

SIEMENS

Ingenuity for life

Online-Seminar Sound Quality Engineering für die optimale Akustik Ihrer Produkte

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Welcome

SIEMENS
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Agenda:

Human hearing system – Psychoacoustics
Binaural measurements
Objective analysis - Sound quality metrics
Subjective analysis - Jury Testing

Human hearing system - Psychoacoustics

Human hearing system

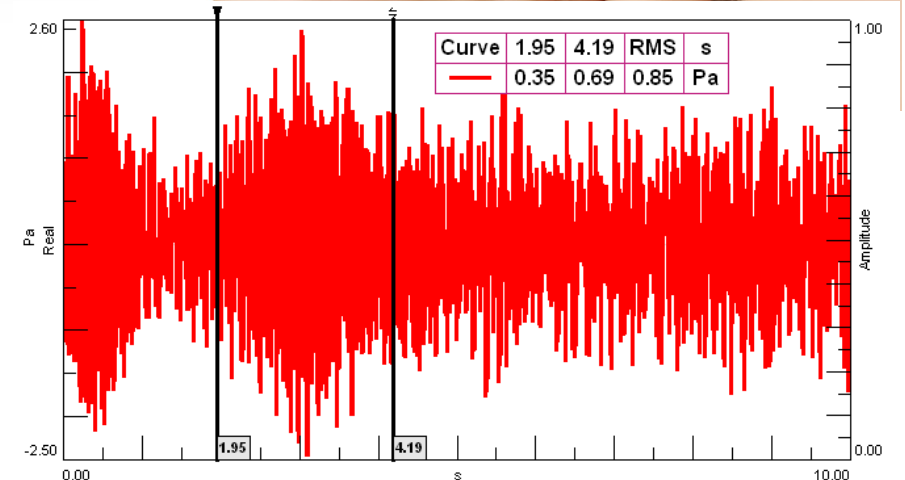
Time-averaging

Microphones measure **instantaneous** pressure fluctuations

The brain does not respond to the instantaneous pressure, instead it behaves like an integrator.



$$\bar{p} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{T} \cdot \int_0^T p^2(t) dt}$$



Psychoacoustics – Auditory range

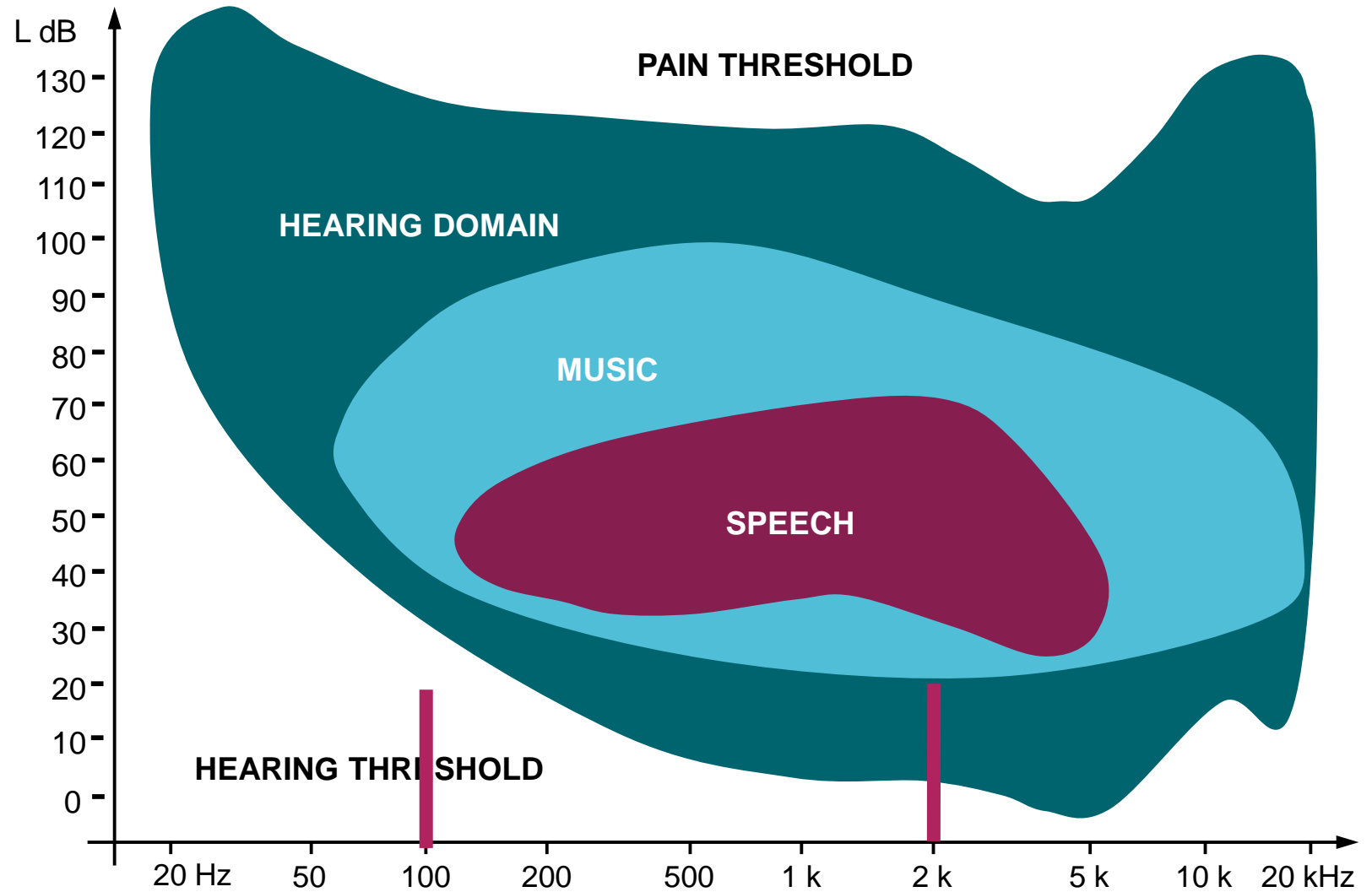
Auditory Range

Hearing threshold

Equal loudness curves

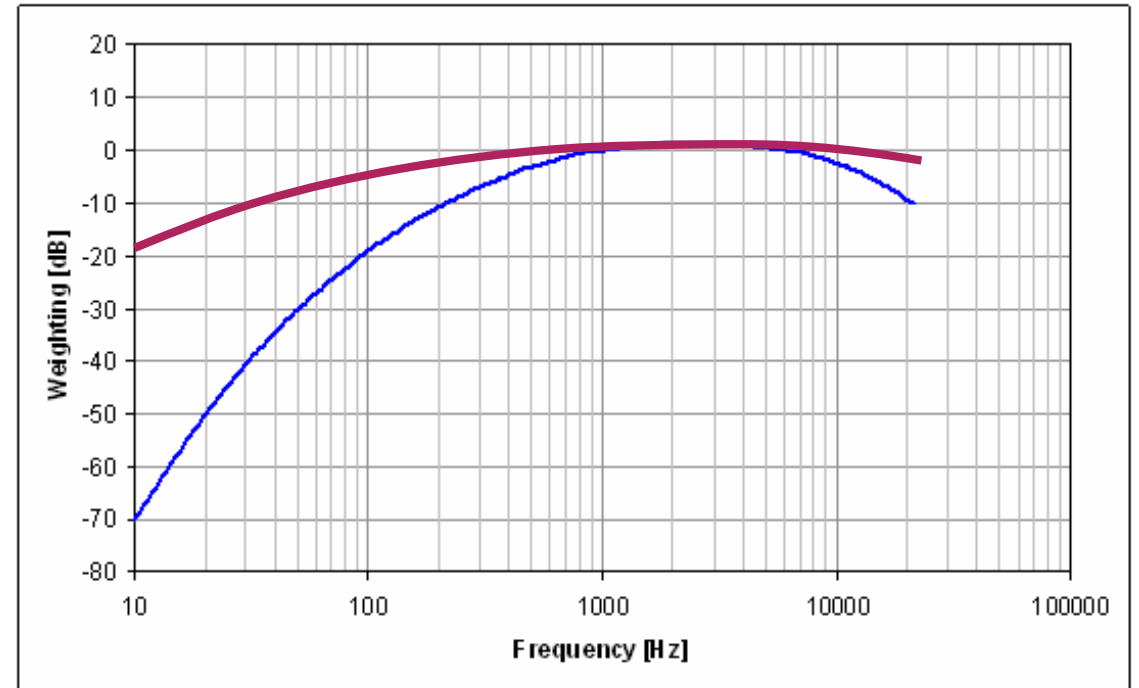
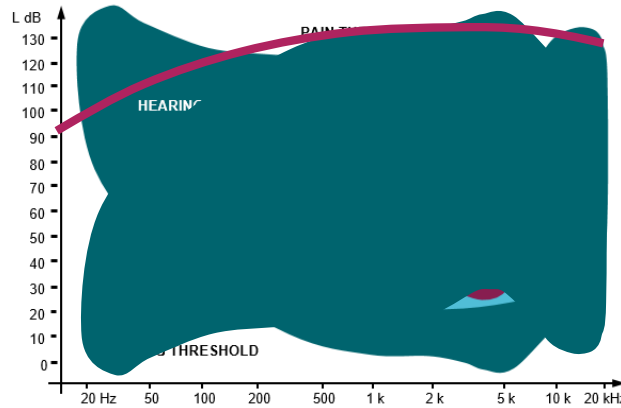
Temporal effect

Masking



Psychoacoustics - A-weighting

- Auditory Range
- Hearing threshold
- Equal loudness curves
- Temporal effect
- Masking



- Filter with similar attributes to ear
- Simple curve shape, attenuates low frequencies
- 1000 Hz - no gain/attenuation, used for microphone calibrations

Equal loudness curves

Auditory Range

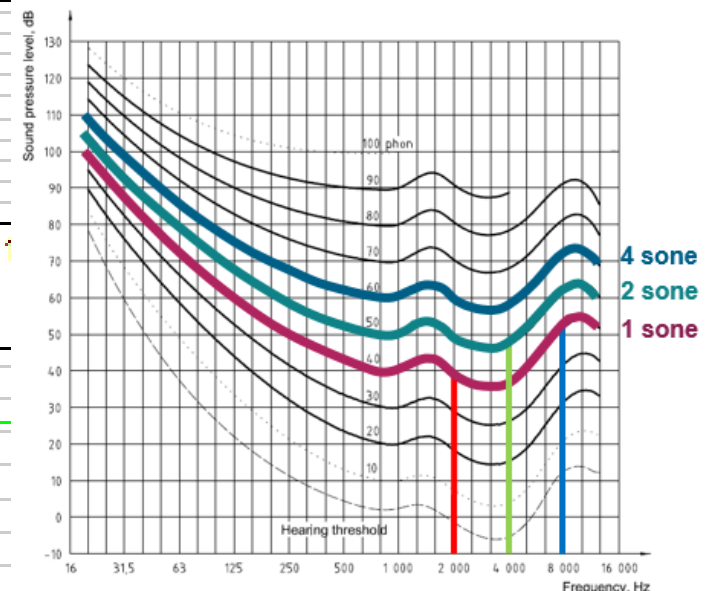
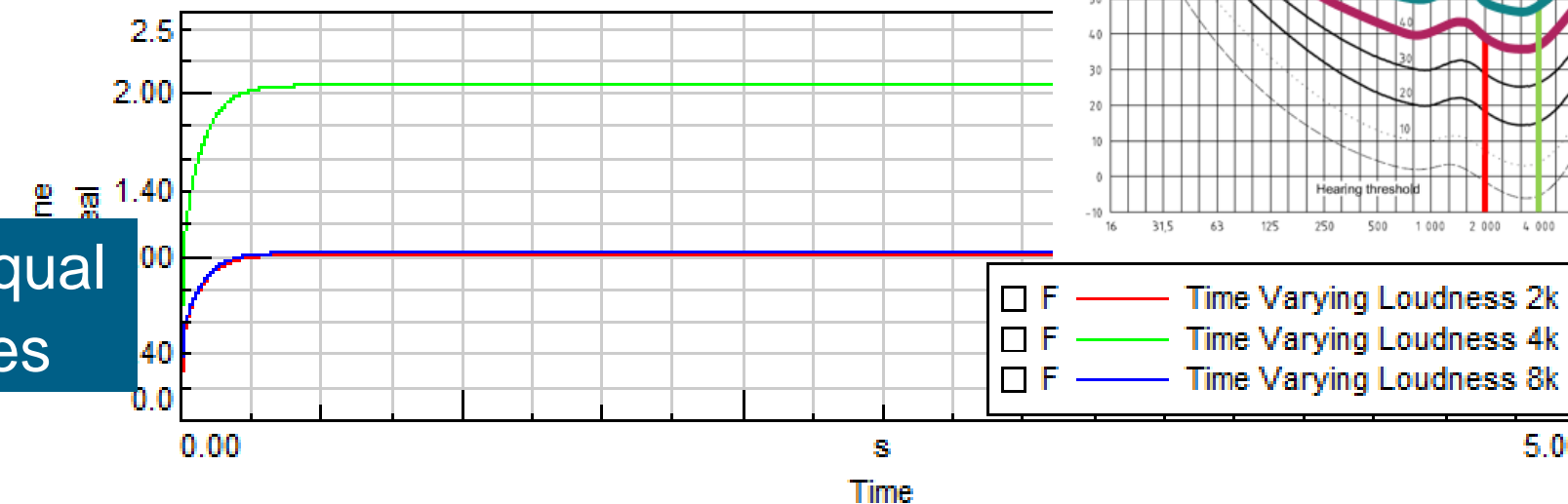
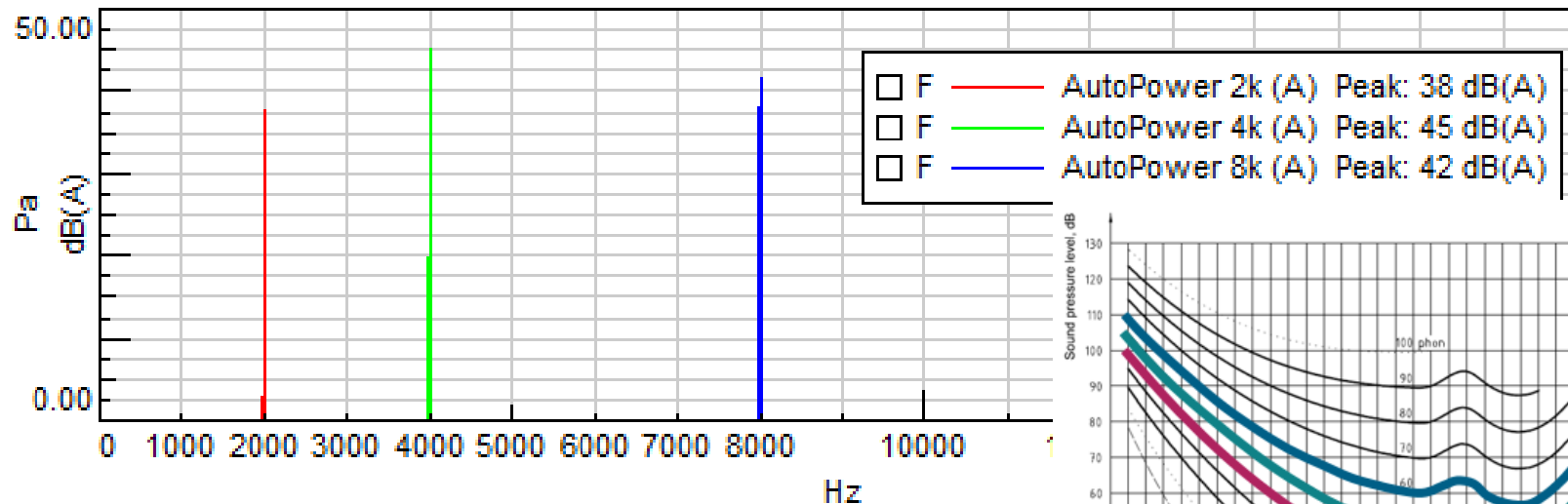
Hearing threshold

Equal loudness curves

Temporal effect

Masking

ISO 226:2003 Equal loudness curves



Temporal effect

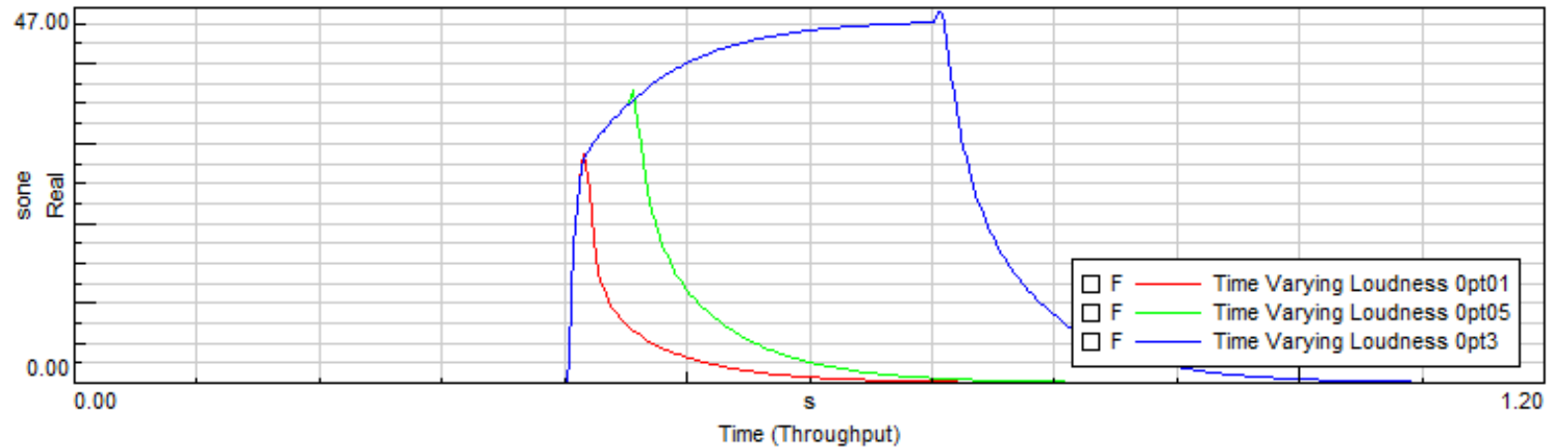
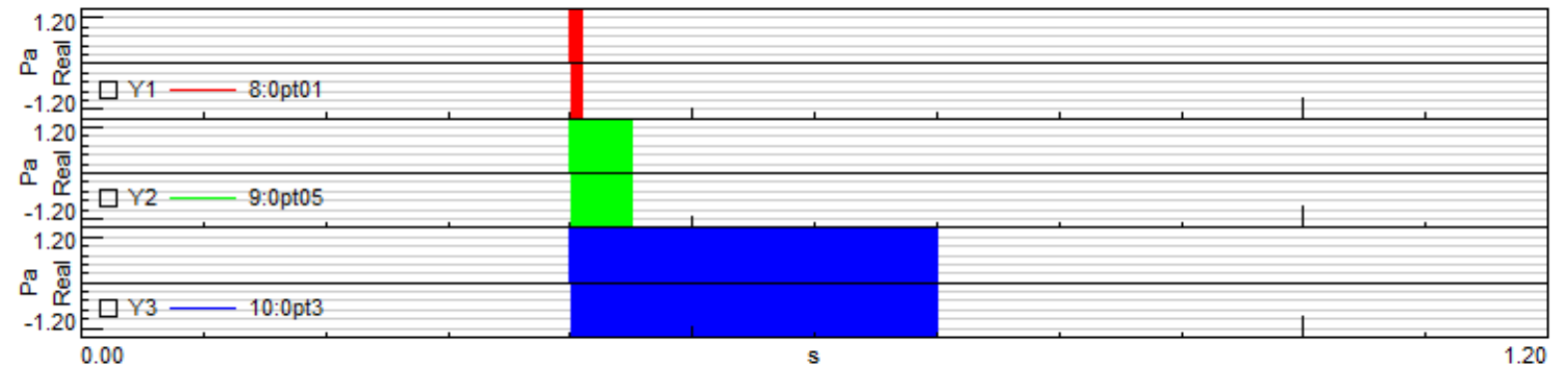
Auditory Range

Hearing threshold

Equal loudness curves

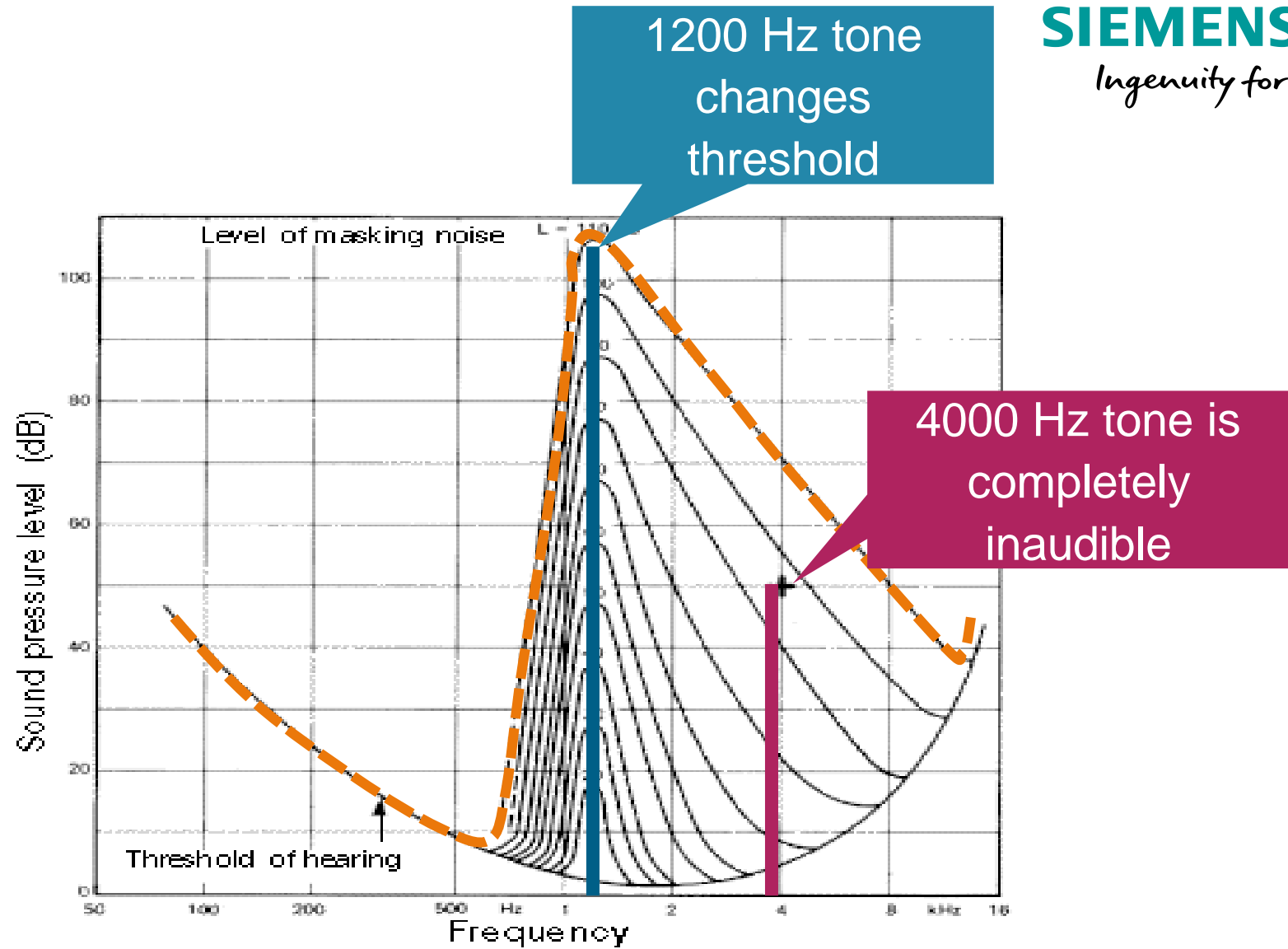
Temporal effect

Masking



Frequency Masking

- Auditory Range
- Hearing threshold
- Equal loudness curves
- Temporal effect
- Masking**

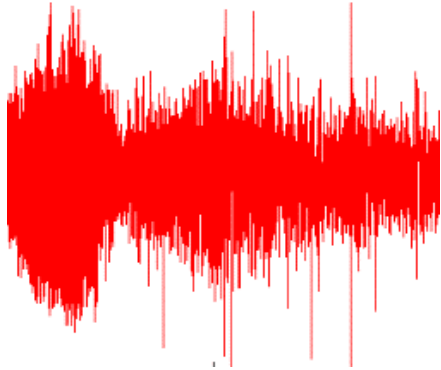


Masking for 1200 Hz Sine Tone

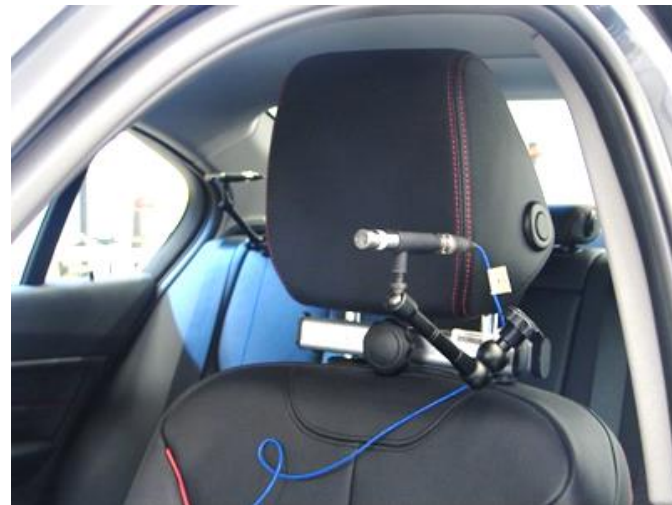
Binaural measurements

How to acquire good signals to calculate sound metrics?

Sound recording



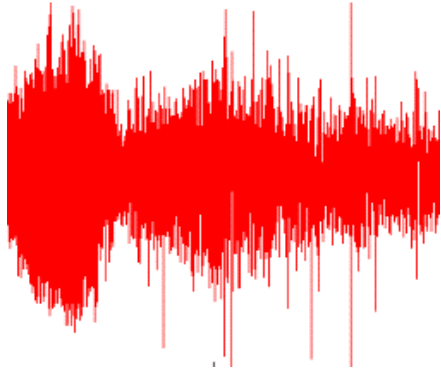
Single microphone ?



How to acquire good signals to calculate sound metrics?

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Sound recording



Single microphone ?



How to measure binaural recordings?



Simcenter SCADAS XS with Simcenter SCADAS 3D Binaural Headset

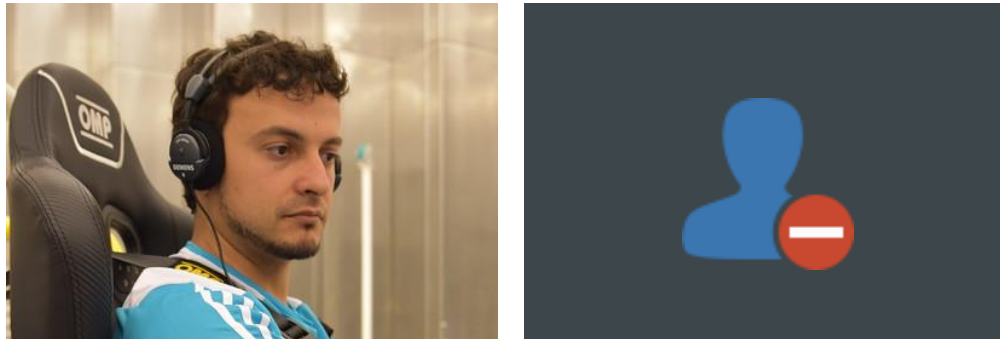


G.R.A.S. 45BB KEMAR Head and Torso

Binaural measurements

- ✓ Ideal for listening tests
- ✓ Stereo recordings
- ✓ Requires artificial head or a binaural headset
- ✓ Can be used for direct replay
- ✓ Recorded data is automatically equalized for analysis

Accurate audio replay – Equalization



Equalization for analysis
Removing the head and torso effect



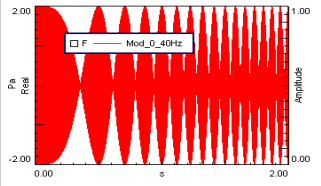




Replay equalization
Adding the head and torso effect
Removing the headphones effect

Objective analysis Sound quality metrics

Introducing sound quality metrics

Groups of sound quality metrics

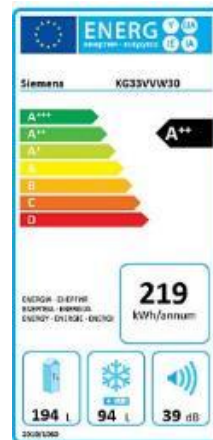
Level metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Adapting recorded sounds to perceptionLoudness ISO532 (A and B), Loudness Stevens VII, Time Varying loudness, ...	
Speech metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To quantify speech intelligibility according to the environmentSpeech interference level, Articulation Index, ...	
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Annoyance metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To quantify if the noise is disturbing or notNoise rating, noise criterion, balanced noise criterion, sharpness	
Tonal metrics	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To quantify the perception of tonal components in real soundsPitch, tonality, tone-to-noise ratio, prominence ratio	

White goods – more than Sound Power

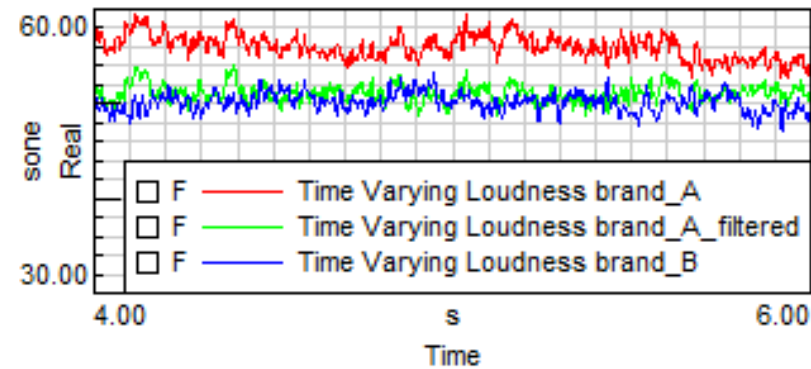
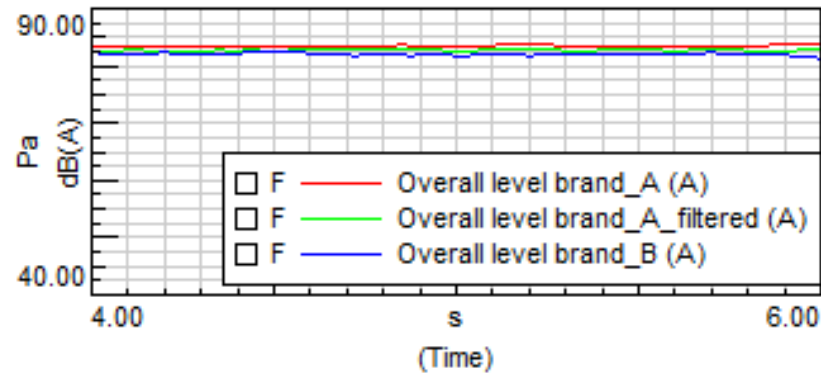
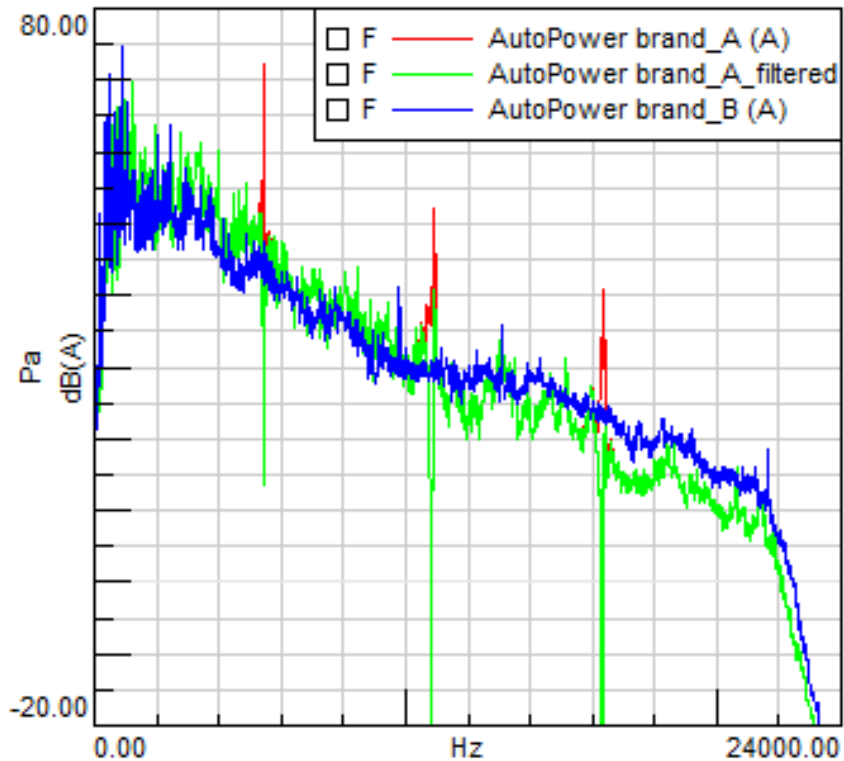
White goods	
Fridges	Operate all day – produce idle noise but during cooling, opening/closing of the doors. Main noise source: compressors and fans.
Washing machines	Various operational conditions: Opening/closing sound, different spinning velocities, drying. Main noise source: rotating drum, valves, pumps
Vacuum cleaners	Focus on loudness and annoyance. Depending on the design, the noise may be: mechanical (bearing/rotor), electromagnetic (magnetic force induced vibrations) or aerodynamic (fan).

Commonly used sound quality metrics

- Loudness
- Spectral analysis
- Modulation analysis
- Tonality
- Sharpness



Vacuum cleaner – why do we need Loudness?



Sound Pressure Level and Sound Power are important, but sometimes not enough

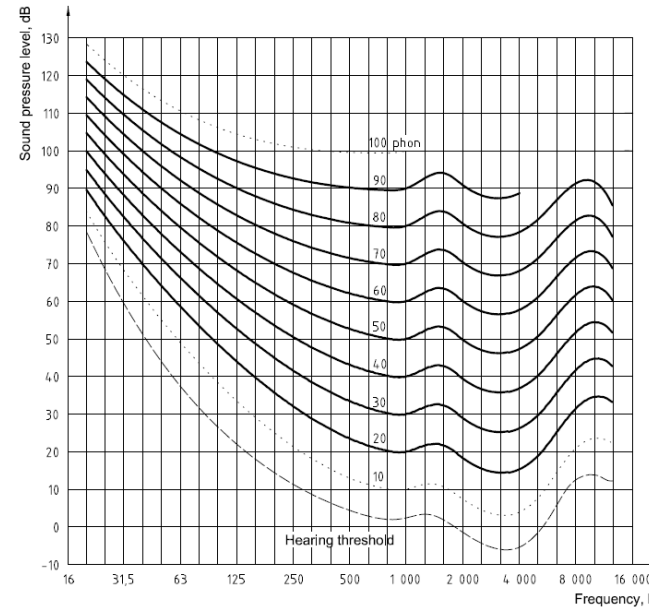
Loudness takes into account the aspects of human hearing and is more representative of the subjective preference

Loudness

Loudness is a psychoacoustic parameter, that maps the human perception of the volume of acoustic signals to a linear scale

The metric of Loudness takes into account:

- Frequency
- Level
- Hearing threshold
- Temporal effect
- Masking

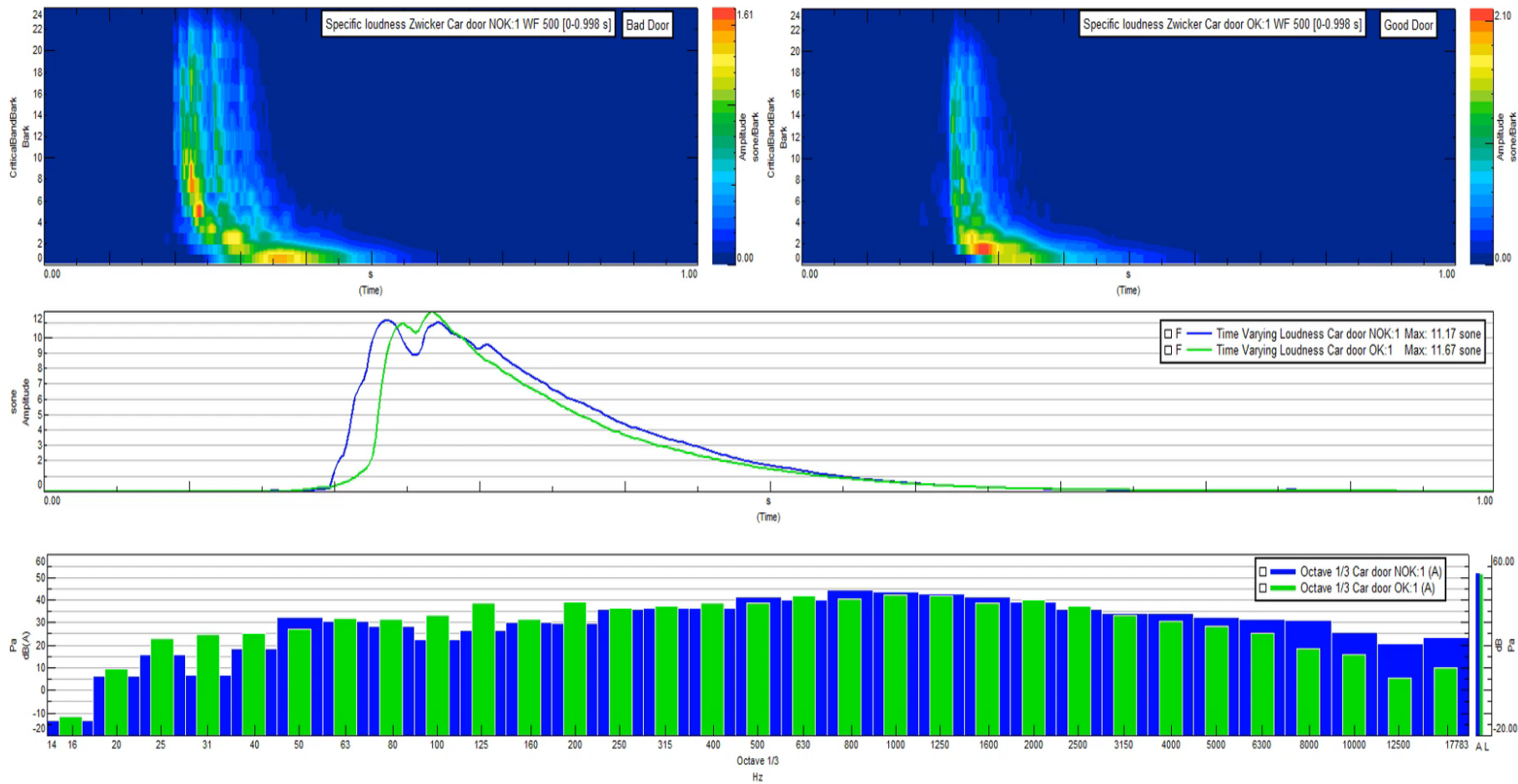


**1 sone is
40 phones is
1 kHz @ 40 dB
sine tone**

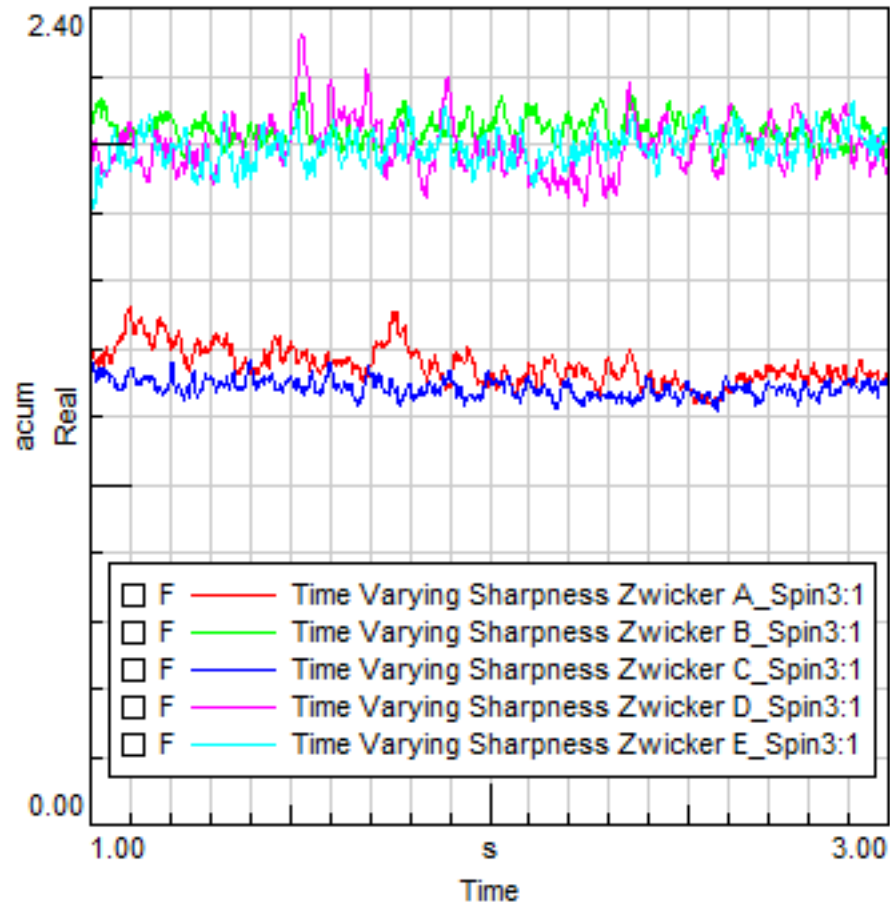
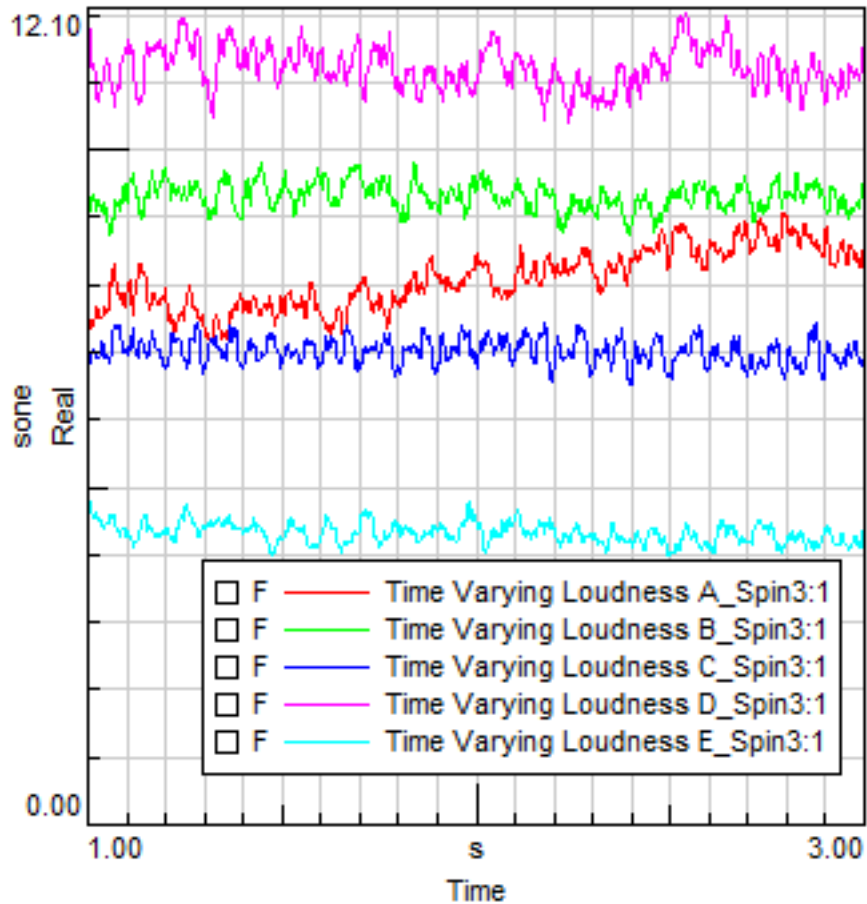
This metric is standardized:

**ISO 532
DIN45631
ANSI S3.4**

Door slam – frequency content



Washing Machines – how to choose the best design variant?



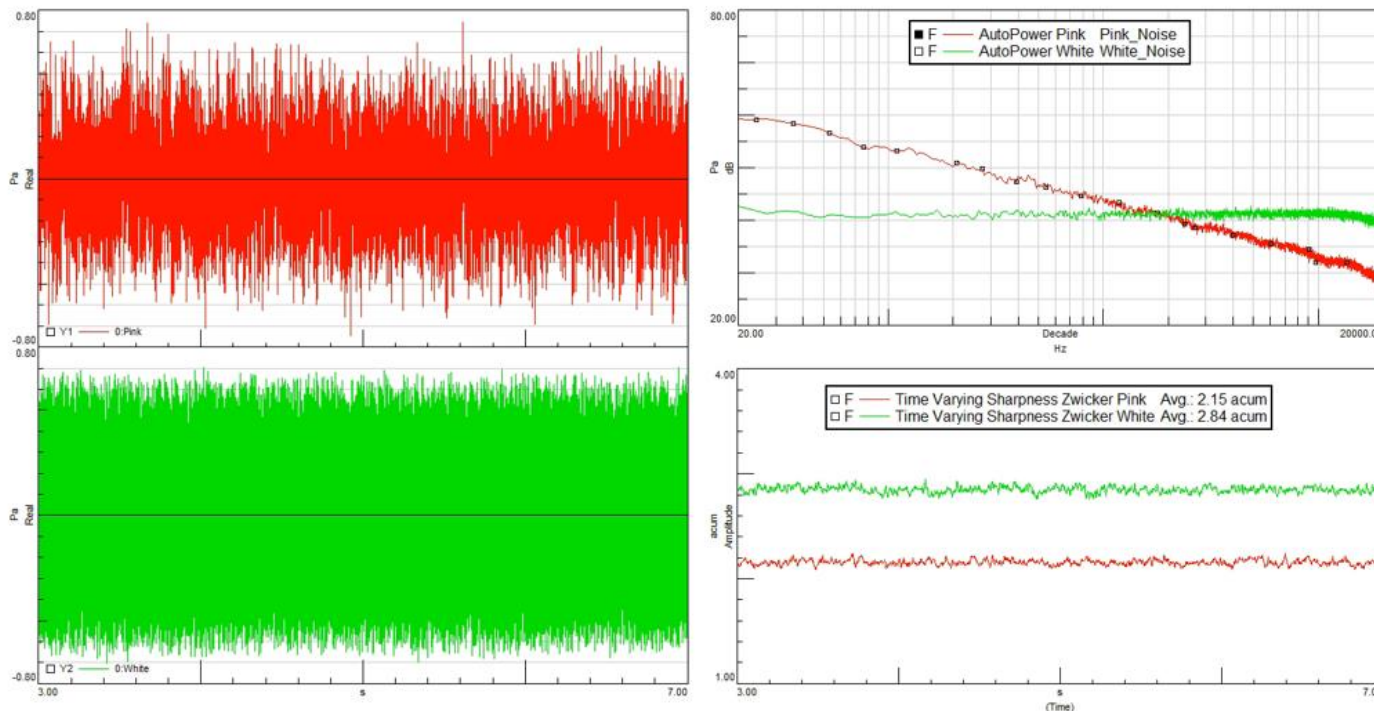
Sound Quality analysis is often the task of **striking the balance**. A fix of the valve may decrease loudness, but affect the sharpness.



Sharpness

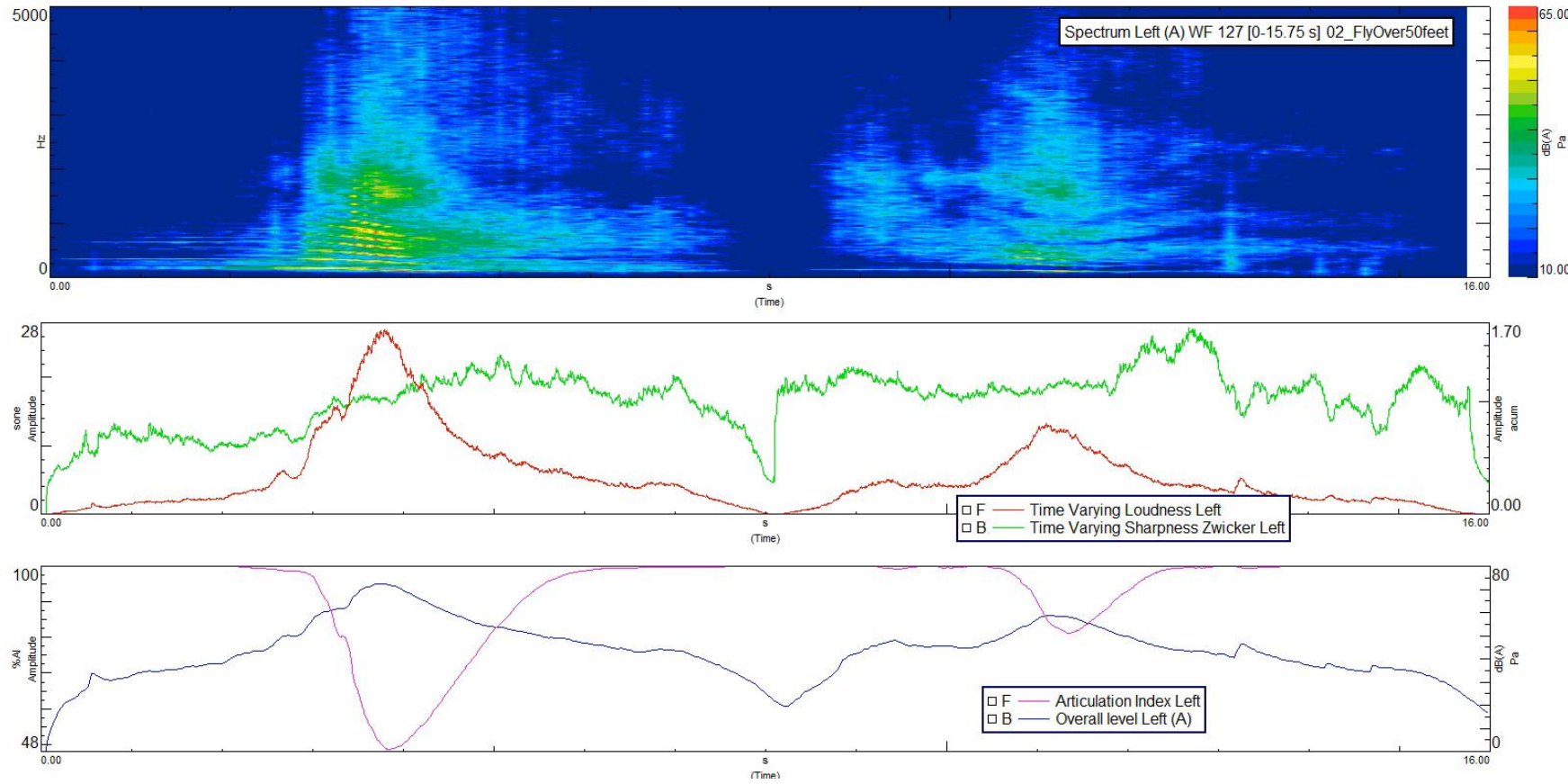
Sharpness is a measure of the high frequency content of a sound; the greater the proportion of high frequencies the 'sharper' the sound.

1 acum is as sharp as a 1 kHz @ 60 dB band of +-80 Hz width



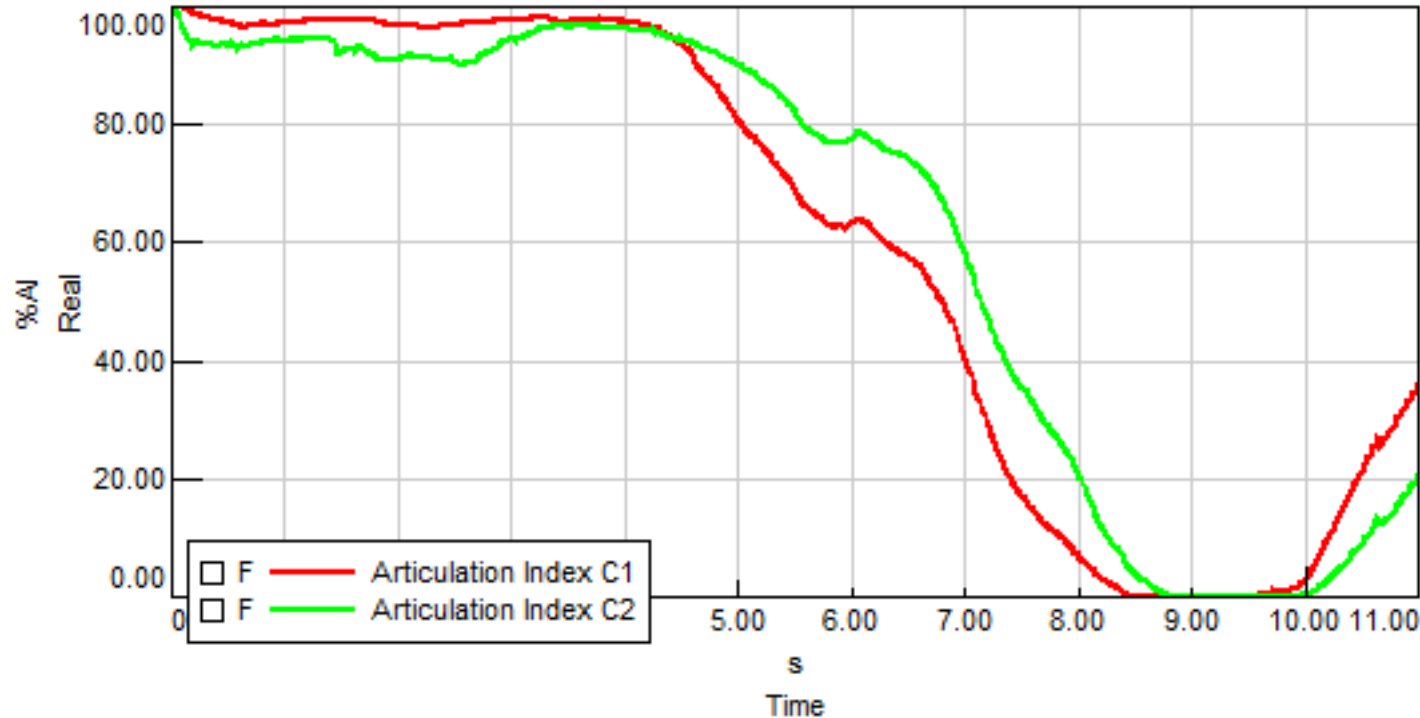
This metric is standardized:
DIN 45692
Multiple methods exist:
Zwicker & Fastl, von Bismarck,
Aures (includes Loudness)

Aviation: Siemens e-aircraft



50 feet fly-over noise from a traditional and electric aircraft

Articulation Index



Articulation Index – How well is speech understood in the presence of the analyzed sound. Analysis is done in 1/3 Octave bands

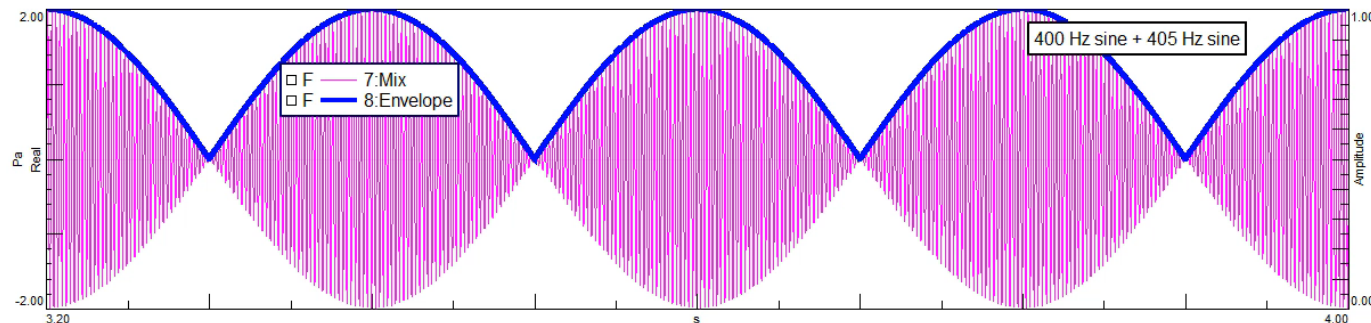
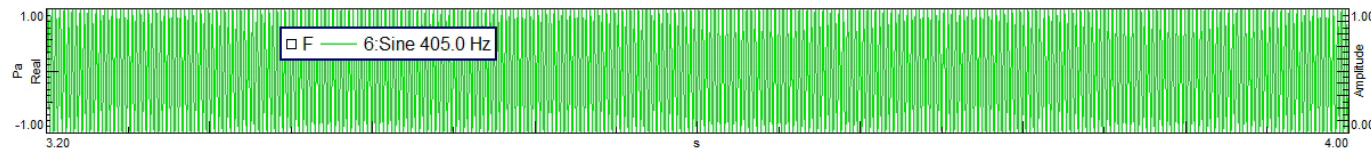
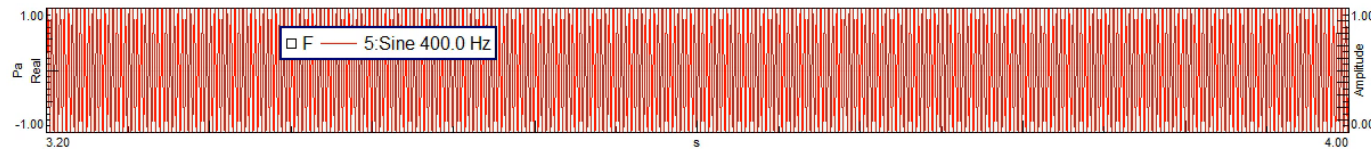


Modulations

Phase shift between signals causes modulation in amplitude – these can be often perceived as annoying

Sounds which vary in amplitude “slowly” over time

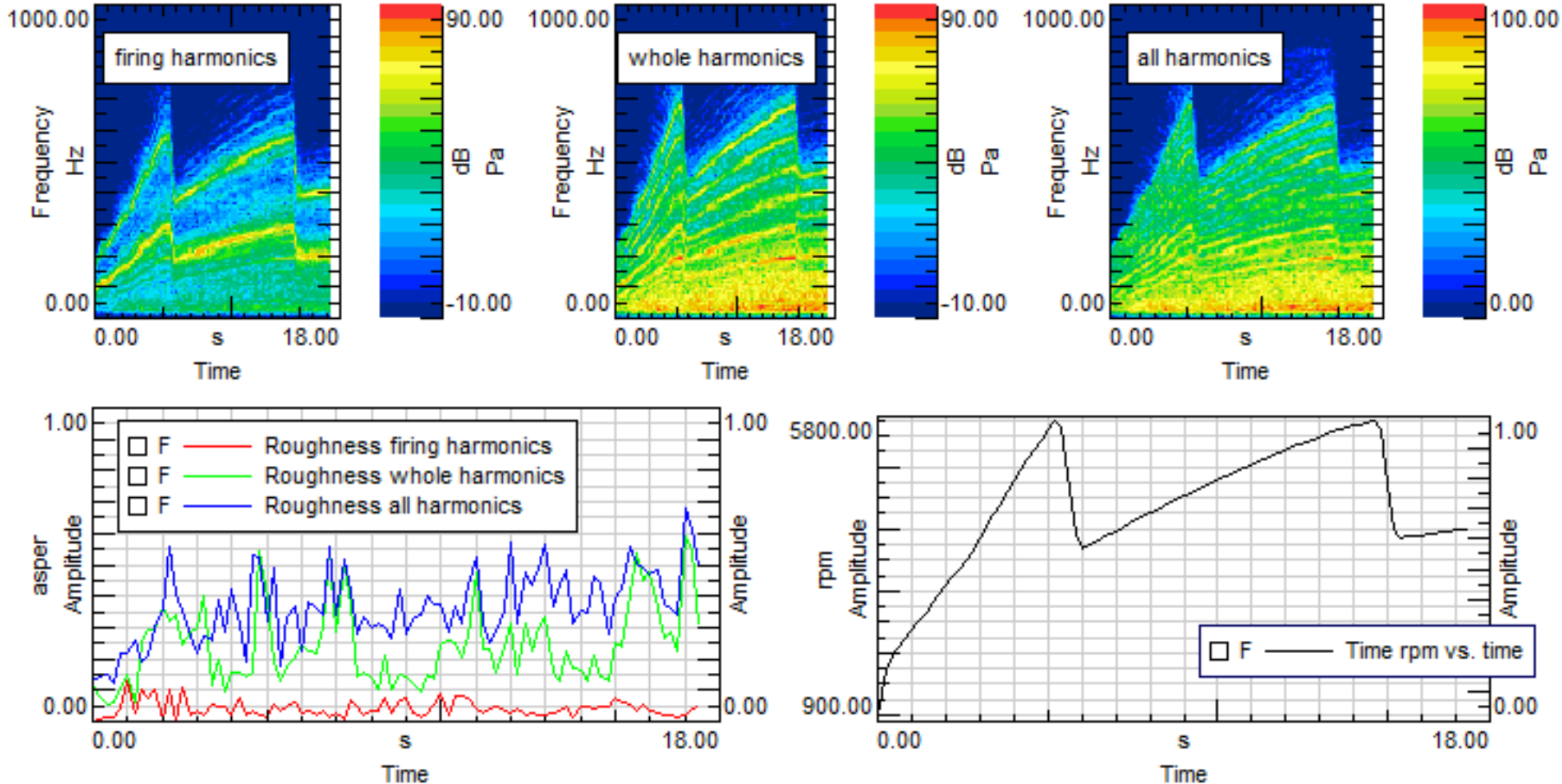
- Electric Motor “warble”
- Exhaust/Intake “Growl”
- Aircraft Turbo Props
- Cooling fan and engine running at same speed



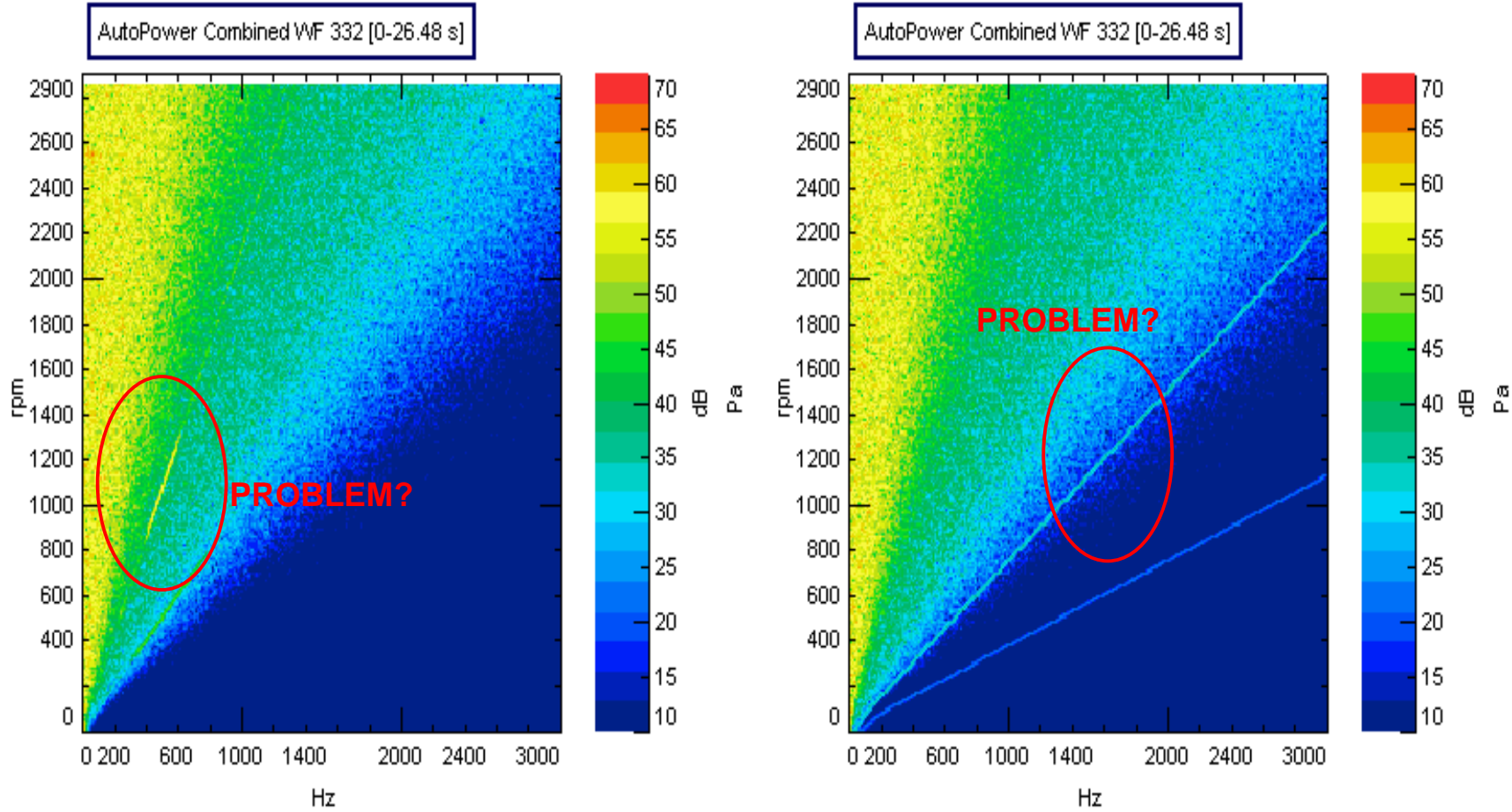
Roughness

Roughness focuses on faster modulations, between 20 and 300 Hz, max at 70 Hz

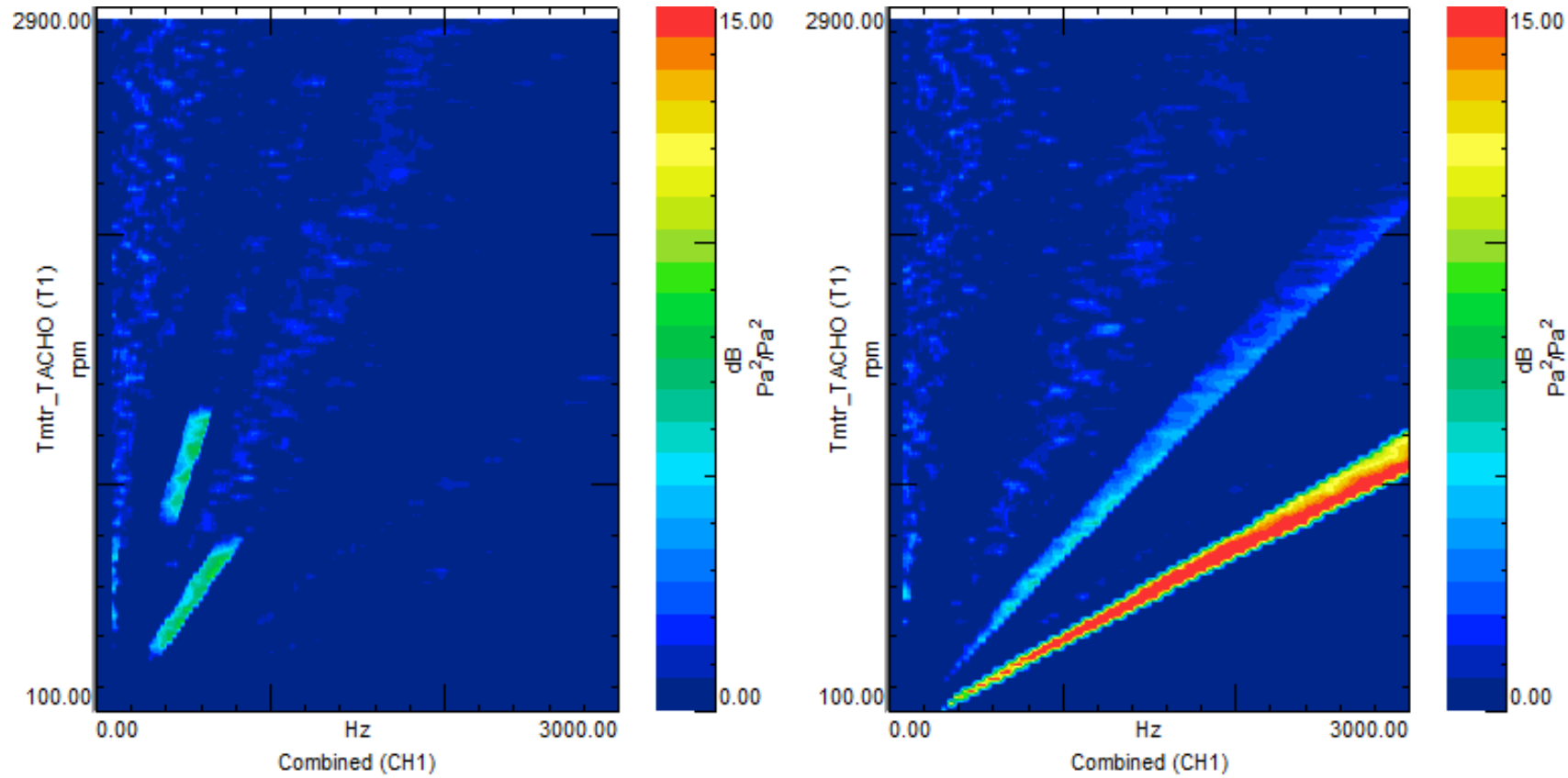
1 asper is roughness produced by a 1000 Hz tone of 60 dB which is 100% amplitude modulated at 70 Hz



Prominence Ratio



Prominence Ratio Maps

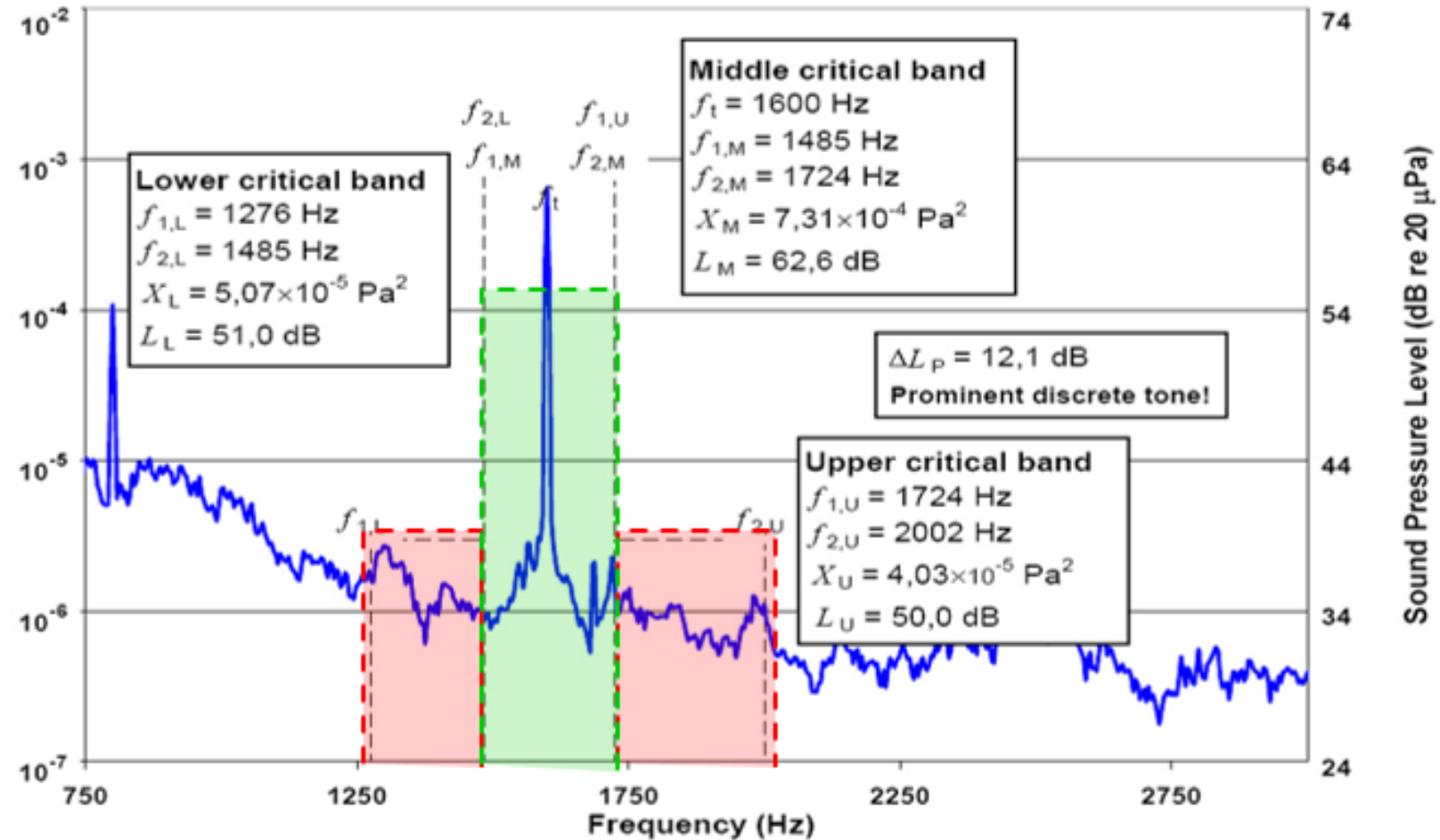


Prominence Ratio

Prominence Ratio

ECMA-74 and ISO 7779 describe the calculation

Average SPL of the critical band centered around the tone is higher than surrounding critical bands

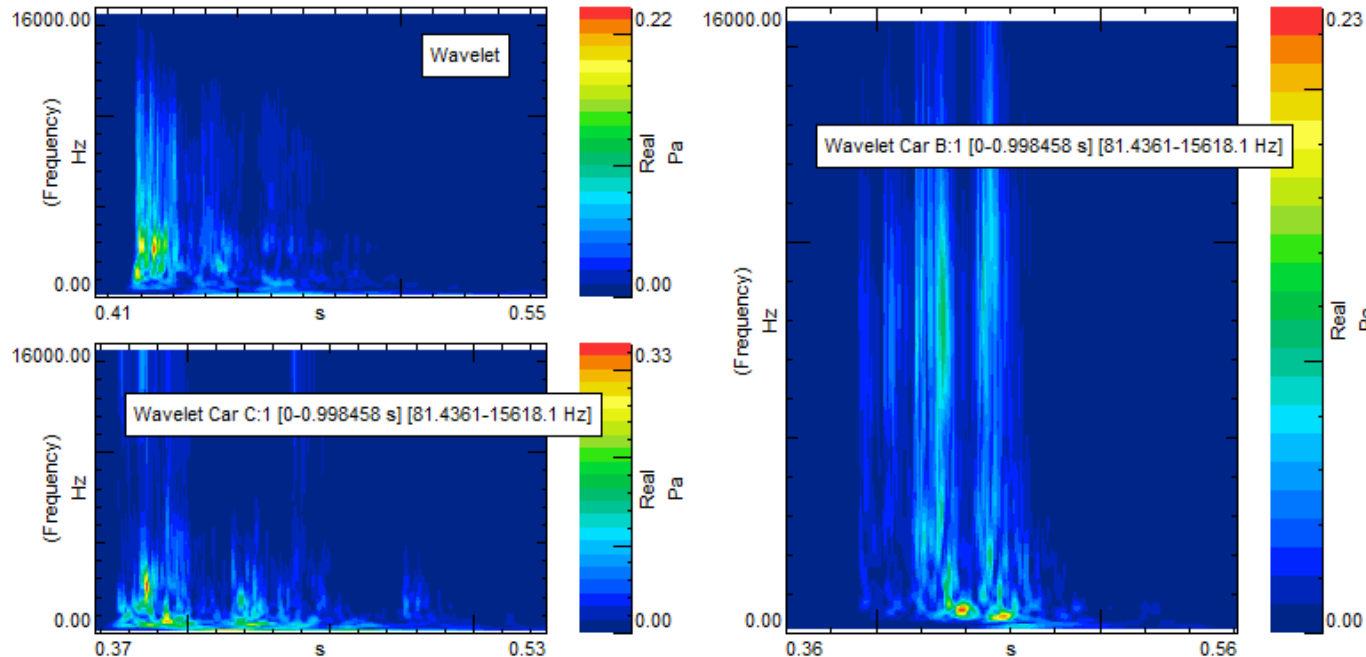


Customer actuated sounds

Customer actuated sounds

Door closure

Transient, impact type of sounds. Play a significant role in the sound quality image of the complete vehicle.



Typical noise problems

- Hollow sound when closing
- Multiple impact sensation
- Bad sound quality image, not robust
- Ringing

Commonly used sound quality metrics

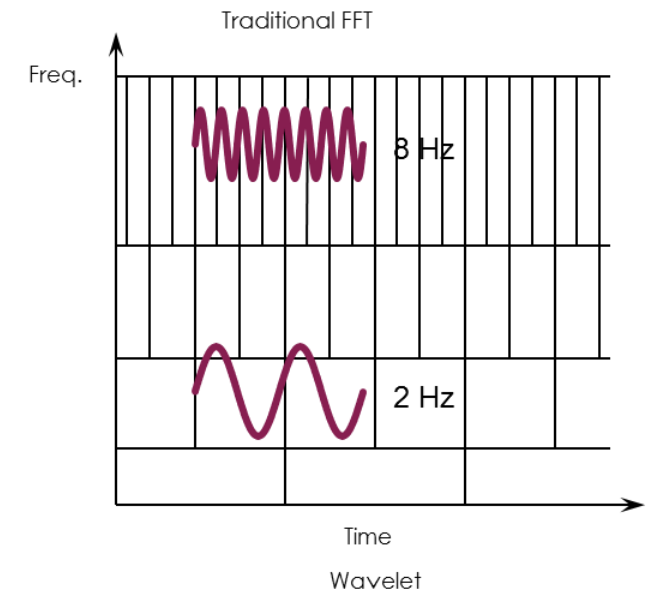
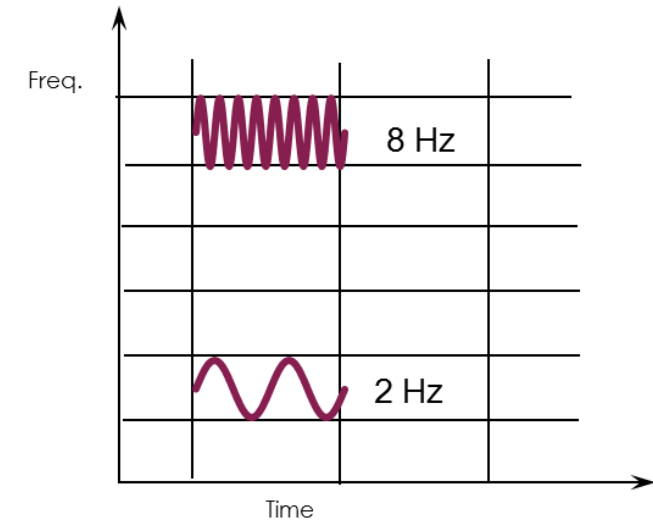
- Time Varying Loudness
- Time Varying Sharpness
- Ringing – time the sound takes to converge back to the background level
- Wavelets

Wavelets

Traditional FFT methods do not work well on transient events:



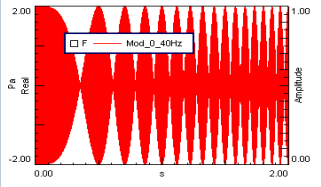


- Good Time Resolution → Bad Frequency
- Good Frequency Resolution → Bad Time

Wavelet analysis uses filtering and flexible FFT settings to achieve the best results of the complete frequency range. It is best suitable for short, transient sounds



Introducing sound quality metrics

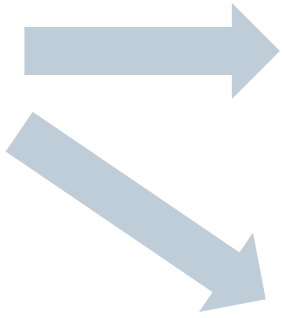
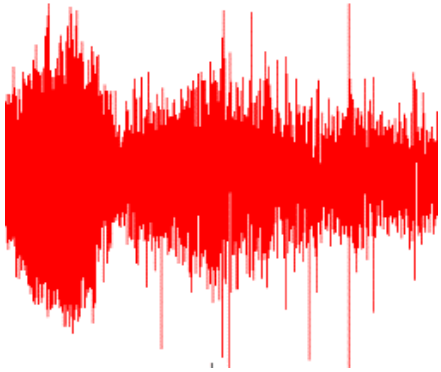
Groups of sound quality metrics

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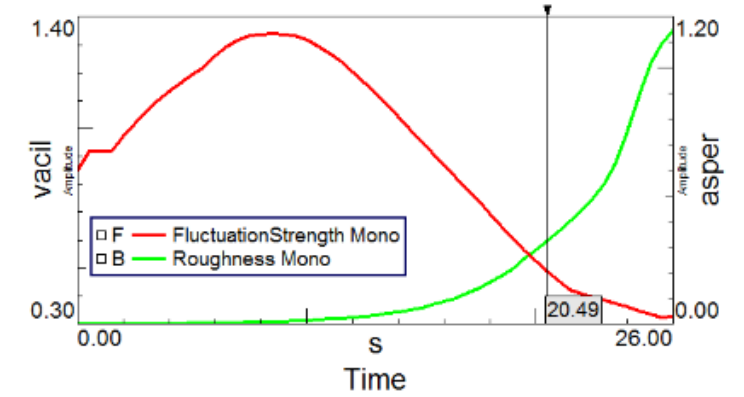
Subjective Analysis Jury Testing

From subjective to objective

Sound recording MEASURE



**Calculate sound quality metrics
OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS**
mathematical formulation that describes well the “average person” psychoacoustic perception of the noise

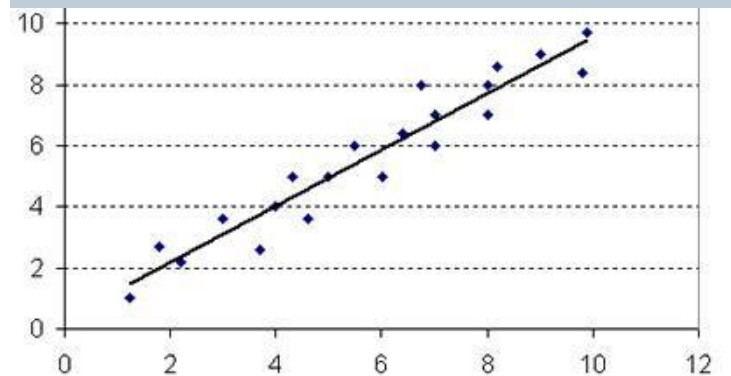


“average” person ?



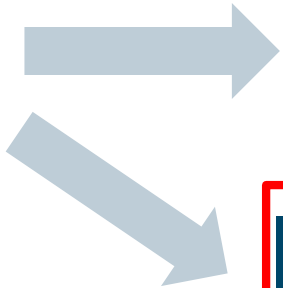
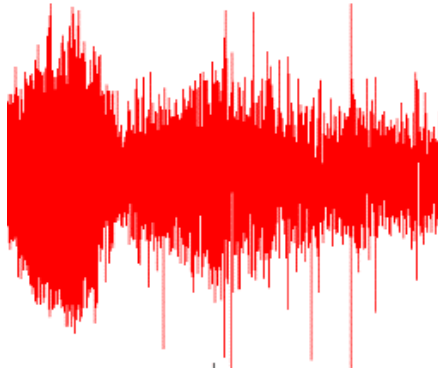
How to find good metrics ?

Try to find OBJECTIVE functions (metric) that correlate well with the different SUBJECTIVE perceptions

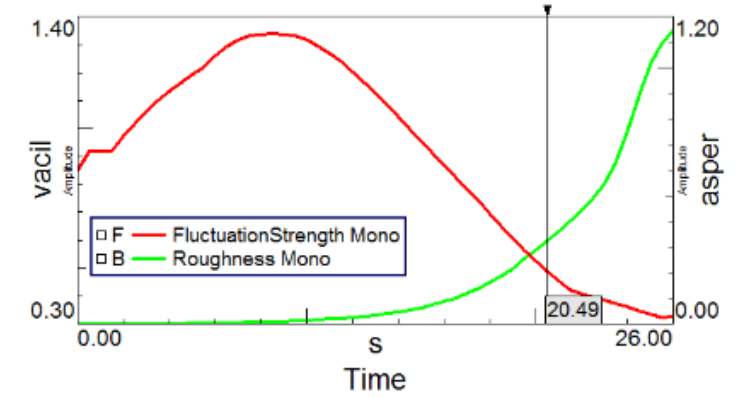


From subjective to objective

Sound recording MEASURE

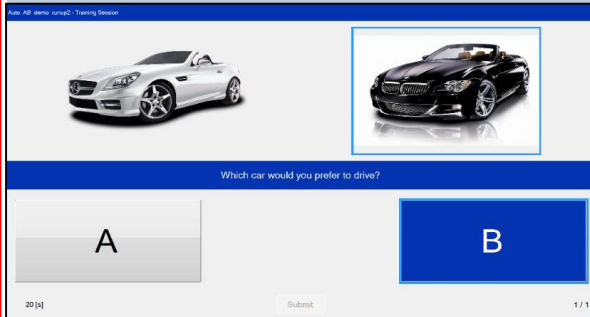


**Calculate sound quality metrics
OBJECTIVE ANALYSIS**
mathematical formulation that describes well the “average person” psychoacoustic perception of the noise



Jury testing SUBJECTIVE ANALYSIS

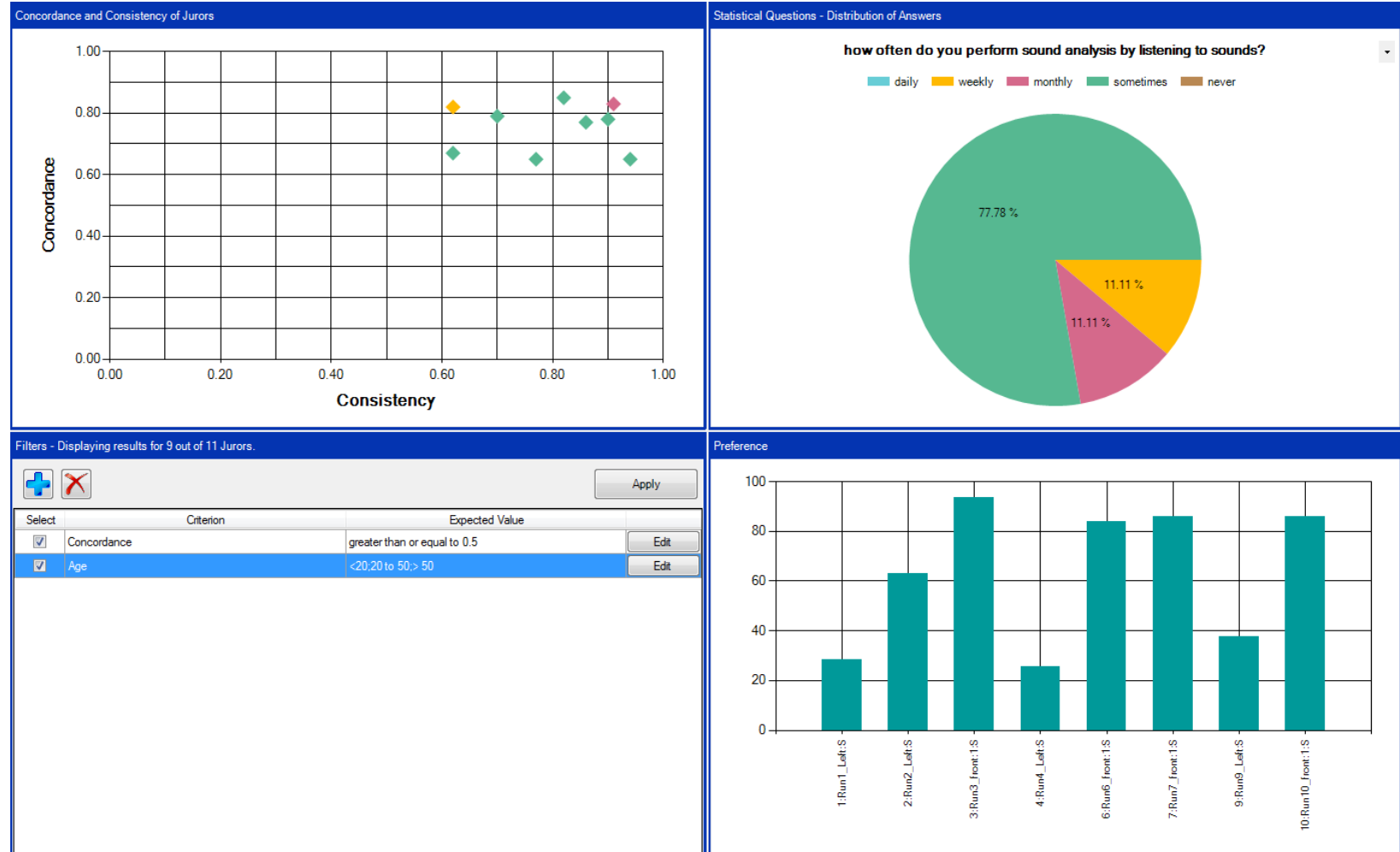
Listening sessions, including different “profiles” of people.
Try to correlate metrics with jury testing results



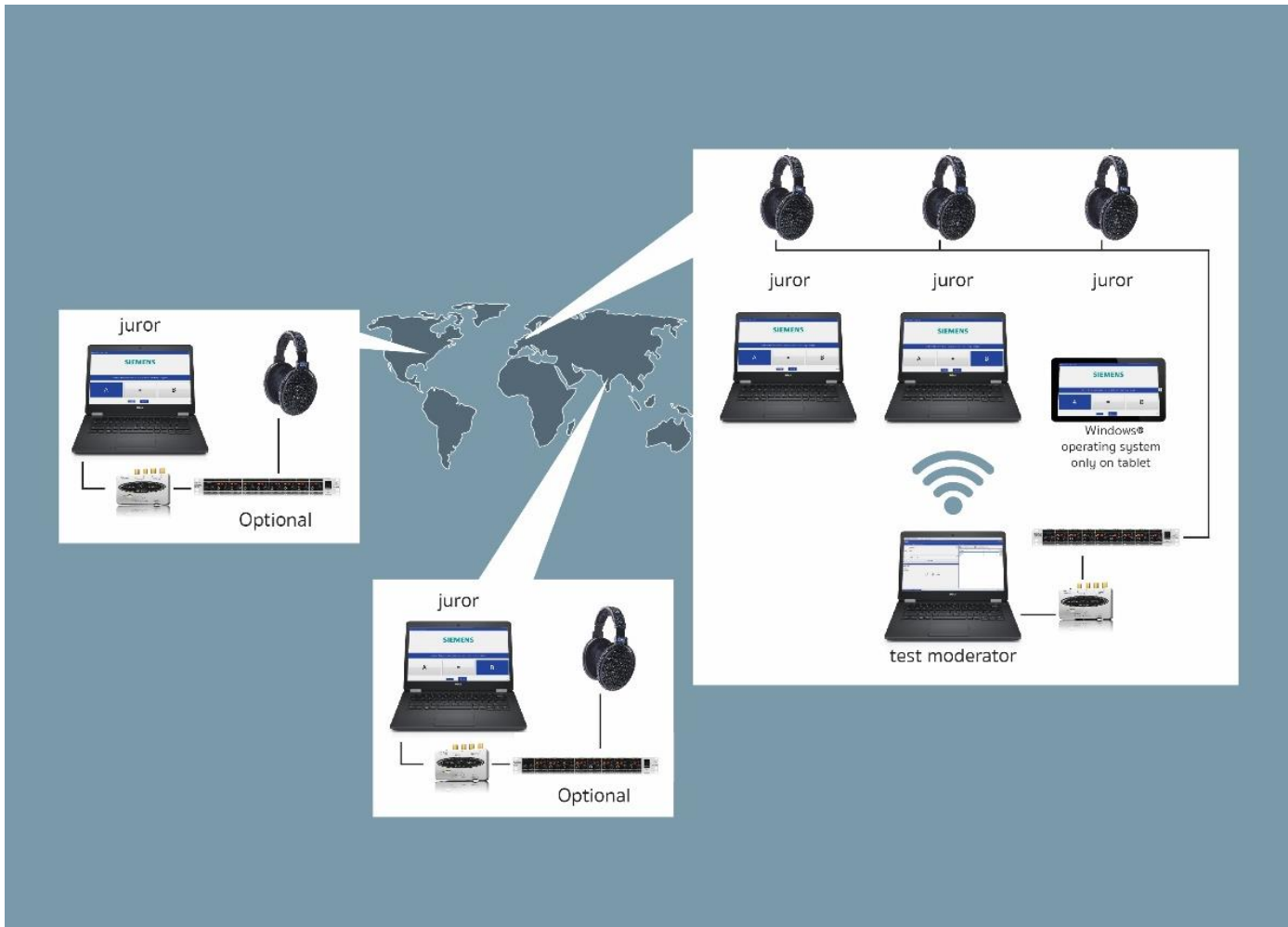
Subjective analysis – Jury Testing



Understand what the customer thinks about the sound of your product



Test procedure



Group Mode

Group of Jurors participates in the test at the same location and time. Answers are sent through wireless or cable connection.

Individual Mode

One Juror at a time sits in front of the computer and participates in the test.

All decentralized results can be analyzed together.

Jury Testing



Use sounds measured with Testlab or imported from an external source

Support for A/B comparison, Semantic Differential and Category Judgement with statistical questions and reference answers



Connect to an unlimited number of Jurors and watch their answers in real time



Improve result quality with automatic checks on concordance and consistency
1-click export to Excel to further analysis

Thank you!

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