



INScore

AN ENVIRONMENT FOR THE DESIGN OF LIVE MUSIC SCORES

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Interactive Music Scores



Interactive Music Scores

- Alien Lands - Sandeep Bhagwati
[Montréal - February 2011]
Music performance in four movements
for four spatially dispersed
percussionists with interactive scores.
- Calder's Violin - Richard Hoadley
[Cambridge - October 2011]
Automatic music for violin and computer.



The Interlude Project

New Digital Paradigms for Exploration and Interaction
of Expressive Movement with Music.



The Interlude Project



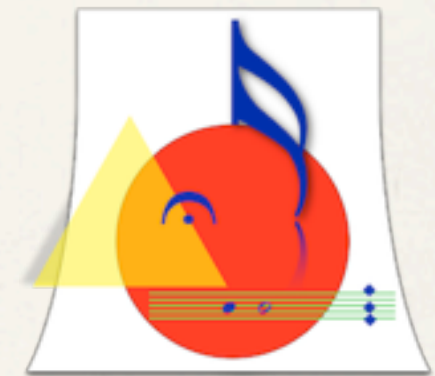
INScore

- Music score extension
- Graphic & time spaces relationship
- Performance representation
- Interaction

INScore

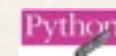
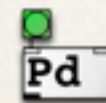
INScore supports

- Symbolic music notation [GMN, MusicXML]
- Textual elements
- Bitmaps [jpg, gif, tiff, png,...]
- Vectorial graphics (rectangles, ellipses, SVG,...)
- Video files
- Sound and gesture graphic representations



INScore is

- a standalone score viewer
- an open source C/C++ library
- multi-platform
- an Open Sound Control API



INScore

The image displays a musical score within the INScore software interface. The score is organized into three systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The first system begins with a forte (*fff*) dynamic marking. The second system features a large green triangle with the number '134' and the text 'more...' overlaid. The third system concludes with a piano (*ppp*) dynamic marking and includes a blue waveform visualization. The interface also shows various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Relations between graphic and time space

Hypothesis

Approach the problem with segmentation and relations between segments

Relations between graphic and time space

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Approach the problem with segmentation and relations between segments

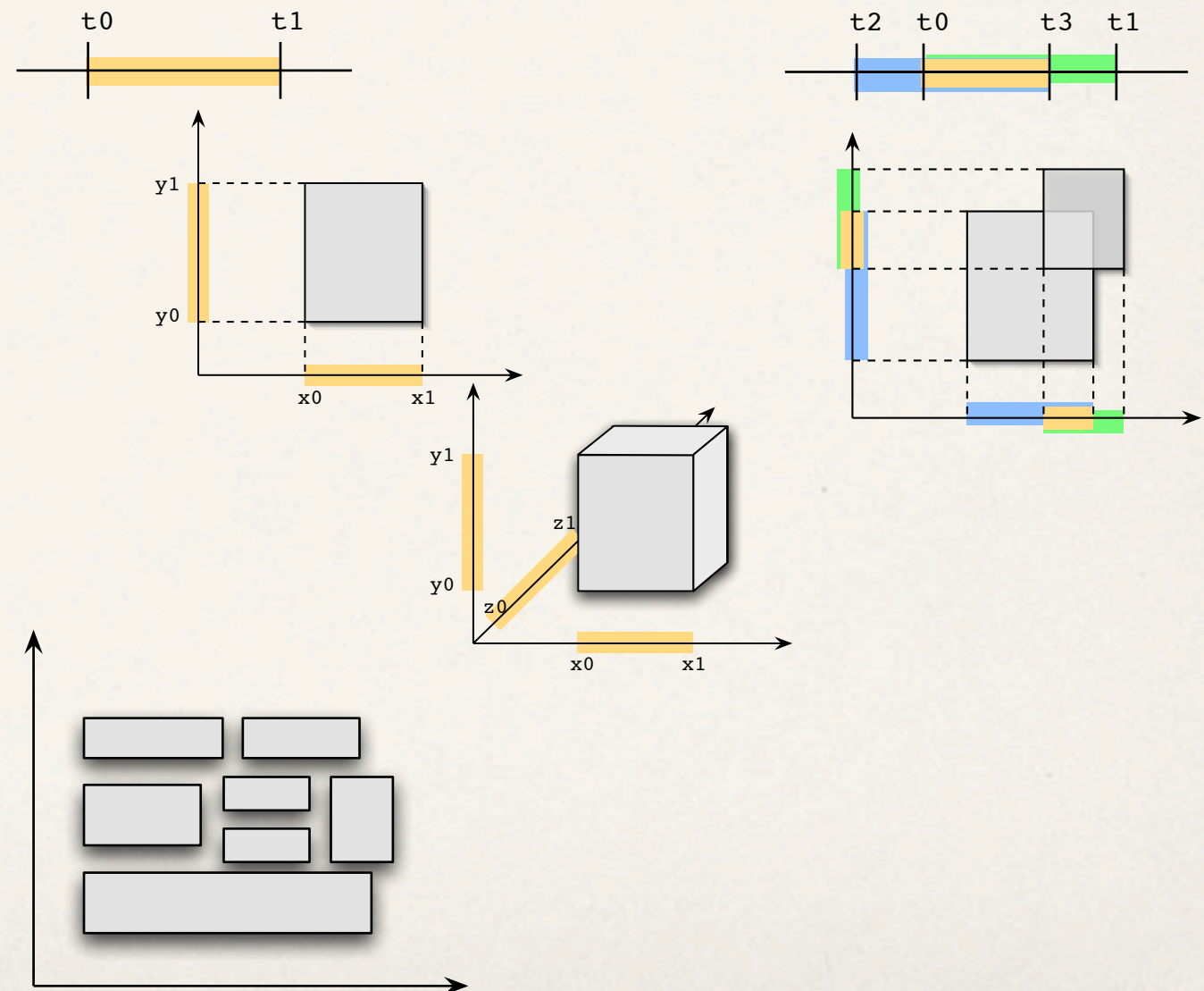
Segments

Defined as a list of intervals:

- generalizable to n dimensions
- intersection operation

Segmentation

A set of disjoined segments



Relations between graphic and time space

Hypothesis

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Relations between graphic and time space

Hypothesis

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Mapping

Relation between two segmentations:

- operations to query the mapping
- operations to compose mappings

Relations between graphic and time space

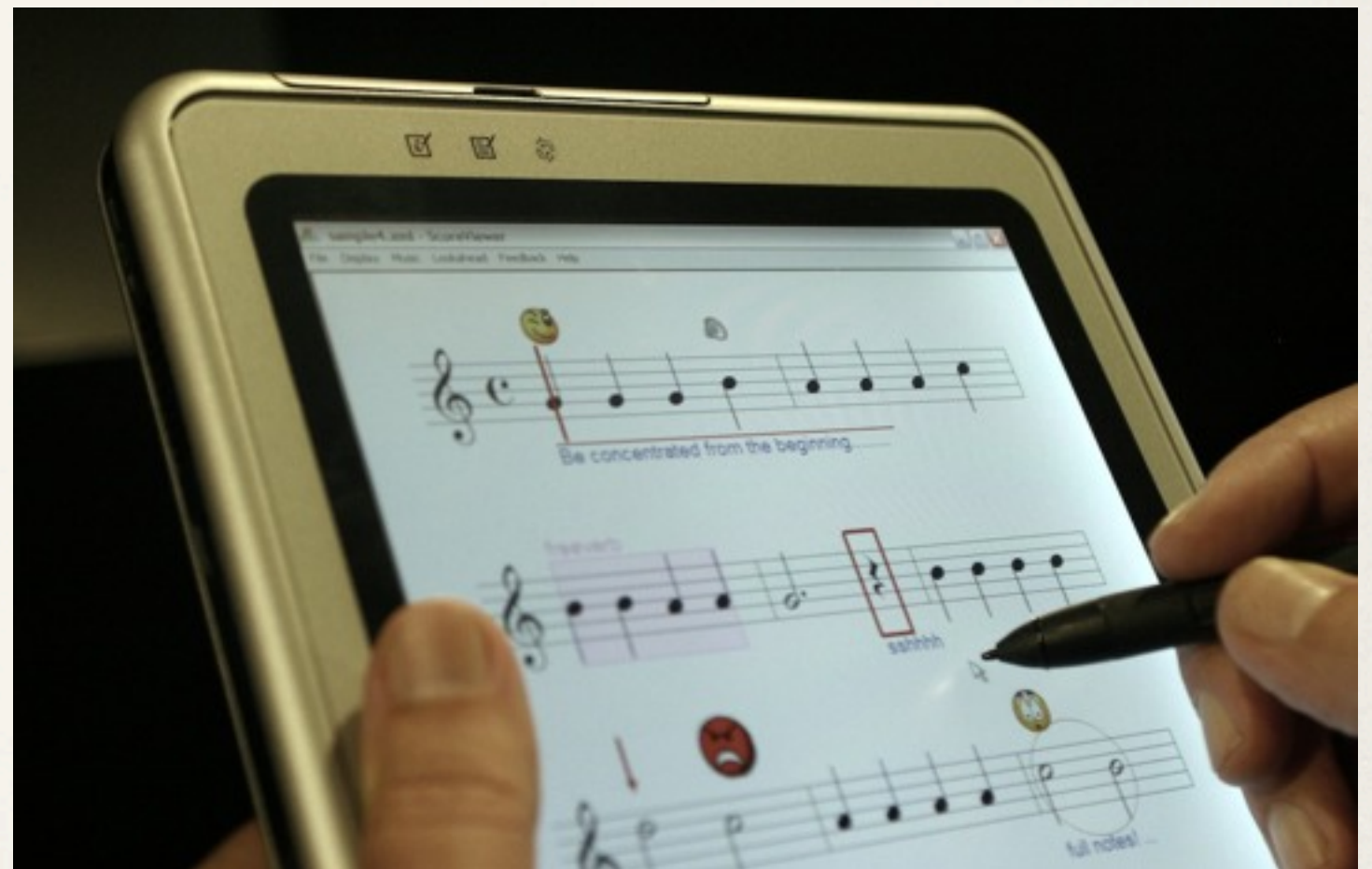
Segmentations and mappings for each component type:

type	segmentations and mappings required
text	<i>graphic</i> \leftrightarrow text \leftrightarrow relative time
score	<i>graphic</i> \leftrightarrow <i>wrapped relative time</i> \leftrightarrow <i>relative time</i>
image	<i>graphic</i> \leftrightarrow pixel \leftrightarrow relative time
vect. graphics	vectorial \leftrightarrow relative time
signal	<i>graphic</i> \leftrightarrow frame \leftrightarrow relative time

Performance representation

The VEMUS approach

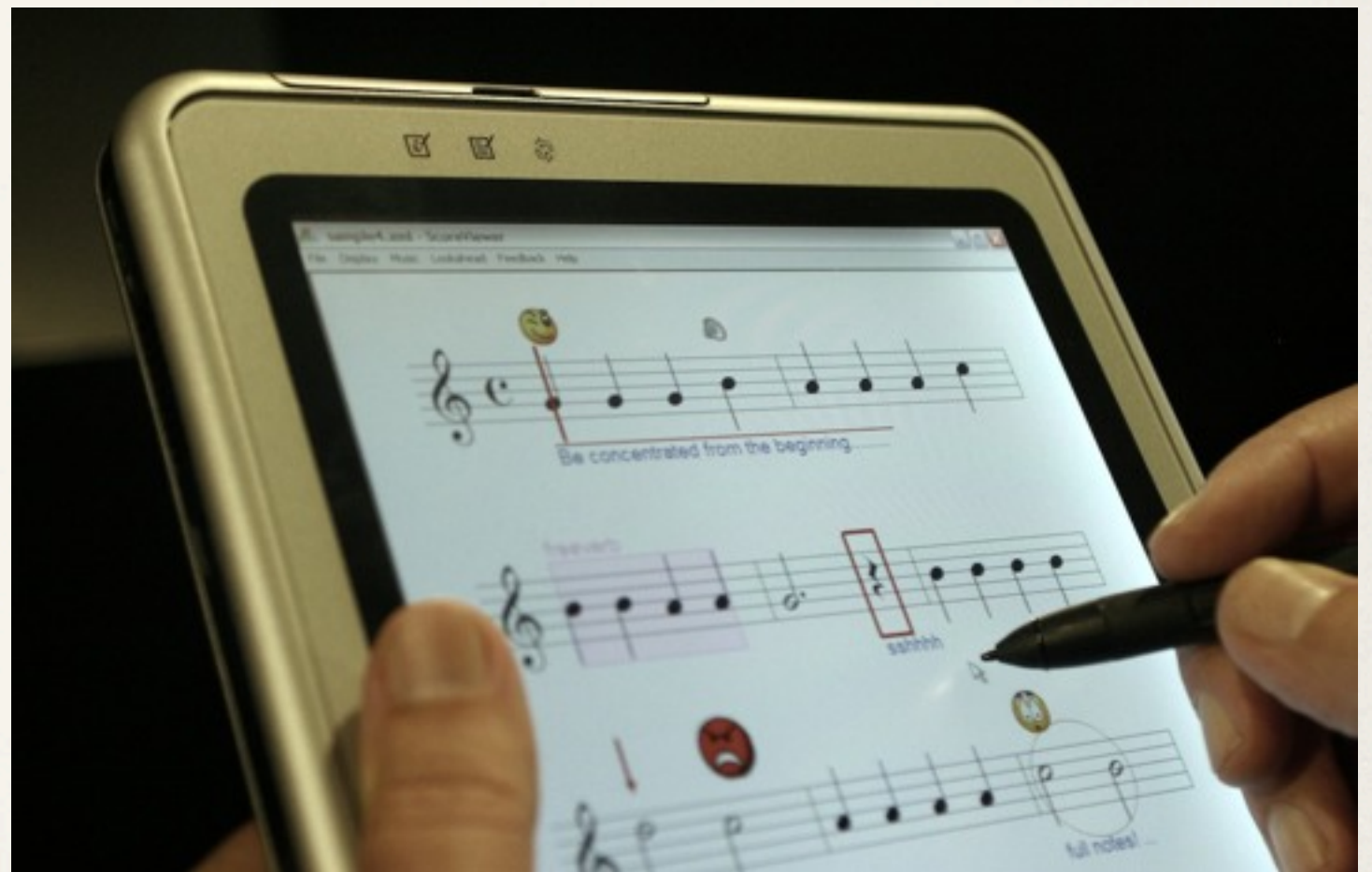
- a mirror metaphor
- feedback based pedagogy
- score annotation with performance representations



Performance representation

The VEMUS approach

- a mirror metaphor
- feedback based pedagogy
- score annotation with performance representations
- static design,
- tricky to extend,
- awkward to experiment.



Performance representation

Hypothesis

Approach the graphic of a signal as a *graphic signal*.

Performance representation

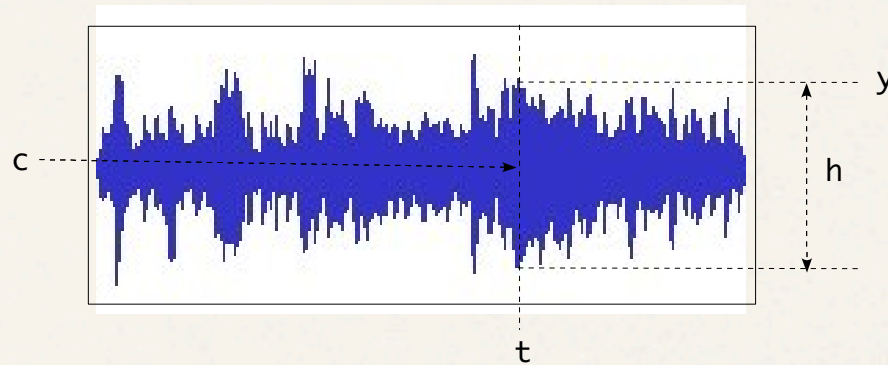
Hypothesis

Approach the graphic of a signal as a *graphic signal*.

A graphic signal

A composite signal made of:

- a y signal
- a thickness signal
- a color signal



Performance representation

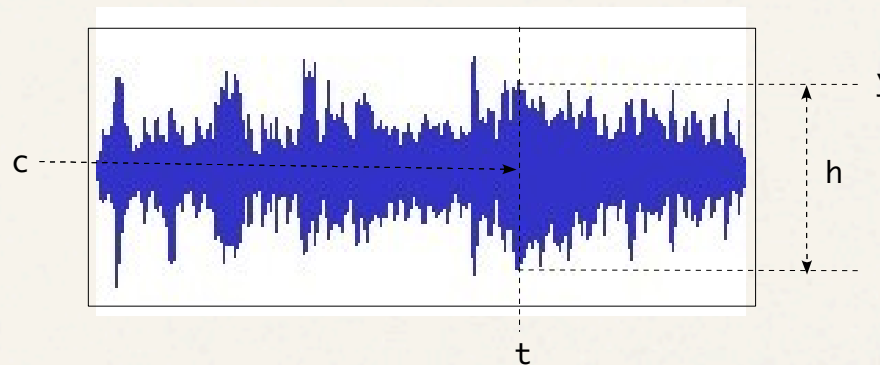
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Consider a signal S defined as a time function: $f(t) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 = (y, h, c) \mid y, h, c \in \mathbb{R}$

This signal could be directly drawn (i.e. without additional computation)

Performance representation

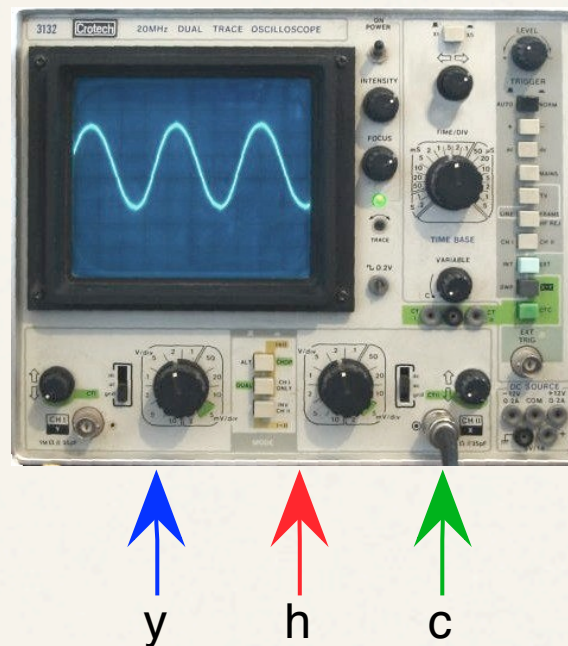
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Performance representation

System expressivity

Examples



$$g = S_{f0} / k_t / k_c$$

S_{f0} : fundamental frequency

k_t : constant thickness signal

k_c : constant color signal

Performance representation

System expressivity

Examples



$$g = k_y / S_{rms} / k_c$$

S_{rms} : RMS signal

k_y : constant y signal

k_c : constant color signal

Performance representation

System expressivity

Examples



$$g = S_{f0} / S_{rms} / k_c$$

S_{rms} : RMS signal

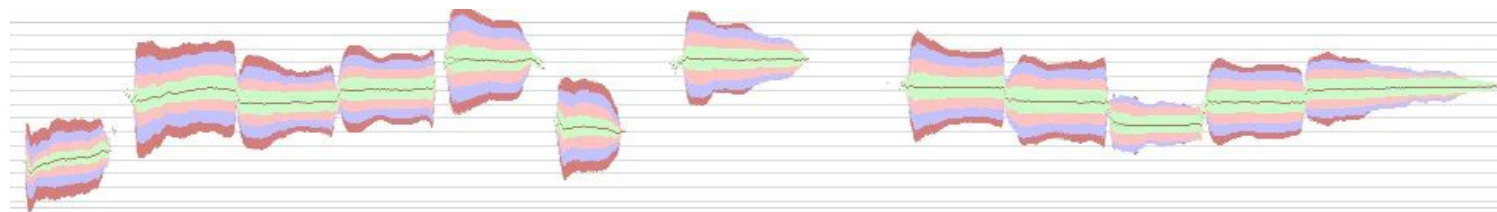
S_{f0} : fundamental frequency

k_c : constant color signal

Performance representation

System expressivity

Examples



$$g0 = S_{f0} / S_{rms0} / k_c0$$

S_{f0} : fundamental frequency

S_{rms0} : f0 RMS values

$$g1 = S_{f0} / S_{rms1} + S_{rms0} / k_c1$$

S_{rms1} : f1 RMS values

$$g2 = S_{f0} / S_{rms2} + S_{rms1} + S_{rms0} / k_c2$$

S_{rms2} : f2 RMS values

...

$$g = g2 / g1 / g0$$

INScore OSC Messages

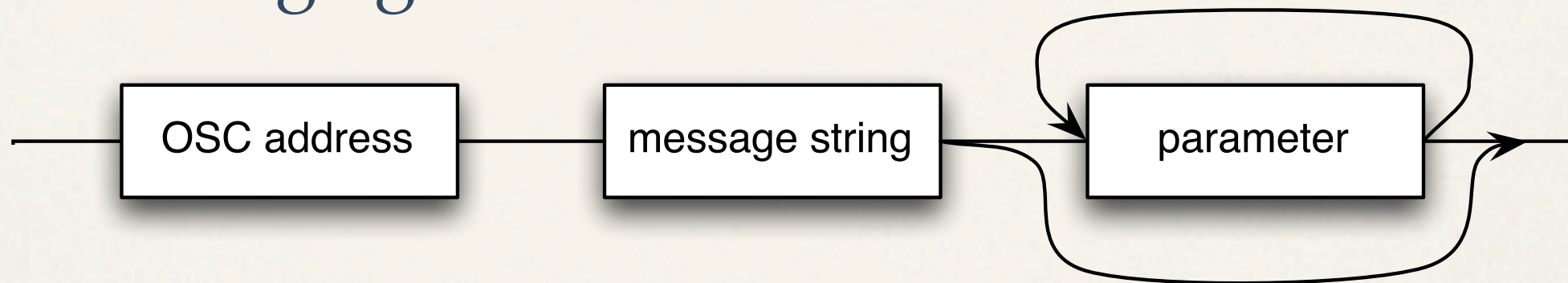
An «object oriented» approach

INScore OSC Messages

An «object oriented» approach

- The OSC address is like an object pointer.
- An OSC message is similar to an object method call.
- The OSC address space is dynamic.

OSC message general format

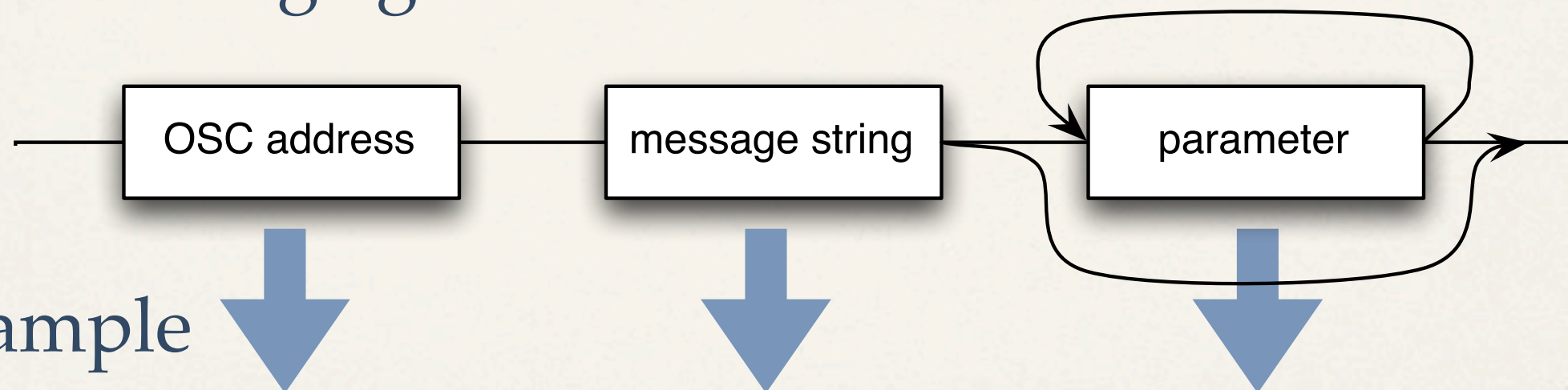


INScore OSC Messages

An «object oriented» approach

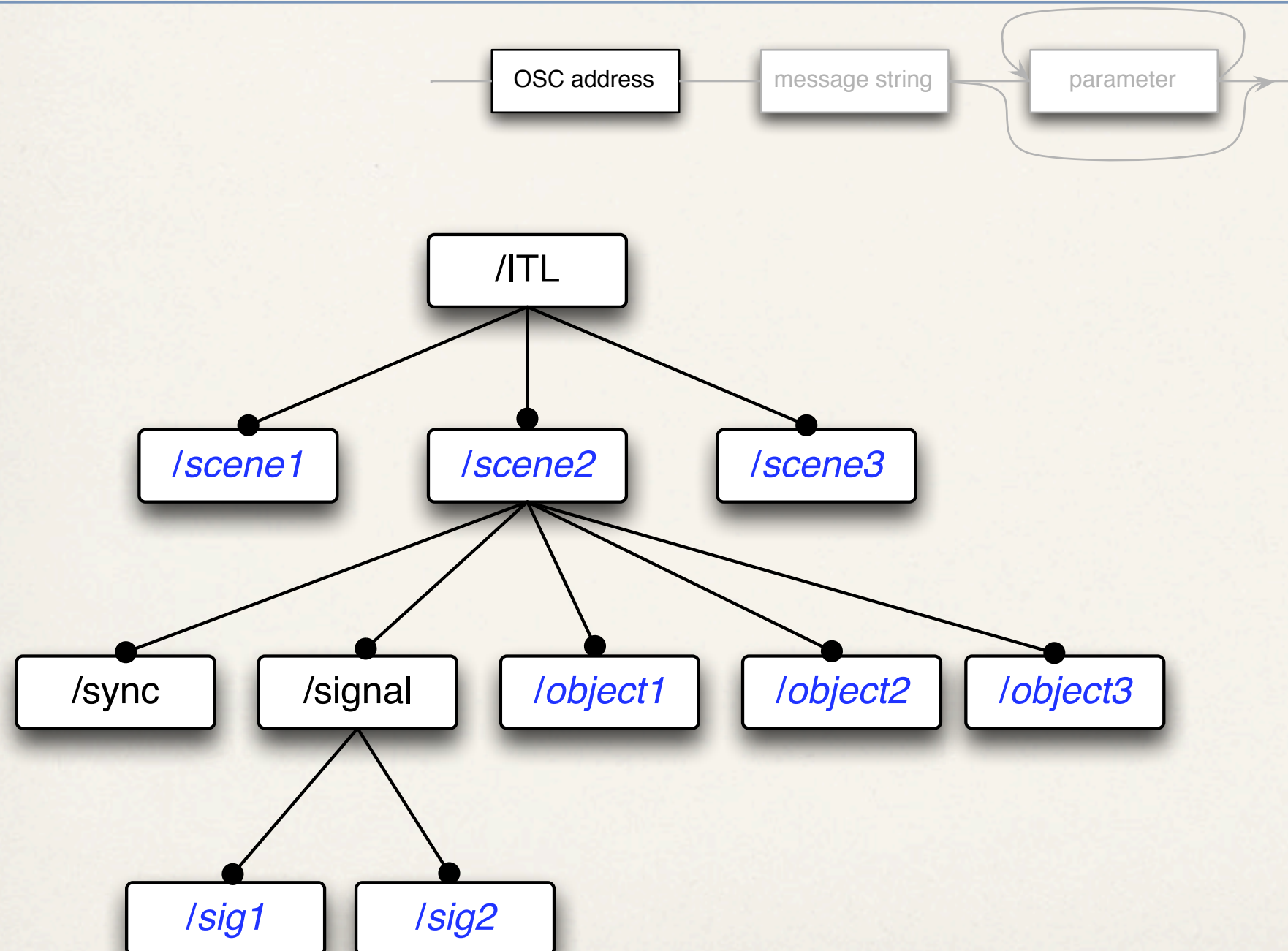
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OSC message general format

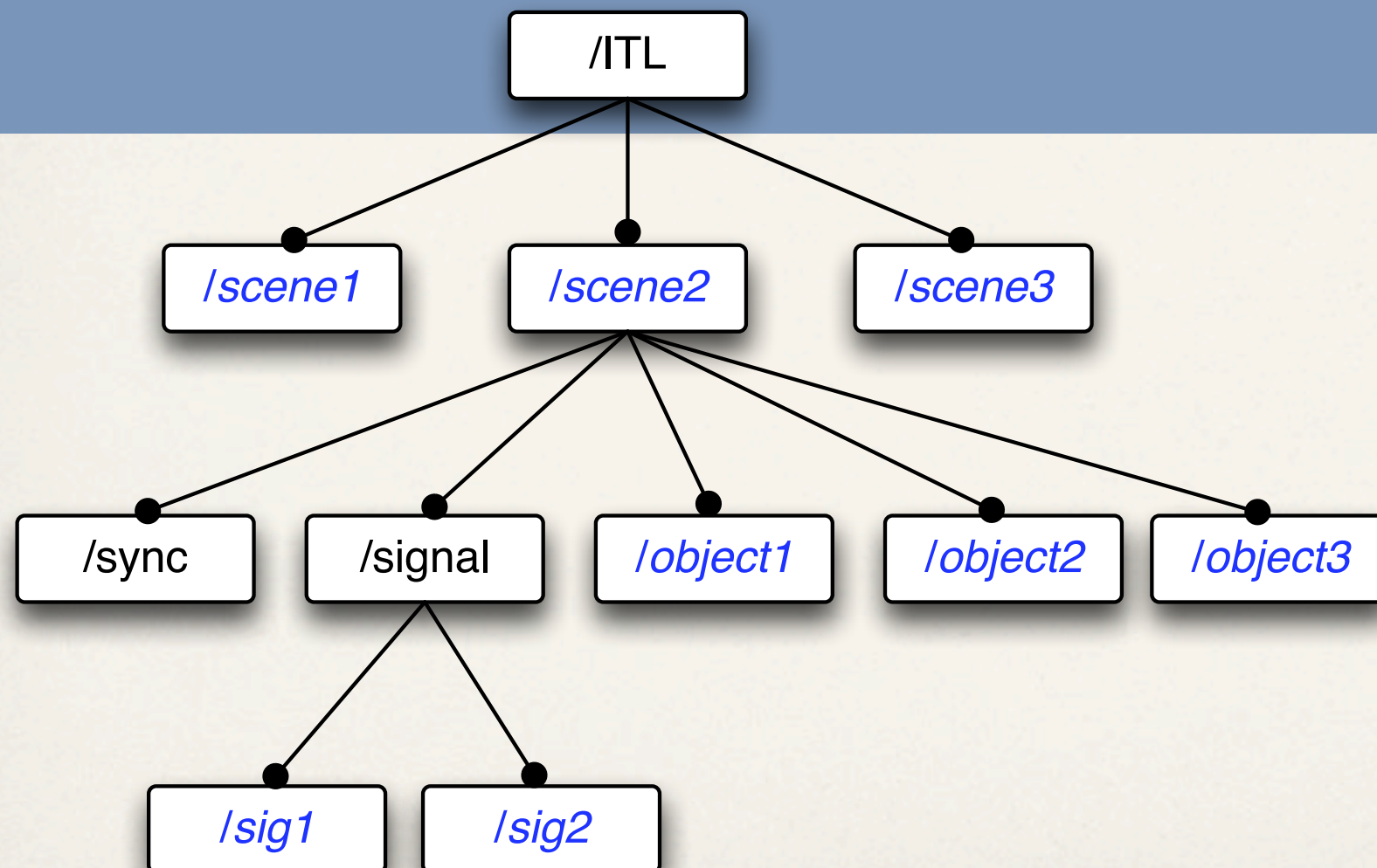
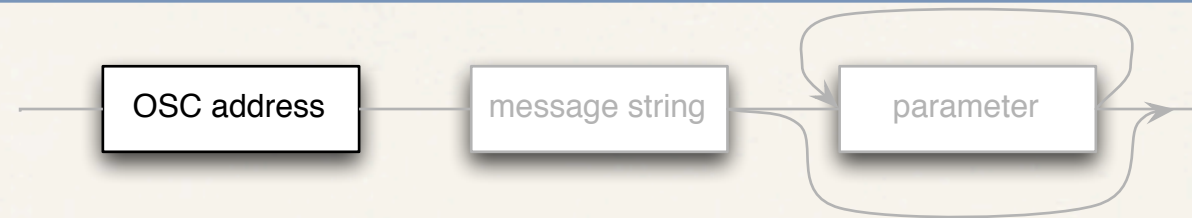


`/ITL/scene/score` `color` `255 128 40 150`
`score->color(255, 128, 40, 150)`

INScore OSC Address Space

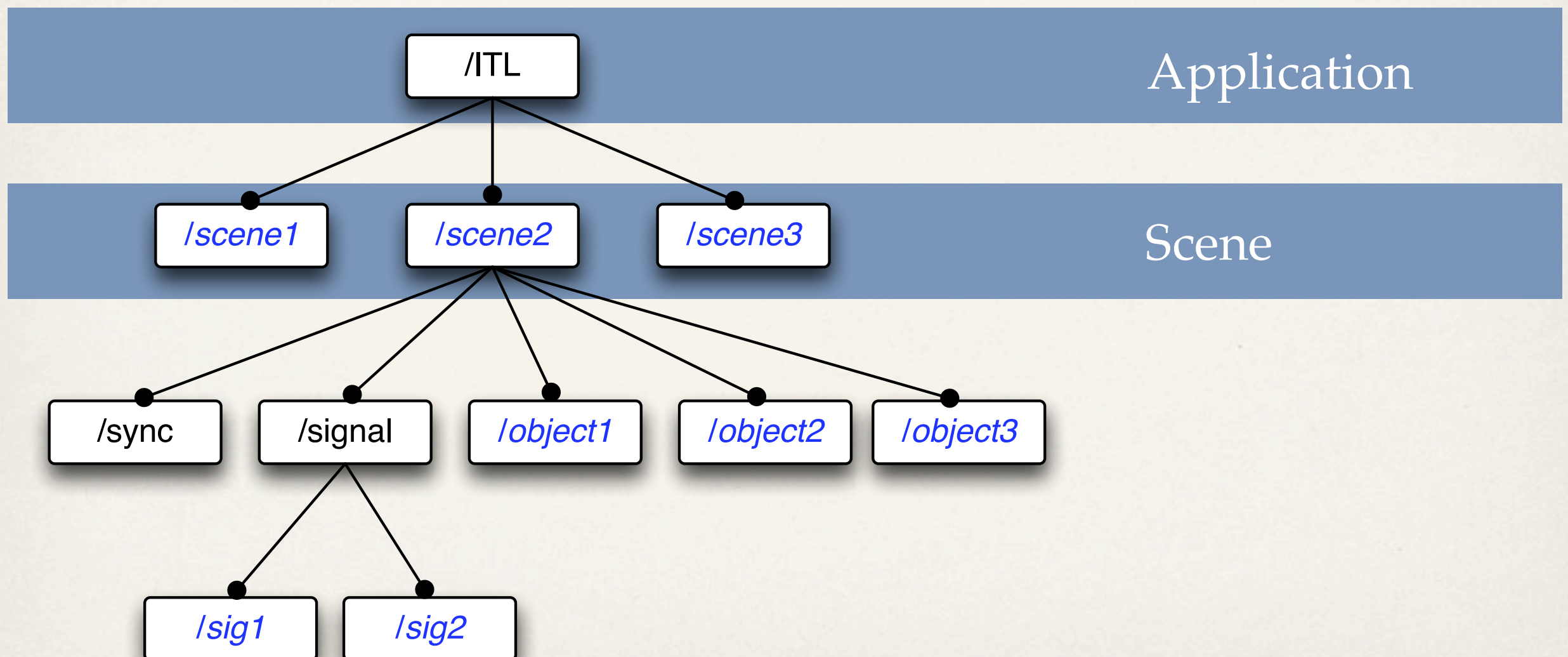
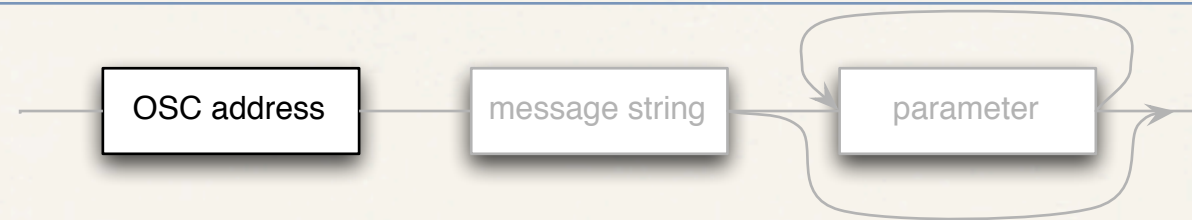


INScore OSC Address Space

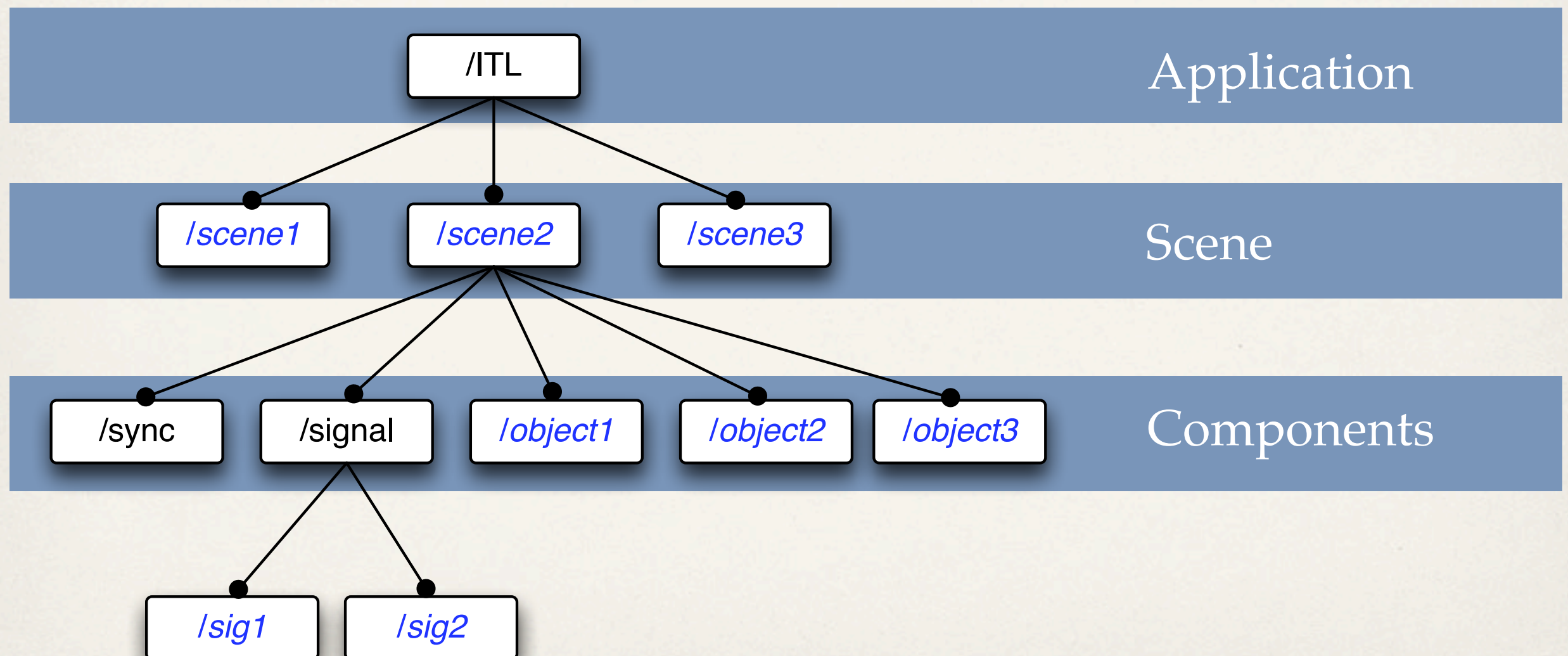
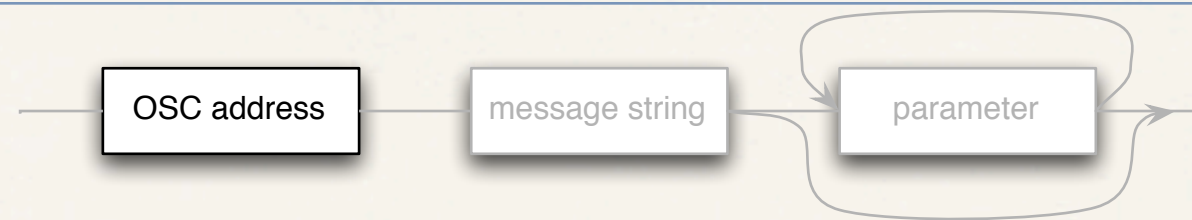


Application

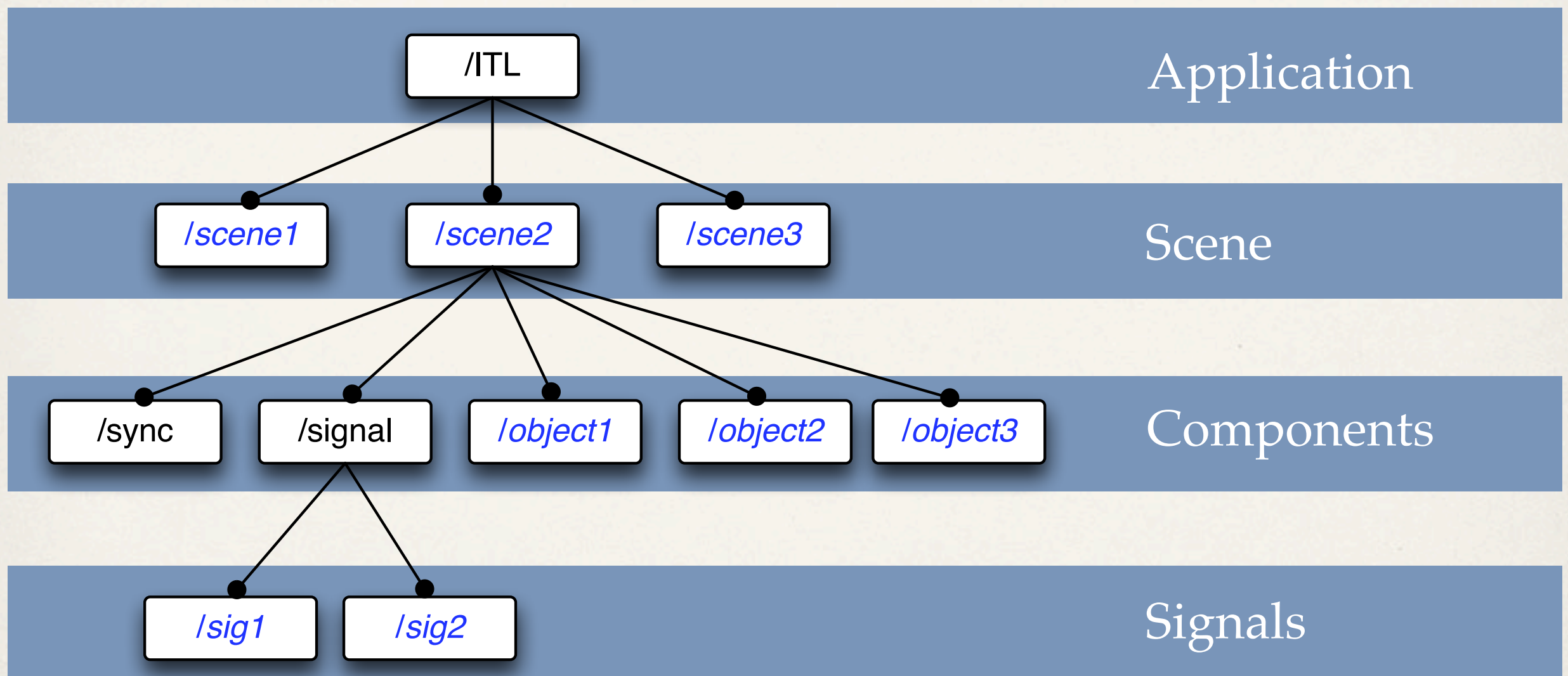
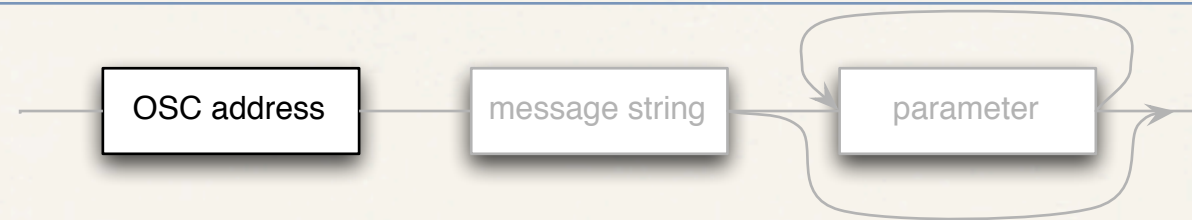
INScore OSC Address Space



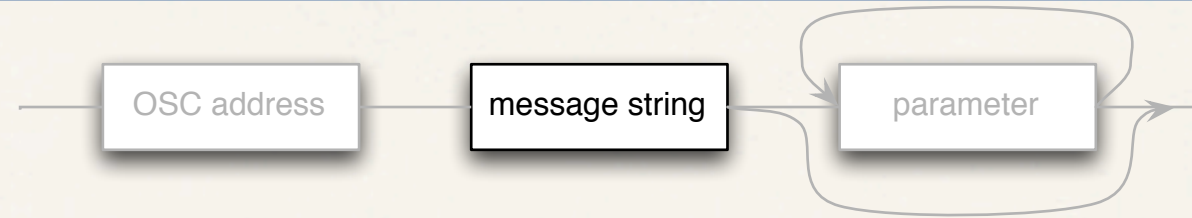
INScore OSC Address Space



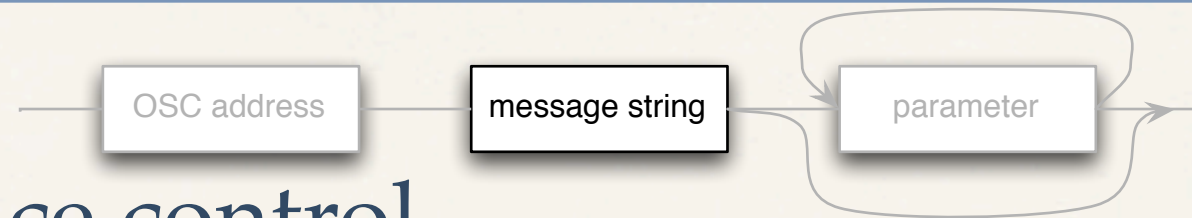
INScore OSC Address Space



Messages Strings



Messages Strings



Graphic space control

- Position:
`x, y, z, angle, scale, dx, dy, dz, dangle, dscale`
- Color:
`color, dcolor, red, green, blue, dred, dgreen, dbblue, alpha, dalpha, hue, saturation, brightness, dhue, dsaturation, dbrightness`

Time space control

- Time position:
`date, ddate, clock`
- Duration:
`duration, dduration`

Constructor

- `set`

Query message

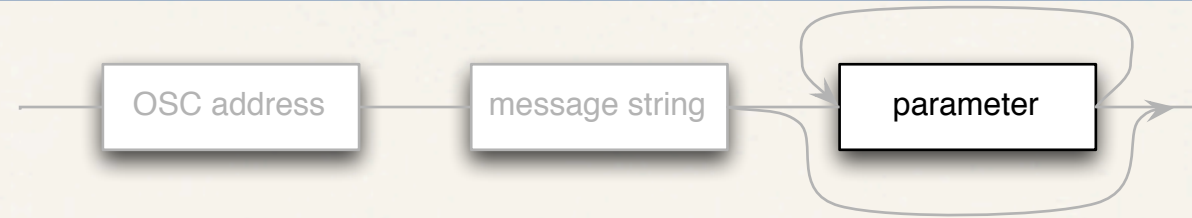
- `get`

Time and graphic spaces relations

- `map`

Signals and graphic signals messages

Messages Parameters



Direct use of basic OSC types

- `int32`
- `float32`
- `OSC-string`

Relaxed types but strict parameters count

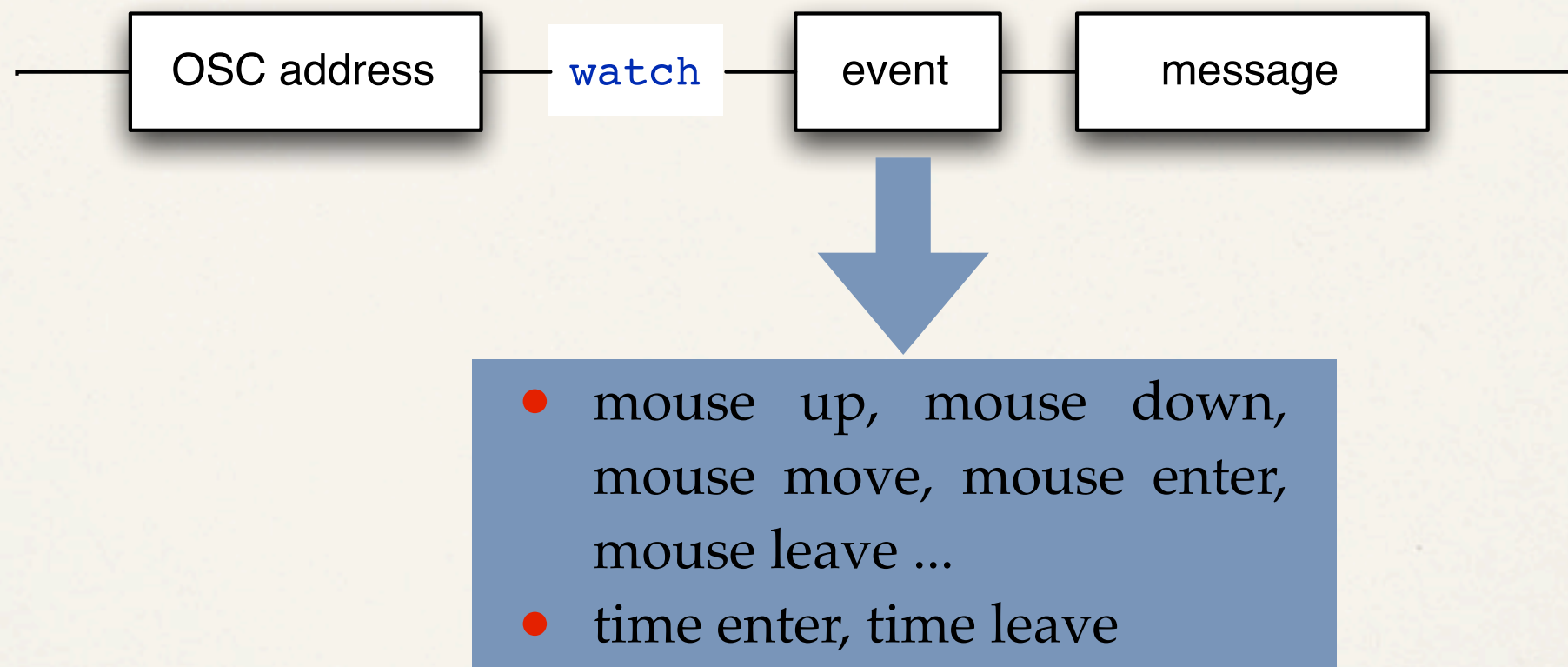
Interaction Messages

Basic principle



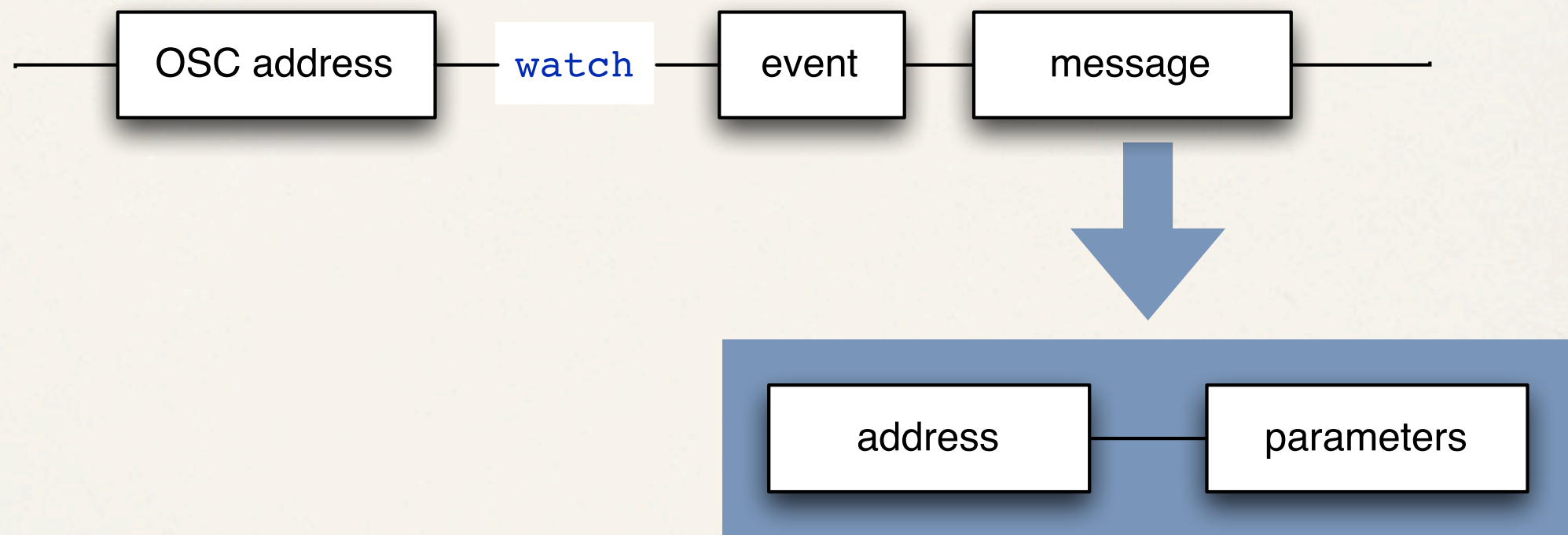
Interaction Messages

Basic principle



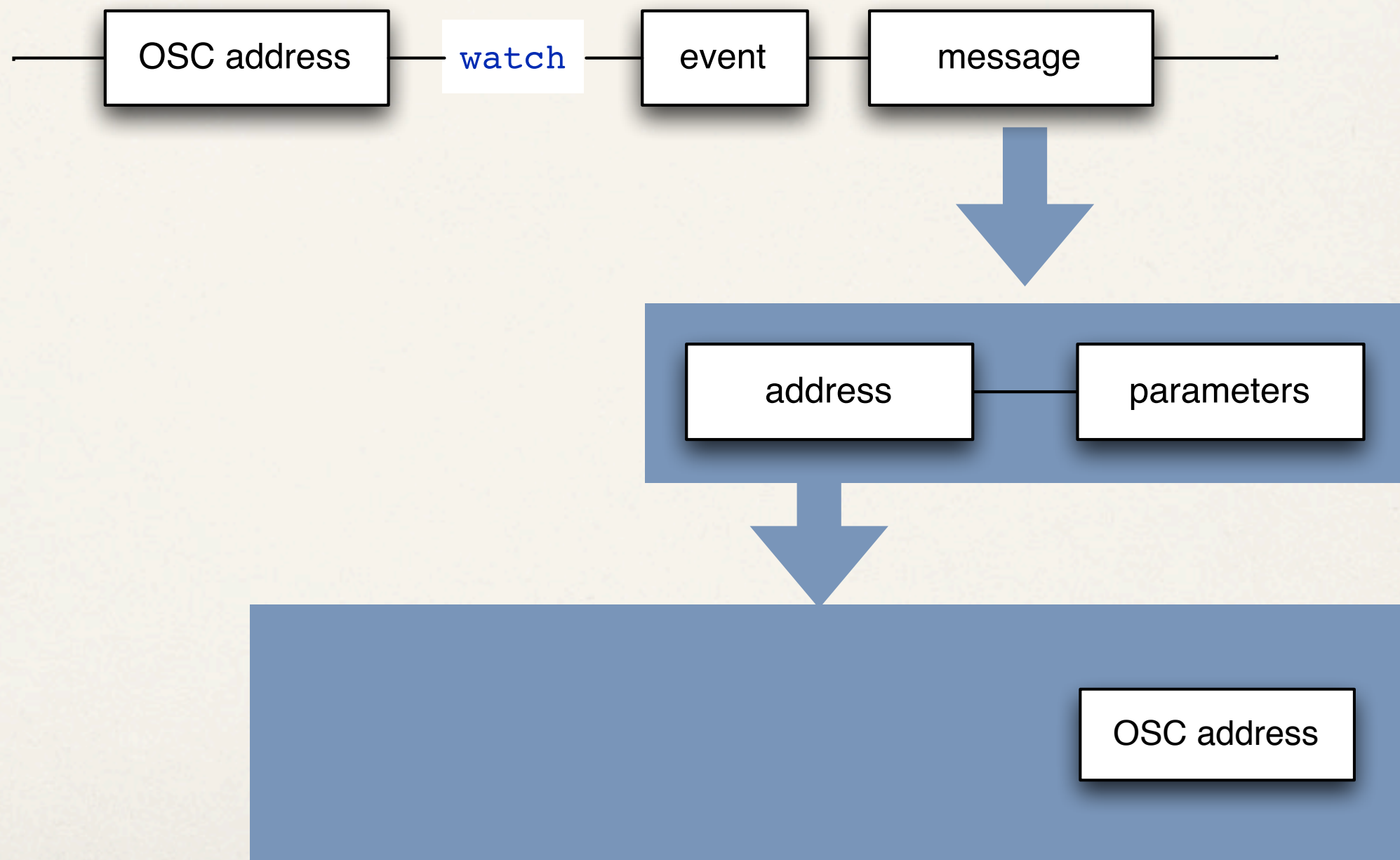
Interaction Messages

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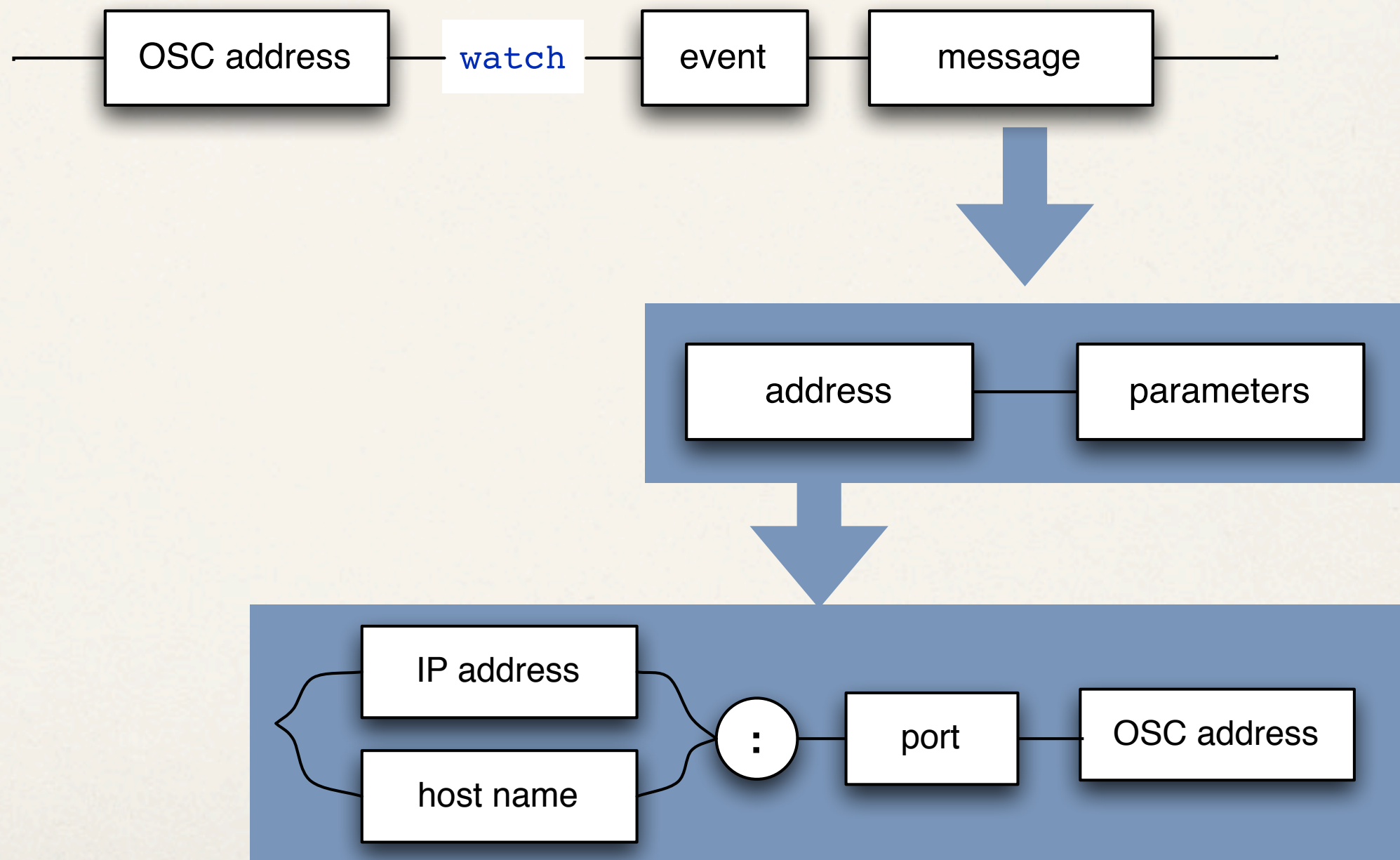
Interaction Messages

Basic principle



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Interaction Messages

Basic principle



Examples

/ITL/scene/myObject **watch** mouseDown **/ITL/scene/myObject show 0**

Interaction Messages

Basic principle



Examples

/ITL/scene/myObject **watch** mouseDown

/ITL/scene/myObject **show 0**

/ITL/scene/myObject **watch** mouseDown

host.domain.org:12100/an/address **start**

Interaction Messages

Variables

- `$x, $y, $absx, $absy, $sx, $sy`
- `$date`

Address variables

- `$self`
- `$scene`

Message based variables

- `$(a valid INScore 'get' message)`

Scaling variable values

- `$x[min, max], $y[min, max]`

Date quantification

- `$date[n/d]`

Interaction Messages

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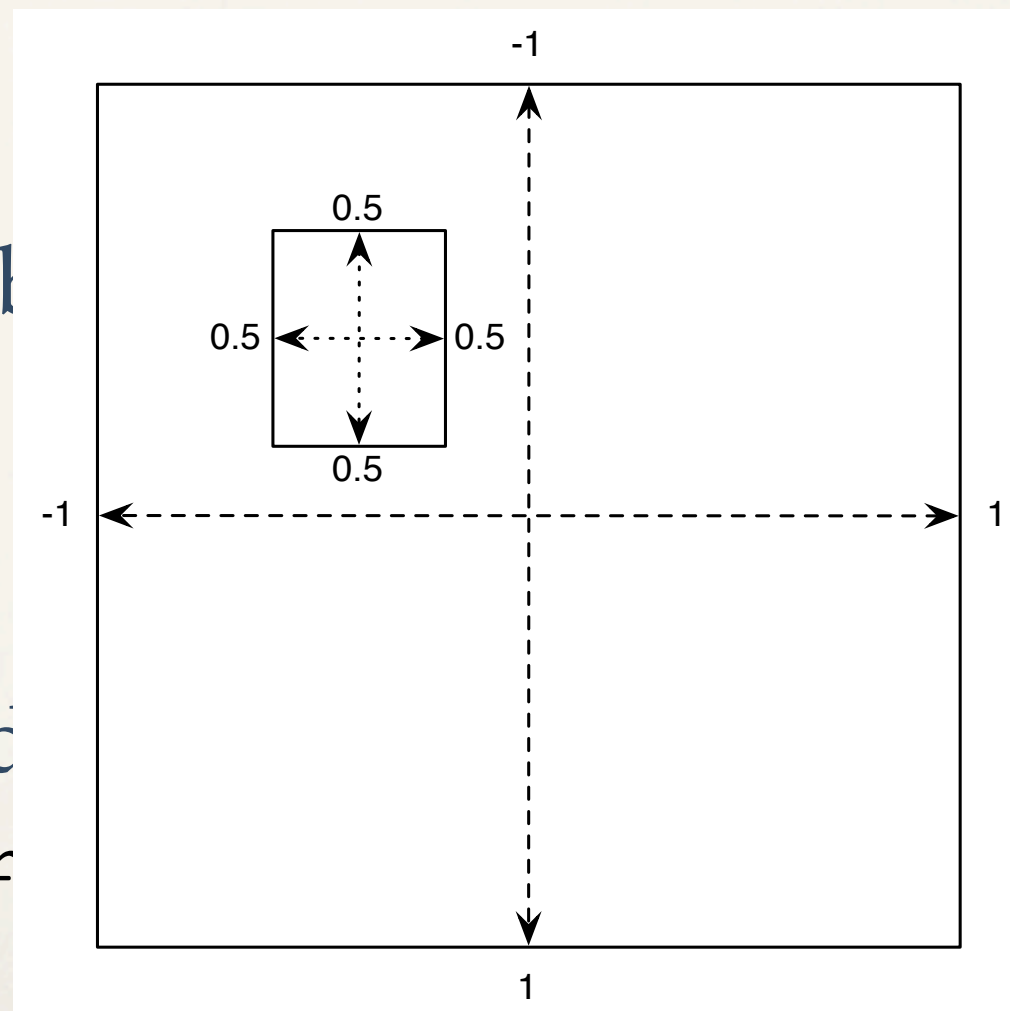
Message based

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Scaling variable values

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Quantification
/d]



Interaction Messages

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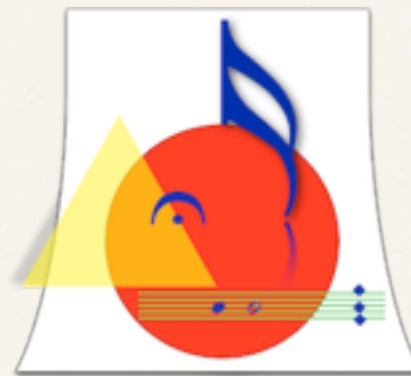
- `$x[min, max], $y[min, max]`

Date quantification

- `$date[n/d]`

Scripting

- INScore files as script files.
- Supports variables
- Javascript support (embedded by default)
`<?javascript ... any javascript code ... ?>`
- optional Lua support (not embedded by default)
`<?lua ... any lua code ... ?>`



<http://inscore.sourceforge.net>

