

Put your sound where it belongs: Numerical optimization of sound systems

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AFMG Technologies GmbH
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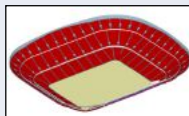
Sound System Design

Typical Goals:

- ▣ Complete Coverage
- ▣ High Level and Signal/Noise-Ratio
- ▣ Smooth Frequency Response
- ▣ Efficient Design
- ▣ Dynamic Range and Latency

Acoustic Modeling:

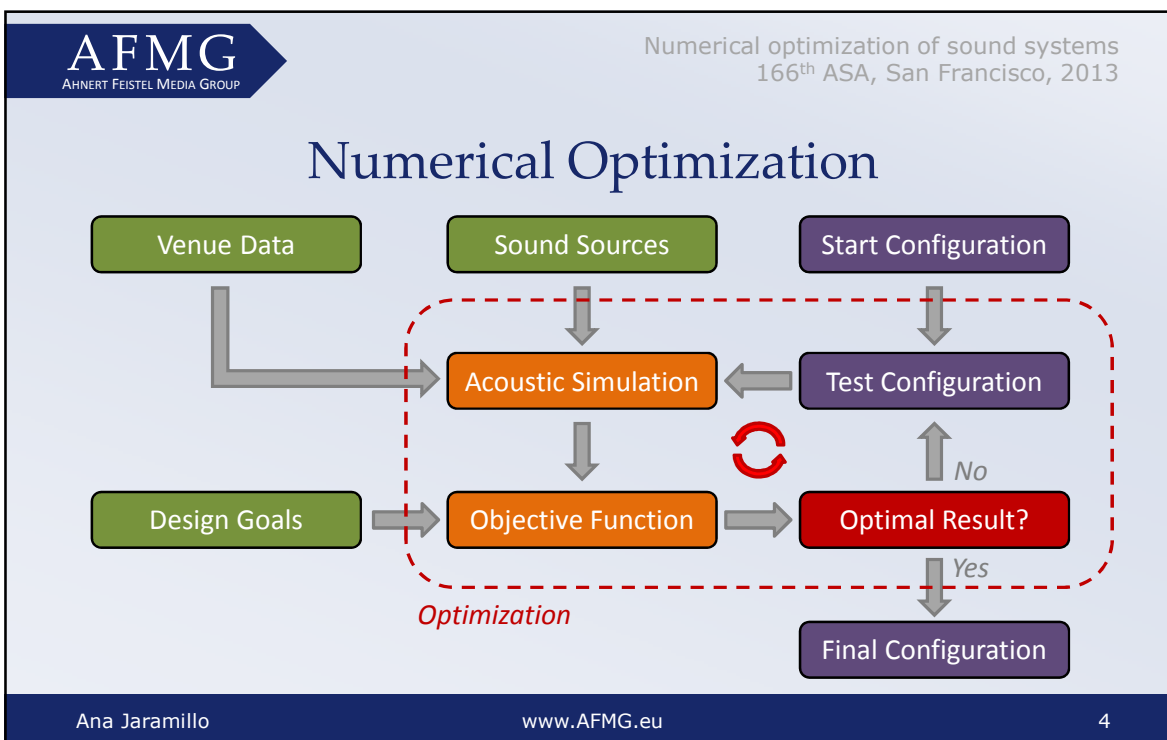
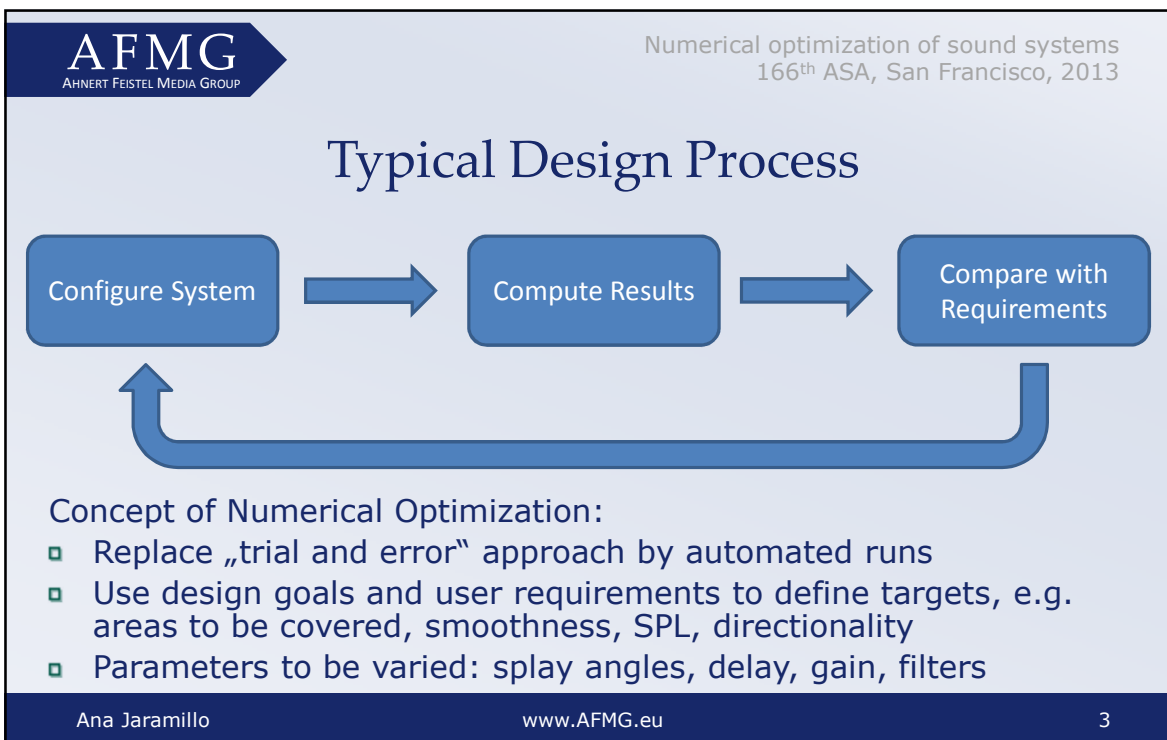
- ▣ EASE, EASE Focus by AFMG



Sophisticated solutions offered by

- ▣ Portable Line Arrays
- ▣ Digitally Steered Columns





Numerical Optimization

Optimization of FIR filters:

- ▣ FIR filters per array element - flexible and powerful
- ▣ But: parameter space with many dimensions and local minima
- ▣ Impossible to test all configurations („brute force“)
- ▣ Different optimization algorithms possible: genetic, swarm, gradient, region contraction, ...
- ▣ Goals: stability, convergence, performance
=> On-going research

Case Studies

Selection:

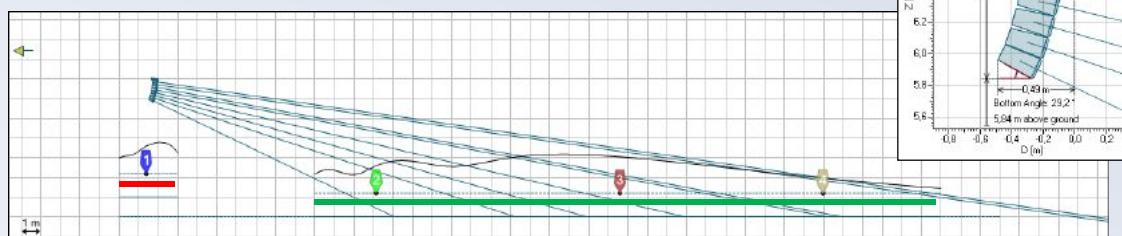
- ▣ Compact line array with stage exclusion (prediction)
- ▣ Line array in medium-size Hall (measurement)
- ▣ Line array in sports arena (measurement)

Optimized with AFMG FIRmaker

Compact Line Array

Setup:

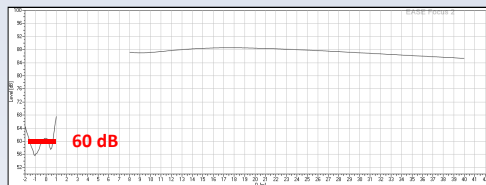
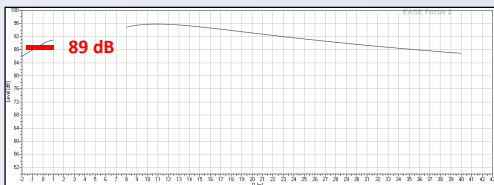
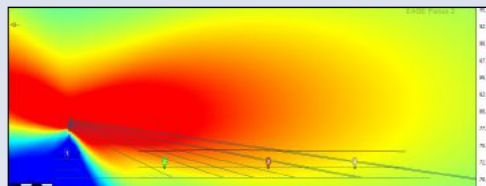
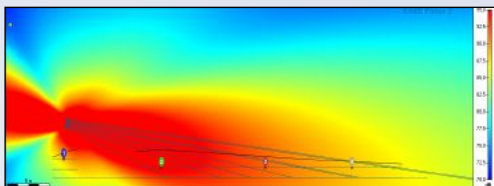
- 8 Line Array Cabinets, 1x FIR Channel per Cabinet
- Main Area: Throw Distance 40 m
- Mechanically Aimed, EASE Focus Model
- Stage Area below Array to be Avoided



500 Hz Octave

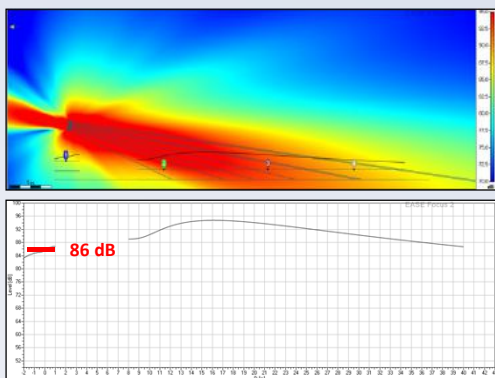
No Optimization
91.6 dB ± 2.9 dB

FIRmaker Optimization
87.3 dB ± 0.9 dB

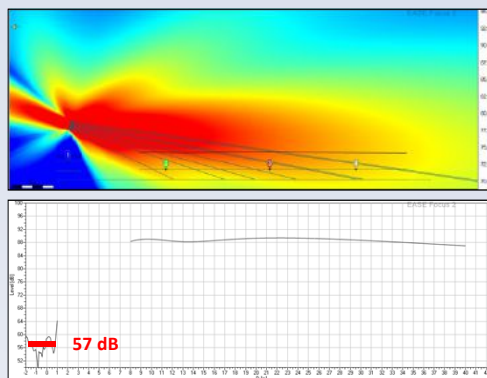


1000 Hz Octave

No Optimization
 91.2 dB ± 2.5 dB

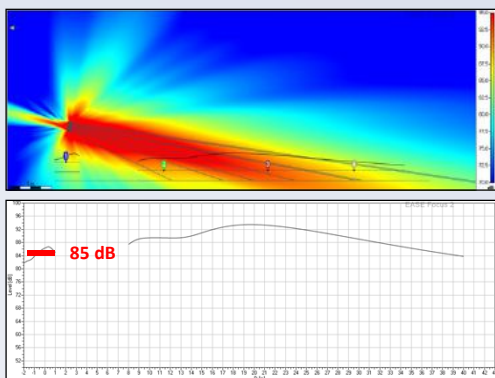


FIRmaker Optimization
 88.4 dB ± 0.7 dB

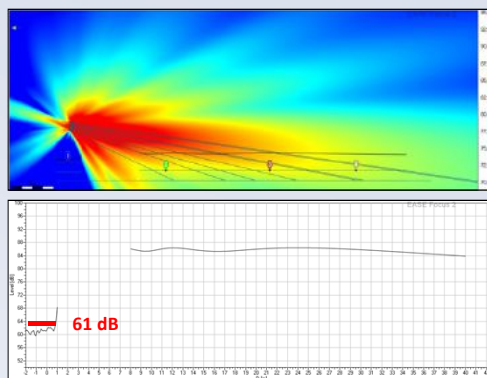


2000 Hz Octave

No Optimization
 89.5 dB ± 2.8 dB



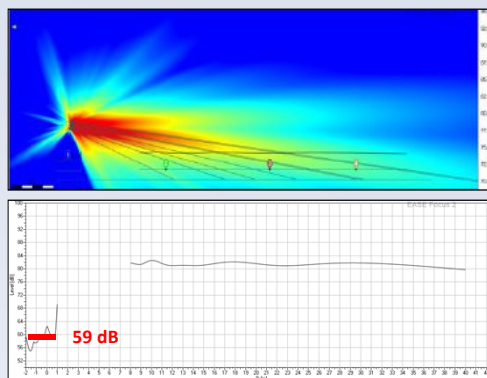
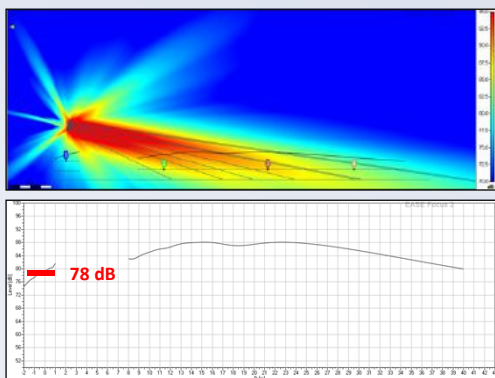
FIRmaker Optimization
 85.4 dB ± 0.7 dB



4000 Hz Octave

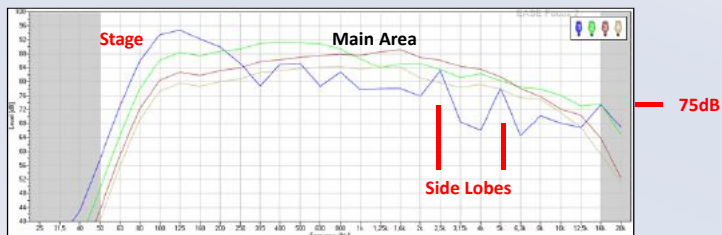
No Optimization
85.5 dB ± 2.4 dB

FIRmaker Optimization
81.2 dB ± 0.3 dB

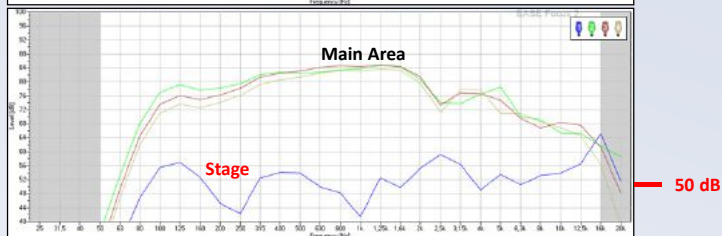


Frequency Response

No Optimization



FIRmaker Optimization



Line Array in Medium Size Hall



Optimization:

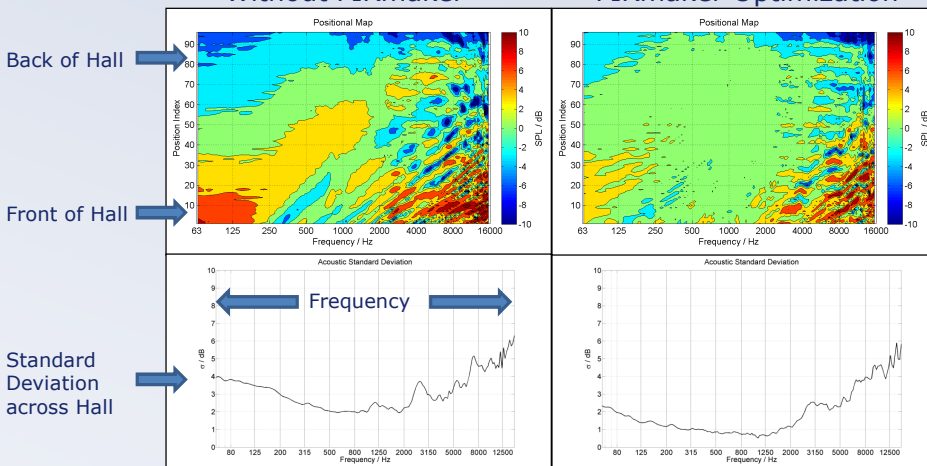
- ▣ Smooth frequency response across the hall
- ▣ Full bandwidth 60 Hz to 16 kHz
- ▣ 1x FIR filter per Cabinet

104 measurement positions over 26 m

Line Array in Medium Size Hall

Without FIRmaker

FIRmaker Optimization



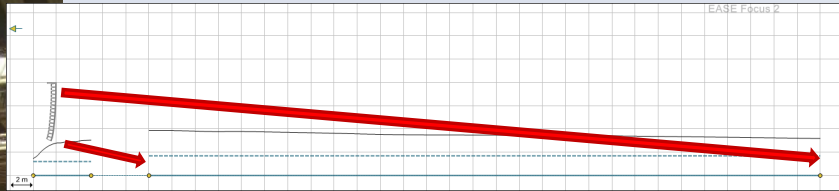
Much smoother coverage

Consistent response over 25 m

Lower standard deviation

Effective up to 8 kHz

Line Array in Sports Arena



Optimization:

- ▣ Smooth frequency response across the hall
- ▣ Stage area to be avoided
- ▣ Even intelligibility across hall
- ▣ Full bandwidth 60 Hz to 16 kHz
- ▣ 1x FIR per cabinet

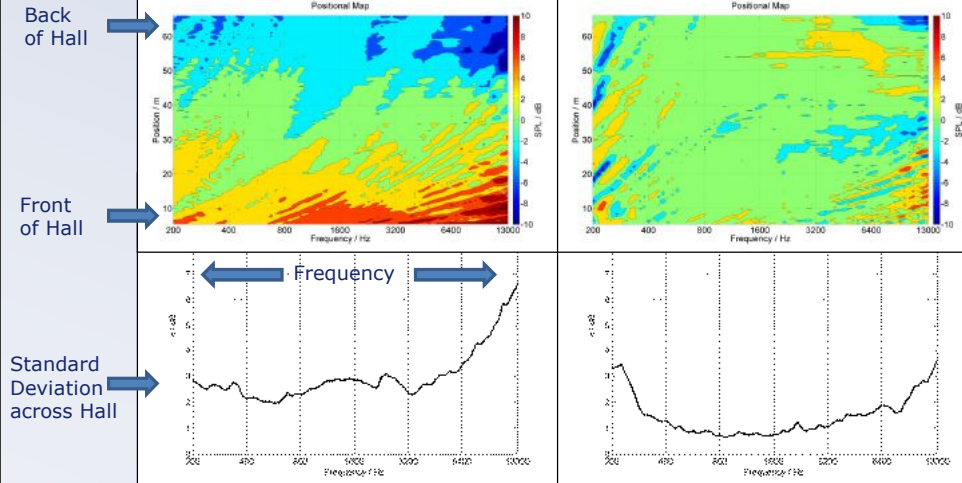
*Measurements supported by d&b audiotechnik

140 measurement positions over 70 m

Line Array in Sports Arena

Without FIRmaker

FIRmaker Optimization



Smooth coverage

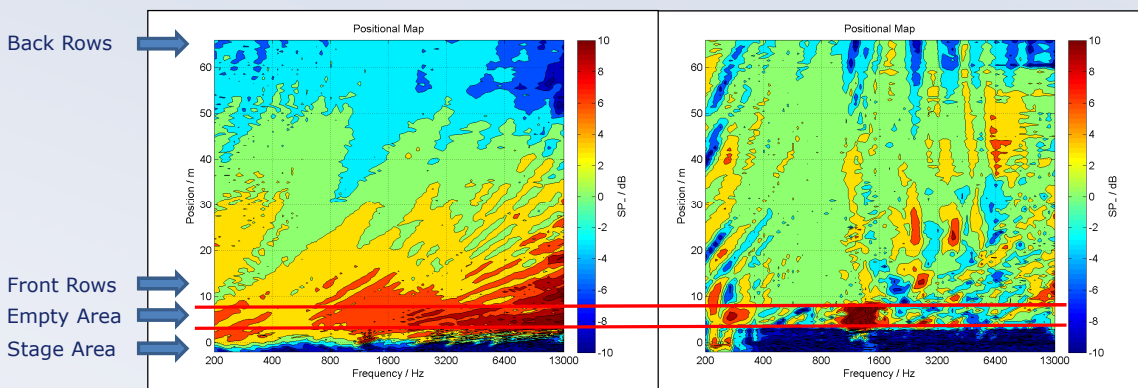
Consistent response over 65 m

Lower standard deviation

Effective up to 13 kHz

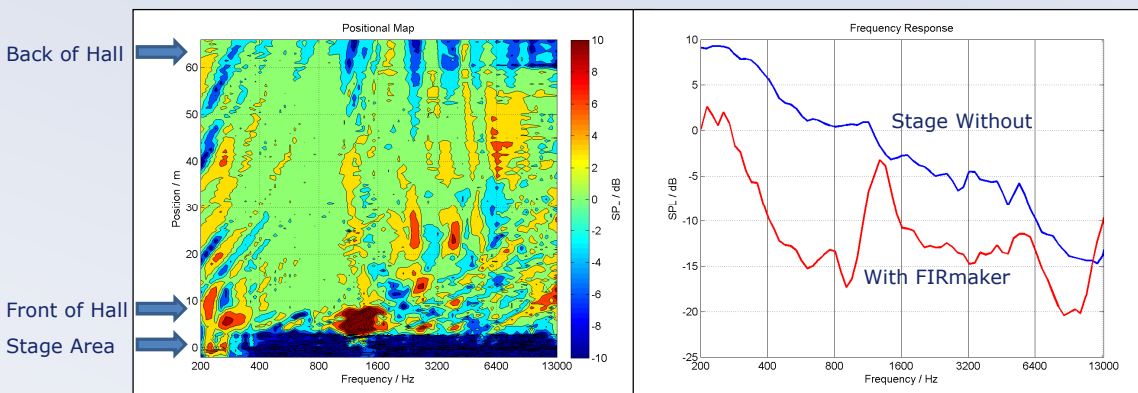
Line Array in Sports Arena

SPL Reduction on Stage Area



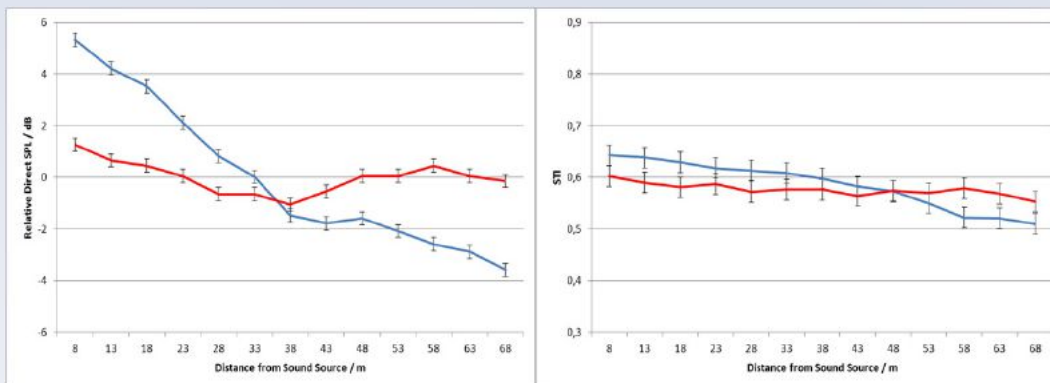
Line Array in Sports Arena

Avoiding the Stage



Line Array in Sports Arena

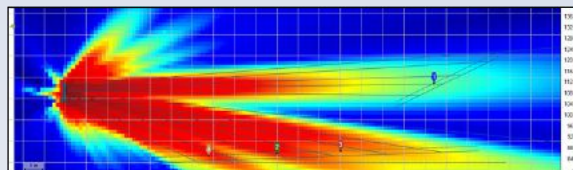
Improvement in SPL and STI distributions



Technical Requirements

Requirements:

- ❑ FIR-capable controller or processor, FIR size > 250 taps (at 48 kHz)
- ❑ High-resolution GLL modeling data for loudspeaker cabinets / transducers
- ❑ DSP channels:
 - ❑ Per cabinet
 - ❑ Per transducer
 - ❑ Per group of cabinets, e.g. pairs



Limitations:

- ❑ HF: Spacing of controlled sources, mechanical accuracy, coherence
- ❑ LF: Source length, modeling accuracy (diffraction effects)
- ❑ FIR: Dynamic range, tap count, latency

Conclusions

Conclusions:

- ▣ Numerical optimization for modern sound systems, especially loudspeaker arrays (licensed by manufacturers)
 - ▣ Based on high-resolution acoustic simulation and efficient optimization algorithm
 - ▣ Critical: definition of objective function
- ▣ Offers substantially increased coverage control as well as SPL and STI improvements
- ▣ Already effective using 1 FIR channel per cabinet (mechanical arrays)
- ▣ Applicable to existing array designs and even already installed systems
- ▣ Limitations are given by array size, DSP hardware and modeling accuracy

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