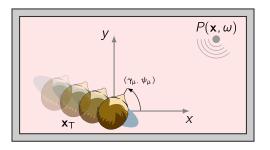


Localization Properties of Data-based Binaural Synthesis including Translatory Head-Movements

<u>Fiete Winter</u>, Frank Schultz and Sascha Spors University of Rostock Institute of Communications Engineering

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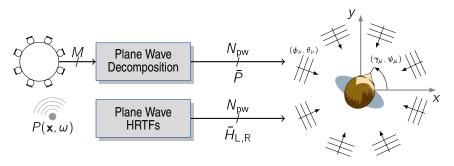
Binaural Synthesis using BRTFs



$$B_{\mathsf{L},\mathsf{R}}(\gamma_{\mu},\psi_{\mu},\mathbf{x}_{\mathsf{T}},\omega)$$

- (densely) sampled grid of BRTFs for head rotations and translatory shifts required
- no efficient realization for multiple sound sources or diffuse sound fields
- individual BRTFs require repetition of measurements for each room

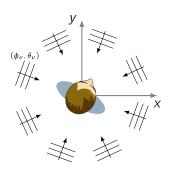
Binaural Synthesis using MRTFs and Plane Wave HRTFs



$$B_{\mathsf{L},\mathsf{R}}(\gamma_{\mu},\psi_{\mu},\mathbf{x}_{\mathsf{T}},\omega) = \sum_{j=1}^{N_{\mathsf{pw}}} ar{H}_{\mathsf{L},\mathsf{R}}(\phi_{
u}-\gamma_{\mu}, heta_{
u}-\psi_{\mu},\omega)\,ar{P}(\phi_{
u}, heta_{
u},\mathbf{x}_{\mathsf{T}},\omega)$$

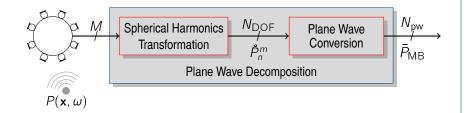
- + separation of HRTF data capture and sound field acquisition
- + translatory shift can be considered by phase shift of plane waves

Translatory Head-Movements



$$\bar{P}(\phi_{\nu}, \theta_{\nu}, \mathbf{x}_{\mathsf{T}}, \omega) = \bar{P}(\phi_{\nu}, \theta_{\nu}, \mathbf{0}, \omega) \exp\left(+i\frac{\omega}{c}\mathbf{n}_{\nu}^{\mathsf{T}}\mathbf{x}_{\mathsf{T}}\right)$$

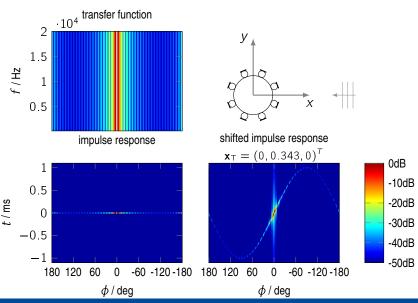
Modal Beamformer



$$\begin{split} \bar{P}_{\mathsf{MB}}(\phi_{\nu},\theta_{\nu},\mathbf{0},\boldsymbol{\omega}) &\propto \sum_{n=0}^{N_{\mathsf{SHT}}} \sum_{m=-n}^{n} \frac{\mathring{P}_{n}^{m}(\omega)}{d_{n}(\omega)} Y_{n}^{m}\left(\phi_{\nu},\theta_{\nu}\right) \\ \bar{P}_{\mathsf{MB}}(\phi_{\nu},\theta_{\nu},\mathbf{x}_{\mathsf{T}},\omega) &= \bar{P}_{\mathsf{MB}}(\phi_{\nu},\theta_{\nu},\mathbf{0},\omega) \exp\left(+\mathrm{i} \frac{\omega}{c} \mathbf{n}_{\nu}^{\mathsf{T}} \mathbf{x}_{\mathsf{T}}\right) \end{split}$$

- Degrees of Freedom (3D): $N_{DOF} = (N_{SHT} + 1)^2$
- Radial Filter d_n(ω) depends on array geometry

Modal Beamformer - Example



Experiments

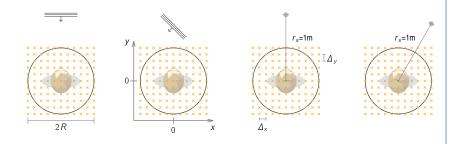
Influence of Parameters on Human Localization

- amount of translatory movement x_T
- modal resolution/order of Spherical Harmonics Transform N_{SHT}
- number of plane waves/resolution of HRTF dataset N_{PW}
- captured sound field $P(\mathbf{x}, \omega)$

Estimation of Localization

- horizontal localization binaural model [Dietz2011]
- a-priori training of ITD-Azimuth Lookup Table [Wierstorf2013]
- ullet TU BERLIN QU KEMAR HRTFs, 3m distance, 1° azimuth resolution

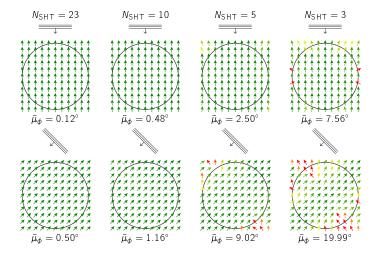
Simulation Setup



- translatory movement \mathbf{x}_{\top} on regular grid ($\Delta_x = \Delta_y = 0.1 \mathrm{m}$)
- listener is looking into positive y ($\gamma=90^\circ$, $\psi=0^\circ$)
- limitation to horizontal plane ($\theta = 0$) $\rightarrow N_{DOF} = 2N_{SHT} + 1$
- continuous $(M \to \infty)$ array of radius R = 0.5m
- "open sphere"-array $d_n(\omega) = 4\pi i^n j_n\left(\frac{\omega}{c}R\right)$

Results - Modal Resolution I

$$N_{PW} = 360$$



Results - Modal Resolution II

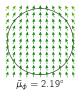
$$N_{PW} = 360$$

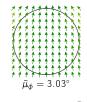
$$N_{\text{SHT}} = 23$$

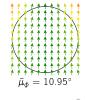
$$N_{\mathsf{SHT}}=10$$

$$N_{SHT} = 5$$

$$N_{SHT} = 3$$

















Results - HRTF Resolution

$$N_{\rm SHT}=10 \rightarrow N_{\rm DOF}=21$$

$$N_{\text{PW}}=10$$

$$N_{PW} = 15$$

$$N_{PW} = 18$$

$$N_{PW} = 24$$

$$N_{PW} = 360$$











Discussion & Summary

Localization Properties

- localization more accurate for sources in look direction
- reduction of modal resolution leads to degradation of localization
- shifting orthogonal to the source direction increases localization error
- interpolation in plane wave domain does not lead to significant benefit

Future Work

- validation of localization model for binaural synthesis
- coloration and distance perception



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Binaural Model

