

Speech Quality in modern Network-Terminal Configurations

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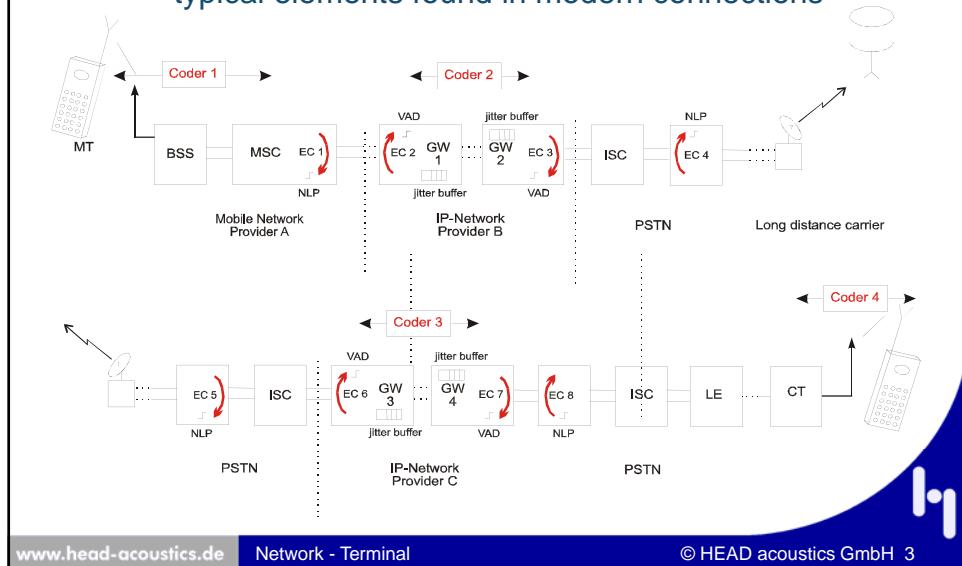
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Outline

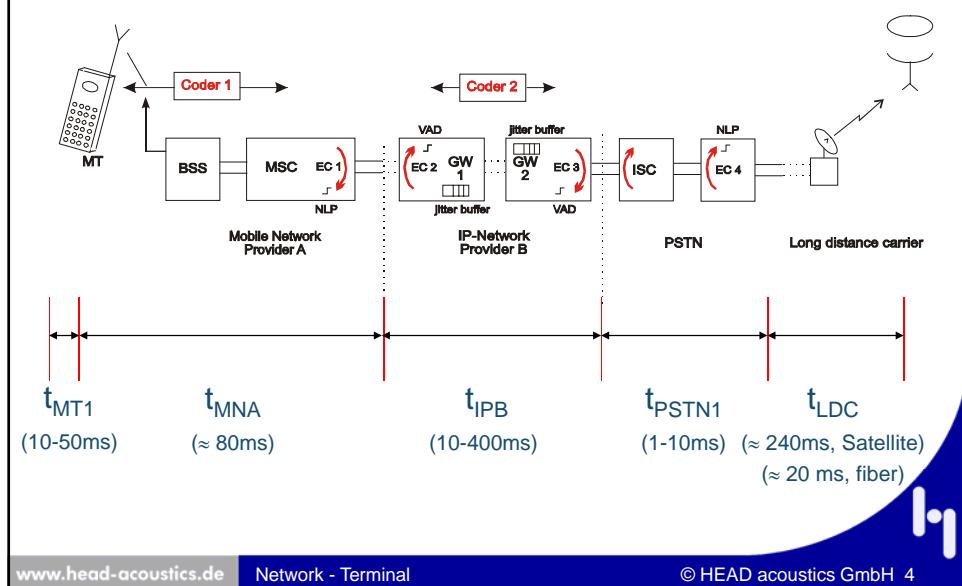
- Overview of configurations and their impact on quality
- Impact of
 - Delay
 - Coding
 - Noise and noise cancellation
 - Insufficient echo loss/improper echo cancellation
 - Cascading of signal processing
 - Missing signaling information between endpoints and network elements
- Summary

Terminal - Network

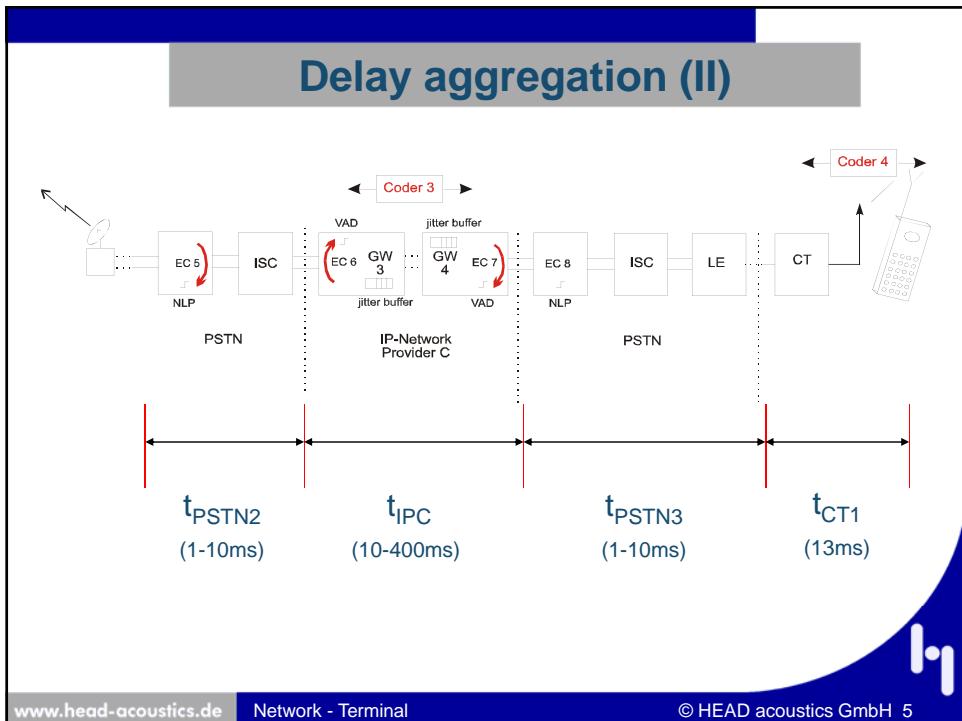
- typical elements found in modern connections



Delay aggregation (I)



Delay aggregation (II)



Delay aggregation (III)

$$t_{oneway} = t_{MT1} + t_{MNA} + t_{IPB} + t_{PSTN1} + t_{LDC} + t_{PSTN2} + t_{IPC} + t_{PSTN3}$$

Best case

$$= (10 + 80 + 10 + 1 + 20 + 1 + 10 + 1 + 13) \text{ms} = \underline{\underline{146 \text{ms}}}$$

Worst case

$$= (50 + 80 + 400 + 10 + 240 + 10 + 400 + 10 + 13) \text{ms} = \underline{\underline{1113 \text{ ms}}}$$

E-model: Influence of delay

If no terminal impairment except TCLw:

146 ms/55 dB TCLw 1113 ms/55 dB TCLw

R	87,9
MOS (4.5)	4,2

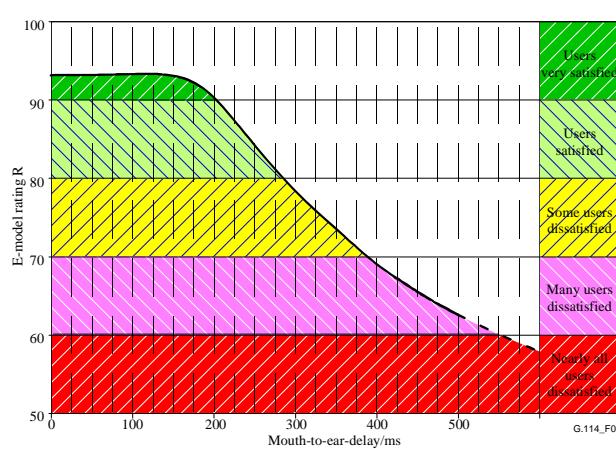
R	26,6
MOS (4.5)	1,5

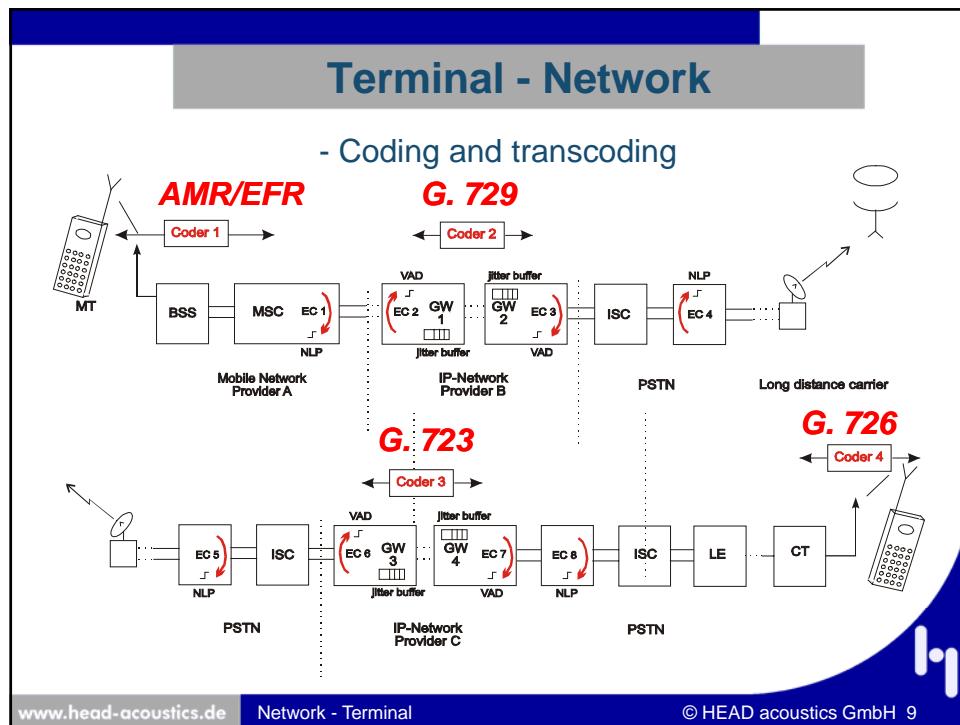
146 ms/35 dB TCLw 1113 ms/35 dB TCLw

R	82,1
MOS (4.5)	4,1

R	4,3
MOS (4.5)	1

ITU-T G.114: Effect of transmission time





E-Model: The effect of codec tandeming

	Type	le (G.113)
Coder 1	EFR (ACELP)	5
Coder 2	G. 729 (CS-ACELP)	10
Coder 3	G. 723 (ACELP, 5.3 kbit/s)	19
Coder 4	G. 726 (ADPCM, 32 kbit/s)	7

$\Rightarrow le(tot) = 5+10+19+7 = 46$

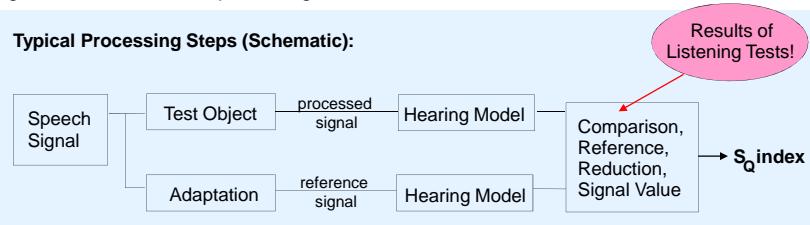
R	47,2
MOS (4.5)	2,43

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Objective Testing based on ITU-T P.862 and others

Instrumental measures based on hearing models - Perceptual models:

Modeling the Results of Auditory Tests by Comparison of Reference Speech Signal with Processed Speech Signal



PSQM
P.861

PESQ
P.862

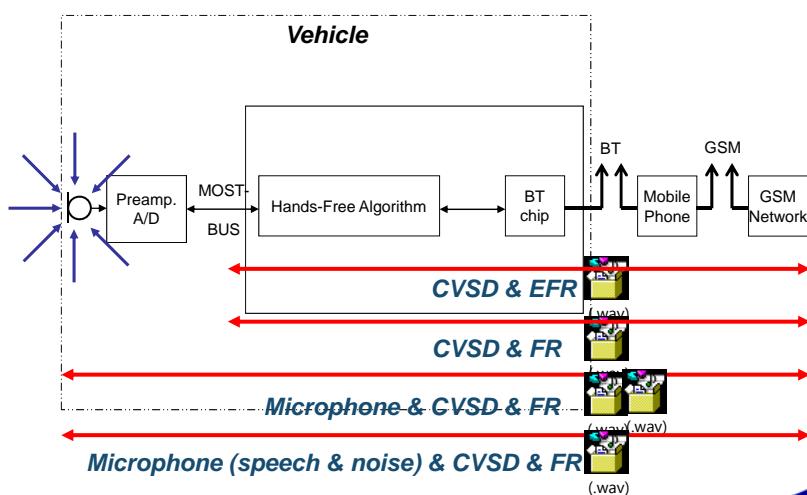
PSQM99
KPN

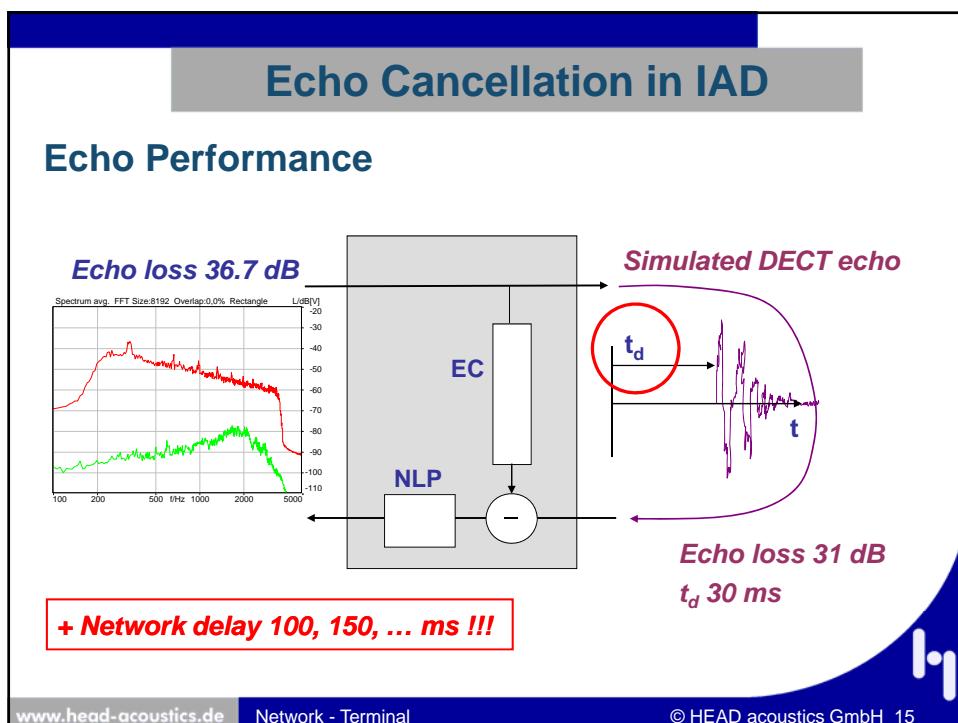
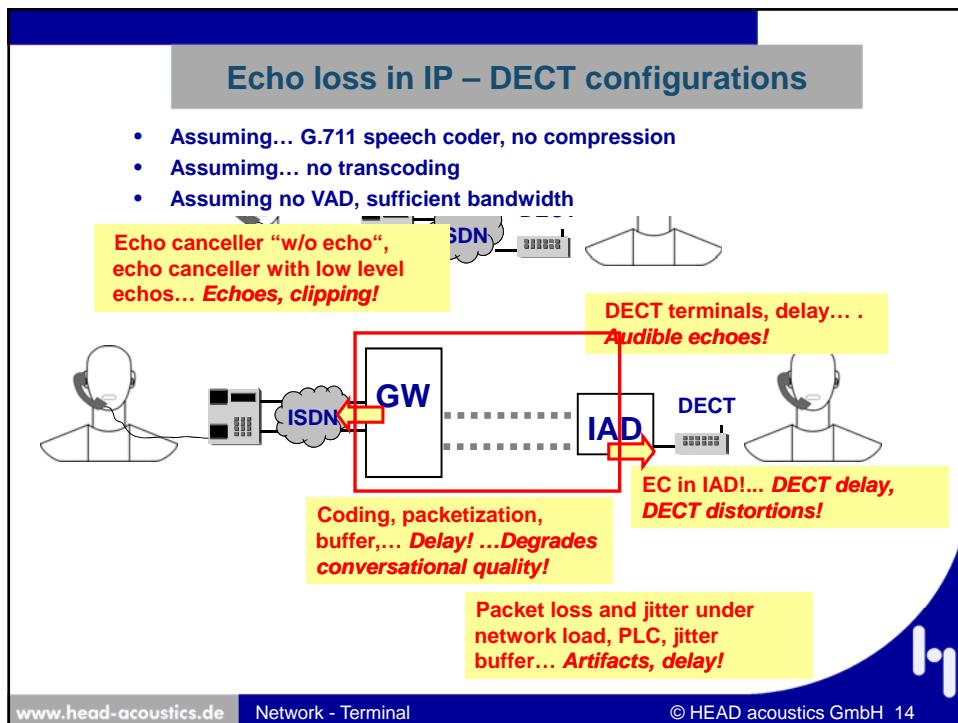
PAMS
BT

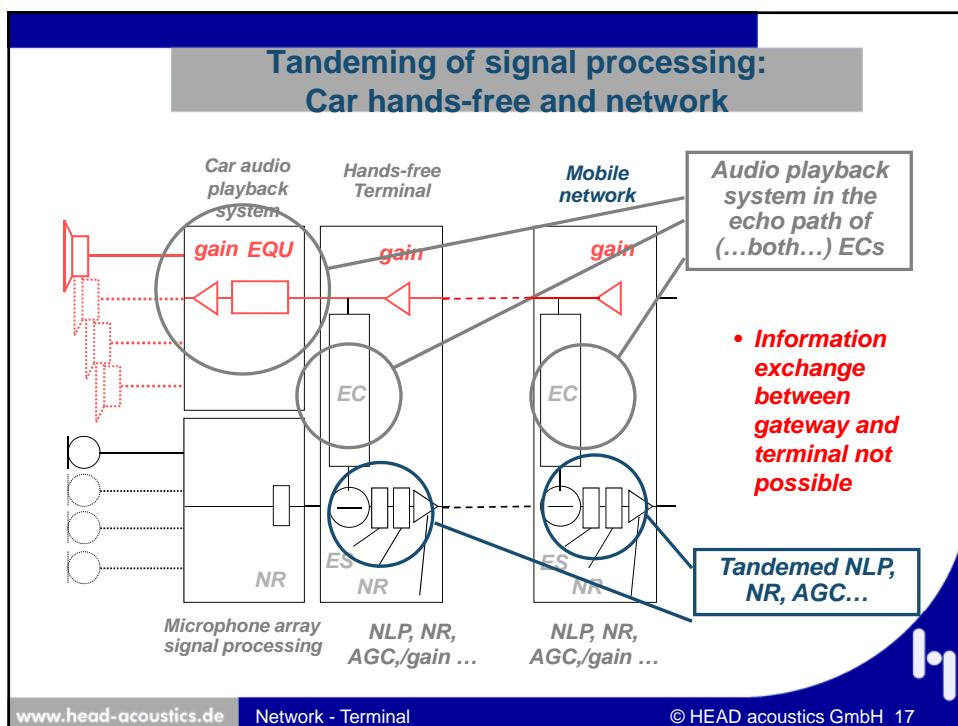
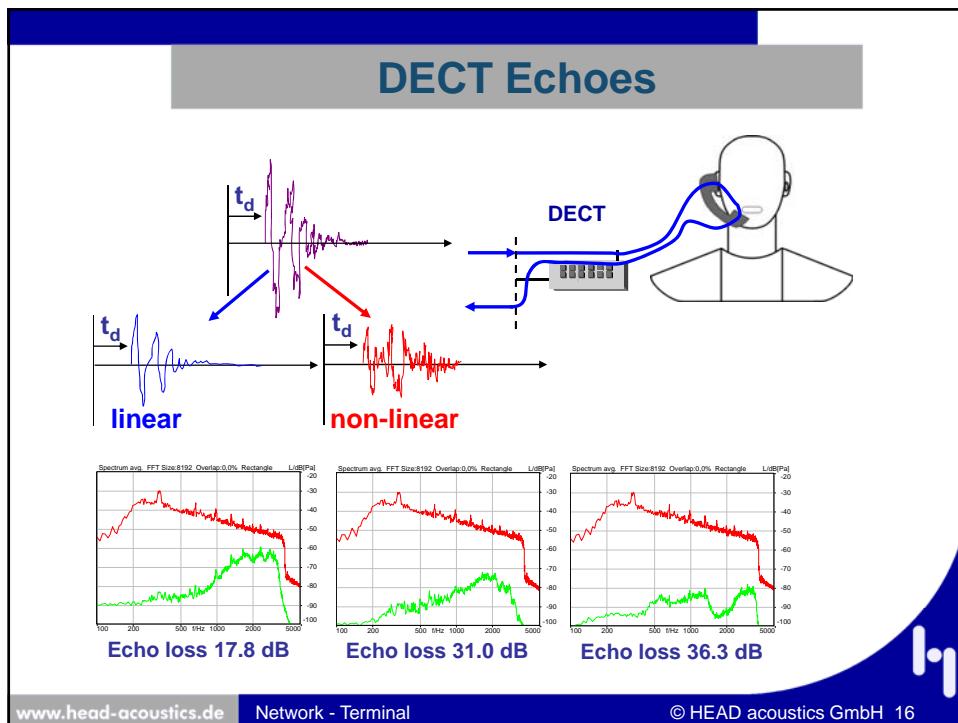
TOS
T-Sys

**ITU-T
POLQA**

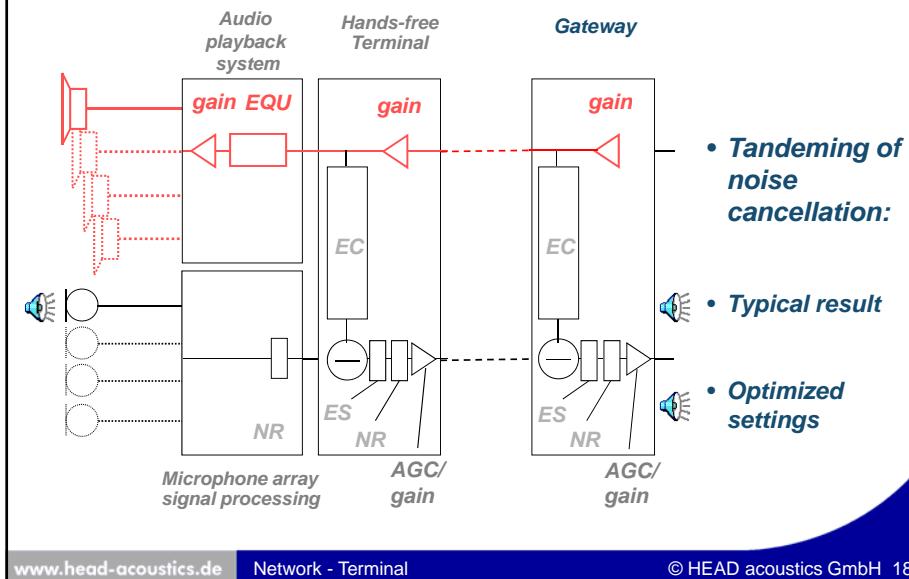
Example: Tandeming of Codecs



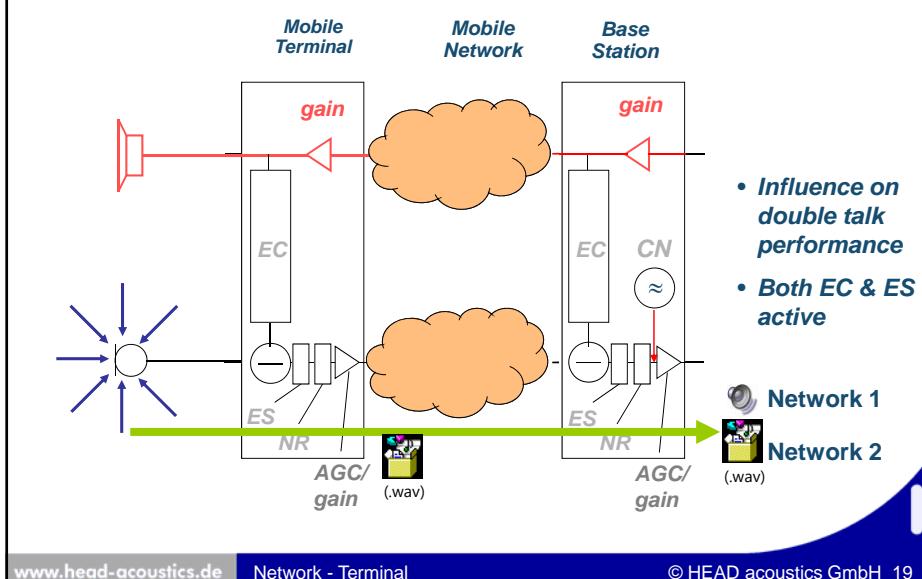




Tandeming of noise cancellation



Background noise transmission



Objective Testing based on ETSI EG 202 396-3

MOS for

- speech quality (S-MOS)
- noise transmission quality (N-MOS)
- overall quality (G-MOS)

	Noise	Subjective MOS			Objective MOS		
		S	N	G	S	N	G
🚗	Car 1	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.8
🍽	Cafeteria	4.2	2.2	3.1	4.0	2.1	3.1
🏢	Office	4.0	2.8	3.5	4.2	2.6	3.5
🚗	Car 2	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.8
🛣️	Road	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0



Double Talk – Performance Limits

Characterization of HFT acc. to ITU-T P.340

MOS	≥ 4,0	4,0 – 3,5	3,5 – 3,0	3,0 – 2,5	2,5 – 2,0	≤ 2,0
TELR _{DT} [dB]	≥ 37	≥ 33	≥ 27	≥ 21	≥ 13	< 13
A _{Hstdt} [dB]	≤ 3	≤ 6	≤ 9	≤ 12	≤ 15	> 15
A _{Hrdt} [dB]	≤ 3	≤ 5	≤ 8	≤ 10	≤ 12	> 12

	Type 1	Type 2			Type 3
		Type 2a	Type 2b	Type 2c	
TELR _{DT} [dB]	≥ 37	≥ 33	≥ 27	≥ 21	< 21
A _{Hstdt} [dB]	≤ 3	≤ 6	≤ 9	≤ 12	> 12
A _{Hrdt} [dB]	≤ 3	≤ 5	≤ 8	≤ 10	> 10



Terminal test Setup



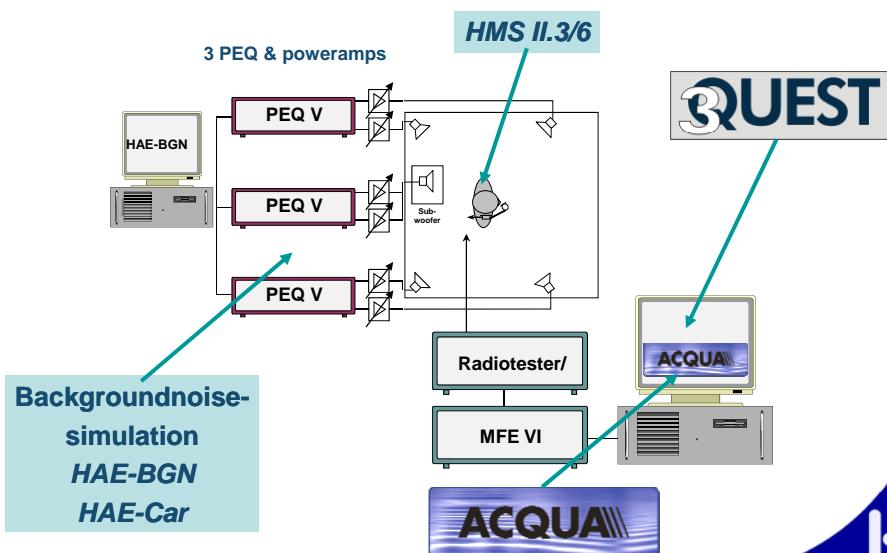
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Background Noise Test

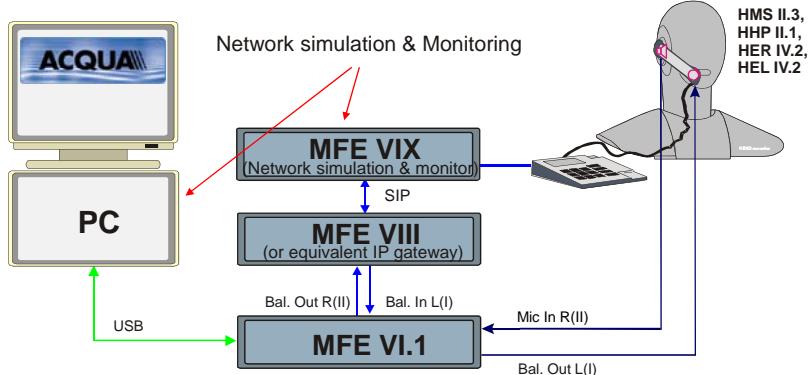


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IP-Test Setup



Summary

- Potential problems in a connection may occur due to tandem signal processing in terminals and networks
- Quality evaluation needs to involve all components of a connection and their interaction!
- Currently no signalling is provided between terminals and networks for information exchange about signal processing active in the different devices
- Related work:
 - G.mdcspne started in SG16 (establish the best arbitration among Network Signal Processing Equipments and terminal signal processing)
 - G.115.x sub series (Logic and protocols for the control of signal processing network elements and functions) may potentially be enhanced to support this capability