

Making Motion Musical

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Body as an Interface

- Towards a more dynamic relationship in Human Machine Interaction, we have to consider the body as our model,
- Investigate its chaotic functions and features.
- Sense, Receive and Analyze data from the physical gestures(3d).
- Design applications thinking in 4d (dynamic, interactive systems have to be designed with “time” as their main axis)

Embodiment and Interactivity

- Embodiment in the context of a dynamic real-time sound generation based on physical human gestures is defined by the interplay between the physical body, the data body and the sound.
- The body becomes both a subject and an object by affecting and being affected by its virtual sound environment (representation) and vice versa.

Sensing Motion

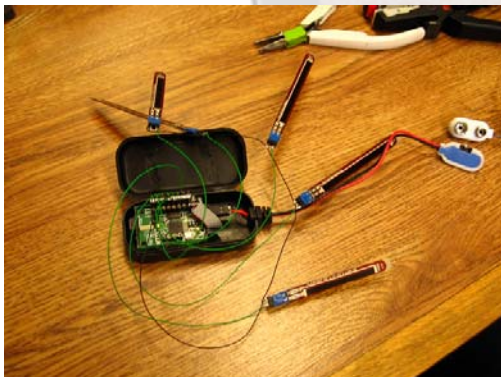
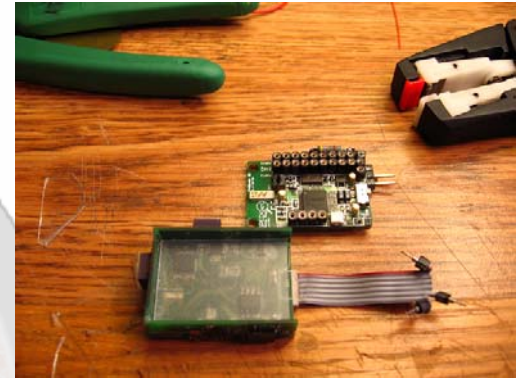
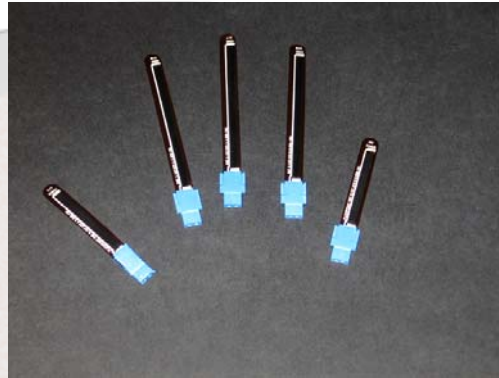
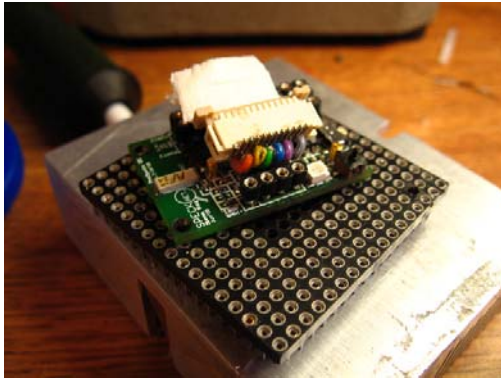
- **Through Cameras**
- Motion Analysis can be interesting, but it doesn't actually refer to the physiology of the movement but to a weird projection of the movement depending on the angle of the camera, on a 2d plain.
- **Through interfaces.**
- New generation of sensors and the dramatic increase of their size can provide reliable interfaces for motion analysis and tracking.
- Very expensive wired hardware can be replaced with cheaper, smaller and wireless devices with network capabilities such as Specks provide.

The NeuroGlove

- The NeuroGlove consists of a 5 bend sensors circuit and an Orient2 prototype, developed at Specks Lab, an INU that has 3 Gyroscopic sensors , a 3-axis Accelerometer and a 3-axis Magnetometer.
- The goal was to sonify the data directly from the movements of the performer, creating a relation and building a narrative between Physical and Musical Gestures. As it was successfully mentioned, this was like...
“composing by creating an algorithm in real-time while trying to build a relation with the system”.



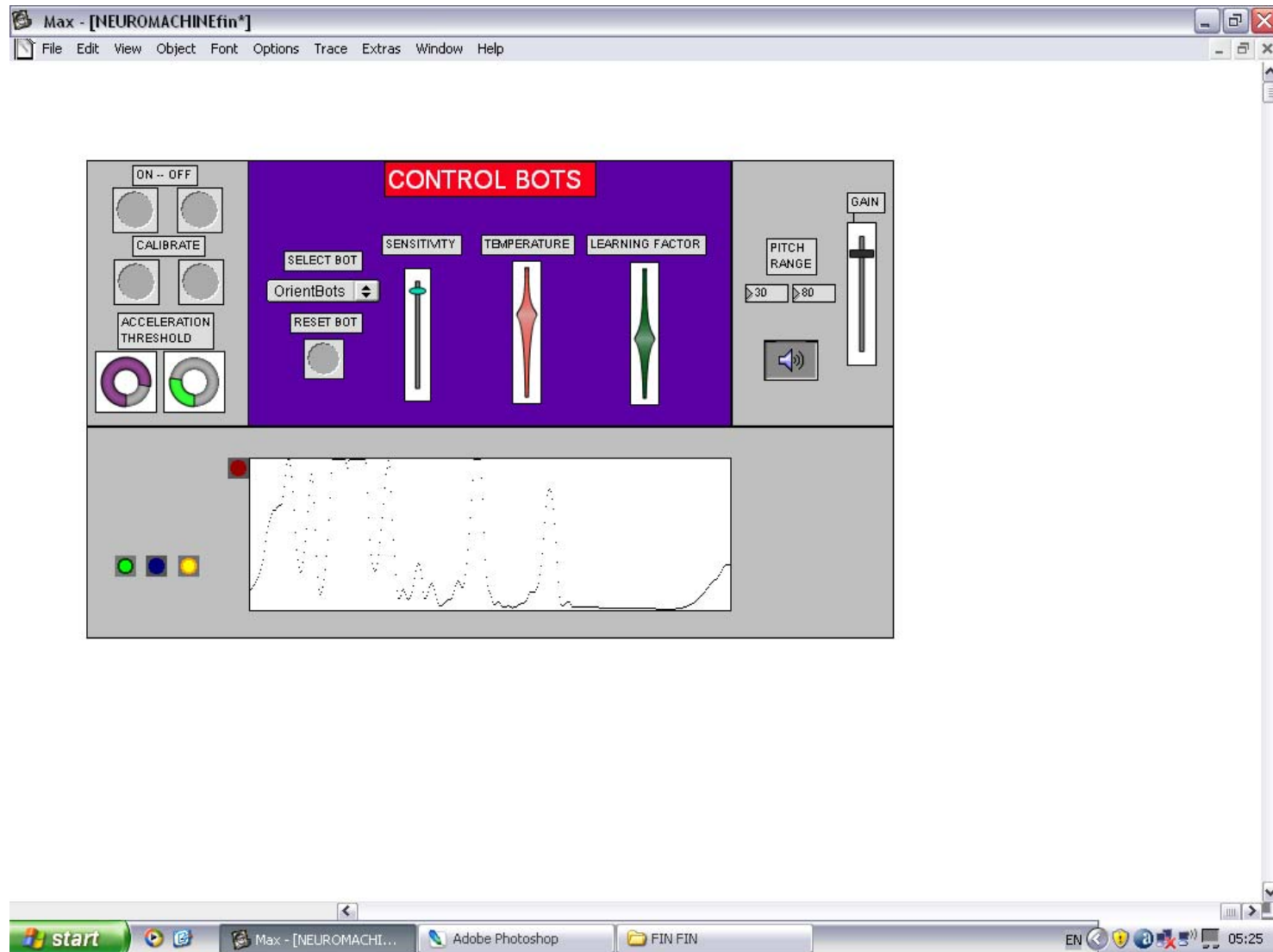
Hardware Development



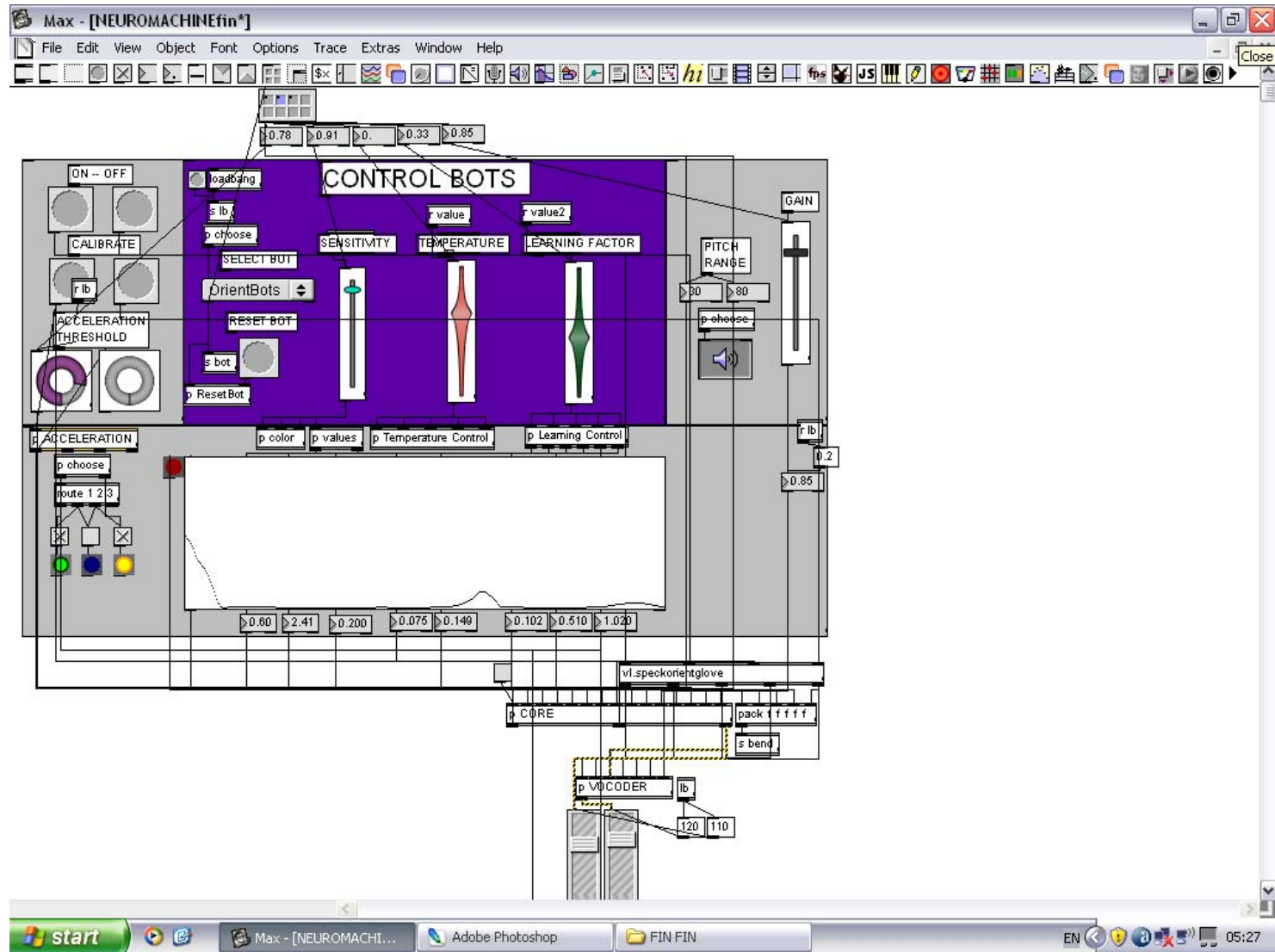
Short Description

- Raw data are getting analyzed by a Neural Network based on Self Organization Maps (Kohonen Algorithm).
- The system has 3 sets of SOM's each one providing a special character, and can be trained separately.
- Error factor provides the fundamental note to the system and sensor data create the harmonics.
- Reverberation of the output creates the sonic field in which the musical events may occur.
- Acceleration, effects the system and changes its parameters

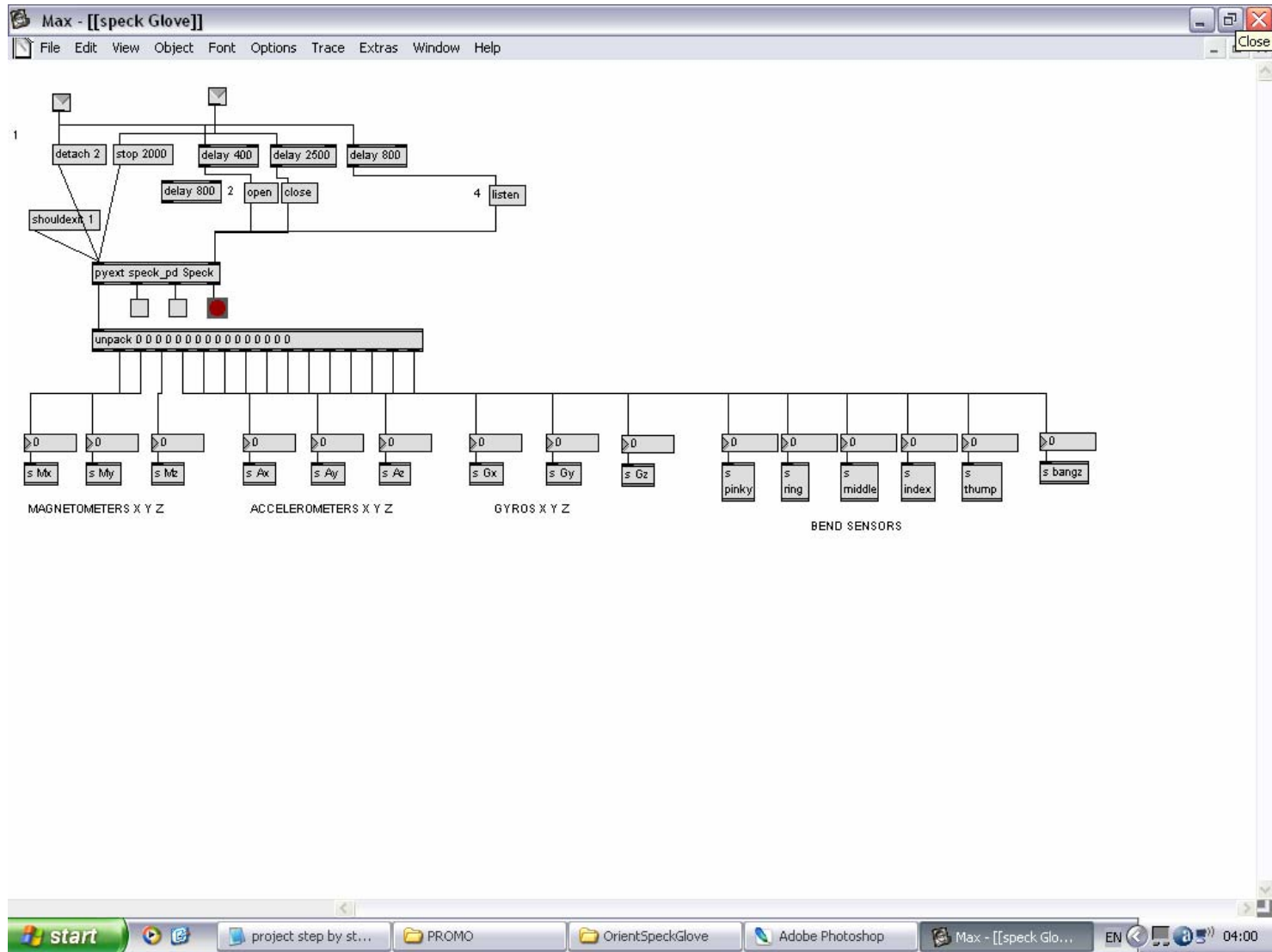
Max in Depth



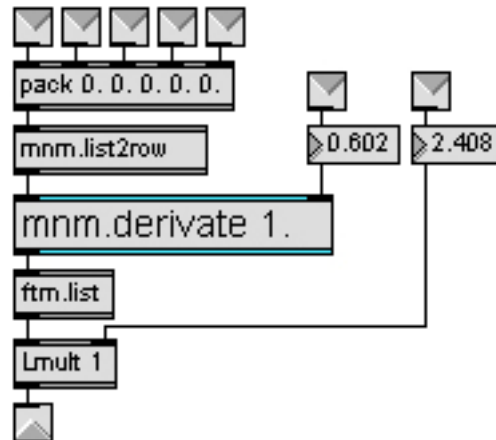
Under the skin



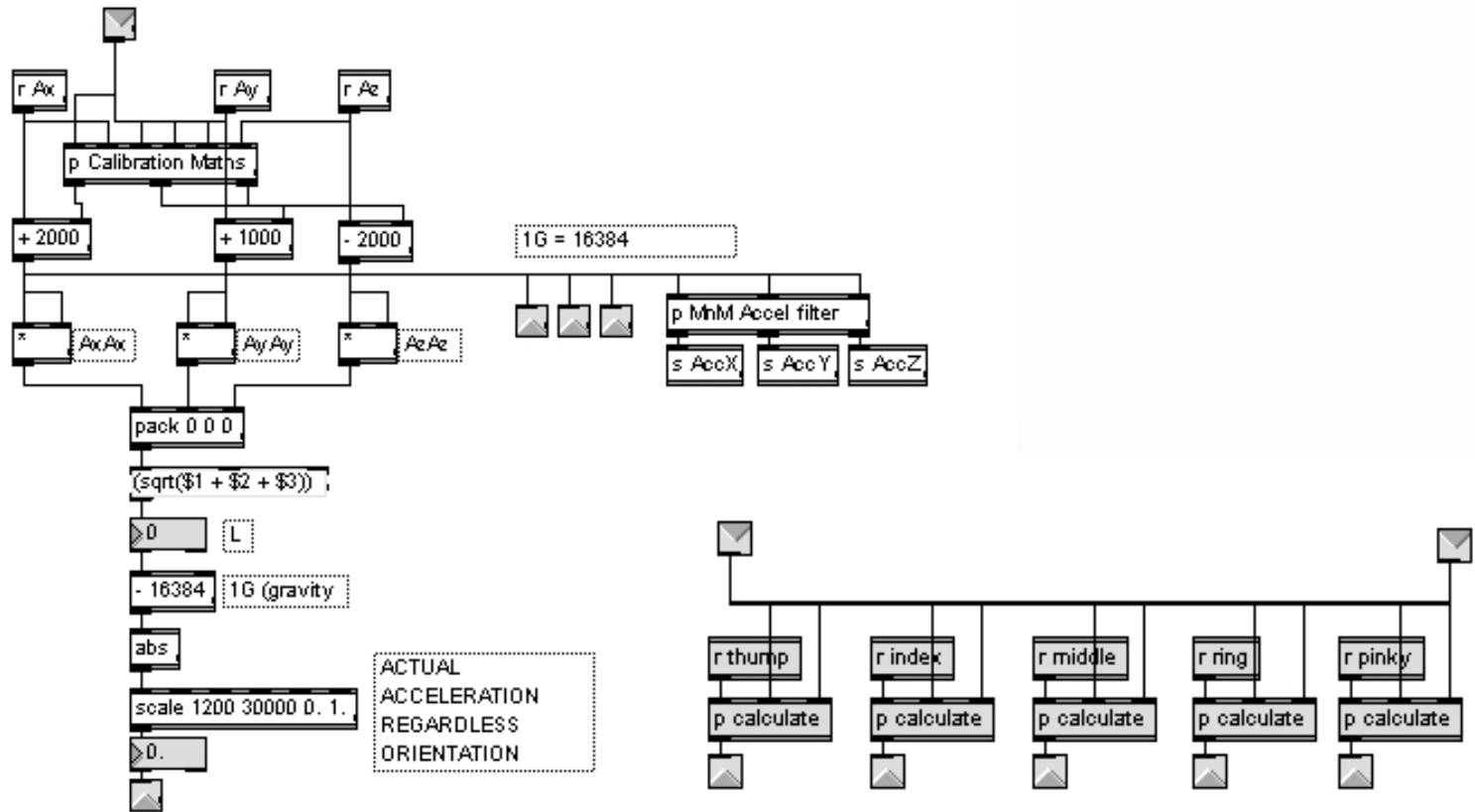
Data receive from Speck



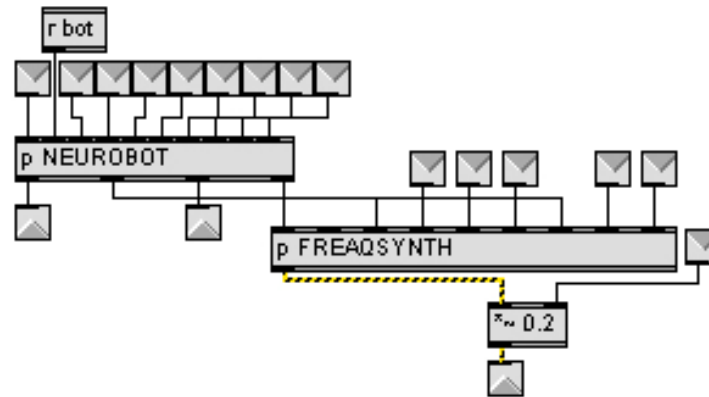
Filter Values with MnM



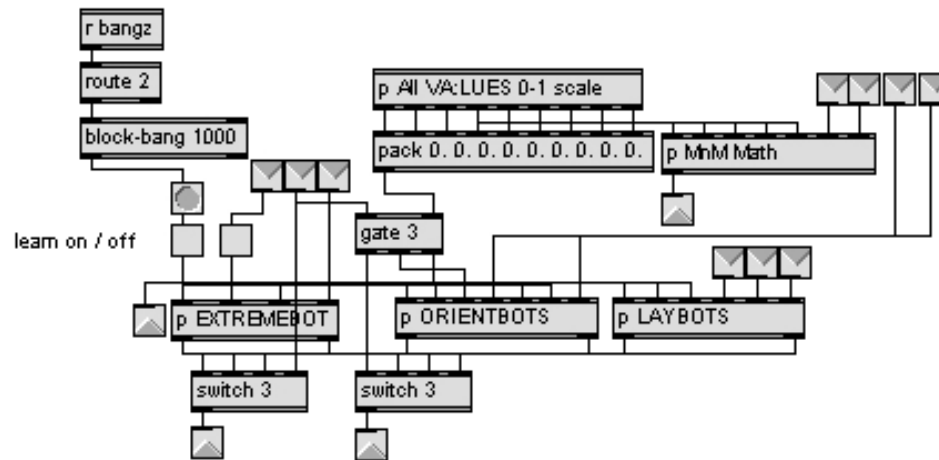
Acceleration and Calibration Maths



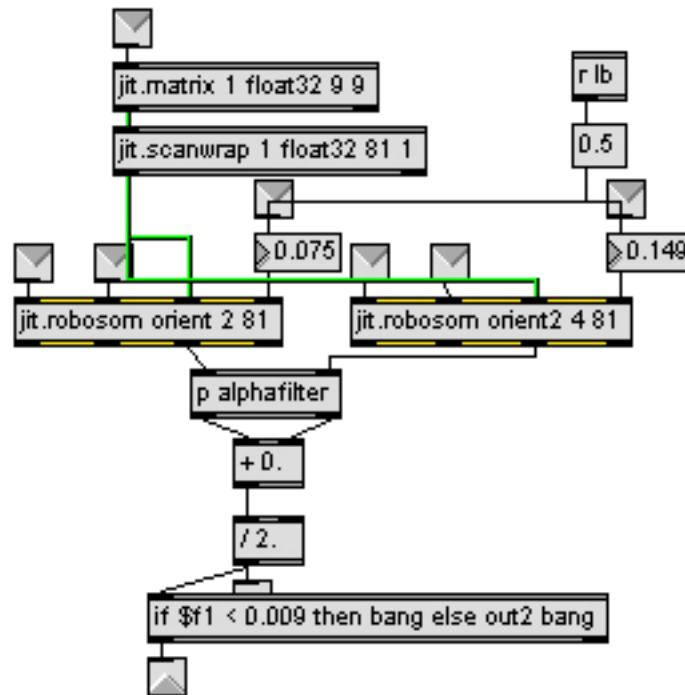
Core



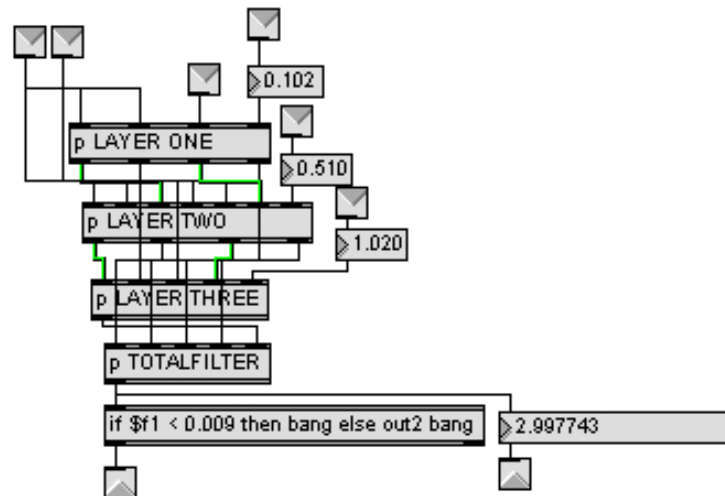
NeuroBots



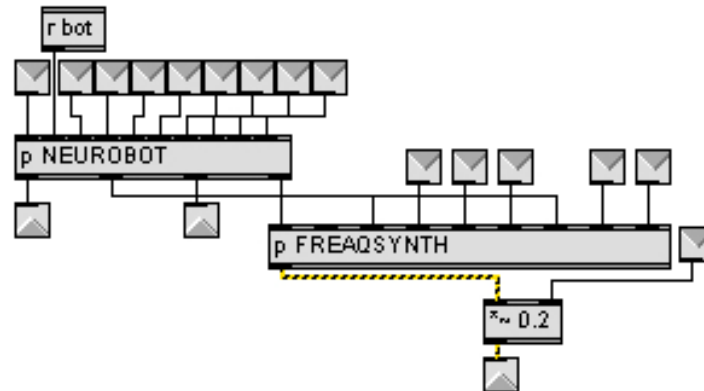
Orient-Bots



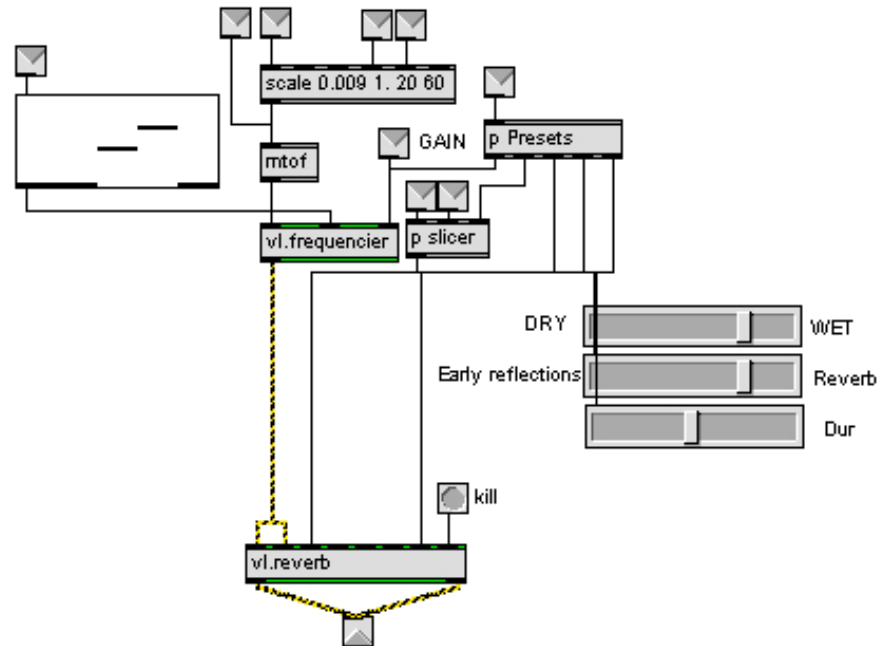
Lay-Bots



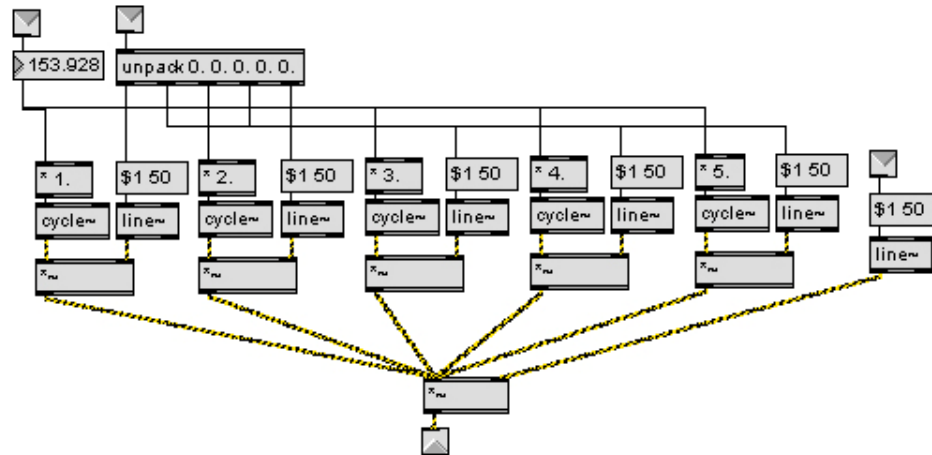
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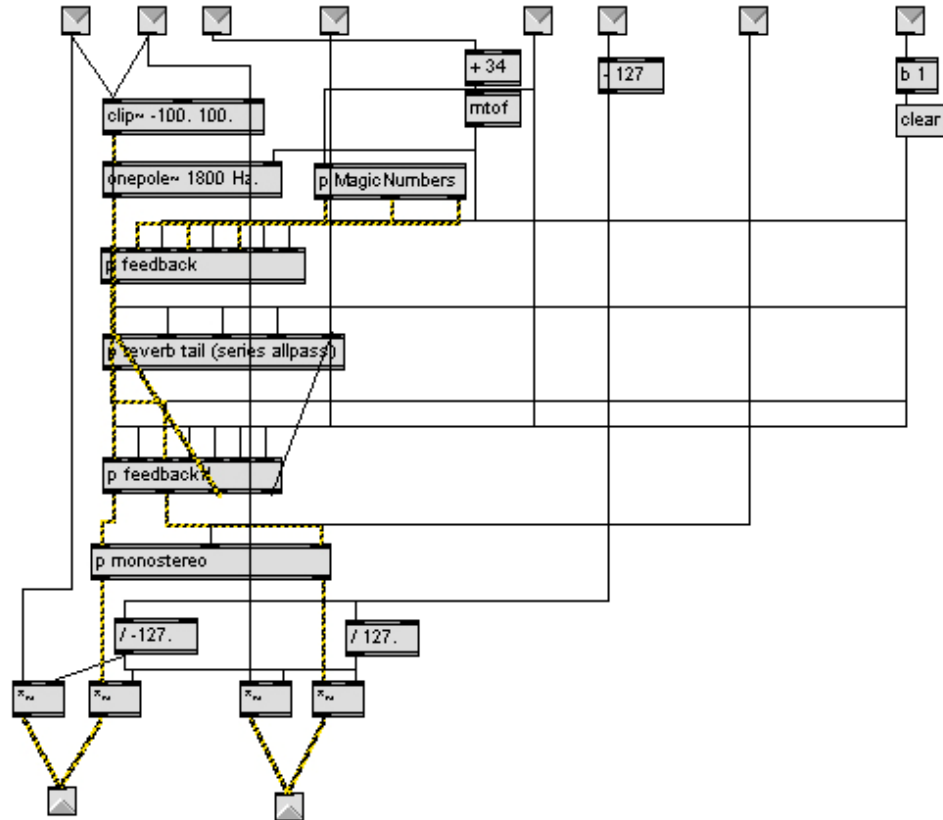
Freq-Synth



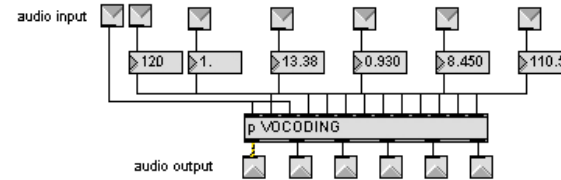
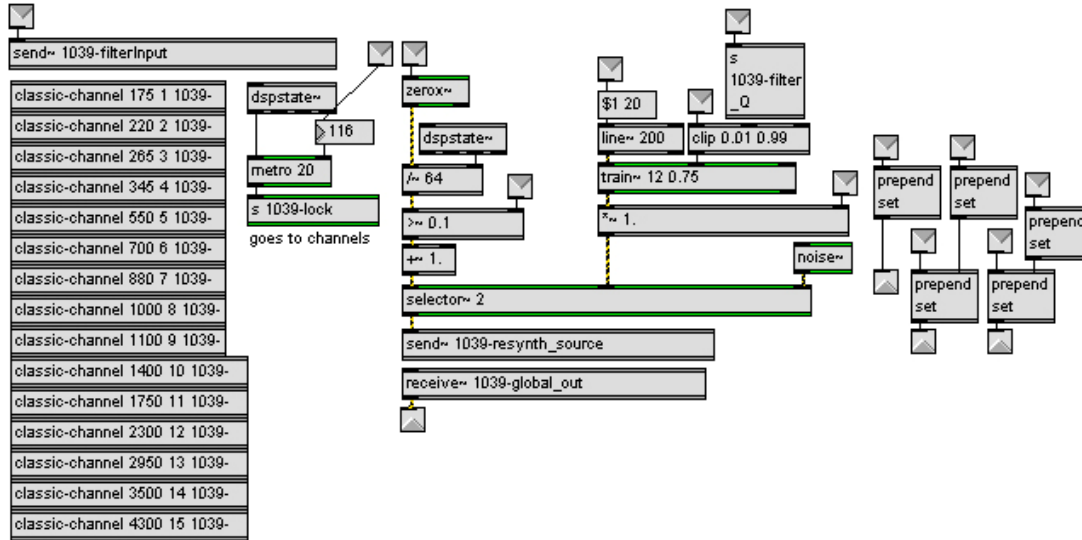
Frequencier



Reverb



Vocoder



Further development

- **Further Development** of the project would be to realize the conceptual framework and then develop the additional software for a multi sensor device network that could be attached on to a performers body and provide interesting sonic output in relation to his expressive gestures.
- Vangelis Lympouridis, University of Edinburgh 2006
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