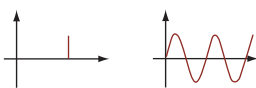
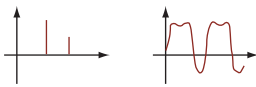
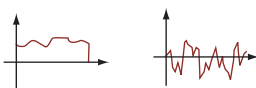
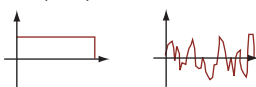
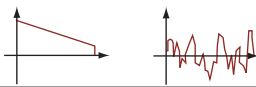
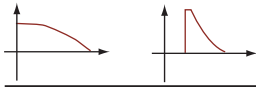


Physical	Physiological-psychological
Frequencies: 1. Spectrum 2. Wave picture	
Tone (periodic, harmonic)  <p>The spectrum shows a single vertical line representing a pure frequency. The wave picture shows a smooth, periodic sine wave.</p>	Ear can discern tone height. Generated only electro-acoustically and not with normal musical instruments.
Complex total sound (periodic)  <p>The spectrum shows multiple vertical lines of varying heights, representing a complex periodic sound. The wave picture shows a periodic wave with a complex shape.</p>	Ear can discern height of complex total sound. Height of complex total sound=height of a basic tone. Impression is musical (colour of complex total sound). Musical instruments, vowels bells, horns, etc.
Noise (non-periodic, disharmonic)  <p>The spectrum shows a continuous, irregular line representing noise. The wave picture shows a non-periodic, irregular wave.</p>	"Height of noise" generally not existing. Perception, especially the irritation, dependent upon different factors.
Noise in the form of "white random noise" (non-periodic, disharmonic)  <p>The spectrum shows a flat, rectangular line representing white noise. The wave picture shows a highly irregular, random wave.</p>	"Height of noise" generally not existing. Perception, especially the irritation, dependent upon different factors.
Noise in the form of "pink random noise"  <p>The spectrum shows a line that slopes downwards from left to right, representing pink noise. The wave picture shows a highly irregular, random wave.</p>	"Height of random noise" cannot be discerned. This is used for electro-acoustical measuring purposes.
Bang (non-periodic, disharmonic, short time)  <p>The spectrum shows a single peak that decays over time, representing a bang. The wave picture shows a short, sharp pulse that decays.</p>	Frightening effect, the more so the shorter the bang and the less one is prepared for it.