

Recommendation ITU-R BS.2126-0 (06/2019)

Methods for the subjective assessment of sound systems with accompanying picture

BS Series
Broadcasting service (sound)



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| BR                              | Recording for production, archival and play-out; film for television  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BS                              | Broadcasting service (sound)  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| P                               | Radiowave propagation   |  |  |  |  |  |
| RA                              | Radio astronomy   |  |  |  |  |  |
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| S                               | Fixed-satellite service   |  |  |  |  |  |
| SA                              | Space applications and meteorology  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SF                              | Frequency sharing and coordination between fixed-satellite and fixed service systems                        |  |  |  |  |  |
| SM                              | Spectrum management   |  |  |  |  |  |
| SNG                             | Satellite news gathering  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TF                              | Time signals and frequency standards emissions  |  |  |  |  |  |
| V                               | Vocabulary and related subjects   |  |  |  |  |  |

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#### RECOMMENDATION ITU-R BS.2126-0

# Methods for the subjective assessment of sound systems with accompanying picture

(2019)

#### Scope

This Recommendation describes methods for the subjective assessment of sound systems with an accompanying picture, the relationships between the distances from the loudspeakers to the central listening position, the display sizes and the viewing distances are clarified.

#### **Keywords**

Audio quality, subjective assessment, listening test, video image

The ITU Radiocommunication Assembly,

considering

- a) that the perceptual interaction between the sound and picture can affect the assessment of sound quality;
- b) that existing methods for the subjective assessment of sound quality may require adjustments for assessing sound systems with an accompanying picture;
- c) that the use of standardised methods is important for the comparison, exchange, compatibility and correct interpretation of data derived from subjective tests carried out at different times and/or places,

recognising

- a) Recommendations ITU-R BS.775 Multichannel stereophonic sound system with and without accompanying picture, and ITU-R BS.2051 Advanced sound system for programme production;
- b) Recommendations ITU-R BS.1116 Methods for the subjective assessment of small impairments in audio systems, ITU-R BS.1283 A guide to ITU-R Recommendations for subjective assessment of sound quality, ITU-R BS.1284 General methods for the subjective assessment of sound quality, and ITU-R BS.1534 Method for the subjective assessment of intermediate quality level of coding systems;
- c) Recommendations ITU-R BT.709 Parameter values for the HDTV standards for production and international programme exchange, ITU-R BT.2020 Parameter values for ultra-high definition television systems for production and international programme exchange, and ITU-R BT.2100 Image parameter values for high dynamic range television for use in production and international programme exchange;
- d) Recommendation ITU-R BT.2022 General viewing conditions for subjective assessment of quality of SDTV and HDTV television pictures on flat panel displays,

#### recommends

that the testing and evaluation procedures given in the Annex should be used for the subjective assessment of sound systems with an accompanying picture.

#### Annex

#### 1 General

This Annex is divided into the following sections, giving detailed requirements for various aspects of the tests:

- 1 General
- 2 Experimental design
- 3 Selection of the listening panel
- 4 Test method
- 5 Attributes
- 6 Test material
- 7 Reproduction conditions
- 8 Statistical analysis and presentation of results.

The sound and picture are inseparably combined in TV programmes and movie. Under normal circumstances, the observers should perceive the sound and picture with a sense of unity. Therefore, the presentation of pictures may be indispensable for some subjective assessments of sound quality.

Visual stimuli often affect the perception of sound. For example, the apparent direction of a sound image is frequently shifted to that of the corresponding picture, which is well known as the "ventriloquism effect". Also, visual stimuli sometimes make aural impairments less noticeable.

The following fields of assessment require the presentation of a visual image:

- correlation between picture and sound images;
- effect of visual image on basic audio quality;
- harmony of spatial impressions of picture and sound;
- assessment of listening and viewing arrangements.

### 2 Experimental design

In designing the tests, § 2 of Recommendation ITU-R BS.1116 and § 3 of Recommendation ITU-R BS.1534 should be taken into account. The use of a reference is not always necessary.

### **3** Selection of the listening panel

For the selection of the listening panel, Recommendation ITU-R BS.1284 should be taken into account. In cases where the impairments are small, § 3 of Recommendation ITU-R BS.1116, should also be taken into account. In cases of intermediate audio quality, § 4 of Recommendation ITU-R BS.1534 should also be taken into account.

#### 4 Test method

To conduct subjective assessments with an accompanying picture, it is necessary to select appropriate methods based on guidelines specified in Recommendation ITU-R BS.1283.

Subjects should be instructed to assess the sound quality in association with the video presentation, rather than to assess the sound quality alone.

#### 5 Attributes

Appropriate attributes may be selected from those specified in § 5 of Recommendation ITU-R BS.1116. The following additional attribute may also be used:

Correlation between sound and picture images.

This attribute may include the following characteristics:

- correlation of source positions derived from visual and audible cues (including azimuth, elevation and depth);
- correlation of spatial impressions between sound and picture;
- time relationship between audio and video.

#### 6 Test material

The test material should be selected to stimulate the attributes of interest. Different attributes may need different types of test material.

In general, the aspects described in § 6 of Recommendation ITU-R BS.1116 and § 7 of Recommendation ITU-R BS.1534 are also valid for the assessment of sound systems with an accompanying picture.

The relative timing difference between the sound and picture may be one of the parameters to be assessed. If this is not the case, the relative timing difference should be made as small as possible. In some cases, it may be necessary to adjust the relative delays of the audio and video signals.

NOTE 1 – The permissible time difference between sound and picture is defined in Recommendation ITU-R BT.1359.

## **7** Reproduction conditions

#### 7.1 Audio

Unless they are included in the attributes under test, the following parameters should conform to Recommendation ITU-R BS.1284 or §§ 7 and 8 of Recommendation ITU-R BS.1116:

- Reference monitor loudspeakers or headphones
- Reference listening room
- Reference sound field conditions
- Reverberation time
- Operational room response
- Listening level
- Listening arrangements
- Listening position
- Loudspeaker base width
- Background noise level effort should be made to minimise the masking effect due to room noise and reproduction device noise. The total noise level, including the technical equipment, should not exceed NR30.

### 7.2 Video

The viewing distance should be similar to the listening distance, although no ITU-R Recommendations are available for the combined arrangement of loudspeakers and a display device.

The design viewing distances for various video systems are given in Recommendation ITU-R BT.2022 (see Table 1 of Attachment 1). The viewing distance for the reference viewing environment for critical viewing of HDR programme material is given in Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100 (see Table 2 of Attachment 1).

The viewing distance cannot be rigidly fixed and can only be recommended with some degree of flexibility. The recommended ranges of the viewing distance are 0.8 H to 3.2 H for the 7  $680 \times 4320$  format, 1.6 H to 3.2 H for the 3  $840 \times 2160$  format, 3.2 H for the 1  $920 \times 1080$  format, 4.8 H for the 1  $280 \times 720$  format, and 6 H to 7 H for SDTV.

Figures 1 to 5 show the relationship between listening distances and display sizes for five conditions according to the above-mentioned descriptions.

The choice of the display size is limited; for example, for a listening distance of 3 m, an aspect ratio of 16:9 and a viewing distance of 3.2 H (H: picture height), the size of the display placed in line with the left (M+030) and right (M-030) loudspeakers (case A) is 65 inches (see Fig. 3).

An acoustic transparent screen may be used instead of a flat panel display for a large-screen presentation if front loudspeakers, such as the centre loudspeaker (M+000), are closely placed behind the display (see Figs 3 to 5). The loudspeakers around the screen may also be placed away from the spherical loudspeaker layout so as not to obstruct the view of the screen.

Although the distances from the loudspeakers to the central listening point vary, all acoustical distances should be adjusted to the same distance so that the same sound signal is emitted from each loudspeaker with the same level, same delay and same frequency properties.

FIGURE 1

Relationship between the radius of the spherical loudspeaker layout and the size of the video display screen

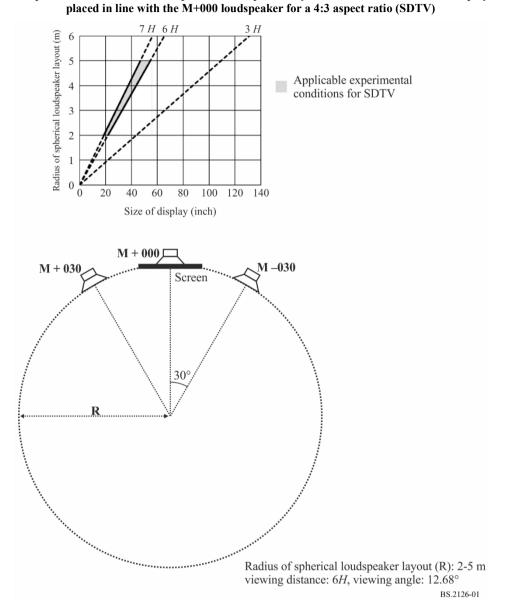


FIGURE 2
Relationship between the radius of the spherical loudspeaker layout and the size of the video display screen placed in line with the M+030 and M-030 loudspeakers for a 4:3 aspect ratio (SDTV)

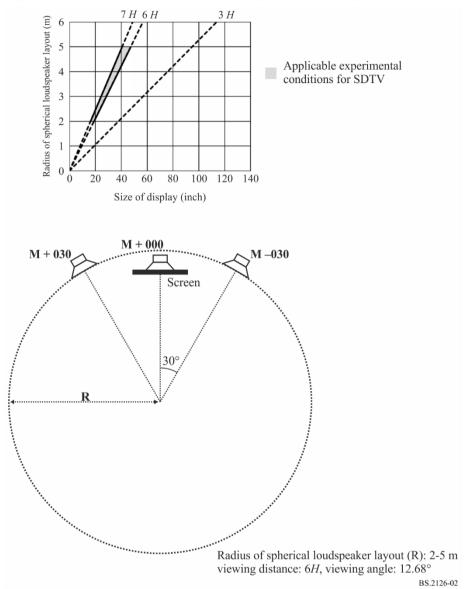
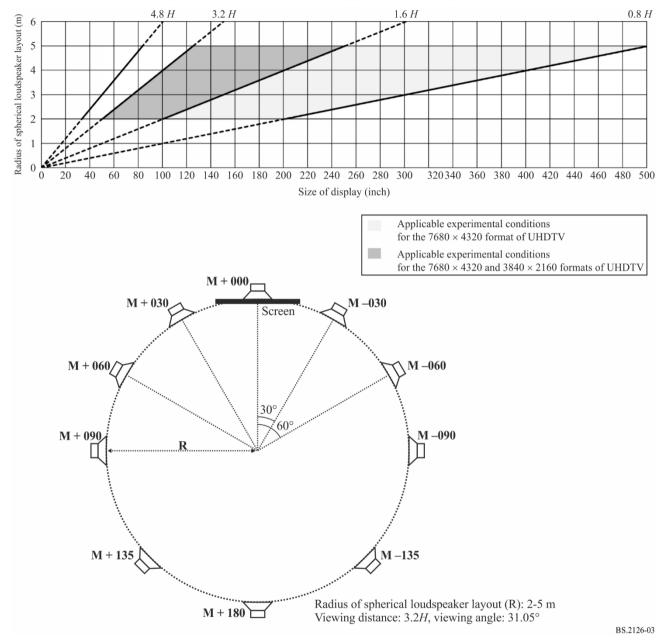


FIGURE 3

Relationship between the radius of the spherical loudspeaker layout and the size of the video display screen placed in line with the M+000 loudspeaker for a 16:9 aspect ratio



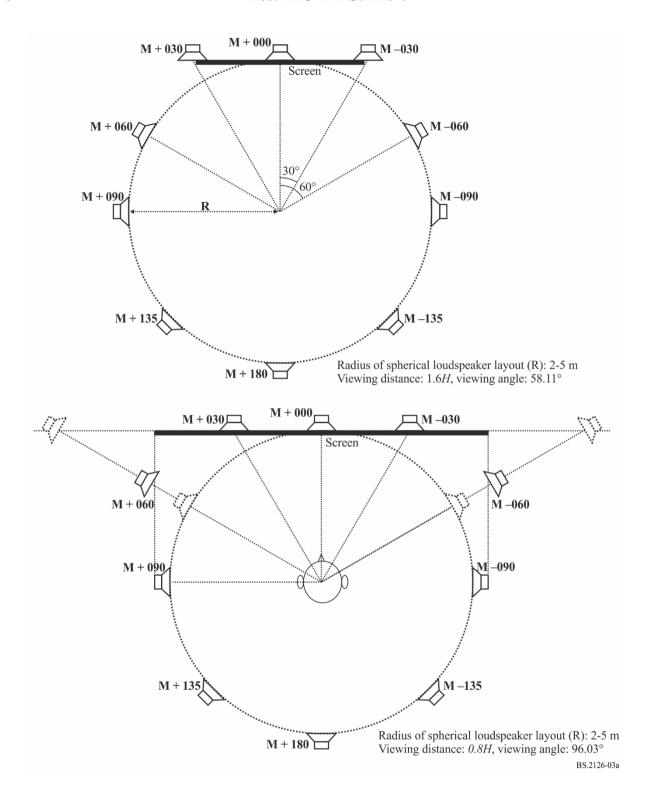
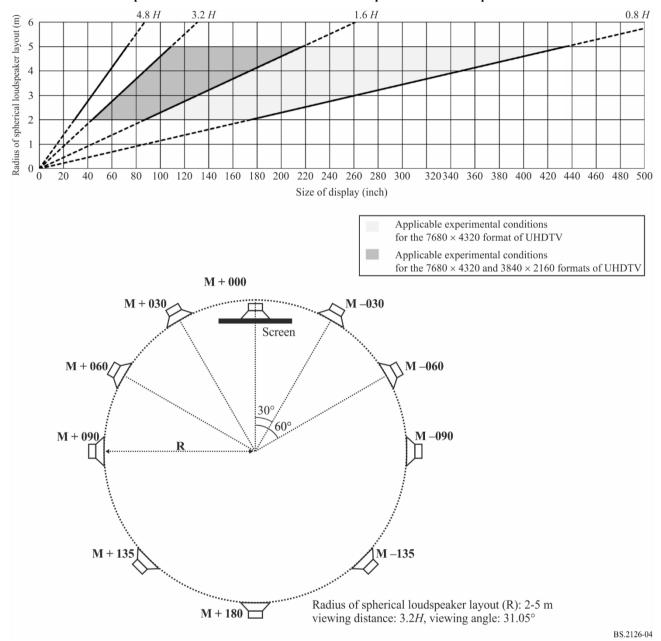


FIGURE 4

Relationship between the radius of the spherical loudspeaker layout and the size of the video display screen placed in line with the M+030 and M-030 loudspeakers for a 16:9 aspect ratio



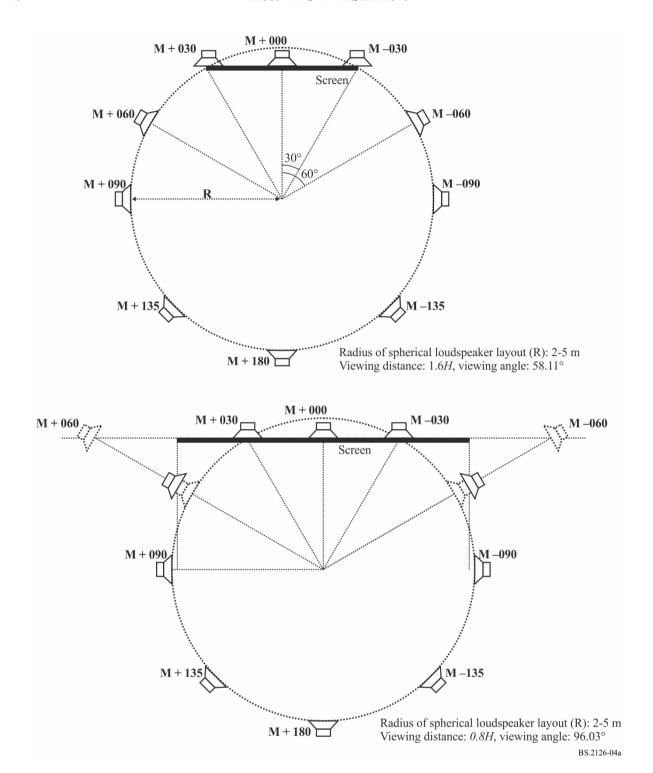
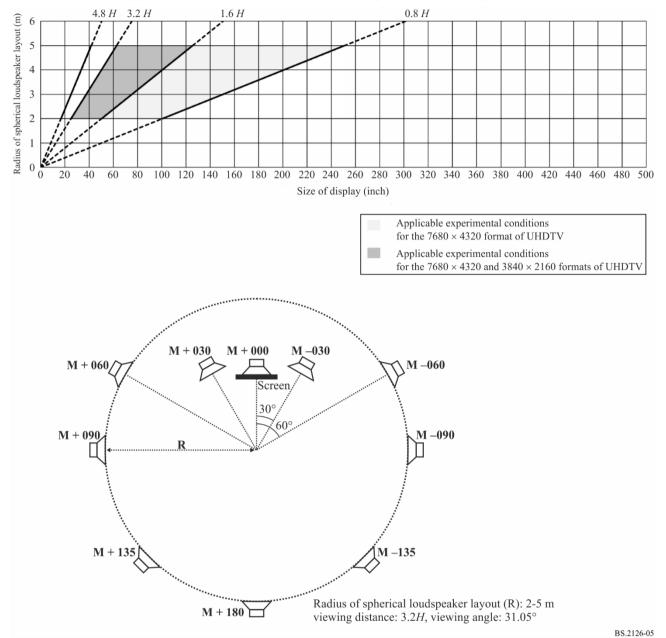
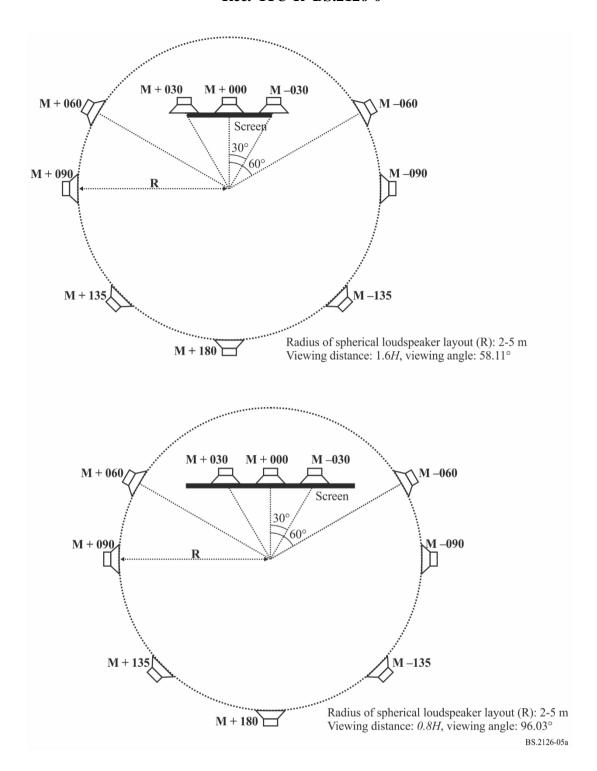


FIGURE 5

Relationship between the radius of the spherical loudspeaker layout and the size of the video display screen placed in line with the M+060 and M-060 loudspeakers for a 16:9 aspect ratio





# 8 Statistical analysis and presentation of results

The analysis of the experimental data and the method of presentation of the results should conform to Recommendation ITU-R BS.1284 or §§ 9, 10 and 11 of Recommendation ITU-R BS.1116 as appropriate.

# Attachment to Annex

# Viewing distances described in ITU-R Recommendations

TABLE 1

Design viewing distance described in Recommendation ITU-R BT.2022

| Image system  | Aspect ratio | Optimal horizontal viewing angle | Optimal viewing distance |
|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 720 × 483     | 4:3          | 11°                              | 7 H                      |
| 720 × 576     | 4:3          | 13°                              | 6 H                      |
| 1 280 × 720   | 16:9         | 21°                              | 4.8 H                    |
| 1 920 × 1 080 | 16:9         | 31°                              | 3.2 H                    |
| 3 840 × 2 160 | 16:9         | 58°                              | 1.6 H                    |
| 7 680 × 4 320 | 16:9         | 96°                              | 0.8 H                    |

TABLE 2
Viewing distance in the reference viewing environment described in Recommendation ITU-R BT.2100

| Image system  | Viewing distance |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1 920 × 1 080 | 3.2 H            |
| 3 840 × 2 160 | 1.6 to 3.2 H     |
| 7 680 × 4 320 | 0.8 to 3.2 H     |