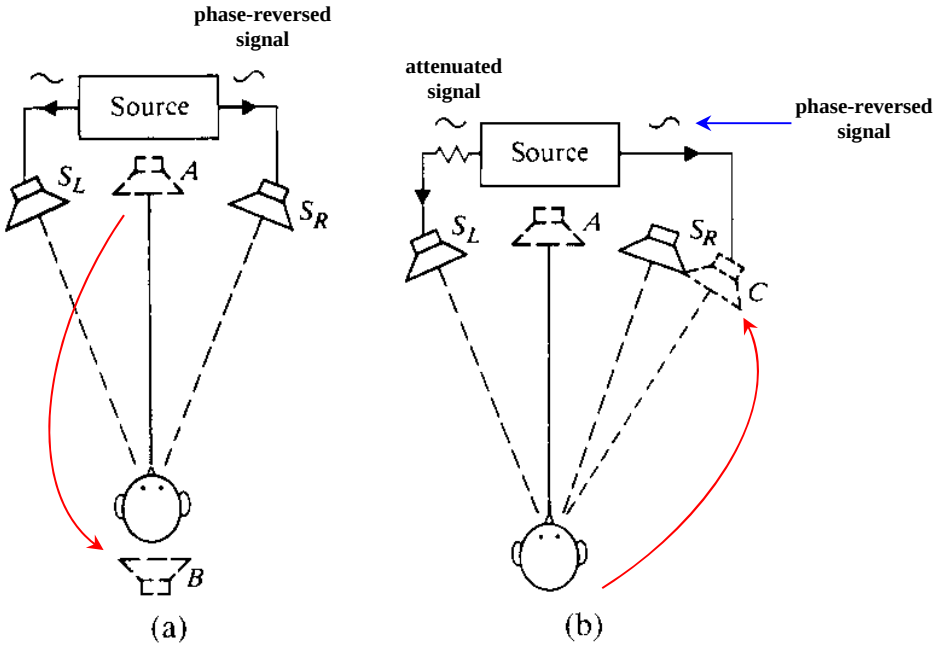

If additionally, *e.g.* the sound from the LHS loudspeaker signal is reduced/attenuated sufficiently, then the location of the sound "image" may shift from position *B* to position *C*, beyond/outboard of the RHS loudspeaker, as shown in diagram (b) of the above figure.

Instead of providing a common/identical single-frequency sine-wave type signal to the two loudspeakers (although with different signal strengths and/or phases), if a spectrum of common frequencies, but with different spectral emphasis is input to the *L* vs. *R* channels, then the sound "image" will appear to be spatially broadened/wider. For example, if the RHS channel is given a slowly-varying high frequency emphasis, while the LHS channel is given a slowly-varying low-frequency emphasis, as shown in diagram (a) of the figure below, the sounds from both speakers will appear to the listener to have a flat frequency spectrum, but the sound "image" will appear to be spatially broadened/wider than that associated with inputting a flat-frequency spectra into both speakers! Furthermore, the listener can shift away from the median position without losing this auditory effect.