AURALIZATION SYSTEM WITH HIGH FIDELITY SPATIAL INFORMATION

Nicolas Werner, Jean-Jacques Embrechts and Stéphane Lesoinne, - University of Liège, Dept. Of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science, B-4000 Liège, Belgium

Theory

Directional RIR Definition



 $h_{SR}(\theta,\phi,t)d\Omega$

is the RIR associated to a very small solid angle $d\Omega$ including the direction of interest and evaluated at the listener location

M = 26 solid angles (directional microphones)



Statistical errors: Comparison for several Directional resolutions



Echograms to Impulse



Ray tracing Software



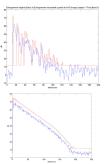
Directional echogram



Phase is recreated for every direction during the conversion



Directional Room Impulse Response Comparison between echogram and recontructed echogram for IR:



Reproduction Headphone

headphones auralization the sound contribution coming from a given direction of incidence (first reflections) or from a given solid angle (other contributions) must be convolved with the corresponding HRTF

$$\begin{split} sBinaural_{g,d} &= \sum_{refl=1}^{P} \left((s_{Mono} \otimes Imp_{refl}) \otimes hrtf_{g,d} \left((\theta_{refl} - \alpha) , \phi_{refl}) \right) \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^{M} \left((s_{Mono} \otimes RID_k) \otimes hrtf_{g,d} \left((\theta_k - \alpha) , \phi_k) \right) \end{split}$$

Loudspeakers Reproduction

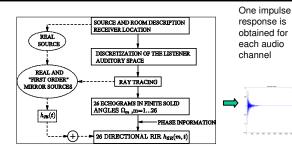
VBAP Panning law is used



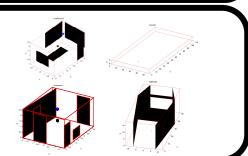
$$S_{j} \ = \ \sum_{\substack{refl=1\\M}}^{p} \left(\left(sMono \otimes Imp_{refl} \right) \times Coeff_{j} \left(\theta_{refl}, \phi_{refl} \right) \right)$$

 $\otimes RID_k) \times Coeff_j(\theta_k, \phi_k))$

Algorithm with separate first



Echograms and Decay Curves



Auralization

- Real-time partitioned convolution (low latency)

For example, in case of headphones:

$$y_L = anecho * BRIR_L$$

$$y_R = anecho * BRIR_R$$

- Output on soundcard (alsa driver)
- Interactivity (GUI, head-tracker, mouse, keyboard)

It is interesting for some particular virtual spaces, to reproduce the effects of directional RIRs, not only for the first-orders mirror sources, but also for the whole

This technique is mostly useful in spaces where diffusion is not predominant, and particularly at low and medium frequencies.

Directional TR30

Instead of traditional spatial parameters (for example IACC or Lateral fraction), we suggest the use of directional parameters such as Tr30Dir, E80Dir or E160Dir.

