Sound Field Synthesis Toolbox

Release 0.2.0

SFS Toolbox Developers

August 06, 2016

Contents

Python implementation of the Sound Field Synthesis Toolbox[1].

Documentation: http://sfs.rtfd.org/

Code: http://github.com/sfstoolbox/sfs-python/

Python Package Index: http://pypi.python.org/pypi/sfs/

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

1 Requirements

Obviously, you'll need Python[2]. We normally use Python 3.x, but it *should* also work with Python 2.x. NumPy[3] and SciPy[4] are needed for the calcuations. If you also want to plot the resulting sound fields, you'll need mat-

[1] http://github.com/sfstoolbox/sfs/
[2] http://www.python.org/
[3] http://www.numpy.org/
[4] http://www.scipy.org/scipylib/

plotlib[5].

Instead of installing all of them separately, you should probably get a Python distribution that already includes everything, e.g. Anaconda[6].

2 Installation

Once you have installed the above-mentioned dependencies, you can use pip[7] to download and install the latest release of the Sound Field Synthesis Toolbox with a single command:

```
pip install sfs --user
```

If you want to install it system-wide for all users (assuming you have the necessary rights), you can just drop the `--user` option.

To un-install, use:

```
pip uninstall sfs
```

3 How to Get Started

Various examples are located in the directory examples/

- **sound_field_synthesis.py:** Illustrates the general usage of the toolbox
- **horizontal_plane_arrays.py:** Computes the sound fields for various techniques, virtual sources and loudspeaker array configurations
- **soundfigures.py:** Illustrates the synthesis of sound figures with Wave Field Synthesis

4 Contributing

If you find errors, omissions, inconsistencies or other things that need improvement, please create an issue or a pull request at http://github.com/sfstoolbox/sfs-python/. Contributions are always welcome!

Instead of pip-installing the latest release from PyPI, you should get the newest development version from Github[8]:

```
git clone https://github.com/sfstoolbox/sfs-python.git
cd sfs-python
python setup.py develop --user
```

This way, your installation always stays up-to-date, even if you pull new changes from the Github repository.

If you prefer, you can also replace the last command with:

```
pip install --user -e .
```

... where `-e` stands for `--editable`.

If you make changes to the documentation, you can re-create the HTML pages using Sphinx[9]. You can install it and a few other necessary packages with:

```
pip install -r doc/requirements.txt --user
```

To create the HTML pages, use:

[5] http://matplotlib.org/
[6] http://docs.continuum.io/anaconda/
[7] http://www.pip-installer.org/en/latest/installing.html
[8] http://github.com/sfstoolbox/sfs-python/
[9] http://sphinx-doc.org/

```
python setup.py build_sphinx
```

The generated files will be available in the directory `build/sphinx/html/`.

5 API Documentation

5.1 Loudspeaker Arrays

Compute positions of various secondary source distributions.

```
import sfs
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 8, 4.5  # inch
plt.rcParams['axes.grid'] = True
```

class `sfs.array.`**`ArrayData`**

Named tuple returned by array functions.

See `collections.namedtuple`[10].

x

(N, 3) numpy.ndarray – Positions of secondary sources

n

(N, 3) numpy.ndarray – Orientations (normal vectors) of secondary sources

a

(N,) numpy.ndarray – Weights of secondary sources

take(*indices*)

Return a sub-array given by *indices*.

`sfs.array.`**`linear`**(*N*, *spacing*, *center=[0, 0, 0]*, *orientation=[1, 0, 0]*)

Linear secondary source distribution.

Parameters

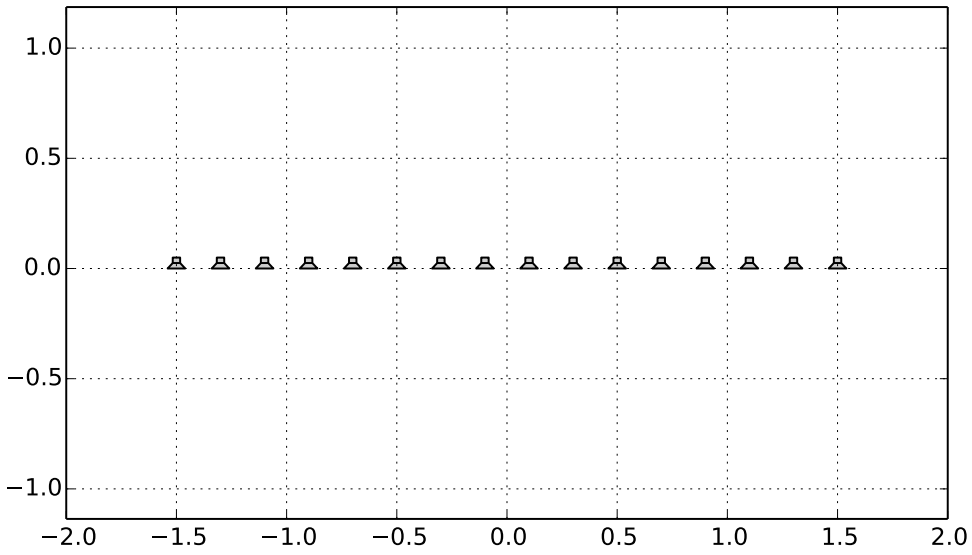
- **N** (*int*) – Number of secondary sources.
- **spacing** (*float*) – Distance (in metres) between secondary sources.
- **center** (*(3,) array_like, optional*) – Coordinates of array center.
- **orientation** (*(3,) array_like, optional*) – Orientation of the array. By default, the loudspeakers have their main axis pointing into positive x-direction.

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See *`ArrayData`*.

Example

```
x0, n0, a0 = sfs.array.linear(16, 0.2, orientation=[0, -1, 0])
sfs.plot.loudspeaker_2d(x0, n0, a0)
plt.axis('equal')
```

[10] http://docs.python.org/3/library/collections.html#collections.namedtuple



sfs.array.**linear_diff**(*distances, center=[0, 0, 0], orientation=[1, 0, 0]*)

Linear secondary source distribution from a list of distances.

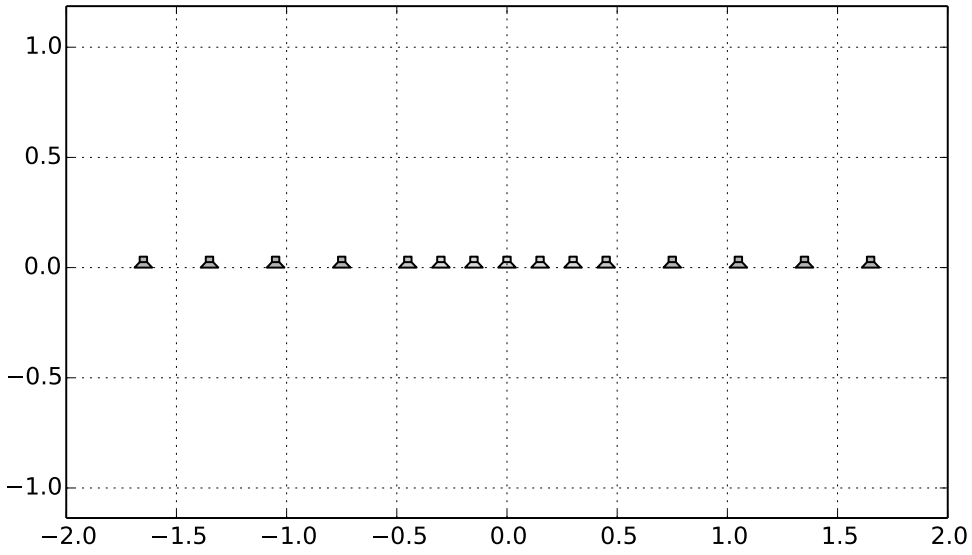
Parameters

- **distances** (*(N-1,) array_like*) – Sequence of secondary sources distances in metres.
- **center, orientation** – See *linear()*

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See *ArrayData*.

Example

```
x0, n0, a0 = sfs.array.linear_diff(4 * [0.3] + 6 * [0.15] + 4 * [0.3],
                                   orientation=[0, -1, 0])
sfs.plot.loudspeaker_2d(x0, n0, a0)
plt.axis('equal')
```



sfs.array.**linear_random**(*N, min_spacing, max_spacing, center=[0, 0, 0], orientation=[1, 0, 0], seed=None*)

Randomly sampled linear array.

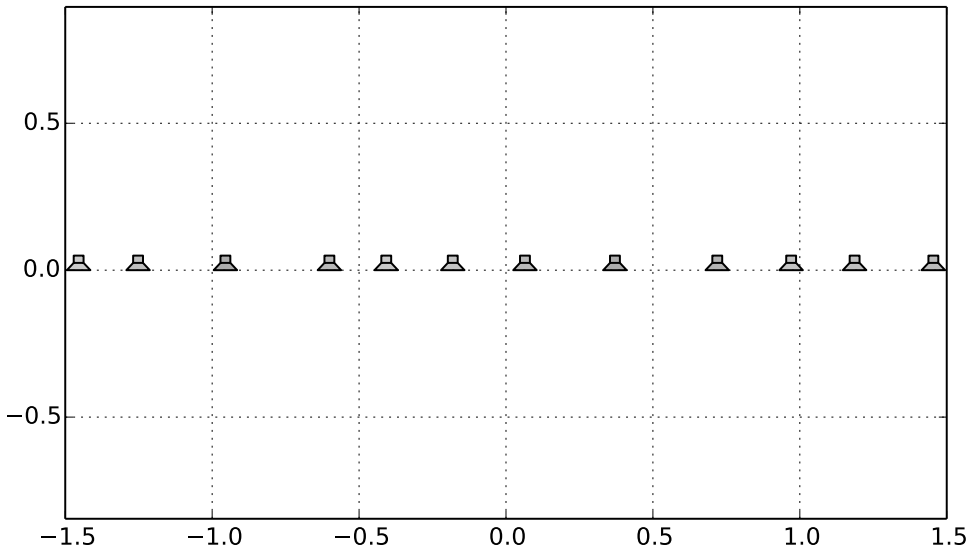
Parameters

- **N** (*int*) – Number of secondary sources.
- **min_spacing, max_spacing** (*float*) – Minimal and maximal distance (in metres) between secondary sources.
- **center, orientation** – See *linear()*
- **seed** (*{None, int, array_like}, optional*) – Random seed. See numpy.random.RandomState[11].

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See *ArrayData*.

Example

```
x0, n0, a0 = sfs.array.linear_random(12, 0.15, 0.4, orientation=[0, -1, 0])
sfs.plot.loudspeaker_2d(x0, n0, a0)
plt.axis('equal')
```



sfs.array.**circular**(*N, R, center=[0, 0, 0]*)

Circular secondary source distribution parallel to the xy-plane.

Parameters

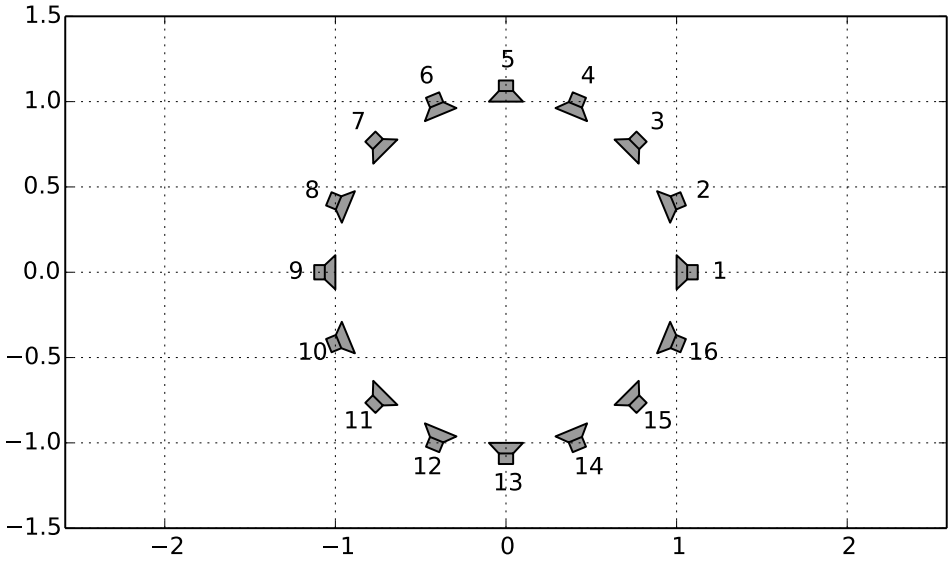
- **N** (*int*) – Number of secondary sources.
- **R** (*float*) – Radius in metres.
- **center** – See *linear()*.

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See *ArrayData*.

[11] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.random.RandomState.html#numpy.random.RandomState

Example

```
x0, n0, a0 = sfs.array.circular(16, 1)
sfs.plot.loudspeaker_2d(x0, n0, a0, size=0.2, show_numbers=True)
plt.axis('equal')
```



sfs.array.**rectangular**(*N, spacing, center=[0, 0, 0], orientation=[1, 0, 0]*)

Rectangular secondary source distribution.

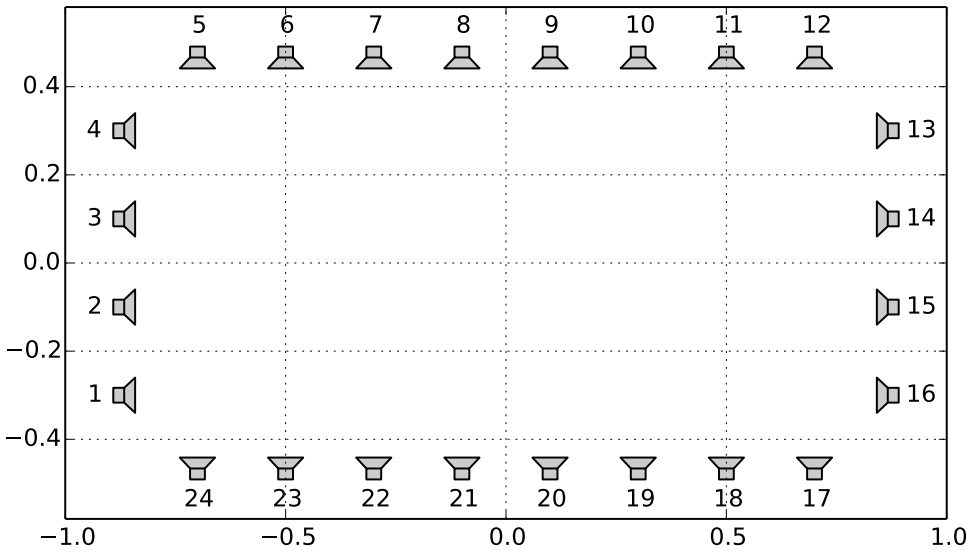
Parameters

- **N** (*int or pair of int*) – Number of secondary sources on each side of the rectangle. If a pair of numbers is given, the first one specifies the first and third segment, the second number specifies the second and fourth segment.
- **spacing** (*float*) – Distance (in metres) between secondary sources.
- **center, orientation** – See *linear()*. The *orientation* corresponds to the first linear segment.

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See *ArrayData*.

Example

```
x0, n0, a0 = sfs.array.rectangular((4, 8), 0.2)
sfs.plot.loudspeaker_2d(x0, n0, a0, show_numbers=True)
plt.axis('equal')
```



sfs.array.**rounded_edge**(*Nxy, Nr, dx, center=[0, 0, 0], orientation=[1, 0, 0]*)

Array along the xy-axis with rounded edge at the origin.

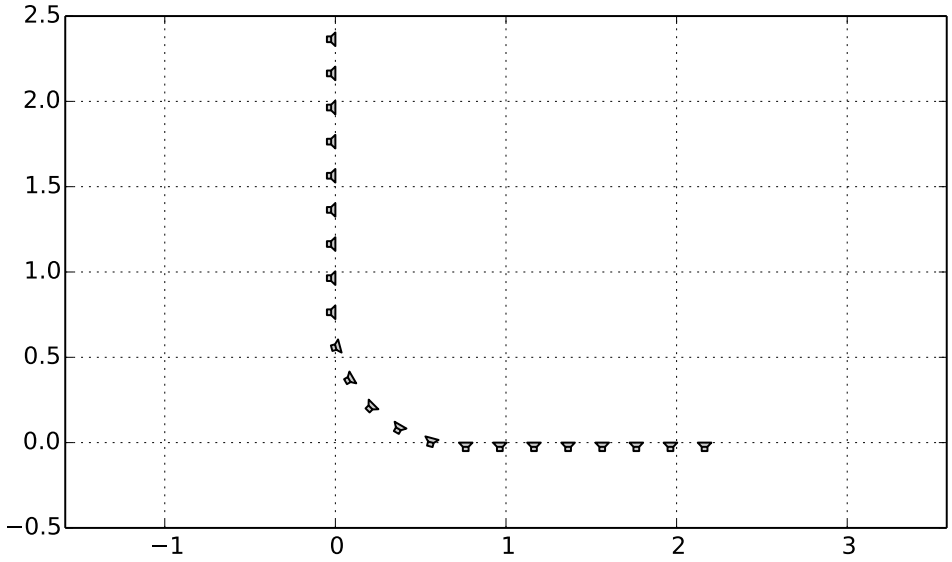
Parameters

- **Nxy** (*int*) – Number of secondary sources along x- and y-axis.
- **Nr** (*int*) – Number of secondary sources in rounded edge. Radius of edge is adjusted to equdistant sampling along entire array.
- **center** (*(3,) array_like, optional*) – Position of edge.
- **orientation** (*(3,) array_like, optional*) – Normal vector of array. Default orientation is along xy-axis.

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See *ArrayData*.

Example

```
x0, n0, a0 = sfs.array.rounded_edge(8, 5, 0.2)
sfs.plot.loudspeaker_2d(x0, n0, a0)
plt.axis('equal')
```



sfs.array.**planar**(*N, spacing, center=[0, 0, 0], orientation=[1, 0, 0]*)
Planar secondary source distribtion.

Parameters

- **N** (*int or pair of int*) – Number of secondary sources along each edge. If a pair of numbers is given, the first one specifies the number on the horizontal edge, the second one specifies the number on the vertical edge.
- **spacing** (*float*) – Distance (in metres) between secondary sources.
- **center, orientation** – See *linear()*.

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See *ArrayData*.

sfs.array.**cube**(*N, spacing, center=[0, 0, 0], orientation=[1, 0, 0]*)
Cube-shaped secondary source distribtion.

Parameters

- **N** (*int or triple of int*) – Number of secondary sources along each edge. If a triple of numbers is given, the first two specify the edges like in *rectangular()*, the last one specifies the vertical edge.
- **spacing** (*float*) – Distance (in metres) between secondary sources.
- **center, orientation** – See *linear()*. The *orientation* corresponds to the first planar segment.

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See *ArrayData*.

sfs.array.**sphere_load**(*fname, radius, center=[0, 0, 0]*)
Spherical secondary source distribution loaded from datafile.

ASCII Format (see MATLAB SFS Toolbox) with 4 numbers (3 position, 1 weight) per secondary source located on the unit circle.

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See *ArrayData*.

sfs.array.**load**(*fname, center=[0, 0, 0], orientation=[1, 0, 0]*)
Load secondary source positions from datafile.

Comma Seperated Values (CSV) format with 7 values (3 positions, 3 normal vectors, 1 weight) per secondary source.

Returns *ArrayData* – Positions, orientations and weights of secondary sources. See `ArrayData`.

`sfs.array.`**`weights_midpoint`**(*positions*, *closed*)
Calculate loudspeaker weights for a simply connected array.

The weights are calculated according to the midpoint rule.

Parameters

- **positions** (*(N, 3) array_like*) – Sequence of secondary source positions.

  Note: The loudspeaker positions have to be ordered on the contour!

- **closed** (*bool*) – `True` if the loudspeaker contour is closed.

Returns *(N,) numpy.ndarray* – Weights of secondary sources.

`sfs.array.`**`concatenate`**(**arrays*)
Concatenate `ArrayData` objects.

5.2 Tapering

Weights (tapering) for the driving function.

`sfs.tapering.`**`none`**(*active*)
No tapering window.

`sfs.tapering.`**`kaiser`**(*active*)
Kaiser tapering window.

`sfs.tapering.`**`tukey`**(*active*, *alpha*)
Tukey tapering window.

5.3 Monochromatic Sources

Compute the sound field generated by a sound source.

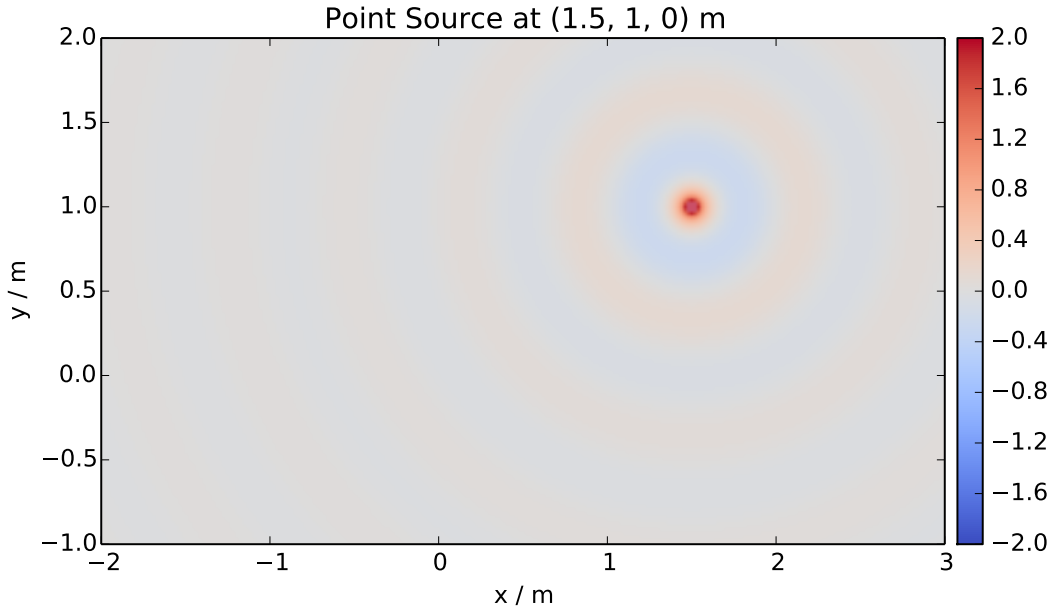
```
import sfs
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
plt.rcParams['figure.figsize'] = 8, 4.5  # inch

x0 = 1.5, 1, 0
f = 500  # Hz
omega = 2 * np.pi * f

grid = sfs.util.xyz_grid([-2, 3], [-1, 2], 0, spacing=0.02)
```

`sfs.mono.source.`**`point`**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *grid*, *c=None*)
Point source.

```
                  1  e^(-j w/c |x-x0|)
    G(x-x0, w) = --- -----------------
                4pi       |x-x0|
```

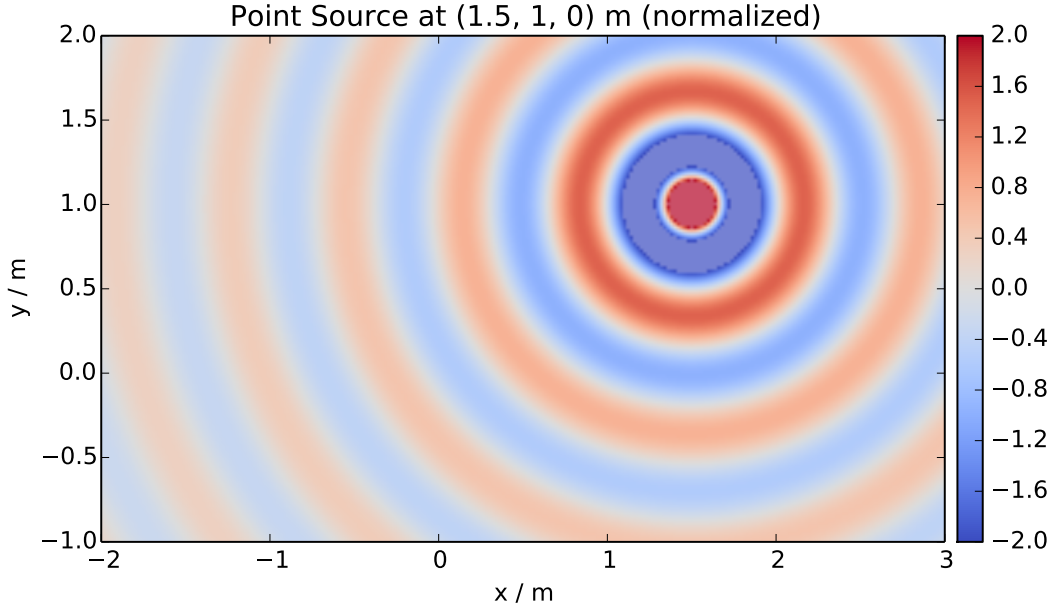
Examples

```
p = sfs.mono.source.point(omega, x0, None, grid)
sfs.plot.soundfield(p, grid)
plt.title("Point Source at {} m".format(x0))
```



Normalization ... multiply by 4π ...

```
p *= 4 * np.pi
sfs.plot.soundfield(p, grid)
plt.title("Point Source at {} m (normalized)".format(x0))
```



sfs.mono.source.**point_velocity**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *grid*, *c=None*)

Velocity of a point source.

Returns *XyzComponents* – Particle velocity at positions given by *grid*. See *sfs.util.XyzComponents*.

sfs.mono.source.**point_modal**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *grid*, *L*, *N=None*, *deltan=0*, *c=None*)

Point source in a rectangular room using a modal room model.

Parameters

- **omega** (*float*) – Frequency of source.
- **x0** (*(3,) array_like*) – Position of source.
- **n0** (*(3,) array_like*) – Normal vector (direction) of source (only required for compatibility).
- **grid** (*triple of numpy.ndarray*) – The grid that is used for the sound field calculations. See *sfs.util.xyz_grid()*.
- **L** (*(3,) array_like*) – Dimensionons of the rectangular room.
- **N** (*(3,) array_like or int, optional*) – Combination of modal orders in the three-spatial dimensions to calculate the sound field for or maximum order for all dimensions. If not given, the maximum modal order is approximately determined and the sound field is computed up to this maximum order.
- **deltan** (*float, optional*) – Absorption coefficient of the walls.
- **c** (*float, optional*) – Speed of sound.

Returns *numpy.ndarray* – Sound pressure at positions given by *grid*.

sfs.mono.source.**point_modal_velocity**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *grid*, *L*, *N=None*, *deltan=0*, *c=None*)

Velocity of point source in a rectangular room using a modal room model.

Parameters

- **omega** (*float*) – Frequency of source.
- **x0** (*(3,) array_like*) – Position of source.
- **n0** (*(3,) array_like*) – Normal vector (direction) of source (only required for compatibility).
- **grid** (*triple of numpy.ndarray*) – The grid that is used for the sound field calculations. See *sfs.util.xyz_grid()*.
- **L** (*(3,) array_like*) – Dimensionons of the rectangular room.
- **N** (*(3,) array_like or int, optional*) – Combination of modal orders in the three-spatial dimensions to calculate the sound field for or maximum order for all dimensions. If not given, the maximum modal order is approximately determined and the sound field is computed up to this maximum order.
- **deltan** (*float, optional*) – Absorption coefficient of the walls.
- **c** (*float, optional*) – Speed of sound.

Returns *XyzComponents* – Particle velocity at positions given by *grid*. See *sfs.util.XyzComponents*.

sfs.mono.source.**line**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *grid*, *c=None*)

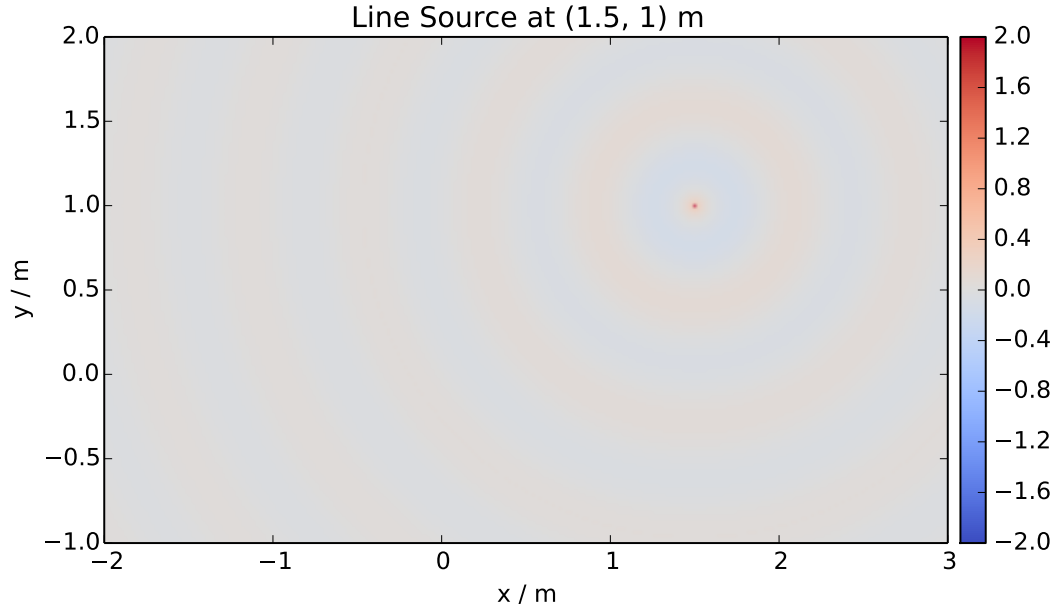
Line source parallel to the z-axis.

Note: third component of x0 is ignored.

```
                    (2)
G(x-x0, w) = -j/4 H0  (w/c |x-x0|)
```

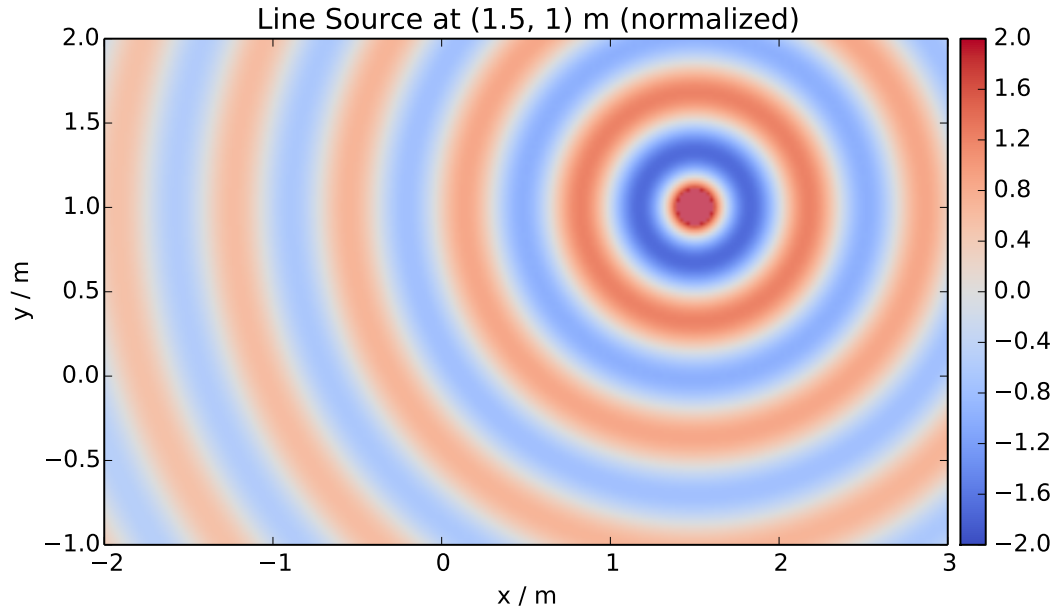
Examples

```
p = sfs.mono.source.line(omega, x0, None, grid)
sfs.plot.soundfield(p, grid)
plt.title("Line Source at {} m".format(x0[:2]))
```



Normalization ...

```
p *= np.sqrt(8 * np.pi * omega / sfs.defs.c) * np.exp(1j * np.pi / 4)
sfs.plot.soundfield(p, grid)
plt.title("Line Source at {} m (normalized)".format(x0[:2]))
```



`sfs.mono.source.`**`line_velocity`**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *grid*, *c=None*)

Velocity of line source parallel to the z-axis.

Returns *XyzComponents* – Particle velocity at positions given by *grid*. See *sfs.util.XyzComponents*.

`sfs.mono.source.`**`line_dipole`**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *grid*, *c=None*)

Line source with dipole characteristics parallel to the z-axis.

Note: third component of x0 is ignored.

```
                        (2)
G(x-x0, w) = jk/4 H1  (w/c |x-x0|) cos(phi)
```

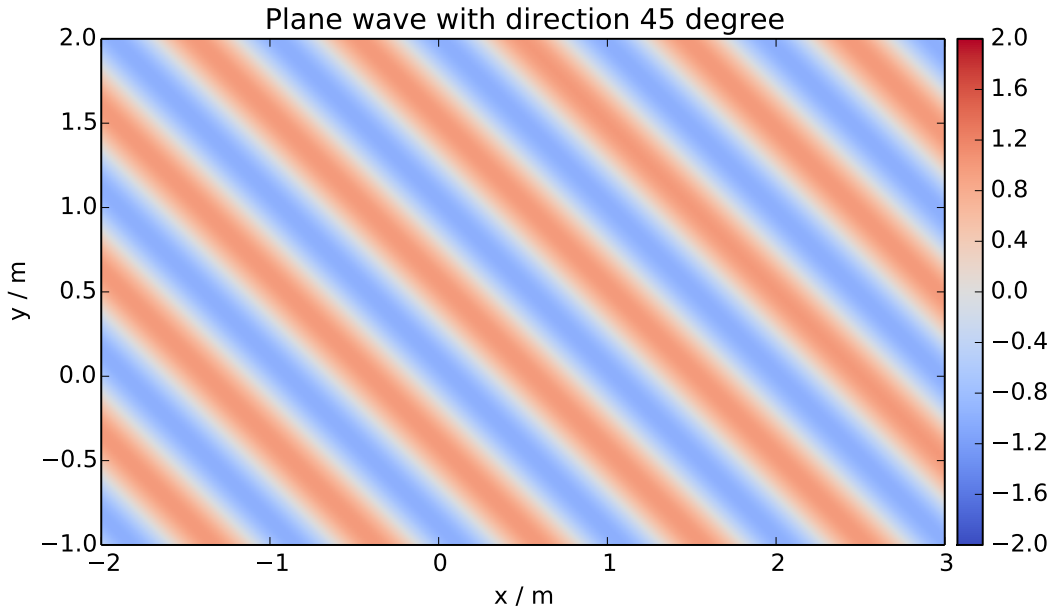
sfs.mono.source.**plane**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *grid*, *c=None*)

Plane wave.

```
G(x, w) = e^(-i w/c n x)
```

Example

```
direction = 45  # degree
n0 = sfs.util.direction_vector(np.radians(direction))
p_plane = sfs.mono.source.plane(omega, x0, n0, grid)
sfs.plot.soundfield(p_plane, grid);
plt.title("Plane wave with direction {} degree".format(direction))
```



sfs.mono.source.**plane_velocity**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *grid*, *c=None*)

Velocity of a plane wave.

```
V(x, w) = 1/(rho c) e^(-i w/c n x) n
```

Returns *XyzComponents* – Particle velocity at positions given by *grid*. See *sfs.util.XyzComponents*.

5.4 Monochromatic Driving Functions

Compute driving functions for various systems.

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**wfs_2d_line**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *xs*, *c=None*)

Line source by 2-dimensional WFS.

```
D(x0,k) = j k (x0-xs) n0 / |x0-xs| * H1(k |x0-xs|)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**wfs_2d_point**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *xs*, *c=None*)

Point source by two- or three-dimensional WFS.

```
                  (x0-xs) n0
D(x0,k) = j k ------------- e^(-j k |x0-xs|)
                |x0-xs|^(3/2)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**wfs_25d_point**(*omega, x0, n0, xs, xref=[0, 0, 0], c=None, omalias=None*)

Point source by 2.5-dimensional WFS.

```
                 ______________   (x0-xs) n0
D(x0,k) = \|j k |xref-x0| ------------- e^(-j k |x0-xs|)
                                |x0-xs|^(3/2)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**wfs_3d_point**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *xs*, *c=None*)

Point source by two- or three-dimensional WFS.

```
                  (x0-xs) n0
D(x0,k) = j k ------------- e^(-j k |x0-xs|)
                |x0-xs|^(3/2)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**wfs_2d_plane**(*omega, x0, n0, n=[0, 1, 0], c=None*)

Plane wave by two- or three-dimensional WFS.

Eq.(17) from [Spors et al, 2008]:

```
D(x0,k) =  j k n n0  e^(-j k n x0)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**wfs_25d_plane**(*omega, x0, n0, n=[0, 1, 0], xref=[0, 0, 0], c=None, omalias=None*)

Plane wave by 2.5-dimensional WFS.

```
                 ____________
D_2.5D(x0,w) = \|j k |xref-x0| n n0 e^(-j k n x0)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**wfs_3d_plane**(*omega, x0, n0, n=[0, 1, 0], c=None*)

Plane wave by two- or three-dimensional WFS.

Eq.(17) from [Spors et al, 2008]:

```
D(x0,k) =  j k n n0  e^(-j k n x0)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**wfs_25d_preeq**(*omega*, *omalias*, *c*)

Preqeualization for 2.5D WFS.

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**delay_3d_plane**(*omega, x0, n0, n=[0, 1, 0], c=None*)

Plane wave by simple delay of secondary sources.

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**source_selection_plane**(*n0*, *n*)

Secondary source selection for a plane wave.

Eq.(13) from [Spors et al, 2008]

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**source_selection_point**(*n0*, *x0*, *xs*)

Secondary source selection for a point source.

Eq.(15) from [Spors et al, 2008]

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**source_selection_all**(*N*)

Select all secondary sources.

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**nfchoa_2d_plane**(*omega, x0, r0, n=[0, 1, 0], c=None*)

Point source by 2.5-dimensional WFS.

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**nfchoa_25d_point**(*omega*, *x0*, *r0*, *xs*, *c=None*)

Point source by 2.5-dimensional WFS.

```
                        __        (2)
                 1     \         h|m| (w/c r)
D(phi0,w) = -----    /__     ------------- e^(i m (phi0-phi))
              2pi r0 m=-N..N   (2)
                              h|m| (w/c r0)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**nfchoa_25d_plane**(*omega, x0, r0, n=[0, 1, 0], c=None*)
Plane wave by 2.5-dimensional WFS.

```
                    __
                 2i  \             i^|m|
D_25D(phi0,w) = --  /__     ------------------ e^(i m (phi0-phi_pw) )
                 r0 m=-N..N        (2)
                              w/c h|m|  (w/c r0)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**sdm_2d_line**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *xs*, *c=None*)
Line source by two-dimensional SDM.

The secondary sources have to be located on the x-axis (y0=0). Derived from [Spors 2009, 126th AES Convention], Eq.(9), Eq.(4):

```
D(x0,k) =
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**sdm_2d_plane**(*omega, x0, n0, n=[0, 1, 0], c=None*)
Plane wave by two-dimensional SDM.

The secondary sources have to be located on the x-axis (y0=0). Derived from [Ahrens 2011, Springer], Eq.(3.73), Eq.(C.5), Eq.(C.11):

```
D(x0,k) = kpw,y * e^(-j*kpw,x*x)
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**sdm_25d_plane**(*omega, x0, n0, n=[0, 1, 0], xref=[0, 0, 0], c=None*)
Plane wave by 2.5-dimensional SDM.

The secondary sources have to be located on the x-axis (y0=0). Eq.(3.79) from [Ahrens 2011, Springer]:

```
D_2.5D(x0,w) =
```

sfs.mono.drivingfunction.**sdm_25d_point**(*omega, x0, n0, xs, xref=[0, 0, 0], c=None*)
Point source by 2.5-dimensional SDM.

The secondary sources have to be located on the x-axis (y0=0). Driving funcnction from [Spors 2010, 128th AES Covention], Eq.(24):

```
D(x0,k) =
```

5.5 Monochromatic Sound Fields

Computation of synthesized sound fields.

sfs.mono.synthesized.**generic**(*omega*, *x0*, *n0*, *d*, *grid*, *c=None*, *source=<function point>*)
Compute sound field for a generic driving function.

sfs.mono.synthesized.**shiftphase**(*p*, *phase*)
Shift phase of a sound field.

5.6 Plotting

Plot sound fields etc.

sfs.plot.**virtualsource_2d**(*xs*, *ns=None*, *type='point'*, *ax=None*)
Draw position/orientation of virtual source.

sfs.plot.**reference_2d**(*xref*, *size=0.1*, *ax=None*)
Draw reference/normalization point.

sfs.plot.**secondarysource_2d**(*x0*, *n0*, *grid=None*)
Simple plot of secondary source locations.

sfs.plot.**loudspeaker_2d**(*x0*, *n0*, *a0=0.5*, *size=0.08*, *show_numbers=False*, *grid=None*, *ax=None*)

Draw loudspeaker symbols at given locations and angles.

Parameters

- **x0** (*(N, 3) array_like*) – Loudspeaker positions.
- **n0** (*(N, 3) or (3,) array_like*) – Normal vector(s) of loudspeakers.
- **a0** (*float or (N,) array_like, optional*) – Weighting factor(s) of loudspeakers.
- **size** (*float, optional*) – Size of loudspeakers in metres.
- **show_numbers** (*bool, optional*) – If `True`, loudspeaker numbers are shown.
- **grid** (*triple of numpy.ndarray, optional*) – If specified, only loudspeakers within the *grid* are shown.
- **ax** (*Axes object, optional*) – The loudspeakers are plotted into this `Axes`[12] object or – if not specified – into the current axes.

sfs.plot.**loudspeaker_3d**(*x0*, *n0*, *a0=None*, *w=0.08*, *h=0.08*)

Plot positions and normals of a 3D secondary source distribution.

sfs.plot.**soundfield**(*p*, *grid*, *xnorm=None*, *cmap='coolwarm_clip'*, *vmin=-2.0*, *vmax=2.0*, *xlabel=None*, *ylabel=None*, *colorbar=True*, *colorbar_kwargs={}*, *ax=None*, ***kwargs*)

Two-dimensional plot of sound field.

Parameters

- **p** (*array_like*) – Sound pressure values (or any other scalar quantity if you like). If the values are complex, the imaginary part is ignored. Typically, *p* is two-dimensional with a shape of *(Ny, Nx)*, *(Nz, Nx)* or *(Nz, Ny)*. This is the case if *`sfs.util.xyz_grid()`* was used with a single number for *z*, *y* or *x*, respectively. However, *p* can also be three-dimensional with a shape of *(Ny, Nx, 1)*, *(1, Nx, Nz)* or *(Ny, 1, Nz)*. This is the case if `numpy.meshgrid()`[13] was used with a scalar for *z*, *y* or *x*, respectively (and of course with the default `indexing='xy'`).

  Note: If you want to plot a single slice of a pre-computed "full" 3D sound field, make sure that the slice still has three dimensions (including one singleton dimension). This way, you can use the original *grid* of the full volume without changes. This works because the grid component corresponding to the singleton dimension is simply ignored.

- **grid** (*triple or pair of numpy.ndarray*) – The grid that was used to calculate *p*, see *`sfs.util.xyz_grid()`*. If *p* is two-dimensional, but *grid* has 3 components, one of them must be scalar.
- **xnorm** (*array_like, optional*) – Coordinates of a point to which the sound field should be normalized before plotting. If not specified, no normalization is used. See *`sfs.util.normalize()`*.

Returns *AxesImage* – See `matplotlib.pyplot.imshow()`[14].

Other Parameters

- **xlabel, ylabel** (*str*) – Overwrite default x/y labels. Use `xlabel=''` and `ylabel=''` to remove x/y labels. The labels can be changed afterwards with `matplotlib.pyplot.xlabel()`[15] and `matplotlib.pyplot.ylabel()`[16].

[12] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/axes_api.html#matplotlib.axes.Axes
[13] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.meshgrid.html#numpy.meshgrid
[14] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.imshow
[15] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.xlabel
[16] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.ylabel

- **colorbar** (*bool, optional*) – If `False`, no colorbar is created.
- **colorbar_kwargs** (*dict, optional*) – Further colorbar arguments, see *`add_colorbar()`*.
- **ax** (*Axes, optional*) – If given, the plot is created on *ax* instead of the current axis (see `matplotlib.pyplot.gca()`[17]).
- **cmap, vmin, vmax, **kwargs** – All further parameters are forwarded to `matplotlib.pyplot.imshow()`[18].

See also:

`sfs.plot.level()`

`sfs.plot.`**`level`**(*p*, *grid*, *xnorm=None*, *power=False*, *cmap=None*, *vmax=3*, *vmin=-50*, ***kwargs*)
Two-dimensional plot of level (dB) of sound field.

Takes the same parameters as *`sfs.plot.soundfield()`*.

Other Parameters **power** (*bool, optional*) – See *`sfs.util.db()`*.

`sfs.plot.`**`particles`**(*x*, *trim=None*, *ax=None*, *xlabel='x (m)'*, *ylabel='y (m)'*, *edgecolor=''*, ***kwargs*)
Plot particle positions as scatter plot

`sfs.plot.`**`add_colorbar`**(*im*, *aspect=20*, *pad=0.5*, ***kwargs*)
Add a vertical color bar to a plot.

Parameters

- **im** (*ScalarMappable*) – The output of *`sfs.plot.soundfield()`*, *`sfs.plot.level()`* or any other `matplotlib.cm.ScalarMappable`[19].
- **aspect** (*float, optional*) – Aspect ratio of the colorbar. Strictly speaking, since the colorbar is vertical, it's actually the inverse of the aspect ratio.
- **pad** (*float, optional*) – Space between image plot and colorbar, as a fraction of the width of the colorbar.

  Note: The *pad* argument of `matplotlib.figure.Figure.colorbar()`[20] has a slightly different meaning ("fraction of original axes")!

- ****kwargs** – All further arguments are forwarded to `matplotlib.figure.Figure.colorbar()`[21].

See also:

`matplotlib.pyplot.colorbar()`[22]

5.7 Utilities

Various utility functions.

`sfs.util.`**`rotation_matrix`**(*n1*, *n2*)
Compute rotation matrix for rotation from *n1* to *n2*.

Parameters **n1, n2** (*(3,) array_like*) – Two vectors. They don't have to be normalized.

Returns *(3, 3) numpy.ndarray* – Rotation matrix.

[17] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.gca
[18] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.imshow
[19] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/cm_api.html#matplotlib.cm.ScalarMappable
[20] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/figure_api.html#matplotlib.figure.Figure.colorbar
[21] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/figure_api.html#matplotlib.figure.Figure.colorbar
[22] http://matplotlib.sourceforge.net/api/pyplot_api.html#matplotlib.pyplot.colorbar

sfs.util.**wavenumber**(*omega*, *c=None*)
Compute the wavenumber for a given radial frequency.

sfs.util.**direction_vector**(*alpha*, *beta=1.5707963267948966*)
Compute normal vector from azimuth, colatitude.

sfs.util.**sph2cart**(*alpha*, *beta*, *r*)
Spherical to cartesian coordinates.

sfs.util.**cart2sph**(*x*, *y*, *z*)
Cartesian to spherical coordinates.

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

Returns *a* converted to a `numpy.ndarray`[23] 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.

sfs.util.**asarray_of_rows**(*a*, ***kwargs*)
Convert to 2D array, turn column vector into row vector.

Returns *a* converted to a `numpy.ndarray`[24] and stripped of all singleton dimensions. If the result has exactly one dimension, it is re-shaped into a 2D row vector.

sfs.util.**strict_arange**(*start*, *stop*, *step=1*, *endpoint=False*, *dtype=None*, ***kwargs*)
Like `numpy.arange()`[25], but compensating numeric errors.

Unlike `numpy.arange()`[26], but similar to `numpy.linspace()`[27], providing *endpoint=True* includes both endpoints.

Parameters

- **start, stop, step, dtype** – See `numpy.arange()`[28].
- **endpoint** – See `numpy.linspace()`[29].

  Note: With *endpoint=True*, the difference between *start* and *end* value must be an integer multiple of the corresponding *spacing* value!

- ****kwargs** – All further arguments are forwarded to `numpy.isclose()`[30].

Returns *numpy.ndarray* – Array of evenly spaced values. See `numpy.arange()`[31].

sfs.util.**xyz_grid**(*x*, *y*, *z*, *spacing*, *endpoint=True*, ***kwargs*)
Create a grid with given range and spacing.

Parameters

- **x, y, z** (*float or pair of float*) – Inclusive range of the respective coordinate or a single value if only a slice along this dimension is needed.
- **spacing** (*float or triple of float*) – Grid spacing. If a single value is specified, it is used for all dimensions, if multiple values are given, one value is used per dimension. If a dimension (*x*, *y* or *z*) has only a single value, the corresponding spacing is ignored.

[23] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.ndarray.html#numpy.ndarray
[24] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.ndarray.html#numpy.ndarray
[25] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.arange.html#numpy.arange
[26] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.arange.html#numpy.arange
[27] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.linspace.html#numpy.linspace
[28] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.arange.html#numpy.arange
[29] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.linspace.html#numpy.linspace
[30] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.isclose.html#numpy.isclose
[31] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.arange.html#numpy.arange

- **endpoint** (*bool, optional*) – If `True` (the default), the endpoint of each range is included in the grid. Use `False` to get a result similar to `numpy.arange()`[32]. See *sfs.util.strict_arange()*.
- ****kwargs** – All further arguments are forwarded to *sfs.util.strict_arange()*.

Returns *XyzComponents* – A grid that can be used for sound field calculations. See *sfs.util.XyzComponents*.

See also:

strict_arange(), `numpy.meshgrid()`[33]

`sfs.util.`**`normalize`**(*p*, *grid*, *xnorm*)
Normalize sound field wrt position *xnorm*.

`sfs.util.`**`probe`**(*p*, *grid*, *x*)
Determine the value at position *x* in the sound field *p*.

`sfs.util.`**`broadcast_zip`**(**args*)
Broadcast arguments to the same shape and then use `zip()`[34].

`sfs.util.`**`normal_vector`**(*x*)
Normalize a 1D vector.

`sfs.util.`**`displacement`**(*v*, *omega*)
Particle displacement

$$d(x,t) = \int_0^t v(x,t)dt$$

`sfs.util.`**`db`**(*x*, *power=False*)
Convert *x* to decibel.

Parameters

- **x** (*array_like*) – Input data. Values of 0 lead to negative infinity.
- **power** (*bool, optional*) – If *power=False* (the default), *x* is squared before conversion.

class `sfs.util.`**`XyzComponents`**(*components*, ***kwargs*)
Triple (or pair) of arrays: x, y, and optionally z.

Instances of this class can be used to store coordinate grids (either regular grids like in *sfs.util.xyz_grid()* or arbitrary point clouds) or vector fields (e.g. particle velocity).

This class is a subclass of `numpy.ndarray`[35]. It is one-dimensional (like a plain `list`[36]) and has a length of 3 (or 2, if no z-component is available). It uses *dtype=object* in order to be able to store other *numpy.ndarray*s of arbitrary shapes but also scalars, if needed. Because it is a NumPy array subclass, it can be used in operations with scalars and "normal" NumPy arrays, as long as they have a compatible shape. Like any NumPy array, instances of this class are iterable and can be used, e.g., in for-loops and tuple unpacking. If slicing or broadcasting leads to an incompatible shape, a plain *numpy.ndarray* with *dtype=object* is returned.

Parameters

- **components** (*triple or pair of array_like*) – The values to be used as X, Y and Z arrays. Z is optional.
- ****kwargs** – All further arguments are forwarded to `numpy.asarray()`[37], which is applied to the elements of *components*.

[32] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.arange.html#numpy.arange
[33] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.meshgrid.html#numpy.meshgrid
[34] http://docs.python.org/3/library/functions.html#zip
[35] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.ndarray.html#numpy.ndarray
[36] http://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#list
[37] http://docs.scipy.org/doc/numpy/reference/generated/numpy.asarray.html#numpy.asarray

x
x-component.

y
y-component.

z
z-component (optional).

apply (*func*, **args*, ***kwargs*)
Apply a function to each component.

The function *func* will be called once for each component, passing the current component as first argument. All further arguments are passed after that. The results are returned as a new *XyzComponents* object.

5.8 Version History

Version 0.2.0 (2015-12-11):

- Ability to calculate and plot particle velocity and displacement fields
- Several function name and parameter name changes
- Several refactorings, bugfixes and other improvements

Version 0.1.1 (2015-10-08):

- Fix missing `sfs.mono` subpackage in PyPI packages

Version 0.1.0 (2015-09-22): Initial release.

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