# Sound and waveforms

Valerio Velardo

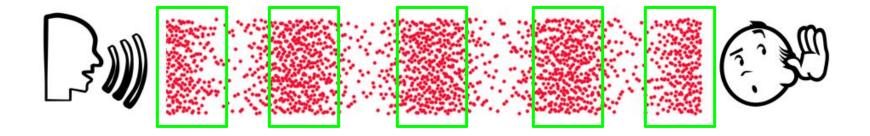
#### Sound

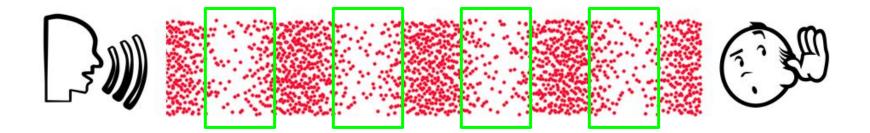
- Produced by vibration of an object
- Vibrations cause air molecules to oscillate
- Change in air pressure creates a wave

#### Mechanical wave

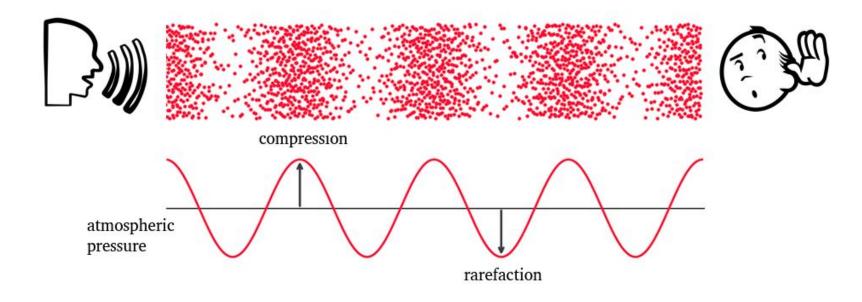
- Oscillation that travels through space
- Energy travels from one point to another
- The medium is deformed



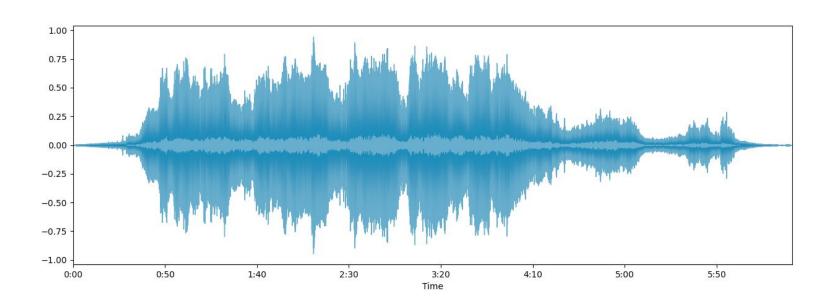








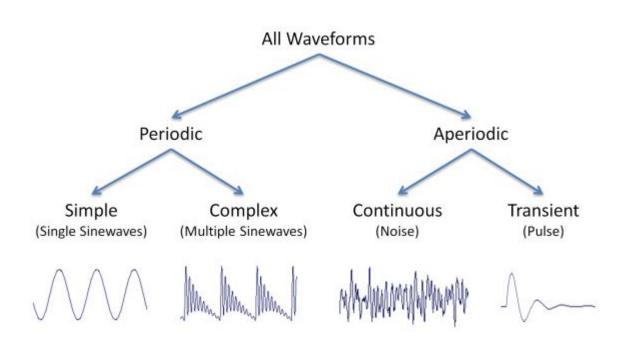
### Waveform



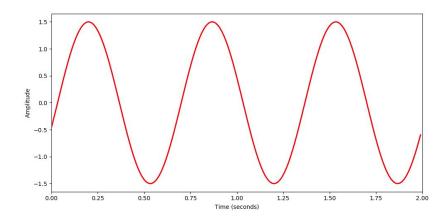
### Waveform

- Carries multifactorial information:
  - Frequency
  - Intensity
  - Timbre

### Periodic and aperiodic sound

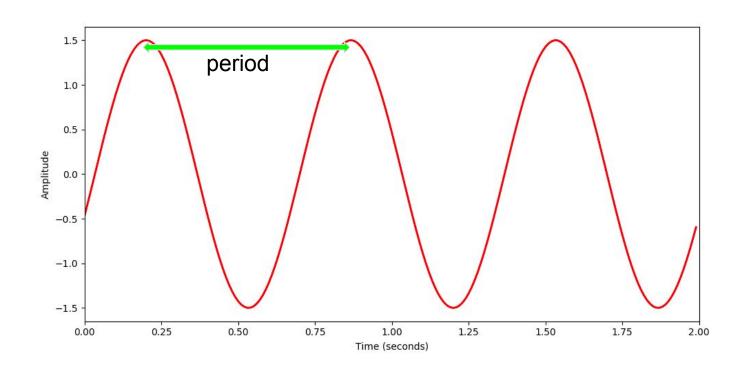


#### Waveform

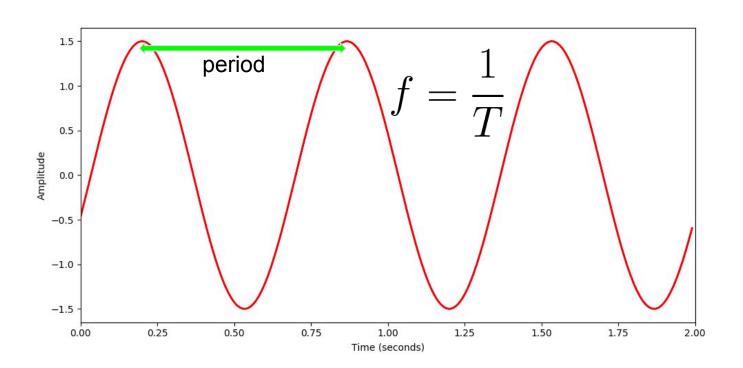


$$y(t) = A\sin(2\pi f t + \varphi)$$

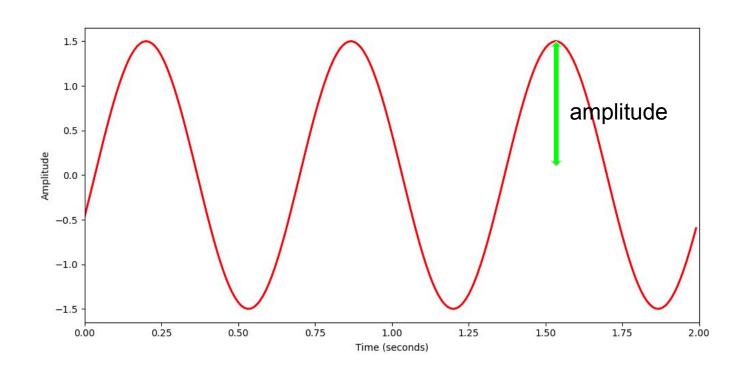
# Frequency



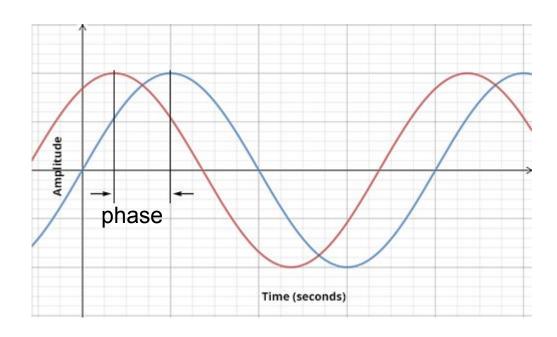
# Frequency



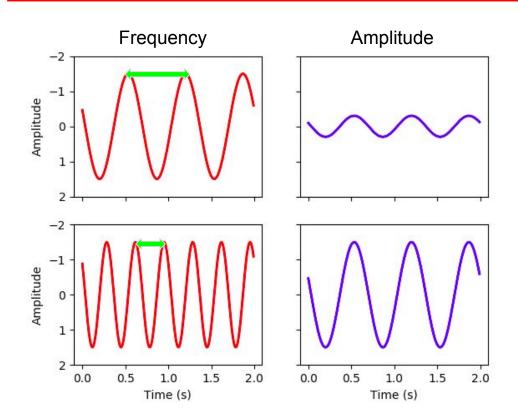
# Amplitude



### Phase

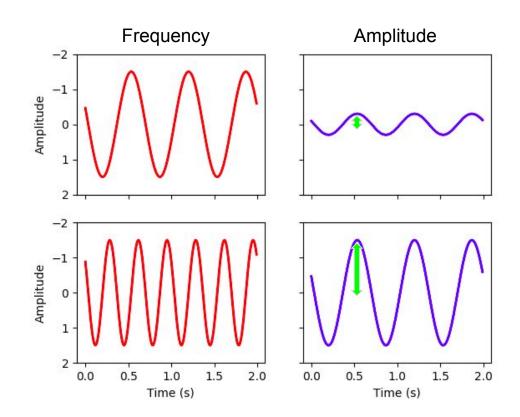


### Frequency and amplitude



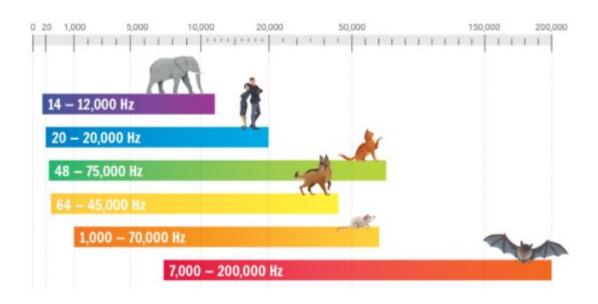
higher frequency -> higher sound

## Frequency and amplitude

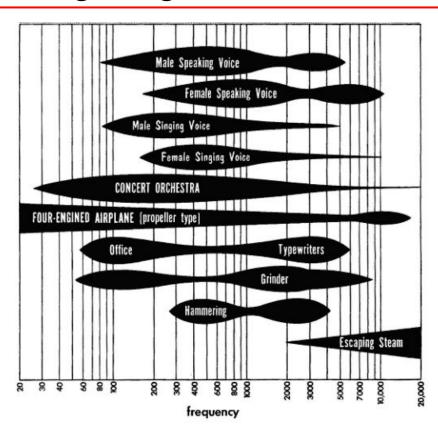


larger amplitude -> louder

### Hearing range

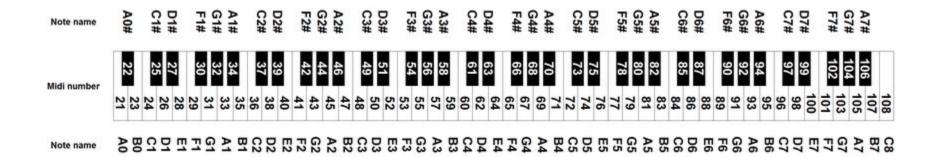


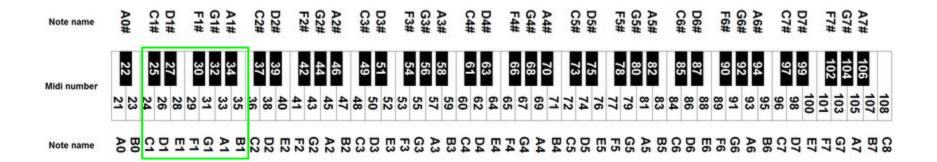
## Hearing range

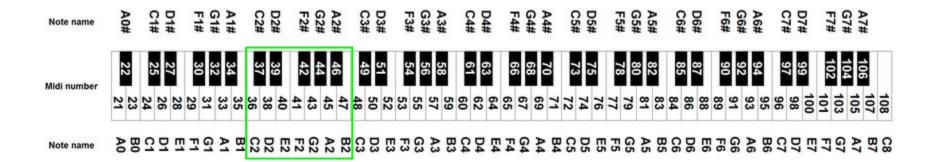


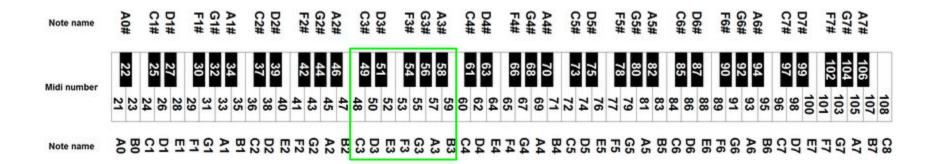
#### Pitch

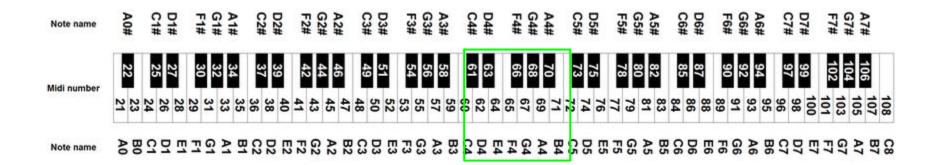
- Logarithmic perception
- 2 frequencies are perceived similarly if they differ by a power of 2

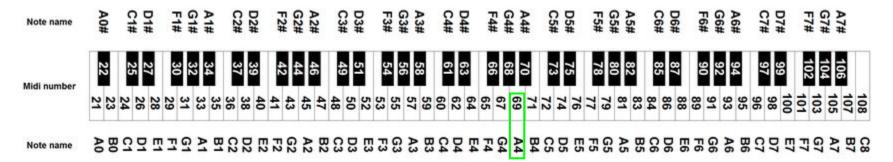




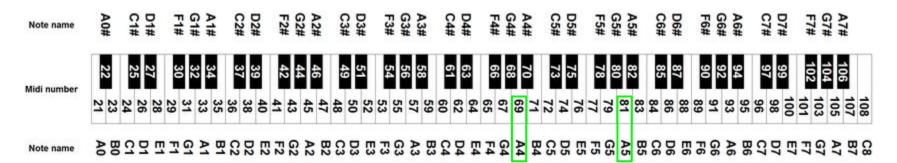






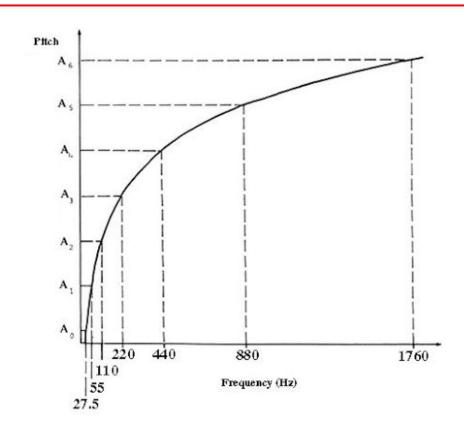


440 Hz



440 Hz 880 Hz

# Pitch-frequency chart



### Mapping pitch to frequency

$$F(p) = 2^{\frac{p-69}{12}} \cdot 440$$

## Mapping pitch to frequency

$$F(60) = 2^{\frac{60-69}{12}} \cdot 440 = 261.6$$

### Mapping pitch to frequency

$$F(p+1)/F(p) = 2^{1/12} = 1.059$$

#### Cents

- Octave divided in 1200 cents
- 100 cents in a semitone
- Noticeable pitch difference: 10-25 cents

# What's up next?

- Intensity, power, loudness
- Timbre

### Join the community!



thesoundofai.slack.com