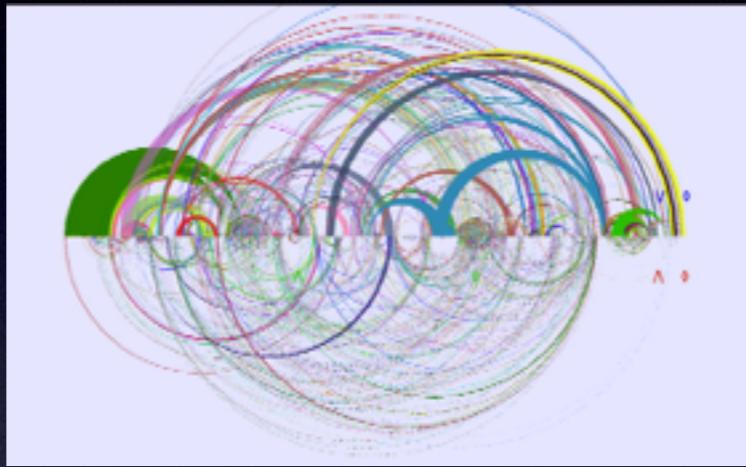


Improvised Symbolic Interaction

A Creative Perspective on Similarity



Gérard Assayag

IRCAM

*Sciences and Technologies of Music and Sound (STMS) Lab
Music Representation Team*

What are MIR / Sim studies useful to (in a creative perspective)

- keywords : find, retrieve, match, identify, align, query / compose, generate, improvise, interact, synthesize, replace, recombine
- in a creative perspective, off-line MIR used for composition, on-line MIR used for direct interaction (Machine Improvisation)
- Going from on line MIR to Machine Audition (artificial listening) to Machine cognition (Machine Musicianship, Rowe 2001)
- Equip autonomous creative agents with Machine Audition and Machine Cognition capabilities
- Escape from the Song (occidental pop song) paradigm : free form, composition, improvisation

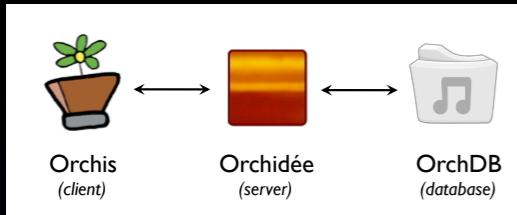
Compositional Exemple : orchestral texture derived from a single sound spectral analysis



- Example I . *Partiels* by Gerard Grisey, 1975
- Historical example considered at the origin of “Spectral Music”
- The source is the low E note on the trombone. The transformation is an exploration of the spectral content of this note by the whole orchestra
- Literal reconstruction or transformations inspired by electro-acoustics operators (distortion, ring-modulation, filtering etc.)
- Highlights the need for Computer Assisted Composition Environments

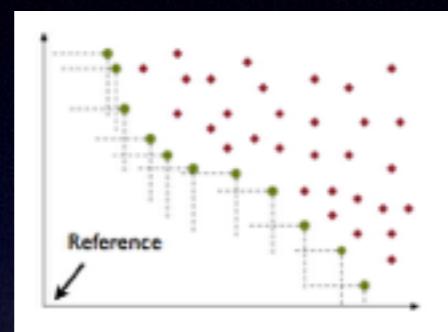
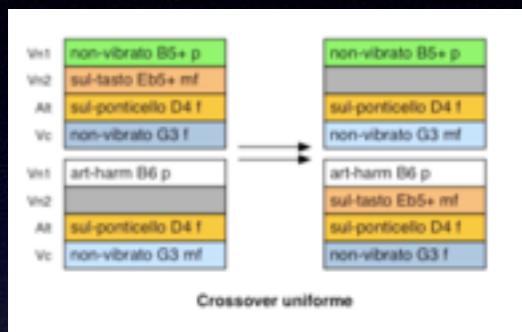
Orchestration

Projet ANR Sample Orchestrator

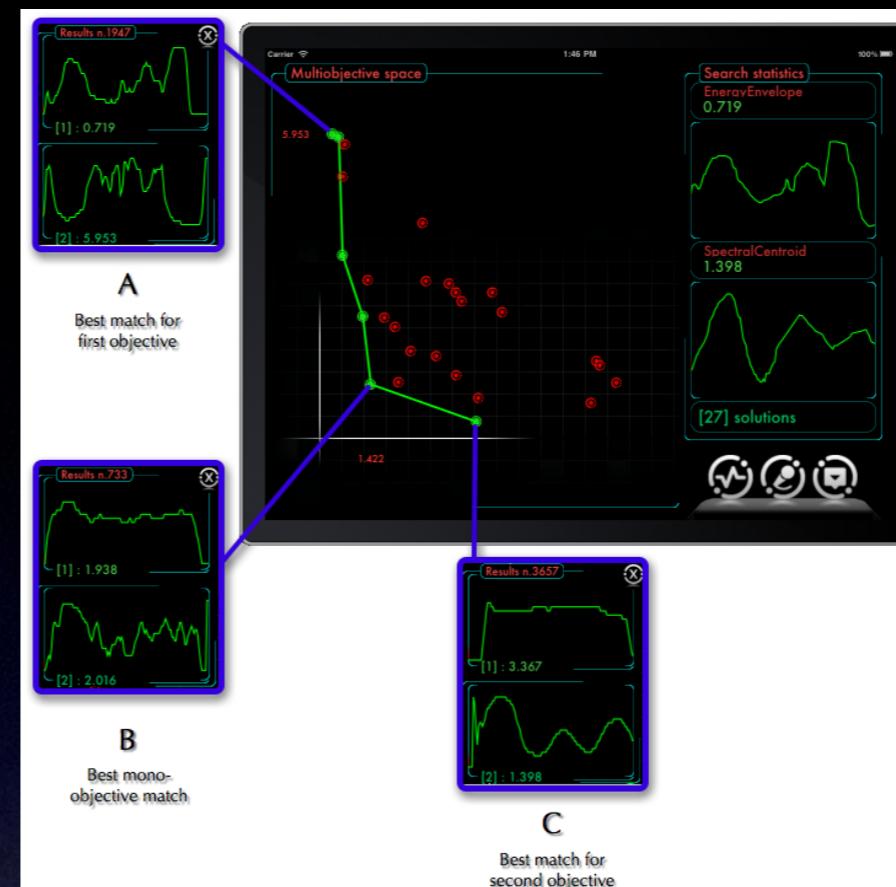
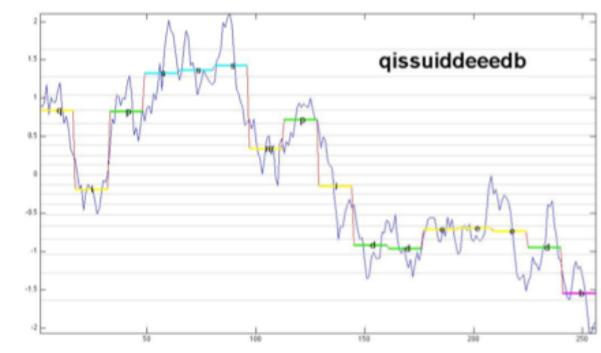
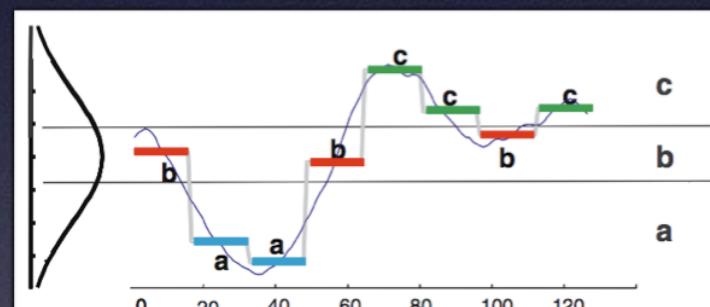


PhD G. Carpentier, Dec. 2008 :
Computational Approach of
Musical Orchestration

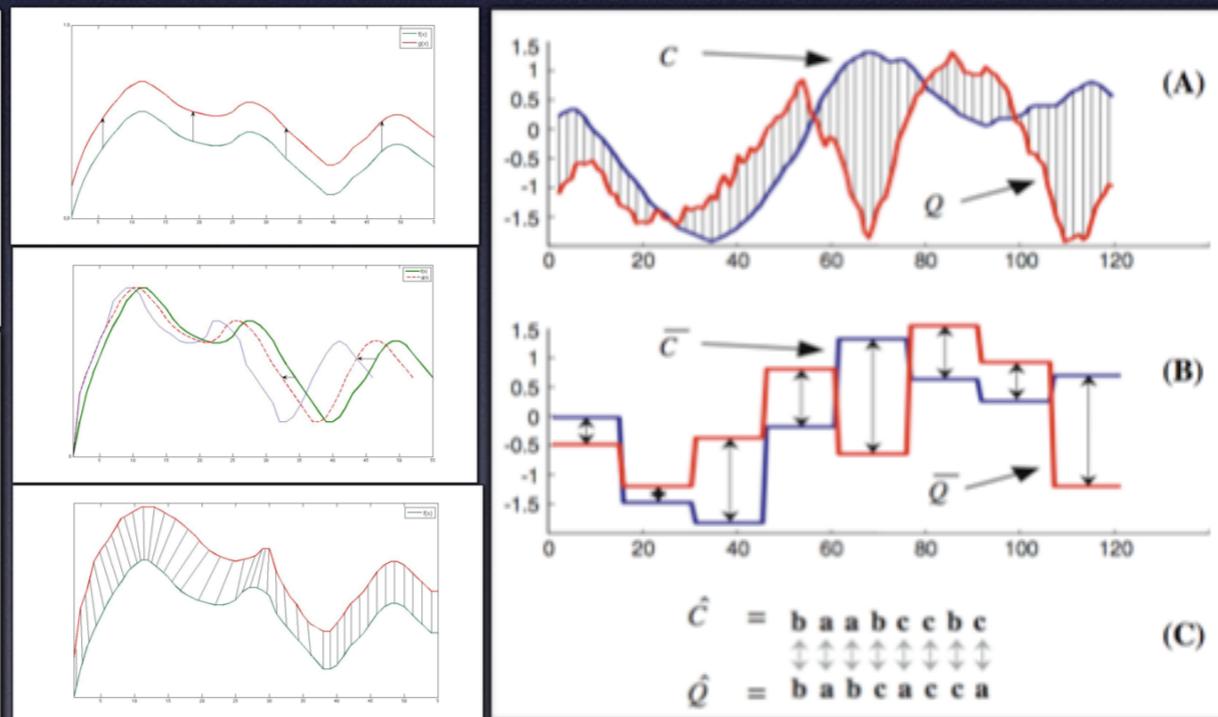
Multi-Objective Optimization



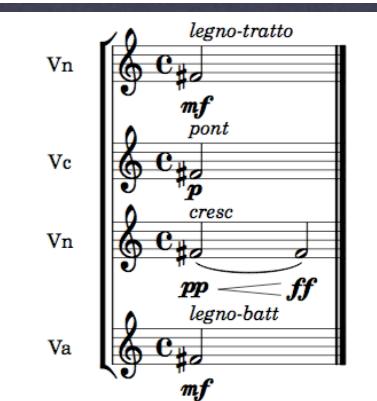
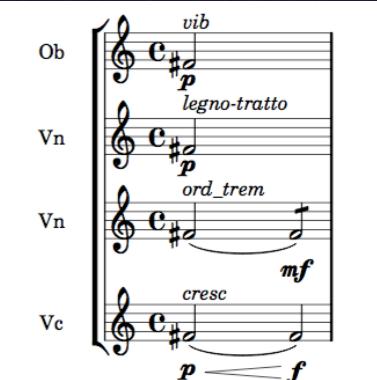
PhD G. Carpentier, Dec. 2008 : Computational Approach
of Musical Orchestration



PhD P. Esling 2013
Multi-Objective Time Series Matching



A complex sound target

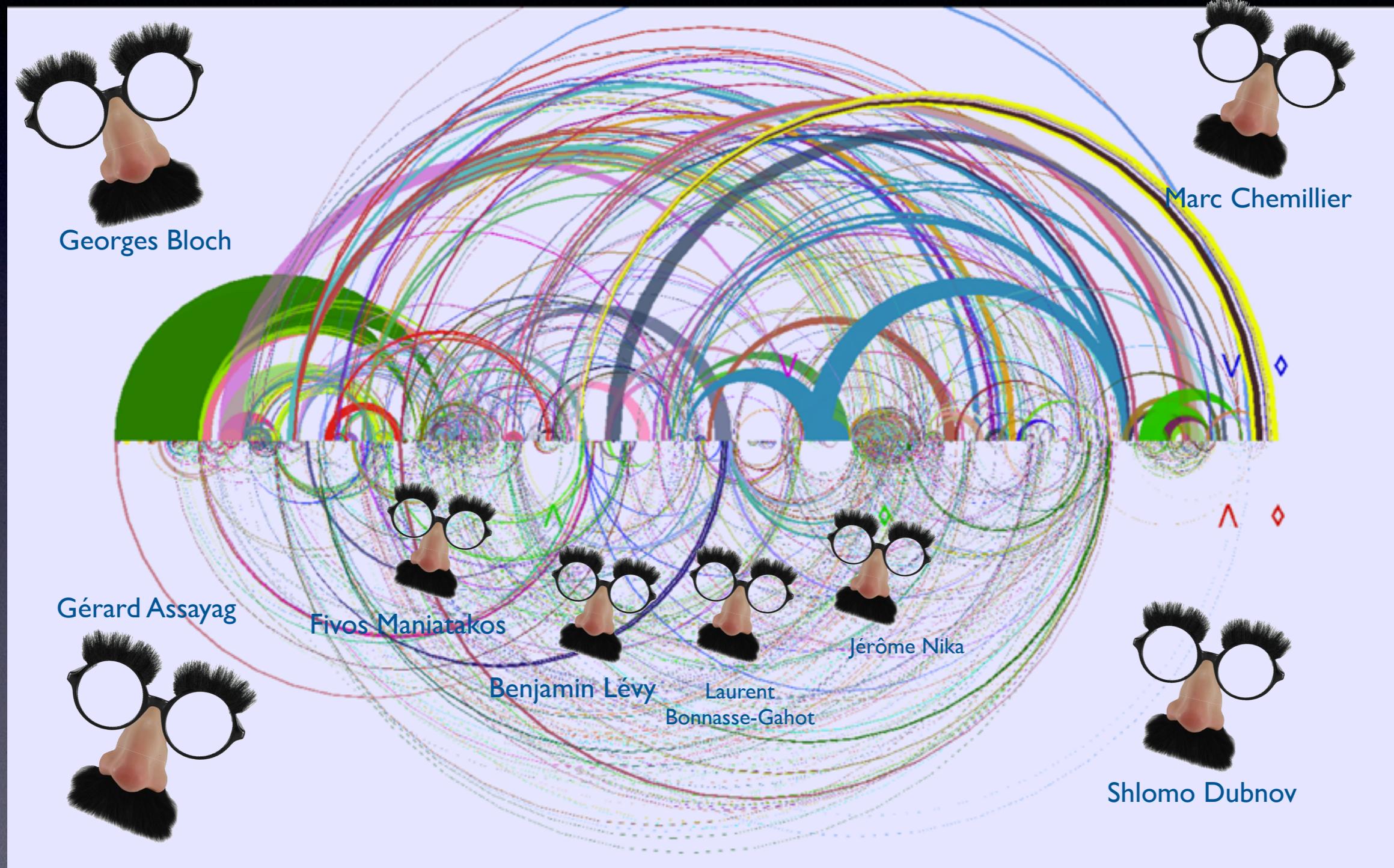


Getting it from scratch

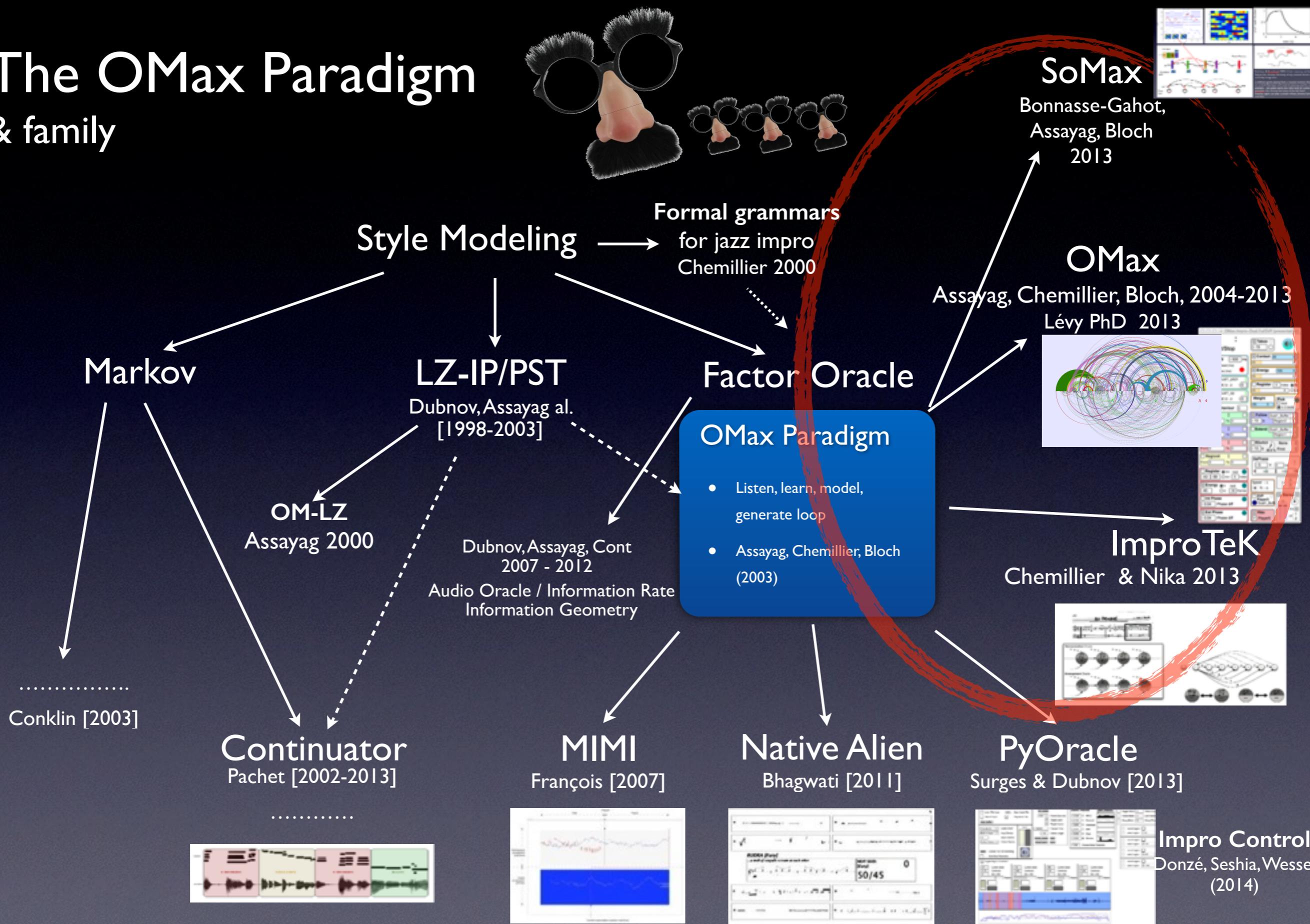


The OMax Project

featuring the OMax Brothers



The OMax Paradigm & family



A Virtual Musician who Learns on the fly

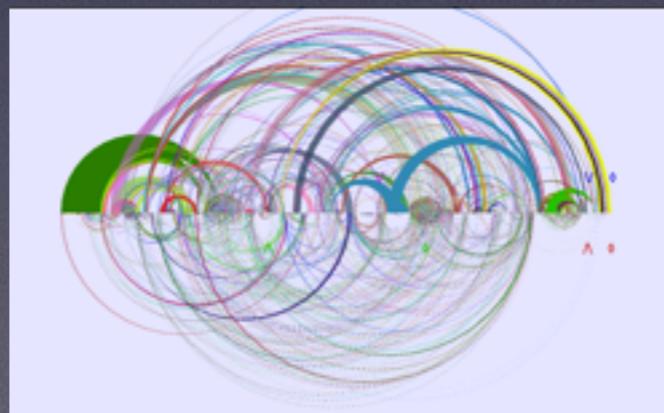
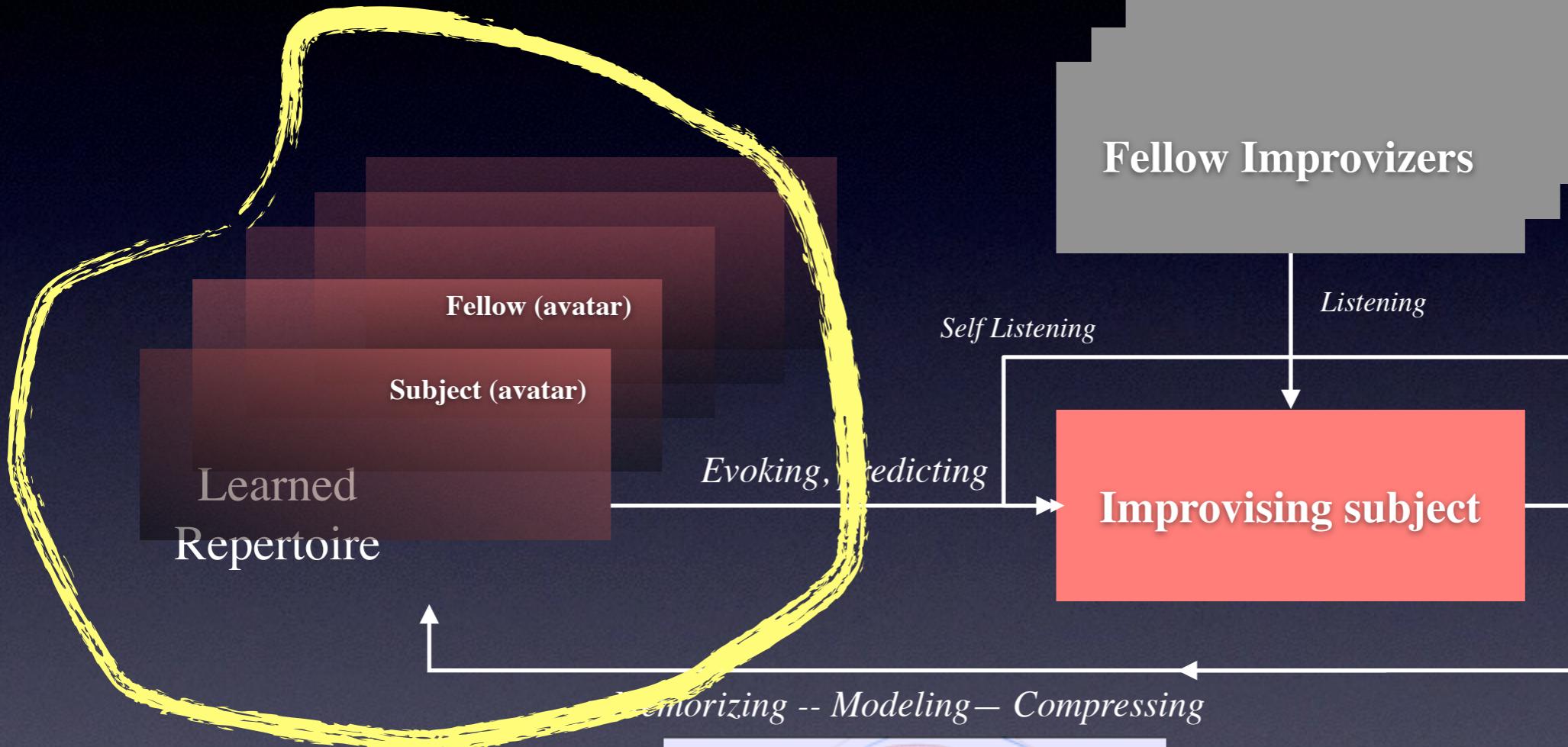
- Before learning one must **listen** : efficient machine listening
 - ▶ perception aware signal segmentation into *musical units* distributed on some *geometry*
 - ▶ cognition aware discovery of an *alphabet structure* on the musical units delivering a *symbolic stream*
- **Learn** incrementally a *stylistic sequence model* into a formal representation directly from the stream of symbols
- **Generate** and **render** new sequences by *navigating* the model
- These 3 processes (**Listen**, **Learn**, **Generate**) are real-time and concurrent (*competitive and cooperative*) : a unit played by the musician is recognized and integrated in the model after a few milliseconds (*close to human performance*)

Modeling Improvised Interaction as *Stylistic Reinjection*

Past (memory)

Present

OMax reifies the virtual past



Variable Memory (adaptive) Markov Models

Context-based methods in statistical learning

IPG based on [Lempel,Ziv,78]

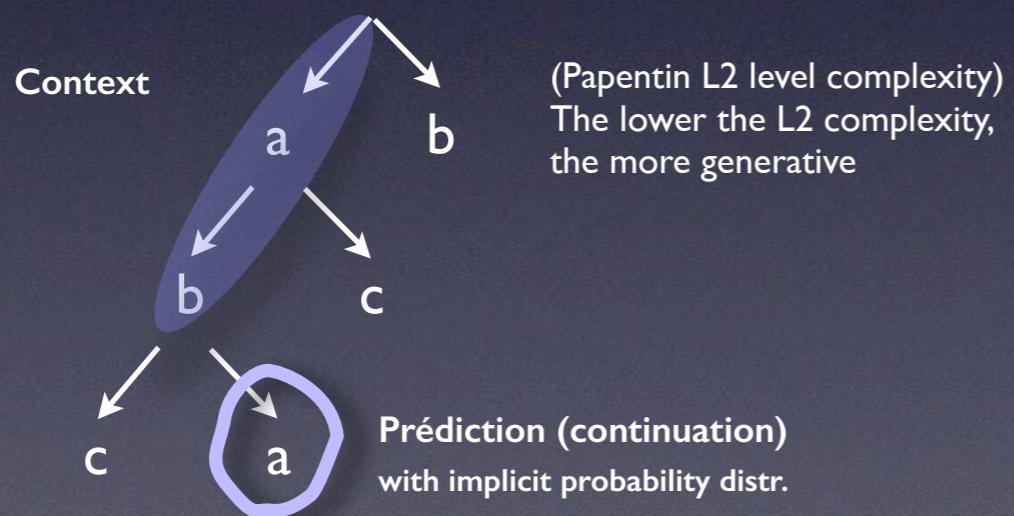
Dict = {} ; S : Sequence

While $S \neq \epsilon$

- $S = pu$ with $p = \text{shortest prefix}(S) \notin \text{Dict}$
 - Dict = Dict U {p}
 - $S = u$
- add shortest prefix not already in dict and move forward

a b a b a c a b a a b c

Dict = {a, b, ab, ac, aba, abc}



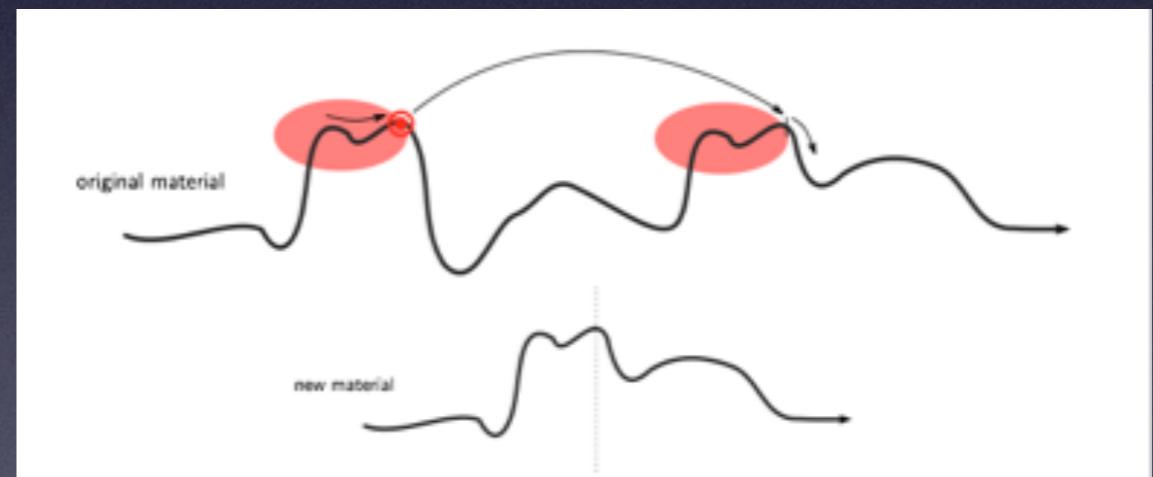
PST : Retain continuation t for abc iff
 $P(t | abc) > P_{min}$
 $P(t | abc)$ sign. different from $P(t | bc)$

Optimal coding: average code length for contexts converges to entropy of the source

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c(n) \log_2(c(n)) / n = H$$

n : length, $c(n)$ nb of contexts, $\log_2(c(n))$ average length of code words

Universal Predictor : adaptively combines predictability of Markovian Models with increasing orders, converges to an **optimal coding** without knowing a-priori the statistical model of the source
Outperforms any fixed-order Markov predictor.



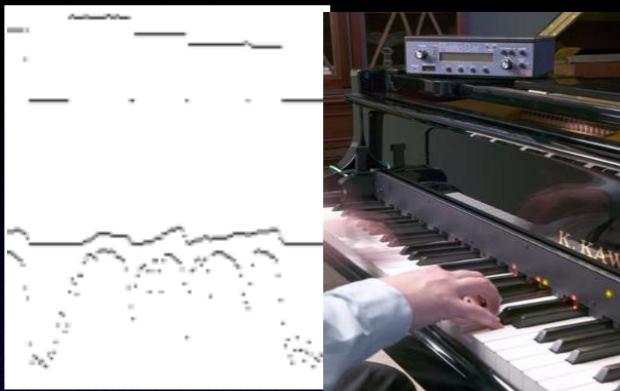
Shape Creation through Context - Prediction
equivalent to navigation into compressed representation

Geraint : Similarity related to Prediction

Daniel Muellensiefen : compression distance performs well in evaluating similarity

Listening Strategies

Monodic signal : pitch follower (Yin~), or Midi Helper

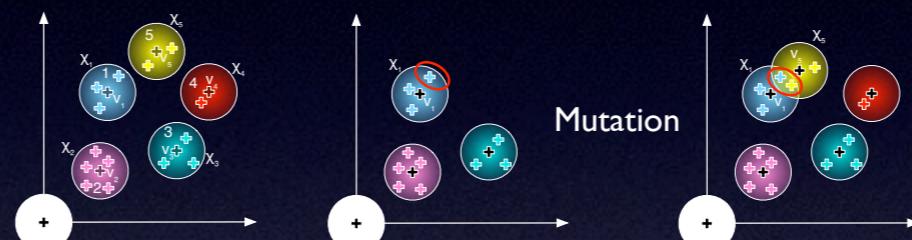


Yin~ quality function Moog pianobar
Key detection

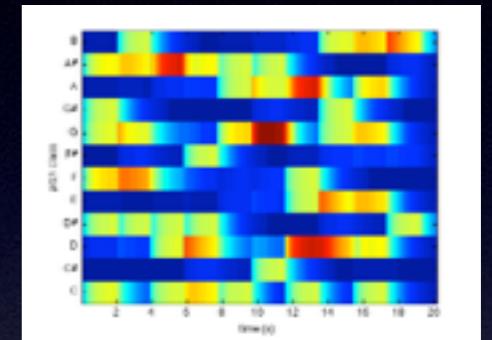
Arbitrary complex signal : audio descriptors

- stream of frame-wise perceptual spectral descriptors (MFCC)
- adaptive quantization of descriptor vectors
- local grouping / averaging -> musical tokens
- adaptive KNN -> symbolic alphabet

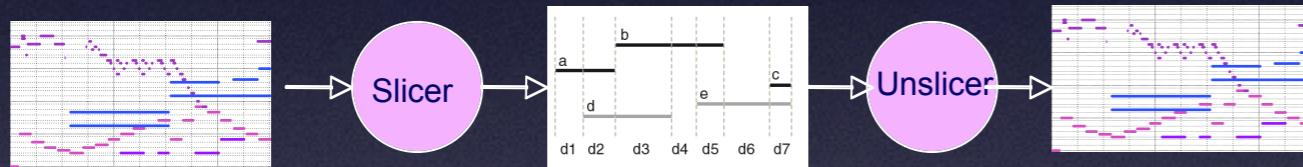
Euclidean Space



Chromagograms

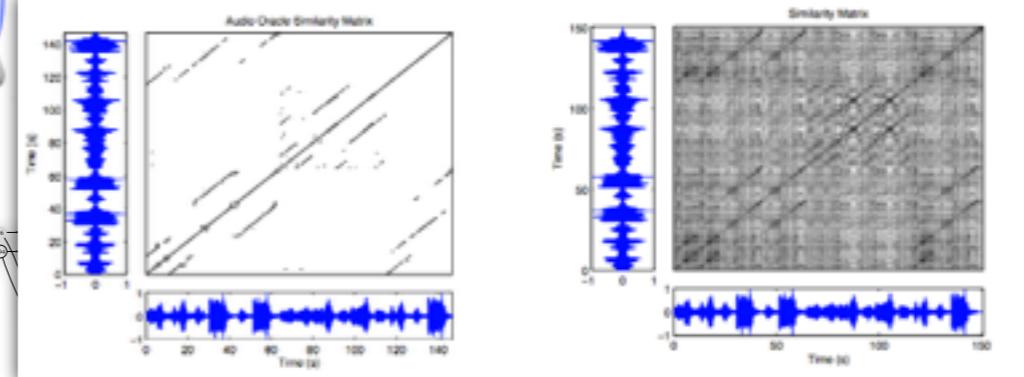
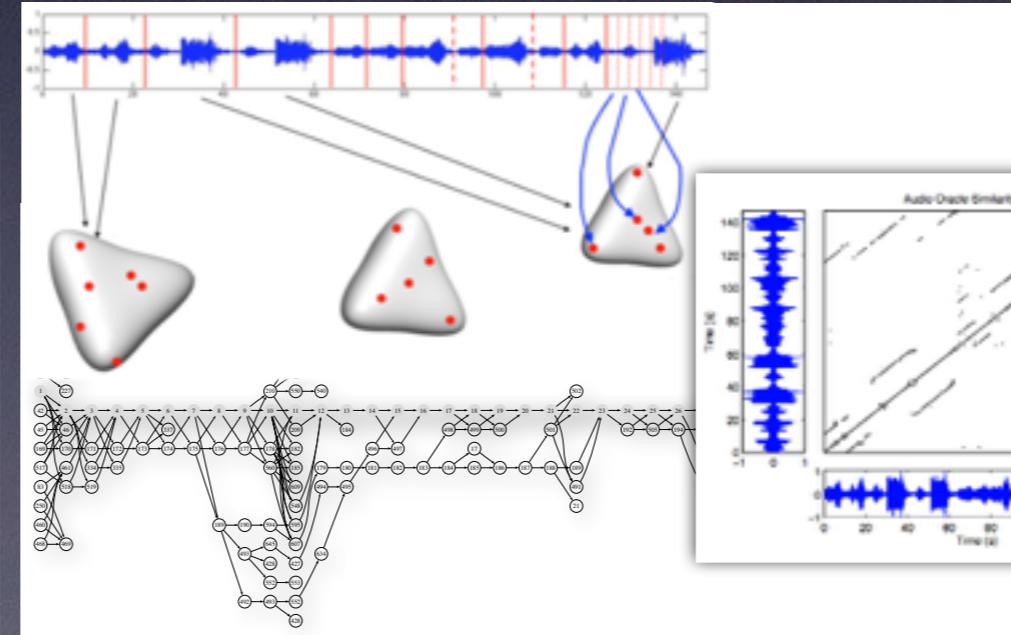


Polyphonic Midi Processing



Information Geometry

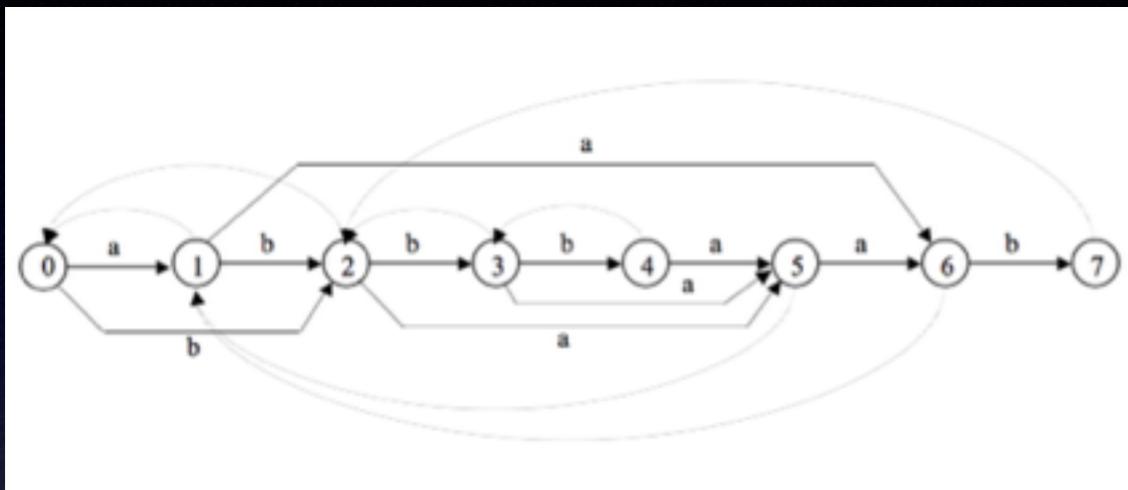
- Machine Listening in an Information geometry Framework : Distributing Sound Frames over Riemannian Manifolds with information metrics over parametric exponential probability spaces
- Points are probability distributions (approximated as frequency domain descriptors)
- Distances are Bregman Divergences : amount to relative entropy between perceptual descriptors
- Bregman Balls cluster points into stable musical units abstracted as symbols in a formal language alphabet



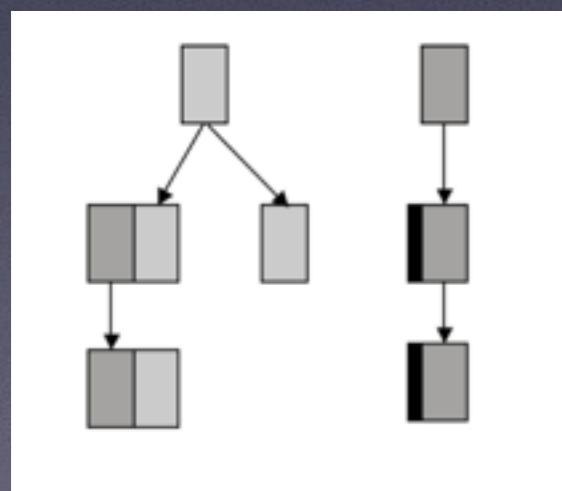
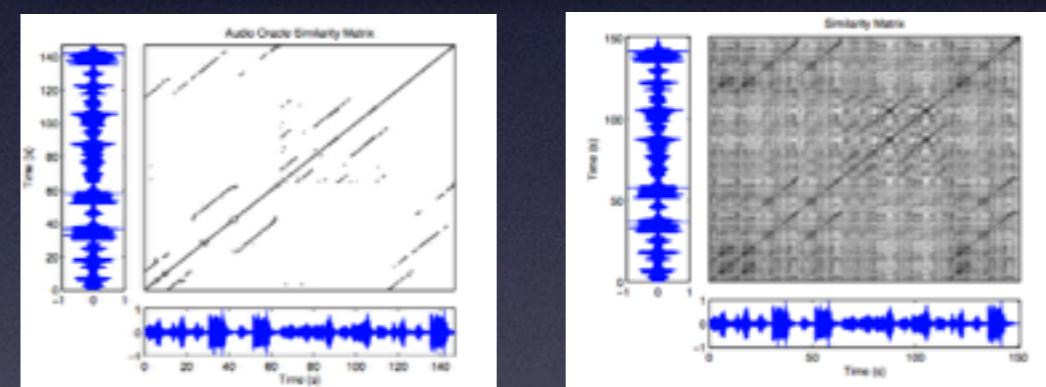
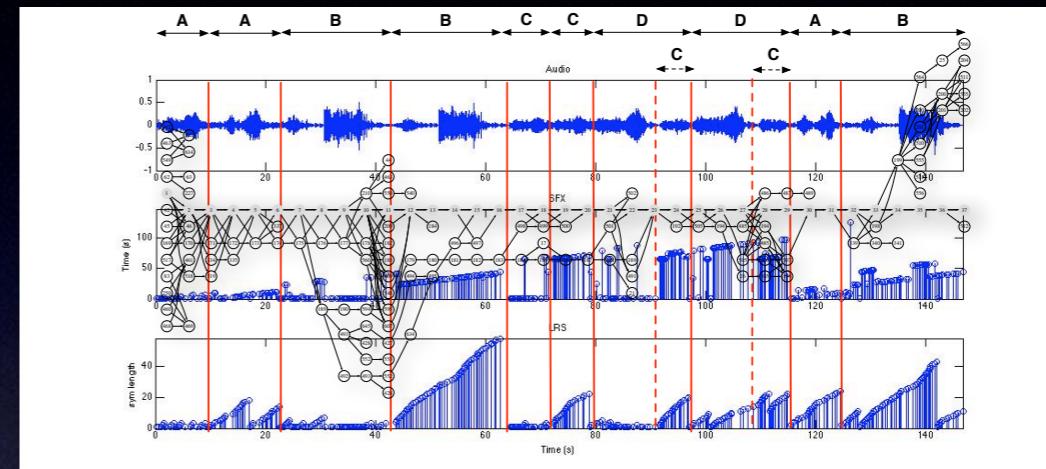
Listen + Learn : Factor Oracle and Suffix Link Tree

Signal / Symbolic articulation

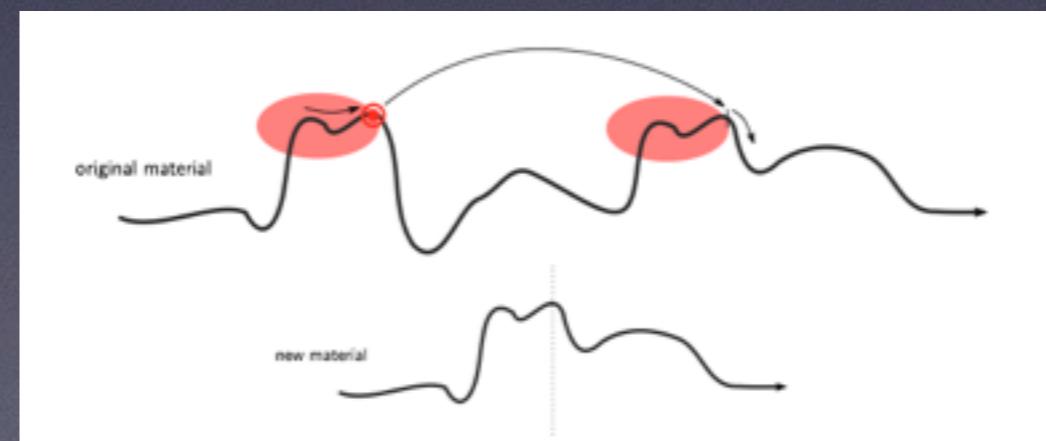
Factor Oracle + Suffix Link Trees



A. Cont, S. Dubnov Info-Geo + Similarity
on Beethoven's First Piano Sonata played by Gulda in 1958



Suffix Link Trees form a forest of trees fully explaining the algebraic partial order of patterns in learned sequence



OMax versatility



Rhythm and pulse derive from the syllable and prosodic level analysis of similarities



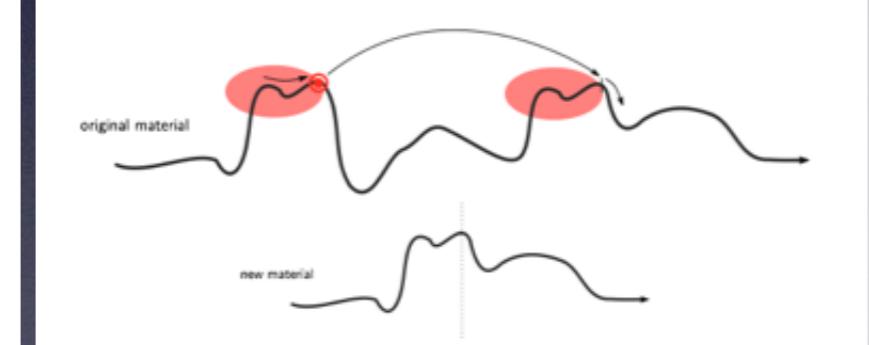
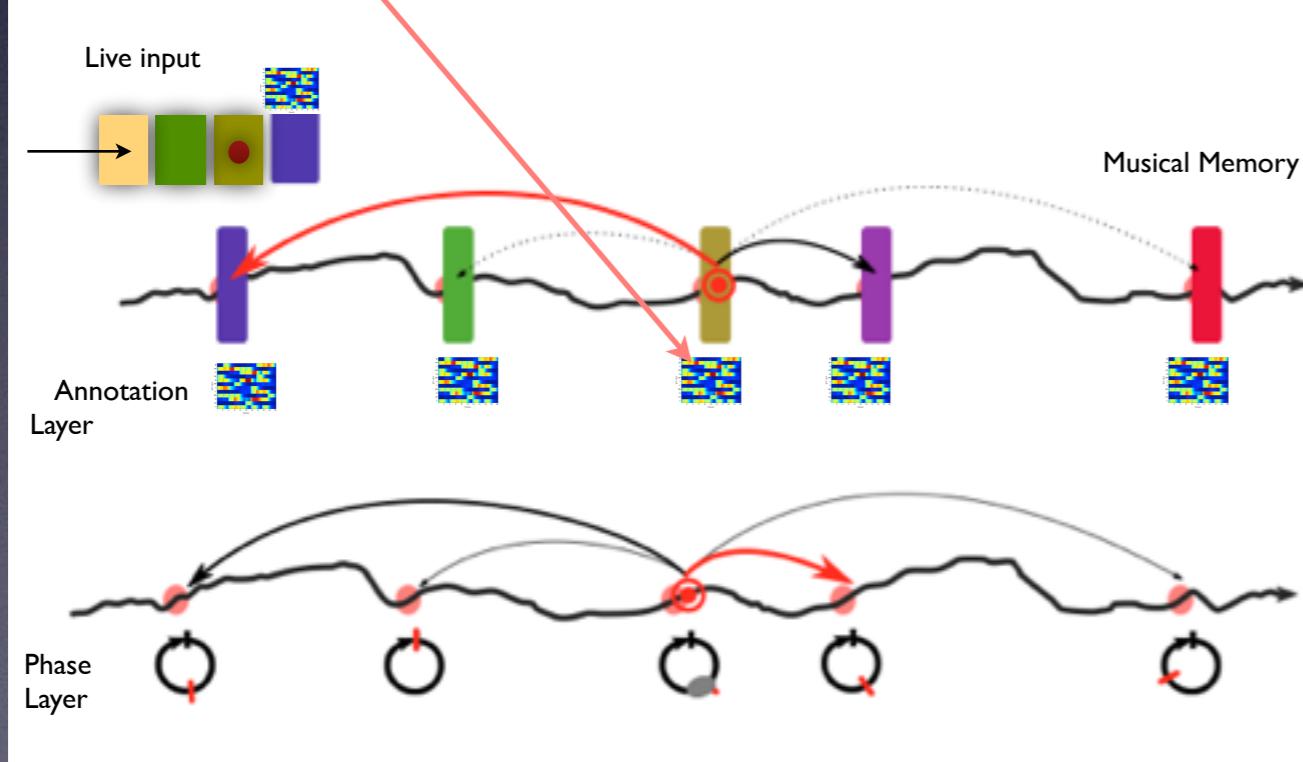
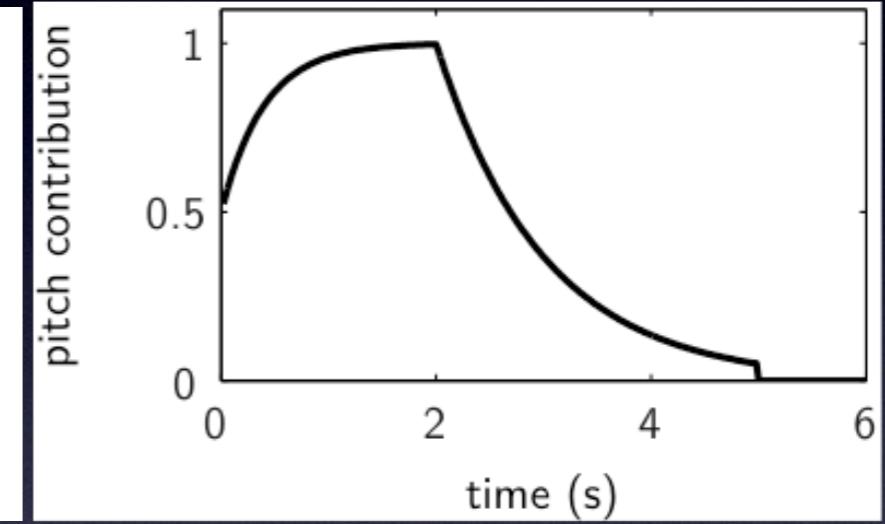
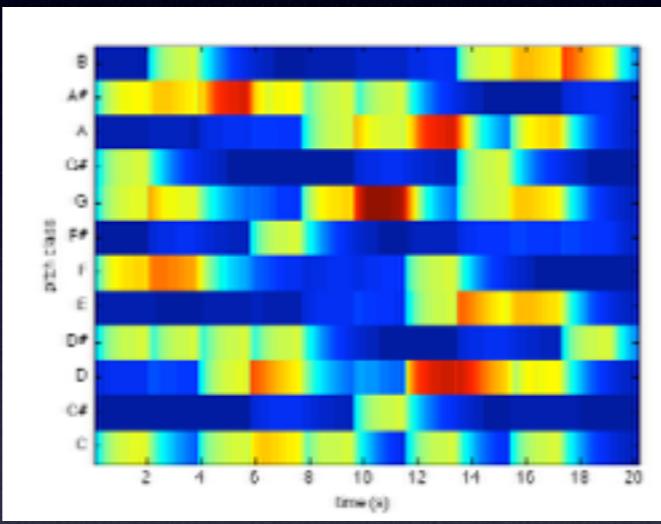
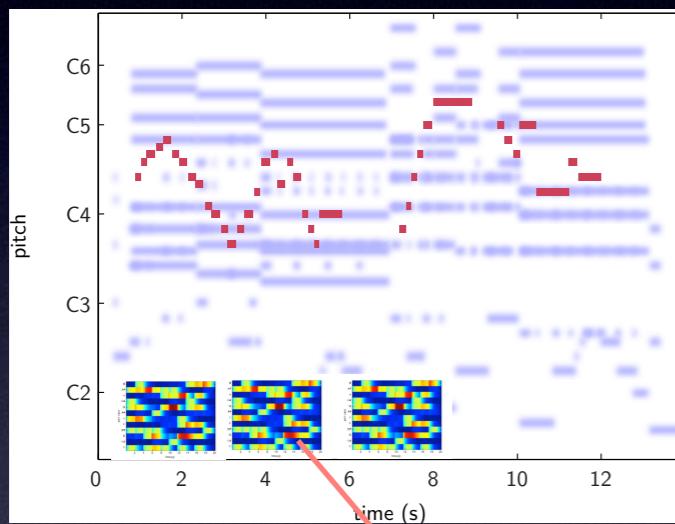
Going SoMax : listen carefully

(ANR SOR2, Post-doc L. Bonnasse-Gahot)

Listen to several channels (foreground, background, voices etc.), One for the main memory model, the others for automatic annotation

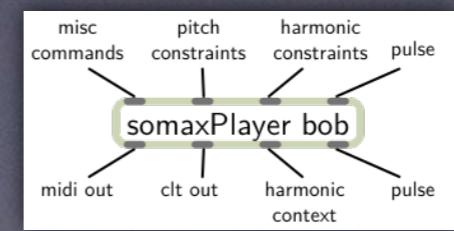
Create e.g. a solo memory model plus loose harmonic / textural annotation, or the other way round, or both.

At generation time, match annotation with features extracted from the input

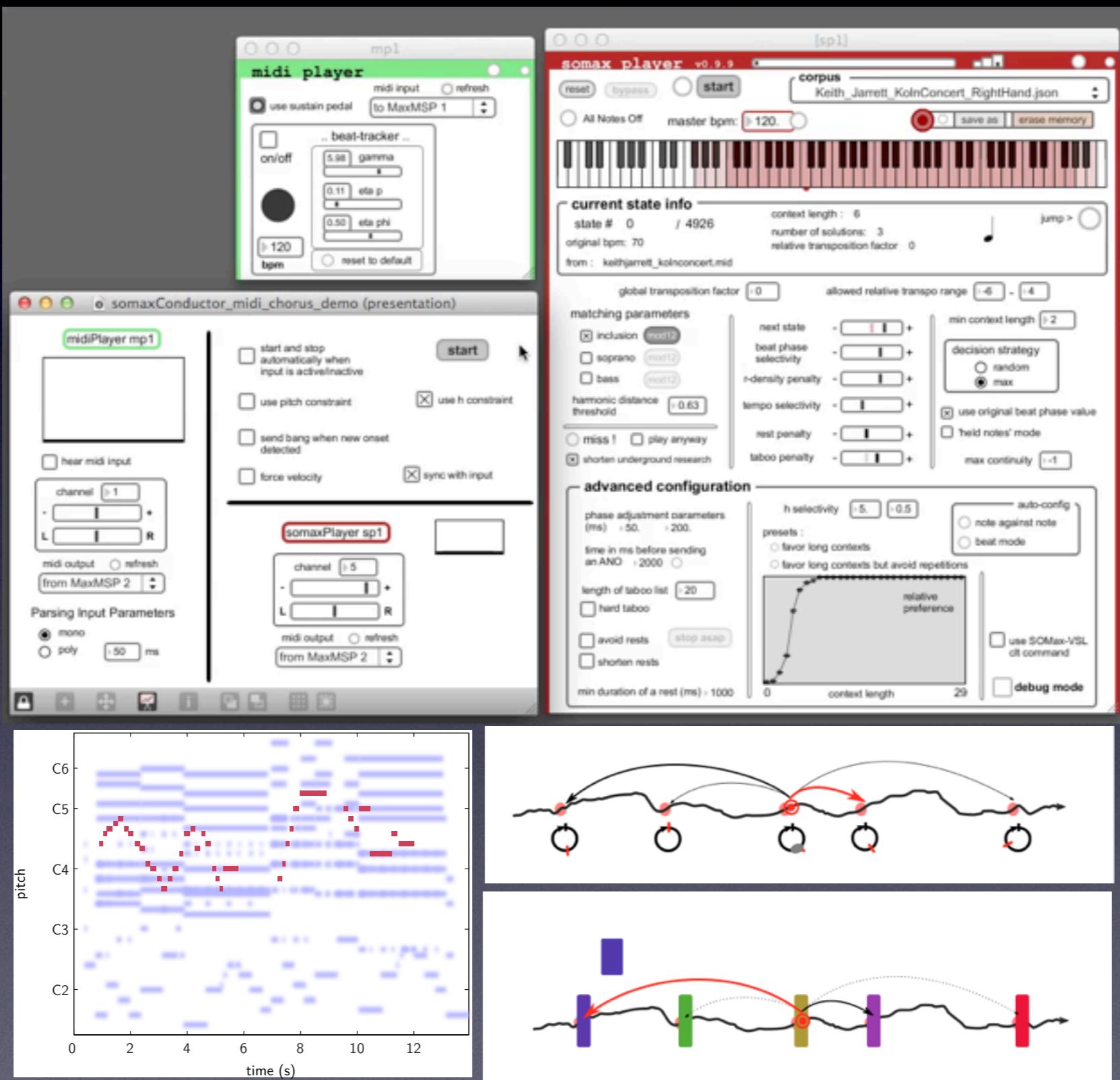


Toiviainen & Krumhansl, 2003, Echoic memory and leaky integration

Durational accent; see Parncutt, 1994



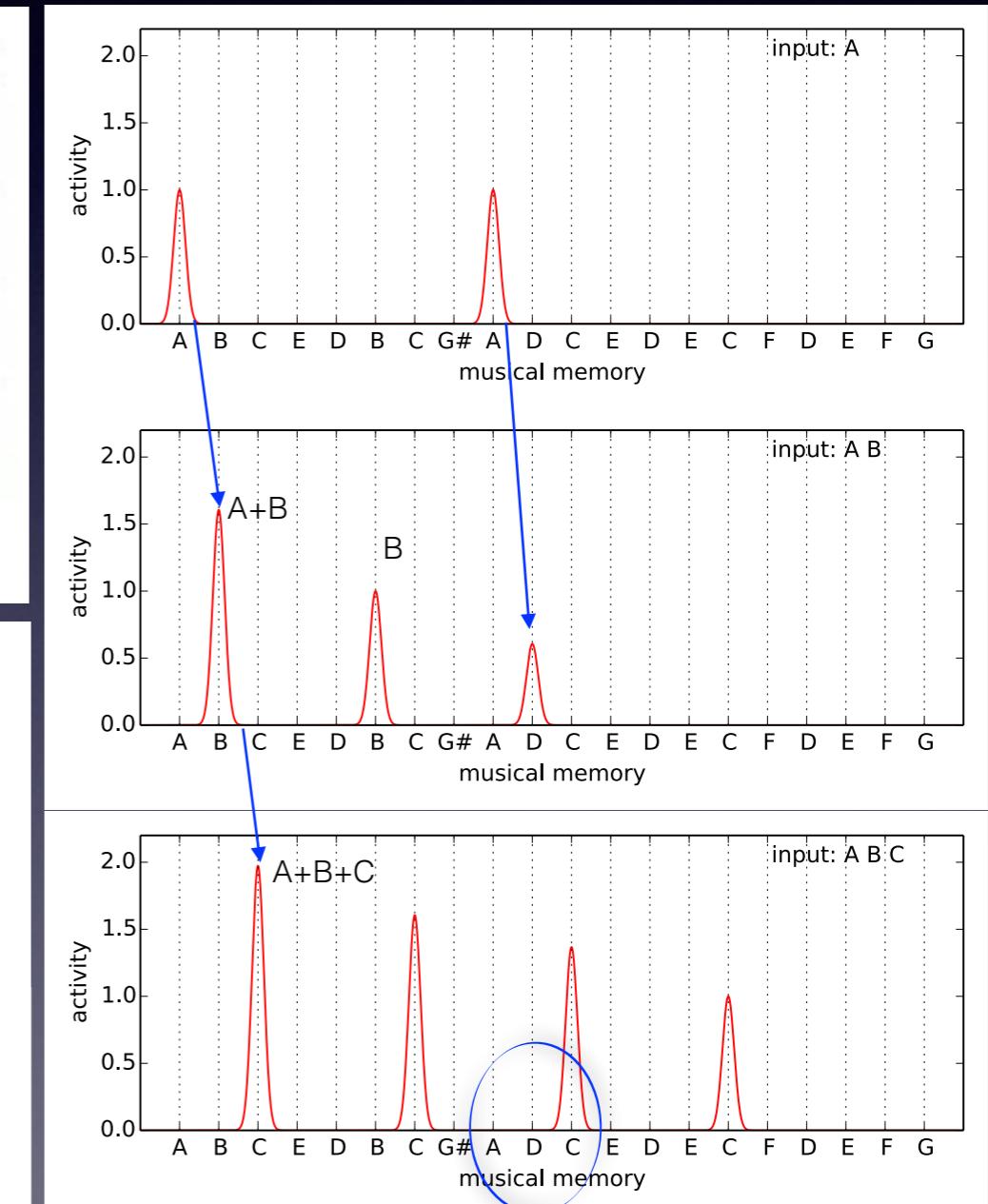
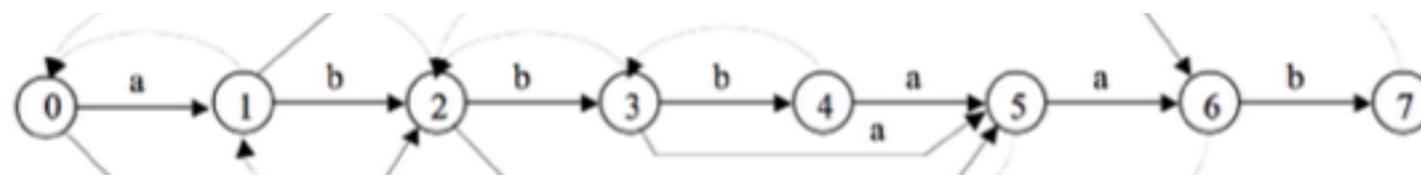
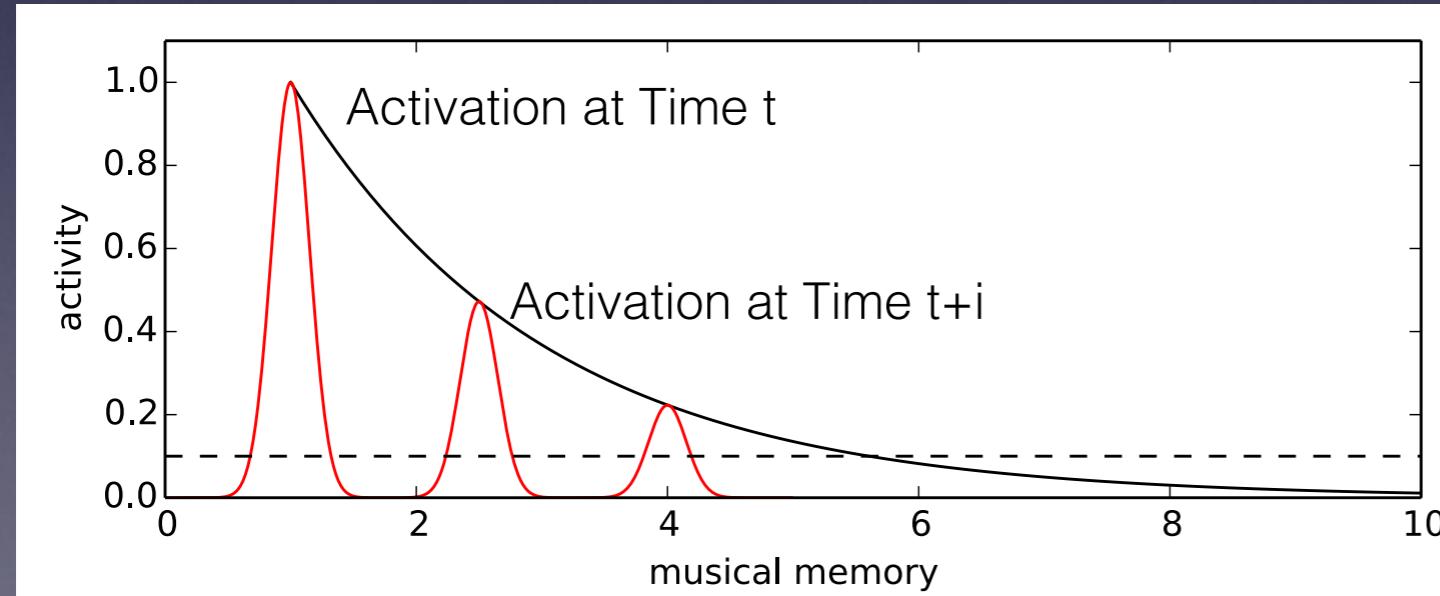
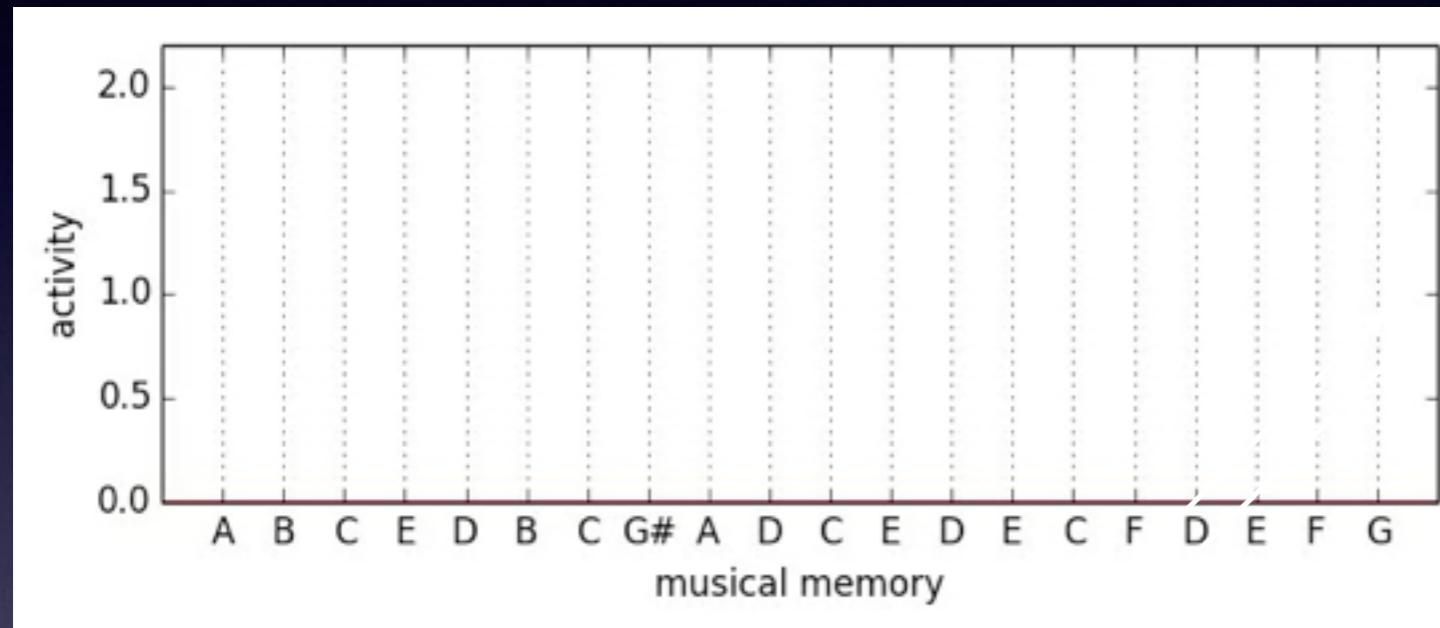
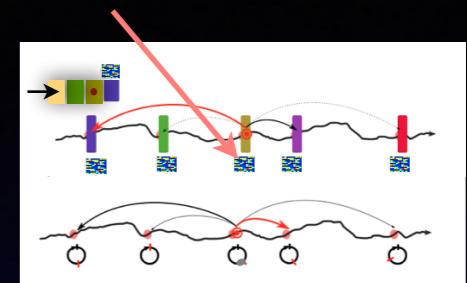
Going SoMax : Autumn in Köln



SoMax

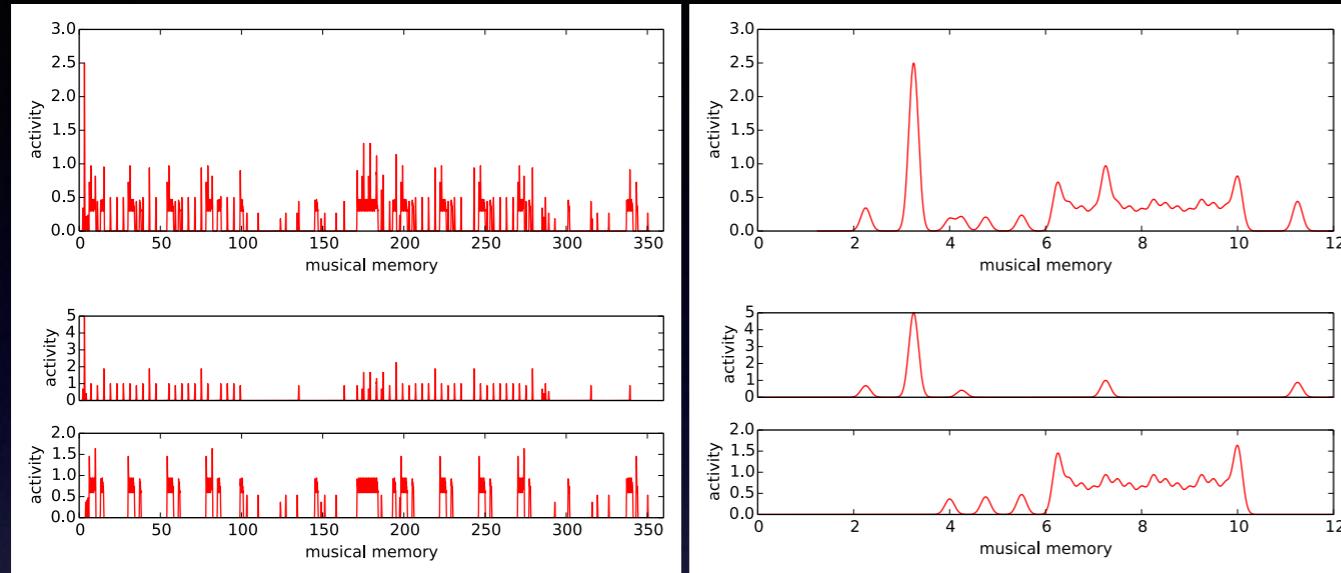
Memory Activation Scheme

Addressing the **cartographical blindness**, the **evidence accumulation**, and the **cognitive persistence** questions



Fuzzy pattern
escape from the purely markovian sequence logic

Summing up activation profiles of parallel annotation views including self listening



Beat/Phase Profile

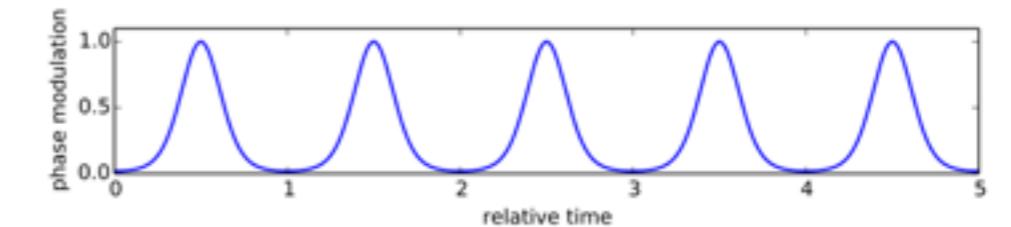
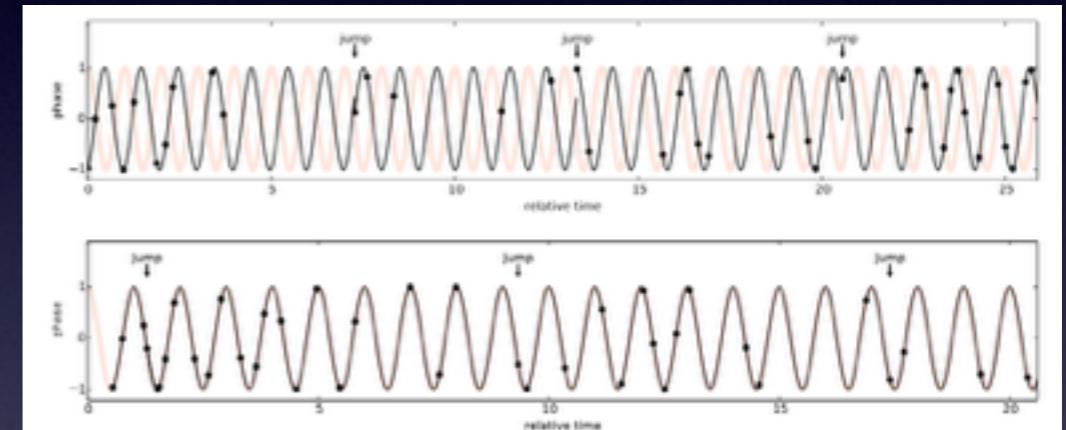
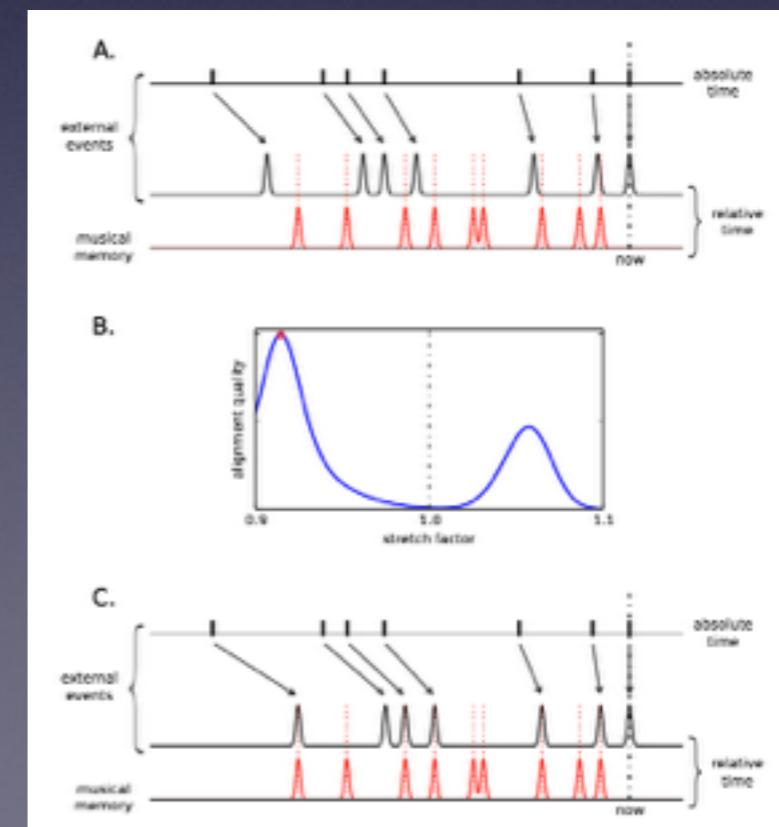
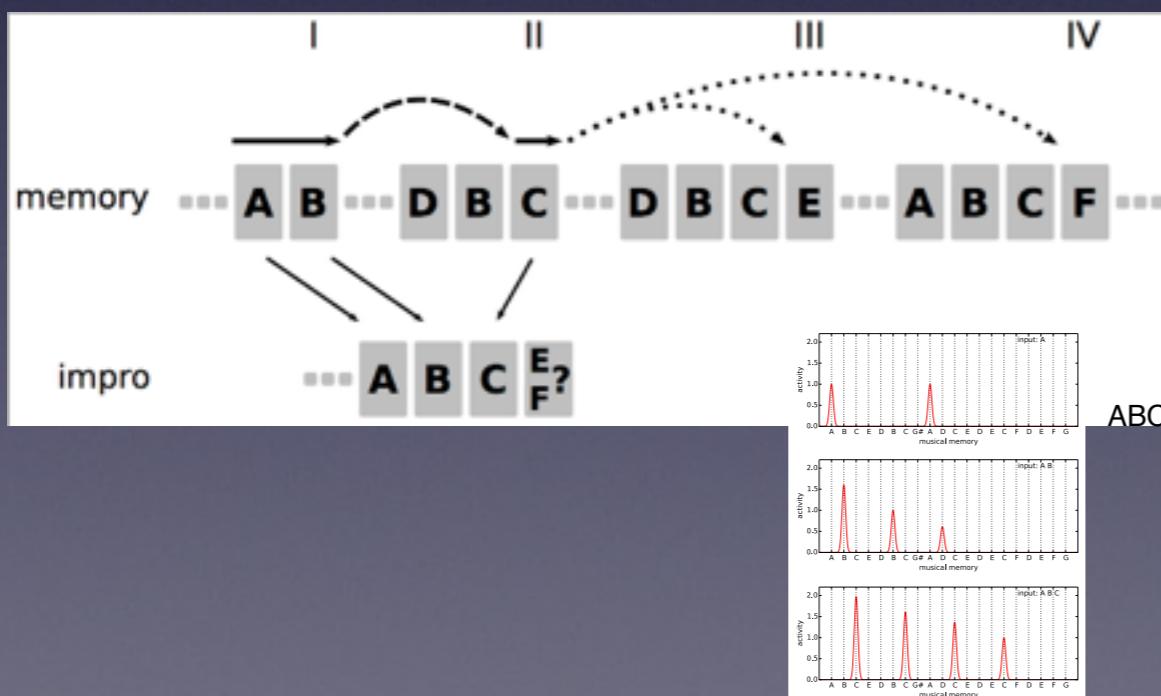


Figure 14: Phase modulation function, $\exp(\eta[\cos(2\pi(\xi - \xi_{\text{target}})) - 1])$. In this illustration, $\xi_{\text{target}} = 0.5$ and $\eta = 2.0$.



Self Listening : listening to the memory, or to the generation

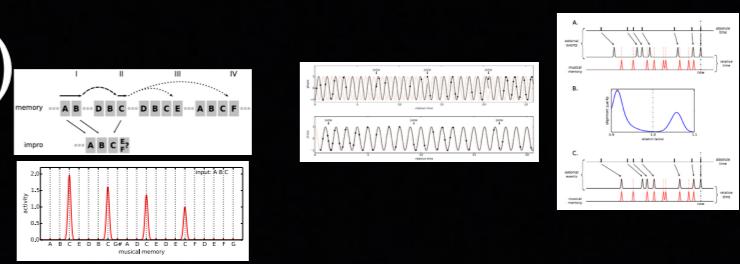


Flexible Time

In the mood of Time Remembered (Rémi Fox + Bill Evans)

I agent trained on Bill Evans music. note/note, flexible time adjustment, melodic listening

Right anticipation at 01:20



Schoenberg revisited

1 agent AI trained off-line on corpus of Schoenberg's Drei Klavierstücke, Op. 11. AI improvises with melodic listening to Rémi's Impro. 2nd agent A2 learns on the fly from Rémi's impro audio stream, with additional harmonic view coming from AI's impro. In second part, (2:36)AI and A2 improvise together :A2 listens to AI's harmony, AI listens to A2's melody. Rémi and Laurent get back into the game.

