

Final Project Proposal

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WHAT I LEARNT FROM MY CASE STUDY

- 1 Scale is very important
- 2 Understand designer intention



REFLECTION/LIMITATIONS

- 1 Not considering building shape and floors
- 2 Degree of angle of solar panels

The background is a blurred screenshot of a digital audio workstation (DAW) interface. It features multiple tracks with different colored waveforms (red, green, blue, yellow) and labels such as 'voc1', 'voc2', 'voc3', 'synth pad', and 'chords1'. The interface is set against a dark background with a grid pattern.

Music Generation

for music therapy for ASD



REVISED PROBLEM

1

One percent of the world has ASD

2

People with ASD usually have a **unique attraction to music** and may have **enhanced musical ability**.

3

Individuals with ASD have **nearly normal abilities to recognize, experience** and emotional aspects of music



TABLE 2

Study characteristics meeting inclusion criteria.

Study	<i>n</i>	Age	Duration	Setting	Control	measure	outcome
Rabeyron (23)	37	4–7 year	8 months, 30 min	MT	Music listening	CGI, CARS, ABC	Lethargy improved
Lim, (16)	50	3–5 year	3 days, 2 times/day	Music training	ST	VPES	No significance
Bieleninik (18)	364	4–6 $\frac{11}{12}$ year	5 months	MT, Standard care	Standard care	ADOS,SRS	No significant difference
Gattino (19)	24	7–12 year	16 weeks	MT, Activities	Activities	CARS-BR	Improve nonverbal communication
Meghan (21)	51	6–12 year	8–12 weeks, 1times/week, 45 min	Music intervention	Non-music intervention	VABS,SRS-II	Improve social communication
Thompson (25)	33	3–6 year	16 weeks, 1 time/week, 30–40 min	MT, Early intervention	Early intervention	VSEEC, SRS-PS	Improve social interactions
Ghasemtabar (10)	27	7–12 year	2 months	MT	No MT	CARS, SRS	Enhance children’s social skills
Lim (20)	22	3–5 year	2 weeks, 3 days/week	MT, ABA(VB)	ST ABA (VB)	VPES	No significance

CGI, the Clinical Global Impression; CARS, Childhood Autism Rating Scale; ABC, the Aberrant Behavior Checklist; VPES, A verbal production evaluation scale; ADOS, Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule; SRS, the Social Responsiveness Scale; VABS, Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales; VSEEC, Vineland Social-Emotional Early Childhood Scales; ABA, Applied Behavior Analysis; ST, Speech Training.



REVISED PROBLEM

1

ML has been used to retrieve music **by mood** and ML analyses found the personalized approach **more consistent** than a general approach

2

Algorithm learns from a set of **labeled inputs**, generates a model associating the inputs with their respective labels, then **classifies** (or predicts) the likely label for previously **unseen examples** using the learned model.

3

The **Markov chains** are used to generate music while the user wears a **heart-rate** sensor to monitor their **bio-physiological response** to the created music.

4

Tendency in human-computer interaction work to **prioritize the technical implementation** by focusing on **increased speed or accuracy of a system**, rather than the specific needs of the application.



REVISED EVALUATION

CONTROL VARIABLE(S)/REQUIREMENTS:

- Recipient of generated music
- Software, method, tool used
- Music specifically for **ASD individuals**

DESIGN VARIABLE(S):

- Speed
- Pitch
- +/- Vocals





REVISED EVALUATION

1

Musical Interface Digital Instrument:

a medium where electronic instruments, computers and other devices can communicate. It allows for control, synchronizing and sequencing of elements

2

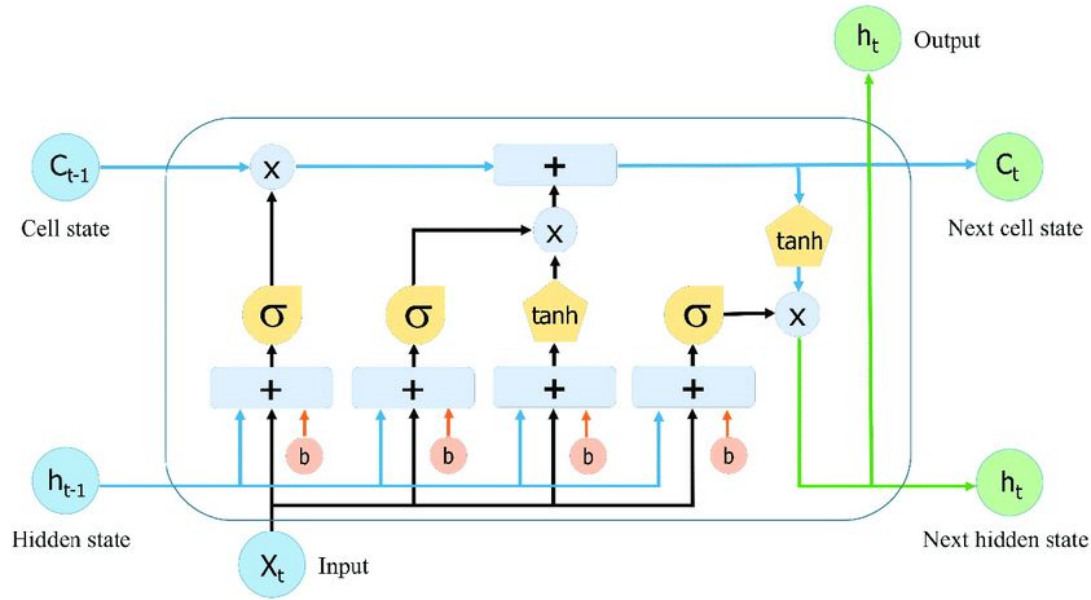
Recurrent Neural Network:

model that is trained to process and convert sequential data input to specific output

3

Long Short Term Memory:

different to regular RNNs as this “remembers” longer and creates a string-like to repeat the information.



Inputs:

x_t Current input

C_{t-1} Memory from last LSTM unit

h_{t-1} Output of last LSTM unit

Outputs:

C_t New updated memory

h_t Current output

Nonlinearities:

σ Sigmoid layer

\tanh Tanh layer

b Bias

Vector operations:

\times Scaling of information

$+$ Adding information

Le, Ho, Lee, & Jung. (2019). Application of long short-term memory (LSTM) neural network for flood forecasting. Water, 11(7), 1387. doi:10.3390/w11071387

Rey, A. (2022a). How to generate music using machine learning. Retrieved from <https://arturorey.medium.com/how-to-generate-music-using-machine-learning-72360ba4a085>



REVISED DESIGN SPACE

PROCESS:

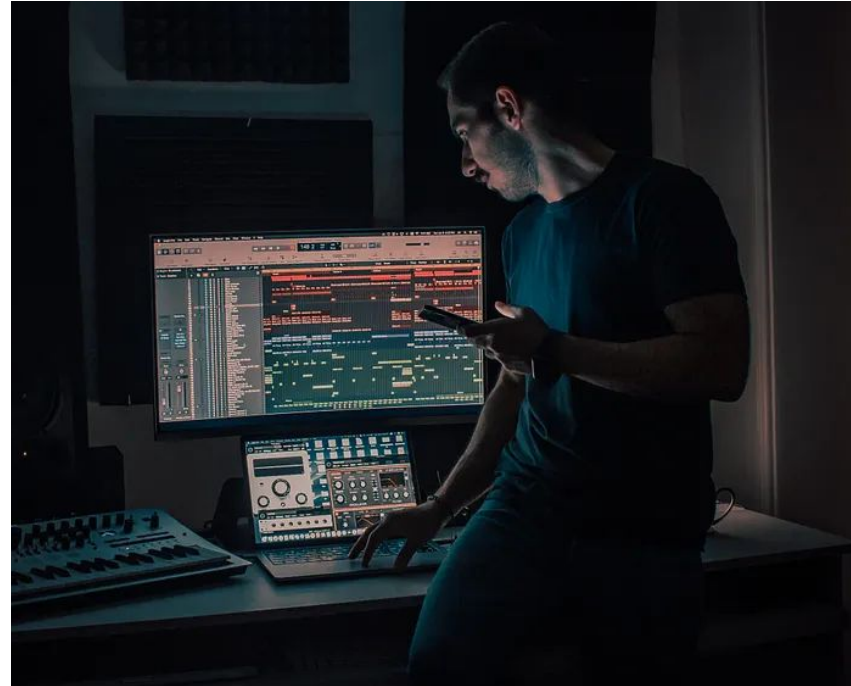
- Collect existing music used for Music Therapy
 - MIDI Files
- Load MIDI Files into memory
- Transform MIDI Files into list of sequenced notes

THINGS TO COLLECT:

- Find a dataset (e.g.: Kaggle)
- Feedback from individual with ASD (verbal or observational)
- Train the network 100+ times for best results

GRASSHOPPER PLUGINS (for visualization):

- Firefly
- Buzz





MACHINE LEARNING GENERATED MUSIC





TIMELINE

1

Week of 18/03

- Decide genre of music
- Find dataset
- Experiment with existing scripts online

1

Week of 25/03

- Continue experimenting with different methods
- Create own script

1

Week of 01/04

- Train the network
- Begin generating own music/sound

1

Week of 08/04

- Compare generated music with MT music
- Get feedback from ASD individuals