

# From Neural Networks to Music Technology for Healthcare: An Overview of Recent Research from IHPC Music Cognition

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# IHPC Music Cognition

## Three main research areas:



1. Learning, memory, and education

2. AI & Music



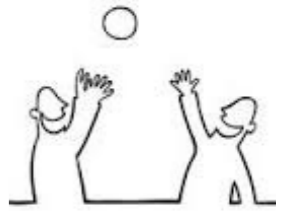
3. Music applications for healthcare and well-being



# What do these things have in common?



# Prediction and expectation



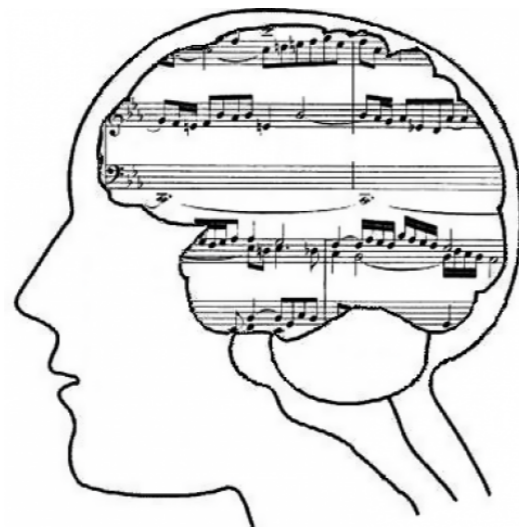
- *Our brains are not passive!*
- Expectation mechanisms are of fundamental importance
  - Motor planning, language processing, social interaction, emotional responses, memory... **and music!**
  - Allow efficient information processing in a world that bombards us with sensory information
- **Statistical Learning (SL)** = Ability to *extract statistical regularities* from the world *in order to learn* about the environment



# SL and Music

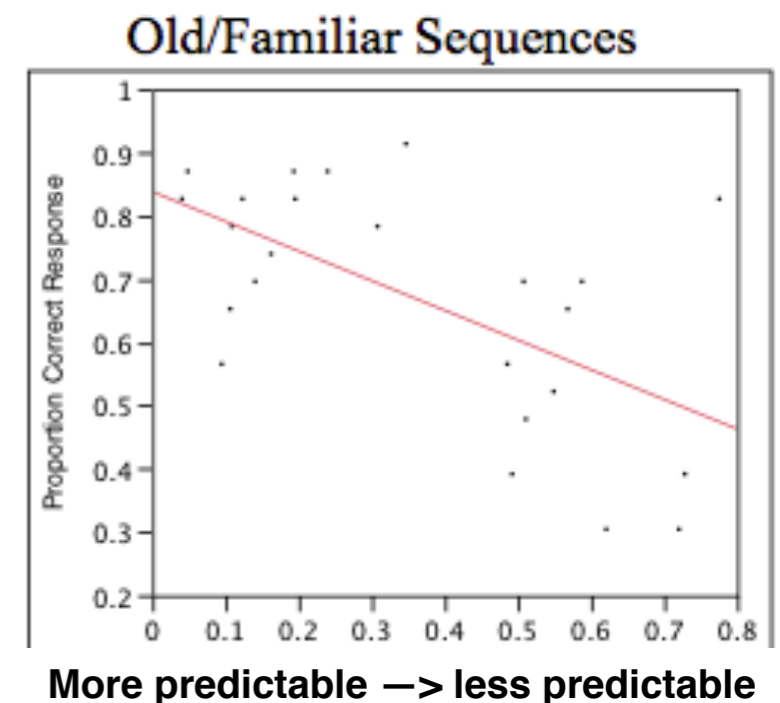
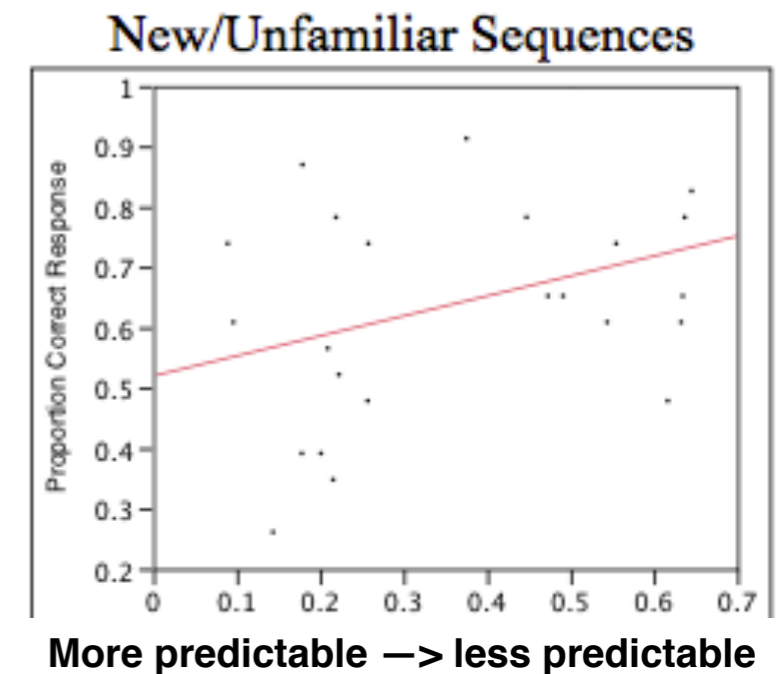
Statistical structure shapes our perception of music!

*During music listening, we form implicit mental models of music that guide our expectations, and shape how our brain perceives music.*



# Other kinds of SL in music

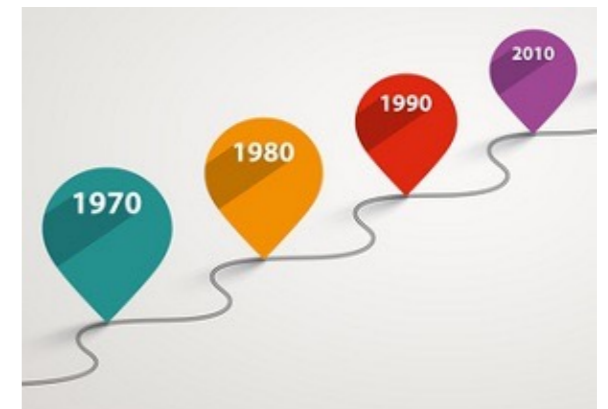
- **The stats:** Not only about sequential probabilities!
- Quantified Information-Theoretic structure
- Expectation of an event is influenced by the event's predictability, but *also* the predictability of the entire sequence in which it is embedded
- Predictable sequences yield increasingly better memory performance with increasing exposure



**Agres, K.**, Abdallah, S., & Pearce, M. (2017). Information Theoretic Properties of Tone Sequences Dynamically Influence Expectation and Memory. *Cognitive Science*. DOI:10.1111/cogs.12477.

# SL on large time scales

- Many studies focus on what a listener can learn over the course of a study (brief exposure)...
- But statistical learning operates over very long time scales, with big consequences
- Ex.: Through simple exposure in our daily lives, we implicitly distill statistical properties of entire genres



How can we test this kind of high-level knowledge? **Can AI/computational systems learn these statistical properties too, without being explicitly programmed to do so?**



# Computational & AI approaches

- RBMs, deep predictive NNs
- Examine schematic (general) musical knowledge in listeners
- Computational simulation of how humans learn tonal relationships in music
- No hard-coded musical rules; models use unsupervised learning to extract tonal relationships from the corpus

Das wohltemperirte Clavier  
oder Praeludia und Fugen durch alle Tone und Semitonia

PRAELUDIUM I

BWV 846



Vervielfältigungen jeglicher Art sind gesetzlich verboten.  
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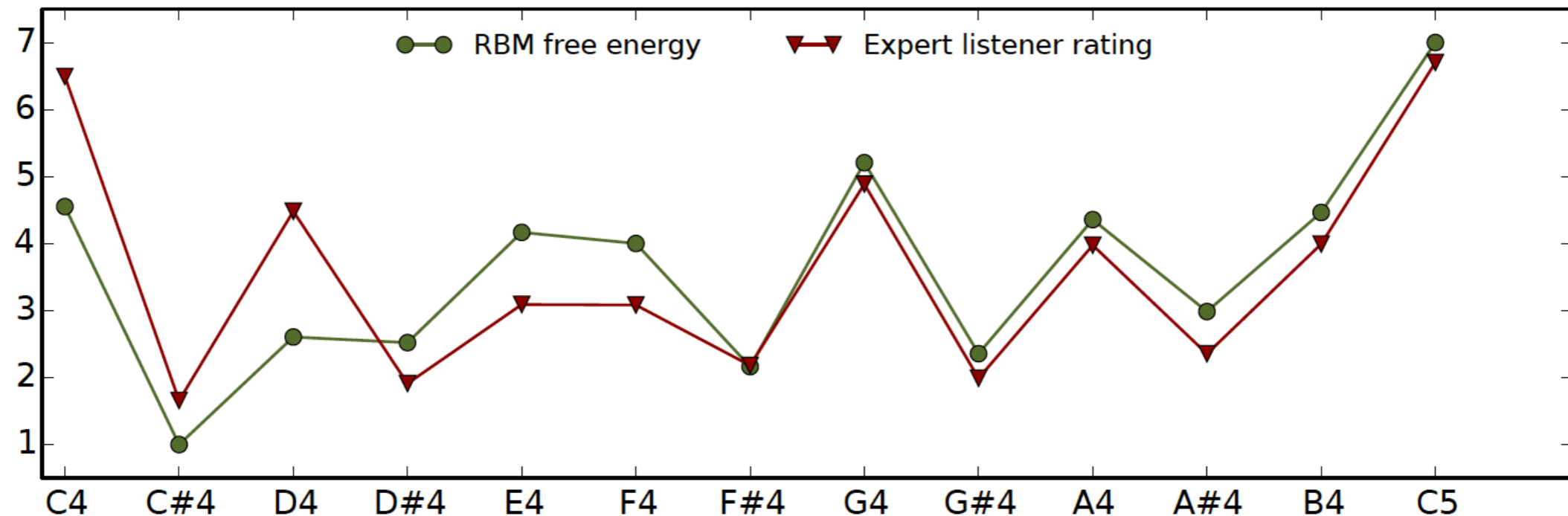
Cancino, C., Grachten, M., & **Agres, K.** (2017). From Bach to the Beatles: The simulation of human tonal expectation using ecologically-trained predictive models. Proceedings of the 18th International Society for Music Information Retrieval Conference (ISMIR). Suzhou, China.

**Agres, K.**, Grachten, M., Cancino, C., & Lattner, S. (2015). A Computational Approach to Modeling the Perception of Pitch and Tonality in Music. In Proceedings of the 37th Annual Conference of the Cognitive Science Society. Austin, TX: Cognitive Science Society.



# Modeling music perception

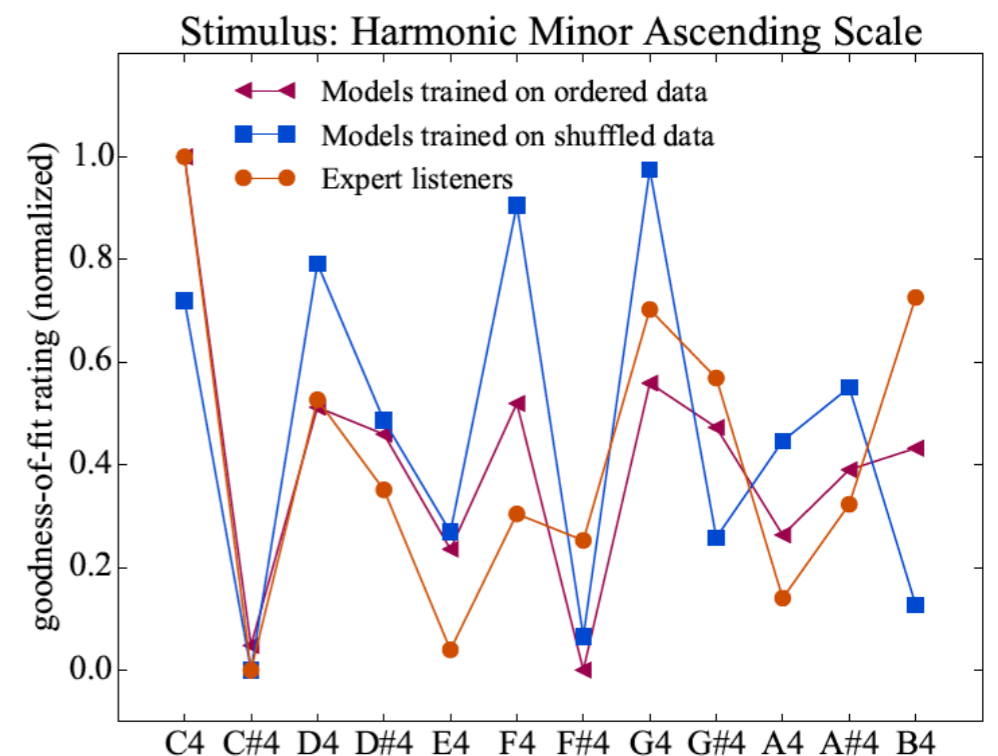
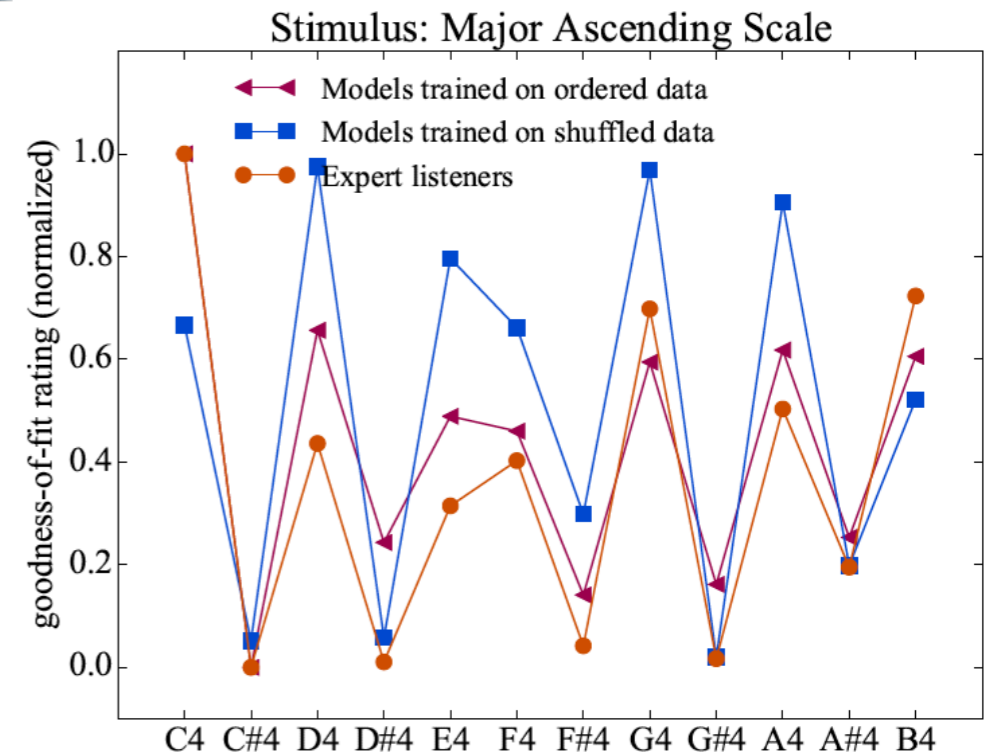
- Compare listeners' ratings with our computational RBM model's output ("free energy") on a Probe Tone Task (Krumhansl & Kessler, 1982)



Our model is able to simulate how expert musicians perform on this music perception task

# Simulating musical expectation

- Compared musician's probe tone ratings with average expectations of **predictive models** (LSTM, RNN and GRU models)
- Included “**shuffled data**” condition to test what contributes to tone profiles: **global pitch distribution** or **voice leading** and pitch proximity?



# Simulating musical expectation

But what's the point??

To understand and simulate how human minds perceive music!

Our work has shown that:

- NNs can simulate human statistical learning, segmentation, pitch perception, and tonal knowledge
- Different models, input representations, and training corpora can be used to **simulate listeners with different expertise/experience**

# Modeling emotion

*What else does statistical structure of music influence?*

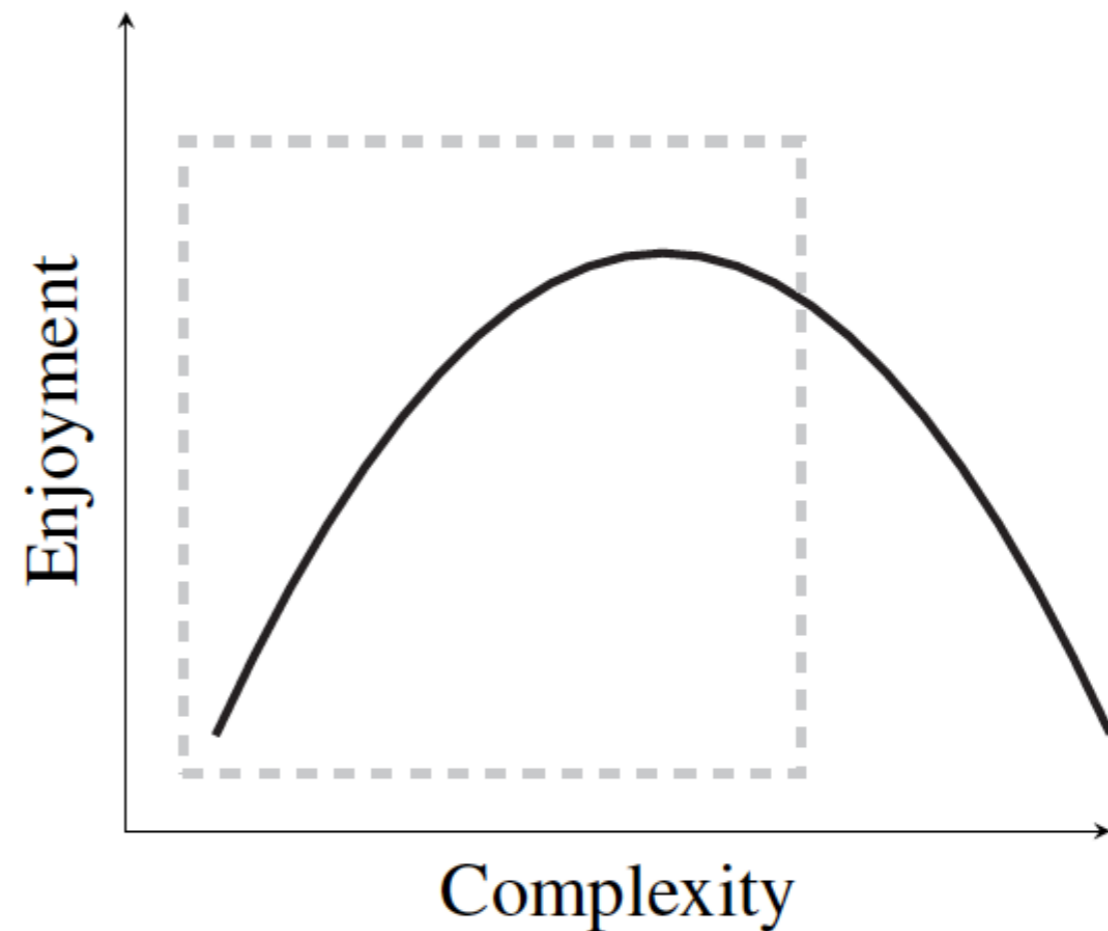
As we have seen, the predictability of auditory sequences influences learning and memory, **but how does this structure influence affective response?**



# Impact of musical structure on affective response

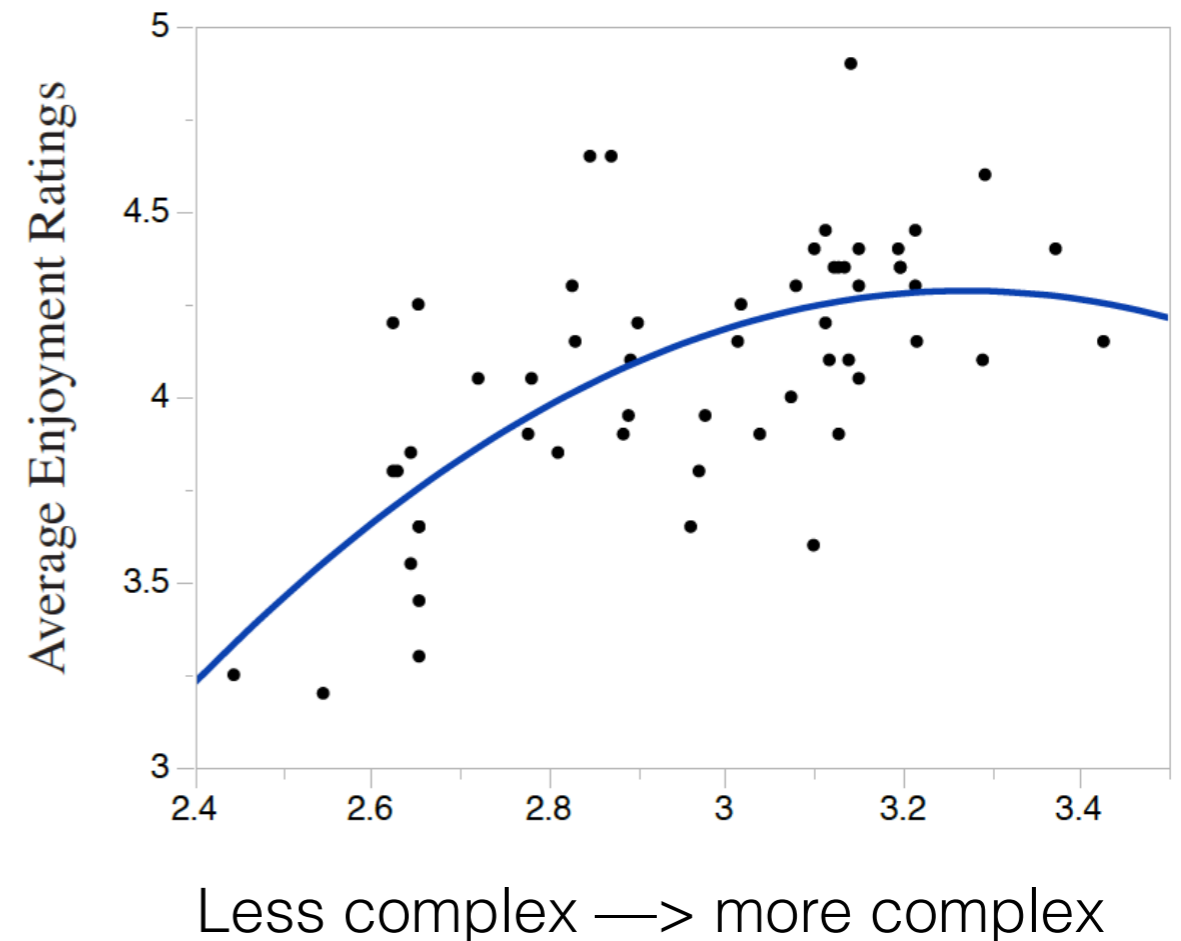
Quantified musical complexity using Information Content

Hypothesis: **Inverted-U relationship**



# Impact of musical structure on affective response

- Two computational models provided evidence for the inverted-U relationship
- Listeners prefer *moderately* complex harmonic structure



**Agres, K., Herremans, D.,** Bigo, L., & Conklin, D. (2017). The Effect of Harmonic Structure on Enjoyment in Uplifting Trance Music. *Frontiers in Psychology: Cognitive Science*. 7:1999. DOI:10.3389/fpsyg.2016.01999.

# Translational research directions




*How do we translate SL and Music Cognition findings into healthcare contexts to improve people's lives?*



# Musical SL for cognitive assessment

- **Cognitive screening using music: SL performance as cognitive assessment**
  - Study in conjunction with IMH, Duke-NUS
  - Upcoming EEG SL study with NUS Psychology, IMH, Duke-NUS, NTU, NUS Psychological Medicine
- Goals: Investigate SL in the elderly, analyse the relationship between individual SL ability and performance on a battery of cognitive assessments.



Is SL ability a potential marker of cognitive function?  
Use SL task for early detection of cognitive decline in the elderly?



# Music and motion detection games

- ☑ Two types of music games:
  1. To support **stroke rehabilitation**
  2. As **preventive medicine** (supporting cognitive function and strengthening) for the elderly
- ☑ **Tele-rehab**: Track patients' progress across sessions
- ☑ **Customizable**: difficulty of exercises tailored to individual abilities
- ☑ **Suitable for elderly users**: simple user interface, straightforward task
- ☑ **Dynamic feedback** about the patient's movements **in real time**
- ☑ **Incorporates music** to engage users, improve motivation and to tap into the therapeutic aspects of music
- ☑ **Automatic evaluation** of range of motion, etc



*Agres & Herremans (2017)*

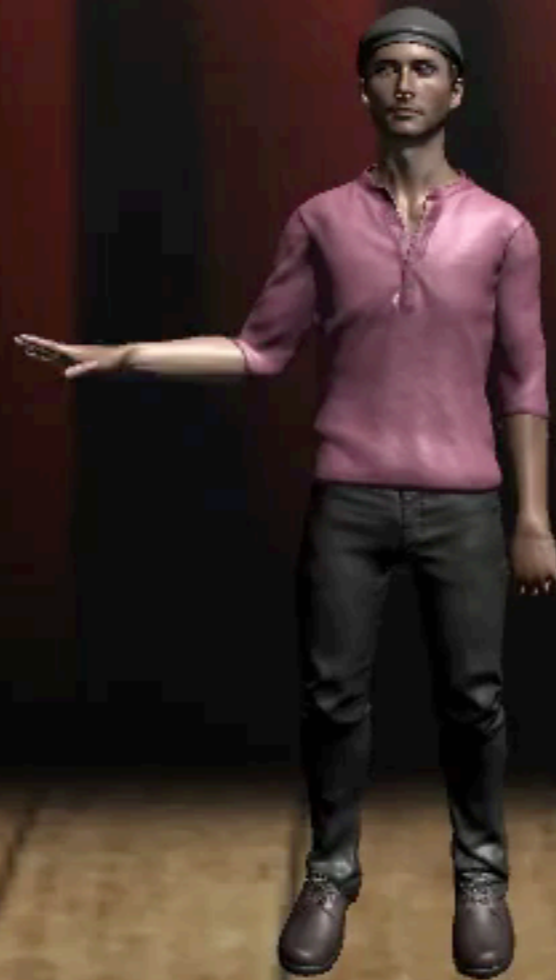
✿ In collaboration with Praveena Satkunarajah

# Demo!

Patient X

Score: 86%

Please straighten your elbow



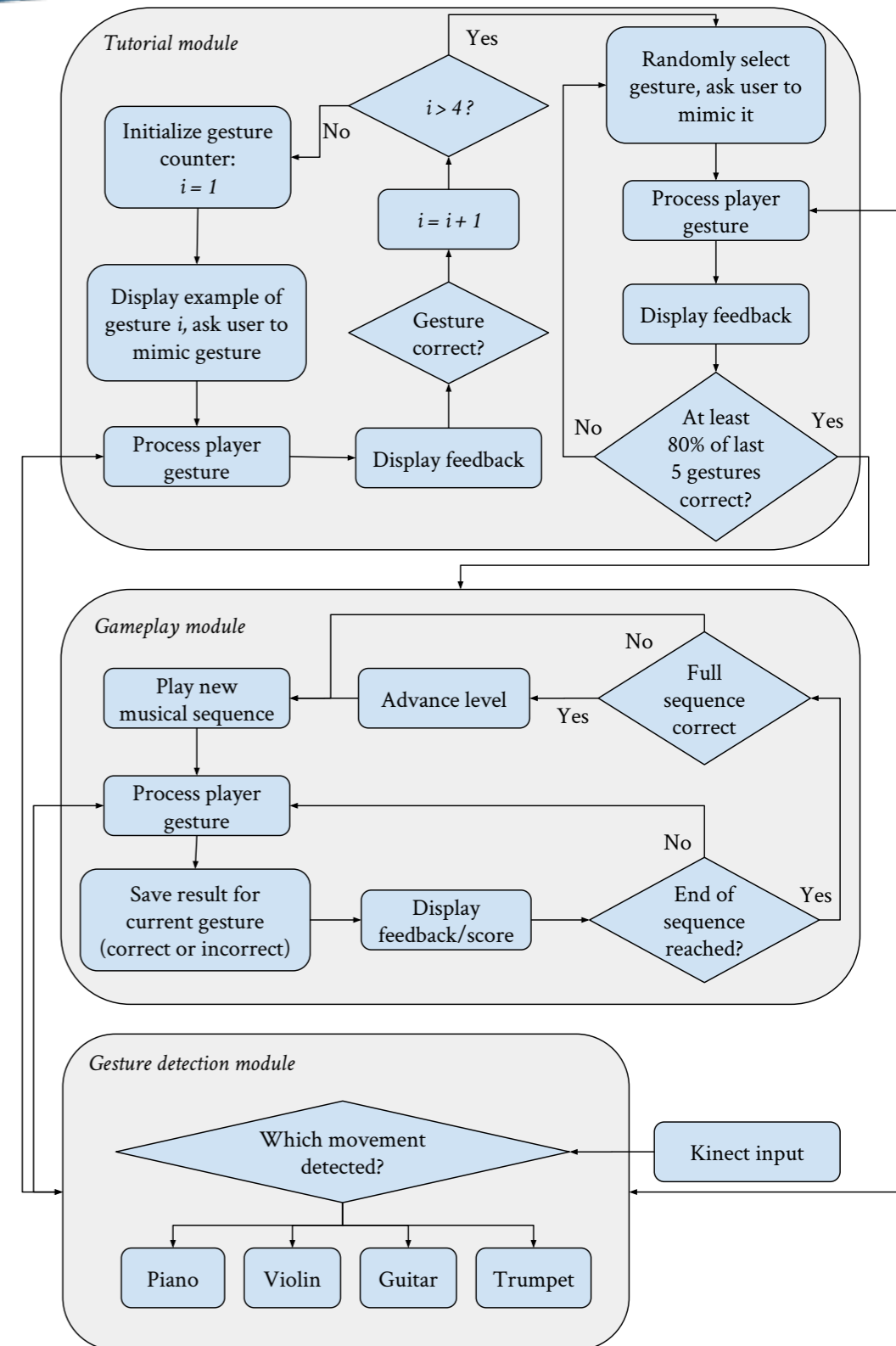
# Prototype game for preventive medicine

## System Overview:

- Serious game to support **cognitive function and motor control** in the elderly
- Hear melody - 4 solo excerpts
- Task: Remember sequence of instruments from novel melody
- Users *perform gestures* for violin, trumpet, piano, and guitar to indicate responses

Agres, Lui, & Herremans (submitted)

✻ In collaboration with SUTD UROP students



# Prototype screenshot

**BACK**

**CORRECT!**

**SCORE: 200**

100 100 0% 0%



**WHAT WAS THE NEXT INSTRUMENT IN THE SERIES?**

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# Thanks for listening!



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