

Cantor Digitalis 1.1

DOCUMENTATION

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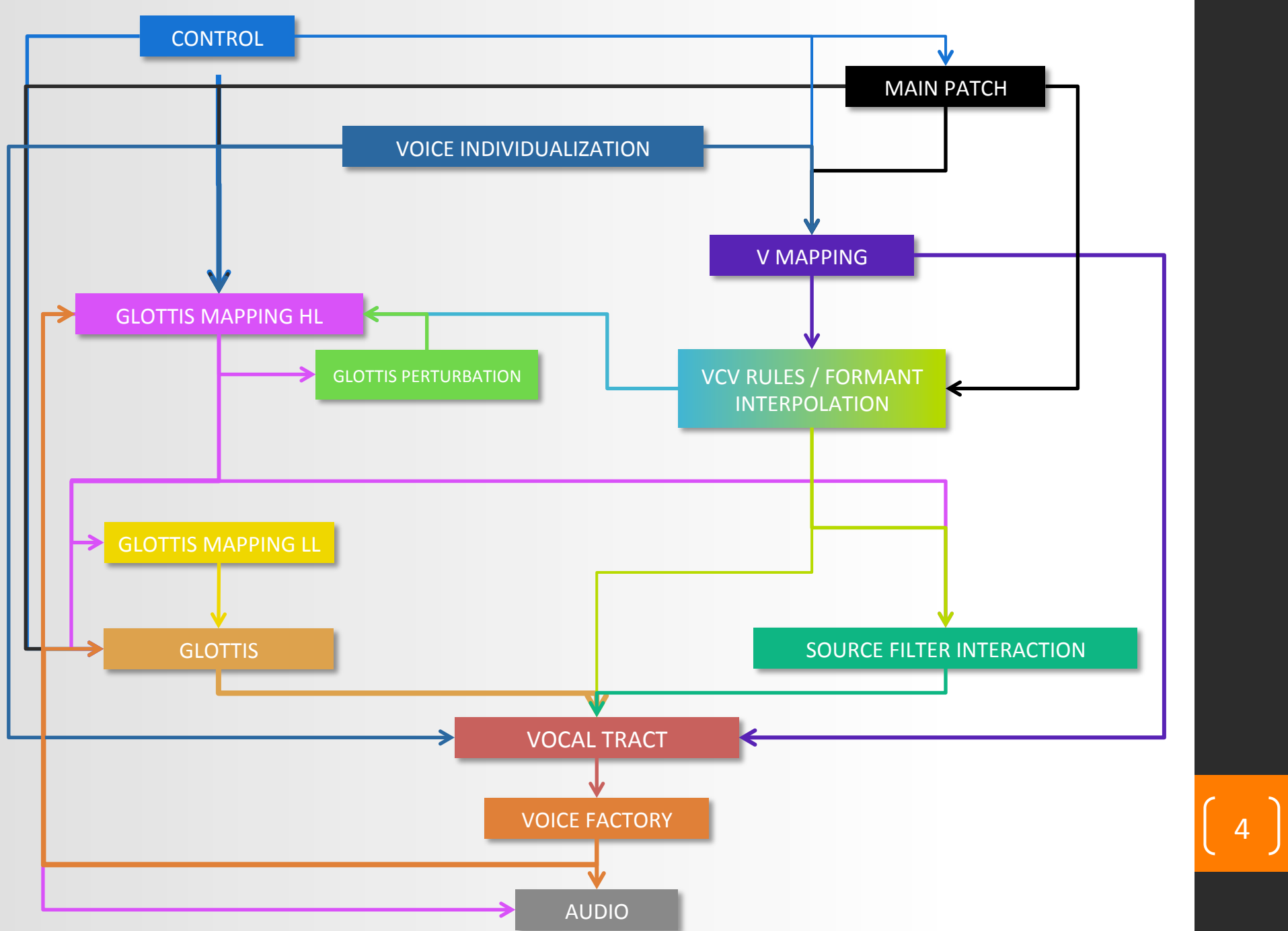
This technical documentation is aimed at Max 6 developers and it describes the main Max sub-patches of the Cantor Digitalis synthesizer. These sub-patches are accessible from the *CantorDigitalis-Synth* Max program.

Each main sub-patch is described by:

- Its functions
- Its inputs / outputs
- Its relations between inputs and outputs
- A general chart summarizing the patch

The patches considered are those presented in the Cantor Digitalis' operating diagram of the next page.

For a musician point of view ("simple user"), see the user manual.



From devices data to synthesizer parameters

CONTROL

Functions

- CONTROL gets data from external devices and maps them to the synthesizer parameters
- Data from Wacom Graphic Tablets is received through UDP packets sent by the application *CantorDigitalis-Tab*
- Data from Joystick is received directly from the function *hi*
- The data is mapped to six raw high level parameters (see mappings)

Inputs / Outputs

Inputs

Name	Description	From
<i>Mode</i>	Select the appropriate mapping	Main Patch
<i>Joystick activation</i>	Activate the joystick	
<i>WacomUDPReceive</i>	Data from Wacom tablet	Other devices
<i>Hi</i>	Data from Joystick	
<i>LCD</i>	Data from mouse	
<i>Key</i>	Data from Keyboard	

Outputs

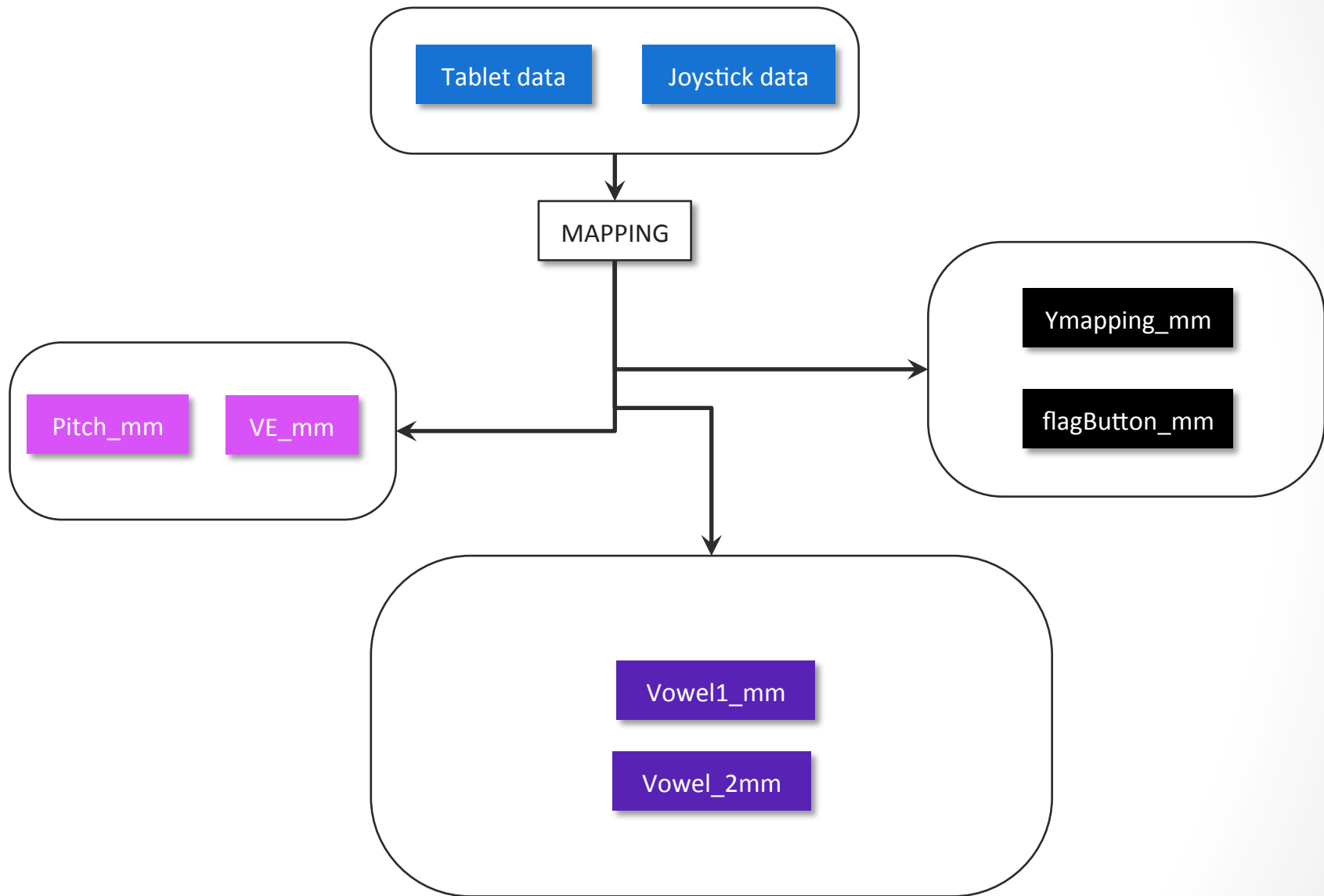
Name	Description	To
<i>Pitch_mm</i>	Raw pitch	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>VE_mm</i>	Raw vocal effort	
<i>Vowel1_mm</i>	Raw vowel dimension	V Mapping
<i>Vowel2_mm</i>	Raw vowel dimension	
<i>flagButton_mm</i>	Stylus button flag	Main Patch
<i>Ymapping_mm</i>	Raw Y dimension	

Mappings

A one-to-many mapping is applied between devices parameters and synthesizer parameters.

Device parameter	Vocalic rectangle	Vocalic axis	Demo
X position (stylus or finger) – hand 1	Pitch	Pitch	
Y position (stylus or finger) – hand 1	Y mapping	Vowels	
Stylus pressure P – hand 1	Vocal effort	Vocal effort	
Stylus buttons – hand 1	Accuracy correction	Accuracy correction	
X position (stylus or finger) – hand 2	Vowel 1		
Y position (stylus or finger) – hand 2	Vowel 2		
X position mouse on LCD			Pitch
Y position mouse on LCD			Vocal effort
Keyboard			Vowels

General chart



Tablet data

Data from Wacom Graphic Tablets is received through UDP packets sent by the application *CantorDigitalis-Tab*. The patch *WacomUDPreceive* receive the packets.

- The default port for UDP is [7400 + the tablet number specified in p Control]
- The packets must be sent to the application in the following format :

[tablet_name parameter_name parameter_value]

- The *tablet_name* is specified in p Control
- The list of *parameter_name* is given in the following table.

Parameter_name	Type	Description
<i>coords</i>	List of two floats	Coordinates of stylus position
<i>finger1</i>	List of two floats	Coordinates of first finger position
<i>finger2</i>	List of two floats	Coordinates of second finger position
<i>mode</i>	Int	Indicates if tablet is in stylus or finger mode
<i>speeds</i>	List of two floats	X and Y values of stylus speed
<i>pressure</i>	Float	Pressure of the stylus
<i>xytilts</i>	List of two floats	Tilt of the stylus on X and Y axis
<i>rttilts</i>	List of two floats	Tilt of the stylus expressed in radius and angle
<i>buttons</i>	Int	Flag of the stylus buttons
<i>proximity</i>	Int	Boolean flag indicating the proximity of the stylus
<i>fingerID</i>	Int	ID of current finger
<i>fingerCount</i>	Int	Number of fingers on the tablet

Manually change vocal high level parameters

VOICE INDIVIDUALIZATION

Functions

- VOICE INDIVIDUALIZATION enables the user to set manual synthesizer parameters
- 1. Setting of voice type and source high level parameters
- 2. Formant value presets
- 3. Setting of glottis parameters
- 4. Setting of formant values

Inputs / Outputs

Inputs

Name	Description	From
<i>Voice Preset</i>	Selected voice type	Main Patch
<i>Values</i>	Change values of parameters	User
<i>F0</i>	Final Pitch	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>Fx_Ar</i>	Frequencies of formants before interaction	Formant Interactions
<i>BPx</i>	Bandwidth of formants	
<i>Ax_Ar</i>	Amplitude of formants before interaction	
<i>Fx</i>	Frequencies of formants after interaction	Source Filter Interaction
<i>Ax</i>	Amplitude of formants after interaction	

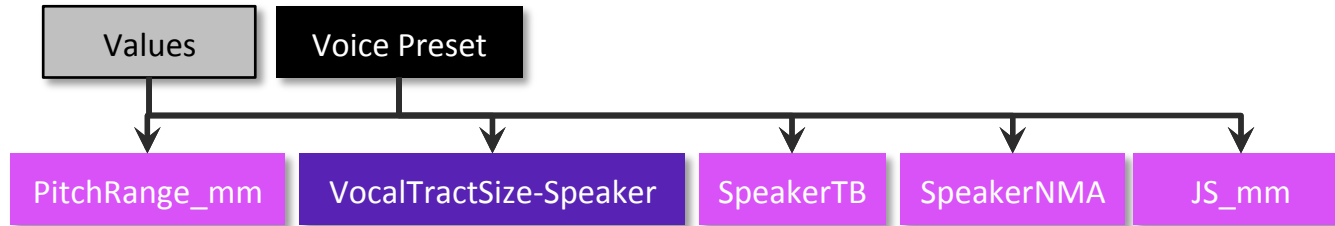
Inputs / Outputs

Outputs

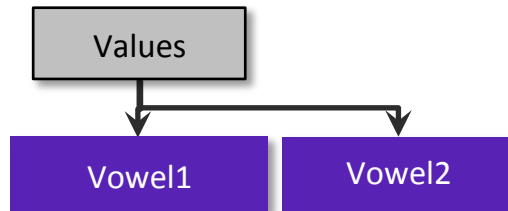
Name	Description	To
<i>Vowel1</i>	Linear mapping of vowels dimension 1	V Mapping
<i>Vowel2</i>	Linear mapping of vowels dimension 2	
<i>VocalTractSize-Speaker</i>	Static vocal tract size	
<i>SpeakerTB</i>	Speaker tension	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>SpeakerNMA</i>	Speaker aspiration	
<i>PitchRange_mm</i>	Speaker pitch range	
<i>JS_mm</i>	Speaker aperiodicity	
<i>Pitch_mm</i>	Raw pitch	
<i>VE_mm</i>	Raw vocal effort	
<i>BPx</i>	Bandwidth of formants	Filter Formant Glottis
<i>Fx_Ar</i>	Frequencies of formants before interaction	Source Filter Interaction
<i>Ax_Ar</i>	Amplitude of formants before interaction	

General chart

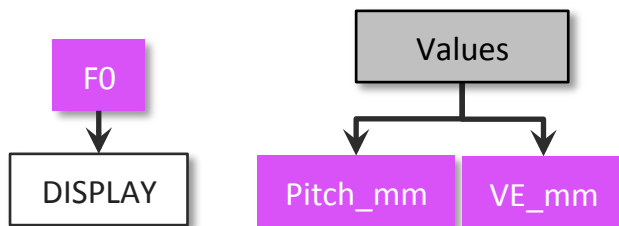
1. Setting of voice type and source high level parameters



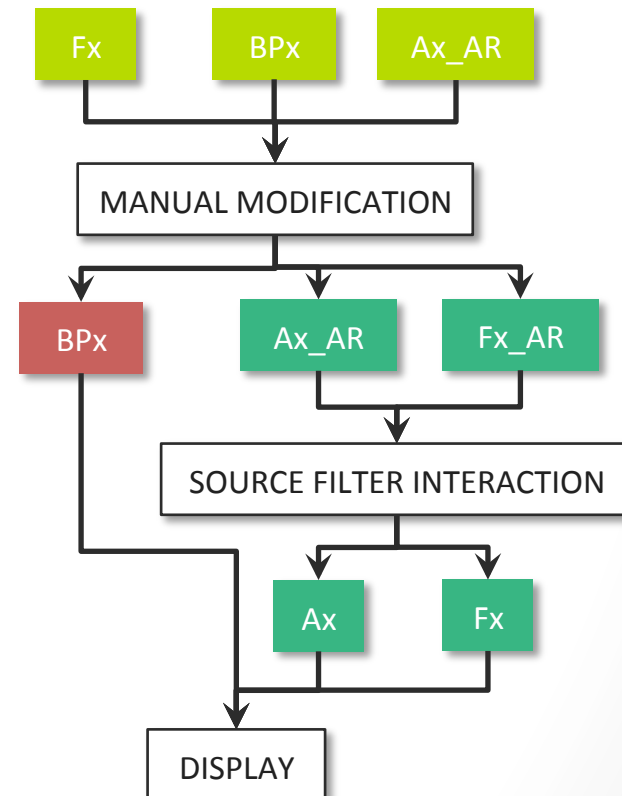
2. Formant value presets



3. Setting of glottis parameters



4. Setting of formant values



From raw articulation data to synthesizer parameters

V MAPPING

Functions

- V MAPPING gets raw data from CONTROL, VOICE INDIVIDUALIZATION and MAIN PATCH and maps them to high level articulation parameters
- 1. Interface data mapped to articulation parameters
 - Maps a vocalic rectangle on the tablet for mode 2D
 - Maps linear vowels for mode 1D
- 2. Maps vocal tract size

Inputs / Outputs

Inputs

Name	Description	From
<i>Vowel1_mm</i>	Raw vowel dimension 1	Control
<i>Vowel2_mm</i>	Raw vowel dimension 2	
<i>MapMode</i>	Flag mode vowel 2D / 1D	Main Patch
<i>VocalTractSizeSmallModif_mm</i>	Dynamic vocal tract modifications	
<i>Ini_formants</i>	Bang to initialize formants	
<i>VocalTractSize-Speaker</i>	Static vocal tract size	Voice Individualization

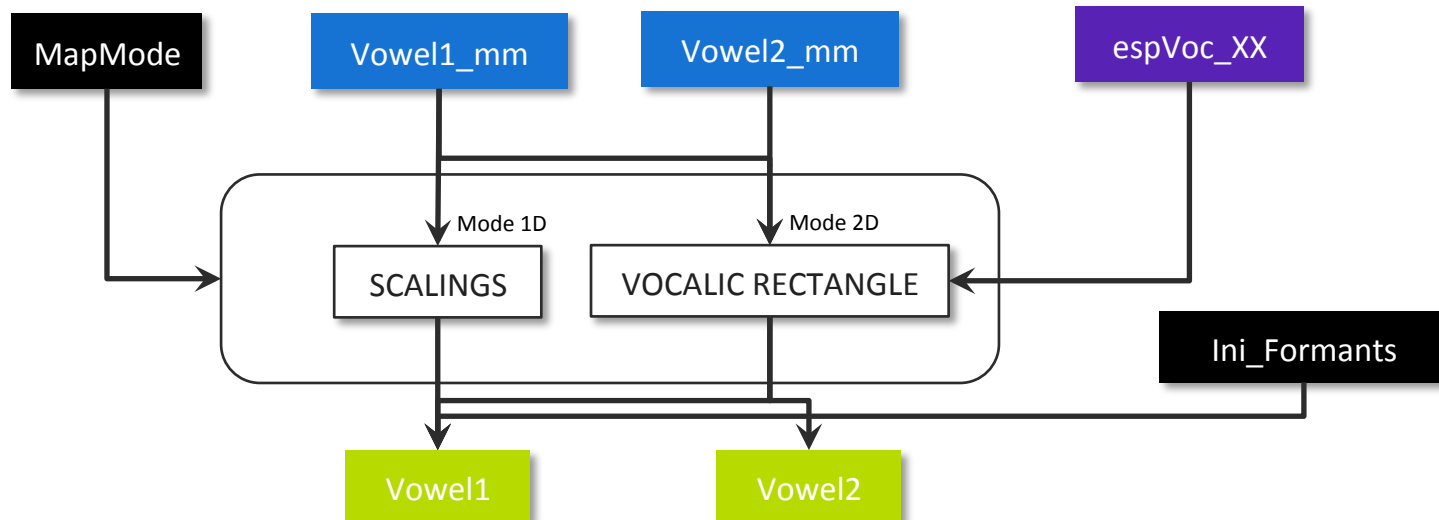
Inputs / Outputs

Outputs

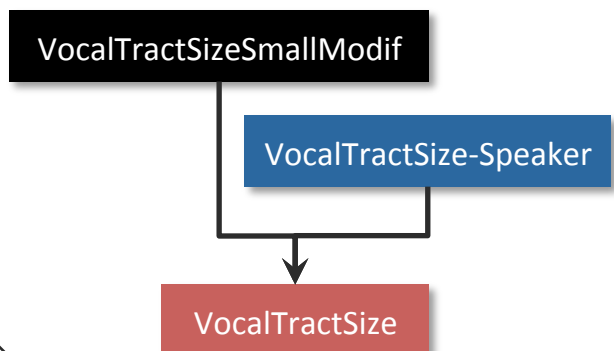
Name	Description	To
<i>Vowel 1</i>	Linear mapping of vowels dimension 1	Formant Interpolation
<i>Vowel 2</i>	Linear mapping of vowels dimension 2	
<i>VocalTractSize</i>	Dynamically modified vocal tract size	Filter Formant Glottis

General chart

1. Interface data mapped to articulation parameters



2. Maps vocal tract size



From raw devices parameters to high level glottis parameters

GLOTTIS MAPPING HL

Functions

- GLOTTIS MAPPING HL gets raw data from CONTROL, VOICE INDIVIDUALIZATION, VCV RULES and MAIN PATCH and maps them to high level glottis parameters
- 1. Generation of Tenseness and Breathiness
- 2. Generation of Jitter and Shimmer
- 3. Generation of Pitch with automatic correction
- 4. Generation of Vocal Effort

Inputs / Outputs

Inputs

Name	Description	From
<i>Pitch_mm</i>	Raw pitch	Control
<i>VE_mm</i>	Raw vocal effort	
<i>VEcoeffOnC_mm</i>	Raw VE coefficient	
<i>Mute_mm</i>	Flag to mute the instrument	
<i>SpeakerTB</i>	Speaker tension	Voice Individualization
<i>SpeakerNMA</i>	Speaker aspiration	
<i>PitchRange_mm</i>	Speaker pitch range	
<i>JS_mm</i>	Speaker aperiodicity	
<i>Aspiration_Coeff</i>	Consonant aspiration	V Rules
<i>Pitch_pout</i>	Pitch perturbed	Glottis Perturbation
<i>VE_pout</i>	Vocal effort perturbed	
<i>TB_mm</i>	Voice tension	Voice Factory
<i>accXX / autotune_XX / static_XX</i>	All accuracy correction parameters	Main Patch
<i>MapMode</i>	Flag mode vowel 2D / 1D	

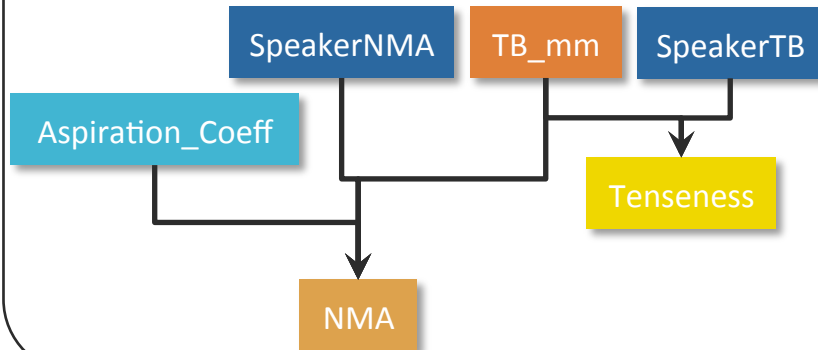
Inputs / Outputs

Outputs

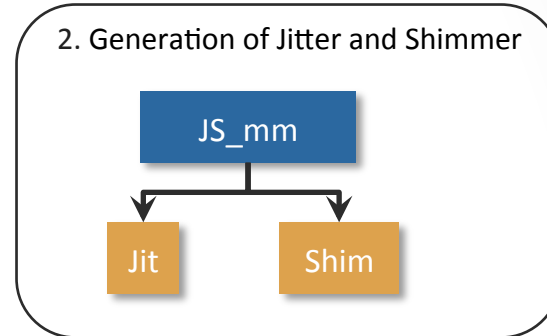
Name	Description	To
<i>Pitch_p</i>	Corrected pitch	Glottis Perturbation
<i>VE_p</i>	Vocal effort	
<i>VE</i>	Final vocal effort	Glottis Mapping LL
<i>Tenseness</i>	Voice tenseness	
<i>Mechanism</i>	Voice mechanism	
<i>F0</i>	Final pitch	
<i>NMA</i>	Amount of breathiness / Apiration	Glottis
<i>Shim</i>	Shimmer	
<i>Jit</i>	Jitter	
<i>Phonation</i>	Phonation threshold	
<i>SoundAmp</i>	Volume	Audio

General chart

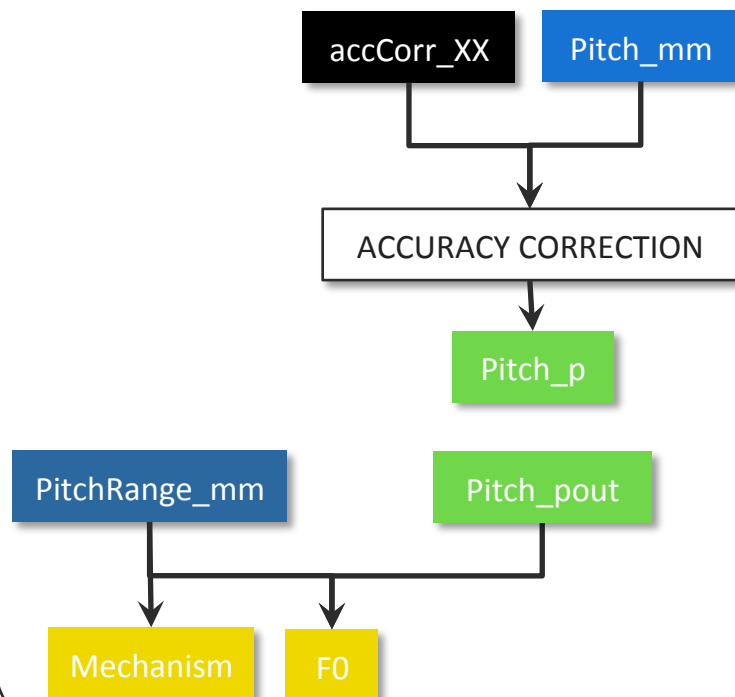
1. Generation of Tenseness and Breathiness



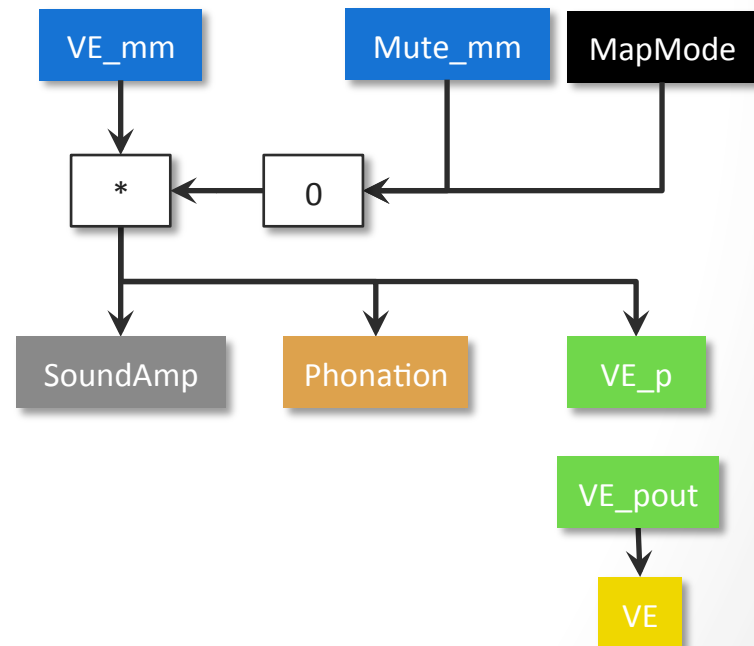
2. Generation of Jitter and Shimmer



3. Generation of Pitch with automatic correction



4. Generation of Vocal Effort



Add natural perturbations to pitch and vocal effort

GLOTTIS PERTURBATION

Functions

- GLOTTIS PERTURBATION simulates the natural perturbations of the heart pulse to the pitch and vocal effort, as well as others
- 1. Generation of several perturbations depending on the vocal effort
- 2. Add perturbation to pitch and vocal effort

Inputs / Outputs

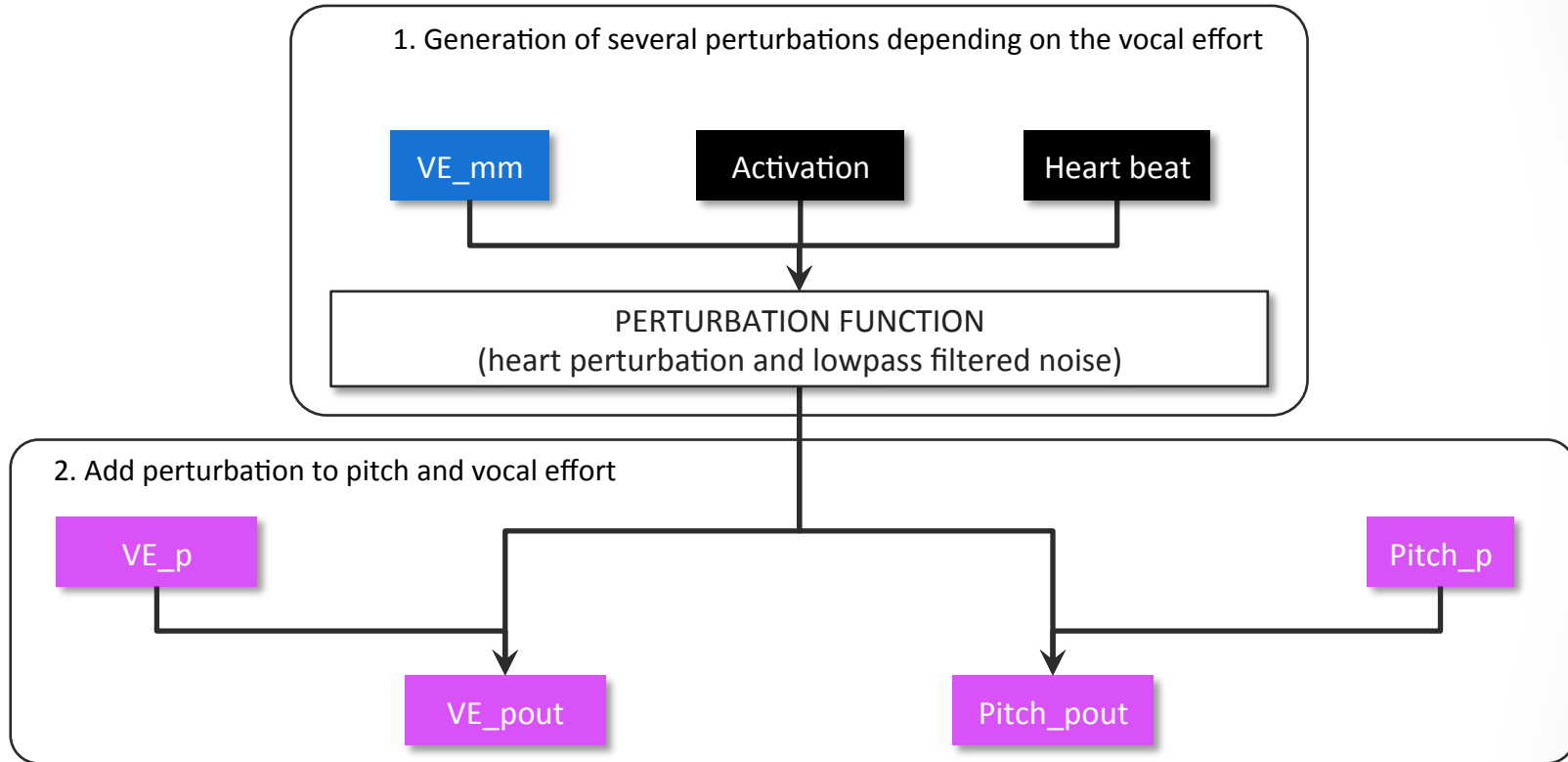
Inputs

Name	Description	From
<i>VE_mm</i>	Raw vocal effort	Control
<i>Activation</i>	Activation flag of the perturbations	Main Patch
<i>Heart beat</i>	Heart beat in b.p.m	
<i>VE_p</i>	Vocal effort	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>Pitch_p</i>	Scaled pitch	

Outputs

Name	Description	To
<i>VE_pout</i>	Pertubated vocal effort	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>Pitch_pout</i>	Pertubated pitch	

General chart



Vocal dimension to vocal source parameters

GLOTTIS MAPPING LL

Functions

➤ GLOTTIS MAPPING LL calculates low level voice parameters given high level voice controllers

1. Generation of low level parameters

- Spectral tilt from Vocal Effort
- Opening Quotient From Vocal Effort, Mechanism and Tenseness
- Asymmetry coefficient from mechanism and tenseness

Inputs / Outputs

Inputs

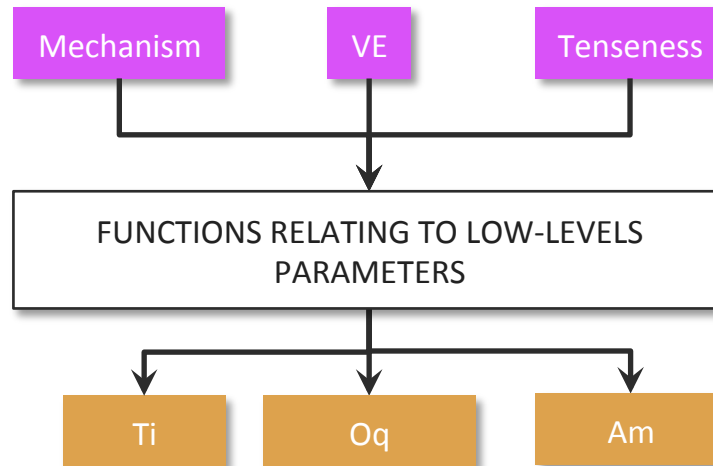
Name	Description	From
<i>VE</i>	Final vocal effort	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>Tenseness</i>	Voice tenseness	
<i>Mechanism</i>	Voice mechanism	

Outputs

Name	Description	To
<i>Tl</i>	Spectral tilt	Glottis
<i>Oq</i>	Open quotient	
<i>Am</i>	Asymmetry coefficient	

General chart

Generation of low level parameters



Generate source signal

GLOTTIS

➤ GLOTTIS generates a synthesized glottis signal given the low level parameters of the voice

1. Generation of voiced signal

- Create signal using RTCALM
- Modeling of the diffusion at the lips with a high pass filter
- Suppression of high frequencies with a low pass filter
- Modeling of the spectral tilt depending on the vocal effort
- Modeling of phonation threshold

2. Generation of noise

- Modulation of noise with source amplitude

Inputs / Outputs

Inputs

Name	Description	From
<i>NMA</i>	Amount of breathiness / Apiration	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>Shim</i>	Shimmer	
<i>Jit</i>	Jitter	
<i>Phonation</i>	Phonation threshold	
<i>F0</i>	Final pitch	
<i>VE</i>	Final vocal effort	
<i>Tl</i>	Spectral tilt	Glottis Mapping LL
<i>Oq</i>	Open quotient	
<i>Am</i>	Asymmetry coefficient	
<i>phonationOnOff</i>	Flag for phonation threshold activation	Main Patch
<i>FabVoix_voicing-OnOff</i>	Flag allow voicing	Voice Factory
<i>FabVoix_aspi-OnOff</i>	Flag allow aspiration	
<i>FabVoix_ve</i>	Flag type of vocal effort control	

Outputs

Name	Description	To
<i>Output signal</i>	Source signal	Filter Formant Glottis

General chart

2. Generation of noise

GENERATION OF NOISE

FabVoix_voicing-OnOff

FabVoix_aspiration-OnOff

NMA

NOISE MODULATION

NOISE

1. Generation of voiced signal

F0

Oq

Am

Jit

Shim

GENERATION OF GLOTTIS SIGNAL (RTCALM)

HIGH PASS FILTER (LIPS)

FabVoix_ve

LOW PASS FILTER (VOICE)

VE

Ti

SPECTRAL TILT

phonationOnOff

Phonation

PHONATION

VOICED SIGNAL

Output signal

Compute the formant values

V RULES - FORMANT INTERPOLATION

Functions

- FORMANT INTERPOLATION computes the formant values given the vowel and consonant to play
1. Compute central frequencies of formants
 2. Compute bandwidths of formants
 3. Compute amplitudes of formants

Inputs / Outputs

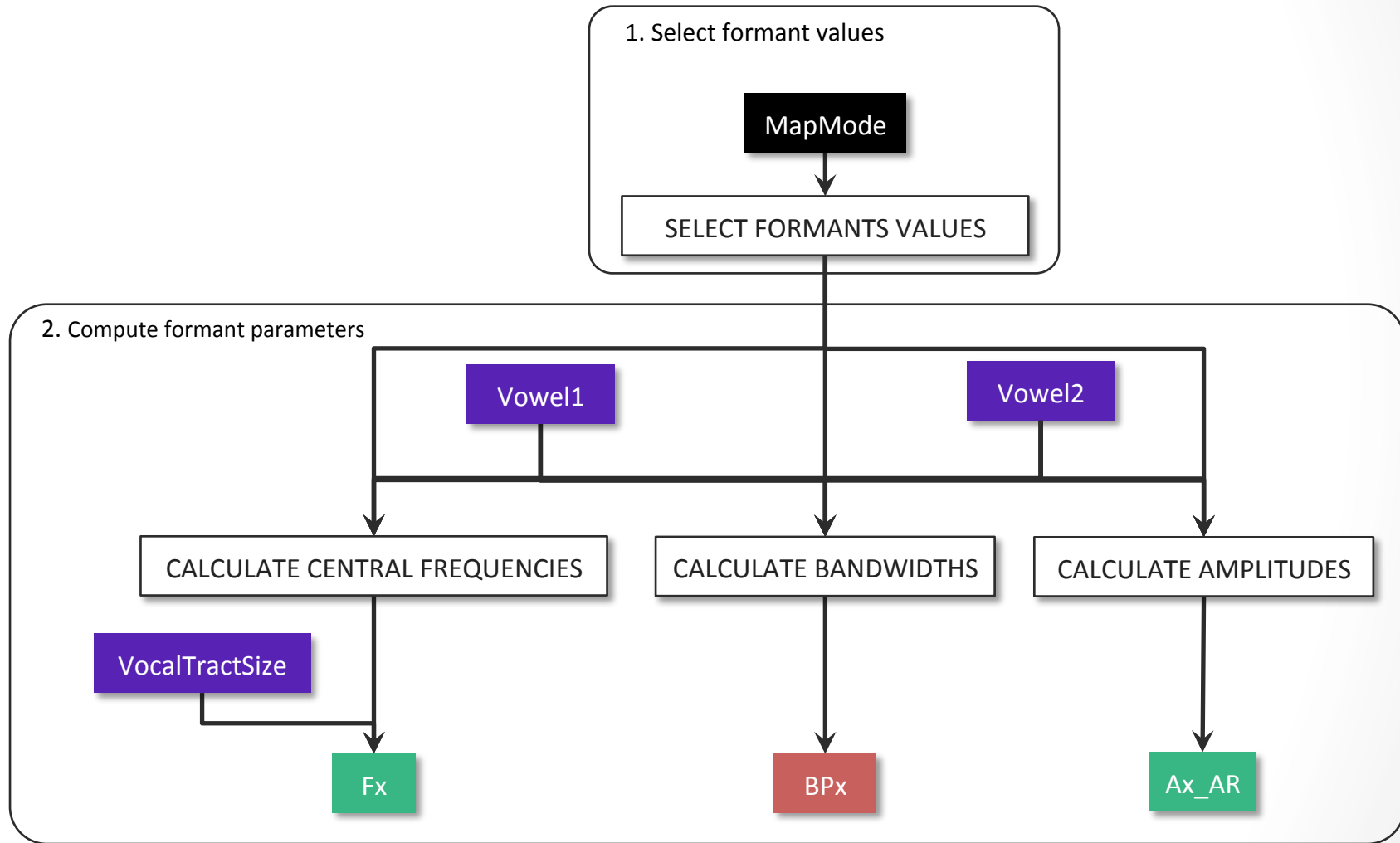
Inputs

Name	Description	From
<i>MapMode</i>	Flag mode vowel 2D / 1D	Main Patch
<i>Vowel 1</i>	Linear mapping of vowels dimension 1	V Mapping
<i>Vowel 2</i>	Linear mapping of vowels dimension 2	
<i>VocalTractSize</i>	Dynamically modified vocal tract size	

Outputs

Name	Description	To
<i>Fx_Ar</i>	Frequencies of formants before interaction	Source Filter Interaction
<i>Ax_Ar</i>	Amplitude of formants before interaction	
<i>BPx</i>	Bandwidth of formants	Filter Formant

General chart



Adapt formant amplitude depending on F0

SOURCE FILTER DEPENDENCIES

Functions

➤ SOURCE FILTER INTERACTION moves the formant amplitudes when F_0 is closed to the formant frequency

1. Apply F_i dependency with F_0
2. Apply F_1 dependency with VE
3. Apply A_i dependency with F_0
 - Anti-resonance on formants F_1, F_2, F_3 if necessary

Inputs / Outputs

Inputs

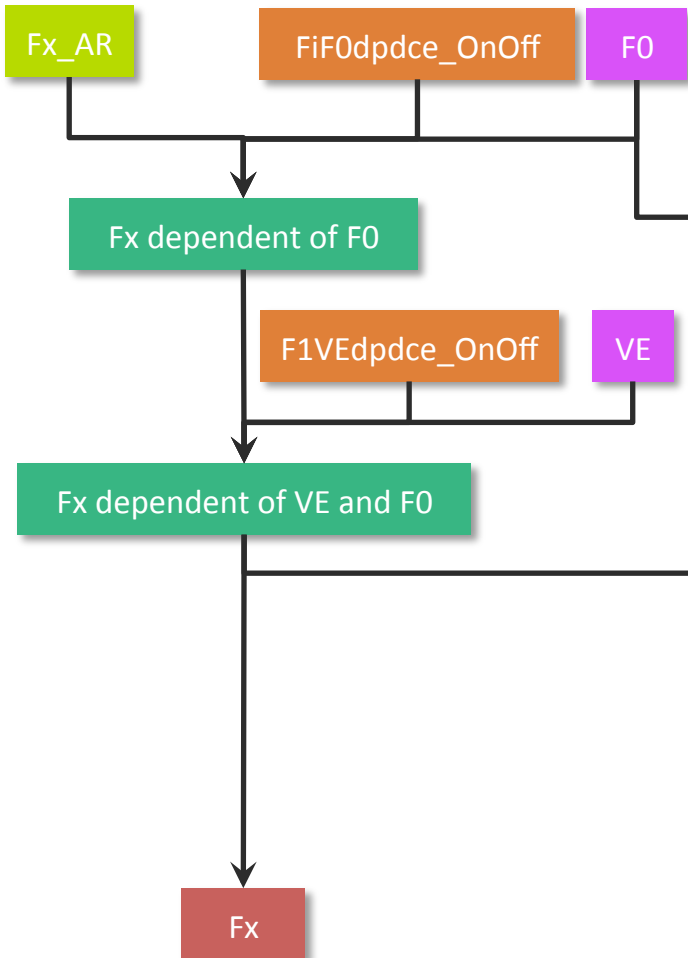
Name	Description	From
<i>Ax_Ar</i>	Amplitude of formants before interaction	Formant Interpolation
<i>F0</i>	Final pitch	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>VE</i>	Final vocal effort	
<i>FiF0dpdce_OnOff</i>	Flag F1, F2 follow F0	Voice Factory
<i>F1VEdpdce_OnOff</i>	Flag F1 VE dependency	
<i>FormantAttenuation</i>	Flag Ai F0 dependency	

Outputs

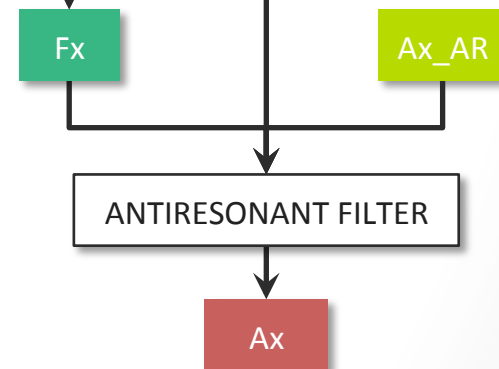
Name	Description	To
<i>Fx</i>	Frequencies of formants after interaction	Filter Formant
<i>Ax</i>	Amplitude of formants after interaction	

General chart

1. Apply F_i dependency with F_0
2. Apply F_1 dependency with VE



3. Apply A_i dependency with F_0



Filter the glottis signal with vocal tract resonances

VOCAL TRACT

Functions

- FILTER FORMANT GLOTTIS creates the resonant and anti-resonant filters of the vocal tract and filters the glottis signal
1. Filter by bandpass filters in parallel for vocal tract resonances
 - Use resonant filters
 - Described by central frequency, bandwidth and amplitude
 2. Filter by stopband filter for nasal anti-resonance
 3. Filter by stopband filter for periform fossea anti-resonance
 4. Filter by a lowpass filter for voiced plosives

Inputs / Outputs

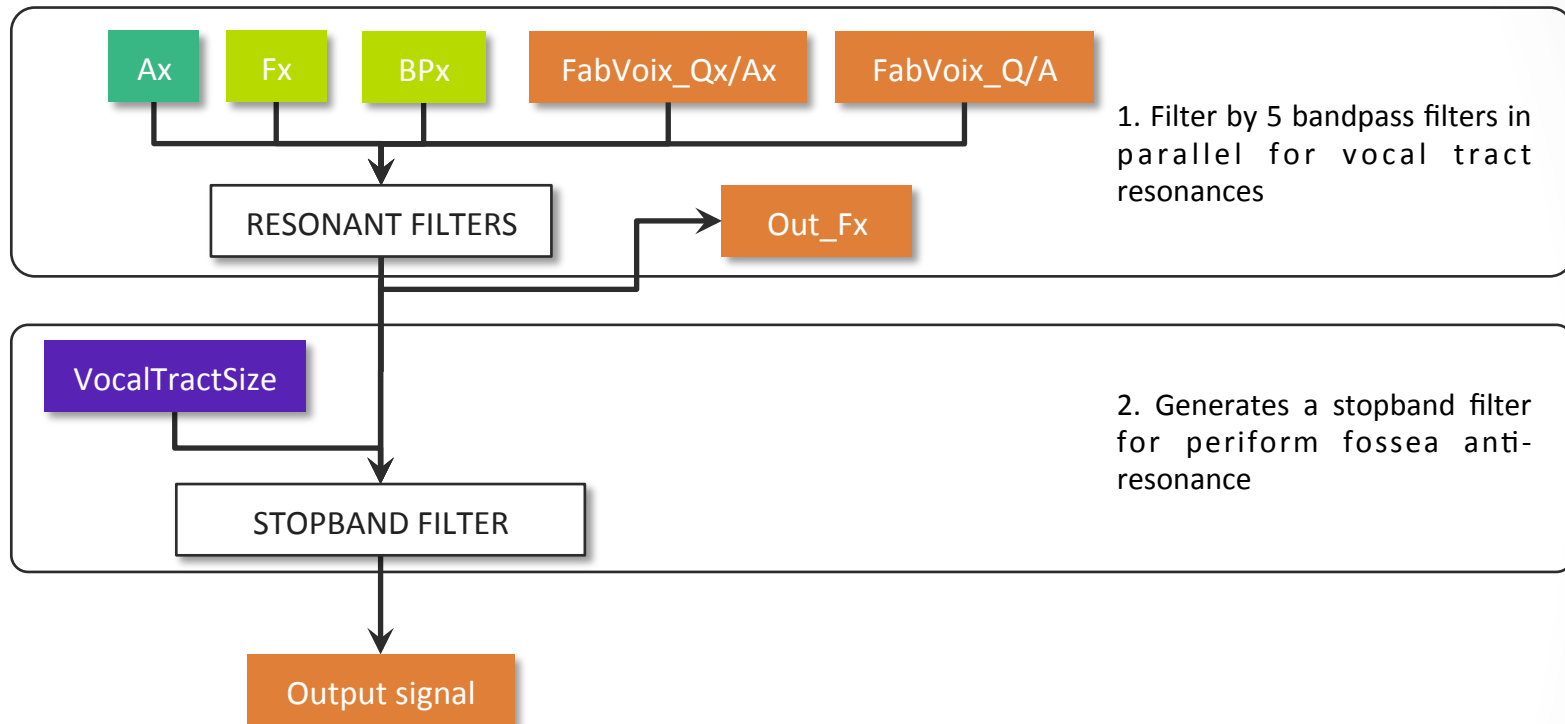
Inputs

Name	Description	From
<i>VocalTractSize</i>	Dynamically modified vocal tract size	V Mapping
<i>FabVoix_Qx / Ax</i>	Flag allow individual control Q / A	Voice Factory
<i>FavVoix_Q / A</i>	New value of Q (bandwidth) / A (amplitude)	
<i>Ax</i>	Amplitude of formants after interaction	Source Filter Interaction
<i>Fx</i>	Frequencies of formants	Formant Interactions
<i>BPx</i>	Bandwidth of formants	

Outputs

Name	Description	To
<i>Output signal</i>	Voice signal	Voice Factory
<i>Out_Fx</i>	Glottis filtered by combination of formants	

General chart



Deconstruction of source filter model

VOICE FACTORY

Functions

➤ VOICE FACTORY provides options to deconstruct the source filter model

1. Configuration of source

- Allow voicing
- Allow aspiration
- Allow vocal effort control

2. Selection of formants

- Apply formants individually
- Apply formant successively

3. Source-filter interaction

- Apply A_i and F_0 dependency
- Apply F_1 and VE dependency
- Apply F_1 , F_2 and F_0 dependency

Inputs / Outputs

Inputs

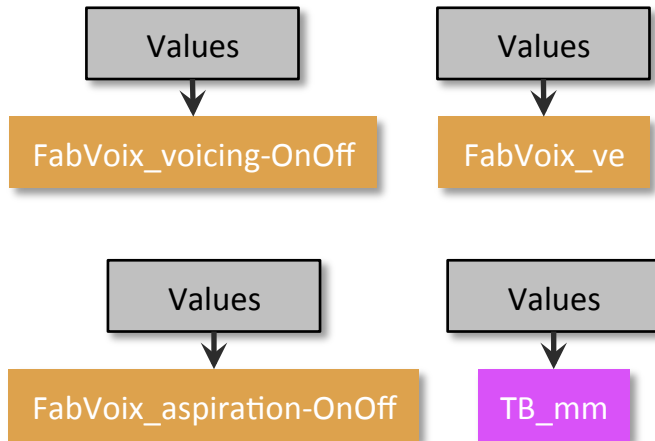
Name	Description	From
<i>Input signal</i>	Voice signal	Filter Formant Glottis
<i>Out_Fx</i>	Glottis filtered by combination of formants	
<i>Values</i>	Change values of parameters	User

Outputs

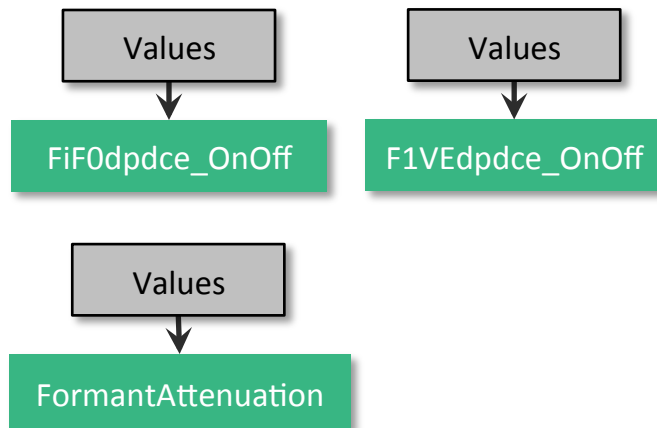
Name	Description	To
<i>TB_mm</i>	Voice tension	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>FiF0dpdce_OnOff</i>	Flag F1, F2 follow F0	Formant Interpolation
<i>F1VEdpdce_OnOff</i>	Flag F1 VE dependency	
<i>FormantAttenuation</i>	Flag allow source filter interaction	Main Patch
<i>FabVoix_voicing-OnOff</i>	Flag allow voicing	Glottis
<i>FabVoix_aspi-OnOff</i>	Flag allow aspiration	
<i>FabVoix_ve</i>	Flag type of vocal effort control	
<i>FabVoix_Qx / Ax</i>	Flag allow individual control Q / A	Filter Formant Glottis
<i>FavVoix_Q / A</i>	New value of Q (bandwidth) / A (amplitude)	
<i>Output signal</i>	Audio signal	Audio

General chart

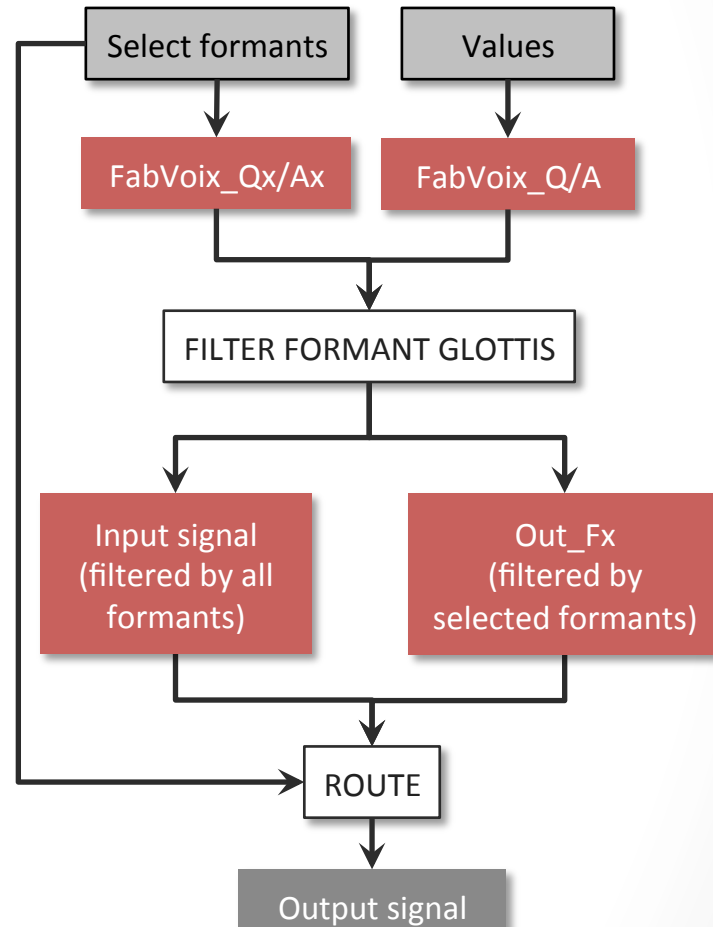
1. Configuration of source



3. Source-filter interaction



2. Selection of formants



Add signals and adjust volume

AUDIO

Functions

- AUDIO get the glottis signal and the occlusive and plosive signals, mix them and adjust the main volume depending on the vocal effort
- 1. Calculates main volume from vocal effort
- 2. Apply a reverb to the sound
- 3. Apply a compression to the sound

Inputs / Outputs

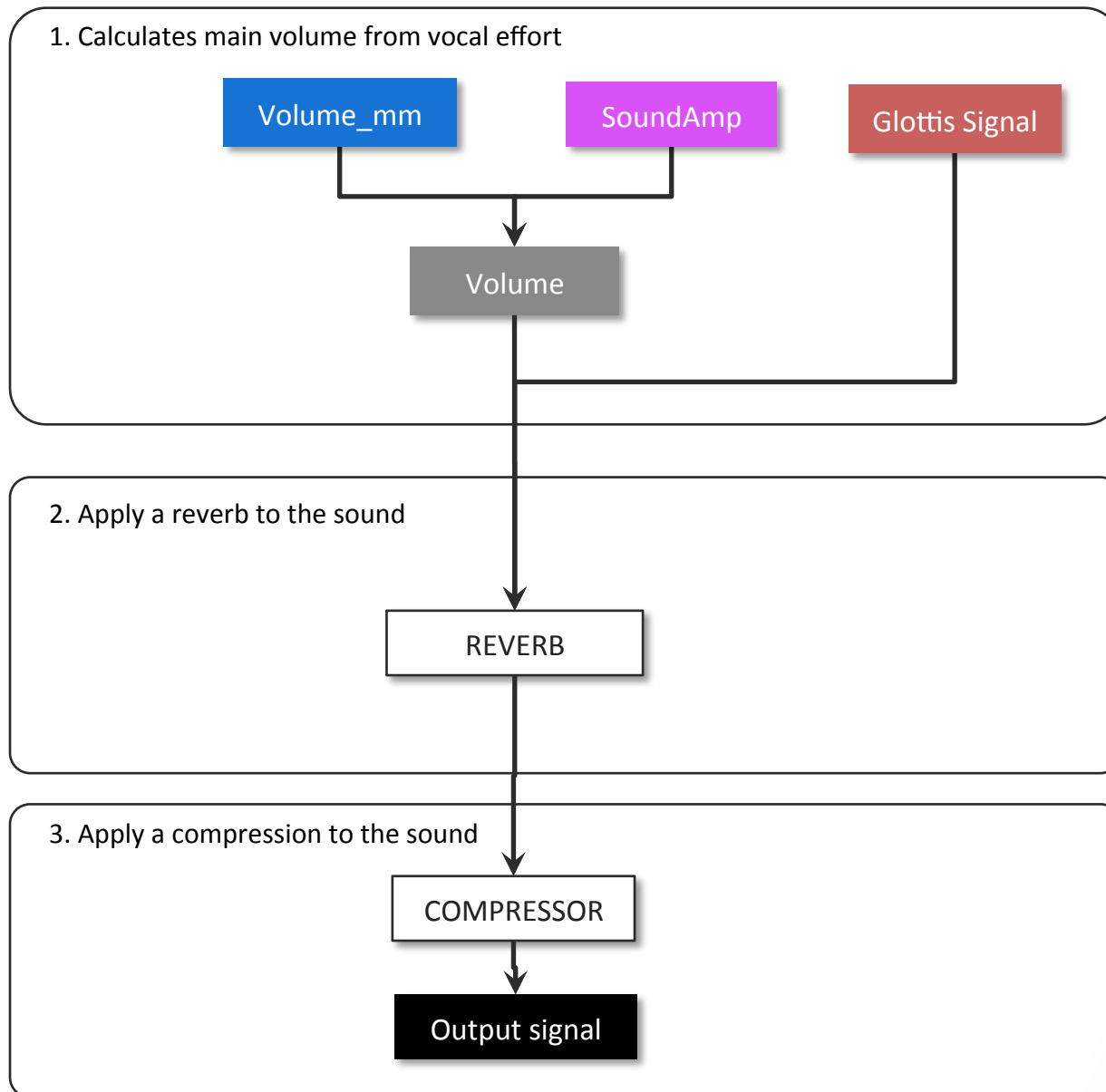
Inputs

Name	Description	From
<i>SoundAmp</i>	Volume	Glottis Mapping HL
<i>Volume_mm</i>	Main volume	Control
<i>Glottis signal</i>	Glottis signal	Filter Formant Glottis

Outputs

Name	Description	To
<i>Output signal</i>	Final signal	Main Patch

General chart



License – 1

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Olivier Perrotin - olivier.perrotin@limsi.fr

This software is a singing synthesis computer program made of a digital formant synthesizer driven by one or several control interfaces. It is composed of a suite of Max patches. At runtime, the user interacts with the two following Max programs: CantorDigitalis-Tab and CantorDigitalis-Synth.

CantorDigitalis-Tab is used to receive the data from the graphic tablet and send them to the synthesis engine.

CantorDigitalis-Synth is the synthesis engine. It is a performative parametric voice synthesizer. CantorDigitalis-Synth implements the linear acoustic source-filter model of voice production. The "filter" or "vocal tract" part of the system is computed using a parallel structure made of digital second-order resonators. Vowels are controlled according to synthesis rules. The "source" or "glottal flow derivative" part of the system is computed using the Causal-Anticausal Linear Model CALM. The CALM parameters are combined for controlling four vocal dimensions: voice tension, breathiness, roughness, and vocal effort. CantorDigitalis-Synth includes presets for voice categories (baritone, tenor, alto, soprano), voice range profiles, source-filter interactions (formant and harmonic tuning), high F0 resolution, vocal tract size, vocalic space and voice quality control.

The software can be downloaded at the following URL:

<http://cantordigitalis.limsi.fr/>

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CantorDigitalis-Tab uses S2M.WACOM and S2M.WACOMTOUCH, Max externals and C sources for the tablet data reception.

S2M.WACOM and S2M.WACOMTOUCH

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The software was developed during the métason project (ANR-10-CORD-0003) and can be downloaded at the following URL:

<http://metason.cnrs-mrs.fr/Resultats/MaxMSP/index.html>

[s2m.wacom] is based on the design of the [wacom] object whose history is :

- Version 3. (for OSX) by Jean-Michel Couturier, CNRS-LMA, France, 2003.

- wacom object for os9 (version 2) by Richard Dudas. Copyright (c) 1999, the Regents of the University of California.

Special thanks to Atau Tanaka for suggesting this object back in the Bionic days. Thanks to CNMAT for sponsoring the version 2.

s2m.wacom has been done with ObjectiveMax - A framework for creating Max objects using Objective-C

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