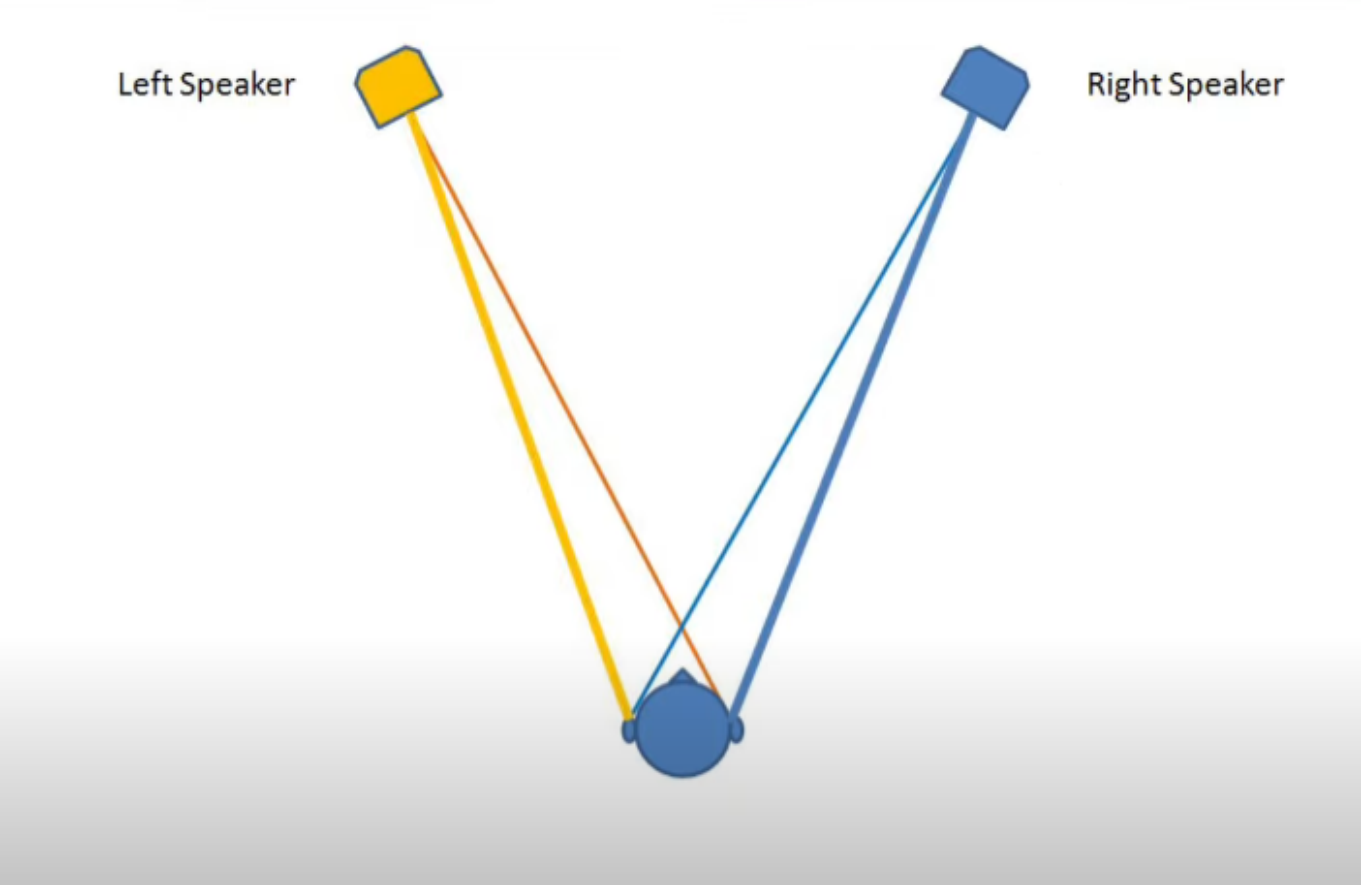




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Phantom image, Stereo image¹⁾, Phantom center, , ,



가 , Left Right 가 가 가

- (ILD, Interaural Level Difference): , 가
 - (ITD, Interaural Time Difference): 가 가
- 가



가

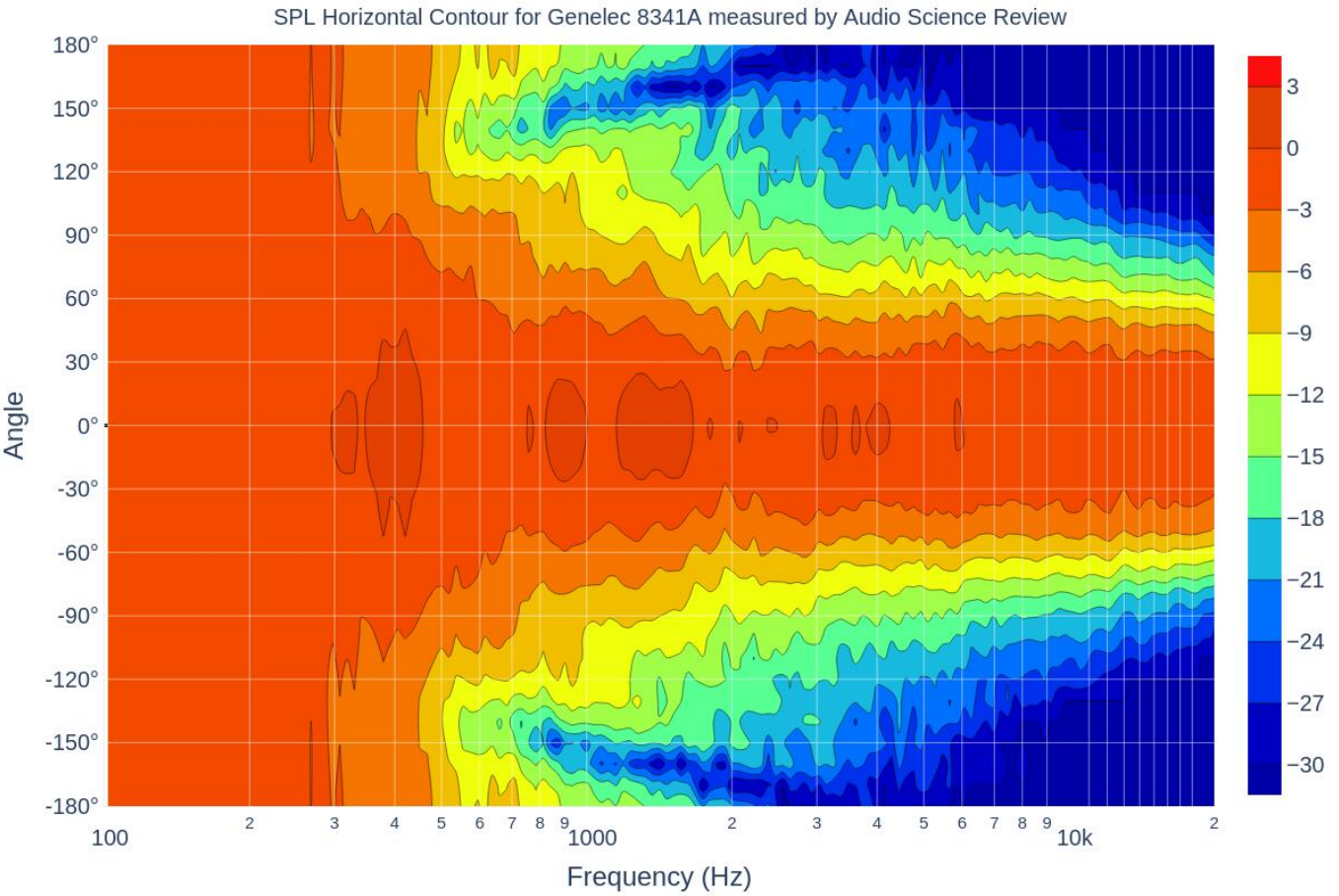
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Localization

The sensation of accuracy and consistency in the [stereo](#) image is greatly appreciated when the [stereo](#) image is precisely generated across the entire frequency spectrum. [Stereo](#) imaging is influenced by the directionality of each [speaker](#), so inconsistencies in the directional characteristics across frequency ranges can slightly diminish the [stereo](#) image's quality. In a [stereo](#) system with wide and consistent directional characteristics, the phantom images created are more likely to provide an excellent [stereo](#) sensation.

Particularly, when the reverberation included in the reproduced audio contributes to a good [stereo](#) sensation, exceptional [stereo](#) imaging can lead to outstanding spatial representation.

Due to the frequency characteristics, as you move into higher frequencies, the directional characteristics tend to become narrower. Therefore, [speaker](#) manufacturers often strive to compensate for this effect by making the directional characteristics wider as you go up in the high-frequency range. This can be achieved using smaller tweeter [speaker](#) units (smaller point sources tend to have wider directional characteristics), waveguide designs, ribbon tweeters, and other techniques.

Reference

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sound_localization

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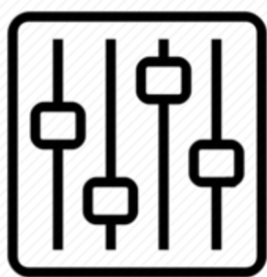
Reference

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phantom_center

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1)

2)



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