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# Sound Field Analysis Toolbox

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**SFA Toolbox Developers**

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The Sound Field Analysis Toolbox for NumPy/Python provides implementations of various techniques for the analysis of sound fields and beamforming using microphone arrays.

**Source code and issue tracker:** <https://github.com/spatialaudio/sfa-numpy>

**License:** MIT – see the file `LICENSE` for details.

### Quick start:

- Install NumPy, SciPy and for the examples Matplotlib
  - `git clone https://github.com/spatialaudio/sfa-numpy.git`
  - `cd sfa-numpy`
  - `python setup.py install --user`
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## 1 Usage

### 1.1 Requirements

Obviously, you'll need Python<sup>1</sup>. We normally use Python 3.x, but it *should* also work with Python 2.x. NumPy<sup>2</sup> and SciPy<sup>3</sup> are needed for the calculations. If you also want to plot the resulting sound fields, you'll need matplotlib<sup>4</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.python.org/>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.numpy.org/>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.scipy.org/scipylib/>

<sup>4</sup> <http://matplotlib.org/>

Instead of installing all of them separately, you should probably get a Python distribution that already includes everything, e.g. [Anaconda](http://docs.continuum.io/anaconda/)<sup>5</sup>.

## 1.2 How to Get Started

Various examples are located in the directory

## 2 Modal Beamforming

Submodules for modal beamforming

### 2.1 Angular

`micarray.modal.angular.sht_matrix(N, azi, elev, weights=None)`  
(N+1)\*\*2 x M SHT matrix

`micarray.modal.angular.Legendre_matrix(N, ctheta)`  
(N+1) x M matrix of weighted Legendre Polynomials  $2^{*n+1}/4*\pi * P_n(ctheta)$

`micarray.modal.angular.grid_equal_angle(n)`  
equi-angular grid on sphere. (cf. Rafaely book, sec.3.2)

`micarray.modal.angular.grid_gauss(n)`  
Gauss-Legendre sampling points on sphere. (cf. Rafaely book, sec.3.3)

### 2.2 Radial

`micarray.modal.radial.spherical_pw(N, k, r, setup)`  
Radial coefficients for a plane wave

Computes the radial component of the spherical harmonics expansion of a plane wave impinging on a spherical array.

$$\hat{P}_n(k) = 4\pi i^n b_n(kr)$$

#### Parameters

- **N** (*int*) – Maximum order.
- **k** (*array\_like*) – Wavenumber.
- **r** (*float*) – Radius of microphone array.
- **setup** (*{'open', 'card', 'rigid'}*) – Array configuration (open, cardioids, rigid).

**Returns** *numpy.ndarray* – Radial weights for all orders up to N and the given wavenumbers.

`micarray.modal.radial.spherical_ps(N, k, r, rs, setup)`  
Radial coefficients for a point source

Computes the radial component of the spherical harmonics expansion of a point source impinging on a spherical array.

$$\hat{P}_n(k) = 4\pi(-i)k h_n^{(2)}(kr_s) b_n(kr)$$

#### Parameters

- **N** (*int*) – Maximum order.

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<sup>5</sup> <http://docs.continuum.io/anaconda/>

- **k** (*array\_like*) – Wavenumber.
- **r** (*float*) – Radius of microphone array.
- **rs** (*float*) – Distance of source.
- **setup** (*{'open', 'card', 'rigid'}*) – Array configuration (open, cardioids, rigid).

**Returns** *numpy.ndarray* – Radial weights for all orders up to N and the given wavenumbers.

`micarray.modal.radial.weights` (*N, kr, setup*)  
Radial weighing functions

Computes the radial weighting functions for different array types (cf. eq.(2.62), Rafaely 2015).

For instance for an rigid array

$$b_n(kr) = j_n(kr) - \frac{j'_n(kr)}{h_n^{(2)'}(kr)} h_n^{(2)}(kr)$$

#### Parameters

- **N** (*int*) – Maximum order.
- **kr** (*array\_like*) – Wavenumber \* radius.
- **setup** (*{'open', 'card', 'rigid'}*) – Array configuration (open, cardioids, rigid).

**Returns** *numpy.ndarray* – Radial weights for all orders up to N and the given wavenumbers.

`micarray.modal.radial.regularize` (*dn, a0, method*)  
(cf. Rettberg, Spors : DAGA 2014)

`micarray.modal.radial.diagonal_mode_mat` (*bk*)

## 3 Utilities

`micarray.util.norm_of_columns` (*A, p=2*)  
Vector p-norm of each column.

`micarray.util.coherence_of_columns` (*A*)  
Mutual coherence of columns of A.

`micarray.util.asarray_1d` (*a, \*\*kwargs*)  
Squeeze the input and check if the result is one-dimensional.

Returns *a* converted to a `numpy.ndarray`<sup>6</sup> and stripped of all singleton dimensions. Scalars are “upgraded” to 1D arrays. The result must have exactly one dimension. If not, an error is raised.

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<sup>6</sup> <https://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.ndarray.html#numpy.ndarray>