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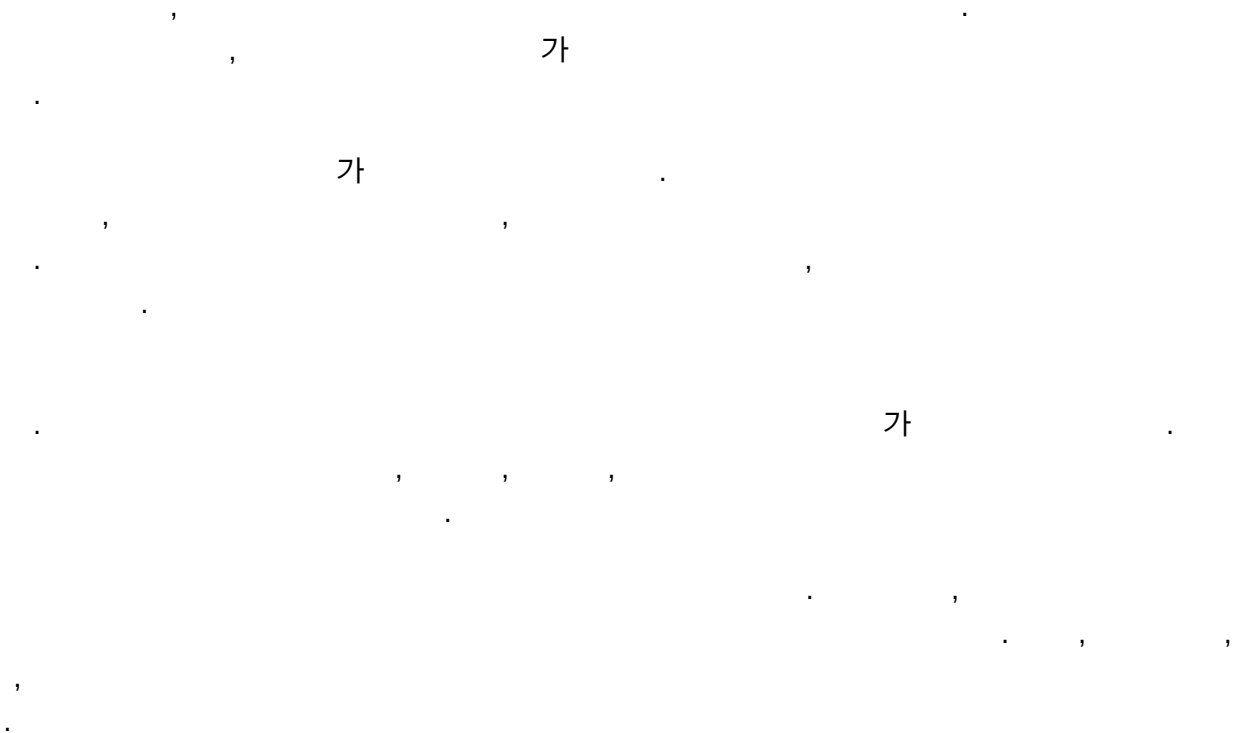
Hum noise 9

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Noise

Noise refers to unwanted, random, and unpredictable signals or waves. It typically appears in irregular and chaotic **forms** and can obscure desired signals or sounds, making them difficult to perceive or causing unwanted interference.

Noise can take various **forms** and have different causes. In the field of acoustics, it includes natural ambient **noise** from the **surrounding** environment, electrical **noise** from electronic devices, and mechanical **noise** generated by specific machinery or equipment. Such **noise** can have a negative impact on tasks such as listening to sound or music, recording and playback of audio, voice communication, and more.

Noise is generally challenging to distinguish from the desired signal or can degrade the quality of the desired signal due to interference. Therefore, in fields like acoustic technology and communication systems, **noise** suppression and control are essential tasks. Various methods and technologies are employed to minimize or eliminate **noise**, including the use of sound-absorbing materials, filtering, and signal processing algorithms.

Noise is a critical concept not only in acoustics but also in other fields. For instance, in communication systems, efforts are made to control **noise** to enhance communication quality and prevent data loss. Additionally, **noise**'s impact is studied and addressed in various fields, including signal processing,

image processing, statistical analysis, and more.

	(dBSPL)		
()	180		.
	140		.
	130		
(200 ft), (3 ft)	120		.
,	110		.
,	100	fff	.
(50 ft),	90	ff	. 8
(2 ft),	80	f	.
, ,	70	mf	.
,	60	mp	
(100 ft)	50	p	.
, ,	40	pp	
, (15 ft)	30	ppp	.
	20		
	10		.
	0		.

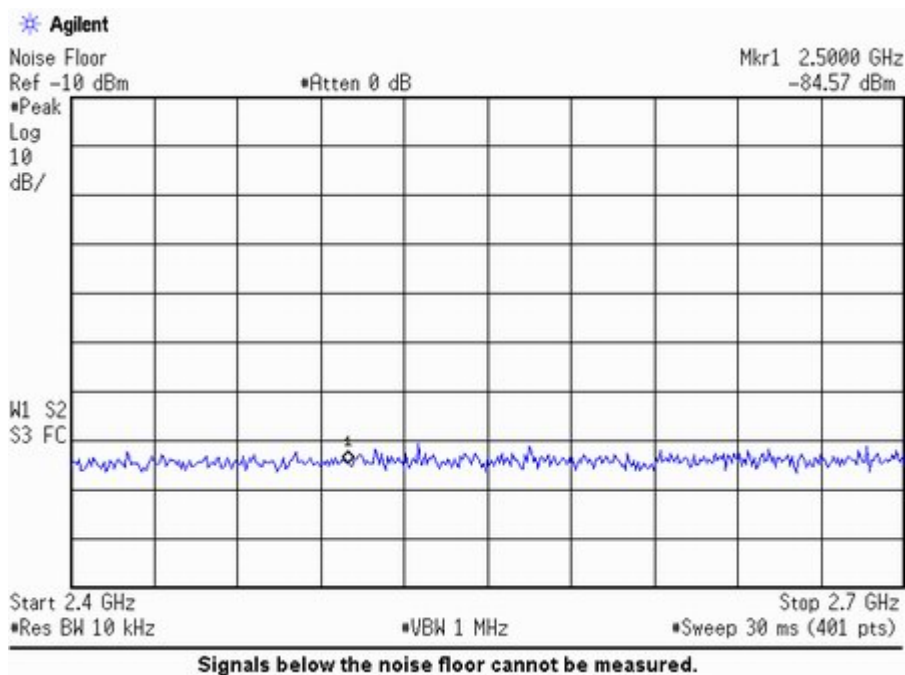
Self-noise

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Self-noise level

“Self-noise level” refers to the inherent noise level of a device.

White noise is generated in the signal due to components such as resistors. White noise has the characteristic of having the same level across the entire frequency spectrum, which means that as you go to higher frequencies, its energy becomes more prominent. As a result, higher-frequency white noise is relatively more audible.

Reference

<https://www.soundonsound.com/sound-advice/why-specifications-matter-part-2-noise?>

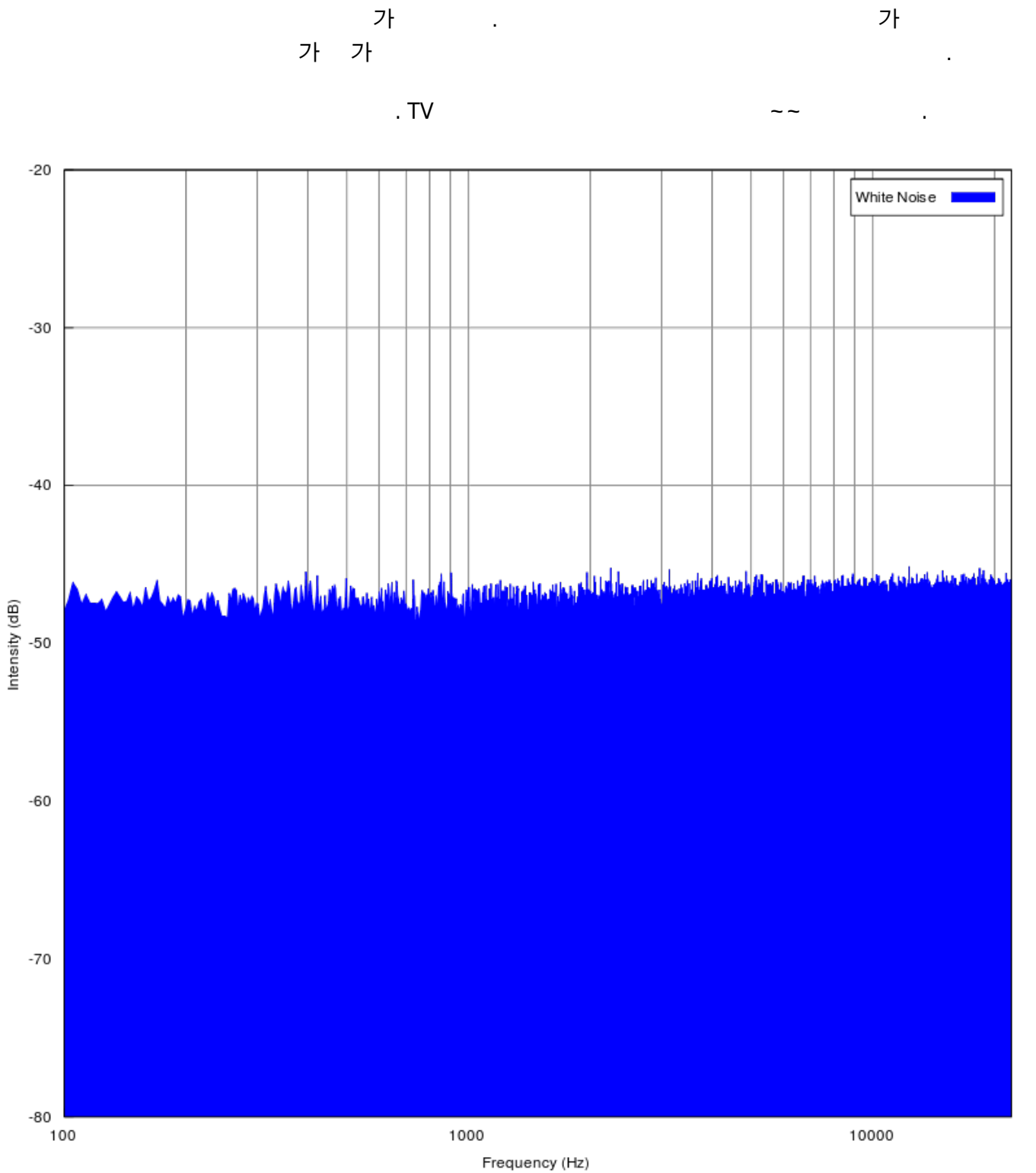
- Facebook
- Twitter
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Background noise

Ambient noise, Background noise, Environmental noise,

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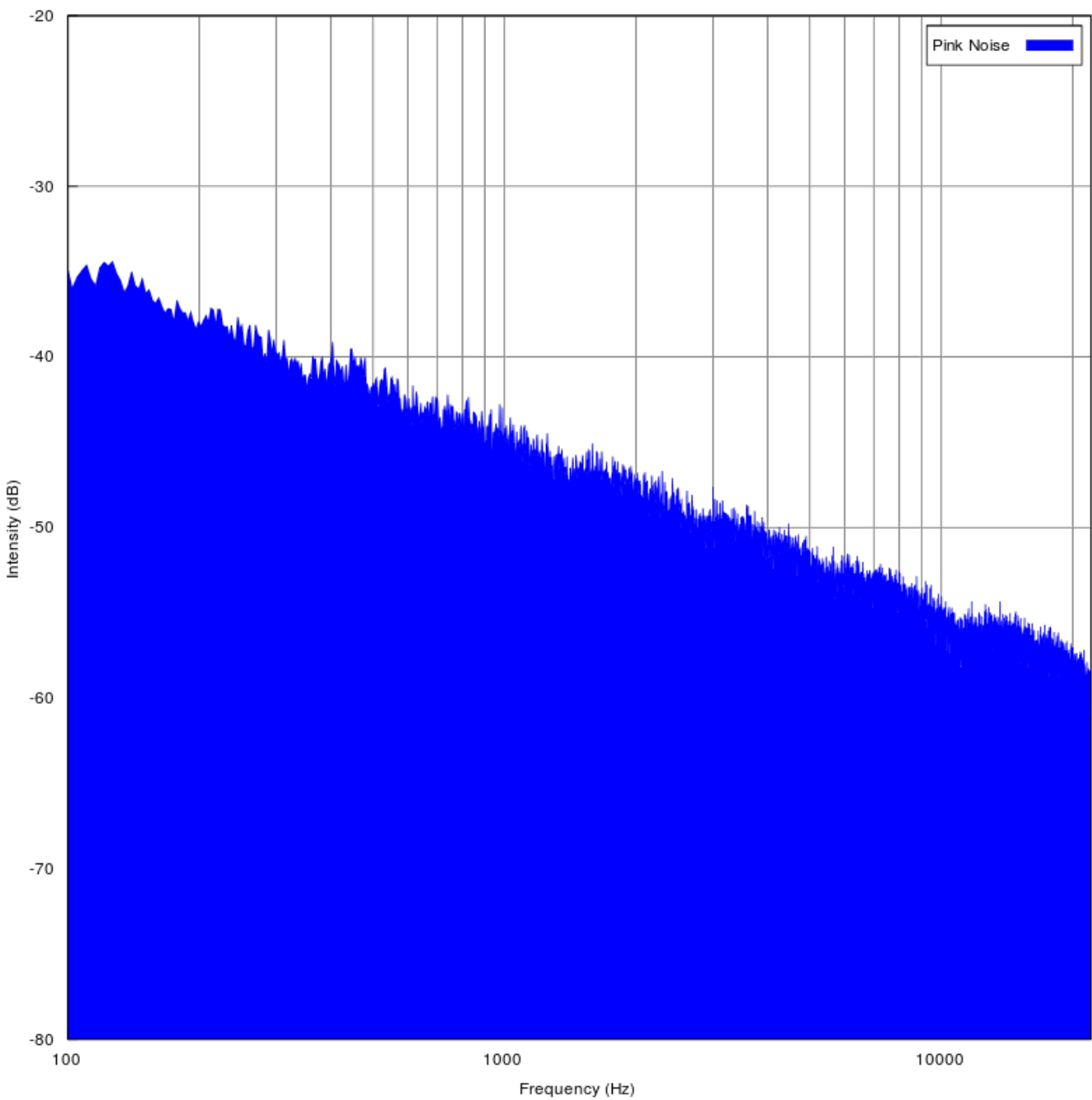
White noise



Pink noise

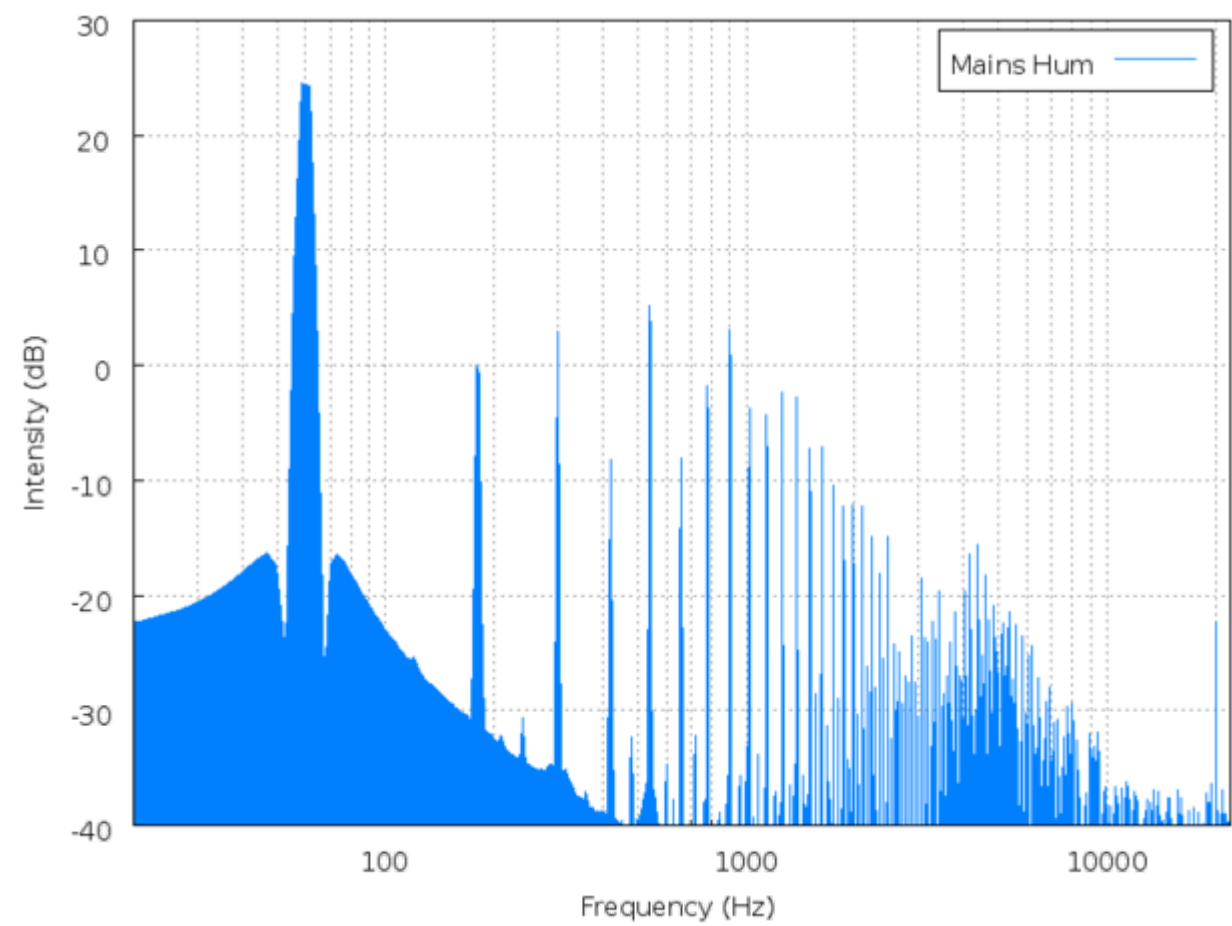
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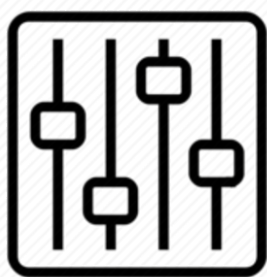
Hum noise

(50Hz 60Hz)



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