

1

DEFINING DATA SONIFICATION

"The use of non-speech audio to convey information."

"The transformation of data relations into perceived relations in an acoustic signal for the purposes of facilitating communication or interpretation"

Kramer et al., 1999 ²

2

WHY USE DATA SONIFICATION?

- Omnidirectional hearing
- Monitoring multiple streams of information
- Detecting pattern deviations
- Engagement

Is data sonification trying to replace data visualization? **No**

Bornmann, 2024; Naatanen et al., 2007; Qi et al., 2007; Daye & de Campo, 2006; Hermann et al., 2011 ³

3

FUNCTIONS OF DATA SONIFICATIONS

Data Exploration

- Analysis
- Communication

Alerts

- Briefly communicates simple information

Status Monitoring

- Dynamic information
- Can be higher complexity

Art & Entertainment

- Systematic musical compositions

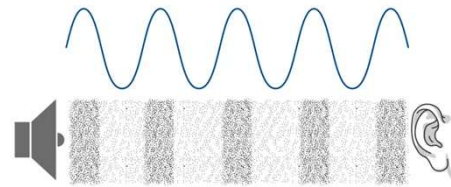
Hermann et al., 2011 ⁴

4

APPROACHES TO DATA SONIFICATION: AUDIFICATION

Turn periodic data into
sound waves

... This doesn't always
sound great.

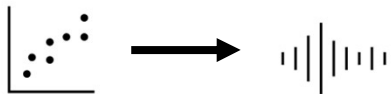


Hermann et al., 2011 ⁵

5

APPROACHES TO DATA SONIFICATION: PARAMETER MAPPING

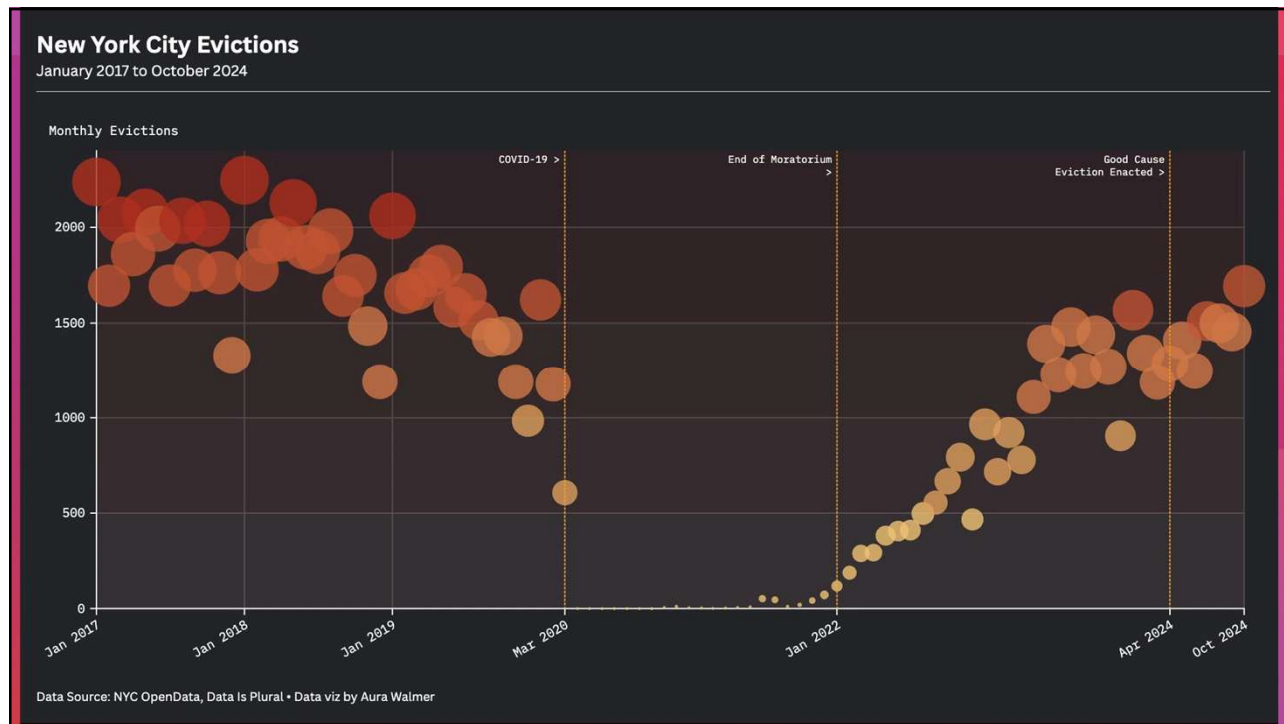
Turn data dimensions into
acoustic dimensions



Pitch
Loudness
Spatialization
Duration
Tempo
Timbre and Instrumentation

Dubus & Bresin, 2013; Hermann et al., 2011 ⁶

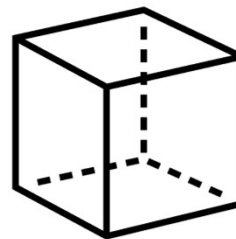
6



7

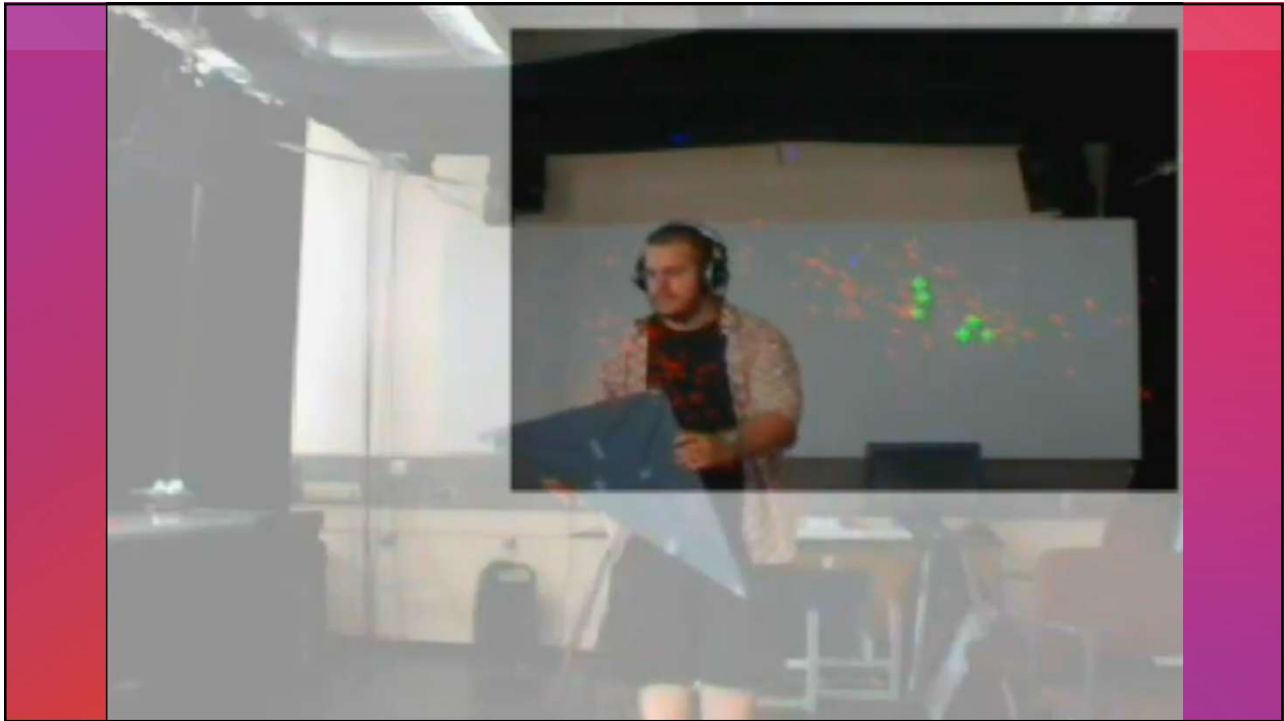
APPROACHES TO DATA SONIFICATION: MODEL-BASED SONIFICATION

Making use of dynamic models which mathematically describe the evolution of a system in time



Hermann et al., 2011 ⁸

8



9

1. Objective and systematic mapping or transformations
2. Reproducible
3. Adherent to principles of auditory perception

BEST PRACTICES

Hermann, 2008¹⁰

10

Pitch

- Most used dimension
- We can detect small pitch changes
- Consider perception of polarity

Polarity: How a change in a data dimension is mapped onto a change in pitch

AUDITORY DIMENSIONS

WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN MAPPING DATA

Flowers, 2005; Hermann et al., 2011¹¹

11

Loudness

- Use to signal a critical event
- Do not use to communicate continuous quantitative information

Why? Poor loudness discrimination & low fidelity of output

AUDITORY DIMENSIONS

WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN MAPPING DATA

Flowers, 2005; Hermann et al., 2011¹²

12

Tempo

- Good perception of changes in rhythm
- Not recommended often

Consider tempo as time!

AUDITORY DIMENSIONS

WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN MAPPING DATA

Flowers, 2005; Hermann et al., 2011¹³

13

Timbre

- Good for discrimination between data streams or points
- Choose distinct timbres

Caution: research is limited!

AUDITORY DIMENSIONS

WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN MAPPING DATA

Flowers, 2005; Hermann et al., 2011¹⁴

14

AUDITORY DIMENSIONS

WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN MAPPING DATA

Don't do too much at once!



Flowers, 2005 ¹⁵

15


BARRIERS

- Lack of standardized guidelines
- Lack of effectiveness research
- Issues with individual differences and training
- Lack of software

Hermann et al., 2011, Worral, 2019

16

SOFTWARE



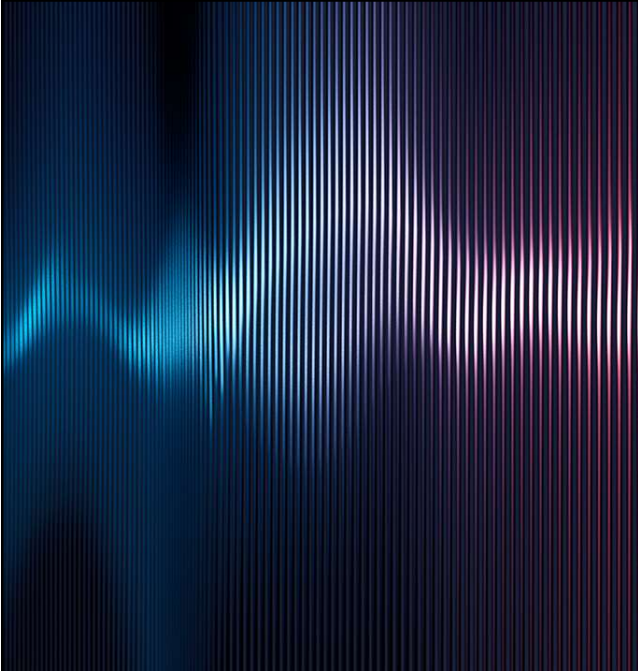
Highcharts

R sonify

Python & Sonipy

17

17



THANK YOU!

Resources of note

The Sonification Handbook (free)
<https://sonification.de/handbook/>

Highcharts (simple sonification software)
<https://sonification.highcharts.com/#/app>

Data sonification archive
<https://sonification.design/>

18

18

REFERENCES

- Bornmann, L. (2024). The sound of science. *EMBO Reports*, 25(9), 3743–3747. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s44319-024-00230-6>
- Dayé, C., & de Campo, A. (2006). Sounds sequential: Sonification in the social sciences. *Interdisciplinary Science Reviews*, 31(4), 349–364. <https://doi.org/10.1179/030801806X143286>
- Dubus, G., & Bresin, R. (2013). A Systematic Review of Mapping Strategies for the Sonification of Physical Quantities. *PLOS ONE*, 8(12), e82491. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0082491>
- Flowers, J. H. (2005). Thirteen Years of Reflection on Auditory Graphing: Promises, Pitfalls, and Potential New Directions. *Faculty Publications, Department of Psychology*, 430.
- Hermann, T., Hunt, A., Neuhoff, J. G. (2011). *The Sonification Handbook*. Berlin: Logos Verlag.
- Hermann, T. (2008). *TAXONOMY AND DEFINITIONS FOR SONIFICATION AND AUDITORY DISPLAY*. Proceedings of the 14th International Conference on Auditory Display, Paris, France.
- Kramer, G., Walker, B., Bonebright, T., Cook, P., Flowers, J. H., Miner, N., & Neuhoff, J. (1999). *Sonification Report: Status of the Field and Research Agenda*. Report prepared for the National Science Foundation by members of the International Community for Auditory Display. Santa Fe, NM: International Community for Auditory Display (ICAD).
- Näätänen, R., Paavilainen, P., Rinne, T., & Alho, K. (2007). The mismatch negativity (MMN) in basic research of central auditory processing: A review. *Clinical Neurophysiology*, 118(12), 2544–2590. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.clinph.2007.04.026>

19

19

REFERENCES

- Qi, L., Vargas Martin, M., Kapralos, B., Green, M., García-Ruiz, M. (2007). Toward Sound-Assisted Intrusion Detection Systems. In: Meersman, R., Tari, Z. (eds) *On the Move to Meaningful Internet Systems 2007: CoopIS, DOA, ODBASE, GADA, and IS. OTM 2007*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-76843-2_36
- Speeth, S. D. (1961). Seismometer sounds. *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America*, 33, 909–916. <https://doi.org/10.1121/1.1908843>
- Tucker Brown, J., Harrison, C. M., Zanella, A., & Trayford, J. (2022). Evaluating the efficacy of sonification for signal detection in univariate, evenly sampled light curves using astronify. *Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society*, 516(4), 5674–5683. <https://doi.org/10.1093/mnras/stac2590>
- Worrall, D. (2019). *Sonification Design: From Data to Intelligible Soundfields* (1st ed. 2019 edition). Springer.
- Zanella, A., Harrison, C. M., Lenzi, S., Cooke, J., Damsma, P., & Fleming, S. W. (2022). Sonification and sound design for astronomy research, education and public engagement. *Nature Astronomy*, 6(11), 1241–1248. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41550-022-01721-z>

20

20