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Technology  
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## MOTIVATION

- Interaction between the user and the virtual acoustic environment (VAE) is of increasing interest (e.g. [1])
- But what about interaction by means of self-generated sound?

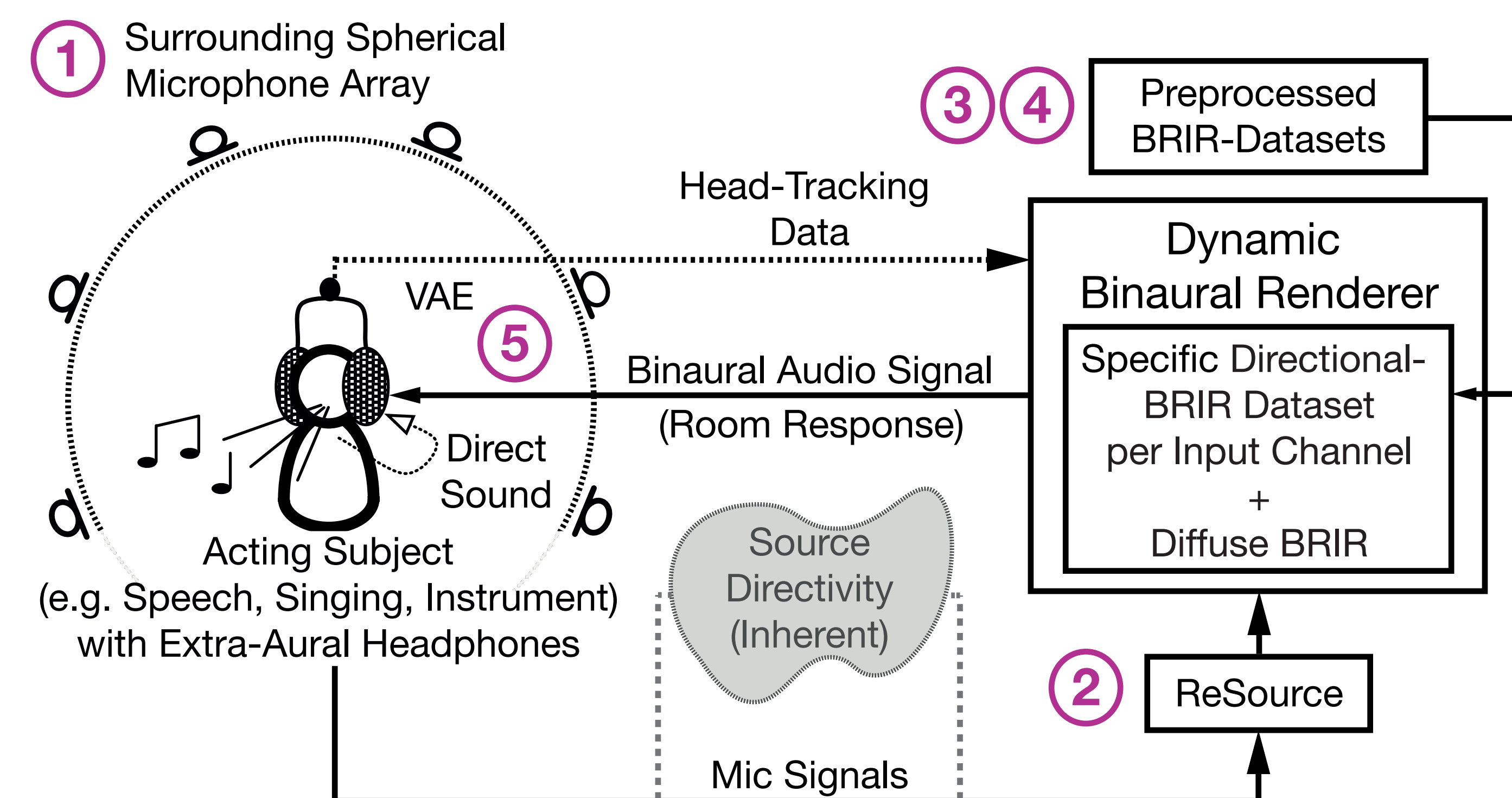
### Self-generated sound

- Organic signals (speech, singing, handclaps)
- Interactive sound (playing an instrument)

### Benefits for VAEs

- New possibilities for natural interaction with the VAE
- Possibly enhanced presence and immersion [2][3]

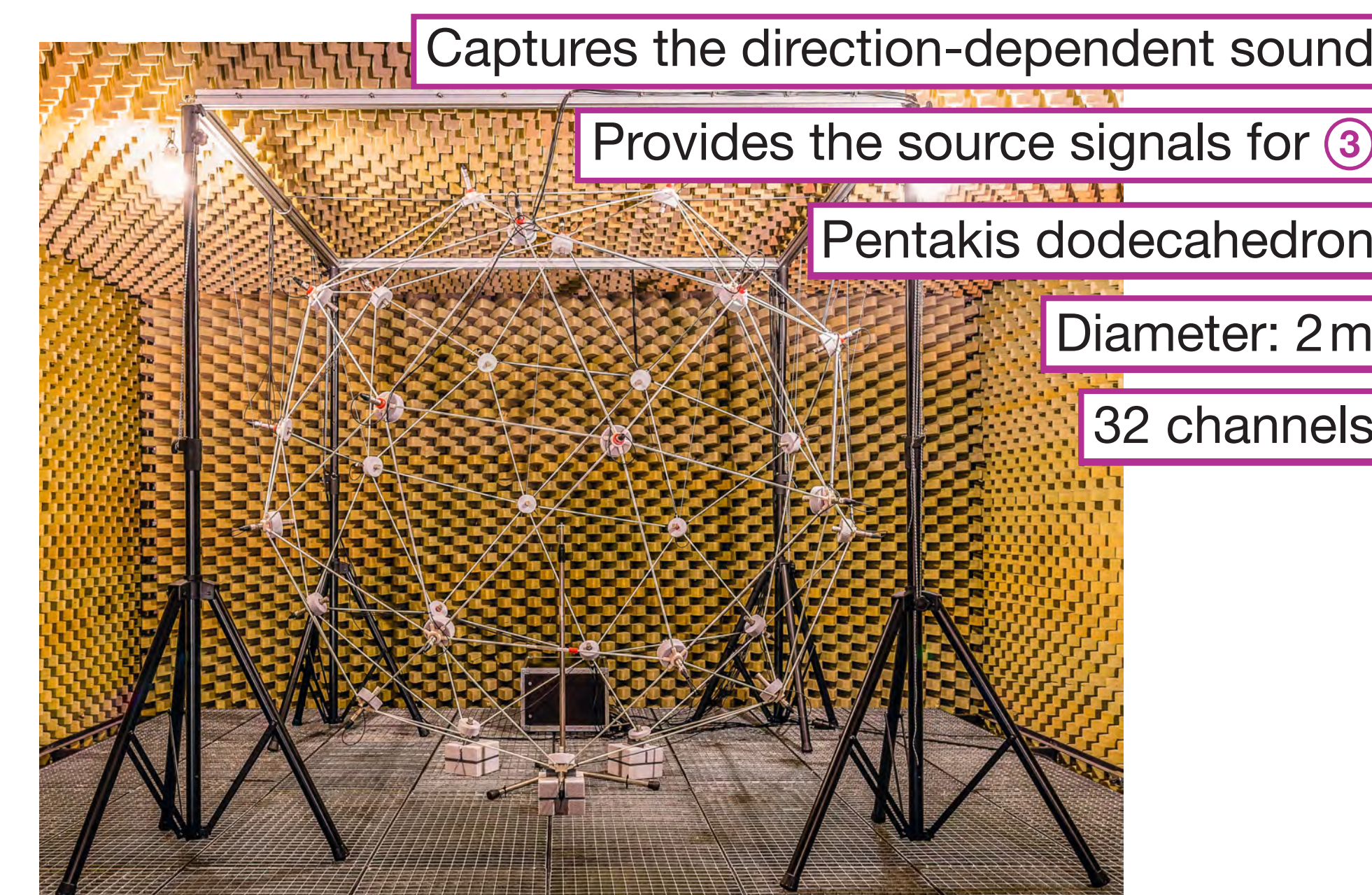
## BASIC IDEA



- Reactive VAE:** Real-time system which captures the self-generated sound, feeds it back into the virtual room, and provides the acoustic response to the actions of the user
- Key features of the reactive VAE:**
  - Room-related reproduction of self-generated sound
  - Considers the dynamic directivity of the sound source
  - Generally works with any arbitrary sound source
- Technical conditions:**
  - Headphone-based (extra-aural headphones)
  - Dynamic binaural synthesis

## IMPLEMENTATION

### ① Surrounding spherical microphone array



### ② ReSource module

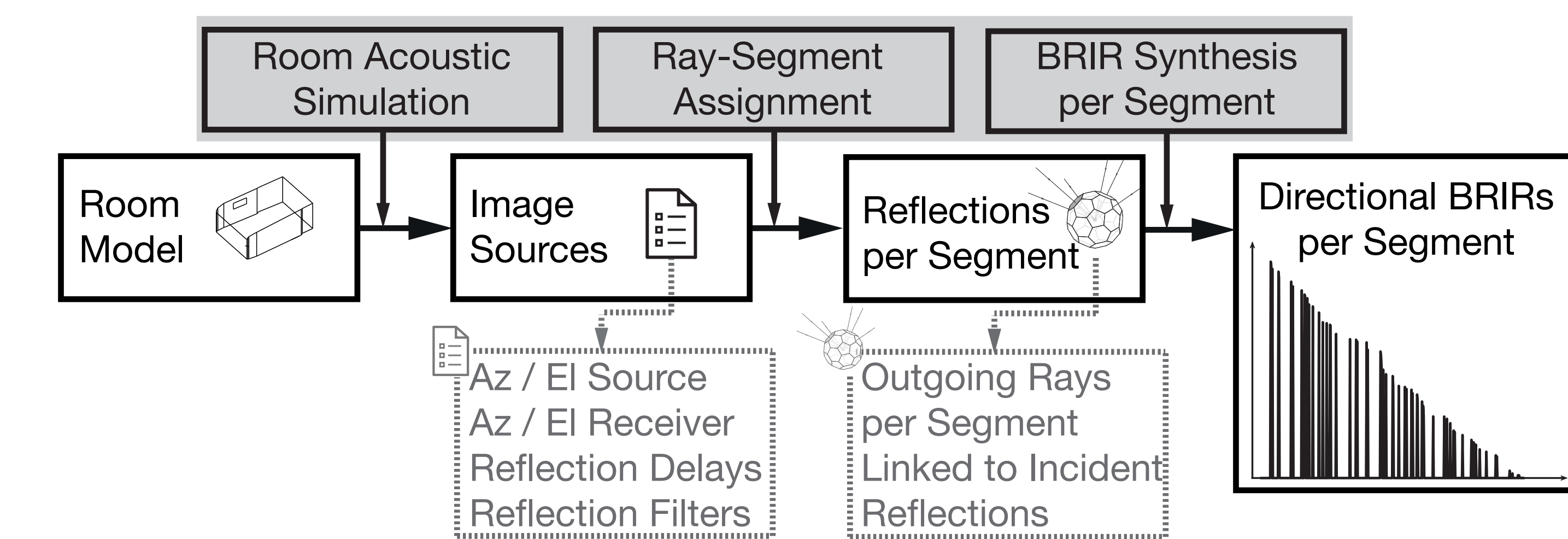
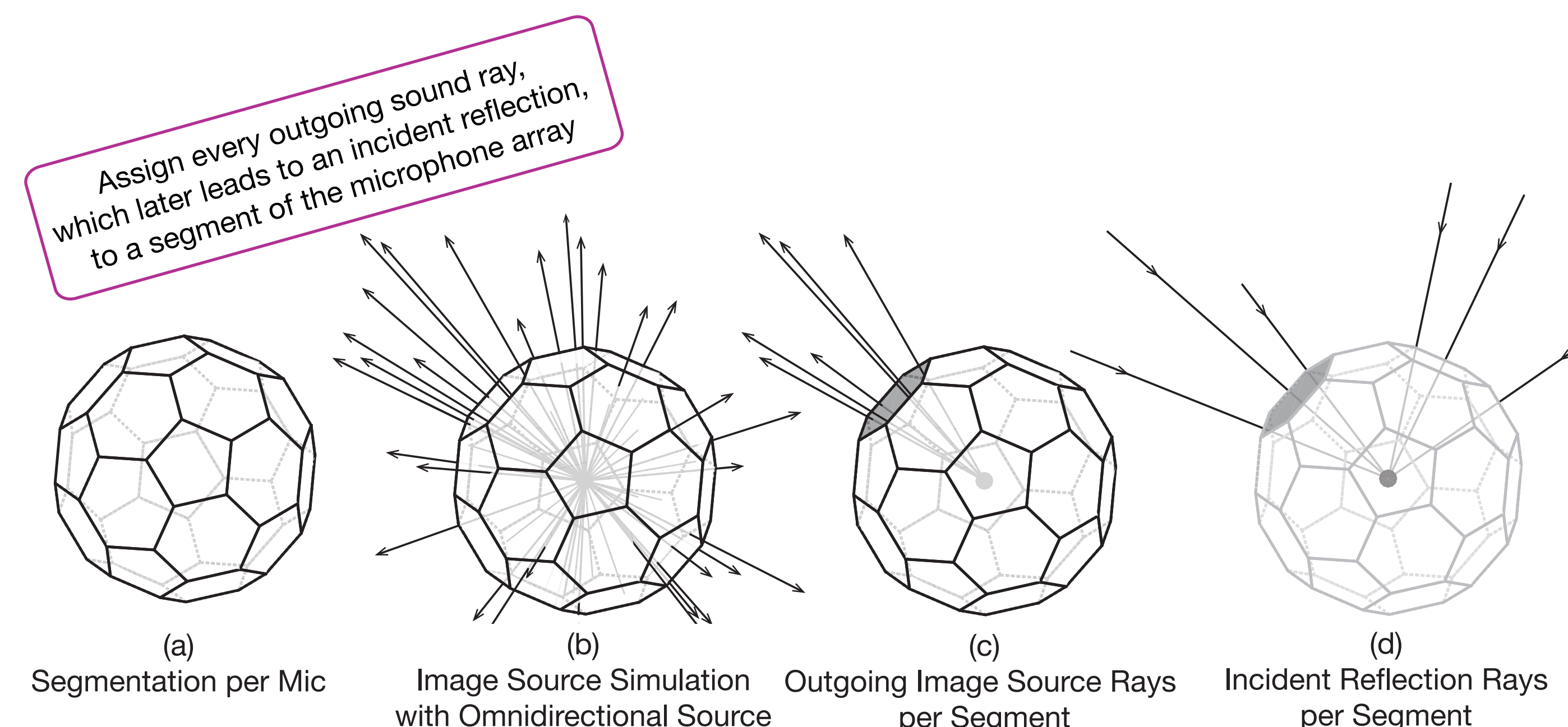
- C++ module providing the source signal for ④
- Averages the power spectra of all microphone signals

$$S(n, k) = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N w_i |X_i(n, k)|^2}$$

- Derives an adaptive filter by comparing  $S(n, k)$  with  $X_i(n, k)$
- Continually filters the signal from microphone  $i$  so that it matches the spectrum  $S(n, k)$  and sends this to the output

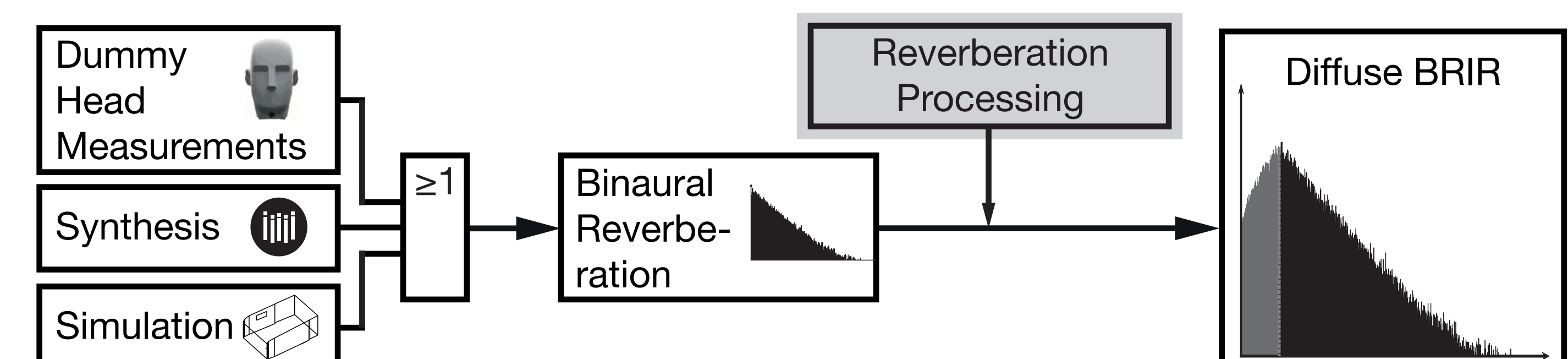
### ③ Directional BRIRs

- Set of direction-dependent room responses per channel
- Based on image-source simulation with RAVEN [4]
- Matlab toolbox for assignment and actual synthesis



### ④ Diffuse BRIR

- One specific BRIR describing the diffuse sound field
- Based on measurements, synthesis, or simulation
- Matlab toolbox for reverberation processing



### ⑤ Further signal processing

- Headphone and microphone compensation filters
- Level calibration (ratio direct sound / synthesized response)

## CONCLUSION

- Reactive VAE for binaural reproduction of self-generated sound
- Captures and processes the dynamic directivity of the source
- Possible uses: practice room, interactive VR, research tool
- Recent work: technical evaluation, improvement of ReSource
- Future work: experiments concerning the influence of self-generated sound on human perceptual processes

## REFERENCES

- [1] S. Pelzer, L. Aspöck, D. Schröder, and M. Vorländer, "Interactive Real-Time Simulation and Auralization for Modifiable Rooms," *Building Acoustics*, 21(1), 65–74 (2014).
- [2] C. Pörschmann and R. S. Pellegrini, "3-D Audio in Mobile Communication Devices: Effects of Self-Created and External Sounds on Presence in Auditory Virtual Environments," *Journal of Virtual Reality and Broadcasting*, 7(11), 3–11 (2010).
- [3] R. Nordahl and N. C. Nilsson, "The Sound of Being There: Presence and Interactive Audio in Immersive Virtual Reality," in *The Oxford Handbook of Interactive Audio*, New York, USA: Oxford University Press, (2014).
- [4] D. Schröder and M. Vorländer, "RAVEN: A Real-Time Framework for the Auralization of Interactive Virtual Environments," in *Proceedings of Forum Acusticum*, 1541–1546 (2011).