

# Recruitment of Small Synergistic Movement Makes a Good Pianist

**Beth Jelfs**<sup>1,2</sup>   Shengli Zhou<sup>1,2,3</sup>   Bernard K.Y. Wong<sup>1</sup>  
Chung Tin<sup>2,4</sup>   Rosa H.M. Chan<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Electronic Engineering  
City University of Hong Kong

<sup>3</sup>School of Astronautics  
Northwestern Polytechnical University

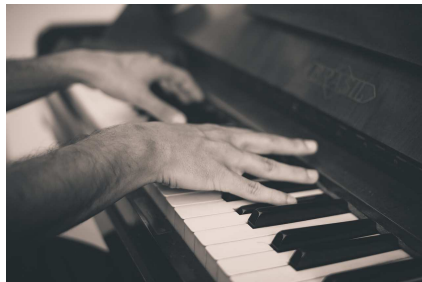
<sup>2</sup>Centre for Biosystems, Neuroscience &  
Nanotechnology  
City University of Hong Kong

<sup>4</sup>Department of Mechanical & Biomedical  
Engineering  
City University of Hong Kong



# What Can We Learn From Pianists?

- Interested in coordination
- How does practice manifest in experienced pianists?



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## Are There Differences in How the Fingers Move ...

- Individually? - joints
- Together? - simultaneous movement
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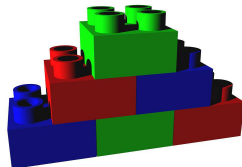
Can we identify fundamental differences in movement of novice & experienced pianists

## Subjects:

- 5 novices - little or no experience
- 5 experienced - either grade 8 (1-8) or concert level

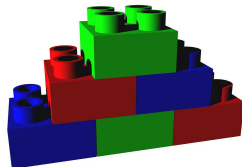
# Movement Synergies

- Fundamental patterns of movement
- Serve as building blocks
- Reduce complexity (degrees of freedom) to be controlled
- Requires few components to explain variance in movement



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## Kinematics

- Movement recorded using data glove
- 14 sensors
  - 2 per finger (MCP, PIP)
  - 4 abduction
- Rate of flexion analyzed

- Taken from Czerny Op. 599 - designed to improve fingering of novice pianists
- Static hand using all 5 fingers



Practical Exercises for Beginners, Op.599  
Carl Czerny

## Five - finger Exercises with quiet Hand.



For analysis:

- Select 3 consecutive notes
- Capture transitions before & after the key press of interest

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# Music

Practical Exercises for Beginners, Op.599  
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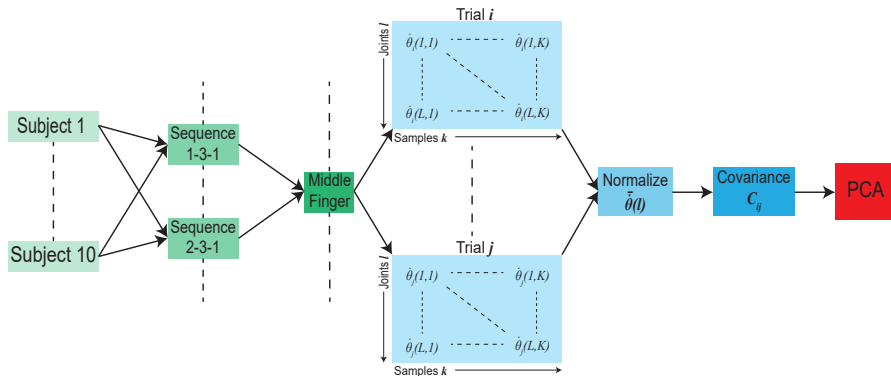
## Five -finger Exercises with quiet Hand.



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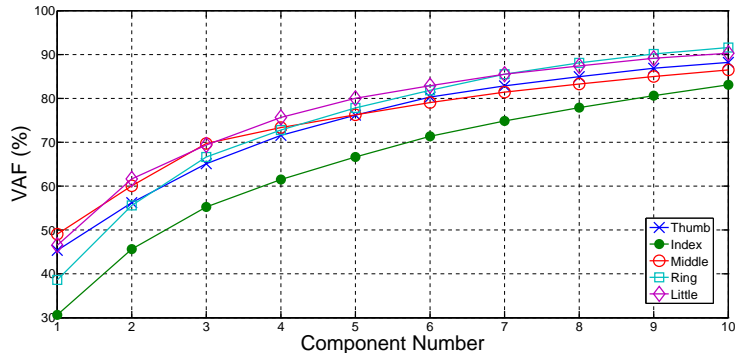
- Select 3 consecutive notes
- Capture transitions before & after the key press of interest
- Identify finger playing middle note
- Group all sets of 3 notes by the finger playing the middle note

# Synergy Extraction via Principal Component Analysis



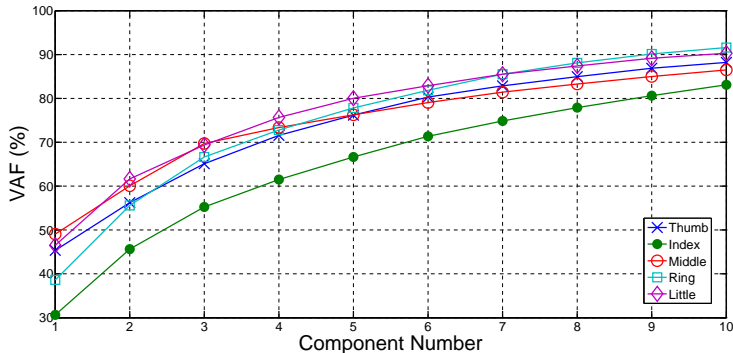
- Extraction performed on all subjects simultaneously
- 1 data set per finger
- Extract time varying synergies with fixed weighting coefficients

# Variance Accounted For



- First 4 components account for more than 60% of the variance for all fingers

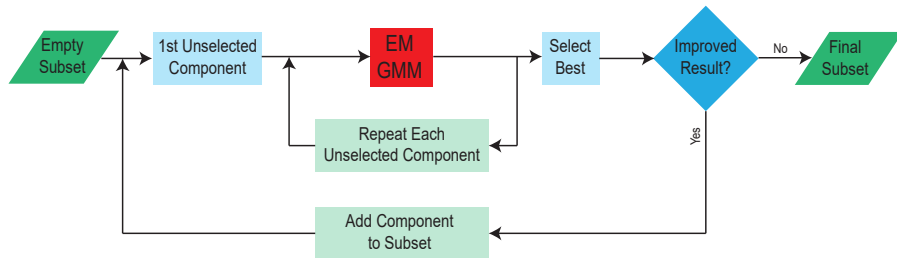
# Variance Accounted For



## What about the differences?

- We can successfully identify fundamental patterns in the motion of all subjects
- But what can we learn from the differences between experienced & novice pianists?

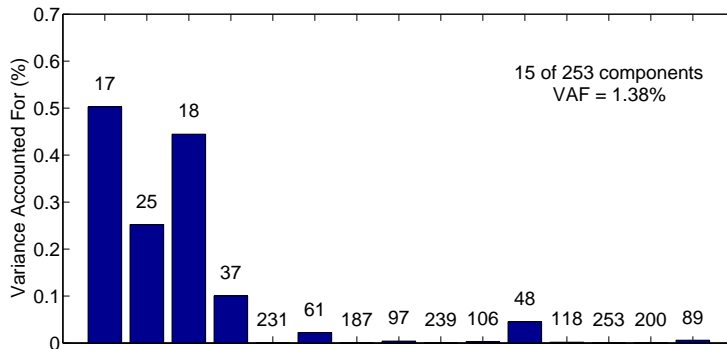
# Classification



- Classify the weightings of the PCs
- Expectation Maximization algorithm
  - Fit a 2 class Gaussian Mixture Model
- Iterative forward selection of components

# Classification Accuracy

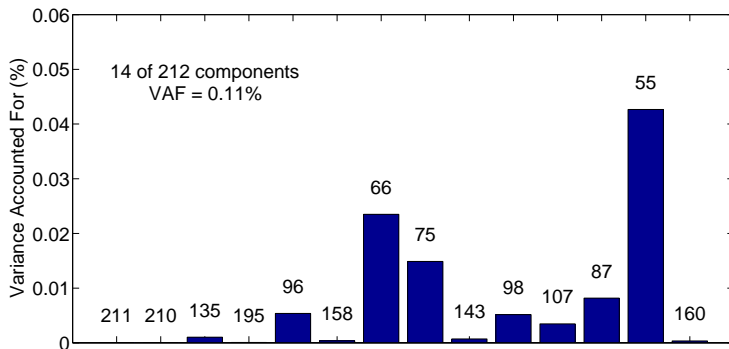
Finger	Accuracy (%)	No. Components	VAF (%)
Thumb	93.68	15/253	1.38





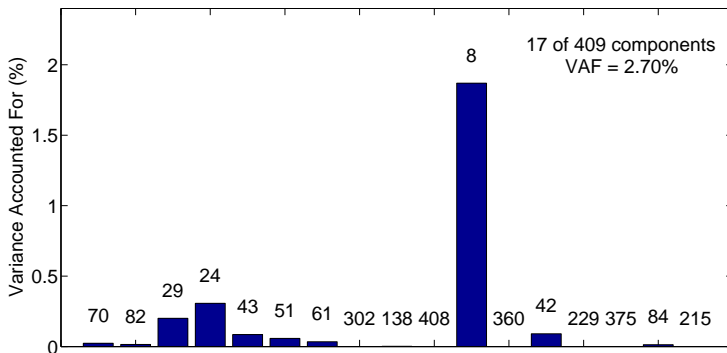
# Classification Accuracy

Finger	Accuracy (%)	No. Components	VAF (%)
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Index	94.81	14/212	0.11



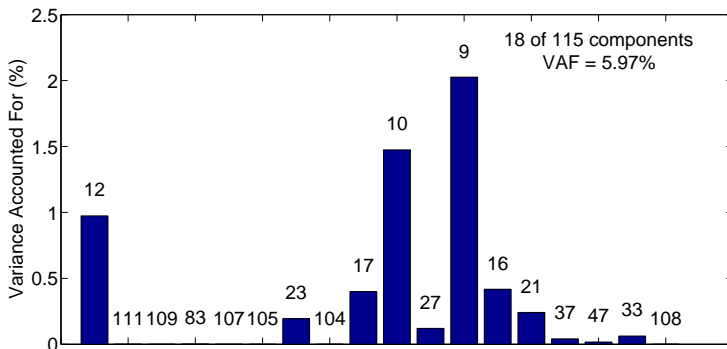
# Classification Accuracy

Finger	Accuracy (%)	No. Components	VAF (%)
Thumb	93.68	15/253	1.38
Index	94.81	14/212	0.11
Middle	93.40	17/409	2.70



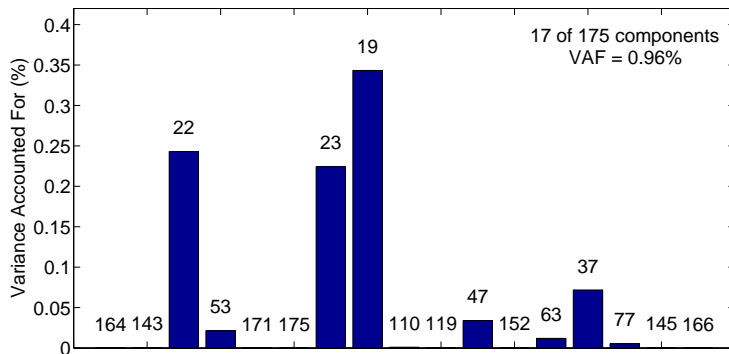
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Index	94.81	14/212	0.11
Middle	93.40	17/409	2.70
Ring	96.52	18/115	5.97

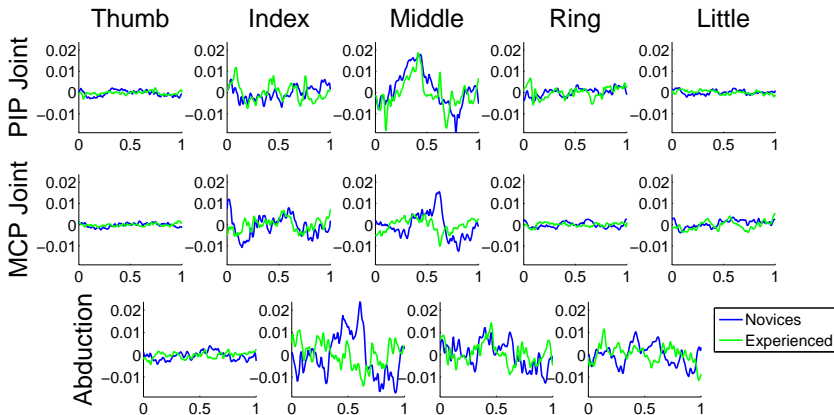


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Finger	Accuracy (%)	No. Components	VAF (%)
Thumb	93.68	15/253	1.38
Index	94.81	14/212	0.11
Middle	93.40	17/409	2.70
Ring	96.52	18/115	5.97
Little	98.29	17/175	0.96

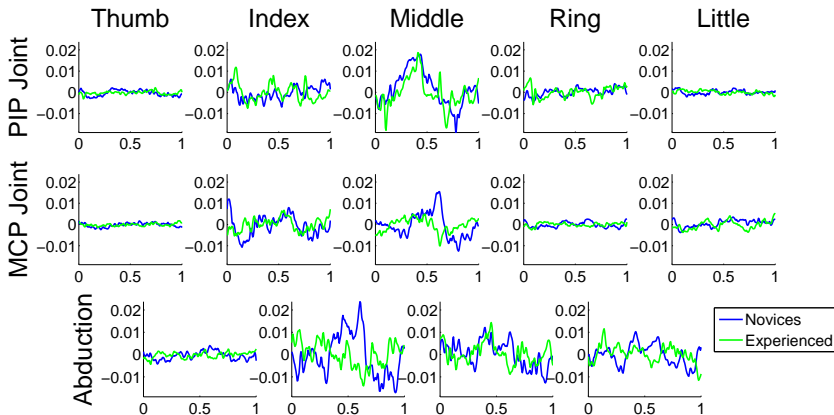


# Reconstructed Signals for Middle Finger



- Reconstructed signals using only the selected components
- The movement relating to the greatest separability

# Reconstructed Signals for Middle Finger

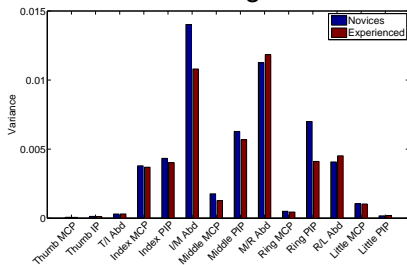


Comparison:

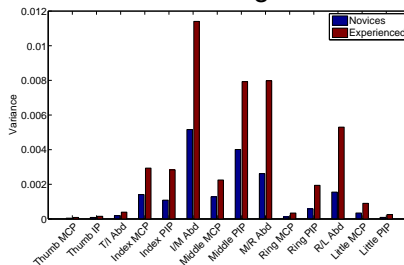
Focus on four long fingers as movement of thumb is different

# Variability in Reconstructed Signals

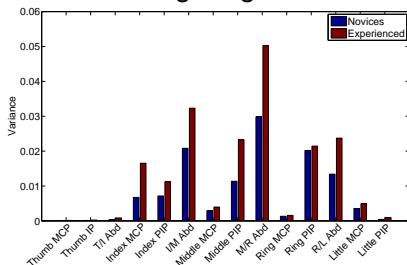
## Index Finger



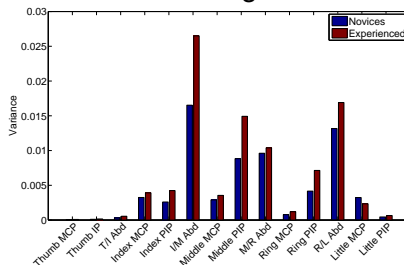
## Middle Finger



## Ring Finger



## Little Finger



# In summary...

## Conclusions

- Patterns of movement common to all our subjects
- Differences between novice & experienced pianists in components accounting for smaller variance
- Distinctions between groups seem to be in how fingers interact with each other
- Is variance accounted for a sufficient measure for coordinated movement?

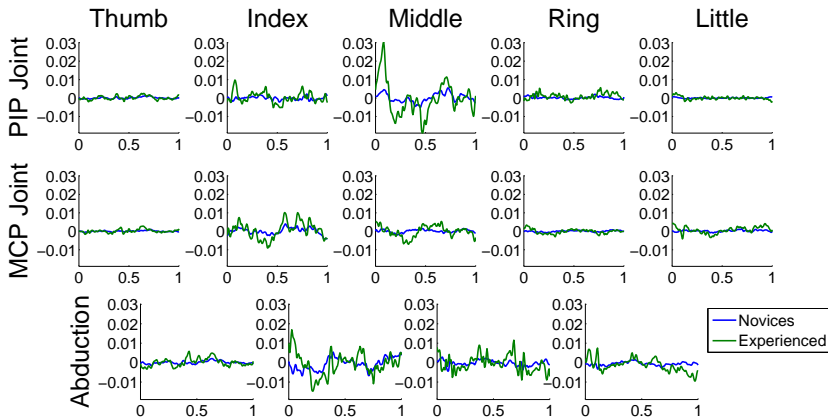


The End

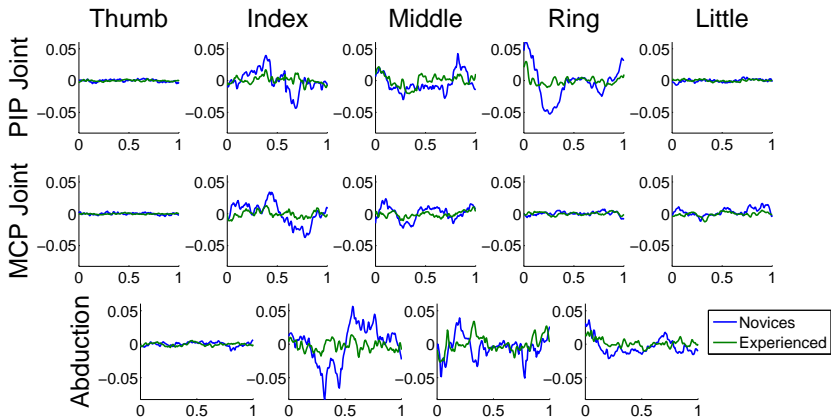
Thank you for listening



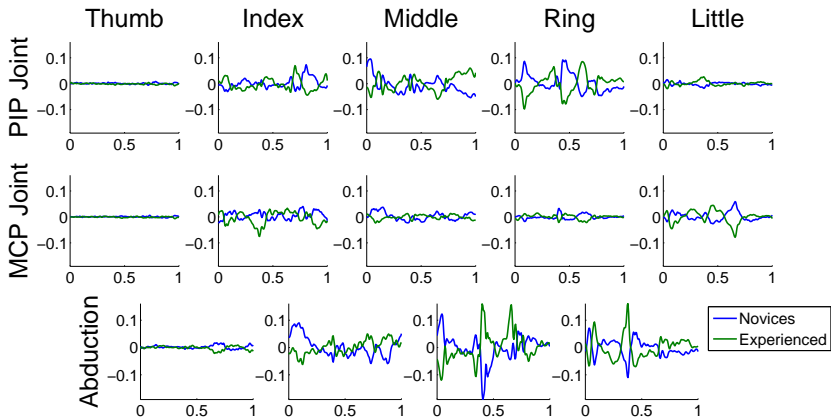
# Thumb Reconstruction



# Index Finger Reconstruction



# Ring Finger Reconstruction



# Little Finger Reconstruction

