Senior Design | ECE 349 Augmented Audio Reality

Karan Vombatkere & Greg Hunkins May 05, 2017

Our Vision

• An immersive 3D Audio Experience integrated with your digital footprint i.e. music, soundscape, games



- The user has absolute control over his/her own (augmented) audio reality, with recording and real-time filtering capabilities
- Uses:
 - (a) Mixed Virtual Reality: Virtual reality designers could use such a design to integrate digital sources such as personal Artificial Intelligences (i.e. Siri) or games in a realistic, non-invasive, binaural manner.
 - (b) Social Media: Social Media users would be able to record their experiences in a hyper-realistic, personalized manner for their audience.
 - (c) Hearing Loss: Patients suffering from hearing loss would have a more socially acceptable and user-friendly design for accurate hearing augmentation.
 - (d) Art & Media: Recreating real-life soundscapes can be an extraordinarily moving art and media tool. This design would allow for such experiences.

Prototype I - Development & Testing

- Experimental set-up:
 - Neumann 9000 Binaural Head directly facing flat-frequency response speakers
 - Pass-through of Mic data to the Headphones via the Bela
- Signal Path:
 - Clio Pocket → output speaker → AMVR
 design (Mic → Bela → headphone output) →
 Neumann Head → Clio Pocket







Core Components

- Bela + Beaglebone Black
 - Heart of the audio processing for our project
 - Uses dedicated Linux Kernel to process audio tasks
- Noise Isolating Earbuds
- Binaural Microphones
 - Encased into the earbuds using 3D printed design
- Proto-board for I/O and Control Peripherals
 - Amplification circuit for microphones
 - Control functionality circuitry using Switches, Potentiometers and LED's
- Portable 5V Power Bank
- Box Casing
 - Integrated all the above components into a user-friendly portable design product





Block Diagram



Features

- Real Time Filtering
 - Successfully implemented FFT algorithm for real-time filtering for a 'richer and complete' augmented audio experience.
- Binaural Recording and Playback
 - Tested and implemented new microphones into design
 - Electret Condenser Mics superior audio quality
 - 3D Printed new Prototype casing for Mic
 - Save the binaural recordings in real-time onto the SD card of the Beagleboard:
 - Control Recording functionality with Switch and LED
 - Ability to save the recordings with a timestamp as a regular wav audio file





FFT Considerations for Real-Time Filtering

- Input Sound Pressure → Microphone → ADC (AD7699)→ DSP on BeagleBone (FFT Filtering)→ DAC(AD5668)/Recorder → Earphone Speaker → Sound pressure
 - ADC (AD7699) Supports 88.2 kHz x 2 Analog In (Latency <10μs, Throughput 500 kSPS)
 - BeagleBone 1GHz processor takes 1 cycle for multiplication and addition
- FFT (radix-2) Trade-off between Frequency Resolution and Acquisition Time
 - Bin Size (determines frequency resolution) = $B_{Res} = (0.5 f_s/0.5 N)$

• Acquisition Time =
$$T_{Acq} = N/f_s = 1/B_{Res}$$

Real-Time: We have $f_{SIGNAL} = 20$ kHz and we sample at $f_S = 44.1$ kHz. N = 512. Calculate T_{Acq} and B_{Res} :

$$\begin{split} B_{Res} &= \frac{0.5 f_S}{N/2} = \frac{22.05 \text{ kHz}}{256} \approx \boxed{90 \text{ Hz/bin}} \\ T_{Acq} &= \frac{N}{f_S} = \frac{512}{44100} \approx \boxed{11.6 \text{ ms}} \\ T_{FFT|_{N=512}}(41 \text{k Computations } @1\text{GHz}) \approx \boxed{10 \mu s} \\ T_{I/O} &< \boxed{10 \mu s} \\ \end{split}$$
Thus Total Latency = $\boxed{11.6 m s + 10 \mu s + 10 \mu s < 12 m s}$

Prototype I - Amplitude Ratio of Binaural Head and AMVR Design Audio Signals



Generated FFT Bin Gain Values for Real-time Filtering



Features

- Amplification:
 - On-board amplification for right and left channels
 - Relatively low noise, comparable SNR to off-board amplification
 - Potentiometer Volume control to control amplification on separate channels i.e Binaural Mics, Dual Source and Composite
- Dual-Source Capability:
 - Successfully integrated a dual-source in real-time audio
 - Currently implemented using wav file on SD Card
 - Ability to control secondary source gain
- Casing for portability of design
 - Integrated all control and processing components into a portable box/case with a 5V Power Bank



I/O and Control

I/O and Control Peripherals

- Integrated 3 switches to control Board Power, Recording Functionality and Binaural Mic Power
- Potentiometers to provide dynamic analog control over various audio sources:
 - Overall/Total output gain
 - Secondary Source gain
- LED's to indicate functionality connected with switches
 - Power Binaural Mics & Board Power
 - Recording on/off
- Use 3.5mm Audio Jacks for Audio In/Out



Future Design Considerations

- Further DSP enhancement
 - Z-axis localization Notch filter
 - Otoacoustic Feedback Fix
- Lack of binaural recording support by major players (Facebook, Snapchat, etc.)
- Portability
- Connectability
 - Bluetooth, WIFI Direct
- Cost

