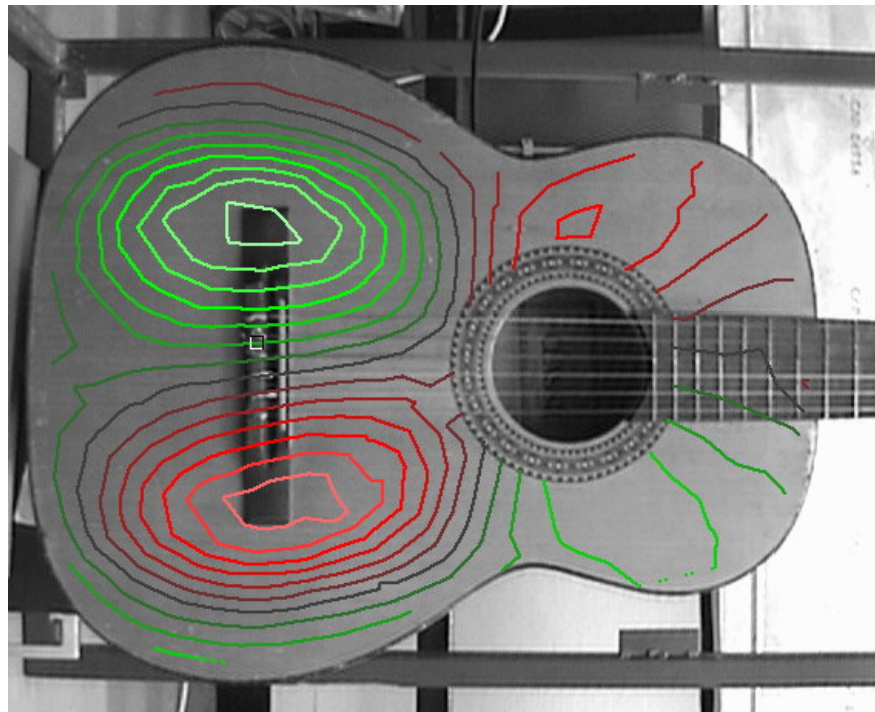


***Makeart 2007***

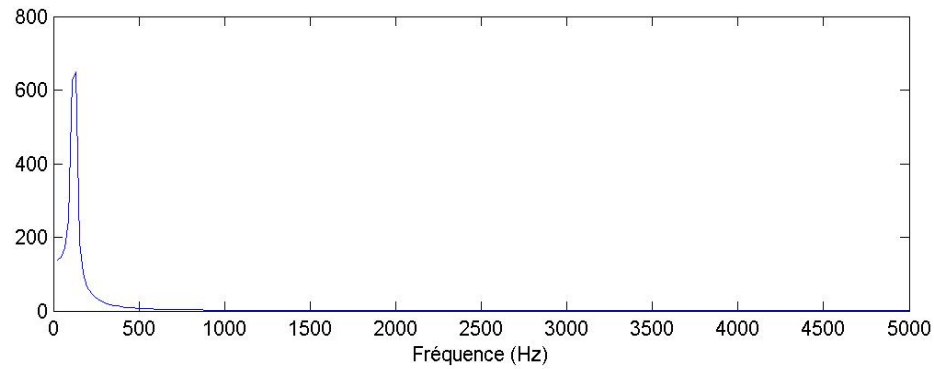
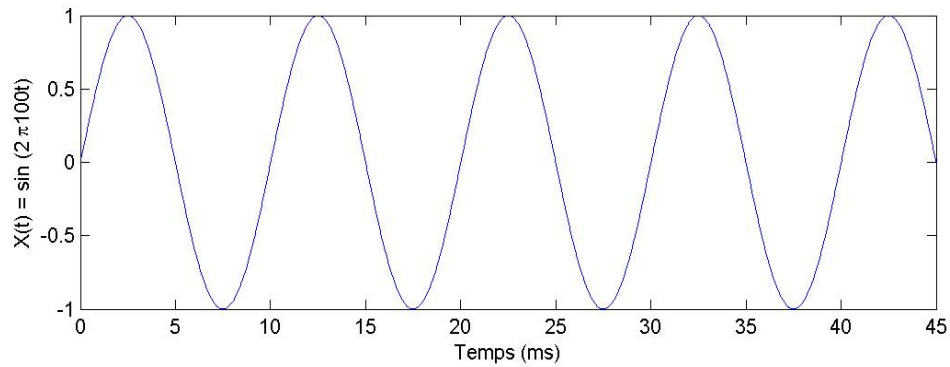
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# **Acoustique musicale**



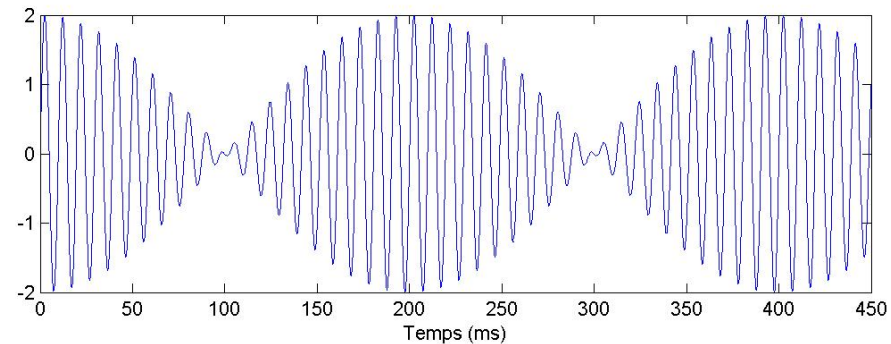
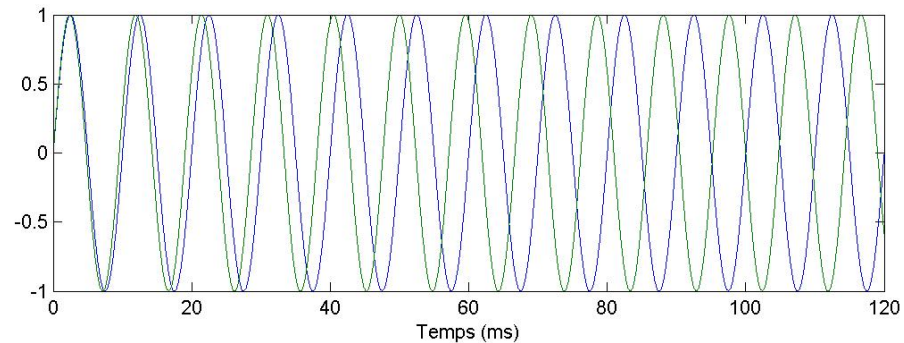
# Son pur

- Formule :  $X = \sin ( 2\pi ft )$



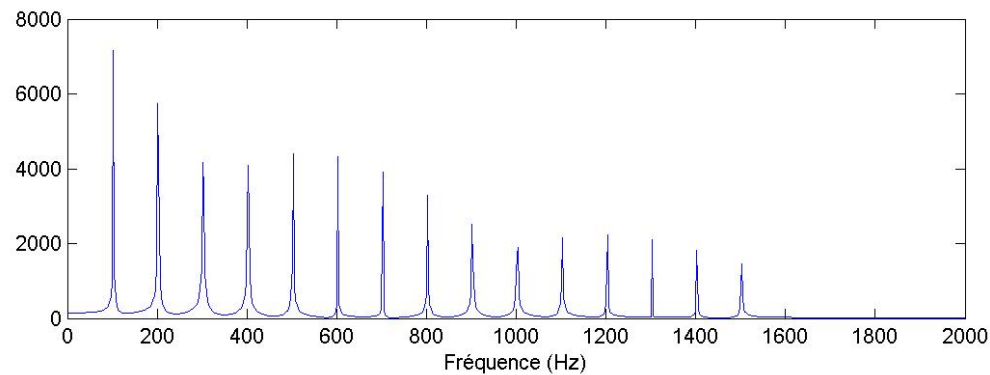
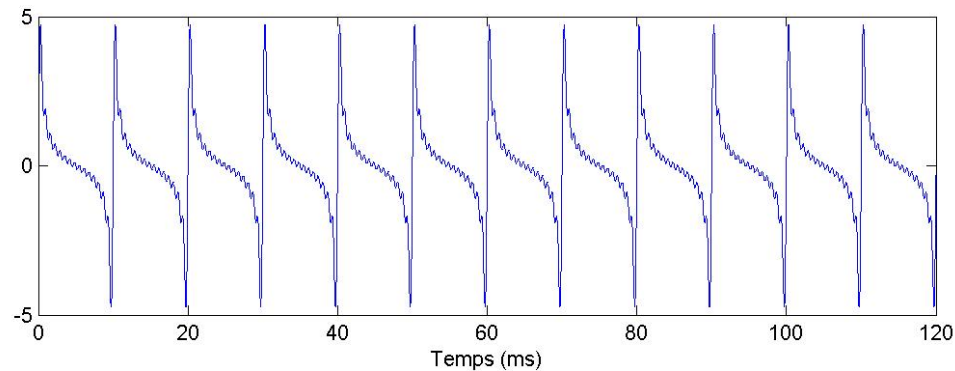
# Son pur : battements

- Battements lorsque les fréquences sont proches.



# Son composé : harmonique

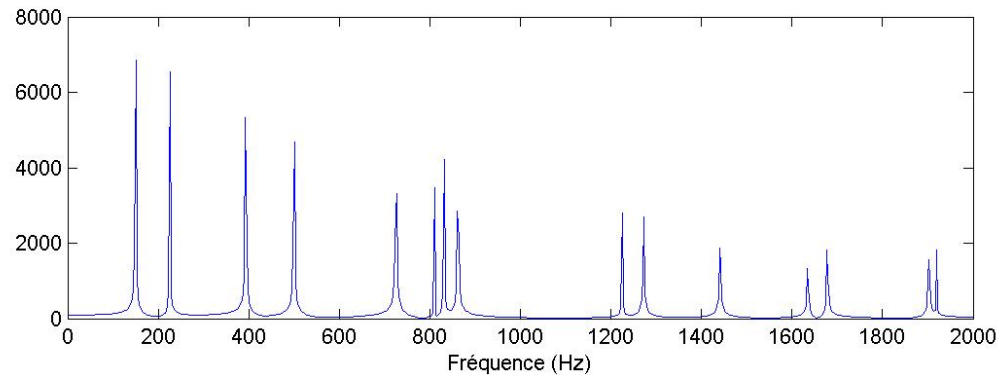
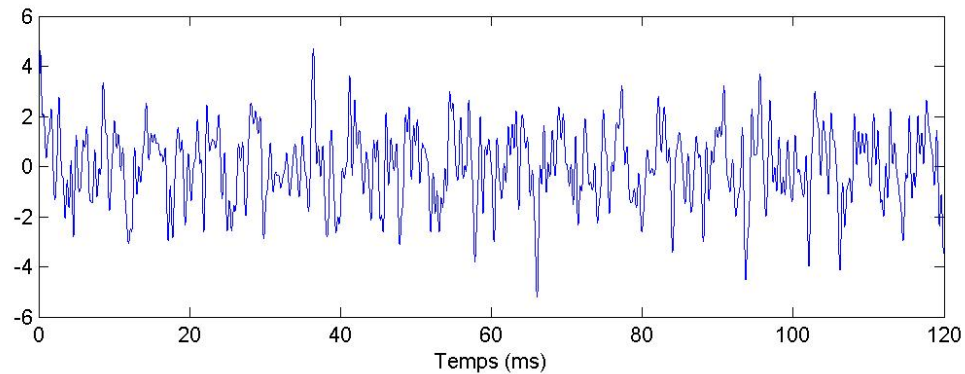
- Fréquence : multiples entiers de  $f_0$



# Son composé : inharmonique

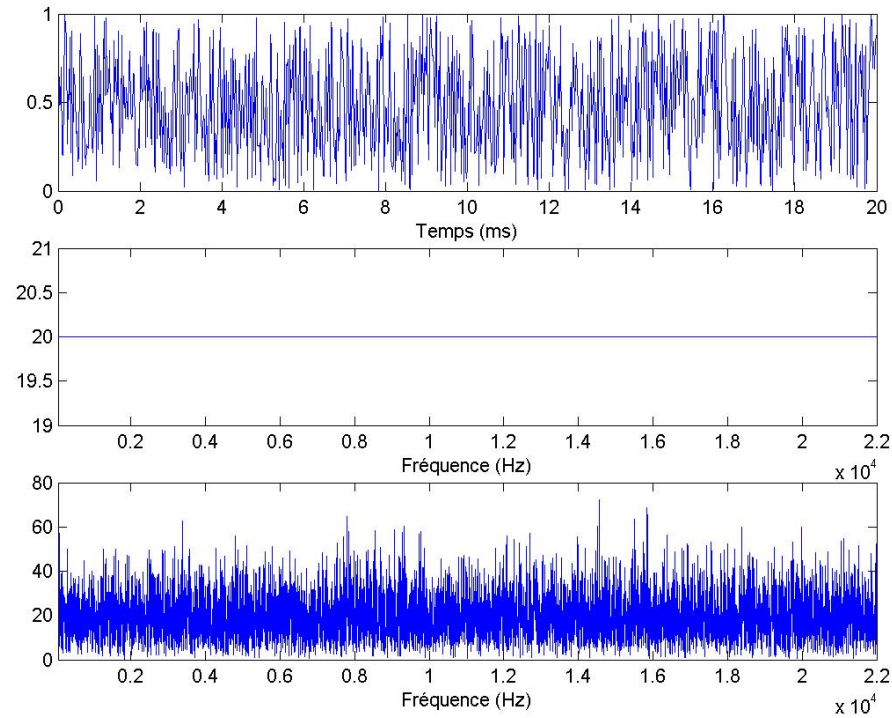
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- Sinus de différentes fréquences



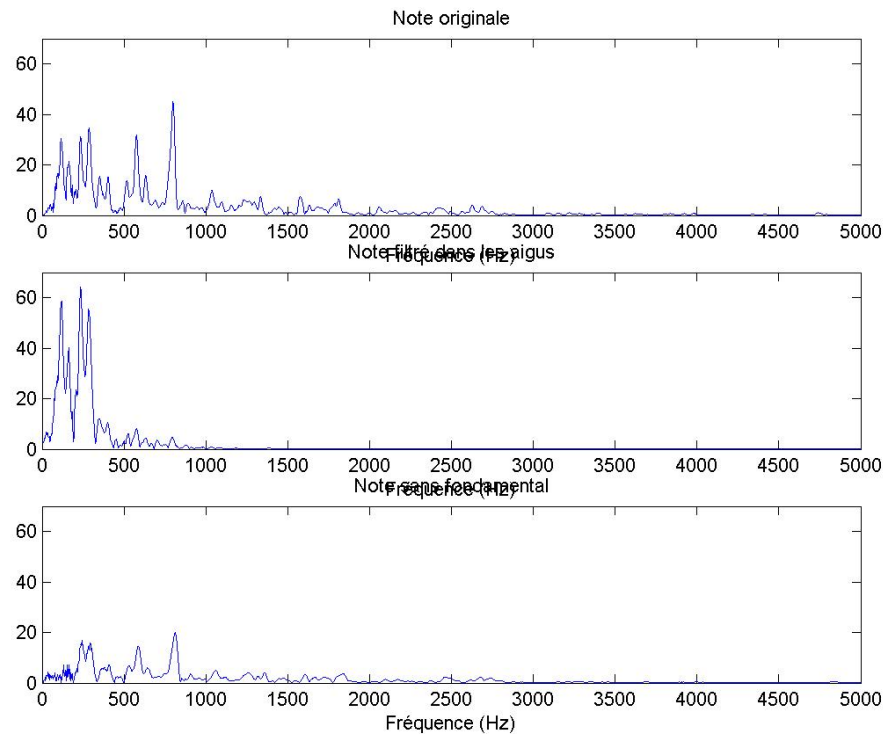
# Son composé : bruits

- Spectre rempli : non discret
- En acoustique : bruit blanc/rose



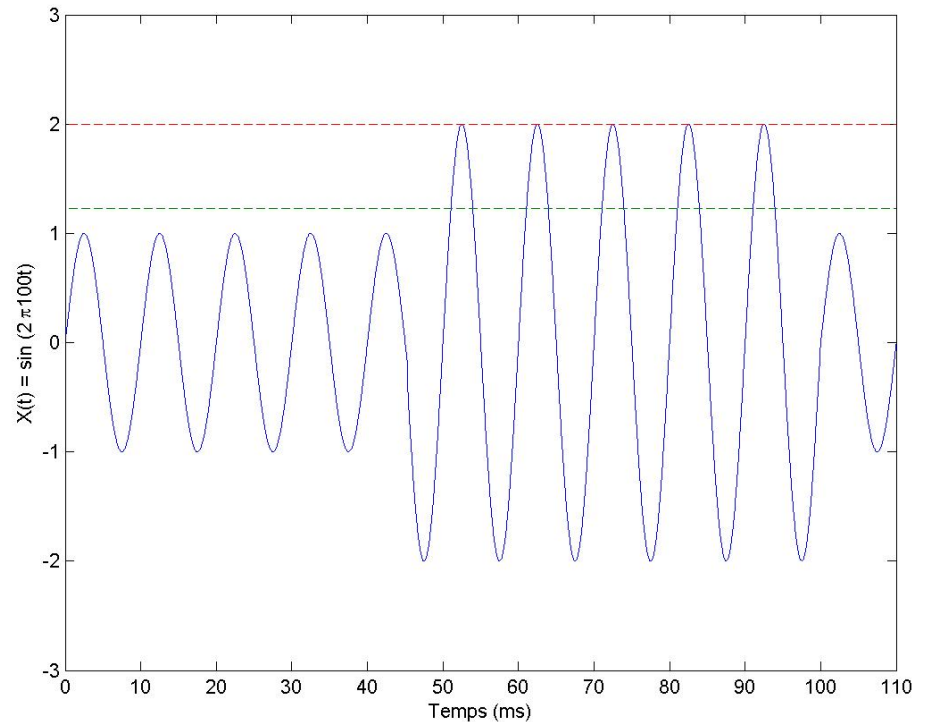
# Caractéristique d'un signal sonore harmonique : hauteur

- Hauteur relative
- Période entendue
- $f_0$  absent



# Caractéristique d'un signal sonore harmonique : intensité

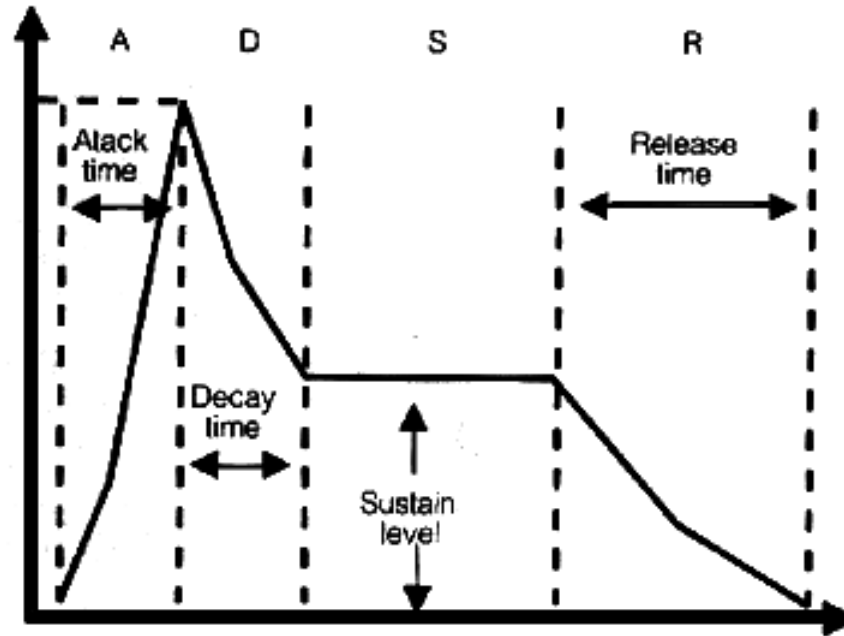
- $I = 10 \log_{10}( X(t)^2)$
- Normalisation :
  - Peak to peak
  - RMS





# Caractéristique d'un signal sonore harmonique : durée

- Lien durée min hauteur
- Importances différentes (ADSR)



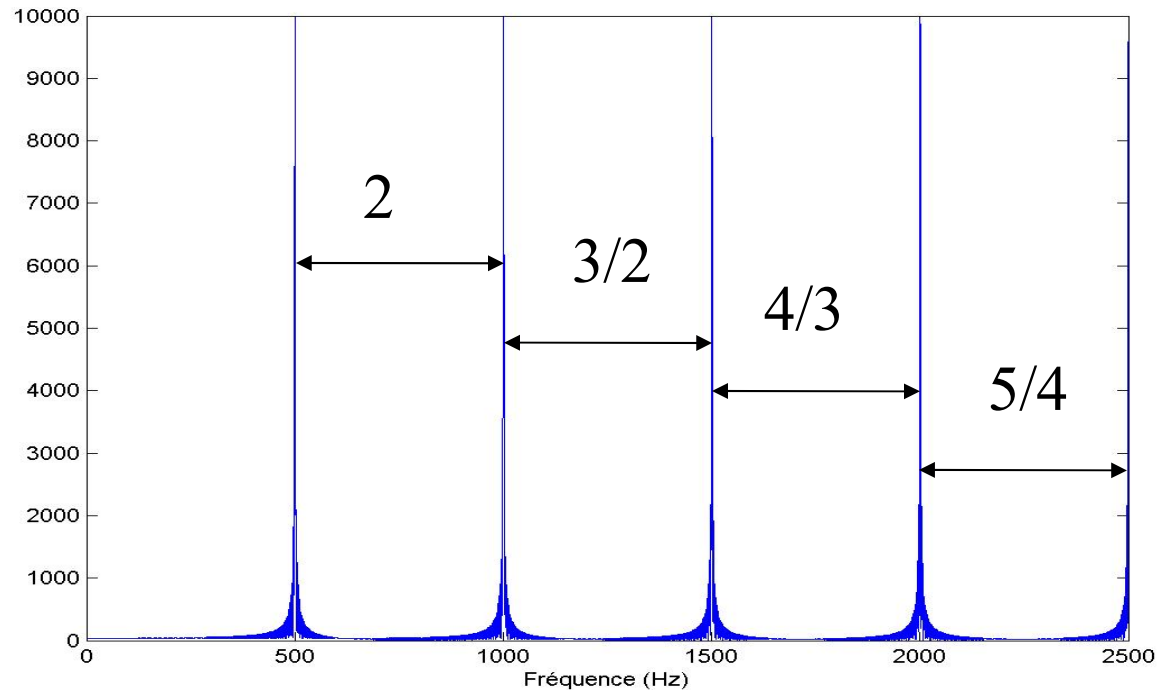
# Caractéristique d'un signal sonore harmonique : timbre

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- Définition officielle tout ce qui n'est pas le reste!
- Tentative de catégorisation
- 2 paramètres importants : attaque, richesse spectrale

# Relation hauteur musicale / fréquence

- Intervalle : rapport entre fréquences
- Gamme : création « acoustique »
- 2 : octave
- $3/2$  : 5<sup>te</sup>
- $4/3$  : 4<sup>te</sup>
- $5/4$  : 3M
- $6/5$  : 3m
- ...



# Relation hauteur musicale / fréquence

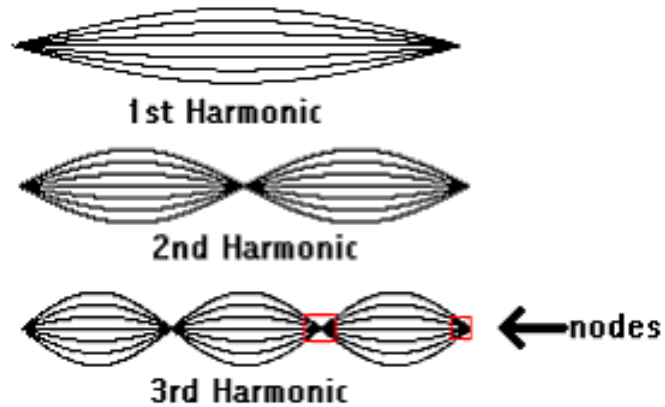
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- Aucun accordage juste
- Gamme tempérée : 12 demi-tons = 1 octave
- Normalisée LA3 = 440 Hz

# Instruments : corde libre

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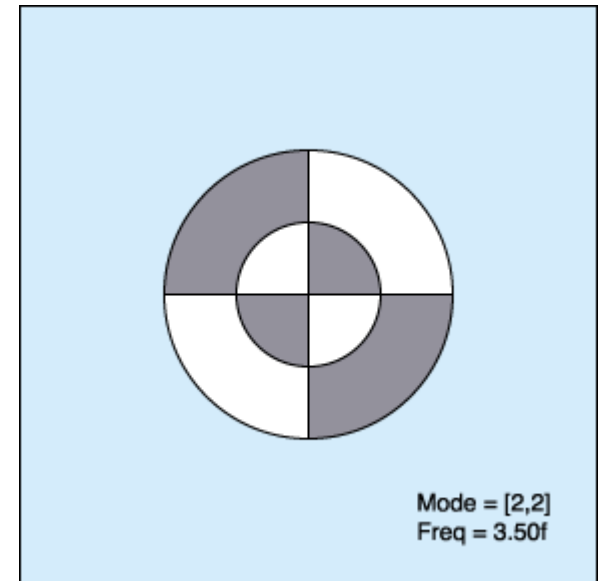
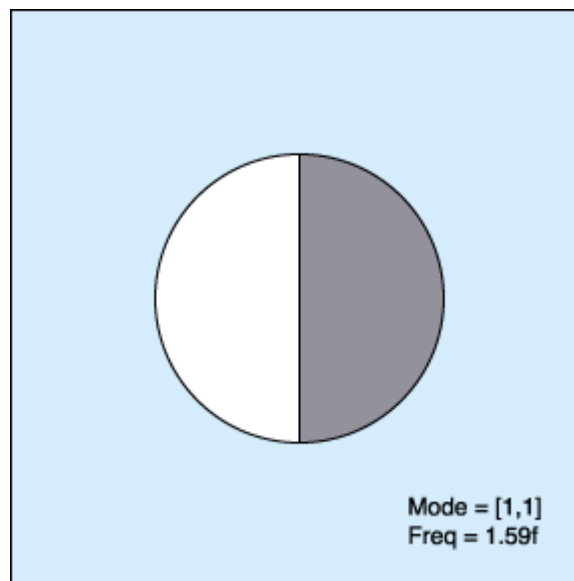
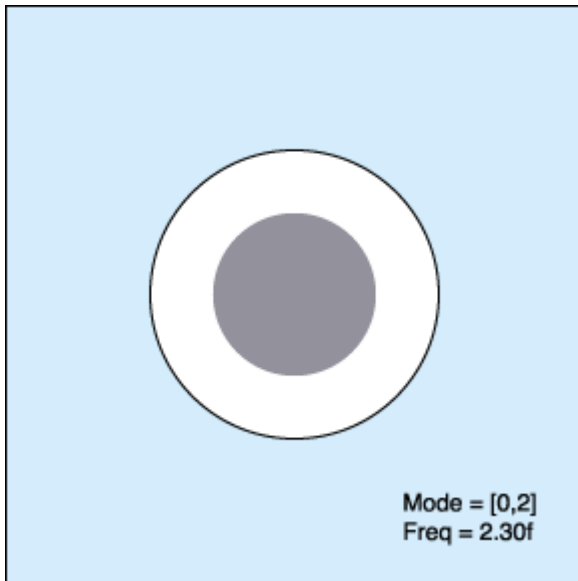
- Couplage :
  - vibration corde
  - vibration plaque



# Instruments : percussions

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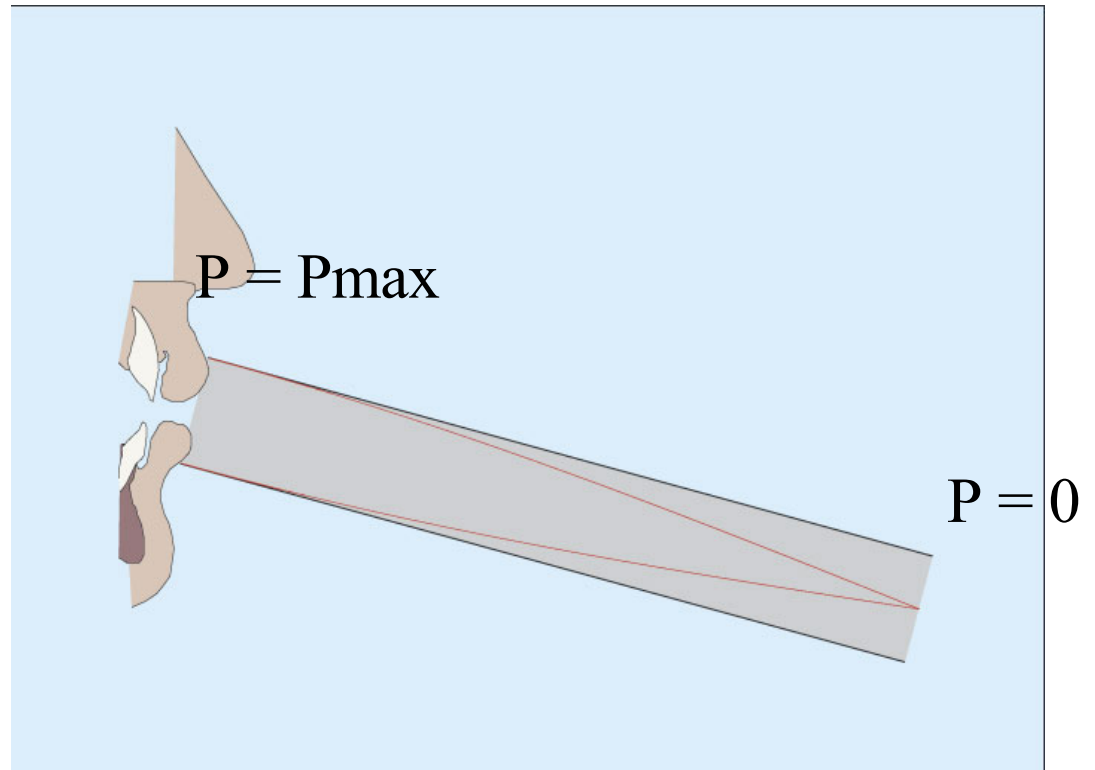
- Modes de résonances



# Instruments : à vent

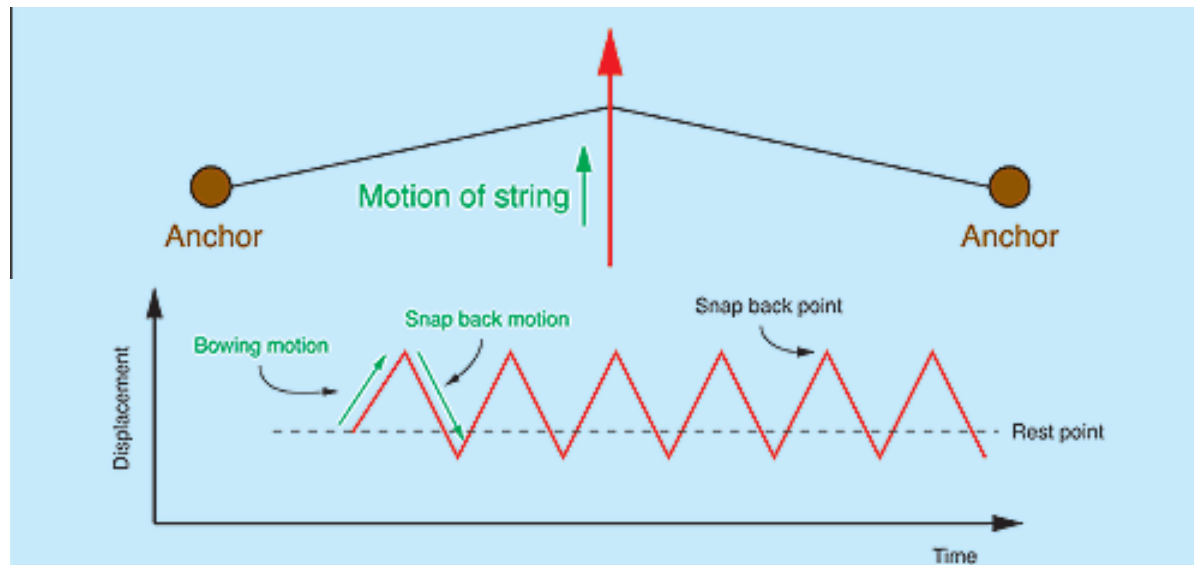
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- Résonance d'un tuyau :  $\lambda/2$



# Instruments : cordes frottées

- 2 phénomènes
  - oscillation corde
  - vibration plaque





# Psycho-acoustique : masquage

- Masquage fréquentiel

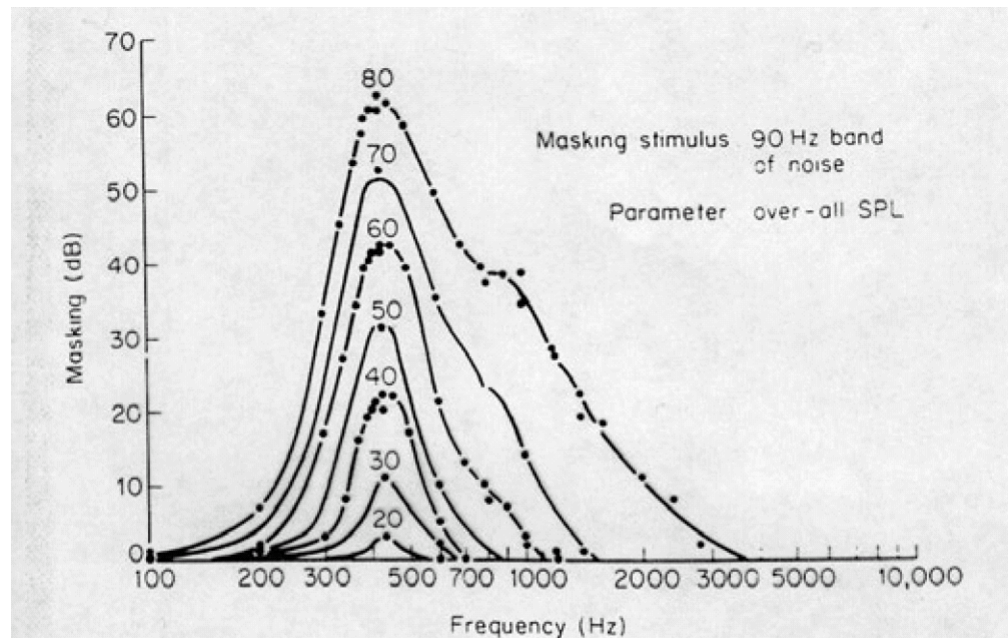
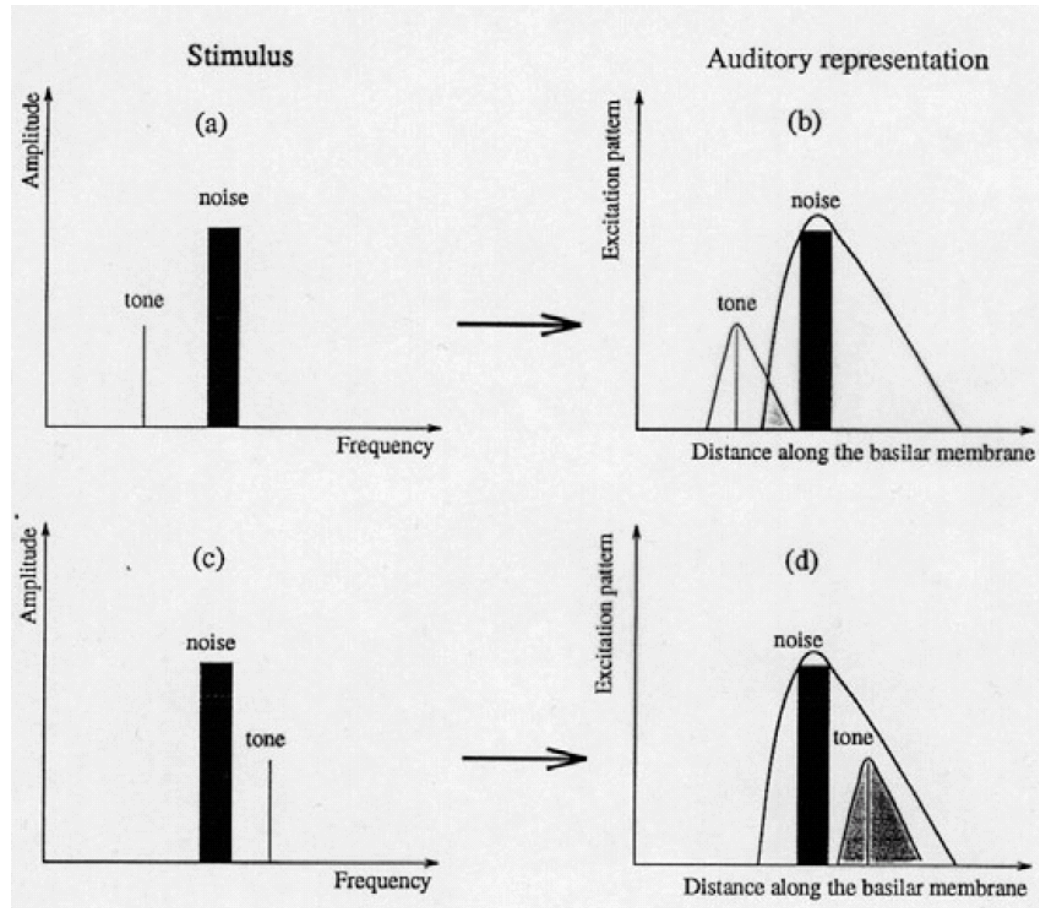


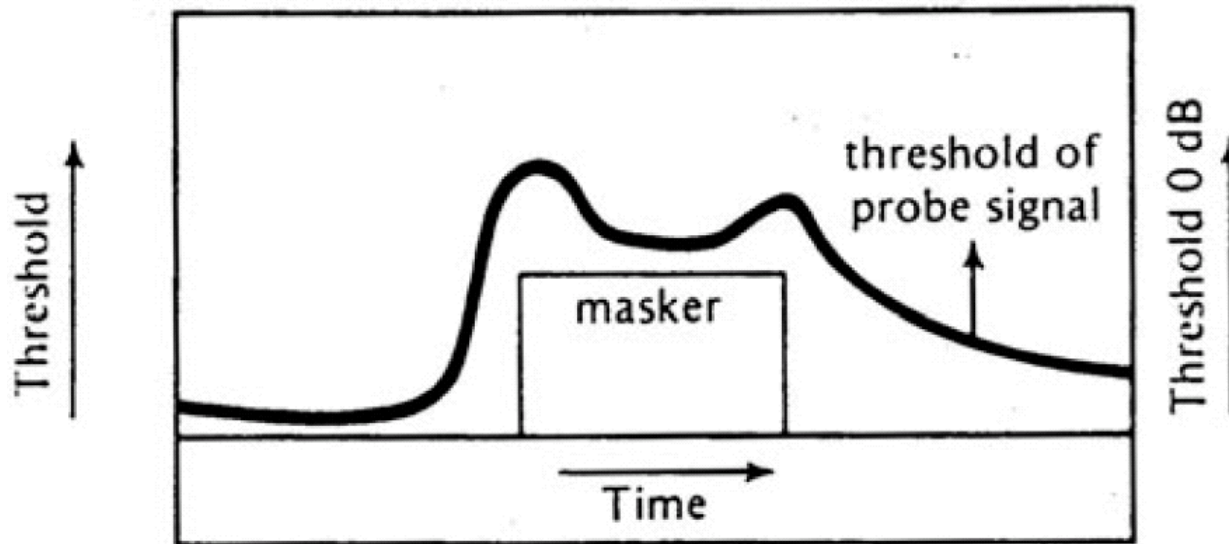
FIG. 3.10 Masking patterns (masked audiograms) for a narrow band of noise centred at 410 Hz. Each curve shows the elevation in threshold of a pure tone signal as a function of signal frequency. The overall noise level for each curve is indicated in the figure. Adapted from Egan and Hake (1950), by permission of the authors and *J. Acoust. Soc. Am.*

# Psycho-acoustique : masquage



# Psycho-acoustique : masquage

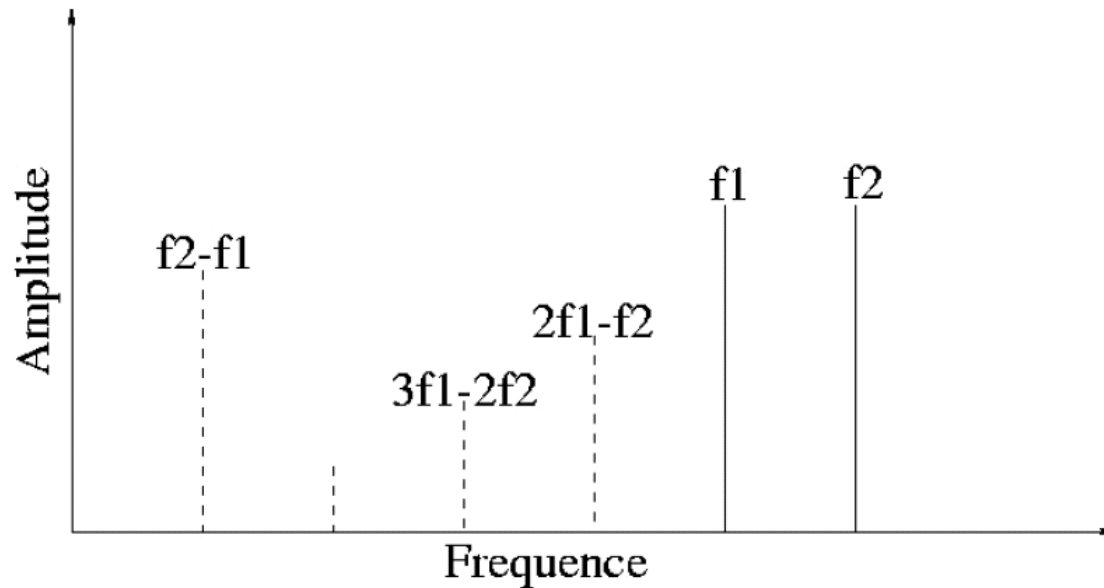
- Masquage temporel

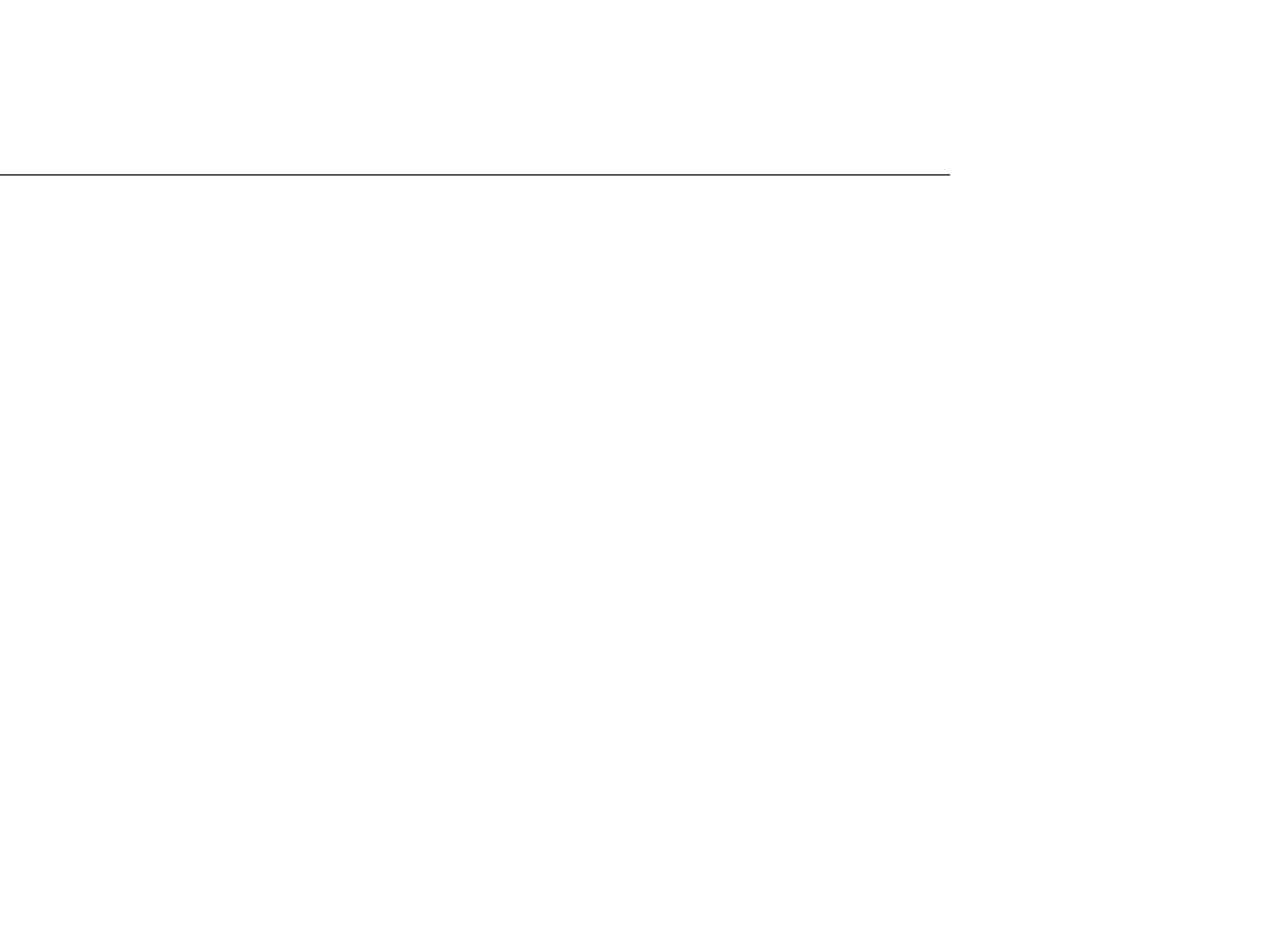


# Psycho-acoustique : distorsion

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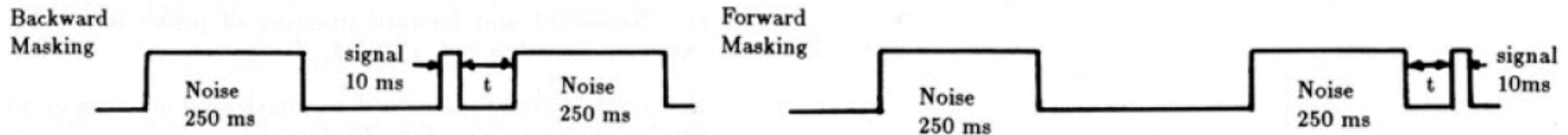
- Oreille : non-linéaire





# Psycho-acoustique : masquage

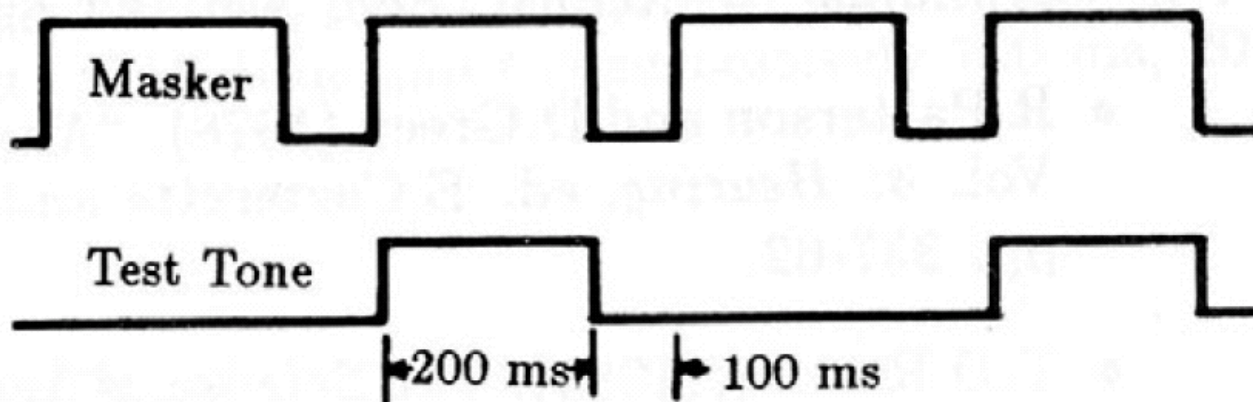
- Démo ASA 23-25 : Masqueur et signal d'amplitude décroissante
- Comptez le nombre de répétitions



# Psycho-acoustique : masquage

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- Demo ASA 22 : Masqueur et signal d'amplitude décroissante.
- Comptez le nombre de répétitions



# References

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- D. Pressnitzer. *Psychoacoustique et Cognition Musicale*. Cours de Master 2.
- [www.soundonsound.com](http://www.soundonsound.com)
- P. Schaeffer. *Solfège de l'Objet Sonore*.