數位音樂創作課程教學計畫

教育部補助推動人文領域人才培育國際交流計畫

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環球技術學院

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教育部

教育部補助推動人文領域人才培育國際交流計畫數位音樂創作課程教學計畫

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一、 計畫名稱

數位音樂創作課程教學計畫

二、 計畫目標

目前全球已朝向文化創意、技術創新發展,尤其在英國,創意產業的產 值已達一千億英鎊以上(超過六兆新台幣),約占5% GDP。這種零污染的 產業,可視為台灣未來必要發展的產業之一。本計畫主要是培育技職院校 的學生,積極參與人文藝術及流行文化之創作與展演,並推動以藝術創 意、美學核心價值、與技術創新的文化創意產業。

在台灣,電腦數位音樂已在各大專院校開始發展,但是大部分仍以電機 等工程相關學系為主。欲達到像英國創意產業的成就,需要兼具工程專業 技術與人文藝術精神,相互搭配,均衡發展,藉由長時期紮根性的累積, 培育台灣優秀的數位創意人才。

因此,本計畫是研究以人文藝術創作為主,即音樂創作為主的電腦數位 音樂,以及相關之課程教學計畫,培養學生電腦數位音樂的基礎概念,並 結合其專業領域嘗試創作,提高競爭力。這計畫將有助於年輕學生,透過 數位音樂軟體技術的學習,展現個人獨特創意,配合教育部推動人文領域 數位音樂人才之培育,共同啟動台灣的文化創意產業。

三、 執行情形

為了鼓勵學生創作及應用電腦數位音樂,規劃數位音樂軟體創作課程教 學,以計畫者本身的鋼琴演奏與創作經驗為主,學習數位音樂軟體技術為 輔,希望透過以下十個步驟,朝向人文藝術數位化的目標發展。

一、參加史丹福大學(Stanford University)音樂系電腦音樂與音響研究中心(Center for Computer Research in Music and Acoustics)的暑期短期電腦數位音樂研習活動,將最先進的電腦數位音樂創作技術及概念帶回台灣(請參考附錄)。



Stanford University, Center for Computer Research in Music and Acoustics



二、 藉由計畫者古典音樂鋼琴演奏與創作經驗,由教授親自於史丹 福大學音樂系電腦音樂與音響研究中心錄音室,錄製兩段巴哈 與莫札特鋼琴作品片段,配合課程進行實驗。請參考下列網站 連結: http://ccrma.stanford.edu/~dpberner/workshop.html





三、 於迴麻間錄製氣球爆破聲音,並將所錄製的聲音應用脈衝響應 原理(IR/Impulse Respone),與快速傳利業轉換(FFT/Fast Fourier Transform)。



氣球爆破擊波



鋼琴演奏聲波



利用快速傅立葉轉換原理結合原始鋼琴演奏聲波與氣球爆破聲波

- 四、 亦可利用數位音樂科技,將所錄製的聲音,透過音樂軟體 Cubase 編輯,並瞭解 Attack、Decay、Sustain、Release 之效果與功能, 作創意音效處理。此為應用聲音數位化概念,結合電腦音樂軟 體技術,發揮個人獨特創意的一門藝術。
- 五、在人文藝術領域通識課程「音樂欣賞」與「音樂與生活」課程 內容中,加入「數位音樂運用-現代生活中科技(電腦)與音樂之關係」單元,介紹數位音樂的基本概念與未來發展之可能 性。

課程內容 2

- 基本音樂理論 節奏、旋律、和聲
- 基本音樂要素 強弱、高低、音色
- 數位音樂運用 現代生活中科技(電腦) 與音樂之關係
- 如何更親近音樂? 世界名曲音樂解說
- 中世紀/文藝復興時期/現代樂派
- 建立自己的古典音樂資料庫 踏出音樂生活化的第一步
- 六、課程中,學生實際參與趣味的音樂實驗過程,並體驗成果。音樂實驗步驟如下:
 - 在長约三十公尺寬約三公尺的走廊空間,錄製氣球爆破的 聲音



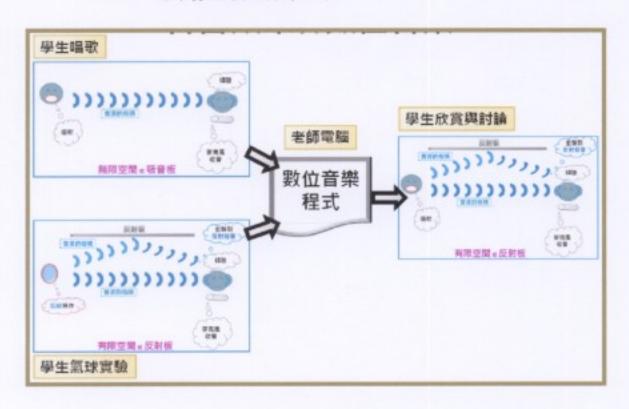
(2) 在旋轉式的樓梯間,錄製氣球爆破的聲音



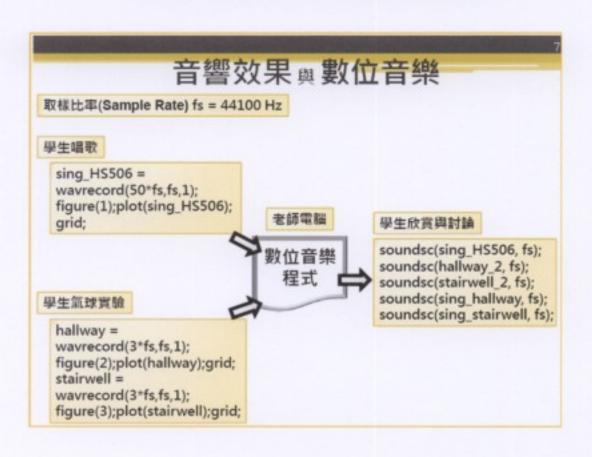
(3) 在密閉的教室中,錄製學生演奏或演唱的聲音

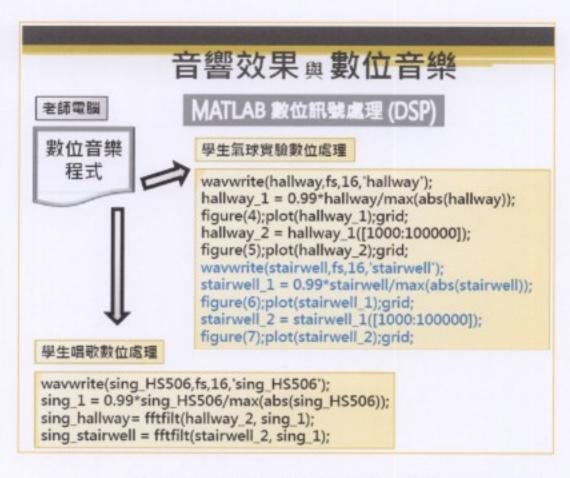


七、 音樂實驗過程流程表如下:



八、 音樂實驗所錄製的聲音檔案(學生演奏或演唱的聲音以及氣球 爆破的聲音),透過電腦軟體(MatLab)的程式運算,呈現出 聲音數位化的實驗結果。音樂實驗程式運算過程如下:





- 九、 建議學生下載免費網路數位音樂編曲軟體 Overture 4.0 (中文 版)與 Anvil Studio (英文版),透過電腦熟悉運用五線譜、音 樂符號、或圖示鍵盤,靈活設計預設樂器聲音等音樂材料,創 作簡易個人數位音樂,與日常生活中數位音樂應用 (手機音樂 等)相互結合。
- 十、進而透過本校三個現有科系(幼兒保育系、視覺傳達系、與資訊管理系),規劃人文藝術數位音樂創作課程教學計畫,鼓勵學生應用電腦數位音樂技術,嘗試多元藝術創作,並整合軟體運用技術與人文藝術精神,發展出兼具個人創意及理想的數位藝術內容產業實力。未來通識中心將規劃提供專業電腦數位應用音樂創作課程,培養技職體系的學生,熟悉電腦音樂相關軟體。幼兒保育系學生,可以創作兒童數位音樂,或設計具教育功能動畫之音效;視覺傳達系學生,可以創作或編輯廣告配樂、電玩音樂、或電影配樂;資訊管理系學生,可以設計多媒體互動音效,或運用於多媒體課程配樂製作等等。請參考下圖:

幼兒保 育系

- •兒童數位音樂創 作
- 教育功能動畫音效設計

應用數位 原理及方法, 以數位科技 輔助音樂創作

視覺傳 達系

- •創作廣告配樂
- •創作電玩音樂
- •創作電影配樂

資訊管 理系

- •網頁音效設計
- •多媒體互動音效

透過以上十個步驟,計畫者將美國史丹福大學音樂系電腦音樂與音響研究中心短期研習所獲得的數位音樂概念與相關軟體技術,透過簡單易懂的音樂實驗,傳授給學生,同時介紹數位音樂軟體的功能與便利性,鼓勵學生嘗試創作與編曲,進行數位藝術教育與推廣,啟發及深化數位藝術創意生活。

五、 執行成果分析與檢討

- 1. 學生藉由下列兩種基本方法,認識數位音樂的基本概念:
 - (1) 數位錄音過程
 - 氣球爆破
 - · 學生樂器演奏或演唱
 - (2) 樂譜寫作及樂器模擬操作
 - · Overture 4.0 (中文化編曲軟體)
 - · Anvil Studio (英文化編曲軟體)
- 透過錄音過程,認識數位聲音的基本概念,並介紹音樂基本三要素(強弱、高低、音色)之數位化原理,與製作過程。
- 透過樂譜寫作,及樂器模擬操作的練習,除了認識音樂基本理論(旋律、 節奏、和聲)之外,透過電腦模擬樂器演奏,啟發學生想像力與創造力, 親自創作與編輯音樂。
- 藉由上述雨種方法(錄音與樂譜寫作),幫助學生瞭解數位、音樂與科技之整合與運用。
- 透過課程中「數位音樂運用」單元,進行音樂實驗,是認識數位音樂基礎概念的難忘經驗。
- 數位音樂概念,結合數學、電腦、音樂、與娛樂等知識,啟發學生跨領 域學識之互動思考與應用。
- 7. 利用電腦數位音樂軟體及技術,體驗數位音樂的創作、編曲、與製程。
- 8. 學生以分組合作方式,呈現數位音樂之創作成果。
- 9. 於課堂中播放學生創作作品,共同欣賞、交流、與討論。

六、 結論與建議

二十一世紀是全球市場邁入新經濟的時代,而應用人文藝術內涵所衍生 出來的設計概念與創新技術,也被廣泛運用在各個不同的領域,不但提高 其附加價值,也讓一般大眾體會生活美學的優質環境。數位音樂的概念, 透過簡單、有趣的音樂實驗設計,討論「聲音」的本質,並認識聲音的基 本三要素 (強弱/振幅、高低/頻率、與音色/波形)。學習數位音樂編曲軟 體,不論創作樂曲亦或是改編音樂,皆可讓學生不需要透過樂器,也不需 要透過昂貴的硬體設備,直接玩音樂,感受身為音樂工作者的創作歷程, 進而對日常生活中所聽到的音樂,有更深刻的認識及感動,落實親自去嘗 試,體驗去創造。

引導學生欣賞多元的音樂類型,不管是兼具內涵及技術的古典音樂、順 應時代潮流的流行音樂、亦或是富有民俗特色的世界音樂,透過對聲音的 聆聽,產生個人「美」的主觀感受,重新建構欣賞音樂之自主性。藉由數 位音樂的接觸與學習,學生除了建立數位音樂概念及音樂基礎理論能力之 外,亦可學習物理、數學等相關知識,進而整合跨領域不同專業之藝術人 才。

未來希望不同專業領域的學生,可以利用先進的電腦音樂技術,靈活運 用音樂軟體,透過蒐集、整理各種聲音資料,經過數位化處理後進行編輯 與創作,以期達成數位科技輔助音樂創作,與利用科技技術產生具創意的 商業音樂製作,發展更寬廣的音樂創意空間,啟發數位音樂科技無限潛 力,以期達到運用創意來思考生活,透過美學涵養來豐富生活的優質文化 環境。 (OMNI 7/0 - Dulta Series integrated, andio station Desktop

> Andrew Best abest Ostanfo 206 412 5117

DAE: Signal Processing Techniques for Digital Audio Effects

Course Notes

Professor

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Knoll 306

August 17, 2007

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Summary

This workshop is about how to make the audio effects commonly used in music and audio mixing and mastering. The digital signal processing techniques underlying a wide range of audio effects are described, and you will implement compressors, reverbs, equalizers and other processors as VST plug-ins.

The topics covered include techniques for dynamic range compression, reverberation and room impulse response measurement, equalization and filtering, distortion and delay effects. Attention will be given to digital emulation of popular vintage analog processors and implementation of time varying effects. Among the effects studied will be single-band and multiband compressors, limiters, noise gates, de-essers, feedback delay network and convolutional reverberators, flangers and phasors, parametric and linear-phase equalizers, wah-wah and envelope-following filters, and guitar amp distortion.

The course material will be presented in daily lecture sessions with laboratory exercises interspersed. The lecture sessions will concentrate on theoretical issues in the design of digital audio effects, and are complemented by laboratory work in which students will develop effects algorithms of their own design.

Prerequisites

The course is geared for musicians and recording engineers with an engineering background, and for engineers and computer scientists with an interest in music technology. An exposure to digital signal processing, including familiarity with digital filtering and the Fourier Transform is helpful. Some knowledge of Matlab and/or a modest amount of C programming experience is also helpful for the laboratory exercises. An introduction to Matlab will be provided, and the course will involve an introduction to VST plug-in programming.

Instructors

David P. Berners is Chief Scientist of Universal Audio, Inc., a hardware and software manufacturer for the professional audio market. At UA, Dr. Berners leads research and development efforts in audio effects processing, including dynamic range compression, equalization, distortion and delay effects, and specializing in modeling of vintage analog equipment. He is also a consulting professor at CCRMA, the Center for Computer Research in Music and Acoustics, at Stanford University, where he teaches a graduate class in audio effects processing. Dr. Berners was previously with Aureal Semiconductor where he developed pitch shifting, harmonizing and other audio signal processing algorithms, and has held positions at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, NASA Jet Propulsion Laboratory and Allied Signal. He received his Ph.D. from Stanford University, M.S. from Caltech, and his S.B. from MIT, all in electrical engineering.

Jonathan S. Abel is a consulting professor at CCRMA at Stanford University, studying music and audio applications of digital signal processing. He was Co-Founder and Chief Technology Officer of Universal Audio, Inc., a professional audio equipment manufacturer, and a researcher at NASA/Ames Research Center exploring topics in array processing, room acoustics and spatial hearing on a grant through the San Jose State University Foundation. Dr. Abel was also Chief Scientist at Crystal River Engineering, Inc., where he developed their positional audio technology, and a lecturer in the

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Department of Electrical Engineering at Yale University. He holds Ph.D. and M.S. degrees from Stanford University and an S.B. from MIT, all in electrical engineering.

Course Outline

We plan to cover the following topics.

- 1. Dynamic Range Control (Compression)
 - Definitions; Processing Architectures
 - Detection and Gain Computation; Analog Detectors
 - Applications, Architectures and Improvements
- 2. Reverberation and Impulse Response Measurement
 - LTI Systems, Statistics Review

Signal Processing Techniques for Digital Audio Effects

- Golay Code, Allpass Chirp Impulse Response Measurement
- Specular Refections and the Image Method
- Reverberation Analysis and Psychoacoustics
- Reverberation Acoustics and Impulse Response Synthesis
- Low-Latency Convolution
- 3. Delay and Distortion Processing
 - Fractional Sample and Time Varying Delay
 - Echo, Chorus, Flanging; Phasing
 - Sampling Rate Conversion and Antialiasing Filter Design
 - Distortion Processing
- 4. Equalization and Filtering
 - z-Plane, s-Plane and Fourier, Laplace relationships
 - Parametric Sections and Shelf Filters; Optimal Filters
 - Filter Phase, Linear and Minimum Phase
 - Critical-Band Smoothing, Bark and ERB Frequency Scales
 - Frequency Warping
 - IIR Filter Design and Prony's Method
 - Time-Varying and Envelope Filters
- 5. Panning and Spatialization
 - Stereo and Multichannel Panning
 - Spatial Hearing and 3D Audio

5. LTI Systems, Statistics Review; Impulse Response Measurement

Reverberation and Linear Time-Invariant Systems

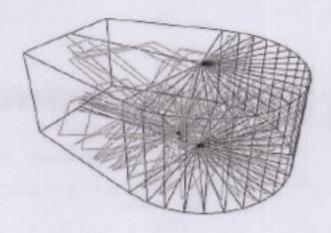


Figure 60: Reflective Environment

Reverberation is the arrival of energy reflected by the environment; it creates the sense that sounds are prolonged by the environment.

- Everyday objects and construction materials are very reflective of acoustic energy at audio frequencies.
- Reverberation is experienced in virtually every enclosed space, with source signals arriving along thousands of distinct paths.
- Arriving reflected energy carries with it information about the geometry and composition of the space, lending the space its "feel."

Reverberation and Linear Time-Invariant Systems

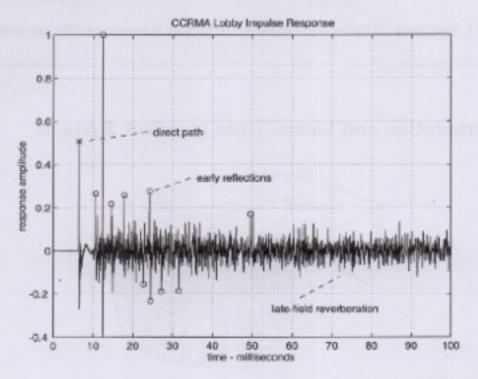


Figure 61: CCRMA lobby response to transient signal

- The arrival times and nature of reflected source signals are sensitive to the details of the environment geometry and materials.
- As a result, reverberation may seem unmanageably complex.
- Fortunately, reverberation has two properties which allow its analysis and synthesis without having to know the details:
 - linearity, and
 - time invariance.
- Here, we explore reverberation by studying impulse responses of enclosed spaces.

LTI Systems

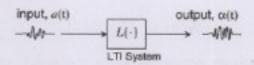


Figure 62: Linear Time-Invariant System.

Definition:

Consider a system $\mathcal{L}\left\{\cdot\right\}$ operating on signals a(t) and b(t),

$$\alpha(t) = \mathcal{L} \{a(t)\}\$$

 $\beta(t) = \mathcal{L} \{b(t)\}\$

 $\mathcal{L}\left\{\cdot\right\}$ is said to be *linear time-invariant* if it satisfies the following two properties.

· Superposition or Linearity.

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{a(t) + b(t)\right\} = \alpha(t) + \beta(t).$$

Note: superposition implies scaling,

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{\gamma a(t)\right\} = \gamma \alpha(t).$$

· Time Invariance.

$$\mathcal{L}\left\{a(t-\tau)\right\} = \alpha(t-\tau).$$

Impulse Response Measurement

Measurement Model:

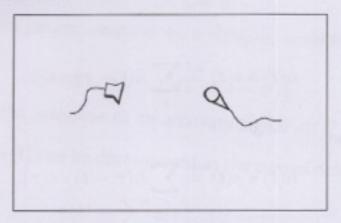


Figure 63: Measurement Configuration

- Room presumed LTI.
- Why not just crank an impulse out the speaker, record the result and declare victory?

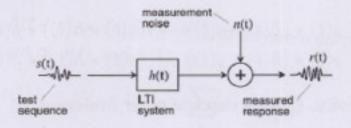


Figure 64: Measurement Model

 Noise assumed additive, unrelated to the test signal. (How will it be related to the system?)