

## Introduction

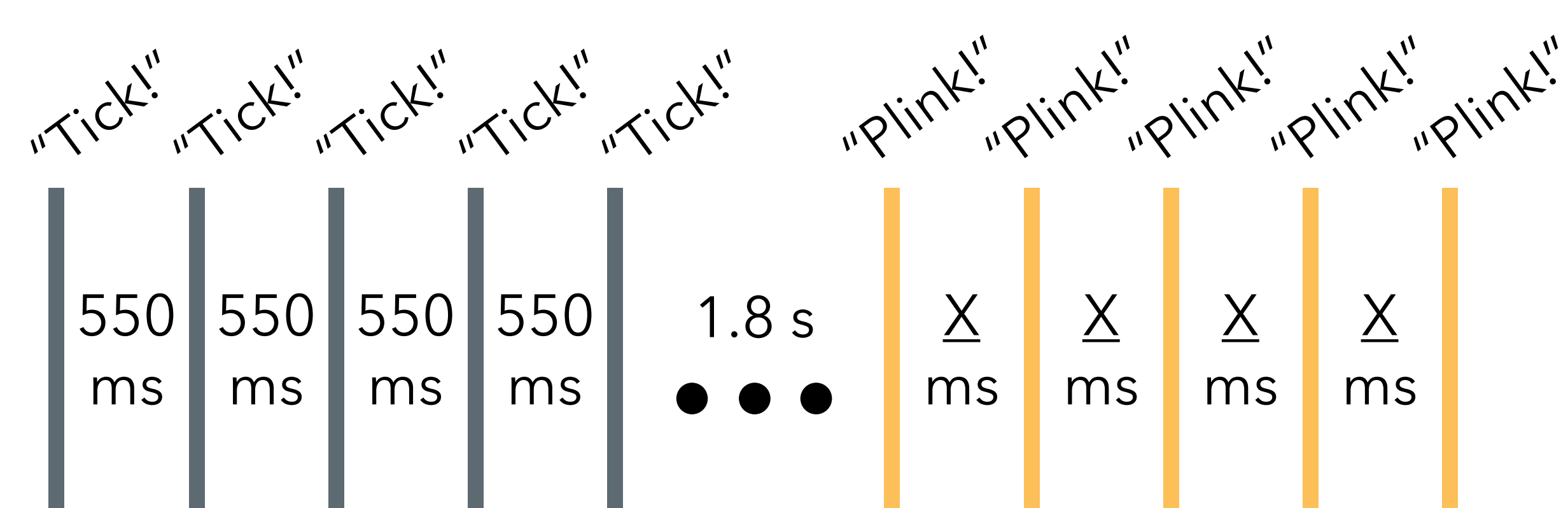
- Tempo perception is critical for recognizing emotion in speech and music.<sup>1,5</sup>
- Acoustic and contextual features can alter perceived tempo and induce illusions of tempo change.<sup>2,3,4</sup>
- Humans perceive high-pitched speech/music as faster than low-pitched speech/music.<sup>3,4</sup>
- Prior studies are limited by comparing only one lower register to one higher register, leaving pitch height confounded with other factors.
- Research Questions:**
  - Is the influence of pitch consistent across the entire frequency spectrum?
  - Does the influence of pitch vary with tempo?
  - Do synchronous movements attenuate illusory tempo effects?
  - Can illusory tempo effects be observed in a non-musical/non-language context?

## Methods

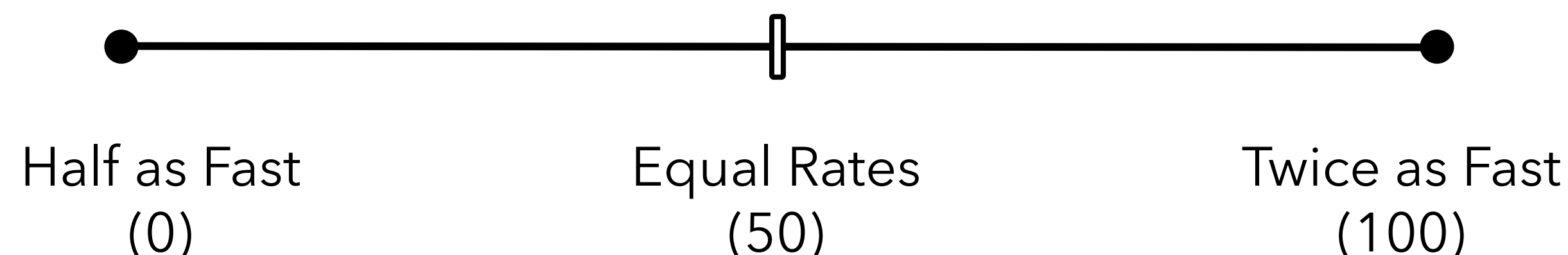
- Participants:** 127 (65 tap; 62 no-tap)
- Design:**
  - Tone ranged from A2 (110 Hz) to A7 (3520 Hz)
  - Tone repeated at rate between 1000 and 302 ms
  - Instructed half of participants to tap with stimuli
- Relative Tempo Judgment Task:**

5 Ticks from a Metronome

5 Repetitions of a Piano Tone

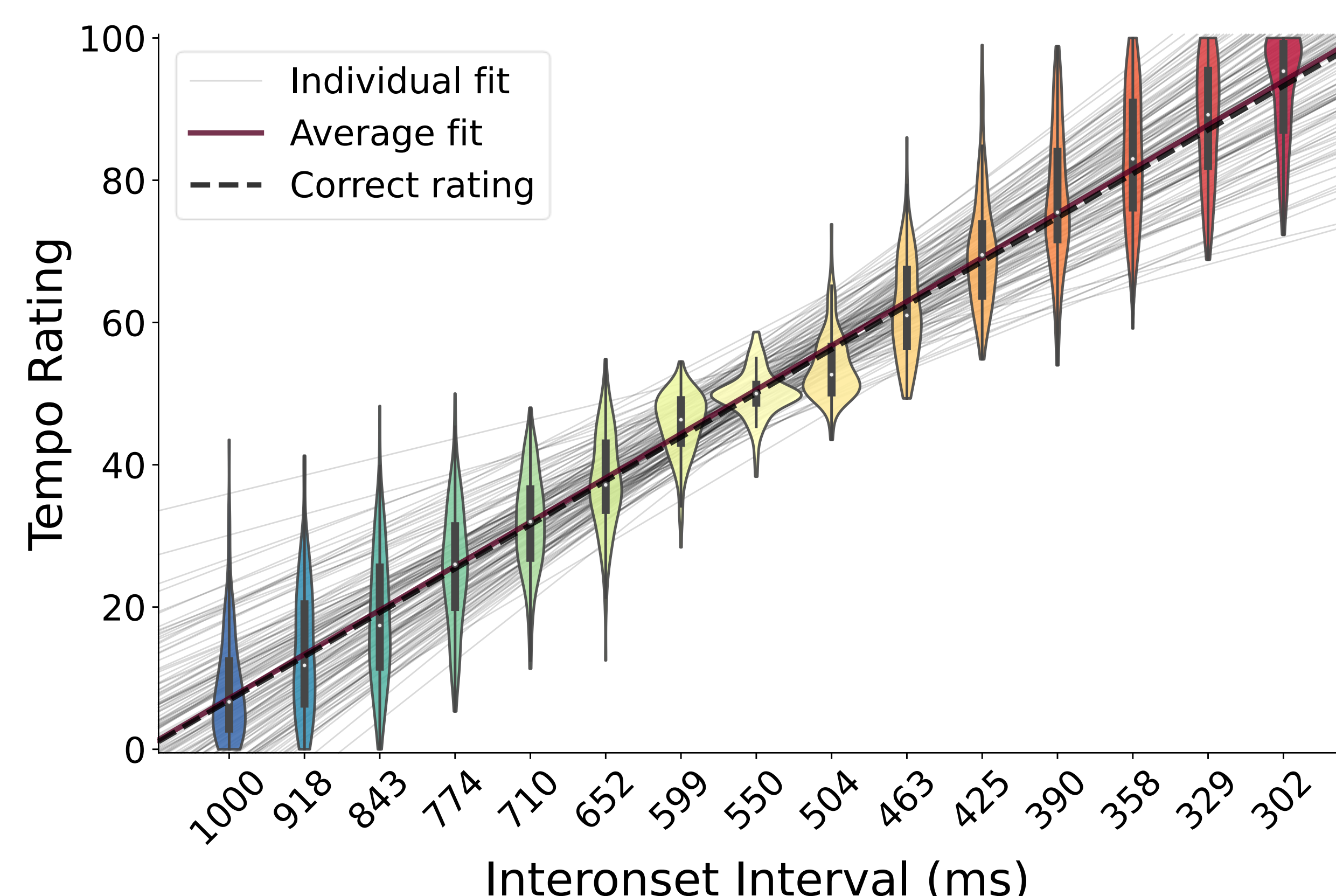


How fast was the repeating tone relative to the metronome?

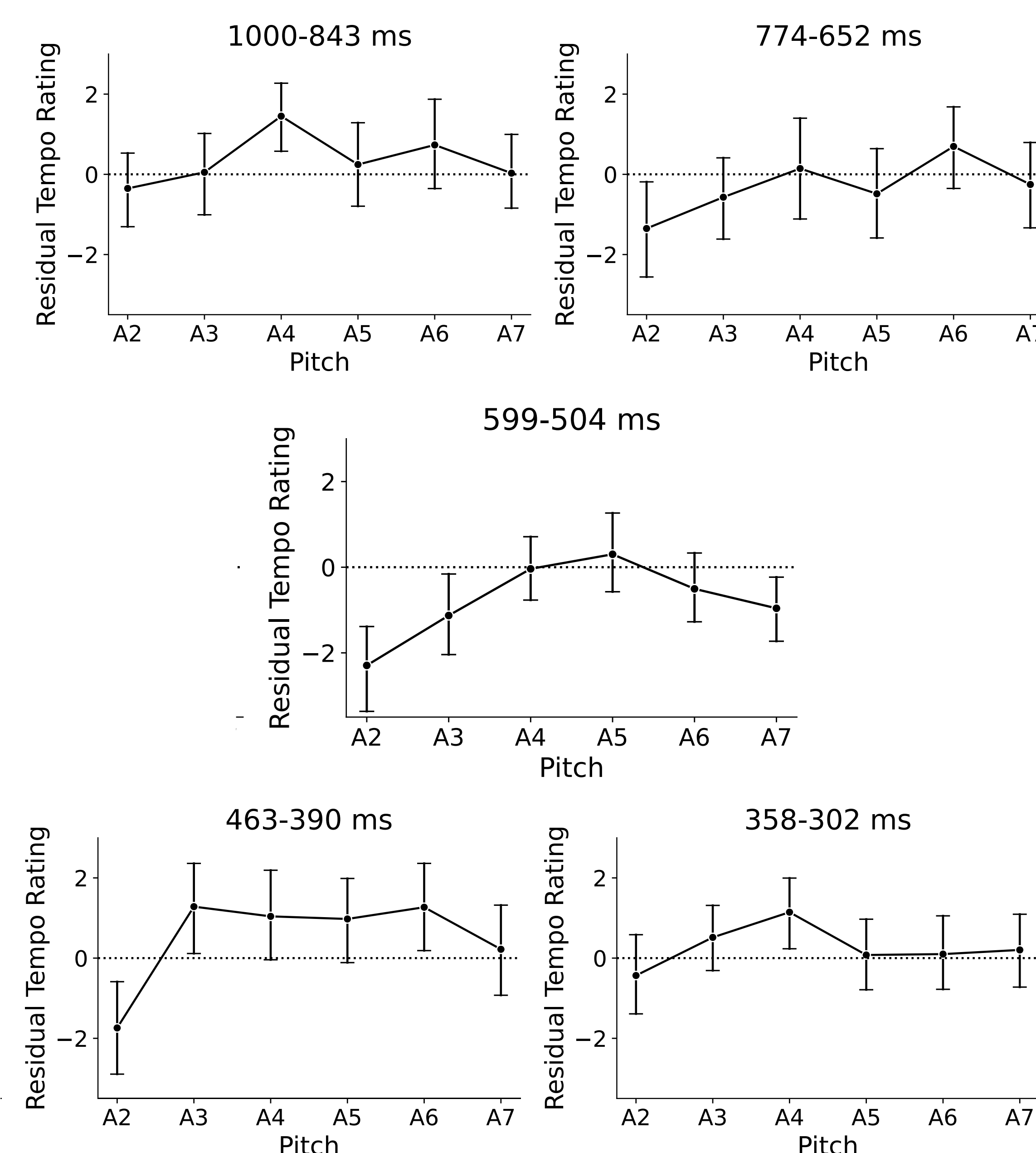


## Results

### Raw Tempo Ratings

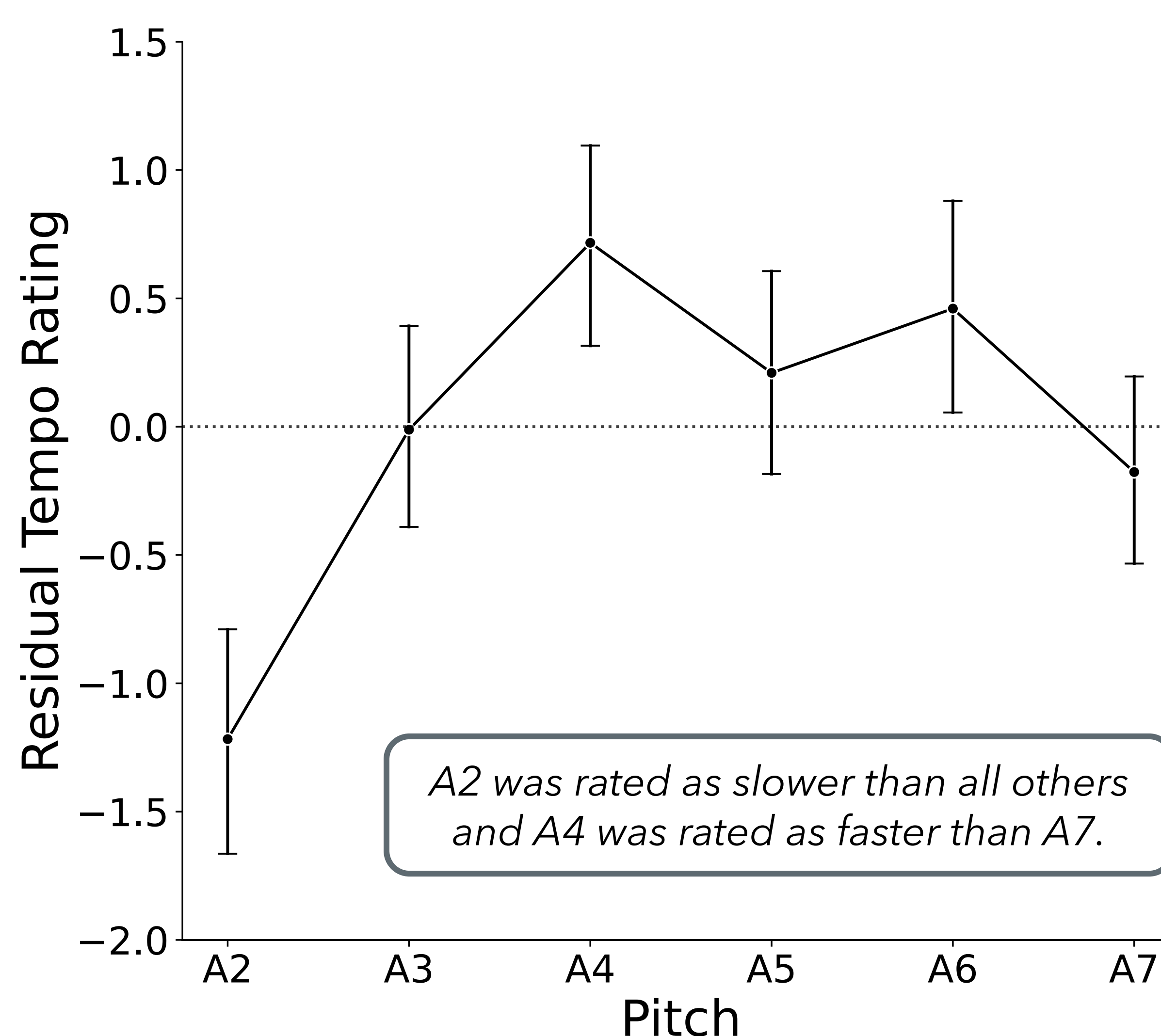


### Effects by Tempo Range



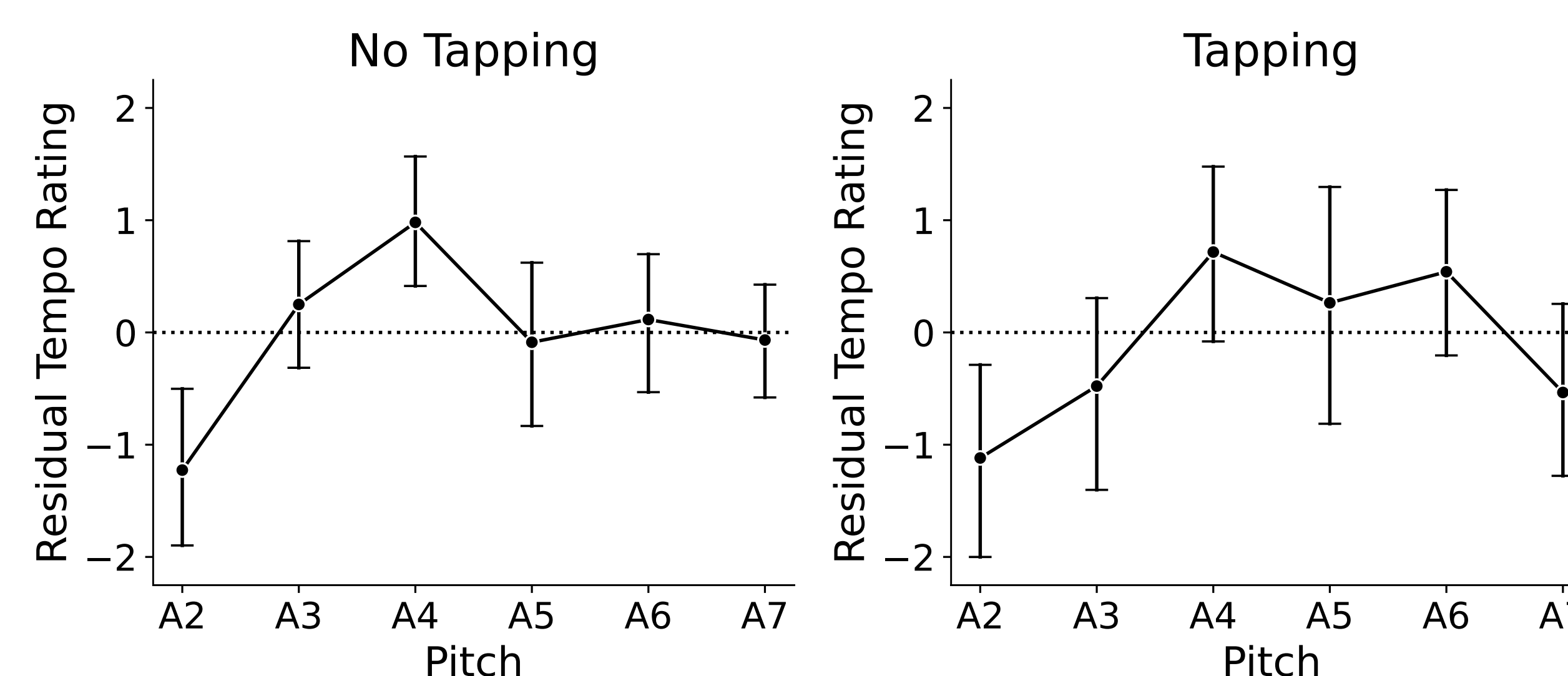
The illusory tempo effect did **not** significantly differ across tempo ranges.

### Illusory Tempo Effect



Pitch height exerted a **positive linear** effect and **negative quadratic** effect on perceived tempo.

### Synchronous Tapping



Synchronous tapping did **not** significantly alter the illusory tempo effect.

## Discussion

- Current findings challenge the idea that **pitch height** alone drives illusory percepts of time, as tempo ratings changed **nonlinearly** with octave.
- Results may reflect the **combined** influence of pitch height and another feature which peaks at middle frequencies, perhaps **pitch salience**.<sup>6</sup>
- Alternatively, temporal biases may reflect a true nonlinear correlation between pitch and tempo.
- The influence of pitch was **consistent** across a wide tempo range and was not attenuated by synchronous tapping.
- Illusory tempo effects **generalize** beyond speech and music.

## References

- Battcock, A., & Schutz, M. (2019). Acoustically expressing affect. *Music Perception*, 37(1), 66-91. doi: 10.1525/MP.2019.37.1.66
- Boltz, M. G. (1998). Tempo discrimination of musical patterns: Effects due to pitch and rhythmic structure. *Perception and Psychophysics*, 60(8), 1357-1373. doi: 10.3758/BF03207998
- Boltz, M. G. (2011). Illusory tempo changes due to musical characteristics. *Music Perception: An Interdisciplinary Journal*, 28(4), 367-386. doi: 10.1525/mp.2011.28.4.367
- Boltz, M. G. (2017). Memory for vocal tempo and pitch. *Memory*, 25(10), 1309-1326. doi: 10.1080/09658211.2017.1298808
- Scherer, K. R. (1986). Vocal affect expression: A review and a model for future research. *Psychological Bulletin*, 99(2), 143-165. doi: 10.1037/0033-2909.99.2.143
- Terhardt, E., Stoll, G., & Seewann, M. (1982). Algorithm for extraction of pitch and pitch salience from complex tonal signals. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 71(3), 679-688. doi: 10.1121/1.387544