# Musical variations from a chaotic mapping

Written by Diana S. Dabby Presented by Ching-Hua Chuan ISE 575, Spring 2007, March 1, USC



### **Outline**

- Introduction
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- The chaotic mapping
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  - ☐ A variation on Gershwin's prelude
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  - ☐ Remarks on parameter settings
- Conclusion



### The Author

- Diana S. Dabby
  - □ Associate Professor of Electrical Engineering and Music in Olin college
  - ☐ Concert pianist, composer, Ph.D. from MIT
  - □ Developed unique synthesis of art and engineering she hopes will help revolutionize music
  - □ "Crazy about" electric trains
  - □ Loves downhill biking, hates uphill biking
  - □ Believes engineering helps her as musician and vice versa.
  - ☐ Life philosophy: "I like reaching people, whether as a composer, performer or teacher."



### Introduction

- Goal
  - □ Apply chaotic mapping to generate musical variations.
  - □ Variation: changed but still recognized as the same piece.
  - ☐ Inspire composers from the generated ideas.
- History of science and music
  - ☐ Math, physics, and stochastic v.s. music
- Chaotic dynamics
  - □ Output is converted to notes, attack envelopes, loudness levels, texture, timbre...etc.



# **Chaotic Theory**

- In mathematics and physics, chaos theory describes the behaviour of certain <u>nonlinear dynamical systems</u> that under certain conditions exhibit a phenomenon known as chaos.
- A dynamical system is chaotic if:
  - ☐ Sensitive to initial condition (IC)
  - □ Topologically mixing
  - ☐ The periodic orbits must be dense
- Lorenz attractor: a chaotic map

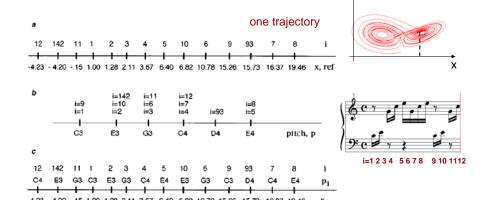
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sigma(y - x)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = x(\rho - z) - y$$

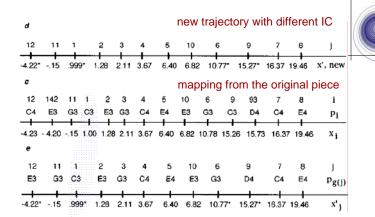
$$\frac{dz}{dt} = xy - \beta z$$



# The Chaotic Mapping (1)





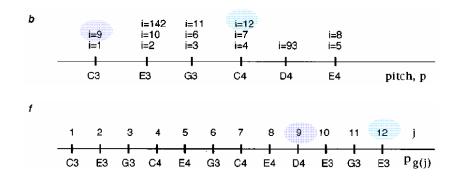


g(j): i of the smallest  $x_i$  wherer  $x_i \ge x_i$ 



# The Chaotic Mapping (3)

After the mapping...



# Variation 1 on Bach's





### Variation 2 on Bach's

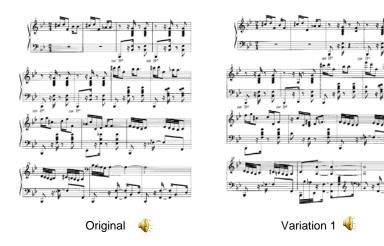




### Variation 3 on Bach's



# Variation 1 on Gershwin's





### Islamorada and the variation

- "Islamorada, a concerto for piano and percussion, captures a small town in the Florida Keys. The work opens with percussion alone, followed by the entrance of the piano, left hand alone. The pianist's left hand plays as a solo instrument for the first 2 ½ minutes, after which the right hand enters by crossing over the left hand and reinventing an earlier motive."
- Variation. 48



# Remarks on Parameter Settings

- Step size
  - ☐ Too big or too small, eliminates the track ability.
- Initial condition
  - ☐ The degree of variation should be proportional to IC.
- Infinite length of mapping
  - □ Linear, not periodic
- Rounded number
  - □ Increase the probability of different notes in variation.
- Other chaotic systems
  - □ Lorenz's another system and Rössler system



### Conclusion

- Chaotic v.s. variation.
- The generated examples sound good.
- Potential problems
  - ☐ Chords are harder to handle.
  - □ It needs an original piece first. The quality of the resulting variation depends highly on the original piece.



# References

- Diana S. Dabby, http://www.olin.edu/faculty\_staff/faculty\_profiles.asp
- Sound examples in the presentation, <a href="http://dsp.ece.olin.edu/music/">http://dsp.ece.olin.edu/music/</a>
- Chaotic theory, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chaos\_theory
- Lorenz attractor, <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lorenz\_attractor">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lorenz\_attractor</a>