

Beyond the Mozart K448 effect?

Michael Casey
Professor: Music & Computer Science



DARTMOUTH

Sonata in D and Fugue

For two Pianos

(Köchel, Nos. 449 and 450)

Edited by
Edwin Hughes

W. A. Mozart
Composed in 1784

Allegro con spirito

Piano I

Piano II

I

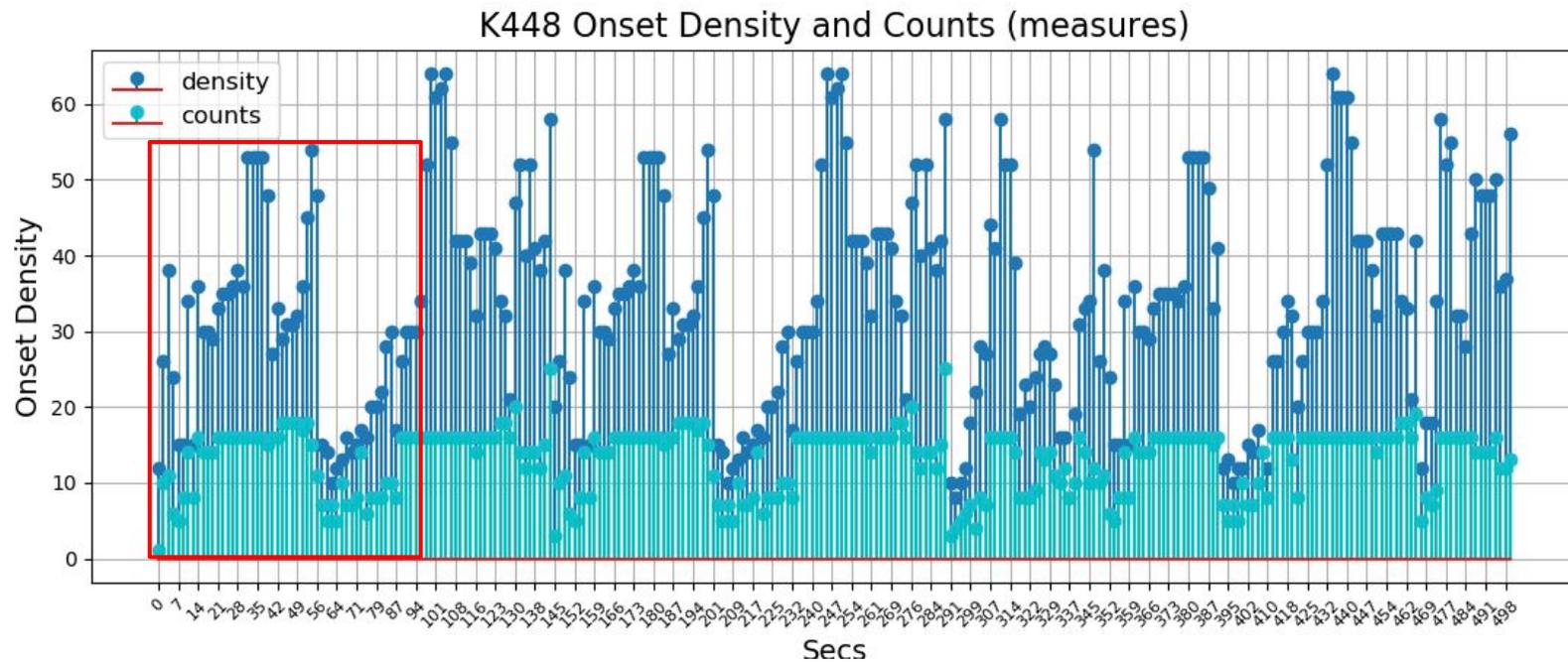
II



Entrainment
or
Engagement?

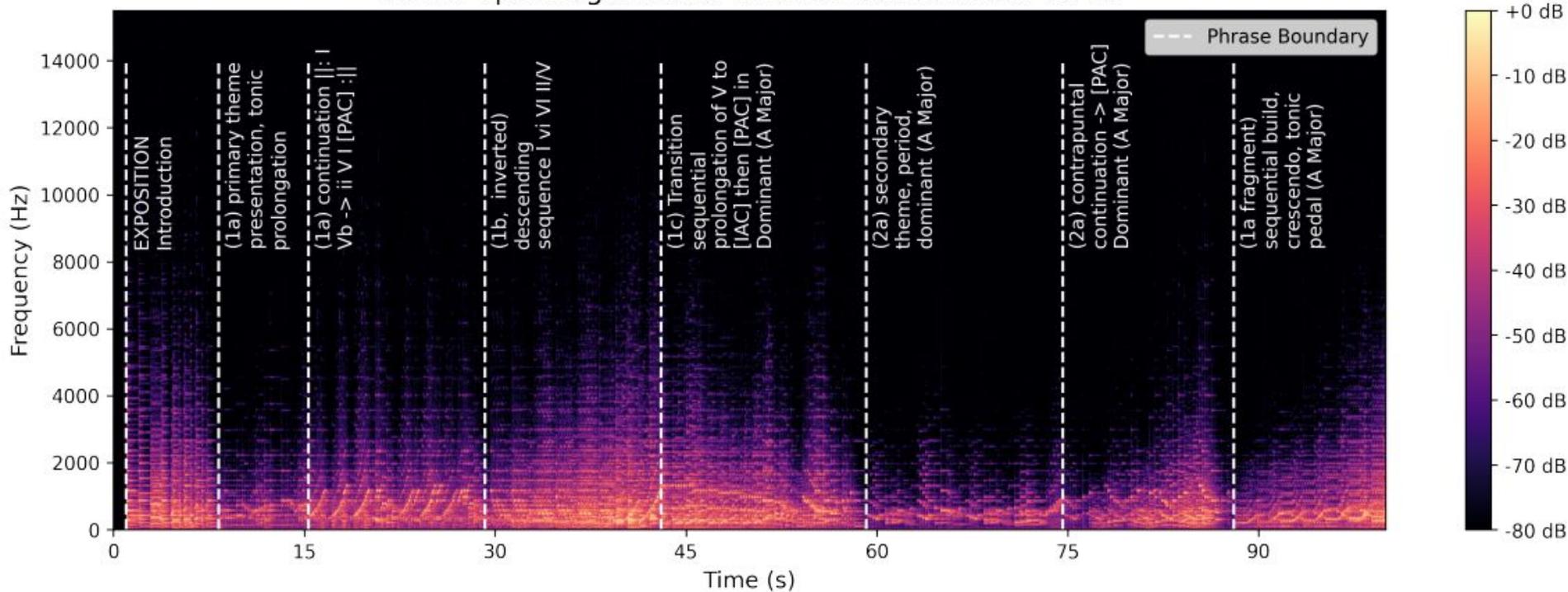


K448 Note Density



K448 Structure

Power spectrogram and Phrase Boundaries in K448



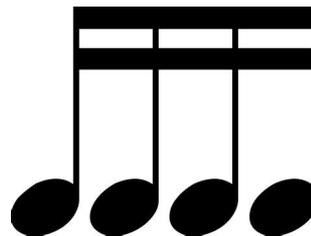
136 BPM



2.266 Hz

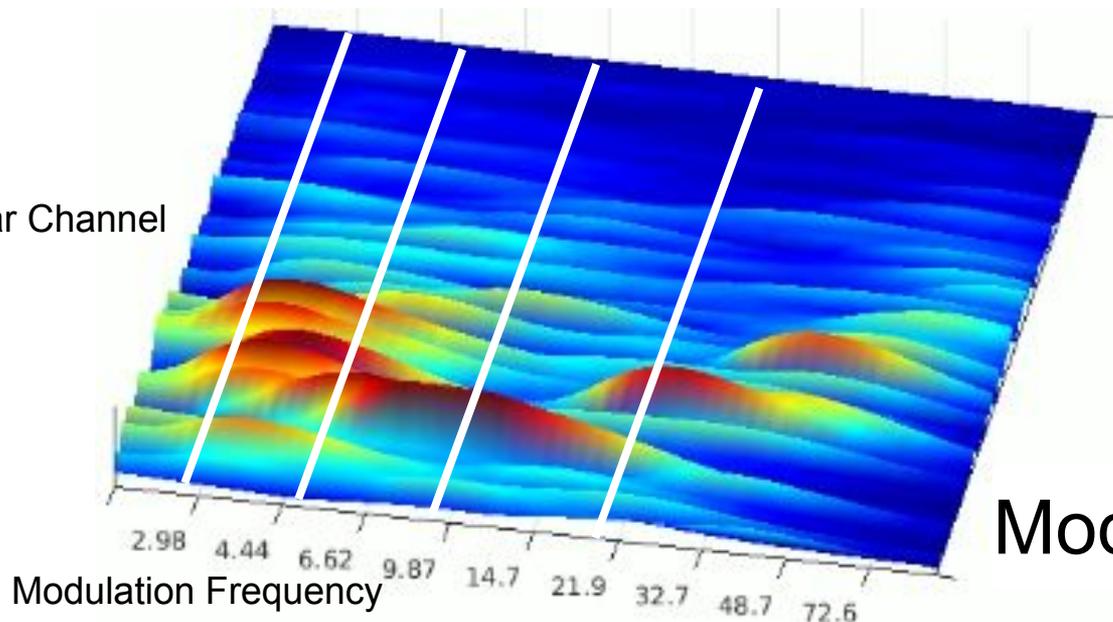


4.533 Hz



9.066 Hz

Cochlear Channel



Modulation Spectrum

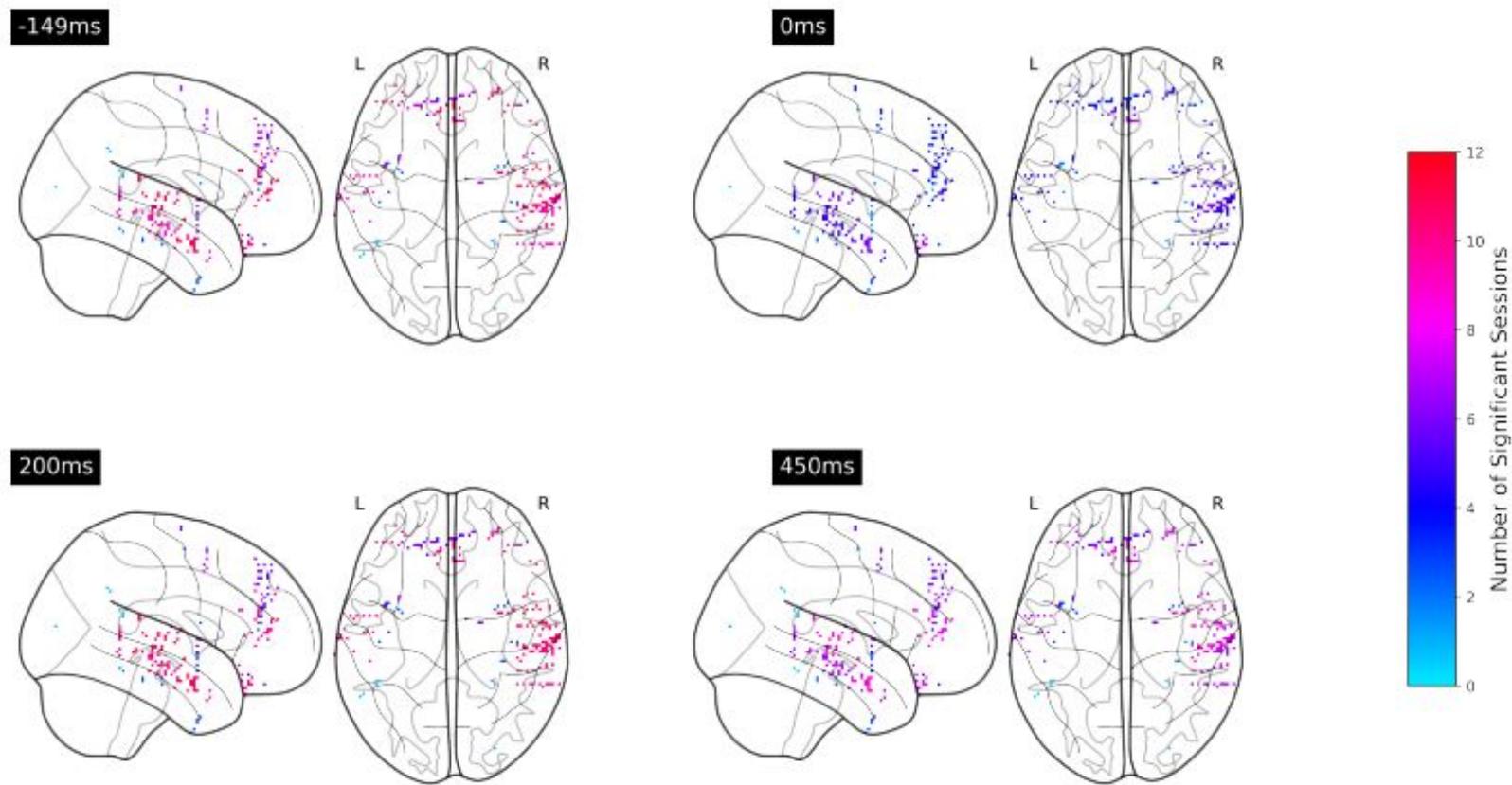


Figure 10. Number of sessions in which neural responses to note onsets and phrase boundaries are significantly different at -149, 0, 200, 450 ms relative to the stimulus markers.

Why Mozart?

- Structure / Sonata Form ?
- Tempo / Beat ?
- Rhythmic Surface ?
- Modulations (Between Harmonics)?

Isolating the factors:

Timbre / modulation spectrum

- Spectral matching

- Mozart with other instruments

Tempo

- Coldplay

- Other piano music

Rhythmic surface

- Mozart - rhythm only

- Bach - matching rhythm

Beyond Mozart?



Sonata in D and Fugue
For two Pianos
(Kolar, nos. 100 and 101)
W. A. Mozart
Composed in 1784

Edited by
Edwin Hughes

Allegro con spirito

Piano I

Allegro con spirito

Piano II

Musical score for two pianos, showing the first few measures of the piece. The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro con spirito'. The score is divided into two parts, Piano I and Piano II, with their respective staves and clefs.

Continuation of the musical score for two pianos, showing the next few measures. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Other tempo-matched classical piano:

http://aum.dartmouth.edu/~mcasey/JSBach_PreludeNo2_Cminor_137bpm.wav

Tempo-matched rock/pop:

http://aum.dartmouth.edu/~mcasey/Coldplay_Clocks_132bpm.wav

Tempo-matched disco:

http://aum.dartmouth.edu/~mcasey/EarthWindFire_BoogieWonderland_135bpm.wav

K448 monotonic (no pitch variation), all notes are D (the tonic) in their nearest octave.

<http://aum.dartmouth.edu/~mcasey/K448-136bpm-Monotonic.wav>

No rhythm:

http://aum.dartmouth.edu/~mcasey/Wagner_LohengrinWWV75-PreludeToActI.mp3