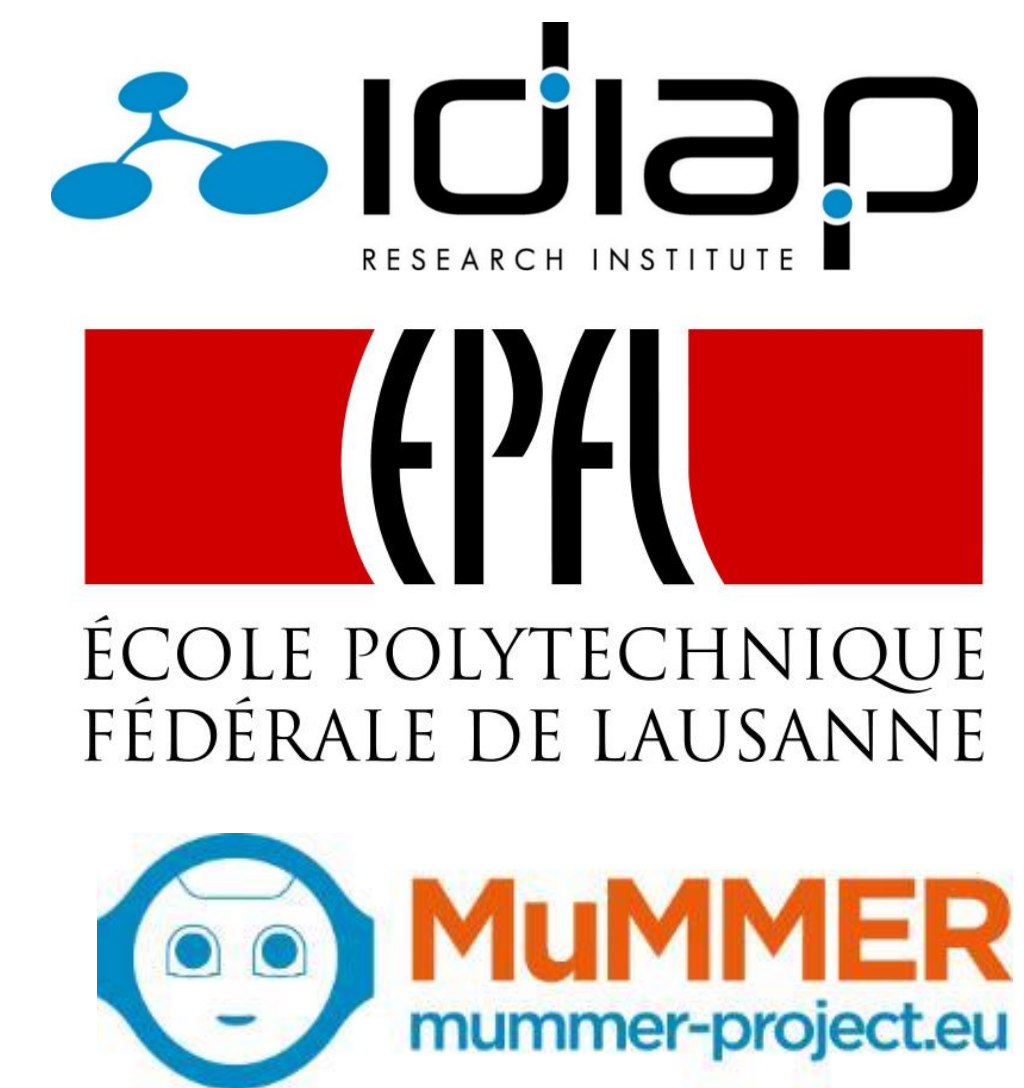


# Deep Neural Networks for Multiple Speaker Detection and Localization

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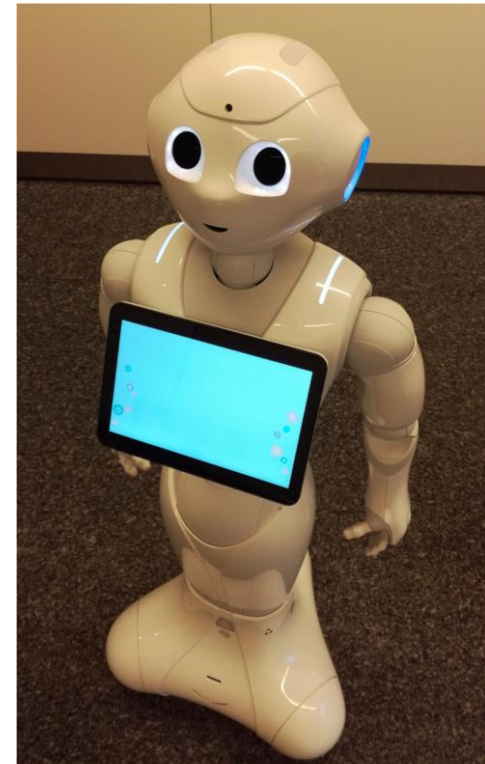
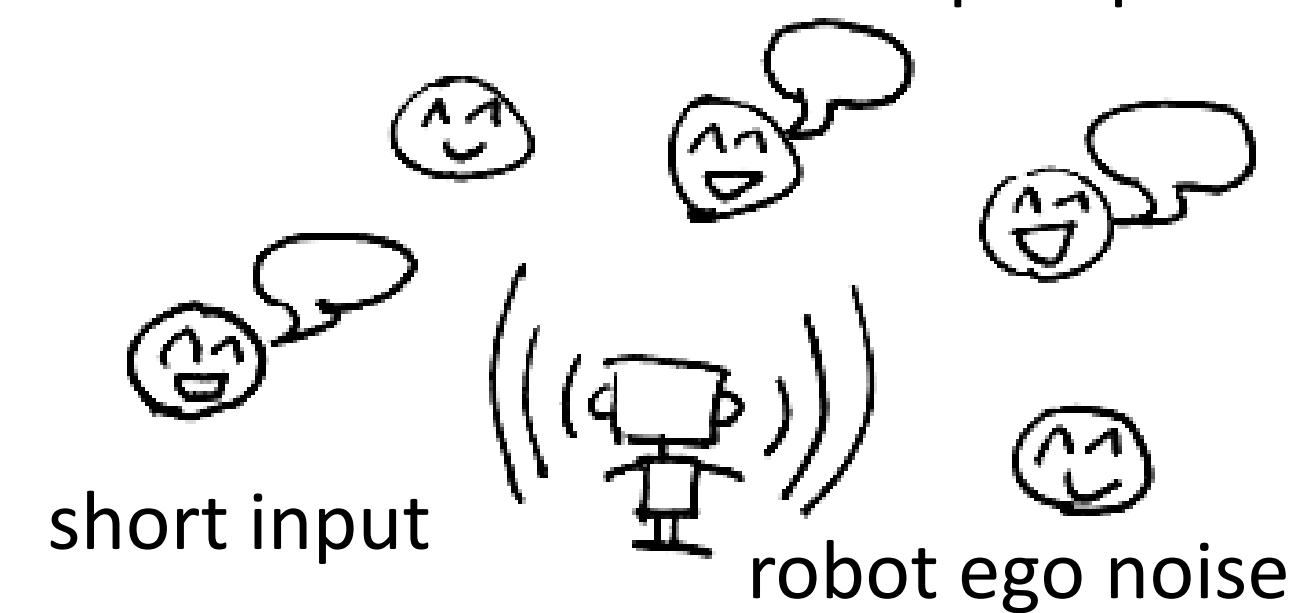
Weipeng He<sup>1,2</sup>, Petr Motlicek<sup>1</sup>, Jean-Marc Odobez<sup>1,2</sup>



## Introduction

**Task:** Sound source localization in real HRI scenarios

unknown number of multiple speakers

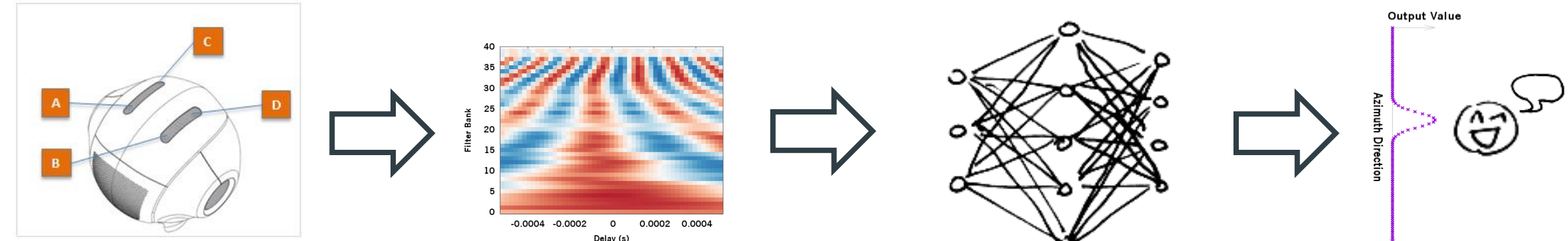


**Contributions:**

- Novel deep learning-based multiple sound source localization method.
- Likelihood-based output encoding handles an arbitrary number of sources.
- Investigation of three network architectures based on different motivations.
- Study sub-band cross correlation information as an input feature for better localization cues in speech mixtures.
- Collected and released a benchmark dataset of real recordings.

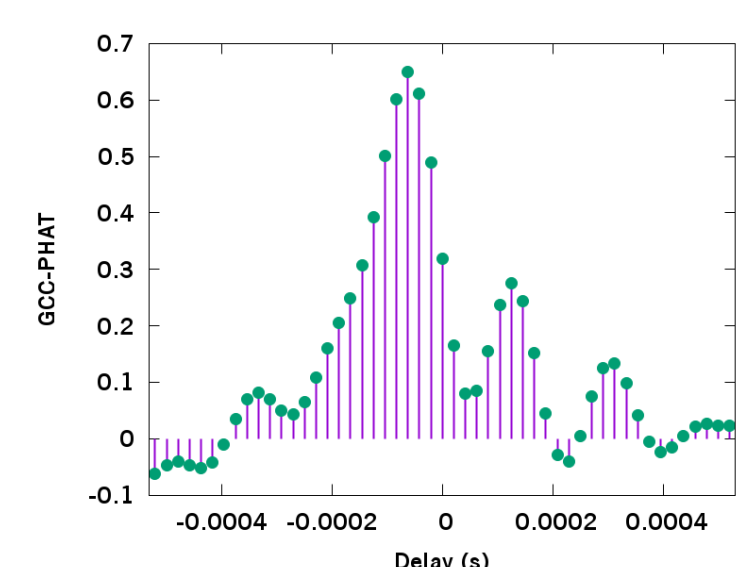
## Approach

4-channel audio → Features → Neural Network → Localize



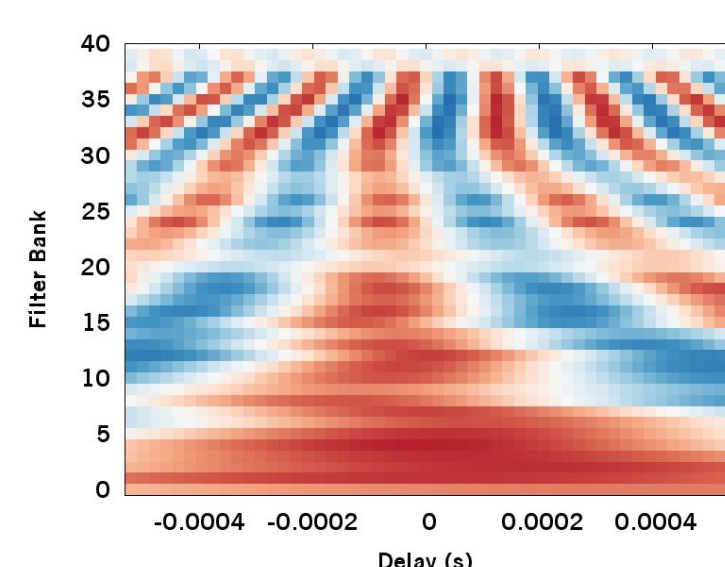
**Features:** Cross-correlation between pairs of microphones

GCC-PHAT coefficients



×6 pairs

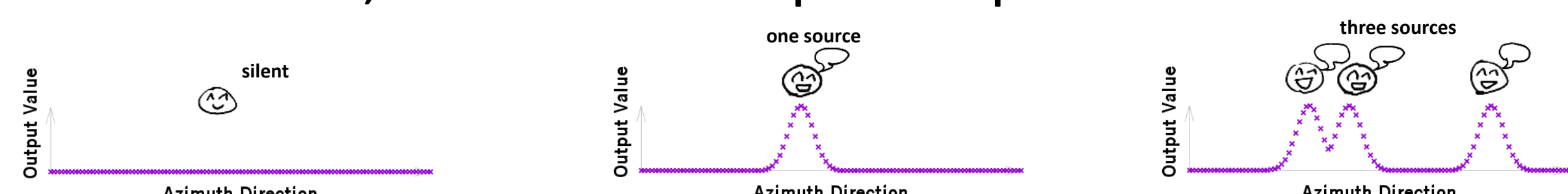
GCC-PHAT on filter bank



×6 pairs

**Output:** Likelihood of sound source being in each direction

- **Encoding:** Gaussian functions around true sources
- **Decoding:** Finding peaks
- No softmax; Resembles a spatial spectrum

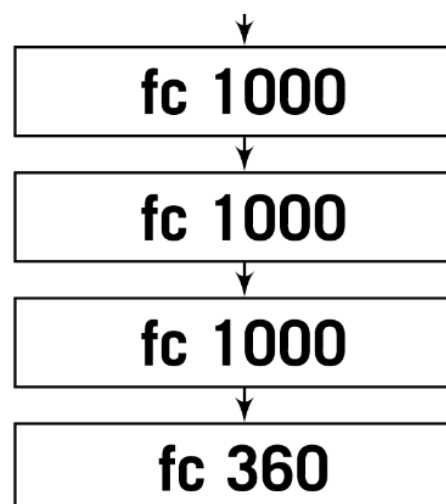


**Different network architectures:**

- **Multi-layer Perceptron (MLP-GCC)**
  - Basic structure (baseline)
- **Convolutional neural network (CNN-GCCFB)**
  - Convolution to reduce number of parameters
- **Two-stage network (TSNN-GCCFB):**
  - Considers the sparsity of speech signal in time-frequency points
  - First predict on sub-bands
  - Then aggregate early predictions across all frequencies.
  - Training also in 2 steps: (1) Pretrain first subnet (2) End-to-end

**MLP-GCC**

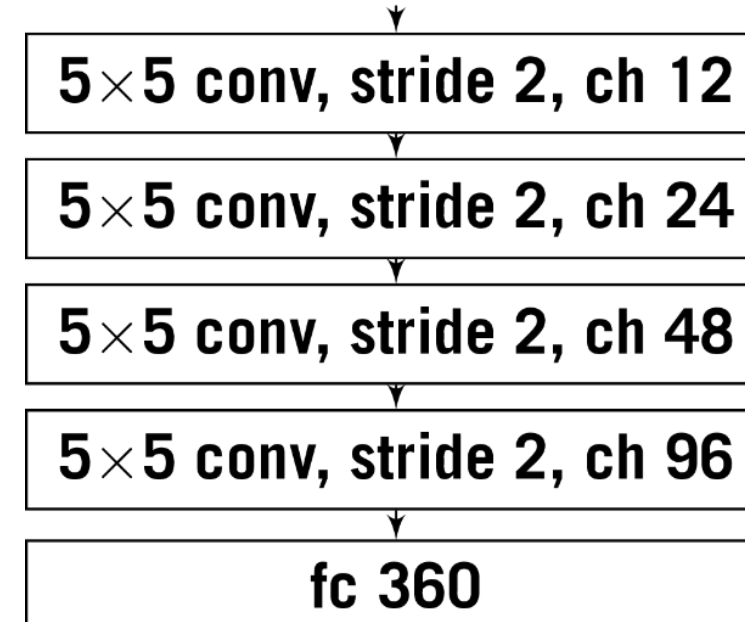
GCC-PHAT (51×6)



DOA Likelihood (360)

**CNN-GCCFB**

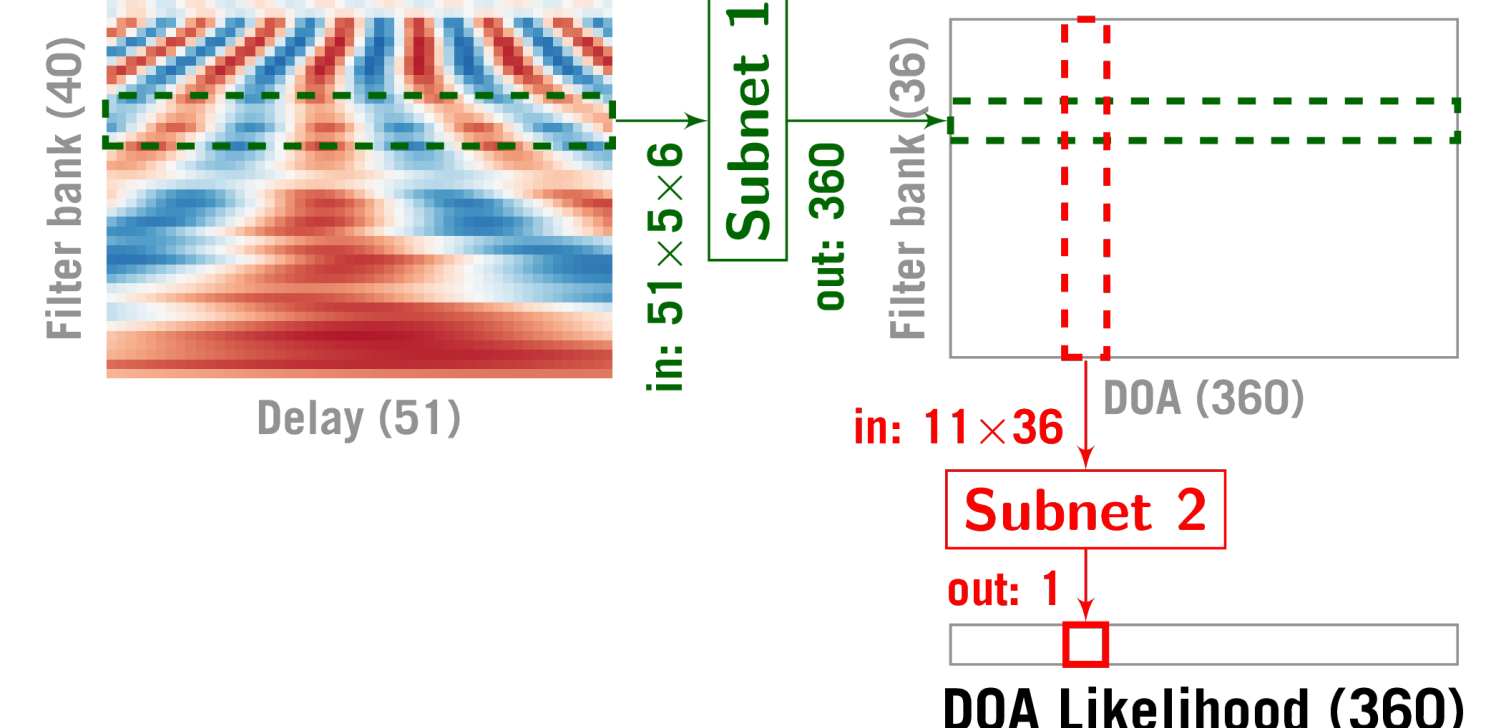
GCC-FB (51×40×6)



DOA Likelihood (360)

**TSNN-GCCFB**

GCC-FB ×6



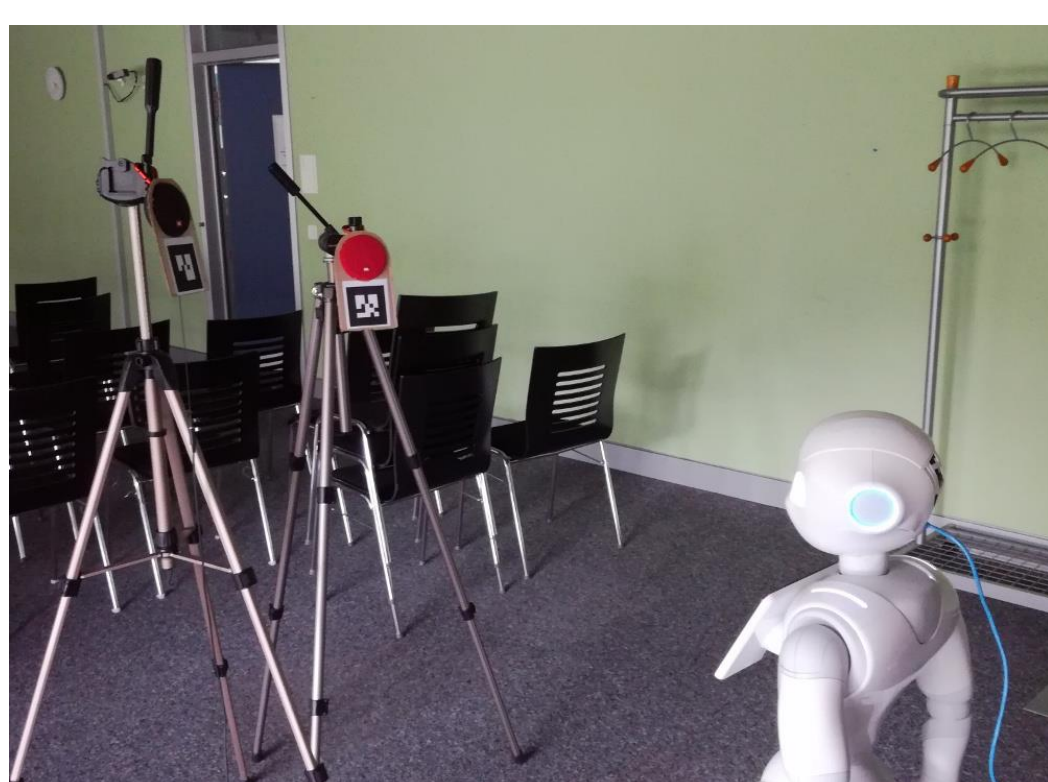
## Experiments

**Data:**

- 24 hours of real recordings of Pepper.
- Up to two simultaneous speakers.

**Loudspeakers**

(16h train / 8h test)



**Human talkers**

(4 min test)



**Baseline methods:**

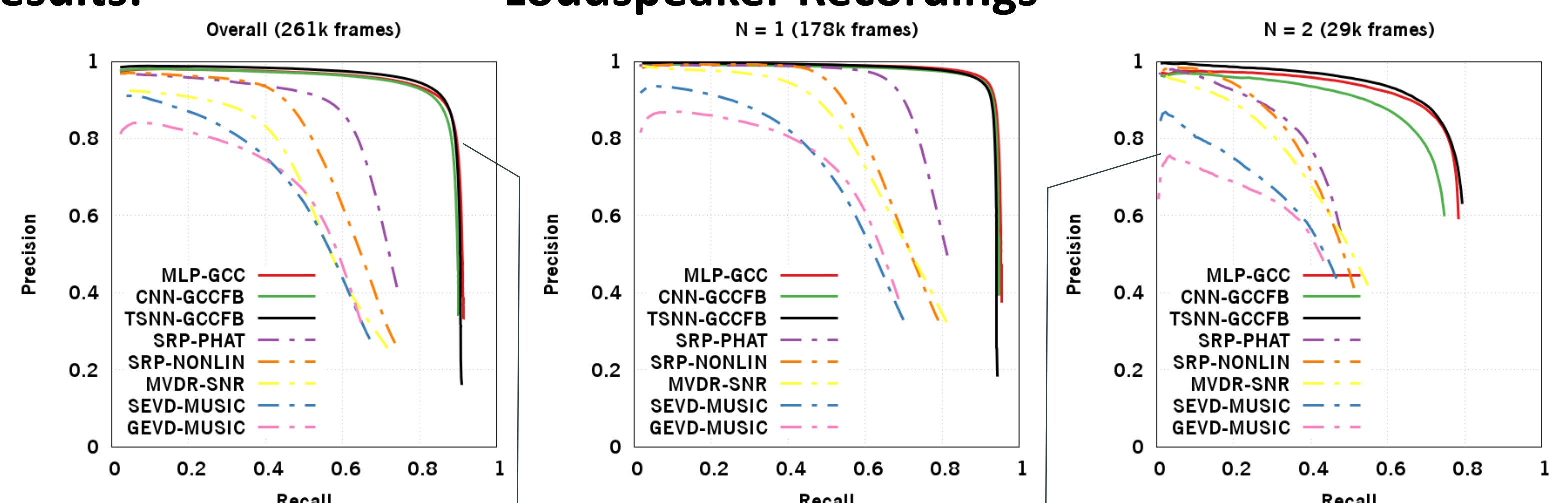
- SRP-PHAT, MVDR, MUSIC

**Evaluation:**

- Number of sources is unknown => detection problem
- Prediction is correct if error < 5°
- Compute precision vs recall

**Results:**

**Loudspeaker Recordings**

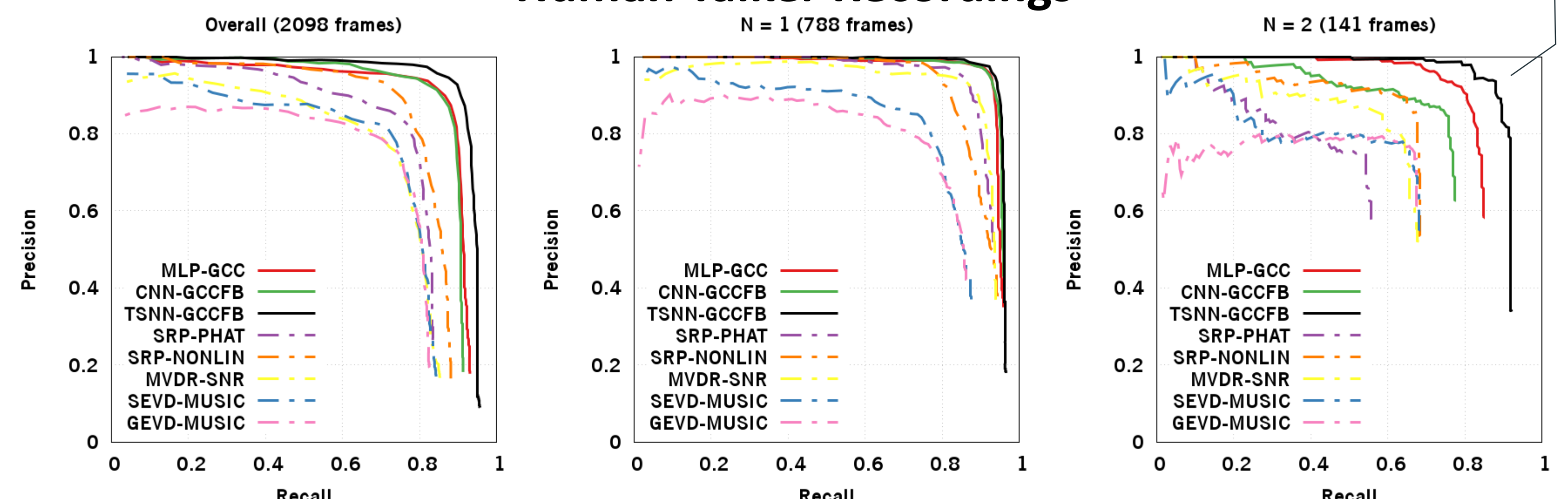


1. Proposed methods have better overall performance

2. More significant with overlapping sources

3. Two-stage network performs the best

**Human Talker Recordings**



## Conclusion

- >90% recall and precision.
- Significantly better than popular spatial spectrum methods.

## Resources

- Database: <https://www.idiap.ch/dataset/sslr>
- Video: [https://youtu.be/\\_4EwuVIE\\_pU](https://youtu.be/_4EwuVIE_pU)

