

Back to Basics - Speech Intelligibility in Courts & Tribunals

ICE Design

Integrated Communication Environments



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The Tribunal of Tomorrow - 7&8 June 2012



The Australian Institute of
Judicial Administration Incorporated



Court & tribunal room acoustics

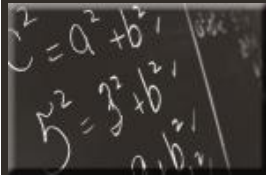


- Courts & Tribunal rooms have some of the most stringent acoustic requirements of all venues



Why are tribunal room acoustics so complex?

- Multiple communication paths
- Orientation of talkers
- Articulation of talkers: skilled/unskilled, nervous, language
- Complexity of spoken information
- Aesthetics, heritage
- Remote site video and teleconferencing
- Noise (incl. in-court technology)



h-panel



Room Acoustics for Different Purposes

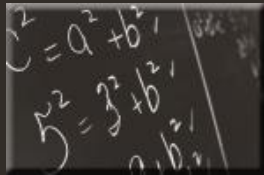


■ Open Plan Office

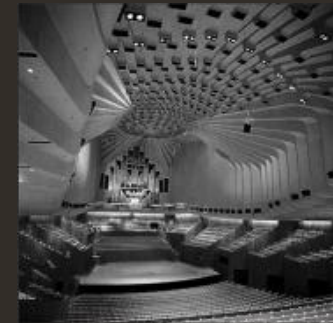
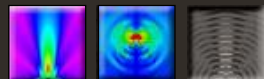
- Face to face communication only
- Controlled or 'dead' sounding space
- Quiet environment (but not too quiet)



Room Acoustics for Different Purposes



h-panel

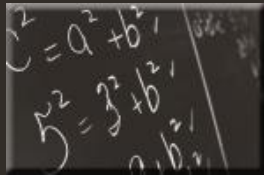


■ Courtroom / Tribunal Room (Speech)

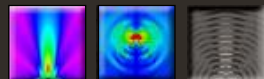
- Communication with all present
- Natural sounding speech
- Relatively 'dead' sounding space
- Good clarity
- Quiet environment



Room Acoustics for Different Purposes



h-panel



■ Concert Hall

- 'Live' sounding space
- Gives a sense of warmth to music
- Envelopment
- Quiet environment





$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, c$$



theory



Designing for Speech Communication

- Excellent speech intelligibility
- Natural sounding speech
- Distraction free (for speaker & listener)
- Quiet background noise
- Minimise acoustic fatigue
- “Acoustic Comfort”
 - Prolonged concentration period
 - Increased productivity





$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$
 $r^2 = z^2 + b^2$
 a, b, z



theory



Speech Intelligibility & Acoustic Comfort

- Speech to noise ratio
- Temporal response
- Frequency response
- Localisation





$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, c$$



theory



Speech to noise ratio

- Building services noise
- Occupational noise
- Reverberant energy
- Room acoustics to naturally enhance sound
- Sound reinforcement system to artificially enhance



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$h^2 = g^2 + b^2$$

$$a, b, c$$

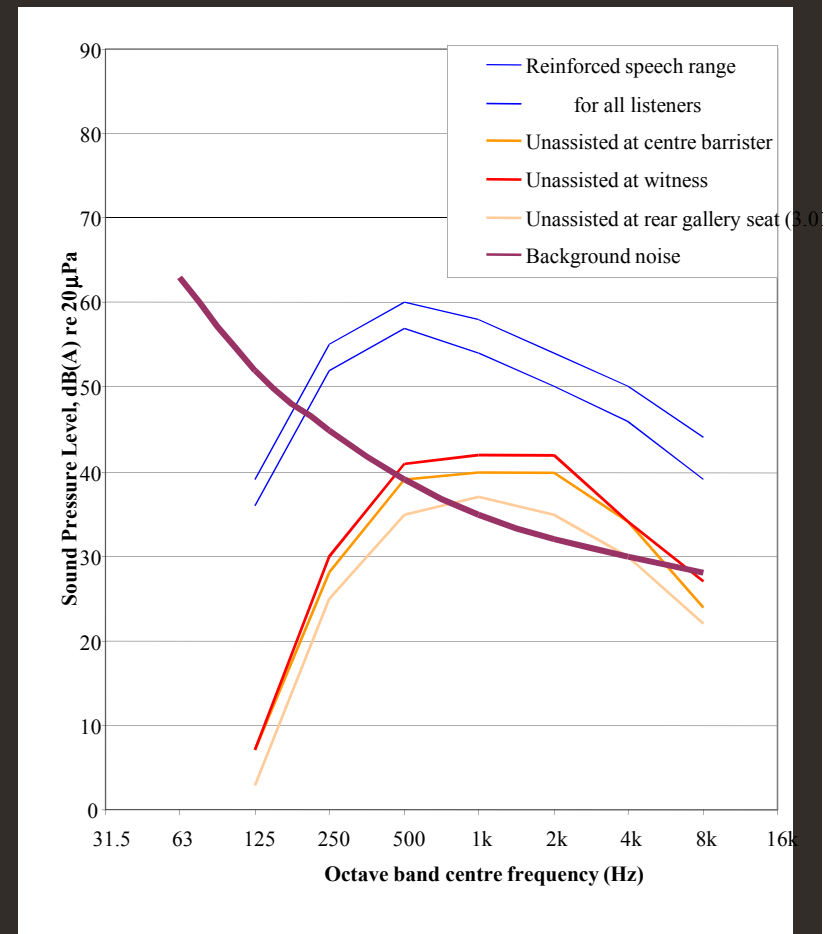


theory



Speech to noise ratio

- Background noise (40dBA not uncommon)
- Unassisted Speech
- Speech reinforced

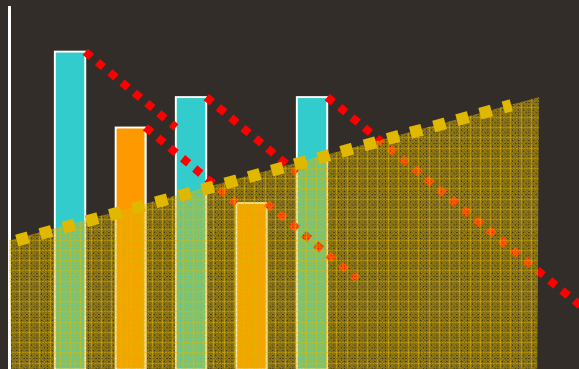


Impact of noise on Speech Intelligibility

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, z$$



theory



■ Railway Station



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, z$$

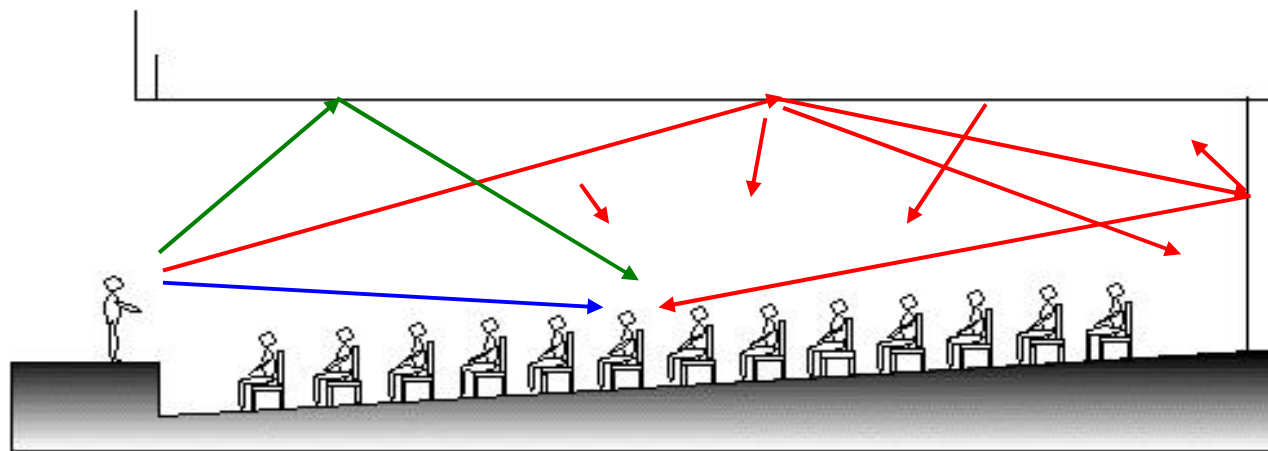


theory



Temporal Response

- Early arriving to late arriving energy
 - ie useful to detrimental energy



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$

$$a, b, z$$

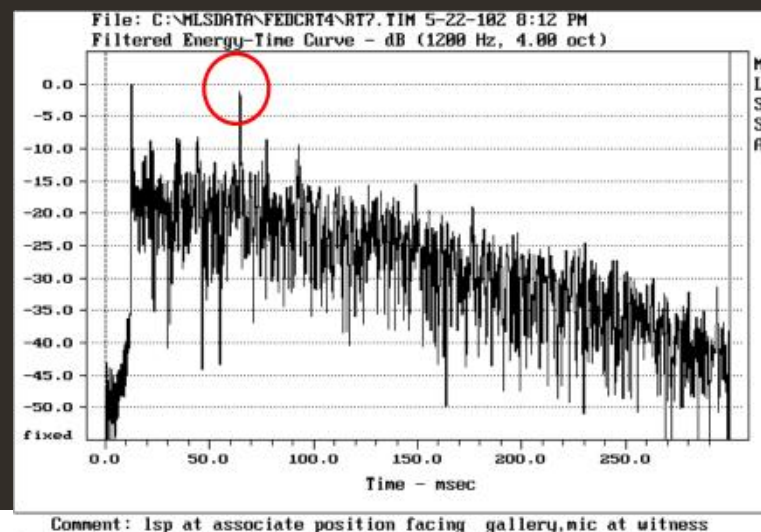


theory



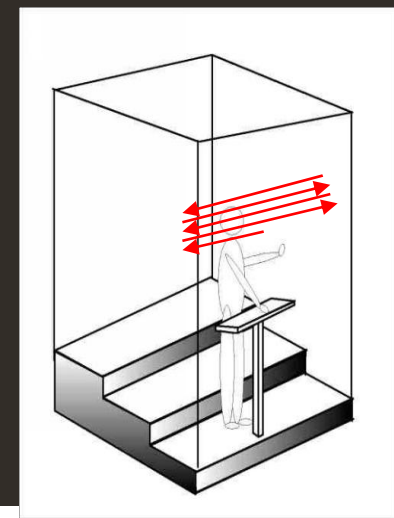
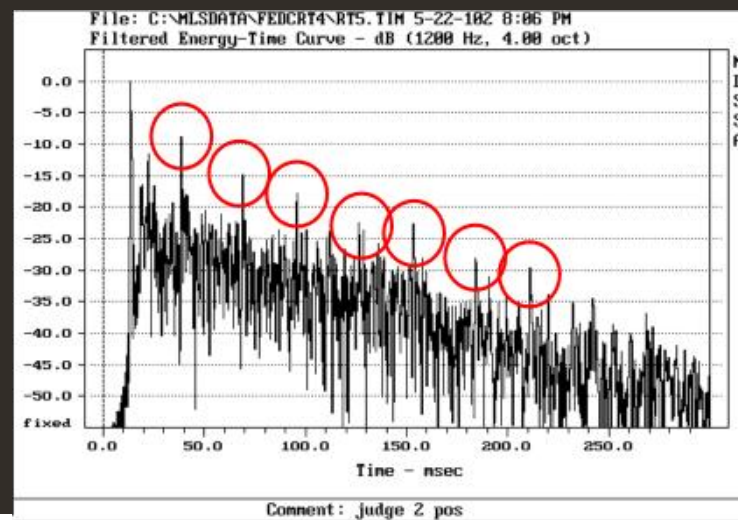
Temporal Response

- Early arriving to late arriving energy
 - ie useful to detrimental energy
- Acoustic anomalies
 - Echoes, flutter echo, focussing



Temporal Response

- Early arriving to late arriving energy
 - ie useful to detrimental energy
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$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
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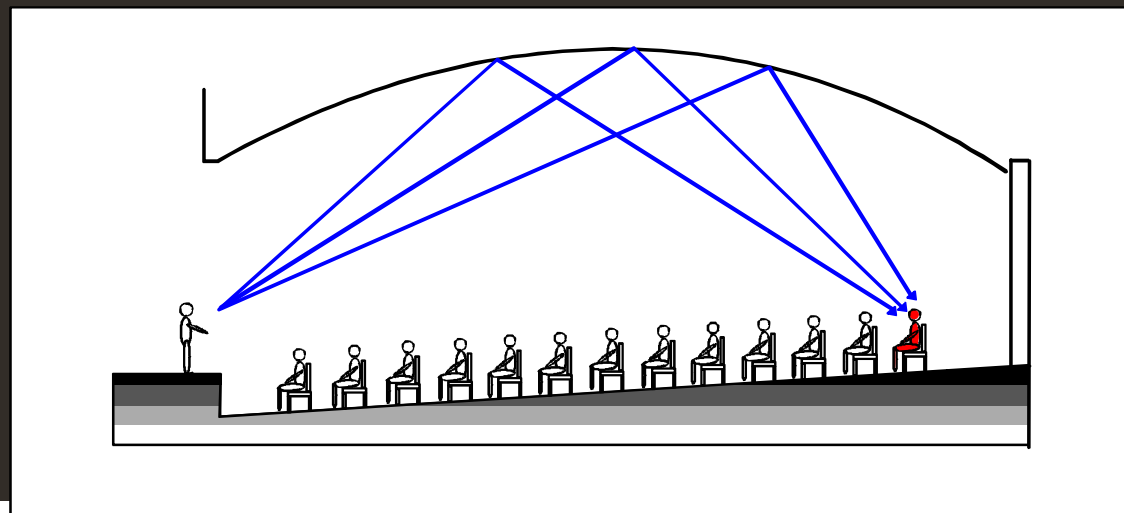


theory



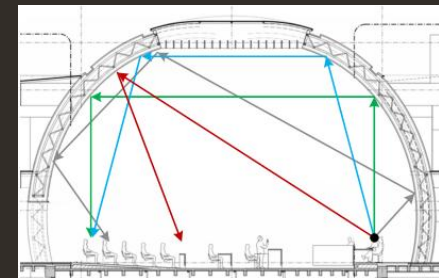
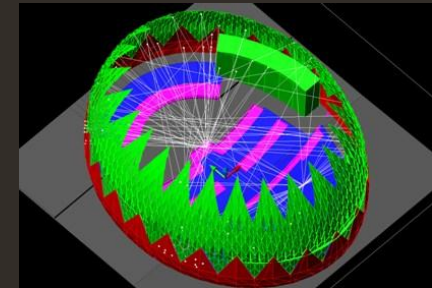
Temporal Response

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Temporal Response

- Focusing – New Zealand Supreme Court

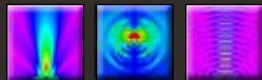


Impact of temporal response on Speech Intelligibility

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$5^2 = 3^2 + 4^2$$
$$a, b, c$$



theory



- Shopping Mall
- More is not necessarily better...

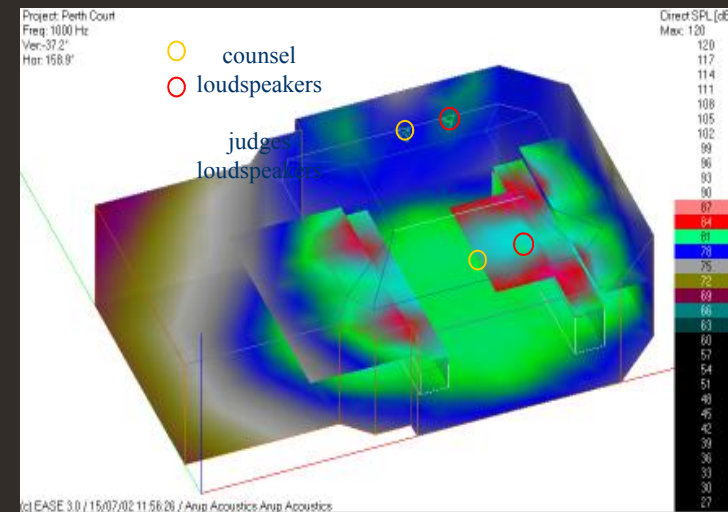


Frequency Response

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, z$$



theory



- Orientation of talker
- Room acoustics
- Loudspeaker coverage (significant)



Frequency Response

- unnatural sounding
- upward masking



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, z$$

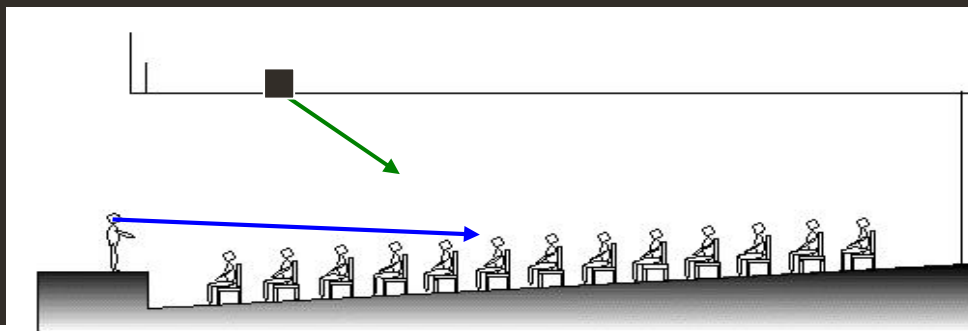


theory



Localisation

- Haas effect (Precedence Effect)
- Localisation determined by first wave front arrival
- Delayed signals (<25ms) may be up to 10dB higher without disturbing localisation




$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$



theory



Limitations of Room Acoustics only

- Room size, communication distance
 - Voice projection
 - Lack of presence, intimacy (important for focus)
 - Comfort (accustomed to face-to-face conversation or across meeting table)
- Speaker orientation
- Background / occupational noise
- Inappropriate existing condition (temporal & frequency)




$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a.b^2$$



theory



Solution: sound reinforcement

- to raise speech to noise ratio
- to address frequency response imbalance with speaker orientation
- to possibly improve early to late ratio, overcome temporal anomalies
- to maintain sound localisation
- to generate listener conditions equivalent to those in close conversation



Measurable parameters governing overall performance

■ Speech to Noise

- EAD (equivalent acoustic distance)
- Background Noise

■ Temporal

- STI (Speech Transmission Index)
- Clarity Index, C_{50}

■ Frequency

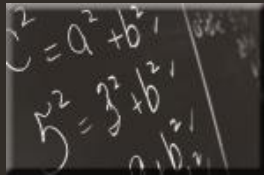
- Frequency deviations about the ideal linear response



theory



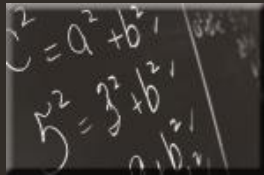
Virtual Tours



examples: courts



Banco Court, Supreme Court Melbourne, Australia



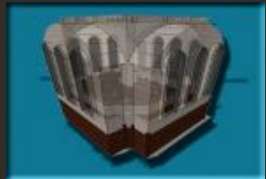
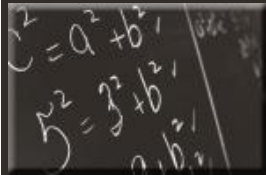
case study:
melbourne supreme



Room Conditions - Comparison

■ Courtrooms

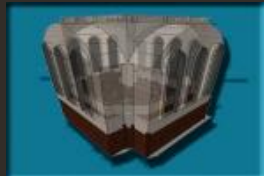
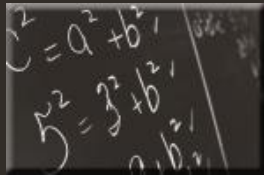
	<u>Bld services noise, dBA</u>	<u>Reverberation Time, s</u>
● AS/NZ DESIGN TARGET	25 – 35	0.7 – 0.9
● Court of Appeal 2, Wellington	36	1.3
● High Court 1, Wellington	33	0.9
● Supreme Court 1, Melbourne	41	1.35
● County Court 1-2, Melbourne	33	0.7
● High Court 1, Canberra	34	1.3
● Federal Court 4, Perth	35	0.55
● Commonwealth LC, Adelaide	35	0.8



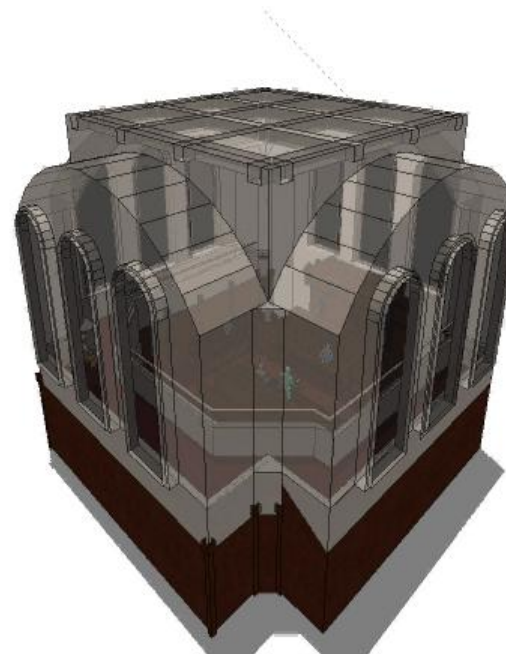
case study:
melbourne supreme



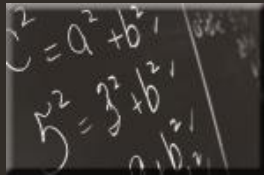
Banco Court, Supreme Court Melbourne, Australia



case study:
melbourne supreme



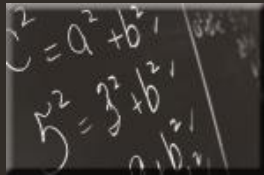
Counsel to Judge



case study:
melbourne supreme



Counsel to Judge



case study:
melbourne supreme



- 4m communication distance
- overhead reinforcing reflections
- (visual – microphones)



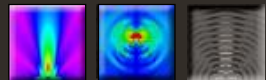
Counsel to Judge – No Amplification



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, z$$



case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp



BGnd



Freq



Counsel to Judge – Existing SR



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, c, z$$



case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp



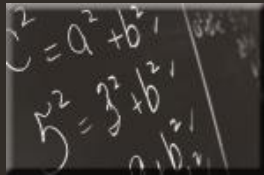
BGnd



Freq



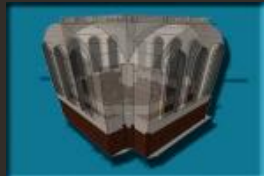
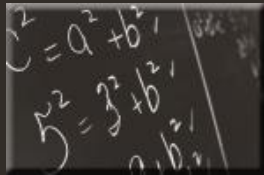
Witness to Jury



case study:
melbourne supreme



Witness to Jury



case study:
melbourne supreme



- 8.5m communication distance
- Potentially nervous witnesses – prone to mumbling

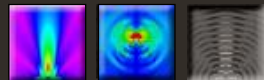


Witness to Jury – No Amplification

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
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$$a, b, c, r, z$$



case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp



BGnd



Freq



Witness to Jury – Existing SR



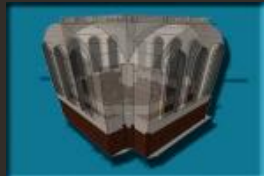
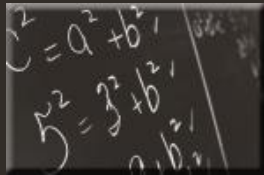
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case study:
melbourne supreme



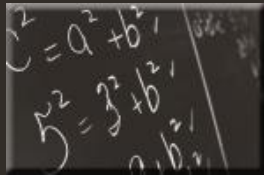
Counsel to Lower Gallery



case study:
melbourne supreme



Counsel to Lower Gallery



case study:
melbourne supreme



- 2 to 7.5m communication distance
- Speaker orientation issues



Counsel to Lower Gallery – No Ampl.



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, c, z$$



case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp



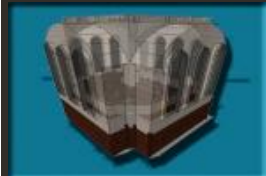
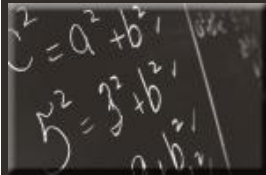
BGnd



Freq



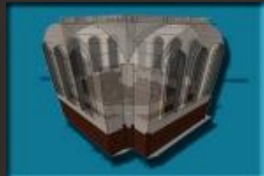
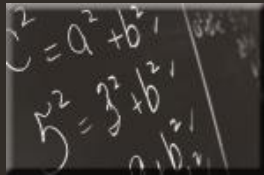
Counsel to Lower Gallery – Existing SR



case study:
melbourne supreme



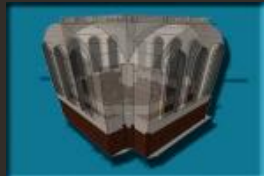
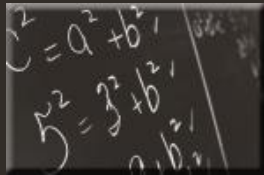
Judge to Upper Gallery



case study:
melbourne supreme



Judge to Upper Gallery



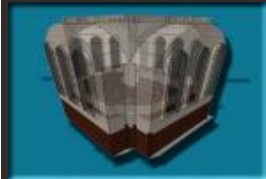
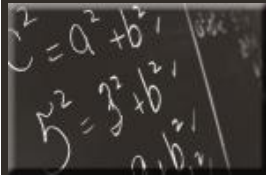
case study:
melbourne supreme



- 12m communication distance
- Proximity to external windows & noise ingress



Judge to Upper Gallery – No Ampl.



case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp



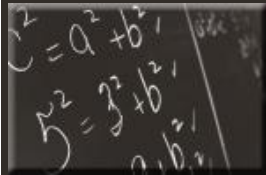
BGnd



Freq



Judge to Upper Gallery – Existing SR



case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp

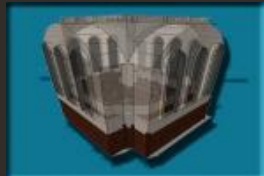
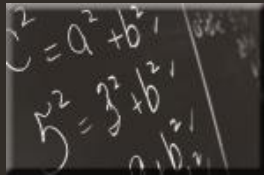


BGnd



Freq





case study:
melbourne supreme



Recommendations

- Deal with background noise
 - reduce only to 35dBA (25dBA ideal)
 - secondary glazing
 - mechanical services
- Room acoustics
 - heritage restrictions - do nothing
- Electroacoustic solution
 - Improve speech to noise ratio
 - Improve temporal response
 - Improve frequency response




$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$



theory



Electroacoustics

- Even coverage across listener plane over ALL frequencies
- Control of sound to listeners only, minimising 'spill' to reverberant volume
- Location of loudspeakers as close to listeners as practical
- Placement & performance selection of loudspeaker & mics for good system gain
- Loudspeaker placement and signal processing for localisation



Electroacoustics - Coverage

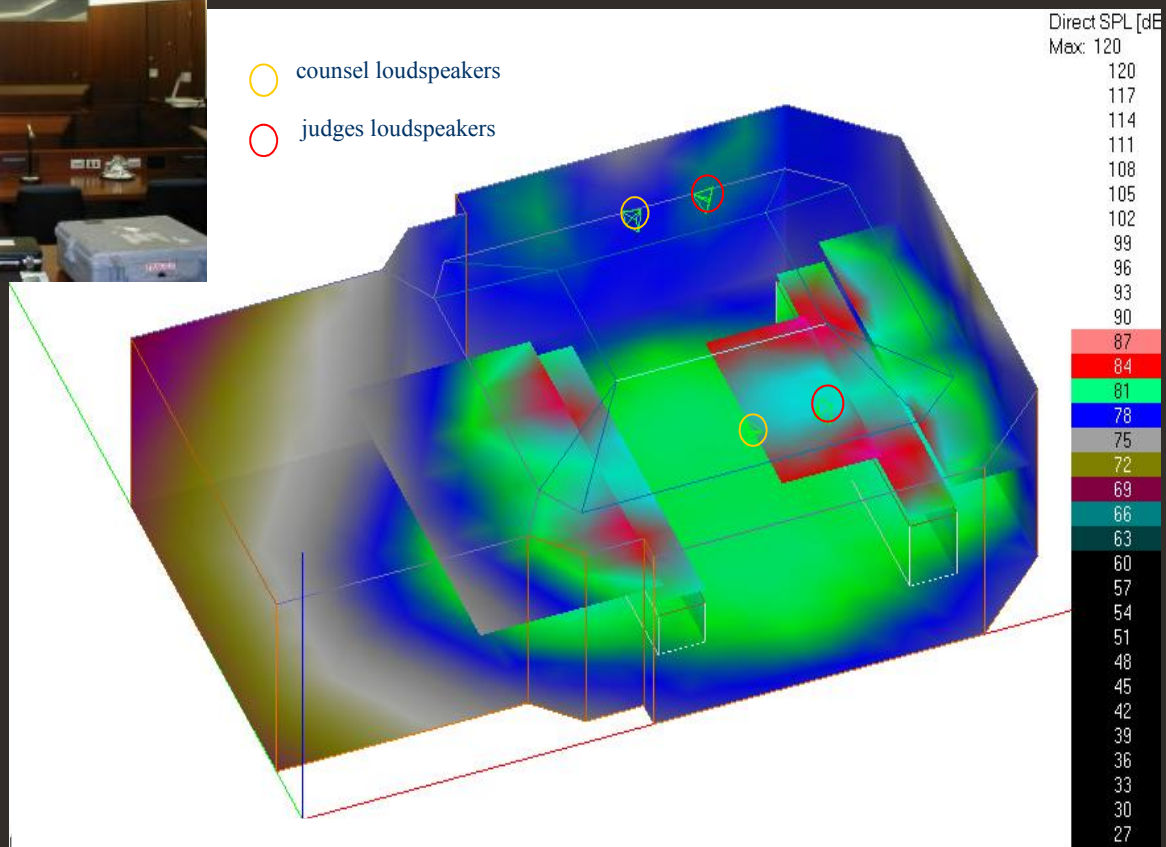
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theory



- counsel loudspeakers
- judges loudspeakers

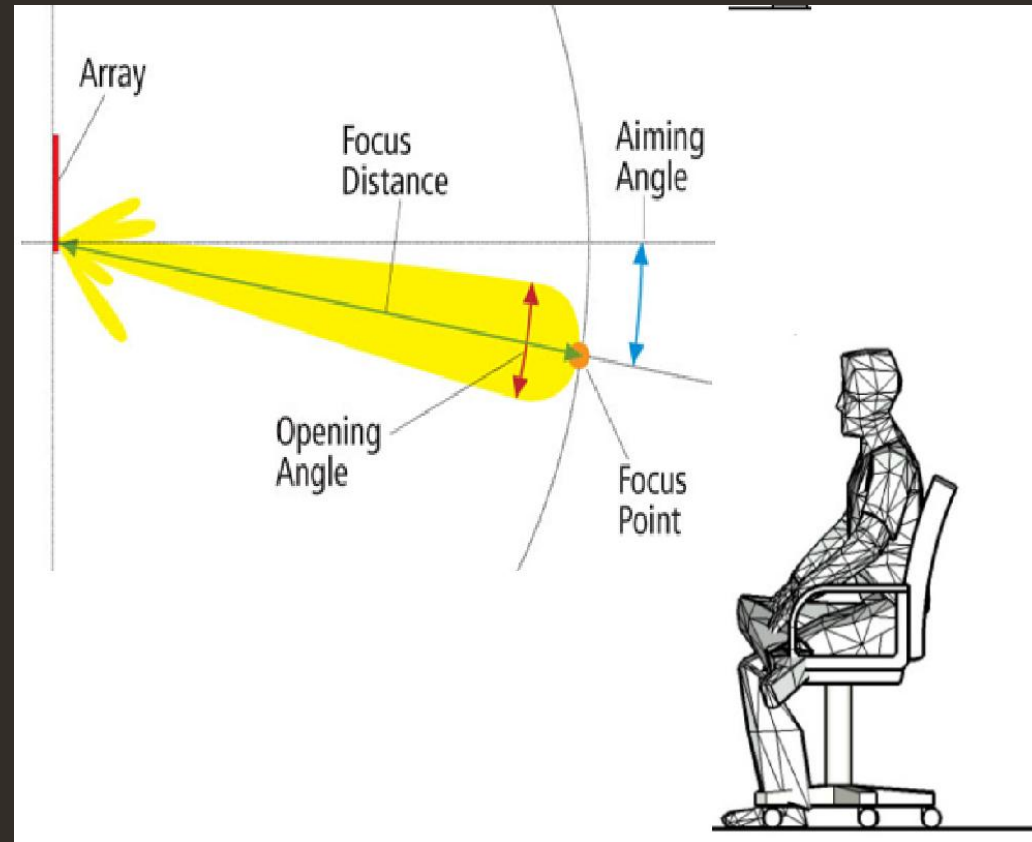


Electroacoustics - Directivity

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, z$$



theory

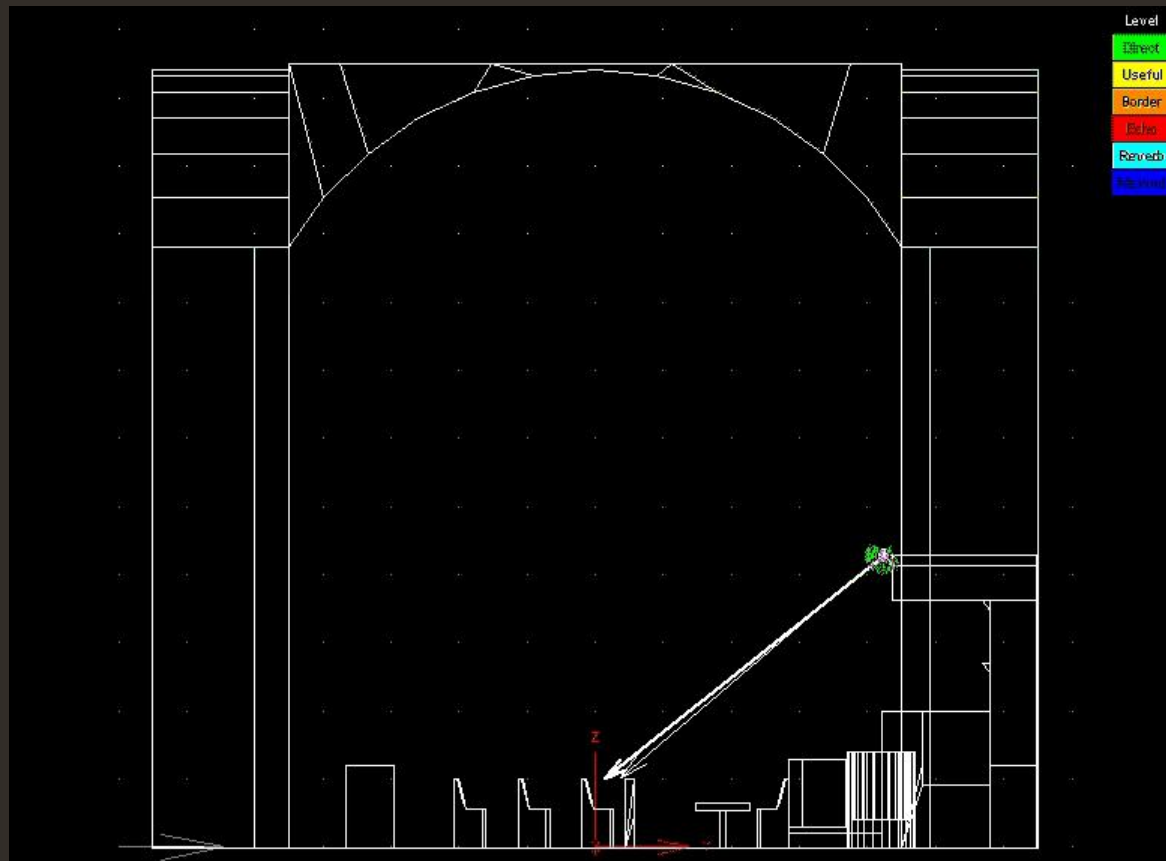


Electroacoustics - Directivity

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, z$$



theory



Existing loudspeaker cabinet with no control of directivity

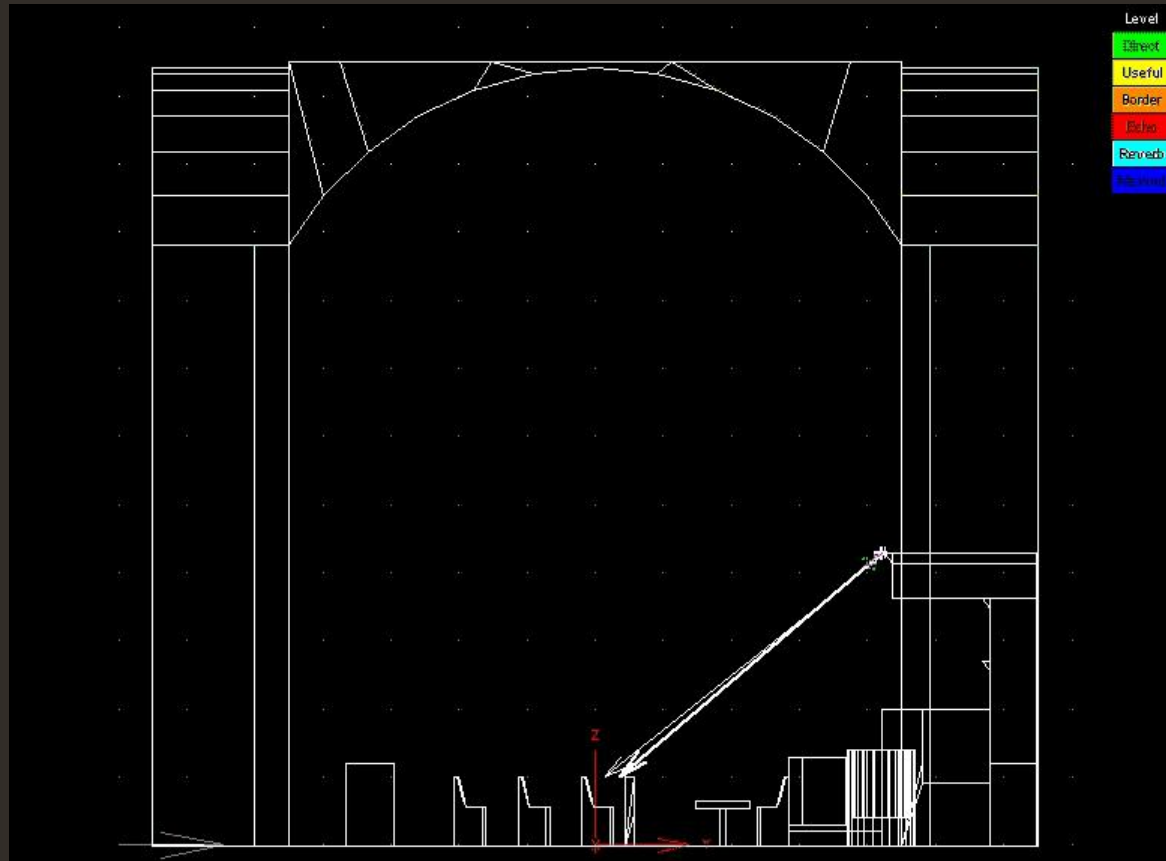


Electroacoustics - Directivity

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, z$$



theory



Line array with configurable control of directivity



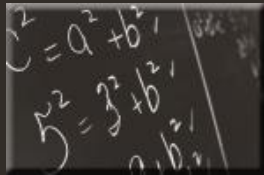
Suspended Line Array – Supreme Court NZ



examples: courts



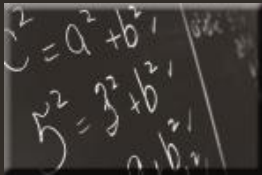
Suspended Line Array – Queens Square Law Courts



examples: courts



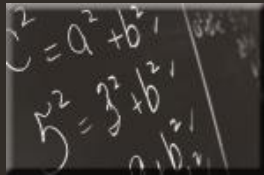
Flush mounted Line Array – Adelaide Commonwealth Law Courts



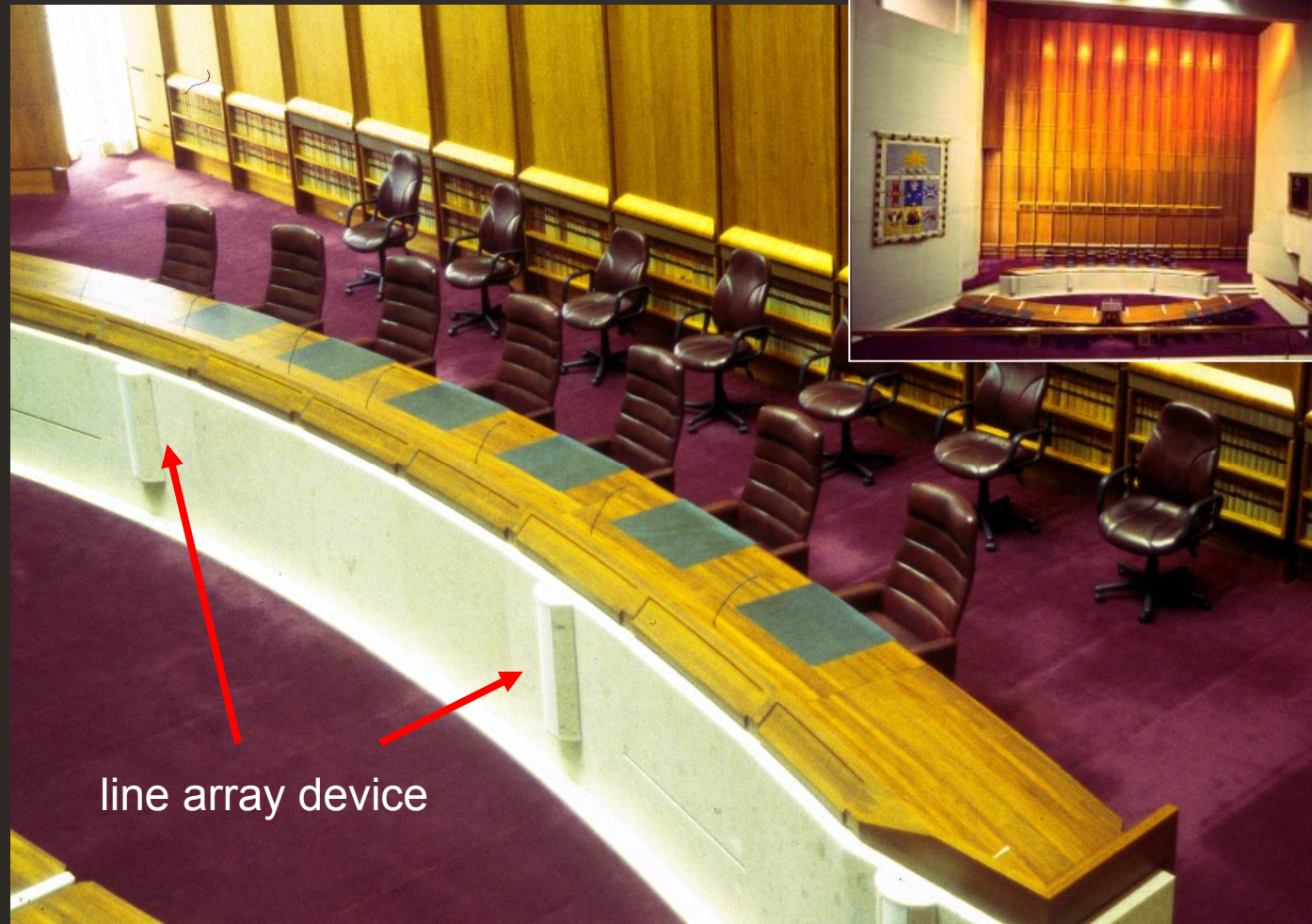
examples: courts



Surface mounted – High Court, Canberra



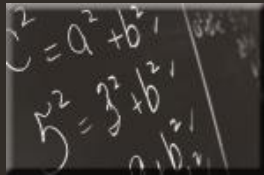
examples: courts



line array device



Banco: Suspended Line Array Solution



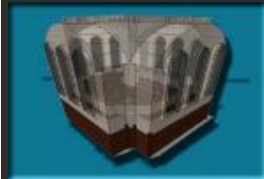
case study:
melbourne supreme



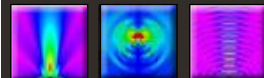
Counsel to Judge – System



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, r$$



case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp



BGnd



Freq



ICE Design
Integrated Communication Environments

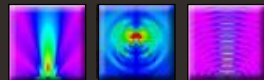


Witness to Jury – New System

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, c, r, z$$



case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp



BGnd



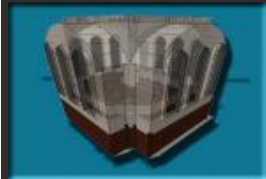
Freq



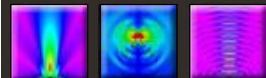
Counsel to Lower Gallery – New System



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case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp



BGnd



Freq



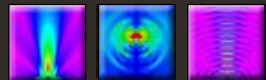
Judge to Upper Gallery – New System



$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$r^2 = z^2 + b^2$$
$$a, b, c, z$$



case study:
melbourne supreme



Level



Temp



BGnd

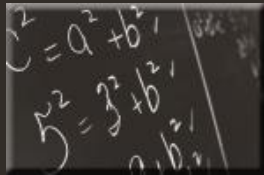


Freq



Conclusions - Banco Court

- Room acoustics and background noise present significant challenges
- A properly engineered electroacoustics solution will address the shortfalls
- The same electroacoustics solution is appropriate for all court technologies
- Potential for improvement: HIGH

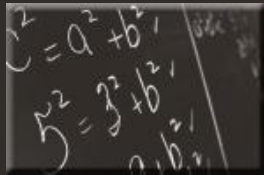


case study:
melbourne supreme



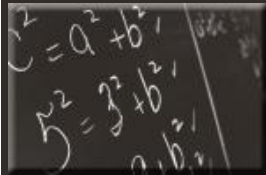
Designing for Speech Intelligibility

- Laws of physics don't change. Room acoustic design is still important.
- Sophisticated audio technology is now available and accessible
- This is an appropriate time to raise the bar in designing for speech intelligibility



h-panel





$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$
$$h^2 = g^2 + b^2$$



h-panel



I'm acoustically comfortable – so what?

- Prolonged concentration span
- Increased productivity... ?
- Fairer judicial process... ?
- Better work conditions
- Cost savings



And finally..... Alternative Uses for Banco Court?



Back to Basics - Importance of Speech Intelligibility in Courts & Tribunals

ICE Design

Integrated Communication Environments



Mark Hanson

The Tribunal of Tomorrow - 7&8 June 2012



The Australian Institute of
Judicial Administration Incorporated

