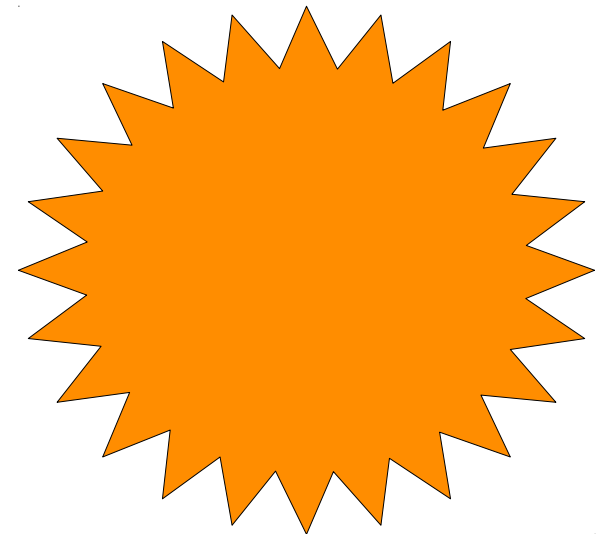
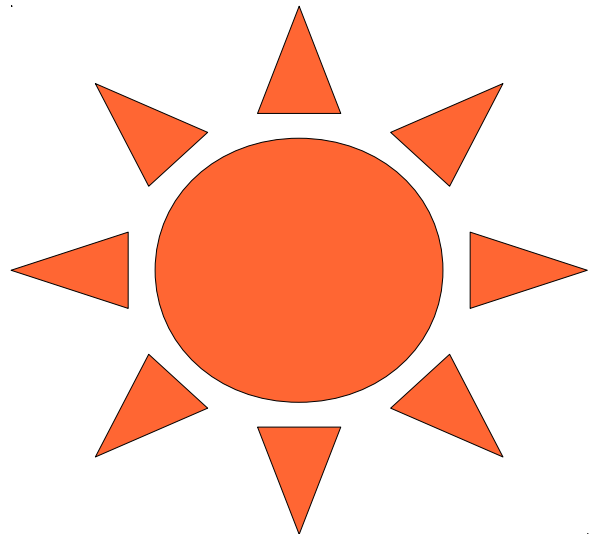
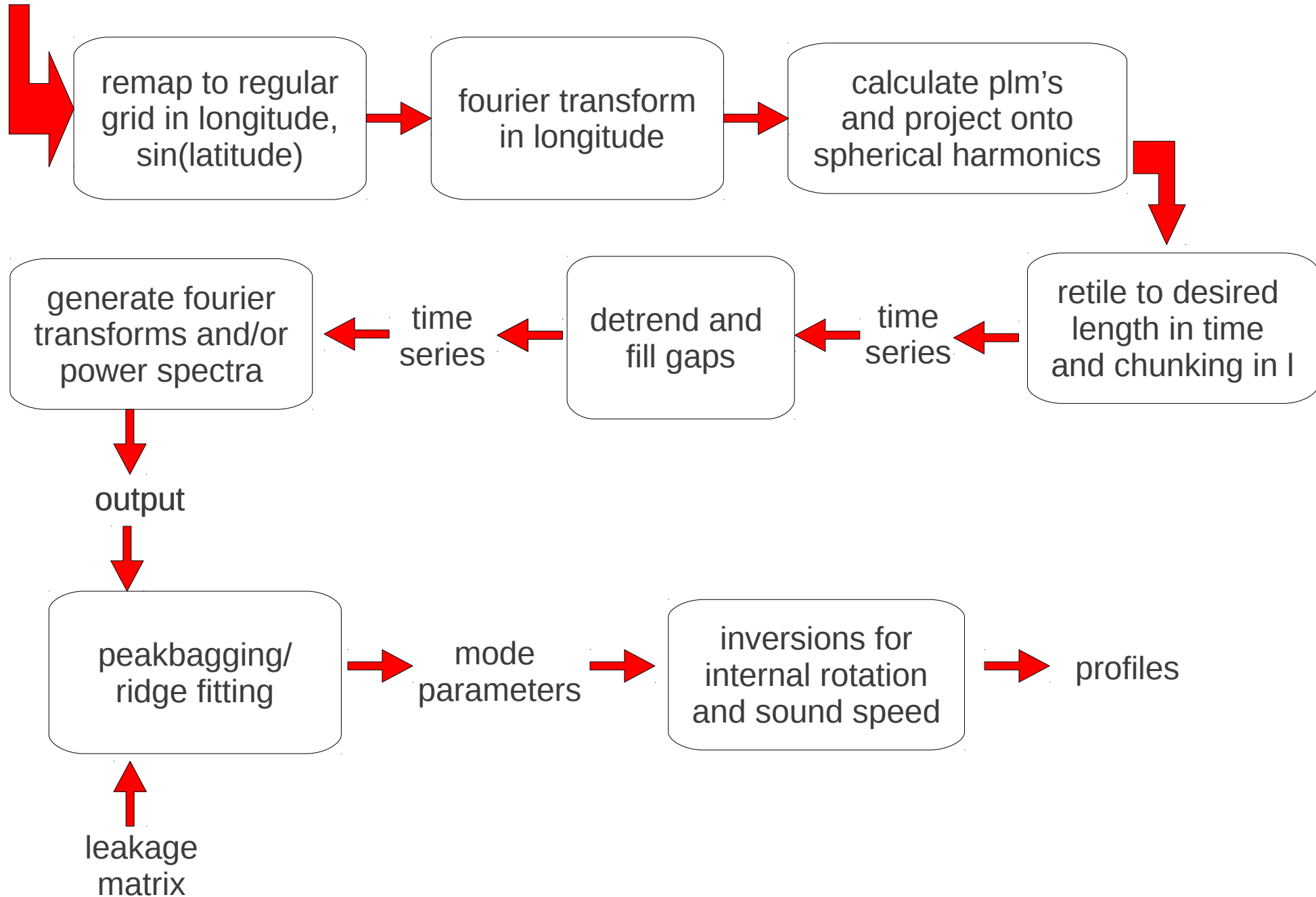


# Fifteen Years of Acoustic Data from MDI

Tim Larson  
Stanford University  
[tplarson@sun.stanford.edu](mailto:tplarson@sun.stanford.edu)



dopplergrams



# Dataserie

mdi.vw\_V\_sht\_72d

mdi.vw\_V\_sht\_secs

mdi.vw\_V\_sht\_gaps\_72d

mdi.vw\_V\_sht\_gf\_72d

mdi.vw\_V\_sht\_gf\_gaps\_72d

mdi.vw\_V\_sht\_gf\_gaps\_retile

mdi.vw\_V\_sht\_pow

mdi.vw\_V\_modes

mdi.vw\_V\_modes\_asym

# Keywords

T\_START – the beginning of the time interval a record corresponds to. This will always be the first primekey of these dataseries. It can be specified as a date string or as an offset from the MDI epoch 1993.01.01\_TAI.

LMIN – minimum spherical harmonic degree represented.

LMAX – maximum spherical harmonic degree represented.

NDT – number of time points represented.

T\_STEP – length of a time step in seconds, usually a constant. The length of the timeseries is then NDT times T\_STEP.

T\_STOP – the beginning of the following timeseries, or  $T\_START + NDT * T\_STEP$ .

T\_OBS – the midpoint of a timeseries as given by  $(T\_START + T\_STOP) / 2$ .

VERSION – string describing the version of the data, updated whenever reprocessing occurs, useful for recovering obsolete versions of records.

LMIN and LMAX will be the second and third primekeys when applicable.  
NDT will be the last primekey when applicable.

# Sonification

## What I've tried so far...

- Use mode parameters to filter data in frequency domain, inverse transform, take real part.
- Speed up by a factor of 60000 (arbitrary), 72 days  $\rightarrow$   $\sim$ 100 seconds, 3 mHz  $\rightarrow$  180 Hz
- Implies sample rate of 1 kHz, turns out most audio players refuse to play this.
- Shift filtered fft's down by a factor of 8, inverse transform, sample at 8 kHz, same frequency content plays in  $\sim$ 13 seconds.
- Use SoX (Sound eXchange) utility to mix, change sample rate and tempo as needed.