Is Mayonnaise an Instrument?

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Problem Overview

There are two common problems with *electronic music production*

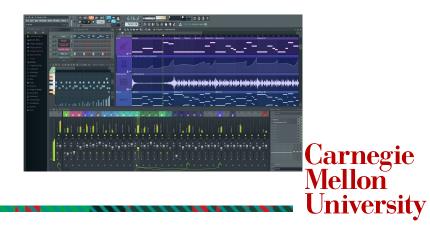
Getting started is difficult

- Complex musical concepts
- Digital Audio Workstation UI can be unintuitive

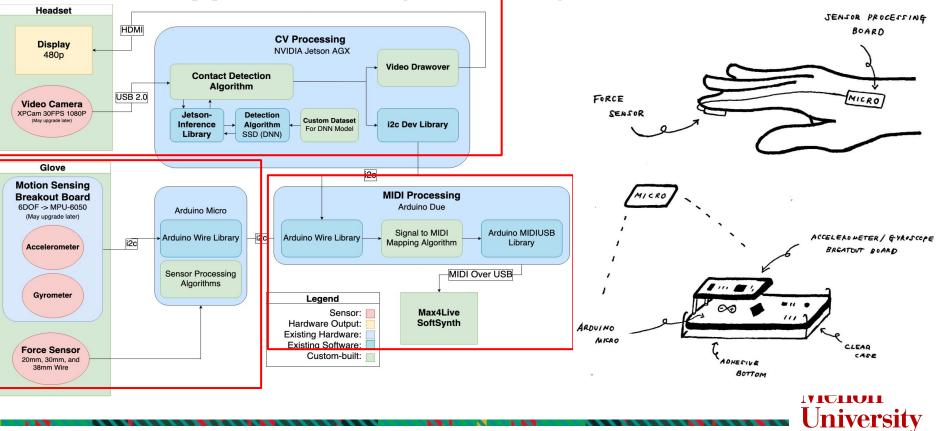


Experimentation is clunky

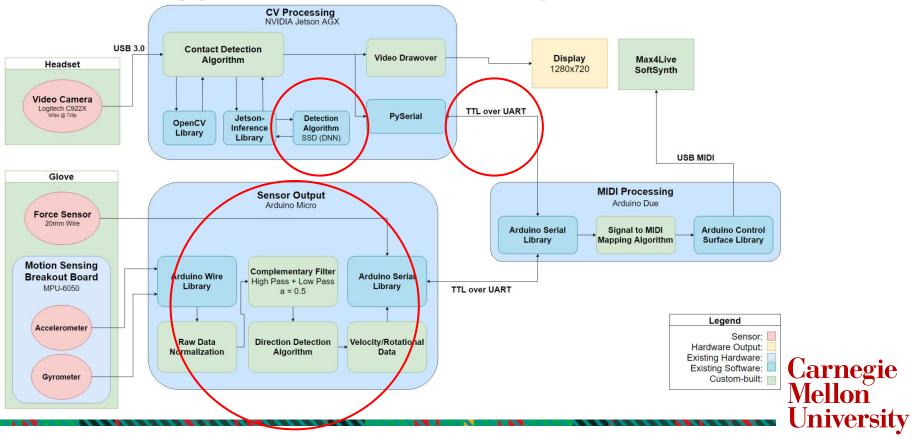
- Difficult to set up a quick workflow
- Not a lot of room for creativity unless you know what you're doing



Solution Approach - Original Design



Solution Approach - Current Design



Big Design Changes

- The average user would most benefit from using this in conjunction with another controller
 - No longer a standalone product
 - Complements another device as the parameter controller
- Force sensor is no longer being used to trigger notes, solely used to determine object contact
- No helmet-mounted display
 - Proved to be somewhat clunky. It's a possible consideration for a future design, but ultimately not worth the effort for MVP
- Supported outputs now include pre-existing software, Serum
 - Want product to be as flexible and adaptable as possible, supporting industry standard soft synths expands usability
- Presently only using rotational data as a parameter
 - Translational did not produce consistent results and was not nearly as intuitive as the rotational data as an input method

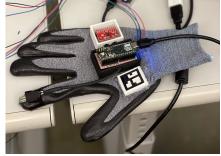


Complete Solution





CV Helmet



Motion Sensing Glove



Kevin holding mayonnaise

Use-Case Requirements

1.

| Requirement | Metric | Result | Testing Method |
|---|--|--|---|
| Capture video | 60 FPS (min. 30 FPS) | Consistently >= 30 FPS | OpenGL display API |
| Identify objects in video | ≥ 3 distinct objects, ≤ 1m range at 90% accuracy | 3 objects identified Expected case: 90-100% Worst case: 65-70% | Measure percentage of frames where objects were correctly detected, varying situation |
| Determine when user is touching object | ≤ 30 ¹ ms end-to-end latency, 90% accuracy | TBD | Measure percentage of frames where held object is correctly reported |
| Determine position of held object | ≥ 80% Movement detection accuracy | TBD | |
| Translate/output positional, object data to MIDI | ≤ 30 ms end-to-end latency | Expected case: 0.8 ms Worst case: 2.5 ms | Timing serial delay from start to end of transaction |
| Visualize to a display | ≤ 30 ms latency from picking up object to display | TBD | |

Xiaoyuan Gu, M. Dick, Z. Kurtisi, U. Noyer and L. Wolf, "Network-centric music performance: practice and experiments," in IEEE Communications Magazine, vol. 43, no. 6, pp. 86-93, June 2005, doi: 10.1109/MCOM.2005.1452835.

Test, Verification, Validation

Testing plans

- How do we measure functionality (quantitatively)
- Verification plans (for design requirements)
- Validation plans (for use-case requirements)

Testing Results

- Tables (specification <-> performance)
- Doesn't have to be complete

Design Tradeoffs

- What approaches did we try
- What approaches failed
- Include any quantitative results
- "Pareto tradeoff"



Accuracy Testing - CV

Two types of tests:

- 1. Object detection (the ability to detect and identify our chosen set of objects in the frame)
 - **a**. Record objects in variety of situations (number of objects, on table, in hand, stationary/moving camera)
 - b. 5 x 7 trials, 60 seconds each
 - **c.** Proportion of frames with objects detected to total number of frames (all objects should always be visible in frame)
- 2. Potential Contact detection (the ability to predict which object is most likely being touched, if any)
 - a. Record touching objects
 - b. In how many of the frames when true contact occurred did the correct object get identified as potential contact
 - c. Consider true positives and false negatives only

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Accuracy Testing - CV

Object Detection Accuracy

| Object | Stationary Camera | Moving Camera | Holding Object |
|------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Mayo Jar | 99% | 93% | 65% |
| Coffee Cup | 100% | 72% | 71% |
| Scissors | 99% | 97% | 67% |
| Book | 78% | - | _ |

TBD: Contact Detection Accuracy

Testing:

- 90% goal accuracy
- 60 second trials, 10 total trials
- Fixed 0.5m camera-to-object distance

$$Accuracy := \frac{N_{detected}}{N_{total}}$$

N =number of frames

Trade-offs:

- Prediction thresholds
- Chosen set of objects
- Self trained model vs. pre-trained model
- Contact robustness vs. latency

Accuracy Testing - Sensors

Rotational Data:

μ = 90

| Sensor Data | Goal | Actual |
|--|--|--------|
| Rotational Data (Gyroscope) | STD: 15 degrees | 5.74 |
| Velocity Data (Accelerometer) | 80% *error rate subject to change per velocity | TBD |
| Finger Force Data (Pressure sensor) | 80% | 98% |

$$\sigma = \sqrt{rac{\sum (x_i - \mu)^2}{N}}$$

Velocity and Finger Force Data:

$$Accuracy := rac{N_{Success}}{N_{Trials}}$$

Trade-offs:

- Complementary filter coefficient:
 alpha = 0.5 vs 0.98
- Measuring resistor: 3K vs 10K

Latency Tests

| Subsystem | Goal | Actual |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Accelerometer/Gyrometer | n/a | TBD |
| Force Sensor | 18ms/frame | TBD |
| CV Object Detection | 15ms/frame | TBD |
| Due <-> Micro Bus | 1.5ms (with Jetson) | ~0.8ms |
| Due <-> Jetson Bus | 1.5ms (with Micro) | ~1ms |
| Due <-> Max | n/a | <1ms |
| End-to-End | 30ms | 0.8ms - 2.5ms |

Testing:

- Record time at beginning and end of transactions
- Average over ~10000 trials

Trade-offs:

- I2C vs RS-485 vs base UART
- Constant Polling vs No Polling

User Validation

3 Musicians and 3 Non-musicians

- Ask musicians to generate short music using our system
- Ask non-musicians to generate sound using our system

Procedure

- 1. Ask musicians to generate short music using our system
 - Ask non-musicians to generate sound using our system
- 2. Ask all the participants in-person about their experience
 - Take note of all the impressions they make during the experimentation
- 3. Ask our participants to fill out a Google form with questions regarding their experience
 - Examples of the questions
 - *i.* Were you able to generate sound the way that you expected?
 - ii. What component of the system felt most uncomfortable?
 - iii. What improvements can be made to improve the user experience?

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Schedule

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Project Logistics

Design Presentation Interim Demo Final Presentation 1 Slack Time 2 Finalize Hardware Requirements 3 Finalize CV Approaches 4 Place Hardware/Parts Orders 5 Create Design Presentation 6 Create Final Presentation and Demo

CV Detection Implementation

7 Jetson Setup and Installation of Jet... 8 Research JIL / Arbitrary Object Det... 9 Research and Detect ArUco Markers 10 Develop Contact Detection Algori... 11 Removal of Motion Blur 12 Helmet and Glove Design 13 T-Contact Detection Accuracy 14 T-Communication with MIDI Boad 15 T-Communication with Video Boa... 16 T-Overall Integration 17 Extra Features

Sensor Board Implementation

18 Develop Complementary Filter for... 19 Acquire Data from Sensors using ... 20 Acquire Data Post-Processing Me... 21 Develop Data Post-Processing Me... 22 Glove and Micro Casing Design 23 T-Communication with MIDI Board 24 T-Accuracy of Pressure Sensor Da... 25 T-Accuracy of Accelerometer Data 26 T-Communication with Video Boa... 27 T-Overall Integration 28 Extra Features

MIDI Board Implementation

29 Research MIDI Packaging Method 30 Implement MIDI Generation on Bo... 31 T-MIDI Output on Max for Live 32 T-12C Communication with Uhro 33 T-Communication with Other Boa... 34 T-Latency of MIDI Generation 35 Create a Max Patch for Synthesizer 36 T-Latency of Communication 37 T-Overall Integration 38 Extra Features

