A computer-controlled sound installation

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Additional material:

Video documentation and sound on DVD

Description

The piece consists of eight sound objects, installed in a row on the wall, and a computer. The sound objects ("monopianos", p. 2) were developed specially for the piece and are played by a computer. They are tuned to an 8-tone scale (p. 3).

The score for the concert is generated by the computer as it counts from 0 to 255, one number per second, with each number decoded and output as an 8-bit signal (e.g. the numeric number "147" corresponds to the 8-bit number "10010011", p. 4). Each digit in the 8-digit binary number is assigned in sequence to one of the sound objects. When the digit for a given object is "1", it sounds, when it is "0", it remains silent. The number currently being played is displayed by the computer in both numeric and binary form.

In this way, the computer uses its own inherent binary mode of counting to run through all the possible sound combinations of the eight instruments. The result is a slow, mechanically monotonous, mostly dissonant "computer bolero": in spite of recurring lulls, the drama of the piece builds up again and again, culminating in the moment when all eight instruments sound together.

The concert last 256 seconds [4:16 min].



The monopiano

Dimensions of monopiano: $18 \times 184 \times 12 \text{ cm}$ Dimensions of resonator: $18 \times 120 \times 6 \text{ cm}$

The distance between the individual sound objects can be varied (depending on the space).







Tuning

The eight instruments were tuned using an "8-tone scale", with the octave divided into eight (instead of the usual twelve) logarithmically equal tone ranges. This means that every second tone in the 8-tone scale corresponds to every third semitone in the familiar 12-tone scale, whereas each of the remaining tones comprises 1/4-tone frequencies that lie exactly halfway between the two following semitones in the 12-tone scale.

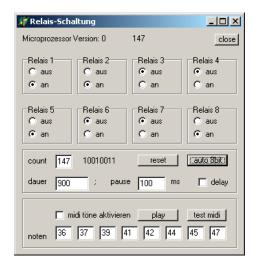
The tuning of the monopianos from left to right:

No.	Note	Frequency
1	A	110.00 Hz
2	B > ~ < H	119.96 Hz
3	С	130.81 Hz
4	c# > ~ < d	142.65 Hz
5	d#	155.56 Hz
6	e > ~ < f	169.64 Hz
7	f#	185.00 Hz
8	g > ~ < g#	201.74 Hz

Control

Using specially developed software, the computer sends commands to a relay board that switches the electromagnets attached to the sound objects on and off. The pull of the magnets causes the piano mechanism to strike the notes.

Visitors start the concert by pressing any key on the computer's keyboard. Once it has begun, it cannot be interrupted.





147 | 10010011

Control and development tool [not visible to the viewer]

Screen display during the concert

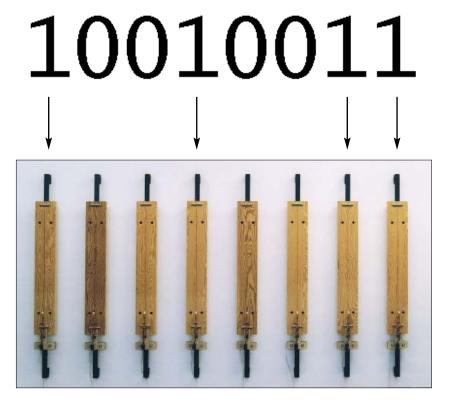
Score

The "notation" for the concert is generated in real time by the computer as it counts from 0 to 255 in binary form (8-bit).

An 8-bit number comprises eight digits that are either "0" or "1" and represents a unique value between 0 and 255 [e.g. 147 = 10010011], resulting in 256 possible states.

Each digit in the 8-bit number is assigned in sequence to one of the instruments on the wall (in reverse order). In any given state, all instruments whose digit in the binary number is "1" sound together for one second.

Example - the sound produced by the number 147:



248 - 249 - 250 - 251 - 252 - 253 - 254 - 255 -	222 - 223 - 224 - 225 - 226 -	190 - 191 - 192 - 193 - 194 -	126 - 127 - 128 - 129 - 130 -	62 - 63 - 64 - 65 - 66 -	0 - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 10 - 11 - 12 - 114 - 15 - 16 - 17 - 18 - 20 - 21 - 22 - 25 - 27 - 28 - 29 - 30 - 31 - 32 - 32 - 30 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31 - 31
11111000 111111001 11111010 11111011 111111	11011110	10111110 10111111 11000000 11000001 11000010	01111110	: 00111110 00111111 01000000 01000001 01000010	00000100 00000101 00000110 00000111 00001000 00001001