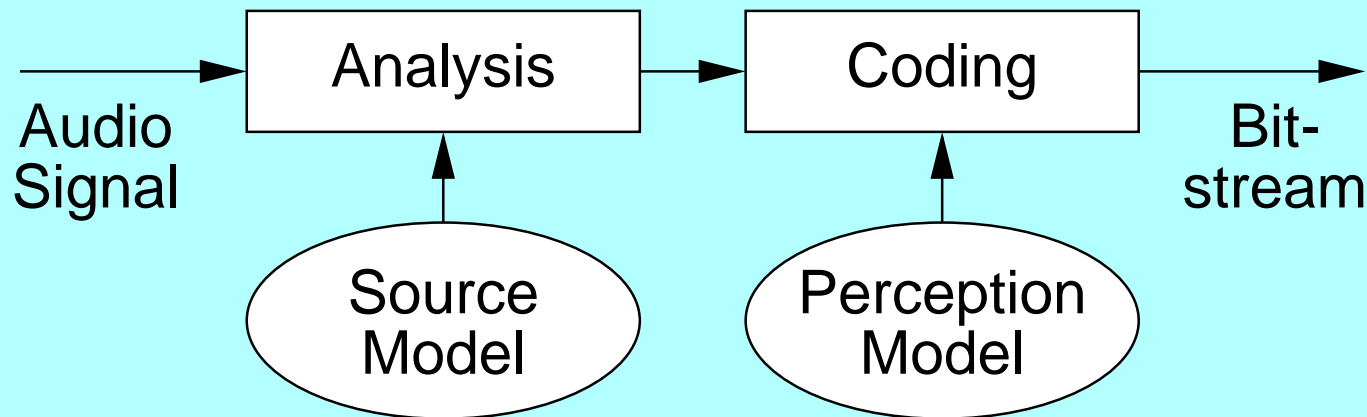

Perceptual Audio Coders – What to listen for: *Artifacts of Parametric Coding*

Heiko Purnhagen, Bernd Edler

Laboratorium für Informationstechnologie
University of Hannover

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Introduction: Parametric Coding



Established coding techniques:

- Speech coding: Excitation + Resonances (CELP)
⇒ source model extensively exploited
 - Audio coding: Spectral Decomposition (MPEG-1/2)
⇒ perception model extensively exploited
- ⇒ waveform coding techniques

Introduction: Parametric Coding

What is Parametric Audio Coding?

- Idea: use “abstract” representation of audio signals (*musical score is more compact than waveform*)
 - decompose input signal into components
 - select appropriate source models for components
 - describe components by model parameters
 - use perception models to pick relevant components⇒ attractive for very low bitrate coding
- Sound represented by model parameters
⇒ waveform approximation not necessary

Introduction: Parametric Coding

Examples of Parametric Coders:

- Sinusoidal coding

$$\hat{x}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^N a_i(t) \cdot \sin(\varphi_i + 2\pi \int_0^t f_i(\tau) d\tau)$$

- Extensions to sinusoidal coding: +noise, +transients
- MPEG-4 HVXC (parametric speech coder)
- MPEG-4 HILN (parametric audio coder)
- Q-Design QDMC (?)

⇒ various approaches, ongoing development

Introduction: Coder Example

Example: MPEG-4 Parametric Audio Coder HILN
(“Harmonic and Individual Lines plus Noise”)

Component models and parameters in HILN:

harmonic lines: fundamental freq. & LPC spectrum

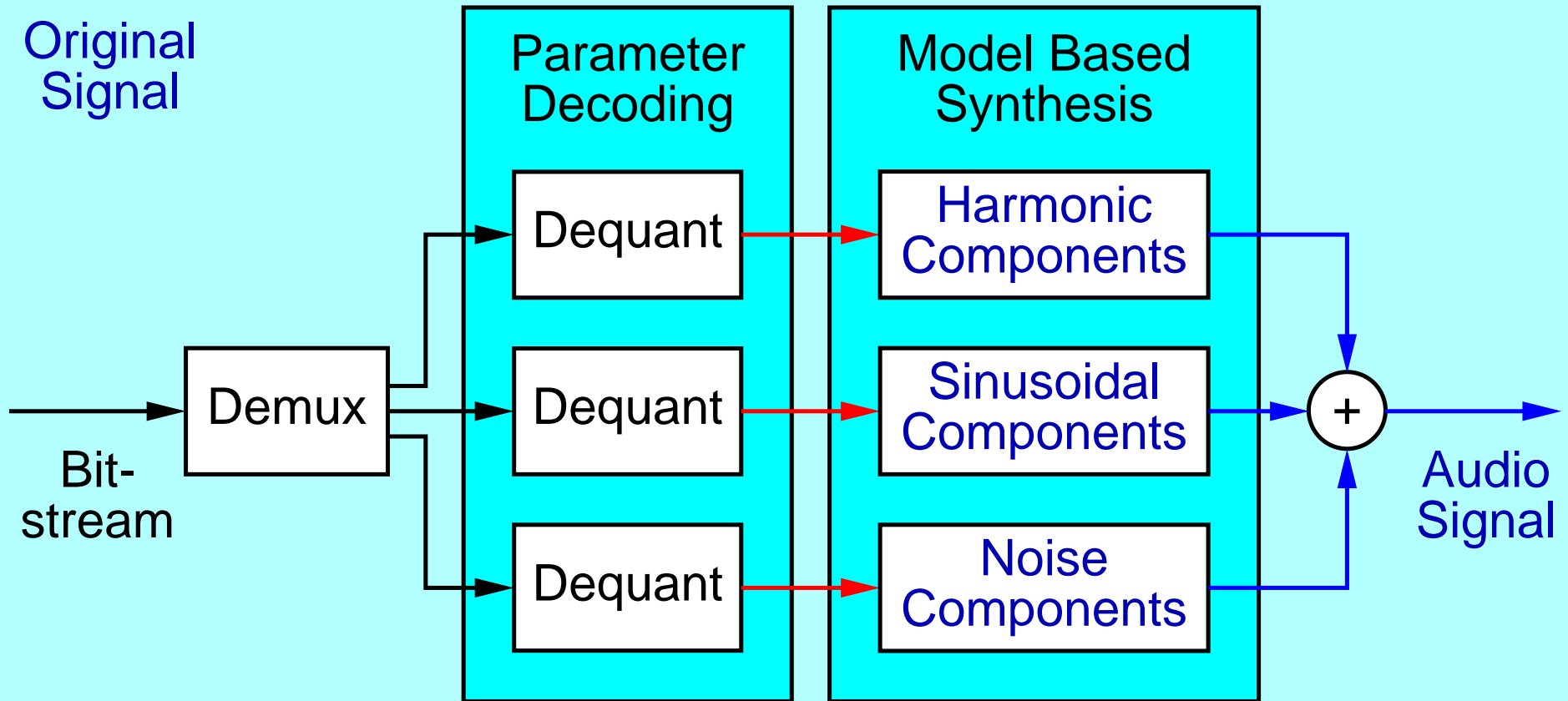
individual lines: frequency & amplitude
[opt.: ampl. envelope, start phase]

noise: LPC spectrum

Note: non-deterministic decoder behaviour
(noise generator, random start phases)

Introduction: Coder Example

Example: MPEG-4 HILN @ 6 kbit/s ($f_s = 16$ kHz)



Block diagram of HILN decoder

Potential Parametric Coding Artifacts

Potential artifacts related to source models:

- limitations of source models
- bad decomposition (hard decisions are problematic)
- bad parameter estimation

Potential artifacts related to perception models:

- quantisation (consider “just noticeable differences”)
- selection of most relevant components
- is phase information irrelevant?
(transients, clipping in sinusoidal synthesiser)

Examples of Artifacts

- Parametric coding: no waveform approximation
⇒ difference signal meaningless
 - original: pop music
 - coded by parametric audio coder
 - difference signal (original-coded)
- Limitations of source models:
model noise with sinusoids (e.g. applause)
 - original: white noise
 - coded using 0 to 120 sinusoids

Examples of Artifacts

- Limitations of source models:
 - no model for transient (percussive) components
 - original: castanets
 - coded using sinusoids + noise
 - same, but with amplitude envelopes enabled

Examples of Artifacts

- Limitations of source models:
specialised speech model not suitable for music
 - original: speech
 - coded by parametric speech coder
 - original: pop music
 - coded by parametric speech coder

Examples of Artifacts

- Bad signal decomposition:
many sinusoids forced on harmonic grid
 - original: orchestral music
 - coded (harmonic component too strong)
- Bad signal decomposition:
many tonal components modelled as noise
 - original: pop music
 - coded (noise component too strong)

Summary & Outlook

Summary: Parametric Coding

- attractive for very low bitrate audio coding
- new types of artifacts (sounds “synthetic” ?)
- more chances for “unlucky” decisions in encoder

Outlook: ongoing development

- parametric coding is still a young technique
- encoders will improve ...
- parametric encoding = “auditory scene analysis” ?

further reading ...

- Parametric Audio Coding Bibliography

<http://www.tnt.uni-hannover.de/~purnhage/>

- MPEG Audio Web Page
(tutorials, test reports, etc.)

<http://www.tnt.uni-hannover.de/project/mpeg/audio/>