"From Speech to Audio: bandwidth extension, binaural perception" Lannion, France, 10-12 September 2008

3D Telephony

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Motivation

- Limitations of today's telephone system, especially in multiuser scenarios.
- Recent studies [1] figure out that in teleconference often:
 - Some people could not be heard (33.9%)
 - Difficulty to identify who is speaking (29.1%)
 - Poor audio quality (23.8%)
 - Too much extraneous noise (20.2%)

Location of the talker can not be identified.

[1] Yankelovich, N.; Kaplan, J.; Provino, J.; Wessler, M. & DiMicco, J. M. Improving audio conferencing: are two ears better than one? CSCW '06: Proceedings of the 2006 20th anniversary conference on Computer supported cooperative work, ACM, 2006.

Idea

Human perception abilities are naturally binaural.

Has this been exploited by the telecommunication industry yet?

Is it possible to place each participant of the telephone call at unique position?

Concept

This research aims to extend telephony into the third dimension.

3D Telephone system that generate a virtual 3D environment.

Participants can:

- Identify the talker by locating the sound source.
- Hear non verbal signs such as head or the body movements due to changes in the acoustic delays and echoes.

Methodology

Anyone uses 3D telephony?
No products in the market: Ever seen a phone with 3D sound?
Do we know how 3Dtel will look like?

Our research approach:

- 1. Build a 3D telephone system.
- 2. Use it and make available for early adopters.
- 3. Collect the feedback and ideas.

Components for Open Source 3D Telephone

3D sound rendering

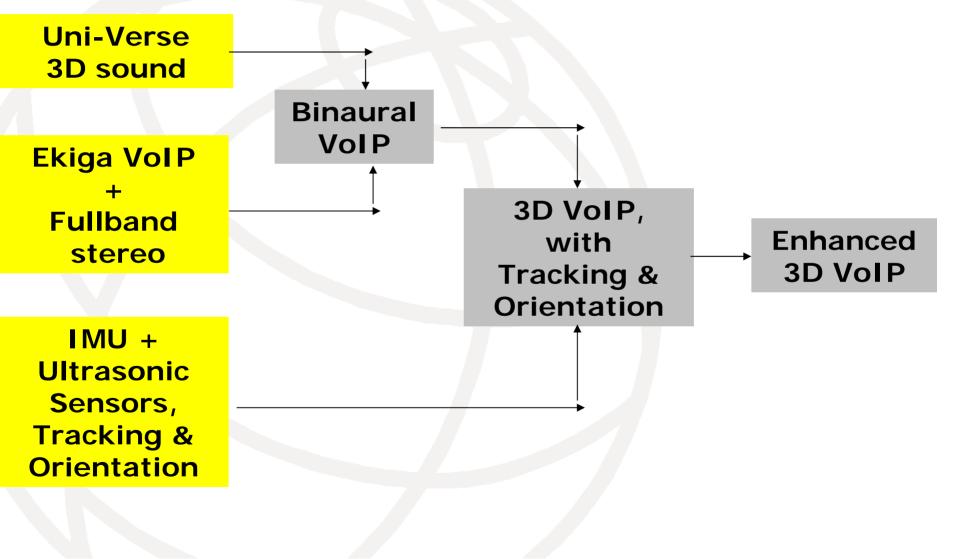
EU FP6 project Uni-Verse published an opensource 3D sound software

VoIP phone

Using Ekiga with full-band audio

- Head-tracking with Inertial Motion Units
 - MEMS based
 - Ultrasonic sensor for tracking and detecting the room size.

Roadmap Current standing (yellow)



3D Telephone Listening Tests

1. Question: Where to place the participants of a conference call.

2. Question: Does the speech quality decreases?

Aim for conducting test:

- To locate the sound source in the virtual room.
- To judge the quality of the 3D sound in virtual room.
 - Test 1: When there is only single sound source.
 - Test 2: When there are two sound sources at a time. (Recommendation to ITU-T to add in the standards)
- Testing environment.
 - As Recommended by ITU-T P.800(Listening Quality Scale)

Locating sound source (no standard test) Lannion, France, 10-12 September 2008

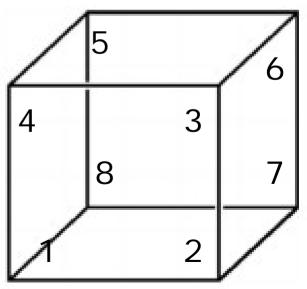
- How we have made these samples
 Dimensions of the virtual room.
 - 20m x 30m x 20m (width x height x length)
 - Sound samples

 24kHz, female and male speech
 Position and orientation of the listener and sound sources in test 1 and 2

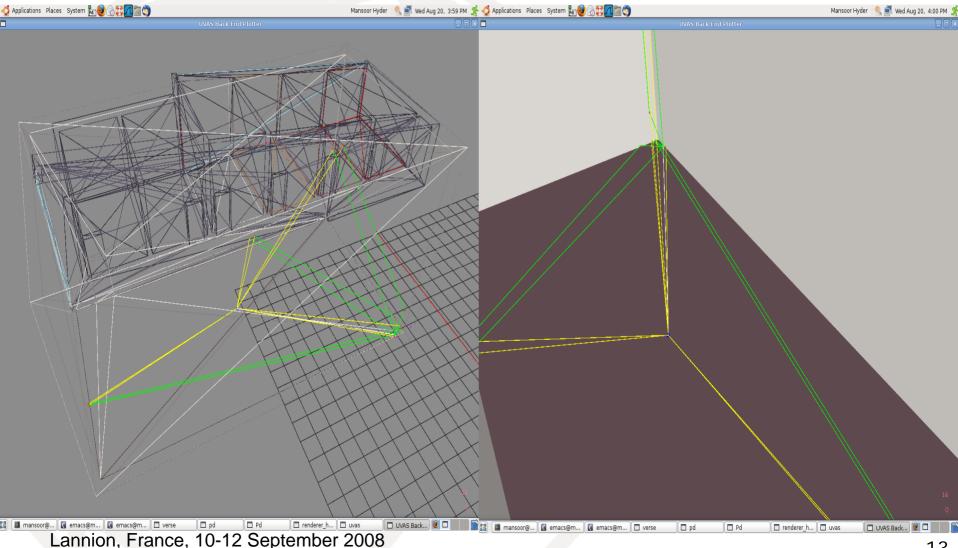
Test 1

One sound source at a time.

- Listener, fixed at the center of the room facing 5,6,7 and 8.
- Source, moving in all corners of the room.
- Test Goal:
 - To locate the sound
 - To judge the quality of the sound.



Screenshots Virtual room test1



Two sound sources at one time
 Listener, facing 5 sound sources infront of him.

Sources, placed in front of listener like participants sitting on table.

Test goal:

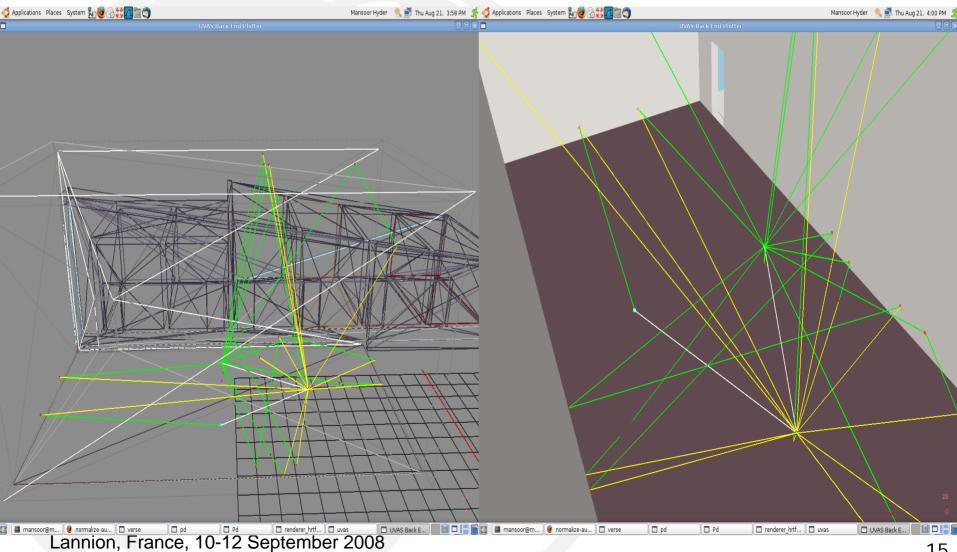
- To locate the sound
- To judge the quality of the sound.

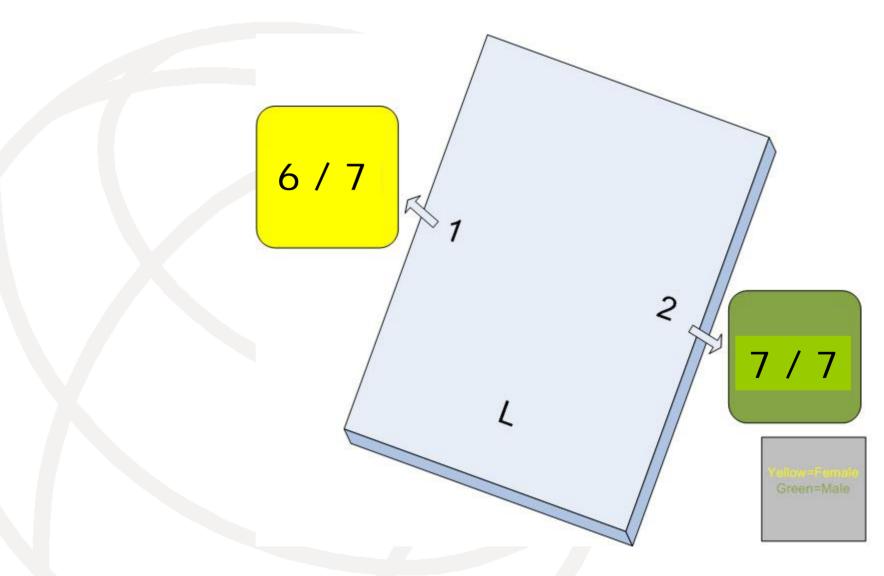
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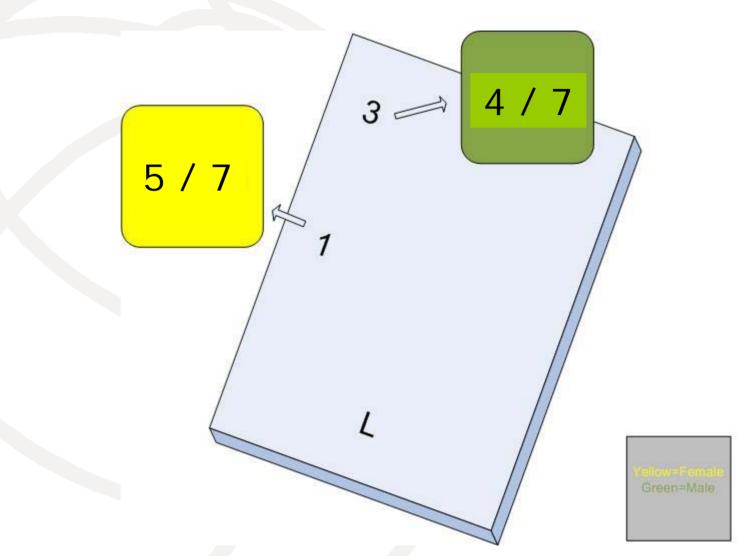
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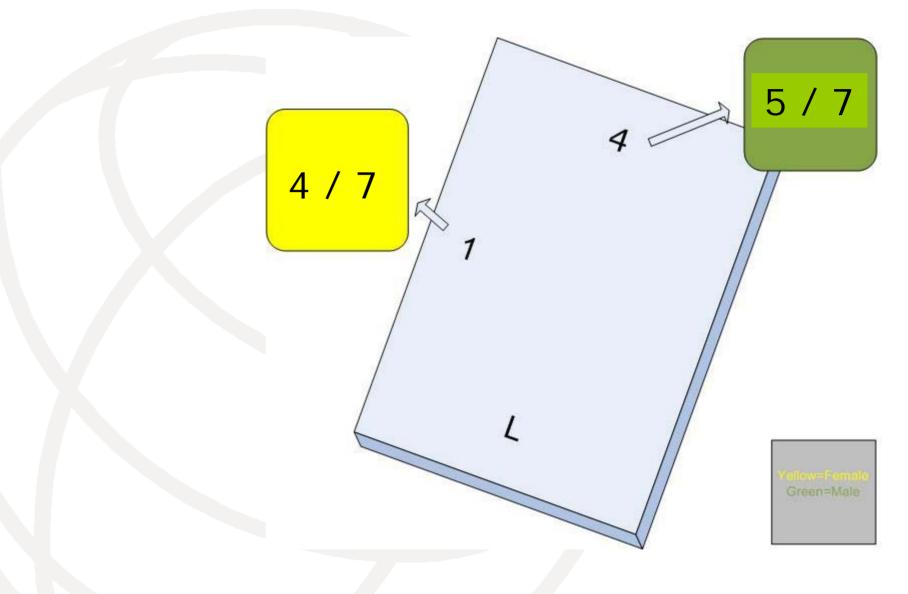
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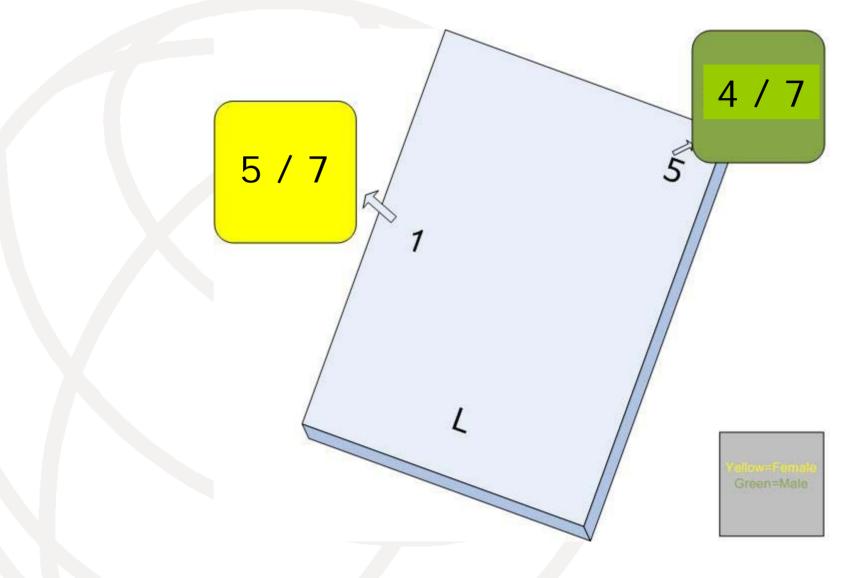
Screenshots test 2

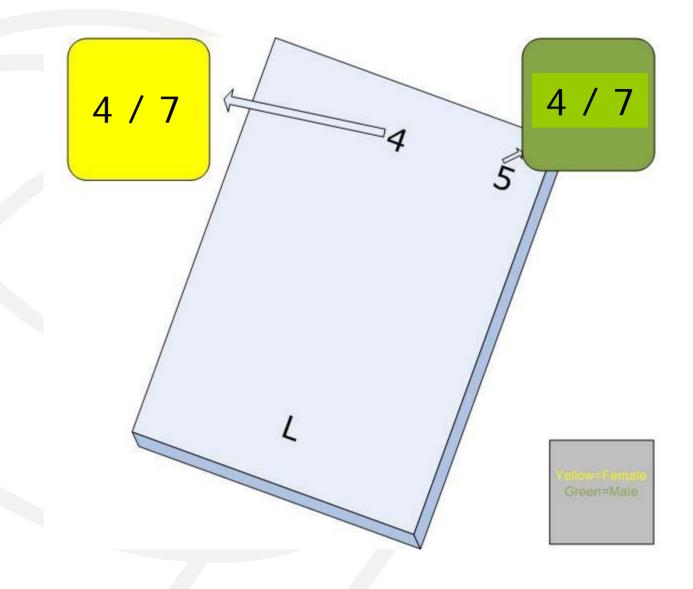


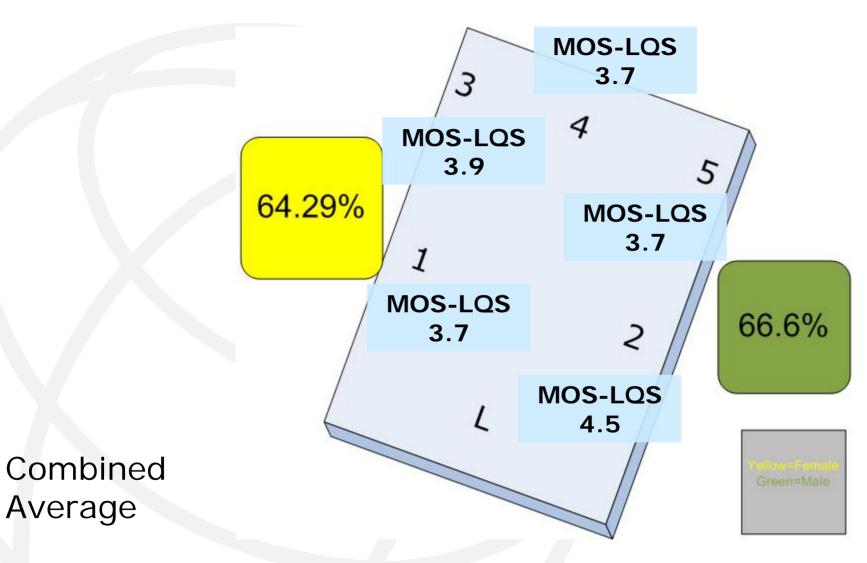












Summary and Outlook

Test result shows that 3D sound is easy to locate when it is placed at the same height with the listener.

- It is hard to locate when it is placed up in the direction to the listener
- Goal of my PhD: set up and enhancement of an open source 3D telephony system.
- Standards for 3D telephony will benefit from real solutions.