This paper introduced a pitch spelling algorithm named “ps 13 algorithm”. More importantly, the author gave brief descriptions for the 3 previous pitch spelling algorithms and he tested the four algorithms based on one same set of scores. Hence, his experimental results should be somewhat fair, I think.

I don’t care much about which algorithm is the best. Two questions interested me most. One is whether it is necessary to know the key before pitch spelling. Krumhansl claimed that “once a key (or key region) has been determined, the correct spellings of the tones will be able to be determined in most cases”. The ps13 algorithm used key-finding algorithm in some extent but Cambouropoulos’s method didn’t. I wonder whether it was the key factor that brings the difference between the experimental results of those two algorithms. In another word, whether the effect of key-finding to pitch spelling is clear or not.

The second question is whether more amount of computation means higher accuracy. I can see that both ps13 algorithm and Cambourpoulos’s algorithm need a lot of computations. Since pitch spelling is a method that related with context, it is surely necessary to search in a relatively big range to determine the correct pitch name. However, I think that does not mean that more efforts on searching can bring more accuracy. It could be proved from the choice of Kpre and Kpost in ps13 algorithm.

The last thing is the description of ps13 algorithm is a little bit abstract. One concrete example is needed here.