

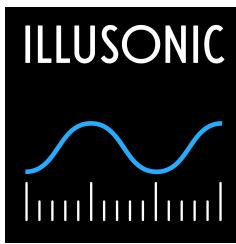
ILLUSONIC traitements

Modèle paramétrique au B-Format

***Plugin Ambisonique :
A/B – Format Decoder***

<https://www.illusonic.com/fr/landing-pages/test-balloon-plug-ins/>

Bernard Lagnel
Janvier 2025



A/B – Format Decoder v5.1.0

A-Format vers 9.1.6 (ITU/SMPTE) ou Binaural

Decoding

| FOCUS | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|------|
| Rotation | Elevation | Front | Wide | Surround | |
| Center | Front | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % |
| Rear | Front Height | Surround Height | Rear Height | | |
| 50 % | 50 % | 50 % | 50 % | | |

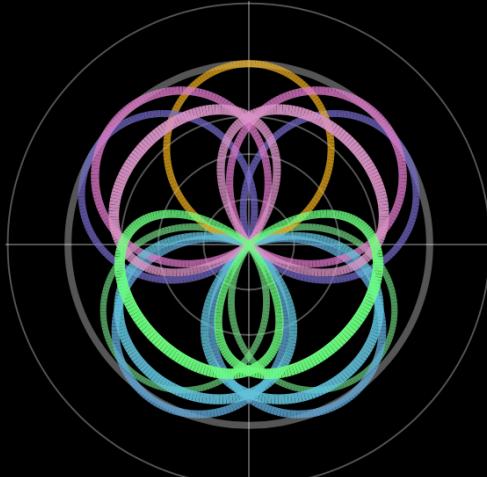
| ANGLE | | | | | |
|---------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|--|--|
| Azimuth | Front | Wide | Surround | | |
| 150° | 45° | 60° | 135° | | |
| Rear | Front Height | Surround Height | Rear Height | | |
| 150° | 45° | 135° | 150° | | |

Diffuse gain: -4 dB De-correlation: Room size: 50

A/B-Format Decoder

W Signal Bass

Cross-over: Gain: 0 dB Frequency: 50 Hz
Order: Linkwitz-Riley 2nd
 Invert bass



Outputs

| Center | Front | Wide | Surround | Rear | Front Height | Surround Height | Rear Height |
|--------|-------|------|----------|------|--------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 0 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB | 0 dB |

Delay / Shelving: Delay: 20 ms Frequency: 6 kHz Gain: -3 dB

Formats

Input format: A-Format
Microphone distance: 24 mm (NT-SF1) Microphone position: normal
Output format: 9.1 + 6H (ITU/SMPTE)
 Binaural output

Channel ordering

Input: LF RF LB RB Output channel test
Output: LR C LFE Lw Rw Lss Rss Lsr Rsr Lts Rts Lts Rts Ltr Rtr

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- **Rotation** : ajuste la rotation de l'ensemble de la configuration du microphone virtuel de - 180° à +180° . Le canal central indiquera exactement cet endroit. Ceci peut être utilisé pour compenser le placement optimal du microphone ou la conception du son.
- **Élévation** : ajuste lélévation de lensemble de la configuration du microphone virtuel de - 90° à +90° . Le canal central indiquera exactement cet endroit. Ceci peut être utilisé pour compenser le placement optimal du microphone ou la conception du son.
- **FOCUS** : Ajustez le diagramme polaire des canaux entre 0% et 100%.
- **Beamforming** : Enhanced Pattern pour une plus grande directivité et séparation des canaux.
- **ANGLE** : angle d'ouverture entre la paire stéréo L / R, Ls / Rs en azimuth et en élévation...
- **Diffuse gain** : ajuste la quantité d'énergie sonore diffuse contenue dans l'enregistrement de -18 dB à +6 dB. Le gain d'ambiance affecte directement les signaux d'entrée et modifie donc tous les canaux simultanément. Ce curseur de contrôle peut être utilisé pour ajouter plus de son de salle à un enregistrement sans ajouter de réverbération artificielle. Dans cet algorithme, le son diffus contenu dans les signaux d'entrée est extrait puis augmenté ou diminué.
- **Décorrélation** : Vous pouvez activer / désactiver en appuyant sur le rond gris. La fonction de décorrélation affecte directement les signaux d'entrée et modifie donc simultanément tous les canaux. Cette commande peut être utilisée pour améliorer l'enveloppement d'un enregistrement. Engage **Room size...**
- **GAIN** : vous pouvez régler le gain de sortie pour le canal C et les différents couples. Le niveau est également représenté dans le graphique polaire.
- **Surround Delay**: retarde le signal des paires stéréo surround choisies de **off** à **100 ms**. Ceci peut être utilisé pour optimiser la localisation avant / arrière et augmente la zone d'écoute.
- **Surround High Cut**: c'est un filtre coupe haut de premier ordre. Vous pouvez régler la fréquence de coupure de 2 kHz à 20 kHz avec la quantité de **gain** appropriée. Le filtre est appliqué aux signaux surround pour simuler une perte de haute fréquence pour les paires stéréo surround choisies, due à la dissipation de l'air.
- **Indicateurs de niveau d'entrée**: Il reflètent le niveau des signaux d'entrée..
- **Indicateurs de niveau de sortie**: les indicateurs de niveau de sortie indiquent le niveau des signaux décodés que le plug-in transmet au DAW.

A/B – Format Decoder v5.1.0

Coincident
10 mm
12 mm
13 mm
14 mm (Ambeo)
15 mm
16 mm
17 mm
18 mm
19 mm
20 mm
21 mm (SPS 200)
22 mm
23 mm
● 24 mm (NT-SF1)
25 mm
26 mm
27 mm
28 mm
29 mm
30 mm
24 mm (NT-SF1) ▼

The screenshot shows the software interface for the A/B – Format Decoder. On the left, there is a vertical list of microphone distances. In the center, there are three main sections: 'A.1-Format' (selected), 'Formats', and 'Channel ordering'. The 'A.1-Format' section contains a dropdown menu with various options, one of which is 'A.1-Format' (selected). The 'Formats' section includes 'Input format' (set to 'A.1-Format'), 'Microphone distance' (set to '24 mm (NT-SF1)'), 'Microphone position' (set to 'normal'), 'Output format' (set to '5.1 + 4H (ITU/SMPTE)'), and a 'Binaural output' button. The 'Channel ordering' section lists input channels (LF, RF, LB, RB, Omni) and output channels (L, R, C, LFE, Ls, Rs, Lts, Rts, Ltr, Rtr). Red arrows point from the selected items in the vertical list on the left to the corresponding settings in the central configuration window.

A.1-Format

- A-Format
- B-Format FuMa
- B-Format AmbiX
- Schoeps Triple MS
- Dolby Triple MS
- A.1-Format
- Schoeps Double MS
- B.1-Format FuMa
- B.1-Format AmbiX

Formats

Input format: A.1-Format ▼

Microphone distance: 24 mm (NT-SF1) ▼

Microphone position: normal ▼

Output format: 5.1 + 4H (ITU/SMPTE) ▼

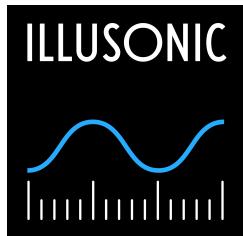
Binaural output

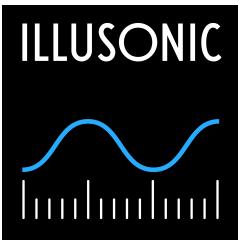
Channel ordering

Input: LF RF LB RB Omni

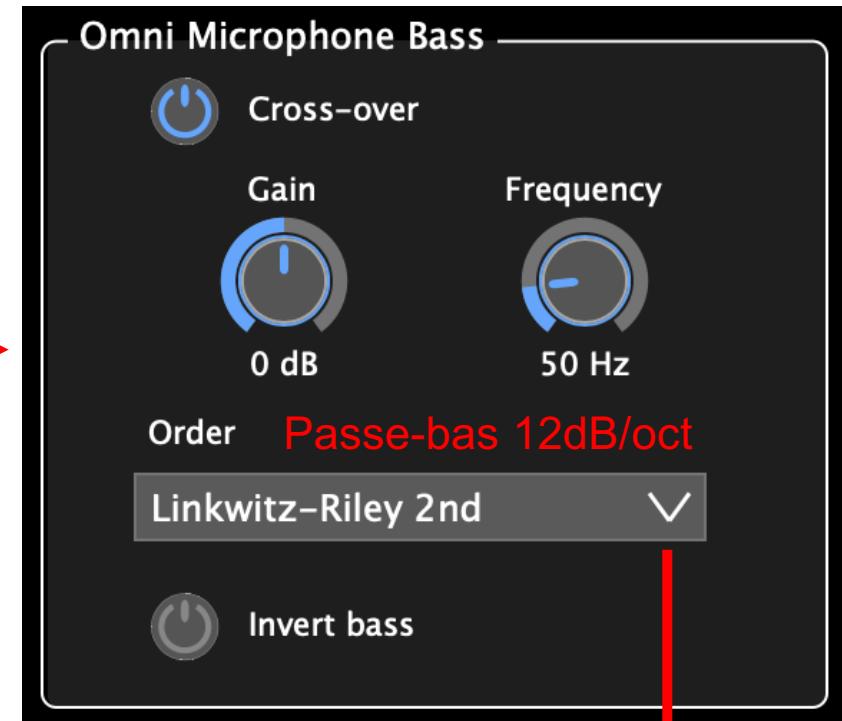
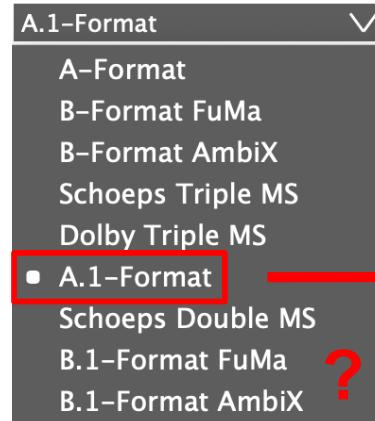
Output: L R C LFE Ls Rs Lts Rts Ltr Rtr

- Mono
 - Stereo
 - Quad (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 5.1 (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 7.1 (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 4+4 (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 5.1 + 2H (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 7.1 + 2H (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 5.1 + 4H (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 7.1 + 4H (ITU/SMPTE)
 - Quad (Film)
 - 5.1 (Film)
 - 7.1 (Film)
 - 4+4 (Film)
 - 5.1 + 2H (Film)
 - 7.1 + 2H (Film)
 - 5.1 + 4H (Film)
 - 7.1 + 4H (Film)
 - Cube
 - Cube + Center
 - Cube + Center + Side
 - Cube + Center + Side + Back
 - B-Format FuMa
 - B-Format AmbiX
 - A-Format
 - 7.1 (ITU/SMPTE alt)
 - 7.1 + 2H (ITU/SMPTE alt)
 - 7.1 + 4H (ITU/SMPTE alt)
 - 9.1 (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 9.1 (Film)
 - 9.1 + 2H (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 9.1 + 2H (Film)
 - 9.1 + 4H (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 9.1 + 4H (Film)
 - 9.1 + 6H (ITU/SMPTE)
 - 9.1 + 6H (Film)
- 5.1 + 4H (ITU/SMPTE) ▼





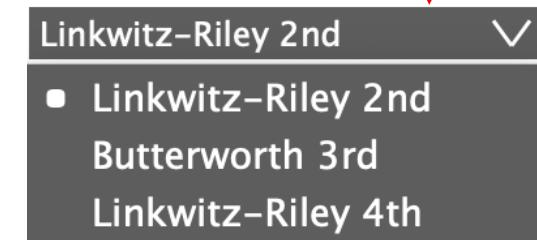
A/B – Format Decoder v5.1.0

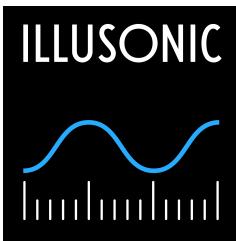


A-Format + Micro Omni



Photo Illusonic





AES Dublin 2019 Paper Session P14

P14-2 Décodage au format B basé sur la formation de faisceaux adaptatifs - *Alexis Favrot*, Illusonic GmbH - Uster, Suisse; *Christof Faller*, Illusonic GmbH - Uster, Zurich, Suisse; EPFL - Lausanne, Suisse

Les signaux au format B peuvent être décodés en signaux avec une directivité de premier ordre. Pour le décodage stéréo et multicanal, il serait souhaitable d'avoir plus de séparation des canaux que ce qui est réalisable au premier ordre. DirAC (codage audio directionnel) et HARPEX (expansion des ondes planes à haute résolution) permettent une séparation des canaux plus élevée en utilisant un modèle paramétrique au format B pour estimer les ondes planes et le son diffus, et les rendre de manière adaptative. Une limitation est que les modèles à ondes planes et diffuses sont trop simples pour représenter des signaux complexes au format B. Nous proposons un décodeur au format B, où chaque canal est généré par un formateur de faisceau adaptatif indépendant au format B. Chaque faisceau est généré indépendamment des autres faisceaux, contournant la limitation lors de l'utilisation d'un modèle de signal au format B unique.

https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/DOC/favrot_faller.PDF



Audio Engineering Society Convention Paper

Presented at the 146th Convention
2019 March 20 – 23, Dublin, Ireland

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B-Format Decoding Based on Adaptive Beamforming

Alexis Favrot¹ and Christof Faller¹

¹Illusonic GmbH, Bahnstrasse 23, 8610 Uster, Switzerland

Correspondence should be addressed to Alexis Favrot (alexis.favrot@illusonic.com)

ABSTRACT

B-Format signals can be decoded into signals with first order directivity. For stereo and multi-channel decoding, it would be desirable to have more channel separation than what is achievable by first order. DirAC (directional audio coding) and HARPEX (high resolution plane wave expansion) achieve higher channel separation by means of using a parametric B-Format model to estimate plane waves and diffuse sound, and adaptively rendering those. A limitation is that plane wave and diffuse models are too simple to represent complex B-Format signals. We propose a B-Format decoder, where each channel is generated by an adaptive B-Format beamformer. Each beam is generated independently of the other beams, circumventing the limitation when using a single B-Format signal model.



Audio Engineering Society Convention Paper

Presented at the 144th Convention
2018 May 23 – 26, Milan, Italy

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Adaptive Non-Coincidence Correction for A to B-Format Conversion

Alexis Favrot¹ and Christof Faller¹

¹Illusonic GmbH, Bahnstrasse 23, 8610 Uster, Switzerland

Correspondence should be addressed to Alexis Favrot (alexis.favrot@illusonic.com)

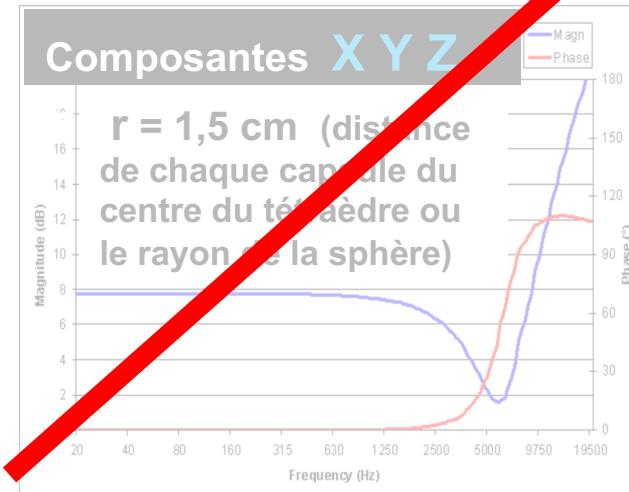
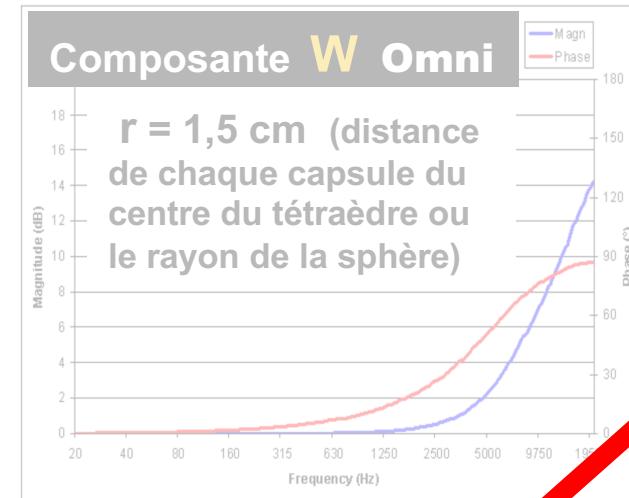
ABSTRACT

B-format is usually obtained from A-format signals, i.e. from four directive microphone capsules pointing in different directions. Ideally, these capsules should be coincident, but due to design constraints, small distances always remain between them. The resulting phase mismatches between the microphone capsule signals lead to inaccuracies and interferences, impairing B-format directional responses, especially at high frequencies. An adaptive non-coincidence correction is proposed based on adaptive phase matching of the four microphone A-format signals before conversion to B-format, improving the directional responses at high frequencies, enabling higher focus, better spatial image and timbre in B-format decoded signals.

Microphone Distance

| |
|------------------|
| Coincident |
| 10 mm |
| 12 mm |
| 13 mm |
| 14 mm (Ambeo) |
| 15 mm |
| 16 mm |
| 17 mm |
| 18 mm |
| 19 mm |
| 20 mm |
| 21 mm (SPS 200) |
| 22 mm |
| 23 mm |
| ● 24 mm (NT-SF1) |
| 25 mm |
| 26 mm |
| 27 mm |
| 28 mm |
| 29 mm |
| 30 mm |
| 24 mm (NT-SF1) ✓ |

Réponse en fréquence (Amplitude et Phase) de filtres théoriques F_w pour la conversion du A-Format vers le B-Format



Pour la composante W

$$F_w = \frac{1 + \frac{j\omega r}{c} - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\omega r}{c}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{j\omega r}{c}\right)}$$

ILLUSONIC tire un trait sur 40 ans d'Histoire !!

<http://pcfaria.ng/upjar.it/Ambisonics.htm>

Pour les composantes X Y Z

$$F_{XYZ} = \sqrt{6} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{j\omega r}{c}\right) - \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\omega r}{c}\right)^2}{1 + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{j\omega r}{c}\right)}$$

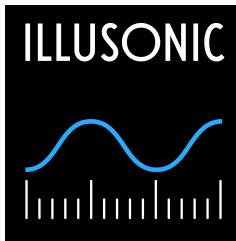
r = distance de chaque capsule du centre du tétraèdre en m

w = fréquence angulaire en rad / s ($w = 2\pi f$)

c = vitesse du son en m/s (340 m/s)

A/B – Format Decoder v5.1.0



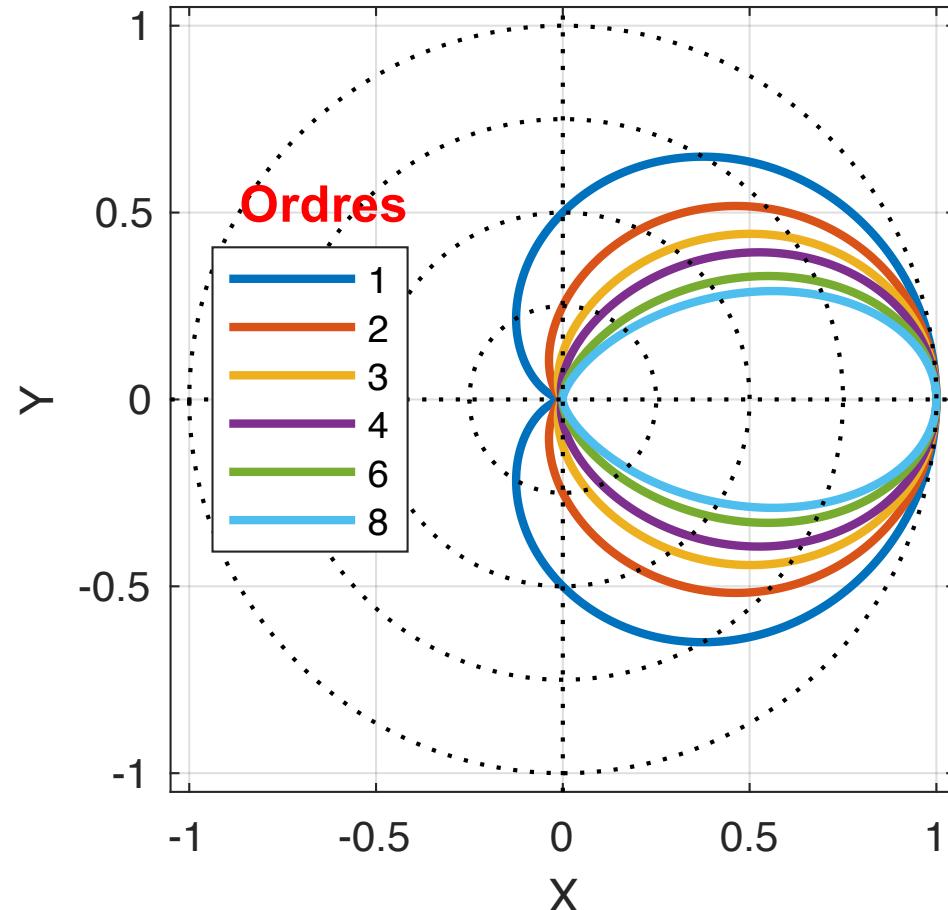


Process Beamforming : Enhanced Pattern

Documents
ILLUSONIC

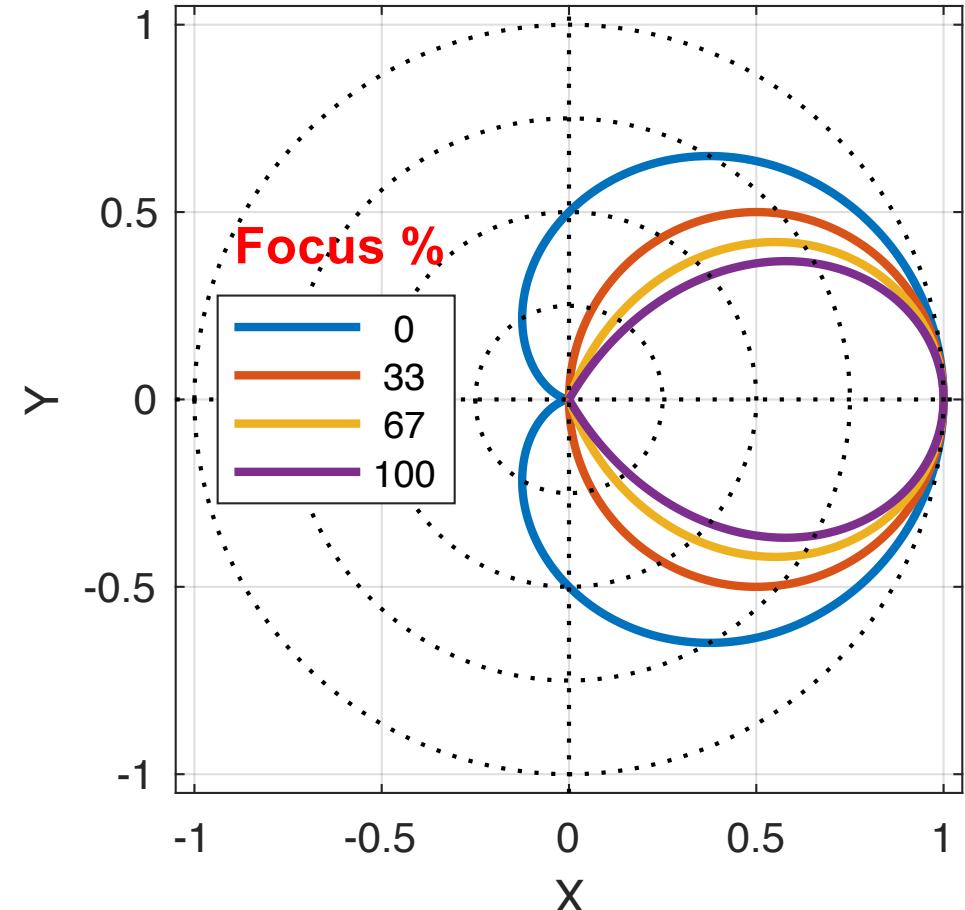
HOA

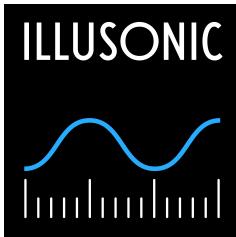
Cardioid polar patterns with increasing order



BEAMS

BF beam patterns with increasing focus





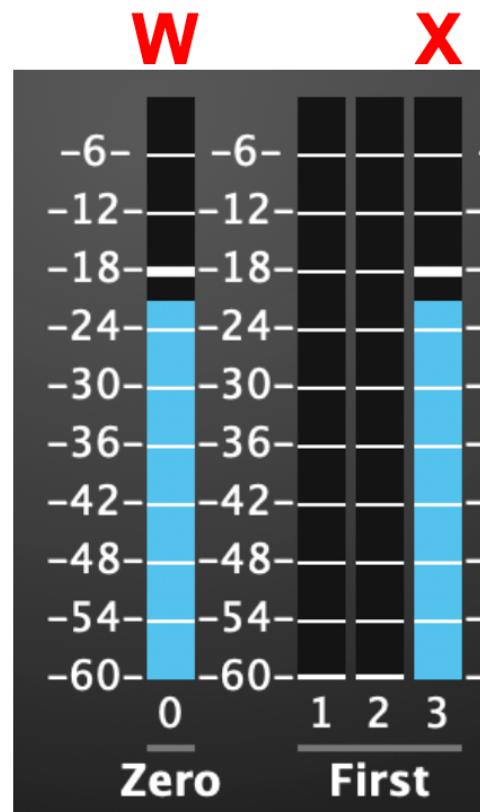
SSAaXMeter

<https://www.ssa-plugins.com/>

A/B – Format Decoder v5.1.0

IN : 1 KHz

B-FORMAT

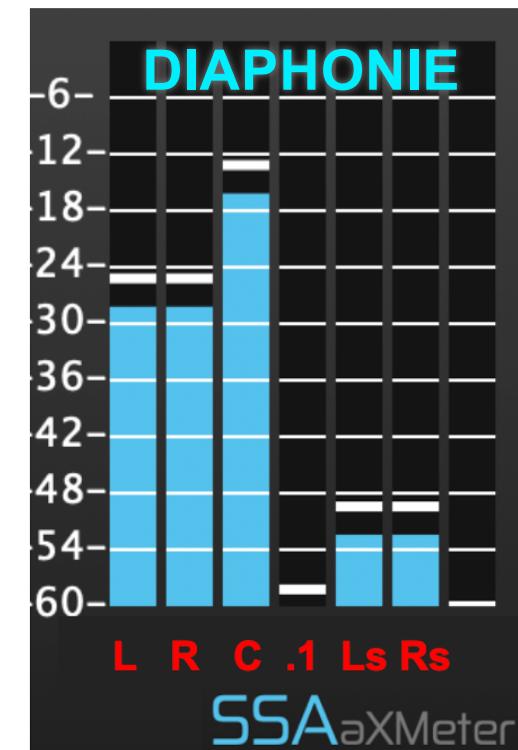
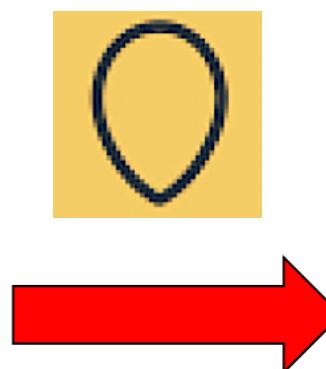


Centre C

OUT : 1 KHz

5.1 ITU

Beamforming



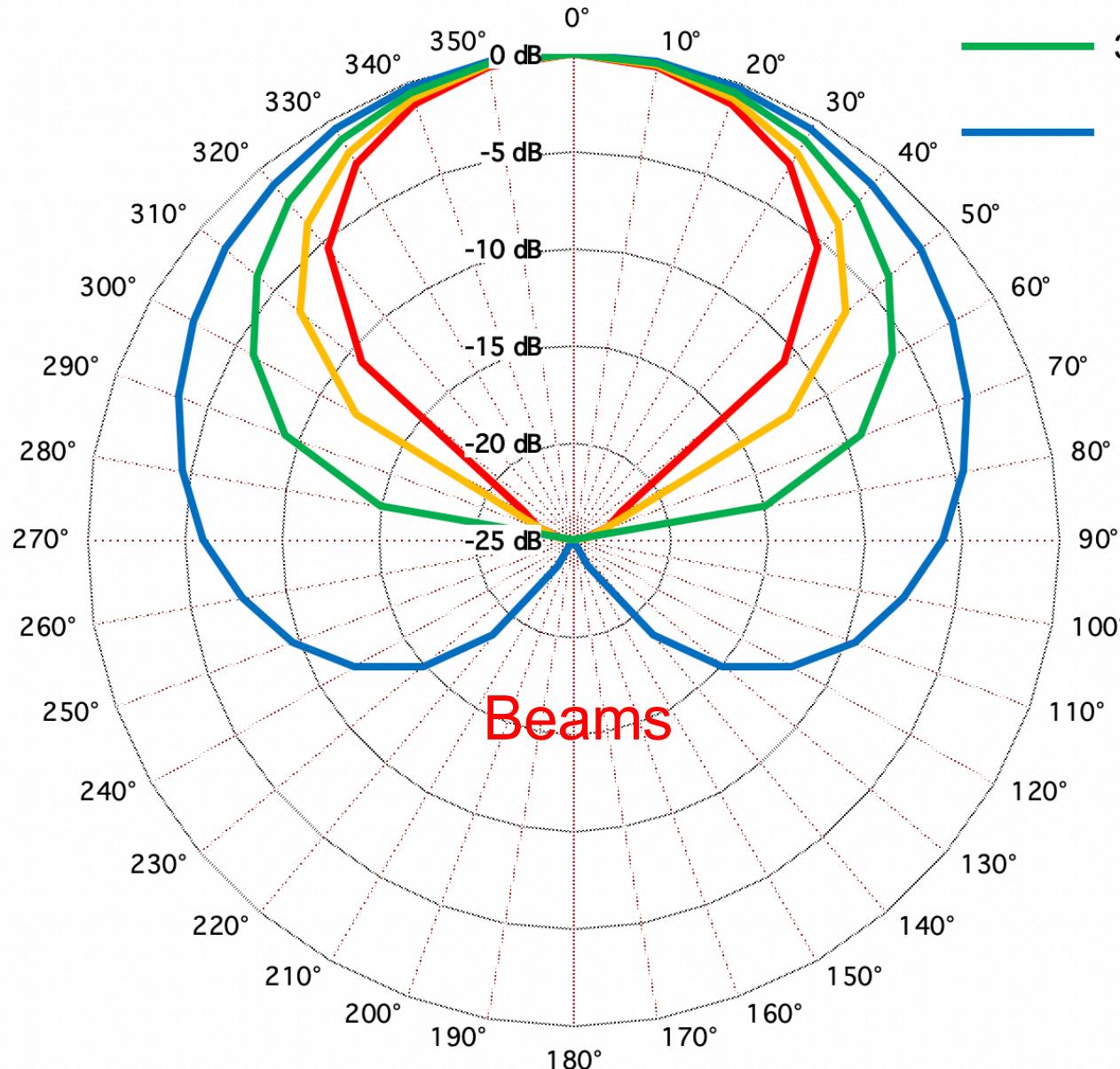
SSAaXMeter



Process Beamforming : Enhanced Pattern

Mesures Bernard Lagnel

- MAX 100% FOCUS
- 67% FOCUS
- 33% FOCUS
- MINI 0% FOCUS





Process Beamforming : Enhanced Pattern

The image displays a complex audio processing workflow involving multiple software components:

- Top Left:** A waveform viewer showing a 1kHz sine wave with a red box labeled "1 KHz".
- Middle Left:** A 3D head model with two circular polar plots showing beam patterns. A red arrow points from the "1 KHz" label towards these plots.
- MChannelMatrix (1.5.02):** A channel matrix editor showing four input channels (W) and four output channels (1-4). A red box labeled "1" highlights the first output channel. A red "X" marks a specific connection point in the matrix.
- Bottom Left:** A table titled "beam à Données" listing beam parameters for various angles. A red arrow points from the "beam à" column towards the "ANGLE" section of the main interface.
- Bottom Center:** The **A/B-Format Decoder** interface. It includes:
 - Decoding:** Controls for Rotation (50°), Elevation (0°), and Focus (Center, Front, Wide, Surround, Rear, Front Height, Surround Height, Rear Height).
 - W Signal Bass:** Includes Cross-over, Gain (0 dB), Frequency (50 Hz), Order (Linkwitz-Riley 2nd), and Invert bass.
 - ANGLE:** Includes Azimuth dropdown, controls for Front (0°), Wide (60°), Surround (90°), Rear (90°), Front Height (45°), Surround Height (135°), Rear Height (150°), Diffuse gain (-4 dB), De-correlation, and Room size (50).
 - Focus:** A circular polar plot centered at 50°, highlighted with a pink circle.
- Right Side:** The **ILLUSONIC** interface, which includes:
 - Outputs:** Controls for Center, Front, Wide, Surround, Rear, Front Height, Surround Height, Rear Height, Delay / Shelving, and Format selection.
 - Formats:** Set to "B-Format AmbiX". Other options include Microphone distance (Coincident), Microphone position (normal), Output format (Stereo), and Binaural output.
 - Channel ordering:** Input W Y Z X and Output L R.
- Bottom:** A footer bar with copyright information: "Copyright Illusonic GmbH, Greifensee, Switzerland, 2024. All rights reserved. v5.1.0 – Software expiration: Dec 31, 2025".

NF S 31-009 ANNEXE B

| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | J | K | L | M | N | O | P |
|----|------------|---------|----|---|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Source à : | Données | | | Directivité | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | 0° >> | 0,0 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | 30° >> | -0,6 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | 60° >> | -2,5 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 90° >> | -6,0 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 120° >> | -12,0 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | 150° >> | -18,0 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 180° >> | -25,0 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | 210° >> | -18,0 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | 240° >> | -12,0 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | 270° >> | -6,0 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 300° >> | -2,5 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | 330° >> | -0,6 | dB | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

CARDIOÏDE
ou FOCUS 0%
1^{er} Ordre

Logiciel sous Excel® à télécharger :

<https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/DIRECTIVITE POLAIRE.xls>

$$Q=1/(((0,017*(10^{(B2/20)})^2)+(0,1294*(10^{(B3/20)})^2)+(0,2241*(10^{(B4/20)})^2)+\\(0,2588*(10^{(B5/20)})^2)+(0,2241*(10^{(B6/20)})^2)+(0,1294*(10^{(B7/20)})^2)+(0,017*(10^{(B8/20)})^2))/2)+(((0,017*(10^{(B8/20)})^2)+(0,1294*(10^{(B9/20)})^2)+(0,2241*\\(10^{(B10/20)})^2)+(0,2588*(10^{(B11/20)})^2)+(0,2241*(10^{(B12/20)})^2)+(0,1294*(10\\^{(B13/20)})^2)+(0,017*(10^{(B2/20)})^2))/2))$$



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A/B-Format Decoder

— 25% FOCUS

| Source à : | Données | | Directivité |
|------------|---------|----|----------------------|
| 0° >> | 0,0 | dB | Index de directivité |
| 30° >> | -1,1 | dB | Di = 7,1 dB |
| 60° >> | -5,0 | dB | |
| 90° >> | -17,8 | dB | |
| 120° >> | -25,0 | dB | Coef de directivité |
| 150° >> | -25,0 | dB | Q = 5,2 |
| 180° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 210° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 240° >> | -25,0 | dB | Rapport de capture |
| 270° >> | -17,8 | dB | |
| 300° >> | -5,0 | dB | Q^(1/2) = 2,3 |
| 330° >> | -1,1 | dB | |

DI : INDEX DE DIRECTIVITE

(Rapport de capture = Facteur de distance FD)

— 50% FOCUS

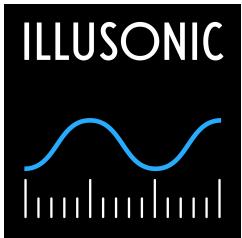
| Source à : | Données | | Directivité |
|------------|---------|----|----------------------|
| 0° >> | 0,0 | dB | Index de directivité |
| 30° >> | -1,6 | dB | Di = 8,5 dB |
| 60° >> | -8,4 | dB | |
| 90° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 120° >> | -25,0 | dB | Coef de directivité |
| 150° >> | -25,0 | dB | Q = 7,1 |
| 180° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 210° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 240° >> | -25,0 | dB | Rapport de capture |
| 270° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 300° >> | -8,4 | dB | Q^(1/2) = 2,7 |
| 330° >> | -1,6 | dB | |

— 75% FOCUS

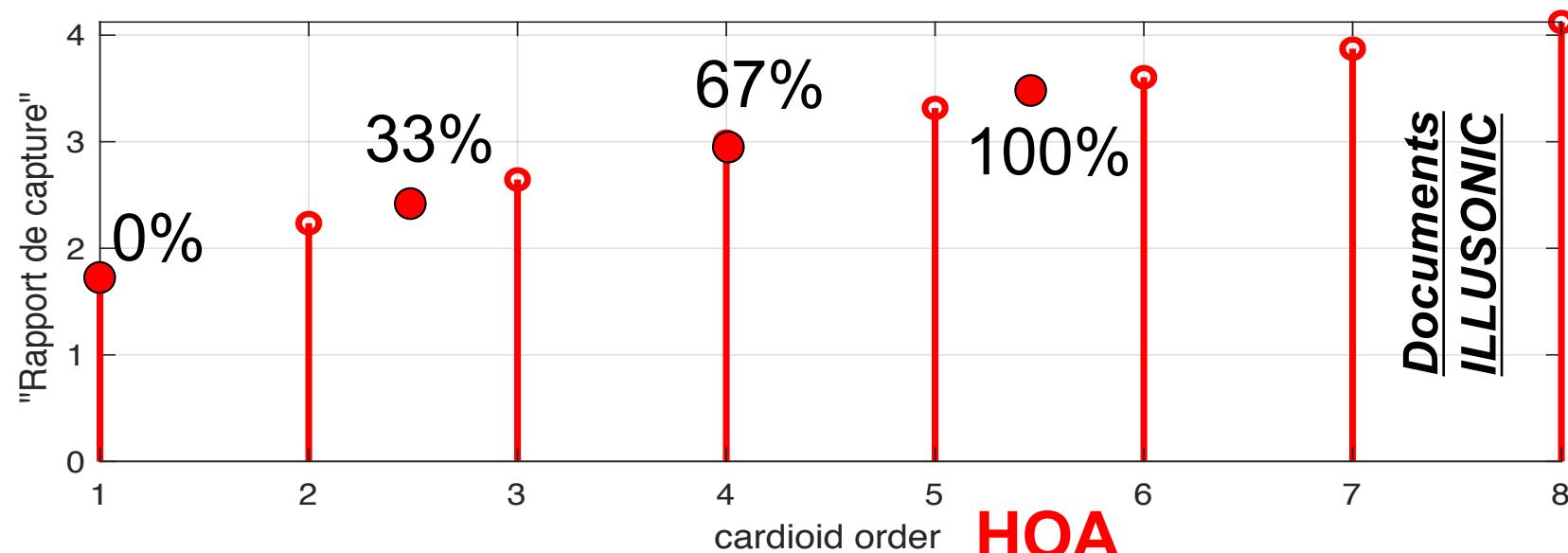
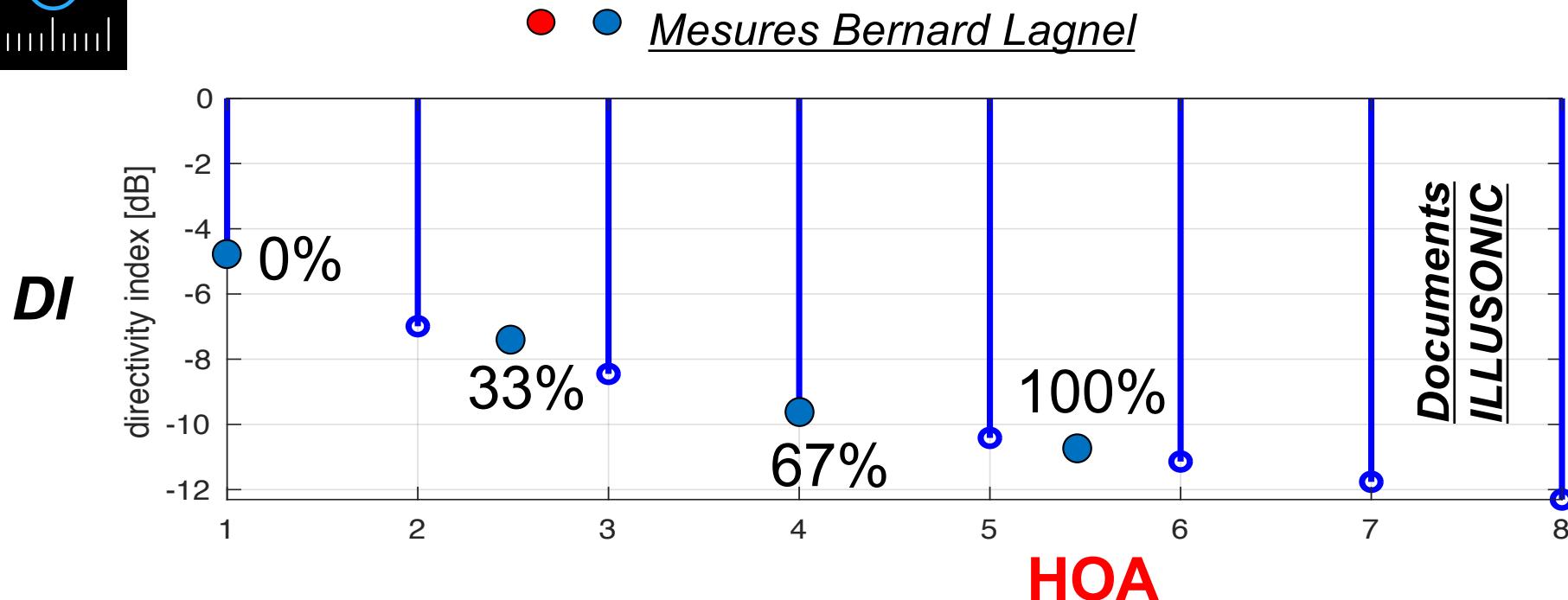
| Source à : | Données | | Directivité |
|------------|---------|----|----------------------|
| 0° >> | 0,0 | dB | Index de directivité |
| 30° >> | -2,1 | dB | Di = 9,7 dB |
| 60° >> | -14,3 | dB | |
| 90° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 120° >> | -25,0 | dB | Coef de directivité |
| 150° >> | -25,0 | dB | Q = 9,3 |
| 180° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 210° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 240° >> | -25,0 | dB | Rapport de capture |
| 270° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 300° >> | -14,3 | dB | Q^(1/2) = 3,1 |
| 330° >> | -2,1 | dB | |

— MAX 100% FOCUS

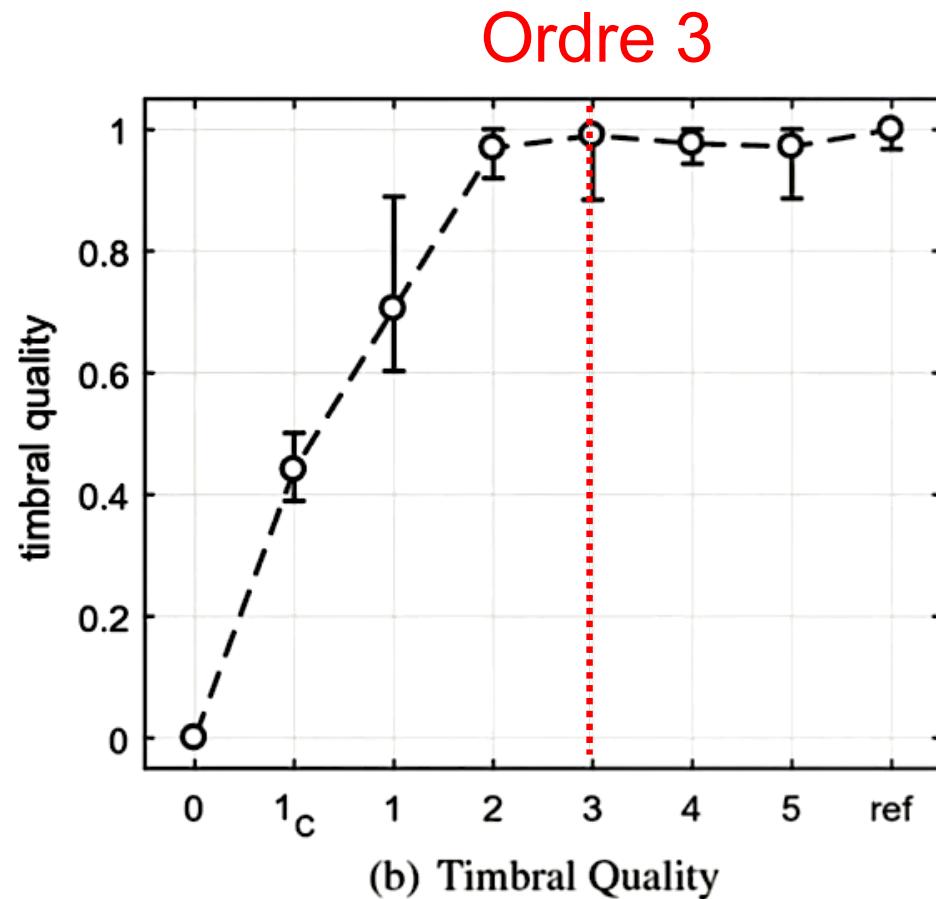
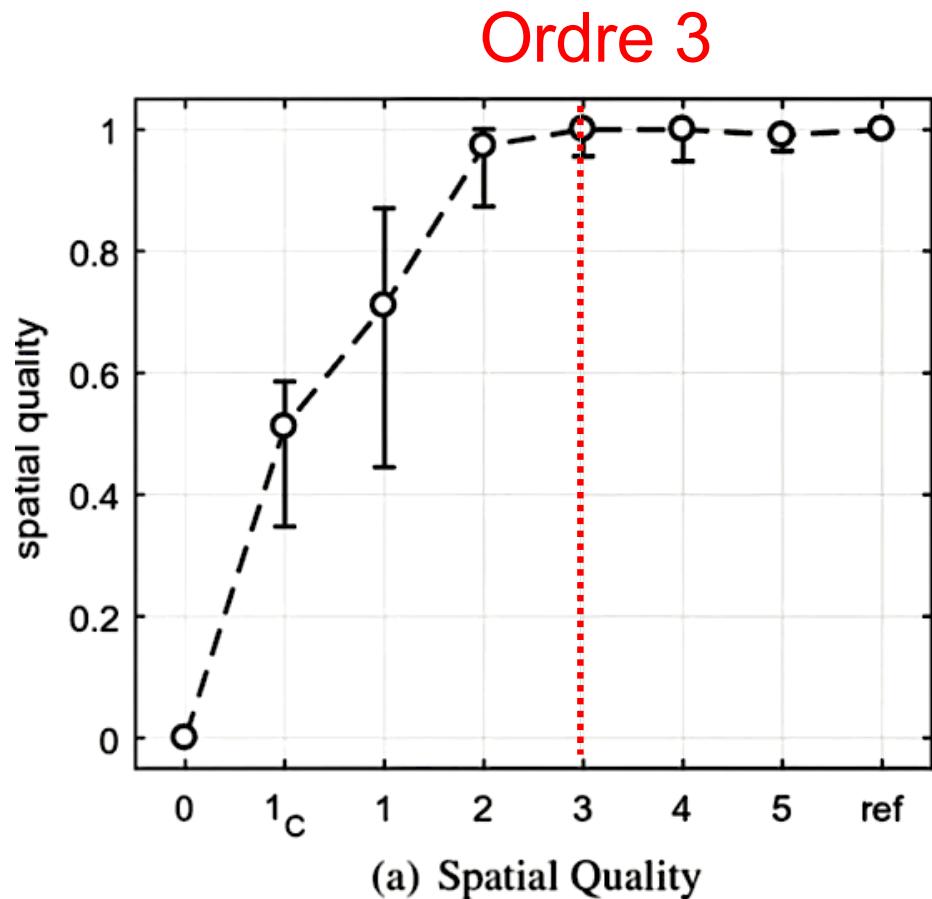
| Source à : | Données | | Directivité |
|------------|---------|----|----------------------|
| 0° >> | 0,0 | dB | Index de directivité |
| 30° >> | -2,7 | dB | Di = 10,5 dB |
| 60° >> | -21,7 | dB | |
| 90° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 120° >> | -25,0 | dB | Coef de directivité |
| 150° >> | -25,0 | dB | Q = 11,1 |
| 180° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 210° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 240° >> | -25,0 | dB | Rapport de capture |
| 270° >> | -25,0 | dB | |
| 300° >> | -21,7 | dB | Q^(1/2) = 3,3 |
| 330° >> | -2,7 | dB | |



Process Beamforming : Enhanced Pattern

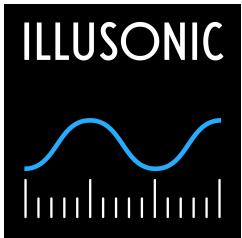


Encoding with increasing order (headphone playback)

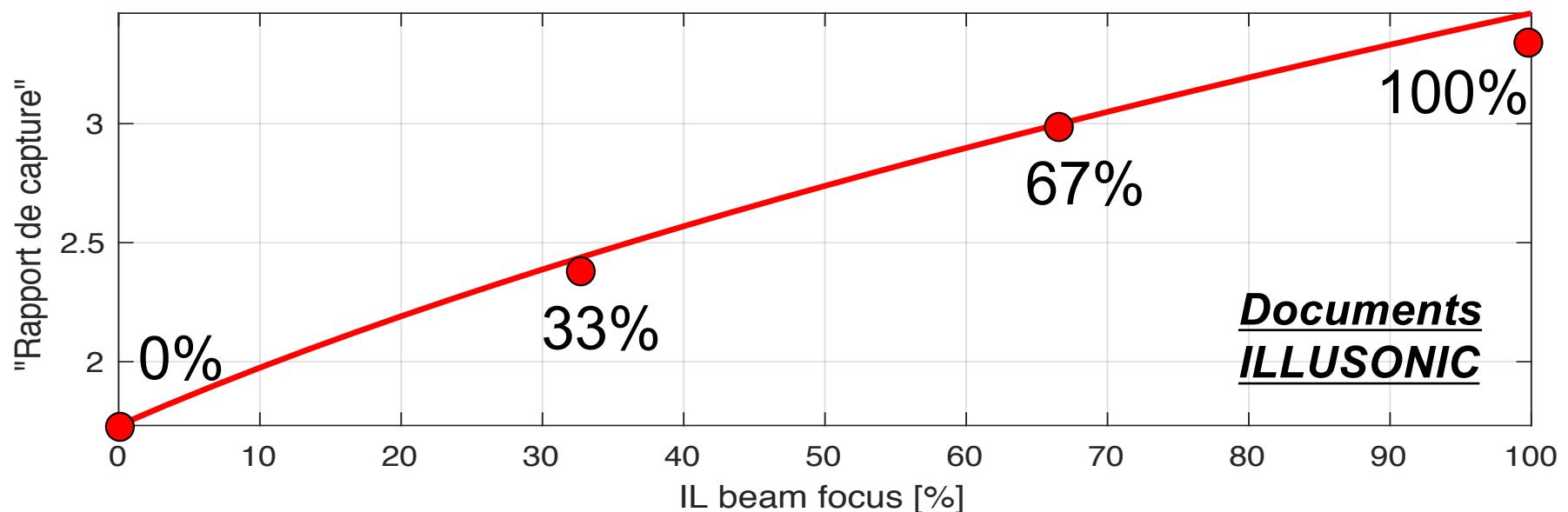
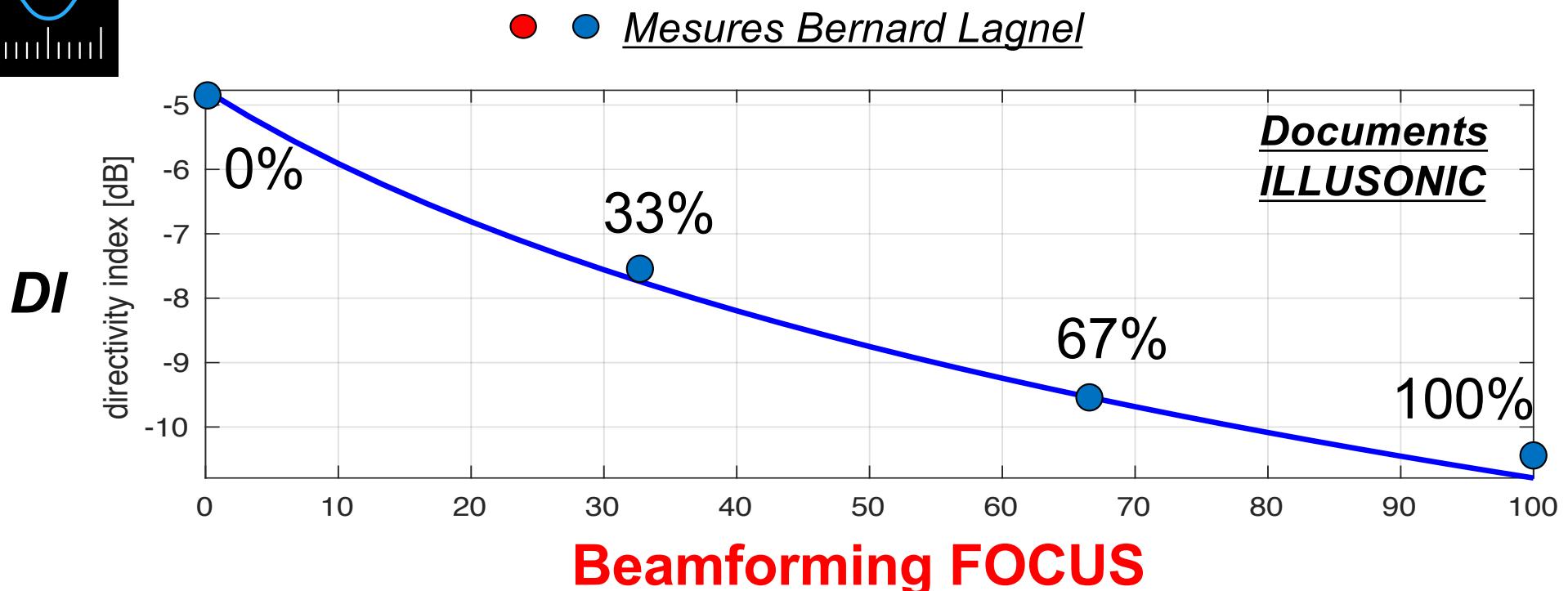


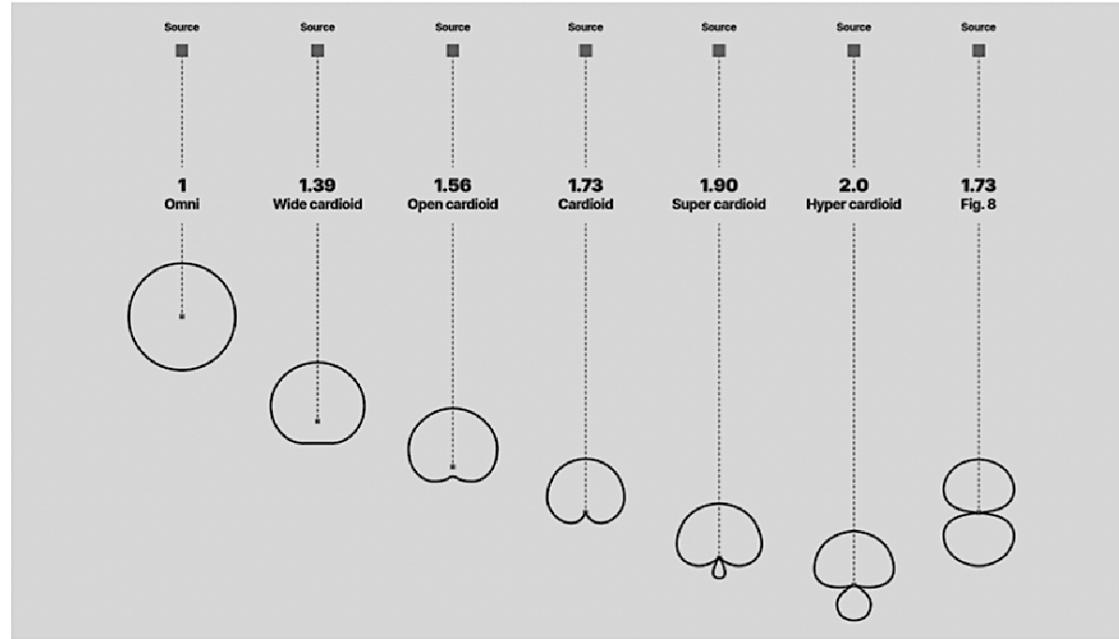
[H.Lee, M.Frank, F.Zotter, AES IAA 2019]

[F.Zotter, M.Frank, Ambisonics, 2019]



Process Beamforming : Enhanced Pattern





Facteur de distance (DSF) des microphones de premier ordre.

Facteur de directivité

Le facteur de directivité (DF ou Q) est défini comme le rapport entre l'énergie captée dans l'axe et l'énergie captée dans toutes les directions.

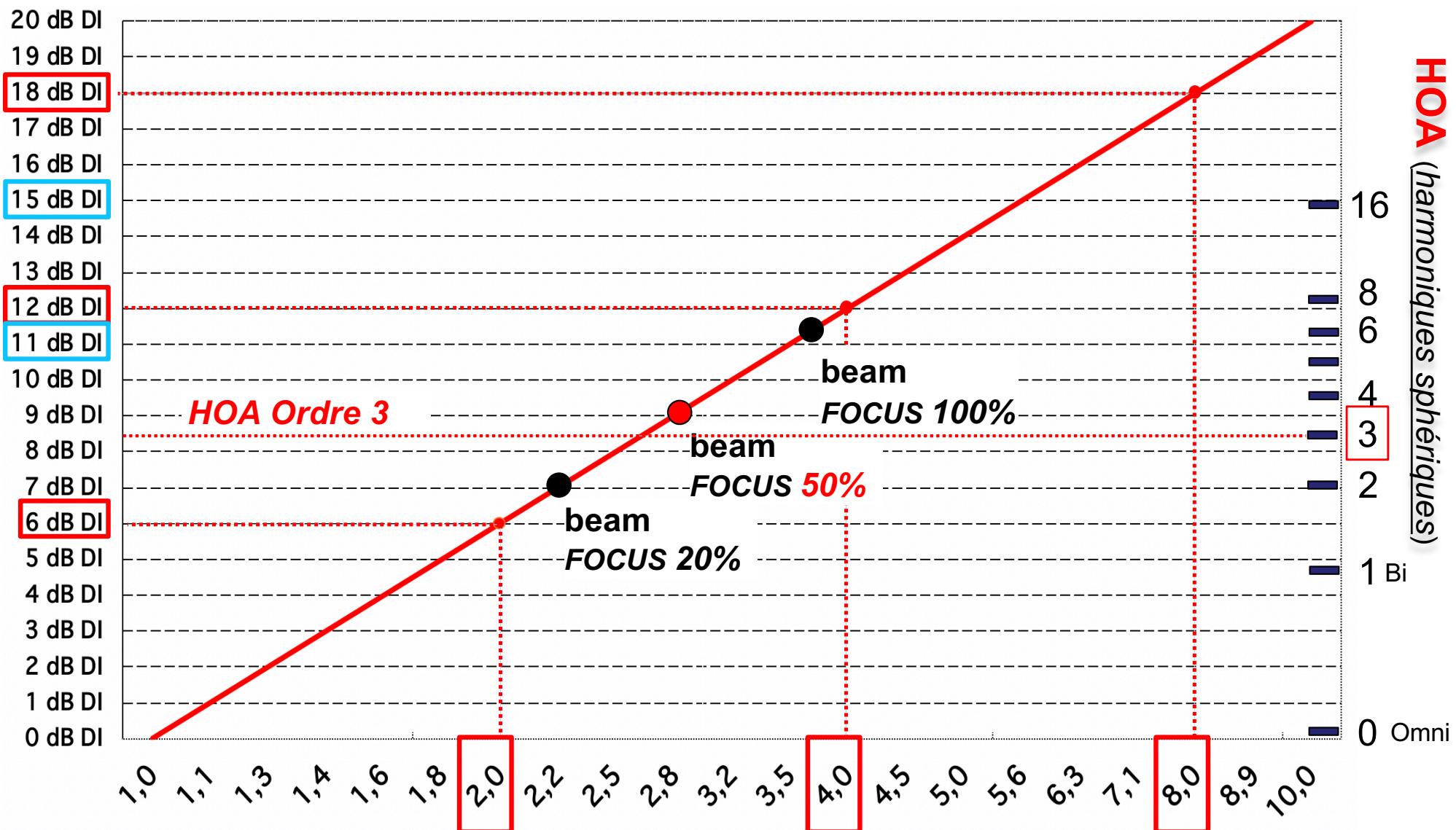
Indice de directivité

L'indice de directivité (D ou DI) est le facteur de directivité (DF) en dB : $(DI = 10 * \log DF)$.

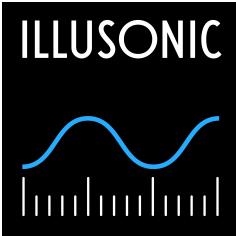
Recueil de normes françaises « acoustique »
tome 1 NF S30-102 1982 AFNOR

Pour un **microphone**, à une fréquence donnée, **rapport** du carré de la tension produite par une onde acoustique arrivant dans **une direction parallèle à l'axe de référence du microphone**, au carré de la tension qui serait produite par une onde acoustique ayant même fréquence et même pression efficace que l'onde précédente en **champ diffus**.

RAPPORT DE CAPTURE en fonction de l'Indice de Directivité DI



RAPPORT DE CAPTURE



A/B – Format Decoder v5.1.0



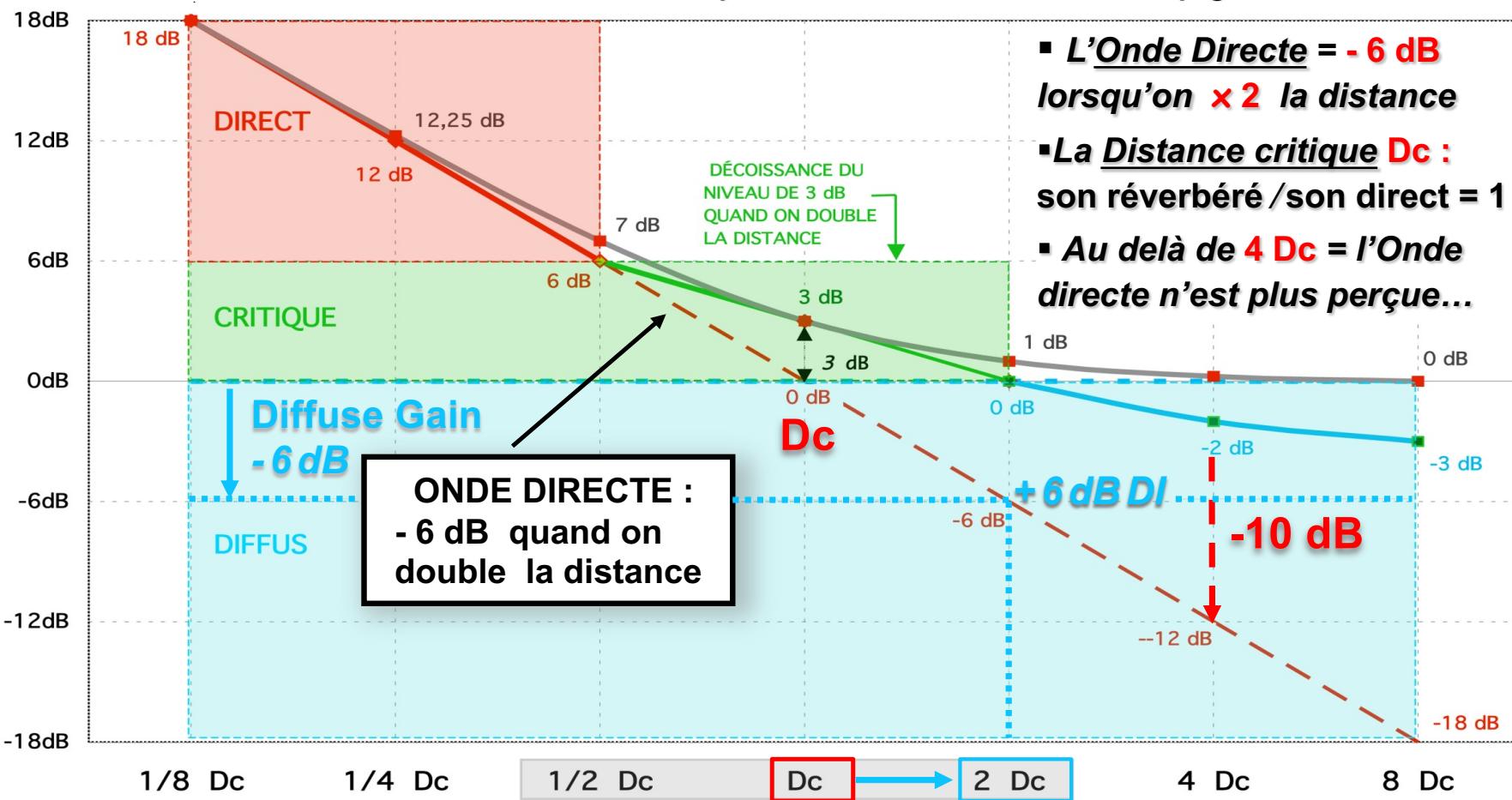
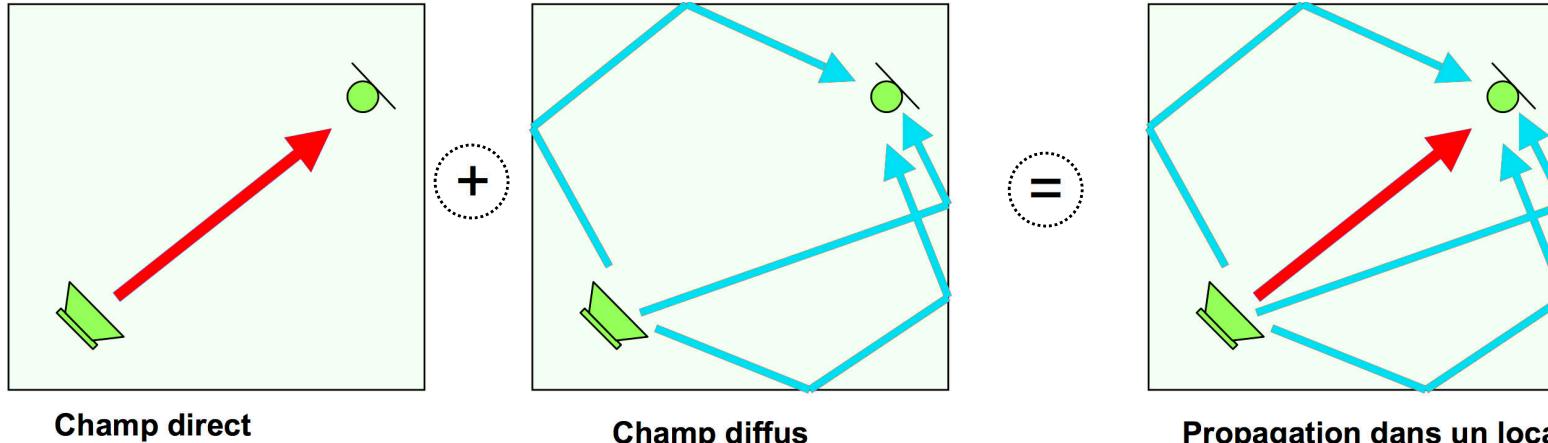
Diffuse gain = **DI** Directivité Index

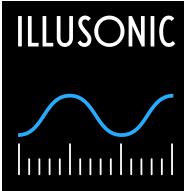
$$\rightarrow \text{Diffuse gain dB} = \textcolor{red}{\uparrow} \text{ DI dB}$$

Diffuse gain de **-6 dB** = **+6 dB DI**

- **Diffuse gain** : ajuste la quantité d'énergie sonore diffuse contenue dans l'enregistrement de **-18 dB** à **+6 dB**. Le gain d'ambiance affecte directement les signaux d'entrée et modifie donc tous les canaux simultanément. Ce curseur de contrôle peut être utilisé pour ajouter plus de son de salle à un enregistrement sans ajouter de réverbération artificielle. Dans cet algorithme, le son diffus contenu dans les signaux d'entrée est extrait puis augmenté ou diminué.

CHAMP DIRECT - CHAMP DIFFUS - DISTANCE CRITIQUE Dc

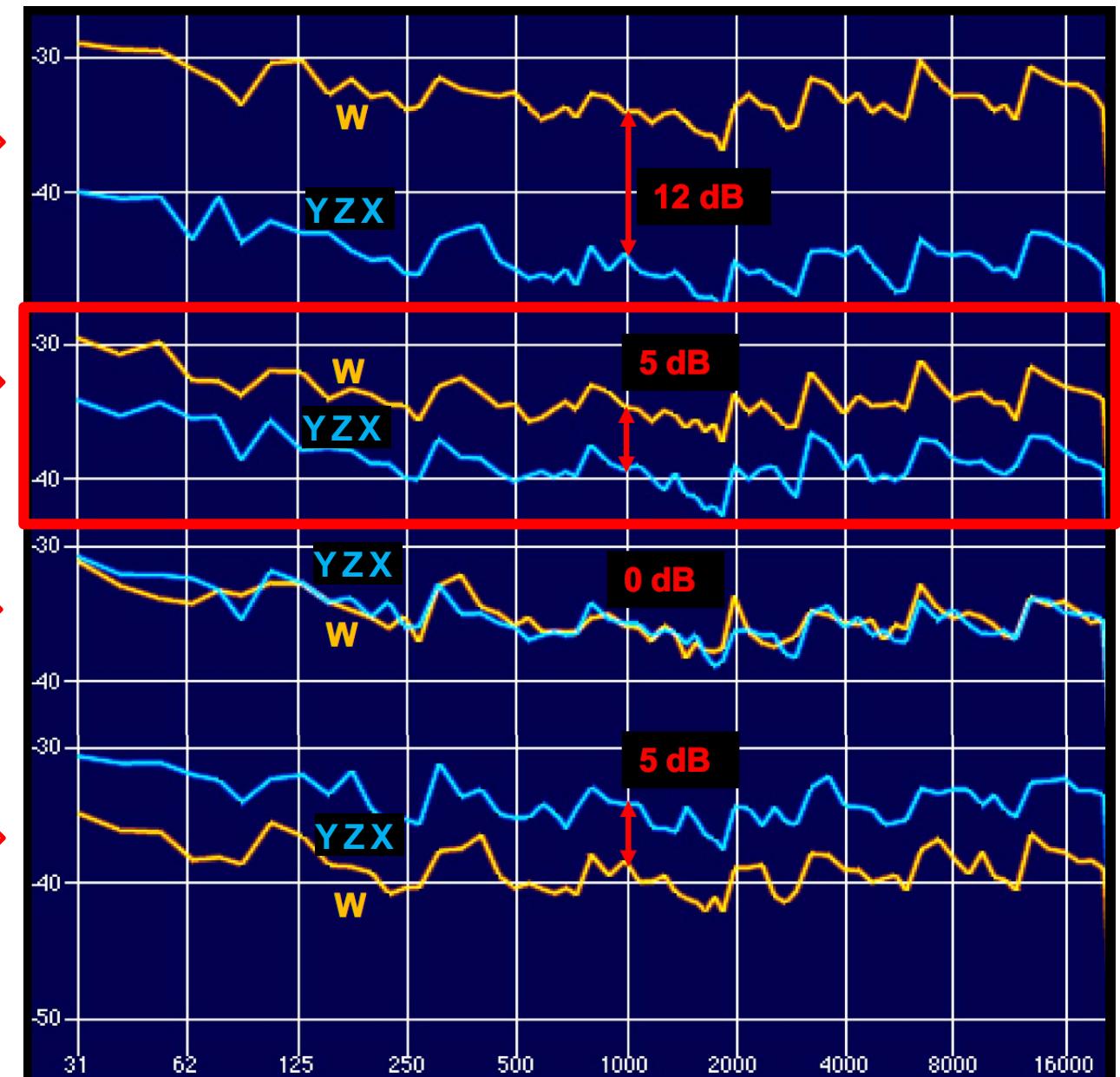
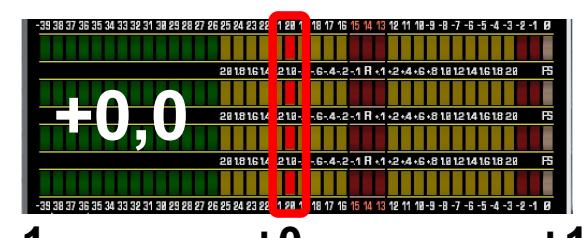
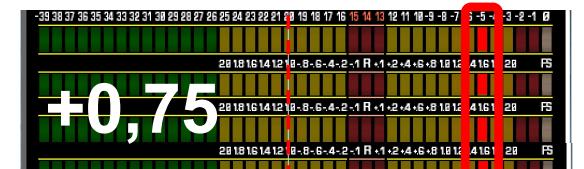




Corrélation correspondant au B-Format AmbiX

B - Format (AmbiX)

Bruit Rose Corrélé à :





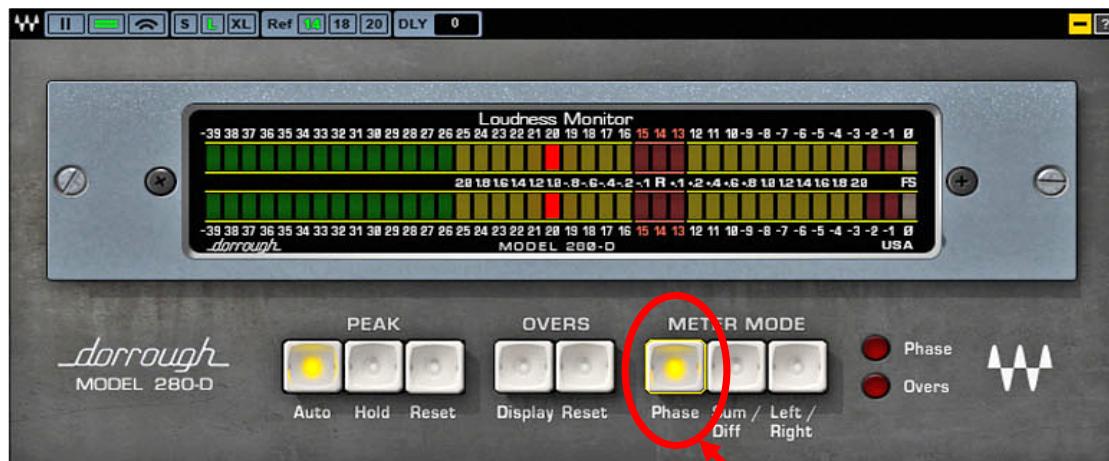
29\$

Le Plug-in WAVES Dorrough Stéréo utilisé comme Phasemètre:

CORRÉLATEUR DE PHASE "ANALOGIQUE"

Le Correlation Meter affiche la relation moyenne entre deux signaux audio...

<https://www.waves.com/plugins/dorrough-stereo>



Mode Phase

Caractéristiques Techniques :

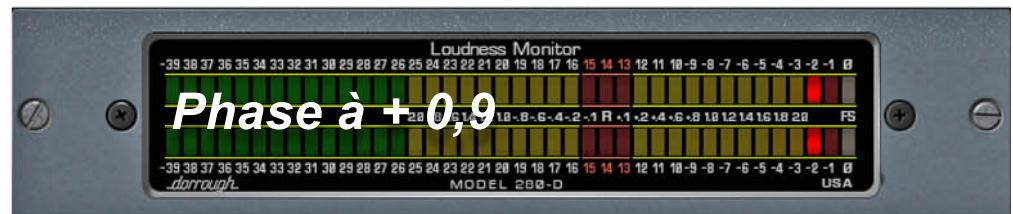
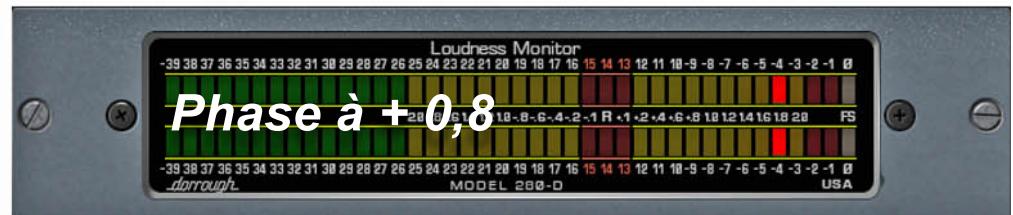
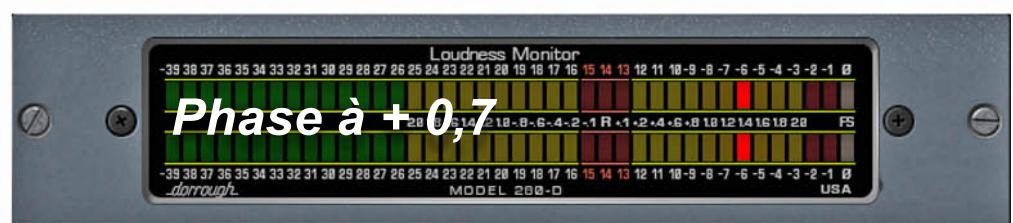
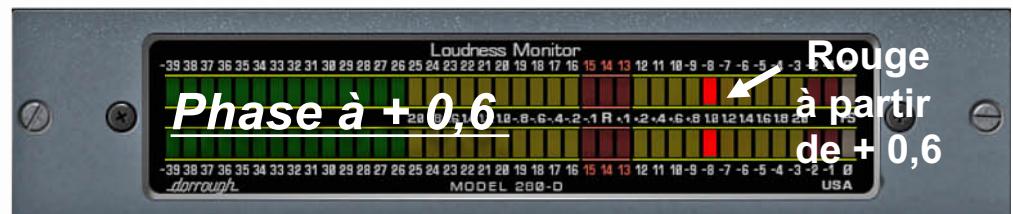
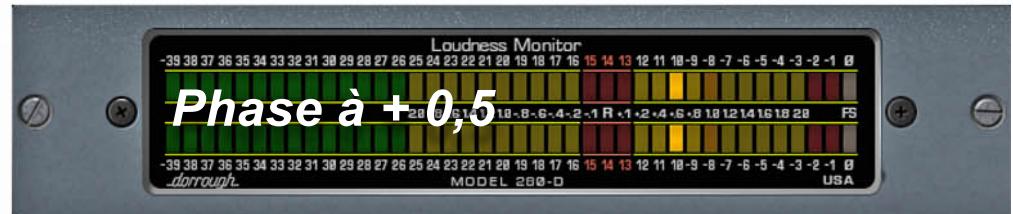
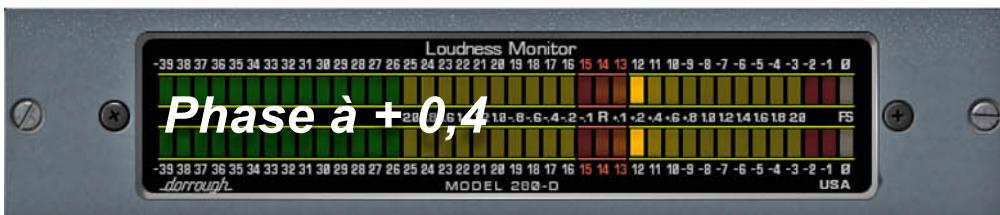
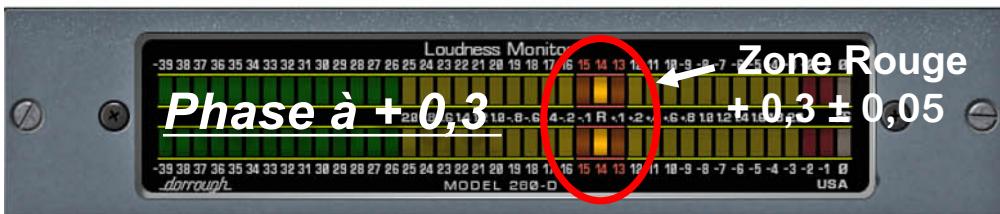
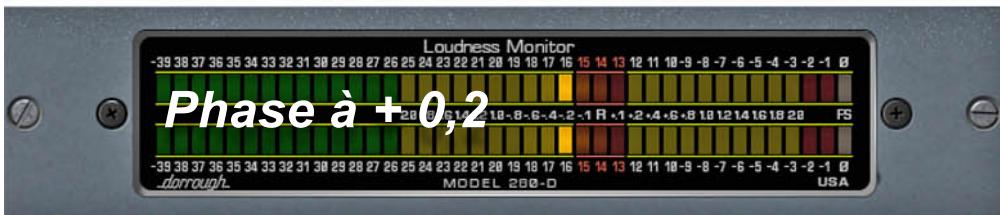
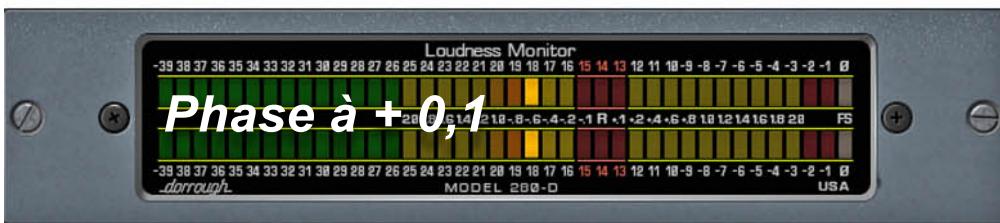
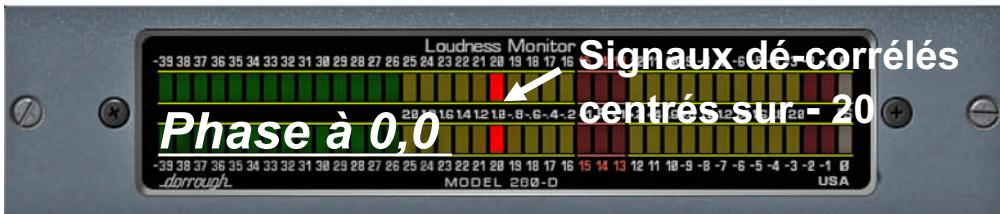
- Temps d'intégration ≈ 500 ms
- Seuil de sensibilité pour une réponse exacte ≈ - 32 dBFS (Affichage de la même valeur pour des écarts max de 32 dBFS d'IDL)
- Réponse linéaire de la phase et non logarithmique comme sur la plupart des Phasemètres Plug-ins...
- Phasemètre Plug-in comparable aux phasemètres "Analogiques" du siècle dernier...



+0,3 = répartition Stéréo homogène pour une corrélation "Analogique"

Étude psycho-acoustique faite à Radio France sur du **bruit rose**
(valable pour la musique classique et les ambiances)

Indications linéaires de la phase sur le Plug-in Waves **Dorrough** Stéréo :



AMBISONIC = Système Coïncident en ILD

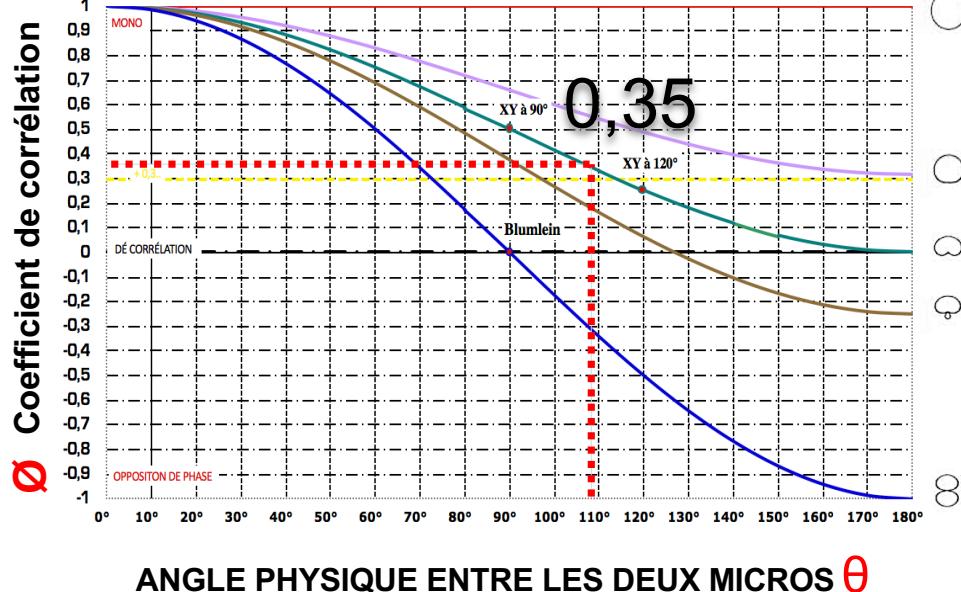
A-Format : FLU FRD BLD BRU

La Théorie :

\varnothing : coef de corrélation théorique en Champ Direct...

$$\varnothing = a + (1 - a) \cdot \cos \theta$$

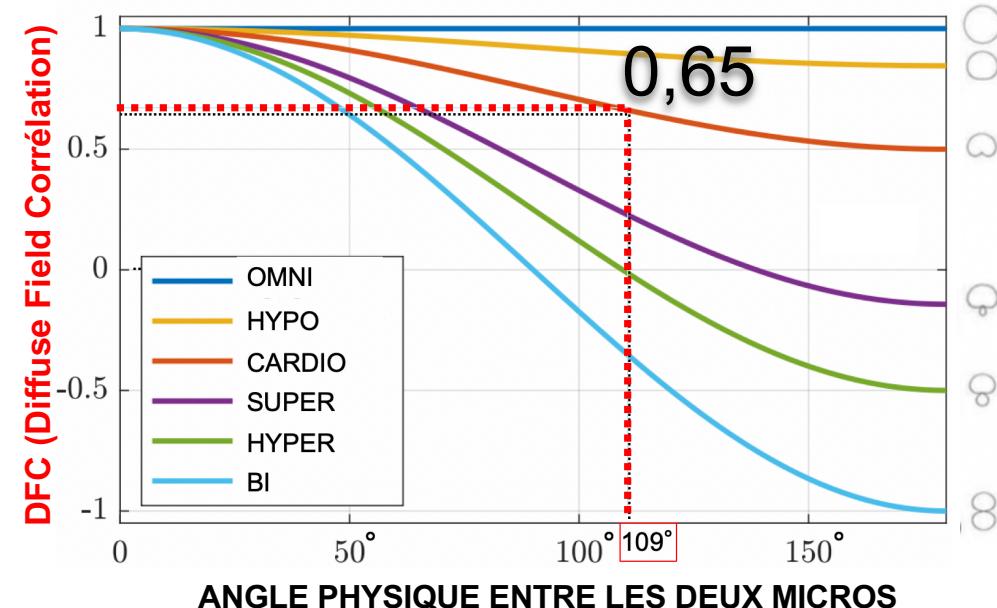
| | |
|--------|---------|
| Omni | a = 1 |
| Cardio | a = 0,5 |
| Bi | a = 0 |



Dans le Champ diffus...

Fonctions de cohérence spatiale de paires de microphones coïncidents de même types :

[Document AES ILLUSONIC](#)



En A-Format : FLU FRD BLD BRU sont corrélées à +0,5 (moyenne Direct / Diffus)...

AMBISONIC = Système Coïncident en ILD

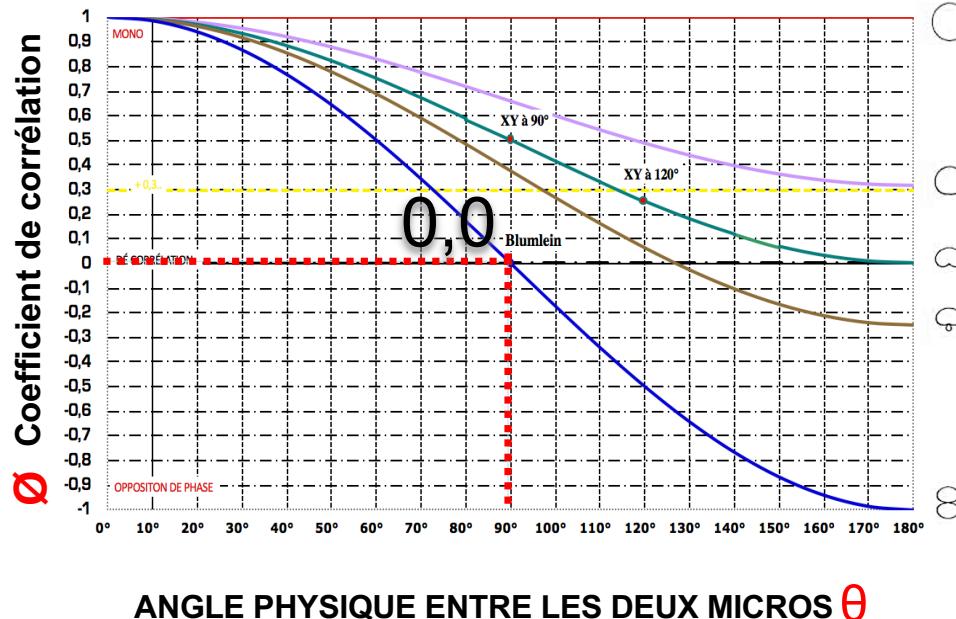
B-Format : W X Y Z

La Théorie :

\emptyset : coef de corrélation théorique en Champ Direct...

$$\emptyset = a + (1 - a) \cdot \cos \theta$$

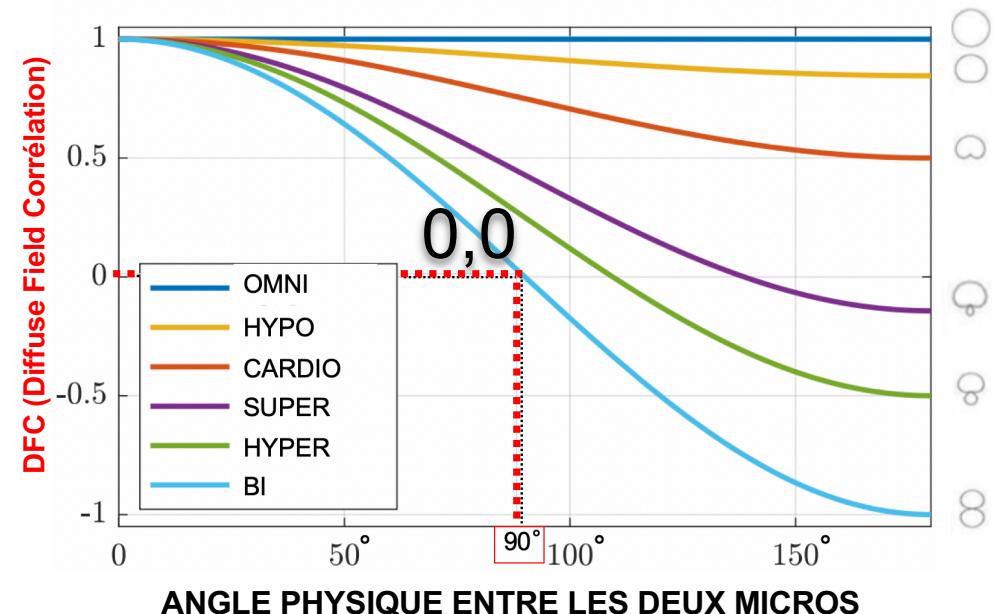
| | |
|--------|---------|
| Omni | a = 1 |
| Cardio | a = 0,5 |
| Bi | a = 0 |



Dans le Champ diffus...

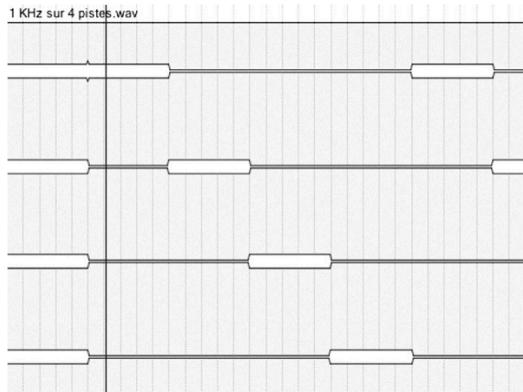
Fonctions de cohérence spatiale de paires de microphones coïncidents de même types :

[Document AES ILLUSONIC](#)



En B-Format : W X Y Z sont dé-correlées...

Sons Techniques Ambisonics

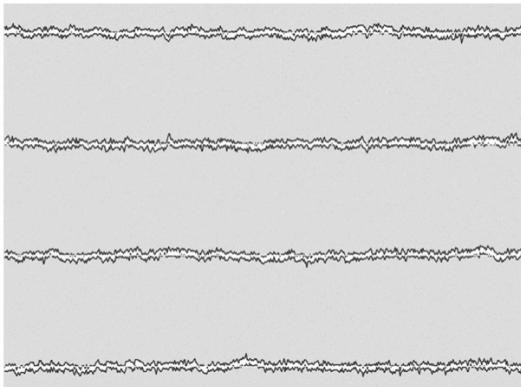


1 KHz sur 4 Pistes ©

1 KHz à -18 dBFS sur 4 pistes destiné au Multicanal en Quad et à l'Ambisonic (calibration, équilibre, diaphonie...).
Cinq cycles de 40 secondes (10 s de modulation par piste)

3 min 30 sec
Quad 4.0
L R Ls Rs
En .WAV
24 Bit / 48 KHz

[Télécharger](#)



Bruit Rose sur 4 Pistes ©

Bruit Rose sur 4 pistes destiné au Multicanal en Quad et à l'Ambisonique (courbe de réponse, équilibre, filtre...)

Dé-corrélation + 0,0 : de 0 s à 40 s
Corrélation + 0,25 : de 1 mn à 1 mn 40 s
Corrélation + 0,5 : de 2 mn à 2 mn 40 s
Corrélation + 0,75 : de 3 mn à 3 mn 40 s
Corrélation + 1,0 : de 4 mn à 4 mn 40 s

Attention au niveau -12 dBFS, coupe bas à 30 Hz.

4 min 40 sec
Quad 4.0
L R Ls Rs
En .WAV
24 Bit / 48 KHz

[Télécharger](#)

Pour le **A-Format** prendre une Corrélation = +0,5

Pour le **B-Format** prendre uniquement une Dé-corrélation = +0,0



A/B – Format Decoder v5.1.0

A-Format (bruit rose corrélé à +0,5) vers Stereo

**Corrélation en fonction de l'angle Stéréo
pour des variations du « Diffuse gain »**

A/B-Format Decoder

Decoding

FOCUS

- Rotation: 0°
- Elevation: 0°
- Center: 50 %
- Front: 50 % (highlighted with red box)
- Wide: 50 %
- Surround: 50 %
- Rear: 50 %
- Front Height: 50 %
- Surround Height: 50 %
- Rear Height: 50 %

ANGLE

Azimuth: 50° (highlighted with red box)

- Front: 50°
- Wide: 60°
- Surround: 135°
- Rear: 150°
- Front Height: 45°
- Surround Height: 135°
- Rear Height: 150°

Diffuse gain: 0 dB (highlighted with red box)

De-correlation:

Room size: 50

W Signal Bass

Cross-over:

Gain: 0 dB

Frequency: 50 Hz

Order: Butterworth 3rd

Invert bass:

Outputs

GAIN

- Center: 0 dB
- Front: 0 dB
- Wide: 0 dB
- Surround: 0 dB
- Rear: 0 dB
- Front Height: 0 dB
- Surround Height: 0 dB
- Rear Height: 0 dB

Delay / Shelving

Surround:

Delay: 20 ms

Frequency: 6 kHz

Gain: -3 dB

Formats

Input format: A-Format

Microphone distance: Coincident

Microphone position: normal

Output format: Stereo

Binaural output:

Channel ordering

Input: LF RF LB RB

Output: L R

Output channel test:

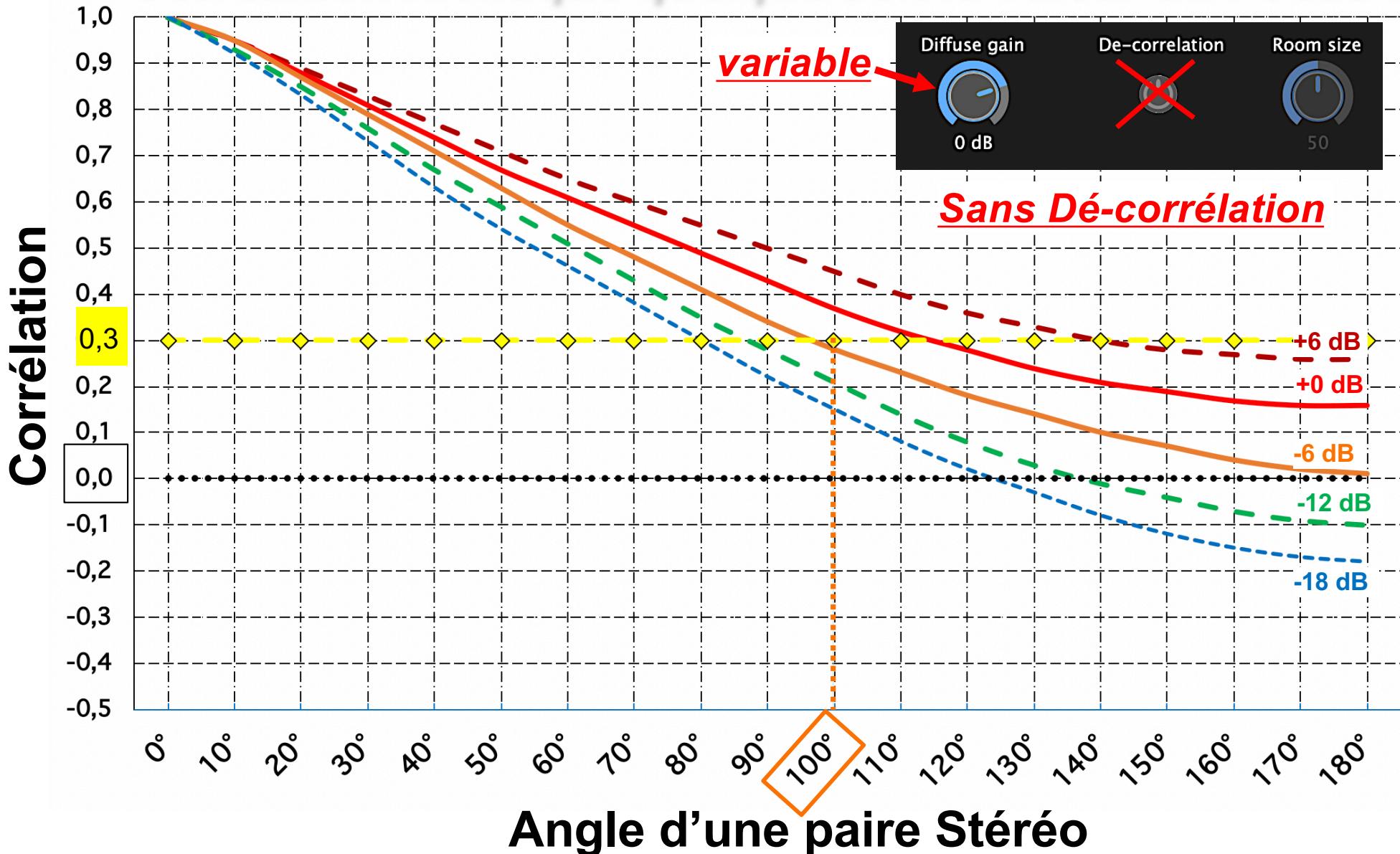
ILLUSONIC

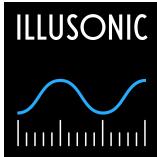
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16



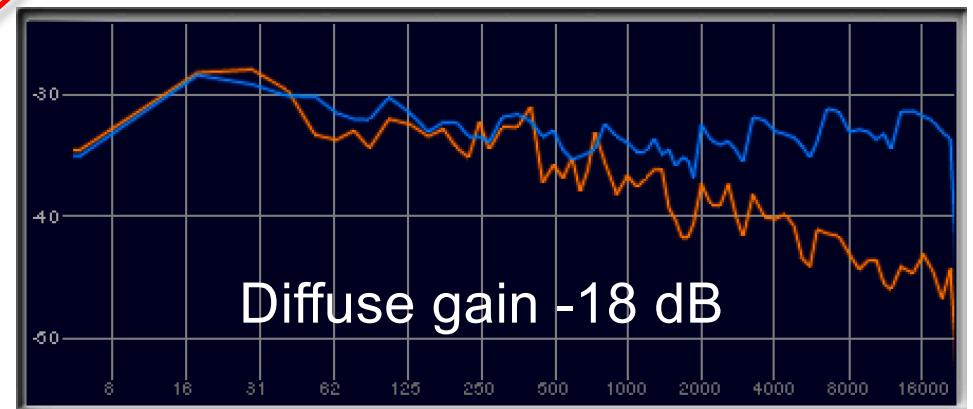
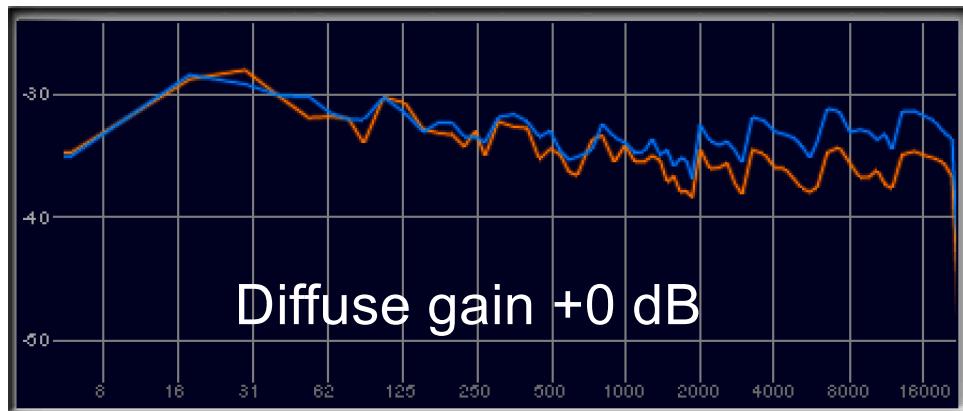
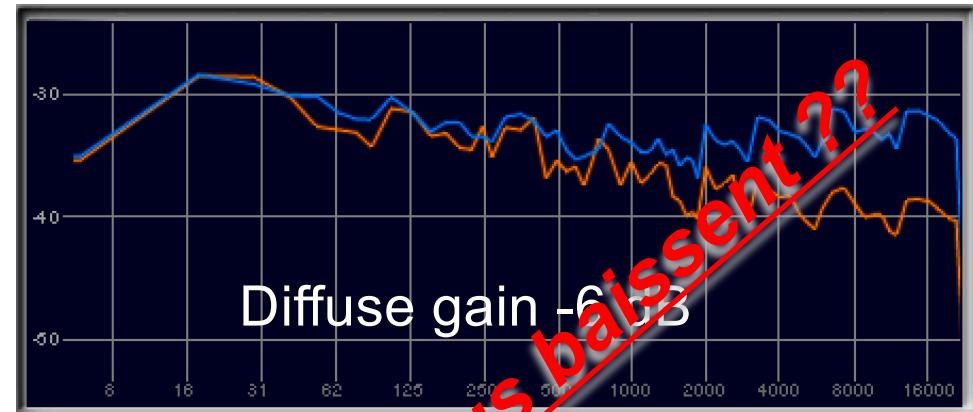
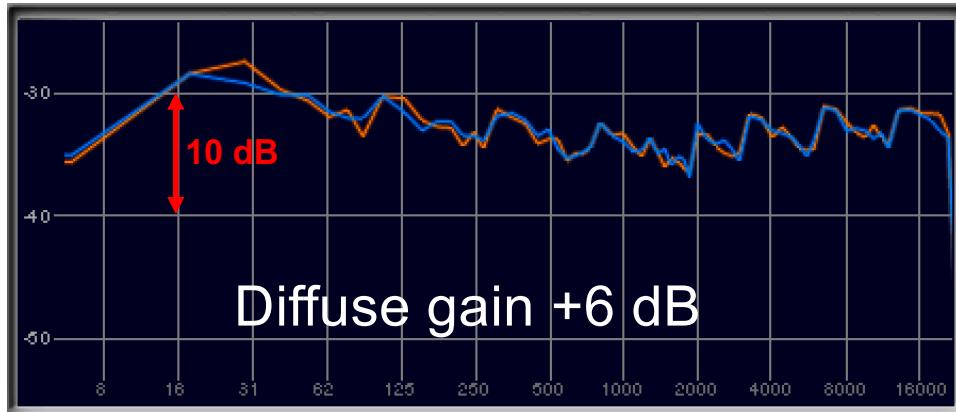
Corrélation en fonction de l'angle Stéréo pour des variations du « Diffuse gain »

Corrélation identique quelque soit la valeur du Focus !





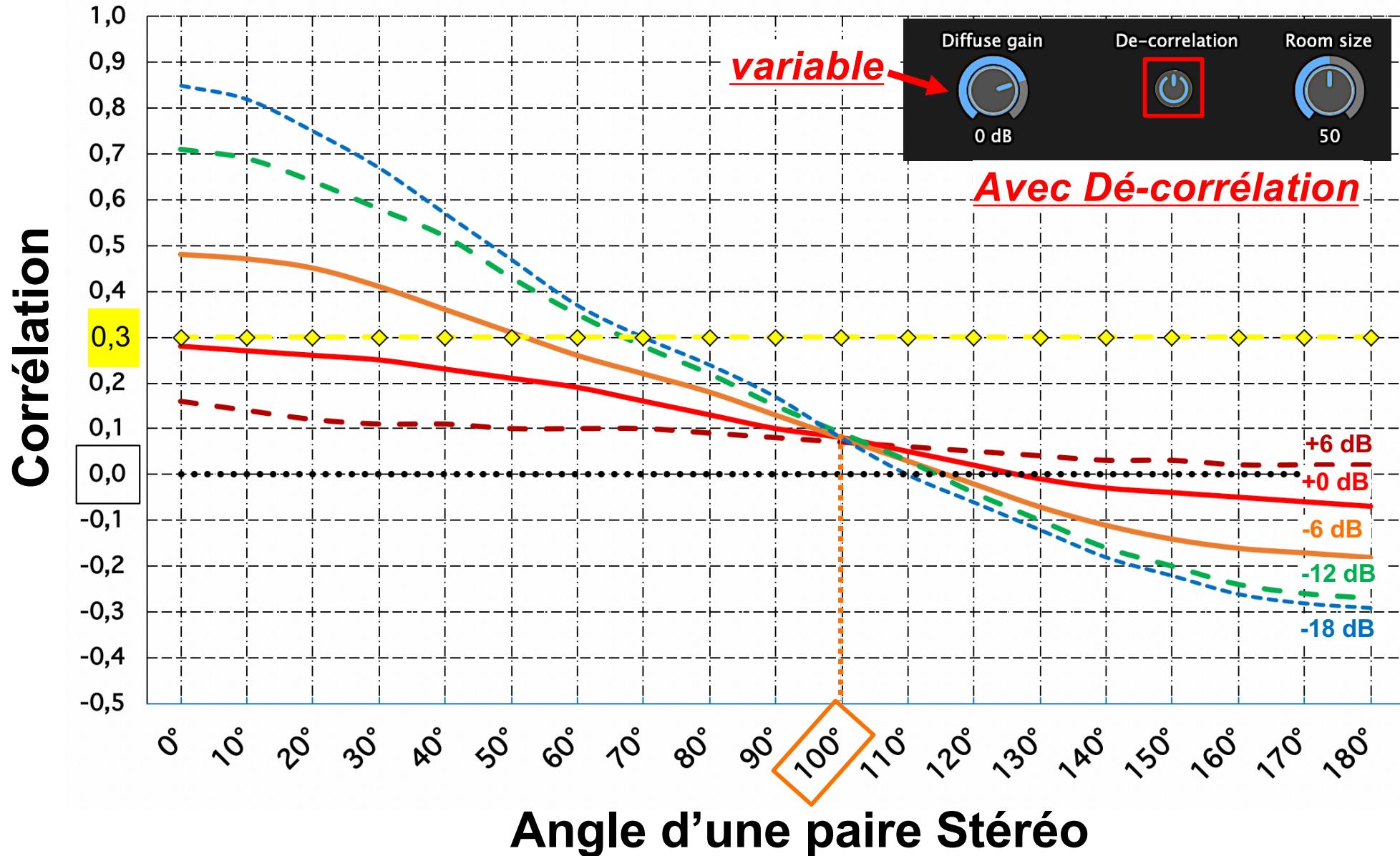
MESURE (sans Dé-corrélation)
BRUIT ROSE (Référence)
FOCUS 50% Sans Dé-corrélation

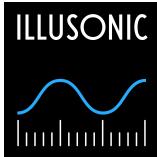




Corrélation en fonction de l'angle Stéréo pour des variations du « Diffuse gain »

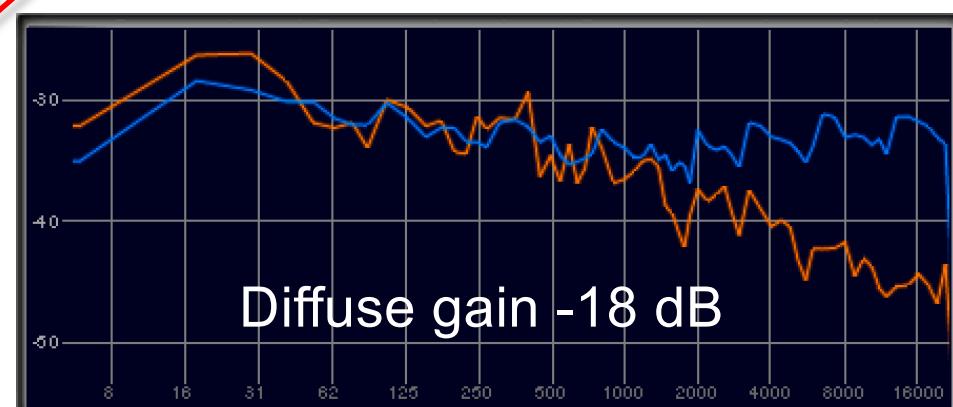
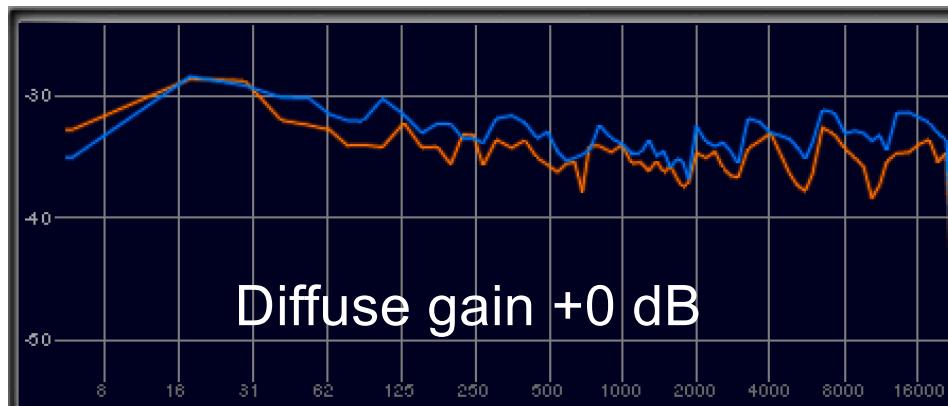
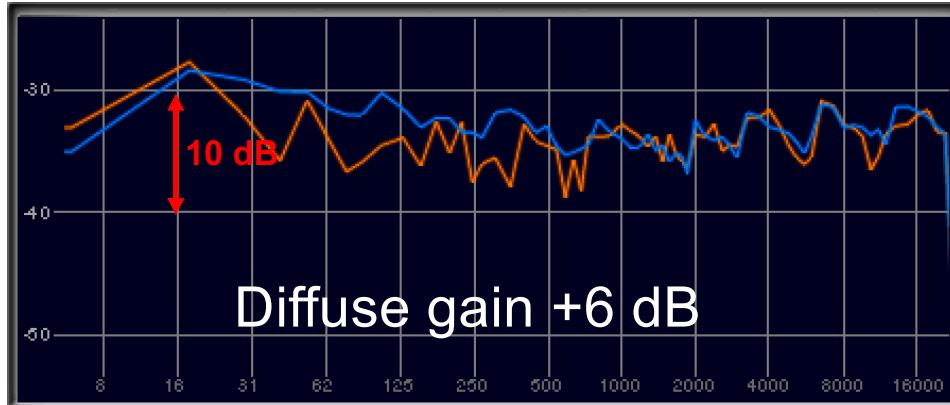
Corrélation identique quelque soit la valeur du Focus !





MESURE (sans Dé-corrélation)
BRUIT ROSE (Référence)

FOCUS 50% Avec Dé-corrélation

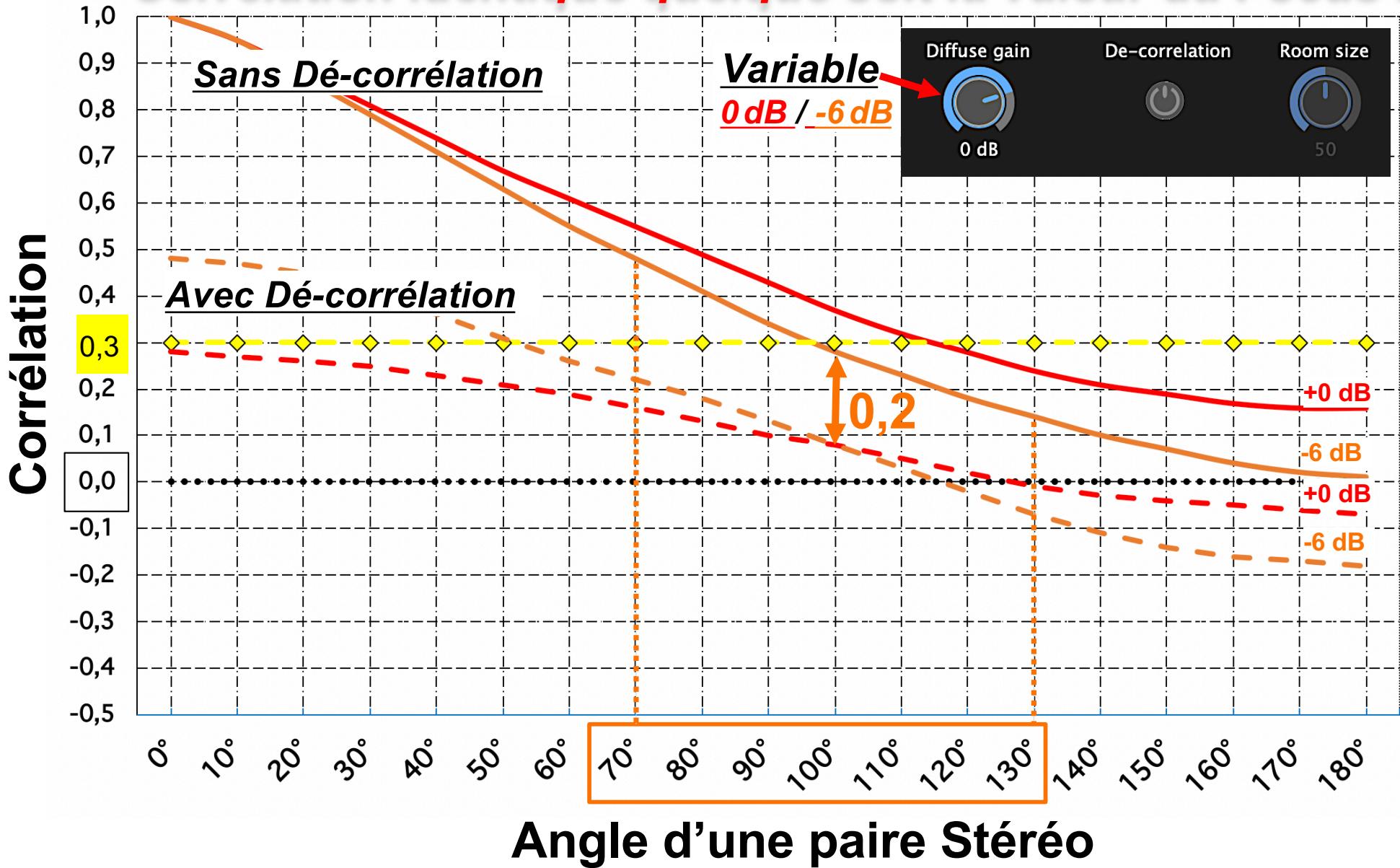


Diffuse gain baisse = les aigus baissent ??

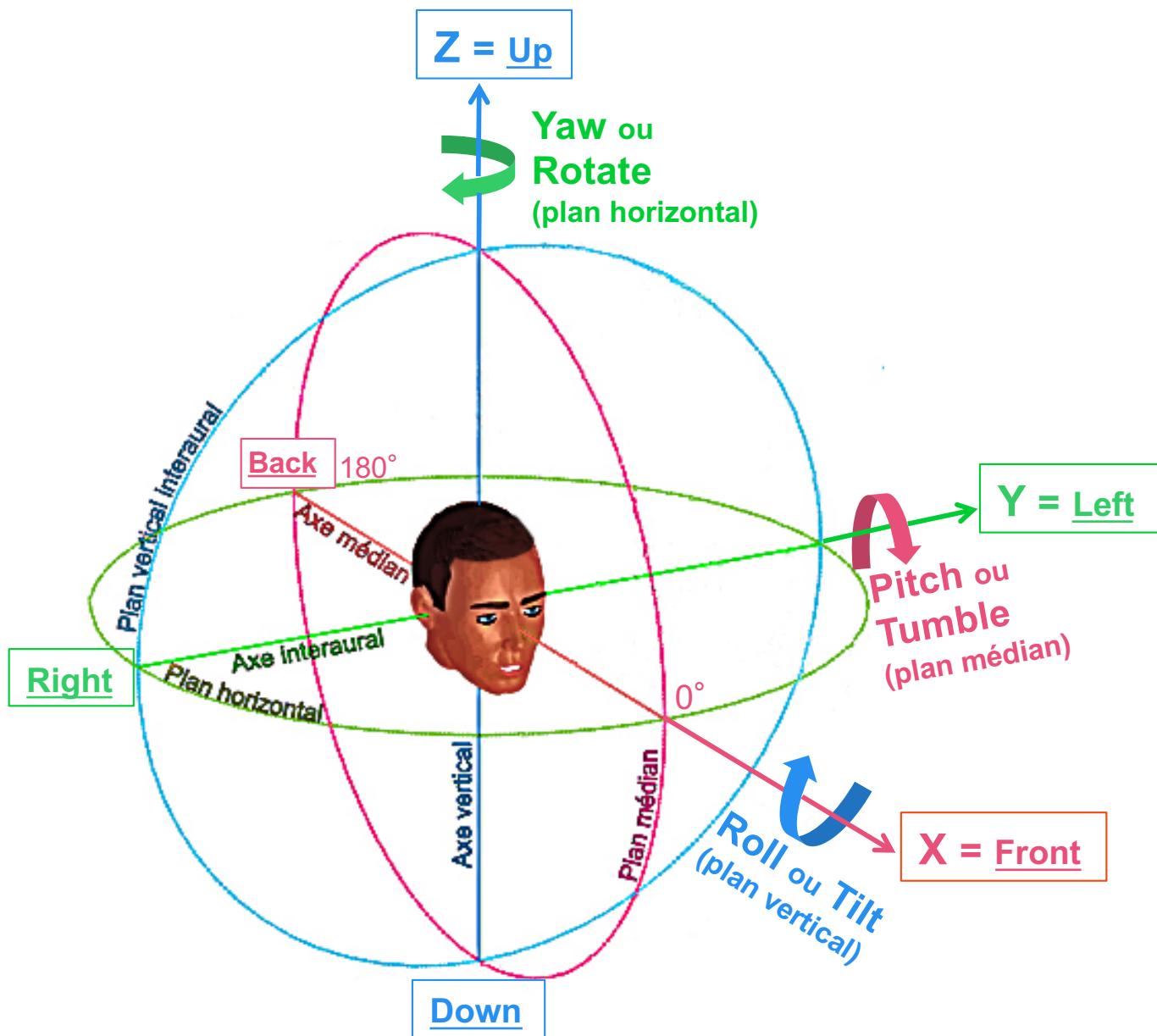


Corrélation en fonction de l'angle Stéréo pour des variations du « Diffuse gain »

Corrélation identique quelque soit la valeur du Focus !

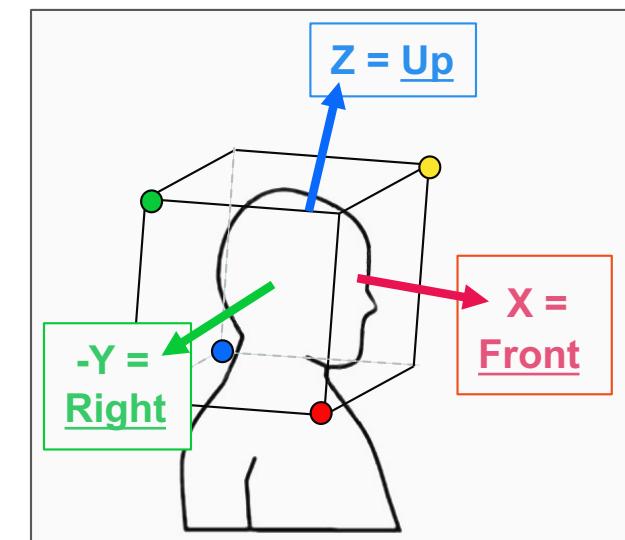


Rotation Ambisonic 3D



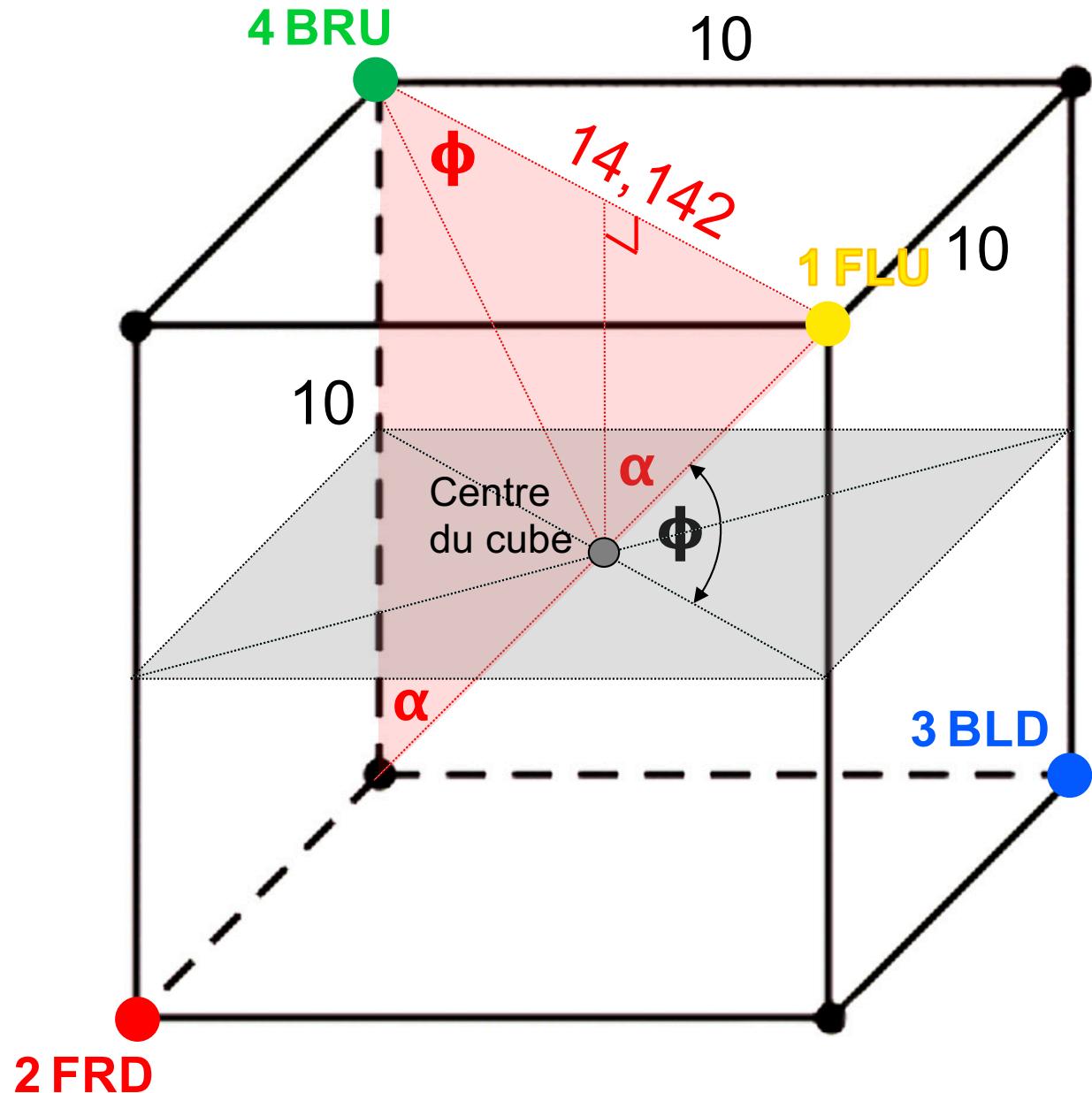
Les 3 Plans :

1. **Plan médian :** Pitch ou Tumble
2. **Plan horizontal ou azimuthal :** Yaw ou Rotate
3. **Plan vertical ou interaural :** Roll ou Tilt



Représentation des capsules par rapport aux axes XYZ...

Principes du CUBE Ambisonique



$$\text{Tang } \alpha = \frac{\sqrt{14,142}}{10}$$

$$\alpha = 54,73^\circ$$

Angle entre 1 FLU et 4 BRU :
 $\alpha \times 2 = 109,46^\circ$

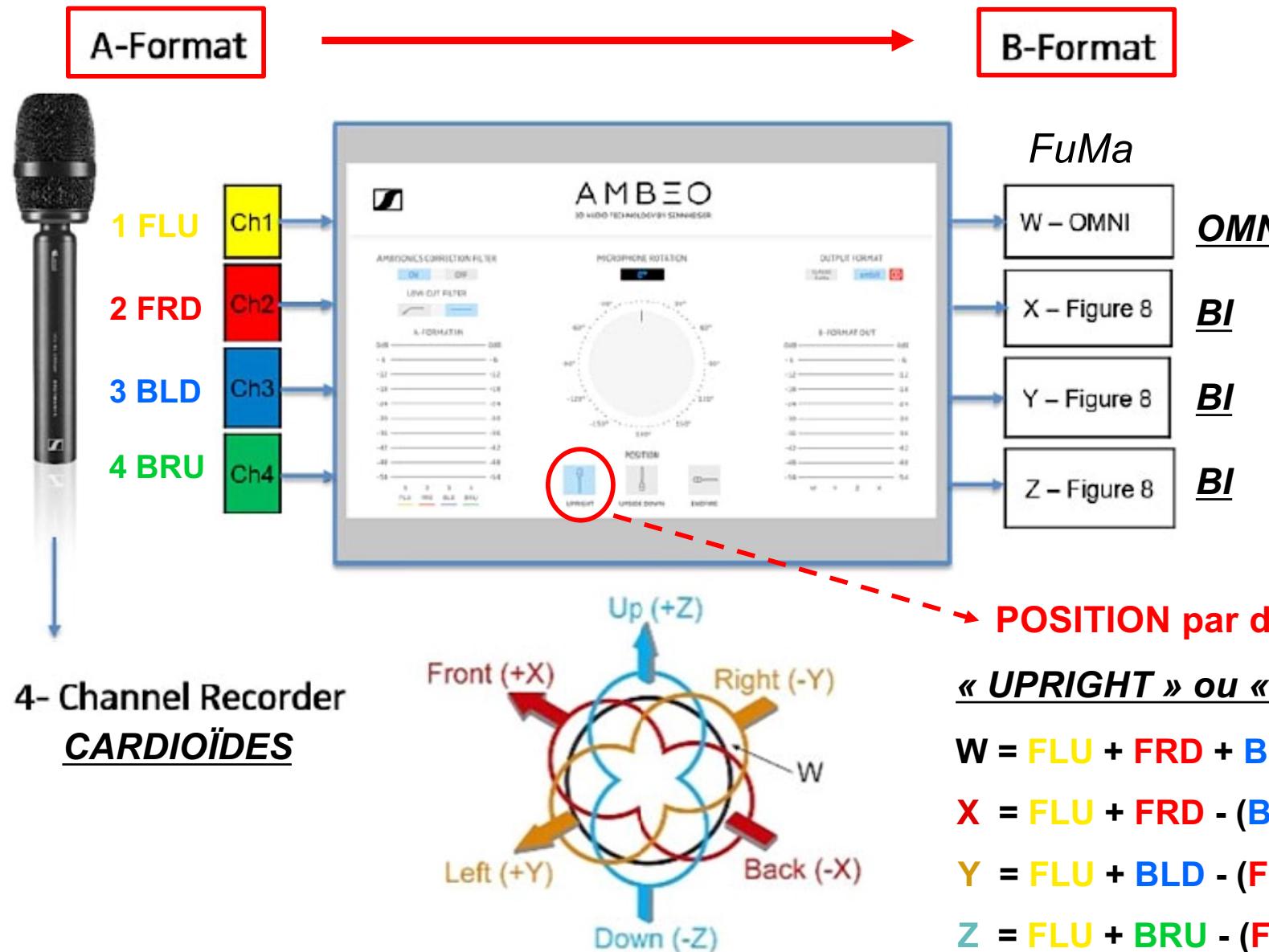
Elévation de 1 FLU :
 $\phi = 35,264^\circ$



SENNHEISER

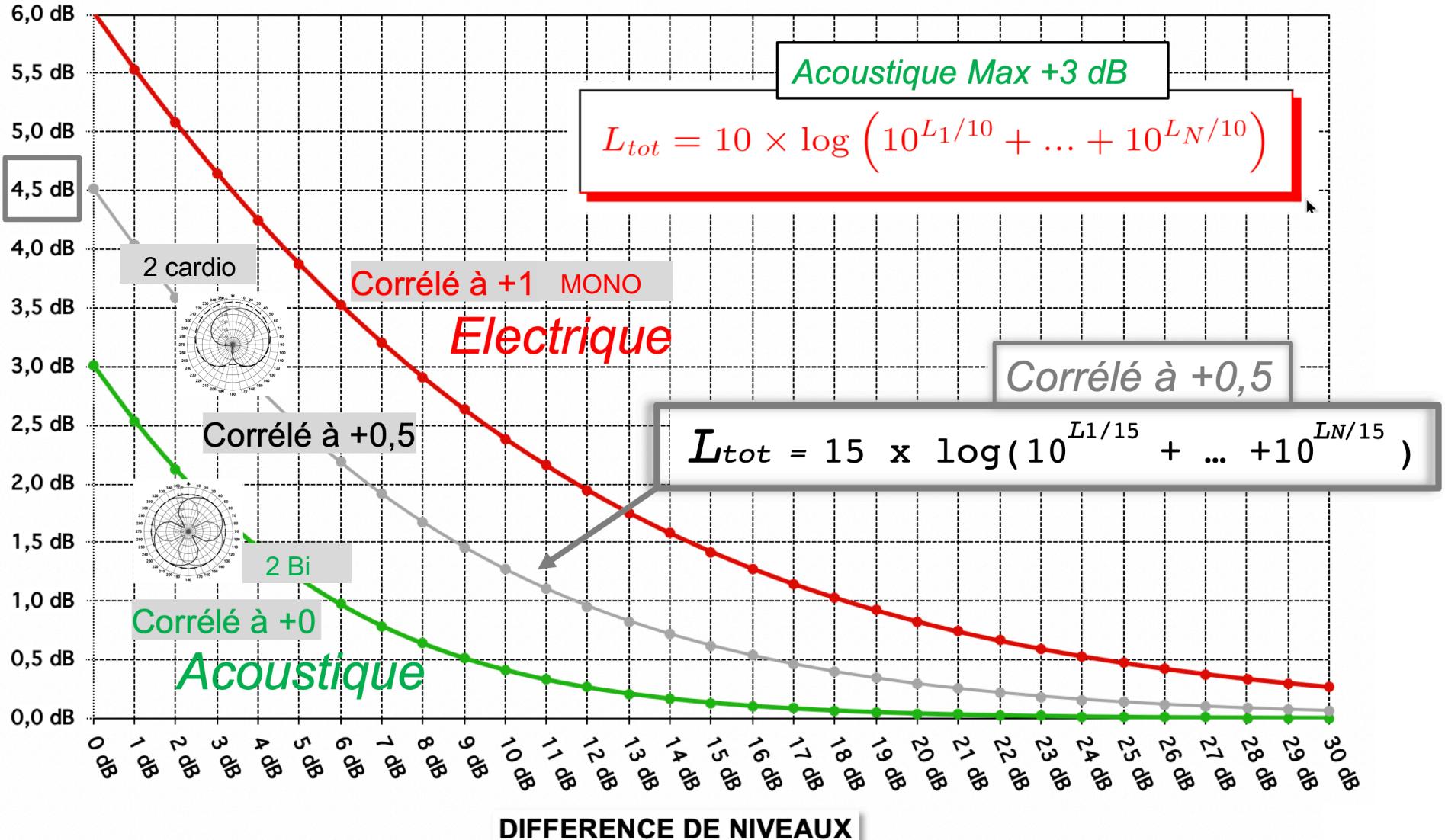
AMBEO
3D AUDIO TECHNOLOGY BY SENNHEISER

Plug-in convertisseur de format A vers le Format B spécialement conçu par Sennheiser, téléchargeable gratuitement en format VST, AU ou AAX.



Addition des niveaux

Correction à ajouter au niveau le plus élevé



Caractéristiques du couple stéréophonique :

* Directivité
des micros L et R
0,500

Angle entre
les micros L et R
109 °

Distance entre
les micros L et R
2,8 cm

Copyright © 2009 Bernard Lagnel

* Directivité après la
SOMMATION de L et R
(signaux en phases)

0,633

Distance de la
source sonore
10,0 m

Pourcentage en niveau ΔL et en temps ΔT
(entre les micros L et R)

| ΔL dB | ΔT ms |
|---------------|---------------|
| 94 % | 6 % |

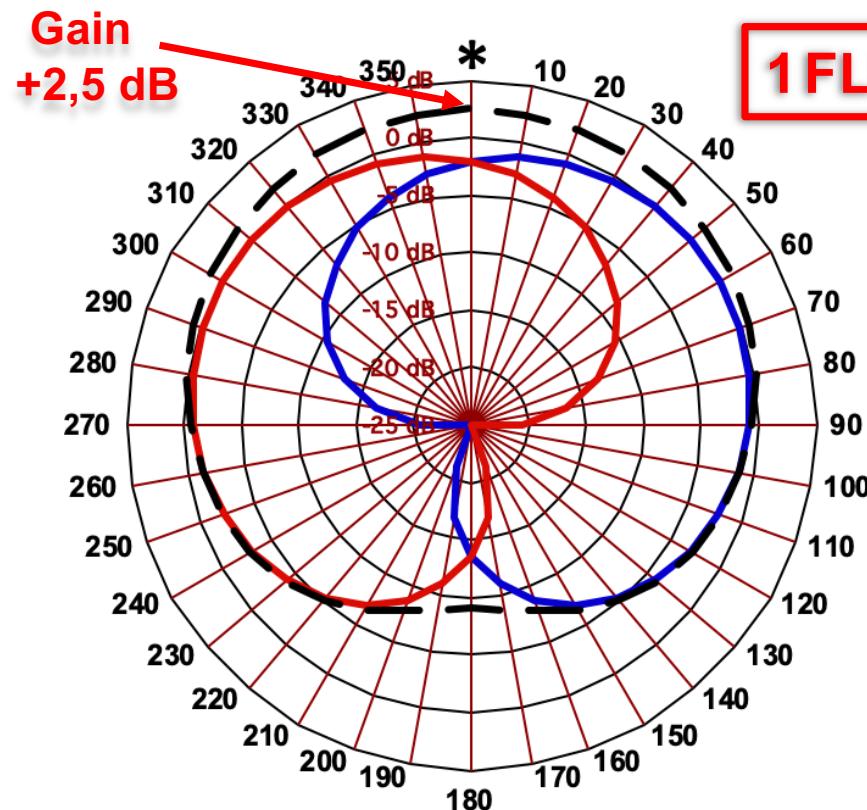
Angle total de
prise de son utile
du couple
120 °

| Affaiblissements à l' avant 0° du couple | Affaiblissements à l' arrière 180° du couple |
|--|--|
| -2,0 dB | -13,6 dB |

Après SOMMATION :
coefficient de directivité
du couple Q
(réf du Cardio : Q = 3)

1,9

Rapport de capture
ou Facteur de Distance = \sqrt{Q}
1,4



Matriçage Axe X

* NOTE :

Micro OMNI = 1

Micro INFRA ≈ 0,66 (-10 dB arrière)

Micro CARDIO = 0,5

Micro SUPER ≈ 0,375 (-12 dB arrière)

Micro BI = 0

LES LIENS :

https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/Angle_de_prise_de_son_pour_un_couple_stereo.xls

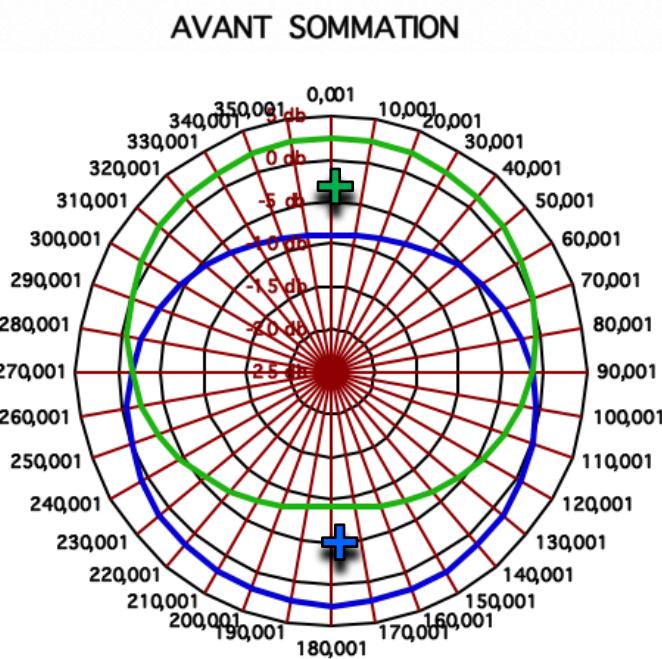
<https://www.lesonbinaural.fr>

https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/somme_2micros.xls

<https://www.lesonbinaural.fr>

| | |
|---|-------|
| * Caractéristique du micro FRONTAL | 0,633 |
| * Caractéristique du micro DORSAL | 0,633 |

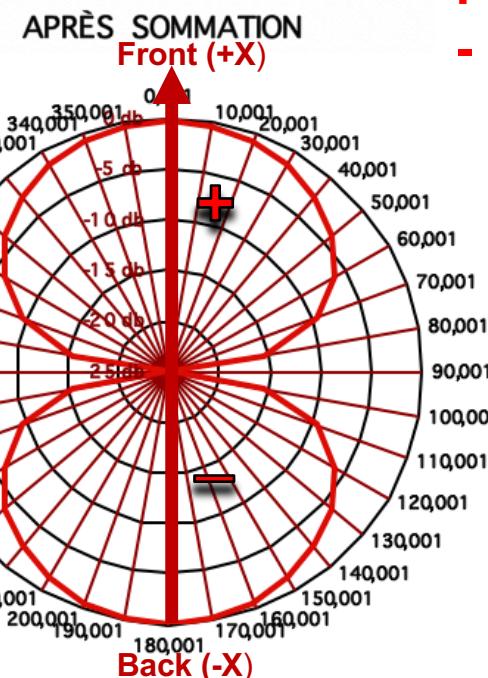
| | |
|---|--------|
| Différence de sensibilité entre le micro FRONTAL et le micro DORSAL | 0,0 dB |
|---|--------|



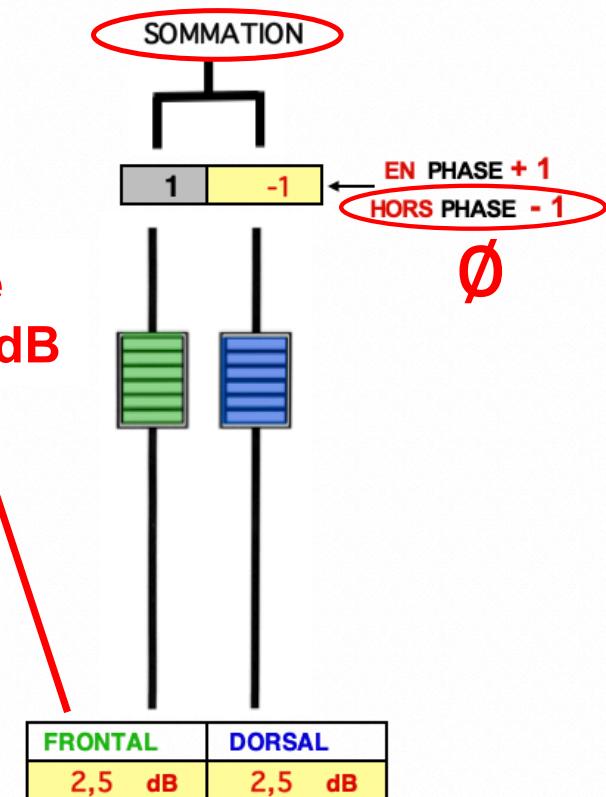
| RÉSULTATS DE LA SOMMATION DES 2 MICRO VISANT DANS DES DIRECTIONS OPPOSÉES | |
|--|---|
| * Caractéristique de directivité du micro après sommation | Niveau maximum du micro après sommation |
| 0,000 | -0,2 dB |

* NOTE :

Micro OMNI = 1
Micro INFRA ≈ 0,660 (-10 dB arrière)
Micro CARDIO = 0,5
Micro SUPER ≈ 0,375 (-12 dB arrière)
Micro BI = 0



Matriçage Axe X



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$$X = 1FLU + 2FRD - (3BLD + 4BRU)$$

Matriçage Ambisonic

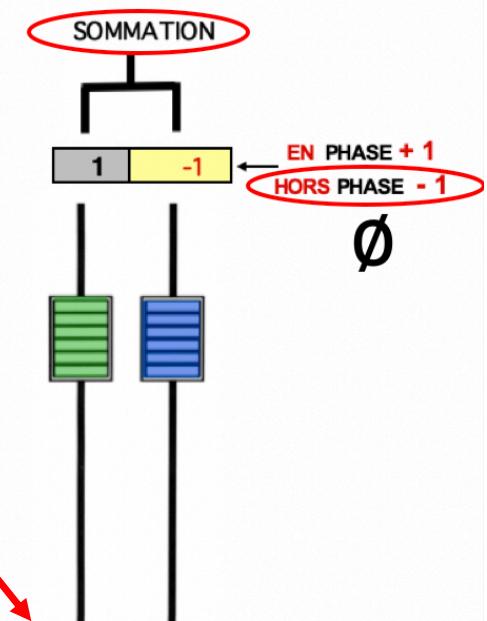
| | |
|---|-------|
| * Caractéristique du micro FRONTAL | 0,633 |
| * Caractéristique du micro DORSAL | 0,633 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Différence de sensibilité entre le micro FRONTAL et le micro DORSAL | 0,0 dB |
|---|--------|

| RÉSULTATS DE LA SOMMATION DES 2 MICROS VISANT DANS DES DIRECTIONS OPPOSÉES | |
|--|---|
| * Caractéristique de directivité du micro après sommation | Niveau maximum du micro après sommation |
| 0,000 | -0,2 dB |

* NOTE :

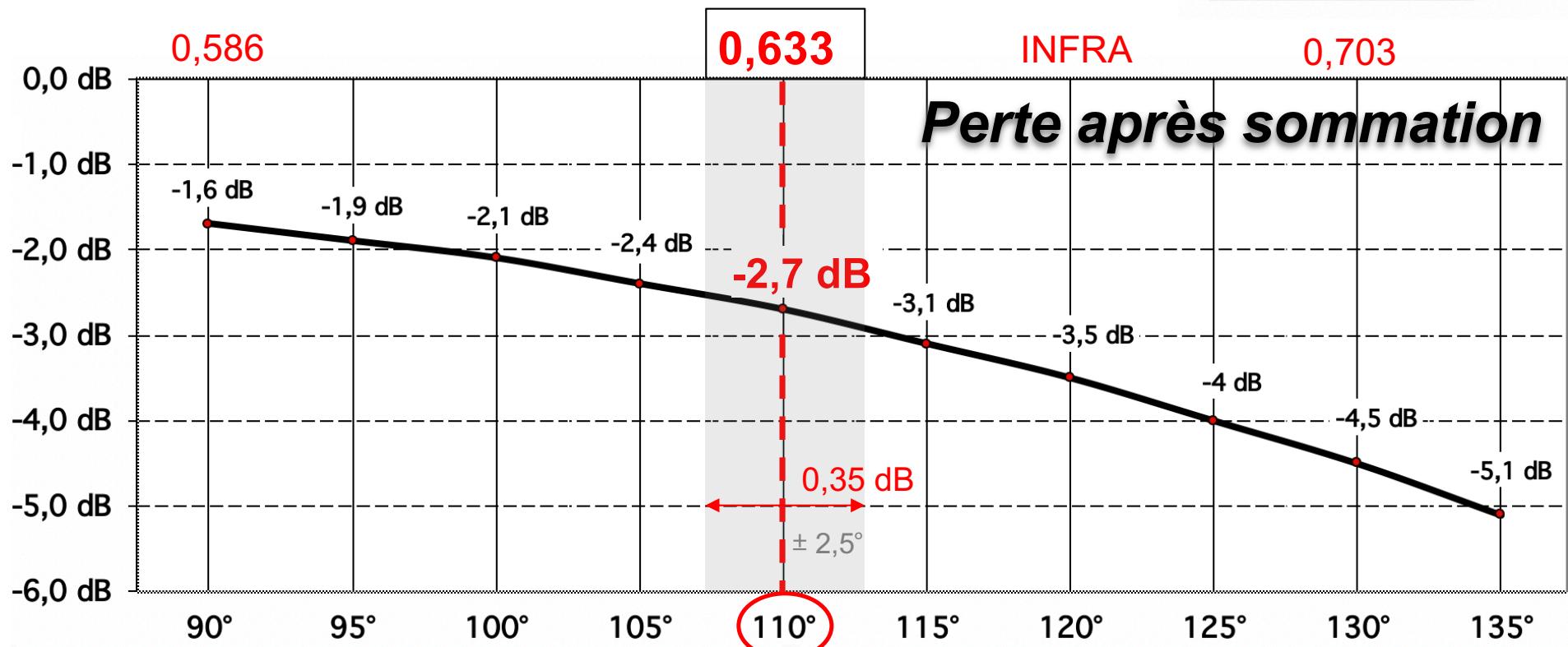
Micro OMNI = 1
 Micro INFRA ≈ 0,660 (-10 dB arrière)
 Micro CARDIO = 0,5
 Micro SUPER ≈ 0,375 (-12 dB arrière)
 Micro BI = 0



Perte
-2,7 dB

| FRONTAL | DORSAL |
|---------|--------|
| 2,5 dB | 2,5 dB |

$$X = 1\text{FLU} + 2\text{FRD} - (3\text{BLD} + 4\text{BRU})$$



[https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/
somme_2micros.xls](https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/somme_2micros.xls)

<https://www.lesonbinaural.fr>

| | |
|---|-------|
| * Caractéristique du micro FRONTAL | 0,633 |
| * Caractéristique du micro DORSAL | 0,633 |

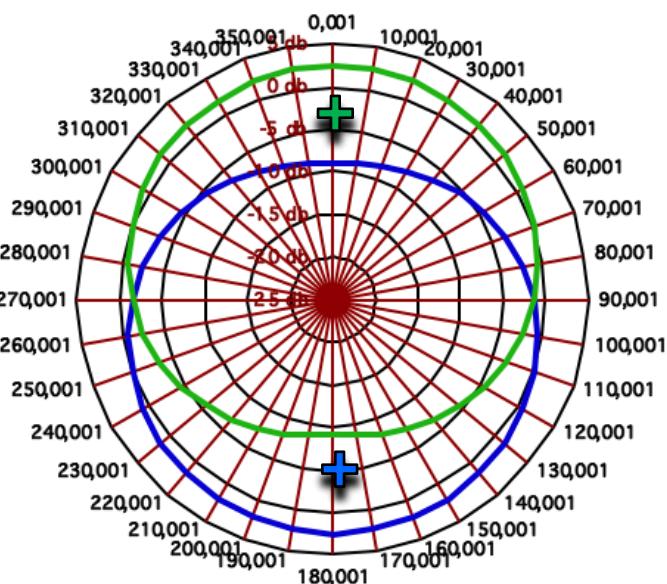
| | |
|---|--------|
| Différence de sensibilité entre le micro FRONTAL et le micro DORSAL | 0,0 dB |
|---|--------|

| RÉSULTATS DE LA SOMMATION DES 2 MICRO VISANT DANS DES DIRECTIONS OPPOSÉES | |
|---|---|
| * Caractéristique de directivité du micro après sommation | Niveau maximum du micro après sommation |
| 1,000 | 4,5 dB |

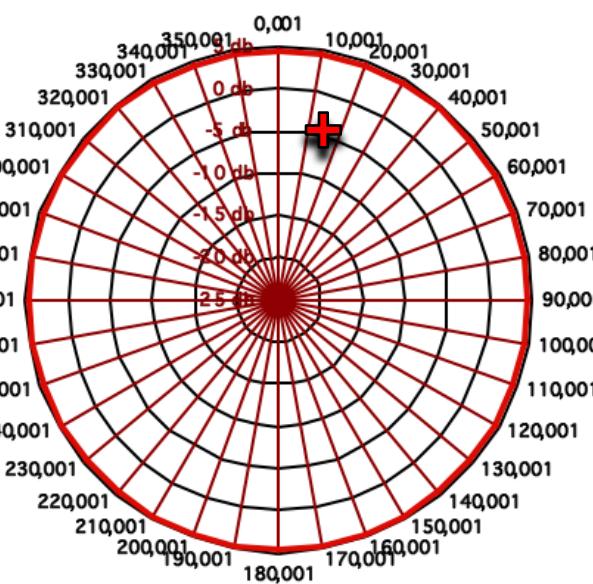
* NOTE :

Micro OMNI = 1
 Micro INFRA ≈ 0,660 (-10 dB arrière)
 Micro CARDIO = 0,5
 Micro SUPER ≈ 0,375 (-12 dB arrière)
 Micro BI = 0

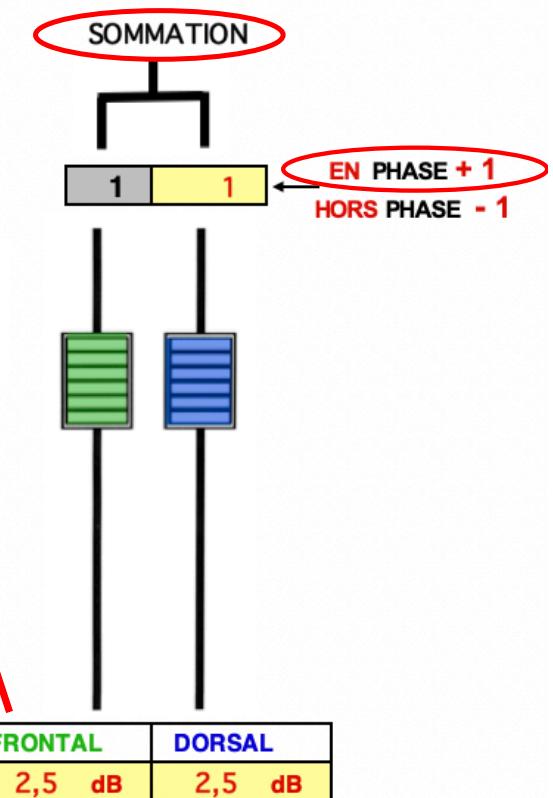
AVANT SOMMATION



APRÈS SOMMATION



Matriçage Omni W



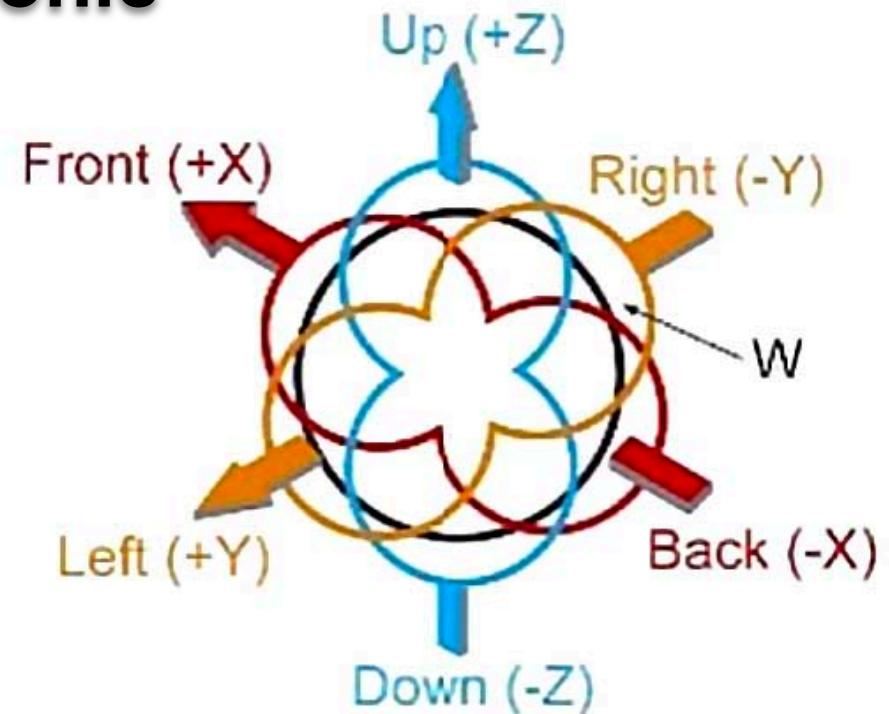
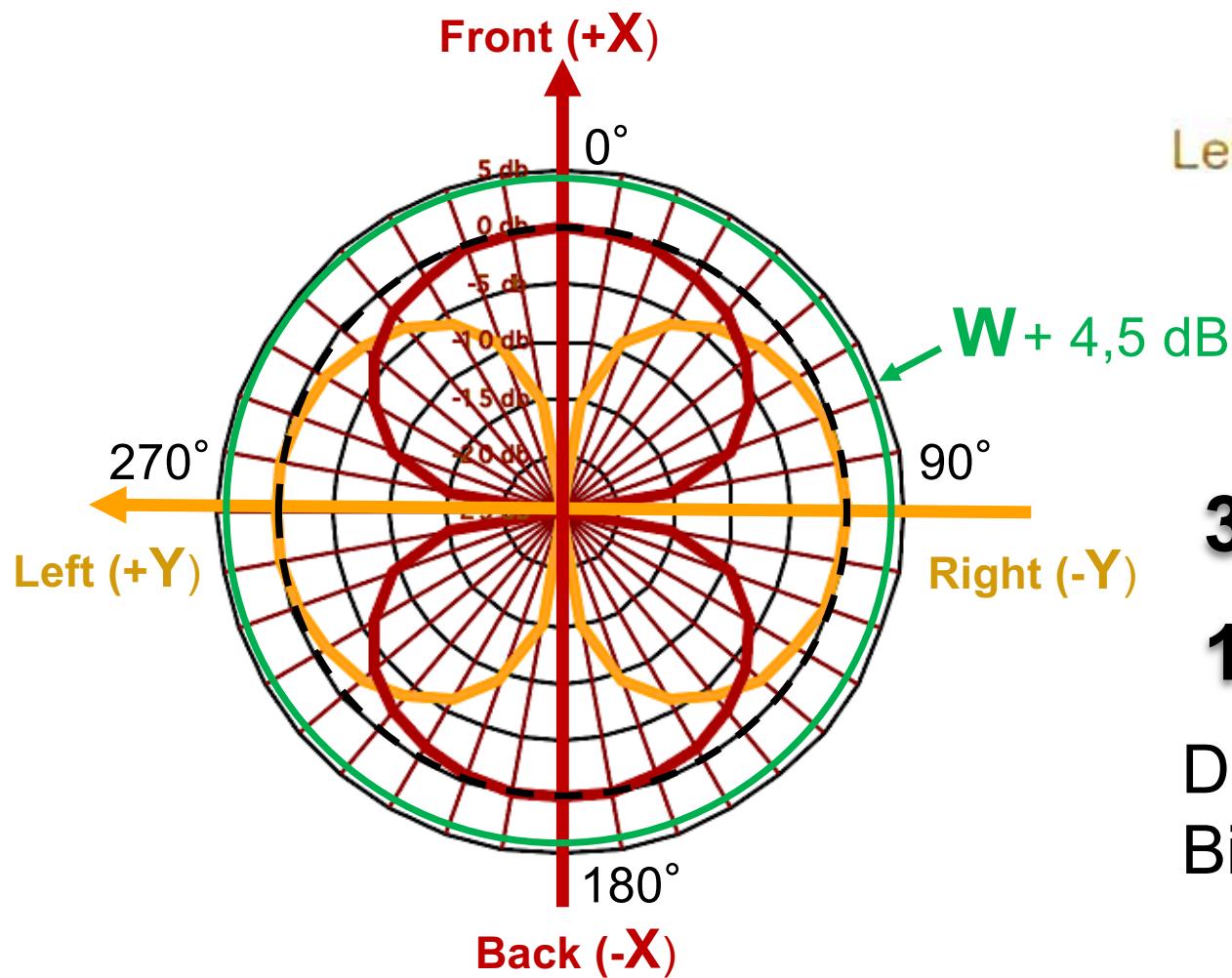
Copyright © 2009 Bernard Lagnel

$$W = 1FLU + 2FRD + (3BLD + 4BRU)$$

Matriçage Ambisonic

Sphère Ambisonic

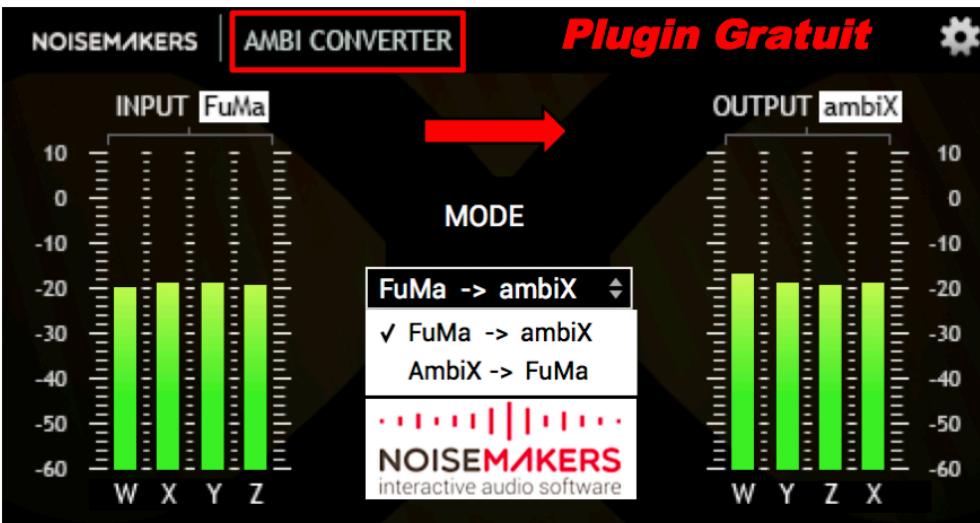
B-Format



3 Bi XYZ = -0,2 dB

1 Omni W = +4,5 dB

Différence de 4,7 dB entre
Bi et Omni pour l'**AmbiX** !

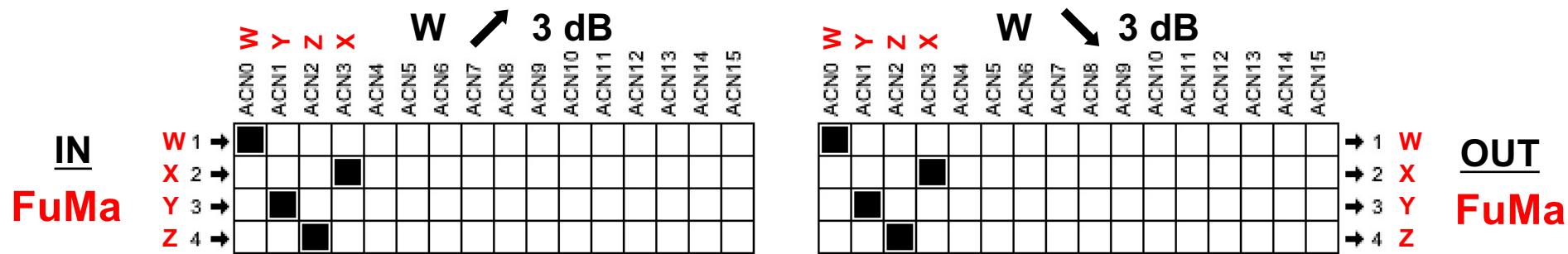


DAW REAPER VST

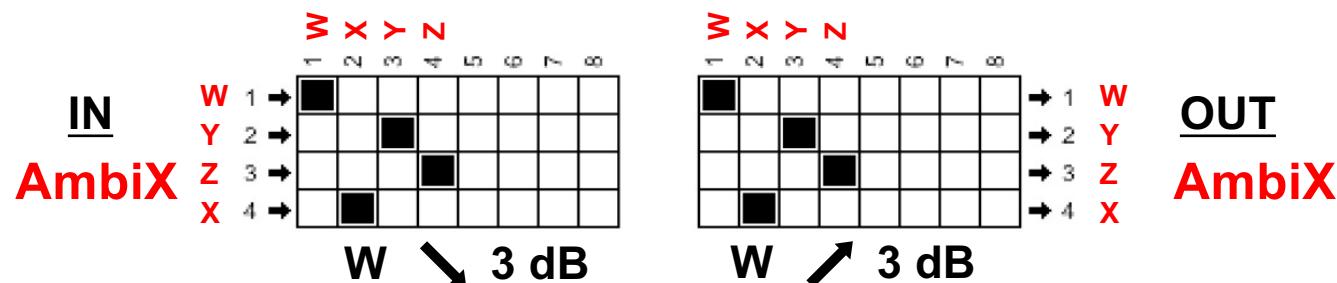
Conversion de FuMa vers AmbiX

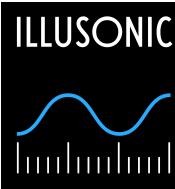
- « **FuMa** » signifie «Furse-Malham», c'est à dire que l'ordre des canaux est **W X Y Z** avec le canal W normalisé : $1/\sqrt{2} = -3 \text{ dB}$.
- « **AmbiX** » signifie l'ordre des canaux ACN avec la normalisation SN3D, c'est à dire que l'ordre des canaux est **W Y Z X** sans mise à l'échelle des canaux (**W > +3 dB** à **Y Z X**).

Insertion d'un plugin AmbiX (ou SN3D) dans une chaîne FuMa :



Insertion d'un plugin FuMa dans une chaîne AmbiX (ou SN3D) :





Manipulation de la composante W en dB sur REAPER :

ILLUSONIC

1 Formats

Input format: A-Format

Microphone distance: Coincident

Microphone position: normal

Output format: B-Format AmbiX

Binaural output

A/B-Format Decoder

ILLUSONIC

2

W = -4 dB

INPUT

| | | | | |
|---|----------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | -4.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB |
| 2 | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB |
| 3 | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB |
| 4 | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB |

SIDE-CHAIN

| | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1 | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB |
| 2 | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB |
| 3 | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB |
| 4 | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB | 0.00 dB |

7.1

AGC

Limiter

Volumes

Side-chain

Input

Side

Out

7.59

-inf

-11.6

3

Decoding

Rotation

Elevation

Focus

Center

Front

Wide

Surround

Rear

Front Height

Surround Height

Rear Height

Angle

Azimuth

Front

Wide

Surround

Rear

Front Height

Surround Height

Rear Height

Diffuse gain

De-correlation

Room size

6 dB

50

ILLUSONIC

PAZ - Analyser Stereo (Waves)

0.00dB

-11.3 -12.9

-6 -12 -18 -24 -30 -36 -42 -48 -54 -54 -25.1 -25.5

100% 6.00 0.00

100%R 75% 50% 80%

0% 75% 50% 80%

80% 60% 60% 50%

0% 0% 60% 90%

90% 45% 135% 150%

0 dB 50 Hz

Order: Linkwitz-Riley 2nd

Invert bass

Cross-over

Gain

Frequency

Outputs

Center

Front

Wide

Surround

Rear

Front Height

Surround Height

Rear Height

-10 dB 0 dB 0 dB 0 dB

Delay / Shelving

Surround Delay Frequency Gain

off 8.4 kHz -2.5 dB

Formats

Input format: B-Format AmbiX

Microphone distance: Coincident

Microphone position: normal

Output format: Stereo

Binaural output

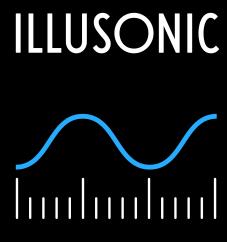
Channel ordering

Input: W Y Z X

Output: L R

Output channel test

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ILLUSONIC

A/B-Format Decoder v 4.6.0

Manipulation de W

Input : 1 KHz FOCUS 100%

$W = -3 \text{ dB}$ et $X-Y-Z = 0 \text{ dB}$

| Source à : | Données | Directivité |
|------------|----------|----------------------|
| 0° >> | 0,0 dB | Index de directivité |
| 30° >> | -0,9 dB | Di = 7,3 dB |
| 60° >> | -6,0 dB | |
| 90° >> | -28,6 dB | |
| 120° >> | -19,7 dB | |
| 150° >> | -13,9 dB | |
| 180° >> | -12,7 dB | |
| 210° >> | -13,9 dB | |
| 240° >> | -19,7 dB | |
| 270° >> | -28,6 dB | |
| 300° >> | -6,0 dB | Rapport de capture |
| 330° >> | -0,9 dB | $Q^{(1/2)} = 2,3$ |

$W = 0 \text{ dB}$ et $X-Y-Z = 0 \text{ dB}$

| Source à : | Données | Directivité |
|------------|----------|----------------------|
| 0° >> | 0,0 dB | Index de directivité |
| 30° >> | -1,4 dB | Di = 8,7 dB |
| 60° >> | -10,7 dB | |
| 90° >> | -27,2 dB | |
| 120° >> | -23,1 dB | |
| 150° >> | -15,2 dB | |
| 180° >> | -14,4 dB | |
| 210° >> | -15,2 dB | |
| 240° >> | -23,1 dB | |
| 270° >> | -27,2 dB | |
| 300° >> | -10,7 dB | Rapport de capture |
| 330° >> | -1,4 dB | $Q^{(1/2)} = 2,7$ |

$W = 0 \text{ dB}$ et $X-Y-Z = -3 \text{ dB}$

| Source à : | Données | Directivité |
|------------|----------|----------------------|
| 0° >> | 0,0 dB | Index de directivité |
| 30° >> | -1,9 dB | Di = 9,6 dB |
| 60° >> | -19,0 dB | |
| 90° >> | -23,4 dB | |
| 120° >> | -25,3 dB | |
| 150° >> | -16,0 dB | |
| 180° >> | -13,7 dB | |
| 210° >> | -16,0 dB | |
| 240° >> | -25,3 dB | |
| 270° >> | -23,4 dB | |
| 300° >> | -19,0 dB | |
| 330° >> | -1,9 dB | |

Coef de directivité
 $Q = 9,2$

Rapport de capture
 $Q^{(1/2)} = 3,0$

$W = 0 \text{ dB}$ et $X-Y-Z = -6 \text{ dB}$

| Source à : | Données | Directivité |
|------------|----------|----------------------|
| 0° >> | 0,0 dB | Index de directivité |
| 30° >> | -5,5 dB | Di = 11,4 dB MAX |
| 60° >> | -13,9 dB | |
| 90° >> | -16,9 dB | |
| 120° >> | -30,0 dB | |
| 150° >> | -15,4 dB | |
| 180° >> | -12,5 dB | |
| 210° >> | -15,4 dB | |
| 240° >> | -30,0 dB | |
| 270° >> | -16,9 dB | |
| 300° >> | -13,9 dB | |
| 330° >> | -5,5 dB | |

Coef de directivité
 $Q = 13,7$

Rapport de capture
 $Q^{(1/2)} = 3,7$

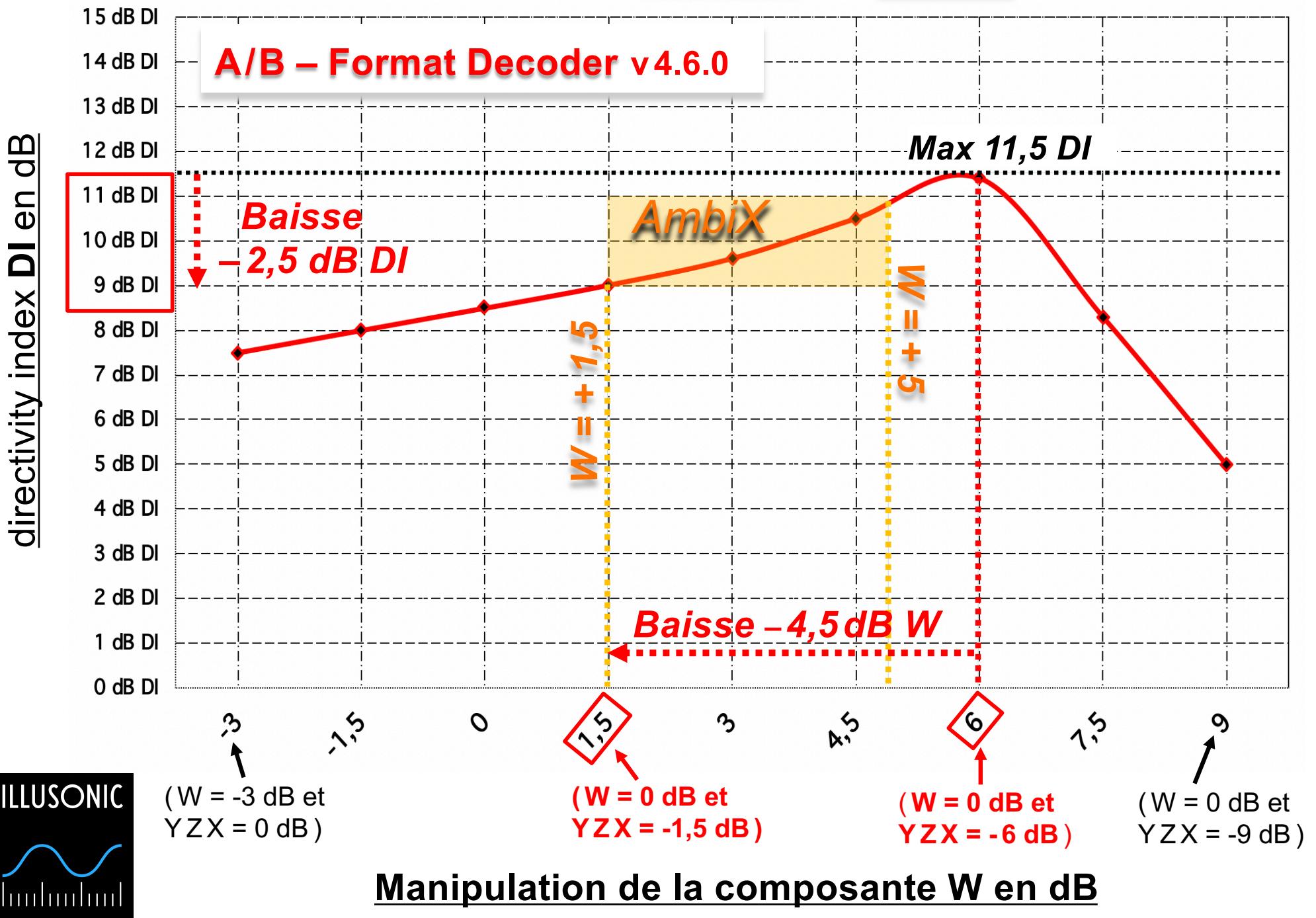
$W = 0 \text{ dB}$ et $X-Y-Z = -9 \text{ dB}$

| Source à : | Données | Directivité |
|------------|----------|----------------------|
| 0° >> | 0,0 dB | Index de directivité |
| 30° >> | -1,2 dB | Di = 5,0 dB |
| 60° >> | -1,8 dB | |
| 90° >> | -10,0 dB | |
| 120° >> | -18,4 dB | |
| 150° >> | -7,7 dB | |
| 180° >> | -8,9 dB | |
| 210° >> | -7,7 dB | |
| 240° >> | -18,4 dB | |
| 270° >> | -10,0 dB | |
| 300° >> | -1,8 dB | |
| 330° >> | -1,2 dB | |

Coef de directivité
 $Q = 3,2$

Rapport de capture
 $Q^{(1/2)} = 1,8$

POUR UN FOCUS de 100%

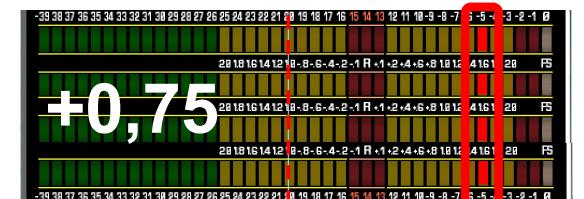




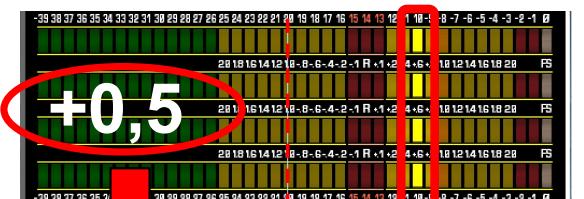
Baisser W de 4 ou 5 dB → Baisser la corrélation de - 0,2 !!

Corrélation correspondant au B-Format AmbiX

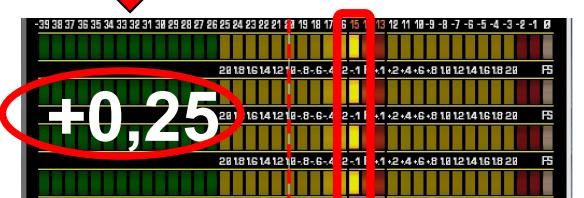
Bruit Rose Corrélé à :



-1 +0 +1



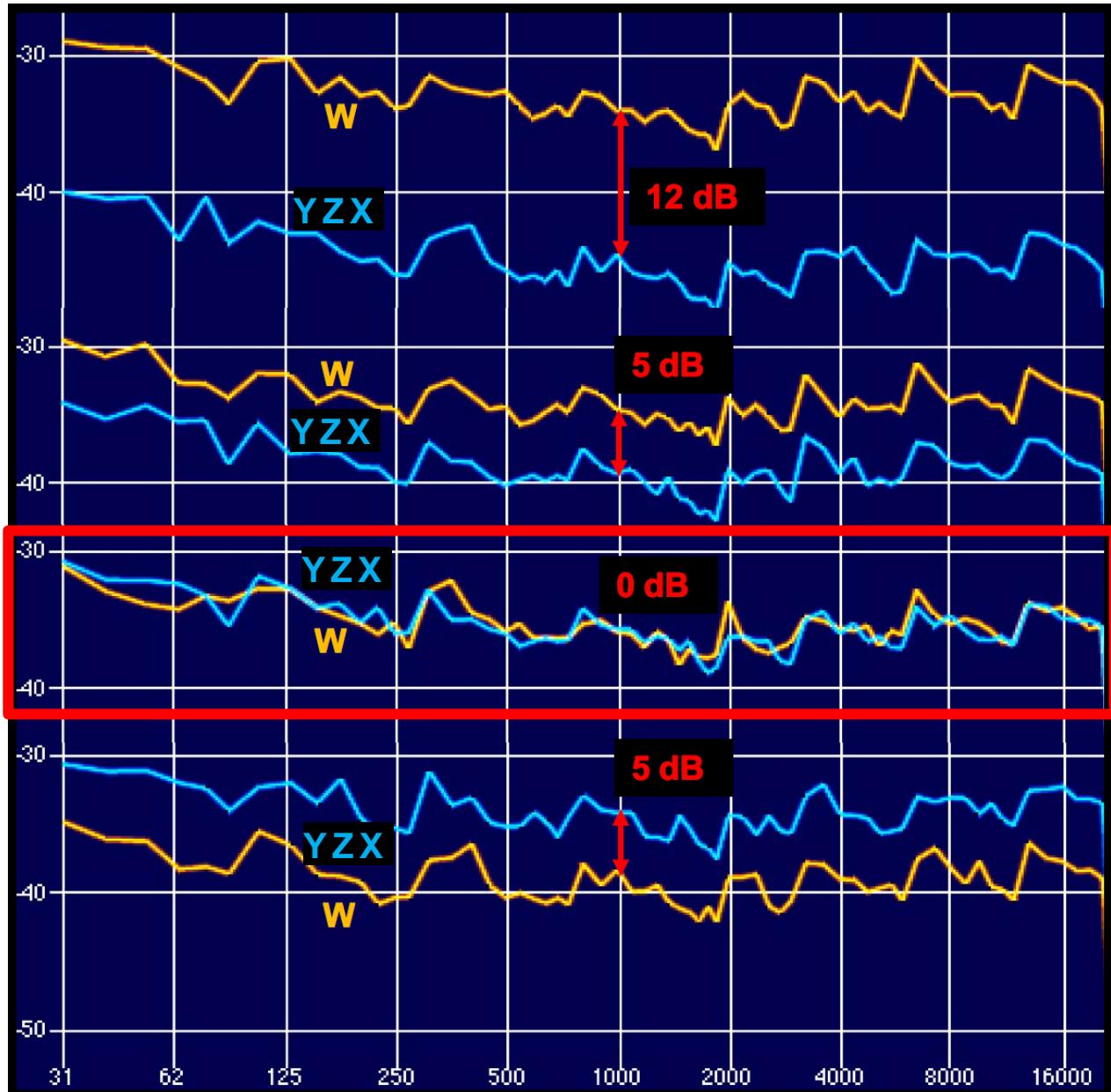
-1 +0 +1



-1 +0 +1



-1 +0 +1





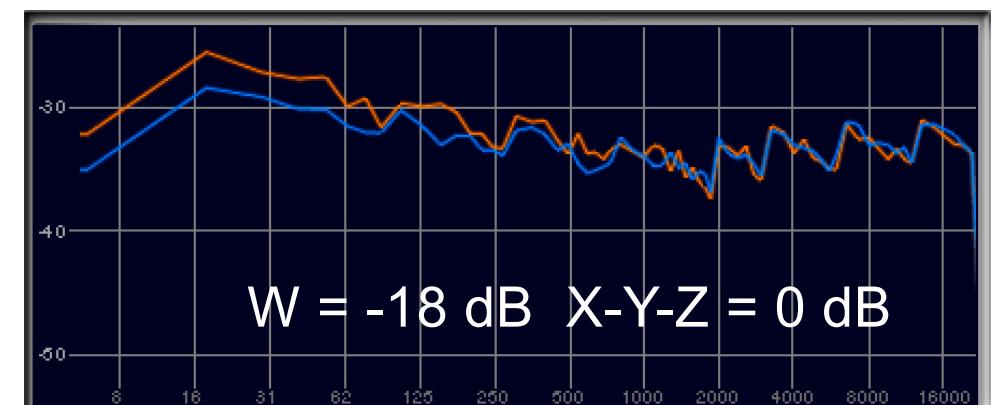
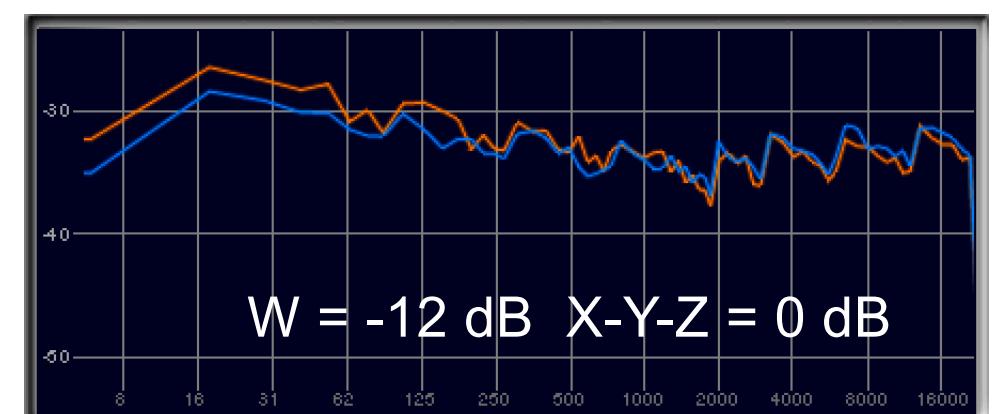
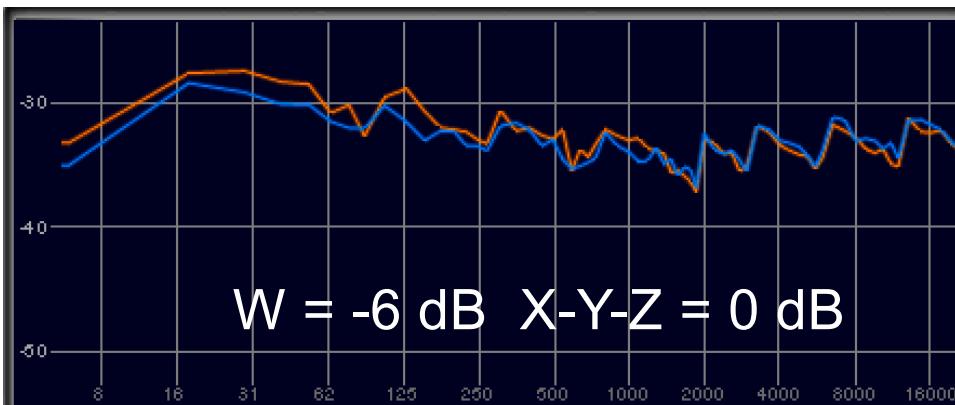
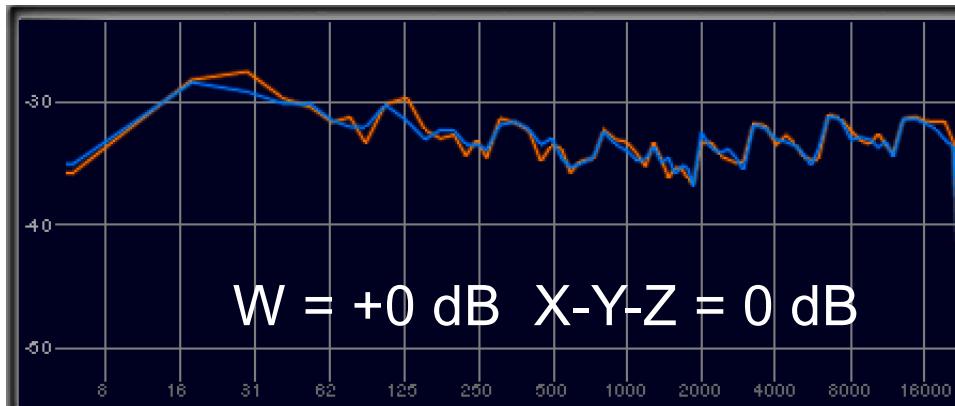
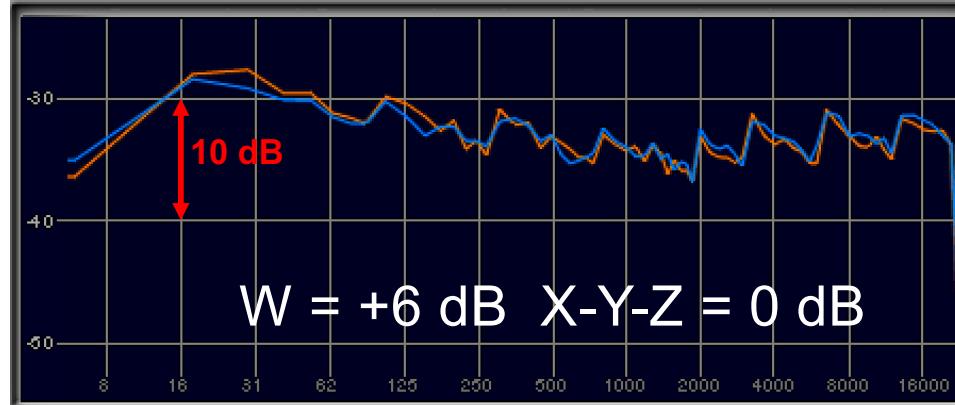
Manipulation de W Omni :

Fixe à
+6 dB



Sans Dé-corrélation

Baisser W de 4 ou 5 dB n'a que peu de conséquence sur la fréquence !!



— MESURE (sans Dé-corrélation)

— BRUIT ROSE (Référence)

ILLUSONIC

ILabdecoder

Illusonic AB decoder plugin

Illusonic GmbH
Greifensee, Switzerland

Contact:
support@illusonic.com

www.illusonic.com

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Introduction

Our licensable algorithms are used in millions of third party consumer and professional audio products. Examples are audio plug-ins, upmix processors, webcams, tele-conferencing systems, active loudspeakers, soundbars, and TVs.

Over the years sound engineers have frequently shown interest in testing and using some of our algorithms. But we realized that our stand-alone test softwares were not very suitable for this task. So we decided to do free-of-charge *Test Balloon Plug-Ins* for those technologies which generated the most interest from sound engineers. For now, the main purpose is to get feedback and recognition.

The plug-ins are provided as-is, without any warranty or liability from Illusonic GmbH.

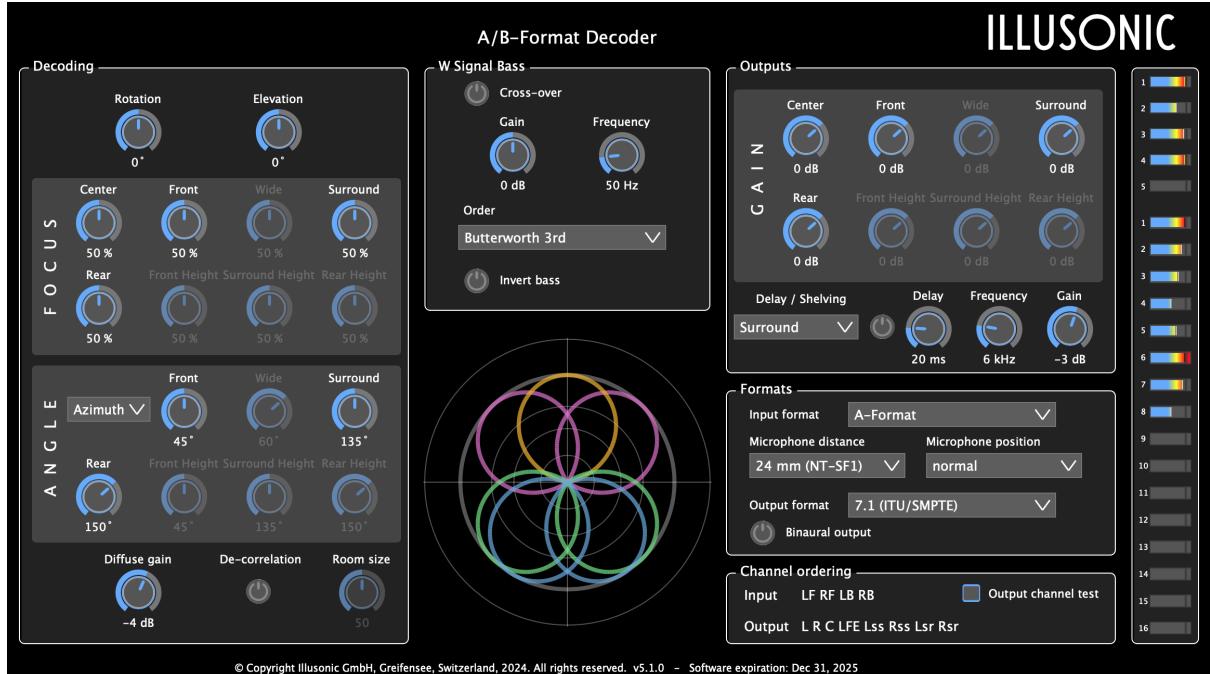
Important! When using multi-channel, channel ordering is a complex topic. Typically on ProTools (AAX) channel ordering is *Film* and on other workstations (VST) it is *SMPTE/ITU*. Nevertheless, we provide both *Film* and *SMPTE/ITU* on both platforms, due to requests from several power users.

To make verification easier that channel ordering is as intended we added the function *Channel Test*. This is how it works:

1. Select an input or output format.
2. Press *Channel Test* button.
3. Observe whether the test sound goes linearly through the displayed channel list. If yes, all is OK.

A/B-Format Decoder (ILabdecoder)

The ILabdecoder plug-in is a parametric A-Format and B-Format decoder. Decoding spatial resolution is about as high as third order Ambisonics, without the disadvantages of higher order microphones (low frequency sensitivity, spatial aliasing). Output options are many channel-based formats and binaural.



The beam display shows the effective directivity pattern of the output channels. Directivity can be adjusted with the **Focus** parameters. The **Angle** parameters allow to adjust look-direction of the different channels. Via **Rotation** and **Elevation** the whole sound image look-direction is modified. The **Diffuse** parameters allow to modify direct-to-reverb ratio and degree of inter-channel de-correlation of diffuse sound.

1 ILabdecoder - Plugin

The plugin is available in the following plugin formats:

- Mac OS
 - AAX
64 bit architecture
 - VST3
64 bit architecture
 - AU
64 bit architecture

Installation: use the provided installer package.

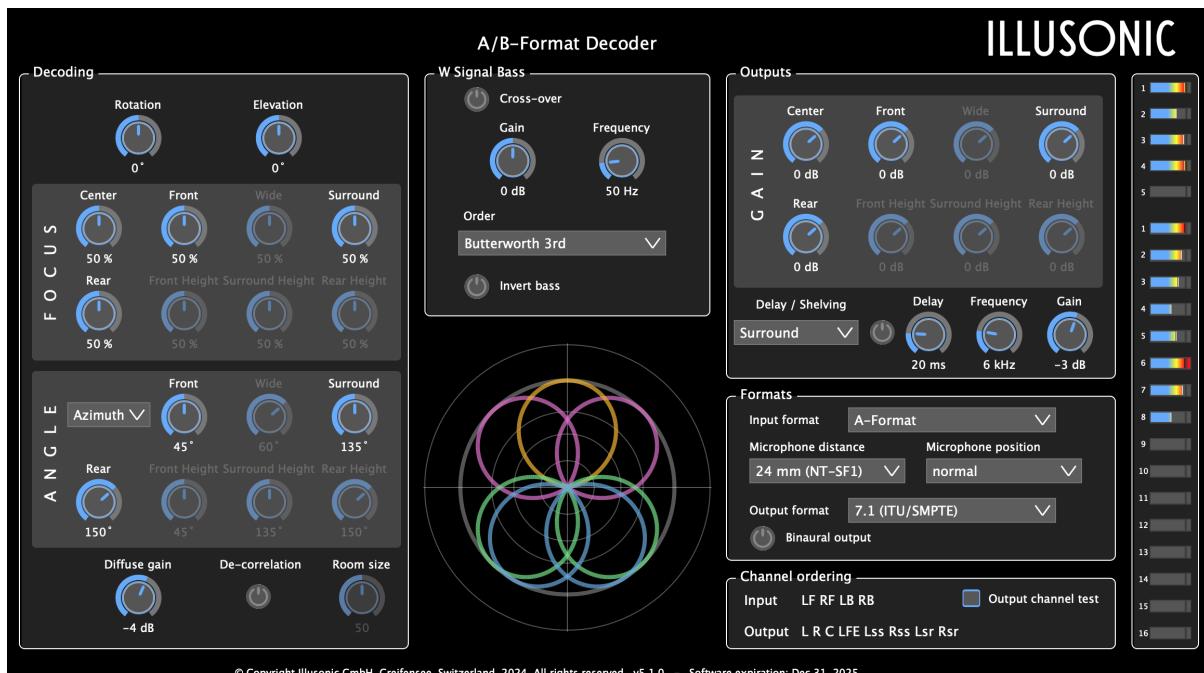
- Windows
 - VST3
32 and 64 bit architecture

Installation: unzip the delivery package and copy the plugin file (.vst3) into the folder:

C:\Program Files\Common Files\VST3

- Linux
 - LV2
64 bit architecture

Installation: unzip the delivery package and copy the plugin into the plugin folder.



The parameters are described in *Illusonic_Plugins.pdf*.

2 ILabdecoder - Changelog

Version 1.10.0: December 04, 2019

- add Windows VST3 versions

Version 1.11.0: December 19, 2019

- add 'cube' and 'cube+center' formats
- improvements for LFE (add 10 dB overhead / add 'mute' state / fix slider)
- fixes and improvements for HRTF handling

Version 1.12.0: February 21, 2020

- redesign plugin interface
- add AU version
- sundry gui and usability updates

Version 1.13.0: June 02, 2020

- new Test Channels function to conveniently check input and output multi-channel channel ordering
- changed channel ordering of Cube format to 5.1 (C and LFE are silent)
- added new Cube & Center & Sides format
- many other small changes, additions and improvements

Version 1.14.0: August 27, 2020

- improve beam display
- improve output mixing processing
- many other small changes, additions and improvements
- add "notarization" for all Mac versions

Version 2.0.0: December 14, 2020

- add new input format "A.1-Format", which is A-Format plus an omni mic signal
- variable crossover for use of A.1-Format's .1 signal
- remove hard limiter at 0dB output

Version 2.1.0: March 05, 2021

- fix issue where Reaper could use only 8 channels

Version 2.2.0: March 15, 2021

- fix issue where signals were not properly muted

Version 2.3.0: March 31, 2021

- improve diffuse sound handling, this improves overall quality significantly
- change default parameters to be more optimal for all formats
- improve binaural rendering and add headphones equalization

Version 2.4.0: July 28, 2021

- add A-Format as output option
- new output format: Cube + Center + Side + Rear

Version 2.4.1: July 28, 2021

- improve signal processing performance

Version 2.5.0: October 18, 2021

- bug fixes in algorithm core
- change "Cube+Center+Side+Rear"
 - edit handling of surround channels "..+Back"
 - put rear center to LFE position
- macOS: add support for 'arm64' (based on beta version of AAX SDK)

Version 2.6.0: December 09, 2021

- fix issue where 2nd and 3rd order B-Format output formats were disabled
- fix issue with the new cube+center+side+back format

Version 2.6.1: December 10, 2021

- fix for v2.6.0

Version 2.7.0: April 13, 2022

- enable bass panel for all input formats (= bass management with W signal as bass)
- cube formats: fixed bug with channel type assignments
- now show expiration date in plug-in
- set expiration date to end of 2023

Version 2.8.0: May 25, 2022

- add level meters for input and output audio
- add 'alt' versions for 7.1.x audio formats

Version 2.8.1: June 01, 2022

- enable downgrading in all plugin installers
- Mac: add support for systems down to MacOS 10.10

Version 3.0.0: September 30, 2022

- major update
- new decorrelator
- improved binaural rendering

Version 3.0.1: November 10, 2022

- bug fix for beam display

Version 3.0.2: April 05, 2023

- bug fixes (cross-over range mapping / memory leak / parameter initialisation / numerical issue)
- code improvements (algorithm release / responses plot / header sync)

Version 4.0.0: August 16, 2023

- improved audio quality (more reactive)
- replaced de-correlators for diffuse sound
- fixed channel ordering bugs in a couple of output formats
- move to latest version of JUCE framework, including support for new Pro Tools formats

- now all plugins can connect input and output to any bus sizes
 - if input bus has more channels than input format, additional channels are ignored
 - if input bus has fewer channels than input format, missing channels are set to zero
 - if output bus has more channels than output format, additional channels are set to zero
 - if output bus has fewer channels than output format, then only the number of available channels are given out
- ⇒ as a consequence of this, plugins now always show all input and output formats, disregarding bus choice

Version 4.0.1: August 18, 2023

- fix parameter attachment in core

Version 4.0.2: September 04, 2023

- fix channel ordering for AAX and VST3 after changes in dev environment core

Version 4.1.0: October 30, 2023

- add 'microphone position' parameter
- add look-ahead in analysis
- implement automation shortcut for Pro Tools ("ctrl-alt-command click" to open "add to automation" dialogue)
- improve automation string listing

Version 4.3.0: December 21, 2023

- add 9.1.x loudspeaker formats
- add new control 'Wide' for angle, focus and gain
- add new control 'Rear Height' for angle, focus and gain
- add separate 'azimuth' and 'elevation' controls
- fix for VST3 compatibility with JRiver Media Center

Version 4.4.0: February 16, 2024

- fix 9.1.x channel ordering
- fix bug in initialisation (which lead to problems with channel order)

Version 4.5.0: March 08, 2024

- now all channels (except L, R, C) feature separate delay and high shelving filters
- fixed output channel gains for binaural (now also applied on diffuse sound)
- fixed 'mute' on new channels (front height, front wide, rear height) (before 'mute' was -20 dB)
- fixed initialization of delay/shelving, could sometimes cause issues

Version 4.6.0: March 27, 2024

- fix numerical issue that caused audio artefacts in certain low-level signal conditions

Version 5.1.0: December 06, 2024

- microphone choice (mm between capsules) dialogue is now also enabled for B-Format
- new formats B.1 FuMa und B.1 AmbiX, to use an omni mic for bass
- decorrelator is now disabled by default

Merci de votre attention

Site : <https://www.lesonbinaural.fr>

Mail : b.lagnel@gmail.com