

A Causal Locally Competitive Algorithm for the Sparse Decomposition of Audio Signals

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Audio Coding

- Standard coding: Fourier/Wavelet
- Modern processing uses sparsity
- Sparse audio decompositions:

$$x(t) = \sum_i \sum_m s_i^m \phi_i(t - \tau_i^m)$$

Diagram illustrating the sparse audio decomposition equation:

- $x(t)$ is labeled as **Signal**.
- The outer summation index i is labeled as **Dictionary Element**.
- The inner summation index m is labeled as **Amplitude**.
- s_i^m is labeled as **Amplitude**.
- $\phi_i(t - \tau_i^m)$ is labeled as **Dictionary Element**.
- τ_i^m is labeled as **Time Shift**.

- Make s_i^m sparse!

Motivation

- Potential applications for sparse inference
 - Audio coding
 - Audio enhancement
 - Hearing aids and cochlear implants
- How can we find s_j^m ?

Matching Pursuit

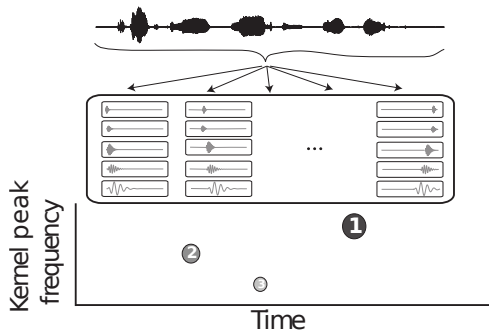
- Vector-Matrix form

$$x = \Phi a$$

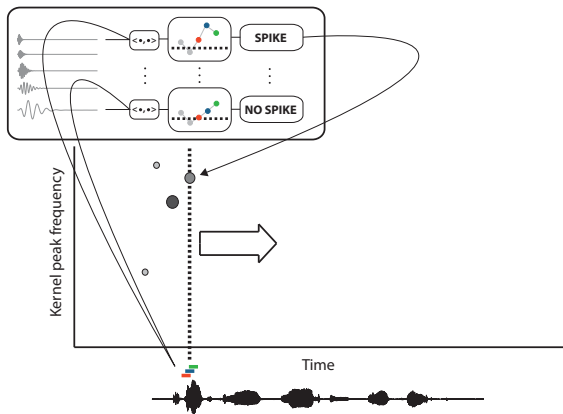
- Algorithm

- Pick best a_i at time n
- Calculate the residual
- Repeat

(Mallat and Zhang 1993)

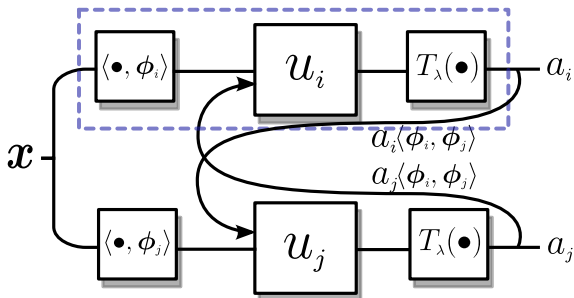


Filter and Threshold



LCA Structure

- 1 Use feedback to sparsify outputs while retaining signal integrity:



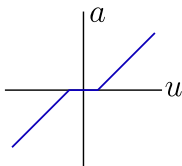
(Rozell et. al. 2008)

LCA Dynamics

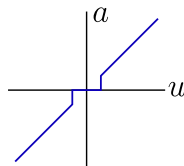
$$1) \quad \dot{u}_i(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} (\langle \mathbf{x}, \boldsymbol{\phi}_i \rangle - u_i(t) - z_i(t))$$

where $z_i(t) = \sum_{j \neq i} \langle \boldsymbol{\phi}_i, \boldsymbol{\phi}_j \rangle a_j(t)$

$$2) \quad a_i(t) = T_\lambda(u_i(t))$$



Soft Threshold



Hard Threshold

frameTitleCorrelations

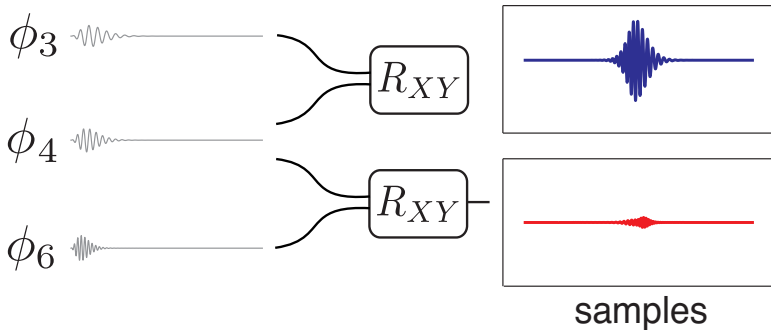


Figure: Basis Correlation Functions for ϕ_3 , ϕ_4 and ϕ_6

Buffer

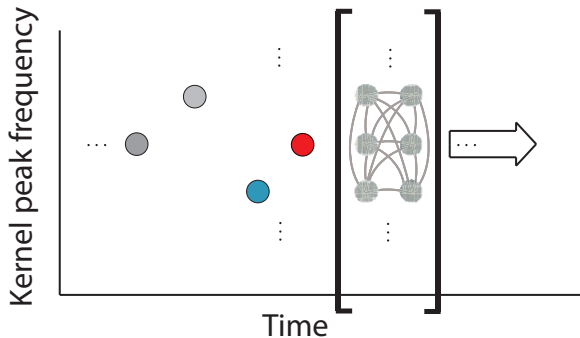


Figure: Track correlations through **space & time**

Causal LCA Architecture

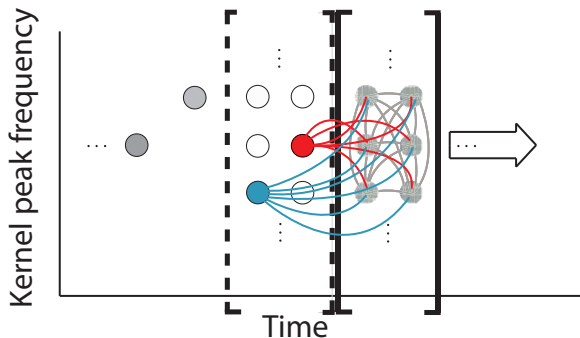


Figure: Recently written coefficients continue inhibiting

CLCA Dynamics

- 1 Read new sample and move sliding window
- 2 Allow LCA to converge at time n ,

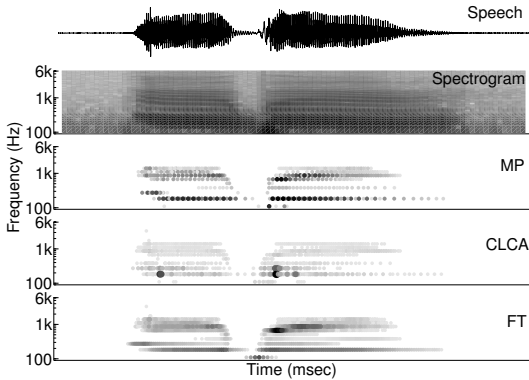
$$2a) \dot{u}_i(t) = \frac{1}{\tau} (\langle \mathbf{x}, \phi_i \rangle - u_i(t) - z_i(t))$$

$$\text{where } z_i(t) = \underbrace{\sum_k \langle \phi_i, \phi_k \rangle \hat{a}_k}_{\text{already active}} + \underbrace{\sum_{j \neq i} \langle \phi_i, \phi_j \rangle a_j(t)}_{\text{in buffer}}$$

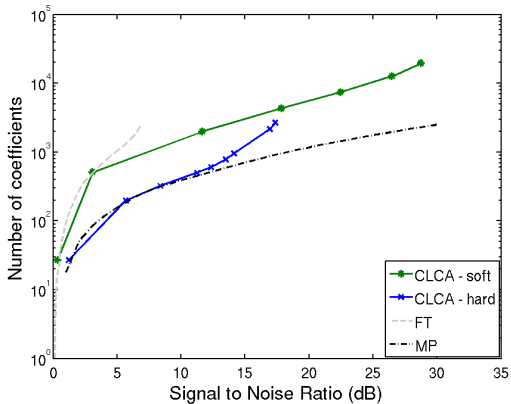
$$2b) a_i(t) = T_\lambda(u_i(t))$$

- 3 Write last coefficients in the buffer and move all other values back a timestep

Spikegrams



Rate Distortion Curve



Conclusions

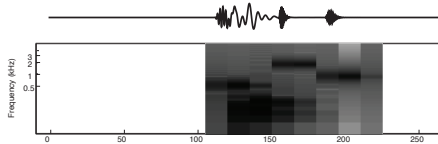
- Sparsity with causality
- Analog system: low power and real-time (50KHz)
- 10ms window: within lip sync tolerance

Thank you

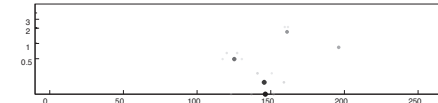
Q&A

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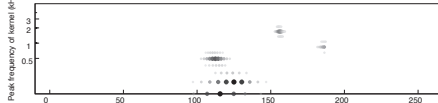
Spikegrams



Matching Pursuit
15 db SNR
17 coefficients



Filter and threshold
7 db SNR
84 coefficients



Causal LCA
15 db SNR
162 coefficients

