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Performance Analysis of Speech Echo Cancellation System

Varsha Rajoriya
Department of Electronics & Comm. Engineering
Shri Ram Institute of Science & Technology
Jabalpur(M.P.)

Prof. Sachin Singh
Department of Electronics & Comm. Engineering
Shri Ram Institute of Science & Technology
Jabalpur(M.P.)

Abstract— **To perform powerful echo undoing, an echo canceller needs to manage number of difficulties, for example, twofold talk location and frameworks dissimilarity are the most difficult aspect for AEC. This theory gives an outline of a further developed reverberation dropping strategy with DTD further utilizing a lingering reverberation silencer for commotion decrease.**

Keywords- **Echo, Twofold Talk, Frameworks, AEC, DTD.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Acoustic echo will emerge if the sound is tuned in by the actual speaker. This wonder is exceptionally typical regardless of in interchanges, stimulations or man-machine cooperation, and elsewhere. It could be valuable in certain situations, like diversions. Yet, as a rule, particularly for voice connections and interchanges, it is meddling and ought to be dropped from the huge discourse sound. Since there is a reference signal addressing the wellspring of reverberation, versatile channels are constantly utilized for acoustic echo undoing (AEC). There are numerous versatile calculations accessible, like least mean square (LMS), Normalized LMS (NLMS), block LMS (BLMS), and so forth each has its own benefits and extraordinary applications. For acquiring impressive execution, channel lengths of a few hundreds and now and then thousands are required. Because of the huge decrease in computational burden by utilizing the Fast Fourier Transform (FFT) for executing the square BLMS calculation effectively, the recurrence space block versatile channel (FDBAF) in view of the LMS calculation is viewed as most appropriate. In addition, for obliging long square deferral and enormous quantization mistake in FFT, a more adaptable recurrence area versatile channel structure, called the multi delay block frequency domain (MDF) versatile channel was proposed.

A. Basics Of Echo

Echo is an anti-agents object that is monstrous deterrent of the common comprehension in voice correspondence framework. The marvel of echo alludes like a clamor, where a deferred and mutilated adaptation of a unique sound or electrical sign is reflected back to the source. Echoes of our discourse are heard when they are reflected from the floor, surface of limits and other adjoining objects. In the event that the reflected shows up after an exceptionally brief time frame of direct solid that is considered as phantom twisting or resonation. The measure of reflections or vibrations relies upon the reflection limits.

B. Speech Echo

In the early years, when the public organization was altogether circuit switch and the main huge wellspring of echo was cross breed echo. Notwithstanding, in the present advanced correspondence networks use bundle exchanging instrument where remote phone is getting much famous in the course of the most recent couple of many years. Prominence of sans hands phone has help up in our everyday life. In without hands correspondence framework, acoustic reverberation is instigated by the coupling among amplifier and receiver. The amplifier and receiver are associated with acoustic way framed by countless reflections at the limits of the nook. At the point when the far-end speech played in the noisy speakers that is picked by the receivers and is communicated back to the far-end as shown in figure 1.

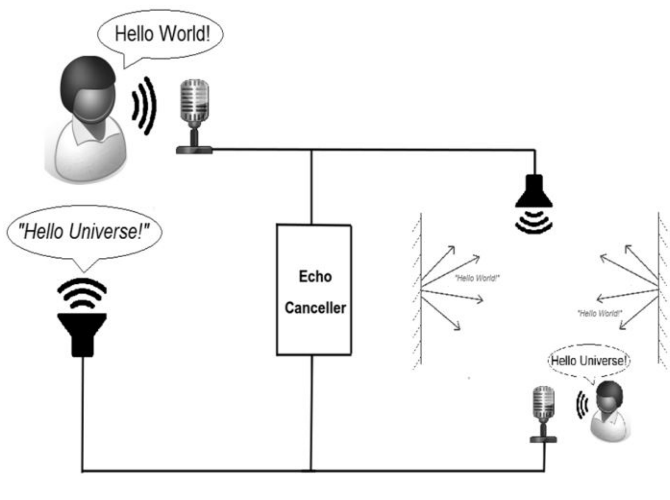

Figure 1: A basic block diagram of acoustic echo with canceller.

Sending signal is a late version of the original which causes echo. That's why far end speakers listens their own talk with delay time. Figure 2 depicts the basic building block for AEC.

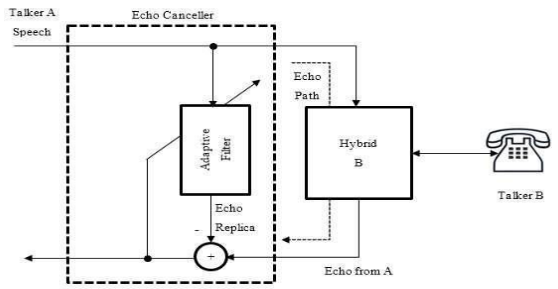

Figure 2: Concept of echo cancellation

II. Theory Echo Canceller

A. Basic Of Echo Canceller :

Acoustic echo canceller is utilized to eliminate echo by utilizing a versatile filter. Versatile filter attempt to gauge the echo way and creates an imitation of reverberation which is deducted from amplifier signal. The resultant reverberation free sign is sent to the far-end. The essential square outline of AEC is displayed in figure 3.

Acoustic echo canceller is a product, utilized to eliminate echo during discussion. This part manages how to carry out an acoustic echo canceller, parts and by and large engineering and working instrument.

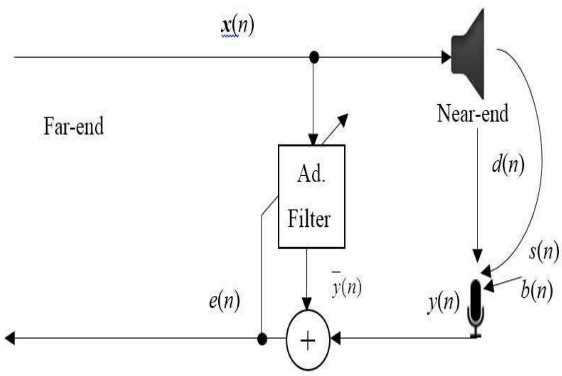

Figure 3: Process of echo cancellation

Where,

$y(n)$ = Room impulse response,

$\overline{y(n)}$= Adaptive filter impulse response,

At the near end side, the amplifier gets three kinds of uncorrelated signals all at once. As indicated by the Fig, these three unique signs are the resonated amplifier echo signal d(n), Neighborhood speaker speech signal s(n) and the nearby foundation signal b(n). The resultant amplifier sign can be composed as

$$y(n) = d(n) + s(n) + b(n)$$

$$y(n) = \boldsymbol{h}^T(n)\boldsymbol{x}(n) + s(n).$$

B. Component Of Echo Canceller:

There are three utilitarian parts that is joined to shape an echo canceller. The hypothetical and numerical record of these parts will be talked about here. The parts are

1. Adaptive Filter
2. Double-Talk Detector and
3. Residual Echo Suppressor

The echo canceller emulates the exchange capacity of the reverberation way to integrate an imitation of the echo. Then, at that point, the echo canceller takes away the integrated imitation from the echo signal. In any case, the exchange work is obscure by and by. This issue can be tackled by utilizing a versatile filter. It is comprised of a echo assessor and subtractor. The echo assessor screens the got way and powerfully assembles a numerical model of the line that makes the bringing echo back. The model of the line is convolved with the voice stream on the get way. This yields a gauge of the echo, which is applied to the subtractor. The subtractor disposes of the straight piece of the echo from the line in the send way. The echo canceller is said to unite on the echo as a gauge of the line is worked through the versatile filter. Here w addresses the coefficients of the FIR filter tap weight vector, x(n) is the input vector samples, z - 1 is a delay of one example periods, y(n) is the adaptive filter output, d(n) is the desired echo signal and e(n) is the estimation at time n. The point of a adaptive filter is to compute the contrast between the ideal sign and the adaptive filter output, e(n). This error signal is taken care of once again into the versatile channel and its coefficients are changed algorithmically to limit an element of this distinction, known as the expense work.

C. Adaptive Filter:

A well known use of adaptive filter is echo undoing in voice correspondence framework. The essential of adaptive filter previously talked. The actual development of adaptive filter will be shown in this part. Versatile channel is utilized with versatile calculation. Different adaptive filter calculations have been proposed by specialists. Some of most notable versatile calculations are clarified as following. As recently referenced, the most ideal decision for reverberation scratch-off is to utilize versatile reverberation canceller which is outfitted with a versatile channel. By and large, channel is a sign preparing device that cycle a sign to control the data contained in the sign. A versatile channel is requested when either the proper determinations are obscure or time-invariant channel can't fulfill the particulars. The importance of versatile can be perceived by considering a framework that is attempting to change itself. Also, versatile

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channel is time fluctuating in light of the fact that the channel change its boundaries are persistently changing to the point of meeting some distinct objective. The assessment of a versatile channel is controlled by inspecting the assembly rate and intricacy. The intermingling rate is time needed to meet the last objective of variation measure.

III. Proposed Work

Different DTD calculations have been proposed over the period. The cross-connection strategy is a broadly utilized one. Fig. shows an essential square outline of AEC with DTD. Albeit the cross-correlation between's the error e(n) and the amplifier signal y(n) is normally utilized, the cross-correlation between's the far-end and the receiver signals give a superior stable presentation. The relationship coefficients can be determined as follows

Various DTD algorithms have been proposed over the past years. The cross- correlation technique is a widely used one. Fig. illustrates a basic block diagram of AEC with DTD. Although the cross-correlation between the error e(n) and the microphone signal y(n) is commonly used, the cross-correlation between the far-end and the microphone signals provide a better stable performance. The correlation coefficients can be calculated as follows

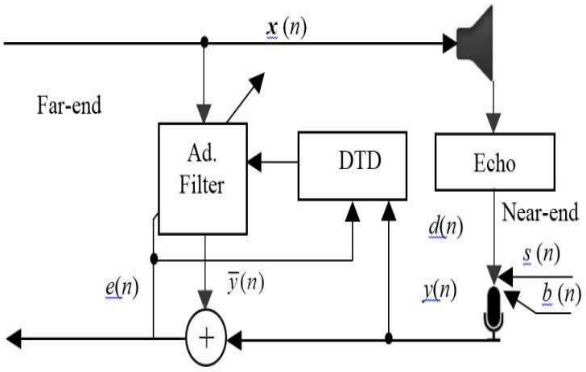

Figure 4: Basic block diagram of AEC with DTD.

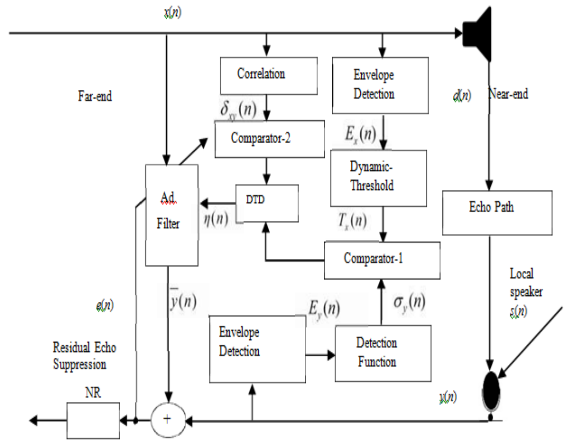

Figure 5: The block diagram of the proposed DTD algorithm.

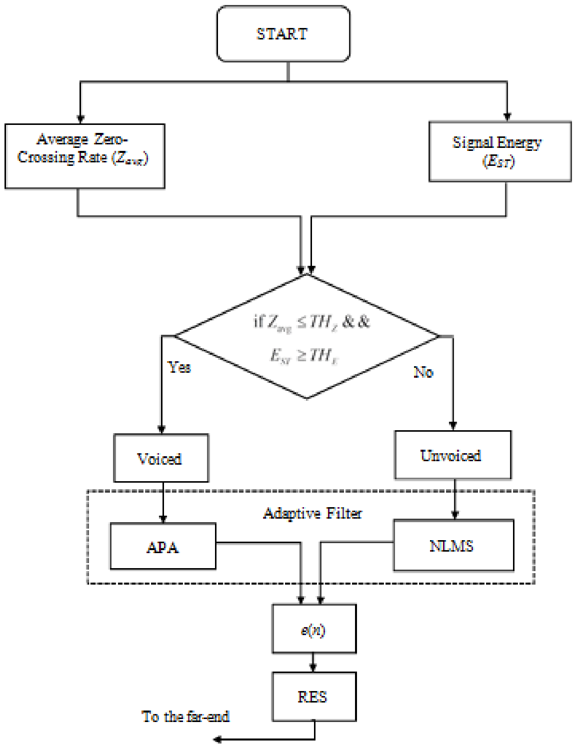

Figure 6. Flowchart of switching AEC

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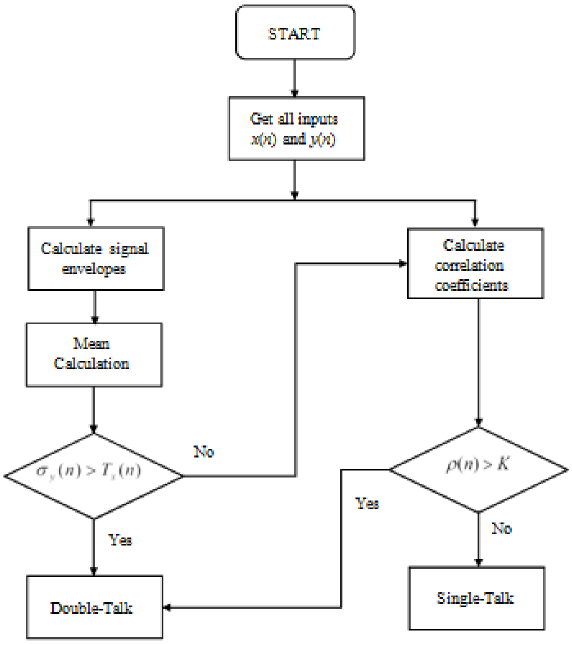

Figure 7. Flowchart for proposed DTD

IV. Results and Discussion

The simulation is carried out on the MATLAB to confirm the exhibition of the proposed algorithm. The test speech utilized in try was chosen from the mandarin level test understanding works. Sampling rate of the test signal is 16 kHz and the speech signal length is around 45 s. The time-area waveform of the speech signals are displayed in figure. Figure (a) addresses the signal from near end speaker v(n), and the final output signal ef (n) is displayed in figure (b). The red line in figure (c) addresses a discovery variable showing the presence of near end speech signal and it is superimposed on the microphone input signal. It is seen that the further developed algorithm can eliminate the echo in the near end microphone input signal and keep the near end speech signal well. The after effects of abstract speech quality assessment likewise shows that the output signal of the framework in double talk circumstance has a decent sound impacts, with no irregular or words misfortune.

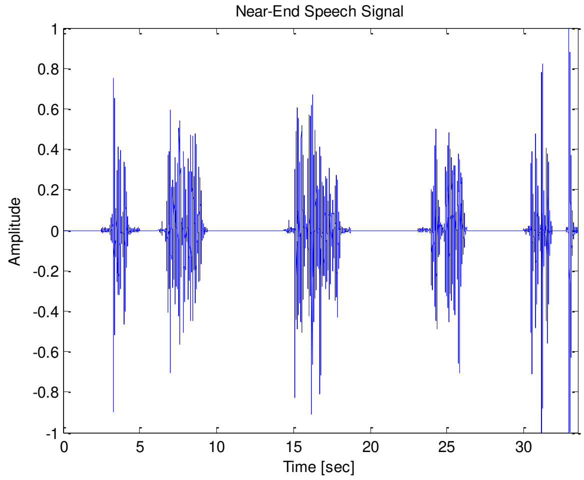

Figure 8: Amplitude v/s Time plot for Near-End speech signal

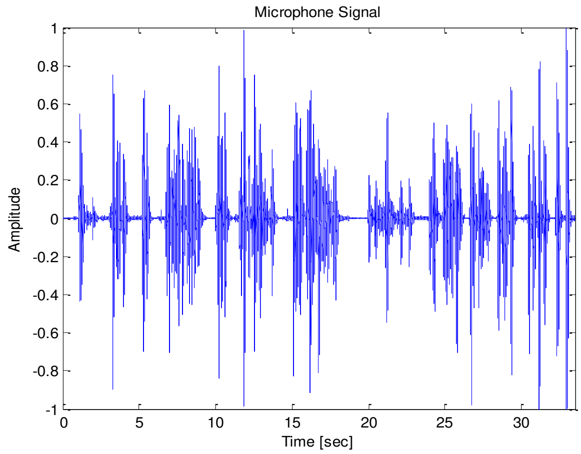

Figure 9: Amplitude v/s Time plot for Microphone signal

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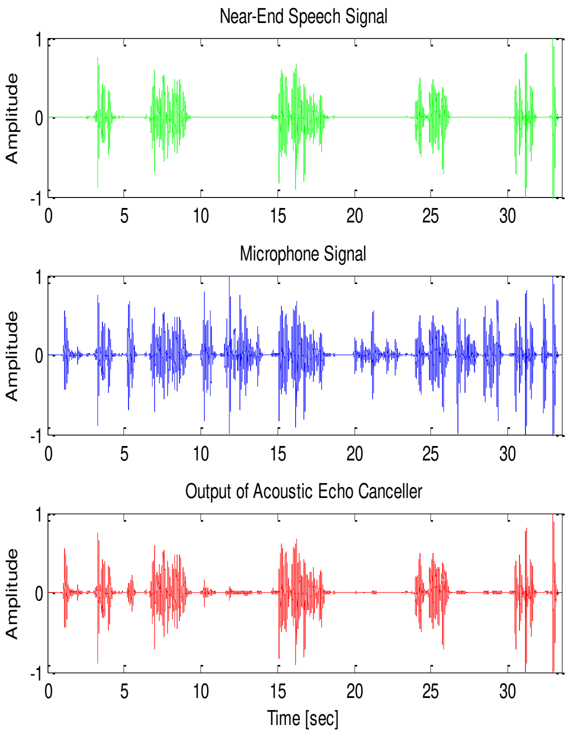

Figure 10: Time-domain speech signals: for near-end speech signal, for microphone signal and output of acoustic echo canceller

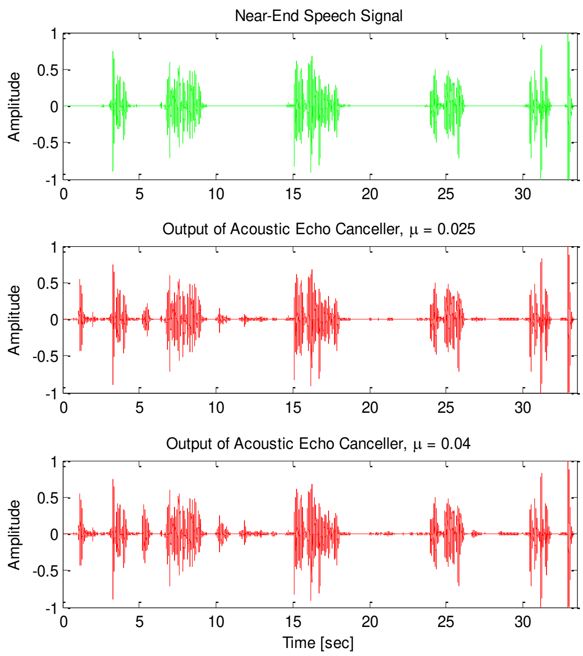

Figure 11: Time-domain speech signals output : for near-end speech signal, acoustic echo canceller for μ= 0.025 and acoustic echo canceller for for μ= 0.04

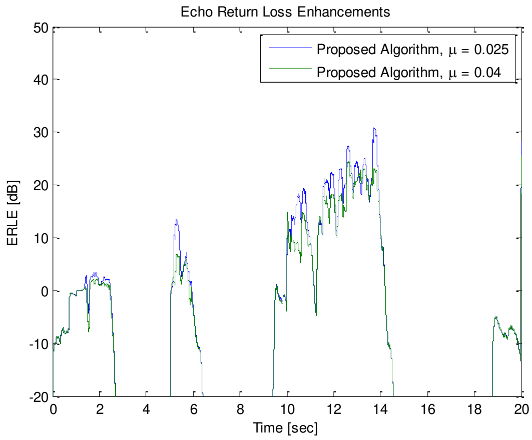

Figure 12: Echo return loss enhancement V/s Time plot for proposed algorithm (for μ= 0.025 and μ= 0.04)

V. CONCLUSIONS

This work presents a double talk discovery algorithm for echo cancellation in teleconferencing framework. The new technique consolidates the frequency domain adaptive filter calculation with the double talk discovery algorithm dependent on joint correlation coefficient variable. The current voice state can be recognized successfully and perform adaptive handling as indicated by the variable. The simulation results are carried out for near-end speech signal, microphone signal and echo canceller for different values of step size parameter μ (0.025 and 0.4). Echo return loss is also examined for different values of step size parameter μ (0.025 and 0.4). The simulation results show that the further developed algorithm can wipe out the echo adequately and voice quality is good with practically no conspicuous irregularity, working on the presentation of the echo wiping out calculation in double talk circumstance.

Speech echo cancellation with DTD strategies have been proposed in this work, independently for single channel interfaces. Nonetheless, in teleconference, more than one talker might take an interest in the correspondence framework. In future, an elite AEC framework can be created by brushing exchanging AEC and new DTD procedures together in a framework for multi-channel situation.

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