

# Tapping to your own beat

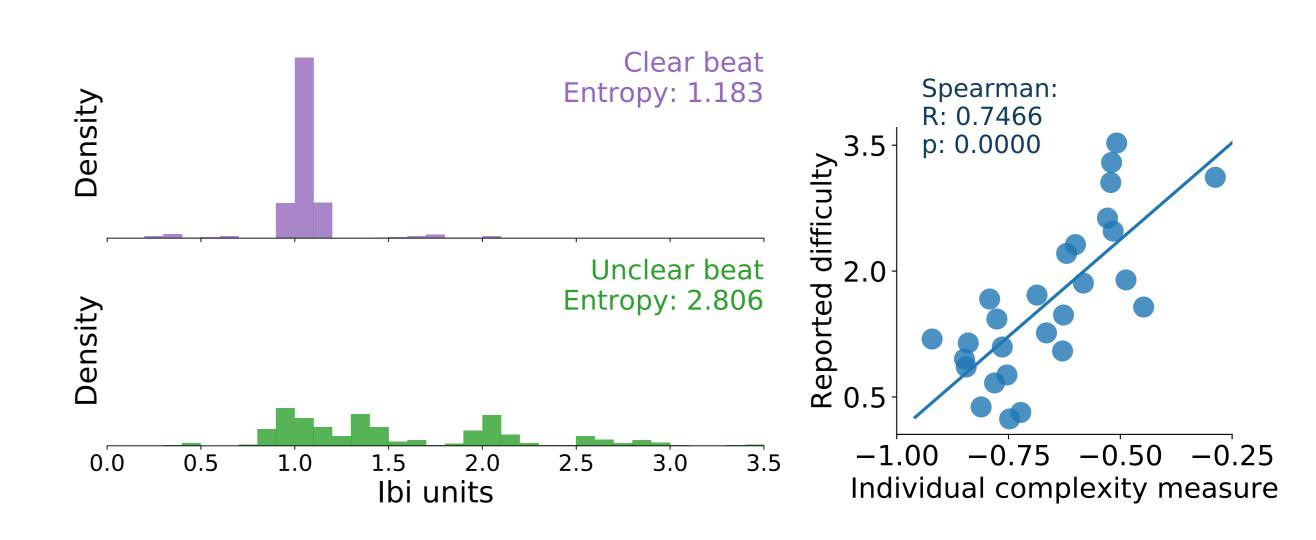
# Experimental setup for exploring subjective tacti distribution and pulse clarity

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An experimental setup where participants tap freely to the beat allows exploring subjective tacti and retrieves a pulse clarity metric that correlates with tapping difficulty.



Grand goal: analyze the effects of different possible tacti in pulse clarity.

#### Previously...

- Rhythmic complexity has been related to affect in music. [Witek et al., 2014, Matthews et al., 2019]
- In experiments it is generally measured as tapping asynchrony to a target tactus. This captures difficulty to keep a steady beat against non-isochronous onsets.

#### Our question:

What happens with complexity that arises when a rhythm convey **no clear pulse** or allows multiple tacti interpretations?

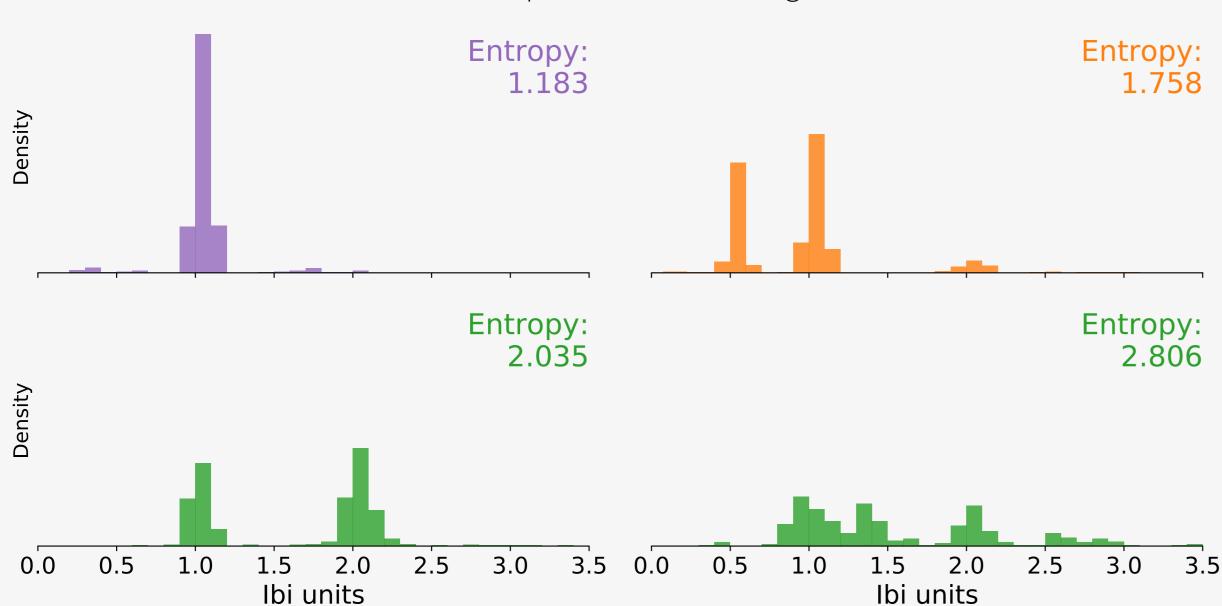
# What's New

- We tested a new experimental setup were participants chose freely which tactus to tap. Participants reported **difficulty** to tap a steady beat.
- We gathered an individual complexity measure to capture how clear the beat was to the participant.
- We gathered a populational complexity measure to distinguish between situations where no beat was clear, where several tacti were possible or where one was agreed on.

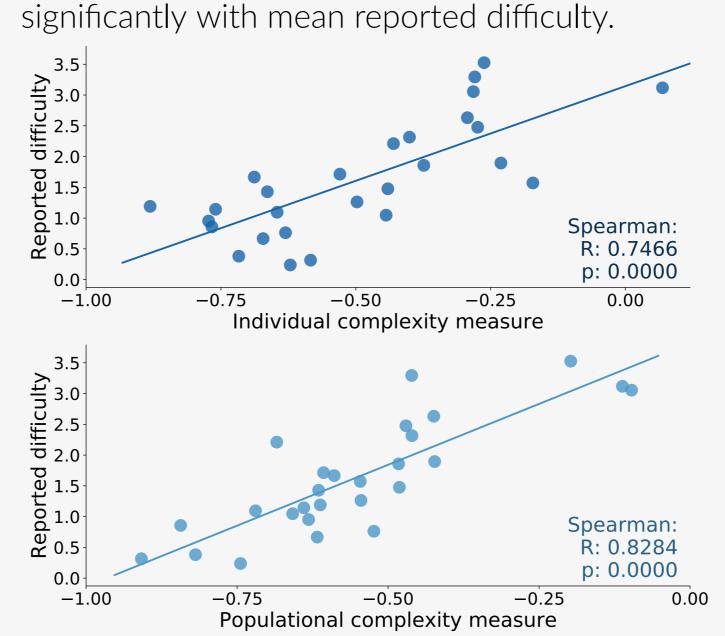
# Did it work?

- Both proposed complexity measures correlated **significantly** with reported difficulty.
- Participants were also asked how musical the stimuly was and whether they felt the need to move. Measures presented a **U-shaped** relationship with the reports.

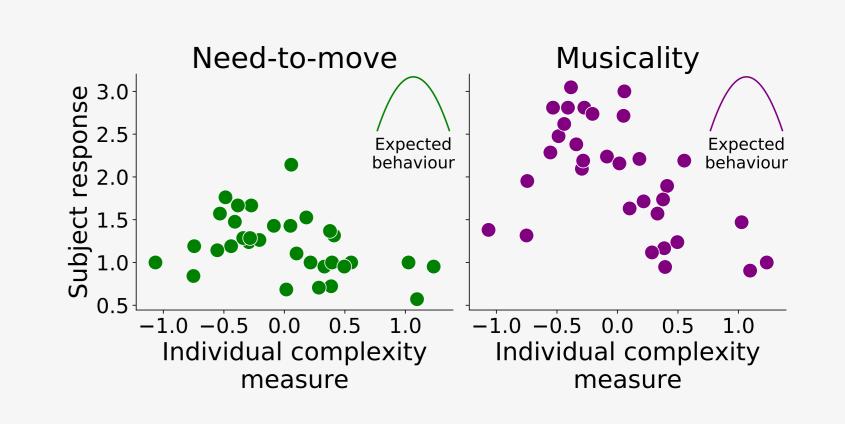
We can observe the distribution of subjective inter-tap-itervals in examples where the beat is clear and when it is diffuse (top-left to bottom-right).







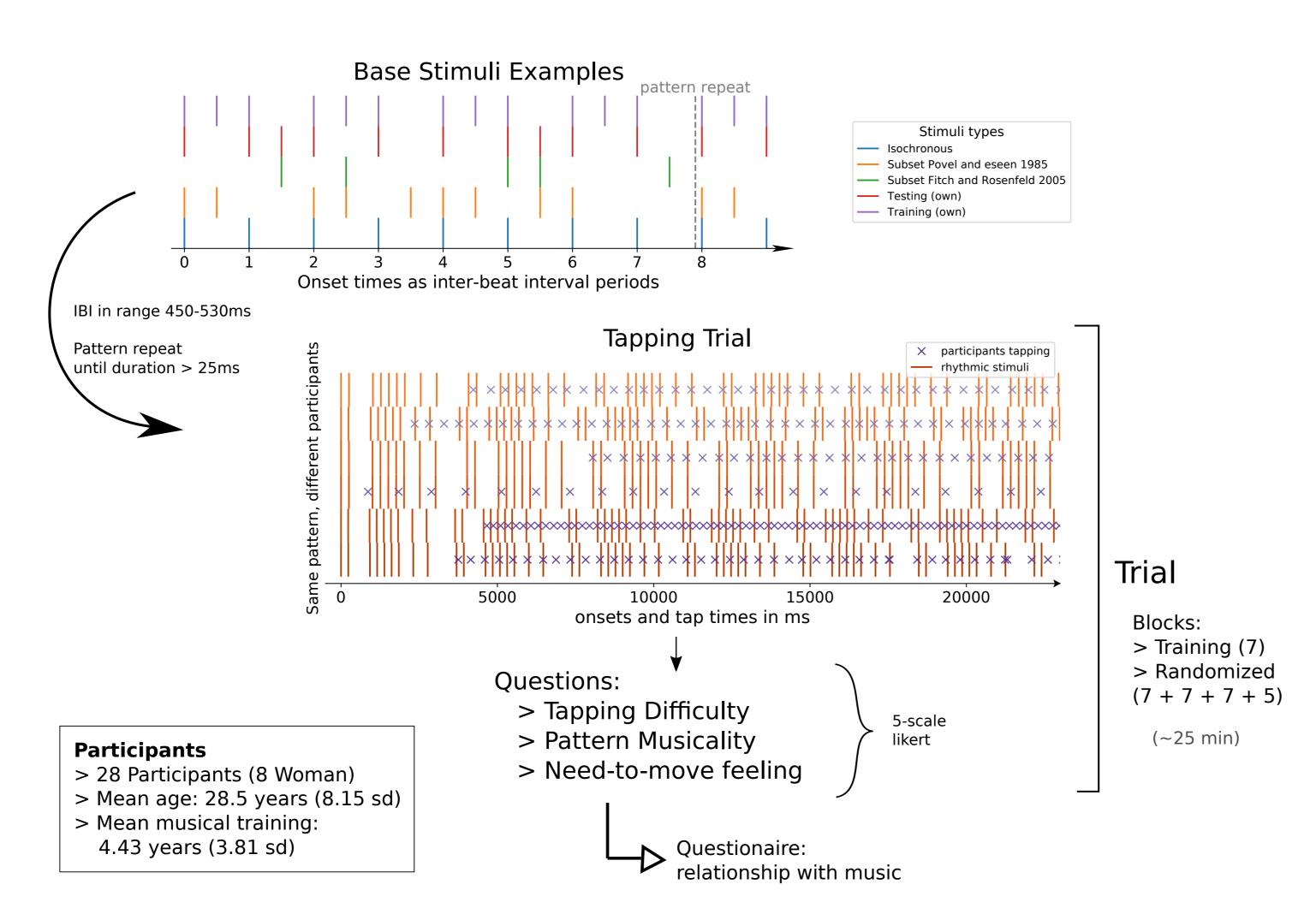
Individual complexity measure displayed an inverted U-shaped relationship with Musicality and Need-to-move responses.



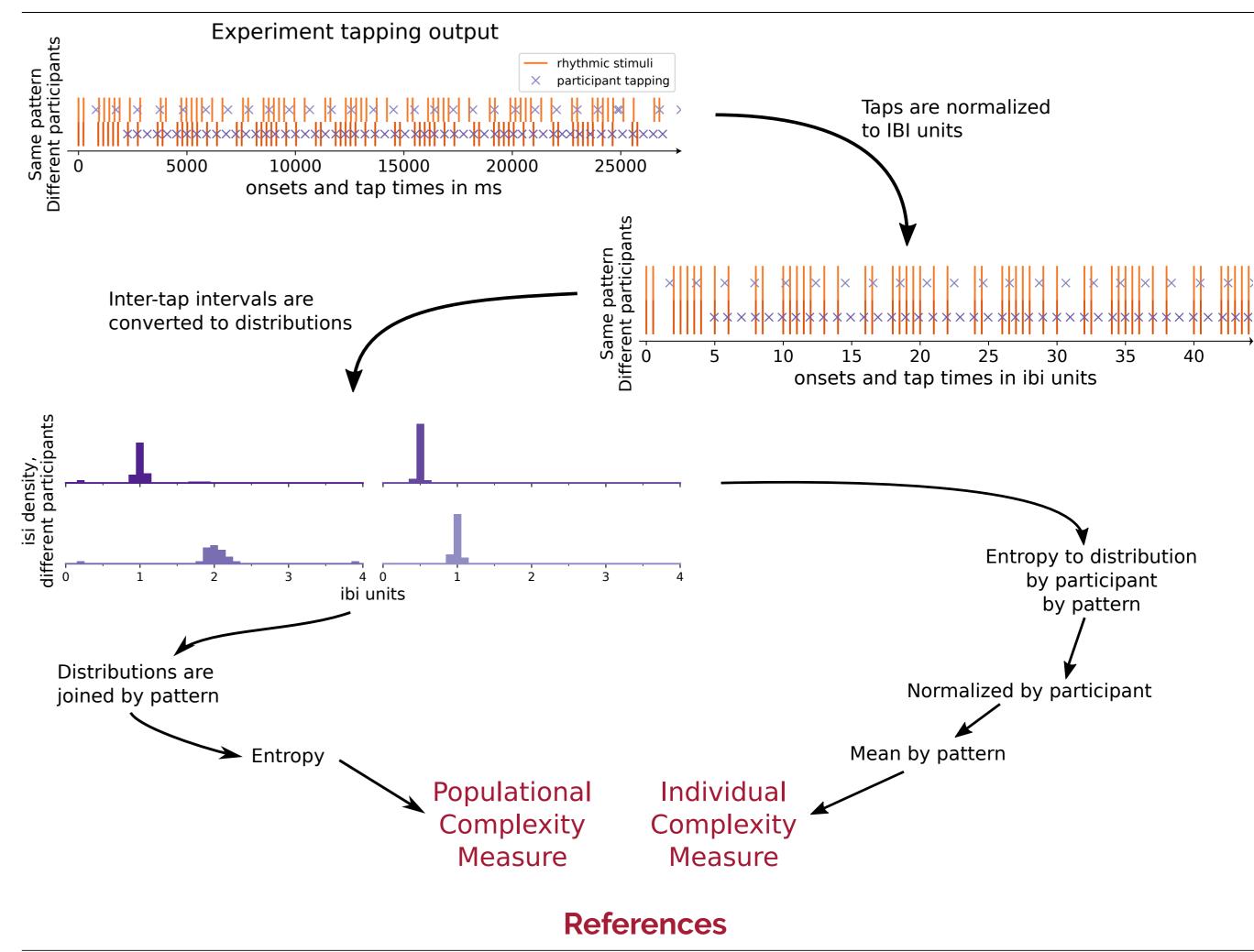
## The Experiment

Objective: gather subjective tapping data on varying complexity rhythmic stimuli

Procedure: participants listened to the rhythmic patterns and tapped along to whichever beat they felt more reasonable, if any



## The Analysis



- W. T. Fitch and A. J. Rosenfeld. Perception and production of syncopated rhythms. Music Perception: An Interdisciplinary Journal, 25(1):43–58, 2007.
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- T. E. Matthews, M. A. Witek, O. A. Heggli, V. B. Penhune, and P. Vuust. The sensation of groove is affected by the interaction of rhythmic and harmonic complexity. PloS one, 14(1):e0204539, 2019.
  - L. B. Meyer. Emotion and meaning in music. 1956. for an important attempt to distinguish image processes, connotations, moods, and affective experience in the apprehension of musical phenomena, pages 256–272, 1956.
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