

# SOUND IN GAME DESIGN

Phil Jackson

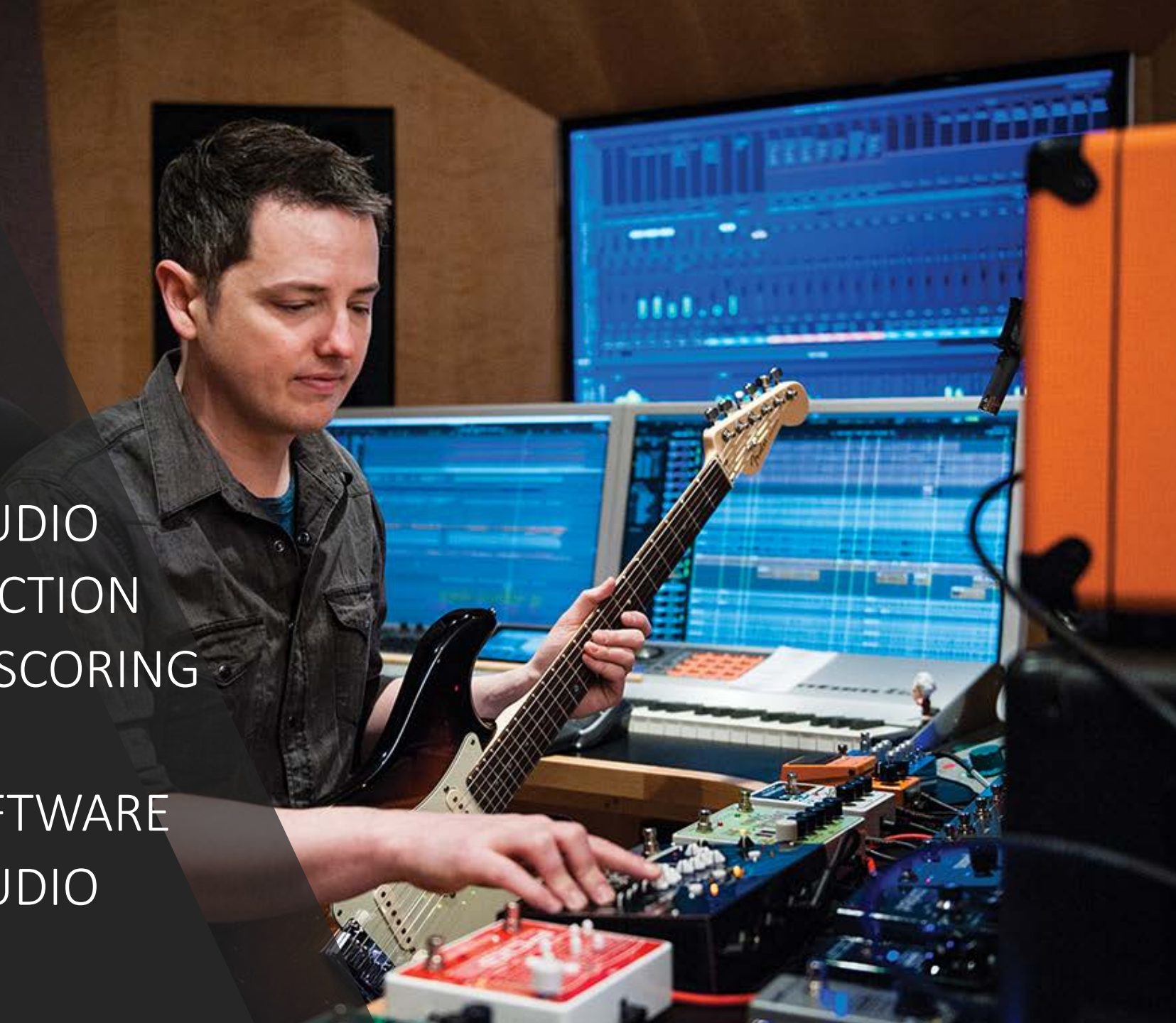
14/12/20





# SOUND IN GAME DESIGN

- HISTORY OF GAME AUDIO
- GAME AUDIO PRODUCTION
- SOUND DESIGN AND SCORING
- FOLEY
- MUSIC CREATION SOFTWARE
- MIDDLEWARE FOR AUDIO





**SOUND/AUDIO**



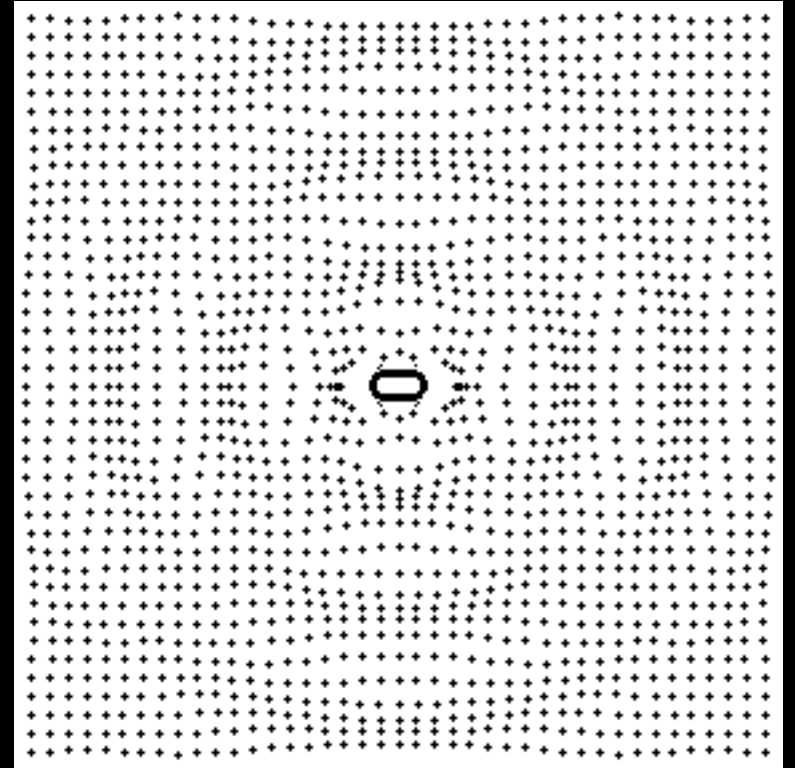
# SOUND VS AUDIO IN GAME DESIGN

## SOUND

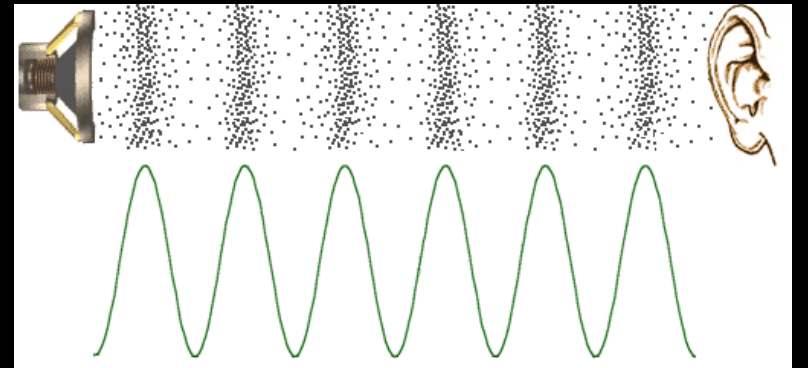
- ANYTHING AUDIBLE FROM ANY SOUND SOURCE

## AUDIO

- SOUND EMITTED FROM A DIGITAL SOURCE



Sound



Audio

# Where is sound heard in a Game?

- Interface sounds
- Music (Score)
- Sound Effects
- Dialogue
- Ambience

**All of these can function on several layers (like diegetic/non-diegetic)**





# Who makes it?

- Sound Director
- Composer (Music)
- Sound Designer (FX)
- Programmer/Engineer
- Dialogue/VO director, actors
- Licensing/Contracting director



# Audio (post) Integration

- Sound design, mixing, integration typically handled by the same person.
- Director/designer must make decisions regarding implementation of all audio assets (including music)
- Often is a programmer as well





# Audio in design process

- **Sometimes at start or in middle:** play a larger role in implementation of audio in the game, and can make critical decisions in regards to the development of the game and its sound
- **Sometimes at end of game:** populate game with sound





# Audio in design process

**Spotting:** Sitting down with the game designer and:

- a) Planning where audio/music/sound effects will be required in the game and
- b) What the sound/audio will consist of.
- c) Consider all elements eg. Main environment sounds, character sounds (eg. clothing, weapons etc)
- d) Consider any dialogue spoken



The image features a dark silhouette of a person's head and shoulders, wearing a large, over-ear gaming headset with a prominent headband and microphone. The person is facing away from the camera. The background is a vibrant, out-of-focus array of colorful lights in shades of blue, green, yellow, and red, creating a bokeh effect that suggests a lively, possibly gaming-related environment like a LAN party or a digital festival. Overlaid on the center of the image is the text "HISTORY OF GAME AUDIO" in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

# **HISTORY OF GAME AUDIO**



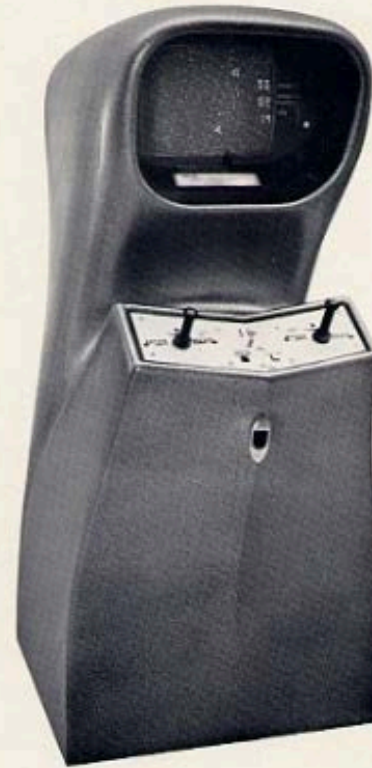
# History of Audio in Games

**Computer Space!** (1971) First game to have sound.



DOUBLE PROFITS —  
DOUBLE FUN  
NEW! 1 AND 2 PLAYER

## Computer Space



- Choice of 1-player or 2-player action at the push of a button.
- 2-Player competition pits players against each other to maneuver their Space Rockets and destroy before being destroyed.
- Single players battle against computer-programmed Space Saucers by skillful guidance of the Space Rocket and firing missiles to destroy the Saucers.
- Most competitive and fastest action of any video game ever.
- Players play again and again. High profits from proven locations.

- 25¢ PLAY—for more profit.
- NEW CONTROL STICKS—Fast, natural action.
- **SPACE BATTLE SOUNDS—Rocket and thruster engines, missiles firing, explosions.**
- ATTRACT MODE—Two Space Saucers fly continuously across the screen.
- SOLID STATE, long life computer.
- BEAUTIFUL SPACE-AGE CABINET
- EXTENDED PLAY, for high score in 1-player mode.
- ADJUSTABLE TIME—1 minute to 2½ minutes.
- EASY SERVICE—Built in test pattern and plug-in circuit boards.
- SIZE—67" High, 30" Wide, 29" Deep. Shipping Weight—160 lb.

# History of Audio in Games

- Pong (1972)
- The first commercially successful video game
- Helped to establish the video game industry
- Many imitators



Pong 1972



# History of Audio in Games

- Space Invaders (1978)
- First use of continuous “background” music.



# History of Audio in Games

NES SYSTEM



NES (Nintendo Entertainment System) 1985



# History of Audio in Games

## CHIPTUNE MUSIC

- Mario Brothers (1985)
- All sounds on the tiny computer chip
- Used the NES System
- Stuck to 5 sounds



# History of Audio in Games

## CHIPTUNE MUSIC

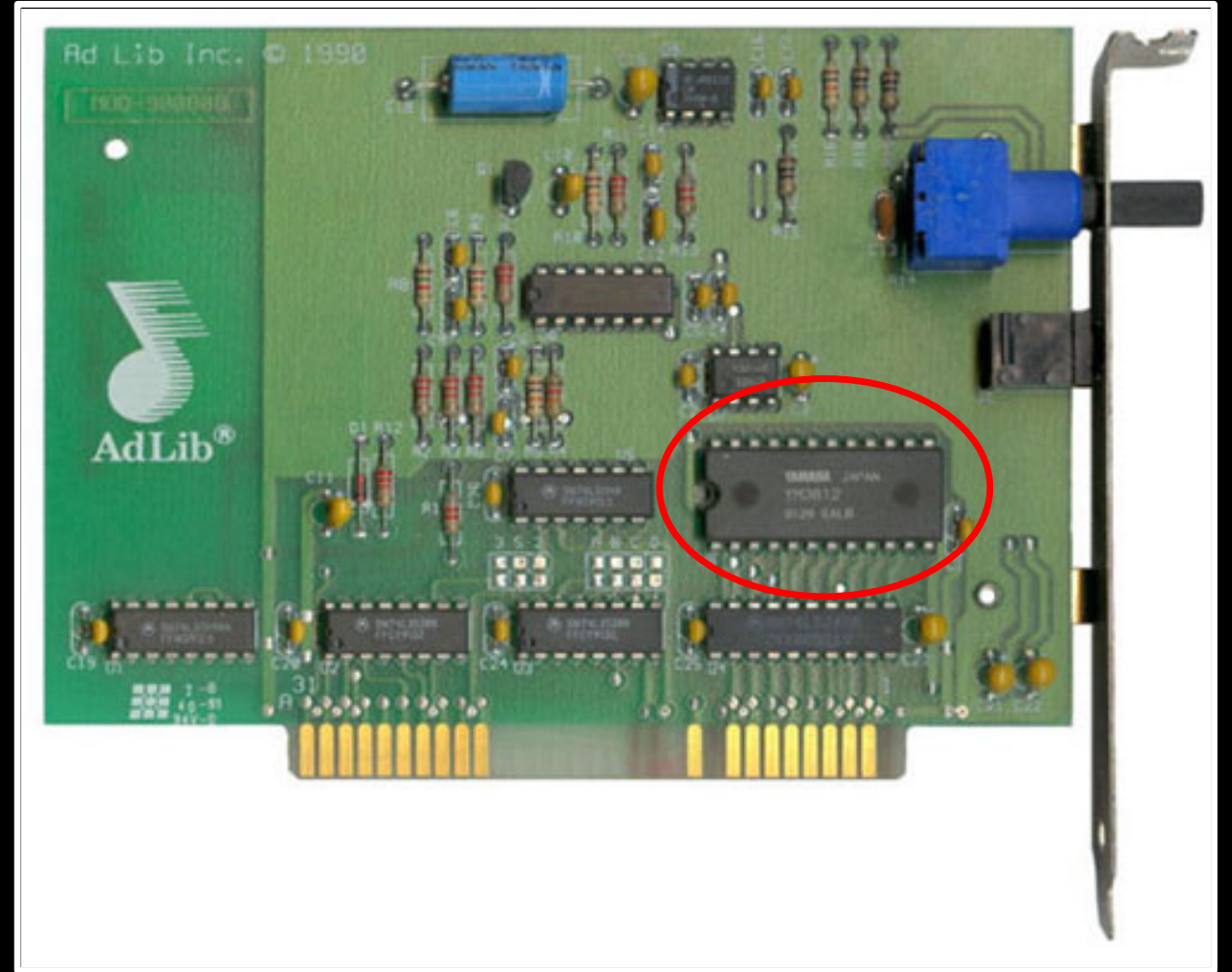
- Commodore 64 (1980s)
- Ron Hubbard UK composer
- Cult status





# History of Audio in Games

- PC Soundcards (1987)
- FM Synthesis



AdLib's card relied on the Yamaha YM3812 FM synthesizer chip

# History of Audio in Games

## PCM Sample - 1992

- Real sounds sampled
- Rough edge to the sounds
- Repetitive and not very realistic
- Cutting edge at the time



Mortal Combat 4 1992



# History of Audio in Games

To the present day...

- 1989 Nintendo Gameboy
- 1990 Nintendo Super Famicom 16bit
- 1995 SEGA 32 bit console
- 1995 Sony Playstation 1 32 bit.
- 1996 Nintendo 64 bit
- 1999 Dreamcast 128 bit
- 2001 Xbox 1 - 200MHz bandwidth
- 2020 Xbox X – 4k, 120fps
- 2020 Playstation 5– 4k, 120fps



# Psychology of Sound

## WHY IS MUSIC IMPORTANT?

- Can control emotion
- Build Pace
- Allows for an immersive experience
- Can captivate the player





# Psychology of Sound

## AN AUDIO ENVIRONMENT

- Called Ambient music
- Sets the ambience/feeling
- Not part of the gameplay
- Adds to level of realism
- Adjusts mood



A silhouette of a person's head and shoulders, wearing a large, black over-ear headset with a microphone boom. The person is facing forward. The background is a dark, out-of-focus scene filled with numerous small, bright, colorful lights in shades of blue, green, yellow, and red, creating a bokeh effect. The text "GAME AUDIO PRODUCTION" is overlaid in the center of the image in a bold, white, sans-serif font.

# **GAME AUDIO PRODUCTION**



# AUDIO PRODUCTION

## TECHNIQUES BORROWED FROM FILM

- Spotting a game
- Emotional reinforcement
- Use of sound FX libraries
- Field recording techniques, Foley
- Mixing of cutscenes/cinematic sequences
- Using multichannel surround\*
- Certain techniques from, for instance, Ride
- films—e.g. Prominent sub-woofer, etc.
- —“physicality” of sound to shock and awe



# AUDIO PRODUCTION

## TECHNIQUES BORROWED FROM FILM

- Balance: among and between elements— can't understand dialogue through music, explosions, etc.
- Intelligibility
- Believability: realistic and emotionally effective reduces illusion; characters for instance suddenly come in much more clearly, or too loud, etc.





# AUDIO PRODUCTION

## WHERE GAMES DIFFER FROM FILM

- Linearity Vs. Non-Linearity/  
unpredictability
- Interactivity and player/  
multiplayer
- Temporality (length)
- Budgets
- Delivery methods/technology
- Listening environment



# DYNAMIC AUDIO

## INTERACTIVE AUDIO

- Sound events occur in direct reaction to a player's movements.
- The player triggers the cue, and can repeatedly activate it, such as by making a character jump up and down.





# DYNAMIC AUDIO

## ADAPTIVE AUDIO

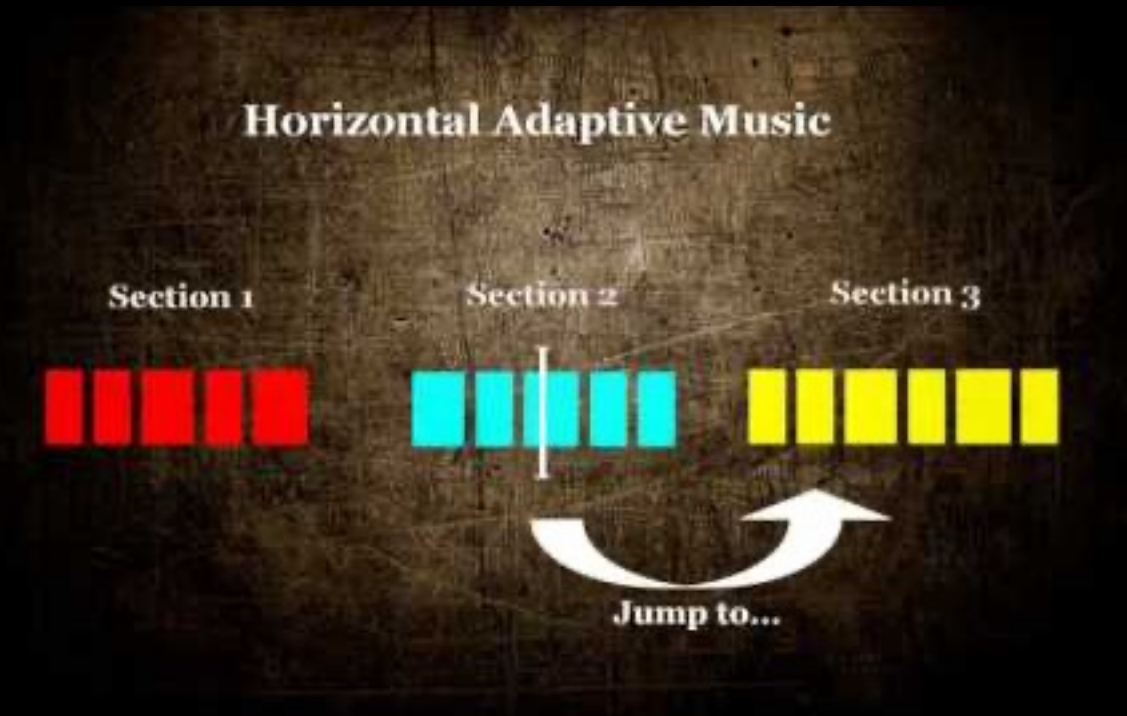
- “Adaptive” audio is generally referred to as sound that reacts to transformations in the gameplay environment—such as moving from scene to scene.
- Adaptive audio is not directly triggered by a player



# DYNAMIC AUDIO

## ADAPTIVE AUDIO

- **HORIZONTAL RE-SEQUENCING**  
pre-composed segments of music can be re-shuffled
- **VERTICAL SEQUENCING;**  
separate parts of an ongoing loop of music in relation to a player's movement within the narrative of a game





# DYNAMIC AUDIO

## PROCEDURAL GENERATION OF MUSIC:

### USING STEMS

- **HORIZONTAL RE-SEQUENCING**  
pre-composed segments of music can be re-shuffled
- **VERTICAL SEQUENCING;**  
separate parts of an ongoing loop of music in relation to a player's movement within the narrative of a game



# DYNAMIC AUDIO

## ALGORITHMIC GENERATION OF MUSIC:

- Automatically generate music on the fly







# GAME SOUND DESIGN AND SCORING

# GAME SOUNDTRACK

- MUSICAL SCORE
- AMBIENT MUSIC
- SOUND EFFECTS/FOLEY  
(SOUND DESIGN)





# MUSICAL SCORE

- Creates a mood or emotion
- Creates a sense of time or place
- Represents a character
- Preempts what's about to happen
- Created with samples or live orchestra



# MUSICAL SCORE

## Connectable Musical “Blocks”

- **INTRO** – Sets the mood
- **LOOP** – Short repeatable section
- **TRANSITION** – connecting music
- **STINGER** – Represents important events
- **TAG** – short piece signals the conclusion of a level or section





# FOLEY

- Creating sounds for games
- Using everyday items - not created digitally
- Hours of recording
- Many variations required



# FOLEY

## HOW TO CREATE:

**Wooden Creaks** - old chair

**Fire** — cellophane

**Footsteps in snow** —  
cornstarch in leather bag

**Body hits** — phone book

**Bullet surgery** — tomato!

**Gun Handling** — Caulking  
gun



This is the foley re-design for a cut scene from God Of War 2018

# FOLEY

- Build your own foley pit
- Garden tray
- Sound dampening

<https://youtu.be/zO2hx7iToNY>





# FOLEY

## How to Record – On a Budget

- **INDOORS** –  
Condenser mic
- **OUTDOORS** –  
directional – only  
capture what you  
need.
- Memo app on  
phone



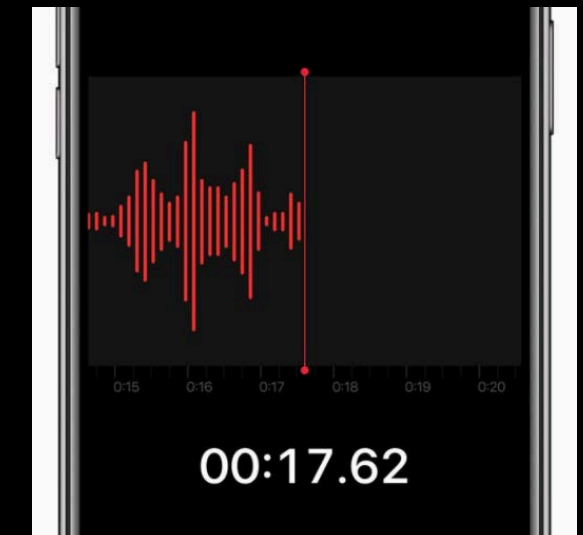
Tascam Stereo £70  
(Zoom H4n Pro - £230)

Free – Memo app on phone

## SubZero Location Recording Pack



About £80



# SOFTWARE

## How to Record – On a Budget

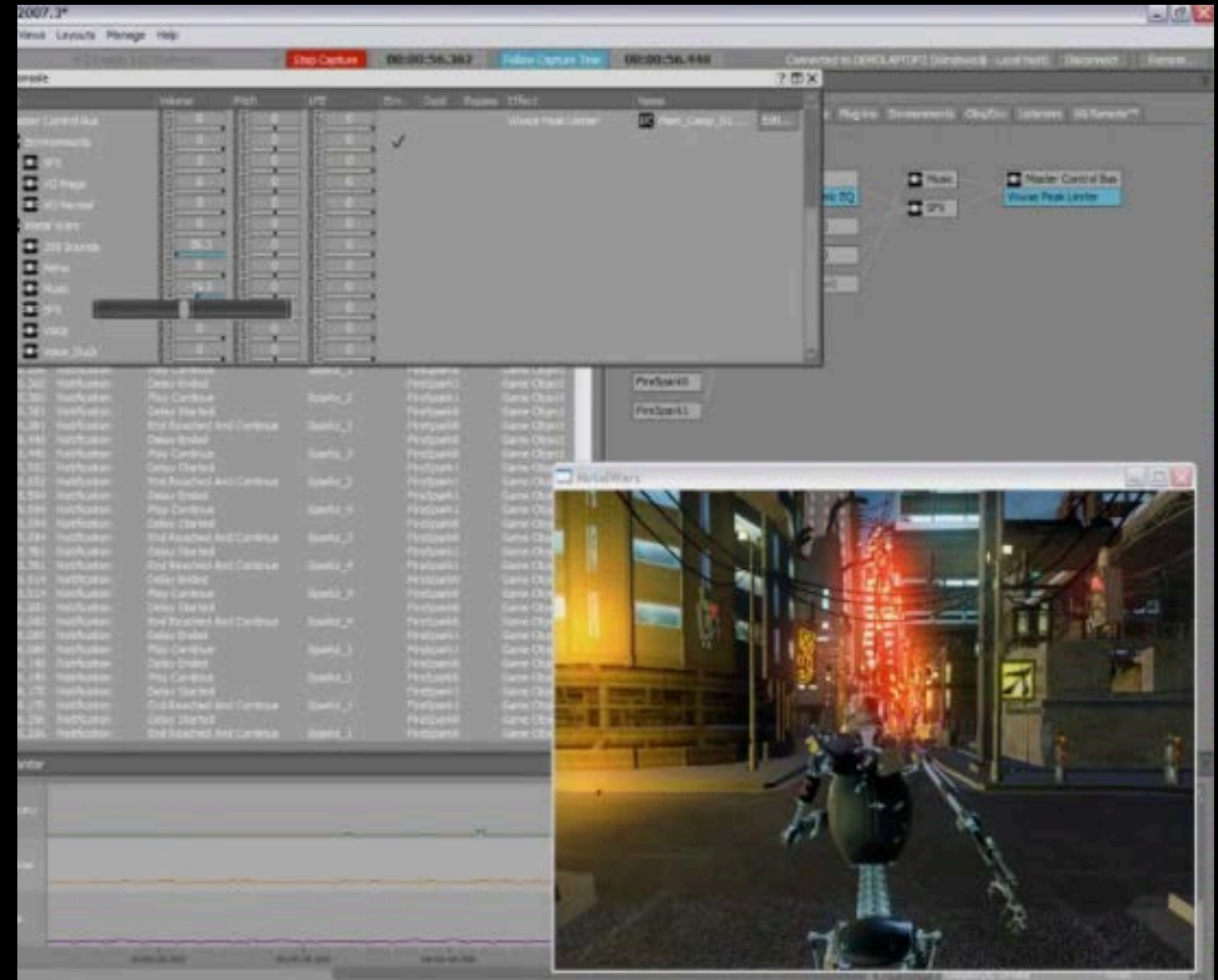
- **Audacity** - Windows/Mac FREE
- **Garageband** – Mac FREE
- **Reaper** - Windows/Mac £60
- **Cubase** - Windows/Mac £50
- **Sonar** - Windows - £50
- **Adobe Audition** – Windows/Mac - Subs
- **Logic Pro X** – Mac £200
- **Pro Tools** – Windows/Mac – Starts £25/Mo



# MIDDLEWARE

Sits between your DAW and game engine:

- Wwise
- FMOD
- Fabric



**fmod** **Wwise** **Fabric**



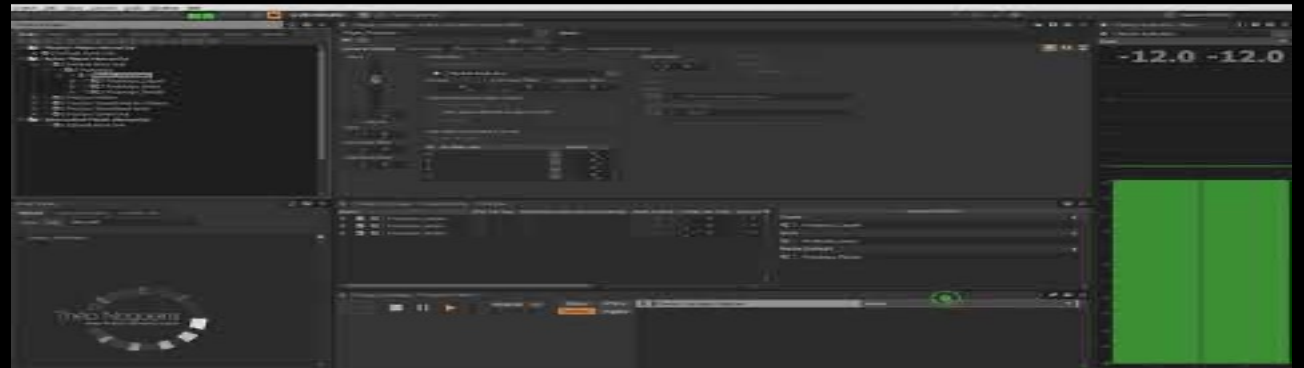
# MIDDLEWARE

**How can it improve the game experience:**

- CREATING ORGANIC SOUNDS
- MULTIPLYING AND DIVERSIFYING FOOTSTEPS
- MAKING AMBIENCE MORE REALISTIC
- COMPLEX AND LONG DIALOGUE SCRIPT



Space Racer Engine



Footsteps



Ambience