



Teacher : 盧藝

TA : 宋佳芸

# Sound Art Presentation

北藝大數位創新跨藝微學分學程 聲音藝術成果



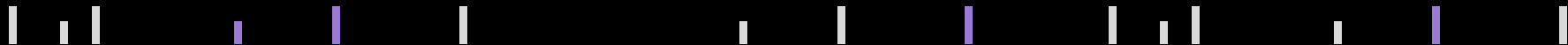
本學期 (111-1) 課堂共有21位同學修課，來自傳音、建文所、音樂系、美術碩、舞碩、動畫系、藝跨、文學跨域等不同系所的學生，也有來自新媒系10位。



# Sound Art : DIY AMP



焊接電磁波擴大機



## 電磁波擴大機 AMP

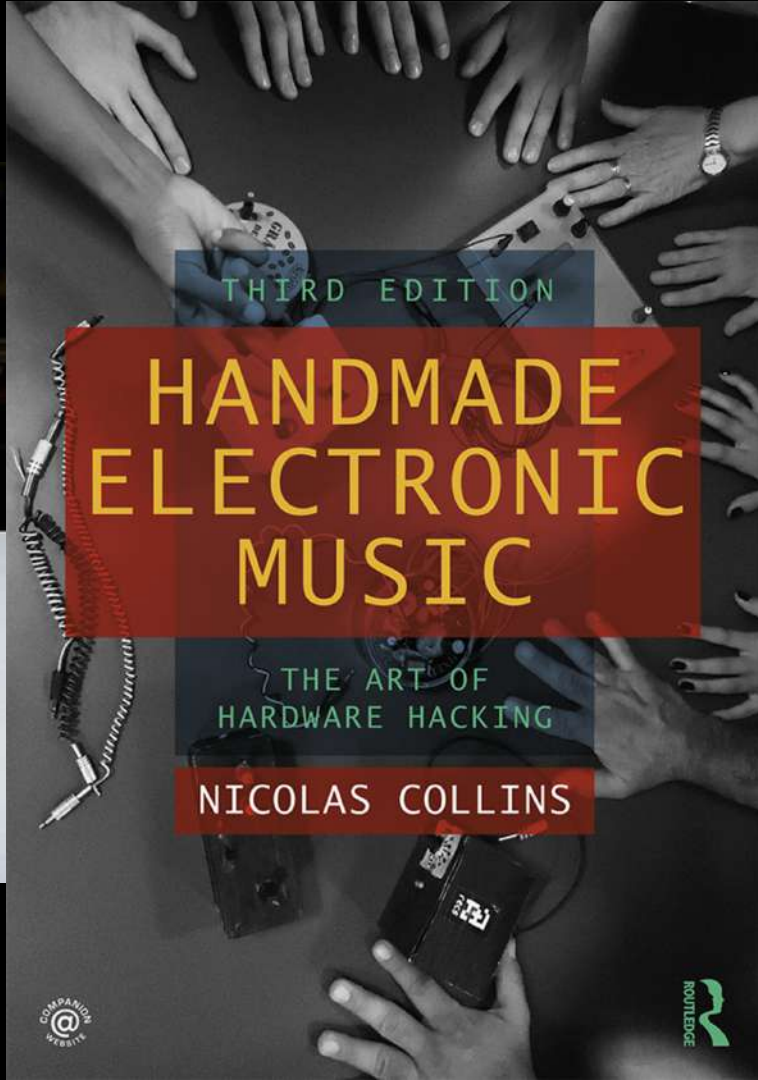
可以手持探索周圍的電磁波聲音，也同步學習喇叭原理 + 電路基本知識 + 焊接操作注意事項，增加更多聲音經驗。



## 課堂講義作者

Nicolas Collins 尼古拉斯·科林斯，其擅長領域為自製樂器作為電子音樂演出，其著作「Handmade Electronic Music – The Art of Hardware Hacking (手工電子音樂)」一書影響了全球新興電子音樂。

90年代他旅居歐洲，並曾擔任阿姆斯特丹STEIM藝術總監，致力研究發明電子音樂裝置，同時也擔任DAAD駐柏林作曲家。1999年起，任教於美國芝加哥藝術學院聲音學系，並擔任Leonardo Music Journal總編輯。



## 課堂講義

「Handmade Electronic Music – The Art of Hardware Hacking (手工電子音樂 – 硬體駭客的藝術)」一書，書中有豐富的電子學知識與電子電路應用在喇叭/相關硬體改造中，是學習聲音藝術/科技藝術必讀的經典原文書籍之一。

# 電子電路  
# 電路擾動  
# 聲音藝術  
# 科技改造



Figure 5.2 Scratching a speaker.

fussy, or you can just tape them together with a bit of bare wire held against each end, onto which you then clip the leads previously attached to the 9-volt battery terminals.

Instead of using the nail and file, you can clip the leads to two paperclips, washers, coins, aluminum pop-tabs, or loops of copper wire that you place inside the speaker cone. The cone jumps when contact is made, breaking the contact for a moment, then the metal bits fall against each other and the process starts all over—a mechanical oscillator and the beginning of what Bowers calls “The Victorian Synthesizer” (see figure 5.3 and track 4 of the CD).

Hold two contacts (like flip-tabs) close together against the speaker cone: by varying your touch and the location on the cone, you can change the pitch and rhythm of the buzzing sounds.



Figure 5.3 The Victorian Synthesizer.

You can line the cone with aluminum foil or apply metal tape (such as the kind sold in hardware stores or Radio Shack for preparing windows for home burglar alarms), connect one lead to the foil or tape and the other to a flip-tab or other light metal fragment. The tab gets thrown up from the foil or tape, breaking and making contact as before. Multiple speakers can be wired in series (like those frustrating Christmas lights from our childhood) or parallel, with contacts resting in each cone, so they interact to produce more complex rhythms. You can substitute a tilt-switch (see chapter 16) for the aluminum tabs as another way of using the speaker's own movement to turn on and off the current.

Sound doesn't end at the loudspeaker, it starts there. You can use your hands, bowls, or toilet plungers to mute and resonate the sound further. Put gravel, loose change, or dried lentils inside the cone for additional rhythmic accents. Place a can on the cone, open end down; clip one lead to the can and one to a metal washer placed on top of the can (see figure 5.4). The speaker cone will jump, breaking and remaking the contact as before, but in addition, as the can jiggles it changes resonance like a trumpet mute; additional loose coins or beans place on top of the can produce additional percussive accents. Alternatively, put some jangly things inside a small glass bottle/vial and place it inside a cone—*maracas de cristal*.

You'll notice that different speakers sound different, even if in similar configurations. It's mostly a function of size, as with drums, but if you try these experiments with a speaker in an enclosure (such as one from a home stereo) you'll hear that it has considerably more bass presence—the box gives a woofer its woof.

You can further extend the sound world of the jumping speaker by placing a telephone tap (see chapter 3) in the cone and connecting it to an amplifier. The sound will change as the signal is amplified into a second (“normal”) speaker, and the bouncing of the coil inside the cone produces variations in the speaker's percussive snap.

Finally, there's a visual element: you can fill the speaker cone with talcum powder or light sand and watch it make patterns as the cone jumps. For a touch of the old Fillmore light show, waterproof the speaker cone by painting it with enamel or rubber cement. Fill the cone with water or oil and turn down the lights; reflect a flashlight or laser pointer off the surface, and watch the resulting patterns on the wall or ceiling. Think Summer of Love.



Figure 5.4 A “prepared speaker.”

## 課堂講義

擴大機使用『LM386晶片』，LM386 是專門為低損耗電源所設計的功率放大器。它的內建增益為 20，透過 1、8 號腳位間電容的搭配，增益最高可達 200，許多人將這塊晶片用在音頻訊號的放大上，也就是依靠電子電路將聲音放大。

LM386 可使用電池為供應電源，輸入電壓範圍可由 4V~12V，無作動時僅消耗 4mA 電流，消耗的功率非常低，很適合用在靠電池供應電源的喇叭上。

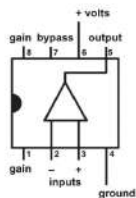


Figure 28.1 LM386 amplifier pinout.

The “+” voltage from the battery connects to pin 6, and the “-”/ground connects to pin 4. You’ll want to add a power switch as well, or disconnect the battery from its clip when not in use, since this circuit drains more power than a lot of the others we’ve made. Pin 1 is also tied to ground, and the input signal goes to pin 3 after passing through a potentiometer used as a volume control. The 0.05 $\mu$ F capacitor at pin 5, and the .1 $\mu$ F “bypass” capacitor at pin 7 are optional parts, to be added if the circuit oscillates and whines by itself.

This circuit puts out about 1/4 watt of audio power, and can be used to drive small speakers or headphones. It runs nicely off a 9-volt battery or a set of four AA batteries (the latter will last longer). It can drive a piezo disk at pretty high sound levels using the backwards output transformer trick shown in chapter 8. This amplifier can also drive directly a small motor (such as the vibrating motors from cell phones and pagers, also discussed in chapter 8) or a low-power solenoid or relay.

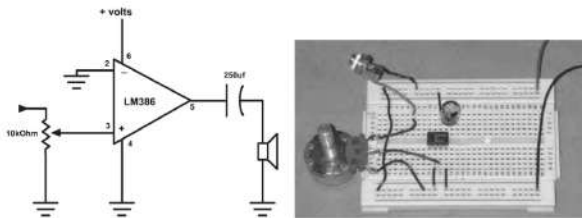


Figure 28.2 Amplifier with gain of 20.

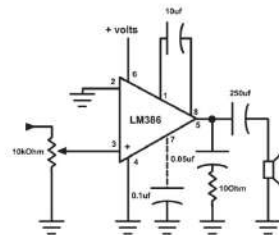


Figure 28.3 Amplifier with gain of 200.

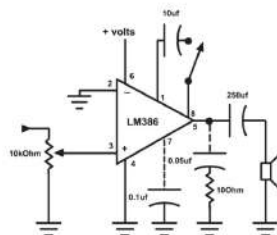


Figure 28.4 Amplifier with switch-selectable gain of 20 (open) or 200 (closed).



Figure 6.1 A happy soldering iron (top) and a sad soldering iron (bottom).

after it has cooled down, polish the tip with steel wool, fine sandpaper, or a file, and try again (see figure 6.1). If the tip of the iron is seriously pitted you will need to replace the tip (or, if it is a cheap iron with nonreplaceable tip, the whole iron).

- Strip about 1 inch of insulation from the ends of two pieces of wire. Use the adjustments on the strippers (or a fine sense of touch) to avoid cutting through the wire. If the wire is stranded, twist the strands to eliminate frizzling. Hold the wires in something so that the tips are up in the air but don't wiggle. You can use a fancy "third hand" gizmo (two articulated arms with alligator clips, affixed to a weighted metal base,) or a vise, or just weight the coil of wire down under a book or something.
- "Tin" the wires. Melt a small blob of solder on the tip of the iron. Hold this blob against one of the wires. Hold the tip of the solder roll against the *wire*, not the iron. After about two to five seconds the wire should be hot enough that the solder will melt, flowing around the wire to coat it evenly in a smooth layer; if not, apply a *tiny* bit more solder to the tip of the iron and try again (see figure 6.2).

Remove the iron from the wire. The solder should cool to a smooth, shiny silver; if it is rough and grey you did not get the wire hot enough—try again. Then go ahead and tin the second wire.



Figure 6.2 Tinning a wire.



Figure 6.3 A happy solder joint (left) and a sad solder joint (right).

- Twist the wires around one another like strands in rope. Again, apply a small blob to the iron and use the blob to conduct heat to the bundled wires. After a few seconds the tinned solder should re-melt and flow together; you may apply a little bit more solder to strengthen the joint, but only as much as can flow and distribute itself smoothly—like a wax-impregnated candle wick. Wait several seconds *without wiggling* for the joint to cool and harden (see figure 6.3).

Blobs of solder on the wire or dull grey solder are signs of a "cold solder joint." Such a joint is neither electrically nor mechanically strong. Do it again.

When tinning and soldering, be sure that you apply heat for the minimum amount of time needed to get the solder to flow, otherwise you may damage the components you are soldering (for example, melting the insulation off the wire).

- Repeat this process until you get it right and feel comfortable with the "touch" of soldering—how much heat and solder to apply for how long, etc. It's a small step from here to cracking safes.
- You can now move on to soldering wires to plugs and jacks. Tin wire and jack terminals as before, then solder together. You can bypass the tinning, if you wish, and solder the wire directly to the jack. If the terminal lugs on the jack have wire-sized holes, you can make your life easier by looping the end of the wire through the hole to secure it before soldering.

When soldering circuit boards (such as a simple amplifier kit recommended in chapter 1), use as fine a tip as possible. Keep it cleaned and tinned by frequent swipes across the sponge. Use solder sparingly to avoid blobs of excess solder bridging between separate pads on the circuit board.

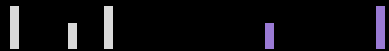
Be advised that cold solder joints will come back to haunt you at the most inauspicious times (Amateur Night at the Apollo? After you get to Carnegie Hall? Grammy acceptance speech?), so it's worth getting soldering right before going on stage.





## DIY AMP 焊接擴大機

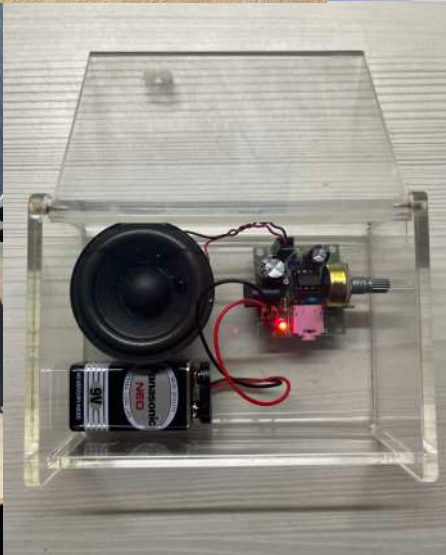
課程實況照







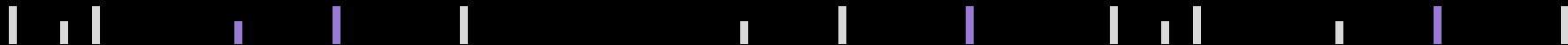
# 同學完成的擴大機



# Sound Art : Electrical walks



聆聽校園電磁波



聆聽校園電磁波 實況照/保全系統





聆聽校園電磁波 實況照/飲水器

121

九霸牌

98

熱水機  
Hot Water

熱  
Hot

溫  
Warm

0800-600-299





# 聆聽校園電磁波

實況照/密碼鎖



# 聆聽校園電磁波

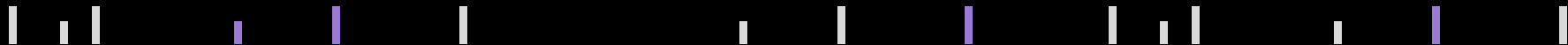
實況照/保全系統



# Sound Art : HomeWork Gallery



回家作業：採聲電磁波



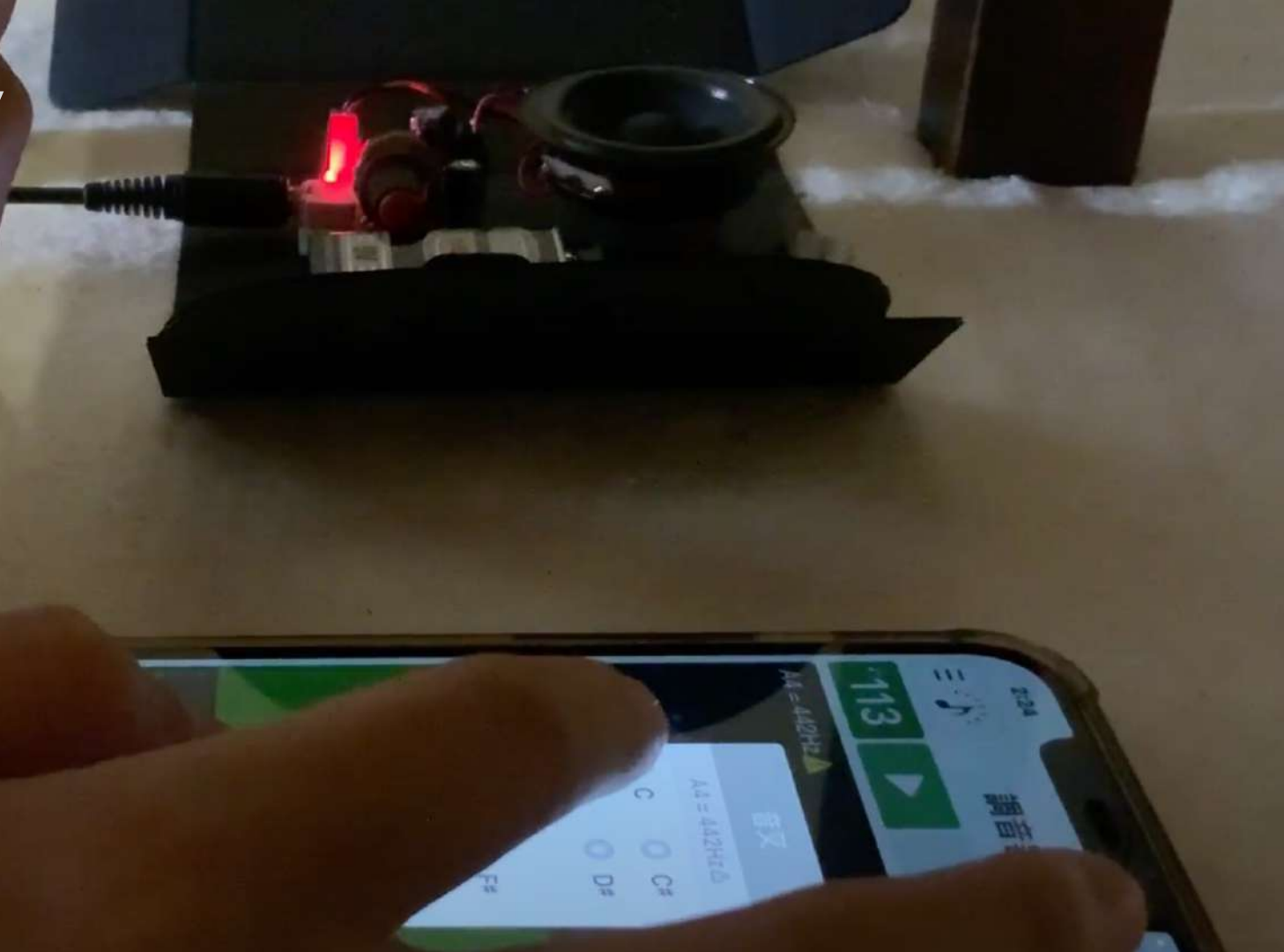
# Gallery



Title : 聲聲不息

當調音器還未發達之前，人們在調音時都是透過音叉敲擊後所發出的泛音聲響作為音的標準。本作品利用音叉原理，透過app演奏聖誕歌曲，利用蜂鳴片將聲音更清楚地表現出來。

# 蔣佳蓉 (音碩三)



# Gallery



Title : 食鋁箔

利用課堂製作的蜂鳴片來創作一場聲音實境秀。

# 陳采廷 (新媒系三)



# Gallery

The background of the slide is a composite image. The top half shows a deep blue night sky filled with numerous stars, some of which are bright and have prominent diffraction spikes. The bottom half shows a colorful nebula with shades of purple, blue, and orange. In the foreground on the right side, there is a dark silhouette of a satellite dish or antenna pointing towards the sky.

**Title : 韋伯**

把電磁波擴放器想像成韋伯太空望遠鏡在太空中遨遊時，探索135億前的星際，配上的聖詩合唱團的歌聲及印尼的敲擊樂，電磁波發出的雜訊不再只是噪音，而是充滿了人類對未知的渴求，一切的未知變得令人振奮

# 黃素嬋 (文學跨域碩一)

# Gallery



Title : 活著的痕跡

影片呈現課堂製作的擴大機加上木工成為一組完整音箱的過程，搭配自己的文字詩。

# 謝秉勳 (新媒系一)

但證明了我仍活著

# Gallery

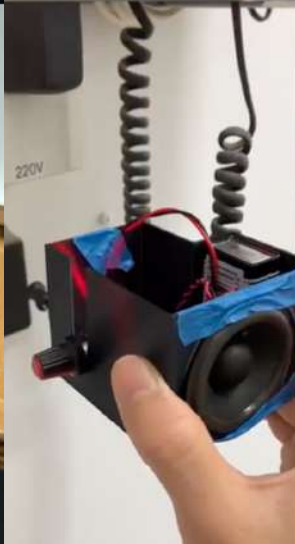
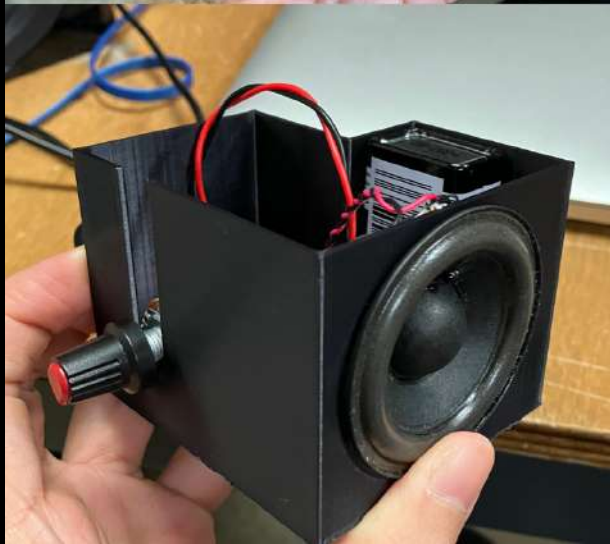
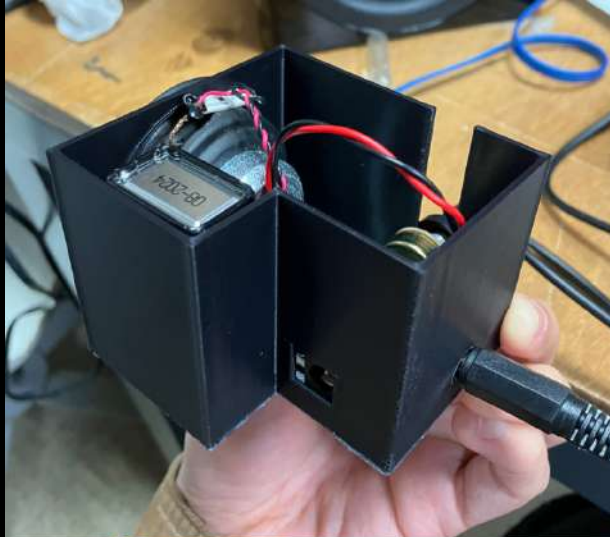


## Title：機器說

創作自述：一開始透過感測器收3D列印機的獨白開始，再漸漸混入其他機器的聲音。

3D列印機本身就有許多聲響，因此作為一個記者的角色採訪他，想錄製他的聲音，而透過感測器所錄製到的聲響卻遠比人耳能聽見的還更多更豐富。於是更多延伸到其他機器，似乎這些機器看似沈默的運作，所發出的訊號我們人耳無法感知，但期間其實是不斷地發聲且透過機器之耳（即感測器）使其得以被傾聽。從機器的角度理解機器才能接收到機器的語言，機器所說的話，必須透過機器之耳來傾聽。

# 王嘉郁（新媒系四）





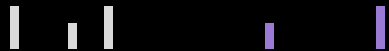
# Gallery



Title : 失戀的記憶

利用課堂製作的擴大機來創作一場聲音回憶片段。

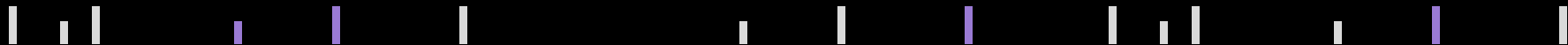
# 簡志霖 ( 建文所三 )



# Sound Art : DIY APC



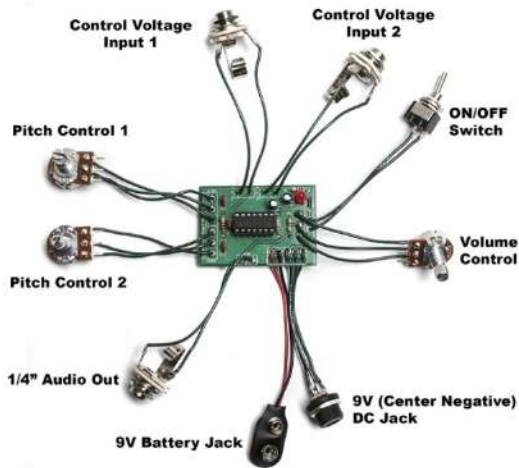
手工電子 Atrari Punk Console 帶光敏電組合成器



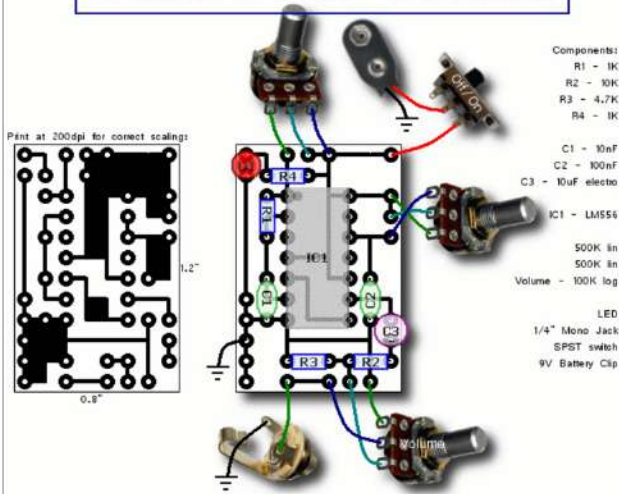
# ➤ 網路上的Atari Punk Console

## Atari Punk Console Quick Start Guide

The Synthrotek Atari Punk Console is a classic dual square wave lofi synth that is simple to build yet offers hours of enjoyment and sonic discovery! Simply power this unit on and connect the audio output jack to an amplifier to get noise immediately. Take it to the next level by connecting Control Voltage signals into one or both of the Control Voltage input jacks (optional). Even loud (amplified) audio signals can be connected to the Control Voltage inputs (will not work with low voltage or line level audio inputs such as an unamplified guitar or iPod).

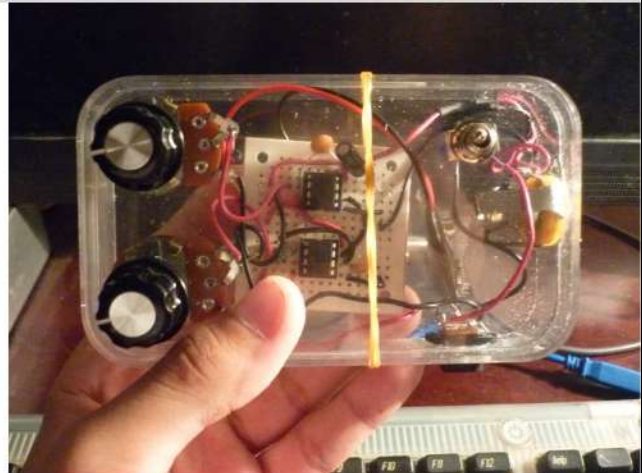


## Atari Punk Console



- Components:
- R1 - 1K
  - R2 - 10K
  - R3 - 4.7K
  - R4 - 1K
  - C1 - 10nF
  - C2 - 100nF
  - C3 - 10uF electro
  - IC1 - LM555
  - 500K lin
  - 500K lin
  - Volume - 100K log
  - LED
  - 1/4" Mono Jack
  - SPST switch
  - 9V Battery Clip

Layout ©2006 Matthew Helm, [www.geocities.com/wortheik](http://www.geocities.com/wortheik)  
 Original circuit by Forrest M. Mims, III  
 For personal, non-profit use only.



## WORKSHOP



Courtesy: Drawing by Zul Mahmud



Zul Mahmud  
 CIRCUITRY  
 DRAWING -  
 SOUND WORKSHOP

13 & 14 Nov 2021 (Sat & Sun)  
 2pm - 5pm  
 The Sun, Basement 1  
 \$35 per participant.  
 Recommended for 15 years  
 old and up.

## FIRST WEEKEND 13 NOV & 14 NOV

## INSTALLATION



PerMagnus Lindborg  
 STAIRWAY TO  
 HELHEIM, 2021

13 - 24 Nov 2021  
 Level 3 to 4  
 stairwell  
 Free Admission

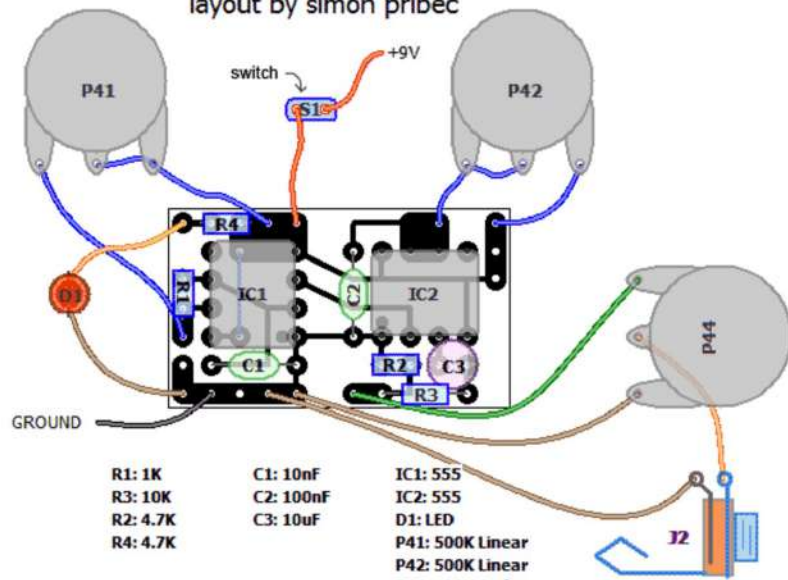
Unravel the mystery of sound with circuitry drawing in this workshop with renowned sound-media artist, Zul Mahmud. Participants will explore the use of different materials and medium in sound art, such as using line drawings to create sound pieces with electronic components.

Experience this site-specific sound installation, compellingly sculpted along a stairwell, that examines how architecture and sound overlap in liminal spaces.

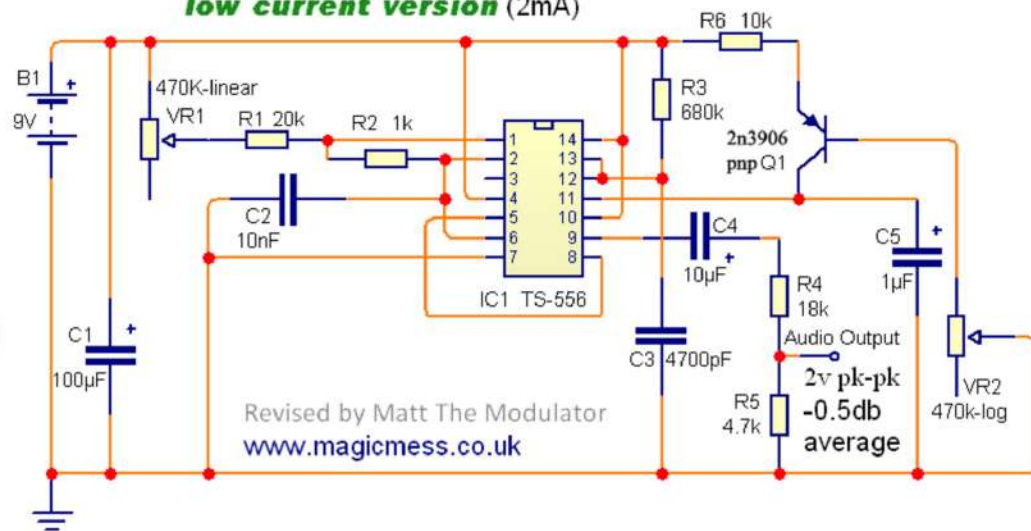
## ➤ 網路上的Atari Punk Console

### Atari Punk Console with two 555s

layout by simon pribec



### Atari Punk stepped tone generator low current version (2mA)



# ➤ Atari Punk Console ic接腳及和功能作用

555 是一顆產生延遲或震盪的 IC，用外部電阻及電容控制延遲或震盪時間。  
555 和 556 可用於 4.5 至 15V (18V 絕對最大值) 範圍內的電源電壓 (Vs)。

**1. 放電:** Pin 1 (接地) - 地線(或共同接地)，通常被連接到電路共同接地。

**2. 閾值:** 這個腳位是觸發 NE555 使其啟動它的時間週期。觸發信號上緣電壓須大於  $2/3 V_{CC}$ ，下緣須低於  $1/3 V_{CC}$ 。例如使用 12 伏特來供應 555 的電壓，觸發器輸入電壓必須如上述說明，介於 8V 以上 4V 以下。行動是平實敏感的並且觸發器電壓也許非常慢慢地行動。避免 retriggering，在單穩態的方式下觸發器電壓必須在時間週期結束之前的返回到供應電壓的  $1/3$  之上。觸發器輸入電流是大約 0.5 微安培 (0.5  $\mu A$ )。

**3. 控制 Control Voltage:** (接地) - 地線(或共同接地)，通常被連接到電路共同接地。

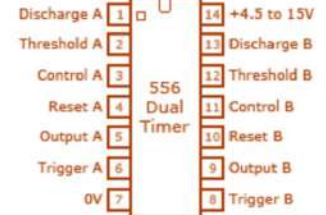
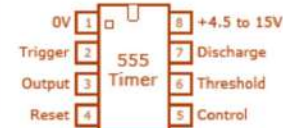
**4. 重新設定 Reset:** Pin 4 (重置): 一個低邏輯電位送至這個腳位時會重置定時器和使輸出回到一個低電位。它通常被接到電源的正電或不使用。

**5. 輸出 Output:** Pin 1 (接地) - 地線(或共同接地)，通常被連接到電路共同接地。

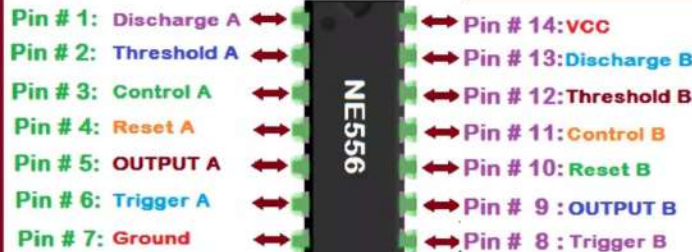
**6. 觸發 Trigger:** 使輸出呈低態。當這個接腳的電壓從  $1/3 V_{CC}$  電壓以下移至  $2/3 V_{CC}$  以上時啟動這個動作。

**7. 放電/接地 Ground:** 這個接腳和主要的輸出接腳有相同的電流輸出能力，當輸出為 ON 時為 LOW，對地為低阻抗，當輸出為 OFF 時為 HIGH，對地為高阻抗。

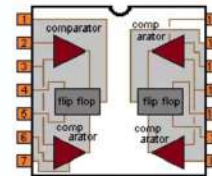
555-timer-circuits.com



## NE556 Pinout



## NE556 Animation



Symbolic Representation



NE556 Timer

www.TheEngineeringProjects.com

## ► Atari Punk Console 小知識

- 起源：Atari Punk Console其簡易的電路一直以來都是**電路擾動 (Circuit Bending)** 愛好者的入門，其可產生復古的lo-fi聲音。原始設計來自 **Forrest M. Mims III** (福雷斯特·米姆斯三世是美國業餘科學家，雜誌專欄作家，也是《電子與工程師的迷你筆記本》系列入門書籍的作者)，該電路原始名稱為：stepped-tone generator，後在 **Kaustic machines** 網站上有 line level output 版本，並改名為後來為人熟悉的 Atari Punk Console (簡稱 APC)。

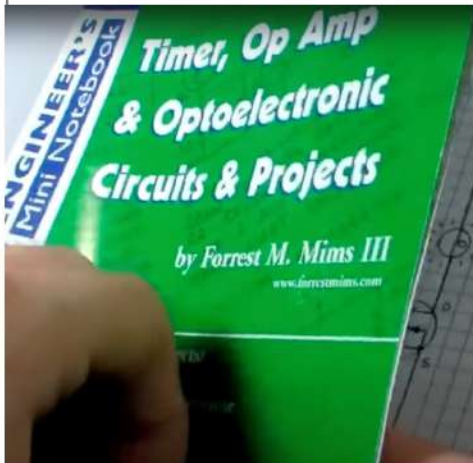
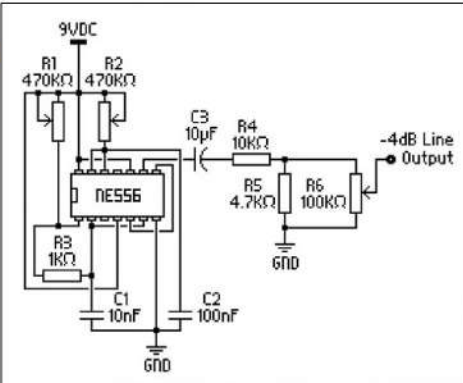
- Circuit bending (電路擾動)：又稱為電路改裝/電路彎曲，是指對電子裝置中的電路進行創造性客製，例如低電壓、電池供电的吉他效果器、兒童玩具和數位合成器等，藉此創造全新的音樂、可視化的樂器及音源。(維基)。

- Atari** 為熱門遊戲主機 Atari 2600 的上遊戲中的經典音效，**Punk** 為動手DIY精神，**Console** 為操作台。

- Chip (晶片)：APC可用2個名為555的Chip，或一個名為556的Chip，加上電阻、電容、2個可變電阻的組合。一個556Chip為兩個555計時器的合作，**第一個555計時器為方波震盪**，其輸出後被第二個555計時器分頻，而產生聲音變化。

- 『Chip555計時器』是一種積體電路晶片，常被用於計時器、脈衝產生器和震盪電路。555可被作為電路中的延時器件、觸發器或起振元件。於1971年由西格尼蒂克公司 (Signetics) 推出，由於其易用性、低廉的價格和良好的可靠性，直至今日仍被廣泛應用於電子電路的設計中。(網路)

line level output版APC



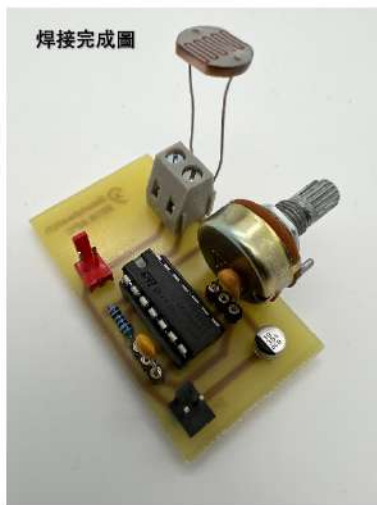
Soundwatch 王福瑞設計 版本的APC



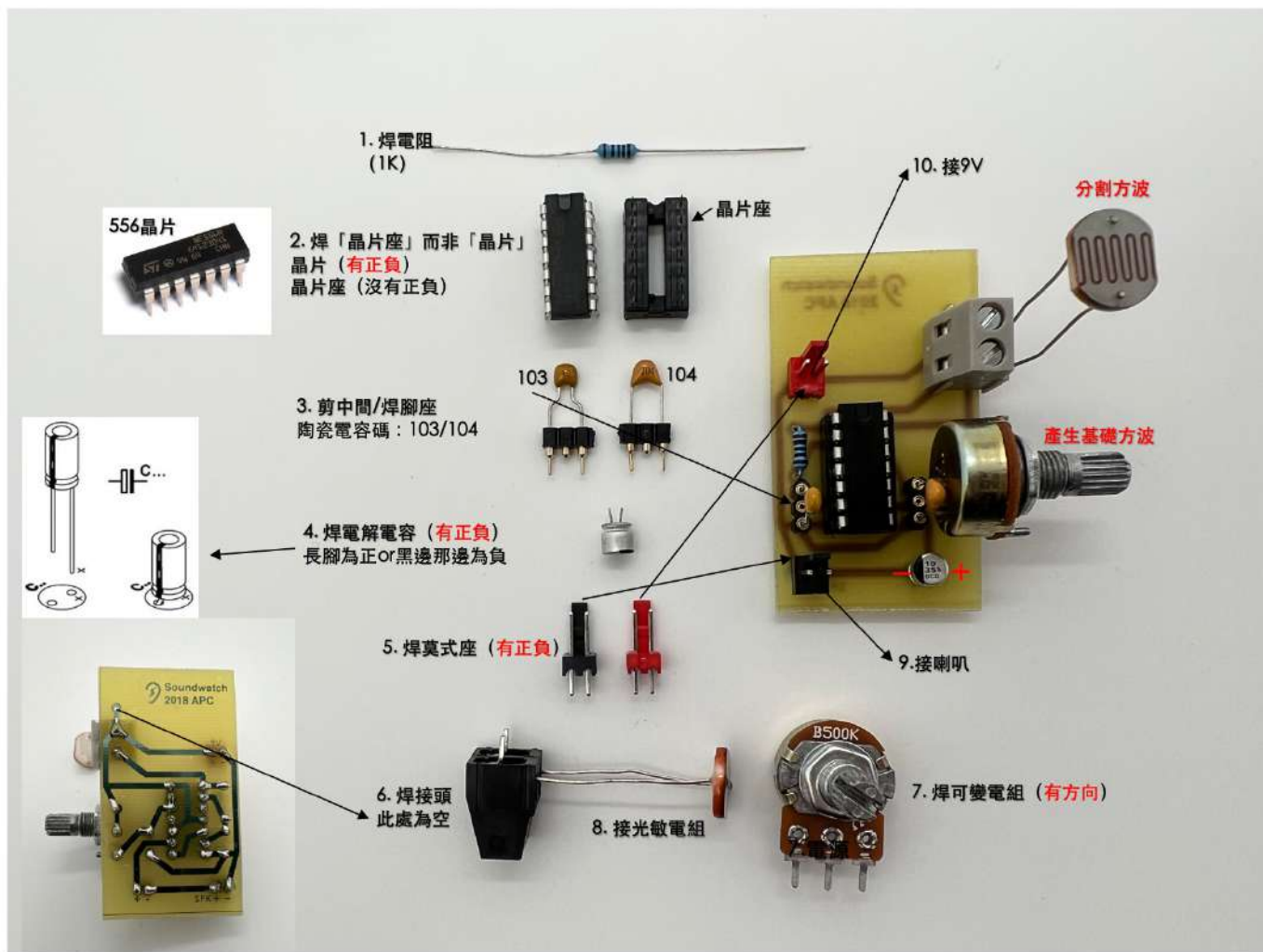
# ➤ Atari Punk Console

材料：

1. 1K電阻\*1
2. 556晶片\*1 + 晶片座\*1
3. 陶瓷電容：103/104，腳座\*2
4. 電解電容\*1【10uf(16V)】
5. 莫式公頭\*2，莫式母頭\*2（黑/紅）
6. 快速接頭\*1
7. 可變電組\*1【B500K】
8. 光敏電阻\*1
9. 8ohm喇叭\*1
10. 9V電池扣/9V電池\*1



焊接完成圖



# 手工電子APC帶光敏合成器 上課實況照







手工電子APC帶光敏合成器 上課實況照

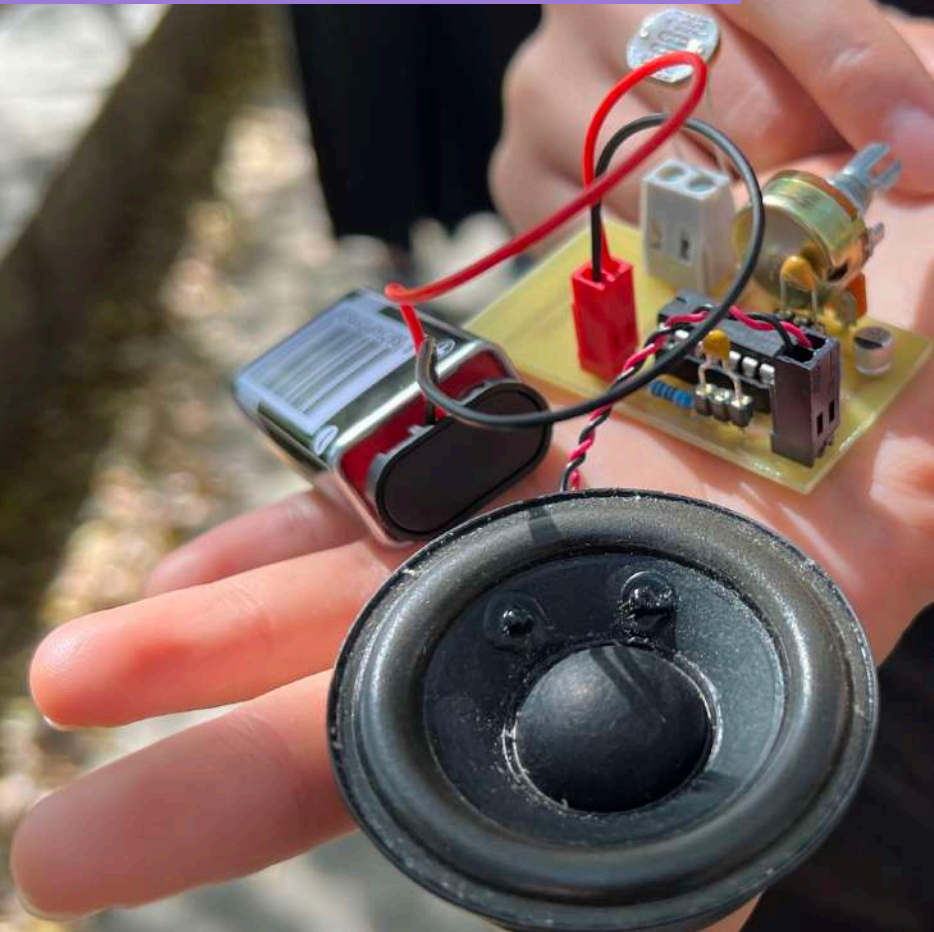
# 手工電子APC帶光敏合成器 上課實況照



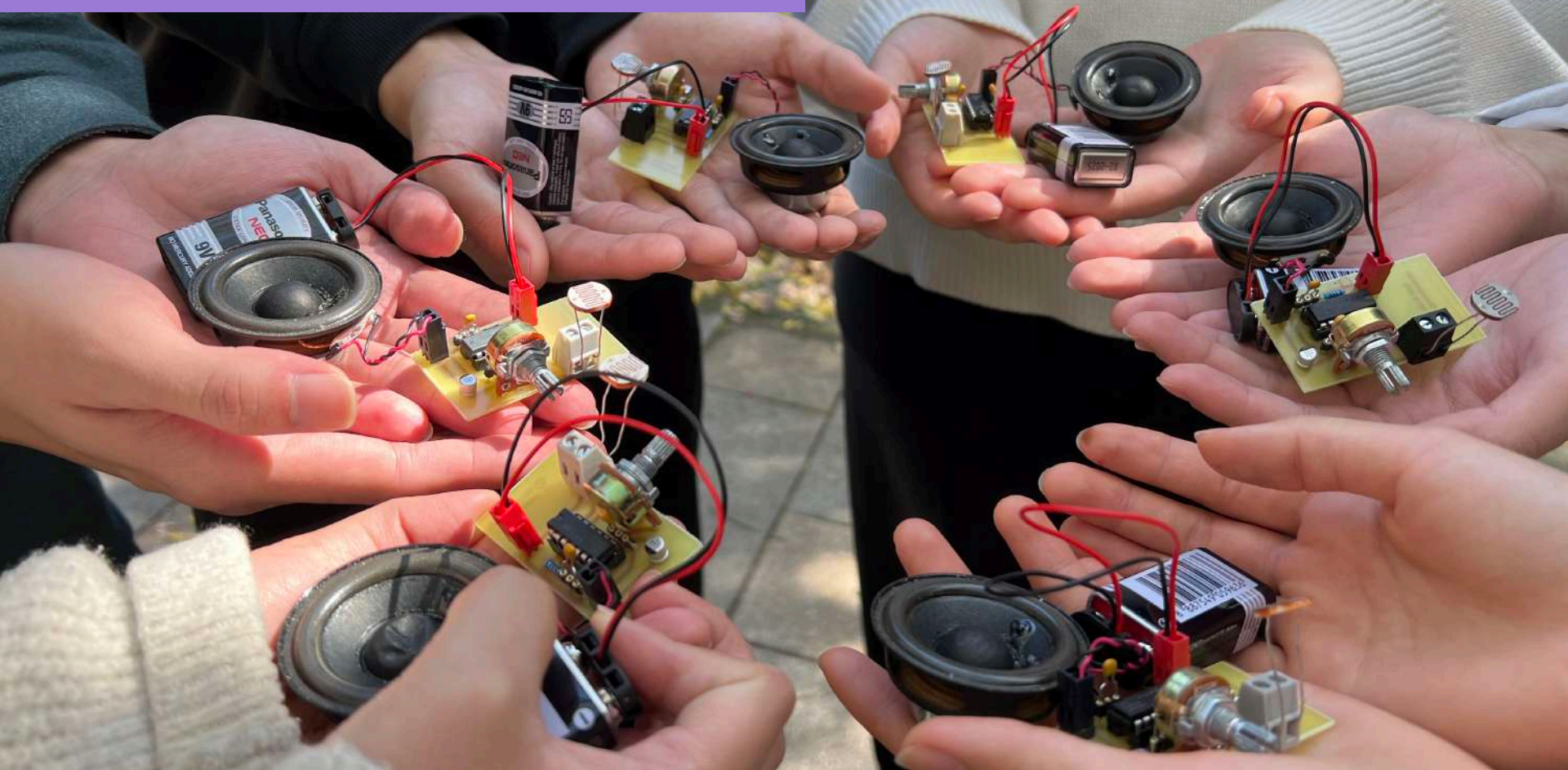
# 手工電子APC帶光敏合成器 上課實況照



# 手工電子APC帶光敏合成器 測試實況照



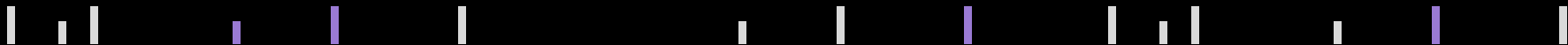
# 手工電子APC帶光敏合成器 測試實況照



# Sound Art : Improv

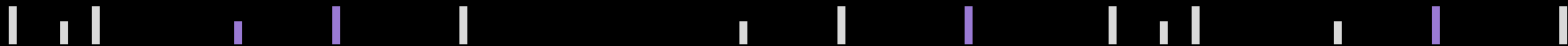
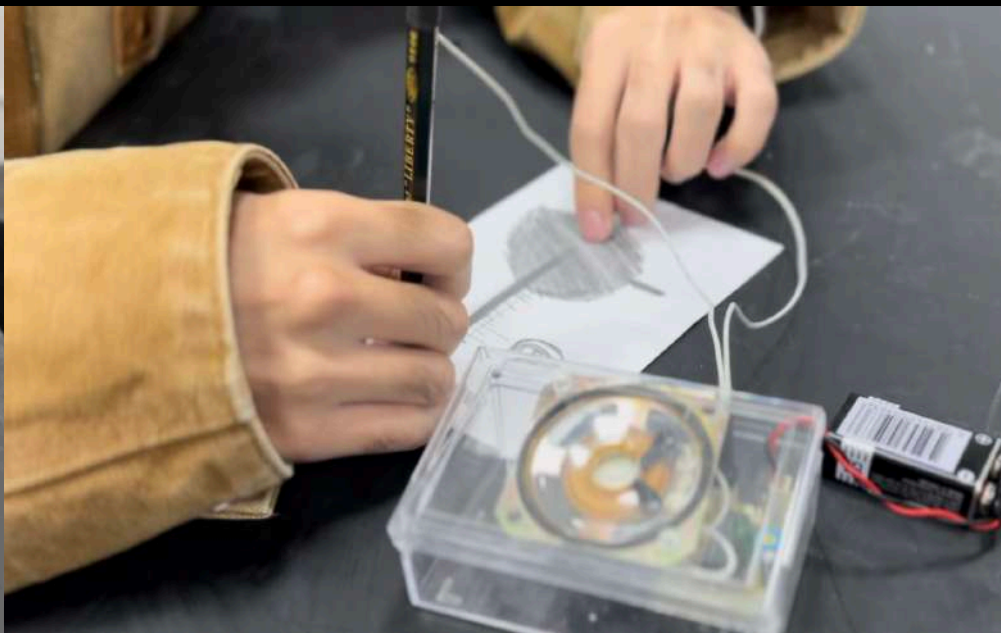


課堂即興表演



## 聲音的課堂即興表演 即興實況照

聲音本質可視為單純物理震動傳遞，藝術家賦予意義後，聲音開始有了自己獨特之處的面貌。當聲音被主觀意識呈現，如何以藝術方式展現？





聲音的課堂即興表演 課堂討論實況照



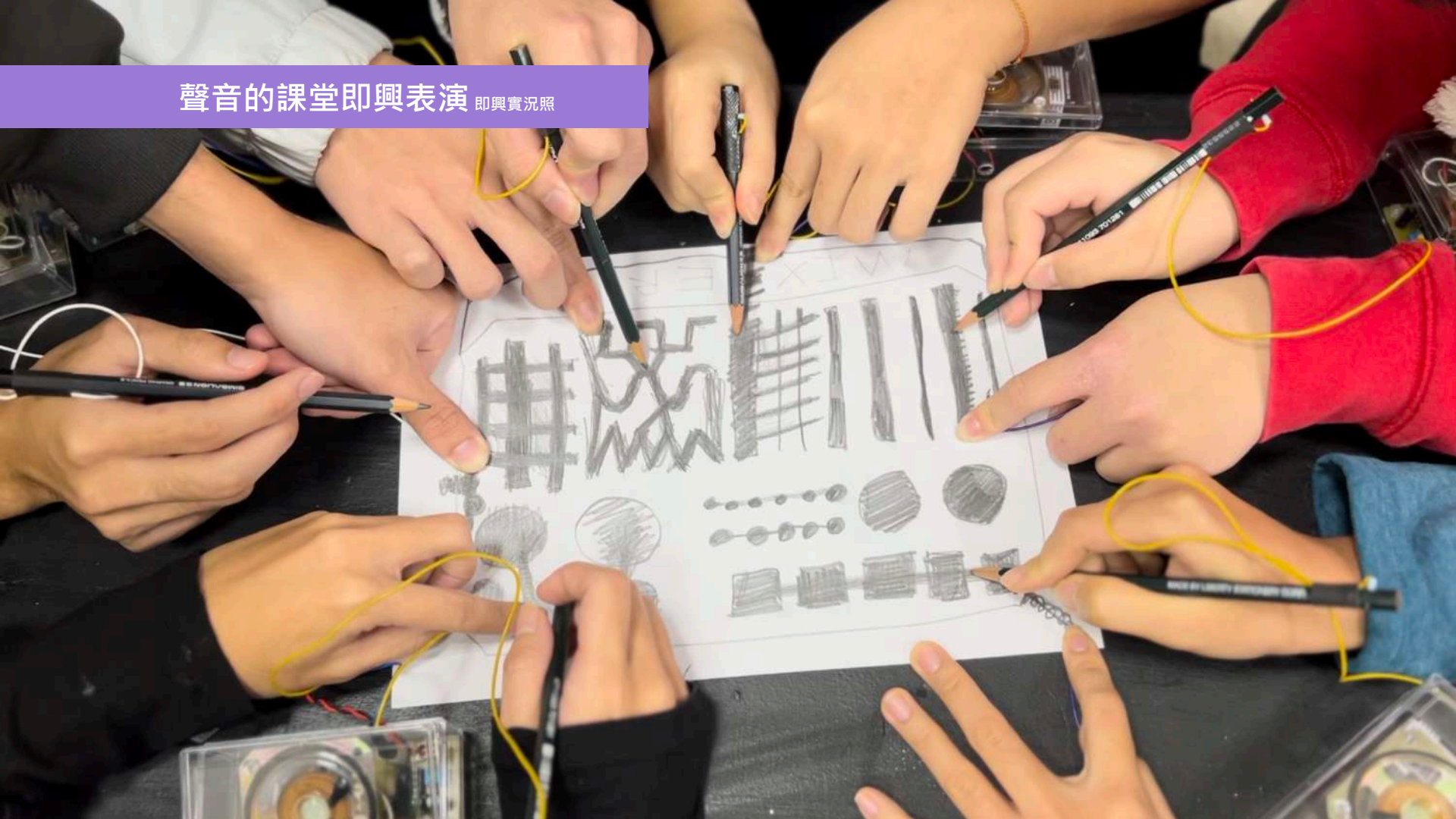
聲音的課堂即興表演 即興實況照



聲音的課堂即興表演 即興實況照



聲音的課堂即興表演 即興實況照





聲音的課堂即興表演 即興實況照

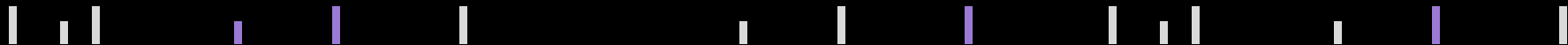


聲音的課堂即興表演 即興實況照

# Sound Art : Listen & See



校外教學



台灣聲音藝術家面對面：王仲堃 個展 實況照



台灣聲音藝術家面對面：王仲堃 個展 實況照





## 台灣聲音藝術家面對面：王仲堃 個展



課堂作業：  
一日聲音藝術小編

介紹展覽作品後，寫下宣傳  
文字/感想文字 + 用手機拍照  
現場，圖文並茂上傳於自己  
的社群媒體。

# 聲音藝術  
# 動力  
# 流感  
# 疫情



## 《流·感 Sensational Flow》— 王仲堃

看不見不代表不存在  
聽不到不代表沒聲音

藝術家對於動能的興趣與環境的感知  
產生對於創作本質的再辯論  
透過材料當作媒介啟發更多可能

「造型」是美學的基礎  
「聲音」從抽象變為具象  
「物理」是常態的再辯論基礎

時間空間的偶發性  
創造當下的「真實」

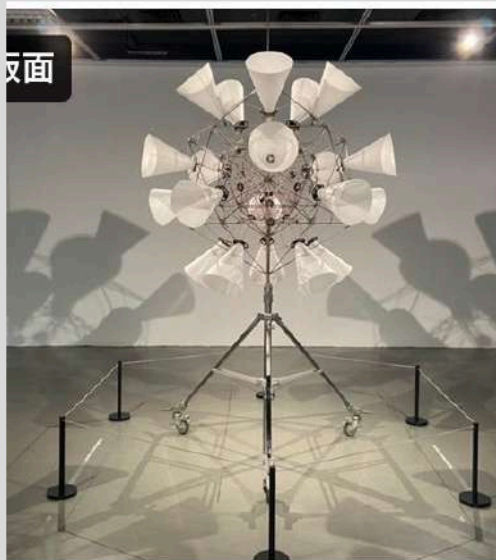
偶發的狀態下  
聲音是有情緒的波動  
有空間的質量  
更具有生命力

科技與偶然的真實性辯證  
《流·感 Sensational Flow》

選擇版面



版面



12:20

4G



限時動態 3秒



#王仲堃  
#聲音藝術  
#流·感

看的見的風

流動的感受



12:18

77%

Instagram

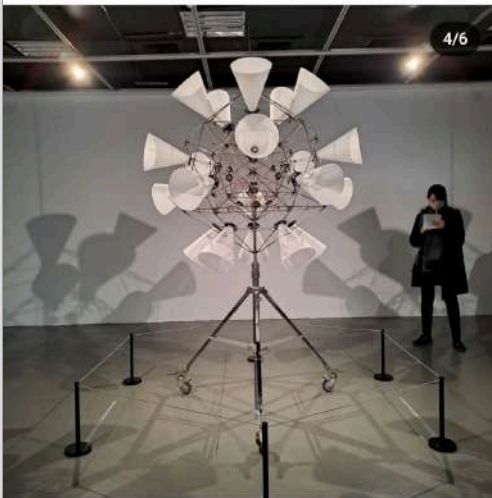


vagus\_arte0311 流·感 王仲堃個展  
2022.12.31~2023.3.5  
台北當代藝術館

回應現在進行式的疫情，藝術家王仲堃以他一貫對於聲音、氣流、機械的興趣，結合機械裝置和紙張，創作出詩意而優雅的作品。

展場的三件作品，分別以不同的方式介入空間，或裝置與走

vagus\_arte0311



4/6

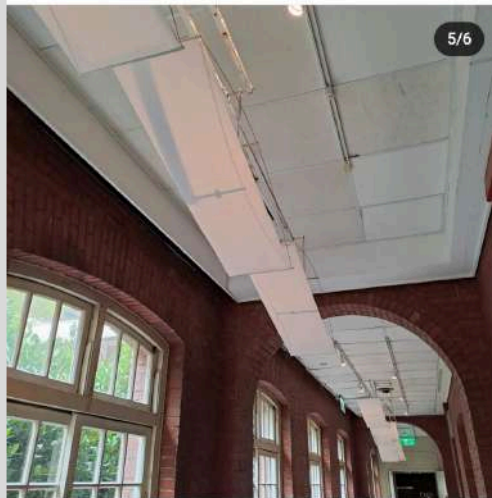


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vagus\_arte0311



5/6

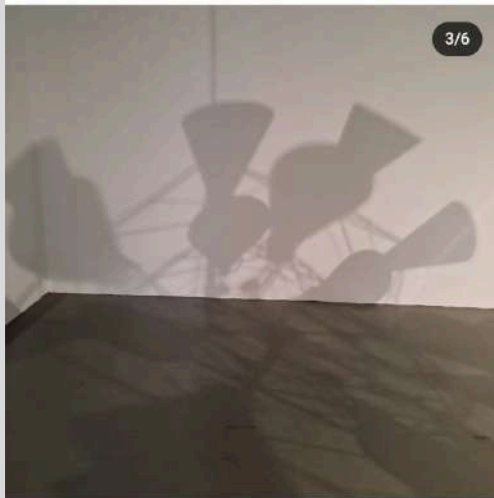


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vagus\_arte0311



3/6

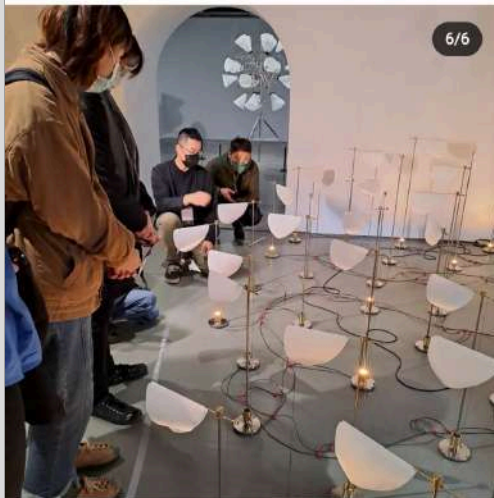


vagus\_arte0311 流·感 王仲堃個展  
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vagus\_arte0311



6/6

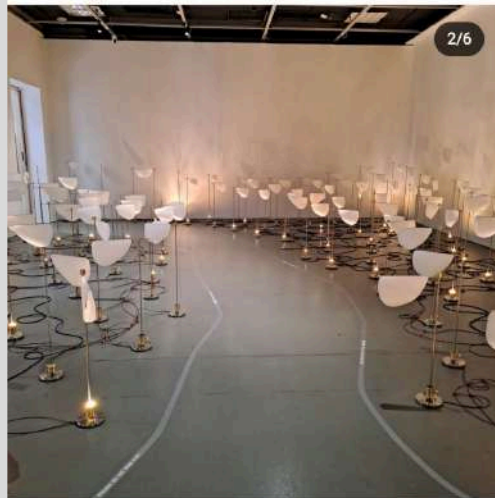


vagus\_arte0311 流·感 王仲堃個展  
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vagus\_arte0311



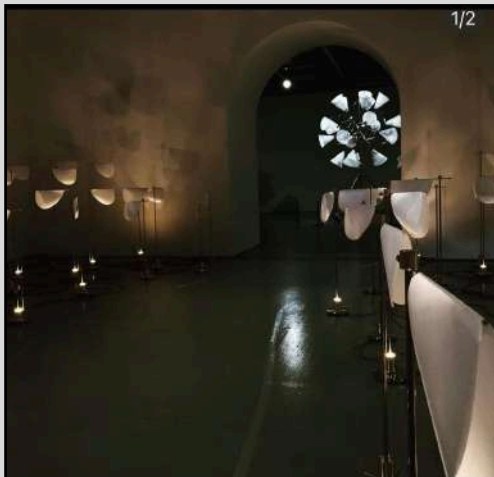
2/6



vagus\_arte0311 流·感 王仲堃個展  
2022.12.31~2023.3.5  
台北當代藝術館

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1/2



kinoko8899 [流·感]

指的是新冠疫情，也是在說空氣流動的身體感知。現場三件作品擁有精巧的金屬骨架，柔和的紙張是傳遞和接受空氣與震動的介質；所有作品只有物理隨機偶發的互動，有機的特質，在疫情中顯得溫暖有溫度

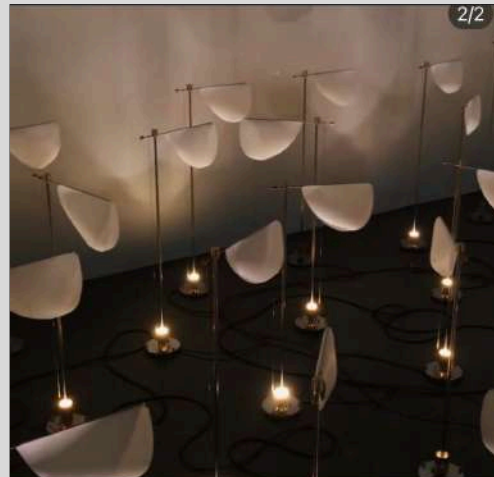
#聲音藝術 #王仲堃 #流·感



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#聲音藝術 #王仲堃 #流·感



2/2



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#聲音藝術 #王仲堃 #流·感



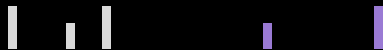
## 參觀台北當代藝術館展：轉接器 實況照



### Listen&See

展中其一的作品為台灣聲音藝術家張永達作品《Without Composing\_n°1》。聲音裝置是由一個相同的小單元（蓋格計數器和蜂鳴器組成的電路模組），各自上下左右等距連接，所拼接而成的電路模組矩陣。蓋格計數器基本上就是用來偵測和採集放射粒子。因為這一類的放射粒子稍縱即逝，且以完全無法預知的方式在宇宙中輻散，於是當不可見的放射粒子穿過蓋格計數器，便會觸發蜂鳴器發出聲響，因此每一個電路模組就在當下連成一片聲音的網絡。

# 蜂鳴器  
# 自動聲音生成



## 參觀台北當代藝術館展：轉接器

### Listen&See

展中其一的作品為許家維的作品：  
《電子流動》的聲音是透過六〇年代台灣松下所生產的真空管收音機播放，而影像呈现在液晶螢幕上，整體所需的電力則是來自於行競科技的電池。真空管時代的技術與當代半導體及電池技術，兩者在這裝置中交融，其電子流動的方式展現了這段技術的歷史與其未來的可能性。

# 電池製作的生產流程  
# 真空管收音機

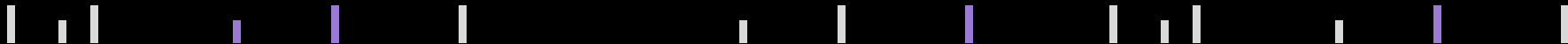
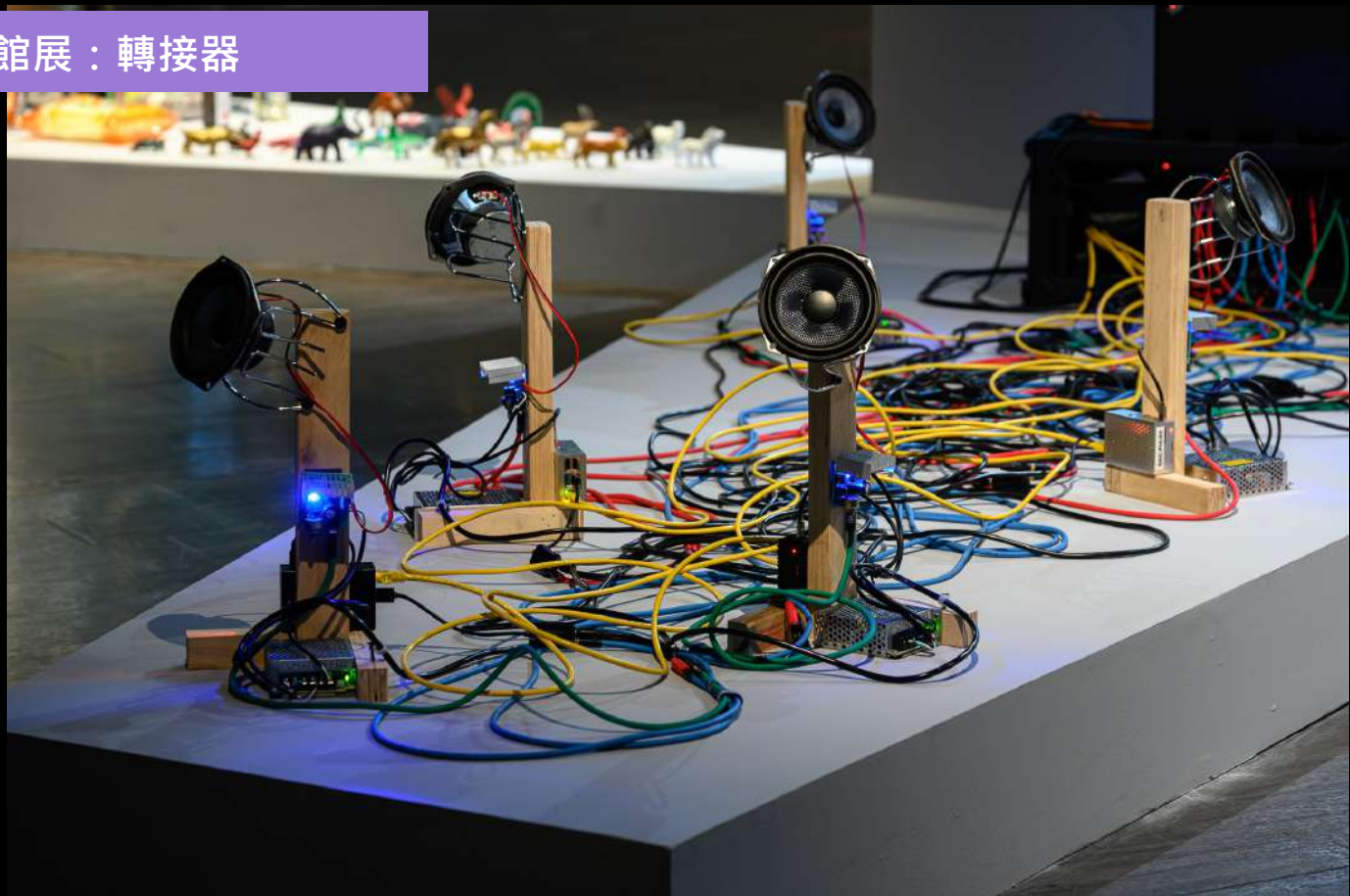


## 參觀台北當代藝術館展：轉接器

### Listen&See

展中其一的作品為台灣藝術家鄭先家《Annoyanony》作品，奠基在當代的資訊隱私的權利觀念，以及合成資料技術成熟的基礎上：創建出一組虛擬的電信電話號碼，及相對應的、通話方的視覺化個人資料，並藉由SIP (Session Initiation Protocol，對話啟動協定，用於營造即時多媒體互動會談功能) 網路電話方式，隨機選取資料中的號碼進行通話，接通之後，將會藉由作品路由至同一線路，建立一個匿名的通話群組。在展場的觀眾則可以藉由揚聲設備以及視覺影像，作為第三方完全旁觀這一場對話的全貌。

# SIP網路電話伺服器  
# 網路聲音對話





# 參觀台北當代藝術館展：轉接器 實況照



2022  
08.13 (Sat.) - 10.23 (Sun.)

## 轉接器 Transistors

電晶體作為一個開關元件，存在於我們身邊幾乎每一處電子設備中。它和線路是一文字中成有延遲，在一個瞬間中更足以「暫停」一段其早後的特許。電晶體是產生、控制與變換信號的構件，它讓現代生活之美，更展現我們文化與科技的精進。藉由這人聲的聲，無論形式或距離，去觸達那些最難與人溝通的物件——它會動，它會讓說話就自然且自發地流現。

「轉接器」形式，打破晶體管內部的電力，以人為多，去觀察對於作品對於線路高靈敏的接收與轉譯，藉由不同的生命物種，更呈現出生命的動態與行為關係，藉此呈現出可見與隱微的關係。

「轉接器」是關於電子文化與藝術的展覽，邀請藝術家與人類學家共同合作，將人類的行為與經驗，如語言、動作、轉譯的作品，重新與電晶體進行對話。透過對電晶體的觀察，探討我們社會與科技關係的變遷，以及對未來、環境、意識形態、探討我們社會與科技關係的變遷，以及對未來、環境、意識形態、探討我們社會與科技關係的變遷。

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With nearly 100 million transistors in our phones, satellites, laptops, and on the roads building blocks to nearly every electronic device we use. Through that connection, they're part of the power structure of modern society. It's not only a matter of power, but the way it's used to control, direct, and shape the world around us. In this exhibition, we'll explore the role of the transistor in our lives, and how it's shaped the way we think, feel, and act. We'll see how the transistor has become a part of our lives, and how it's shaped the way we think, feel, and act.

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參觀台北當代藝術館展：轉接器 實況照



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