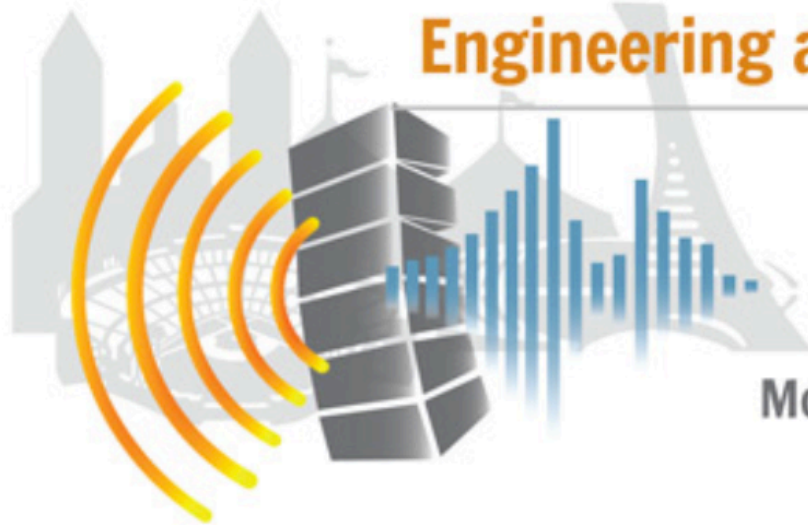




AES 59<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

# SOUND REINFORCEMENT

## Engineering and Technology



Montreal, QC, Canada  
July 15-17, 2015

# System Optimization and Measurement

## The Search for Actionable Data



# Presenter: Jamie Anderson

2008 – Present: Rational Acoustics LLC

Founding Partner, Head Instructor & Systweak

1999 – 2008: SIA Software / EAW / LOUD Technologies

SIA-Smaart Product Manager, EAW Brand Product Manager

1997 – 1999: Independent Sound Engineer

A-I Audio, Meyer Sound, Solstice, UltraSound / Promedia

1992 – 1997: Meyer Sound Laboratories

SIM & Technical Support Manager

## Education

MFA: Yale School of Drama

BS EE/Physics: Worcester Polytechnic University

# System Alignment & System Engineering



**rational** acoustics

# Who Are You?

System Designer?  
Architect / Room Designer?  
System Engineer?  
Mix Engineer?  
Acoustical Consultant?  
Musician?

Churches?  
Live Music?  
Schools?  
Bars / Clubs?

Design vs. Du Jour?

Assemble / Install Systems?  
Build Rooms / Sound Studios?  
Tune Sound Systems?  
Live Sound Mixer?  
Studio Mixer?  
Systems Maintenance?

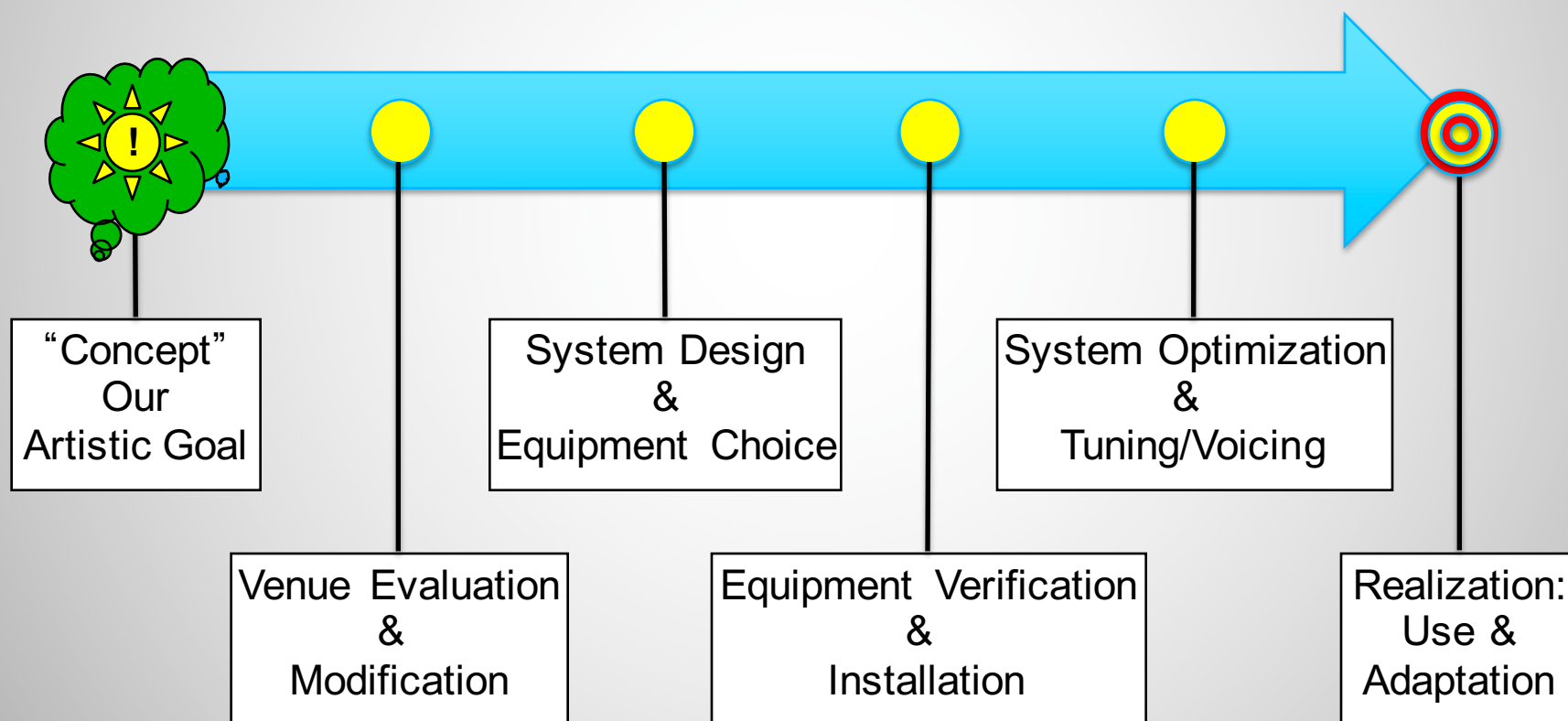
Touring/Temporary Sound?  
Permanent Installation?

Life Safety Systems?

## Do you know your job?

# Sound System Alignment

How we get “There” from “Here”



# How Long Does System Tuning / Alignment Take?

# How Long Does System Tuning / Alignment Take?



***A: As much time as you have!***



# System Alignment:

**What** decisions/adjustments do we need to make?

and . . .

**How & Why** do we make them.

# System Alignment:

*“You’re just doing that*

*because it sounds good!”*

# System Alignment:

**What** decisions/adjustments do we need to make?

## ReLePT

- **R**esponse
  - Coverage & Power
  - Frequency Response (Magnitude & Phase)
  - Intelligibility, D/R, Transmission Quality
- **L**evel
- **P**olarity
- **T**iming

# System Alignment:

**What** decisions/adjustments do we need to make?

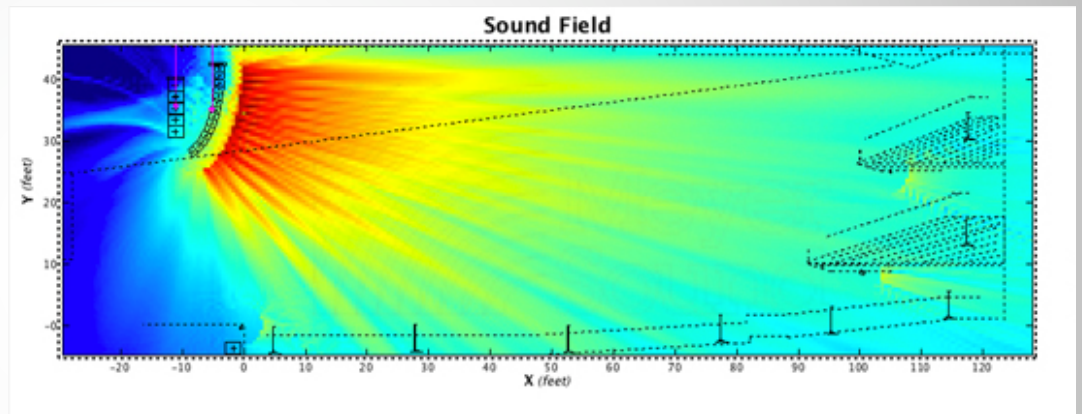
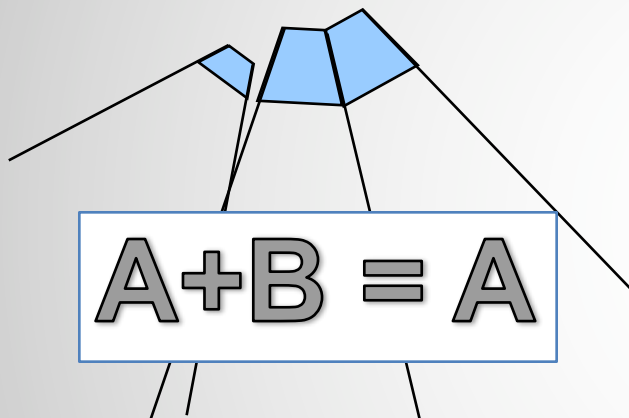
So . . . DSP/Control-wise, for every sub-system in our sound system, we must set:

1. EQ
2. Level
3. Timing
4. Polarity

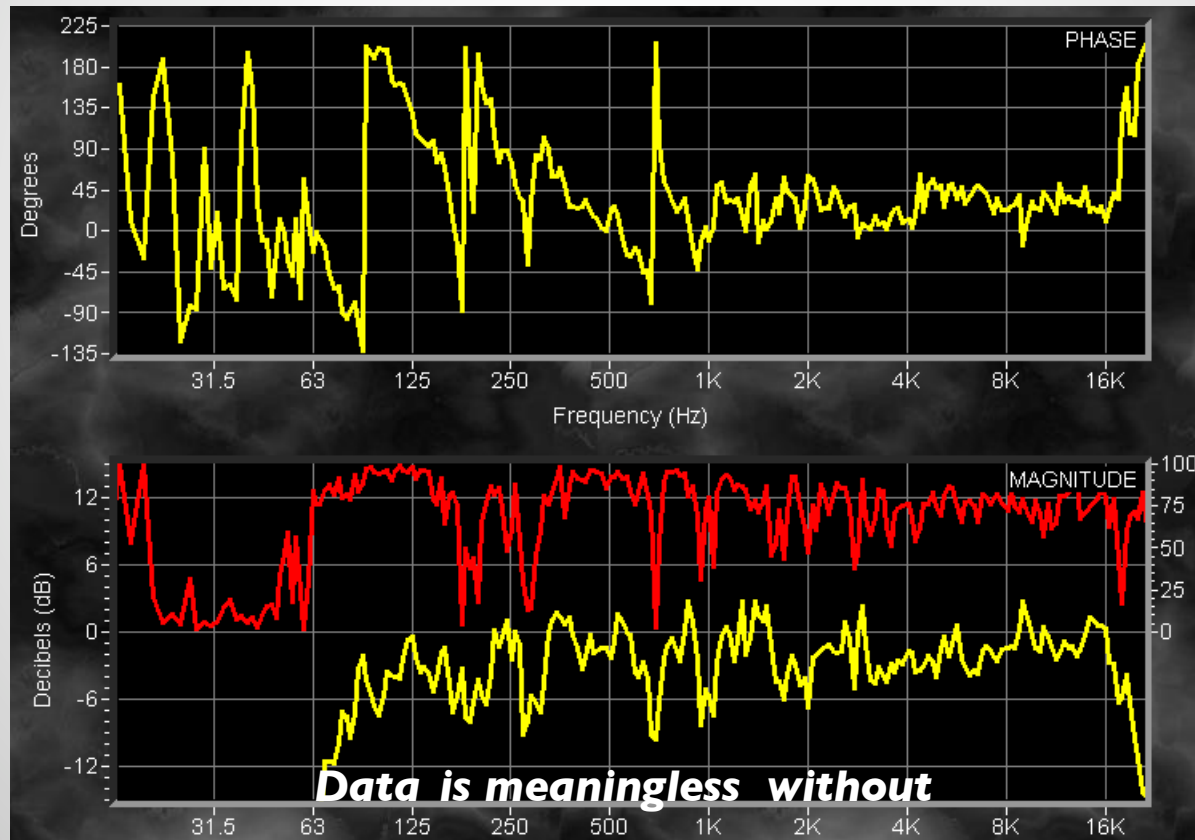
*\* Beware the vampire*

# System Alignment:

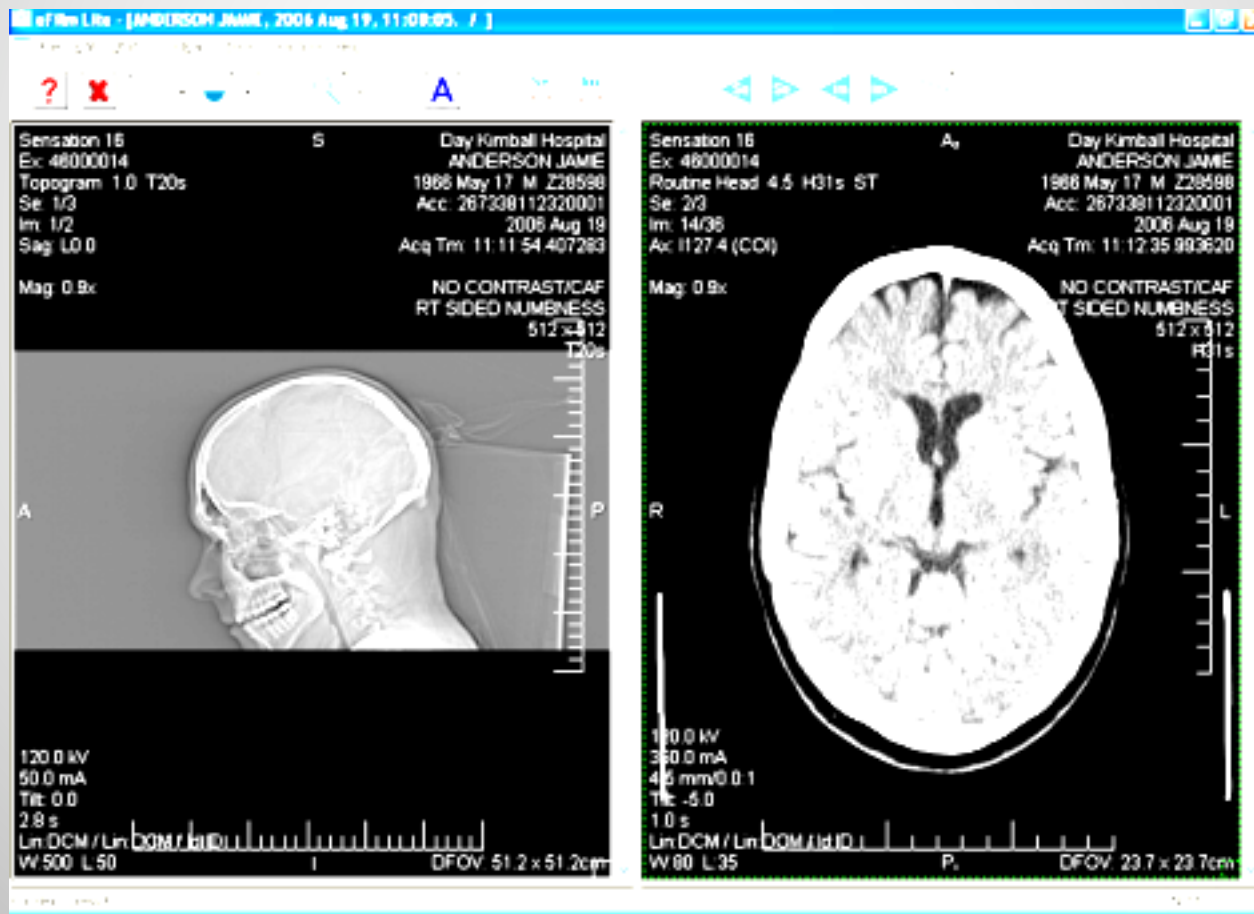
**How & Why** do we make our decisions?



# What is wrong with this system? Why doesn't it sound good?



# Just Because You Can Operate a CAT Scan . . . Doesn't Make You a Doctor!



# Some Tradeoffs to Keep in Mind

Reinforcement vs. Playback

Tonality vs. Intelligibility

Studio vs. Venue

Simple vs. Perfect



# Context for Using an Analyzer

## **Purpose**

Aesthetic Goals

Priorities for my decisions

## **Process**

Methodology determines success

## **Perspective**

How tweaky am going to get?

What are my tolerances?

# System Engineering / Alignment: Goals

- Engineering / System Optimization
  - Proper operation of equipment (Job #1)
  - Consistent coverage
  - Level / Power
- Alignment (Voicing ?)
  - The system alignment needs to fit the goal
    - Tonality
    - Imaging
  - Remember - **listening is the goal!**

# System engineering is managing interactions . . .

. . . with a goal.



# System Engineering / Alignment: Quay Koncepts

Systems Interact Most Where They  
are Equal Level

Solve the Problem at the Source

Use the Right Tool

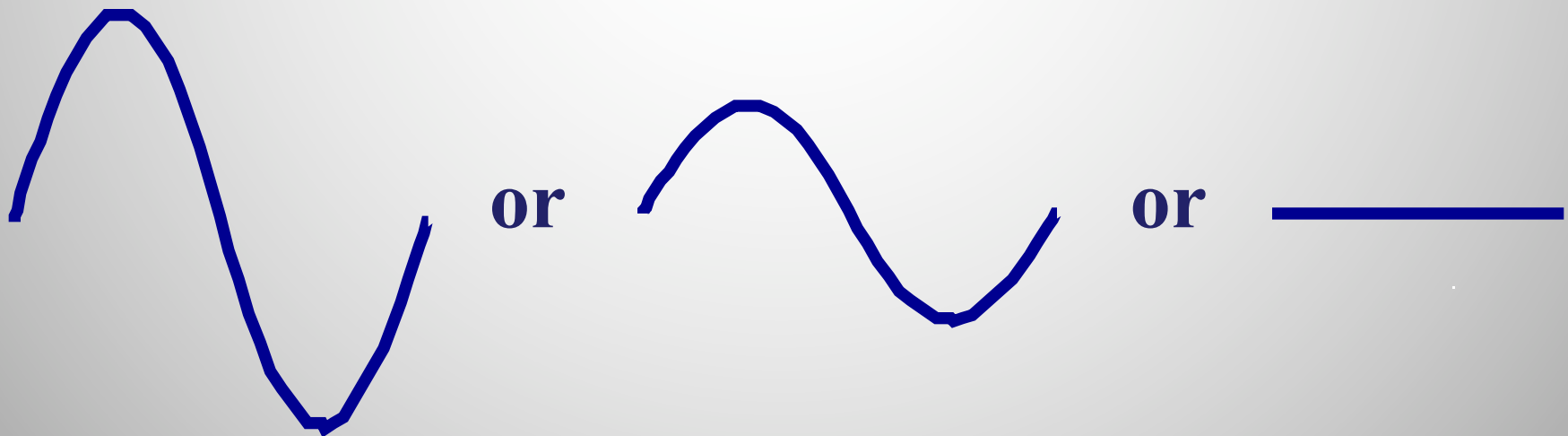
20% / 80%

Systems Interact  
Most Where They Are  
Equal Level

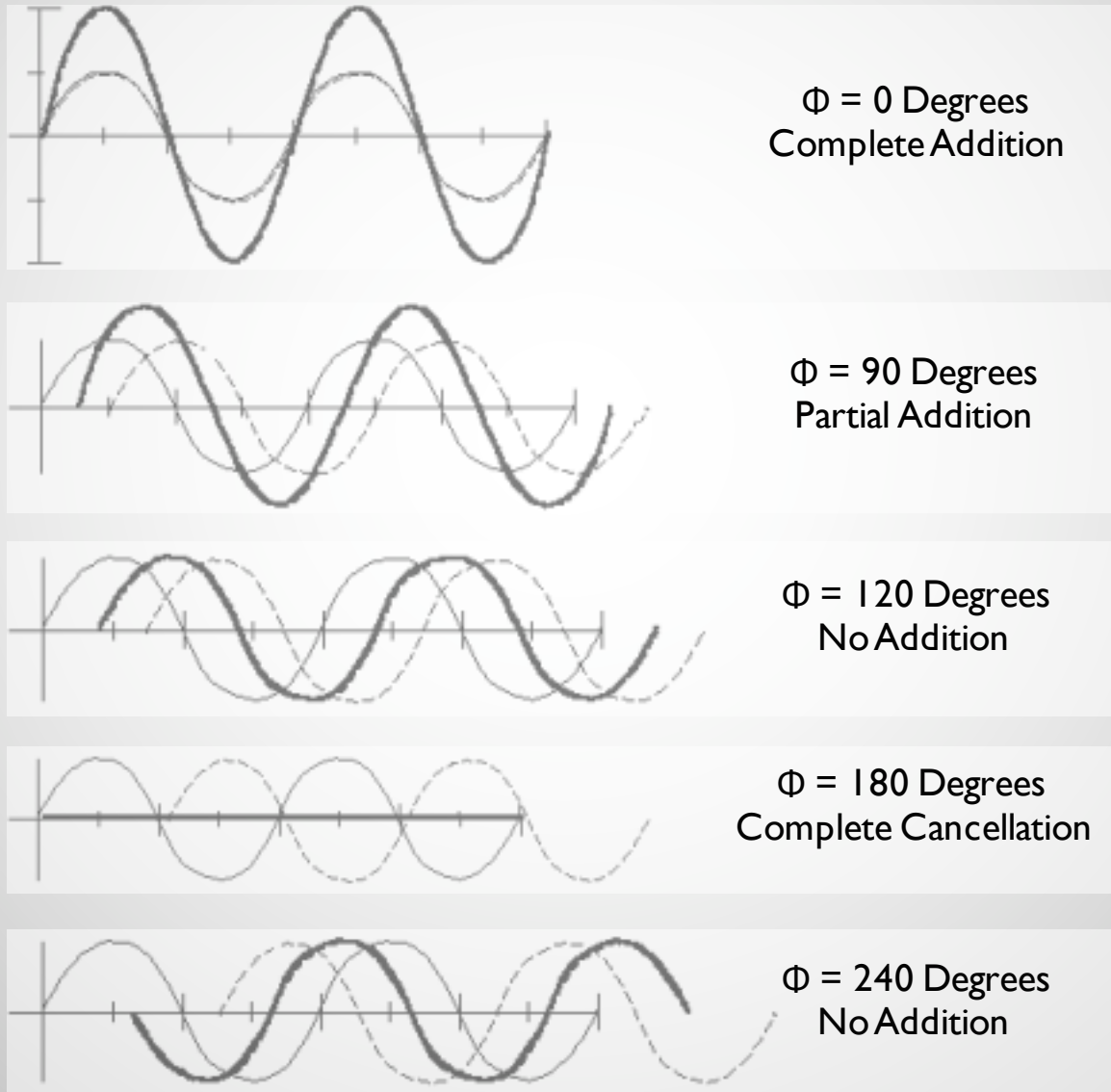


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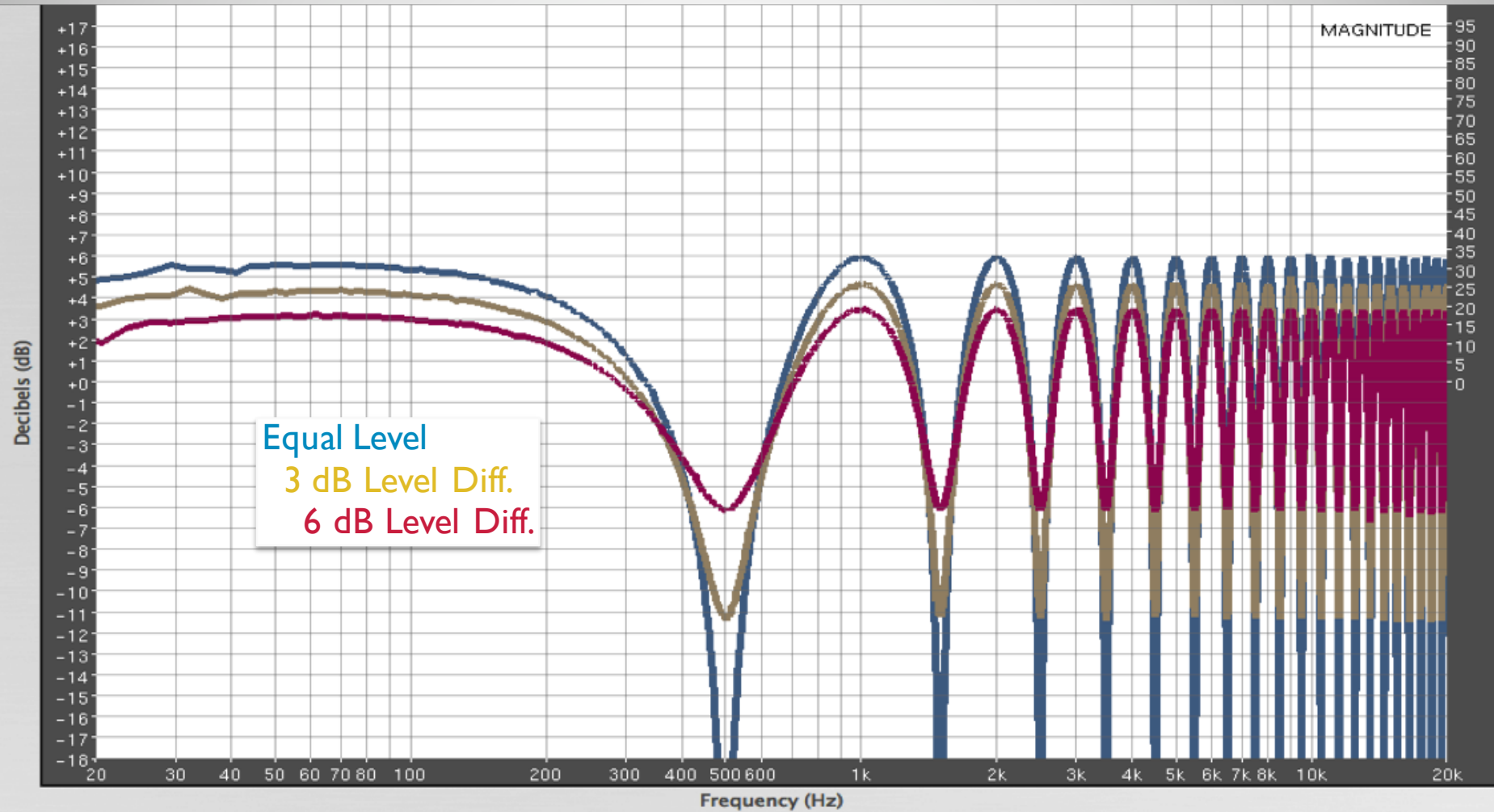
# Managing Interactions: The Big Question



# Addition of Sine Waves of Same Frequency and Equal Amplitude



# 1 kHz Comb Filters: Addition of Signals of Varying Relative Level

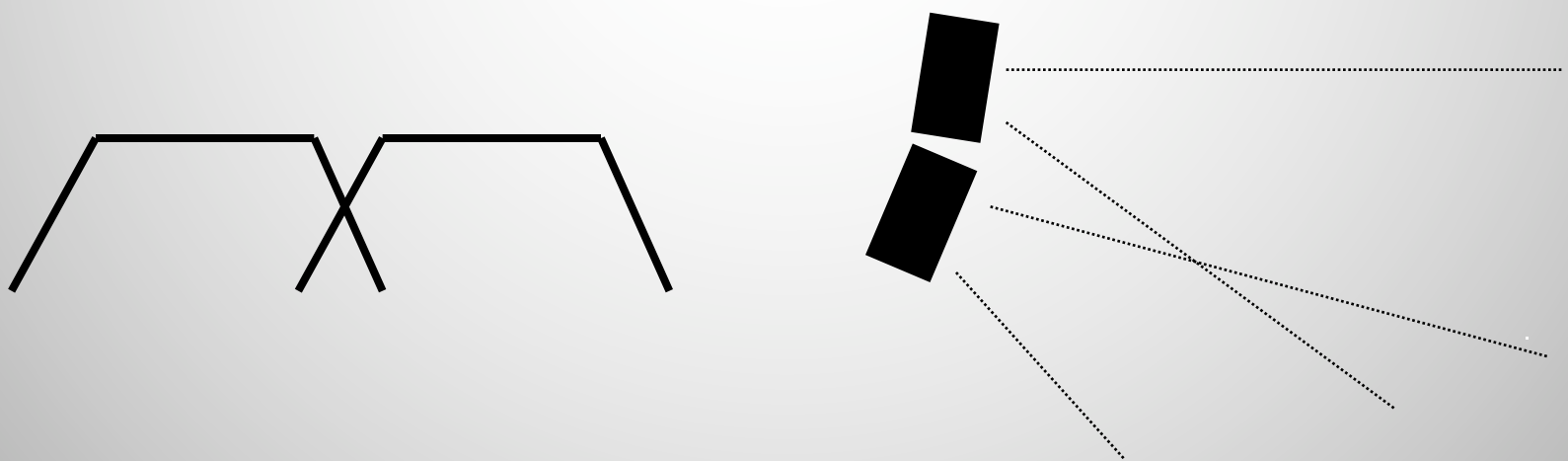




# System Engineering

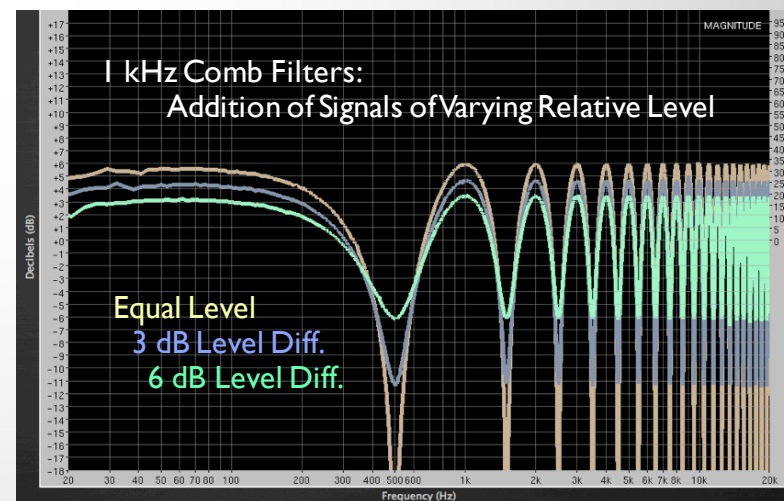
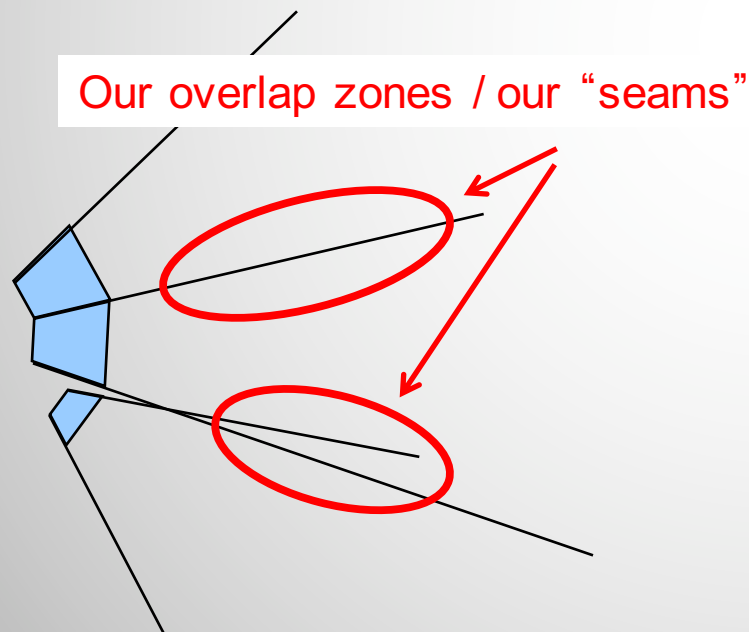
## Key Concept:

- Interactions are greatest where signals are equal level - Crossover Points



# Our System Engineering Key Concepts

## Systems Interact Most Where They Are Equal Level



Relative level of systems determines location of equal level seams.

# System Engineering Key Concept:

- Interactions are greatest where signals are equal level - Crossover Points
  - *Relative phase governs the interaction*
    - *Phase Shift (Filters)*
    - *Polarity (Wiring)*
    - *Delay (Time Alignment)*
  - Relative Level & Phase is KEY!!!!!!!!!!

Solve the Problem  
at the Source



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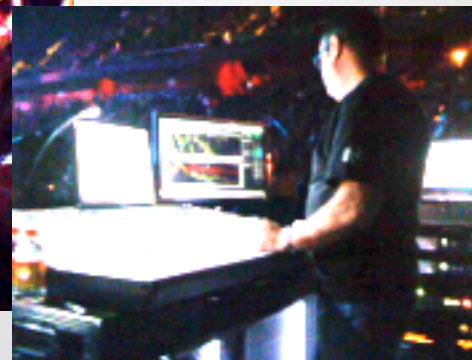
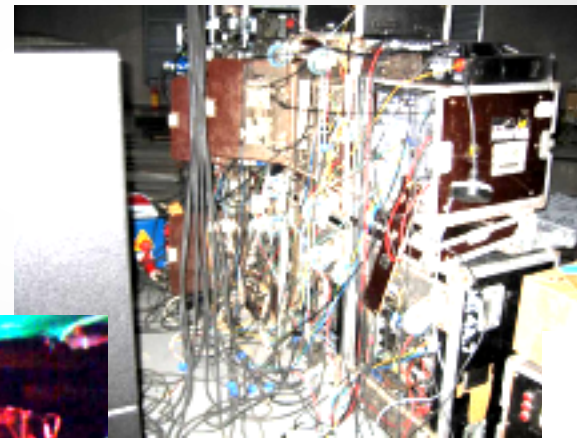
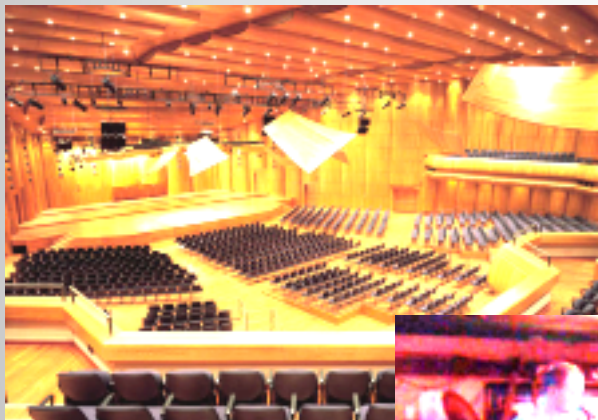
# System Engineering Key Concepts:

- Solve problem at source

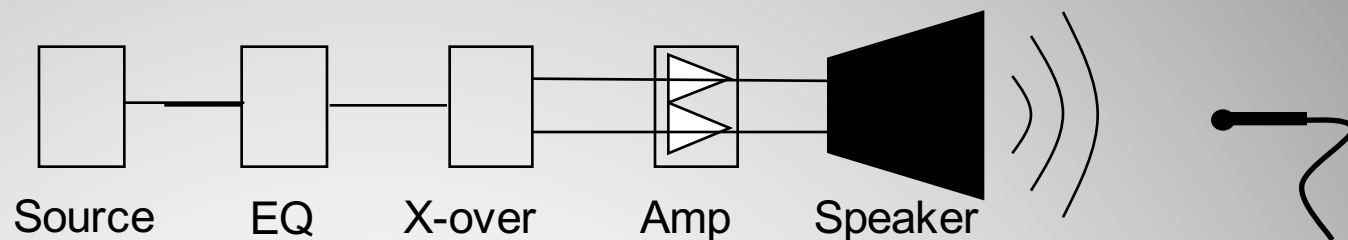
*–The closer to the source . . .  
the more effective the solution.*

# Solve the Problem at the Source

*The closer to the source . . .  
the more effective the solution*



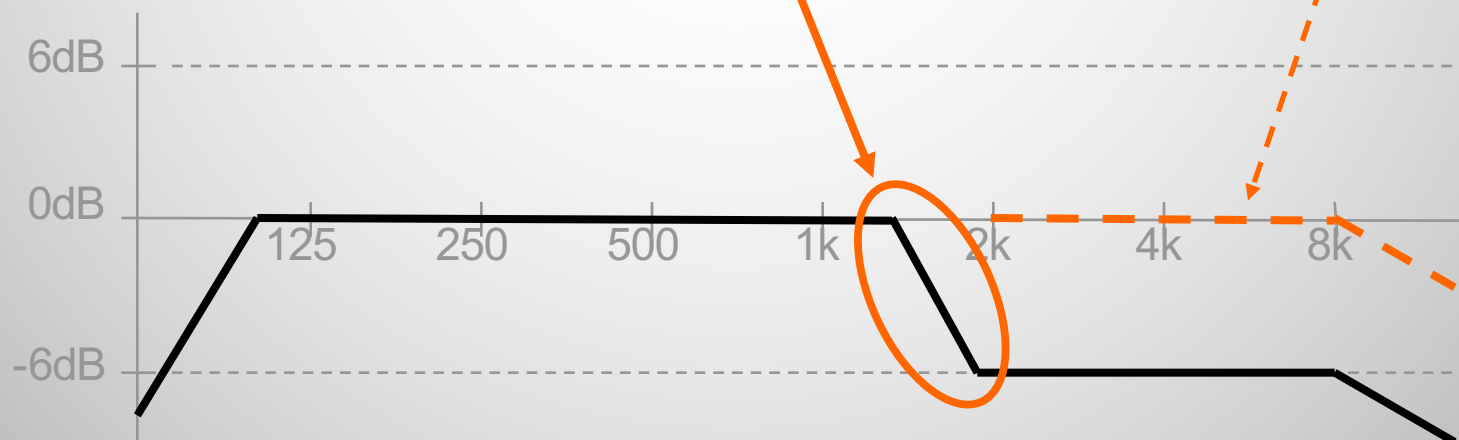
# Example:



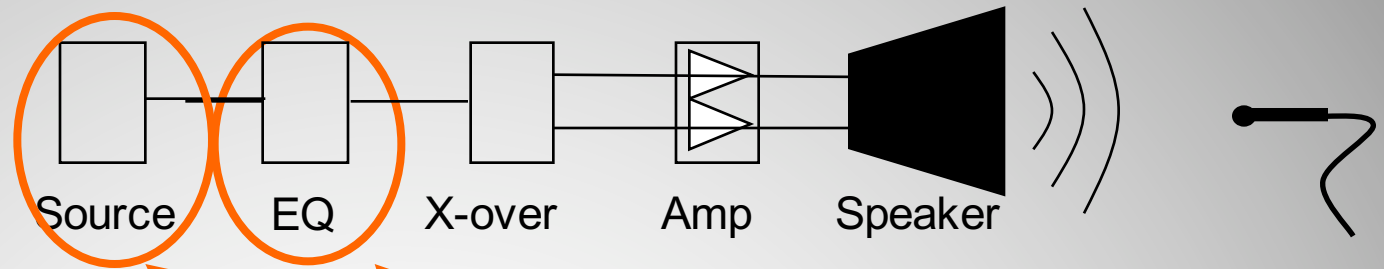
The speaker you are measuring has a relatively flat response except:

HF is 6 dB lower than LF above 1.6 kHz

Substantial HF noise



# Example:



The speaker you are measuring has a relatively flat response except:

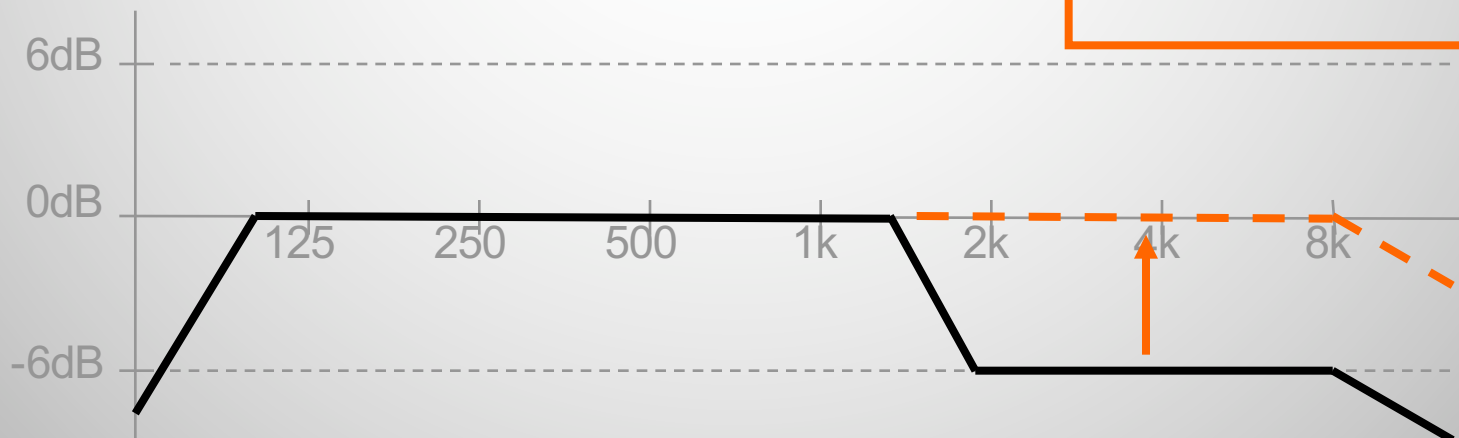
HF is 6 dB lower than LF above 1.6 kHz

Substantial HF noise

**Potential Solutions**

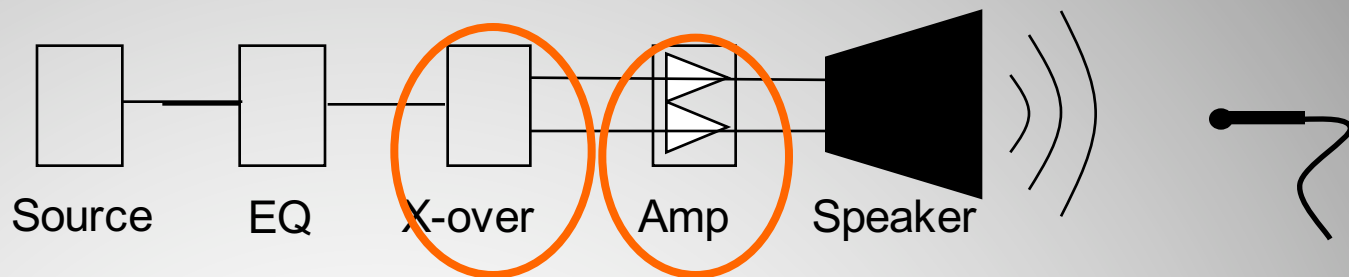
**EQ:**

- Bring up HF on EQ
- Add extra HF to program material





# Example:



The speaker you are measuring has a relatively flat response except:

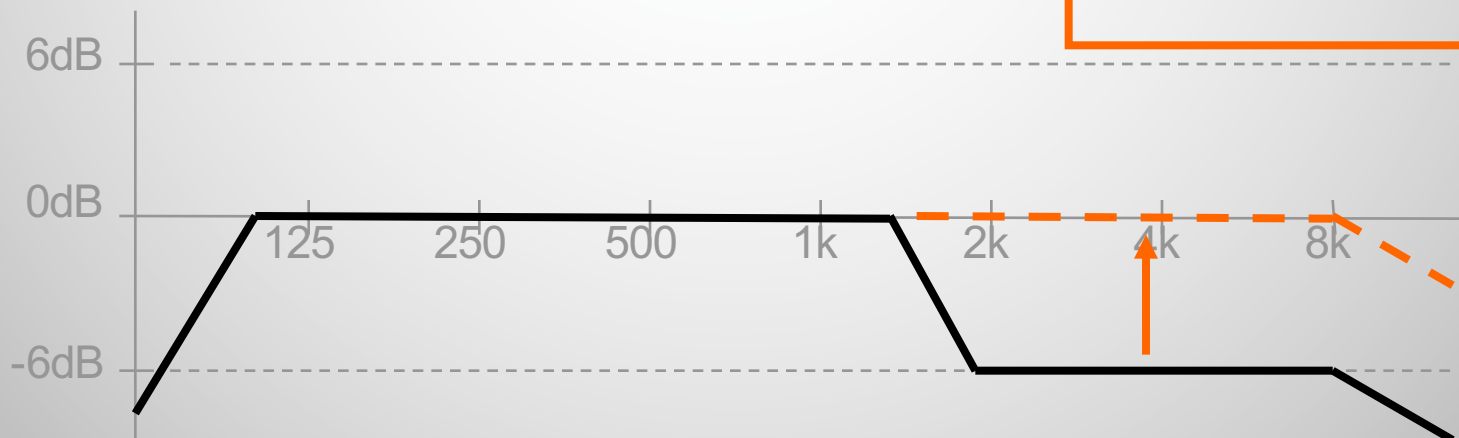
HF is 6 dB lower than LF above 1.6 kHz

Substantial HF noise

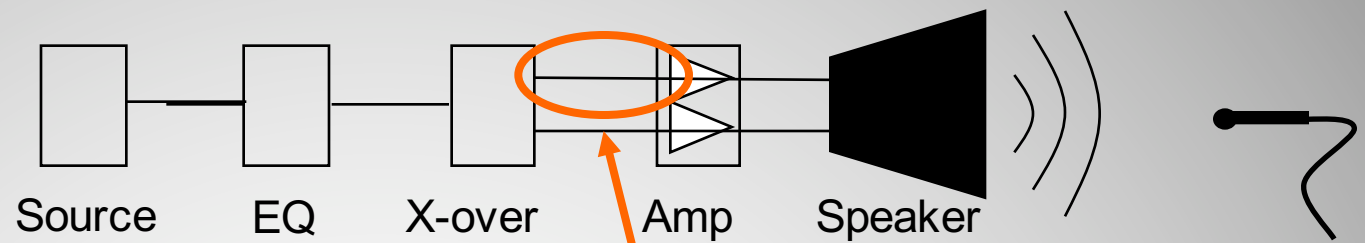
**Potential Solutions**

Level:

- Turn up HF on Amp
- Turn up HF at X-over output



# Example:



The speaker you are measuring has a relatively flat response except:

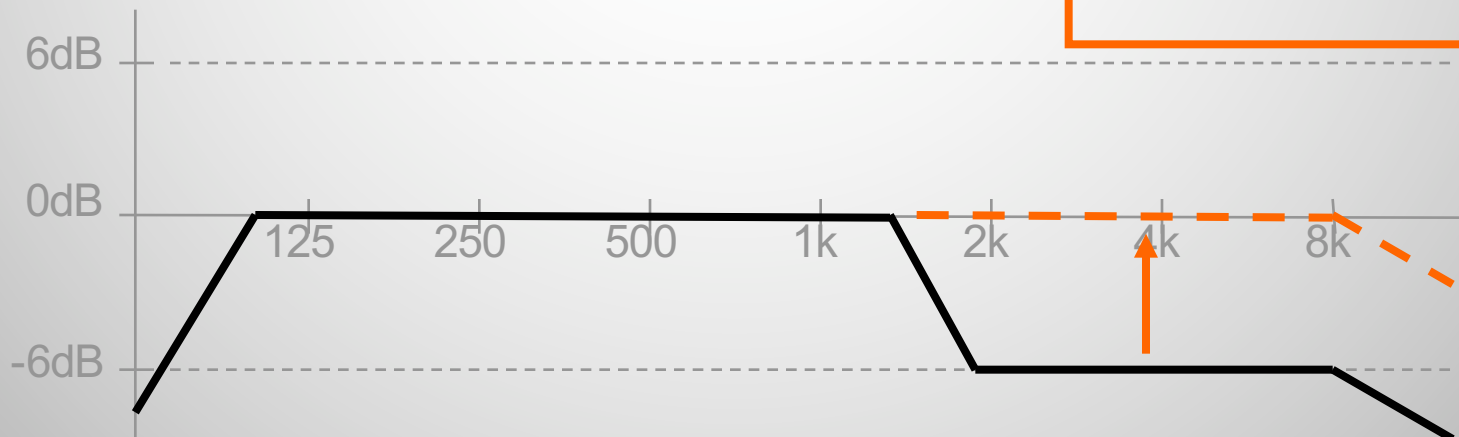
HF is 6 dB lower than LF above 1.6 kHz

Substantial HF noise

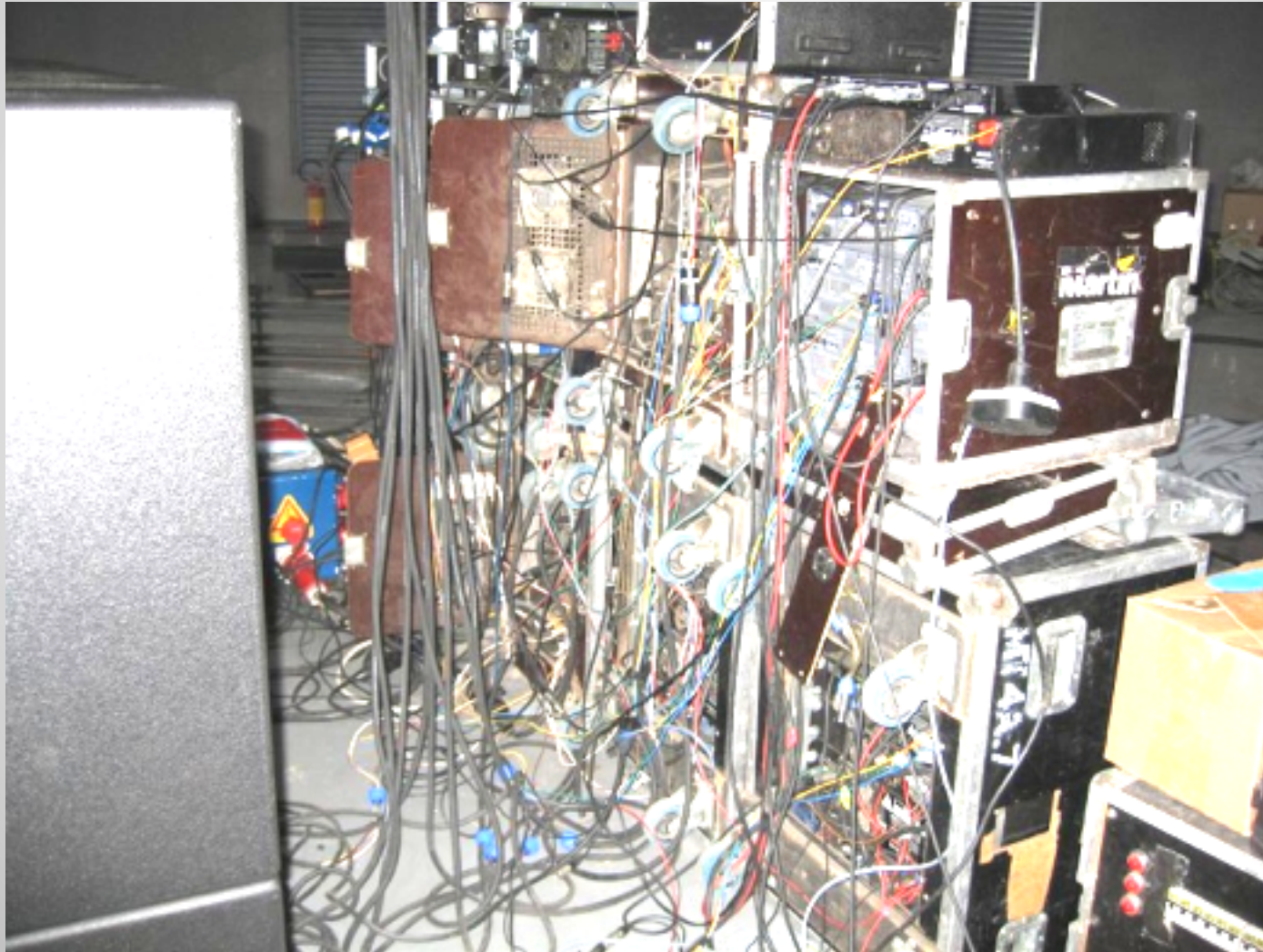
**Potential Solutions**

**System Maintenance:**

Loss of 6 dB and increase in HF noise a good indication of a bad cable on X-over HF out.



# One Bad Cable . . .



Use the Right Tool



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# System Engineering Key Concepts:

- Use the right tool

– *“Every item in your tool box is a hammer . . .  
except your wood chisels, they’re screwdrivers.”*

# Tools in Order of Use

1

- Acoustic Design /Treatment
  - Equipment Choice / Maintenance
  - System Design - *“Design to align”*
- 

2

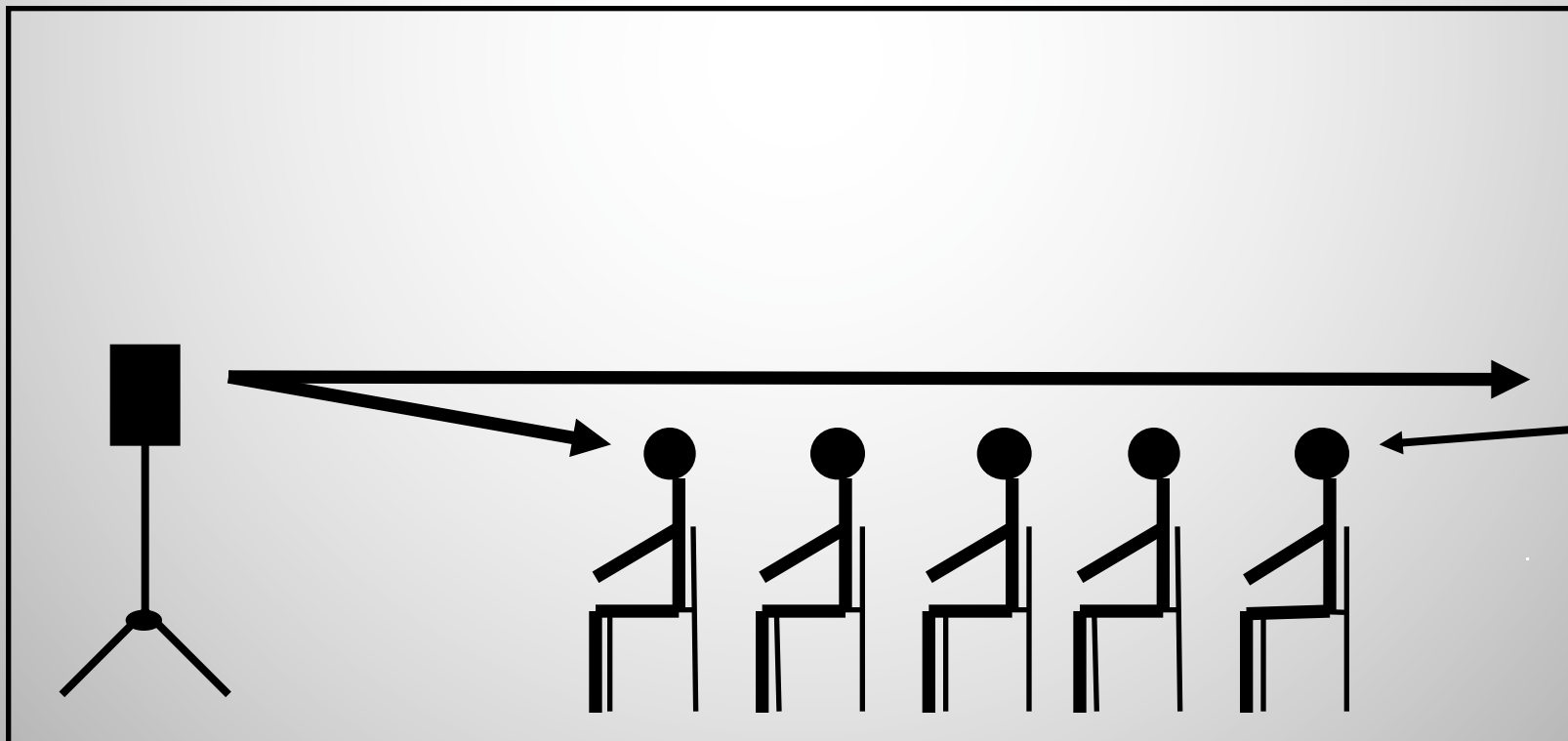
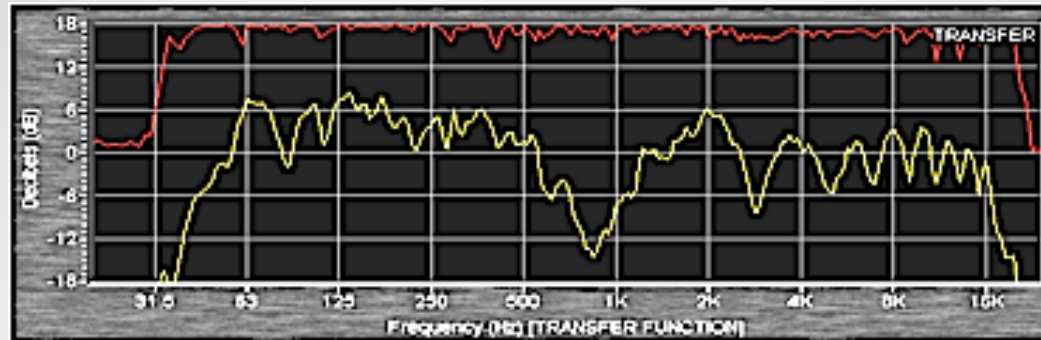
- Level
  - Delay / Timing
- 

3

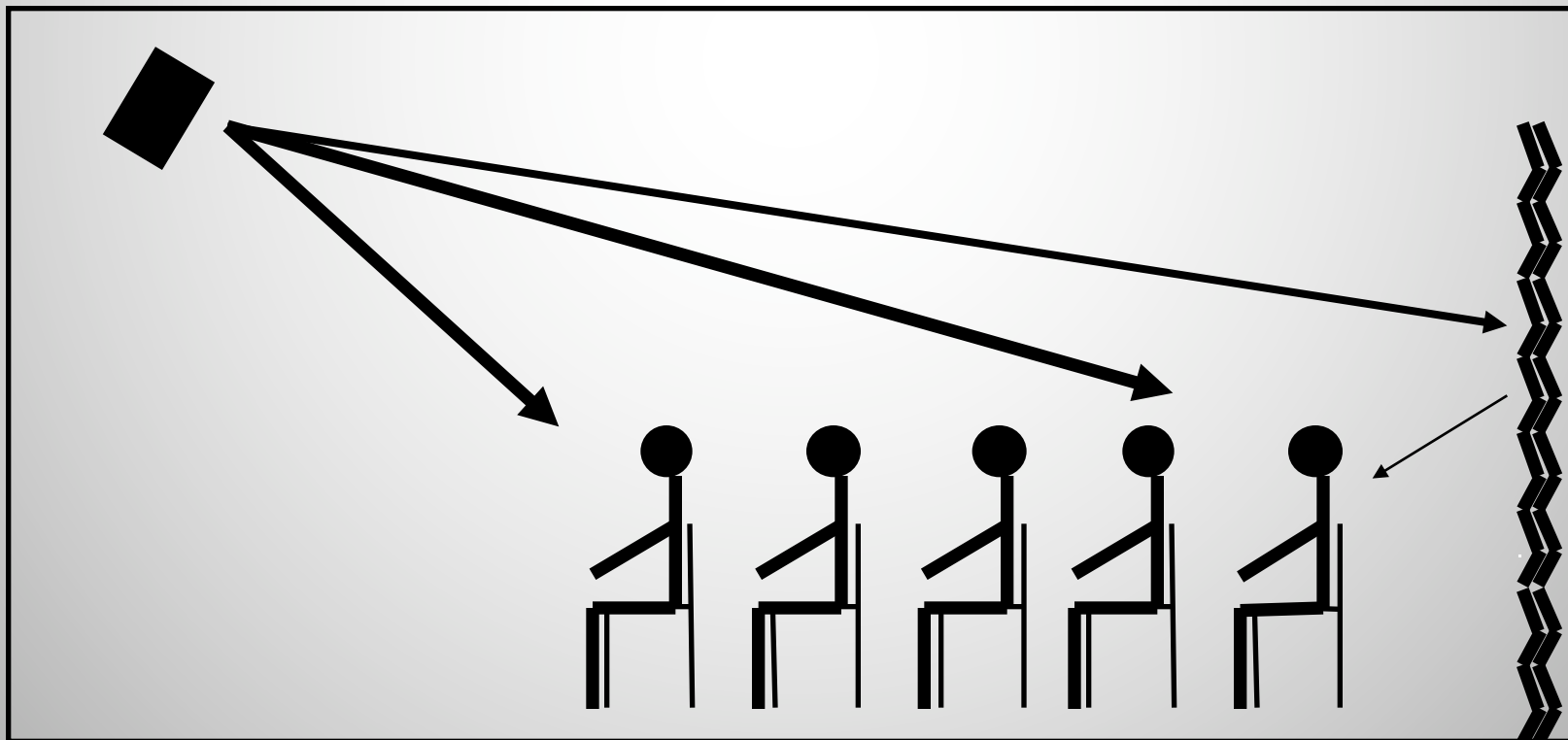
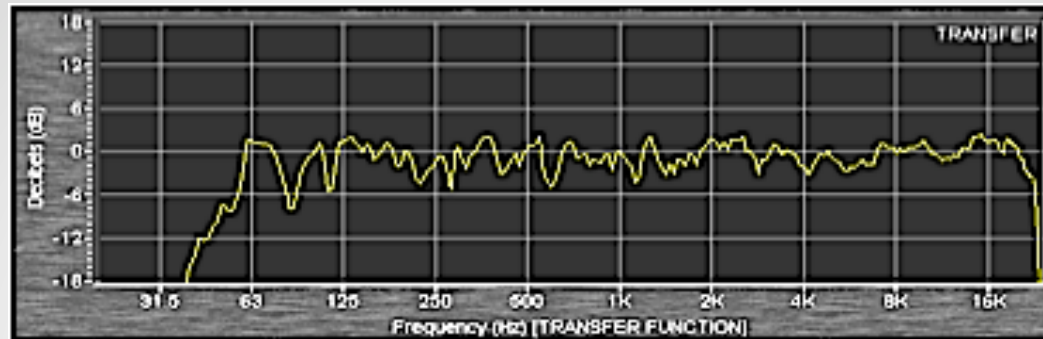
- And lastly . . . EQ

*Don't assume the solution - determine the problem, then choose your best tool*

# Example:



# Solution(s)





***Our goal is to fix our system . . .  
. . . not the trace on the screen!***

***Smart is NOT  
a video game!***



# System Engineering & The Serenity Prayer . . .

Grant me the Serenity  
To accept the things I cannot change...

Courage to change the things I can,

And Wisdom to know the difference.

Or Alternatively. . .

***Primum non nocere***

(First, do no harm)

# System Alignment & Smaart

## System Alignment:

Is a Series of Decisions Made in Context

It is Optimizing Your Compromises

## Smaart:

Is an Analyzer . . . Is a Tool

An analyzer is only a **tool**:  
**YOU** make the decisions

You decide what to measure.

You decide which measurements to use.

You decide what the resulting data means.

And you decide what to do about it.

# System Alignment

~~“Smart-ing” a System~~

*Any idiot can get squiggly line on  
the Smart screen.*

*Our goal is to take measurements  
we can make decisions on.*

# To Get Useful Measurements We Must:

- 1. Verify that we are making our measurements properly.***
- 2. Verify that it is an appropriate measurement for our purpose.***

***How Can We Make Good Decisions Off of Bad Measurements?***

***How Can We Get Actionable Data?***

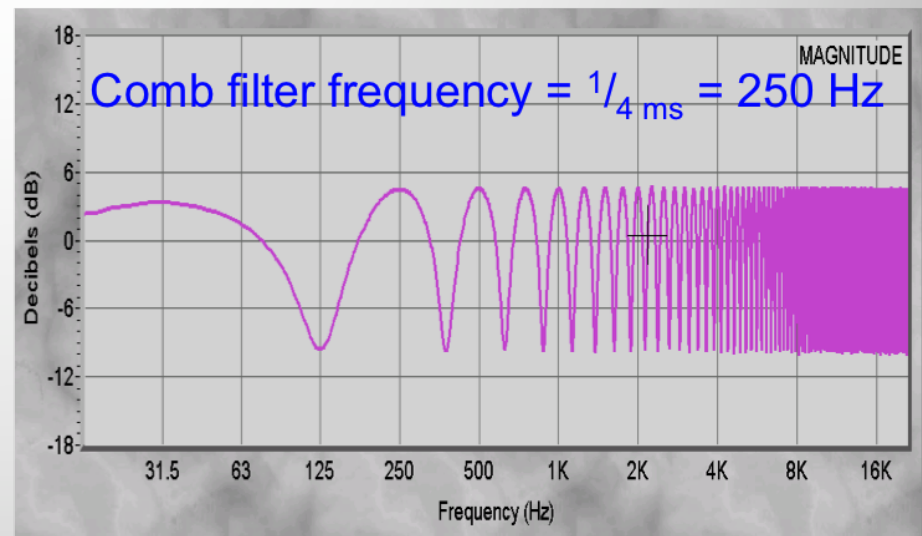
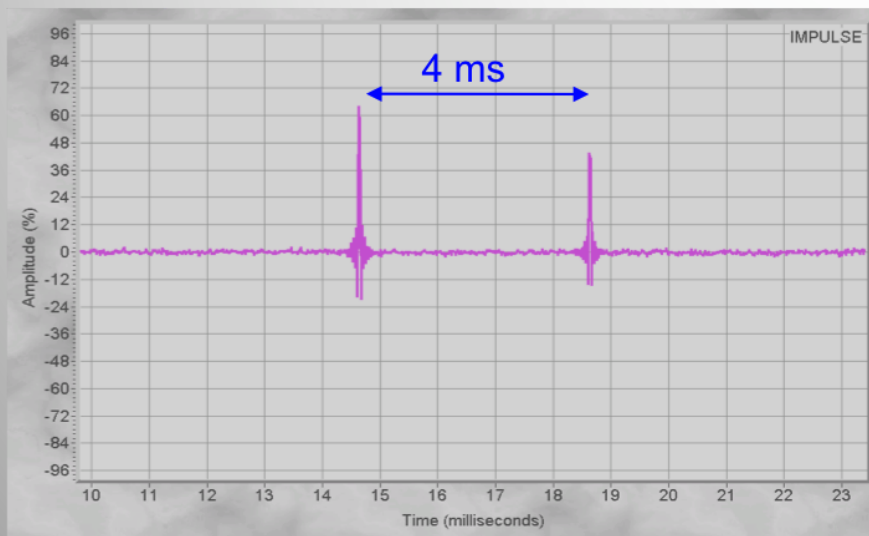
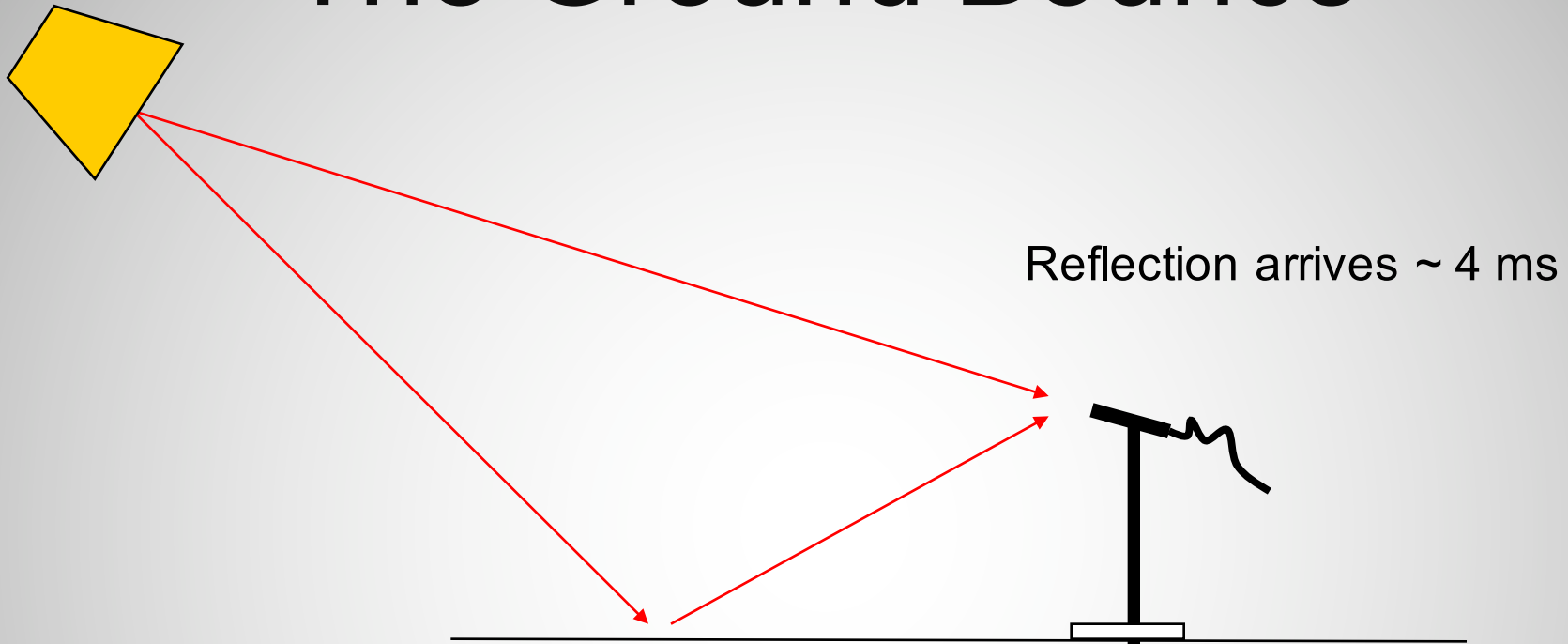


# Mic Position



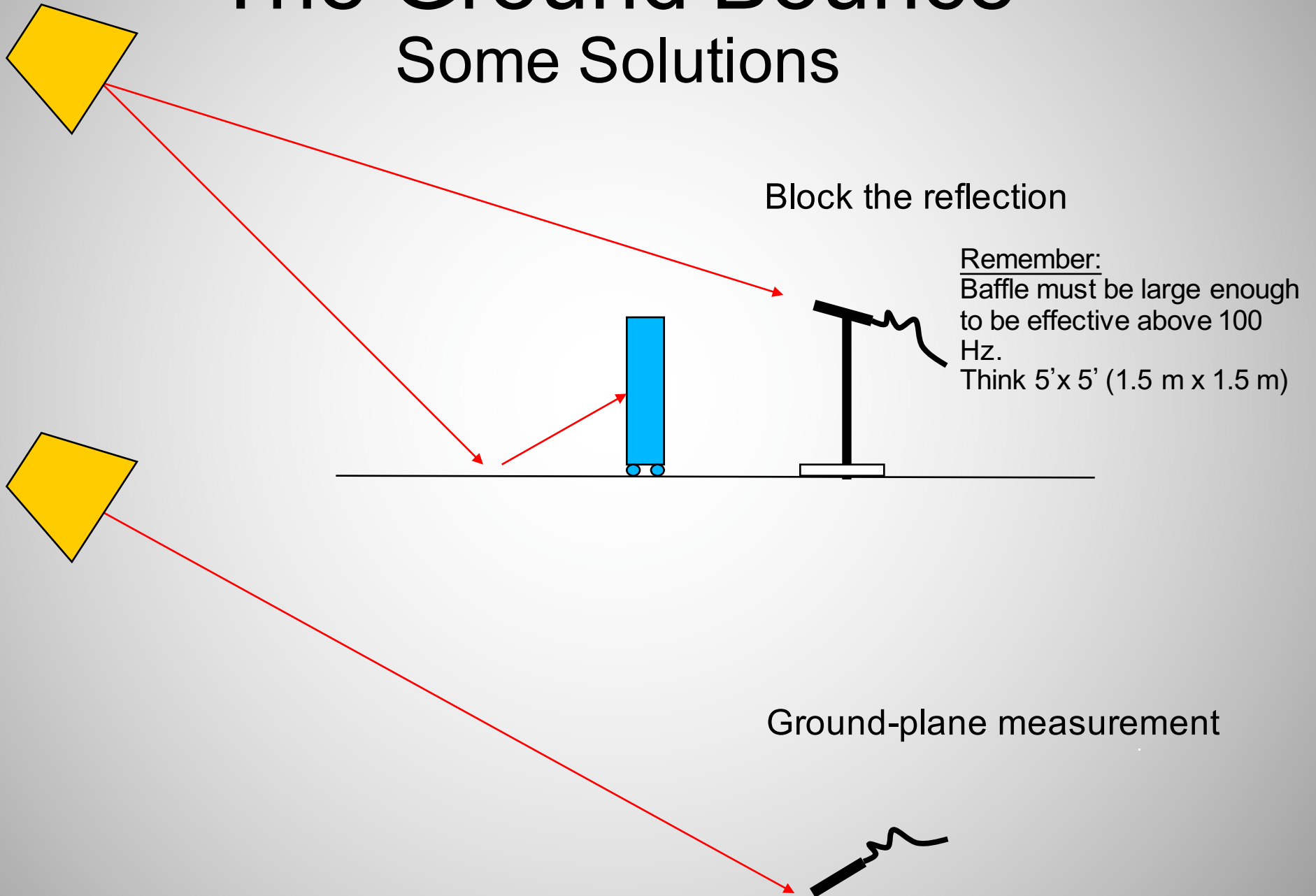
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# The Ground Bounce



# The Ground Bounce

## Some Solutions

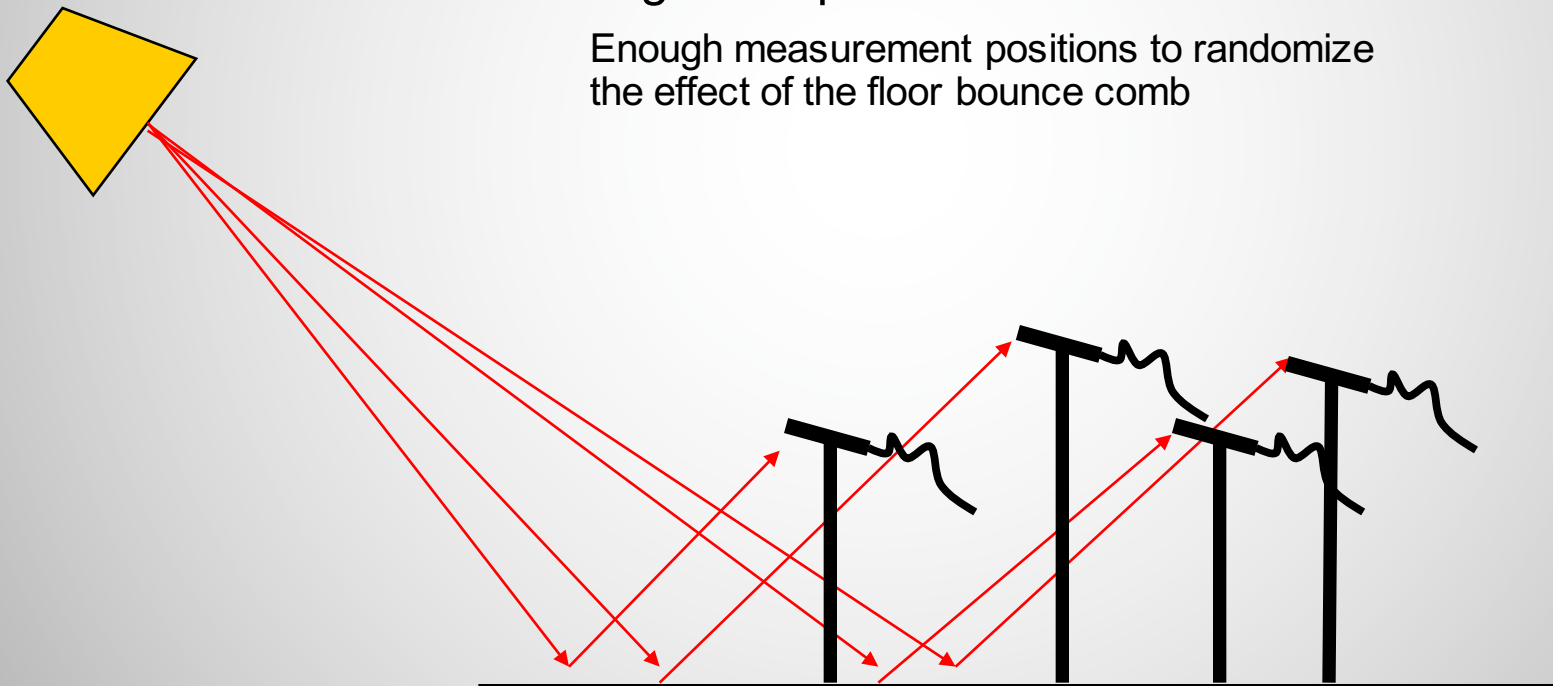


# The Ground Bounce

## Some Solutions

### Average Multiple Measurements

Enough measurement positions to randomize the effect of the floor bounce comb



# Mic Position

What are we trying to determine?

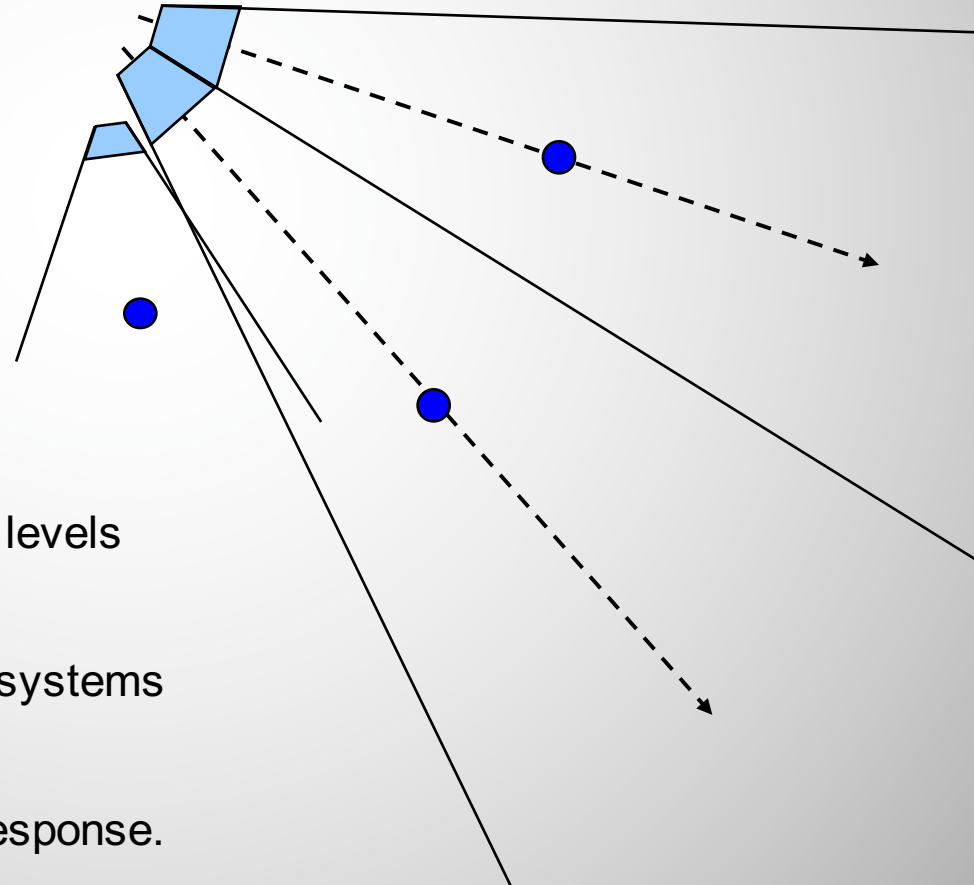
What are our decision points

– our system pressure points ?

# Microphone Positions

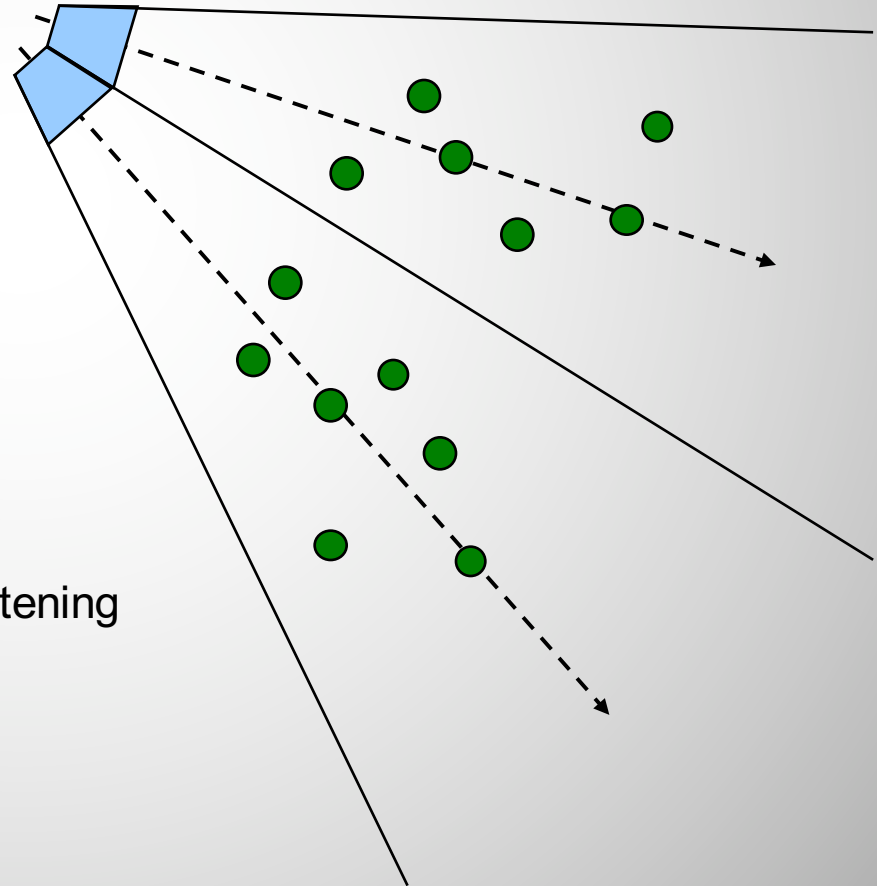
## Type 1 (Primary): ●

- Our primary reference point for this speaker/array
- Used as a single, “representative” position.
- Used for setting relative system levels
- Used for setting timing of delay systems
- Used for determining average response.



# Microphone Positions

## Type 2 (Secondary): ●



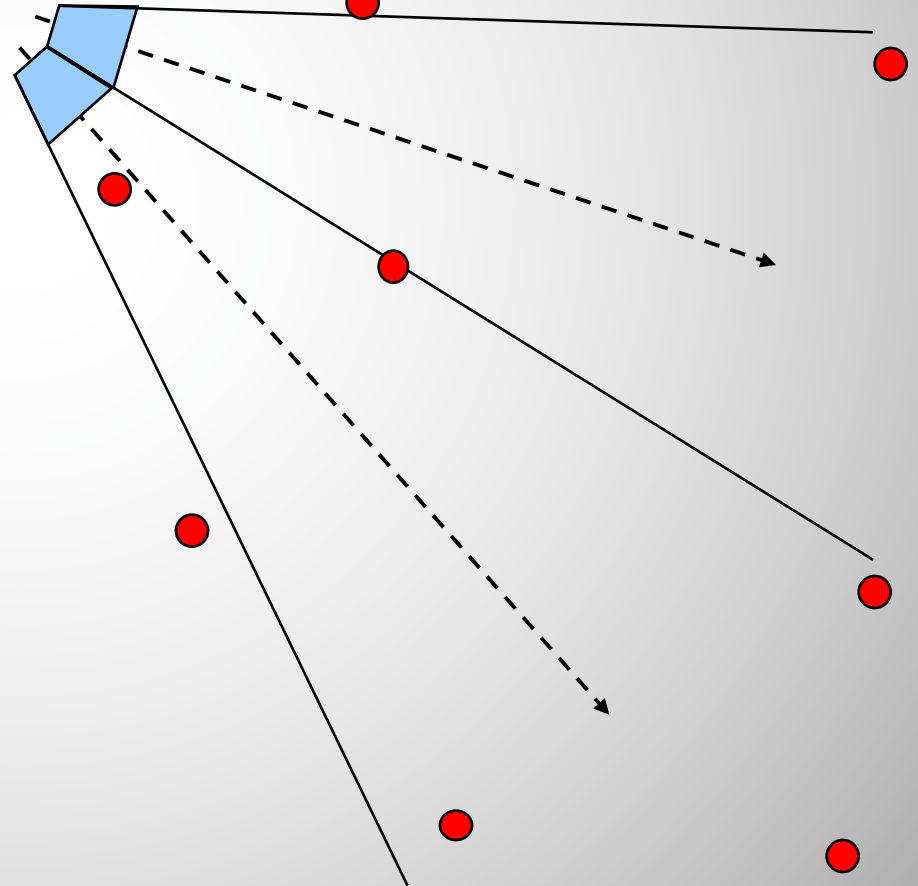
- Used to determine average response (spatial averaging)
- Can be found by simple process of listening for consistency

# Microphone Positions

Type 3 (Tertiary): ●

Used for investigation

- Near field
- Side lobes
- Seam Timings

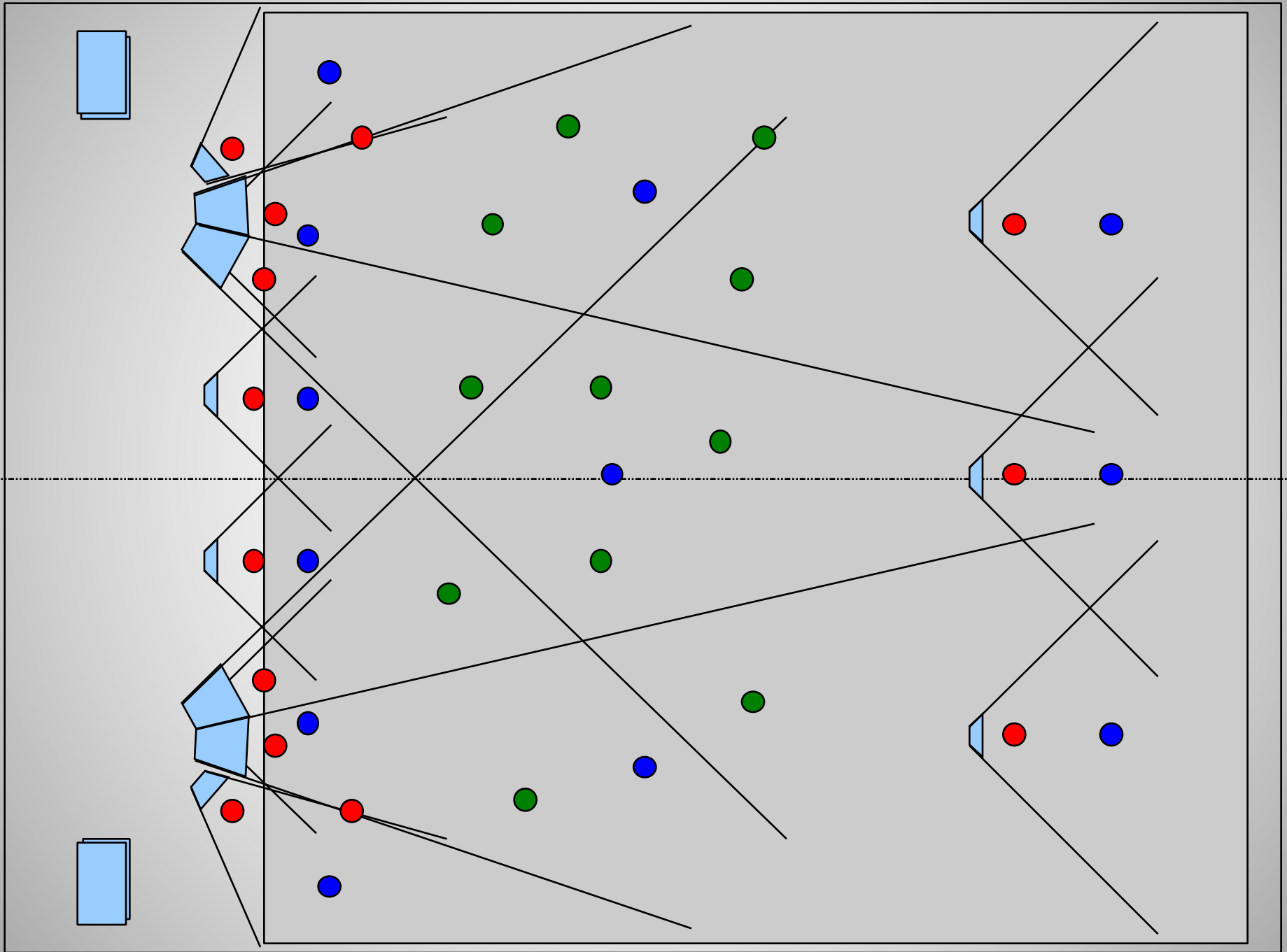




# Microphone Positions

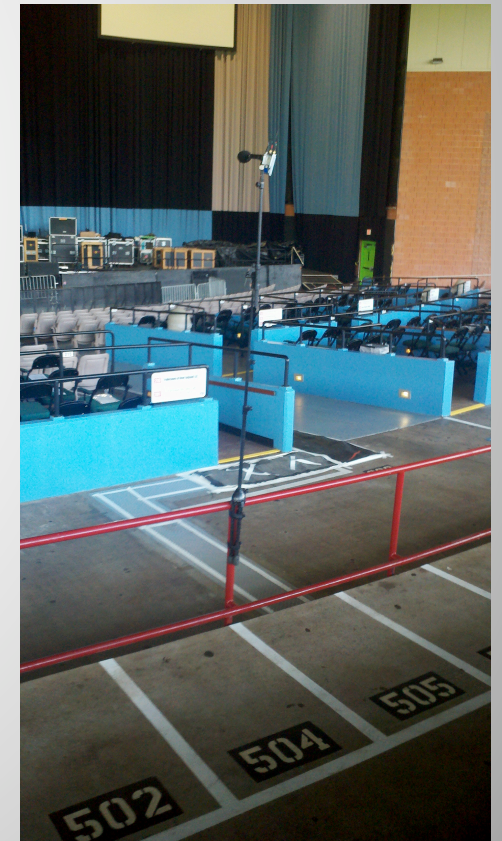
Our Alignment Points

*Our "Pressure Points"*



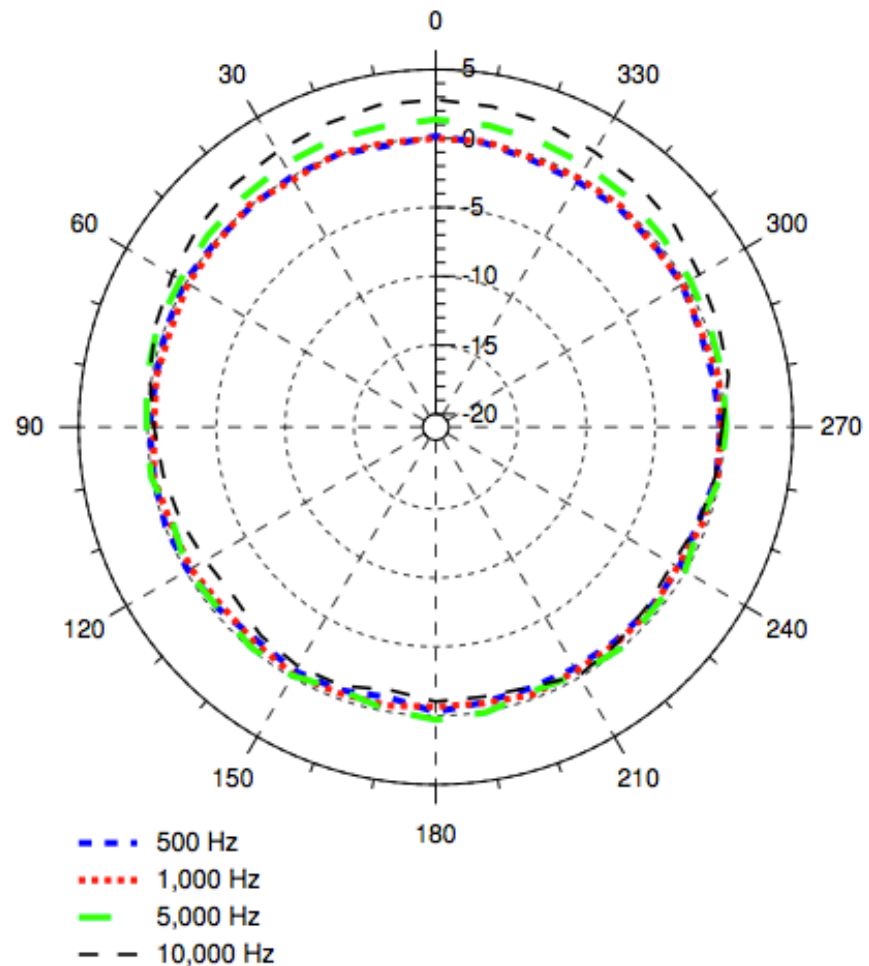


# Measurement Microphones



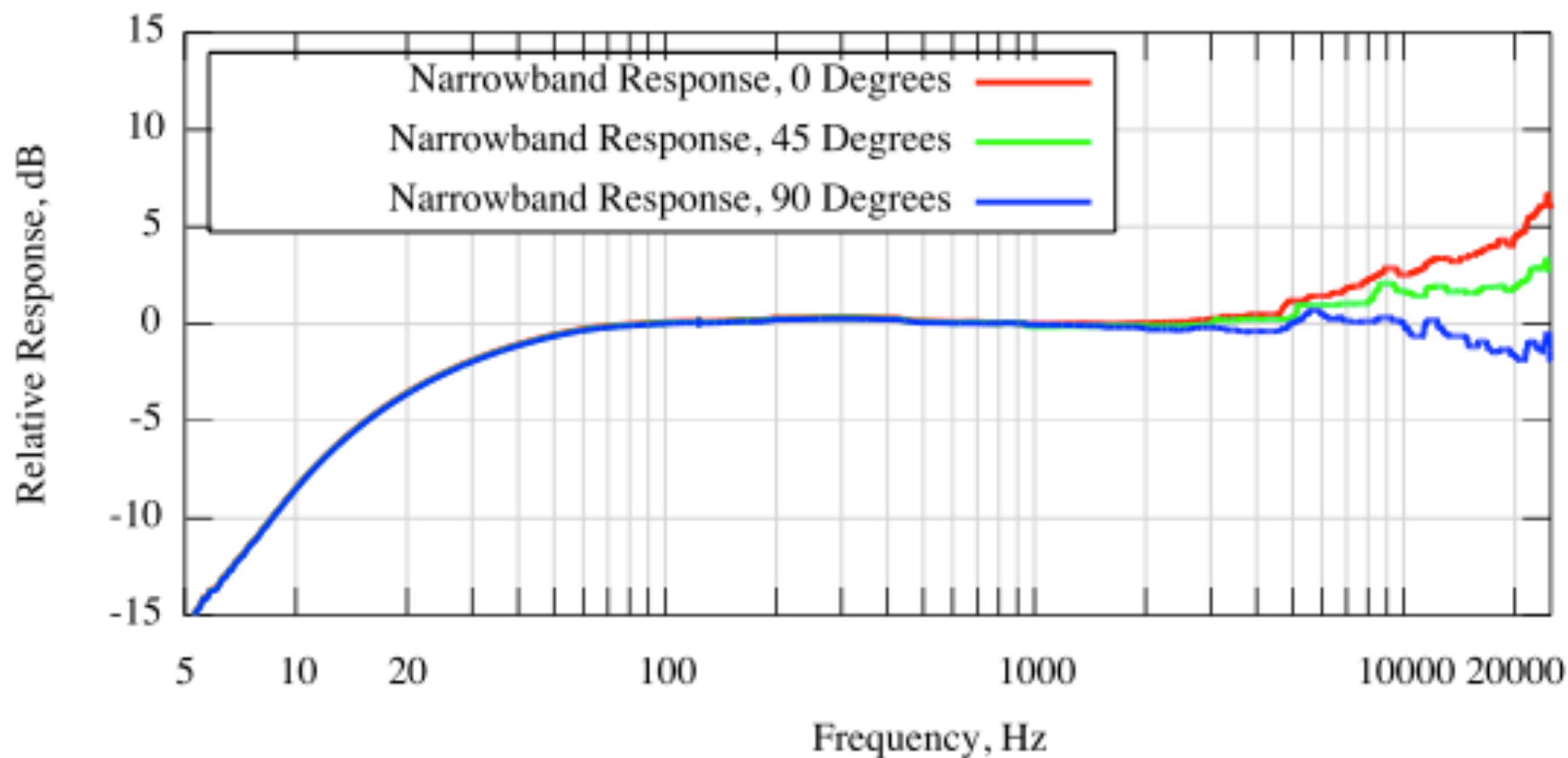
# Measurement Microphones

Free-Field  
vs.  
Diffuse Field  
Omni-Directional  
&  
Our Friend  
“Congestion”



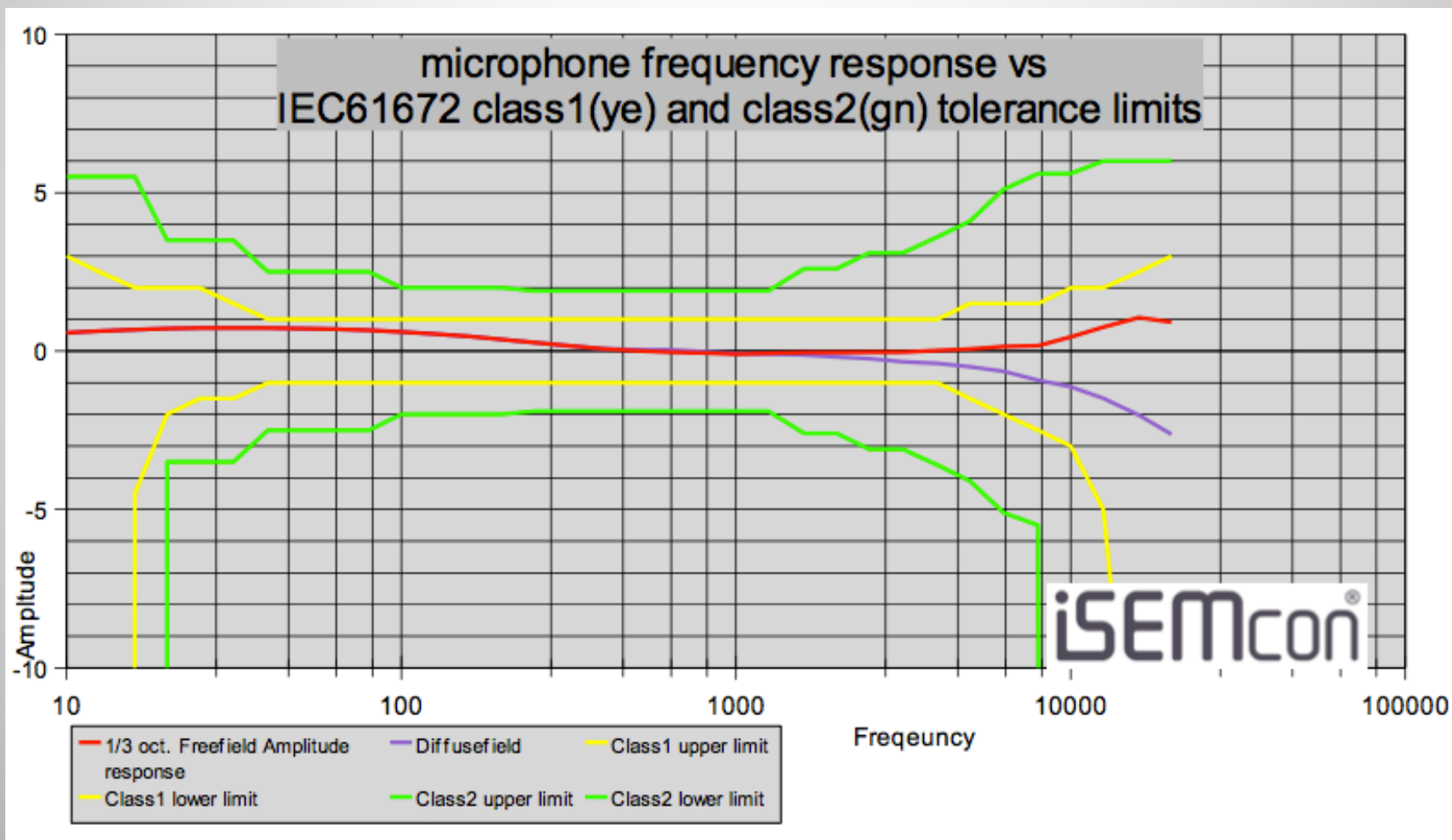
# Measurement Microphones

Rational Acoustics RTA-420  
(AVLeaderPHM919)



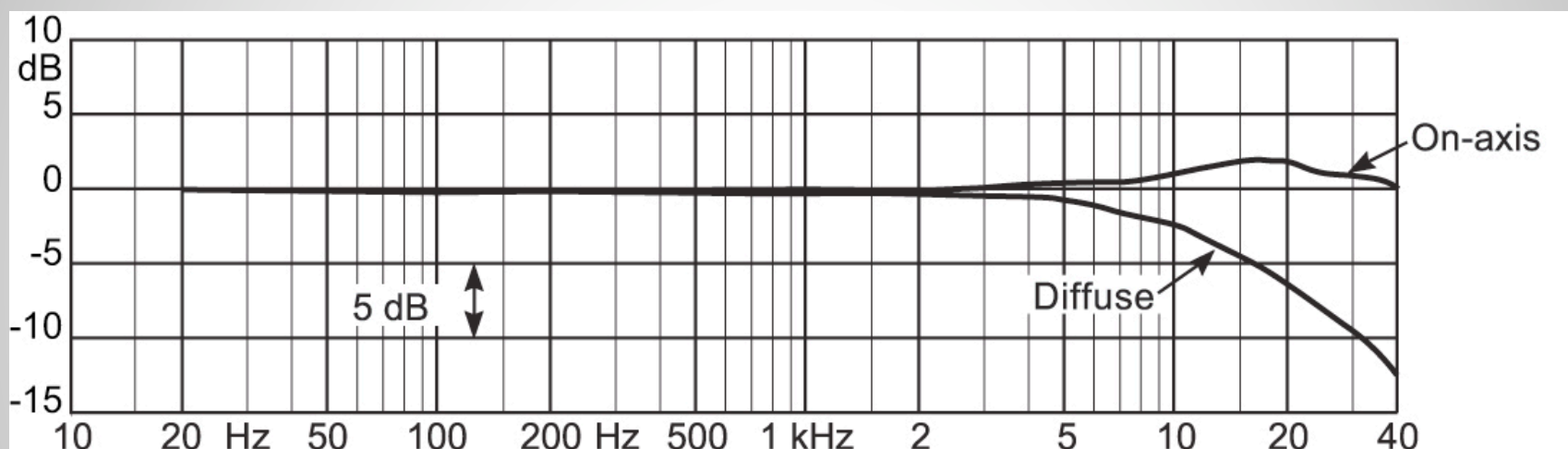
# Measurement Microphones

iSEMcon EMX-7150

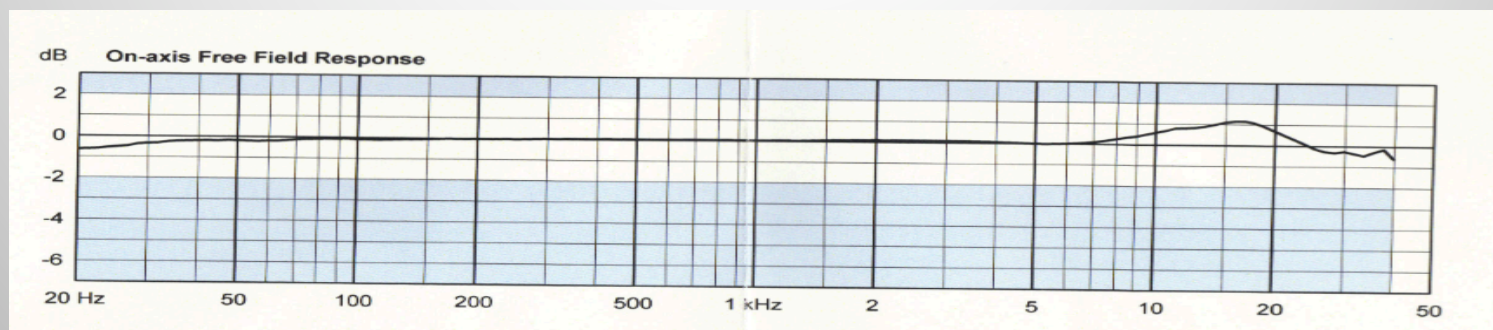


# Measurement Microphones

DPA 4007

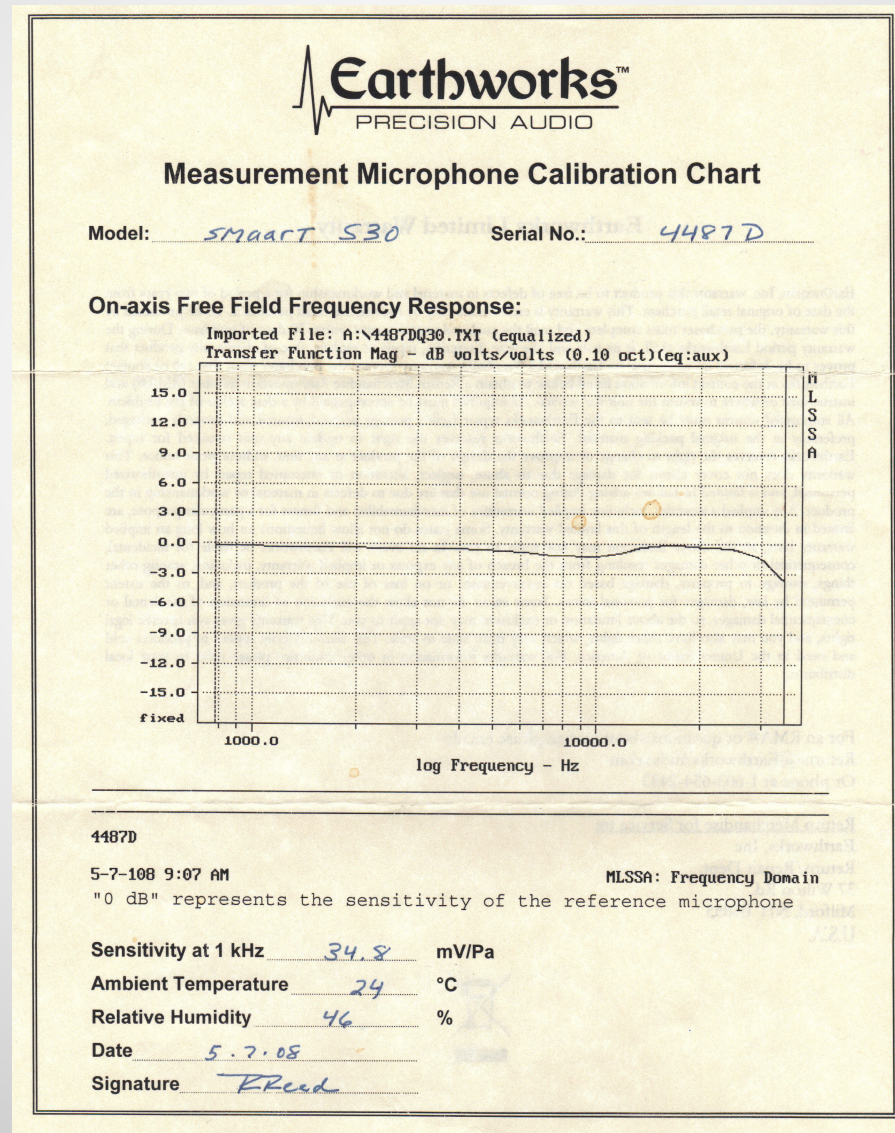


“Typical”



Measured (S/N 2119248)

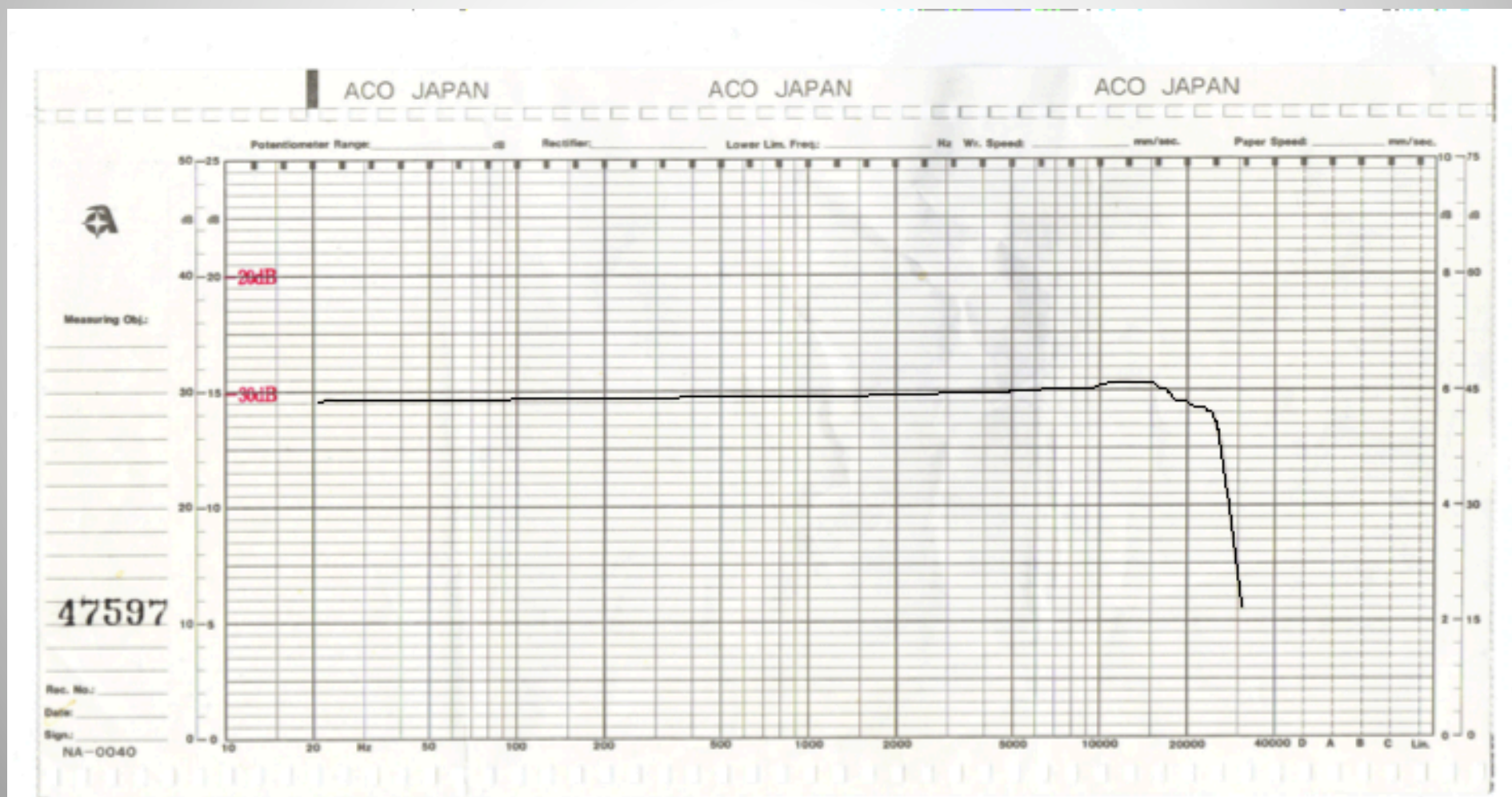
# Measurement Microphones





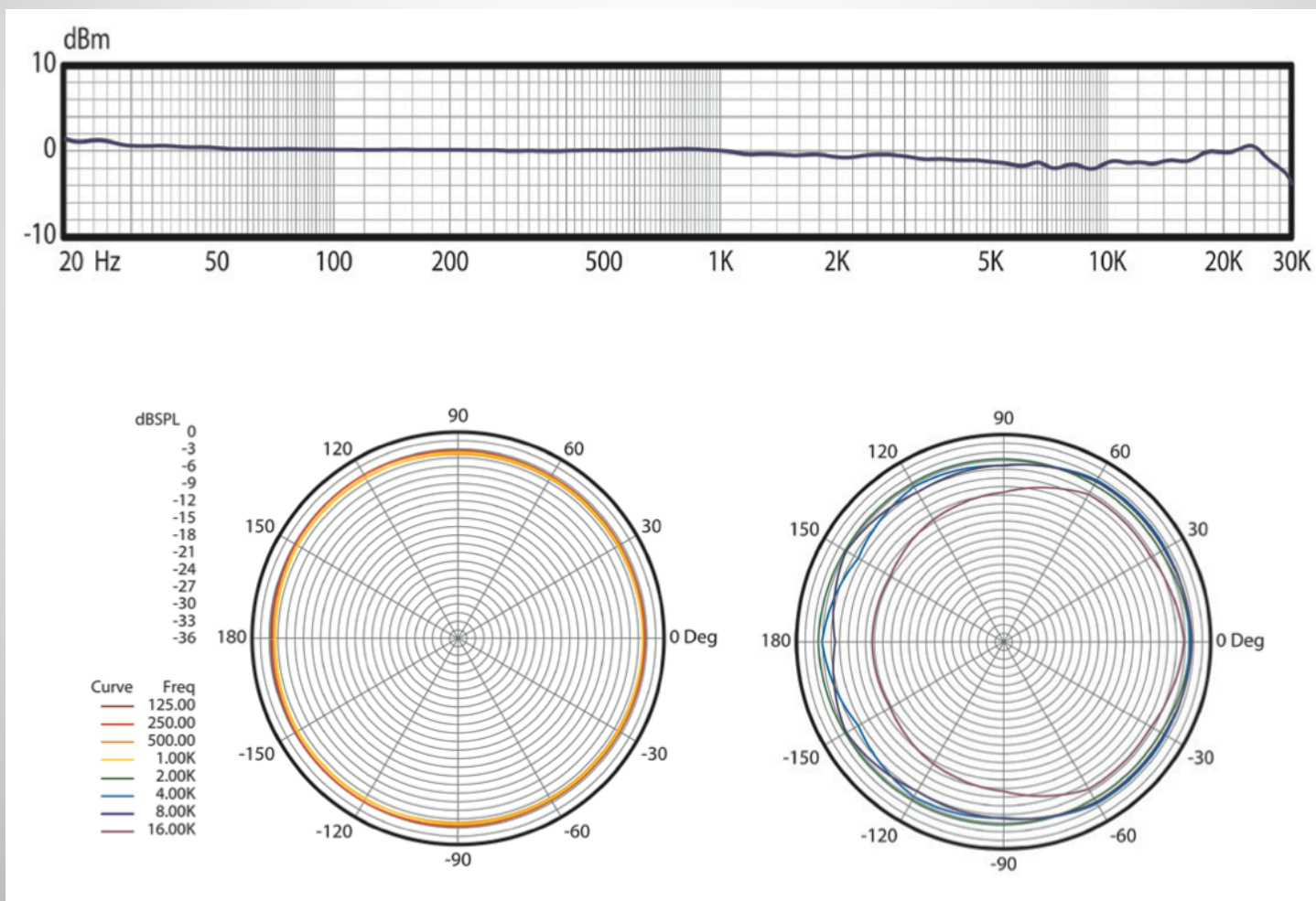
# Measurement Microphones

ACO Pacific 7052PH



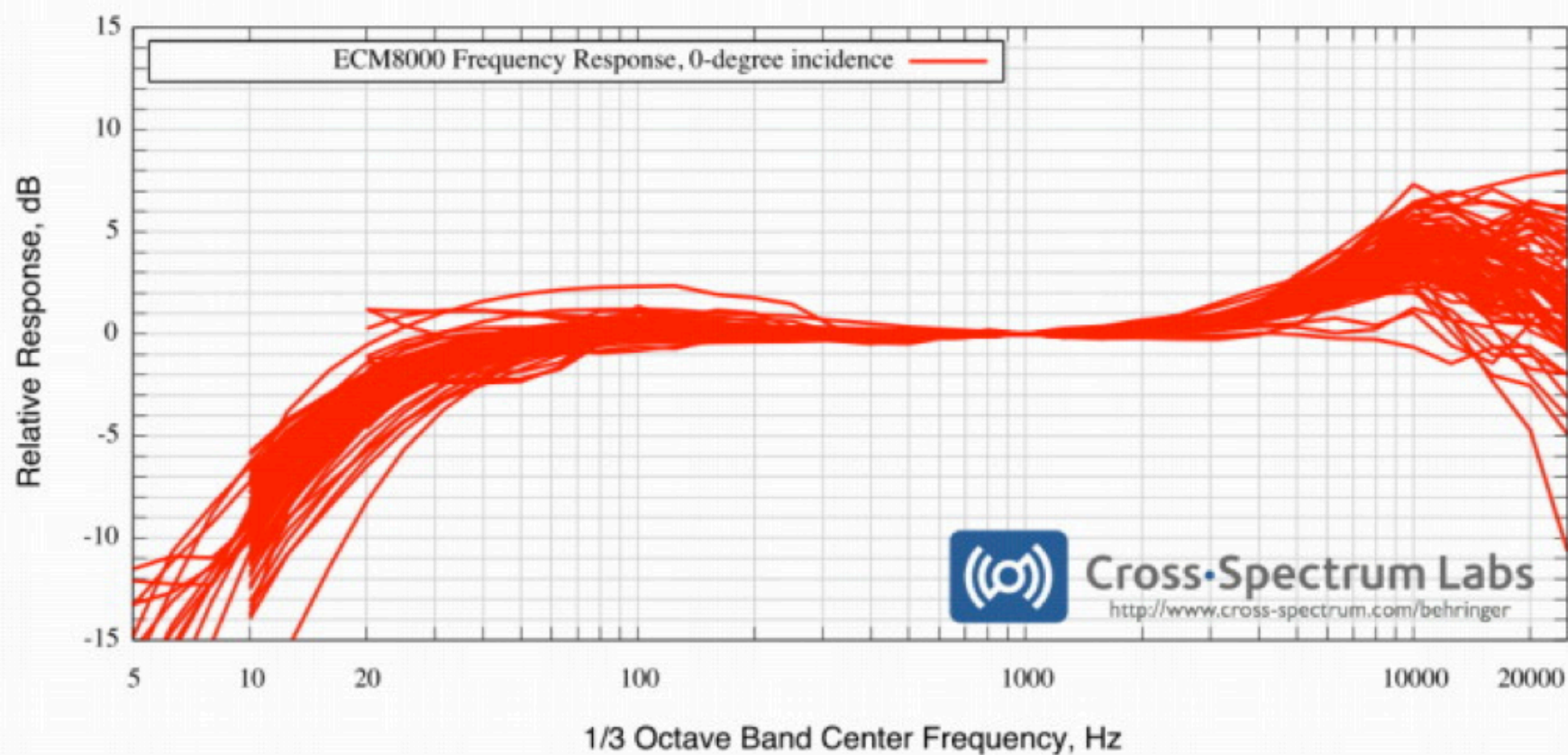
# Measurement Microphones

## Audix TM1



# Measurement Microphones

Cross-Spectrum Labs: Behringer ECM8000 Frequency Response Distribution, 85 mics



# Measurement Microphones

## A Comparison of Published Specifications\*

<b>Manufacturer</b>	<b>Model</b>	<b>1%/Max SPL</b>	<b>Dyn. R</b>	<b>Self Noise</b>	<b>Sens</b>	<b>Capsule</b>
DPA	4007	148/155 dBSPL	124 dB	24 dBA	2.5 mV/Pa	12mm (0.5") Metal
ACO Pacific	7052PH	150 dBSPL	130 dB	20 dBA	22 mV/Pa	12mm (0.5") Metal
EarthWorks	S30/M23	136/142 dBSPL	120 dB	22 dBA	30 mV/Pa	7.0mm (0.25") Poly
Audix	TM-1	130/140 dBSPL	112 dB	28 dBA	6.5 mV/Pa	7.7mm (0.25") Poly
iSEMcon	EMX-7150	140/146 dBSPL	115 dB	30 dBA	6 mV/Pa	7.7mm (0.25") Poly
RA (AVLeader)	RTA-420	112/118 dBSPL	90 dB	30 dBA	8 mV/Pa	10mm (0.25" capsule) Poly

\* These are "typical" specifications

# Step 2: Individual Systems



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# Our System Alignment Process

## Step 2:

- **Verify all individual speaker systems (arrays) + initial EQ**

For each system:

1) Verify system coverage. Determine limits of coverage area. Adjust speaker aim and placement if possible / necessary.

2) Evaluate consistency of coverage

- a) Level
- b) Frequency Response

3) Measure system to determine typical frequency response in listening area.

4) Adjust frequency response (primarily thru array level EQ)

- a) Address consistent response issues (loading, HF airloss, etc)
- b) Avoid high-Q adjustments (particularly during first passes)
- c) Keep LF perspective (what will happen when: speakers add, people arrive?)
- d) Listen before getting tweaky

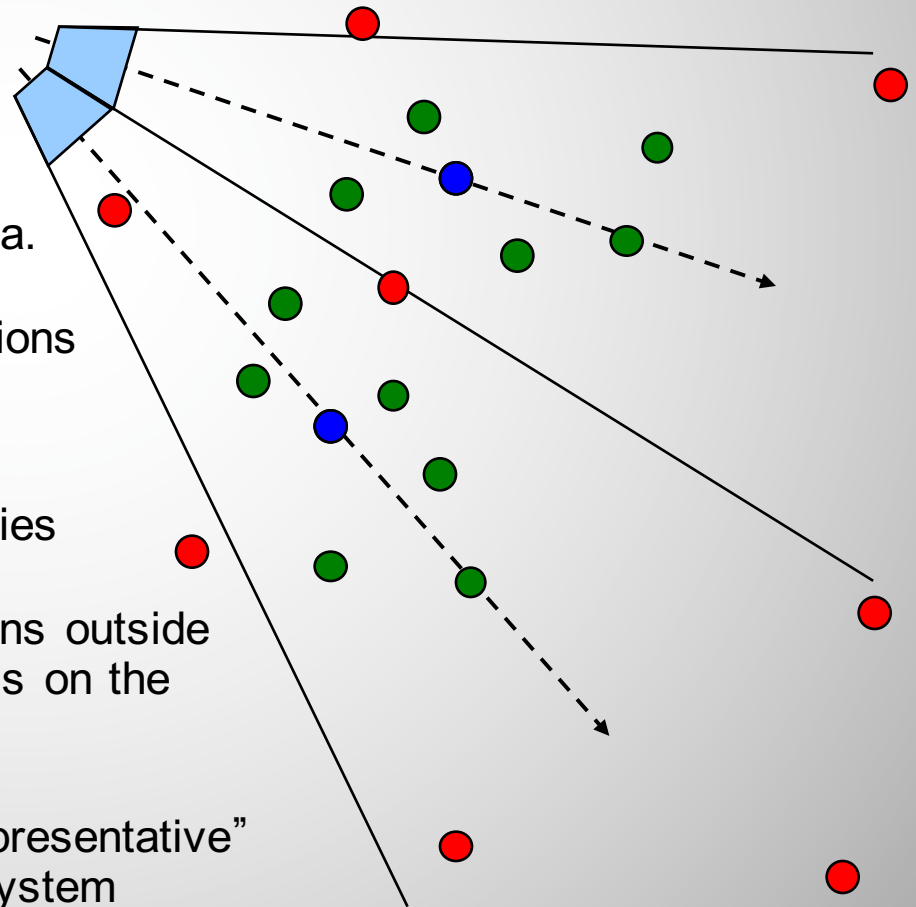
20% / 80%

# Measuring Average (Typical) Frequency Response . . .

## For a given loudspeaker or array

Our goal is to determine the “average” frequency response in its coverage area.

- For this we require measurement positions that will indicate the “typical” frequency response of that system.
  - a) Avoid position-dependent anomalies
  - b) Avoid using measurement locations outside the core coverage area – locations on the edges of coverage
  - c) If possible, determine a good “representative” measurement location for each system



# Measuring Average (Typical) Frequency Response . . .

## Obtaining our average:

Just as we average consecutive TF measurements at a single position to exclude noise and other temporal deviations / anomalies, we average together TF measurements from multiple positions to exclude position-dependent anomalies.

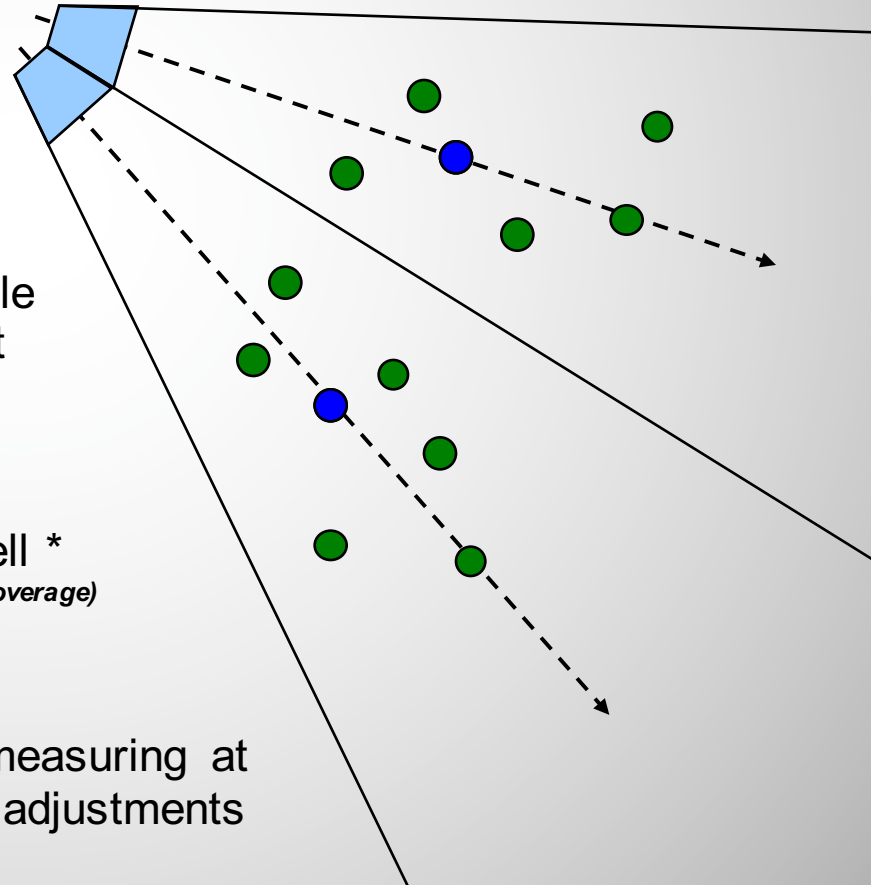
Q: How many measurement positions?

A: In practice, 3 or 4 works well \*

*\* (Assuming consistent coverage)*

Q: Why the “representative” position?

A: To reduce the need for re-measuring at multiple position after making adjustments



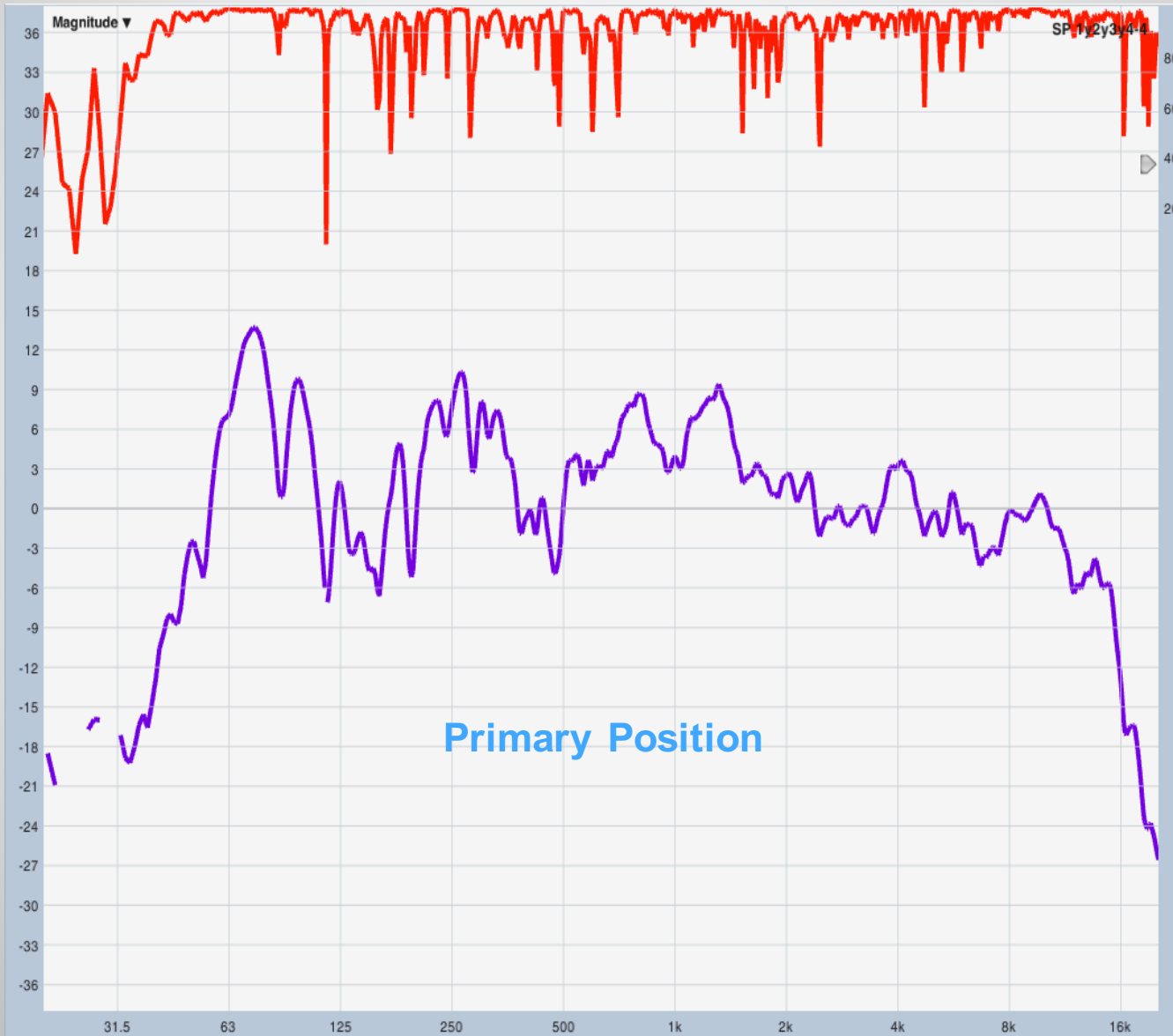


# Measuring Something that Doesn't Exist

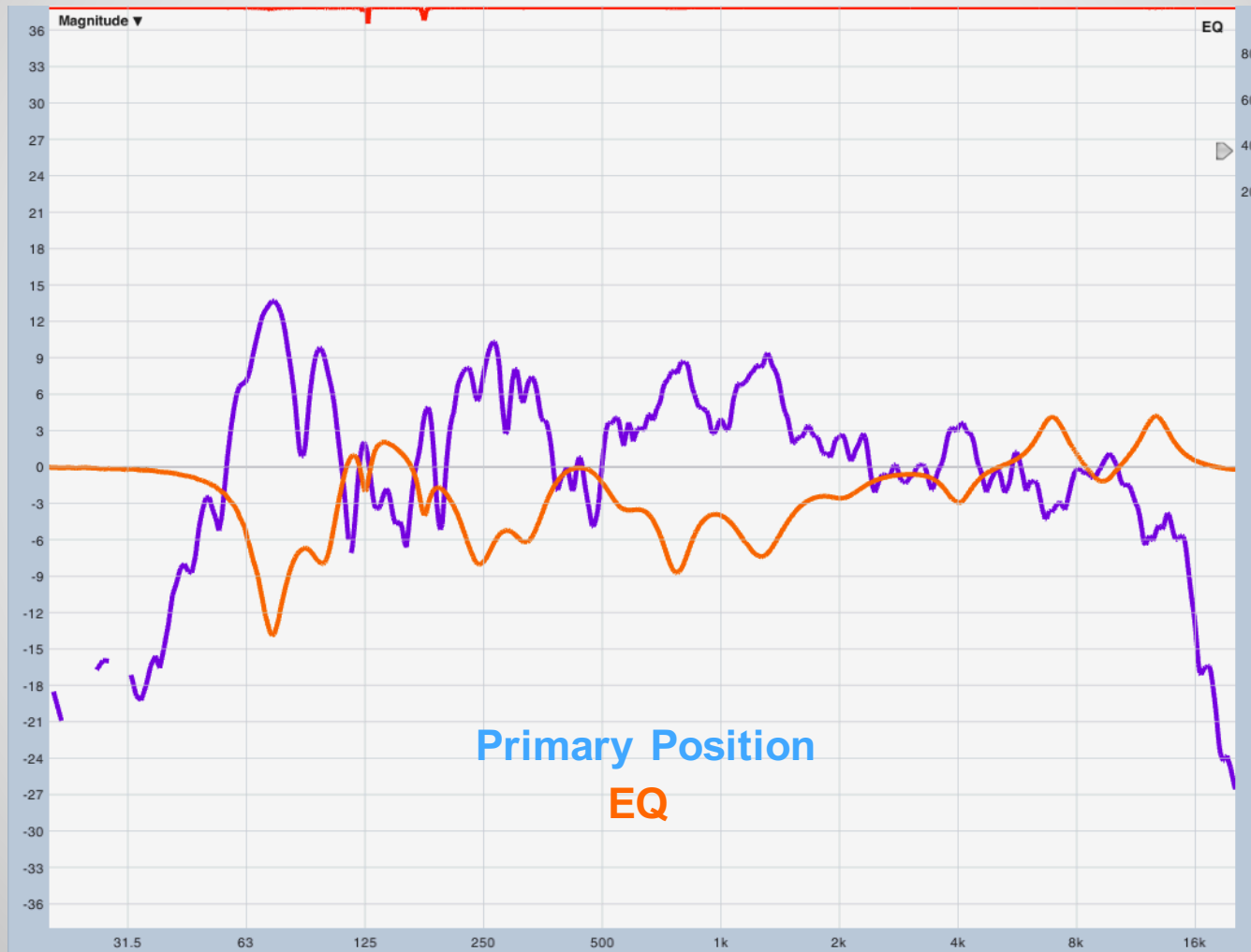


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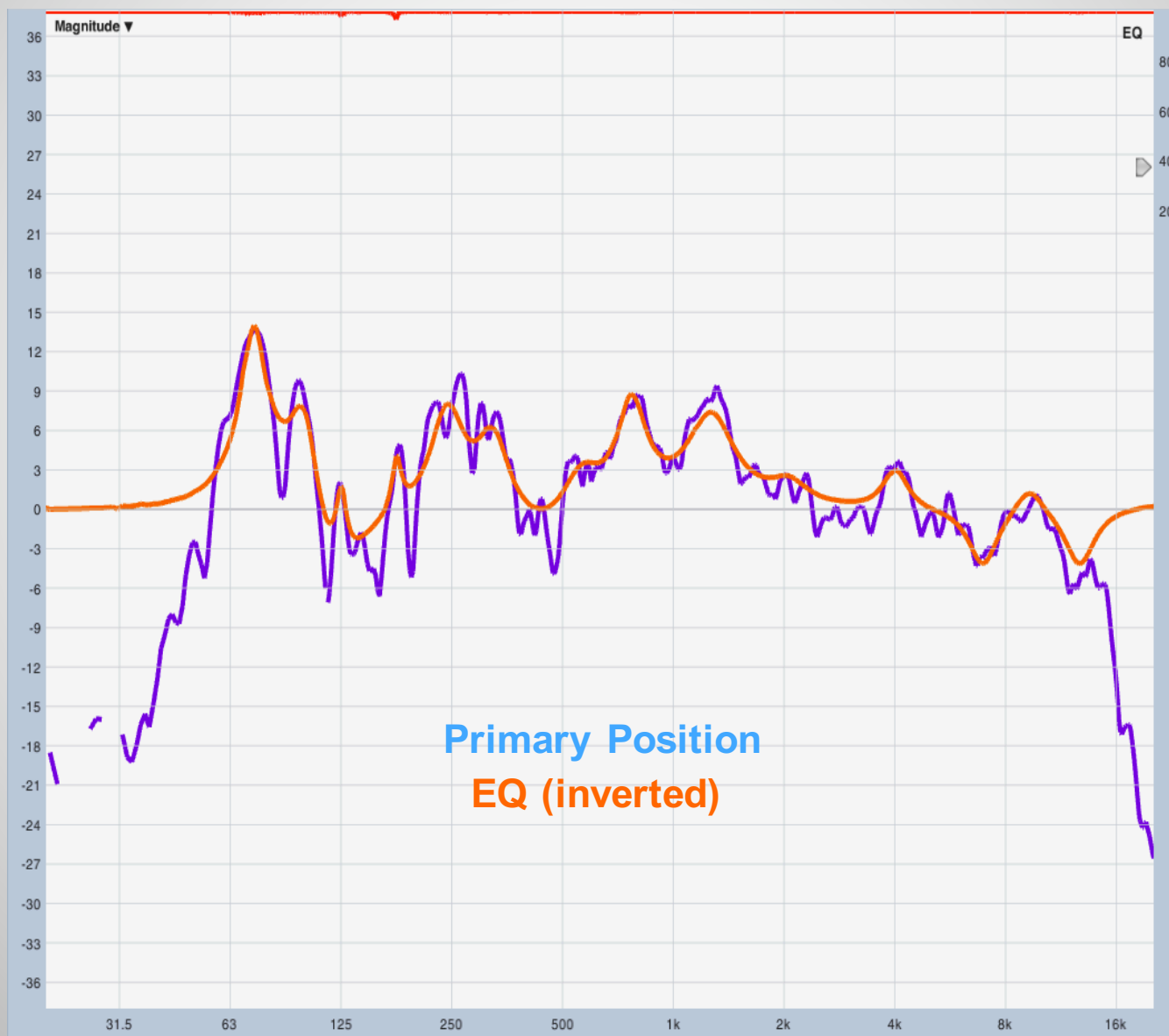
# Our primary position



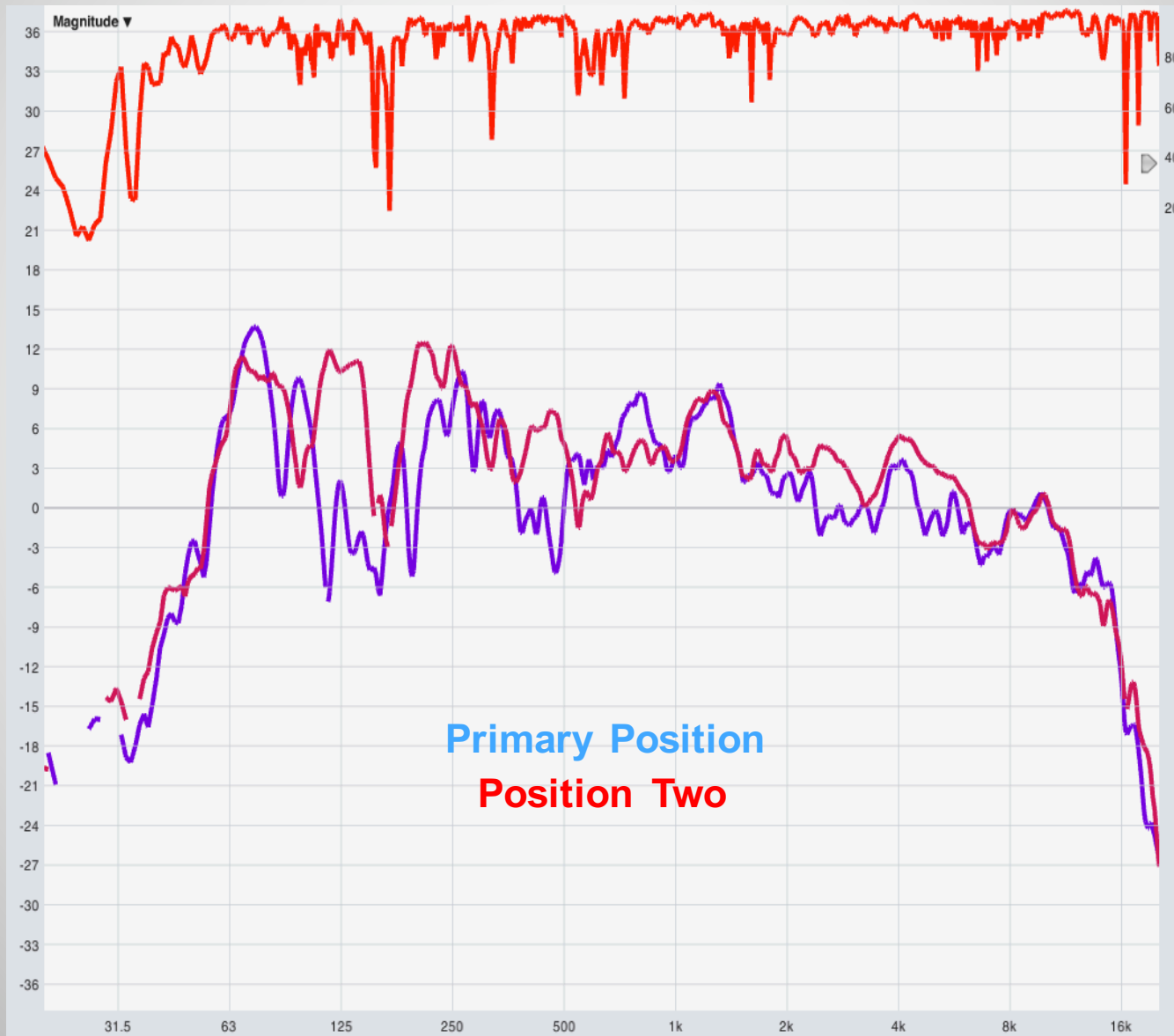
# I got tons 'o philters



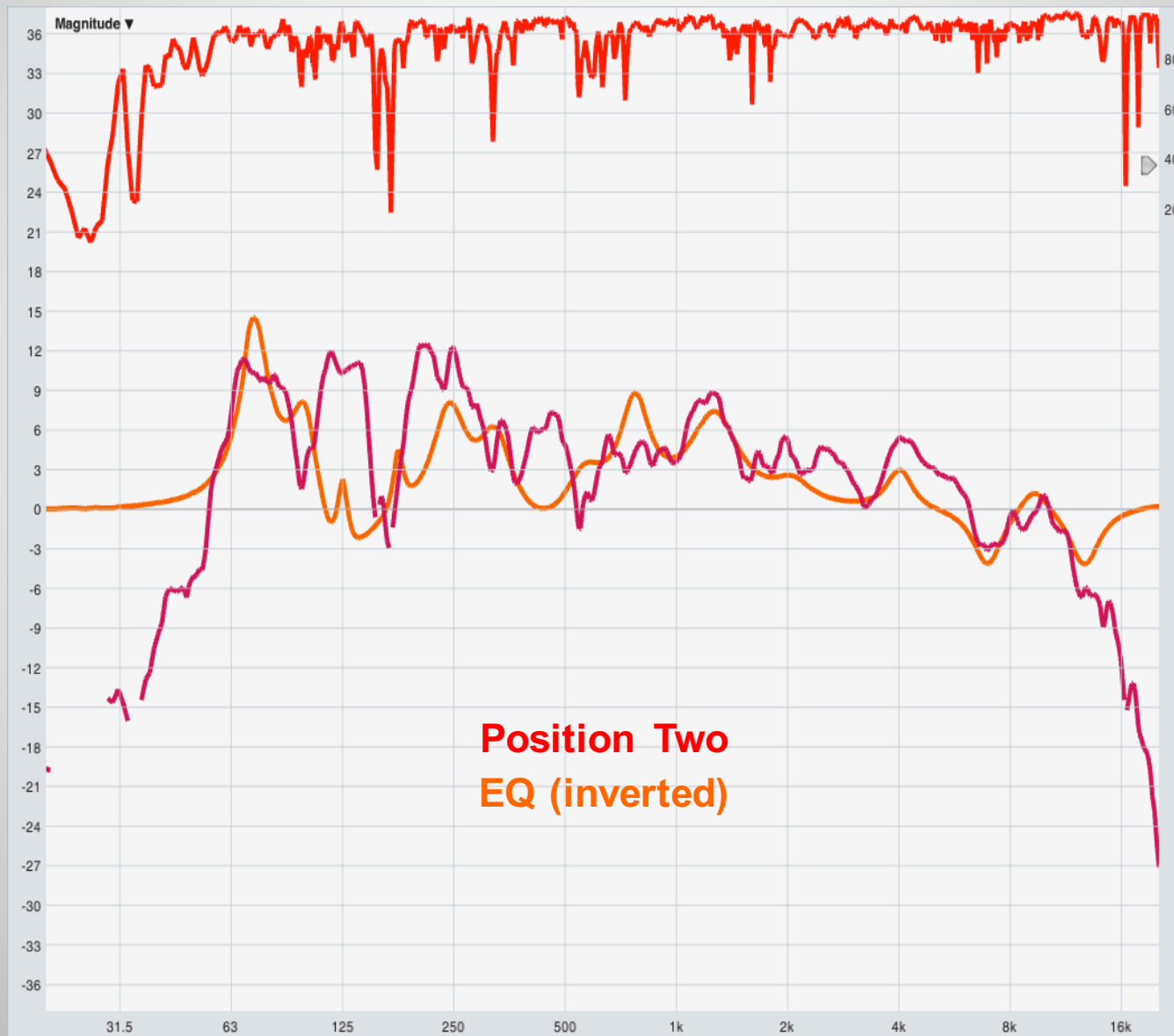
# Invert EQ and Match it – So Easy!



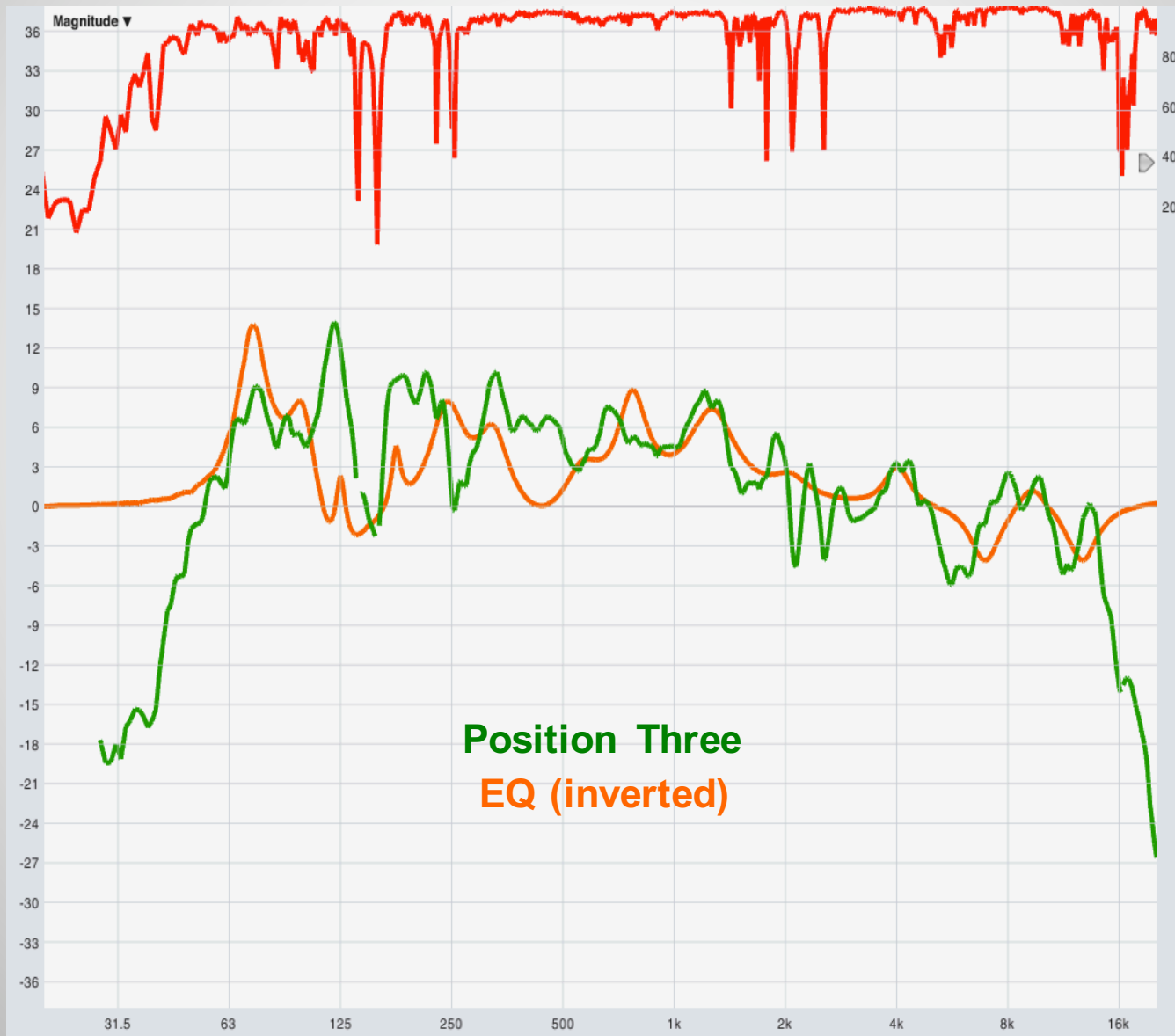
# Uh, there are other seats



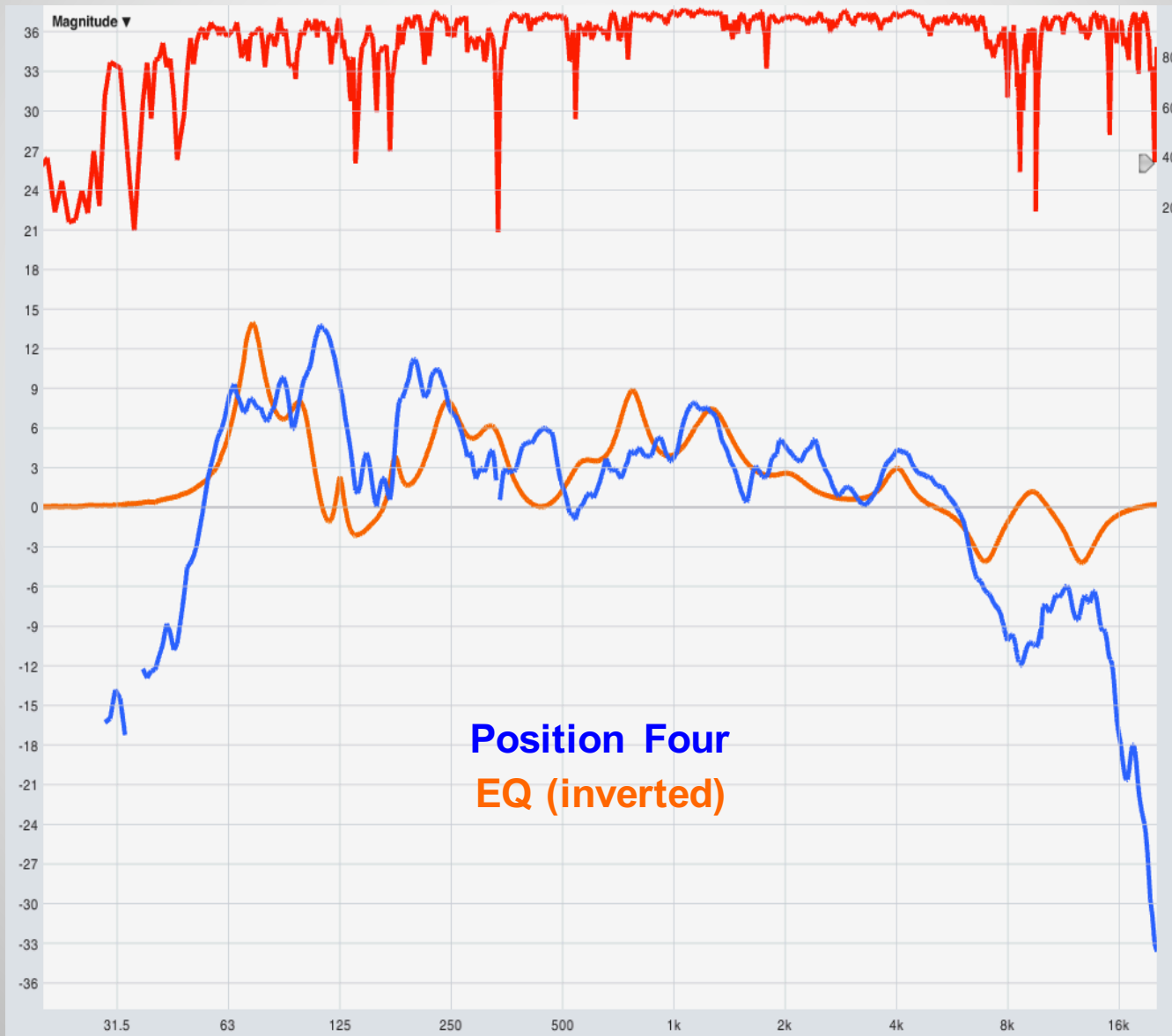
# Still complementary?



# Uh, erm . . .

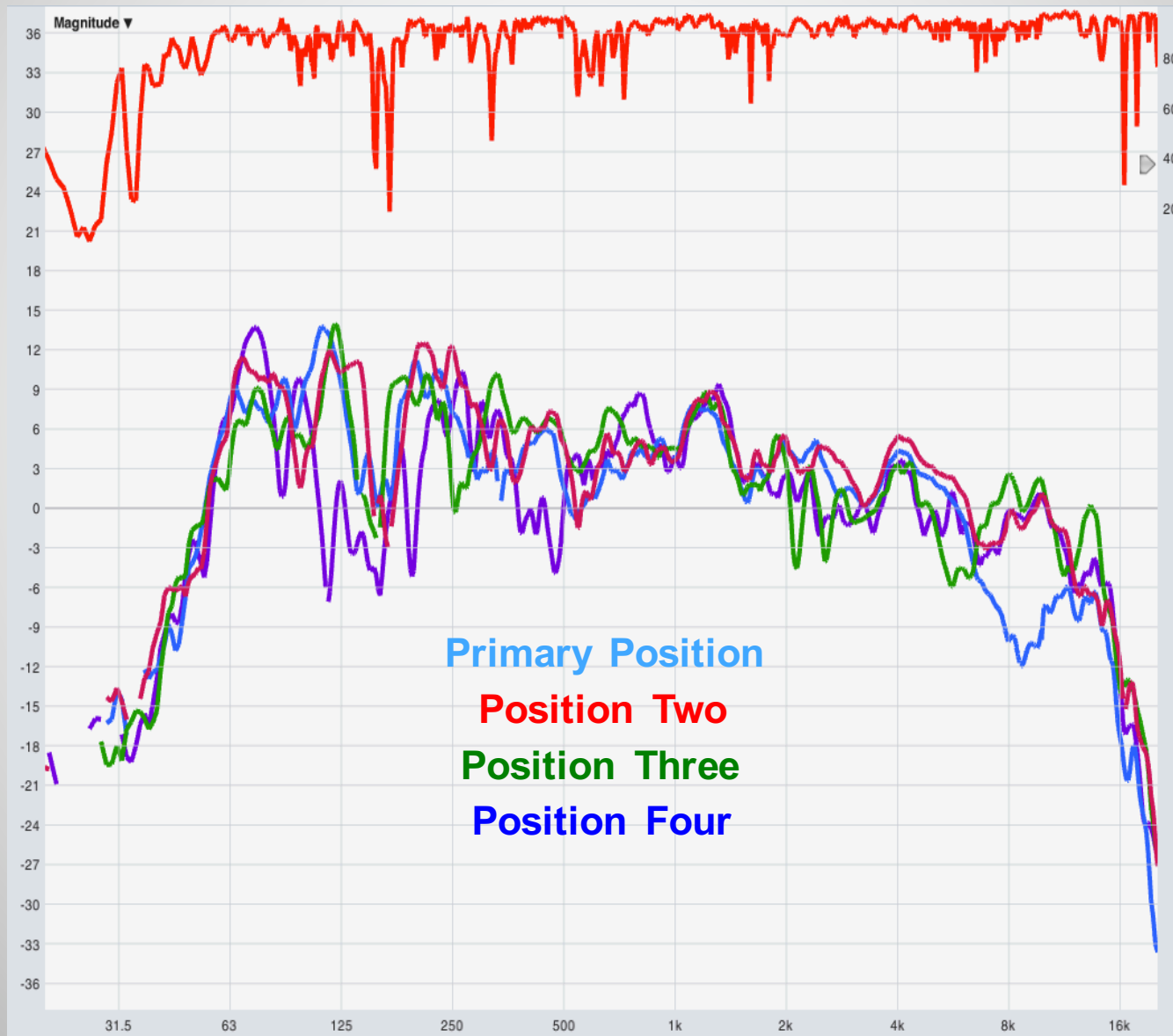


# Hmm

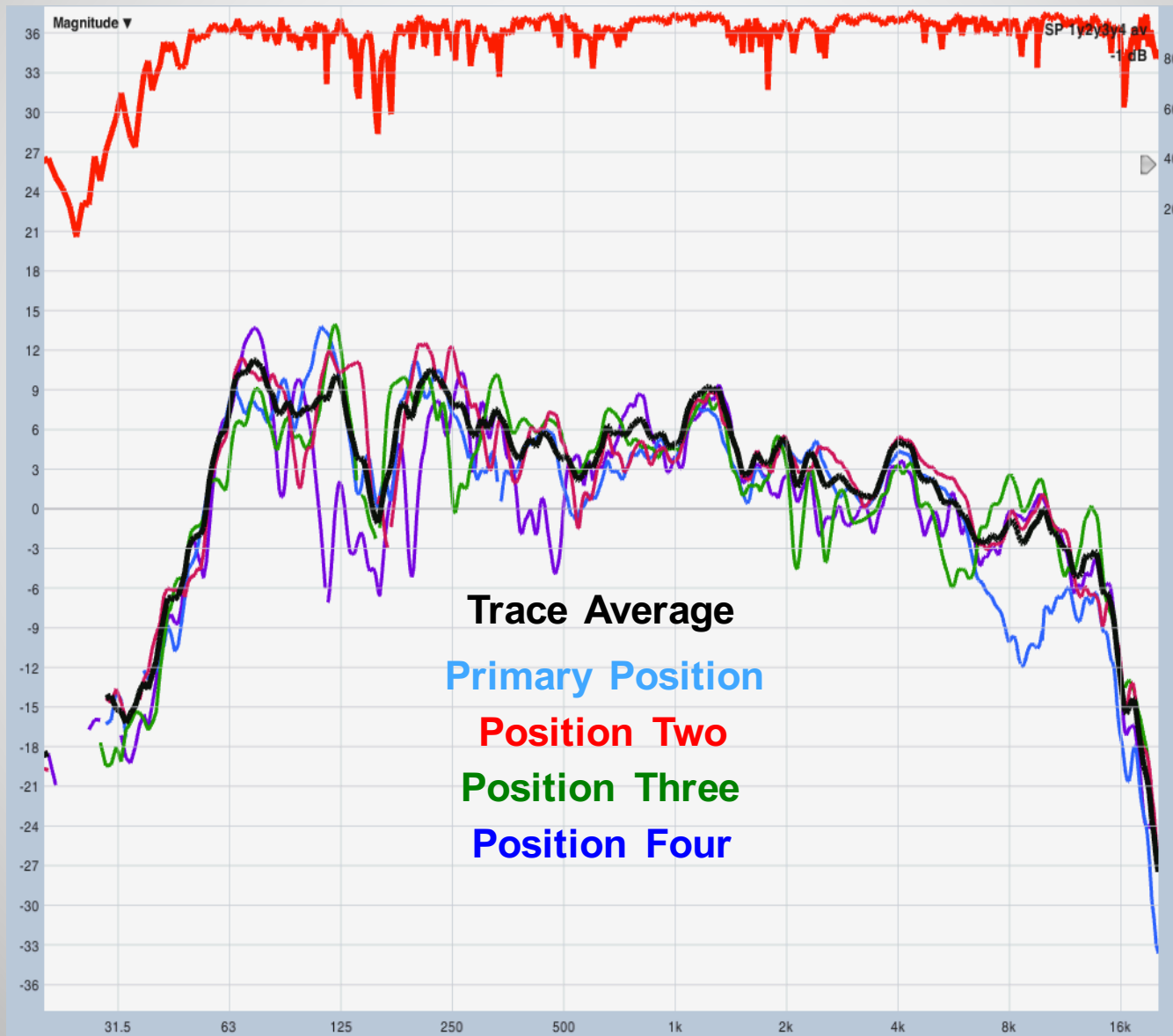




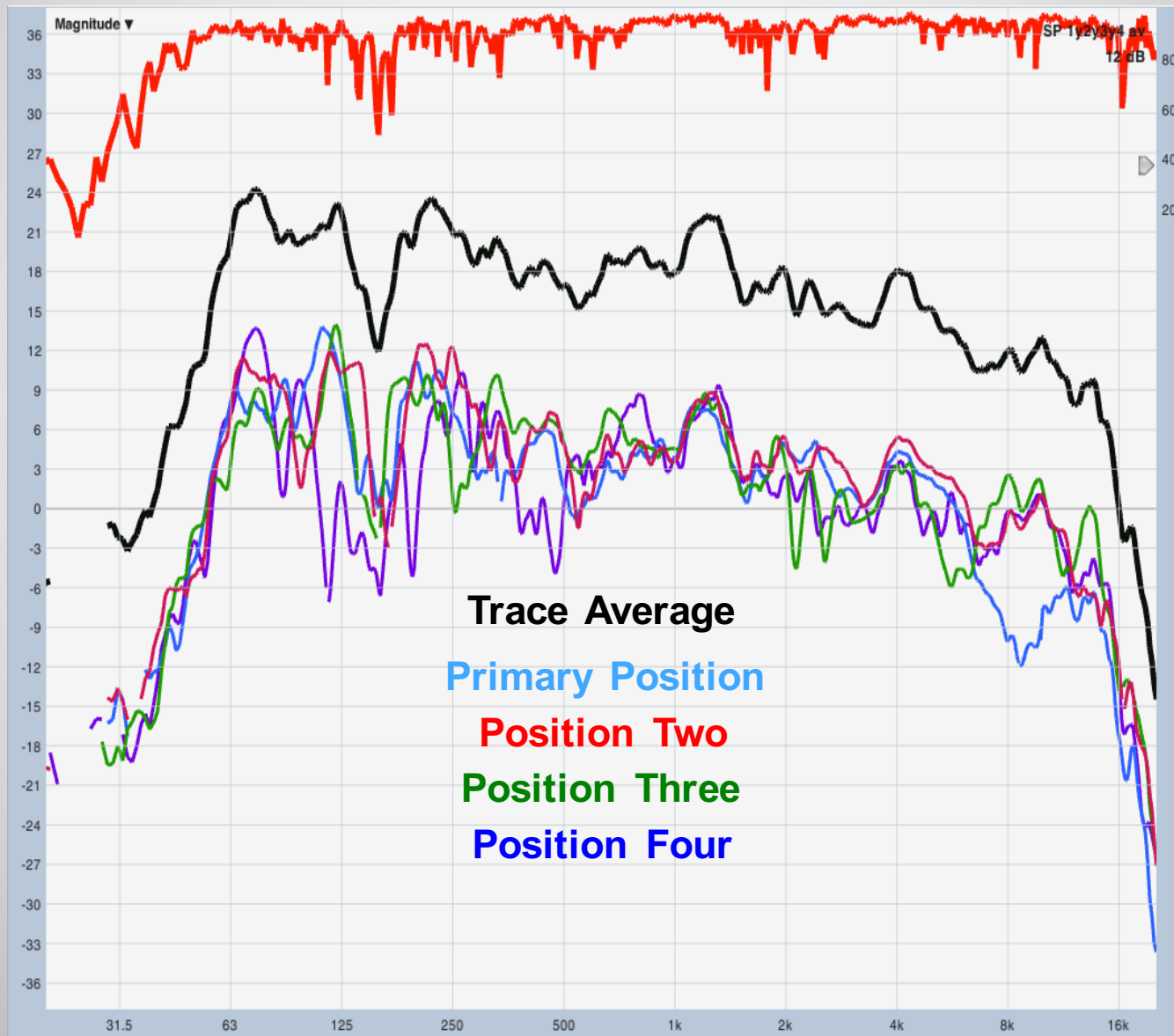
# Be a forester not an arborist



# Average data can help to show trend

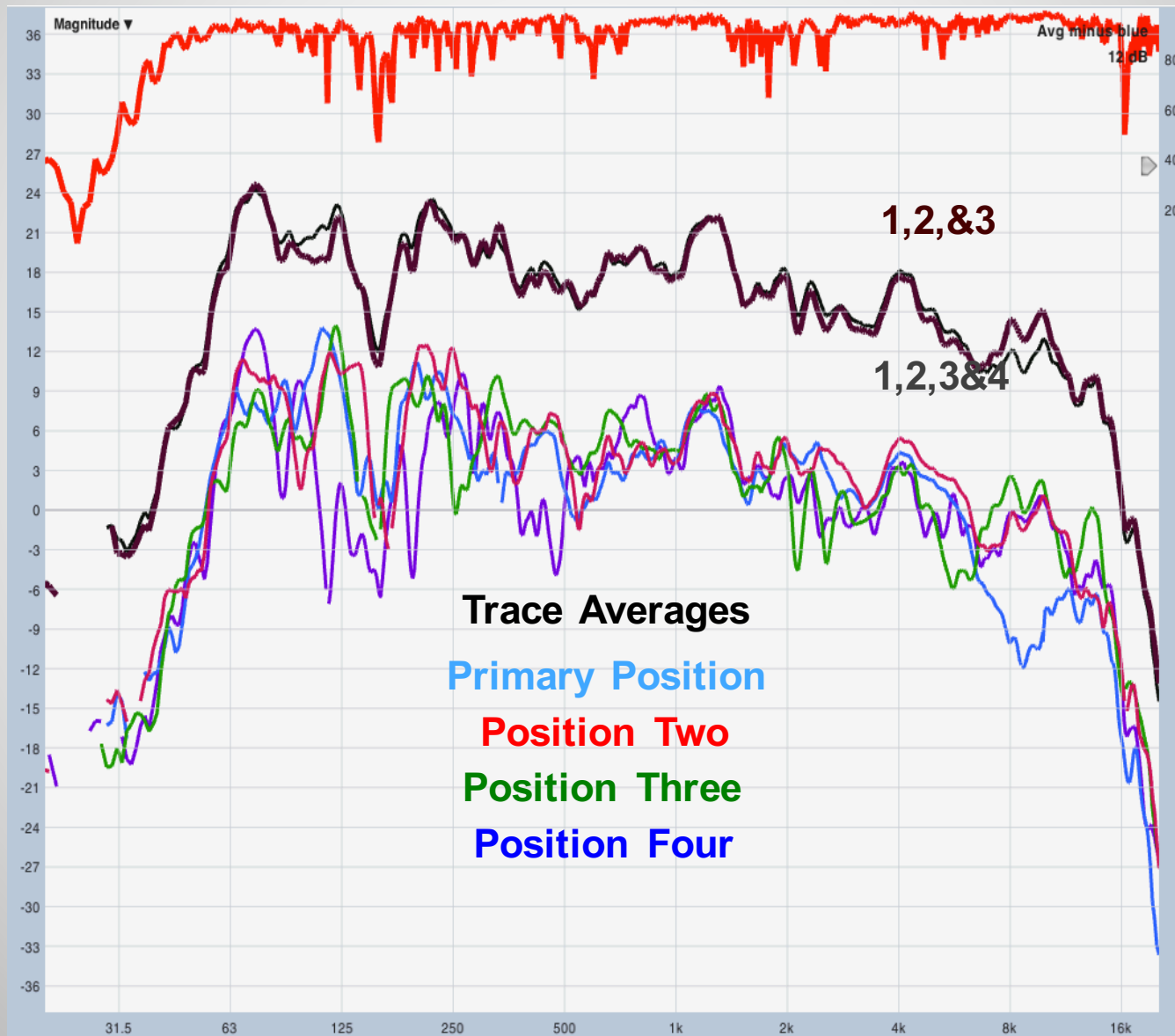


# Envelope?

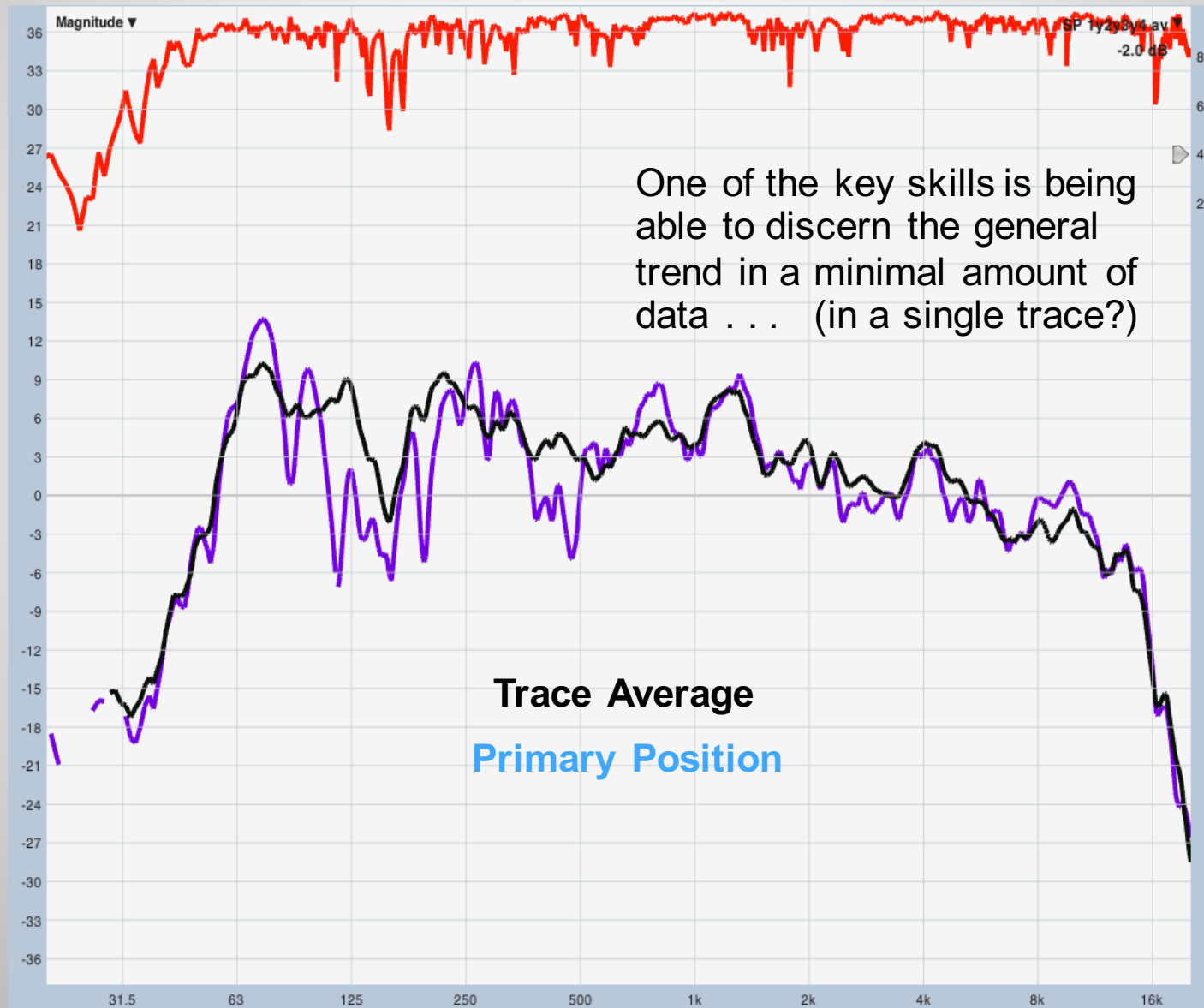


# What is the Impact of One Trace?

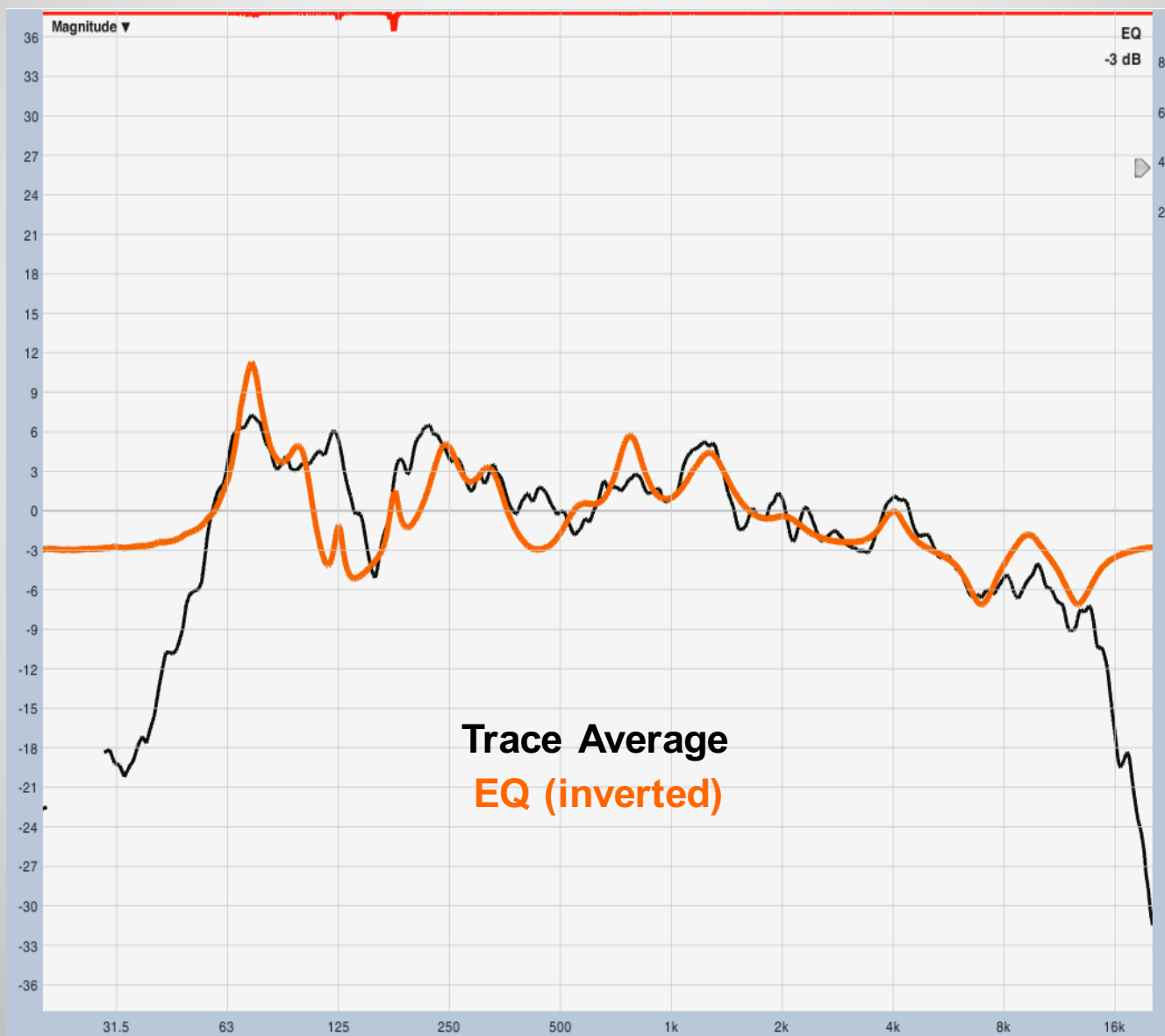
## HF – Another Ave without Blue



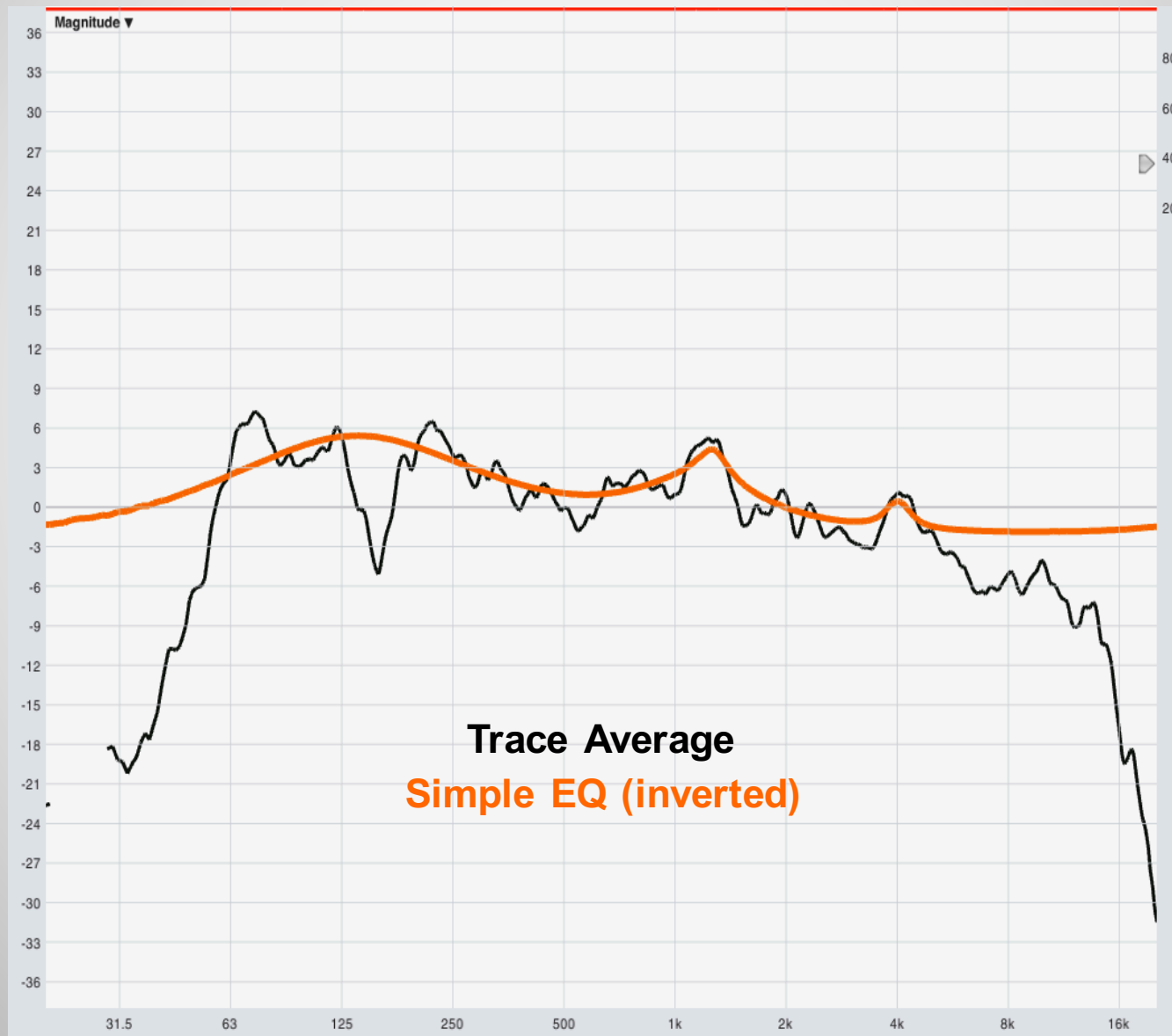
# Can you see the trend?



# Maybe we've gone too far



# Simplicity





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