

# SP Exam Miniproject

## Life on Mars (?)

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# Outline

## 1 Scenario

## 2 Design

- Physical Models
- How does voice drive models?
- Fx
- How does voice drive fx?

## Assessments

### Life on Mars (?)

- environment: some unknown planet
- let's suppose many carbon based lifeforms exists, which are different from ours
- let's suppose sound is able to propagate
- how to describe them?

# Inspiration

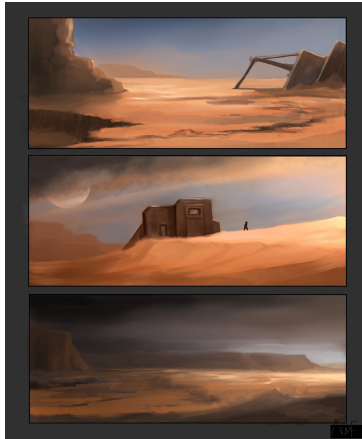


Figure: *Environment thumbnails III* (courtesy Alba Francescut)

# Outline

## 1 Scenario

## 2 Design

### • Physical Models

• How does voice drive models?

• Fx

• How does voice drive fx?

## Physical models I

- three different types of blows have been combined together
- aim: represent a complete set of possible wind sounds

## Physical models II

- air turbulence against a solid surface: `sdt.windflow~`
- air turbulence inside a cavity: `sdt.windcavity~`
- air turbulence across thin objects: `sdt.windkarman~`

# Outline

## 1 Scenario

## 2 Design

- Physical Models
- **How does voice drive models?**
- Fx
- How does voice drive fx?



## Modifiers I

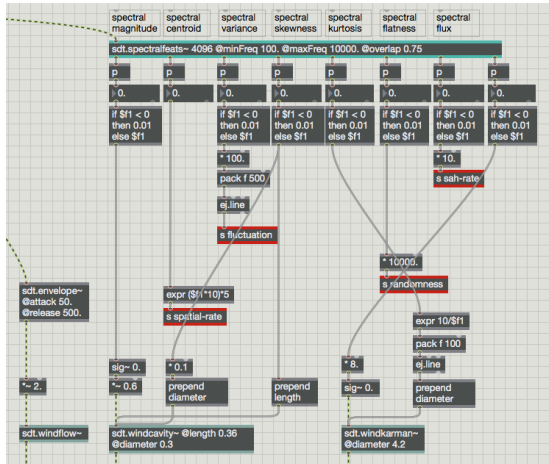


Figure: descriptors and their use

## Modifiers II

**sdt.windflow~**

envelope follower: speed

**sdt.windcavity~**

- magnitude: speed
- skewness: diameter (heuristics for scaling) and length

**sdt.windkarman~**

- rectified flux: speed
- kurtosis: diameter (scaled and inverted)

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## Filtering stage I

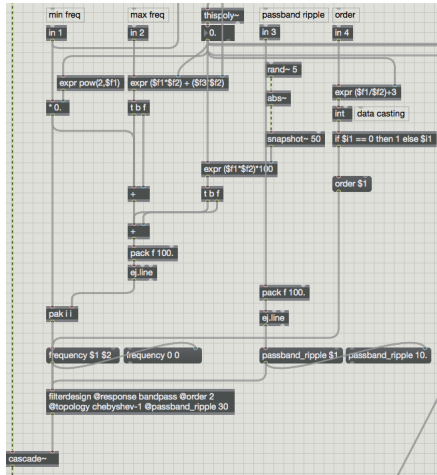


Figure: filtering stage: biquad

## Filtering stage II

Input parameters:

- min-max frequencies
- ripple
- order
- (topology and response fixed)

## Filtering stage III

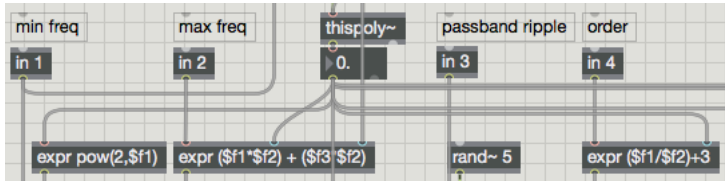


Figure: use of poly~

- biquad filter using Max filterdesign object
- poly~ allows for many instances

## Delay stage

- using `tapin~/tapout~`
- feedback path

## Pan stage

- using random signal
- scaled and shifted between 0 and 1



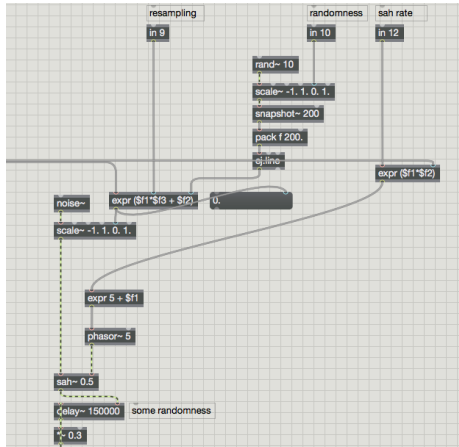
Samples *scrambling* stage I

Figure: sampling scramble using delay~

## Samples *scrambling* stage II

- using `sah~` to dinamically change delay time (in samples)
- resampling depends on instance of `poly~`, as well as on randomness

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## Modifiers III

### filtering section

variance: fluctuation on filter min frequency (heuristic for scaling)

### delay section

pitch: general time

### pan

centroid: spatial rate

### samples scrambling

- flatness: randomness
- spectral flux: sah~ trigger signal rate

## Result

- *electronic* wind + insects(?)
- shiny perturbations and resonances for high ripple values

(that's all folks)