

# Immersive Psycho-Acoustic Design and Evaluation Workflow (i-PADEW)

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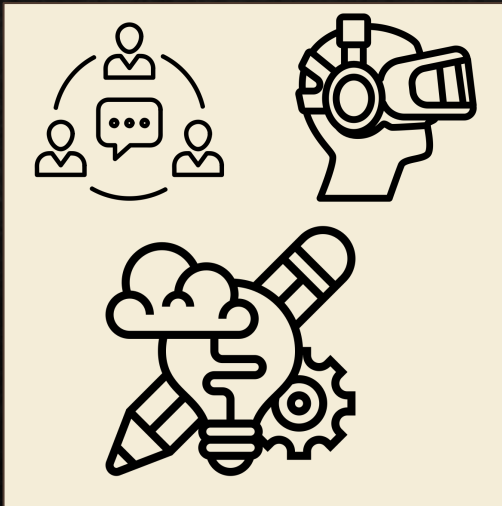
Yung-Hsin Tung | College of Engineering

# Research Purpose



## Current Acoustic Design & Research:

- ◆ Building acoustic performance has a great impact on occupants well-being.
- ◆ Current architecture acoustic design methods emphasis on numeric report which is difficult to communicate between multiple parties and lack of the integration with user feedback in the early design stage.

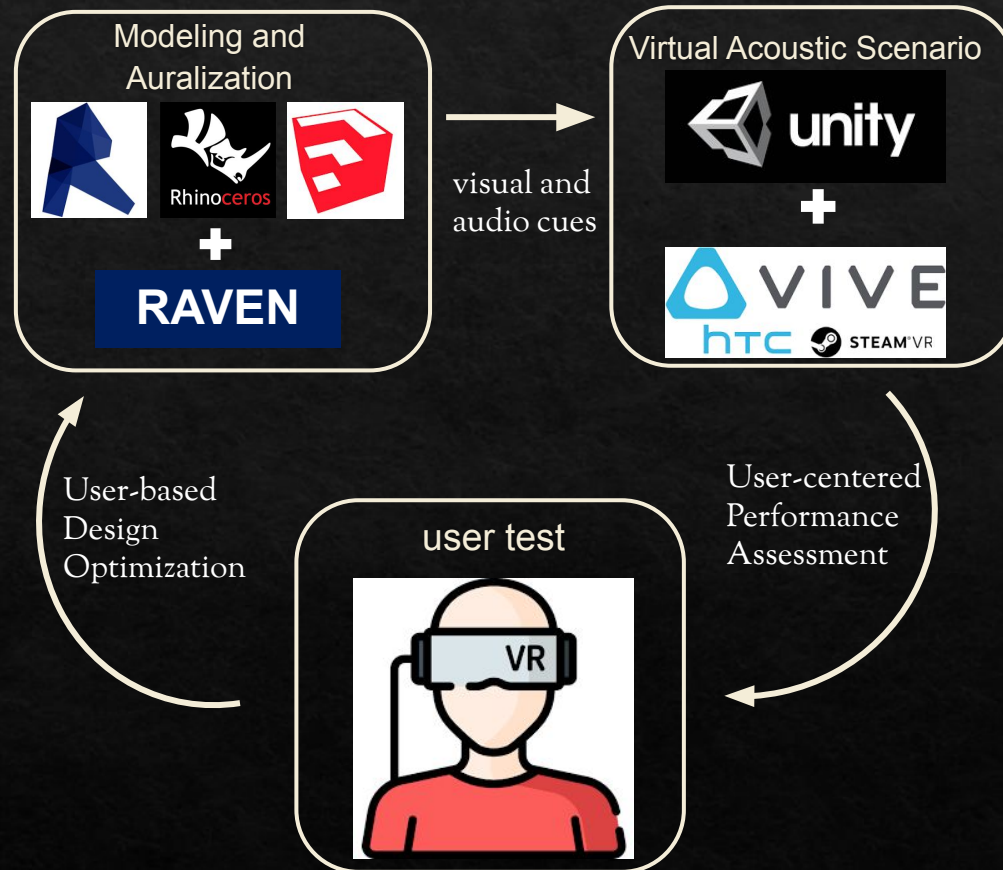


## We propose Immersive Psycho-acoustic Design and Evaluation Workflow (i-PADEW) that allows architects, engineers, and clients to:

- ◆ test various acoustic design parameters, including:
  - building materials with acoustic properties
  - room sizes
  - room shapes
  - environmental context, such as social or work context
- ◆ obtain the instant user feedback
- ◆ improve design scheme efficiently and collaboratively

# Methodology

- ◆ We proposed an Immersive Psycho-acoustic Design and Evaluation Workflow (i-PADEW)
- ◆ We conducted a validation test by using classic acoustic simulation method.



Psycho-Acoustic Design and Evaluation Workflow

SABINE EQUATION  
EYRING EQUATION

where:

- V - Volume (m<sup>3</sup>);
- A - Total Absorption (m<sup>2</sup>);
- A<sub>air</sub> - Air Absorption (m<sup>2</sup>);

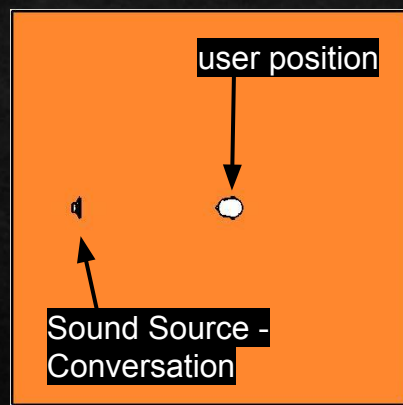
$$RT = 0.16 V / A$$
$$RT = 0.16 V / [A_{air} - S_T \log_n (1 - \alpha_{avg})]$$

RT - Expected Reverberation Time (s);  
 $\alpha_{avg}$  - Absorption Coefficient (avg. all surfaces);  
S<sub>T</sub> - Surfaces Total Area (m<sup>2</sup>).

Classic Acoustic Simulation Method  
Reverberation Time (RT)

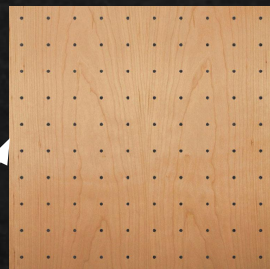
# Experiment Design

## Auralization

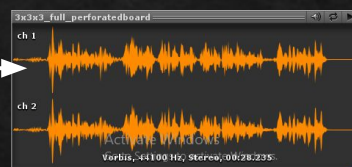


3m x 3m x 3m Single Office

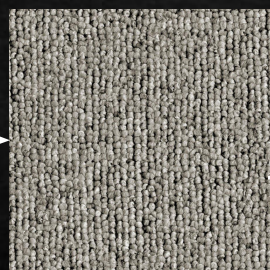
Case 1  
Perforated Board



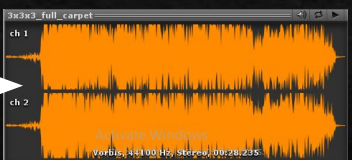
Auralization\_Case 1



Case 2 Carpet



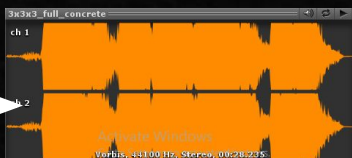
Auralization\_Case 2



Case 3 Concrete

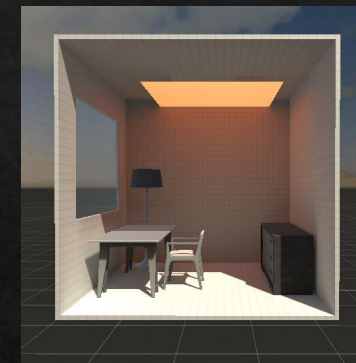


Auralization\_Case 3

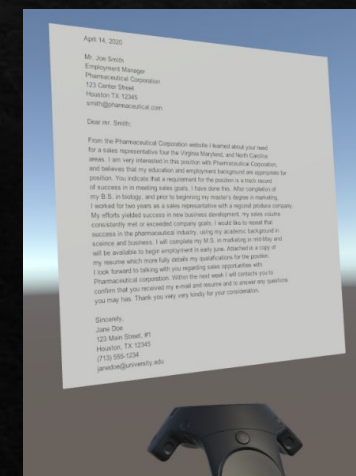


## VR Modeling

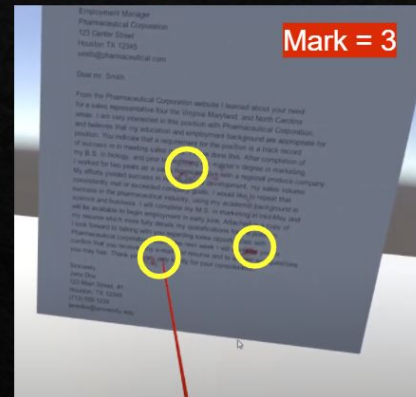
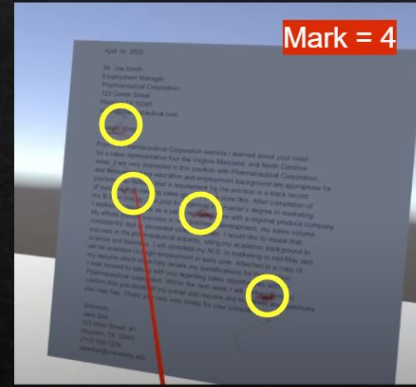
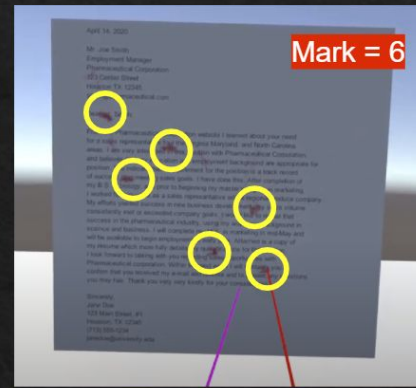
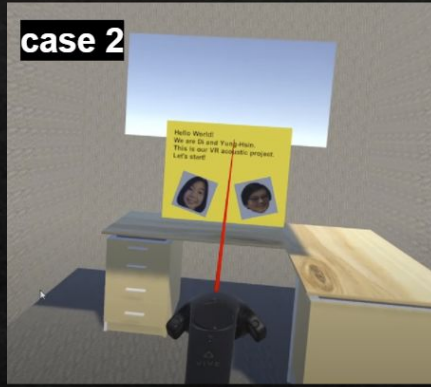
3m x 3m x 3m Single Office



Interactive Scene: Proofreading Task



# User Test



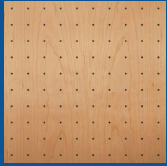
## Task accuracy + User survey

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Undecided	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	2	3	4	5

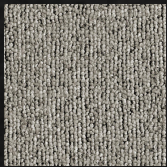
- ❖ The virtual space felt realistic.
- ❖ The controller was easy to use
- ❖ I could focus when performing the task.
- ❖ The virtual acoustic environment was comfortable.

# Results and Conclusion

i-PADEW is validated by the classical method. The best material is Perforated Board in both methods.



Perforated Board  
20

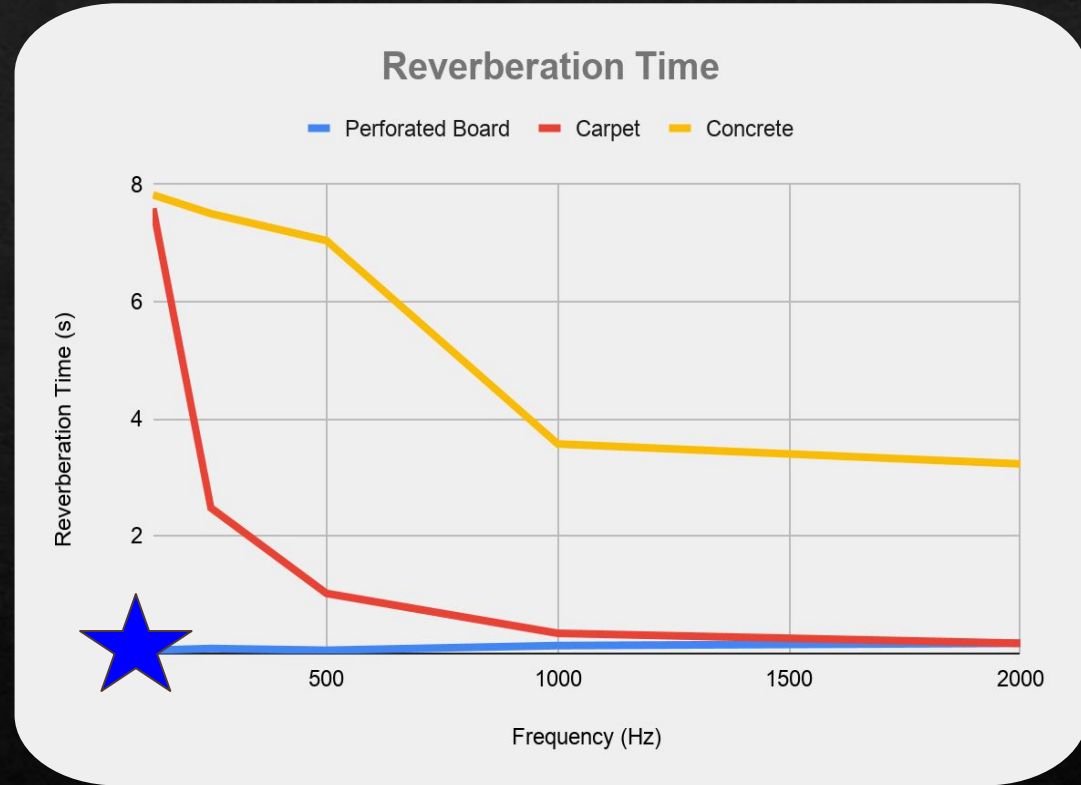


Carpet  
15.7



Concrete  
12

i-PADEW



Classical method

# Contribution to Knowledge



- ◆ i-PADEW can be implemented in every stage through the whole building life-cycle.
- ◆ Encourage human-centered, adaptive, and intelligent design.

# Future Works

- ◆ Human factors:
  - attention, stress, perception
  - Physiological factors
- ◆ Other acoustic design parameters:
  - room size, room shape, room layout
  - environment context: social-place, workplace, education, etc..
- ◆ User population:
  - Large population size
  - Multiple user groups based on profession: designers, engineers, clients, etc..
- ◆ The relation between visual cues and audio cues.

*“Enhance the humanity in the age of digital simulation within AEC industry.”*

# Appreciation

## TAMU Innovation [X] Project

<https://innovation-x-tamu.netlify.app/#ourteam>

### Intelligent Psychoacoustic Spaces for Health and Well-Being

A disciplinary project in collaboration between School of Engineering, Liberal Arts, and Architecture.

#### **Team Leaders:**

Dr. Winfred Arthur, Jr., Department of Psychological & Brain Sciences  
Dr. Theodora Chaspari, Department of Computer Science & Engineering  
Dr. James E. Hubbard, Jr., Department of Computer Science & Engineering  
Dr. Anastasia Muliana, Department of Mechanical Engineering  
Dr. Youngjib Ham, Department of Construction Science

#### **Team Contributors:**

Ellen Hagen, Ph.D. Student in Psychological & Brain Sciences  
Zaryab Shahid, Ph.D. Student in Mechanical Engineering



# Reference

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