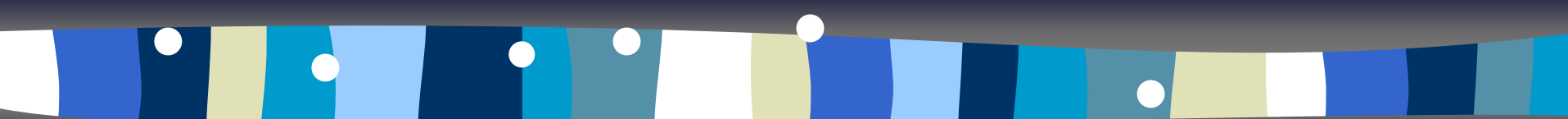


# “THE VIRTUAL FLUTE”: ACOUSTIC MODELLING AT THE SERVICE OF PLAYERS AND COMPOSERS



Andrew Botros, John Smith and Joe Wolfe  
The University of New South Wales  
Music Acoustics – School of Physics

We thank Jane Cavanagh, our expert flutist, John Tann for technical assistance,  
and the Australian Research Council for support.

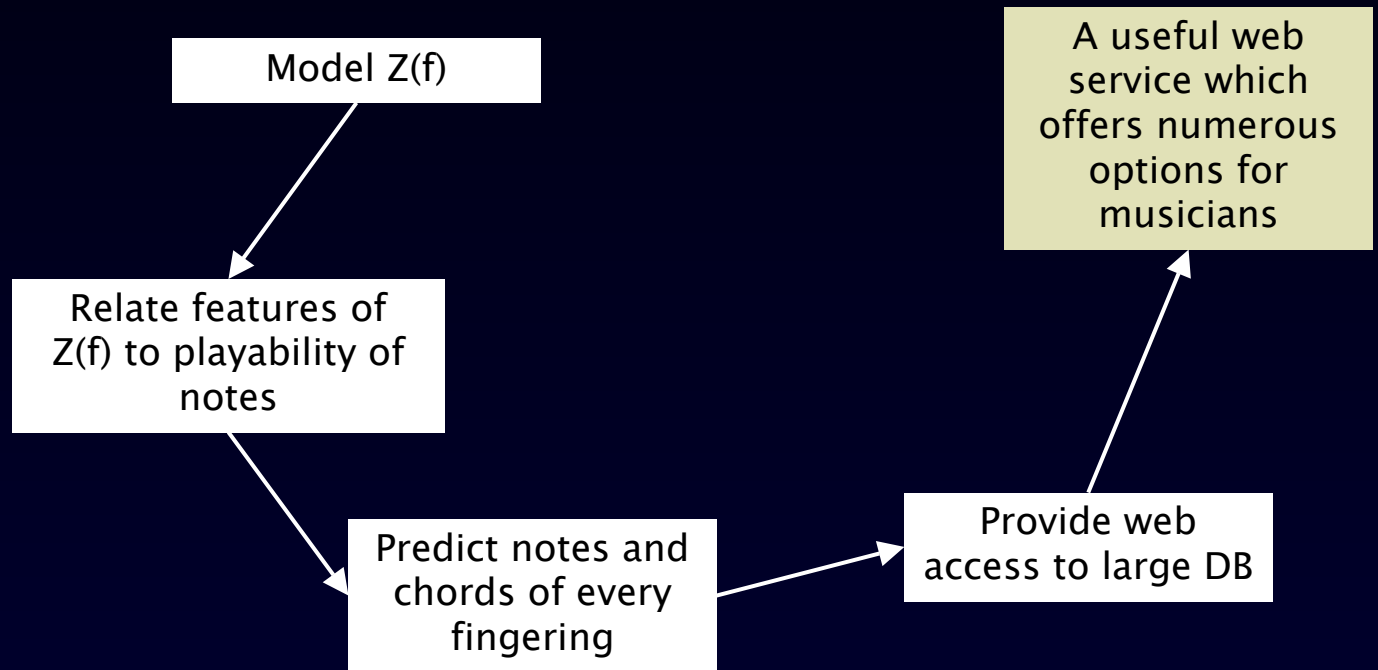


# INTRODUCTION

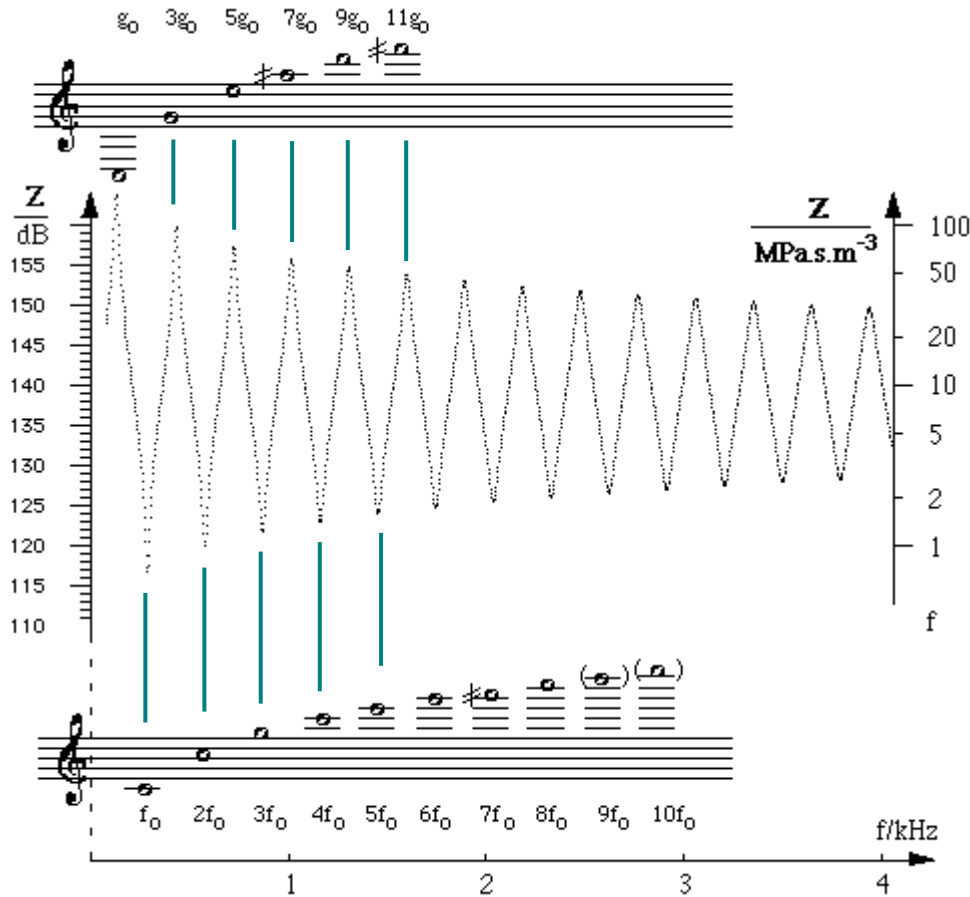
- Why are wind instruments difficult to play?
  - Pitches may need to be corrected
  - Loudness and stability can be difficult to control
  - Timbre may be inhomogeneous
  - Fingering transitions can be awkward
- What are flutists and composers requesting?
  - Alternate fingerings
  - Microtones
  - Multiphonics
  - Technical ease so they can concentrate on the music!

# INTRODUCTION

- How can music acoustics help? Acoustic Impedance ( $Z(f)$ ) tells a lot about a flute's musical response.



# IMPEDANCE SPECTRA

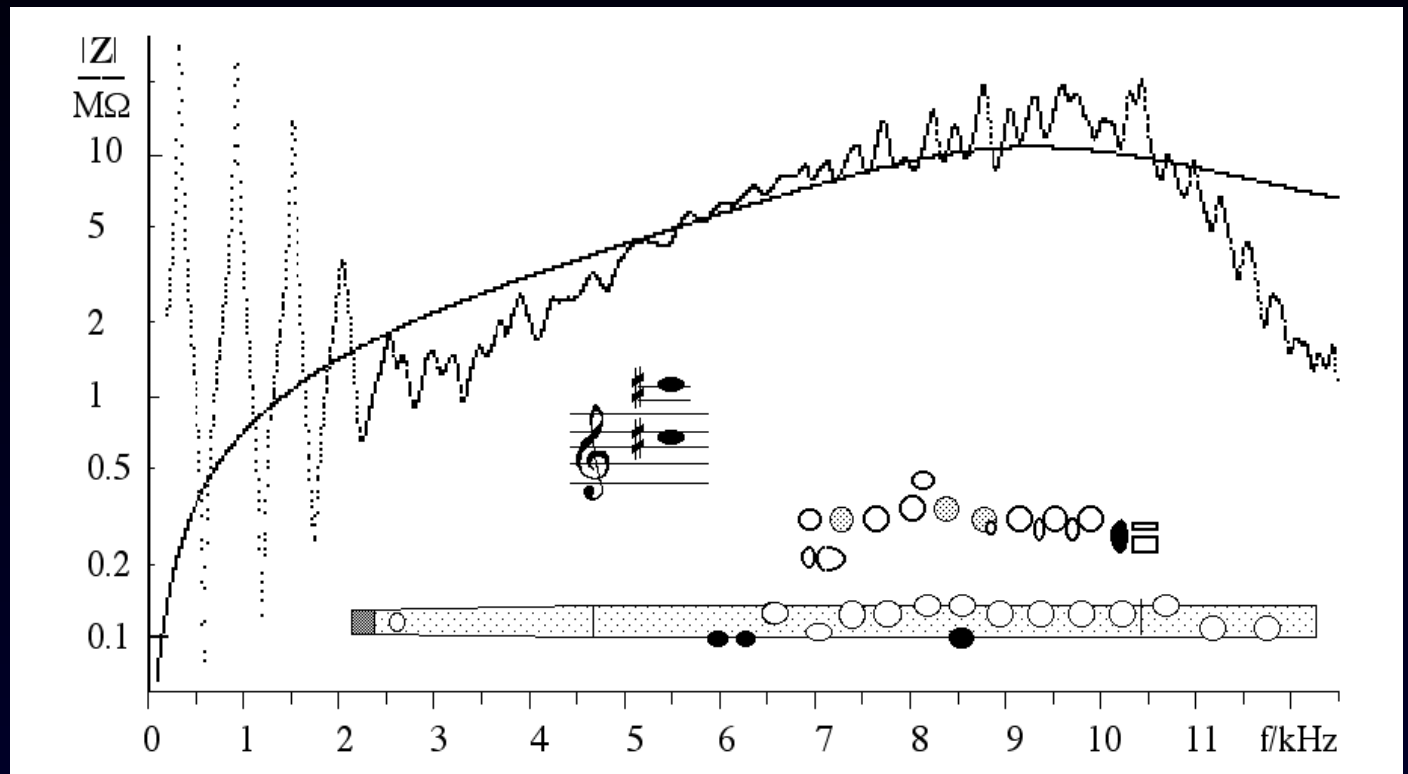


Clarinets play  
at maxima

Measured  
 $Z(f)$  of  
600 mm  
cylinder

Flutes play  
at minima

# IMPEDANCE SPECTRA



modern B flute acoustics - D6 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

Address <http://www.phys.unsw.edu.au/music/flute/modernB/D6.html>

Acoustics of baroque, classical and modern flutes

Music Acoustics  
UNSW

## modern flute B foot

# D6

modern B	modern C	classical C	classical D	classical flared	baroque	B3					
C4	C#4	D4	D#4	E4	F4	F#4	G4	G#4	A4	A#4	B4
C5	C#5	D5	D#5	E5	F5	F#5	G5	G#5	A5	A#5	B5
C6	C#6	D6	D#6	E6	F6	F#6	G6	G#6	A6	A#6	B6
C7	C#7	D7	D#7	E7	F7	F#7	multiphonics				

### Impedance

D6 1175

160  
155  
150  
145  
140  
135  
130  
125  
120  
115  
110  
105  
100  
95  
90  
85  
80  
dB

0 1 2 3 4  
kHz

### Fingering

- a key depressed
- a key not depressed
- ⊙ a part of the mechanism that is not normally touched

Details in [fingering legend](#).

### Acoustic schematic

- a closed tone hole
- an open tone hole

[Non-specialist introduction to acoustic impedance](#)  
[Non-specialist introduction to flute acoustics](#)

C5

D6

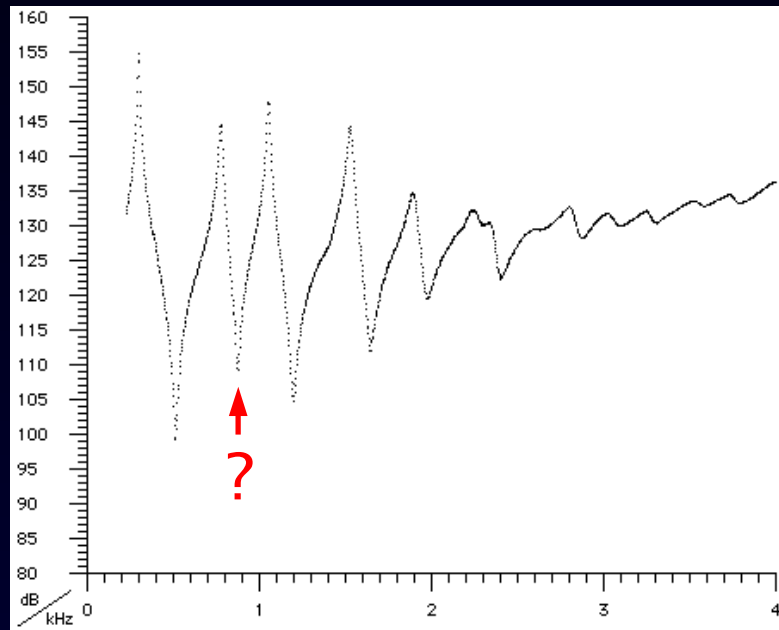
# MODELLING IMPEDANCE

- Use a network of one-dimensional cylindrical and conical sections to model flute geometry.
- Use a small number of end corrections and an embouchure attenuation correction.
- Fit model to extensive database of accurate measurements, using progressively more complex systems (from simple tubes to complete flutes).
- Transmission line calculation...



# EVALUATING IMPEDANCE MINIMA

- We need to get from characteristics of impedance minimum (physical quantity) to playability (player assessment).





# FLUTE PLAYABILITY EXPERT SYSTEM

- The playability of 957 measured minima from 76 different fingerings were evaluated on a scale of 3 (most playable) to 0 (not playable).
- The results form the training set of an expert system, using discrete and continuous decision trees.

# DATA MINING MUSICAL DATA

Generate all 39,744 fingerings.  
For each fingering...

Calculate impedance spectrum  
using transmission line model

Extract minima and characterise  
features (depth, bandwidth,  
harmonicity, adjacent minima  
features, etc.)

Predict playable notes



Predict noncommensurate note  
combinations as multiphonics

Correct pitches for playing  
conditions



# THE VIRTUAL FLUTE EVALUATION

“I am just amazed at the number of fingerings you have provided the flute world with ... It’s great to see this work being done. We talk about it quite a bit here.”

“Simply the most innovative and valuable resource that I have encountered throughout my 25 years as a flute player ... Should I have a query about how to play a particular multiphonic or quartertone, I will find the solution on *The Virtual Flute*.”

“Being able to have precise tunings and multiphonic predictions for any given fingering was an incredible time saver ... I only wish similar sites were available for other wind instruments!”



# THE VIRTUAL FLUTE EVALUATION

“It’s the granddaddy of fingering charts.”  
Seattle Flute Society