

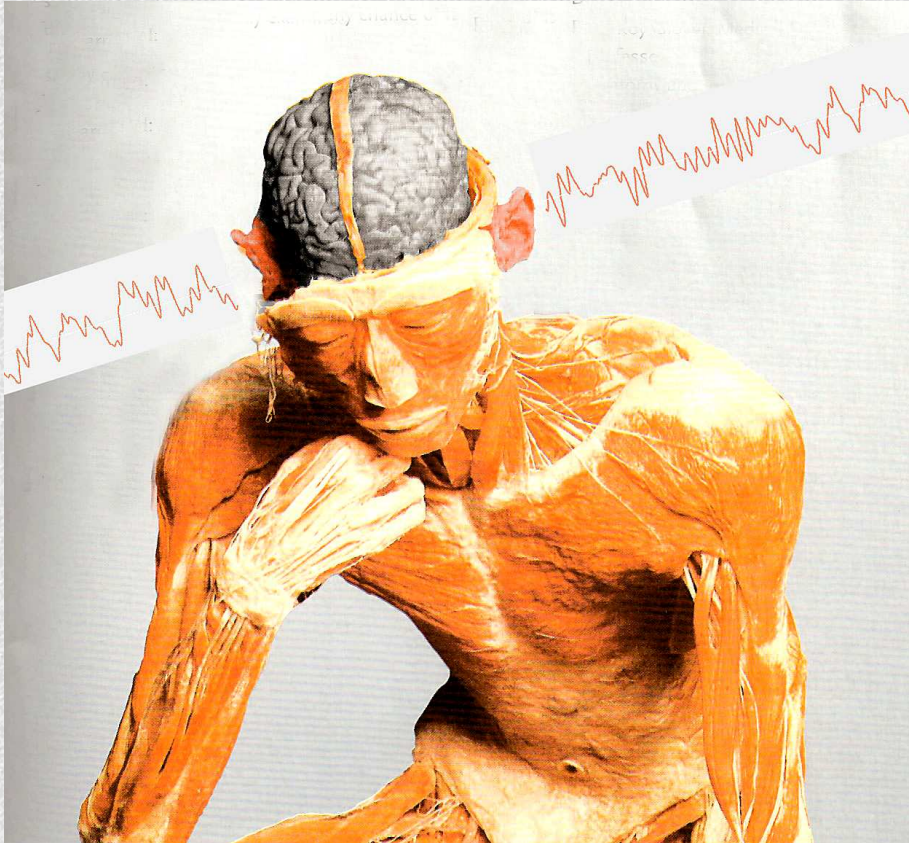
# Phantom images in 2-channel audio playback versus natural hearing processes

**Implications upon  
loudspeaker, room & recording design  
for “accurate” capture and reproduction  
of an auditory scene**

Siegfried Linkwitz



# Hearing happens between the ears



**We use:**

**Intensity** differences

**Time** differences

**Frequency** analysis

**Stream** segregation

**Pattern** recognition

**Prioritizing**

**Learning**

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10-17-08 (2)



# Sensing threads to life in different scenarios

Sound - Sight - Touch - Smell - Taste



**Sound source**

- Direction
- Distance
- Size
- Reflections

versus

**Acoustic background**



# Drift thresholds for one and two reflections

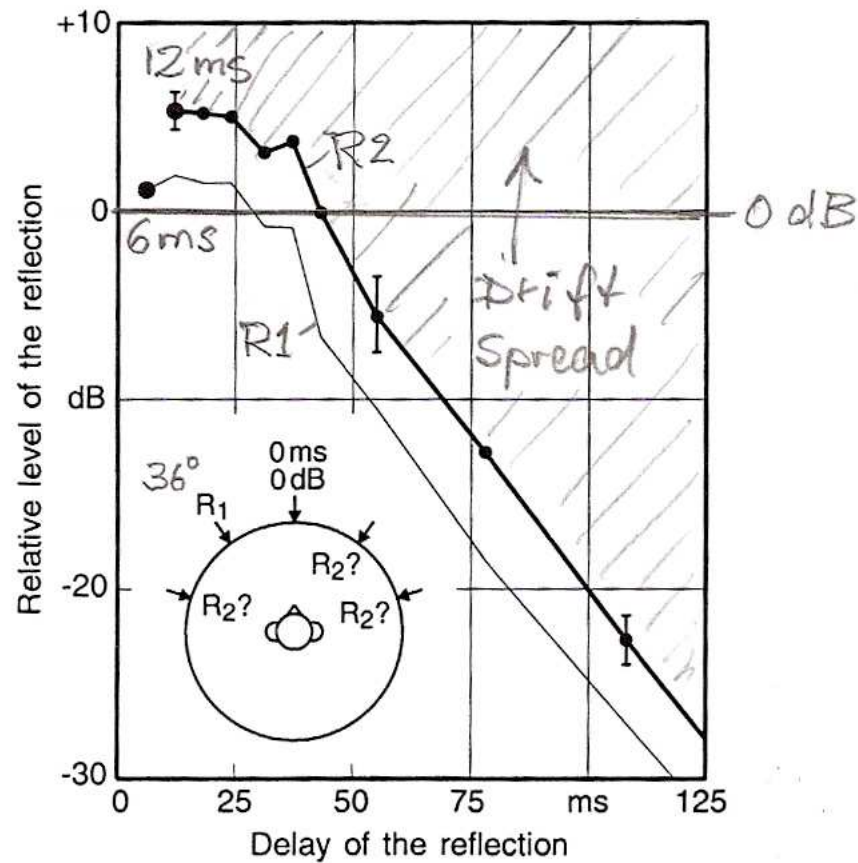


Fig. 2.6. Drift threshold (DT) of a second reflection  $R_2$ , continuous speech

Peter Damaske, Acoustics and Hearing, Springer 2008



# Binaural recording & reproduction



- Phantom images are
- inside the head when in front
  - too close when on side
  - behind when above
  - volume dependent for distance
  - turning with head
  - without skin vibration





# “Accurate” recording & reproduction of an auditory scene



A natural perspective for the recording

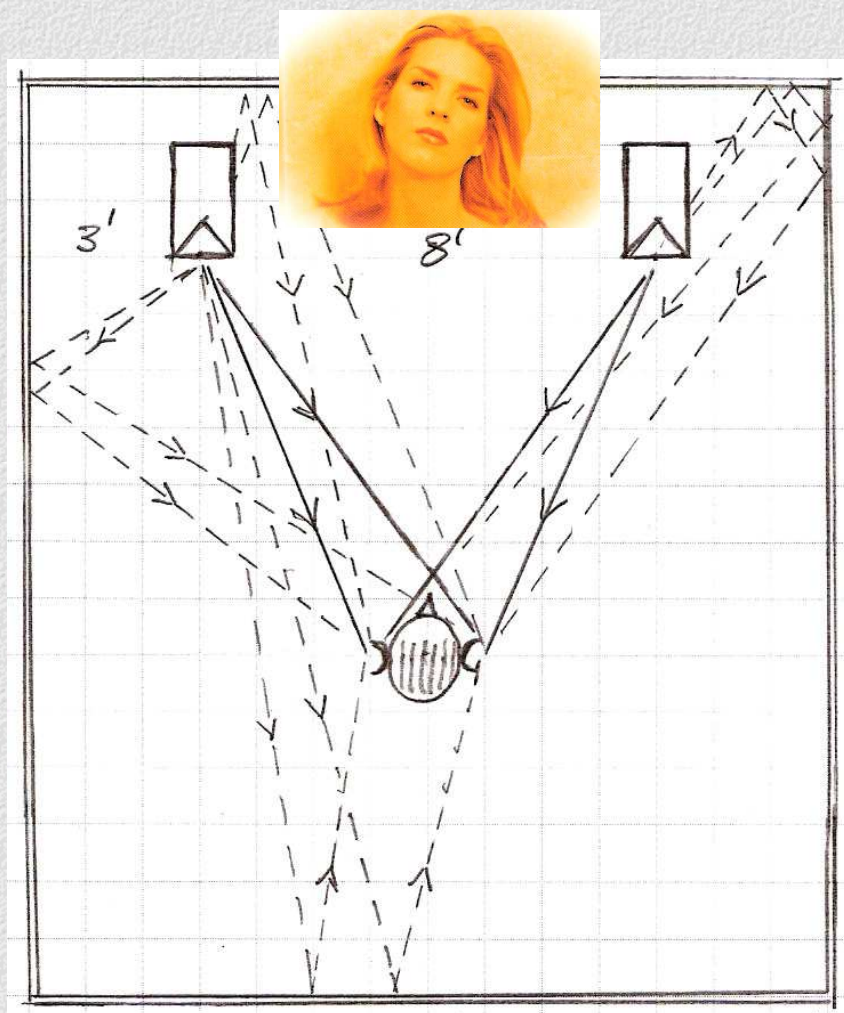
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A phantom image with minimal room influence

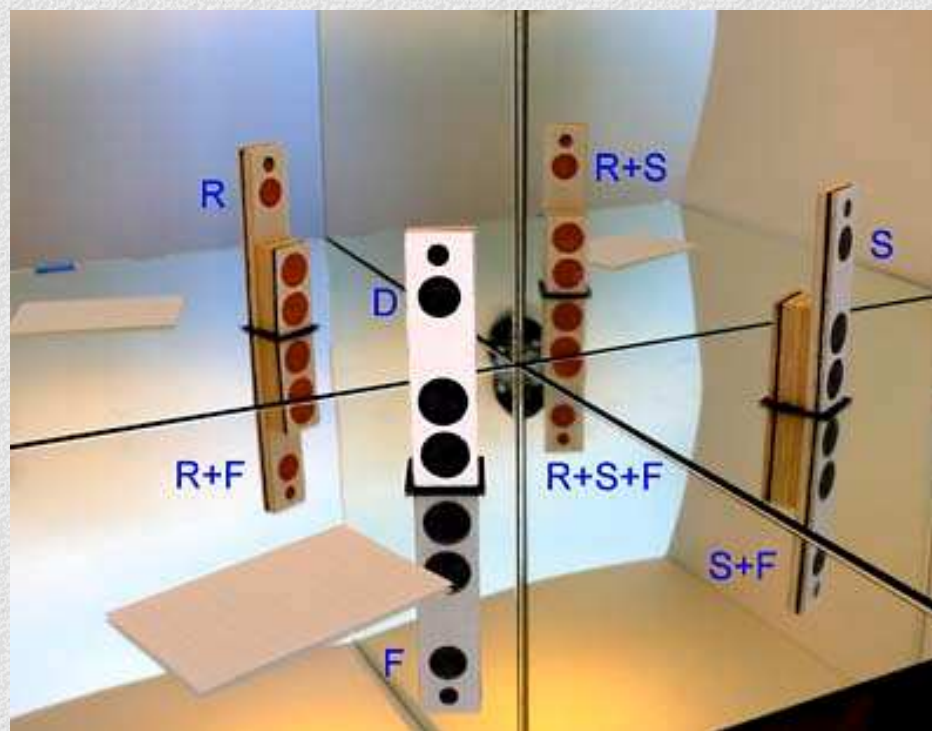




# Direct signals, crosstalk, reflections



## Phantom image spread & diffuseness



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# Room reflections & perceived frequency response

Direct & reflected sounds determine in-room response at the listener

L - R symmetry of reflections for phantom image positioning

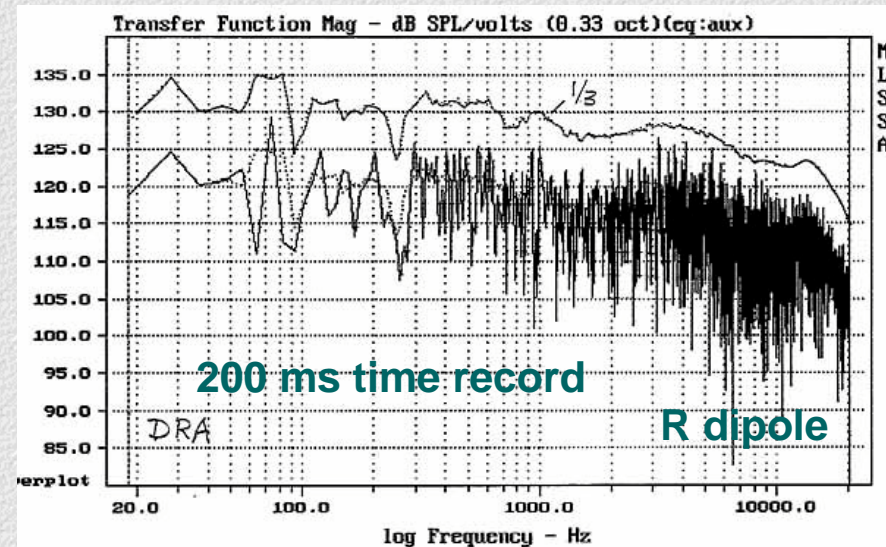
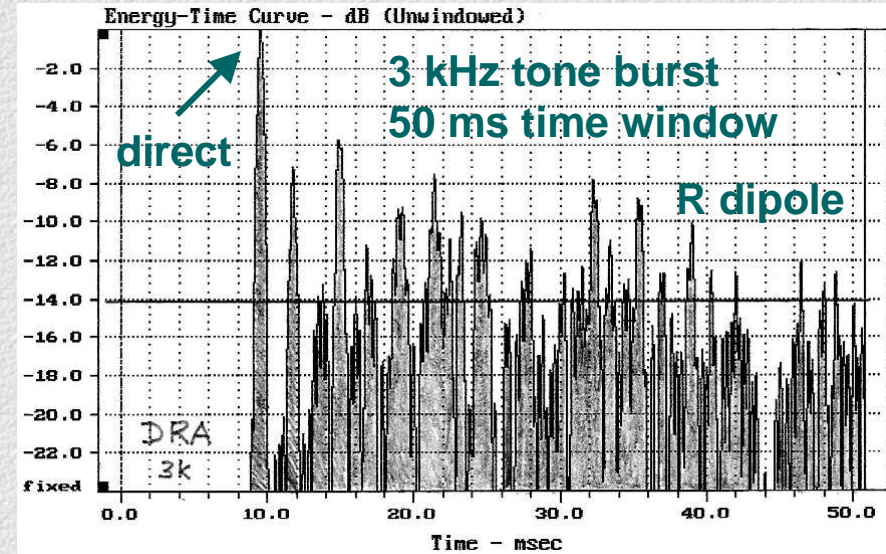
Loudspeakers **>3 feet** from reflecting surfaces (**>6 ms** delay)

Each reflection with **same spectral content** as the direct sound (= delayed copies)

Listener's brain can **safely** blank out the room & focus on the direct sound !!!

Below 150 Hz use dipole bass  
A few room modes can be equalized parametrically

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# Acoustically hiding L & R loudspeakers

Flat on-axis response in free-field

Frequency independent polar response

**Acoustically small size**  
( $\lambda = 13$  inch @ 1kHz)

Low cabinet edge diffraction

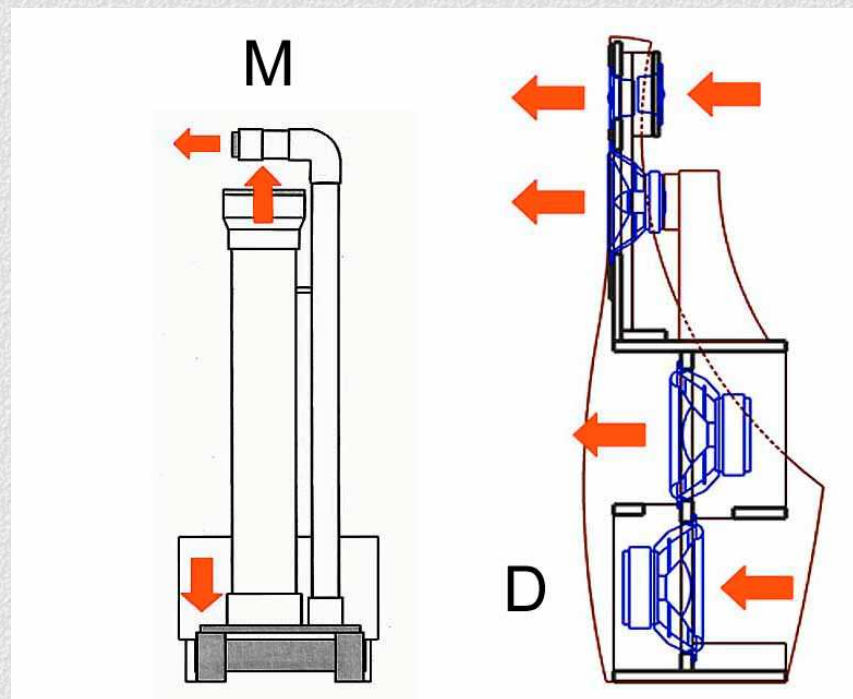
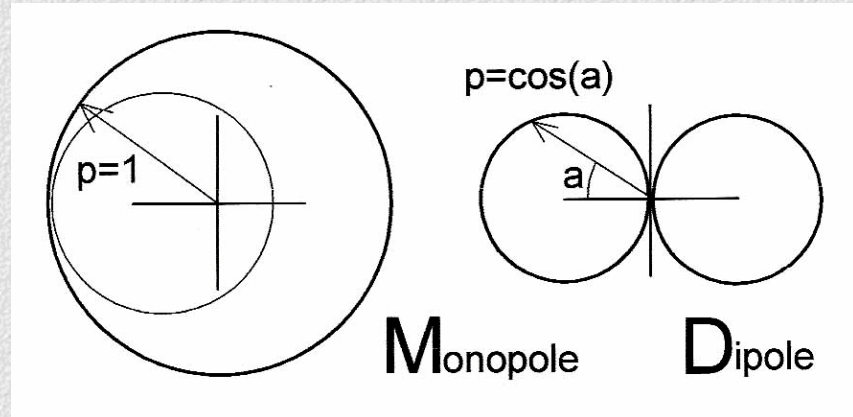
Low stored energy (resonances)

Low non-linear distortion  
(new sounds, intermodulation)

Large dynamic range, high SPL

Hide loudspeakers visually

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# Stereo recording & reproduction



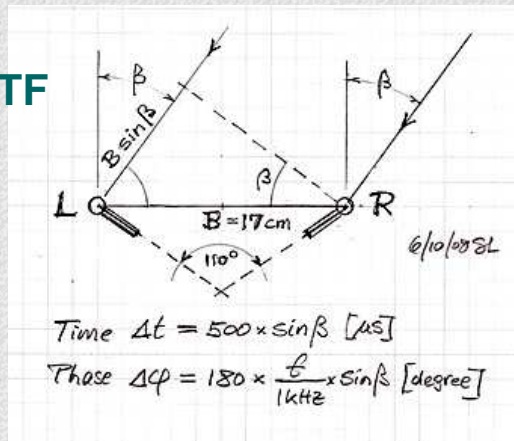
**Recording angle**



**Phantom image  
placement between  
loudspeakers &  
not L or R crowding**

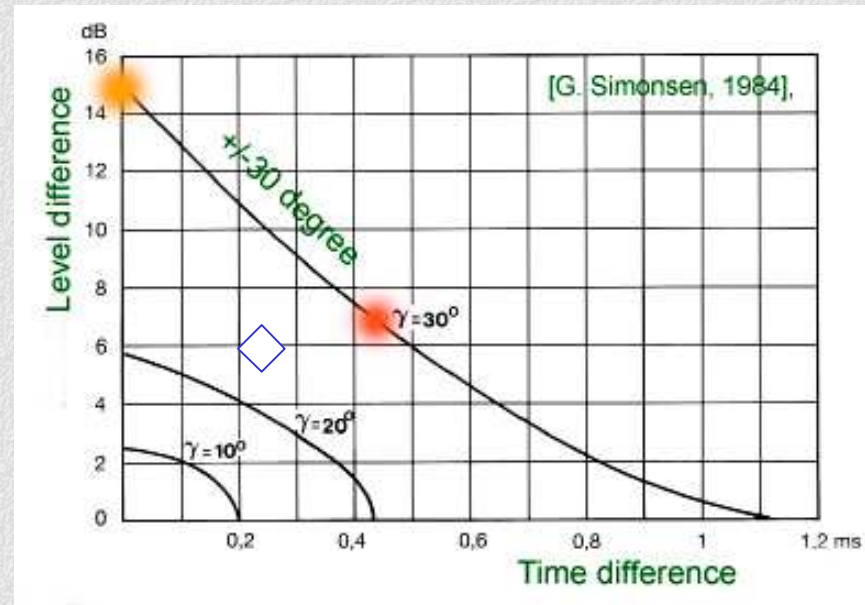
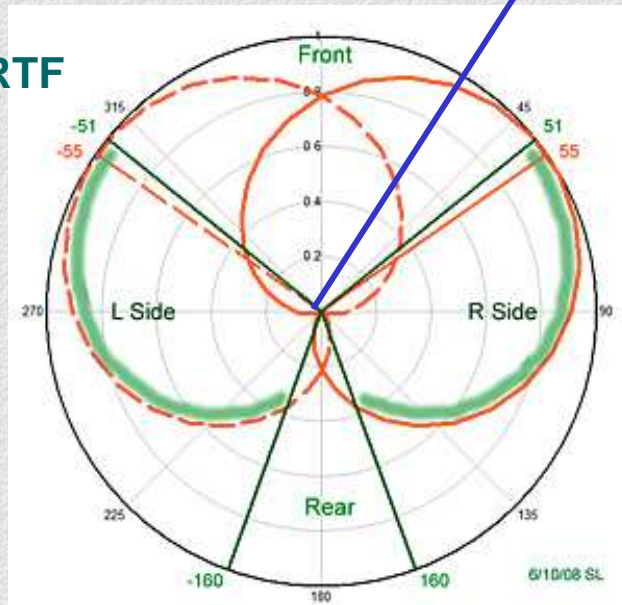


ORTF



# Imaging between L & R loudspeakers vs. sound incidence angle

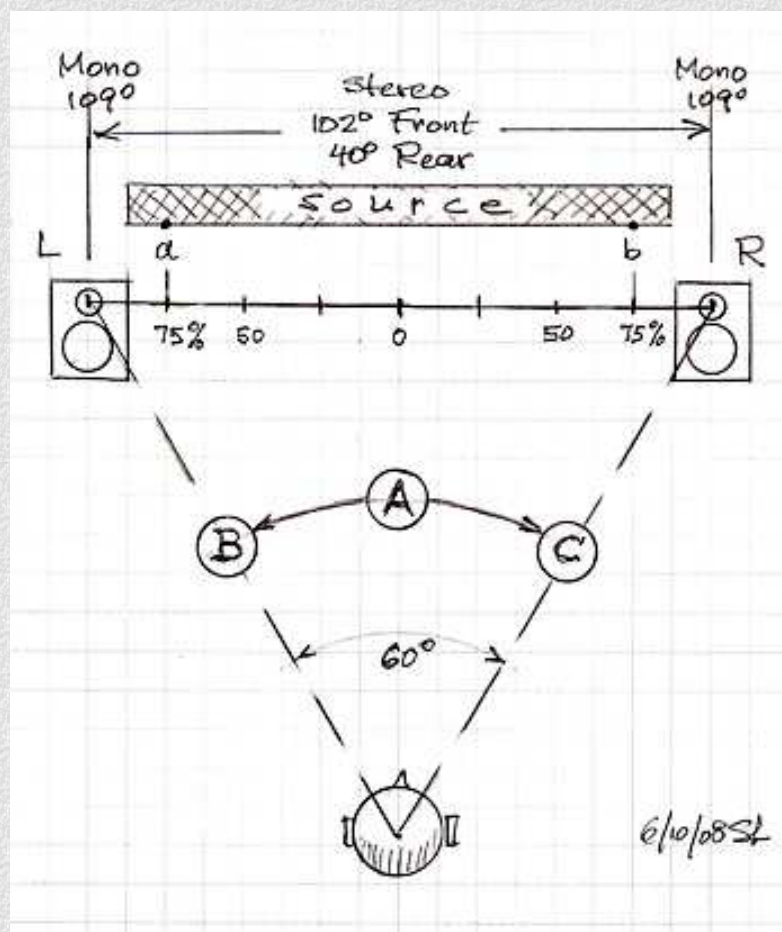
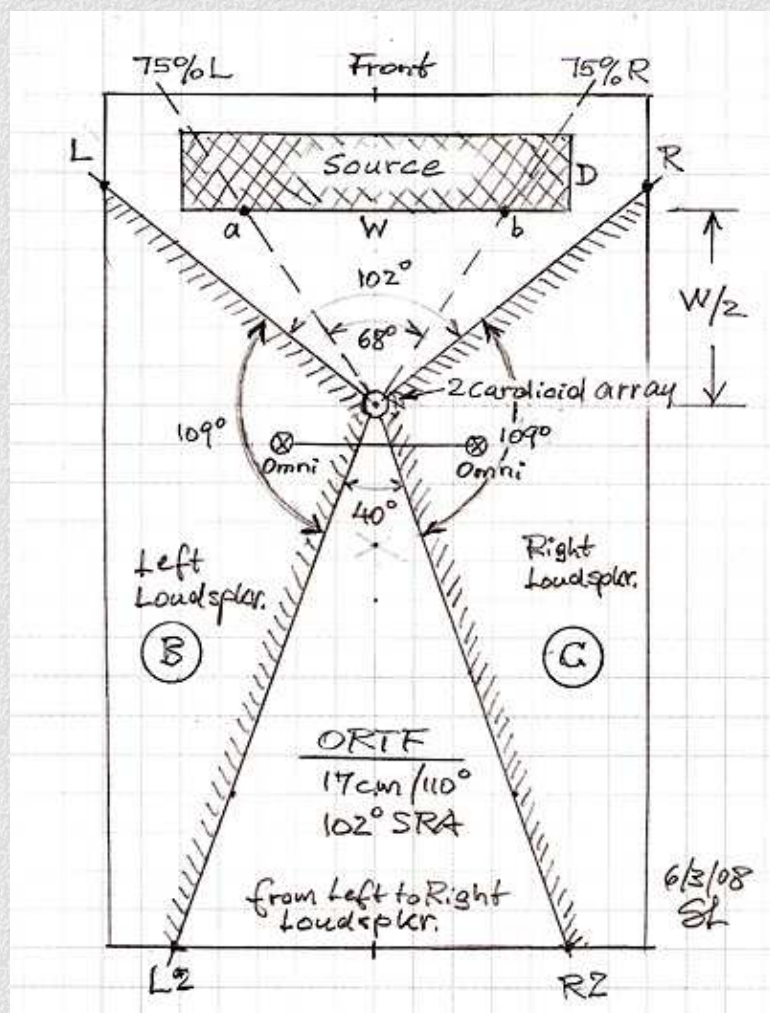
ORTF



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# Concert hall to living room mapping

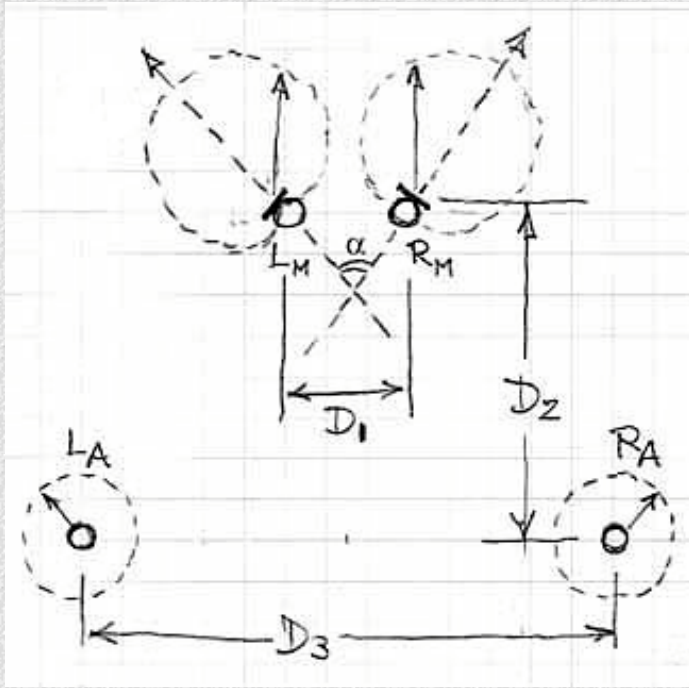


Phantom images between loudspeakers

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# Soundfield recording for stereo

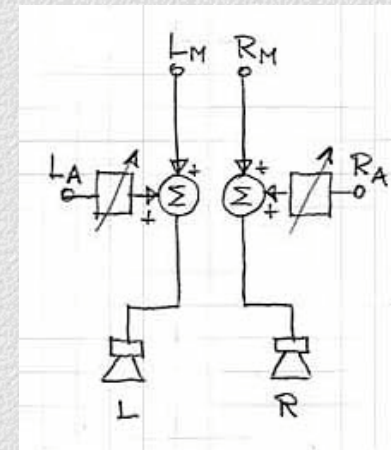


Cardioid main microphones  
for clarity & image placement

Omnidirectional microphones in rear  
for decorrelated spatial pickup

**Listener's brain** for assembling a  
believable illusion of sounds in  
their spatial context

Combining main & ambient microphone outputs  
by using a trustworthy loudspeaker/room setup





# “Accurate” stereo recording & reproduction



Recordings with a natural perspective

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Loudspeakers & setup for minimal room contribution





**Thank you for your attention**

**QUESTIONS?**

**[www.linkwitzlab.com](http://www.linkwitzlab.com)**