



*Psychoacoustic studies on lateralization of simulated sound reflections*

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Sounds travelling directly from source to listener are often followed by reflections from nearby surfaces. In some situations, a reflection may be heard as a separate event, an echo, but more often the direct (leading) and reflected (lagging) sounds are perceptually fused. The lagging sound may still be detectable as a coloration of the leading sound, but the spatial information it carries may be lost, making it difficult or impossible to determine the position of the reflecting surface. Loss of spatial information in lagging sounds is termed “discrimination suppression” and is one of several phenomena comprising the precedence effect. Previous experimental research suggested that loss of spatial information in lag-clicks seems small at ICIs exceeding about 10 ms. However, studies from our laboratory have found evidence for loss of spatial information in lag-clicks at much longer ICIs, using a stimulus setup different from those applied in most previous studies. In this presentation, I review the results of these findings and their implications for our understanding of discrimination suppression.