

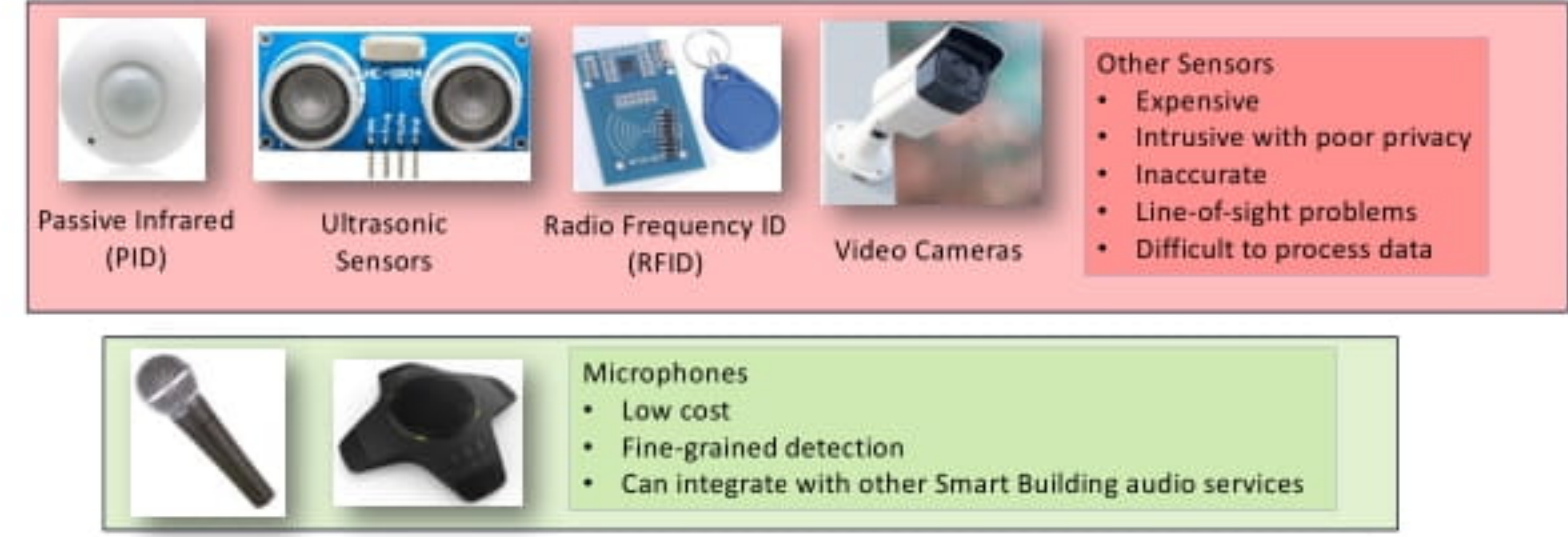
# Developing Privacy-Preserving Audio Capture for Smart Buildings

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Citizen-Centric AI Systems (CCAIS)

## Background – Occupancy Detection



Audio is an under-explored solution for occupancy detection

Huang, Q. (2018). Occupancy-driven energy-efficient buildings using audio processing with background sound cancellation. *Buildings*, 8(6), 78.  
Chen, Z., Jiang, C., & Xie, L. (2018). Building occupancy estimation and detection: A review. *Energy and Buildings*, 169, 260-276.

## Why Are Audio Services Needed?



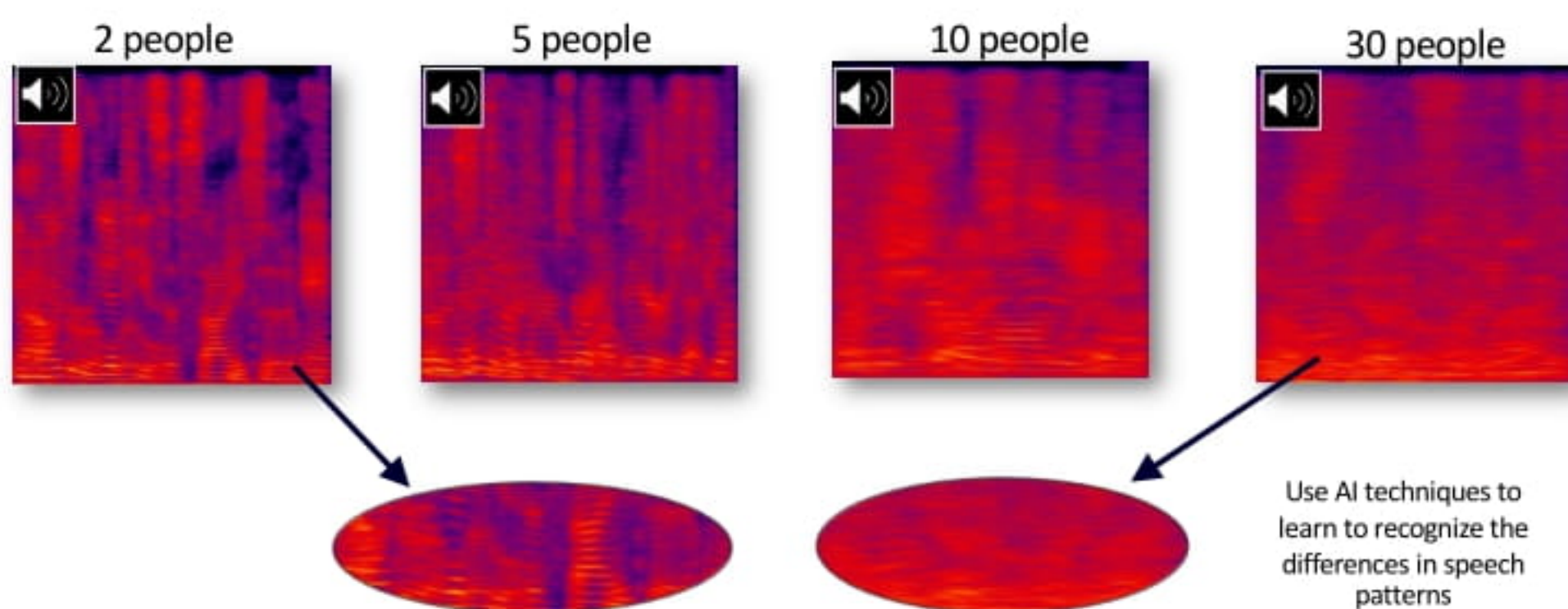
- Standard occupancy schedules for office buildings are changing
- More emphasis on occupant-centric design and occupant comfort
- Need accurate and inexpensive solutions for occupant counting and activity detection
- Smart buildings (of the future) can offer a variety of services that enhance satisfaction and productivity

Benefits of Audio Services:  
Affordable, accurate, privacy-preserving  
Occupancy detection, activity detection, accessibility, meeting recording, secure voice-identity access

## Summary of Findings and Ongoing Work

- Smart buildings must meet the needs of occupants for **comfort, energy usage, costs, and information services**
- Audio** is an effective and low-cost solution for occupancy sensing
- Microphone data is **less invasive than video** and there are known techniques to conceal conversation and identity from speech
- Buildings equipped with audio capture can provide **energy management, business services, emergency services, and accessibility services** (e.g., for blind and deaf)
- Occupancy and activity** detection information can enhance building management systems, further reducing carbon footprints

## Method and Approach – “Cocktail Party” Problem

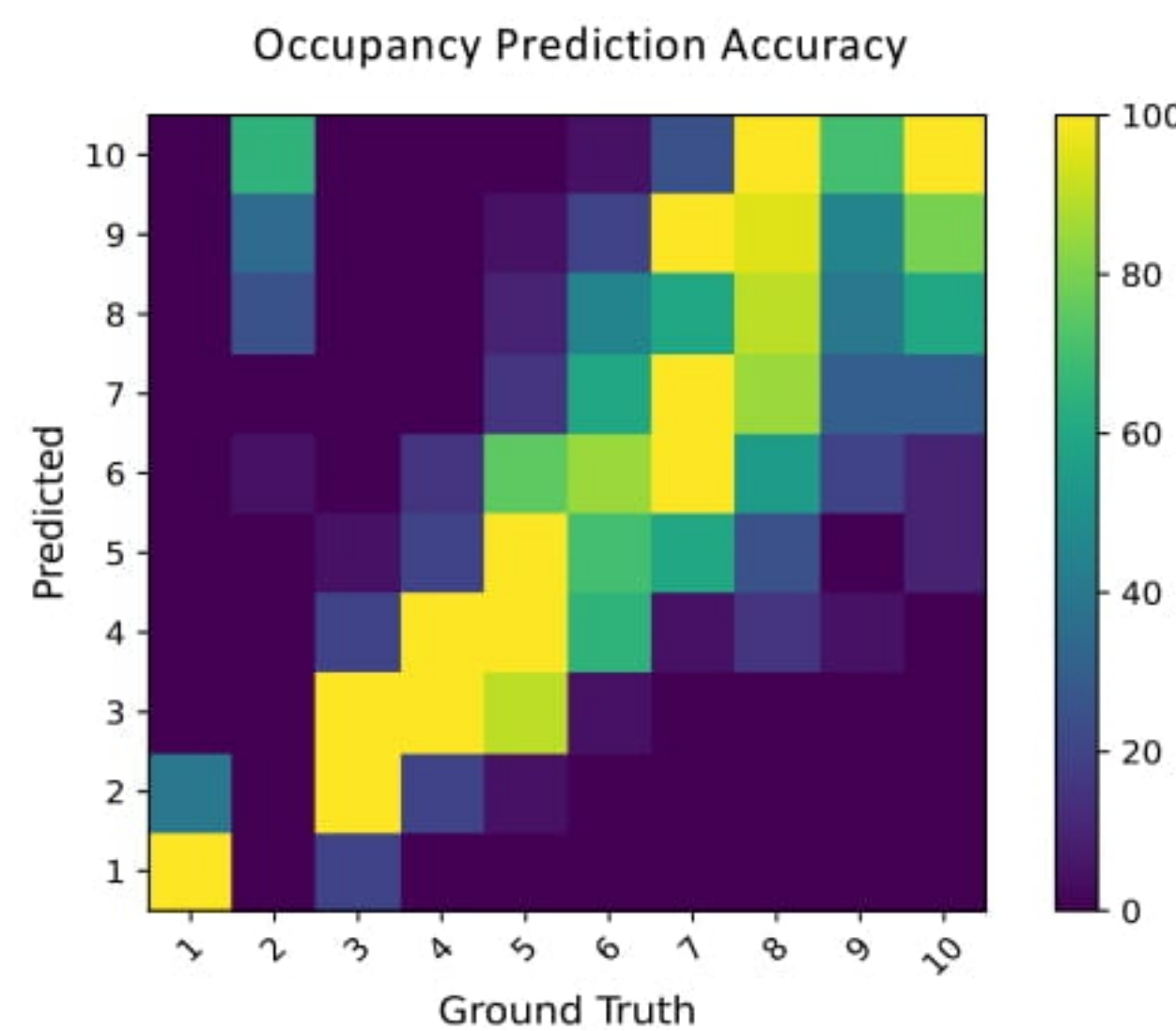


Goal: find representations of audio that correlate to the number of people

### Audio Spectrograms

- The spectrograms are different depending on the **number of people talking**
- Machine learning algorithms **can learn differences** within the spectrograms
- This approach **assumes overlapping talkers**
- Currently the model **does not save ‘state’ information** (leave/enter the room)
- Predicting 1 to 10 talkers is **more fine-grained than previous work**

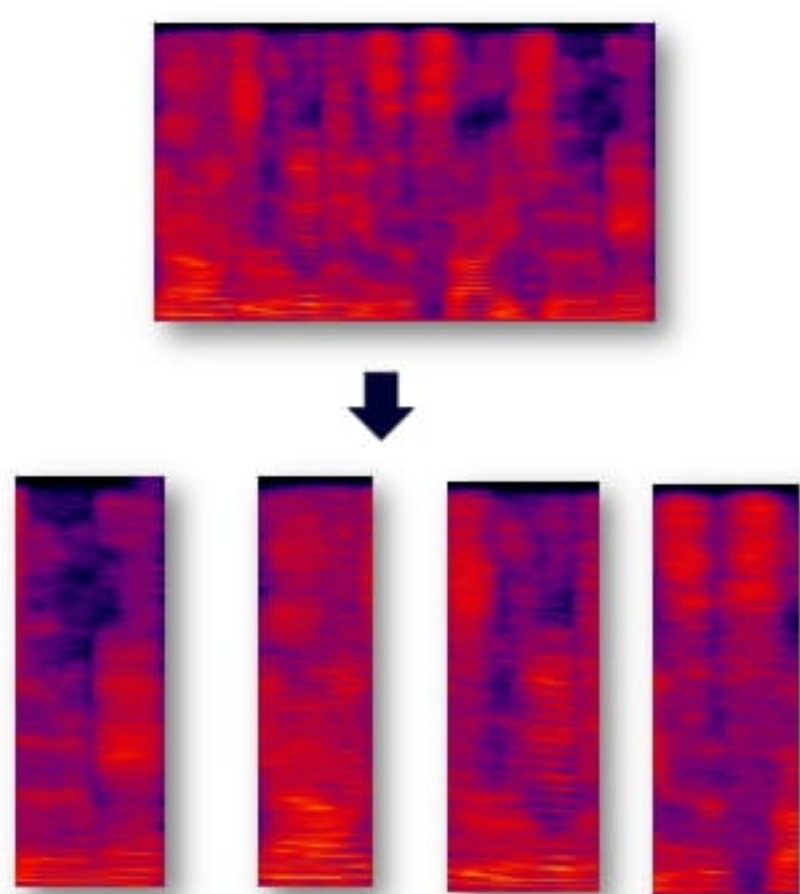
## Initial Results – Convolutional Neural Network



- Detects number of people talking simultaneously
- High accuracy from full waveform representations
- Finer granularity prediction than previous work**
- Generalizes to people not seen during AI-training
- Some occupancy levels are easily confused with another occupancy level

AI algorithms can learn to detect the number of people speaking in audio

## Next Steps: Add Privacy-Preserving Mechanisms



“Shredding” audio re-arranges frames and prevents words from being recognized

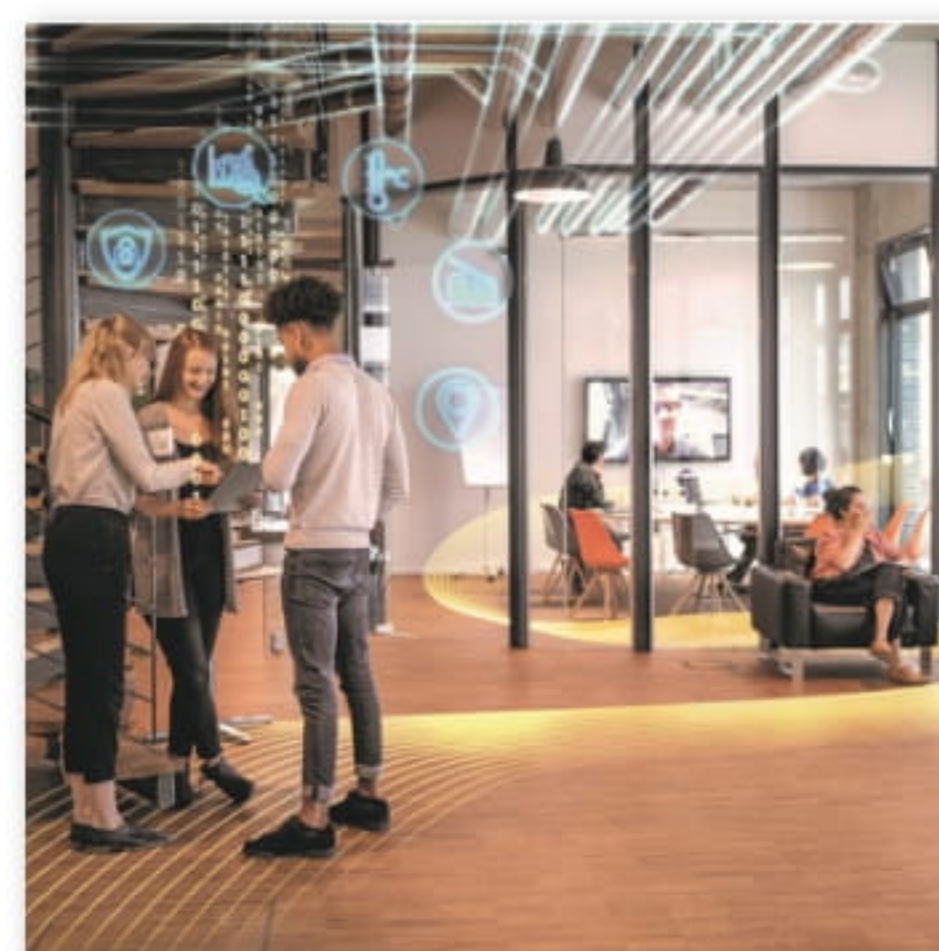
### Limitations

- Assumes that people talk at the same time (known as “cocktail party” scenario)
- Full audio used for the prediction does not preserve privacy
- Model does not keep a memory of state (people enter and then leave a room)
- Model does not account for non-speaking occupants

### Next Steps:

- Try the technique of “shredding” to rearrange the audio frames and obscure content
- Explore signal-level feature representations that do not identify individuals
- Develop a model that maintains state as people enter and leave the conversation
- Include non-speech events and different room characteristics

## Multiple Uses of Audio in Smart Buildings



- Occupancy and activity detection for HVAC and electricity management
- Audio scene understanding
- Real-time speech captions from meetings
- Meeting interaction and engagement
- Sign-language recognition
- Voice-activated emergency services
- Voice identity access to secure rooms or storage