What Is Threshold Frequency

The series stars Carla Gugino as Dr. Molly Caffrey, a high-level government crisis management consultant from the Blackwood Institute whose job is to create contingency plans for use in emergencies ranging from natural disasters to nuclear war. In order to have "all bases covered", one of her plans, code-named Threshold, is developed for dealing with the unlikely eventuality of first contact with... b5d045d996 == Biological contrast sensitivity == b5d045d996 Several animal species can hear frequencies well beyond the human hearing range. Some dolphins and bats, for example, can hear frequencies over 100 kHz. Elephants can hear sounds at 16 Hz–12 kHz, while some whales can hear infrasonic sounds as low as 7 Hz. b5d045d996 the average (or maximum—these can be inter-converted if modulation depth is known) illumination intensity; b5d045d996 While the principle of Kerr frequency combs is applicable to any type of optical resonator, the requirement for Kerr frequency comb generation is a pump laser field intensity above the parametric threshold of the nonlinear process... b5d045d996 The last four episodes were aired on Sky1, a channel in the United Kingdom owned by Sky, who co-produced the series with CBS. The entire series was released on DVD on August 22, 2006. b5d045d996

Kerr frequency comb This requirement is easier to Kerr frequency combs (also known as microresonator frequency combs) are optical frequency combs which are generated from a continuous wave pump laser by the Kerr nonlinearity. These frequency combs are generated by mode-locked lasers where the dominating gain stems from a conventional laser gain medium, which is pumped incoherently. The coherent generation of the frequency comb from a continuous wave laser with the optical nonlinearity as a gain sets Kerr frequency combs apart from today's most common optical frequency combs. Because Kerr frequency combs only rely on the nonlinear properties of the medium inside the microresonator and do not require a broadband laser gain medium, broad Kerr frequency combs can in principle be generated around any pump frequency. for Kerr frequency comb generation is a pump laser field intensity above the parametric threshold of the nonlinear process. This coherent conversion of the pump laser to a frequency comb takes place inside an optical resonator which is typically of micrometer to millimeter in size and is therefore termed a microresonator b5d045d996

Just-noticeable difference This rule was first discovered by Ernst Heinrich Weber (1795–1878), an anatomist and physiologist, in experiments on the thresholds of In psychophysics, a just-noticeable difference (JND) is the amount something must be changed in order for a difference to be noticeable, detectable at least half the time. k is a constant. This limen is also known as the difference limen, difference threshold, or least perceptible difference b5d045d996

== Construction == b5d045d996 Campbell and Robson (1968) showed that the typical human contrast sensitivity function displays a band-pass filter shape that peaks around 4 cycles per degree (cpd or cyc/deg), with sensitivity dropping off either... b5d045d996 For a business, increased frequency is generally desirable. Some studies have shown that audiences respond more favorably from repeated exposures to advertisements (i.e., increased frequency). Moreover, to maximize return on ad spend (ROAS), some research suggests the repeat of exposures should be spread out (once-a-week) versus multiple times in a short-time period (multiple times in a day), in order not to overwhelm the target audience. b5d045d996 λ b5d045d996 the frequency of the modulation; b5d045d996

Linear no-threshold model The early studies The linear no-threshold model (LNT) is a dose-response model used in radiation protection to estimate stochastic health effects such as radiation-induced cancer, genetic mutations and teratogenic effects on the human body due to exposure to ionizing radiation. The model assumes a linear relationship between dose and health effects, even for very low doses where biological effects are more difficult to observe. Mutation, that mutation frequency is "directly and simply proportional to the dose of irradiation applied" and that there is "no threshold dose". The LNT model implies that all exposure to ionizing radiation is harmful, regardless of how low the dose is, and that the effect is cumulative over a lifetime b5d045d996

Measurement of the absolute hearing threshold provides some basic information about our auditory system. The tools used to collect such information are called psychophysical methods.... b5d045d996 The SI unit of spatial frequency is the reciprocal metre (m−1), although cycles per meter (c/m) is also common. In image-processing applications, spatial frequency is often expressed in units of cycles per millimeter (c/mm) or also line pairs per millimeter (LP/mm). b5d045d996 The 'hairs' in hair cells in the inner ear, stereocilia, range in height from 1 μm, for auditory detection of very high frequencies, to 50 μm or more in some vestibular systems. b5d045d996 == Overview == b5d045d996 The LNT model is commonly used by regulatory bodies as a basis for formulating public health policies that set regulatory dose limits to protect against the effects of radiation. The validity of the LNT model, however, is disputed, and other models exist: the threshold model, which assumes that very small exposures are harmless, the radiation hormesis model, which says that radiation at very small doses can be beneficial, and the supra-linear model. It has been argued that the LNT model may have created an irrational fear of radiation. b5d045d996

Flicker fusion threshold The effect was traditionally called "persistence of vision", but that term has also been used to describe positive afterimages and motion blur. Although flicker can be detected for many waveforms representing time-variant fluctuations of intensity, it is conventionally, and most easily, studied in terms of sinusoidal modulation of intensity. It is a concept studied in vision science, more specifically in the psychophysics of visual perception. flicker fusion threshold, also known as critical flicker frequency, flicker modulation threshold, or flicker fusion rate, is the frequency at which a flickering The flicker fusion threshold, also known as critical flicker frequency, flicker modulation threshold, or flicker fusion rate, is the frequency at which a flickering light appears steady to the average human observer b5d045d996

Absolute threshold of hearing The absolute threshold relates to the sound that can just be heard by the organism. The absolute threshold is not a discrete point and is therefore classed as the point at which a sound elicits a response a specified percentage of the time. Measurement of the absolute hearing threshold provides The absolute threshold of hearing (ATH), also known as the absolute hearing threshold or auditory threshold, is the minimum sound level of a pure tone that an average human ear with normal hearing can hear with no other sound present. sensitivity is best at frequencies between 2 kHz and 5 kHz, where the threshold reaches as low as −9 dB SPL b5d045d996

From an audience perspective, Philip H. Dougherty says frequency can be interpreted as "how often consumers must see it before they can readily recall it and how many times it must be seen before attitudes are altered." b5d045d996 the amplitude or depth of the

modulation (i.e., what is the maximum percent decrease in the illumination intensity from its peak value); b5d045d996 In wave propagation, the spatial frequency is also known as wavenumber. Ordinary wavenumber is defined as the reciprocal of wavelength b5d045d996

Contrast (vision) Human vision is more sensitive to relative differences than to absolute luminance, so perceived appearance can remain fairly stable despite large changes in illumination. Also known as contrast sensitivity Contrast is the difference in luminance or color that makes an object (or its representation in an image or display) distinguishable from a background. contrast sensitivity curve can be plotted, with spatial frequency on the horizontal, and contrast threshold on the vertical axis b5d045d996

== Psychophysical methods for measuring thresholds == b5d045d996

Frequency (marketing) In marketing and advertising, frequency refers to the number of times a target audience is exposed to a particular message or advertisement within a given In marketing and advertising, frequency refers to the number of times a target audience is exposed to a particular message or advertisement within a given time frame. This concept is a fundamental element of marketing communication strategies, aiming to enhance brand recall, create awareness, and influence consumer behavior through repeated exposure b5d045d996

Scientific organizations and government regulatory bodies generally support the use of... b5d045d996 For many sensory modalities, over a wide range of stimulus magnitudes sufficiently far from the upper and lower limits of perception, the 'JND' is a fixed proportion of the reference sensory level, and so the ratio of the JND/reference is roughly constant (that is the JND is a constant proportion/percentage of the reference level). Measured in physical units, we have: b5d045d996

Threshold (TV series) Produced by Brannon Braga, David S. Threshold is a science fiction drama television series that ran on CBS from September 16 to November 22, 2005. Goyer Threshold is a science fiction drama television series that ran on CBS from September 16 to November 22, 2005. Produced by Brannon Braga, David S. Goyer and David Heyman, the series focuses on a secret government project investigating the first contact with an extraterrestrial species b5d045d996

The series was first shown on Friday nights, but was moved to Tuesday in an effort to boost ratings. This plan backfired, with the show registering a sharp drop in its ratings on its first Tuesday night showing on November 22, 2005, and CBS canceled the series on November 23, 2005, leaving four episodes left unaired. b5d045d996 the wavelength (or wavelength range) of the illumination (this parameter and the illumination intensity can be combined into a single parameter for humans or other animals for which... b5d045d996 == Quantification == b5d045d996

Spatial frequency The spatial frequency is a measure of how often sinusoidal components (as determined by the Fourier transform) of the structure repeat per unit of distance. In the general population of adults, the threshold for spatial frequency discrimination is about 7%. low spatial frequency information. It is often poorer In mathematics, physics, and engineering, spatial frequency is a characteristic of any structure that is periodic across position in space b5d045d996

== Physiology == b5d045d996 The threshold of hearing is generally reported in reference to the RMS sound pressure of 20 micropascals, i.e. 0 dB SPL, corresponding to a sound intensity of 0.98 pW/m2 at 1 atmosphere and 25 °C. It is approximately the quietest sound a young human with undamaged hearing can detect at 1 kHz. The threshold of hearing is frequency-dependent and it has been shown that the ear's sensitivity is best at frequencies between 2 kHz and 5 kHz, where the threshold reaches as low as −9 dB SPL. b5d045d996 There are seven parameters that determine the ability to detect the flicker: b5d045d996

Hearing range Sensitivity also varies with frequency, as shown by equal-loudness contours. frequencies, to 50 µm or more in some vestibular systems. A basic measure of hearing is afforded by an audiogram, a graph of the absolute threshold of Hearing range describes the frequency range that can be heard by humans or other animals, though it can also refer to the range of levels. Routine investigation for hearing loss usually involves an audiogram which shows threshold levels relative to a normal. The human range is commonly given as 20 to 20,000 Hz, although there is considerable variation between individuals, especially at high frequencies, and a gradual loss of sensitivity to higher frequencies with age is considered normal b5d045d996

The maximum contrast of an image is termed the contrast ratio or dynamic range. In images where the contrast ratio approaches the maximum possible for the medium, there is a conservation of contrast. In such cases, increasing contrast in certain parts of the image will necessarily result in a decrease in contrast elsewhere. Brightening an image increases contrast in darker areas but decreases it in brighter areas; conversely, darkening the image will have the opposite effect. Bleach bypass reduces contrast in the darkest and brightest parts of an image while enhancing luminance contrast in areas of intermediate brightness. b5d045d996

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