

NONLINEAR ACOUSTIC ECHO CANCELLATION USING ELITIST RESAMPLING PARTICLE FILTER

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1. Outline

General Task

Acoustic Echo Cancellation (AEC) for hands-free telecommunications and teleconferencing

Challenges

Nonlinear distortions created by amplifiers and transducers in miniaturized communication devices
 ⇒ Nonlinear AEC (NLAEC)

The EPFES [1]

- Heuristically motivated numerical sampling method
- Performance depends on a tuning parameter

The new method:

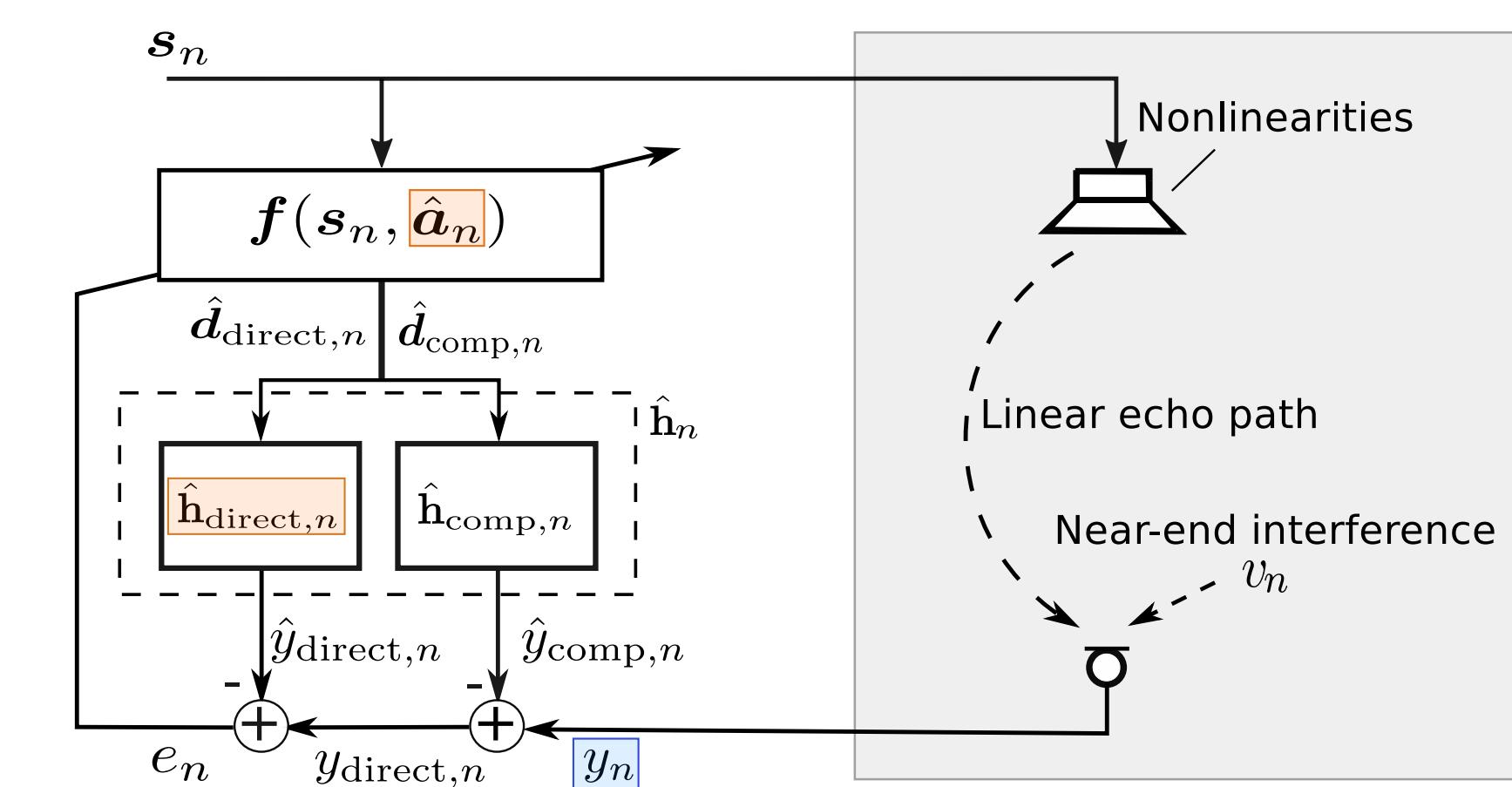
- The **Evolutionary Resampling Particle Filter (ERPF)**
- Combination of classical particle filters
 - Based on the EPFES but without tuning parameters

2. NLAEC with memoryless preprocessor

Observation model

Microphone signal at time instant n $y_n = \mathbf{h}_n^T \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{s}_n, \mathbf{a}_n) + v_n$

- Input signal vector $\mathbf{s}_n = [s_n, s_{n-1}, \dots, s_{n-M+1}]^T$
- Preprocessor parameter vector $\mathbf{a}_n = [a_1, a_2, \dots, a_P]^T$



3. The ERPF for NLAEC

Classical Particle Filters

Approximate the posterior density using N_p weighted particles [3]: $p(\mathbf{x}_n | y_{1:n}) \approx \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} w_n^{(i)} \delta(\mathbf{x}_n - \mathbf{x}_n^{(i)})$

Sequential Importance Sampling (SIS)

- Preserves all particles (no resampling)
- Degeneracy is unavoidable

Sequential Importance Resampling (SIR)

- Replaces all particles at each iteration
- Sample impoverishment is introduced

Evolutionary Resampling Particle Filter

Hybrid combination of the SIS and SIR preserves elitist particles and resamples only non-elitist particles
 Direct derivation leads to a numerical sampling method similar to the EPFES but without the tuning parameter

Weighting

$$w_n^{(i)} \propto \begin{cases} w_{n-1}^{(i)} p(y_n | \mathbf{x}_n^{(i)}) & \text{if } \mathbf{x}_{n-1}^{(i)} \text{ is an elitist particle} \\ p(y_n | \mathbf{x}_n^{(i)}) & \text{if } \mathbf{x}_{n-1}^{(i)} \text{ is a not-elitist particle} \end{cases}$$

Replace not-elitist particles by new particles $\sim \hat{p}(\mathbf{x}_n | y_{1:n})$

$$\text{MMSE estimate}$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{x}}_n = \sum_{i=1}^{N_p} w_n^{(i)} \mathbf{x}_n^{(i)}$$

Selection

$$\mathbf{x}_n^{(i)} \begin{cases} \text{elitist particles} & \text{if } w_n^{(i)} \geq w_{\text{th}} \\ \text{not-elitist particle} & \text{if } w_n^{(i)} < w_{\text{th}} \end{cases}$$

Approximation

Estimate $\hat{p}(\mathbf{x}_n | y_{1:n})$ using elitist particles

4. Evaluation

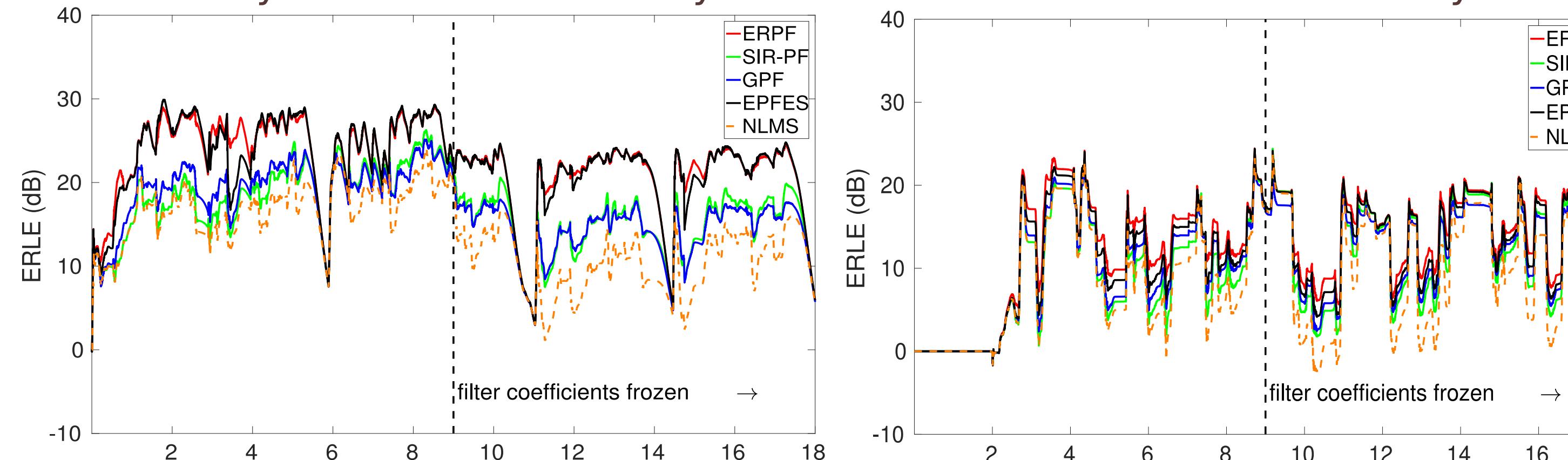
Experimental setup

- Recorded and synthesized nonlinearities
- Time-invariant environment with an SNR of 30 dB

Evaluation

- Echo Return Loss Enhancement: $\text{ERLE}_n = 10 \log_{10} \frac{\mathcal{E}\{y_n^2\}}{\mathcal{E}\{e_n^2\}}$ for online adaptation (0s-9s) and for offline (9s-18s)

Synthesized nonlinearity



Realization of the ERPF

- $M = 256, N_p = 100, f_s = 16\text{kHz}$
- Legendre polynomials of first kind as basis functions

| Filter | Synthesized | | Recorded | |
|--------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | ERLE _{on} | ERLE _{off} | ERLE _{on} | ERLE _{off} |
| ERPF | 21.4 | 21.5 | 13.8 | 15.7 |
| EPFES | 19.7 | 21.2 | 12.9 | 14.6 |
| SIR-PF | 15.4 | 13.6 | 11.1 | 12.9 |
| GPF | 16.1 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 13.1 |
| NLMS | 14.0 | 7.4 | 9.8 | 9.3 |

Table 1: Temporal average ERLE for NL-AEC in dB.

5. Conclusions

The ERPF...

- is proposed as a new method for NLAEC
- is formulated as a hybrid combination between two classical particle filters, the SIR and the SIS particle filter
- outperforms the previously proposed EPFES for both recorded and synthesized nonlinearities

References

- [1] C. Hümmert et al., "The Elitist Particle Filter Based On Evolutionary Strategies As Novel Approach For Nonlinear Acoustic Echo Cancellation", IEEE ICASSP, pp 1315-1319, May 2014.
- [2] C. Hofmann et al., "Significance-Aware Filtering For Nonlinear Acoustic Echo Cancellation", EURASIP Journal on Advances in Signal Processing, no. 1, pp.1-18, Nov. 2016.
- [3] M. Arulampalam et al., "A Tutorial on Particle Filters For Online Nonlinear/Non-Gaussian Bayesian Tracking", IEEE Transactions on Signal Processing, vol. 5, pp. 174-188, 2002.