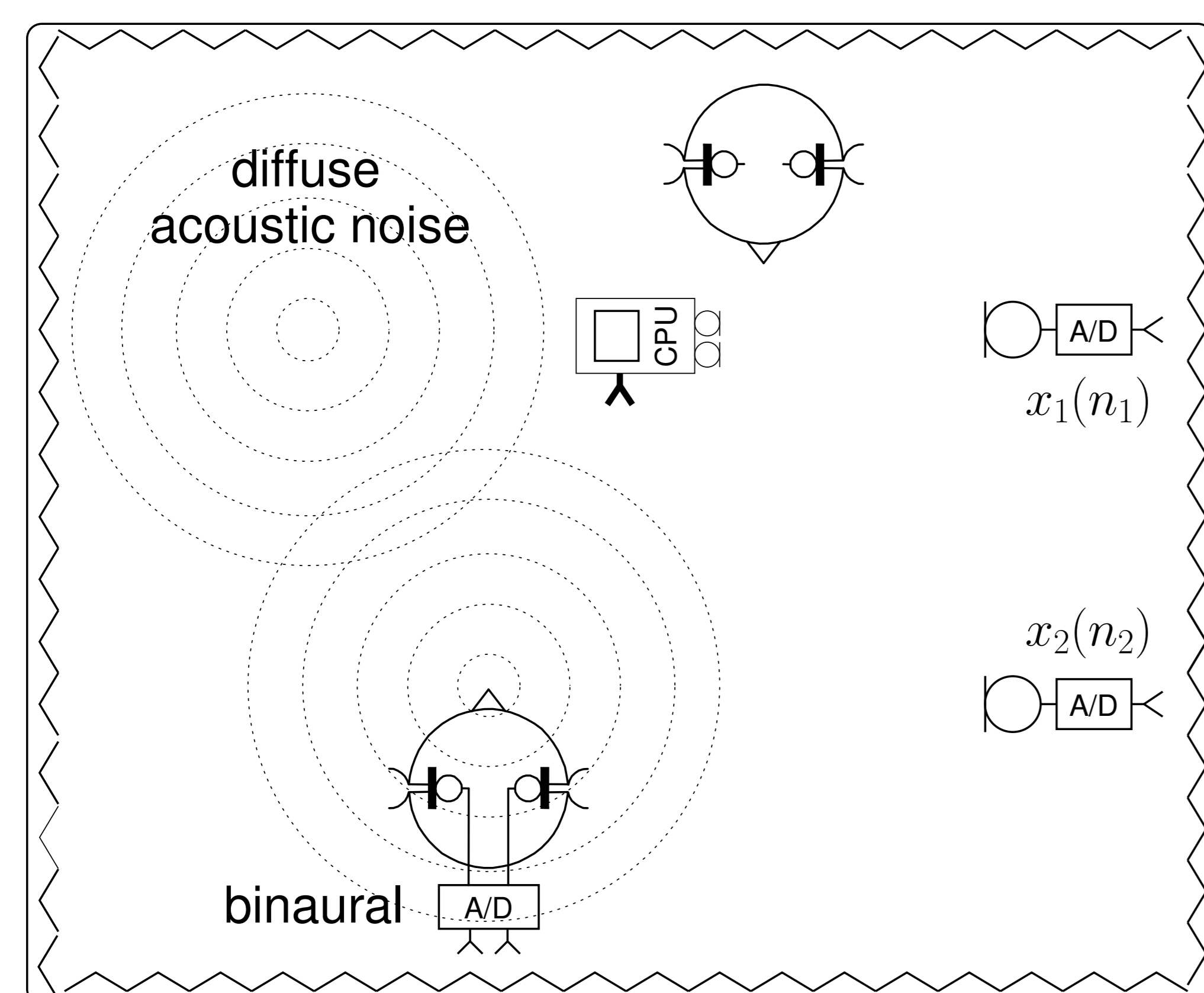


A Double-Cross-Correlation Processor (DXCP) for Blind Sampling Rate Offset Estimation in Acoustic Sensor Networks

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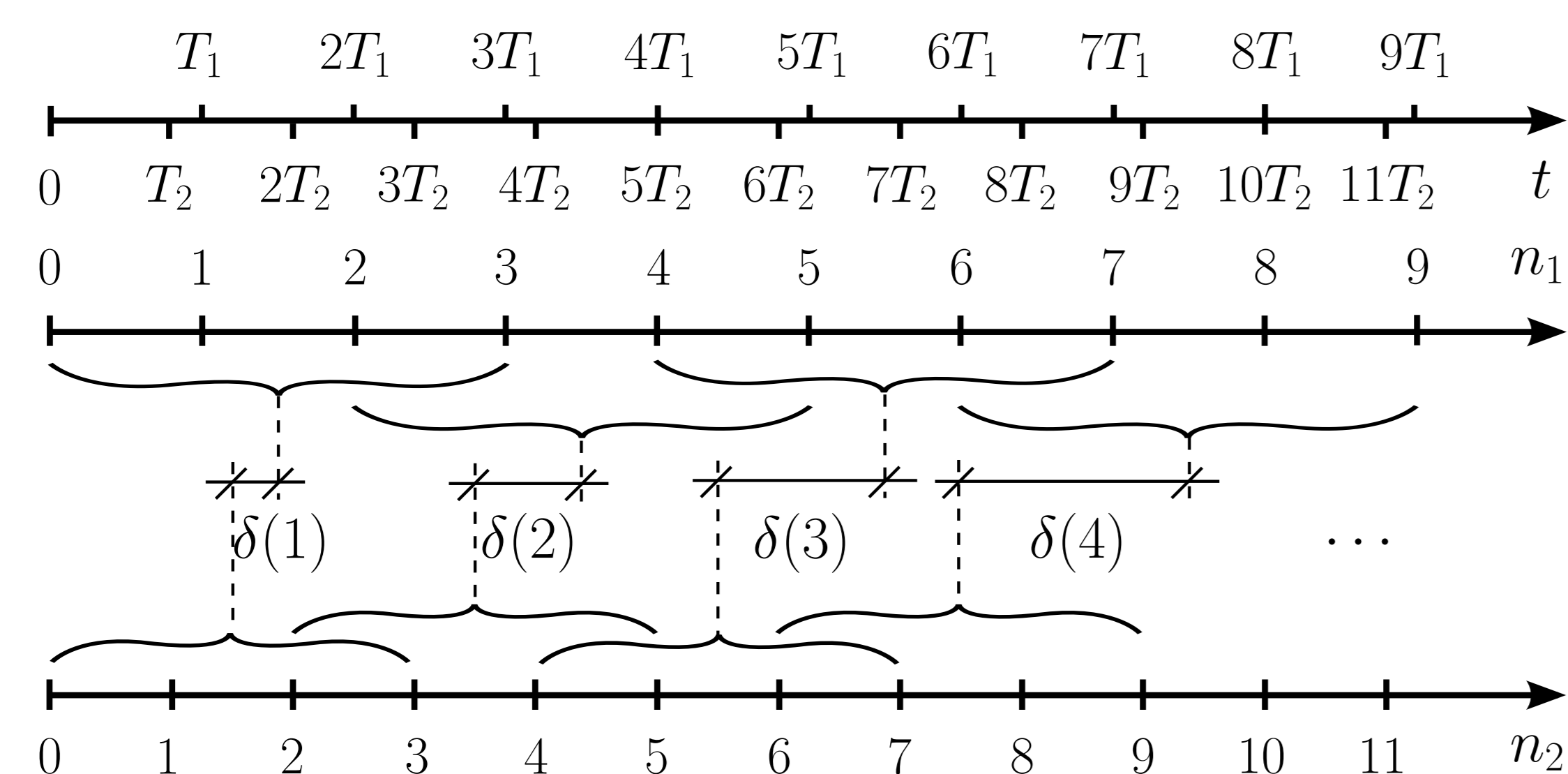
1. Acoustic Sensor Network

- Autonomous and thus individual sampling rates on individual sensors in a smart home/office enclosure

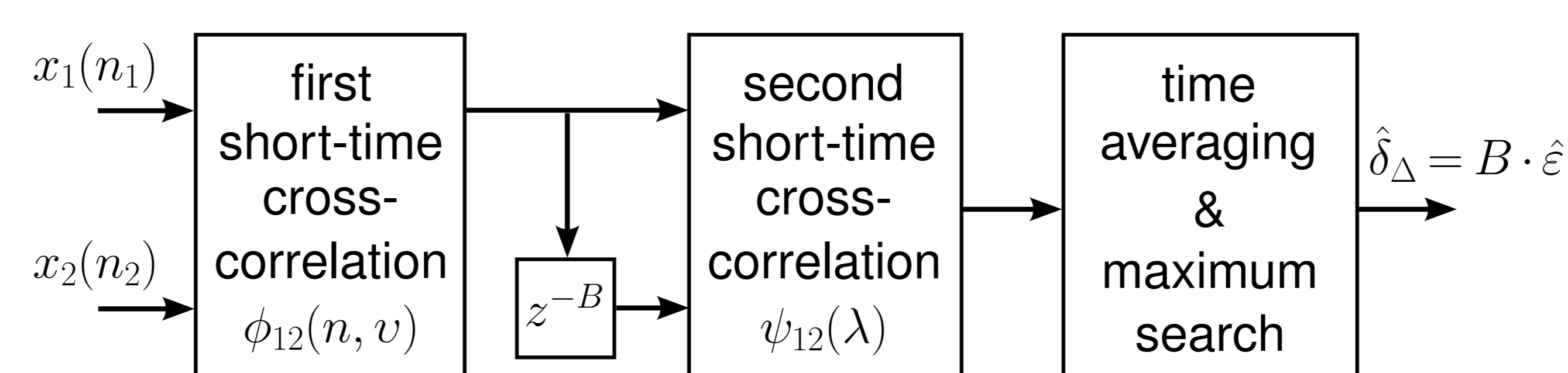


- Time synchronization of acquired signals requires an estimation of sampling rate offset (SRO) $\varepsilon = f_{s,2}/f_{s,1} - 1$ between sensor clocks, which is assumed to be time-invariant

- Timing diagram of two autonomous sensor signals $x_1(n_1)$ and $x_2(n_2)$ with corresponding accumulating time delays (ATDs) $\delta(\ell)$ for frame-oriented signal processing

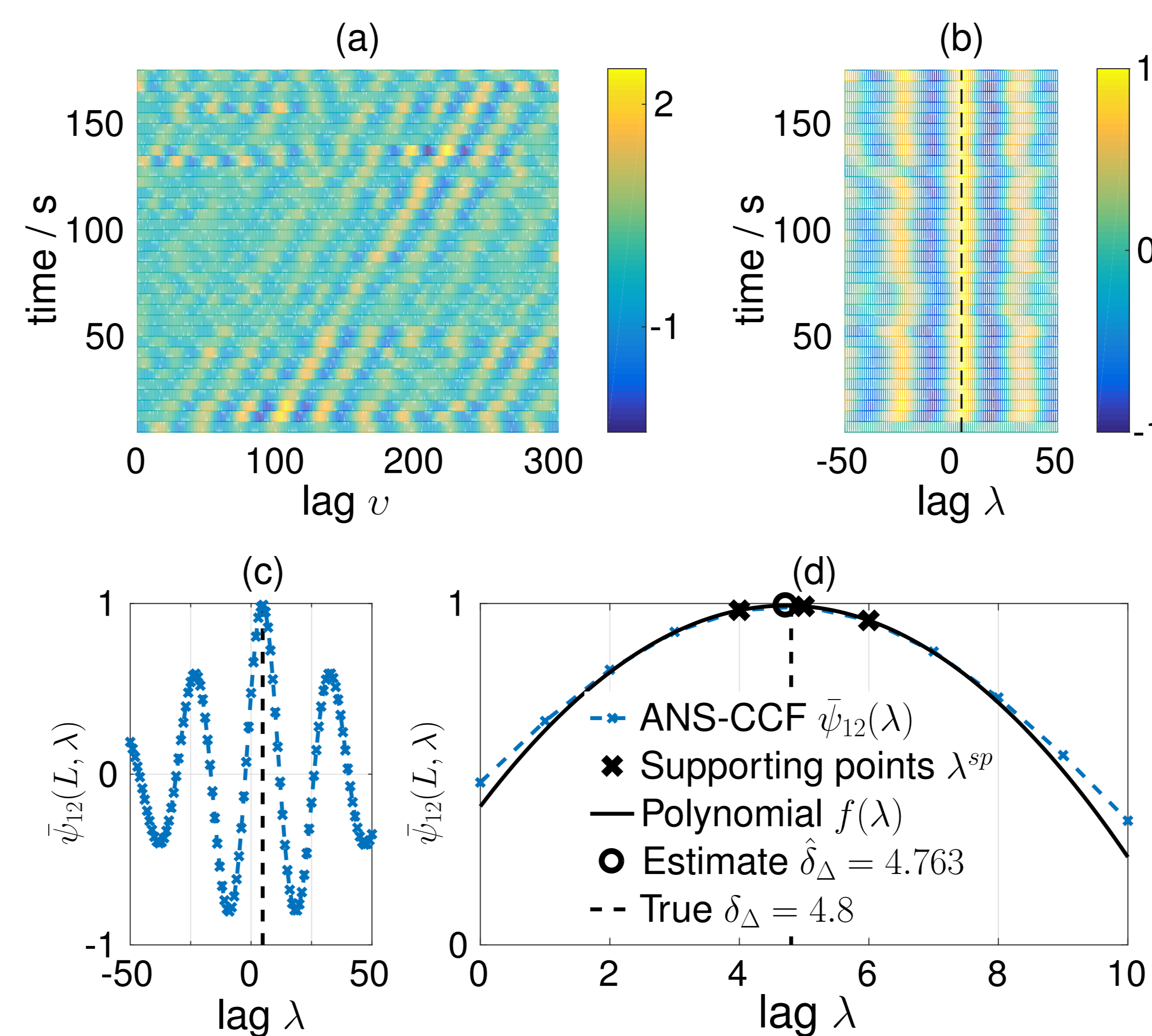


2. Double-Cross-Correlation Processor



- time-varying $\phi_{12}(n, v) = \hat{E} \{x_1(n) \cdot x_2(n + v)\}$
- stationary, ergodic $\psi_{12}(\lambda) = \hat{E} \{\phi_{12}(n, v) \cdot \phi_{12}(n - B, v + \lambda)\}$

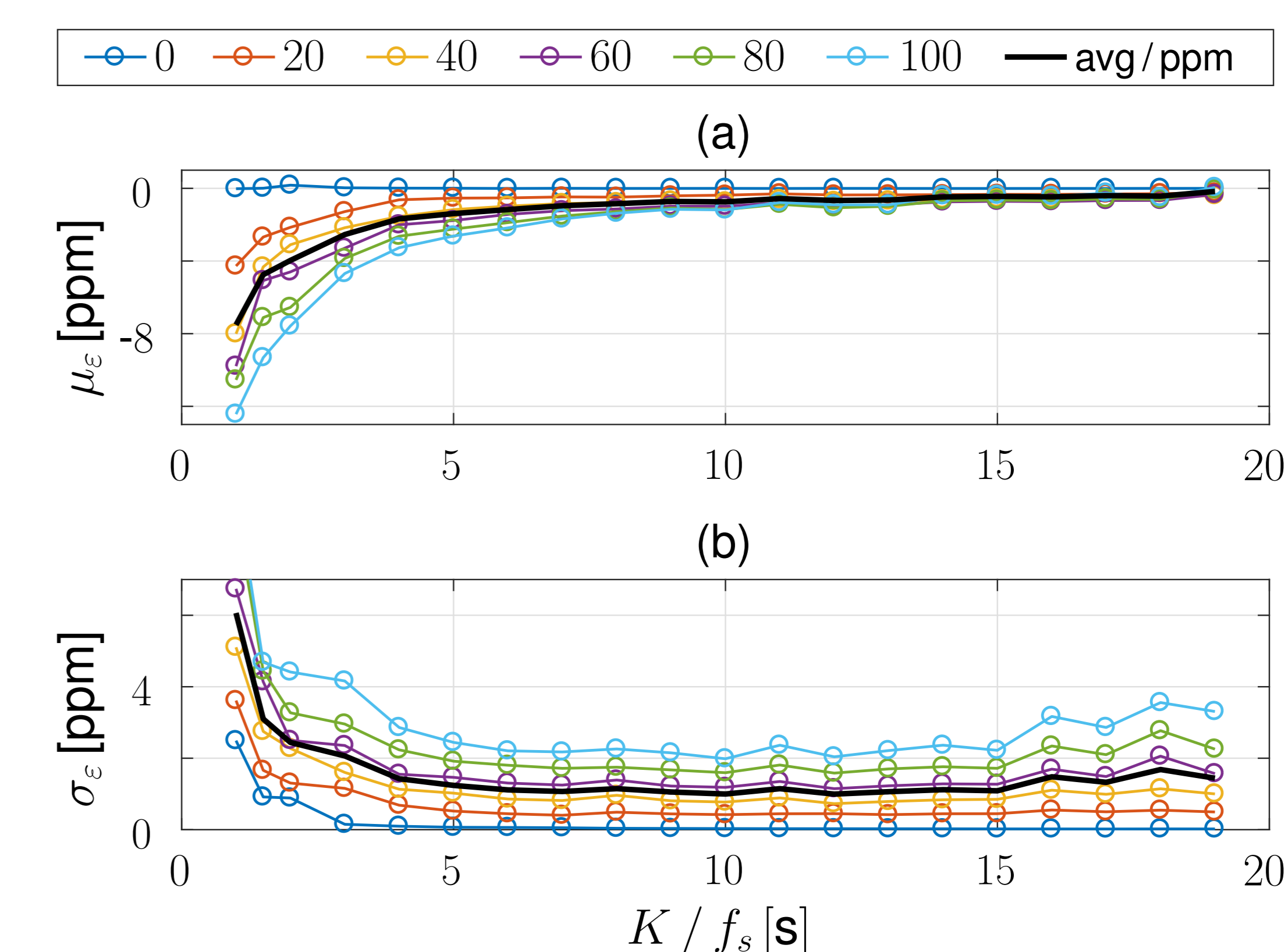
- Insight into functionality of the proposed DXCP



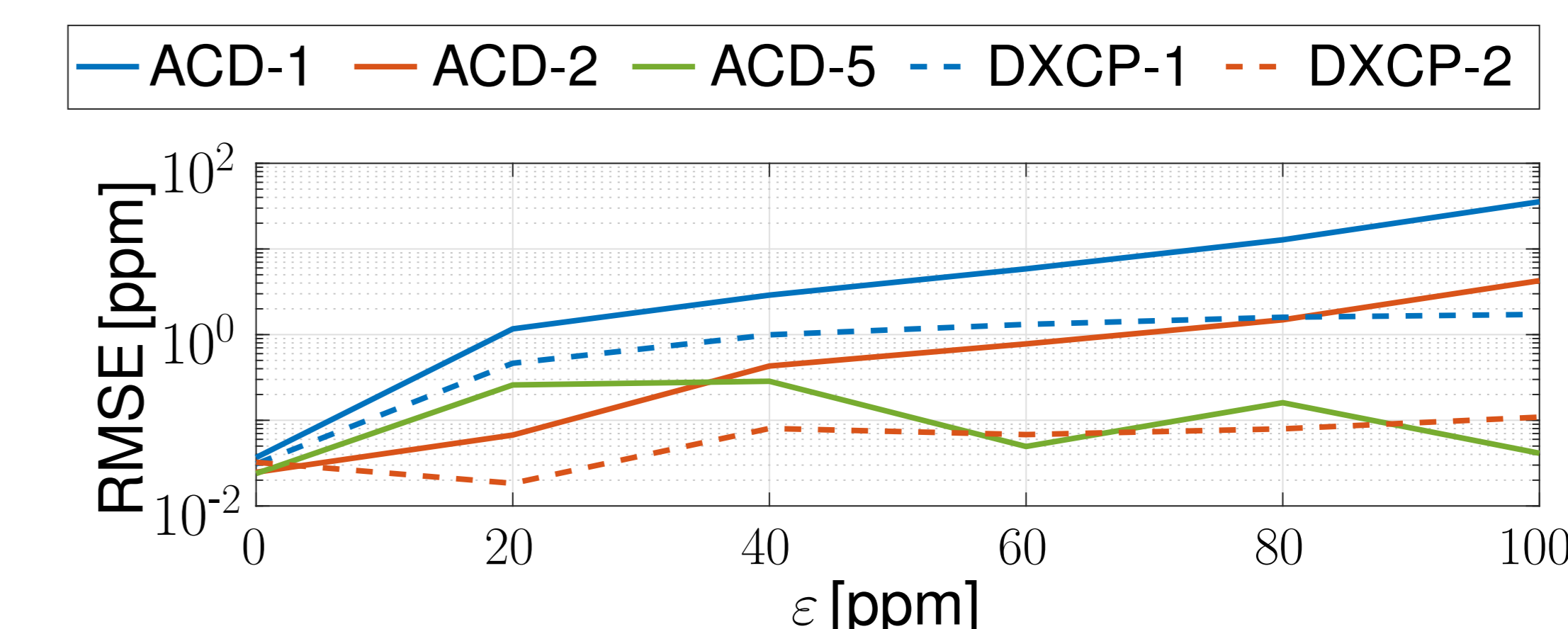
- (a) Time drift of the first cross-correlation function (CCF) $\hat{\phi}_{12}(n, v)$
- (b) Time course of a normalized second CCF $\tilde{\psi}_{12}(\lambda)$
- (c) Final averaged normalized second (ANS) CCF $\tilde{\psi}_{12}(L, \lambda)$
- (d) Parabolic interpolation with resulting estimate $\hat{\delta}_{\Delta} = B \cdot \hat{\varepsilon}$

3. Experimental Results

- Optimization of mean estimation error μ_{ε} and standard deviation σ_{ε} of SRO estimate via frame size parameter $K = 2 \cdot B$



- Comparison with Multi-Stage (MS) Averaged Coherence Drift (ACD) method [Markovich-Golan et al., IWAENC, 2012], as in Weighted ACD [Schmalenstroerer et al., MMSP, 2017]



Speech distorted by babble noise at SNR = {10, 20, 30} dB for microphone distance of 3 m with $T_{60} = \{0.1, 0.5, 1\}$ s

Estimator	ACD- I_{MS}				DXCP- I_{MS}	
MS-Iterations I_{MS}	1	2	5	10	1	2
RMSE [ppm]	15.67	1.88	0.17	0.18	1.19	0.07
Realtime factor	0.005	0.128	0.498	1.115	0.006	0.131