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9.35 Sensation And Perception  
Spring 2009

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# Hearing

Kimo Johnson  
April 14, 2009

# Psychoacoustics

- Ask listeners how sounds are perceived
- Pressure (dB)  $\Rightarrow$  loudness
- Frequency (Hz)  $\Rightarrow$  pitch
- Critical bandwidths

b) Travelling waves

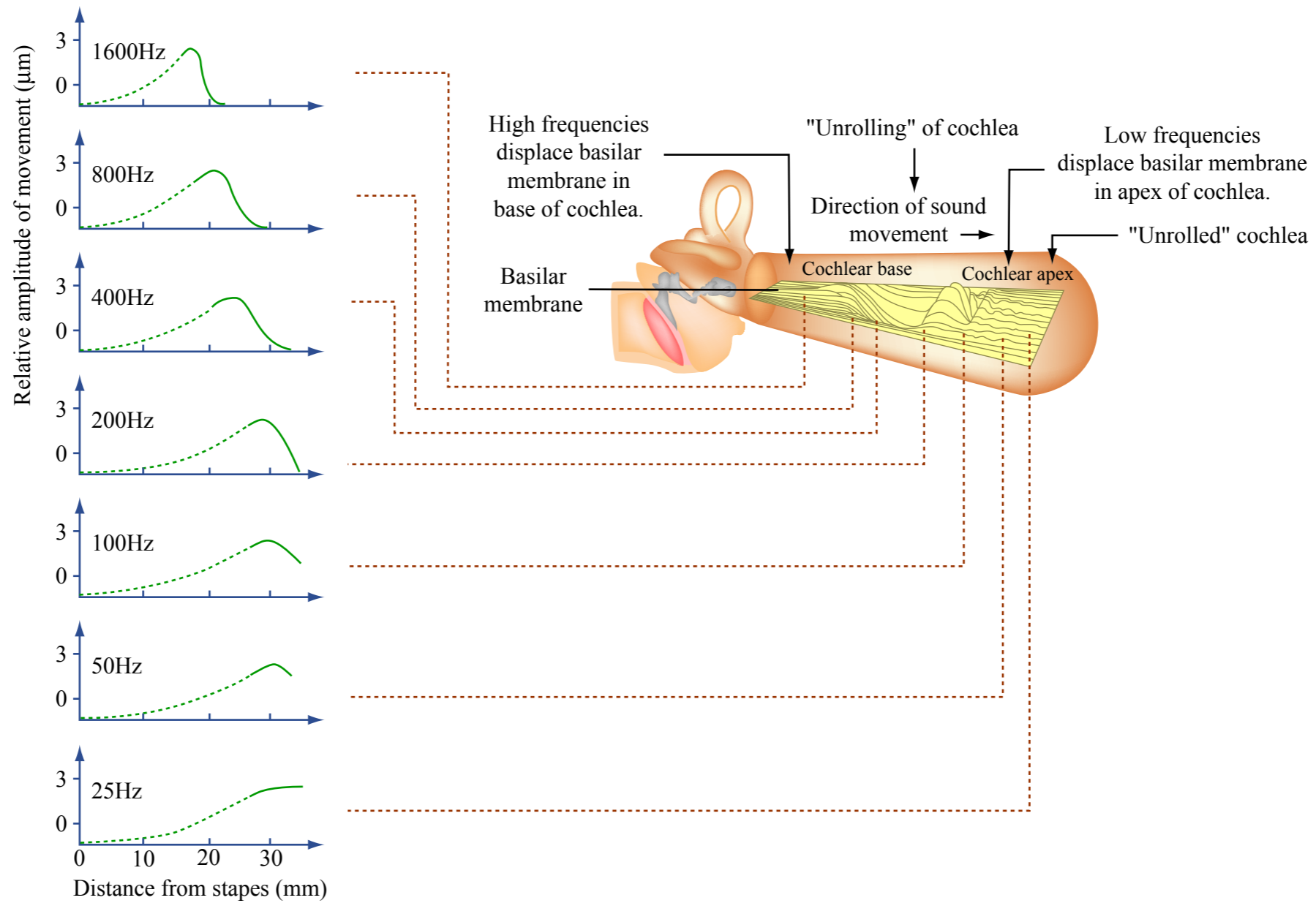
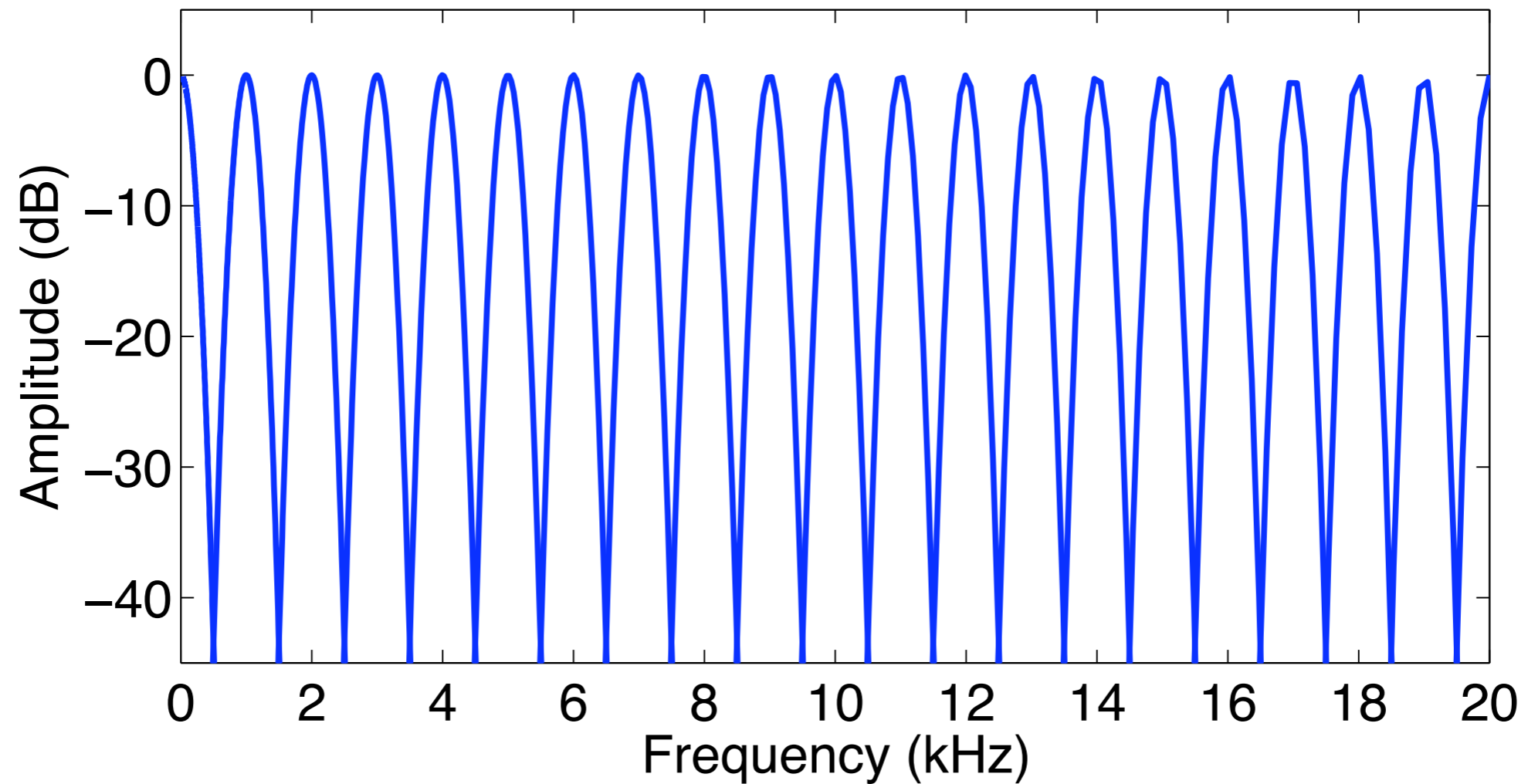


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

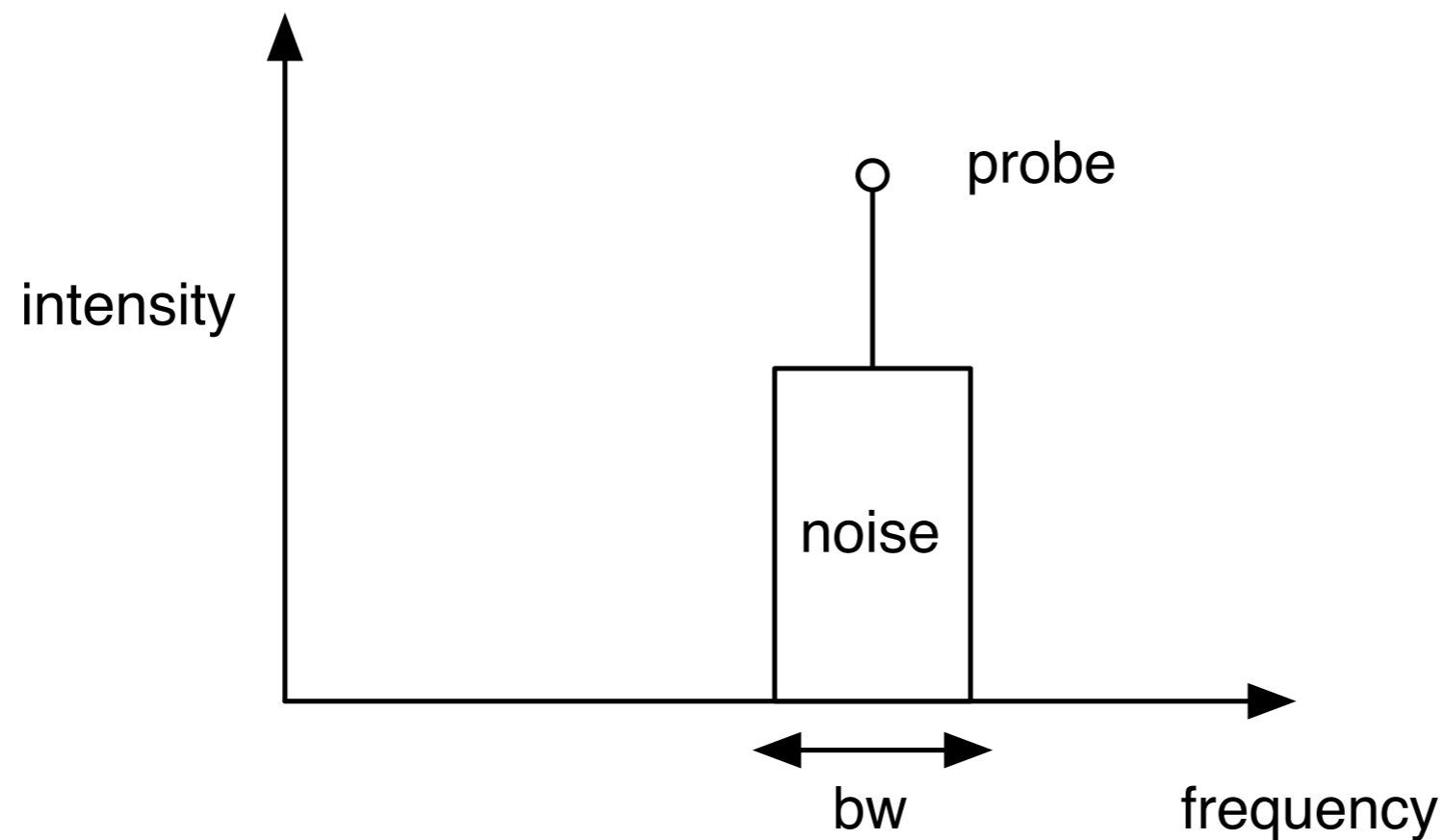
# Critical bands

- Auditory filters



# Critical bands

- Width of “auditory filters”
  - Fletcher (1938)
  - Zwicker (1960, 1990)
  - Moore, Glasberg



# Critical bands

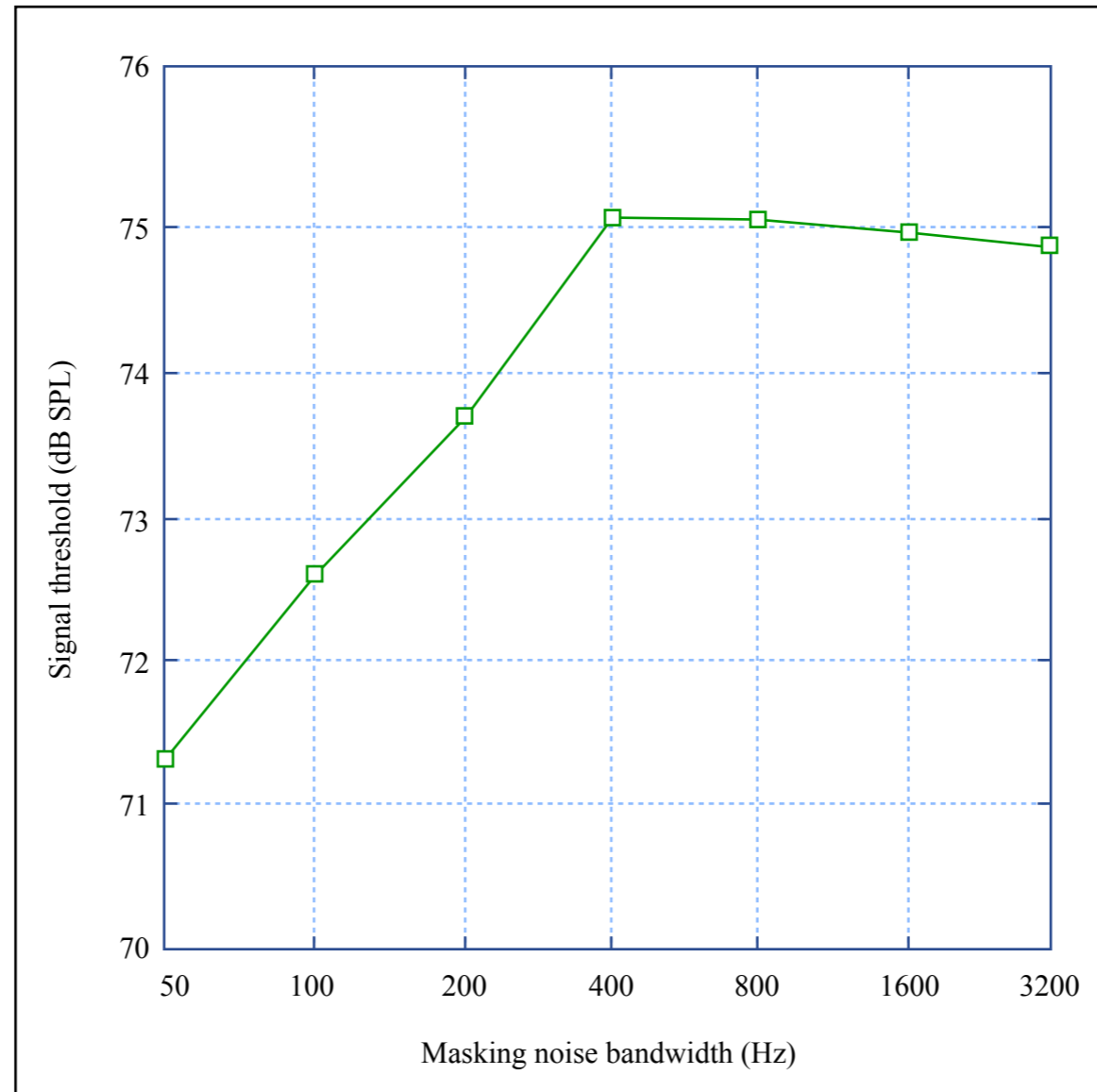
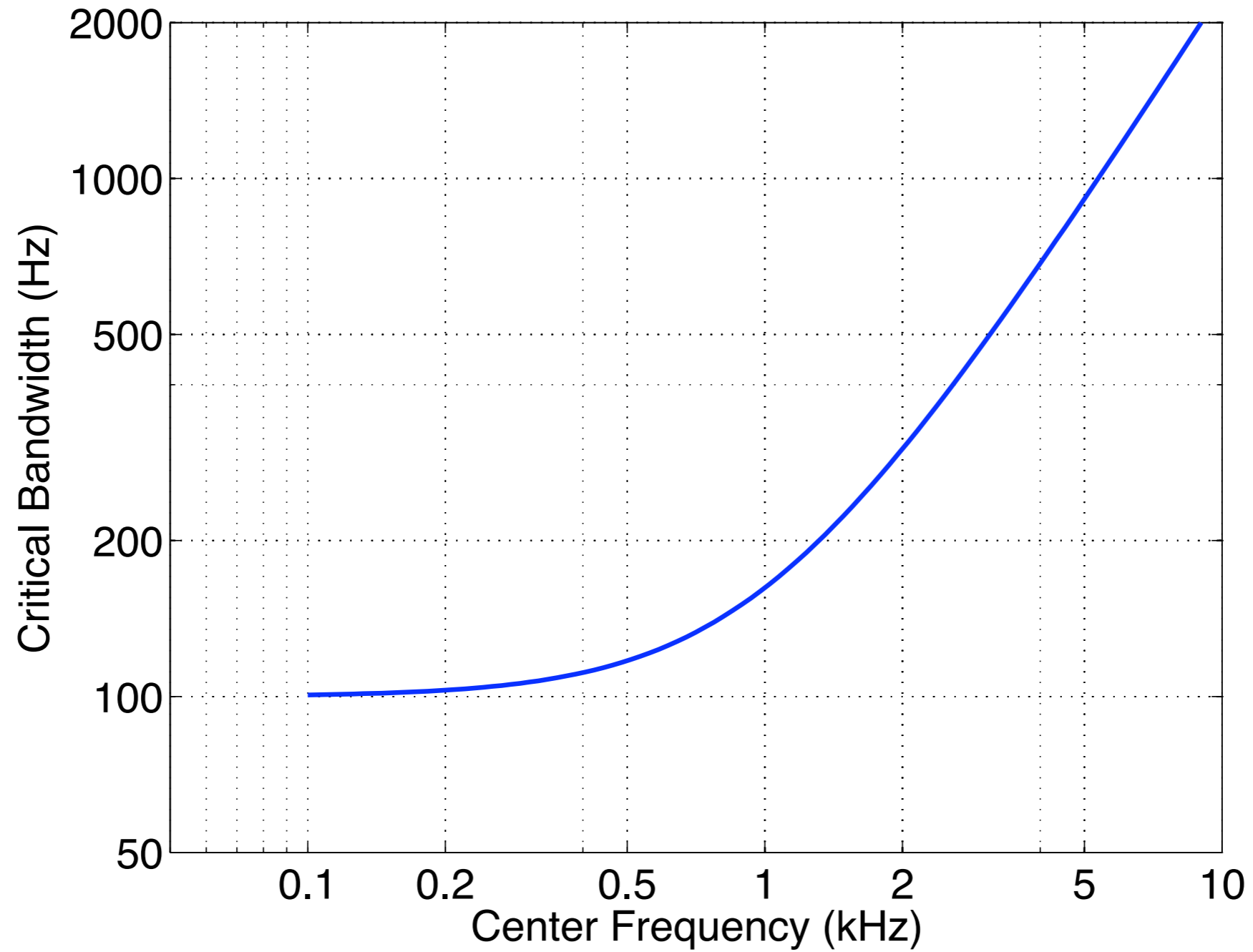


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

# Critical bandwidth

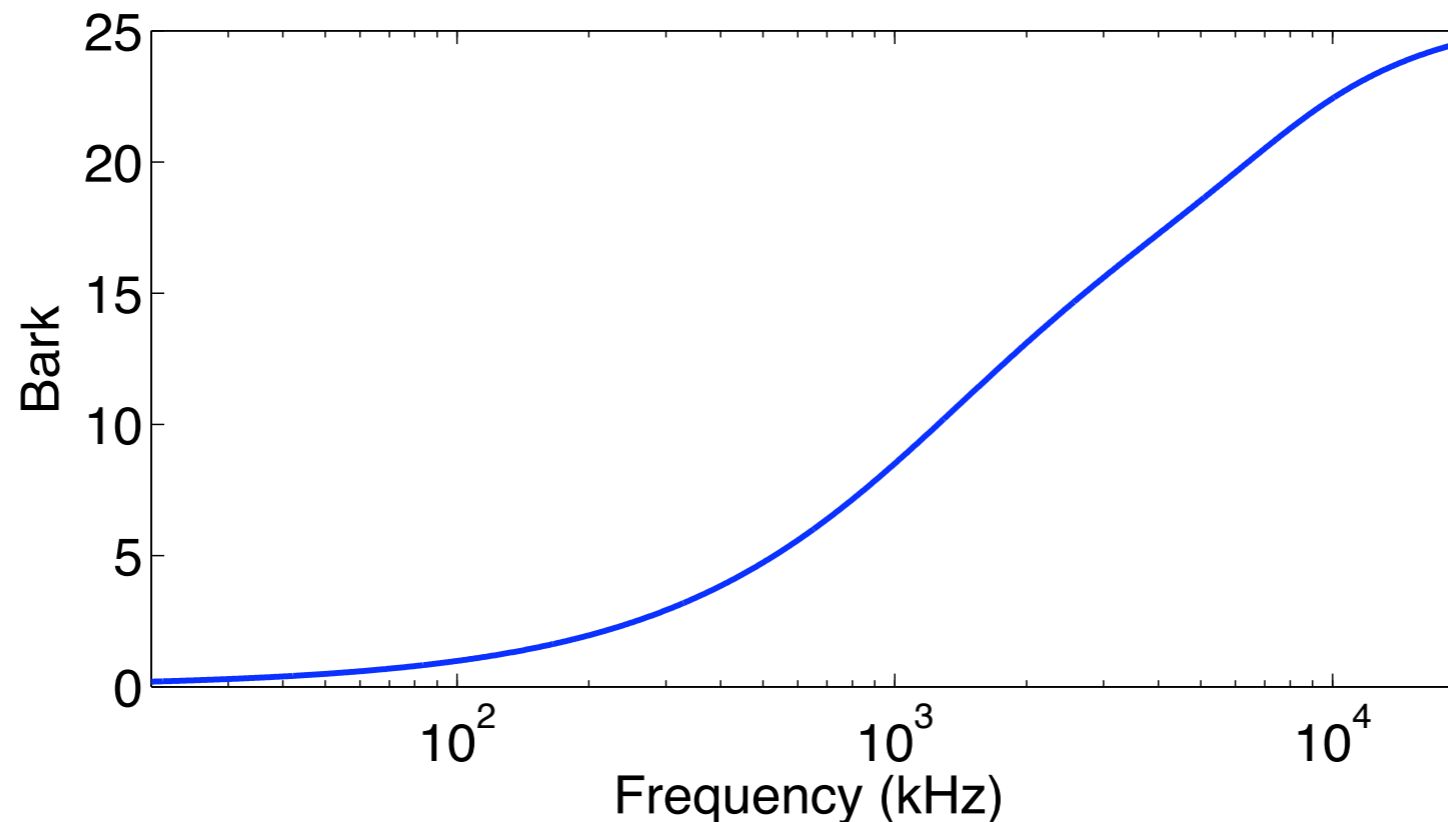




# Center frequency

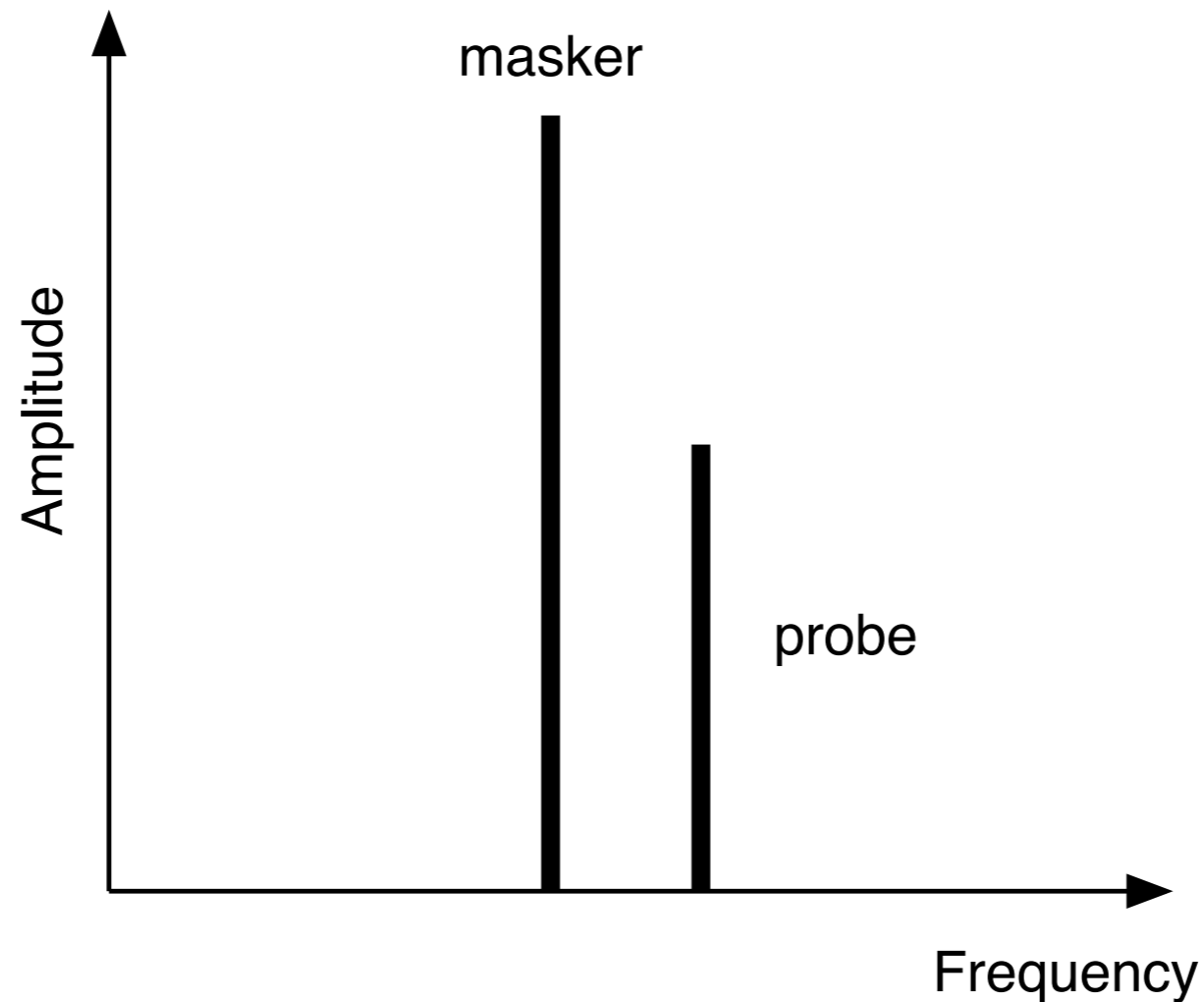
- Bark scale
  - Zwicker and Fastl, 1990

$$B(f) = 13 \arctan\left(\frac{0.76f}{1000}\right) + 3.5 \arctan\left(\left(\frac{f}{7500}\right)^2\right)$$



# Masking

- Masking experiments to investigate frequency selectivity
- Tones masking tones demo



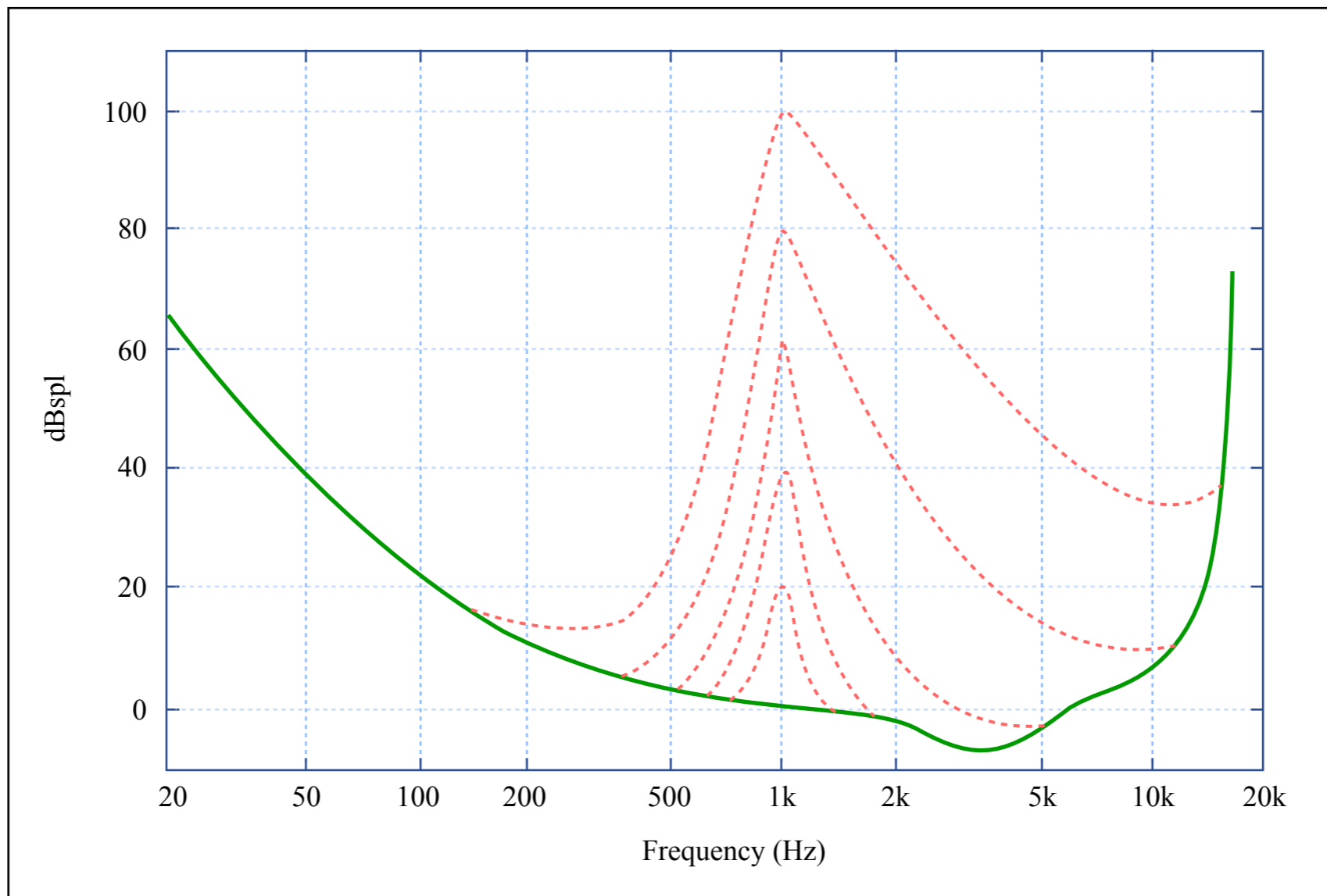


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

# Zwicker and Fastl, 1990

# Upward spread of masking

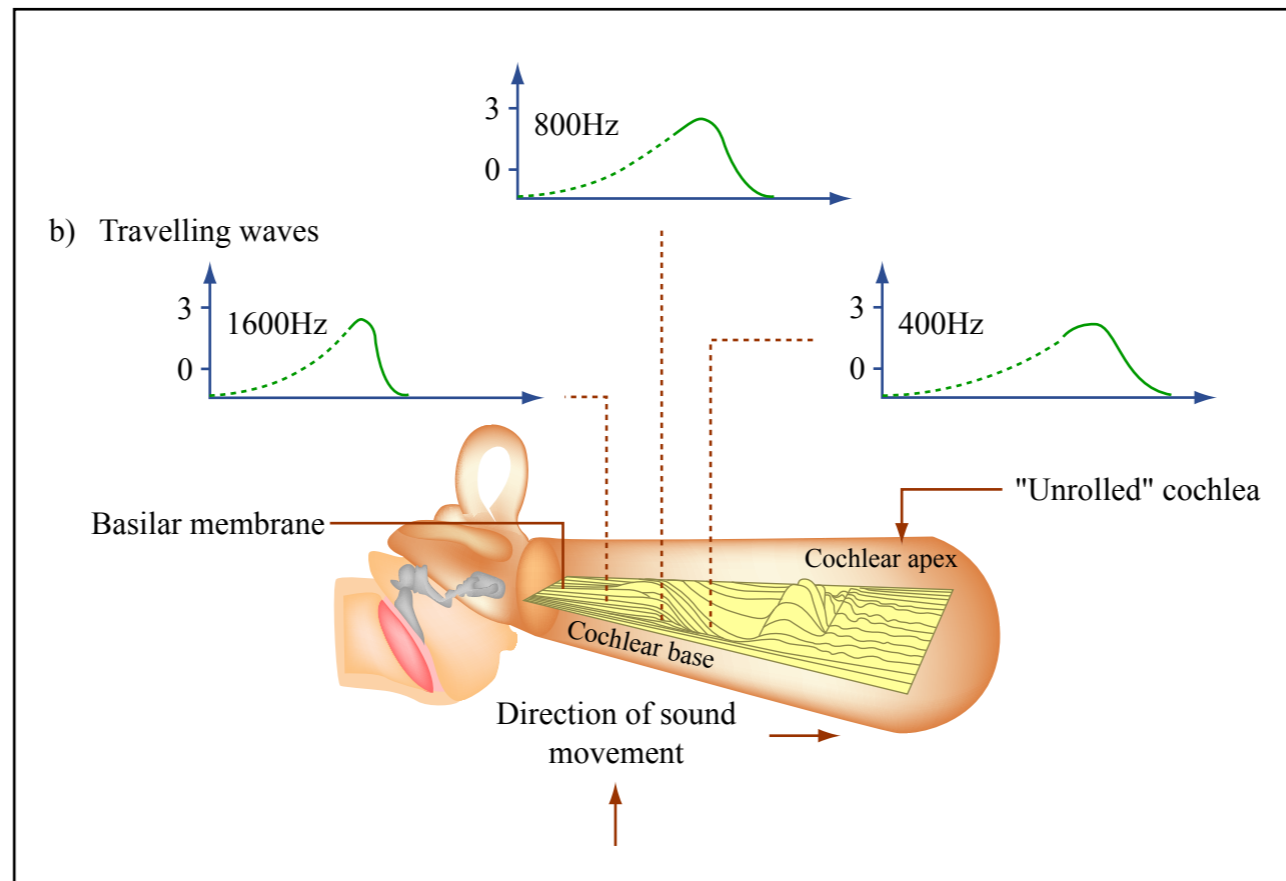


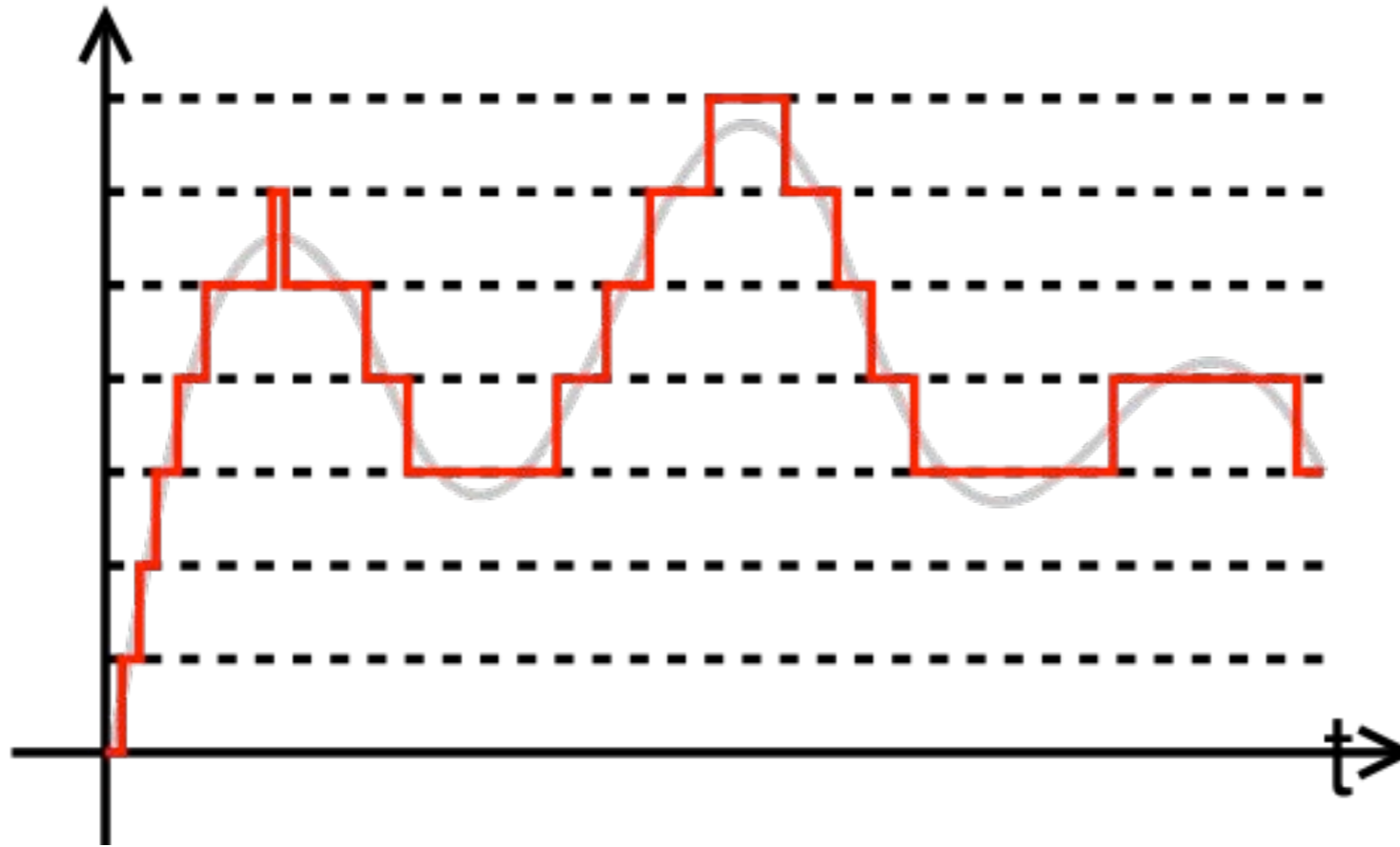
Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

# MP3 Compression

- Perceptual coding
- ISO Standard 1991
- 10 : 1 compression
- Typical song size: 3.75 MB vs. 40 MB (CD)

Original iPod (2001)  
5GB = 1000 songs

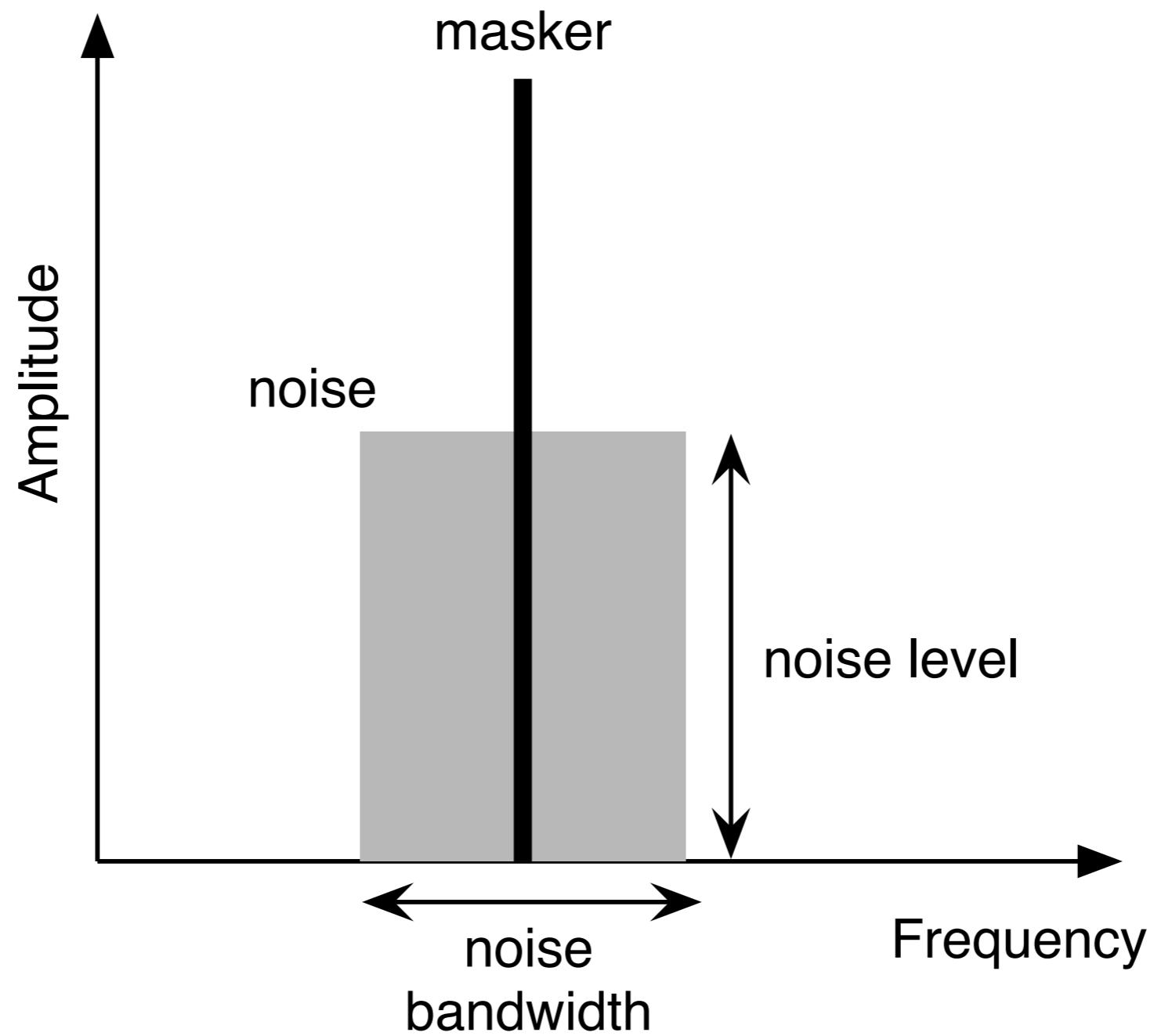
# Quantization



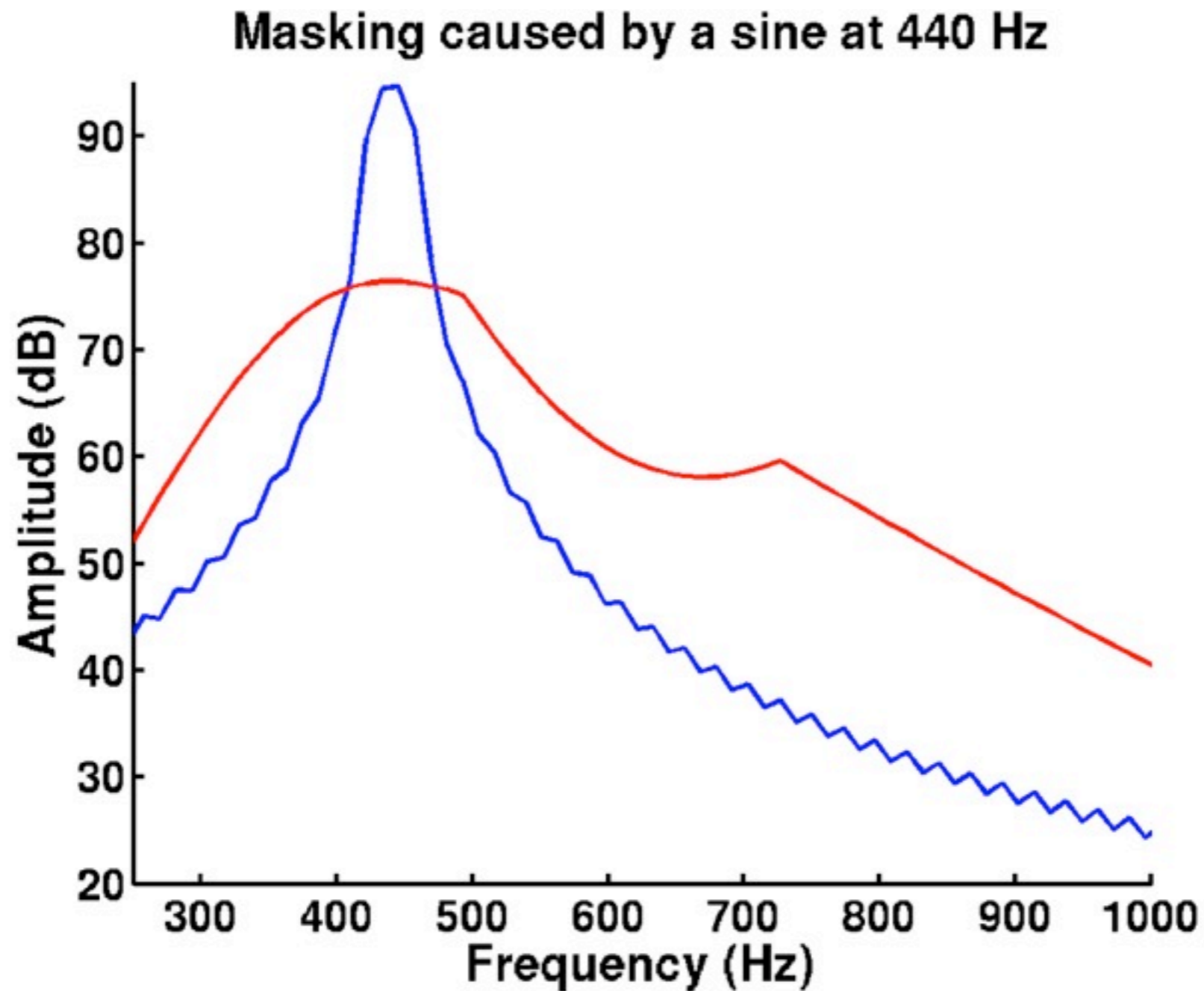
16 bits = 65536 levels

10 : 1 compression = 1.6 bits

# Tone masking noise



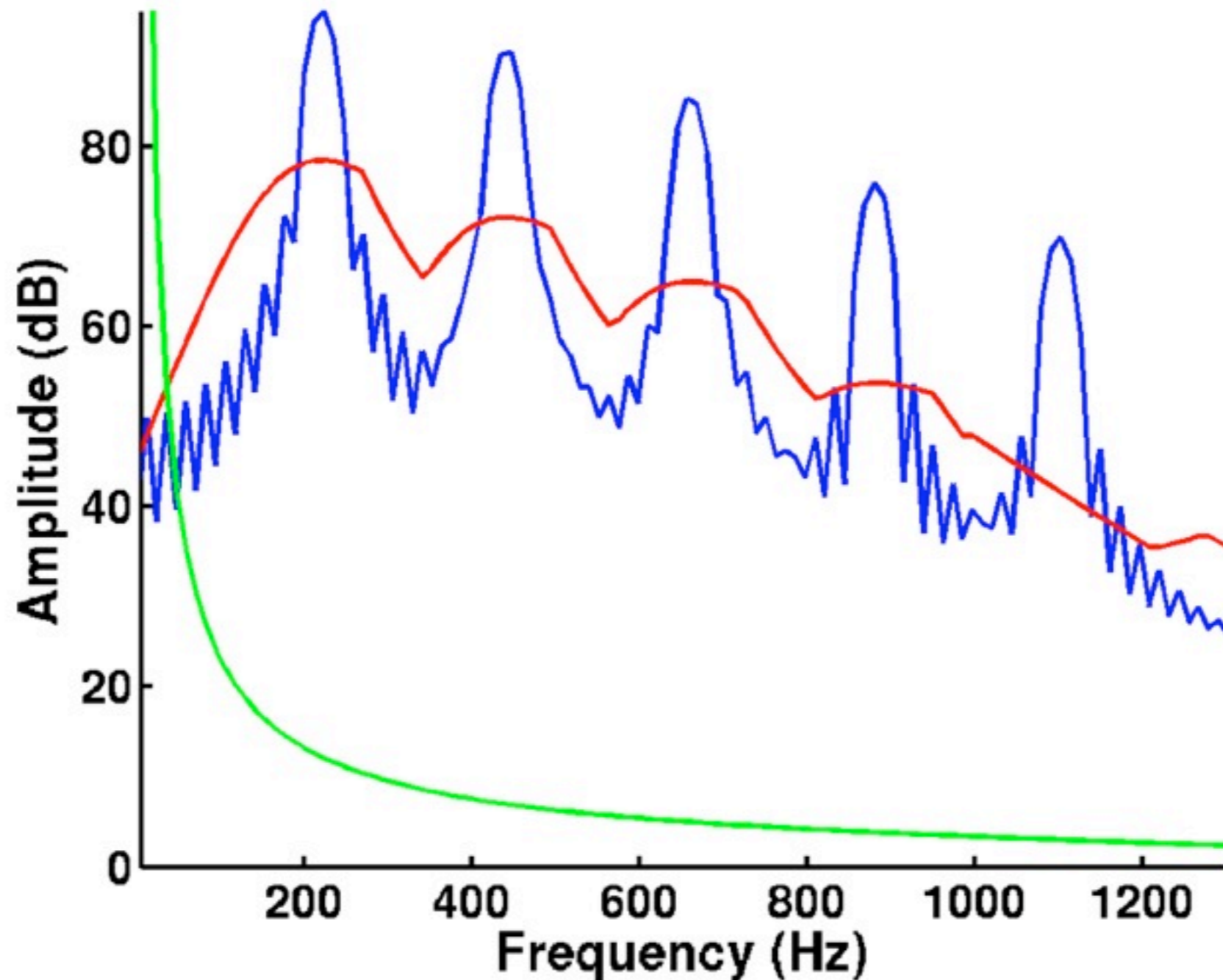
# Tone masking noise





# Complex tones

Masking caused by a complex signal



# Hearing

- Sound localization
- Perception of complex periodic sounds
  - pitch
  - timbre
- Auditory scene analysis

# Localization

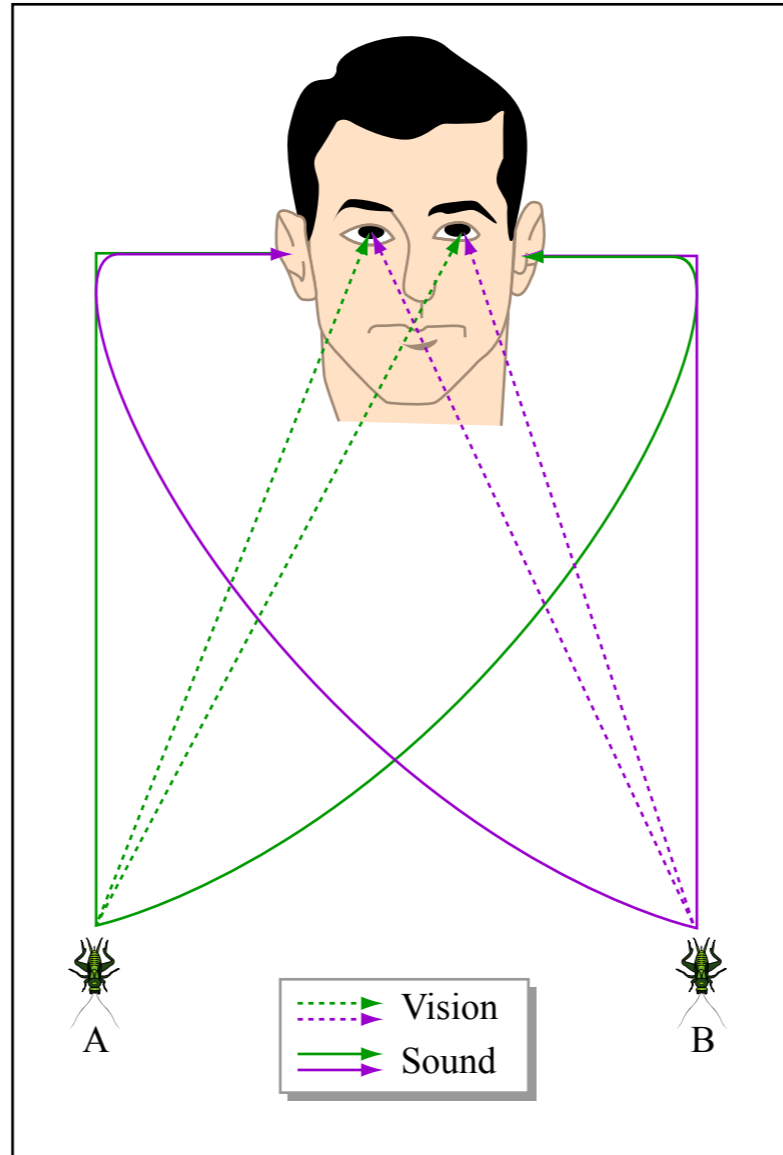


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

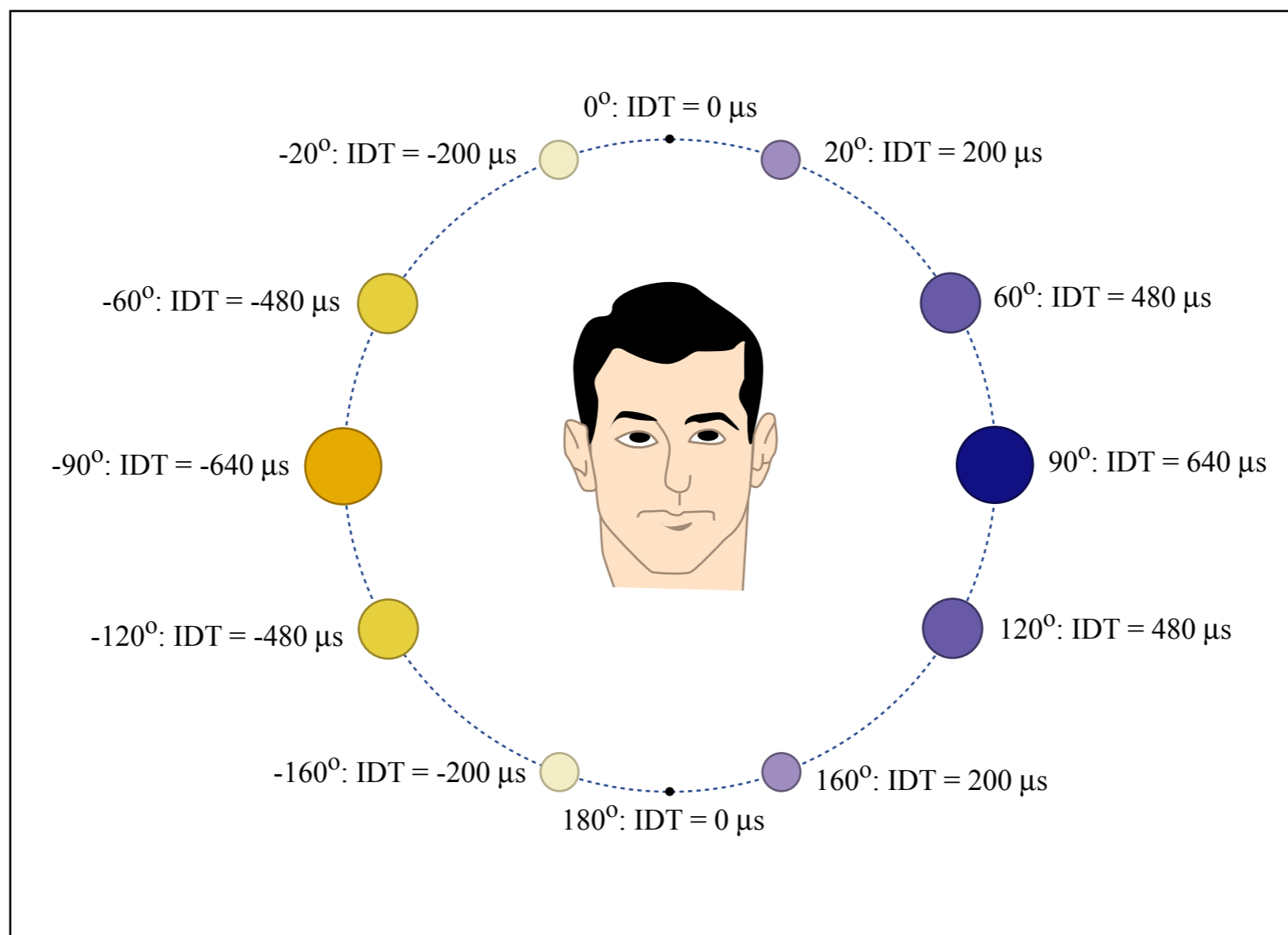


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

# Interaural time difference

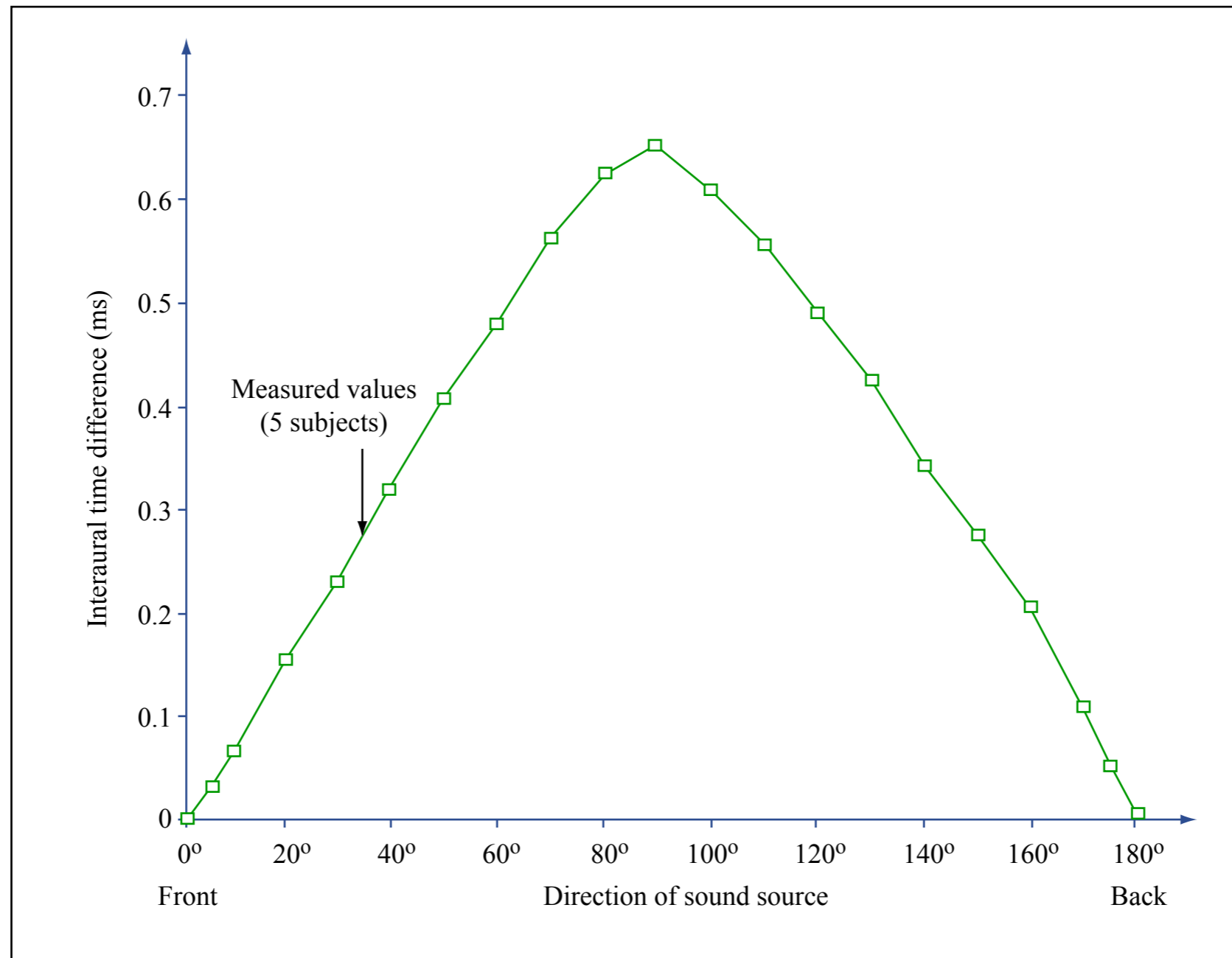


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

# Interaural level difference

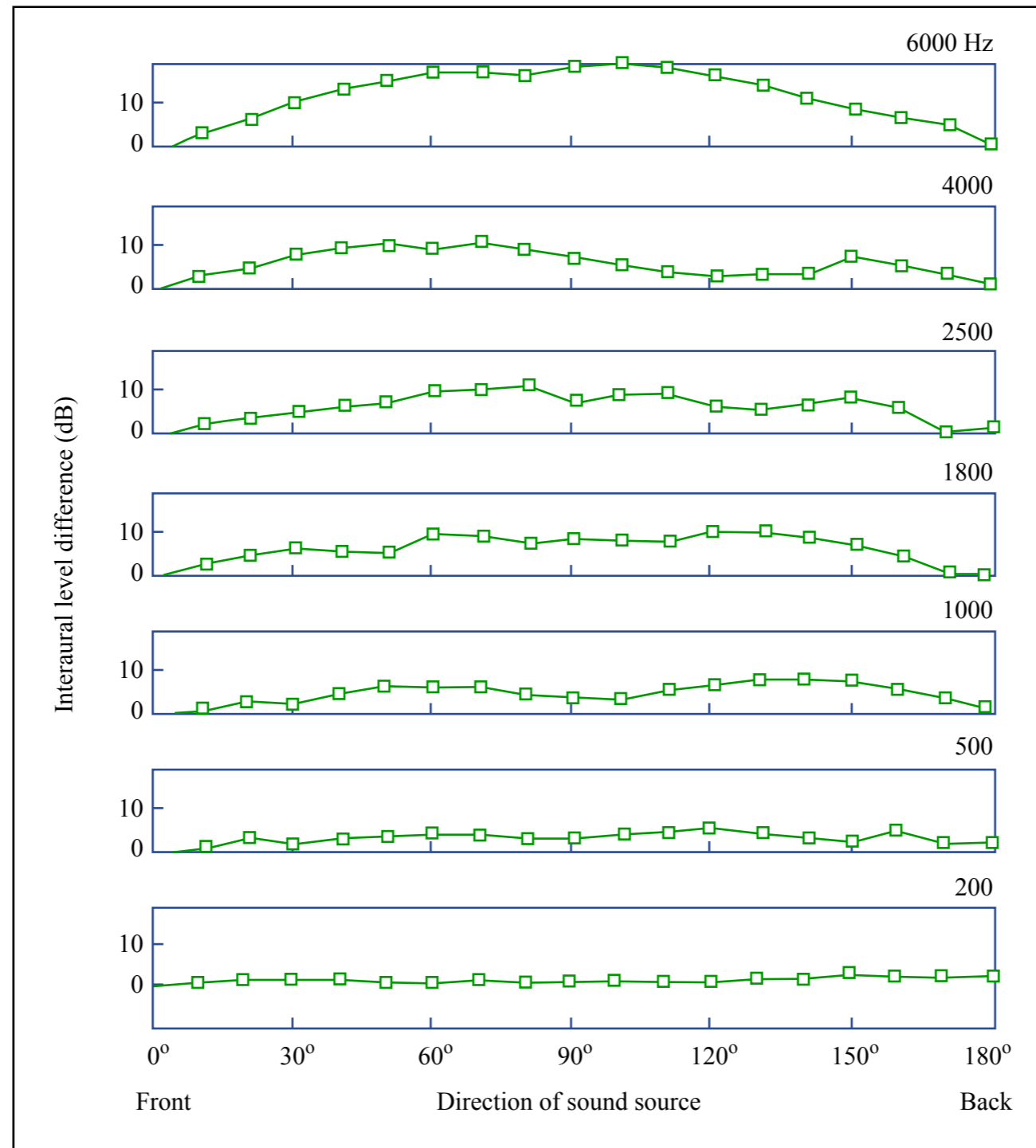


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

# Cones of confusion



Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

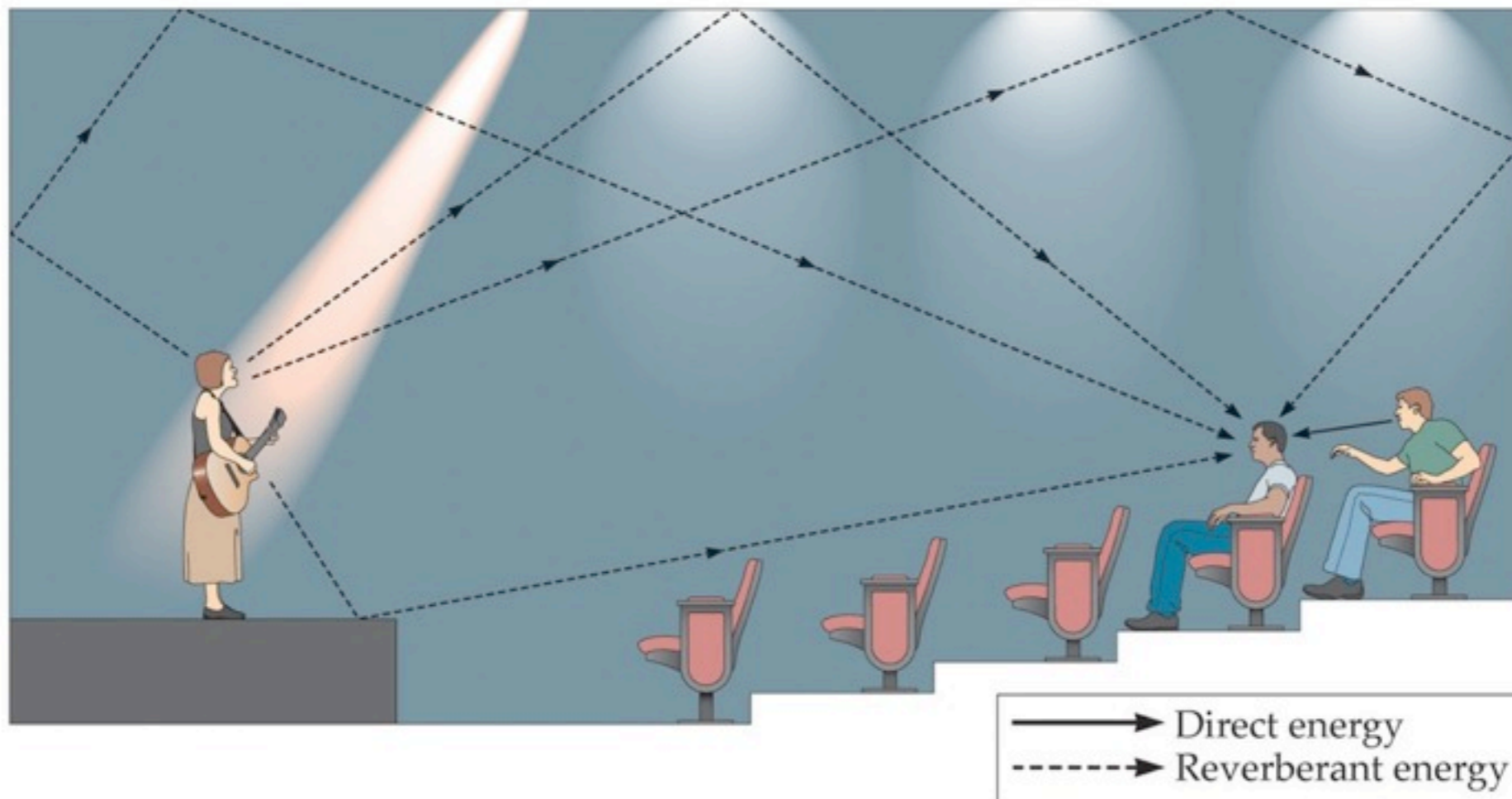
# Auditory distance perception

- Relative intensity
- Spectral composition



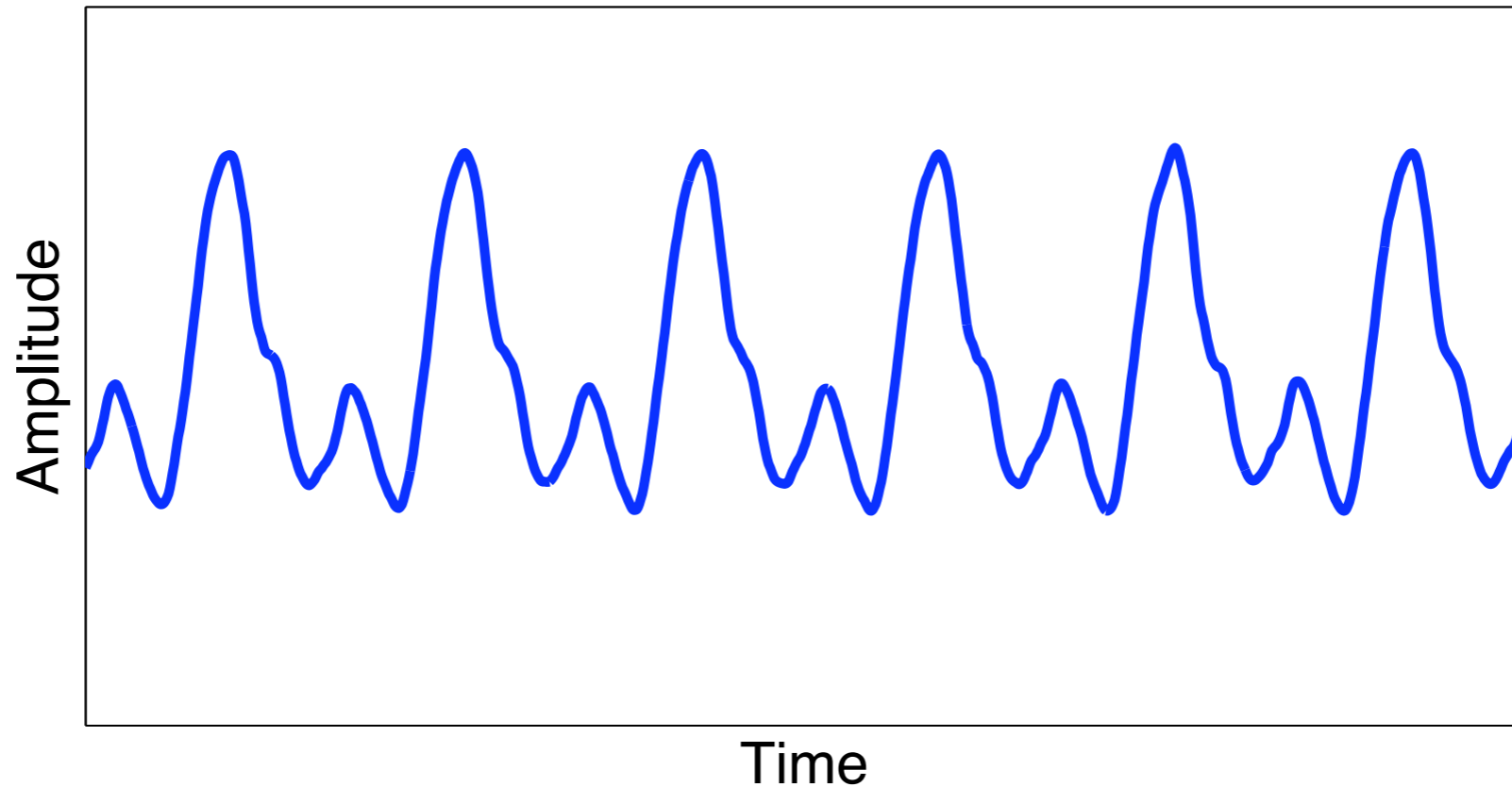
# Auditory distance perception

- Relative intensity
- Spectral composition



# Complex periodic sounds

- Pitch
- Timbre



# Complex sounds: pitch

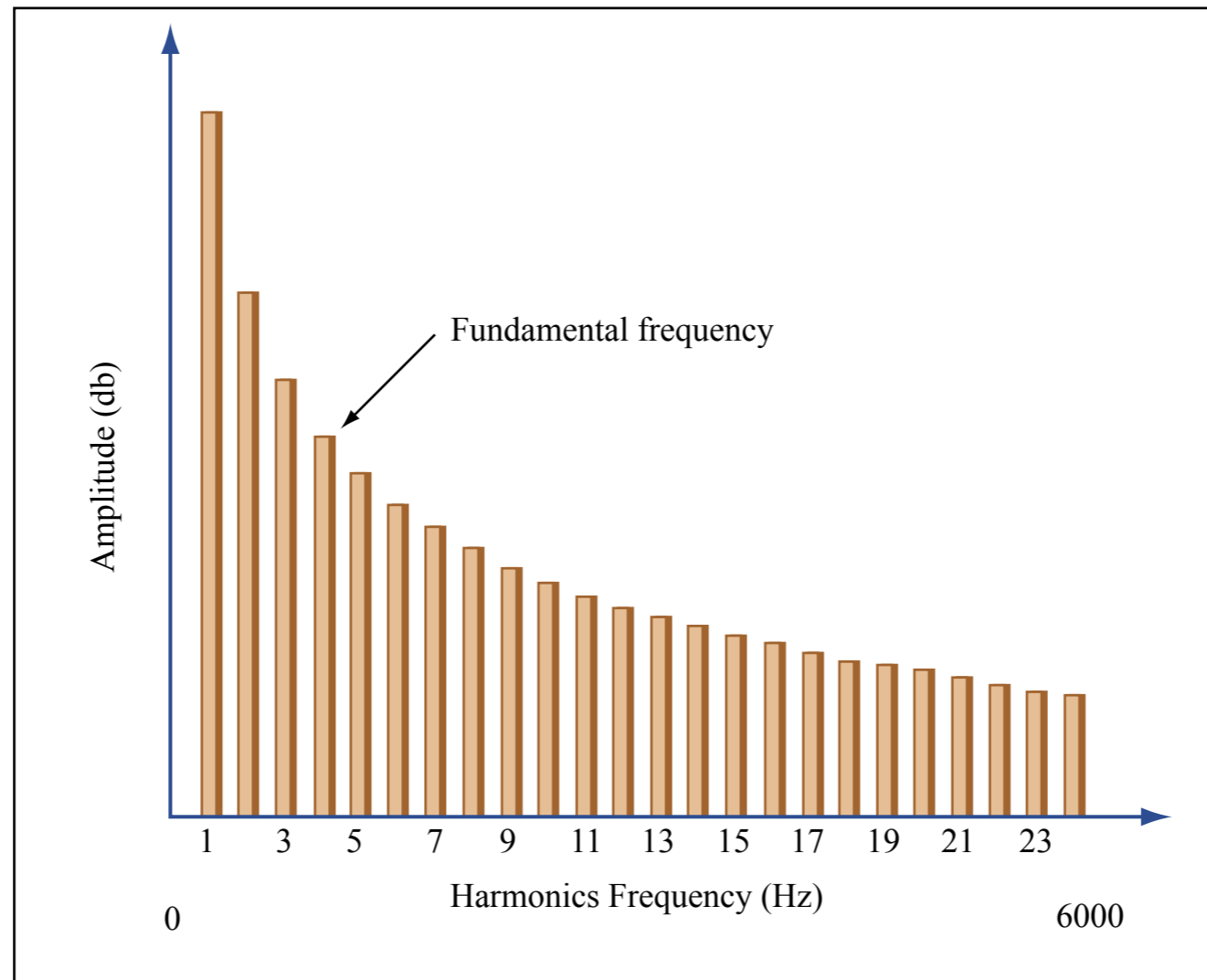


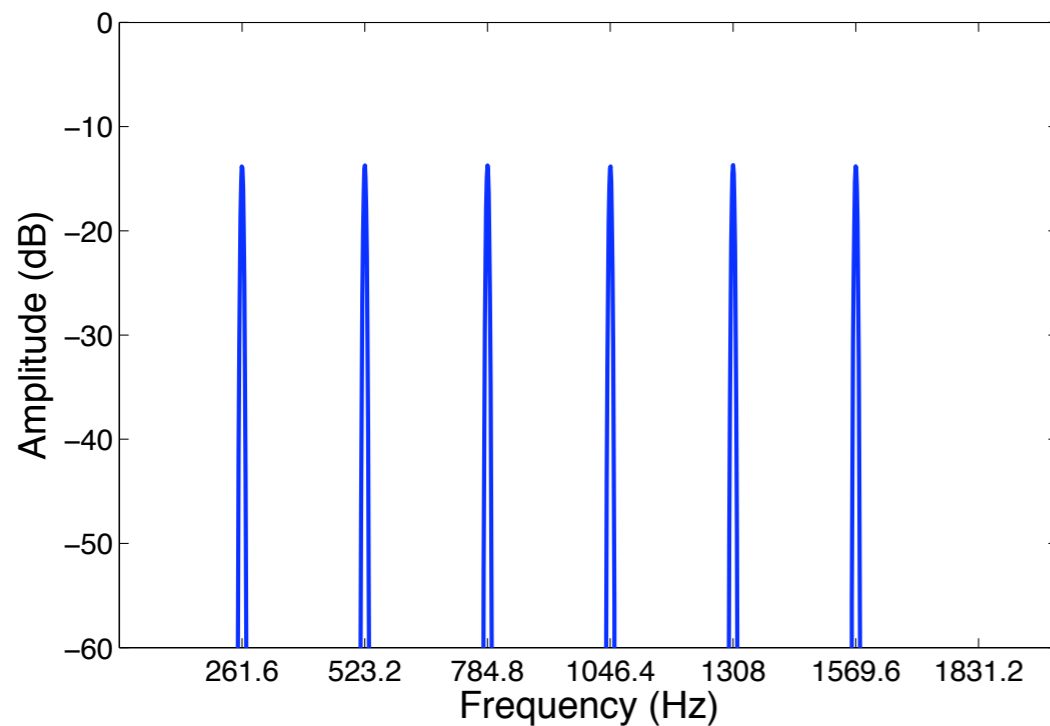
Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

# Fundamental frequency

- Lowest harmonic usually perceived pitch
- Fundamental can be missing

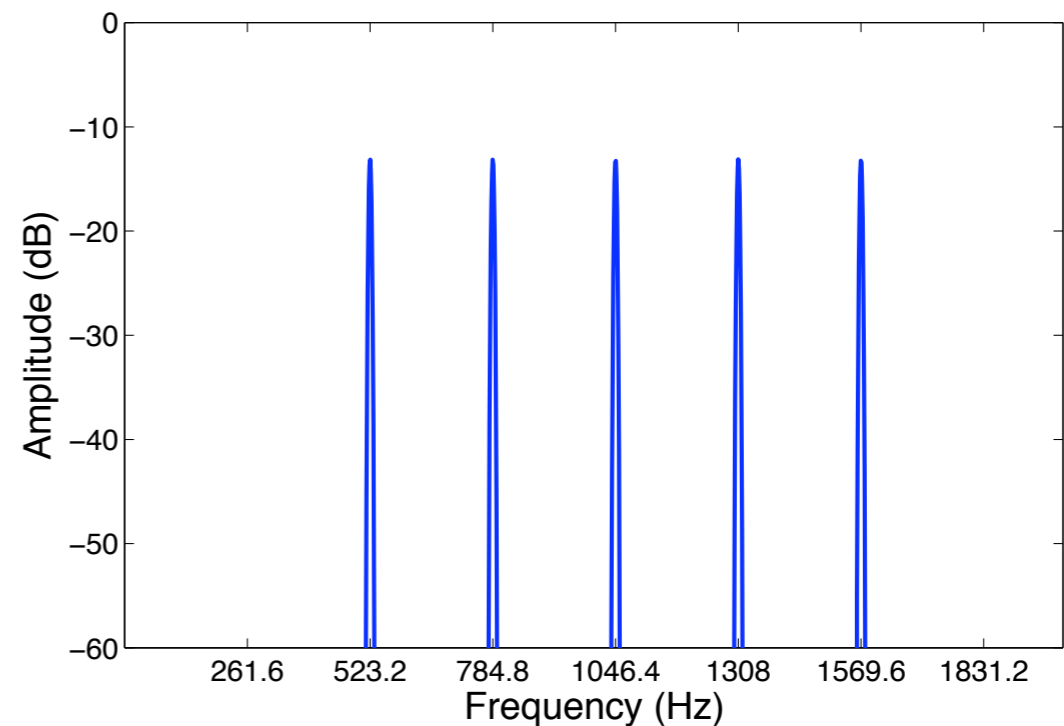
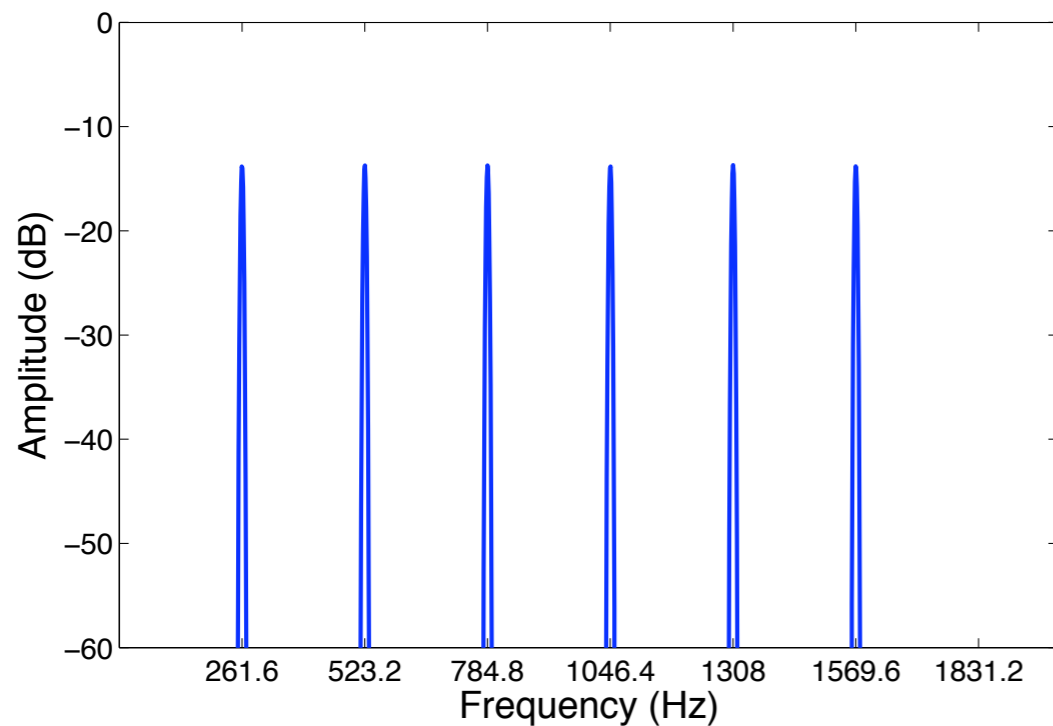
# Fundamental frequency

- Lowest harmonic usually perceived pitch
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# Fundamental frequency

- Lowest harmonic usually perceived pitch
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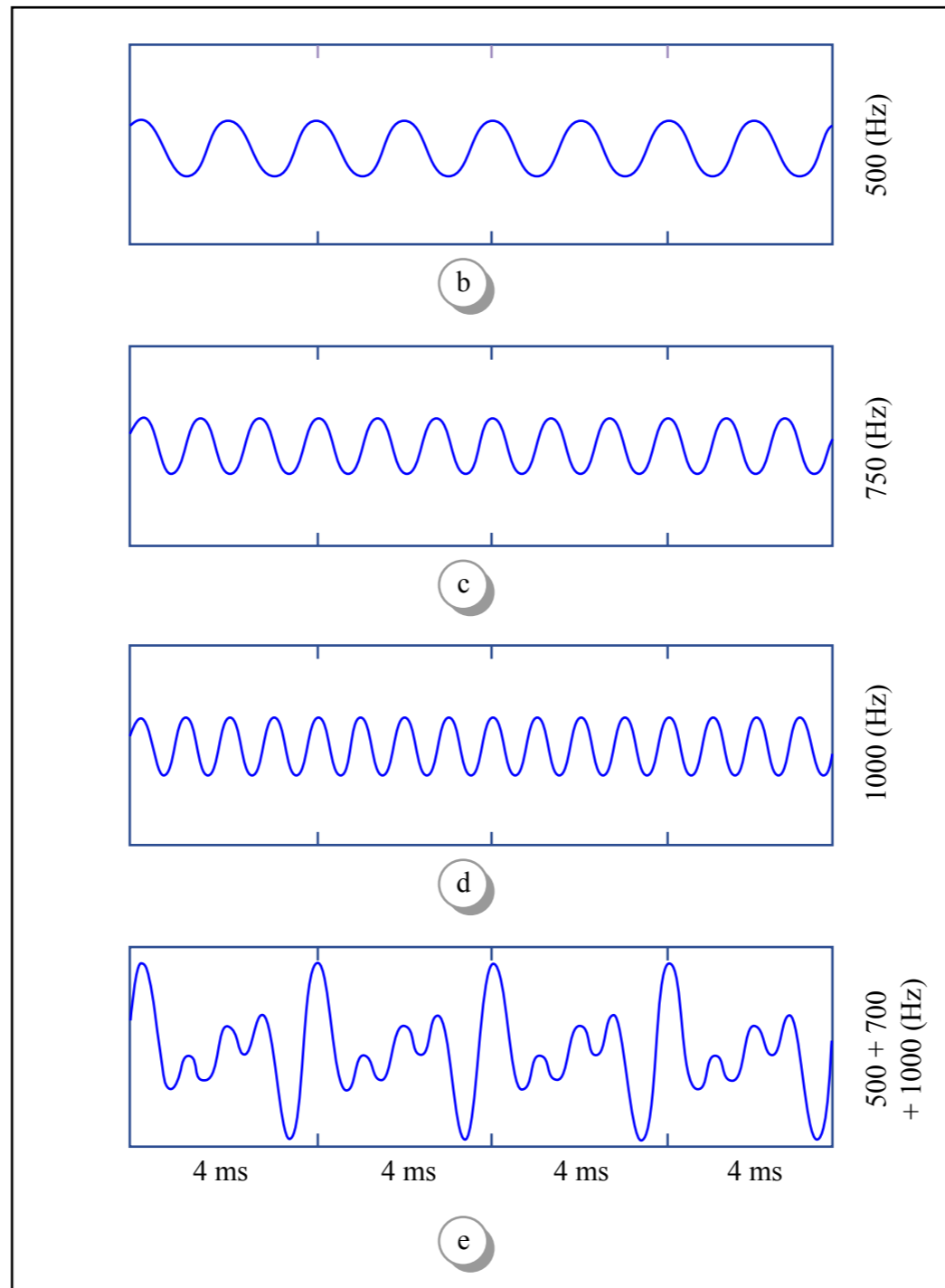
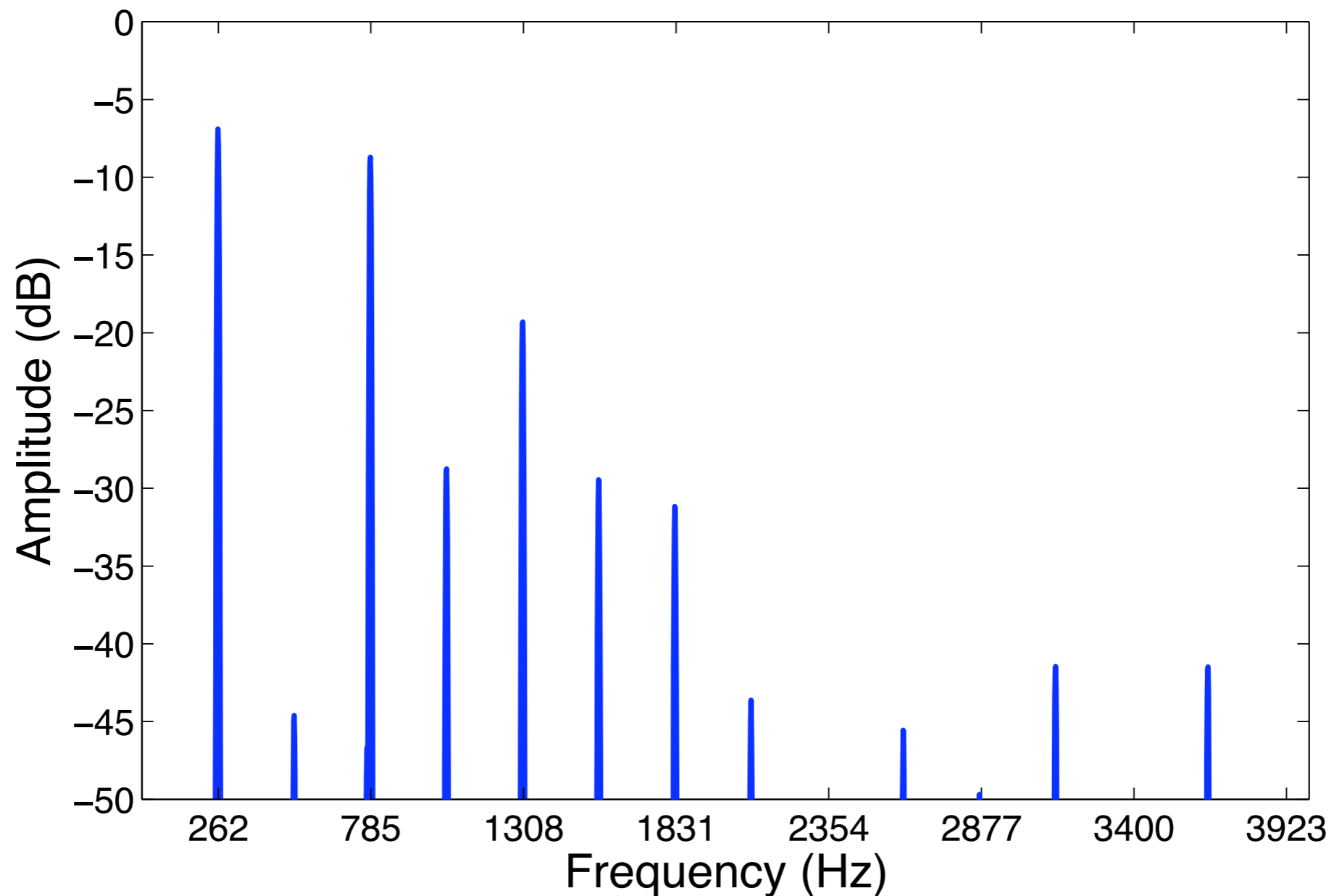


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

# Odd harmonics

- Clarinet
  - cylindrical bore, closed at one end





# Pitch illusion

- Shepard tone

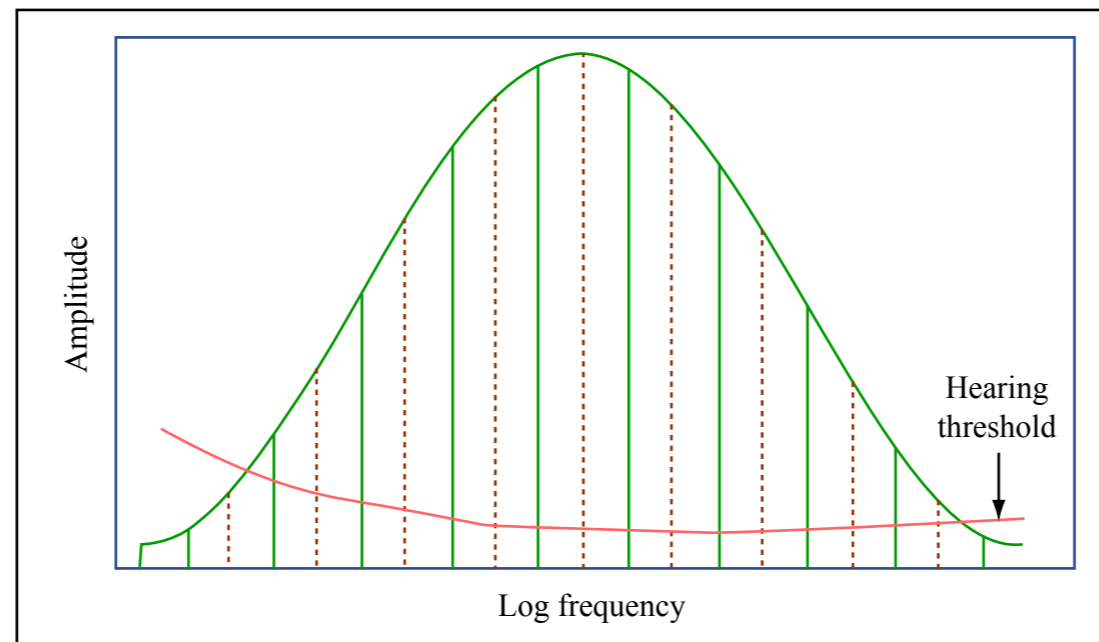


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

from *Music, Cognition, and Computerized Sound*, ed. Perry Cook

# Mel scale

- Stevens, Volkman and Newman 1937
- Equal in distance

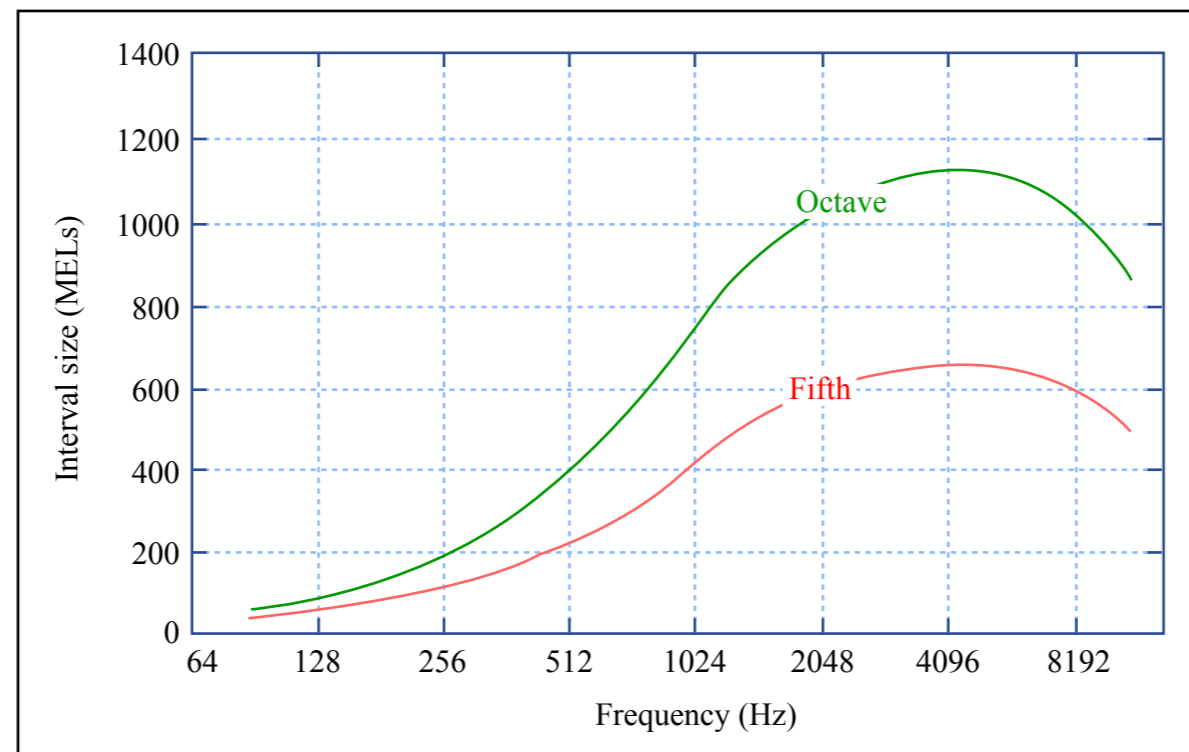


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

from *Music, Cognition, and Computerized Sound*, ed. Perry Cook

# Pitch helix

- Drobish (1855)
- Shepard (1982)

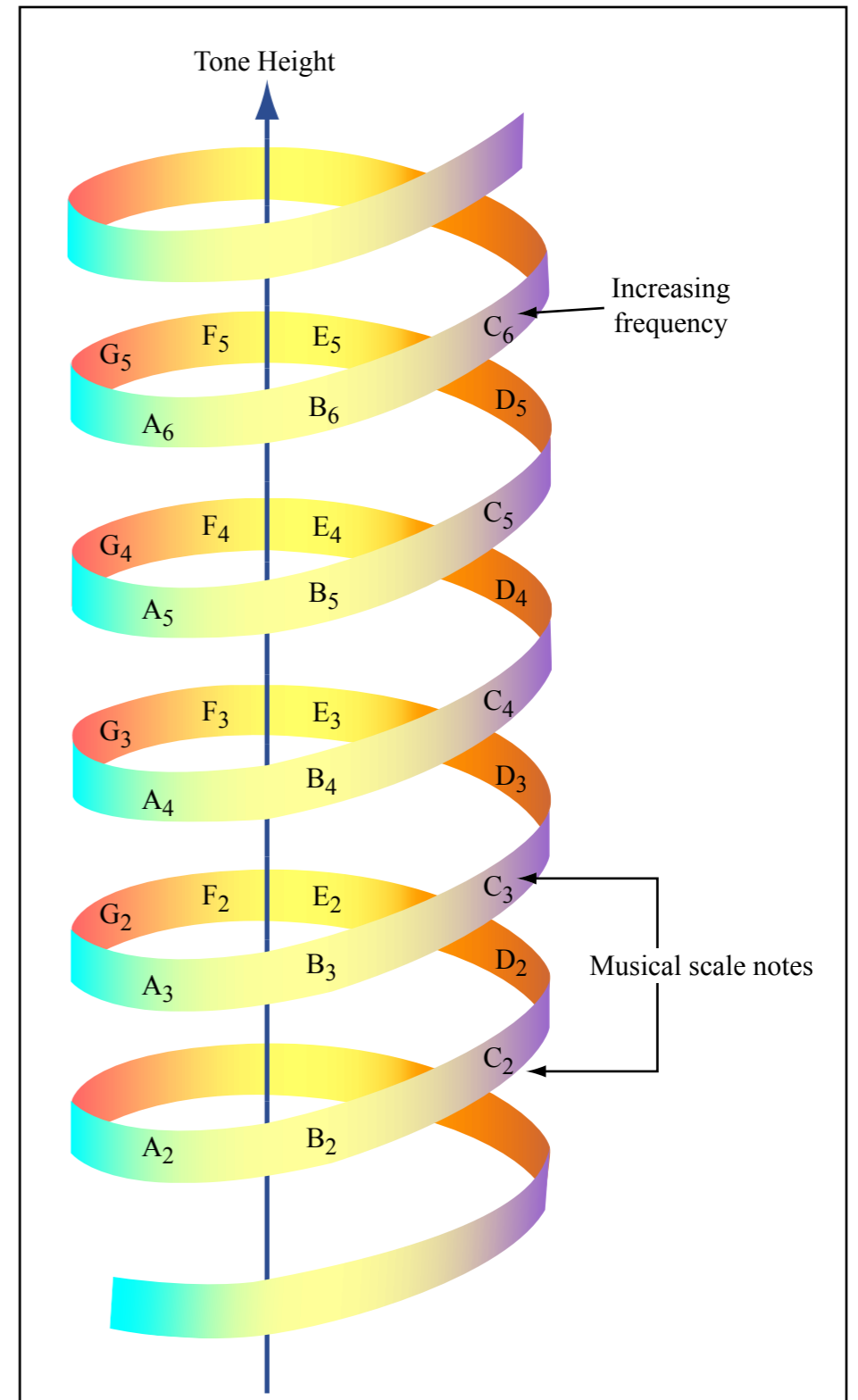


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.

# Complex sounds: timbre

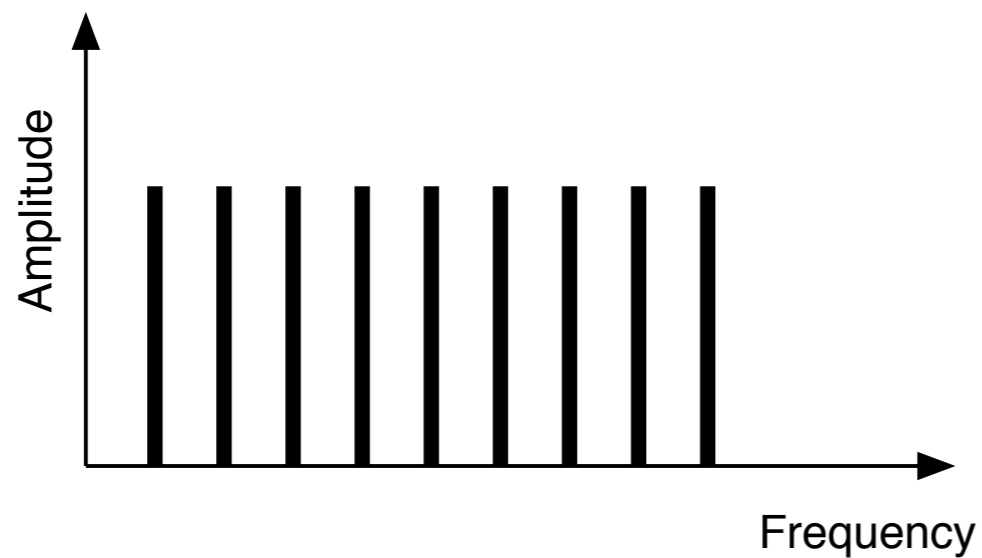
- Not well defined
- Overtones
- Formants
- Attack and decay
- Synchrony of microvariations

# Harmonics fuse

- Energy in harmonics typically falls off
- Harmonics perceptible in unusual spectra

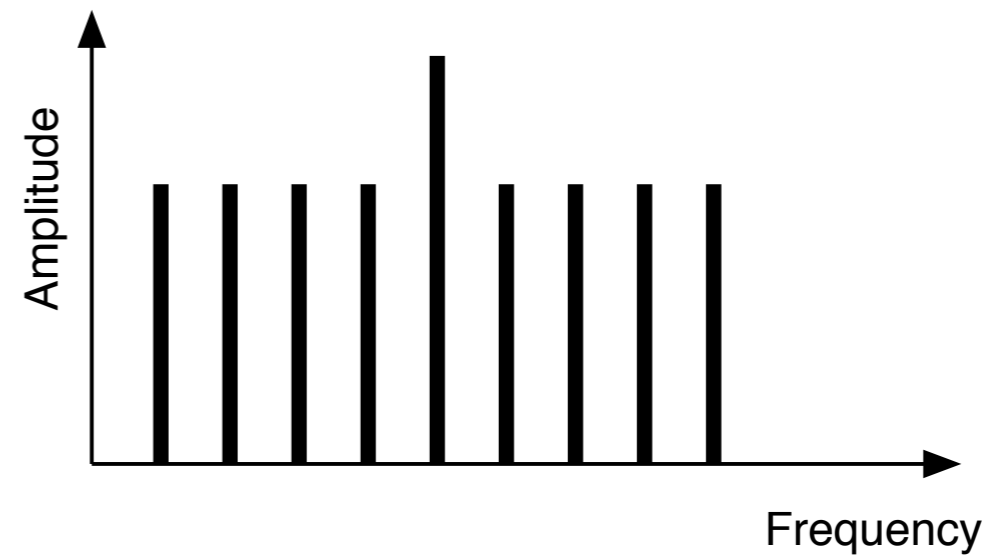
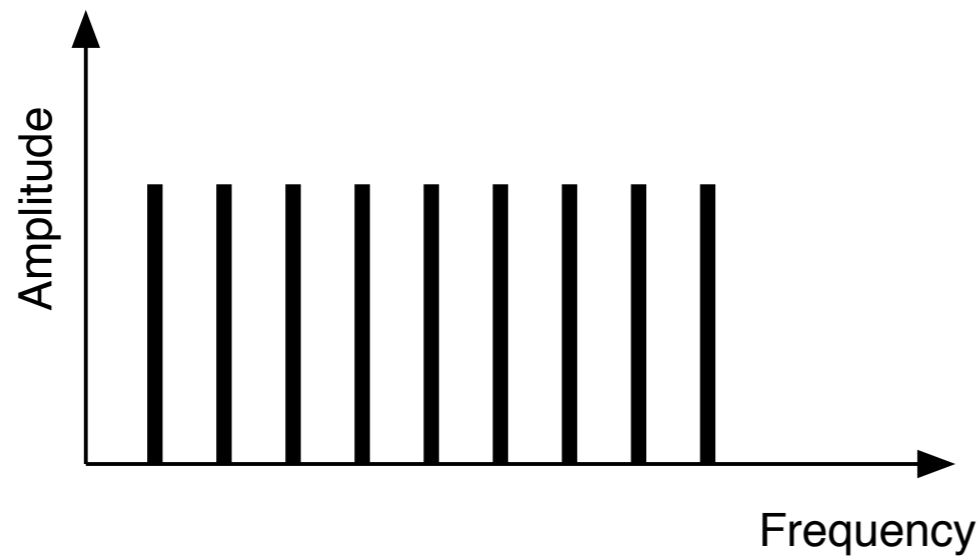
# Harmonics fuse

- Energy in harmonics typically falls off
- Harmonics perceptible in unusual spectra



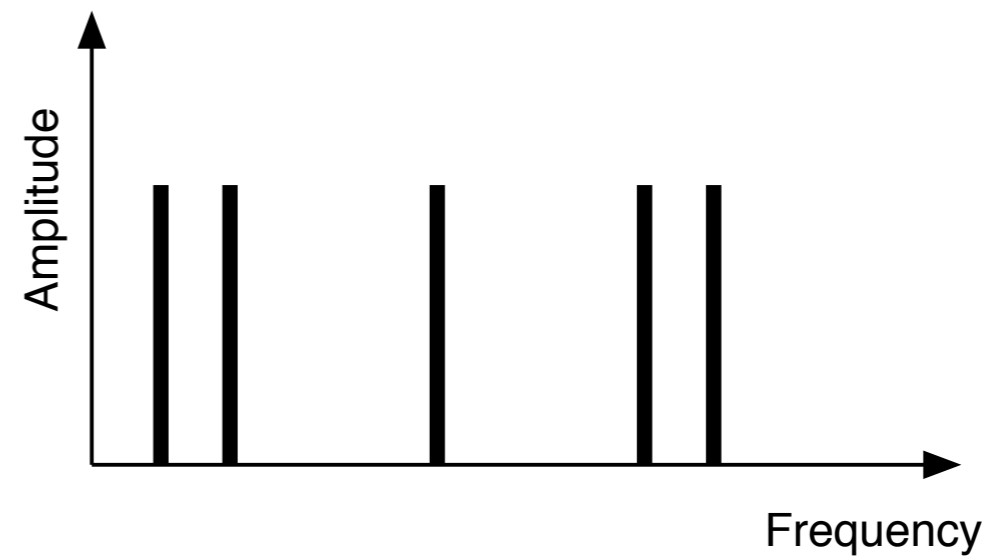
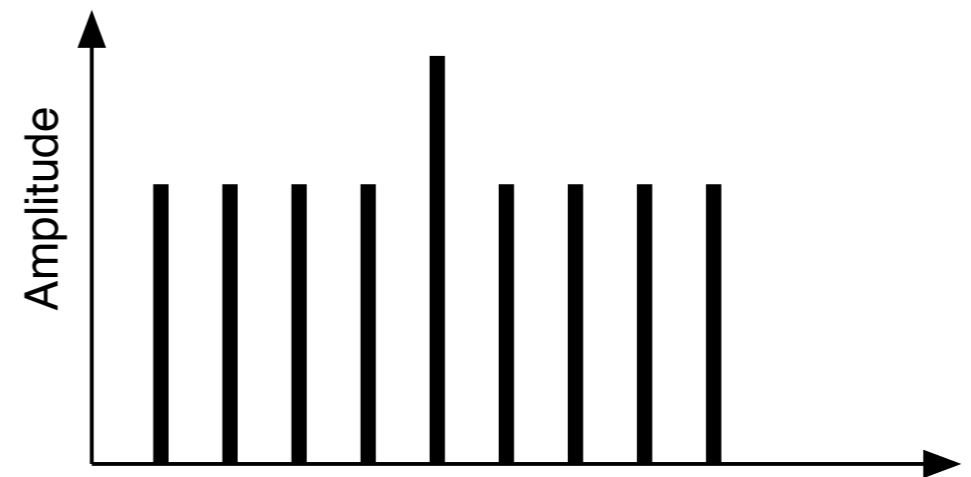
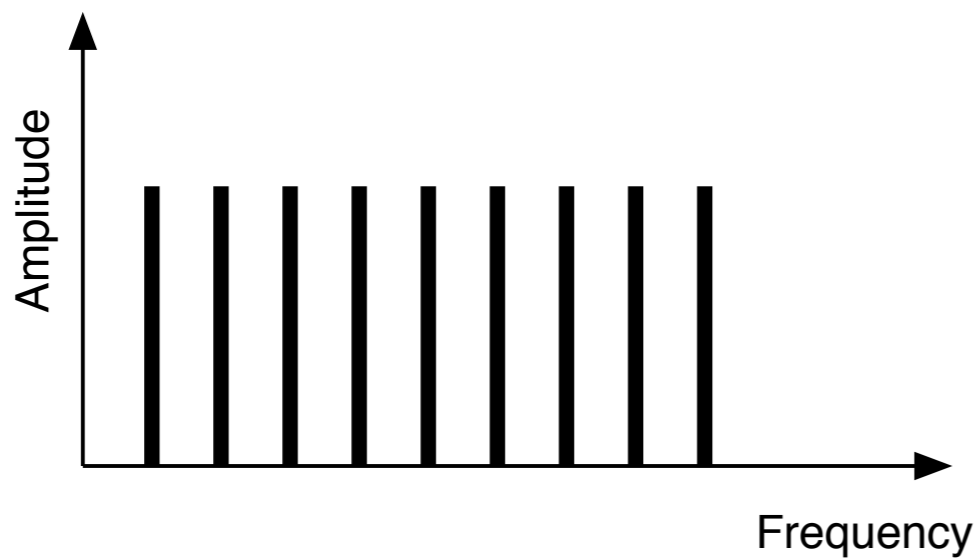
# Harmonics fuse

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# Harmonics fuse

- Energy in harmonics typically falls off
- Harmonics perceptible in unusual spectra





# Throat Singing

Figure removed due to copyright restrictions.

# Formants

- Fixed resonances

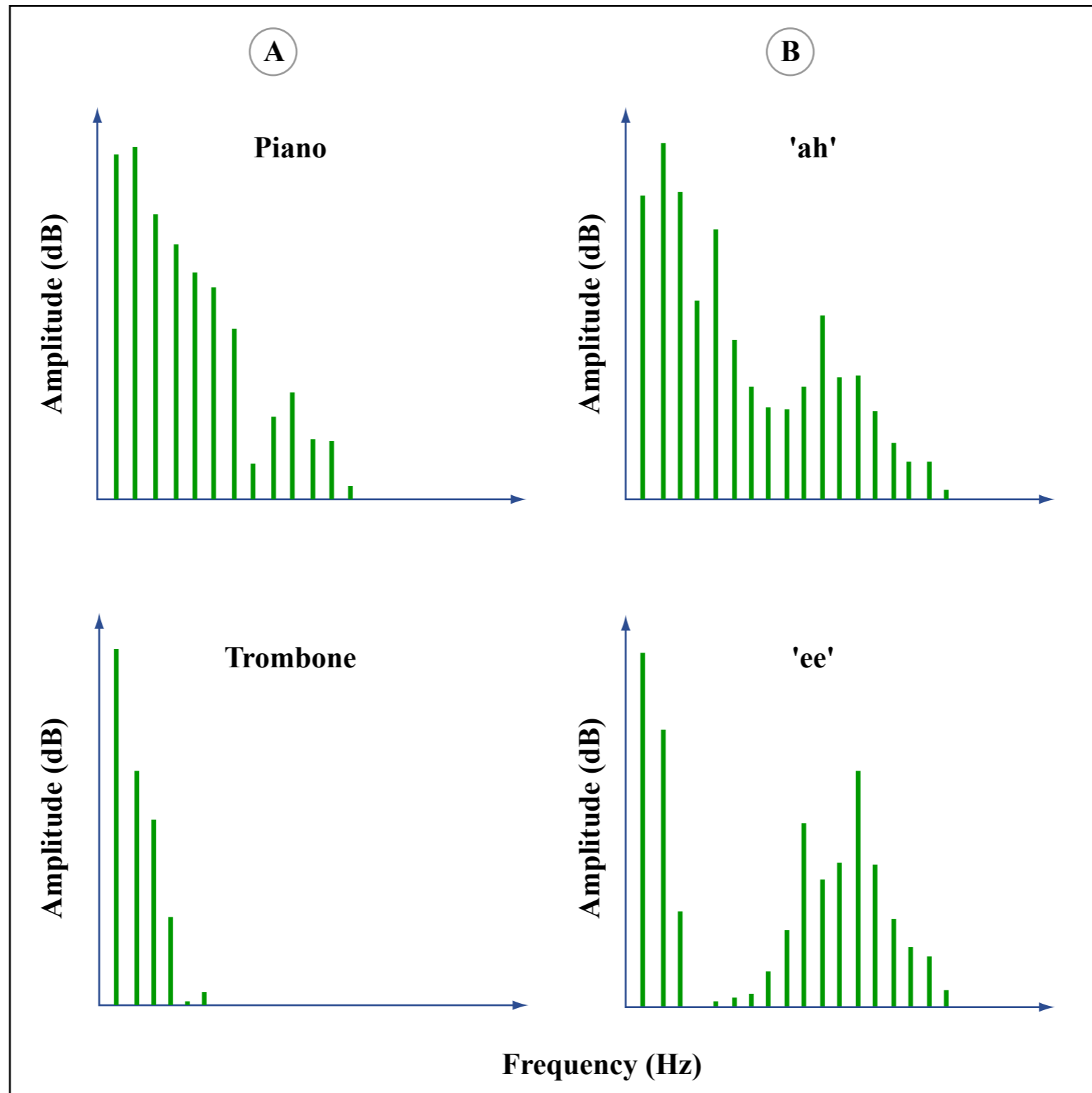
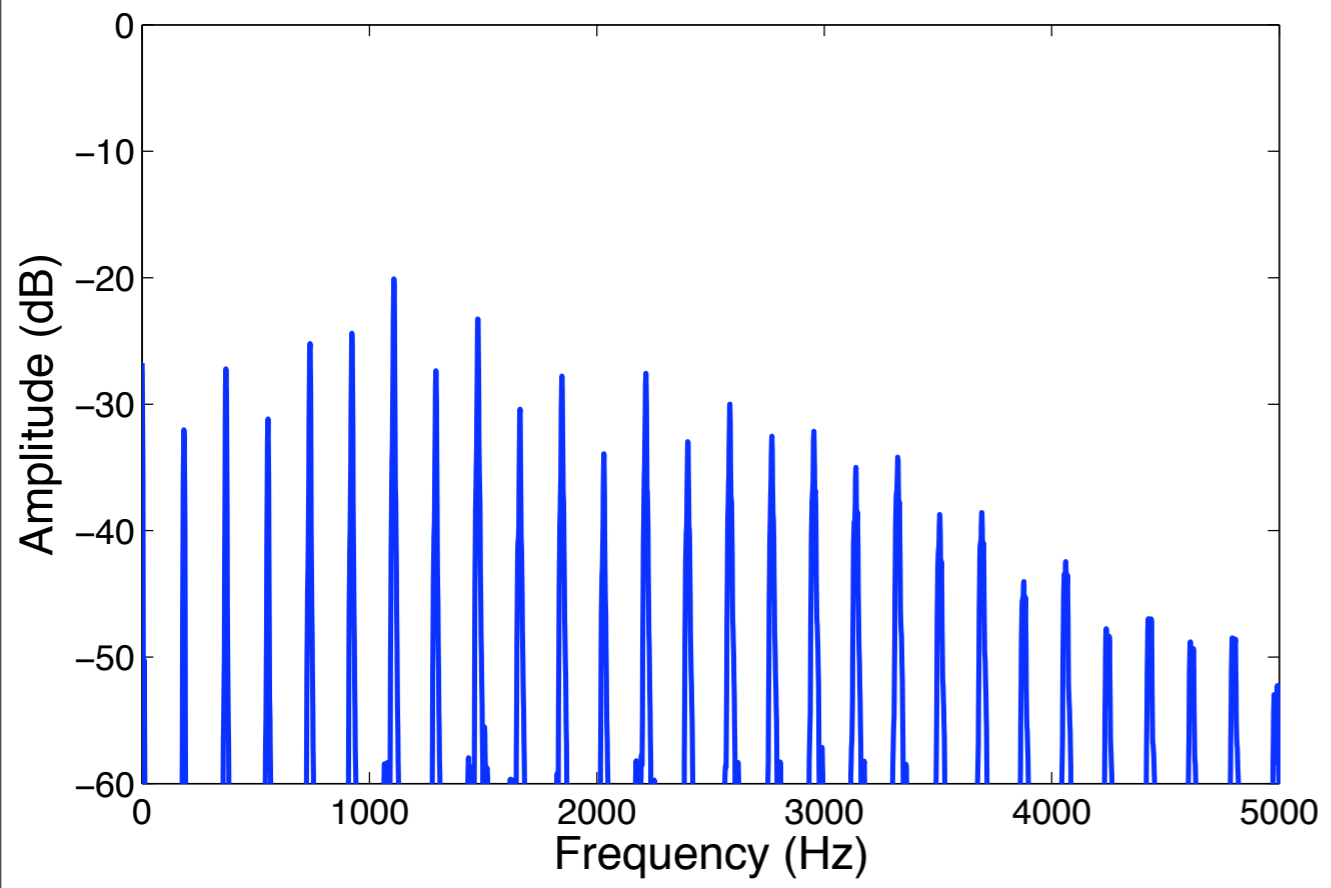
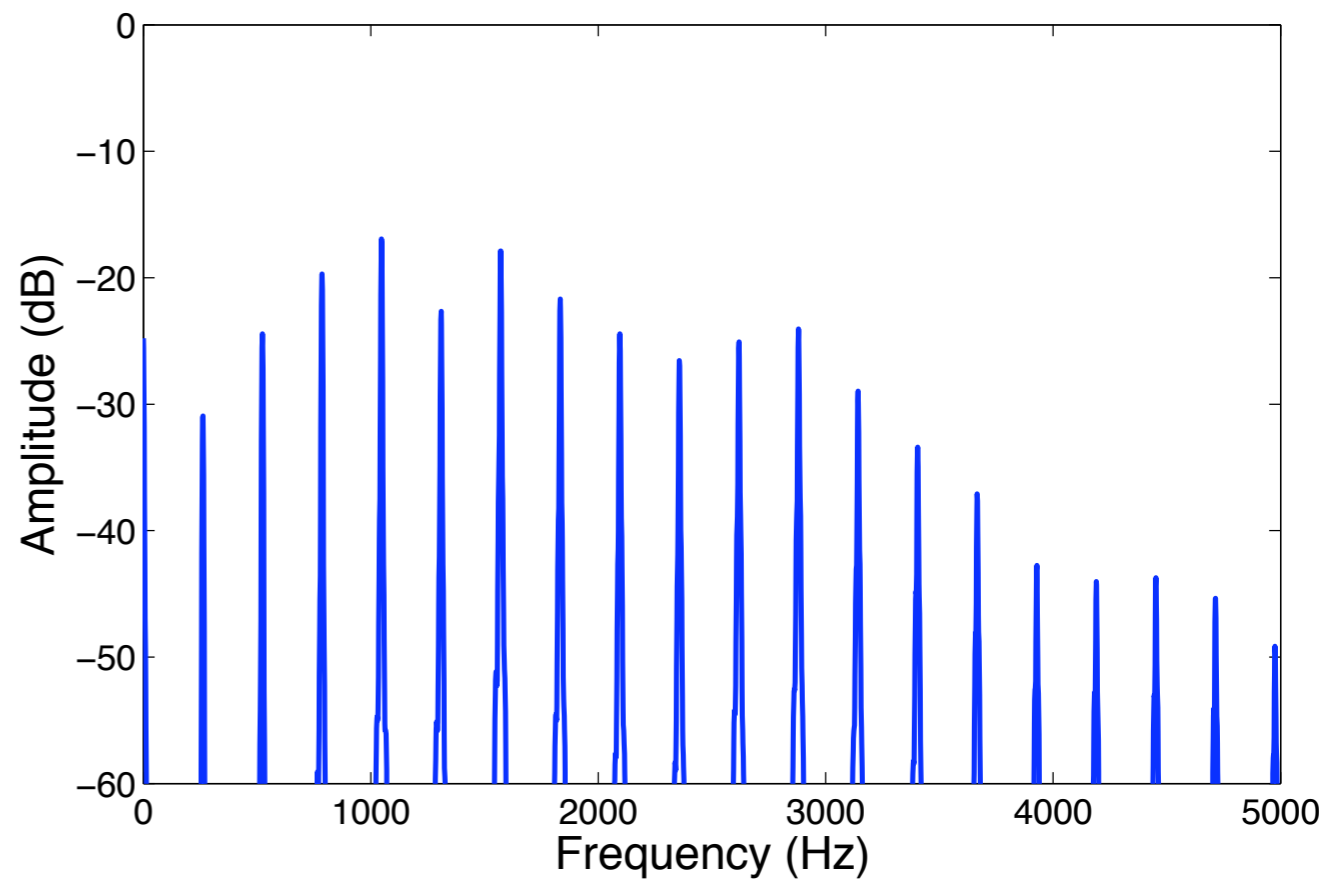
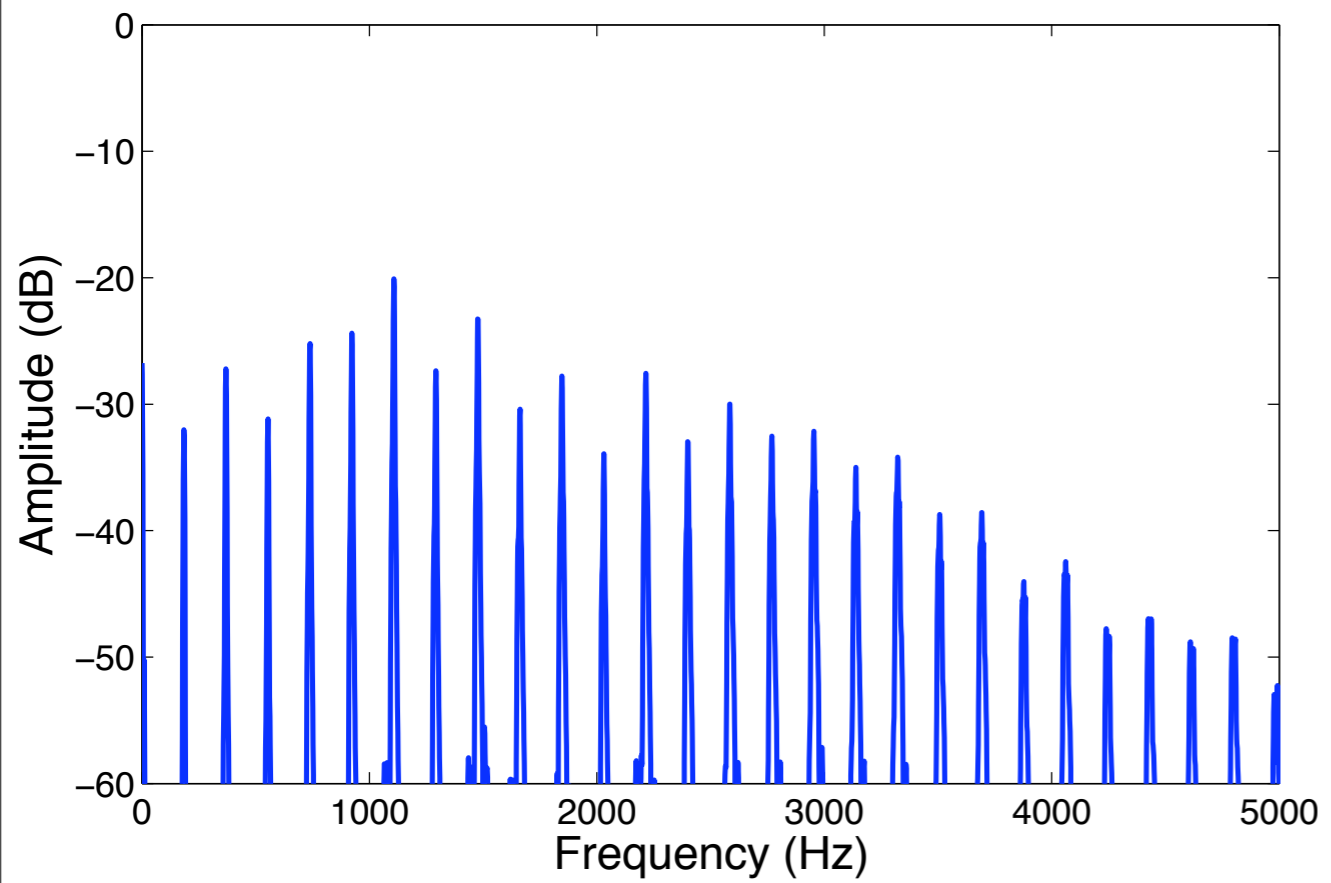
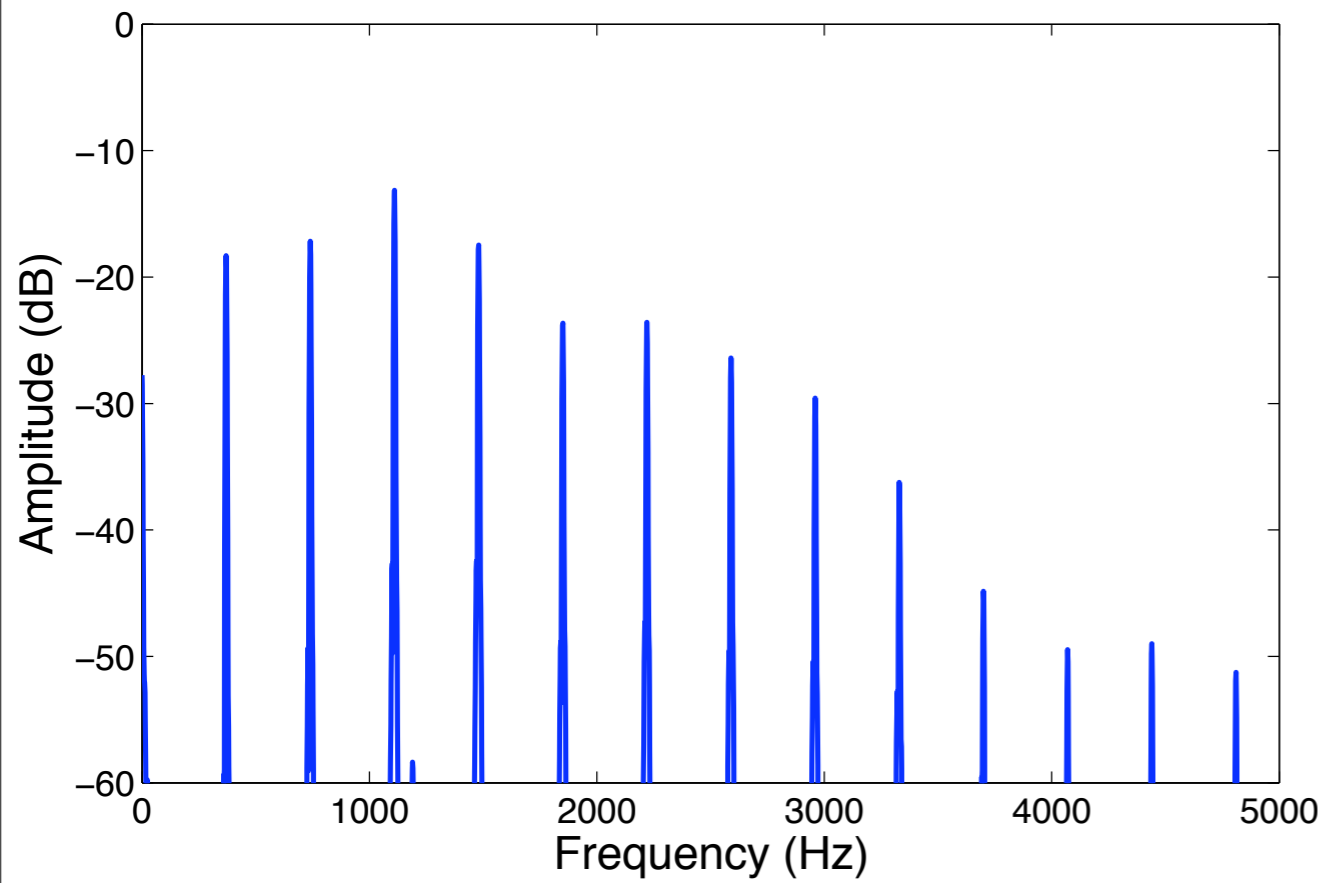
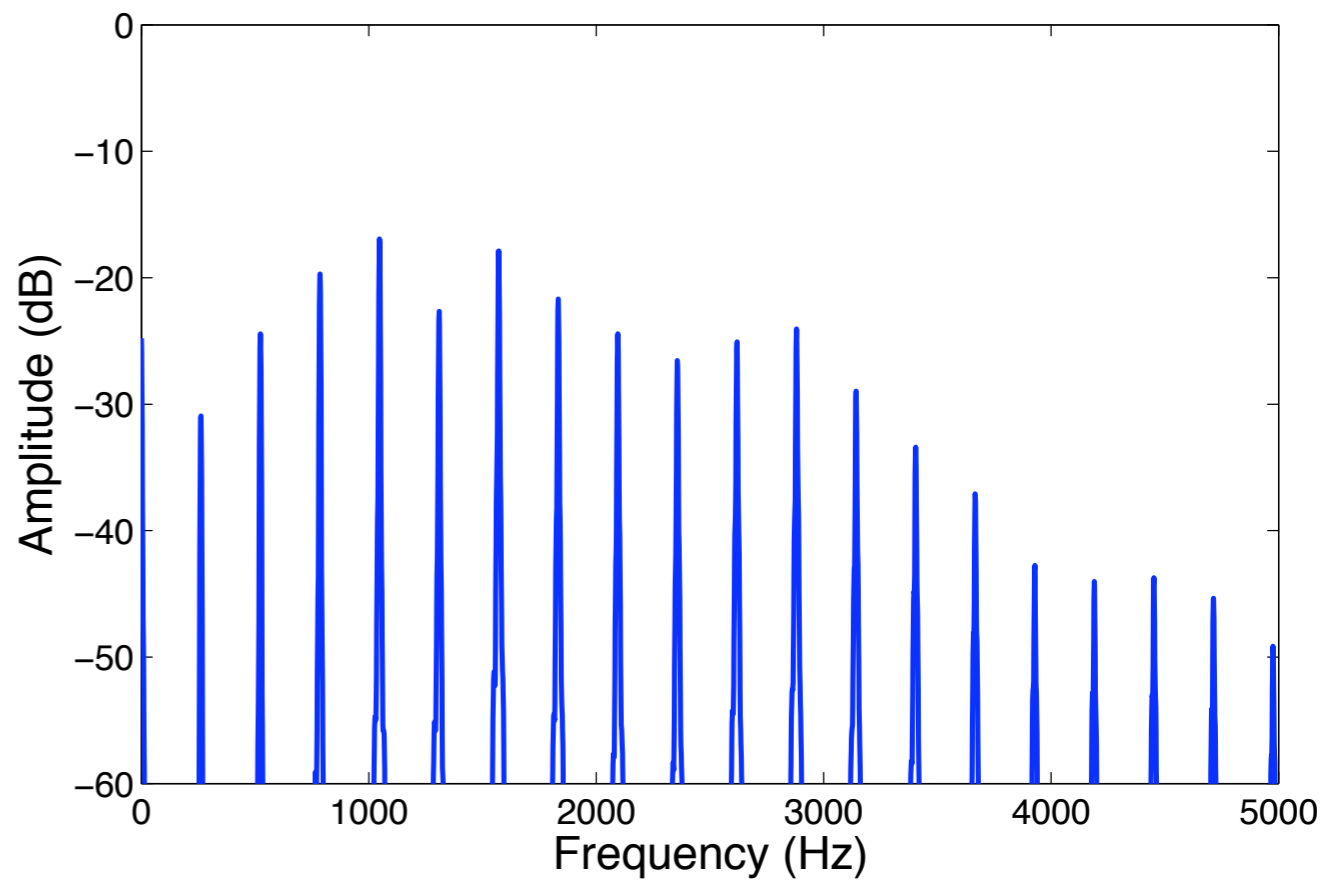
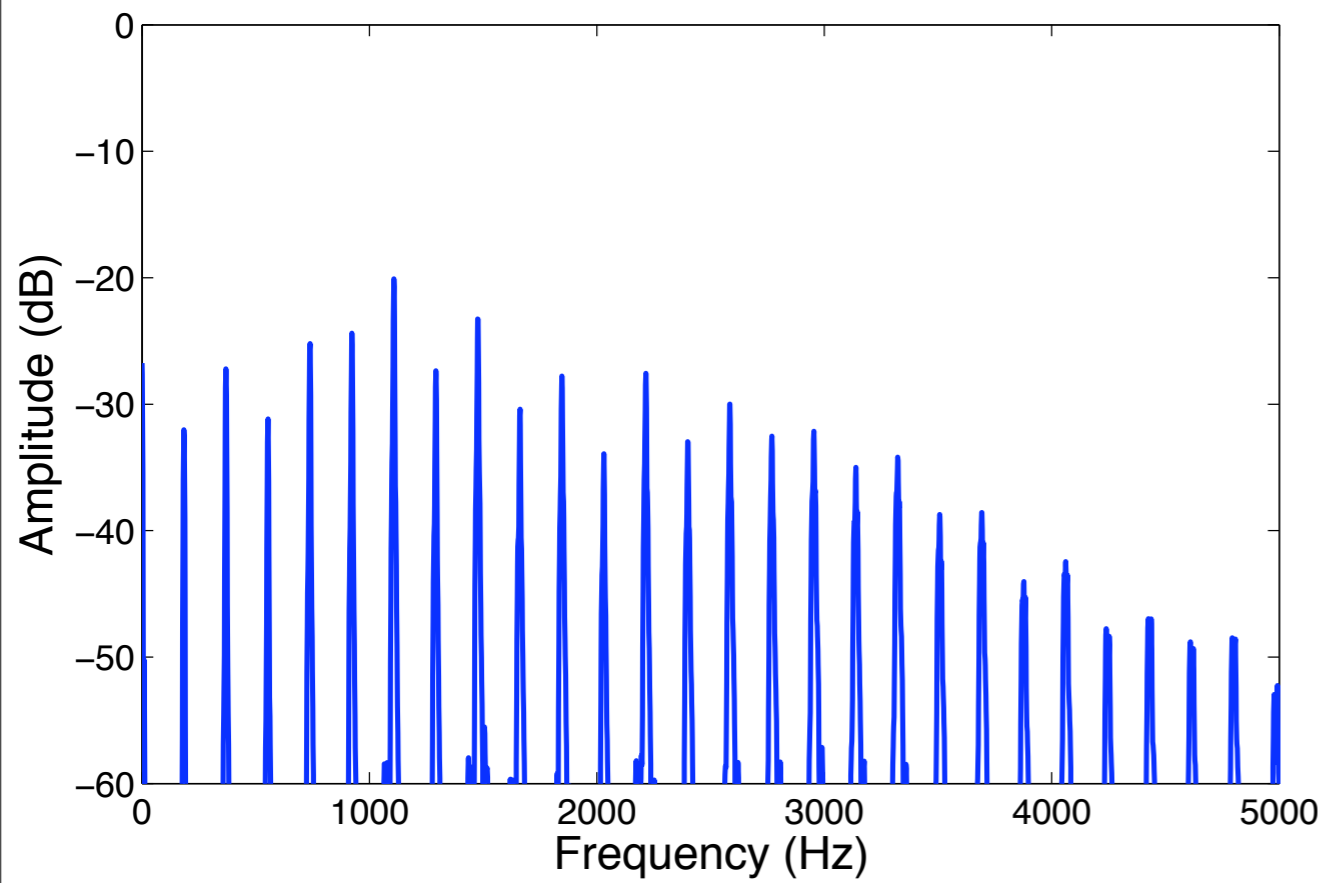
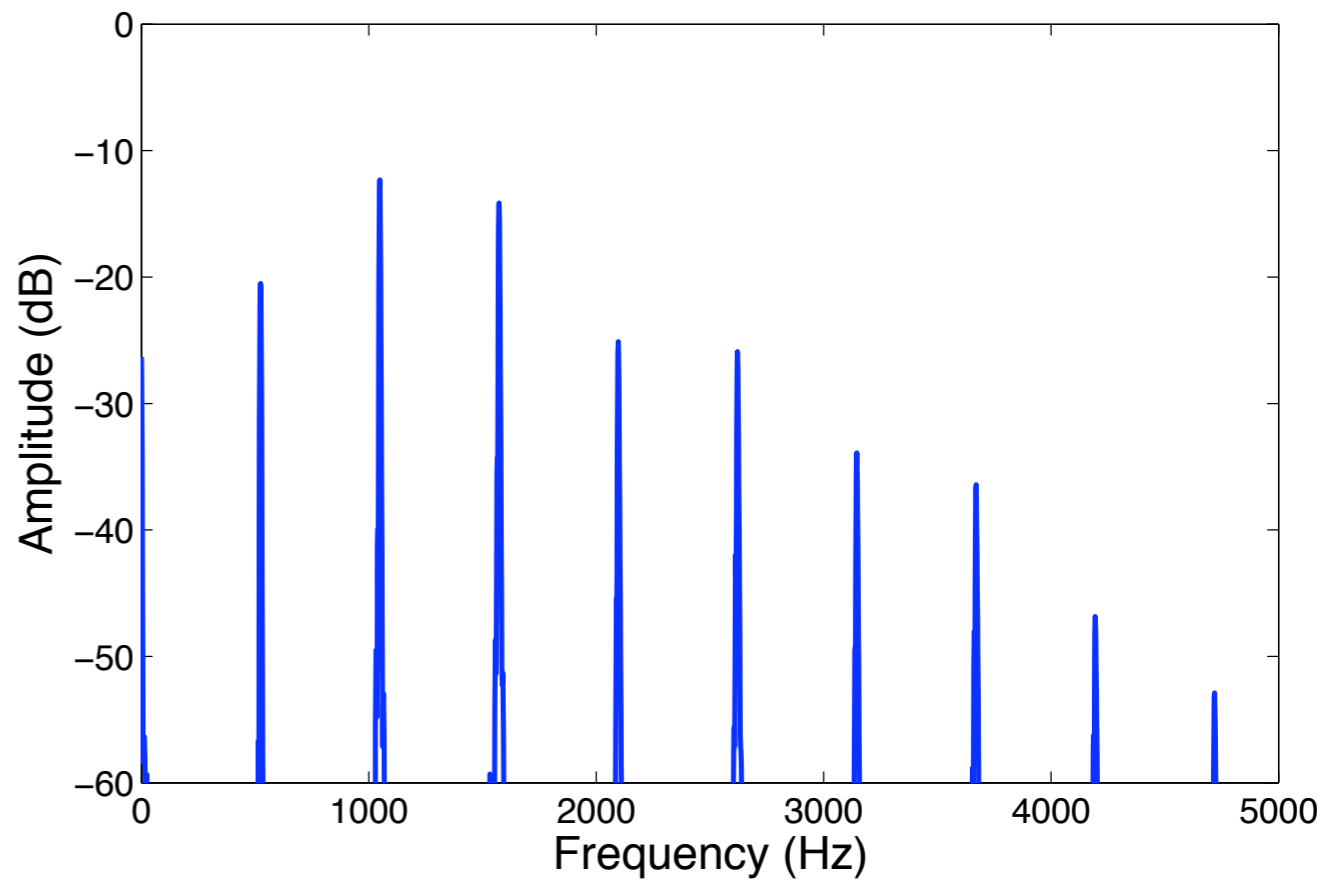
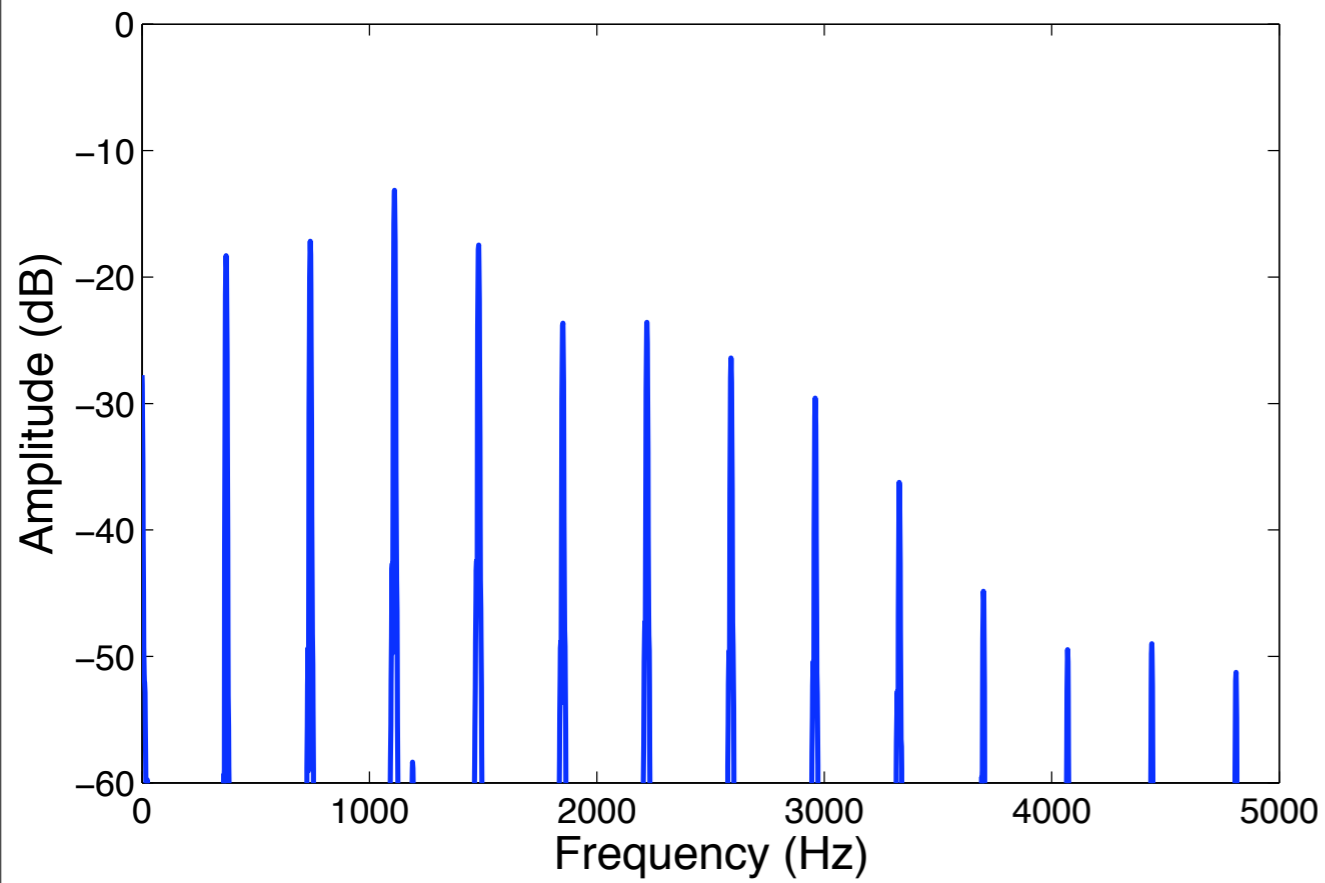
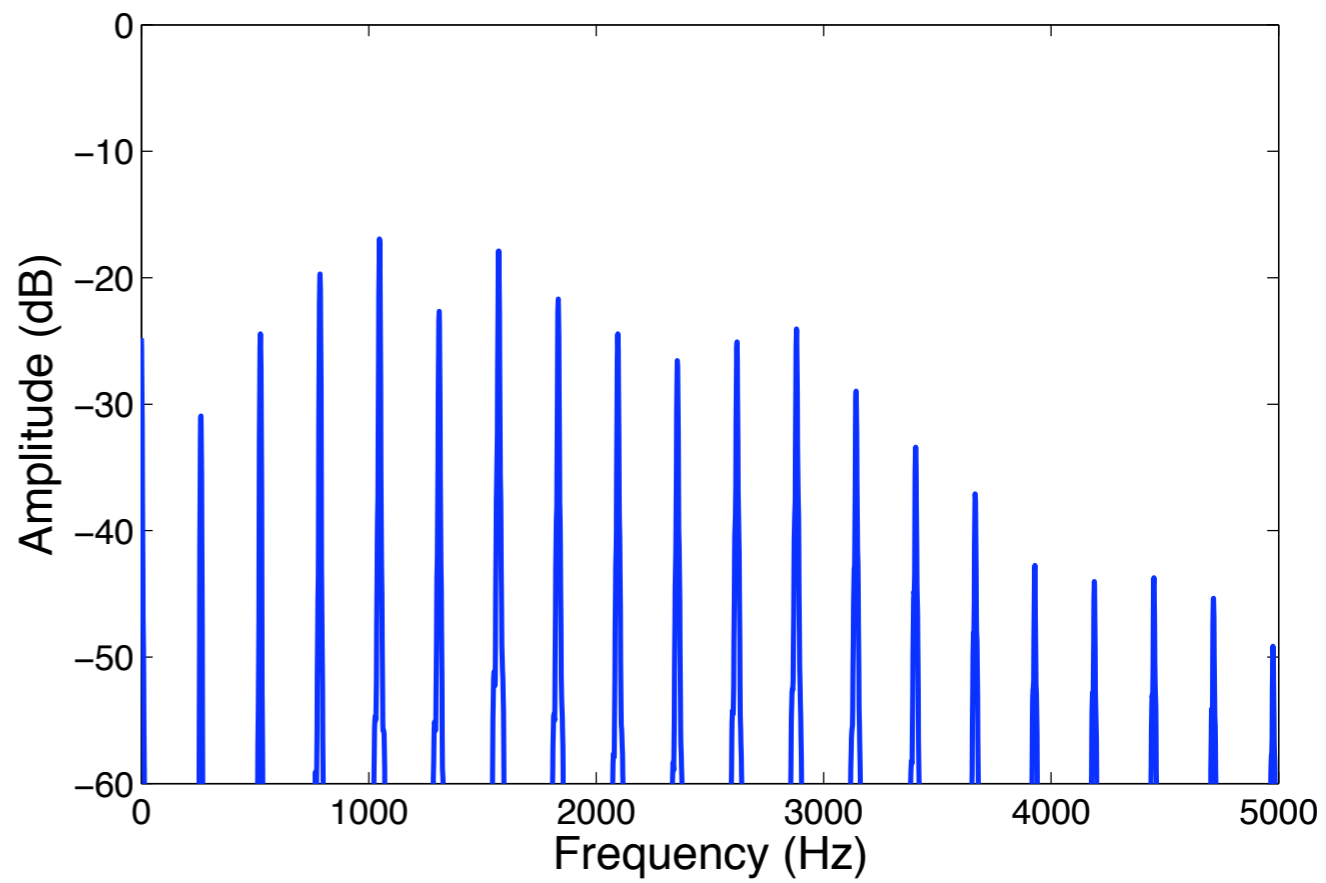
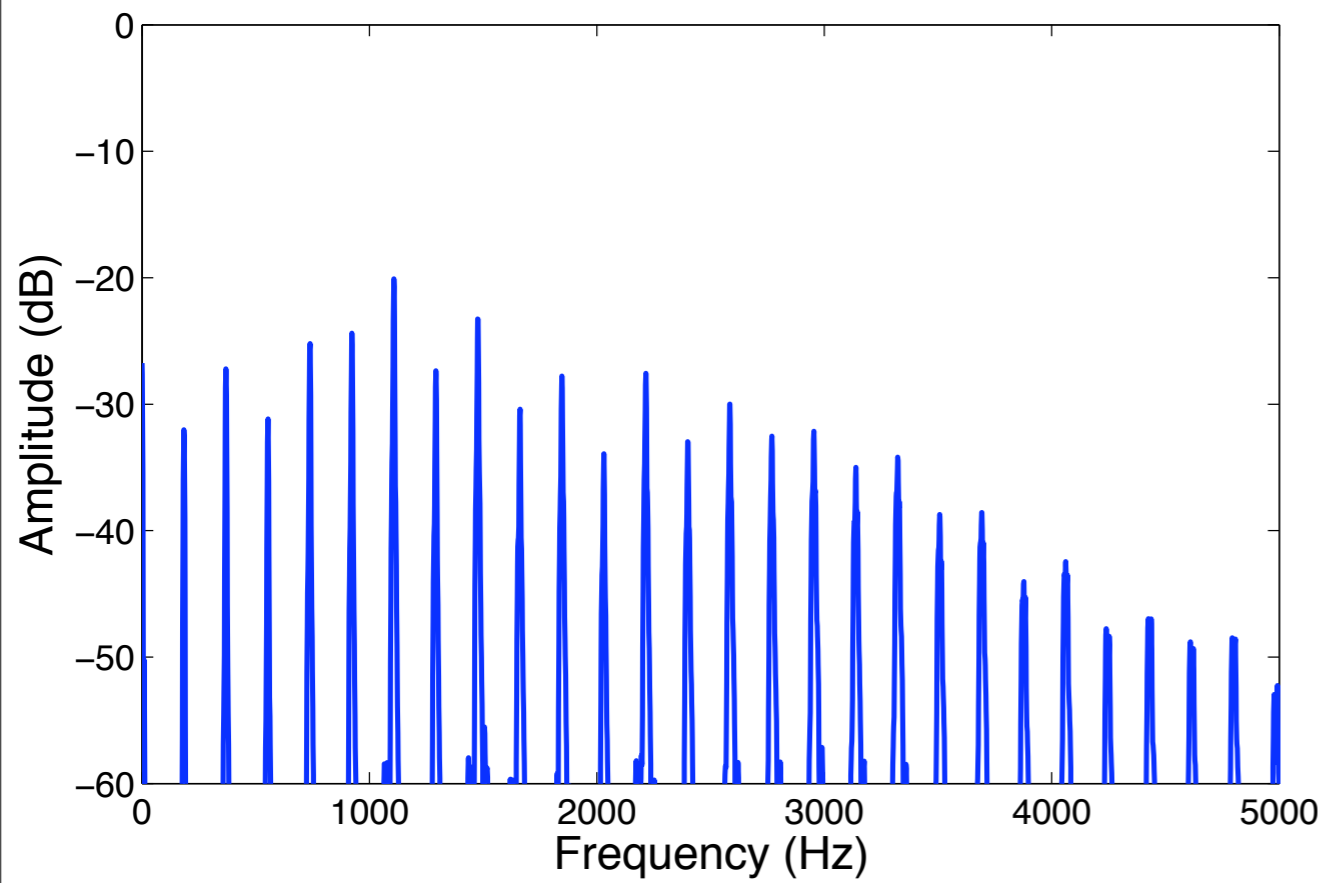


Figure by MIT OpenCourseWare.









# Microvariations

- modulations of harmonics can affect fusion

# Microvariations

- modulations of harmonics can affect fusion

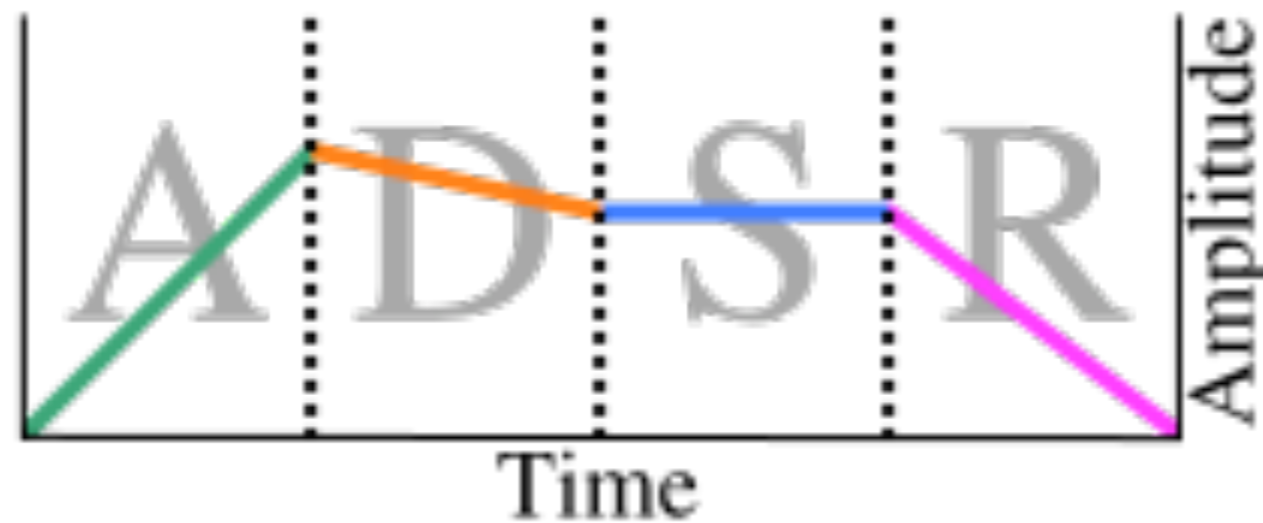
## Example

from *Music, Cognition, and Computerized Sound*, ed. Perry Cook



# Attacks and decays

- Basic transitions
  - attack, sustain, decay, release (ADSR)



[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ADSR\\_envelope](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ADSR_envelope)

# Instrument quiz

bassoon,  
clarinet,  
horn,  
oboe,  
piano,  
sax,  
synth,  
trumpet

# Instrument quiz

## Instrument I

bassoon,  
clarinet,  
horn,  
oboe,  
piano,  
sax,  
synth,  
trumpet

# Instrument quiz

bassoon,  
clarinet,  
horn,  
oboe,  
piano,  
sax,  
synth,  
trumpet

Instrument 1

Instrument 2

# Instrument quiz

bassoon,  
clarinet,  
horn,  
oboe,  
piano,  
sax,  
synth,  
trumpet

Instrument 1

Instrument 2

Instrument 3

# Instrument quiz

bassoon,  
clarinet,  
horn,  
oboe,  
piano,  
sax,  
synth,  
trumpet

Instrument 1

Instrument 2

Instrument 3

Instrument 4

# Instrument quiz 2

bassoon,  
clarinet,  
horn,  
oboe,  
piano,  
sax,  
synth,  
trumpet

# Instrument quiz 2

## Instrument I

bassoon,  
clarinet,  
horn,  
oboe,  
piano,  
sax,  
synth,  
trumpet



# Instrument quiz 2

bassoon,  
clarinet,  
horn,  
oboe,  
piano,  
sax,  
synth,  
trumpet

Instrument 1

Instrument 2

# Instrument quiz 2

bassoon,  
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trumpet

Instrument 1

Instrument 2

Instrument 3

# Instrument quiz 2

bassoon,  
clarinet,  
horn,  
oboe,  
piano,  
sax,  
synth,  
trumpet

Instrument 1

Instrument 2

Instrument 3

Instrument 4

# Attacks

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