

*ism*: Improvisation  
Supporting Systems with  
Melody Correction and  
Key Vibration

***Tetsuro Kitahara\****

***Katsuhisa Ishida\*\****

***Masayuki Takeda\*\****

***\*Kyoto University***

***\*\*Tokyo University of Science***

# Our goal

## Our goal:

To popularize *active ways* of enjoying music

## What's the *active ways*?

To enjoy music through *creating* one  
e.g. composition, performance, jam session

our target

## But...

It's difficult for inexperienced people

**Support such beginners' jam sessions  
with computing technologies**

Existing studies aim new style jam sessions  
Only a few studies aim beginner support

# Jam Session

## Jam session:

A musical act where musicians gather and play *improvisations* (i.e. without preparing melodies, etc.)

## Why is it difficult?

Improvisations involve *creating melodies* at the same time as playing an instrument

### Skill for improvisations

Playing an instrument

Instantaneously  
creating melodies



more serious for beginners

# Our Concepts

## 2 key concepts for the support

- To enhance the skill for melody creation

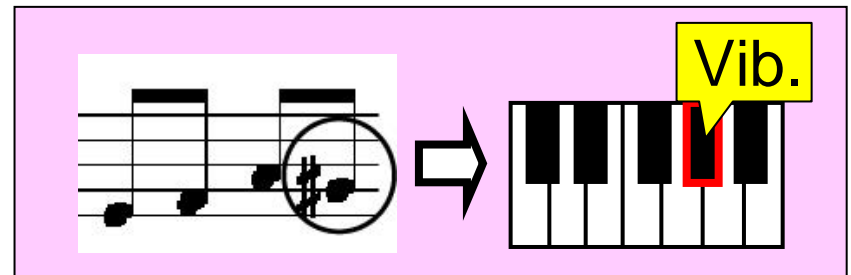
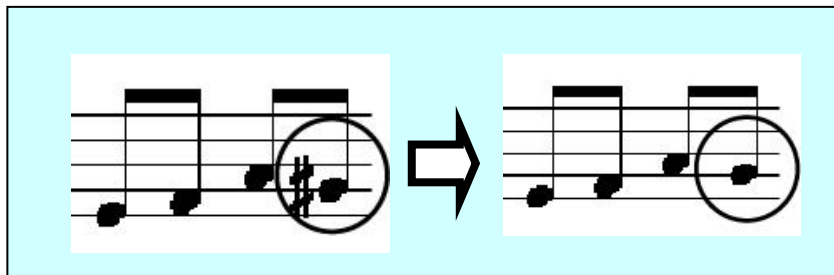
⇒ *ism: Melody correction*

If the user plays musically inappropriate notes, the system automatically corrects them

- To support the practice for improving the skill

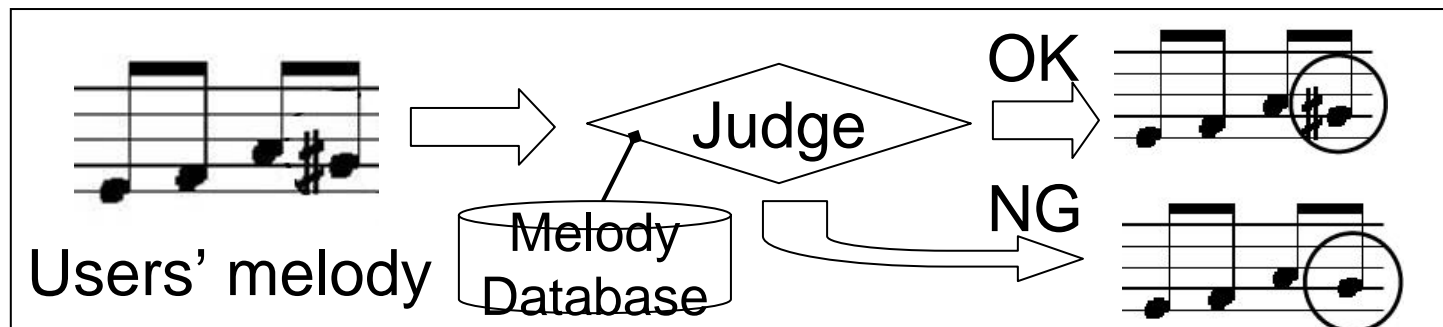
⇒ *ism<sub>v</sub>: Key vibration*

If the user plays musically inappropriate notes, the system points them out via key vibration



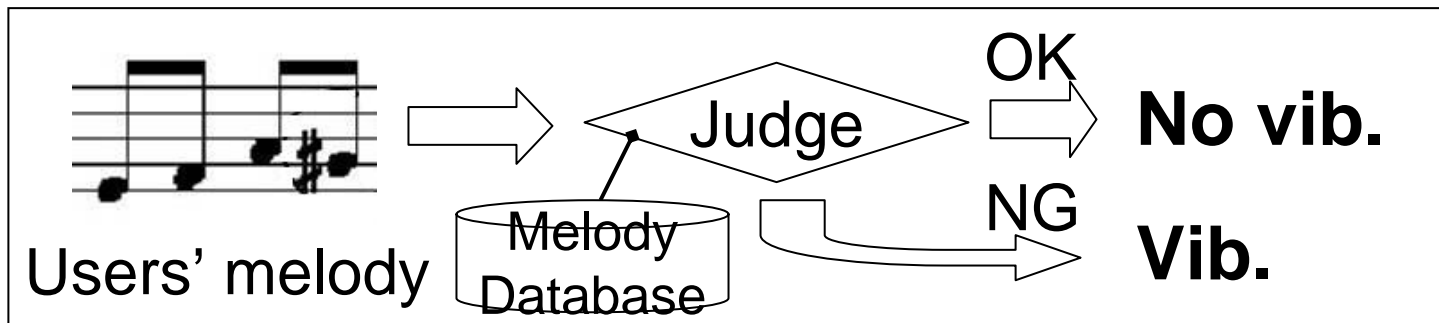
# *ism*: Melody Correction System

- Automatically *corrects* the user's *musically inappropriate* (or unnatural) *notes*
- N-gram-based inappropriate note detection
- Hides inappropriate melodies from listeners
  - ⇒ Facilitates *mitigating beginners' hesitation* toward trying improvisation



# *ism<sub>v</sub>*: Key Vibration System

- *Vibrates the corresponding keys* if the user plays musically inappropriate (or unnatural) notes
- N-gram-based inappropriate note detection
- Users can know if their melodies are appropriate  
⇒ Facilitates learning appropriate melodies and improving their skill of melody creation

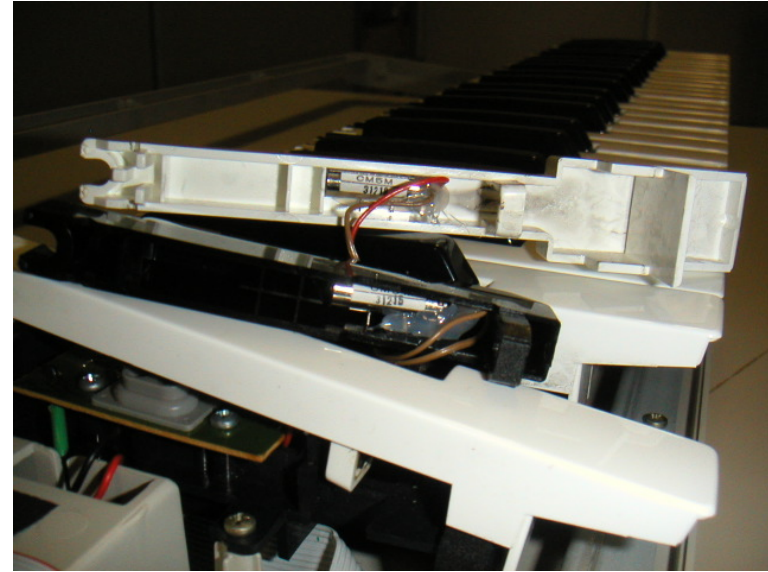


# *ism<sub>v</sub>*: Key Vibration System

## A new weapon:

*Buru-Buru-kun*,

a new keyboard that has  
a built-in vibrating motor  
in each key



## Why vibration?

- Visual indication  $\Rightarrow$  Eyes kept on the indicator
- Auditory indication  $\Rightarrow$  Disturbs music
- Tangible indication

$\Rightarrow$  Users can find it immediately and directly!

cf. Heating keys  $\Rightarrow$  takes time

# Inappropriate Note Detection

## Problem:

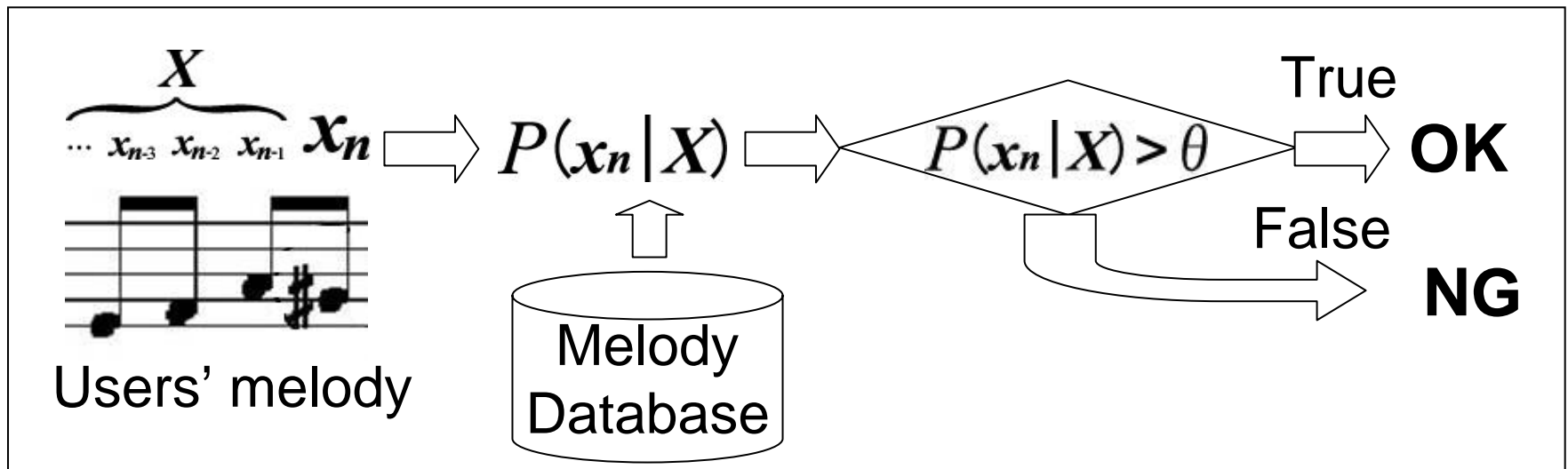
Out-of-scale notes are not necessarily inappropriate

## Our solution:

Based on N-gram probabilities in actual melodies

## Key idea:

If a note sequence is frequently used in actual melodies, it should be musically appropriate





# Evaluations

- ① Accuracy of inappropriate note detection
- ② Questionnaire for *ism*
- ③ Questionnaire for *ism<sub>v</sub>*

# ① Accuracy of inappropriate note detection

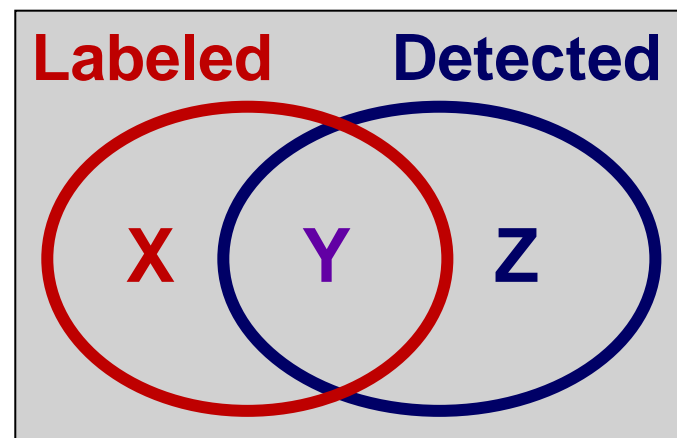
## Experimental procedure:

- ① Collect improvisational melodies  
37 players, 64 measure/player, 8,945 notes  
(Beginning: 10, intermediate: 15, advanced: 12)
- ② Label musically inappropriate notes manually
- ③ Try automatic inappropriate note detection
- ④ Calculate the following:

Recall rate:  $R = Y / (X + Y)$

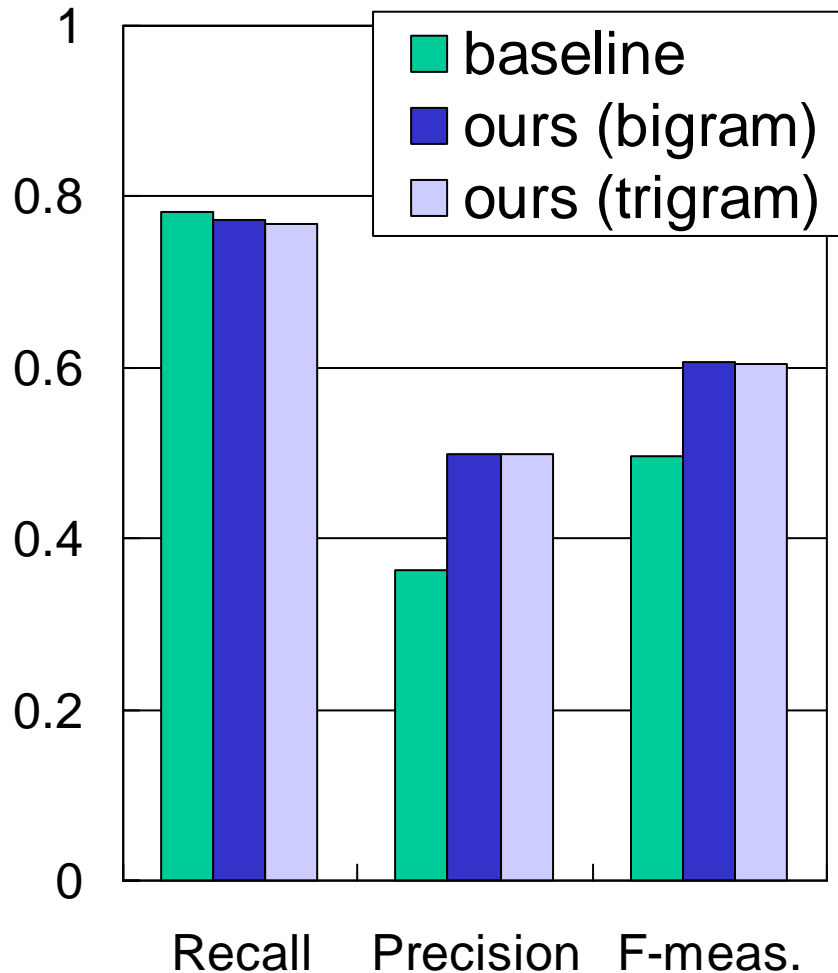
Precision rate:  $P = Y / (Y + Z)$

F-measure:  $F = R * P / (R + P)$



# ① Accuracy of inappropriate note detection

## Experimental results:



- F-measure improved
- Precision rate 13% higher while recall rate only 1-2% lower  
⇒ improved “over-detection”
- F-measure for intermediate group was over 0.75

baseline: To simply judge the notes out of the scale to be inappropriate

## ② Questionnaire for *ism*

### Experimental procedures:

Subjects use 3 systems (all-corr, bigram, trigram) and answer questions for each system

### Subjects:

3 improvisational beginners  
(but they have long experiences in playing instrs.)

### Questions:

(Yes) 7-6-5-4-3-2-1 (No)

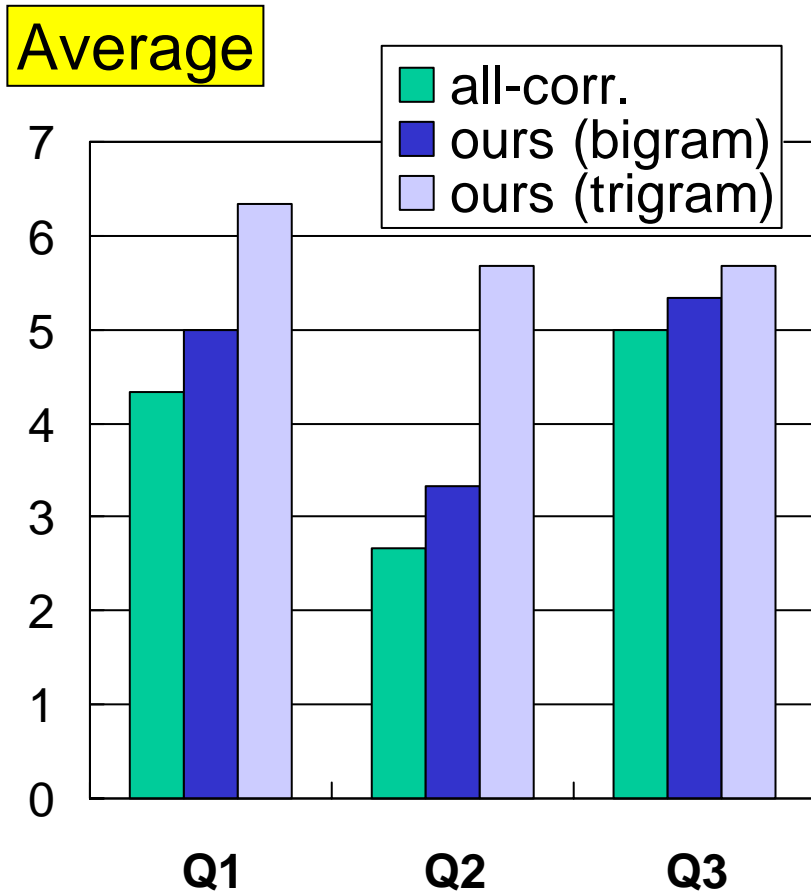
**Q1** Do you think the correction was appropriate?

**Q2** Did you improvise without feeling a strong sense of strangeness?

**Q3** Did you enjoy the improvisation?

## ② Questionnaire for *ism*

### Experimental results:



- Ours superior to *all-corr.* for all questions
- *Trigram* superior to *bigram*  
↳ It uses longer sequences
- The result of *trigram* for Q2 high enough  
⇒ Little strangeness feeling even if experienced players

*all-corr.* To correct all the notes out of the scale

### ③ Questionnaire for *ism<sub>v</sub>*

#### Experimental procedures:

Subjects try improvisation practices using *ism<sub>v</sub>* and a normal MIDI keyboard, and answer questions for each practice

#### Subjects:

16 improvisational beginners

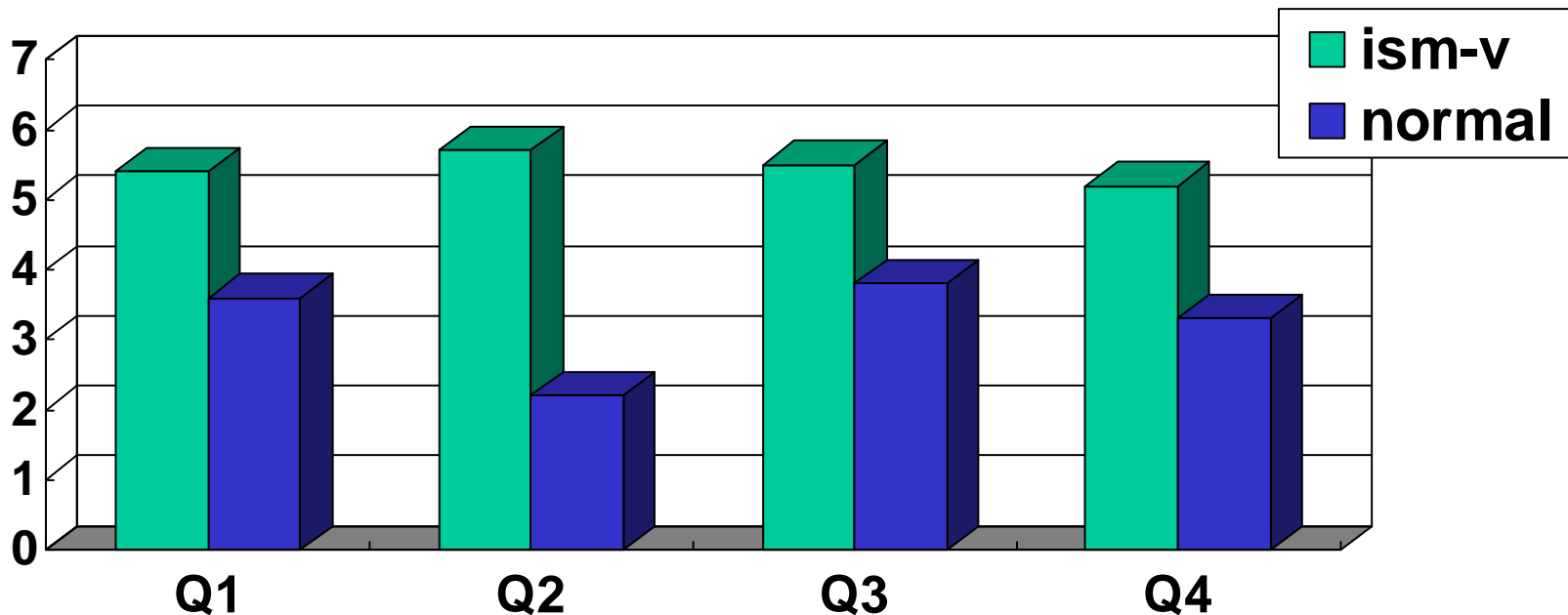
#### Questions:

(Yes) 7-6-5-4-3-2-1 (No)

- Q1 Do you think you can improve your improvisation?
- Q2 Do you think this practice is efficient?
- Q3 Did you enjoy the practice?
- Q4 Do you think you will continue this practice?

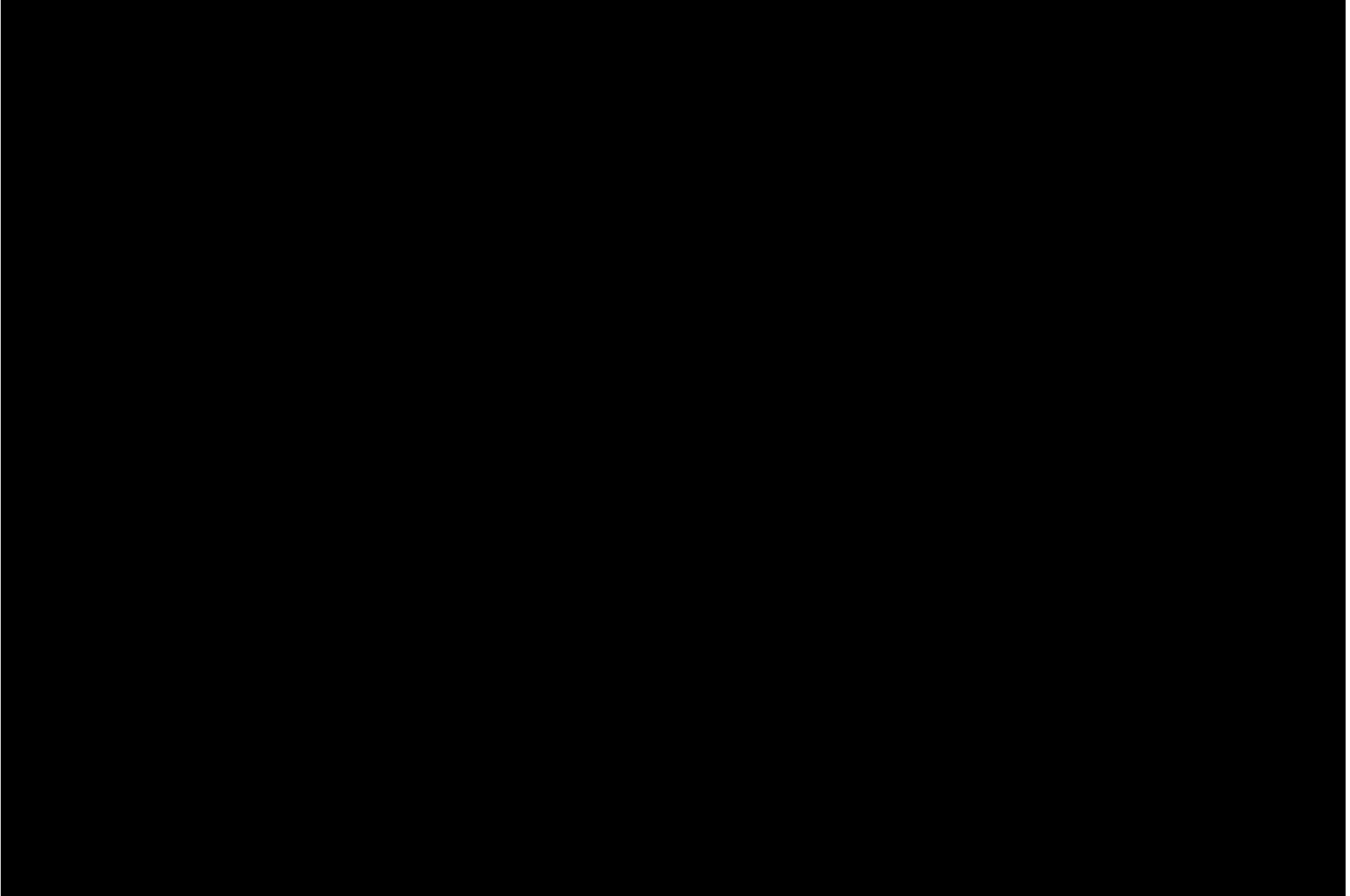
### ③ Questionnaire for $ism_v$

#### Experimental results:



- Results for all questions were over 5.0 on average
- Results of  $ism_v$  were 1.7-3.5 higher than *normal*
- Paired t-test show the significance of  $ism_v$  with 95%

# Demo Video





# Conclusions

## Aim:

To support skill for improvisation

## 2 systems for achieving the aim:

- *ism*: Automatically corrects musically inappropriate notes
  - ⇒ Enhances the skill for melody creation
- *ism<sub>v</sub>*: Points out musically inappropriate notes with key vibration
  - ⇒ Helps improving the skill by themselves

## Future work:

Other instruments (e.g. bass), Long evaluation etc.



# Features

The following features are extracted before N-gram probabilities are calculated:

- The kind of the note (chord tone, key tone, etc.)
- The interval between the note and the last note (m2, M2, more than m3)
- Whether the note is on 8<sup>th</sup>-note-level beats
- Whether a rest exists between the note and the last note



1st	Chd	Els	Key	Chd	Chd	Key
2nd	M2	m3	m2	M2	m3	M2
3rd	T	T	T	F	T	F
4th	F	F	F	F	F	F

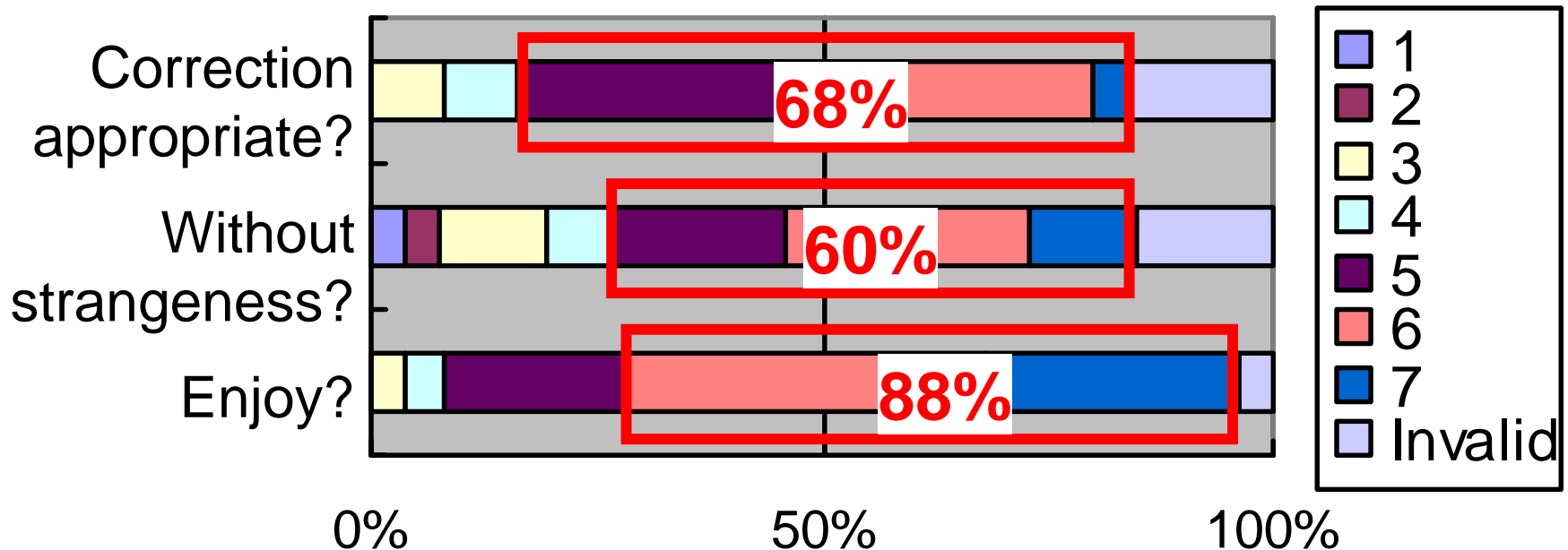
Chd: chord tone      m3: more than m3  
 Key: key tone      T: True  
 Els: Else          F: False

# Demo of *ism* in WISS 2003

## WISS (Workshop on Interactive Syst. & Softw.):

One of the biggest domestic workshops on human computer interaction in Japan

25 participants tried *ism* and answered questionnaire



# Demo of *ism* in WISS 2003

## Participants' comments:

- I want to do more improvisation.
- Even if I play it without thinking, it produces appropriate melodies.
- This system is good for unskilled people.
- I can enjoy improvisation although I am a beginner.
- etc.

### ③ Questionnaire for *ism<sub>v</sub>*

#### Subjects' comments:

##### for *ism<sub>v</sub>*

- I can easily recognize which notes are wrong.
- It's efficient at telling me when my playing is not in line with the accompaniment.
- This is revolutionary.
- etc.

##### for a normal MIDI keyboard

- It takes long time because I cannot quickly recognize wrong notes.
- Too difficult for beginners.
- This is boring.
- etc.

# Related Work

## Studies on jam sessions:

- **Jam session systems:**  
constructs virtual musicians in computers
- **Open RemoteGIG:**  
achieves worldwide jam sessions via the Net  
⇒ Only a few attempts of supporting the skill

## Studies on supporting skill for jam sessions:

- **Inspiration:** corrects all out-of-scale notes
- **Theremoscore:** heats out-of-scale keys
- **RhyMe:** uses a new note-key mapping based on functions of notes

# Future Work

- To Apply our concept to other instruments  
e.g. guitar, bass
- Long-period experiments on esp. *ism<sub>v</sub>*  
---How well can users improve their skill by  
using *ism<sub>v</sub>* for e.g. 1 year?---
- To integrate our systems with OpenRemoteGIG  
---Users can enjoy jam sessions with worldwide  
musicians through the Internet even if they are  
beginners---