

Percepção Auditiva

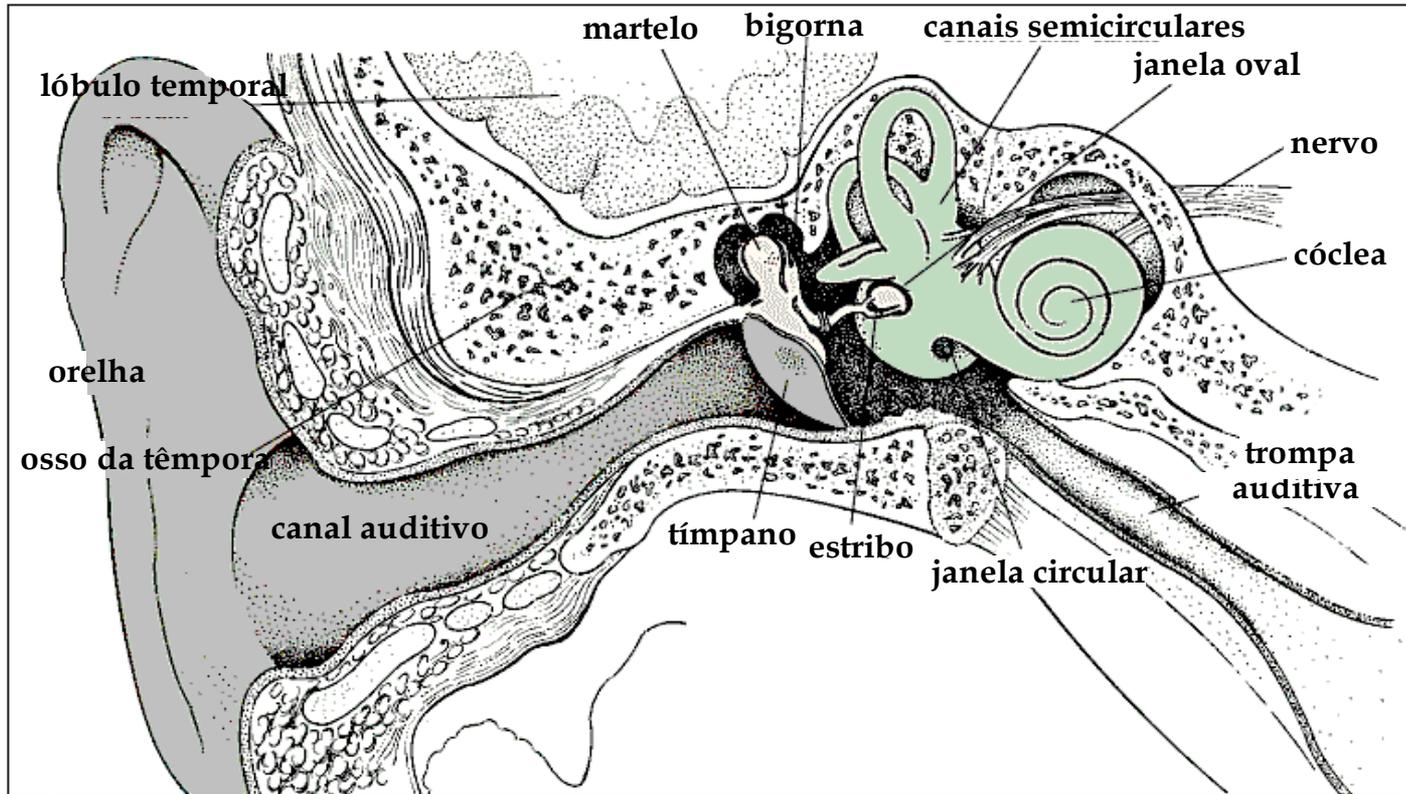
PTC2547 – Princípios de Televisão Digital

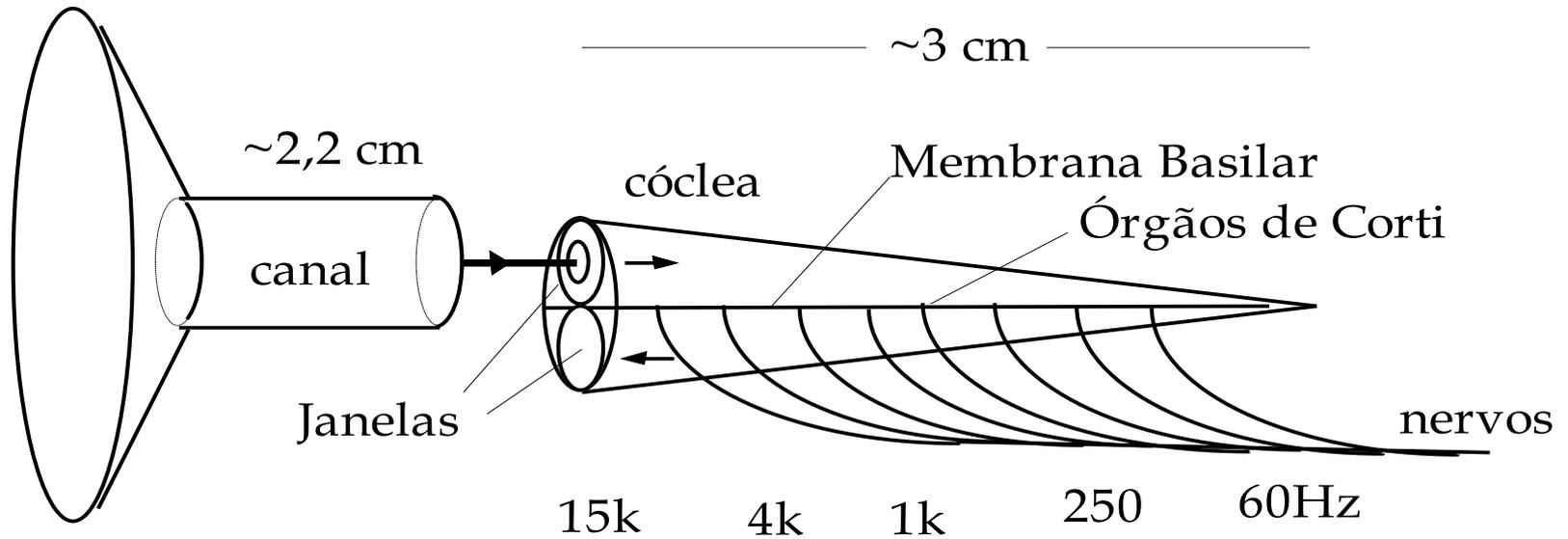
Guido Stolfi – 10 / 2016

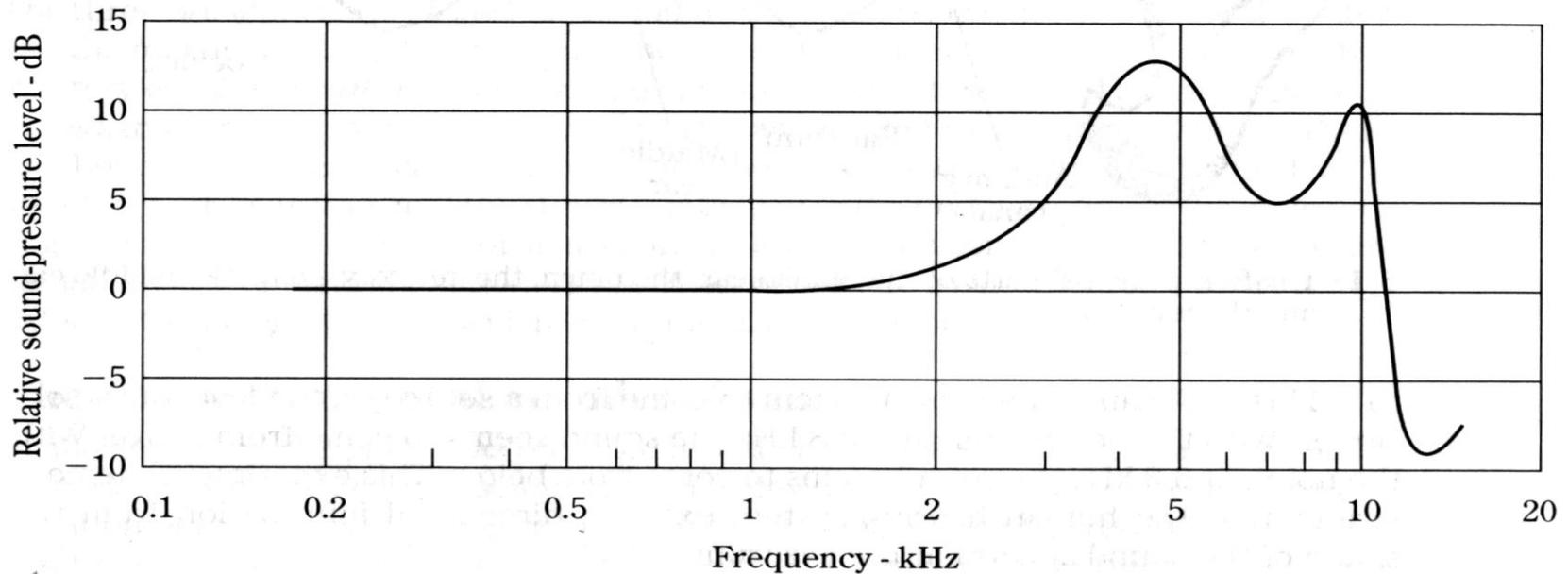


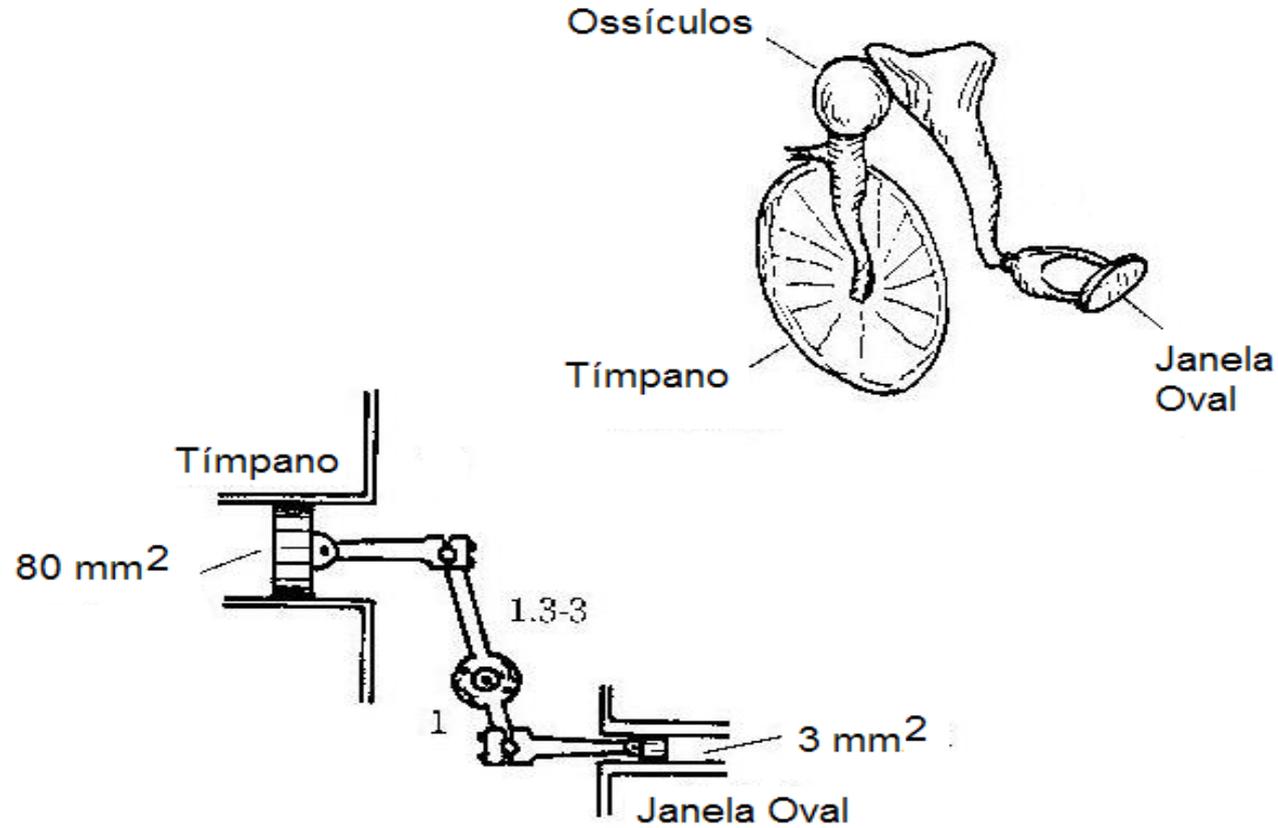
- Fisiologia do Ouvido Humano
- Acústica Física
- Mascaramento
- Voz Humana e Vocoder
- Modelamento de Sistemas Dinâmicos
- Questões Polêmicas

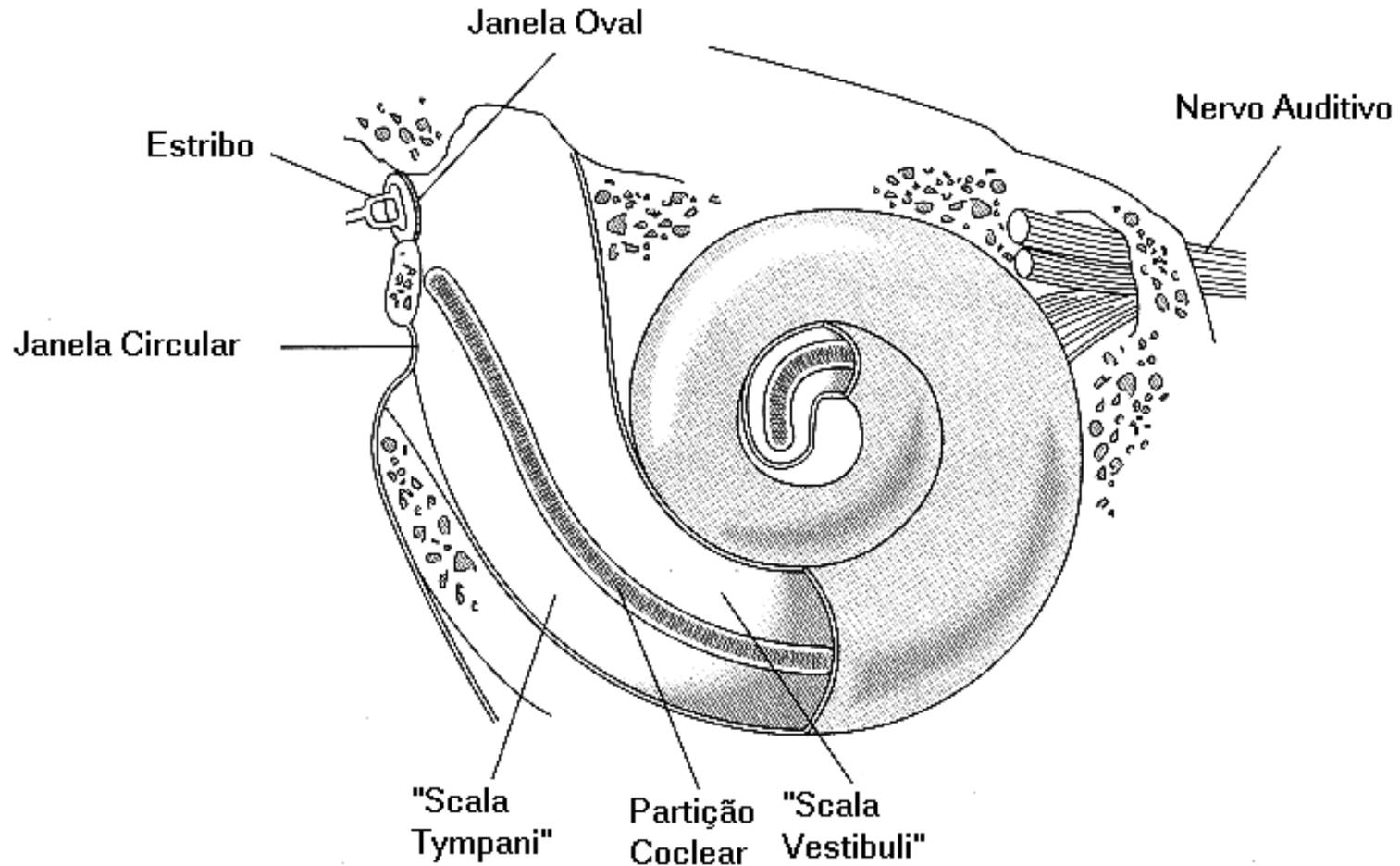
Fisiologia do Ouvido Humano

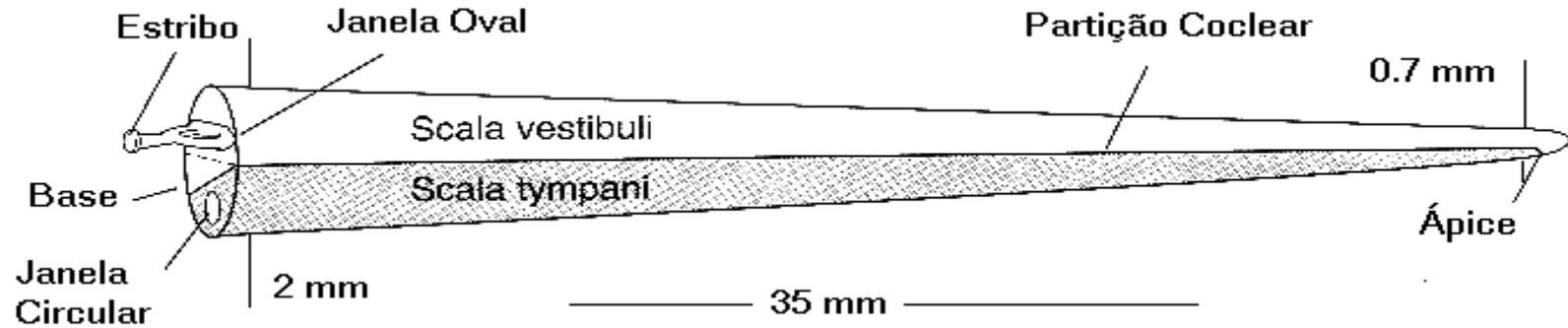


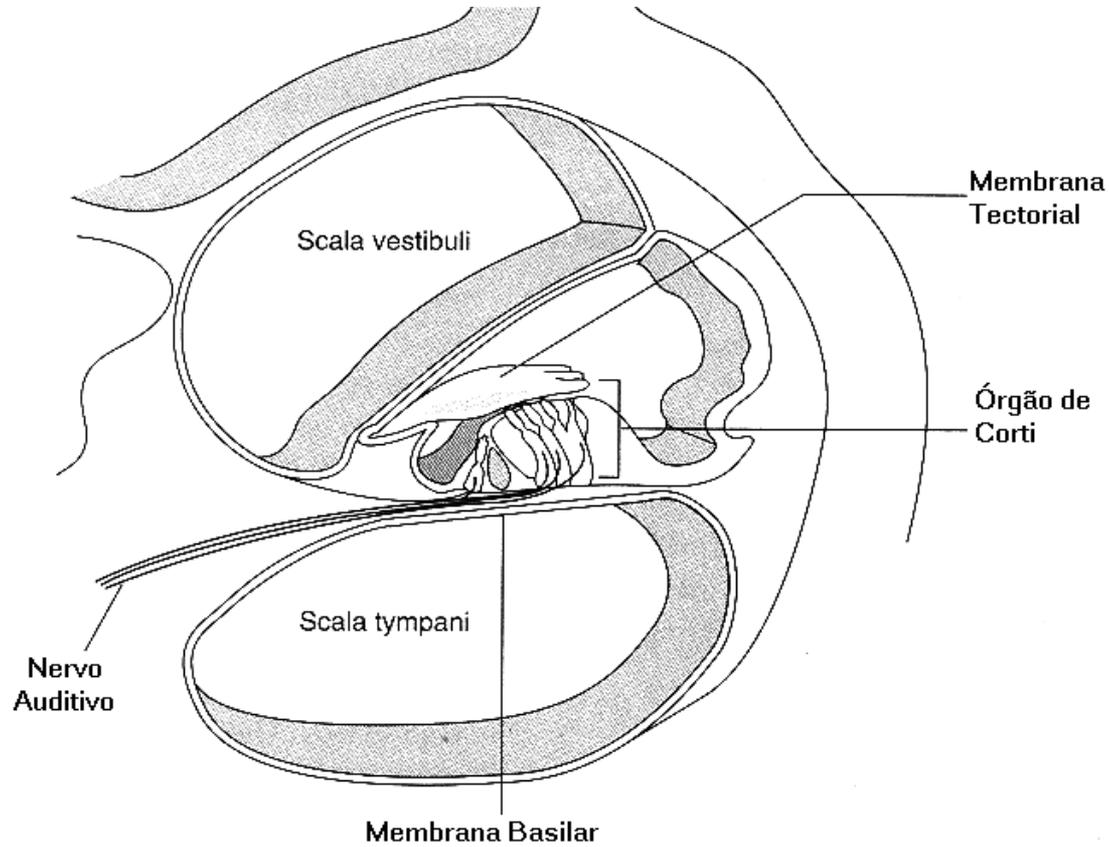




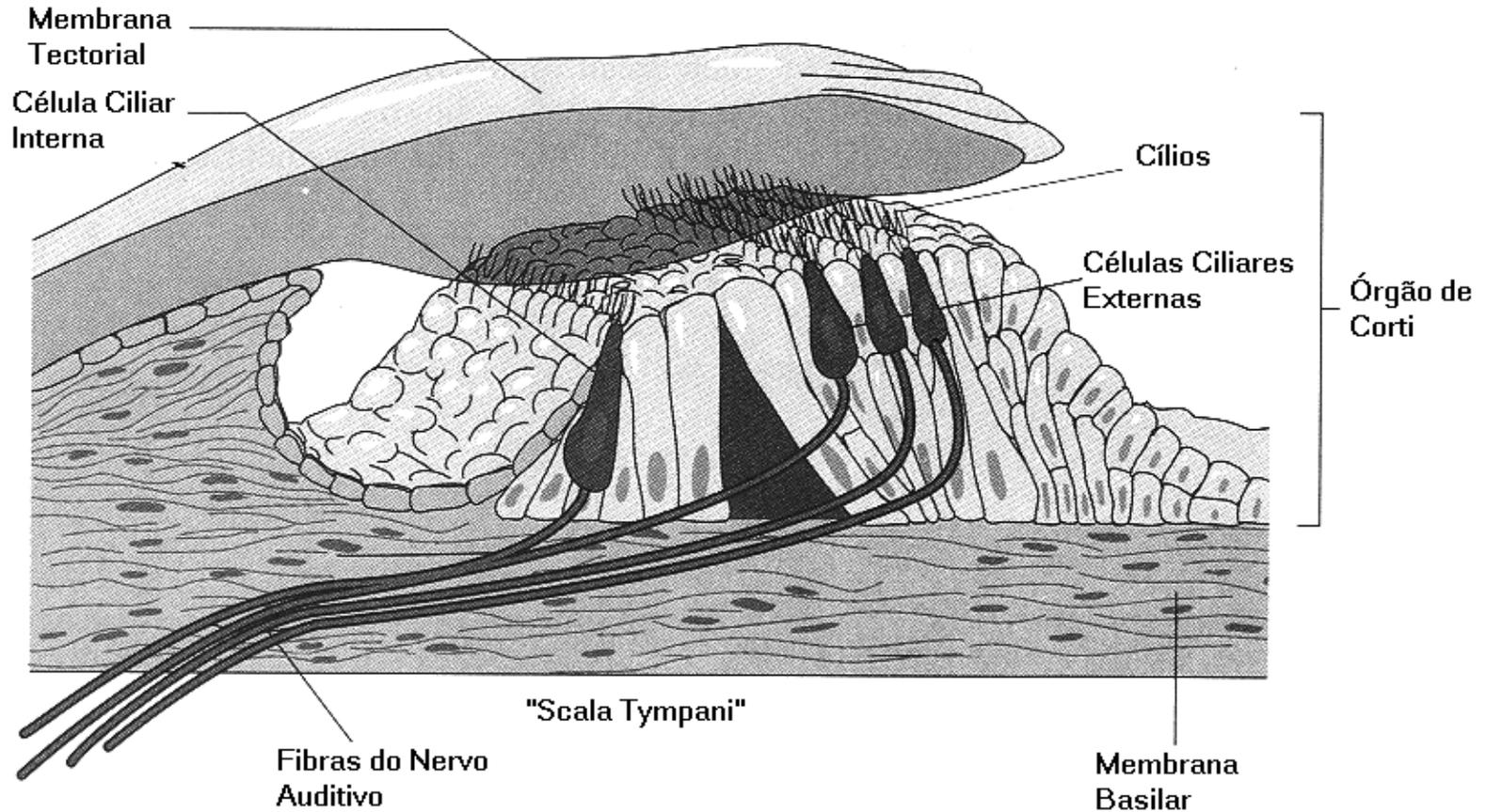


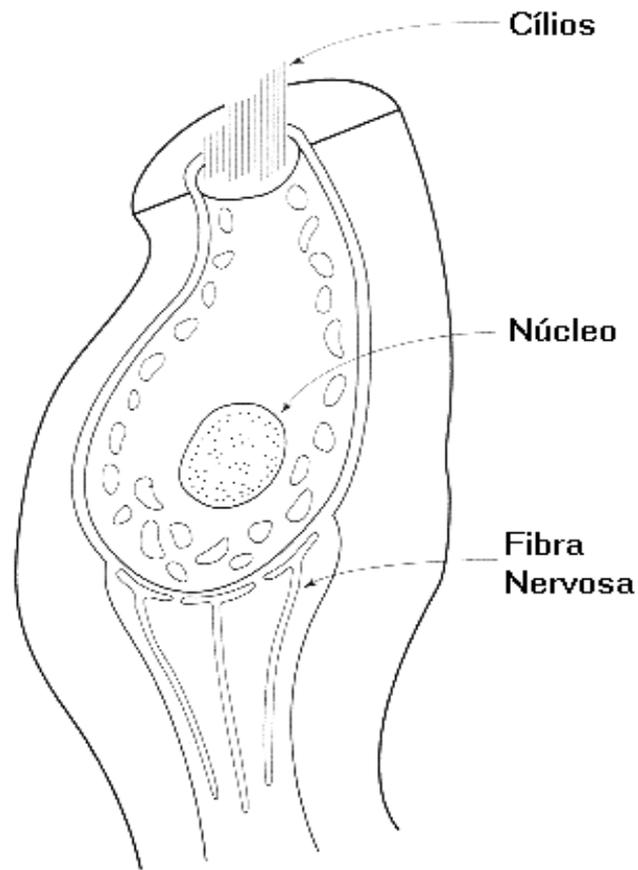




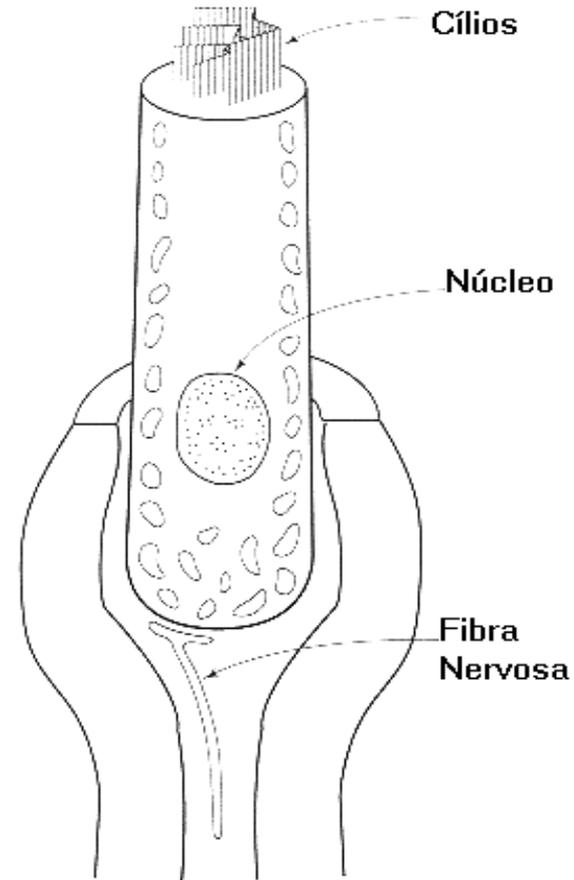


Detalhe dos Órgãos de Corti

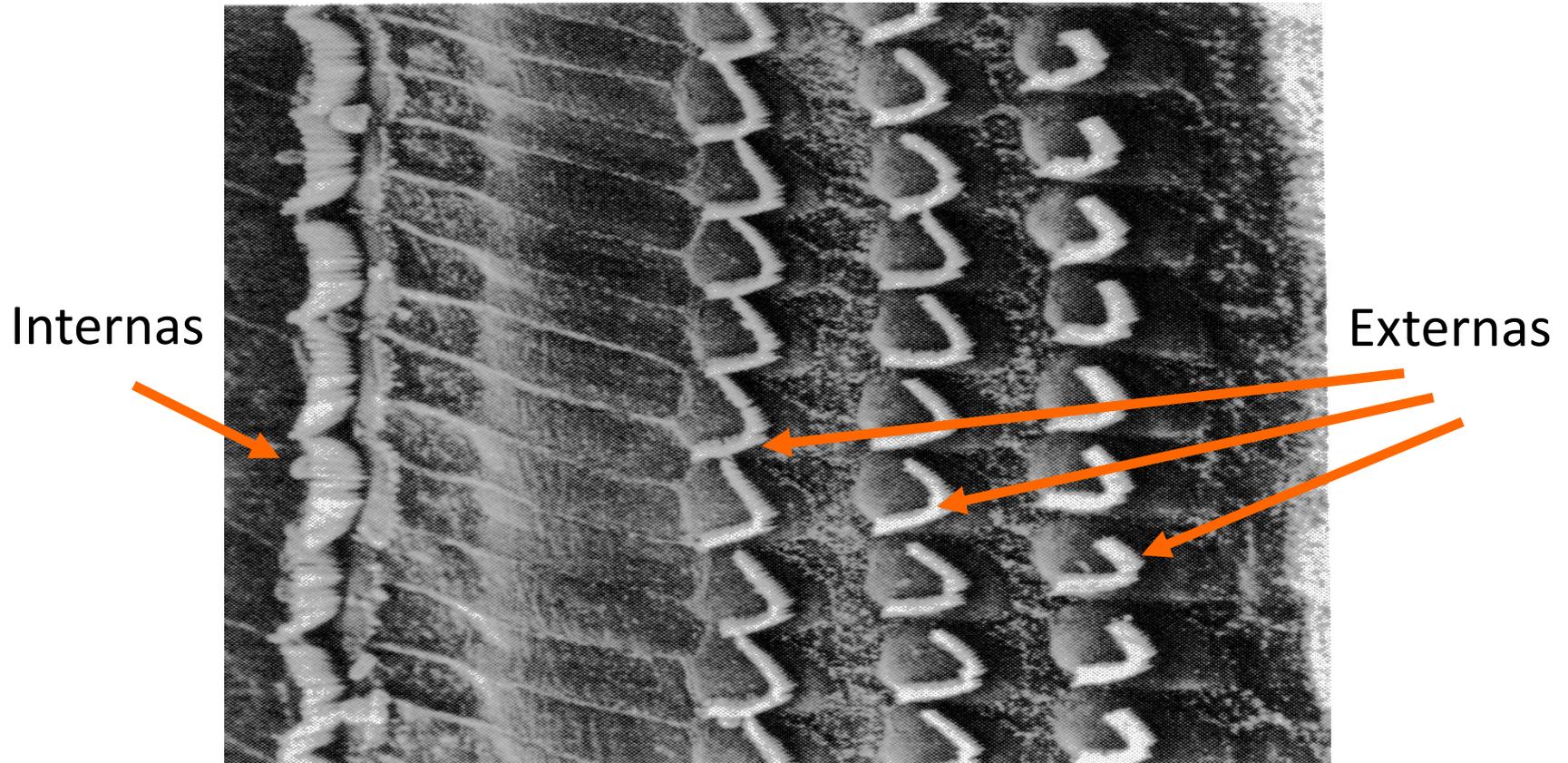


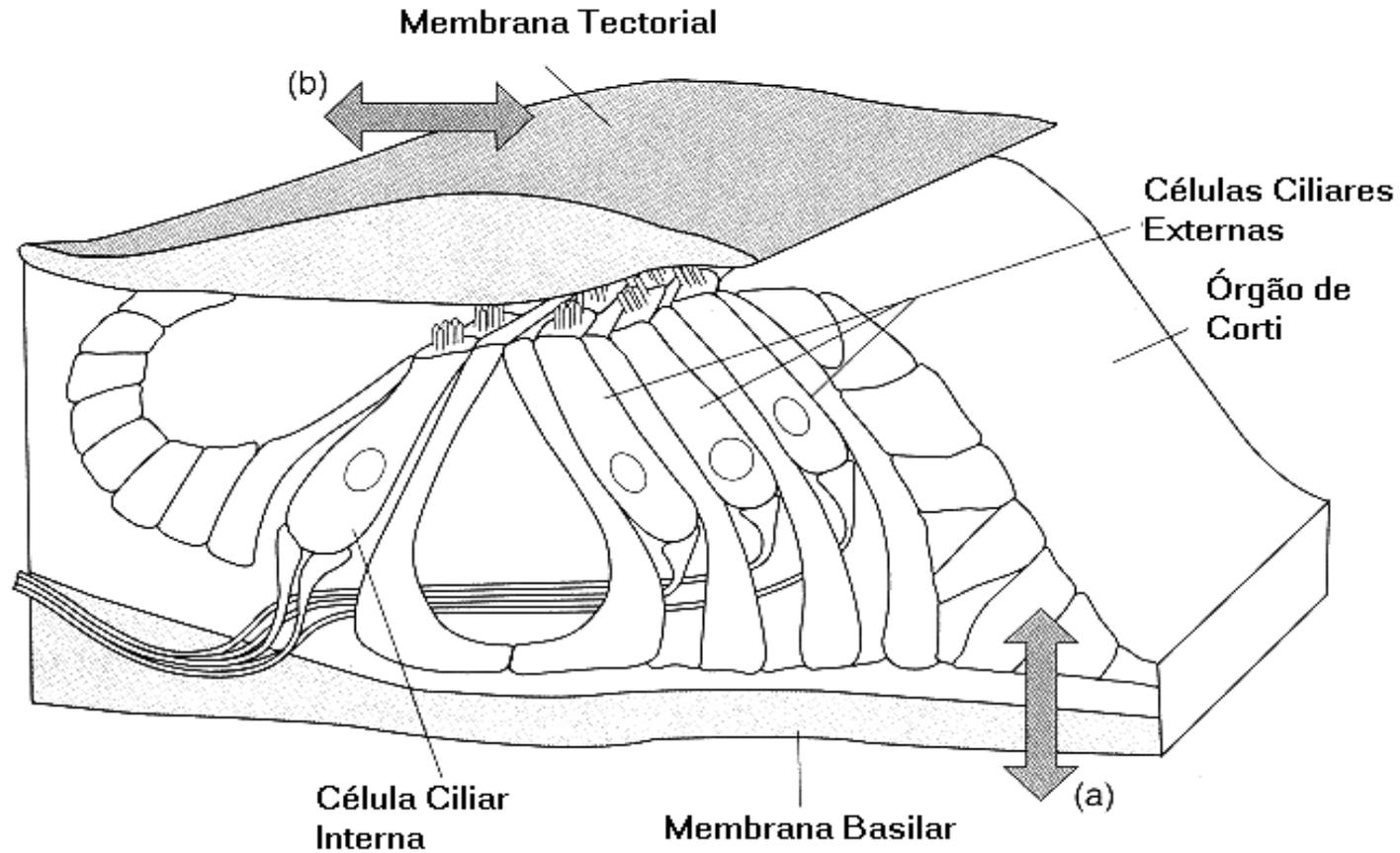


Célula Ciliar Interna

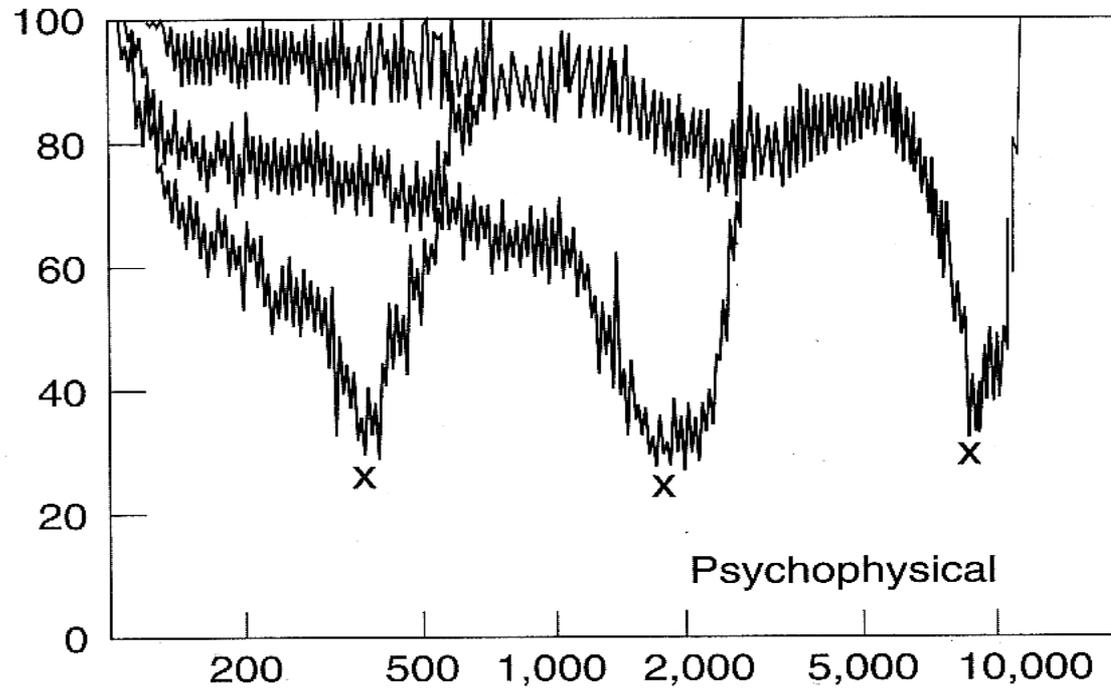


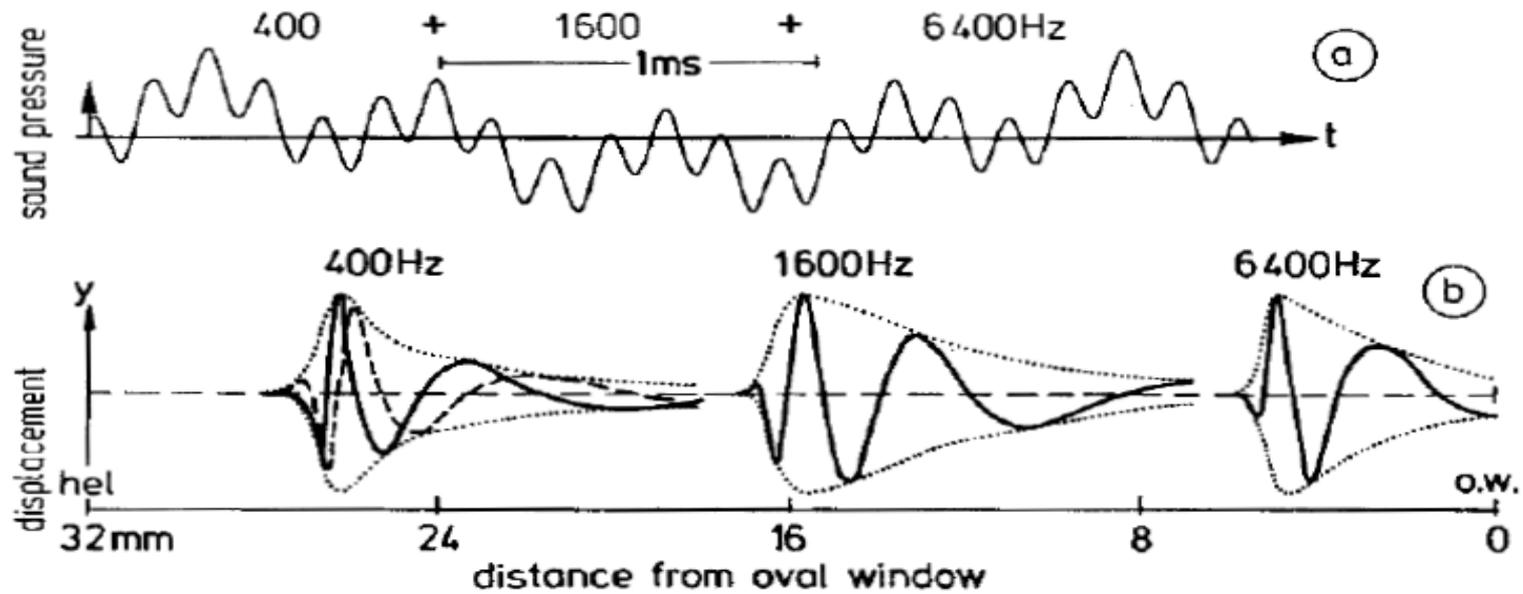
Célula Ciliar Externa

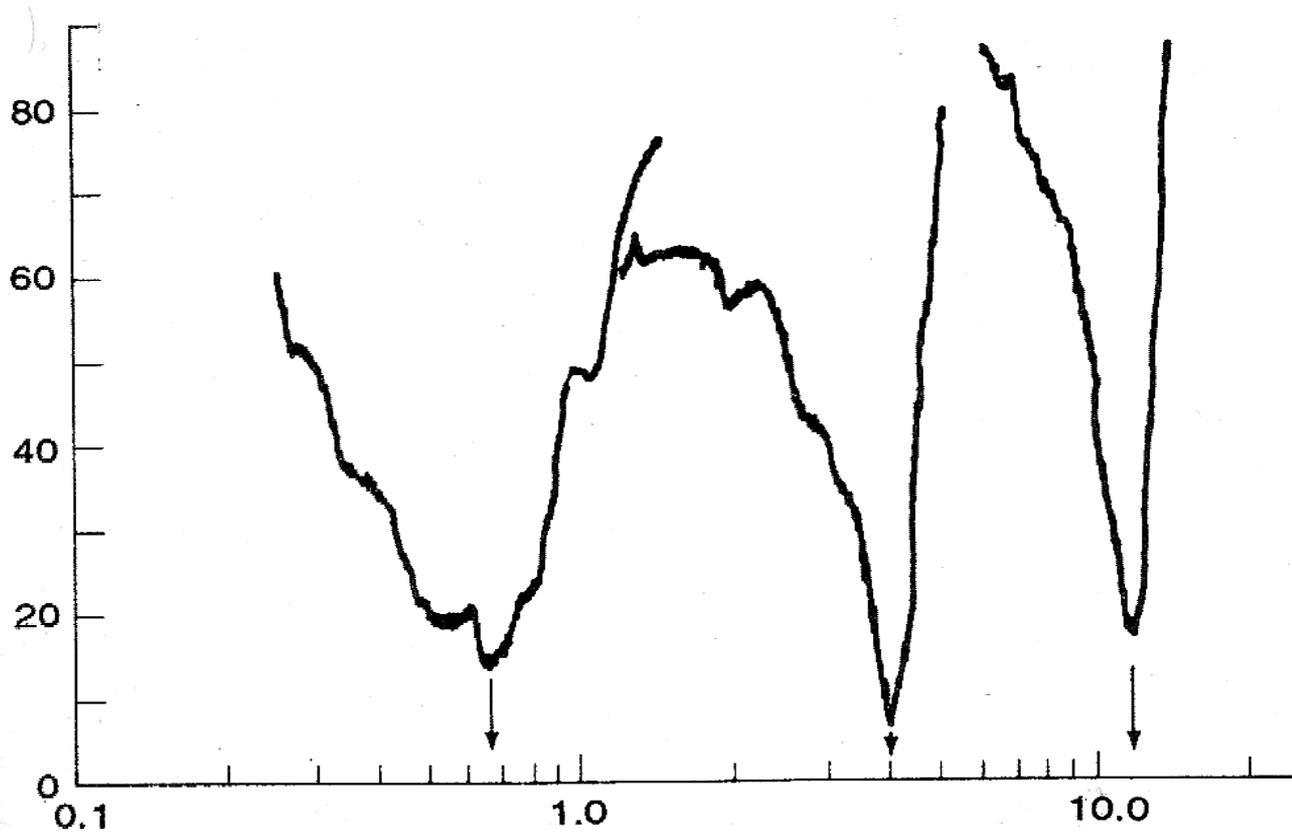




- 3.500 Células Ciliares Internas
- 12.000 Células Ciliares Externas
- 30.000 Fibras Nervosas Aferentes:
 - 90~95% provenientes das Células Internas
 - Células Internas com até 20 sinapses
- ~500 Fibras Nervosas Eferentes:
 - Destinadas às Células Externas

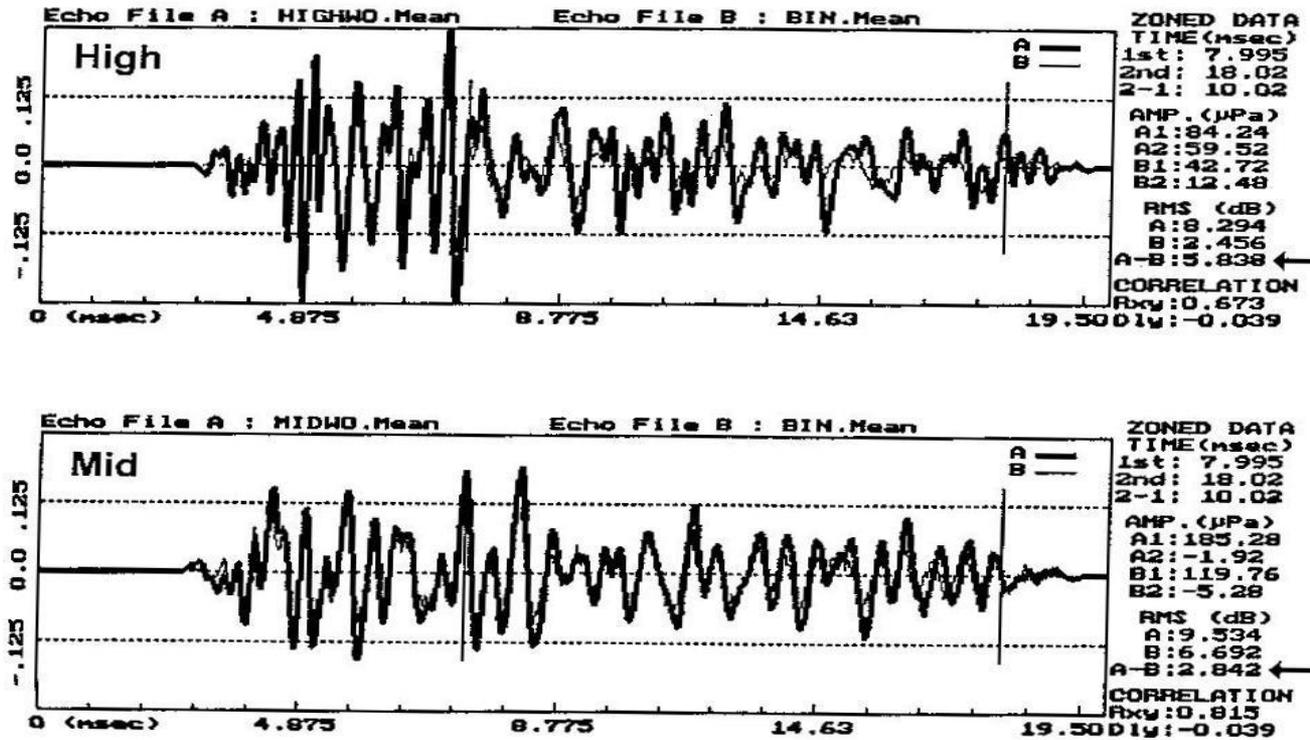


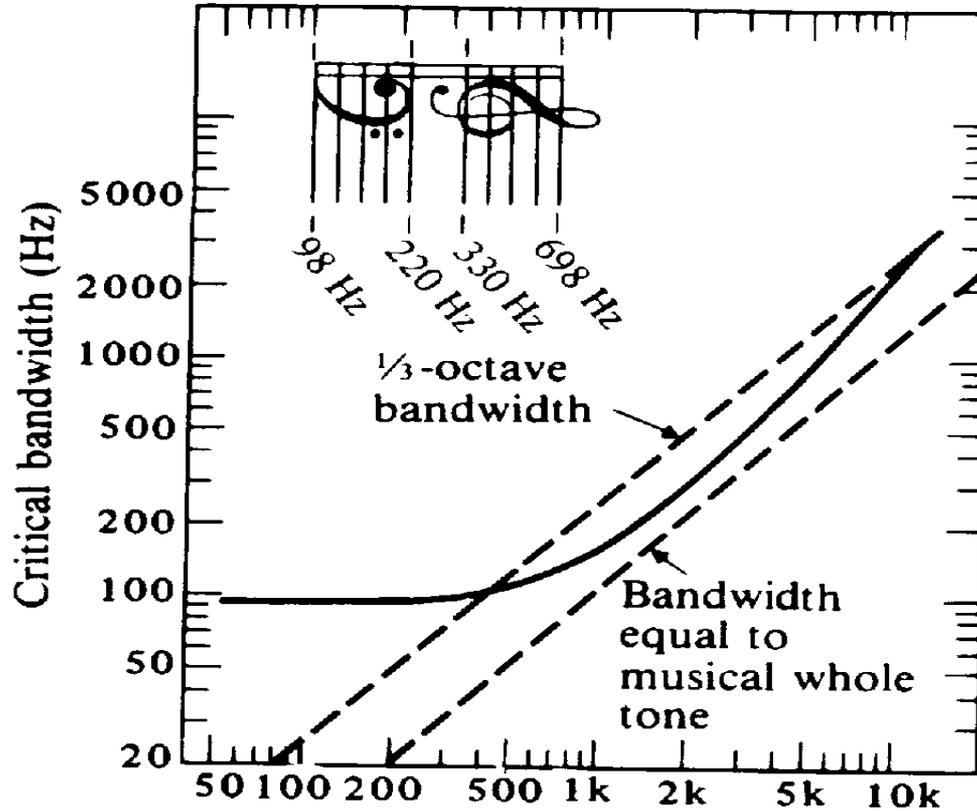


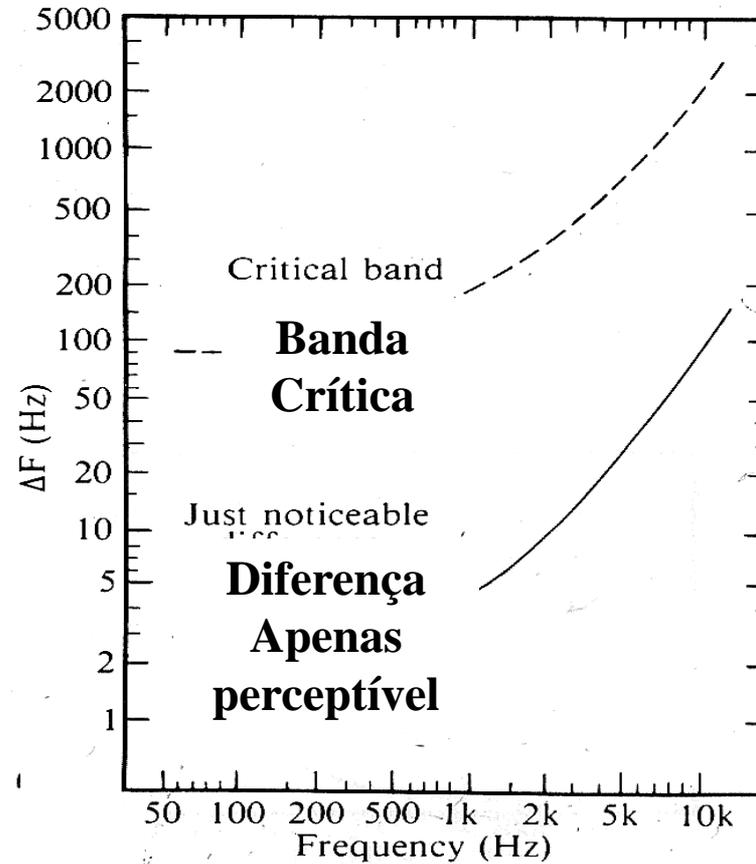


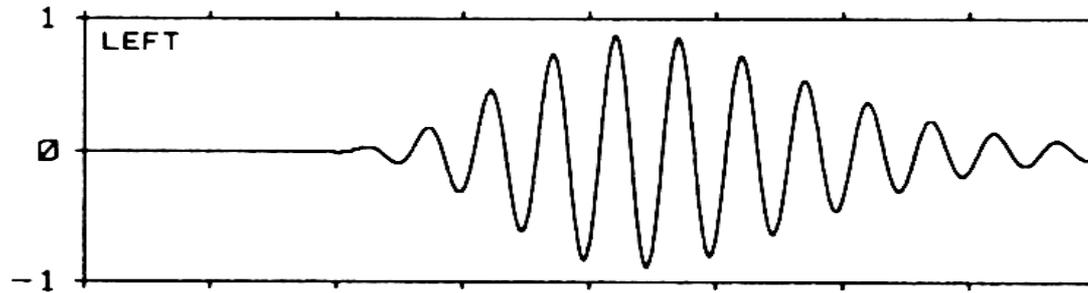
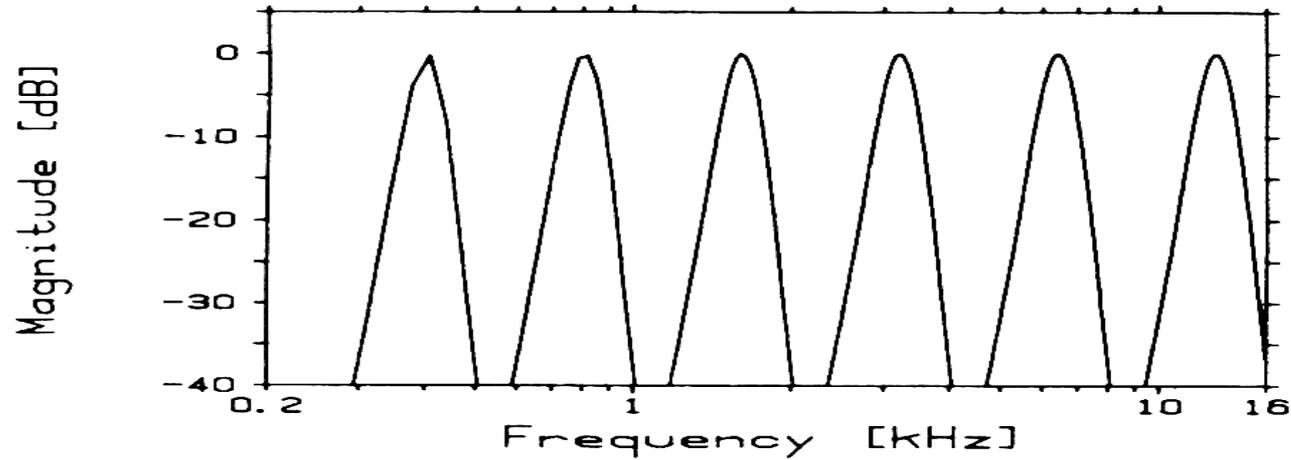
- Células Ciliares Internas:
 - Sensores
 - Faixa dinâmica: ~ 20 a 60 dB
- Células Ciliares Externas:
 - Atuadores
 - Responsáveis pela extensão da faixa dinâmica para até 120 dB
 - Responsáveis pelo aumento de seletividade

TEOAE (*Transient Evoked Oto-Acoustic Emission*)
- Evidências da atividade das células externas

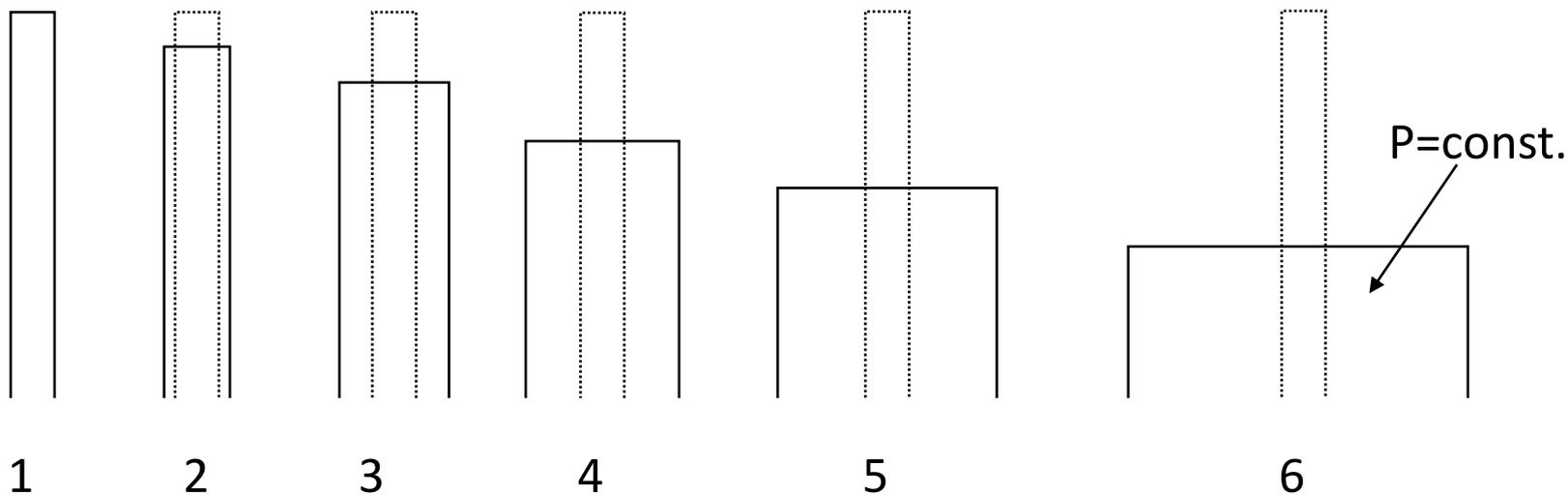


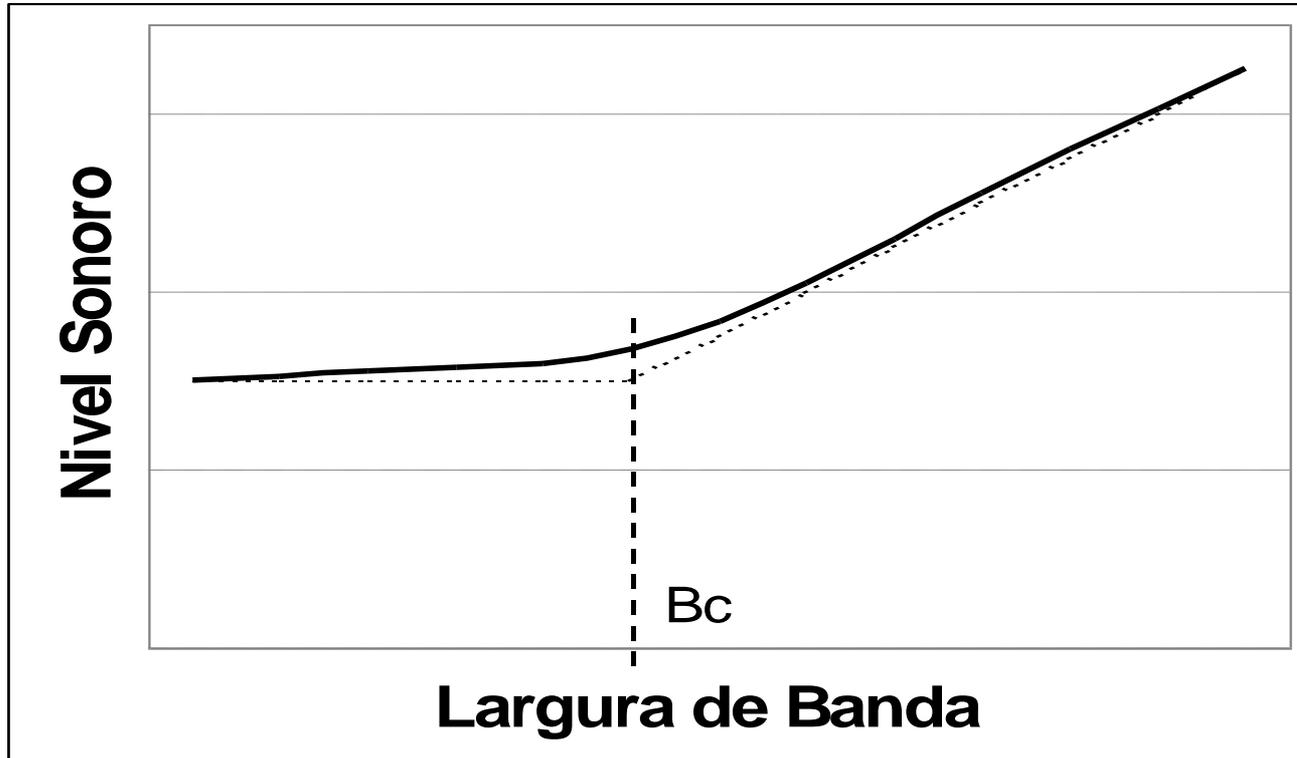




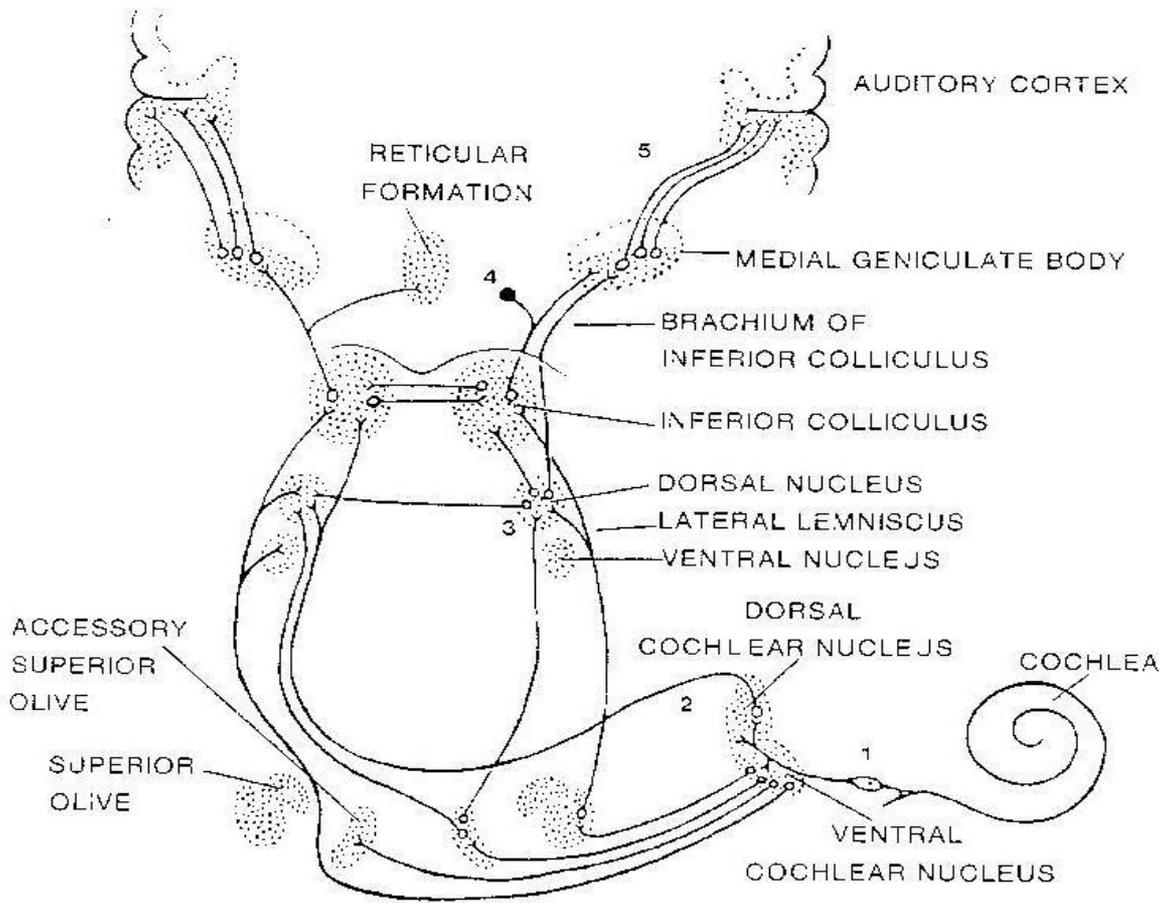


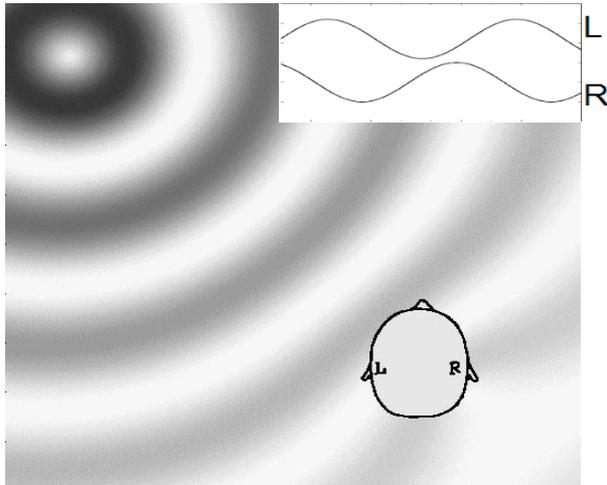
5 ms/div



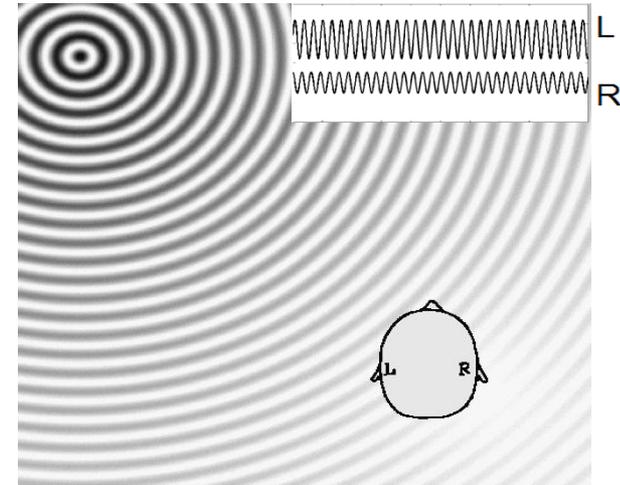


Pós-processamento nos Gânglios Auditivos

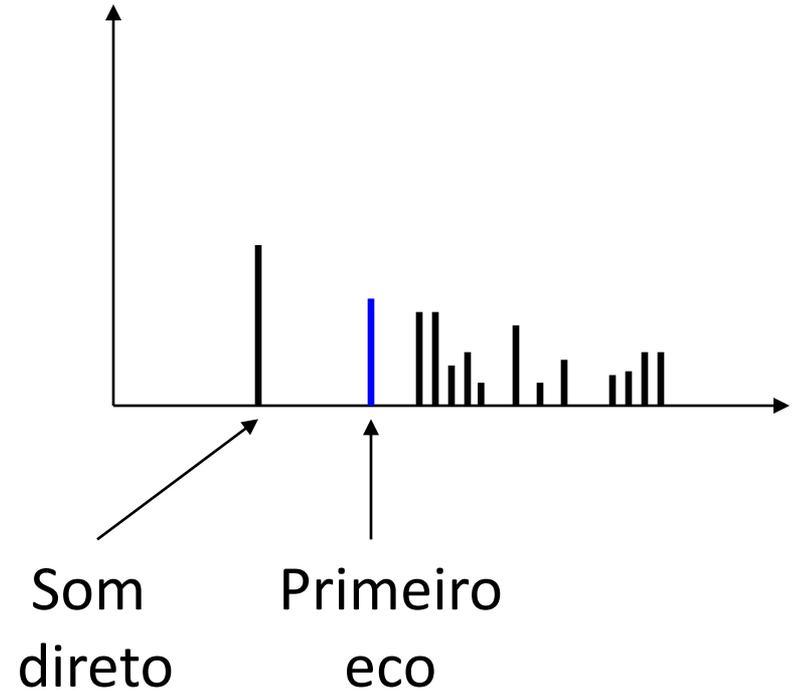
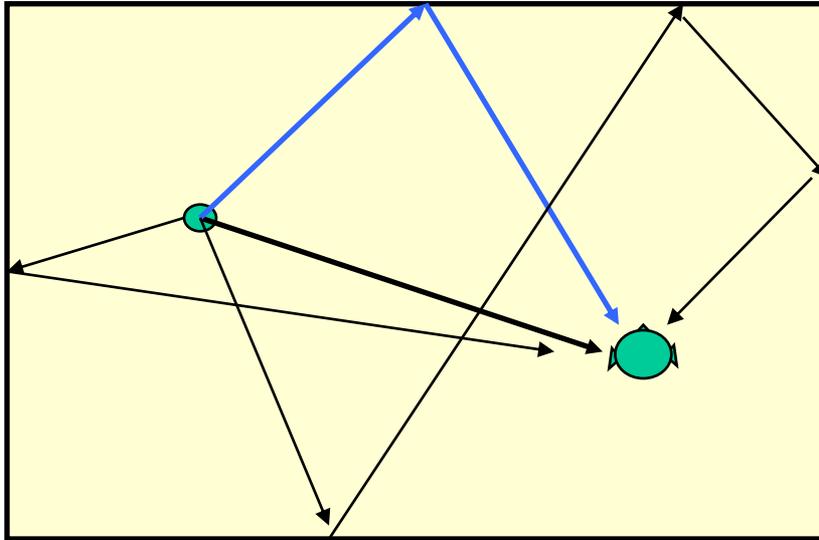


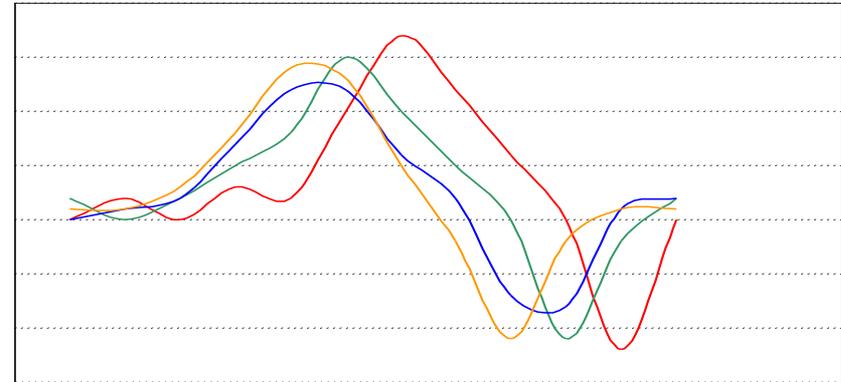
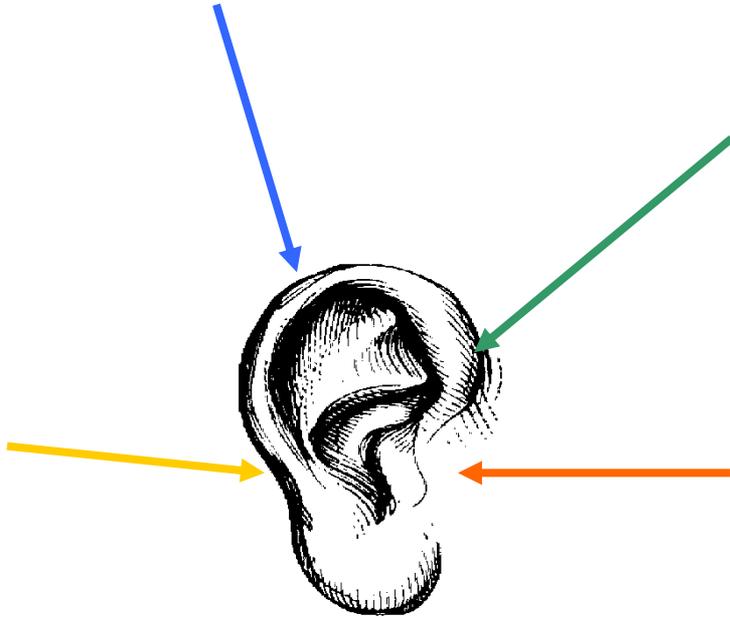


Baixas Frequências:
Diferença de Fase
(tempo de Percurso)

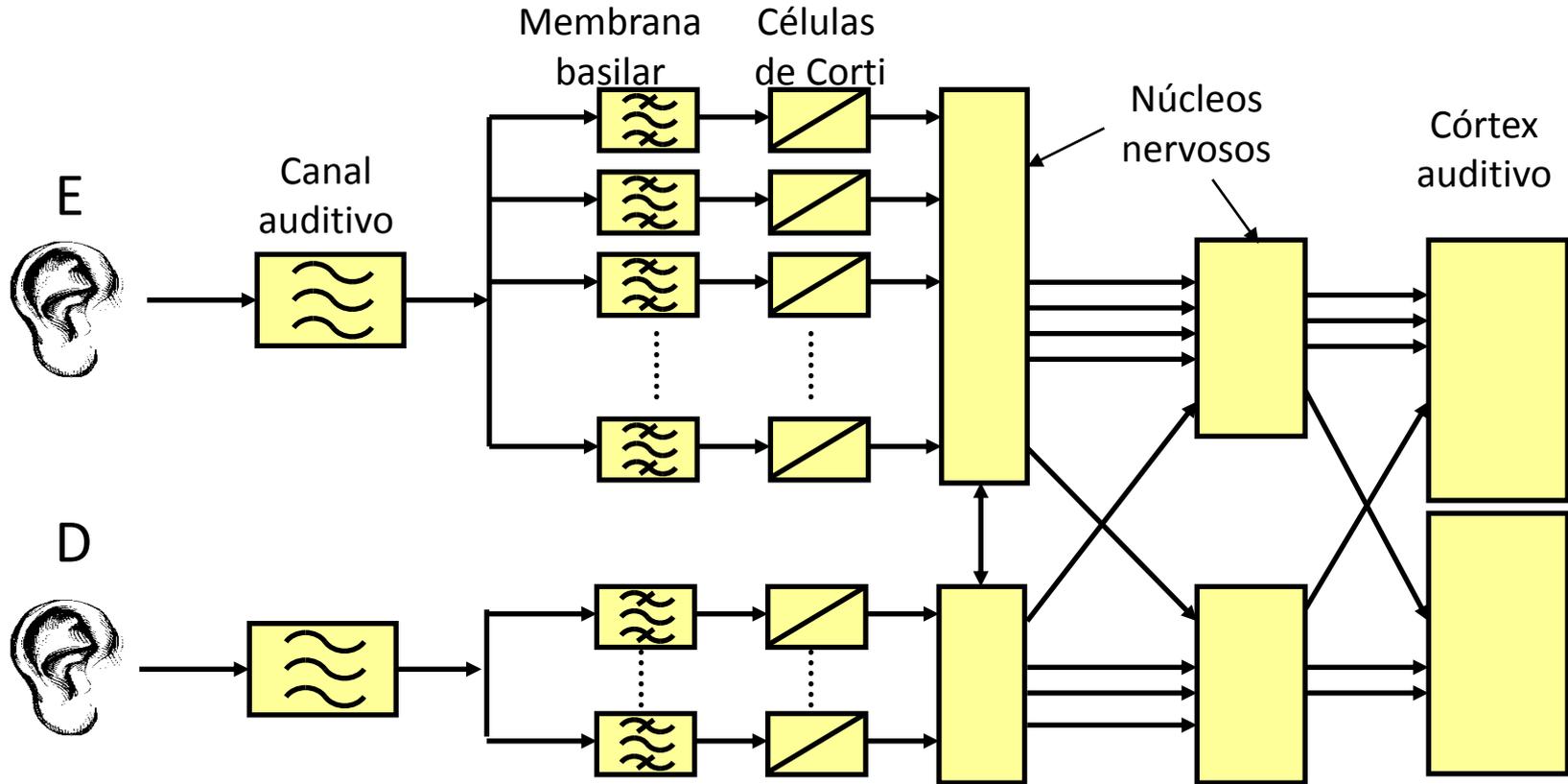


Altas Frequências:
Diferença de Intensidade
(difração)





Um Diagrama de Blocos da Audição



Acústica Física

- Limiar de Audibilidade: $20 \mu\text{Pa rms} = 2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ N/m}^2 @ 1 \text{ kHz}$ (1 pw/m^2)

$$\text{Pressão Sonora} = 20 \log \frac{p}{p_o} \quad (\text{dbSPL}) \text{ onde } p_o = 20 \mu\text{Pa}$$

- (Pressão atmosférica: $\sim 100 \text{ kPa}$)

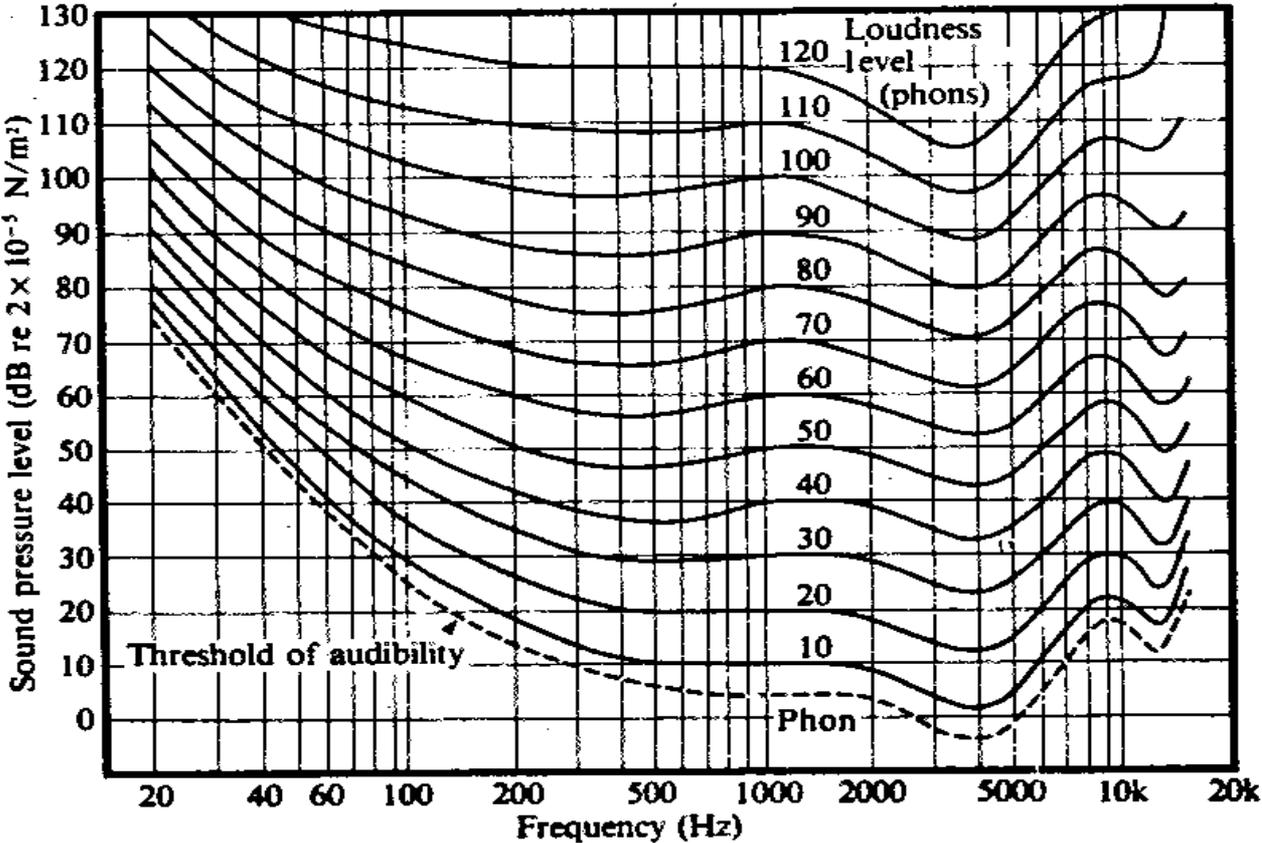
- Volume Sonoro = grandeza subjetiva associada à percepção sensorial da intensidade de um som

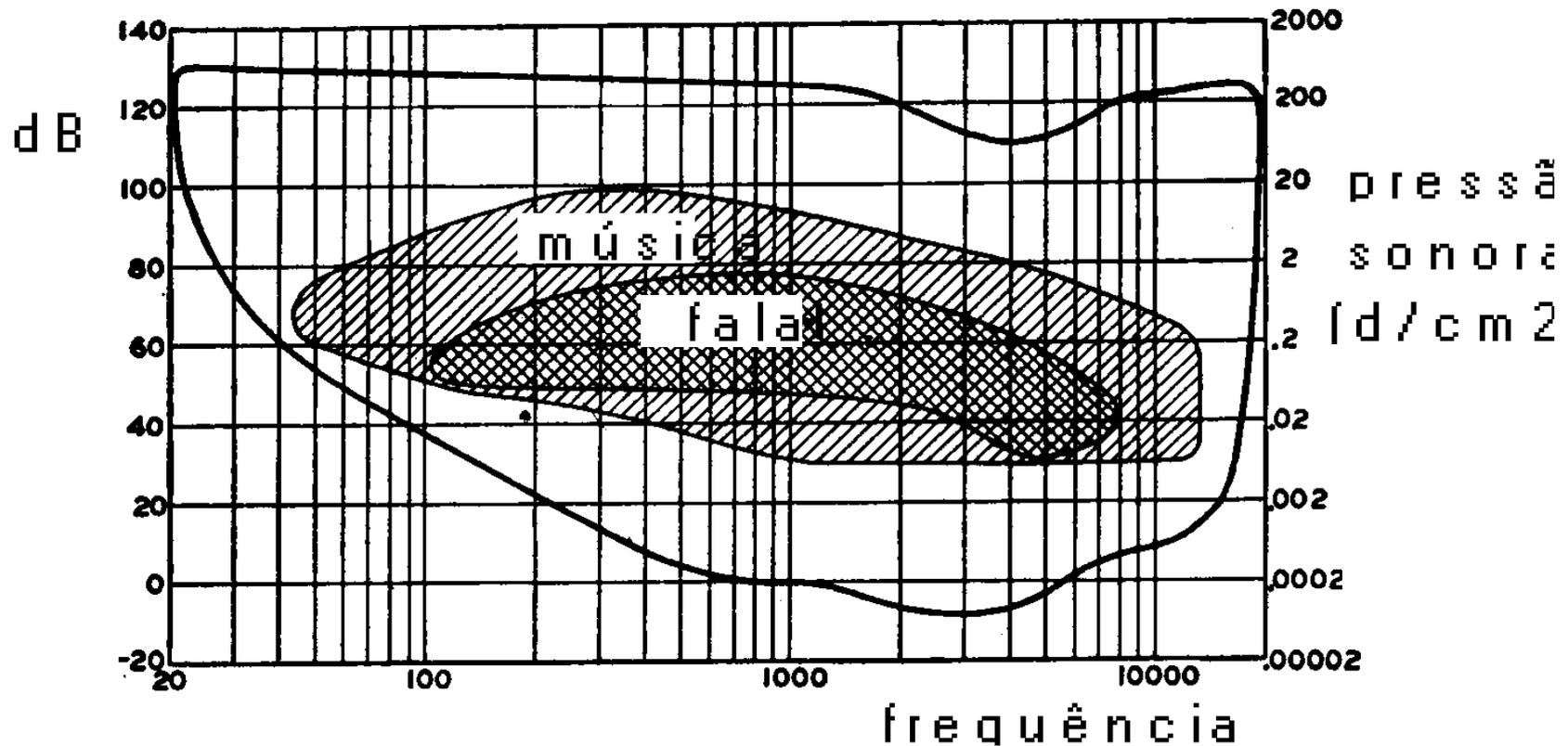
- 1 Phon = 1 dB SPL @ 1 kHz

	dB SPL
Foguete	195
Avião a jato	155
Limiar de dor	140
Limiar de desconforto	120=1W/m ²
Orquestra fortíssimo	110
Rebitadeira	100
Fábrica	78
Tráfego pesado	68
Escritório ruidoso	65

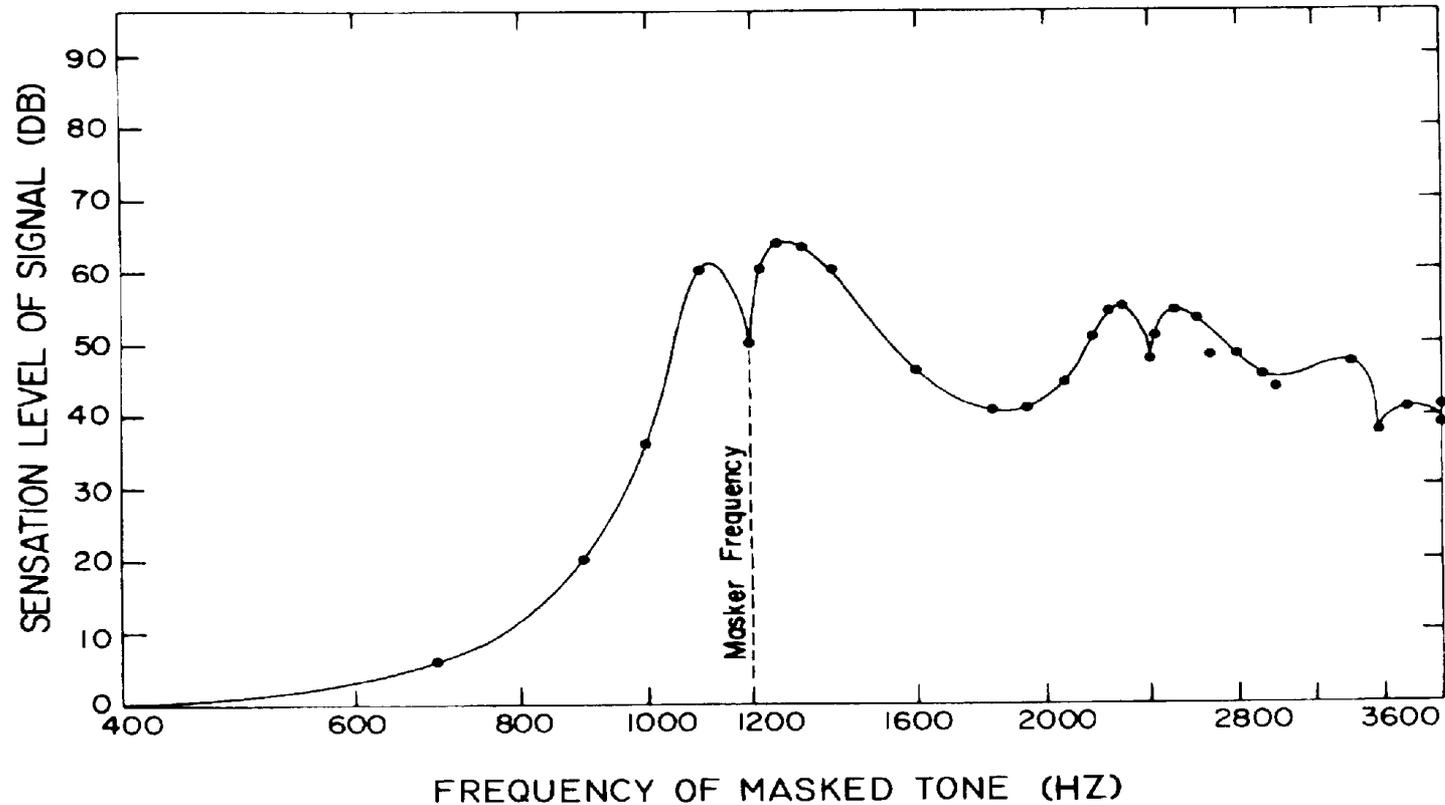
	dB SPL
Conversaço	65
Restaurante	60
Residência urbana	40
Casa de campo	30
Orquestra pianíssimo	30
Estúdio de gravação	20
Folhagens na brisa	10
Limiar de audição	0=1pw/m ²
Ruído térmico do ar	-10

Curvas de Igual Volume Sonoro (tons senoidais)

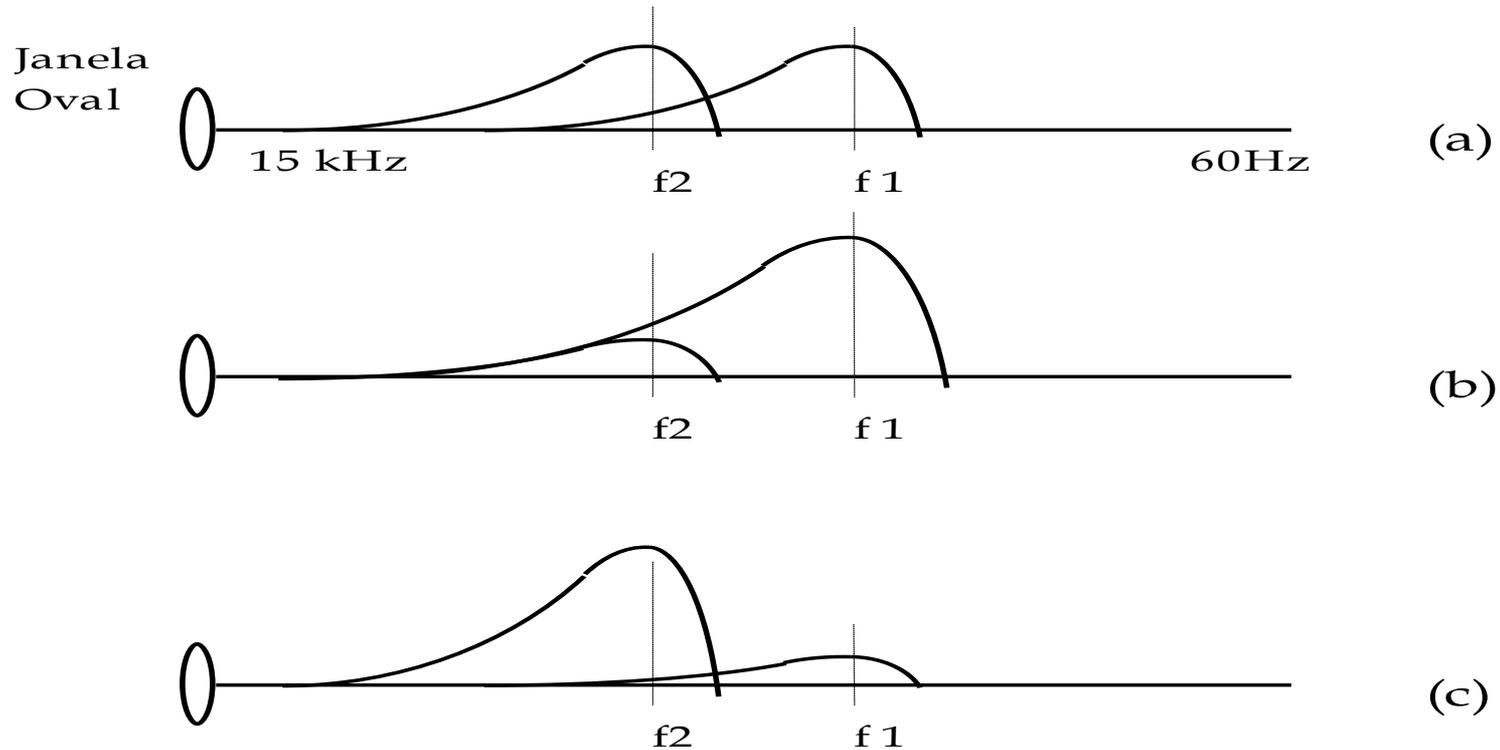


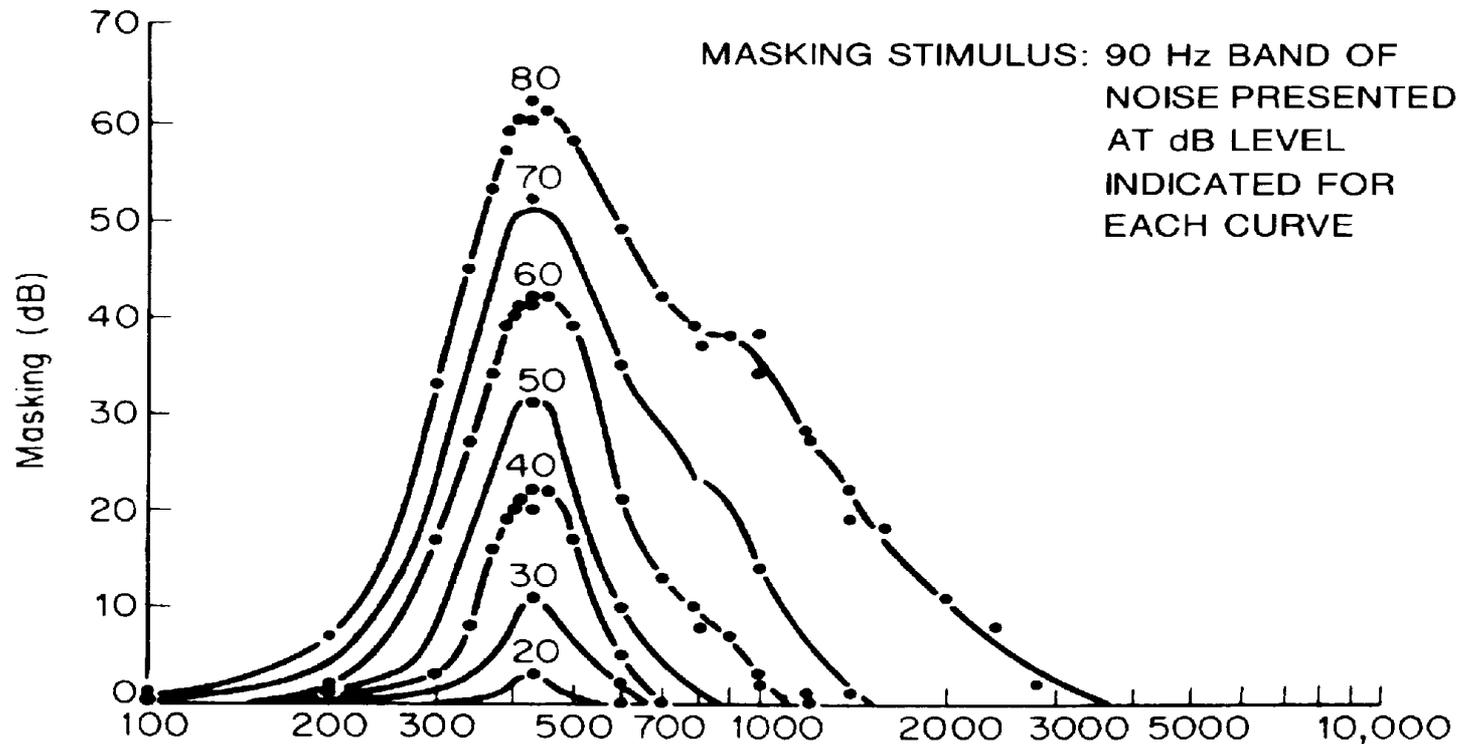


Mascaramento

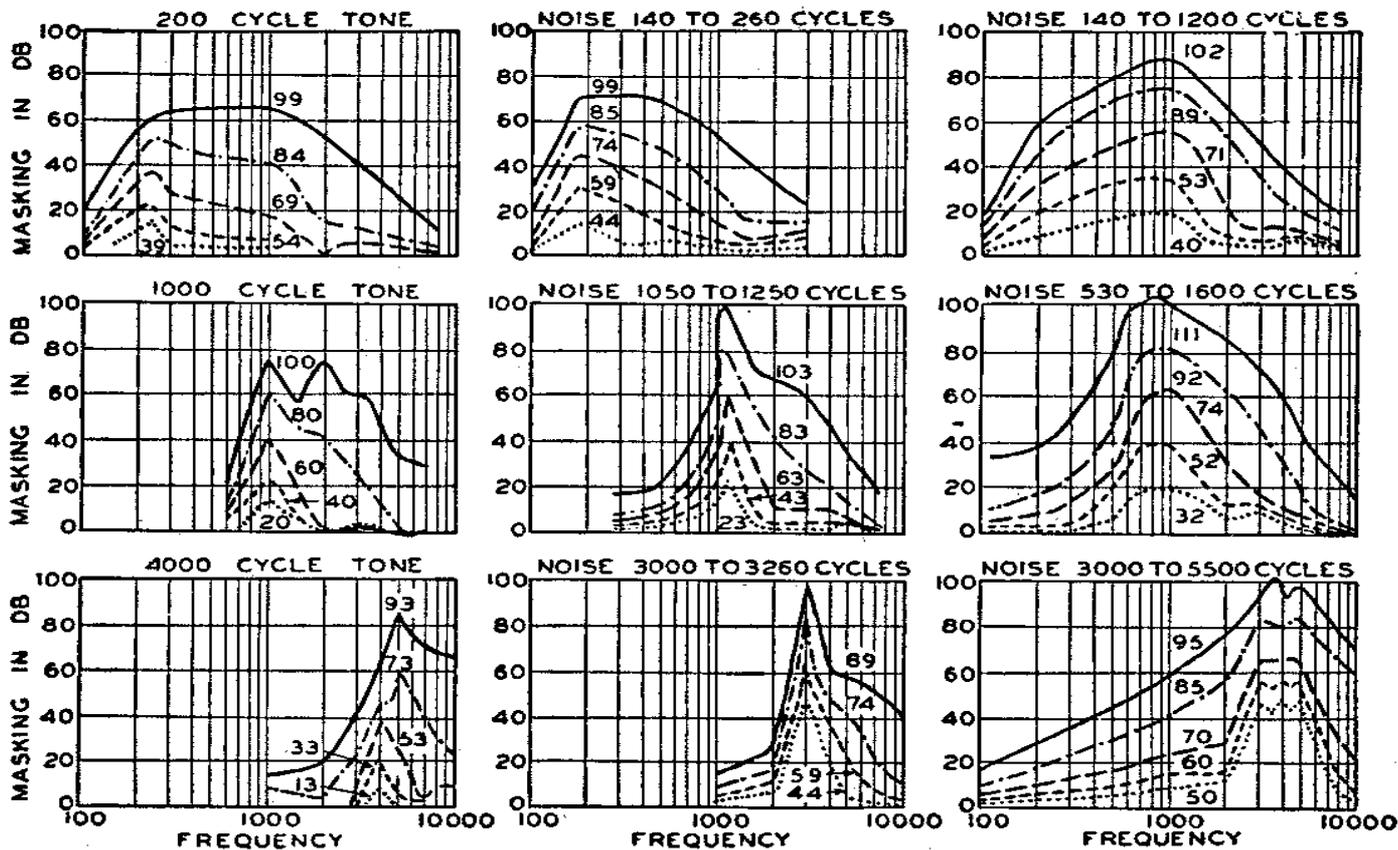


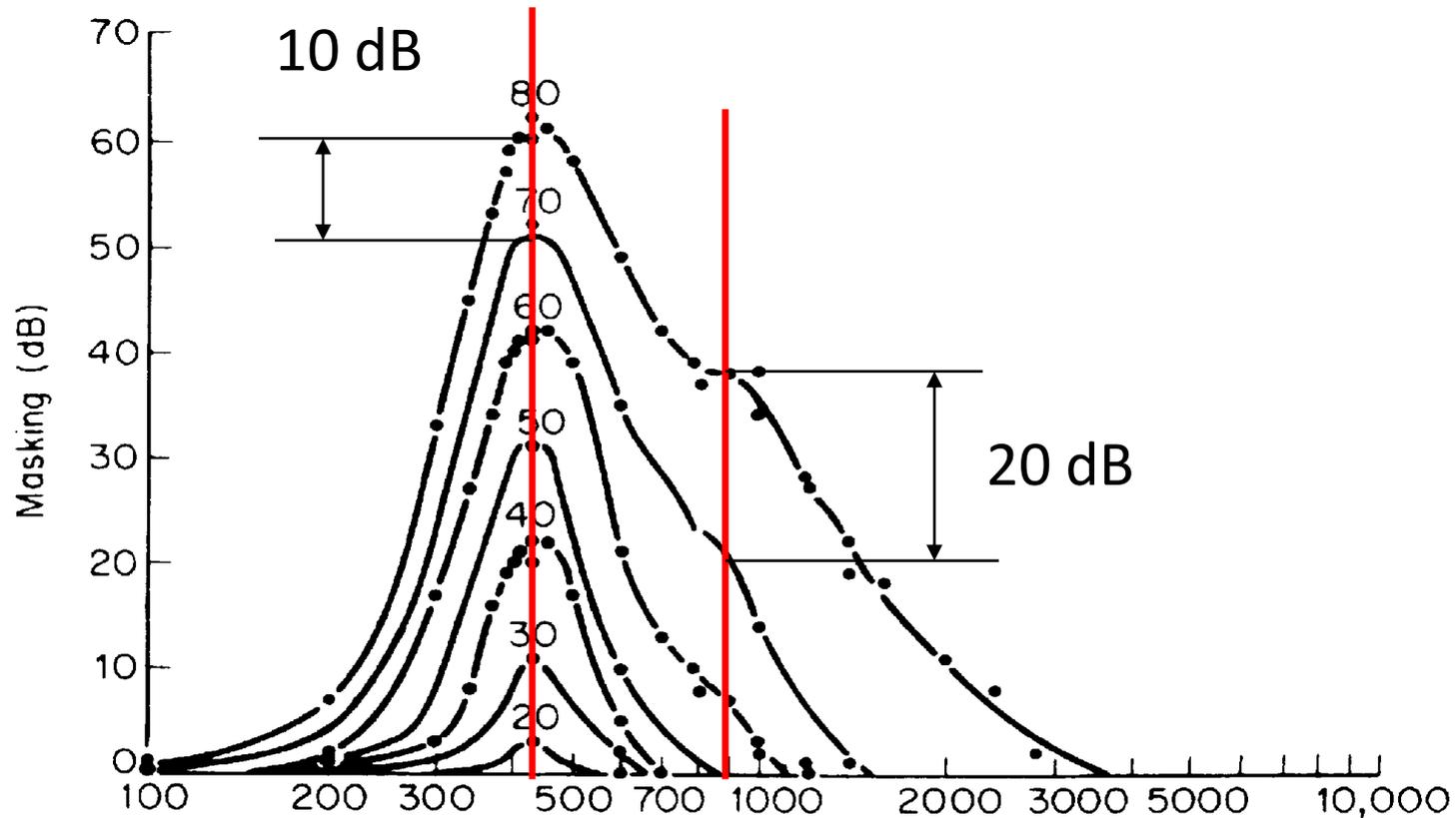
Resposta da Membrana Basilar para 2 Tons



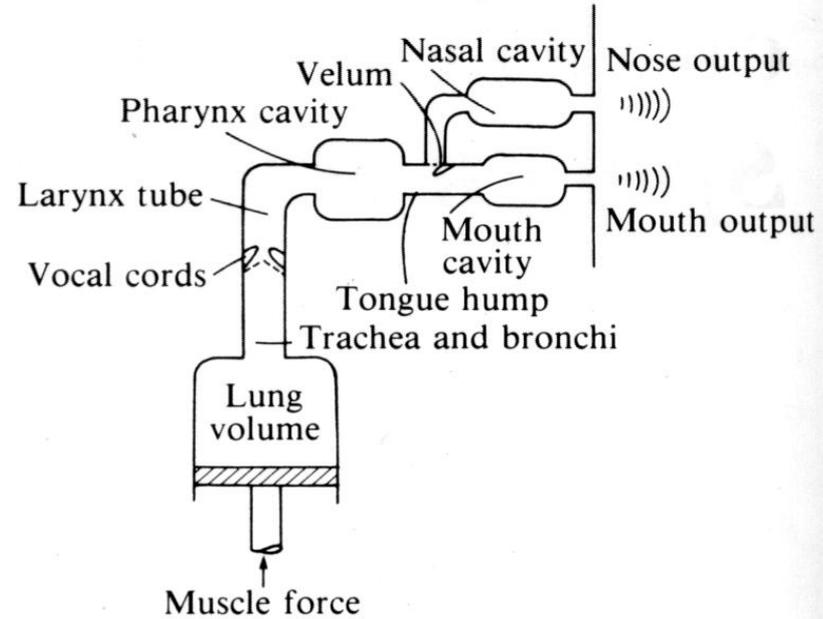
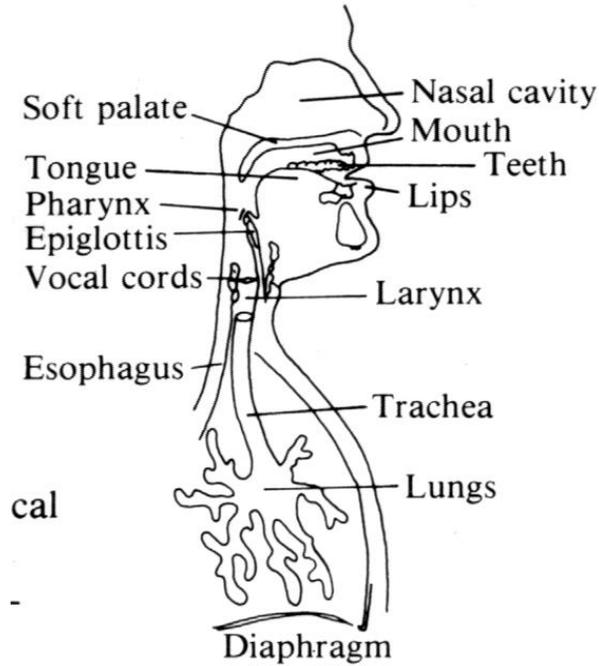


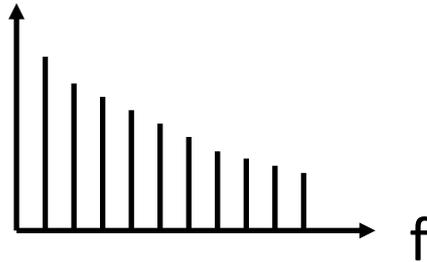
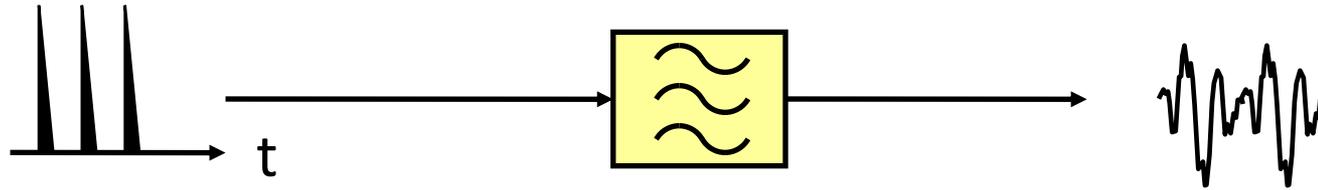
Curvas de Mascaramento (ex.)



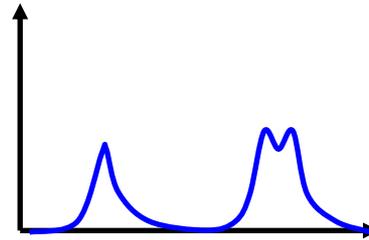


A Voz Humana e o Vocoder

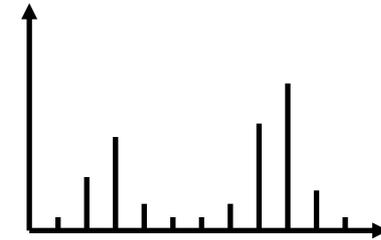




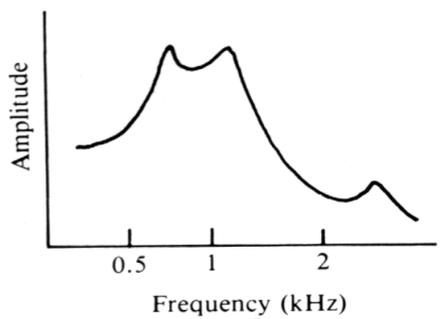
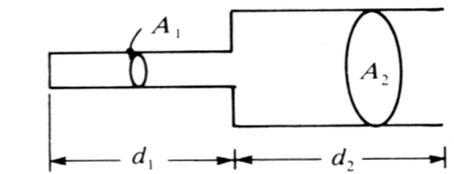
Fundamental:
100-150 Hz (M)
200-300 Hz (F)



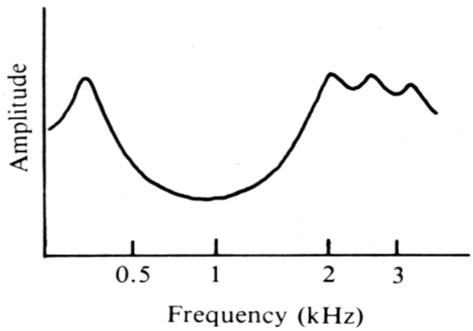
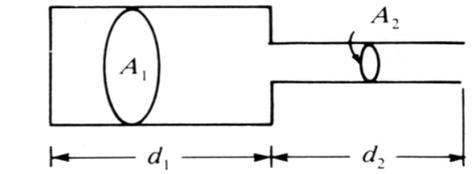
Formantes:
250-800 Hz (1)
800-2300 Hz (2)
2200-3000 Hz (3)



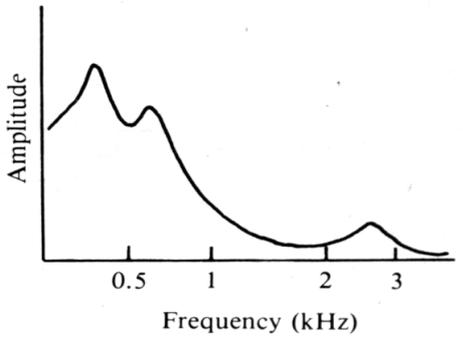
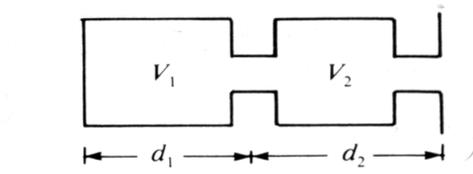
Características das Formantes Espectrais



“a”

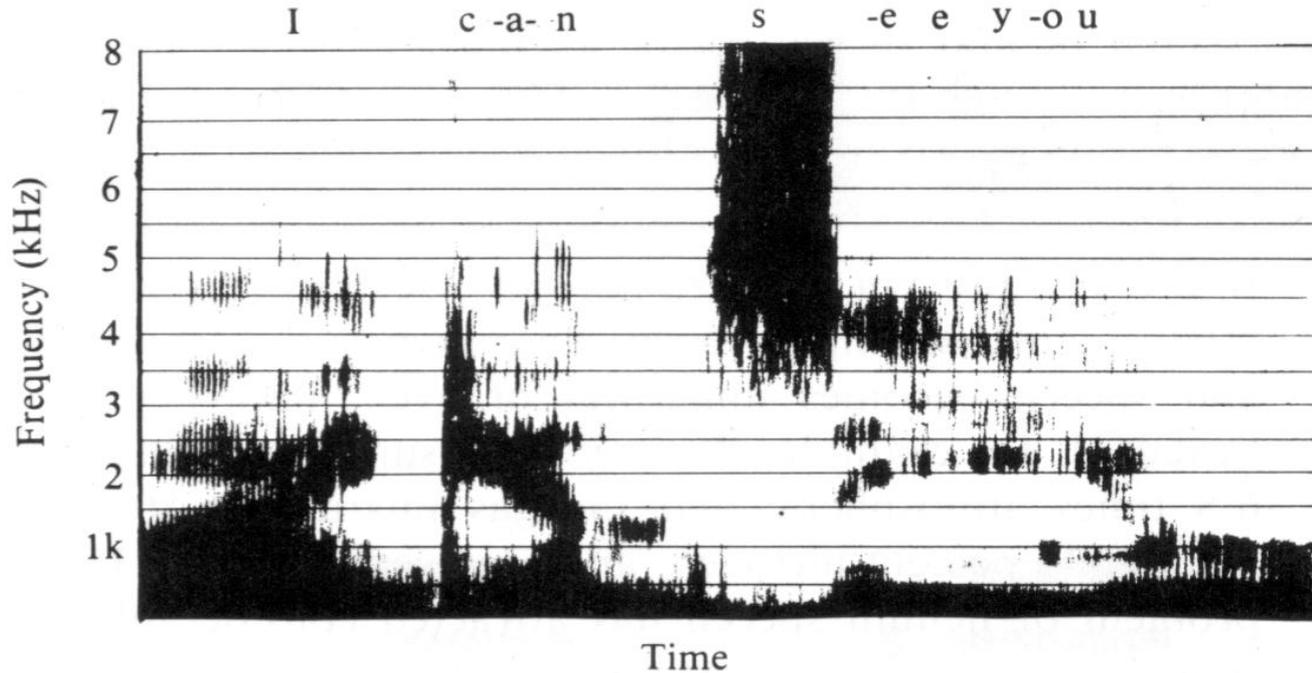


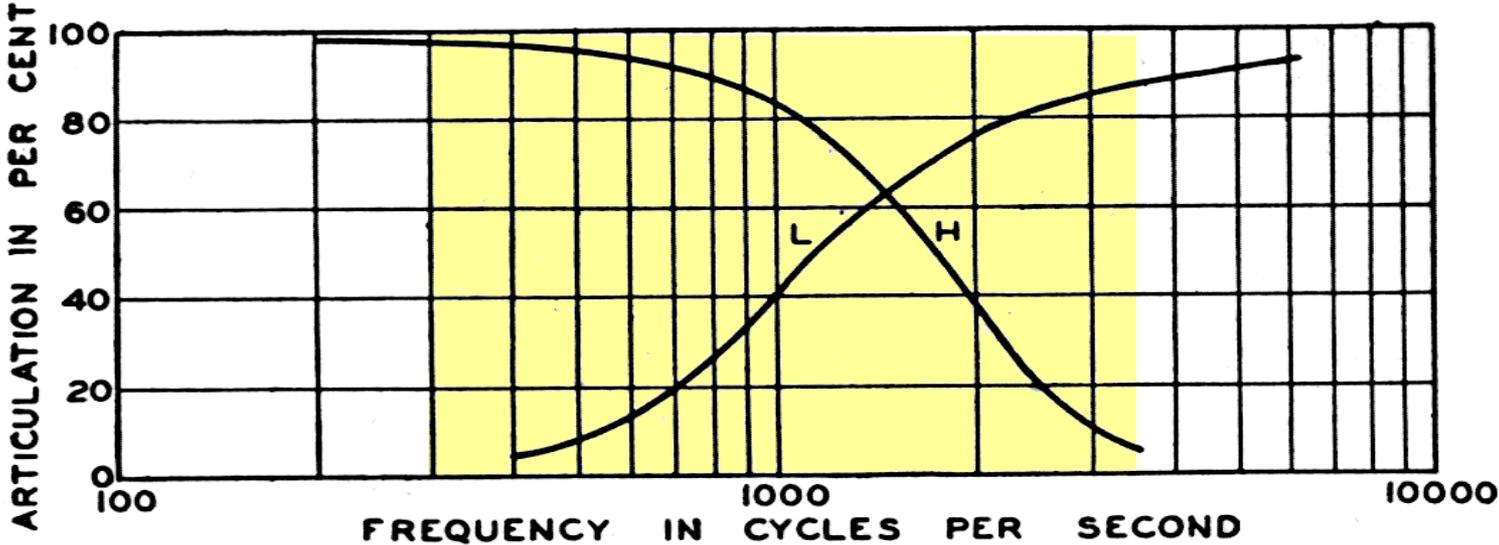
“i”

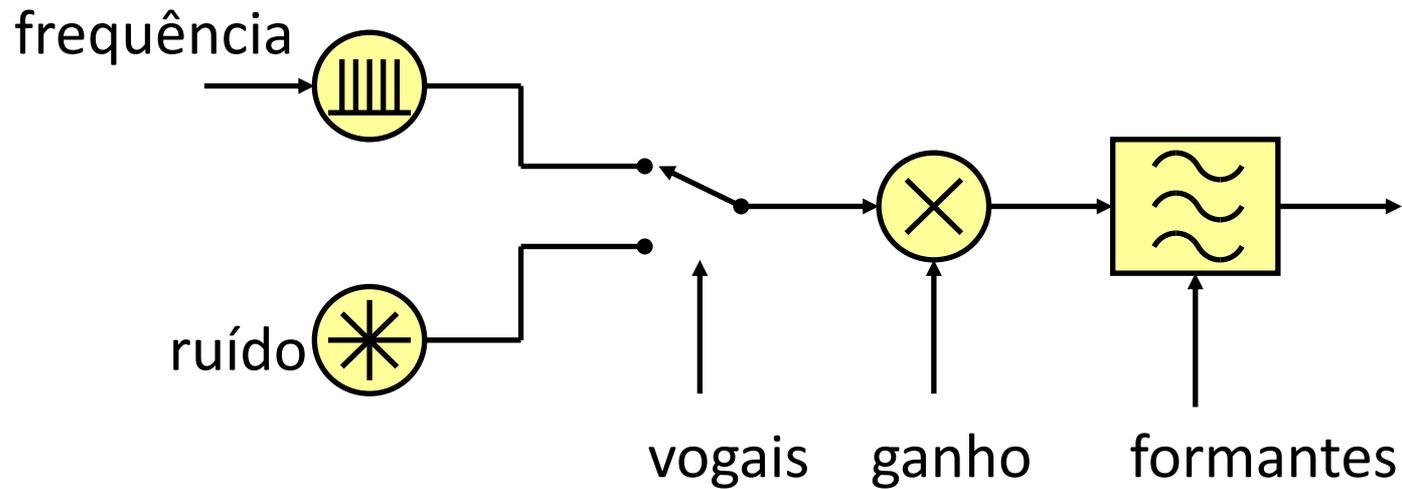


“u”

Espectrograma (Tempo / Frequência) da Voz







- PCM 16 bits, 44.1 kHz, estéreo:
 - 85 Mbits
- MPEG-1 Nível 3 (MP3) a 128 kb/s:
 - 8 Mbits
- LPC (Linear Predictive Coding - voz):
 - 400 kbits
- MIDI (Musical Instruments Digital Interface):
 - 250 kbits típico

Modelamento de Sistemas Dinâmicos

- Modelo Elétrico de um Sistema Mecânico
 - Corrente \Leftrightarrow velocidade
 - Tensão \Leftrightarrow força
 - Carga \Leftrightarrow Deslocamento
 - Resistência \Leftrightarrow Atrito Viscoso
 - Indutância \Leftrightarrow Massa
 - Capacitância \Leftrightarrow Compliância (Elasticidade⁻¹)

- Indutância

$$e = L \frac{di}{dt}$$

- Capacitância

$$v = \frac{q}{C} = \frac{1}{C} \int i \, dt$$

- Resistência

$$e = R \times i$$

- Massa

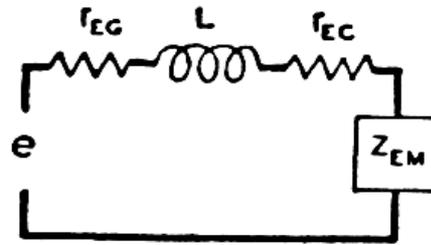
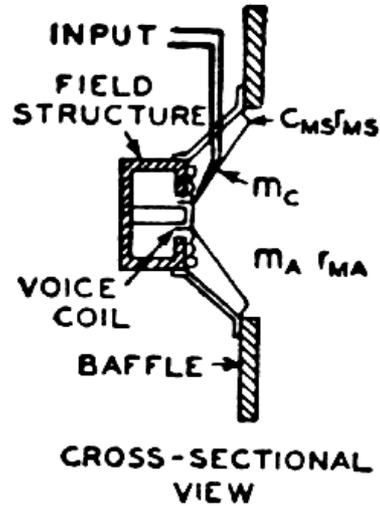
$$f = M \frac{dv}{dt}$$

- Compliância

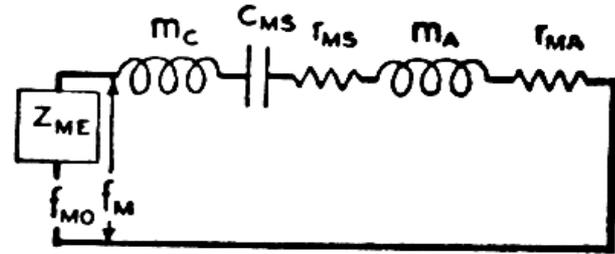
$$f = \frac{x}{C_M} = \frac{1}{C_M} \int v \, dt$$

- Viscosidade

$$f = R_M \times v$$



VOICE COIL
ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT

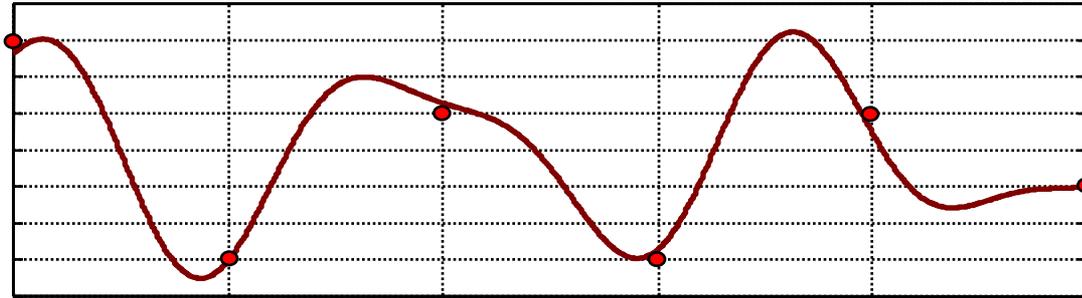


MECHANICAL CIRCUIT
OF THE
MECHANICAL SYSTEM

Questões Polêmicas

É Necessário Amostrar em 96 kHz?

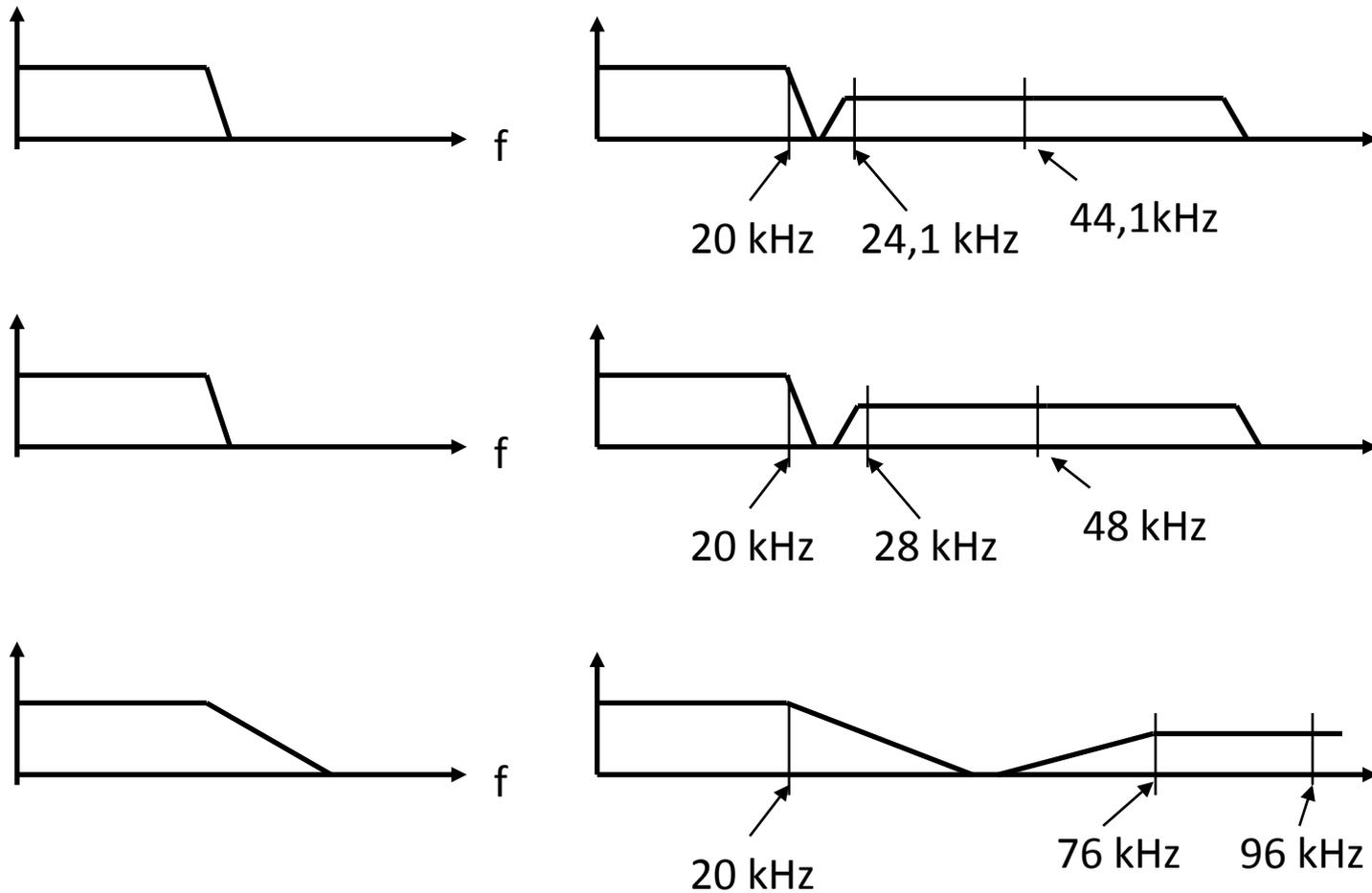
$f_a = 48 \text{ kHz}$

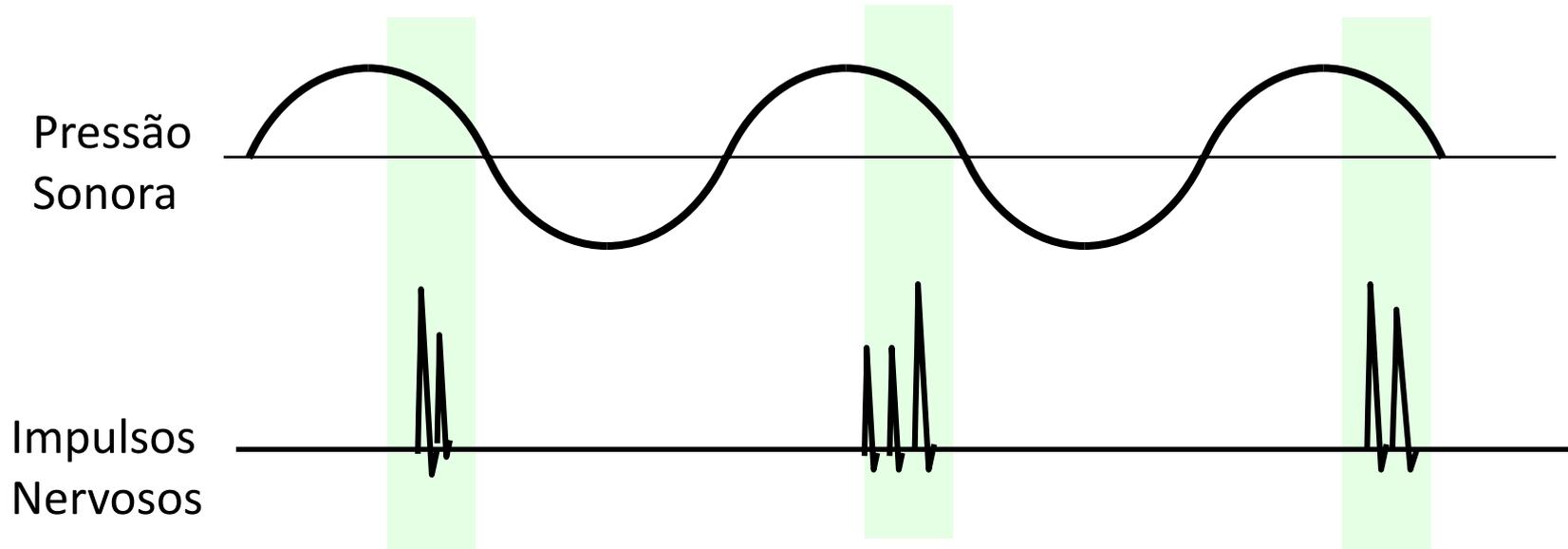


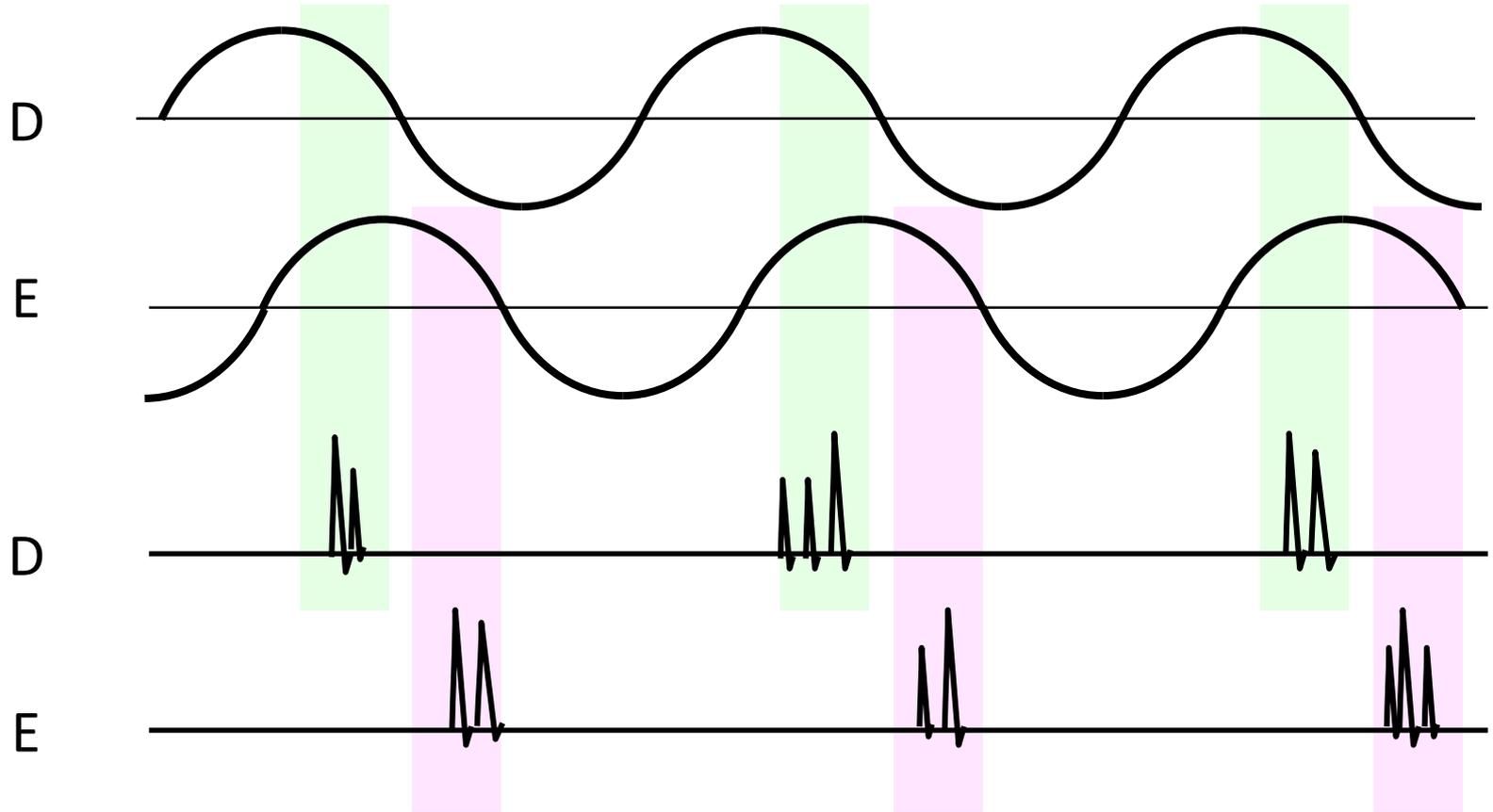
$f_a = 96 \text{ kHz}$



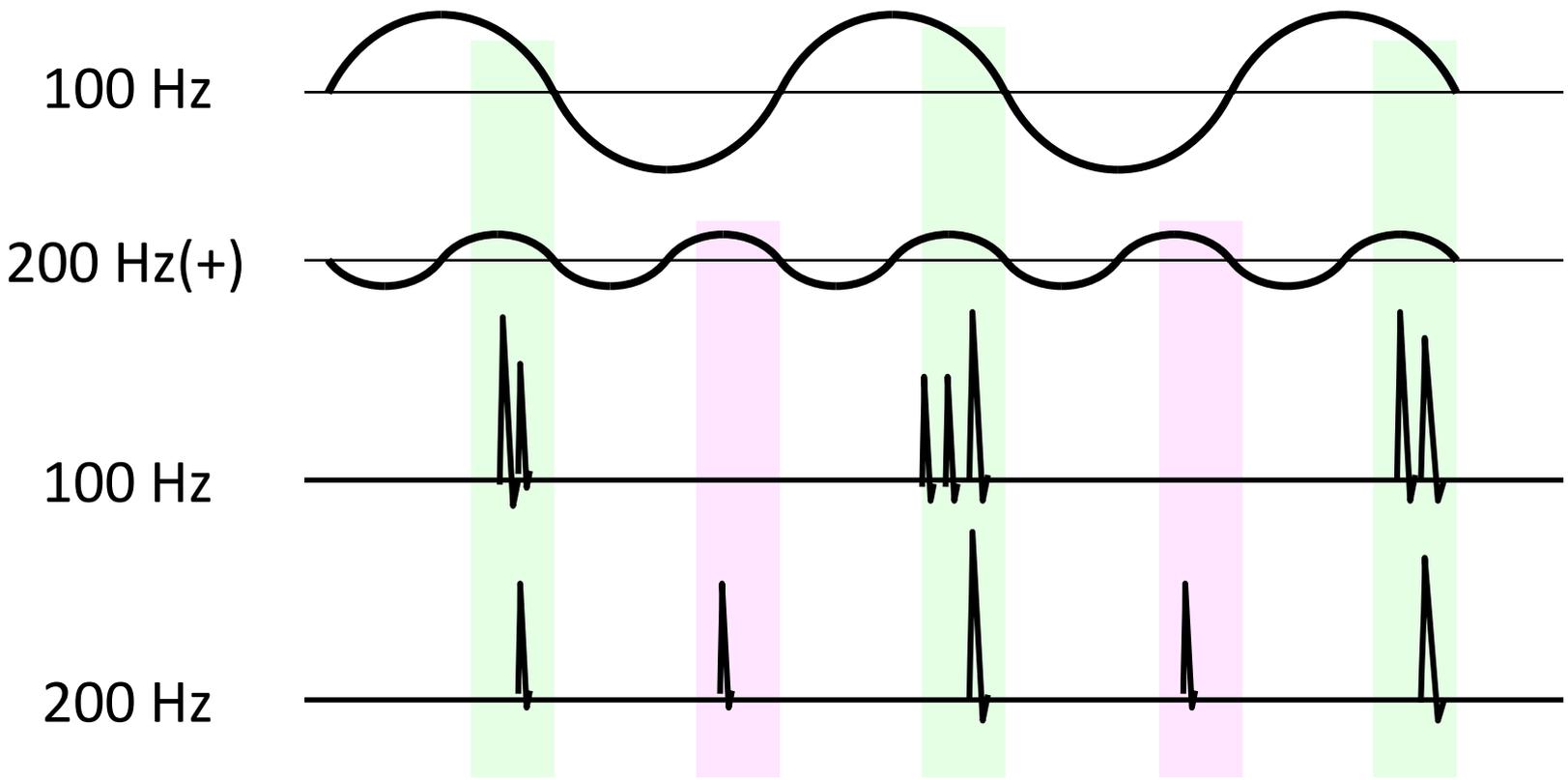
Vantagens da Amostragem em 96 kHz

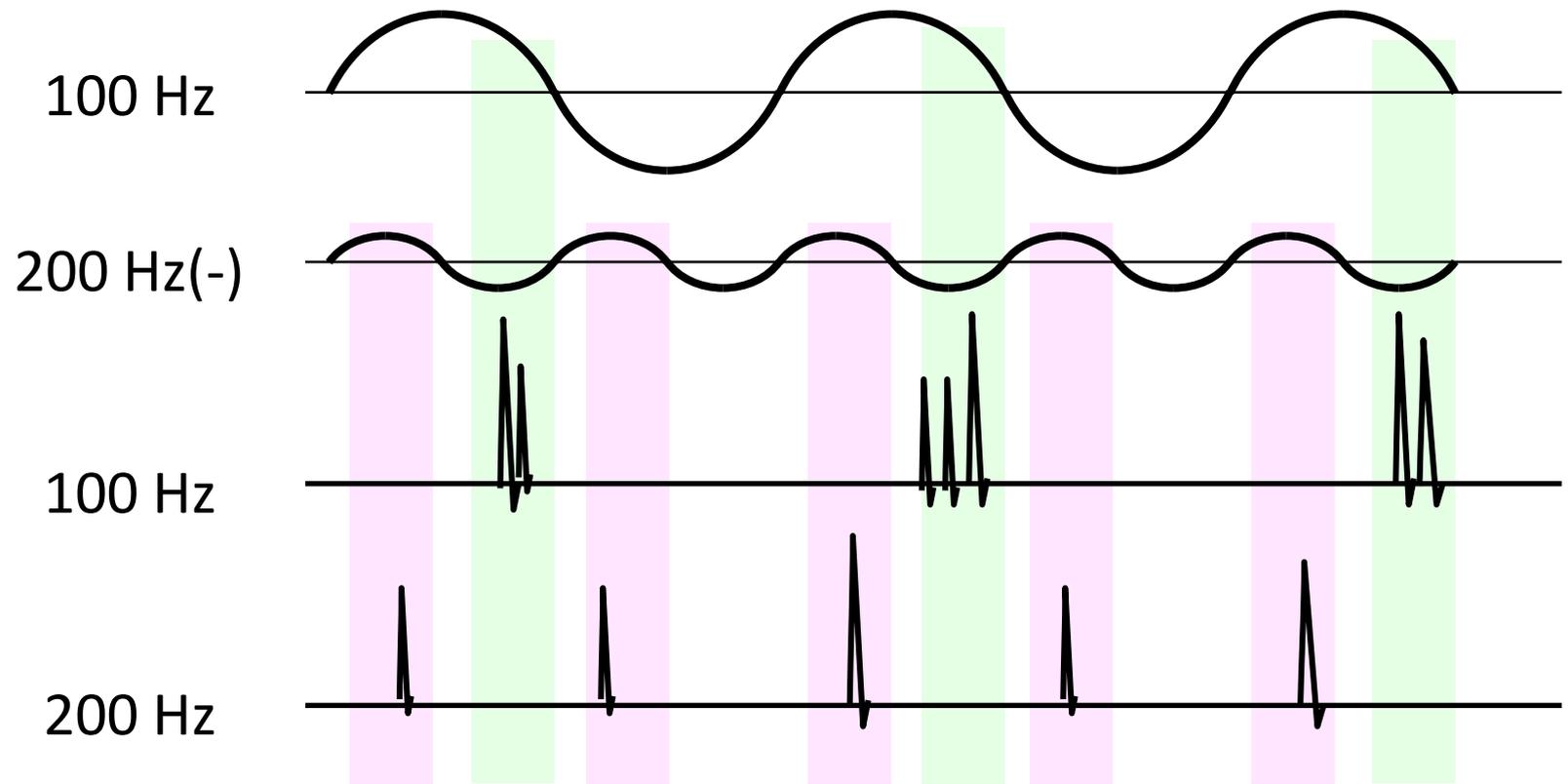


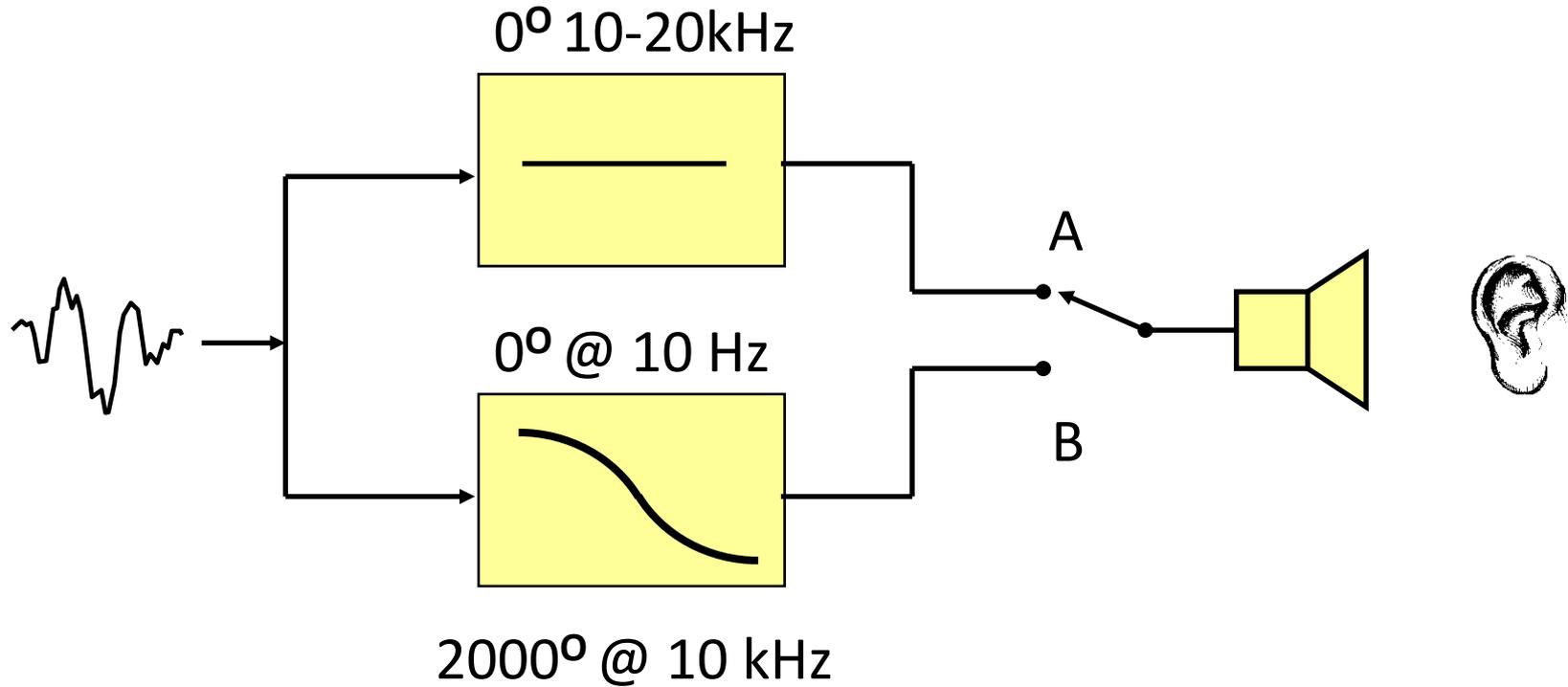


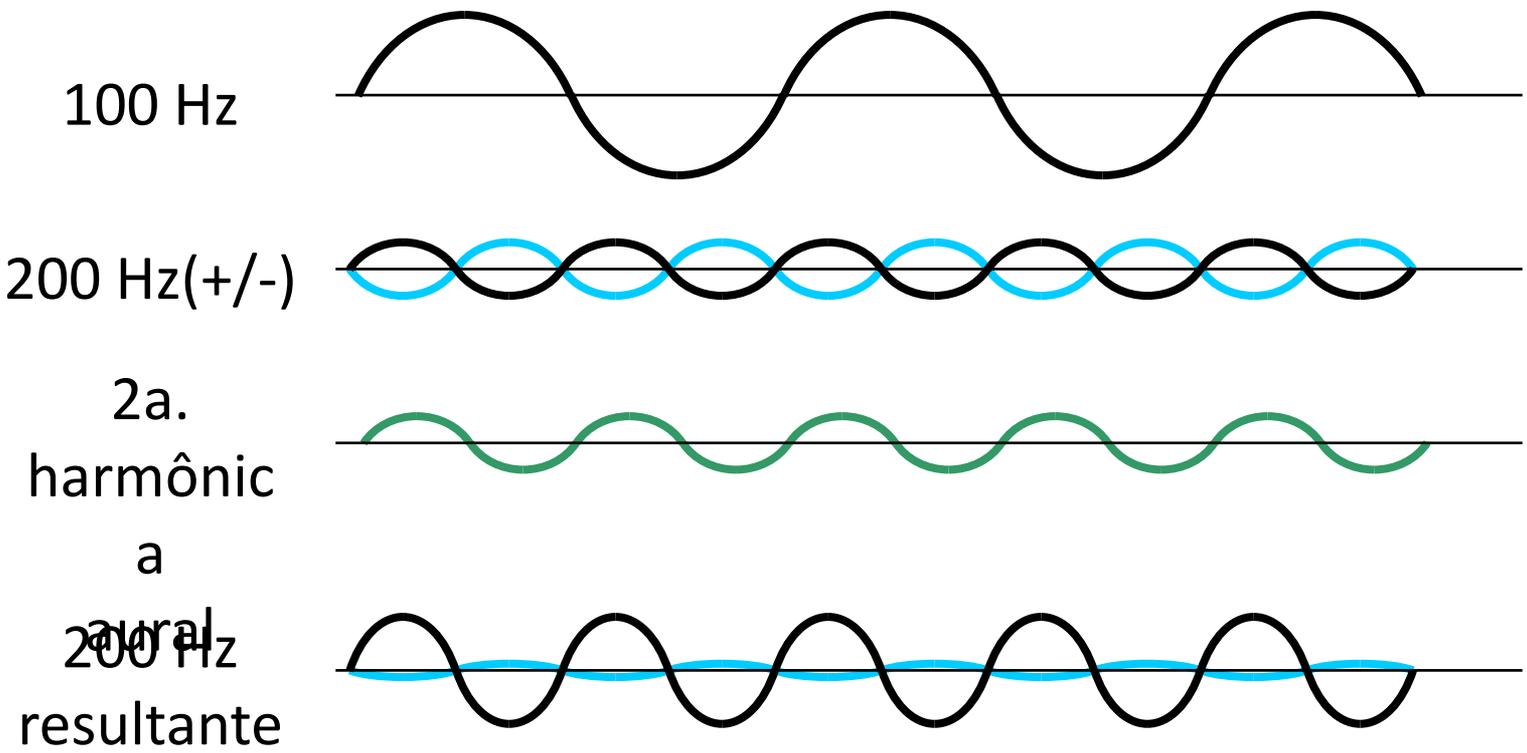


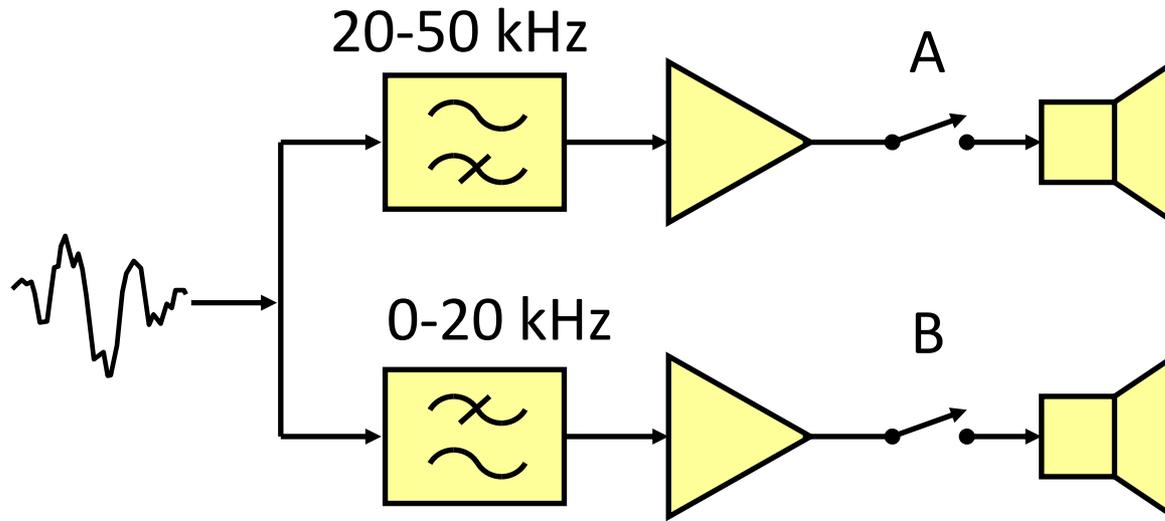
Fase Relativa de Harmônicas

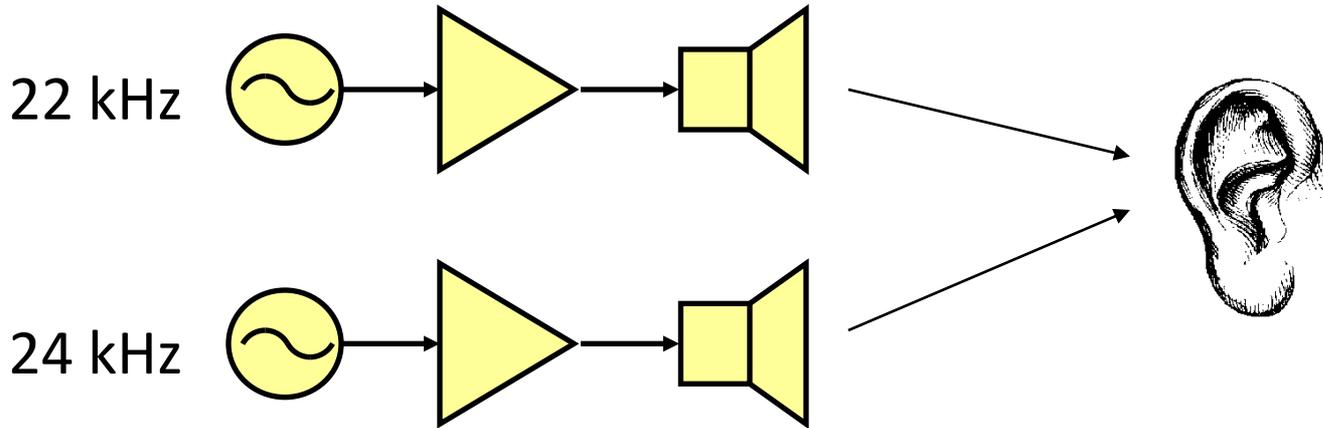




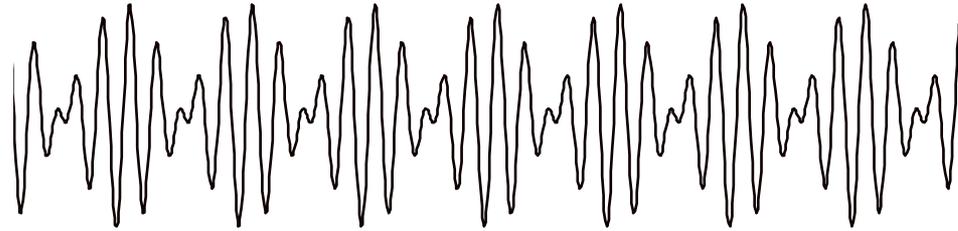




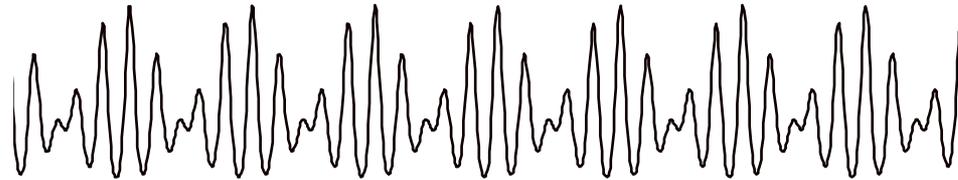




22 kHz
+
24 kHz



Após
distorção
aural



2 kHz
audível

