

Automatic Trance Music Generation and Automatic Melodic Variation as Aesthetic Music?

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Aesthetics of generated music
- 3 Armin: Trance Music Composition
- 4 Melodic Variation with ASP
- 5 Conclusion

Introduction

- generation of music in AI
 - ▶ musical rules
 - ▶ important for aesthetic understanding
- generation of Trance music with Armin
 - ▶ computer-aided Composition tool
 - ▶ melodic and rhythmic implementation using ASP
- automatic melodic variation with AIM
 - ▶ musical alteration of a given melody with ASP

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Aesthetics of generated music: Musical Aesthetics

- aesthetic judgement:
 - ▶ finding elegance and novelty
 - ▶ minimization of incoherence and boredom
- tonal and rhythmic coherence
- stability of melodic contour
- balance of repetition and variety

Aesthetics of generated music: Genetic Algorithms

- origin: evolutionary biology
- new elements: combination of elements from successful outcomes
- mutation: changes for improvement
 - ▶ variation of melody
- evolutionary mutation: mutation for every generation
 - ▶ change of pitch for random note
 - ▶ split & merge for musical sections

Aesthetics of generated music: Comparison

Table. An overview of the results of assessment by aesthetic judgement.

Beginning state	Unprocessed	Fittest unmodified	Evolutionary mutations	Musical mutations	Combined mutations
Random	★	★	★	★★	★
Rule-based	★★★	★★★	★★	★★★★	★★★★

- comparable results for rule-based & mutated music
- well formed melodies
- evolutionary melody:
 - ▶ reduction of coherence of form
 - ▶ less gain in novelty

→ very little advantage for evolutionary music

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Armin: Trance Music Composition: Computer-aided Composition

- computer-aided composition
 - ▶ algorithmic composition
 - ★ next note?
 - ★ duration of the note?
- rules for the music-genre

Armin: Trance Music Composition: Background of Trance Music

- electronic dance music with 130-140bpm
- time signature $\frac{4}{4}$
 - ▶ kick on the second beat
 - ▶ snare drum/clap on the fourth beat
- change of pace every second/fourth/eighth bar
 - ▶ with change of drum/instrument
 - progression
- breakdown: longer synthetic chords, slower pace

Armin: Trance Music Composition: Background of Trance Music

- Armin System

- ▶ based on Anton
 - ★ harmonic, melodic, rhythmic composition system
- ▶ musical sections chaining
 - ★ e.g. intro→verse, verse→chorus, chorus→breakdown, ...

Armin: Trance Music Composition: Assembler File

- *arminAssembler.lp*: definition of order and frequency of parts
- model over timestep T

- ▶ *play the intro*

```
playState(intro,2) :- part(intro).
```

- ▶ *section for following timestep*

```
1{playState(verse,T+1), playState(chorus,T+1),  
  playState(breakDown,T+1)}1  
:-playState(P,T),timeScore(T),statesNumber(SN),T<SN-2.
```

- ▶ *play the outro*

```
playState(outro,SN) :- part(outro), StatesNumber(SN).
```

Assembler File

- model over timestep T

- ▶ *no consecutive verses*

- `:- playState(verse,T), playState(verse,T+1).`

- ▶ *no three consecutive played parts*

- `:- playState(P,T), playState(P,T+1), playState(P,T+2).`

Armin: Trance Music Composition: Rhythmic Component

- *time signature $\frac{4}{4}$: 32 pulses*
`pulseMeasureLimit(32).`
- *whole note: 32 pulses, half note: 16 pulses*
`longDurations(16;32).`
- *melody contains 8 measures*
`lastMeasure(8).`

Rhythmic Component: Example

- Example for an 8 bar configuration



- *a half or whole note can follow a whole note*

```
1{durationMeasure(0,D1,M+1,C+1): longDurations(D1)}1
:- durationMeasure(0,DR,M,C), DR==32,
   lastMeasure(LM), M+1<=LM.
```

- *half notes must come in a pair*

```
1{durationMeasure(16,D1,M,C+1): longDurations(D1)}1
:- durationMeasure(0,DR,M,C), DR==16.
```

- *a half or whole note can follow two half notes*

```
1{durationMeasure(0,DR,M+1,C+1): longDurations(DR)}1
:-durationMeasure(16,16,M,C),durationMeasure(0,16,M,C-1),
   lastMeasure(LM), M+1<=LM.
```

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Melodic Variation with ASP: Background

- what notes should be preserved, what notes can change?
- Alterations in Music (AIM)
 - ▶ based on Anton
 - ▶ rhythmic characteristics like in Armin
- input file with specifications
 - ▶ maximum value of notes to be changed
 - ▶ chosen note
 - ▶ duration of the note

Melodic Variation with ASP: Input File

```
partTimeMax(P,5).
```

```
numberOfNotesToChange(1).
```

```
toChangeNumber(1..CN) :- numberOfNotesToChange(CN).
```

```
chooseNote(1,25,1).
```

```
chooseNote(1,24,2).
```

```
chooseNote(1,22,3).
```

```
chooseNote(1,20,4).
```

```
chooseNote(1,22,5).
```

```
duration(1,16,1,1)
```

```
duration(16,8,1,2)
```

```
duration(24,8,1,3)
```

```
duration(1,16,2,4)
```

```
duration(16,16,2,5)
```

...

Melodic Variation with ASP: Melodic Variations Engine

- which notes keep the essence (and will not be changed)?

- ▶ first note: indicates fundamental
- ▶ second note: keeps progression of the first note
- ▶ last note: preserves ending of the melodic line



- changing a note when chosen by

- ▶ changing the pitch
- ▶ splitting the note into equivalent halves
 - ★ first note remains, second note changes

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Conclusion

- automatic generation of music:
 - ▶ rule-based
 - ▶ evolutionary methods
- aesthetics of music?
 - ★ rule-based: valid music, less novelty
 - ★ with mutated iterations: not too much improvement

Conclusion

- Armin

- ▶ noteworthy expansion of Anton with Trance genre
- ▶ section chaining
- ▶ rhythmic focus

- AIM

- ▶ not a wide variety of musical alterations
 - ★ freedom of change for nearly every tone (regardless musical criteria)
- ▶ multiple iterations: works like evolutionary musical mutation

Sources

- Georg Boenn, Martin Brain, Marina De Vos, John P. Fitch: Automatic music composition using answer set programming. TPLP 11(2-3): 397-427 (2011)
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- Flavio Omar Everardo Pérez, Fernando Antonio Aguilera Ramírez: Armin: Automatic Trance Music Composition using Answer Set Programming. Fundamenta Informaticae 113 (2011) 79–96
- Flavio Omar Everardo Pérez: A Logical Approach for Melodic Variations. LA-NMR (2011)
- [Link for Trance Music by Flavio Everardo](#)

Thank you for your attention!