Ambisonics User Defined Opcodes for Csound

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ABSTRACT
This text describes the implementation of Ambisonics as user defined opcodes (UDOs) for Csound. The presented package of UDOs includes a basic encoder and a decoder up to 8th order, an encoder with distance correction, an in-phase decoder, opcodes for the two-dimensional equivalent of Ambisonics for any order, opcodes for Ambisonics equivalent panning (AEP) and several utilities such as coordinate converters, Doppler effect and more. Finally the usage of the UDOs is explained in some examples.

1. INTRODUCTION
Ambisonics is a technique for three-dimensional sound recording, rendering and storage. The fundamentals of Ambisonics were developed in the 70es by M. A. Gerzon [1]. In the first decade of the 21st century the theory has been enhanced and formulas for encoding and decoding have been published (see e.g. J. Daniel, 2003 [2], [3] and [4, pp. 438]). A short introduction into the principles of Ambisonics is given in Chapter 2. The presented Csound UDOs include in-phase decoding [2, p. 186], distance encoding (discussion and references for example in [5] and [6]), a two-dimensional equivalent to Ambisonics [2, p. 153] and Ambisonics equivalent panning AEP [7][8]. Not yet implemented are near field compensation [3], hemispherical encoding and decoding [9], decoding for not-ideal loudspeaker arrangements [10], and more.

There have been different reasons to realize Ambisonics UDOs for Csound. The Csound opcodes bformenc1 and bformdec1 only support Ambisonics up to 3rd order, no enhancements and variations are implemented and decoding is restricted to a few standard speaker setups. Ambisonics is not easy to understand and to use. Thus I decided to write an introduction for the FLOSS manual [11] where theory, implementation and application are demonstrated step by step. The Csound UDOs are written in Csound language and can be understood and expanded by non-programmers without recompiling Csound.

The UDOs are saved in the text files ambisonics_udos.txt, ambisonics2D_udos.txt, AEP_udos.txt and utilities.txt and can be downloaded together with the Csound examples from the ICST homepage [12].

2. PRINCIPLES OF AMBISONICS
Ambisonics is a surround-system for encoding and rendering a three-dimensional sound field. In Ambisonics the position of a virtual sound source is encoded together with the sound itself in a multi channel sound file, the so-called B-format which is independent of the speaker setup. The encoding can be carried out to an arbitrary degree of accuracy. The accuracy is given by the so-called order m of Ambisonics.

The formulas for ambisonic encoding are derived from the solution of the three-dimensional wave equation in the spherical coordinate system where a point is described by radius r, azimuth az and elevation el. A signal S is encoded by multiplying the signal with the first m spherical harmonics [2][3]. The zeroth order corresponds to the mono signal and needs one channel. In first order Ambisonics the portions of the sound field in the directions x, y and z are encoded in three more channels. The order of resolution m defines the accuracy of the encoding and the number \( n = (m + 1)^2 \) of channels in the B-format.

From a B-format file with \( n \) channels and a given set-up of at least \( n \) speakers the signals for the speakers can be calculated as a weighted sum of the B-format channels. The speaker signals for symmetrical setups of \( n \) speakers can be calculated from the B-format and the matrix of the B-format of the speaker signals. This symmetric solution is normally used, even if the speaker set-up is not exactly symmetric. (Ambisonics2D, distance encoding and Ambisonics equivalent panning are explained below with their implementation.)

3. IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 Prerequisites
The provided UDOs should be simple to understand, to use and to enhance. They do not use flags, parameters and options. The single channels of the B-format are not visible to the user. Thus, only a single coordinate system is needed. The different encoding and decoding types as Ambisonics, Ambisonics2D and AEP each have their own UDOs. The UDOs are modular, i.e. absorption, Doppler effect and signal correction for speaker arrays with irregular distances to the centre are not included in encoder or decoder but implemented in their own UDOs.

The B-format is not visible to the user but written to a zak space. Therefore, zakinit must be run before any in-
3.2 Ambisonics

The Ambisonics UDOs use semi-normalized spherical harmonics (the formulas for the spherical harmonics up to 11th order can be found in [13]). If the B-format is encoded or decoded with another program the same format must be used or the B-format must be converted. The syntax of the Ambisonics encoder is:

\[
\text{k0 ambi_encode asnd, iorder, kazimuth, kelevation}
\]

The order iorder is constant, the angles azimuth and elevation are control functions and given in degrees (the output k0 is 0). The following code sample shows the encoding up to second order. The B-format is stored in the za space: zawm asnd, 0 accumulates the mono signal asnd as channel W to the first channel of the za space, zawm kcos_el*ksin_az*asnd, 1 accumulates the y-component of asnd to the second channel etc.

\[
\text{opcode ambi_encode, k, aikk}
\]

\[
\text{asnd,iorder,kaz,kel } \quad \text{xin}
\]

\[
kaz = SM_PI*kaz/180
\]

\[
kel = SM_PI*kel/180
\]

\[
kcos_el = \cos(kel)
\]

\[
ksin_el = \sin(kel)
\]

\[
kcos_az = \cos(kaz)
\]

\[
ksin_az = \sin(kaz)
\]

\[
zawm asnd,0 \quad ; W
\]

\[
zawm kcos_el*ksin_az*asnd,1 \quad ; Y = Y(1,-1)
\]

\[
zawm ksin_el*asnd,2 \quad ; Z = Y(1,0)
\]

\[
zawm kcos_el*kcos_az*asnd,3 \quad ; X = Y(1,1)
\]

\[
\text{if iorder < 2 goto end}
\]

\[
i2 = \sqrt{3}/2
\]

\[
kcos_el_p2 = kcos_el*kcos_el
\]

\[
ksin_el_p2 = ksin_el*ksin_el
\]

\[
kcos_2az = \cos(2*kaz)
\]

\[
ksin_2az = \sin(2*kaz)
\]

\[
kcos_2el = \cos(2*kel)
\]

\[
ksin_2el = \sin(2*kel)
\]

\[
zawm i2*kcos_el_p2*ksin_2az*asnd,4 \quad ; V = Y(2,-2)
\]

\[
zawm i2*ksin_2el_p2*ksin_az*asnd,5 \quad ; S = Y(2,-1)
\]

\[
zawm .5*(3*ksin_el_p2 - 1)*asnd,6 \quad ; R = Y(2,0)
\]

\[
zawm i2*ksin_2el_p2*kcos_2az*asnd,7 \quad ; S = Y(2,1)
\]

\[
zawm i2*kcos_el_p2*kcos_2az*asnd,8 \quad ; U = Y(2,2)
\]

\[
\text{if iorder < 3 goto end}
\]

\[
...\]

The decoding is done in two steps. First the B-format is decoded for one speaker with an opcode called ambidecode1. The formulas are the same as for encoding (with different gains for compensation of the semi-normalization) but the input angles of the speakers are constant. zar(0) reads channel 0 from the za space.

\[
\text{opcode ambidecode1, a, iii}
\]

\[
iorder,iel,iaz } \quad \text{xin}
\]

\[
iel = SM_PI*iel/180
\]

\[
ial = zar(0)
\]

\[
\text{if iorder > 0 goto c0}
\]

\[
...\]

In the second step an overloaded opcode produces the signals for n speakers. The number of output signals determines which version of the opcode is used. The following code shows the opcode for two speakers.

\[
\text{opcode ambidecode, aa,ii}
\]

\[
iorder,ifn xin
\]

\[
xout ambidecode1(iorder,table(1,ifn),table(2,ifn)), ambidecode1(iorder,table(3,ifn),table(4,ifn))
\]

\[
\text{endop}
\]

The opcodes ambidecode and ambidecode up to 8th order are saved in the text file ambisonics_udos.txt.

3.3 Ambisonics2D

If the virtual sound sources are arranged in a plane Ambisonics can be replaced by a two-dimensional analogy called Ambisonics2D in what follows [4]. The number of channels is \(n = 2(m + 1)\). The position of a sound source in a plane (normally the horizontal plane) is given by two coordinates. In Cartesian coordinates \((x, y)\) the listener is at the origin of the coordinate system \((0, 0)\), and the \(x\)-coordinate points to the front, the \(y\)-coordinate to the left. The position of a sound source can also be given in polar coordinates by the azimuth angle between the line of vision of the listener (front) and the direction to the sound source, and by its distance \(r\). The formulas for Ambisonics2D encoding and decoding are derived from the solution of the wave equation in the cylindrical coordinate system. A signal \(S\) is encoded by multiplying the signal with the first \(m\) cylindrical harmonics which are just the sines and cosines of the multiples of the angle \(az\). The syntax of the Ambisonics2D encoder is:

\[
k0 \quad \text{ambi2D_encode asnd, iorder, kazimuth}
\]

The following code shows the encoding up to any order.

\[
\text{opcode ambi2D_encode, k, aik}
\]

\[
asnd,iorder,kaz, xin
\]

\[
kaz = SM_PI*kaz/180
\]

\[
k = iorder
\]

\[
c1: \quad \text{zawm cos(kk*az)*asnd,2*kk-1}
\]

\[
zawm sin(kk*az)*asnd,2*kk
\]

\[
kk = kk-1
\]

\[
\text{if } kk > 0 \text{ goto } c1
\]

\[
zawm asnd,0
\]

\[
xout 0
\]

\[
\text{endop}
\]

The syntax of the Ambisonics2D decoder is:

\[
\text{a1 [, a2][...[a8] ambi2D_decode iorder, iaz1 [, iaz2][...[, iaz8]]}
\]

where \(a1 \ldots a8\) are the speaker signals and \(iaz1 \ldots iaz8\) are the azimuth angles to the loudspeakers. The formulas
for the decoder are the same as for the encoder with the only difference that the channel W is multiplied by 1/2. The opcodes ambi2D_encode and ambi_decode2D are saved in the text file ambisonics2D_udos.txt.

### 3.4 In-Phase Decoding

Since only a few of the theoretically infinite number of channels of the decomposition of the encoded sound waves are used, the resulting speaker signals are not ideal. The loudspeakers near the virtual sound source indeed receive the strongest signals whereas all other loudspeakers have weaker signals. Still they do not become continuously weaker with increasing distance to the sound source and some have negative amplitudes, that is, reversed phases (left figure below)

![Graph](Figure 1. Basic and in-phase decoding level functions.)

These side-effects can be avoided by weighting the B-format channels before being decoded. The weighting factors depend on the highest order used and the order of the particular channel being decoded [see e.g. 2]. The syntax of the in-phase decoders are:

\[
\text{a1 ... [a8] ambi\_dec\_inph iorder, ifn a1 ... [a8] ambi2D\_dec\_inph iorder, iaz1] ... [iaz8]}
\]

The following code sample shows the weighting factors stored in an array and the multiplication of the channels 1 to 3 before decoding of the Ambisonics in-phase decoder

```plaintext
opcode ambi\_dec1\_inph, a, iii

iWeight3D[ifn] init 8,8
iWeight3D = array
0.3333,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,
0.5,0.1,0,0,0,0,0,0,
0.6,0.2,0.0285714,0,0,0,0,0,
0.6667,0.2857,0.0714,0.0079,0,0,0,0,
0.7143,0.3571,0.119,0.0238,0.00216,0,0,0,
0.75,0.4167,0.1667,0.04545,0.00758,0.0058,0,0,
0.7778,0.4667,0.2121,0.0707,0.0163,0.0023,0.00016,0,
0.8,0.509,0.2545,0.098,0.028,0.0056,0.0007,0.00004
...

a0 = zar(0)
if iorder > 0 goto c0
aout = a0
goto end

c0:
a1 = iWeight3D[iorder-1][0]*zar(1)
a2 = iWeight3D[iorder-1][0]*zar(2)
a3 = iWeight3D[iorder-1][0]*zar(3)
...
```

### 3.5 Distance Encoding

In basic Ambisonics only the angle of incidence of the sound waves is encoded. In order to simulate distances and movements of sound sources, the signals have to be treated before being encoded. The main perceptual cues for the distance of a sound source are reduction of the amplitude, filtering due to the absorption of the air and the relation between direct and indirect sound. In order to simulate realistically moving sound sources the Doppler effect can be integrated. The reduction of the amplitude outside the unit circle \((r = 1)\), absorption, reverb and Doppler effect are applied to the sound before encoding (UDOs for the Doppler effect and for a simple absorption are included in the file ambi\_utilities.txt).

The increase of the amplitude of sounds inside the unit circle must be limited and special care must be taken if the position of a virtual sound source coincides with the origin of the coordinate system, which for example can happen when the position changes randomly or by uncontrolled manipulation with interfaces. The amplitude arriving at a listener is inverse proportional to the distance of the sound source. If the distance is larger than the unit circle (not necessarily the radius of the speaker setup, which does not need to be known when encoding sounds) we simply can divide the sound by the distance. With this calculation inside the unit circle the amplitude is amplified and becomes infinite when the distance becomes zero. Another problem arises when a virtual sound source passes the origin. The amplitude of the speaker signal in the direction of the movement suddenly becomes maximal and the signal of the opposite speaker suddenly becomes zero.

A simple solution for these problems is to limit the gain of the channel \(W\) inside the unit circle to 1 (\(f1\) in the figure below) and to fade out all other channels (\(f2\)). By fading out all channels except channel \(W\) the information about the direction of the sound source is lost and all speaker signals are the same and the sum of the speaker signals reaches its maximum when the distance is 0.

![Graph](Figure 2. Amplitude functions: f1 for channel W and f2 for higher order channels.)

We would prefer that gain functions are smoother at \(d = 1\). Ideally, the functions should be differentiable and the slope of \(f1\) at distance \(d = 0\) should be 0. For distances greater than 1 the functions should be approximately \(1/d\). In addition the function \(f1\) should continuously grow with
decreasing distance and reach its maximum at $d = 0$. The maximal gain must be 1. The function $\tan(d\pi/2)/(d\pi/2)$ fulfills these constraints. We create a function $f_2$ for the fading out of the other channels by multiplying $f_1$ with the factor $(1 - e^{-d^2})$.

\[
f(x) = 1 - e^{-d^2}
\]

The UDO ambi2D_enc_dist encodes a sound at any order with distance correction. The inputs of the UDO are $\text{asnd}$, $\text{order}$, $\text{kazimuth}$, $\text{kdistance}$. If the distance becomes negative the azimuth angle is turned to its opposite ($kaz = \pi$) and the distance is taken positive.

```c
opcode ambi2D_enc_dist k, aikk
asnd,order,kaz,kdist xin
kaz = SM_PI*kaz/180
kaz = (kdist < 0 ? kaz + SM_PI : kaz)
kdist = abs(kdist)+0.0001
kgainW = taninv(kdist*1.5707963)/(kdist*1.5708)
kgainHO = (1 - exp(-kdist))
k = iorder
asndW = kgainW*asnd
asndHO = kgainHO*asndW
cl:
  zawm cos(kk*kaz)*asndHO,2*kk-1
  zawm sin(kk*kaz)*asndHO,2*kk
  if kk > 0 goto cl
  zawm asndW,0
xout 0
dendp
```

3.6 Ambisonics Equivalent Panning AEP

If we combine encoding and in-phase decoding, we obtain the following panning function (a gain function for a speaker depending on its distance to a virtual sound source)[7]:

\[
P(\gamma, m) = (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\cos\gamma)^m
\]

where $\gamma$ denotes the angle between a sound source and a speaker and $m$ denotes the order. If the speakers are positioned on a unit sphere, the cosine of the angle $\gamma$ is calculated as the scalar product of the vector to the sound source $(x, y, z)$ and the vector to the speaker $(x_s, y_s, z_s)$.

In contrast to Ambisonics the order indicated in the function does not have to be an integer. This means that the order can be continuously varied during decoding.

The function can be used in both Ambisonics and Ambisonics2D.

This system of panning is called Ambisonics Equivalent Panning. It has the disadvantage of not producing a B-format representation, but its implementation is straightforward and the computation time is short and independent of the simulated Ambisonics order. Hence it is particularly useful for real-time applications, for panning in connection with sequencer programs and for experimentation with high and non-integral Ambisonic orders. The opcode AEPl calculates ambisonics equivalent panning for one speaker. The opcode AEP then uses AEPl to produce the signals for several speakers. In the text file AEP_udos.txt AEP is implemented for up to 16 speakers. The position of the speakers must be written to a function table. As the first parameter in the function table the maximal speaker distance must be given.

4. EXAMPLES

4.1 Basic Encoding

The first example shows basic encoding 4th order of a virtual sound source turning around the listener on a semi-circle from the front to the back of the listener. The B-format is written to the file B_form1.wav. Then the B-format (still stored in the zak space) is decoded to a regular eight-speaker setup in the horizontal plane given in the function table 17.

```c
#include "ambisonics_udos.txt"

zakin 25,1
instr 1
kaz line 0,pi3,180
asnd rand 1
k0 ambi_encode asnd,kaz,0
k0 ambi_write_B "$B_form1.wav",A,14
a1,a2,a3,a4,a5,a6,a7,a8 ambi_decode 4,17
outc a1,a2,a3,a4,a5,a6,a7,a8
zacl 0,24
endin
```

Figure 4 shows the speaker signals of the first four speakers. Figure 5 shows the speaker signals for the same sound source but decoded in-phase.

```
0 0 170 064 -2 0 0 0 0 45 0 90 0 135 0 180 0 225 0
```

Figure 4. Signals of four speakers for a sound source turning around the listener with Ambisonics order 4.
4.2 Distance Encoding

The second example shows distance encoding in Ambisonics 2D. A virtual sound source approaches the listener from the front (az = 0) goes through the origin and recedes in the opposite direction (kdist line 2, p3, -2).

```plaintext
#include "ambisonics2D_udos.txt"

zakinit 9,1
instr 1
    kdist line 2, p3, -2
    asnd rand 1
    k0ambi2D_enc_dist asnd, 4, 0, kdist
    a1, a2, a3 ami2D_dec_inph 4, 0, 120, -120
    outc a1, a2, a3
    zacl 0, 8
endin
```

Figure 6 shows the speaker signals of three speakers positioned at az = 0, 120 and -120 degrees and in the fourth track the sum of them. After a fourth of the time the source reaches the unit circle. The amplitude of the first speaker signal now decreases and the amplitudes of the other speaker signals increase. In the middle of the file, all amplitudes are the same and their sum is maximal.

```plaintext
F i g u r e 6.  S p e a k e r  s i g n a l s  o f  t h r e e  s p e a k e r s  p o s i t i o n e d  a t  az = 0, 120 and -120 degrees and the sum of them.
```

4.3 3D-Movement

In the third example a sound source moves in three dimensions. The coordinate functions are x = 10sin(t), y = 10sin(.78t), and z = 10sin(.43t). The UDO xyz_to_aed then transforms them to the spherical coordinates kaz, kel and kdist and the UDO Doppler simulates the Doppler effect. amb_decode decodes for 8 speakers arranged in a cube (function table 17).

```plaintext
zakinit 16, 1
```

```plaintext
#include "ambisonics_udos.txt"
#include "ambisonics_utilities.txt"

instr 1
    asnd buzz p4, p5, p6, 1
    kt line 0, p3, p3
    kaz, kel, kdist xyz_to_aed \10*sin(kt), 10*sin(.78*kt), 10*sin(.43*kt)
    adop Doppler asnd, kdist
    k0ambi_enc_dist adop, 3, kaz, kel, kdist
    a1, a2, a3, a4, a5, a6, a7, a8 amb_decode 3, 17
    outc a1, a2, a3, a4, a5, a6, a7, a8
    zacl 0, 15
endin
```

4.4 AEP

In the last example the speaker signals for a regular octagon speaker setup (function table 17) of a sound source moving in the horizontal plane is calculated directly with the UDO AEP. Before applying the Doppler effect the UDO Absorb, a simple distance dependent low-pass filter simulates air absorption. A virtual sound source approaches the listener from the front (az = 0) goes through the origin and recedes in the opposite direction (kdist line 2, p3, -2).

```plaintext
#include "AEP_udos.txt"
#include "ambisonics_utilities.txt"

instr 1
    ain buzz p4, p5, 40, 1
    korder line 1, p3, 17
    kt line 0, p3, p3
    kx = 14*cos(0.61803*kt)
    ky = 14*sin(kt)
    kz init 0
    kdist Dist kx, ky
    aabs Absorb ain, kdist
    adop Doppler 2*aabs, kdist
    a1, a2, a3, a4, a5, a6, a7, a8 AEP adop, korder, 17, kx, ky, kz
    outc a1, a2, a3, a4, a5, a6, a7, a8
endin
```

```plaintext
F i g u r e 6.  S i g n a l s  o f  f o u r  s p e a k e r s  o f  a  s o u n d  s o u r c e  t u r n i n g  a r o u n d  t h e  l i s t e n e r.  I n - p h a s e  d e c o d i n g  4 t h  o r d e r.
```

5. CONCLUSION

The presented UDOs hopefully will be useful for spatial audio production and as a means for understanding, using and teaching Ambisonics. They have been implemented in such a way that they can be employed without detailed knowledge of the concepts of Ambisonics. In the future, enhancements, such as encoding and decoding higher...
than 8th order, conversion between semi-normalized and normalized spherical harmonics, conversion between different coordinate systems, near field compensation etc. will be implemented.

6. LISTING

The following listing shows the text files that must be included and the syntax of the implemented UDOs.

```c
#include "ambisonics_udos.txt"  (order <= 8)
k0 amb_encode asnd, iorder, kaz, kel
k0 amb_enc_dist asnd, iorder, kaz, kel, kdist
a1 [, a2] ... [, a8] amb_decode iorder, ifn
a1 [, a2] ... [, a8] amb_dec_inph iorder, ifn
f ifn 0 64 -2 p1 a1 az1 el1 a2 az2 el2 ... (p1 is not used)
k0 amb_write_B "name", iorder, ifile_format
k0 amb_read_B "name", iorder (only <= 5)
kaz, kel, kdist xyz_to_aed kx, ky, kz

#include "ambisonics2D_udos.txt"

#include "ambisonics_udos.txt" (any order)

#include "AEP_udos.txt" (any real order > 1)

#include "ambi_utilities.txt"

kdist dist kx, ky
kdist dist kx, ky, kz
ares Doppler asnd, kdistance
ares absorb asnd, kdistance
kx, ky, kz

7. REFERENCES


