From Experiments in Music Intelligence (Emmy) to Emily Howell: The Work of David Cope

CS 275B/Music 254

Experiments in Musical Intelligence: Motivations

1990-2006

Emmy (overview)

History

- Work began around 1985 (on a Mac in Lisp)
- Originally employed augmented transition network (ATN); linguistic model
- Developed its own grammar: SPEAC

Main steps

- Encoding (basis = MIDI)
- Classification by genre
- Parsing of encoded works into signatures
- Storage of signatures in genre-specific, composer-specific lexicons
- Generation of new pieces in specific genre and style

Formative influences



David Cope at work in his California home. Photograph: Catherine Karnow for the Observer

Observer, 2010: "You pushed the button and out came hundreds and thousands of sonatas..."

http://www.guardian.co.uk/technology/2010/jul/11/david-cope-computer-composer





Wind chimes (L) Rhythmicon (top) Aeolian harp (below)

Aleatoric instruments

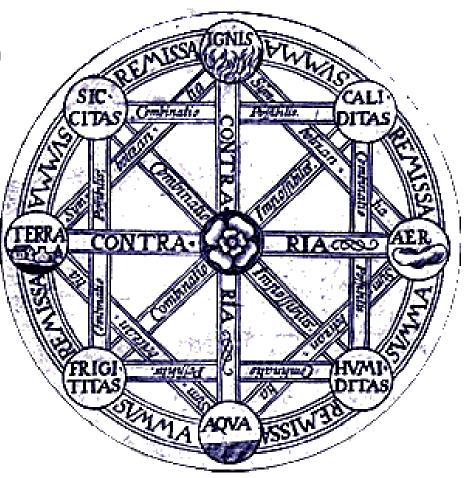


Process: Ars combinatoria

Leibniz:

Math dissertation

1690



Rationale for **binary logic**

"of the universe"

Aleatoric possibilities of musical automata (c. 1785)



http://www.schott-music.com/wuerfelspiele/tabelle.htm#

Musical dice games



Sample dice game:

96	22	141	41	105	122	11	30
32	6	128	63	146	46	134	81
69	95	158	13	153	55	110	24
40	17	113	85	161	2	159	100
148	74	163	45	80	97	36	107
104	157	27	167	154	68	118	91
152	60	171	53	99	133	21	127
119	84	114	50	140	86	169	94
98	142	42	156	75	129	62	123
3	87	165	61	135	47	147	33
54	130	10	103	28	37	106	5

70	121	26	9	112	49	109	14
117	39	126	56	174	18	116	83
66	139	15	132	73	58	145	79
90	176	7	34	67	160	52	170
25	143	64	125	76	136	1	93
138	71	150	29	101	162	23	151
16	155	57	175	43	168	89	172
120	88	48	166	51	115	72	111
65	77	19	82	137	38	149	8
102	4	31	164	144	59	173	78
35	20	108	92	12	124	44	131

Process: Augmented transition network (Cope)

Once upon a time the	nere was a		(adj.)		
(noun) (prono	oun) lived in a	giant	(noun).		
One day a	_ (noun) cam	e along	(pronoun)		
wanted to know whether (pronoun) could					
(vert	o) in the	(nou	n).		

- nouns
- adjectives
- pronouns
- verbs

Computer implementation (Emmy)

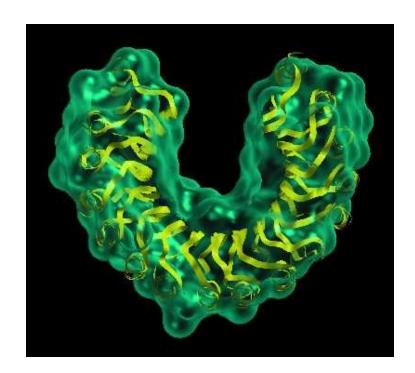
- Select a repertory (one composer, one genre)
- Encode several pieces (one genre, one composer)
- Parse them into five elements of musical grammar (SPEAC)
 - Statements
 - Preparations
 - Extensions
 - Antecedents
 - Consequents
- Discover and store "signatures" (identify "earmarks"): recursive procedure

EMI's grammatical parts (c. 1990)

- SPEAC
 - **Statements**
 - **Preparations**
 - Extensions
 - Antecedents
 - Consequents

"recombinant music" (IEEE)

Structural encodings enabling fluid sequencing BEAD model (genetic algorithms/lattices)



Signature properties

- Are relatively short (2-5 events)
- Are shorter than themes
- Are stored with approach and departure info
- Are described by intervallic relationships
- Are not described by key or mode



Signature specification (pattern matching)

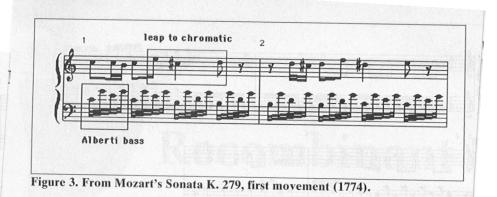
- Appropriate motives
 - \triangleright No. of events = 2-5
 - recurrence
 - □ > 3 times
 - Less than ubiquitously
 - □ Not pervade all pieces



Figure 4. Two versions of a Mozart signature from (a) K. 330 and (b) K. 547a.

Signatures

Sample signatures



Recursive process of identification

Signatures

Composer specific

Genre specific

Movement specific

Texture specific



Figure 1. From (a) Mozart's Sonata K. 283, second movement (1774); (b) Mozart's Sonata K. 330, third movement (1778).

2016

Lexicon (stores)

- Individual signature information
- Approach ("preparations")information
- Departure ("extensions") information

Relationship information

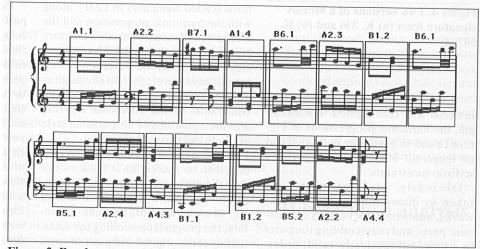


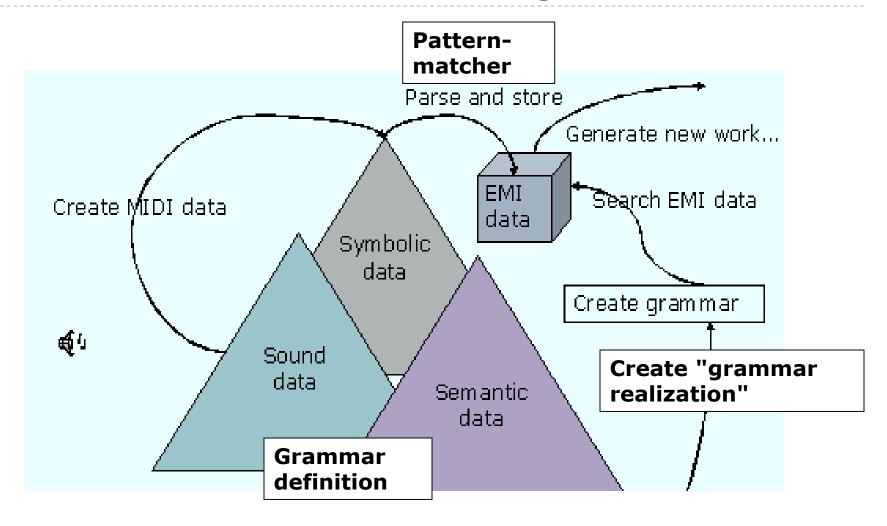
Figure 2. Random recombinant music and its analysis. "A" here refers to Figure 1a, "B" to Figure 1b; the numbers represent the location, first by the measure number and then by the beat number.



Figure 6. EMI's recombination of segments in Figure 5, with signature (B7.1) and suggested sources (t = transposition; v = variation).

Composer = Mozart
Genre = Piano sonata
Movement type = Allegro

Experiments in Musical Intelligence





Emmy-Beethoven Symphony

16

Ways of experiencing Emmy

- Listening to MIDI performances
- Listening to live performances
- Viewing the notated music (no longer easy)
- Performing the music

http://artsites.ucsc.edu/faculty/cope/mp3page.htm

Reactions to EMI

Cons: From MIDI files

- "Mechanical"
- Too fast
- Too slow
- Too soft
- Too loud
- "Not human"

Pros: From live concerts

▶ That's by a computer?

From Emmy to Emily Howell

2010—

Computer Models of Musical Creativity

- Initiates process of signature capture from interactive user responses
- Develops its own lexicons
- Models broader processes of grammatically-founded processes including
 - Speech
 - Poetry
 - Lyrics

Hidden Structure

- ▶ Takes comprehensive view of 20th-century analytical concepts
- Makes them available for compositional algorithms
 - Post-tonal music
 - Generative algorithms
 - Style- and genre syntheses:
 - Mozart in Bali

Emily Howell

- Debuted in March 2010
- Represents the second incarnation of Emmy
- Composes modern, original music

http://www.miller-mccune.com/culture-society/triumph-of-the-cyborg-composer-8507/

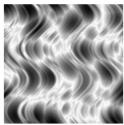
[Ryan Blitstein=former student of this class]

Pieces by Emily Howell

- From Darkness, Light
- Land of Stone
- Shadow Worlds

http://www.centaurrecords.com/

Latest release:



Variations on a Theme by Emily Howell by David Cope (Apr 9, 2013)

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