

Communication acoustics Ch 9: Basic function of hearing

Ville Pulkki and Matti Karjalainen

Department of Signal Processing and Acoustics Aalto University, Finland

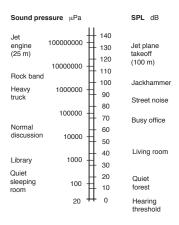
September 13, 2022

This chapter

- Effective hearing area
- Spectral masking
- Temporal masking
- Frequency selectivity of hearing

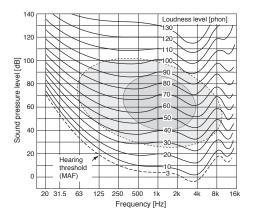
Effective hearing area

Dynamic range of hearing



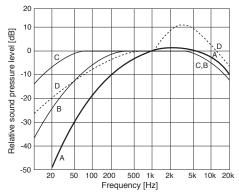
Effective hearing area

- Equal loudness contours
- Fletcher Munson curves



Sound level and frequency weighting curves

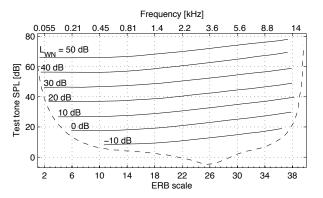
- Weighting filters for sound level measurement (A most common)
- Measured pressure level should match the loudness perceived by the listener



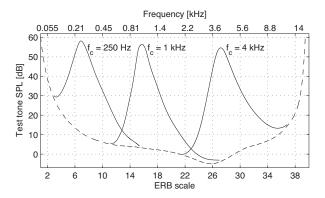
Masking effect

- A loud sound makes a weaker sound imperceptible
- Categories of masking
 - Frequency masking
 - Temporal masking
 - Time-frequency masking
- Frequency selectivity of the auditory system
- Psychophysical tuning curves
- Critical band
 - Bark bandwidth
 - ERB bandwidth

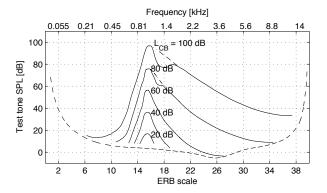
Masking by white noise



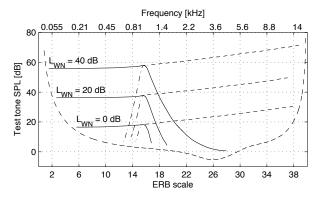
Masking by narrow-band noise



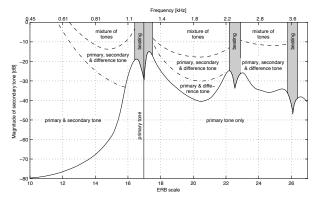
Masking as function of the level of masker



■ Frequency masking by lowpass and highpass noise

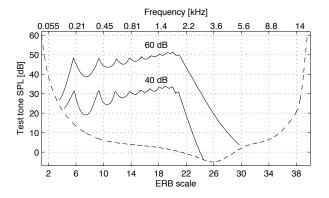


Frequency masking by 1kHz tone

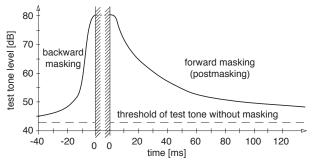


Adapted from Wegel and Lane (1924)

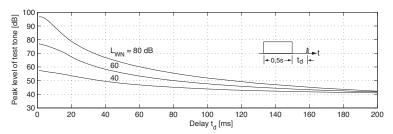
Frequency masking by harmonic tone complex



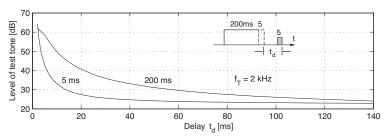
- Masking before and after a noise signal
- Forward masking (noise masks sounds forward in time) / backward masking



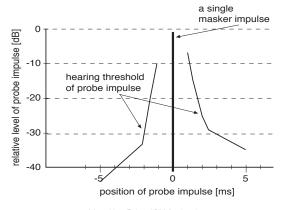
Forward masking with different masking levels



Forward masking with different lengths of masking noise



Masking by an impulse



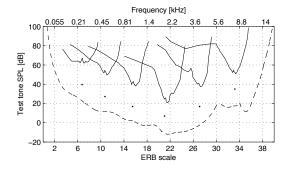
Adapted from Feth and O'Malley (1977)

Frequency selectivity of hearing

- When sinusoids are far from each other in frequency, they are perceived as two static sinusoids
- When the frequencies are enough near, sinusoids interact
- Frequency masking has strongest effect to nearby frequencies
- Humans have a certain frequency selectivity
- All frequency components inside "critical band" are merged together, not accessible separately

Frequency selectivity of hearing

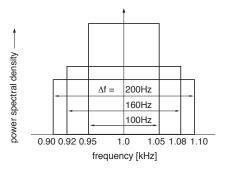
- Psychophysical tuning curves
- Masking threshold low-level sinusoid as signal and narrowband noise as masker



Adapted from Vogten (1974)

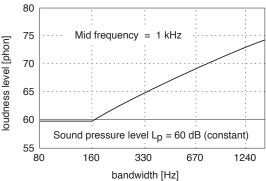
Measuring the width of critical bands

Experiment: loudness vs. bandwidth of noise



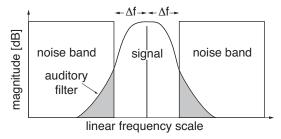
Measuring the width of critical bands

Loudness increases when the banwidth increases the critical bandwidth



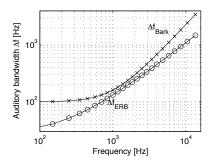
Measuring the width of critical bands

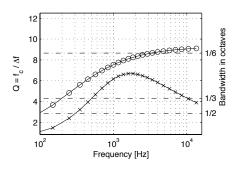
- Masking threshold of the signal is measured as function of the width of passband
- Equivalent rectangular bandwidth scale (ERB scale)



Width of critical bands

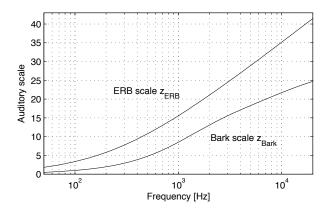
■ Bark and ERB dependence on frequency





Auditory frequency scales

Stack ERB and Bark bandwidths starting from a low frequency



References

These slides follow corresponding chapter in: Pulkki, V. and Karjalainen, M. Communication Acoustics: An Introduction to Speech, Audio and Psychoacoustics. John Wiley & Sons, 2015, where also a more complete list of references can be found.

References used in figures:

Fastl, H. and Zwicker, E. (2007) Psychoacoustics - Facts and Models. Springer.

Feth, L.L. and O'Malley, H. (1977) Influence of temporal masking on click-pair discriminability. Percep. Psychophys.,22(5), 497-505.

Vogten, L. (1974) Pure-tone masking: A new result from a new method Facts and Models In Hearing, Springer. pp. 142-155.

Wegel, R. and Lane, C. (1924) The auditory masking of one pure tone by another and its probable relation to the dynamics of the inner ear. Phys. Rev. 23(2), 266-285.