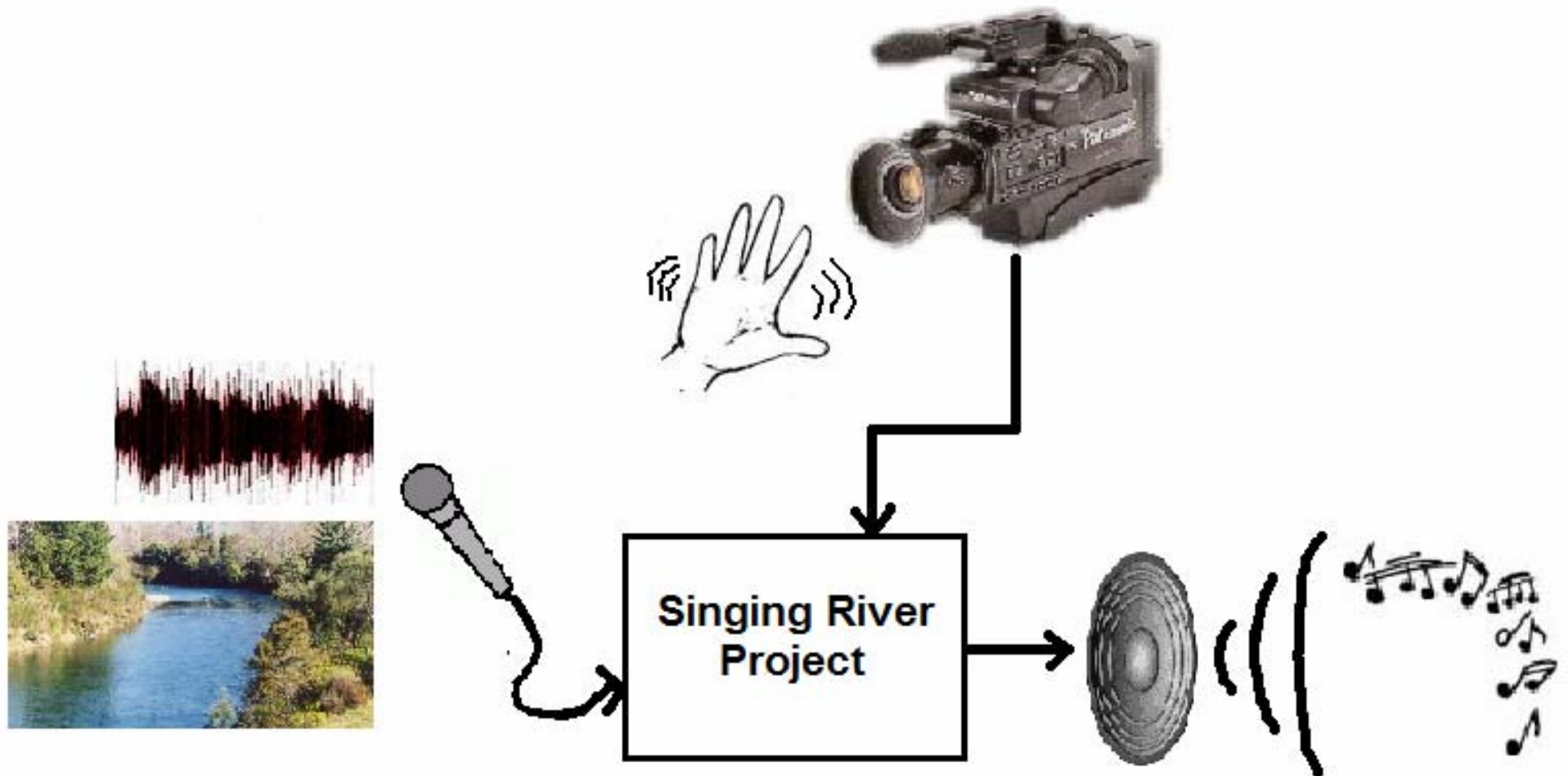




The Singing River Project

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Kushan Surana
Andrew Wong

What is it?





Description

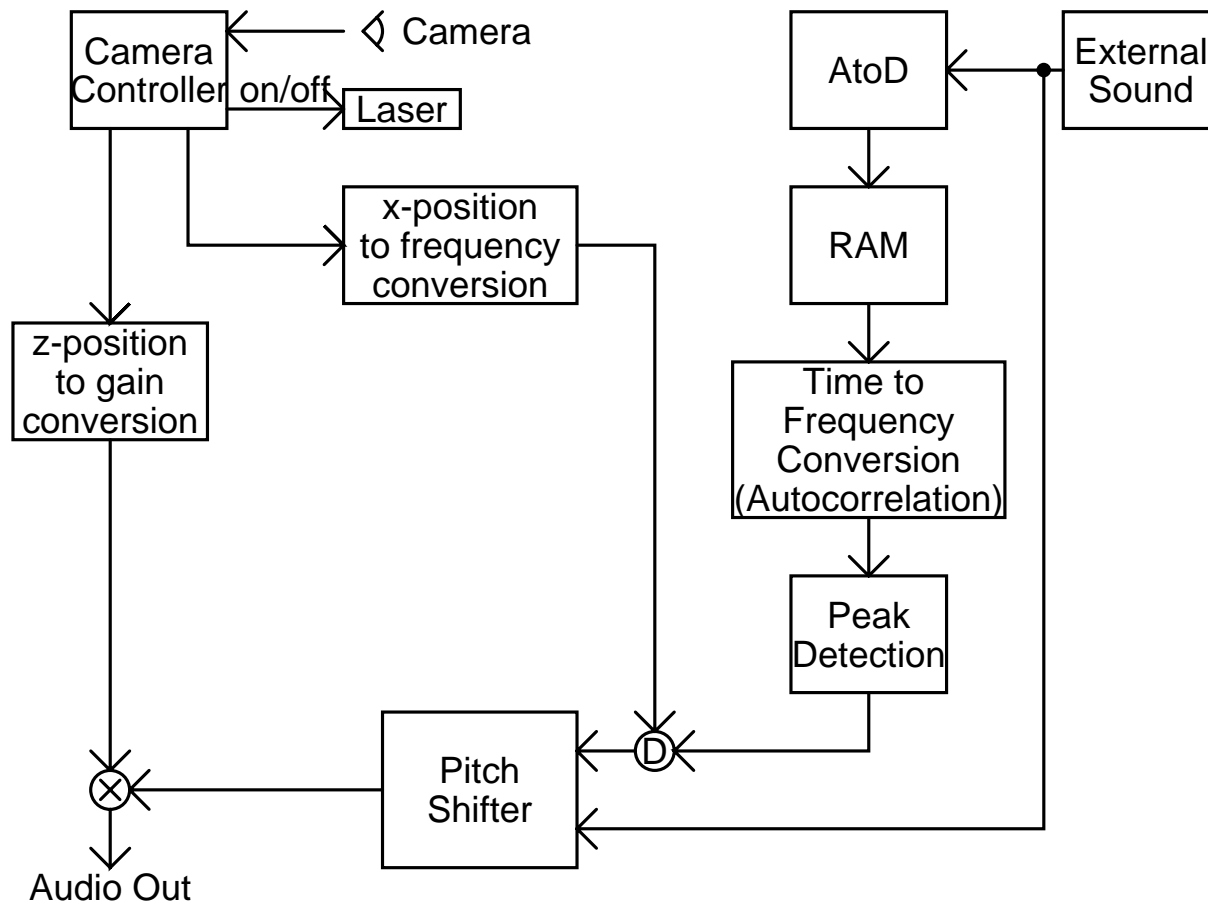
- Inputs: video image of hand w/ laser reflection, external sound source.
- Output: external sound source shifted in pitch and volume as specified by hand.



Applications

- New musical instrument, similar to the Theremin, but allows control over natural sounds (voice, river, 60Hz noise).
- Allows discovery of new timbres in music, sound synthesis.
- Allows multi-person control over one instrument: one person controls sound input timbre, second person controls frequency and volume.

Overall Block Diagram





Vision Subsystem

- Detect the position of an object within a 2-dimensional field of view.
- Components:
 - laserline generator
 - optical bandpass filter
 - B/W CCD camera
- Very few environmental constraints for accurate detection

Physical Setup

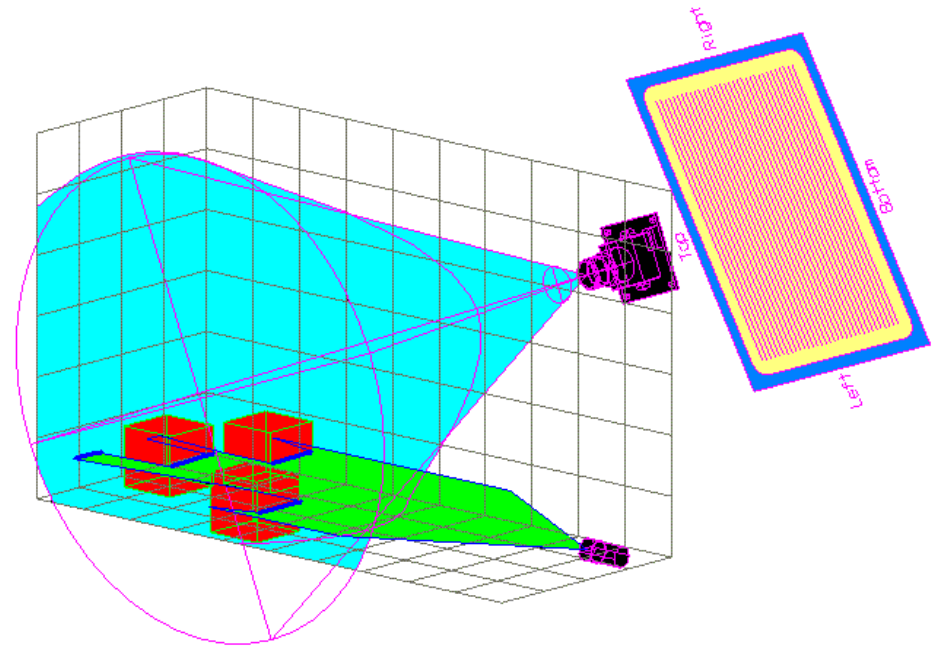
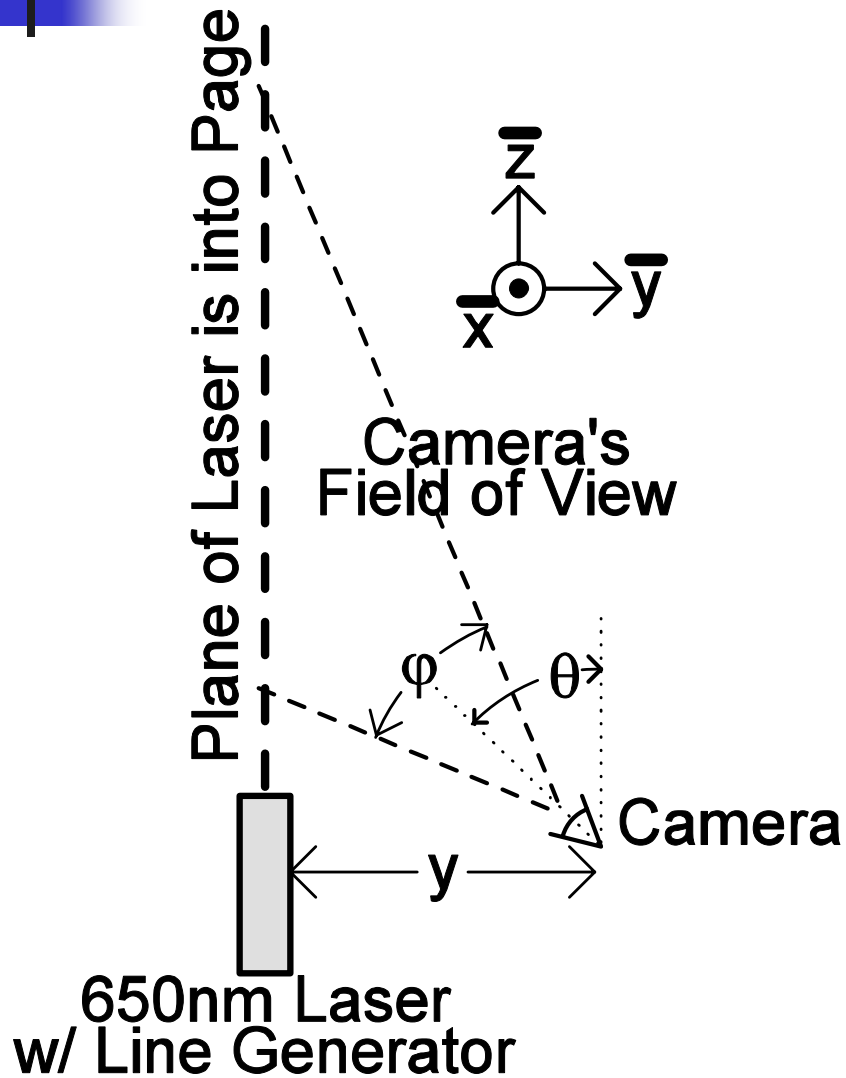
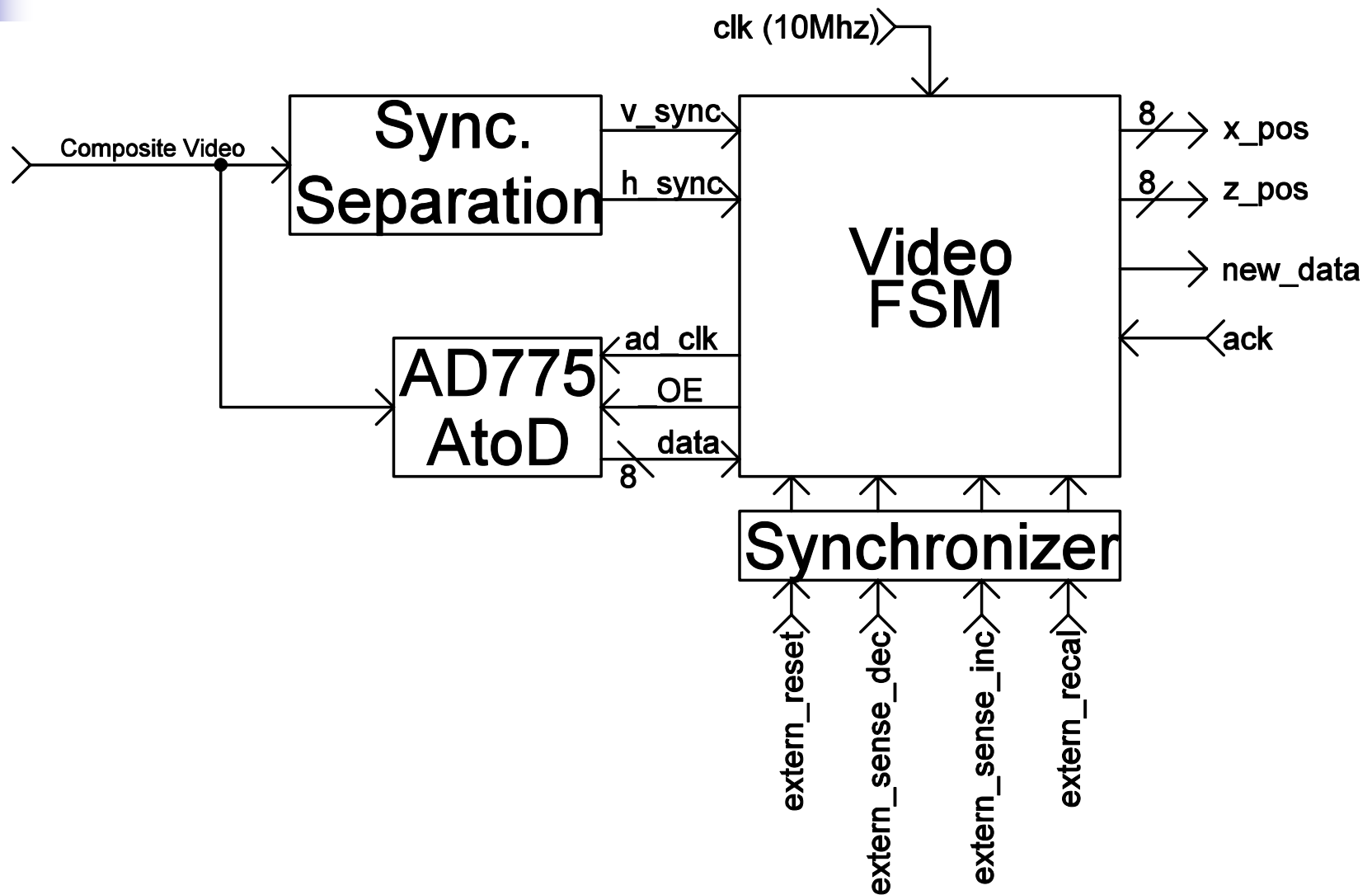
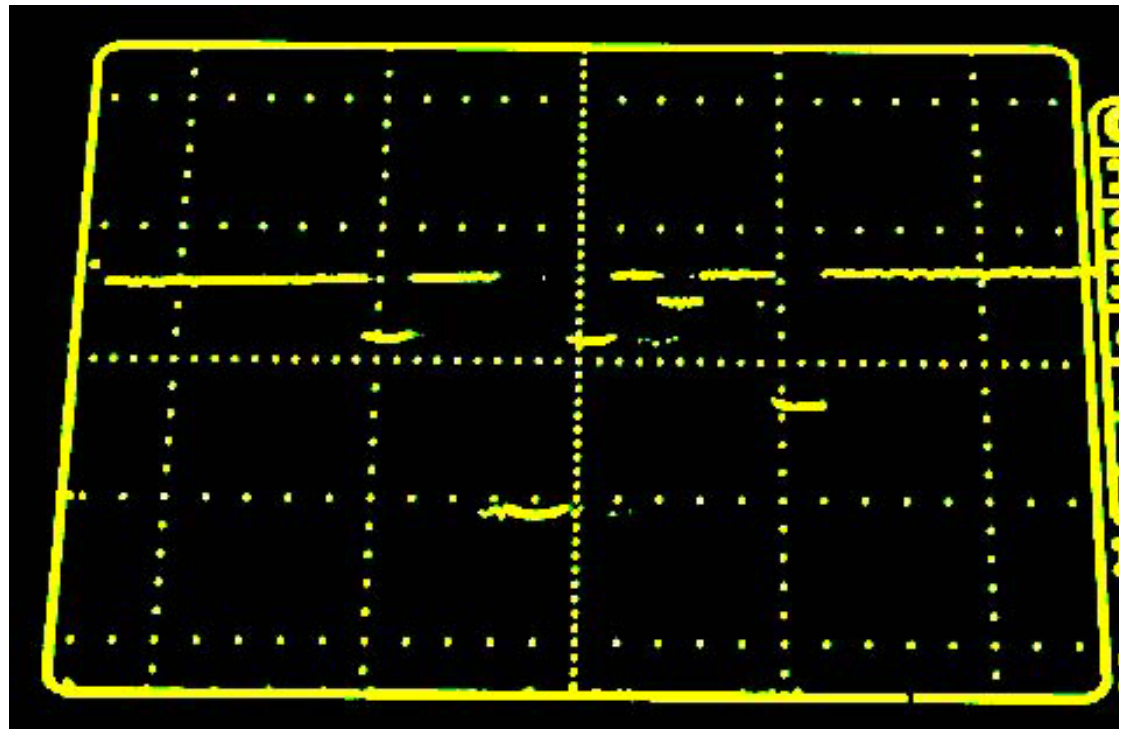
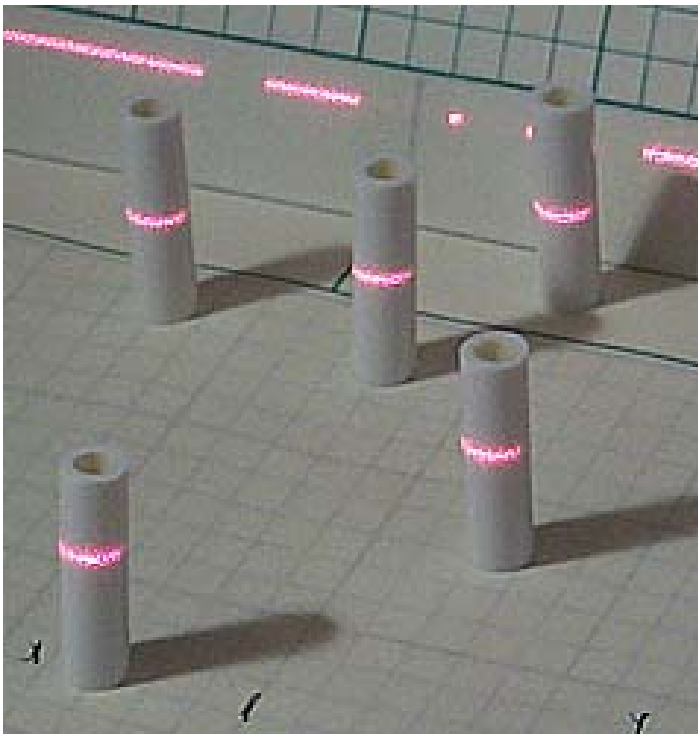


Image courtesy of Ken Maxon

Block Diagram



Example



Images courtesy of Ken Maxon



Goals

- Reliably detect the presence of the user's hand
- Accurately estimate the x- and z-coordinates of an object in the camera's field of view
- Provide a range of 64 steps on the z-axis
- Provide a range of 128 steps on the x-axis
- Exhibit sufficient noise accuracy so that the outputs vary by no more than ± 1 LSB



Applications

- Robotics
 - obstacle avoidance
 - map building
- Manufacturing
 - computer chip placement
 - quality control
- Face recognition



Estimating F0

- Goal is to measure the fundamental frequency of the input source
- Constraining the input source's frequency spectrum to not change too rapidly



Autocorrelation

$$\sum_{lag=0}^{lag=length(x[k])} x[k]x[k-lag]$$

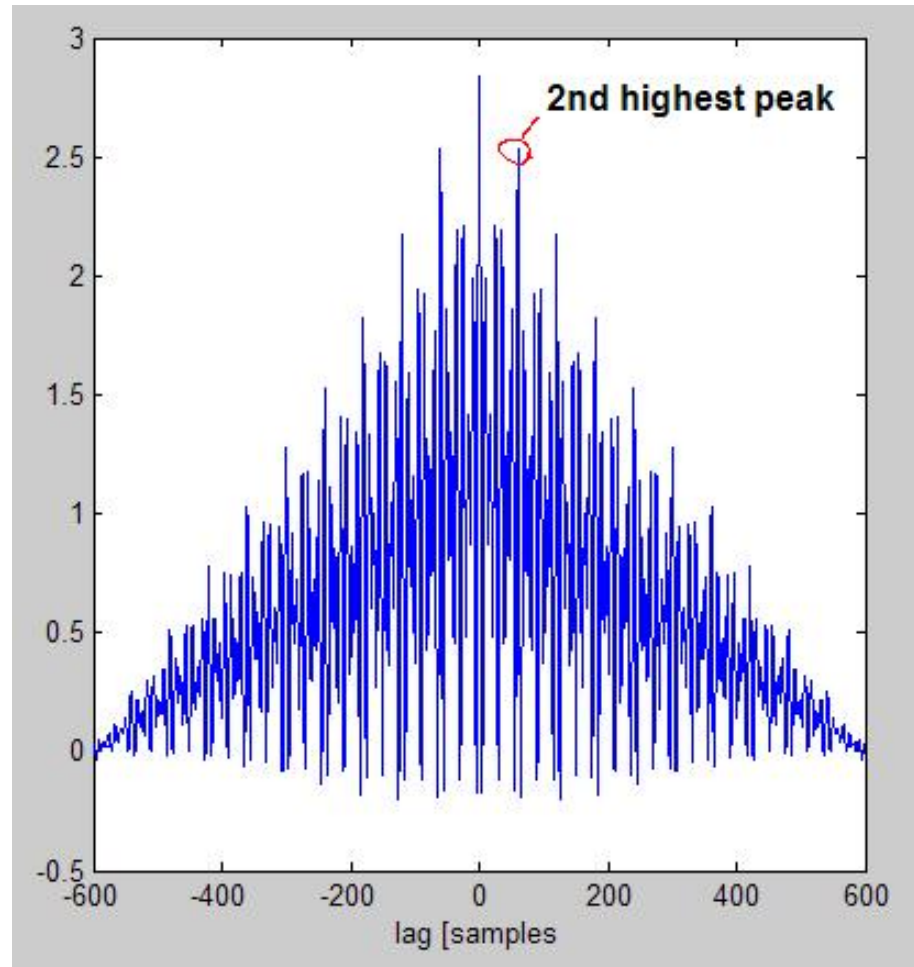
- Perception of periodicity is related to the time-domain.
- Idea is to measure how well the signal correlates with itself for a range of delays
- Lags corresponding to the fundamental period and the higher order resonances will correspond to the maxima



Response time

- Sampling the input signal at a rate of 40KHz
- Goal is to update the fundamental frequency every 1/10 sec.
- Using a 10 MHz clock, that allows 10^6 clock cycles to compute F0!

Autocorrelation function

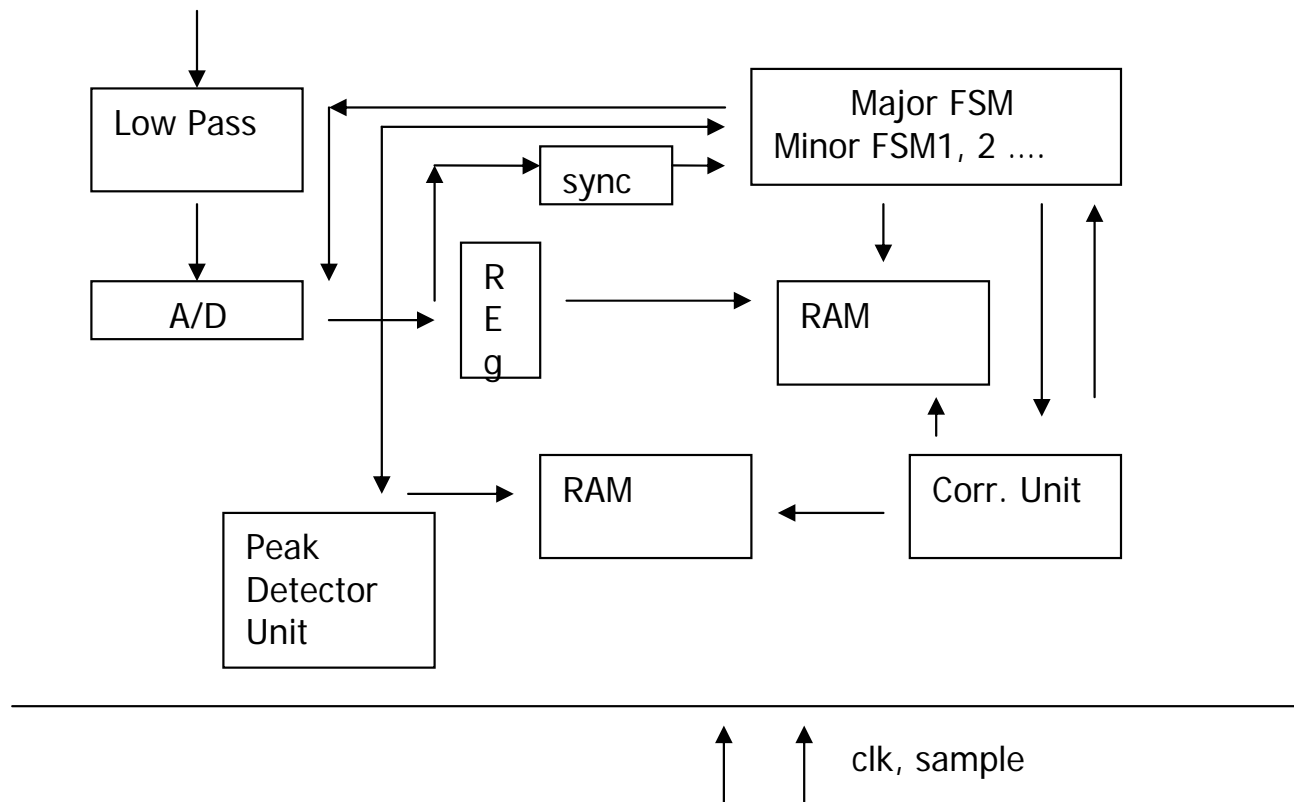




A/D conversion

- National Semiconductor ADC12441 A/D converter
- 13-bit resolution
- 13.8us conversion time
- parallel interface
- accepts both negative and positive input voltages within any input range we define

Block Diagram



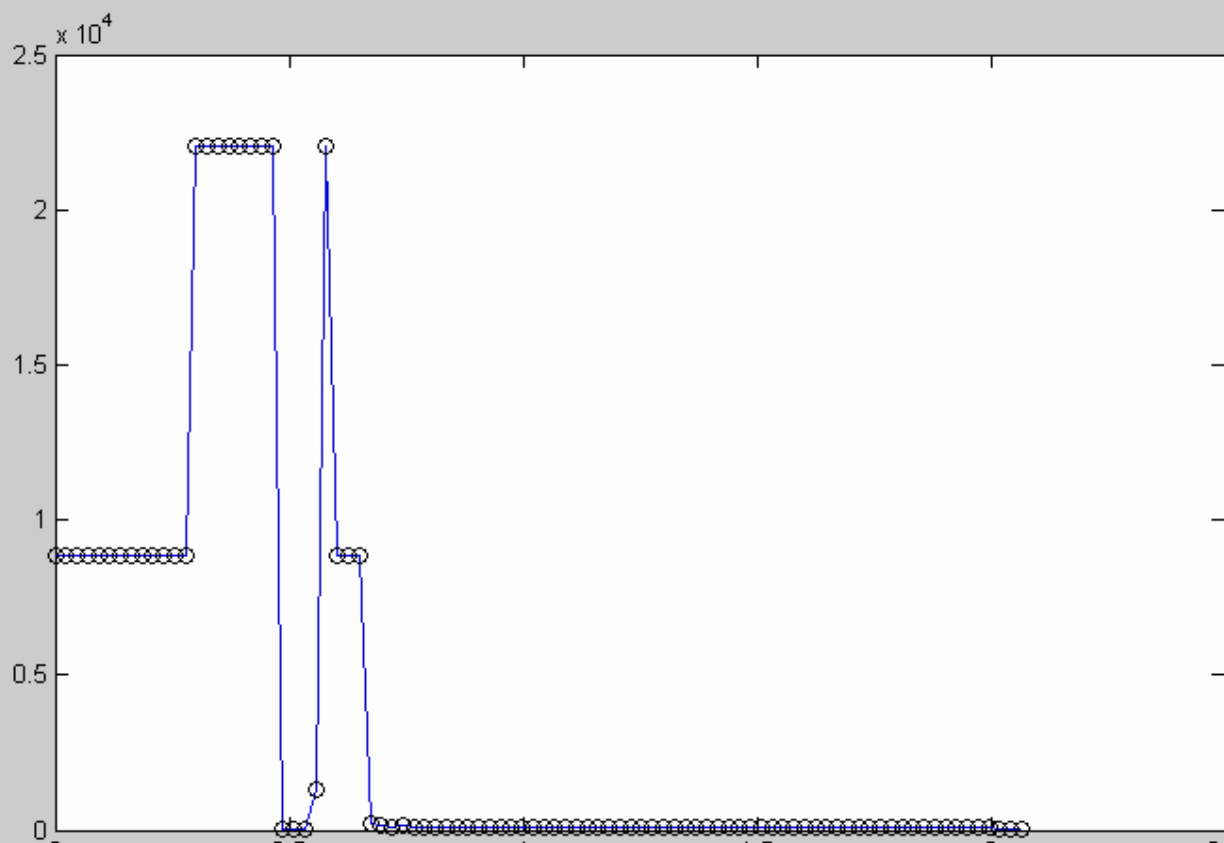


Demo

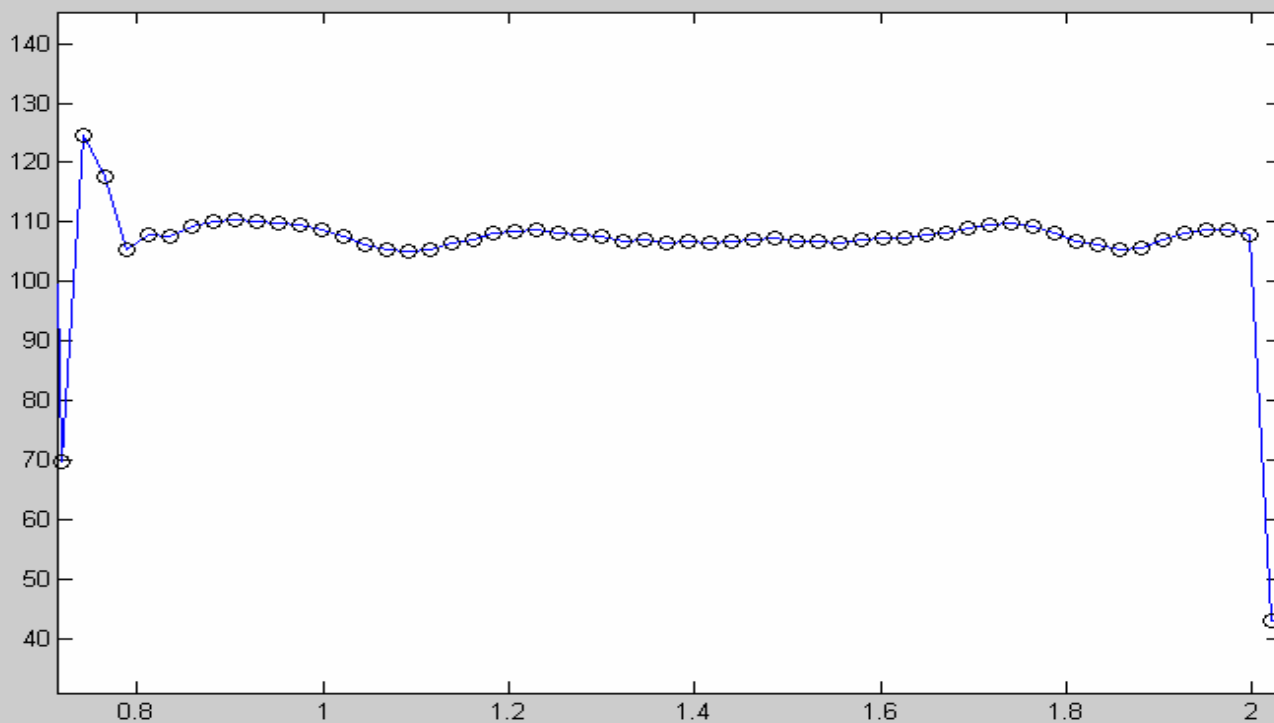
- Input source



Estimate of F0 (1)



Estimate of F0 (2)



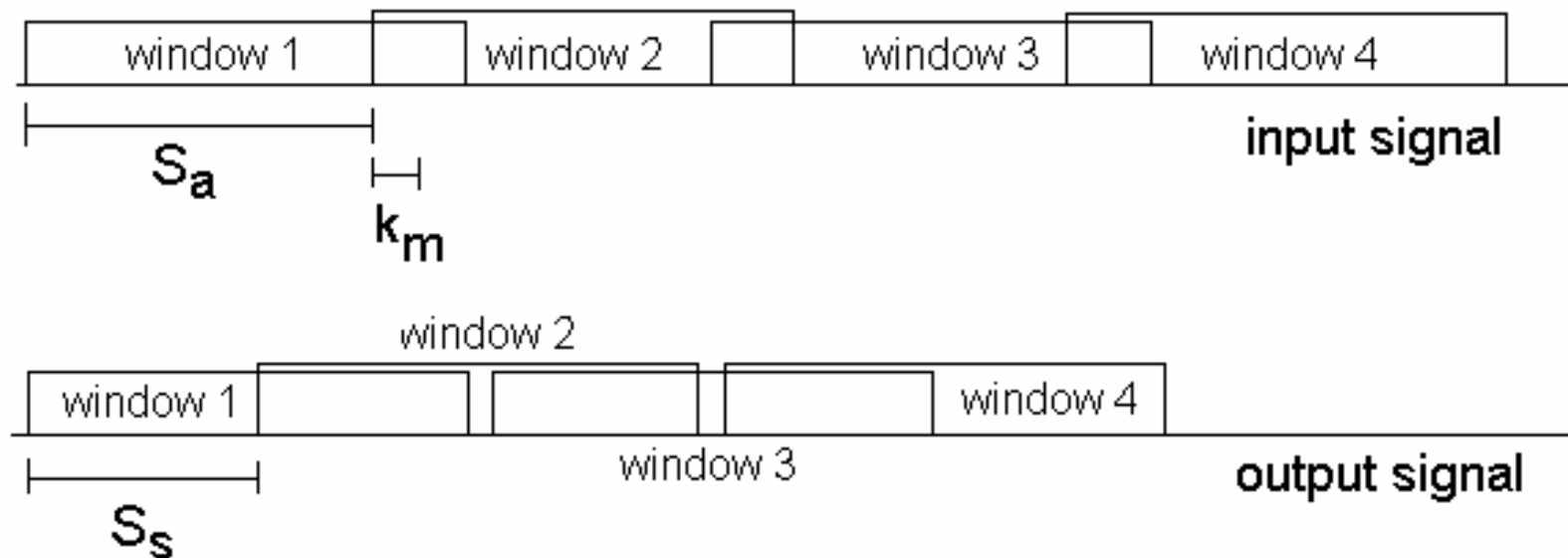


Pitch Shifting

- Concept: to change pitch from f_1 to f_2 , play back the sound at rate f_2/f_1 .
- Problem: length of time changes.
- Solution: First expand sound sample to appropriate size, then play back at new rate.

Time Expansion/Compression

- Implemented using SOLAF – Synchronous Overlap Add at Fixed Synthesis (Don Hejna).



How to determine km

1.

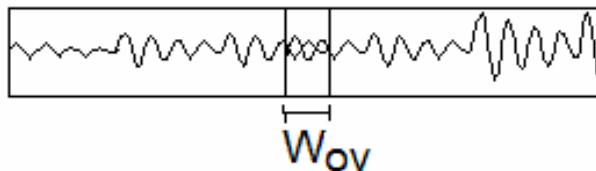


output signal



window m starting
from point $m \cdot S_a + k_m$

2.

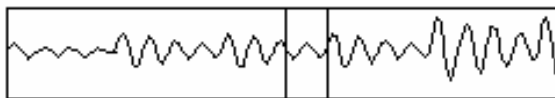


compute crossign
value

3.

iterate from values $k_m = 1$ to k_{max}

4.



choose k_m with maximum
crossign value (best overlap)

5.

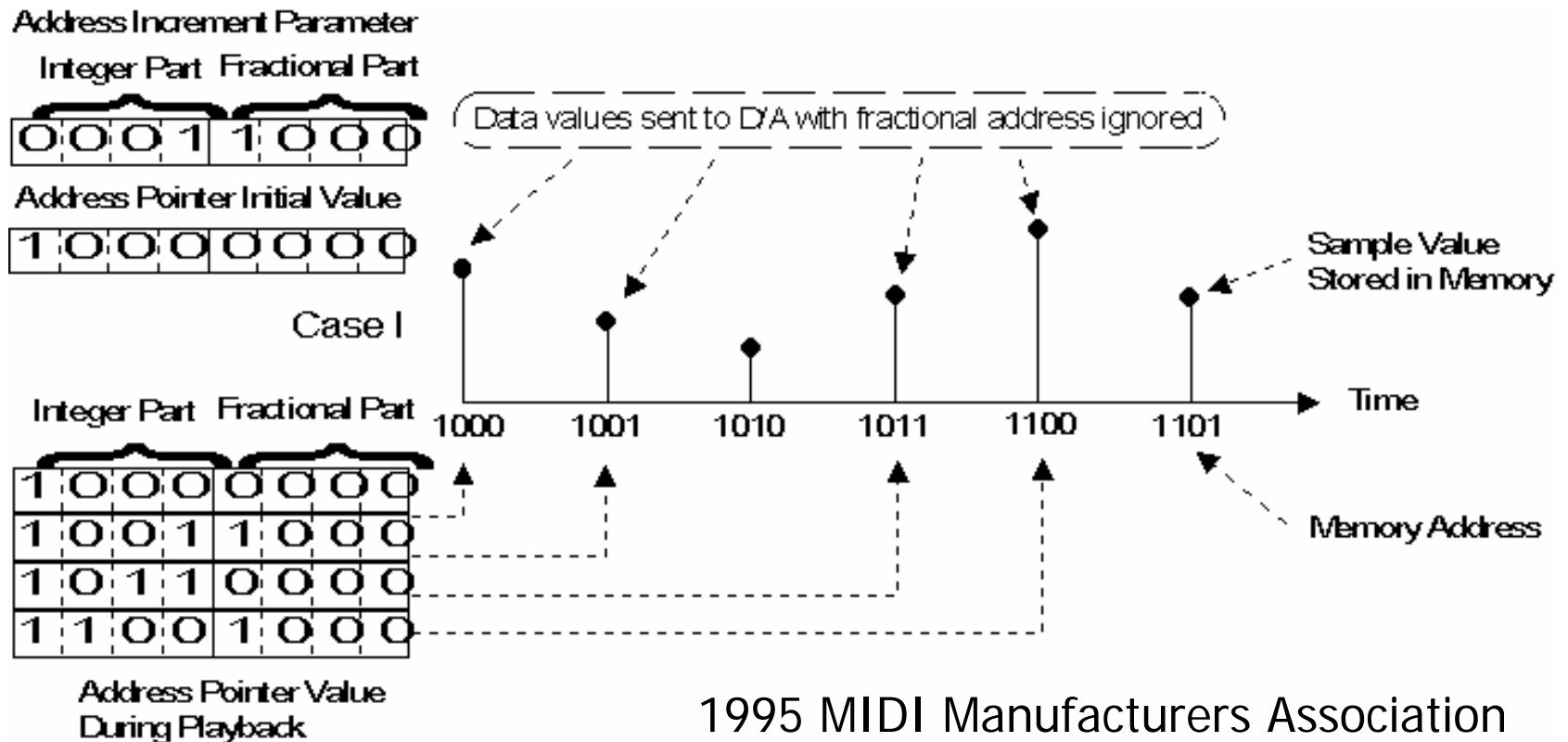
Add overlap region with
linear crossfade.

Crossign:
 $\text{not}(\text{xor}(\text{sign bits}))$

Basically, if both
are positive or both
negative, + 1,
otherwise + 0.




Resampling

- Actually the sampling rate is fixed--just pick points in sound at different intervals.

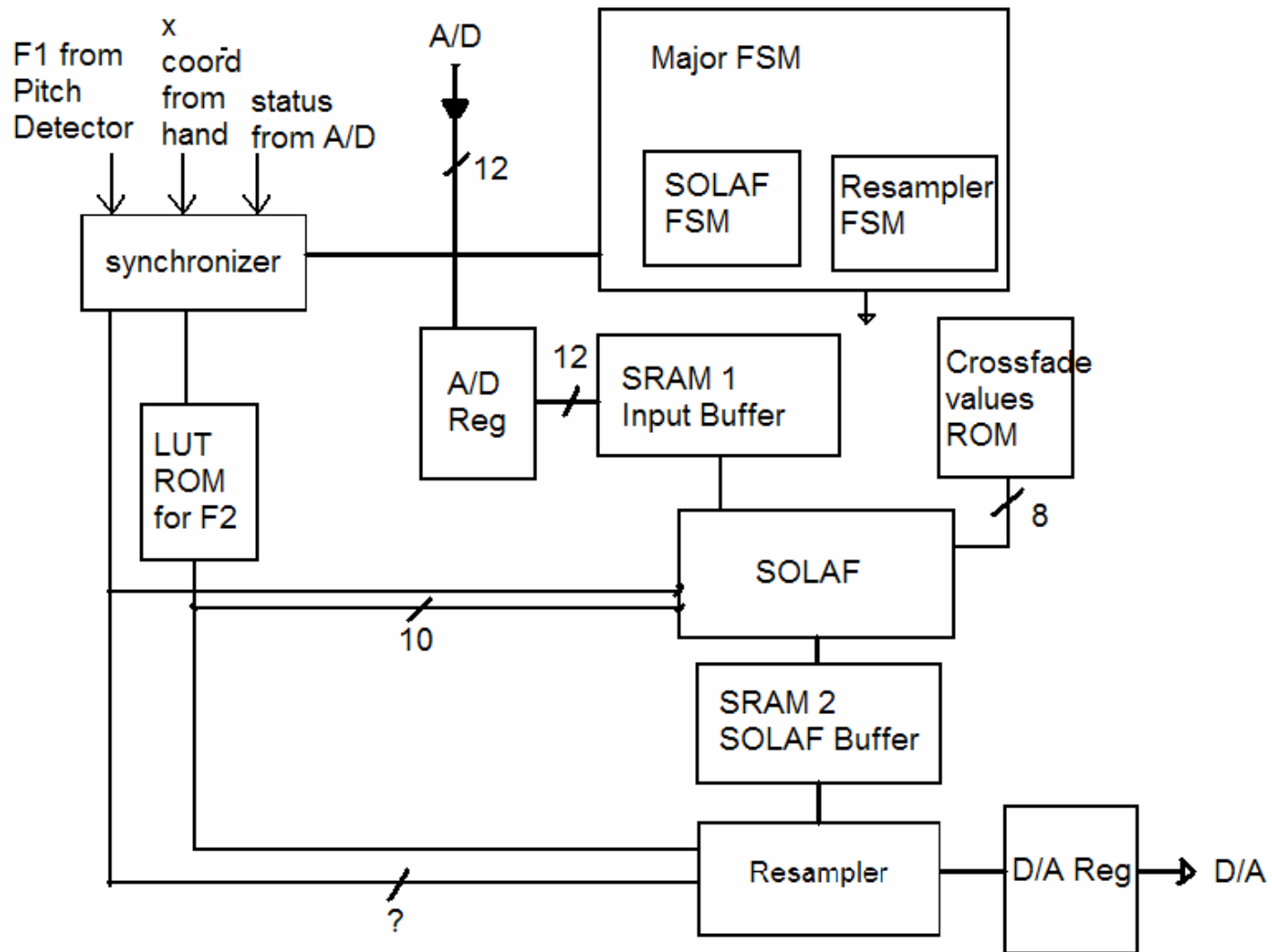




Demo

- Original, F1 is 110Hz 
- Stretched to double length 
- Played back twice rate (every other point) resulting in 220Hz 

Block Diagram





Analog Output

- 12-bit digital to analog conversion (Analog Devices AD7845)
- 4th Order low-pass filter
- Digitally controlled potentiometer to control gain (Microchip MCP410XX)
- Power amplifier to drive speaker



Q/A Session
