

Interference Patterns:
analysis of interacting
feedbacks in *hollow*

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CHIMEFest 2020: CIRCULATIONS



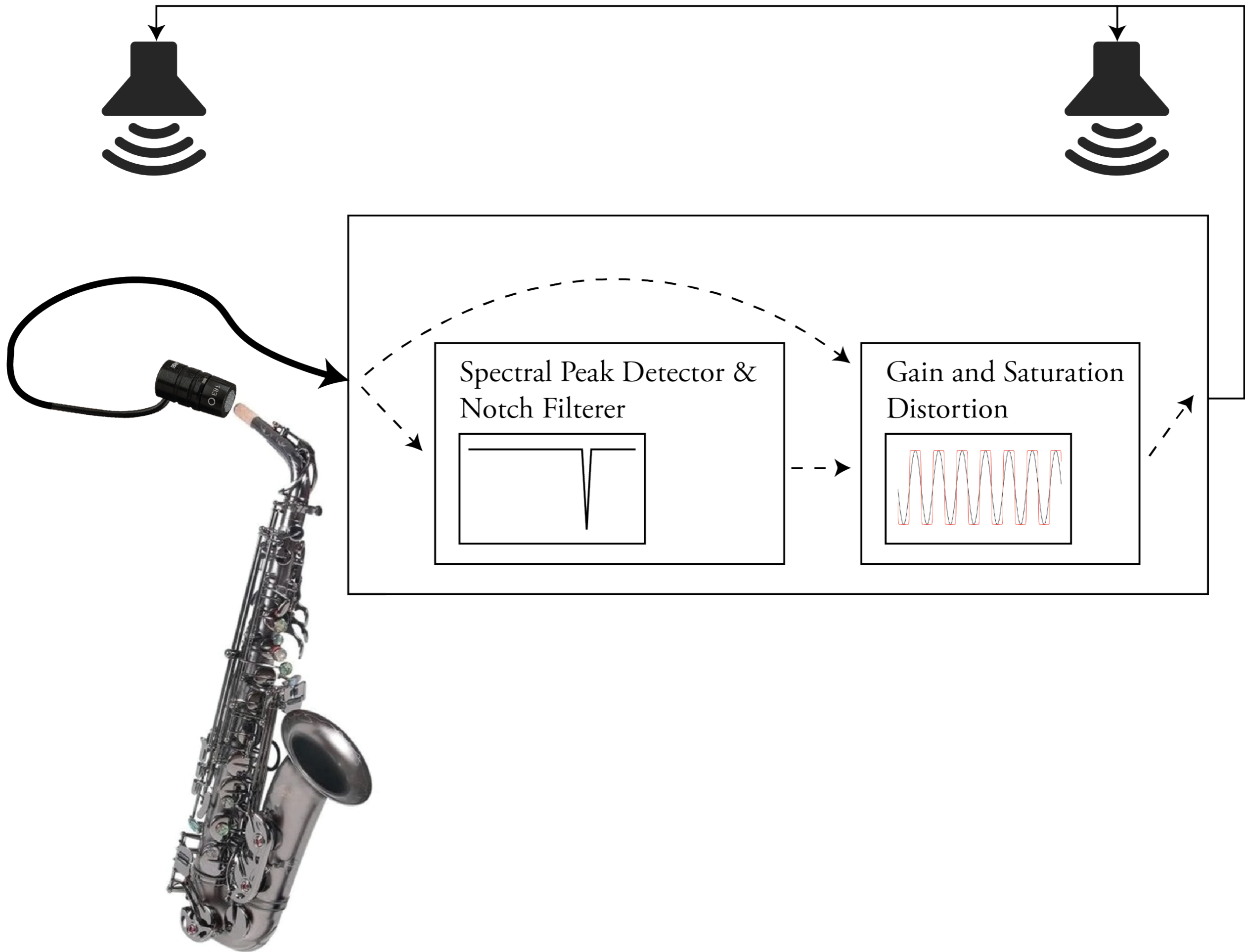
hollow

- feedback saxophone
- feedback PVC tubes
- no-input mixer

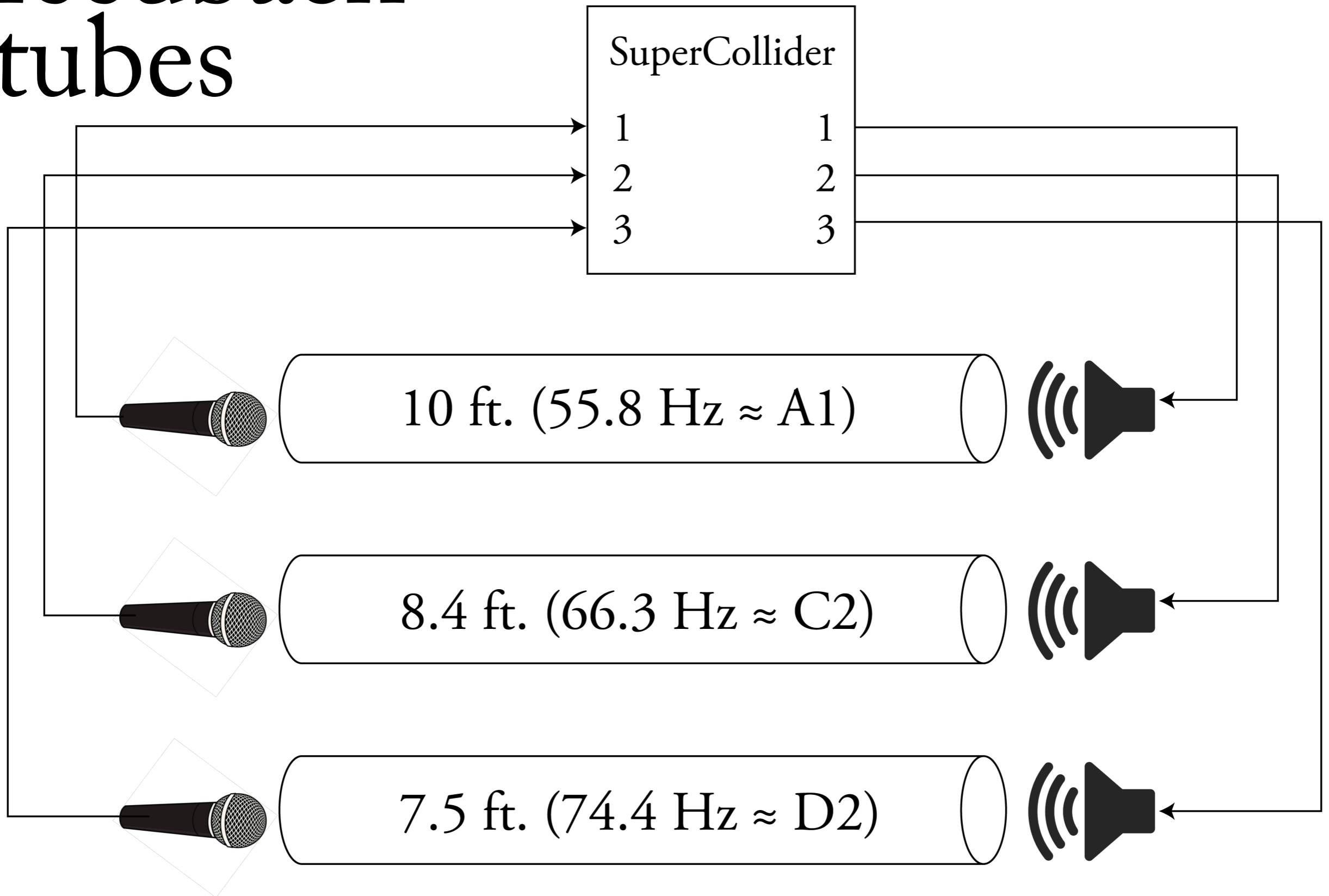
feedback saxophone

- mouthpiece
- neck
- body

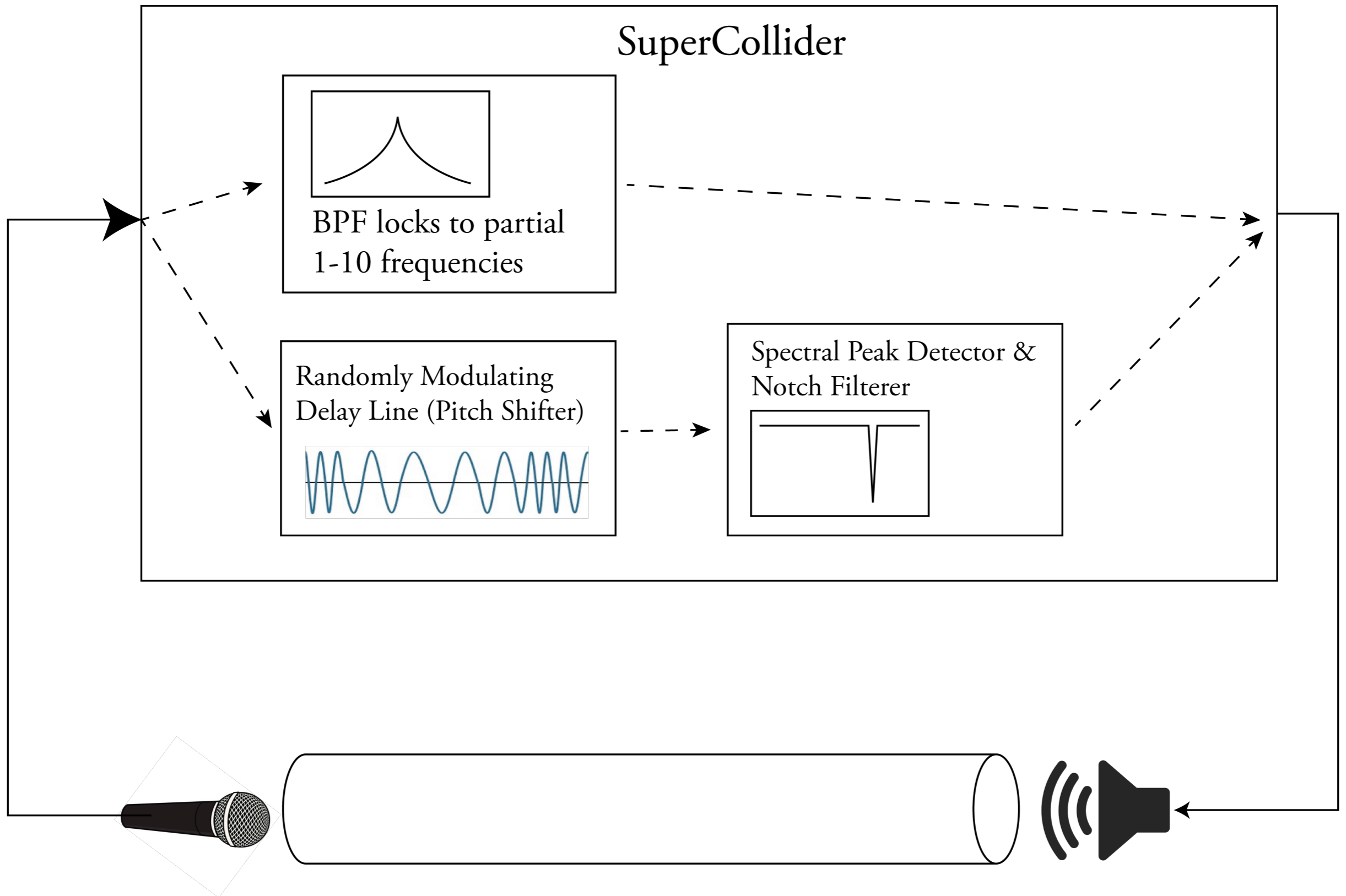




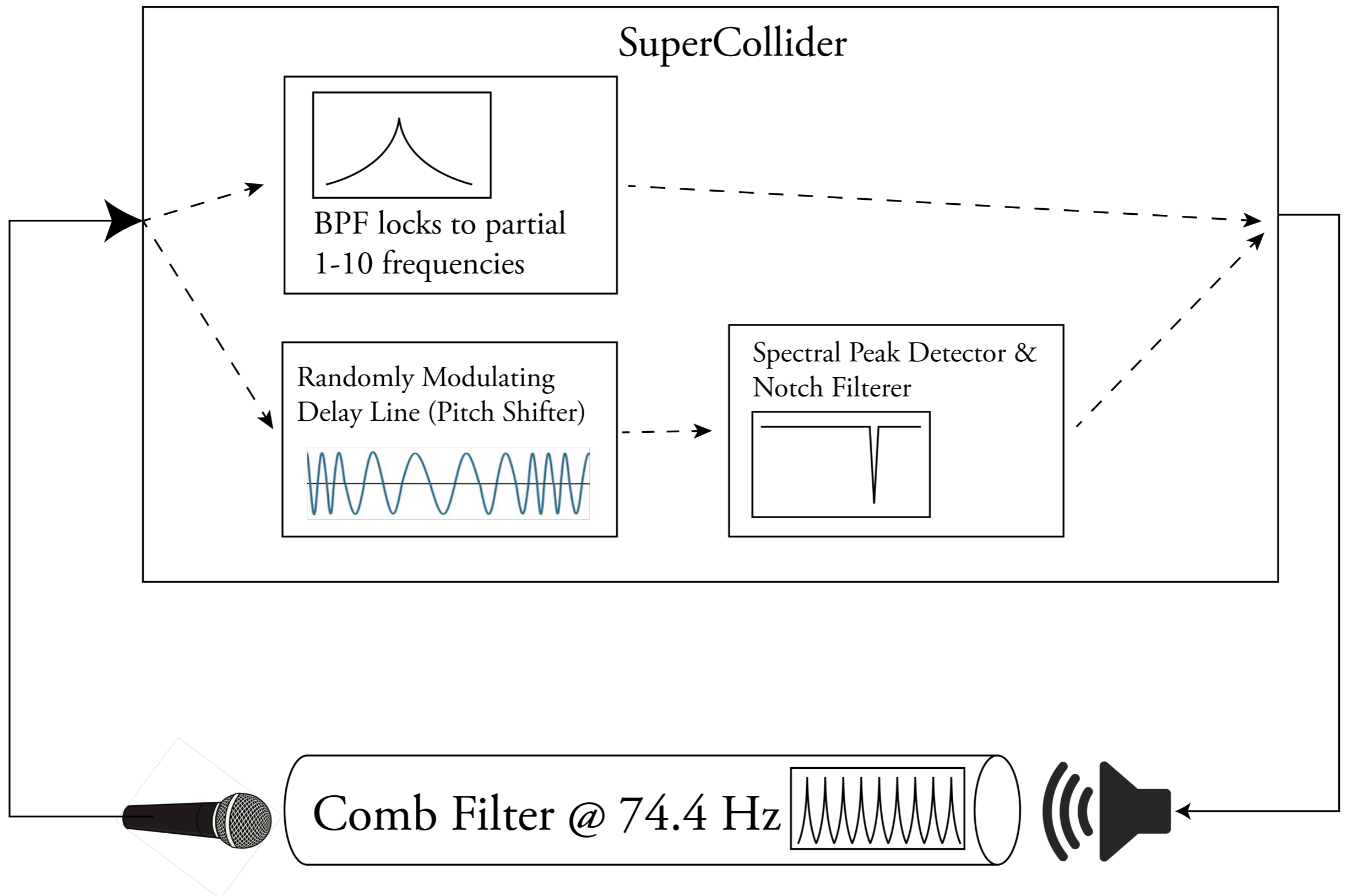
feedback tubes



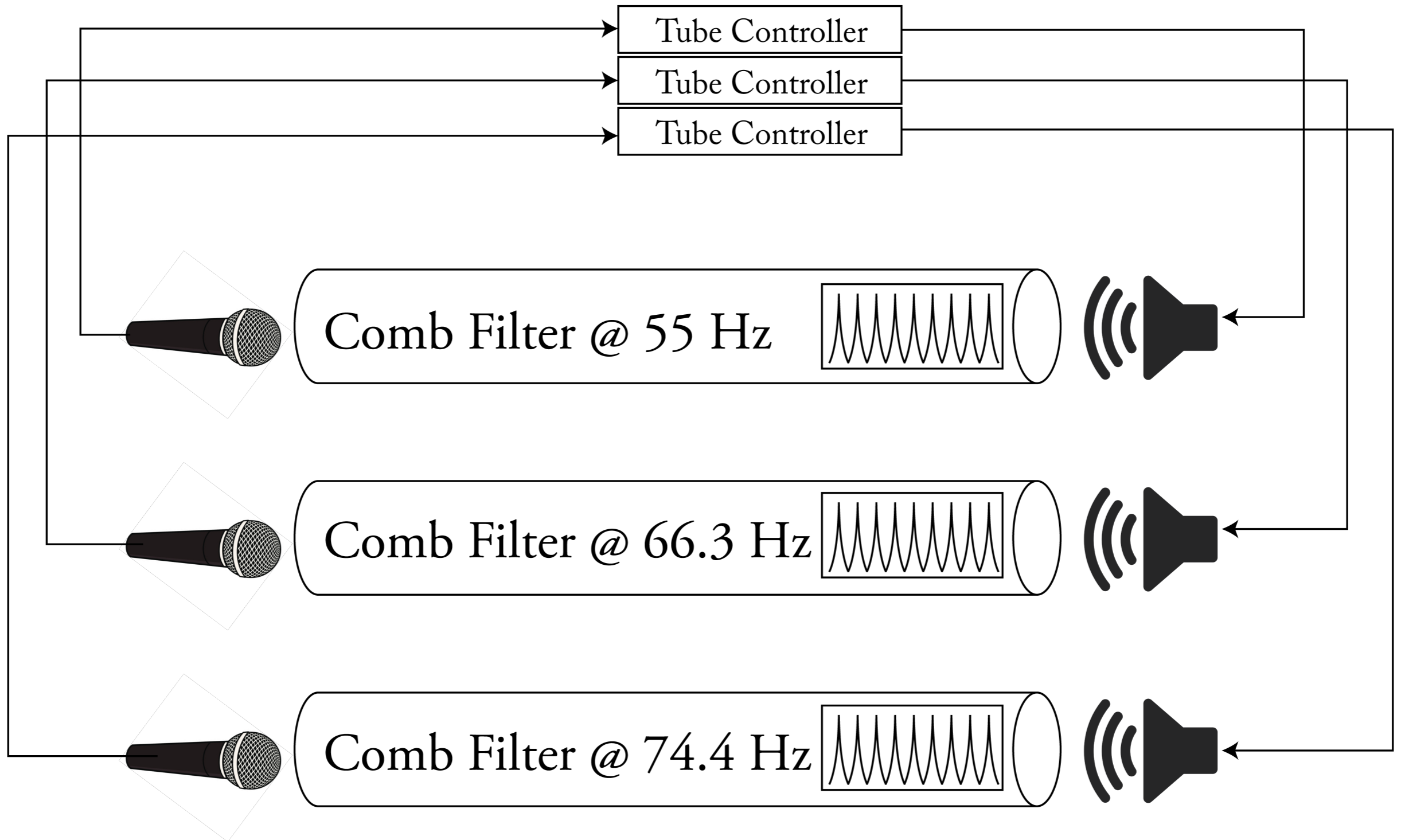
“Tube Controller”



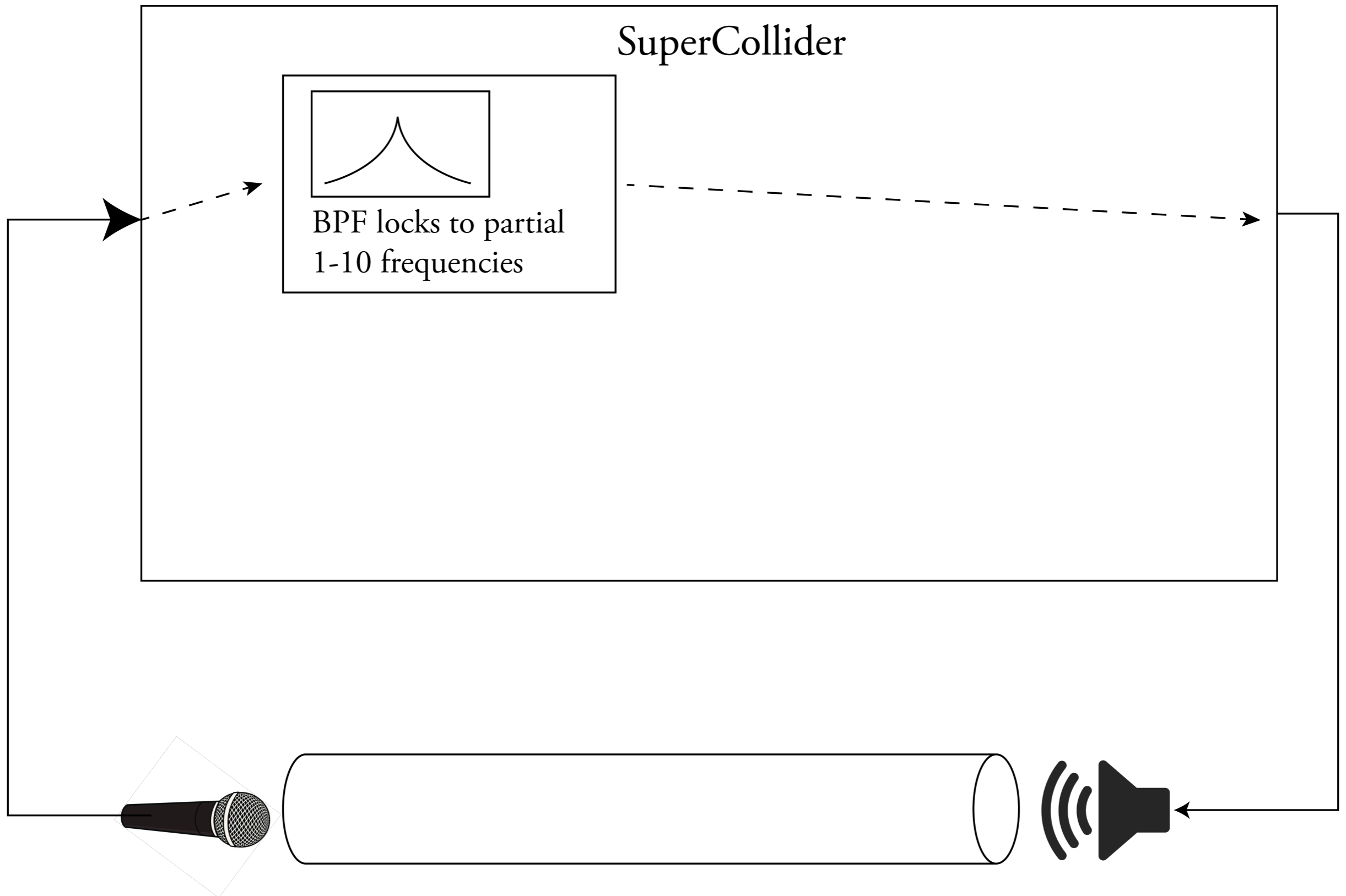
“Tube Controller”



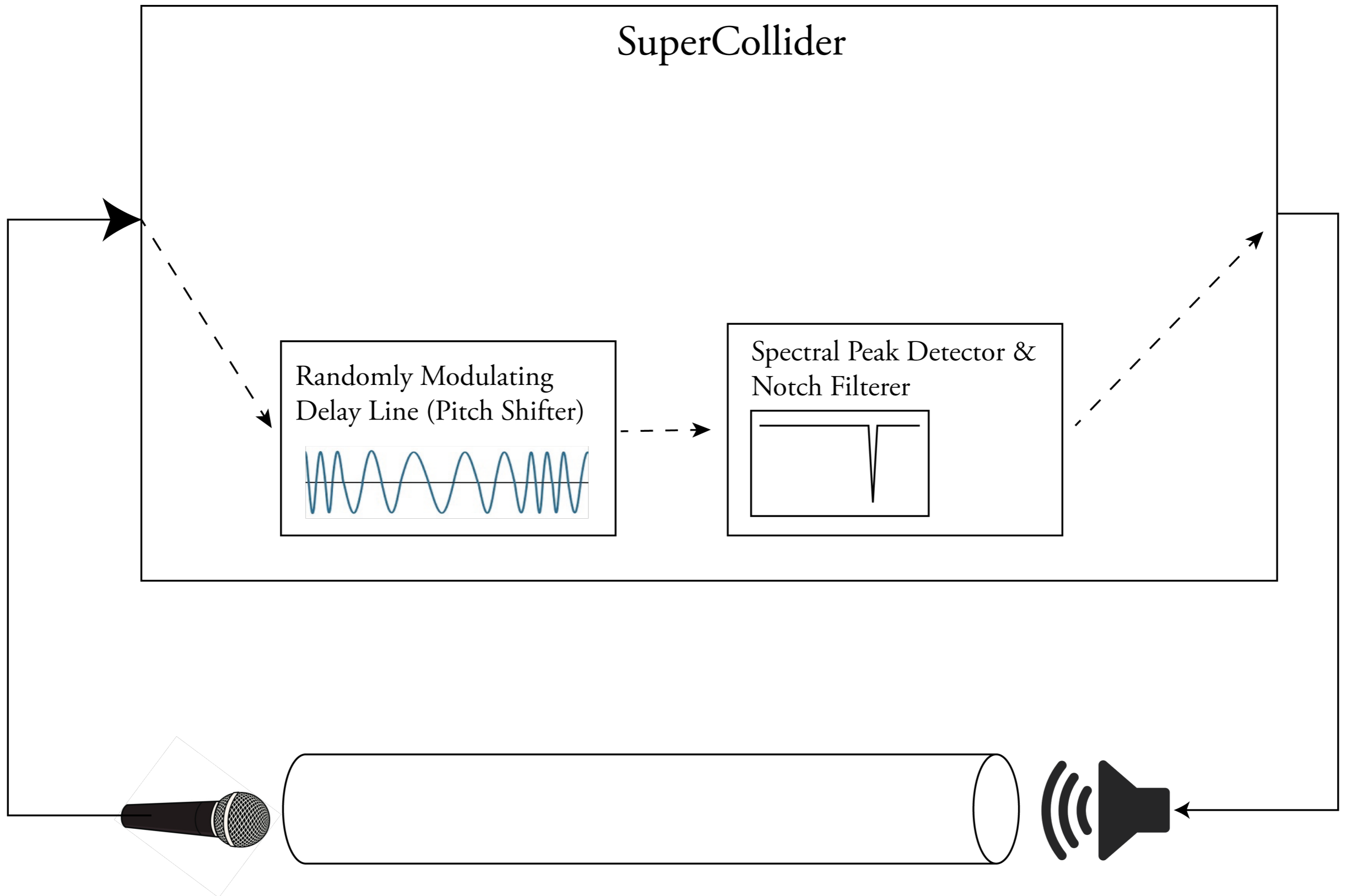
SuperCollider

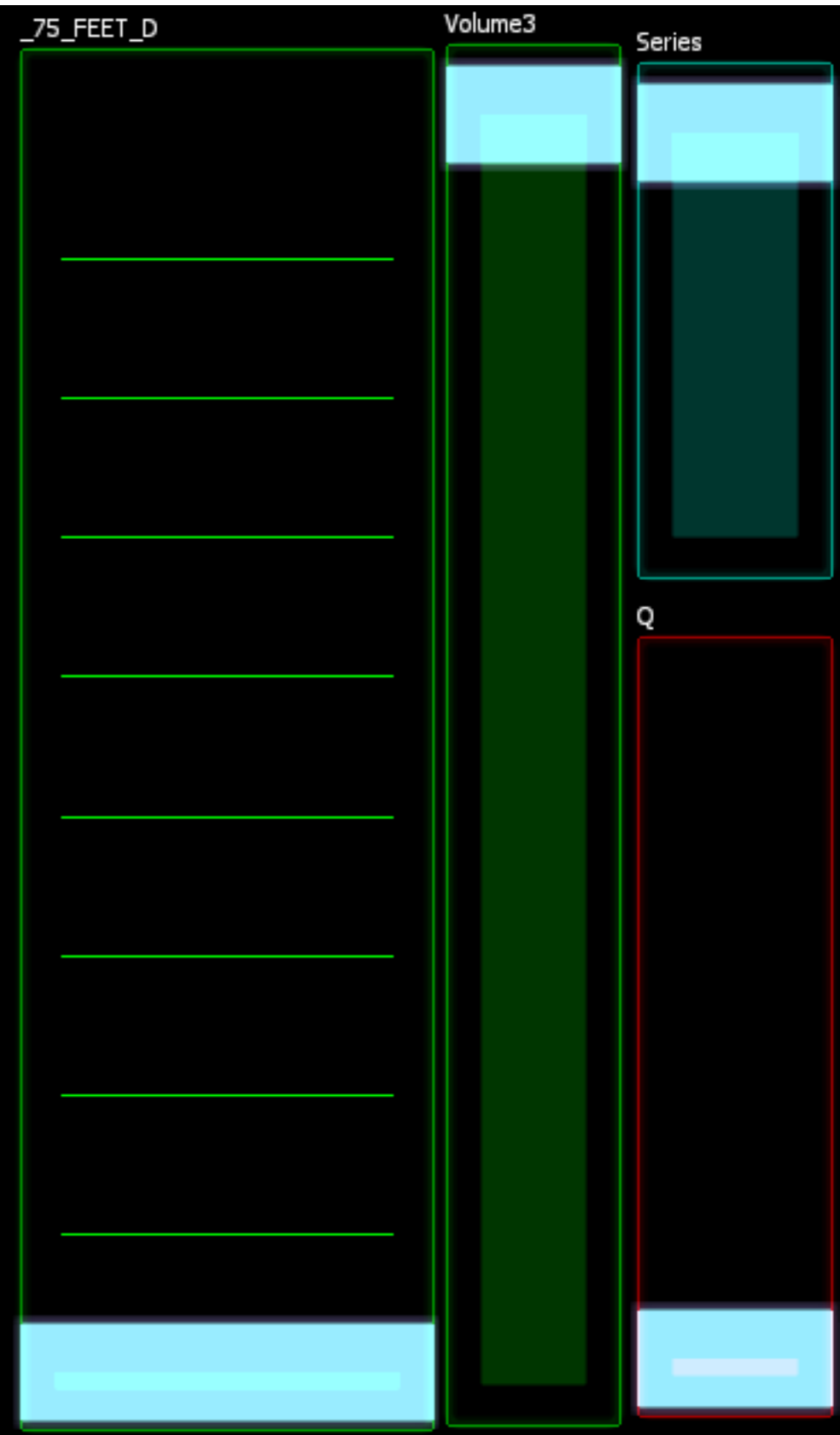
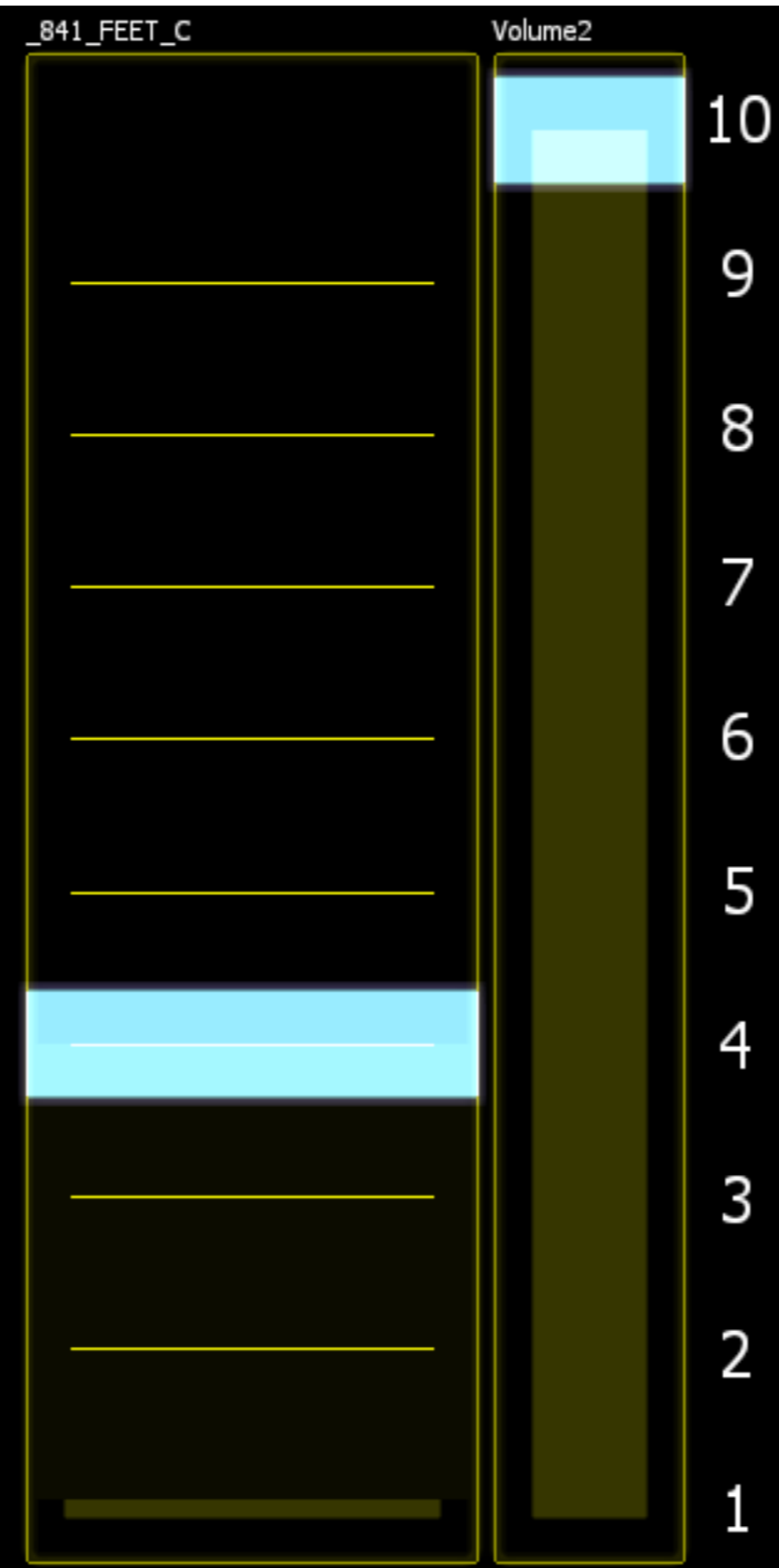
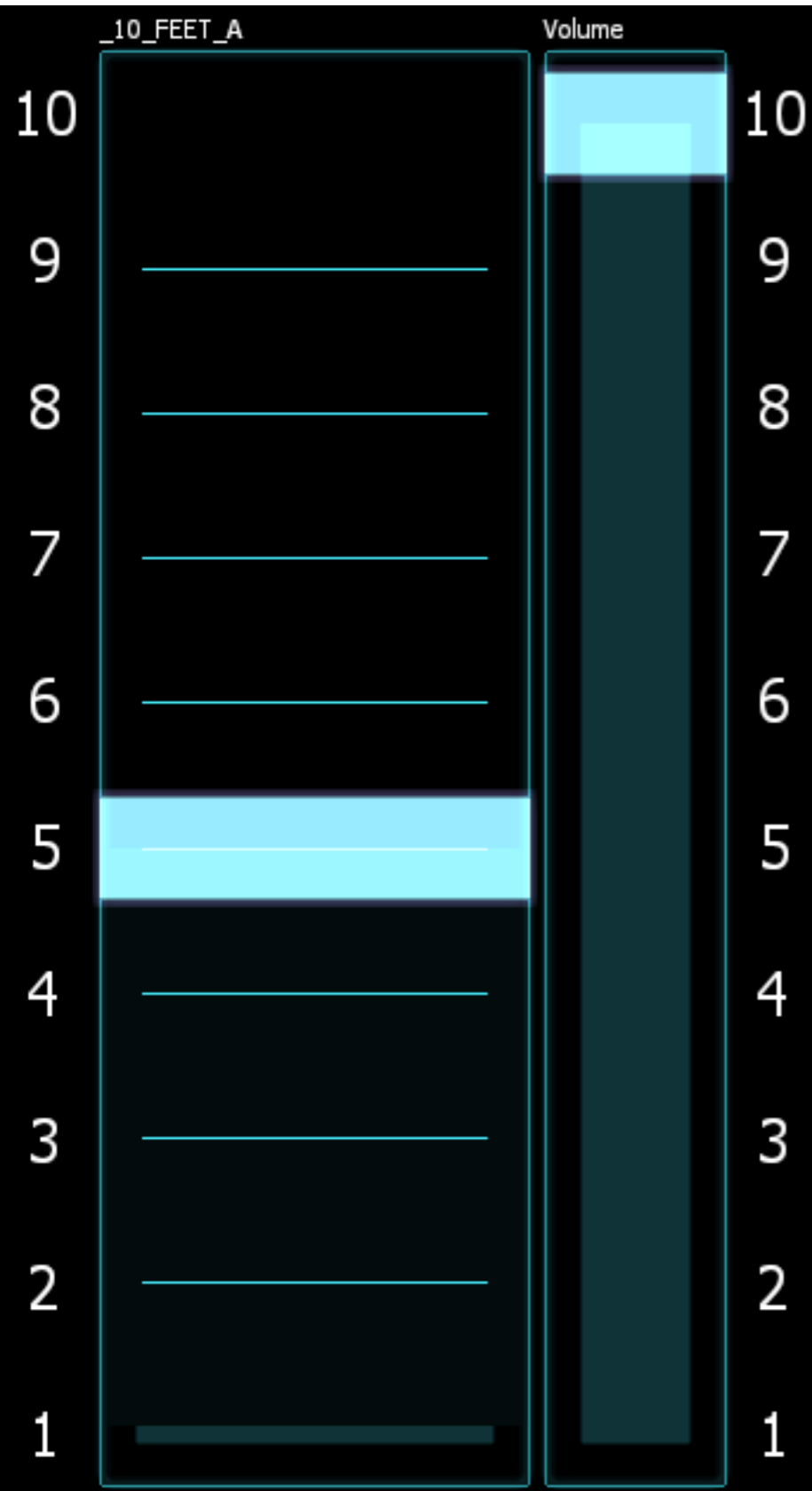


“Tube Controller”



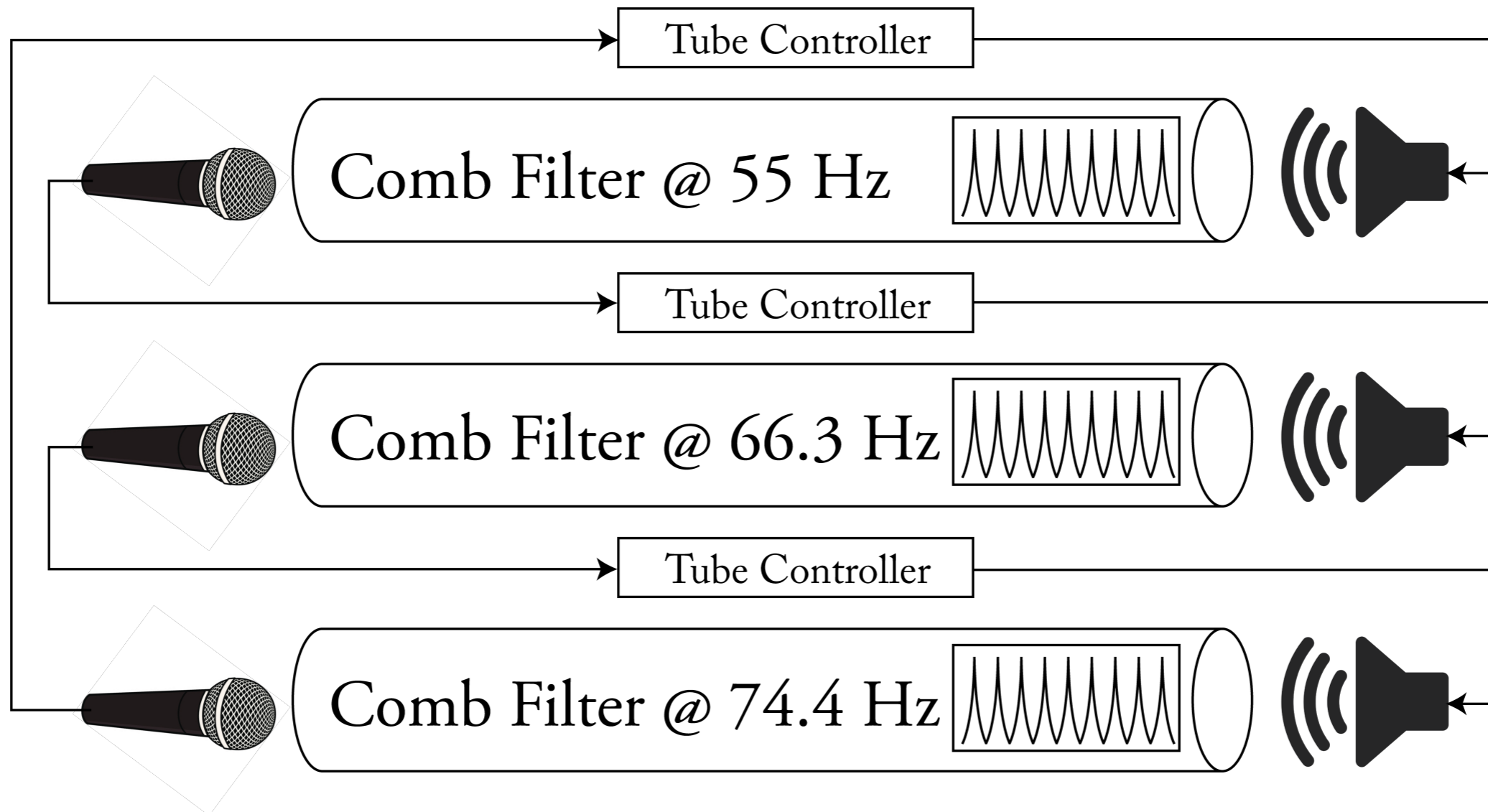
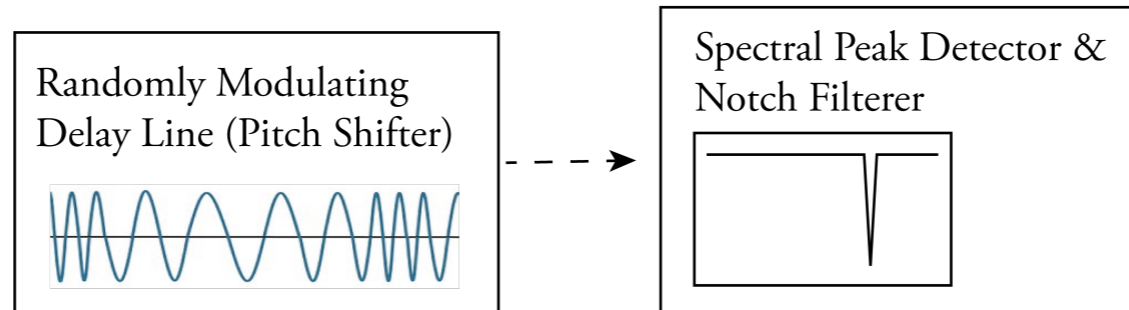
“Tube Controller”





Tubes in Series

All using
this processing:



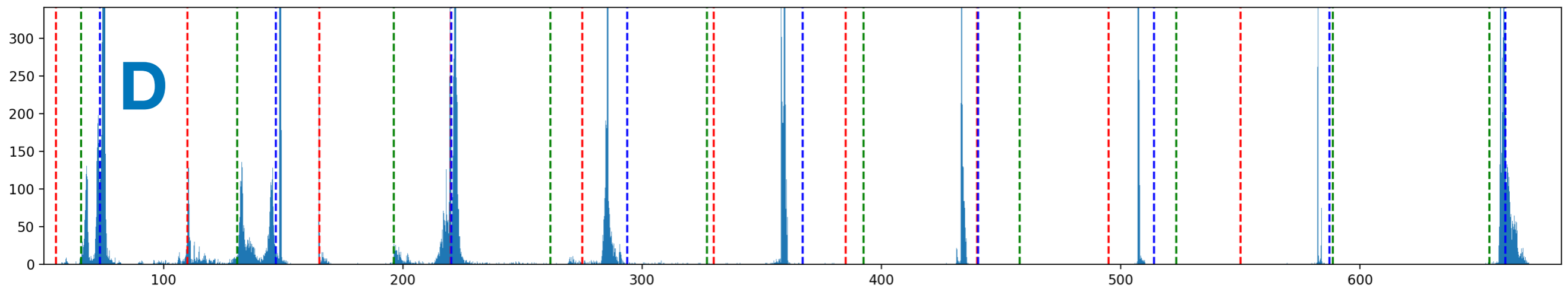
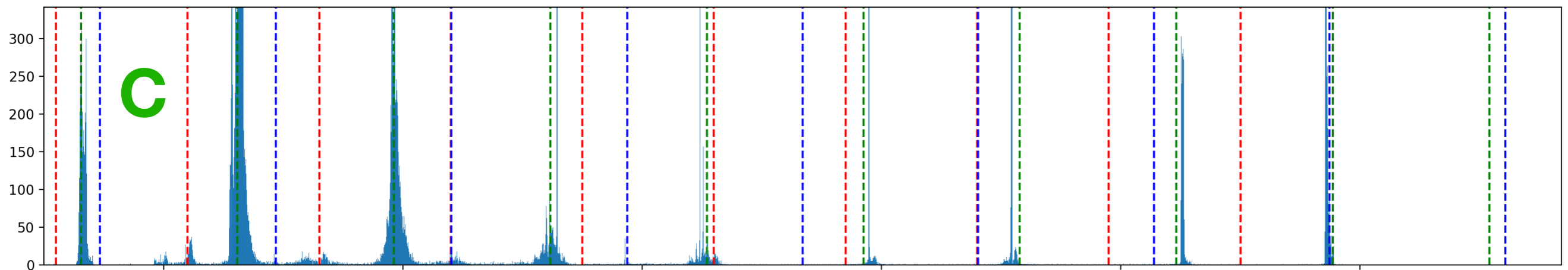
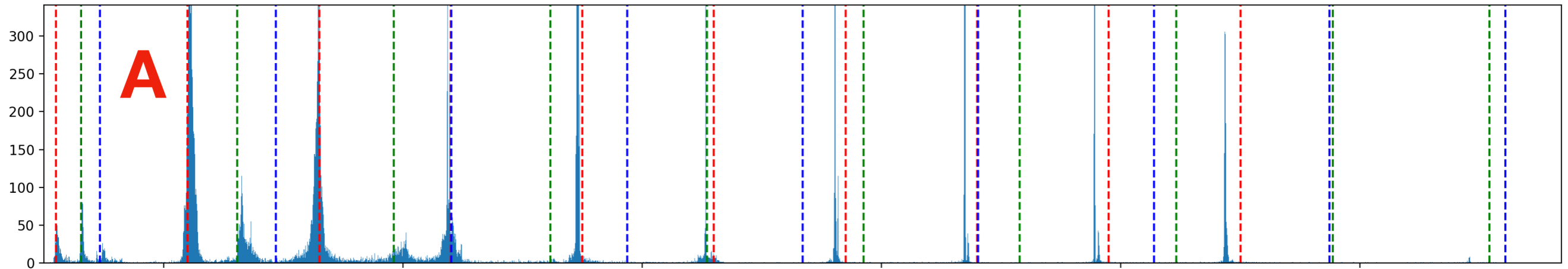
Analysis

Build on my knowledge of the system, and aural experience to develop an intuition about how the system behaves...

Goal:

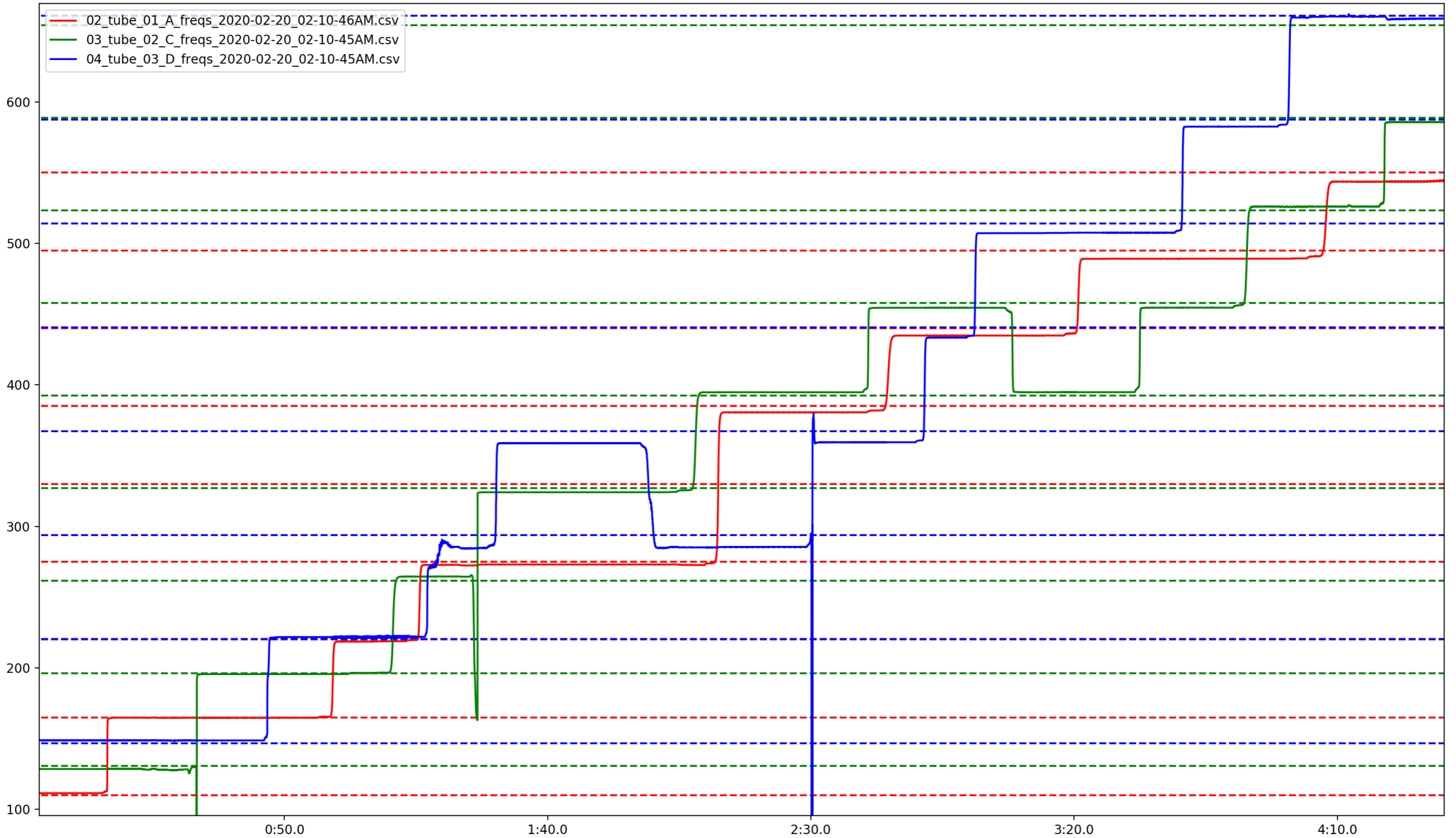
More control, more variability, other directions.

tube resonances while independent

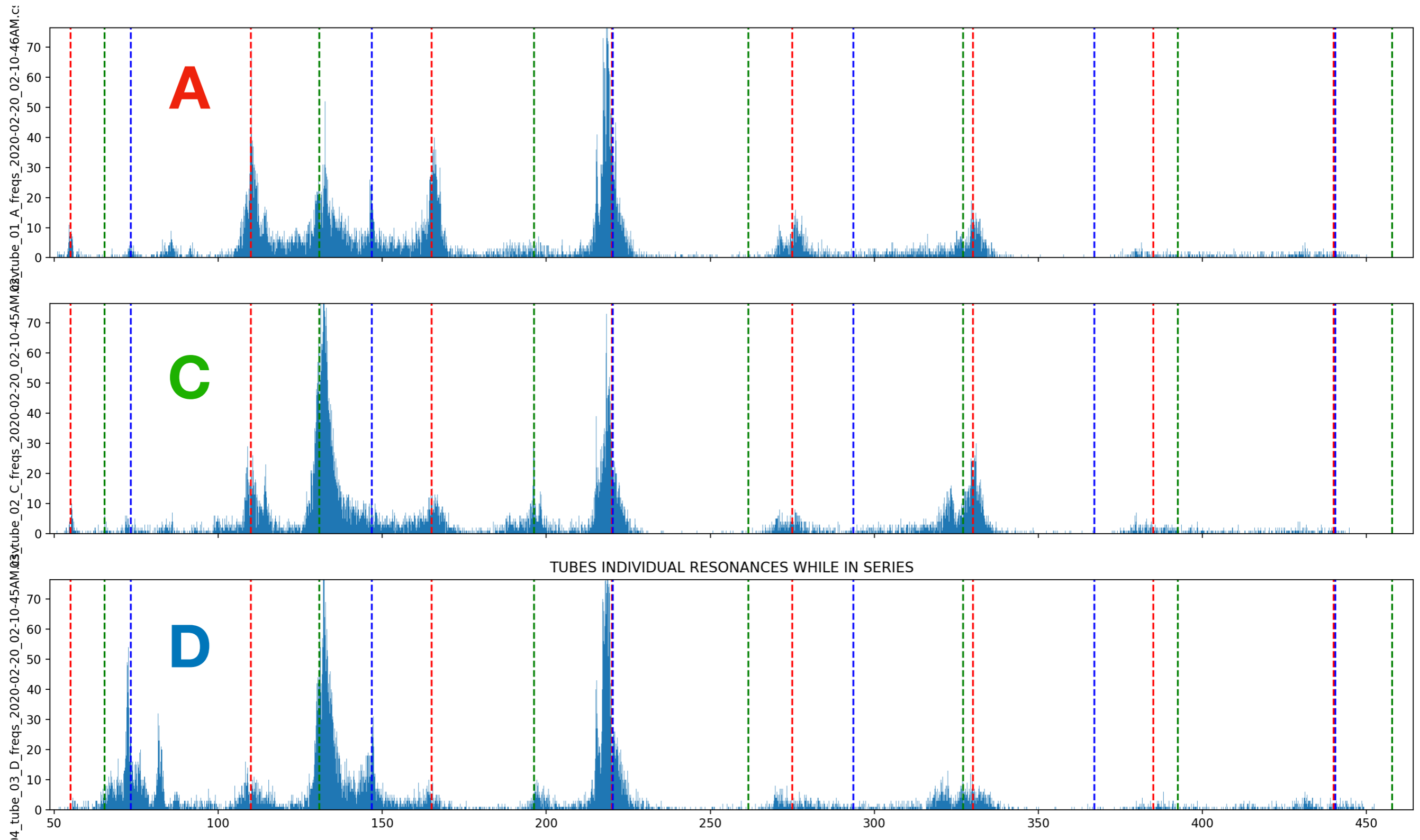


tube freqs., opening 4 min.

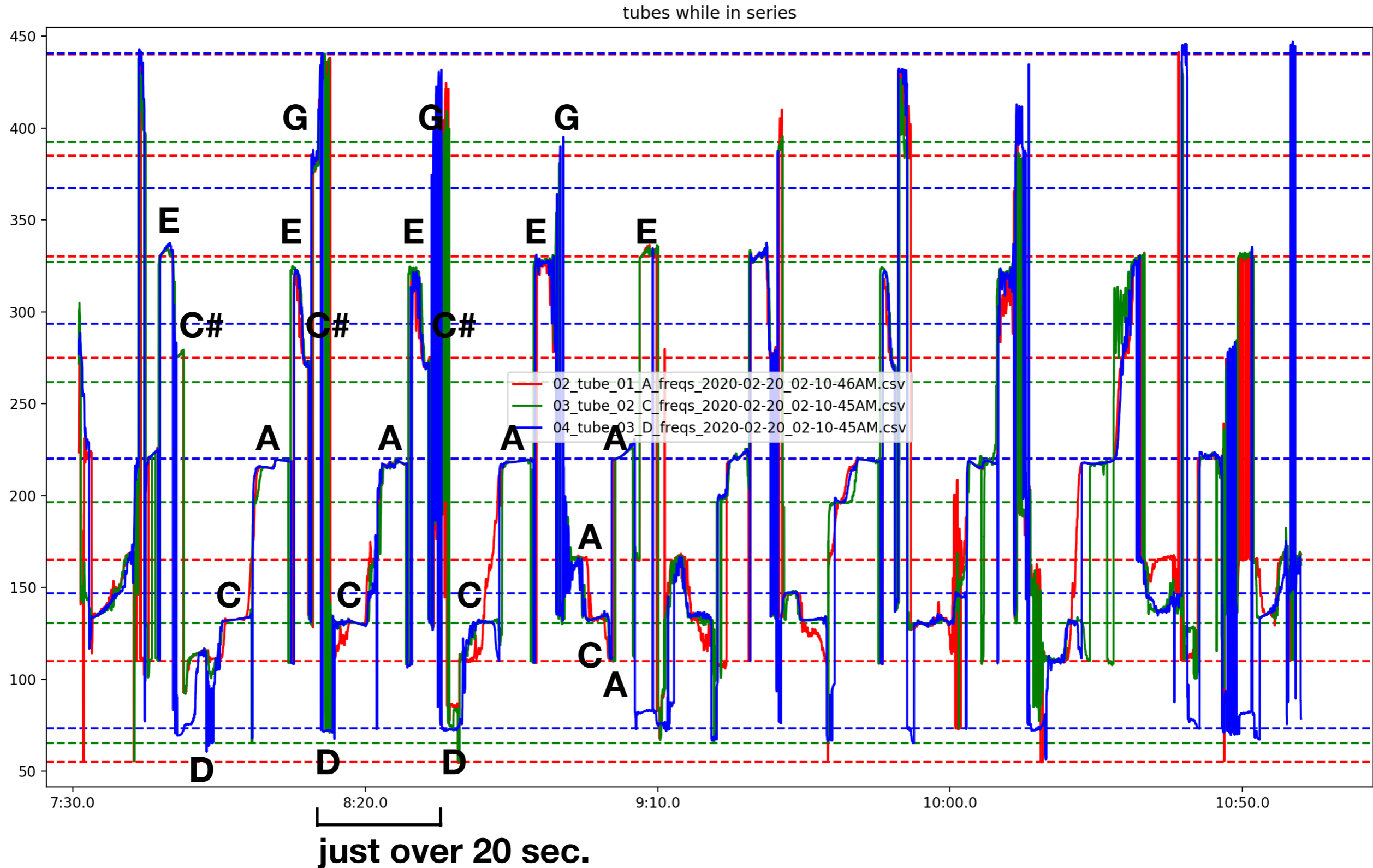
tubes' frequencies



tube resonances while in series



tube freqs., while in series



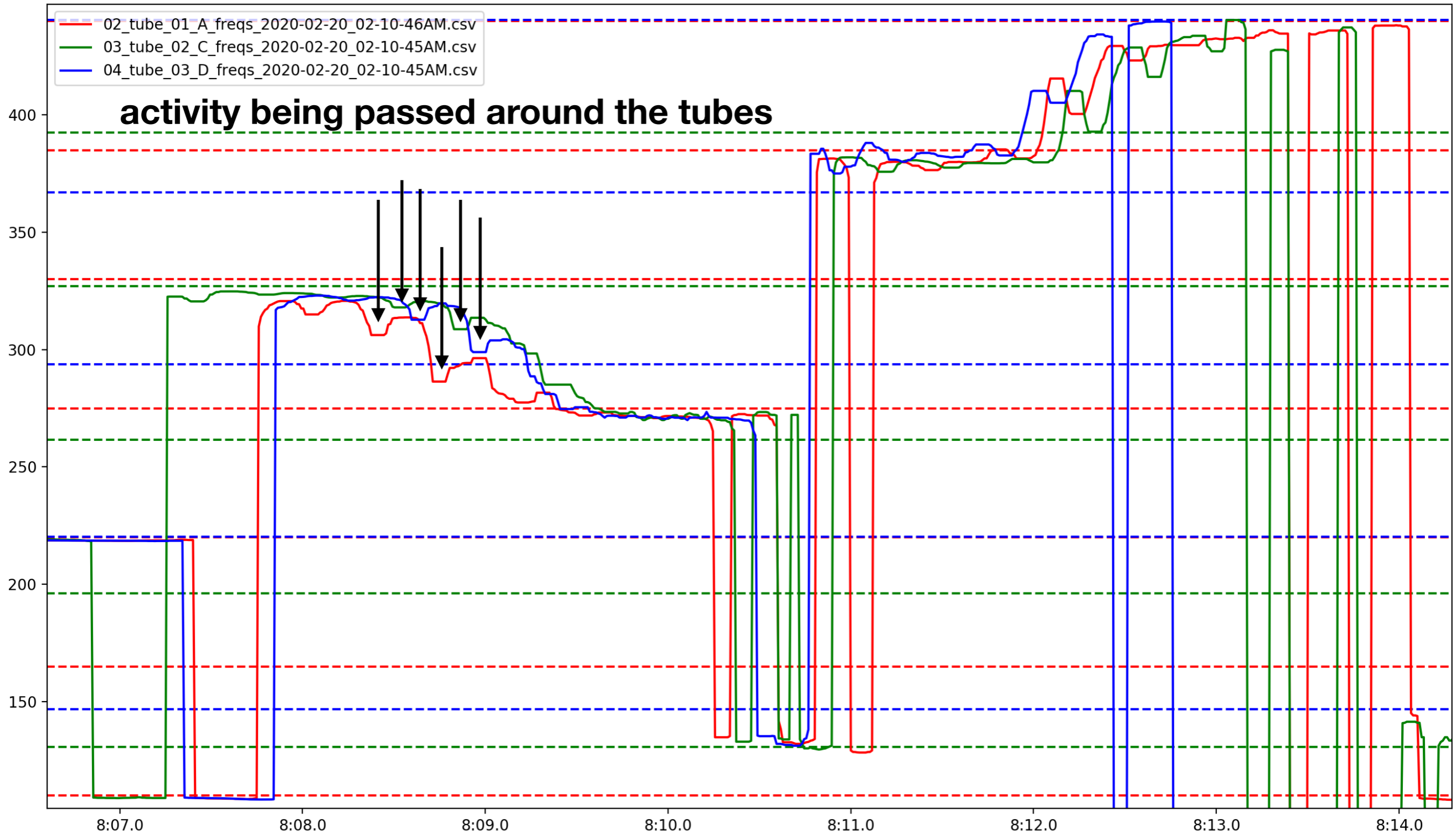
peak detector filter time

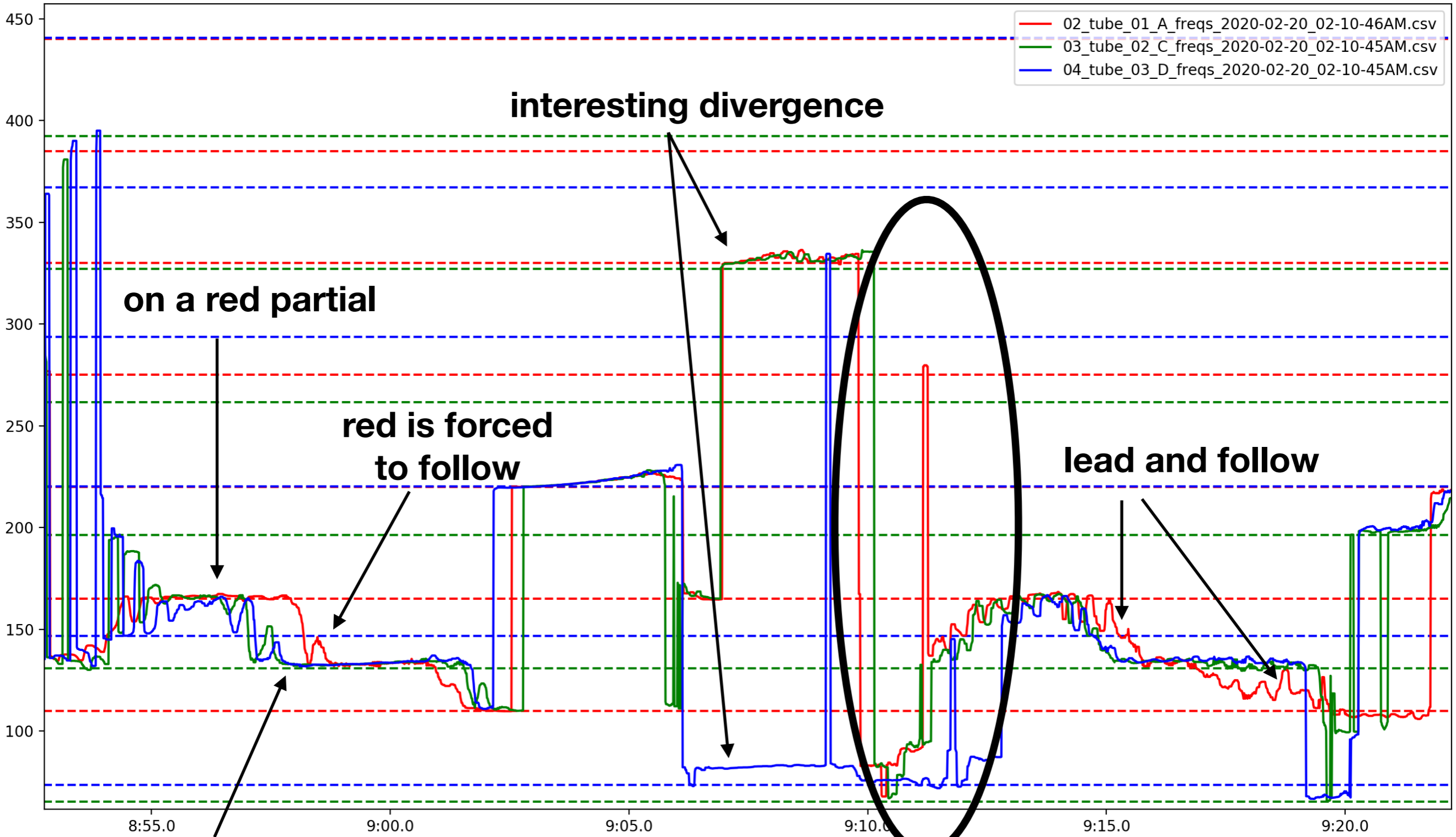
```
this.addSlider("waitMin", ControlSpec(1, 50), {  
    arg sl;  
    waitMin = sl.value;  
}, 12, true, true, true);
```

```
this.addSlider("waitMax", ControlSpec(1, 50), {  
    arg sl;  
    waitMax = sl.value;  
}, 15, true, true, true);
```

tube freqs., while in series

tubes while in series

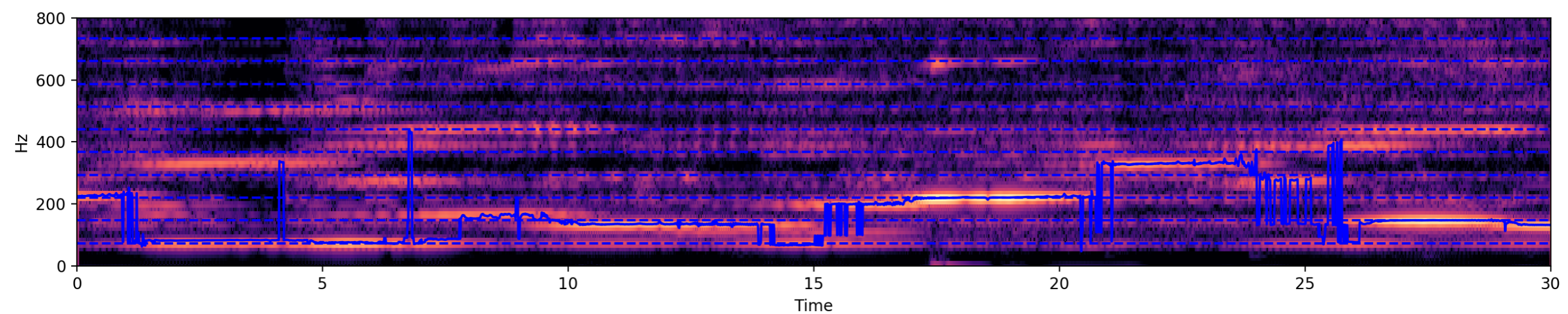
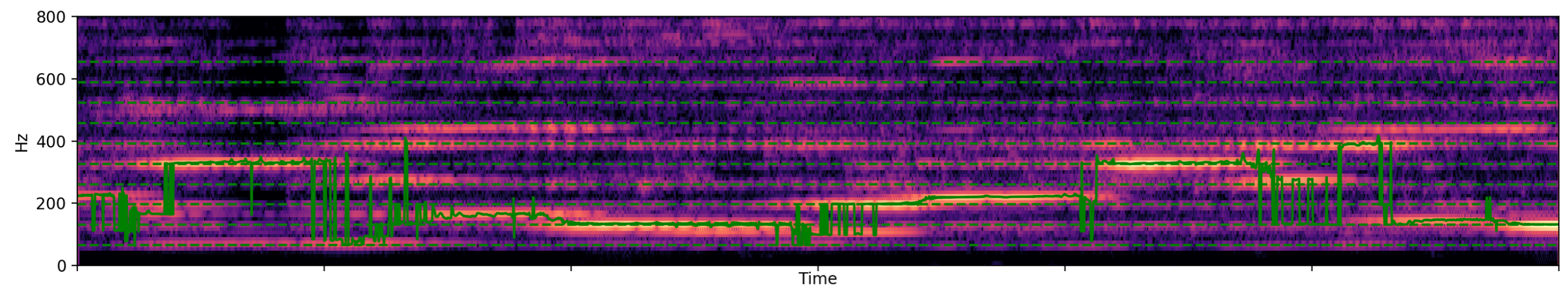
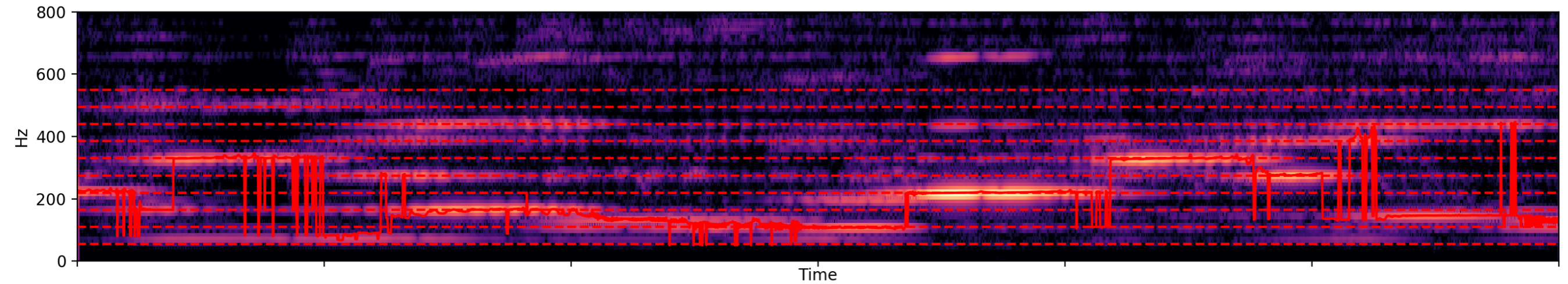




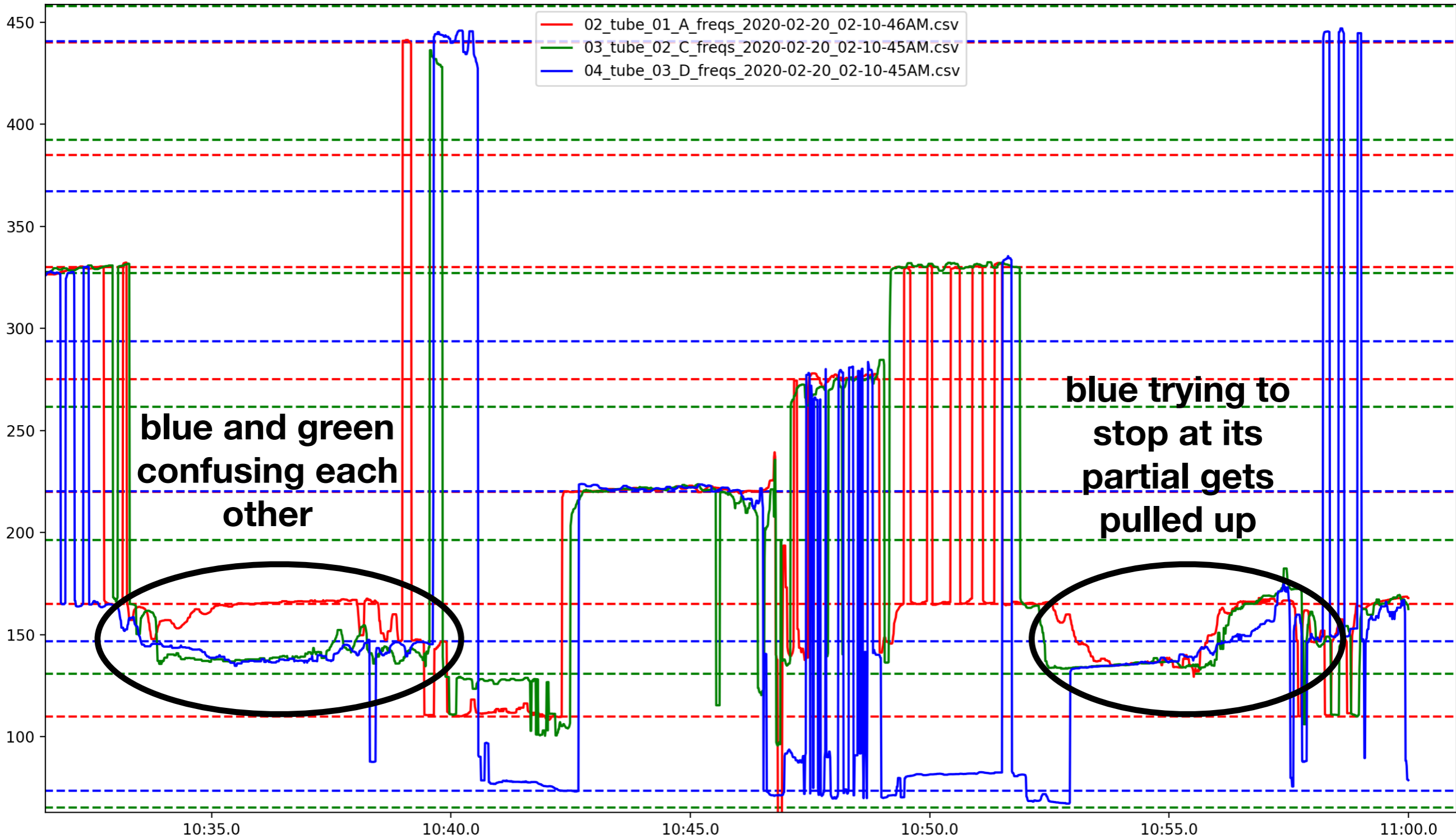
**green leads to its partial
(blue seems to follow,
it doesn't care about red,
tries to stop at blue?)**

transitional space

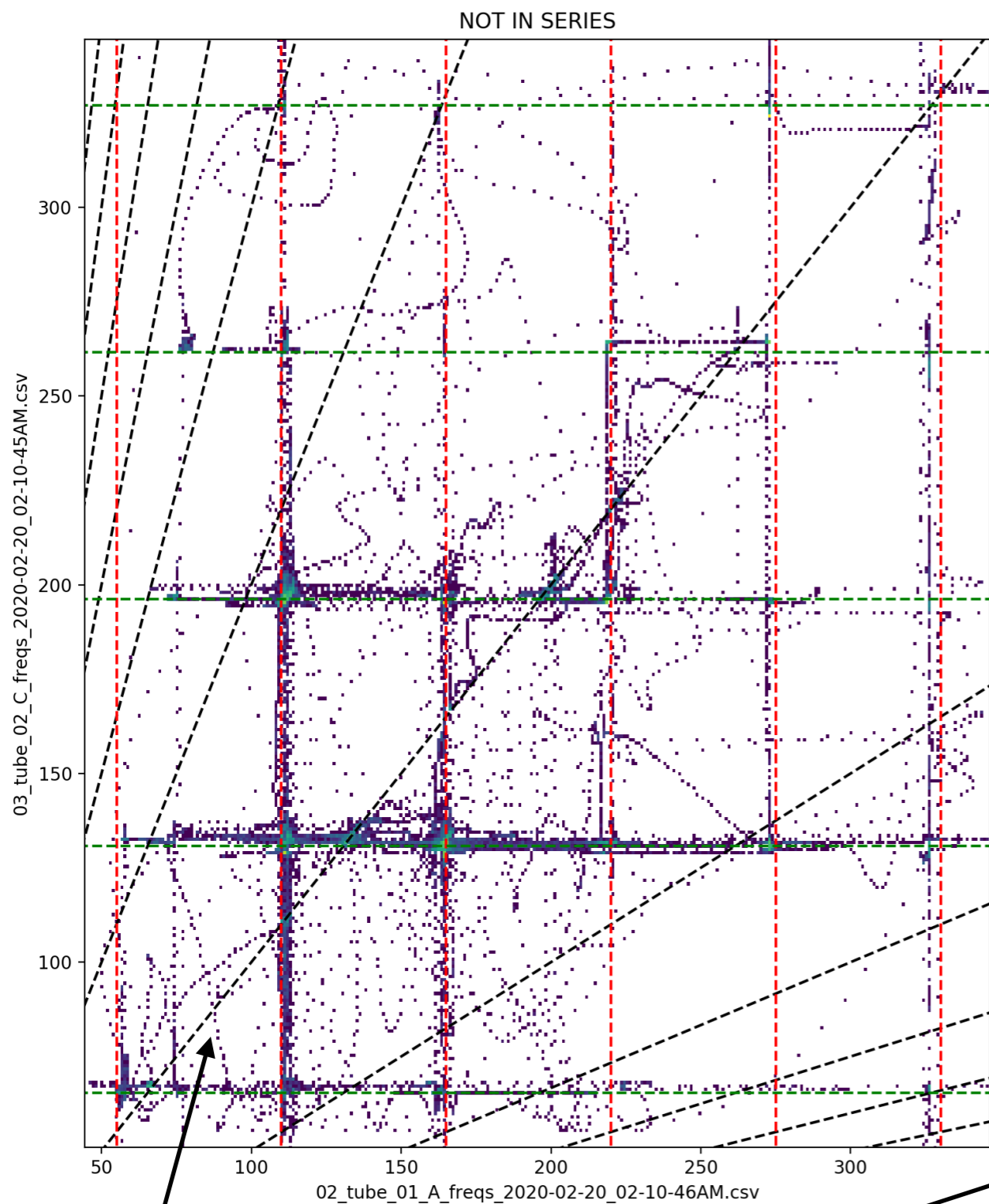
polyphony in files, monophonic pitch tracker



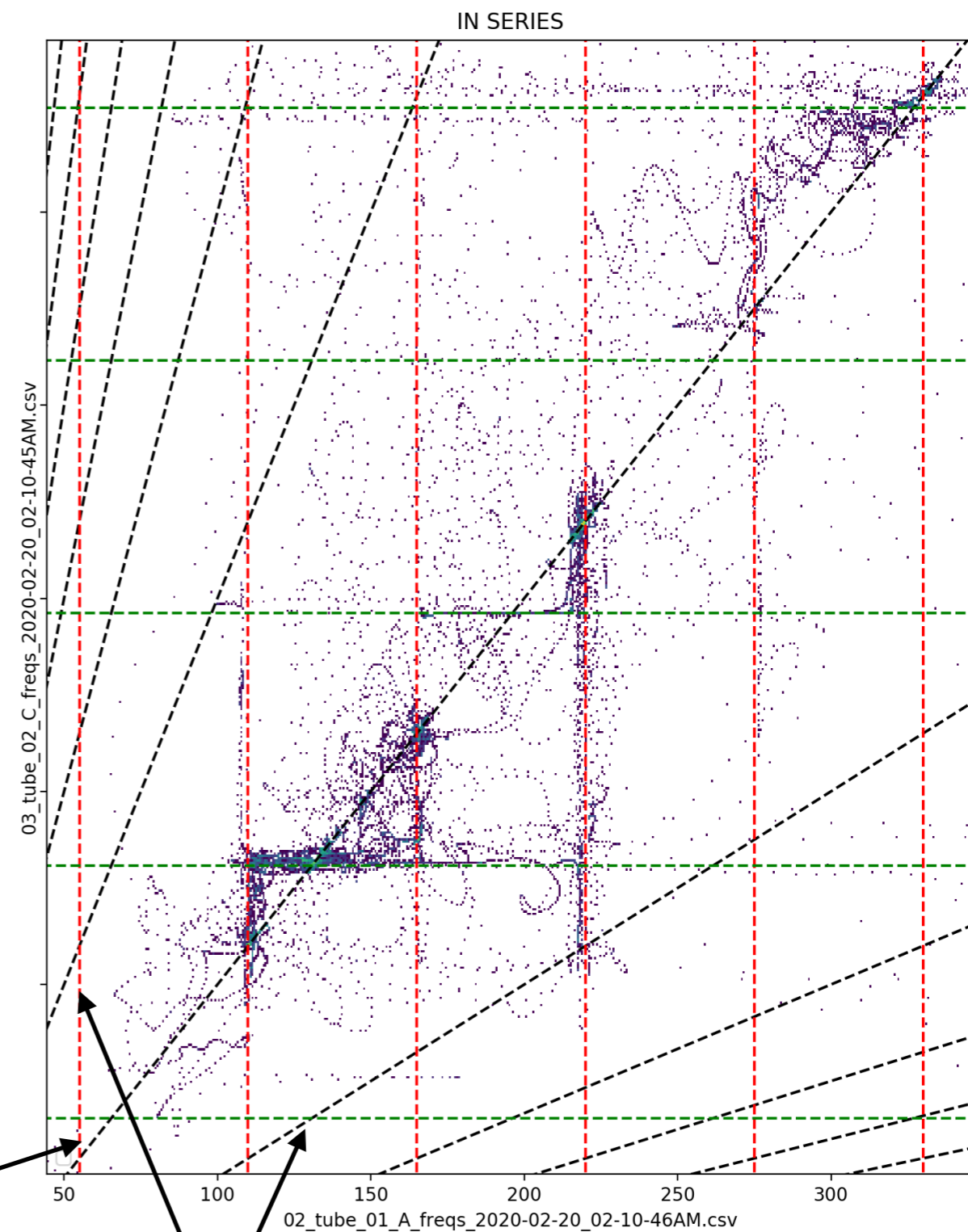
tubes while in series



Tubes A & C



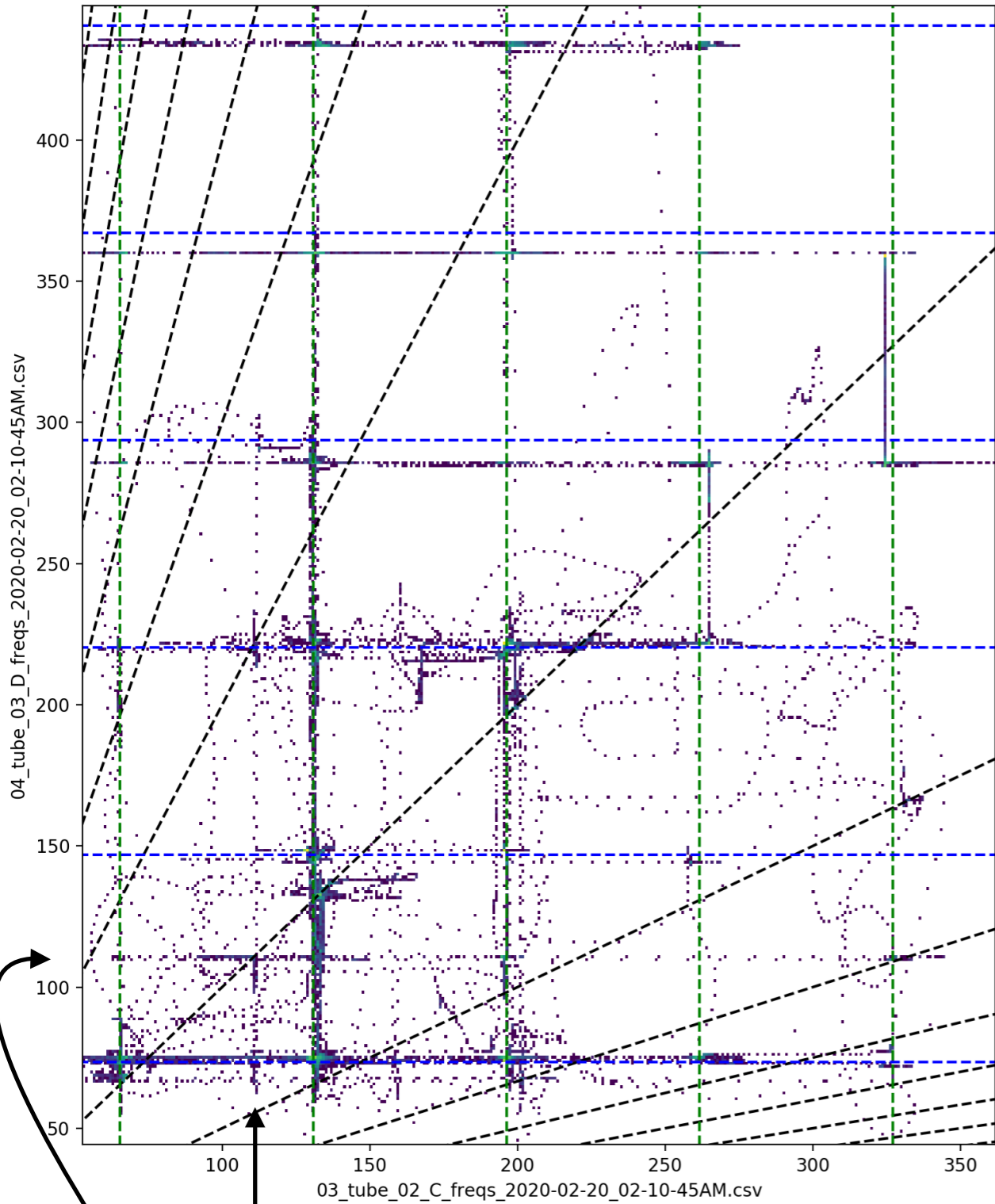
diagonal unison line



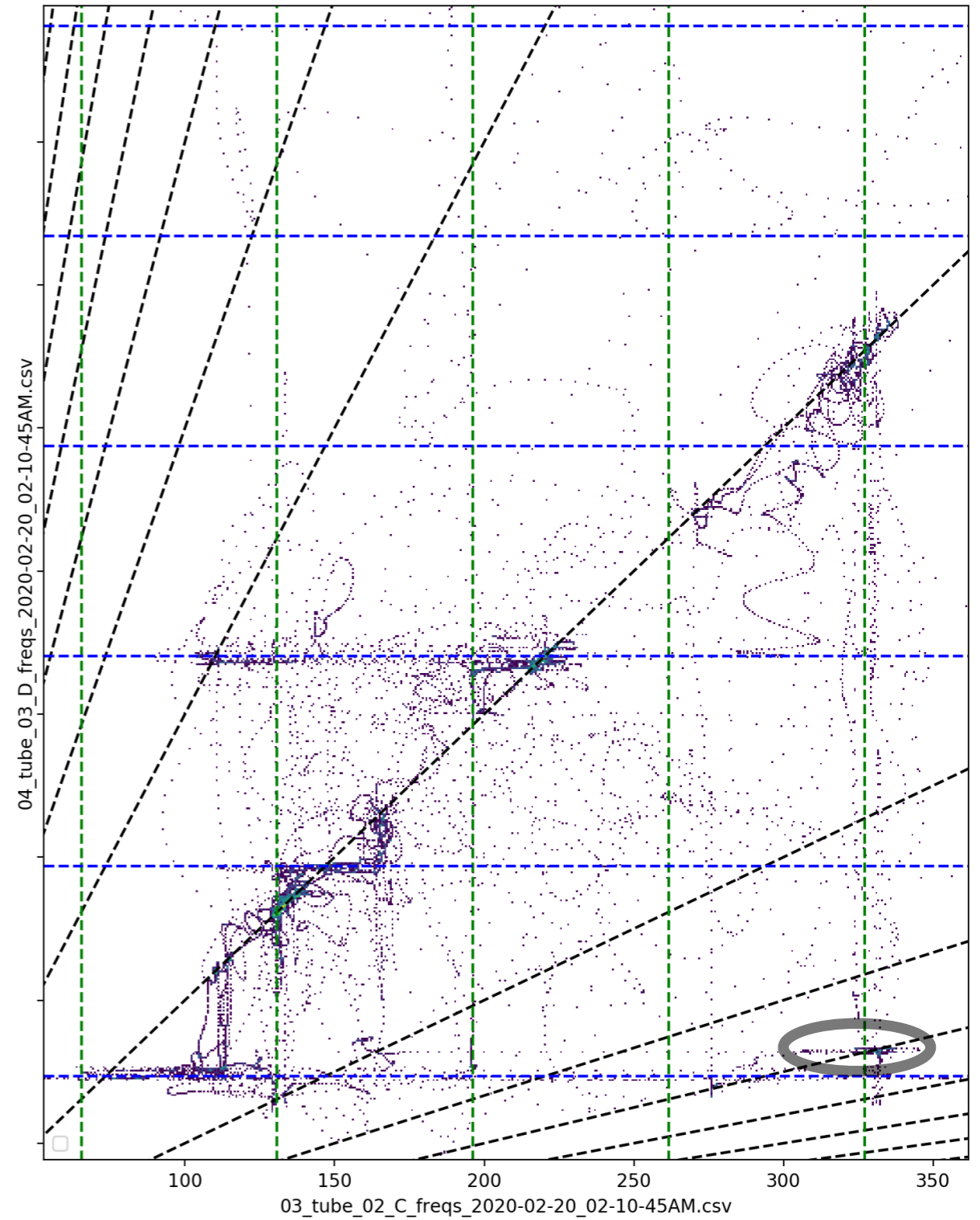
diagonal integer multiples lines

Tubes C & D

NOT IN SERIES



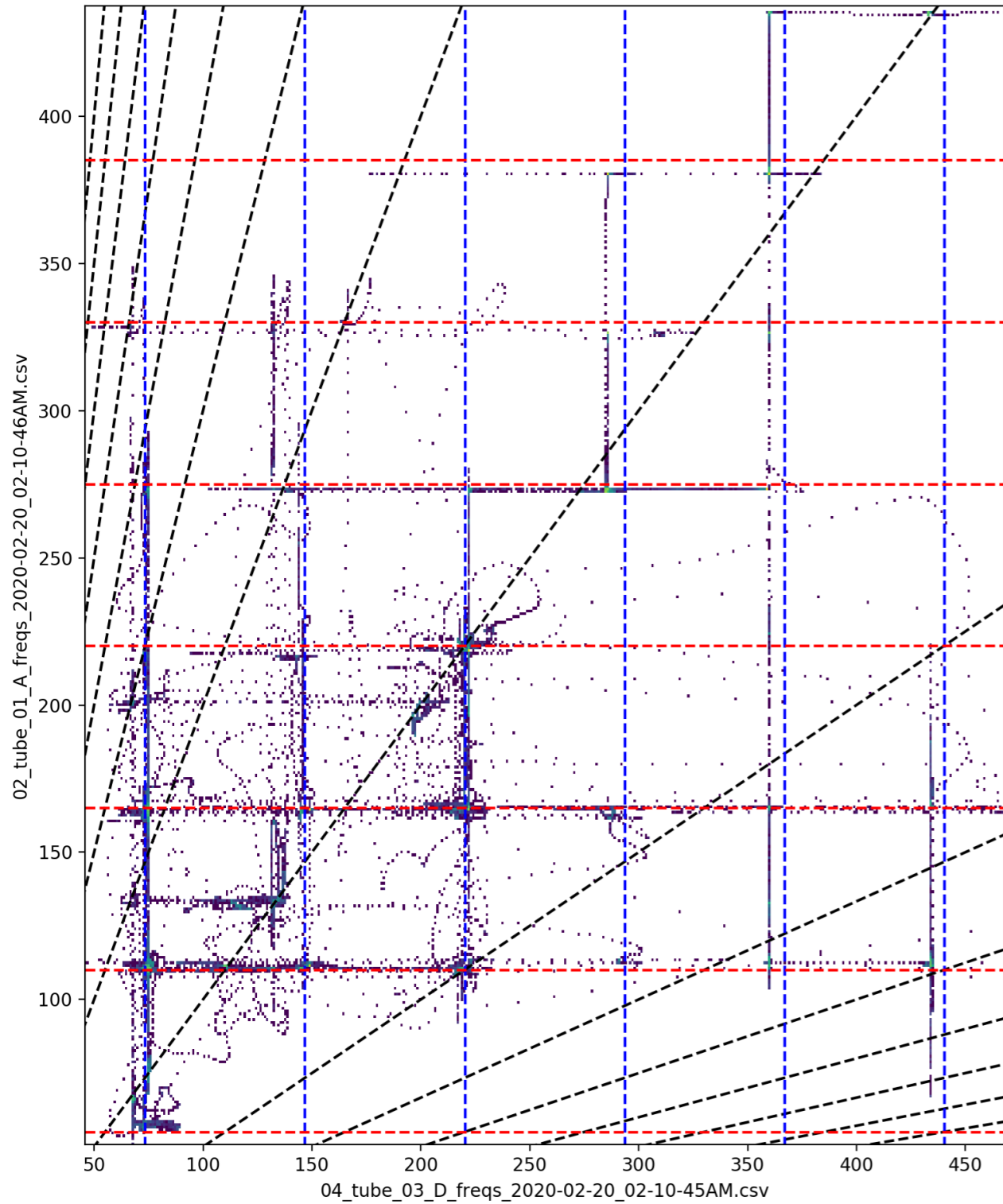
IN SERIES



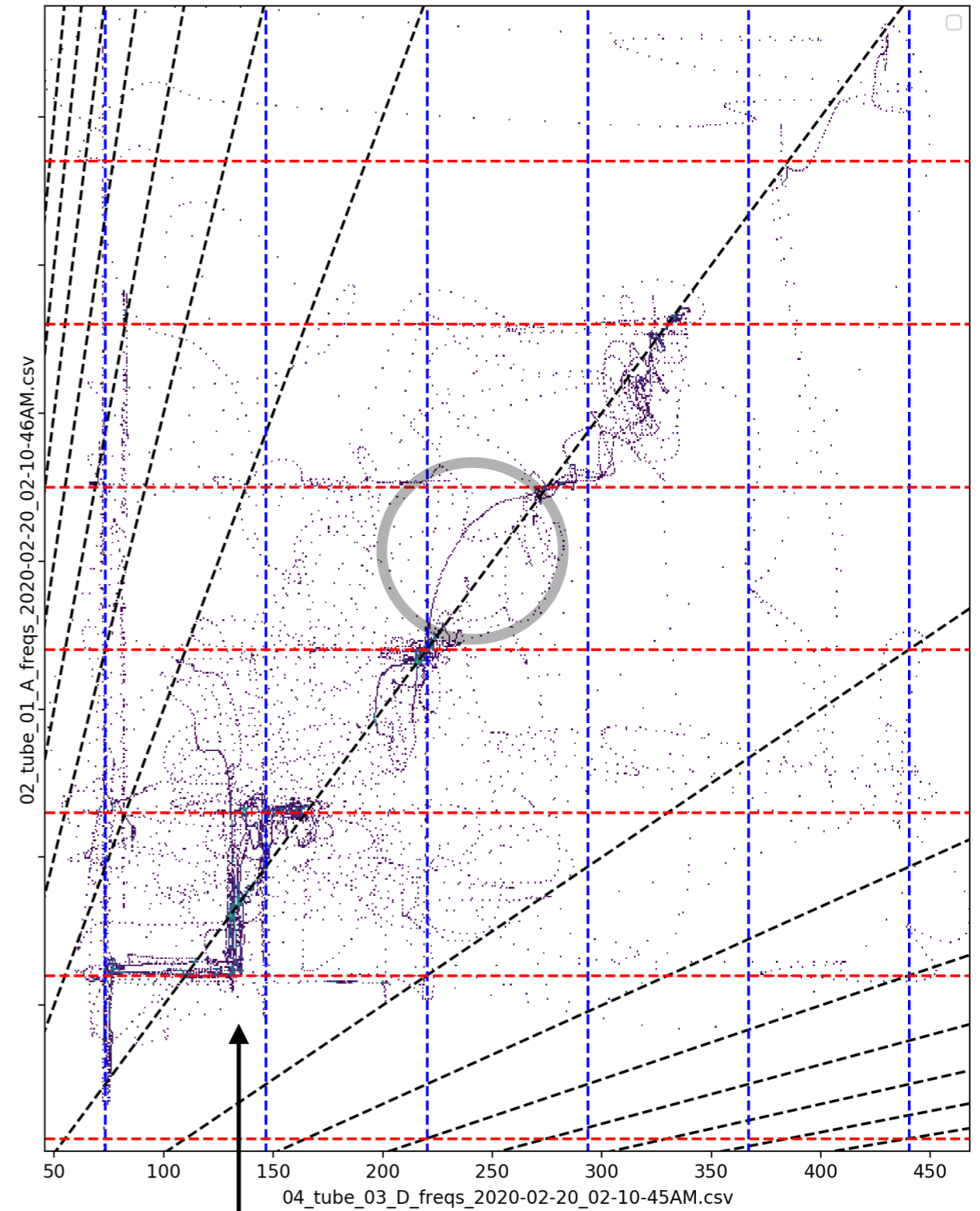
A 2nd partial

Tubes D & A

NOT IN SERIES

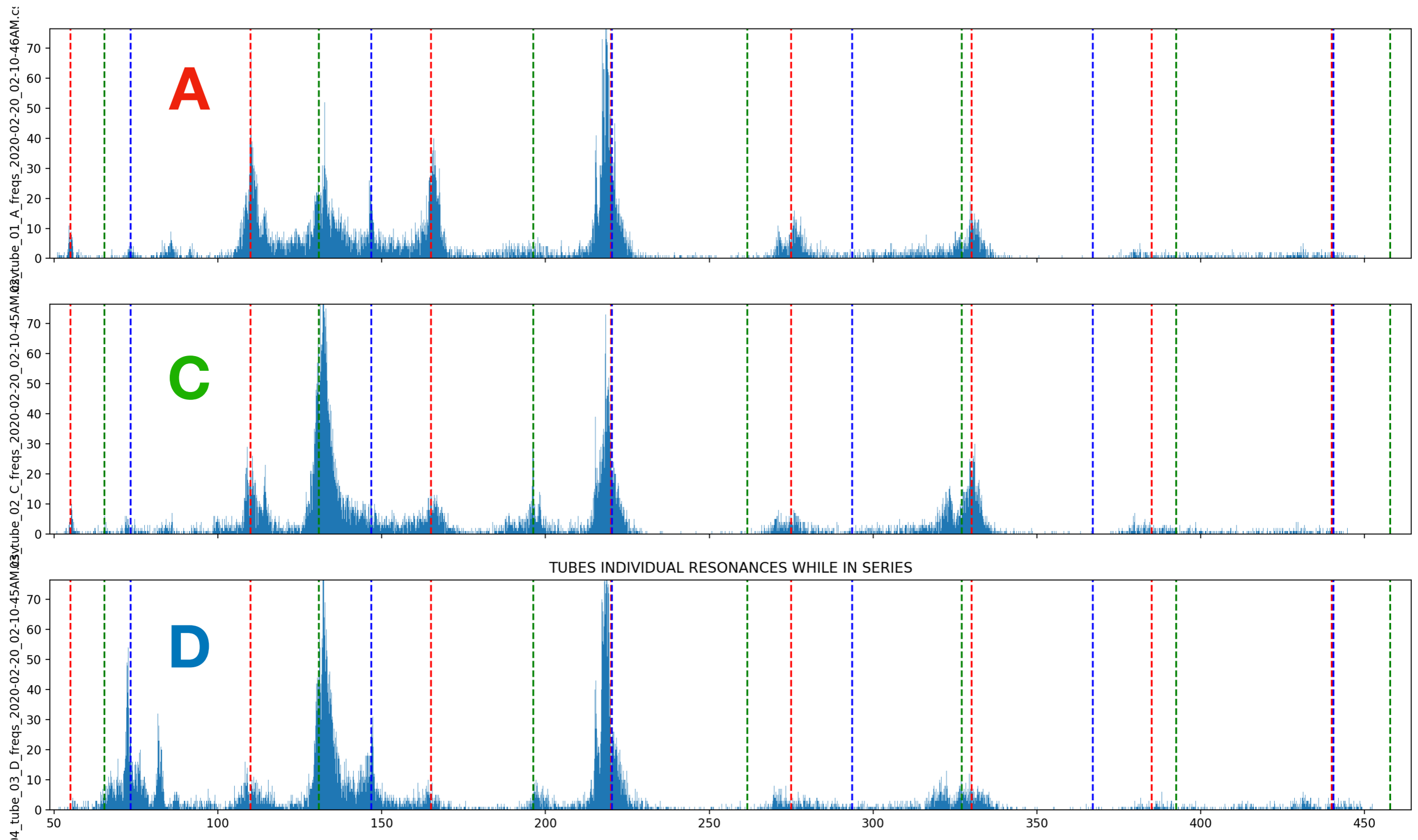


IN SERIES

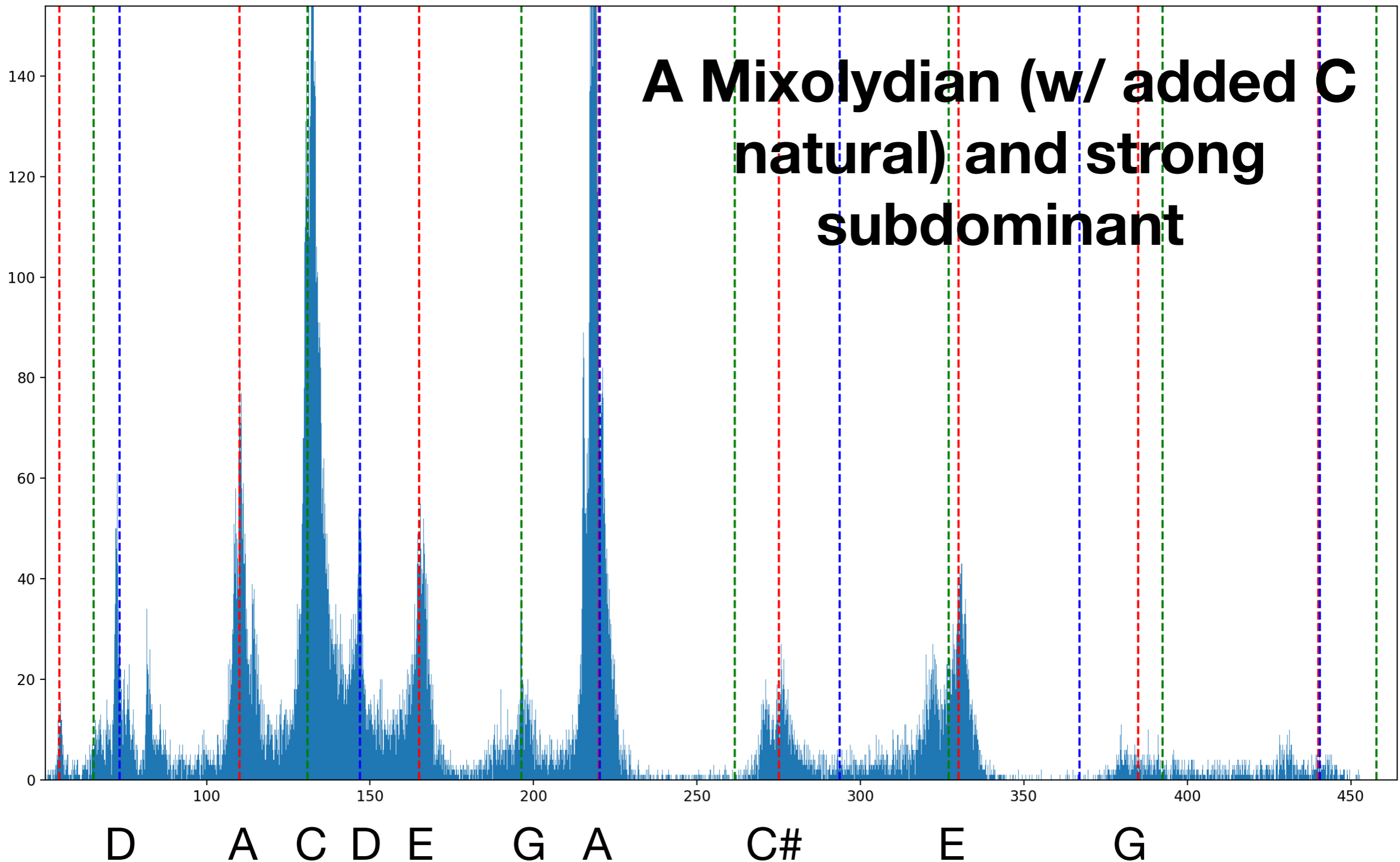


C 2nd partial

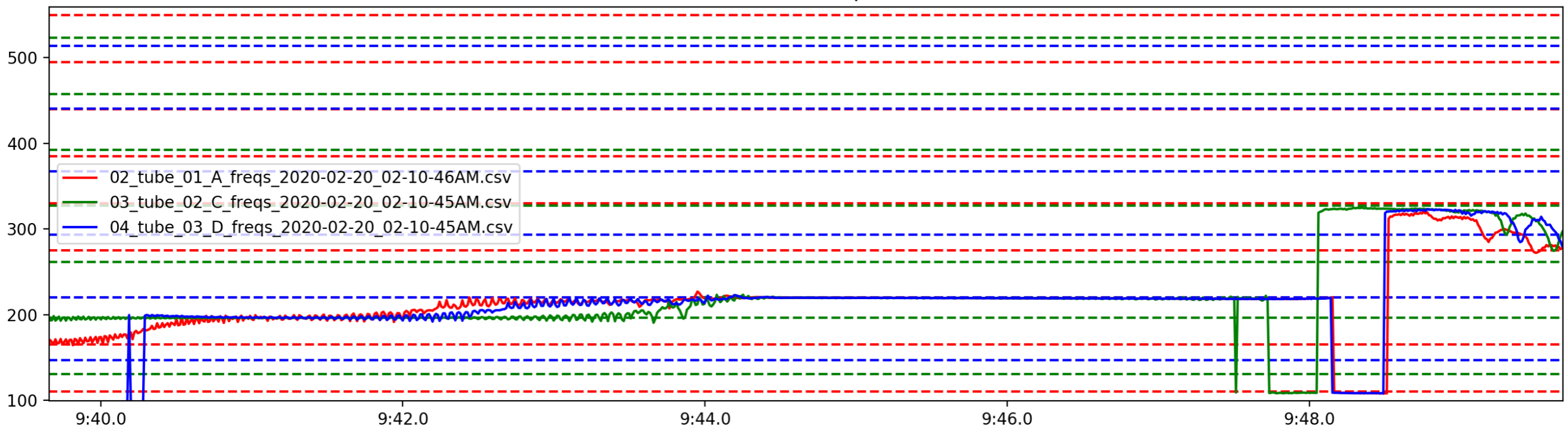
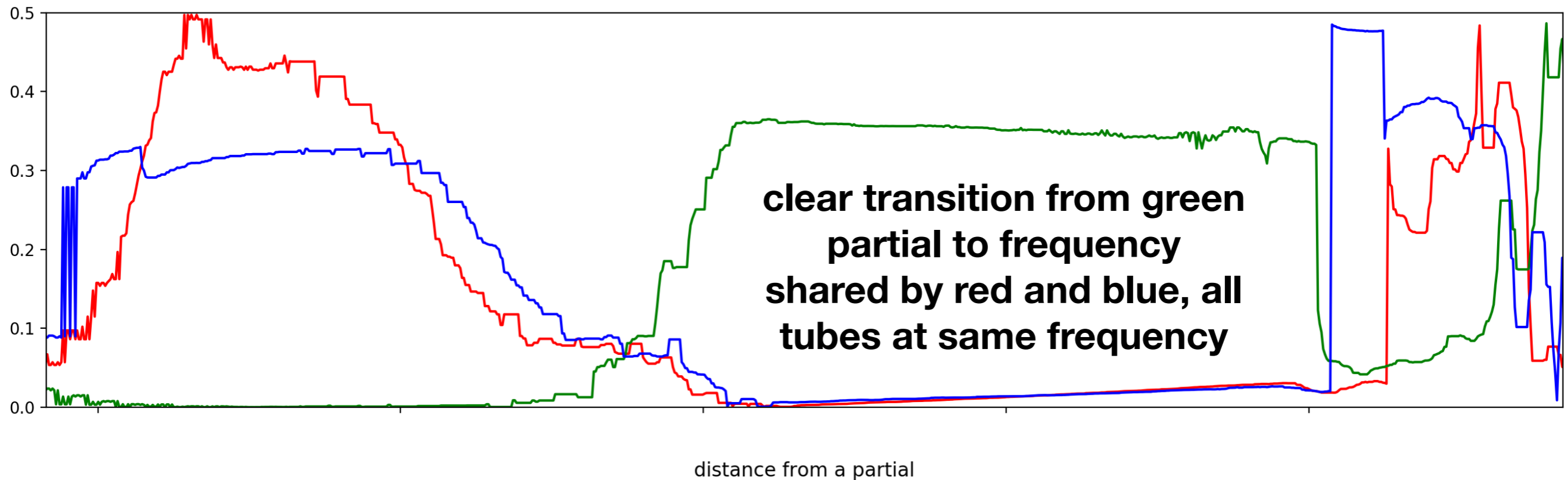
tube resonances while in series



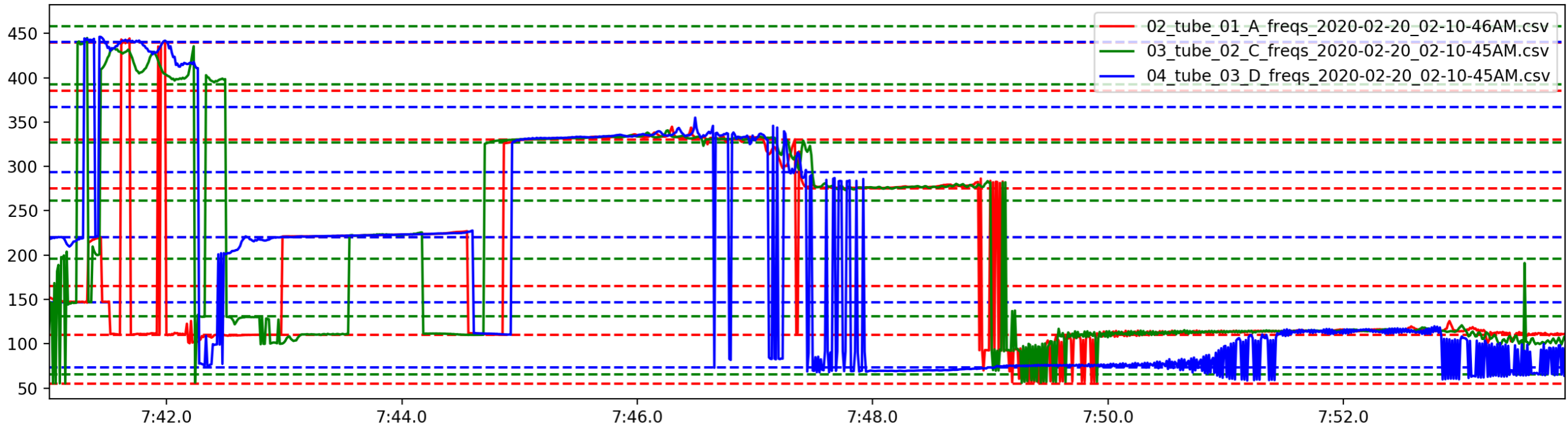
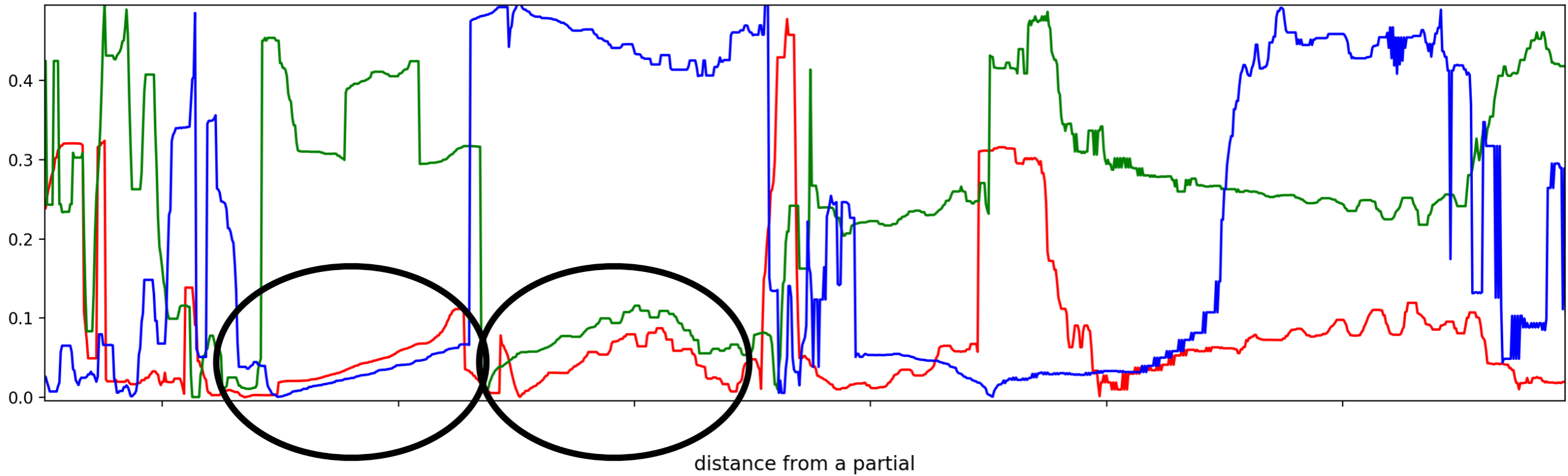
combined tubes resonance



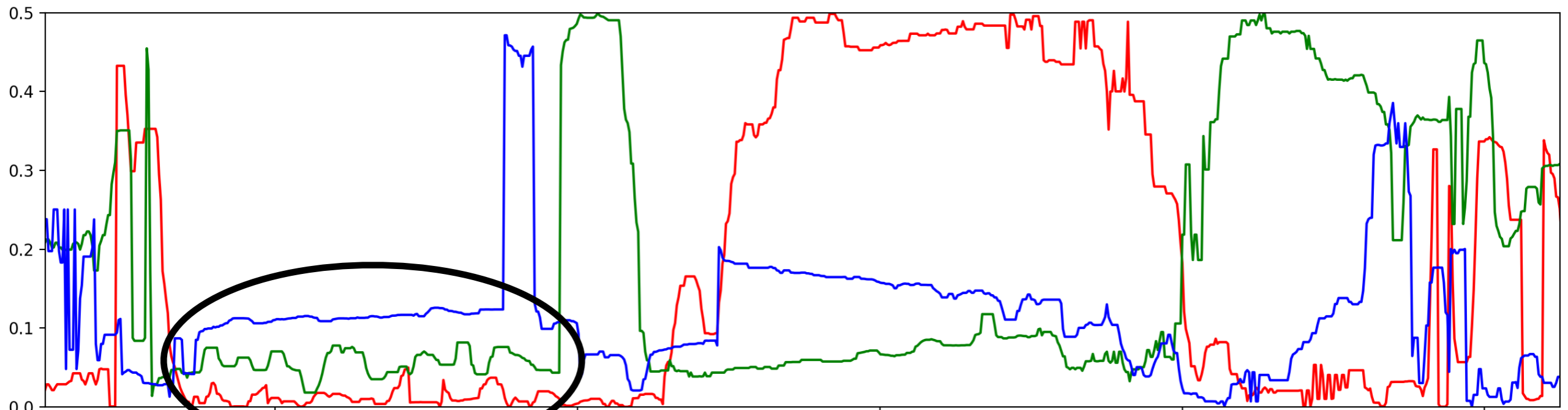
plotting each tube's distance from its own partials



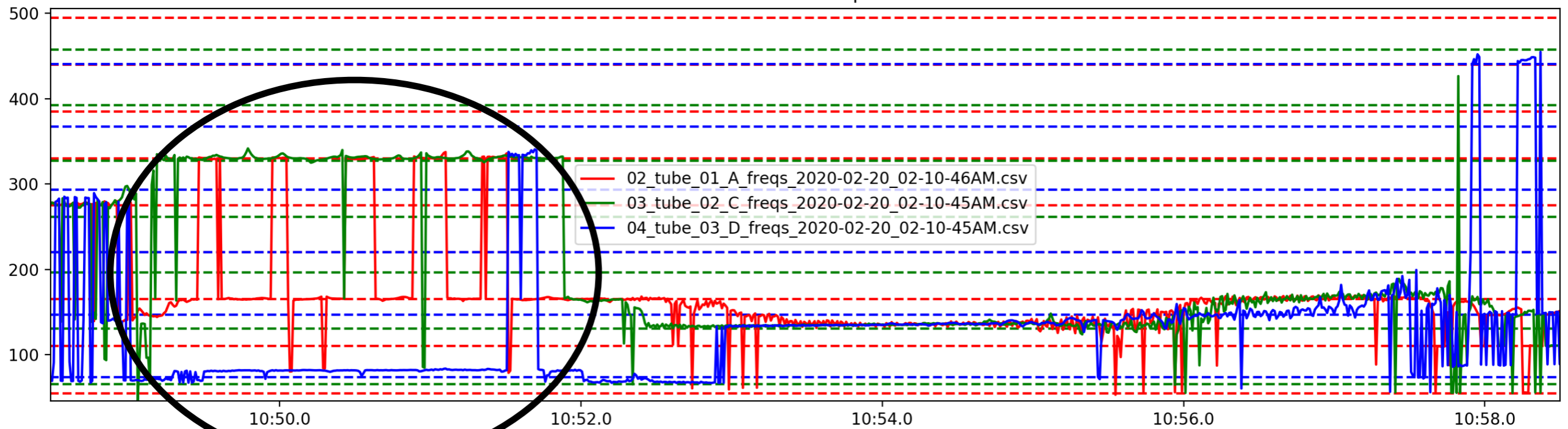
two tubes near own partial



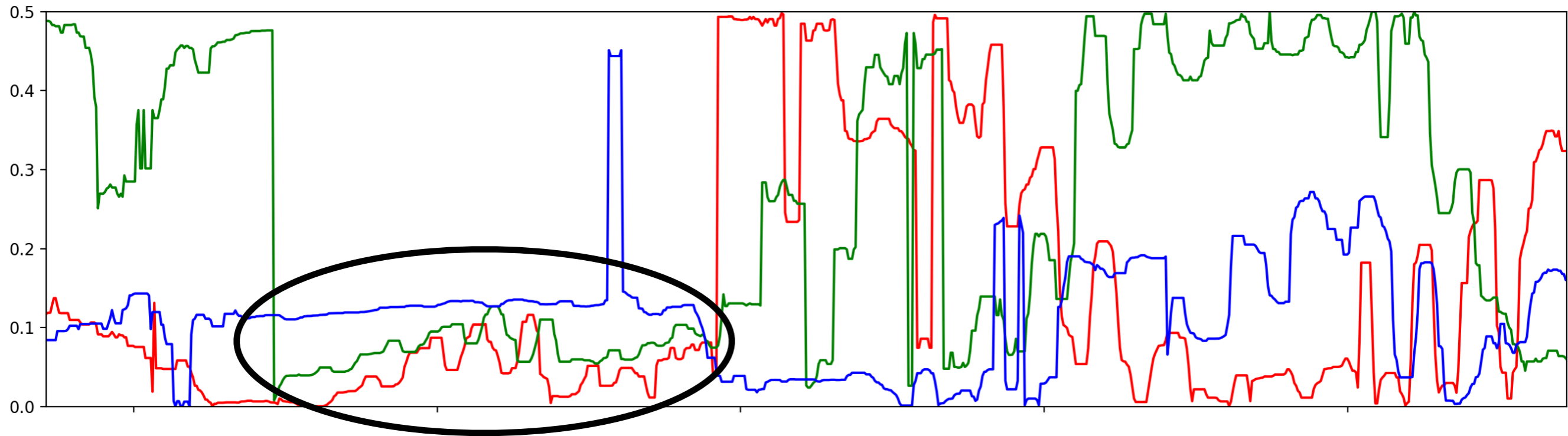
all tubes near own partial



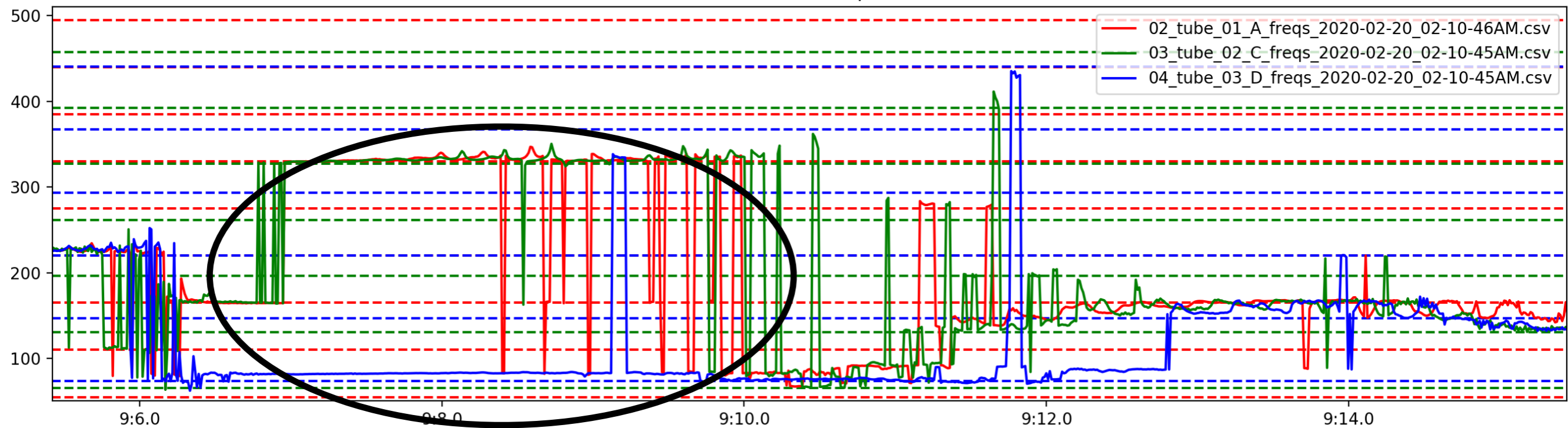
distance from a partial



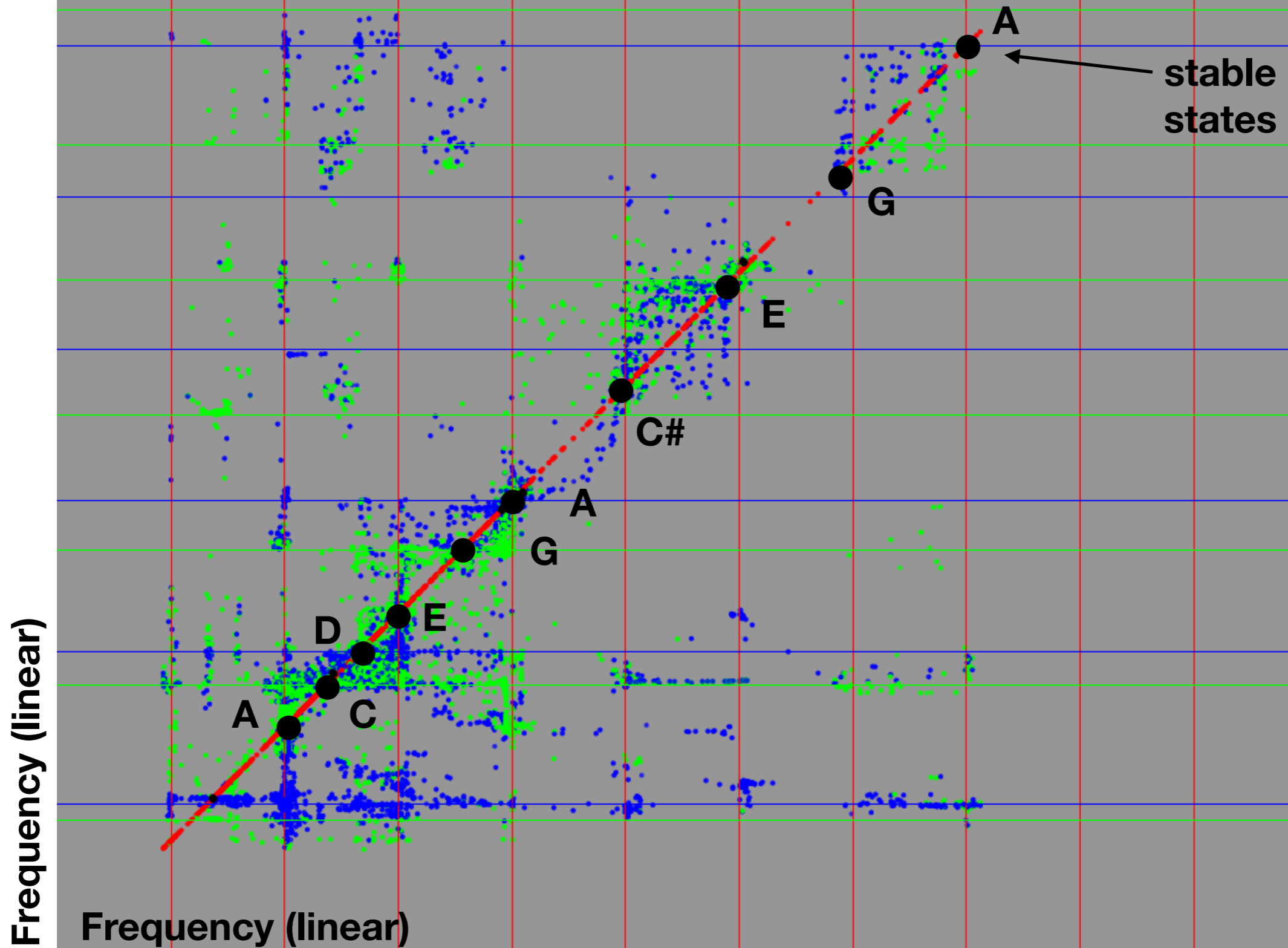
different moment, similar stable solution



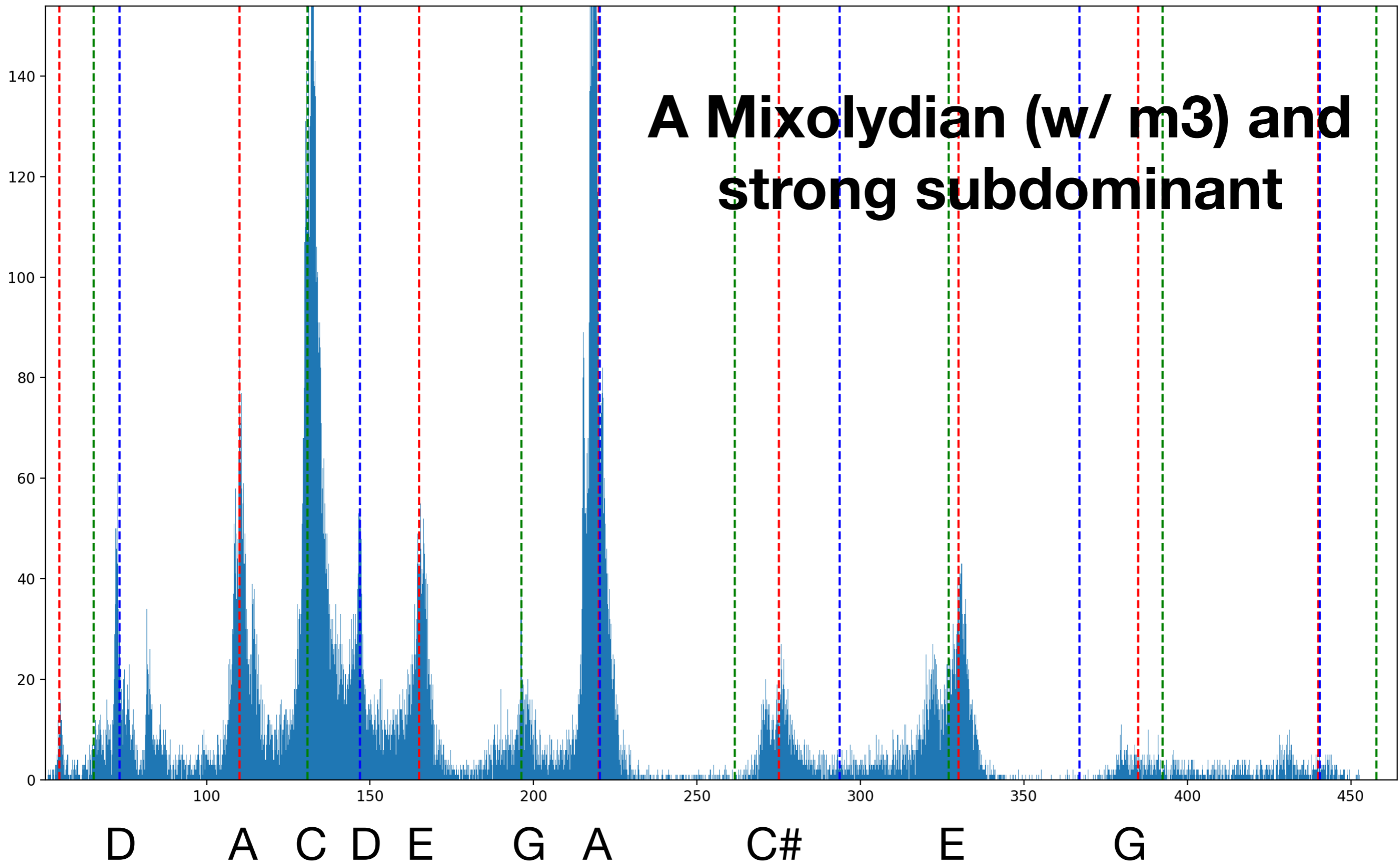
distance from a partial



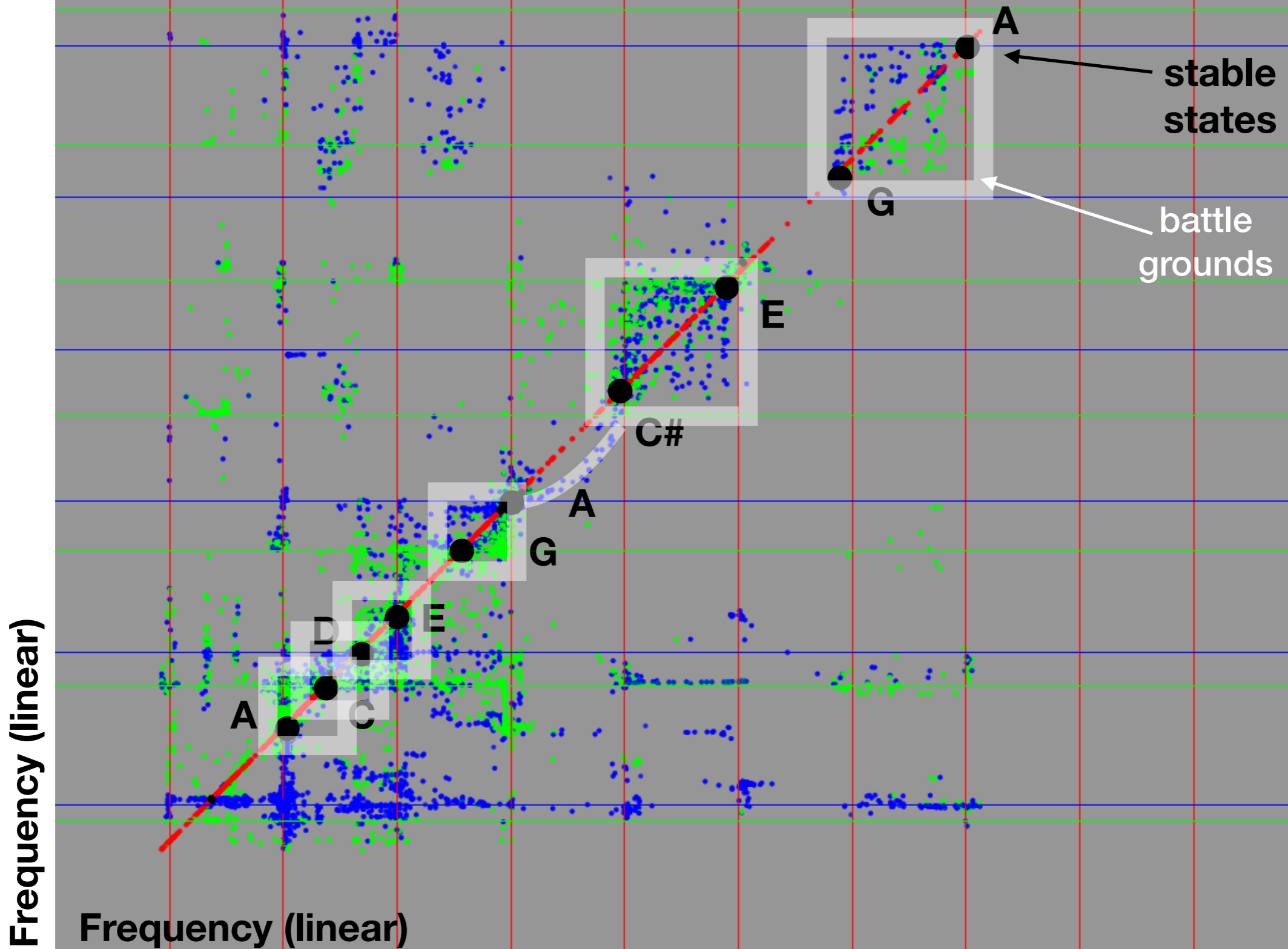
tube freq. comparisons while in series



combined tubes resonance

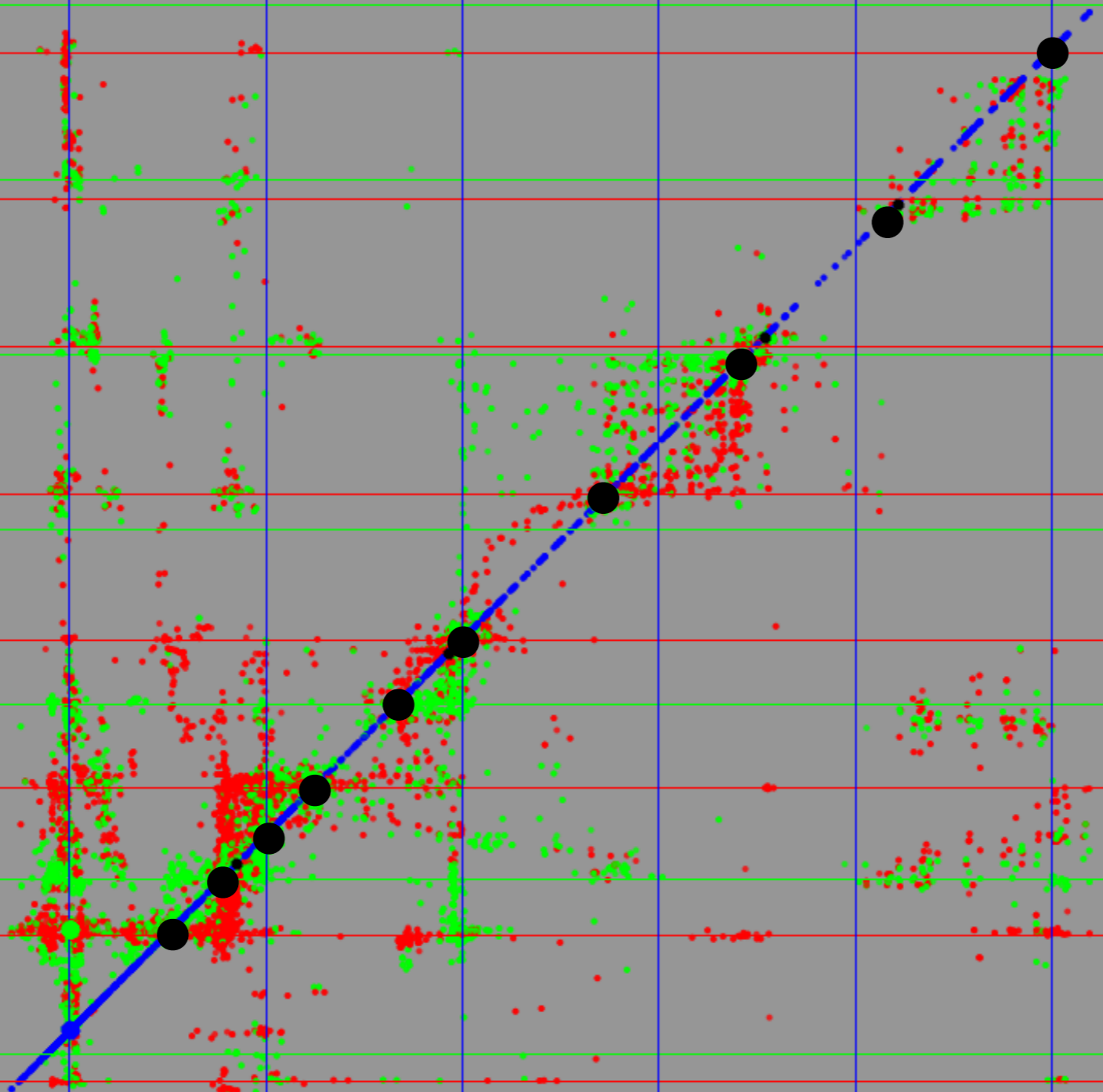


tube freq. comparisons while in series

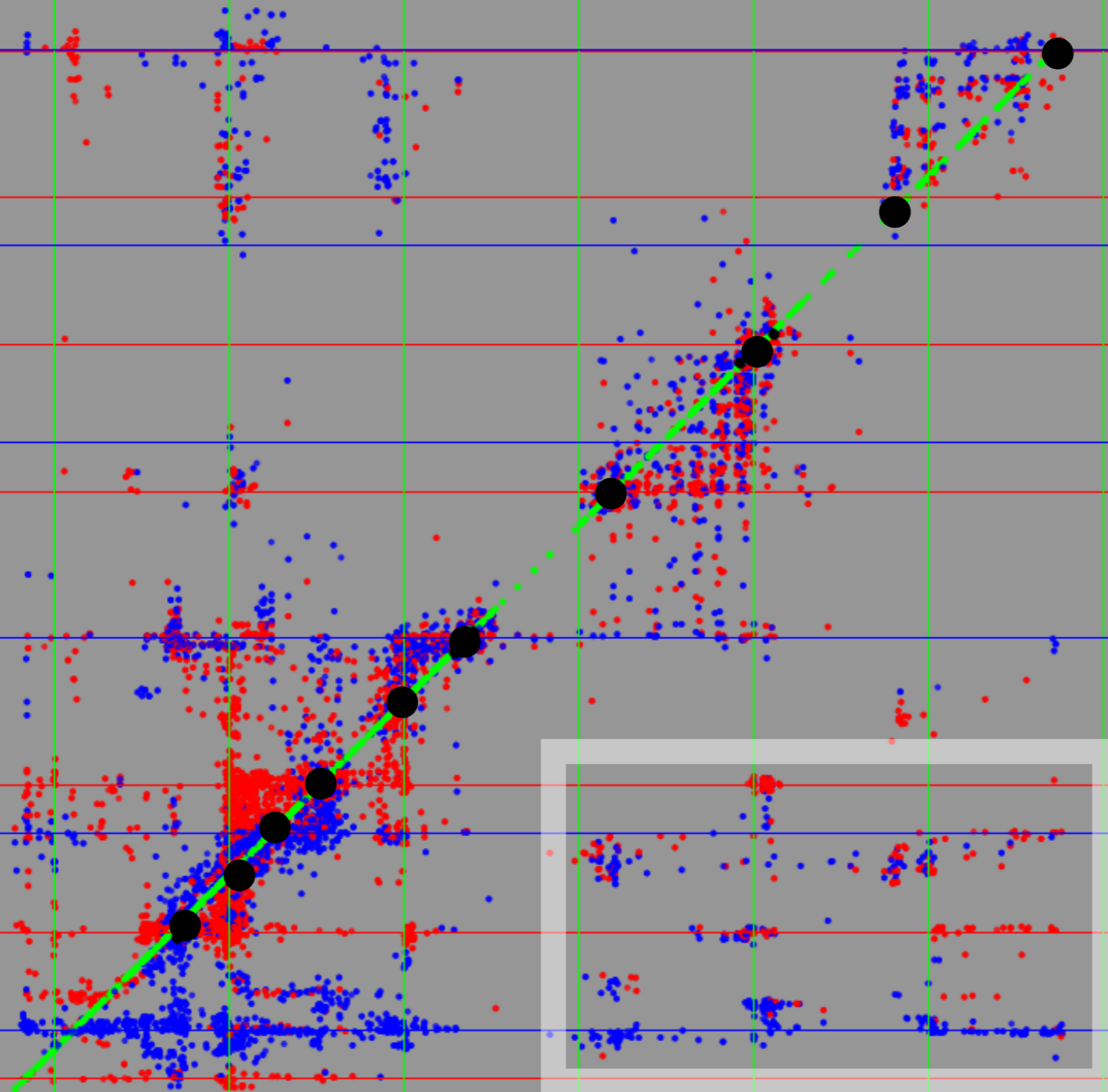




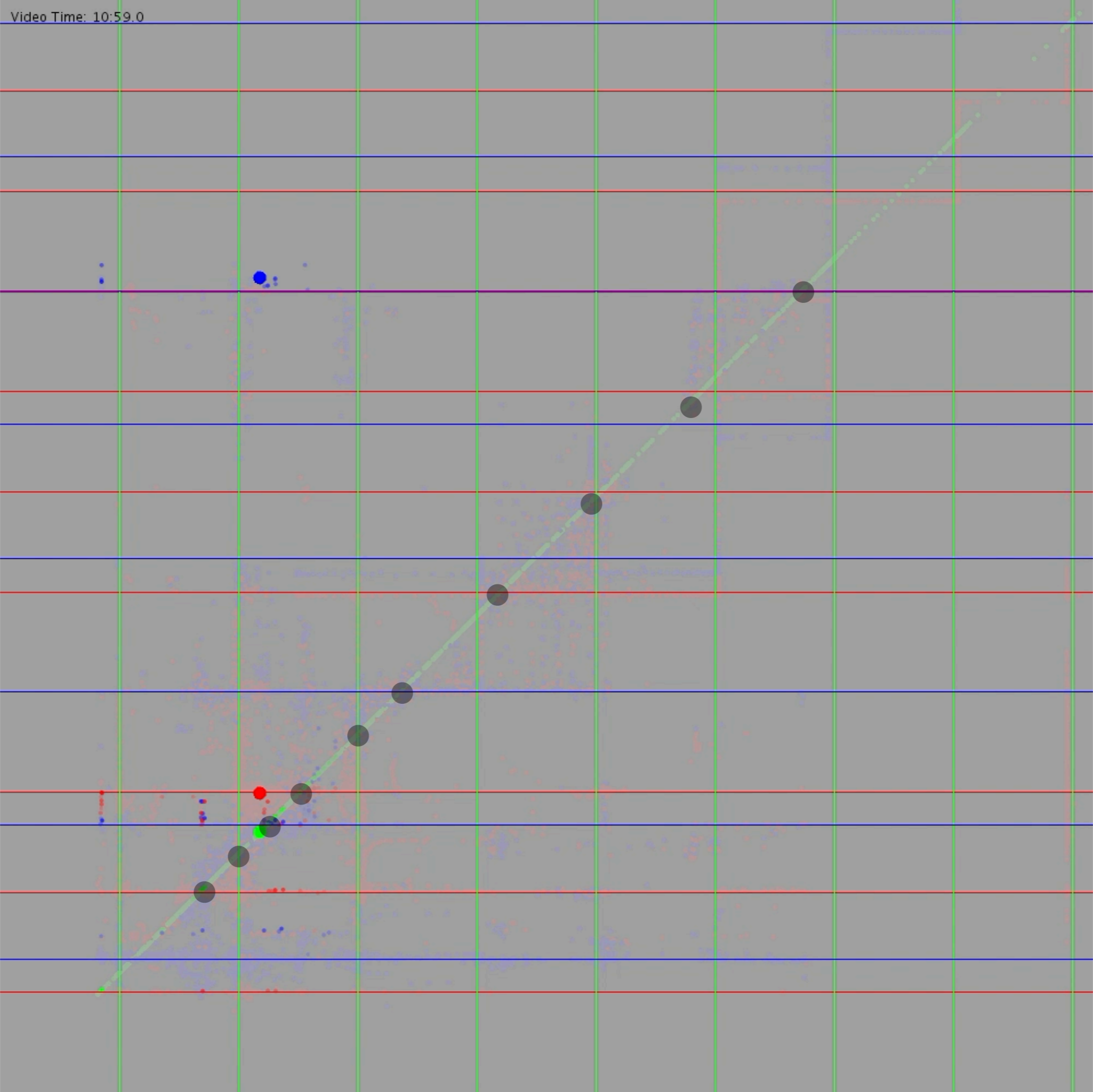
tube freq. comparisons while in series



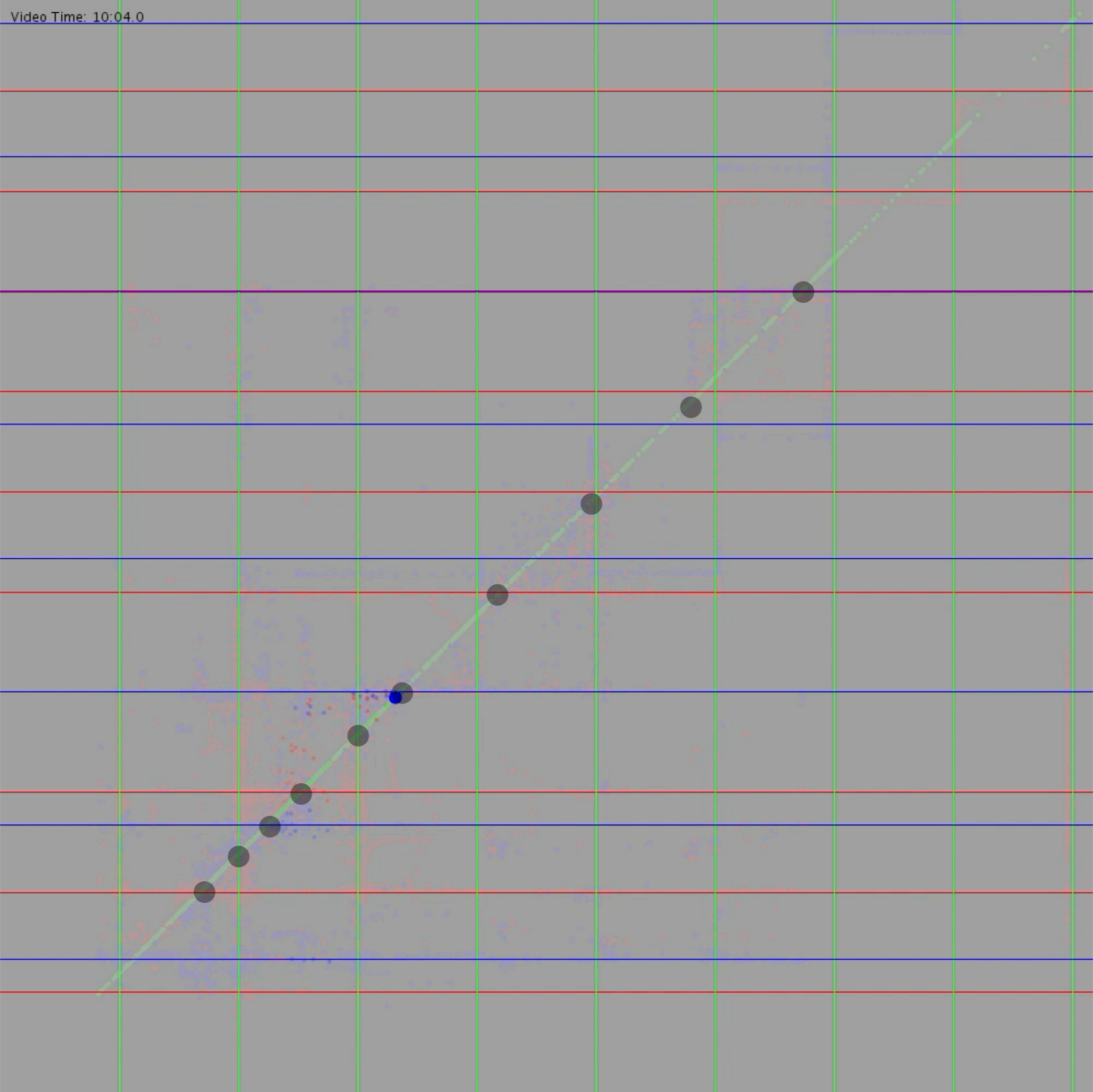
tube freq. comparisons while in series



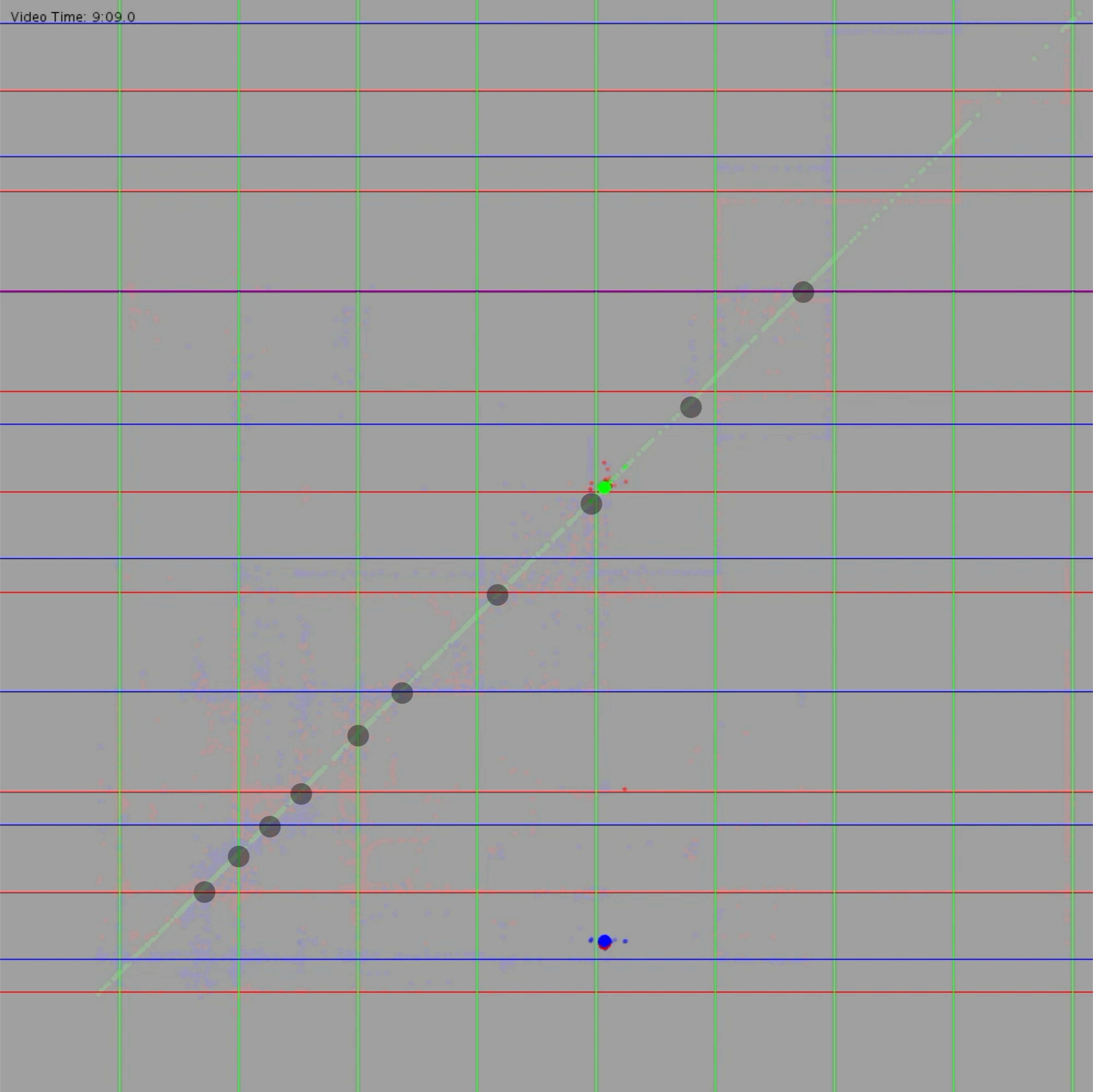
Video Time: 10:59.0



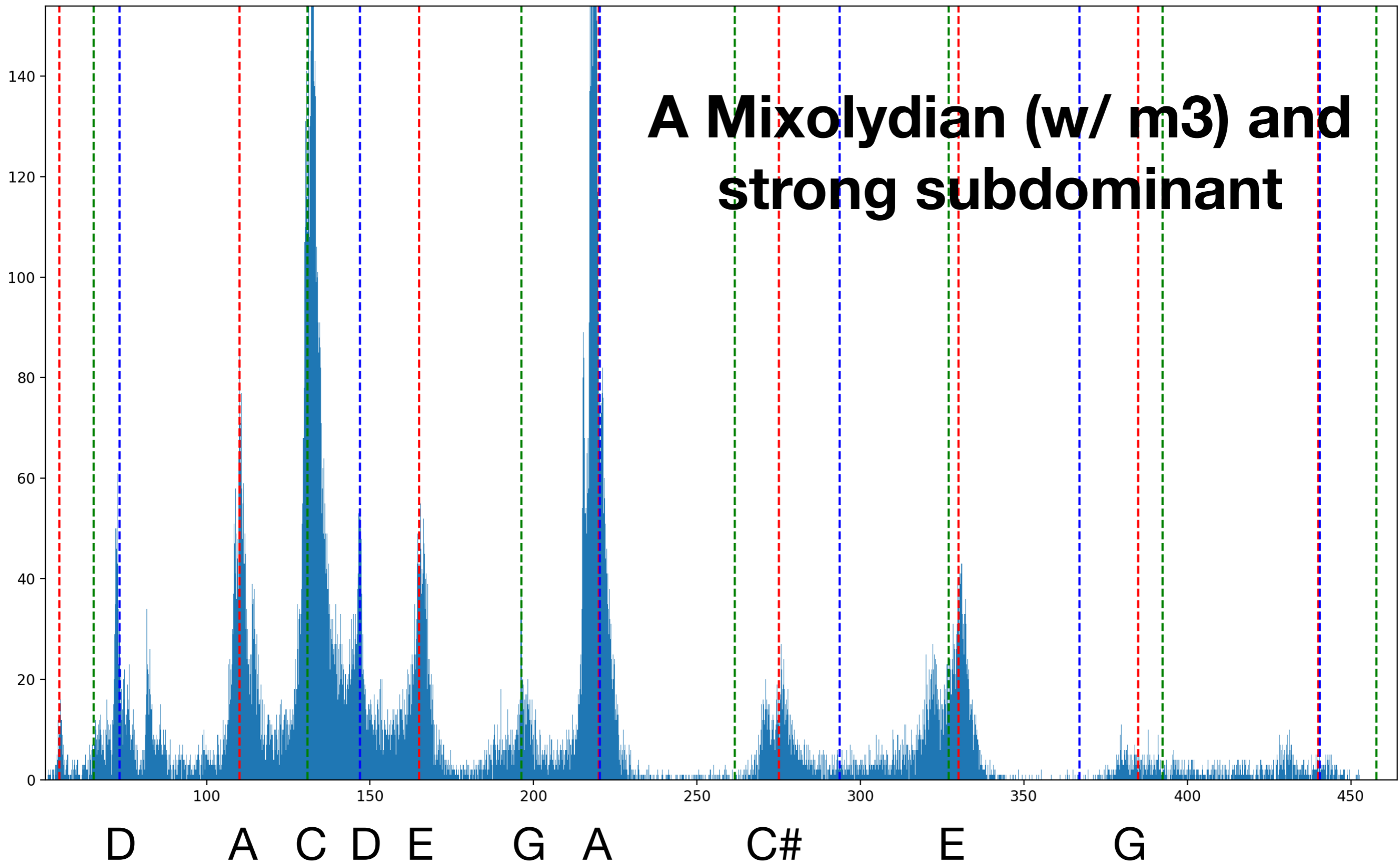
Video Time: 10:04.0



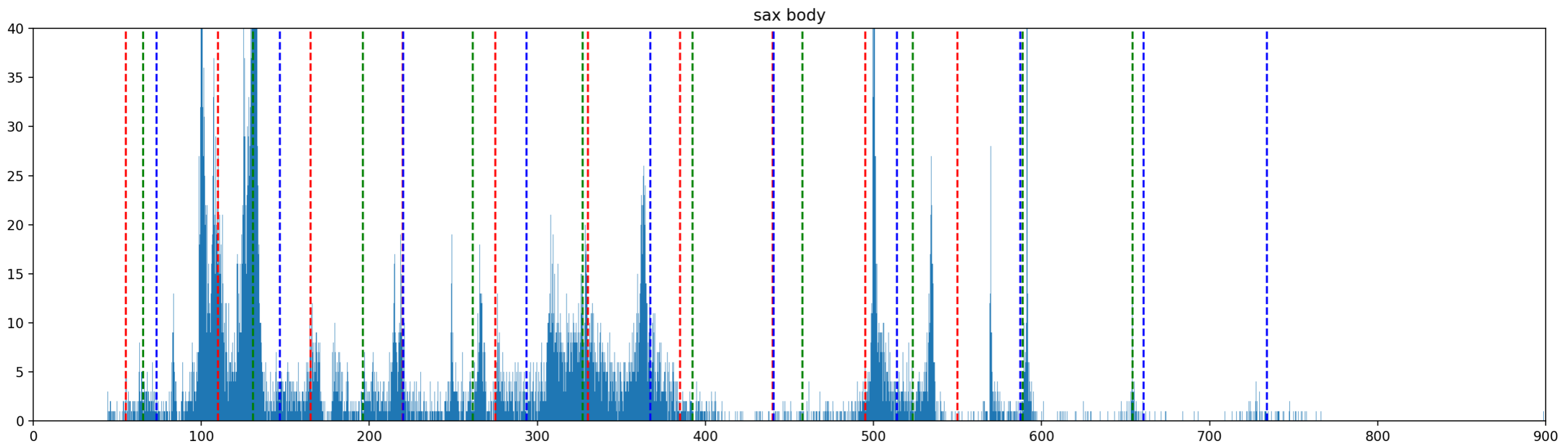
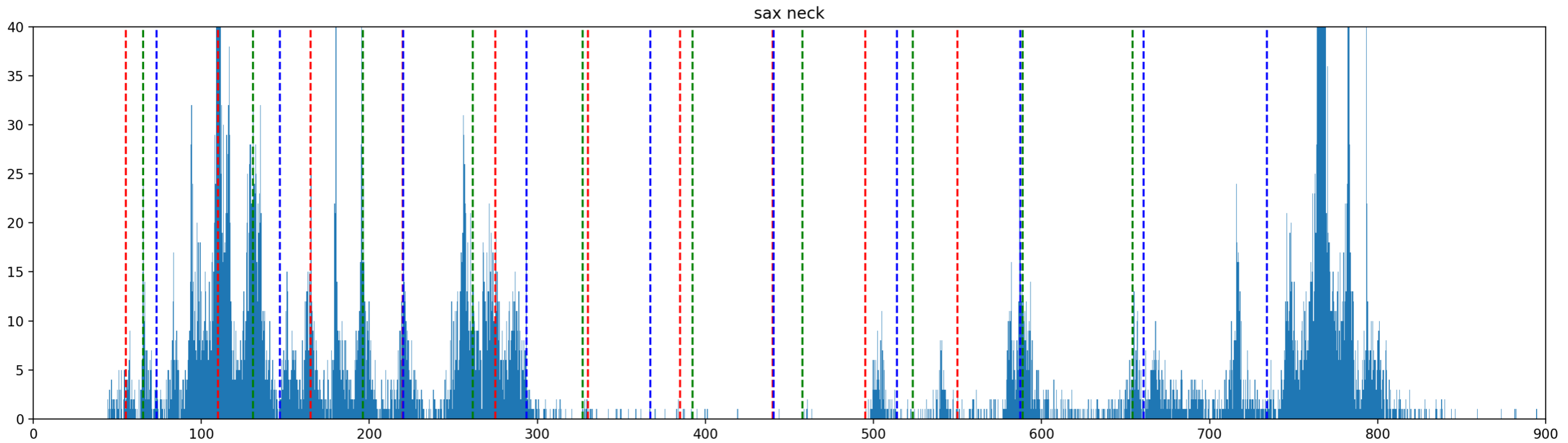
Video Time: 9:09.0



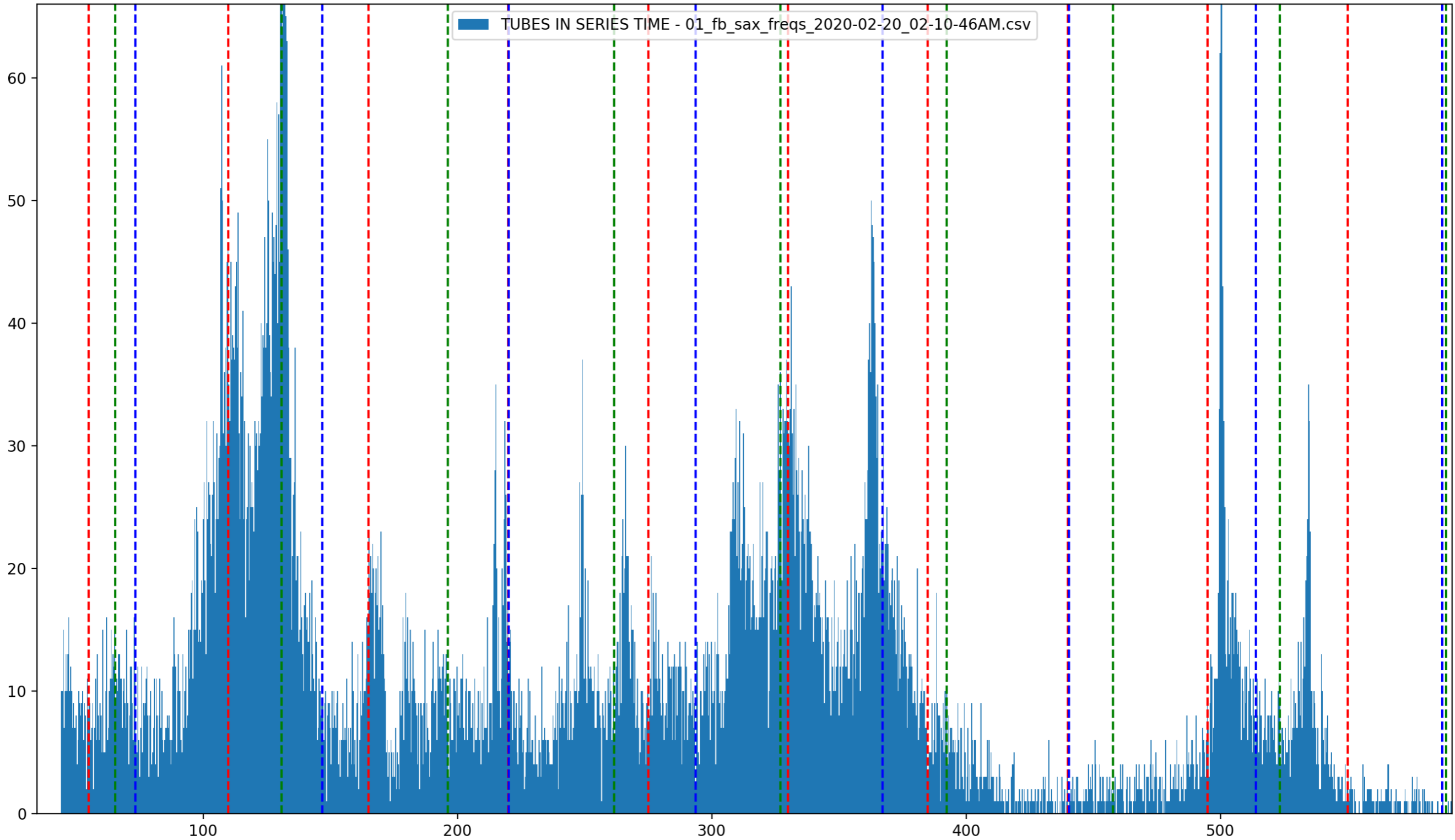
combined tubes resonance



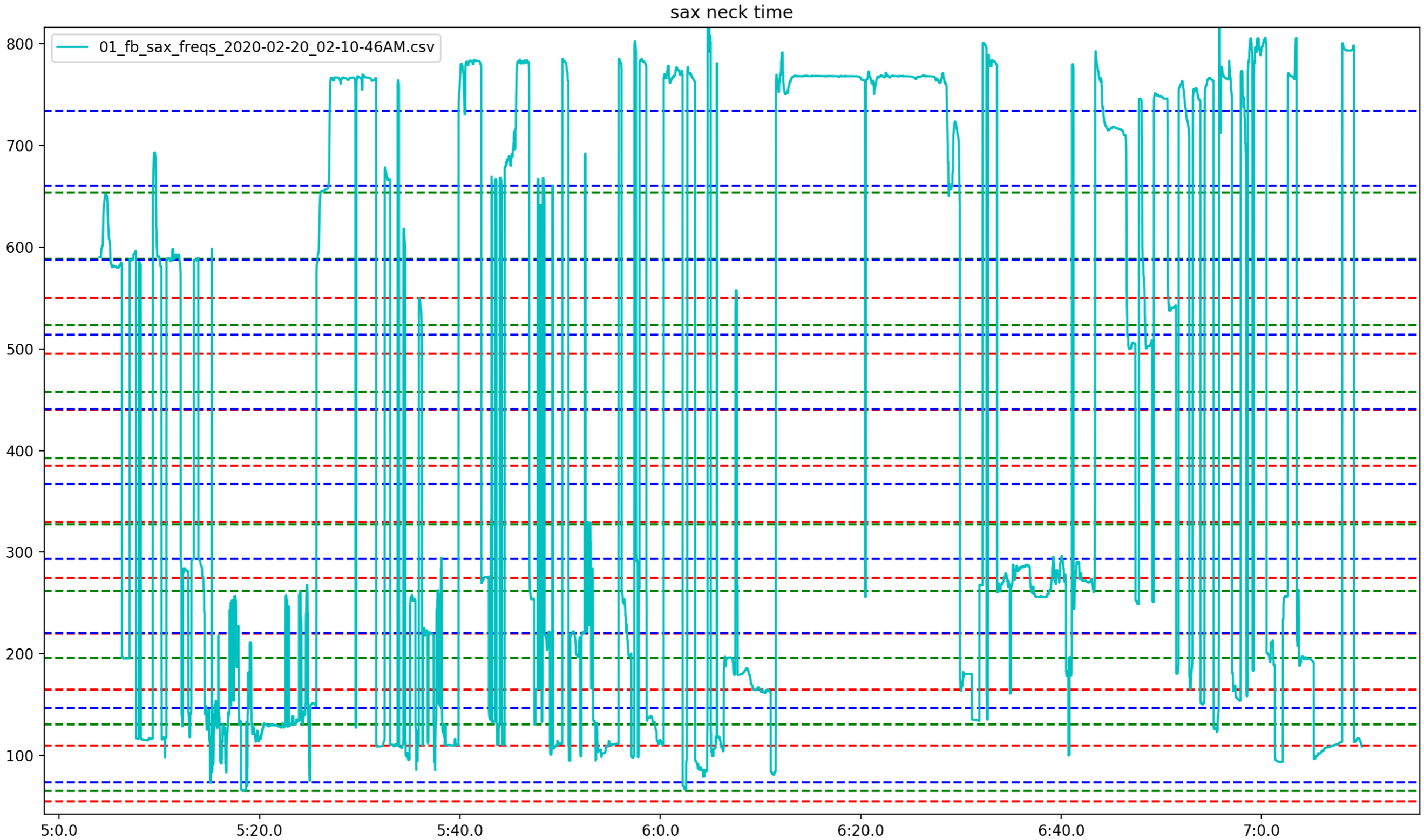
Histogram of sax neck and sax body



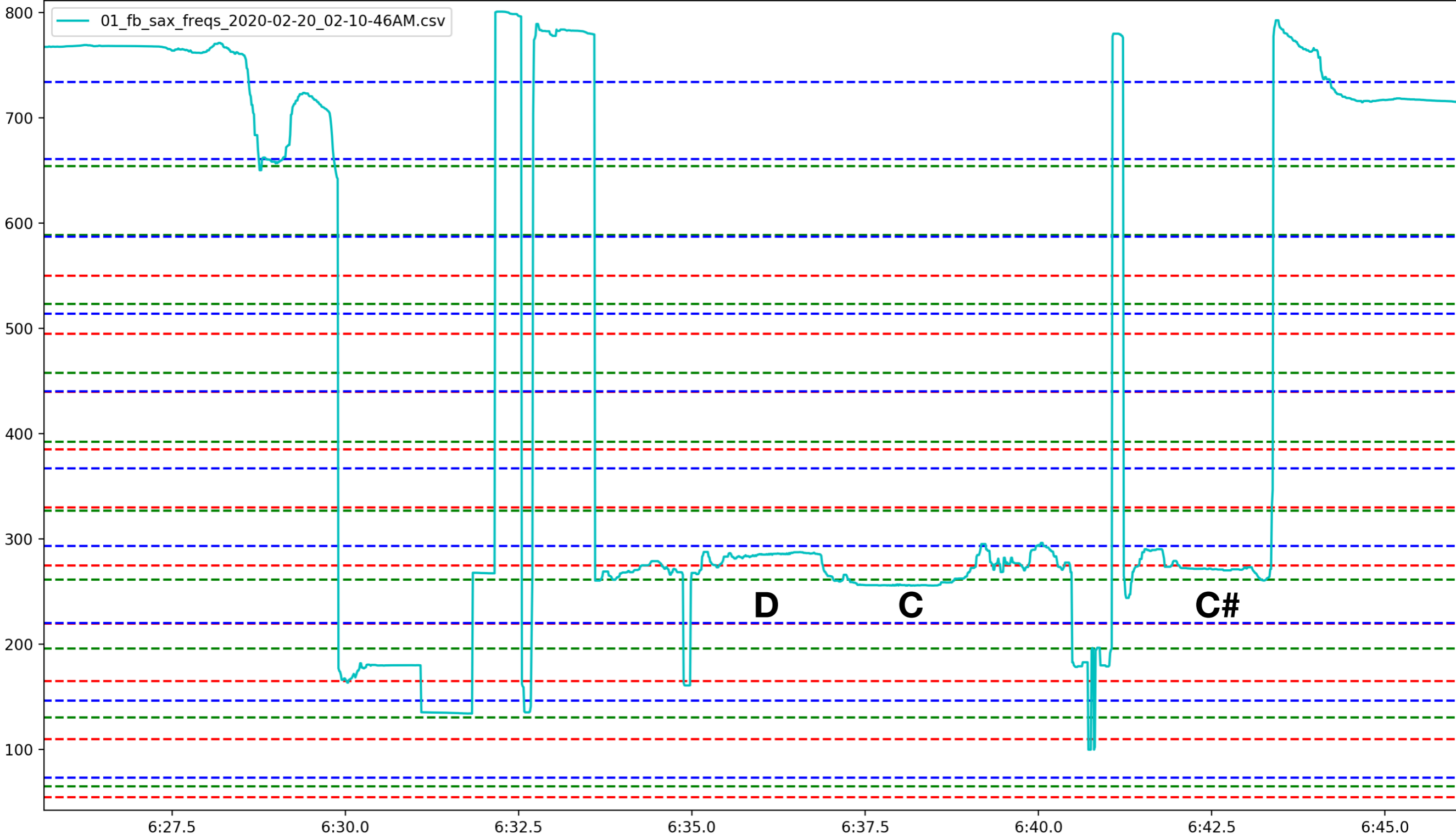
saxophone (body) resonances

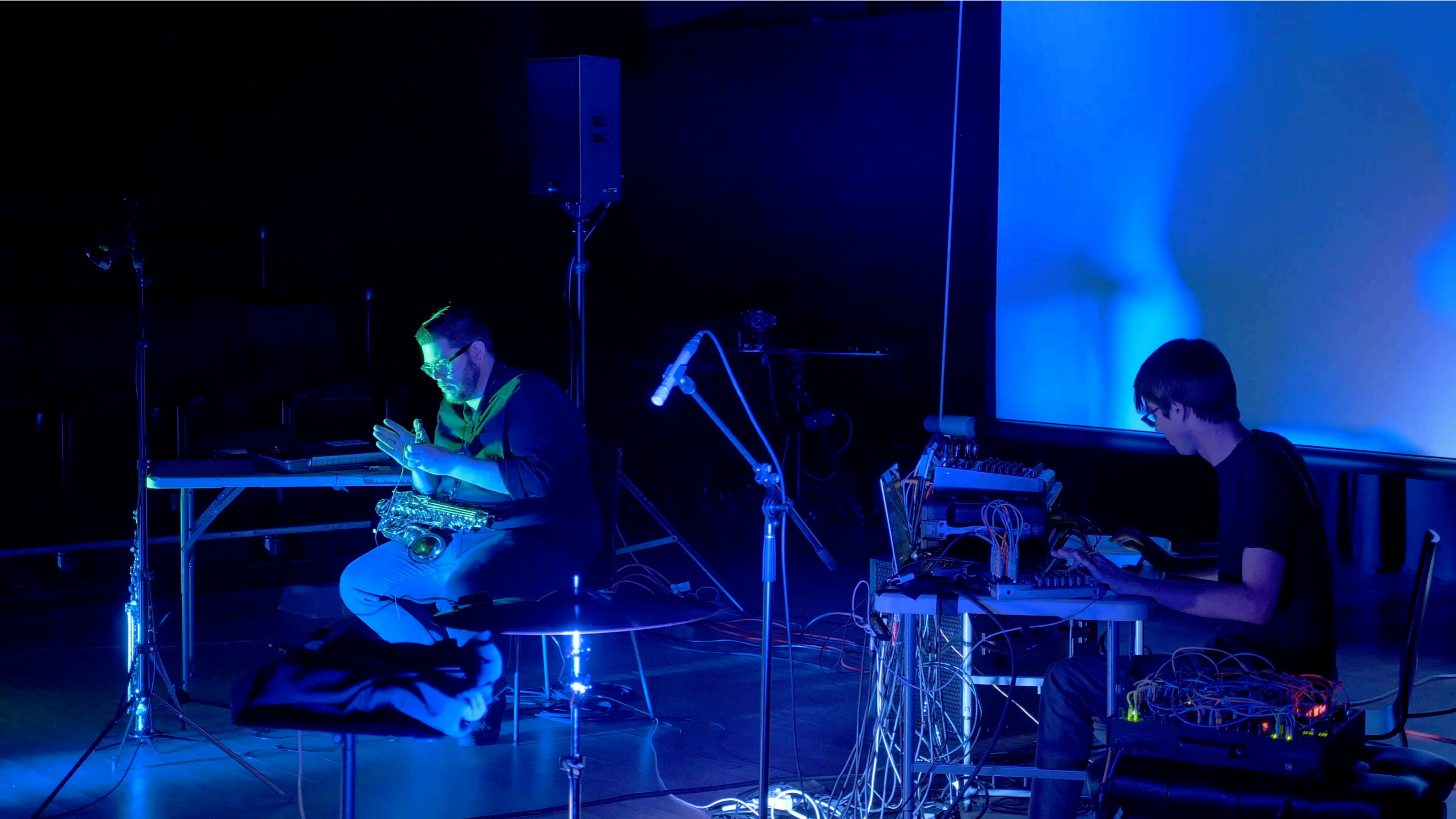


saxophone (neck) frequencies

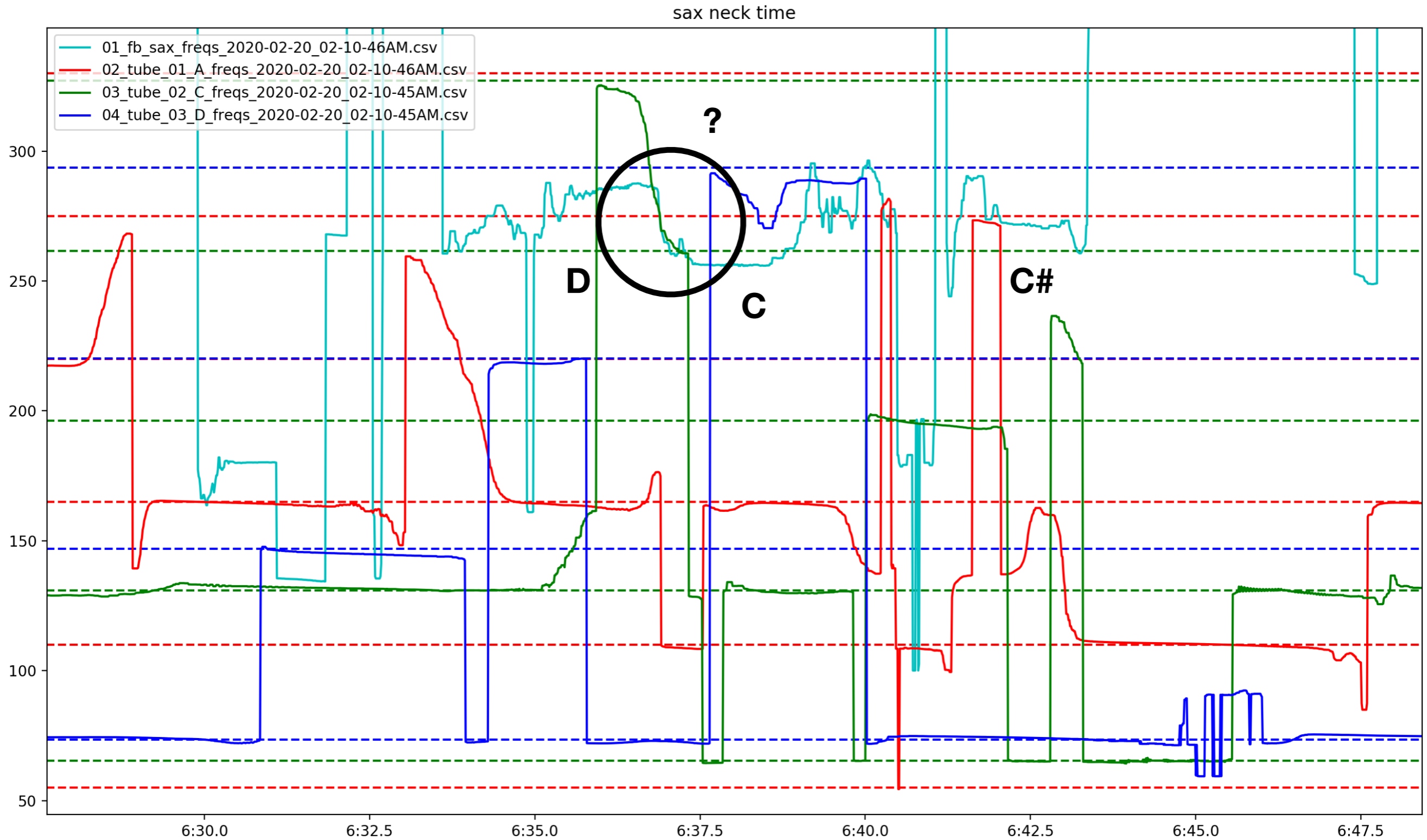


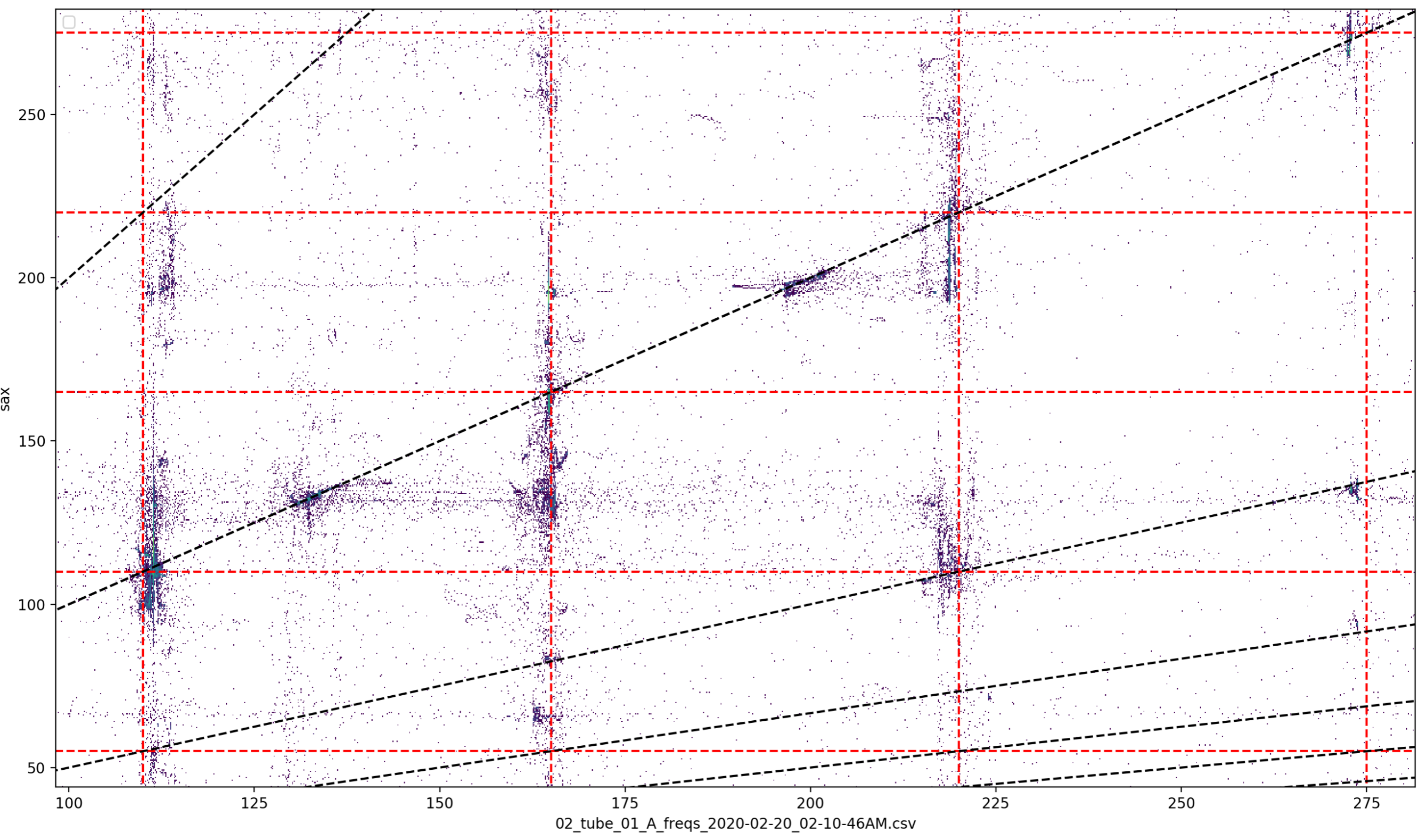
sax neck time

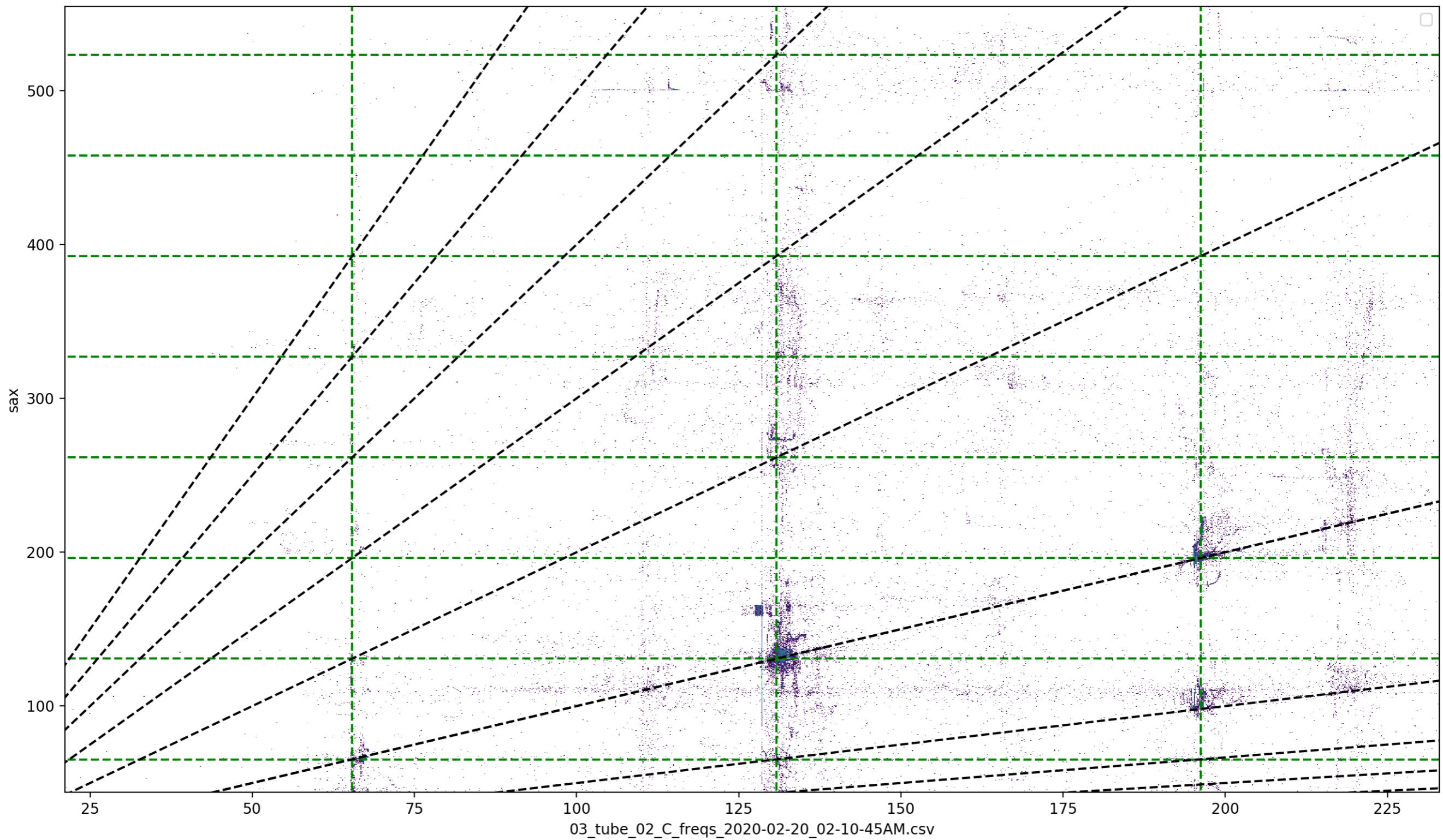


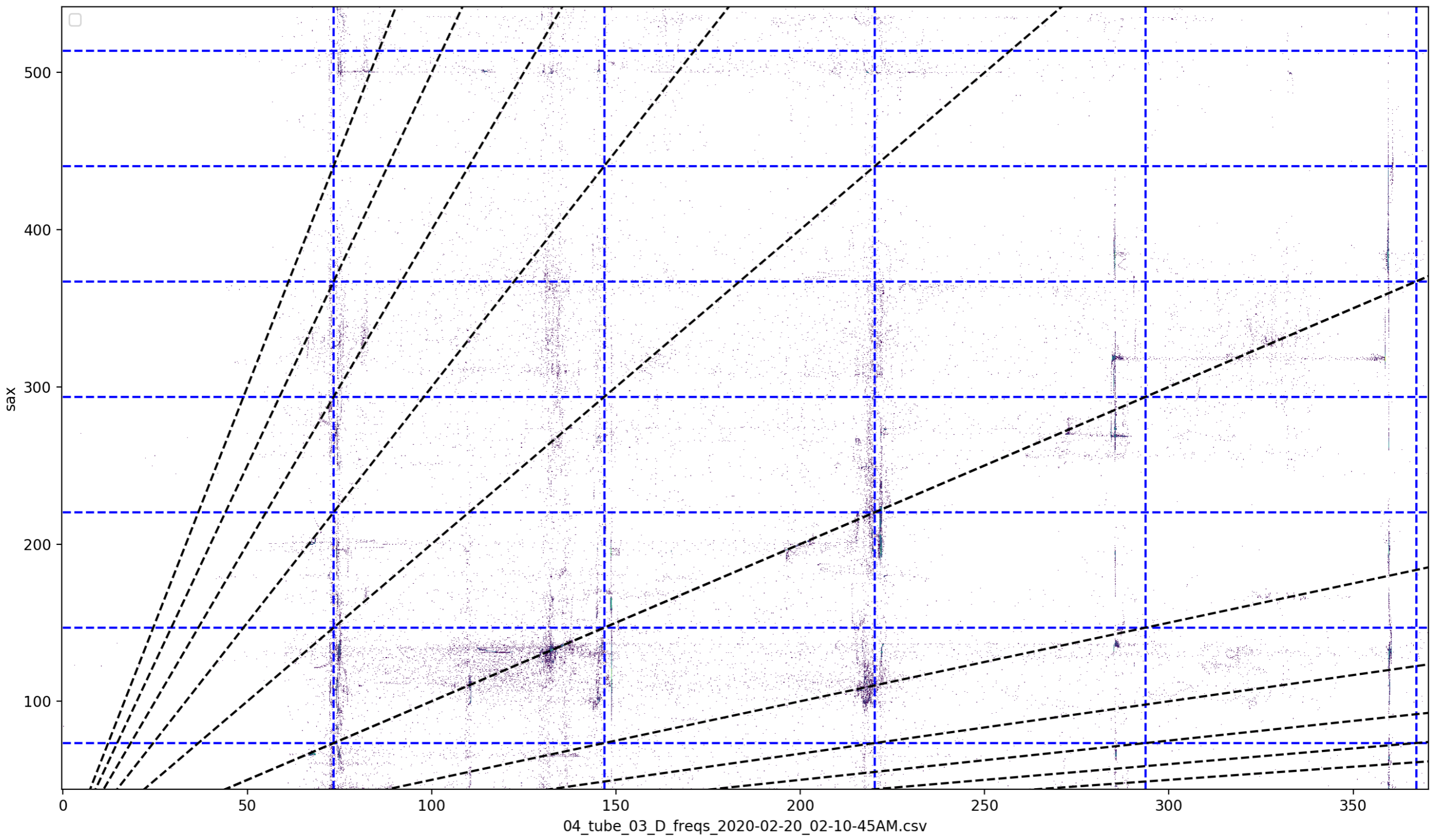


same moment, with tubes









Conclusion

- Tubes in series act as one system that has a particular harmonic palate.
- Hints at predicting paths of motion between stable unisons.
- Analytic approach seems to reveal structure. Could be applied to other feedback systems.
- Stochastic elements in signal processing may create or obscure certain behaviors.
 - (Probably) causes frequency cycling.
 - Causes other properties that remain a mystery? (why some unison nodes are not visited?)

Future Questions

- Why are some nodes on “unison line” not used?
- More exploration of stability that includes multiple frequencies (not all tubes on the same frequency).
- Access different harmonic palates.
- Insert saxophone body into system (as control interface?).
- Use components other than PVC tubes.
 - Bassoon?
 - Cymbal?
 - Brass?
 - Sax Quartet?

Questions