



Evaluation Strategies for the Optimization of Line Source Arrays

*Florian Straube*², *Frank Schultz*¹, *Michael Makarski*³,
*Sascha Spors*¹ and *Stefan Weinzierl*²

¹Research Group Signal Processing and Virtual Acoustics,
University of Rostock

²Audio Communication Group, TU Berlin

³Four Audio GmbH & Co. KG, Aachen

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Recent Trends for Line Source Array Applications

Curved LSA

Curved LSA

Straight LSA

-intensity shading by curving -curving and electronic beam -electronic beam forming (FIR)
band-zoning/array morphing forming (FIR/IIR)

e.g. Meyer Sound MAPP XT e.g. EASE Focus FIR Maker e.g. EAW Resolution

e.g. L-ACOUSTICS e.g. Martin Audio Display

SoundVision e.g. Duran Audio AXYS with

Digital Directivity Synthesis

(DDS) → now with JBL

Optimization Method

Complex-Directivity Point Source Model (CDPS) [Mey84, vB00, Fei09]

$$P(m, f) = \sum_{i=1}^{i=L_N} \underbrace{D(i, f)}_{\text{FR-Filter}} \cdot \underbrace{H_{\text{post}}(\beta(m, i), f)}_{G(m, i, f)} \cdot \frac{e^{-j \frac{2\pi f}{c} |x_m - x_{0,i}|}}{4\pi |x_m - x_{0,i}|} \cdot \frac{A_{y, \text{LSA}}}{L}$$

Least Squares Optimization / Pressure Matching (DDS like) [vB00, Col14] with

-Tikhonov regularization /

energy constraint on the loudspeaker weights [Bet12]

$$\min_{\mathbf{d}(f)} \|\mathbf{G}(f)\mathbf{d}(f) - \mathbf{p}_{\text{des}}(f)\|_2^2 \quad \text{subject to: } \|\mathbf{d}(f)\|_2^2 \leq D_{\text{max}}^2$$

Other Optimization Approaches

- active noise control, personal audio, multi-zone sound field synthesis [Cho02, Bai14, Col14]
- find minimum of constrained nonlinear multivariable function, Matlab: `fmincon()` [Tho09]
- solve multiobjective goal attainment problems, Matlab: `fgoalattain()` [Tho11, Fei13]
- near field & far field beam forming (DDC like) [vB00, Bai13]

Evaluation Setup

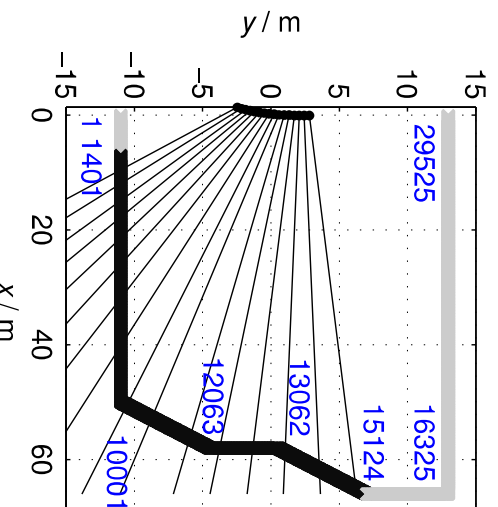
LSA Cabinet Model [Mey84]

height 0.372m, ideal circular / line pistons, ideal X-Over 400 Hz & 1.5 kHz

#	$f_{\text{alias}} / \text{Hz}$	diameter/length in inch	Δy in inch	$\text{dB}_{\text{SPL}@1W, 1m}$
LF	1	461	12 (circ)	14.65
MF	4	1844	3 (circ)	3.66
HF	10	4610	1.2 (line)	1.46

LSA Model

16 cabinets, length $\approx 6\text{m}$, tilt angle $+3^\circ$, splay angles top to down: $5 \times 2^\circ$, 3° , 2° , $6 \times 3^\circ$, $2 \times 4^\circ$



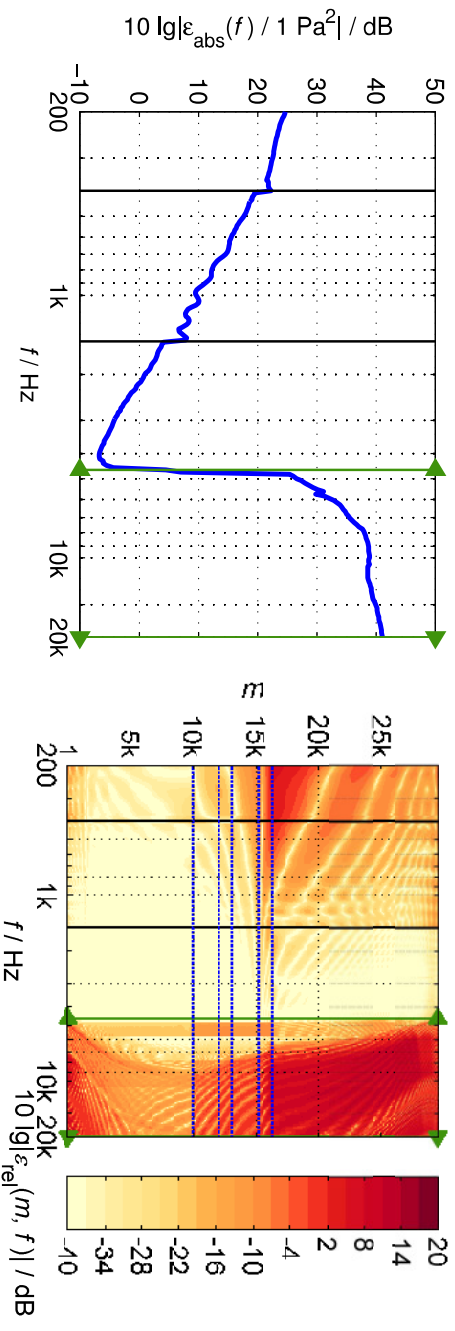
Technical Quality: Errors

Absolute error
frequency dependent

Relative error
frequency & position dependent

$$\epsilon_{\text{abs}}(f) = \|\mathbf{G}(f)\mathbf{d}(f) - \mathbf{p}_{\text{des}}(f)\|_2^2$$

$$\epsilon_{\text{rel}}(m, f) = \left| \frac{P_{\text{des}}(m, f) - P(m, f)}{P_{\text{des}}(m, f)} \right|^2$$



Technical Quality: Acoustic Contrast & Error Distribution

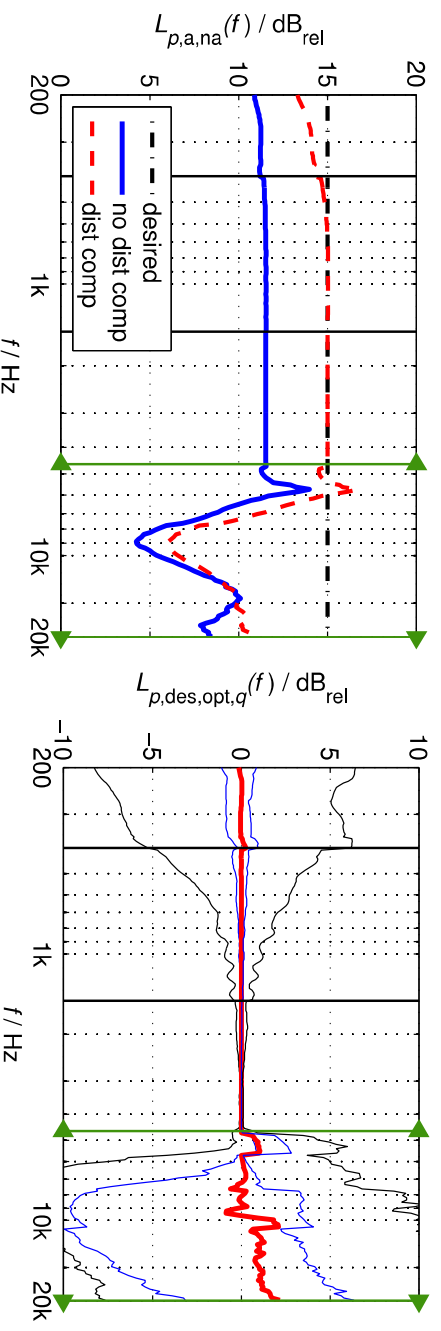
[Cho02, Bai14, Col14]

Acoustic contrast (bright vs. dark zone)
audience vs. non-audience zone

Distribution measure
 $q = \{0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95\}$ quantiles

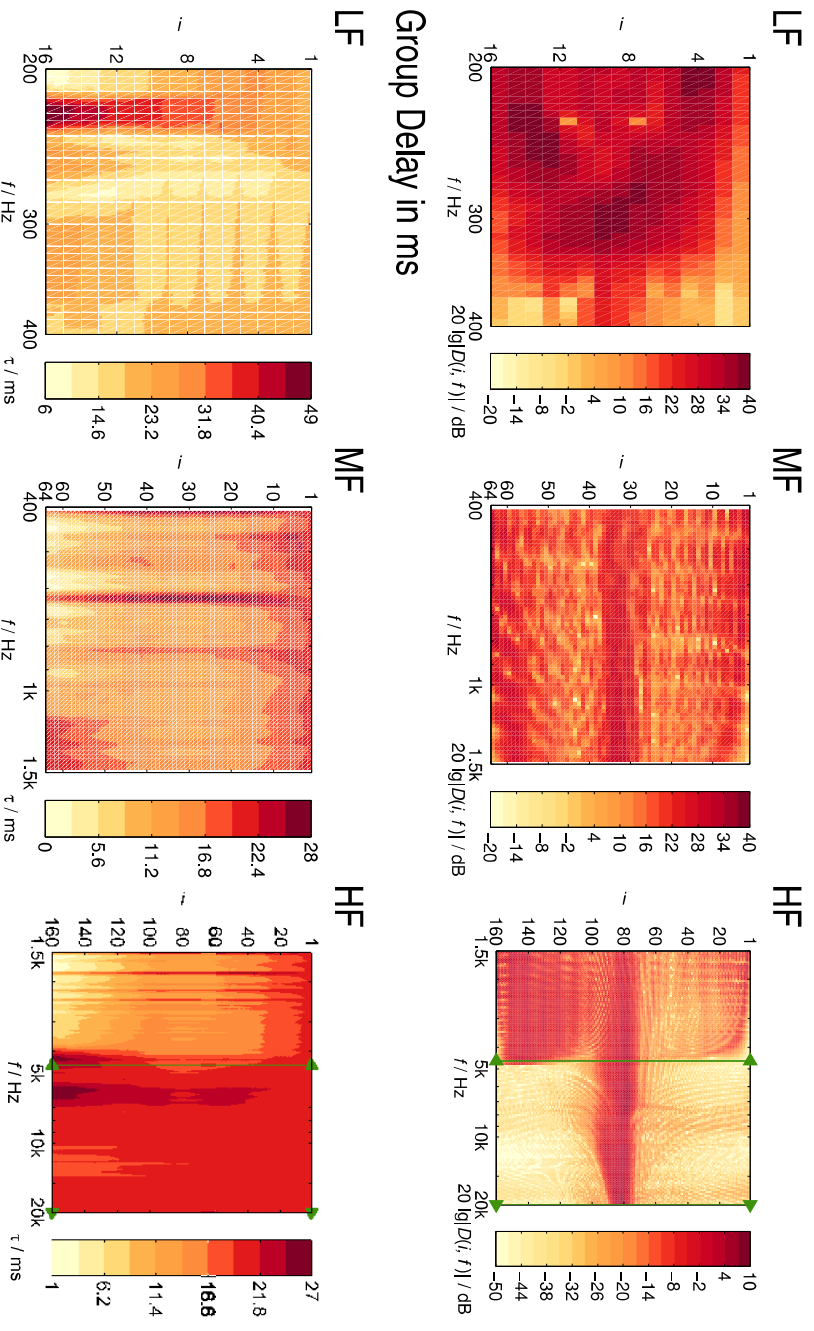
$$L_{p,a,na}(f) = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{\frac{1}{M_a} \|\mathbf{p}_{m \in M_a}(f)\|_2^2}{\frac{1}{M_{na}} \|\mathbf{p}_{m \in M_{na}}(f)\|_2^2} \right)$$

$$L_{p,des,opt,q}(f) = Q_q \left[10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{|P_{\text{des}}(m, f)|^2}{|P(m, f)|^2} \right) \right]$$



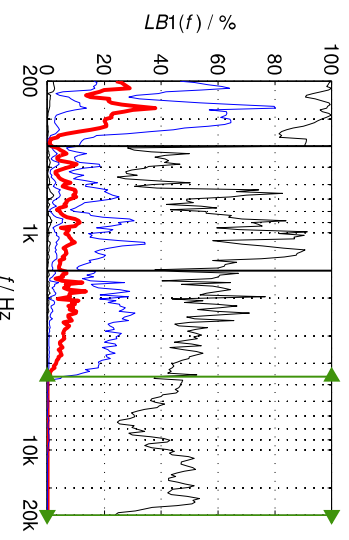
FIR Filters → Driving Function Index Plots [Tho08]

Magnitude in dB



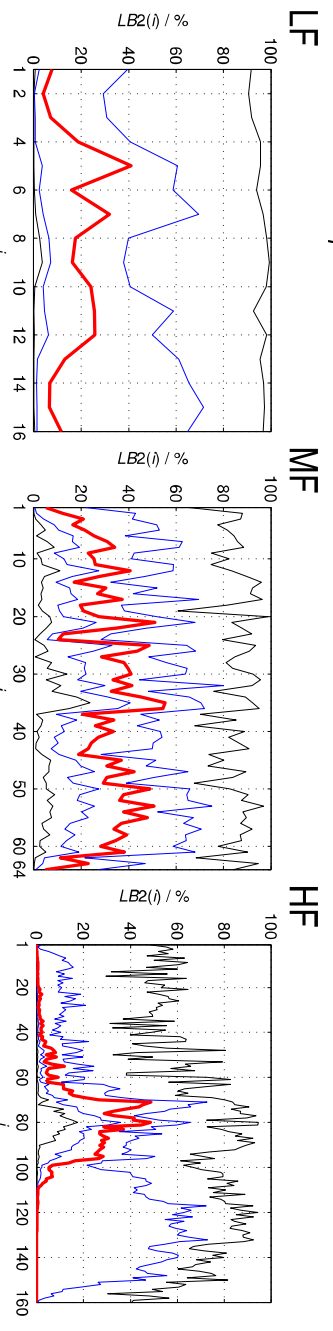
Technical Quality: Array Effort [Cho02, Bai14, Col14]

$$LB1(f) = \frac{Q_q [|D(i, f)|^2]}{\max_i [|D(i, f)|^2]}$$



$q = \{0.05, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 0.95\}$ quantiles

$$LB2(i) = \frac{Q_q [|D(i, f)|^2]}{\max_f [|D(i, f)|^2]}$$



Conclusion

- LS optimization above spatial aliasing frequency?
- technical error measures give further hints on R&D and optimization algorithm requirements
- usage of smaller waveguides → spatial aliasing shifted to higher frequencies
- phase of optimized sound field?
- what sound fields are needed in terms of perception?

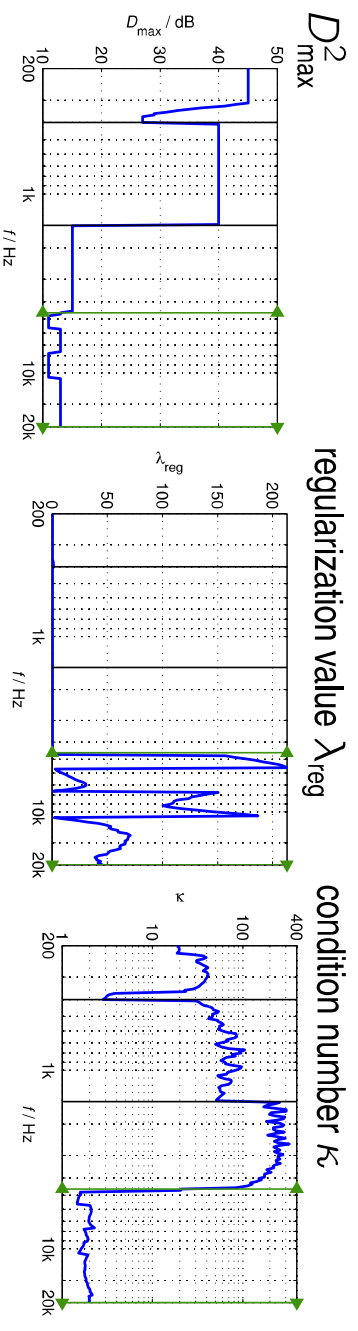
slides @ <http://spatialaudio.net>

References

[Bai13, Bai14, Bet12, Cho02, Col14, Fei09, Fei13, Mey84, Tho08, Tho09, Tho11, Tho13, VB01]

- [Bai13] Bai, M.R.; Chen, C.C. (2013): "Application of convex optimization to acoustical array signal processing." In: *J. of Snd. Vibr.*, **332**(25):6596–6616.
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- [Tho11] Thompson, A.; Baird, J.; Webb, B. (2011): "Numerically optimised touring loudspeaker arrays - Practical applications." In: *Proc. of 131st Audio Eng. Soc. Convention, New York*, #8511.
- [Tho13] Thompson, A.; Luzzaraga, J. (2013): "Drive granularity for straight and curved loudspeaker arrays." In: *Proc. of the Institute of Acoustics*, 35(2).
- [VB01] van Beurningen, G.W.J.; Start, E.W. (2000): "Optimizing directivity properties of DSP controlled loudspeaker arrays." In: *Proc. of the Institute of Acoustics*, 22(6)

Optimization Parameters



$$\mathbf{d}(f, \lambda_{\text{reg}}) = [\mathbf{G}(f)^H \mathbf{G}(f) + \lambda_{\text{reg}} \mathbf{I}_{L \times N}]^{-1} \mathbf{G}(f)^H \mathbf{p}_{\text{des}}(f)$$

Evaluation Setup LSA1

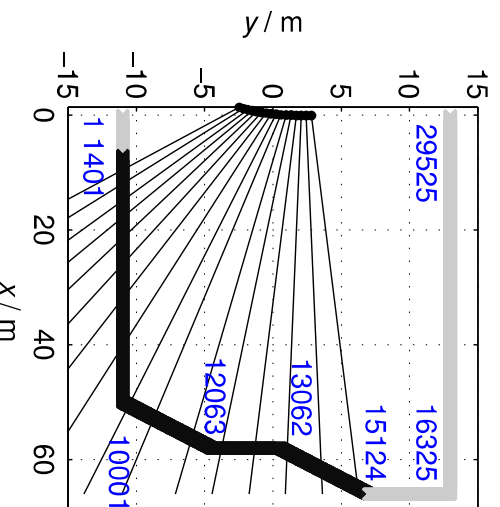
LSA1 Cabinet Model [Mey84]

height 0.372m, ideal circular / line pistons, ideal X-Over 400 Hz & 1.5 KHz

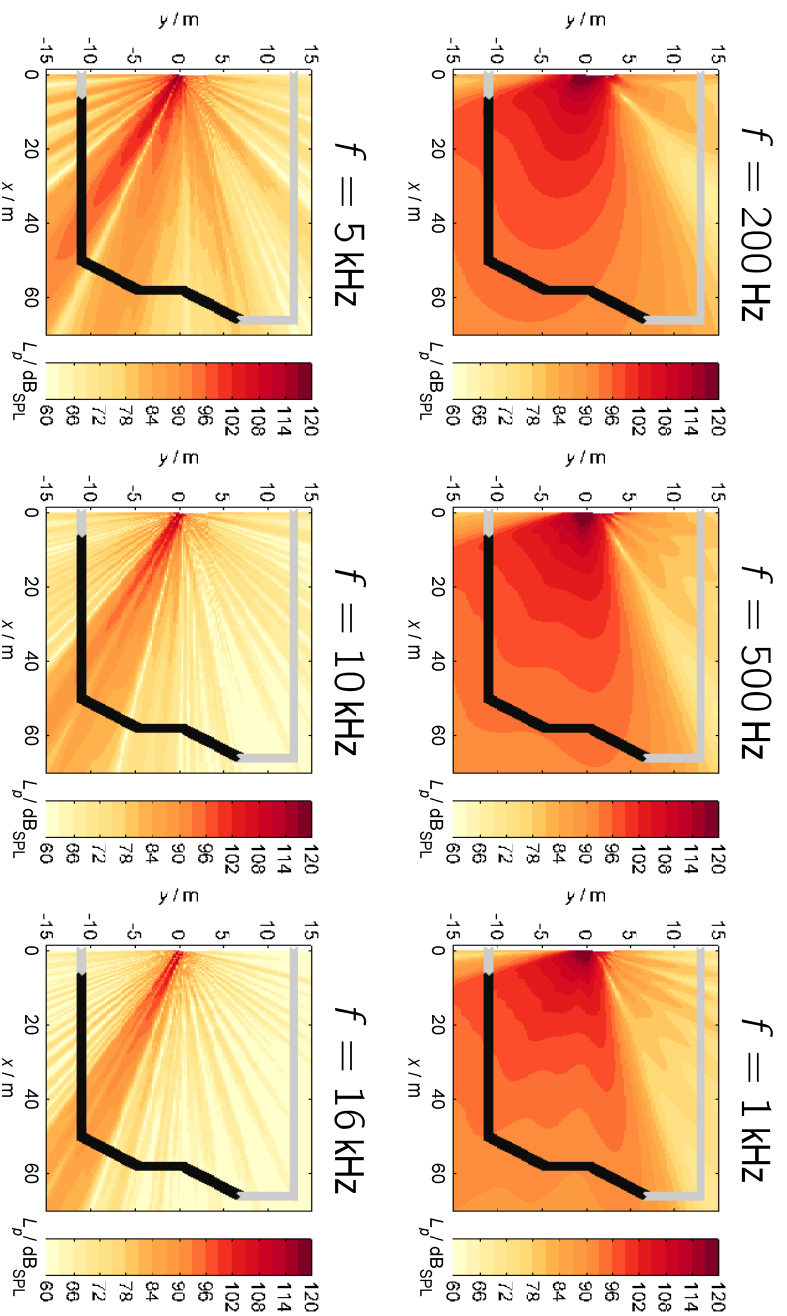
	#	f_{alias} /Hz	diameter/length in inch	Δy in inch	dB _{SPL@1W,1m}
LF	1	461	12 (circ)	14.65	96
MF	2	922	6 (circ)	7.32	94
HF	1	461	12 (line)	14.65	112

LSA Model

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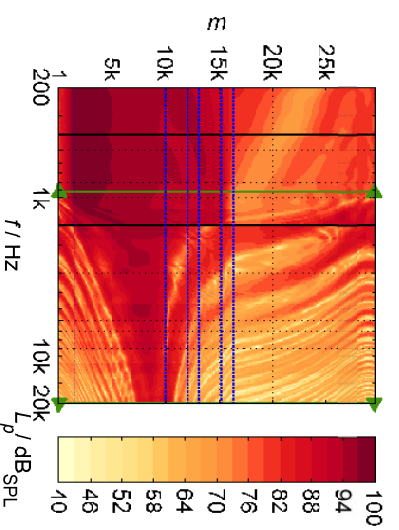


SPL Distribution in xy-Plane

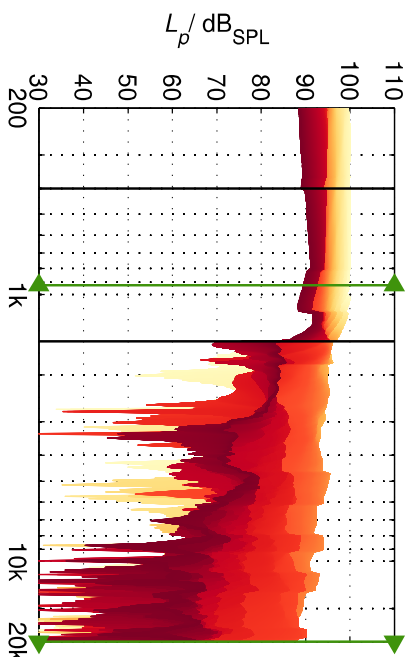


Frequency Responses & Directivity

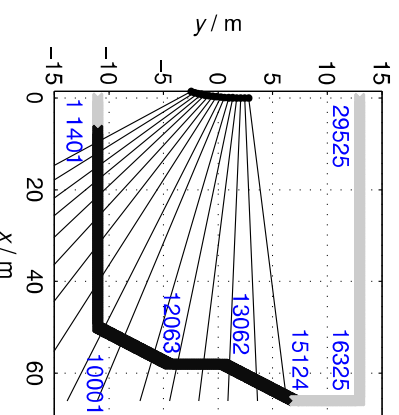
Position Index Plot [Th09]



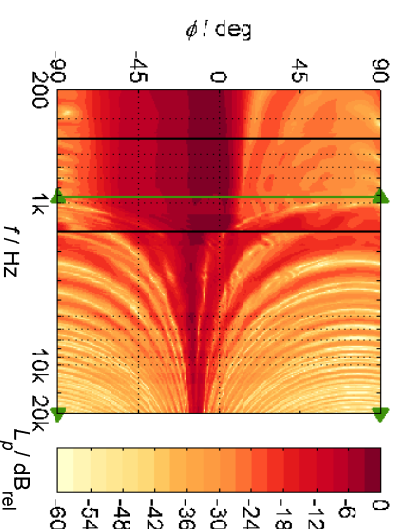
Frequency Responses in Audience Zone



Venue Setup

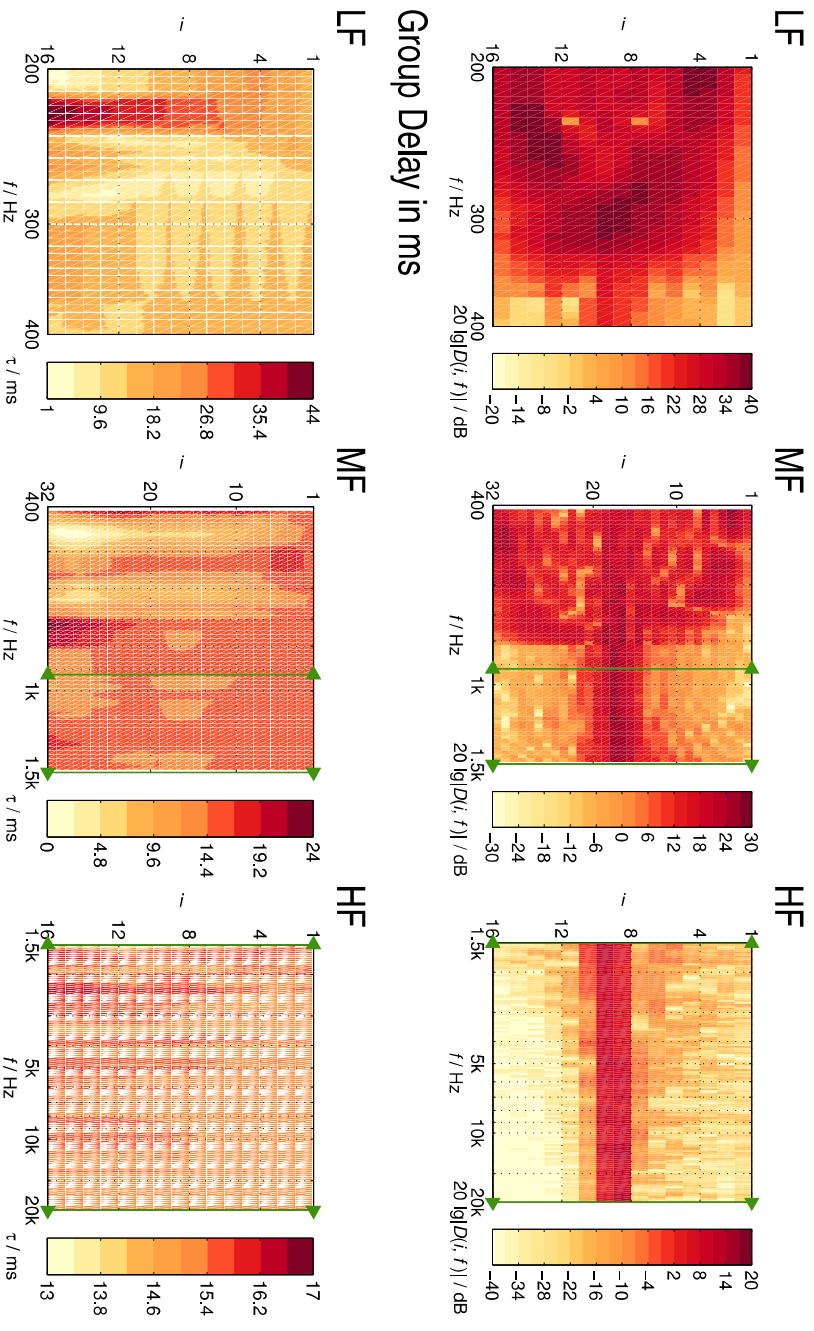


Farfield Radiation Pattern



FIR Filters → Driving Function Index Plots

Magnitude in dB



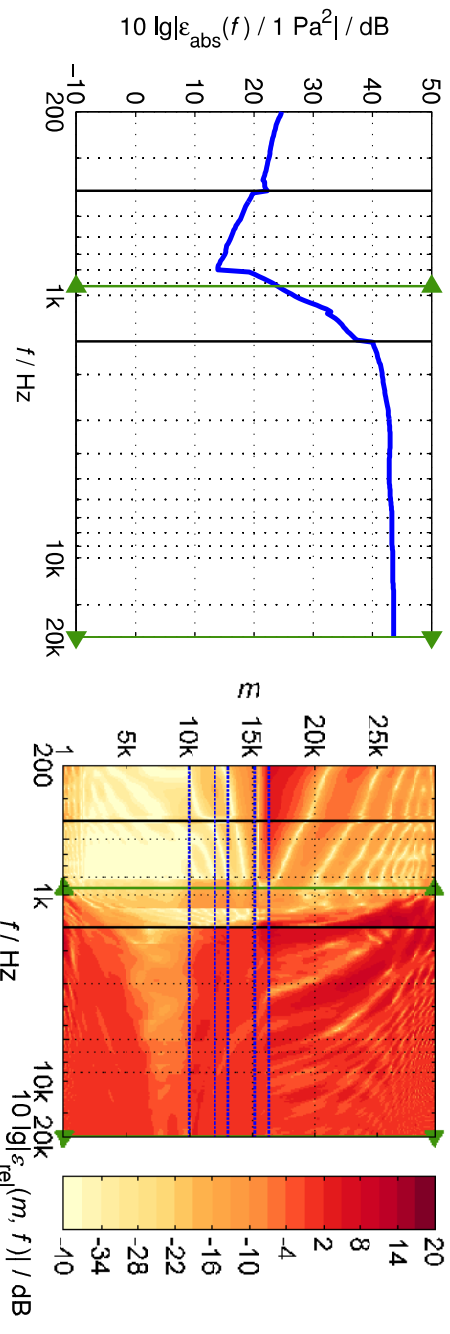
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Technical quality: Acoustic Contrast

[Choo2, Bai14, Col14]

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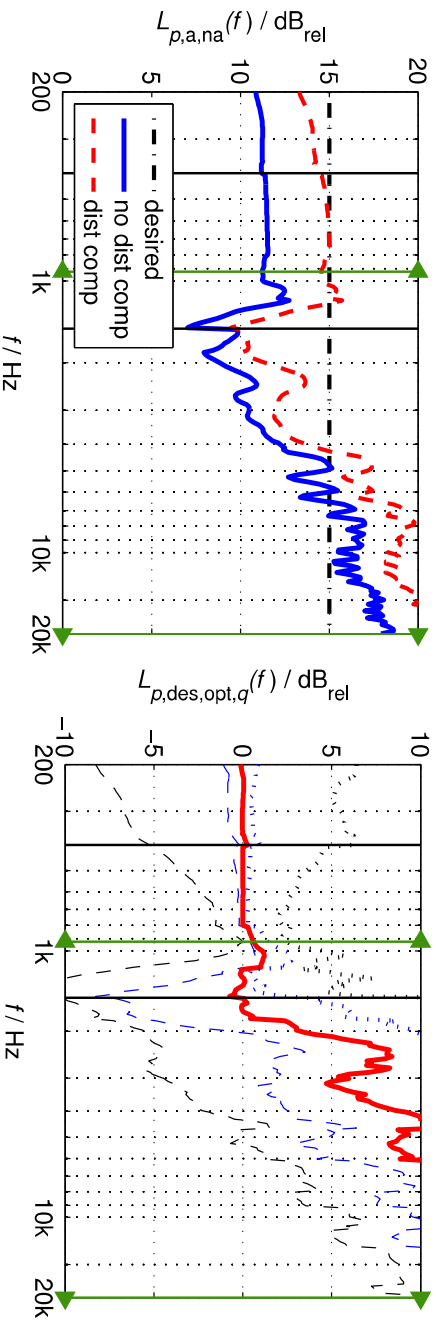
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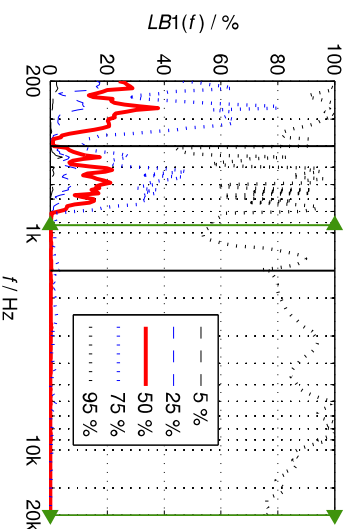
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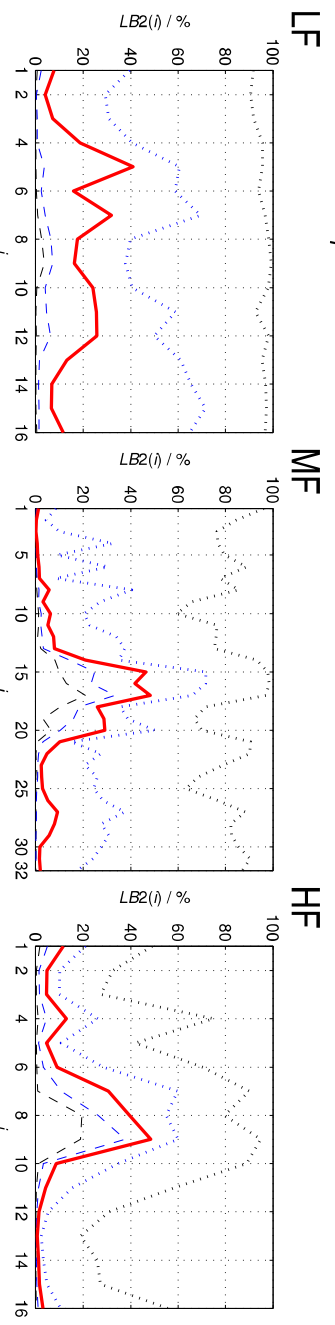


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Optimization Parameters

