



Modal Bandwidth Reduction in Data-based Binaural Synthesis including Translatory Head-movements

Nara Hahn and Sascha Spors

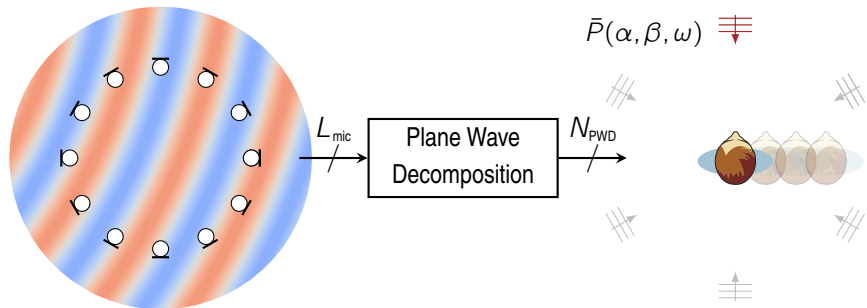
University of Rostock, Institute of Communications Engineering

41st DAGA



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Data-based Binaural Synthesis including Translatory Head-movements [Schultz and Spors, 2013]



$$\bar{P}(\alpha, \beta, \omega) \quad \Downarrow$$

$$P_{L,R}(\omega) = \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \overbrace{\bar{P}(\mathbf{0}, \alpha, \beta, \omega)}^{\text{PWD coefficient}} \overbrace{H_{L,R}(\alpha, \beta, \omega)}^{\text{far-field HRTFs}} \sin \beta d\beta d\alpha$$

$$\bar{P}(\mathbf{x}_T, \alpha, \beta, \omega) = \bar{P}(\mathbf{0}, \alpha, \beta, \omega) \times \underbrace{\exp(-i\langle \mathbf{k}_{PW}, \mathbf{x}_T \rangle)}_{\text{PW extrapolation}}$$

Influence of Phase-shifted $\bar{P}(\alpha, \omega)$

Motivation

- localization properties studied in [Winter et al., 2014]
 - physical properties not fully investigated
- ⇒ aim of this paper: examine the modal spectrum of a spatially translated sound field

Experimental conditions

- 2-dimensional scenario (xy -plane)
- continuous microphone array (no spatial sampling)
- parameters: modal bandwidth M and head-movement $\mathbf{x}_T = (r_T, \phi_T)$
- plane wave decomposition in the circular harmonics domain:

$$\bar{P}(\alpha, \omega) \xleftrightarrow[\mathcal{FS}_\alpha]{\mathcal{FS}_\alpha^{-1}} i^m \check{S}_m(\omega), \quad \check{S}_m(\omega) = \frac{\mathring{S}_m(r, \omega)}{J_m(\frac{\omega}{c} r)}$$

Spatial Translation



$$i^m \check{S}_m(\omega) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{S}_\alpha} \bar{P}(\alpha, \omega)$$

$$\downarrow \times e^{-i\frac{\omega}{c} r_\tau \cos(\alpha - \phi_\tau)}$$

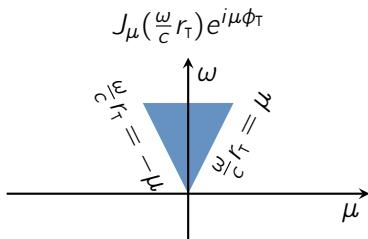
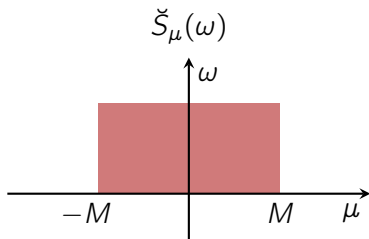
$$i^m \check{S}_{\tau, m}(\omega) \xleftarrow{\mathcal{F}\mathcal{S}_\alpha^{-1}} \bar{P}_\tau(\alpha, \omega)$$

$$\check{S}_{\tau, m}(\omega) = \sum_{\mu=-\infty}^{\infty} \check{S}_\mu(\omega) J_{\mu-m}\left(\frac{\omega}{c} r_\tau\right) e^{i(\mu-m)\phi_\tau}$$

⇒ cross-correlation of $\check{S}_m(\omega)$ and $J_m\left(\frac{\omega}{c} r_\tau\right) e^{im\phi_\tau}$ in the modal domain

Translation of a Spatially Band-limited Sound Field

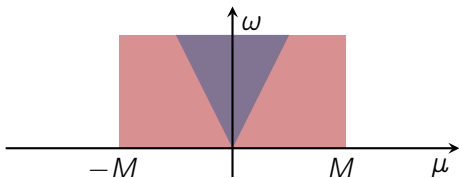
$$\check{S}_{T,m}(\omega) \approx \sum_{\mu=-M}^M \check{S}_{\mu}(\omega) J_{\mu-m}\left(\frac{\omega}{c} r_T\right) e^{i(\mu-m)\phi_T}$$



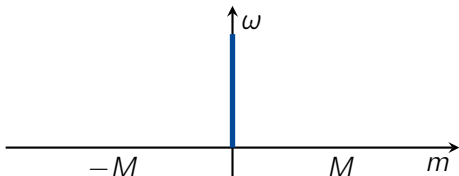
Translation of a Spatially Band-limited Sound Field

($m = 0$)

$$\check{S}_\mu(\omega) \times J_{\mu-m}\left(\frac{\omega}{c} r_T\right) e^{i(\mu-m)\phi_T}$$



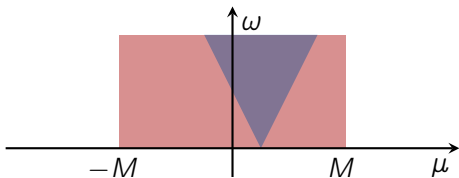
$$\check{S}_{T,m}(\omega)$$



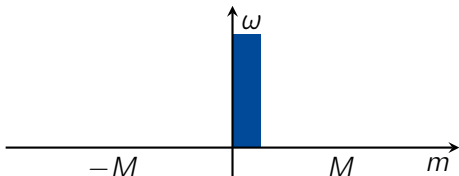
Translation of a Spatially Band-limited Sound Field

$$(0 < m < M - \frac{\omega}{c} r_T)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \check{S}_\mu(\omega) \\ & \times \\ & J_{\mu-m}\left(\frac{\omega}{c} r_T\right) e^{i(\mu-m)\phi_T} \end{aligned}$$



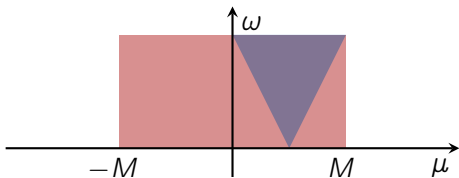
$$\check{S}_{T,m}(\omega)$$



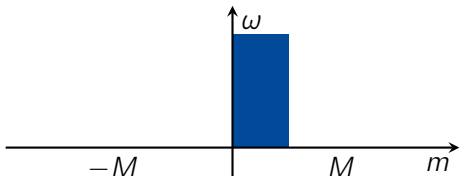
Translation of a Spatially Band-limited Sound Field

$$(m = M - \frac{\omega}{c} r_T)$$

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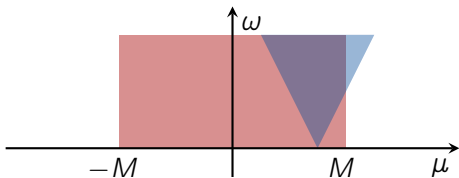
$$\check{S}_{T,m}(\omega)$$



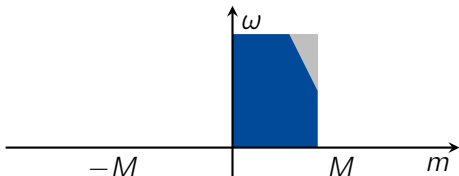
Translation of a Spatially Band-limited Sound Field

$$(M - \frac{\omega}{c} r_T < m < M)$$

$$\check{S}_\mu(\omega) \times J_{\mu-m}(\frac{\omega}{c} r_T) e^{i(\mu-m)\phi_T}$$



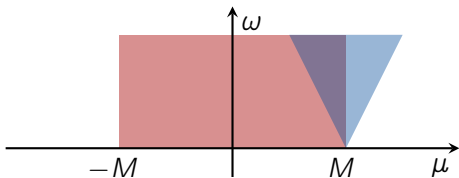
$$\check{S}_{T,m}(\omega)$$



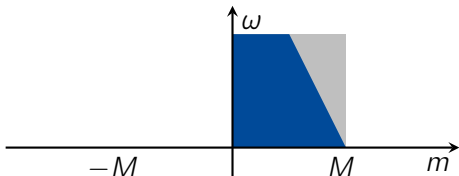
Translation of a Spatially Band-limited Sound Field

($m = M$)

$$\check{S}_\mu(\omega) \times J_{\mu-m}\left(\frac{\omega}{c} r_T\right) e^{i(\mu-m)\phi_T}$$



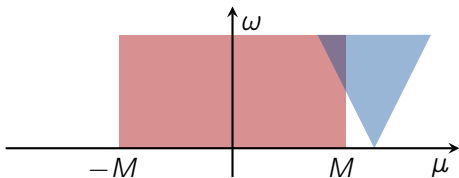
$$\check{S}_{T,m}(\omega)$$



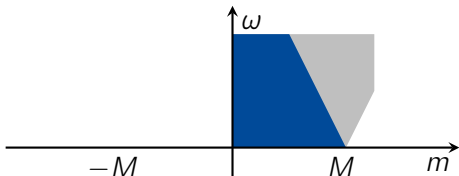
Translation of a Spatially Band-limited Sound Field

$$(M < m < M + \frac{\omega}{c} r_T)$$

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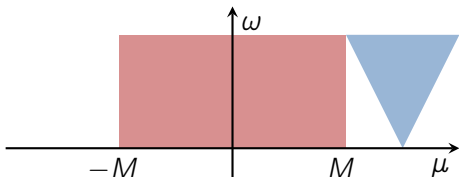
$$\check{S}_{T,m}(\omega)$$



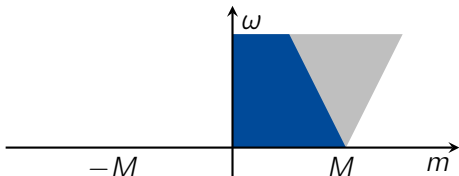
Translation of a Spatially Band-limited Sound Field

$$(m = M + \frac{\omega}{c} r_T)$$

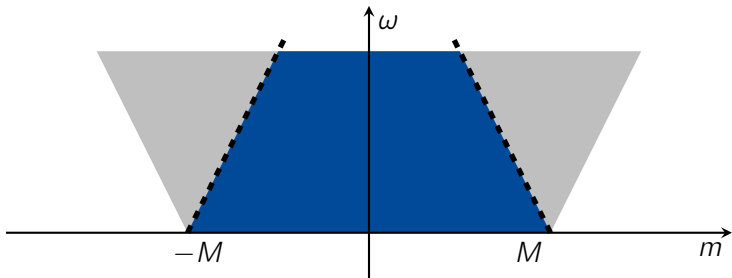
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$$\check{S}_{T,m}(\omega)$$



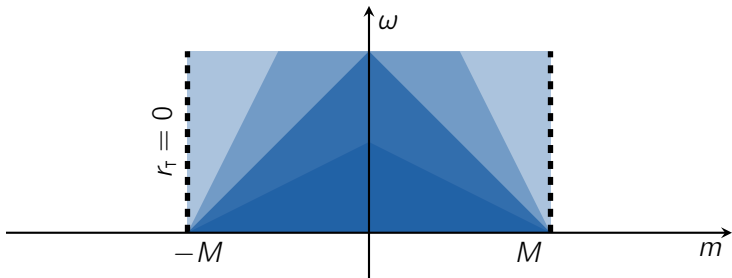
Modal Spectrum



- trapezoidal / triangular error-free region
- slope: $\pm \frac{\omega}{c} r_T$

\Rightarrow For a given ω_0 , the modal spectrum at \mathbf{x}_T is accurate only up to $M_T = M - \lceil \frac{\omega_0}{c} r_T \rceil$.

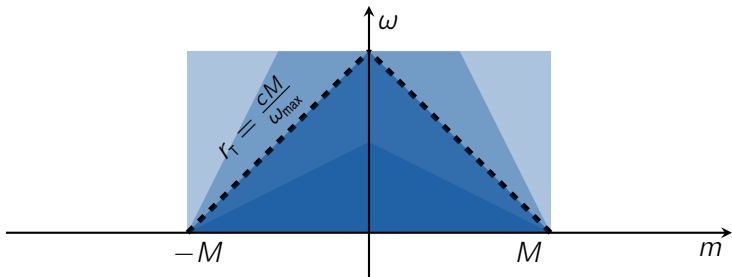
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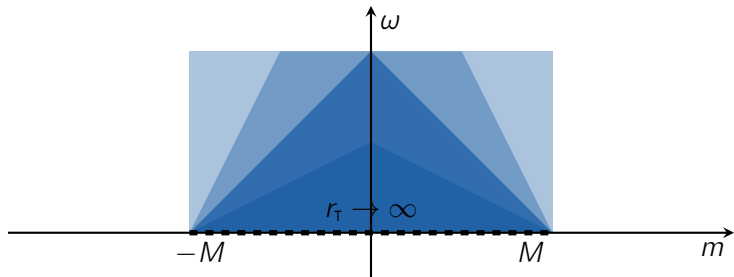
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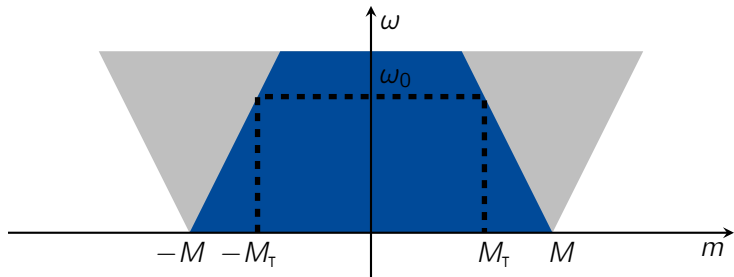
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Modal Spectrum

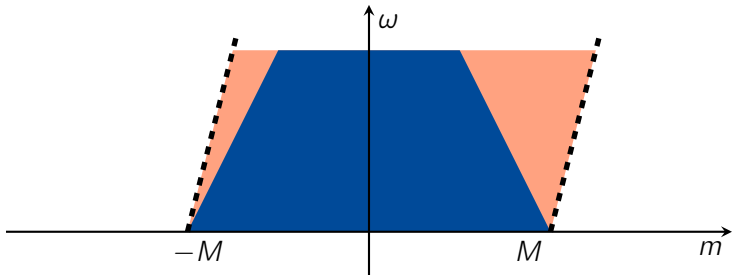


- trapezoidal / triangular error-free region

- slope: $\pm \frac{\omega}{c} r_T$

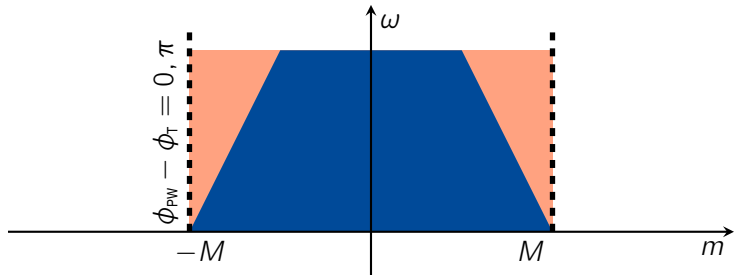
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Modal Spectrum



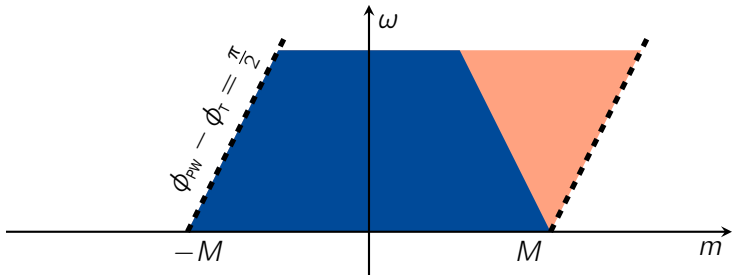
- parallelogram-shaped region with moderate error (≈ -20 dB)
- slope: $\frac{\omega}{c} r_T \sin(\phi_{PW} - \phi_T)$
- energy along the direction of plane wave propagation (\rightarrow)

Modal Spectrum



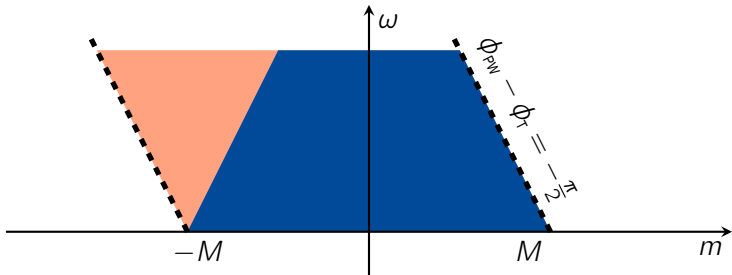
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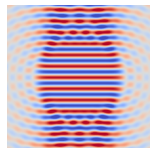


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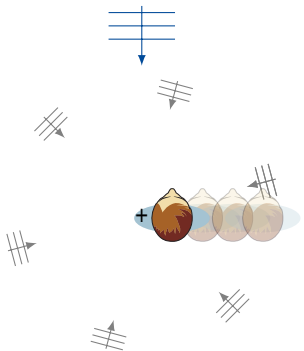


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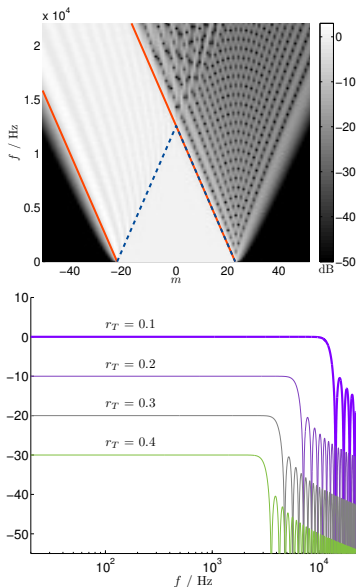


($f = 1$ kHz, $M = 23$)

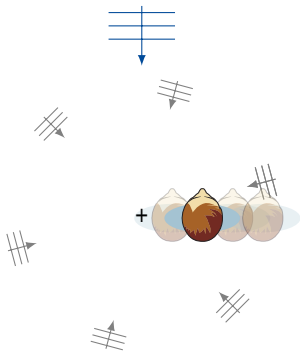
Evaluation



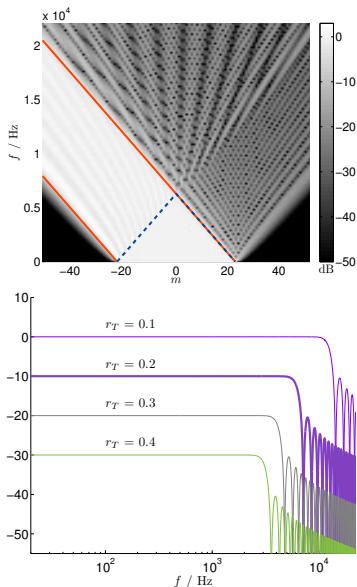
- sound field: $\phi_{PW} = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, $M = 23$
- translation: $r_T = \{0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4\}$, $\phi_T = 0$
- bandwidth: $M_T^{(1 \text{ kHz})} = \{21, 19, 17, 15\}$



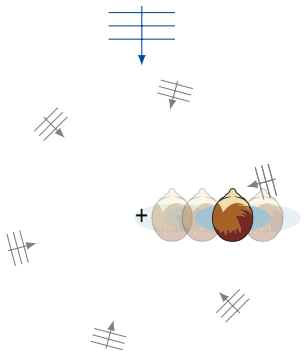
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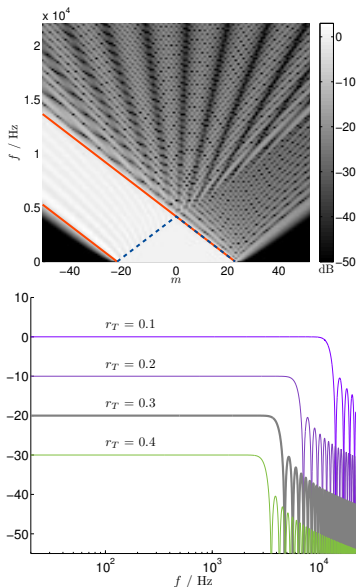
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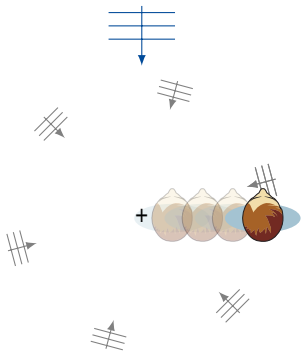
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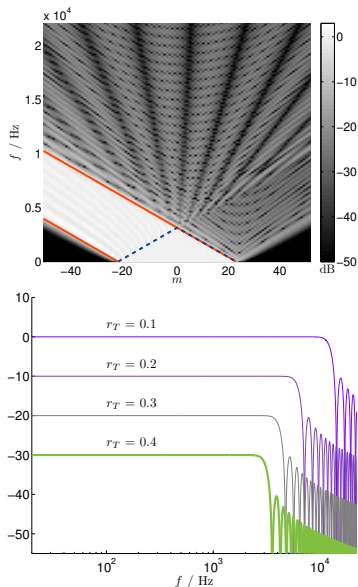
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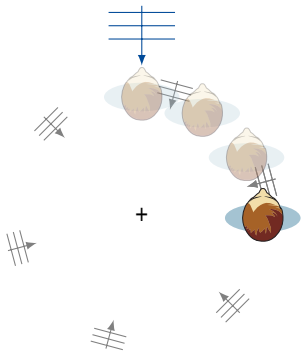
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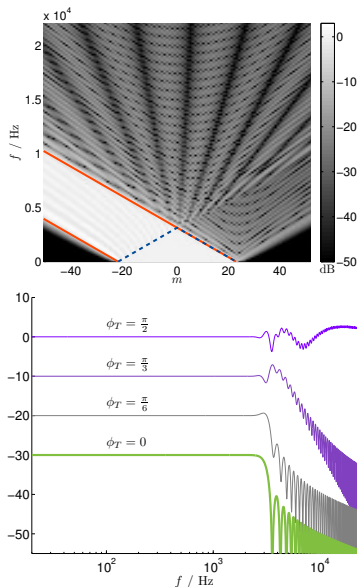
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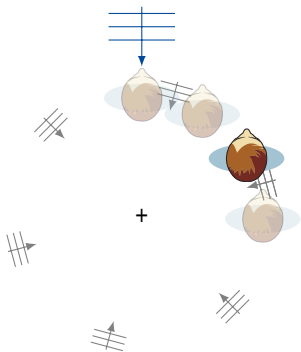
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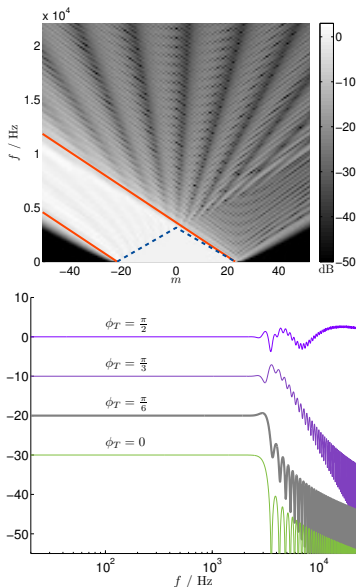
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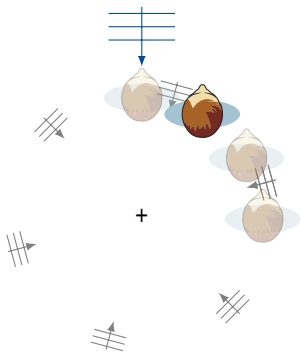
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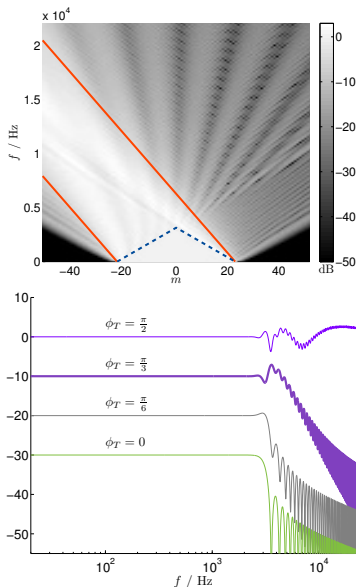
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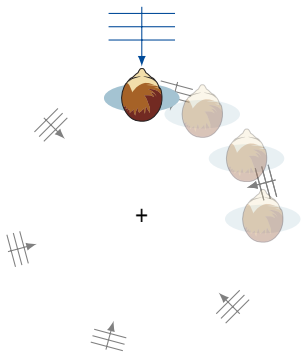
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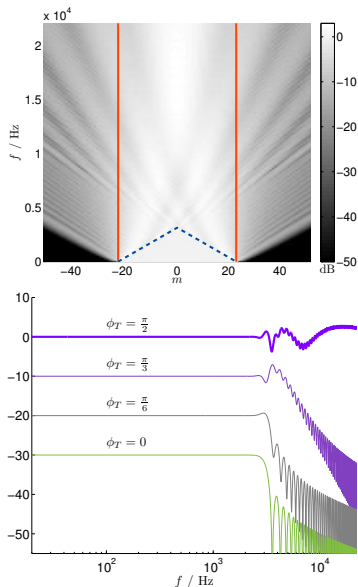
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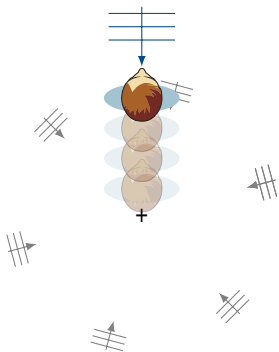
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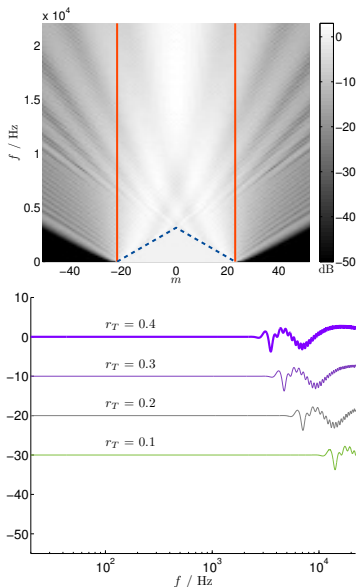
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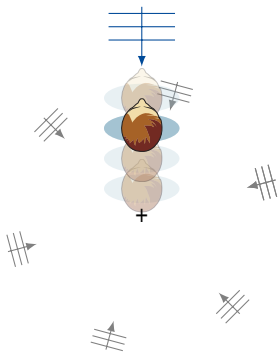
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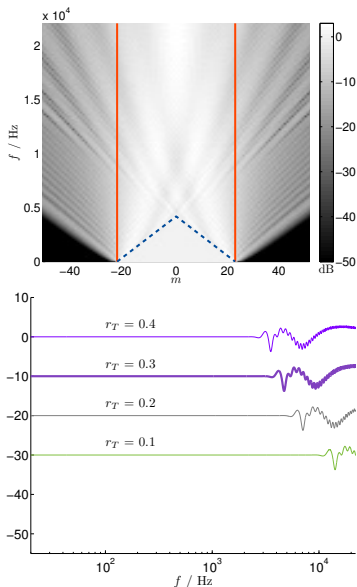
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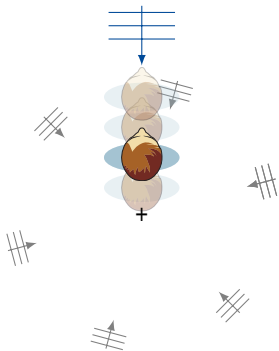
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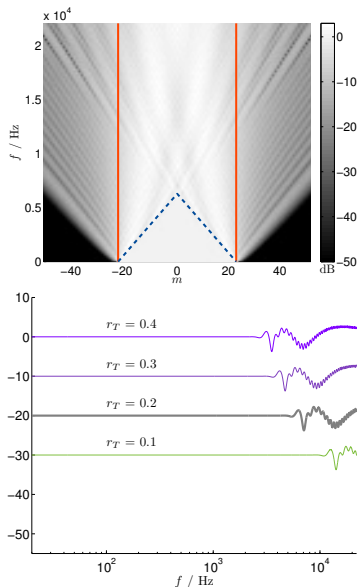
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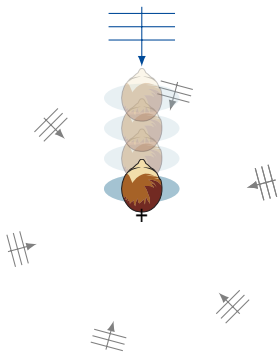
Evaluation



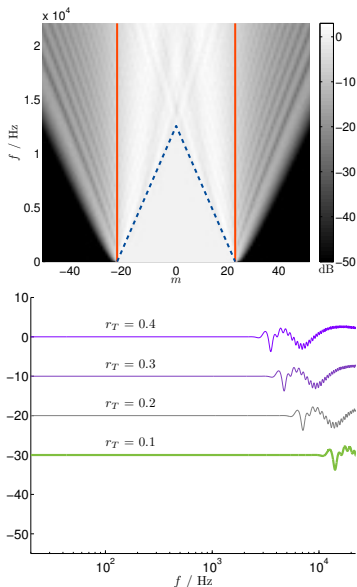
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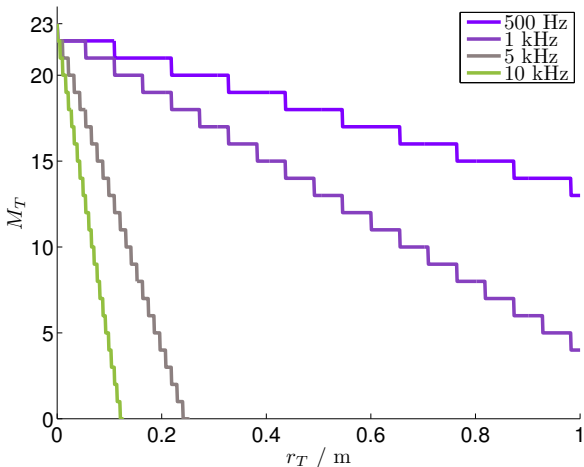
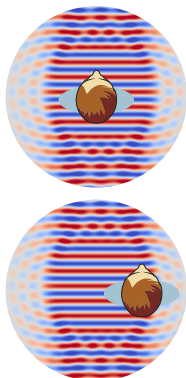
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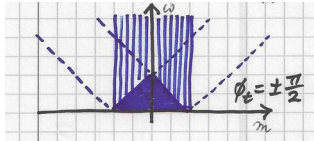


Conclusion



Outlook

- temporal and spectral properties
- perceptual properties: coloration and localization
- influence of discrete plane wave decomposition



THANK YOU!



<http://spatialaudio.net>