

# Music and Sounds Sonification with Practical Benefits

Forming Sonic Messages from Data and Information



Sonification is about Conversion,  
Transformation, or Translation

Information to Sound  
Sound for Interpretation



In 2015 we formed a team at TAUCHI to explore data to music scenarios for five companies in Finland.

This was a three year innovation project funded by Tekes.

We combine the studies of Music & Human Computer Interaction.



We asked the companies what their needs were and developed data-to-music software to make sonifications that would meet those needs.

Each company had different areas of focus.



We can use what we learned from the Data-to-Music project for the MIXER project.



# Our Sonification Models are Designed Algorithmically

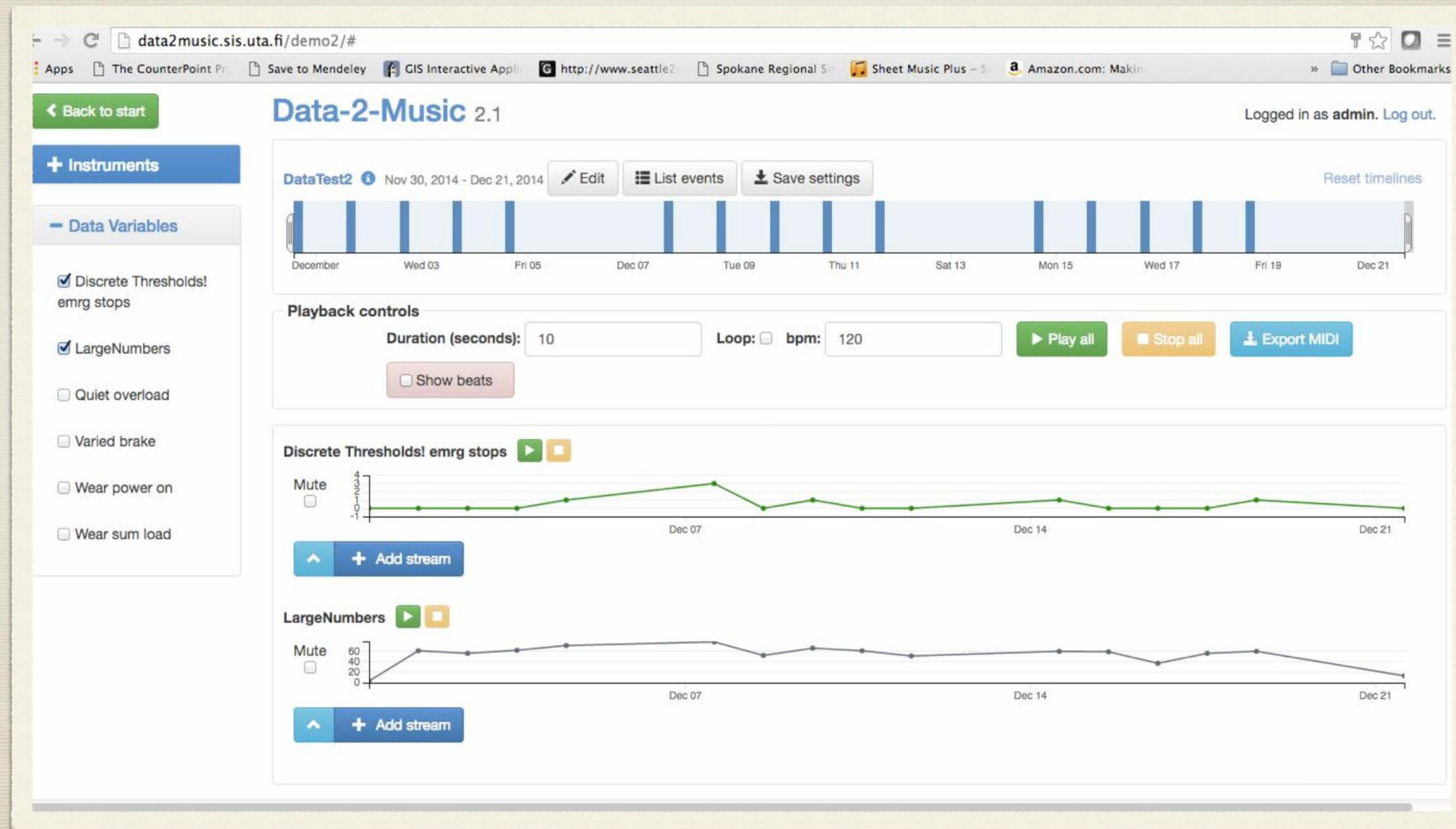
Our approach is different from more familiar sounds  
known as Earcons and Auditory Icons.

These are basic and brief sound designs that provide generic notifications

- \* Earcons are often short sounds that we become familiar with from devices. The sounds usually convey a notification. Basic examples are the Windows start-up sounds or the bells and beeps in your car or from your phone.
- \* Auditory icons are notification sounds that sound like something we know well. These sounds mimic real sounds, like dropping a computer file in the trash can and we hear a thump. The sound affirms a task.



In the Data-to-Music Project, we researched sonification mapping parameters and shared auditory results with clients





# Variable Music Parameters

- \* Pitch

- \* Stratification: High, Medium, Low

- \* Tonal Systems, scales, modes

- \* Organization & Texture

- \* Density, harmony

- \* Timbre & Articulation

- \* Percussive, sustained

- \* Harmonic richness

- \* Instrumentation, effects



# Variable Music Parameters

- \* Rhythm & Timing
  - \* Synchronous, asynchronous
  - \* Tempo/rate, rate of change, beat and patterns
- \* Dynamics
  - \* Overall level and range
  - \* Contrast, rise and fall, removal and addition



# Coordination of Parameters

- \* Spatial audio: stereo, multichannel, binaural
  - \* Binaural synthesis over loudspeakers
  - \* Sound selection for enhanced spatial perception (pitch, timbre)
- \* Orchestration for contrast or emphasis
- \* Patterns & motifs, structure, periodicity and rates of change
- \* Pairing with static or random elements (cohesion, variation)



# Use Case Ideas for MIXER

- \* Continuous or discrete (ambient sound, earcons)
- \* Convey environmental data, machine status & performance
- \* Navigation, target & obstacle location
- \* Task-specific interactive feedback (similar to haptics)
  - \* Sensor data (position, load, etc.)
- \* Productivity: progress, activity, efficiency, scheduling
- \* Selectability and customization

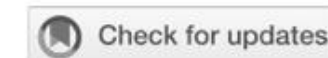


# Potential Gains

- \* User notifications
- \* User's ability to engage multiple sensory inputs
- \* User engagement



The Data-to-Music sonifications were useful and meaningful in many ways for multiple companies, but for our original research publication, we focused on sonification's overarching contribution towards user-engagement



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EDITED BY  
Feng Chen,  
Dallas County, United States

REVIEWED BY  
F. Amilcar Cardoso,  
University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Minglai Shao,  
Tianjin University, China

\*CORRESPONDENCE  
Jonathan Middleton  
✉ [jmiddleton@ewu.edu](mailto:jmiddleton@ewu.edu)

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## Data-to-music sonification and user engagement

Jonathan Middleton<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Jaakko Hakulinen<sup>2</sup>, Katariina Tiitinen<sup>2</sup>,  
Juho Hella<sup>2</sup>, Tuuli Keskinen<sup>2</sup>, Pertti Huuskonen<sup>2</sup>, Jeffrey Culver<sup>3</sup>,  
Juhani Linna<sup>2</sup>, Markku Turunen<sup>2</sup>, Mounia Ziat<sup>4</sup> and  
Roope Raisamo<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Fine and Performing Arts, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA, United States,  
<sup>2</sup>Tampere Unit for Computer-Human Interaction (TAUCHI), Tampere University, Tampere, Finland,  
<sup>3</sup>School of Business, Eastern Washington University, Spokane, WA, United States, <sup>4</sup>Department of  
Information Design and Corporate Communication, Bentley University, Waltham, MA, United States

The process of transforming data into sounds for auditory display provides unique user experiences and new perspectives for analyzing and interpreting data. A research study for data transformation to sounds based on musical elements, called data-to-music sonification, reveals how musical characteristics can serve analytical purposes with enhanced user engagement. An existing user engagement scale has been applied to measure engagement levels in three conditions within melodic, rhythmic, and chordal contexts. This article reports findings from a user engagement study with musical traits and states the benefits and challenges of using musical characteristics in sonifications. The results can guide the design of future sonifications of multivariable data.

#### KEYWORDS

data-to-music, sonification, user engagement, auditory display, algorithms



Examples of Simple Sonifications  
from Various Data Sources  
Using the  
D2M Algorithms





Cold  
Temperature

Inverted  
Sound

## Data-2-Music 2.1

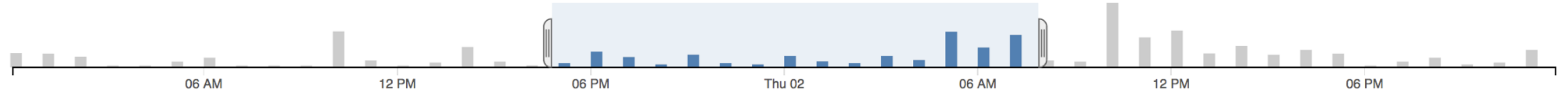
Logged in as **admin**. [Log out](#).

**alarms discrete** ⓘ Feb 1, 2017 - Feb 2, 2017

[Edit](#)

[Save settings](#)

[Reset timelines](#)



### Playback controls

Duration (seconds):

30

Loop: ☐

BPM:

60

Beats/timeline:

30

[Play all](#)

[Stop all](#)

[Export MIDI](#)

[Settings](#)

### Temperature

Mute ☐



[+ Add stream](#)

Temperature: stream 2

Data to

Pitch



on instrument

7: flute

[Settings](#)

[Preprocessing](#)

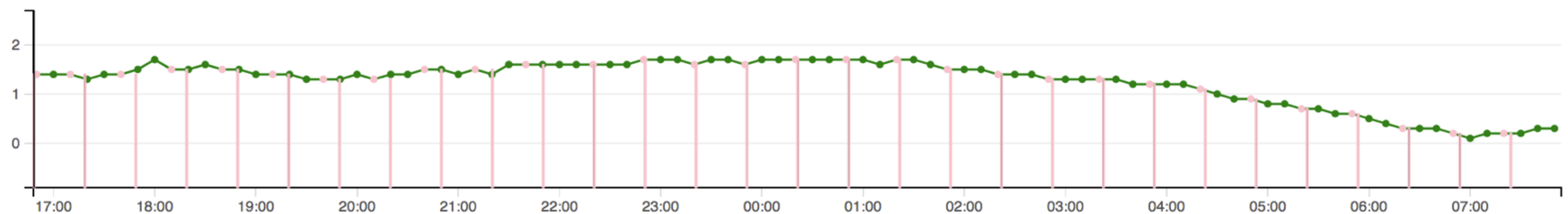
BPM:

60

Beats/timeline:

30

Mute ☐





# Music Score

Flute Solo

Colder

This musical score is for a flute solo in 4/4 time, labeled 'Colder'. It consists of five measures. The first measure contains four eighth notes, each with a stem and a flag, ascending from the second line to the fourth line of the treble clef. The second measure contains four eighth notes, each with a stem and a flag, descending from the fourth line to the second line. The third, fourth, and fifth measures each contain a single eighth note with a stem and a flag, positioned on the fourth line of the treble clef. The bass clef part of the score is empty, with only the 4/4 time signature visible.

9

Warmer

This musical score is for a piano accompaniment in 4/4 time, labeled 'Warmer'. It consists of three measures. The first measure contains four eighth notes, each with a stem and a flag, ascending from the second line to the fourth line of the treble clef. The second measure contains two eighth notes, each with a stem and a flag, ascending from the second line to the third line, followed by a quarter rest. The third measure contains a quarter note on the third line, followed by a quarter rest. The bass clef part of the score is empty, with only the 4/4 time signature visible.

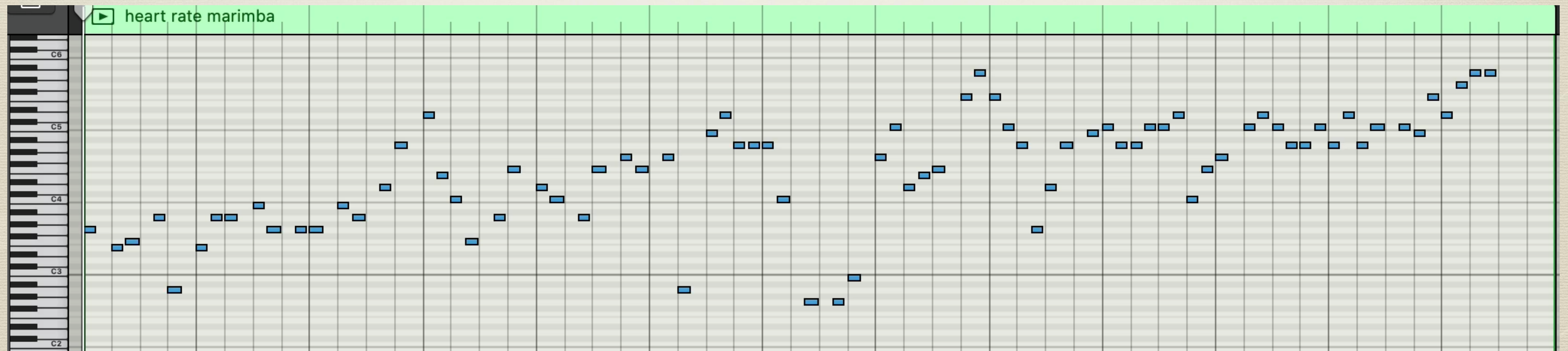


# Which Weather Do You Hear?





# Heart Rate





Questions?