



Sound Hero

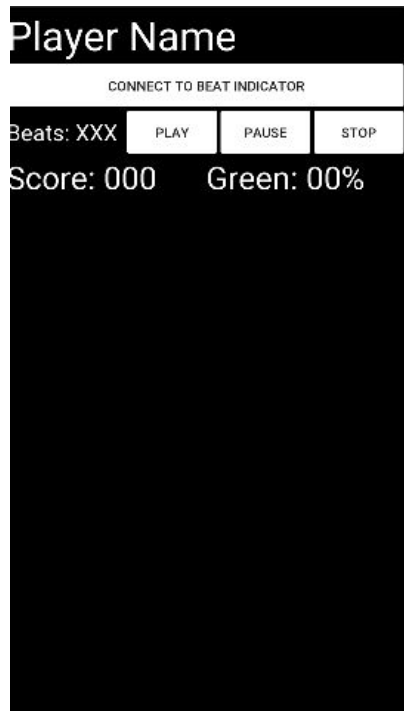
Michael O'Dell, Jonathan Solheim



Objective

- To develop a “Guitar-Hero” style Android app using methods learned in class
 - Buttons, Intent, Accelerometer, Bluetooth LE, Arduino, Logging
- User attempts to match the kick drum by shaking the phone to the beat
- App connects to Arduino Circuit playground, which changes color corresponding to the kickdrum’s proximity to the user’s attempt to match it
 - Green: on beat
 - Yellow: almost on beat
 - Red: off beat
- Keep score

App Layout(Title Screen Vs Play Screen)





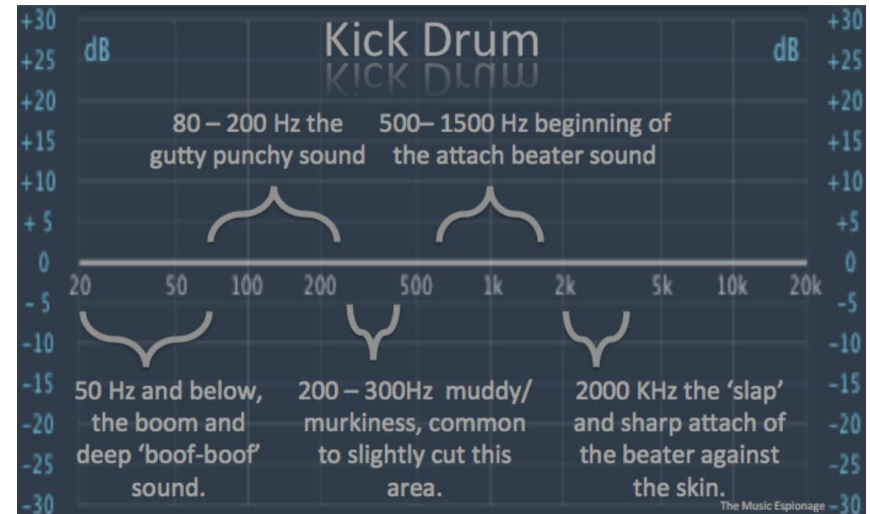
Scoring

- Maximum score is 2 times beats shown
- Green = 2 points
- Yellow = 1 point
- Red = No points
- Green percentage shown to be percentage of point earning beats detected

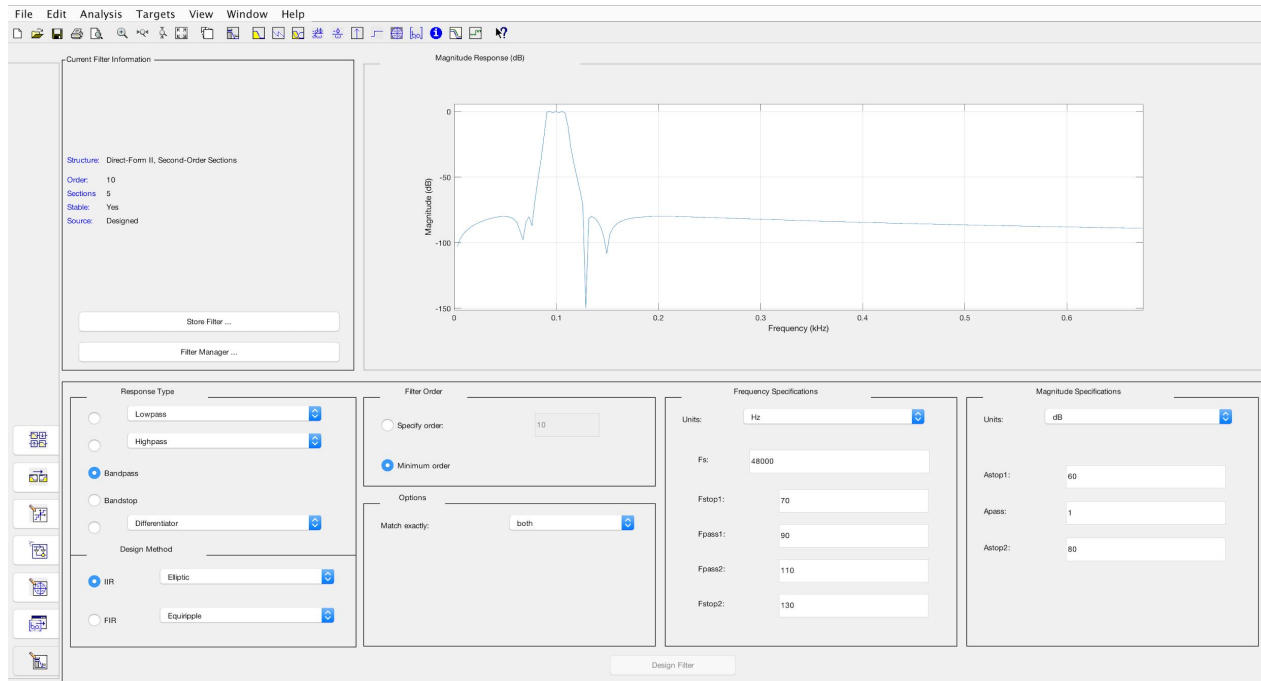


Kick Drum Detection

- Using a techno song
 - Loud Punchy kick
 - Standardized kick
- Find characteristic kick frequency using MATLAB animation
- 100 Hz



MATLAB's Filter Designer



- 100 Hz
- Default settings gave 6k+ sections
- Elliptic gave 5



Filtering Using Difference Equation

- Implementable in Kotlin
- No frequency domain manipulations, only addition and multiplication in a loop
- Coefficients provided by filter designer
- 5 sections

```
21 % Section 1
22 - k1 = 0.210437273851690309633966080582467839122;|
23 - num1 = k1*[1,-1.999715279155000358102256541315000504255,1];
24 - den1 = [1,-1.99955689404341763193428960221353918314, 0.999763861879083393091605103109031915665];
25 % Difference equation
26 - y1d = zeros(length(wav(:,1)),1);
27 - for n = 3:length(wav(:,1))
28 -     y1d(n) = (num1(1)*wav(n,1) + num1(2)*wav(n-1,1) + num1(3)*wav(n-2,1) - den1(2)*y1d(n-1) - den1(3)*y1d(n-2))/den1(1);
29 - end
```



Original signal v. Filtered

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HpdxGRUklo&feature=youtu.be>

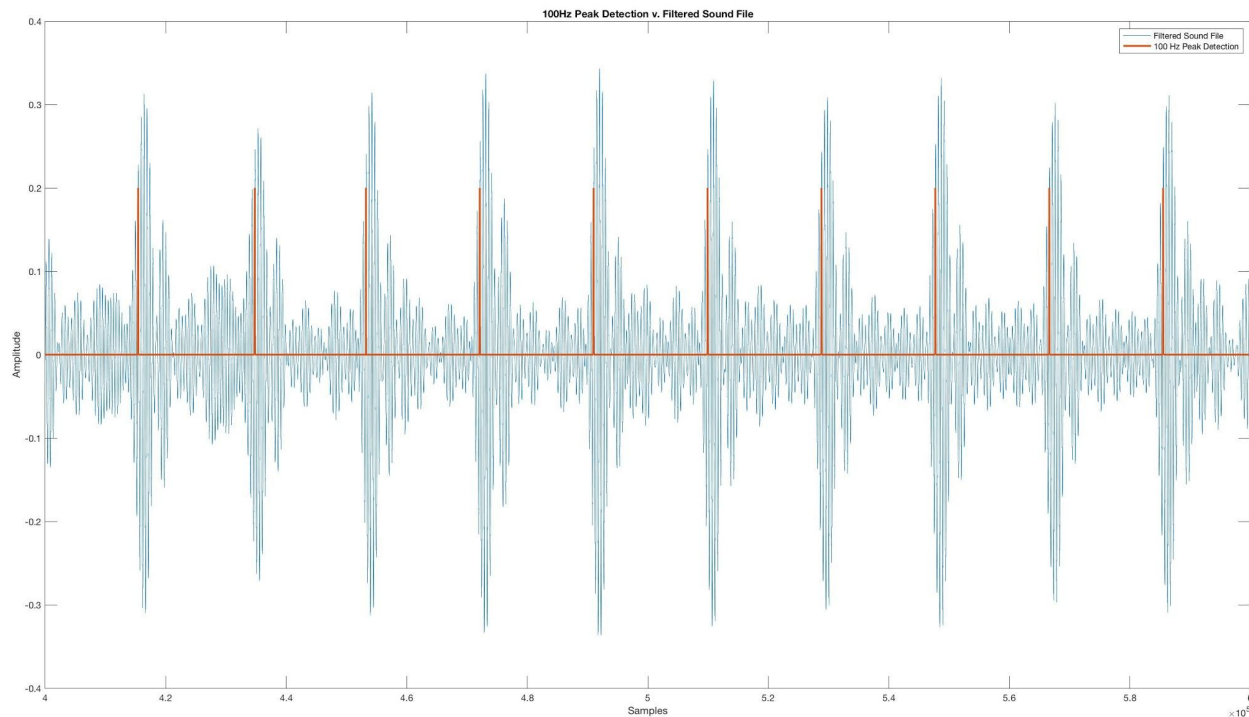


Detecting Kick in Filtered Signal

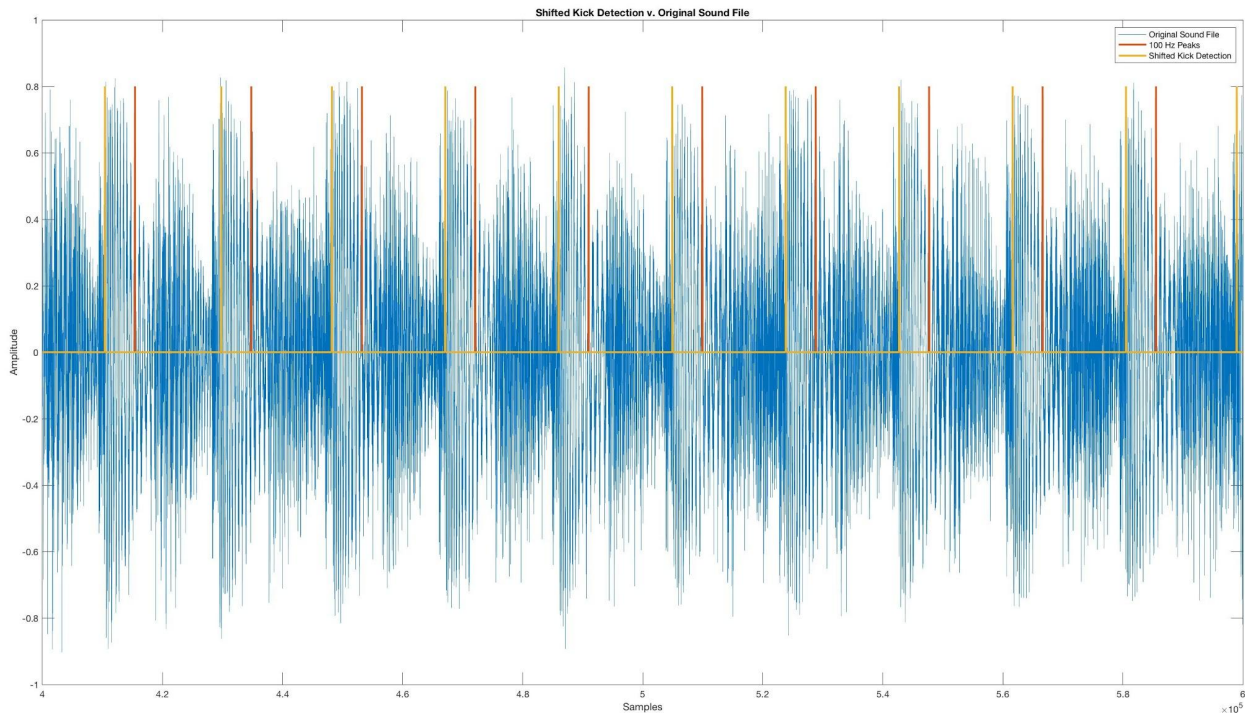
- Implementable in Kotlin
- If signal surpassed threshold, that location is logged
- Cannot log another kick for 4000 samples (~90 mS)
- Create impulse train of hit locations

```
157 % Finding the kick
158 hits = zeros(1,length(y5d));
159 grace_samp = 4000;
160 count = -1;
161 hit_location = zeros(1,1000);
162 i = 1;
163 shift = 5000; % Number of samples to shift
164 for n = 1:length(y5d)
165     if((y5d(n)>th) && (count < 0))
166         hits(n) = th;
167         count = grace_samp;
168         hit_location(i) = n-shift;
169         i = i + 1;
170     else
171         count = count-1;
172     end
173 end
```

Original Filtered Kick Detection



5000 Sample Phase Correction (~113 mS)





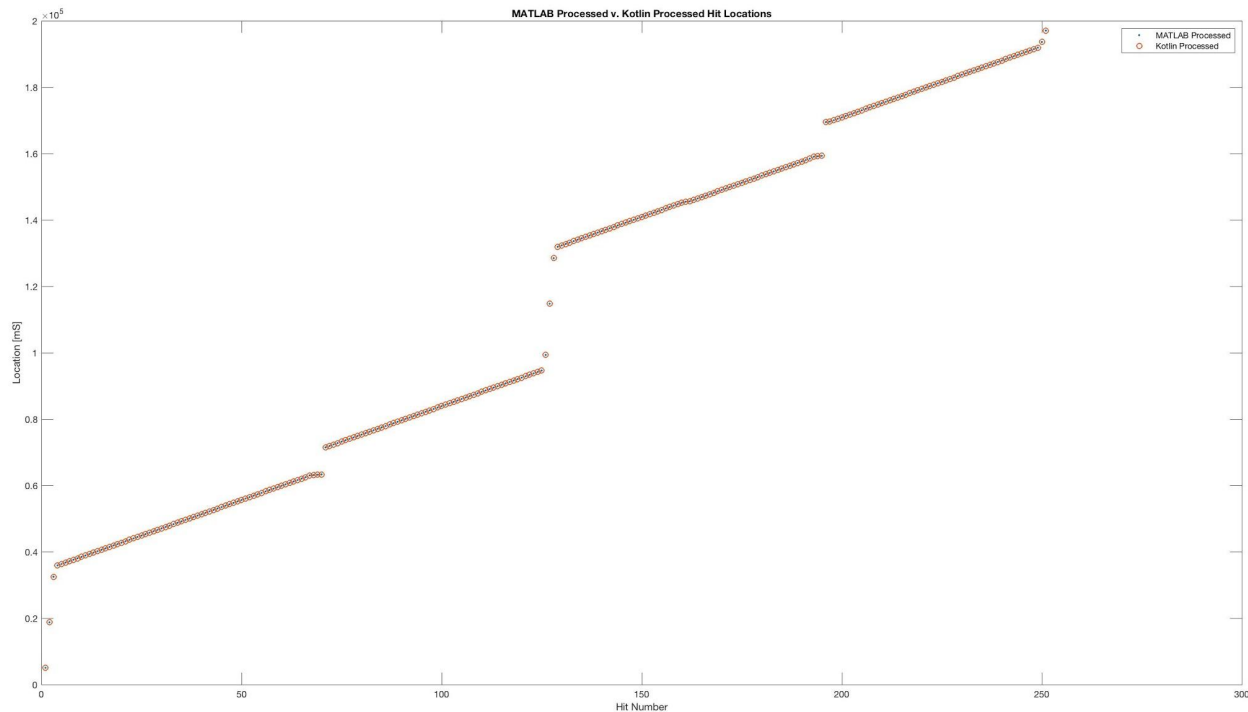
Checking Accuracy of Kick Detection

- Place indicator sound at each hit location by convolving “beep” with impulse train of hits
- Play original sound file and hit location “beeper” at once

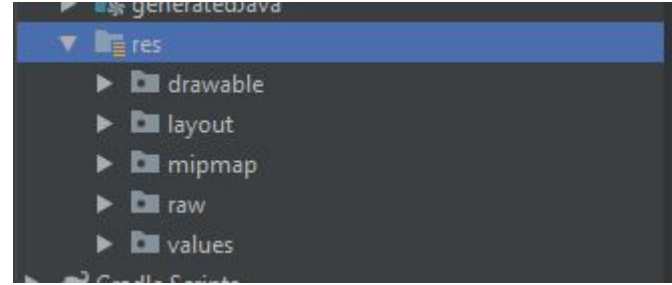
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CDhKtbxBQmo&feature=youtu.be>

Implementing in Kotlin

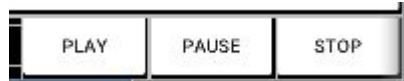
*Using WavFile.java by A.Greensted to read wav file



Media Player



- Media player is Kotlin class that can be used to play a sound file
 - File needs to be in “raw” folder in res directory
- Player will return value of current position when playing, this is useful to determine timing for kick beat
- Pause button implemented to allow game to be paused and maintain score
- Stop button clears game and score





Shake Detection

- Magnitude of sensor data found using all 3 coordinate directions
- Looking for “shakes” that are approximately 2G’s
- If magnitude is greater check detected beat against actual
- Only allow a beat to be sent every 250 ms
- This is to eliminate the backward shake detected from forward



Shake Detection

- If accelerometer passes threshold, Kotlin function compares timestamp of music from media player to know hit locations
- If MediaPlayer timestamp is within ± 30 mS of known hit location, ble sends “green” to Arduino
- If MediaPlayer timestamp is outside ± 30 mS, but within ± 60 mS of known hit location, ble sends “yellow” to Arduino
- Otherwise “red” is sent

Video

