

## **F8 MultiTrack Field Recorder System Software Version History**

The system software version is shown on Software Version in Main Menu.  
You can always download the latest system software for free on the web site  
shown below.

<http://www.zoom.co.jp/>

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### **Version 4.10**

- Released as following bug fix and function update in October 2017**
- 1. Added a function that enables F8 to adjust to the correct sound localization according to the mic orientation when it is set in Ambisonics mode.
- 2. The issue was corrected where recording may start 1 frame earlier than the normal operation when the timecode mode is set to "Int Record Run".

### **Version 4.00**

- Released as following function update in September 2017**
- 1. Added a new function of Ambisonic Mode through which Ambisonics A-format signals can be converted to B-format for recording.

### **Version 3.20**

- Released as bug fix and function update in May 2017**

### **Version 3.10**

- Released as bug fix in March 2017**

### **Version 3.00**

- Released as function update in December 2016**

### **Version 2.00**

- Released as bug fix and function update in December 2015**

### **Version 1.00**

- Released as mass production in September 2015**



**Ambisonics Stereo  
Monitor Convector**

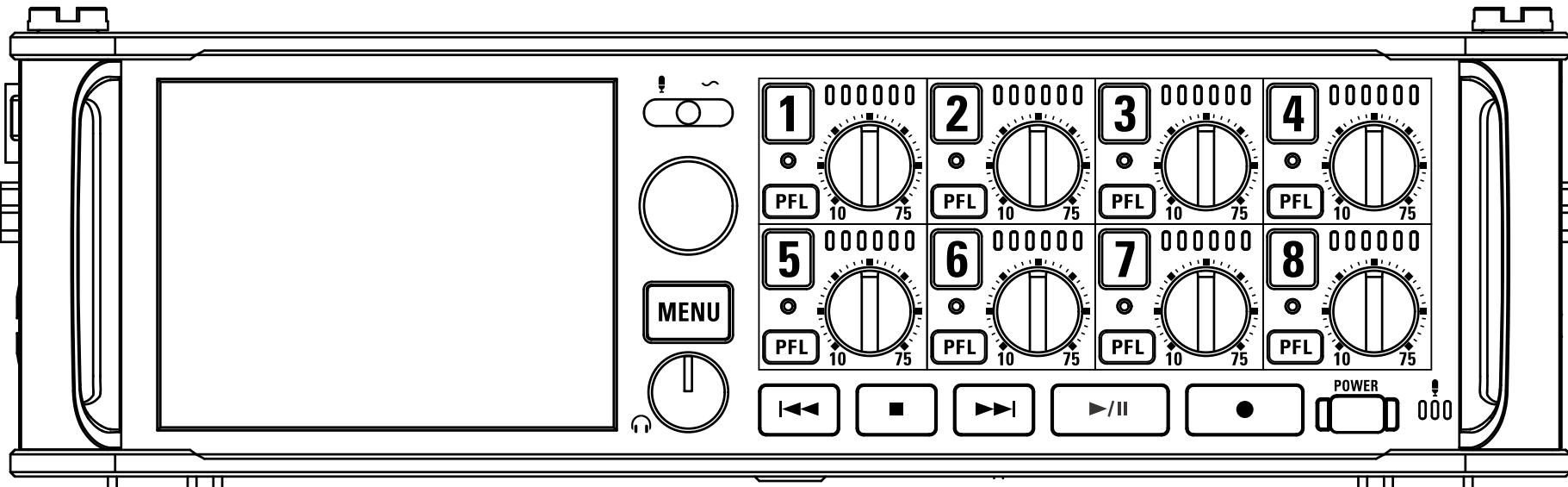
**V 4.1**

**ZOOM**®

**F8**

**MultiTrack Field Recorder**

**Version 4.1 Supplementary Manual**



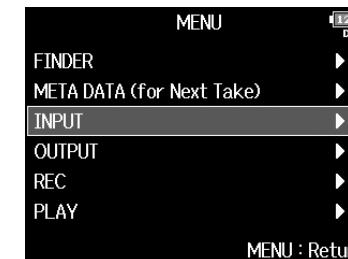
© 2017 ZOOM CORPORATION

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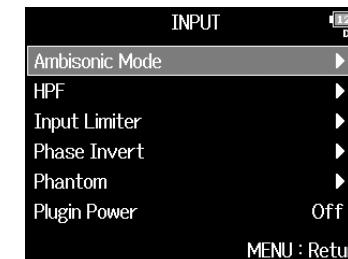
## Setting the format of Ambisonic Mode

By connecting mics that can output ambisonics A-format signals to Inputs 1–4, audio can be converted to ambisonics B-format and recorded.

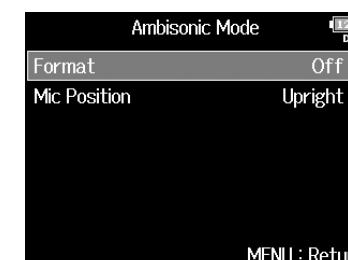
1. Press **MENU**.



2. Use to select INPUT, and press .



3. Use to select "Ambisonic Mode", and press .



4. Use to select "Format", and press .

5. Use to select the format, and press .



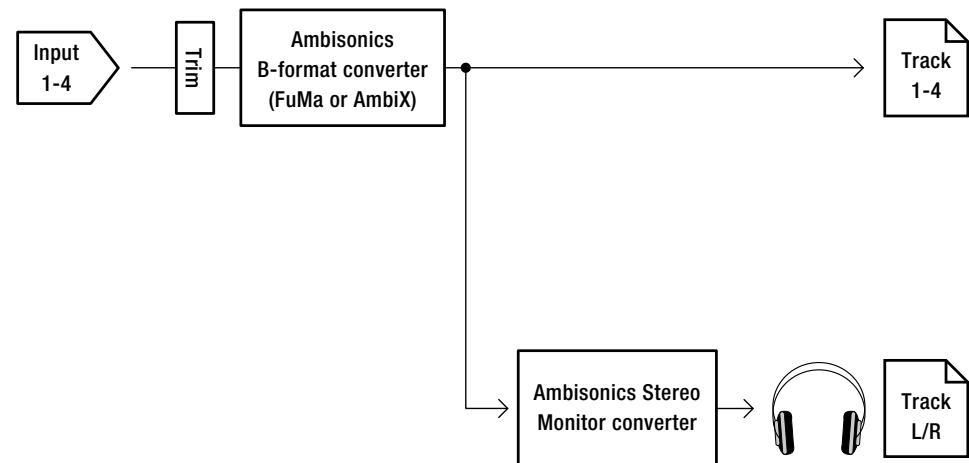
## FuMa

This converts the signals from Inputs 1-4 to the ambisonics FuMa B-format, and saves them as a 4-channel polyphonic file.

## AmbiX

This converts the signals from Inputs 1-4 to the ambisonics AmbiX B-format, and saves them as a 4-channel polyphonic file.

**Format: FuMa, AmbiX**

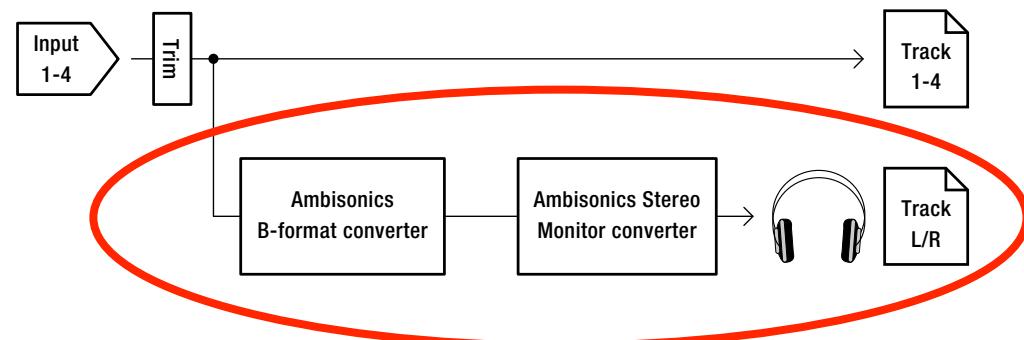


## Ambisonics A (Stereo Monitor)

This saves the signals from Inputs 1-4 as a 4-channel polyphonic file without converting them to an ambisonics B-format. The monitoring signal is converted to ambisonics B-format and then to an ordinary stereo signal.

**Pas de binaural !**

**Format: Ambisonics A (Stereo Monitor)**



## Setting the format of Ambisonic Mode (continued)

### FuMa(Dual)

This converts the signals from Inputs 1-4 to the ambisonics FuMa B-format, and saves them as a 4-channel polyphonic file.

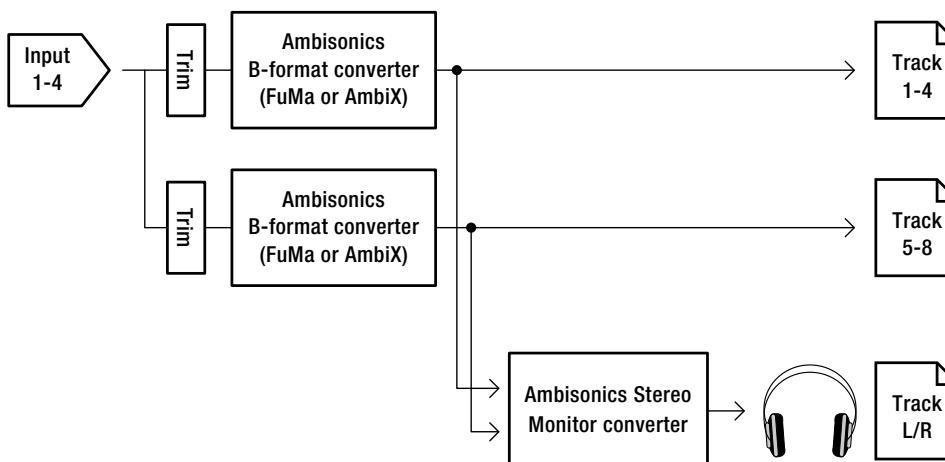
### AmbiX(Dual)

This converts the signals from Inputs 1-4 to the ambisonics AmbiX B-format, and saves them as a 4-channel polyphonic file.

### FuMa + AmbiX

This converts the signals from Inputs 1-4 to the ambisonics FuMa B-format, and records them to tracks 1-4. It also converts the signals from Inputs 1-4 to the ambisonics AmbiX B-format, and records them to tracks 5-8. These can be recorded at different input levels.

Format: FuMa (Dual), AmbiX (Dual), FuMa + AmbiX



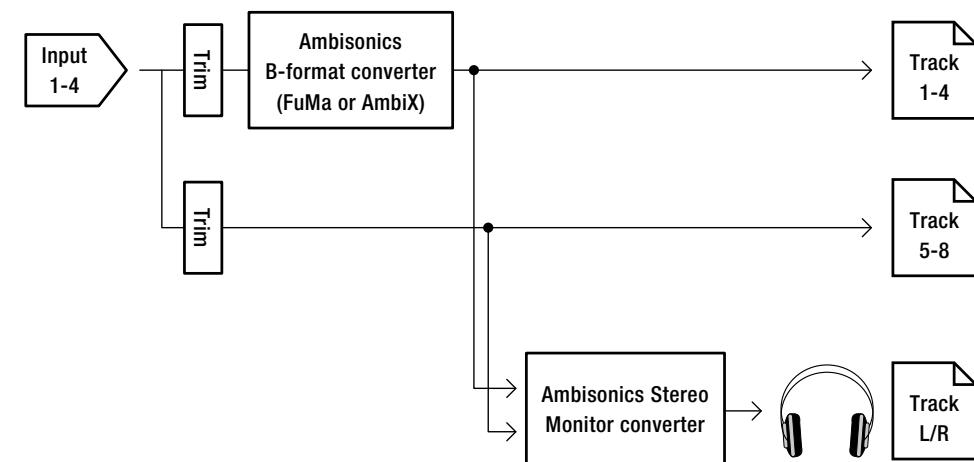
### FuMa + Ambisonics A

This converts the signals from Inputs 1-4 to the ambisonics FuMa B-format, and records them to tracks 1-4. It also records the signals from Inputs 1-4 to tracks 5-8 without converting them to an ambisonics B-format. These can be recorded at different input levels.

### AmbiX + Ambisonics A

This converts the signals from Inputs 1-4 to the ambisonics AmbiX B-format, and records them to tracks 1-4. It also records the signals from Inputs 1-4 to tracks 5-8 without converting them to an ambisonics B-format. These can be recorded at different input levels.

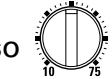
Format: FuMa + Ambisonics A, AmbiX + Ambisonics A



**NOTE**

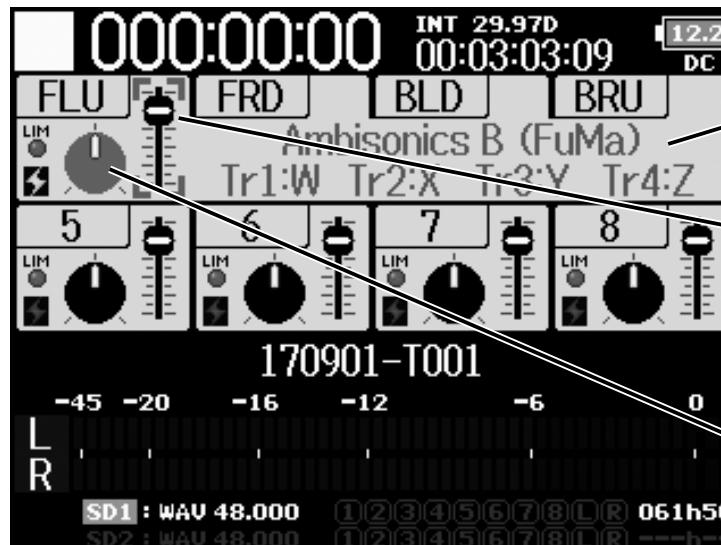
- The sampling rate can only be set to 192 kHz when the format of Ambisonic Mode is Off.
- Ambisonic files are saved as 4-channel polyphonic files, not as mono or stereo files.
- A ZOOM mic capsule can only be used when the format of Ambisonic Mode is Off.
- The following parameters cannot be set for tracks using Ambisonic Mode input.
  - Pan
  - Phase Invert
  - Side Mic Level
  - Input Delay
  - Stereo Link
  - Stereo Link Mode
  - Dual Channel Rec
  - Trim Link
- Files recorded when the format of Ambisonic Mode is not Off will play back as ambisonic audio sources rather than ordinary 4-channel polyphonic files. For this reason, these tracks cannot be panned or muted during playback.

**HINT**

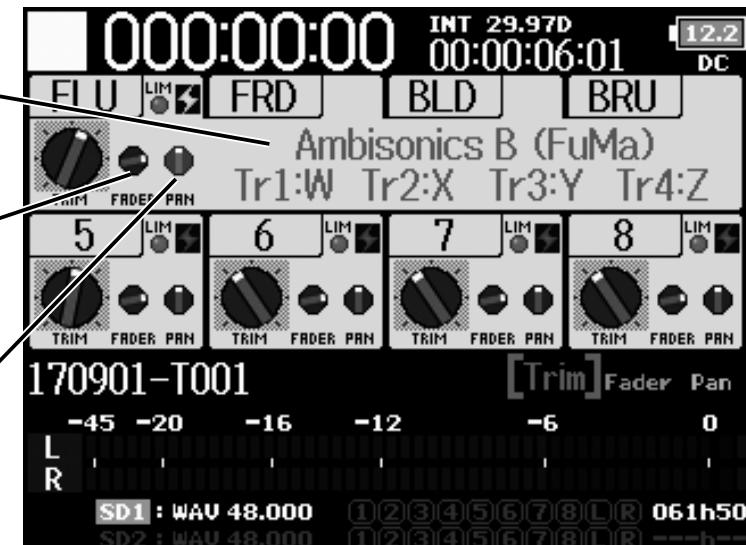
- Ambisonic Mode can be set during use as an audio interface (Multi Track).
- Even when the format of Ambisonic Mode is Off, you can press track **PFL** to monitor their input sounds. When PFL mode is set to PFL, you can monitor sounds before they are converted to ambisonics B-format. When PFL mode is set to SOLO, you can monitor sounds after they are converted to ambisonics B-format.
- The input levels of the Ambisonic Mode input tracks are linked, so  for Input 1 (or Input 5) can be used to adjust their input levels.
- The input enabled/disabled statuses of the Ambisonic Mode input tracks are linked, so the settings of all assigned tracks can be switched simultaneously by pressing any of their track keys.
- The following parameters that can be set on the PFL screen are linked for input tracks using Ambisonic Mode.
  - HPF
  - Input Limiter
  - Phantom
  - Fader
  - PFL Mode

## Setting the format of Ambisonic Mode (continued)

When Ambisonic Mode is enabled, the Home Screen will appear as follows.



<Trim Knob Option: Trim>



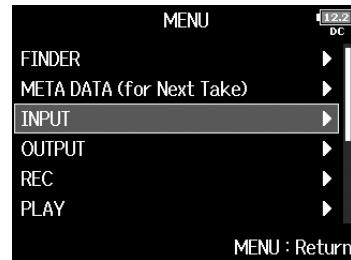
<Trim Knob Option: Mixer>

## Setting the mic position used for ambisonic recording (Mic Position)

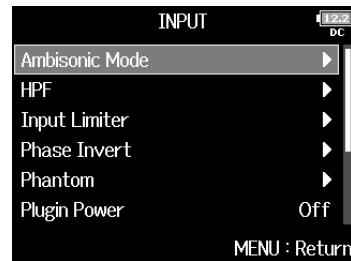
By setting the mic orientation used during ambisonic recording as an **F8** parameter, proper positioning can be maintained when converting to ambisonic B format if the mic orientation is changed from upright to upside down or horizontal.

1. Press .

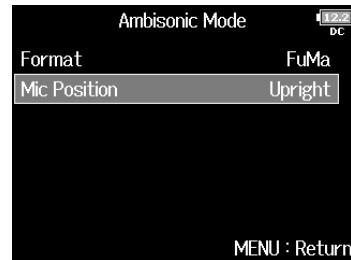
2. Use  to select INPUT,



3. Use  to select "Ambisonic Mode", and press .



4. Use  to select "Mic Position", and press .

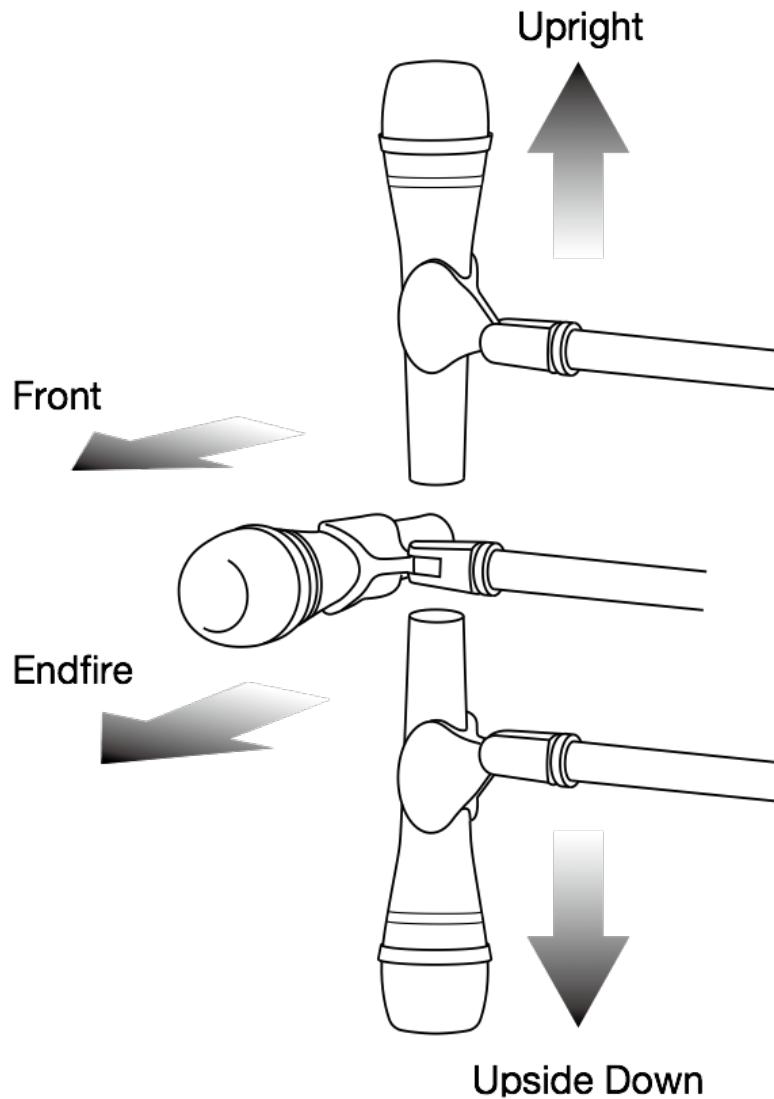


5. Use  to select the mic orientation, and press .



Setting value	Explanation
Upright	Use this setting to record with the mic upright.
Upside Down	Use this setting to record with the mic upside down.
Endfire	Use this setting to record with the mic oriented horizontally.

## Setting the mic position used for ambisonic recording (Mic Position) (continued)

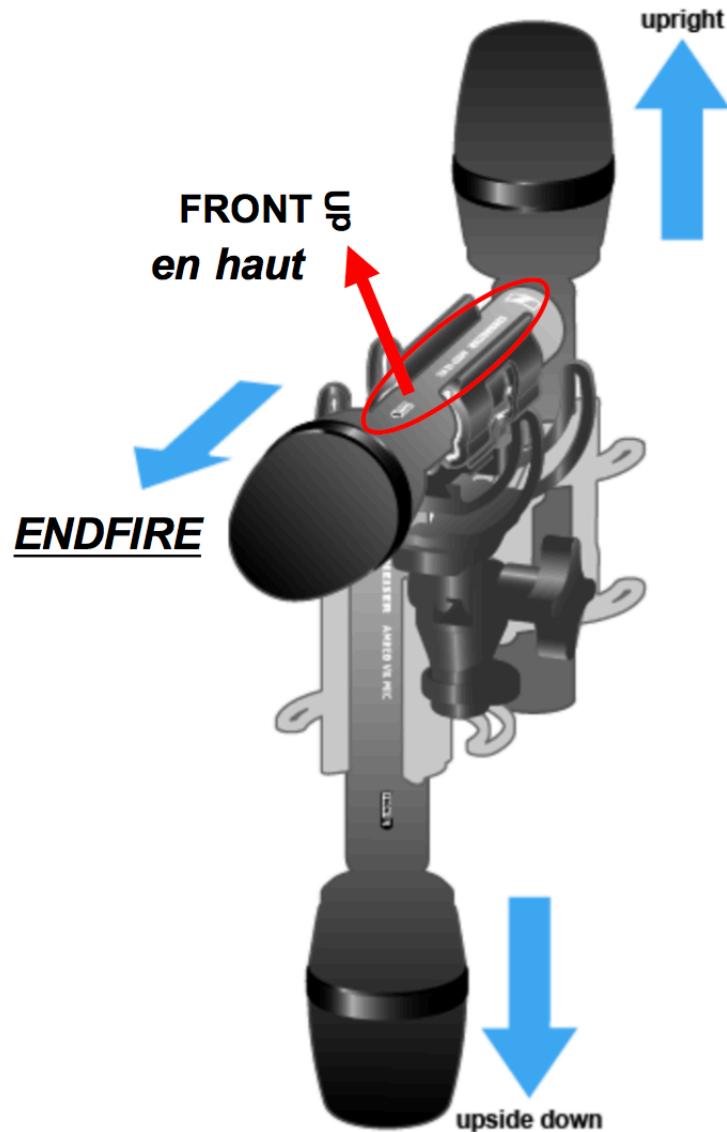


### HINT

- Using the mic upright is recommended for ambisonic recording in order to minimize reflections from the floor and the mic itself.
- When it is difficult to use the mic in an upright orientation, you can place it upside down or pointing forward and change the Mic Position setting accordingly.

### NOTE

- If this setting and the mic position do not match, sound positioning will not be properly re-created during conversion to ambisonic B format.



Doc SENNHEISER

**zoom**<sup>®</sup>

ZOOM CORPORATION

4-4-3 Kanda-surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0062 Japan  
<http://www.zoom.co.jp>

Le 15 septembre 2017 - Zoom Corporation, au Japon, est fière d'annoncer une nouvelle collaboration avec Sennheiser. Les deux pionniers de l'audio, Zoom et Sennheiser s'associent pour offrir une expérience complète de production VR dans le cadre du programme de partenariat AMBEO for VR de Sennheiser. Avec les enregistreurs de terrain F8 et F4 MultiTrack de Zoom et le micro AMBEO VR Mic de Sennheiser, les professionnels de la réalité virtuelle et les passionnés peuvent enregistrer de l'audio à 360 degrés de haute qualité pour la vidéo.

Les Zoom F8 et F4 offrent une capacité de liaison de gain, permettant aux créateurs d'ajuster le gain sur les quatre capsules du Sennheiser AMBEO VR Mic uniformément et simultanément avec un bouton. Cela rend la surveillance et l'ajustement des niveaux audio plus accessibles lors de l'enregistrement sur le terrain.

«Nous sommes ravis que Zoom ait rejoint le programme de partenariat AMBEO for VR», a déclaré Véronique Larcher, co-directrice AMBEO chez Sennheiser. "En intégrant le convertisseur A-B AMBEO VR Mic dans le Zoom F8, les créateurs de contenu VR peuvent compter sur un combo pratique et facile à utiliser pour les productions VR".

Pour rationaliser davantage le flux de travail avec le F8 et le F4, Zoom développe un nouveau microprogramme AMBEO-ready avec décodage A-B pour surveiller correctement le signal provenant du micro AMBEO.

"Chez Zoom, nous prenons toujours en considération une nouvelle technologie pour l'enregistrement audio", a commenté Masa Iijima, PDG de Zoom Corporation. «Le VR audio vient de démarrer et nous sommes heureux de nous associer à Sennheiser AMBEO pour proposer une solution d'enregistrement VR innovante aux professionnels et aux créateurs avec nos enregistreurs de terrain F8 et F4».

Les mises à jour du firmware seront disponibles fin septembre pour F8 et en décembre 2017 pour F4. Zoom et Sennheiser présenteront la combinaison F8 / F4 et AMBEO VR Mic au IBC de cette année à Amsterdam.



ZOOM CORPORATION

4-4-3 Kanda-surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101-0062 Japan

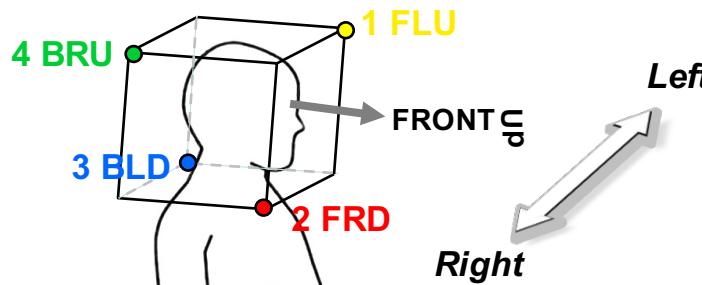
<http://www.zoom.co.jp>

Traduction Google

## Les 3 positions prédéfinies :

Sennheiser Ambéo Plugin

**POSITION : « UPRIGHT » ou « Normal »**



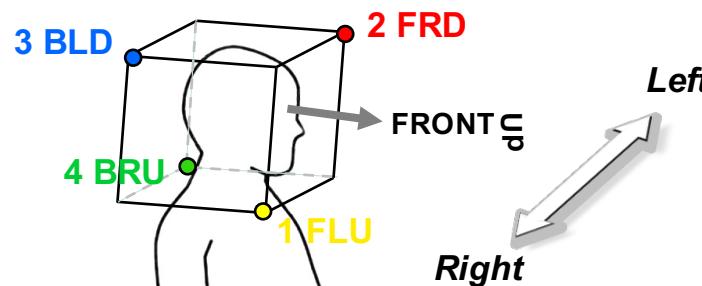
$$W = \text{FLU} + \text{FRD} + \text{BLD} + \text{BRU}$$

$$X = \text{FLU} + \text{FRD} - (\text{BLD} + \text{BRU})$$

$$Y = \text{FLU} + \text{BLD} - (\text{FRD} + \text{BRU})$$

$$Z = \text{FLU} + \text{BRU} - (\text{FRD} + \text{BLD})$$

**POSITION : « UPSIDE DOWN » ou « Invert »**



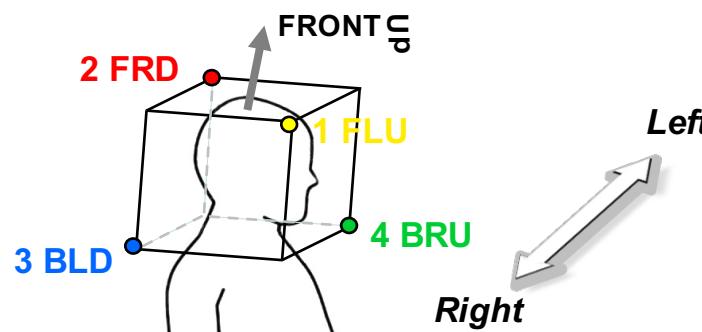
$$W = \text{FLU} + \text{FRD} + \text{BLD} + \text{BRU}$$

$$X = \text{FLU} + \text{FRD} - (\text{BLD} + \text{BRU})$$

$$Y = \text{BRU} + \text{FRD} - (\text{BLD} + \text{FLU})$$

$$Z = \text{BLD} + \text{FRD} - (\text{FLU} + \text{BRU})$$

**POSITION : « ENDFIRE »**



$$W = \text{FLU} + \text{FRD} + \text{BLD} + \text{BRU}$$

$$X = \text{FLU} + \text{BRU} - (\text{FRD} + \text{BLD})$$

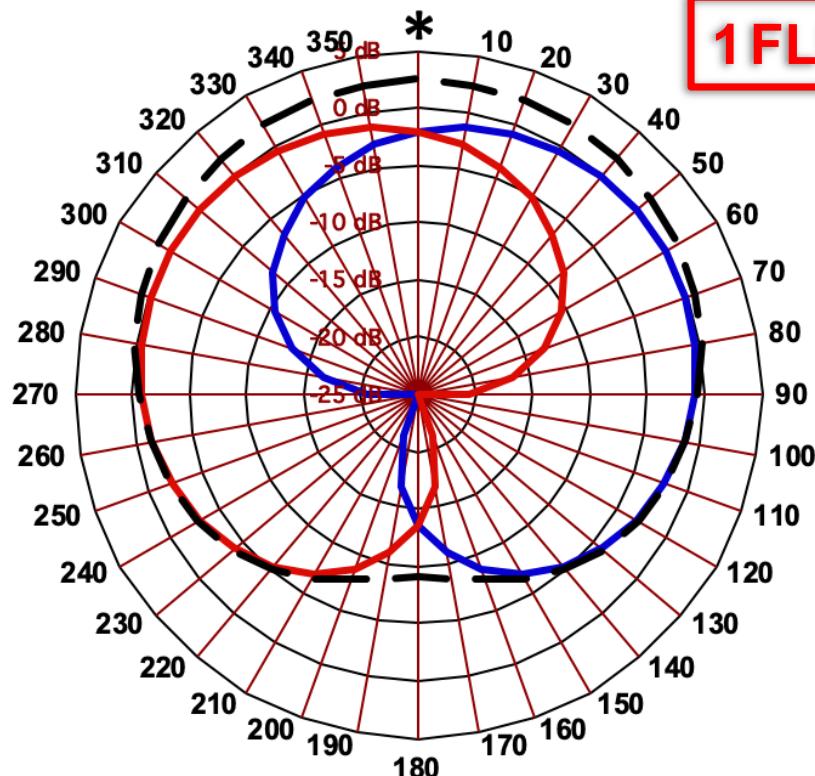
$$Y = \text{BRU} + \text{FRD} - (\text{BLD} + \text{FLU})$$

$$Z = \text{FLU} + \text{FRD} - (\text{BLD} + \text{BRU})$$

## Caractéristiques du couple stéréophonique :

Copyright © 2009 Bernard Lagnel

* Directivité des micros L et R	Angle entre les micros L et R	Distance entre les micros L et R	* Directivité après la SOMMATION de L et R ( signaux en phases )
0,500	109 °	2,6 cm	0,633
Distance de la source sonore	Pourcentage en niveau $\Delta L$ et en temps $\Delta T$ ( entre les micros L et R )		
10,0 m	$\Delta L$ dB	$\Delta T$ ms	
Angle total de prise de son utile du couple	94 %	6 %	
120 °	Affaiblissements à l' avant 0° du couple	Affaiblissements à l' arrière 180° du couple	
	-2,0 dB	-13,6 dB	



1FLU + 2FRD

Matriçage

\* NOTE :

Micro OMNI = 1

Micro INFRA ≈ 0,66 (-10 dB arrière)

Micro CARDIO = 0,5

Micro SUPER ≈ 0,375 (-12 dB arrière)

Micro BI = 0

LES LIENS :

[https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/Angle\\_de\\_prise\\_de\\_son\\_pour\\_un\\_couple\\_stereo.xls](https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/Angle_de_prise_de_son_pour_un_couple_stereo.xls)

<https://www.lesonbinaural.fr>

[https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/somme\\_2micros.xls](https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/somme_2micros.xls)

<https://www.lesonbinaural.fr>

* Caractéristique du micro <b>FRONTAL</b>	0,633
* Caractéristique du micro <b>DORSAL</b>	0,633

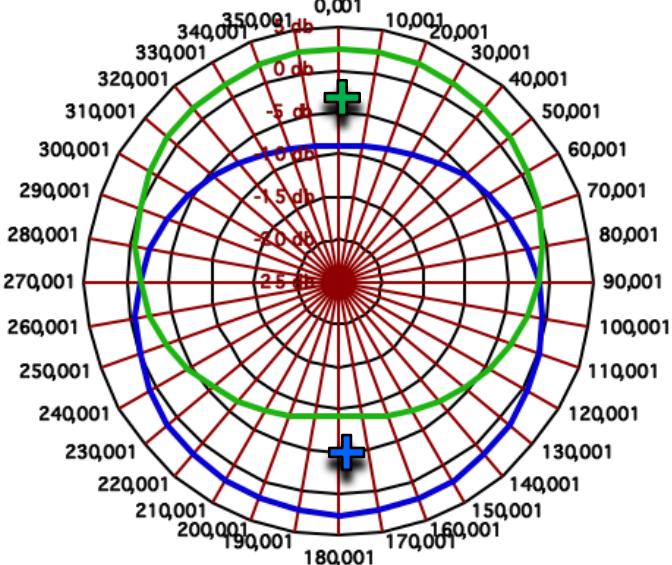
Différence de sensibilité entre le micro **FRONTAL** et le micro **DORSAL**  
0,0 dB

RÉSULTATS DE LA SOMMATION DES 2 MICRO VISANT DANS DES DIRECTIONS OPPOSÉES	
* Caractéristique de directivité du micro après sommation	Niveau maximum du micro après sommation
0,000	-0,2 dB

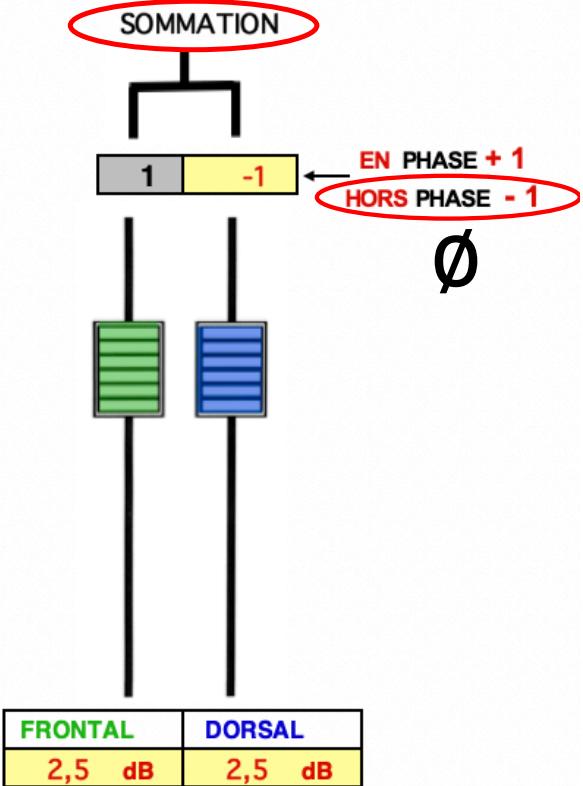
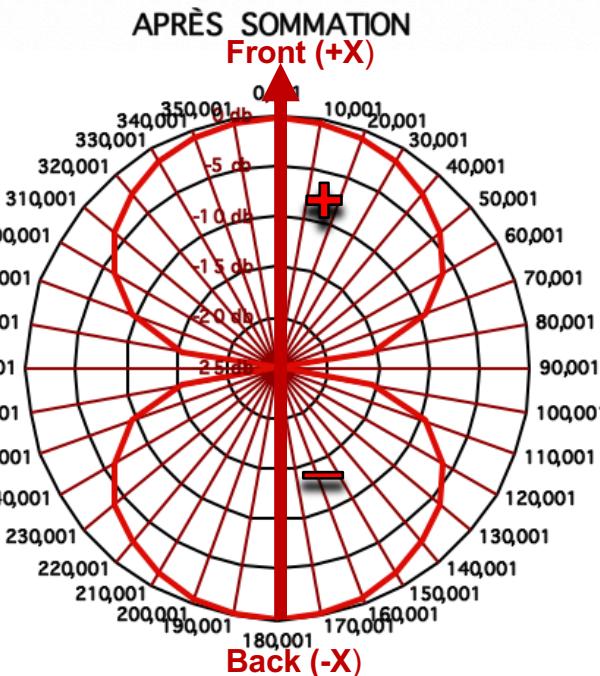
\* NOTE :

Micro OMNI = 1  
 Micro INFRA ≈ 0,660 (-10 dB arrière)  
 Micro CARDIO = 0,5  
 Micro SUPER ≈ 0,375 (-12 dB arrière)  
 Micro BI = 0

AVANT SOMMATION



APRÈS SOMMATION  
Front (+X)



Copyright © 2009 Bernard Lagnel

$$X = 1FLU + 2FRD - (3BLD + 4BRU)$$

Matriçage Ambisonic

[https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/  
somme\\_2micros.xls](https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/somme_2micros.xls)

<https://www.lesonbinaural.fr>

* Caractéristique du micro <b>FRONTAL</b>	0,633
* Caractéristique du micro <b>DORSAL</b>	0,633

Différence de sensibilité entre le micro <b>FRONTAL</b> et le micro <b>DORSAL</b>	0,0 dB
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RÉSULTATS DE LA SOMMATION DES 2 MICRO	
VISANT DANS DES DIRECTIONS OPPOSÉES	
* Caractéristique de directivité du micro après sommation	Niveau maximum du micro après sommation

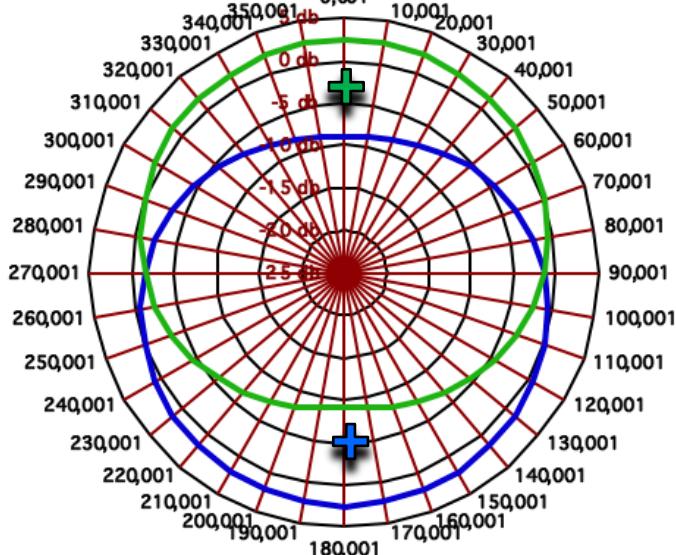
1,000

4,5 dB

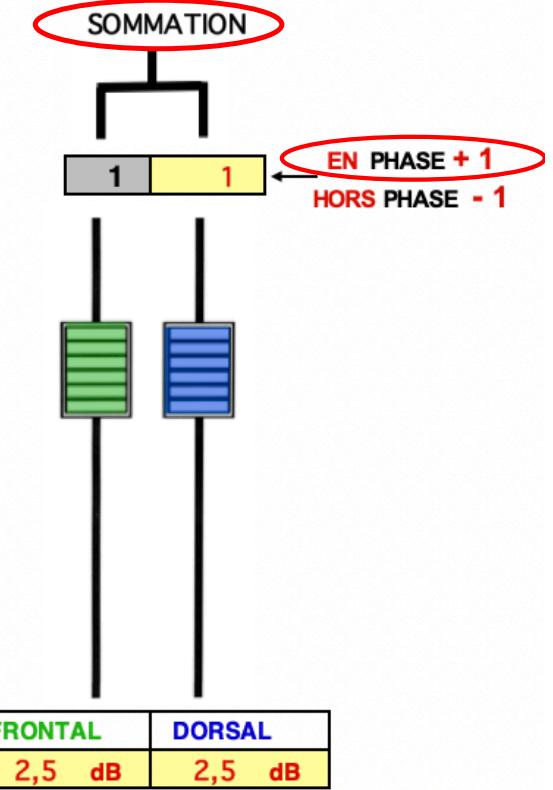
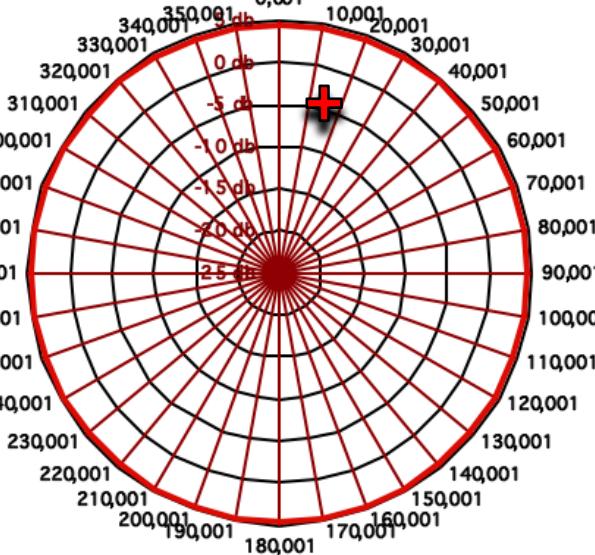
\* NOTE :

Micro OMNI = 1  
 Micro INFRA ≈ 0,660 (-10 dB arrière)  
 Micro CARDIO = 0,5  
 Micro SUPER ≈ 0,375 (-12 dB arrière)  
 Micro BI = 0

AVANT SOMMATION



APRÈS SOMMATION



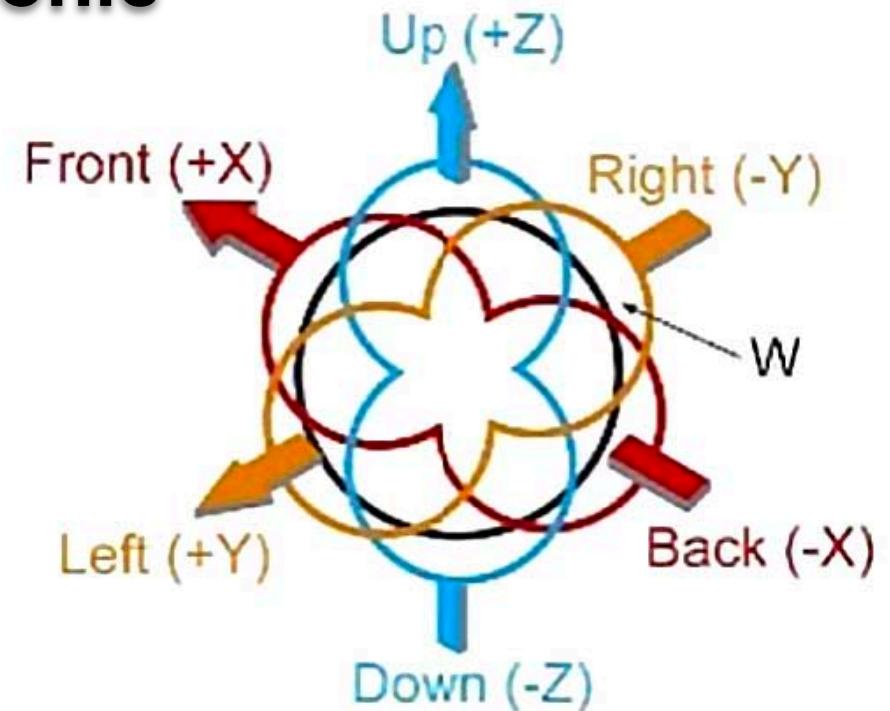
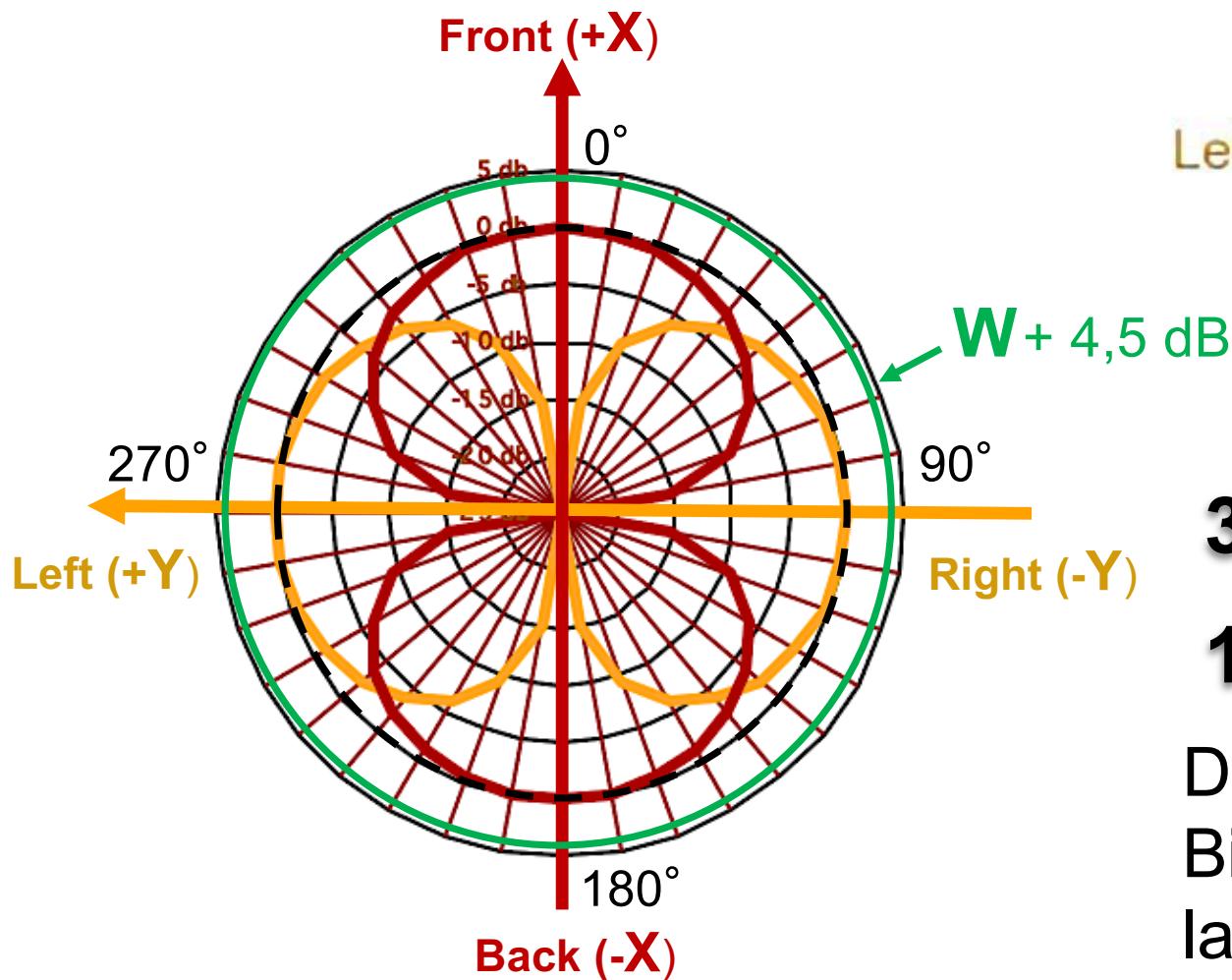
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$$W = 1FLU + 2FRD + (3BLD + 4BRU)$$

Matriçage Ambisonic

# Sphère Ambisonic

## B-Format



$$3 \text{ Bi } XYZ = -0,2 \text{ dB}$$

$$1 \text{ Omni } W = +4,5 \text{ dB}$$

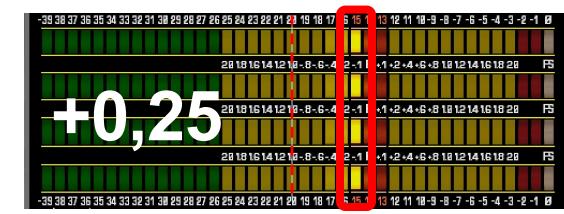
Différence de 4,7 dB entre Bi et Omni quelle que soit la corrélation...

**IN : Format A**

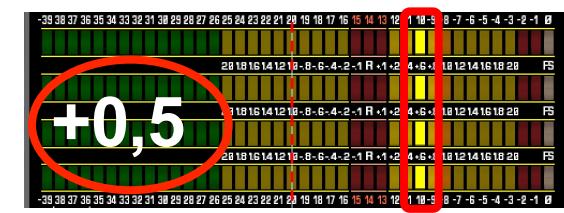
Bruit Rose Corrélé à :



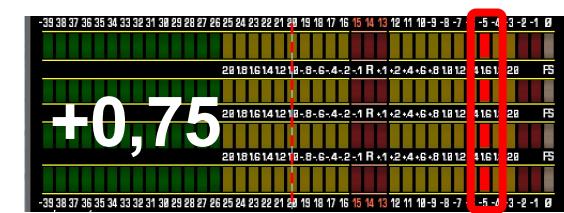
-1      +0      +1



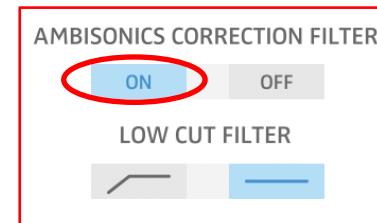
-1      +0      +1



-1      +0      +1



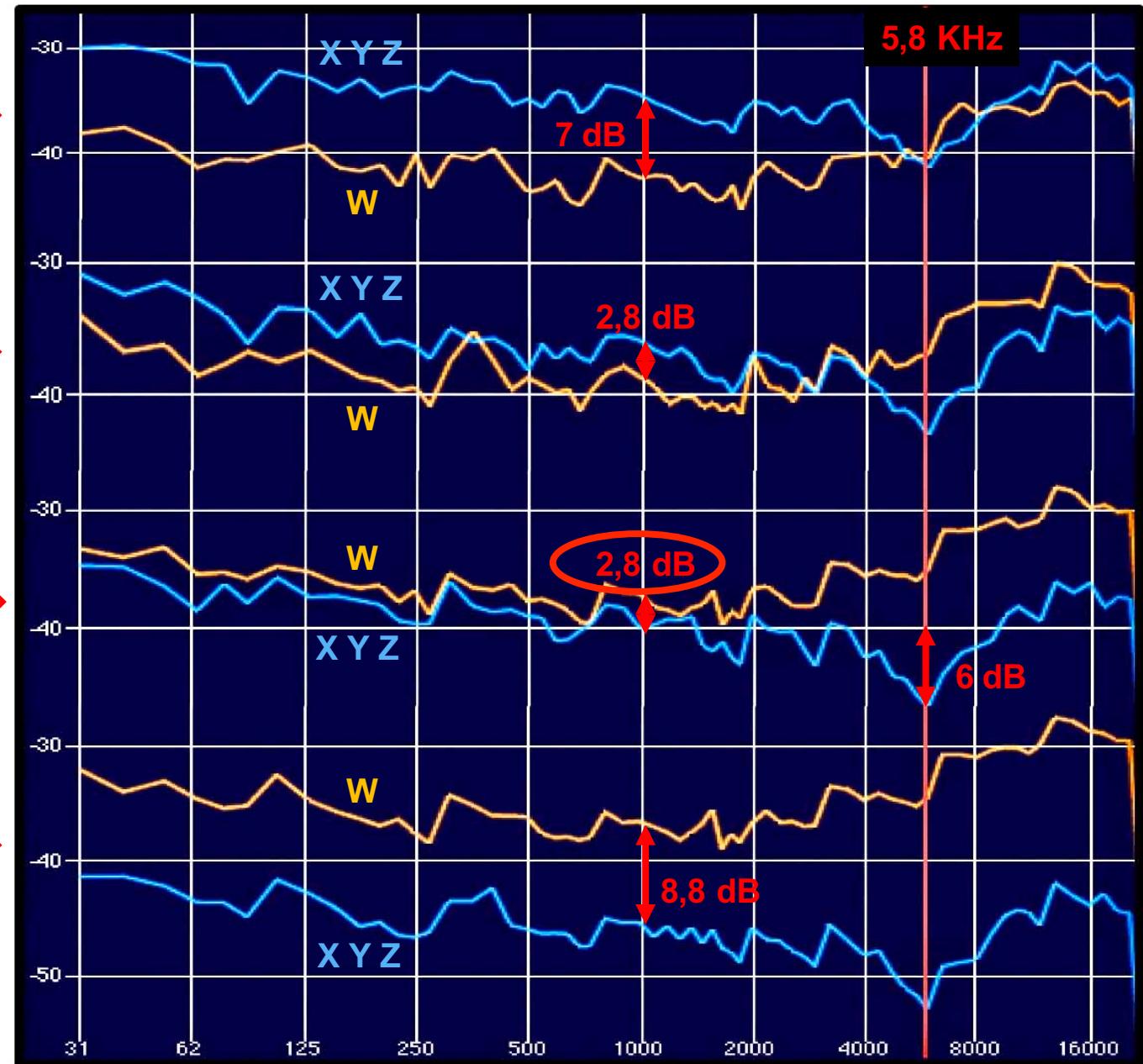
-1      +0      +1



**AMBEÓ**  
3D AUDIO TECHNOLOGY BY SENNHEISER

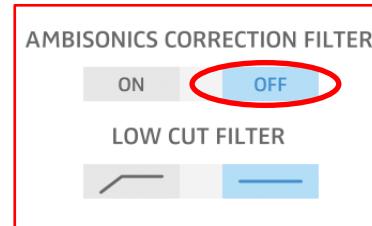
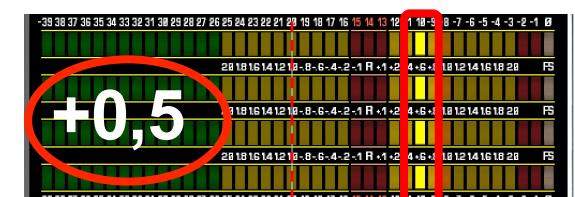
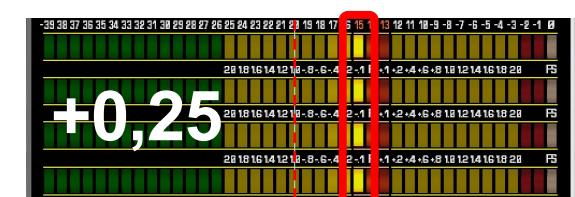
Version: 1.1.2.82

**OUT : Format B (FuMa)**



**IN : Format A**

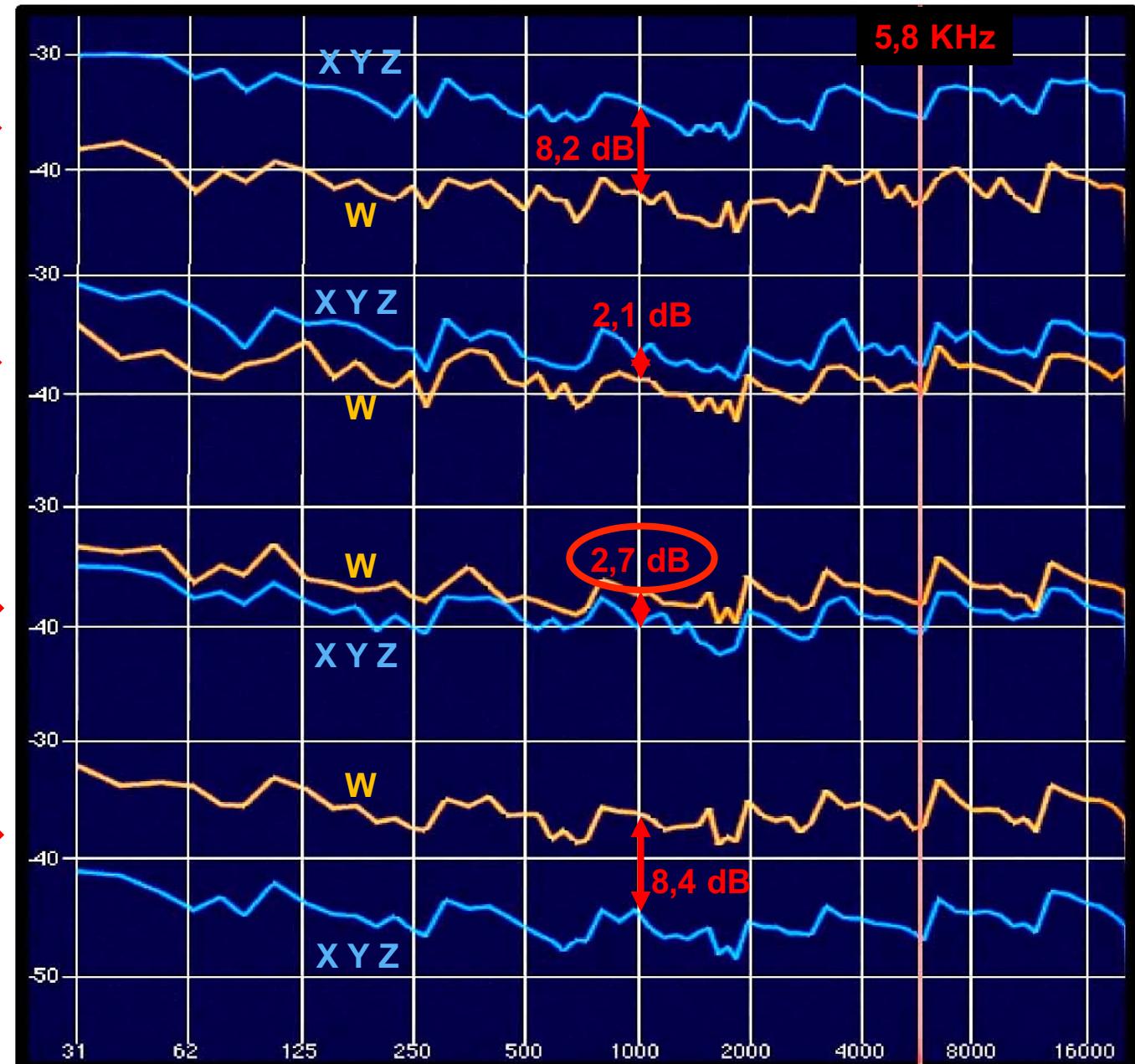
Bruit Rose Corrélé à :



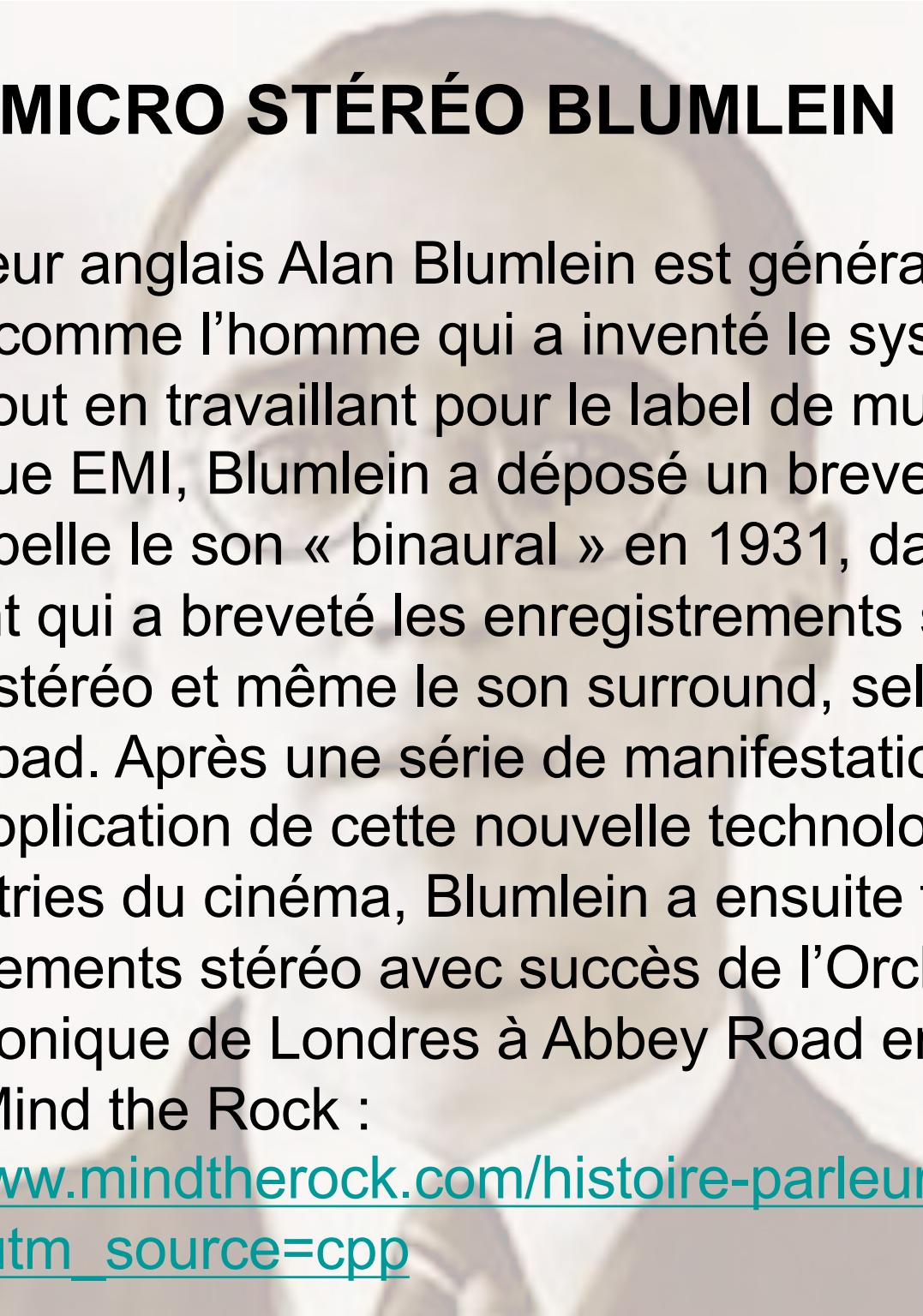
AMBE<sup>EO</sup>  
3D AUDIO TECHNOLOGY BY SENNHEISER

Version: 1.1.2.82

**OUT : Format B (FuMa)**



# MICRO STÉRÉO BLUMLEIN

A black and white portrait of Alan Blumlein, an English engineer. He is shown from the chest up, wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt. He has dark hair and is looking slightly to his left with a thoughtful expression.

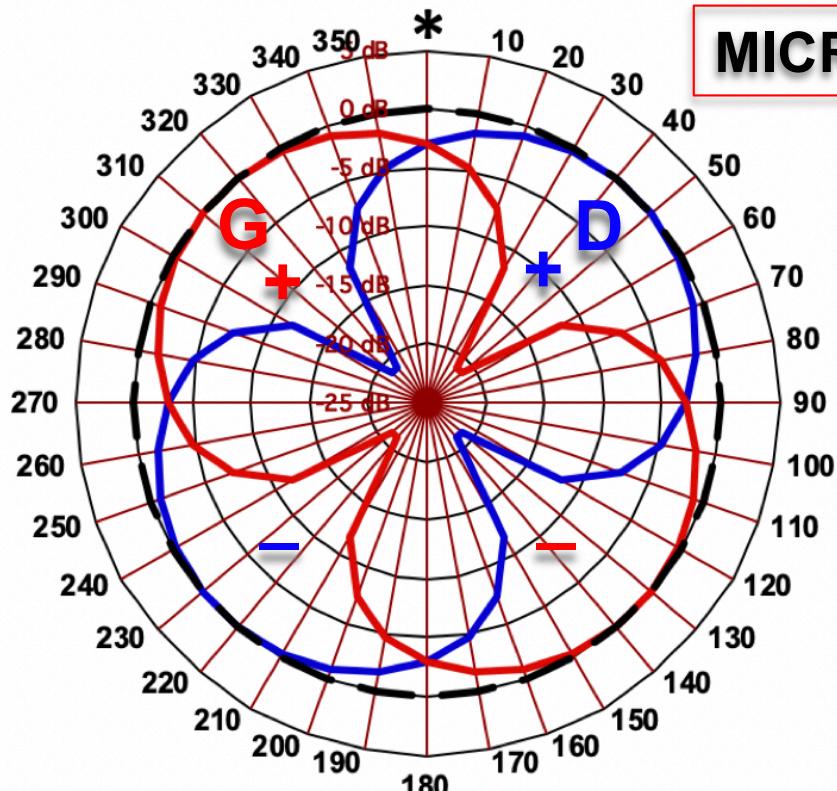
L'ingénieur anglais Alan Blumlein est généralement reconnu comme l'homme qui a inventé le système stéréo. Tout en travaillant pour le label de musique britannique EMI, Blumlein a déposé un brevet pour ce qu'on appelle le son « binaural » en 1931, dans un document qui a breveté les enregistrements stéréo, les films stéréo et même le son surround, selon Abbey Road. Après une série de manifestations pour tester l'application de cette nouvelle technologie dans les industries du cinéma, Blumlein a ensuite fait des enregistrements stéréo avec succès de l'Orchestre Philharmonique de Londres à Abbey Road en 1934.

Source Mind the Rock :

[https://www.mindtherock.com/histoire-parleurs-stereo/?utm\\_source=cpp](https://www.mindtherock.com/histoire-parleurs-stereo/?utm_source=cpp)

## Caractéristiques du couple stéréophonique :

* Directivité des micros L et R	Angle entre les micros L et R	Distance entre les micros L et R	* Directivité après la SOMMATION de L et R ( signaux en phases )
0,000	90 °	0 cm	1,000
Distance de la source sonore	Pourcentage en niveau $\Delta L$ et en temps $\Delta T$ ( entre les micros L et R )		Après SOMMATION : coefficient de directivité du couple Q ( réf du Cardio : Q = 3 )
3,0 m	$\Delta L$ dB 100 %	$\Delta T$ ms 0 %	1,2
Angle total de prise de son utile du couple	Affaiblissements à l' avant 0° du couple	Affaiblissements à l' arrière 180° du couple	Rapport de capture ou Facteur de Distance = $\sqrt{Q}$
60 °	-3,0 dB	-3,0 dB	1,1



## MICRO STÉRÉO BLUMLEIN

$$X + Y = G$$

$$X - Y = D$$

\* NOTE :

Micro OMNI = 1

Micro INFRA ≈ 0,66 (-10 dB arrière)

Micro CARDIO = 0,5

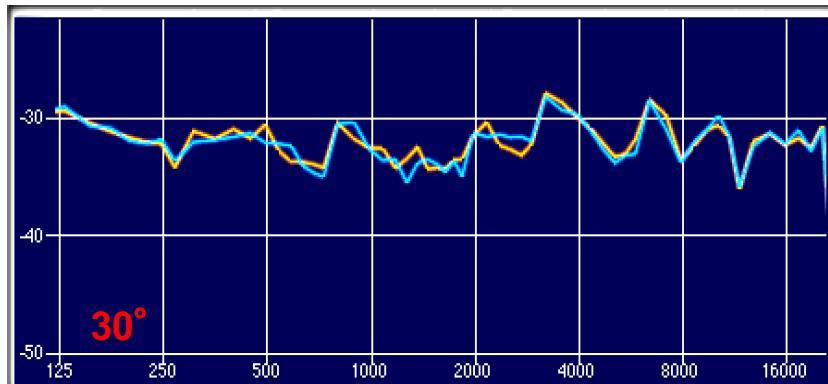
Micro SUPER ≈ 0,375 (-12 dB arrière)

Micro BI = 0

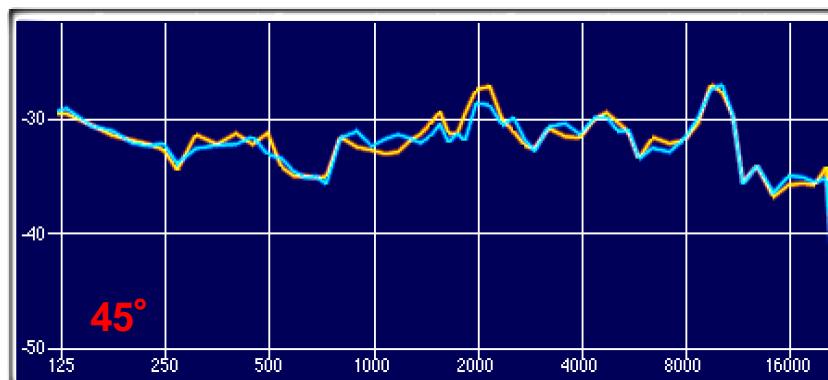
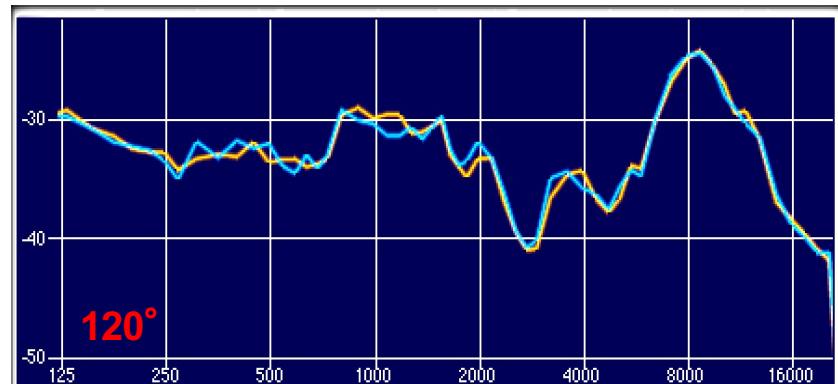
LIEN :

[https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/Angle\\_de\\_prise\\_de\\_son\\_pour\\_un\\_couple\\_stereo.xls](https://www.lesonbinaural.fr/EDIT/EXCEL/Angle_de_prise_de_son_pour_un_couple_stereo.xls)

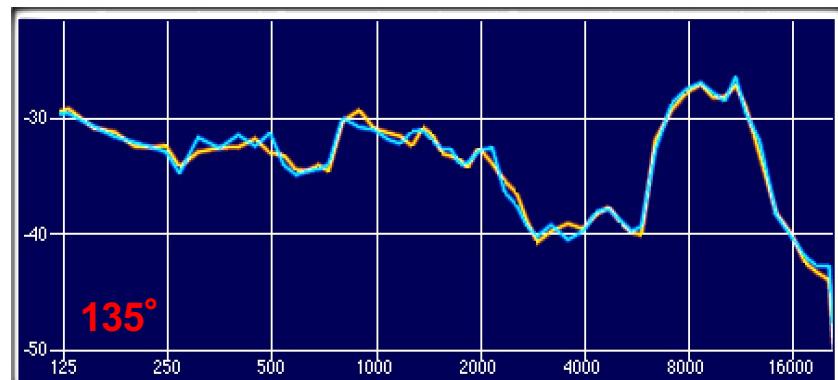
## WAVES NX : HRTF pour une source Stéréo



Pour  
le 5.0  
↔



Pour  
le 4.0  
↔

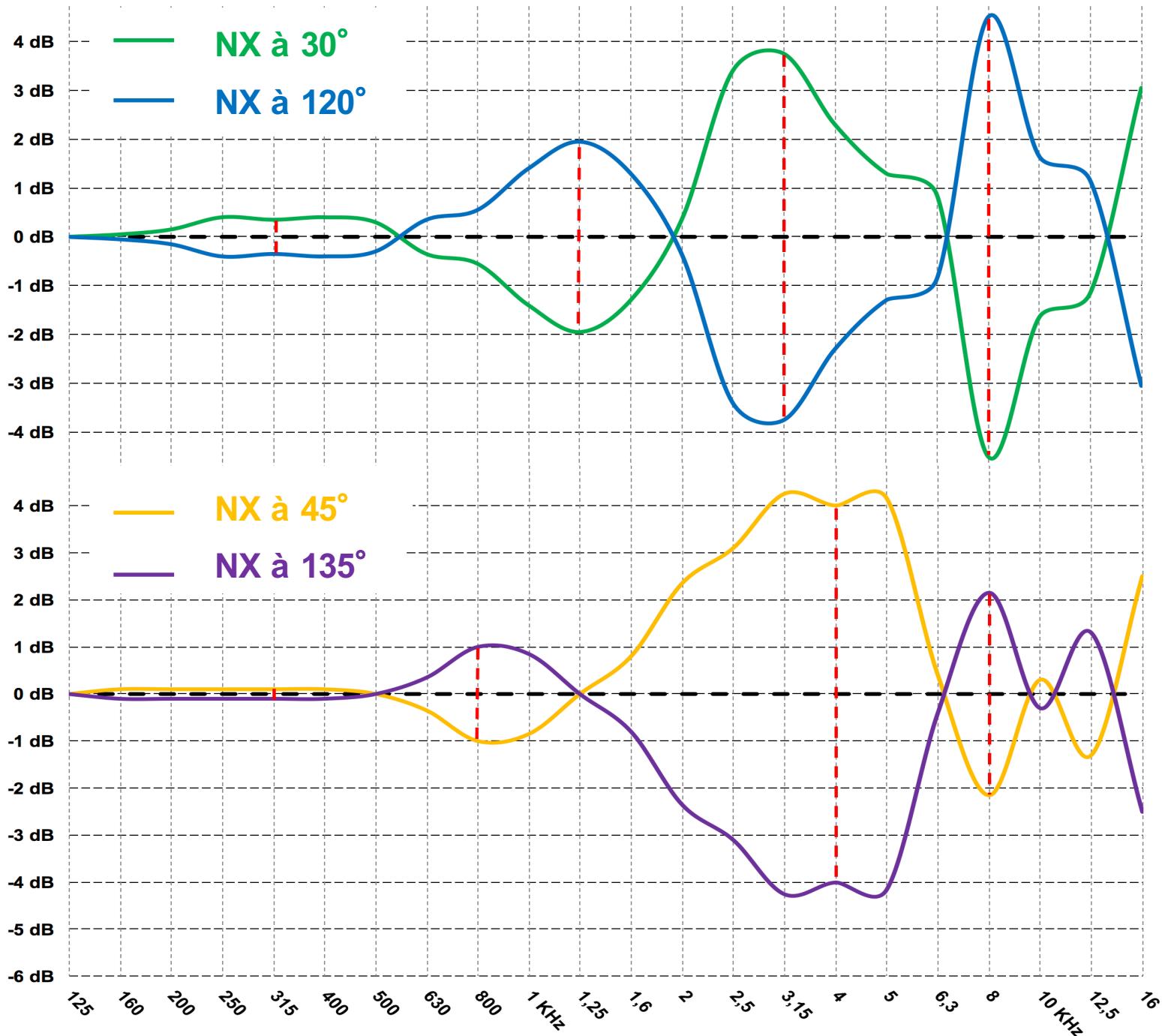


— Oreille Droite  
— Oreille Gauche

— Oreille Droite  
— Oreille Gauche

## Corrections à apporter pour “binauraliser en partie” du multicanal :

Pour  
le 5.0



NX 9-91-63-8 Build E 122366 (Cocoa)