

INTRODUCTION TO MUSICAL TIMBRE

YU / LAMONT

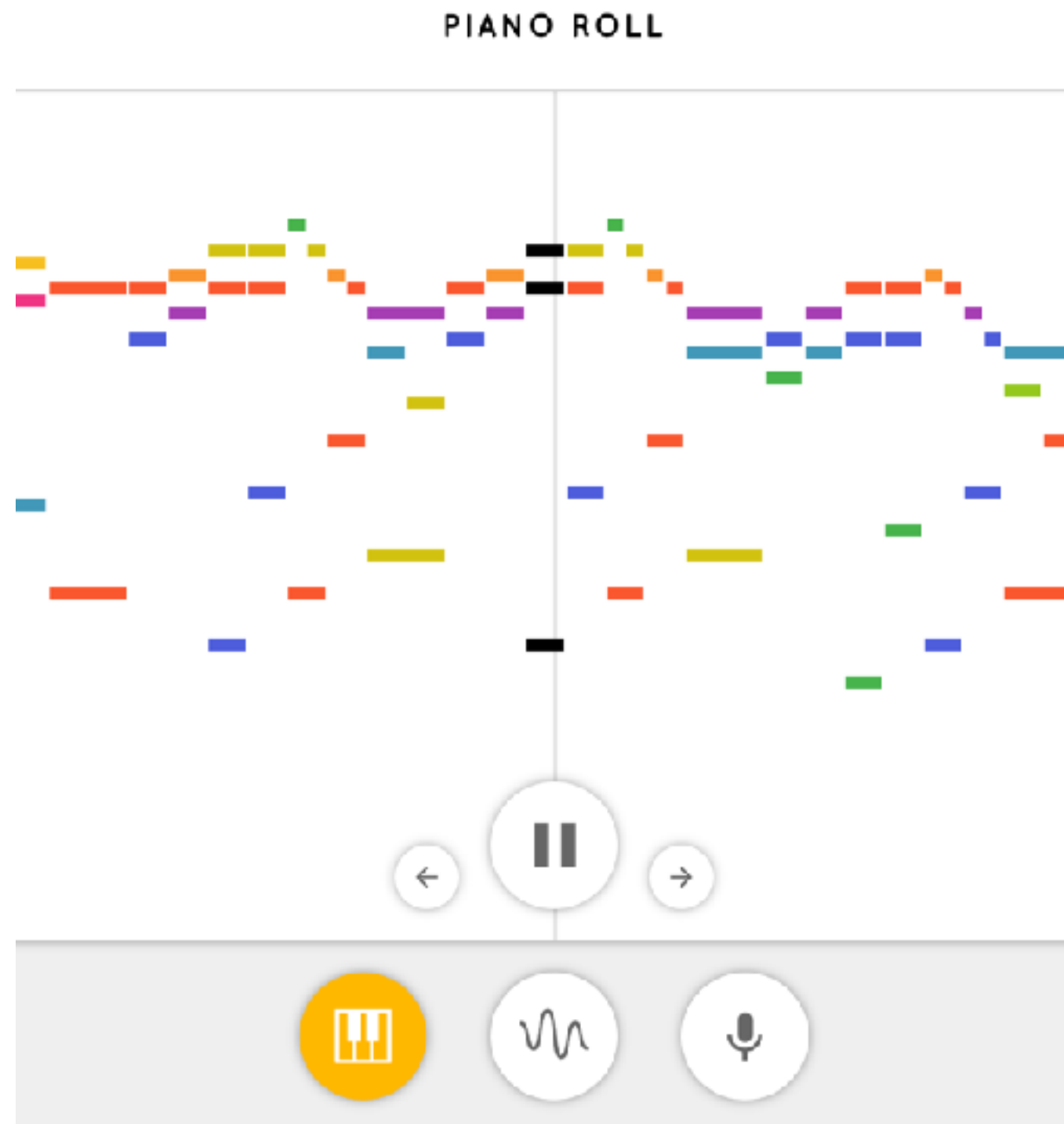
FEBRUARY 20, 2018



UMASS
AMHERST

CHROME MUSIC LAB: PIANO ROLL

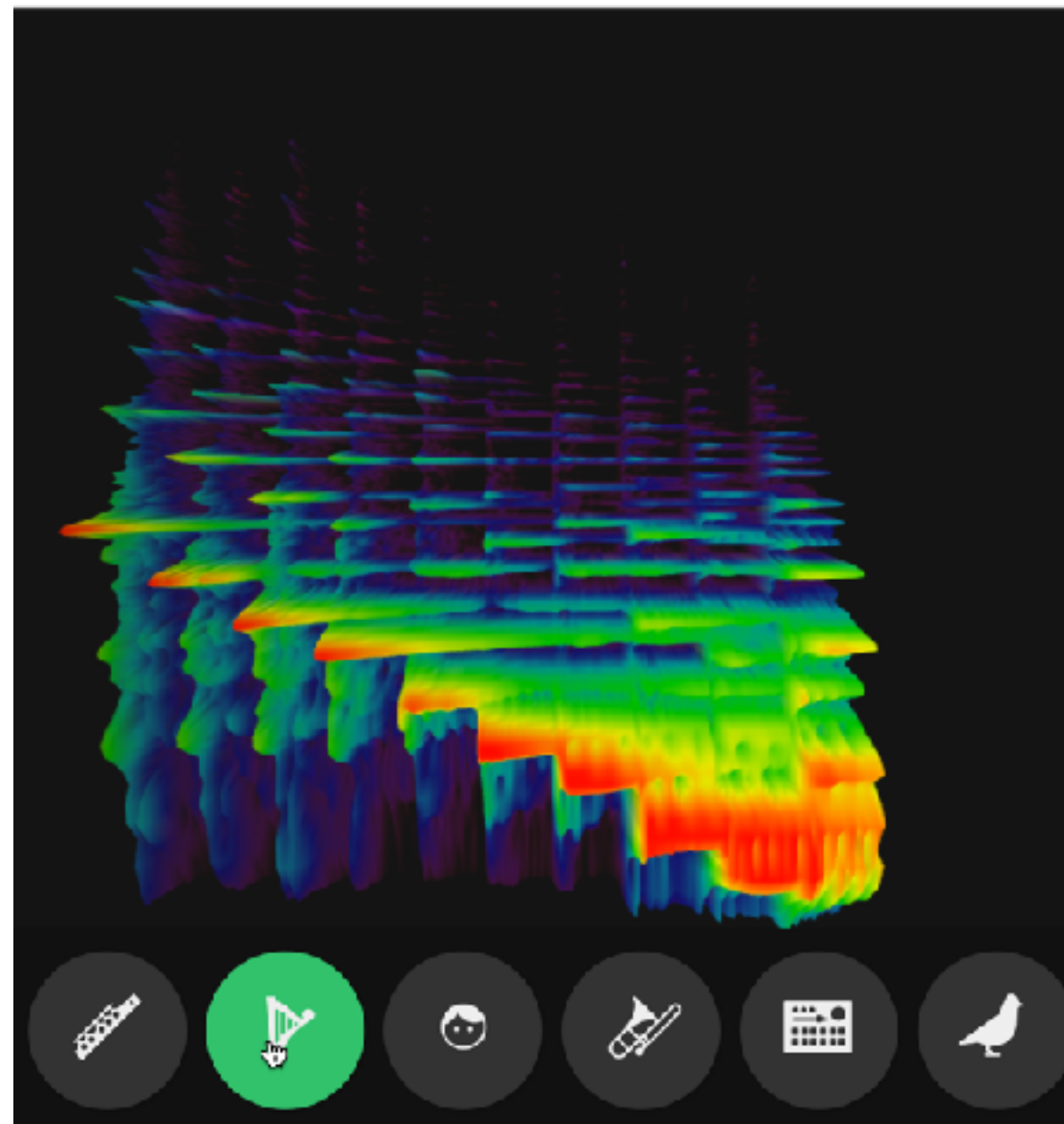
<http://musiclab.chromeexperiments.com/Piano-Roll>



CHROME MUSIC LAB: SPECTROGRAM

<http://musiclab.chromeexperiments.com/Spectrogram>

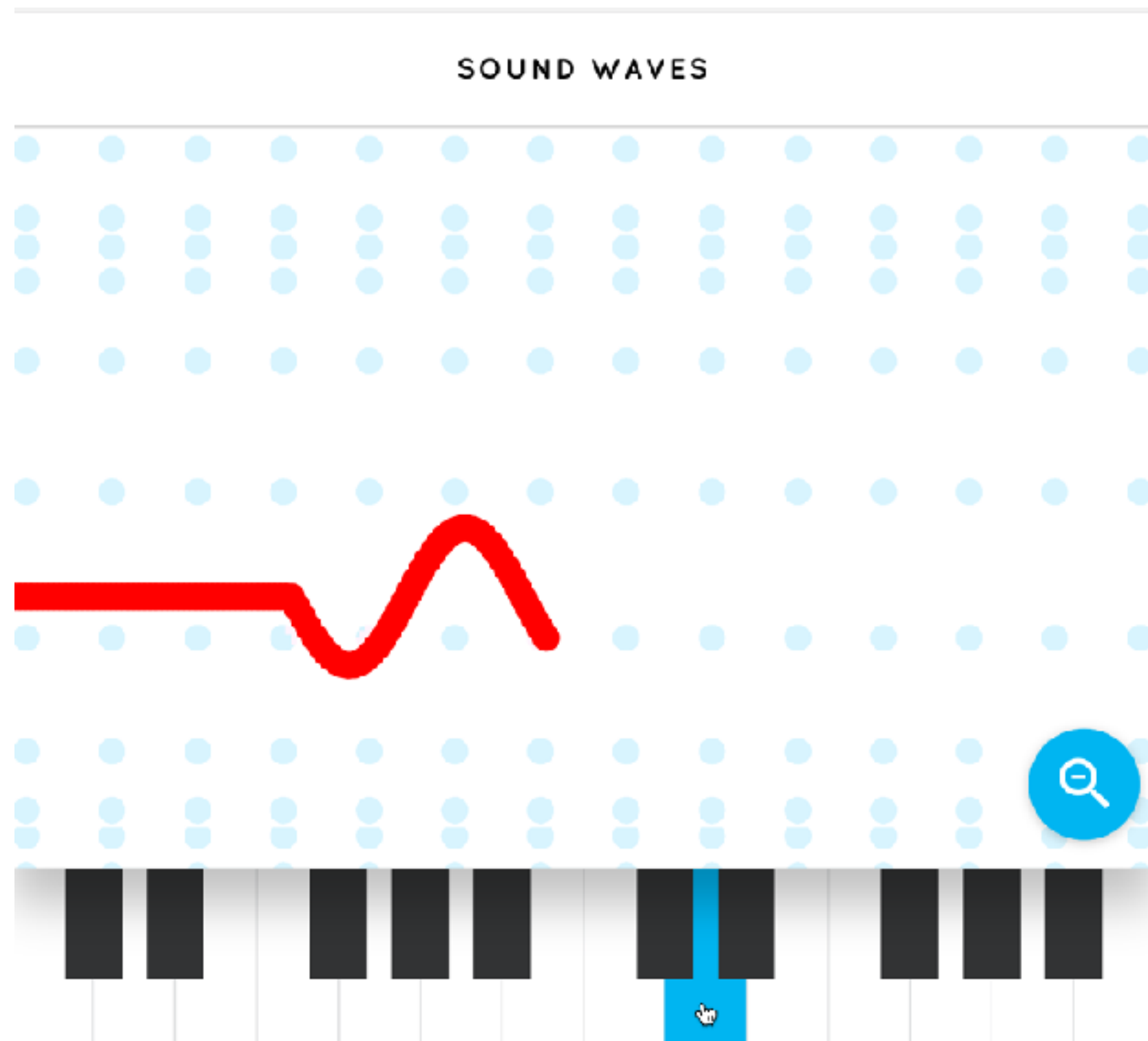
SPECTROGRAM



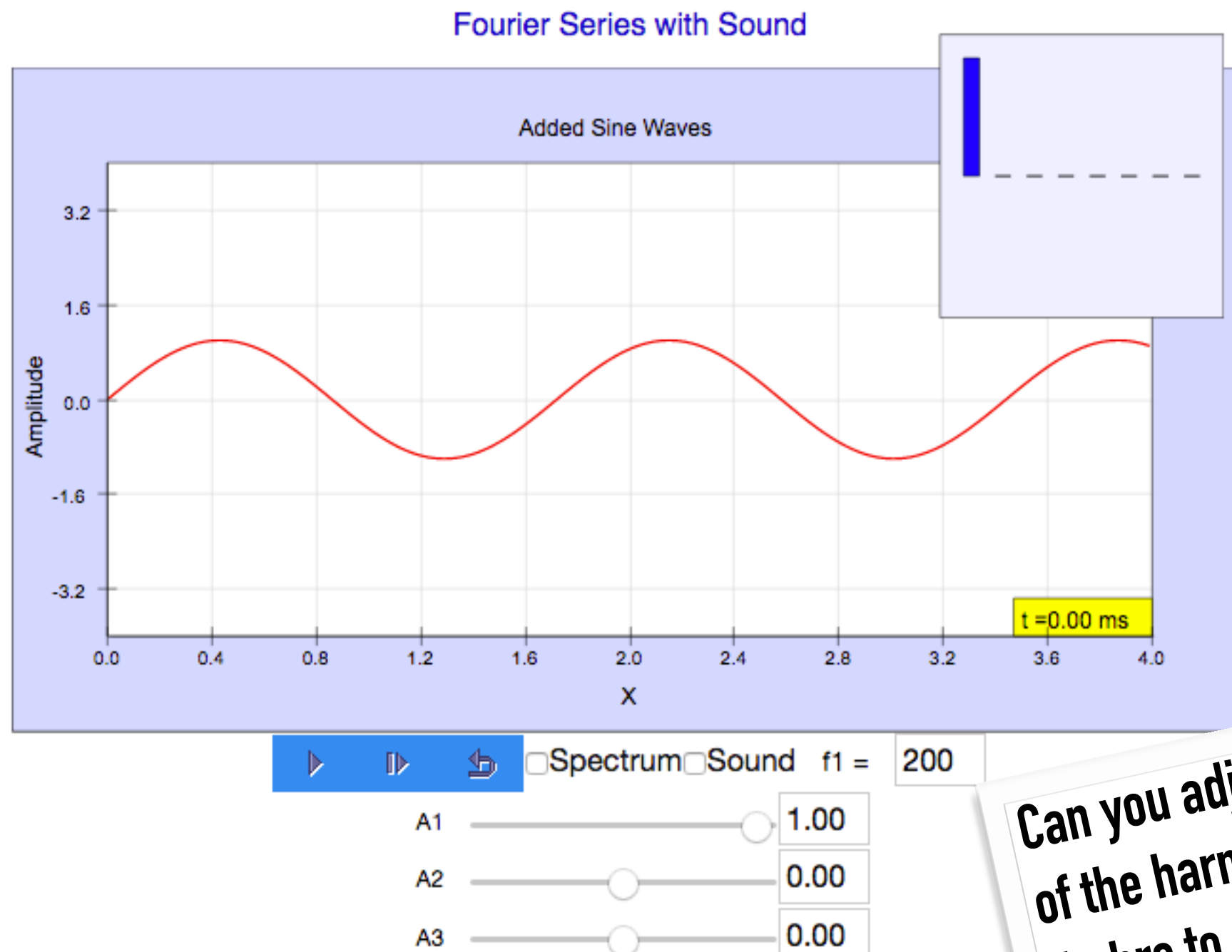
BRIEF REMINDER: HARMONICS AND COMPLEX WAVES

FROM PURE TONES TO COMPLEX WAVES

<http://musiclab.chromeexperiments.com/Sound-Waves>



EXERCISE: SOUND OF ADDING IN HARMONICS

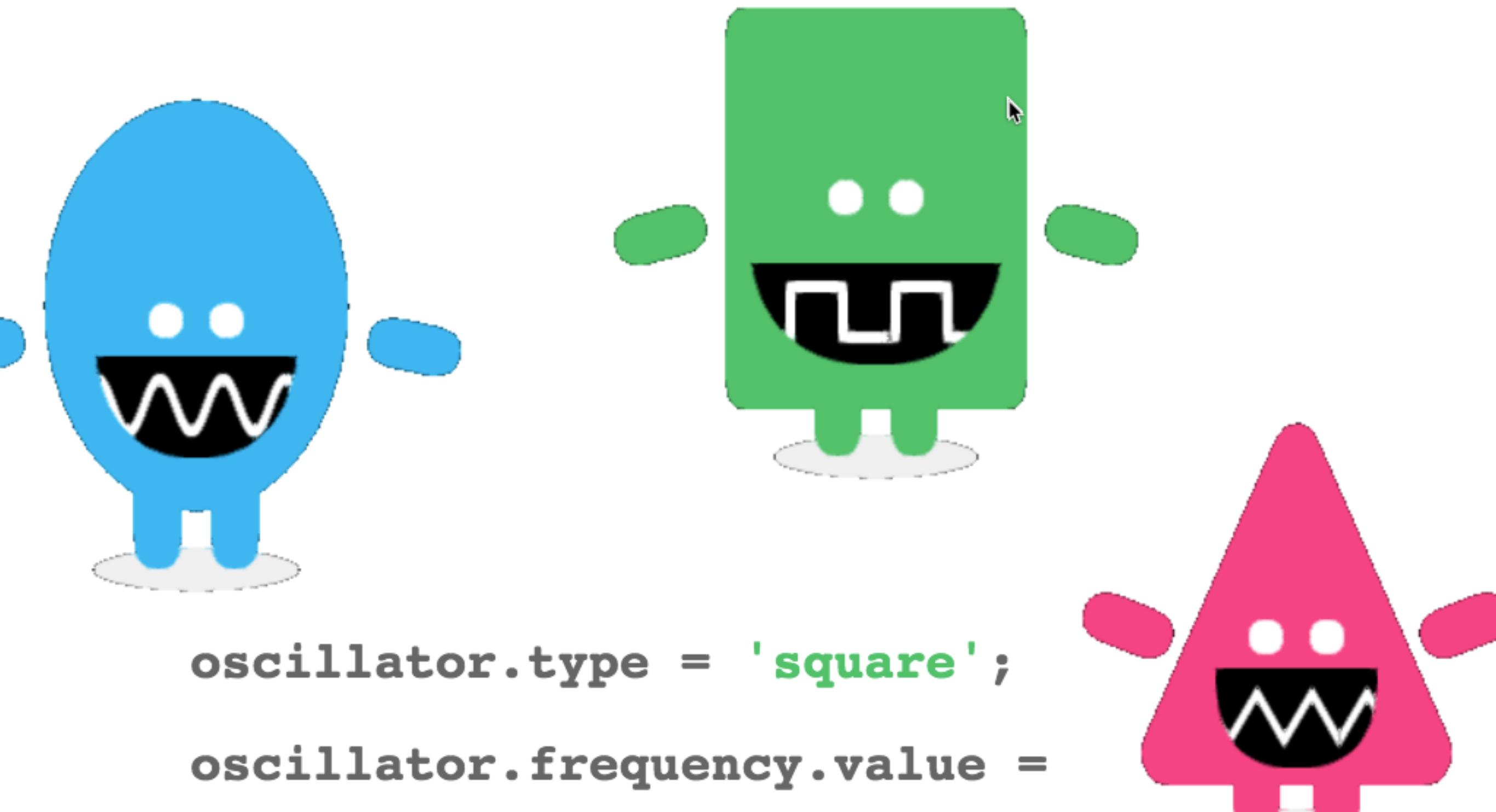


Can you adjust the amplitudes of the harmonics to get the timbre to sound like some instrument you like?

https://soundphysics.ius.edu/?page_id=949

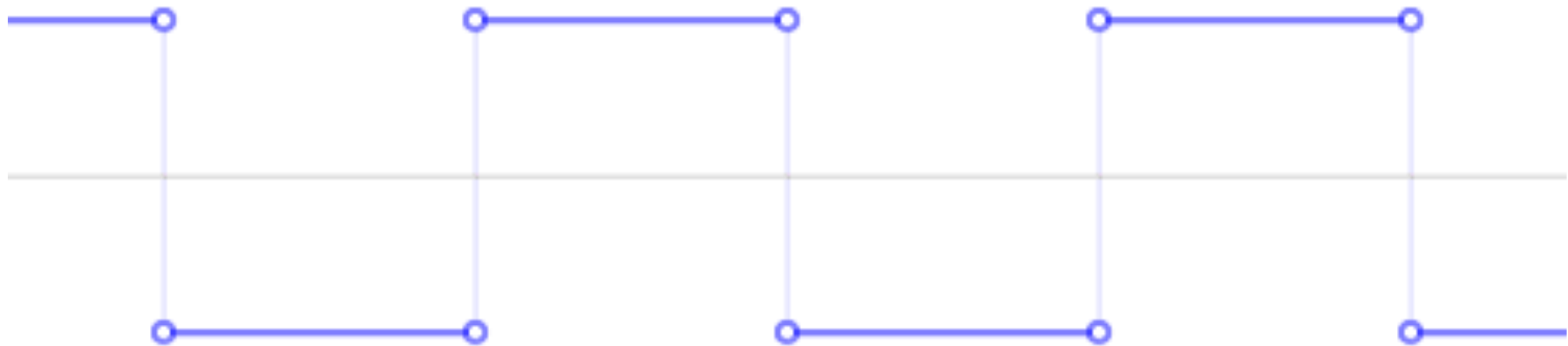
DEMO: COMPLEX WAVES

<https://musiclab.chromeexperiments.com/Oscillators>



```
oscillator.type = 'square';  
oscillator.frequency.value =
```


BUILDING UP A SQUARE WAVE WITH SINES

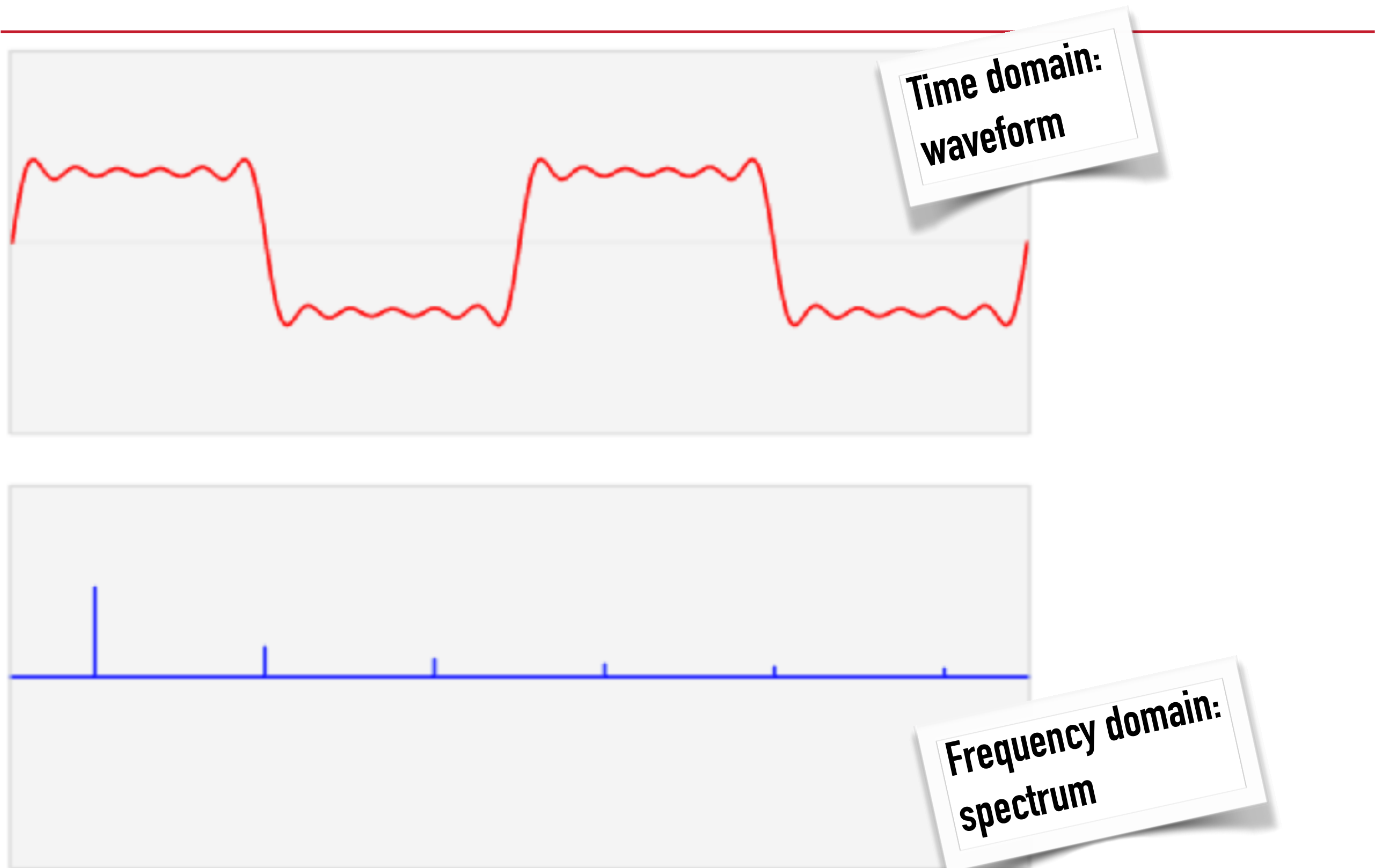


$N = 0$

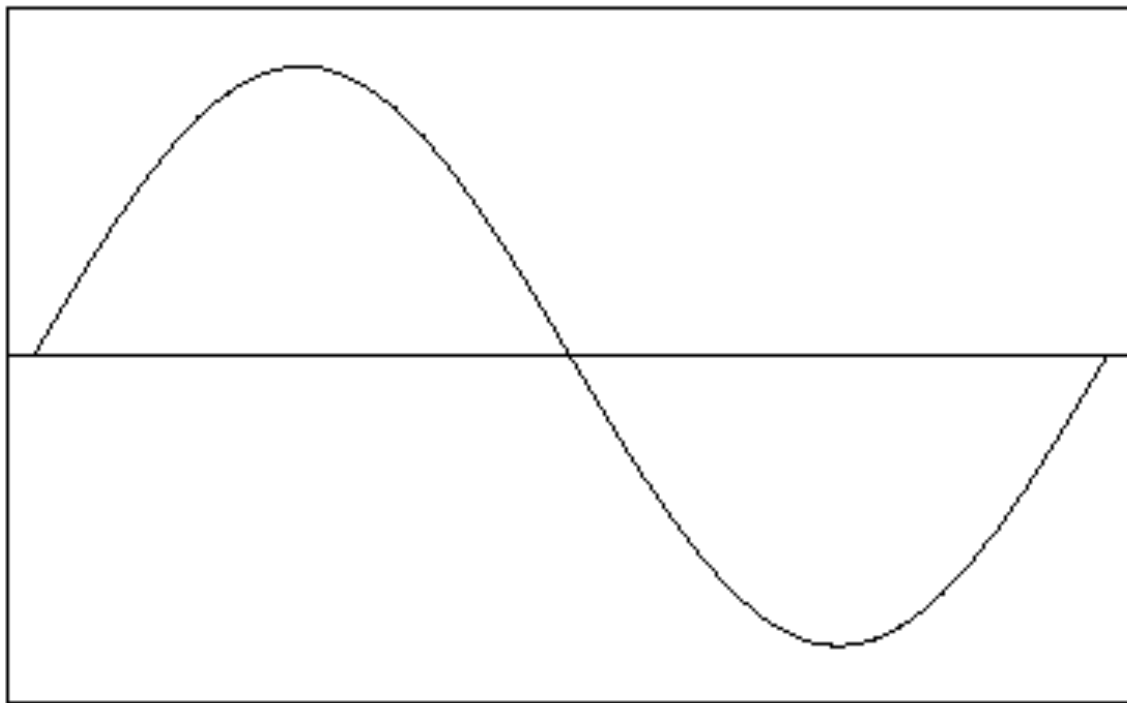
BUILDING UP A SQUARE WAVE



TWO REPRESENTATIONS OF SQUARE WAVE



HARMONIC AMPLITUDES



BUILDING UP A TRIANGLE WAVE WITH SINES



$N = 0$

ADDITIVE SYNTHESIS

<http://meettechniek.info/additional/additive-synthesis.htm>

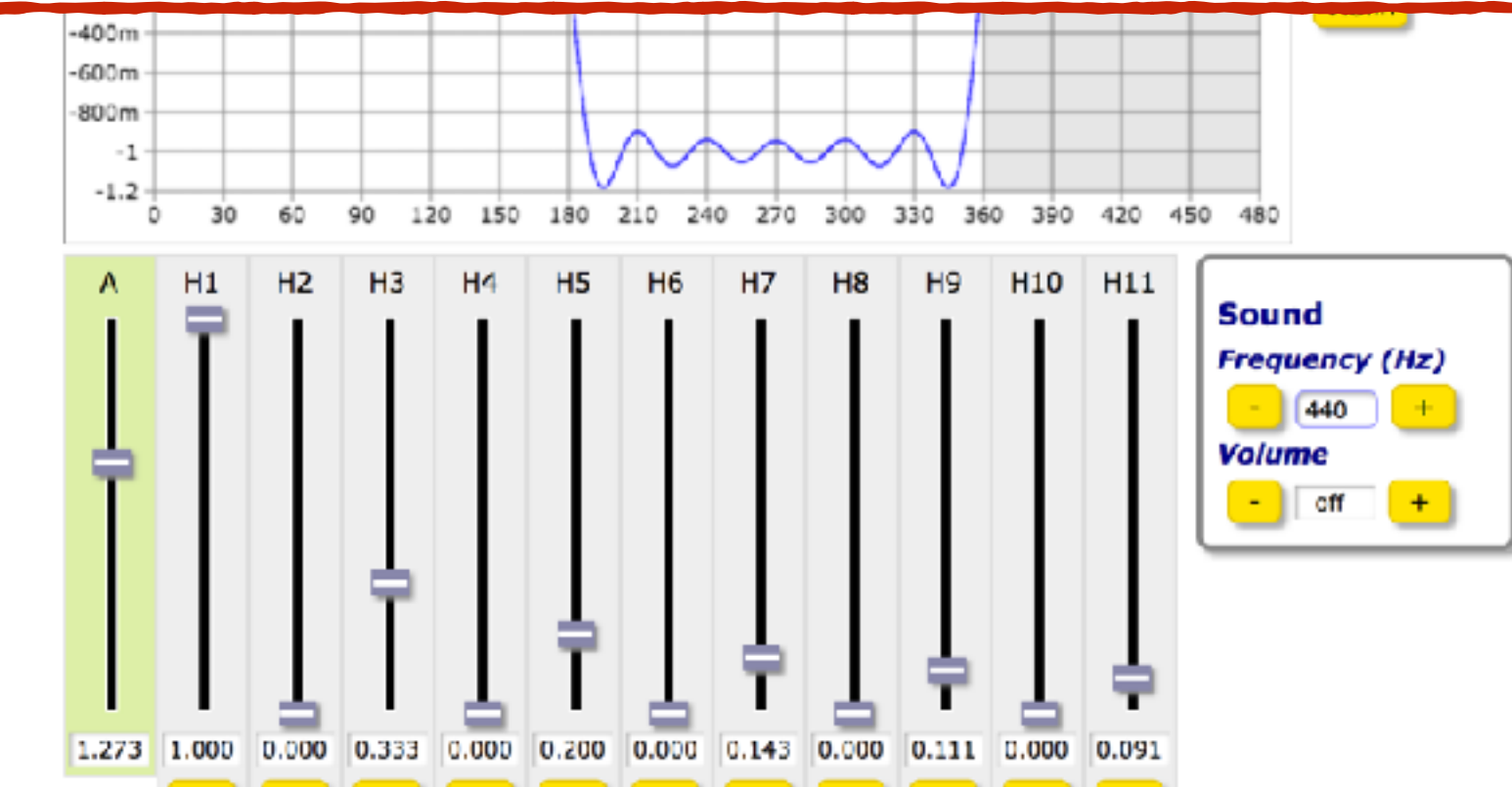
Additive synthese waveform generator

Last Modification: January 23, 2013

Every randomly shaped waveform can be composed by adding one or more sine waves signals with each a different frequency, phase and amplitude. This is also called additive synthesis. The frequency range consists of the fundamental and his harmonics.

The wave shape in the tool beneath can be modified by adjusting the sliders H1 t/m H11. These will set the amplitudes of each harmonic. The phases of each harmonic can be set with the buttons below each slider.

Can you use an additive synthesizer to try to replicate the timbre of an instrument?



RESONANCE

RESONANCE



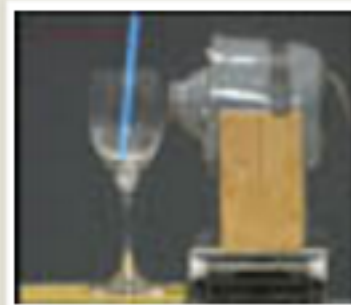
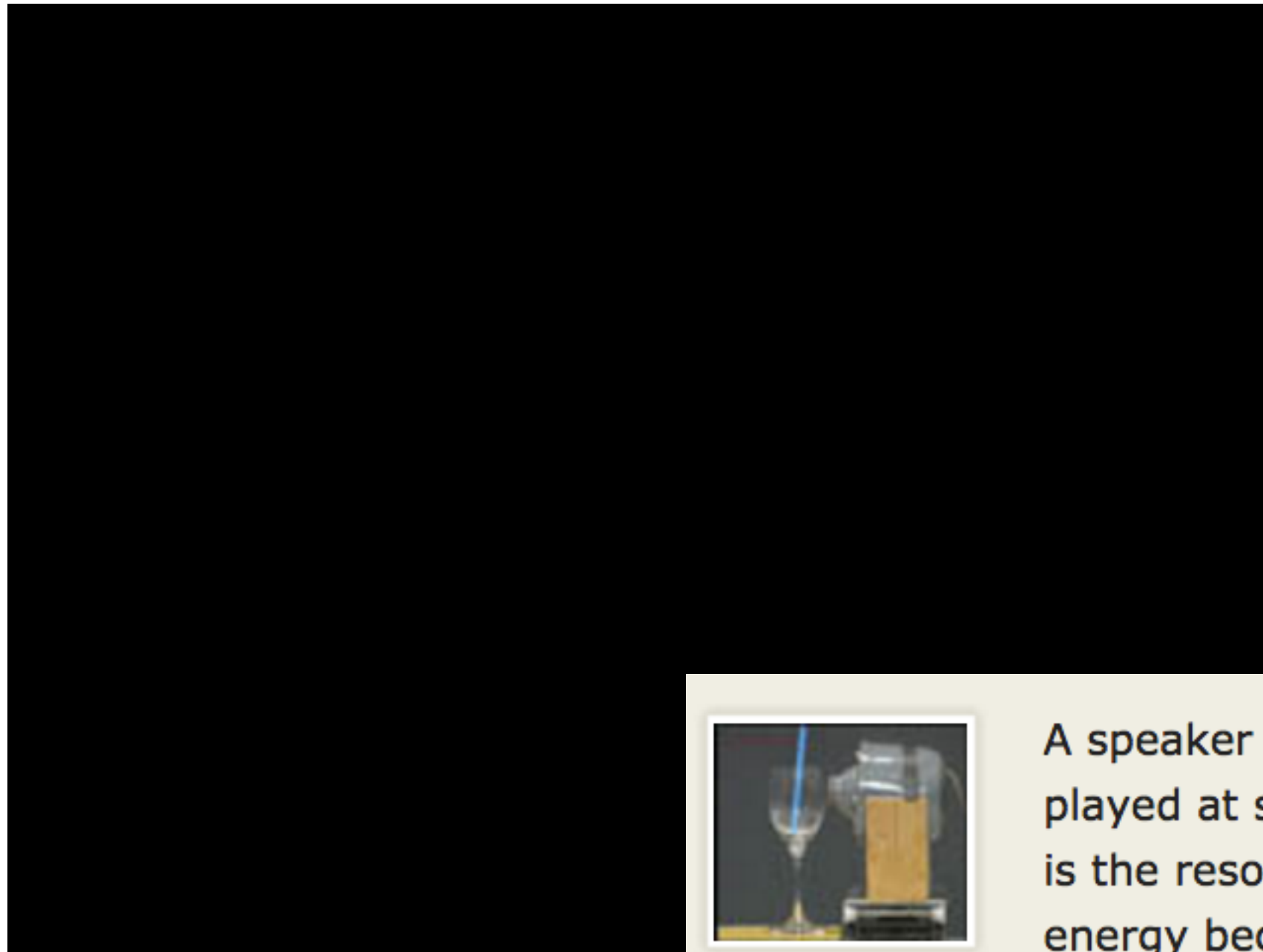
**Resonance occurs
when a force applied
to a vibrating system
varies with a frequency
at or near the natural
frequency of a system**

Rossing (1990): The Science of Sound.

http://stmary.ws/HighSchool/Physics/home/notes/waves/animations/AnimFact/swing_set_playground_traci_closeup_hg_wht.gif

BREAKING A WINE GLASS WITH SOUND

<http://courses2.cit.cornell.edu/physicsdemos/secondary.php?pfID=17>



A speaker is aimed at a wine glass, and played at single frequency. This frequency is the resonant frequency of the glass, so energy begins to be stored in the glass.

As the glass begins larger oscillations, one can see the straw move around. Finally the glass cannot store any more energy and it shatters.

STRING RESONANCE

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5c/Standing_waves_on_a_string.gif



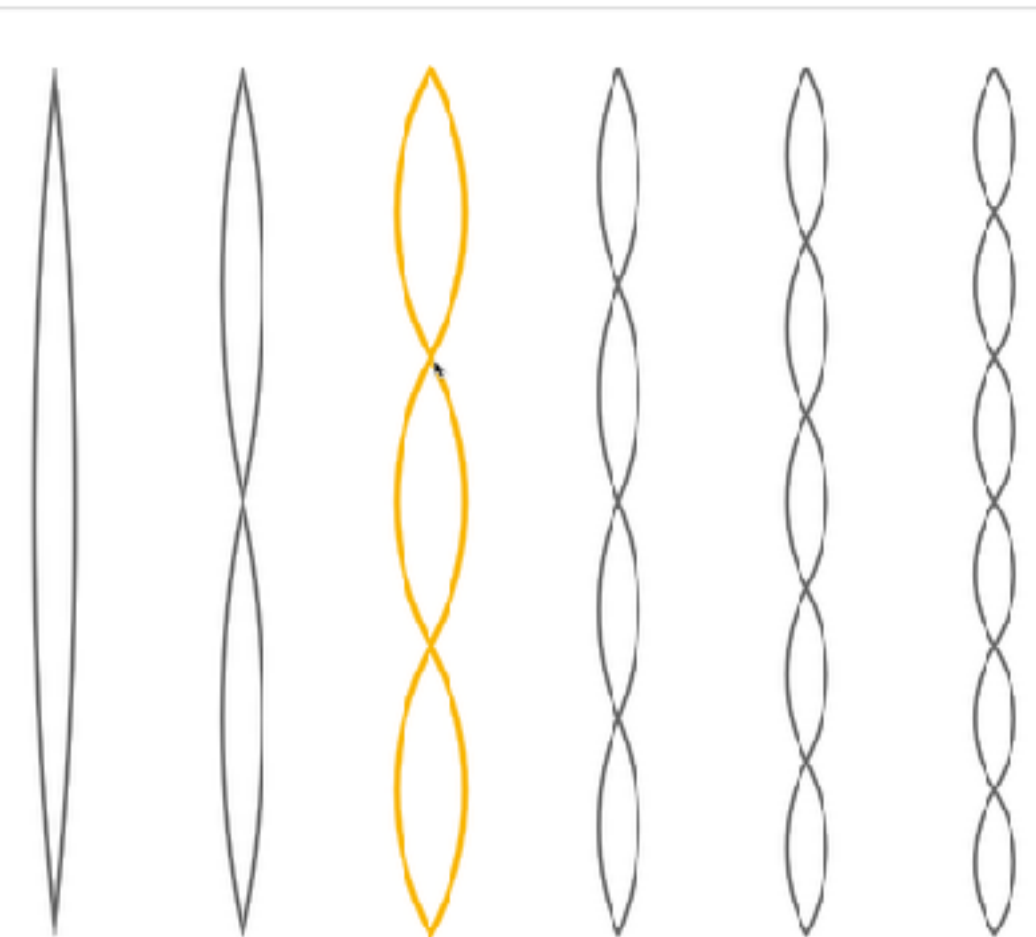
Strings naturally vibrate at a fundamental frequency, and at harmonics that are integer multiples of the fundamental

CHROME MUSIC LAB: STRING RESONANCE

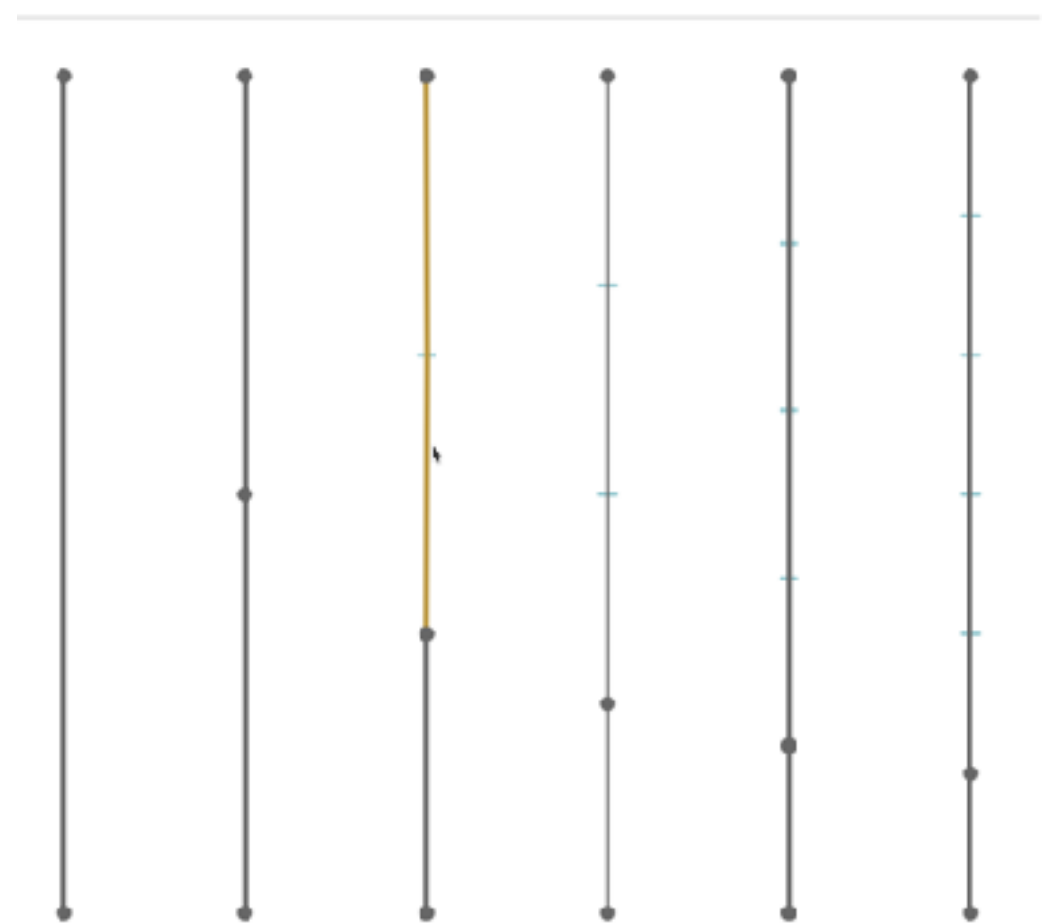
<https://musiclab.chromeexperiments.com/Harmonics>

<https://musiclab.chromeexperiments.com/Strings>

HARMONICS



STRINGS



MOVIES: STRING RESONANCE



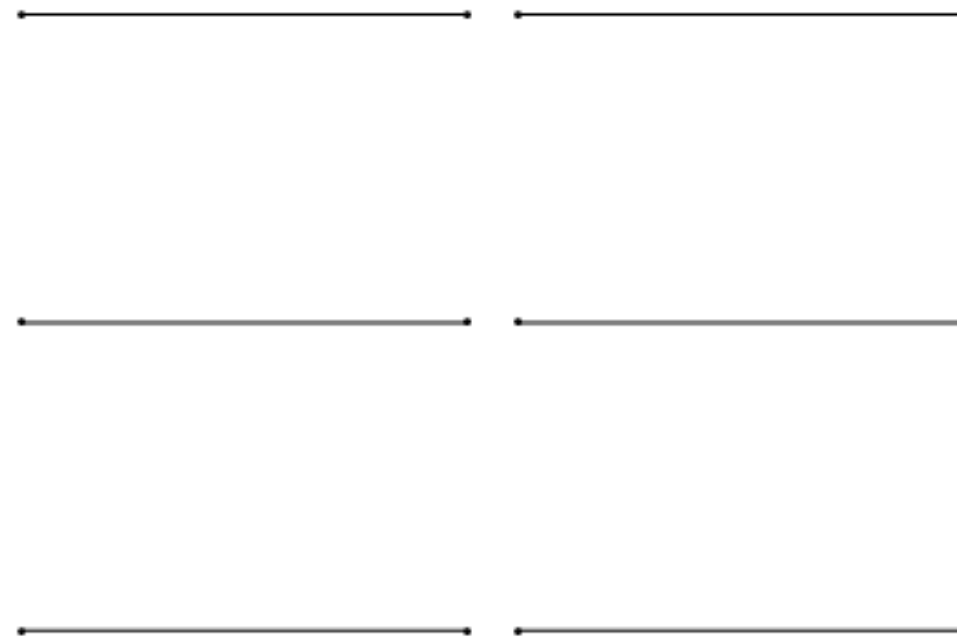
<https://youtu.be/ttgLyWFINJI>



<https://youtu.be/oZ38Y0K8e-Y?t=8s>

STRING RESONANCE: CALCULATIONS

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/5c/Standing_waves_on_a_string.gif

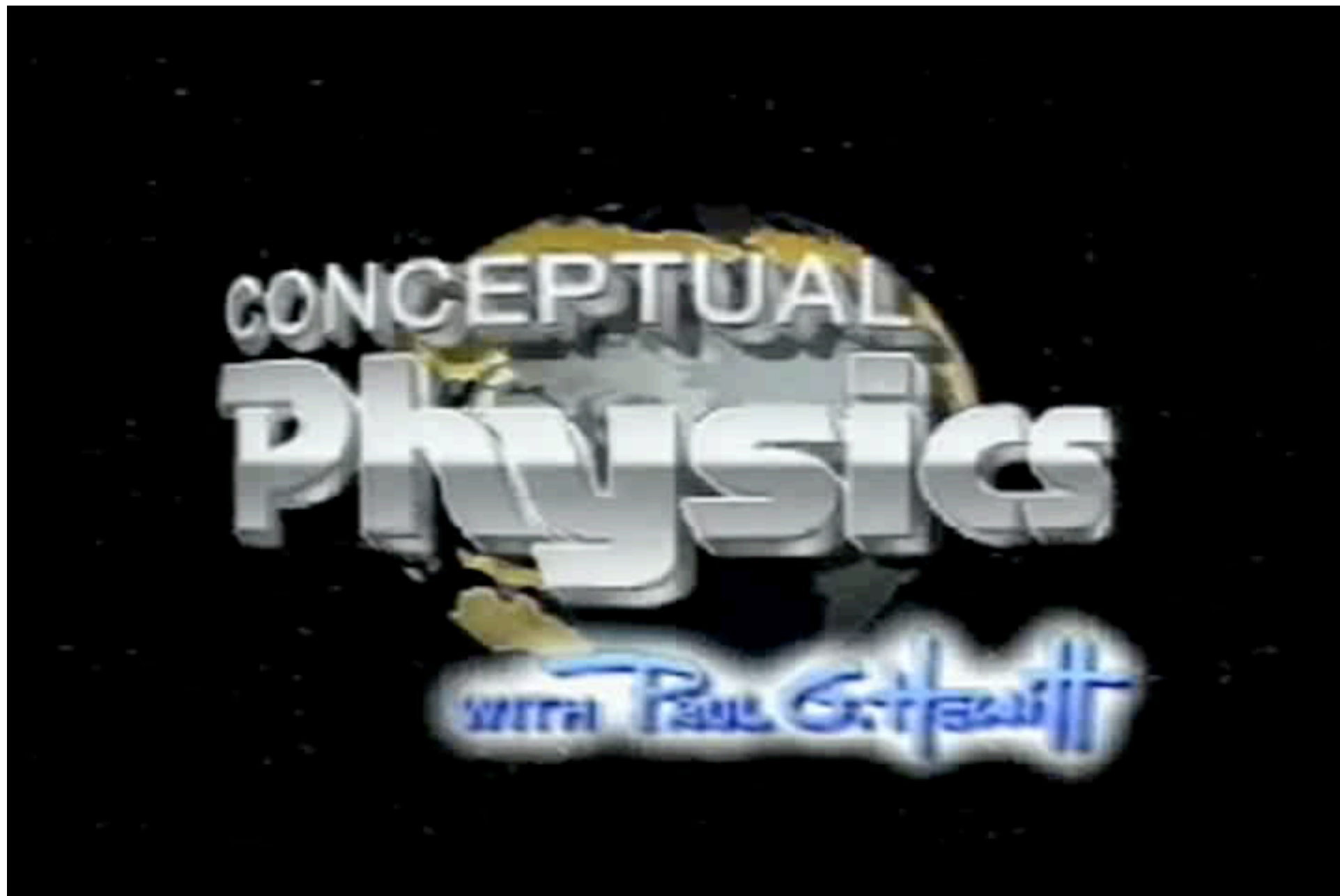


The “length” of a standing wave vs. the cycle “length” of a traveling wave:
wavelength in space
is like period in time
for a traveling wave

How long is the wavelength relative to the length of the string for the fundamental?

SYMPATHETIC VIBRATION: TUNING FORKS

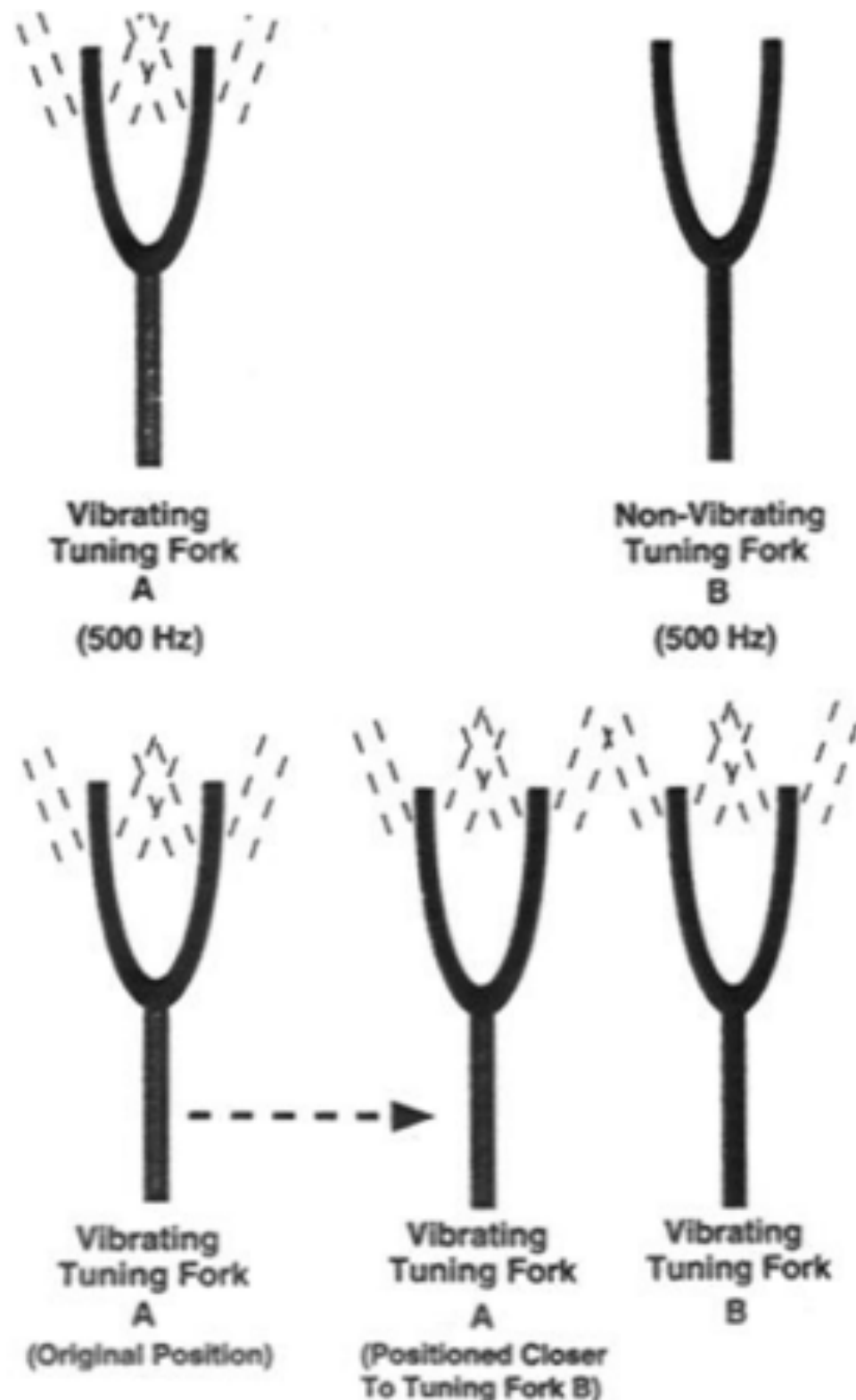
<https://youtu.be/zWKiWaiM3Pw>



Other fun resonance videos at:

<http://blog.prosig.com/2011/09/20/5-videos-that-explain-resonance/>

EXAMPLE: SYMPATHETIC RESONANCE



B resonates to A if B's vibrations make A vibrate too.

Effect: B has more energy than it did

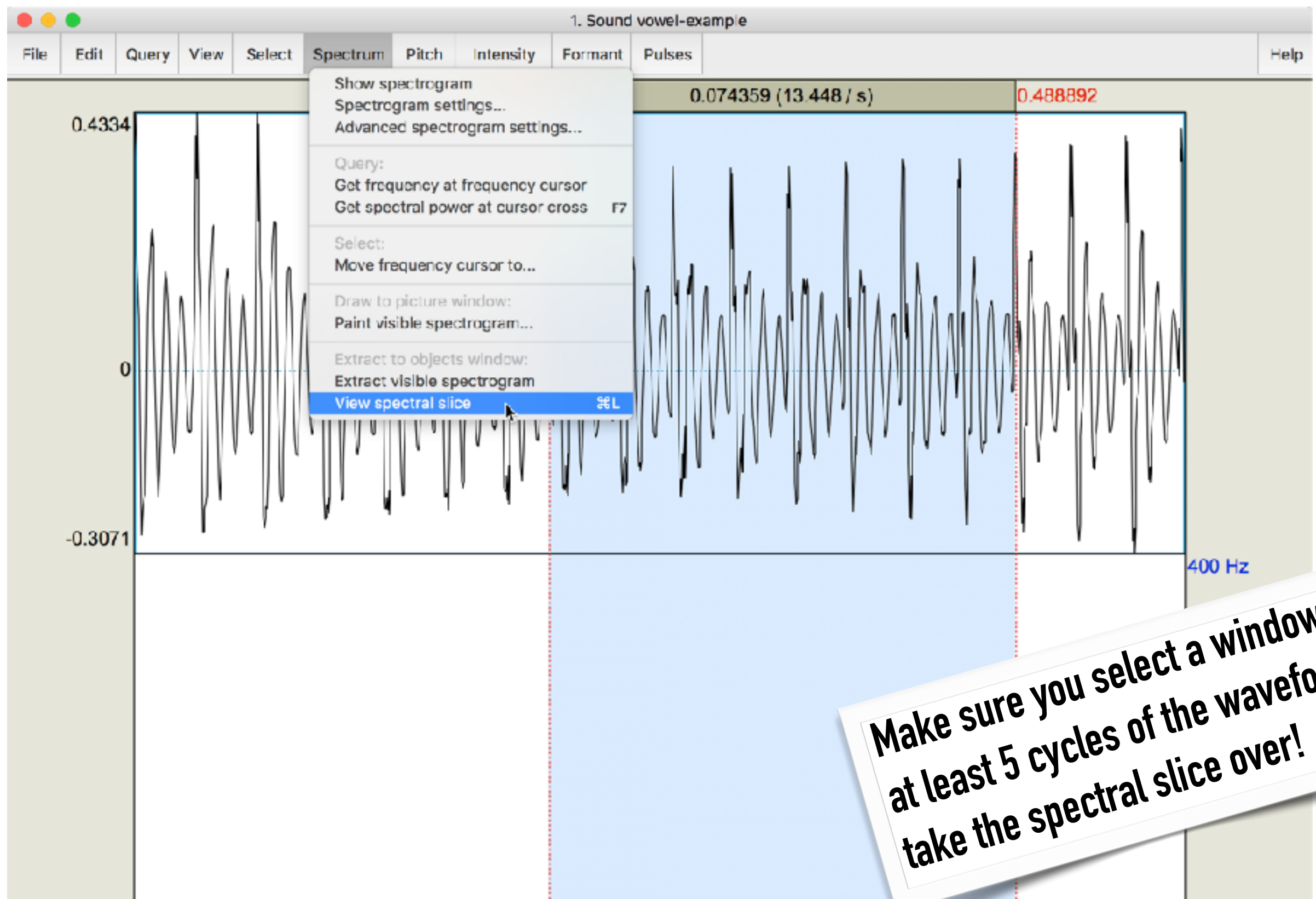
The closer B's natural frequency is to A's the stronger the vibrations of B

WAVEFORMS, SPECTRA, AND SPECTROGRAMS

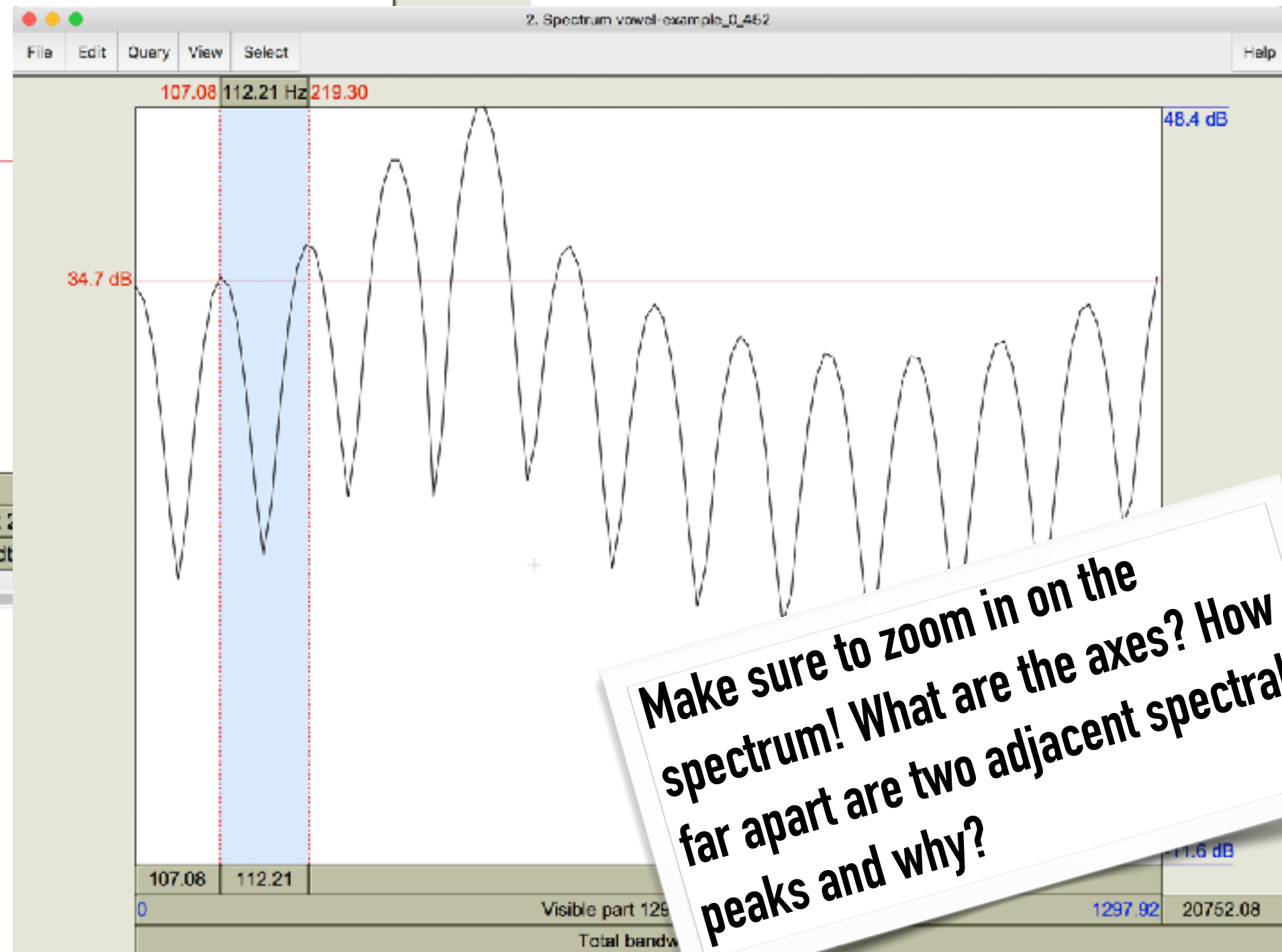
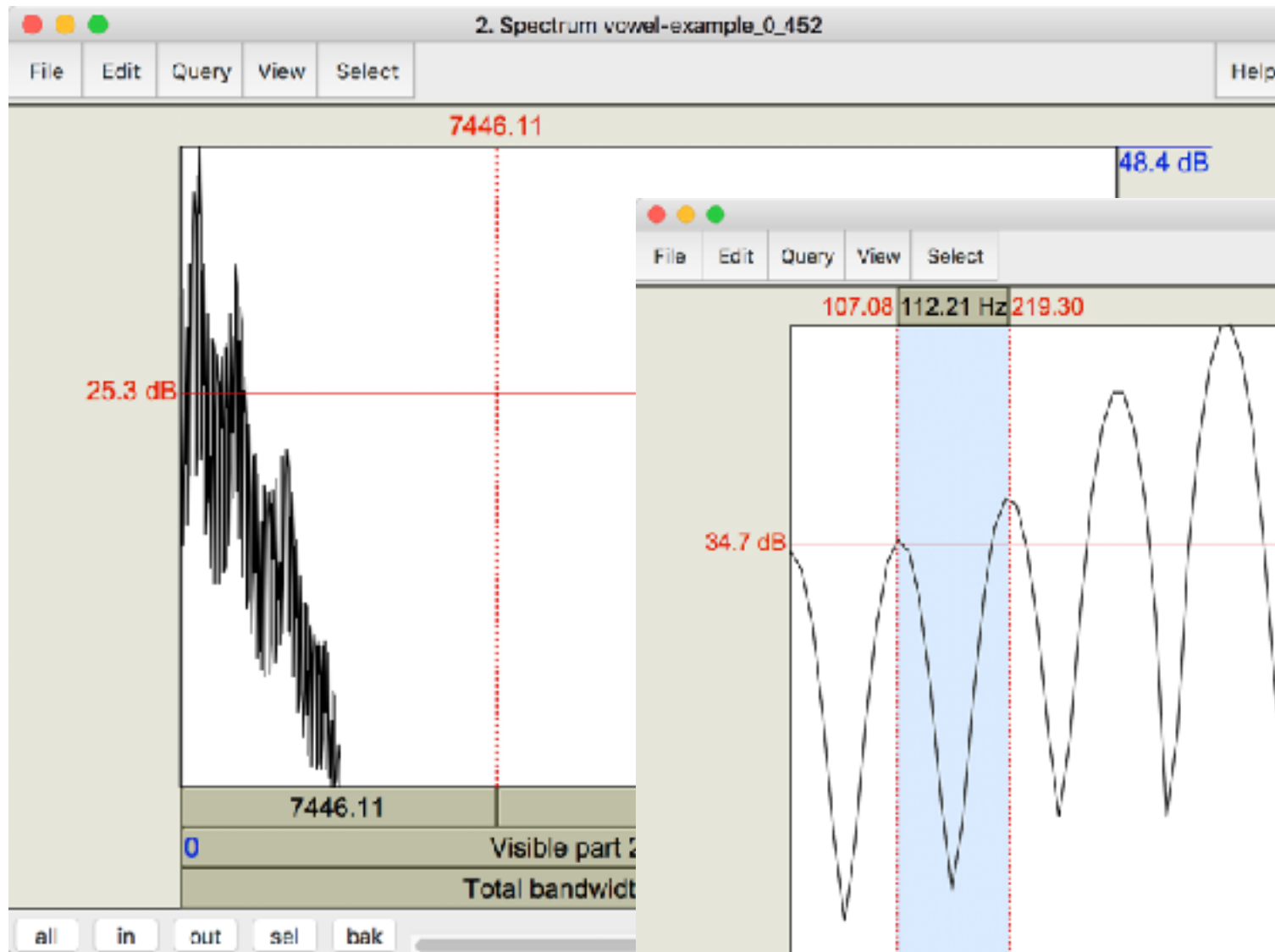
REVIEW: FIND PERIOD FROM THE WAVEFORM



REVIEW: TAKE SPECTRAL SLICE (SPECTRUM)

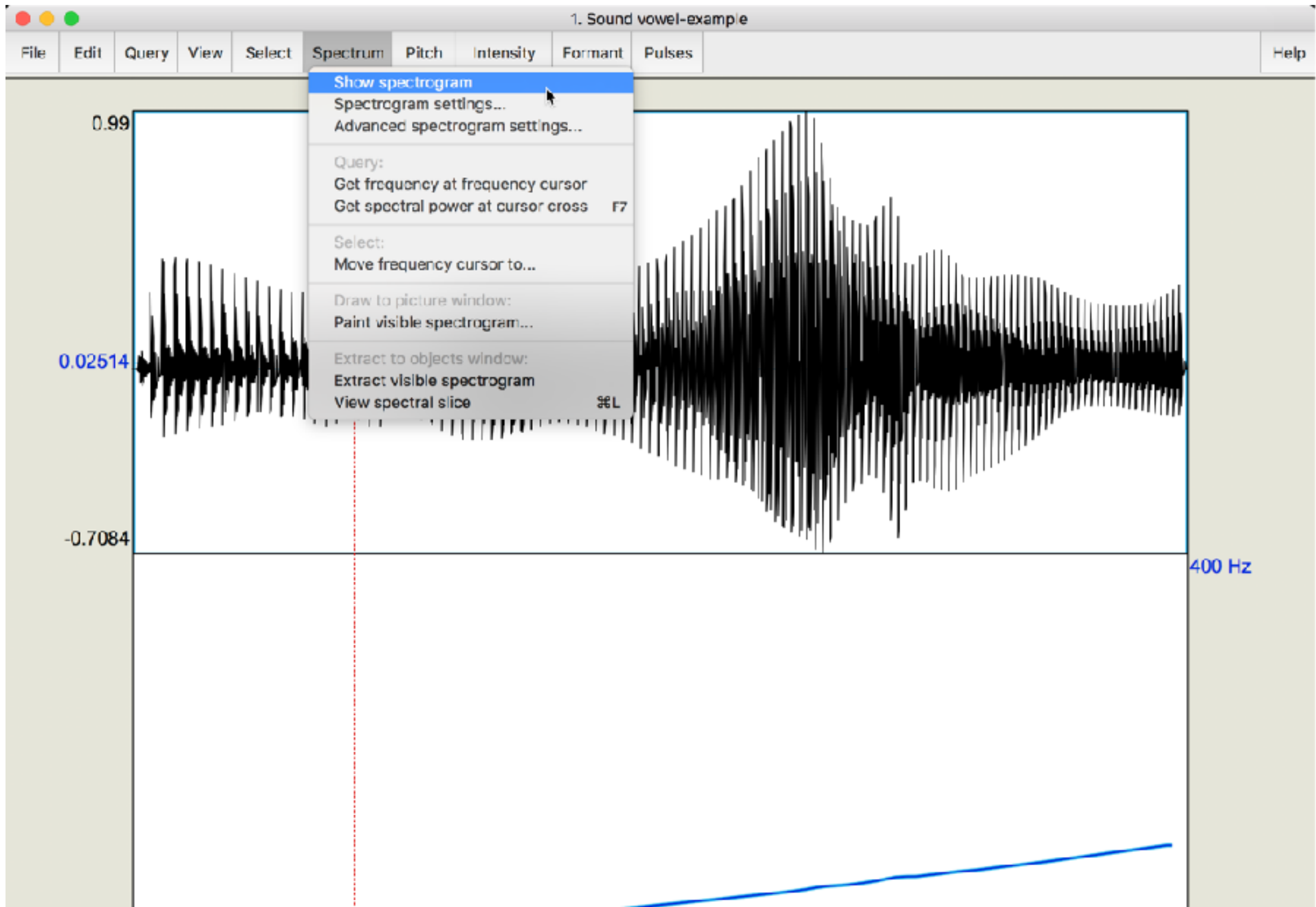


REVIEW: UNDERSTANDING THE SPECTRUM

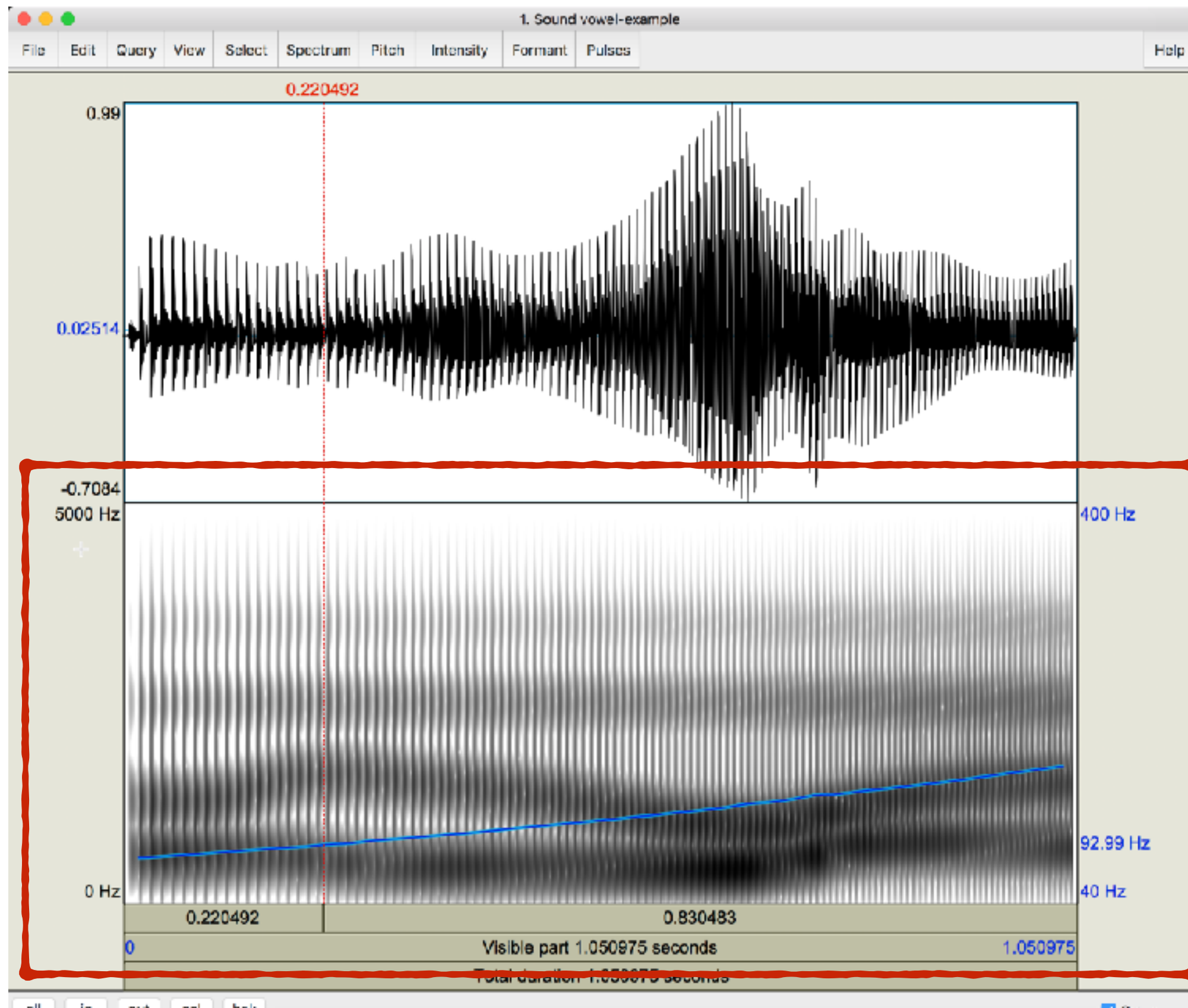


Make sure to zoom in on the spectrum! What are the axes? How far apart are two adjacent spectral peaks and why?

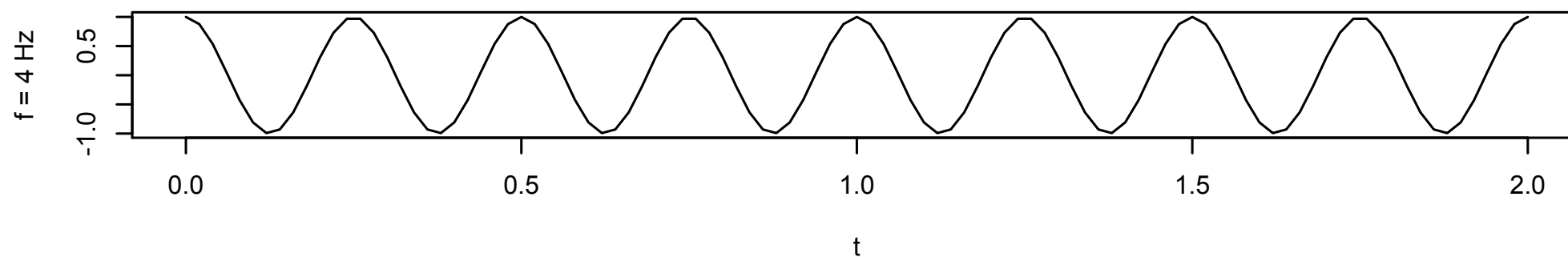
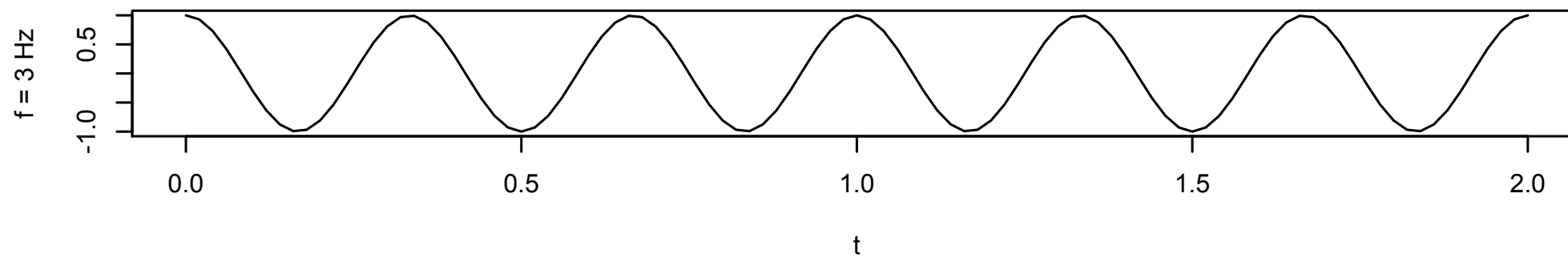
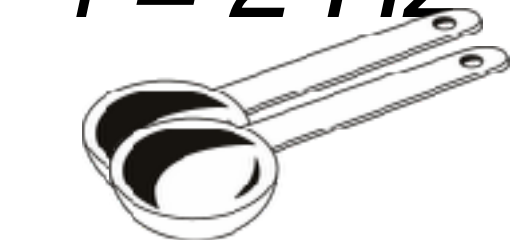
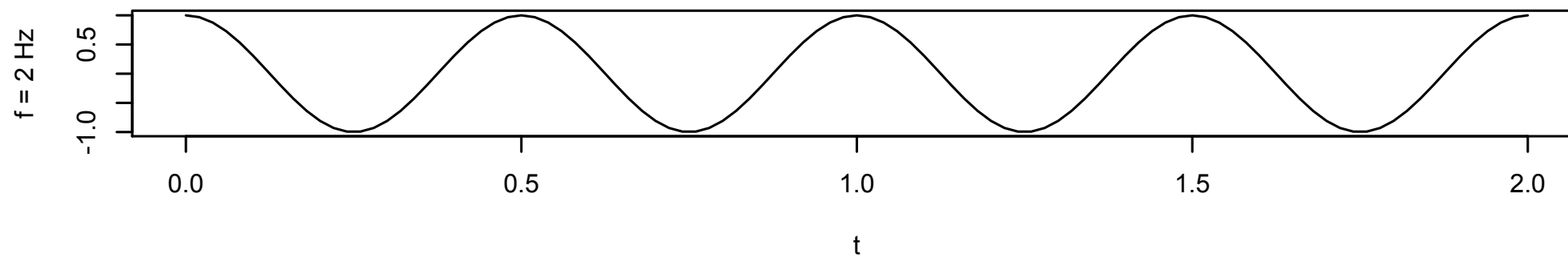
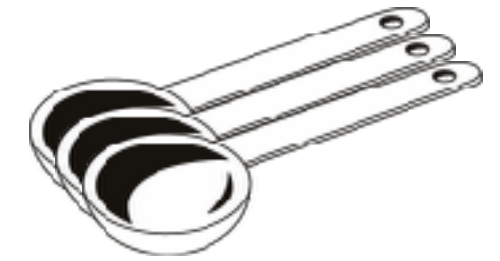
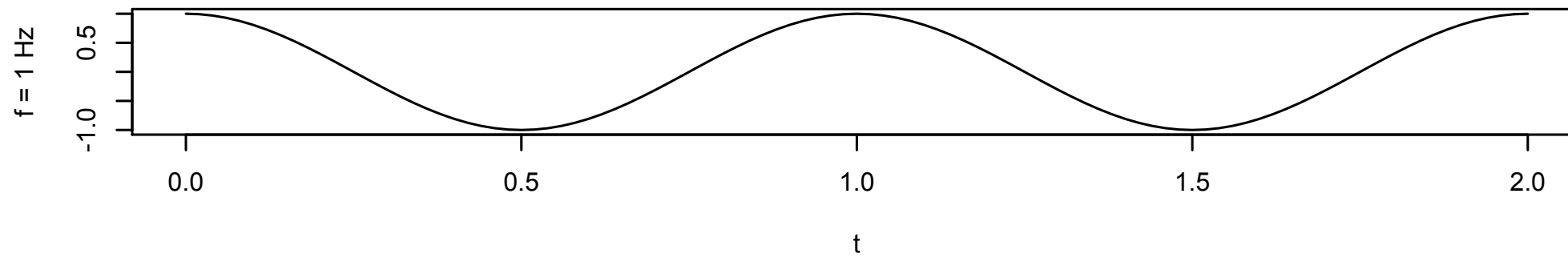
NEW: THE SPECTROGRAM!



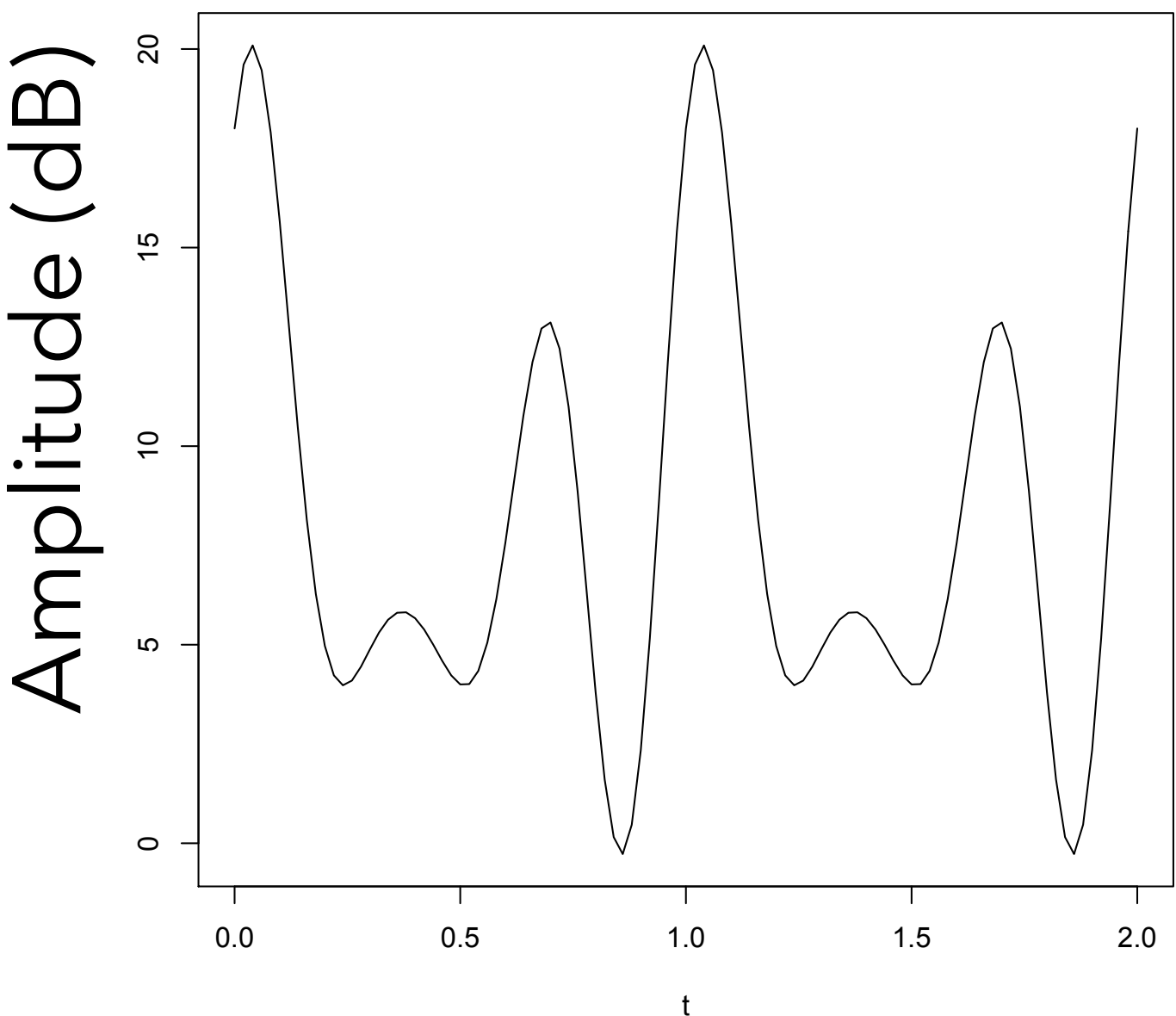
NEW: THE SPECTROGRAM!



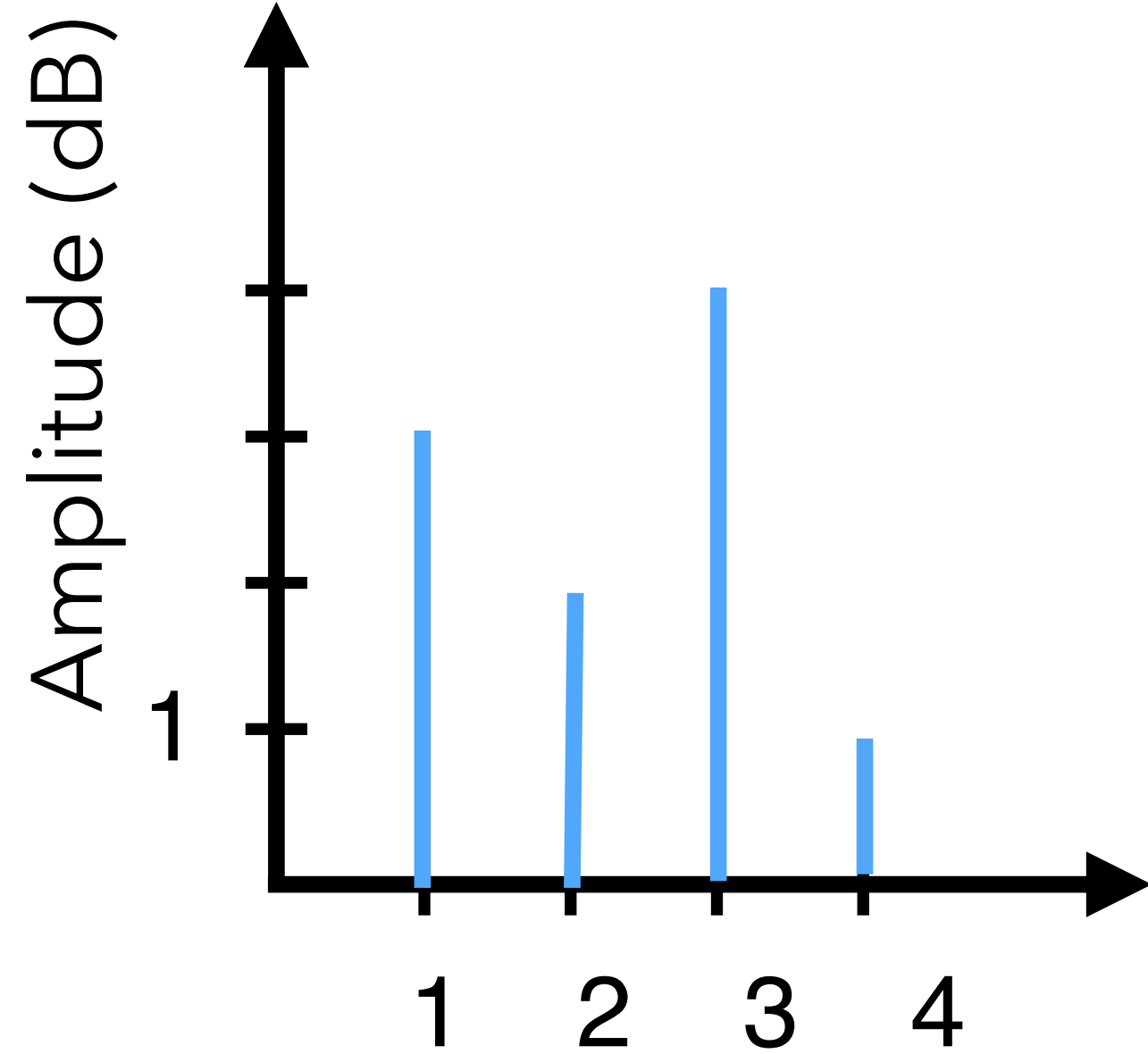
FROM THE SPECTRUM TO THE SPECTROGRAM



SPECTRUM OF COMPLEX WAVEFORM

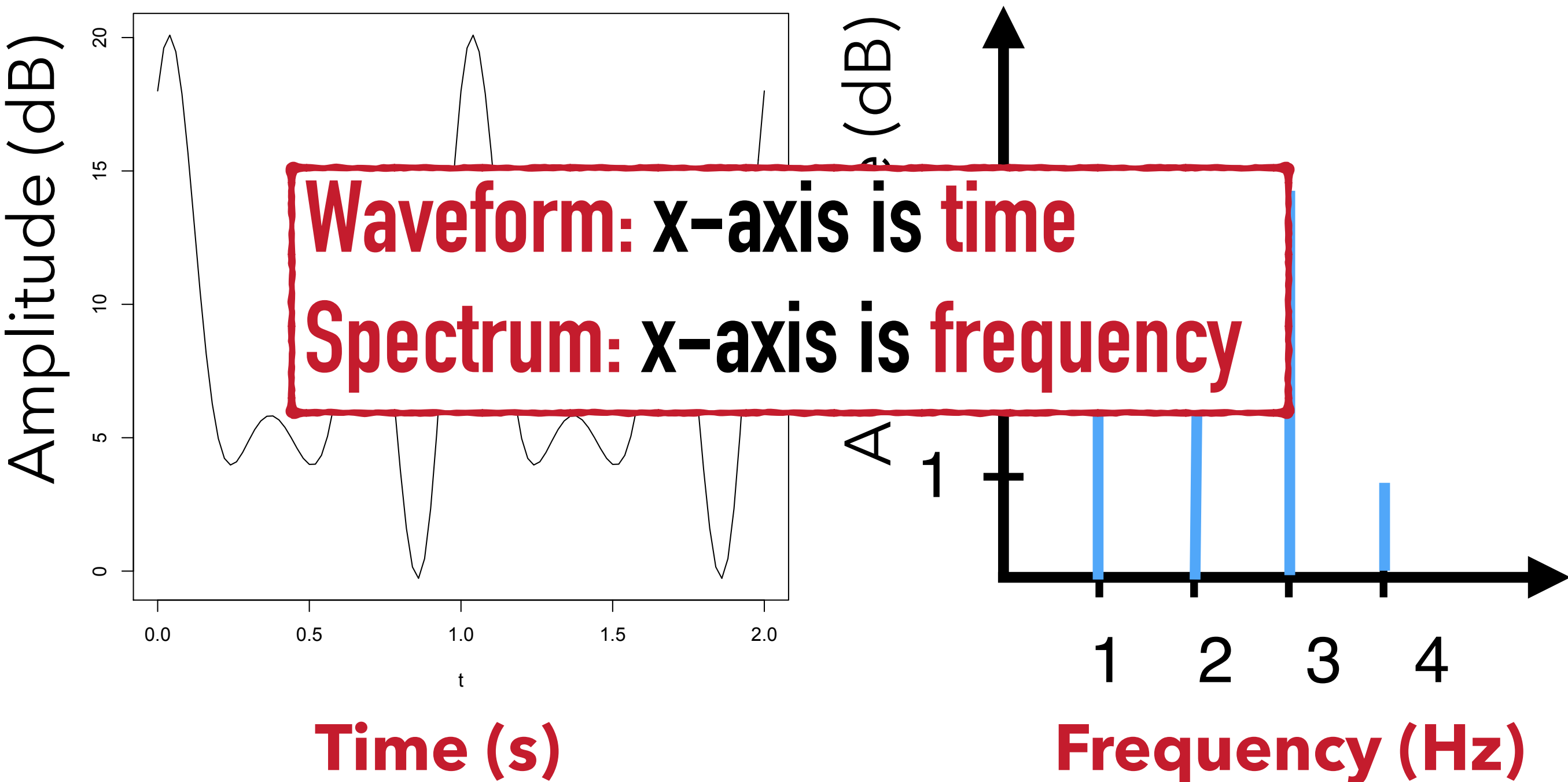


Time (s)

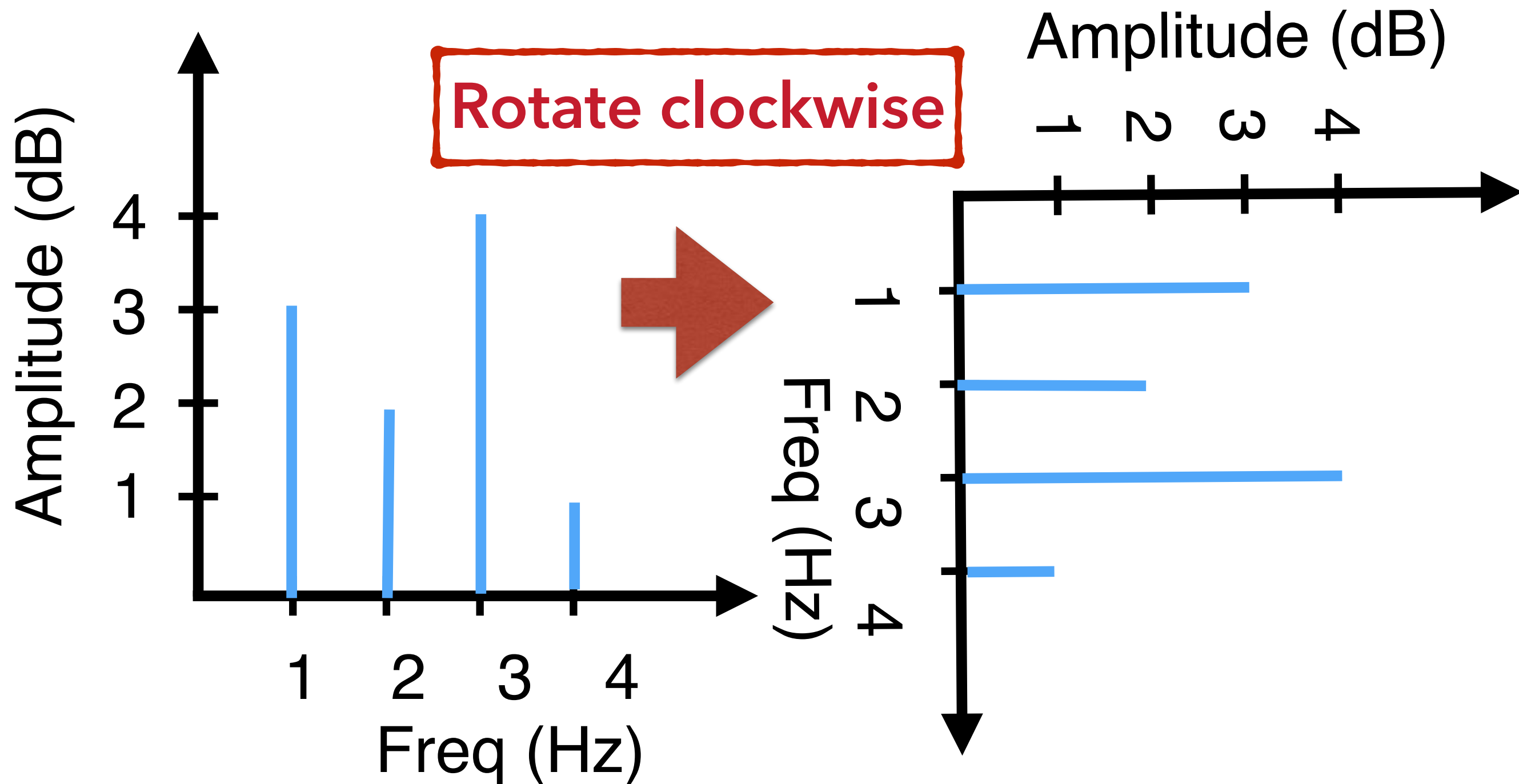


Frequency (Hz)

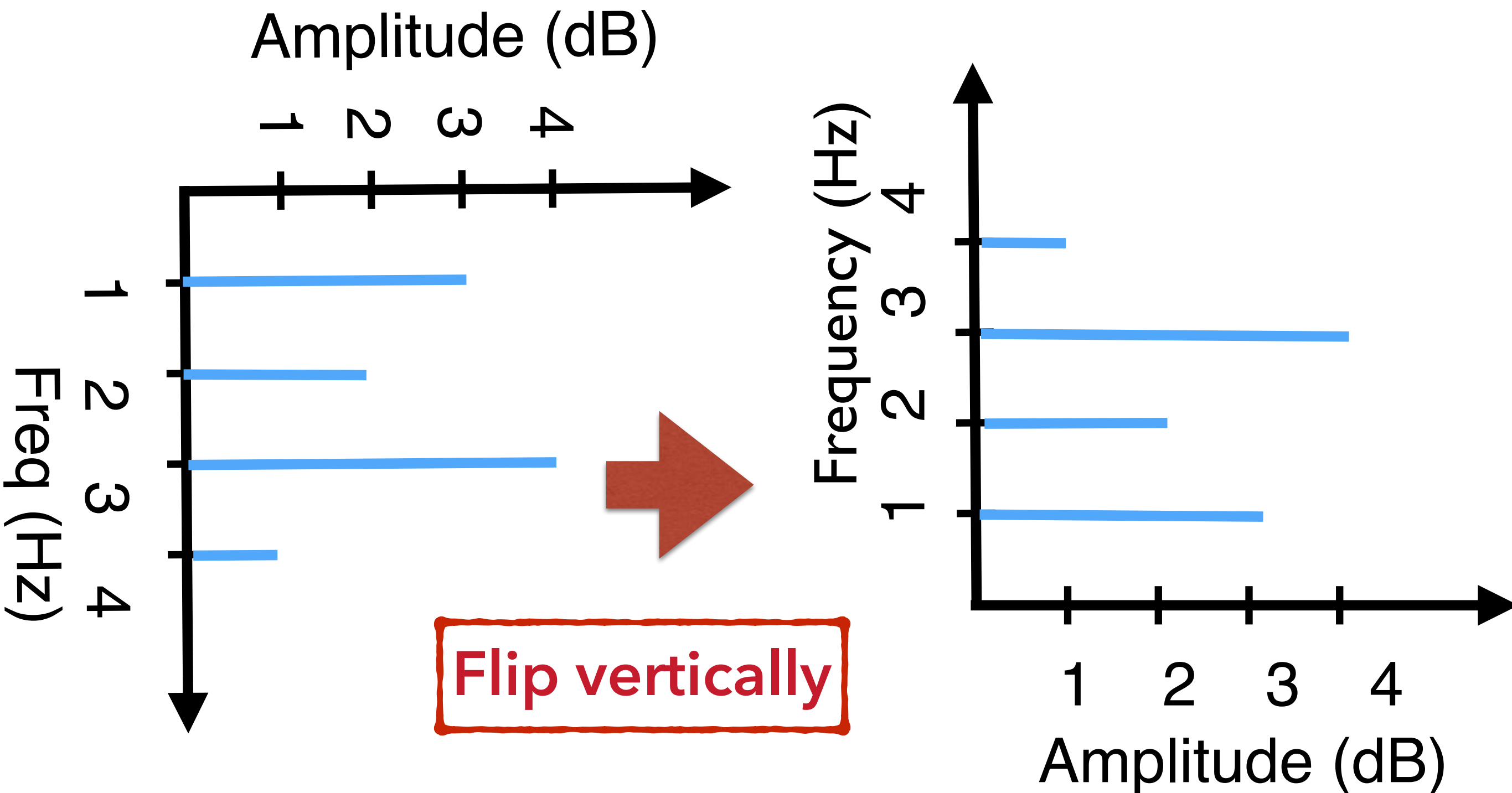
SPECTRUM OF COMPLEX WAVEFORM



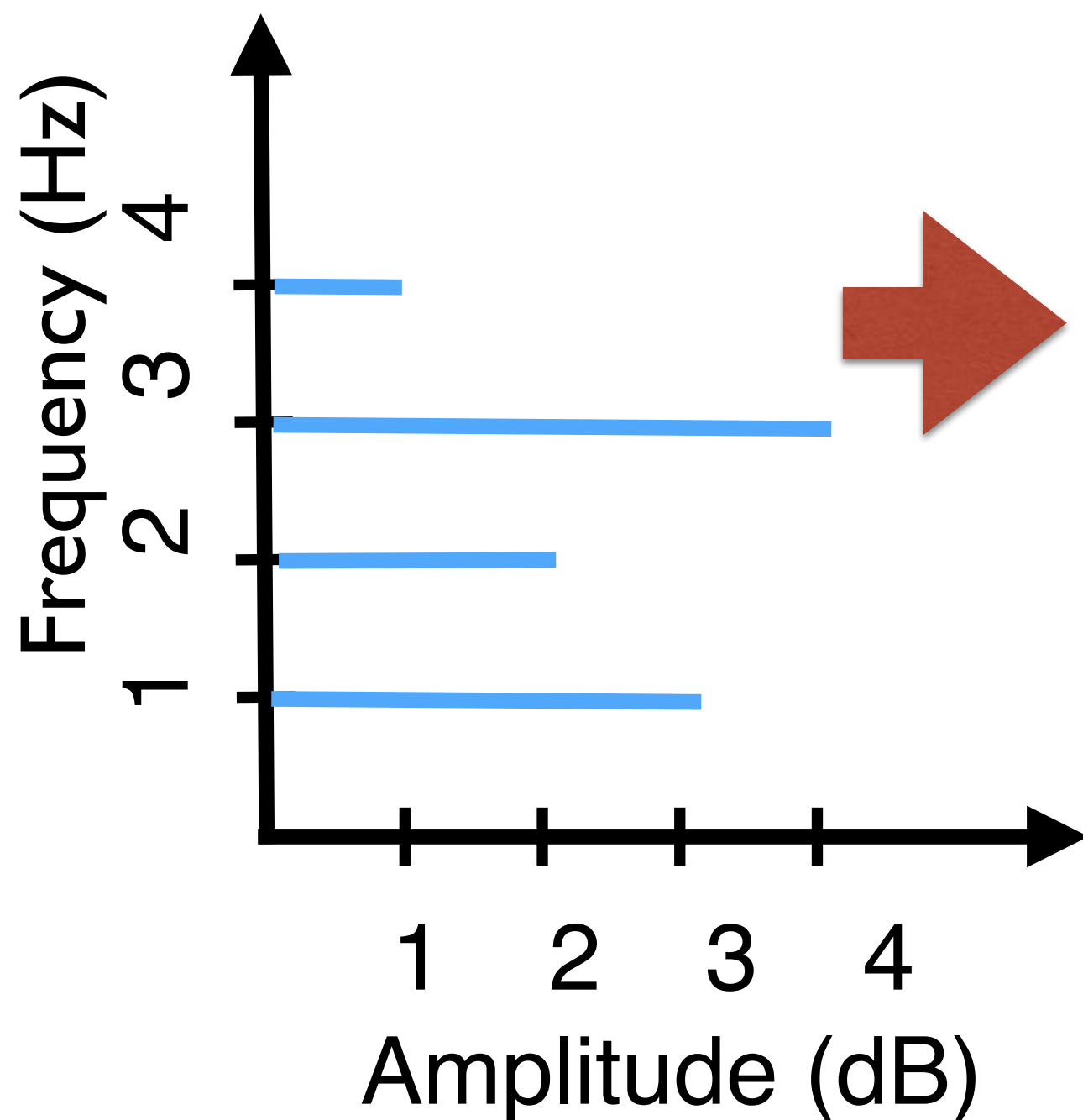
FROM SPECTRUM TO SPECTROGRAM: STEP 1



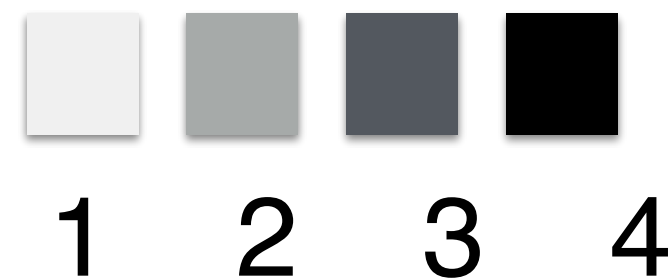
FROM SPECTRUM TO SPECTROGRAM: STEP 2



FROM SPECTRUM TO SPECTROGRAM: STEP 3



Encode amplitude levels (the height/length of the blue spikes) in grayscale*

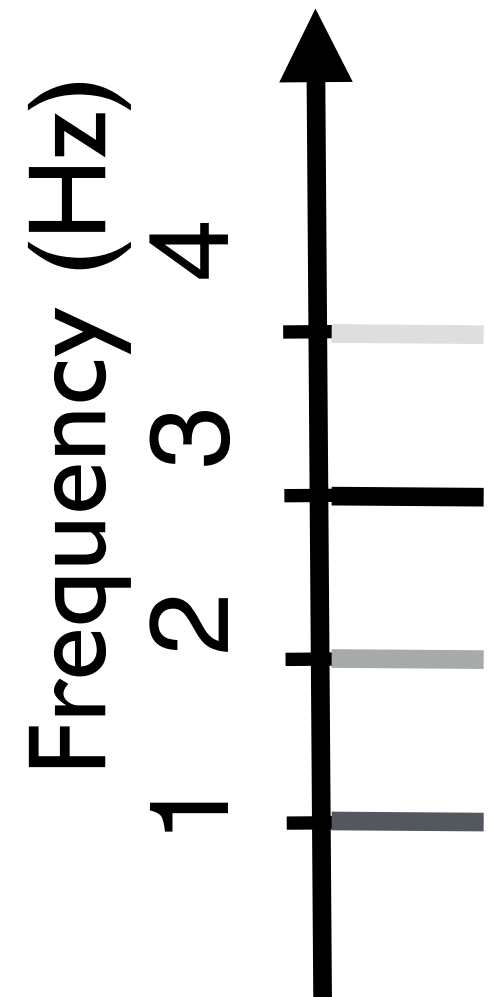
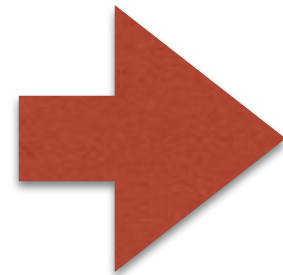
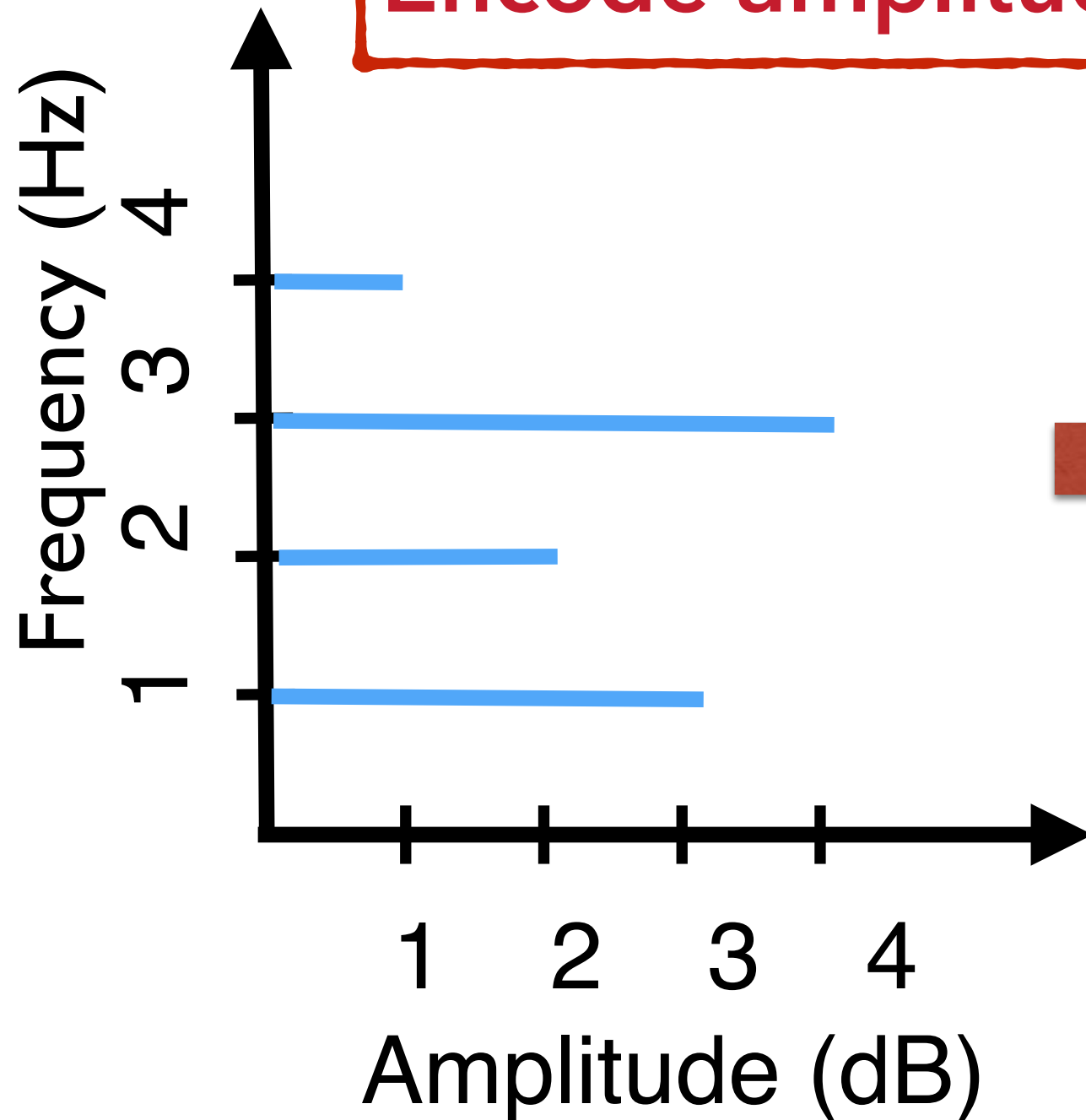


*or with heat map



FROM SPECTRUM TO SPECTROGRAM: STEP 4

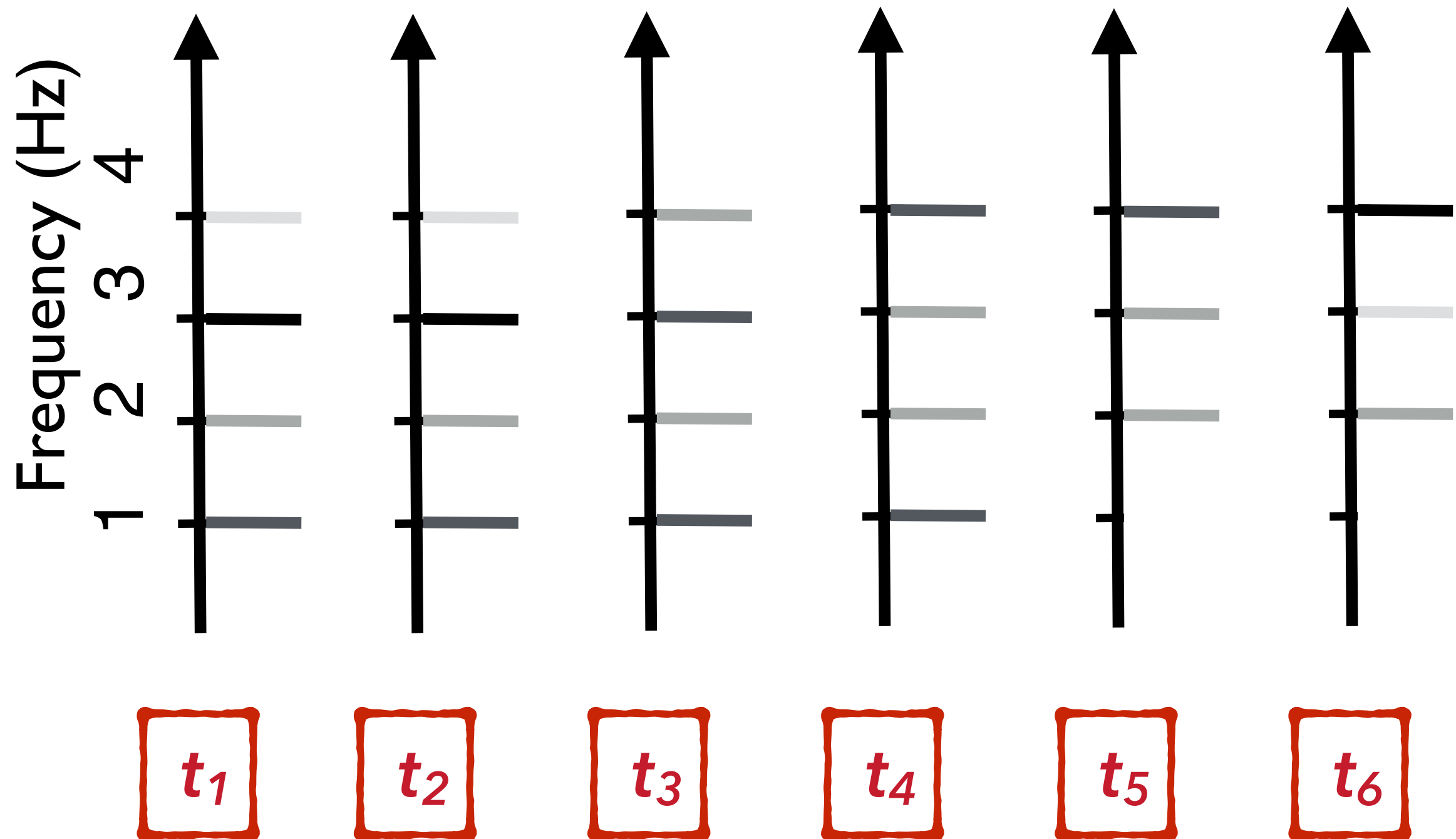
Encode amplitudes in grayscale...



...at time t_1

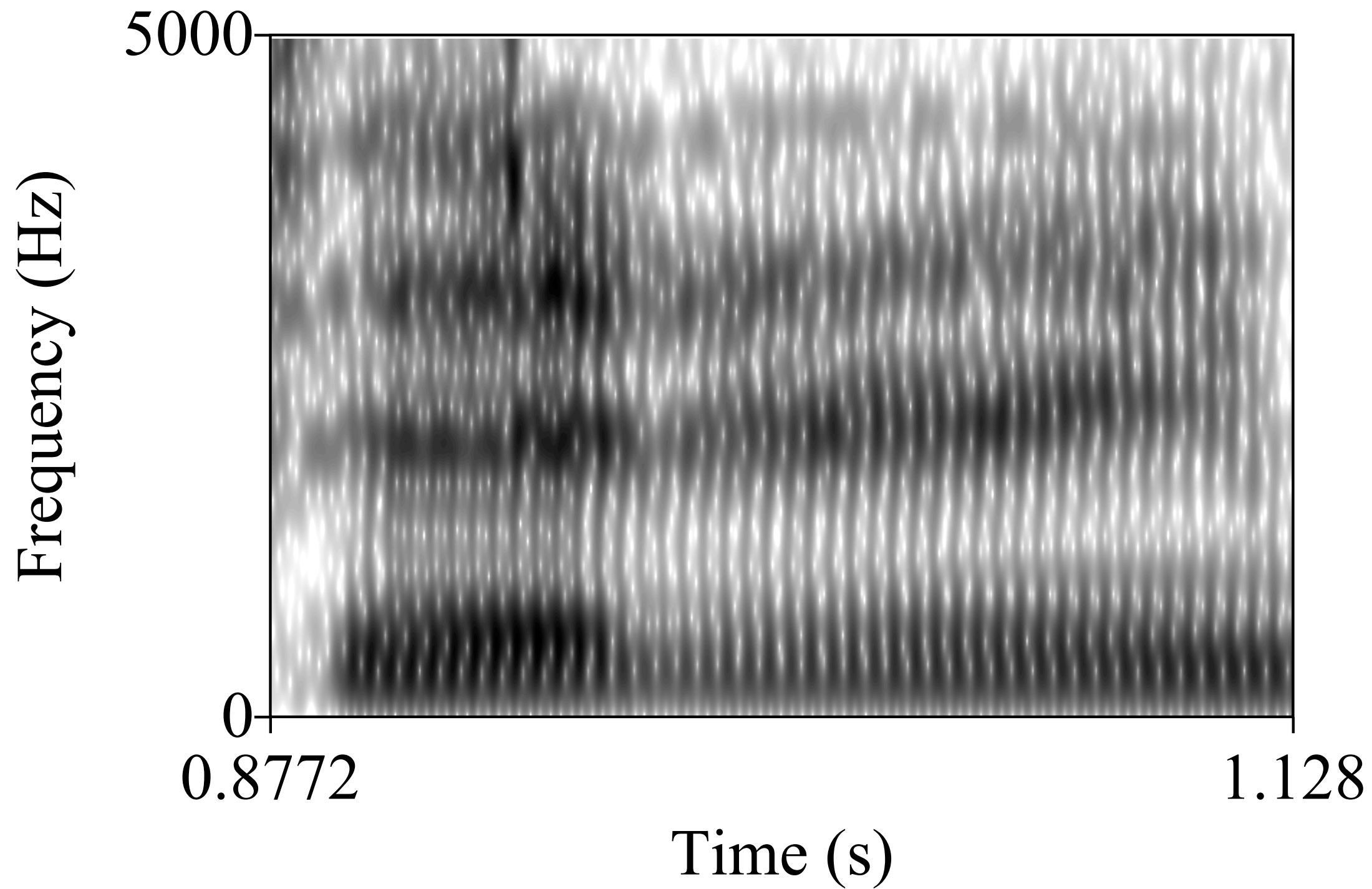
FROM SPECTRUM TO SPECTROGRAM: STEP 5

Line up spectral slices taken over time...



FROM SPECTRUM TO SPECTROGRAM: FINIS

...and you have a spectrogram



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND TIMBRE

RECORDINGS OF INSTRUMENTS IN PRAAT

**Homework: bring in a musical instrument
Thursday! Let's do some recordings of your
musical instruments in Praat!**

REAL-TIME OSCILLOSCOPE

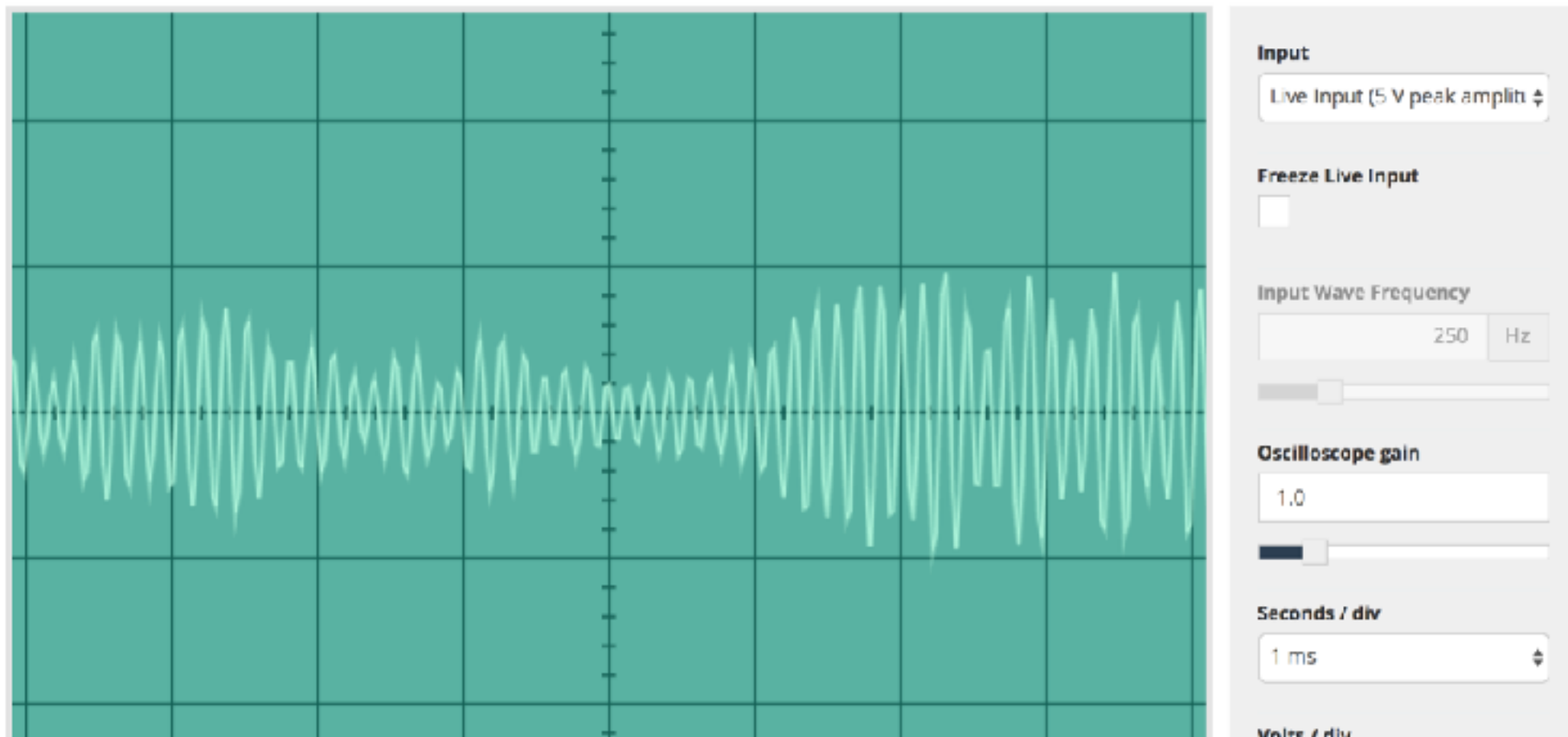
Virtual Oscilloscope

This online virtual oscilloscope allows you to visualise live sound input and get to grips with how to adjust the display. If you find this useful, our [online spectrum analyser](#) may also be of interest to you.

Physics

Sound

Audio

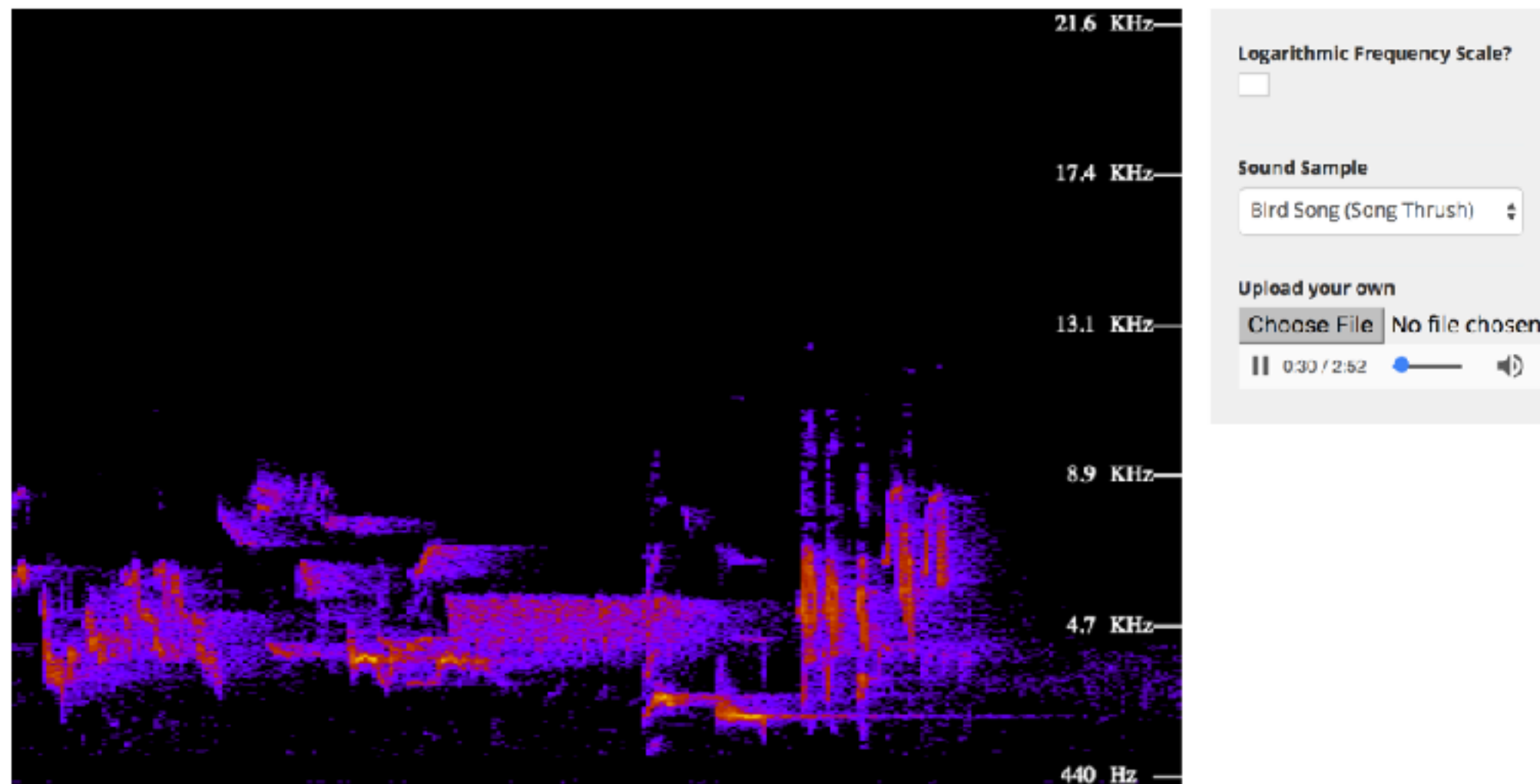


<http://academo.org/demos/virtual-oscilloscope/>

REAL-TIME SPECTRUM ANALYZER

Spectrum Analyzer

This audio spectrum analyzer enables you to see the frequencies present in audio recordings.

[Physics](#)[Music](#)[Pitch](#)[Sound](#)[Spectrum](#)

<http://academo.org/demos/spectrum-analyzer/>

REAL-TIME SPECTRUM ANALYZER II

<http://musiclab.chromeexperiments.com/Spectrogram>

SPECTROGRAM

