

# three diminsional sound reproduction in Vehicles based on data mining techniques

Maosheng Zhang, Ruimin Hu, Lin JIang

computer school, wuhan university  
Bayi road, Wuhan, China

**Abstract.** The abstract should summarize the contents of the paper and should contain at least 70 and at most 150 words. It should be written using the *abstract* environment.

**Keywords:** Vehicles, sound, data mining, reproduction

## 1 Introduction

Sound systems for vehicle have been well researched by scientists and engineers. Akitoshi Yamada developed a sound reproduction system for vehicle using only a pair of loudspeakers in 1982[1]. The system comprised a transfer function, a delay circuit, and a reverberation circuit. With the help of these components, a surrounding sound system was implemented. Honda Motor designed a sound reproducing apparatus for vehicle in 1990[2]. The apparatus takes advantage of a acoustic duct and a loudspeaker placing in the duct. In 2003, Takeshi reproduced a requiered sound image for the specified seat with a sound system consisting of two loudspeakers for Vehicles[3]. In addition, sound systems using more than two loudspeakers are developed to generate surrounding ambiance acoustic effects[4][5]. A sound entertainment system for determined positions in a vehicle is proposed by David in 2007. This system provides ultrasonic waves and cancels the unwanted noise[6]. FORD Motor Company invented a multichannel sound reproduction system for vehicles and applied for a patent in 2017[5]. The embodiments mentioned in this papent compposed of several loudspeakers, including a low-frequency loudspeaker or sub-woofer, placing in pilars, door frames and vehicle roof. Obviously, the sound reproduction system for entertainment in vehicle are well researched. Lots of patents about sound reproduction in vehicle are applied by vehicle companies to recreate acoustic environment[7][8][6][9]. However, sound spatial perception is far from satisfactory and acoustic virtual reality has not been implemented in vehicle. Three-dimensional (3D) sound reproduction system provides immersive perception about sound sources and thus enhances the sensation of reality[10][11][12]. It is necessary to reproduce 3D sound to enjoy realistic acoustic environment and sound events in vehicle.

The most there popular 3-D sound reproduction algorithms include Wave Field Synthesis(WFS), Ambisonics and Amplitude panning. WFS is based on Huyghens principle and it is able to reproduce the whole sound field and thus the

real sound immersion was recreated[13]. However, WFS method is not practicle since there are too many loudspeakers requiered in WFS system. Ambisonics system reproduces the sound pressure at listening point in the center of spherical loudspeaker array. While, it is impossible to configure a spherical loudspeaker array in vehicle. Amplitude panning is a widely used sound reproduction technique due to its computational efficiency. Vector base amplitude panning (VBAP) is a popular sound reproduction technique to render the sound direction and distance. And thus VBAP is considered as a promising technique to recreate sound events. Unfortunately, VBAP system requiers a spherical loudspeaker array, which is not satisfied in vehicle.

## 2 tree regression

## 3 three diminsional sound reproduction algorithm in Vehicles

## 4 experiment

## 5 conclusion

## References

1. A. Yamada, "Sound reproduction system for motor vehicle," *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, vol. 72, no. 3, pp. 1101–1101, 1982.
2. K. Terai, S. Saiki, K. Murata, K. Satoh, Y. Kumura, Y. Nakama, M. Ogawa, and S. Obata, "Sound reproducing apparatus for use in vehicle," *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, vol. 88, no. 5, pp. 2518–2518, 1990.
3. T. Enya, Y. Sato, and I. Aichi, "Sound output apparatus for an automotive vehicle," 2003.
4. D. L. Clark and J. W. Steuber, "Vehicle audio system," *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, vol. 104, no. 6, p. 3155, 1998.
5. M. C. A. S. N. M. Orellana, Fernando Mar (Benito Juarez, "Loudspeaker arrangement in a vehicle," Patent 9725047, August, 2017. [Online]. Available: <http://www.freepatentsonline.com/9725047.html>
6. D. S., B. E., D. VallWendell, and C. Johnson, "Audio reception control arrangement and method for a vehicle," *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, vol. 155, no. 6, pp. 3151–3156, 2007.
7. J. G. G Simon, "Method and apparatus for control of personal digital media devices using a vehicle audio system," Patent 10/870,424, August, 2005. [Online]. Available: <https://academic.microsoft.com/#/detail/1600054936>
8. M. Vu, B. Boblett, N. Penke, K. Hsieh, and J. Nuxoll, "Vehicle audio system interface," Patent 13/671660, August, 2014. [Online]. Available: <http://www.freepatentsonline.com/y2014/0096003.html>
9. J. S. Gibson, "Vehicle human machine interface with auto-customization," Patent 14/672698, August, 2015. [Online]. Available: <http://www.freepatentsonline.com/y2015/0277735.html>

10. A. Gupta and T. D. Abhayapala, "Three-dimensional sound field reproduction using multiple circular loudspeaker arrays," *IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON AUDIO, SPEECH, AND LANGUAGE PROCESSING*, VOL. 19, NO. 5, JULY 2011, vol. 19, no. 5, pp. 1149–1160, July 2011.
11. D. Comminiello, S. Cecchi, M. Scarpiniti, M. Gasparini, L. Romoli, F. Piazza, and A. Uncini, "Intelligent acoustic interfaces with multisensor acquisition for immersive reproduction," *IEEE Transactions on Multimedia*, vol. 15, no. 8, pp. 591–598, AUGUST 2015.
12. M. Zhang, R. Hu, S. Chen, X. Wang, D. Li, and L. Jiang, "Spatial perception reproduction of sound events based on sound property coincidences," in *International conference on Multimedia and Expro*. IEEE, 2015.
13. G. Firtha, P. Fiala, F. Schultz, and S. Spors, "Improved referencing schemes for 2.5d wave field synthesis driving functions," *IEEE Transactions on Audio, Speech, and Language Processing*, vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 1117–1127, MAY 2017.