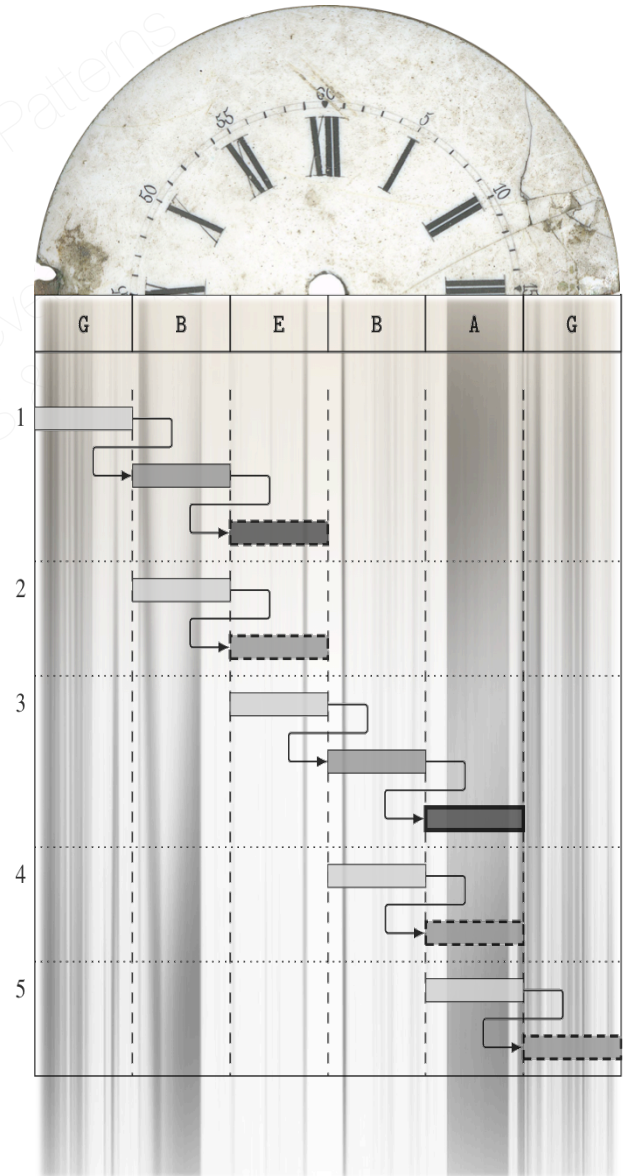


PPDP, Canterbury September 2014

Real-Time Matching of Antescofo Temporal Pattern

Jean-Louis Giavitto
José Echeveste



Outline

1. The application domain
score following and mixed music
2. The augmented score: a domain specific language
time as a first class entity of the language,
not a side-effect of the computation nor a resource
3. Real-time temporal patterns
extended subset on RE on sequences *in time* (not memory!)
4. Sketch of their semantics
beware of causality
5. Implementation by translation
the efficient translation of the before operator
6. Conclusions & perspectives

Automatic Accompaniment using *Antescofo*

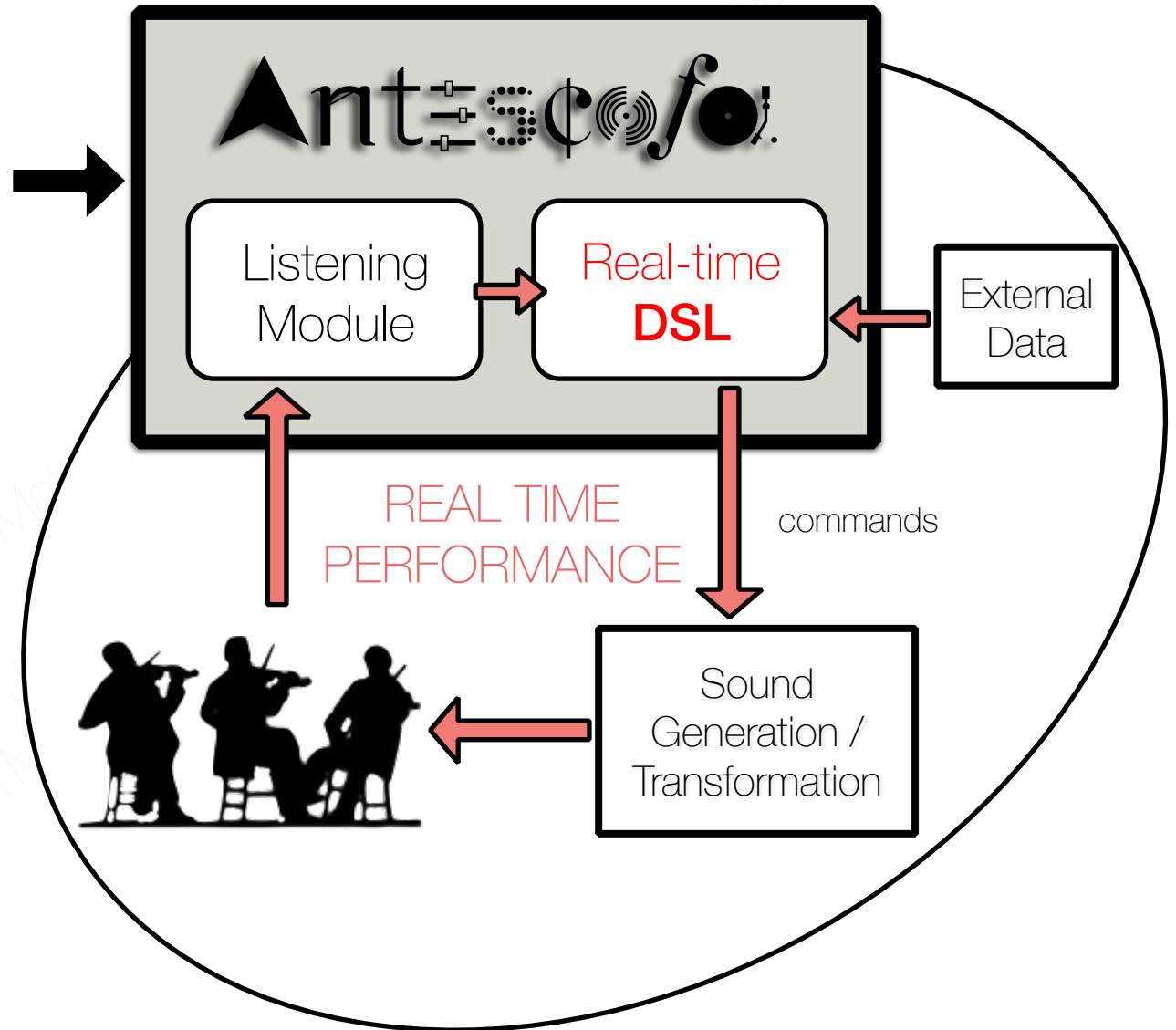
Left Hand Concerto, Ravel. *Pianist*: Jacques Comby

Orchestra: recording Orchestre de Paris modulated by *Antescofo* in real time (Ircam 2014).



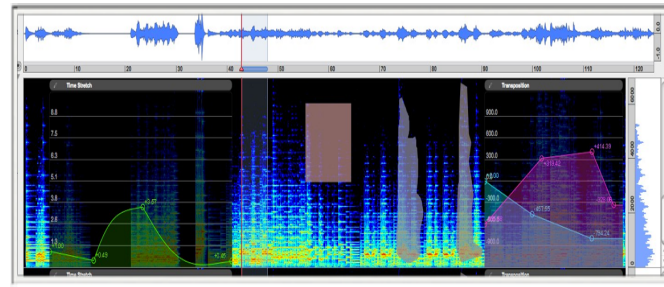


COMPOSITION
TIME

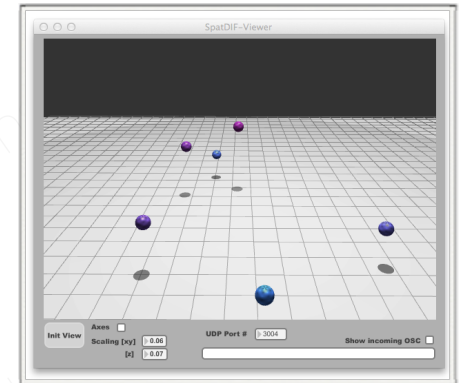




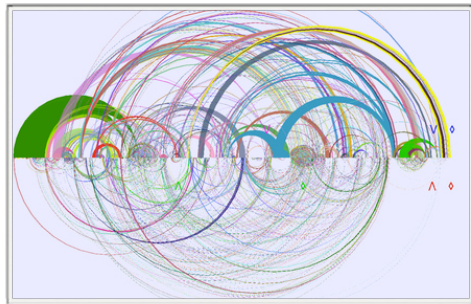
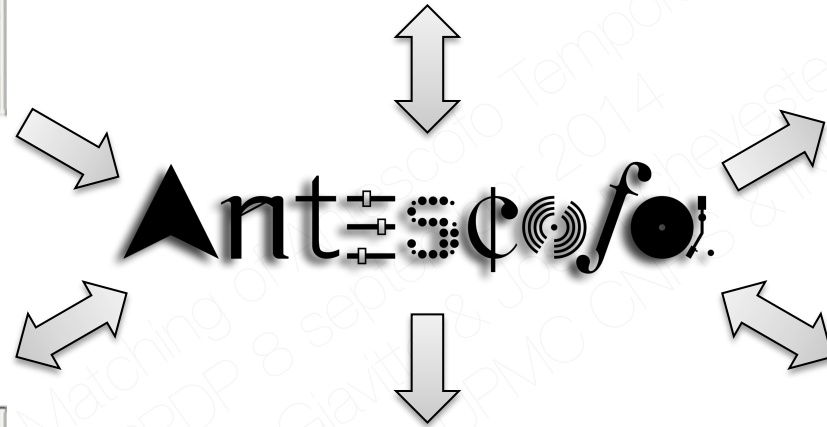
Gesture



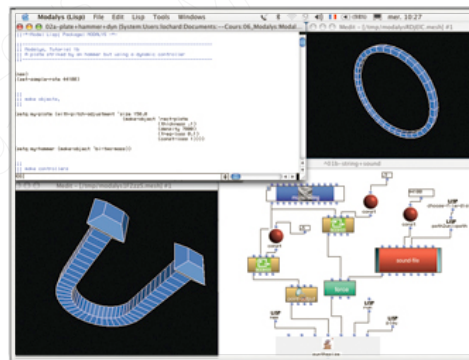
Audio Analysis/Synthesis



Spatialization



Improvisation

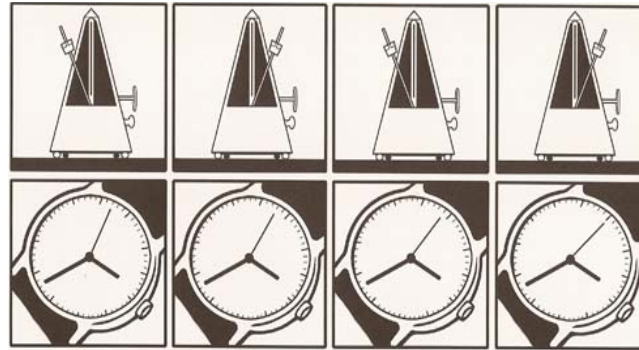


Physical Models



MIDI / Control

More than 40 Creations
New York Philharmonics, Chicago Symphony, Los Angeles Philharmonics, Berlin Philharmonics, BBC Orchestra...



AN ANTESCOFO GLIMPSE

Antescofo domain specific language

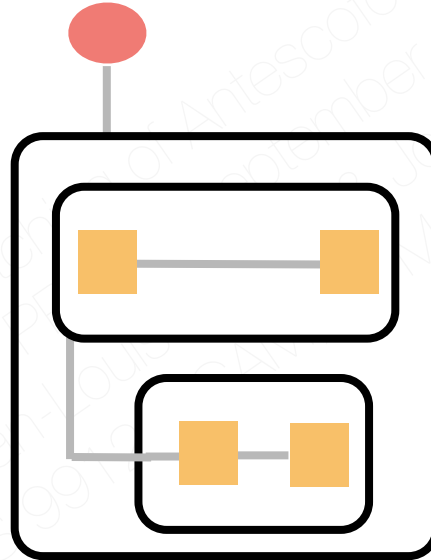
- handling multiple temporal references: *event + tempo*
 - external (e.g. musicien)
 - computed
 - physical (wall clock)
- tempo: the « flow » of a time reference
- duration: delays and groups lifespan (relative to a time reference)
- dynamicity:
 - process: creation, call, destruction, with their own time frame, as high-order values
 - computed delays
 - computed tempii
- **augmented score** as the expected (complex) temporal scenario
- performance: implementation of the temporal scenario including deviation
- synchronization & error handling w.r.t. the temporal scenario

Syntax

● events: **NOTE** 60 2.0

■ atomic actions: `$v := @sin($x)`
`superVP ($v+3)`

□ compound actions:



group

```
{
    print hello
    print beautiful
    2.0 print world
}
```

loop 3.0
{
 print "loop"
} during [6#]

whenever (\$y > 3.0)
{
 print \$y "greather than 3"
}

curve @grain 0.1s
 @action draw \$x \$y
{
 \$x,\$y { { 0.3, 1.2 }
 4s { 0.9, 2.4 }
 }
}

Group

Note C3 1.0

Group G1

{



}

Group G2

{



}

0.5 Group G3

{



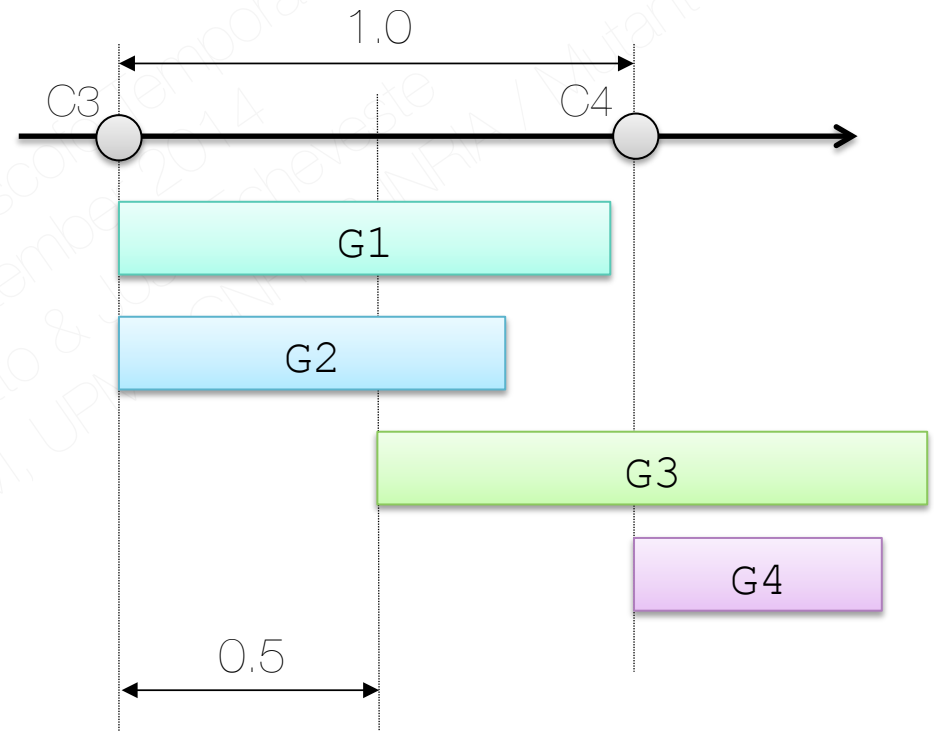
}

0.5 Group G4

{



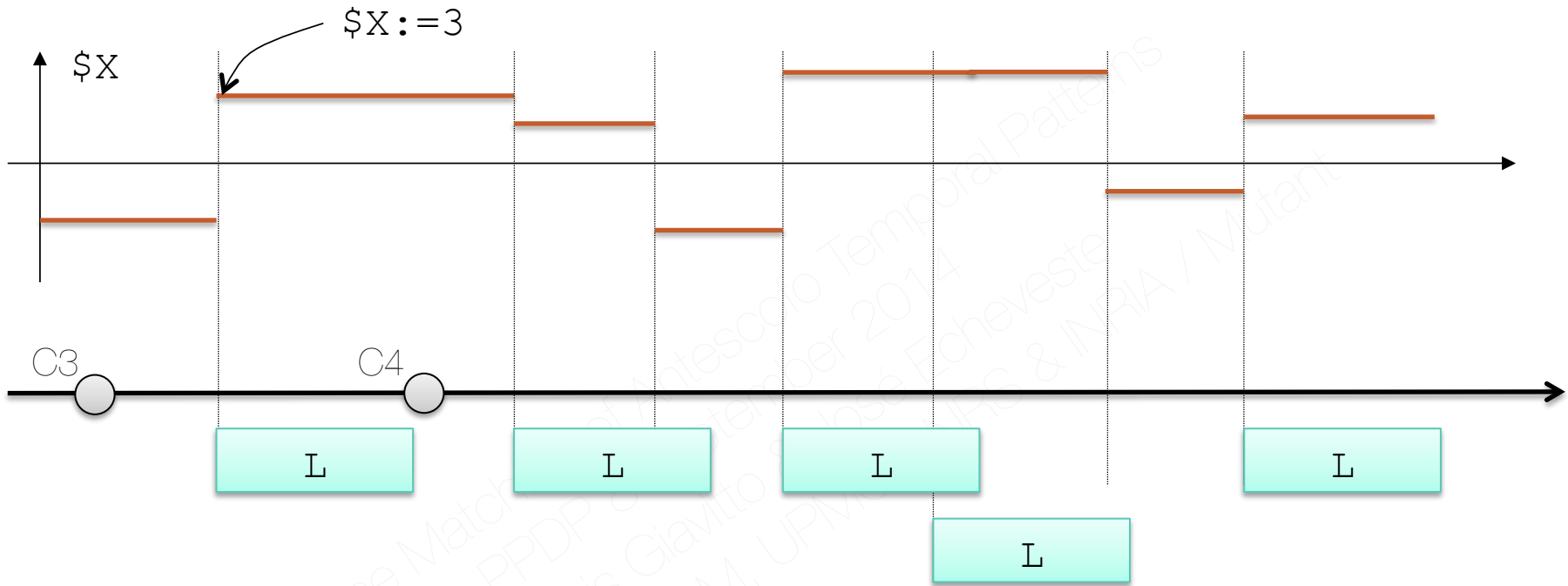
}



Note C4 1.5

...

Whenever



Note C3 2/3

Whenever ($X > 0$)

```
{
  L
}
```

Note C4 1.5

...

Expressions

■ Values

int, float, bool, string, symbol...
tab, map, continuous symbolic curve...
functions, processes... (first-order values)

■ Operators and predefined functions

@sin(), @exp(), (...? ... : ...), @random(), @score()...

■ Imperative Variables

□ system variables: \$RT_TEMPO \$NOW \$RNOW \$TEMPO \$PITCH, *etc.*

□ history

[3#] : \$x

[3] : \$x

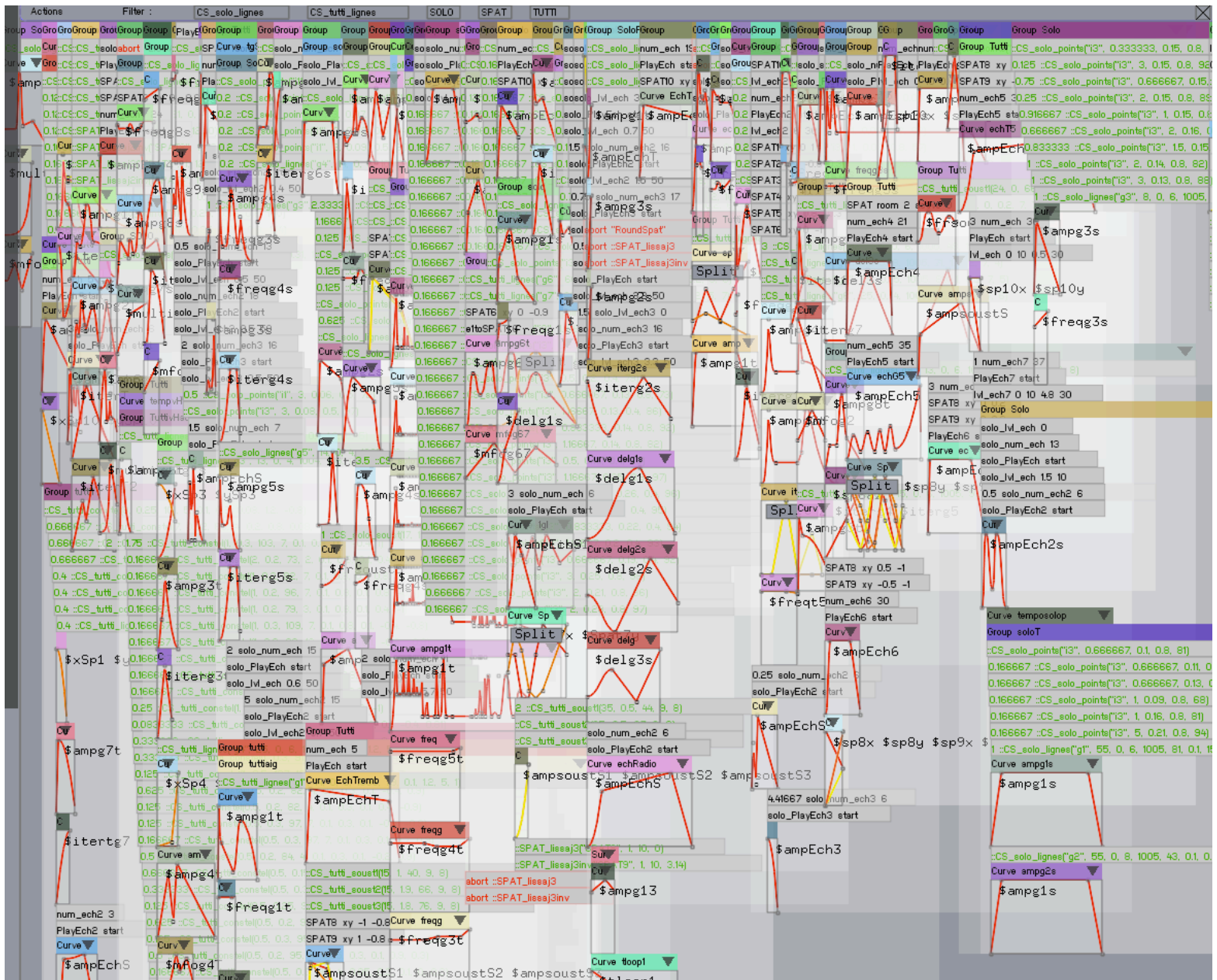
[3s] : \$x

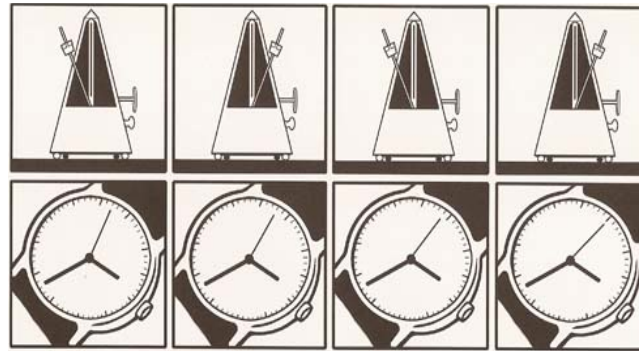
\$v	undef	43	52	53	49
timestamps in beats	0.0	1.0	2.5	4.0	5.5
timestamps in sec	0.0	2.3	4.2	5.9	7.5

□ @date([3#] : \$x)

@rdate([3#] : \$x)

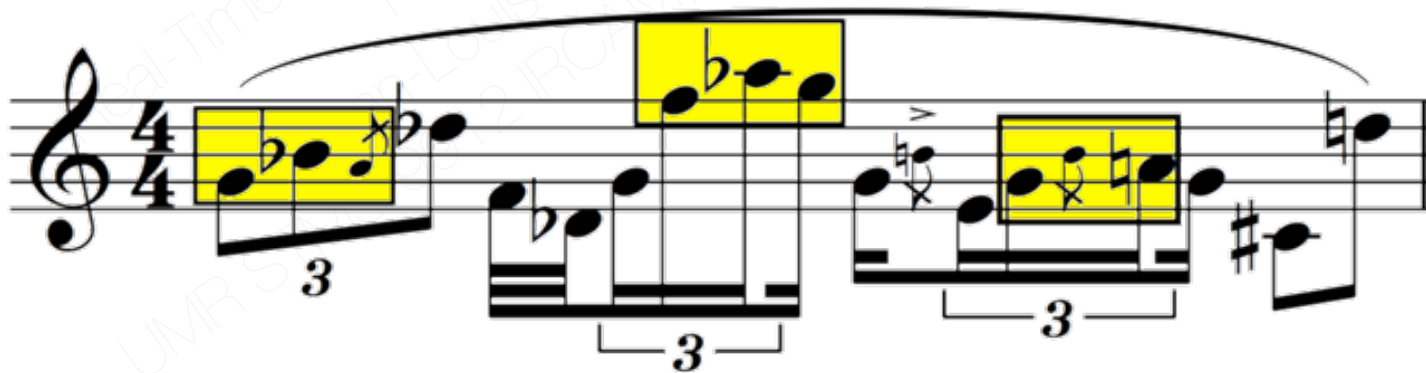
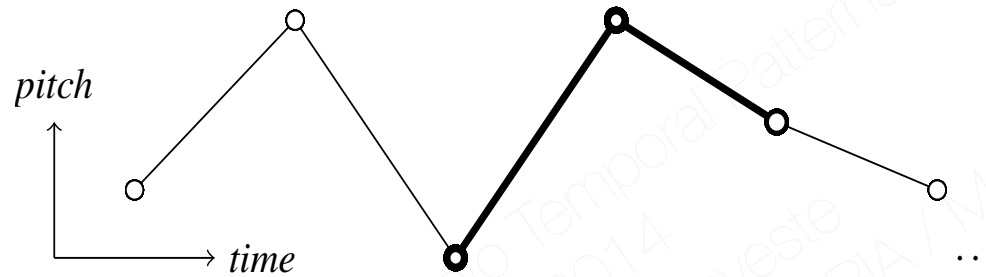
[illegible]





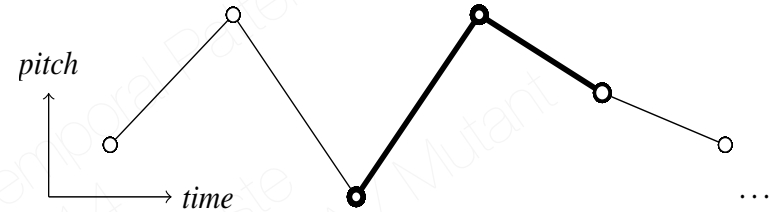
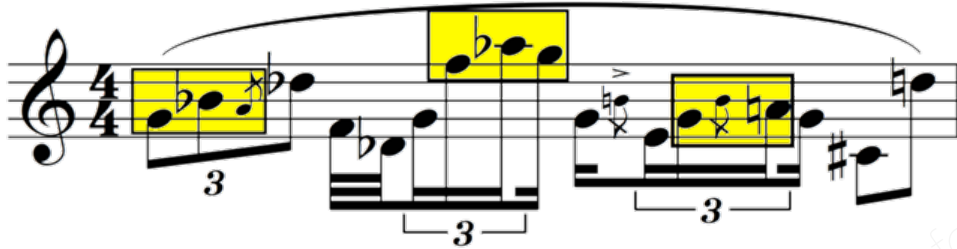
WHY TEMPORAL PATTERNS?

Neume



LIVE EXAMPLE

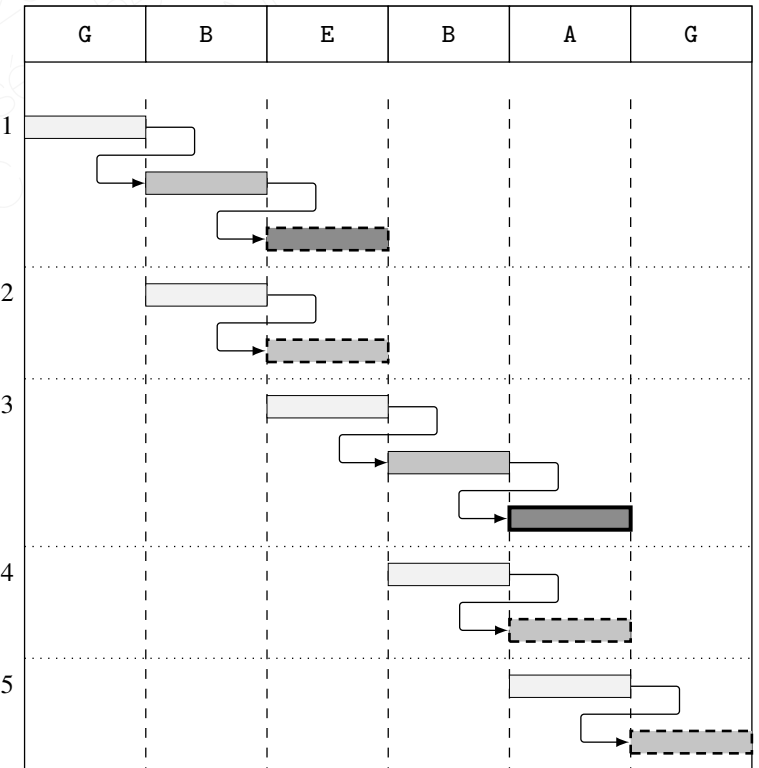
Matching a temporal pattern



```

1  whenever ($PITCH) {
2    @local $x
3    $x := $PITCH
4    whenever ($PITCH > $x) {
5      @local $y
6      $y := $PITCH
7      whenever ($PITCH < $y & $PITCH > $x) {
8        @local $z
9        $z := $PITCH
10       a
11     } during [1#]
12   } during [1#]
13 }

```



THE PATTERN LANGUAGE: STATE & EVENT

Event: checking an instantaneous property

Pattern P

```
{
    @local $x , $y , $z
    Event $PITCH value $x
    Event $PITCH value $y where $x < $y
    Event $PITCH value $z where ($y > $z) & ($z > $x)
}
```

...

whenever P

```
{ print "I just saw a P" }
```

```
@pattern twice
{
```

```
    @local $v
```

```
    Event $V value $v
```

```
    Before [3] Event $V value $v
```

```
}
```

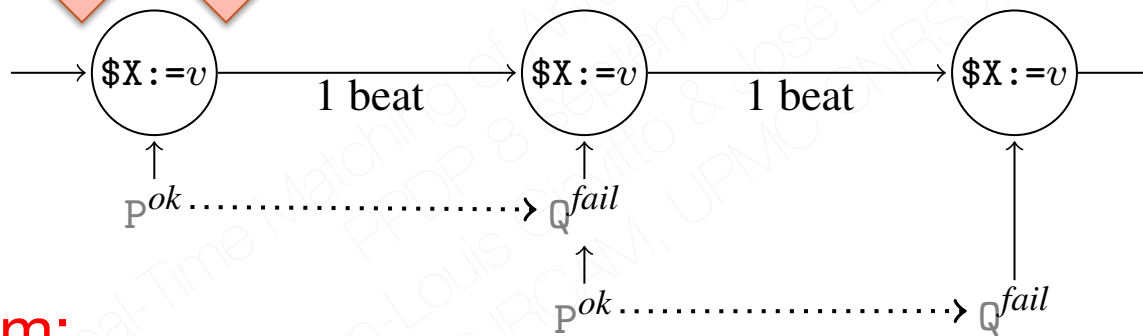
State: a property that lasts

variable $\$X$ takes the value v at least for 2 beats

@local start, \$stop, \$w

P: Event CH value v at \$start

Q: Event CH value w at \$stop where $(\$stop - \$start) \geq 2$



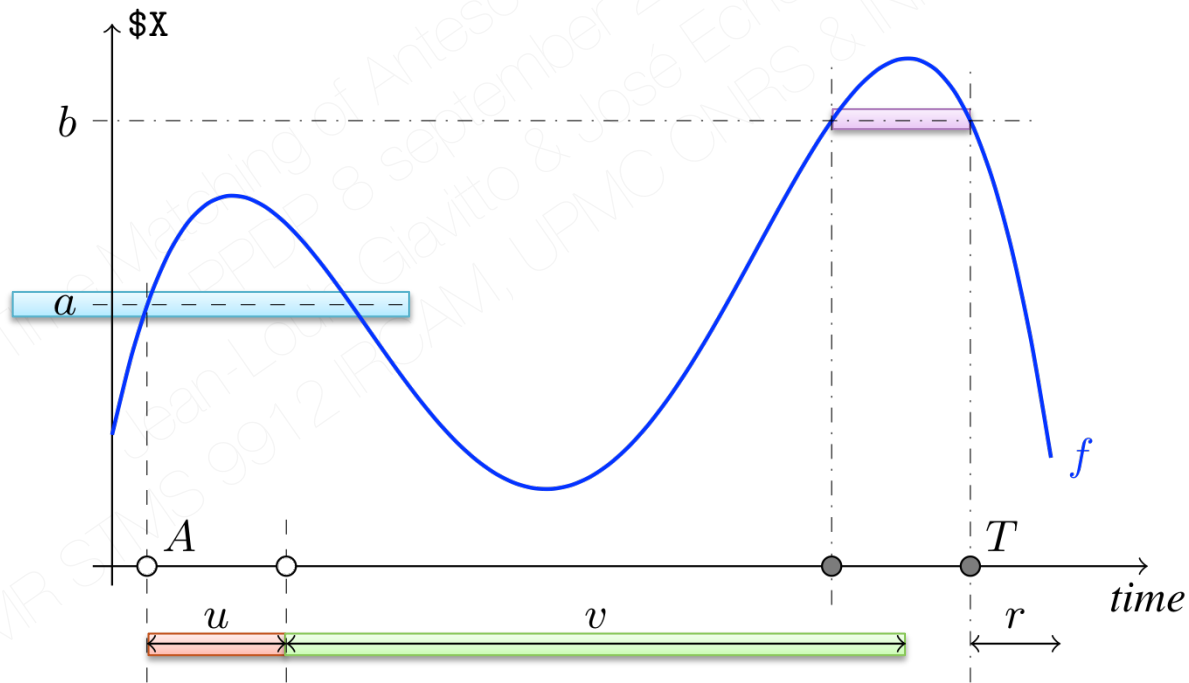
Problem:

they can be an unbounded number of events in the interval

State $\$X$ where $(\$X == v)$ during 2

State: a property that lasts

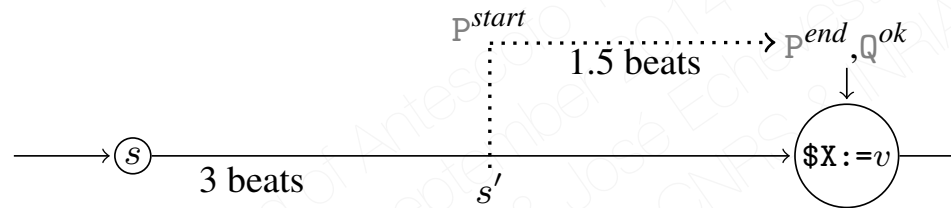
State $\$X$ during u where $\$X > a$
 Before $[v]$
 State $\$X$ where $\$X > b$



Lasting properties do not start everywhere

State $\$X$ where true during $[1.5]$

Event $\$X$ where $(\$X == v)$

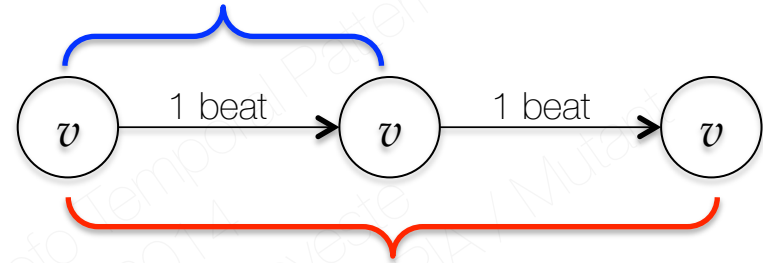


- Continuous time but only a discrete number of events
- The `predicate` feature in FRAN does not apply (the date of the future event is not known yet)
- Implementation require either
 - a sampling of continuous time (and the start of a potential match at each sampled instant)
 - or the access of all past states (*i.e.* an unbounded memory)

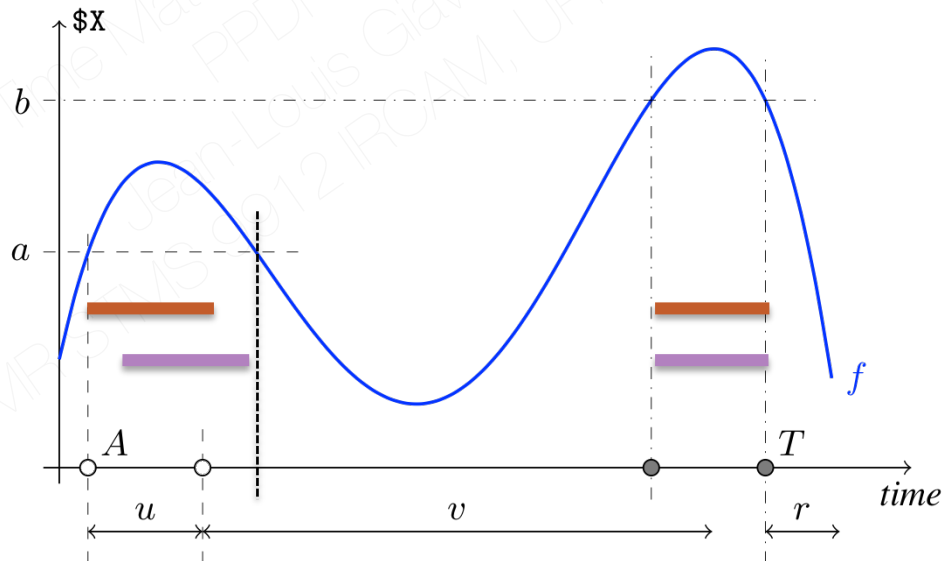
Which match ?

■ Earliest match

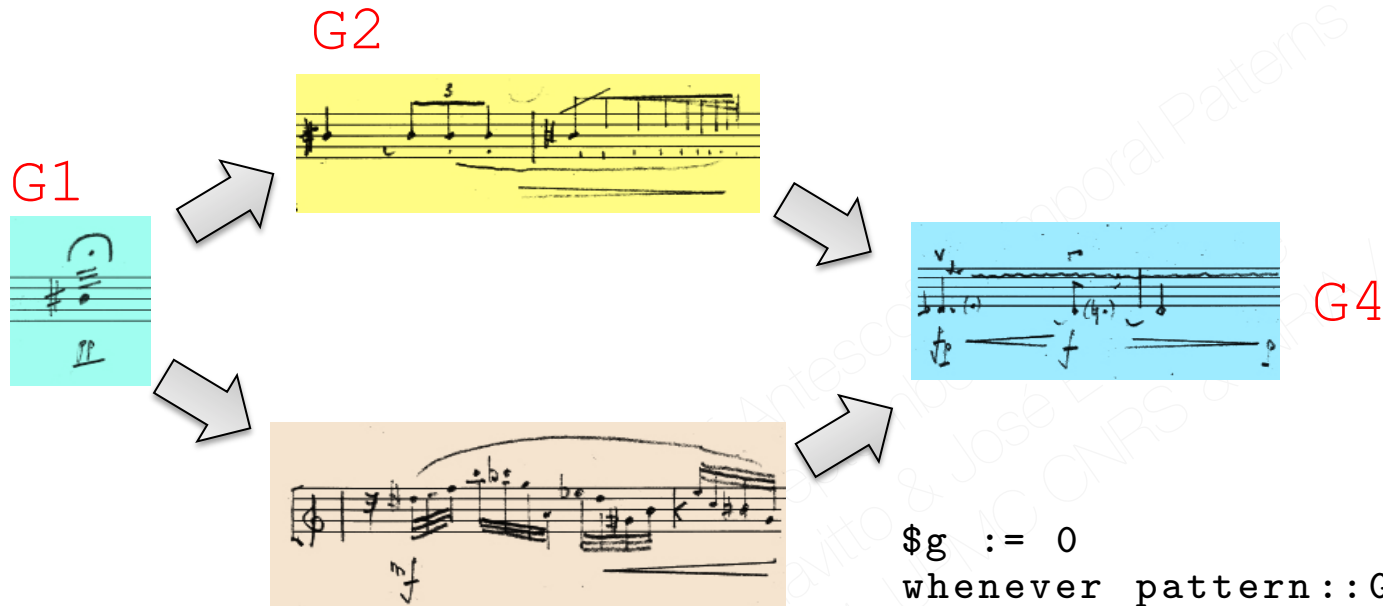
```
@pattern TwiceIn3B {
  @local $v
  Event $V value $v
  Before[3] Event $V value $v
}
```



■ Refractory period



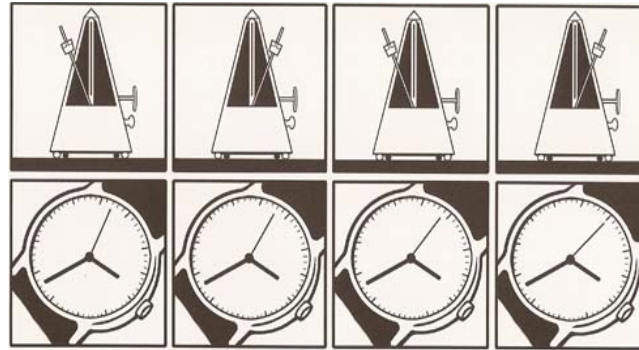
Composing and Chaining Patterns



```
$g := 0
whenever pattern::G1 { $g := 1 }
whenever pattern::G2 { $g := 2 }
whenever pattern::G3 { $g := 3 }
whenever pattern::G4 { $g := 4 }

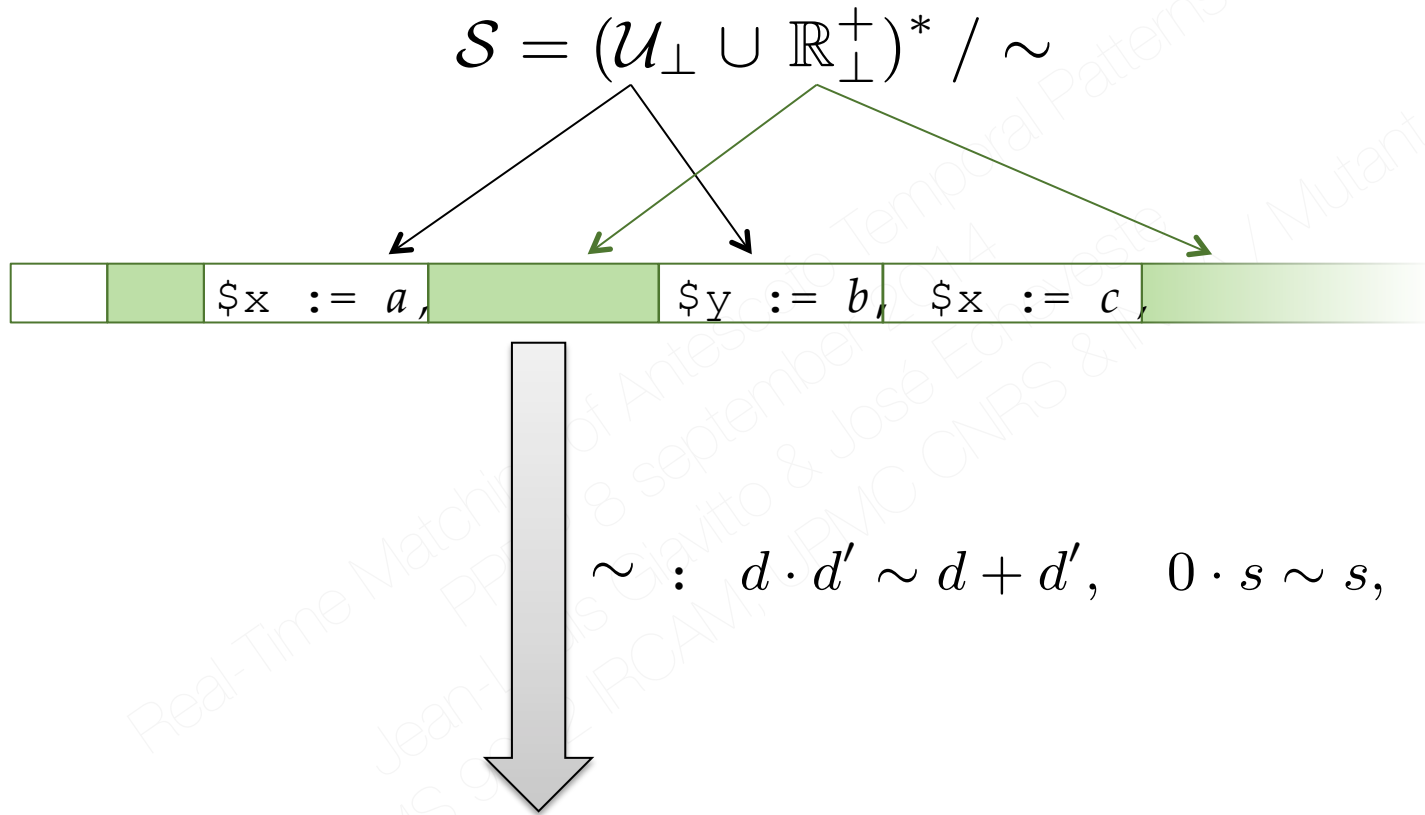
@pattern Gseq {
  Event $g value 1
  Event $g where ($g==2) || ($g==3)
  Event $g value 4
}

...
whenever pattern::Gseq { ... }
```



TEMPORAL PATTERNS SEMANTICS

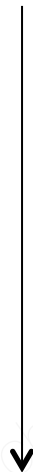
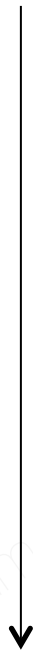
Domain: Time-Event Sequences



Time passages are not divisible
One cannot insert new time instants at will

The Semantics Function

$$\mathbf{M} : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+ \cup \{fail\}$$



The input (the future)

The environment: variable \rightarrow value

The date of the
action launched as
the result of the
match of the pattern

$$\mathcal{P} ::= \varepsilon \mid \text{Event} \cdot \mathcal{P} \mid \text{State} \cdot \mathcal{P}$$

$$\text{Event} ::= \text{Before}[Dur] \text{Event } \mathcal{I} \text{ at } \mathcal{I} \text{ value } \mathcal{I} \text{ where } Exp$$

$$\text{State} ::= \text{Before}[Dur] \text{State } \mathcal{I} \text{ where } Exp$$

$$\mid \text{Before}[Dur] \text{State } \mathcal{I} \text{ where } Exp \text{ during } [\overline{\mathbb{R}^+}]$$

$$Dur ::= \overline{\mathbb{R}^+} \mid \mathbb{N}\#$$

Semantics

Equations

- (1) $\mathbf{M}[\varepsilon] \rho S = \rho(\$NOW)$
- (2) $\mathbf{M}[P] \rho \epsilon = fail, \quad P \neq \varepsilon$
- (3) $\mathbf{M}[P_x \cdot Q] \rho (x' := v \cdot S) = \mathbf{M}[P_x \cdot Q] \rho[x' := v] S \quad \text{where } x \neq x'$

let $P_x =$ Event x at y value z where e **in**:

- (4) $\mathbf{M}[\text{before}[d] P_x \cdot Q] \rho (d' \cdot S) = \begin{cases} fail, & \text{if } d \leq d' \\ \mathbf{M}[\text{before}[d - d'] P_x \cdot Q] \rho[\$NOW += d'] S, & \text{if } d > d' \end{cases}$
- (5) $\mathbf{M}[\text{before}[0\#] P_x \cdot Q] \rho S = fail$
- (6) $\mathbf{M}[\text{before}[n\#] P_x \cdot Q] \rho (d' \cdot S) = \mathbf{M}[\text{before}[n\#] P_x \cdot Q] \rho S$
- (7) $\mathbf{M}[\text{before}[D] P_x \cdot Q] \rho (x := v \cdot S) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{M}[P'_x \cdot Q] \rho' S, & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho'' = false \\ \min(\mathbf{M}[P'_x \cdot Q] \rho' S, \mathbf{M}[Q] \rho'' S) & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho'' = true \end{cases}$
where $\rho' = \rho[x := v]$ and $\rho'' = \rho'[y := \rho(\$NOW), z := v]$ and $P'_x = \begin{cases} \text{before}[d] P_x, & \text{if } D = d \\ \text{before}[(n-1)\#] P_x, & \text{if } D = n\# \end{cases}$

let $P_x =$ State x where e **and** $\bar{P}_x \in \{P_x, P_x \text{ during}[D]\}$ **in**:

- (8) $\mathbf{M}[\text{before}[d] \bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho (d' \cdot S) = \begin{cases} fail & \text{if } d \leq d' \wedge \mathbf{E}[e] \rho = false \\ \mathbf{M}[\text{before}[d - d'] \bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho' \cdot S & \text{if } d > d' \wedge \mathbf{E}[e] \rho = false \\ \mathbf{M}_S[\bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho (d' \cdot S) & \text{if } d \leq d' \wedge \mathbf{E}[e] \rho = true \\ \min \left(\mathbf{M}_S[\bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho (d' \cdot S), \mathbf{M}[\text{before}[d - d'] \bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho' \cdot S \right) & \text{if } d > d' \wedge \mathbf{E}[e] \rho = true \end{cases}$
where $\rho' = \rho[\$NOW += d']$
- (9) $\mathbf{M}[\text{before}[d] \bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho (x := v \cdot S) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{M}[\text{before}[d] \bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho' S & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho' = false \\ \min \left(\mathbf{M}_S[\bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho' \cdot S, \mathbf{M}[\text{before}[d] \bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho' \cdot S \right) & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho' = true \end{cases}$
where $\rho' = \rho[x := v]$

- (10) $\mathbf{M}_S[\bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho \epsilon = fail$
 $\mathbf{M}_S[\bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho (x' := v \cdot S) = \mathbf{M}_S[\bar{P}_x \cdot Q] \rho[x' := v] S \quad \text{where } x \neq x'$

- (11) $\mathbf{M}_S[P_x \cdot Q] \rho (d' \cdot S) = \mathbf{M}_S[P_x \cdot Q] \rho[\$NOW := d'] S$
 $\mathbf{M}_S[P_x \cdot Q] \rho (x := v \cdot S) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{M}_S[P_x \cdot Q] \rho[x := v] S & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho[x := v] = true \\ \mathbf{M}[Q] \rho[x := v] S & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho[x := v] = false \end{cases}$

- (12) $\mathbf{M}_S[P_x \text{ during}[d] \cdot Q] \rho (d' \cdot S) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{M}[Q] \rho[\$NOW += d] (d' - d \cdot S) & \text{if } d \leq d' \\ \mathbf{M}_S[P_x \text{ during}[d - d'] \cdot Q] \rho[\$NOW += d'] S & \text{if } d > d' \end{cases}$
 $\mathbf{M}_S[P_x \text{ during}[d] \cdot Q] \rho (x := v \cdot S) = \begin{cases} fail & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho[x := v] = false \\ \mathbf{M}_S[P_x \text{ during}[d] \cdot Q] \rho[x := v] S & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho[x := v] = true \end{cases}$

The Semantics Equations

$$(1) \quad \mathbf{M}[\varepsilon] \rho S = \rho(\$NOW)$$

The empty pattern matches immediately

$$(2) \quad \mathbf{M}[P] \rho \epsilon = fail, \quad P \neq \varepsilon$$

A non empty pattern fails to match at the end of time
(when there is no more future)

$$(3) \quad \mathbf{M}[P_x \cdot Q] \rho (x' := v \cdot S) = \mathbf{M}[P_x \cdot Q] \rho[x' := v] S \quad \text{where } x \neq x'$$

The occurrence of an event on x has no effect on the
pattern matching except the update of the environment

The Semantics Equations

let $P_x = \text{Event } x \text{ at } y \text{ value } z \text{ where } e$

$$(4) \quad \mathbf{M}[\![\text{Before}[d] P_x \cdot Q]\!] \rho (d' \cdot S) = \begin{cases} \text{fail}, & \text{if } d \leq d' \\ \mathbf{M}[\![\text{Before}[d - d'] P_x \cdot Q]\!] \rho[\$NOW += d'] S, & \text{if } d > d' \end{cases}$$

if a pattern must match before d and

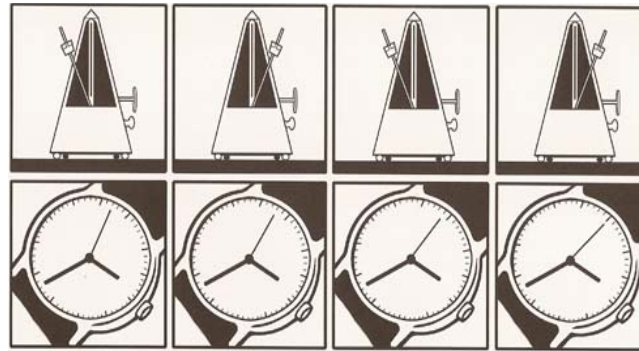
- nothing happens before $d' > d$, then the matching fails
- if something happens, then the time passage d' is subtracted from d

$$(7) \quad \mathbf{M}[\![\text{Before}[D] P_x \cdot Q]\!] \rho (x := v \cdot S) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{M}[\![P'_x \cdot Q]\!] \rho' S, & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[\![e]\!] \rho'' = \text{false} \\ \min(\mathbf{M}[\![P'_x \cdot Q]\!] \rho' S, \mathbf{M}[\![Q]\!] \rho'' S) & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[\![e]\!] \rho'' = \text{true} \end{cases}$$

where $\rho' = \rho[x := v]$ and $\rho'' = \rho'[y := \rho(\$NOW), z := v]$ and $P'_x = \begin{cases} \text{Before}[d] P_x, & \text{if } D = d \\ \text{Before}[(n - 1)\#] P_x, & \text{if } D = n\# \end{cases}$

if something happens it can either

- participate to the match
- or not




IMPLEMENTATION SKETCH

Compilation through translation

```
@pattern_def pattern::Gong
{
  @Local $x, $y, $z, $s2, $s3

  Event $S value $x
  Event $S value $y at $s2
  Event $S value $z at $s3
    where ($z in $x .. $y)
      && ($s3 - $s2) < 2
}

whenever pattern::Gong
{
  print GOTCHA GONG $s3
}
```



```
WHENEVER ( $S == $S )
{
  @local $__71_continue, $x

  let $__71_continue := true
  let $x := $S

  WHENEVER ( $__71_continue && $S == $S )
  {
    @local $s2, $y

    let $s2 := $NOW
    let $y := $S

    WHENEVER ( $__71_continue && $S == $S )
    {
      @local $s3, $z

      let $s3 := $NOW
      let $z := $S
      if (@between($x, $z, $y) && ($s3-$s2 < 2))
      {
        let $__71_continue := false
        print GOTCHA GONG $s3
      }
    } during [1 #]
  } during [1 #]
}
```


Handling efficiently the *before* operator

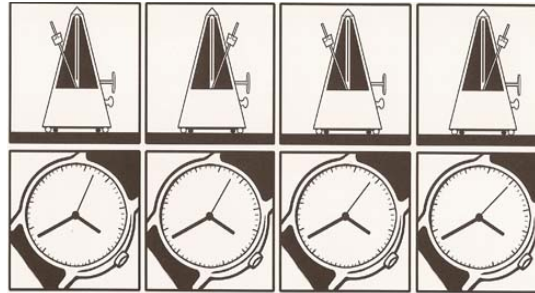
```
@pattern_def pattern::P
{
  Event $X
  Before [2] Event $X where $X > 0
}
```

$$(7) \quad \mathbf{M}[\text{Before}[D] P_x \cdot Q] \rho (x := v \cdot S) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{M}[P'_x \cdot Q] \rho' S, & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho'' = \text{false} \\ \min(\mathbf{M}[P'_x \cdot Q] \rho' S, \mathbf{M}[Q] \rho'' S) & \text{if } \mathbf{E}[e] \rho'' = \text{true} \end{cases}$$

where $\rho' = \rho[x := v]$ and $\rho'' = \rho'[y := \rho(\$NOW), z := v]$ and $P'_x = \begin{cases} \text{Before}[d] P_x, & \text{if } D = d \\ \text{Before}[(n-1)\#] P_x, & \text{if } D = n\# \end{cases}$

```
WHENEVER ( $X == $X ) {
  @local $__2_continue

  let $__2_continue := true
  WHENEVER ( $__2_continue && $X == $X ) {
    if ($X > 0) {
      let $__2_continue := false
      print OK
    }
  } during [2]
}
```



CONCLUSION

Temporal Patterns

- Inspired by "regular expression" but
 - infinite alphabet : event valued in an unbounded alphabet (variables + values)
 - arbitrary predicate
 - state pattern (a causal version of \star)
 - causal (no crystal ball)
- First dedicated implementation
 - more efficient
 - less expressive
 - heavy to maintain
- Current implementation by translation :
efficient enough for the current applications
- Used in a few concerts

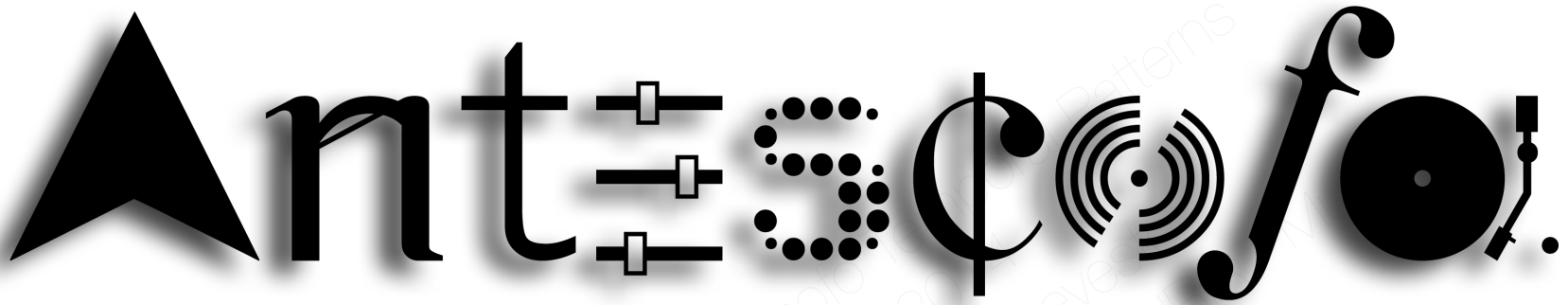
Perspectives

■ Concise Semantics

- do not handle patterns as their own source of event
- causality is hidden
but some result may express causality: prefix computation
- more work needed to delineate what kind of state can be expressed
- difficult to compare precisely with current work in temporal logic

■ Extensions

- additional operators (NoEvent)
- extending state properties (if bounded memory)
- expressing audio signal transformation (in spectral domain ?)
- more efficient translation (using variable's history)
- more demanding applications (e.g., probabilistic matching)



<http://repmus.ircam.fr/antescofo>

<http://forumnet.ircam.fr/user-groups/antescofo>

