

VILLA VR: A FAUST- BASED MULTI-USER XR LABORATORY FOR COLLABORATIVE LEARNING OF SOUND SYNTHESIS

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What is VILLA VR?

- Open-source XR environment for collaborative sound synthesis learning
- FAUST-based DSP modules inside a shared virtual lab
- Focus on modularity, collaboration, and educational scaffolding

Why build an XR synthesis laboratory?

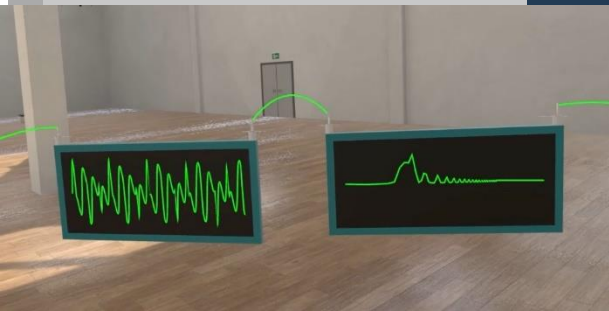
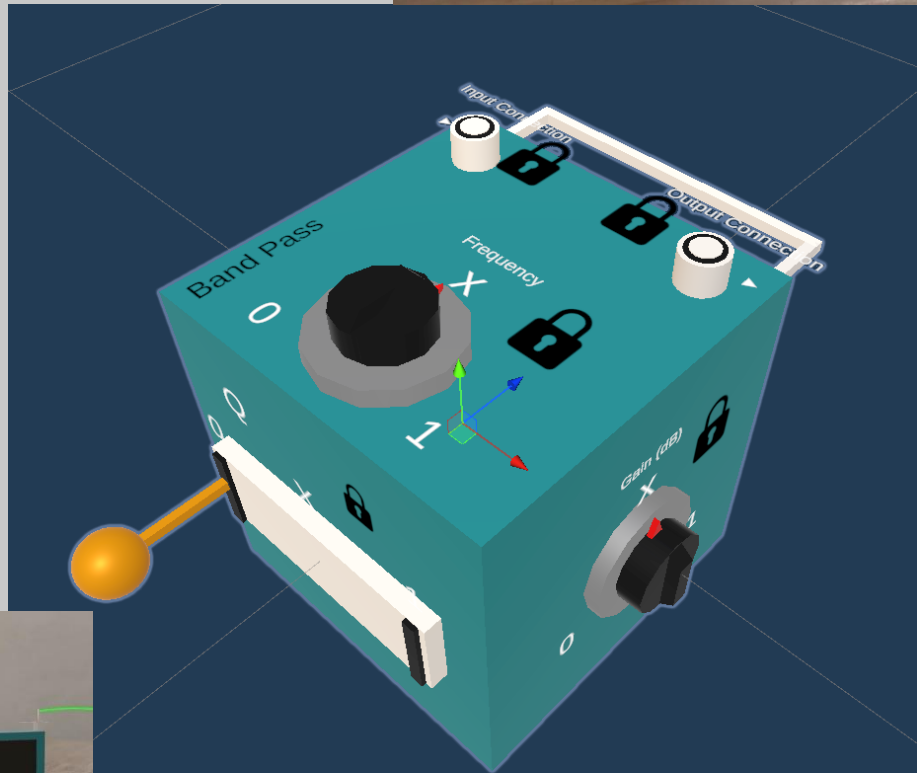
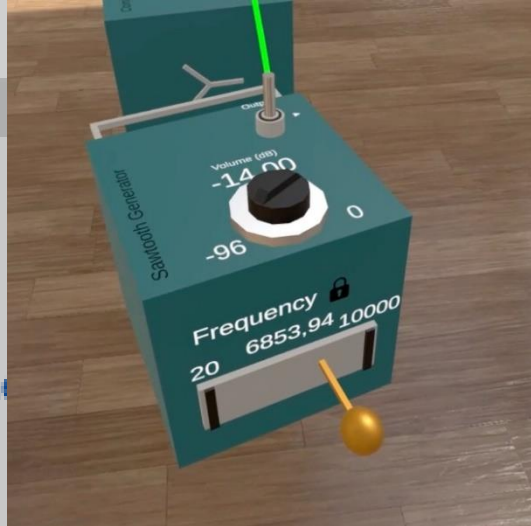
- (Analogue) synthesizer learning often depends on costly or space-demanding hardware setups
 - Conventional software remains screen-bound and limits embodied spatial interaction
 - XR can support immersion, collaboration, and new teaching formats
 - We wanted a shared environment for building, hearing, and discussing synthesis structures
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Main contributions of VILLA VR

- FAUST-centered authoring pipeline for reusable XR audio modules
 - Interactables as a modular interaction architecture
 - Real-time multi-user patching and parameter synchronization
 - Educator-focused moderation and scaffolding tools
 - Positioning within XR sound labs and music education research
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BandPassFilter

- ▼ BandPassFilter
 - ▼ SurrogateTransform
 - ▼ Components
 - ▶ BandPassFilterInputOne
 - ▶ BandPassFilterOutputOne
 - ▶ Frequency_DialFloatComponent
 - ▶ Q_SliderFloatComponent
 - ▶ Gain_DialFloatComponent
 - InfoText
 - ▼ Rigidbody
 - ▼ Handle
 - ▶ Handle
 - ▼ Geometry
 - Base
 - Processing

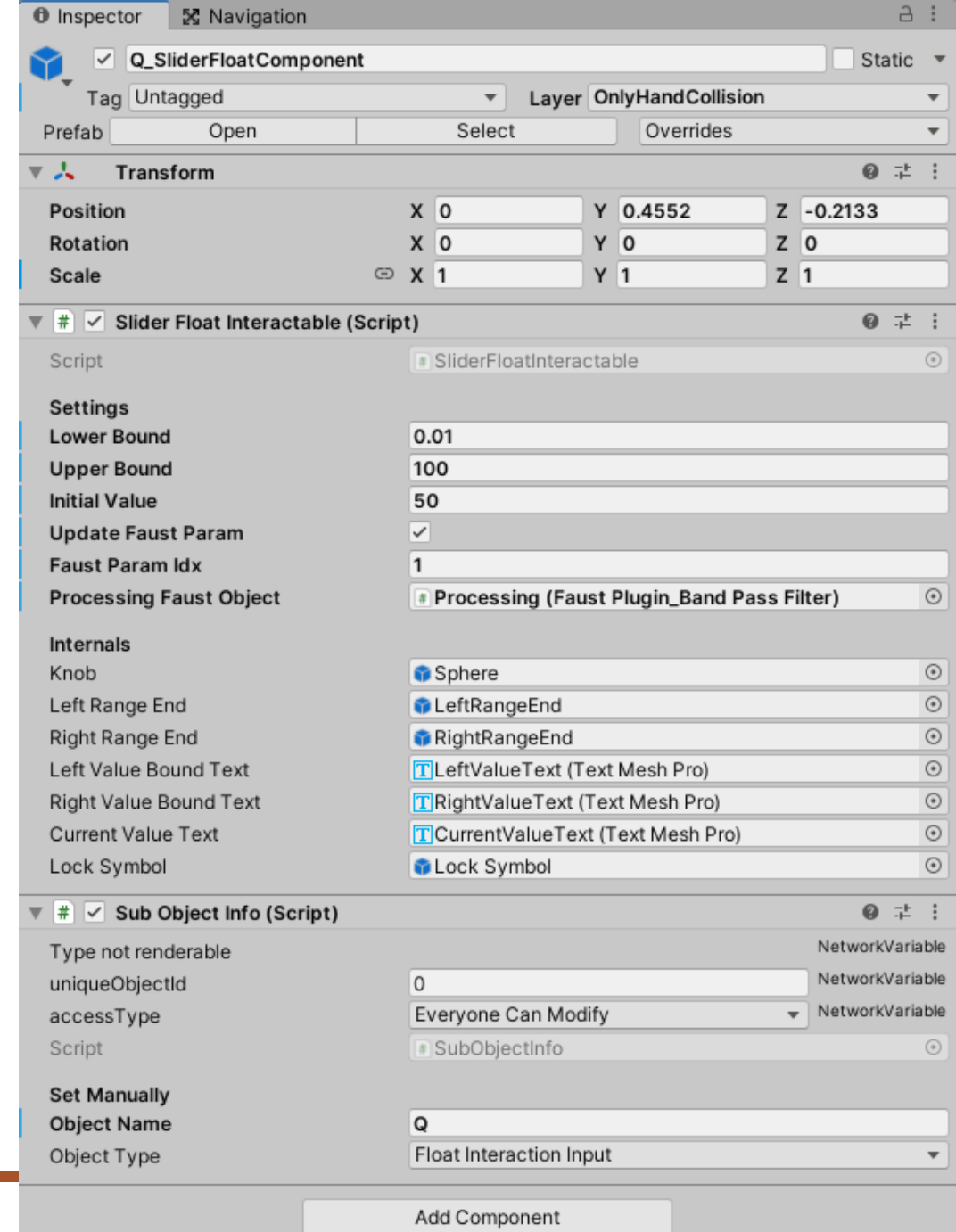


System overview

- Implemented in Unity 2021.3.12f1
- Current module types: oscillators, filters, gain and routing utilities
- Also includes spatial output and analysis modules
- Waveform and spectrum displays provide immediate feedback

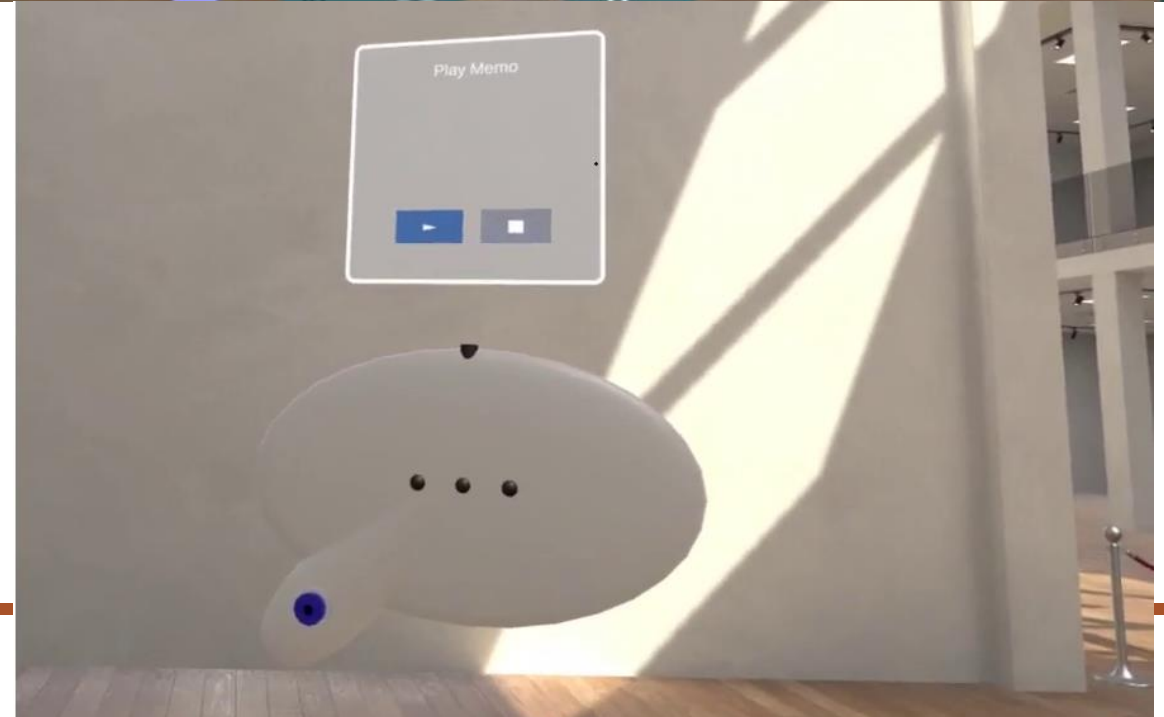
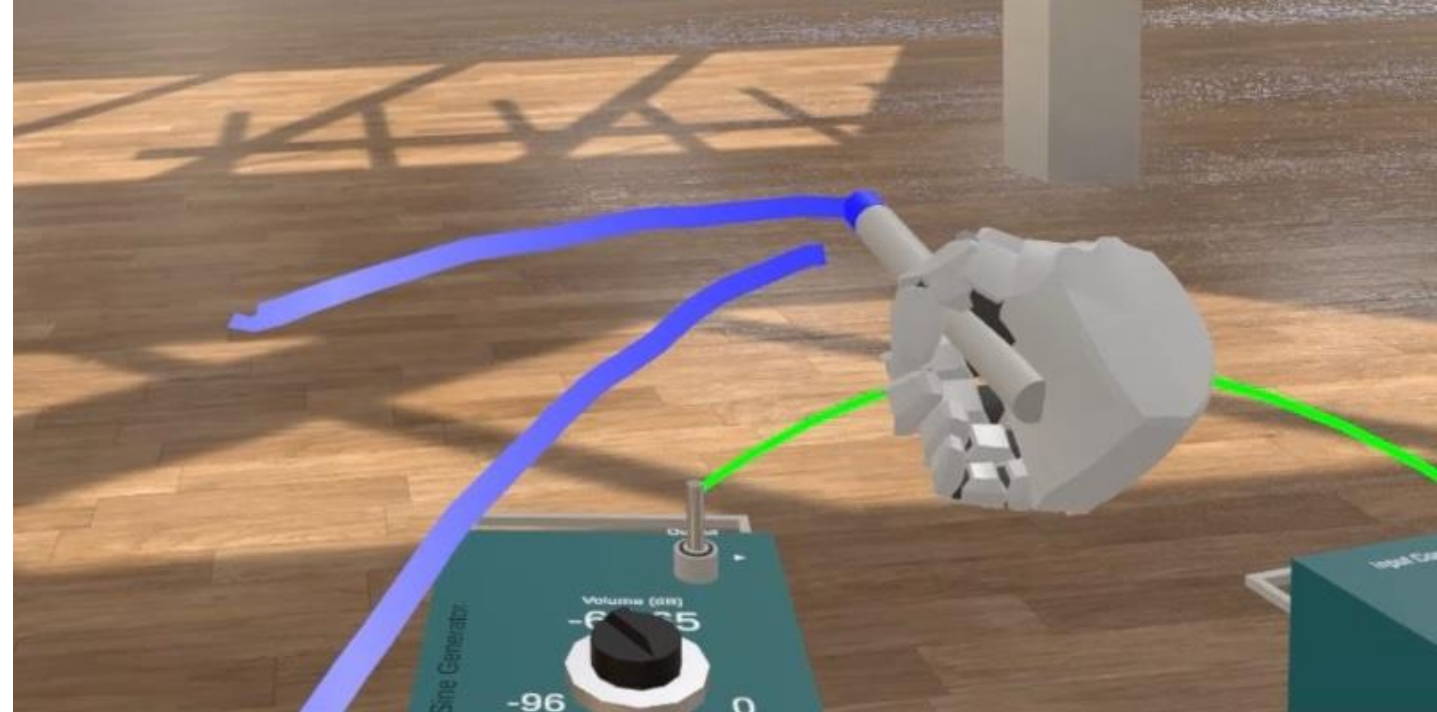
Why FAUST?

- Audio generation and processing modules are authored in FAUST
- Compiled for Unity using tools such as faust2unity
- Module parameters are exposed for interaction, visualization, and networking
- Clear separation between DSP authoring and XR interaction design



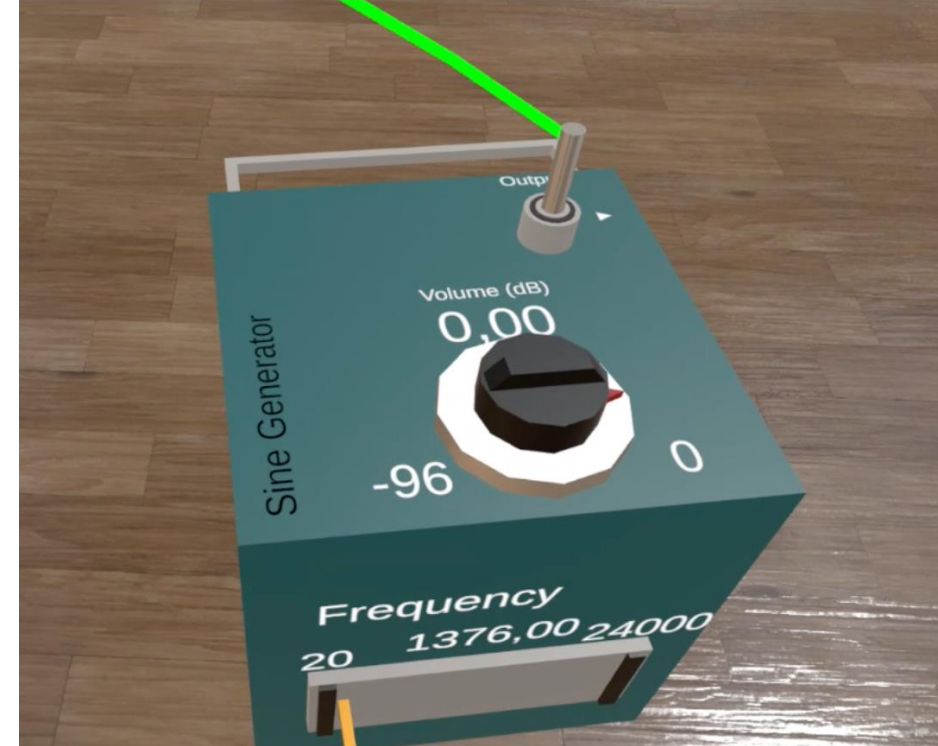
Interactables

- A pen feature to write instructions or as pointers to different parts etc.
- A voice bubble to record messages



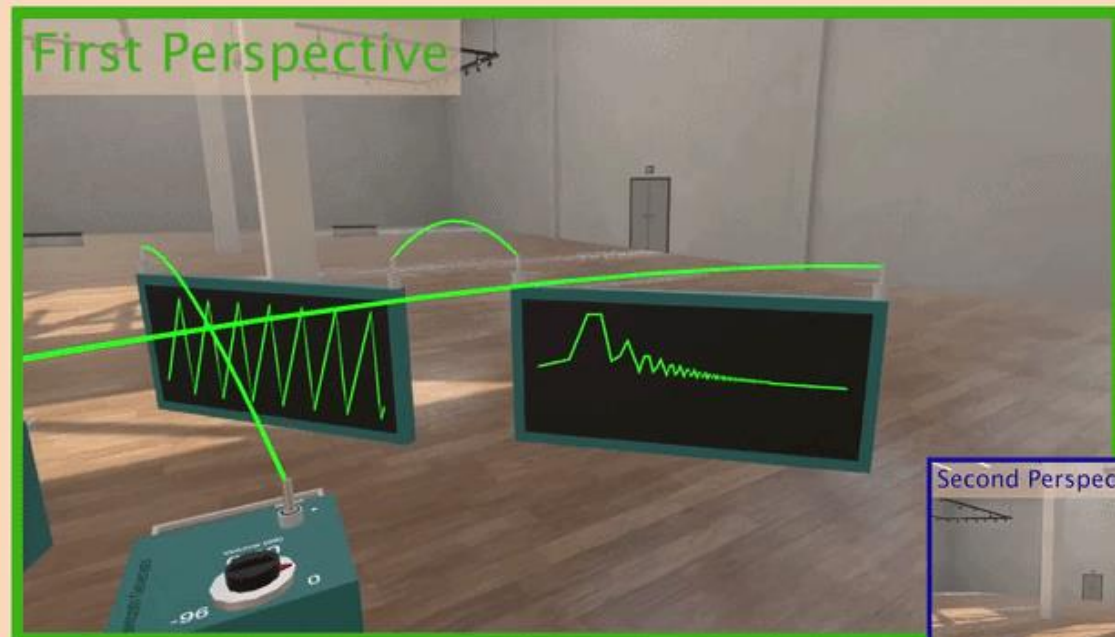
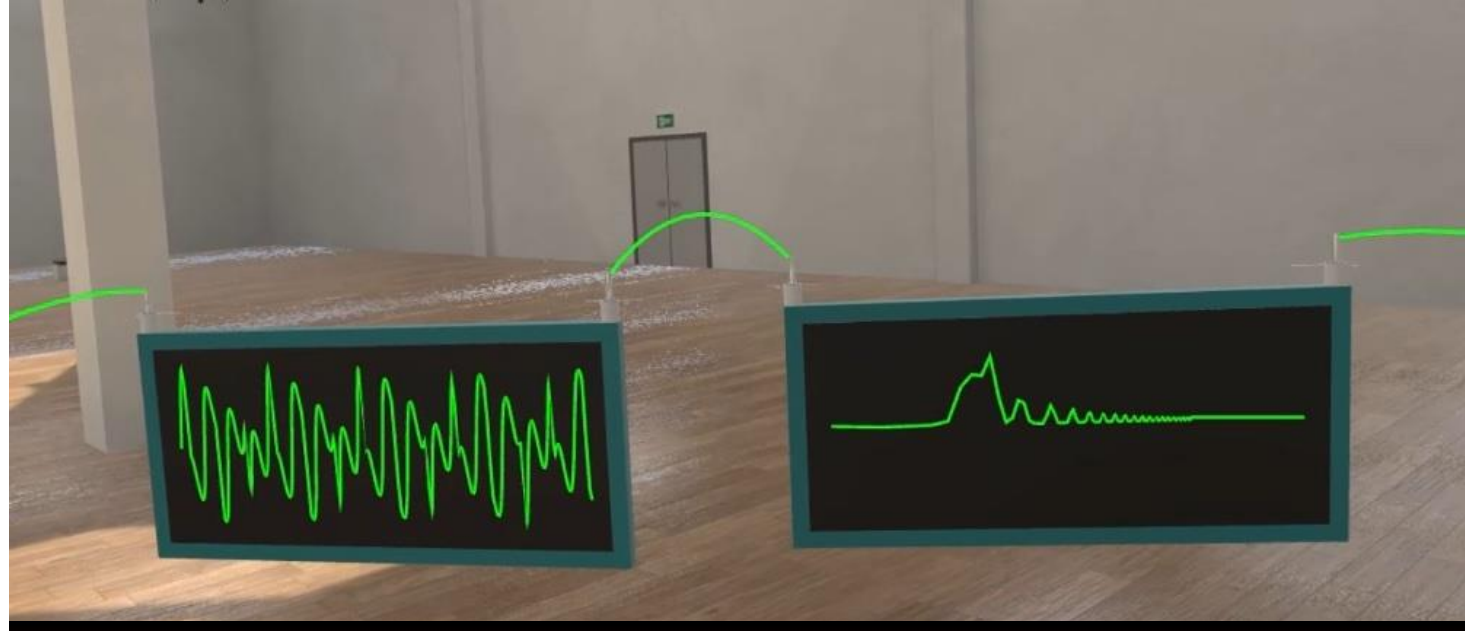
Interactables

- Parameters are controlled via reusable components such as sliders, dials, and toggles
- Interactables are bound to parameter types and ranges
- The layer separates semantics, synchronization, and interface affordance
- This simplifies both reuse and extension



Patch routing and audio feedback

- Modules expose audio inputs and outputs at runtime
- Audio follows the module chain toward an output speaker
- Spatial audio supports perceptual feedback
- Analyzer modules such as waveform and spectrum displays support conceptual understanding



Spectrum Analyzer



- The spectrum analyzer can be used to display live how different parameter changes affect the signal's frequency spectrum

Multi-user collaboration

- Supports synchronous sessions across multiple machines
- Networked state includes module spawning and transforms
- Also synchronizes patch connections and parameter updates
- Supports both co-located and remote collaborative exploration

Second Perspective



Working with a model of an analog synthesizer



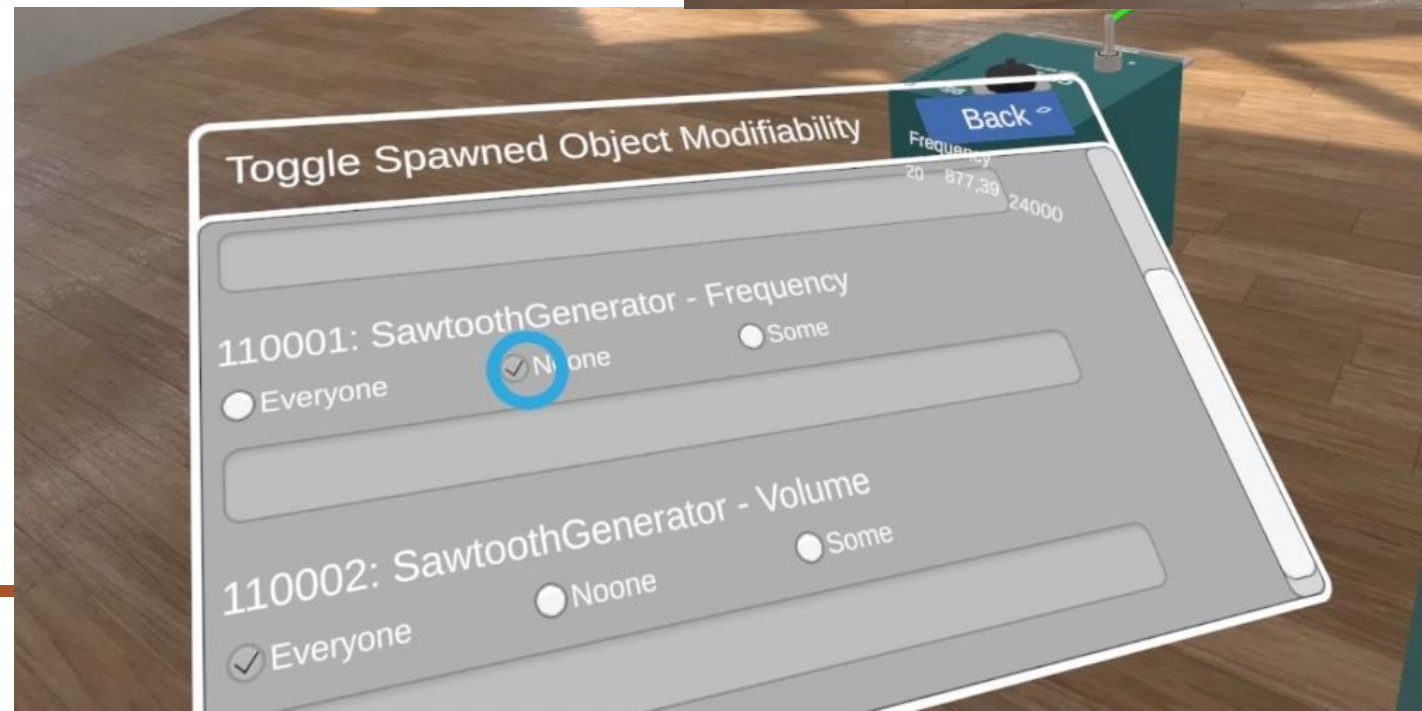
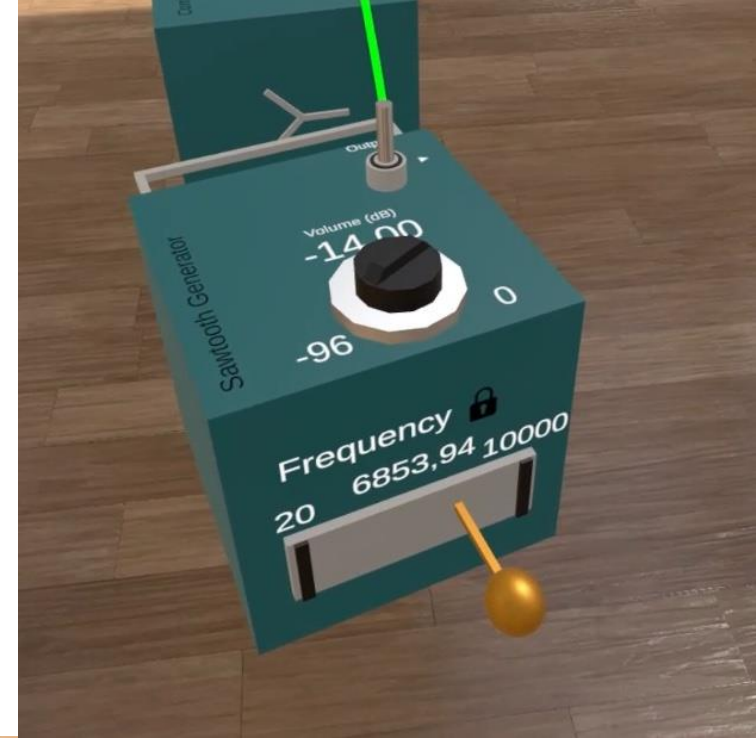
- Built just like other FAUST-based modules
- Features a lot of parameters/ sub-components

How synchronization currently works

- Built on Unity Netcode for GameObjects
 - VILLA VR synchronizes interaction state, not audio streams
 - DSP runs locally on each client
 - Ownership rules reduce manipulation conflicts
 - In concurrent interaction, the latest synchronized parameter state is authoritative
 - Persistent scenes can be serialized and restored
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Moderation as pedagogical scaffolding

- Moderators can enable or disable selected Interactables
- Complex patches can be progressively unlocked
- Complete scenes can be saved and reloaded
- Moderation structures attention and reduces complexity



Educational deployment and DBR alignment

- Initial deployment in workshop-like settings
 - Learners jointly construct and explain synthesis patches
 - Spatial annotations and analyzers help externalize reasoning
 - Relevant for teacher training and design-based research cycles
 - Connected to the LEVIKO-XR context
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How VILLA VR differs from related systems

- Builds on prior XR sound labs such as SoundStageVR and OpenSoundLab
 - Shares some modular XR ideas with systems such as SynthSpace and PatchWorld
 - Related immersive audio environments also use FAUST-generated components and collaborative workflows
 - Emphasis on reusable XR interaction abstractions plus educator-oriented moderation and structured pedagogical workflows
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Current limitations

- Research prototype rather than a formally validated educational system
 - No controlled user study yet
 - No quantitative evaluation of learning outcomes, usability, latency, or synchronization robustness yet
 - Current focus is exploratory synthesis, not MIDI-based instrument performance
 - Dependency on specific Unity versions and third-party assets
 - XR setup, comfort, and classroom orchestration remain practical challenges
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Future work

- Controller-free hand tracking (?)
 - Hybrid XR modes combining real and virtual space
 - Improved spatial audio personalization through individualized HRTFs
 - Systematic evaluation of learning outcomes and collaboration quality
 - Evaluation of latency and synchronization robustness
 - Event-based interaction and additional instrument interfaces, including planned MIDI-related extensions
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Take-away

- VILLA VR combines FAUST, XR, and multi-user collaboration in one modular framework
 - The specific contribution is not XR patching alone
 - The key contribution is the combination of reusable DSP authoring, reusable interaction abstractions, and pedagogical scaffolding
 - We see it as both a teaching tool and a research platform
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Interested In More VILLA VR?

VILLA VR Demo Video ->



<- Github Repository
