**24th International Congress on Acoustics**

**ICA 2022**

**OCTOBER 24-28, 2022 (MON-FRI)**

**HOST**
The Acoustical Society of Korea (ASK)  
@ http://www.ask.or.kr/index.en.php

**VENUE**
Hwabaek International Convention Center (HICO), Gyeongju, Korea  
@ http://www.crowncity.kr/hico/en/main/main.do

**TOPICS**
- Active acoustic systems  
- Acoustic measurements and sensor technologies  
- Array technology  
- Audiological acoustics  
- Bioacoustics  
- Building acoustics  
- Effects of noise and noise policy  
- Flow acoustics  
- Electro-acoustics and audio signal processing  
- History of acoustics  
- Hydro-acoustics  
- Noise assessment  
- Noise control  
- Numerical acoustics  
- Machine Acoustics  
- Physical acoustics  
- Physiological Acoustics  
- Psycho-acoustics  
- Room acoustics  
- Signal processing  
- Soundscape  
- Sound design  
- Speech processing  
- Structure-borne sound  
- Ultrasound  
- Ultrasound in medical science  
- Vehicle acoustics  
- Vibration engineering  
- Virtual acoustics  
- Underwater acoustics  
and all other areas of acoustics

**HOST CITY: Gyeongju**  
@ http://www.gyeongju.go.kr/open_content/eng/index.do

Gyeongju is a city located in the southeastern part of the Korean Peninsula, which had been the capital of the Silla Dynasty for a thousand years during AD 1-9c. It contains so many historical sites and cultural assets that, today, the entire city is considered a museum without a wall. Most prominently, Gyeongju is the home to three UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Bulguksa Temple and Seokguram Grotto, Yangdong traditional village, and the Gyeongju Historic Areas. These days, Gyeongju is a popular tourist destination for visitors from all around the world who flock to see the famed foliage in the fall or cherry blossoms in the spring. The city is also becoming increasingly popular as a convention city thanks to its best combination of traditional Korean spirit and high-tech facilities, such as Gyeongju Hwabaek International Convention Center.
The Acoustical Society of Korea (ASK)

The ASK is ready and eager to host ICA in Korea for the very first time since the inaugural ICA in 1953. Over the years, ASK has contributed to the mutual development of acoustic education and research, and the economy in Korea by emphasizing the importance of sound in various industrial fields. It also has participated actively in the ICA, and had hosted the international conferences like Inter-Noise 2003 and ICSLP 2004.

You can encounter a unique experience of Korean culture through ICA2022

Koreans have a well-known love of music, from K-pop to Western classical music to reinterpretations of traditional Korean music. It follows then that Koreans are highly sensitive to the quality of sound, not only in musical instruments but also in everyday products and spaces. Thus our technical advancement in acoustics is tied to centuries of musical appreciation. As the cradle of the country’s religion, philosophy, arts and of course, music, Gyeongju can offer visitors an insight into the development of acoustics in Korea. Furthermore, the entire city is an open-air museum full of ancient sites and treasures, including three UNESCO World Heritage Sites. In short, the unique and authentic glimpse of Gyeongju City into Korean culture makes it the ideal backdrop for ICA 2022.

Korea can provide a safe and attractive environment for participants

Korea was ranked 4th out of 147 countries in the 2015 World Crimes Index, and Gyeongju has the lowest crime rate among Korea cities. Participants can travel freely, assured by our excellent track record in public safety. Furthermore, the entire city is a National Park with very clean and eco-friendly urban environment. Visitors are encouraged to take advantage of the fresh air and scenic walking paths throughout the city. Wherever you go, the warm and friendly people of Korea will make you feel welcome.

The Sacred Bell of Great King Seongdeok

The Sacred Bell of Great King Seongdeok (Korean National Treasure No. 29) is the largest bell in Korea, and considered the greatest achievement of ancient Korean metalwork. The deep, resonant and lingering sound of the bell is what leaves the most profound impression on visitors. The pulsating nature of the sound, which contributes to its length, is described by physicists as the beating phenomenon. It is known that the phenomenon is due to the asymmetry of the bell structure, with differences in thickness in the walls, which lead to the generation of slightly different frequencies. Researchers found that the sound pipe in the top allows conflicting sound waves to escape without disrupting the overall tone. Apparently, the Sacred Bell could be heard over a distance of forty miles on a clear night.