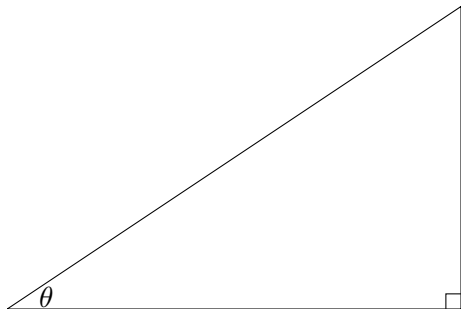


# Audio-Visual Computing

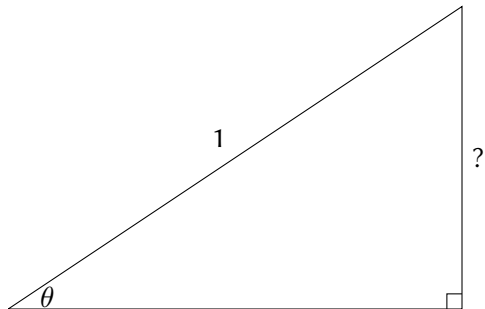
Christophe Rhodes  
c.rhodes@gold.ac.uk

Winter 2015

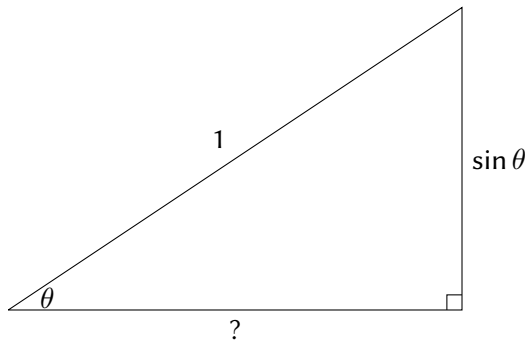
## Revision: trigonometry



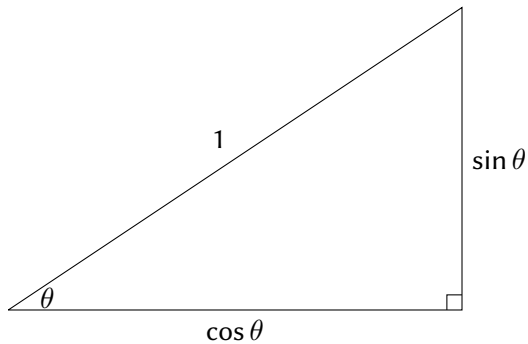
## Revision: trigonometry



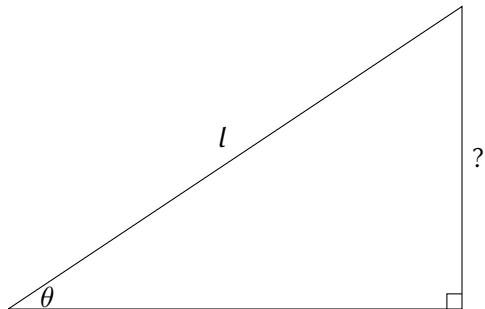
## Revision: trigonometry



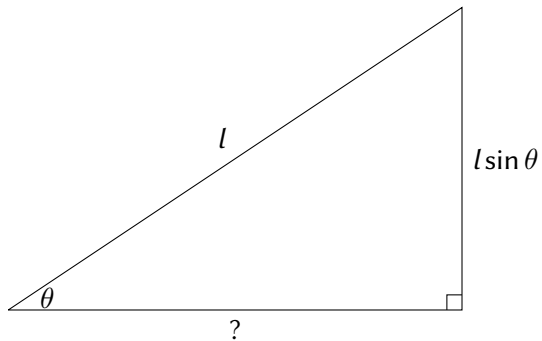
## Revision: trigonometry



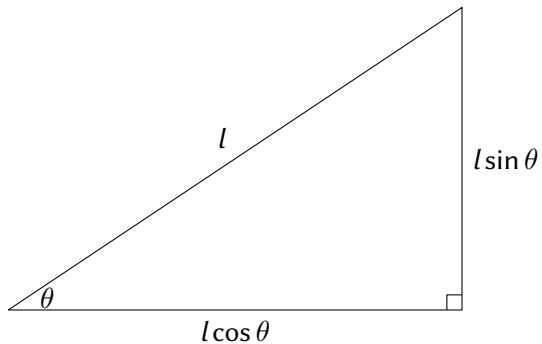
## Revision: trigonometry



## Revision: trigonometry

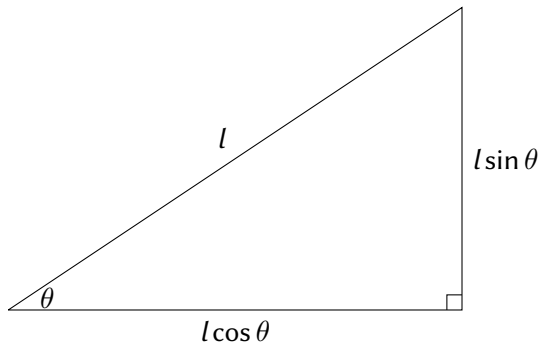


## Revision: trigonometry



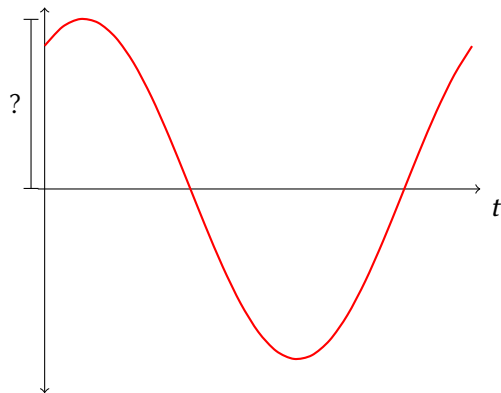


## Revision: trigonometry



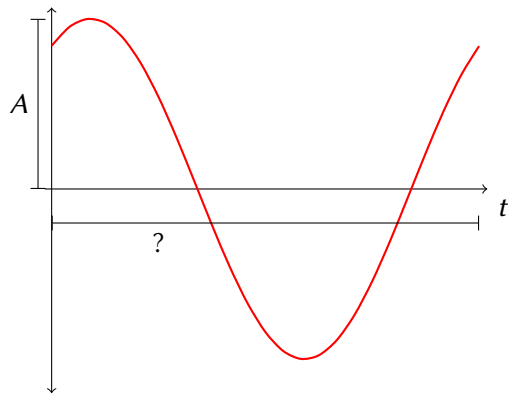
$$\sin = \frac{\text{opp}}{\text{hyp}}; \cos = \frac{\text{adj}}{\text{hyp}}$$

## Revision: sinusoidal oscillation



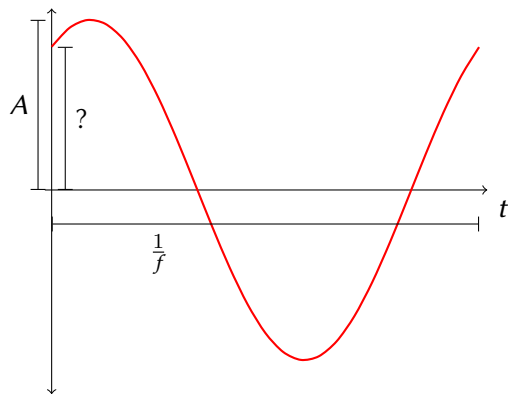
$$y = A \sin(2\pi ft + \phi)$$

## Revision: sinusoidal oscillation



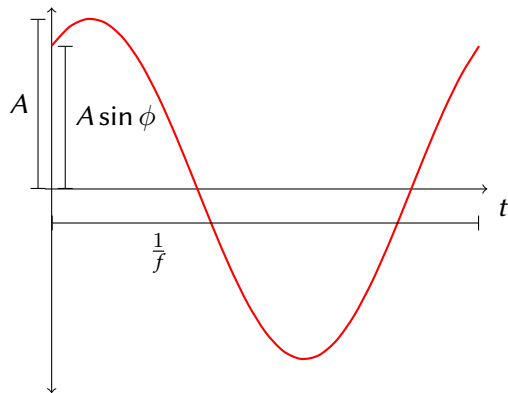
$$y = A \sin(2\pi ft + \phi)$$

## Revision: sinusoidal oscillation



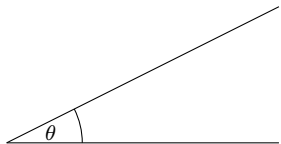
$$y = A \sin(2\pi ft + \phi)$$

## Revision: sinusoidal oscillation

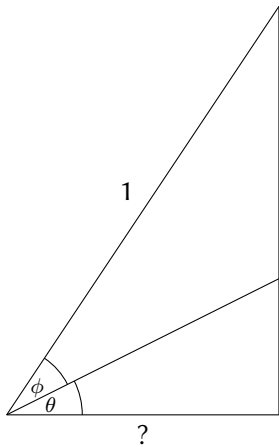


$$y = A \sin(2\pi ft + \phi)$$

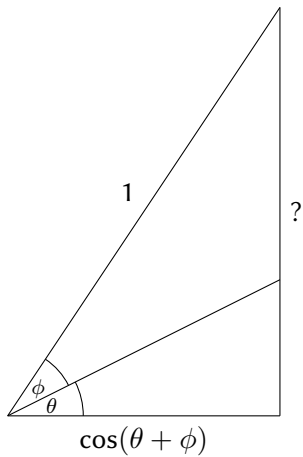
$$\theta + \phi$$



$$\theta + \phi$$

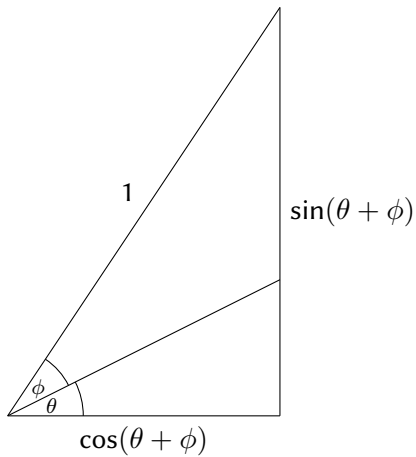


$$\theta + \phi$$

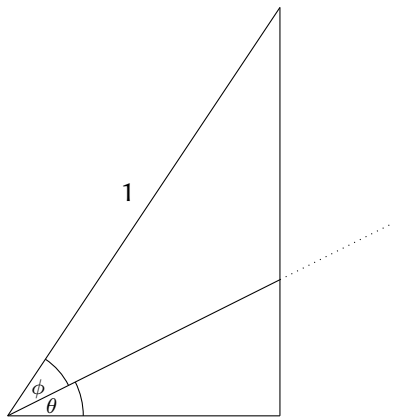




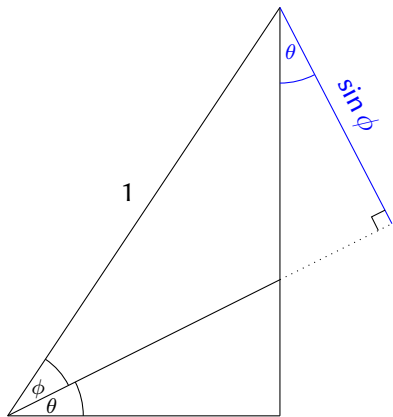
$$\theta + \phi$$



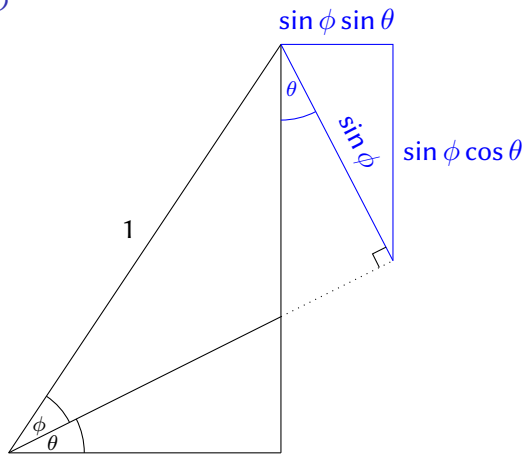
$$\theta + \phi$$



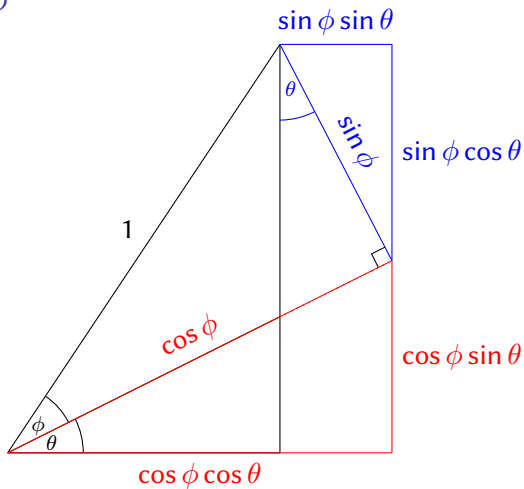
$$\theta + \phi$$



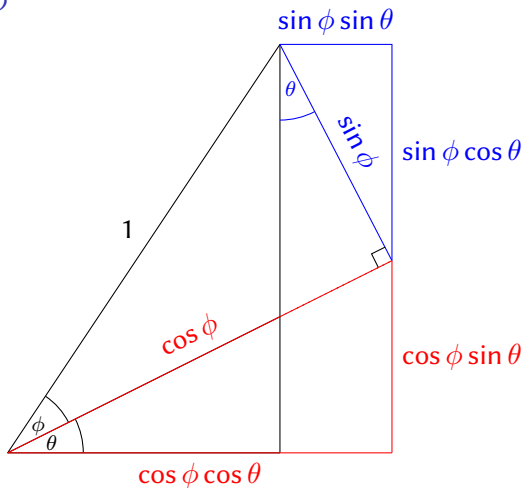
$$\theta + \phi$$



$\theta + \phi$



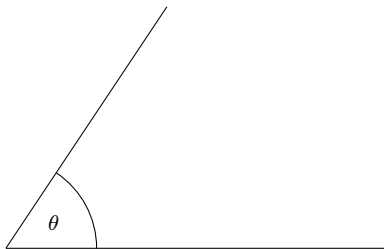
$\theta + \phi$



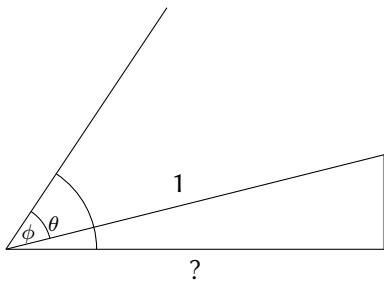
$$\sin(\theta + \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\cos(\theta + \phi) = \cos \theta \cos \phi - \sin \theta \sin \phi$$

$\theta - \phi$

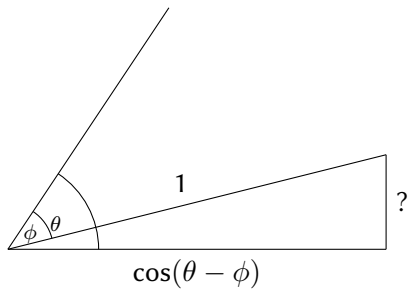


$$\theta - \phi$$

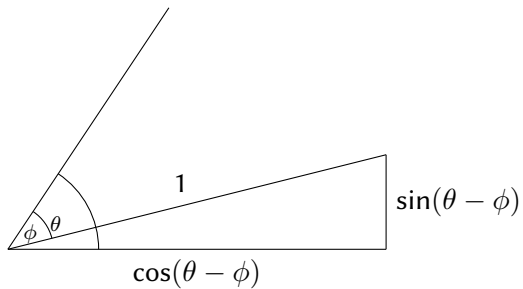




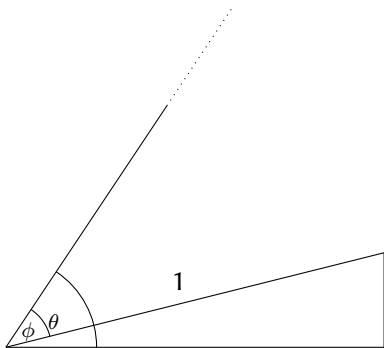
$\theta - \phi$



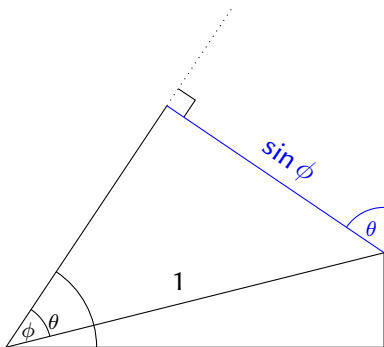
$$\theta - \phi$$



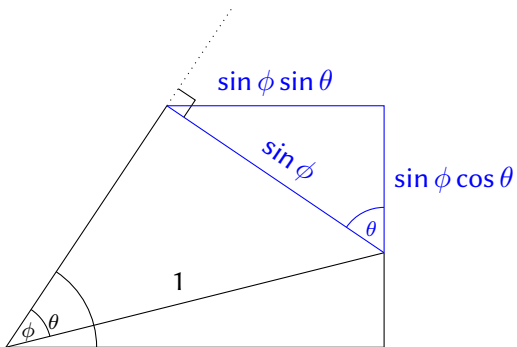
$$\theta - \phi$$



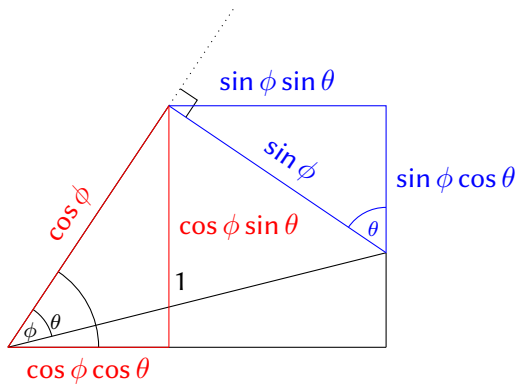
$$\theta - \phi$$



$\theta - \phi$

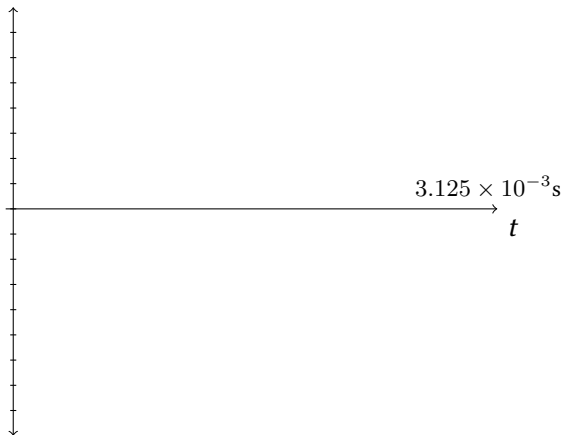


$\theta - \phi$



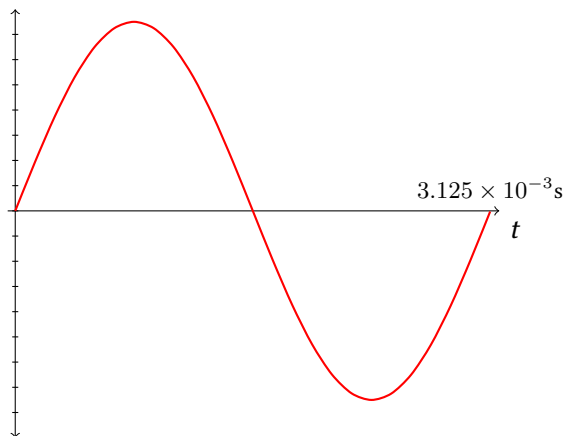


## Sampling and bit-depth



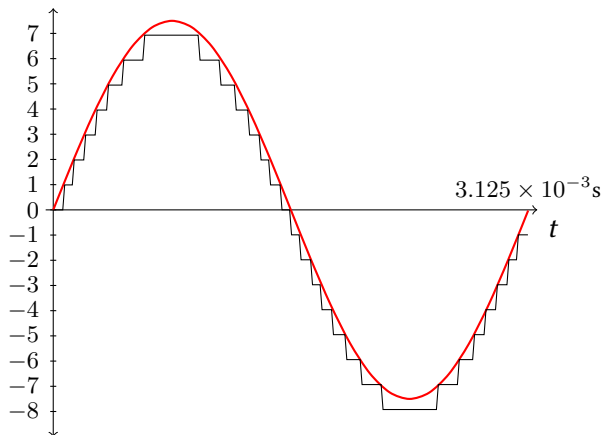


## Sampling and bit-depth



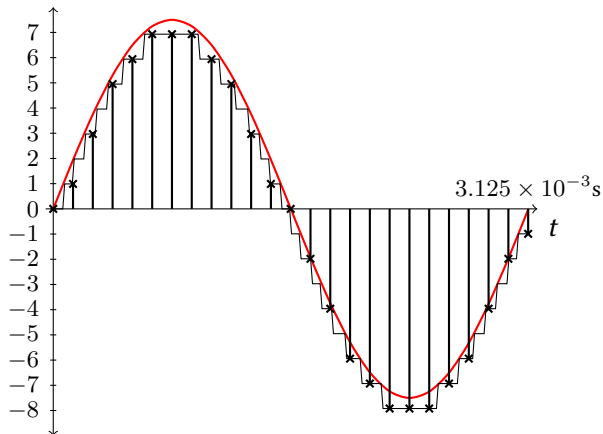
- ▶ wave frequency:

## Sampling and bit-depth



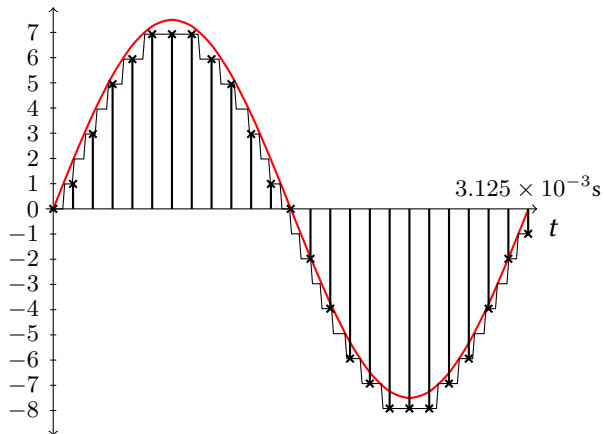
- ▶ wave frequency: 320Hz
- ▶ bit depth:

## Sampling and bit-depth



- ▶ wave frequency: 320Hz
- ▶ bit depth: 4 bits
- ▶ sample rate:

## Sampling and bit-depth



- ▶ wave frequency: 320Hz
- ▶ bit depth: 4 bits
- ▶ sample rate: 8000Hz

# Synthesis in minim

- ▶ `import ddf.minim.*;`
- ▶ `interface AudioSignal`
  - ▶ constructor
  - ▶ `void generate(float [] buf)`
  - ▶ `void generate(float [] left, float [] right)`

# Sinusoidal synthesis

## Driver (main file):

```
import ddf.minim.*;

Minim minim;
Sine sine;

void setup() {
  minim = new Minim(this);
  sine = new Sine(440);
  AudioOutput out = minim.getLineOut(Minim.STEREO, 4096);
  out.addSignal(sine);
}

void stop() {
  minim.stop();
  super.stop();
}

void draw() {
}
```

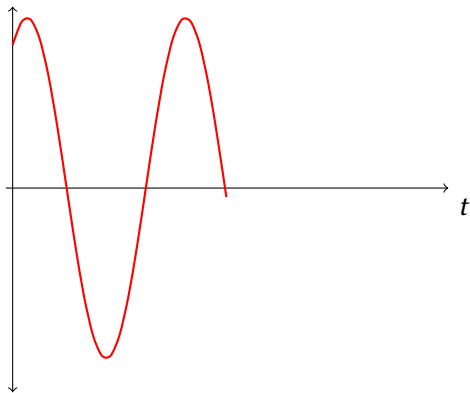
# Sinusoidal synthesis

## Signal implementation:

```
class Sine1 implements AudioSignal {
    float f;
    Sine1(float frequency) { f = frequency; }
    void generate(float [] buf) {
        for (int i = 0; i < buf.length; i++)
            buf[i] = sin(2*PI*f*i / 44100);
    }
    void generate(float [] left, float [] right) {
        for (int i = 0; i < left.length; i++) {
            left[i] = sin(2*PI*f*i / 44100);
            right[i] = left[i];
        }
    }
}
```

# Sinusoidal synthesis

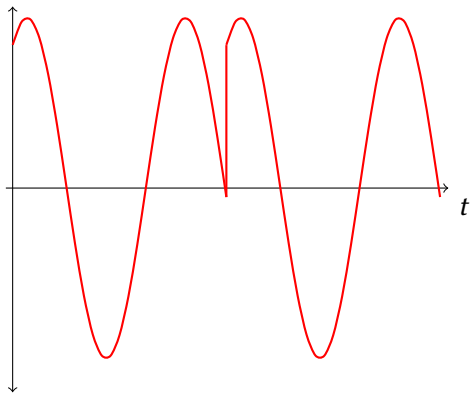
## Continuity of phase





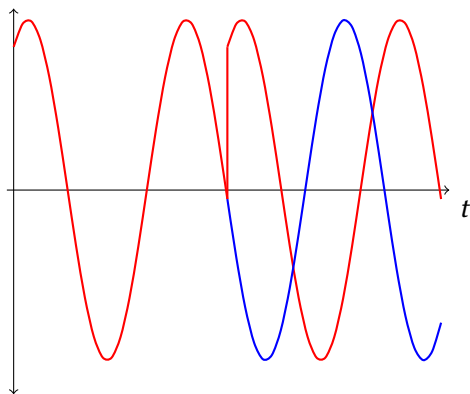
# Sinusoidal synthesis

## Continuity of phase



# Sinusoidal synthesis

## Continuity of phase



- ▶ phase at end of buffer saved to offset phase at start of next buffer.

# Sinusoidal synthesis

## Signal implementation (take 2):

```
class Sine implements AudioSignal {
    float f;
    float p = 0;
    Sine(float frequency) { f = frequency; }
    void generate(float [] buf) {
        for (int i = 0; i < buf.length; i++)
            buf[i] = sin(2*PI*f*i / 44100 + p);
        p += 2*PI*f*buf.length/44100;
        p = p - 2*PI*floor(p/(2*PI));
    }
    void generate(float [] left, float [] right) {
        for (int i = 0; i < left.length; i++) {
            left[i] = sin(2*PI*f*i / 44100 + p);
            right[i] = left[i];
        }
        p += 2*PI*f*left.length/44100;
        p = p - 2*PI*floor(p/(2*PI));
    }
}
```

# Sinusoidal synthesis

## Variable frequency

### Signal implementation (take 3):

```
class Sine implements AudioSignal {
    float f;
    float p = 0;
    Sine(float frequency) { f = frequency; }
    void generate(float [] buf) {
        for (int i = 0; i < buf.length; i++)
            buf[i] = sin(2*PI*f*i / 44100 + p);
        p += 2*PI*f*buf.length/44100;
        p = p - 2*PI*floor(p/(2*PI));
    }
    void generate(float [] left, float [] right) {
        for (int i = 0; i < left.length; i++) {
            left[i] = sin(2*PI*f*i/44100 + p);
            right[i] = left[i];
        }
        p += 2*PI*f*left.length/44100;
        p = p - 2*PI*floor(p/(2*PI));
    }
    float getf() { return f; }
    void setf(float fnew) { f = fnew; }
}
```

# Sinusoidal synthesis

## Variable frequency

### Driver code:

```
import ddf.minim.*;

Minim minim;
Sine sine;

void setup() {
  minim = new Minim(this);
  sine = new Sine(440);
  AudioOutput out = minim.getLineOut(Minim.STEREO, 512);
  out.addSignal(sine);
}

void stop() {
  minim.stop(); super.stop();
}

void draw() { }

void keyPressed() {
  if(key == CODED) {
    switch(keyCode) {
      case RIGHT: case UP:
        sine.setf(sine.getf()*pow(2,1.0/12)); break;
      case LEFT: case DOWN:
        sine.setf(sine.getf()/pow(2,1.0/12)); break;
      default:
    }
  }
}
```

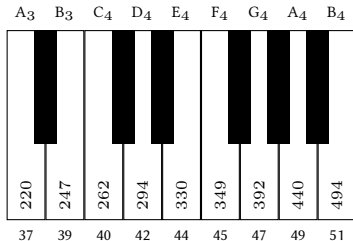
# Sinusoidal synthesis

## Frequency sensitivity

### Notes:

- ▶ buffer size and latency
- ▶ frequency sensitivity dependence

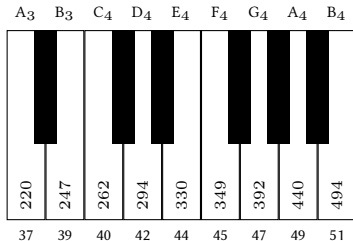
# 12-tone Equal Temperament



Western tonal music:

- ▶ 12 “semitones” to the “octave”
  - ▶ one octave: frequency doubling;
  - ▶ one semitone: one twelfth of a doubling

# 12-tone Equal Temperament

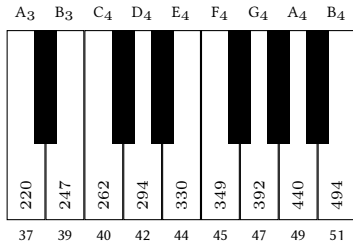


Western tonal music:

- ▶ 12 “semitones” to the “octave”
  - ▶ one octave: frequency doubling;
  - ▶ one semitone: one twelfth of a doubling
- ▶ what’s “one twelfth of a doubling”?



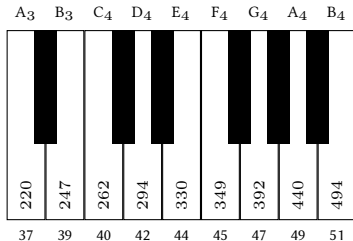
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- ▶ what’s “one twelfth of a doubling”?
  - ▶  $f(x) = \alpha \times x$

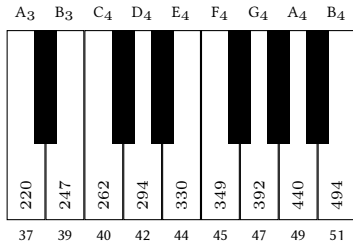
# 12-tone Equal Temperament



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- ▶ what’s “one twelfth of a doubling”?
  - ▶  $f(x) = \alpha \times x$
  - ▶  $f(f(x)) = \alpha^2 \times x$

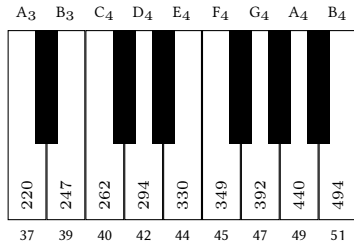
# 12-tone Equal Temperament



Western tonal music:

- ▶ 12 “semitones” to the “octave”
  - ▶ one octave: frequency doubling;
  - ▶ one semitone: one twelfth of a doubling
- ▶ what’s “one twelfth of a doubling”?
  - ▶  $f(x) = \alpha \times x$
  - ▶  $f(f(x)) = \alpha^2 \times x$
  - ▶  $f(\dots(f(x))) = \alpha^{12} \times x$

# 12-tone Equal Temperament



Western tonal music:

- ▶ 12 “semitones” to the “octave”
  - ▶ one octave: frequency doubling;
  - ▶ one semitone: one twelfth of a doubling
- ▶ what’s “one twelfth of a doubling”?
  - ▶  $f(x) = \alpha \times x$
  - ▶  $f(f(x)) = \alpha^2 \times x$
  - ▶  $f(\dots(f(x))) = \alpha^{12} \times x$
  - ▶  $\alpha = 2^{\frac{1}{12}}$

```
import ddf.minim.*;

Minim minim;
Sine sine;
int [] tones = { 14, 12, 14, 9, 5, 9, 2, 2 };

void setup() {
  minim = new Minim(this);
  sine = new Sine(440);
  AudioOutput out = minim.getLineOut(Minim.MONO, 512);
  out.addSignal(sine);
}

void stop() {
  minim.stop();
  super.stop();
}

void draw() {
  sine.setf(440 * pow(2, tones[floor(millis()/500) % tones.length]/12.0));
}
```

# Additive Synthesis

## Beats

$$\sin(\theta + \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\sin(\theta - \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

# Additive Synthesis

## Beats

$$\sin(\theta + \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\sin(\theta - \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

so

$$\sin(\theta + \phi) + \sin(\theta - \phi) = 2 \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

# Additive Synthesis

## Beats

$$\sin(\theta + \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi + \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

$$\sin(\theta - \phi) = \sin \theta \cos \phi - \cos \theta \sin \phi$$

so

$$\sin(\theta + \phi) + \sin(\theta - \phi) = 2 \sin \theta \cos \phi$$

so

$$\sin(\alpha) + \sin(\beta) = 2 \sin \left( \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \right) \cos \left( \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \right)$$



```

class TwoSine1 implements AudioSignal {
    float fl, fr;
    float pl = 0, pr = 0;
    TwoSine1(float fleft, float fright) { fl = fleft; fr = fright; }
    void generate(float [] buf) {
        for (int i = 0; i < buf.length; i++) {
            buf[i] = sin(2*PI*fl*i / 44100 + pl);
            buf[i] += sin(2*PI*fr*i / 44100 + pr);
            buf[i] = buf[i]/2;
        }
        pl += 2*PI*fl*buf.length/44100;
        pr += 2*PI*fr*buf.length/44100;
        pl = pl - 2*PI*floor(pl/(2*PI));
        pr = pr - 2*PI*floor(pr/(2*PI));
    }
    void generate(float [] left, float [] right) {
        for (int i = 0; i < left.length; i++) {
            left[i] = sin(2*PI*fl*i / 44100 + pl);
            right[i] = sin(2*PI*fr*i / 44100 + pr);
        }
        pl += 2*PI*fl*left.length/44100;
        pr += 2*PI*fr*left.length/44100;
        pl = pl - 2*PI*floor(pl/(2*PI));
        pr = pr - 2*PI*floor(pr/(2*PI));
    }
}
}

```

```

class TwoSine implements AudioSignal {
    float fl, fr;
    float pl = 0, pr = 0;
    TwoSine(float fleft, float fright) { fl = fleft; fr = fright; }
    float sinebuf(float [] buf, float f, float a, float p) {
        return sinebuf(buf, f, a, p, true);
    }
    float sinebuf(float [] buf, float f, float a, float p, boolean zero) {
        for (int i = 0; i < buf.length; i++) {
            if (zero)
                buf[i] = 0;
            buf[i] += a*sin(2*PI*f*i / 44100 + p);
        }
        p += 2*PI*f*buf.length/44100;
        return p - 2*PI*floor(p/(2*PI));
    }
    void generate(float [] buf) {
        pl = sinebuf(buf, fl, 0.5, pl);
        pr = sinebuf(buf, fr, 0.5, pr, false);
    }
    void generate(float [] left, float [] right) {
        pl = sinebuf(left, fl, 1, pl);
        pr = sinebuf(right, fr, 1, pr);
    }
}

```