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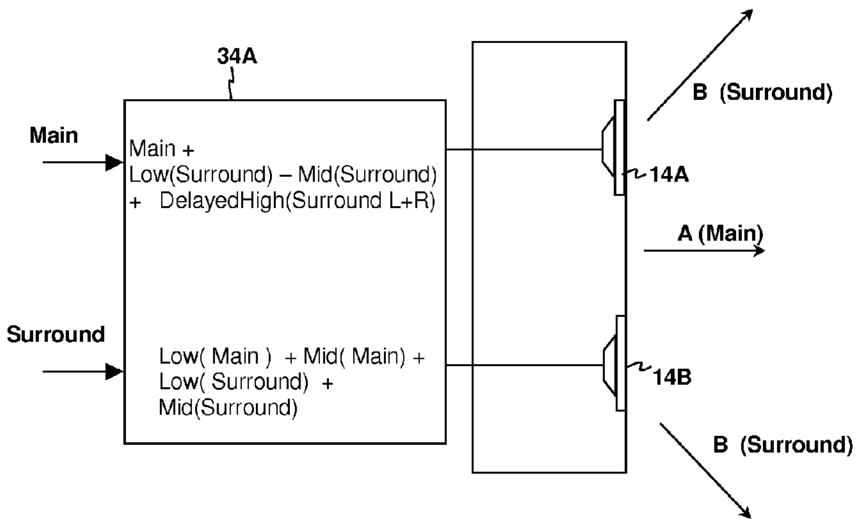
(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SURROUND SOUND BEAM-FORMING USING VERTICALLY DISPLACED DRIVERS



(57) Abstract: A surround sound beam-forming system uses vertically displaced drivers to provide a low cost alternative to present external surround array systems. A pair of vertically displaced speaker drivers is supplied with surround and main channel information in a controlled phase relationship with respect to each driver such that the surround channel information is propagated in a directivity pattern substantially differing from that of the main channel information. The main channel information is generally directed at a listening area, while the surround channel information is directed away from the listening area and is substantially attenuated in the direction of the listening area, so that the surround channel information is heard as a diffuse reflected field. An electronic network provides for control of the surround channel phase relationship and combining of main and surround signals for providing inputs to individual power amplifiers for each driver.

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METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR SURROUND SOUND BEAM-FORMING USING VERTICALLY DISPLACED DRIVERS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to home entertainment devices, and more specifically, to techniques for sound beam-forming using vertically displaced drivers.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Audio systems in home entertainment systems have evolved along with theatre audio systems to include multi-speaker surround sound capabilities. Only recently have discrete surround signals been available from sources in home entertainment systems and further only recently have encoded sources reached a sufficient level of home use for consumers to justify installation of the requisite equipment. With the development of Digital Versatile Disc (DVD) technology that provides surround audio source information for movies or surround-encoded music, and sophisticated computer games that provide surround audio, surround speaker installation in home environments has become more desirable and common. With the recent availability of digital television (DTV) signals, which can include surround audio signals as part of their audio-visual (A/V) information, increasing sales of televisions and/or DTV sets including surround channel outputs are expected. The surround signals may be encoded in a pair of stereo signals, such as early DBX or as in more recent Dolby or THX surround encoding, or may constitute a fully separate audio channel for each speaker, often referred to as discrete encoding.

[0003] In most consumer surround audio systems, an amplifier unit, which may be included in an AV receiver or in a television, provides signals to multiple sets of speakers, commonly in what is referred to as a 5.1, 6.1 or 7.1 arrangement. The 5.1 arrangement includes right, center and left main speakers located in the front of the room, and a right-left pair of surround speakers located in the rear of the room for providing an aural environment in which sounds can be psycho-acoustically located such that they emanate from any horizontal direction. The ".1" suffix indicates that an additional subwoofer is provided for providing low frequency sounds that are typically not sensed as emanating from a particular direction. The 6.1 configuration adds a center channel speaker in the surround speaker set and in a 7.1 configuration, an additional pair of speakers is included over the 5.1 configuration and located even farther back in the room from the surround channel speakers.

[0004] However, proper installation of surround channel speakers can be costly and undesirable in many home environments. Wiring must be added, and locations with unobstructed paths to the listening area must be available. Since the surround channel audio sources are generated for a particular location of the speakers, they cannot be simply placed at any location in the room and still function properly. It is desirable to position the surround speakers in such a way that the surround sound is diffuse, often limiting possible locations for speaker placement. The term “diffuse” indicates that the sound does not appear to emanate from a single direction, which is generally provided via reflections from one or more surfaces that cause the sound to be reflected toward the user from multiple angles.

[0005] There are essentially two types of surround sound implementations for handling the additional surround channel information: simulated surround and actual surround. In actual surround sound implementations, surround channel signals are provided to speakers placed behind the listener. In simulated surround implementations, the surround channel signal is provided to speakers placed in front of the listener.

[0006] Simulated surround sound implementations typically use filtering and/or delays to alter mono or stereo audio signals to provide outputs for additional front speakers to generate the surround field. U.S. Patent 6,937,737 describes a simulated surround sound system that provides the right and left surround channel information to each side (right and left) of an additional stereo speaker pair as well as to each side of the main stereo speaker pair. The frequency response of the system is controlled to cause the apparent position of the surround channel information to appear wider than the speaker position. However, such systems do not provide surround sound performance approaching that of actual surround sound implementations.

[0007] Therefore, beam-forming systems have been developed that provide surround sound fields from encoded or discrete sources that are not only widening systems, but form beams that can direct the sound toward walls and away from the listener, thus providing the surround channel information as reflections. Such systems typically use a large horizontally distributed array of speakers in order to form separate beams for the surround channel sources that direct the surround channel sound away from the listener toward the walls so that the surround channel sounds arrive later and from a different angle. However, such arrays are costly, as separate drivers must be provided for each element in the array. Further, tuning of such an array system can be complicated by the lack of unobstructed paths to the reflection zones at the walls of the room. U.S. published Patent Application 20040151325A1 describes such a large horizontal array beam-forming system, and U.S. published Patent Application 20050041530A1 describes a two-dimensional array system that provides a beam focused in both horizontal and vertical planes.

[0008] Most full-range speaker systems used in high fidelity stereo and main channel installations include multiple drivers, such as two-way (woofer/tweeter) or three-way (woofer/midrange/tweeter) speakers. However, the operation of each driver is typically assigned to a specific frequency band by a crossover network that filters the input audio signal to provide the proper signals for each driver. Such a network is also generally necessary to protect the high-frequency driver (tweeter) from damage due to low frequency content. Due to the discrete frequency range assignment, multi-driver speakers are not usually employed in the above-described array systems, and instead, a uniform set of drivers is employed in the same frequency range in order to provide beam-forming in the particular range of the set of drivers.

[0009] Therefore, it would be desirable to provide a beam-forming speaker system that can provide simulated surround sound without requiring an array with a large number of elements, and that further reduces the difficulty in providing an unobstructed path for the beam(s).

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

[0010] The above stated objective of providing a beam-forming speaker system without requiring an array with a large number of elements satisfied in a method and system. The method is a method of operation of the system or a device incorporating the elements of the system.

[0011] The system uses a set of at least two vertically displaced drivers. The drivers are used in substantially opposing polarity response with respect to a surround channel input, in order to generate one or more beams directed away from a listening position, so that the surround channel is heard substantially only as reflections. The beam is generally directed above the listener, but may be directed above and to the right or left, depending on the rotational orientation of the drivers' primary axes with respect to each other. The response to main channel information is provided to the drivers with a phase-alignment that provides a wide main lobe directed at the listening position.

[0012] An electronic network receives the main and surround channel information and combines them to produce the signals provided to the drivers. The network is an active circuit providing an input to individual speaker power stages, and may be included within a speaker cabinet.

[0013] Alternatively, the network may be provided as part of a device such as a receiver or television that has separate outputs for each driver in external driver pairs. Also alternatively, the drivers may be included within a device such as a television or portable stereo, along with the electronic network, providing a compact surround beam-forming solution. Each side of a stereo speaker set may be provided with such a set of beam-forming drivers so that two main and two surround beams are provided by the system. Additional speakers or sets of beam-forming speakers can be added to the system to increase the quality of the sound reproduction.

[0014] In other embodiments of the invention, one of the drivers can be located on the top or the side of a speaker or device cabinet, with the other driver located on the front facing the listening area. The above-described network can be used with such a configuration, or alternatively a simplified network that supplies the main channel information in the beam-forming midrange frequency band only to the front channel. The network then adjusts the amplitude of the surround signal supplied to the front-facing driver (in opposite polarity with respect to the upward or side facing driver) to produce a null toward the listening position. The speaker cabinet may be made in portions with a rotating linkage or interlocking feet/recesses in order to provide for changing configurations between two front-facing drivers, or one of the alternative orientations mentioned above.

[0015] Details of the invention and the uses thereof will be understood by a person of skill in the art when reading the following description in conjunction with the drawings. Further objectives and advantages of the invention will be apparent in light of the following description and drawings, wherein like reference numerals indicate like components.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0016] **Figure 1** is a pictorial diagram of a system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0017] **Figure 2** is a side view of a listening environment including a system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0018] **Figure 3** is a block diagram of the system depicted in **Figures 1-2.**

[0019] **Figure 4A** is an illustration showing a speaker arrangement that can be employed in the system of **Figures 1** and **2.**

[0020] **Figure 4B** is a graph showing sound pressure level directivity patterns produced by the speaker arrangement of **Figure 4A.**

[0021] **Figure 4C** is a graph illustrating frequency bands as may be allocated between drivers in the system of **Figures 1-2.**

[0022] **Figure 5A** is a block diagram of a system in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

[0023] **Figure 5B** is a block diagram of a system in accordance with yet another embodiment of the present invention.

[0024] **Figures 6A-6E** are pictorial diagrams depicting speaker configurations in accordance with various embodiments of the present invention.

[0025] **Figure 6F** is a block diagram of a system in accordance with another embodiment of the present invention.

[0026] **Figure 7A** is an illustration depicting a DTV in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0027] **Figure 7B** is a block diagram of a calibration sub-system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

[0028] **Figure 8** is a flowchart depicting a calibration method in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0029] The present invention encompasses systems and methods that include a pair of speaker drivers in a surround sound beam-forming process. The speaker drivers generally have substantially similar frequency ranges, e.g., full range speakers, but the techniques of the present invention may also be applied to speaker driver pairs having some level of non-overlap in their responses, for example a woofer-midrange paired with a full-range speaker can be used to implement a system in accordance with the present invention.

[0030] In the present invention, main channel content is provided to a full-range first driver over the full audio range, so that the main channel information is propagated toward a listening area. Main channel midrange information is provided to the second driver, and main channel low frequency information is also optionally provided to the second driver, if the second driver has a sufficient low-frequency response. The main channel information is provided in substantially the same polarity to the first and second drivers, so that a wide main directivity pattern is provided on-axis to a listening area. In the present invention, surround channel information is provided in a controlled-phase relationship in the midrange that differs from that of the response of the drivers to the main channel information. The differing controlled-phase relationship forms a second directivity pattern that is directed away from the listening area, i.e., is substantially attenuated on a direct path toward the listening area, so that most of the surround channel information is reflected at least once before reaching the listening area. The surround channel information and main channel information are thereby superimposed on the listening environment in differing directions by two speaker drivers by virtue of a phase relationship between each driver that differs with respect to the main and surround channel signals in the overlap region. The main channel high-frequency information is generally excluded from the second driver, to avoid “combing” or formation of multiple lobes in the high-frequency directivity of the main channel. The high-frequency surround channel is generally summed for right and left channels, reverberated with differing delays and supplied to one or both speaker drivers on each side of a stereo set of speaker driver pairs.

[0031] By directing the midrange surround channel information away from the listening area and reverberating the high-frequency surround information, the surround content is heard only as diffuse reflections, providing the ability to simulate a surround sound listening environment from speakers positioned only at one end of a room. However, the speakers may be located at other positions in the room, with the surround channel directivity pattern increasing the diffusion by directing the surround channel information away from the listener. For example, the techniques of the present invention may be implemented in rear speakers of a 5.1 speaker configuration to provide a simulated 7.1 surround sound implementation. The in-phase inputs (main channel inputs) of the speakers of the present invention can be connected to the side channel outputs of a receiver or other 7.1 surround sounds device and the controlled-phase inputs (surround channel inputs) of the speakers are connected to the back channel outputs of the receiver, providing an acoustic environment that is experienced as larger than the actual room size.

[0032] The system may be incorporated within an audio/video device having speakers included for the rendering of audio content, such as a DTV or computer monitor, or may be an audio-only device, such as a stereo system having internal speakers. The system may also be incorporated in stand-alone speaker systems that include an internal electronic network that provides outputs to the speaker drivers to form a beam for direction of the surround channel information, or separate high and low frequency driver power outputs can be provided from another unit incorporating the electronic beam-forming network.

[0033] Referring now to the Figures, and in particular to **Figure 1**, a system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention is illustrated. The illustrated system is an audio/video (AV) device **10** connected to an external stereo set of speakers **12L** and **12R**, each having a corresponding surround and main channel input coupled to AV device **10**. Each speaker **12L,12R** includes at least two drivers **14A,14B** and **14C,14D**, respectively. In the exemplary system of **Figure 1**, drivers **14A-D** are all full-range drivers. However, the illustrated system is only exemplary and as mentioned above, the invention can be practiced with drivers having differing frequency ranges.

[0034] Each of speakers **12L,12R** includes an internal electronic network (not shown) that combines the main and surround channel signals received by each speaker in order to form two differing “beams” or differing directivity patterns. The first beam, which carries the main channel information, is generally the same as for an ordinary speaker, that is, driver pairs **14A,14B** and **14C,14D** are phase-aligned to reproduce the main channel information at a listening area directly in front of speakers **12L,12R.** However, in the mid-range of frequencies, driver pairs **14A,14B** and **14C,14D** are provided with surround channel information in a controlled phase/frequency relationship as between the drivers in each driver pair, so that a second directivity pattern directed away from the listening area is produced for the surround channel information. The result is that the surround channel information is directed toward the walls, floor and/or ceiling of the room so that arrival of the surround channel information at the listening area is heard only as diffuse reflections.

[0035] Referring now to **Figure 2**, a side view of a listening environment including the system of Figure 1 is depicted. The main channel information reproduced through speakers **12L,12R** propagates along a direct path **13A,B** providing the first arrival of main channel sounds at a listening area **16.** The surround channel mid-range information is provided to both drivers **14A,B and 14C,D** of each speaker **12L,12R** and is phase-aligned in a substantially out-of-phase relationship as between drivers **14A,C** and other driver **14B,D** so that a null is produced along direct path **13A,B.** Due to the spacings between drivers **14A,C** and drivers **14B,D**, and the phase vs. frequency relationship maintained between drivers **14A,C** and drivers **14B,D**, the surround channel information is propagated along path **17A, 17B.** The surround channel information is reflected at point **19A, 19B** of ceiling **15** and is reflected toward listening area **16** and/or along paths **18A,18B**, which cause the surround channel information to arrive much later at listening position **16** and to be heard as diffuse (non-directional).

[0036] The illustrated forward-facing on-axis alignment of the speakers is not a limitation of the present invention, as in some embodiments of the invention disclosed herein below, other orientations of at least one of the drivers in each speaker **12R, 12L** will be illustrated. Such orientations are also not limited to reflecting surround channel information only from ceiling **15**, as other orientations of a driver will cause the surround channel information to be diffused by reflections from the walls of the room or in combination with reflections from ceiling **15.**

[0037] The surround beam-forming implemented in the system of the present invention uses a fairly wide band of midrange frequencies that, in general, is limited only at the low-frequency end of the band by the spacing between drivers **14A,B**

and **14C,D**. At low frequencies, the spacing becomes so small with respect to a wavelength of sound in air, that the surround channel directivity pattern cannot form a null in any direction. Further, the usable high-frequency overlap range is further limited by the spacing between drivers **14A** and **14B** (and similarly drivers **14C** and **14D**) due to “combing” or degeneration of the surround channel beam into multiple beams, when the wavelength becomes short with respect to the driver spacing.

[0038] In general, the practical surround-channel beam-forming frequency ranges will extend from approximately 200Hz to 2500Hz, due to the spacing between the drivers. However, the practical overlap range can be “learned” during the calibration process described below and the surround channel frequency range adjusted in conformity with the calibration measurement results.

[0039] Referring now to **Figure 3**, a block diagram of circuits within the system of **Figure 1** is shown. A DTV or another surround-enabled device **10** includes a program source **30**, which may also be provided or selected from an external connection, that supplies a surround decode circuit **32** with program information. Surround decode circuit **32** provides main channel and surround channel outputs to a signal combiner network **34.** In applications in which program source **30** does not contain surround channel information, surround decode circuit **32** can include a surround synthesizer circuit for generating simulated surround information from a stereo program.

[0040] Signal combiner network **34** combines the surround channel information and main channel information to provide signals to the inputs of amplifiers **A1**-**A4** such that the surround channel information is directed away from the listening position, while the main channel information is presented directly toward the listening position. The outputs of amplifiers **A1**-**A4** are provided to speaker drivers **14A**-**14D**, which can be included within the cabinet of device **10** or optionally located in external speakers **12L** and **12R.** If amplifiers **A1**-**A4** are located in external speakers **12L** and **12R** along with signal combiner network **34**, then signal combiner network **34** is divided across two circuits, one in each speaker cabinet. Additionally, if surround decode circuit **32** provides synthesized surround sound, the synthesizer circuits can be incorporated within external speakers **12R** and **12L** providing speakers that can synthesize a surround image from just a main channel signal.

[0041] If amplifiers **A1**-**A4** are included within device **10**, signal combiner network **34** may be made reconfigurable, so that use with traditional main and surround channel speakers can be selected for one “standard” operating mode, with the main and surround channel information amplified and supplied to external speaker connections. Then in another operating mode in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, the external speaker connections are supplied as connections to driver pairs as described above. In particular, an audio/video receiver (AVR) can be provided that in standard operating mode will perform as a standard AVR with power outputs and in a second operating mode provide power outputs for operation with a 2-way speaker system having separate terminals for each driver.

Also, if the AVR has line outputs instead of power outputs, special external powered speaker cabinets may be provided that have separate line inputs for connection to each of amplifiers **A1**-**A4**, which are then provided within the external speaker cabinets.

[0042] An optional calibration circuit **38** may be included and connected to a microphone **MIC** input via a preamplifier **PA**. Microphone **MIC** is ideally an omni-directional microphone, so that all responses with respect to a given speaker or combination of speakers is detected during calibration. When all of the electronics and drivers are included within device **10**, it is advantageous to provide calibration circuit **38** and tunable filters within signal combiner network **34** so that the directivity patterns associated with the main and surround channel information can be optimized to a particular room and installation.

[0043] However, calibration is not required to practice the present invention and in particular, if drivers **14A,B** and **14C,D** are located in corresponding separate external speaker cabinets **12L** and **12R**, the electronic network may be a pre-tuned or manually tunable digital or analog circuit that performs the phase alignment between the drivers. If pre-tuned external speakers having forward-facing drivers are employed, the tuning is generally 180 degrees out of phase for the surround channel overlap frequency range, in-phase for the main channel and low-frequency surround, and high-frequency surround is sent only to one of the drivers.
The phase-alignment will differ from the above for driver pairs in which one of the drivers is mounted on another face of the cabinet and will be made so that the drivers form a lobe toward the listening area for main channel information

and a null toward the listening area for surround channel information.

[0044] Referring now to **Figure 4A**, an illustration showing a speaker arrangement that may be employed in the system of **Figures 1-3** is depicted in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention. In the depicted embodiment, drivers **14A** and **14B** are both used in the midrange and low frequency ranges, but only driver **14A** is used in the high frequency ranges to prevent combing effects due to the spacing between drivers **14A** and **14B**. Drivers **14A** and **14B** may have identical frequency ranges or driver **14B** may be more suited for lower-frequency (mid and bass) reproduction. Additionally, driver **14A** may have limited bass response and may be provided with only the mid and high frequency components of the surround and main channel signals. However, the present invention differs from that of the woofer and tweeter overlap operation disclosed in the above-incorporated parent U.S. Patent Application, as the drivers are generally used in frequency bands not substantially exceeding their corresponding design frequency ranges and there is no requirement that there be a difference in the driver frequency responses at all.

[0045] A simplified combiner **34A** is shown for illustrative purposes that receives a **Main** channel signal and a **Surround** channel signal. The signal provided to driver **14A** combines the full frequency range of the main signal, the low frequency portion of the surround channel signal, a phase-inverted version of the middle frequency range of the surround channel signal, and a delayed high-frequency portion of the surround channel signal combined from both right and left surround channels. The delayed high-frequency portion of the surround channel signal is provided so that any high-frequency content of the surround channel is not lost and is generally formed by summing the high-frequency portions of the surround channel signals from right and left after delaying them by different time delays. The result is a more diffuse (non-directional) presentation of the surround channel high-frequency information. There is no need to combine the right and left channel low-frequency information, as that information is generally non-directional. The signal provided to driver **14B** combines the low-frequency and midrange frequency portions of both the main and surround channel signals.

[0046] The result of the operation of combiner **34A** is that combiner **34A** provides the **Main** channel signals to both drivers **14A** and **14B**, but removes the high frequency portion of the signal supplied to driver **14B** (for both main and surround channel information) to prevent combing. The low frequency portion of the **Surround** channel signal is provided in the same polarity to both drivers **14A** and **14B** in order to provide improved bass performance, assuming both drivers **14A** and **14B** have suitable low frequency response. The midrange frequency portion of the **Surround** channel signal is provided in opposite polarity to both drivers **14A** and **14B** in order to form the surround channel directivity pattern that directs the midrange portion of the surround channel information away from the listening position. Finally, the high frequency portion of the surround channel signal is reverberated as described above and applied to driver **14A**.

[0047] Thus, the overlap frequency range portion of the **Surround** channel signal is provided out-of-phase (as between drivers **14A** and **14B** in the overlapping frequency range) along the direct path to a listener located on-axis between drivers **14A** and **14B**, (e.g. directly in front of speaker **12L**), producing a null with respect to the surround channel information toward the listener. The listener will not hear the surround channel information as emanating from speaker **12L**, but will hear the surround channel information as diffuse, coming from a range of reflection points primarily along the ceiling and/or the rear of the room. The main channel information is provided in-phase as between drivers **14A** and **14B** along the direct path, so that the main channel information is heard as emanating from the speakers.

[0048] Referring now to **Figure 4B**, a directivity pattern is shown for the vertical orientation of the drivers of the present invention as shown in the speaker arrangement of **Figure 4A**. Directivity pattern **A** is shown as having a substantially cardioid shape and carries the main channel information, low frequency surround information and the diffused high frequency surround information. Directivity pattern **B** has two lobes, one directed at the ceiling and one directed at the floor, due to the displacement of drivers **14A** and **14B** and the out-of-phase alignment of the surround channel information in the overlap frequency range. Directivity pattern **B** carries the midrange frequency component of the surround channel information.

[0049] **Figure 4C** illustrates the three band filtering scheme of combiner **34A** in which beam-forming is employed in the midrange frequency band **Mid**. In the **Low** frequency band, the sum of the main and surround channel information can be sent to both speakers, since the longer wavelengths will ensure that the drivers act in phase. Alternatively, the **Low** band might be provided only to one driver having superior bass response such as external speakers for a digital television, or such decision may be performed selectively, in response to the results of a calibration or user setting, or as a fixed design feature under the assumption that external speakers will have superior low frequency response. In the **High** frequency band, generally only one of the speakers will be used so that “combing” effects do not occur due to interference between the speakers.

[0050] Referring now to **Figure 5A**, a system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention is shown. The depicted system employs a digital signal processor (DSP) **41** that performs the signal combining/filtering operations, as well as frequency-band splitting and any compression/protection algorithms used in the system. DSP **41** is coupled to a program memory **42** containing program instructions forming a computer program product in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, and further coupled to a data memory **43** for storing data used by the computer program and results produced thereby. The outputs of

DSP **41** are depicted as pulse-width modulator (PWM) outputs for each channel, with corresponding low-pass filters and driver transistors **44**, generally half-bridge circuits with series LC filters connected to drivers **14A**-**14D.** The signal combining, filtering and compression operations performed by the algorithms of the computer program embodiment will be described in further detail below in illustrations that apply to discrete circuits as well as the algorithms executed by DSP **41.**

[0051] Referring now to **Figure 5B**, a direct and surround channel circuit or algorithm in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention is shown in a block diagram. Only one stereo side (right or left) of the system is shown with respect to a first driver processing block **40A** and second driver processing block **40B**, as the other side will generally be an identical circuit. However a common high-frequency surround channel diffusion block **45** is shown that includes differing delays $\Delta t_1, \Delta t_2$, and a summer **48B** to combine the delayed right and left surround channel signals and a high-pass filter **46C** to provide the diffused high-frequency surround information to a combiner **48A** within high-frequency processing block **40A** that supplies the signal provided to driver **14A** through amplifier **A1** and compressor **49A.**

[0052] Processing block **40A** includes a low frequency filter **46A** for the surround channel which provides a surround channel low-frequency input to combiner **48A** and a bandpass midrange filter **46B** for providing the midrange beam-forming portion of the surround channel signal, which is provided in negative polarity to combiner **48A.** Optional finite impulse response (FIR) filters **47A** and **47B** provide for adjustment of main channel and surround channel phase vs. frequency response for calibrating the system. Compressor **49A** acts to limit excessive levels provided to driver **14A** generated by the beam-forming operations that might damage driver **14A** or clip amplifier **A1.** Compressor **49A** can be alternatively located between FIR filter **47B** and combiner **48A** in order to compress only the surround channel information within the signal provided to driver **14A.**

[0053] Processing block **40B** provides the signal to driver **14B** through amplifier **A2** and includes a low-pass filter **46D** for the main channel and a similar low-pass filter **46E** for the surround channel. Filters **46D** and **46E** provide the low and midrange frequency components of the main and surround channel signals, respectively to a combiner **48C** that combines the outputs of filters **46D** and **46E.** Optional FIR filters **47C** and **47D** provide for adjustment of main channel and surround channel phase vs. frequency response for calibrating the system. An optional compressor **49B** acts to prevent amplifier clipping or speaker damage when the increased gain of either filter **46E** or FIR filter **47D** raises the gain of processing block **40B** with respect to the surround channel information in order to beam-form. Also, if compressor **49B** receives control signals from compressor **49A**, the match in level between the signals provided to drivers **14A** and **14B** can be maintained for beam-forming while compressor **49A** is acting to protect driver **14A** and/or prevent clipping in amplifier **A1.**

[0054] While the illustrative structure of processing blocks **40A** and **40B** show identical polarity for the main channel information and opposing polarity for the mid-range of the surround channel, depending on speaker orientation as described below and room configuration and other factors, the polarity may be viewed as exemplary for an ideal pair of drivers **14A, 14B** in an ideal environment. Systems such as that of **Figure 5A** are not restricted as to structure, and the operations of processing blocks **40A** and **40B** can be entirely incorporated within algorithms implemented by program instructions executed by DSP **41.** Further the operations of the various frequency band filters can be absorbed within individual FIR filters that couple the surround and main channel information to the driver output channels, and the “polarity” can be any phase/frequency relationship of any input channel as coupled to any output channel that is required to accomplish the stated goal of directing midrange surround channel information away from the listening position while maintaining a main channel directive listening environment.

The primary consideration is that the response of the main channel over frequency in the crossover region is uniform on-axis, while the response of the surround channel information produces a directivity pattern that is directed away from the on-axis listening position, at least in the middle range of frequencies.

[0055] The channel circuit of **Figure 5B** is an example of an arrangement of blocks that implement an embodiment of the present invention or cascaded operations that can be applied in a DSP algorithm. However, alternative implementations are possible and in some instances preferred. For example, all of the filtering operations could be performed within FIR filter blocks, with the in-phase/out-of-phase midrange beam-forming summations performed also within the FIR filter blocks.

Likewise, speaker protection/clipping-prevention compression can be made part of the filter algorithm, as well. Therefore, a more generic expression of a channel circuit in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention can be made as a set of FIR filters each receiving either a **Main** or **Surround** channel signal and having output summed for forming the input signals to amplifiers **A1** and **A2**. Additional FIR filters for each discrete other speaker may be provided (e.g., center speaker or additional horizontally distributed speakers).

[0056] Alternatively, the main channel can be provided without any FIR filter adjustment, the surround channel provided to one of the drivers without FIR filter adjustment and a single FIR filter **47B** or **47D** can be used to calibrate or otherwise tune only the relationship between the mid-range surround channel information provided to drivers **14A** and **14B**. The calibration can then be performed so that the on-axis surround channel null can be optimized and/or the position of the lobes in the surround channel beam directed to maximize the diffusion of the sound.

[0057] Referring now to **Figures 6A-6E**, a variety of possible alternative speaker configurations is disclosed in accordance with other embodiments of the invention. **Figure 6A**

shows a configuration with a top-mounted midrange-woofer driver **50B**, a pair of front-mounted tweeters **50C** and **50D** along with a front-mounted midrange-woofer **50A**. Such a configuration can extend the low-frequency beam-forming limit by increasing the effective distance between drivers **50A** and **50B** used for beam-forming at low frequencies. The amount of surround channel information supplied to driver **50B** will generally be larger relative to the amount supplied to driver **50A** in order to direct the beam toward the ceiling and produce a null toward the listener. Driver **50A** will generally only need to supply sufficient surround information to cancel the sound diffracted around the edge of cabinet **12A** from driver **50B** and possibly some directly propagated level depending on the elevation of driver **50B** with respect to the listening position. Tweeters **50C** and **50D** may have responses in the upper midrange and may also be used for beam-forming to direct surround channel information away from the listening position, or may be used as parallel tweeter drivers.

[0058] **Figure 6B** shows another alternative speaker configuration with an additional driver **50C** mounted on the side of cabinet **12B**. Operation and calibration is similar to that of the speaker of Figure 6A, with the primary pattern of driver **50C** directed toward side walls of the room, further tuning is possible to direct surround channel sound away from the listening position. **Figure 6C** illustrates another speaker configuration similar to the speaker of Figure 6A, with a full range driver **56A** mounted in the face of cabinet **12C** and another full range driver **56B** mounted on top. Calibration is the same as that for the configuration of Figure 6A, with the full range of frequencies being biased toward driver **56B** for the surround channel and driver **56A** for the main channel. The reverberated high-frequency surround channel signal will generally be supplied to driver **56B.**

[0059] **Figure 6D** shows another alternative speaker configuration with a cabinet portion **58A** located above another cabinet portion **58B.** Feet **52** on cabinet portion **58A** align with recesses **54** provided in cabinet portion **58B** so that cabinet portion can be rotated to point away from listening position in 90 degree rotations. Feet **52** may also be provided on the back of cabinet portion **58A** so that driver **50B** may be rotated to an upward-facing orientation.

[0060] **Figure 6E** shows yet another configurable speaker arrangement with a rotating swivel **56** attaching cabinet portion **58C** with cabinet portion **58D.** Such a system can have one speaker driver rotated to azimuthal angle with respect to the other speaker driver, in the depicted configuration, and can also be rotated in elevation if the entire speaker is rotated 90 degrees (e.g., laid on its side). Thus either the configuration of **Figure 6D** or **Figure 6E** can be employed to achieve the configurations of Figures **6A**-**6C** (without the tweeters) and the configuration of **Figure 6E** provides possible other rotations that may improve calibration of the system in particular environments.

[0061] **Figure 6F** illustrates an alternative system in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention that provides a simplified implementation of a signal combiner for speaker configurations such as that of Figures 6A-6C. In the depicted embodiment, separate amplifiers **A1** and **A2** provide signals to drivers **50A** and **50B**, respectively. The main channel is applied to amplifier **A1** through a combiner **55A**, and the low frequency portion of the main channel signal provided through a low-pass filter **57C** may also be optionally applied to the input of amplifier **A2** by a combiner **55B.** The low frequency portion of the surround channel signal provided through a low-pass filter **57A** may be applied to combiner **55A** with matching polarity to that of the main channel signal. The midrange beam-forming portion of the surround channel information provided through a band-pass filter **57B** is combined with other signals in inverted polarity by combiner **55A** and has an amplitude controlled by adjustable amplifier **59.** Since the midrange portion of the main channel signal is supplied only to front-facing driver **50A,** a wide directivity pattern directed at the listening area is ensured for the main channel information. The surround channel information is directed away from the listening position by driver **50B,** and adjustable amplifier **59** provides for addition of a generally small amount of inverted polarity surround channel signal to driver **50A** to provide for tuning a null in the surround channel directivity pattern toward the listening area.

[0062] **Figure 7A** illustrates one possible implementation of a 5.1 or 7.1 DTV system **70** including a display screen **76** and an associated speaker arrangement. DTV **70** includes driver pairs **74A,B** and **74C,D** and may further include a center speaker **C,** along with a center left **CL** and center right **CR** speaker. A vertical beam-forming speaker array is provided as described above by internal driver pairs **74A,B** and **74C,D** and may also include external speakers **72A**-**B** that may also have vertical or horizontal beam-forming woofer/tweeter arrangements. A subwoofer/effects channel speaker **SUB** is located beneath DTV **70.** The resultant combination increases the degrees of freedom possible in calibrating maximum surround channel effect via adjustment of the individual FIR filters in the DTV **70** internal processing circuits.

[0063] Referring now to **Figure 7B**, a calibration circuit **38** that may be employed in the system of Figure 3 is illustrated in a block diagram. A calibration controller **64** in response to a user control of DTV **10** applies the output of a sequence generator **60** to signal combiner network **34.** Either one channel can be calibrated at a time, or multiple uncorrelated sequences can be provided to all channels for simultaneous calibration. An adjustable delay **63** applies the sequence signal(s) to a correlator (or multiple correlators) **62** that correlate the sequence(s) with a microphone signal provided from detector **61.** The arrangement permits calibration controller **64** to determine the impulse response of each channel at the microphone position. With the microphone placed at the desired listening position, the system can then be calibrated via the adjustment of the filter coefficients within signal combiner network **34.** The system may be calibrated to minimize the reverberant (reflected) energy with respect to the main channel inputs and maximize the reverberation with respect to the surround channel inputs, by adjusting the phase response of each driver with respect to the main and surround channel inputs. While the illustrated calibration system uses a sequence such as a maximal-length sequence (MLS) to extract the impulse response of the system, frequency sweeping, chirping, or white/pink noise techniques may be similarly employed, with correlator **62** replaced with an appropriate filter.

[0064] Referring now to **Figure 7C**, a particularly useful speaker configuration is shown that further illustrates the techniques of the present invention apply to driver sets or stand-alone speakers used in combination with other driver(s) for beam-forming. While the above-described embodiments generally disclose two speaker drivers having two different phase alignments, one for surround and one for main channel information, multiple driver sets having traditional crossover networks can be used as one or both of the beam-forming pair.

[0065] In **Figure 7C**, a woofer **14B1** and tweeter **14B2** are connected via a crossover network **XOVR** that may be an active or passive crossover network. Woofer **14B1** and tweeter **14B2** are mounted in a cabinet **12B** and another cabinet **12A** is located atop cabinet **12B**. Alternatively, cabinet **12B** may be a portion of cabinet **12A** forming single unitized speaker. A full-range driver **14A**, generally of smaller size and lower cost than woofer **14B2** is located in cabinet **12A** and provides for surround channel beam-forming in combination with woofer **14B1** and tweeter **14B2.** An external signal combiner such as combiner **34** of Figure 3, provides separate signals to full-range driver **14A** and crossover **XOVR.** Since woofer **14B1** and tweeter **14B2** are necessarily phase-aligned over the full frequency range by crossover **XOVR** (that generally being the goal of a crossover network), full-range driver **14A** can then be used in combination with woofer **14B1** and tweeter **14B2** and calibrated such that the surround channel listening direction null is produced by the combination, and full-range driver **14A** can also be optionally supplied with full-range main channel information in another phase alignment directed at the listening area, used to carry only the low frequency main channel information to improve bass response, or not supplied with main channel information at all.

[0066] The speaker arrangement of **Figure 7C** provides several advantages in that a high-quality speaker cabinet **12B** of the listener's choice can be supplemented with cabinet **12B** to provide simulated surround sound capability. Also, the orientation depicted provides simulated surround sound over a wider frequency range due to the differing spacings between full-range driver **14A** and drivers **14B1** and **14B2** of cabinet **12B.** Since the distance between tweeter **14B1** and full-range driver **14A** is shorter than that between woofer **14B2** and full-range driver **14A**, the lowest frequency at which beam-forming is practical is extended due to the increased driver spacing for low frequencies. Similarly, the highest frequency at which beam-forming is practical without combing is extended due to the decreased driver spacing for high frequencies. Therefore, the configuration is also advantageous when fabricating a single speaker cabinet containing all of drivers **14A**, **14B1** and **14B2**. Further, while manufactured cabinets tend to mount tweeter driver **14B1** away from the cabinet edge to reduce diffraction effects, in a single cabinet, it would be desirable to locate tweeter driver **14B1** very close to full-range driver **14A**, so that the high frequency beam forming range is extended as far as possible.

[0067] Referring now to **Figure 8**, a flowchart depicting a calibration method in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention is shown. The illustrated method is for a single channel calibration on each pass, but the multi-channel simultaneous calibration follows the same pattern. First, an audio channel is selected and the tone, noise or sequence is generated through the corresponding channel (**step 80**). The listening position is monitored with a microphone (**step 81**) and if the channel under test is a main (direct) channel (**decision 82**), then the response of the channel filter is optimized to achieve the best main beam performance (**step 83**).

[0068] If the channel under test is a surround channel (**decision 82**), the overlap frequency range over which beam-forming is practical can be optionally determined (**step 84**) from detection of the degradation of the null at the listening position due to combing at high frequencies or lack of driver spacing at low frequencies. The low-frequency/mid-range break point can be set (i.e., the frequency at which the low-frequency in-phase addition of the surround channel information is changed to a controlled phase relationship for beam-forming away from the listening position) and likewise the upper limit for transitioning to reverberant simulation of high-frequency surround diffusion can be set. The response of the surround channel FIR filters is optimized to maximize the delay of the surround channel energy (**step 85**). The process from **steps 80**-**85** is repeated over each channel (or performed simultaneously) and also iterated until all filter sets have been calibrated and the values stabilized as between all of the channels (**decision 86**).

[0069] The above-described calibration can be performed by summing the response of one driver in each driver pair with a time-delayed version of the other driver’s response. As the delay is varied, a delay is reached having the greatest surround effect, which is determined as the above-described maximum of the ratio of late response to early response. The figure-of-merit is the ratio of late to early energy in the signal received at the microphone. A reasonable cut-off time for considering energy late vs. early for a typical room, is energy arriving more than 5 ms after the initial impulse response (direct energy) for a single speaker is considered late energy. The impulse response of the adjustable FIR filters in each channel can then be adjusted to accomplish the delay, which can be a frequency dependent delay for each driver. The direct response can also be calibrated in a similar manner, with the delay determined to minimize the reflected energy and maximize the direct (non-reflected) energy. In general, it is desirable to achieve the best main beam performance without trying to eliminate reflections, as reflections are ordinarily present for the main beam in a full surround sound installation, as well.

[0070] The description provided above constitutes a description of the preferred embodiments of the invention, but the invention is not limited to the particular implementations shown or described. Those skilled in the art, having seen the above description and accompanying drawings, will understand that changes in form, structure and other details, as well as the order of operation of any operative steps may be varied without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

CLAIMS

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of audio beam-forming, comprising:

providing a first signal to a first speaker driver, wherein said first signal contains main channel and surround channel information;

providing a second signal to a second speaker driver vertically displaced from said first speaker driver, wherein said second signal contains said main channel information and said surround channel information; and

controlling a phase relationship between said surround channel information within said first signal and said surround channel information within said second signal to control propagation of said main channel and surround channel information in a predetermined direction toward a listening position, wherein said surround channel information is propagated with a first directivity pattern having substantial attenuation in said predetermined direction and at least one lobe having a directivity peak located substantially away from said predetermined direction, and wherein said main channel information is propagated with a second directivity pattern having a substantially peak amplitude in said predetermined direction.

2. The method of Claim 1, further comprising controlling a phase relationship between said main channel information within said first signal and said main channel information within said second signal, such that a shape of said second directivity pattern is controlled.

3. The method of Claim 1, wherein said controlling a phase relationship is performed by said first providing said surround channel information in a first polarity to said first speaker driver and second providing said surround channel information in an opposing polarity to said second speaker driver in said overlapping frequency range.

4. The method of Claim 1, wherein said first and second speaker drivers are mounted in a single speaker cabinet and wherein said method further comprises:

receiving said main channel information via at least one electrical connector on said speaker cabinet; and

receiving said surround channel information via said at least one electrical connector.

5. The method of Claim 1, wherein said controlling a phase relationship is performed by calibrating at least one adjustable impulse response filter coupling said surround channel information to said first speaker driver.

6. The method of Claim 1, further comprising separating said surround channel information into a low frequency component and a beam-forming component, and wherein said providing a first signal further comprises generating said first signal in conformity with said main channel information and said low frequency component of said surround channel information independent of said controlled phase relationship, and said beam-forming component of said surround channel information as controlled by said controlling a phase relationship.

7. The method of Claim 6, further comprising separating said surround channel information into a high frequency component, and wherein said generating said first signal further generates said first signal by:

delaying said high frequency component of said surround channel information; and

combining said high frequency component of said surround channel information in said first signal.

8. A system for audio beam-forming, comprising:

a first speaker driver;

a second speaker driver vertically displaced from said first speaker driver; and

an electronic network for receiving surround channel information and main channel information and supplying a first signal to said first speaker driver and a second signal to said second speaker driver generated in conformity with both said surround channel information and said main channel information, and wherein said electronic network controls a frequency dependent phase relationship between surround channel information in said first signal and said second signal, wherein said surround channel information is propagated with a first directivity pattern having substantial attenuation in said predetermined direction and at least one lobe having a directivity peak located substantially away from said predetermined direction, and wherein said main channel information is propagated with a second directivity pattern having substantially peak amplitude in said predetermined direction.

9. The system of Claim 8, further comprising a housing, wherein said first and second speaker drivers are mounted conformal to at least one surface of said housing, and wherein said electronic network is mounted internal to said housing.

10. The system of Claim 9, wherein said housing is a housing of a consumer device having at least audio capabilities with surround channel and main channel outputs, and wherein said first speaker driver and said second speaker driver provide a simulated surround field from said consumer device.

11. The system of Claim 10, wherein said consumer device is a television.

12. The system of Claim 8, wherein said electronic network comprises at least one finite impulse response (FIR) filter for controlling said phase relationship by adjusting a phase of at least said first signal over frequency.

13. The system of Claim 8, wherein said electronic network comprises:

at least one first filter for said surround channel information into a low frequency component and a beam-forming component;

a combiner for combining said main channel information, said low frequency component of said surround channel information that is not controlled by said frequency-dependent phase relationship, and said beam-forming component of said surround channel information as controlled by said frequency-dependent phase relationship.

14. The system of Claim 13, further comprising:

a second filter for separating said surround channel information into a high frequency component; and

a delay for delaying said high frequency component of said surround channel information, and wherein said combiner further combines said high frequency component of said surround channel information in said first signal.

15. A speaker, comprising:

a cabinet;

a first speaker driver mounted within said cabinet;

a second speaker driver mounted within said cabinet and vertically displaced from said first speaker driver; and

an electronic circuit for receiving a surround channel signal bearing surround channel information and a main channel signal bearing main channel information and supplying a first signal to said first speaker driver and a second signal to said second speaker driver generated in conformity with both said surround channel signal and said main channel signal, and wherein said electronic circuit controls a phase relationship between said surround channel information within said first signal and said surround channel information within said second signal to control propagation of said main channel and surround channel information in a predetermined direction toward a listening position, wherein said surround channel information is propagated with a first directivity pattern having substantial attenuation in said predetermined direction and at least one lobe having a directivity peak located substantially away from said predetermined direction, and wherein said main channel information is propagated with a second directivity pattern having substantially peak amplitude in said predetermined direction.

16. The speaker of Claim 15, further comprising at least one connector for receiving said main channel signal and said surround channel signal.

17. The speaker of Claim 15, further comprising:

at least one connector for receiving said main channel signal; and

a surround synthesizer circuit for generating said surround channel signal in response to said main channel signal, whereby said speaker provides a simulated surround environment from said main channel signal.

18. A method of audio beam-forming, comprising:

providing a first signal to a first speaker driver, wherein said first signal contains main channel and surround channel information;

providing a second signal to a second speaker driver oriented away from an on-axis direction of said first speaker driver, wherein said second signal contains said surround channel information; and

controlling at least one of an amplitude and phase relationship between said surround channel information within said first signal and said surround channel information within said second signal to control propagation of said surround channel information in a predetermined direction toward a listening position, wherein said surround channel information is propagated with a first directivity pattern having substantial attenuation in said predetermined direction and at least one lobe having a directivity peak located substantially away from said predetermined direction, and wherein said main channel information is propagated with a second directivity pattern having substantially peak amplitude in said predetermined direction.

19. The method of Claim 18, wherein said controlling adjusts an amplitude of inverted surround channel information supplied in said first signal, whereby said attenuation can be maximized.

20. The method of Claim 18, wherein said second signal further contains said main channel information.

21. The method of Claim 18, further comprising providing an orientable mechanical coupling between said first speaker driver and said second speaker driver, whereby said second speaker driver may be selectively oriented away from said on-axis direction of said first speaker driver.

22. The method of Claim 21, wherein said providing an orientable mechanical coupling comprises coupling a first speaker cabinet portion housing said first speaker driver within a second speaker cabinet portion housing said second speaker driver.

23. The method of Claim 22, wherein said providing an orientable mechanical coupling comprises connecting said first speaker cabinet portion with said second speaker cabinet portion via a rotatable linkage.

24. A system for audio beam-forming, comprising:

a first speaker driver;

a second speaker driver oriented away from an on-axis direction of said first speaker driver; and

an electronic network for receiving surround channel information and main channel information and supplying a first signal to said first speaker driver generated in conformity with both said surround channel information and said main channel information, and providing a second signal generated in conformity with said surround channel information to said second speaker, and wherein said electronic network controls at least one of a frequency dependent amplitude and phase relationship between surround channel information in said first signal and said second signal, wherein said surround channel information is propagated with a first directivity pattern having substantial attenuation in said predetermined direction and at least one lobe having a directivity peak located substantially away from said on-axis direction.

25. The system of Claim 24, wherein said electronic network comprises a variable gain circuit for adjusting an amplitude of inverted surround channel information supplied in said first signal, whereby said attenuation can be maximized.

26. The system of Claim 24, wherein said electronic network further generates said second signal in conformity with said main channel information.

27. The system of Claim 24, further comprising:

a first speaker cabinet portion housing said first speaker driver;

a second speaker cabinet portion housing said second speaker driver; and

an orientable mechanical coupling between said first speaker cabinet portion and said second speaker cabinet portion, whereby said second speaker driver may be selectively oriented away from said on-axis direction of said first speaker driver.

28. The system of Claim 27, further comprising a rotatable linkage mechanically connecting said first and second speaker cabinet portions.

29. A system for audio beam-forming, comprising:

a first speaker driver mounted in a first cabinet;

a second speaker driver mounted in a second cabinet; and

an electronic network for receiving surround channel information and main channel information and supplying a first signal to said first speaker driver and a second signal to said second speaker driver generated in conformity with both said surround channel information and said main channel information, and wherein said electronic network controls a frequency dependent phase relationship between surround channel information in said first signal and said second signal, wherein said surround channel information is propagated with a first directivity pattern having substantial attenuation in said predetermined direction and at least one lobe having a directivity peak located substantially away from said predetermined direction, and wherein said main channel information is propagated with a second directivity pattern having substantially peak amplitude in said predetermined direction.

30. The system of Claim 29, wherein said electronic network has a selectable operating mode, wherein in a first operating mode, said electronic network generates said first signal and said second signal in conformity with both said main channel information and said surround channel information, whereby said system is adapted to operate as a simulated surround system when said first and second cabinets are located at the same end of a listening room, and wherein in a second operating mode, said electronic network generates said first signal only in conformity with said surround channel information and said second signal only in conformity with said main channel information, whereby said system is adapted for use as an ordinary surround sound system when said first cabinet and said second cabinet are positioned at opposite ends of a listening room.

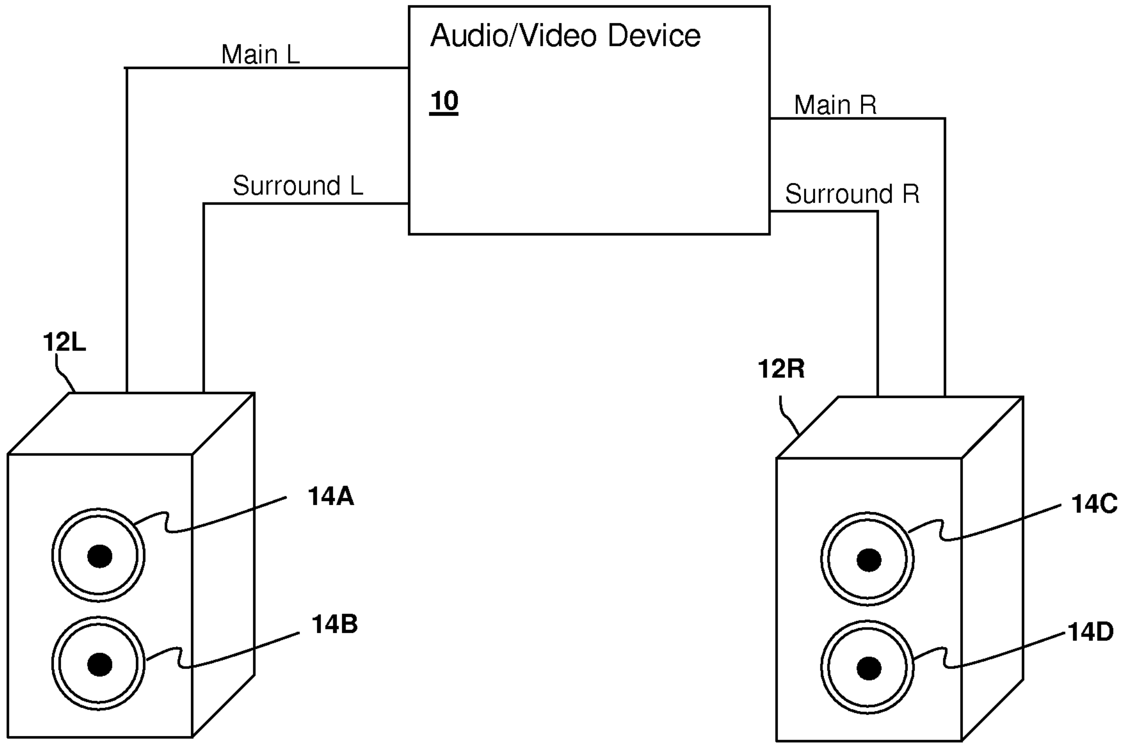
Audio/Video Device
10
Main L
Surround L
Main R
Surround R
12L
12R
14A
14B
14C
14D

Fig. 1

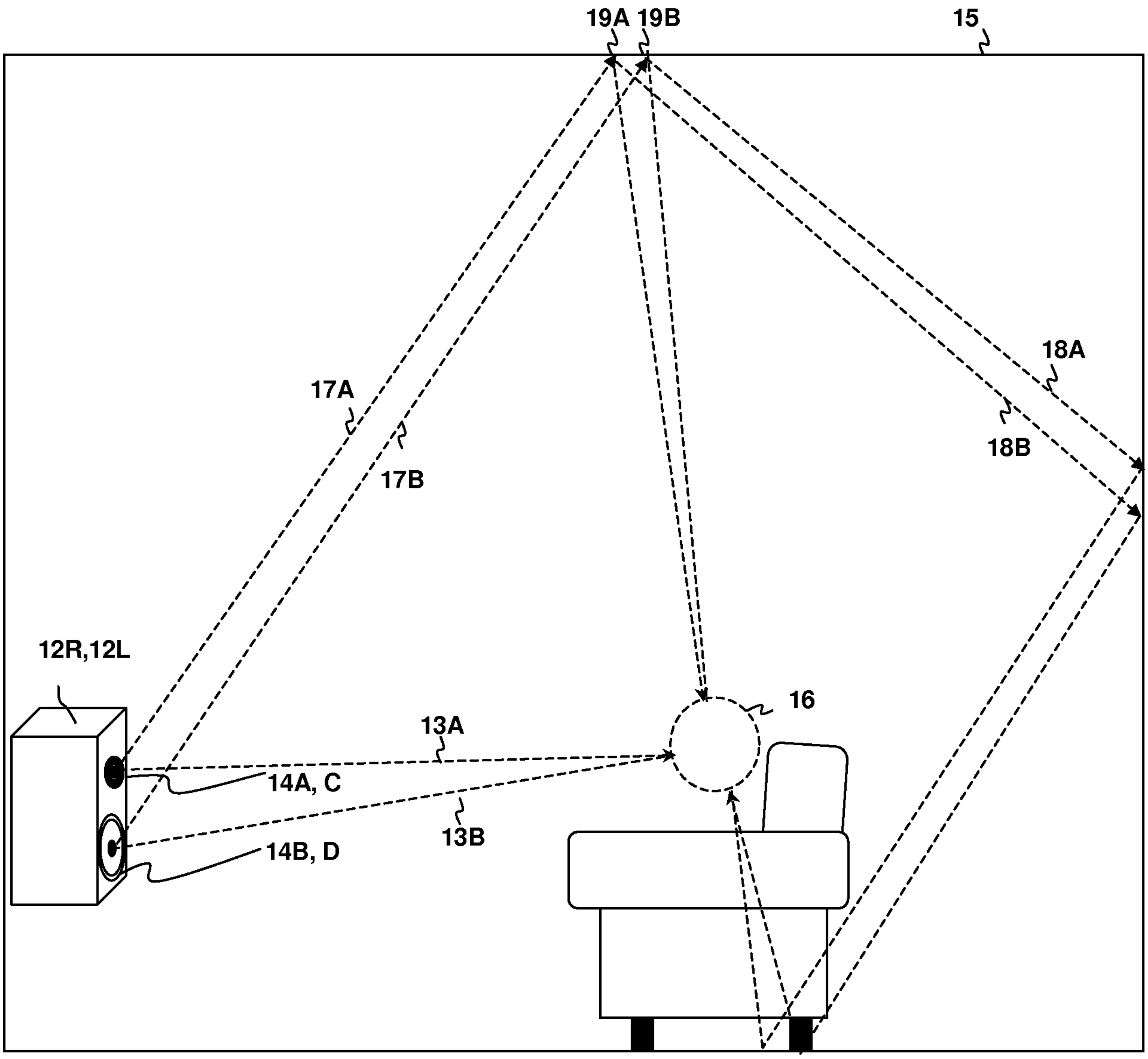

Fig. 2

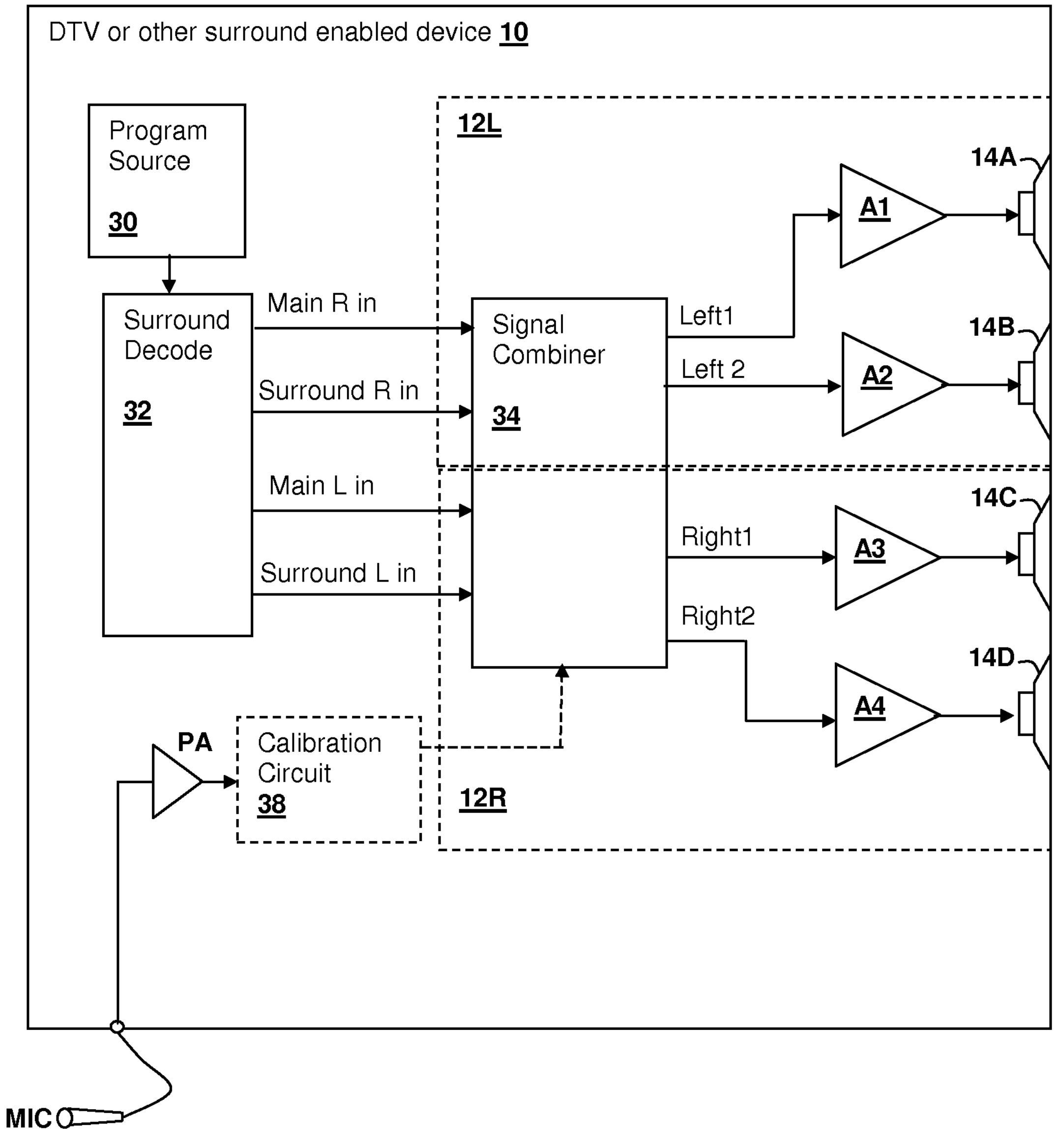
DTV or other surround enabled device 10
Program Source 30
Surround Decode 32
Main R in
Surround R in
Main L in
Surround L in
12L
Signal Combiner 34
Left1
Left 2
Right1
Right2
A1
A2
A3
A4
14A
14B
14C
14D
PA
Calibration Circuit 38
12R
MIC

Fig. 3

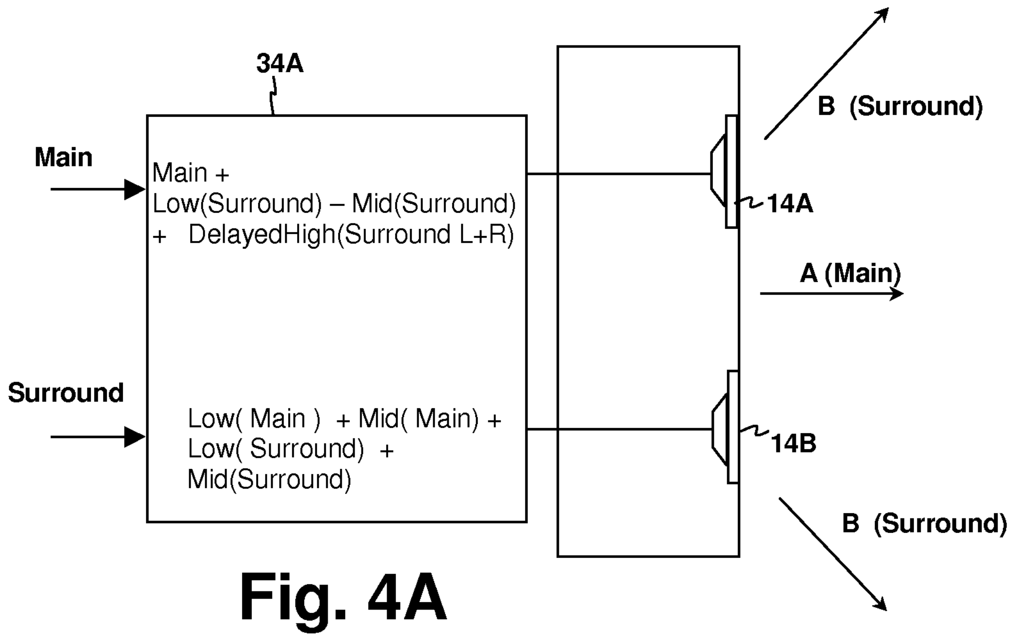

Fig. 4A

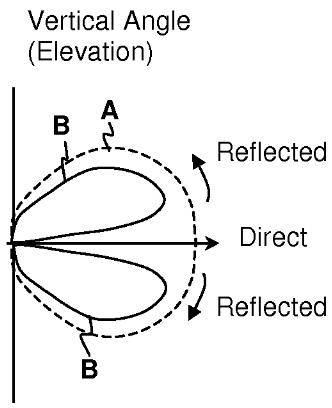

Fig. 4B

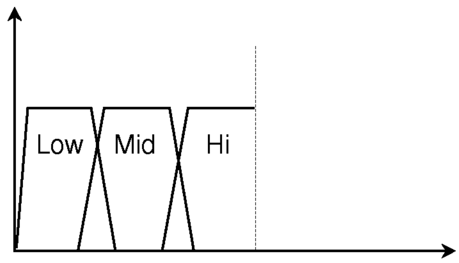

Fig. 4C

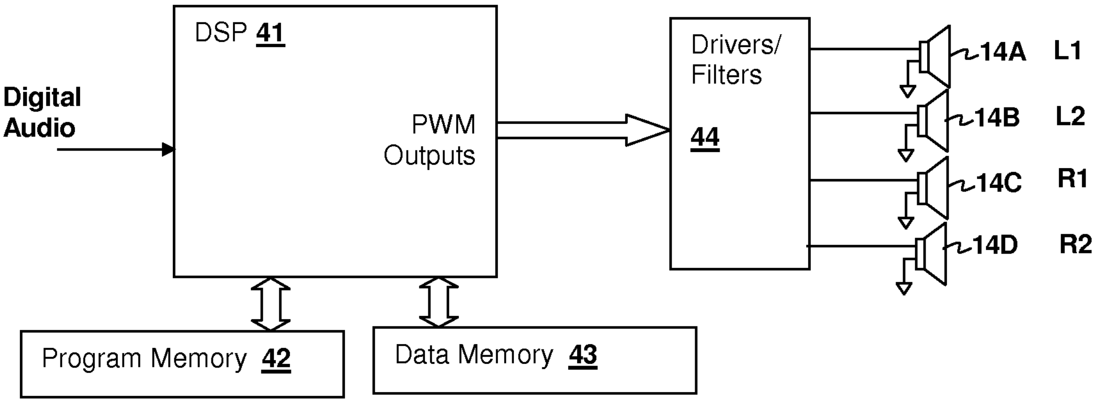
DSP 41
Digital Audio
PWM Outputs
Drivers/ Filters
44
14A L1
14B L2
14C R1
14D R2
Program Memory 42
Data Memory 43

Fig. 5A

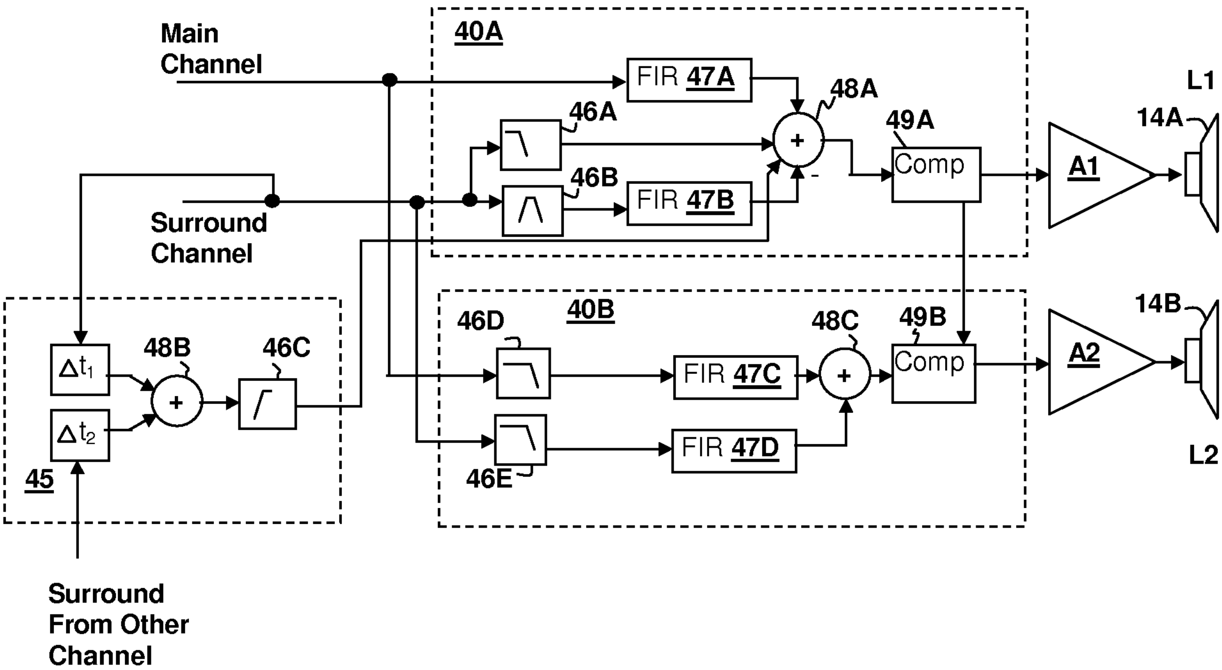
Main Channel
40A
FIR 47A
48A
46A
49A
L1
14A
46B
FIR 47B
Comp
A1
Surround Channel
40B
46D
48C
49B
14B
48B
46C
FIR 47C
Comp
A2
Δt1
Δt2
45
FIR 47D
46E
L2
Surround From Other Channel

Fig. 5B

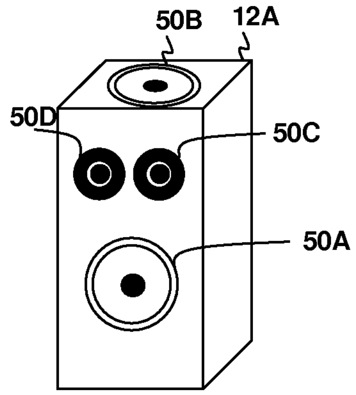

Fig. 6A

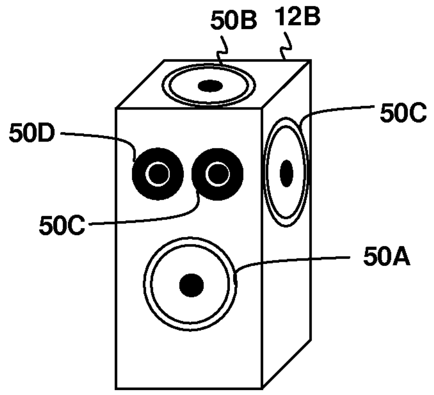

Fig. 6B

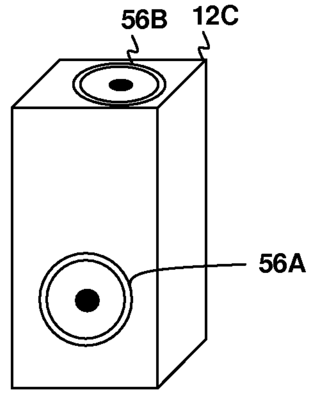

Fig. 6C

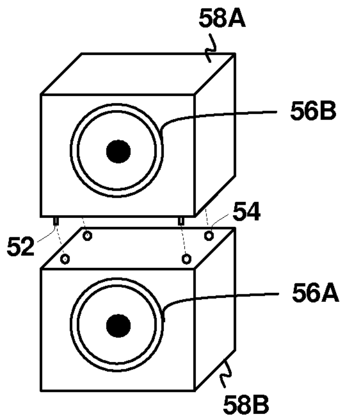

Fig. 6D

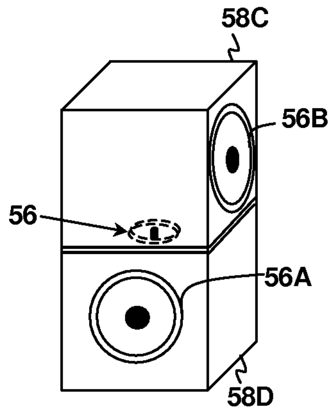

Fig. 6E

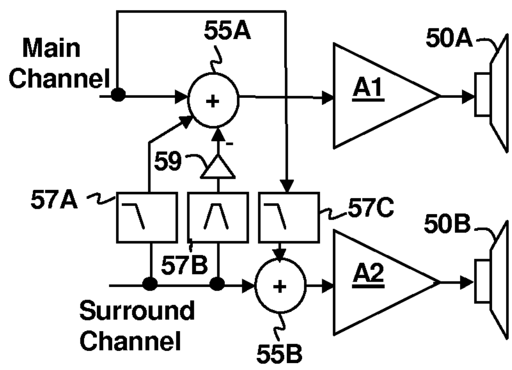

Fig. 6F

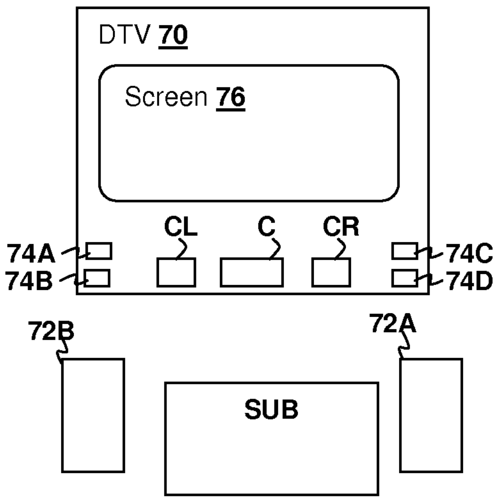

Fig. 7A

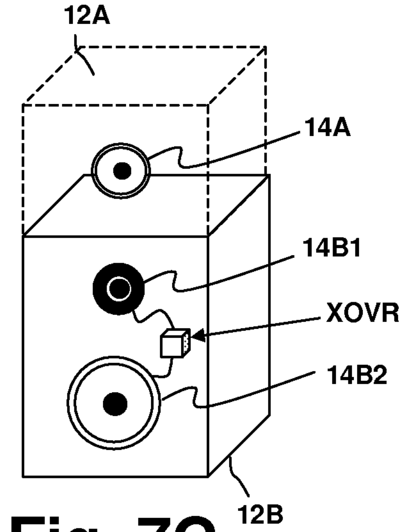

Fig. 7C

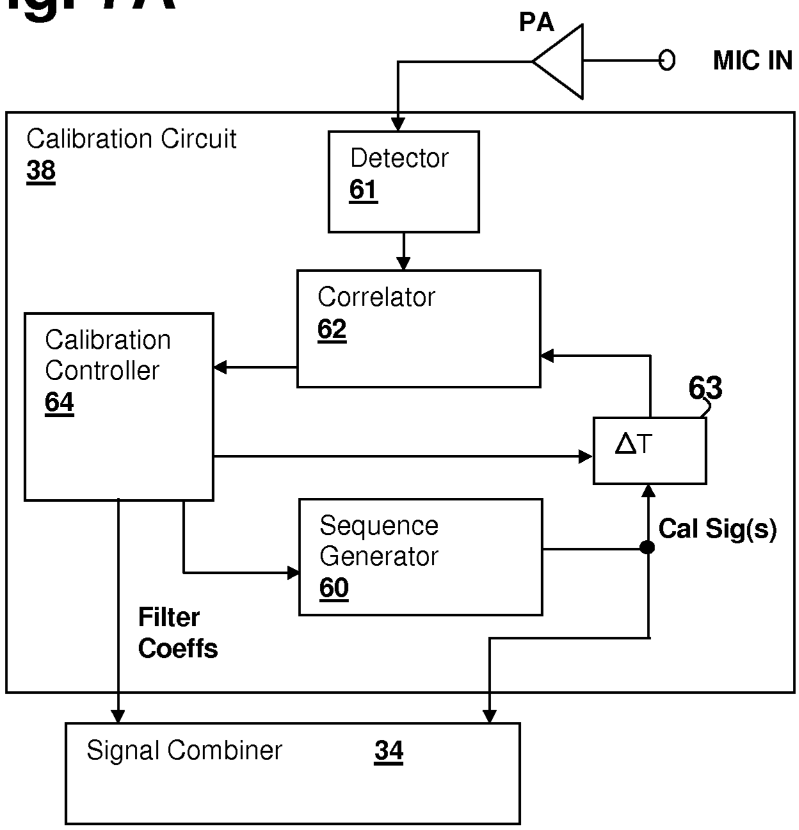

Fig. 7B

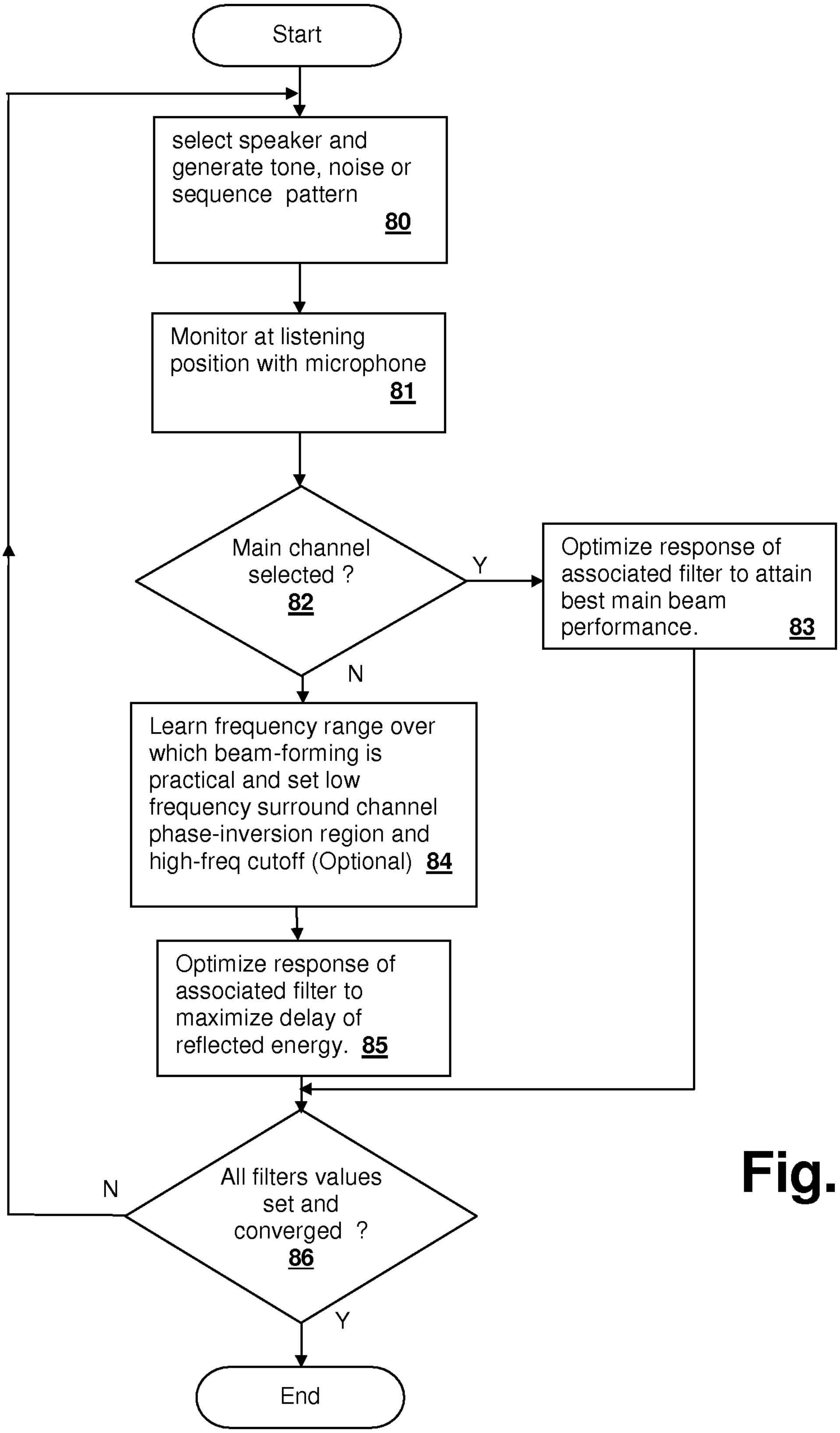
Start
select speaker and generate tone, noise or sequence pattern 80
Monitor at listening position with microphone 81
Main channel selected ? 82
Y
N
Optimize response of associated filter to attain best main beam performance. 83
Learn frequency range over which beam-forming is practical and set low frequency surround channel phase-inversion region and high-freq cutoff (Optional) 84
Optimize response of associated filter to maximize delay of reflected energy. 85
All filters values set and converged ? 86
N
Y
End

Fig. 8