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**TITLE :**

**Application of free sorting tasks to sound quality experiments**

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## **ABSTRACT**

In many studies devoted to the sound quality of industrial products, a perceptual space is determined through dissimilarity judgements on pairs of stimuli. A drawback of this procedure is that it can be very time consuming if the number of stimuli is large. An alternative procedure consists in a free sorting of sounds: averaging individual results provides a set of data which are considered as indicators of dissimilarities and analyzed using a multi-dimensional scaling method. The validity of this alternative can be discussed, as the psychological processes involved in the two procedures are different.

This study compared these two approaches in a particular case (door closure sounds). In this specific case, it was observed that dissimilarities obtained from the two procedures can be different, the more so as sounds are dissimilar and these differences can lead to slightly different perceptual spaces. Nevertheless, a free sorting experiment is a reliable way of reducing the number of stimuli in a large set of sounds. It allows selecting some representative sounds and narrowing the set of sounds while keeping in the subset most of the timbre features. This provides a useful preliminary step to a paired-comparison experiment.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

In sound quality applications, the identification of important timbre features is a key factor. This knowledge allows the selection of sound metrics which can be used as input of a preference model. It also gives useful indications about the way the object should be modified in order to improve its sound quality. Numerous methods can be used to identify these attributes; a very common one consists in asking subjects to evaluate the dissimilarity between two sounds presented by pairs. After collecting the individual data, multi-dimensional techniques lead to a perceptual space, in which stimuli can be placed so that their relative distances are close to their perceived dissimilarities. The axes of this space can then be related to timbre features, as implicitly used by listeners when achieving the task. These timbre features are inferred by the experimenter (e.g. by listening to sounds with very different coordinates along this axis, or by computing correlations between these coordinates and candidate sound metrics, as loudness, sharpness and so on). Such a procedure has been widely used in many applications: sounds from musical instruments (Kendal and Carterette, 1991), synthesized ones (McAdams et al. 1995), car sounds (Lemaître et al., 2004, Parizet et al., 2007), aircraft noise (Barbot et al., 2008) as examples. A major drawback of this procedure lies in the number of pairs to be presented to the listener, which is a square function of the number of sounds. This can make the experiment very long and tedious for the listener.

Another procedure consists in free sorting experiments. Subjects are asked to group stimuli together, on a similarity basis; they can make as many groups as they want to. This task is related to categorization process. But the relation between categorization and similarity evaluation is strong (Thibaut, 1997), though some exceptions have been pointed out (see Rips, 1993, for an example). Individual results are co-occurrence matrices, made of 0 and 1 and indicating which sounds were grouped together by the subject. Averaging individual co-

occurrence matrices provides a matrix which is considered as a dissimilarity one, and, as such, can be analyzed thanks to a multi-dimensional technique. Various examples can be given, in the field of visual perception (see Börner, 2000 or Faye et al., 2004), haptic perception (Picard et al., 2003 or Tiest and Kappers, 2006), food evaluation (Falahee and MacRae, 1997), or perception of everyday life situations (Edwards and Templeton, 2005). In the field of sound perception, this kind of analysis was realized in the case of environmental sounds (Guastavino, 2003, Dubois et al., 2004), everyday sounds (Guyot et al., 1997, Houix et al., 2008), cars dashboard tapping sounds (Montignies and Parizet, 2008) or loudspeakers quality (Lavandier et al., 2005). In spite of the advantage of such a procedure, a question should be kept in mind: as the task of listeners does not consist in evaluating dissimilarities between sounds, can averaged data be considered as dissimilarities? Will the perceptual space obtained from these data be close to the one obtained from real dissimilarities? For sound stimuli, only one published study compared results obtained from these two methods (Bigand et al., 2005). This study used musical excerpts as stimuli and showed a good agreement between results. The goal of this paper is to present another example, using another kind of sounds (car door closure sounds), and to discuss how free sorting experiments can be used in typical sound quality applications. Three experiments have been conducted:

- in the first one, a set of 35 sounds was sorted by listeners; this allowed to split this set in 6 groups of similar sounds;
- in the second experiment, 12 sounds extracted from this set (2 sounds for each group) were sorted, using the same procedure. It appeared that stimuli could still be clustered in 6 groups, indicating that the organization of sounds, as determined from the first experiment, was robust enough;

- finally, in a third experiment, subjects were asked to evaluate dissimilarities between the same 12 sounds presented by pairs. The perceptual spaces obtained from the results of this experiment and the previous one proved to be slightly different.

The comparison of the results of these three experiments will provide some guidelines about the way a free sorting experiment can be used in such applications.

## **2. EXPERIMENT 1 : FREE SORTING OF 35 SOUND SAMPLES**

### **2.1. Stimuli**

Car door closure sounds were used in that experiment; they were part of a study presented in another paper (Parizet et al., 2007). At the beginning of this study, 16 cars were used. Each car was entered in a semi-anechoic room and the driver's door closure sound was recorded with a dummy head (Bruel et Kjaer type 4133) placed outside the car, in the typical position of the driver leaving the car. Sounds were sampled at a 16-bits resolution with a 44.1 kHz sampling frequency. Some modifications of the door seals were realized on two cars, increasing the number of stimuli to 27. Finally, for 8 situations, a second recording of the closing was introduced in the set of sounds in order to check the repeatability of measurements. Thus the overall number of stimuli was 35. Their duration was of approximately one second.

### **2.2. Free sorting experiment**

Sounds were presented to listeners through headphones in a quiet room. Subjects were informed they were listening to door closure sounds. They were asked to group together

similar sounds, forming as many groups they wanted to. They could listen to sounds as many time as they felt necessary.

31 subjects participated to the experiment (students or staff member of the laboratory).

### **2.3. Results**

For each listener, a 35 x 35 co-occurrence matrix was determined. Each cell of this matrix was 0 if the two corresponding sounds had been placed in the same group by the listener, 1 otherwise. First of all, the importance of inter-individual variability was evaluated. Using Rand Index as an indicator of agreement between two individual clusterings (Hubert and Arabie, 1985), it was not possible to separate the panel into sub-groups of listeners. Therefore, all individual co-occurrence matrices were averaged, which lead to a dissimilarity matrix. The values of this matrix ranged between 0 and 1. It should be noted that data thus obtained are real distances, as they fulfil the triangle inequality  $d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$ .

A hierarchical clustering using Ward's method (Saporta, 2006, p. 258) was computed and lead to the dendrogram presented in figure 1.a. In this diagram, the vertical axis represents distance between stimuli: the higher the node between two stimuli, the larger the distance between them. It was decided to split up the set of sounds in six groups, represented on that figure. It can be noted that, when two recordings of the same door were included in the set of sounds, they belonged to the same group (these repetitions are labelled as (2-3), (7-8), (9-10), (11-12), (20-21), (25-26), (29-30) and (31-32)).

For the following of the study, two sounds were selected in each group. The selection rule was the following one : for each sound, the average dissimilarity between this sound and all the other ones belonging to the same group was computed. The two sounds leading to the minimum values were considered as the best representative ones of the group. These sounds

are labelled as 18 and 30 (for group A), 3 and 6 (group B), 8 and 27 (group C), 13 and 16 (group D), 9 and 28 (group E), 26 and 32 (group F).

### **3 EXPERIMENT 2 : FREE SORTING OF 12 SOUND SAMPLES**

#### **3.1. Experimental procedure**

The 12 sound samples selected from the previous experiment were used. 30 subjects participated to a second free sorting experiment. They had to group these 12 sounds in clusters, using the same procedure as in the first experiment (and the same playback conditions). They were members of the laboratory (staff and students). Only 8 of them had participated in the first experiment (which had taken place more than one year before that one).

#### **3.2. Results**

Individual results were collected and analyzed as in the previous experiment. Subgroups of listeners could not be built, so that the mean dissimilarity matrix was computed from all subjects. The dendrogram obtained from the hierarchical clustering analysis of this matrix is shown on figure 1.b. It can be seen that the set of sounds can be organized in the same 6 groups. Therefore, it seems that the structure underlying the set of sounds used in the first experiment was preserved by the selection of representative sounds.

### **4 : EXPERIMENT 3 : DISSIMILARITY RATINGS, 12 SOUND SAMPLES**

#### **4.1. Experimental procedure**

The same set of 12 sounds was used in a dissimilarity experiment. After listening to each pair of sounds, the listener had to evaluate the dissimilarity between the two stimuli, and to give his answer by moving a cursor along a continuous scale labelled from "sounds are



equal" to "sounds are extremely different". 40 people took part in this experiment. As required by the car supplier funding this part of the study, listeners did not belong to the laboratory and the jury was balanced in two ways. First of all, it was made of 19 women and 21 men. Then, in each gender group, half of the subjects were between 30 and 45 and the other ones between 46 and 60.

This experiment provided a set of individual dissimilarities, recorded as numbers varying between 0 and 1; there were 40 x 66 such values, as 66 pairs (representing the upper half of the 12x12 matrix) were presented to each listener.

#### **4.2. Results**

As in the previous experiment, no clustering of listeners could be made. Differences between groups of subjects (age and gender) were not significant, and a hierarchical clustering analysis did not allow building groups of subjects from individual results. Therefore, individual values were averaged to derive a mean dissimilarity matrix. A hierarchical clustering analysis was conducted for that matrix and the result is presented in figure 1.c. Once again, the 6 group structure can clearly be identified: this seems to be an actual organization scheme of the sound samples and the selection of the representative sounds in experiment 1 allowed to preserve this scheme. Nevertheless, some discrepancies between dendrograms appear on figure 1. For instance, stimuli from the D group (labelled as 13 and 16) are closer to the A, E and F groups than to the C and B groups, while the reverse was true in the previous experiment. Both experiments lead to the same 6-groups clustering, but the overall structures of these groups are slightly different from one experiment to the other one.

In the following, the comparison between experiments 2 and 3 (based on the same set of sounds) will be made in more details.

## **5. COMPARISON OF EXPERIMENTS 2 AND 3**

### **5.1. Comparison of dissimilarities**

In each case, the averaged dissimilarities between sounds were computed. They are shown in figure 2. Each point represents one of the 66 pairs of sounds. The X-axis coordinate of the point is the distance between the two sounds as obtained from the free-sorting experiment and its Y-axis coordinate represents the dissimilarity computed from the individual direct pair wise estimations. A circle around a point indicates that the two values are not different in a significant way ( $p < 0.05$ , Kruskal Wallis criterion). It can be seen that, when sounds are rather similar, both methods gave close results. On the contrary, in the case of rather different sounds, the distance obtained from the free-sorting procedure is larger than the value given by the direct evaluation. As an example, 17 pairs are composed of sounds which had never been grouped together by any listener. But the average distance between these sounds, as given by the direct evaluation, varied between 0.46 and 0.73. It seems as if there is a threshold: for a dissimilarity greater than a given value, sounds will be attributed to different groups by all listeners.

This can explain the discrepancies observed between the two dendrograms of figure 2 (b) and (c). Sounds were organized in the same 6 groups structures (as small dissimilarities are close between the two experiments) but the higher levels of the dendrograms were different.

### **5.2. Comparison of perceptual spaces**

The two averaged dissimilarities matrices were analyzed using the MDSCAL multidimensional scaling method (Cox and Cox, 2001, p. 31). In both cases, keeping 6 singular values appeared to be a satisfying compromise (giving 90% of the sum of all singular values). In order to compare the results, the perceptual space obtained from free

sorting data was adjusted to the one computed from the dissimilarity evaluation procedure using a procrustean transformation (rotation and dilatation of the space, Cox and Cox, 2001, p. 123). Results are shown on figure 3 (plane of axis 1 and 2): both procedures provided similar perceptual spaces, though some differences can be noted. For example, sounds 18 and 30 are clearly separated on the left diagram, which is no longer true on the right one. Such differences could be due to the sampling of subjects (as different listeners participated to experiments 2 and 3). This hypothesis was tested using a bootstrap technique. First of all, a reference space was defined as the one obtained from the dissimilarity experiment, dissimilarities being averaged over the whole panel (40 listeners). Then, in the whole set of individual dissimilarities, 15 subjects were randomly selected, using replacement. For this sample of subjects, the averaged dissimilarity matrix was computed and a 6 dimensional perceptual space was determined from an MDSCAL analysis. This space was adjusted to the reference one using a procrustean analysis (Cox and Cox, 2001). This operation was repeated 5000 times and the statistics of all recorded results could be computed (mean value and 95% confidence interval). Results can be seen on figure 4.a. The average position of a sound is indicated by a star. As expected, this position is close to the position in the reference space which is labelled as a number. The ellipse represents the 95% confidence location of this position.

The same computation was done using data obtained from the free sorting experiment and gave the results represented on figure 4.b. It can be seen that sounds coordinates are somewhat different from the reference ones. As an example, sound 27 is closer to sounds 3 and 6 than to sound 8, which was not true in the reference plane. For five sounds only (30, 3, 6, 8 and 28), the reference position lies inside the confidence ellipse.

From this analysis, it can be thought that the dissimilarities obtained from the free sorting experiment lead to a perceptual space slightly different from the one issued from the pair-wised estimations.

## **6. DISCUSSION**

In the case of this study, the averaged co-occurrence matrix did not provide a perfect alternative to direct dissimilarities. As presented in figure 2, the two kinds of data were close to each other for rather similar sounds only.

The key point is that, in a free sorting experiment, individual co-occurrence matrices only contain 0 and 1 values. Inter-individual variability is thus necessary to obtain an averaged matrix which can be considered as a dissimilarity one. Consider an extreme case in which stimuli are grouped in three families by all subjects. The averaged co-occurrence matrix will also contain 0 and 1 values only and the perceptual space will take the form of an equilateral triangle in a plane. In such a situation, direct dissimilarity estimation may give more accurate information, as it is possible that dissimilarities perceived between two of these groups will be lower than those between each of these two groups and the third one. This information will not appear in the results of the free-sorting task.

In some cases, such a small inter-individual variability can be expected: an example may be an experiment in which very different sound sources are used. It is probable that all listeners will group sounds together according to their sources. When the set of sounds is more homogeneous, as in most sound quality applications, more various individual sorting data are collected. It can then be expected that averaged data can be considered as dissimilarities, at least for the closest sounds only, as it has been shown in this study. The inter-individual variability occurring in a free-sorting experiment can be estimated from the corrected Rand Index (Hubert and Arabie, 1985). It could be interesting to investigate more in order to relate

the accuracy of the perceptual space computed from a free sorting experiment to the range of Rand Indexes computed between each pair of subjects. That could allow fixing some rules, e.g. a maximum value of averaged Rand Index over which it cannot be recommended to derive a perceptual space from the co-occurrence matrix.

Nevertheless, this limitation in the use of free-sorting experiments should not hide a very useful application of this procedure. As confirmed by the first experiment of this study, it can be used to reduce the number of stimuli, in cases where this number is too high to conduct pair-wise dissimilarity ratings.

## **7. CONCLUSION**

This study showed that a free sorting experiment can be very useful to reduce the number of sound samples while keeping the main sounds features in the reduced set. That can be of a great practical importance in sound quality applications.

It is also possible to directly build a perceptual space from the results of a free-sorting experiment. But, as noted here, this space can be slightly different from the one computed from direct evaluations of dissimilarities. It can be expected that the larger the dissimilarities between sounds, the larger these differences will be, as inter-individual variability is necessary to obtain almost continuous values when averaging free-sorting individual data.

This limitation should not hide one of the main advantages of a free sorting experiment: it can involve a much larger number of samples than a paired comparison experiment. This made it very suitable for industrial applications of studies related to sound quality.

For sound quality applications, a practical recommendation would be to include a large number of sounds in the first set of stimuli presented to a jury. Thanks to a free-sorting experiment, this set of sounds can be reduced without any loss of timbre features and the

reduced set of sounds can be used in a pair-wise dissimilarity evaluation experiment in order to build a reliable perceptual space.

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## Collected Figure Captions

- Figure 1: dendrograms obtained from the three experiments. (a) : free sorting, 35 sounds. (b) : free sorting, 12 sounds. (c) : paired comparison, 12 sounds. Groups of sounds are labelled with letters.
- Figure 2: comparison of dissimilarities obtained from the free sorting experiment and the direct evaluation. Circles indicate pairs for which the two values are not different in a significant way ( $p < 0.05$ , Kruskal Wallis criterion).
- Figure 3: MDS mappings of stimuli. Bold letters: from dissimilarity ratings. Italic letters: from free sorting experiment.
- Figure 4: MDS mappings of stimuli and application of the bootstrap technique. (a): dissimilarity ratings, (b): free-sorting experiment. In both cases, the number represents the average position of the sound, the ellipse the 95% confidence interval. The star denotes the position of the sound in the reference space (dissimilarity ratings averaged over the whole panel).



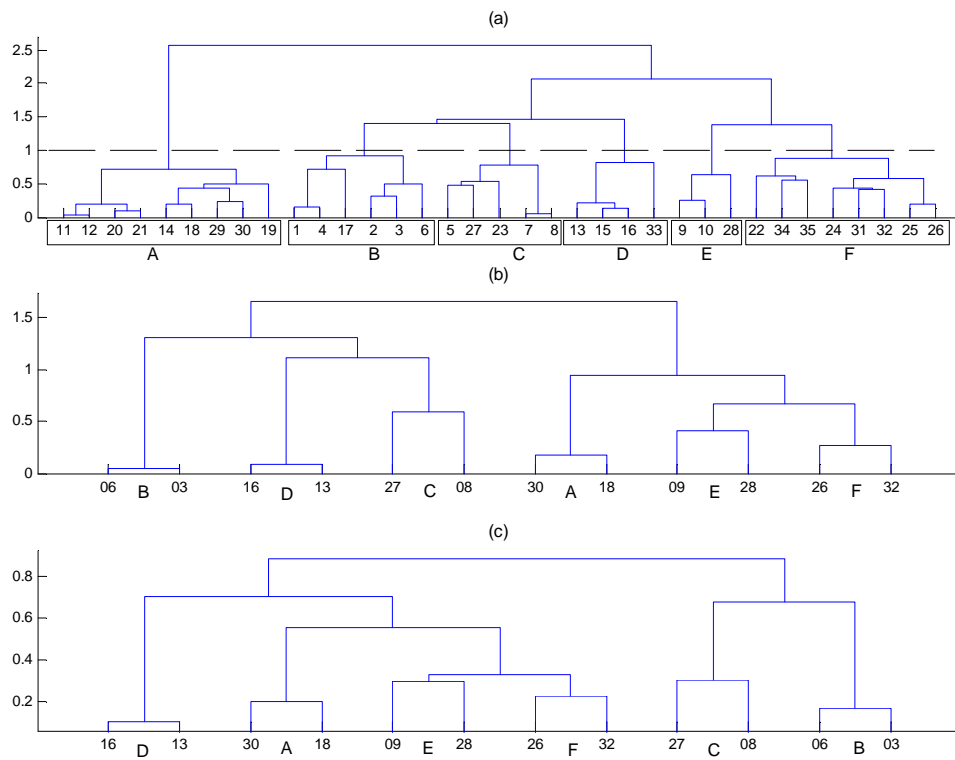


Figure 1: dendrograms obtained from the three experiments (a): free sorting, 35 sounds, (b): free sorting, 12 sounds and (c): dissimilarity evaluation, 12 sounds. Groups of sounds are labelled with letters.

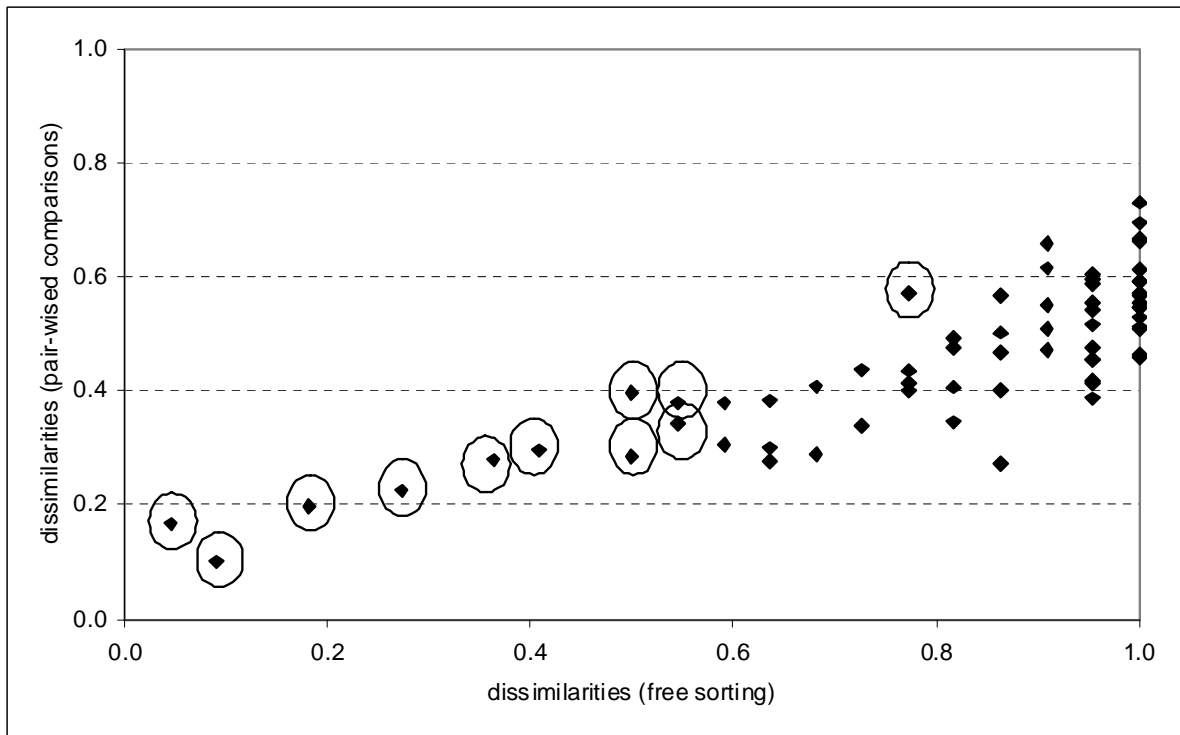


Figure 2: comparison of dissimilarities obtained from the free sorting experiment and the direct evaluation. Circles indicate pairs for which the two values are not different in a significant way ( $p < 0.05$ , Kruskal Wallis criterion).

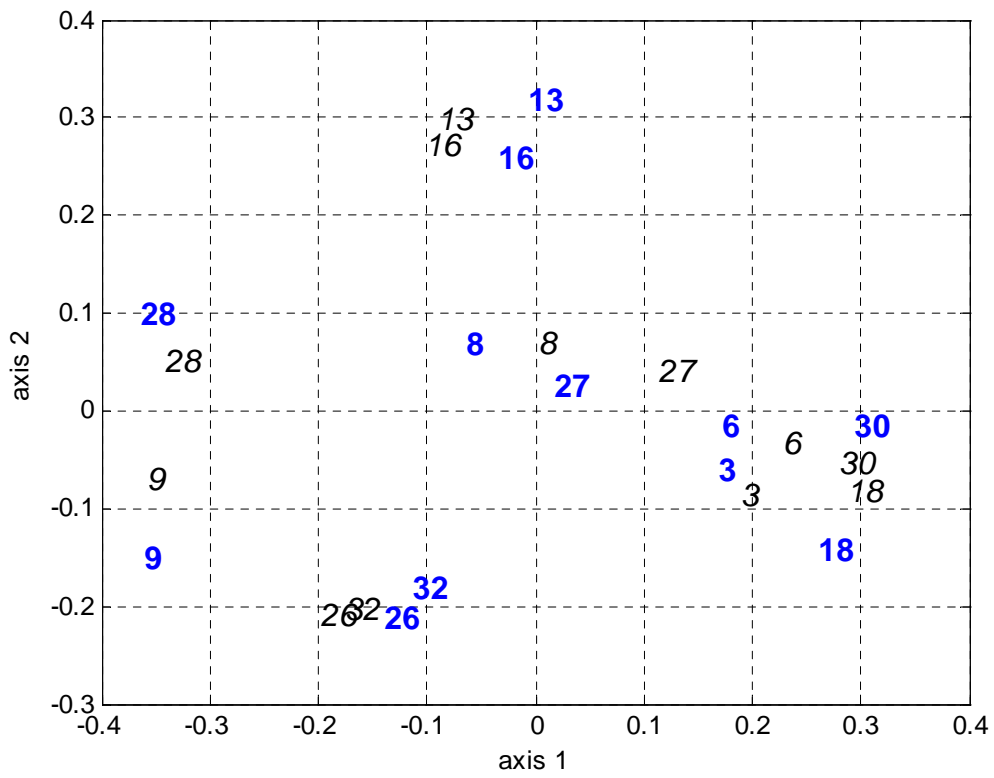


Figure 3: MDS mappings of stimuli (axes 1 and 2). Bold letters: from dissimilarity ratings.  
 Italic letters: from free sorting experiment.

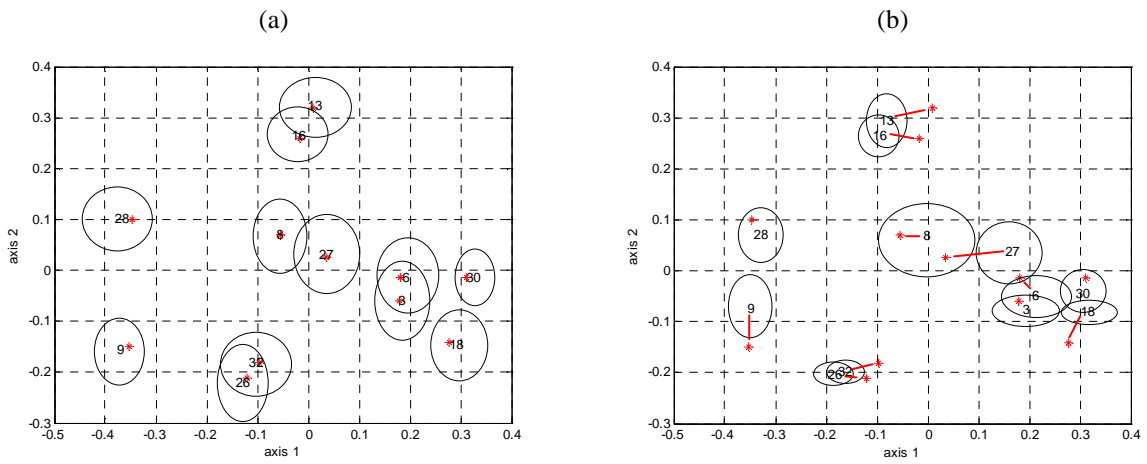


Figure 4: MDS mappings of stimuli and application of the bootstrap technique. (a) : dissimilarity ratings, (b) : free-sorting experiment. In both cases, the number represents the average position of the sound, the ellipse the 95% confidence interval. The star denotes the position of the sound in the reference space (dissimilarity ratings averaged over the whole panel).