

# ??? Paper Title ???

Ben Trovato  
Institute for Clarity in  
Documentation  
1932 Wallamaloo Lane  
Wallamaloo, New Zealand  
trovato@corporation.com

G.K.M. Tobin  
Institute for Clarity in  
Documentation  
P.O. Box 1212  
Dublin, Ohio 43017-6221  
webmaster@marysville-  
ohio.com

Lars Thørvæld  
The Thørvæld Group  
1 Thørvæld Circle  
Hekla, Iceland  
larst@affiliation.org

Lawrence P. Leipuner  
Brookhaven Laboratories  
Brookhaven National Lab  
P.O. Box 5000  
lleipuner@researchlabs.org

Sean Fogarty  
NASA Ames Research Center  
Moffett Field  
California 94035  
fogartys@amesres.org

Charles Palmer  
Palmer Research  
Laboratories  
8600 Datapoint Drive  
San Antonio, Texas 78229  
cpalmer@prl.com

## ABSTRACT

The abstract should preferably be between 100 and 200 words.

## Author Keywords

sonification, ???

## ACM Classification

H.5.5 [Information Interfaces and Presentation] Sound and Music Computing, H.5.2 [Information Interfaces and Presentation] User Interfaces—Haptic I/O, I.2.9 [Artificial Intelligence] Robotics—Propelling mechanisms. ??? **TO DO**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- motivation
- challenges
- the Vicon system

## 2. STATE OF THE ART

- Vicon & related projects
- interactive / movement sonification examples[1].

## 3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 3.1 Concept

- Performance aesthetic
- Gestures, virtual objects, dynamic mapping
- Visual environment

### 3.2 Implementation

- Character design (Nexus)
- Vicon extensions (SDK plugin)

#### 3.2.1 Max modules

- Objects generation & performance mechanics

Manipulating objects algorithm consists of 3 steps: object generation, finding the object and releasing the object on the floor. Object generation is performed by random generators, functioning within certain limits. These limitations are influenced by the dimensions of the room in which the Vicon system is installed. Finding the object supposes continuous mathematic relations between the coordinates of the object and coordinates of the selected marker. When these coordinates are close enough one to another, the object is retrieved and manipulated by performer (eg. define gesture); After all these actions are completed, a simple comparison between the coordinates of the floor and the value of the z axes of the marker is done in order to put down the object.

### - Gesture recognition

Interaction between sound control and human gesture has constantly increased over the last years [2]. Probabilistic models for analysing motion and sound relationships became a necessity and a forthcoming tool [3]. *Mubu* containers provided by Ircam laboratories in MAX/MSP software represents a handy tool to record and analyze gesture, captured with Vicon system [4]. Gesture recognition is based on Hierarchical Hidden Markov Model implemented in *mubu.hhmm* object of MAX/MSP.

- Sound design
- Visualisation (jitter)

## 4. CASE STUDIES

### 4.1 Interactive Installation

### 4.2 Performance

- Solo / duet / tutti ...

## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

- Areas of improvement
- Eye tracking?

## 6. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This section is optional; it is a location for you to acknowledge grants, funding, editing assistance and what have you.

## 7. REFERENCES

- [1] T. Hermann, A. Hunt, and J. G. Neuhoﬀ. *The sonification handbook*. Logos Verlag Berlin, 2011.



Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0). Copyright remains with the author(s).

NIME'17, May 15-19, 2017, Aalborg University Copenhagen, Denmark.

- [2] K. N. Jorge Solis. *Musical Robots and Interactive Multimodal Systems*. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, Berlin, 2011.
- [3] R. B. F. B. Jules Francoise, Norbert Schnell. Probabilistic models for designing motion and sound relationships. *International Conference on New Interfaces for Musical Expression*, pages 287–292, June 2014.
- [4] D. S. G. P. R. B. Norbert Schnell, Axel Robel. Mubu friends - assembling tools for content based real-time interactive audio processing in max/msp. *International Computer Music Association*, pages 423–426, August 2009.