#### Abstract number 4aAAd3

# **Co-integration of acoustic simulation software and GIS for speech** intelligibility analysis in complex multi-source acoustic environments. **Application to Toledo's Cathedral**

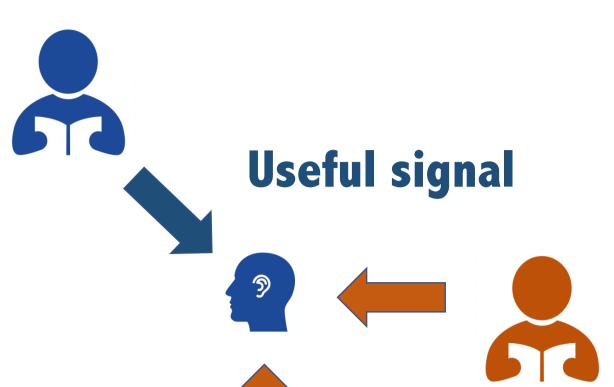
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## Speech intelligibility in multi-speaker environments



#### **Assessment criteria**

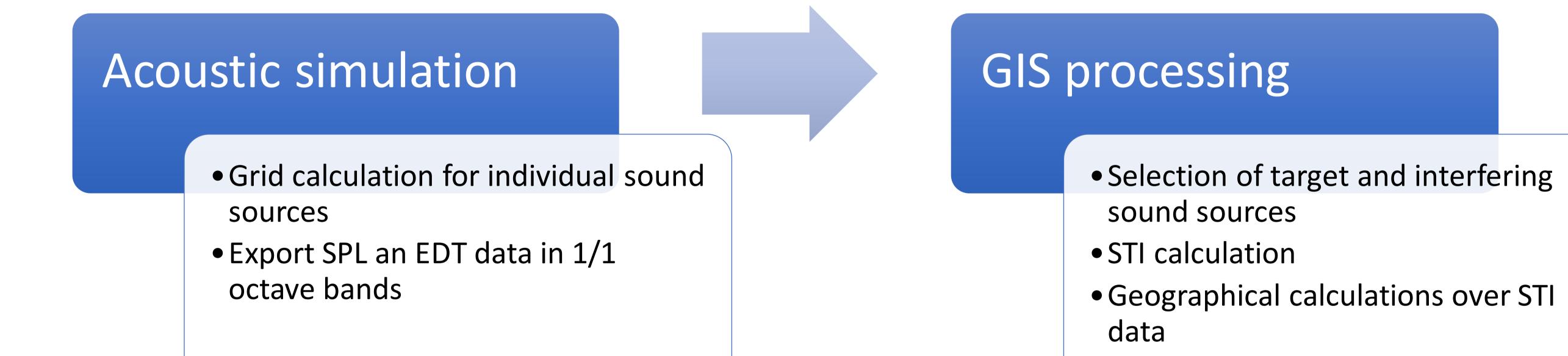
- Privacy distance,  $r_{P}$ : distance from speaker where the speech transmission index falls below 0,20.
- Distraction distance,  $r_{D}$ : distance from speaker where the speech transmission index falls below 0,50.

	Condition	Distance from target speaker	Distance from interf. speaker	
Interfering	Optimal	d <sub>ts</sub> < r <sub>D</sub>	d <sub>is</sub> > r <sub>P</sub>	
signals	Acceptable	d <sub>ts</sub> < r <sub>P</sub>	d <sub>is</sub> > r <sub>P</sub>	
	Unacceptable	Any distance	d <sub>is</sub> < r <sub>P</sub>	

### Methodology

#### Limitations of acoustic simulation programs

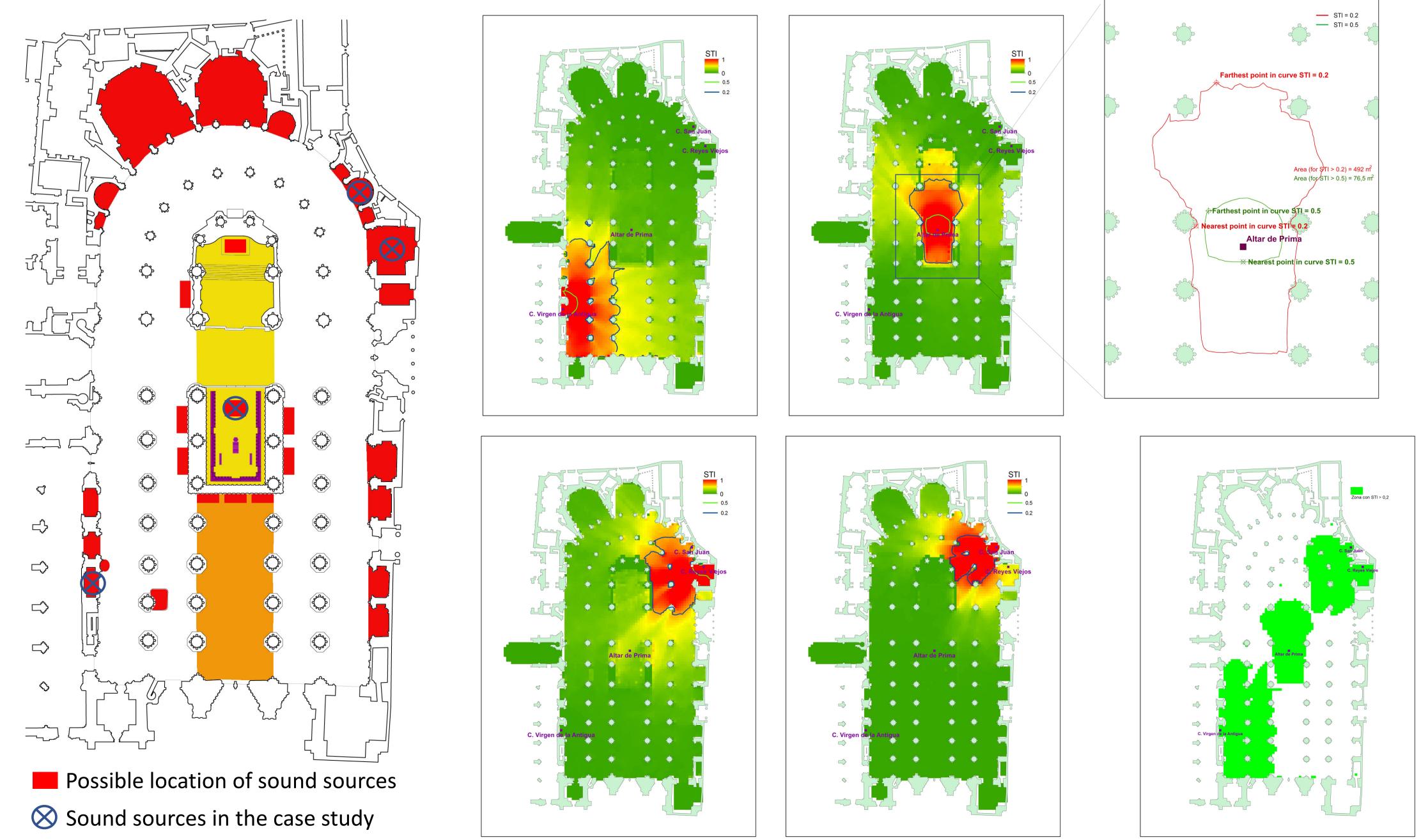
- For the STI calculation, a single background noise value is set for the entire room.
- Normally, they do not allow differentiation between useful and interfering sound sources **Advantages of GIS programs**
- Possibility of automating complex calculations with the data of each of the raster points.
- Multiple geographical calculation options (areas, distances, etc.).



### Case Study

### Study of the simultaneity of liturgical activities in the Cathedral of Toledo (S XVI) According to historical documentation, 30,000 annual masses (100 masses / day)

Analysis of possible activity at 08:00 am



Statistical values for STI = 0,2			
Minimum distance	6,6 m		
Maximum distance	21,4 m		
Average distance	13,6 m		
Standard deviation	4,8 m		

Statistical values for STI = 0,5		
Minimum distance	2,0 m	
Maximum distance	6,4 m	
Average distance	5,0 m	
Standard deviation	1,3 m	

