

## Motivation

- Microphones are proliferating in mobile and wearable devices. These mics could be combined into powerful arrays.
- This new data set will help to answer questions about wearable array design:

*What are the benefits of wearable arrays for listening applications?*

*How many mics should be used and where should they be placed?*

## Data Collection

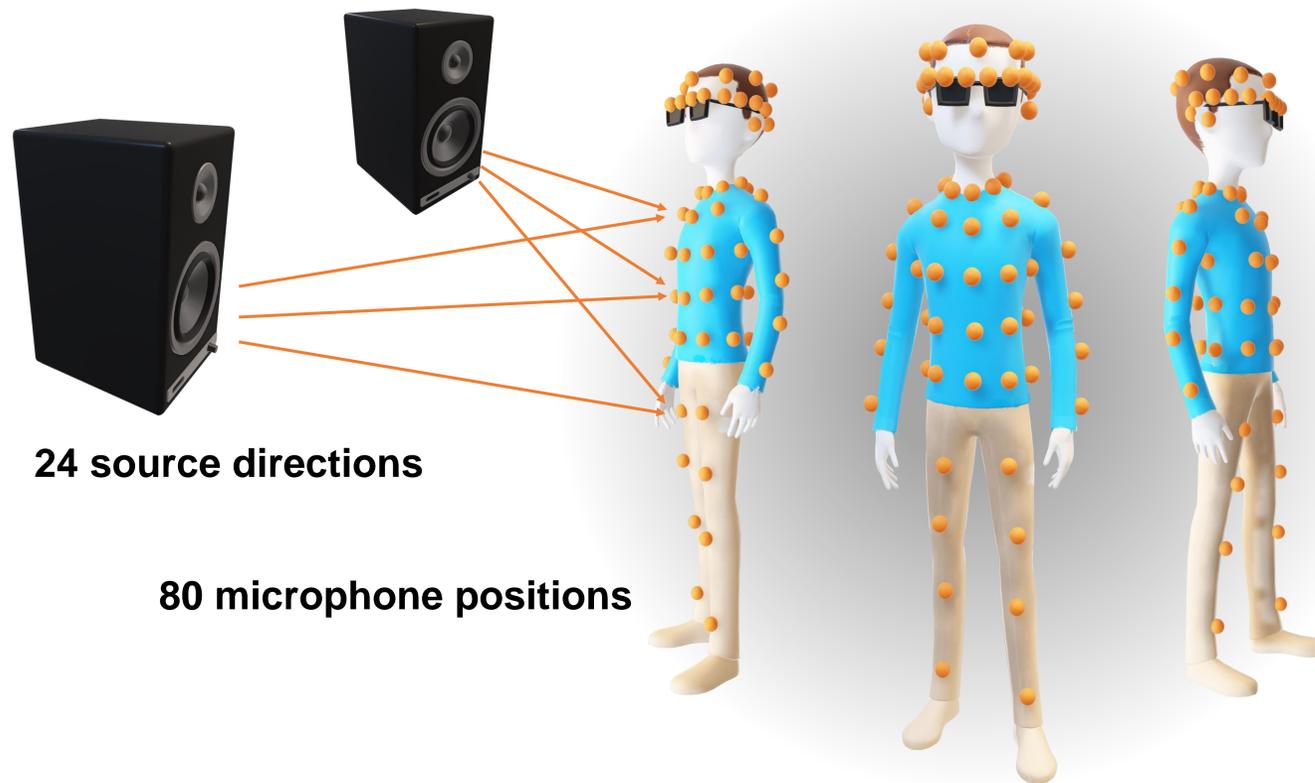
Subjects	1 human & 1 mannequin
Environment	Acoustically treated lab
Source spacing	15° (24 directions)
Test signal	30 sec linear sweeps
Sampling	24 bits at 48 kHz
Microphones	Omnidirectional lavaliers
Loudspeakers	3.5" studio monitors
Data format	Wave and Matlab



Open data set of over 8000 impulse responses

Download: [go.illinois.edu/wearablemics](http://go.illinois.edu/wearablemics)

Learn more: [go.illinois.edu/augmentedlistening](http://go.illinois.edu/augmentedlistening)

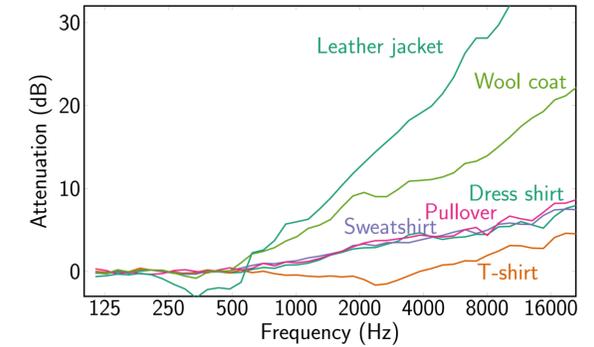


24 source directions

80 microphone positions

## Effects of Clothing

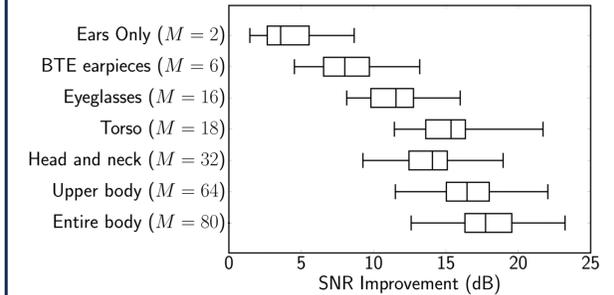
A wearable array would work under light clothing but not heavy outerwear.



Average attenuation with clothing compared to uncovered microphones for sources on the same side of the body

## Performance: Array Size

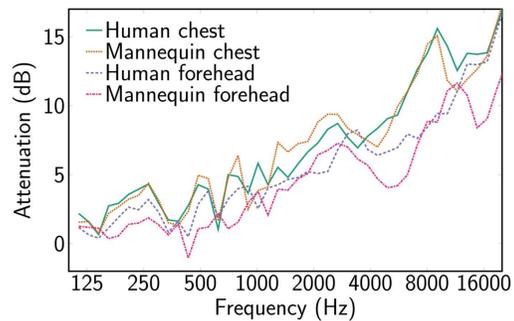
Large wearable microphone arrays perform better than conventional earpieces.



Average beamforming gain for an MVDR beamformer with 6 randomly selected speech sources

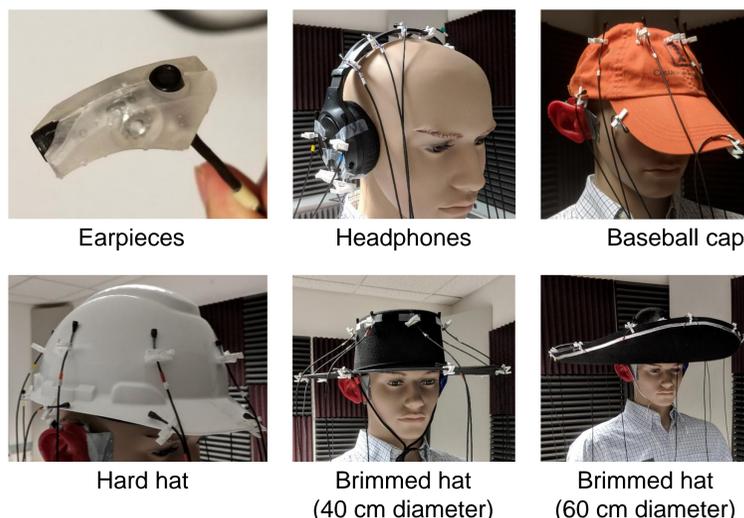
## Human and Mannequin

A plastic mannequin is a reasonable acoustic analogue for a live human.



Average attenuation from sources on one side of the body to microphones on the opposite side of the body

## Wearable Accessories

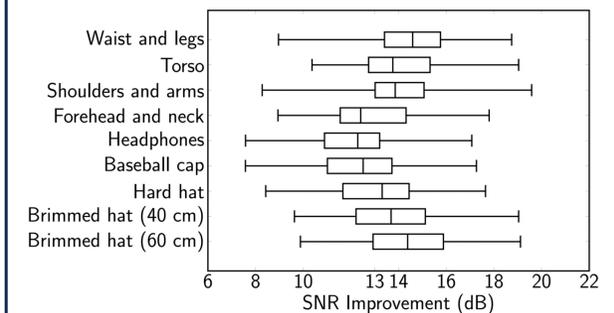


## Clothing and Outerwear



## Performance: Mic Placement

Arrays spread across the body perform better than small wearable accessories.



Average MVDR beamforming gain with 6 speech sources for arrays with different combinations of 18 microphones