

CHAPTER 5

The Transformation of Sound by Computer

“Composers have experimented a lot with unusual time-domain restructuring of sound. By chopping up waveforms into very small segments and radically reordering them, some noisy and unusual effects can be created. As in collage visual art, the ironic and interesting juxtaposition of very familiar materials can be used to create new works that are perhaps greater than the sum of their constituent parts.”

– Burk et al., *Music and Computers*

Terms and Concepts

<p>5.1 Introduction to the Transformation of Sound by Computer</p> <p>Transformation techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crossfade - Cut & paste - Deconstruct - Filter - Mutate - Overlap - Retrograde <p>Time-domain restructuring</p> <p>Probabilistic decisions</p> <p>Sampling as quotation</p> <p>Drum machines</p> <p>Digital audio workstations (DAW)</p> <p>Breakout box</p> <p>FireWire (USB, Thunderbolt, etc.)</p> <p>5.2 Reverb</p> <p>Direct sound</p> <p>Dry/wet mix</p> <p>Physical space simulation</p> <p>Imaginary soundscapes</p> <p>Reverberant chamber</p> <p>Resonance characteristics</p> <p>First reflection</p> <p>Early reflections</p> <p>Reverb tail</p> <p>Room model</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Room size - Surface qualities - Absorption coefficient - Brightness 	<p>Signal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delay - Gain change - Phase inversion - Feedback - Feedforward convolution <p>Smoothed function</p> <p>Blended reverb</p> <p>Taps</p> <p>Multitaps</p> <p>Comb filter</p> <p>Impulse</p> <p>Impulse response (analysis)</p> <p>Impulse response libraries</p> <p>Music function</p> <p>Filter function</p> <p>Pointwise product</p> <p>Flanges</p> <p>5.3 Localization/Spatialization</p> <p>Filter-based localization</p> <p>Binaural localization</p> <p>Interaural time delay (ITD)</p> <p>Speed of sound (345 m./sec.)</p> <p>Head transfer functions</p> <p>Head-related transfer functions (HRTFs)</p> <p>5.4 Introduction to Spectral Manipulation</p> <p>Phase vocoder</p> <p>Analysis/resynthesis</p> <p>Filtering</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Time domain - Spectral domain 	<p>Time stretching</p> <p>Pitch shifting</p> <p>Chipmunk effect</p> <p>Varispeed</p> <p>Windowing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overlapping <p>5.5 More on Convolution</p> <p>Cross synthesis</p> <p>5.6 Morphing</p> <p>Amplitude crossfade</p> <p>Source/target</p> <p>Sonic morph</p> <p>Morphing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpolation - Replacement - Feature <p>Spectral centroid</p> <p>Spectral metric</p> <p>5.7 Graphical Manipulation of Sound</p> <p>Lecain, Spectrogram</p> <p>Xenakis, UPIC</p> <p>IRCAM, AudioSculpt</p> <p>Erbe, QT-coder</p> <p>Penrose, Hyperupic</p> <p>Repetto, Squiggy</p> <p>Software</p> <p>C4DM, Sonic Visualiser</p> <p>Klingbeil, Spear</p> <p>Rouzic, Photosounder</p>
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Reference

Burk, Phil, Larry Polansky, Douglas Repetto, Mary Roberts and Dan Rockmore. 2011. *Music and Computers: A Theoretical and Historical Approach*, Archival Version. Available online at: <http://music.columbia.edu/cmc/MusicAndComputers/>.