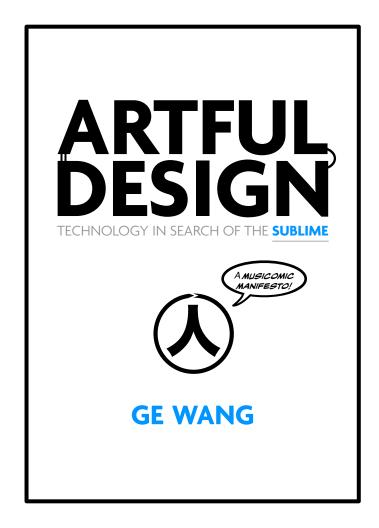
## "Design of the THX Deep Note"

excerpt (pp. 176-181) from *Artful Design*, Chapter 4 "Programability and Sound Design"



https://artful.design/

THE THX DEEP NOTE!

TO ILLUSTRATE SOUND SYNTHESIS BY WAY OF PARAMETRIC EVOLUTION, WE ARE GOING TO RECREATE ONE OF THE MOST RECOGNIZABLE PIECES OF COMPUTER-GENERATED SOUND EVER DESIGNED: THE THX DEEP NOTE!



DESIGNED AND PROGRAMMED IN 1982 BY JAMES ANDY MOORER (ALSO A FOUNDING MEMBER OF CCRMA), THE DEEP NOTE WAS FIRST INTRODUCED WITH THE 1983 PREMIER OF RETURN OF THE JEDI AND HAS BEEN HEARD IN COUNTLESS THX TRAILERS FOR MOVIES AND VIDEO GAMES!

WHEN ANDY CREATED THE DEEP NOTE, HE WAS AN EMPLOYEE OF LUCASFILM'S COMPUTER DIVISION (WHICH NOT ONLY LED TO THX BUT EVENTUALLY PIXAR). THX CREATOR TOM HOLMAN ASKED ANDY TO CREATE A SOUND LOGO THAT "COMES OUT OF NOWHERE AND GETS REALLY, REALLY BIG."

IN 1982, IT TOOK ANDY MOORER 325 LINES OF C COPE RUNNING ON A SPECIALIZED HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE AUDIO SIGNAL PROCESSOR. HERE WE ARE GOING TO RECREATE IT IN CHUCK! IT WON'T BE EXACTLY THE SAME, BUT WE WILL TRY TO CAPTURE THE ESSENCE OF THE SOUND DESIGN!

THE **DEEP NOTE** WAS **SYNTHESIZED** USING **30** VOICES WITH RANDOMIZED STARTING FREQUENCIES BETWEEN 40HZ TO 350HZ. THESE VOICES SMOOTHLY GLIPE TOWARD A PREDETERMINED CHORD SPANNING 6 OCTAVES, OVER A DURATION OF 30 SECONDS.

## A PLAN...

IT'S A WONDERFUL DEMONSTRATION OF THE POWER OF PRECISELY CONTROLLING TIME-VARYING AUDIO -- AND USING SIMPLE BUILDING BLOCKS TO CREATE A COMPLEX SOUND!



- CREATE THE PART OF THE SOUND THAT "COMES OUT OF NOWHERE."



WE CAN ILLUSTRATE THE PROGRAM GRAPHICALLY -- 30 LINES REPRESENT THE FREQUENCIES OF THE 30 VOICES OVER TIME. OBSERVE THE THREE STAGES THE SOUND GOES THROUGH!

"ORDER + RESOLUTION" (AND A BIG CHORD!)

THE TARGET FREQUENCIES STACK LIP TO A BIG CHORD SPANNING MULTIPLE OCTAVES AND GIVING A SENSE OF EPIC RESOLUTION AND ARRIVAL -- WHOA.

1800 HZ

"CONVERGENCE"

THE VOICES SMOOTHLY GLIDE TOWARD THEIR RESPECTIVE TARGET FREQUENCIES. OVERALL, 30 VOICES CONVERGE ON 9 TARGET FREQUENCIES IN A GIANT 30-WAY GLISSANDO, BUILDING A SENSE OF INTENSE MOTION -- "IT'S HAPPENING!"

1200 HZ

900 HZ

1500 HZ

"CHAOS"

30 FREQUENCIES RANDOMIZED BETWEEN 160-350HZ GIVE AN UNSETTLING, BROOPING FEELING -- "SOMETHING IS ABOUT TO HAPPEN...

600 HZ

360 HZ

THE 9 TARGET FREQUENCIES ARE TIME RESULTS IN A BIG, STABLE, AND PURE SOUND.

INITIAL STAGE: BEGIN THE SOUND BY RAMPING UP THE VOICES IN AMPLITUDE (WHILE HOLPING THE STARTING FREQUENCIES CONSTANT). THE ORIGINAL DEEP NOTE DOES 0 300 HZ SOMETHING MORE SOPHISTICATED -- WE'LL ONLY APPROXIMATE IT HERE. THE GOAL IS TO CONVERGING STAGE: GRAPUALLY CHANGE THE FREQUENCIES OF ALL THE VOICES 150 HZ TOWARD THEIR RESPECTIVE TARGET FREQUENCIES, ACCOMPLISHED BY UPDATING 160 HZ 75 HZ EACH VOICE'S FREQUENCY EVERY SO OFTEN (EVERY 10::MS), SO THAT IT SMOOTHLY 37.5 HZ APPROACHES THE TARGET (MUCH LIKE OUR ZENO'S INTERPOLATOR IN CHAPTER 3, EXCEPT THIS INTERPOLATION IS LINEAR). HERE, THE SOUND GETS "REALLY BIG"! JUST-INTONED: THE INTERVALS BETWEEN TARGET STAGE: ALL VOICES REACH THEIR TARGET FREQUENCIES AT PRECISELY THE APPROXIMATE PIANO SAME TIME, SOUNDING OUR PREDETERMINED CHORD AND CREATING AN EPIC AND THEM ARE TUNED AS RATIOS OF SMALL KEYS FOR THE TARGET FREQUENCIES; MIDDLE UNMISTAKABLE SENSE OF ARRIVAL AND RESOLUTION! WE WILL HOLD THIS CHORD INTEGERS. MATHEMATICALLY, THIS "LINES UP' C FOR REFERENCE BRIEFLY BEFORE FADING OUT. HARMONICS IN THE NOTES AND, SONICALLY,

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## 9 TARGET FREQUENCIES . WE ASSOCIATE EACH OF 30 VOICES WITH ONE OF THESE SETUP **A6** / D1, D2, D3, D4, D5, A5, D6, 0 [ 37.5, 75, 150, 300, 600, 900, 1200, 1500, 1800, 37.5, 75, 150, 300, 600, 900, 1200, 1500, 1800. 37.5, 75, 150, 300, 600, 900, 1200, 1800. 900, 1200 150, 300, ] @=> float targets[]; **PURATION** FOR float initials[30]; VARIOUS STAGES 3.0::second => dur CHAOS HOLD TIME; 5.5::second => dur CONVERGENCE TIME; 3.5::second => dur TARGET HOLD TIME; 2.0::second => dur DECAY TIME; MAKE 30 SAWTOOTH SawOsc saw[30]: GENERATORS AS OUR VOICES, Gain gainL[30]; ALONG WITH ADDITIONAL SOUND Gain gainR[30]; OBJECTS FOR SIGNAL ROUTING NRev reverbL => dac.left; NRev reverbR => dac.right; 0.075 => reverbL.mix => reverbR.mix; for( $0 \Rightarrow int i; i < 30; i++ )$ saw[i] => gainL[i] => reverbL; saw[i] => gainR[i] => reverbR; 1.0 - gainL[i].gain() => gainR[i].gain; 0.1 => saw[i].gain; Math.random2f( 160, 360 ) => initials[i] => saw[i].freq; Math.random2f( 0.0, 1.0 ) => gainL[i].gain; RANDOMIZE INITIAL



FOR REFERENCE, THIS IS OUR DEEP NOTE EMULATION ALGORITHM AS A CHUCK PROGRAM, IN FOUR SECTIONS CORRESPONDING TO OUR INITIAL PLAN.

FREQUENCIES AND PAN EACH

SAWTOOTH (ALSO RANDOMLY)
IN THE STEREO FIELD

DON'T WORRY IF YOUR EYES START

WATERING FROM LOOKING AT THIS

COPE -- THIS IS JUST TO GIVE A

GENERAL IDEA OF HOW WE CAN USE

COPE TO CONTROL SOUND OVER TIME.



```
RAMP UP VOLUME
"CHAOS"
                                                         FOR EACH VOICE
                                                        WHILE HOLDING ITS
         now + CHAOS HOLD TIME => time end;
                                                        INITIAL FREQUENCY.
         while( now < end )</pre>
             1 - (end-now) / CHAOS_HOLD_TIME => float progress;
             for( 0 => int i; i < 30; i++ ) {
                 0.1 * Math.pow(progress,3) => saw[i].gain;
             10::ms => now;
                                                  IN SMALL TIME INCREMENTS
"CONVERGENCE"
                                                     (10::MS) UPDATE
         now + CONVERGENCE TIME => end;
                                                  FREQUENCIES TO APPROACH
  2
         while( now < end )</pre>
                                                    TARGETS SMOOTHLY!
             1 - (end-now)/CONVERGENCE TIME => float progress;
             for( 0 => int i; i < 30; i++ ) {
                 initials[i] + (targets[i]-initials[i])*progress
                      => saw[i].freq;
             10::ms => now;
                                           VOICES ARRIVE AT THE TARGET
                                            FREQUENCIES SIMULTANEOUSLY:
                                            HOLD THE RESULTING CHORD.
"RESOLUTION"
         TARGET_HOLD_TIME => now; // hold the chord!
  3
         now + DECAY TIME => end;
                                                  FADE TO SILENCE.
         while( now < end )
             (end-now) / DECAY TIME => float progress;
             for( 0 => int i; i < 30; i++ ) {
                 0.1 * progress => saw[i].gain; // fade
             10::ms => now;
```

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THERE ARE SEVERAL PROGRAMMABILITY AND DESIGN IDEAS IN MOTION HERE, INCLUDING PRECISION OF CONTROL, SONIC NARRATIVE, AND STRENGTH IN NUMBERS OF SIMPLE ELEMENTS ACTING TOGETHER TO CULMINATE IN A SINGLE PRONOUNCED EFFECT.

A PRINCIPLE 4.3

BUILD COMPLEXITY AS THE SUM OF SIMPLE ELEMENTS AN AUDIO-SPECIFIC VERSION OF VISUAL DESIGN PRINCIPLE 3.5: BUILD COMPLEXITY FROM SIMPLICITY

> COMPUTERS ARE REALLY GOOD AT MAKING COPIES. ONCE WE CAN PROGRAM ONE THING, IT'S TRIVIAL TO INSTANTIATE MORE OF IT. THE AIM IS NOT MERELY TO HAVE MORE, BUT TO CREATE SOMETHING NEW IN THE AMALGAM.

FOR EXAMPLE, OUR **DEEP NOTE** EMULATION IS ACHIEVED THROUGH THE ADDITION OF 30 BASIC SAWTOOTH VOICES, MODULATING THEIR FREQUENCIES IN A SPECIFIC AND SYNCHRONIZED WAY. THIS PROPUCES THE SENSE OF A SINGLE, COHERENT SOUND! WE MIGHT STILL HEAR INDIVIDUAL VOICES IN THE MIX, BUT WE ALSO HEAR THE SUM TOTAL OF THE VOICES AS A CULMINATING. COHESIVE SOUND.

THE KEY HERE IS NOT ONLY THAT WE HAVE MANY VOICES, BUT THAT AND GLOBALLY COORDINATED WITH THE OTHER VOICES.

EACH ONE IS BOTH INDEPENDENTLY CHANGING IN FREQUENCY

TWO KEY COMPONENTS IN CREATING COMPLEXITY FROM SIMPLE ELEMENTS

LOCAL INDEPENDENC EACH ELEMENT CAN CHANGE ON ITS OWN



GLOBAL COORDINATION

ALL ELEMENTS SUBJECT TO A LARGER ORGANIZING PRINCIPLE

REMEMBER THIS FROM CHAPTER 3? ONE FLARE MULTIPLIED BY 500, ARRANGED IN A **SHIMMERING STREAM**, WHERE EACH FLARE TWINKLES AND OSCILLATES INDEPENDENTLY ...

IT'S AS IF THE SYSTEM HAS A HIVE MIND THAT GLOBALLY CONTROLS ALL THE ELEMENTS, BUT EACH ELEMENT IS ALSO LOCALLY FREE TO ACT INDEPENDENTLY WITHIN SPECIFIC RULES.

THIS CASE STUDY ALSO REINFORCES PERHAPS THE MOST IMPORTANT ETHOS IN THIS CHAPTER ...



A PRINCIPLE 4.5

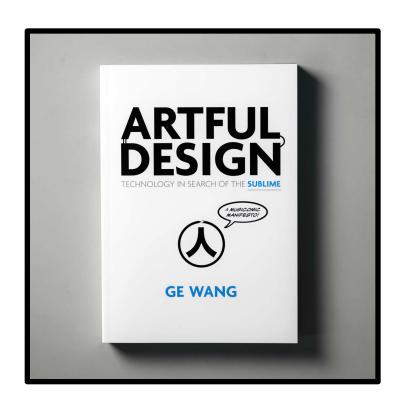
## DESIGN THINGS WITH A COMPUTER THAT WOULD NOT BE POSSIBLE WITHOUT!

DO NOT SIMPLY COPY, PORT, DIGITIZE, OR EMULATE. RATHER, CREATE SOMETHING NOVEL AND UNIQUE TO THE MEDIUM --SOMETHING THAT COULD NOT EXIST WITHOUT IT.

IT'S TEMPTING TO REMAKE WHAT ALREADY EXISTS. WHILE THAT REMAINS A USEFUL EXERCISE, MANY PEOPLE DO THAT BECAUSE IT'S OBVIOUS. BUT WITH NEW TECHNOLOGICAL MEDIUMS ALSO COME THE OPPORTUNITY AND RESPONSIBILITY TO DISCOVER WHAT THE MEDIUM IS INNATELY GOOD AT. DESIGN TO THE MEDIUM!

THIS IS AN ESSENTIAL GUIDING PRINCIPLE OF ARTFUL DESIGN (WITH ANY MEDIUM OR TECHNOLOGY). LET'S APPLY THIS LENS AND DECONSTRUCT A COMPUTER MUSIC COMPOSITION --ONE THAT USES THE COMPUTER AS A KIND OF PERSONAL MUSICAL FILTER TO THE WORLD.

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