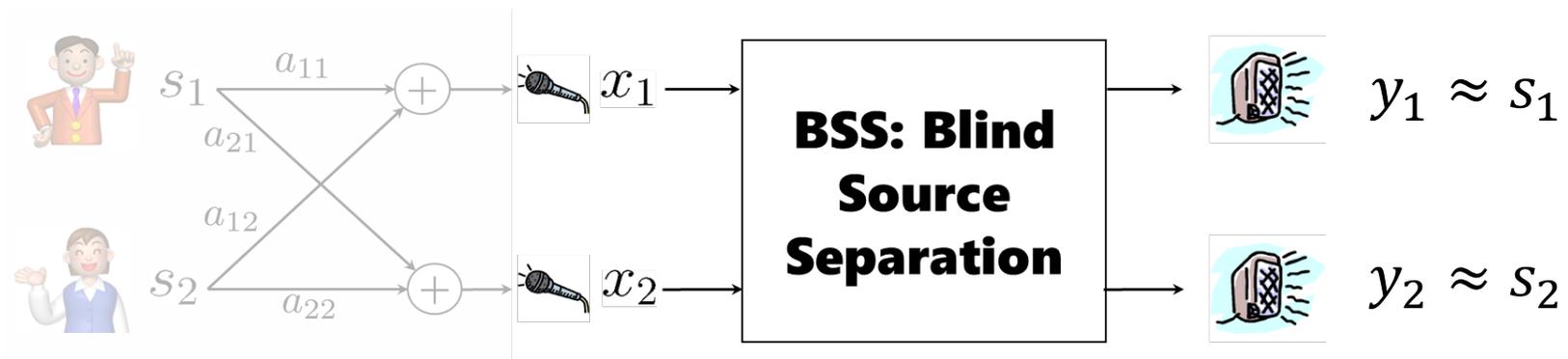


# **Multi-frame Full-rank Spatial Covariance Analysis for Underdetermined BSS in Reverberant Environment**

Hiroshi Sawada, Rintaro Ikeshita,  
Keisuke Kinoshita, Tomohiro Nakatani

NTT Communication Science Laboratories,  
NTT Corporation

# Background



|                  | overdetermined<br>$N \leq M$<br> | underdetermined<br>$N > M$<br> |
|------------------|--|---|
| low reverberant  | <b>ICA</b>   | <b>FCA</b>  |
| high reverberant | <b>WPE</b>   |                               |

- ICA: Independent Component Analysis
  - FCA: Full-rank spatial Covariance Analysis
  - WPE: Weighted Prediction Error
- } BSS methods  
..... a blind dereverberation method

# FCA model

## ■ Observation vector

- sum of source components

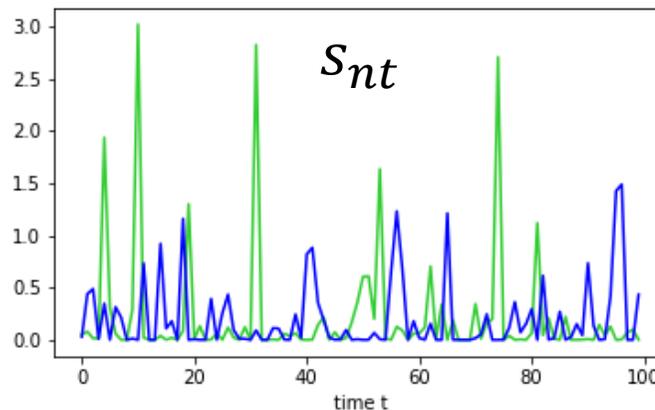
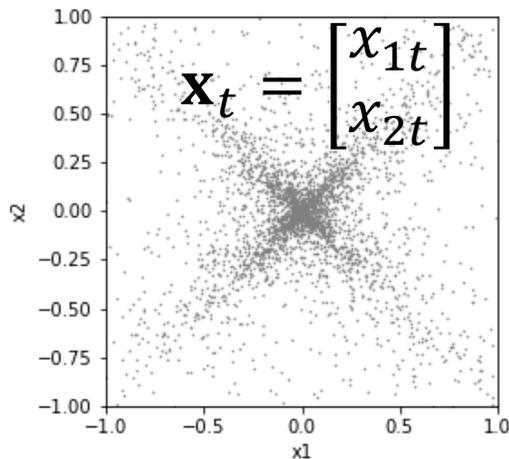
$$\mathbf{x}_t = \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbf{c}_{nt} \quad \mathbf{c}_{nt} = \begin{bmatrix} c_{1nt} \\ \vdots \\ c_{Mnt} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{C}^M$$

## ■ Source component vector

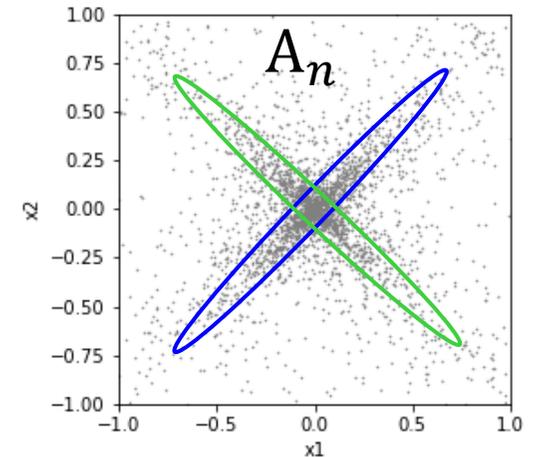
- follows a zero-mean Gaussian distribution  $p(\mathbf{c}_{nt}) = \mathcal{N}(\mathbf{c}_{nt} | \mathbf{0}, \mathbf{C}_{nt})$   
with a covariance matrix  $\mathbf{C}_{nt}$

$$\mathbf{C}_{nt} = \mathbf{s}_{nt} \mathbf{A}_n$$

## ■ Parameters $\theta = \{ \{ \{ \mathbf{s}_{nt} \}_{t=1}^T, \mathbf{A}_n \}_{n=1}^N \}$



Temporal power of source  $n$

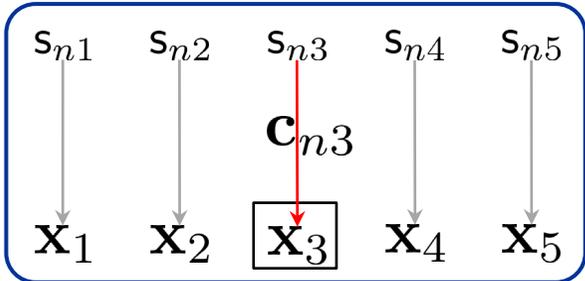
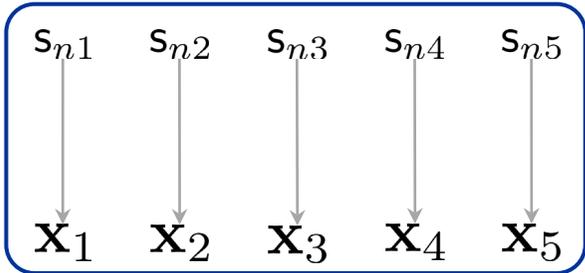


Spatial property from source  $n$   
to all microphones

# FCA and its Extensions

Original

**FCA**

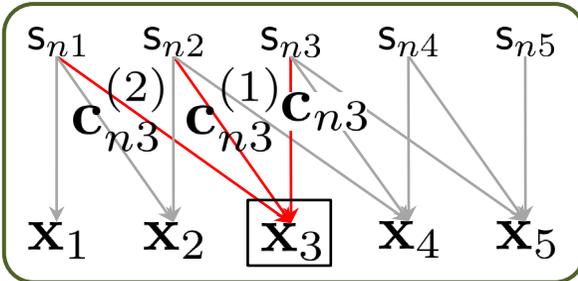
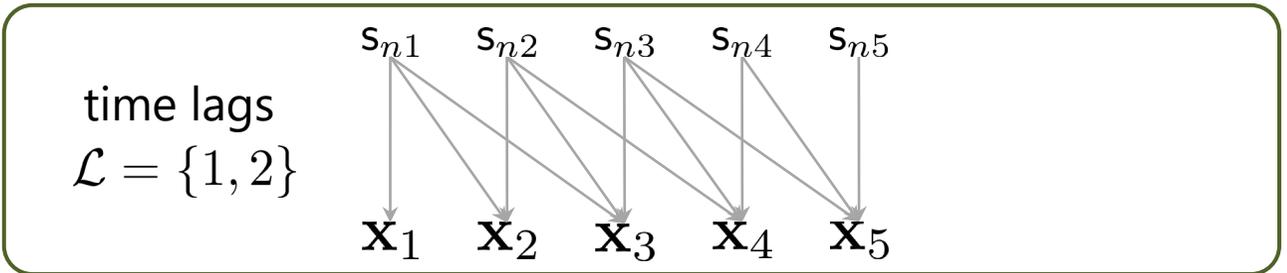


$$A_n$$

Conventional

**FCAd**

delayed source components

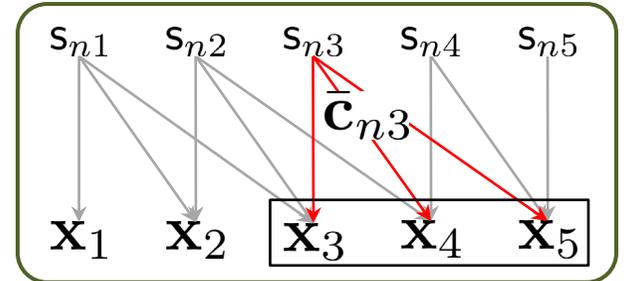


$$A_n, A_n^{(1)}, A_n^{(2)}$$

Our proposal

**mfFCA**

multi-frame



$$\begin{bmatrix} A_n & A_n^{(0,1)} & A_n^{(0,2)} \\ A_n^{(1,0)} & A_n^{(1)} & A_n^{(1,2)} \\ A_n^{(2,0)} & A_n^{(2,1)} & A_n^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

# Proposed mfFCA model

## Multi-frame vectors

$$\bar{\mathbf{x}}_t = \begin{matrix} \mathbf{x}_t \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+1} \\ \mathbf{x}_{t+2} \end{matrix} \quad \text{observation} \quad \text{source component} \quad \bar{\mathbf{c}}_{nt} = \begin{matrix} \mathbf{c}_{nt} \\ \mathbf{c}_{n(t+1)}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{c}_{n(t+2)}^{(2)} \end{matrix}$$

## Source component vector $\bar{\mathbf{c}}_{nt}$

➤ zero-mean Gaussian distribution  $p(\bar{\mathbf{c}}_{nt}) = \mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{c}}_{nt} | \mathbf{0}, \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{nt})$

➤ covariance matrix has larger dimensionality

$$\bar{\mathbf{C}}_{nt} = s_{nt} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_n \quad \bar{\mathbf{A}}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_n & \mathbf{A}_n^{(0,1)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(0,2)} \\ \mathbf{A}_n^{(1,0)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(1)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(1,2)} \\ \mathbf{A}_n^{(2,0)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(2,1)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

## Observation vector $\bar{\mathbf{x}}_t$

➤ zero-mean Gaussian distribution

➤ covariance matrix has additional terms specific to mfFCA

$$p(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_t | \theta) = \mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{x}}_t | \mathbf{0}, \bar{\mathbf{X}}_t)$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{X}}_t = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{x}_t & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \mathbf{x}_{t+l_L} \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{FCAd}} + \sum_{n=1}^N \text{BoffDiag} \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{nt} \quad \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\text{mfFCA}}$$

# mfFCA: EM algorithm

■ For optimizing parameters  $\theta = \{ \{ \{ \mathbf{s}_{nt} \}_{t=1}^T, \bar{\mathbf{A}}_n \}_{n=1}^N \}$

■ E-step

➤ conditional distribution  $p(\bar{\mathbf{c}}_{nt} | \bar{\mathbf{x}}_t, \theta) = \mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{c}}_{nt} | \boldsymbol{\mu}_{nt}^{(\bar{c})}, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{nt}^{(\bar{c})})$

mean vector  $\boldsymbol{\mu}_{nt}^{(\bar{c})} = \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{nt} \bar{\mathbf{X}}_t^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{x}}_t$

covariance matrix  $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{nt}^{(\bar{c})} = \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{nt} - \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{nt} \bar{\mathbf{X}}_t^{-1} \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{nt}$

■ M-step

➤ optimize parameters

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}}_n \leftarrow \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \frac{1}{s_{nt}} \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{nt}$$

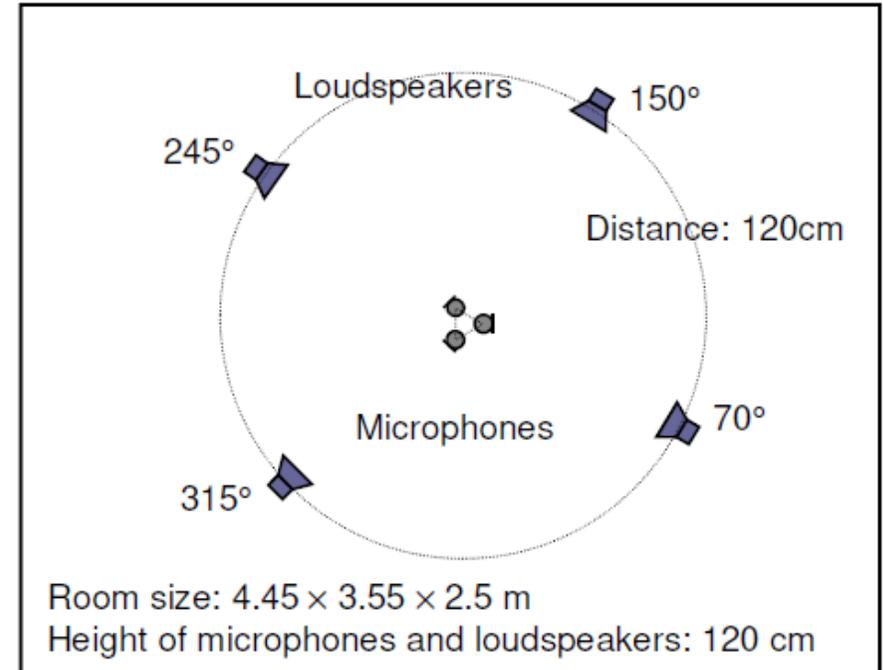
with  $\tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{nt} = \boldsymbol{\mu}_{nt}^{(\bar{c})} \boldsymbol{\mu}_{nt}^{(\bar{c})H} + \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_{nt}^{(\bar{c})}$

$$s_{nt} \leftarrow \frac{1}{M(L+1)} \text{tr} \left( \bar{\mathbf{A}}_n^{-1} \tilde{\mathbf{C}}_{nt} \right)$$

# Experiments

## ■ Conditions

- $M = 3$  microphones
- $N = 4$  sources
- 6-second speeches
- reverberation time:  
130 ms to 450 ms



## ■ Separation performances

- measured in signal-to-distortion ratios (SDRs)
- did not aim for dereverberation (we used source images with reverberations at microphones as reference signals)

# Overall results

## 5 methods

**FCA**

original, baseline

**FCA<sub>d</sub>**

conventional

$$\mathcal{L} = \{2\}$$

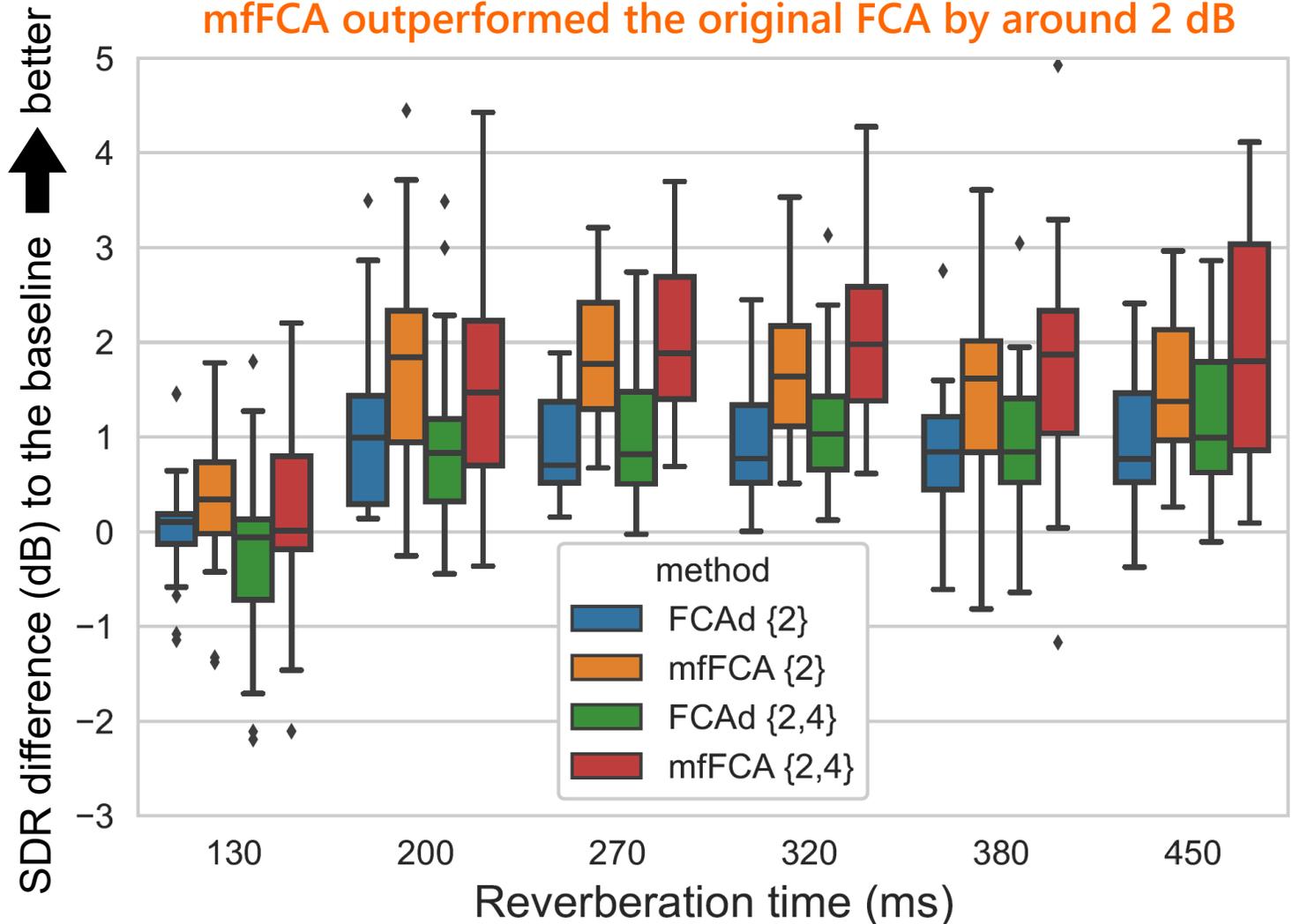
$$\mathcal{L} = \{2, 4\}$$

**mfFCA**

our proposal

$$\mathcal{L} = \{2\}$$

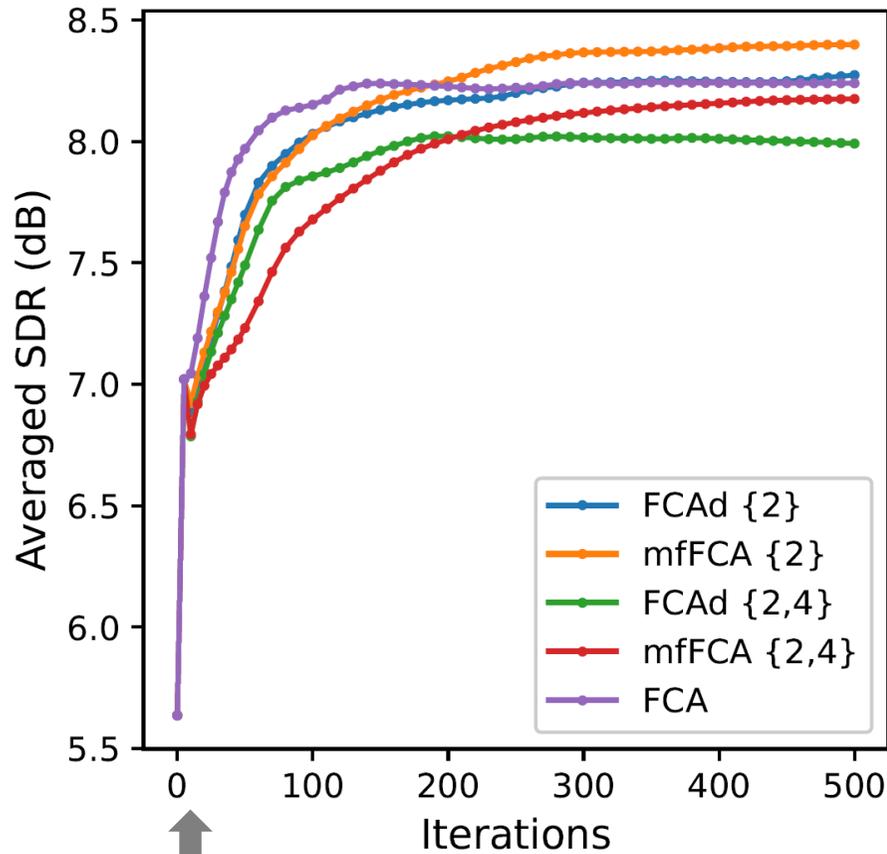
$$\mathcal{L} = \{2, 4\}$$



# Convergence behavior

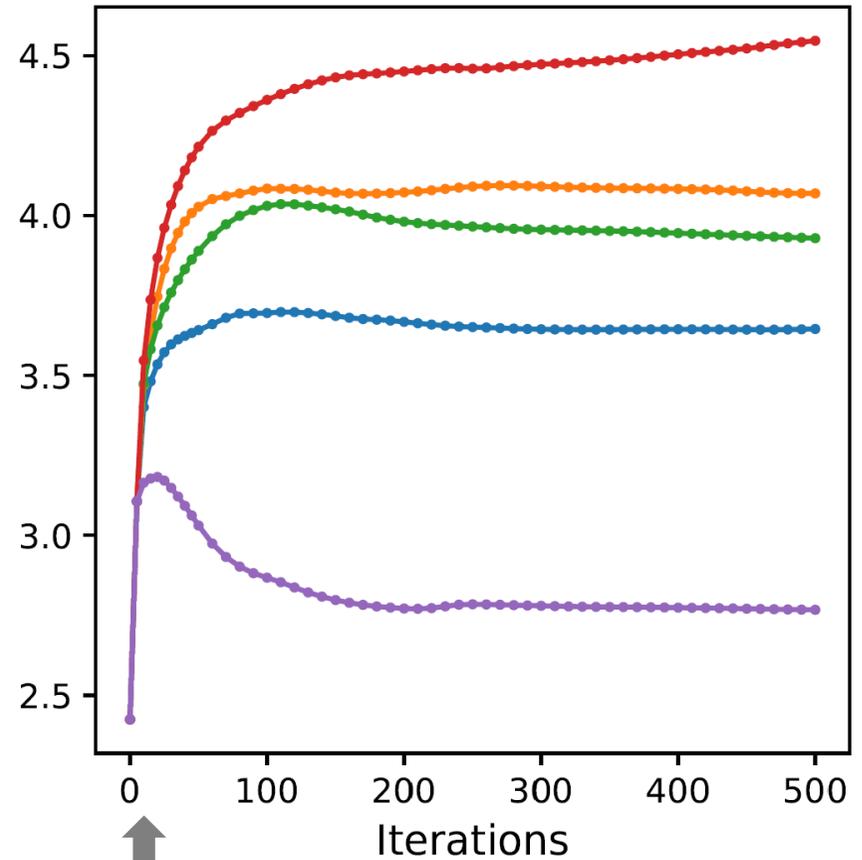
## Low reverberant case

reverberation time: 130 ms



## High reverberant case

reverberation time: 450 ms



- FCA parameters were initialized by the procedure shown in [29].
- The first 5 iterations were by the original FCA model and updates.

# Conclusion

## ■ A new FCA model

mfFCA

- source components span multiple time frames
- modeled with covariance matrix of larger dimensionality

$$\bar{\mathbf{c}}_{nt} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{c}_{nt} \\ \mathbf{c}_{n(t+1)}^{(1)} \\ \mathbf{c}_{n(t+2)}^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p(\bar{\mathbf{c}}_{nt}) = \mathcal{N}(\bar{\mathbf{c}}_{nt} | \mathbf{0}, \bar{\mathbf{C}}_{nt})$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{C}}_{nt} = \mathbf{s}_{nt} \bar{\mathbf{A}}_n$$

$$\bar{\mathbf{A}}_n = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{A}_n & \mathbf{A}_n^{(0,1)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(0,2)} \\ \mathbf{A}_n^{(1,0)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(1)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(1,2)} \\ \mathbf{A}_n^{(2,0)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(2,1)} & \mathbf{A}_n^{(2)} \end{bmatrix}$$

## ■ Developed

- the whole probabilistic models and EM algorithm

## ■ Experimental results

- show that the proposed method considerably improved the separation performance for underdetermined reverberant convolutive mixtures

## ■ Future work

- evaluating the dereverberation capability of mfFCA
- reducing the computational complexity further (we have already accelerated the algorithm computation by a GPU)