In the Narrative, we proposed to use the naming convention as follows:

VENUE NAME_DATE_ROOM LOCATION_SOURCE RECEIVE DISTANCE _HEIGHT_MIROPHONE TYPE.wav

But our CSA measurement produced more metadata that we need to express in each IR's name. Here is the new naming convention that I propose:

VENUE NAME_SourcePosition_SourceName_ReceiverPosition_ReceiverName_ ReceiverFormat.Channel#.wav

Example: CSA S1 NTID R2 EQW40 SS.1

Below are tables specifying information for the naming:

SourceName	Note	
NTID	NTI Dodecahedron speaker	
J308	JBL SLR 308	
M4XP	Meyer MM-4XP	
BOSE	Bose SoundLink Revolve+	
JCH4	JBL Charge 4	
BALN	Balloon pop	

ReceiverName: Microphone Name		Note
EWQ40	Earthworks QTC40	
DXRTA	DBX RAM-M	
CMNB6	Countryman B6	
DPA11	DPA4011	
ZMH2N	Zoom H2N	
ZMH3V	Zoom H3VR	
NK100	Neumann KU100	
SHEAR	Sennheiser In-Ear Mic	

ReceiverFormat.Channel#.: Mic Array Type and Channel Number		Note
МО	MONO	Ch. Number = 1
ss	Spaced Stereo	Ch. No = 1, 2
os	ORTF Stereo	Ch. No = 1, 2
BI	Binaural (Stereo)	Ch. No = 1, 2

Source radiation pattern;

Receiver mic directional pattern;

And other information can be stored in a separate excel. For example, a flag indicating whether the source was facing to the receiver or not (table below) is another meaningful metadata.

SourceFacingReceiverFlag: Is the source facing the receiver?		Note
Т	True	
F	False	
N	Information not available	

Therefore, the very first measurement data should be named:

Source and receiver positions should be indicated in the blueprint of each target aural heritage. If a blueprint is not available, a simple diagram with room dimension should include position information.

NOTE: 8-Channel Countryman Array at CSA used non-standard receiver locations compared to other receiver set ups. Because of this, naming convention for the 8-channel array receiver position was changed to 'XX', receiver format was designated as 'UD', and channel numbers were noted as 1-8 (see MK's notes for details on microphone locations)