



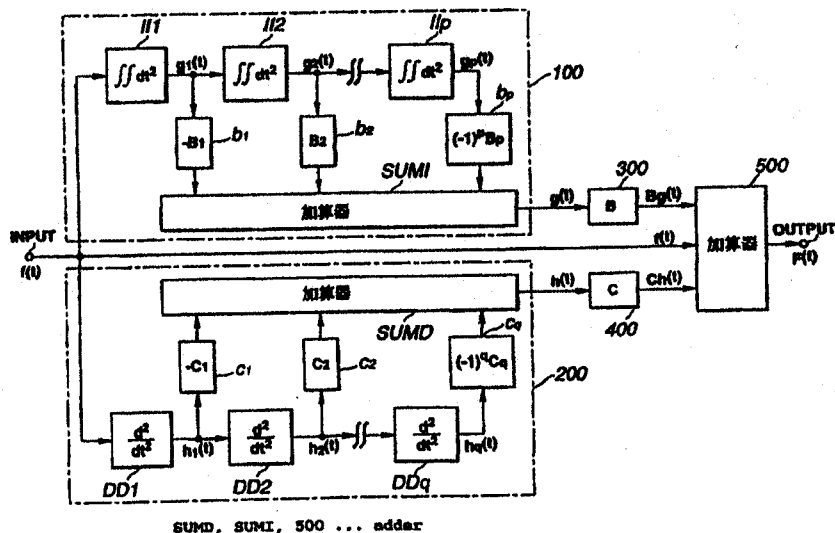
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(54) Title: ACOUSTIC SIGNAL WAVEFORM INTENSIFIER AND INTENSIFYING METHOD

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(57) Abstract

Input acoustic signals are subjected to integration of the order of an even number by one or plurality of even-number order integrators and the input acoustic signals are subjected to differentiation of the order of an even number by one or plurality of even-number order differentiators. The even-number order integration signals subjected to the even-number order integration and the even-number order differentiation signals subjected to the even-number order differentiation are added to the input acoustic signals with the same phases or opposite phases. Thus, the expected frequency-gain characteristics can be obtained while the phase relations between the frequency components of the input acoustic signals in particular the intermediate audio frequency range, a part of the low audio frequency range near said intermediate audio frequency range, and a part of the high frequency range near said intermediate frequency range are maintained, so that the high grade sound quality can be achieved.

DESCRIPTION

AUDIO SIGNAL WAVEFORM EMPHASIS PROCESSING DEVICE AND
METHOD

5

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device and method wherein the sound quality of audio devices of various types is improved by emphasis processing of the audio signal waveform, and in particular relates to an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device and method wherein sound quality is enormously improved in the low frequency range and in the high frequency range by emphasizing the low frequency range and the high frequency range without destroying the characteristics of the audio signal waveform.

BACKGROUND ART

Typically, techniques for improving the sound quality of audio signals output from audio devices concentrate exclusively on the frequency-gain characteristic; scarcely any take into consideration the frequency-phase characteristic of the audio signal. This is because the phase characteristic of an audio signal is not considered to be an important element in human auditory perception.

In regard to evaluation on the sound quality of audio devices, conventionally, so long as basic performance such as frequency-gain characteristic, waveform distortion, and S-N

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ratio of the audio signal satisfied certain standards, there was no further evaluation of performance. Therefore, evaluation depending on the subjective perceptions of individuals was often relied on.

5 For this reason, conventionally, improvements in the sound quality of audio devices were only made in terms of improvements in the frequency-gain characteristic of the amplifiers and filters; scarcely any improvements in sound quality were made taking into consideration the frequency-
10 phase characteristic.

 Thus, with conventional techniques, if improvement in the frequency-gain characteristic of the amplifiers and filters constituting the audio device was sought, there was a concomitant change in the frequency-phase characteristic,
15 giving rise to the problem that a high level of benefit in terms of improved sound quality satisfying the user was not obtained in particular in the high frequency range and low frequency range close to the middle frequency range .

20 DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

 Accordingly, an object of the present invention is to provide an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device and method whereby a high level of sound quality improvement is made possible by enabling the desired frequency-gain
25 characteristic to be obtained without destroying the phase relationship of the frequency components constituting the audio signal, in particular the phase relationship between the frequency components of the middle frequency range and

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the frequency components of the low frequency range and high frequency range close to the middle frequency range.

In order to achieve this object, an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to the present invention comprises integration means comprising one or a plurality of even-order integrators for performing integration of even-number order on an input audio signal; differentiation means comprising one or a plurality of even-order differentiators for performing differentiation of even-number order on the input audio signal; and addition means for adding output of the integration means and output of the differentiation means to the input audio signal in the same phase or in reverse-phase with the input audio signal.

The integration means may comprise a plurality of double integrators for performing successive double integration on the input audio signal; the differentiation means comprises a plurality of double differentiators for performing successive double differentiation on the input audio signal; and the addition means comprises a plurality of first coefficient means for respectively multiplying outputs of a plurality of the double integrators by a first coefficient; a first adder for adding outputs of a plurality of the first coefficient means; a plurality of second coefficient means for respectively multiplying outputs of a plurality of the double differentiators by a second coefficient; a second adder for adding outputs of a plurality of the second coefficient means; third coefficient means for multiplying output of the first adder by a third coefficient; fourth coefficient means

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for multiplying output of the second adder by a fourth coefficient; and a third adder for adding output of the third coefficient means and output of the fourth coefficient means to the input audio signal.

5 In the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to the present invention, a first group of coefficients including the first coefficient with which multiplication is effected by the first coefficient means and a second group of coefficients including the second
10 coefficient with which multiplication is effected by the second coefficient means may be determined in correspondence with a desired frequency-gain characteristic.

 The third coefficient with which multiplication is effected by the third coefficient means may be determined in
15 accordance with the degree of emphasis in a low frequency range of the input audio signal, and the fourth coefficient with which multiplication is effected by the fourth coefficient means is determined in accordance with the degree
20 of emphasis in the high frequency range of the input audio signal.

 The integration means may comprise a single double integrator; the differentiation means comprises a single double differentiator, and the addition means comprises an
25 adder for inverting output of the single double integrator and output of the single double differentiator, respectively multiplying these outputs by arbitrary coefficients and adding the inverted outputs to the input audio signal.

Also, an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device may comprise a plurality of cascade-connected double integrating circuits for performing successive double integration on an input audio signal; a plurality of cascade-connected double differentiating circuits that perform successive double differentiation on the input audio signal; a plurality of first coefficient generators for multiplying a first coefficient respectively with outputs of even-number double integrating circuits of the plurality of double integrating circuits; a first addition circuit for inverting and adding outputs of the plurality of the first coefficient generators; a plurality of second coefficient generators for respectively multiplying a second coefficient with outputs of odd-number double integration circuits of the plurality of the double integration circuits; a second addition circuit for inverting and adding outputs of the plurality of the second coefficient generators and output of the first addition circuit; a third coefficient generator for multiplying a third coefficient with the output of the first addition circuit; a fourth coefficient generator for multiplying a fourth coefficient with output of the second addition circuit; and a third addition circuit for adding output of the third coefficient generator and output of the fourth coefficient generator to the input audio signal.

Also, an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device may comprise a waveform emphasis circuit consisting solely of passive elements, for emphasizing waveform in a low frequency range and a high frequency range of an input audio

signal; an addition circuit for adding output of the waveform
emphasis circuit and the input audio signal; and variation
means for controlling ratio of the output of the waveform
emphasis circuit to be added by the addition circuit and the
5 input audio signal.

Further, an audio signal waveform emphasis processing
method may comprise a first step of performing even-order
integration on an input audio signal; a second step of
performing even-order differentiation on the input audio
10 signal; and a third step of adding the even-order integrated
input audio signal produced in the first step and the even-
order differentiated input audio signal produced in the
second step to the input audio signal.

The first step may comprise a step of performing double
15 integration on the input audio signal successively a
plurality of times; the second step comprises a step of
performing double differentiation on the input audio signal
successively a plurality of times; and the third step
comprises: a fourth step of multiplying a first coefficient
20 respectively with values obtained by double integration each
of the plurality of times in the first step; a fifth step of
adding the double-integrated values that are multiplied by
the first coefficient in the fourth step; a sixth step of
multiplying a second coefficient respectively with values
25 obtained by double differentiation each of the plurality of
times in the second step; a seventh step of adding the
double-differentiated values that are multiplied by the
second coefficient in the sixth step; and an eighth step of

5 multiplying a third coefficient and a fourth coefficient respectively with the sum that is obtained by the addition in the fifth step and the sum that is obtained by the addition in the seventh step, and adding results to the input audio signal.

Also, a first coefficient group containing the first coefficient and second coefficient group containing the second coefficient may be determined in accordance with a desired frequency-gain characteristic.

10 Also, the third coefficient and fourth coefficient may be determined in accordance with the degree of emphasis in a low frequency range and a high frequency range of the input audio signal.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a typical configuration of an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device constituted by applying an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device and method according to the present invention;

20 Fig. 2 is a view showing an example of the frequency-gain characteristic obtained with the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device illustrated in Fig. 1;

25 Fig. 3 is a view showing the frequency-phase characteristic of the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device illustrated in Fig. 1 when the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 2 is realized;

Fig. 4 is a view showing the frequency-gain characteristic of a practical embodiment wherein the drawback that the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 2 has large gain within an unnecessary frequency range is compensated;

Fig. 5 is a view showing the frequency-phase characteristic of the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device shown in Fig. 1 when the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 4 is realized;

Fig. 6 is a view showing an example of the frequency-gain characteristic obtained with the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 7 is a view showing the frequency-phase characteristic of the audio signal waveform emphasis processing circuit shown in Fig. 1 when the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 6 is realized;

Fig. 8 is a view showing the frequency-gain characteristic of a practical embodiment when the drawback that the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 6 has large gain in an unnecessary frequency range is compensated;

Fig. 9 is a view showing the frequency-phase characteristic of the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device shown in Fig. 1 when the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 8 is realized;

Fig. 10 is a circuit diagram illustrating a specific construction of an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device to which the audio signal waveform emphasis processing

device and method according to the present invention have been applied;

Fig. 11 is a circuit diagram showing a specific example of the double integrating circuit of Fig. 10;

5 Fig. 12 is a circuit diagram showing a specific example of the double integrating circuit of Fig. 10;

Fig. 13 is a circuit diagram illustrating yet another embodiment of an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to the present invention;

10 Fig. 14 is a circuit diagram illustrating a specific example of the waveform emphasis circuit shown in Fig. 13;

Fig. 15 is a circuit diagram showing another specific example of the waveform emphasis circuit shown in Fig. 13;

15 Fig. 16 is a view showing the frequency-gain characteristic of the waveform emphasis circuit in the circuit shown in Fig. 13 and the frequency-gain characteristic with respect to the original signal of an addition circuit;

20 Fig. 17 is a view showing the frequency-gain characteristic of the circuit shown in Fig. 13;

Fig. 18 is a circuit diagram of yet another embodiment of an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to the present invention wherein the degree of emphasis of the low frequency range and the high frequency
25 range can be adjusted by a single variable resistor, by adding a variable resistor to the circuit shown in Fig. 13; and

Fig. 19 is a view showing the frequency-gain characteristic when the degree of emphasis of the low frequency range and high frequency range of the circuit shown in Fig. 18 is varied.

5

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

An embodiment of an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device and method according to the present invention is described in detail below with reference to the appended drawings.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing a diagrammatic configuration of an embodiment of an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device which is arranged to be able to obtain a frequency-gain characteristic in which the high frequency range and low frequency range are emphasized as desired without destroying the mutual phase relationship between the frequency components of the middle frequency range and the frequency components of the low frequency range and high frequency range close to the middle frequency range which constitute the audio signal.

Referring to Fig. 1, the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device comprises a low frequency range emphasis processing section 100 that performs emphasis processing on the low frequency range of original signal $f(t)$, which is a function of time t and applied to input terminal INPUT; high frequency range emphasis processing section 200 that performs emphasis processing on the high frequency range of original signal $f(t)$ applied to input terminal INPUT; a coefficient

generator 300 that determines the degree of emphasis of the low frequency range by multiplying by an overall coefficient B the low frequency range emphasized signal $g(t)$ that was subjected to emphasis processing on the low frequency range by means of the low frequency range emphasis processing section 100 so as to output $Bg(t)$; a coefficient generator 400 that determines the degree of emphasis of the high frequency range by multiplying by an overall coefficient C the high frequency range emphasized signal $h(t)$ that was subjected to high frequency range emphasis processing by means of high frequency range emphasis processing section 200 so as to outputting $Ch(t)$; and an adder 500 that adds the signal $Bg(t)$ whose low frequency range was emphasized that is output from coefficient generator 300, the original signal $f(t)$ applied to input terminal INPUT and the signal $Ch(t)$ whose high frequency range has been emphasized that is output from coefficient generator 400 so as to output an output signal $F(t)$ through output terminal OUTPUT.

Low frequency range emphasis processing section 100 comprises a plurality of double integrators $II1, II2, \dots, IIp$ that output intermediate signals $g1(t), g2(t), \dots, gp(t)$ by successively double-integrating original signal $f(t)$ that is applied at input terminal INPUT; a plurality of coefficient generators $b1, b2, \dots, bp$ that respectively multiply by coefficients $-B1, B2, \dots, (-1)^p Bp$ that are set beforehand intermediate signals $g1(t), g2(t), \dots, gp(t)$ that are output from double integrators $II1, II2, \dots, IIp$; and an adder SUM1 that outputs a low frequency range emphasized

signal $g(t)$ obtained by adding the outputs of coefficient generators $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_p$.

The group of coefficients $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_p$ that are used as multipliers by coefficient generators $b_1, b_2, \dots, b_p$ are
 5 determined in accordance with the desired frequency-phase characteristic and may have negative as well as positive values.

High frequency range emphasis processing section 200 comprises a plurality of double differentiators $DD_1, DD_2, \dots, DD_q$ that output intermediate signals $h_1(t), h_2(t), \dots, h_q(t)$ obtained by successive double differentiation of the
 10 original signal $f(t)$ that is applied to input terminal INPUT; a plurality of coefficient generators $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_q$ that respectively multiply by coefficients $-C_1, C_2, \dots, (-1)^q C_q$
 15 that are set beforehand the intermediate signals $h_1(t), h_2(t), \dots, h_q(t)$ that are output from double differentiators $DD_1, DD_2, \dots, DD_q$; and adder SUMD that outputs the high frequency range emphasized signal $h(t)$ obtained by adding the outputs of coefficient generators $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_q$.

20 It should be noted that the group of coefficients $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_q$ that are applied as multipliers by coefficient generators $c_1, c_2, \dots, c_q$ are determined in accordance with the desired frequency-phase characteristic, as will be described, and may have negative as well as positive values.

25 The principles of the low frequency emphasis processing action of low frequency emphasis processing section 100 will now be described.

Since the original signal $f(t)$ that is applied to input terminal INPUT is an audio signal, in general it contains a plurality of frequency components. The principles of the present invention may therefore be explained by expressing the original signal $f(t)$ as:

$$f(t) = A_1 \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta_1) + A_2 \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta_2) + \dots + A_n \sin(\omega_n t + \theta_n) \quad \dots (1)$$

where $A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n$ respectively represent the amplitudes of the frequency components constituting the original signal $f(t)$; $\omega_1, \omega_2, \dots, \omega_n$ respectively represent the angular frequencies of the frequency components constituting the original signal $f(t)$, and $\theta_1, \theta_2, \dots, \theta_n$ respectively represent the phase angles of the frequency components constituting the original signal $f(t)$.

The equation (1) may be expressed in matrix notation:

$$f(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta_1), \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta_2), \dots, \sin(\omega_n t + \theta_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (2)$$

Original signal $f(t)$ represented by equation (1) that is applied at input terminal INPUT is first of all subjected to double integration in double integrator III. Consequently, the intermediate signal $g_1(t)$ that is output from double integrator III is:

$$g_1(t) = - \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \omega_1^{-2} \\ A_2 \omega_2^{-2} \\ \vdots \\ A_n \omega_n^{-2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta_1), \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta_2), \dots, \sin(\omega_n t + \theta_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (3)$$

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As can be seen by comparing equation (2) with equation (3), the term that is represented by the frequency component and phase component of intermediate signal $g_1(t)$ that is output from double integrator III1 is identical with the term that is expressed by the frequency component and phase component of original signal $f(t)$. Consequently, it can be seen that intermediate signal $g_1(t)$ that is output from double integrator III1 maintains unchanged the mutual phase relationship between the frequency components of original signal $f(t)$.

The amplitudes of the respective frequency components of intermediate signal $g_1(t)$ that is output from double integrator III1 have values that are inversely proportional to the square of the angular frequency, namely, a value obtained by dividing A_1 by the square of ω , a value obtained by dividing A_2 by the square of ω , and so forth. That is, the amplitude of each frequency component of intermediate signal $g_1(t)$ that is output from double integrator III1 increases in inverse proportion to the square of the angular frequency as the angular frequency becomes lower.

The intermediate signal $g_1(t)$ that is output from double integrator III1 is again double-integrated by double integrator II2, so that the intermediate signal $g_2(t)$ that is output from the double integrator II2 is:

$$g_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \omega_1^{-4} \\ A_2 \omega_2^{-4} \\ \vdots \\ A_n \omega_n^{-4} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta_1) \\ \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta_2) \\ \vdots \\ \sin(\omega_n t + \theta_n) \end{bmatrix} \dots (4)$$

As can be seen by comparing equation (2) with equation (4), the term that is expressed by the frequency component and phase component of intermediate signal $g_2(t)$ that is output from double integrator II2 and the term that is expressed by the frequency component and the phase component of original signal $f(t)$ are identical. It can therefore be seen that the intermediate signal $g_2(t)$ that is output from double integrator II2 maintains unaltered the mutual phase relationships of the frequency components of original signal $f(t)$.

The amplitudes of the frequency components of the intermediate signal $g_2(t)$ that is output from double integrator II2 have values inversely proportional to the 4th power of the angular frequency, namely, a value obtained by dividing A_1 by the 4th power of ω , a value obtained by dividing A_2 by the 4th power of ω , and so forth. In other words, the amplitude of each frequency component of intermediate signal $g_2(t)$ that is output from double integrator II2 increases in inverse proportion to the 4th power of the angular frequency as the angular frequency becomes lower.

Thus, the intermediate signal $g_p(t)$ that is output from double integrator Iip is:

$$g_p(t) = (-1)^p \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \omega_1^{-2p} \\ A_2 \omega_2^{-2p} \\ \vdots \\ A_n \omega_n^{-2p} \end{bmatrix} [\sin(\omega_1 t + \theta_1), \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta_2), \dots, \sin(\omega_n t + \theta_n)] \quad \dots (5)$$

As can be seen by comparing equation (2) with equation (5), the term which is represented by the frequency component and the phase component of intermediate signal $g_p(t)$ that is output from double integrator I_{ip} is identical with the term that is expressed by the frequency component and phase component of original signal $f(t)$. It can therefore be seen that, in the intermediate signal $g_p(t)$ that is output from double integrator I_{ip} , the mutual phase relationship of the frequency components of original signal $f(t)$ is maintained unaltered.

Also, the amplitudes of the frequency components of intermediate signal $g_p(t)$ that is output from double integrator I_{ip} have values inversely proportional to the power $2p$ of the angular frequency, namely, a value obtained by dividing A_1 by ω raised to the power $2p$, a value obtained by dividing A_2 by ω raised to the power $2p$, and so forth. In other words, the amplitudes of the frequency components of intermediate signal $g_p(t)$ that is output from double integrator I_{ip} increase in inverse proportion to the power $2p$ of the angular frequency as the angular frequency becomes lower.

The intermediate signals $g_1(t)$, $g_2(t)$, ..., $g_p(t)$ shown in the equations (3) to (5) that are respectively output from double integrators I_{i1} , I_{i2} , ..., I_{ip} are respectively multiplied by pre-set coefficients $-B_1$, B_2 , ..., $(-1)^p B_p$ by coefficient generators b_1 , b_2 , ..., b_p and added by adder SUM1.

Consequently, the low frequency range emphasized signal $g(t)$ that is output from adder SUM1 is:

$$g(t) = -B_1 g_1(t) + B_2 g_2(t) - \dots + (-1)^p B_p g_p(t) \quad \dots (6)$$

5 In other words, the low frequency range emphasized signal $g(t)$ is:

$$10 \quad g(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega 1^{-2j} \\ A_2 \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega 2^{-2j} \\ \vdots \\ A_n \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega n^{-2j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\omega 1 t + \theta_1), \sin(\omega 2 t + \theta_2), \dots, \sin(\omega n t + \theta_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (7)$$

Consequently, as can be seen by comparing equation (2) with equation (7), the term of the low frequency range emphasized signal $g(t)$ expressed by the frequency component and the phase component is identical with the term of the original signal $f(t)$ expressed by the frequency component and phase component, so in the low frequency range emphasized signal $g(t)$ the mutual phase relationship of the frequency components of the original signal $f(t)$ is preserved unchanged.

The term that expresses the frequency components of the low frequency range emphasized signal $g(t)$ contains no resonance pole. This is a reason why, as a result of the sound quality improvement of the present invention, a gentle sound quality is obtained with no specific resonance in the low frequency range.

Next, the principles of operation of high frequency range emphasis processing by high frequency range emphasis

processing section 200 will be described below. The original signal $f(t)$ indicated by equation (1) and applied to input terminal INPUT is first of all subjected to double differentiation by double differentiator DD1. The intermediate signal $h1(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD1 in this case is therefore:

$$h1(t) = - \begin{bmatrix} A1\omega1^2 \\ A2\omega2^2 \\ \vdots \\ An\omega n^2 \end{bmatrix} \left[\sin(\omega1t + \theta1), \sin(\omega2t + \theta2), \dots, \sin(\omega nt + \theta n) \right] \dots (8)$$

As is clear by comparing equation (2) with equation (8), the term expressed by the frequency component and phase component of intermediate signal $h1(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD1 is identical with the term expressed by the frequency component and phase component of original signal $f(t)$. In the intermediate signal $h1(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD1, the mutual phase relationship of the frequency components of original signal $f(t)$ is therefore preserved unchanged.

The amplitudes of the frequency components of intermediate signal $h1(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD1 have values proportional to the square of the angular frequency, namely, a value obtained by multiplying $A1$ by the square of ω , a value obtained by multiplying $A2$ by the square of ω , and so forth. In other words, the amplitude of the frequency components of intermediate signal $h1(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD1 increases in proportion to the square of

the angular frequency as the angular frequency becomes higher.

The intermediate signal $h_1(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD1 is again subjected to double
 5 differentiation by double differentiator DD2, so the intermediate signal $h_2(t)$ that is output from the double differentiator DD1 is:

$$10 \quad h_2(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \omega^4 \\ A_2 \omega^4 \\ \vdots \\ A_n \omega^4 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta_1), \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta_2), \dots, \sin(\omega_n t + \theta_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (9)$$

As can be seen by comparing equation (2) with equation (9), the term that is expressed by the frequency component and phase component of intermediate signals $h_2(t)$ that is
 15 output from double differentiator DD2 is identical with the term expressed by the frequency component and phase component of original signal $f(t)$. It can therefore be seen that the intermediate signal $h_2(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD2 likewise preserves unchanged the mutual
 20 phase relationship of the frequency components of original signal $f(t)$.

The amplitudes of the frequency components of the intermediate signal $h_2(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD2 have values proportional to the 4th power
 25 of the angular frequency, namely, a value obtained by multiplying A_1 by the 4th power of ω , a value obtained by multiplying A_2 by the 4th power of ω , and so forth. In other words, the amplitude of the frequency components of the

intermediate signal $h_2(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD2 increases in proportion to the 4th power of the angular frequency as the angular frequency becomes higher.

5 Likewise, intermediate signal $h_q(t)$ that is output from double differentiator Ddq is:

$$h_q(t) = (-1)^q \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \omega_1^{2q} \\ A_2 \omega_2^{2q} \\ \vdots \\ A_n \omega_n^{2q} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta_1), \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta_2), \dots, \sin(\omega_n t + \theta_n) \end{bmatrix} \dots (10)$$

10

As will be clear from comparison of equation (2) with equation (10), the term that is expressed by the frequency component and phase component of intermediate signal $h_q(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD^q is identical with the term expressed by the frequency component and phase component of original signal $f(t)$. It can therefore be seen that the intermediate signal $h_q(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD^q preserves unchanged the mutual phase relationship of the frequency components of original signal $f(t)$.

15

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The amplitudes of the frequency components of intermediate signal $h_q(t)$ that is output from double differentiator DD^q have values proportional to the power 2^q of the angular frequency, namely, a value obtained by multiplying A_1 by ω raised to the power 2^q , a value obtained by multiplying A_2 by ω raised to the power 2^q and so forth.

25

In other words, the amplitude of the frequency components of intermediate signal $h_q(t)$ that is output from double

differentiator II^q increases in proportion with the angular frequency raised to the power 2^q as the angular frequency becomes higher.

The intermediate signals $h_1(t)$, $h_2(t)$, ..., $h_q(t)$ indicated by the equations (8) to (10) and output from double differentiators DD_1 , DD_2 , ..., DD_q are respectively multiplied by coefficients $-C_1$, C_2 , ..., $(-1)^q C_q$ that were set beforehand, in coefficient generators c_1 , c_2 , ..., c_q , and then added by adder SUMD.

The high frequency range emphasized signal $h(t)$ that is output from adder SUMD is therefore:

$$h(t) = -C_1 h_1(t) + C_2 h_2(t) - \dots + (-1)^q C_q h_q(t) \quad \dots (11)$$

That is, the high frequency range emphasized signal $h(t)$ is:

$$h(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \sum_{j=1}^q C_j \omega^{2j} \\ A_2 \sum_{j=1}^q C_j \omega^{2j} \\ \vdots \\ A_n \sum_{j=1}^q C_j \omega^{2j} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \sin(\omega_1 t + \theta_1) \\ \sin(\omega_2 t + \theta_2) \\ \dots \\ \sin(\omega_n t + \theta_n) \end{bmatrix} \quad \dots (12)$$

Consequently, as will be clear by comparing equation (2) with equation (12), the term that is expressed by the frequency component and phase component of high frequency range emphasized signal $h(t)$ is identical with the term that is expressed by the frequency component and phase component of original signal $f(t)$, so the high frequency range emphasized signal $h(t)$ preserves unaltered the mutual phase

relationships of the frequency components of the original signal $f(t)$.

The term that expresses the frequency components of high frequency range emphasized signal $h(t)$ contains no resonance pole. This fact is the reason why a gentle sound quality with no specific resonance is obtained in the high frequency range as a result of the sound quality improvement of the present invention.

After the low frequency range emphasized signal $g(t)$ represented by equation (7) has been subjected to low frequency range emphasis processing as described above in low frequency range emphasis processing section 100, it is multiplied by overall coefficient B that determines the degree of low frequency range emphasis in coefficient generator 300 and supplied as low frequency range signal $Bg(t)$ to adder 500.

High frequency range emphasized signal $h(t)$ represented by equation (12) that has been subjected to high frequency range emphasis processing as described above in high frequency range emphasis processing section 200 is multiplied by overall coefficient C that determines the degree of high frequency range emphasis in coefficient generator 600 and is applied to adder 500 as high frequency range signal $Ch(t)$.

The original signal $f(t)$ represented by equation (1), which was applied at input terminal INPUT, is applied directly to adder 500. Adder 500 adds the low frequency range signal $Bg(t)$ and high frequency range signal $Ch(t)$ and original signal $f(t)$ referred to above, and outputs the

result to output terminal OUTPUT as output signal $F(t)$. The output signal $F(t)$ that is output to output terminal OUTPUT is therefore:

$$F(t) = Bg(t) + f(t) + Ch(t) \quad \dots (13)$$

5

The output signal $F(t)$ that is output at output terminal OUTPUT is therefore:

$$10 \quad h(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A1 \left(1 + B \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega 1^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^q C_k \omega 1^{2k} \right) \\ A2 \left(1 + B \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega 2^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^q C_k \omega 2^{2k} \right) \\ \vdots \\ An \left(1 + B \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega n^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^q C_k \omega n^{2k} \right) \end{bmatrix} \left[\sin(\omega 1t + \theta 1), \sin(\omega 2t + \theta 2), \dots, \sin(\omega nt + \theta n) \right] \quad \dots (14)$$

It can be seen by comparing the equation (14) with
 15 equation (2) that the term expressed by the frequency component and phase component of the output signal $F(t)$ is identical with the term expressed by the frequency component and phase component of original signal $f(t)$, so the output signal $F(t)$ preserves unaltered the mutual phase
 20 relationships of the frequency components of original signal $f(t)$.

In the equation (14), if we assume that $B = 0$ and $C = 0$, output signal $F(t)$ is the same as the original signal $f(t)$.

By extracting from equation (14) only the amplitude
 25 term, we have:

$$h(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A1 \left(1 + B \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega 1^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^q C_k \omega 1^{2k} \right) \\ A2 \left(1 + B \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega 2^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^q C_k \omega 2^{2k} \right) \\ \vdots \\ An \left(1 + B \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega n^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^q C_k \omega n^{2k} \right) \end{bmatrix} [1, 1, \dots, 1] \dots (15)$$

5

If the respective coefficients associated with values $A1, A2, \dots, An$ representing the amplitude of the frequency components of the original signal are plotted on respective frequency axes, the frequency-gain characteristic of the waveform emphasis processing circuit can be obtained.

10

Fig. 2 shows an example of the frequency-gain characteristic of the audio signal waveform emphasis processing circuit shown in Fig. 1, which is obtained by suitably selecting coefficients $B1, B2, \dots, Bp, B, C1, C2, \dots, Cq$, and C in accordance with equation (15).

15

As is clear from Fig. 2, the frequency-gain characteristic of the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device is flat in the middle frequency range. In the low frequency range, the gain increases as the frequency becomes lower, while, in the high frequency range, the gain increases as the frequency becomes higher.

20

Coefficients $B1, B2, \dots, Bp$ and $C1, C2, \dots, Cq$ can be found by solving the following linear simultaneous equations with number of unknowns $n=p+q$ indicated below.

25

$$\begin{cases} V1 = 1 + B \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega 1^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^q C_k \omega 1^{2k} \\ V2 = 1 + B \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega 2^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^q C_k \omega 2^{2k} \\ \vdots \\ Vn = 1 + B \sum_{j=1}^p B_j \omega n^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^q C_k \omega n^{2k} \end{cases} \dots (16)$$

where $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n$ are expected values of the gain corresponding to angular frequencies $\omega_1, \omega_1, \dots, \omega_n$ on the desired frequency-gain characteristic.

The simultaneous equations (16) have no general
5 solution, but solution can be obtained under certain conditions.

In the simplest case, by putting $p+q = n$ in the simultaneous equations (16), coefficients $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_p$ and $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_q$ can be uniquely found.

10 For example, in the configuration of Fig. 1, if $p = q = 1$, in other words, in the case where double integrators $II_1, II_2, \dots, II_p$ and double differentiators $DD_1, DD_2, \dots, DD_q$, are respectively of single-stage construction, by setting two expected points V_1, V_2 , coefficients B_1 and C_1 can be
15 uniquely obtained by solving the linear simultaneous equations with two unknowns:

$$\begin{cases} V_1 = 1 + B_1 \omega_1^{-2} + C_1 \omega_1^2 \\ V_2 = 1 + B_1 \omega_2^{-2} + C_1 \omega_2^2 \end{cases} \quad \dots (17)$$

20 Also, in for example the configuration of Fig. 1, if $p = q = 4$, i.e., in the case where double integrators $II_1, II_2, \dots, II_p$ and double differentiators $DD_1, DD_2, \dots, DD_q$ are respectively of 4-stage construction, the coefficients B_1, B_2, B_3, B_4 and C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4 can be uniquely found by
25 solving the linear simultaneous equations with 8 unknowns if the eight expected points $V_1, V_2, \dots, V_8$ are set.

$$\begin{cases} V1 = 1 + B \sum_{j=1}^4 B_j \omega 1^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^4 C_k \omega 1^{2k} \\ V2 = 1 + B \sum_{j=1}^4 B_j \omega 2^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^4 C_k \omega 2^{2k} \\ \vdots \\ V8 = 1 + B \sum_{j=1}^4 B_j \omega 8^{-2j} + C \sum_{k=1}^4 C_k \omega 8^{2k} \end{cases} \quad \dots (18)$$

In other cases, a general solution cannot be obtained,
5 but approximate solutions and special solutions can be
obtained.

In the configuration of Fig. 1, if $p = q = 1$, in other
words, in the case where double integrators II1, II2, ...,
Iip and double differentiators DD1, DD2, ..., Ddq are
10 respectively of single-stage construction, output signal $F(t)$
is:

$$h(t) = \begin{bmatrix} A1(1 + B\omega 1^{-2} + C\omega 1^2) \\ A2(1 + B\omega 2^{-2} + C\omega 2^2) \\ \vdots \\ An(1 + B\omega n^{-2} + C\omega n^2) \end{bmatrix} [\sin(\omega t + \theta_1), \sin(\omega 2t + \theta_2), \dots, \sin(\omega n t + \theta_n)] \quad \dots (19)$$

The audio signal waveform emphasis processing device
with double integrators and double differentiators of this
construction is an example which exhibits highest cost-
20 performance.

Incidentally, in equation (14), if coefficients $B1, B2,$
..., Bp and coefficients $C1, C2, \dots, Cq$ are all positive,
output signal $F(t)$ diverges as the angular frequency ω
approaches 0. Likewise, in equation (14), the output signal
25 $F(t)$ diverges when the angular frequency ω becomes large.

Therefore, in the configuration of Fig. 1, there is an
unwanted increase in gain in the very low frequency range and

very high frequency range: this is not appropriate in practical use.

Accordingly, in a practical circuit configuration, in order to ensure that the gain does not diverge in frequency ranges that are entirely unnecessary in respect of the audio signal, a configuration may be adopted in which the signs of coefficients $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_p$ and coefficients $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_q$ are appropriately selected or a cut-off filter is employed. The location where such a cut-off filter is to be inserted is determined taking into account the dynamic range and/or S-N ratio of the actual device configuration and/or during calculation process.

In the audio signal waveform emphasis method of the present invention, coefficients $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_p$ and $C_1, C_2, \dots, C_q$ that can accurately satisfy a frequency-gain characteristic of any arbitrary form do not in general exist. However, this fact does not impair the effectiveness of the present invention.

The present invention lies in ensuring mutually in-phase characteristics between frequency components in a practically important frequency range using a very straightforward principle; its essence does not lie in obtaining a general solution for arbitrary requirements.

Although the present invention is inappropriate for satisfying fine emphasis characteristics, it makes it possible to cope with characteristic compensation of electro-mechanical systems such as microphones and/or speakers, compensation for sound wave propagation characteristics in

air, compensation for sensitivity of auditory perception, and environmental effects etc. over a wide range, by a simple adjustment (for example adjustment of overall coefficients B and C). This is one of the main features of the present invention.

Also, with the sound quality emphasis of the present invention, since no resonance occurs in the entire frequency range, a natural sound quality is obtained with no unusual characteristics even though emphasis is performed in the low frequency range and/or high frequency range.

It is generally said that, in audio engineering, the characteristics of the time-axis waveform of the audio signal are not considered to be important in respect of sound quality, but, in practice, it is known that they affect tone characteristics.

Whether the waveform characteristic on the time axis affects sound quality or not is not of the essence of the present invention. The essence of the present invention lies in emphasizing the characteristic of the waveform on the sound axis without destroying the waveform characteristics of the audio signal.

With regard to the specific techniques of integration, differentiation and addition etc. of the audio signal, any technique, whether of the analogue type or digital type, may be employed.

An arbitrary audio signal in a given time zone can be represented by a Fourier series without loss of generality in practice. The frequency components and phase components of a

series obtained by applying integration of even-number degree and differentiation of even-number degree on such a Fourier series are in-phase and reverse-phase with respect to the signal components of the original signal. Since it is known whether any term of this series is in-phase or reverse-phase, it is therefore possible to obtain a target frequency-gain characteristic by adding the frequency components obtained by multiplying by a group of appropriate coefficients, the signal obtained by applying even-order differentiation and integration in the necessary frequency region.

Fig. 3 shows the frequency-phase characteristic of an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device shown in Fig. 1 when the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 2 is realized. It can be seen that, with the frequency-phase characteristic shown in Fig. 3, the phase distortion of the output signal $F(t)$ with respect to original signal $f(t)$ is 0° in the effective frequency range.

Fig. 4 shows the frequency-gain characteristic of a practical embodiment in which the drawback that the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 2 has large gain in unnecessary frequency ranges is compensated. Such a frequency-gain characteristic can be implemented by employing a low frequency cut-off filter such that gain is not increased in a frequency range below a frequency $L3$ and employing a high frequency cut-off filter such that the gain does not increase in a frequency range above a frequency $H3$.

Fig. 5 shows the frequency-phase characteristic of the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device shown in

Fig. 1 in which the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 4 is realized.

In general, if the low frequency range is cut off by a low frequency cut-off filter, the phase in the low frequency range is advanced and, if the high frequency range is cut off by a high frequency cut-off filter, the phase in the high frequency range is delayed.

If therefore a frequency-gain characteristic as shown in Fig. 4 is to be achieved, the constants of the low frequency cut-off filter and high frequency cut-off filter are determined such that the frequency ranges where phase distortion occurs are beyond L3 and H3, in order to ensure that phase distortion does not occur in the effective audio frequency range.

Fig. 6 shows an example of the frequency-gain characteristic obtained by an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device as shown in Fig. 1 in which the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 8 is realized.

The frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 6 can be obtained by setting $p = q = 5$ or so in the configuration shown in Fig. 1. The frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 6 is characterized in that the gain drops to the bottom in the vicinity of frequencies L3 and H3.

Fig. 7 shows the frequency-phase characteristic of the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device shown in Fig. 1 in which the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 6 is realized. The frequency-phase characteristic in Fig. 7 shows that the phase distortion of the output signal

$F(t)$ with respect to the original signal $f(t)$ is 0° in the effective frequency range.

However, in this case also, as shown in Fig. 6, the gain increases rapidly below frequency $L4$ and above frequency $H4$, so this is still unsuitable for practical application. A low frequency cut-off filter and a high frequency cut-off filter are therefore provided to respectively cut off the unnecessary low frequency range below frequency $L4$ and the unnecessary high frequency range above frequency $H4$.

Fig. 8 shows the frequency-gain characteristic of a practical embodiment wherein the drawback that the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 6 has large gain in unnecessary frequency ranges is compensated. This frequency-gain characteristic can be implemented by employing a low frequency cut-off filter such that the gain does not increase in the range below frequency $L3$ and by employing a high frequency cut-off filter such that the gain does not increase in the range above frequency $H3$.

Fig. 9 shows the frequency-phase characteristic of the audio signal waveform emphasis processing circuit shown in Fig. 1 in which the frequency-gain characteristic shown in Fig. 8 is realized.

In this case also, if the low frequency range is cut off by a low frequency cut-off filter, the phase in the low frequency range is advanced and, if the high frequency range is cut off by a high frequency cut-off filter, the phase in the high frequency range is delayed.

Therefore, when a frequency-gain characteristic as shown in Fig. 8 is to be realized, the constants of the low frequency cut-off filter and high frequency cut-off filter are determined such that the range in which phase distortion is generated lies outside L3 and H3, in order that phase distortion is not generated in the effective audio frequency range.

The audio signal waveform emphasis processing device may be realized by:

(1) an analogue device constituted by analog passive elements and active elements;

(2) a digital device that digitally calculates a digital signal;

(3) a digital signal processor (DSP) that performs software calculation;

(4) a device constituted by package software and soundboard control software.

Fig. 10 is a circuit diagram showing a specific circuit configuration wherein an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to the present invention is realized by an analogue circuit constituted by passive elements and active elements.

In Fig. 10, low frequency range emphasis circuit 10 corresponds to low frequency range emphasis processing section 100 shown in Fig. 1; high frequency range emphasis circuit 20 corresponds to high frequency range emphasis processing section 200 shown in Fig. 1; low frequency range adjustment circuit 30 corresponds to coefficient generator

300 shown in Fig. 1; high frequency range adjustment circuit 40 corresponds to coefficient generator 400 shown in Fig. 1; and addition circuit 50 corresponds to adder 500 shown in Fig. 1.

5 Low frequency range emphasis circuit 10 comprises N double integrating circuits 11-1, 11-2, ..., 11-N; N coefficient generators 12-1, 12-2, ..., 12-N respectively connected to the outputs of the N double integrating circuits 11-1, 11-2, ..., 11-N; a first inverting amplification
10 circuit constituted of an operational amplifier 13 and resistor 14, for adding the outputs of coefficient generators 12-2, 12-4, ..., 12-N; and a second inverting amplification circuit constituted of a resistor 15 and operational
15 amplifier 16 and a resistor 17, for adding the output of the first inverting amplification circuit and the outputs of coefficient generators 12-1, 12-3, ..., 12-(N-1).

 The N double integrating circuits 11-1, 11-2, ..., 11-N correspond to the double integrators II1, II2, ..., Iip shown in Fig. 1; the N coefficient generators 12-1, 12-2, ..., 12-N
20 correspond to the coefficient generators b1, b2, ..., bp shown in Fig. 1; and the first inverting amplification circuit and second inverting amplification circuit correspond to adder SUMI shown in Fig. 1.

 The N double integrating circuits 11-1, 11-2, ..., 11-N
25 may respectively be constituted by the circuit shown in Fig. 11.

 In Fig. 11, the double integration circuit (II_B) 11 comprises a first integrating circuit consisting of resistor

II_R1, capacitor II_C1, resistor II_R3, and operational amplifier II_OP1 and a second integrating circuit consisting of resistor II_R2, capacitor II_C2, resistor II_R4, and operational amplifier II_OP2. A signal that is input from input terminal II_in is double-integrated and is output from output terminal II_out.

High frequency range emphasis circuit 20 comprises a first inverting amplification circuit constituted of N double differentiating circuits 21-1, 21-2, ..., 21-N; N coefficient generators 22-1, 22-2, ..., 22-N respectively connected to the outputs of the N double differentiating circuits 21-1, 21-2, ..., 21-N; a first inverting amplification circuit constituted by operational amplifier 23 and resistor 24, for adding the outputs of coefficient generators 22-2, 22-4, ..., 22-N; and a second inverting amplification circuit constituted by resistor 25 and operational amplifier 26 and resistor 27, for adding the output of the first inverting amplification circuit and the outputs of coefficient generators 22-1, 22-3, ..., 22-(N-1).

The N double differentiating circuits 21-1, 21-2, ..., 21-N of high frequency range emphasis circuit 20 correspond to the double differentiators DD1, DD2, ..., DDq shown in Fig. 1; the N coefficient generators 22-1, 22-2, ..., 22-N correspond to coefficient generators c1, c2, ..., cq shown in Fig. 1, and the first inverting amplification circuit and second inverting amplification circuit correspond to adder SUMD shown in Fig. 1.

The N double integrating circuits 21-1, 21-2, ..., 21-N may be respectively constituted by the circuit shown in Fig. 12.

In Fig. 12, the double differentiating circuit (DD_B)12 comprises a first differentiating circuit consisting of resistor DD_R3, capacitor DD_C1, resistor DD_R1, and operational amplifier DD_OP1; and a second differentiating circuit consisting of resistor DD_R4, capacitor DD_C2, resistor DD_R2, and operational amplifier DD_OP2. A signal that is input from input terminal DD_in is double-differentiated and is output from output terminal DD_out.

The basic operation of low frequency range emphasis circuit 10 and high frequency range emphasis circuit 20 shown in Fig. 10 is the same as the processing of low frequency range emphasis processing section 100 and high frequency range emphasis processing section 200 shown in Fig. 1.

Low frequency range adjustment circuit 30 comprises a variable resistor 31 and fixed resistor 32 and performs adjustment of the output level of low frequency range emphasis circuit 10; the output of the low frequency range adjustment circuit 30 is input to addition circuit 50.

High frequency range adjustment circuit 40 is constituted of variable resistor 41 and fixed resistor 42 and performs adjustment of the output level of high frequency range emphasis circuit 20; the output of the high frequency range adjustment circuit 40 is input to addition circuit 50.

Addition circuit 50 comprises a first inverting amplifier consisting of resistor 51, operational amplifier

52, and resistor 53 and that adds the original signal applied to input terminal Input and the output of low frequency range adjustment circuit 30 and the output of high frequency range adjustment circuit 40; and a second inverting amplifier
5 consisting of resistor 54, operational amplifier 55, and resistor 56 which inverts the output of the first inverting amplifier and outputs this to output terminal Output.

The basic operation of low frequency range adjustment circuit 30 and high frequency range adjustment circuit 40 and
10 addition circuit 50 shown in Fig. 10 is the same as the processing of coefficient generator 300 and coefficient generator 400 and addition circuit 500 shown in Fig. 1.

With the configuration of Fig. 10, just as in the audio signal waveform emphasis processing device shown in Fig. 1,
15 an output signal having the desired frequency-gain characteristic in which the high frequency range and low frequency range are emphasized can be obtained from the output terminal Output, without destroying the mutual phase relationship between the frequency components constituting
20 the audio signal that is input from input terminal Input.

Fig. 13 is a circuit diagram showing yet a further embodiment of an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to the present invention, wherein the configuration shown in Fig. 10 is simplified.

25 In Fig. 13, this circuit is constituted of a waveform emphasis circuit (FL1) 600 that performs waveform emphasis in respect of the high frequency range and low frequency range on an original signal applied between input terminal Input

and ground terminal GND, and an addition circuit 700 that adds the original signal applied between input terminal Input and ground terminal GND and the waveform-emphasized signal that has been subjected to waveform emphasis by waveform emphasis circuit 600.

Fig. 14 shows a specific example of the waveform emphasis circuit 600.

The waveform emphasis circuit 600 shown in Fig. 14 is constituted by combining a double differentiating circuit (high pass filter) of maximum gain about 30 times consisting of resistors R3, R4, and capacitors C3, C4 with a double integrating circuit (low pass filter) of maximum gain about 30 times consisting of resistors R1, R2 and capacitors C1, C2.

In the waveform emphasis circuit 600 shown in Fig. 14, the absolute value of the impedance in the low frequency range of capacitors C3, C4 constituting the double differentiating circuit is a value that is negligible in comparison with the absolute value of the impedance of resistors R1, R2 and capacitors C1, C2 constituting the double integrating circuit.

Consequently, the effect of the double differentiating circuit consisting of resistors R3, R4 and capacitors C3, C4 on the frequency-gain characteristic in the low frequency range of the double integrating circuit consisting of resistors R1, R2 and capacitors C1, C2 is negligible.

Also, the absolute value of the impedance in the high frequency range of capacitors C1, C2 constituting the double

differentiating circuit is a value that is negligible in comparison with the absolute value of the impedance of resistors R3, R4, and capacitors C3, C4 constituting the double differentiating circuit.

5 The effect of the double integrating circuit consisting of resistors R1, R2 and capacitors C1, C2 on the frequency-gain characteristic in the high frequency range of the double differentiating circuit consisting of resistors R3, R4 and capacitors C3, C4 can therefore be neglected.

10 The waveform emphasis circuit 600 shown in Fig. 4 therefore acts as a circuit that performs waveform emphasis for the high frequency range and low frequency range.

 The waveform emphasis circuit 600 shown in Fig. 13 could be constructed of the circuit shown in Fig. 15 instead of the
15 circuit shown in Fig. 14.

 The circuit shown in Fig. 15 is constituted by coupling a high pass filter consisting of resistors R4, R5, R6 and capacitors C4, C5, C6 with a low pass filter consisting of resistors R1, R2, R3, and capacitors C1, C2, C3.

20 Waveform emphasis in the high frequency range and low frequency range can be obtained with the circuit shown in Fig. 15 just as in the case of the circuit shown in Fig. 14.

 The circuit shown in Fig. 15 is in principle third-order in respect of both the low frequency range and the high
25 frequency range, but, due to the mutual interaction of the respective constants of differentiation and integration in the real constant circuit, a characteristic close to second-

order is obtained, so a circuit is obtained which is effective in practice.

In Fig. 13, addition circuit 700 is constituted of resistors R_i , R_f , R_g , capacitor C_g and operational amplifier OP1.

Since R_i is set to be equal to R_f ($R_i=R_f$), operational amplifier OP1 functions as an inverting amplifier of gain 1. In other words, the output of the operational amplifier OP1 is of the same magnitude as the input but inverted in phase.

Resistance R_g has scarcely any effect on the input/output gain of this circuit.

Also, the degree of emphasis in the low frequency range and high frequency range in the addition circuit 700 is determined by the relationship of resistor R_g and resistor R_f , since the effect of resistor R_i is negligible.

Capacitor C_g is a capacitor that is necessary in an actual operating circuit: it has the function of reducing the DC offset of operational amplifier OP1 and the function of removing unnecessary signal components of the low frequency range.

Fig. 16 shows the frequency-gain characteristic CLH of waveform emphasis circuit 600 in the circuit shown in Fig. 13 and the frequency-gain characteristic CM with respect to the original signal of addition circuit 700.

As is clear from the frequency-gain characteristic CLM shown in Fig. 16, the low frequency range and high frequency range of the original signal are emphasized by waveform emphasis circuit 600, and, as is clear from the frequency-

gain characteristic CM, the frequency-gain characteristic of the original signal in addition circuit 700 becomes flat.

With the circuit shown in Fig. 13, a waveform-emphasized signal whose low frequency range and high frequency range have been emphasized by wave band emphasis circuit 600 together with the original signal that is input from input terminal Input are output from output terminal Output, so the overall frequency-gain characteristic of the circuit shown in Fig. 13 is a frequency characteristic obtained by adding the frequency-gain characteristic CLH shown in Fig. 16 and the frequency-gain characteristic CM, in other words, the frequency-gain characteristic CA shown in Fig. 17.

Fig. 18 is a circuit diagram showing yet another embodiment of an audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to the present invention wherein the degree of emphasis of the low frequency range and high frequency range can be adjusted by addition of a variable resistor VRg to the circuit shown in Fig. 13.

In Fig. 18, variable resistor Vrg is connected between resistor Rg and the ground. The rest of the configuration in Fig. 16 is the same as the circuit shown in Fig. 13.

Specifically, in the circuit shown in Fig. 18, addition circuit 800 is constituted of resistances R_i, R_f, R_g, RV_g, capacitor C_g and operational amplifier OP₁.

In the configuration shown in Fig. 18, when variable resistor Vrg is adjusted, the relationship of resistance (Vrg + R_g) and resistance R_f is altered and the degree of emphasis

of the low frequency range and high frequency range with respect to the original signal can thereby be adjusted.

Fig. 19 shows the frequency-gain characteristic realized with the circuit shown in Fig. 18.

5 As shown in Fig. 19, in the circuit shown in Fig. 18, when variable resistance V_{rg} is adjusted, its frequency-gain characteristic can be altered as shown by CA1, CA2, or CA3.

It should be noted that, in the above configuration, integration, differentiation, multiplication and addition are
10 not strictly mathematical but include allowable error in the realization of a practical device. They could also include expression by calculation using a stored program system in addition to functions based on physical phenomena.

Calculation processing of the signal is to be performed
15 in the frequency range of the audio signal or in a frequency range somewhat wider than this.

The double integration and double differentiation do not need to be pure integration and differentiation so long as they are sufficient to enable a practical audio device to be
20 realized.

By "phase" in the description of the present invention is meant the phase dependent on the complex impedance of the lumped parameter circuit. "Phase" delay of an element having a delay time and "phase" dependent on the complex impedance
25 of a linear circuit should be distinguished from "phase" in the description of the present invention.

"Phase distortion" means the phenomenon that the mutual phase relationship between the frequency components of an

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output of a function that inputs a signal comprising a plurality of frequency components in a specific phase relationship of the input is different from the phase relationship of the input.

5 In the present invention "low frequency range" means for example the frequency range below 300 Hz.

 "High frequency range" means for example the frequency range above 1000 Hz.

 "Middle frequency range" means for example the frequency
10 range from 300 Hz to 1000 Hz.

 "Unnecessary low frequency range" means the low frequency range which is clearly unnecessary in auditory perception, for example a frequency range of below 20 Hz; the
 "unnecessary high frequency range" means the high frequency
15 range that is clearly unnecessary for auditory perception, for example a frequency range of more than 20 KHz.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

 The present invention provides an audio signal waveform
20 emphasis processing device and method wherein the sound quality of audio devices of various types is improved by emphasis processing of the audio signal waveform, and is applicable to the various types of audio devices. According to the present invention, it is possible to obtain a desired
25 frequency-gain characteristic without destroying the phase relationship of the frequency components constituting the audio signal, in particular the phase relationship between the frequency components of the middle frequency range and

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the frequency components of the low frequency range and high frequency range close to the middle frequency range. Thus, the function not to destroy the phase relationship in the middle frequency range is realized even though a great
5 emphasis is performed on the low and high frequency ranges, as a result of which sound quality of audio signals in various audio devises is enormously improved.

CLAIMS

1. An audio signal waveform emphasis processing device comprising:

integration means comprising one or a plurality of even-order integrators for performing integration of even-number order on an input audio signal;

differentiation means comprising one or a plurality of even-order differentiators for performing differentiation of even-number order on the input audio signal; and

addition means for adding output of the integration means and output of the differentiation means to the input audio signal in the same phase or in reverse-phase with the input audio signal.

2. The audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to claim 1, wherein:

the integration means comprises a plurality of double integrators for performing successive double integration on the input audio signal;

the differentiation means comprises a plurality of double differentiators for performing successive double differentiation on the input audio signal; and

the addition means comprises:

a plurality of first coefficient means for respectively multiplying outputs of a plurality of the double integrators by a first coefficient;

a first adder for adding outputs of a plurality of the first coefficient means;

a plurality of second coefficient means for respectively multiplying outputs of a plurality of the double differentiators by a second coefficient;

a second adder for adding outputs of a plurality of the second coefficient means;

third coefficient means for multiplying output of the first adder by a third coefficient;

fourth coefficient means for multiplying output of the second adder by a fourth coefficient; and

a third adder for adding output of the third coefficient means and output of the fourth coefficient means to the input audio signal.

3. The audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to claim 2, wherein a first group of coefficients including the first coefficient with which multiplication is effected by the first coefficient means and a second group of coefficients including the second coefficient with which multiplication is effected by the second coefficient means are determined in correspondence with a desired frequency-gain characteristic.

4. The audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to claim 2, wherein the third coefficient with which multiplication is effected by the third coefficient means is determined in accordance with the degree of emphasis in a low

frequency range of the input audio signal, and the fourth coefficient with which multiplication is effected by the fourth coefficient means is determined in accordance with the degree of emphasis in the low and high frequency ranges of the input audio signal.

5. The audio signal waveform emphasis processing device according to claim 1, wherein the integration means comprises a single double integrator; the differentiation means comprises a single double differentiator, and the addition means comprises an adder for inverting output of the single double integrator and output of the single double differentiator and adding the inverted outputs to the input audio signal.

6. An audio signal waveform emphasis processing device comprising:

a plurality of cascade-connected double integrating circuits for performing successive double integration on an input audio signal;

a plurality of cascade-connected double differentiating circuits that perform successive double differentiation on the input audio signal;

a plurality of first coefficient generators for multiplying a first coefficient respectively with outputs of even-number double integrating circuits of the plurality of double integrating circuits;

a first addition circuit for inverting and adding outputs of the plurality of the first coefficient generators;

a plurality of second coefficient generators for respectively multiplying a second coefficient with outputs of odd-number double integration circuits of the plurality of the double integration circuits;

a second addition circuit for inverting and adding outputs of the plurality of the second coefficient generators and output of the first addition circuit;

a third coefficient generator for multiplying a third coefficient with the output of the first addition circuit;

a fourth coefficient generator for multiplying a fourth coefficient with output of the second addition circuit; and

a third addition circuit for adding output of the third coefficient generator and output of the fourth coefficient generator to the input audio signal.

7. An audio signal waveform emphasis processing device comprising:

a waveform emphasis circuit consisting solely of passive elements, for emphasizing waveform in a low frequency range and a high frequency range of an input audio signal;

an addition circuit for adding output of the waveform emphasis circuit and the input audio signal; and

variation means for controlling ratio of the output of the waveform emphasis circuit to be added by the addition circuit and the input audio signal.

8. An audio signal waveform emphasis processing method comprising:

a first step of performing even-order integration on an input audio signal;

a second step of performing even-order differentiation on the input audio signal; and

a third step of adding the even-order integrated input audio signal produced in the first step and the even-order differentiated input audio signal produced in the second step to the input audio signal.

9. The method of audio signal waveform emphasis processing according to claim 8, wherein:

the first step comprises a step of performing double integration on the input audio signal successively a plurality of times;

the second step comprises a step of performing double differentiation on the input audio signal successively a plurality of times; and

the third step comprises:

a fourth step of multiplying a first coefficient respectively with values obtained by double integration each of the plurality of times in the first step;

a fifth step of adding the double-integrated values that are multiplied by the first coefficient in the fourth step;

a sixth step of multiplying a second coefficient respectively with values obtained by double

differentiation each of the plurality of times in the second step;

a seventh step of adding the double-differentiated values that are multiplied by the second coefficient in the sixth step; and

an eighth step of multiplying a third coefficient and a fourth coefficient respectively with the sum that is obtained by the addition in the fifth step and the sum that is obtained by the addition in the seventh step, and adding results to the input audio signal.

10. The method of audio signal waveform emphasis processing according to claim 9, wherein a first coefficient group containing the first coefficient and second coefficient group containing the second coefficient are determined in accordance with a desired frequency-gain characteristic.

11. The method of audio signal waveform emphasis processing according to claim 9, wherein the third coefficient and fourth coefficient are determined in accordance with the degree of emphasis in a low frequency range and a high frequency range of the input audio signal.

ABSTRACT

Input audio signals are subjected to integration of the order of an even number by one or plurality of even order integrators and the input audio signals are subjected to differentiation of the order of an even number by one or plurality of even order differentiators. The even order integration signals subjected to the even order integration and the even order differentiation signals subjected to the even order differentiation are added to the input audio signals with the same phases or opposite phases. Thus, the expected frequency-gain characteristics can be obtained while the phase relations between the frequency components of the input audio signals in particular the intermediate audio frequency range, a part of the low audio frequency range near the intermediate audio frequency range, and a part of the high frequency range near the intermediate frequency range are maintained, so that the high grade sound quality can be achieved.