

# The Arpeggigon: A Functional Reactive Musical Automaton

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# The Arpeggigon

- Software realisation of the reacTogon:



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- Interactive cellular automaton:
  - Configuration
  - Performance parameters

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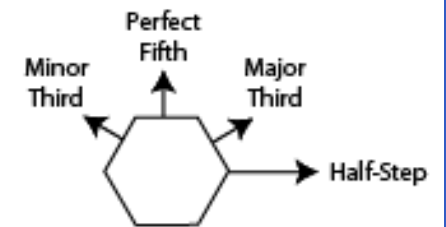
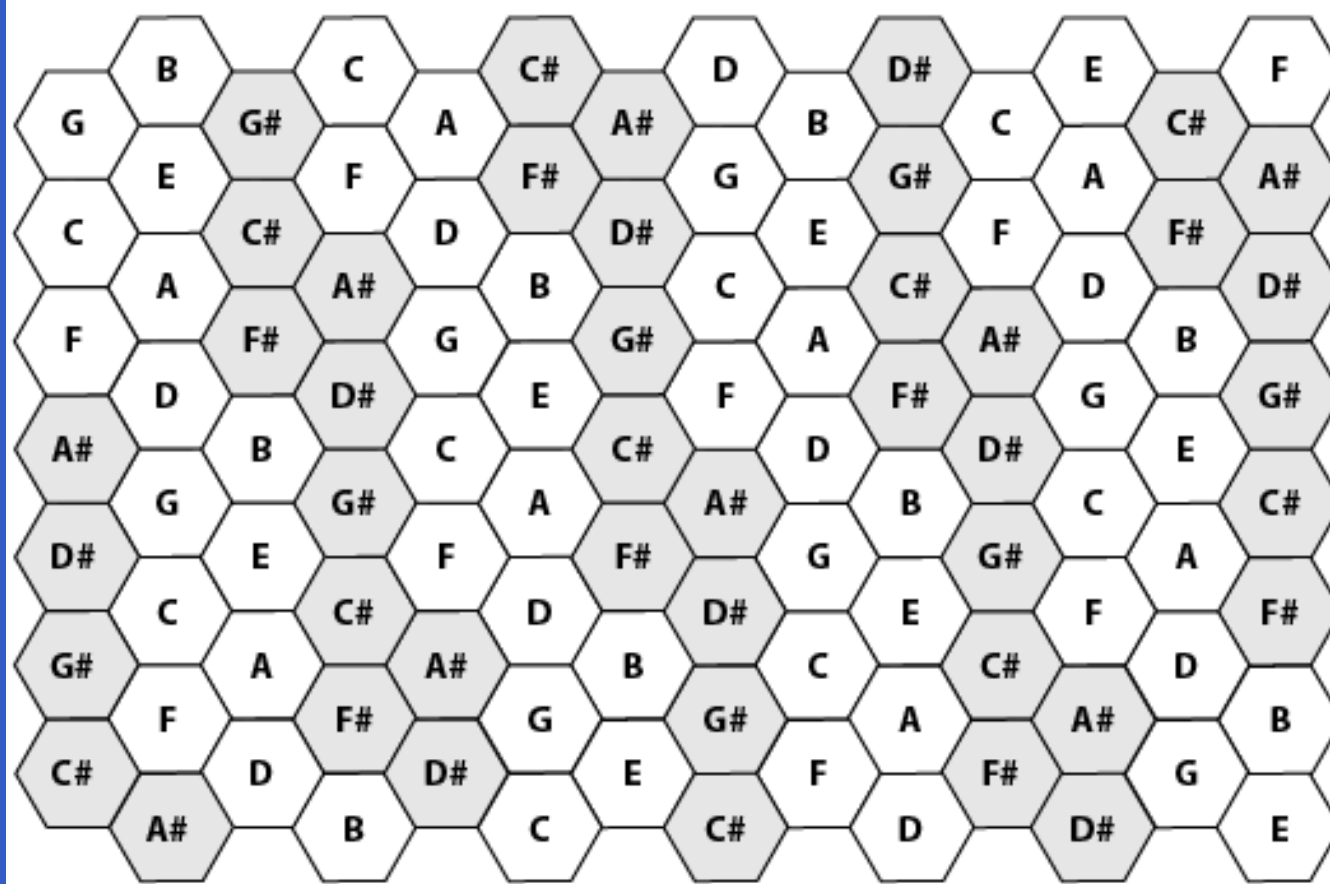
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Before you get too excited: ***Work in progress!***

# The Harmonic Table



# Running a Sample Configuration

The screenshot displays the Arpeggigon software interface. On the left, a large hexagonal grid is shown with several notes placed on it. The notes are represented by green hexagons and black circles with white symbols. The grid is labeled "Layer" in the top-left corner. On the right, a control panel is visible, featuring a tempo slider set to 120, volume and strength sliders, and various configuration options. The control panel includes a "Layer beat" dropdown set to "Quarter note", a "Beats per bar" dropdown set to 4, and a "Repeat count" section with checkboxes for "Enable repeat count" and "Keep heads on restart". The instrument selected is "Acoustic Grand Piano". Other settings include "NoAccent", "NoSlide", and a "Quarter note" rhythm. At the bottom of the control panel, there are buttons for "Add layer", "Remove layer", "Save configuration", "Load configuration", "Restart", "Pause", "Stop", and "Record".

# Motivation

Exploring FRP and RVR as an (essentially) declarative way for developing full-fledged musical applications:

- FRP aligns with declarative and temporal (discrete and continuous) nature of music
- RVR allows declarative-style interfacing with external components

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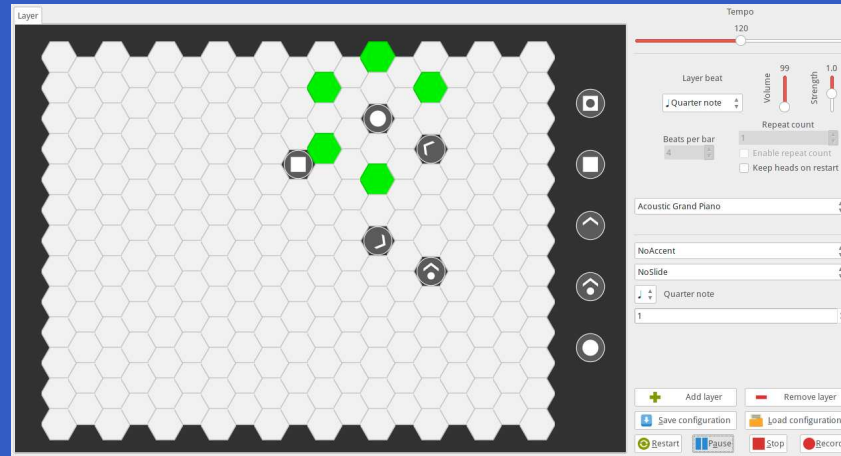
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Rest of talk:

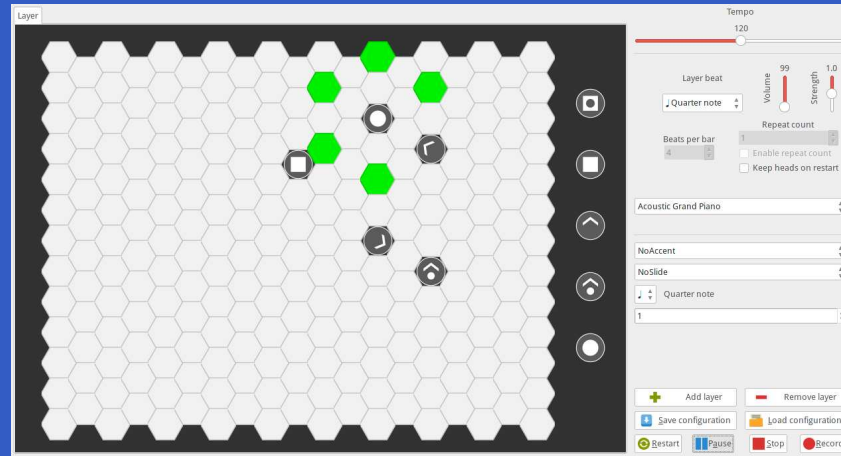
- Demonstration
- Implementation Highlights



# Aspects of the Arpeggigon (1)

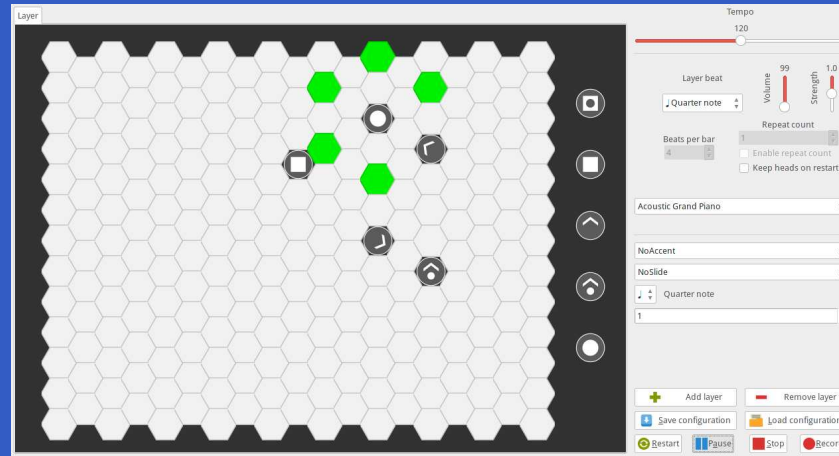


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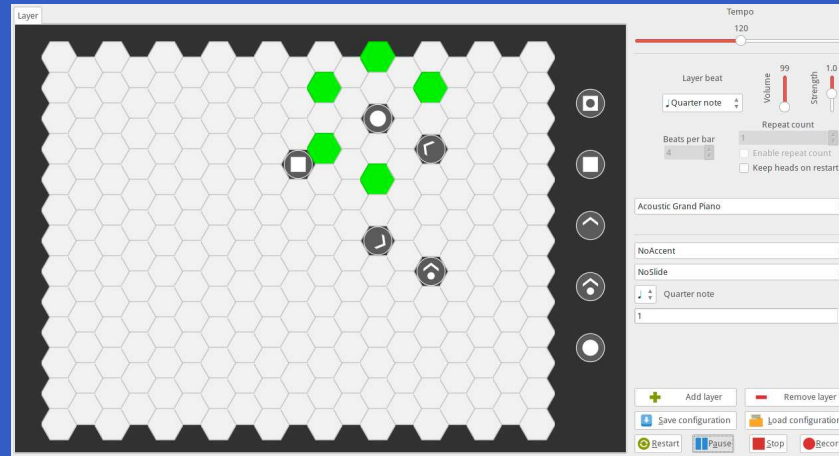
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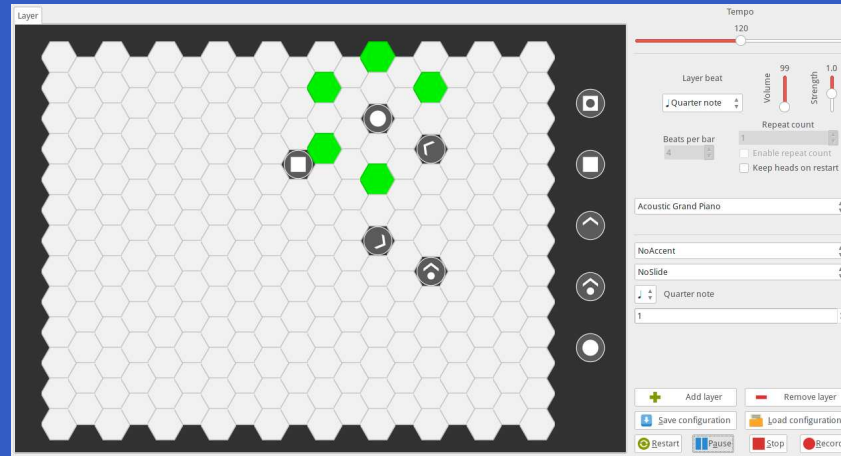
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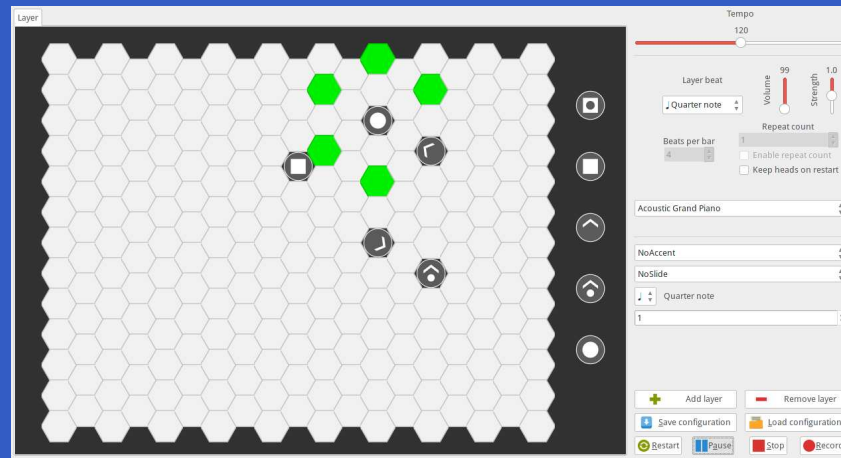
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- **Interactive**
- Layers can be added/removed: **dynamic structure**
- Notes generated at **discrete** points in time
- Notes played **slightly shorter** than nominal length
- Configuration and performance parameters can be changed at **any** time

# Aspects of the Arpeggigon (2)

Potential further enhancements, e.g.:

- Swing: alternately lengthening and shortening pulse divisions
- Staccato and legato playing
- Sliding notes
- Automated, smooth, performance parameter changes

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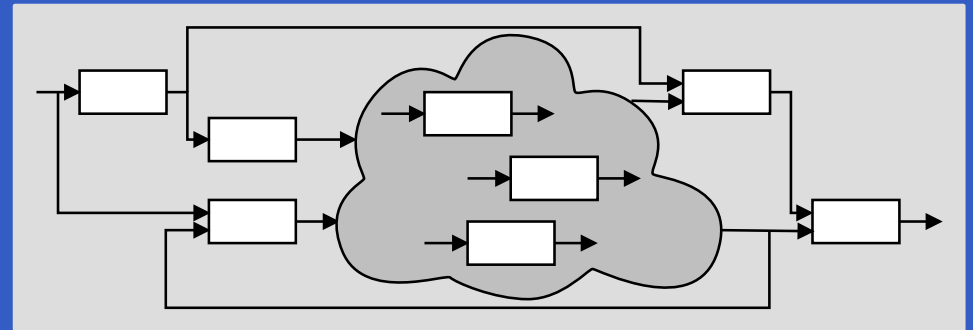
- FRP implementation embedded in Haskell
- Supports:
  - *Signal Functions*: pure functions on signals
  - Structural change through *Switching*
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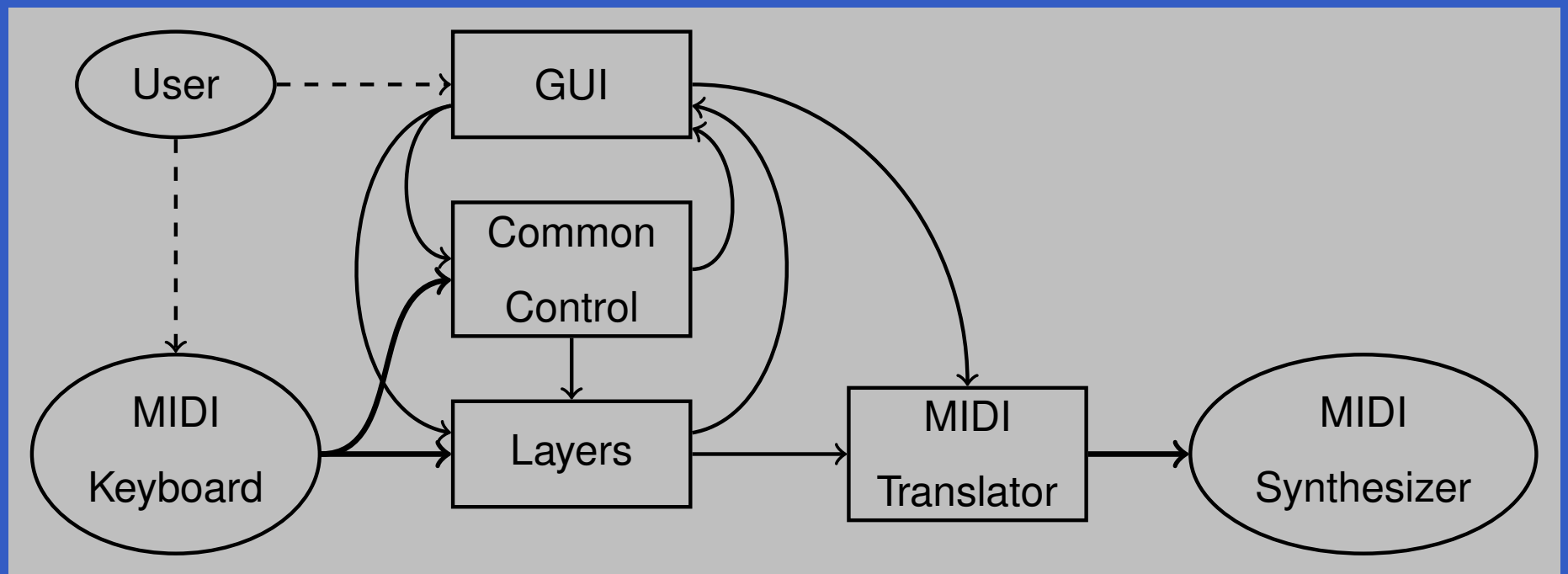
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- FRP implementation embedded in Haskell
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- Programming model:



# Arpeggigon Architecture



# Cellular Automaton

State transition function for the cellular automaton:

$$\begin{aligned} advanceHeads &:: Board \rightarrow BeatNo \rightarrow RelPitch \rightarrow Strength \\ &\rightarrow [PlayHead] \rightarrow ([PlayHead], [Note]) \end{aligned}$$

Lifted into a signal function primarily using *accumBy*:

$$accumBy :: (b \rightarrow a \rightarrow b) \rightarrow b \rightarrow SF (Event a) (Event b)$$
$$\begin{aligned} automaton &:: [PlayHead] \\ &\rightarrow SF (Board, DynamicLayerCtrl, Event BeatNo) \\ &\quad (Event [Note], [PlayHead]) \end{aligned}$$

# Automated Smooth Tempo Change

Smooth transition between two preset tempos:

$smoothTempo :: Tempo \rightarrow SF (Bool, Tempo, Tempo, Rate) \rightarrow Tempo$

$smoothTempo\ tpo0 = \mathbf{proc}\ (sel1, tpo1, tpo2, rate) \rightarrow \mathbf{do}$

$\mathbf{rec}$

$\mathbf{let}\ desTpo = \mathbf{if}\ sel1\ \mathbf{then}\ tpo1\ \mathbf{else}\ tpo2$

$diff = desTpo - curTpo$

$rate' = \mathbf{if}\ diff > 0.1\ \mathbf{then}\ rate$

$\mathbf{else\ if}\ diff < -0.1\ \mathbf{then}\ -rate$

$\mathbf{else}\ 0$

$curTpo \leftarrow arr\ (+tpo0) \lll integral \leftarrow rate'$

$\mathbf{return}\ A \leftarrow curTpo$

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  - GUI: GTK+
  - MIDI I/O: Jack
- Very imperative APIs: Hard or impossible to provide FRP wrappers.
- Instead, we use **Reactive Values and Relations** (RVR) to wrap the FRP core in a "shell" that acts as a bridge between the outside world and the pure FRP core.

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- Reactive Relations (RR) allow RVs to automatically be kept in synch by specifying the relations that should hold between them.

# System Tempo Slider

```
globalSettings :: IO (VBox, ReactiveFieldReadWrite IO Int)
globalSettings = do
  globalSettingsBox ← vBoxNew False 10
  tempoAdj          ← adjustmentNew 120 40 200 1 1 1
  tempoLabel       ← labelNew (Just "Tempo")
  boxPackStart globalSettingsBox tempoLabel PackNatural 0
  tempoScale      ← hScaleNew tempoAdj
  boxPackStart globalSettingsBox tempoScale PackNatural 0
  scaleSetDigits tempoScale 0
  let tempoRV =
        bijection (floor, fromIntegral)
        'liftRW' scaleValueReactive tempoScale
  return (globalSettingsBox, tempoRV)
```

# Summary

- Yampa (FRP) good fit for writing interactive musical applications in a declarative way.
- Reactive Values and Relations proved very helpful for bridging the gap between the outside world and the FRP core in a fairly declarative way.
- Performance in terms of overall execution time and space perfectly fine; timing must be improved.
- Musical?

Code: <https://gitlab.com/chupin/arpeggigon>