

# Sound analysis and synthesis with the package seewave

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Introduction

I/O

seewave

Time/Amplitude

Visualization

Edition

Analysis

Frequency

Visualization

Analysis

Modifications

Synthesis

Development

Acknowledgments

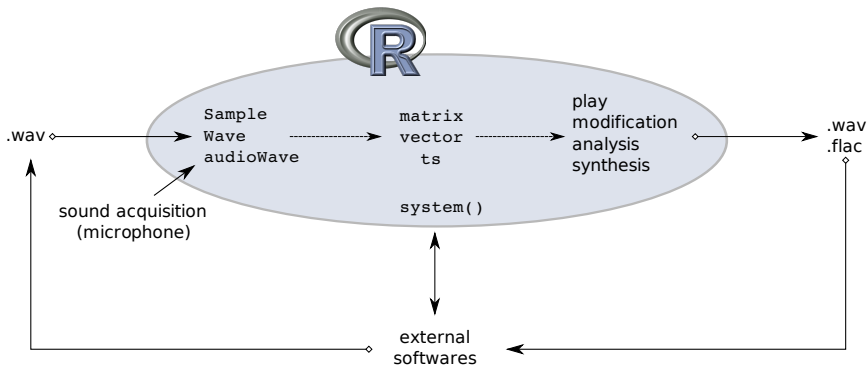
# Sound packages

	<b>Maintainer</b>	<b>First version</b>
<b>tuneR</b>	Uwe Ligges	September 2004
<b>sound</b>	Matthias Heymann	April 2005
<b>seewave</b>	Jérôme Sueur	March 2006
<b>audio</b>	Simon Urbanek	September 2008

# Sound classes

	Input	Output	Object
<b>tuneR</b>	readWave	writeWave	Wave
<b>sound</b>	loadSample	saveSample	Sample
<b>audio</b>	load.wave, record	save.wave	audioSample
<b>seewave</b>	–	export, savewav	vector, matrix, ts, mts, Wave, Sample, audioSample

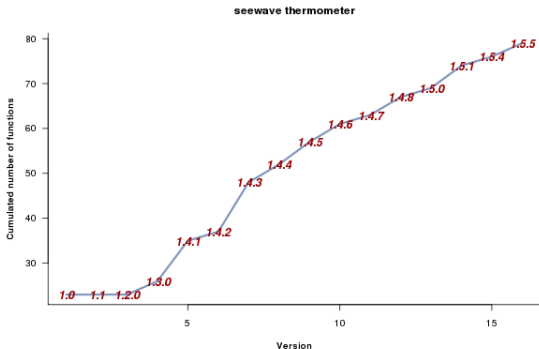
# Principle



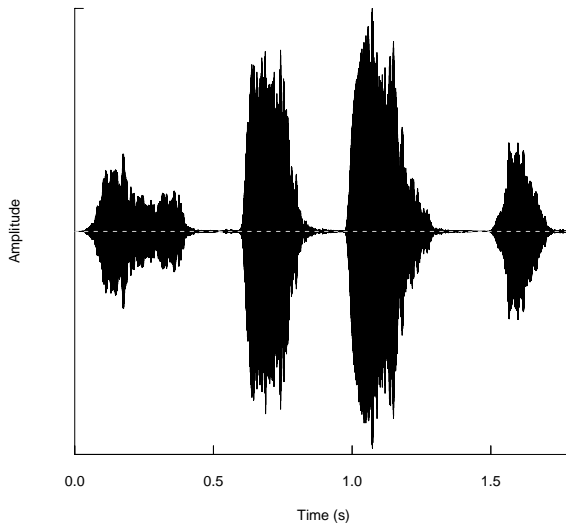
# What is seewave ?



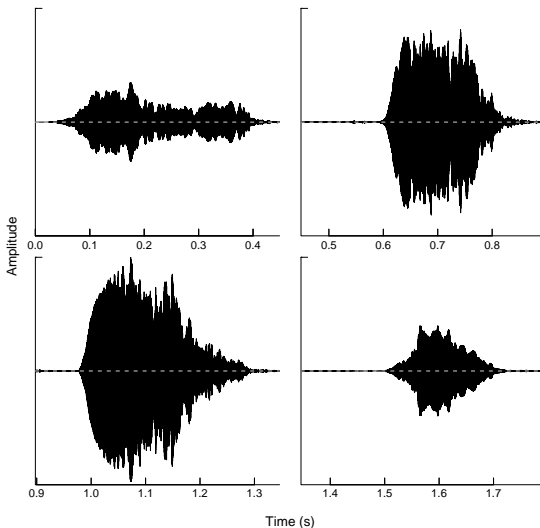
- signal analysis  $\Rightarrow$  **bioacoustics**, neurobiology, human voice, telemetry, solid vibrations, radio signals, ...
- $\simeq$  70 user-end functions



# Oscillogramm (single window)

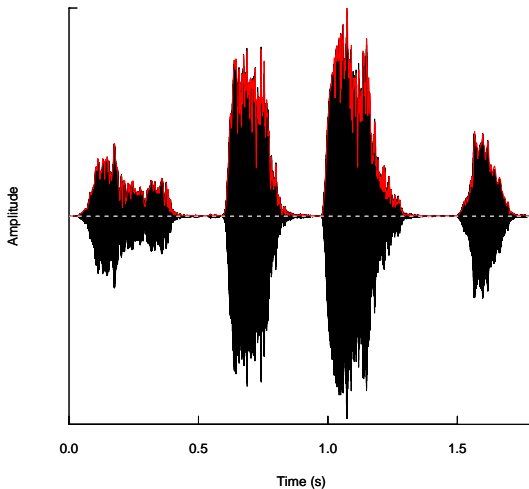


# Oscillogramm (multiple window)





# Envelope (absolute or Hilbert transform)



# Codes

Simple oscillogram

```
oscillo(tico,f=22050)
```

Multi-frame oscillogram

```
oscillo(tico,f=22050,k=2,j=2)
```

Oscillogram and enveloppe

```
oscillo(tico,f=22050)
```

```
par(new=TRUE)
```

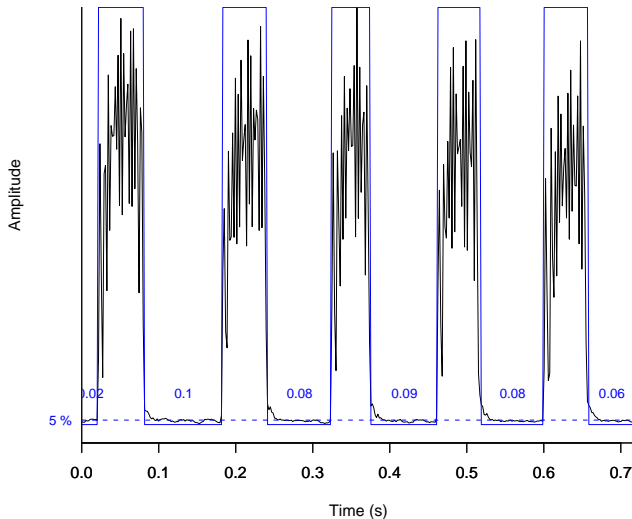
```
env(tico,f=22050,msmooth=c(20,0),colwave=2)
```

# Copy, cut, . . .

- copy
- cut
- paste
- delete (trim)
- repeat
- everse
- add
- mute
- remove silence

# Time measurements

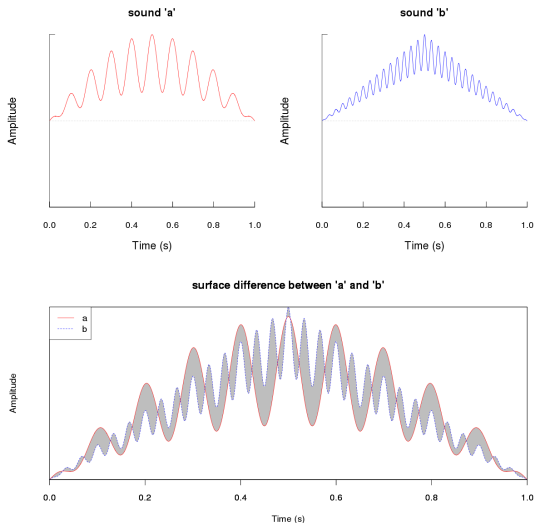
```
timer(orni,  
f=22050,  
threshold=5,  
smooth=40,  
bty="l",  
xaxs="i",  
colval="blue"  
)
```



# Comparaison

- cross-correlation
- surface difference

# Comparaison : surface difference (graph)



## Comparaison : surface difference (code)

```
f<-16000
a<-synth(d=1,f=f,cf=2000,am=c(50,10),shape="sine")
b<-synth(d=1,f=f,cf=2000,am=c(25,30),shape="tria")
layout(matrix(c(1,2,3,3),byrow=TRUE,nc=2))
env(a,f=f,colwave="red",title="sound 'a'")
env(b,f=f,colwave="blue",title="sound 'b'")
diffenv(a,b,f=f,plot=TRUE,
main="surface difference between 'a' and 'b'")
```

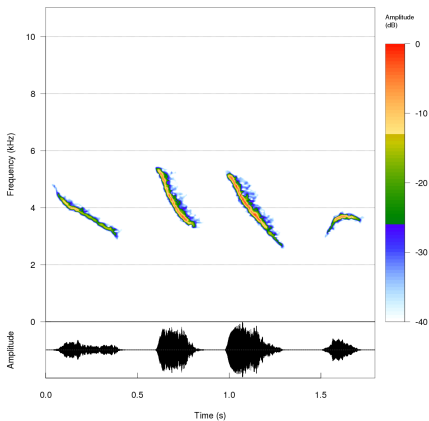
# Spectrogram (2D & 3D)

- Short-term Fourier Transform (STFT)
- several analysis windows (Hamming, Hanning, ...)
- parameters : window length, window overlap, zero-padding, amplitude clipping level
- with/without oscillogram
- full color modifications

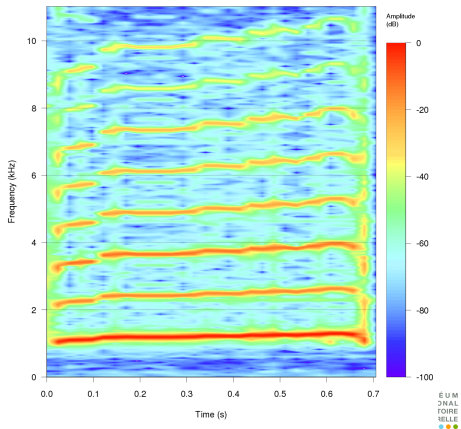


# 2D spectrogram (graph)

with oscillogram plot



colour modifications



## 2D spectrogram (code)

with oscillogram plot

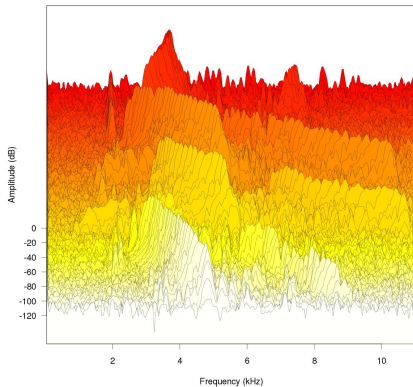
```
data(tico)
spectro(tico,f=22050,
        ovlp=50,zp=16,
        collevels=seq(-40,0,0.5),
        osc=TRUE)
```

colour modifications

```
data(peewit)
spectro(peewit,f=22050,
        palette=temp.colors,
        collevels=seq(-100,0,1))
```

# 3D spectrogram (graph)

false 3D (waterfall)



true 3D using rg1

## 3D spectrogram (code)

false 3D (waterfall)

```
data(tico)
wf(tico,f=22050,
  ovlp=50,hoff=0,voff=2,
  border="#00000075")
```

true 3D using rgl

```
download.file(
  "http://sueur.jerome.perso.neuf.fr/
  WebPage_Sounds/E_chopardi_whistle.wav",
  destfile="cock.wav")
cock<-loadSample("cock.wav")

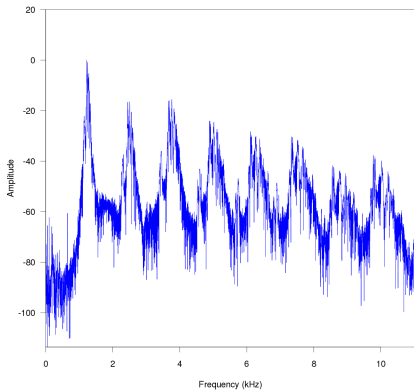
spectro3D(cock,
  f=22050,wl=490,
  ovlp=85,zp=6,maga=4,
  palette=spectro.colors)
```

# Spectrum

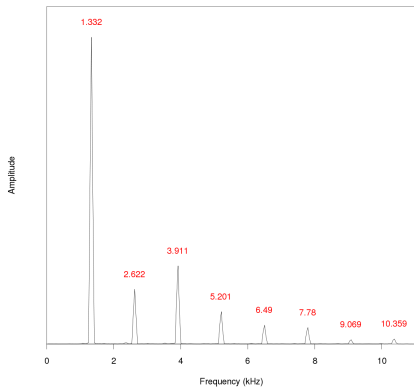
- static or dynamic using `rpanel`
- discrete or mean with a sliding window
- linear or dB
- automatic or manual peak identification
- symbolic analysis
- 15 spectral properties (dominant peak, quantiles, flatness, skewness, entropy, ...)

# Spectrum (graph)

discrete and dB



automatic peak detection



# Spectrum (code)

discrete and (weighted) dB

```
data(peewit)  
spec(peewit,f=22050,  
dB=TRUE,col="blue")
```

automatic peak detection

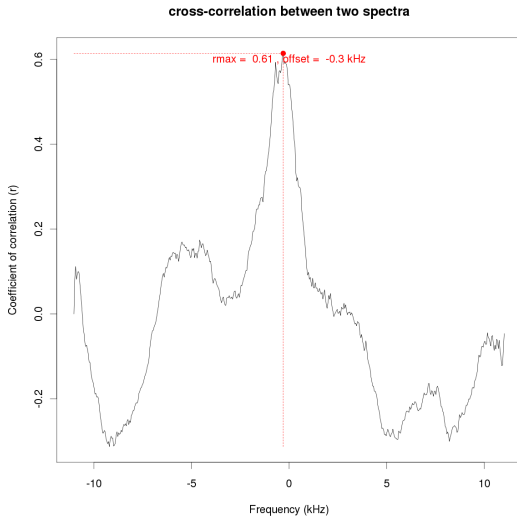
```
data(peewit)  
spec(peewit,f=22050,at=0.5,peak=21)
```

# Comparaison

- cross-correlation
- surface difference
- coherence



# Comparaison : cross-correlation (graph)



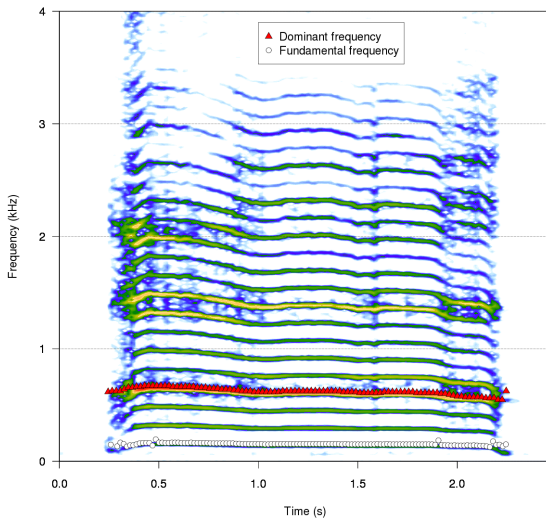
# Comparaison : cross-correlation (code)

```
data(tico)
spec1<-spec(tico, f=22050, at=0.2, plot=FALSE)
spec2<-spec(tico, f=22050, at=1.1, plot=FALSE)
corspec(spec1,spec2,main="cross-correlation between two spectra")
```

# Frequency track

<b>Value to track</b>	<b>Principle</b>	<b>Function</b>
Dominant Frequency	STFT	dfreq()
Fundamental frequency	Cepstrum Autocorrelation	fund() autoc()
Instantaneous frequency	Zero-crossing Hilbert transform	zc() ifreq()

# Frequency track : example (graph)

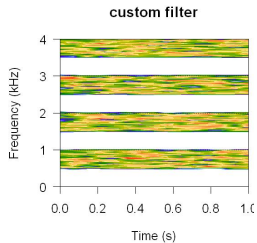
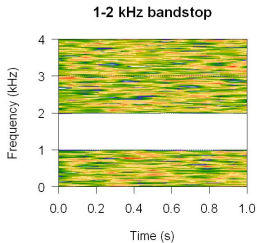
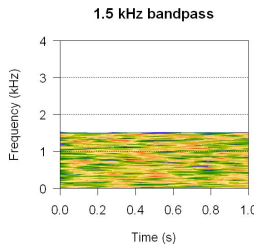
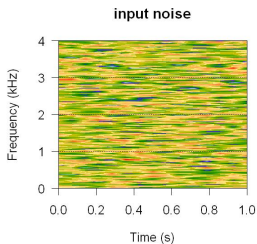


## Frequency track : example (code)

```
data(sheep)
spectro(sheep, f=8000, ovlp=75, zp=16, scale=FALSE, collevels=seq(-45,0,1))
par(new=TRUE)
dfreq(sheep, f=8000, wl=1024, ovlp=85, type="p", pch=24, bg="red", ann=FALSE)
par(new=TRUE)
fund(sheep, f=8000, wl=128, fmax=200, threshold=2, type="p",
pch=21, bg="white", ann=FALSE)
legend(1,3.9, c("Dominant frequency","Fundamental frequency"),
pch=c(24,21), pt.bg=c("red","white"),bty=0)
```

- frequency filters
- positive and negative frequency shift
- amplitude filters
- amplitude fade in and fade out
- remove amplitude (Hilbert transform)
- echo generation
- mix (+, -, \*, /)

# Frequency filter : example (graph)



## Frequency filter : example (code)

```
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
f<-8000
a<-noise(f=f,d=1) ; spectro(a,f=f,scale=FALSE)
title(main="input noise")

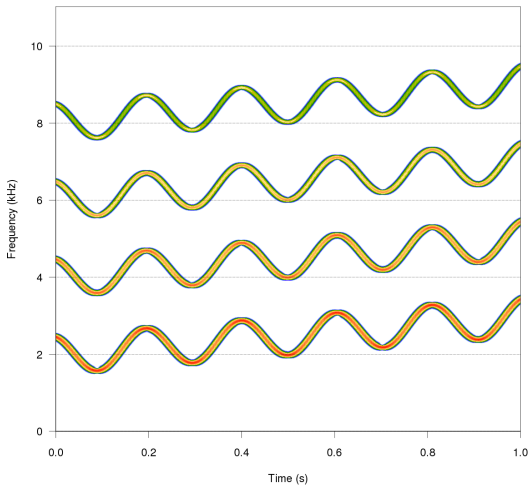
b<-fir(a,f,to=1500) ; spectro(b,f=f,scale=FALSE)
title(main="1.5 kHz bandpass")

c<-fir(a,f=8000,from=1000,to=2000,bandpass=FALSE) ; spectro(c,f=f,scale=FALSE)
title(main="1-2 kHz bandstop")

myfilter1<-rep(c(rep(0,32),rep(1,32)),4)
d<-fir(a,f=f,custom=myfilter1) ; spectro(d,f=f,scale=FALSE)
title(main="custom filter")
```



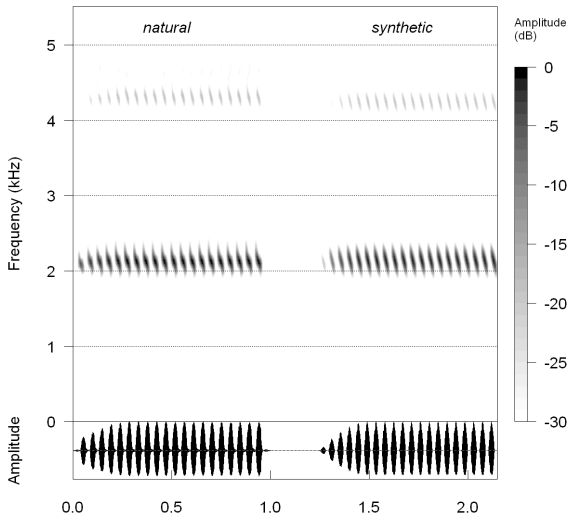
# Crazy sound (graph)



## Crazy sound (code)

```
F1<-synth(f=22050,cf=2000,d=1,fm=c(500,5,1000))
F2<-synth(f=22050,a=0.8,cf=4000,d=1,fm=c(500,5,1000))
F3<-synth(f=22050,a=0.6,cf=6000,d=1,fm=c(500,5,1000))
F4<-synth(f=22050,a=0.4,cf=8000,d=1,fm=c(500,5,1000))
final<-F1+F2+F3+F4
spectro(final,f=22050,wl=512,ovlp=75,scale=FALSE)
```

# Imitation (graph)



# Imitation (code)

```
data(pellucens)
f<-11025
natural<-cutw(pellucens,f=f,from=2.15, to=3.15)
s1<-synth(d=0.03,f=f,cf=2300,fm=c(0,0,-315), shape="sine")
s2<-synth(d=0.03,f=f,cf=2300*1.9,fm=c(0,0,-315), shape="sine")
s3<-s1+(0.12*s2)
s4<-s3/max(s3)
s5<-addsilw(s4,f=f,d=0.015)
s6<-repw(s5,f=f,times=20)
s7<-fadew(s6,f=f,din=0.25,shape="cos")
result1<-pastew(s7,pellu,f=f)
result2<-addsilw(result1,f=f,at=1,d=0.25)
spectro(result2, f=f, wl=256, ovlp=95, osc=TRUE, palette=rev.gray.colors.1)
mtext(c("natural","synthetic"), side=3, at=c(0.2,0.7), line=1.5, font=3)
```

# HELP !

- Wigner-Ville distribution (WVD) for fast FM analysis
- Gabor transform for time/frequency analysis
- Maximum Entropy Spectral Analysis (MESA) for pulse frequency analysis
- Linear Predictive Coding (LPC) for speech analysis
- Instantaneous frequency modification for signal synthesis and modification
- ...

# THANKS !

- *Contributors* : Jonathan Lees, Martin Maechler, Sandrine Pavoine, Zev Ross, Luis J. Villanueva-Rivera, Carl G. Witthoft
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- *R Core Team* : **Kurt Hornik**, **Uwe Ligges**