



# *Different approaches for the equalization of automotive sound systems*

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# Outline



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- 4 analog audio-in, 4 analog audio-out system with car-audio quality;
- 4 separate channels digital processing;
- Comparison between different equalization algorithms;
- Hardware implementation on a 16 bit fixed-point DSP platform;
- Filter software synthesis with a dedicated Java desktop; application: DIGIttools;
- Software implementation of different equalization algorithms;
- Experimental results;

# Hardware platform adopted



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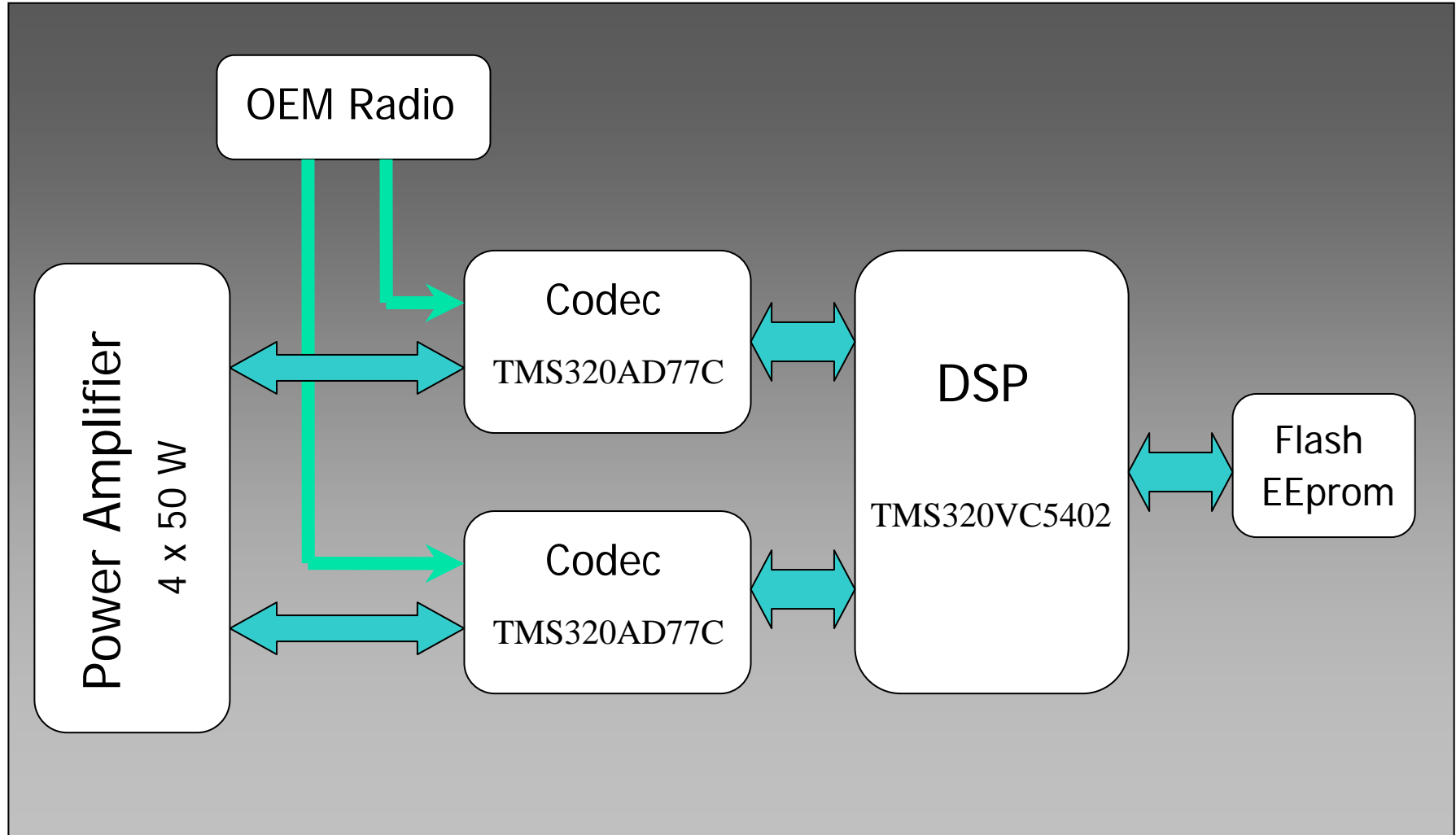


- separate digital processing of 4 audio channel
- 12 V supply voltage
- Bandwidth 20-20000 Hz, Sampling rate 48kHz,
- A/D conversion resolution 24 bit
- 100 dB Signal-to-Noise Ratio, Low distortion
- THD < 0.01%
- DSP: TMS320VC5402
- 400 MAC/sample x channel
- CODEC: TMS320AD77C, 24bit @48kHz

# Hardware platform adopted

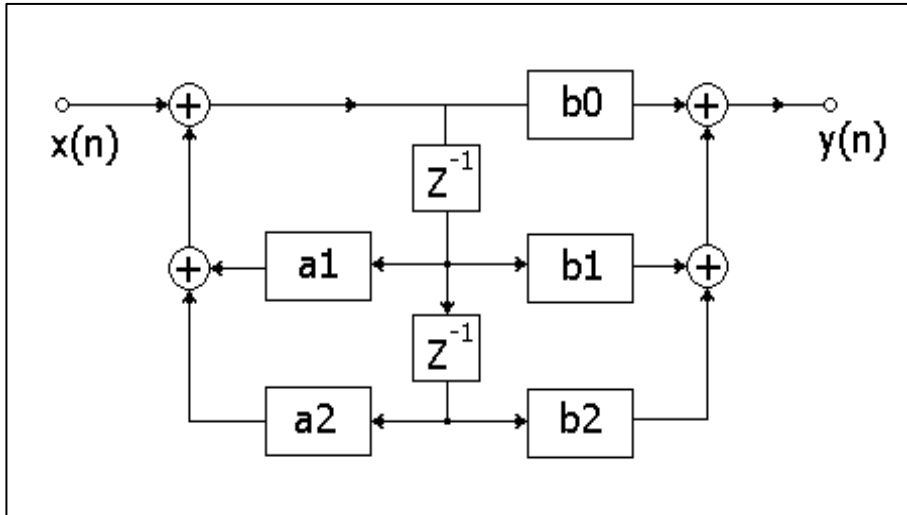


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# DSP Algorithms for automotive sound systems

## Single bi-quad IIR 2<sup>nd</sup> order filter direct form II



$$H(z) = \frac{\sum_{k=0}^{k=2} b_k z^{-k}}{1 - \sum_{k=0}^{k=1} a_k z^{-k}}$$

## *IIR Filters:*

advantages:

- Equivalent to analog filters
- Low power calculation needed

disadvantages:

- Not always stable
- Not linear phase

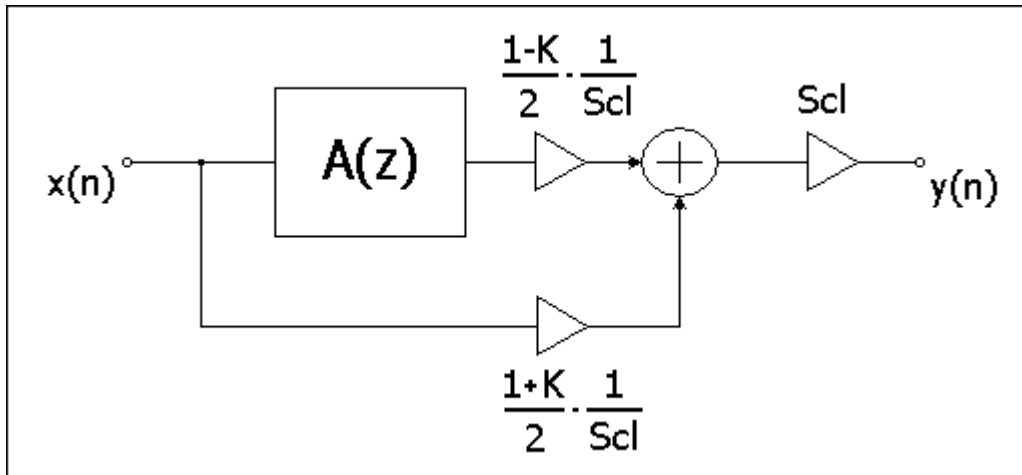
# DSP Algorithms for Automotive sound systems



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## IIR filter structure



- $A(z)$  = All-pass filter
- $K$  = Gain
- $f_c$  and  $Q$  inside  $A(z)$

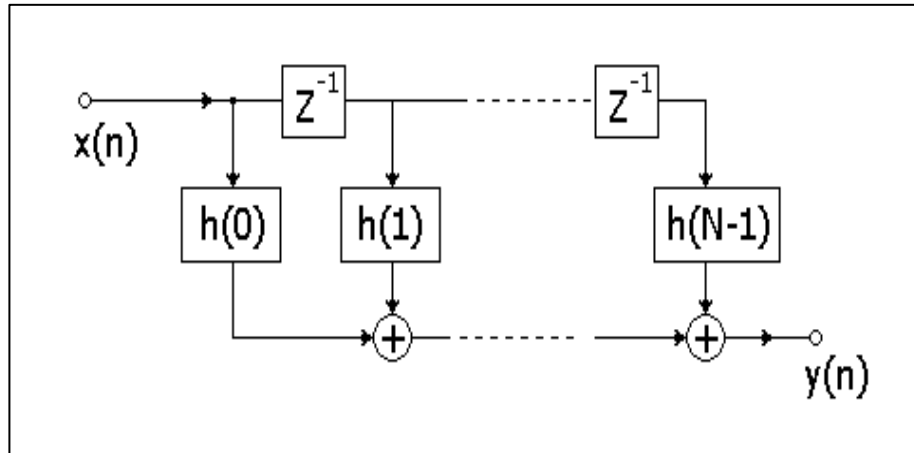
## Advantages:

- Average energy at each node is automatically normalized to 1

## Disadvantages:

- Higher cost in term of necessary power calculation

# DSP Algorithms for automotive sound systems



$$H(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{k=N-1} h(k)z^{-k}$$

## *FIR filters:*

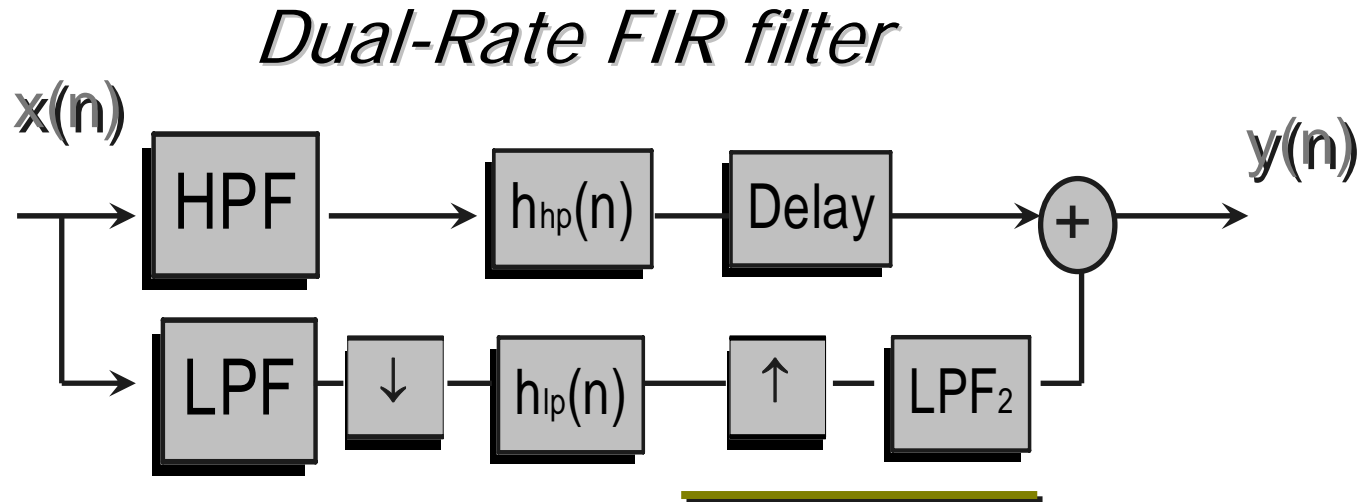
advantages:

- Always stable
- Linear phase
- High efficient algorithms on DSP platforms

disadvantages:

- Low resolution in the low frequency range

# DSP Algorithms for automotive sound systems



advantages:

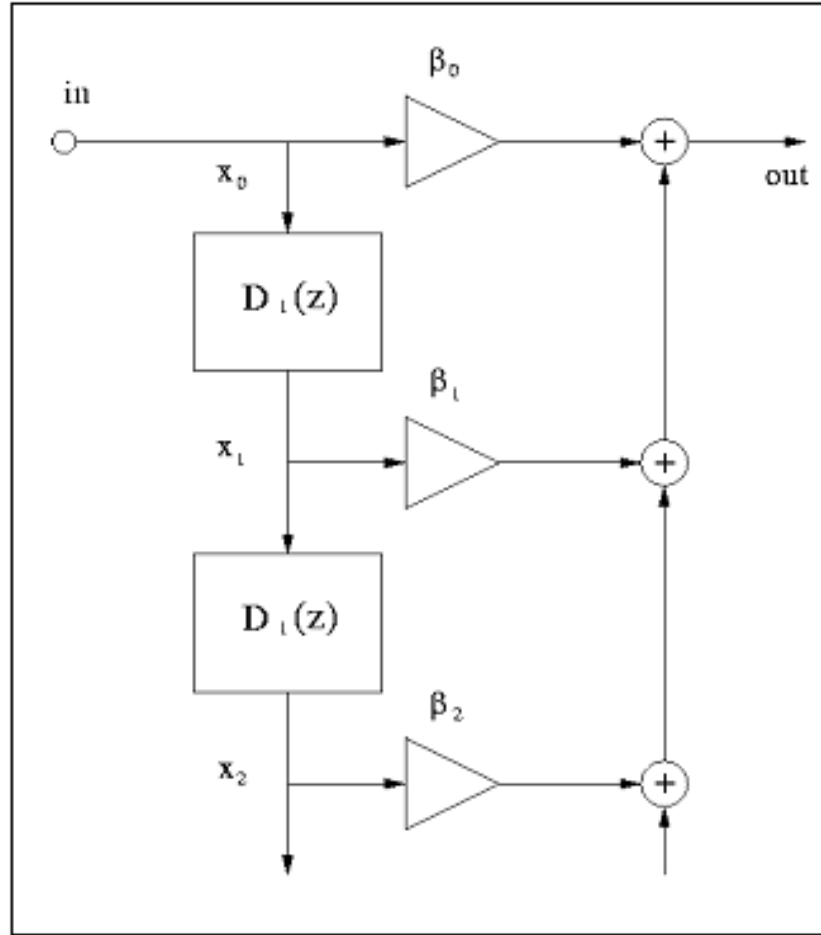
- better equalization at low frequencies
- equivalent increase of MAC/sample

disadvantages:

- complex structure
- very steep crossover filter require



# DSP Algorithms for automotive sound systems



## *Warped FIR filters:*

advantages:

- higher resolution at low frequencies, lower resolution at high frequencies

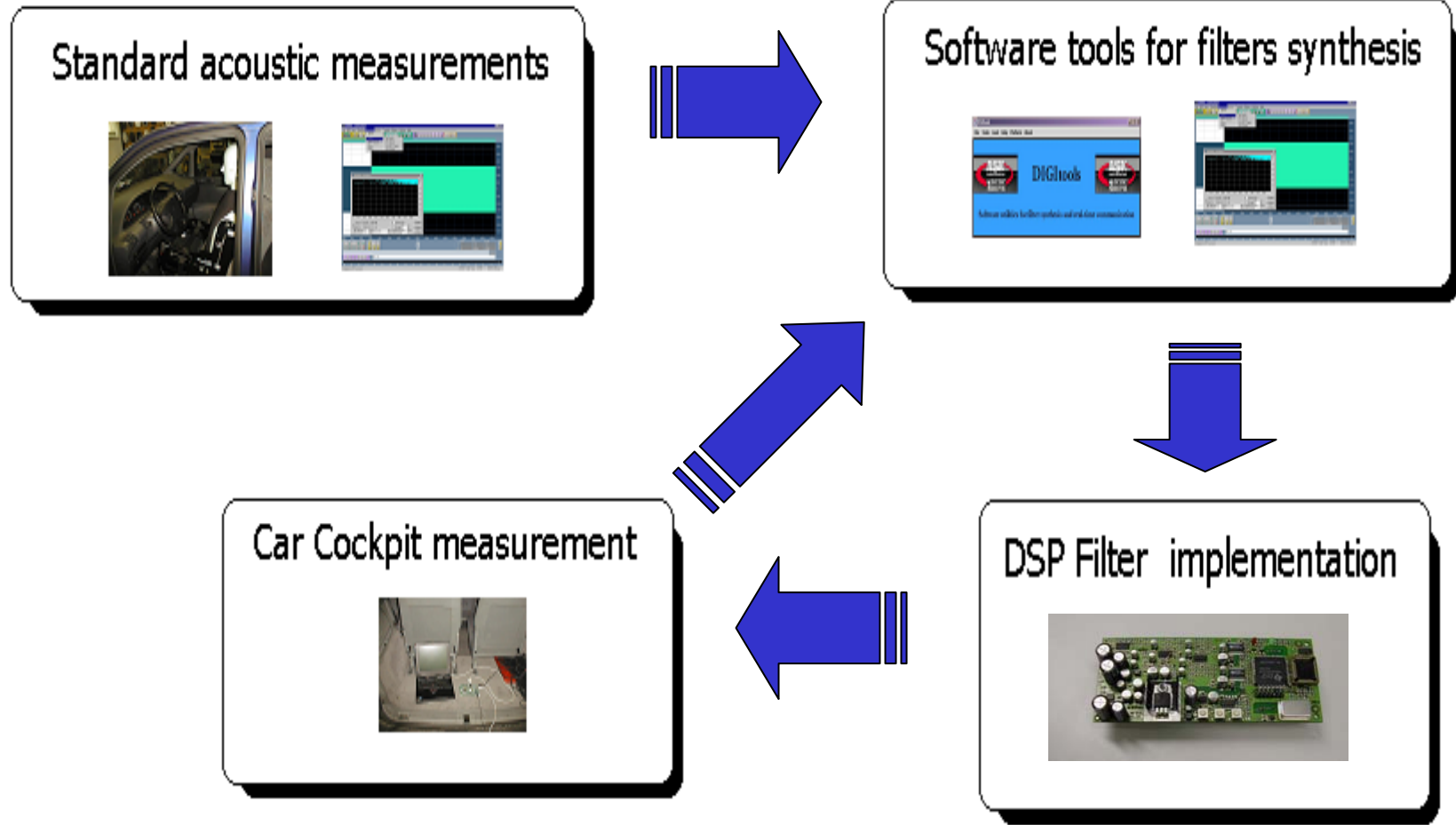
disadvantages:

- more complex structure than standard FIR filter
- potentially unstable

## *Select-Save and BruteFIR filters:*

- Frequency domain filters based on the FFT algorithm
- Select-Save: It allows the realization of filters with high resolution but it requires a large DSP memory to store partial results and FFT results.
- Brute-FIR: Is a partitioned frequency domain convolution filter that requires less memory than the Select-Save algorithm.

# Design Flow



# Software tools: DIGtools

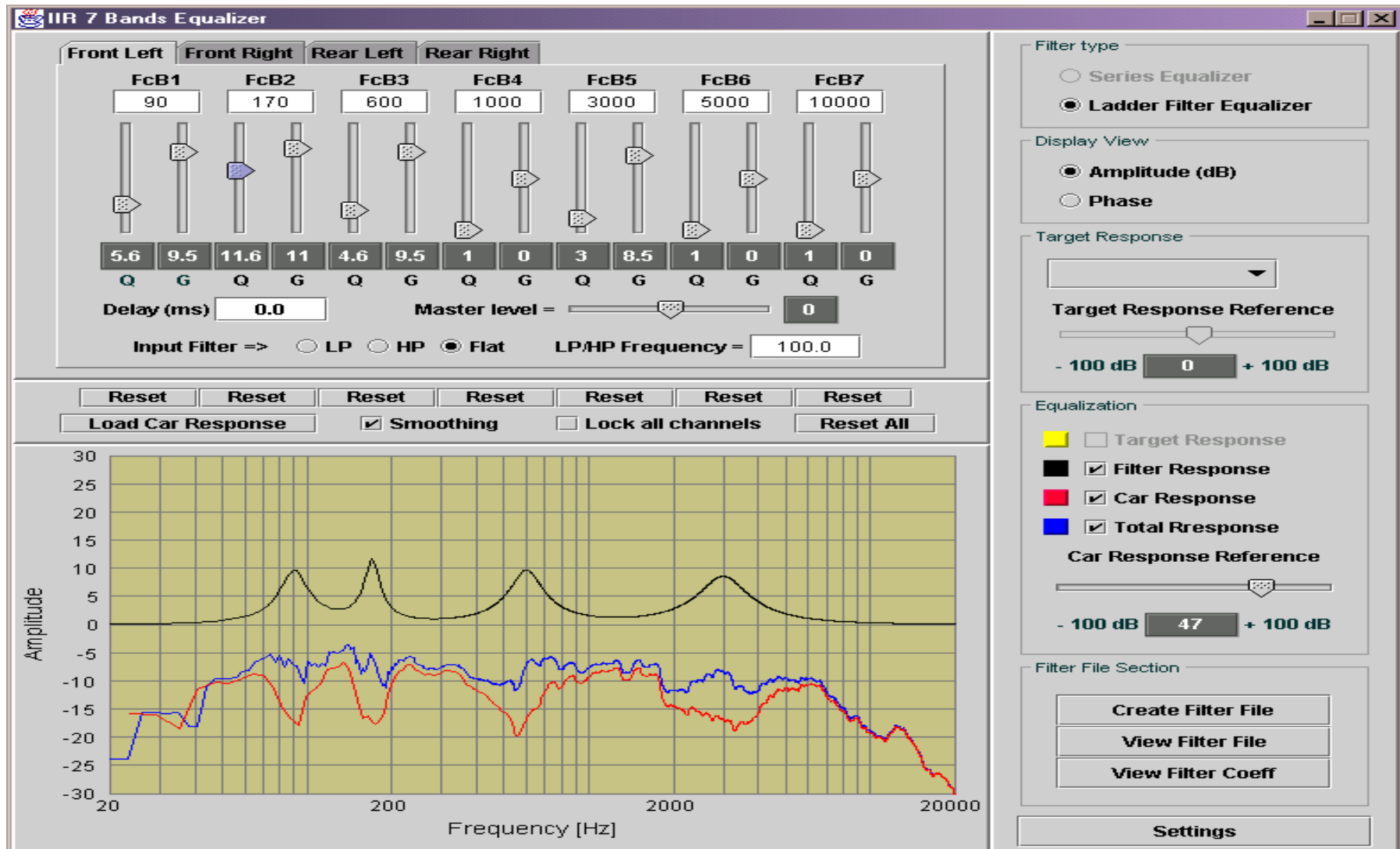


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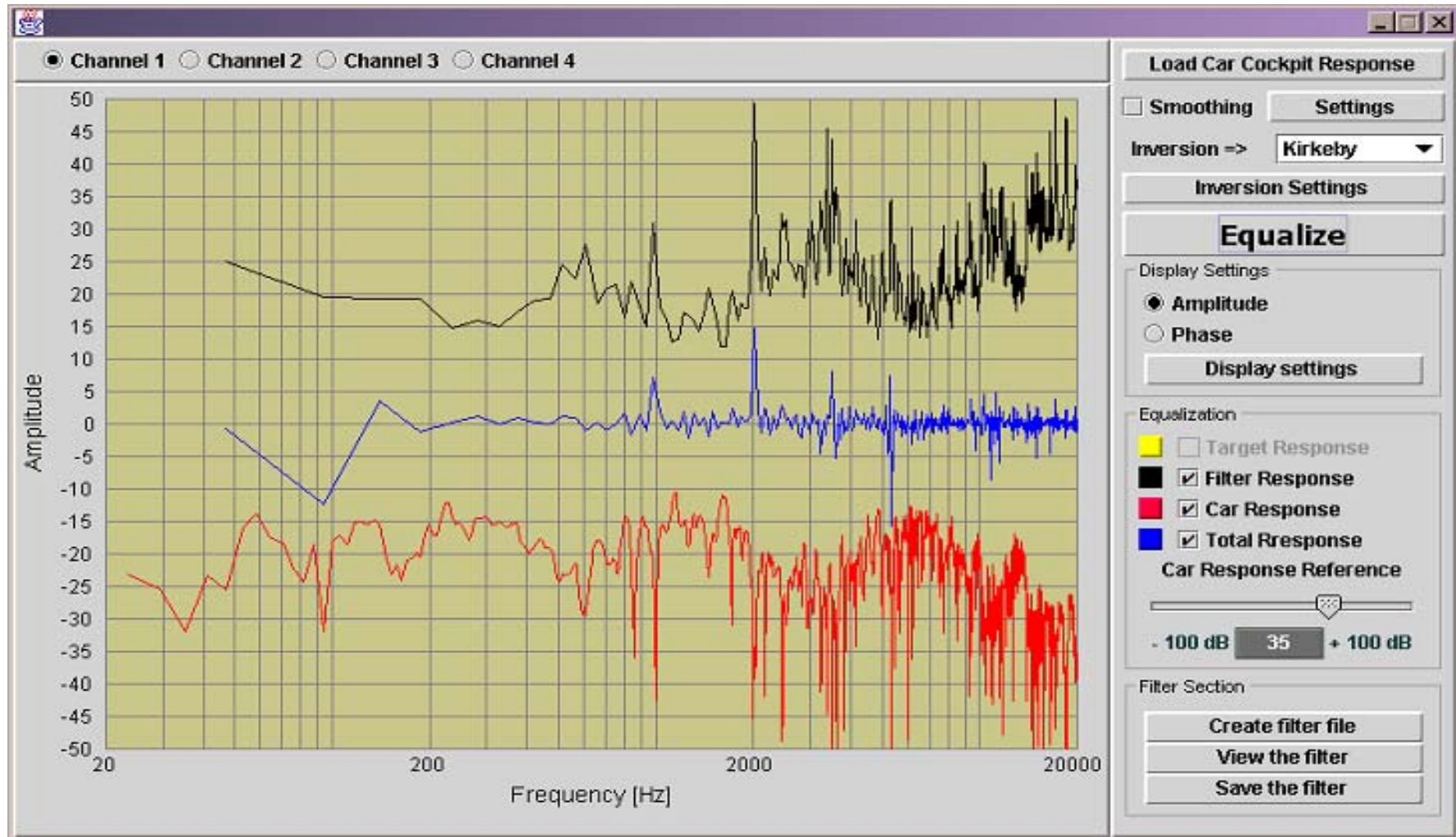


- Filter synthesis
- Real-time communication with DSP
- Possibility to switch between several platforms

# Software tools: IIR filter synthesis



# Software tools: FIR filter synthesis



# Car acoustic measurements



- Bruel & Kjaer microphones
- FL, FR, RL and RR response measurements
- Aurora software for MLS signal generation and deconvolution

# Aurora GUI



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- MLS signal generations
- Car cockpit response calculation through deconvolution

Generate Multiple MLS Signal

MLS Order: 15 B

Amplitude: 16384

Repetitions: 16

Generate control pulses on right channel

User: Alberto Bellini

Reg. key: \*\*\*\*\*

0:02.698

	Begin	End	Length
Set	0:02.698	0:02.703	0:00.004
View	0:02.698	0:02.703	0:00.004

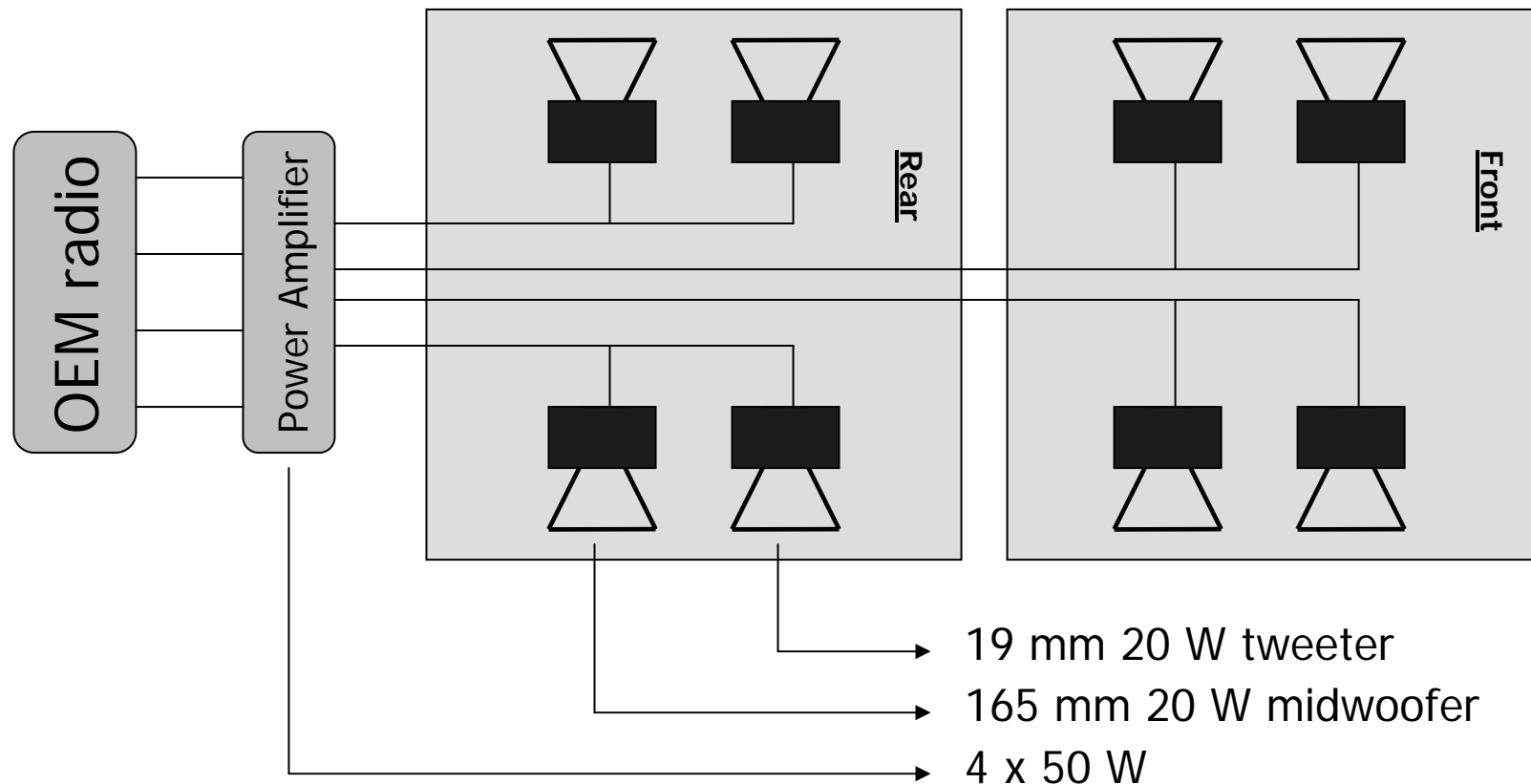
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48000 - 16-bit - Stereo 0.21.844 579.05 MB free

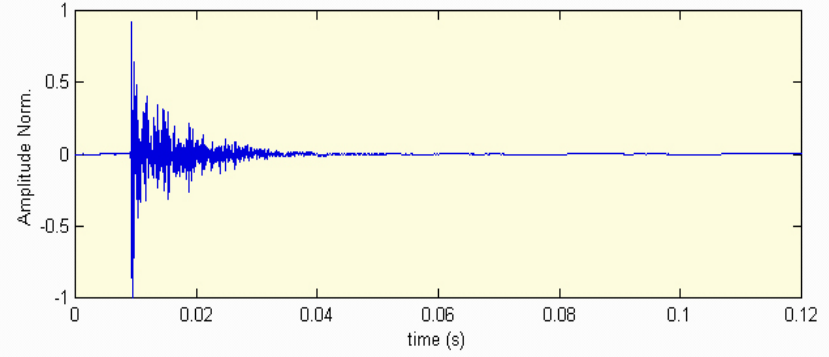
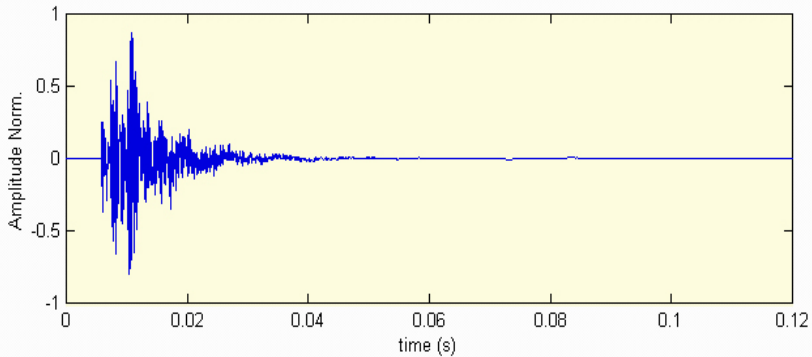
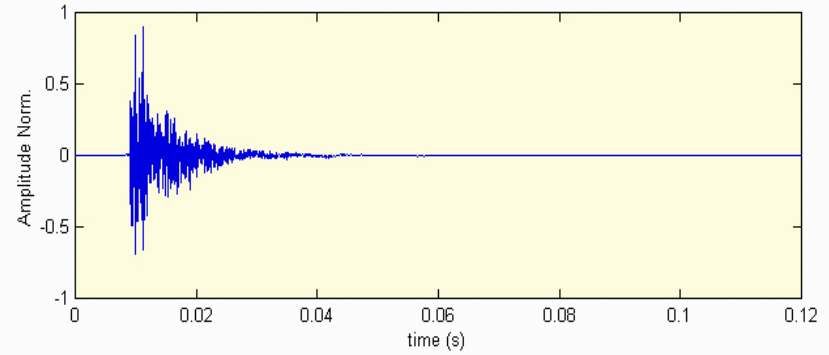
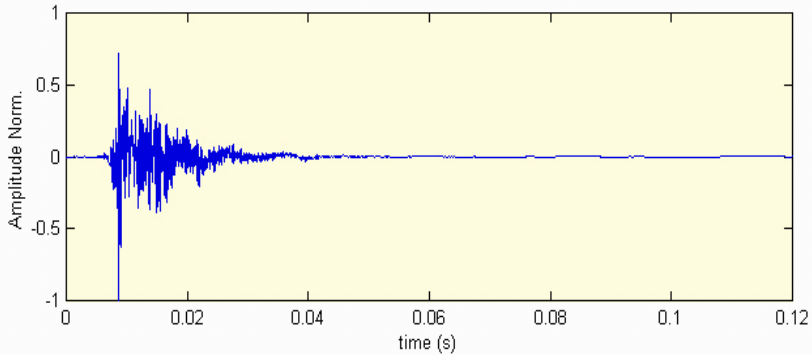


# Experimental set-up

- The DSP equalizer was tested on FIAT Stilo equipped with the sound system configured as follow:



# Delay Introduction



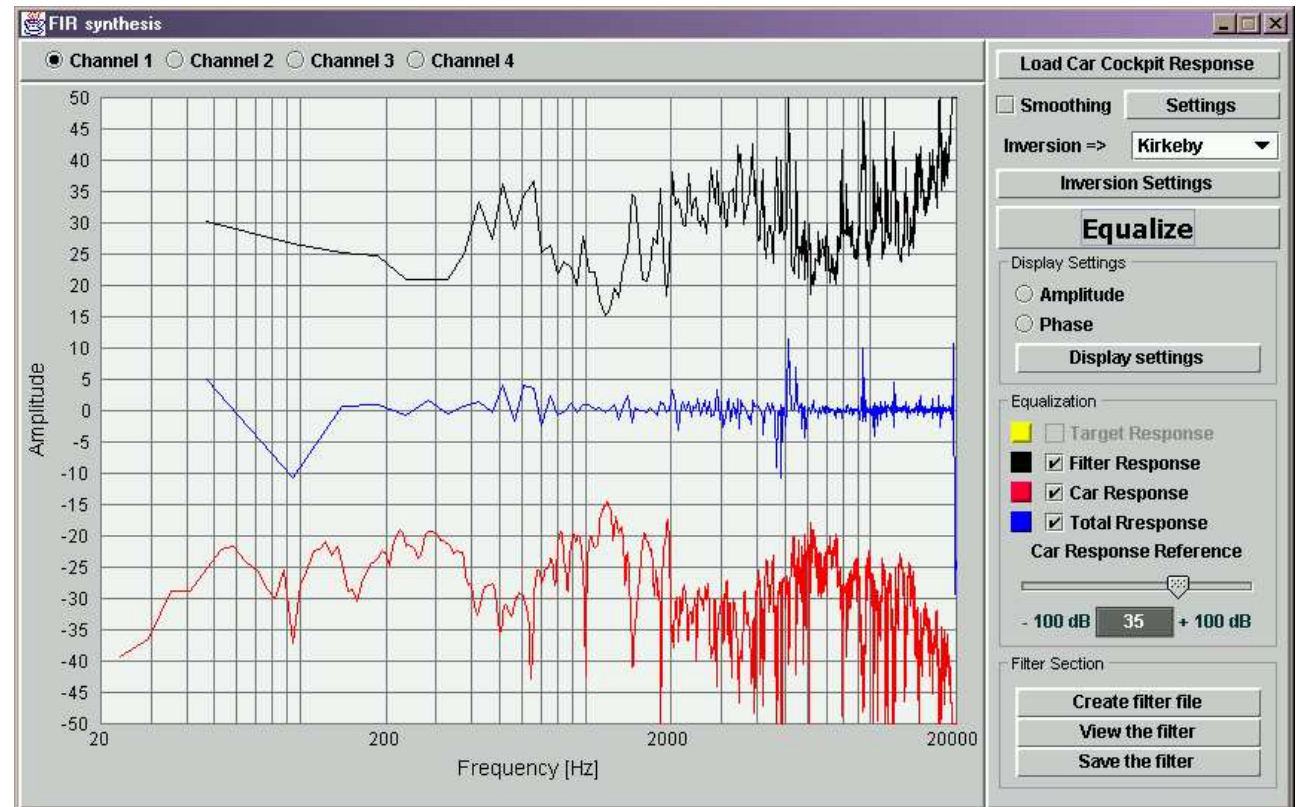
Not Aligned responses

Aligned responses

# FIR experimental results

## FIR filter synthesis with DIGItools

- FIR filter
- Normal Car response
- Equalized



# FIR experimental results



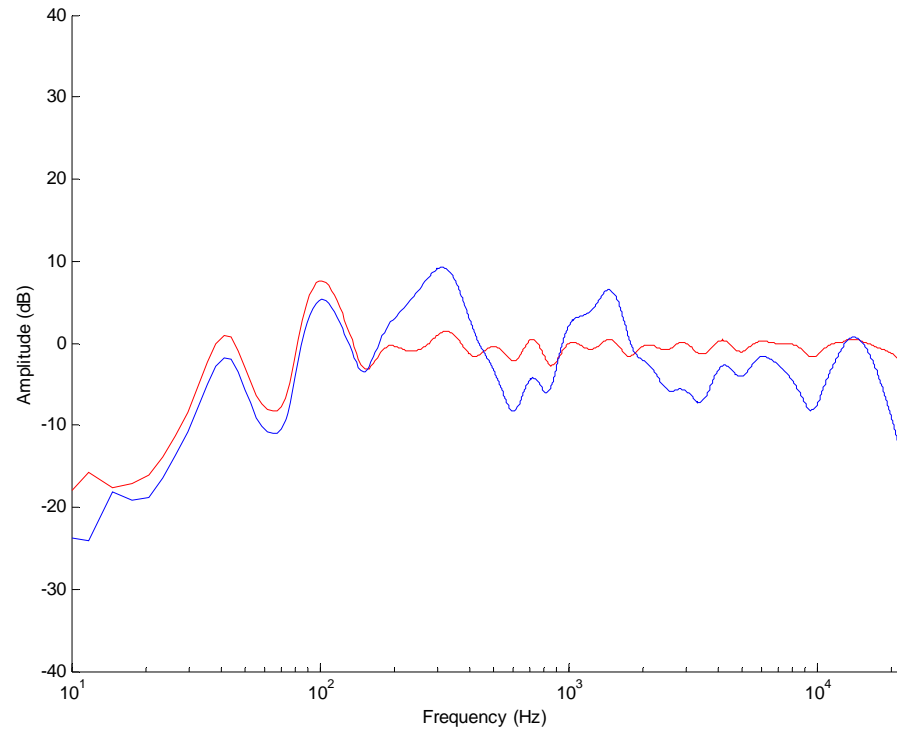
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## Equalized car measurement

**SPL measurements  
DIGIcar 455 FIR  
equalization**

Equalized  
Normal



# FIR experimental results



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- AQT della misura FIR

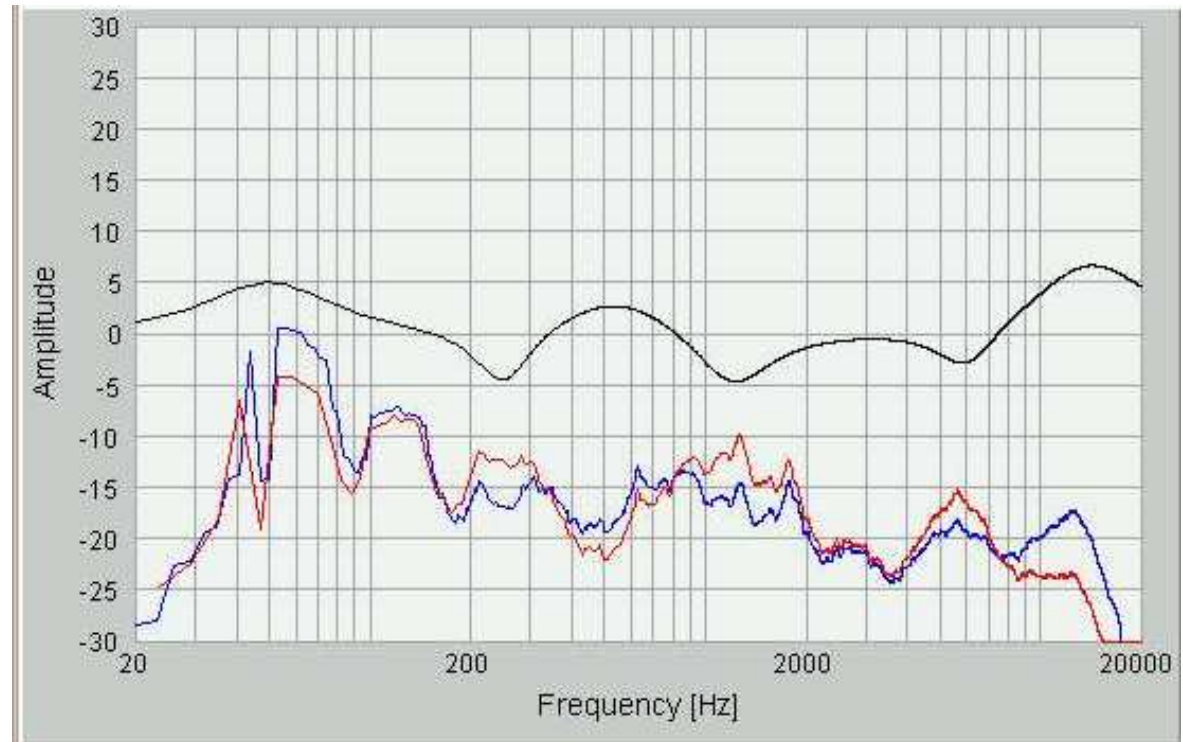
— WFIR

— No equalization

# IIR experimental results

## IIR Filter designed with DIGItools

- IIR Filter
- Car cockpit response FL
- Equalization



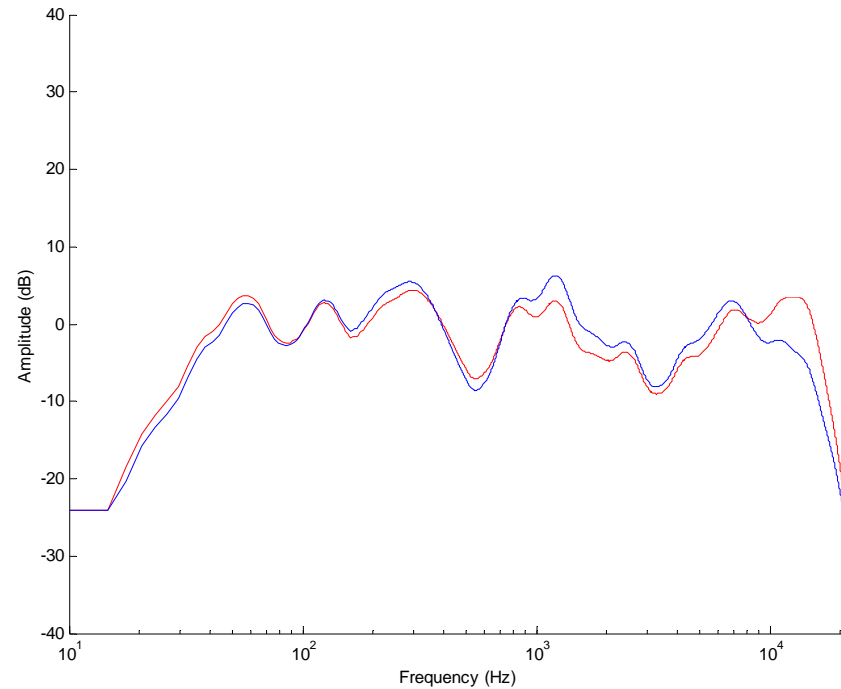
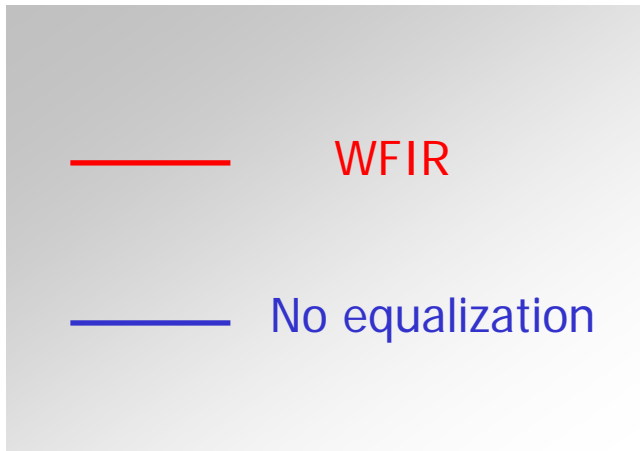
# IIR experimental results



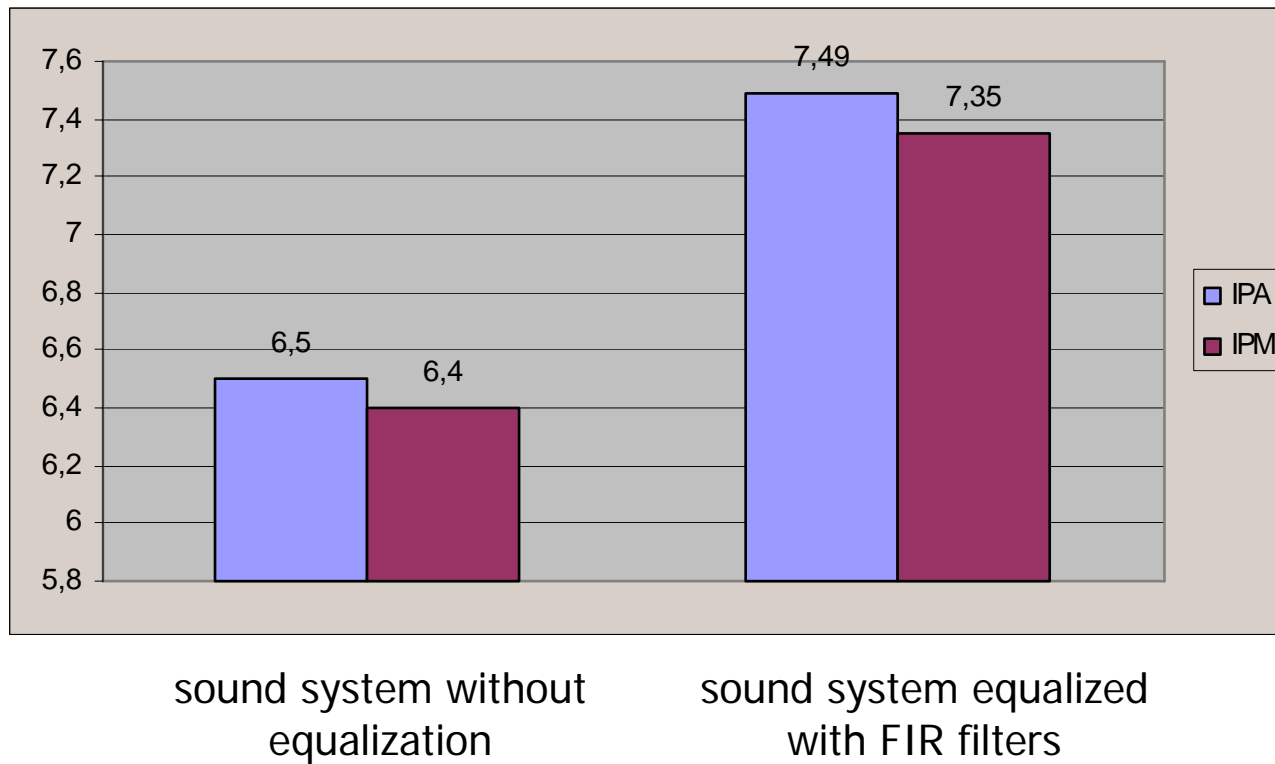
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- Filtro misurato in auto



# Listening tests





# Conclusions

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- Multi-channel digital filters equalization;
- Automatic design of digital filters with the software *DIGItools*;
- Implementation on DSP systems;
- Experimental results and listening tests;