

Interference Patterns: analysis of interacting feedbacks in *hollow*

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CHIMEFest 2020: CIRCULATIONS



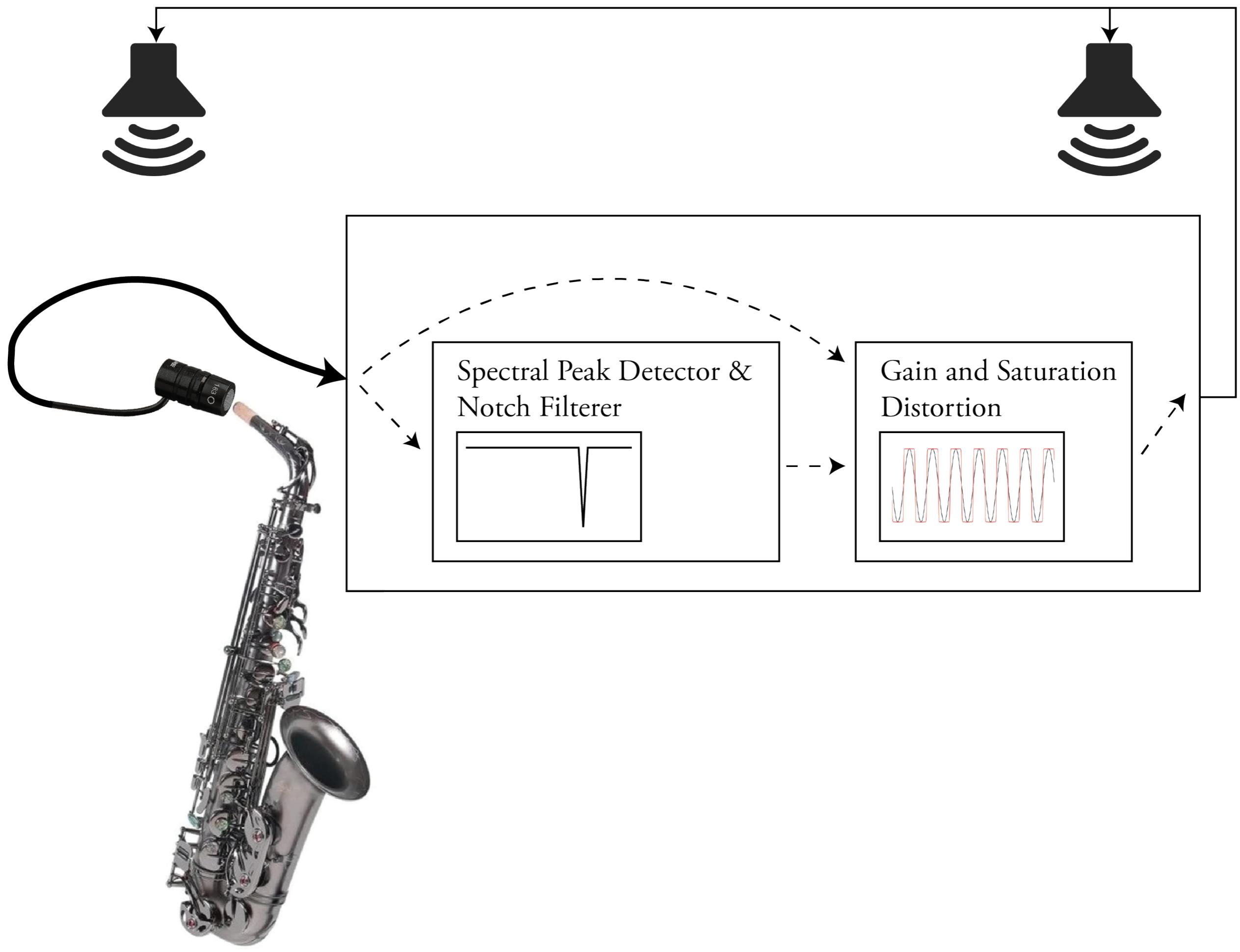
hollow

- feedback saxophone
- feedback PVC tubes
- no-input mixer

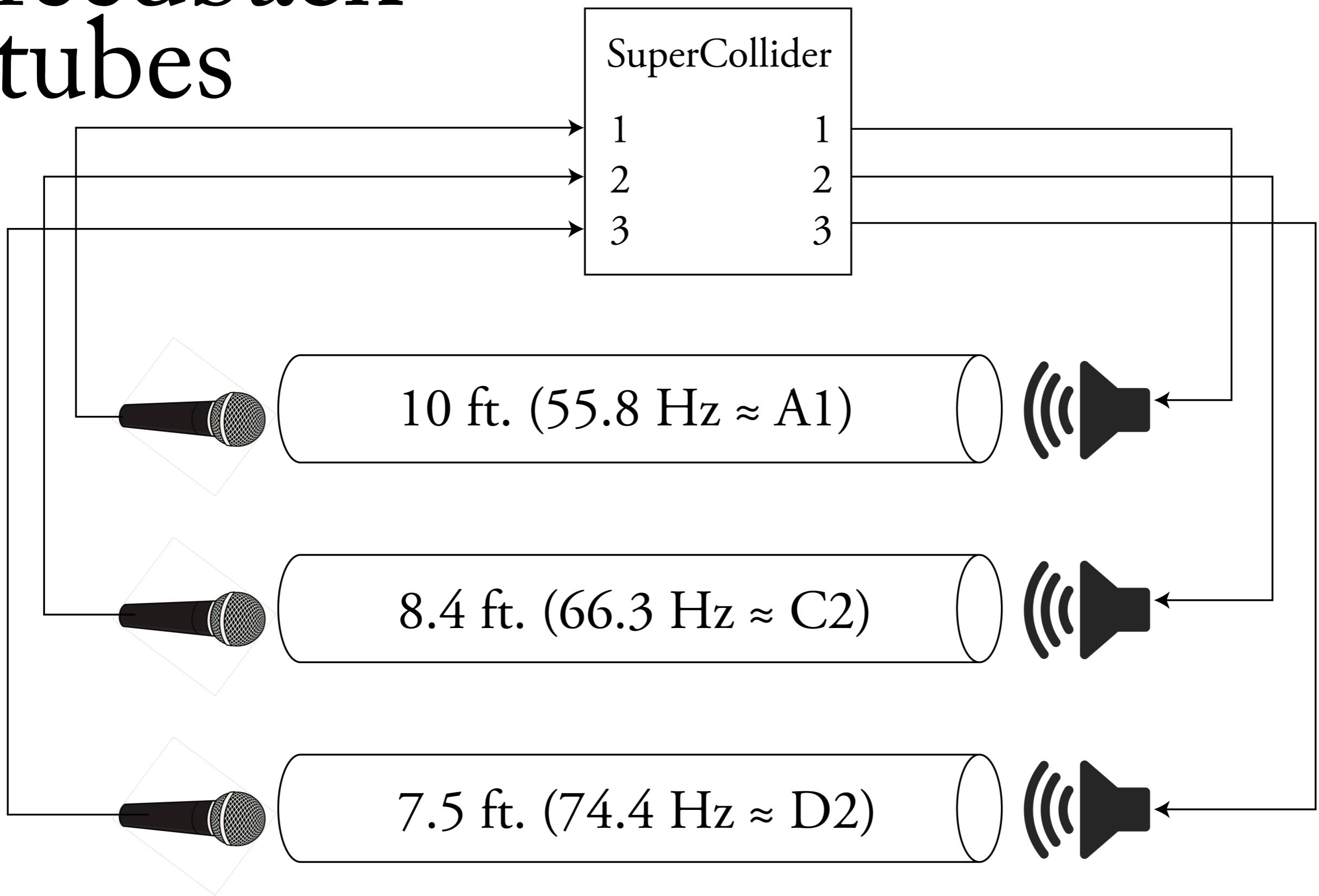
feedback saxophone

- mouthpiece
- neck
- body

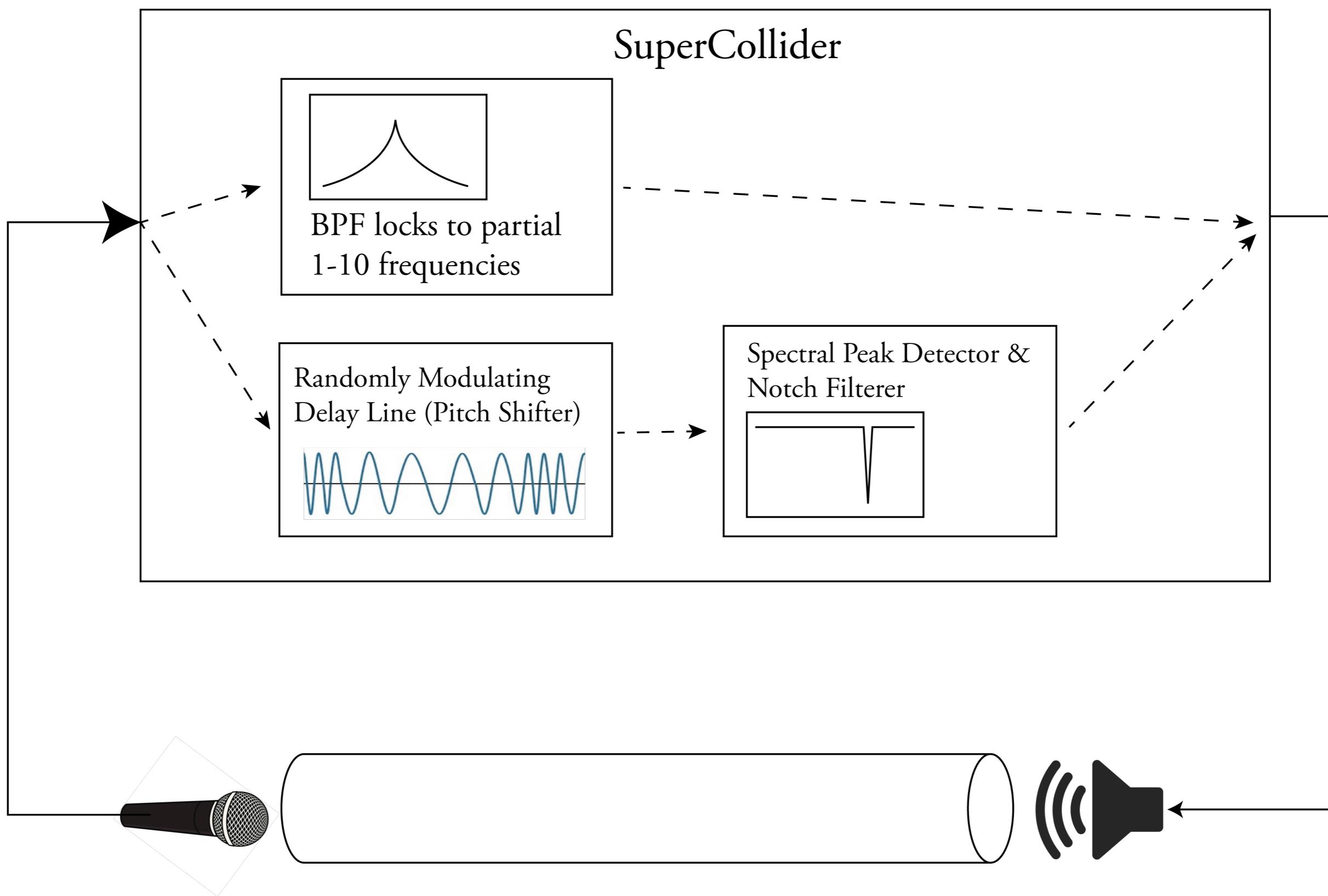




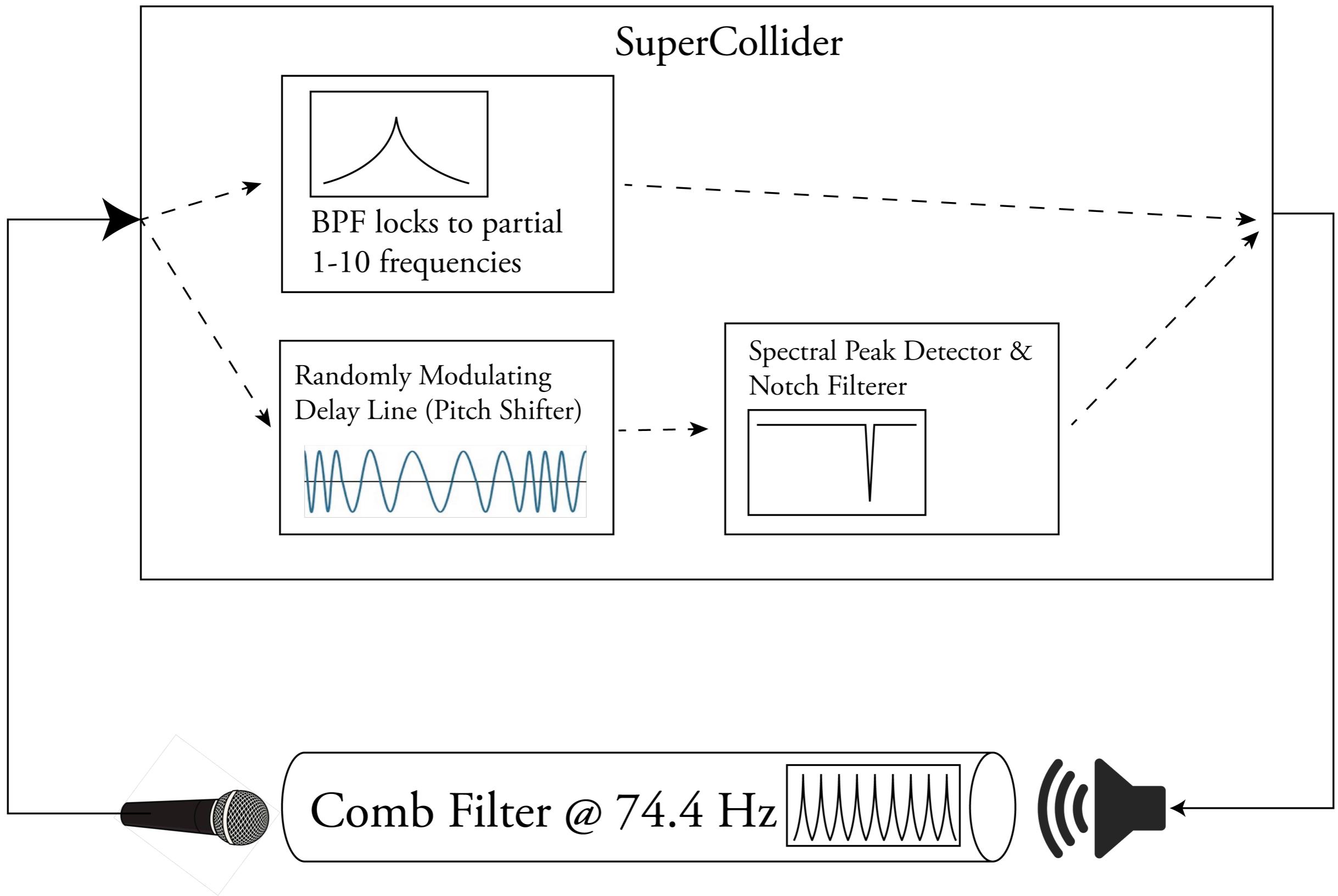
feedback tubes



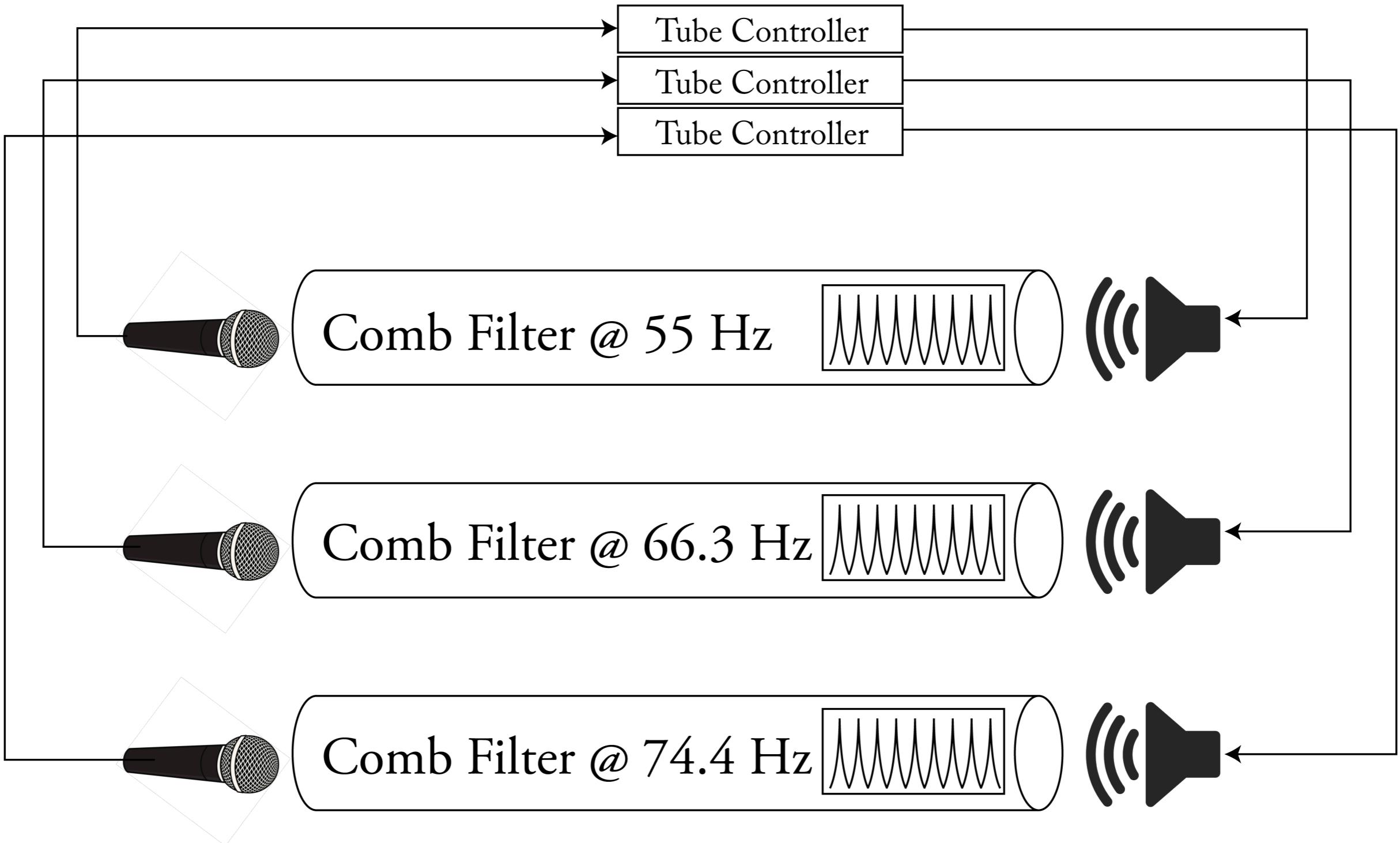
“Tube Controller”



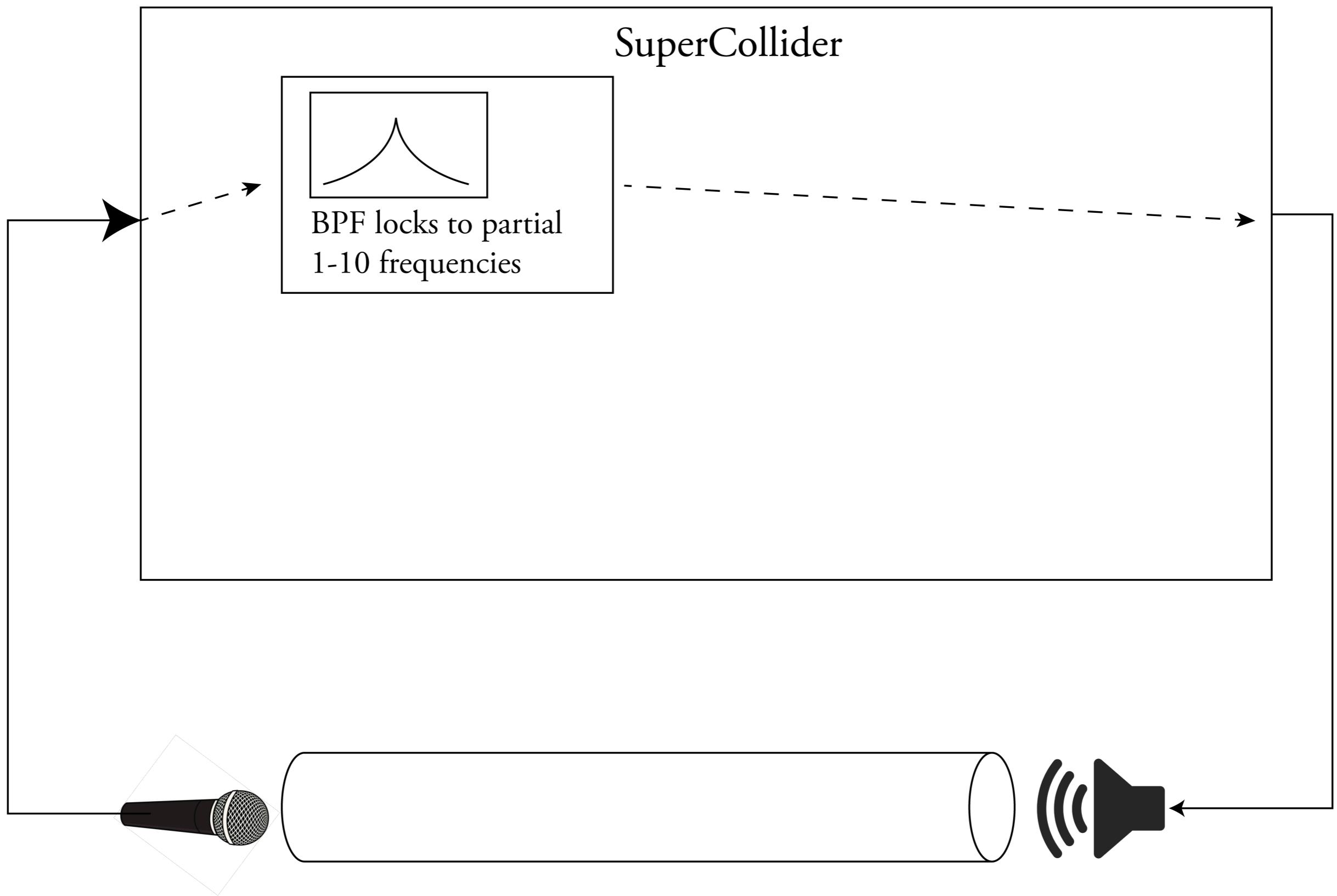
“Tube Controller”



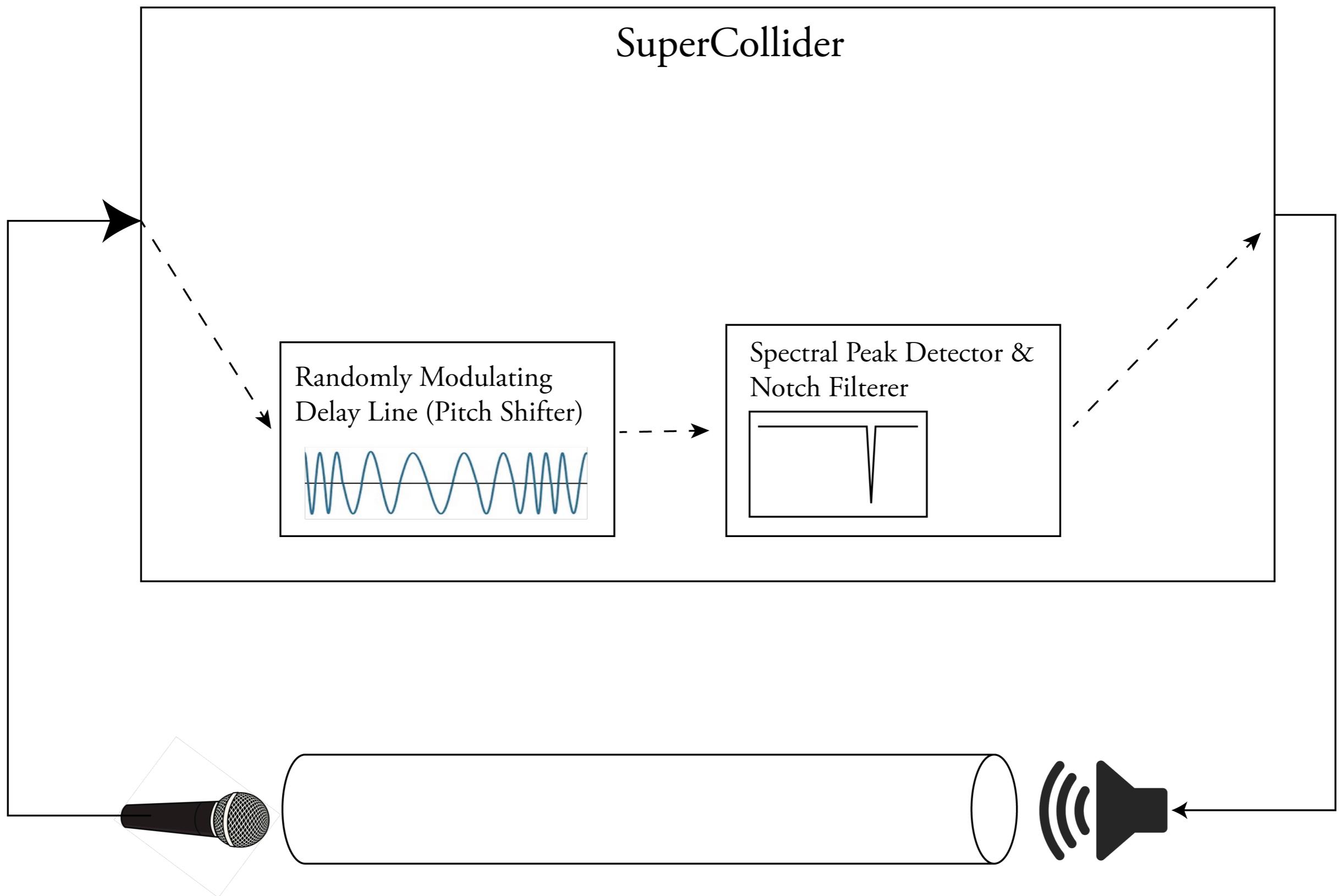
SuperCollider



“Tube Controller”



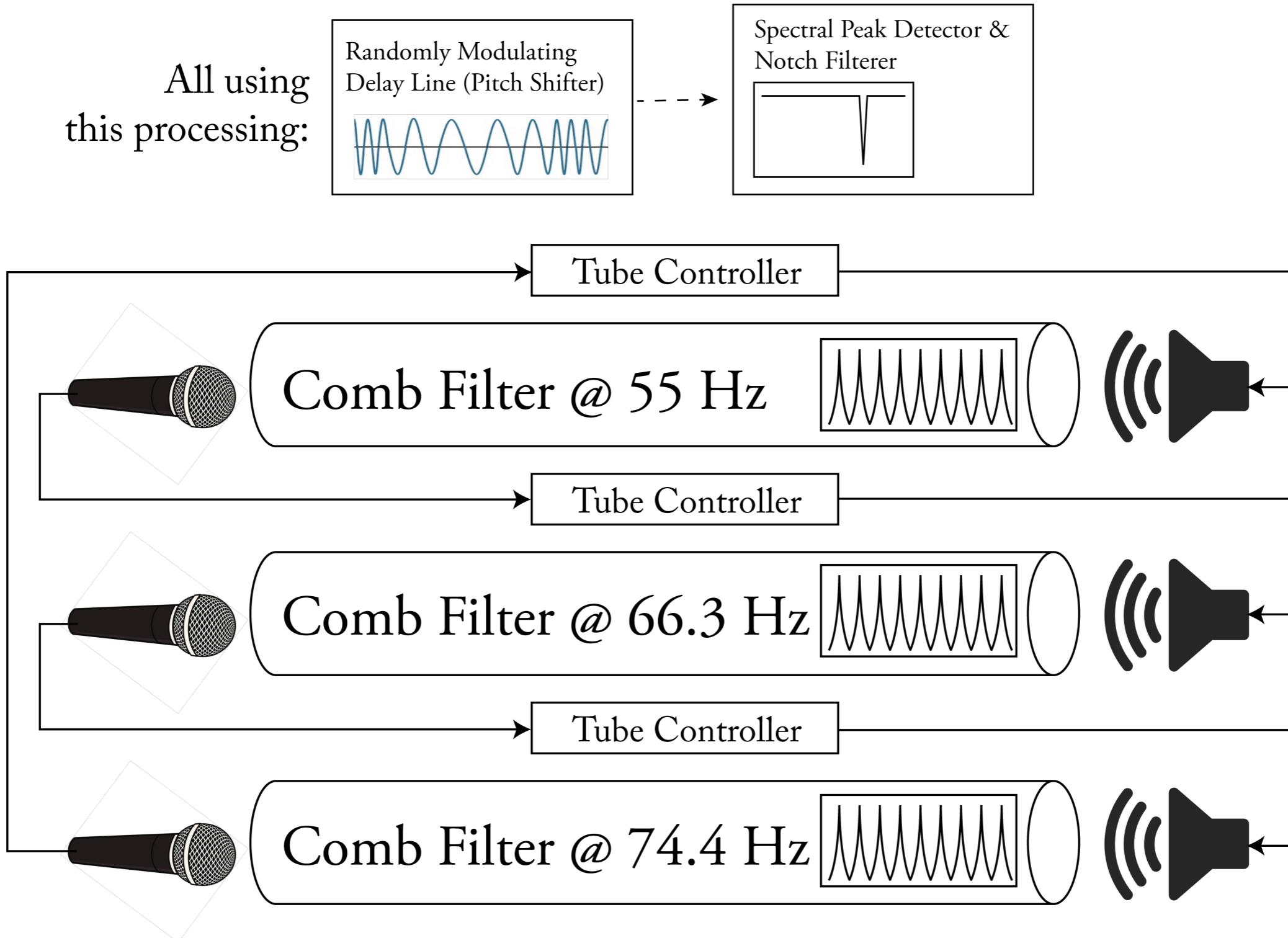
“Tube Controller”





Tubes in Series

All using
this processing:



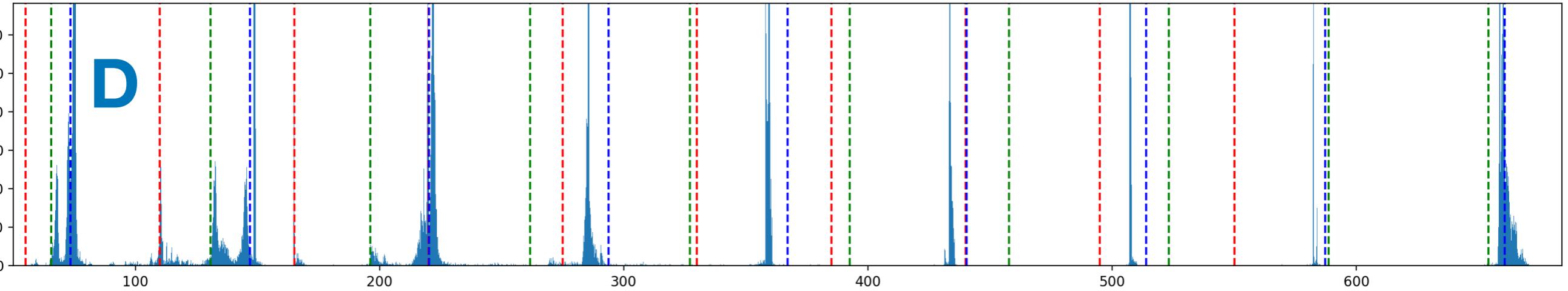
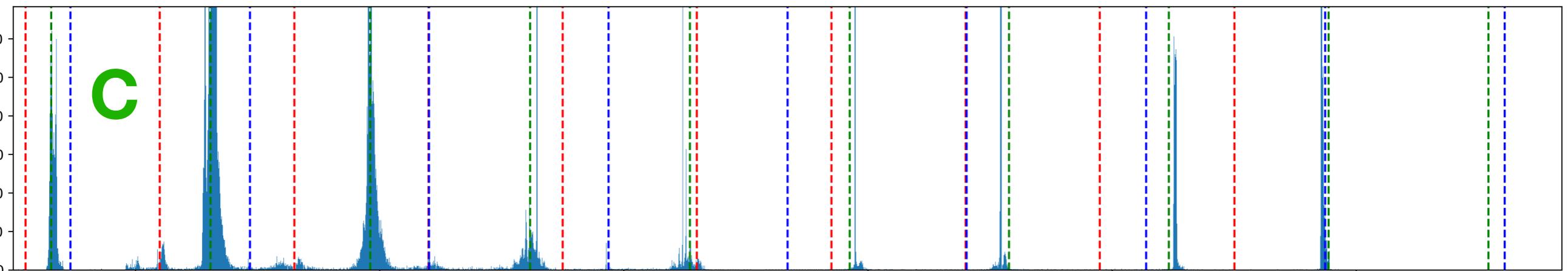
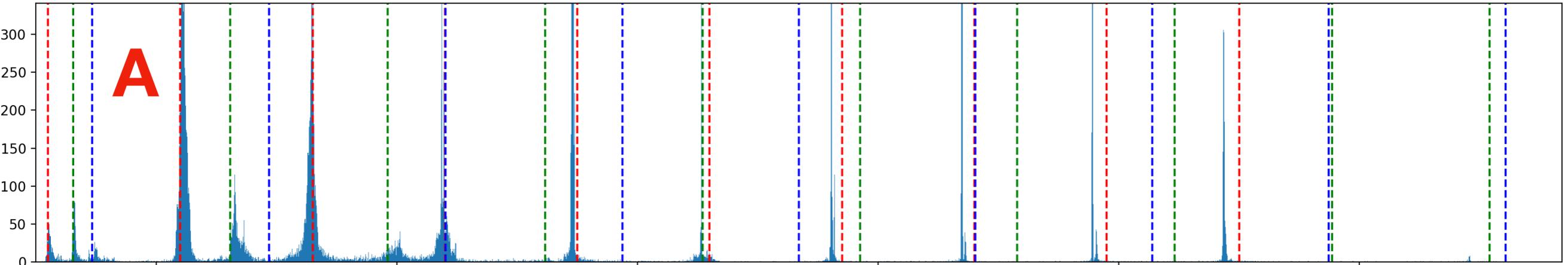
Analysis

Build on my knowledge of the system, and aural experience to develop an intuition about how the system behaves...

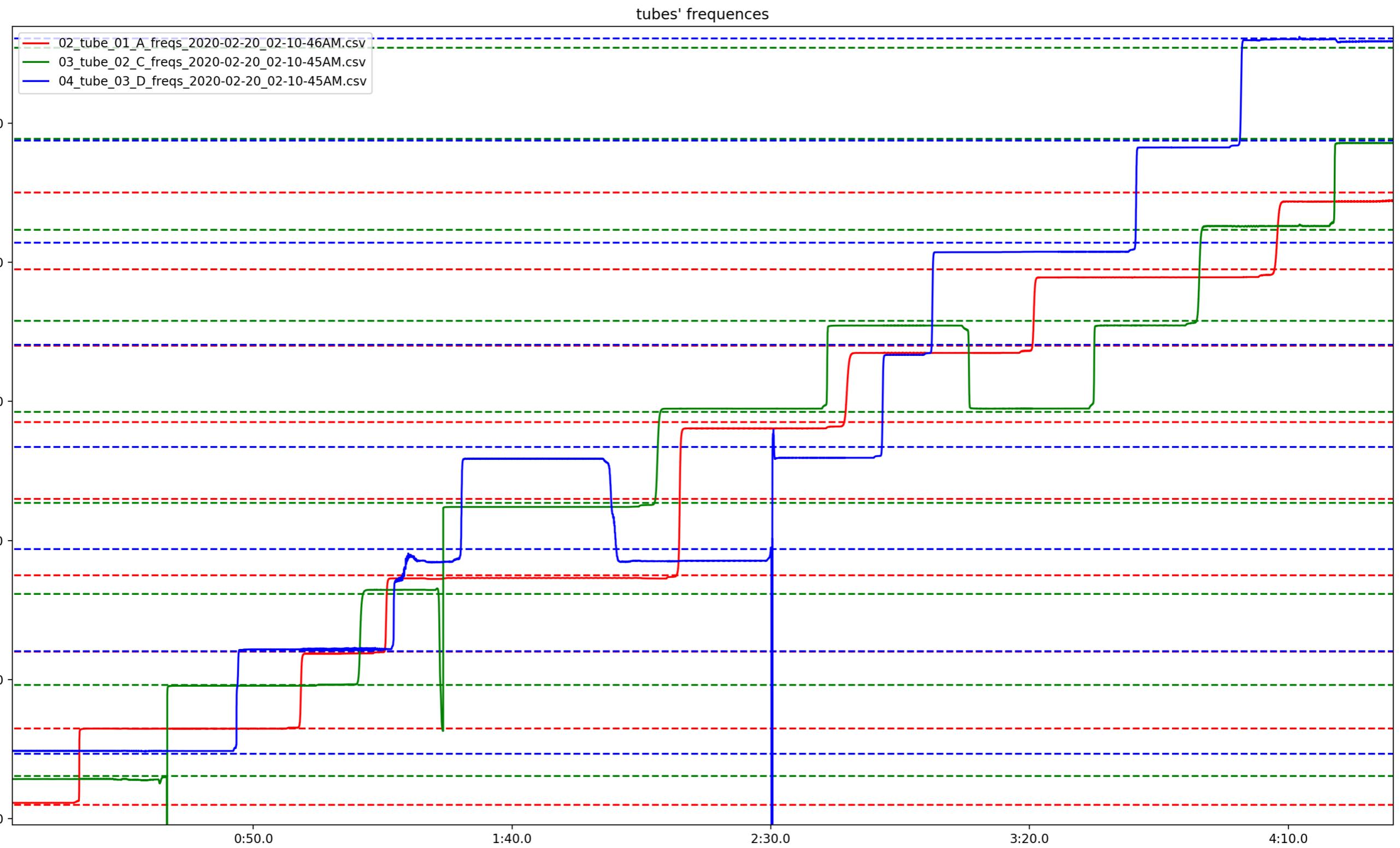
Goal:

More control, more variability, other directions.

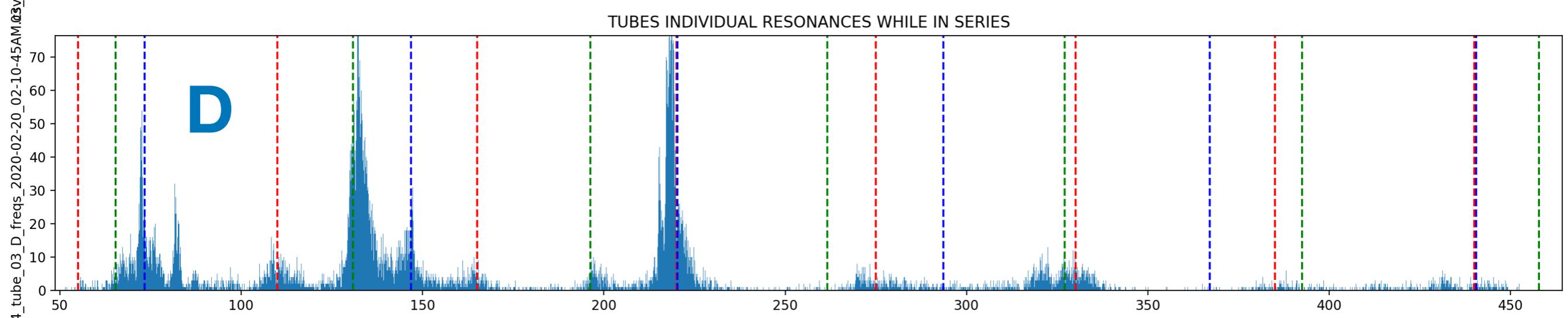
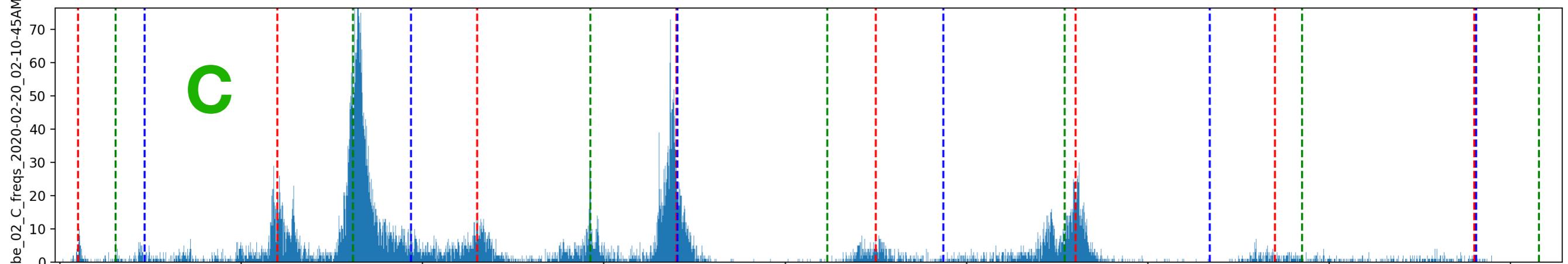
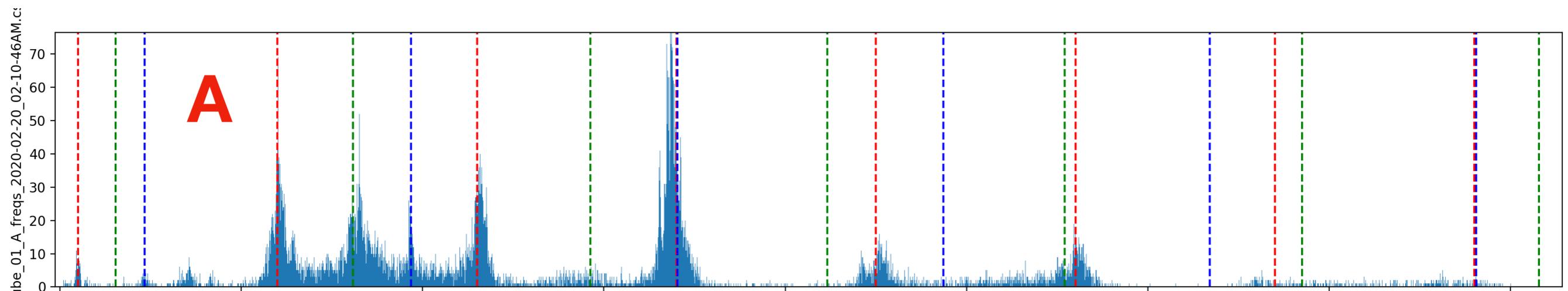
tube resonances while independent



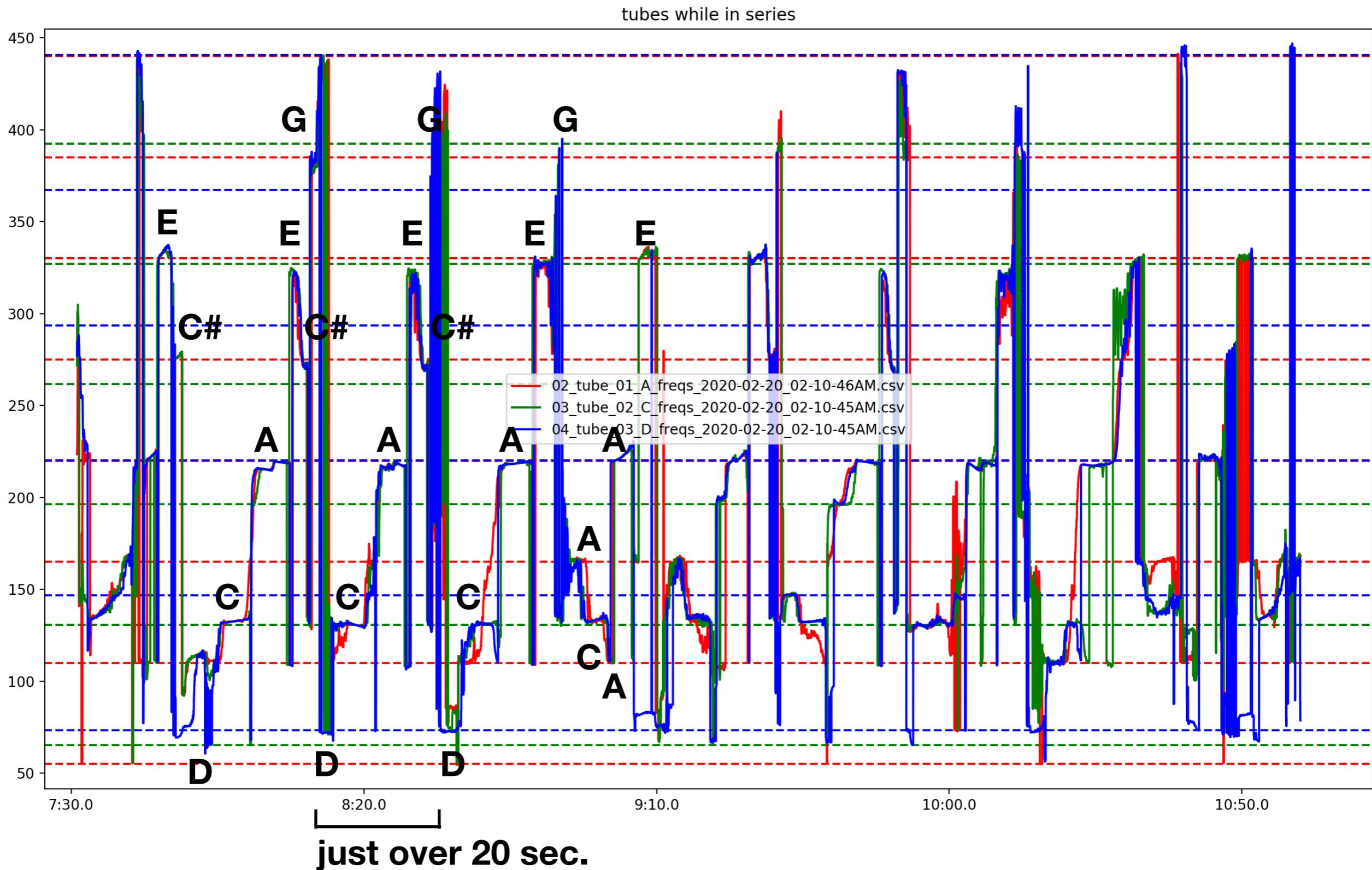
tube freqs., opening 4 min.



tube resonances while in series



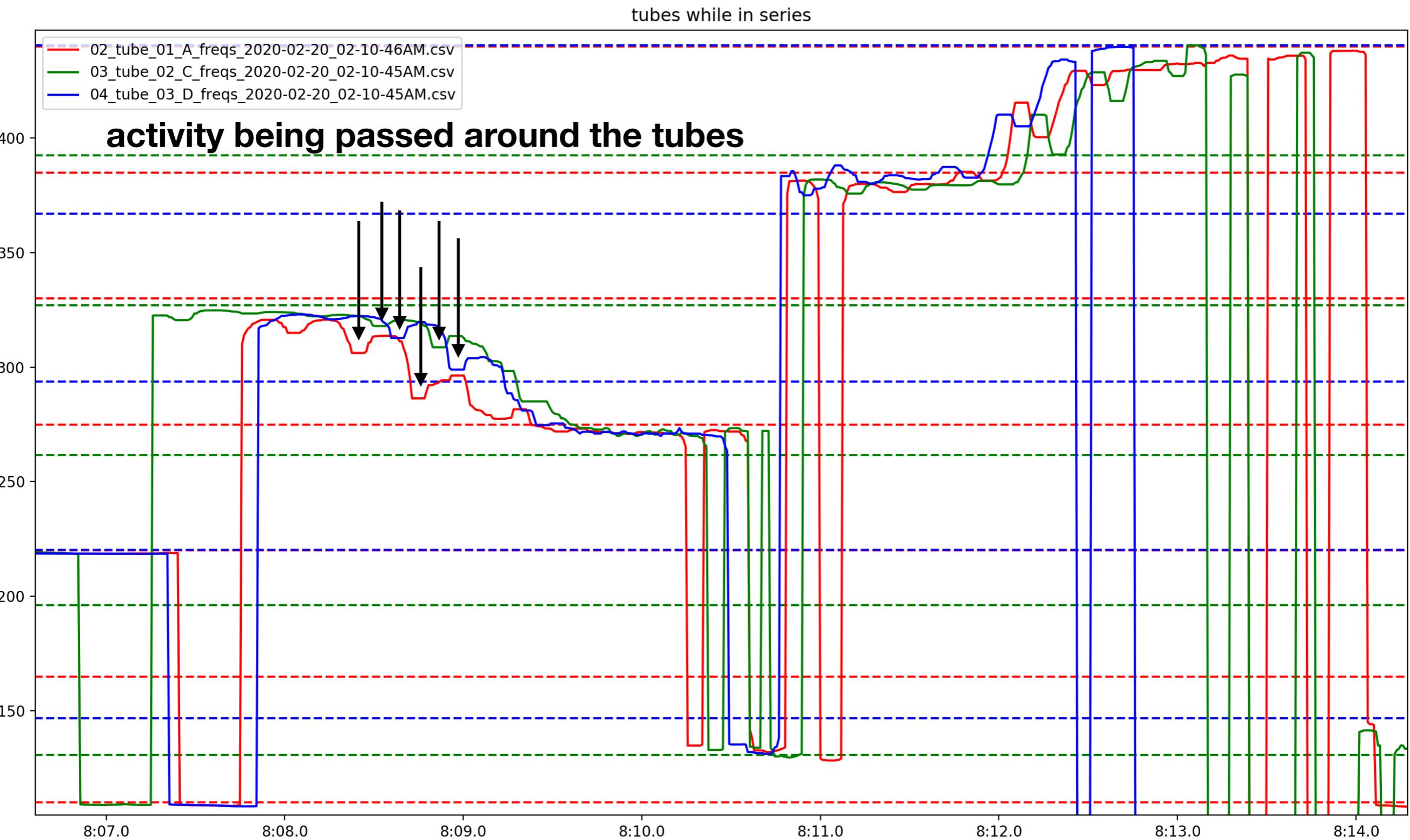
tube freqs., while in series



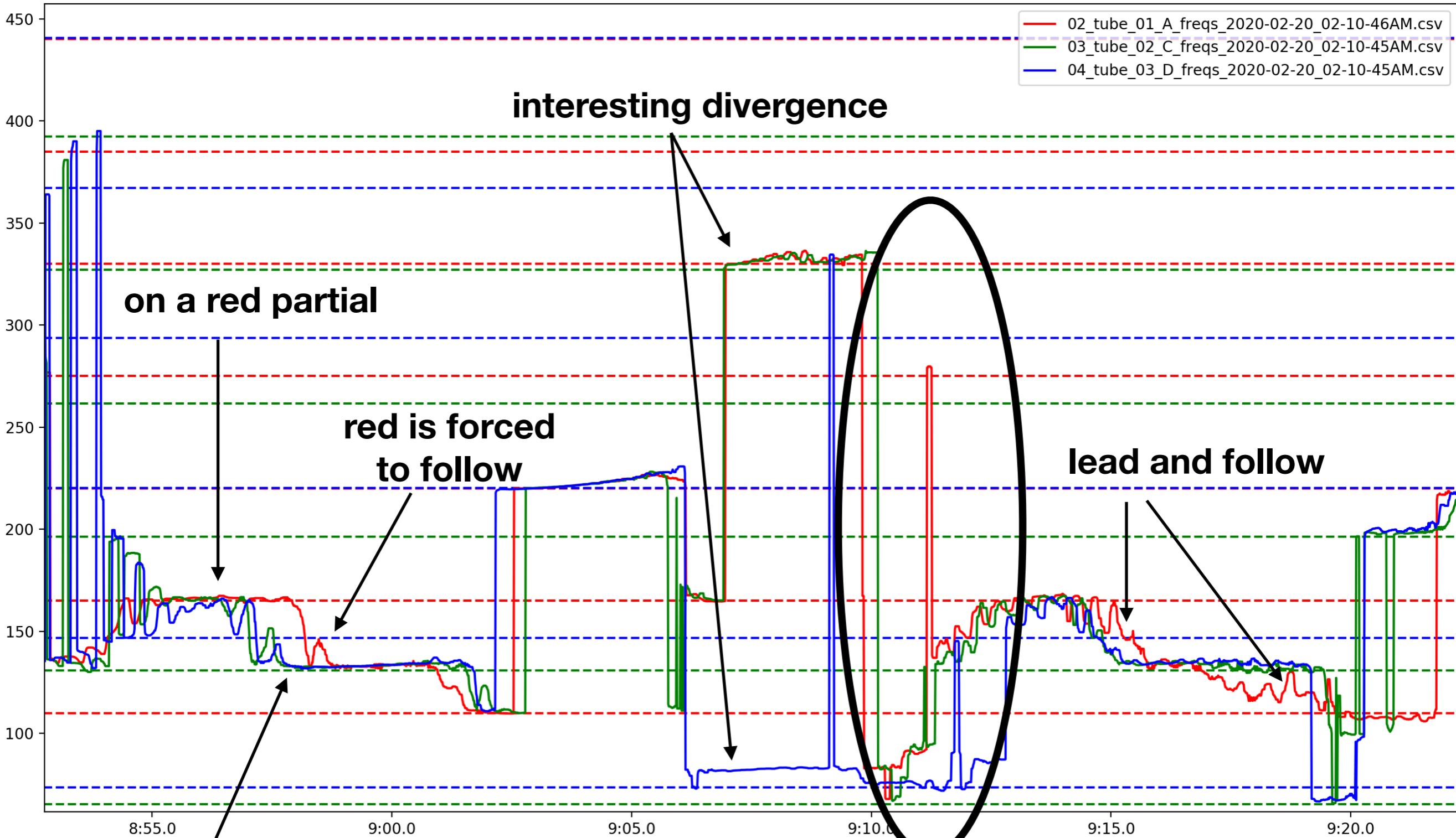
peak detector filter time

```
this.addSlider("waitMin",ControlSpec(1,50),{  
    arg sl;  
    waitMin = sl.value;  
    [1,12,true,true,true);  
  
this.addSlider("waitMax",ControlSpec(1,50),{  
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    [1,15,true,true,true);
```

tube freqs., while in series



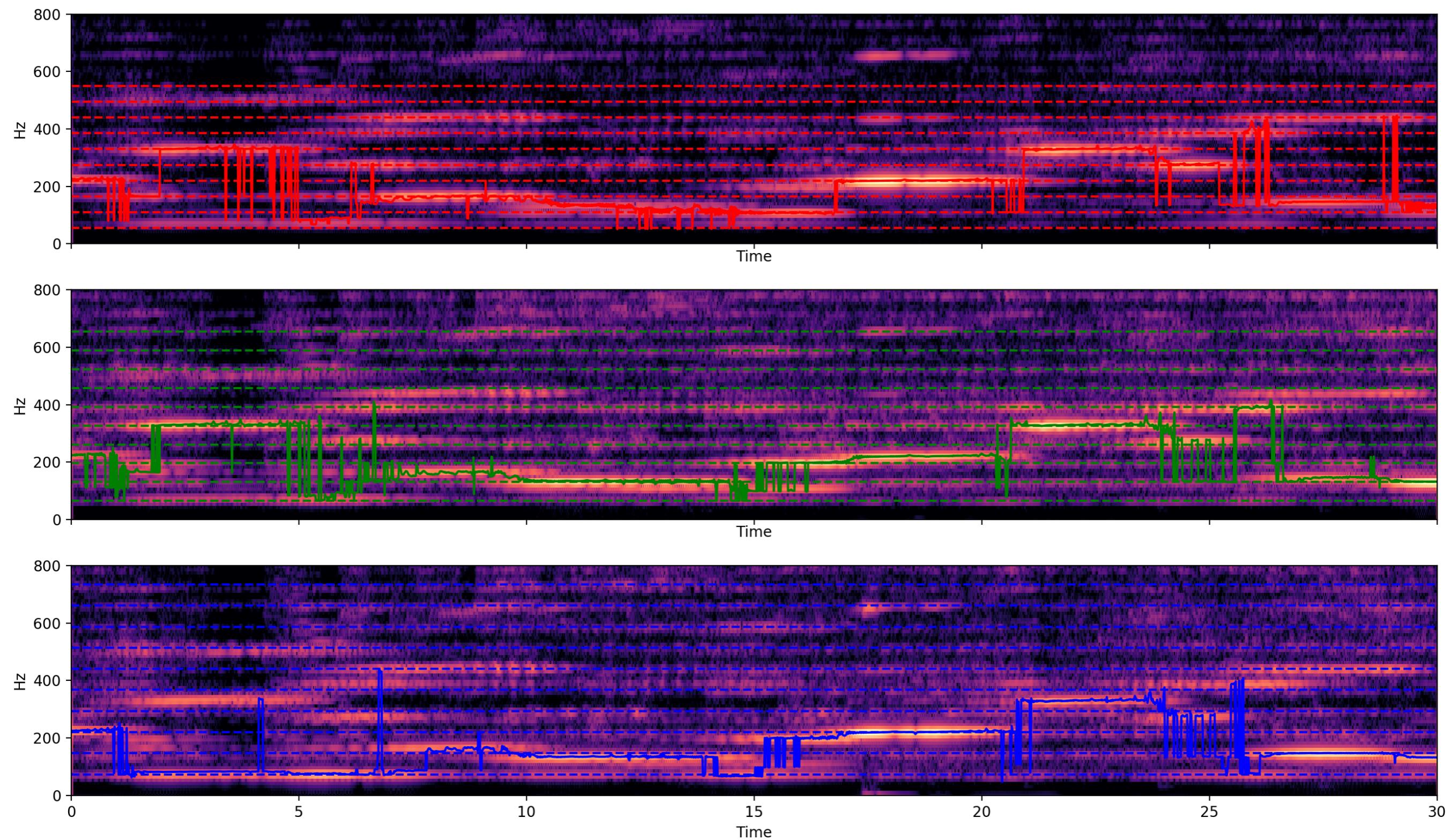
tubes while in series



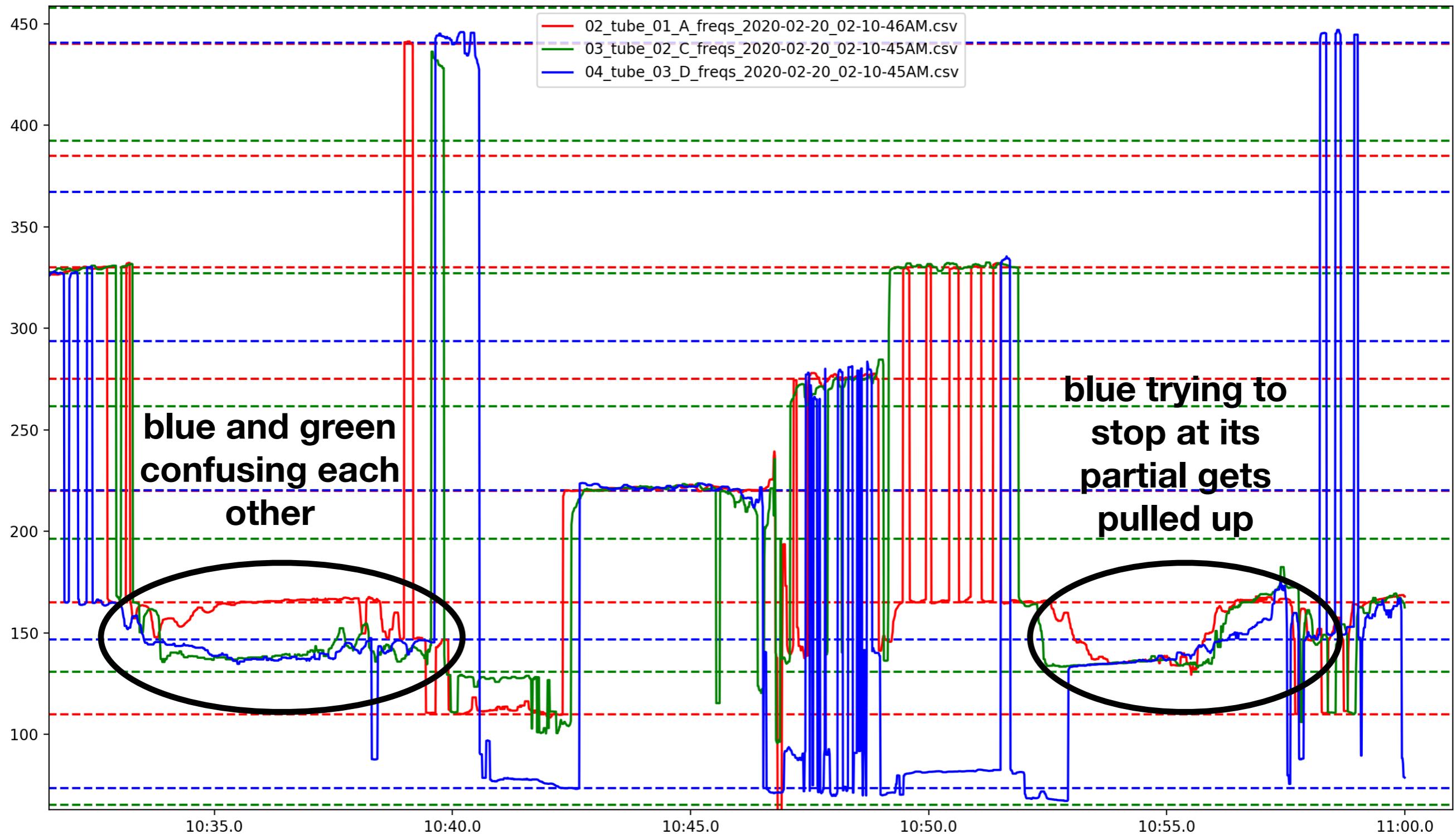
green leads to its partial
(blue seems to follow,
it doesn't care about red,
tries to stop at blue?)

transitional space

polyphony in files, monophonic pitch tracker

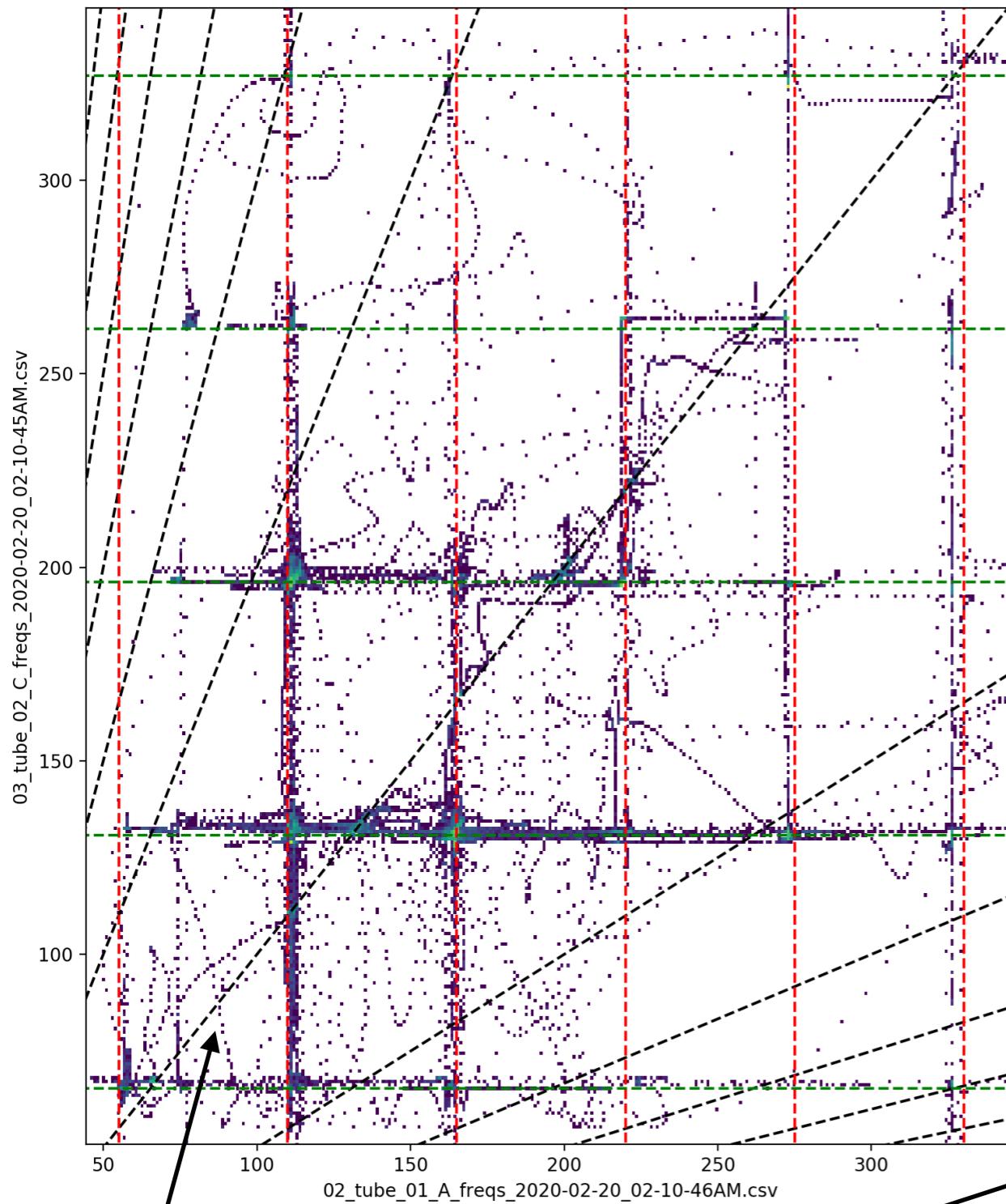


tubes while in series



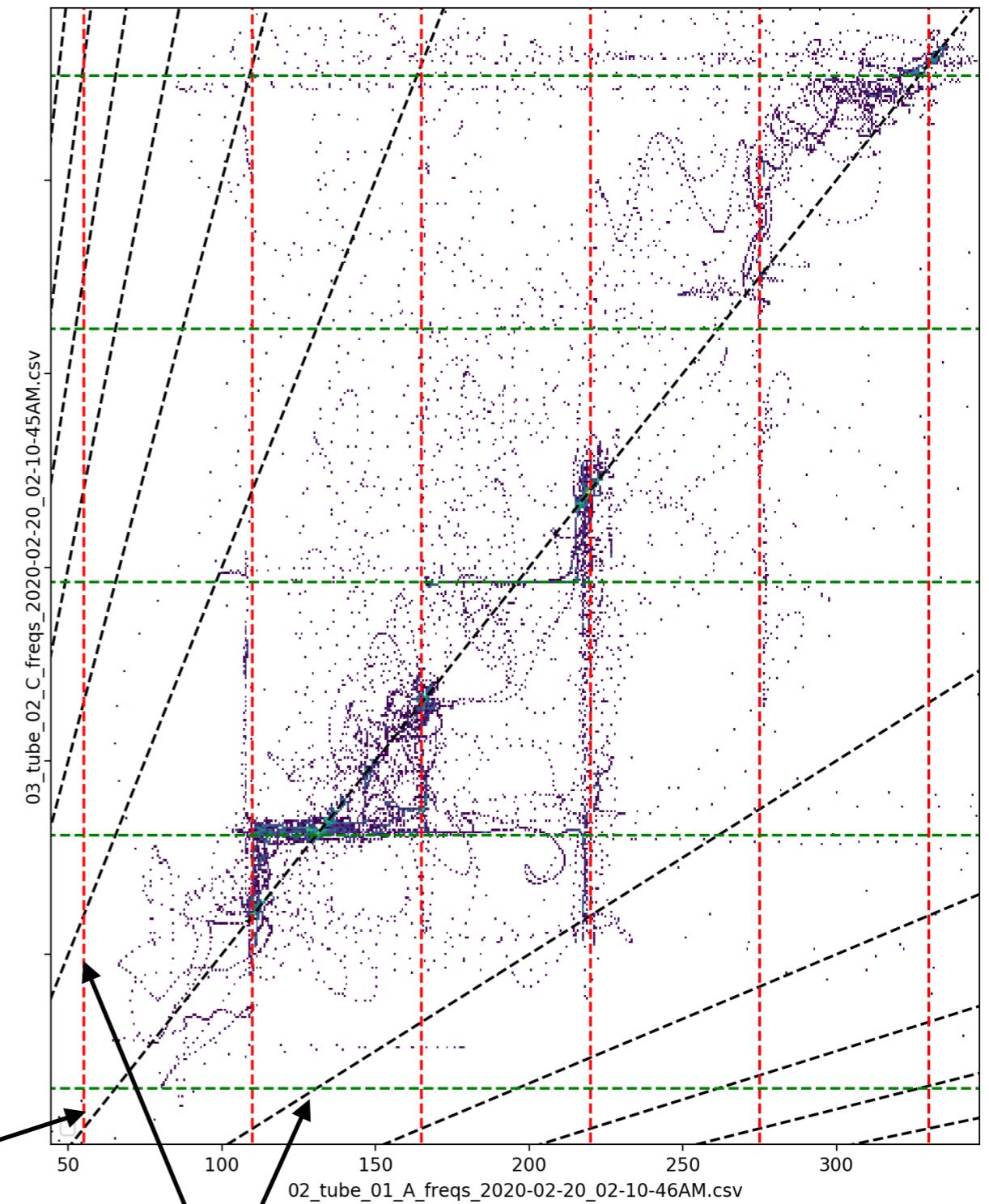
Tubes A & C

NOT IN SERIES



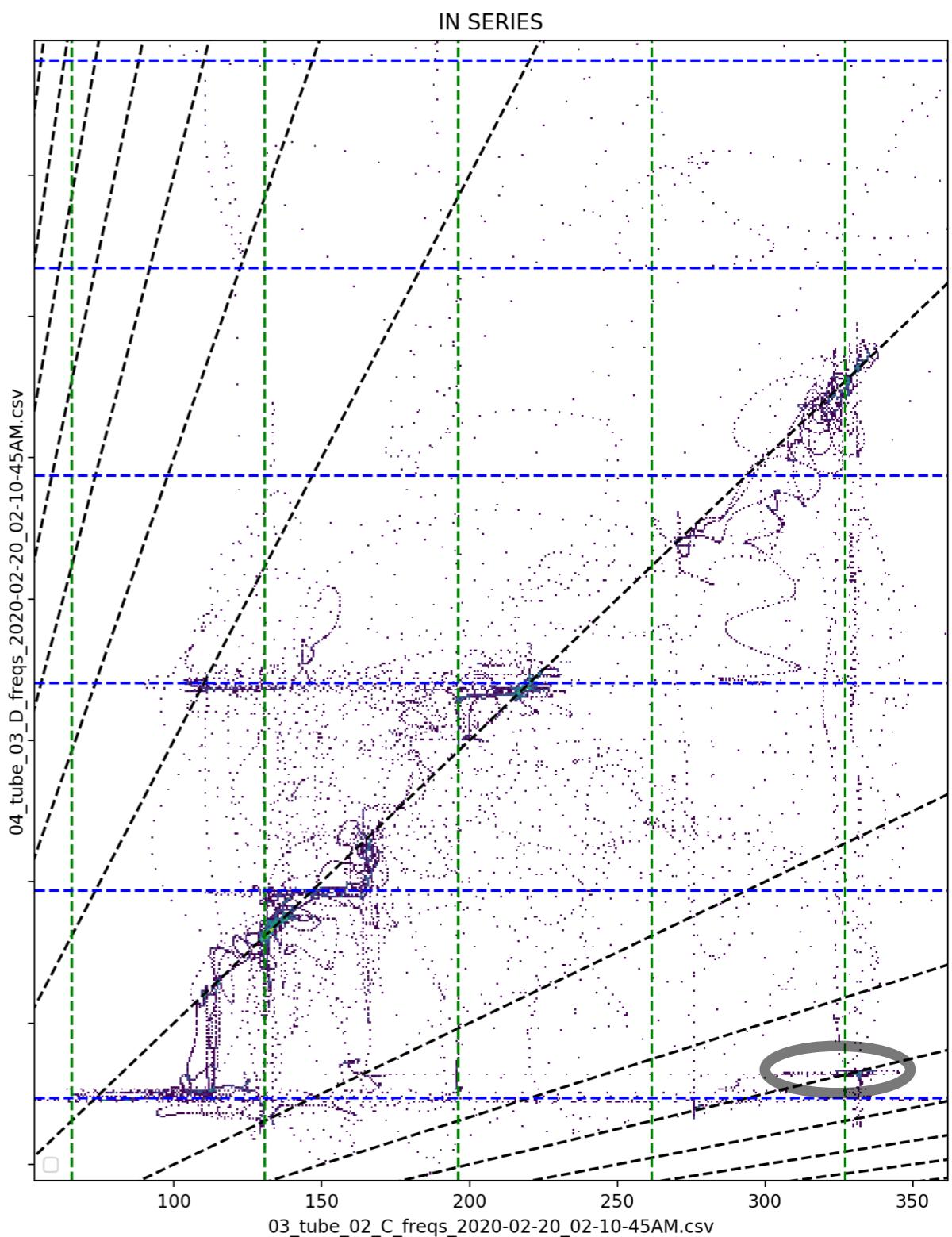
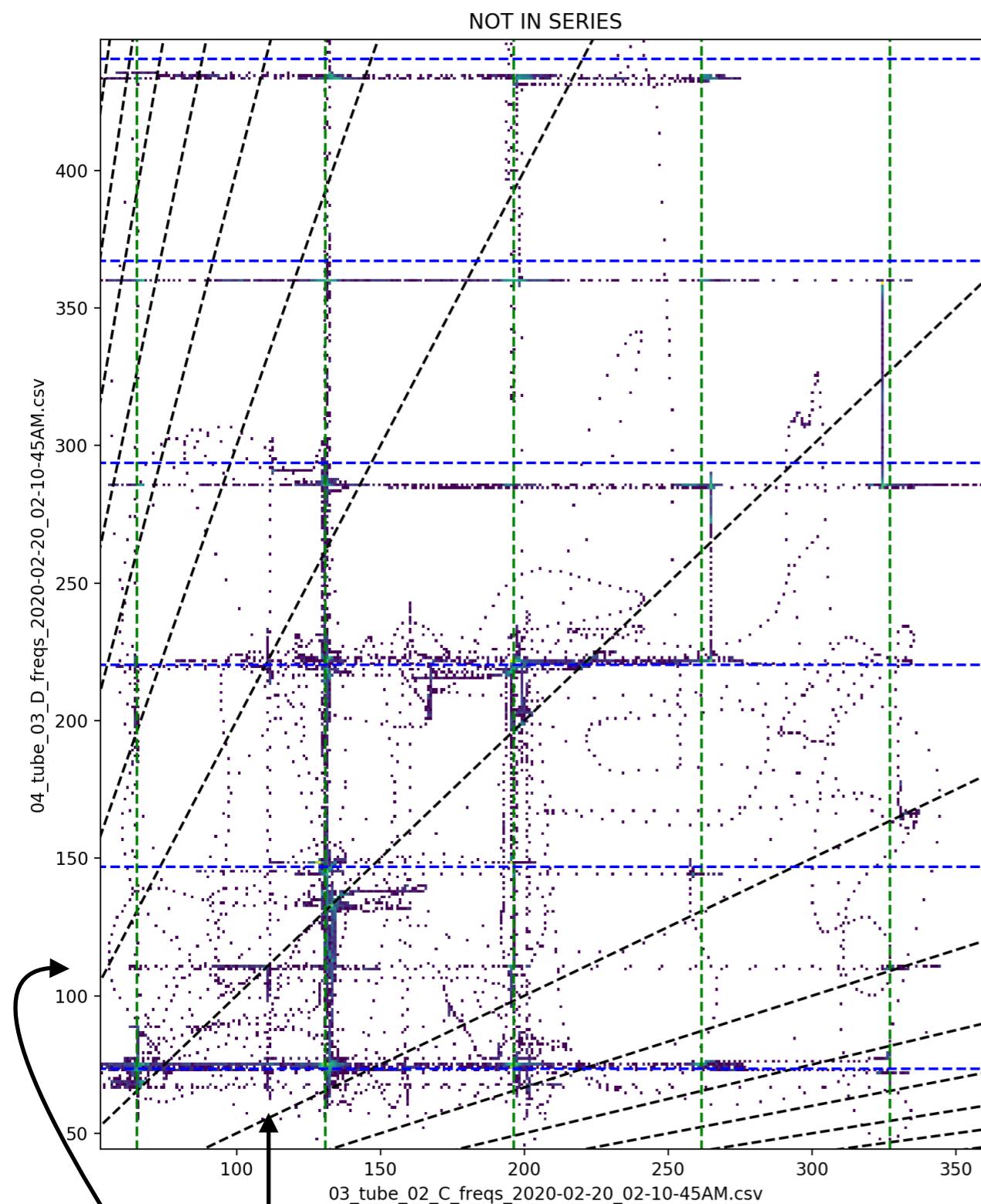
diagonal unison line

IN SERIES



diagonal integer multiples lines

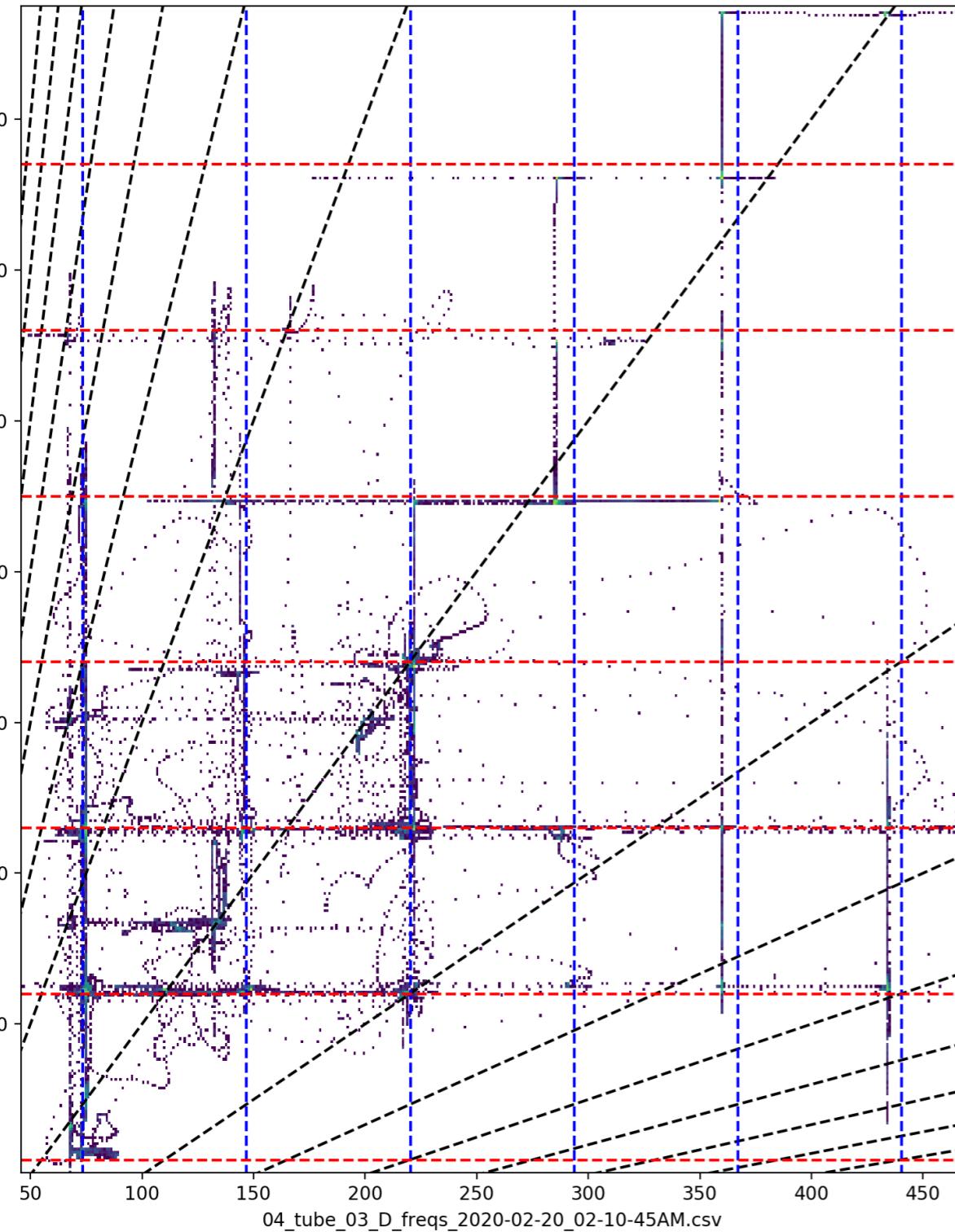
Tubes C & D



Tubes D & A

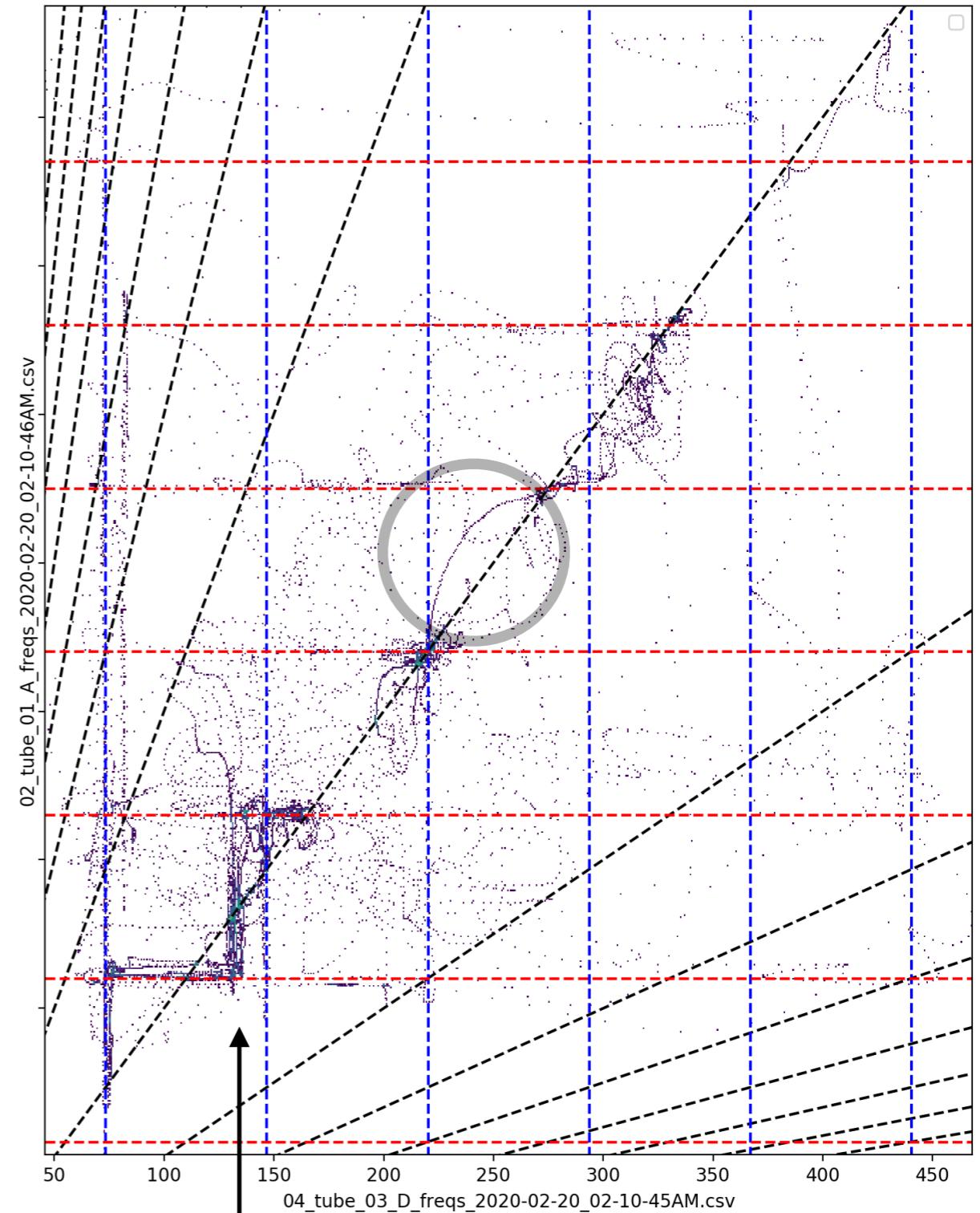
NOT IN SERIES

02_tube_01_A_freqs_2020-02-20_02-10-46AM.csv



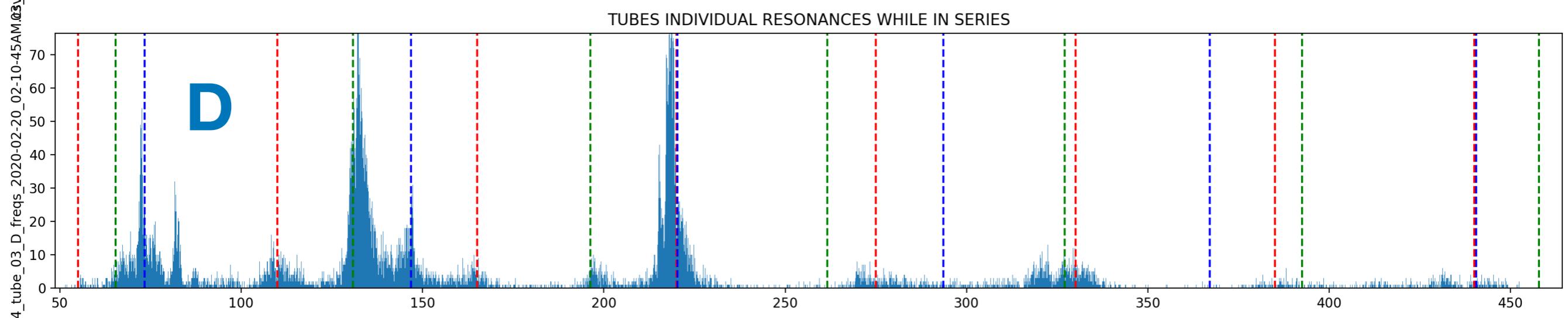
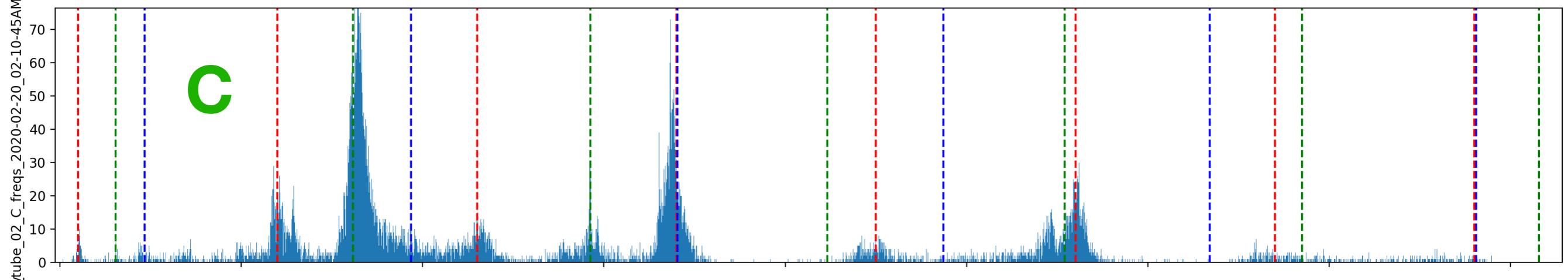
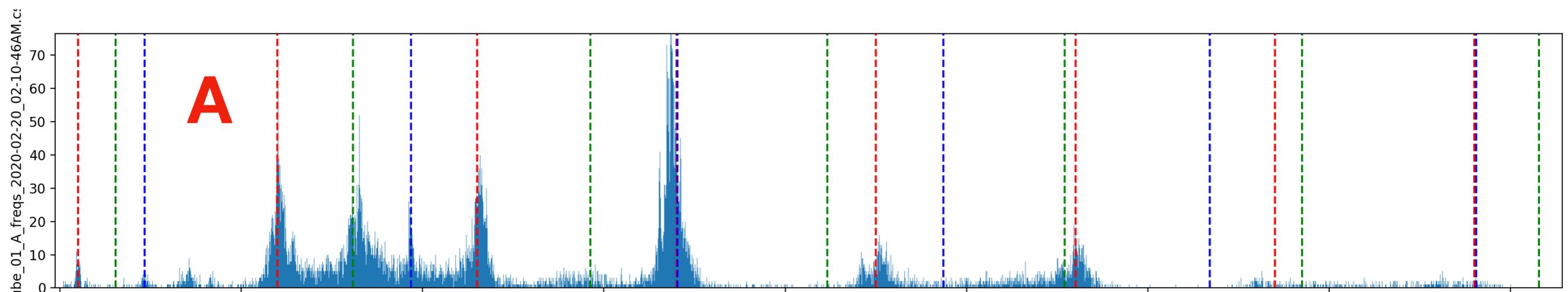
IN SERIES

02_tube_01_A_freqs_2020-02-20_02-10-46AM.csv

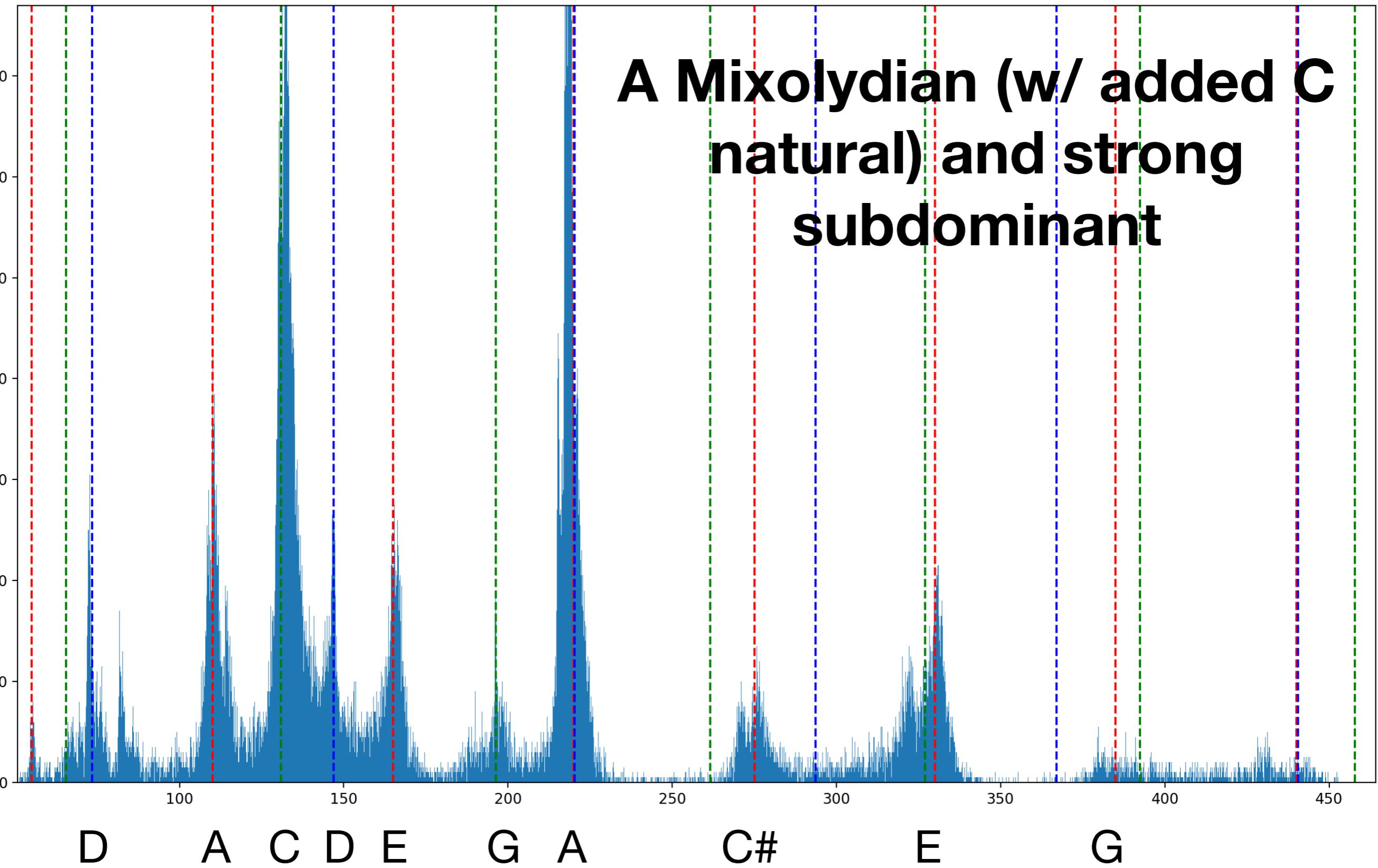


C 2nd partial

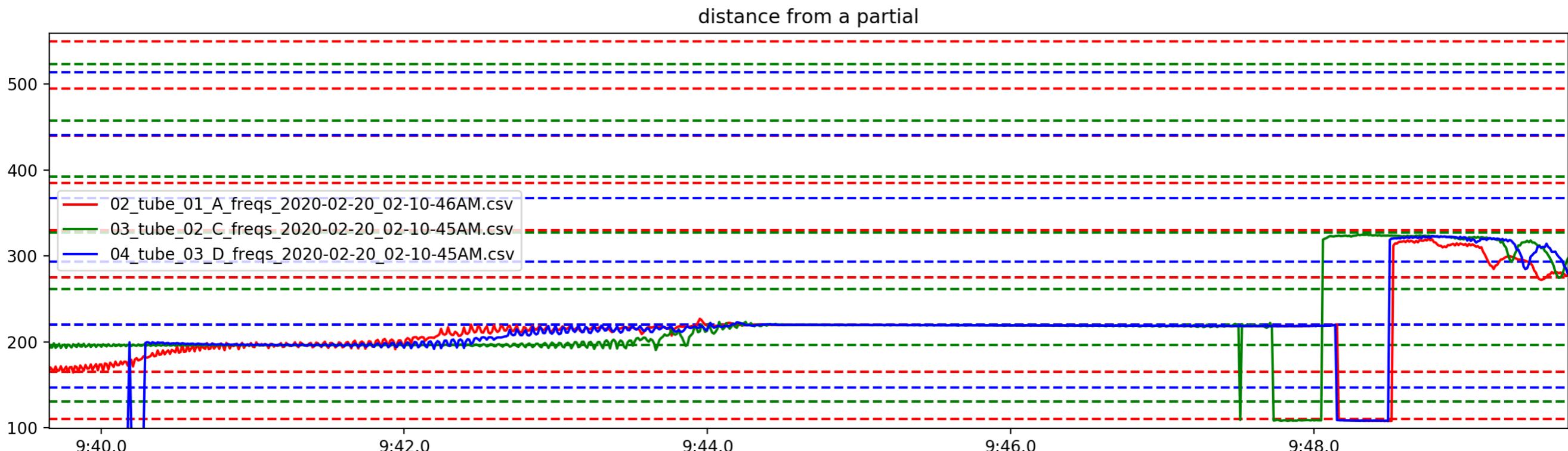
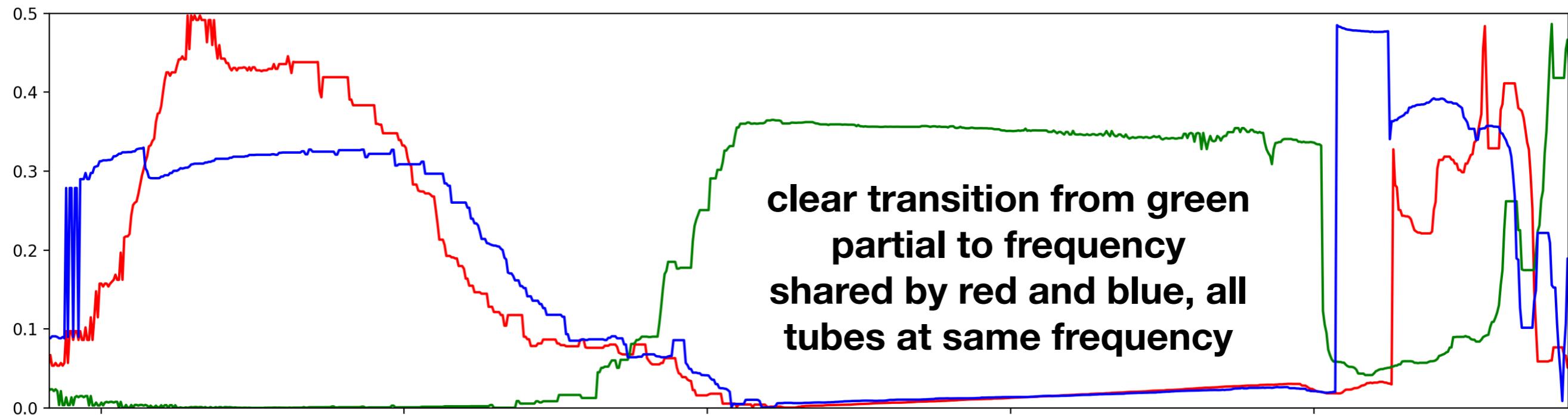
tube resonances while in series



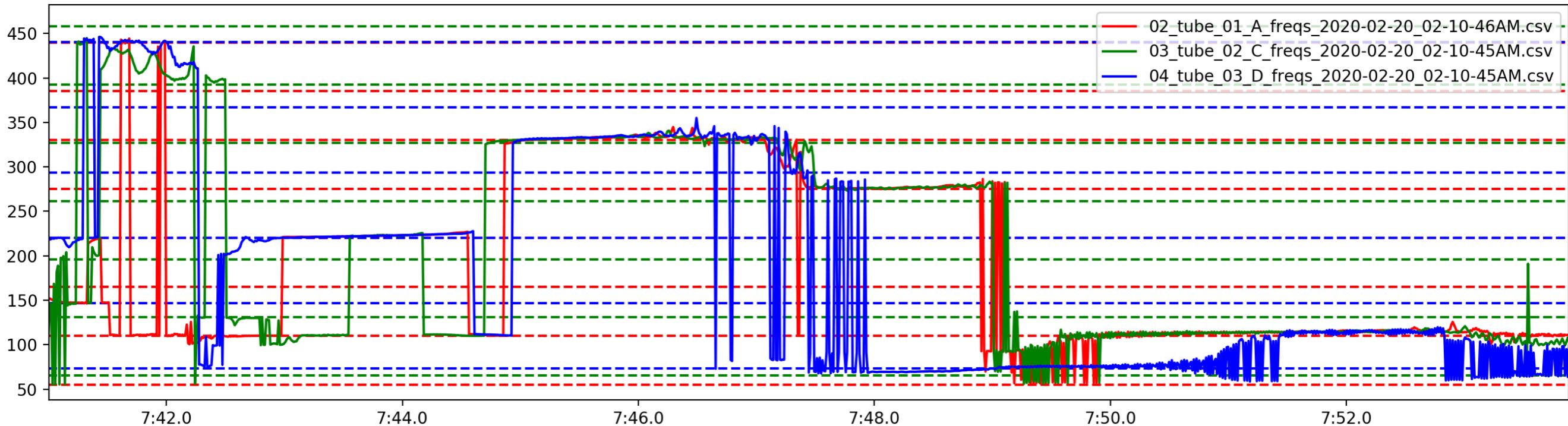
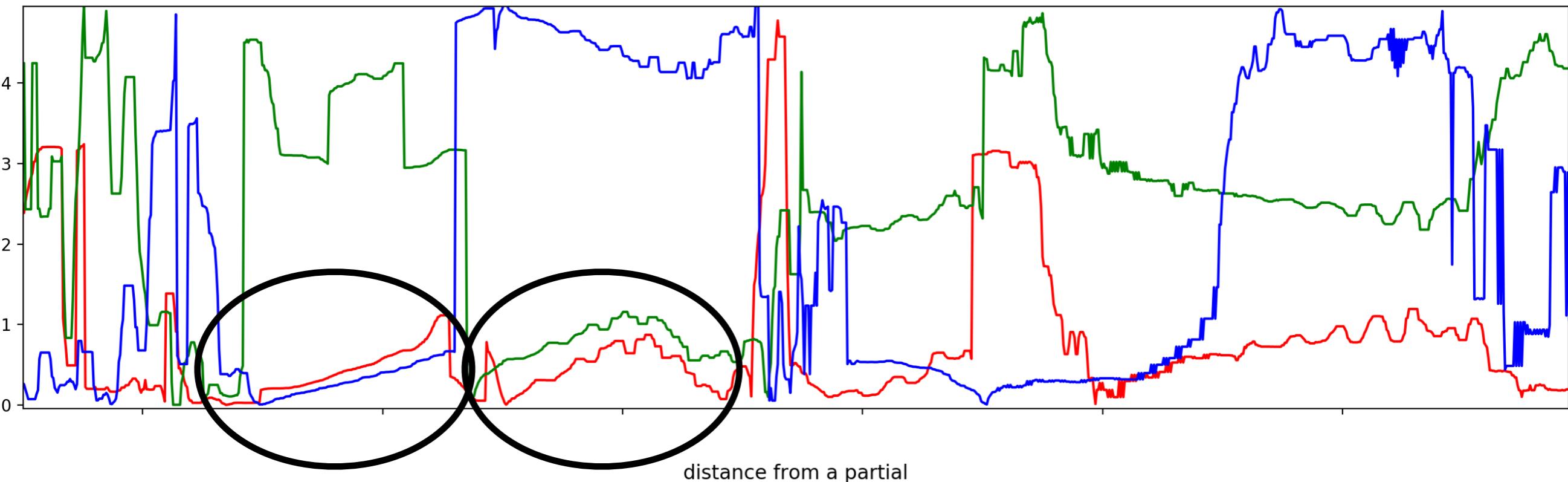
combined tubes resonance



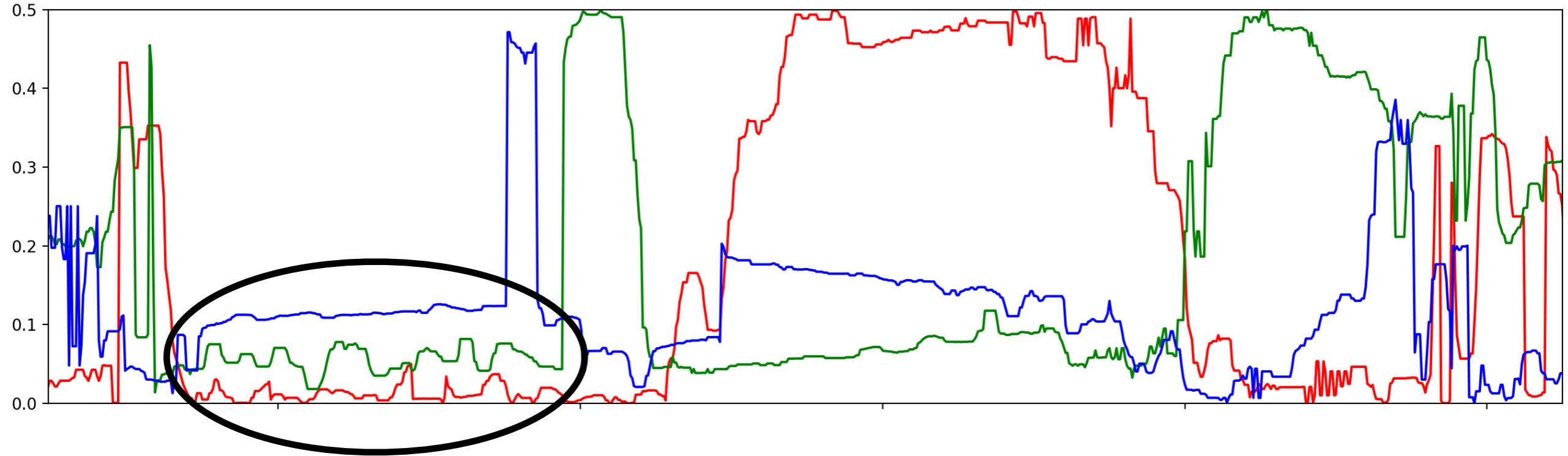
plotting each tube's distance from its own partials



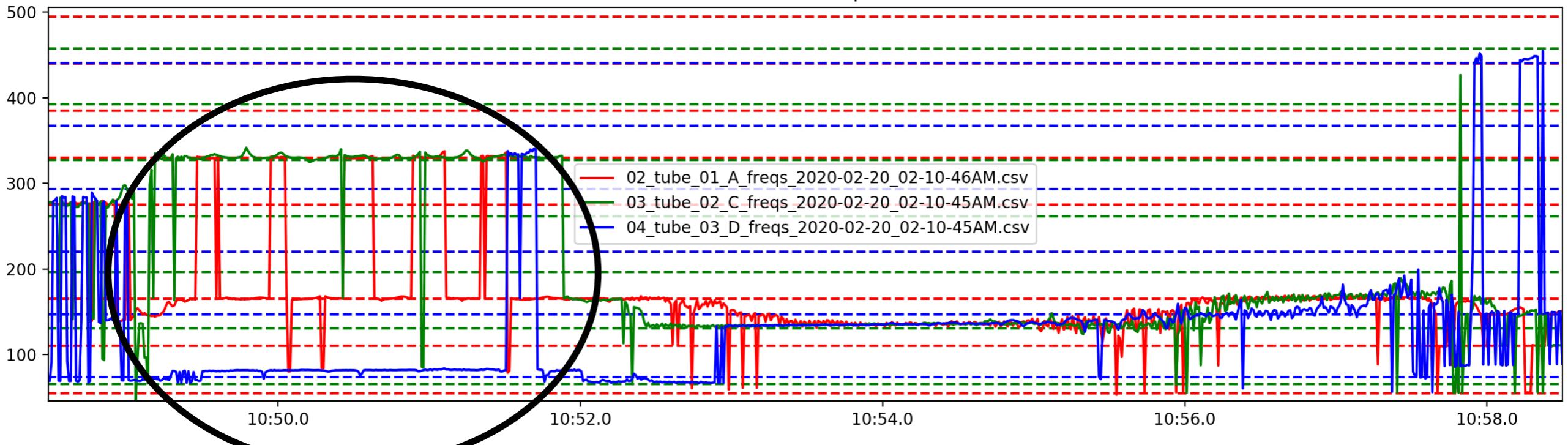
two tubes near own partial



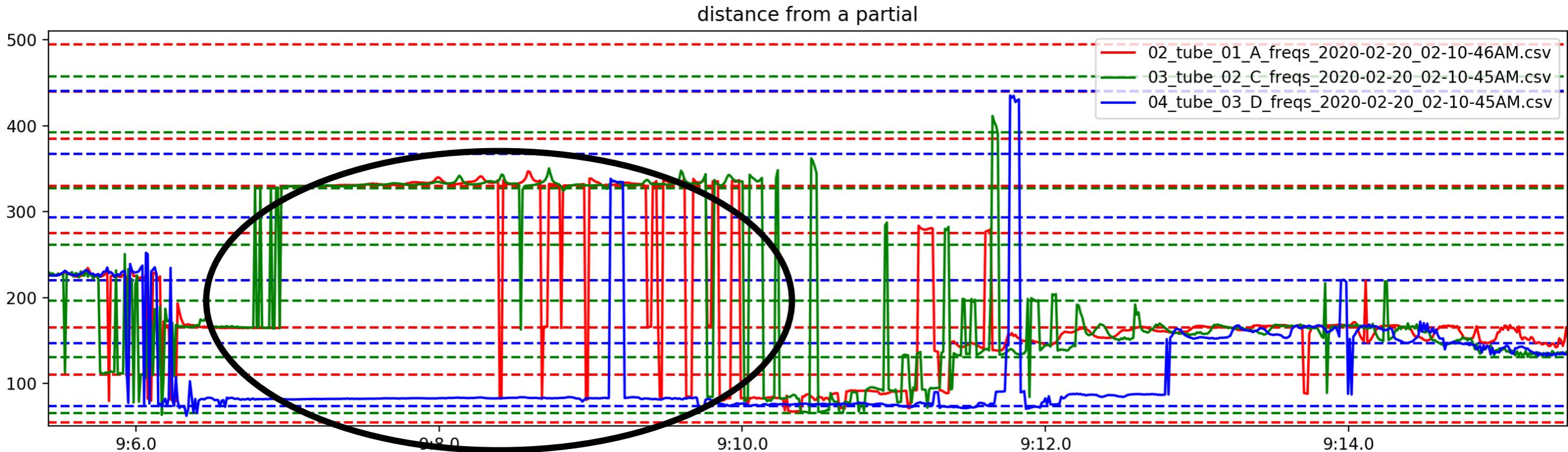
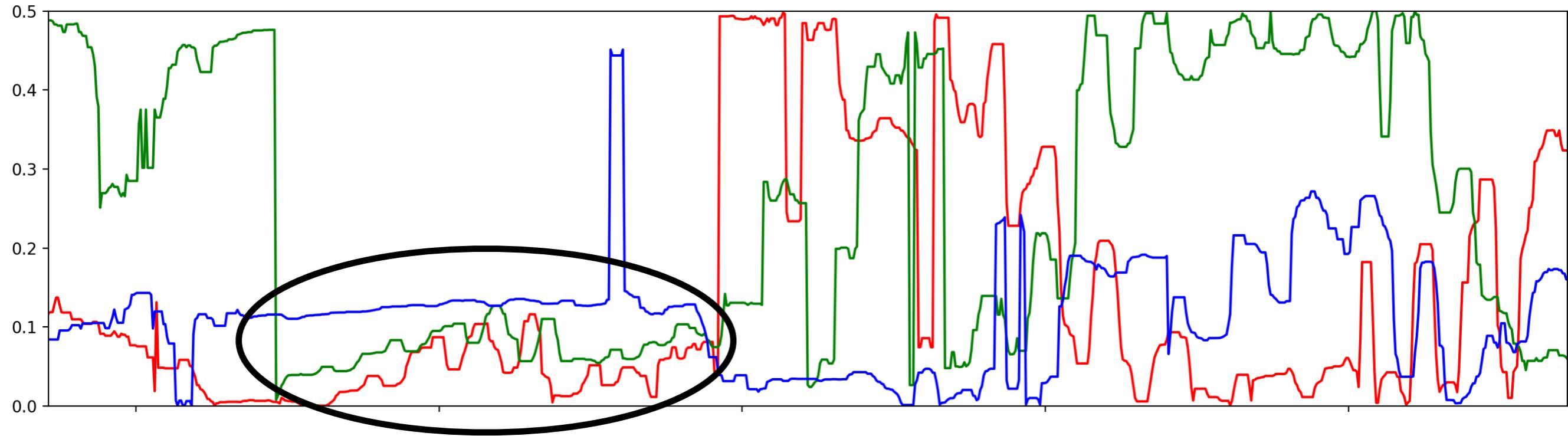
all tubes near own partial



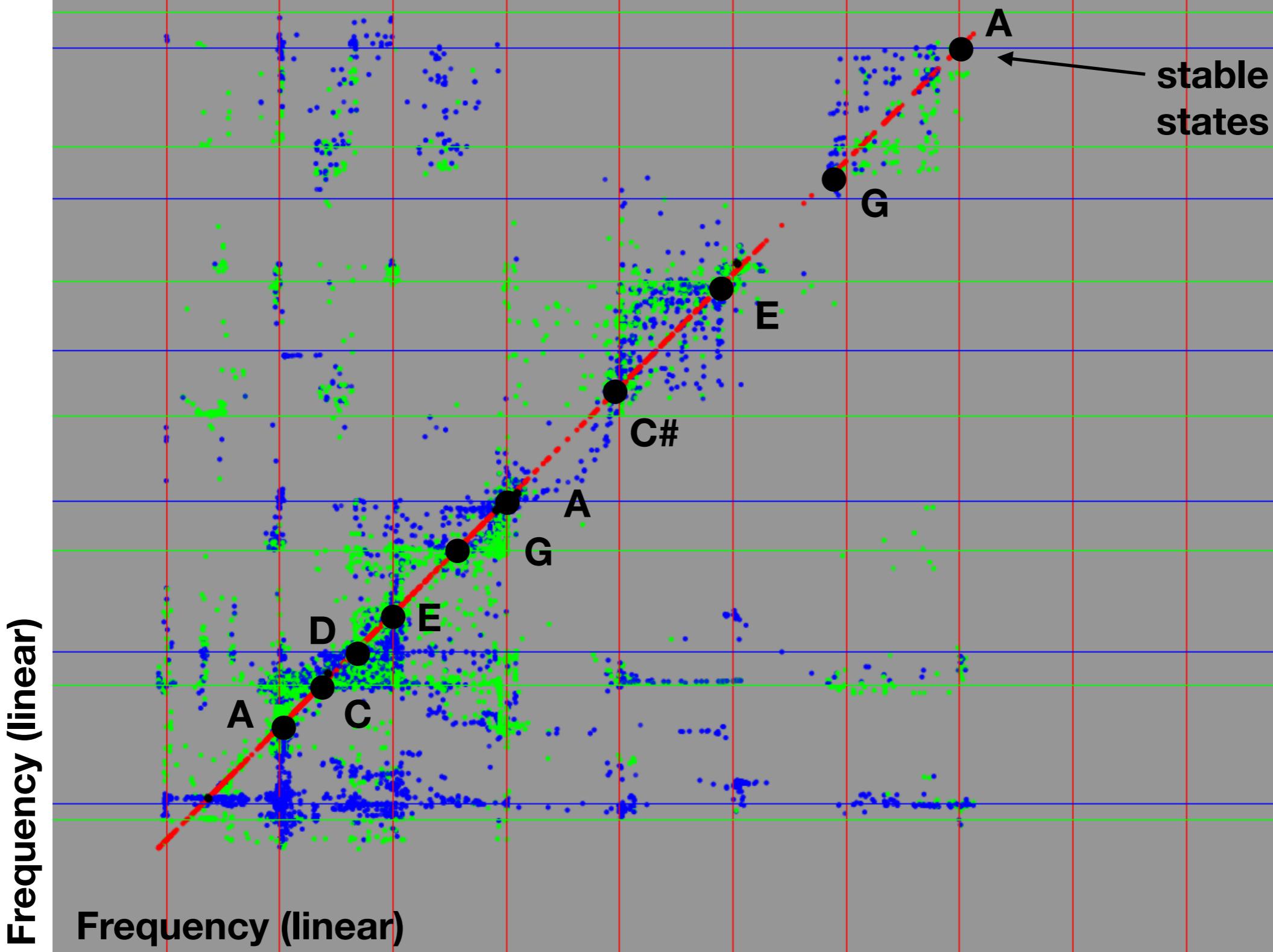
distance from a partial



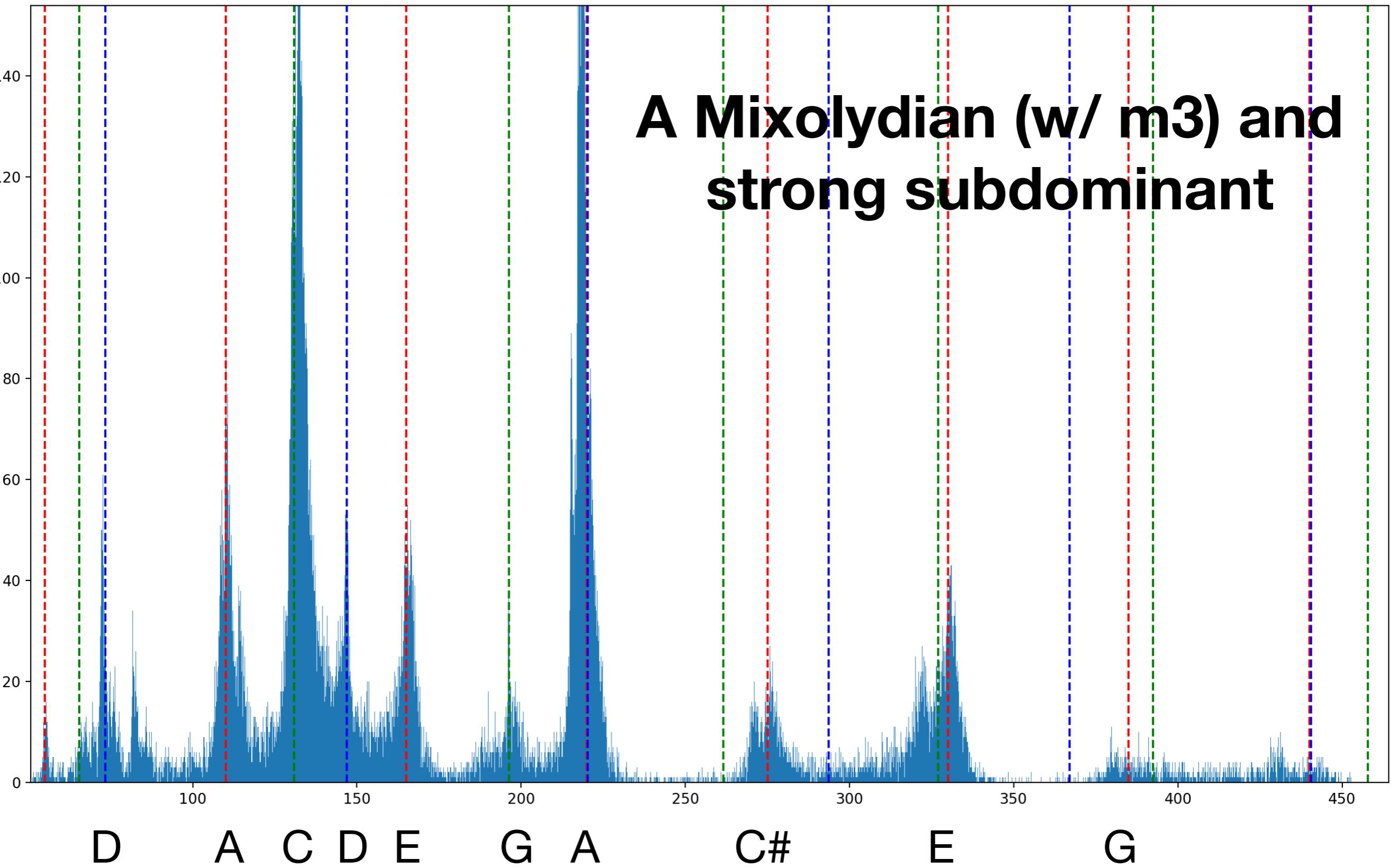
different moment, similar stable solution



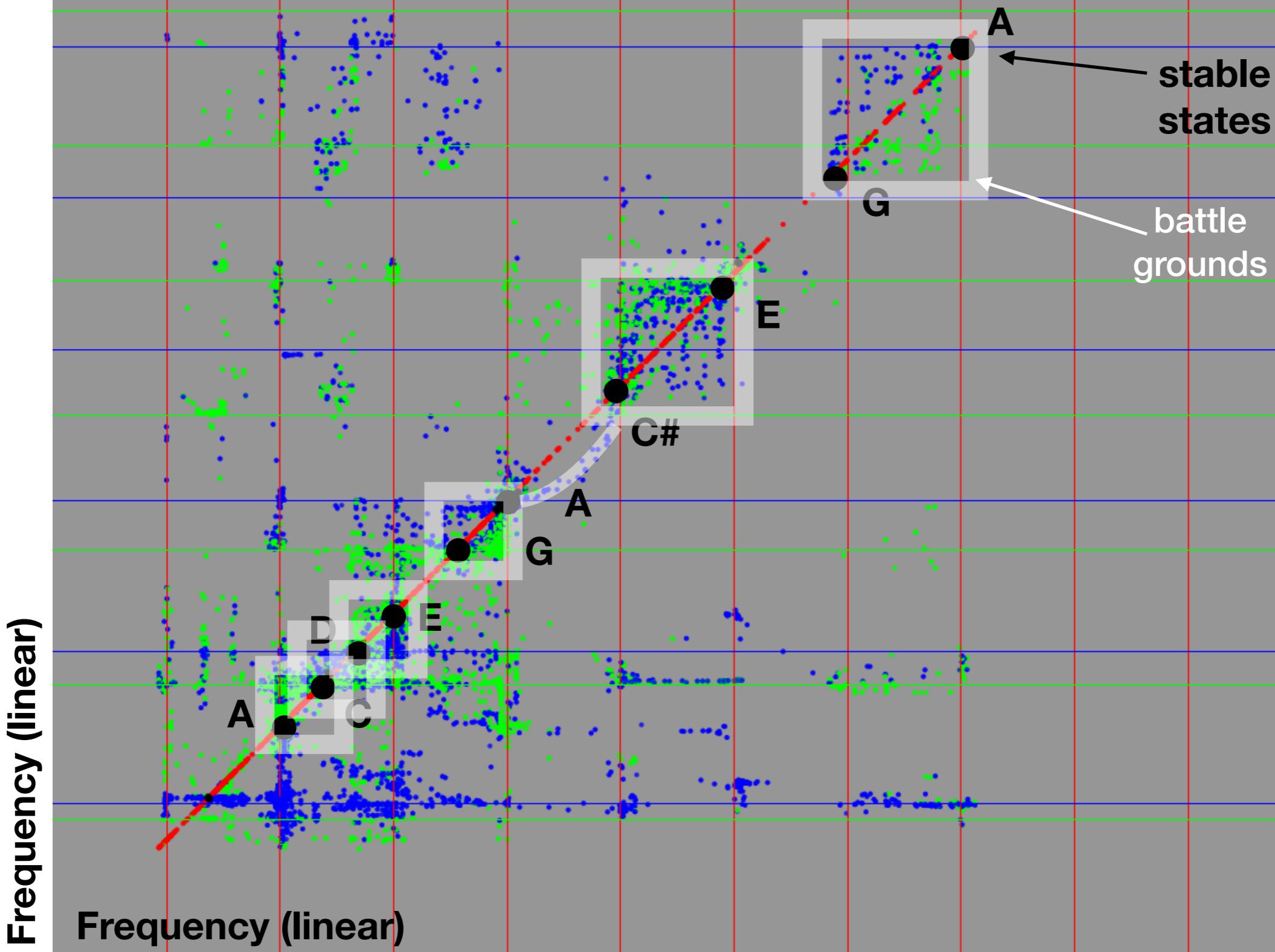
tube freq. comparisons while in series

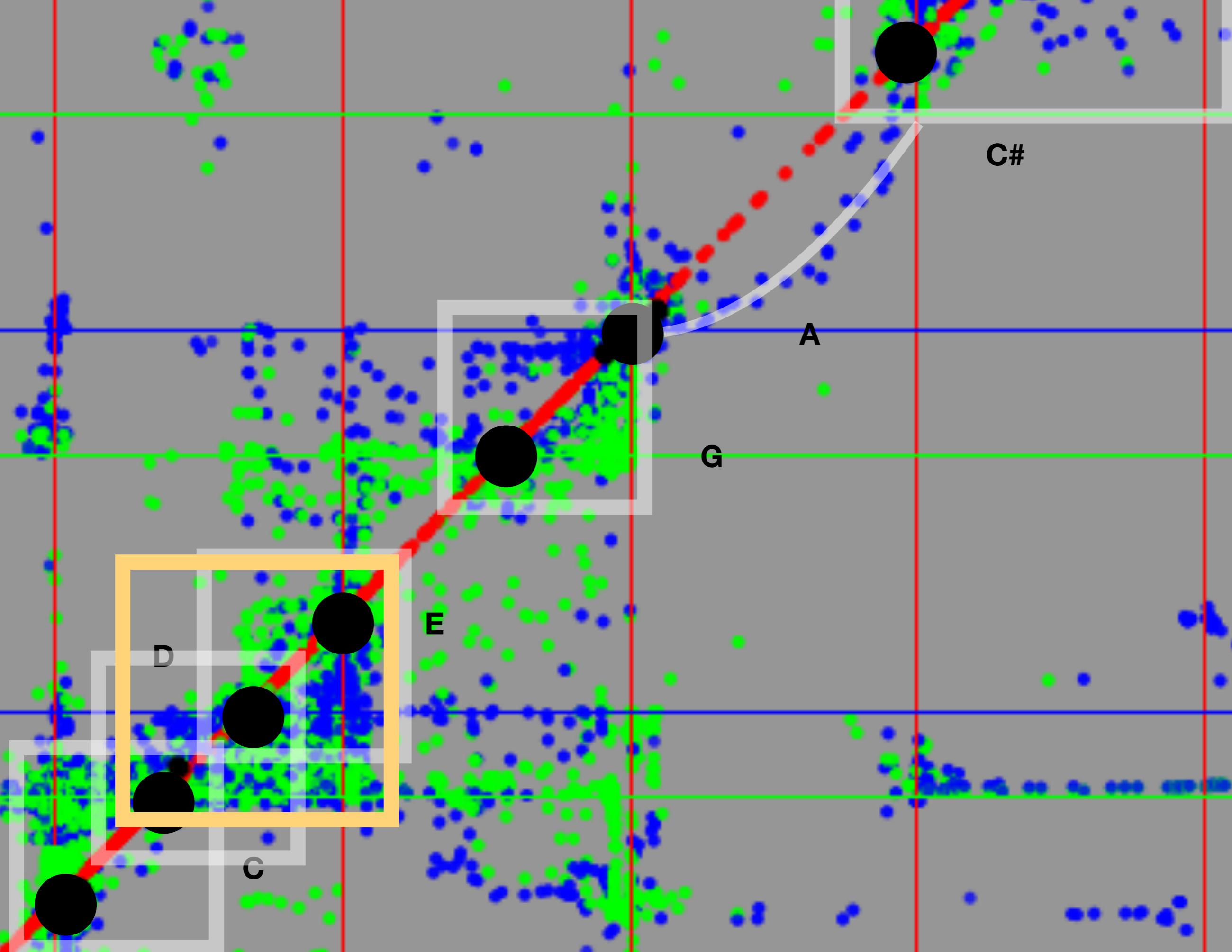


combined tubes resonance

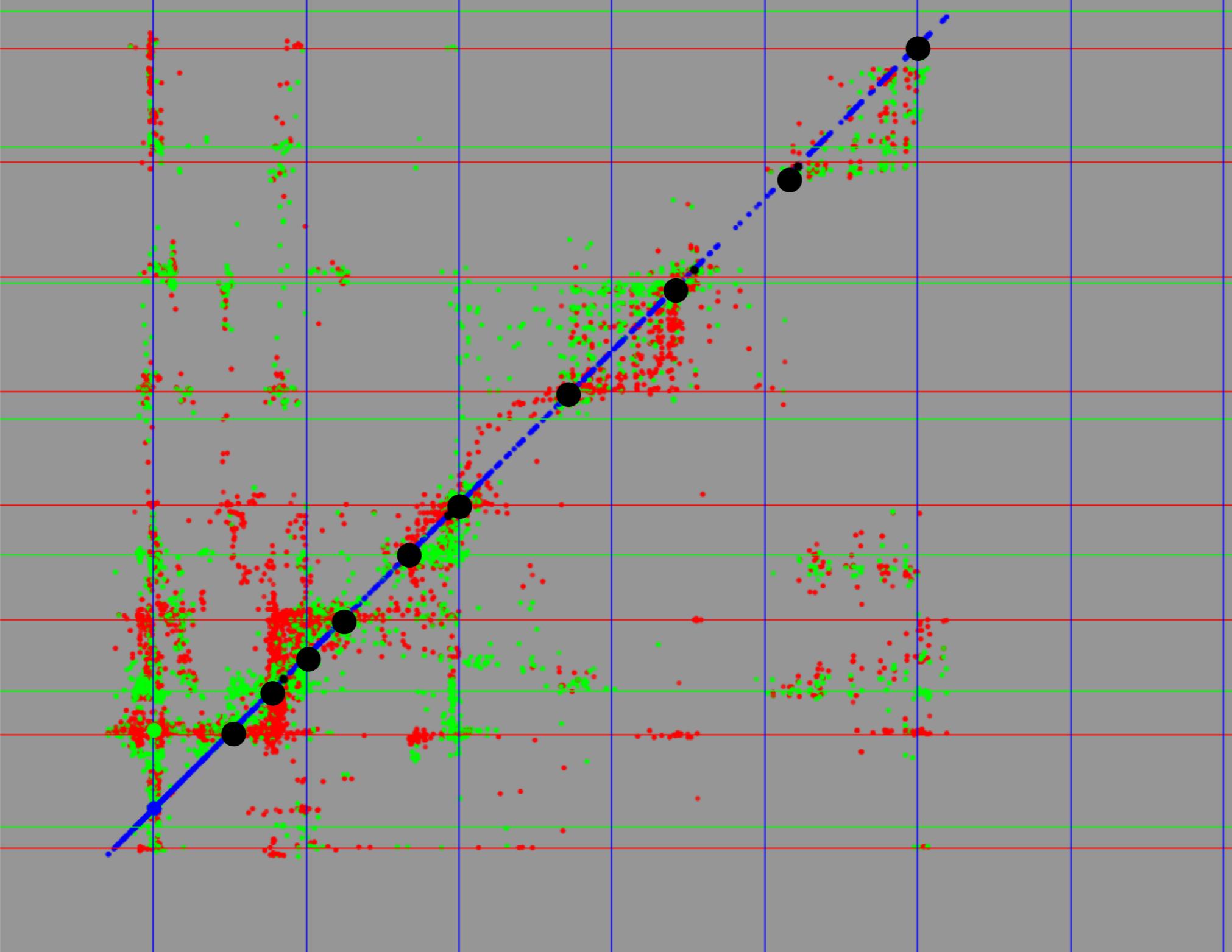


tube freq. comparisons while in series

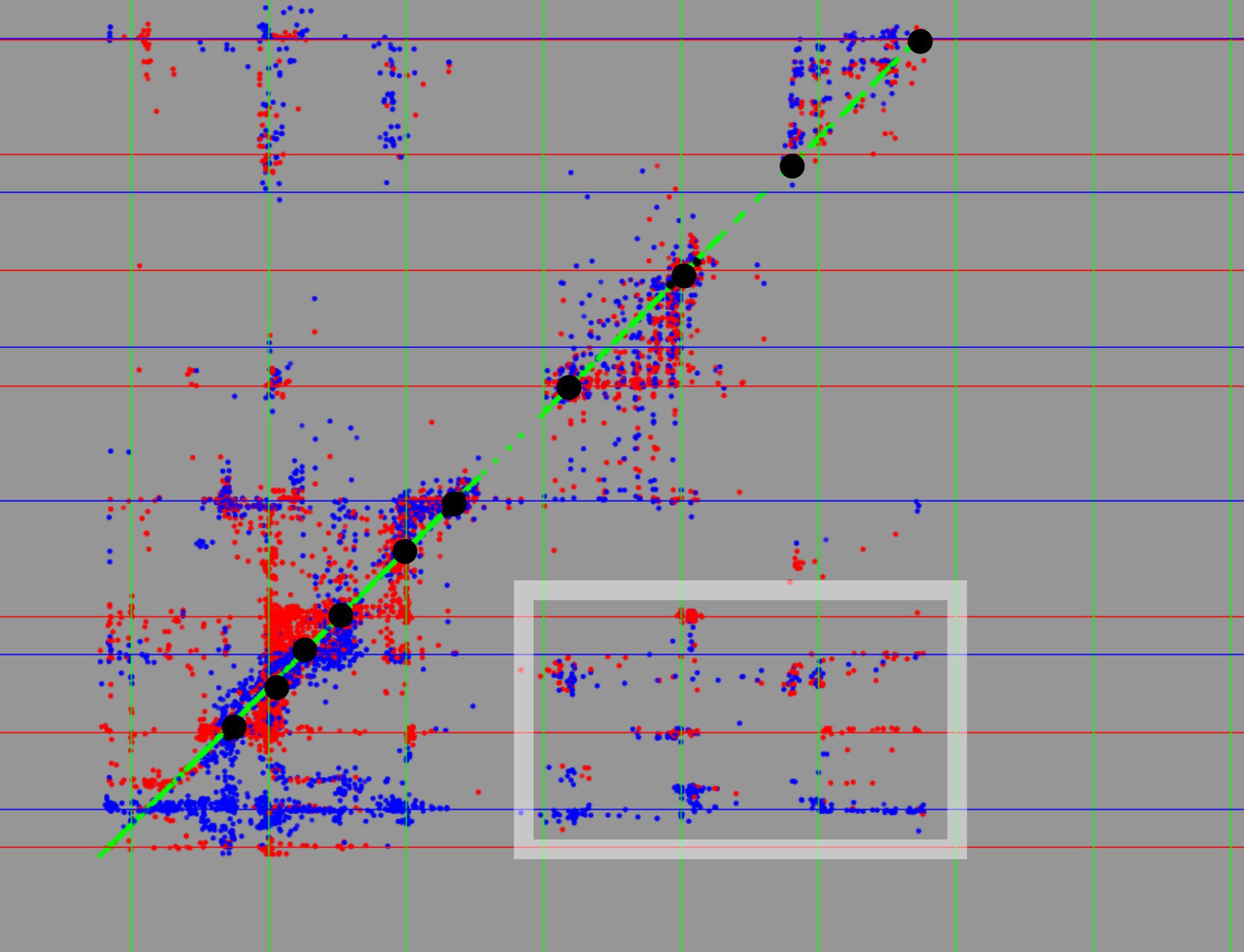




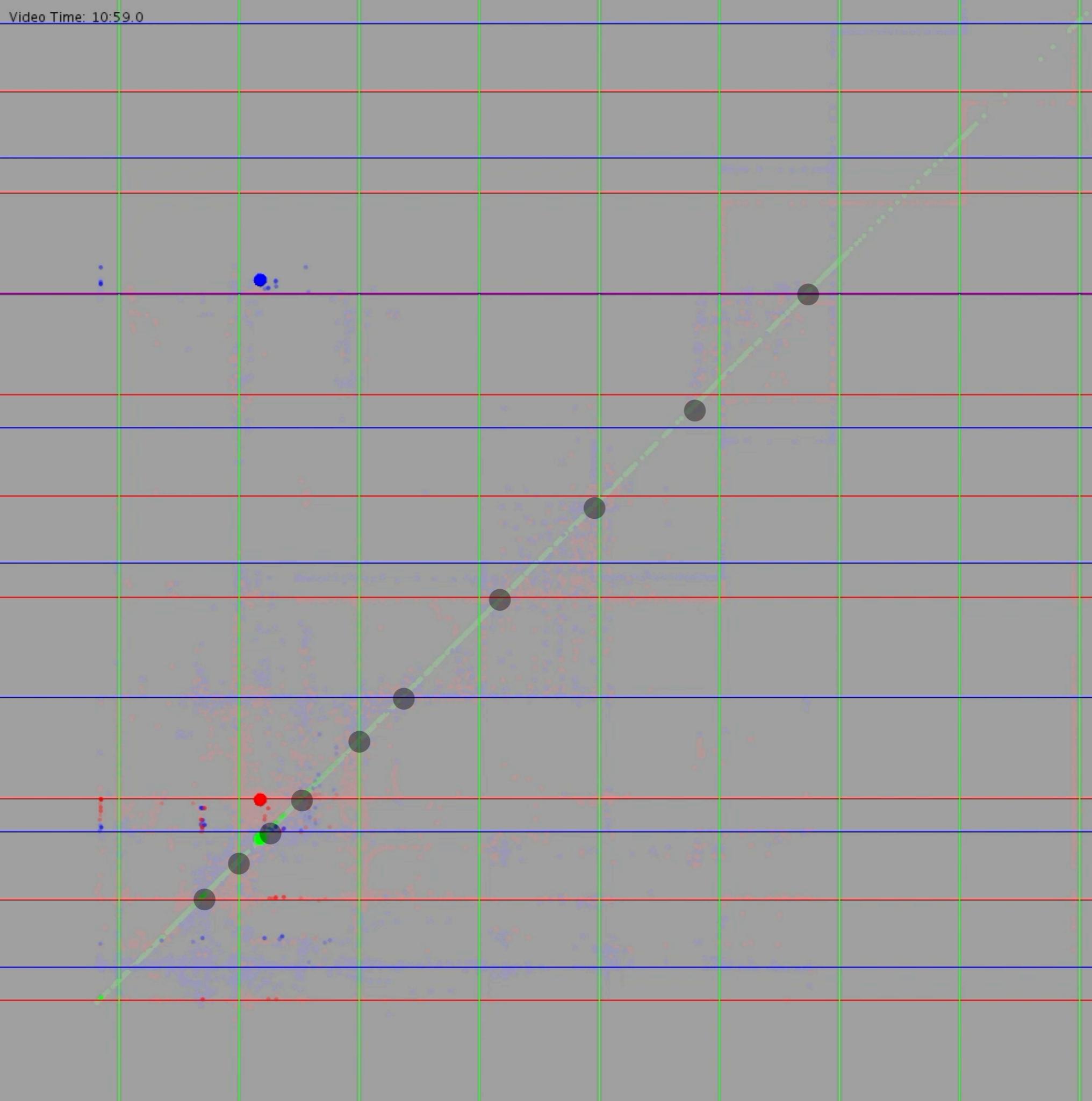
tube freq. comparisons while in series



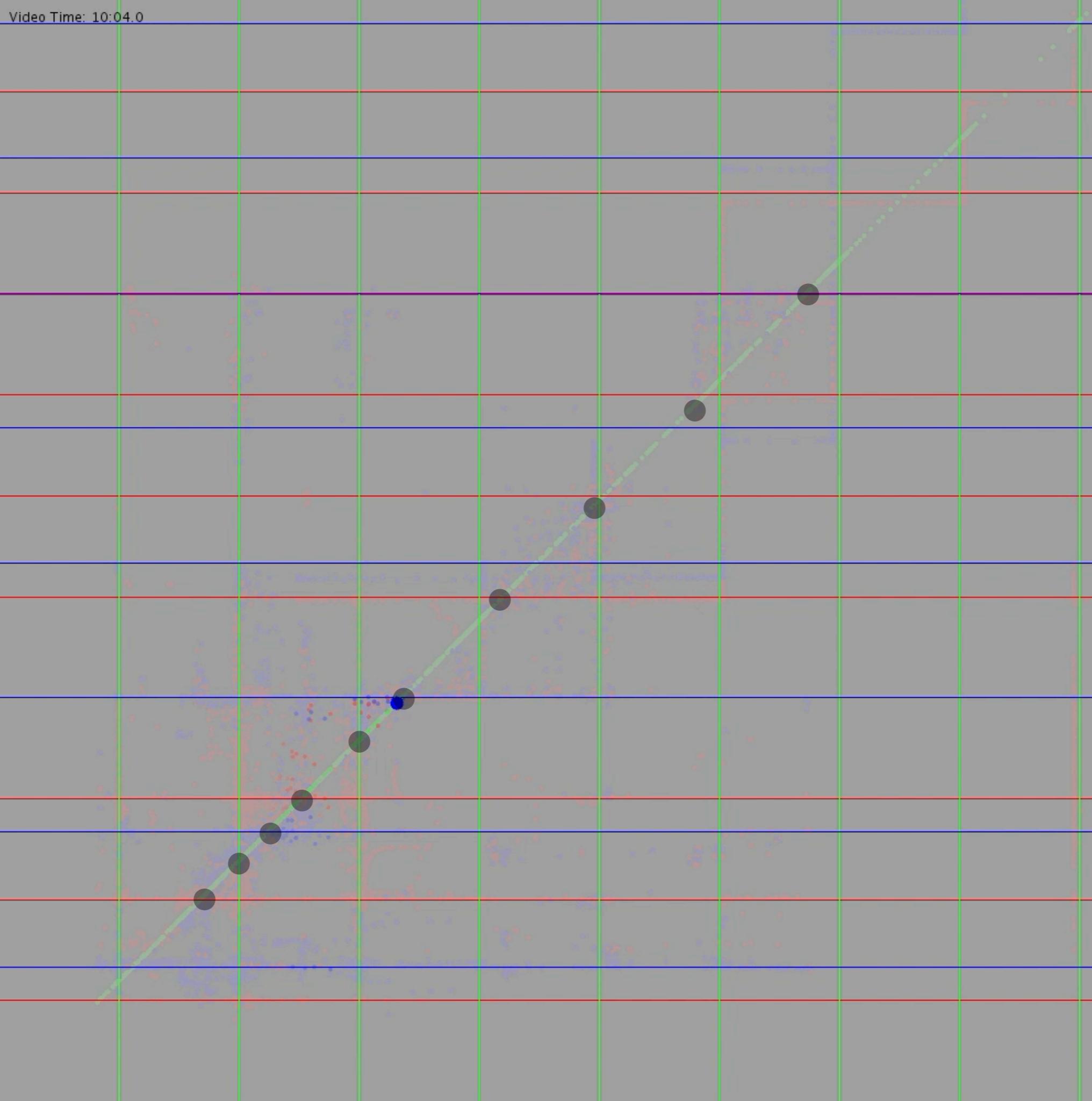
tube freq. comparisons while in series



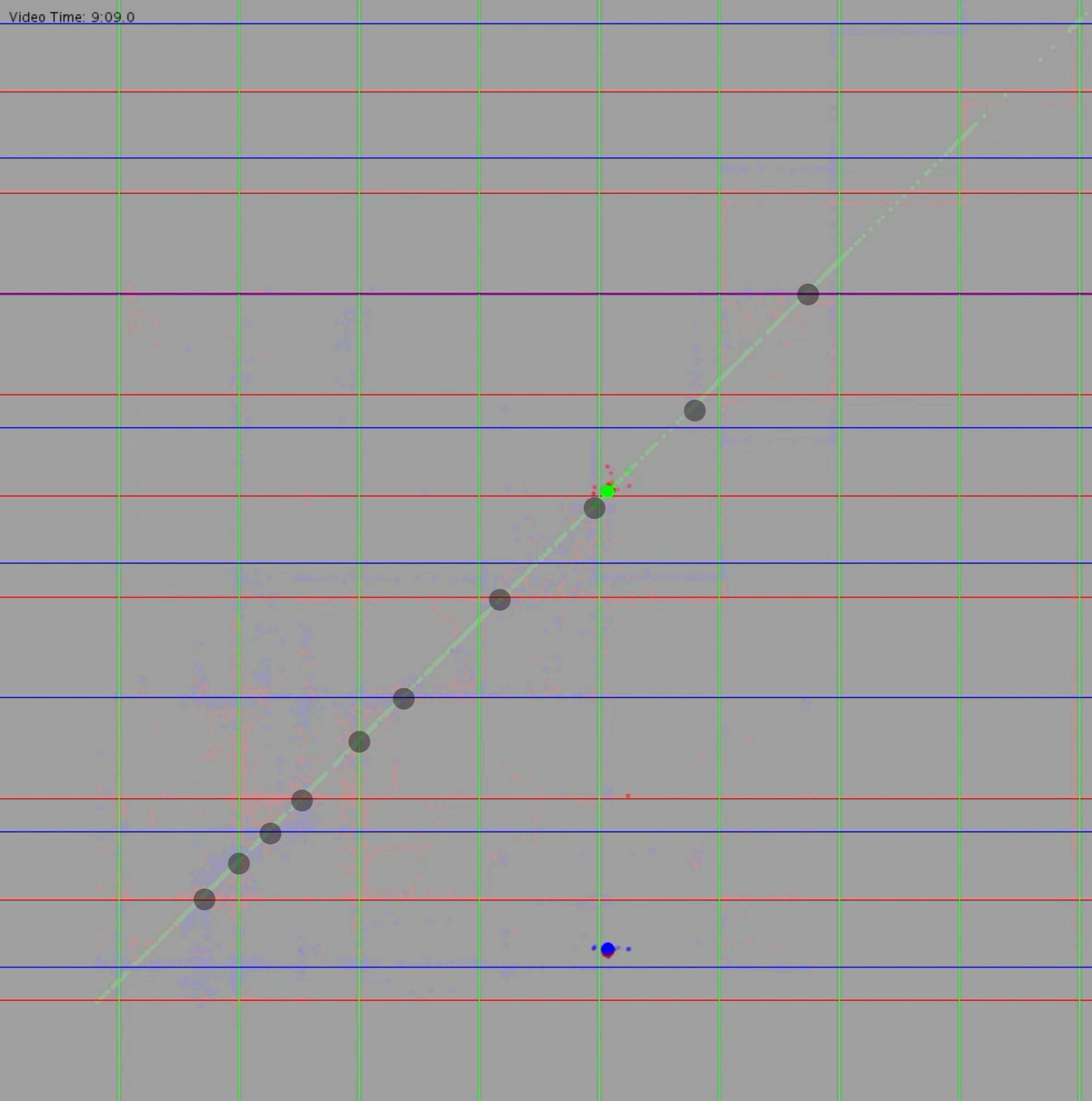
Video Time: 10:59.0



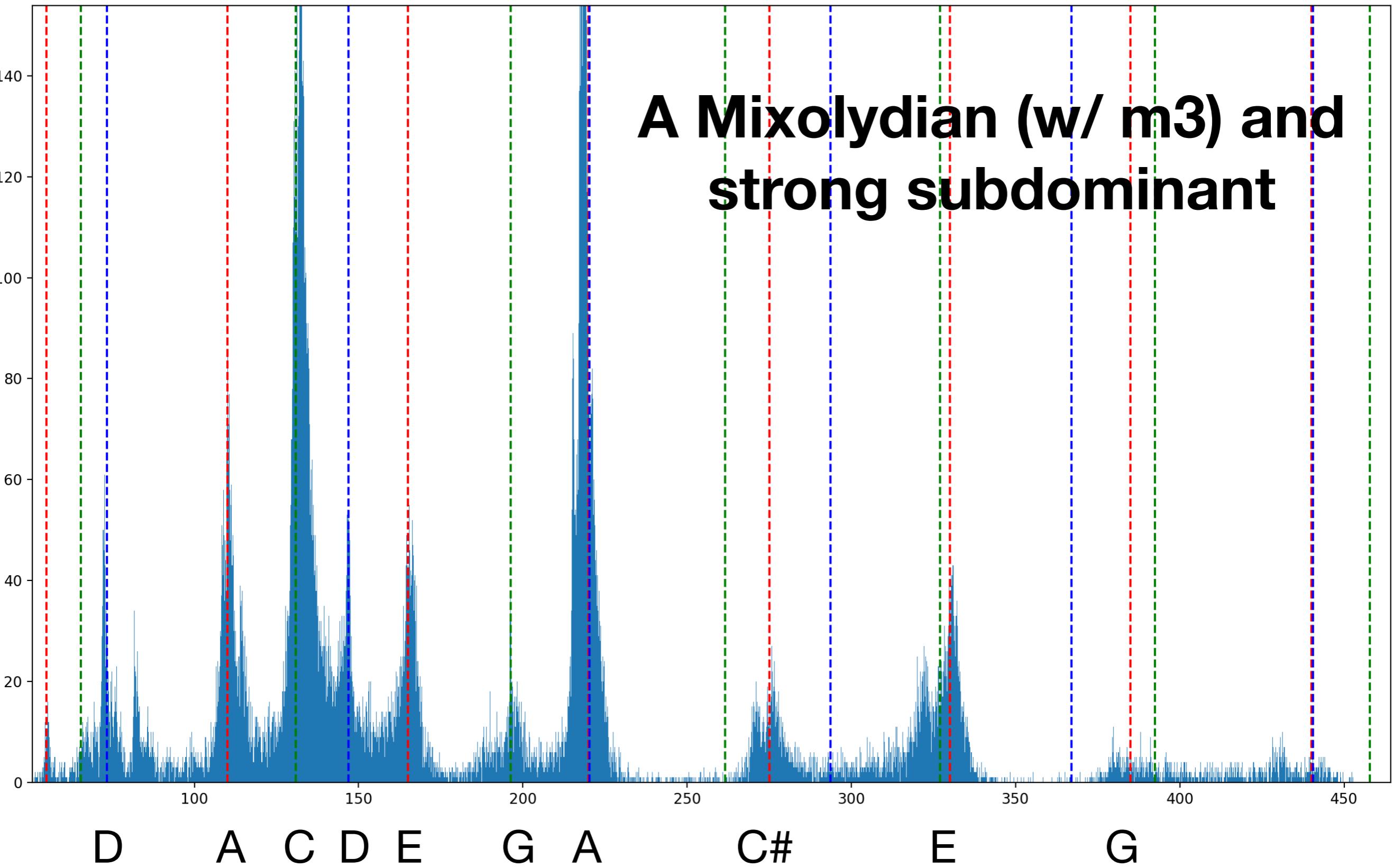
Video Time: 10:04.0



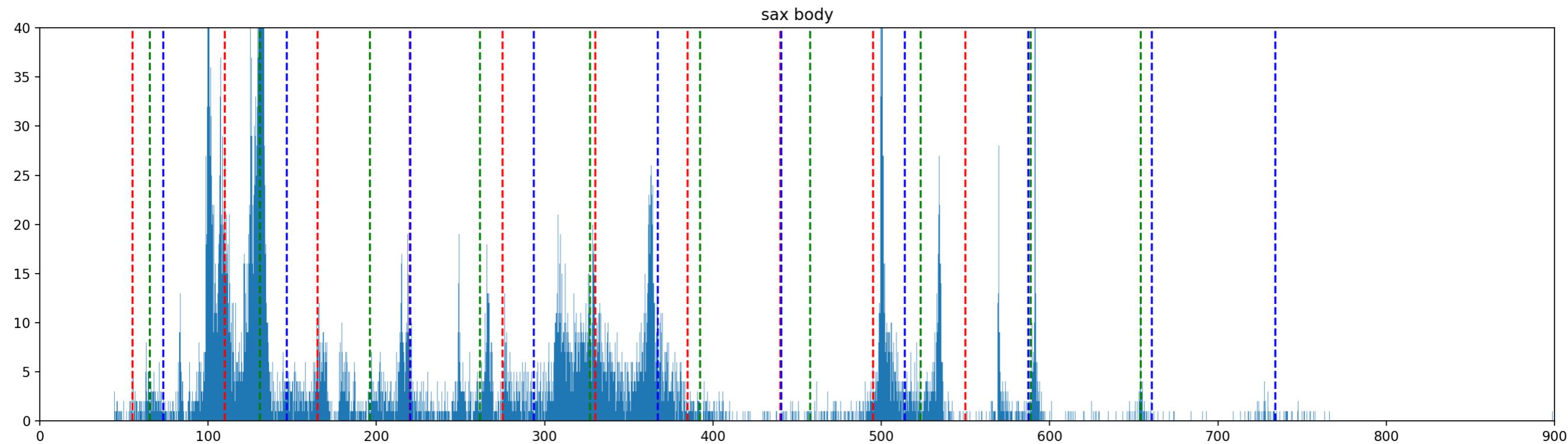
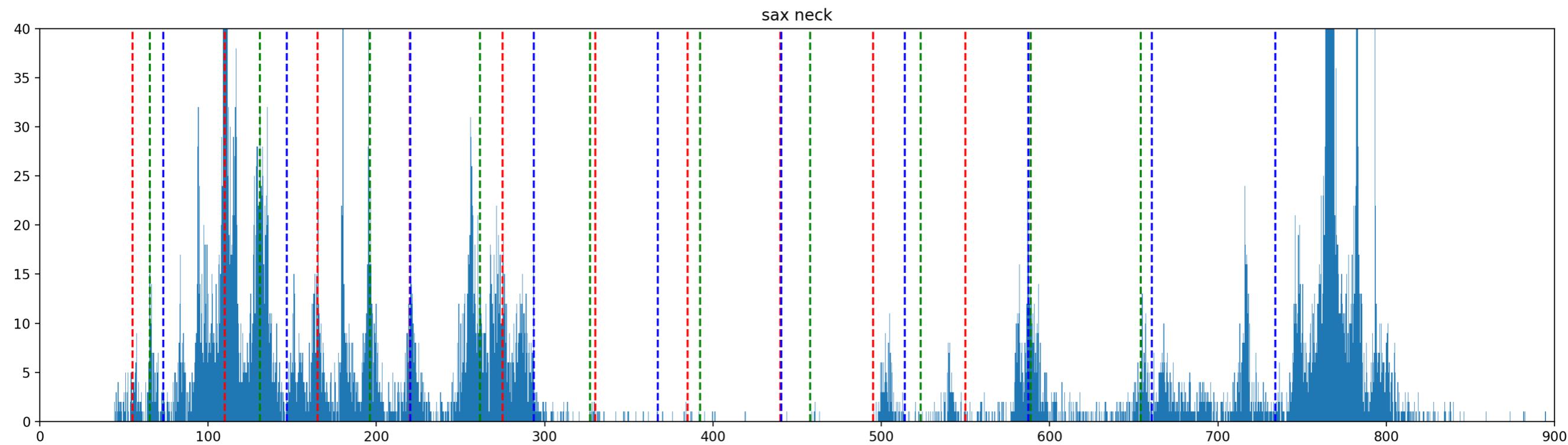
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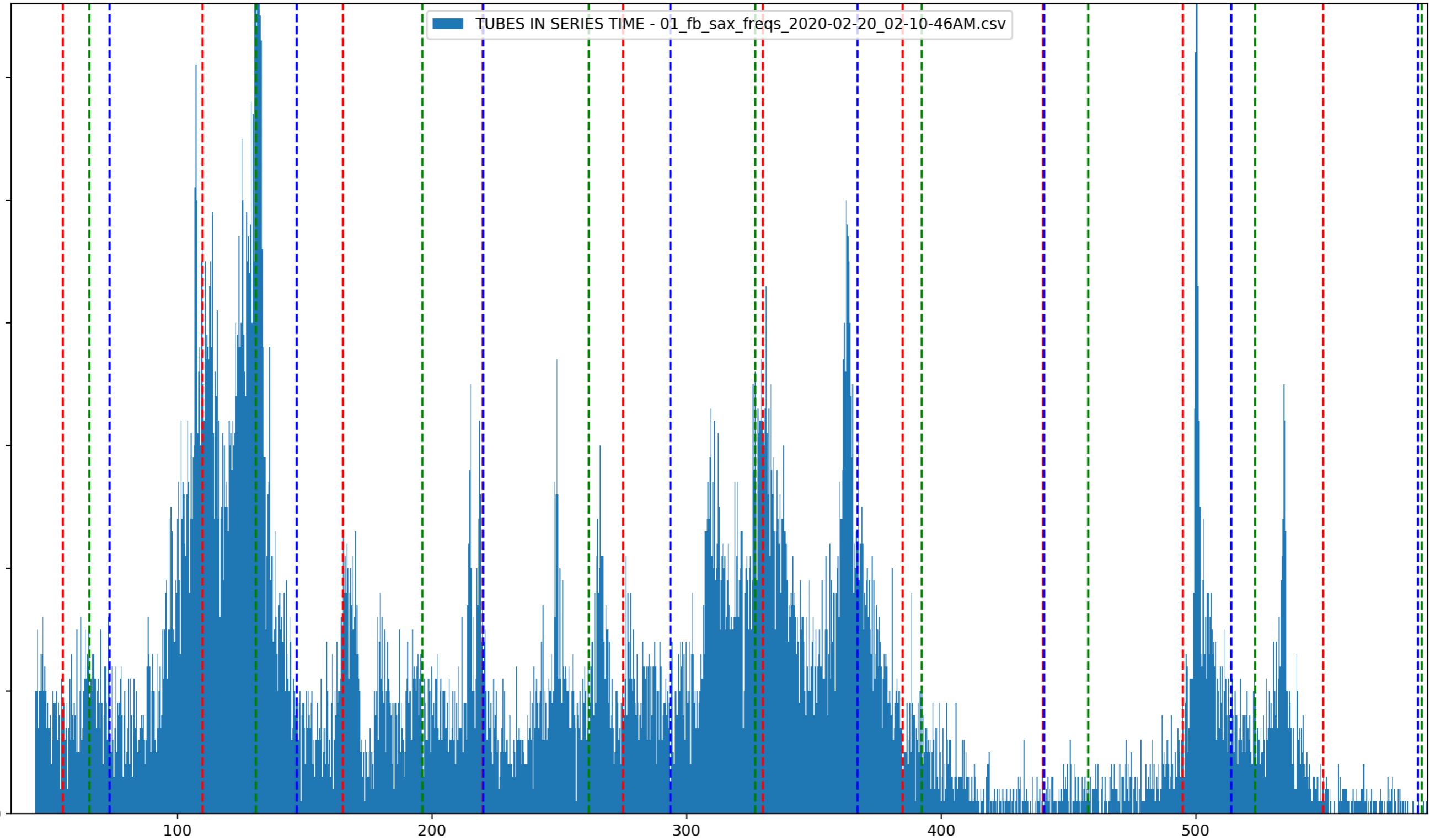
combined tubes resonance



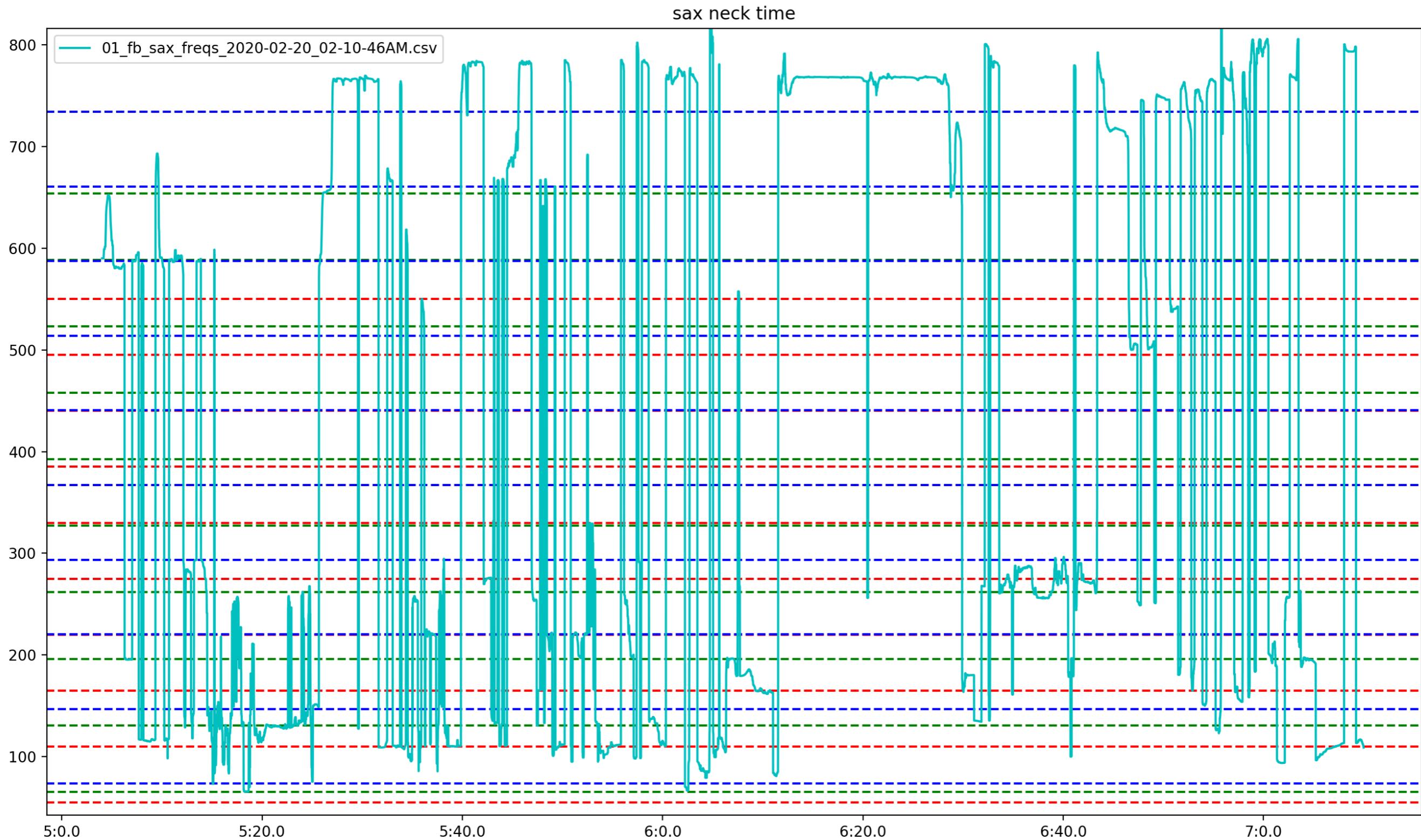
Histogram of sax neck and sax body



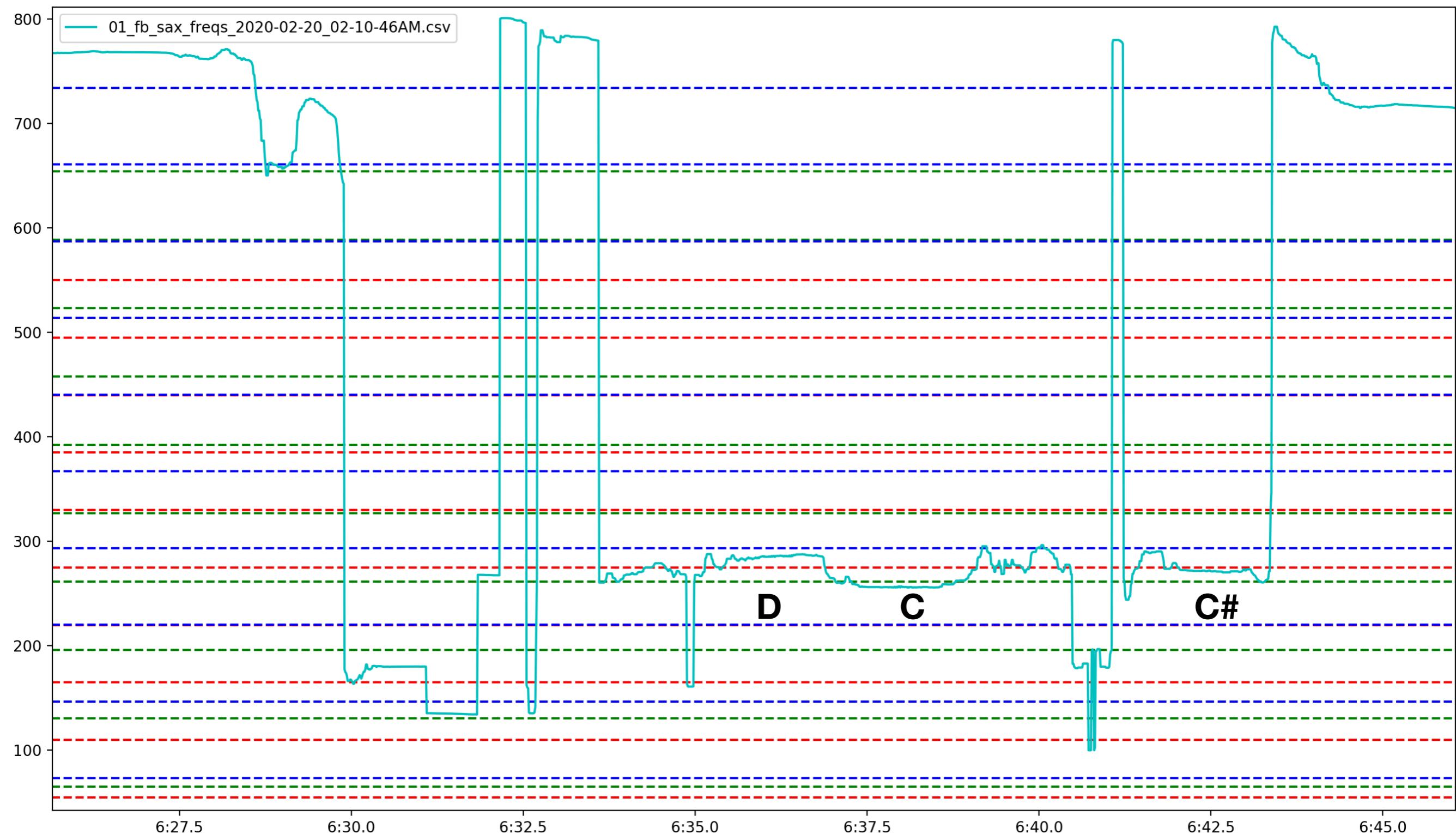
saxophone (body) resonances



saxophone (neck) frequencies

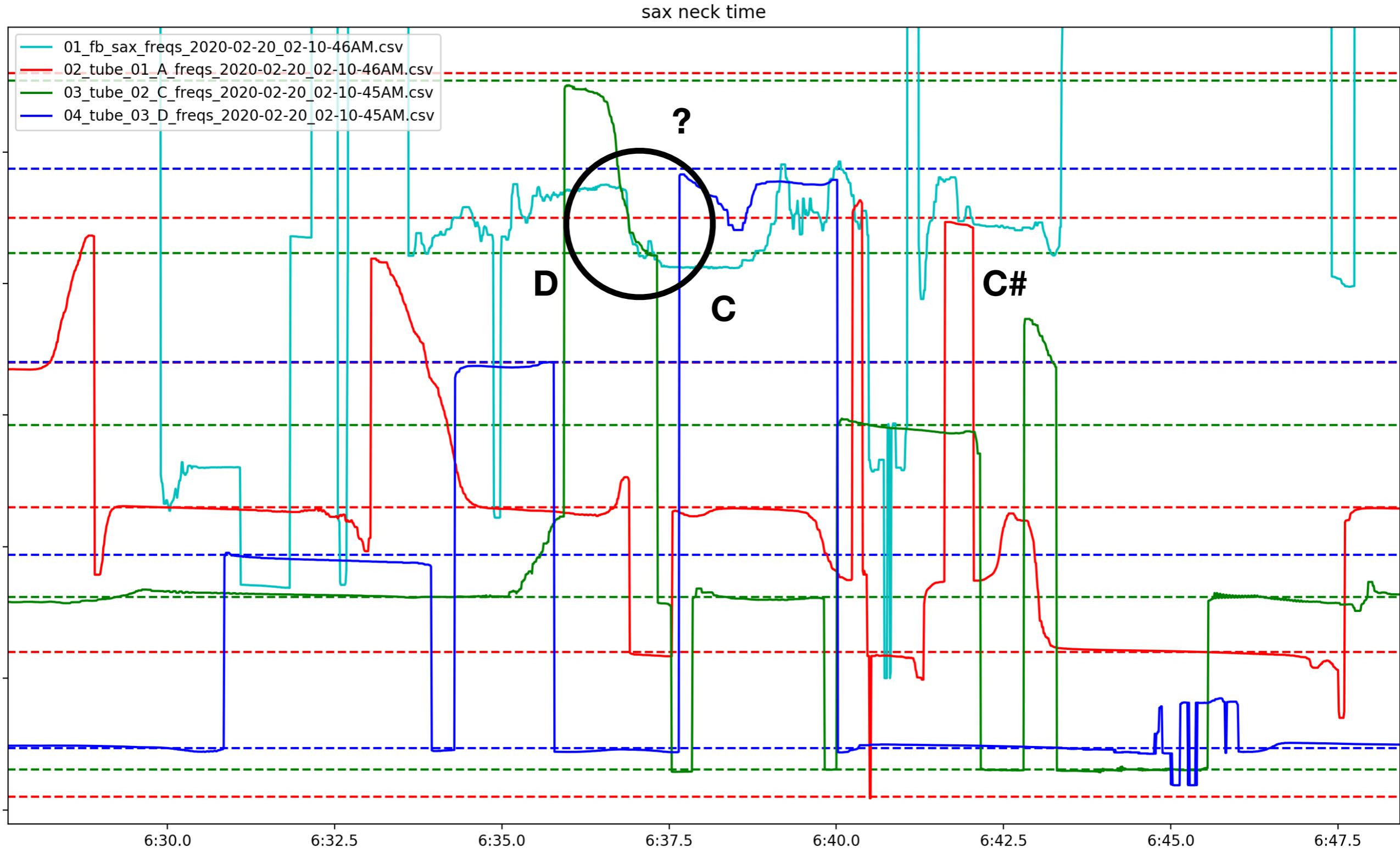


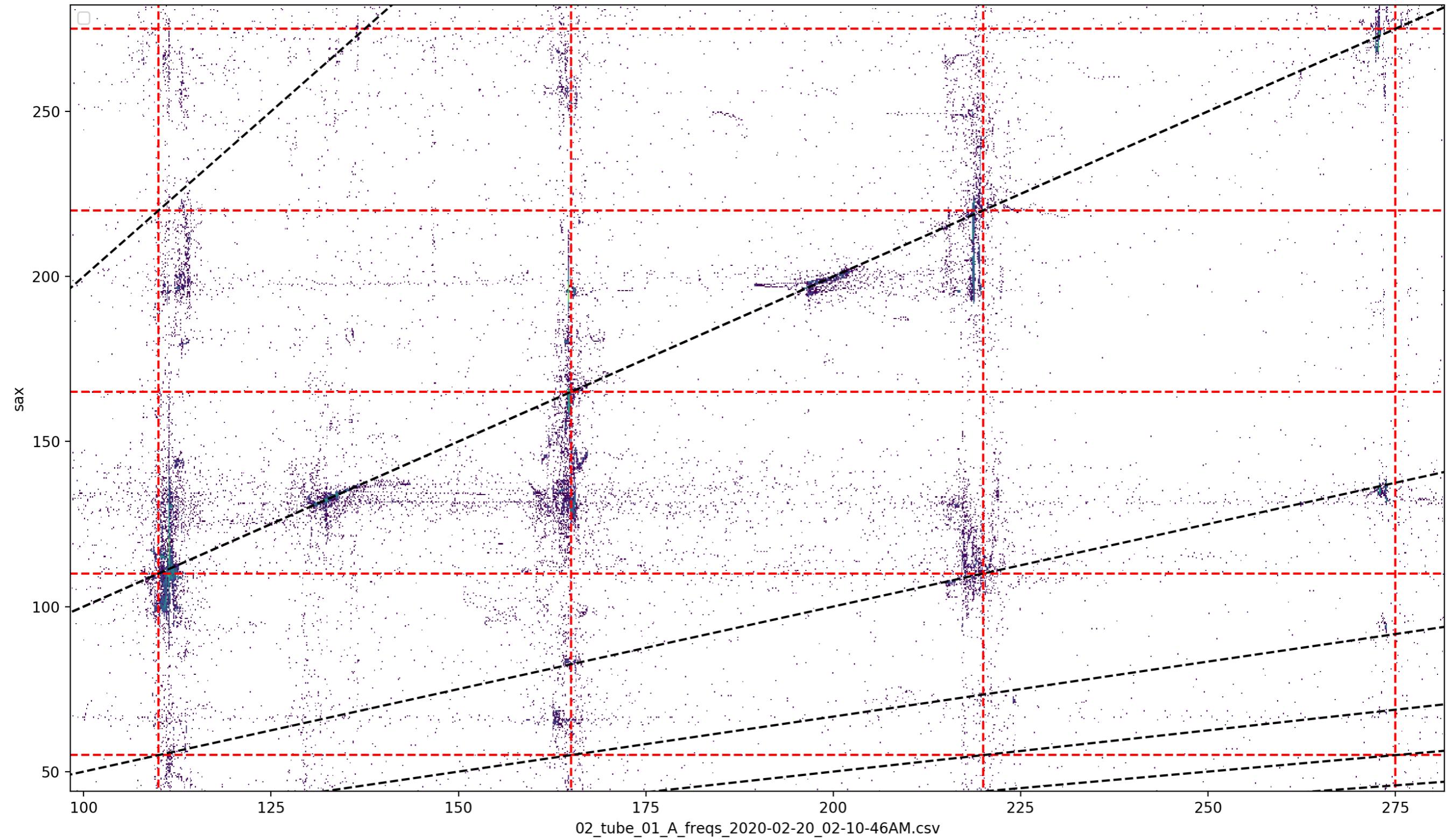
sax neck time

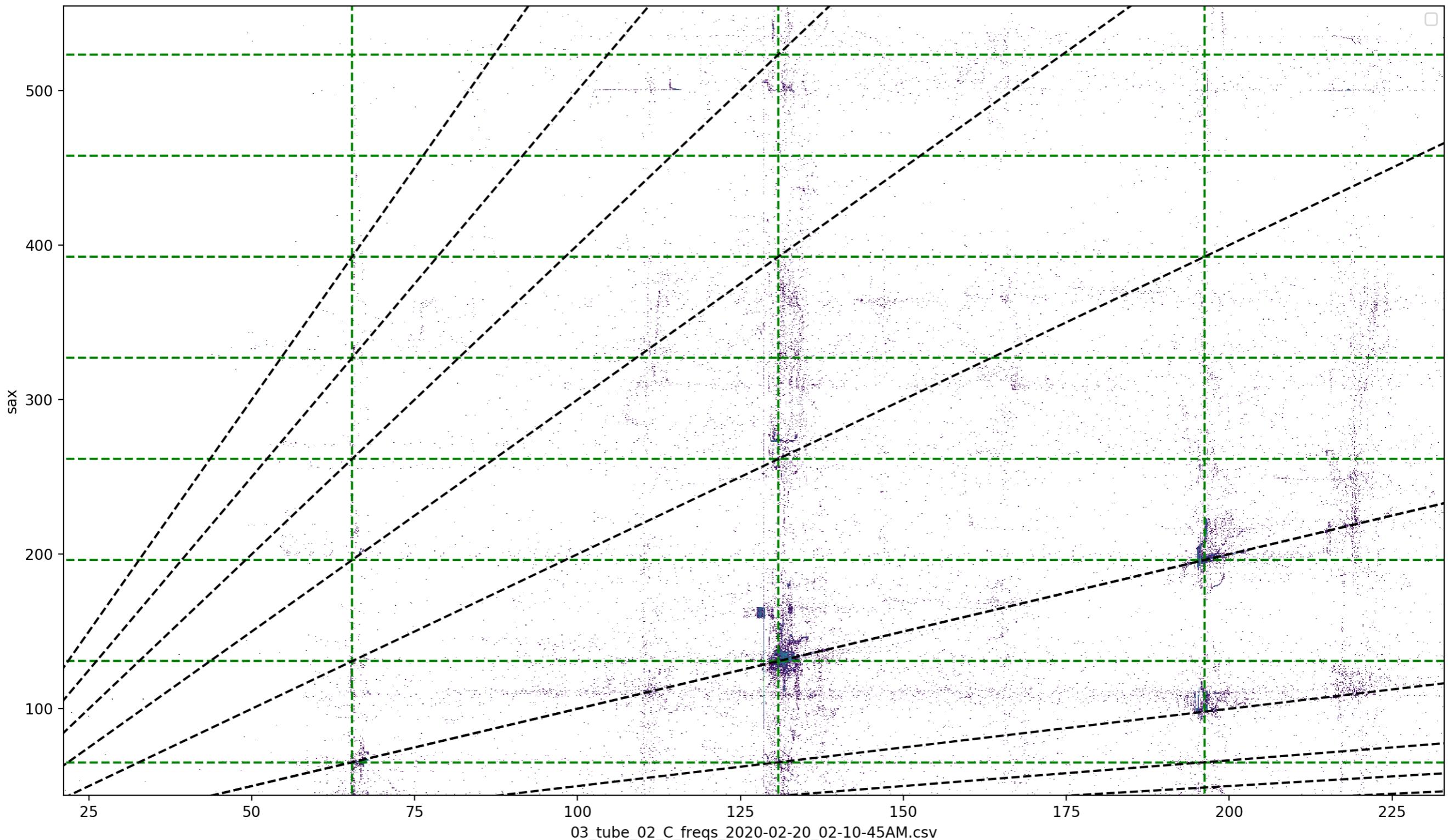


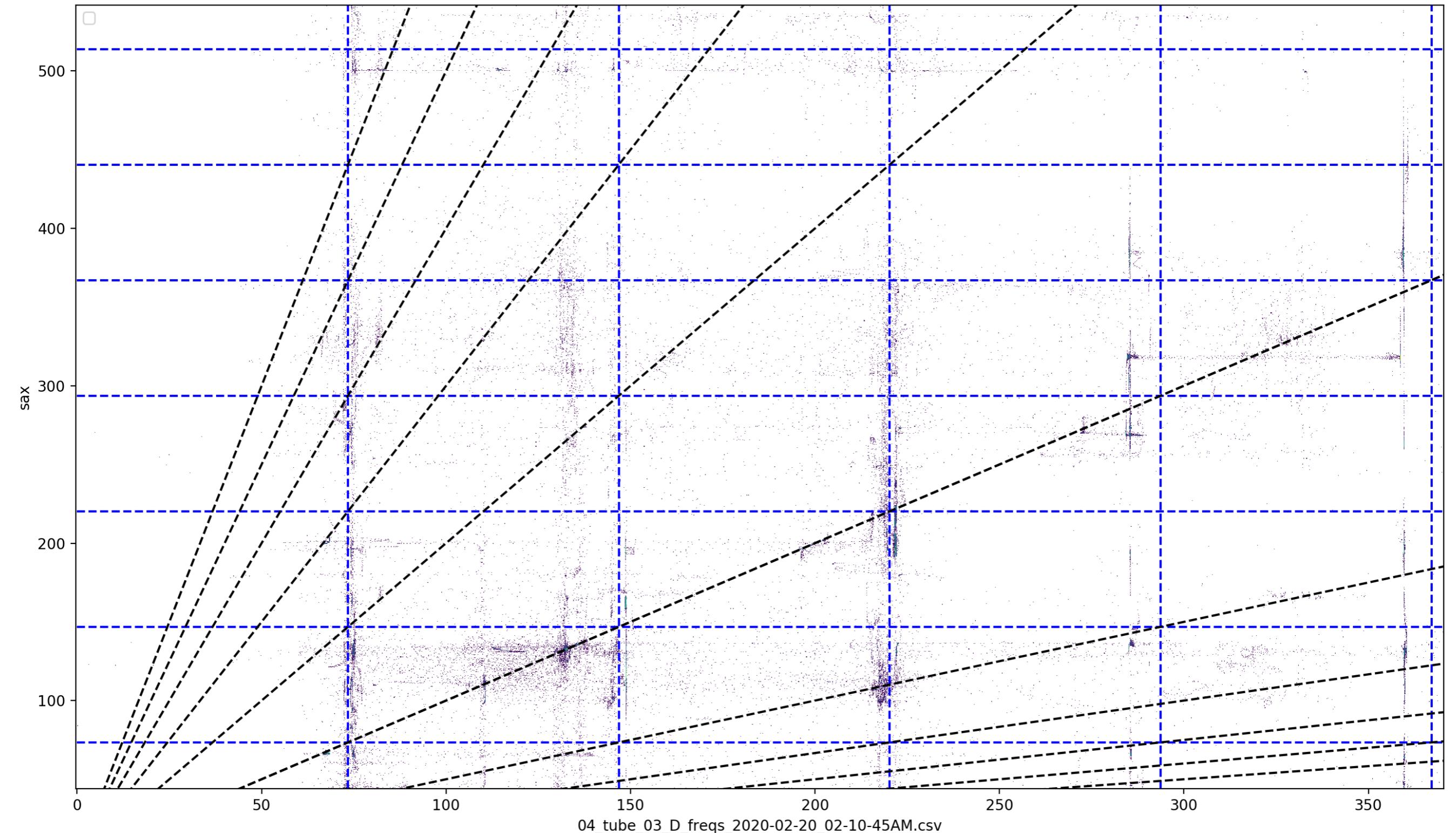


same moment, with tubes









Conclusion

- Tubes in series act as one system that has a particular harmonic palate.
- Hints at predicting paths of motion between stable unisons.
- Analytic approach seems to reveal structure. Could be applied to other feedback systems.
- Stochastic elements in signal processing may create or obscure certain behaviors.
 - (Probably) causes frequency cycling.
 - Causes other properties that remain a mystery? (why some unison nodes are not visited?)

Future Questions

- Why are some nodes on “unison line” not used?
- More exploration of stability that includes multiple frequencies (not all tubes on the same frequency).
- Access different harmonic palates.
- Insert saxophone body into system (as control interface?).
- Use components other than PVC tubes.
 - Bassoon?
 - Cymbal?
 - Brass?
 - Sax Quartet?

Questions