

Year, Month, Monthly_MSL, Linear_Trend, High_Conf., Low_Conf.

1935,5,-0.263,-0.228,-0.215,-0.242
1935,6,-0.237,-0.228,-0.215,-0.242
1935,7,-0.26,-0.228,-0.214,-0.241
1935,8,-0.205,-0.228,-0.214,-0.241
1935,9,-0.226,-0.227,-0.214,-0.241
1935,10,-0.289,-0.227,-0.214,-0.24
1935,11,-0.046,-0.227,-0.213,-0.24
1935,12,-0.194,-0.226,-0.213,-0.239
1936,1,-0.255,-0.226,-0.213,-0.239
1936,2,-0.18,-0.226,-0.213,-0.239
1936,3,-0.203,-0.225,-0.212,-0.238
1936,4,-0.269,-0.225,-0.212,-0.238
1936,5,-0.291,-0.225,-0.212,-0.238
1936,6,-0.234,-0.224,-0.211,-0.237
1936,7,-0.181,-0.224,-0.211,-0.237
1936,8,-0.281,-0.224,-0.211,-0.237
1936,9,-0.232,-0.223,-0.211,-0.236
1936,10,-0.246,-0.223,-0.21,-0.236
1936,11,-0.339,-0.223,-0.21,-0.236
1936,12,-0.191,-0.223,-0.21,-0.235
1937,1,-0.103,-0.222,-0.209,-0.235
1937,2,-0.076,-0.222,-0.209,-0.235
1937,3,-0.27,-0.222,-0.209,-0.234
1937,4,-0.15,-0.221,-0.209,-0.234
1937,5,-0.224,-0.221,-0.208,-0.234
1937,6,-0.237,-0.221,-0.208,-0.233
1937,7,-0.151,-0.22,-0.208,-0.233
1937,8,-0.309,-0.22,-0.207,-0.233
1937,9,-0.196,-0.22,-0.207,-0.232
1937,10,-0.243,-0.219,-0.207,-0.232
1937,11,-0.238,-0.219,-0.207,-0.232
1937,12,-0.185,-0.219,-0.206,-0.231
1938,1,-0.17,-0.218,-0.206,-0.231
1938,2,-0.168,-0.218,-0.206,-0.231
1938,3,-0.224,-0.218,-0.205,-0.23
1938,4,-0.211,-0.218,-0.205,-0.23
1938,5,-0.184,-0.217,-0.205,-0.229
1938,6,-0.225,-0.217,-0.205,-0.229
1938,7,-0.285,-0.217,-0.204,-0.229
1938,8,-0.266,-0.216,-0.204,-0.228
1938,9,-0.266,-0.216,-0.204,-0.228
1938,10,-0.14,-0.216,-0.203,-0.228
1938,11,-0.226,-0.215,-0.203,-0.227
1938,12,-0.206,-0.215,-0.203,-0.227
1939,1,-0.218,-0.215,-0.203,-0.225

Data Sonification

Sara Bouchard

FLUXNET artist-in-residence

Adjunct Professor, VCUarts Kinetic Imaging



With special guest and collaborator

Chris Gough

FLUXNET scientist
Professor of Biology at VCU

What is sonification?

1937,5,-0.224,-0.221,-0.208,-0.234
1937,6,-0.237,-0.221,-0.208,-0.233
1937,7,-0.151,-0.22,-0.208,-0.233
1937,8,-0.309,-0.22,-0.207,-0.233
1937,9,-0.196,-0.22,-0.207,-0.232
1937,10,-0.243,-0.219,-0.207,-0.232
1937,11,-0.238,-0.219,-0.207,-0.232
1937,12,-0.185,-0.219,-0.206,-0.231
1938,1,-0.17,-0.218,-0.206,-0.231
1938,2,-0.168,-0.218,-0.206,-0.231
1938,3,-0.224,-0.218,-0.205,-0.23
1938,4,-0.211,-0.218,-0.205,-0.23
1938,5,-0.184,-0.217,-0.205,-0.229
1938,6,-0.225,-0.217,-0.205,-0.229
1938,7,-0.285,-0.217,-0.204,-0.229
1938,8,-0.266,-0.216,-0.204,-0.228
1938,9,-0.266,-0.216,-0.204,-0.228
1938,10,-0.14,-0.216,-0.203,-0.228
1938,11,-0.226,-0.215,-0.203,-0.227
1938,12,-0.206,-0.215,-0.203,-0.227
1939,1,-0.249,-0.215,-0.203,-0.227
1939,2,-0.238,-0.214,-0.202,-0.226

Can you name these sonification tools?

[Listen](#)



Johannes Kepler, *Harmonices Mundi* (1619)

[EBook](#)

206 DE MOTIBUS PLANETARUM

helijs verò Jovis, Veneris, & ferè Saturni; quadamtenus verò etiam Telluris; & procul dubio etiam Mercurij. Nam esto, ut jam non aphelius Veneris, sed perihelius 3 *pr. 3^{ae} fec.* locum *e* capiat; ei proximè accedit etiam perihelius Mercurij 3 *pr. 0^{ae} fec.* per Didiaapalon, per finem capitis IV. Hujus verò perihelii 2, 3 *pr. 3^{ae} fec.* pars decima, 18 *fec.* ablata, relinquit 2 *pr. 45^{ae} fec.* perihelium Jovis, obtinentem locum *d*; & pars quindecima 12 *pr.* addita, cumulat 3 *pr. 15^{ae} fec.* aphelium Martis ferè, obtinentem locum *f*; & sic in *b*, sequentur eandem ferè tensionem etiam perihelius Saturni & aphelius Jovis. At pars octava 25 *fec.* sumpta quinques, dat 1 *pr. 55^{ae} fec.* qui est perihelius Telluris; qui est in eandem cum præmissis scalam non quadrat; quæ non ordinat intervallum *s. g.* infra *e*, nec 24. 25. supra *G*. tamen si jam perihelius Veneris, & sic etiam aphelius Mercurij, extra ordinem pro *e*, capiant locum *d*, tunc hic perihelius Telluris capiet locum *G*; & consentiet etiam aphelius Mercurij, quia pars tertia 1 *pr. 1^{ae} fec.* de 3 *pr. 3^{ae} fec.* sumpta quinques, fit 1 *pr. 5^{ae} fec.* cuius dimidium 2 *pr. 32^{ae} fec.* proximè accedit ad aphelium Mercurij, qui in hac extraordinariâ accommodatione obtinebit locum *c*. Sunt igitur hi omnes inter se quidem tensionis ejusdem; aliter tamen Scalam dividit Veneris perihelius cum tribus (vel quinque) prioribus, eodem sc. genere Harmonico, q. aphelii ejusdem, in tensione sua, pura genere Duro; aliter etiam ejusdem Veneris perihelius cum duobus posterioribus, eandem dividit: puta, non in Concina alia, sed saltem in diversum Concinnorum ordinem; qui scilicet proprius est generis Mollis.

Sufficit autem, hoc capite, quid in causâ versetur, ob oculos posuisse: quare verò unumquodque sic fuerit factum, & quæ causæ non tantum conspirationum, sed etiam dissensionis per minima, id locutissimis demonstrationibus pateat Cap: IX.

C A P. VI

In Extremitatibus motuum Planetariorum expressos esse quodammodo Modos seu Tonos Musicos.

Sequitur hoc ex antedictis, nec opus est multis verbis, singuli enim planetæ singula quodammodo signant loca systematis, motu perihelio, quatenus datum est singulis, percurrere certum aliquod intervallum in Scala Musica, certis ejus Clavis, seu locis Systematis comprehensum; cujusque ab illa Clave seu loco inceptum, qui capite præcedenti contigit illius motui aphelio, Saturno quidem & Terræ *G*, ac Jovi *h*, qui in Galtilis transponi potest, Marti *f*, Veneri *e*, Mercurio *d*, in altiori Systemate. Vide singulos in Notis usitatis. Non formant quidem intermedios locos, quos hic vides notis impletos, articulare, sed ut extremos; quia ab uno extremo, non salubius & intervallis, sed continuâ tensione discurrunt ad oppositum, media o-

HARMONICIS LIB. V. 207



rum. Venus ferè manet in unisono non æquans tensionis amplitudine vel minimum ex concinnis intervallis.

Atqui signatura duarum in communi Systemate Clavium, & formatio sceleret Octavæ, per comprehensionem certi intervalli concinnis, est rudimentum quoddam distinctionis Tonorum seu Modorum: sunt ergo Modi Musici inter Planetas dispersiti. Scio equidem, ad formationem & definitionem distinctorum Modorum requiri plura, quæ cæcus humani, quippe intervallati, sunt propria itaque voce quodammodo sum usus.

Liberum autem erit Harmonistæ, sententiam depromere suam: quem quisque planeta Modum exprimat propius, extremis hic ipsi assignatis. Ego Saturno darem ex usitatis Septimum vel Octavum, quia si radicalem ejus clavem ponas *G*, perihelius motus ascendit ad *g*; Jovi Primum vel Secundum; quia aphelio ejus motu ad *G* accommodato, perihelius ad *b* pervenit; Marti Quintum vel Sextum; non est tantum, quia ferè Diapente assequitur, quod intervallum commune est omnibus modis; sed ideo potissimum, quia redactus cum cæteris ad commune systema, perihelio motu assequitur, aphelio ad *f* alludit: quæ radix est Toni seu Modi Quinti vel Sexti; Telluri darem Tertium vel Quartum; quia intra semitonium ejus motus vertuntur; & verò Marti primum illorum Tonorum intervallum est semitonium; Mercurio, vero ob amplitudinem intervalli, promissæ omnes Modi vel Tonj, conveniunt; Veneri ob angustiam intervalli, planè nullus; at ob commune Systema, etiam Tertius & Quartus; quia ipsa respectu cætero-

CAPVT VII.

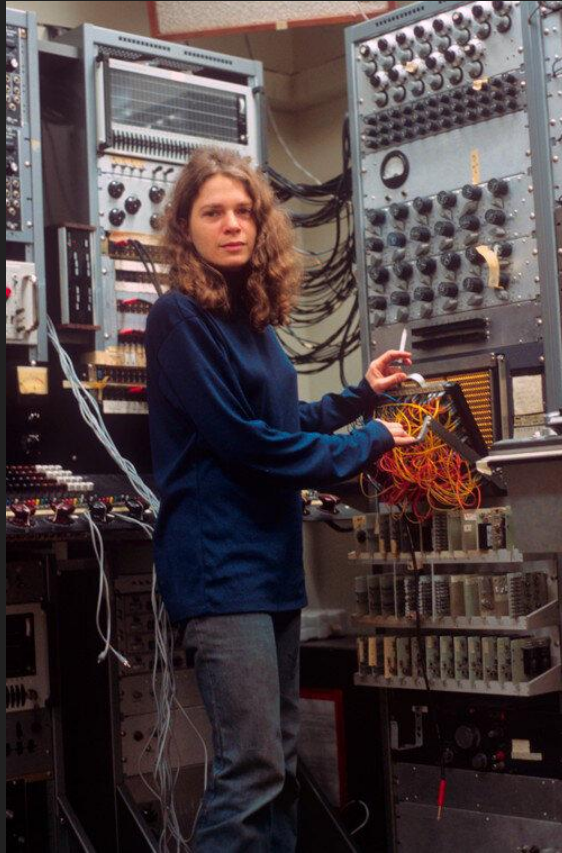
Harmonias universales omnium

sex Planetarum, veluti communia Contrapuncta, quadriformia dari.

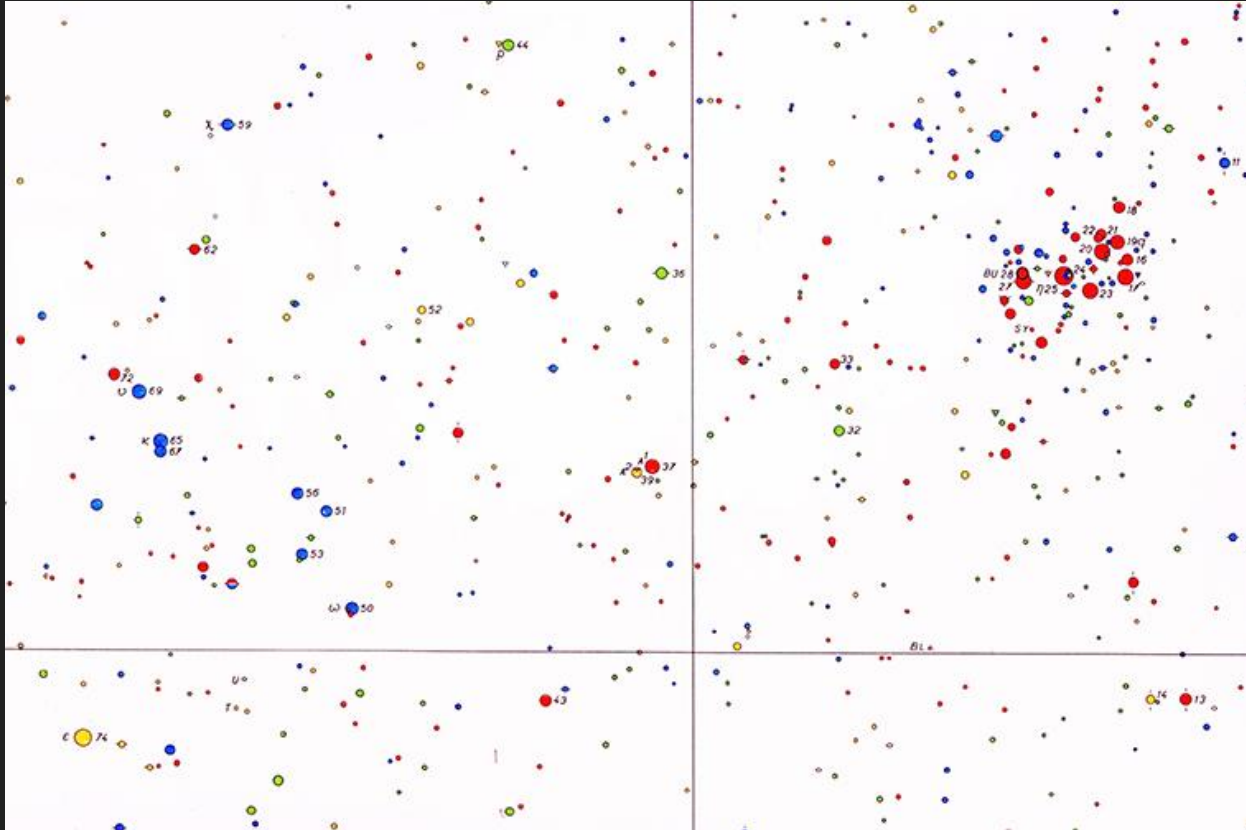
Nunc opus, Vranic, sonitu majore: dum per scalam Harmonicam celestium motuum, ad altiora conscendo; quæ ge-

Laurie Spiegel, *Kepler's Harmony of the Worlds* (1977)

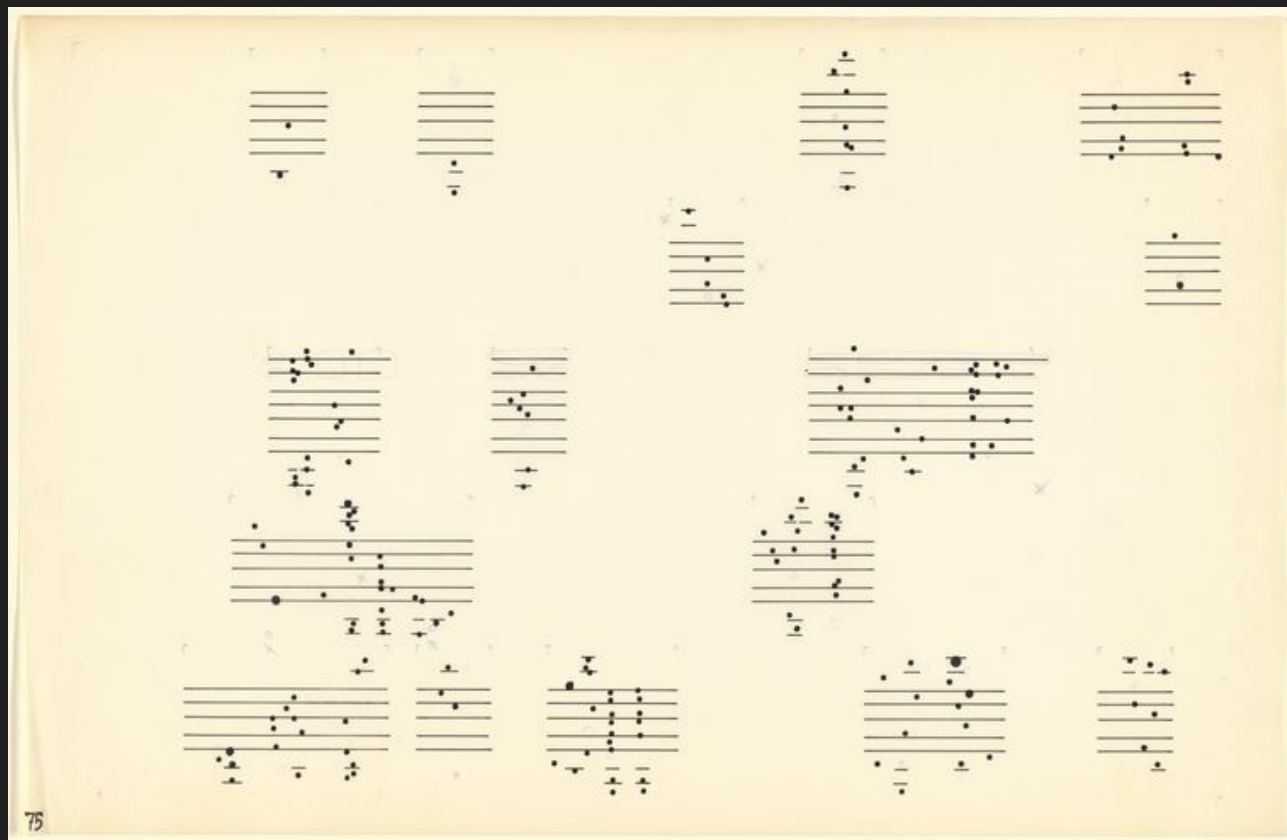
[Audio](#)
[Video](#)



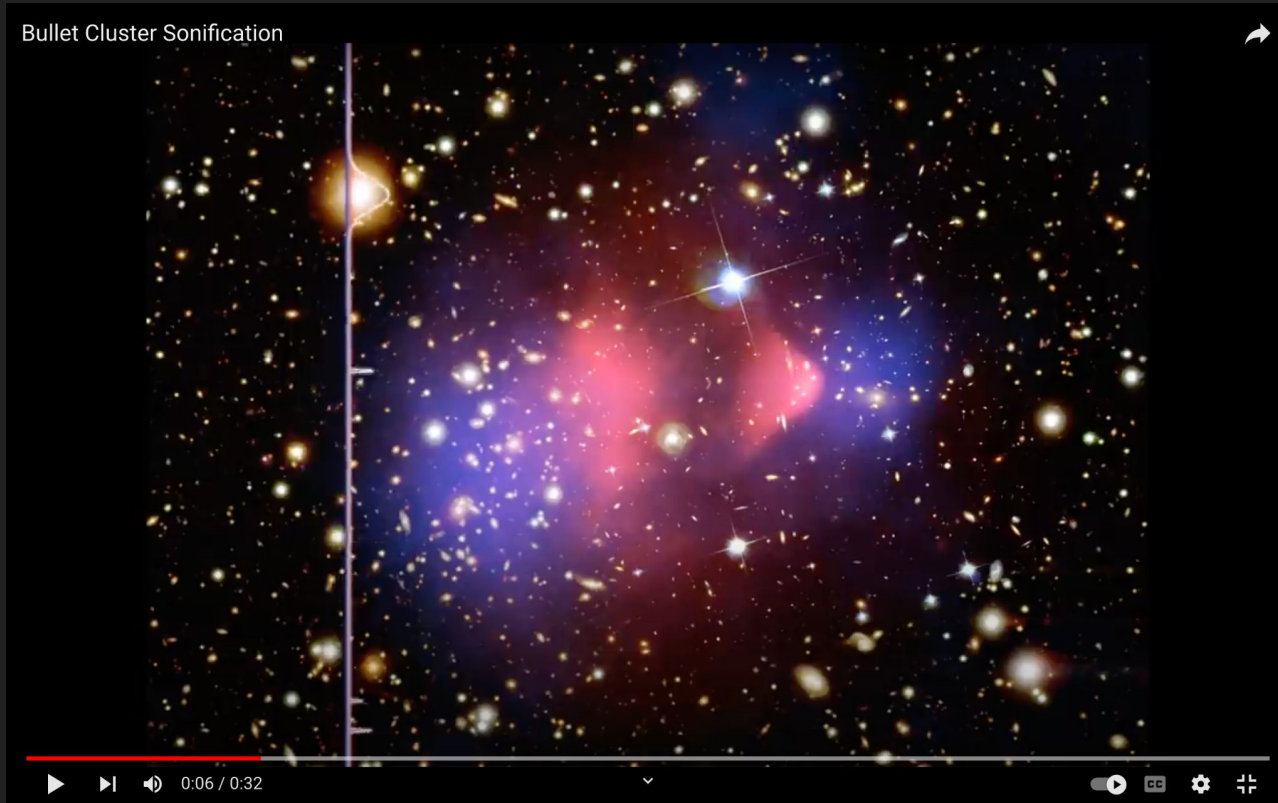
Atlas of stars by Antonín Bečvář (1958) which inspired...



John Cage, *Atlas Eclipticalis* (1961) [Watch](#)

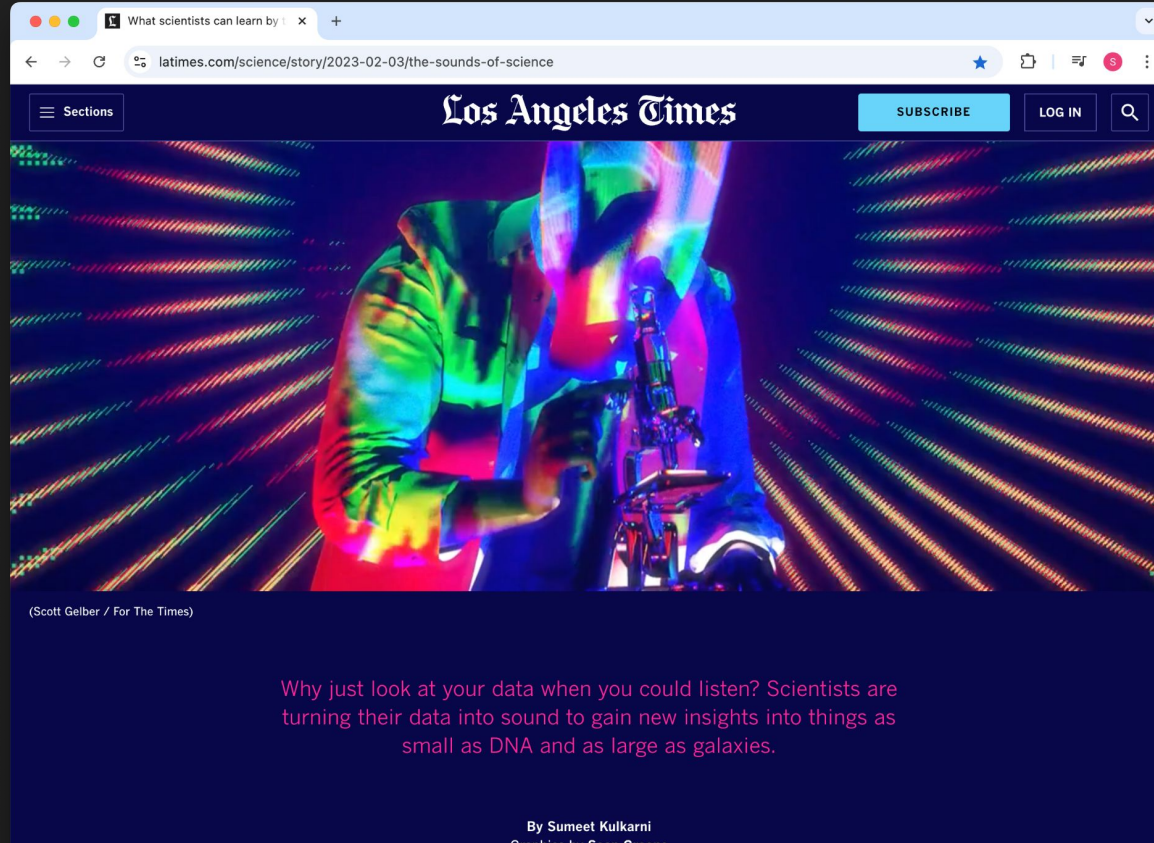


NASA's Chandra X-Ray Observatory: Bullet Cluster Sonification [Link](#)



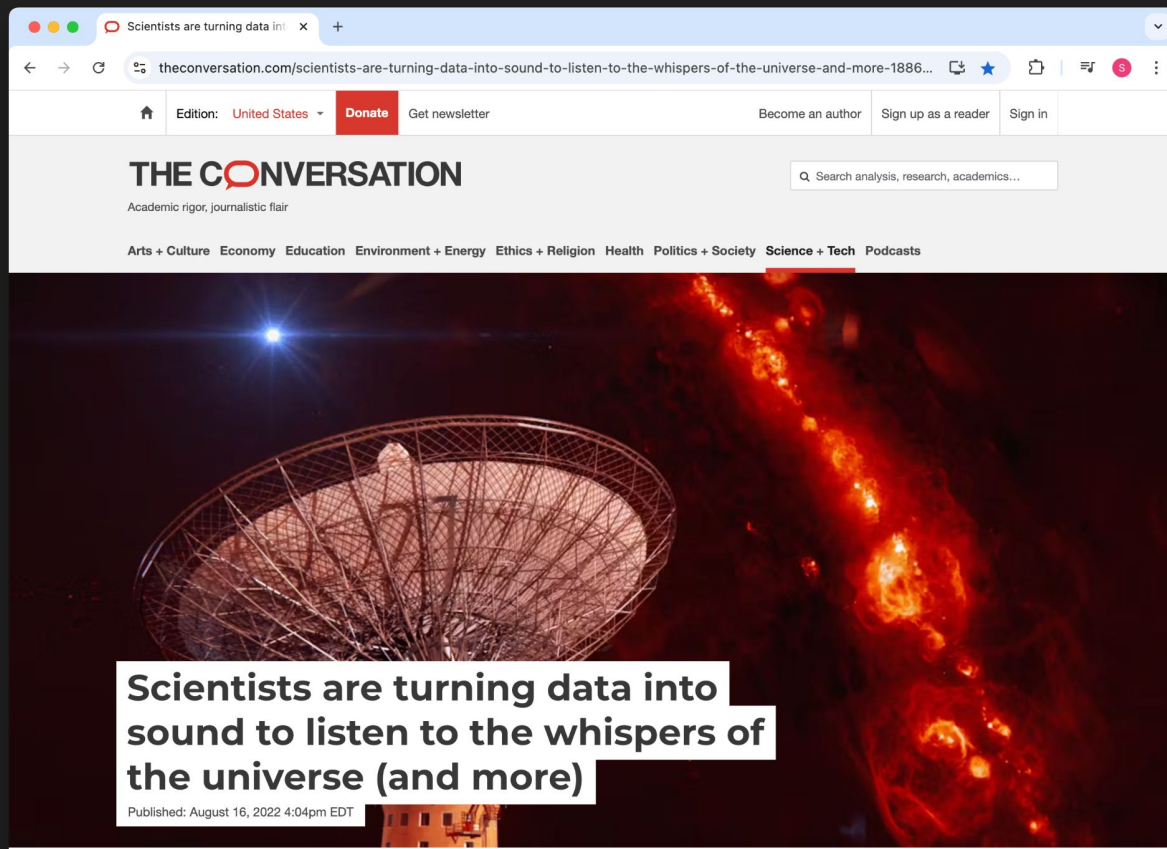
Scientists using sonification in their work

[Link](#)



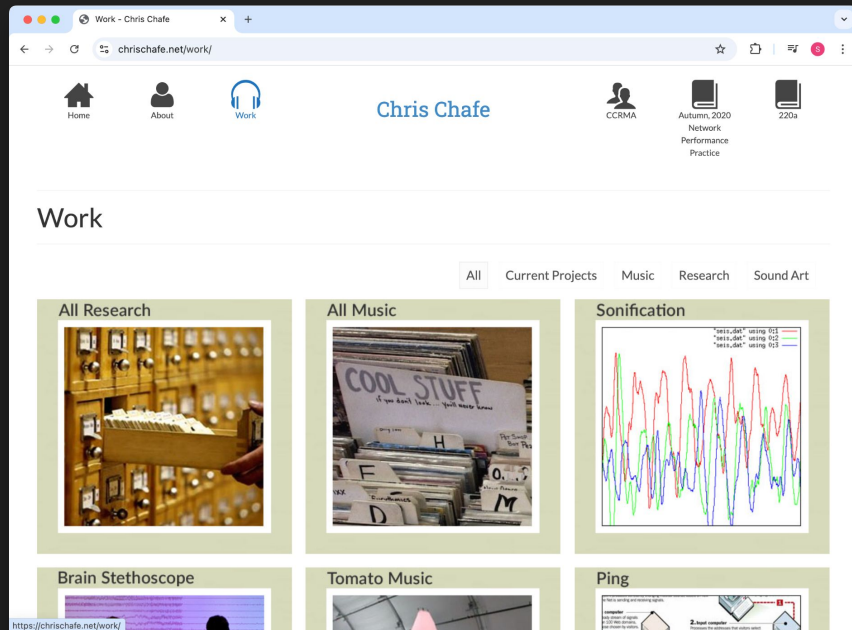
Scientists using sonification in their work

[Link](#)

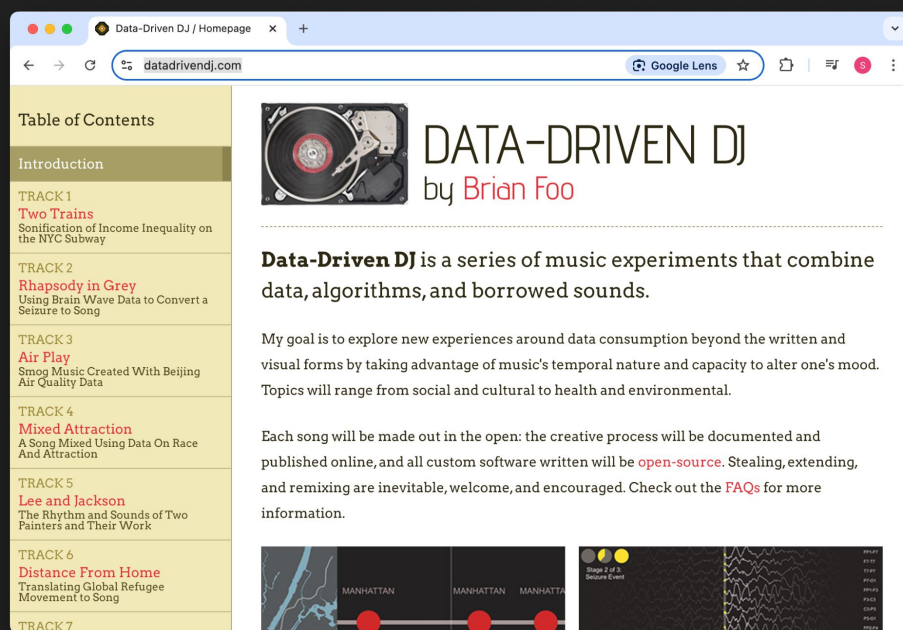


Artists using sonification in their work

Chris Chafe



Brian Foo



My work

My interest in sonification arose from “seeing sound” in the environment around me - lifting melody from the landscape.

Weather Box, 2014

[Listen](#)



QUALITY CONTROLLED LOCAL
CLIMATOLOGICAL DATA
(final)
HOURLY OBSERVATIONS TABLE
CENTRAL PARK (94728)
NEW YORK, NY
(03/2014)

Elevation: 130 ft. above sea level
Latitude: 40.778
Longitude: -73.969
Data Version: VER3

Date	Time (LST)	Station Type	Sky Conditions	Visibility (SM)	Weather Type	Dry Bulb Temp		Wet Bulb Temp		Dew Point Temp		Rel Humid %	Wind Speed (MPH)	Wind Dir	Wind Gusts (MPH)	Station Pressure (in. hg)	Press Tend	Net 3-hr Chg (mb)	Sea Level Pressure (in. hg)	Report Type	Precip. Total (in.)	Alti- meter (in. hg)
						(F)	(C)	(F)	(C)	(F)	(C)											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
01	0051	11	CLR	10.00		21	-6.1	16	-8.9	-2	-18.9	36	3			30.26			30.41	AA		30.43
01	0151	11	CLR	10.00		22	-5.6	17	-8.1	2	-16.7	42	0			30.26			30.40	AA		30.43
01	0251	11	CLR	10.00		22	-5.6	18	-8.0	4	-15.6	46	6			30.25			30.40	AA		30.42
01	0351	11	CLR	10.00		21	-6.1	17	-8.3	5	-15.0	50	3			30.24			30.39	AA		30.41
01	0451	11	CLR	10.00		20	-6.7	16	-8.8	4	-15.6	50	0			30.24			30.39	AA		30.41
01	0551	11	CLR	10.00		21	-6.1	17	-8.4	4	-15.6	48	0			30.23			30.38	AA		30.40
01	0651	11	CLR	10.00		21	-6.1	17	-8.2	6	-14.4	52	6			30.22			30.37	AA		30.39
01	0751	11	CLR	10.00		24	-4.4	20	-6.8	8	-13.3	50	5			30.23			30.38	AA		30.40
01	0851	11	CLR	10.00		27	-2.8	22	-5.4	10	-12.2	49	5			30.25			30.39	AA		30.42
01	0951	11	CLR	10.00		28	-2.2	23	-4.9	11	-11.7	49	6			30.23			30.38	AA		30.40
01	1051	11	CLR	10.00		31	-0.6	25	-3.9	10	-12.2	41	8			30.21			30.36	AA		30.38
01	1151	11	CLR	10.00		35	1.7	28	-2.4	11	-11.7	37	7			30.19			30.34	AA		30.36
01	1251	11	CLR	10.00		35	1.7	28	-2.2	13	-10.6	40	3			30.14			30.29	AA		30.31
01	1351	11	CLR	10.00		35	1.7	28	-2.4	11	-11.7	37	7			30.12			30.27	AA		30.29
01	1451	11	CLR	10.00		37	2.8	29	-1.6	12	-11.1	36	5			30.09			30.24	AA		30.26
01	1551	11	OVC100	10.00		36	2.2	28	-1.9	12	-11.1	37	5			30.09			30.24	AA		30.26
01	1651	11	OVC100	10.00		37	2.8	29	-1.8	10	-12.2	33	8			30.08			30.23	AA		30.25
01	1751	11	BKN110	10.00		37	2.8	29	-1.7	11	-11.7	34	7			30.05			30.20	AA		30.22
01	1851	11	OVC085	10.00		36	2.2	28	-2.1	11	-11.7	35	0			30.07			30.22	AA		30.24
01	1951	11	OVC080	10.00		36	2.2	29	-1.6	15	-9.4	42	5			30.05			30.20	AA		30.22
01	2051	11	OVC080	10.00		37	2.8	29	-1.4	14	-10.0	39	9			30.04			30.19	AA		30.21
01	2151	11	BKN075 OVC100	10.00		36	2.2	30	-1.0	19	-7.2	50	0			30.04			30.19	AA		30.21
01	2251	11	OVC080	10.00		35	1.7	29	-1.5	18	-7.8	50	3			30.02			30.17	AA		30.19
01	2351	11	OVC080	10.00		36	2.2	29	-1.7	14	-10.0	40	5			30.00			30.15	AA		30.17
02	0051	11	SCT080	10.00		36	2.2	29	-1.7	14	-10.0	40	9			29.98			30.13	AA		30.15
02	0151	11	BKN080	10.00		36	2.2	29	-1.7	14	-10.0	40	7			29.97			30.12	AA		30.14
02	0251	11	BKN080	10.00		35	1.7	28	-2.0	14	-10.0	42	M			29.94			30.09	AA		30.11
02	0351	11	OVC070	10.00		35	1.7	28	-1.9	15	-9.4	44	7			29.93			30.08	AA		30.10
02	0451	11	OVC070	10.00		36	2.2	29	-1.4	16	-8.9	44	5			29.93			30.07	AA		30.10
02	0551	11	OVC065	10.00		36	2.2	30	-1.3	17	-8.3	46	5			29.90			30.05	AA		30.07
02	0651	11	OVC055	10.00		36	2.2	30	-1.0	19	-7.2	50	3			29.93			30.08	AA		30.10
02	0751	11	OVC043	10.00		36	2.2	30	-1.1	18	-7.8	48	0			29.93			30.08	AA		30.10
02	0851	11	OVC055	10.00		37	2.8	30	-0.9	17	-8.3	44	0			29.93			30.07	AA		30.10
02	0951	11	OVC060	10.00		38	3.3	31	-0.5	18	-7.8	44	3			29.93			30.08	AA		30.10
02	1051	11	FEW055 OVC065	10.00		38	3.3	31	-0.5	18	-7.8	44	0			29.92			30.07	AA		30.09
02	1151	11	OVC070	10.00		38	3.3	31	-0.3	19	-7.2	46	0			29.91			30.05	AA		30.08
02	1251	11	SCT100	9.00		39	3.9	32	0.2	21	-6.1	48	6			29.86			30.01	AA		30.03
02	1351	11	OVC110	9.00		39	3.9	32	0.2	21	-6.1	48	0			29.83			29.98	AA		30.00
02	1451	11	OVC095	9.00		39	3.9	33	0.4	22	-5.6	51	5			29.85			29.99	AA		30.02
02	1551	11	BKN065 OVC080	9.00		40	4.4	34	0.9	23	-5.0	51	8			29.85			29.99	AA		30.02
02	1651	11	FEW039 BKN060 OVC070	10.00		38	3.3	32	-0.0	21	-6.1	50	3			29.87			30.01	AA		30.04
02	1751	11	SCT036 OVC048	10.00		37	2.8	32	-0.2	22	-5.6	55	0			29.87			30.02	AA		30.04
02	1851	11	BKN043 OVC055	10.00		37	2.8	31	0.5	20	-6.7	50	3			29.87			30.01	AA		30.04
02	1951	11	OVC041	10.00		37	2.8	30	-1.1	16	-8.9	42	0			29.85			30.01	AA		30.02
02	2051	11	OVC045	10.00		36	2.2	29	-1.4	16	-8.9	44	7			29.87			30.01	AA		30.04
02	2151	11	OVC046	10.00		35	1.7	29	-1.8	16	-8.9	46	6			29.87			30.01	AA		30.04
02	2251	11	OVC050	10.00		34	1.1	28	-2.3	15	-8.4	46	M			29.87			30.01	AA		30.04

I originally sourced and analyzed data by hand! Data from NOAA.gov

30

◀ ▶ Sheet3 Sheet4 Sheet5 Sheet6 Sheet7 Sheet9 Sheet8 Sheet10 Sheet11 Sheet12 +



My early sonifications were low-tech, rooted in folk music and conveyed intimacy.

Catskills Songline, 2016

[Listen](#)





[Breathe, River](#) (2019) incorporated a year's worth of water quality data from the James River in Richmond, VA (obtained from VCU Rice Rivers Center)

Figures Overlap Data Jan pivot Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec +

musicalgorithms.org/4.1/app/# x +

Not Secure | musicalgorithms.org/4.1/app/#/pitch

Music Algorithms Home How To Pitch > Duration > Scale Options > Play

Pitch

Select Number of Voices: 1 + Add Voice Reset Data

Voice 1 ✕

Note count: 623

Select set for pitch: ▾

Pitch input:

-0.263,
-0.237,
-0.26,
-0.205,
...

Modify Input

Range 20 To 60 ⓘ 🎹

Select algorithm for pitch: Division ⓘ

Pitch Mapping :

26,28,26,31,29,24,44,32,27,33,31,26,24,29,33,25,29,28,20,32,39,41,26,35,29,28,
,35,22,32,28,28,32,34,34,29,30,33,29,24,26,26,36,29,31,27,28,32,29,33,31,33,3
4,32,28,33,26,29,37,31,30,36,32,32,40,34,32,26,33,40,29,25,34,28,30,31,28,27,
20,21,30,29,28,29,32,28,36,33,33,35,36,30,29,32,24,28,28,26,28,31,31,32,32,26

Duration →

The website [Musicalgorithms.org](https://musicalgorithms.org) aided me in mapping the data to MIDI values

July - Sept DO

I then pulled the MIDI into a music scoring program before recording the piece with a tenor saxophonist.

(Repeated values are expressed in longer durations or rests.)

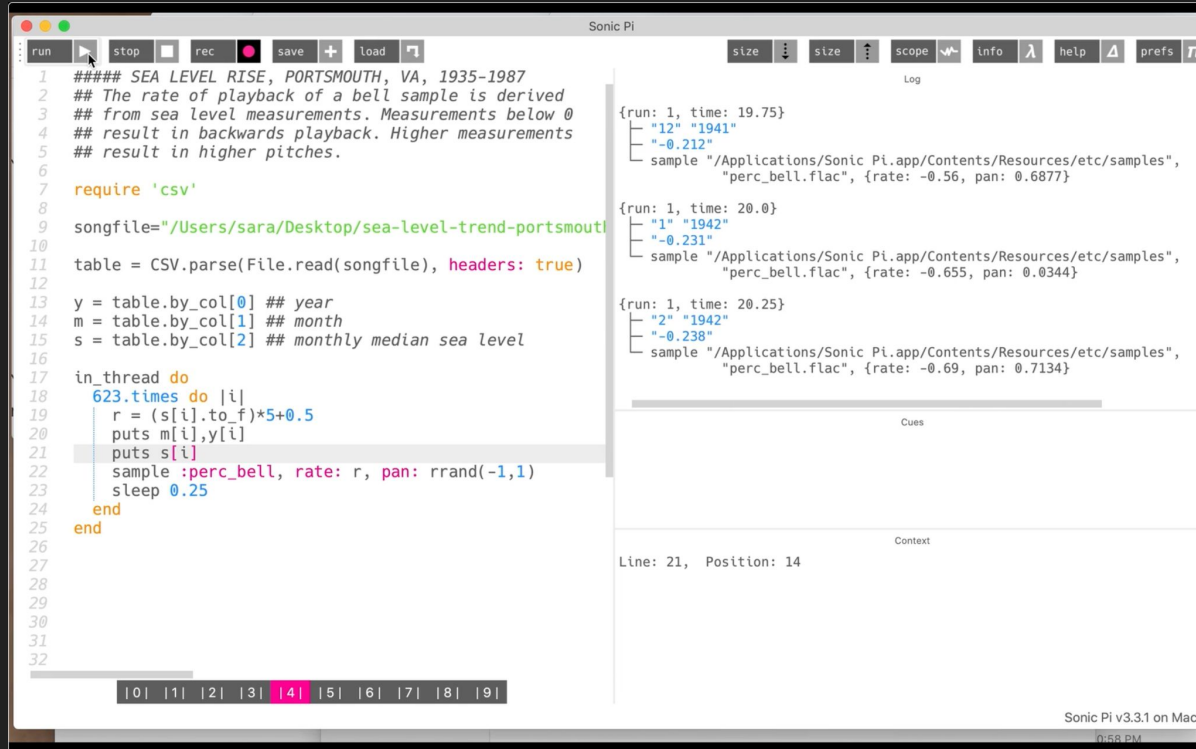
JULY 1



A musical score for a tenor saxophone, titled "July - Sept DO". The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some measures containing rests. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22, and 25 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The notation includes various accidentals (flats and naturals) and ties between notes.

Sonic Pi software...

[Listen to this sonification sketch](#)



The screenshot shows the Sonic Pi application window. The left pane contains a Ruby script that reads a CSV file of sea level rise data and generates a sonification. The script uses the `require 'csv'` library and the `sample` function to play a bell sample at a rate and pan determined by the data. The right pane shows the log of the execution, with three entries corresponding to the `sample` calls. The bottom of the window shows a progress bar and a status bar indicating the current line and position.

```
1 ##### SEA LEVEL RISE, PORTSMOUTH, VA, 1935-1987
2 ## The rate of playback of a bell sample is derived
3 ## from sea level measurements. Measurements below 0
4 ## result in backwards playback. Higher measurements
5 ## result in higher pitches.
6
7 require 'csv'
8
9 songfile="/Users/sara/Desktop/sea-level-trend-portsmouth.csv"
10
11 table = CSV.parse(File.read(songfile), headers: true)
12
13 y = table.by_col[0] ## year
14 m = table.by_col[1] ## month
15 s = table.by_col[2] ## monthly median sea level
16
17 in_thread do
18   623.times do |i|
19     r = (s[i].to_f)*5+0.5
20     puts m[i],y[i]
21     puts s[i]
22     sample :perc_bell, rate: r, pan: rand(-1,1)
23     sleep 0.25
24   end
25 end
26
27
28
29
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31
32
```

Log

```
{run: 1, time: 19.75}
  ["12" "1941"
   "-0.212"
   sample "/Applications/Sonic Pi.app/Contents/Resources/etc/samples",
           "perc_bell.flac", {rate: -0.56, pan: 0.6877}]

{run: 1, time: 20.0}
  ["1" "1942"
   "-0.231"
   sample "/Applications/Sonic Pi.app/Contents/Resources/etc/samples",
           "perc_bell.flac", {rate: -0.655, pan: 0.0344}]

{run: 1, time: 20.25}
  ["2" "1942"
   "-0.238"
   sample "/Applications/Sonic Pi.app/Contents/Resources/etc/samples",
           "perc_bell.flac", {rate: -0.69, pan: 0.7134}]
```

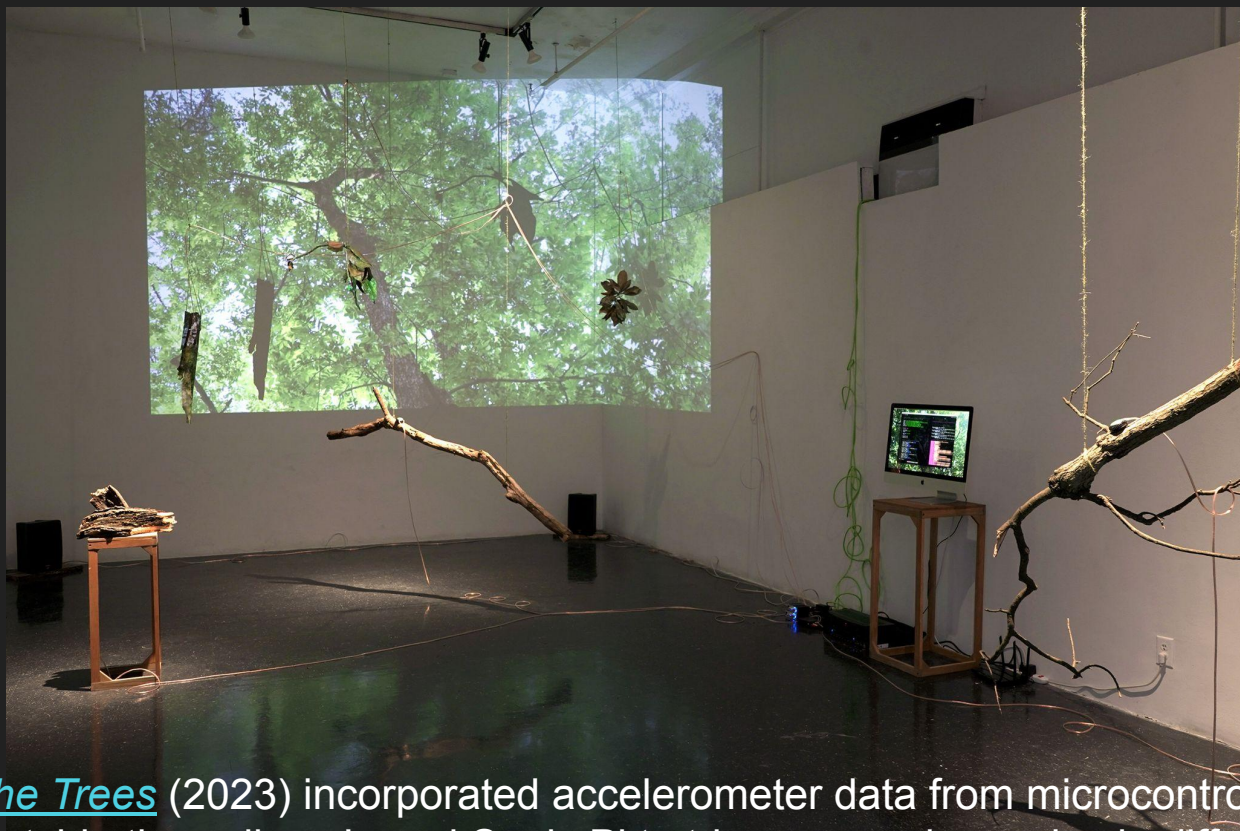
Cues

Context

Line: 21, Position: 14

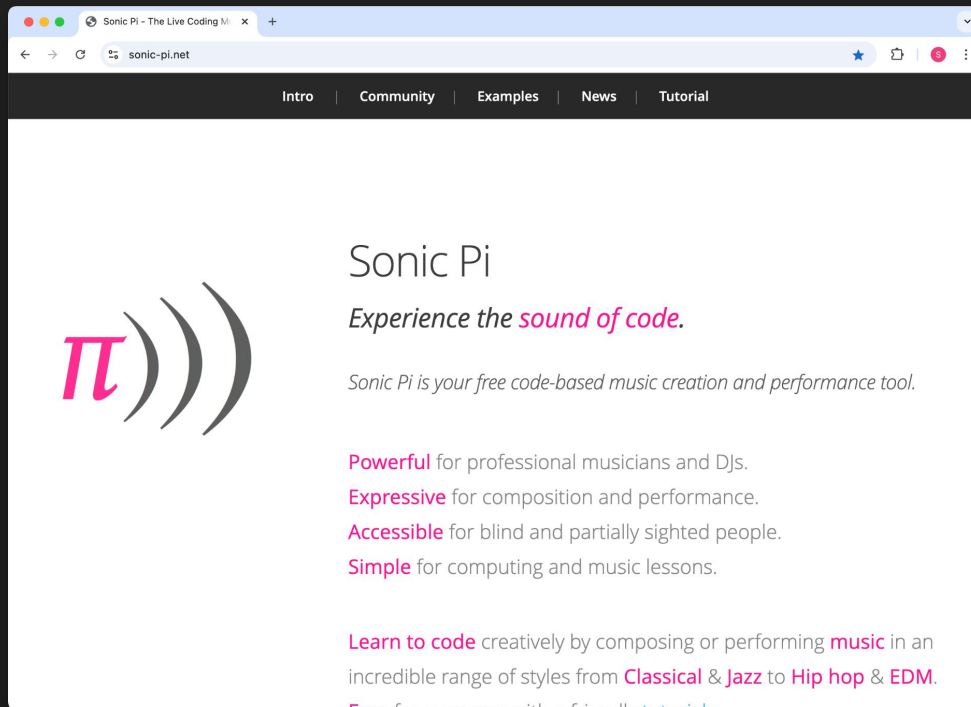
Sonic Pi v3.3.1 on Mac

In 2021, I started incorporating Sonic Pi, a live coding software, into my work. Sonic Pi is built in Ruby and can easily read spreadsheets with a specialized line of code.



Forest for the Trees (2023) incorporated accelerometer data from microcontrollers placed in trees outside the gallery. I used Sonic Pi to trigger sound samples in different ways depending on the data streaming in through OSC (Open Sound Control).

I discovered in Sonic Pi a powerful, open-ended tool for creative sonification and developed a VCUarts class to share my techniques.



My art students worked with FLUXNET data! [Link](#)

VCU The sound of science: VCU students compose electronic music that incorporates environmental data gathered at VCU Rice Rivers Center

news.vcu.edu/article/2024/04/vcu-students-compose-electronic-music-that-incorporates-environmental-...

VIRGINIA COMMONWEALTH UNIVERSITY WE ARE THE UNCOMMON. Give

SECTIONS VCUnews Search...

APRIL 5, 2024

The sound of science: VCU students compose electronic music that incorporates environmental data gathered at VCU Rice Rivers Center

The ear, not just the eye, is a powerful route for experiencing and interpreting data, and a course that unites VCUarts and VCU Life Sciences is finding the harmony in nature.

By Brian McNeill

SHARE THIS STORY

Max Biscarr, a sophomore kinetic imaging major, performs an electronic music composition that incorporates air temperature data and soil temperature data collected at the VCU Rice Rivers Center. (Photo by Allen Jones, Enterprise Marketing and Communications)

Max Biscarr, a sophomore kinetic imaging major, performs an electronic music composition that incorporates air temperature data and soil temperature data collected at the VCU Rice Rivers Center. (Photo by Allen Jones, Enterprise Marketing and Communications)

Students took a field trip
to the flux tower at VCU
Rice Rivers Center,
hosted by Chris Gough



run

stop

rec

save

load

size

size

scope

info

help

prefs

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```

### AMERIFLUX ANNUAL MEETING 9/5/2024
##### DATA SONIFICATION / SARA BOUCHARD
##### ==> JULY 2023 FLUXNET DATA SONG!!!!
##### Flux tower data from VCU Rice Rivers Center

require 'csv'

datafile= "/Users/sara/Documents/art:music/Fluxnet/Ameriflux meeting/Sonification presenta
### replace file with your own - use the direct file path

table = CSV.parse(File.read(datafile), headers: true)

c = table.by_col[4] #Carbon flux // Data min: -293; Data max: 220
m = table.by_col[5] #Methane flux // Data min: -2622; Data max: 4085
r = table.by_col[11] #Net radiation // Data min: -92; Data max: 810

live_loop :data_C02 do
  stop

  use_synth :pluck
  1487.times do |i| ## Number of spreadsheet rows minus 2

    puts i + 2 ## Display spreadsheet row in Log
    puts c[i] ## Display cell value in Log
    set :i, i ## This stores the value of i to sync loop :data_methane

    ## Map raw data to new max/min range
    ## x = (y[i]-data_min)*(MAP_max-MAP_min)/(data_max-data_min)+MAP_min
    rad = ((r[i].to_f-(-92))*(1-0)/(810-(-92))+0) ## Since I'm mapping to amount of an eff
    carbon = ((c[i].to_f-(-293))*(27-0)/(220-(-293))+0) ## Since I'm mapping to 4 octaves

    with_fx :bitcrusher, mix: rad do ## Bitcrusher corresponds to radiation data
      | play scale/ah? :barkok num octaves: 4|carbon.to_i| rand(0 3 1) 000 000
    end
  end
end

```

Line: 18, Position: 1

0

1

2

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4

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8

9

Scope

Log

Cues

Link Metronome & Global Time Warp

=> Stopping thread :live_loop_data_methane

=> Stopping thread :live_loop_beat

=> Stopping all runs...

=> Completed run 2

=> All runs completed

=> Pausing SuperCollider Audio Server

/live_loop/bass

/live_loop/data_C02

/live_loop/beat_hihat

/live_loop/data_methane

/live_loop/beat

Link

Tap

60.00 bpm

0 ms

Sonic Pi v4.5 on Mac

My contribution to the class “algorave” (link to come)

Learn Sonic Pi + listen to your own data!

run

stop

rec

save

load

size

size

scope

info

help

prefs

1

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3

4

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```

### AMERIFLUX ANNUAL MEETING 9/5/2024
##### DATA SONIFICATION / SARA BOUCHARD
##### Sonification Template

require 'csv'
datafile= "/Users/sara/Documents/Sonification presentation/RRC subset - JULY 2023.csv"
### replace file with your own CSV - Can drag and drop

table = CSV.parse(File.read(datafile), headers: true)
#If no spreadsheet headers, change true to false

c = table.by_col[4] #Carbon flux // Data min: -293; Data max: 220
#Important: Count columns starting with 0!

in_thread do
  use_synth :pluck
  1487.times do |i|    ## Number of spreadsheet rows minus 2
    puts i + 2      ## Display spreadsheet row in Log
    puts c[i]       ## Display cell value in Log

    ## Map raw data to new max/min range
    ## x = (y[i]-data_min)*(MAP_max-MAP_min)/(data_max-data_min)+MAP_min
    carbon = ((c[i].to_f-(-293))*(90-30)/(220-(-293))+30)
    #This example maps to a range of MIDI values: 30-90

    play carbon.to_f, amp: rrand(0.3,1), pan: rrand(-1,1)
    ##Use .to_f for microtones (float numbers), .to_i for chromatic scale (integers)
    sleep 0.125
  end
end

```

Line: 20, Position: 47

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53

"4.237929821"

synth :pluck, {note: 64.7647, amp: 0.9107, pan: -0.84

=> Completed run 6

=> All runs completed

=> Pausing SuperCollider Audio Server

=> Saving recording to /Users/sara/Desktop/sonification t

Cues

/live_loop/bass

/live_loop/data_C02

/live_loop/beat_hihat

/live_loop/data_methane

/live_loop/beat

Link Metronome & Global Time Warp

Link

Tap

60.00 bpm

0 ms

Sonic Pi v4.5 on Mac

Basic sonification template for mapping parameters to pitch.
(Can also map to volume or amount of an effect. Output range would be 0-1.)

The image shows the Sonic Pi application window. The top bar contains various controls: 'run', 'stop', 'rec', 'save', 'load', 'size', 'scope', 'info', 'help', and 'prefs'. The main editor displays a Ruby script for sonification, which reads a CSV file and generates audio using the `pluck` method. The script is as follows:

```
1 ## AMERIFLUX ANNUAL MEETING 9/5/2024
2 ##### DATA SONIFICATION / SARA BOUCHARD
3 ##### Sonification Template
4
5
6 require 'csv'
7 datafile= "/Users/sara/Documents/Sonification presentation/RRR subset - JULY
8 ### replace file with your own CSV - Can drag and drop
9
10 table = CSV.parse(File.read(datafile), headers: true)
11 #If no spreadsheet headers, change true to false
12
13 c = table.by_col[4] #Carbon flux // Data min: -293; Data max: 220
14 #Important: Count columns starting with 0!
15
16 in_thread do
```

The status bar at the bottom of the editor shows 'Line: 20, Position: 47' and a sequence of numbers from 0 to 9.

On the right side, there are three panels: 'Scope' (showing a frequency spectrum), 'Log' (showing a message about completed run 6), and 'Cues' (showing a list of live loops: /live_loop/bass, /live_loop/data_C02, /live_loop/beat_hihat, /live_loop/data_methane). Below these panels is a 'Link Metronome & Global Time Warp' section with a 'Link' button, a 'Tap' button, a BPM slider set to 60.00 bpm, and a '0 ms' button.

At the bottom, there is a 'Help' section with a 'Welcome friend :-)' message. The message reads: 'Welcome to Sonic Pi. Hopefully you're as excited to get started making your own sounds as I am to show you. It's going to be a really fun ride where you'll learn all about music, synthesis, programming, composition, performance and more. But wait, how rude of me! Let me introduce myself - I'm Sam Aaron - the chap that created Sonic Pi. You can find me at @samaaron on Twitter and I'd be more than happy to say hello to you. You might also be interested in finding out more about my Live Coding Performances where I code with Sonic Pi live in front of audiences. If you have any thoughts, or ideas for improving Sonic Pi - please pass them on - feedback is so helpful. You never know, your idea might be the next big feature! This tutorial is divided up into sections arranged by category. Whilst I've written it to have an easy learning progression'.

The bottom right corner of the window indicates 'Sonic Pi v4.5 on Mac'.

Sonic Pi has a fantastic built-in tutorial. But it doesn't cover sonification, so take a look and email me for Ruby templates!

Why sonify?

What can be gained from experiencing data with our ears?

Why sonify?

Data processing perspective:

- Our ears are better than our eyes at identifying patterns within large data sets
- Accessibility for the blind
- Real-time feedback

Communications perspective:

- Creates a novel, immersive experience
- Music carries emotional resonance
- Grabs people's attention and helps them remember the story behind the data
- Community-building and support around climate change anxiety + action

Considerations

Who is the audience? (Scientists or general public?)

How can the presentation best serve the story behind the data?

How closely does the presentation need to adhere to the data? (Depends on audience)

What role can sonification play within the FLUXNET community?

Resources

Podcast & Sonification Community

[Loud Numbers](#)

Website for creating sonifications

[Two Tone](#)

Live Coding Software

(Platform built in Ruby, can be used for sonification with Sara's template)

[Sonic Pi](#)

Additional Articles

[Making Numbers Louder: Telling Data Stories with Sound](#)

Duncan Geere, Miriam Quick, Datajournalism.com

[How a Blind Astronomer Found a Way to Hear the Stars](#)

Wanda Diaz Merced, TED 2016

[Sound the Alarm: Data Sonification as a Tool for Climate Action](#)

Ableton.com

Thank you!

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