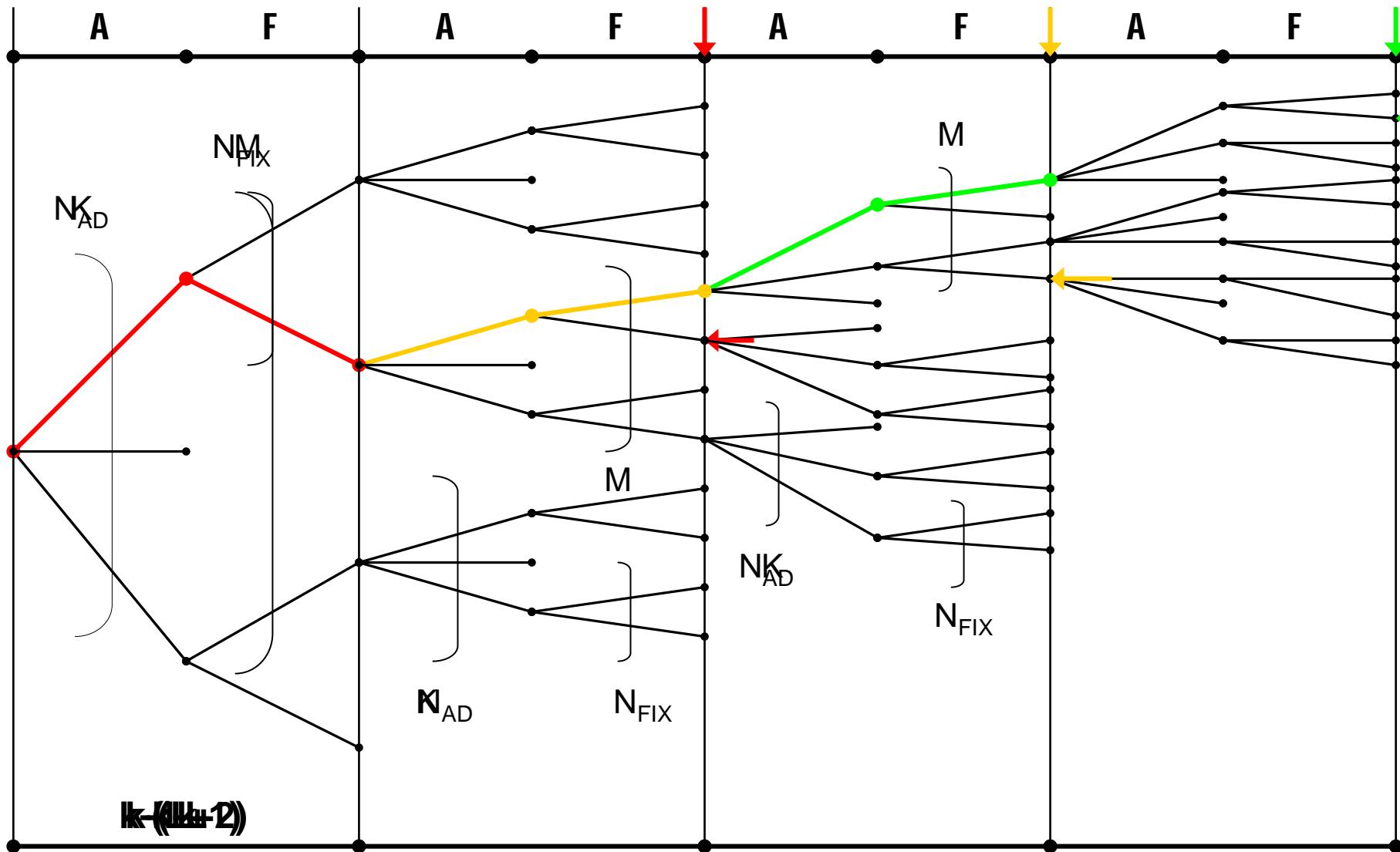
Limit the delay L

M-L tree
algorithm

The M-L Algorithm



The M-K-L Algorithm ($N_{AD}=3, N_{FIX}=2, M=3, K=2, L=1$)



MSE and WMSE DDCELP Evaluation

- Convergence

$$L \uparrow \longrightarrow \text{Weaker dependency}$$
$$M, K \uparrow \longrightarrow \text{Useless candidates}$$

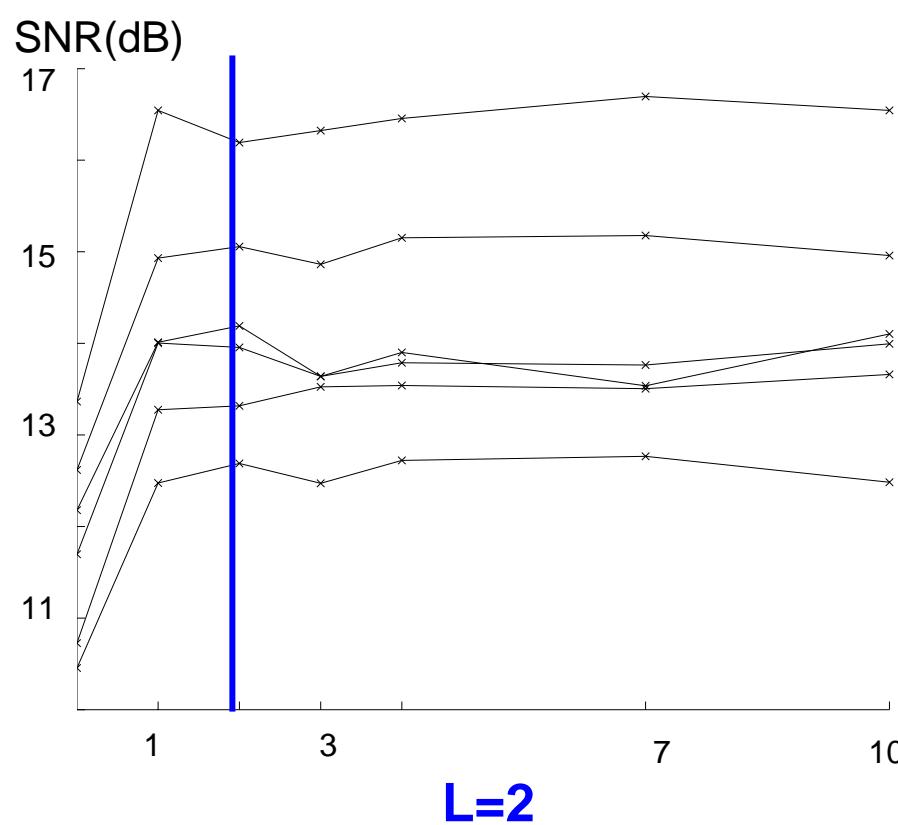
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MSE and WMSE DDCELP Evaluation

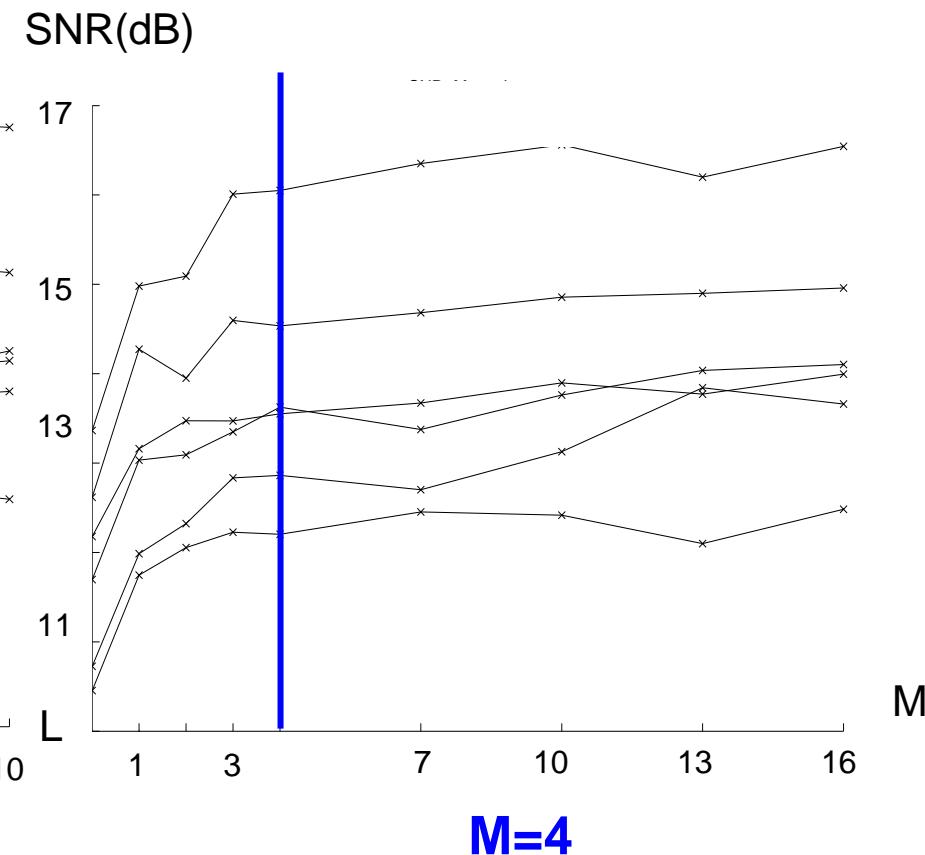
MSE. Dependence with L.

M=K=16



MSE. Dependence with M.

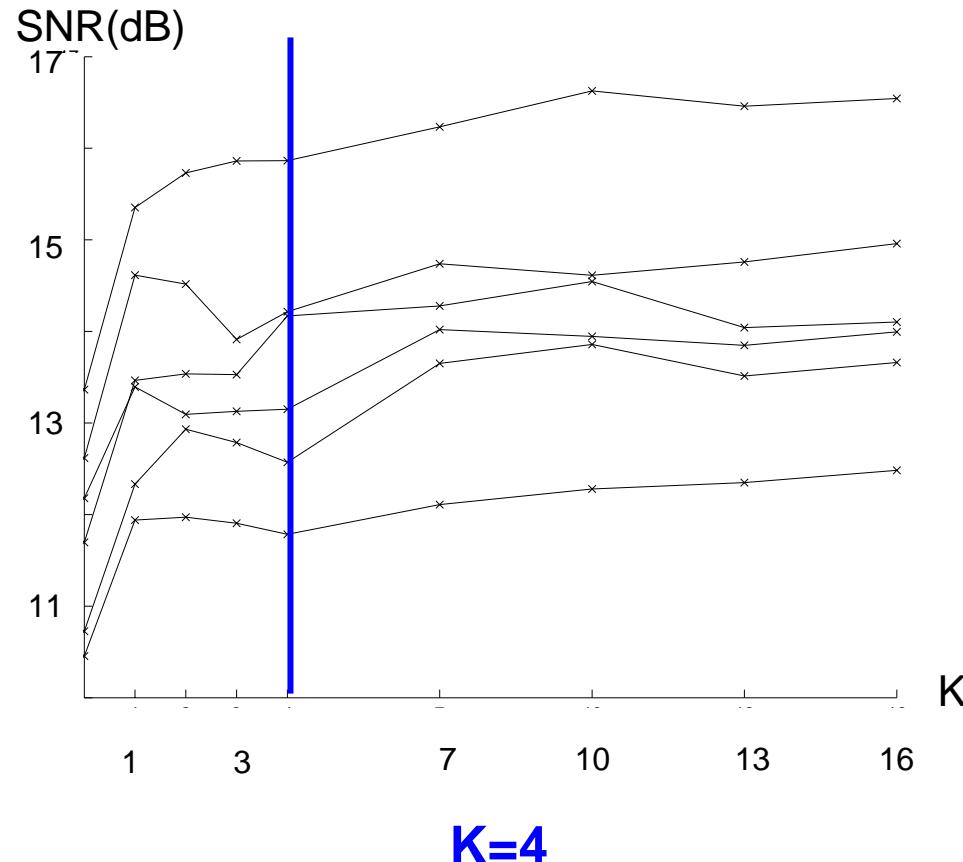
L=10, K=16



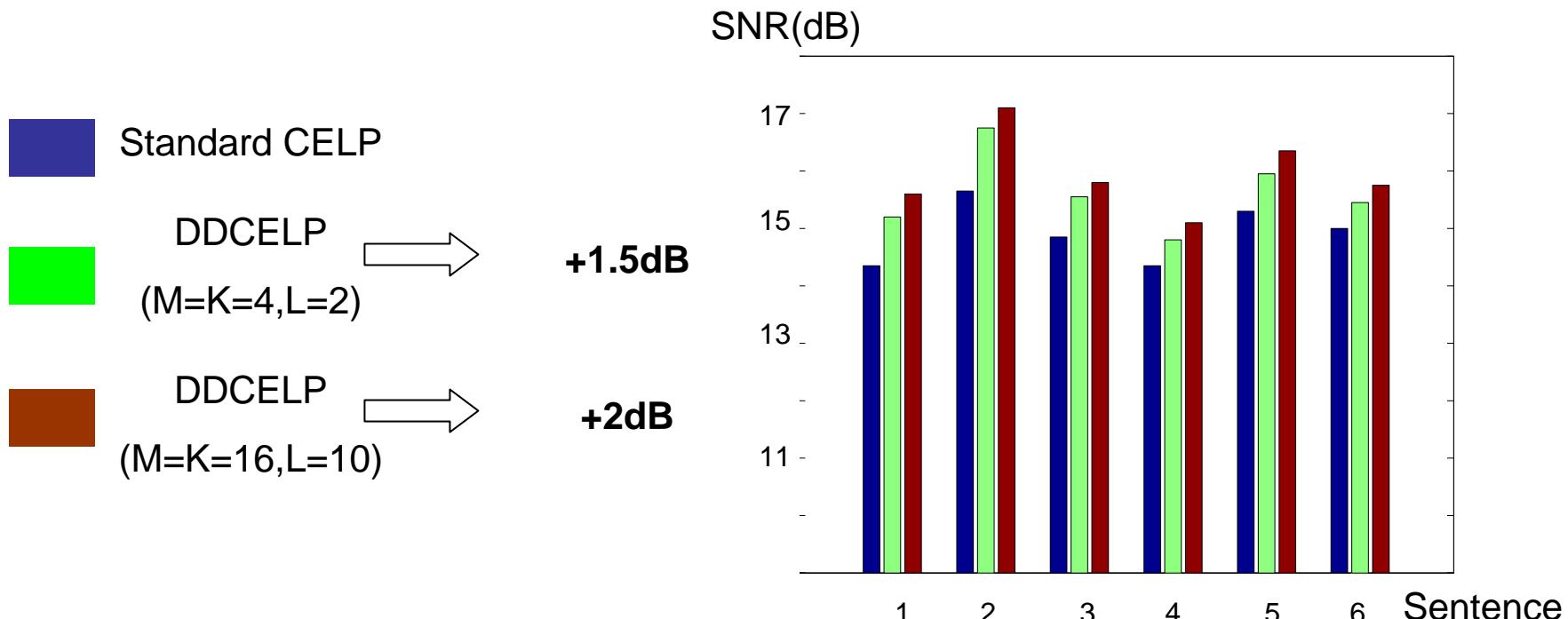
MSE and WMSE DDCELP Evaluation

MSE. Dependence with K.

L=10, M=16

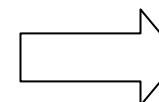


MSE and WMSE DDCELP Evaluation

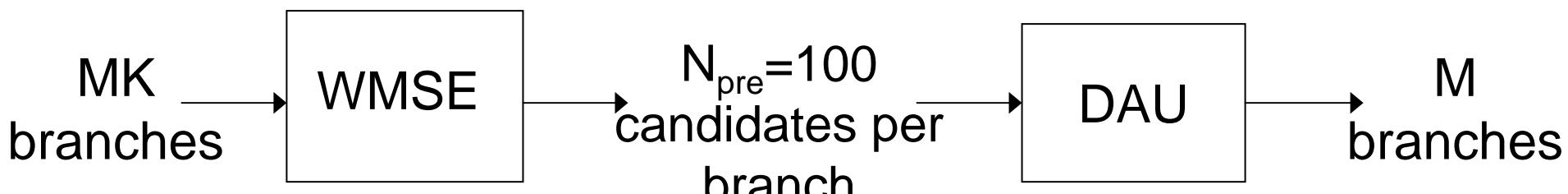


DAU-DDCELP Evaluation

- High Complexity



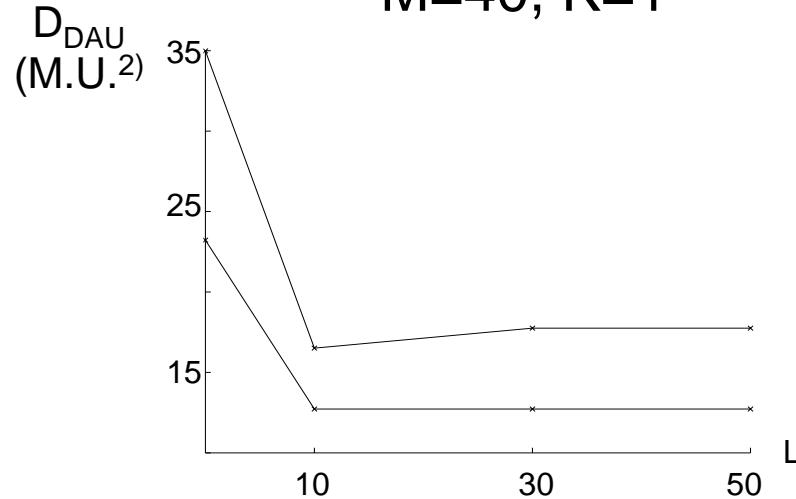
WMSE-DAU-DDCELP



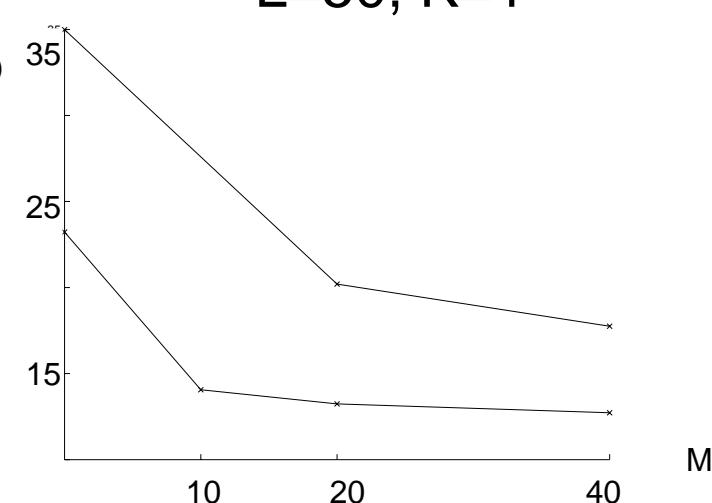
- Bad pitch estimation → $K=1$
- Long support → $L \uparrow$
- Effective delay → $M \uparrow$

WMSE-DAU-DDCELP Evaluation

Dependence with L.
M=40, K=1



Dependence with M.
L=50, K=1



- Not expected performance
 - Too low M, K, L
 - WMSE-DAU-DDCELP spoils DAU criterion
 - Dau not suitable for speech coding?
 - Bad distortion measure?

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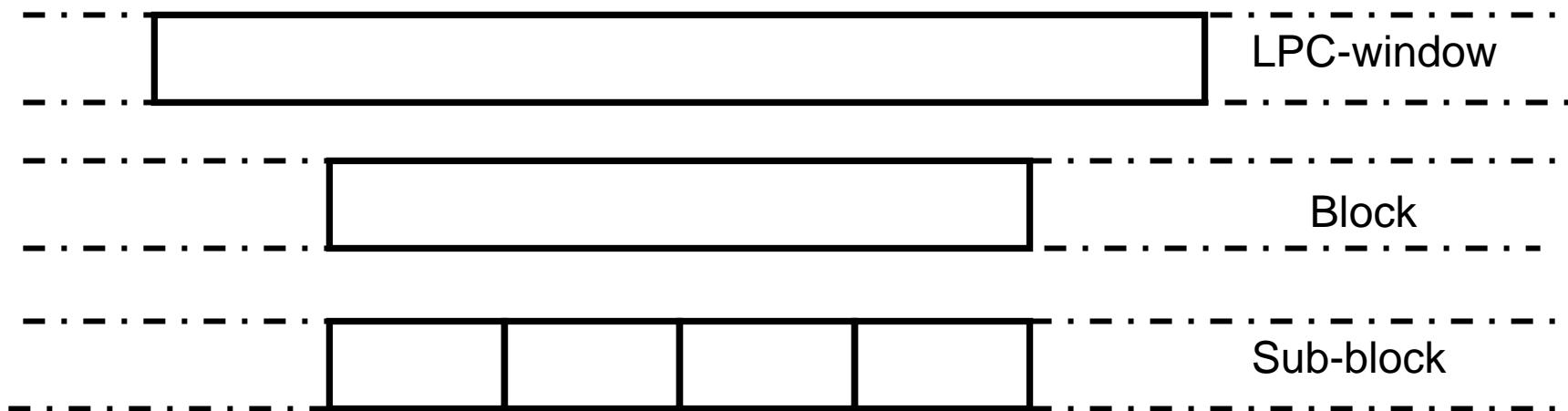
Conclusion and Future Work

- Conclusion
 - MSE-DDCELP and WMSE-DDCELP
 - Up to +2 dB of improvement
 - +1.5dB with 10ms of delay and reasonable complexity
 - DAU-DDCELP
 - Very high complexity
 - DDCELP decreases DAU distortion
 - So far bad results
- Future Work
 - DAU-DDCELP
 - Study influence of N_{pre}
 - Run simulations with higher M, L, K
 - Try different distortion measures

Questions

?

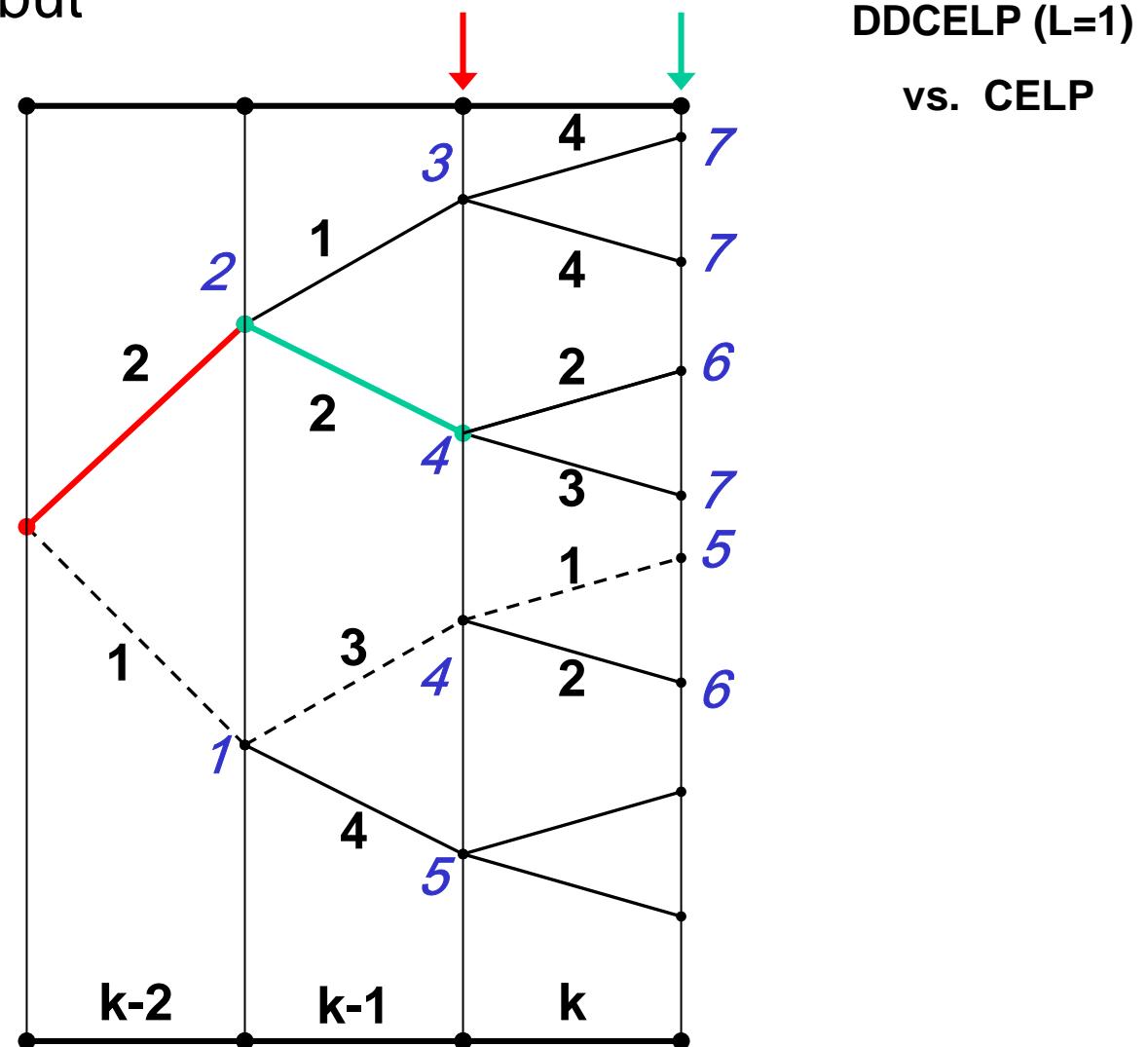
Appendix 1: Block Basis



- Symmetric window for LPC calculation
- Block of 20 ms for LPC actualization
- Sub-block of 5 ms for excitation calculation

Appendix 2: MSE and WMSE DDCELP Evaluation Considerations

- Growing tendency but fluctuations



Appendix 3: Previous DDCELP vs. M-K-L

