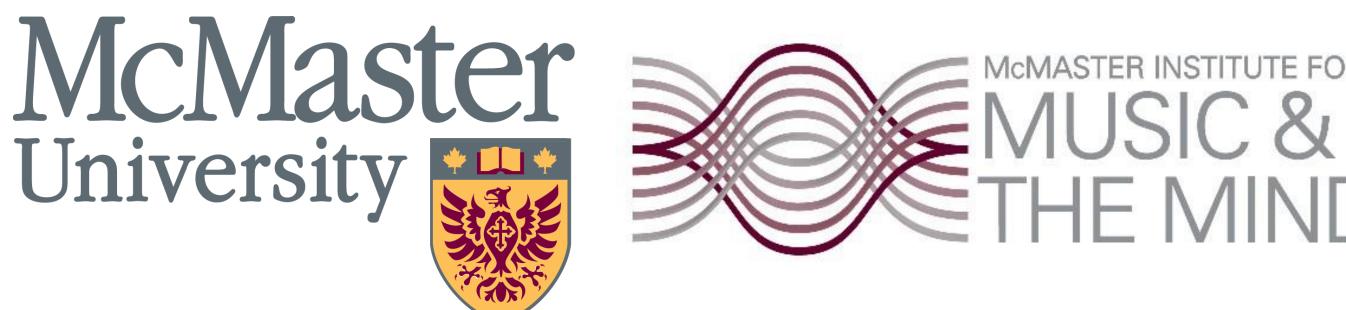
# Adaptively equating perceived duration of flat and percussive tones



## Connor Wessel <sup>1</sup>, Cindy Zhang <sup>2</sup>, & Michael Schutz <sup>1, 3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Psychology, Neuroscience, and Behaviour, McMaster University; <sup>2</sup> Faculty of Health Sciences, McMaster University <sup>3</sup> School of the Arts, McMaster University



Visit our website at maplelab.net! facebook.com/maplelab.mcmaster

twitter.com/maple\_lab

MAPLE Lab

Correspondence: wesselc@mcmaster.ca, zhant64@mcmaster.ca, schutzm@mcmaster.ca

## Introduction

- Auditory research predominantly uses stimuli with flat amplitude envelopes (Schutz & Gillard, 2020).
- Consequently, perceptual research using other envelopes is scarce.
- This study aimed to encourage further, well-controlled research by matching perceived duration between envelopes.
- We presented flat and percussive tones in an adaptive staircase paradigm (Levitt, 1971; Leek, 2001).

• M = 1

• SD = 0.05

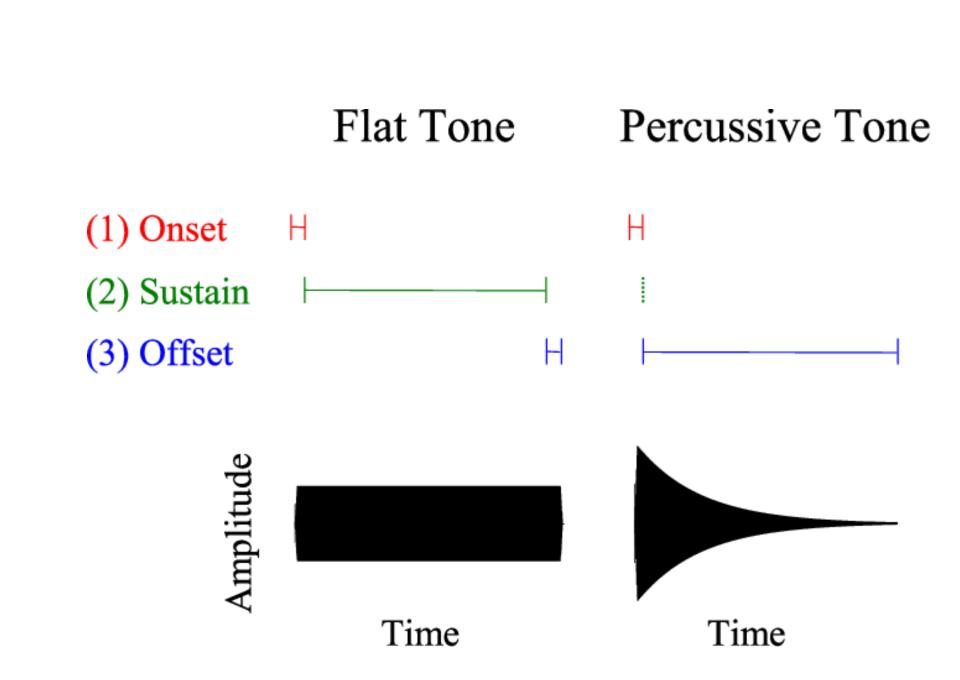
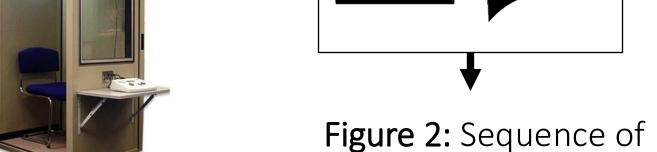


Figure 1: Diagram presenting the amplitude envelope of a flat and percussive tone.

# \*Tone 1\* • N = 5 Ten 1-hour sessions \*Tone 2\* Conducted in-lab "Which was longer?"



 $R^2 = 0.98$ 

y = 190 + 1.5 x

 $R^2 = 0.81$ 

1000

Flat (ms)

events in each trial

# Method

#### 2-Alternative Adaptive Staircase Tone duration changes based on subject response.

- Two tones:
- Standard: Fixed duration in all trials.
- Comparator: Changes based on response (1-up 1-down)
- Interleaved: Comparator tone begins 300ms above and below standard tone.
- Consecutive termination: Staircase ends after four *consecutive* reversals in response direction
- Heterogenous (e.g. flat on percussive) and Homogenous (e.g. flat on flat) conditions.

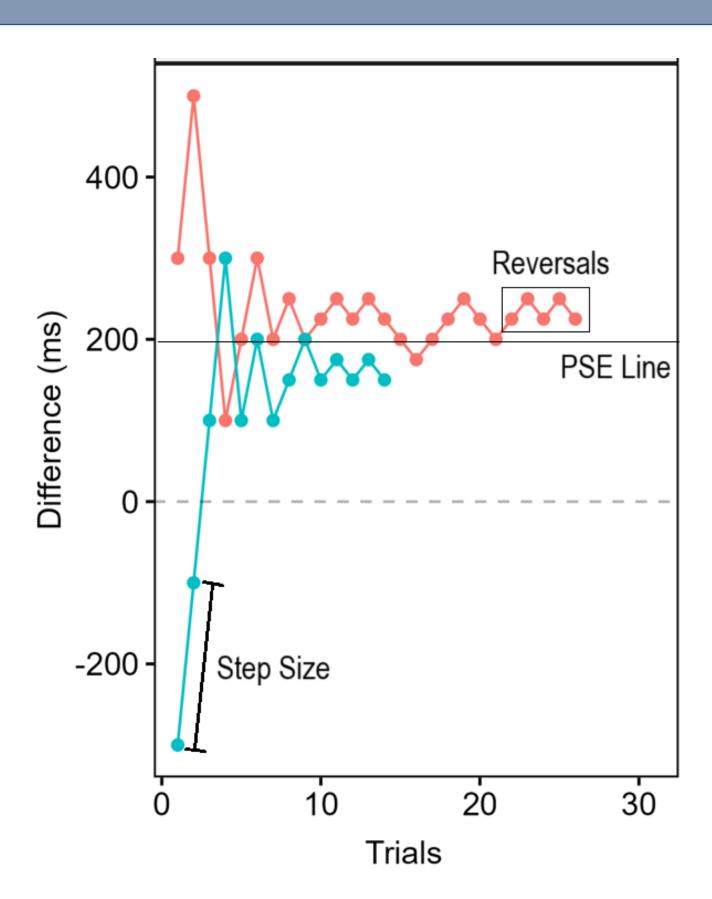
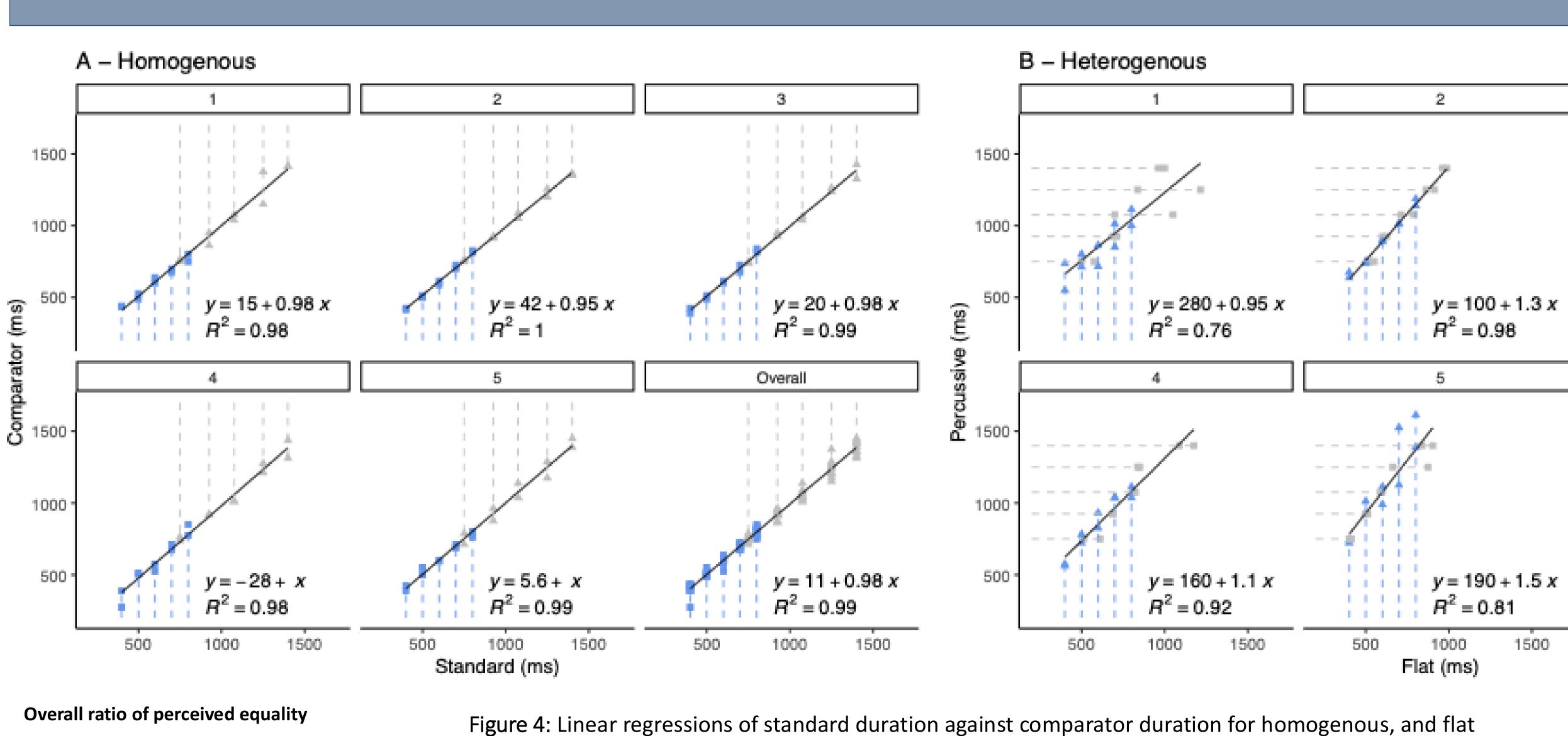


Figure 3: Example of interleaved staircase in a single subject

#### Results



## Comparator Envelope Percussive

y = 190 + x

y = 280 + x

• M = 1.47

 $R^2 = 0.7$ 

1000

 $R^2 = 0.92$ 

Overall

#### Flat

#### Standard Envelope

- Percussive

#### Conclusions

- The final duration ratio of equal perception:
- 1 for homogenous
- 1.47 for heterogenous
- High consistency both within and across participants in homogenous condition.
- Lower consistency in heterogenous condition
- Slightly lower within participants.
- Moderately lower across participants.
- Equal perception may be a function of both slope and intercept.

#### against percussive duration for heterogenous, for each participant and their combination. Dotted lines Selected references represent standard durations. • SD = 0.22

Overall ratio of perceived equality

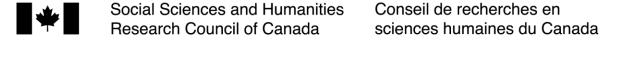
- Leek, M. R. (2001). Adaptive procedures in psychophysical research. Perception & Psychophysics, 63(8), 1279–1292. https://doi.org/10.3758/BF03194543
- Levitt, H. (1971). Transformed Up-Down Methods in Psychoacoustics. The Journal of the Acoustical Society of America, 49(2B), 467–477. https://doi.org/10.1121/1.1912375
- Schutz, M., & Gillard, J. (2020). On the generalization of tones: A detailed exploration of non-speech auditory perception stimuli. Scientific Reports, 10(1), 9520. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-020-63132-2

# Acknowledgements

Thank you to Andres Elizondo Lopez, Cameron Anderson, Jackie Zhou, Konrad Swierczek, Maya Mattar, Aditi Shukla, Julie Park, and the rest of the MAPLE Lab for their help and contributions to the project. Funding provided by SSHRC, NSERC and CFI.







500

