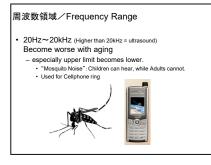
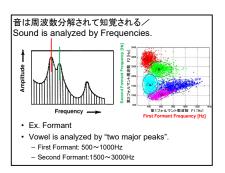
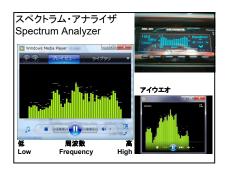


TODAY's TOPIC

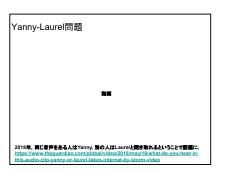
- 1. Ear Mechanism
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- 4. Auditory sensation and welfare engineering

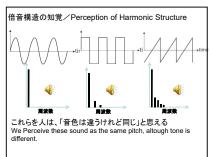




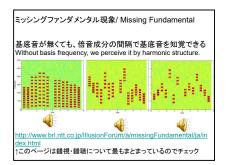


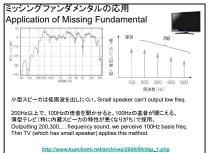


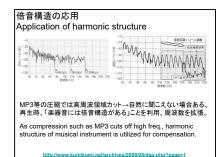




5







音源定位/Sound Position Localization

- 20~2kHz 時間差、位相差∕Temporal (Phase) Difference

Earlobe filters the sound, so that sound tone changes

Pure tone localization is impossible. Inexperienced sound is

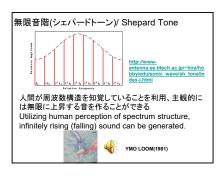
- 純音の定位は不可能。未経験の音の定位も難しい

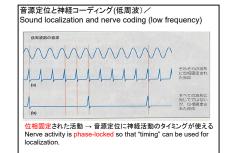
両耳の差/Difference of two ears

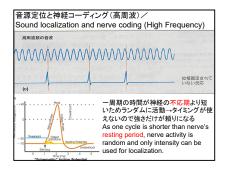
- 2kHz~ 強度差/Amplitude Difference 上下方向の定位:耳介による音色変化

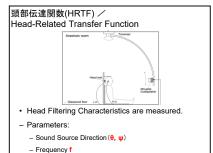
with vertical position.

also difficult









Dummy Head



- Head Dummy, which has the same HRTF as human.
- - Not only shape, but surface textures and softness is the same as human.
- Microphone is inside the ears.

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ムービングコイル型スピーカ&マイク Moving coil type speaker & microphone

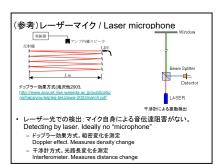
- 電磁誘導の利用 Utilizing electromagnetic induction.
- 多くスピーカに用いられる Frequently used for speaker.
- 通常は磁石を固定, コイルを振動
- Ordinary, magnet is fixed, coil is vibrated.
- コイルは非常に軽く, 高周波駆動が可能 As the coil is very light, it can be driven very fast



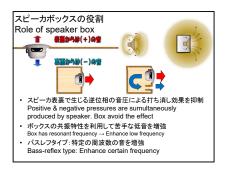


(参考)大平面スピーカ/ Large plane speaker VALUESTAR

- モニタ前面を振動させる / Vibrates front plane of the monitor
- 振動子としては圧電素子等が用いられる/ Piezo-electric



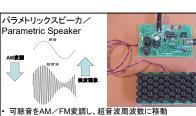






- 外からの音と逆相の音を出すことで効率よく音を消去 Negative sound cancels external sound.
- 低周波は得意。高周波は苦手 Low frequency components are easy to cancel.
- 記録場所と再生場所が近いほうが楽に実現→ヘッドフォ ンは理想的

Microphone and speaker should be closer. Headphone is idea



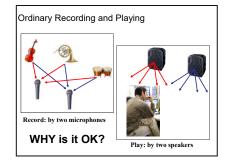
- Audible sound is translated to high freq. sound by AM/FM
- 空気と物体の界面で検波、可聴音に戻る Demodulation at boundary between air and object.
- 指向性が極めて高い→インタラクティブシステムに向く Beam can be very narrow→applications for interactive systems

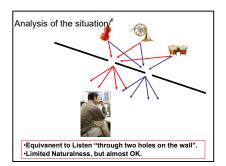


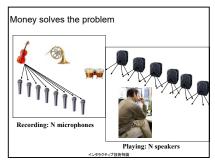


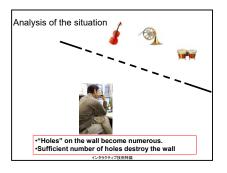
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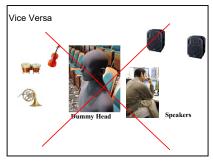




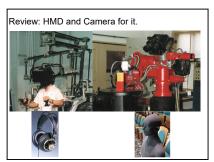


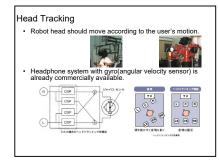


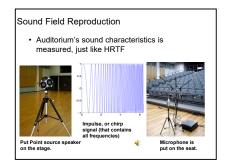


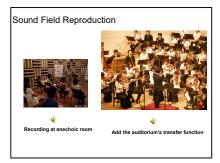




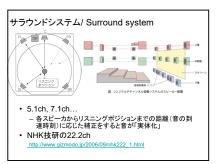


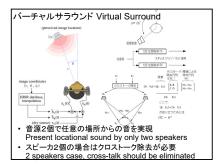










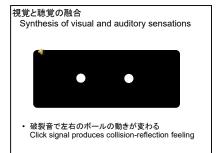


擬似立体音響/ Pseudo 3D sound? モノラル音源をサラウンド「っぽく」する From mon-sound, pseudo surround sound can be generated - 位相反転。左右どちらかのチャンネルだけスピーカの結線を逆に

- Phase reversal by miss-connecting one line - フェイズシフト(位相ずらし)。左右どちらかのチャンネルだけ再生 時刻を遅らせる(数ms~数+ms) Phase shift by delaying one line

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- Crisp sound of potato chips alters taste · IG Novel Prize for Nutrition 2008 Zampini, M., & Spence, C. (2004) The role of auditory cues in modulating the perceived crispness and staleness of potato crisps. Journal of Sensory Studies, 19, 347-363.

触覚と聴覚の融合(1/2) Synthesis of tactile and auditory sensations Parchment-skin illusion(羊皮紙籍堂): 手の感触が音によって変化。 両手をこすり合わせている時に、その音を変化させて被験者に提示一高音域増幅で手の感触が滑らか、乾燥、高音域減衰で相・湿疹。 Joomani, Vat ut Parchment-skin indusor sourd-blased touch, Curr. Biol, 1998

触覚と聴覚の融合(2/2) Synthesis of tactile and auditory sensations 歯磨き音の高周波/低周波強調⇒「清潔感」「努力感」が強調される By modifying sound, tooth-brushing became more satisfactory. T. Hachisu, H. Kajimotz. Augmentation of Toothbrush by Modulating Sounds Resulting from Brustee Advances on Computer Enterlainment Tecnology (ACE) 2012, pp. 31–31. Kalthmandu. Neoal.

触覚と聴覚を同時に呈示⇒「和音」に相当する周波数関係の時に「しっくり」する

Consonance relationship is found between tactile and audio sensation.

R. Cikazaki, T. Hachku, M. Sato, S. Fukushima, V. Hayward, and H. Kajimoto: Judged Consonance of Tactile and Auditory Frequencies. IEEE World Hapitos Conference, April 14-17, 2013.

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音と福祉工学/Sound in Welfare Engineering

- 聾唖者のサポート/Supporting deaf and mute
- 人工内耳/Artificial inner ear
- 人工咽頭/Artificial pharynx
- 視覚障害者のサポート/Supporting visually impared 感覚代行/Sensory substitution
- 視覚障害者の障害物知覚/Obstacle avoidance ability of the blind
- 高齢者のサポート/Supporting elderly
- 補聴器/Acoustic aid
- 骨伝導スピーカ
- 再生音速度の低減(ビデオの早送りにも使われるように、これをリアル タイムに使う)

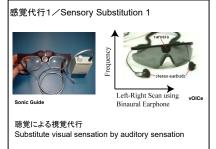




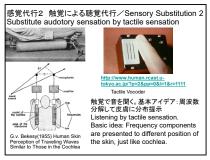








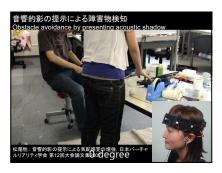




視覚障害者の障害物知覚 Obstacle sensation of the visually impaired

- アクティブセンシング / Active Sensiong 反響音の知覚による定位(エコロケーション)/ Perceive location by sound "echo" (echolocation)
- パッシブセンシング/Passive Sensing 周囲雑音の強さ、音色の変化により定位 簡単には「音響的影」/ Perceive obstacle by noise reduction (acoustic shadow) and change of tone color





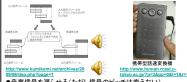
高齢者のサポート 1:補聴器と骨伝導 Supporting elderly: hearing aid and bone conduction





- 骨を振動させて音を伝える/ Inner ear is directly vibrated by bone conduction
- 特に外耳, 中耳に問題がある難聴で威力を発揮/ Effective if problems are in external ear or middle ear.

高齢者のサポート2:速度の低減 Supporting elderly: speed reduction



- <u>90回(deb.php?page=1</u> ・音声信号を遅らせる(ただし信号のピッテは変えない) Ordinary, speed reduction changes pitch. By signal processing, speed reduction while preserving pitch is possible.
- ●携帯電話の場合はリアルタイム処理 For mobile phone, the signal processing is done real-time.

小テスト/Mini Test 次回開始まで

以下の全てに100字以内程度で解答せよ/Answer all questions within 50 words

- 耳介の役割について説明せよ Explain role of auricle

- 1. 耳介の受削について説明せた上のplain role of auricle
 2. 外耳道の発射について説明せた上のplain role of external auditory meaturs
 3. ティンパメトリーについて説明せた上のplain Tympanometry
 4. 耳小骨筋皮形について説明せた上のplain Stapedial Reflex
 5. 内耳系線膜の働きについて説明せた Explain role of basilar membrane.
 6. 内耳系系線形の動きについて説明せた Explain role of hail are membrane.
 7. 耳音響放射について説明せた Explain role of hail colls on the basilar membrane.
 7. 耳音響放射について説明せた Explain roles of hail colls on the pasilar membrane.

- 7. 耳音響燃射について設明はよとprojent of coaccustic emission シーカルマントについ 説明はよとprint informant シーミッシングアンッタンタルを製たこういて説明せまとprint missing fundamental phenomenon の 制度書間についた説明せま Explain abepard tone 11. 低見速度の音響を使の方法について説明せまとprint nocalization by long frequency sound. 13. 上下方角の音響を使の方法について説明せまとprint nocalization by long frequency sound. 13. 上下方角の音響を使いるプレビス関手はまとprint nocalization by long frequency sound. 13. 上下方角の音響を使いついて説明せまとprint nocalization of vertical sound position. 15. パラカルリクスピーカについて説明せまと Explain parametric speaker 16. パラカルリクスピーカについて説明せまとprint no facility affect 17. ルエルコについて説明せまとprint not fulficial inner ear.

- 8. エコーロケーションについて説明せよ Explain echolocatio