

Reproducing Reverberation for the Receiving Path

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Reproduction of Reverberation

- Reverberation impacts communication: Increased listening effort, echos, detrimental effect on the performance of signal enhancement algorithms
- Three relevant transfer paths:
 - Sending
 - Receiving
 - Echo



Reproduction of Reverberation

- Target
 - Realistic reverberation
 - Replicable in different reproduction rooms
- Application scenarios
 - Development and testing of hands-free devices
 - Conference phones
 - Smart speakers



Overview

- Motivation
- Reproducing Reverberation for the sending path
- Similarities and Differences between the cases
- Experimental results
- Conclusion

Reproduction System – Sending Direction from ETSI TS 103 557

- Established approach
 - Measure impulse responses in reverberant environments
 - Separation of reverberant impulse responses
 - Set up reproduction system
 - Direct sound
 - Artificial mouth
 - Reverberation
 - Equalized loudspeaker system from ETSI TS 103 224
 - Carry out reproduction



Reproduction System – Receiving Direction

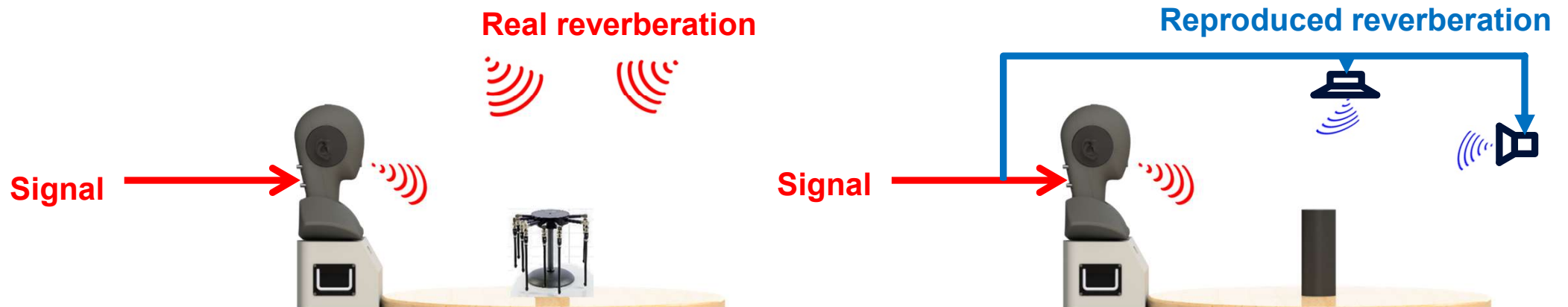
- Entire setup very similar
- Different transfer path
 - From: Loudspeaker(s) of the device under test
 - To: Ears of the head-and-torso-simulator (HATS)



- Impact of this change?

Sending Direction vs. Receiving Direction

- Important difference
 - Sound source for recording impulse responses and reproducing direct path component
 - Sending direction: identical (mouth of HATS)



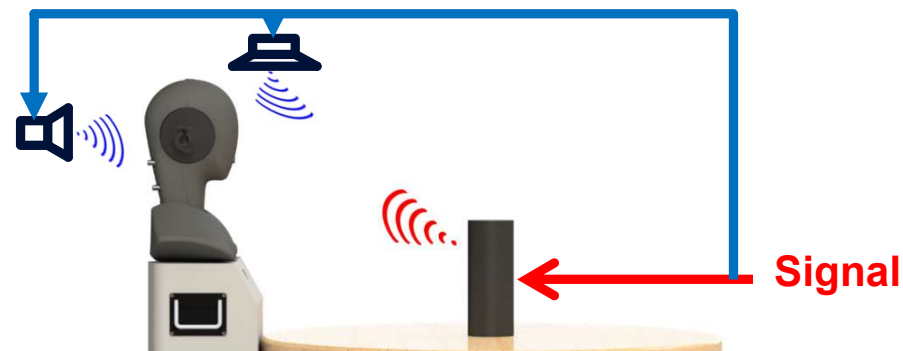
Sending Direction vs. Receiving Direction

- Important difference
 - Sound source for recording impulse responses and reproducing direct path component
 - Sending direction: identical (mouth of HATS)
 - Receiving direction: measurement loudspeaker for recording impulse responses, DUT loudspeaker(s) for reproducing reverberation

Real reverberation



Reproduced reverberation

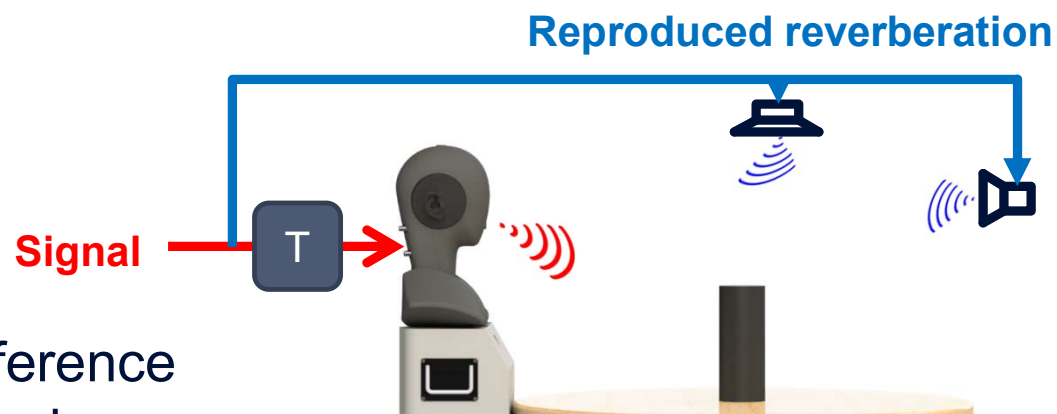


Sending Direction vs. Receiving Direction

- Important difference
 - Sound source for recording impulse responses and reproducing direct path component
 - Sending direction: identical (mouth of HATS)
 - Receiving direction: measurement loudspeaker for recording impulse responses, DUT loudspeaker(s) for reproducing reverberation
- Different sound sources
 - Different directivity
 - Different frequency response
 - Possibly: time-variant (adaptive) signal processing

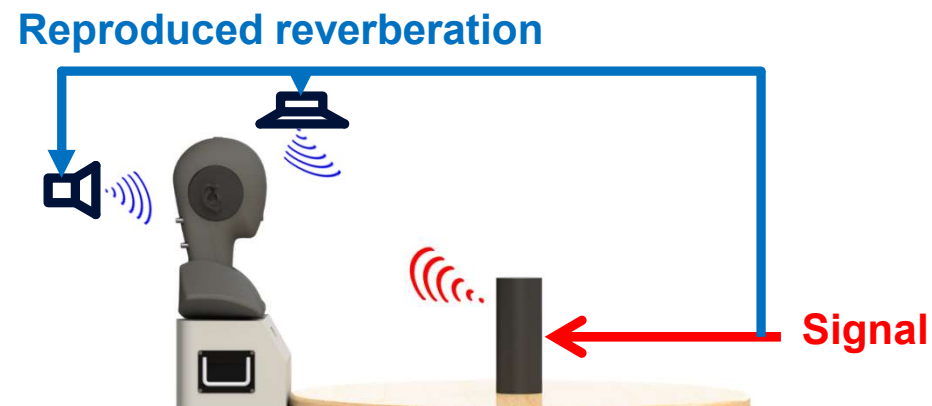
Setting up the Reproduction System

- Sending direction
- Procedure
 - Play signal (only HATS)
 - Reproduce direct sound from reference scenario (only equalized loudspeaker system)
 - Compare the recordings
 - Compensate for differences in delays and levels
 - Usually: significantly delay mouth signal



Setting up the Reproduction System

- Receiving direction
- Procedure
 - Play signal (only DUT)
 - Reproduce direct sound from reference scenario (only equalized loudspeaker system)
 - Compare the recordings
 - Compensate for differences
- ➔ How?



Compensation Filter Approach

- Delay compensation
- Calculate compensation filter
 - $$H_{comp}(f) = \frac{H_{DUT,d}(f)}{H_{Ref,d}(f)}$$
- Target:
 - Match spectrum of reverberation to frequency response of DUT
- Implementation details under investigation
 - Frequency resolution
 - Averaging over multiple microphones
 - Possibly adaptive



Experimental results

- Two analyses
 - Difference between transfer function in reverberant environment and transfer function in reproduced reverberation
 - Reverberation time in reproduced reverberation
 - True reverberation time in reverberant environment: 653 ms

Reproduction method	Only DUT	DUT + Reverberation (without compensation filter)	DUT + Reverberation (with compensation filter)
Transfer function difference			
Reverberation time	108 ms	700 ms	571 ms

→ Clear improvement by compensation filter

Conclusions and Outlook

- System setup for reproducing reverberation in the receiving path
- Many similarities between sending and receiving direction
- Important differences due to different sound sources for measuring impulse responses and reproducing reverberation
- Compensation filter for alleviating the impact of different frequency responses
 - First experimental results
- Impact of directivity and time-variant DUT signal processing?
- Applicability for echo path?



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